

GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON

COMPILED BY

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of Georg Curtius, an excellent summary of the most approved results of modern inquiry into the relations of the Greek language to Sanskrit*, Latin, Gothic, Old High German, Lithuanian, the Ecclesiastical Slavonic, and other cognate languages. We inserted these results in a compendious form, and have now, to save space, omitted special references to Curtius' book: this work has copious *Indices*, and the English translation by Messrs. Wilkins and England (Murray, 1875) renders it easily accessible to all Students.

We have been urged to incorporate all Proper Names in the Lexicon. But this would have added so much to the bulk of a Book, already bulky enough, that we have been obliged to put the suggestion aside. Many Proper Names, however, appear in their places. Under some words, as *Ἀπόλλων*, *Ζεὺς*, etc., a short account of their *mythological* bearings has been retained, as important for the young Student in reading Homer. Others are given which have in themselves some force and significance, or present something remarkable in their grammatical forms, e. g. *Ἀγαμέμνων*, *Ἡρακλῆς*, *Ὀδυσσεύς*. It may be observed that the proper names of the mythological and heroic times contain elements of the language which sometimes cannot be traced elsewhere: cf. *Ζεὺς*, *Σείριος*, etc.

In all these cases it is difficult to draw a line between what is essential to general Lexicography and what is not. We have done this to the best of our judgment; and if the line waves more or less, we must shelter ourselves under the plea that it could hardly be otherwise.

We subjoin an *Alphabetical Catalogue of Authors* quoted, with a note of the Edition used, when the reference is made by pages. The date of each author's 'floruit' is added in the margin; and, by comparing this with the short summary of the chief Epochs of Greek Literature prefixed to the Catalogue, it will be easy to determine the time of a word's first use, and of its subsequent changes of signification. It will be understood, however, that the age of a word does not wholly depend on that of its Author. For, first, many Greek books have been lost; secondly, a word of Attic stamp, first occurring in Lucian, Alciphron, or later imitators of Attic Greek, may be considered as virtually older than those found in the vernacular writers of the Alexandrian age. Further, the Language changed differently in different places at the same time; as in the case of Demosthenes and Aristotle, whom we have been compelled to place in different Epochs. At the same place, as at Athens, there were naturally two parties, one clinging to old usages, the other fond of what was new. The Greek of Thucydides and Lysias may be compared as an illustration of this remark. We may add that, though the term 'flourished' is vague, it is yet the only one available, if we wish to observe the influence of any particular Writer on Language and Literature. The dates have generally been assigned with reference to some notable event in the life of the Writer: and this is specified in the case of the most eminent persons. In many cases, however, no specific note of time can be found; and here a date has been taken, as nearly as it could be fixed, so as to give the age of 30 or 35. We have in these matters been chiefly guided by Mr. Fynes Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici*, and Dr. Smith's *Biographical Dictionary*.

* Sanskrit words have been written in English characters according to the system adopted in Professor M. Williams' *Sanskrit Grammar*;—except that *k* and *g* have been used as the equivalents of *च* and *ज*, in pre-

ference to *ch* and *j*; the object being to suggest to the eye of the reader the real affinity which exists between *क* and *च* as in *kirk* and *church*, *ग* and *ज* (as in *get* and *jet*), notwithstanding their difference to the ear.

I. SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL ERAS IN RECKONED AT ALL.

- I. The Early Epic Period, comprising the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, the Homeric Hymns, and the Poems of Hesiod.
- II. From about 800 to 530 A. C., in which Literature flourished chiefly in Asia Minor and the Islands: the Period of the early Lyric, Elegiac, and Iambic Poets.
- III. From 530 to 510 A. C., the Age of Peisistratus, etc.; the beginning of Tragedy at Athens: early Historians.
- IV. From 510 to 470 A. C., the Age of τὰ Περσικά, in which the Greek Tragic Poets began to exhibit, and Simonides and Pindar brought Lyric Poetry to perfection.
- V. From 470 to 431 A. C., the Age of Athenian Supremacy: perfection of Tragedy: regular Prose, Ionic of Herodotus and Hippocrates, Attic (probably) of Antipho.
- VI. From 431 to 403 A. C., the Age of the Peloponnesian War: perfection of the Old Comedy: old Attic Prose in Pericles' Speeches, Thucydides, etc.
- VII. From 403 to about 336 A. C., the Age of Spartan and Theban Supremacy, and of Philip: Middle Comedy: Attic Prose of Lysias, Plato, and Xenophon: perfection of Oratory, Demosthenes, etc.
- VIII. From about 336 A. C. to the Roman Times: (1) Macedonian Age: Prose of Aristotle and Theophrastus: New Comedy. (2) Alexandrian Age: later Epic and Elegiac writers, Callimachus, Theocritus, Apollonius Rhodius, etc., learned Poets, Critics, etc.
- IX. Roman Age: Epigrammatic Poets, Hellenic Prose of Polybius, etc.: Alexandrian Prose of Philo, etc.: Grammarians. Then the revived Atticism of Lucian, the Sophists, etc.

II. LIST OF AUTHORS, WITH THE EDITIONS REFERRED TO.

	Flourit circa	
	A. C.	P. C.
Achaeus Erctrius, Tragicus(Aged 40)	444	—
Achilles Tattus, Scriptor Eroticus (an imitator of Heliodorus)	—	500?
Achmes, Oneirocritica. Ed. Rigalt.	—	?
Actuarius, Joannes, Medicus. In Ideler's <i>Physici Gr. Minores</i>	—	1300
Aeusilaus, λογογράφος. In Müller's <i>Fragm. Historicorum</i>	575?	—
Adamantius, Medicus	—	415
Aelianus, Rhetor, {Hist. Naturalis Varia Historia}	—	130
Aelianus, Tacticus	—	120
Aelius Dionysius, Rhetor et Grammaticus	—	117
Aeneas Tacticus or Poliorcetes	362	—
Aeschines, Orator. In <i>Oratt. Attici</i> : quoted by the pages of H. Stephens(Speech against Timarchus, at the age of 44).....	345	—
Aeschylus, Tragicus. Ed. Dindorf.(His first prize, at the age of 41)	484	—
Aesopus, Fabularum scriptor, circ. 570 A. C.: but the present collections of his Fables are spurious	—	—
Aetius, Medicus	—	500
Agatharchides, Grammaticus, etc.	117?	—
Agathemerus, Medicus	—	50
Agathias, Hist. Byzant.	—	570
Agatho, Tragicus	416	—
Agesianax, Epicus. (Fragm. in Plutarch).....	?	—
Alcaeus Messenius, Elegiacus. In the <i>Anthologia</i>(Epigram on battle of Cynoscephalae)	197	—
Alcaeus Mytilenaeus, Lyricus. In Bergk's <i>Lyrici Gr.</i>(At the war about Sigeium)	606	—
Alcaeus, Comicus (Vct.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 824.....(Contends with Aristophanes)	388	—
Acidamas, Rhetor. Ed. Reisk.(At Athens)	432	—
Alciphro, Scriptor Eroticus	—	200?
Aleman, Lyricus. In Bergk's <i>Lyrici Gr.</i>	650	—
Alexander Aetolus, Elegiacus. In the <i>Anthologia</i>(At the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus)	280	—
Alexander Aphrodisiensis, Philosophus	—	220
Alexander, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 4. p. 553	350?	—
Alexander Trallianus, Medicus	—	570
Alexis, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 3. p. 382.....	356	—
Amipsias, Comicus (Vct.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 701 (The <i>Κωμοσται</i> gains the prize)	423	—
Ammonius, Grammaticus	—	390
Ammonius, Hermeae fil., Philosophus	—	470
Ammonius Saccas, Philosophus	—	220
Amphilochius, Ecclesiasticus. Ed. Combefis	—	375
Amphis, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 3. p. 301	350	—
Anacreon of Teos, Lyricus. {His true Fragments collected by Bergk} {Spurious Poems, <i>Anacreontica</i> }	540	—
Ananias, Iambographus. In Bergk's <i>Lyrici Gr.</i>	540	—
Anaxagoras, Philosophus. Ed. Schauba(Leaves Athens, aged 50)	450	—
Anaxandrides, Comicus (Med.). In Me(Begins to exhibit)	376	—
Anaxilas, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke(30 years old)	340	—
Anaximander, Philosophus	580	—
Anaximenes, Philosophus.....	544	—
Anaxippus, Comicus (Nov.). In Mein(Inprisoned, at the age of 52)	415	—
Andocides, Orator. In <i>Oratt. Attici</i> :(Inprisoned, at the age of 52)	415	—
Andromachus, Medicus	—	68
Andronicus Rhodius, Philosophus(Chief of the Peripatetics at Rome)	58	—

LIST OF AUTHORS,

	Floruit circa	
	A. C.	P. C.
Anna Comnena, Hist. Byzant.(27 years old)	—	1110
Anthemius, Mathematicus (brother of Alexander Trallianus).....	—	570
Antidotus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 328	350?	—
Antigonus Carystius	250?	—
Antimachus, Epicus et Elegiacus. Ed. Schellenberg.	405	—
Antipater Sidonius. In the Anthologia	106	—
Antipater Thessalonicensis. In the Anthologia	—	10
Antiphanes, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 3	387	—
Antipho, Orator. In Oratt. Attici: quoted like Aeschines	440	—
Antoninus, M. Aurelius, Philosophus	—	161
Antoninus Liberalis	—	147?
Aphthonius, Rhetor	—	315
Apion, Grammaticus	—	38
Apollodorus (tres, Comici Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. pp. 438, 440, 450	{ 330	—
	{ 260	—
Apollodorus, Mythologus	140	—
Apollonius, Archebuli fil., Grammaticus. Lexicon Homericum	—	10
Apollonius Dyscolus, Grammaticus. (<i>De Constructione</i> , by Sylburg's pages. <i>De Conjunct. et Adverb.</i> , in Bekker's Anecdota, vol. 2. <i>De Pronom.</i> , in Wolf's Museum Antiquitatis. <i>Historiae Commentitiae</i> , Ed. Meursius)	—	138
Apollonius Pergaeus, Mathematicus	220	—
Apollonius Rhodius, Epicus	200	—
Apollonbanes, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 879	407	—
Appianus, Historicus	—	140
Aquila, Judaeus	—	130
Araros, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 273	375	—
Aratus, Poëta Physicus. Ed. Bekker (in which the <i>Διοσήμεια</i> and <i>Φαινόμενα</i> form one continuous poem).....	270	—
Arcadius, Grammaticus. Ed. Barker	—	200?
Archedicus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 435.....	302	—
Archilochus Parius, Iambographus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	700	—
Archimedes, Mathematicus. From the Bâle ed.	250	—
Archippus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 715	415	—
Archytas Tarentinus, Philosophus	400?	—
Aretaeus, Medicus	—	70?
Arethas, Ecclesiasticus	—	540?
Aristaenetus, Scriptor Eroticus	—	450?
Aristagoras, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 761	410	—
Aristarchus, Grammaticus	210	—
Aristarchus Samius, Astronomus	280	—
Aristeas, de LXX (in Gallandii Patrum Bibl. tom. ii.).....	270	—
Aristias, Tragicus	450	—
Aristides, Rhetor. Ed. Jebb	—	160
Aristides Quintilianus, Musicus. In the <i>Antiquae Musicae Auctt.</i> of Meibomius	—	100?
Aristomenes, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 730	425	—
Aristonymus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 698	420	—
Aristophanes, Comicus (Vet.). Ed. Dindorf.	(427)	—
Aristophanes, Grammaticus	200	—
Aristopho, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 356	350?	—
Aristoteles, Philosophus. Ed. Bekker, Oxon.	347	—
Arrianus, Historicus (his Periplus cited by Hudson's pages)	—	124
Artemidorus (Oneirocritica). Edd. Rigalt. and Reiff.	—	160
Asius, Elegiacus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	700?	—
Astrampsyclus (Oneirocritica). In Rigalt's Artemidorus	—	...?
Astydamas, Tragicus	398	—
Athanasius, Ecclesiasticus.....	—	326
Athenaeus, Grammaticus. By Casaubon's pages	—	228
Athenaeus, Mathematicus (<i>De Machinis</i>)	210?	—
Athenio, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 557	350?	—
Autocrates, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 891	390	—
Axonius, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 530	340	—
Babrius, Fabularum Scriptor	50?	—
Bacchylides, Lyricus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	470	—
Basilius Magnus, Ecclesiasticus	—	370
Bato, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 499	260	—
Bion, Poëta Bucolicus	280	—
Bito, Mechanicus. In Mathematici Veteres; ed. Paris 1693?	—
Caelius Aurelianus, Medicus	—	150?
Caesarius, Ecclesiasticus	—	350
Callias, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 735.....	424	—
Callicrates, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 536.....	350?	—
Callicratidas, Pythagoreus. Fragments in Stobaeus?	—
Callimachus, Epicus	260	—
Callinus Ephesins, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach.	730?	—
Callippus, Astronomus.....	350	—
Callippus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 561.....	...?	—
Callistratus, Sophista. In Olearius' Philostratus, pp. 890 sqq.	160?	—
Callixenus, Historicus	270	—
Cantharus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 835	420	—
Cassius Iatrosophista. In Ideler's Physici Gr. Minores	—	100?
Cebes, Philosophus	399	—
Cephsidorus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 883	402	—
Cercidas of Megalopolis	320	—
Chacrcmon, Tragicus	380	—
Chalcidius, Philosophus	—	500?
Chariclides, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 556.....	...?	—
Charito, Scriptor Eroticus	—	...?
Charon, Historicus. In Müller's <i>Historicorum</i>	504	—
Chio (Epistolae xiii, but prob. spurious, in Orclli's Memnon)	353	—

Chionides, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 5	487	—
Choerilus Atticus, Tragicus	3	—
Choerilus Samius, Epicus. Ed. Nake	41	—
Choeroboscus, Grammaticus. Ed. Gaisford	—	590?
Christodorus, Poëta. In the Anthologia	—	560
Chrysippus, Philosophus	240	—
Chrysippus Tyaneus (ap. Athenaeum)	—	...?
Cleantes, Stoicus	370	—
Clearchus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 562	...?	—
Clemens Alexandrinus, Ecclesiasticus. Ed. Potter	—	200
Clemens Romanus, Ecclesiasticus	—	92
Clomedes, Mathematicus. Ed. Bäke	—	100?
Clitodemus (or Clidemus), Historicus	400?	—
Coluthus, Epicus	—	500
Corinna, Lyrica. In Bergk's Lyr. Gr.	500	—
Cornutus (De Natura Deorum, publ. by Aldus under the name of Phurnutus)	—	68
Cosmas Indicopleustes. In Nova Collectio Patrum (Paris 1706)	—	535
Crates, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 233	449	—
Crates, Grammaticus	210	—
Cratinus Major, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 15	454	—
Cratinus Minor, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 374	350	—
Critias, Elegiacus et Tragicus. Ed. Bach	411	—
Crito, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 537	...?	—
Crobylus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 565	324	—
Ctesias, Historicus	401	—
Cyrillus, Ecclesiasticus	—	412
Damascenus, v. Joannes, and Nicolaüs	—	—
Damascius, Philosophus. Ed. Kopp	—	529
Damocrates, Medicus	—	50
Damoxenus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 529	345?	—
Demades, Orator. In Oratt. Attici; quoted like Aeschines	349	—
Demetrius (duo Comici). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. { (Vet.) 2. p. 876	400	—
{ (Nov.) 4. p. 539	299	—
Demetrius Phalercus, Rhetor. In Walz's Rhetores Graeci	317	—
Democrates, Pythagoreus. Sententiae gnomicae in Gale	...?	—
Democritus, Philosophus	430	—
Demon, Historicus. Ed. Siebelis	280	—
Demonicus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 570	...?	—
Demosthenes, Orator. In Oratt. Attici; by Reiske's pages	355	—
Dexicrates, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 571	...?	—
Dicaearchus, Geographus. In Hudson's Geographi Graeci Minores	320	—
Didymus, Grammaticus	10	—
Dinarchus, Orator. In Oratt. Attici: quoted like Aeschines	336	—
Dinolochus, Comicus Doricus	487	—
Dio Cassius, Historicus	—	180
Dio Chrysostomus, Rhetor: quoted by Morell's pages (Lutetiae 1604)	—	100
Diocles, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 838	470	—
Diodorus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 543	354	—
Diodorus Siculus, Historicus. Ed. Wesseling	8	—
Diogenes Laërtius	—	200?
Diogenianus. In the Paroemiographi	—	...?
Dionysius Areopagita	—	...?
Dionysius, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 547	350	—
Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Historicus, et Criticus. Ed. Reisk. (The treatise <i>De Compositione Verborum</i> sometimes by Upton's pages in the margin of Schäfer's Ed.)	30	—
Dionysius Periegetes	—	300
Diophantus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 1. p. 492	...?	—
Dioscorides, Physicus. Ed. Sprengel	—	100?
Dioxippus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 541	...?	—
Diphilus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 375	320	—
Dositheus, Grammaticus	—	207
Doxopater or Doxipater, Rhetor. In Walz's Rhetores Graeci	—	1050
Draco Stratonicensis, Grammaticus. Ed. Hermann	—	125
Dromo, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 540	350?	—
Ecphantides, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 12	460	—
Empedocles, Poëta philosophicus. Ed. Sturz	444	—
Ephippus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 322	368	—
Ephorus, Historicus. In Müller's Fragm. Historicorum	350	—
Epicharmus, Comicus Syracusanus. In Ahrens de Dialecto Dorica	477	—
Epicrates, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 365	376	—
Epictetus, Philosophus. Ed. Schweighäuser	—	90
Epicurus, Philosophus	306	—
Epigenes, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 537	378	—
Epilycus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 887	394	—
Epinicus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 505	217	—
Epiphanius, Ecclesiasticus. By the pages of Petavius, in margin of Dindorf's ed.	—	367
in Cyprus	—	—
Erasistratus, Medicus	294	—
Eratosthenes, Mathematicus. Ed. Bernhardt	240	—
Erinna, Lyrica. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	610?	—
Eriphus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 556	350?	—
Erotianus, Medicus. Glossary of H.	—	60
Etymologicum Magnum, quoted by Bergk's Ed.	—	1050?
Euangelus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 572	...?	—
Eubulides, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 559	350?	—
Eubulus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 203	375	—
Euclides, Mathematicus	350?	—
Eudocia, Byzantina	—	430

	Floruit circa	
	A. C.	P. C.
Eudoxus, Astronomus, etc.	366	—
Eudoxus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 508	...?	—
Ermathius, or Eustathius, Macrembolita, Scriptor Eroticus	—	1100?
Eumapius, Sophista. Ed. Boissonade	—	380
Furicus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 856	394	—
Euphorio, Poëta et Grammaticus. Ed. Meineke (Librarian at Antioch, at the age of 55)	221	—
Euphro, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 486	280	—
Eupolis, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 426 (Exhibits)	429	—
Euripides, Tragicus. Ed. Dindorf. (His first prize, at the age of 39)	441	—
Eusebius, Ecclesiasticus. The Demonstratio Evangelica by the pages of the Ed. 1628, the Praeparatio Ev. by those of Viger., in Gaisford's margin (Bishop of Caesarea)	—	315
Eustathius, Grammaticus. Ed. Romana:—Opuscula, Ed. Tafel	—	1160
Eustratius, Philosophus	—	1100
Euthycles, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 890	400?	—
Evagrius of Antioch, Ecclesiasticus	—	388
Evagrius, Historicus Eccl.	—	560
Evenus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr., and the Anthologies	450	—
Galenus, Medicus. Ed. Kuhn (Visits Rome, at the age of 34)	—	163
Gaza (Theodorus) Byzant. (Escapes to Italy)	—	1430
Geminus, Mathematicus	77	—
Gemistus, v. Pletho	—	—
Genesis, Byzant. By the pages of the Venice Ed., in the margin of the Bonn Ed.	—	950
Geoponica. Ed. Niclas	—	920?
Georgius Acropolita, Byzant.	—	1250
Georgius Cedrenus, Byzant.	—	1100?
Georgius Pachymeres, Byzant.	—	1270
Georgius Pisida, Byzant.	—	620
Georgius Syncellus, Byzant.	—	800
Gorgias, Sophista (Embassy to Athens, at the age of 60)	427	—
Gregorius Corinthius, Grammaticus. Ed. Koen. et Schäfer	—	1150
Gregorius Nazianzenus (ὁ Θεολόγος) (Ordained Presbyter, at the age of 32)	—	361
Gregorius Nyssenus, Ecclesiasticus (Brother of St. Basil; bishop of Nyssa)	—	372
Harpocratio, Lexicographus	—	350?
Hecataeus Abderita. Ed. Zorn, Altonae 1730 (Follows Alexander into Syria)	332	—
Hecataeus Milesius, Historicus. In Müller's Fragm. Historicorum	520	—
Hegemon, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 743 (Exhibits)	413	—
Hegesippus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 469	300	—
Heliodorus, Scriptor Eroticus	—	390
Helladius, Grammaticus	—	430
Hellanicus, Historicus. In Müller's Fragm. Historicorum (30 years of age)	466	—
Heniochus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 560	350?	—
Hephaestio, Grammaticus. Ed. Gaisford (Preceptor of L. Verus)	—	150
Heraclides, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 565	348	—
Heraclides Ponticus, Allegoriae Homeri and Politicae	390	—
Heraclitus, Philosophus	513	—
Hermesianax, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach.	340	—
Hermippus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 380	432	—
Hermogenes, Rhetor. In Walz's Rhetores Graeci	—	170
Hero Alexandrinus, (Βελοποιῦκά, <i>Spiritalia</i> , etc.) In Mathematici Vett., Paris 1693	250	—
Hero Junior (<i>De Machinis</i> , etc.). Ibid.	—	620
Herodes Atticus, Rhetor (Consul)	—	143
Herodianus, Historicus	—	238
Herodianus, Aelius, Gramm.: <i>περὶ μονήρους λέξεως</i> in Dindorf's Gramm. Graeci; <i>ἐπιμερισμοί</i> , ed. Barker	—	160
Herodotus, Historicus (At Thurii, aged 41)	443	—
Hesiodus, Epicus	800?	—
Hesychius, Lexicographus	—	...?
Hierocles, Philosophus	—	450
Hieronimus Rhodius, Philosophus	300	—
Himerius, Sophista	—	350
Hipparchus, Astronomus	150?	—
Hipparchus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 431	320	—
Hippocrates, Medicus. By the pages of Foësius (Aged 30)	430	—
Hipponax, Iambographus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	546	—
Homerus, Epicus	900?	—
Horapollo or Horus, Grammaticus	—	400?
Hyperides, Orator (Funeral Oration in Lamian War, at the age of 70)	323	—
Iamblichus, Philosophus	—	300
Ibycus, Lyricus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	560	—
Joannes Alexandrinus (<i>τονικά παραγγέλματα</i>). Ed. Dindorf	—	—
Joannes Chrysostomus, Ecclesiasticus (Archbishop of Constantinople, at the age of 50)	—	397
Joannes Cinnamus, Byzant.	—	1160
Joannes Damascenus, Ecclesiasticus	—	730
Joannes Gazaëus	—	500?
Joannes Laurentius Lydus, Byzant.	—	520
Joannes Malalas, or Malelas, Byzant.	—	580?
Joannes Philoponus, Grammaticus	—	620
Ion Chius, Tragicus	451	—
Josephus, Historicus (At the age of 34: fall of Jerusalem)	—	70
Isaëus, Orator. In Oratt. Attici: cited like Aeschines	380	—
Isidorus Pelusiota, Ecclesiasticus	—	400
Isocrates, Orator. In Oratt. Attici: cited like Aeschines (Panegyric; at the age of 56)	380	—
Ister, Historicus. In Müller's Fragm. Historicorum	236	—
Julianus, Imperator. Ed. Spanhem. (Emperor, at the age of 30)	—	361
Justinus Martyr, Ecclesiasticus	—	150
Lamprocles, Dithyrambicus. In Bergk's Lyrici Graeci	500?	—
Laon, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 574	...?	—
Lasus, Dithyrambicus. In Bergk's Lyrici Graeci (Preceptor of Pindar)	508	—
Leo Diaconus, Byzant.	—	080

WITH THE EDITIONS

Leo, Grammaticus, Byzant.

Leo, Philosophus or Tacticus, Byzant. (of 21)

Leonidas Alexandrinus. In the Anthologia.....

Leonidas Tarentinus. In the Anthologia.....

Leontius, Ecclesiasticus

Leontius, Mechanicus (in Buhle's Aratus, vol. i)

Lesbonax, Sophista. In Oratt. Attici: cited like Aeschines.....

Leuco, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 749

Libanius, Sophista. Ed. Reisk.

Licymnius, Dithyrambicus. In Bergk's Lyrici Graeci

Longinus, Rhetor

Longus, Scriptor Eroticus

Lucianus

Lyeophro, Iambographus.....(At the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus)

Lycurgus, Orator. In Oratt. Attici: cited like Aeschines(Speech against Leocrates)

Lyncus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 433.....

Lysias, Orator. In Oratt. Attici (Returns from Thurii to Athens, at the age of 47)

Lysippus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 744.....

Lxx, i. e. the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament

Macarius Aegyptius, and Macarius Alexandrinus, Ecclesiastici

Macho, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 496

Magnes, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 9

Malalas, v. Joannes

Manasses, Historicus Byzant.

Mauetho, Poeta

Manuel Bryennius, Musicus Byzant.

Marcellus Sidetes, Poeta Medicus. In Fabric. Bibl. Gr. vol. 1. p. 14, ed. 3

Marcianus Capella

Mareus Asceta or Eremita(A disciple of St. Chrysostom)

Martinus, Rhetor. Ed. Boissonade

Mauricius, Byzant.

Maximus Epirota (περί κатарχών)(Preceptor of Julian)

Maximus Planudes, Byzant. (Compiler of the latest Anthology).....

Maximus Tyrius, Philosophus

Melampus, Physiognomicus

Melanippides, Dithyrambicus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.

Meleager, Elegiacus. In the Anthologia

Melinno, Lyrica.....

Melissus, Philosophus

Memnon, Historicus. Ed. Orelli

Menander, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. pp. 99 sqq.(Begins to exhibit, aged 20)

Menander, Historicus Byzant.

Menander, Rhetor. In Walz's Rhetores Graeci

Metagenes, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 751

Methodius, Ecclesiasticus. Ed. Combefis.....

Michael Psellus, Byzant.

Mimnermus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poetae Minores Gr., or Bergk's Lyrici Gr.

Mnesimachus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 567

Moeris, Grammaticus. Ed. Pierson

Moschio, Medicus

Moschopulus, Grammaticus Byzant.

Moschus, Poeta Bucolicus

Musaeus, Grammaticus

Musonius Rufus, Philosophus(Banished by Nero)

Myrtilus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 418

Nausicrates, Comicus (Med.?). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 575

Nemesius, Philosophus.....

Nicander, Poeta Physicus.....

Nicephorus Bryennius, Byzant.

Nicephorus Patriarcha, Byzant. (At the second Council of Nicaea)

Nicetas Choniates, Byzant. Annales, cited by the pages of the 1st Ed., in the margin of the Bonn. Ed.

Nicetas Eugenianus, Poeta Eroticus (Byzant.)

Nicetas Paphalo, Ecclesiasticus

Nicochares, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 842

Nicolaus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 579

Nicolaus Damascenus, Historicus(At the Court of Augustus)

Nicolaus Myrepsus, Medicus

Nicolaus Smyrnaeus, Arithmeticus. In Schneider's Eclogae Physicae 1. p. 477

Nicomachus, Comicus (Nov.?). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 583, (cf. 1. p. 77)

Nicomachus Gerasenus, Arithmeticus. Ed. Ast. Lips. 1817

Nicopho, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 848

Nicostratus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 278, (cf. 1. p. 77)

Nilus, Ecclesiasticus

Nonnus, Epicus

Nymphodorus, Historicus (*de Moribus Asiae sive Barbaricis*)

Ocellus Lucanus, Philosophus

Oecumenius, Ecclesiasticus

Oenomaus, Philosophus, (apud Eusebium)

Olympiodorus, Historicus. In Photius' Bibliotheca

Olympiodorus, Philosophus Neo-Platonicus

Olympiodorus, Philosophus Aristotelicus

Onosander, Tacticus

Ophelio, Comicus (Med.). In Meincke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 380

Oppianus, Poeta Physicus.....

Oracula Sibyllina(At various dates, { from to

Oribasius, Medicus: by pp. of Edd. Matthaei et Maii (in Darnberg's margin)...(Accompanies Julian to Gaul)

Origenes, Ecclesiasticus(Ordained Presbyter at about 44 years of age)

Flor	A. C.	I. C.
	—	—
	—	—
	—	60
	—	—
	—	580?
	—	10
	422	—
	—	350
	...?	—
	—	250
	—	400?
	—	160?
	270	—
	330	—
	300	—
	411	—
	434	—
	274?	—
	—	330
	280	—
	460	—
	—	—
	—	1150
	300	—
	—	1300
	—	130
	—	500?
	—	400
	—	450
	—	600
	—	340
	—	1320
	150	—
	250?	—
	450?	—
	60	—
	—	100?
	444	—
	—	50?
	322	—
	—	30?
	—	...?
	410	—
	—	270
	—	1050
	630	—
	...?	—
	—	200?
	—	110?
	—	1300?
	200	—
	...?	—
	—	66
	430	—
	350?	—
	—	400?
	160?	—
	—	1100
	—	787
	—	1200
	—	1175?
	—	880
	400	—
	...?	—
	14	—
	—	1300?
	—	...?
	...?	—
	—	50
	388	—
	350	—
	—	420
	—	500?
	...?	—
	400?	—
	—	950?
	—	150?
	—	450
	—	525
	—	575
	—	55
	380	—
	—	180?
	170	—
	—	250
	—	355
	—	230

	Floruit circa	
	A. C.	P. C.
Orion Thebanus, Grammaticus	—	450
Orphica. Ed. Hermann	—	...?
Palaephatus, Mythologus	...?	—
Palladius, Ecclesiasticus, (<i>Historia Lausiaca</i>)	—	420
Palladius, Medicus. Author of a treatise <i>de Febris</i> in Ideler's <i>Physici Gr. Minores</i>	—	...?
Pamphilus, Ecclesiasticus	—	307
Pamphilus, Grammaticus et Medicus	—	30?
Panyasis, Epicus. In Gaisford's <i>Poëtae Minores Gr.</i>	489	—
Pappus, Mathematicus	—	380
Parmenides, Poëta Philosophicus	503	—
Parthenius, Scriptor Eroticus	30?	—
Paulus Alexandrinus, Astrologus, (<i>Apotelesmatica</i>)	—	375
Paulus Silentarius, Poëta Byzant., (<i>Ecphrases</i> in the <i>Corpus Histt. Byzant.</i>)	—	530
Pausanias, Archaeologus	—	180
Phalaris (Spurious Epistles)	—	...?
Phanias, Philosophus	322	—
Phanocles, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach.	330?	—
Phanodemus, Archaeologus	100?	—
Pherecrates, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 252 (His first prize)	438	—
Pherecydes, Historicus. In Müller's <i>Fragm. Historicorum</i>	480	—
Pherecydes (of Syros), Philosophus	544	—
Philemon, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 4. p. 3 (Begins to exhibit)	330	—
Philemon Minor, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 4. p. 68	321	—
Philemon, Grammaticus. <i>Lexicon</i> Ed. Osann.	—	650
Philes (Manuel), Poëta Byzant.	—	1300
Philetaerus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 3. p. 292	350	—
Philetas, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach.	300	—
Philippides, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 4. p. 467	323	—
Philiscus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 3. p. 579	380	—
Philistus, Historicus. In Müller's <i>Fragm. Historicorum</i> (Supports Dionysius)	404	—
Philo, Academicus	100	—
Philo Judaeus. By Mangey's pages (Embassy to Rome)	—	39,
Philo Byzantinus, Mechanicus. (<i>Βελοποιικά, De vii Mirabilibus</i>)	153	—
Philochorus, Archaeologus. In Müller's <i>Fragm. Historicorum</i>	280	—
Philodemus, Epicureus. In Gomperz <i>Herkul. Studien</i>	50	—
Philonides, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 421	430	—
Philoponus, v. Joannes	—	—
Philostephanus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 4. p. 589	...?	—
Philostorgius, Historicus Eccles.	—	400
Philostratus, Sophista. By the pages of Olearius (Lives of Sophists written about)	—	237
Philostratus, Junior	—	250?
Philoxenus, Dithyrambicus, v. Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 3. pp. 635 sqq., and Bergk's <i>Lyr. Gr.</i>	398	—
Philyllius Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 857	392	—
Phlegon (de <i>Miraculis</i>)	—	130
Phocylides, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's <i>Poëtae Minores Gr.</i>	540	—
Phocbammon, Rhetor. In Walz's <i>Rhetores Graeci</i>	—	420
Photius, Ecclesiasticus, Lexicographus, etc. <i>Lexicon</i> , ed. Porson; <i>Bibliotheca</i> , ed. Bekker; <i>Epistolae</i> , ed. Montague	—	850
Phrynichus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 580 (Exhibits)	429	—
Phrynichus, Tragicus (Prize)	475	—
Phrynichus, Grammaticus. By Lobeck's pages	—	180
Phurnutus, v. Cornutus	—	—
Phylarchus, Historicus. In Müller's <i>Fragm. Historicorum</i>	219	—
Pindarus, Lyricus. Quoted by Heyne's lines, in the right margin of Böckh, Dissen, etc.; the Fragments by Böckh's Edition (At the age of 32)	490	—
Pisander Larandius, Poëta	—	230
Pisander Rhodius, Poëta	647	—
Pisida, v. Georgius	—	—
Planudes, v. Maximus	—	—
Plato, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 615 (Begins to exhibit)	427	—
Plato, Philosophus: quoted by the pages of H. Stephens (At the age of 30; death of Socrates)	399	—
Pletho, (Georgius Gemistus), Byzant. (Accompanies Gordian to the East, at the age of 38)	—	1400
Plutarchus, Philosophus. The Lives by Chapters; the <i>Moralia</i> by Xylander's pages	—	242
Poëta de Viribus Herbarum, in Fabricius' <i>Bibl. Graeca</i> , 2. p. 692 ed. 3.	—	80
Polemo, Physiognomicus. In Franz's <i>Scriptt. Physiognomiae Veteres</i>	—	150?
Polemo, Sophista	—	133
Poliochus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 4. p. 589	...?	—
Pollux, Archaeologus	—	180
Polyaenus (Strategemata) (Dedicates his work to M. Aurelius)	—	163
Polybius, Historicus (Date of exile)	167	—
Polycarpus, Ecclesiasticus	—	104
Polydus, Dithyrambicus. In Bergk's <i>Lyrici Gr.</i>	400	—
Polyzelus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 867	402	—
Porphyrius, Philosophus (Becomes pupil of Plotinus, at the age of 30)	—	263
Posidippus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 4. p. 513	289	—
Posidonius, Philosophus	100	—
Pratinas, Tragicus et Lyricus. In Bergk's <i>Lyrici Gr.</i>	499	—
Praxilla, Lyrica. In Bergk's <i>Lyrici Gr.</i>	450	—
Proclus, Philosophus. Paraphr. of Ptolemy, Ed. Leo Allatius (Comment. on Timaeus, at the age of 28)	—	440
Procopius, Hist. Byzant. (Secretary to Belisarius)	—	527
Psellus, v. Michael	—	—
Ptolemaeus, Mathematicus et Geographus	—	139
Pythagoras, Philosophus	531	—
Quintus Smyrnacus (or Calaber), Epicus	—	390?
Rhianus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's <i>Poëtae Minores Gr.</i>	222?	—
Rufinus, Ecclesiasticus	—	380
Rufus Ephesius, Medicus	—	100

	I	C
Sanchuniatho, translated into Greek by Philo Byblius		7
Sannyrio, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 872	407	—
Sappho, Lyrica. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	611	—
Satyrus, Historicus	200	—
Seylax, Geographus. In Hudson's Geographi Graeci Minores	350?	—
Seynnus, Poëta Geographicus. In the Geographi Graeci Minores	90?	—
Secundus, Sophista	—	130?
Semus, Grammaticus	—?	—?
Severus, Medicus	—	600?
Severus, Rhetor. In Walz's Rhetores Graeci (Consul)	—	470
Sextus Empiricus, Medicus et Philosophus	—	225?
Sidetes, v. Marcellus	—	—
Simonides Amorginus, Iambographus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	693	—
Simonides Cæus, Lyricus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr. (At the age of 31)	525	—
Simplicius, Philosophus	—	500
Solinus, Grammaticus	—	240?
Solon, Elegiacus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr. (Archonship)	594	—
Sopater, Rhetor. In Walz's Rhetores Graeci	—	530?
Sophilus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 581	350?	—
Sophocles, Tragicus. Ed. Dindorf. (His first prize, at the age of 27)	468	—
Sophon, Mimographus. In the Museum Criticum, and Ahrens de Dialecto Dorica	450	—
Soranus, Medicus. Ed. Dietz	—	120
Sosibius, Grammaticus	250	—
Sosicrates, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 591	—?	—
Sosipater, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 482	290?	—
Sotades, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 585	—?	—
Sozomenus, Hist. Eccles.	—	450
Spensippus, Philosophus (President of the Academy)	347	—
Stephanus Byzantinus, Geographus	—	500?
Stephanus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 544	332	—
Stesichorus, Lyricus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	611	—
Stobæus, { Florilegium: quoted by Gesner's pages { Eclogæ: by Heeren's pages	—	500?
Strabo, Geographus: quoted by Casaubon's pages (With Aelius Gallus in Egypt, at the age of 37)	24	—
Strattis, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 763	407	—
Suidas, Lexicographus	—	1100?
Susario, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 3	570	—
Synesius, Ecclesiasticus et Philosophus: quoted by the pages of Petavius (Bishop of Ptolemais)	—	410
Teleclides, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 361	440	—
Telesilla, Lyrica. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	510	—
Telestes, Dithyrambicus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr. (Gains prize)	401	—
Thalassius, Ecclesiasticus	—	662
Theages, Pythagoreus	—?	—
Themistius, Rhetor: quoted by Harduin's pages in the margin of Dindorf's Ed. (Senator)	—	355
Theocritus, Poëta Bucolicus	280	—
Theodoretus, Ecclesiasticus (Bishop of Cyrus)	—	420
Theodorus Hyrtacenus, Byzant.	—	1300
Theodorus Metochita, Ecclesiasticus	—	1300
Theodorus Prodromus, Poëta Byzant.	—	1125
Theodorus Studita, Ecclesiasticus. (Banished by Constantine VI)	—	795
Theodosius, Grammaticus	—	320?
Theognetus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 549	—?	—
Theognis, Elegiacus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	544	—
Theognostus, Grammaticus. In Cramer's Anecdota Oxon., vol. 2	—	815
Theon Smyrnaeus, Mathematicus	—	130
Theophanes, Byzant.	—	880
Theophanes Nonnus, Medicus	—	930
Theophilus Antiochenus, Ecclesiasticus	—	180
Theophilus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 626	330	—
Theophilus Protospatharius, Medicus	—	800?
Theophrastus, { Physica. Edd. Schneider et Wimmer { Characteres. Ed. Casaubon	322	—
Theophylactus, Ecclesiasticus	—	1070
Theophylactus Simocatta, Byzant.	—	610
Theopompus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 792	390	—
Theopompus, Historicus. In Müller's Fragm. Historicorum (At the age of 45)	333	—
Thomas Magister, Grammaticus. Ed. Oudendorp	—	1310
Thucydides, Historicus (Date of exile, at the age of 48)	423	—
Thugenides, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 593	—?	—
Timæus, Historicus. In Müller's Fragm. Historicorum (Termination of his History)	264	—
Timæus, Sophista. Lexicon Platon., ed. Ruhkenius	—	250?
Timo, Sillographus	279	—
Timoëles, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 590	350	—
Timocreon, Lyricus	500	—
Timostratus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 595	—?	—
Timotheus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 589	350?	—
Timotheus, Dithyrambicus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	398	—
Tryphiodorus, Epicus	—	400?
Tyrtæus, Elegiacus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	650	—
Tzetzes, Grammaticus	—	1150
Xanthus, Historicus. In Müller's Fragm. Historicorum	463?	—
Xenarchus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 614	350	—
Xeno, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 596	—?	—
Xenocrates Chalcedonius, Philosophus (President of the Academy, at the age of 57)	339	—
Xenocrates, Medicus. In Ideler's Physici Gr. Minores	—	50
Xenophanes, Poëta Philosophicus	538	—
Xenophon, Historicus (Anabasis, at about 43 years of age)	401	—
Xenophon Ephesius, Scriptor Eroticus	—	—?

	Floruit circa	
	A.C.	P.C.
Xiphilinus, Byzant.	—	1075
Zeno Eleaticus, Philosophus	464	—
Zeno Citiensis, Philosophus	290	—
Zenobius. In the Paroemiographi	—	130
Zenodorus, Grammaticus	280	—
Zonaras, Historicus et Lexicographus	—	1118
Zosimus, Historicus	—	420

III. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

N. B.—The names of those Authors only are here given which are liable to be mistaken: the rest will be easily made out from the foregoing list.

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|---|--|--|---|
| <p>A. B. = Anecdota Bekkeri
 A. S. = Anglo-Saxon
 absol. = absolute, absolutely
 acc. = accusative
 acc. to = according to
 act., Act. = active
 Acusil. = Acusilaus
 Adj. = adjective
 Adv. = adverb
 Ael. = Aelianus
 Aeol. = Aeolice
 Aesch. = Aeschylus
 Aeschin. = Aeschines
 Ahrens D. Dor. = de Dialecto Dorica
 Ahrens D. Aeol. = de Dialecto Aeolica
 al. = alibi
 Alex. = Alexis
 Alexandr. or Alex. = Alexandrian
 Amips. = Amipsias
 Ammon. = Ammonius
 An. Ox. or Anecd. Ox. = Cramer's Anecdota Oxoniensia
 Anacr. = Anacreon's true Fragments
 Anacreont. = Anacreontica (spurious)
 Anan. = Ananius
 Anth. P. = Anthologia Palatina
 Anth. Plan. = Anthologia Planudea (at the end of Anth. Palatina)
 Antig. = Antigonus
 Antim. = Antimachus
 Antiph. = Antiphanes
 M. Anton. = Marcus Antoninus
 aor. = aoristus
 ap. = apud (quoted in)
 Apoll. Dysc. = Apollonius Dyscolus
 Apoll. Lex. Hom. = Apollonii Lexicon Homericum
 Ap. Rh. = Apollonius Rhodius
 Apollod. = Apollodorus
 App. = Appianus
 Ar. = Aristophanes
 Arat. = Aratus
 Arcad. = Arcadius
 Archil. = Archilochus
 Aretae. = Aretaeus
 Arist. = Aristoteles
 Aristaen. = Aristaenetus
 Aristid. = Aristides
 Arr. = Arrianus
 Arr. Epict. = Epicteti Dissertationes ab Arriano digestae
 Astyd. = Astydamas
 Ath. = Athenaeus
 Att. = Attice, in Attic Greek
 Att. Process = Attischer Process, by Meier and Schömann (Halle 1824)
 augm. = augment
 Babr. = Babrius
 Bast. Ep. Cr. = Bast's Epistola Critica
 Batr. = Batrachomyomachia
 Bekk. = Bekker</p> | <p>Bentl. Phal. = Bentley on Phalaris
 Bgk. = Bergk
 Blomf. = Blomfield
 Böckh P. E. = Böckh's Public Economy of Athens
 Boeot. = Boeotice
 Boisson. An. = Boissonade's Anecdota
 Br. = Brunck
 Buttm. Ausf. Gr. = Buttmann's Ausführliche Griechische Sprachlehre
 Buttm. Catal. = Buttmann's Catalogue of irregular verbs
 Buttm. Dem. Mid. = Buttmann on Demosthenes' Midias
 Buttm. Lexil. = Buttmann's Lexilogus
 Byz. or Byzant. = Byzantine
 c. gen. pers., etc. = cum genitivo personae, etc.
 C. I. = Corpus Inscriptionum (Böckhii)
 Call. = Callimachus
 Callix. = Callixenus
 cf. = confer, conferatur
 Clem. Al. = Clemens Alexandrinus
 collat. = collateral
 Com. = Comic, in the language of the Comic writers
 Comp. = Comparative
 compd. = compound
 compos. = composition
 conj. = conjunctive; or, sometimes conjecture
 Conjunct. = Conjunction
 contr. = contracted, contraction
 copul. = copulative
 Ctes. = Ctesias
 Curt. = Curtius
 Cynosoph. = Cynosophica
 Cyrill. = Cyril of Alexandria
 dat. = dative
 Dem. = Demosthenes
 Dem. Phal. = Demetrius Phalereus
 Demad. = Demades
 Dep. = Deponent Verb
 deriv. = derived, derivation, derivative
 Desiderat. = Desiderative
 Dict. of Antiqq. = Dictionary of Antiquities (Dr. Smith's)
 Dim. = Diminutive
 Dind. = Dindorf (W. and J)
 Dio C. = Dio Cassius
 Diod. = Diodorus Siculus
 Diog. L. = Diogenes
 Dion. H. = Dionysius
 Dion. P. = Dior
 Diosc. = Dioscorus
 Diphil. = Diphilus
 Diph. Siph. = Diphilus Siphacensis
 dissyll. = dissyllabus
 Döderl.
 Dona
 N.</p> | <p>Dor. = Dorice
 downwds. = downwards
 dub., dub. l. = dubious, dubia lectio
 e. g. = exempli gratia
 E. Gud. = Etymologicum Gudianum
 E. M. = Etymologicum Magnum
 Eccl. = Ecclesiastical
 Ecphant. = Ecphantides
 Elmsl. = Elmsley
 elsewh. = elsewhere
 enclit. = enclitic
 Ep. = Epice, in the Epic dialect
 Ep. Ad. or Adesp. = Epigrammata Adespota (in Brunck's Anal.)
 Ep. Hom. = Epigrammata Homerica
 Epich. = Epicharmus
 Epigr. Gr. = Epigrammata Graeca (Kaibel, Berl. 1878)
 epith. = epithet
 equiv. = equivalent
 Erf. = Erfurdt
 esp. = especially
 euphon. = euphonic
 etc. = et caetera
 Eur. = Euripides
 Eust. = Eustathius
 exclam. = exclamation
 f. or fut. = future
 f. l. = falsa lectio
 fem. = feminine
 fin. = sub fine
 foreg. = foregoing
 Fr. = Fragment
 freq. = frequent, frequenter
 Frequent. = Frequenter
 fut. = future
 Gaisf. = Gaisford
 Galen. = Galenus
 gen. or genit.
 Geop. = Geoponics
 Gloss. = Glossary (Paris)
 Goth. = Gothic
 Göttl.
 Gr.
 G.</p> | <p>Hephaest. = Hephaestio
 Hes. = Hesiodus
 Hesych. = Hesychius
 heterocl. = heteroclite
 heterog. = heterogeneous
 Hieracosoph. = Hieracosophica
 Hipp. = Hippocrates; but Eur.
 Hipp. = Euripidis Hippolytus
 Hippiatr. = Hippiatrica
 Hippon. = Hipponax
 Hom. = Homerus
 Home. = Homeric
 Hom. et Hes. Cert. = Homeri et Hesiodi Certamen, ed. II. Stephanus
 Hussey, W. and M. = Hussey's Ancient Weights and Measures
 i. e. = id est
 Iambl. = Iamblichus
 ib. or ibid. = Ibidem
 Ibyc. = Ibycus
 Ict. = Jurisconsultus
 Id. = Idem
 Il. = Iliad
 imperat. = Imperator
 imperf. = Imperfectus
 imper. = Imperator
 ind. = Indivisibilis
 in'</p> |
|---|--|--|---|

A.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ
ΚΑΛΩΝ

A — *άάω*.

A α, *άλφα*, τό, indecl., first letter of the Gr. alphabet: hence as Numeral, *α' = εἰς* and *πρῶτος*, but *α = 1000*.

Changes of *ā*:
 1. Aeol., *ā* for *ε*, in some Advs. of time and place, *ἄλλοτα* for *-τε*, *ἔνερθα* for *-θε*, Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 74. b. for *ο*, *ὑπα-δεδρόμακεν*, Sapph. 2. 10, cf. Alcae. 7 Ahrens:—but *ο* more frequently represents *ā*, v. sub *ο*.
 2. Dor., *ā* for *ε*, as in Aeol., *ἄλλακα* for *-τε*, *ἄνωθα* for *-θε* or *-θεν*, *γα* for *γε*. b. so in the body of words, *Ἄρταμις* for *Ἄρτεμις*, *ἄτερος* for *ἕτερος*, *ἰαρός* for *ἱερός*, *τράφω*, *στράφω*, *τράχω*, for *τρέφω*, *στρέφω*, *τρέχω*, *φρασί* for *φρεσί*, etc., Ahrens D. Dor. p. 113 sq. c. for *ο*, *εἵκατι* (*Φεἵκατι*) for *εἵκοσι*; but more often *ο* for *α*, v. sub *ο*, Ahr. p. 119.
 3. Ion., *ā* for *ε*, as *μέγαθος* for *μέγεθος*:—reversely *ε* for *ā*, v. sub *ε*. b. *ā* sometimes becomes *η*, in the num. forms, *διπλήσιος*, *πολλαπλήσιος* for *διπλάσιος*, *πολλαπλάσιος*, etc. c. in some words, *α* represents *η*, as *λέλαμμαι* for *λέλημμαι*, *λάξομαι* for *λήξομαι*, *μεσαμβρία* for *μεσημβρία*, *ἀμφισ-βάτέω*, *-βῆσις* for *ἀμφισ-βητέω*, *-βήτησις*, Dind. de dial. Hdt. p. xxxiv. d. *ā* for *ο*, as *ἀρρωδέω* for *ὕρρωδέω*, Hdt.

changes of *ā*:
 I. *ā* appears constantly in Aeol. and Dor. (as also in Lat.) for Ion. *η*, whereas Att. agrees sometimes with Ion., sometimes with the older dialects; for there is little doubt that the forms in *ā* are the most ancient. It may be laid down as a gen. rule that *η* Ion. becomes *ā* Aeol. and Dor. in the term. of the 1st decl., as *πύλα*, *Ἄτρείδας*, etc., for *πύλη*, *Ἄτρείδης*, etc.; and wherever *η* represents *α* in the Root or primary form, as *θνάσκω* for *θνήσκω* (✓ *θαν*), *μνάμα* (✓ *μνα*), *εὐ-άνωρ* (*ἀνήρ*), *ἀλκίαις* (*ἀλκά*), etc.; but when *η* represents *ε* or *ει*, then it is retained in Aeol. and Dor., as *ἤρχομαι* (*ἔρχομαι*), but *ἀρχομαι* (*ἄρχομαι*), *ματήρ* (✓ *ματερ*), etc.: many exceptions however occur; see on the whole question, Ahrens D. Aeol. pp. 84-88, D. Dor. pp. 127-153.

b. reversely, in Dor., *ae* and *aei* in the inflexions of Verbs in *άω* are contr. not into *ā* but into *η*, as *ἐνίκη* for *-ā*, *ὄρης* for *-ās*, Ahr. D. Dor. p. 195; so *αη*, as *ὄκχ' ὄρη* for *ὄταν ὄραη*, Epich. 10 Ahr.:—also in crasis, as *τῆμά* for *τὰ ἐμά*, *κῆγών* for *καὶ ἐγών*, etc., Ahr. p. 221.

c. in Dor., *ao* and *aw* are contracted not into *ω*, but into *ā*, v. sub *ω*.
 d. in Aeol., *ai* sometimes stands for Dor. *ā*, as *θναί-σκω* for *θνάσκω* (*θνήσκω*), Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 96:—also in certain terminations, v. sub *N* v. II:—v. also *αεί*, *δετός*, *θηβᾶγενής*.

2. in Ion., *η* for *ā* is as characteristic as *ā* for *η* in Aeol. and Dor.: so in 1st decl., *σοφίη*, *-ης*, *-η*, *-ην*, *Ἀρισταγόρης*, (*-εω*), *-η*, *-ην*; but when the nom. ends in *ā*, the change only takes place in gen. and dat., *ἀλήθεια*, *-ης*, *-η*, *-αν*: also in many inflexions and terminations, as *θώρηξ*, *-ηκος*, *Σπартιή-της*, *ἀνιηρός*, *λάθρη*, *λίην*, etc.; and in many words, of which a list (as used by Hdt.) is given by Dind. de dial. Hdt. p. vii sq.

a-, as inseparable Prefix in compos.:
 I. *a* *στερητικόν*, *alpha privativum*, expressing *want* or *absence*, like Lat. *in-*, Engl. *-un-*, as *σοφός* wise, *ἄσοφος* unwise: (for the Root, v. sub *αν-*, *ἀνα-*.) Sometimes it implies blame, as *ἀβουλία*, = *δυσβουλία*, *ill-counsel*, *ἀπρόσωπος* *ill-faced*, *ugly*,—this being strictly a hyperbole, *counsel that is no counsel*, i. e. bad, *a face no better than none*, i. e. ugly, cf. *ἄδωρος*. This *a* rarely precedes a vowel, as in *ἀ-άτος*, *ἀ-ατος*, *ἀηθής*, *ἀοκνος*, *ἄσος*, *ἄοπτος*; more often before the spir. asper, as *ἀαπτος*, *ἀήσητος*, *ἄσπλος*, *ἀύρατος*, *ἀόριστος*, *ἄυδρος*, *ἄωρος*; other cases are not in point as a *F* has been lost, as *αἰδέελος*, *αἰδής*, *αἰδηλος*, *αἰδρις*, *αἰστος*, *ἀέκων*, *ἀελπτος*, *ἀεργος*, *ἀοικος*: sometimes *a* coalesces with the foll. vowel, as *ἄκων*, *ἀργός* (*ἀεργός*): but before a vowel *αν-* is more common. It answers to the Adv. *ἀνευ*, so that Adjs. formed with it often take a gen., as *ἀλαμπές ἡλίου*, *ἀνατος κακῶν*, = *ἀνευ λάμψεως ἡλίου*, *ἀνευ ἄτης κακῶν*, esp. in Trag., Schäf. Mel. p. 137. Only found in compos. with nouns; for verbs into which it enters are always derivatives, Scaliger ap. Lob. Phryn. 266; cf. *ἀβουλέω*, *ἀγνωσέω*, *ἀνήδομαι*, *ἀτίζω*. II. *a* *ἀθροιστικόν*, *alpha copulativum*, *ā-* or *á-*, expressing union, participation, likeness, properly with spir. asper, as in *ἄθροος*, *ἄπας*, but commonly with spir. lenis, *ἀκοιτις*, *ἀλοχος*, *ἀδελφός*, *ἀτάλαντος*, *ἀκούλουθος*, cf. Plat. Crat. 405 C. It answers to the Skt. *sa-*, *sam-* (*cum*), being prob. akin to the Adv. *ἄμα* (q. v.), and sometimes appears in the form *ό-*, as in *ὄπατρος*, *ὄγαστριος*, *ὄζυξ*: Curt. no. 598.

III. *a* *ἐπιτατικόν*, *alpha intensivum*, strengthening the force of compds., and said to answer to the Adv. *ἄγαν*, *very*. The use of this *a* has been most unduly extended by the old Gramm.: many words cited as examples seem to be inventions of their own, as *ἄγονος*, *ἀγύμναστος* for *πολύγονος*, *πολυγύμναστος*, Valck. Adou. p. 214; some words have been referred to this *a* which

belong to a *privative*, as *ἀδάκρυτος*, *ἀθέσφατος*, *ἄξυλος* (v. sub *vocc*) and in those which remain, as *ἀσκίος*, *ἀτενής*, *ἀσπερχές*, *ἀσκελές*, etc. it may be asked whether the *a* be any more than a modification of a *copulativum*.

IV. *a* *euphonicum*, in a few words, esp. Ion. *αη* Att., is used merely for phonetic purposes, mostly before two consonants, as *ἀβληχρός*, *ἀσπαίρω*, *ἀσταφίς*, *ἀστεροπή* for *βληχρός*, *σπαίρω*, *σταφίς*, *στεροπή*, but also before one, as *ἀμείρομαι* for *μείρομαι*, and *ἀκούω* *καέω*; in some cases also before vowels, v. *αἶδω*, *αἶρω*, *ἀέζω*. [*ā* in all these cases, except by position. Yet Adjs. which begin with three short syllables have *ā* in dactylic metres, as, *ἀδάματος*, *ἀθέμιτος*, *ἀκάματος*, *ἀπάλαμος*, *ἀπαράμυθος* (v. sub *vocc*). One Adj., *δθάνατος*, with its derivs., has *ā* in all metres, so that to make it short would be faulty, Pors. Med. 139, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 47.]

ā, exclamation used to express various emotions, like Lat. and Engl. *ah!* in Hom. always *ā* *δειλέ*, *ā* *δειλώ*, *ā* *δειλοί*, Il. 11. 441, 452., 17. 443, Od. 20. 355, al.; also in Trag., Aesch. Ag. 1087, etc.; *ā*, *μηδαμῶς*. Soph. Ph. 1300, cf. O. T. 1147; *ā* *μάκαρ* C. I. 401; sometimes doubled, *ā ā* Aesch. Pr. 114, 566, etc.; rare in Prose, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 295 A.

ā ā or *ā ā*, to express laughter, like our *ha ha*, Eur. Cycl. 157, Ar., etc.; *ā ā* *δασυνθέν γέλωτα δηλοῖ* Hesych. and Phot.; cf. Meineke Plat. Com. Grupp. 2.

ā, Dor. for Artic. *ή*. II. *ā*, Dor. for relat. Pron. *ή*. III. *ā*, Dor. for *ή*, dat. of *ός*.

άατος, *ον*, (*άάω*) in Il. with penult. long, *not to be injured* or *violated*, *invulnerable*, *νῦν μοι ὁμοῖον άάατον Στυγῶς ὕδωρ*, because the gods swore their most binding oaths thereby, 14. 271. II. in Od. with penult. short, *μνηστήρεσσιν ἄεθλον άάατον* 21. 91; *ἔεθλος άάατος ἐκτί-τελέσται* 22. 5, where it is commonly rendered by *hurtful*, *dangerous*; but here also Buttm., Lexil., attempts to retain a kindred sense, *not to be hurt*, *not to be treated lightly* or *slighted*.

III. in Ap. Rh. 2. 77, *κόρτος άάατον* *invincible* strength. (Originally *άάφατος*, which is implied in the Lacon. form *άάβακτος* cited by Hesych.; cf. *άάω*, *άτη*.)

άαγής, *ές*, *unbroken*, *not to be broken*, *hard*, *strong*, Od. 11. 575, Theocr. 24. 121, etc. (Originally *άαφαγής*; cf. *άαγνυμι*.) [The first *σ* short in Od. and Theocr., but long in Ap. Rh. 3. 1251, Q. Sm. 6. 596.]

άάζω, *φ. σω*, *to breathe through the mouth*, *breathe out*, Arist. Probl. 34. 7. (For the Root, v. sub *άημι*.)

άανθα, *ή*, a kind of *earring*, Alcman 113, Ar. Fr. 567, Hesych.

άάπλετος, *ον*, lengthd. Ep. for *άπλετος*, Q. Sm. 1. 675.

ά-απτος, *ον*, (*άπτομαι*) *not to be touched*, *resistless*, *invincible*, *χείρες άαπτοι* Hom. (mostly in Il., as 1. 567), Hes. Op. 147; *κῆτος άαπτον* Opp. H. 5, 629.

άās, *tomorrow* or *the day after tomorrow*, genit. of *άα*, = *ήώς*, as Zenod. read for *ήούς* in Il. 8. 470 (v. Schol. Ven.); used in Boeot. as Adv., Hesych.

άασιφροσύνη, *άασίφρων*, in Granica. for *δεισιφρ.*

άασμός, *ός*, (*άάζω*) *a breathing out*, Arist. Probl. 34. 7.

άάσπετος, *άάσχετος*, v. sub *άσπετος*, *άσχετος*.

άαται, Ep. for *άεται*, from *άω*, *satio*, Hes. Sc. 101.

ά-άτος, contr. *άτος*, *ον*, (*άω*, *άσαι*) *insatiate*, c. gen., *άατος πολέμοιο* Hes. Th. 714; *Ἄρης άτος πολέμοιο* Il. 5. 388; *μάχης άτον περ έόντα* 22. 218; cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.:—absol., *άατος ὕβρις* Ap. Rh. 1. 459. [The first syll. in *άατος* is short in Hes., but long in Ap. Rh.]

άάτος, *ον*, in Q. Sm. 1. 217, = *άητος*, q. v.

άάω, old Ep. Verb, used by Hom. in aor. act. *άάσα* contr. *άσα*, med. *άάσάμην* contr. *άσάμην*, and pass. *άάσθην*: the pres. occurs only in 3 sing. of Med. *άάται* Il. Properly *to hurt*, *damage*, but always used in reference to the mind, *to mislead*, *infatuate*, of the effects of wine, sleep, divine judgments, etc., *άασάν μ' έταροί τε κακοί πρὸς τοῖσι τε ὕπνος* Od. 10. 68; *άσέ με δαίμονος άάσα κακή καὶ . . οἴνος* 11. 61; *φρένας άασε οἴνω* 21. 296; inf. *άσαι* Aesch. Fr. 428; part. *άσας* Soph. Fr. 554:—so in Med., *Άτη ή πάντας άάται* Il. 19. 91, 129:—Pass., *άάσθην* Hes. Op. 281. II. the aor. med. has an intr. sense, *to act recklessly* or *foolishly*, *άασάμην I was infatuated*, Il. 9. 116, 119, etc.; *άάσατο δέ μέγα θυμῷ* Ib. 537., 11. 340; *καὶ γὰρ δὴ νῦ ποτε Ζεὺς άάσατο* (as Aristarch., whereas others read *Ζῆν' άάσατο* sc. *Άτη*), 19. 95, v. Schol. Ven.; *εί τί περ άασάμην* Ap. Rh. 1. 1333; *άασάμην . . άτην* 2. 623; so also aor. pass., *μέγ' άάσθη* Il. 16. 6S5.—Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *άάσαι*. (Hence *ά-άατος*, *άτη*, *άνατος*. Originally it had the digamma, *έφάω*, v. sub *άτη* and *άάατος*. Hesych. also cites *άγατάσθαι* (i. e. *άφατάσθαι*) = *βλάπτεισθαι*, and *άγάτημαι* (i. e. *άφάτημαι*) = *βέβλαμμαι*.) [The usual quantity

is ἄσεν ἄσῶμην, part. ἄσας; but ἄσαν Od. 10. 68; ἄσατο and ἄσθην Il. 11. c.; but ἄσατο Il. 340, ἄσθη h. Hom. Cer. 247.]

ἄβα, ἡ, Dor. for ἡβη.

ἄβῦθής, ἑς, (βάθος) *not deep*, Arr. Tact. 5. 6; ἐπιφάνεια ἄβ. *without depth*, Sext. Emp. p. 475. 5 Bekk.

ἄ-βαθρος, ον, *without foundation*, Georg. Pisid.

ἄβῦκῶ, (ἀβακῆς) *to be speechless*, Ep. Verb. only used in aor., οἱ δ' ἀβάκησαν πάντες *said nothing, took no heed*, Od. 4. 249.

ἄβῦκῆς, ἑς, (βάζω) *speechless*, Lat. *infans*: hence *childlike, innocent*, φρῆν Sappho 77 (where E. M. has acc. ἀβάκην). Adv. -κῶς E. M.—Hesych. has also ἀβακῆμων; and ἄβαξ is cited by Eust. 1494. 64.

ἄβῦκίζομαι, Dep., = ἀβακῶ, Anacr. 74.

ἄβάκιον, τό, v. sub ἄβαξ.

ἄβῦκίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἄβαξ, *a small stone for inlaying*, in mosaic work, Lat. *tessera, tessella*, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 D.

ἄβακο-εἰδής, ἑς, *like an ἄβαξ*, Schol. Theocr. 4. 61.

ἄ-βάκχευτος, ον, *uninitiated in the Bacchic orgies*, Eur. Bacch. 472: generally, *joyless*, Id. Or. 319; v. Luc. Lap. 3.

ἄβῦλε [ἄβ], properly ἄ βάλε, expressing a wish, *O that . . !* Lat. *utinam*, c. indic., Callim. Fr. 455; c. inf., Anth. P. 7. 699. Cf. βάλε.

ἄ-βάνουσος, ον, *liberal*: in Adv. -ως, Clem. Rom. 1. 44.

ἄβαξ [ἄ], ἄκος, ὁ, Lat. *abacus*:—*a slab or board*: I. *a reckoning-board or board for geometrical figures*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 5, Sext. Emp. 447, 4 Bekk.; and in dim. form ἄβάκιον, Lys. ap. Poll. 10. 105, Alex. Ἀπεργ. 1. 3. 2. *a draught-board*, Caryst. ap. Ath. 435 D; Dim. ἄβάκιον Poll. 10. 150. 3. *a sideboard*, Ammon. 4. *a trencher, plate*, Cratin. Ἰκλεοβ. 2. II. *a place on the stage*, in Dim. ἄβάκιον, Suid. III. cf. ἀβακίσκος.

ἄβάπτιστος, ον, (βαπτίζω) *not to be dipped, that will not sink*, Lat. *immersabilis*, ἄβ. ἄλμας of a net, Pind. P. 2. 146; ἄβ. τρύπανον *a trepan with a guard, to stop it from going too deep*, Galen. II. *not drenched with liquor*, Plut. 2. 686 B. III. *not baptized*, Eccl.

ἄβαπτος, ον, (βάπτω) of iron, *not tempered by dipping in cold water*, Suid., Hesych.; v. sub βαφή 1.

ἄβαρβαρίστω, *without barbarisms*, E. M.: -ιστί, Boiss. An. 3. 160.

ἄβάρβαρος, ον, *not barbarous*: but in Soph. Fr. 336, Blomf. ἀβύρβορον.

ἄβῦρης, ἑς, (βάρος) *without weight*, Arist. Cael. 1. 8, 16, Plut., etc.; σφυγμὸς ἄβ. *a light pulse*, Galen. II. *not burdensome*, of persons, ἄβαρῆ ἐαυτὸν τηρεῖν 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 9; ἄβ. ἐαυτὸν παρέχειν C. I. 5361. 15:—Adv. -ρῶς, *lightly, without offence*, Simplic.

ἄ-βῦσάνιστος, ον, *not examined by torture or question, untortured, un-questioned*, Antipho 112. 46; ἄβ. θνήσκειν Joseph. B. J. 1. 32, 3; ἄβ. βλέπειν (sc. τὸν ἥλιον), *without pain*, of hawks, Ael. N. A. 10. 14.

2. of things, *untested, unexamined*, ἄβ. παραλείπειν τι Plut. 2. 59 B. 3. Adv. -τως, *without question or search*, Thuc. 1. 20, Plut. 2. 28 B.

ἄ-βῦσίλευτος, ον, *without a king, not ruled by a king*, Thuc. 2. 80, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 17.

ἄβάσκῶνος, ον, (βασκαίνω) *free from envy*, Teles ap. Stob. 575, fin. Adv. -ως, M. Anton. 1. 16.

ἄβάσκαντος, ον, *not subject to enchantment*, C. I. 5053, 5119: Subst., ἄβάσκαντον, τό, *a charm, amulet*, cited from Diosc. Adv. -τως, Anth. P. 11. 267.

ἄβάστακτος, ον, (βαστάζω) *not to be borne or carried*, Plut. Anton. 16. Adv. -τως, Hesych.

ἄβῦτάς, ὁ, Dor. for ἡβητής, Call. L. P. 109.

ἄβατόομαι, Pass. *to be made desert*, LXX (Jerem. 29. 20).

ἄ-βῦτος, ον, also ἡ, ον, Pind. N. 3. 36:—*untrodden, impassable, inaccessible*, of mountains, Hdt. 4. 25., 7. 176, Soph. O. T. 719, etc.; of a river, *not fordable*, Xen. An. 5. 6, 9; metaph. in Com., οἰκία ἄβ. τοῖς ἔχουσι μηδὲ ἐν *inaccessible to the poor*, Aristopho Ἰατρ. 2; ἄβ. ποιεῖν τὰς τραπέζας Anaxipp. Κεραυν. 5. 2. of holy places, *not to be trodden*, like ἄθικτος, Soph. O. C. 167, 675; ἔρπει πλοῦτος . . ἐς τὰ βατα καὶ πρὸς βέβηλα Id. Fr. 109; ἄβατώτατος ὁ τόπος [sc. οἱ τάφοι] Arist. Probl. 20. 12; metaph. *pure, chaste*, ψυχὴ Plut. Phaedr. 245 A. b. as Subst., ἄβατον, τό, *adytum*, Theopomp. Hist. 272. 3. of a horse, *not ridden*, Luc. Zeux. 6; of female animals, Id. Philops. 7, cf. Lexiph. 19. II. act., ἄβ. πόνος, *a plague that hinders walking*, i. e. *gout*, Luc. Ocyr. 36.

ἄ-βῦφής, ἑς, = ἄβαπτος, v. sub ἀναφής.

Ἄββᾶ, Hebr. word, *father*, Ev. Marc. 14. 36.

ἄββᾶς, ἄ, ὁ, *an abbot*, Justinian.

ἄβδελυκτος, ον, (βδελύσσω) *not to be abominated*, Aesch. Fr. 130.

Ἄβδηρίτης [ἰ], ον, ὁ, *a man of Abdera in Thrace, the Gothamite of antiquity*, proverb. of simpletons, Dem. 218. 10:—Adj. Ἄβδηρικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, *like an Abderite*, i. e. *stupid*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 2; Ἄβδηρο-λόγος, ον, Tatian, Cic. Att. 7. 7, 4.

ἄβδης, ὁ, said by Hesych. to mean *a scourge* in Hippon. 88.

ἄ-βέβαιος, ον, *uncertain*, of remedies, Hipp. Aph. 1245; ἀβεβαιώτατον ὦν κεκτῆμεθα (sc. πλοῦτος) Alex. Incert. 27, cf. Menand. Δύσκ. 2. 1; ὄφθαλμὸς ἄβ. *unsteady*, Arist. H. A. 1. 10, 3; metaph., ἄβ. φιλία Id. Eth. E. 7. 2, 15; τὸ ἀβέβαιον = ἀβεβαιότης, Luc. Char. 18; ἐξ ἀβεβαίου from an *insecure position*, Arr. An. 1. 15, 2. 2. of persons, *unstable, uncertain, fickle*, Dem. 1341, fin., Arist. Eth. N. 9. 12, 3. Adv. -ως, Menand. Γεωργ. 1.

ἄ-βεβαιότης, ἡ, *unsteadiness, instability*, Polyb. Fr. Gram. 6.

ἄ-βέβηλος, ον, *like ἄβατος, sacred, inviolable*, Plut. Brut. 20.

ἄβέλιος, i. e. ἀφέλιος, Cretan for ἡέλιος, ἥλιος, Hesych.

ἄβελτέρειος, α, ον, lengthd. for ἀβέλτερος, as ἡμετέρειος for ἡμέτερος, Eust. 1930. 32, E. M. 429; restored by Dind. in Anaxandr. Ἐλεν. 1, for ἀβελτερίου.

ἄβελτερία, ἡ, *silliness, stupidity, fatuity*, Plat. Theaet. 174 C, Symp. 198 D, etc. (The false form ἀβελτηρία, common in late MSS., is left uncorrected by Bekk. in Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 26.)

ἄβελτερο-κόκκυξ, υγος, ὁ, *a silly fellow*, Plat. Com. Λαί. 1.

ἄβέλτερος, α, ον (Plat. Phil. 48 C), *good for nothing, silly, stupid, fatuous*, Ar. Nub. 1201, Antiph., etc.; πρὸς τι Anaxandr. Κανηφ. 1; ἄβ. τι παθεῖν Dem. 449. 26;—Sup. -ώτατος, Ar. Rau. 989; of Margites, Hyperid. Lyc. 6. Adv. -ρως, Plut. 2. 531 C.

ἄβηδών, i. e. ἀφῆδών, for ἀπῆδών, prob. Lacon., Hesych.

ἄβῆρ, i. e. ἀφῆρ, Lacon. word for οἰκημα στοὰς ἔχον, Hesych.; cf. αὐῆρ.

ἄβιάστος, ον, (βιάζομαι) *unforced, without force or violence*, Plat. Tim. 61 A: *unstroined, unaffected*, Dion. H. de Demosth. 28. Adv. -τως Arist. Mot. An. 10. 4.

ἄ-βιβλιος, ον, ὁ, *a man without books*, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 407, 475.

ἄ-βίος, ον, = ἀβίωτος, ζωῆς ἀβίου Emped. 38; ἄβ. βίος Anth. P. 7. 715. 2. *not to be survived, αἰσχύνῃ* Plat. Legg. 873 C. II. *without a living, starving*, Luc. D. Mort. 15. 3; ἀτεκνος καὶ ἄβ. καὶ προωλῆς, an imprecatory form in C. I. 3915, 46. III. ἄβιοι in Il. 13. 6, as epith. of the Ἰππημολογοί, *simple in life and manners*, Ἰππημολογῶν γλακτοφάγων ἀβίων τε: but prob. Ἀβίων, as a pr. n., is the true reading; it certainly was so used in the time of Alexander, v. Schol. Ven.

ἄ-βίωτος, ον, = sq., κατακονὰ ἀβίωτος βίου, ἀβίωτος βίου τύχα Eur. Hipp. 821, 867, ubi olim ἀβίωτος.

ἄβιωτοποιός, ον, *making life insupportable*, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 823.

ἄβίωτος, ον, (βιώω) *not to be lived, insupportable*, ἄβ. πεποίηκε τὸν βίον Ar. Pl. 969; ἄβ. ζῶμεν βίον Philem. Incert. 8. 7, cf. 5. 7; ἀβίωτον χρόνον βιοτεῖσθαι Eur. Alc. 241; ἀβίωτον ᾗτ' ἔσεσθαι τὸν βίον αὐτῷ Dem. 557. fin.:—ἀβίωτόν [ἔστι] *life is intolerable*, Plat. Rep. 407 A; also, ἀβίωτον ζῆν Id. Legg. 926 B; ἀβίωτον ἡμῖν Eur. Ion 670. Adv., ἀβιώτως ἔχειν Plut. Dio 6; αἰσχροῦς καὶ ἄβ. διατεθῆναι Id. Sol. 7. Cf. ἄβιος, ἀβίωτος, βιωτός.

ἄβλάβεια, ἡ, *freedom from harm*, Lat. *incolumitas*, Plut. 2, 1090 B; for Aesch. Ag. 1024, v. sub εὐλάβεια. II. act. *harmlessness*, Lat. *innocentia*, Cic. Tusc. 3. 8.

ἄ-βλαβῆς, ἑς, *without harm*, i. e., I. pass. *unharmful, unhurt*, Pind. O. 13, 37, P. 8. 77, Aesch. Th. 68, etc.; ζῶσαν ἀβλαβεῖ βίῳ Soph. El. 650, cf. 649. II. act. *not harming, harmless, innocent*, ξυνουσία Aesch. Eum. 285; ἡθοναί Plat. Rep. 357 B, etc.; ἄβλ. σπασμοί *doing no serious injury*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 944. 2. *averting or preventing harm*, ὕδωρ Theocr. 24. 96:—in Plat. Legg. 953 A, we have the act. and pass. senses conjoined, ἄβλ. τοῦ δρᾶσαί τε καὶ παθεῖν:—Adv. ἀβλαβῶς, Ep. -έως, h. Hom. Merc. 83. 3. in Att. formularies, ἀβλαβῶς σπονδαῖς ἐμμένειν, coupled with δικαίως and ἀδύλων, seems to *exclude open violence as well as fraud*, Thuc. 5. 18 and 47; so the σπονδαί themselves are entitled ἀδολοι καὶ ἀβλ. Id. 4. 118., 5. 18; and we have ἐγύμμαχοι πιστοὶ . . καὶ ἀβλ. in C. I. 74. 14.

ἄβλαβία, ἡ, *proct. for ἀβλάβεια, ἀβλαβίησι νόοιο* h. Hom. Merc. 393.

ἄβλαπτος, ον, = ἀβλαβῆς, Nic. Th. 488. Adv. -τως, Orph. H. 63. 10.

ἄβλαστῆ, ον, (βλαστάνω) *not budding, budding imperfectly, barren*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 5:—also, ἄ-βλαστής, ἑς, Id. H. P. 2, 2, 8; and ἄ-βλαστήτος, ον, v. l. C. P. 1. 3, 2.

ἄβλασφήμητος, ον, *not blasphemed*, Socr. H. E. 5. 19.

ἄβλαυτος, ον, (βλαύτη) *unslipped*, Opp. C. 4. 369.

ἄβλεμῆς, ἑς, (βλεμαίνω) *feeble*, Lat. *impotens*, Nic. Al. 82:—Adv., ἀβλεμῆς πίνων *drinking intemperately*, Panyas. 6. 8.

ἄβλεννῆς, ἑς, (βλεννα) *without mucus (pituita)*, Ath. 355 F.

ἄβλεπτῆ, ον, (ἀβλεπτής Hesych.) *not to see, to overlook, disregard*, τὸ πρέπον Polyb. 30. 6, 4, often in Euseb.

ἄβλεπτήμα, τό, *a mistake, oversight*, = παρύραμα, Polyb. Fr. 1.

ἄ-βλέφῆρος, ον, *without eyelids*, Anth. P. 11. 66.

ἄ-βλεψία, ἡ, *blindness*, Eccl.

ἄβληρα, i. e. ἀφληρα, for αὐληρα, εὐληρα (q. v.), Hesych.:—Ἄβληρος as prop. name, Il. 6. 32.

ἄβλης, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (βάλλω) *not thrown or shot, ἰὸν ἀβλήτα* an arrow *not yet used*, Il. 4. 117, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 279.

ἄ-βλητος, ον, *not hit* (by darts), opp. to ἀνούτατος, Il. 4. 540.

ἄβληχῆς, ἑς, (βληχῆ) *without bleatings*, ἐπαύλιον Antip. Sid. 95.

ἄβληχρῆς, ἑς, gen. ἑος, rare form of ἀβληχρός, Nic. Th. 885.

ἄβληχρός, ἄ, ὄν, (a euphon., βληχρός, v. sub μαλακός):—*weak, feeble*, of a woman's hand, Il. 5. 337; of defenceless walls, Il. 8. 178; ἀβλ. θάνατος, an *easy death in ripe old age*, opp. to a *violent one*, Od. 11. 135., 23. 282; κῶμα ἄβλ. Lat. *languidus sopor*, Ap. Rh. 2. 205.

ἄβληχρώδης, ἑς, = ἀβληχρός, of sheep, Babr. 93. 5 (Suid. βληχρώδης).

ἄβουαί, -ατος, Dor. for ἀβοητί, -ητος.

ἄ-βοηθησία, ἡ, *helplessness*, LXX (Sir. 51. 10).

ἄ-βοήθητος, ον, *admitting of no help, without remedy, incurable*, of wounds, Ephor. 58, Polyb. 1. 81, 5, etc.; ἄβ. ἔχειν τὴν ἐπικουρίαν, *unserviceable, useless*, Diod. 20. 42; νῦξ ἄβ. Galen.:—Adv. -τως, Diosc. Ther. 12. II. of persons, *helpless*, Plut. Arat. 2, etc.

ἄβοητί, Dor. -αί, Adv. (βοάω) *without summons*, Pind. N. 8. 15.

ἄβόητος, Dor. -ατος, ον, (βοάω) *not loudly lamented*, Anth. P. append. 200. 2. *noised abroad*, κλέος οὐκ ἄβ. Epigr. Gr. 40. II. *voiceless*, Nonn. Jo. 12. v. 42.

ἄβολέω, f. ἡσω, late Ep. for ἀντιβολέω, *to meet*, Ap. Rh. 3. 1145; Ep. aor. ἀβύλησαν Id. 2. 770, Call. Fr. 455.

ἄβολητύς, υος, ἡ, *a meeting*, Ion. word in A. B. 322, E. M. 3.

ἄβολήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *one who meets*, Antim. ap. E. M. 4. 8.

ἄβόλλα, ἡ, the Lat. *abolla*, *a thick woollen cloak*, Arr. Pcripl. M. Rubri, p. 13.

ἄβολος, ον, (βολῆ) *that has not shed his foal-teeth*, of a young horse,

Soph. Fr. 363, Plat. Legg. S34 C, Strattis Χρῦς. 2: also of an old horse, *that no longer sheds them*, A. B. 322. 2. ἄβολα an *unlucky throw* of the dice, Poll. 7. 204. II. as Subst., ἄβολος, ἡ, a *horseman's cloak*, Lat. *abolla*, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri, p. 4: (in this sense, Curt. regards the ἄ- as a relic of ἀμφ- or ἀμφι-, *thrown around*; cf. ἀτρακτος.) ἄ-βόρβροπος, ον, *without mire*, v. sub ἀβάρβαρος. ἄβας, Dor. for ἡβός. ἄβουσκίς, ἐς, (βόσκω) *unfed, fasting*, Nic. Th. 124. ἄ-βόσκητος, ον, *pastureless*, ὄρη Babr. 44. 10, cf. Eust. 307. 27. ἄ-βότᾶνος, ον, *without plants or vegetation*, Jo. Chrys. ἄβοτος, ον, (βόσκω) *without pasture*, Hesych. ἄβουκόλητος, ον, (βουκολέω) *untended*: metaph. *unheeded*, ἄβ. τοῦτ' ἐμῷ φρονήματι Aesch. Supp. 929. ἄβουλεί, Adv., *inconsiderately*, Suid., etc. ἄβούλευτος, ον, *ill-advised, inconsiderate*, Hippol. c. Noët. 10. Adv. -τως, LXX (I Macc. 5. 67). ἄβουλέω, to be *unwilling*, Plat. Rep. 437 C; c. inf., Ep. Plat. 347 A: —also c. acc. to *dislike, object to*, Dio C. 55. 9. (ἄβουλέω seems to be an exception to the rule that a privat. cannot be comp. directly with Verbs: but Plat., in a manner not unusual with him, may have taken ἄβουλος in the sense of *unwilling* for the purpose of forming this Verb; cf. the curious analogy of *im-probus, improbare*.) ἄβούλητος, ον, (βούλωμαι) *unwilling, involuntary*, Plat. Legg. 733 D. II. *not according to one's wish or will, disagreeable*, Dion. H. 5. 74. Adv. -τως, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 19, M. 8. 316. ἄβουλία, ἡ, *ill-advisedness, want of advice, thoughtlessness*, Hdt. 7. 210, Antipho 126. 30, etc.; ἐπαρθέντες ἀβουλίῃ Hdt. 7. 9. 3; ἐξ ἀβουλίας πεσεῖν, ἀβουλία πεσεῖν Soph. El. 398, 429: also in pl., Hdt. 8. 57, Pind., etc. ἄβουλος, ον, (βουλή) *inconsiderate, ill-advised*, Soph. Ant. 1026, etc.; τέκνοισι Ζῆν' ἀβουλον taking no thought for them, Id. Tr. 140: Comp. -ύτεροι Thuc. 1. 120. 7. 2. = κακόβουλος, Soph. El. 546.—Adv. -ως, Hdt. 3. 71; οὐκ ἄβ. Pherecr. Tyr. 1. 6; Sup. ἀβουλύτατα, Hdt. 7. 9. 2. ἄβούτης, ον, ὁ, (βούς) *without oxen*, i. e. *poor*, Hes. Op. 449. ἄβρα, ἡ, a *favourite slave*, Lat. *delicata*, Menand. Ἀπιστ. 1, Σικ. 3, Ψευδ. 3, LXX (Gen. 24. 61, Ex. 2. 5, al.). (Commonly referred to ἀβρός: but some old Gramm. call the word foreign, and write it ἄβρα, cf. A. B. 322.) ἄβραμίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Xenocr. 36. ἄβρῦμις, ἴδος, ἡ, a fish found in the sea and the Nile. Opp. H. 1. 244. ἄβρεκτος, ον, = ἄβροχος, Plut. 2. 381 C, Mosch. ap. Näke Opusc. 179. ἄβρίζομαι, Med. or Pass. = ἀβρύνομαι, Hesych. ἄ-βρίθης, ἐς, of no weight, βάρος μὲν οὐκ ἀβριθές Eur. Supp. 1125. ἄβρικτος, ον, (βρίζω) *wakeful*, Hesych., Suid.: ἀβρίξ, Adv., Hesych. ἄβρο-βάτης, ον, ὁ, *softly or delicately stepping*, Aesch. Pers. 1072. ἄβρό-βιος, ον, *living delicately, effeminate*, Plut. Demetr. 2, etc. ἄβρο-βόστρυχος, ον, = ἀβροκόμης, Tzetz. ἄβρό-γοος, ον, *wailing womanishly*, Aesch. Pers. 541. ἄβρό-δαις, ὁ, ἡ, *luxurious, ἀβρόδαιτι τραπέζῃ* Arcestr. ap. Ath. 4 E. ἄβρο-δαίτα, ἡ, *luxurious living, a faulty compd.* (v. Lob. Phryn. 603) in A. B. 322, Suid., Ael. V. H. 12. 24 in lemma. ἄβρο-δαίτος, ον, *living delicately, ἀβροδιαίτων* Λυδῶν ὄχλος Aesch. Pers. 41, cf. Anth. P. append. 59: τὸ ἄβρ. *effeminacy*, Thuc. 1. 6, Ath. 513 C. Adv. -τως, Philo 1. 324. ἄβρο-εἴμων, ον, (εἶμα) *softly clad*, Com. Anon. in Mein. 4. p. 621. ἄβρό-καρπος, ον, *bearing delicate fruits*, ap. Hesych. ἄβρο-κόμης, ον, ὁ, *with delicate or luxuriant leaves, φοῖνιξ* Eur. Ion 920, I. T. 1099, cf. Anth. P. 12. 256:—ἀβροκόμος, ον, Or. Sib. 14. 67. ἄ-βρόμιος, ον, *without Baccus*, Anth. P. 6. 291. ἄβρομίτρης, ον, ὁ, *with bright girdle*, Hesych. ἄ-βρομος, ον, either, 1. (a copul.) *noisy, boisterous*, or, 2. (a priv.) *noiseless*: of the Trojans, v. sub αὐίαχος: Ap. Rh. uses it in the latter sense, ἄβρ. κῦμα 4. 153. ἄβρο-πέδιλος, ον, *soft-sandalled*, Ἔρωσ Mel. in Anth. P. 12. 158. ἄβροπενθής, ἐς, v. sub ἀκροπενθής. ἄβρόπηνος, ον, (πῆνη) of *delicate texture*, Lyc. 863; whence it was introduced by Salmas. into Aesch. Ag. 690, for the vulg. ἀβροτίμων. ἄβρό-πλουτος, ον, *richly luxuriant, χλιδή* Eur. I. T. 1148. ἄβρός, ἄ, ὄν, poet. also ὄς, ὄν:—*graceful, beautiful, pretty, παῖς*, Ἔρωσ Anacr. 16. 64; ἄβραι Χάριτες (with Aeol. acc.) Sapph. 65; esp. of the body, σῶμα, πούς, etc., Pind. O. 6. 90, Eur., etc.: of things, *splendid, στέφανος, κῦδος, πλούτος* etc. Pind. I. 8. 144, etc.—Very early, however, the word took the notion of *soft, delicate, dainty, luxurious*, like *τρυφερός*; hence, ἀβρὰ παθεῖν to live *delicately*, Solon 15. 4, Theogn. 474; and, from Hdt. downwards (I. 71, and in Sup. -ότατος, 4. 104) it became a common epithet of Asiatics; Ἰώνων ἀβρός . . ὄχλος Antiph. Δωδ. 1; cf. σαῦλος.—Still the Poets continued to use it in good sense, esp. of women, *delicate, gentle*, e. g. Aesch. Fr. 322, Soph. Tr. 523; and of anything *delicate or pretty*, Valck. Call. p. 233; ἀβρὸν ἄθυρμα, of a pet dog, Epigr. Gr. 626; neut. pl. ἀβρὰ παρηίδος = ἀβρὰν παρηίδα (cf. ἄσημος III. 1), Eur. Phoen. 1486. Adv. ἀβρῶς, Anacr. 16; δβρῶς and ἀβρὸν βαίνειν to step *delicately*, Eur. Med. 830, 1164; so neut. pl., ἀβρὰ γελᾶν Anacreont. 44. 3. 45. 5; ἀβροτέρως ἔχειν Helioid. 1. 17.—The word is chiefly poet., though never found in old Ep.; and is rare in Att. Prose, Xen. Synip. 4, 44. Cf. ἄβρα. (Perh. from same Root as ἡβη: Curt. regards the root as unknown, p. 490). [ἄ by nature, v. Eur. Med. 1164, Tro. 820.] ἄβροστῦγής, ἐς, (ατάζω) *dropping rich unguents, μέτωπον* Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. ἀβρός.

ἀβροσύνη, ἡ, = ἀβρότης, Sappho 43, Eur. Or. 349, Xenophan. 3. 1. ἀβροτάζω, to miss, c. gen., Ep. Verb only used in aor. I subj., μήπως ἀβροτάζομεν (Ep. for -ωμεν) ἀλλήλοισιν Il. 10. 65. A Subst., ἀβροτάξις, εως, ἡ, *error*, is cited in Hesych., Eust. 789. 52; and an Adj., ἀβροτήμων, ον, *erring*, in Hesych., A. B. 322. (From the same Root with ἀμβροτ-εῖν, ἀμαρτ-εῖν, μ being rejected as in ἀμβροτος ἀβροτος, ἀμπλακεῖν ἀπλακεῖν, cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἀμβρόσιος 7.) ἄβρότης, ητος, ἡ, *splendour, luxury, δόμους ἀβρότατος* houses of *luxury*, i. e. *luxurious*, Pind. P. 11. 51; τῇ Μήδων στολή καὶ ἀβρότητι Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 15, cf. Plat. Alc. 1. 122 C, Eur. Bacch. 968; οὐκ ἐν ἀβρότητι κείσθαι thou art not in a position to be *fastidious*, Id. I. T. 1343; also, ἀβρότατος ἐπι in *tender youth*, Pind. P. 8. 127. ἄβρό-τιμος, ον, *delicate and costly*, v. sub ἀβρόπηνος. ἀβροτίμη, ἡ, = ἀμαρτωλή, Hesych.; cf. ἀβροτάζω. ἀβροτόνιος, η, ον, *made of ἀβρότονον*, Diosc. 1. 60. ἀβροτονίτης, οἶνος, ὁ, *wine prepared with ἀβρότονον*, Diosc. 5. 62. ἀβρότονον, τό, an aromatic plant, prob. *southernwood, Artemisia abrotanum*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 7, 3, etc.; v. Schneider in Indice. ἄ-βροτος, ον, also η, ον, = ἀμβροτος, *immortal, divine, sent from or sacred to the gods, holy*, in Hom. only once, νύξ ἀβρότη Il. 14. 78, either *holy Night*, as a divinity, (like νύξ ἀμβροτος, ἀμβροσίη, δαιμονίη, ἱερὸν κνέφας, ἱερὸν ἡμαρ), or *never failing* (like ἀφθιτος ἡώς); ἔπη ἀβροτα *holy hymns*, Soph. Ant. 1134, ubi v. Musgr.—Cf. ἀμβροτος, ἀμβροσία, and Butt. Lexil. s. v. II. *without men, deserted of men*, ἀβροτον εἰς ἐρημίαν Aesch. Pr. 2, where the MS. reading ἄβατον has been corrected from Schol. Ven. Il. 14. 78. ἀβρο-φυής, ἐς, *tender of nature*, prob. l. Anth. P. 9. 412; v. ἀφροφυής. ἀβρο-χαίτης, ον, ὁ, = ἀβροκόμης, Anacreont. 44. 8. ἀβροχία, ἡ, (ἀβροχος) *want of rain, drought*, Menand. ap. Joseph. A. J. 8. 13, 2, Or. Sib. 3. 540; cf. Lob. Phryn. 291. ἀβρο-χίτων [ῖ], ἄνω, ὁ, ἡ, *in soft tunic, softly clad*, Anth. P. 9. 538; —εὐνὰς ἀβροχίτωνας beds with *soft coverings*, Aesch. Pers. 543. ἀβροχος, ον, (βρέχω) like ἀβρεκτος, *unwetted, unmoistened*, Aeschin. 31. 5, Nic. Th. 339; κατὰ πόντον ἀβροχος ἄτσαεις Mosch. 2. 139; *wanting rain, waterless, πέδια* Eur. Hel. 1484; Ἀρκαδίη Call. Jov. 19. ἄβρυνα, τά, *mulberries*, = σικάμυνα, Parthen. ap. Ath. 51 F, cf. A. B. 224;—Hesych. writes ἄβρυνα. ἄβρυντής, οὔ, ὁ, a *coxcomb, for*, Adam. Physiogn. 2. 20. ἄβρύνω, (ἀβρός) to *make delicate, treat delicately, μὴ γυναικὸς ἐν τρόποις ἄβρυνέ με* Aesch. Ag. 919: to *deck or trick out, εἰς γάμον ἀβρύναι τινα* Anth. P. 6. 281:—Med. or Pass. to *live delicately*, and so, much like θρύπτομαι, to *wax wanton, give oneself airs*, ἀβρύνεται γὰρ πᾶς τις εὔπρασων ἀνὴρ Aesch. Ag. 1205, cf. Soph. O. C. 1339; ἐκαλλυνόμεν τε καὶ ἡβρυνόμεν ἄν Plat. Apol. 20 C; c. dat. rei, to *pride or plume oneself on a thing, οὐχ ἀβρύνομαι τῷδ'* Eur. I. A. 858; ἡβρύνετο τῷ βραδέως διαπράττειν Xen. Ages. 9. 2: cf. λαμπρύνω, σεμνύνω. ἄβρωμα, τό, a *woman's garment*, Hesych. ἄ-βρωμος, ον, *free from smell*, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 355 B. ἄβρωνος, ἄνω, ὁ, ἄβρον, an Argive, proverbial for *luxurious living*, ἄβρωνος βίος Suid. ἄ-βρός, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, = νῆστις, Paul. Sil. 66; restored by Cobet for ἄβρωτος in Soph. Fr. 796. ἄ-βρωσία, ἡ, *want of food, fasting*, Poll. 6. 39. ἄβρωτος, ον, (βιβρώσκω) *not fit to be eaten, not good for food*, Ctes. in Phot. Bibl. 49. 7, Arist. H. A. 9. 28, 1, al.; ὑπατᾶ Menand. Δύσκ. 3:—of wood, *not eaten by worms*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 2. II. of persons, *without eating*, ἄβρ., ἀποτος Charito 6. 3 fin.; cf. ἀβρός. ἄβυδος, ἡ, *Abydos*, the town on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont:—ἄβυδόθεν, Adv. from *Abydos*, Il. 4. 500; ἄβυδόθι, at *Abydos*, 17. 584:—Adj. ἄβυδηνός, ἡ, ὄν, of or from *Abydos*, Ath. 572 E, etc.: proverb., ἄβ. ἐπιφόρημα a *dessert of Abydos*, i. e. *something unpleasant*, variously expl. in Paroemiogr.:—hence ἄβυδηνοκόμης, or ἄβυδοκόμης, ον, ὁ, = ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ σικοφαντεῖν κομῶν, Ar. Fr. 568, ubi v. Dind. l. c. ἄ-βυθος, ον, = ἄβυσσος, εἰς τινα ἄβυθον *φλυαρίαν* Plat. Parm. 130 D; but prob. the true reading is εἰς τινα βυθὸν *φλυαρίας*. ἄβύρσεινος, ον, (βυρσεύω) *untanned*, Schol. Il. 2. 527. ἄβυρτάκη [ἄκ], ἡ, a *sour sauce of leeks, cresses*, Pherecr. Incert. 89, Theopomp. Com. Θησ. 1. Alex. Μανδρ. 1. 13, etc. ἄβυρτύκο-πούς, ὄν, *making ἄβυρτάκη*, Demetr. Ἀρεοπ. 1. ἄβυσσος, ον, *bottomless, unfathomed*, Hdt. 2. 28; ἄτης ἄβυσσον πέλαγος Aesch. Supp. 470: generally, *unfathomable, boundless, enormous*, like βαθύς, ἄβ. πλούτος Aesch. Th. 950; ἀργύριον Ar. Lys. 174; φρένα Δίαν καθορᾶν, ὕψιν ἄβυσσον Aesch. Suppl. 1059. II. ἡ ἄβυσσος, *the great deep, the sea*, LXX (Isai. 44. 27): *the abyss, bottomless pit*, Ev. Luc. 8. 31, Apoc. 9. 1, etc. (For the Root, v. βαθύς.) ἄβωλάκοπος, ον, *not hoed*, Poll. 1. 246. ἄβώρ, i. e. ἄβώρ, Lacon. for ἡώς, and ἄβώ = πρῶτῃ, Hesych. ἄγ, apoc. form of ἀνά before κ, γ, χ, v. ἀνά init. ἄγᾶ, Dor. for ἄγη. ἀγάσθαι, ἀγάσθε, Ep. forms from ἀγαμαι, Od. ἀγάζομαι, poet. collat. form of ἀγαμαι, from which we have part. *honouring, adoring*, λοιβαῖσιν ἀγαζόμενοι πρῶταν θεῶν Pind. N. 11. 7; impf. ἡγάζετο Orph. Arg. 63:—for the Homeric fut. ἀγάσσομαι, etc., v. sub ἀγαμαι. II. the Act. is used in same sense by Aesch. Supp. 1062, τὰ θεῶν μηδὲν ἀγάζειν; but ἀγάζεις is cited from Soph. in A. B. (Fr. 797) as = θαρσύνεις. ἀγόθεος, Dor. for ἡγ-, Pind. ἀγαθίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀγαθίς, Hesych. s. v. τολύπη. ἀγαθίς, ἴδος [Γ Draco 23], ἡ, a *ball of thread*, Pherecyd. 106; ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθίδες, proverb., *quantities of goods*, Com. ap. A. B. 9, Poll. 7. 31.

ἀγαθοβρυσία, ἡ, *good produce*, C. I. 9262.
 ἀγαθοδαιμονιστάι or -ιασταί, οἱ, *guests who drink to the ἀγαθὸς δαίμων* (cf. sq.): hence, *guests who drink but little*, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 6, 3:—ἀγαθοδαιμονιστάι, name of a sort of club, Ross Inscr. ined. 282.
 ἀγαθοδαίμων, ονος, ὁ, *the good Genius*, to whom a cup of pure wine was drunk at the end of dinner, the toast being given in the words ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος: and in good Greek it was always written divisim. II. *an Egyptian serpent*, Wessel. Diod. 3. 50.
 ἀγαθοδοσία, ἡ, (δόσις) *the giving of good*, Schol. Arist.
 ἀγαθοδότης, ου, ὁ, *the Giver of good*, Diotog. ap. Stob. 332. 19: fem. -δοτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dionys. Ar. 440. 34.
 ἀγαθοειδής, ἐς, *like good, seeming good*, opp. to ἀγαθός, Plat. Rep. 509 A, Iambl., etc. Adv. -δῶς.
 ἀγαθοεργέω, *to do good or well*, I Ep. Tim. 6. 18: contr. -ουργέω, Act. Ap. 14. 17 (vulg. ἀγαθοποιῶν).
 ἀγαθοεργία, Ion. -λή, contr. -ουργία, ἡ, *a good deed, service rendered*, Lat. *beneficium*, Hdt. 3. 154, 160. II. *well-doing*, Eccl.
 ἀγαθοεργός, contr. -ουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) *doing good*, Damascius ap. Suid. s. v. ἀγαθοεργία:—οἱ Ἀγαθοεργοί, at Sparta, the five oldest and most approved knights, who went on foreign missions for the state, Hdt. 1. 67; v. Bähr ad I., Ruhnck. Tim. s. v., Grote Hist. Gr. 2. 478, 602.
 ἀγαθοθέλεια, ἡ, *desire of good*, Anon. ap. Suid.
 ἀγαθοποιέω, *to do good*, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 70, Ev. Marc. 3. 4. 2. ἀγ. τινά *to do good to*, Ev. Luc. 6. 33; c. dupl. acc., LXX (Num. 10. 32). II. *to do well, act rightly*, I Ep. Petr. 2. 15.
 ἀγαθοποίησις, ἡ, *well-doing*, Hermas:—also -ποιία, ἡ, I Pet. 4. 19.
 ἀγαθοποιός, ὄν, *doing good, beneficent*, Plut. 2. 368 B, LXX, etc. II. as astrolog. term, *giving a good sign*, Artem. 4. 59, Eus. P. E. 275 D.
 ἀγαθοπρεπής, ἐς, *becoming the good*, Eccl. Adv. -πῶς.
 ἀγαθόρρυτος, ον, (ῥέω) *streaming with good*, Synes. H. 1. 128.
 ἀγαθός [ἄγ], ἡ, ὄν, Lacon. ἀγασός Ar. Lys. 1301: (v. sub fin.):—*good*, Lat. *bonus*: I. of persons, 1. in early times, *good, gentle, noble*, in reference to birth and rank, the Nobles and well-born being termed *good men, prud'hommes*, as opp. to *κακοί, δειλοί* (*lewd people, churls*, etc.), οἳ τε τοῖς ἀγαθοῖσι παραδρῶσι χέρηες Od. 15. 324, cf. Il. 1. 275; ἀφνειός τ' ἀγαθός τε Il. 13. 664, cf. Od. 18. 276; πατρὺς δ' εἶμ' ἀγαθοῖο, θεὰ δέ με γείνατο μήτηρ Il. 21. 109, cf. Od. 4. 611; so in later writers, *κακὸς ἐξ ἀγαθοῦ* Theogn. 190, cf. 57 sq.; *πραῦς ἀστοῖς, οὐ φθονέων ἀγαθοῖς* Pind. P. 3. 125, cf. 2. 175., 4. 506; *τίς ἂν εὐπατρὶς ᾧδε βλάστοι; οὐδεὶς τῶν ἀγαθῶν κτλ.* Soph. El. 1080; οἱ τ' ἀγαθοὶ πρὸς τῶν ἀγενῶν κατανακῶνται Id. Fr. 105; *τοὺς εὐγενεῖς γὰρ κάγαθοὺς . . φιλεῖ Ἀρης ἐναίρειν* Ib. 649; and so τὸ εὐγενές is made the attribute of οἱ ἀγαθοί, Eur. Alc. 600 sq., cf. I. A. 625, Andr. 767, Tro. 1254; ἀγαθοὶ καὶ ἐξ ἀγαθῶν Lat. *boni bonis prognati*, Plat. Phaedr. 274 A:—with this early sense was often associated that of wealth and political power, just as in the phrases *boni and mali cives, optimus quisque* in Sallust and Cicero; esp. in the phrase *καλοὶ κάγαθοί* (v. sub καλοκάγαθος):—on this sense v. Kortum Hellen. Staatsverf. p. 14, Welcker praef. Theogn. § 10–15, 22 sq., and cf. ἐσθλός, χρηστός, ἀμείνων, ἄριστος, βελτίων, βέλτιστος, κακός, χείρων, χερείων, εὐγενής. 2. *good, brave*, since these qualities were attributes of the Chiefs and Nobles, so that this sense runs into the former, Il. 1. 131., 10. 559; τῷ κ' ἀγαθὸς μὲν ἔπεφν', ἀγαθὸν δέ κεν ἐξενάρηεν 21. 280; cf. Hdt. 5. 109, etc. 3. *good*, in reference to ability or office, ἀγ. βασιλεύς Il. 3. 179; *ἠτήρ* 2. 732; *θεράπων* 16. 165., 17. 388; often with qualifying words, ἀγαθὸς ἐν ὑσμίνῃ 13. 314; *βοῆν ἀγαθὸς* 2. 408, 563, etc.; *πύξ* 3. 237, Od. 11. 300; *βίην* Il. 6. 478; so in Att., *γνώμην ἀγ.* Soph. O. T. 687; *πᾶσαν ἀρετὴν* Plat. Legg. 899 B, cf. Alc. 1. 124 E; *τέχνην* Id. Prot. 323 B; *τὰ πολέμα, τὰ πολιτικά* Hdt. 9. 122, Plat. Gorg. 516 B, etc.;—more rarely c. dat., ἀγ. πολέμῳ Xen. Oec. 4. 15;—also with a Prep., ἀγ. περὶ τὸ πλῆθος Lys. 130. 2; *εἰς τι* Plat. Alc. 1. 125 A; *πρὸς τι* Id. Rep. 407 E:—also c. inf., ἀγ. μάχεσθαι Hdt. 1. 135; *ἰππεύεσθαι* 1. 79; ἀγ. *ιστάναί* *good at weighing*, Plat. Prot. 356 B. 4. *good*, in moral sense, first perhaps in Theogn. 438, but not freq. till the philos. writers, as Plat.; often joined with other Adjs., ὁ πιστὸς κάγ. Soph. Tr. 451; *σοφὸς κάγ.* Id. Ph. 119; *δικαίων κάγ.* Ib. 1050, cf. Ant. 671, etc. 5. ᾧ γαθέ, *my good friend*, as a term of gentle remonstrance, Plat. Prot. 311 A, 314 D, etc. 6. ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος, as a toast, 'to the good Genius,' *μηδέποτε . . πίοιμ' ἀκράτου, μισθὸν ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος* Ar. Vesp. 525; cf. ἀγαθοδαίμων, τύχη II. 3: ὁ ἀγ. δαίμων became a title of the Rom. Emperor, as of Nero, C. I. 4699, cf. 3886 (add.): ἡ θεὸς ἀγαθή, the Rom. *bona dea*, Plut. Caes. 9, Cic. 19. II. of things, 1. *good, serviceable*, Ἰθάκη . . ἀγαθὴ κουροτρόφος Od. 9. 27, etc.; ἀγ. τοῖς τοκεῦσι, τῇ πόλει Xen. Cyn. 13, 17; c. gen., εἶ τι οἶδα πυρετοῦ ἀγ. *good for it*, Id. Mem. 3. 8, 3. 2. of outward circumstances, αἰδῶ δ' οὐκ ἀγαθὴν φησ' ἔμμεναι ἀνδρὶ προίκτη Od. 17. 352; εἰπεῖν εἰς ἀγαθὸν *to good purpose*, Il. 9. 102; ὁ δὲ πείσεται εἰς ἀγ. *per for any good end*, II. 788; *μυθεῖτ' εἰς ἀγαθὰ* 23. 305:—ἀγαθόν [ἔστι], c. inf., *it is good to do so and so*, Il. 7. 282., 24. 130, Od. 3. 196, Att. 3. ἀγαθόν, τό, *a good, a blessing, benefit*, of persons, ᾧ μέγα ἀγ. σὺ τοῖς φίλοις Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 20; φίλον, ὁ μέγιστον ἀγ. εἶναι φασί Id. Mem. 2. 4, 2, cf. Hier. 7, 9, Ar. Ran. 73, etc.; ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τινος *for one's good*, Thuc. 5. 27, Xen. 5; ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τοῖς πόλιταις Ar. Ran. 1487:—τὸ ἀγαθόν or τὰγαθόν, *the good*, Cicero's *summi bonum*, Plat. Rep. 506 B, 508 E, 534 C, al.:—also in pl., ἀγαθὰ, τὰ, *the goods of fortune, goods, wealth*, Hdt. 2. 172, Lys. 138. 32, Xca., etc.; ἀγαθὰ πάσχειν, etc.; but also, *good things, dainties*, Theogn. 1000, Ar. Ach. 873, 982, etc.: also *good qualities, τοῖς ἀγ., οἷς ἔχομεν ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ* Isocr. 165 D; εἰ τὰλλα πάντα ἀγ. ἔχοι, *κακόπους δ' εἴη*, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 2, etc. III.

the word has no *regular* degrees of Comparison; but many forms are used instead; viz. Comp. ἀμείνων, ἀρείων, βελτίων, κρείσσων (κάρρων), λωίων (λῶων), Ep. βέλτερος, λωίτερος, φέρτερος:—Sup. ἄριστος, βέλτιστος, κράτιστος, λωίστος (λῶιστος), Ep. βέλτατος, κάρτιστος, φέρτατος, φέριστος. The reg. Comp. ἀγαθώτερος occurs in LXX (Jud. 11. 25., 15. 2) and Eccl.; the Sup. ἀγαθώτατος in Diod. 16. 85, Heliod. 5. 15, Eus., etc. IV. Adv. usually, εὖ: but ἀγαθῶς occurs in Hipp. Offic. 742, Arist. Rhet. 2. 11, 1, LXX. (The relation of ἀγαθός to the Teut. forms *got, gut, good*, cannot be maintained: for Gk. *g* ought to be represented by Teut. *k*.)
 ἀγαθότης, ητος, ἡ, *goodness*, LXX (Sap. 1. 1), Philo I. 55, Eccl.
 ἀγαθοουργέω, -ουργία, contr. from ἀγαθοεργέω.
 ἀγαθοουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, *beneficent*, Eccl.
 ἀγαθοουργός, ὄν, contr. from ἀγαθοεργός, Plut. 2. 1015 E.
 ἀγαθοφανής, ἐς, *appearing good*, Democrat. Sent. p. 629 Gale.
 ἀγαθοφίλης, ἐς, *loving good*, Dion. Ar.
 ἀγαθόφρων, ον, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) *well-disposed*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 229.
 ἀγαθοφυής, ἐς, *of good abilities*, Nicet. Paphl. in *Notices des Mss.* 9. 2, p. 193, Dion. Areop. Div. Nom. 21.
 ἀγαθῶ, a verb first found in LXX, *to do good to one*, τινά or τινί LXX (1 Regg. 25. 31, Sir. 49. 10).
 ἀγαθύνω, like ἀγαθῶ, first and chiefly in LXX: I. trans. *to honour, magnify, exalt* (3 Regg. 1. 47, Ps. 50. 18): *to adorn, τὴν κεφαλὴν* (4 Regg. 9. 30):—Pass. *to be of good cheer, to rejoice greatly*, 2 Regg. 13. 28, Dan. 6. 23, al. II. intr. *to do good, do well*, Ps. 35. 3; τινί *to one*, (but with v. ἴ. τινά), Ib. 124. 4.
 ἀγαθωσύνη, ἡ, *goodness, kindness*, Ep. Rom. 15. 14, Eph. 5. 9.
 ἀγαίωμα, Ep. and Ion. for ἀγαμαι, but only used in pres., and always in bad sense (cf. ἀγῆ II), 1. c. acc. rei, *to be indignant at, ἀγαίομενον κακὰ ἔργα* Od. 20. 16: *to look on with jealousy or envy, οὐδ' ἀγαίωμα θεῶν ἔργα* Archil. 21, cf. Opp. H. 4. 138. 2. c. dat. pers. *to be wroth or indignant with, τῷ . . Ζεὺς αὐτὸς ἀγαιέται* Hes. Op. 331; ἀγαίομενοί τε καὶ φθονέοντες αὐτῇ Hdt. 8. 69, 1. 3. absol., Ar. Rh. 1. 899.
 ἀγαῖος, α, ον, *enviable, admirable*, Hesych., A. B. 334, E. M. Suid.
 ἀγακλής, ἐς, voc. -κλεές Hom.: Ep. gen. ἀγακλήος Il. 16. 738, nom. pl. ἀγακλήεις Manetho 3. 324, (and in very late writers, as Apollinar., a sing. nom. ἀγακλήεις):—shortened acc. sing. ἀγακλέᾱ Pind. P. 9. 187., I. 1. 49; dat. ἀγακλέϊ Anth. Plan. 377: pl. ἀγακλέας Antim. Fr. 36; cf. εὐκλής: *very glorious, famous*, Lat. *inclutus*, in Il. always of men, as 16. 738., 23. 529; in Pind., ἀγ. αἶα, etc.—Ep. and Lyr. word (not in Od.), except in Adv. ἀγακλέως, Hipp. 28. 13.
 ἀγακλειτός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., Hom., and Hes., mostly of men. 2. of things, ἀγακλειτὴ ἑκατόμβη Od. 3. 59; ἀγ. πάθος Soph. Tr. 854 (in Iyr.): cf. ἀγακλυτός.
 ἀγακλυμένη, a poet. fem. = sq., Antim. Fr. 25: cf. ἀγακτιμένη.
 ἀγακλυτός, ὄν, = ἀγακλής, -κλειτός, Lat. *inclutus*, Hom. (chiefly in Od.), and Hes., mostly of men. 2. of things, ἀγ. δώματα Od. 3. 388., 7. 3, 46.
 ἀγακτιμένη, poet. fem. = εὐκτιμένη, *well-built or placed, πόλις* Pind. P. 5. 108; cf. ἀγακλυμένη.
 ἀγάλακτία, ἡ, *want of milk*, Autocrit. Incert. 1, Poll. 3. 50.
 ἀγάλακτος [γά], ον, (a privat., γάλα) *without milk, giving none*, Hipp. 247. 9, cf. Call. Apoll. 52. 2. *getting no milk, i.e. taken from the mother's breast*, Horace's *jam lacte depulsus*, Aesch. Ag. 718. 3. *never having sucked*, Nonn. Jo. 9. v. 20. 4. *νομαὶ ἀγάλακτοι pastures bad for milch cattle*, Galen. II. (a copul.) = *δμογάλακτος*, ap. Hesych., who also quotes ἀγάλακτοςύνη = *συγγένεια*.
 ἀγάλαξ, ακτος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg. (signif. 1), found only in pl. ἀγάλακτες, Call. Apoll. 52. II. = foreg. II, Hesych., Suid.
 ἀγαλλίαμα, τό, *a transport of joy*, LXX.
 ἀγαλλιάσις, εως, ἡ, *great joy, exultation*, Ev. Luc. 1. 14, 44, etc.
 ἀγαλλιάω, late form of ἀγάλλομαι, *to rejoice exceedingly*, Apocal. 19. 7 (v. 1. ἀγαλλιῶμεθα); ἠγαλλιᾶσα Ev. Luc. 1. 47:—more common as Dep. ἀγαλλιάομαι or -άζομαι, LXX: fut. -άσομαι Ib.: aor. ἠγαλλιᾶσάμην Psalm. 15. 9, Ev. Jo. 8. 56; also, ἠγαλλιᾶσθην Ev. Jo. 5. 35.—But this family of words seems also to have been used in *malam partem*, ἀγαλλιᾶζει·λοιδορεῖται, ἀγαλμός·λοιδορία, ἀγάλλιος·λοιδορος, Hesych., cf. E. M. 7. 8.
 ἀγαλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a bulbous plant of the genus ὑάκινθος, *the iris, or flag*, h. Hom. Cer. 7. 426; cf. Alb. Hesych. I. p. 30.
 ἀγάλλοχον, τό, Lat. *agallochum, the bitter aloe*, Diosc. I, 21, ubi v. Sprengel; from Aëtius' time called *ξυλαλόη*.
 ἀγάλλω [ᾶ], Pind., Att.: fut. ἀγαλῶ Ar. Pax 399, Theopomp. Com. Πηνελ. 1: aor. ἠγήλα Dio C., etc., subj. ἀγήλω Hermipp. Art. 1, inf. ἀγήλαι Eur. Med. 1026:—Pass., only used in pres. and impf. by correct writers: aor. I inf. ἀγαλῆθηναι Dio C. 51. 20: cf. ἐπ-ἀγάλλω. To *make glorious, glorify, exalt*, Pind. O. 1. 139, N. 5. 79; esp. *to pay honour to a god, ἀγαλλε Φοῖβον* Ar. Thesm. 128, cf. Plat. Legg. 931 A; ἀγ. τινὰ θυσίασι Ar. Pax I. c.; φέρε νῦν, ἀγήλω τοὺς θεοὺς Hermipp. I. c.:—*to adorn, deck, γαμηλίου εὐνάς* Eur. I. c.:—Pass. *to glory, take delight, rejoice or exult in a thing, be proud of it*, c. part., τεύχεα δ' Ἐκτωρ . . ἔχων ᾧμοισιν ἀγάλλεται Il. 17. 473, cf. 18. 132; ἦν ἕκαστος πατρίδα ἔχων . . ἀγ. Thuc. 4. 95; but mostly c. dat., ἵπποισιν καὶ ὄχρεσφιν ἀγαλλόμενος Il. 12. 114; ὄρνιθες ἀγάλλονται πτερύγεσσι 2. 462; νῆες . . ἀγ. Διὸς οὐρῶν Od. 5. 176; Μοῦσαι . . ἀγ. ὅπῃ καλῆ Hes. Th. 68; ἀσπίδι Archil. 5; ἑορταῖς Eur. Tro. 452; so in Prose, τῷ οὐνόματι ἠγάλλοντο Hdt. 1. 143, cf. Thuc. 2. 44, Plat. Theaet. 176 B; ἀλλοτρίους πτεροῖς ἀγ. *to strut in borrowed plumes*, Luc. Apol. 4; also, ἀγάλλεσθαι ἐπὶ τινί Thuc. 3. 82, 15, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 11; later also διά

τι Dio C. 66. 2; and even c. acc., Anth. P. 7. 378: absol., Hdt. 4. 64., 9. 109, Hipp. Art. 802, Eur. Bacch. 1107.—Cf. ἄγαλμα throughout.

ἄγαλμα, ατος, τό, acc. to Hesych. πᾶν ἐφ' ᾧ τις ἀγάλλεται, a glory, delight, honour, Il. 4. 144, etc.; so Alcae. Fr. 15, speaks of λόφοι as κεφαλαῖσιν ἀνδρῶν ἀγάλματα; and Pind. calls his ode χάρας ἄγαλμα, N. 3. 21, cf. 8. 27; often of children, τέκνον δόμων ἄγαλμα Aesch. Ag. 207; εὐκλείας τέκνοισι ἄγ. a crown of glory to them (cf. εὐκλεία), Soph. Ant. 704; Καδμείας ἄγ. Νύμφας, addressed to Bacchus, Ib. 1116; ματέρος ἄγ. φόνιον, said of slain sons, Eur. Supp. 369, ubi v. Markl.; ἀγάλματ' ἀγορᾶς mere ornaments of the agora (cf. ἀγοραῖος II. 3), Eur. El. 385, cf. Metagen. *Ομ. 1.

2. a pleasing gift, esp. for the gods, ἄγ. θεῶν Od. 8. 509, cf. 3. 438, where a bull adorned for sacrifice is called an ἄγαλμα; of a tripod, Hdt. 5. 60, 61, 158, and generally, = ἀνάθημα, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 3 (v. Böckh), 24, 150, al.; ἀνθηκεν ἄγ. Simon. 158; Χάρης εἰμὶ . . . ἄγ. τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι Inscr. at Branchidae, Newton p. 779; so, Ἐκάτης ἄγαλμα . . . κύνων, because sacred to her, Eur. Fr. 959, cf. Ar. Fr. 635. 3. a statue in honour of a god, Hdt. 1. 131., 2. 42, 46, Lys. 104. 35; as an object of worship, Aesch. Th. 258, Eum. 55, Soph. O. T. 1379, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A: sculpture, μήτε ἄγ. μήτε γραφή Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 10;—but ἄγ. Ἄϊδα, in Pind. N. 10. 125, is the headstone of a grave, called στήλη in the parallel passage of Theocr., 22. 207.

4. then generally, = ἀνδριάς, any statue, Plato Meno 97 D: or a portrait, picture, ἐξαλειφθεῖσ' ὡς ἄγαλμα Eur. Hel. 262; cf. A. B. 82, 324, 334.

5. lastly any image, expressed by painting or words, Plat. Tim. 529 C, Symp. 216 E.—On the word v. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. ἀγαλματίας, ου, ἄ, like a statue, beautiful as one, Philostr. 612.

ἀγαλμάτιον, τά, Dim. of ἄγαλμα, Theopomp. Com. Πηνελ. 1, etc.

ἀγαλματίτης, ὁ, = λιθοκόλλα, Hesych.

ἀγαλματο-γλύφος, ὁ, a carver of statues, Theodoret.

ἀγαλματο-ποιός, ὁ, a maker of statues, a sculptor, statuary, Hdt. 2. 46, Plat. Prot. 311 C, etc.; γραφεῖς ἢ ἄγ. Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 21:—

ἀγαλματοποιέω, to make statues, Poll. 7. 108:—ἀγαλματοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a statuary: ἡ, -κή (sc. τέχνη), ap. Poll. 1. 13:—ἀγαλ-

ματοποιία, ἡ, the statuary's art, Porph. Abst. 2. 49, A. B. 335, Poll.

ἀγαλματοουργία, ἡ, = ἀγαλματοποιία, Max. Tyr. 1. p. 438: and ἀγαλ-

ματοργικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀγαλματοποιητικός, Id. 2. p. 139, Clem. Al. 41.

ἀγαλματοουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) = ἀγαλματοποιός, Poll. 1. 12.

ἀγαλματοφορέω, to carry an image in one's mind, bear impressed upon

one's mind, Philo 1. 16, 412., 2. 403, etc.; and Pass., 2. 136.

ἀγαλματο-φόρος, ὄν, carrying an image in one's heart, Hesych.

ἀγαλματούω, f. ὠσω, to make into an image, Lyc. 845.

ἀγαλμο-ειδής, ἐς, beautiful as a statue, *Eρως Poëta ap. Jo. Lyd. p. 117.

18, Bekk.

ἀγαλμο-τύπος [ῦ], ὄν, forming a statue, παλάμησιν ἀγαλμοτύποις

Manetho 4. 569.

ἀγάμαι [ᾶ], 2 pl. ἀγάσθε (vulg. ἀγάσθε, from ἀγάομαι) Od. 5. 129,

Ep. ἀγάσθε Ib. 119; Ep. inf. ἀγάσθαι 16. 203; impf. ἠγάμην Plat.

Rep. 367 E, Xen., Ep. 2 pl. ἠγάσθε Od. 5. 122:—fut. Ep. ἀγάσσομαι

Od. 4. 181, (v. l. I. 389), later, ἀγασθήσομαι Themist.:—aor. ἠγασάμην

Hom., Dem. 296. 4, Plut., etc.; Ep. ἠγάσασατο or ἀγάσασατο Il. 3. 181,

224; but after Hom. the pass. ἠγασθήν prevails, Hes. Fr. 206, Solon 32,

Pind., Att. (From same Root as ἀγη wonder, ἀγάομαι, ἀγαίομαι:

cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἀητος 4.) [ἀγάμαι, but ἠγάσθε by the re-

quirement of Ep. metre, Od. l. c.] I. absol. to wonder, be

astonished, μνηστήρες δ' . . . ὑπερφιάλως ἀγάσαντο Od. 18. 71, etc.;

c. part., ἀγαμαι ἰδῶν Il. 3. 224; cf. ἀγάομαι. 2. more often c.

acc., to admire a person or thing, τὸν δ' ὁ γέρον ἠγάσασατο Il. 3. 181;

ὡς σε, γύναι, ἀγαμαι Od. 6. 168; μῦθον ἄγ. Il. 8. 29; τὸ προορᾶν ἄγ.

σευ Hdt. 9. 79, cf. 8. 144; so in Att., ταῦτα ἀγασθεῖς Xen. Cyr. 213,

19, cf. 7. 1, 41, etc.; c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, to admire one for a thing,

Plat. Rep. 426 D, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 21. 3. c. gen. rei only, often in

Com., to wonder at, ἀγαμαι δὲ λόγων Ar. Av. 1744, cf. Plat. Euthyd.

276 D, Xen., etc.; ἀγαμαι κεραμείως Eurpol. Incert. 90; ἄγ. σοῦ στόμα-

τος, ὡς . . . Phryn. Com. Κρόν. 5. 4. c. acc. rei et gen. pers., οὐκ ἀγαμαι

ταῦτ' ἀνδρὸς ἀριστέως Eur. Or. 28. 5. c. gen. pers., foll. by a part.,

to wonder at one's doing, ἄγ. Ἐρασίνοιο οὐ προδιδόντος Hdt. 6. 76, 2; ἄγ.

αὐτοῦ εἰπόντος Plat. Rep. 329 D, etc.; so, ἄγ. τινος ὅτι . . . or διότι . . .

Id. Hipp. Ma. 291 E, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 9, etc. 6. also like

χαίρω, ἠδομαι, c. dat. to be delighted with a person or thing, Hdt. 4. 75,

Eur. H. F. 845, Plat. Symp. 179 D, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 9; and later ἐπί

τινι, Ath. 594 C, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. II. in bad sense, to feel envy,

bear a grudge, c. dat. pers., εἰ μή οἱ ἀγάσασατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων Il. 17.

71; ἀγασσάμενοι [μοι] περὶ νίκης 23. 639; with an inf. added, to be

jealous of one that . . . , σχέτλιοί ἐστε, θεοί, . . . οἵτε θεαῖς ἀγάσασθε παρ'

ἀνδράσιν εὐνάζεσθαι Od. 5. 119, cf. 122, 129., 23. 211; foll. by a relat.,

ἔφασκε Ποσειδάων' ἀγάσασθαι ἡμῖν, οὐνεκα . . . 8. 565. 2. c. acc.

to be jealous of, angry at a thing, ἀγασσάμενοι κακὰ ἔργα 2. 67; τὰ

μὲν πον μέλλον ἀγάσσεσθαι θεός 4. 181; ὕβριν ἀγασσάμενοι 23. 64.

Cf. ἀγαίομαι.

Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος, ἄ, (ἀγαν, μέμνων (from μένω), the very resolute or

steadfast, cf. Μέμνων):—Agamemnon, king of Mycenae, leader of the

Greeks against Troy, Hom.: Adj. Ἀγαμέμνεος, ἑα, εον, Hom., also

-όνειος, εία, ειον, and -όνιος, ἰα, ἰον, Pind., Aesch.: Patron. -ονίδης, ου,

ὁ, Agamemnon's son, Orestes, Od. 1. 30, Soph. El. 182.

ἀγαμένως, Adv. part. pres. of ἀγαμαι, with admiration or applause, ἄγ.

λέγειν Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 3; ἄγ. τὸν λόγον ἀπεδέξατο with respect or de-

ference, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 89 A.

ἀγάμητος, ὄν, rarer form for ἀγάμος, Comici ap. Poll. 3. 47: a form

ἀγάμετος is cited from Soph. (Fr. 798) in A. B.: v. Lob. Phryn. 514.

ἀγαμία, ἡ, single estate, celibacy, Plut. 2. (491 E):—ἀγαμίου δίκη, ἡ, an

action against a bachelor for not marrying, Plut. Lys. 30, v. Poll. 3. 48.

ἀ-γάμος, ὄν, unmarried, single, properly applied to the man, whether a bachelor or widower, ἀνανδρος being used of the woman, Il. 3. 40, and in Prose; so, ζῶ δὲ Τίμωνος βίον, ἀγαμον, ἀδουλον Phryn. Com. Μονότρ. 1:—however ἀγάμος is used of the woman in Aesch. Supp. 143, Soph. O. T. 1502, Ant. 867, and Eur. II. γάμος ἀγάμος, a marriage that is no marriage, a fatal marriage, Soph. O. T. 1214, Eur. Hel. 690; like βίος ἄβιος, etc.

ἀγαν, Adv. very, much, very much, Theogn., Pind. and Att., the word λίην being the usual equiv. in Ep. and Ion. (but see Hdt. 2. 173), strongly affirmat. like Lat. *prosus*, too surely, Aesch. Th. 811; and so in compos. it always strengthens or enforces. The bad sense too, too much, like Lat. *nimis*, occurs only in peculiar phrases, as in the famous μηδὲν ἄγαν, *ne quid nimis*, not too much of any thing, first in Theogn. 335, Pind. Fr. 235; attributed to Chilo by Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 14; so, ἀγαν τι ποιεῖν Plat. Rep. 563 E, etc. It may stand alone with the Verb, ἀγαν δ' ἐλευθεροστομεῖς Aesch. Fr. 180, etc.; but it is not seldom joined with an Adj., which may either go before or follow, ἀγαν βαρύς Id. Pers. 515; πιθανὸς ἀγαν Ag. 485; even with Sup., ἀγαν ἀγριωτάτους for the most savage, Ael. H. A. 1. 38, cf. 8. 13; also with an Adv., ὑπερθύμως ἀγαν Eum. 824; ἀγαν οὕτω Soph. Ph. 598; ὡμῶς ἀγαν Xen. Vect. 5. 6; with a Subst., ἡ ἀγαν σίγη Soph. Ant. 1251; ἡ ἀγαν ἐλευθερία Plat. Rep. 564 A; without the Article, εἰς ἀγαν δουλείαν Ib. (The ✓ΑΓ appears in ἀγ-ήνωρ: Curt. refers it to ἀγω: in sense it seems rather to belong to ἀγαμαι, ἄγη.) [ἀγᾶν properly, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 157, etc.; but ἀγᾶν in Anth. P. 5. 216., 10. 51.]

ἀγᾶνακτέω, f. ἦσω, properly in physical sense, to feel a violent irritation (cf. sq.), of the effects of cold on the body, Hipp. 426. 6; ζεῖ τε καὶ ἀγανακτεῖ, of the soul, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C; of wine, to ferment, Plut. 2. 734 E.

II. metaph. to be grieved, displeased, vexed, annoyed, angry, or discontented, μηδ' ἀγανάκτει Ar. Vesp. 287; esp. to shew outward signs of grief, κλάων καὶ ἄγ. Plat. Phaedo 117 D, etc.:—foll. by a relat., ἄγ. ὅτι . . . , Antipho 126. 5, Lys. 96. 30; ἄγ. εἰ . . . , or ἔάν . . . , Andoc. 18. 16, Plat. Lach. 194 A. 2. c. dat. rei, to be vexed at a thing, e. g. θανάτῳ Plat. Phaedo 63 B; also c. acc. rei, Heind. Phaedo 64 A; ἄγ. ταῦτα, ὅτι . . . , Plat. Euthyphro 4 D; also, ἄγ. ἐπὶ τινι Lys. 91. 5, Isocr. 357 A, etc.; ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Euthyd. 283 D, etc.; περὶ τινος Id. Ep. 349 D; διὰ τι Id. Phaedo 63 C; πρὸς τι Epict. Enchir. 4; and sometimes c. gen. rei, A. B. 334. 3. to be vexed at or with a person, τινί Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 11; πρὸς τινα Plat. Cam. 28; κατὰ τινος Luc. Tim. 18:—also c. part. to be angry at, ἄγ. ἀποθνήσκοντας Plat. Phaedo 62 E, cf. 67 D; ἄγ. ἐνθυμούμενος . . . Andoc. 31. 24. III. in Luc. Somn. 4 and Aristid., ἀγανακτεῖσθαι as a Dep.—Cf. δι-, συν-, ὑπερ-αγανακτέω. (The signf. shows that ἀγαν forms the first part of the Verb. The latter part is referred by Schneid. to ἀγω, as -εκτέω in πλεονεκτέω, περιημεκτέω to ἔχω.)

ἀγανάκτησις, εως, ἡ, properly physical pain and irritation, ἄγ. περὶ τὰ οὐλα, of the irritation caused by teething, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C. II. vexation, annoyance, ἀγανάκτησιν ἔχει the thing gives just grounds for displeasure, Thuc. 2. 41, cf. 2 Cor. 7. 11, Hesych.

ἀγανακτικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, apt to be vexed, easily vexed, irritable, peevish, Plat. Rep. 604 E, 605 A (Bekk.); vulg. ἀγανακτικός.

ἀγανακτικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. vexatious, Plat. Gorg. 511 B. ἀγανακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀγανακτικὸς (q. v.), Luc. Pisc. 14. Adv. -κῶς, M. Anton. 11. 13.

ἀγάν-νίφος, ὄν, much snowed on, snow-capt, *Ολυμπος Il. 1. 420. ἀγάνο-βλέφαρος, ὄν, mild-eyed, Ibyc. 4, Anth. P. 9. 604.

ἀγᾶν-όρειος, ἀγανόρια, Dor. for ἀγᾶν-.

ἀγᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, poët. Adj. mild, gentle, kindly, of persons or their words and acts, ἄγ. καὶ ἦπιος ἔστω σκηπητοῦχος βασιλεύς Od. 2. 230., 5. 8; ἄγ. ἐπέεσσιν Il. 2. 164, 180, etc.; μύθοις ἄγ. Od. 15. 53; εὐχολῆς Il. 9. 499, Od. 13. 357; δάροις Il. 9. 113; so in Pind., ἄγ. λόγοις P. 4. 179; ἄγ. ὄφρ' Ib. 9. 65; Trag. only in Aesch. Ag. 101; αὐλῶν ἀγαναὶ φωναί Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 56. 2. in Hom. also of the shafts of Apollo and Artemis, as bringing an easy death, ἀλλ' ὅτε γηράσκωσι . . . Ἀπόλλων Ἀρτέμιδι ξὺν οἷς ἀγαναῖς βελέεσσιν ἐπαιχόμενος κατέπεφνε Od. 15. 411, cf. 3. 280, Il. 24. 759, etc.:—Sup. ἀγανώτατος, Hes. Th. 408. Adv. -νῶς, Anacr. 49. 1, Eur. I. A. 602; Comp., ἀγανώτερον βλέπειν Ar. Lys. 886. (The Root is perh. the same as that of γάννυμαι, with a euphon.)

ἀγανός, ὄν, (ἀγνυμι) broken, ξύλον ἄγ. sticks broken for firewood, A. B. 335, Eust. 200. 3.

ἀγανοφροσύνη, ἡ, gentleness of mood, kindness, Il. 24. 772, Od. 11. 202. ἀγανό-φρων, ὄν, gen. ονος, (φρήν) poët. Adj. gentle of mood, Il. 20. 467, Cratin. Χείρ. 1; Ἰουχία Ar. Av. 1321.

ἀγαν-ῶπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ᾠψ) mild-looking, mild-eyed, Marcell. Sid. 80; ἄγ. παρεία ap. Hesych.

ἀγᾶνωρ, Dor. for ἀγᾶνωρ, Pind.

ἀγᾶνωτος, ὄν, (γᾶνώω) not glazed over, Posidon. ap. Paul. Aeg.

ἀγάομαι, Ep. collat. form of ἀγαμαι, only found in part. ἀγώμενος, admiring, Hes. Th. 619; for in Od. 5. 129, ἀγασθε is restored for ἀγᾶσθε; ἀγάασθε, ἠγάασθε, ἀγάασθαι also belong to ἀγαμαι.

ἀγαπάζω, Ep. and Lyr. form of ἀγαπάω Hom.; Dor. 3 pl. -οντι Pind. I. 5. 69; Ep. impf. δγάπαζον Ar. Rh.:—also in Med., Hom.; Dor. impf. ἀγαπάζοντο Pind. P. 4. 428:—only used in pres. and impf., except aor. act. ἀγαπάσαι in Callicrat. ap. Stob. 487. 16. To treat with affection, receive with outward signs of love, to love, ὡς δὲ πατὴρ δν παῖδα . . . ἀγαπάσει, ἐλθόντ' ἐξ ἀπίης γαίης δεκάτῳ ἐνιαυτῷ Od. 16. 17; νεμεσητὸν δὲ κεν εἶη ἀθάνατον θεὸν ὧδε βροτοῦς ἀγαπαζέμεν

ἀντην Il. 24. 464:—Med. in absol. sense, to show signs of love, caress, κύνειον ἀγαπαζόμενοι κεφαλὴν τε καὶ ὤμους Od. 21. 224; οὐδ' ἀγαπαζόμενοι φιλέουσι (cf. φιλέω I. 2) 7. 33; but c. acc., like Act., Pind. P. 1. c. 2. τιμαὶ καλλίνικον χάρι' ἀγαπάζοντι welcome, receive gratefully, Pind. I. I. c.; cf. ἀμφαγαπάζω.—Used once in Trag., v. ἀγαπάω I. 1. ἀγαπιτός, ὄν, Dor. for ἀγαπητός, Pind.

ἀγαπάω, f. ἦσω: pf. ἠγάπηκα Isocr. Antid. § 158: Ep. aor. ἀγάπησα Od. 23. 214:—cf. ὑπερ-αγαπάω. (The Root is uncertain.) I. of persons, to treat with affection, receive with outward signs of love, to love, be fond of, like the Ep. ἀγαπάω, used by Hom. once in this sense, Od. I. c.; rare also in Trag., and only in the sense of shewing affection to the dead, ὅτ' ἠγάπα νεκρούς Eur. Supp. 764 (so νέκυν παιδὸς ἀγαπάζων ἐμοῦ Id. Phoen. 1327); but freq. in Plat., etc., both of persons and things, ὡς περ . . οἱ ποιηταὶ τὰ αὐτῶν ποιήματα καὶ οἱ πατέρες τοὺς παῖδας ἀγαπῶσι Plat. Rep. 330 C, cf. Legg. 928 A; ὡς λύκοι ἀρν' ἀγαπῶσι Poëta ap. Phaedr. 241 D; ἀγ. τοὺς ἐπαινέτας Ib. 257 E; ἐπιστήμην, τὸ δίκαιον, τὰ χρήματα, etc., Id. Phileb. 62 D, Rep. 359 A, al.; τοὺς ἀγαπᾷ καὶ περὶ αὐτὸν ἔχει Dem. 23. 23:—Pass., ἀγ. καὶ οἰκεῖν εὐδαιμόνως Plat. Polit. 30 D; ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν ἠγαπήσθαι Dem. 1404. 4; and of things, λιθίδια ταῦτα τὰ ἠγαπημένα Plat. Phaedo 110 D. 2. to desire, Plat. Lys. 215 A, B. 3. in N. T. and Christian writers, to regard with brotherly love, v. ἀγαπή:—the word comes near this sense in two passages of Menand., ὁ μέγιστον ἀγαπῶν δι' ἐλάχιστ' ὀργίζεται Incert. 113, cf. 215. 4. ἀγαπάω differs from φιλέω, as implying regard or affection rather than passion, cf. Lat. diligo, amo, but sometimes can hardly be distinguished, v. Xen. Mem. 2. 7. 9, and 12; φιλεῖσθαι = ἀγαπᾶσθαι αὐτὸν δι' αὐτὸν Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 17. 5. improperly of sexual love, like ἐράω, Arist. Fr. 66, Luc. Jup. Trag. 2; in Plat. Symp. 180 B, Phaedr. 253 A, this sense is not necessary; and in Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 4, πόρνας ἀγαπῶν is not = ἐρᾶν, but simply to be fond of, devoted to them; so, ἀγ. ἐταίραν Anaxil. Neott. 1. II. in relation to things, to be well pleased, contented, used once by Hom. also in this sense, οὐκ ἀγαπᾷς δ' ἔκηλος . . μεθ' ἡμῖν δαίνυσθαι Od. 21. 289; but this sense is freq. in Att., ἀγαπᾶν ὅτι . . , Thuc. 6. 36, 4; more commonly ἀγ. εἰ . . to be well content if . . , Plat. Rep. 450 A, al.; ἐάν . . Ib. 330 B, al.; ἦν . . , ἂν . . , Ar. Vesp. 684, Plat. Gorg. 483 C, al. 2. c. part., ἀγ. τιμώμενος Plat. Rep. 475 B, cf. Isocr. 234 C, Antipli. Neott. 2; c. inf., Hdn. 2. 15, Alciphro 3. 61, Luc., etc. 3. c. dat. rei, to be contented or pleased at or with a thing, like ἀτέργω, ἀσπάζομαι, ἀγ. τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν ἀγαθοῖς Lys. 192. 26; τοῖς πεπραγμένοις Dem. 13. 11. 4. like ἀτέργω, c. acc. rei, μηκέτι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀγ. Isocr. 69 D; τὰ παρόντα Dem. 70. 20; cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 23. 5. rarely c. gen., ἵνα . . τῆς ἀξίας ἀγαπῶσιν may be content with the proper price, Alex. Λέβ. 3. 7. 6. absol. to be content, ἀγαπήσαντες Lycurg. 157. 5, cf. Luc. Nec. 17. 7. c. inf. to be fond of doing, wont to do, like φιλέω, τοὺς Λυκίους ἀγαπῶντας τρίχωμα φέρειν Arist. Oec. 2. 14; and so in LXX.

ἀγάπη, ἡ, love, ἀγ. καὶ μῖσος LXX (Eccl. 9. 1, al.): esp. brotherly love, charity, 1 Ep. Cor. 13. 1 sq., al.: the love of God for man and of man for God, Philo 1. 283, Rom. 5. 8, 2 Cor. 5. 14, Ev. Luc. 11. 42, al. II. a beloved object, one's love, LXX (Cant. 2. 7). III. in pl. a love-feast, 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 13, Ep. Jud. 12. The Noun first occurs in LXX, and Biblical writers, though ἀγαπάω, ἀγαπάω, and derivs. are freq. in Classical authors. ἀγάπημα, τό, Lat. deliciae, a delight, of a person, Anth. P. 10. 104, C. I. 5039; of a dainty dish, λιχνῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀγ. Axionic. Φιλ. 1. 6. ἀγαπ-ἦνωρ, opus, ὁ, = ἠνωρέην ἀγαπῶν, loving manliness, manly, epith. of heroes, Il. 8. 114, etc.: also as a prop. n., Il. ἀγάπησις, εως, ἡ, affection, choice, Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 1, Def. Plat. 413 B, Plut. Pericl. 24; cf. Lob. Phryn. 352. ἀγαπησμός, ὁ, rarer form for foreg., Menand. Synap. 3. ἀγαπητέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be loved, desired, Plat. Rep. 358 A. ἀγαπητικός, ἡ, ὄν, affectionate, Plut. Sol. 7, Clem. Al. 123, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 102, etc.

ἀγαπητός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. -ατός, ἄ, ὄν, verb. Adj. beloved, μόνος ἐάν ἀγαπητός the only dearly beloved son, Od. 2. 365; more commonly without μόνος, of an only son, Ἐκτοριδὴν ἀγαπητόν Il. 6. 401, cf. Od. 4. 817; so in Att., Ar. Thesm. 761; Νικηράτος . . ὁ τοῦ Νικίου ἀγ. παῖς Dem. 567. 24, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 41, al.; Comically, δαπίδιον ἐν ἀγ. Hipparch. Ἄνασ. 1. II. of things, worthy of love, loveable, desirable, dear, Plat. Alc. 1. 131 E, etc.; Sup. -ότατος Id. Phil. 61 E; τὸ ἀγαπητόν an object of desire, Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 41, al. 2. to be acquiesced in (as the least in a choice of evils), Andoc. 26. 15:—hence, ἀγαπητόν [ἔστι] one must be content, εἰ . . , ἐάν . . , Plat. Prot. 328 A, Xen. Oec. 8. 16, Dem. 302. 1, Arist., etc.; c. inf., Eth. N. 9. 10, 6. III. Adv. -τῶς, readily, gladly, contentedly, Plat. Legg. 735 D, Dem. 409. 7, etc. 2. to one's heart's content, Diphil. Incert. 4. 3. just enough to content one, only just, barely, scarcely, = μόλις, Plat. Lys. 218 C; ἀγαπητῶς σωθῆναι Lys. 107. 16; so also, ἀγαπητόν Menand. Μέθη 1.

ἀγαπῶντως, late form for ἀγαπητῶς, Eus. P. E. 14. 5, 4, Stob. 297. 41.

ἀγαρίκον, τό, Lat. agaricum, a sort of tree-fungus, boletus iguarius, used for tinder, Diosc. 3. 1. [ἀγ-; but ἀγ metri grat. in the hexam. of Androm. in Gal. Antid. 894 B, 895 D.]

ἀγαρρις, ἡ, (ἀγείρω) a meeting, Inscr. Neap. in C. I. 5755. 12, Hesych. ἀγάρρος, ὄν, contr. -ρρος, ὄν, (ἀγαν, βέω) strong-flowing, Homeric epithet of the Hellespont, Il. 2. 845., 12. 30.

ἀγασθενής, ἐς, (αθένος) very strong, Opp. C. 2. 3; Epigr. Gr. 1052;—in Il. only as prop. n. Ἀγασθένης (παροxyt.)

ἀγασμα, τό, (ἀγαμαι) an object of adoration, Soph. Fr. 799.

ἀγά-στᾶχυς, υ, very rich in corn, γῆ Greg. Naz. 2. 112 B.

ἀγά-στονος, ὄν, much groaning, howling, of the hollow roaring of the waves, Od. 12. 97, h. Ap. 94: loud-wailing, Aesch. Th. 97.

ἀγαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀγαμαι) deserving admiration, later form of the Hom. ἀγῆτός, admirable, Aesch. Fr. 265; οὐκέτι μοι βίος ἀγ. Eur. Hec. 169; ἐκείνο δὲ κρίνω τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀγ. Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 56, cf. An. 1. 9, 24, Oec. 11, 19, Eq. 11, 9; often in Plut.:—Adv. -τῶς, Xen. Ages. 1, 24.—In other Att. writers, θαυμαστός is the word preferred.

ἀγάστωρ, opus, (a copul., γαστήρ, cf. ἀδελφός) from the same womb: pl. twins, Hesych.: generally, a near kinsman, Lyc. 264.

ἀγασυλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, heracleum gummiferum, Diosc. 3. 98.

ἀγασυρτος, ὁ, an obscure epith. given to Pittacus by Alcae. (38), which Diog. L. I. 81 explains by ἐπισεισυρμένος καὶ ῥυπαρός.

ἀγᾶσῶς, Lacon. acc. pl. of ἀγαθός, Ar. Lys. 1301.

ἀγᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for ἀγαστός (cf. θαυματός, ἀδάματος, etc.), h. Hom. Ap. 515; v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 26.

ἀγαυός, ἡ, ὄν, in Hom. almost always of kings or heroes, illustrious, noble, high-born, ἀγ. κήρυκες Il. 3. 268; μνηστῆρες, Φαίηκες Od.; ἀγαυὴ Περσεφύνη Od. 11. 213; πομπῆς ἀγαυοὶ noble guides, Od. 13. 71: also in Pind. P. 4. 127, and once in Trag., Πέρσαις ἀγαυοῖς Aesch. Pers. 986 (lyr.):—Sup. -ότατος Od. 15. 229. 2. as prop. names, Ἀγαυός, Ἀγαυή, Il., Hes.; not Ἀγαυος, Ἀγαυή, v. Arcad. 45 and 103, Lehrs de Stud. Aristarch. p. 293. (For the Root, v. γαίω.)

ἀγαυρίῳμα, τό, insolence, Lxx (Bar. 4. 34), Hesych., A. B. 325.

ἀγαυρός, ἄ, ὄν, = γαῦρος with a euphon., stately, proud, ταῦρος Hes. Th. 832, cf. Wess. Hdt. 7. 57, 2, where the superl. Adv. ἀγαυρότατα is used of Xerxes.

ἀγάφθεγκτος, ὄν, (φθέγγομαι) loud-sounding, αἰοδαί Pind. O. 6. 155.

ἀγάω, = ἀγάζομαι, Alcman 119.

ἀγγᾶρα, τό, the daily stages of the ἀγγαροί, E. M.

ἀγγᾶρεία, ἡ, a despatching, despatch, C. I. 4956 A. 21, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 79.

ἀγγᾶρευτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who employs an ἀγγαρος, Hesych.

ἀγγᾶρεύω, to press one to serve as an ἀγγαρος, or generally, to press into service, late Lat. angariare, Ev. Matth. 5. 41., 27. 32, C. I. 4956 A. 24:—Pass. to be pressed into service, Menand. Σικυων. 4.

ἀγγᾶρήτιος, ὁ, Ion. form of ἀγγαρος, Hdt. 3. 126. II. as Subst., ἀγγαρήτιον, τό, post-riding, the Persian system of mounted couriers, Id. 8. 98.

ἀγγᾶρος, ὁ, Persian word, a mounted courier, such as were kept ready at regular stages throughout Persia (with power of impressment) for carrying the royal despatches, Auct. ap. Suid. s. v., cf. ἀγγαρήτιος II, and v. Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 17. II. as Adj., Aesch. Ag. 282 ἀγγαρον πῦρ the courier flame, said of beacon fires used for telegraphing; cf. πομπός fin.

ἀγγαροφορέω, to bear as an ἀγγαρος, Procop. 3. 122, 1, al.

ἀγγεῖδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀγγεῖον, Damocr. in Galen. Antid. 894 F, Poll. 10. 30.

ἀγγελο-λογέω, to take up a vein and operate upon it, Paul. Aeg. 6. 5, p. 177:—hence Subst. -λογία, ἡ, Id.

ἀγγεῖον, Ion. -ήμιον, τό, (ἀγγος) a vessel of any kind for holding liquid or dry substances (τοῦτο . . ξηροῖς καὶ ὑγροῖς . . ἐργασθέν, ἀγγεῖον δὲ δὴ μιᾷ κλήσει προσφθεγγόμεθα Plat. Polit. 287 E); of metal, ἀργύρεα ἀγγ. silver jars or vases for water, Hdt. 1. 188; ἀργυρᾶ καὶ χαλκᾶ ἀγγ. Plut. 2. 695; ἐν ἀγγ. χαλκῶ a mortar, Theophr. Lap. 60;—ξύλινα ἀγγ. large tubs or vats of wood, Hdt. 4. 2;—vessels for holding money, in a treasury, Id. 2. 121, 2; for masons' use, Thuc. 4. 4;—ἀστράκινα ἀγγ. of earthenware, Hipp. 668. 21, LXX (Lament. 4. 2);—pails or buckets used by firemen, Plut. Rom. 20;—also, buckets or sacks of leather, θύλακοι καὶ ἄλλα ἀγγ. Xen. An. 6. 4, 23; τὰς βαφὰς τῶν ἀγγ. Plut. Lys. 16; for corn, LXX (Gen. 42. 25); for wine, LXX (1 Regg. 25. 18).

2. generally, a receptacle, reservoir, Xen. Oec. 9, 2, Plat. Criti. 111 A, Legg. 845 E. 3. a coffin or urn for the dead, C. I. 4300 v, al.

II. of the human body, a vessel, cell, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 1; of the veins, Ib. 2, al.; of the stomach, Id. P. A. 4. 5, 39; the lungs, Id. G. A. 5. 7, 14; the female breast, Id. P. A. 4. 11, 19; of plants, a capsule, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 1:—in Eccl. the body itself, like ἀκεῖος.

ἀγγελο-σέλινον, τό, pot-parsley, Anacr. 37 Bgk.

ἀγγελο-σπερμος, ὄν, v. s. ἐναγγελοσπέρματος.

ἀγγελώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a vessel, hollow, Arist. P. A. 3. 8, 5.

ἀγγελία, Ion. and Ep. -ίη, ἡ, (ἀγγελος) a message, tidings, news, as well the substance, as the conveyance thereof, Il. 18. 17, Od. 2. 30, Att.; ἀγγελίη λέγουσα τάδε Hdt. 2. 114; ἀγγελίην φάναι, ἀποφάναι, ἀπειπεῖν Il. 18. 17, etc.; φέρειν, ἀποφέρειν Hom., Hdt., etc.; πέμπειν Hdt.; τὰς ἀγγελίας ἐσφέρειν (cf. ἀγγελιαφόρος) Hdt. 1. 114., 3. 77:—ἀγγελίη ἐμὴ a report of me, concerning me, Il. 19. 336; ἀγγ. τινός a message about a person or thing, ἀγγελίην πατρὸς φέρει ἐρχόμενοις news of thy father's coming, Od. 1. 408; so, ἀνδρὸς αἰθονος ἀγγ. Soph. Aj. 221; ἀγγ. τῆς Χίου ἀφικνεῖται Thuc. 8. 15; ἀγγ. ἦλθον ἐκ τῶν πολεμίων Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 7: with Verbs of motion, ἀγγελίην ἐλθεῖν, like Lat. legationem obire, Il. 11. 140, cf. Od. 21. 20, and v. sub ἐξεία;—so also Ep. in gen., τευ ἀγγελίης . . ἦλυθες Il. 13. 252; ἀγγελίης οἴχνησκε 15. 640; ἦλυθε σεῦ ἐνεκ' ἀγγελίης (i. e. ἀγγελίης σου ἐνεκα) 3. 206; ἀγγελίης πωλεῖται Hes. Th. 781;—in all which places it is gen. causae, and may be rendered on account of a message; for the old Interpp. (Schol. Il. II. c., Apoll. Lex.) are wrong in assuming a masc. Subst. ἀγγελίας.

2. an announcement, proclamation, Pind. P. 2. 44: a command, order, h. Hom. Cer. 448, Pind. O. 3. 50, cf. Od. 5. 150., 7. 263.

II. a messenger, v. l. Hes. Th. 781.

ἀγγελί-αρχος, ὁ, = ἀρχάγγελος, Anth. P. 1. 34.

ἀγγελιαφορέω, f. ἦσω, to bear messages, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 966.

ἀγγελια-φόρος, Ion. ἀγγελιηφ-, ὄν, bearing a message, a messenger,

Hdt. I. 120, Arist. Mund. 6, 11, Luc., etc.: esp. *the Persian minister who introduced people to an audience with the king*, Hdt. 3. 118.

ἄγγελία, ἡ, a female messenger, Orph. H. 78. 3; but v. ἀγγελτήρ.

ἄγγελίης, ὁ, v. sub ἀγγελία.

ἄγγελιη-φόρος, ον, Ion. for ἀγγελιαφόρος.

ἄγγελικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a messenger, ῥήσις A. B. 26.

ἄγγελικῶς, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a messenger, ῥήσις A. B. 26.

ἄγγελικῆ ὕρχοις a Sicilian kind of pantomimic dance at a banquet, Ath. 629 E, cf. Anth. Plan. 289:—Adv. —κῶς, Procl. Plat. Tim. 298; perh. from ἄγγελος a name of Hecate, cf. Ath. l. c., Poll. 4. 103, Hesych.

ἄγγελιώτης, ου, ὁ, a messenger, h. Hom. Merc. 296: fem. ἀγγελιώτις, ιδος, Call. Del. 216.

ἄγγέλλω, (ἄγγελος): Ep. and Ion. fut. ἀγγελέω Il. 9. 617, Hdt., Att. ἀγγεῶ, Dor. —ῶ Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 70: aor. 1 ἠγγεῖλα Hom., Att.: pf. ἠγγεῖλα Polyb. 35. 4, 2, (κατ-) Lys. 174. 28, (εἰς-) Lycurg. 147. 43, (περι-) Dem. 515. 19:—Med. (v. infra): aor. ἠγγεῖλαμην (ἐπ-) Hdt. 6. 35, Plat.:—Pass., fut. ἀγγεῖσθαι (ἀπ-) Dem. 445. 10, later ἀν-ἀγγεῖσθαι Lxx: aor. ἠγγεῖσθην Hdt., Att.: pf. ἠγγεῖμαι Aesch. Cho. 774, Thuc. 8. 97, etc.—An aor. 2 pass. ἠγγεῖσθην is freq. in later Greek, as Dion. H. 10. 20, Plut. Anton. 68, Galb. 25, etc., and was introduced by the copyists into correct writers, as Eur. I. T. 932 (where now ἠγγεῖσθην is restored): the aor. 2 act. ἠγγεῖλον seldom occurs even in late writers (as Dion. H. l. c.; App. Civ. 1. 121) without the impf. as a v. l., though in Anth. P. 7. 614, ἀγγεῖλεται is required by the metre; and the aor. 2 med. ἠγγεῖλόμην is equally dub.: v. Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v.

To bear a message, ὤρτο δὲ Ἴρις . . ἀγγελεύουσα Il. 8. 409, cf. 9. 617, al.; τινί to a person, Od. 4. 24., 15. 458; with an inf. added, οἱ κε . . κείνοις ἀγγεῖλαισι . . οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι *may bring them word to return home*, 16. 350, cf. E. M. s. v. ἀγγεῖλαι; also c. acc. et inf., κήρυκες δ' . . ἀγγελλόντων . . γέροντας λέξασθαι *make proclamation that they should lie down*, Il. 8. 517.

2. acc. rei, to announce, report, ἐσθλά Il. 10. 448; φάος ἡοῦς Od. 13. 94; with dat. added, Ἀχιλῆι κακὸν ἔπος Il. 17. 701; Ποσειδάωνι τάδε πάντα 15. 159;—so in Prose, μή τι νεώτερον ἀγγέλλεις Plat. Prot. 310 B; ταῦτα μὲν ἡμῖν ἠγγεῖλε τις Id. Phaedo 58 A, cf. 57 B; ἀγγ. πόλεμον to proclaim war, Id. Phaedr. 242 B;—with a Prep. added, ἀγγέλλωμεν ἐς πόλιν τάδε Eur. Or. 1539; πρὸς τίν' ἀγγεῖλαι με χρῆ λόγους Id. Supp. 399.

3. c. acc. pers. to bring news of . . , εἰ κέ μιν ἀγγεῖλαιμι Od. 14. 120, cf. 122; later, ἀγγ. περί τινος Soph. El. 1111:—dependent clauses are added with a Conj., ἠγγεῖλεν ὅτι ῥά οἱ πόσις ἔκτοθι μῦθει Il. 22. 439, cf. Simon. 95; ἀγγ. ὡς . . Eur. I. T. 704; ὕθουεκα . . Soph. El. 47;—also in the part., ἦ καὶ θανόντα ἠγγεῖλεν; *did they bring word that he was dead?* Ib. 1442, 1443; Κύρον ἐπιστρατεύοντα . . ἠγγεῖλεν Xen. An. 2. 3, 19, cf. Cyr. 6. 2, 15; with ὡς inserted, πατέρα τὸν σὺν ἀγγελῶν ὡς οὐκέτ' ὄντα Soph. O. T. 955; ἠγγεῖλας ὡς τεθνηκότα Id. El. 1341. II. Med., perh. only in pres., Τεύκρω ἀγγέλλομαι εἶναι φίλος *I announce myself to him as a friend*, Id. Aj. 1376. III. Pass. to be reported of, ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖον Thuc. 6. 34; also c. part., ζῶν ἢ θανὼν ἀγγέλλεται Soph. Tr. 73, cf. Eur. Hec. 591, Thuc. 3. 16, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 13; c. inf., ἠγγεῖλεται ἡ μάχη ἰσχυρὰ γεγονέναι Plat. Charm. 153 B, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 30; also, ἠγγεῖλεται . . , ὅτι φεύγειν news was brought. that . . , Id. Hell. 1. 1, 27:—τὰ ἠγγεῖλεμένα the reports, ἐπὶ τοῖς ἠγγ. Thuc. 8. 97.

ἄγγελμα, τό, a message, tidings, news, Eur. Or. 876, Thuc. 7. 74, etc. ἀγγελοειδής, ἐς, like an angel, Jo. Chrys.

ἄγγελος, ὁ, ἡ, a messenger, envoy, Hom., Hdt.; δι' ἀγγέλων ὑμιλέειν τινί Hdt. 5. 92, 6, cf. 1. 99.

2. generally, one that announces or tells, e. g. of birds of augury, Il. 24. 292, 296; Μουσῶν ἄγγελος, of a poet, Theogn. 769; ὄρνις . . Διὸς ἄγγ., of the nightingale, Soph. El. 149: c. gen. rei, ἀγγ. κακῶν ἔμῶν Id. Ant. 277; ἀγγεῖλον γλώσσαν λόγων Eur. Supp. 203.

3. an angel, Lxx, N. T. II. like Lat. nuntius, the message, or tidings brought, Polyb. 1. 72, 4. (Perh. akin to ἄγγαρος and Skt. angiras, as πολὺς to Skt. purus.)

ἄγγελτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = foreg., Or. Sib. 2. 214, 243: fem. ἀγγέλτρια, Ib. 8. 117; also, ἀγγέλτετρα as restored by Dind. in Orph. H. 78. 3.

ἄγγελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a messenger, Justin. M. Apol. 1. 22.

ἄγγήμιον, τό, Ion. for ἀγγεῖον, Hdt.

ἄγγο-θήκη, ἡ, a receptacle for vessels, Ath. 210 C.

ἄγγος, εος, τό, a vessel of various kinds, a jar to hold wine, Od. 16. 13, cf. 2. 289; milk, Il. 16. 643; a vat for the vintage, Hes. Op. 611; a water-pot, urn, pitcher, such as women carried on the head, Hdt. 5. 12, cf. Ael. V. H. 7. 12, Eur. El. 55; a bucket, pail, Hdt. 4. 62; a bowl or cup for wine, Eur. I. T. 953, 960. II. also for dry substances, a coffer or ark, in which children were laid, Hdt. 1. 113, Eur. Ion 32, 1337; a chest for clothes, Soph. Tr. 622; a cinerary urn, Ib. 1118, 1205; a coffin, C. I. 3573.

III. the womb, Hipp. Epid. 5. p. 1185, v. Galen. ad I. IV. the shell of the κάραβος, Opp. H. 2. 406.

V. the cell of a honey-comb, Anth. P. 9. 226.—Cf. ἀγγεῖον.

ἄγγοῦριον, τό, a water-melon, Byz.; v. Ducang.

ἄγγράφω, shortd. for ἀναγράφω.

ἄγγων, ὄνος, ὁ, a Frankish javelin, Agath. 2. 5, p. 40 D.

ἄγδην, Adv. (ἄγω) by carrying, ἄγδην σύρειν Luc. Lexiph. 10.

ἄγε, ἄγετε, properly imperat. of ἄγω, but used as Adv. like φέρε, come I come on I well! Lat. age! Hom., who mostly strengthens it, εἰ δ' ἄγε, νῦν δ' ἄγε, ἄγε δὴ, ἀλλ' ἄγε, immo age! in Att. also ἄγε νῦν Ar. Eq. 1011: also like φέρε before 1 and 2 pers. pl., ἄγε δὴ τραπέιομεν Il. 3. 441; ἄγε δὴ στέωμεν 11. 348; ἄγε τάμνετε Od. 3. 332; ἀλλ' ἄγε, Πέρσαι, θυώμεθα Aesch. Pers. 140; ἄγε δὴ, καὶ χόρον ἀψώμεν Id. Eum. 307, cf. Supp. 625; rarely before 1st sing., ἄγε δὴ . . ἀριθμήσω Od. 13. 215, Eur. Cycl. 590; even before 3 pl., ἀλλ' ἄγε, κήρυκες . . λαδὼν . . ἀγειρόν-

των Il. 2. 437; in Prosc. ἄγε δὴ . . σκοπῶμεν Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 15:—also, ἄγετε, . . λύσασθε Aesch. Cho. 803; ἄγετε is also used with 1 pl., in I. 2. 139, Od. 1. 76, Ar. Lys. 665; with 1 sing., Od. 22. 139.

ἄγειος, ον, (γῆ) landless, a corrupt word in Aesch. Supp. 858.

ἄγειρατος, ον, poet. for ἀγείρατος, E. M.

ἄγειρω: impf. ἠγειρον Hdt. 1. 61, 6; aor. 1 ἠγειρα Ep. ἄγειρα Od. 14. 285: pf. ἠγγεῖρα (συν-) Theod. Prodr. p. 181:—Med., fut. ἀγειροῦμαι (in pass. sense) Or. Sib. 1. 346: aor. 1 ἠγειράμην (trans.) Ar. Rh. 4. 1335, (συν-) Hom.:—Pass., aor. 1 ἠγγεῖρην Hom.: pf. ἠγγεῖρμαι App. Civ. 2. 134: plqpf. ἠγγεῖρτο Id. Mithr. 108, Ep. 3 pl. ἠγγεῖρατο Il. 4. 211, App.—We also find in Hom. a shortd. aor. 2 of med. form, but pass. sense, ἀγέροντο Il. 18. 245, inf. ἀγέρεσθαι Od. 2. 385 (not ἀγέρεσθαι, v. Pors. ad I.), part. ἀγρόμενος Il. 2. 481, etc. (whence later Poets formed a pres. ἀγέρομαι, e. g. C. I. 6280. 35). To bring together, gather together, λαδὼν ἀγείραν Il. 4. 377, etc.; λαδὼν ἀγειρόντων κατὰ νῆας let them gather . . 2. 438; ἐνθάδ' ἀπὸ . . πολλῶν ἠγειρα ἕκαστον 17. 222; so in Att., τὸν ἐς Θήβην στόλον Soph. O. C. 1306, Thuc. 1. 9; τὸ Ἑλλάδος στρατεύμα Soph. El. 695; στρατιάν Xen. An. 3. 2, 13; εἰς μίαν οἴκησιν ἀγ. κοινωνούς Plat. Rep. 369 C, cf. App. Mithr. 84; (μάχην ἠγειρας Il. 13. 778 rather belongs to ἄγειρω, as also πόλεμον ἠγειραν Plat. Legg. 685 C, v. Spitzn. Il. 5. 510):—Pass. to come together, gather, assemble, Il. 2. 52, Od. 2. 8, etc.; ἀγρόμενοι σύες herded swine, Od. 16. 3; θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι ἀγέρθη, ἐς φρένα θυμὸς ἀγέρθη Il. 4. 152, etc. (v. sub ἄγειρω).

II. of things, to get together, collect, gather, δημῶθεν ἀλφίτα . . καὶ αἶθοπα οἶνον ἀγείρας Od. 19. 197; πολλὸν βίον καὶ χρυσὸν ἀγείρων 3. 301; πολλὰ δ' ἄγειρα χρήματα 14. 285:—so in Med., ἀγειρόμενοι κατὰ δῆμον 13. 14.

2. to collect by begging, stipem colligere, ὡς ἂν πύρνα κατὰ μνηστῆρας ἀγείροι 17. 362, cf. Hdt. 1. 61; ἀφ' ὧν ἀγείρει καὶ προσαιτεῖ Dem. 96. 17:—absol. to collect money for the gods and their temples, Νύμφαις ἀγ. Aesch. Fr. 170, cf. Hdt. 4. 35, Plat. Rep. 381 D; esp. for Cybelé, Luc. Pseudon. 13, cf. μητραγύρτης:—absol. to go about begging, Philostr. 225, Max. Tyr. 19. 3.

3. to put things together, accumulate arguments, as in a speech, Aesch. Cho. 638.

4. ὑφρύας εἰς ἐν ἀγ. to frown, Anth. P. 7. 300.

Rare in good Prose.

ἄ-γείτων, ον, gen. ονος, without a neighbour, neighbourless, πάγος Aesch. Fr. 270; οἶκος φίλων ἀγ. Eur. El. 1130; ἀφίλος καὶ ἀγ. Plut. 2. 423 D.

ἄγελᾶδόν, Dor. for ἀγελῆδόν, Theocr. 16. 92.

ἄγελᾶζομαι, Pass. to go in flocks, be gregarious, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 9. 9. 2, 1:—Hesych. cites the Act., ἀγελᾶσαι κομίσαι.

ἄγελαιο-κομικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κομέω) = ἀγελαιοτροφικός; ἡ ἀγελαιοκομική (sc. τέχνη) the art of breeding and keeping cattle, Plat. Polit. 275 E, sq., 299 D:—ἀγελαιοκομική in Clem. Al. 338.

ἄγελαιος, α, ον, (ἀγέλη) belonging to a herd, feeding at large, because the herds stayed out at grass all the summer, in Hom. always with βοῦς, Il. 11. 729, Od. 10. 410, al.; so, βοῦς ἀγ. Soph. Aj. 175; βοσκήματα Eur. Bacch. 677; αἱ ἀγ. τῶν ἵππων, i. e. brood-mares, Xen. Eq. 5, 8.

II. in herds or shoals, gregarious, ἰχθύες Hdt. 2. 93; ἀγελαῖα, τά, gregarious animals, Plat. Polit. 264 D; opp. to μοναδικά, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 23, sq.; to σποραδικά, Id. Pol. 1. 8, 5; πολιτικὸν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ζῶν πάσης μελίττης καὶ παντὸς ἀγελαιῶν ζῴου μᾶλλον Ib. 1. 2, 10.

2. of the herd or multitude, i. e. common, ἀγ. ἄνθρωποι, opp. to ἄρχοντες, Plat. Polit. 268 A; ἀγ. ἰσάδες Eupol. Incert. 74; ἄρτοι Plat. Com. Men. 3; σοφισταί Isocr. 236 D: (in this sense the Gramm. make it προπαροχ. ἀγελαιος, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 7.)

ἄγελαιοτροφία, ἡ, the keeping of herds, Plat. Polit. 261 E.

ἄγελαιοτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for ἀγελαιοτροφία: ἡ —κή, = foreg., Plat. Polit. 267 B, etc.; cf. ἀγελαιοκομικός.

ἄγελαιο-τρόφος, ον, keeping herds, Max. Tyr. 25. 6; in Poll. ἀγελαιο-ἀγελαιῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a place for herds (τὰ ἀγελαιῖα), pasture, Suid.

ἄγελάρχης, ον, ὁ, (ἄρχω) the leader of a company, a captain, Plut. Rom. 6; ἀγ. ταῦρος Luc. Amor. 22: —αρχος, ὁ, Philo 2. 144.

ἄγελασμα, ατος, τό, a gathering, crowd, νοῦσων Procl. h. Minerv. 44.

ἄγελαστέω, to be ἀγελαστος, cited from Heracl. Epist.

ἄγελαστί, Adv. without laughter, Plat. Euthyd. 278 E, Plut. 2. 727 A.

ἄγελαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to herd together, social, Philo 2. 202, etc.

ἄ-γέλαστος, ον, (γελᾶω) not laughing, grave, gloomy, h. Hom. Cer. 200; ἀγ. πρόσωπα βιαζύμενοι Aesch. Ag. 794; epith. of Crassus, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 5. 30:—metaph. ἀγέλαστα φθέγγεσθαι Heracl. ap. Plut. 2. 397 A; ἀγ. φρήν Aesch. Fr. 418; βίος Phryn. Com. Μονότρ. 1.

II. pass. not to be laughed at, not light or trifling, ξυμφοραί Aesch. Cho. 30; also as v. l. Od. 8. 307.

ἄγελάτης, ου, ὁ, v. sub ἀγέλη II. [α]

ἄγελείη, ἡ, Ep. epith. of Athena, = ληϊτίς, ἄγουσα λείαν, the driver of spoil, the forager, Il. 6. 269, etc., and Hes.

ἄγέλη, ἡ, (ἀγω) a herd, of horses, Il. 19. 281; elsewhere in Hom. always of oxen and kine, Il. 11. 678, etc., cf. βούνομος:—also, any herd or company, Lat. grex, σῶν ἀγ. Hes. Sc. 168, ἀγ. παρθένων Pind. Fr. 78; πτηνῶν ἀγέλαι Soph. Aj. 168, Eur. Ion 106; metaph., πόνων ἀγέλαι Eur. H. F. 1276; a shoal of fish, Opp. H. 3. 639;—also in Plat. Rep. 451 C, Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 2, etc., but not freq. in good Prose.

II. at Crete ἀγέλαι were the bands or classes in which the youth were trained from the age of seventeen until marriage; while at Sparta the boys were removed from their parents' home and put into the ἀγέλαι (there called βοῦαι) at the age of seven; Ephor. ap. Strabo 480, Plut. Lyc. 16, Heraclid. Polit. 3; the chief of an ἀγέλη was ἀγελάτης, Heraclid. l. c.; and the youths were ἀγέλαστοι, Hesych.; cf. Müller Dor. 4. 5, 1, sq., and v. Βούα; also, νέων ἀγ. at Miletus, C. I. 2892; αἰθίων at Smyrna, 3326.

ἀγελῆδόν, Adv. (ἀγέλη) in herds or companies, Il. 16. 160, Hdt. 2. 93, 2, etc.; also ἀγελῆδά, Arat. 965, 1079.

ἀγέληθεν, Adv. (ἀγέλη) from a herd, Ap. Rh. 1. 356, 406.

ἀγελήτις, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀγελαῖος, Numen. ap. Ath. 320 D. II. = ἀγελεῖη, Cornut. N. D. 20.

ἀγελῆ-κόμος, ον, keeping herds, Nonn. D. 47. 218.

ἀγελήτης, ον, ὁ, belonging to a herd, βοῦς ap. Suid. cf. ἀγελάτης.

ἀγέληφι, Ep. dat. of ἀγέλη, Il. 2. 480.

ἀ-γέλοιος, ον, not matter of laughter, οὐκ ἀγέλοιον no bad joke, Henioch. Troch. 6.

ἀγelo-κομικός, -τρόφος, v. sub ἀγελαίο-.

ἀγέμεν, Ep. inf. of ἄγω.

ἀγεμόνευμα, ἀγεμονεύω, ἀγεμών, Dor. for ἡγεμ-.

ἄγεν, Ep. for ἐάγησαν, v. sub ἄγνυμι, Il. 4. 214.

ἀ-γενεῦλόγητος, ον, of unrecorded descent, Ep. Hebr. 7. 3.

ἀγένεια, ἡ, (ἀγενής) low birth, Arist. Pol. 6. 2, 7; cf. ἀγέννεια.

ἀγένειος, ον, (γένειον) beardless, Pind., etc. (v. infra); ἀγένειον τι εἰρηκέναι to speak like a boy, Luc. Jup. Trag. 29; τὸ ἀγένειον, absence or want of beard, Id. Eun. 9; — Adv., ἀγενείως ἔχειν Philostr. 489. II. the ἀγένειοι were boys within the age to enter the lists for certain prizes at the games, Pind. O. 8. 71., 9. 135, cf. Ar. Eq. 1373, Lys. 162. 4, Plat. Legg. 833 C, C. I. 236, al., Paus. 6. 6, 3.

ἀγενής, ἐς, (γενέσθαι) unborn, uncreated, Plat. Tim. 27 C. II. of no family, ignoble, mean, cowardly, vile, opp. to ἀγαθός, Soph. Fr. 105 (the metre warrants the form in this sense, though the correct word was ἀγεννής, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 319 D); of things, οὐκ ἀγενεῖς στίχοι Schol. Od. 11. 568; cf. A. B. 336, Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἀνακτορεία. III. with no family, i. e. childless, Isae. ap. Harpocr.

ἀγένητος, ον, (γενέσθαι) unborn, uncreated, unoriginated, ἀρχή Plat. Phaedr. 245 D, cf. Arist. Cael. 1. 11, 1., 12, 11. II. of things, not done, not having happened, τὸ γὰρ φανθὲν τίς ἂν δύναιτ' ἂν ἀγένητον ποιεῖν; infectum reddere, Soph. Tr. 743; ἀγένητα ποιεῖν, ἄσ' ἂν ἡ πεπραγμένα Agatho ap. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 2, 6; αἰτίαι ἀγ. groundless charges, Aeschin. 86. 1; διαβολαὶ Alciphro 3. 58; ὦν οὐδὲν .. ἀγ. can be undone, Isocr. 397 A. Cf. ἀγέννητος.

ἀγέννεια (in Mss. often ἀγένεια or ἀγεννία), ἡ, meanness, baseness, Arist. de Virt. et Vit. 7. 4, Polyb., etc.

ἀγεννής, ἐς, (γεννα) = ἀγενής II (q. v.), of low family, Hdt. 1. 134 (in Comp.), Plat. Prot. 319 D, etc. II. low-minded, base, Hdt. 5. 6, Ar. Pax 748, Plat. Prot. 319 D, al.; οἱ ἀγεννεῖς, opp. to οἱ γενναῖότεροι, οἱ γενναῖοι, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 2., 4. 12, 2; of a cock, Plat. Theaet. 164 C, Menand. Θεοφ. 2. 13. 2. of things, much like βάνουσος, illiberal, sordid, Plat. Gorg. 465 B, 513 D, al.; οὐδὲν ἀγεννές Dem. 563, fin. Adv. -νῶς, Eur. I. A. 1458, Plat. Com. Ζεὺς I. 6. — In Plat. mostly with a negat. οὐκ ἀγεννῶς, Charm. 158 C, etc. In Mss. sometimes confused with ἀπενής, Ruhnck. Tim. 46.

ἀγεννησία, ἡ, the state of one not begotten, Greg. Naz. Or. 25. 16, al.

ἀγεννητογενής, ἐς, born from the unbegotten, Arius ap. Epiphani., Theodoret. H. E. 1. 5.

ἀγέννητος, ον, (γεννάω) like ἀγένητος, unbegotten, unborn, ἀγ. τὸτ' ἡ Soph. O. C. 973; unoriginated, Id. Fr. 739, Plat. Tim. 52 A; of the elements, Emped. ap. Hesych.: — Adv., ἀναιτίως καὶ ἀγ. Plut. 2. 1015 A. II. like ἀγεννής, low-born, mean, Soph. Tr. 61. III. act. not productive, Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 1.

ἀγεννία, v. sub ἀγέννεια.

ἀγεννίζω, to act like an ἀγεννής, Teles. ap. Stob. 68. 6.

ἀγέομαι, Dor. for ἡγέομαι, Pind.: τὰ ἀγήμενα, customs, prescription, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072. 27. This form also occurs in Mss. of Hdt., as 2. 69, 72, 115, etc., but is corrected by Edd.

ἀγέραστος, ον, (γέρας) without a gift of honour, unrecompensed, unrequited, Il. 1. 119, Hes. Th. 395; ἀγ. τύμβος, ὄνομα Eur. Hec. 117, Bacch. 1378; ἀπελθεῖν ἀγ. Luc. Tyrannic. 3; c. gen., θυέων ἀγ. Ap. Rh. 3. 65; — a poet. form ἀγείρατος is cited in E. M.

ἀγερέθω, v. sub ἡγερέθωμαι.

ἀγερθεν, Dor. and Ep. 3 pl. aor. I pass. of ἀγείρω.

ἀγερμός, ὁ, a collecting of money for the service of the gods (cf. ἀγείρω 2), C. I. 2656. 28, Dion. H. 2. 19, Ath. 360 D, Poll. 3. 111. II. in Arist. Poët. 8, 3, prob. (like ἀγερσις) the gathering of the Greeks against Troy.

III. generally a collection, as of wisdom and experience, Acl. V. H. 4. 20. — The form ἀγυρμός is condemned in E. M.

ἀγερμοσύνη, ἡ, = ἀγερσις, Opp. C. 4. 251.

ἀγέρομαι, late poet. form of ἀγείρωμαι (q. v.), Ap. Rh. 3. 895.

ἀγέρρω, Aeol. for ἀγείρω.

ἀγερσι-κύβηλις [ῥ], ὁ, a begging sacrificer or priest, Cratin. Δραπ. 11, ubi v. Meineke. (From κύβηλις II, not Κυβέλη.)

ἀγερσις, εως, ἡ, a gathering, mustering, στρατιῆς Hdt. 7. 5, 48.

ἀγέρτης, Dor., -τας, ὁ, a collection of dues, C. I. 5640. 1. 35.

ἀγερωχία, ἡ, arrogance, LXX (Sap. 2. 9), Polyb. 10. 35, 8, etc.

ἀγέρωχος [ᾶ], ον, poet. Adj. (used also in late Prose), in Hom. always in good sense, high-minded, lordly, honoured, epith. of warlike tribes, mostly of the Trojans, Il. 3. 36, etc.; the Rhodians, 2. 654; the Mysians, 10. 430, cf. Batr. 145; once of a single man, viz. Periclymenus, Od. 11. 286, and so Hes. Fr. 22 Gaisf.; in Pind. of noble actions, ἀγ. ἔργματα N. 6. 56; νίκη O. 10 (11). 95; πλούτου στεφάνωμ' ἀγ. lordly crown of wealth, P. 1. 96. II. later in bad sense, haughty, arrogant, insolent, Archil. 154, Aleae. 119; so also 3 Macc. 1. 25; ἀγ. ὕνος Luc. Asin. 40: — so Adv. -χως, Anth. P. 9. 745, Polyb. 2. 8, 7; Comp. -ότερον Id. 18. 17, 3.

Ἀγεσίλαος, Ἀγεσίλας, v. sub Ἀγησίλαος.

ἀγέ-στρατος, ὁ, ἡ, host-leading, Ἀθήνη Hes. Th. 925; σάλπιγγ', αὐλός Nonn. D. 26. 15., 28. 28.

ἀγέτης, ἀγέτις, Dor. for ἡγ-.

ἀγευστία, ἡ, fasting, Schol. Ar. Nub. 621.

ἀγευστος, ον, (γεύομαι) act. not tasting, without taste of, fasting from, πλακοῦντος Plat. Com. Παι. 1; ἰχθύων Luc. Saturn. 28; metaph., οἶσι κακῶν ἀγευστος αἰών Soph. Ant. 583; ἐλευθερίας ἀγ. Plat. Rep. 576 A; τῶν τερπνῶν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 23; τοῦ καλοῦ Arist. Eth. N. 10. 10 (9), 4: — absol., without eating, ἀποτοὶ καὶ ἀγ. Luc. Tim. 18. II. pass. without taste, Arist. de An. 2. 10, 3. 2. untasted, Plut. 2. 731 D, etc.

ἀ-γεωμέτρητος, ον, of persons, ignorant of geometry, Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 3; μηδεὶς ἀγ. εἰσὶτω, Inscr. on Plato's door, Tzetz. Chil. 8. 972. 2. of problems, not geometrical, Arist. ut supr. 4.

ἀγεωργησία, ἡ, bad husbandry, Theophr. C. P. 2. 20, 1.

ἀ-γεώργητος, ον, uncultivated, C. I. (add.) 2561 b. 77, Theophr. C. P. 1. 16, 2.

ἀ-γεωργίου δίκη, ἡ, an action for neglect of agriculture, prob. against careless tenants, A. B. 20 and 336.

ἄγη, Dor. ἀγά [ᾶγ], ἡ, (v. sub ἀγαμαι) wonder, awe, horror, amazement, Hom. only in phrase ἄγη μ' ἔχει Il. 21. 221, Od. 3. 227., 16. 243; — Hesych. interprets it by τιμή, σεβασμός, citing also pl. ἀγαις (= ἡλώσειν) from Aesch. Fr. 81; in Soph. Ant. 4, Coraë's reads οὐδὲν .. ἀγης ἄτερ pro vulg. ἀτης. II. envy, malice, φθῶν καὶ ἄγη

χρῶμενος Hdt. 6. 61; and of the gods, jealousy, μή τις ἀγα θεύθεν κνεφάση Aesch. Ag. 131. — The two senses are also found in the Verb ἀγαμαι, while the latter alone belongs to ἀγαίωμα.

ἀγή, Dor. ἀγά [ᾶγ], ἡ, (v. sub ἀγνυμι) breakage: 1. a fragment, piece, splinter, ἀγαῖσι κοπῶν Aesch. Pers. 425; πρὸς ἀρμάτων τ' ἀγαῖσι Eur. Supp. 693. 2. κύματος ἀγή the place where the wave breaks, the beach, Ap. Rh. 1. 554., 4. 941. 3. a curve, bending, ὄφιος ἀγή Arat. 688; — hence Böckh reads ἀγάν (for ἀγαν) in Pind. P. 2. 151 (82), in the sense of crooked arts, deceit. 4. a wound, Hesych.

ἄγη, Ep. for ἐάγη, v. sub ἀγνυμι.

ἀγηγέρατο, v. sub ἀγείρω.

ἀγηλάττω, to drive out one accursed or polluted (ἄγος), Lat. piaculum exigere, esp. one guilty of sacrilege and murder, Hdt. 5. 72, Soph. O. T. 402, v. Schüf. Greg. p. 546; cf. ἀνδρηλατῶ.

ἀγήλατος, ον, (ἄγος, ἐλαύνω) driving out a curse, ἀγ. μάστιξ, i. e. lightning which consumes and so purifies, Lyc. 436.

ἀγημα, τό, (from ἄγω, or perh. Dor. for ἡγημα) anything led, a division of an army, of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Lac. 11. 9., 13. 6; but, in the Macedonian army, the Guard, Polyb. 5. 65, 2, Arr. An. 1. 1; τῶν ἱππέων τὸ ἀγ. Id. 4. 24, 1; τῶν πεζῶν τὸ ἀγ. 2. 8, 3; τῶν ἐλεφάντων Ath. 539 E.

ἀγηνόρειος, Dor. ἀγᾶνός-, a, ον, = ἀγήνωρ, Aesch. Pers. 1026.

ἀγηνορέων, a participial form = ἀγήνωρ, Nonn. D. 12. 206.

ἀγηνορία [ᾶ], ἡ, manliness, manhood, courage, of men, Il. 22. 457; haughtiness, in pl., 9. 700; of a lion, 12. 46.

ἀγήνωρ [ᾶ], Dor. ἀγᾶνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ: (ἀγαν, ἀνήρ): poet. Adj., manly, heroic, θυμός Il. 16. 801; κραδίη καὶ θυμός ἀγ. 9. 635, al.; βίη καὶ ἀγήνωρι θυμῷ εἶξας, of a lion, 24. 42; often with collat. notion of headstrong, arrogant, of Achilles, 9. 699; of Thersites, 2. 276; of the suitors, Od. 1. 106, 144, al.; of the Titans, Hes. Th. 641, cf. Op. 7; of commanders of an army, Aesch. Th. 124 (lyr.). 2. in Pind. of animals and things, stately, splendid, magnificent, ἵππος O. 9. 35; πλοῦτος P. 10. 27; κόμπος I. 1. 60.

ἀγήνοχα, pf. of ἄγω; also ἀγήνοχα, v. sub ἄγω.

ἀ-γήραντος, ον, = sq., Simon. 95, Eur. ap. Ath. 61 B.

ἀ-γήραος, ον, Att. contr. ἀγήρως, ον (of which Hom. uses nom. dual ἀγήρω (v. infr.), nom. sing. and acc. pl. ἀγήρως Od. 5. 218, etc.); acc. sing. ἀγήρων h. Hom. Cer. 242, for which Hes. Th. 949 has ἀγήρω; nom. pl. ἀγήρων Hes. Th. 277, dat. ἀγήρως Ar. Av. 689. Not waxing old, undecaying, Hom., and Hes., who use it of persons in conjunction with ἀθάνατος; ἀθάνατος καὶ ἀγήραος ἡματα πάντα Il. 8. 539, cf. Od. 5. 136, etc.; σὺ δ' ἀθ. καὶ ἀγήρως Od. 5. 218; ἀγήρω τ' ἀθανάτω τε Il. 12. 323., 17. 444; so Hes. Th. 949; also, ἀπήμαντος καὶ ἀγ. Ib. 955; so, ἀγήρως χρόνῳ δυνάστας Soph. Ant. 608 (lyr.). 2. of things, once in Hom., of the Aegis, Il. 2. 447; then, ἀγ. κύδος Pind. P. 2. 96; χάριν τ' ἀγήρων ἔξομεν Eur. Supp. 1178; and in Prose, τὸν ἀγήρων ἐπαινον Thuc. 2. 43; ἀγ. καὶ ἀθάνατον πάθος Plat. Phil. 15 D, etc.

ἀγηρασία, ἡ, eternal youth, Schol. Il. 11. 1.

ἀγήρατον, τό, an aromatic plant, perhaps yarrow or milfoil, Achillea ageratium, Diosc. 4. 59.

ἀ-γήρῦτος, ον, = ἀγήραος, κλέος Eur. I. A. 567 (lyr.), C. I. 6269; — also in Prose, Lys. 198. 8, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 13, Plat. Ax. 370 D, Arist. de Cael. 1. 3, 9.

ἀγήρατος, ὁ, a stone used by shoemakers to polish women's shoes, Galen.

ἀγήρως, ον, v. sub ἀγήραος.

ἀγής [ᾶ], ἐς, (ᾶγος) guilty, accursed, Hippon. 11. II. also in good sense, = εὐαγής C, bright, pure, ἀγία κύκλον Emped. ap. A. B. 337, cf. Näke Choer. 179, sq.; or perh. it is = περιγής, round.

Ἀγίσι-ἀνδρος, ὁ, epith. of Pluto, = Ἀγησίλαος, Hesych.

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ἀγῆσιχορος, ον, (ἀγέομαι, Dor. for ἡγ-) *leading the chorus or dance*, προοίμια Pind. P. 1. 6.

ἀγῆτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Dor. for ἡγῆτηρ.

ἀγῆτός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἀγαμαι) Ep. form of the later ἀγαστός, *admirable, wonderful*, φυτὴν καὶ εἶδος ἀγῆτων Ἐκτορος Il. 22. 370; elsewh. in Hom. of persons, c. acc. rei, δέμας καὶ εἶδος ἀγῆτός *admirable in . . .*, 24. 376, cf. Od. 14. 177; εἶδος ἀγῆτοί *wonderful in form only, as a reproach*, Il. 5. 787., 8. 228; εἶδος ἀγῆτή h. Hom. Ap. 198; later c. dat. rei, ἀγ. χρήμασι Solon 5. 3.

ἀγῆτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Dor. for ἡγῆτωρ.

ἀγιάζω, later form for ἀγίζω, Anth. P. append. 339, LXX, N. T., Eccl.;—in Dion. H. 7. 72, prob. ἀγνίζομένων should be restored, cf. περιαγνίσαντες just above.

ἀγίασμα, ατος, τό, = ἀγιαστήριον, LXX (Amos 7. 15, al.) II. holiness, Ib. (Ps. 92. 5).

ἀγιασμός, οὔ, ὁ, consecration, sanctification, LXX, N. T., Eccl.

ἀγιαστήριον, τό, a holy place, sanctuary, LXX (Lev. 12. 4, al.)

ἀγιαστικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for consecration, ἔλαιον, etc., Eccl.

ἀγιαφόρος, ον, = ἱεραφόρος, C. I. 481.

ἀγίγартος, ον, of grapes, etc., without seed or stone, Theophr. C. P. 5. 5, 1.

ἀγίζω, f. Att. ἰῶ, (ἀγιος) to hallow, make sacred, Lat. dedicare, esp. by burning a sacrifice, θεῶν βούθυτον ἐστὶν ἀγίζων Soph. O. C. 1495 (lyt.); πόπανα ἡγίζεν ἐς σάκταν, a joke παρ' ὑπόνοιαν for ἐς βωμόν, Ar. Pl. 681:—Pass., βωμοὶ πατρὶ ἀγισθέντες Pind. O. 3. 34; ἀγισθεῖς C. I. 353. 18. Cf. ἐν-, καθ-ἀγίζω.

ἀγίνεω, lengthd. Ep. and Ion. form of ἄγω, used by Hom. and Hdt. only in pres. and impf. (impf. with or without augm. in Hom., but without always in Hdt.); inf. pres. ἀγινέμεναι Od. 20. 213, Ion. impf. ἀγίνεσκον Od. 17. 294 (in Arat. III, ἡγίνεσκον), cf. καλέσκετο, πωλέσκετο; f. ἀγινήσω h. Hom. Ap. 57, 249, etc. To lead, bring, carry, νύμφας . . . ἡγίνεον κατὰ ἄστν Il. 18. 493; μῆλον ἀγινεῖ Od. 14. 105; ἀγινεῖς αἴγας μνηστήρεσσι 22. 198; ἀγίνεον ἄσπετον ὕλην Il. 24. 784; δῶρα ἀγίνεον Hdt. 3. 89, cf. 93, 97, etc., cf. ἀπαγινέω; so, πλοῦτον ἀγ. εἰς δρετήν Anth. P. append. 47; ληιάδας ἀγ. lead captive, Ar. Rh. 1. 613:—Med. to cause to be brought, γυναικας ἐς τὸ ἱρὸν ἀγινεόμενος 7. 33. [ἡγίνεον Il. 18. 493, is a trisyll.]

ἀγινόγραφα (sc. βιβλία), τά, the Sacred Books, i. e. the Poetic Books, which, with the Law and the Prophets, made up the Old Testament, Eccl.; so, ἀγ. δέλτοι Dion. Areop.: v. Suicer.

ἀγιοποιέω, to sanctify, Phot.; from ἀγιο-ποιός, ον, sanctifying, Eccl.

ἀγιο-πρεπής, ἐς, befitting the holy, Adv. -πῶς, Subst. -πρέπεια, Eccl.

ἄγιος [ἄ], α, ον, (ἄγιος or ἄγιος) devoted to the gods, Lat. sacer, and so,

I. in good sense, sacred, holy: I. of things, esp.

temples, Ἀφροδίτης ἱρὸν ἄγιον Hdt. 2. 41; ἱρὸν Ἡρακλέος ἄγιον Ib. 44, cf. Plat. Criti. 116 C, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 19;—in these places the gen. is sometimes taken as dependent on ἄγιον, sacred to Aphrodité, etc., but prob. wrongly; it must be so, however, in Luc. Syr. D. 13 (νηὸν ἐπὶ τῷ χάσματι Ἡρῆς ἄγιον ἐστησάτο):—generally, θυσίαι, ἐμβόλαια Isocr. 218 D, Plat.; μητρός . . . ἐστὶ πατρὶς ἀγίωτερον Id. Crito 51 A; ὄρκος ἄγ. Arist. Mir. 57. 1: τὸ ἄγιον, the Temple, LXX, etc.; τὰ ἄγια τῶν ἁγίων the Holy of Holies, Ib., cf. Ep. Hebr. 9. 3.

2. of persons, holy, pious, pure, Ar. Av. 522 (anap.):—Adv., ἀγίως καὶ σεμνῶς ἔχειν Isocr. 226 C: freq. in LXX, N. T., etc.

II. in bad sense, accursed, execrable, as Lat. sacer, Cratin. Incert. 35, Antiph. Λύκ. 7, Eust. 1356. 59.—The word never occurs in Hom. or Hes., and is rare in Att. (v. supr.); nor is it ever found in Trag., who use ἀγνός instead, Pors. Med. 752.

ἀγιότης, ητος, ἦ, = ἀγιοσύνη, 2 Macc. 15. 2, Ep. Hebr. 12. 10.

ἀγιοφόρος, ον, abounding in holiness, Ignat. Eph. 9, Smyrn. in tit.

ἀγισμός, οὔ, ὁ, = ἐναγισμός, an offering to the dead, Diod. 4. 39.

ἀγιστεία, ἦ, mostly in pl. holy rites, temple-worship or service, Isocr. 227 A, Plat. Ax. 371 D, Arist. de Caelo 1. 1, 3.

II. holiness, Strabo 417.

ἀγιστεύω, to perform sacred rites, Plat. Legg. 759 D:—Pass., ὅσα ἄλλα ἀγιστεύεται all other sacred rites, Philo 2. 231.

2. to be holy, live piously or chastely, ὅστις . . . βιοτὰν ἀγ. καὶ θιασεύεται ψυχάν whoever is pure in life and religious in soul, Eur. Bacch. 74: to be sacred, Paus. 6. 20, 2, cf. 8. 13, 1.

II. act. to purify, φόνου χεῖρας from blood, Orac. ap. Paus. 10. 6, 7.

2. to deem holy: Pass., of places, Strabo 417, Dion. H. 1. 40.

ἀγιώδως, Adv. in sacred manner, Sup. -έστατα Philo 1. 675.

ἀγιοσύνη, ἦ, holiness, sanctity, LXX (2 Macc. 3. 12), Ep. Rom. 1. 4, etc.

ἀγκ-, poet. (esp. Ep.) abbrev. for ἀνακ- in compds. of ἀνά with words beginning with κ, as ἀγκείσθαι for ἀνακείσθαι: cf. ἀγκαθεν II.

ἀγκάζομαι, (ἀγκάς) Epic Dep. to lift up in the arms, νεκρὸν ἀπὸ χθονὸς ἀγκάζοντο Il. 17. 722; aor. ἡγκάσατο Nonn. D. 7. 318.

ἀγκάθεν, Adv. like ἀγκάς, in the arms, ἀγκ. λαβεῖν τι Aesch. Eum. 80.

II. contr. for ἀνέκαθεν, = ἀνωθεν, on the top, Aesch. Ag. 3 (v. Schol. ad l. c., Hesych., A. B. 337. 25); in this place Herm. interprets it cubito presso, with bent arm, resting on the arm, since in all other cases ἀγκ- stands for ἀνακ-, never for ἀνεκ-; but v. Schneidew. Philol. 3. p. 117 sq.:—in Eum. 369, ἀνέκαθεν is required by the metre.

ἀγκάλη [ἄ], ἦ, the bent arm, Hdt., etc.; ἐν ἀγκάλαις Aesch. Ag. 723, Supp. 481, Eur.; proverb., ἐν ταῖς ἀγκ. περιφέρειν τινά Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 50; also without ἐν, ἀγκάλαις ἔχειν, περιφέρειν Eur. I. T. 289, Or. 464; also, ἐπ' ἀγκάλας λαβεῖν Id. Ion 761; ἐς ἀγκ. Ib. 1598; πρὸς ἀγκόλαις πεσεῖν Ib. 962; ὑπ' ἀγκάλαις σταθεῖς Id. Andr. 747;—rarely in sing., φέρειν ἐν τῇ ἀγκάλῃ Hdt. 6. 61, cf. Timocel. in Com. Fr. 3. p. 96.

II. metaph. anything closely enfolding, πετραία ἀγκάλη Aesch. Pr. 1019; πόντιαι ἀγκάλαις corners, arms of the sea, Id. Cho. 587, cf. Eur. Or. 1378; πελαγίους ἐν ἀγκάλαις Nausicr. Nauk. 1; κυμάτων

ἐν ἀγκάλαις Ar. Ran. 704; even of the air, γῆν . . . ἔχονθ' ὑγρῶν ἐν ἀγκ. Eur. Fr. 935; cf. ἀγκοῖνη. (For the Root, v. ἀγκος.)

ἀγκάλιδ-αγωγέω, to carry a bundle, Paus. ap. Eust. 1283. 42.

ἀγκάλιδ-αγωγός, ὄν, carrying an armful or bundle: of beasts of burden, ἀγκαλιδηφόρος, -φορέω being used of men, Poll. 7. 109, Eust. 1283. 43.

ἀγκάλιζομαι, Dep., = ἀγκάζομαι, ὅστις κακὸν τοιοῦτον ἀγκαλίζεται Simon. Iamb. 7. 77; aor. med., εἰς τρυφερὰς ἡγκαλίσασθε χέρας Mel. in Anth. P. 12. 122, cf. Manetho 1. 45; pf. χεροῖν εἰδῶλον ἡγκαλισμένους Lyc. 142, cf. ὑπαγκαλίζω:—but ἀγκαλιζόμενος in pass. sense, Aesop. 366 (Halm.)

ἀγκάλις, ἦ, in pl. = ἀγκάλαι, arms, Ep. dat. pl. ἀγκαλίδεσσι Il. 18. 555., 22. 503; ὑπ' ἀγκαλίω C. I. (add.) 1907 bb. 2. an armful, Nicostr. Συρ. 3, Plut. Rom. 8.

II. = δρέπανον, Macedon. word, Hesych., Joseph. A. J. 5. 1, 2.

ἀγκάλισμα, ατος, τό, that which is embraced or carried in the arms, Luc. Amor. 14; cf. ὑπαγκάλισμα.

II. an embrace, Lyc. 308.

ἀγκαλος, ὁ, an armful, bundle, h. Hom. Merc. 82.

ἀγκάς [ἄς], Adv. into or in the arms, ἔχε δ' ἀγκὰς ἀκοῖτιν Il. 14. 353, cf. Theocr. 8. 55, Ar. Rh. 1. 276; ἀγκὰς ἐμαρπτε Ib. 346; ἀγκὰς ἐλόζετο θυγατέρα ἦν Il. 5. 371; τρόπιν ἀγκὰς ἐλὼν νεός Od. 7. 252; ἀγκὰς δ' ἀλλήλων λαβέτην (of wrestlers) Il. 23. 711: cf. ἀγκαθεν. (Prob. for ἀγκάζε, from ἀγκή = ἀγκάλη.)

ἀγκή, ἦ, = ἀγκάλη (cf. κόγχη = κογχύλη), Coraë's Heliod. 2. 113, 372:—a metaph. dat. pl. ἀγκάσιν occurs in Opp. H. 2. 315.

ἀγκίον, τό, Dim. of ἀγκος, prob. l. for ἀγγείους Arist. H. A. 8. 16, 2.

ἀγκιστρεία, ἦ, angling, Plat. Legg. 823 D.

ἀγκιστρευτικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for angling: τὸ -κύν, angling, like ἀγκιστρεία, Plat. Soph. 220 D.

ἀγκιστρεύω, f. εὔσω, (ἀγκιστρον) to angle for, entice, Aristaen. 1. 5:—so also Med., Philo 2. 265, 316, etc.

ἀγκίστριον, τό, Dim. of ἀγκιστρον, Theocr. 21. 57.

ἀγκιστρό-δετος, ον, bound with a hook, δόναξ Anth. P. 6. 27.

ἀγκιστρο-ειδής, ἐς, or -ώδης, ἐς, hook-shaped, barbed, Polyb. 34. 3, 5, Diod. 5. 34, Strabo 24, al.; διὰ τῶν ἀγκ. ἀστρων (ἀτόμων Heeren) Stob. Eccl. Phys. 1. 22.

ἀγκιστρον, τό, (ἀγκος) a fish-hook, Od. 4. 369, Hdt. 2. 70, etc.: the hook of a spindle, Plat. Rep. 616 C.

ἀγκιστροόμαι, Pass., to be furnished with barbs, Plut. Crass. 25.

II. to be caught by a hook, Synes. Ep. 4; ἡγκιστρομένος πόθω Lyc. 67.

ἀγκιστρο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a seller of fish-hooks, Poll. 7. 198.

ἀγκιστρο-φάγος, ον, (φάγειν) biting the hook, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 13.

ἀγκιστρώδης, ἐς, v. sub ἀγκιστροειδής.

ἀγκιστρωτός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. barbed, Polyb. 6. 23, 10.

ἀγκλάριον, τό, seems to be Dor. for ἀνακλήριον, an apportionment (?), C. I. 2562. 13.

ἀγκλίω, and ἀγκλιμα, τό, poet. for ἀνακλ-.

ἀγκοῖνη, ἦ, (ἀγκος) poet. for ἀγκόλη, ἀγκών, the bent arm, used only in pl., Ζηρὸς . . . ἐν ἀγκοῖνησιν ἰαύεις Il. 14. 213, Od. 11. 261, etc.

II. metaph. anything closely enfolding, ἐν χθονὸς ἀγκοῖναις . . . μητριάσιν Anth. P. 9. 398, Opp. H. 3. 34.

ἀγκονίω, v. l. for ἐγκ-, Ar. Lys. 1311, as if from ἀνακονίω = ἐγκονέω.

ἀγκος, εος, τό, properly a bend or hollow: hence a mountain glen, dell, valley, Il. 20. 490, Od. 4. 337, Hes. Op. 387, Hdt. 6. 74, etc.; in Trag. only in Eur. Bacch. 1051. (From √ΑΓΚ come also ἀγκή, ἀγκάλη, ἀγκών, ἀγκοῖνη, ἀγκύλη, ἀγκύλος, ἀγκιστρον, ἀγκυρα, ὕγκος; cf. Skt. ak, aṅkāmi (curvo), aṅkas (sinus); Lat. ancus, uncus, angulus, unguis; Goth. hals-agga (neck); O. H. G. angul, etc.)

ἀγκρεμάννυμι, ἀγκρισσις, ἀγκροτέω, ἀγκρούομαι, poet. for ἀνακρ-.

ἀγκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἀγχω) an instrument for closing wounds, Lat. fibula, Plut. 2. 468 C, Galen.—Hence ἀγκτηριάζω or -ίζω, to bind with an ἀγκτήρ, and ἀγκτηριασμός, ὁ, Galen.

ἀγκυλόομαι, Dep. to hurl like a javelin, Lat. torquere jaculum, Ἔρωσ κεραυτὸν ἡγκυλημένος ap. Ath. 534 E;—in Poll., ἀγκυλίζομαι.

ἀγκύλη [ῦ], ἦ, (ἀγκος) properly, like ἀγκάλη, the bend of the arm or wrist, ἀπ' ἀγκύλης ἰέναι, a phrase descriptive of the way in which the cottabus was thrown, Bacchyl. Fr. 24; ἀπ' ἀγκύλης ἴησι λάταγας Cratin. Incert. 16, ubi v. Meineke (hence came the sense of a cup, given by Ath. 667 C and Eust.).

2. a joint bent and stiffened by disease, Paul. Aeg., etc., v. Poll. 4. 196:—also ἀγκύλη, ἀγκύλαι, or ἀγκυλόγλωσσον πάθος, a similar disease of the tongue, Aët. 6. 29.

II. a loop or noose in a cord, πλεκτὰς ἀγκύλας Eur. I. T. 1408; in the leash of a hound, Xen. Cyn. 6, 1, cf. Poll. 5. 54, 56.

2. the thong of a javelin, by which it was hurled, Lat. amentum, Strabo 196: hence the javelin itself, Eur. Or. 1476, cf. C. I. 2099 b, Plut. Philop. 6, and v. ἀγκυλόομαι, ἀγκυλητός.

3. a bow-string, ἀγκ. χρυσοστροφῶι Soph. O. T. 203.

4. ἀγκύλη τῆς ἐμβάδος, a sandal-thong, Alex. Ἀχ. 2.

5. the looped handle of a vase, cited from Hipp.

ἀγκυλητός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀγκυλόομαι, thrown from the bent arm, of the cottabus, Aesch. Fr. 178 (as emended by Dobree); cf. ἀγκύλη I. 1.

II. as Subst., ἀγκυλητόν, τό, a javelin, Id. Fr. 14.

ἀγκυλιδωτός, ὄν, having a loop for a handle (ἀγκύλη III), Galen.

ἀγκύλιον, τό, Dim. of ἀγκύλη, a ring of a chain, A. B. 329, Suid. II. τὰ ἀγκύλια, the Roman ancilia, Plut. Num. 13.

ἀγκυλίς, ἴδος, ἦ, a hook, barb, Opp. C. 1. 155.

ἀγκυλο-βλέφαρος, ὁ, also -ον, τό, a cohesion of the eyelids, Paul. Aeg. 6. 15:—as Adj. in Cels. 7. 7.

ἀγκυλό-βουλος, ον, crafty, Tzetz. Hom. 144, Posth. 84, 630.

ἀγκυλο-γλώχιν, ἴνος, of a cock, with hooked spurs, Babr. 17. 3.

ἀγκυλό-δειρος, ον, crook-necked, Opp. H. 4. 630.

ἀγκυλό-όδους, οντος, ὁ, ἦ, crook-toothed, of a scimitar, Q. Sm. 6. 218;

ἀγκ. χαλινοί, of anchors, Nonn. D. 3. 50. II. *barbed*, Auth. P. 6. 176.
 ἀγκυλόεις, εσσα, εν, ποët. for ἀγκύλος, Nonn. D. 6. 21.
 ἀγκυλοκοπέω, to hamstring, Jo. Aegaeates in Rev. Archéol. (1873). 26. 403; v. Casaub. ad Ar. Eq. 262.
 ἀγκυλό-κυκλος, ον, curved in spires, of a dragon's tail, Nonn. D. 35. 217.
 ἀγκυλό-κωλος, ον, crook-limbed, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 320 A.
 ἀγκυλο-μήλη, ἡ, a curved probe, Erot., Galen.
 ἀγκυλο-μήτης, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (μήτις) crooked of counsel, regular epith. of Κρόνος, Il. 2. 205, Od. 21. 415, al., Hes. Th. 19; of Prometheus, Ib. 546, Or. 48.
 ἀγκυλό-μητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Nonn., v. I. in Hom. and Hes.
 ἀγκυλό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, with bent legs, ἀγκ. δίφρος, the Rom. sella curulis, Plut. Mar. 5.
 ἀγκυλό-ρινος, ον, hook-nosed, Malal. 106. 7.
 ἀγκύλος [ῥ], η, ον, (ἀγκος) crooked, curved, rounded, τόξα Il. 5. 209, Od. 21. 264, etc.; ἄρμα Il. 6. 39; of the eagle, ἀγκύλον κάρα his beaked head, Pind. P. 1. 15; of greedy fingers, hooked, Ar. Eq. 205; of the movement of a snake, δ. ἔρπων Dion. P. 123. II. metaph., 1. of style, crooked, intricate, Luc. Bis Acc. 21; ἐριστικὸς καὶ ἀγκ. τὴν γλώσσαν cauchy, Alciphro 3. 64; but in good sense, terse, periodic, like στρογγύλος, Dion. H. de Thuc. 25; —so Adv. -λως, Ib. 31. 2. of character, wily, crafty, Lyc. 344.
 ἀγκυλό-τοξος, ον, with crooked bow, Il. 2. 848., 10. 428, Pind. P. 1. 151.
 ἀγκυλό-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀγκυλομήτης, Nicet. Eug. 8. 194.
 ἀγκυλο-χείλης, ον, ὁ, (χείλος) with hooked beak, αἰετός Od. 19. 538; αἰγυπιοί Il. 16. 428, Hes. Sc. 405, v. sq.
 ἀγκυλο-χήλης, ον, ὁ, (χήλη) with crooked claws, Batr. 295; in Ar. Eq. 197 Cleon is called βυρσαίετος ἀγκυλοχείλης; but the interpr. of the Schol., ὁ ἐπικαμπεῖς τὰς χεῖρας ἔχων, shews that he read -χήλης.
 ἀγκυλώω, f. ὠσω, to crook, hook, bend, τὴν χεῖρα, as in throwing the cottabus, Plat. Com. Zeus 1, cf. Meineke 5. p. 44:—Pass., ὄνυχας ἠγκυλωμένους with crooked claws, Ar. Av. 1180.
 ἀγκυλώνυξ, υχος, ὁ, ἡ, with crooked claws, Nic. Eug. 5. 214.
 ἀγκυλώσις, ἡ, as medic. term, ankylosis, a stiffening of the joints, Paul. Aeg.; or, of the eyelids, Galen.
 ἀγκυλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., of javelins, furnished with an ἀγκύλη (signf. II. 2), ready for throwing, στοχάσματα Eur. Bacch. 1205.
 ἀγκύρα, ἡ, Lat. ancōra, an anchor, first in Alcae. 18. 9, Theogn. 459, for in Hom. we hear only of εἰναί; ἀγκυραν βάλλεσθαι, καθιέναι, μεθιέναι, ἀφιέναι to cast anchor, Pind. I. 5. 18, Hdt. 7. 36, Aesch. Cho. 662, Xen. An. 3. 5, 10; ἀγκ. αἰρεῖν, αἰρεσθαι to weigh anchor, Plut. Pomp. 50, 80; ἀναιρεῖσθαι Anth. P. 10. 1; ἐπ' ἀγκυρῶν ἔχειν τὰς νεᾶς Hdt. 6. 12; ὀρμίζειν Thuc. 7. 59; ἐπ' ἀγκύρας ὀρμῆσθαι, ἀποσαλεύειν to ride at anchor, Hdt. 7. 188, Dem. 1213. 24, cf. Eur. Hel. 1071;—proverb., ἀγαθαὶ πέλοντ' . . δὴ ἀγκυραὶ 'tis good to have 'two strings to your bow,' Pind. O. 6. 173; so, ἐπὶ δυοῖν ἀγκύραιν ὀρμῆν αὐτοὺς ἔατε Dem. 1295, fin.; ἀγκυρα δ' ἡ μου τὰς τύχας ὤχει μόνη Eur. Hel. 277, cf. ὀχέω I. 1; ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς (sc. ἀγκύρας) ὀρμῆν τοῖς πολλοῖς, i. e. 'to be in the same boat' with the many, Dem. 319. 8; εἰσὶ μητρὶ παῖδες ἀγκυραὶ βίου Soph. Fr. 612; οἰκὼν ἀγκυρα, of a son, Eur. Hec. 80; for ἱερὰ ἀγκ., of one's last hope, v. ἱερός III. 1. II. generally, any hook, for pruning, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 2. III. = αἰδοῖον, Epich. ap. Hesych. (For the Root, v. ἀγκος.)
 ἀγκυρηβόλιον, τύ, v. s. ἀγκυροβ-.
 ἀγκυρίζω, f. Att. ἰῶ, (ἀγκυρα) in Ar. Eq. 262, διαλαβὼν ἠγκύρισας having taken him by the waist you threw him by the hook-trick, i. e. by hooking your leg behind his knee; so, ἀγκυρίσας ἔρρηξεν Eur. Pol. Taf. 6; something like it is described in the wrestling-match, Il. 23. 731:—hence ἀγκύρισμα, τύ, Schol. Ar. l. c., Hesych.
 ἀγκύριον, τό, Dim. of ἀγκύρα, Luc. Catapl. 1. II. ἀγκύρια (sc. πείσματα), τά, anchor-cables, Diod. 14. 73.
 ἀγκυροβολέω, to secure by throwing an anchor: generally, to hook fast in, fasten securely, ἠγκυροβόληται Hipp. 279. 53.
 ἀγκυρο-βόλιον, τό, an anchorage, Strabo 159, Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 317 A, with v. l. ἀγκυρηβ-.
 ἀγκυρο-ειδής, ἐς, anchor-shaped, Diosc. 3. 166, Galen.
 ἀγκυρο-μήλη, ἡ, a kind of probe, Hipp. ap. Phavor.
 ἀγκυρουχία, ἡ, (ἔχω) a holding by the anchor, ἐν ἀγκυρουχίαις when at anchor, Aesch. Suppl. 766.
 ἀγκυρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. as if from ἀγκυρώω, bent like an anchor, Philo in Math. Vett. 85 D. II. securd as by an anchor, Epiphan.
 ἀγκών, ὠνος, ὁ, the bend of the arm, and so, like Att. ὠλένη, the elbow, ὀρθωθεὶς δ' ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος Il. 10. 80; ἡ, καὶ ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος κεφαλὴν σχέθειν Od. 14. 494; ἀγκῶνα τυχῶν μέσον (the man had turned his back before he was hit), Il. 5. 582, cf. 20. 479; ἀγκῶνι νύττειν to nudge, Od. 14. 485, cf. Plat. Amiat. 132 B; κροτεῖν τοῖς ἀγκῶσιν τὰς πλευράς Dem. 1259. 22: proverb., ἀγκῶνι ἀπομύττεσθαι Bion. ap. Diog. L. 4. 46; ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος δεῖπνεῖν cubito nixus, of the attitude at meals, Luc. Lexiph. 6. 2. generally the arm, like ἀγκάλη, ἀγκοῖνη, νίκας ἐν ἀγκῶνεσσι πίννειν Pind. N. 5. 76; ἐς δ' ὑγρὸν ἀγκῶνα . . προσπύσσειται Soph. Ant. 1237, etc. 3. the bend in animals' legs, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1. II. any nook or bend, as the jutting angle of a wall, ἀγκῶν τείχεος Il. 16. 702, cf. Hdt. 1. 180; the bend or reach of a river, Id. 2. 99; the ἔσπεροι ἀγκῶνες in Soph. Aj. 805, seem to be the western angle of the bay of Rhœteium near the mouth of the Simoïs; also the jutting land which forms a bay, Strab. 580; ἀγκῶνες κισθόρας the ribs which support the horns of the cithara, Ath. 637 C, Hesych. III. the proverb γλυκὺς ἀγκῶν is used κατ' ἀντίφρασιν of a difficulty, Plat. Phaedr. 257 D, Ath. 516 A; said to be derived from a long bend or reach in the Nile.

Paroeniogr., Interpp. ad Il. c.; in Plat. Com. Φά. 4, however γλυκὺς ἀγκῶν seems to be = παραγκάλισμα, a thing to be embraced, treasure. (For the Root, v. ἀγκος.)
 ἀγκωνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἀγκῶν, Hero Spir. 228, Lxx; -ίσκιον, τό, Hero Spir. 229.
 ἀγκωνισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a bending, reach, of an estuary, Eust. 1712. 29.
 ἀγκωνο-ειδής, ἐς, curve-shaped, curved, Bito Mech. 110.
 ἀγλα-έθειρος, ον, bright-haired, h. Hom. 18. 5.
 ἀγλαῖα, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (ἀγλαός) splendour, beauty, adornment, of anything splendid or showy, as opp. to what is useful, κῦδος τε καὶ ἀγλ. καὶ ὕμειρ Od. 15. 78; ἀγλαίηφι πεποιθῶς (Ep. dat.) Il. 6. 510; of Penelope's personal appearance, Od. 18. 180: in bad sense, pomp, show, vanity, ἀγλαίης ἔνεκεν κομέειν κύννας 17. 310; and in pl. vanities, 17. 244, Eur. El. 175. 2. festive joy, triumph, glory, Pind. O. 13. 18, etc.; μηδέ ποτ' ἀγλαίας ἀποναίετο Soph. El. 211: in pl., festivities, merriment, Hes. Sc. 272, 285.—The word is ποët., and in Trag. only found in Iyr. passages, but occurs in Xen. Eq. 5, 8, Ael. N. A. 10. 13, etc.
 ἀγλαῖζω, Hipp. 666. 45, Ael.: f. Att. ἀγλαῖω (ἐπ-) Ar. Eccl. 575: aor. ἠγλαῖσα Theocr. Ep. 1. 4, Anth., etc., (ἐπ-) Ar. Fr. 548:—Pass., v. infr. (ἀγλαός). To make bright or splendid, glorify, honour, ἀθανάταις ἠγλαῖσεν χάρισιν Epitaph. in C. I. 2439, cf. Plut. 2. 965 C, Ael. N. A. 8. 28. 2. to give as an ornament or honour, σοὶ, Βάκχε, τάνδε μοῦσαν ἀγλαῖζομεν Carm. Pop. 8 (in Bgk. Lyr. Gr.), cf. Theocr. l. c.—But II. earlier only in Med. and Pass. to adorn oneself or be adorned with a thing, take delight in, σέ φημι διαμπερὲς ἀγλαῖ-εἶσθαι (sc. ἵπποις) Il. 10. 331 (this fut. is the only form in Hom., even of compds.); ὅστις τοιοῦτοῖς θυμὸν ἀγλαῖζεται Simon. Iamb. 7. 70; ἀγλαῖζεσθαι μουσικᾶς ἐν ᾧτῳ Pind. O. 1. 22; comically, ἐλαίφ ῥά-φανος ἠγλαῖσμένη Ephipp. Γηρ. 2. III. in Antiph. Incert. 37, Pors. restored ἐπηγλαῖζετ' for ἠγλαῖζεν (intr.); but Hesych. cites ἀγλαῖζει· θάλλει.—Never used in Trag. or good Att. Prose.
 ἀγλαῖσμα, τό, an ornament, honour, Aesch. Ag. 1312; τὸ μητρὸς ἀγλ. Eur. Hel. 11, cf. 282; of the hair of Orestes placed as an offering on his father's tomb, Aesch. Cho. 193, Soph. El. 908, cf. Eur. El. 325; of a sarcophagus, Epigr. Gr. 325.—Poët. word, used in late Prose, as ἀγλ. φυτῶν, of the rose, Ach. Tat. 2. 1.
 ἀγλαῖσμός, ὁ, an adorning, an ornament, βημάτων Plat. Ax. 369 D.
 ἀγλαῖστός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀγλαῖζω, adorned, Hesych.; ἀγλαῖστός χῶρα Jo. Chr. 7. 313.
 ἀγλαό-βουτρος, υ, gen. vos, with splendid bunches, Nonn. D. 18. 4.
 ἀγλαό-γυιος, ον, beautiful-limbed, Ἡβᾶ Pind. N. 7. 6.
 ἀγλαό-δενδρος, ον, with beautiful trees, Pind. O. 9. 32.
 ἀγλαό-δωρος, ον, with or bestowing splendid gifts, Δημήτηρ h. Hom. Cer. 54. 192, 492.
 ἀγλαο-εργός, ὄν, (ἔργον) ennobled by works, Maxim. π. κατ. 68.
 ἀγλαό-θρονος, ον, with splendid throne, bright-throned, Μοῖσαι Pind. O. 13. 136; also in N. 10. 1, with v. l. ἀγλαό-θωκος.
 ἀγλαόθυμος, ον, noble-hearted, Anth. P. 15. 40, 25.
 ἀγλαό-καρπος, ον, bearing beautiful or goodly fruit, of fruit-trees, μηλέαι ἀγλ. Od. 7. 115., 11. 589; ἀγλ. Σικελία Pind. Fr. 83.—And so in h. Hom. Cer. 4, 23, where it is an epith. of Demeter and the Nymphs, as givers of the fruits of the earth; and in Pind. N. 3. 97, of Thetis, as blessing the fruit of woman's womb, v. Böckh ad l. (56).
 ἀγλαό-κουρος, ον, rich in fair youths, Κόρινθος Pind. O. 13. 5.
 ἀγλαό-κωμος, ον, giving splendour to the feast, φωνή Pind. O. 3. 10.
 ἀγλαο-μειδής, ἐς, brightly smiling, Ἔρως Poëta Lyr. ap. Jo. Lyd. de Ostent. p. 282;—restored by Meineke for the vulg. ἀγαλμοειδής.
 ἀγλαό-μητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, of rare wisdom, Tryph. 183.
 ἀγλαό-μορφος, ον, of beauteous form, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 38, cf. Anth. P. 9. 524, al.
 ἀγλαό-παις, ὁ, ἡ, rich in fair children, Opp. H. 2. 41, Epigr. Gr. 896.
 ἀγλαό-πεπλος, ον, beautifully veiled, Q. Sm. 11. 240.
 ἀγλαό-πηχυς, υ, gen. eos, with beautiful arms, Nonn. D. 32. 80.
 ἀγλαό-πιστος, ον, splendidly faithful, Hesych.
 ἀγλαο-ποιέω, to make famous, Hermap. ap. Ammian.
 ἀγλαό-πυργος, ον, with stately towers, Tzetz. Hom. 417.
 ἀγλαός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Theogn. 985, Eur. Andr. 135:—splendid, shining, bright, often as epith. of beautiful objects, ἀγλ. ὕδωρ Il. 2. 307, etc.; γυῖα 19. 385; μηρία Hes. Op. 335; ἡβης ἀγλαὸν ἄνθος Tyr. 10. 28, cf. Theogn. l. c.; of the sun, Eniped. 172: then generally, splendid, beautiful, ἄποινα Il. 1. 23; δῶρα Ib. 213, etc.; ἔργα Od. 10. 223; ἄλσος Il. 2. 506; so also in Pind., etc. II. of men, either beautiful or famous, noble, Il. 2. 736, 826, etc.; c. dat. rei, famous for a thing, κέρα ἀγλαός sarcastically, Il. 11. 385.—It is an old Ep. and Lyr. word, being only found twice in Trag., in Iyr. passages, ἀγλαὸς Θήβας Soph. O. T. 152; Νηρηίδος ἀγλαὸν ἔδραν Eur. l. c.; but it occurs in late poetry, e. g. Theocr. 28, 3, and the Adv. ἀγλαῶς in Ar. Lys. 640: cf. the derivs. ἀγλαῖζω, ἀγλαῖσμα, ἀγλαῶψ. (Akin perhaps to ἀγάλλω.) [ἀγλαός, and so in compds.]
 ἀγλαό-τευκτος, ον, splendidly built, Or. Sib. 14. 125.
 ἀγλαό-τίμος, ον, splendidly honoured, often in Orph.
 Ἀγλαο-τρίαινης, ον, ὁ, he of the bright trident, a name of Poseidon, Pind. O. 1. 64, in acc. Ἀγλαοτρίαιναν, cf. Böckh. praef. p. 39.
 ἀγλαο-φανής, ἐς, of bright appearance, Eccl.
 ἀγλαο-φῆρης, ἐς, in splendid robe, Or. Sib. 3. 454.
 ἀγλαο-φειγής, ἐς, splendidly shining, Maxim. π. κατ. 189, Or. Sib. 11 (13). 65.
 ἀγλαό-φημος, ον, of splendid fame, Orph. H. 30. 4.
 ἀγλαό-φορτος, ον, one who 'walks in beauty,' Maxim. π. κατ. 402.
 ἀγλαό-φορτος, ον, proud of one's burden, Nonn. D. 7. 253.

ἀγλαοφύτευτος, *ov*, *beautifully planted*, ἄλσος Manass. Chron. 4260.
 ἀγλαόφωνος, *ov*, *with a splendid voice*, Procl. h. Mus. 2.
 ἀγλαοφῶτις, *ιδος, ἡ*, *the peony*, = γλυκυσίδη, Ael. N. A. 14. 24.
 ἄγλαυρος, *ov*, = ἀγλαός, Nic. Th. 62, 441. II. ἄγλαυρος, ἡ, a daughter of Cecrops, worshipped on the Acropolis at Athens, Hdt. 8. 53, 2.
 ἀ-γλαφύρωσ, Adv. *without polish, inelegantly*, Ath. 431 D.
 ἀγλα-ὠψ, ὠπος, ὁ, ἡ, *bright-eyed, beaming*, πεύκη Soph. O. T. 214 (lyr.).
 ἀγλευκῆς, ἑς, (γλεῦκος) *not sweet, sour, harsh*, Xen. ap. Suid., whence Zeune has received it (in comp.) for ἀγλυκῆς in Hier. 1, 21, and restored it for ἀτερπέες and ἀκλεέστατον in Oec. 8, 3 and 4; opp. to γλυκὺς Arist. Probl. 4. 12, 1; οἶνος Luc. Lexiph. 6; cf. Lob. Phryn. 536:—metaph. of the style of Thucyd. *harsh, crabbed*, Herinog.—In Nic. Al. 171, ἀγλευκῆ θάλασσαν should prob. be read for ἀγλεῦκην.
 ἀ-γληνος, *ov*, *without γλήνη, i. e. blind*, Nonn. Jo. 9. v. 6.
 ἀγλις, gen. ἀγλιθός, *not so well ἀγλιθός* (Dind. Ar. Ach. 763), ἡ:—only used in pl., *a head of garlic*, which is made up of several cloves, Ar. I. c., Vesp. 680: cf. γέλιγος.
 ἀ-γλισχος, *ov*, *not sticky*, Hipp. 77 D, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 16.
 ἀ-γλυκῆς, ἑς, = ἀγλευκῆς, q. v., Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 2.
 ἀ-γλυφός, *ov*, *unhearn*, Schol. Soph. O. C. 101.
 ἀγλωσσία, Att. -ττία, ἡ, *want of eloquence*, Eur. Fr. 57.
 ἀ-γλωσσιος, Att. -ττος, *ov*, *without tongue*, of the crocodile, Arist. Part. An. 4. 11, 2; of a flute (cf. γλωσσία III. 1), Poll. 2. 108:—Adv. -τως Id. 6. 145. II. *tongueless, ineloquent*, Lat. *elinguis*, Pind. N. 8. 41, Ar. Fr. 570, Anth., etc. 2. = βάρβαρος; οὐθ' Ἑλλάς (= Ἑλλην) οὐτ' ἀγλωσσιος Soph. Tr. 1060.
 ἄγμα, τό, (ἄγνυμι, ἔαγα) *a fragment*, Plut. Philop. 6.
 ἄγμός, ὁ, (ἄγνυμι) *a breakage, fracture of a bone*, περὶ ἀγμῶν title of a treatise by Hipp. II. *a broken cliff, crag*, Eur. I. T. 263; in pl., Id. Bacch. 1094, Nic. Al. 391.
 ἀ-γναμπτος, *ov*, *unbending, inflexible*, Orph. Lith. 27; τὸ πρὸς ἡδονάς . . ἀγναμπτον Plut. Cato Mi. 11, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 278:—in Aesch. Pr. 163, the metre requires a short penult.; Dind. suggests ἀγναφον, citing Hesych. ἀκανθον (l. ἀγναφον) ἀγναμπτον.
 ἀ-γναπτος, *ov*, of cloth, *not fulled or carded*, and so, *new*, Plut. 2. 691 D. II. *not cleansed, unwashed*, Ib. 169 C.
 ἀγνῆφος, *ov*, (γνάπτω) = foreg., Ev. Matth. 9. 16, Marc. 2. 21.
 ἀγνεία, ἡ, (ἀγνεύω) *purity, chastity*, Soph. O. T. 864 (lyr.), Anth. P. append. 99, N. T.; τῶν θεῶν Antipho 116. 11. II. *strict observance of religious duties*, Plat. Legg. 909 E, etc.:—in pl. *purifications*, Isocr. 225 D, Pseudo-Phoc. 215, Joseph. B. J. prooem. 10.
 ἀγνευμα, τό, (ἀγνεύω) *chaste conduct, chastity*, Eur. Tro. 501.
 ἀγνευτήριον, τό, *a place of purification*, A. B. 267. 9, Eccl.
 ἀγνευτικός, ἡ, *ov*, *preserving chastity*, opp. to ἀφροδισιαστικός Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 30. II. *act. purificatory, τὸ ἀγν. a sin-offering*, Philo 2. 206.
 ἀγνεύτρια, ἡ, *a female purifier*, Gloss.
 ἀγνεύω, f. εὔσω: pf. ἤγνευκα Dem. 1. citand. *To consider as part of purity, make it a point of religion*, c. inf., ἀγνεύουσι ἐμψυχον μηδὲν κτείνειν Hdt. 1. 140: absol. *to be pure*, ὄρνιθος ὄρνις πῶς ἂν ἀγνεύοι φαγῶν; Aesch. Supp. 226, cf. Plat. Legg. 837 C; c. acc. rei, χεῖρας ἀγνεύει Eur. I. T. 1227; ἀγνεύων θύειν Lys. 107. 39; ἀγνεύεις ἔτι Alc. Απεγλ. 1. 6: *to keep oneself pure from*, τινός Dem. 618. 10. II. *act. = ἀγνίζω, to purify*, Lat. *lustrare*, Antipho 119. 11.
 ἀγνεῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, *a place of purity*, per antiphr. for *a brothel*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 515 F.
 ἀγνίζω: f. Att. ἰῶ: (ἀγνός). *To make pure, to purify, cleanse away*, esp. by water (τὸ πῦρ καθαίρει . . τὸ ὕδωρ ἀγνίζει Plut. 2. 263 F), λύμαθ' ἀγνίσας ἐμά Soph. Aj. 655; τί τινος, χεῖρας σὰς ἀγνίσας μιάσματος Eur. H. F. 1324; freq. in LXX, N. T.:—late also in Med., but cf. ἀφαγνίζω. II. *ἀγν. τὸν θανόντα to hallow the dead by fire*, so that he may be received with favour by the gods below, Soph. Ant. 545, cf. Diphil. Incert. 3. 1:—Pass., σώμαθ' ἠγνίσθη πυρὶ Eur. Supp. 1211: hence 2. *to burn up, destroy*, Soph. Fr. 119.
 ἀγνιος, α, *ov*, *made of ἀγνος or withy*, Plut. 2. 693 F.
 ἀγνισμα, τό, *a purification, expiation, ματρῶν ἀγν. φόνου*, of Orestes, Aesch. Eum. 325 (lyr.); also in LXX.
 ἀγνισμός, ἰ, *purification, expiation, ἀγν. ποιέσθαι* Dion. H. 3. 22; τοῖς ἀγν. τοῖς πρὸ τῶν Θεομοφορίων C. I. 3562; ἀγν. τῷ ὕδατι LXX (Num. 6. 3).
 ἀγνιστέος, α, *ov*, verb. Adj. *to be purified*, Eur. I. T. 1199.
 ἀγνιστήριον, τό, *a means of purifying* (cf. περιπραντήριον), Hero 219.
 ἀγνιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *a purifier*, like ἀγνίτης, Gloss.
 ἀγνιστικός, ἡ, *ov*, (ἀγνίζω) = ἀγνευτικός II, Eust. 43. 6.
 ἀγνίτης [ἰ], *ov*, ὁ, (ἀγνίζω) *a purifier*, θεοὶ ἀγνίται Poll. 1. 24. II. *one who requires purification*, like ἰκέτης, Hesych., A. B. 338 (ubi ἀγίτης).
 ἀγνοέω, Ep. ἀγνοίω, 3 sing. subj. ἀγνοίησι Od. 24. 218: impf. ἠγνόουν Isocr., etc.: fut. ἀγνοήσω Bacchyl. 31, Isocr. 285 C, Dem. 885. 2., 1266. 19: aor. ἠγνόησα Aesch. Eum. 134, Thuc., etc., Ep. ἠγνοίησα II. 2. 807, Hes. Th., also Ep. contr. 3 sing. ἀγνώσασκε Od. 23. 95: pf. ἠγνόηκα Plat. Soph. 221 D, Alex. Ἀποκοπτ. 1:—Pass., fut. (of med. form) ἀγνοήσομαι, v. infr.; ἀγνοηθήσομαι v. l. Luc. J. Trag. 5: aor. ἠγνοήθη, v. infr.: pf. ἠγνόημαι Isocr. Antid. § 182, Plat. (This Verb implies a form ἀ-γνοος = ἀγνώσ II; for it cannot be compd. of ἀ-priv., νοέω, cf. α-1, fin. For the Root, v. sub γιγνώσκω.) *Not to perceive or know*, Lat. *ignorare*; Hom., almost always in Ep. aor., ἀνδρ' ἀγνοίησας ὕλαει *from not recognising him*, Od. 20. 15, cf. Thuc. 2. 49, Plat. Phaedr. 228 A; but mostly with negat., οὐκ ἠγνοίησεν *he perceived or knew well* (v. supr.); μηδὲν ἀγνοίει *learn all*, Eur. Andr. 599.—Construct.,

mostly c. acc. *to be ignorant of*, Hdt. 4. 156, Soph. Tr. 78, Plat.; ἐαυτοὺς ἀγν. *to forget their former selves*, Dem. 151. 7; τὴν πόλιν ἀγν. *not to discern public opinion*, Id. 413. 11, etc.; also περὶ τινος Plat. Phaedr. 277 D; also c. gen. pers. added, ἀγνοοῦντες ἀλλήλων ὅ τι λέγομεν Plat. Gorg. 517 C:—dependent clauses are added in part., τίς . . ἀγνοεῖ τὸν ἐκείθεν πόλεμον δεῦρο ἦξοντα; Dem. 13. 17; or with a Conjunct., οὐδεὶς ἀγνοεῖ ὅτι . . Id. 565. 8, etc.; ἀγνοῶν εἰ . . Xen. An. 6. 5, 12:—Pass. *not to be known*, Plat. Euthyphro 4 A, Hipp. Ma. 294 D, etc.; ἀγνοοῦμενα ὅπη . . διαθά ἐστι Id. Rep. 506 A; ἠγνοῖσθαι ξύμπασιν ὅτι . . Id. Legg. 797 A; ὑπελάμβανον ἀγνοήσεσθαι *they expected that they should escape notice*, Dem. 310. 7; καιρὸν οὐ παρεθέντα οὐδ' ἀγνοηθέντα Id. 326. 25, cf. Isocr. Antid. 1. c.; τὰ ἠγνοημένα *unknown parts*, Arr. An. 7. 1, 4. II. *absol. to go wrong, make a false step*, first in Antipho 134. 30, Isocr. 167 C; part. ἀγνοῶν *ignorantly, by mistake*, Andoc. 29. 28, Xen. An. 7. 3, 38, Arist.: in moral sense, *to be ignorant of what is right, to act amiss*, Polyb. 5. 11, 5, cf. Ep. Hebr. 5. 2.
 ἀγνόημα, τό, *a fault of ignorance, oversight*, ἀγν. ἕτερον προσαγνοεῖν Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 8, cf. LXX, N. T.
 ἀγνοητέον, verb. Adj., with negat., οὐκ ἀγν. *one must not fail to remark*, Diosc. prooem. 1, Philo.
 ἀγνοητικός, ἡ, *ov*, *mistaken*, τὰ ἀ. πράττειν Arist. Eth. E. 7. 13. 3.
 ἀγνοῖα, ἡ, (v. sub γιγνώσκω) *want of perception, ignorance*, ἀγνοία Aesch. Ag. 1596; ἀγνοίας ὑπο Supp. 499; ἦν ὑπ' ἀγνοίας ὄρας *whom seeing you pretend not to know*, Soph. Tr. 419; ἀγνοία ἐξαμαρτάνειν Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 38, cf. Thuc. 8. 92, 11, Ar. Av. 577, Dem.:—in logic, ἡ τοῦ ἐλέγχου ἀγν., *ignoratio elenchi, ignorance of the conditions of a valid proof*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 4. 10, cf. 5, 5-6. II. = ἀγνόημα, *a mistake*, Dem. 271. 15., 1472. 5. [In Poets sometimes ἀγνοῖα, Soph. Tr. 350, Ph. 129; and this is old Att., acc. to Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1579. 29, cf. Moer. 191, Lob. Phryn. 494. Cf. ἀνοία.]
 ἀγνοίω, Ep. for ἀγνοέω.
 ἀγνοοῦντως, Adv. of ἀγνοέω, *ignorantly*, Arist. Top. 2. 9, 4.
 ἀγνο-ποιός, *ov*, *making pure*, Eccl.
 ἀγνο-πόλος, *ov*, (πολέω) *pure*, Δημήτηρ Orph. H. 18. 12. II. *act. making pure*, Id. Arg. 38.
 ἀγνό-ρῦτος, *ov*, *pure-flowing*, ποταμός Aesch. Pr. 435 (lyr.): poet. form.
 ἀγνός, ἡ, *ov*, (ἄγνος) *full of ἄγνος or religious awe*, Hom. (only in Od.), etc.: I. of places and things dedicated to gods, *hollowed, holy, sacred*, ἐορτή Od. 21. 259; of frankincense, ἀγνή ὀδμή Xenophan. 1. 7 Bgk.; ἄλσος h. Hom. Merc. 187, Pind.; τέμενος Id. P. 4. 363; ὕδωρ Id. I. 6. 109; πυρὸς ἀγνόταται παγαί Id. P. 1. 41; αἰθήρ Aesch. Pr. 281; φάος, λουτρόν Soph. El. 86, Ant. 1201; θύματα Id. Tr. 287; χρηστήρια Eur. Ion 243, etc.; χῶρον οὐχ ἀγνὸν πατεῖν *a spot not holy to tread on*, Soph. O. C. 37. 2. of divine persons, *chaste, pure*, Hom., mostly of Artemis, χρυσόθρονος Ἄ. ἀγνή Od. 5. 123, cf. 18. 202, al.; also, ἀ. Περσεφόνηια 18. 202, cf. h. Cer. 337, 439; of Demeter, h. Cer. 203; ἀγναὶ θεαί, of Demeter and Persephone, C. I. 5431, 5643; of other gods, as Apollo, Pind. P. 9. 112; Zeus, Aesch. Supp. 652;—also of the attributes of gods, θεῶν σέβας Soph. O. T. 830, cf. Ph. 1289. II. after Hom., of persons, *undefiled, chaste, pure*, of maidens, Pind. P. 4. 183, Aesch. Ag. 244, Fr. 238; so of Hippolytus, Eur. Hipp. 102; and c. gen., λέχους ἀγνὸν δέμας Ib. 1003; γάμων ἀγνοί Plat. Legg. 840 D; ἀγνή ἀπ' ἀνδρὸς συνουσίας Jusj. ap. Dem. 1371. 23. 2. *pure from blood, guiltless, innocent*, ἀγνοὶ τοῦπι τήνδε τὴν κόρην Soph. Ant. 889; ἀγνὸς χεῖρας Eur. Or. 1604; μητροκτόνος . . τόθ' ἀγνὸς ὦν Id. El. 1607, cf. I. A. 940; ὅθ' ἀγνὸς ἦν, says Hercules, when I had been *purified from blood*, Soph. Tr. 258: c. gen., ἀγνὸς αἵματος Eur. Hipp. 316; φόνου Plat. Legg. 759 C. 3. generally, in moral sense, ἀ. κρίσις *pure, upright*, Pind. O. 3. 37; ψυχῆς φιλία ἀ. Xen. Symp. 8, 15, etc. 4. *Δαματρὸς ἀκτῆς δέμας ἀγνὸν ἴσχειν* *to keep the body pure from food, abstain from . .*, Eur. Hipp. 138. 5. ἐν ἀγνῷ ἴζεσθαι *on pure, holy ground*, Aesch. Supp. 223. III. Adv., ἀγνώσ καὶ καθαρῶς h. Hom. Ap. 121, Hes. Op. 339; ἀ. ἔχειν Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 10.—Cf. ἄγιος fin.
 ἀγνος, ἡ, Att. ὁ (Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 230 B), = λύγος, a willow-like tree, the branches of which were strewed by matrons on their beds at the Thesmophoria, vitex agnus castus (still called ἀγνεία), h. Hom. Merc. 410, Chionid. Ἡρ. 2, ubi v. Meineke, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 49. (It was associated with the notion of chastity from the likeness of its name to ἀγνός, ἡ, *ov*.) II. ἀγνος, ὁ, name of a fish, Ath. 356 A. III. a kind of bird, Suid.
 ἀγνό-στομος, *ov*, *with pure mouth*, Tzetz. Chil. 6. 36.
 ἀγνο-τέλης, ἑς, *worshipped in holy rites*, Θέμυς Orph. Arg. 551.
 ἀγνότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἀγνός) *purity, chastity*, C. I. 1133, 2 Ep. Cor. 2. 2.
 ἀγνυθες, *ov*, αἰ, stoncs hung to the threads of the warp to keep them straight, Plut. 2. 156 B; cf. Poll. 7. 36, and v. sub λαίαι, κανῶν.
 ἀγνῦμι, 3 dual ἀγνῦτον Hom. (v. infr.): fut. ἄξω (κατ-) II. 8. 403: aor. 1 ἔαξα Hom. (κατ- Plat.), ἦξα II. 23. 392; imper. ἄξον 6. 306; part. ἄξας 16. 371, Eur. Hel. 1598 (but in Lys. 100. 5 (κατ-) ἔξαυτες, perh. to distinguish it from the I aor. of ἄγω); inf. ἄξαι Ap. Rh.:—Pass., pres. (v. infr.): aor. 2 ἔαγην Hom. and Att. (v. infr.): pf. act. (in pass. sense) ἔαγα, Ion, ἔηγα (but only in comp. κατ-) Hes., Hdt., Att.: a pf. pass. κατ-ἔαγμα Luc. Tim. 10. (ἄγνυμι orig. had the digamma, which remained in the form κανάξας (v. κατάγνυμι), and in the Aeol. ἴεαγε, Ahrens D. Aeol. 32; so that the Root was Fay, whence ἀγή [ā], ἀ-ἀγής, ναυ-ἀγός, ἀγμός, perh. ἀκτῆ; cf. Skt. bhañṣ, bhanañṣi (frango), bhañgas (fractura).) [ā by nature, as appears from the pf. ἔαγα, Ion. ἔηγα; in aor. pass. ἔαγην Hom. and later Ep. commonly shorten the penult., (whereas in Att. κατ-ἔαγην is always found); so in the un-augm. form α is short, v. supr.; even Hom. however has ἔαγην, II. 11.

559.] *To break, shiver, εἶσω δ' ἀσπίδ' ἔαξε* Il. 7. 270: ἤξε θεὰ ζυγόν 23. 392; ἄρματα . . ἄξαντ' (i. e. ἄξαντε, agreeing with ἵπποι) ἐν πρώτῳ ῥυμῶ Il. 16. 371; νῆας . . ἔαξαν κύματα Od. 3. 298; but, πρό τε κύματ' ἔαξεν broke the waves, Od. 5. 385; ἀγνυτον ὕλην crashed through it, of wild boars, Il. 12. 148; ἀγνυσι κεραυνόν Anth. Plan. 250.—Pass., with pf. ἔαγα, to be broken or shivered, ἐν χεῖρεσσιν ἀγῆ ξίφος Il. 3. 367, cf. 16. 801; ἐν καυλῶ ἔαγη δολιχὸν δόρυ 13. 162; πάταγος . . ἀγνυμένων (sc. of the trees), 16. 769; νηῶν θ' ἅμα ἀγνυμένων (cf. ναυάγιον) Od. 10. 123; τοῦ δ' ἐξελκομένοιο πάλιν ἀγεν ὀξείες ὄγκοι as the arrow was drawn back out of the wound the barbs broke (where others join πάλιν ἀγεν, were bent back and broken), Il. 4. 214; in Hdt. 1. 185, 7, ποταμὸς περὶ καμπὰς πολλὰς ἀγνύμενος is merely a river with a broken, i. e. winding, course:—metaph., ἀγνυτο ἠχώ the sound spread around, Hes. Sc. 279, 348; so, κέλαδος ἀγνύμενος διὰ στόματος, of the notes of song, Pind. (?) Fr. 238. The Act. never appears in Prose, and the Pass. once, in Hdt.; the compd. κατὰγνυμι being in far more general use, v. sub voc. Later forms are (κατ)άσσω, (κατ)αγνύω.

ἀγνώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a willow, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 4. ἀγνώμονέω, to be ἀγνώμων, to act without right feeling, act unfairly, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 33; ἀγν. εἰς or πρὸς τινα to act unfeelingly or unfairly towards one, Dem. 257. 14 (in pf.), 309. 25, Apollod. Λάκ. 1; with a neut. Adj., μή νυν τὰ θνητὰ θνητὸς ὦν ἀγνώμονει Trag. ap. Clem. Al. 521; ἀγν. περὶ τινα, περὶ τι Plut. Cam. 28, Alcib. 19:—Pass. to be unfairly treated, Id. 2. 484 A; ἀγνημονηθεῖς Id. Cam. 18, etc.

ἀγνώμοσύνη, ἡ, want of acquaintance with a thing, want of knowledge, Plat. Theaet. 199 D. 2. want of sense, folly, Theogn. 896: senseless pride, arrogance, obstinacy, Hdt. 2. 172, Eur. Bacch. 885 (lyr.); πρὸς ἀγν. τράπεσθαι Hdt. 4. 93; ἀγνώμοσύνη χρᾶσθαι Id. 5. 83; ὑπ' ἀγνώμοσύνης 9. 3. 3. want of feeling, unkindness, unfairness, Soph. Tr. 1266 (l. susp.), Dem. 311. 7; ἀγν. τύχης, Lat. iniquitas fortunae, Id. 297. 7. 4. in pl. misunderstandings, Xen. An. 2. 5, 6.

ἀγνώμων, on, gen. onos, (γνώμη) ill-judging, senseless, Theogn. 1260 (si vera l.), Pind. O. 8. 79, Plat. Phaedr. 275 B; opp. to μετὰ λογισμοῦ πράττειν Menand. Incert. 267; inconsiderate, Hipp. Aët. 290:—Adv. -όνως, senselessly, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 11, etc.; ἀγν. ἔχειν Dem. 25. 18. 2. headstrong, reckless, arrogant, (in Comp. -ονέστερος) Hdt. 9. 41; in Sup., Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 26. 3. unfeeling, unkind, hard-hearted, Φοίβω τε κάμοι μὴ γένησθ' ἀγνώμονες Soph. O. C. 86; of judges, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 5; joined with ἀχάριστος, Id. Cyr. 8. 3, 49, cf. Mem. 2. 10, 3; of Midias, Dem. 546. 3; ἡ ἀγνώμων, i. e. fortune, Isocr. Epist. 10. 3:—esp. ignoring one's debts, Ulp. ad Dem. 25. 19; ἀγν. περὶ τὰς ἀποδόσεις Luc. Hermot. 10. 4. unknowing, in ignorance, ἀγν. πλανᾶσθαι Hipp. 343. 20. II. of things, senseless, brute, Aesch. 88. 37; also, φρονούσαν θνητὰ κοῦκ ἀγνώμονα (neut. pl.) Soph. Tr. 473. 2. pass. ill-judged of, unforeseen, Parthen. III. of horses, without the teeth that tell the age (γνώμονες) Poll. 1. 182; cf. ἀπογνώμων. [ἀγν-, only in Manetho 5. 338.]

ἀγνώριστος, on, unascertained, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 3. ἀγνώσις, ὦσις, ὄ, ἡ, (γινώσκω, γινώσκω, cf. Lob. de Adj. Imobil. 4, 7): I. pass. unknowing, mostly of persons, ἀγνώστες ἀλλήλοις Od. 5. 79; ἀγνώσις πρὸς ἀγνώστ' εἶπε Aesch. Cho. 677, cf. Supp. 993, Soph. Ph. 1008; ἀγνώσις πατρί clam patre, Eur. Ion 14; so in Prose, ἀγν. τοῖς ἐν τῇ νηὶ Thuc. 1. 137, cf. Plat. Rep. 375 E, al. b. of things, dark, obscure, unintelligible, φωνή, φθόγγος Aesch. Ag. 1051, Soph. Ant. 1001; ἀγν. δόκησις, a dark, vague suspicion, Id. O. T. 681. 2. not known, obscure, ignoble, ἀγν., ἀκλεῆς Eur. I. A. 19; οὐκ ἀγνώστα νίκαι a victory not unknown to fame, Pind. 1. 2. 19. II. act. not knowing, ignorant, Soph. O. T. 1133; σοῦ μὲν τυχῶν ἀγνώσις unable to appreciate me, Ib. 677; ἀγνώσις, τί δύναται . . Xen. Oec. 20, 13. III. c. gen., where the sense fluctuates between pass. and act., χθῶν οὐκ ἀγν. θηρῶν Pind. P. 9. 103, cf. I. 2. 44; ἀγνώστες ἀλλήλων Thuc. 3. 53; ὁ ἀγν. τῶν λόγων Arist. Soph. Elench. 22, 4.

ἀγνώσις, ἡ, a not knowing, ignorance, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11; συμφορᾶς ἀγν. Eur. Med. 1204; διὰ τὴν ἀλλήλων ἀγν. from not knowing one another, Thuc. 8. 66: absol., opp. to γνώσις, Plat. Soph. 267 B. II. a being unknowing, obscurity, Plat. Menex. 238 D. ἀγνώσσω, = ἀγνοέω, a pres. only used in late Poets, as Musae. 249, Dion. P. 173, Coluth. 8, Nonn., etc., as also in Luc. Ep. Sat. 25 (with v. l. ἀγνοεῖς), prob. formed backward from the Hom. form ἀγνώσασκε (v. sub ἀγνοέω) on the analogy of λιμώσσω, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 607 sq. ἀγνώστος, on, unknowing, τινί Od. 2. 175 (or, perh., unexpected): unheard of, forgotten, like ἀτθελος, Mimnerm. 5. 7; v. sub σιωπή, I. 1; ἀγν. ἐς γῆν Eur. I. T. 94:—so also in the form ἀγνώσις, γνωτὰ κοῦκ ἀγνώστα μοι Soph. O. T. 58; ἀγνώστα τοῖς θεοῦμένοις Ar. Ran. 926. 2. not to be known, ἀγνώστον τινα τεύχειν Od. 13. 191; πάντεσσι Ib. 397; ἀγνώστοτατοι γλώσσαν most unintelligible in tongue, Thuc. 3. 94. 3. in Plat. and Arist. not a subject of knowledge, unknowable, ἀλογα καὶ ἀγν. Plat. Theaet. 202 B, cf. Arist. Metaph. 6. 10, 18; in Comp. harder to know, Ib. 1 (ninn.). 3. 1. 4. as the name of a divinity at Athens, νῆ τὸν Ἀγνώστον Luc. Philop. 9, cf. Act. Ap. 17. 23; in pl. θεῶν . . ὀνομαζομένων ἀγνώστον Paus. 1. 1, 4. II. act. not knowing, ignorant of, ψευδέων Pind. O. 6. 113, cf. Luc. Halc. 3.—Adv. -τως, Clem. Al. 881.

ἀγξήραίνω, ποῦτ. for ἀναξήραίνω, Il. 21. 347. ἀγξίς, ἡ, (ἀγχῶ) a throttling, like ἀγχόνη, E. M. 194, 50. ἀγογγύσις, ἡ, (γογγύζω) abstinence from murmuring, patience, Eccl. ἀγόγγυστος, on, not murmuring, Eccl. ἀγότηευτος, on, not to be bewitched or beguiled, Synes. 135 B. II. Act. without guile: Adv. -τως, Cic. Att. 12. 3, 1.

ἀγόμενος, on, without grinders, ἀγ. αἰών toothless age, Diocles Incert. 1. ἀγόμενος, on, not nailed, unfastened, Jo. Chrys. ἀγόμενος, on, (γόνυ) without a knee, Arist. Incess. An. 9, 4. 2. metaph., not bending the knee, inflexible, Socr. H. E. 6. 15. II. of plants, without knots or joints, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 7. ἀγονέω, to be ἀγονος or unfruitful, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18. 3, al. ἀγονία, ἡ, unfruitfulness, Plut. Rom. 24. ἀγονος, on, (γονή): I. pass. unborn, Il. 3. 40 (which Augustus translated childless, Suet. Oct. 65). 2. unborn, not yet born, Eur. Phoen. 1597. II. act. not producing, unfruitful, impotent, barren, of animals both male and female, Hipp. Aph. 1255, Art. 807, Arist. G. A. 1. 7, 2 (in Comp.), etc.; τόκοισιν ἀγονοῖς, travail without issue, bringing no children to the birth, Soph. O. T. 27, cf. Hes. Op. 242, Hdt. 6. 139. b. of plants, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 4, al.; of sandy soil, Justin. M. 348 B. c. metaph., ἀγ. ἡμέρα a day unlucky for begetting children, Hipp. 1053 D; ἀγ. ποιητής, opp. to γόνιμος, Plut. 2. 348 B:—in the Pythag. language 7 was an ἀγονος ἀριθμός, not being divisible by any number, nor a factor of any number under 12 (cf. ἀειπάρθενος), Clem. Al. 811. 2. c. gen. not productive of, barren of or in, σοφίας Plat. Theaet. 150 C, cf. 157 C; θηρίων Menex. 237 D; κακῶν ἀγ. βίος Id. Ax. 370 D. III. childless, γένος Eur. H. F. 887, v. supr.

ἀγοοός, on, unmourned, Aesch. Th. 1063 (lyr.). ἀγορά [ἀγ], ἄς, Ion. ἀγορή, ἡς, ἡ; (ἀγείρω). Any assembly, esp. an Assembly of the People, opp. to the Council of Chiefs (βουλὴ, θῶκος) Il. 2. 51, 93, sq., Od. 2. 26, etc.; the absence of ἀγοραὶ βουλευφόροι among the Cyclopes (Od. 9. 112) is a mark of barbarism. In the ἀγορά, sitting was the proper posture, Il. 2. 96, cf. 99; standing denoted tumult or terror, 18. 246; ἀγοραὶ Πυλάτιδες, of the Amphictyonic Council at Pylae, Soph. Tr. 638, cf. Ion 1, 3; in Pind., even of the gods, μακάρων ἀγ. I. 8. 59, cf. A. B. 210.—Phrases, some of which may belong to signf. II. I, καθίζεω ἀγορῆν to hold an assembly, opp. to λύειν ἀγ. to dissolve it, Od. 2. 69, cf. Il. 1. 305; ἀγορῆνδε καλέειν, κηρύσσειν Il. 1. 54., 2. 51; ἀγορῆν ποιεῖσθαι or τίθεσθαι, εἰς τὴν ἀγ. εἰσιέναι, ἀγείρεσθαι, ἀγορῆνδε καθέζεσθαι Hom., etc.—This sense is more freq. in Ep. than Att., but we have ἀγορὰν συναγεῖν and αὐλλέγειν Xen. An. 5. 7, 3; ποιεῖν Aesch. 57. 37:—in late Prose, ἀγ. δικῶν προθεῖναι, καταστήσασθαι, to express the Rom. conventus agere, Luc. Bis Acc. 4 and 12. 2. generally, a tribe, people, Pind. N. 3. 32. II. the place of Assembly, Rom. forum, τοὺς δ' εὐρ' εἰν ἀγορῆν Il. 7. 382; ἵνα σφ' ἀγ. τε θέμις τε II. 807, cf. 2. 788., 7. 345, Od. 6. 266., 8. 5, sq.; also in pl., Od. 8. 16. 2. as in Hom. the ἀγορά was used not only for meetings, trials at law and other public purposes, it is likely that it was also used as a market-place, like the Roman Forum, but the first passage in which this distinctly appears seems to be in Epigr. Hom. 14. 5, πολλὰ μὲν εἰν ἀγορῆν πωλεύμενα, πολλὰ δ' ἀγυαῖς; but it is freq. in all later authors (though signf. II. 1 and II. 2 are often blended), πρυμνοῖς ἀγορᾶς ἐπι Pind. P. 5. 125; θεοὶ . . ἀγορᾶς ἐπίσκοποι Aesch. Th. 272; μέση Τραχινίων ἀγ. Soph. Tr. 424; οὔτε ἀγορᾶ οὔτε ἄστει δέχεσθαι Thuc. 6. 44; in Theogn. 268 οὐκ . . εἰς ἀγ. ἔρχεται is a sign of poverty; but to frequent or lounge in the market was held to be disreputable, ὀλιγάκις . . ἀγορᾶς χραίνων κύκλον Eur. Or. 919; ἐξ ἀγορᾶς εἰ Ar. Eq. 181, etc.; cf. ἀγοραῖος II; εἰς ἀγ. ἐμβάλλειν to go into the forum, i. e. be a citizen, Lycurg. 148. 23; ἐν τῇ ἀγ. ἐργάζεσθαι to trade in the market, Dem. 1308. 9; εἰς τὴν ἀγ. πλάττειν τι to make it for the market, Id. 47. 14. III. the business of the ἀγορά: 1. public speaking, gift of speaking, mostly in pl., ἔσχ' ἀγορᾶν withheld him from speaking, Il. 2. 275; οἱ δ' ἀγορᾶς ἀγόρευον Ib. 788, cf. Od. 4. 818; ᾗδην ἀντ' ἀγορᾶς θέμενος Solon 1. 2. things sold in the ἀγορά, the market, provisions, Lat. annona; ἀγορὰν παρασκευάζειν, Lat. commeatum offerre, to hold a market for any one, Thuc. 7. 40, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 11; ἀγ. παρέχειν Thuc. 6. 50, Xen., etc.; ἀγειν Xen. An. 5. 7, 33, etc.; opp. to ἀγορᾶ χρῆσθαι, to have supplies, Xen. An. 7. 6, 24; τῆς ἀγ. εἶργεσθαι to be barred from it, Thuc. 1. 67, Plut. Pericl. 29; ἀγορᾶς περικόπτειν to stop the market Dion. H. 10. 43; ἀγ. ἐλευθέρα, i. e. καθαρὰ τῶν ὀνίων πάντων, Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 3, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3; opp. to ἀγ. ἀναγκαῖα Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 7; οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγ. market people, Xen. An. 1. 2, 18, cf. Ar. Eq. 181. b. market, sale, ἀγ. τῶν βιβλίων, τῶν παρθένων Luc. Indoct. 19, Ael. V. H. 4. 1; cf. Nicoch. Κέντ. 2, et ibi Meineke. IV. as a mark of time, ἀγορὰ πλήθουσα the forenoon, when the market-place was full, and the ordinary business was going on, ἀγορῆς πληθούσης Hdt. 4. 181; ἀγορᾶς πληθούσης Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 10; περὶ or ἀμφὶ ἀγορὰν πλήθουσαν Id. An. 2. 1, 7., 1. 8, 1; ἐν ἀγορᾶ πληθούσῃ Plat. Gorg. 469 D; also called ἀγορῆς πληθώρη, Hdt. 2. 173., 7. 223; ποῦτ., ἐν ἀγορᾶ πλήθοντος ὕχλου Pind. P. 4. 151; πρὶν ἀγορὰν πεπληθέναι Pherecr. Αὐτόμ. 9:—opp. to ἀγορῆς διάλυσαι the time just after mid-day, when they went home from market, Hdt. 3. 104, cf. Xen. Oec. 12, 1.

ἀγοράζω [ἀγ], fut. ἄσω Ar. Lys. 633, ἀγορῶ LXX (Neh. 10. 31): aor. ἠγόρασα Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18, Dem., etc.: pf. ἠγόρακα Arist. Oec. 2. 34, 5, Polyb.:—Med., aor. ἠγορασάμην Dem. 1223. 20: pf. ἠγόρασμαι (v. infr.):—Pass., aor. ἠγοράσθην Id. 1360. 19: pf. ἠγόρασμαι Isac. 71. 22, Menand. Incert. 214. To be in the ἀγορά, frequent it, αἱ γυναῖκες ἀγ. καὶ καπηλεύουσι, in Egypt, Hdt. 2. 35., 4. 164, cf. Arist. Phys. 2. 4, 2: to occupy the market-place, of troops, Thuc. 6. 51. 2. to buy in the market, buy, purchase, πωλεῖν, ἀγοράζειν Ar. Ach. 625, cf. Pl. 984; ἐπιτήδεια ἀγ. Xen. An. 1. 5, 10; and this became the common sense:—Med. to buy for oneself, Xen. An. 1. 3, 14, Dem. 1215. 2; pf. pass. in med. sense, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἠγοράσθαι αὐτοῖς τὸν οἶνον Dem. 929. 6. 3. as a mark of idle fellows, to haunt the ἀγορά, lounge there, Corinna and Pind. ap. Schol. Ar. Ach. 720; ἀγοράσάγειν (a crisis for ἀγοράσει ἀγέγειος) οὐδεῖς nor shall any one lounge in the ἀγορά till he has

got a beard, Dind. Ar. Eq. 1373; ἀγοράζειν εἰς πόλιν, stroll in, Thuc. 6. 51; cf. sq. II. 2. [ἄγ- properly; but ἄγ- in Com. Anon. 4. p. 620.] ἀγοραῖος [ἄγ] ον, fem. also ἀγοραία (as epith. of Artemis and Athena, Paus. 5. 15, 4., 3. II, 9, etc.). In, of, or belonging to the ἀγορά, Zeὺς Ἄγ. as guardian of popular assemblies, Hdt. 5. 46, Aesch. Eum. 973 (lyr.), Eur. Heracl. 70; Ἐρμῆς Ἄγ. as patron of traffick, Ar. Eq. 297, cf. C. I. 2078, 2156, Paus. 1. 15, 1; and generally, θεοὶ ἄγ. Aesch. Ag. 90; cf. Th. 272. 2. of things, τὰ ἄγ. details of market-business, Plat. Rep. 425 C: ἄρτος ἄγ., a particular kind of good bread, Ath. 109 D. II. frequenting the market, ὁ ἄγ. ὄχλος, δῆμος Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 23, Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 2., 6. 4, 14, etc.; τὸ ἄγ. πλῆθος . . τὸ περὶ τὰς πρῶεις καὶ τὰς ἀνάς καὶ τὰς ἐμπορίας καὶ τὰς καπηλείας διατρίβον Ib. 4. 4, 10:—ἀγοραῖοι (with or without ἀνθρώποι), οἱ, those who frequented the ἀγορά, loungers in the market, Lat. circumforanei, subrostrani, Hdt. 1. 93., 2. 41; opp. to ἐμποροί, Xen. Vect. 3, 13:—hence generally, the common sort, low fellows (cf. ἀγορά II. 2, ἀγοράζω 3), Ar. Ran. 1015, Plat. Prot. 347 C, Theophr. Char. 6, Act. Ap. 17. 5; and, in Comp., the baser sort, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 438 F:—hence Adv., ἀγοραῖως λέγειν Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 11. 2. of things, low, mean, vulgar, common, σκώμματα Ar. Pax 750; τοὺς νοῦς ἀγοραῖους ἦττον . . ποιῶ Id. Fr. 397; ἄγ. φιλία Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 6, cf. Ib. 6, 4. III. generally, proper to the ἀγορά, skilled in, suited to forensic speaking, Plut. Pericl. 11:—ἀγοραῖος (sc. ἡμέρα), a court-day, τὰς ἄγ. ποιέσθαι Strabo 629; also, ἄγειν τὸν ἀγοραῖον Joseph. A. J. 14. 10, 21, cf. ἀγορά II. 1, fin., Act. Ap. 19. 38; (in this sense some Gramm. write προπαροχ. ἀγόραιοι, as in most Edd. of N. T.):—Adv. -ως, in forensic style, Plut. C. Gracch. 4, Anton. 24. ἀγορᾶνομέω, to be ἀγορανόμος, Alex. Φαίδ. 1, Dion. H. 10. 48, C. I. 2483. 20; pf. -ῆκα Dio C. 52. 32. ἀγορᾶνομία, ἡ, the office of ἀγορανόμος, Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 7, C. I. 1104, al. ἀγορᾶνομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the ἀγορανόμος or his office, ἄγ. ἄττα Plat. Rep. 425 D; νόμιμα Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 21; τιμαί C. I. 1716. II. for Lat. aedilicius, Dion. H. 6. 95, Plut. Pomp. 53. ἀγορᾶνόμιον, τό, the court of the ἀγορανόμος, Plat. Legg. 917 E, C. I. 2374 e. 44 (add.), 2483. 25. ἀγορανόμιος, ον, of or in the forum, περίπατος C. I. 3545. ἀγορᾶ-νόμος, ὁ, a clerk of the market, who regulated buying and selling there, Ar. Ach. 723, al., Lys. 165. 34, freq. in C. I., v. Ind. iv; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 67, Dict. of Antiqq. II. to translate the Lat. Aedilis, an officer who had similar duties, Dion. H. 6. 90, Plut. 2. 658 D. ἀγοράομαι, almost wholly used in the Ep. forms, pres. ἀγοράασθε, impf. ἠγοράασθε, ἠγορόωντο, aor. 1 only in 3 sing. ἀγορήσατο (v. infr.): but 2 sing. impf. ἠγορῶ occurs in Soph.; inf. ἀγοράσθαι in Theogn. 159; aor. 1 εὐἀγορηθεῖς (v. εὐἠγορέω) Pind. I. 1. 73; in Hdt. 6. 11 the MSS. give the Ep. form ἠγορόωντο; Dep. To meet in assembly, sit in debate, οἱ δὲ θεοὶ πᾶρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἠγορόωντο II. 4. 1; also, like ἀγορεύω, to speak in the assembly, harangue, ὁ σφιν εὐφρονέων ἀγορήσατο II. 1. 73., 9. 95, cf. Od. 7. 185; παισὶν εὐκότες ἀγοράασθε, II. 2. 337:—to speak, utter, εὐχολαλᾶ . . ἄς . . κενευχέες ἠγοράασθε 8. 230:—to speak or talk with, ἔως ἀνδρῶν ἠγορῶ ξέναις Soph. Tr. 601. [ἄγ- II. 2. 337, metri grat.; otherwise ἄγ-.] ἀγοράσδω, Dor. for ἀγοράζω, Theocr. 15. 16. ἀγορᾶσεῖω, Desid. of ἀγοράζω, to wish to buy, Lat. empturio, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1100. ἀγορᾶσία, ἡ, a buying, purchase, Teleclid. Incert. 27, Diog. L., etc. ἀγορᾶσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Plat. Soph. 219 D, in pl. ἀγοράσασμα, τό, that which is bought or sold: mostly in pl. goods, wares, merchandise, Aeschin. 85. 37, Dem. 909. 27, etc., cf. Alex. Παγκρ. 1. ἀγορασμός, ὁ, a purchasing, Phintys ap. Stob. 445. 19, Or. Sib. 2. 329. II. purchase, LXX (Gen. 42. 19, al.), C. I. 4957. 20; in pl., Epigr. Gr. 714. ἀγοραστής, οὐ, ὁ, the slave who had to buy provisions for the house, the purveyor, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 2; in later authors ὑψωνάτωρ, Lat. obsonator, Ath. 171 A:—generally, a buyer, μέτριος ἄγ. Menand. Φάν. 2. ἀγοραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for traffick or trade, commercial, Plat. Crat. 408 A: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) traffick, trade, commerce, Id. Soph. 223 C. ἀγοραστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be bought or sold, Gloss. ἀγορατρός, ὁ, = πυλαγύρας, Delph. Inscr. in C. I. 1689 b. ἀγόραχος, ἡ, some kind of female official in Pelop. cities, C. I. 1446, 1451. ἀγορευτήριον, τό, a place for speaking, C. I. 5789. ἀγορευτός, ἡ, ὄν, utterable, to be spoken of, Just. M. 221 D. ἀγορεύω (ἀγορά), with impf. ἠγόρευον Ep. ἀγόρευον II. 1. 385:—fut. -εύσω often in Hom., (προσ-) Plat. Theaet. 147 E:—aor. ἠγόρευσα, Ep. ἄγ-, Hom., (ἀπ-) Plat. Theaet. 200 D, Dem. 1021. 18., 1273. 2; (κατ-) Ar. Pax 107, (προσ-) Xen. Mem. 3. 2, 1, Dem. 1006. 7; (συν-) Id. 397. 7; pf. ἠγόρευκα (προ-) Id. 157. 20:—Med., aor. ἠγορευσάμην (v. infr.):—Pass., fut. (of med. form) ἀγορευσομαι (προ-) Xen. Hipparch. 2. 7 (where however the sense requires προαγορεύεται):—aor. ἠγορεύθη (προσ-) Aesch. Pr. 834, Anaxil. Νεοττ. 2, Philem. Incert. 16:—pf. ἠγόρευμαι, (παρ-) Hdt. 7. 13, (προ-) Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 35.—But in correct Att. writers, this Verb (and still more its compds.) is for the most part confined to the pres. and impf.; the fut., pf. and aor. being borrowed (sc. ἐρῶ, εἶρηκα, εἶπον, and their compds.), v. sub εἶπον; and recent Editors have endeavoured to alter the passages which contravene this rule, cf. Cobet V. LL. p. 36; but see Veitch Gr. Verbs s.v.—Cf. ἀν-, ἀντ-, ἀπ-, ἐξ-, κατ-, προσ-, συν-αγορεύω. To speak in the assembly, harangue, to speak, ἔπεα πτερόεντα, ἀγορὰς ἄγ. Hom., who constantly uses the word, as do Hes. and Hdt.; ὡς Ἐκτωρ ἀγόρευε II. 8. 542; ἄγ. τινί II. 1. 571, al.; τινί τι Hdt. 6. 97;

τι πρὸς τινα II. 24. 142; ὑνειδίξων ἄγ. Od. 18. 380; κακὸν τι ἄγ. τινά ta speak ill of one, Ib. 15; also, κακῶς ἄγ. τινά Arist. Fr. 378: in Att., of the crier's proclamation in the Ecclesia, τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται; who wishes to address the house? Ar. Ach. 45, Dem. 285. 6, etc.:—also, ἄγ. ὡς . . II. 1. 109, Hdt. 3. 156; ὅ τι . . Ar. Pl. 102:—c. inf., μή τι φόβονδ' ἀγόρευε counsel me not to flight, II. 5. 252; ἄγ. μὴ στρατεύεσθαι Hdt. 7. 10. 2. to tell of, mention, τι Od. 2. 318., 16. 263, al.; also, ὑπὲρ τινος ἄγ. of . . , Plat. Legg. 776 E. 3. to proclaim, declare, II. 1. 385, Plat. Legg. 917 D; and so in aor. med. ἀγορεύσασθαι ὡς . . to have it proclaimed that . . , Hdt. 9. 26:—so in Att. phrase, ὁ νόμος ἀγορεύει the law declares, says, Antipho 123. 16, Lys. 115. 6, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 5; ἄγ. μὴ ποιεῖν Ar. Ran. 628; οὐνομα . . ἦδ' ἄγ. στήλη C. I. 1412:—simply to say, speak, Soph. O. C. 83S, Eur.: metaph., δέρμα θηρὸς ἄγ. χειρῶν ἔργον tells a tale of . . , Theocr. 25. 175. 4. Pass., ἀγορή, Ep. and Ion. for ἀγορά. ἀγορήθεν, Adv. from the assembly or market, II. 2. 264, al. ἀγορήνδε, Adv. to the assembly or market, II. 1. 54. ἀγορητής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀγοράομαι) a speaker, Ep. word, chiefly used of Nestor, λιγὺς Πυλίων ἀγορητής II. 1. 248, al., cf. Ar. Nub. 1057. II. in C. I. 4474, ἀγορητής seems to be = ἀγορανόμος. ἀγορητύς, ὄν, ἡ, the gift of speaking, eloquence, Od. 8. 168: Ep. word. ἀγορήφι, Adv. in the assembly, Hes. Th. 89. ἀγορός, ὁ, = ἀγορά, only found in lyrical passages of Eur., and always in pl. (I. T. 1096, El. 723, Andr. 1037), except in H. F. 412, ἀγορον ἀλίνας φίλων. ἀγός [ᾶ], οὐ, ὁ, (ἄγω) a leader, chief, often in II., c. gen., e. g. 4. 265; also in Pind. N. 1. 77, Aesch. Supp. 248, 904, Eur. Rhes. 29 (lyr.), Anth. P. 9. 219. ἀγος or ἄγος [ᾶ], eos, τό, any matter of religious awe: hence, like Lat. piaculum, 1. that which requires expiation, a curse, pollution, guilt, ἐν τῷ ἄγῳ ἐνέχεσθαι Hdt. 6. 56, 1; ἄγος ἐκθύσασθαι 6. 91; ἄγος . . κεκτῆσεται θεῶν Aesch. Th. 1017; ἄγος αἰμάτων Id. Eum. 168; ἄγος φυλάσσεσθαι Id. Supp. 375; φεύγειν Soph. Ant. 256; ὅθεν τὸ ἄγος συνέβη τοῖς Συβαρίταις Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 11; ἄγος ἀφοσιώσασθαι Plut. Cam. 18, cf. Anth. P. 7. 268:—also in concrete sense, the person or thing accursed, an abomination, Soph. O. T. 1426; ἄγος ἐλαύνειν = ἀγλατεῖν, Thuc. 1. 126. 2. an expiation, Soph. Ant. 775, Fr. 613; cf. Herm. Aesch. Cho. 149. II. in good sense, = σέβας, awe, μέγα γὰρ τι θεῶν ἄγος ἰσχάνει αὐδῆν h. Hom. Cer. 479; in Hesych. also we find ἄγεια τεμένεια, and ἀγέεσσι τεμένεσι; and in A. B. 212. 33, ἄγη τὰ μυστήρια.—Cf. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v. (Curt. seeks to distinguish the two senses as belonging to diff. Roots: (1) √'ΑΓ, ἄγος, expiation, sacrifice, whence ἄγιος, ἄγνός, ἄζομαι, cf. Skt. γαῖ, γαῖāmi (sacrifico, colo), γαῖς, γαῖḥam (sacrificium); and (2) √'ΑΓ, ἄγος in bad sense, curse, pollution, whence ἀγῆς or ἀγῆς, ἐν-αγῆς, cf. Skt. āgas (offensa).) ἀγοστός, ὁ, the flat of the hand, in Hom. only in II., in the phrase ὁ β' ἐν κονίησι πεσῶν ἔλε γαῖαν ἀγοστῶ II. 425, etc.; ἄγ. χειρὸς Ap. Rh. 3. 120. II. the arm, = ἀγκάλῃ, Theocr. 17. 129, Anth. P. 7. 464: metaph., Ἀκαδημείας . . ἐν ἀγοστῶ Σίμων. (?) Ib. 6. 144. (Akin to ἄγκος, ἀγκάλῃ, etc.) ἀγουρος, ὁ, a youth, Byz. ἄγρα, Ion. ἄγρη, ἡ, (ἄγω) a catching, hunting, the chase, (never in II.), ἄγραν ἐφέπειν to follow the chase, Od. 12. 330; χαίρουσι δὲ τ' ἀνέρες ἄγρη 22. 306; ἄγραυς προσκεῖσθαι Soph. Aj. 407; ἐς ἄγρας ἵεναι Eur. Supp. 885, cf. Plat. Legg. 823 E; ἔχων ἀπύκτους ἄγρας, of fishermen, Soph. Aj. 880. 2. a way of catching, Hes. Th. 442, Pind. N. 3. 143, Hdt. 2. 70, 1. II. that which is taken in hunting, the booty, prey, Hes. Th. 442; ἄγραν ὄλεσα Aesch. Eum. 148 (lyr.); εὐκέρως ἄ. Soph. Aj. 64, cf. 297; Μελέαγρε, μελέαν γὰρ ποτ' ἀγρεύεις ἄγραν Eur. Fr. 521: game, Hdt. 1. 73, 5, etc.; of fish, a draught, take, Ev. Luc. 5. 9:—metaph., δορὸς ἄγρα Aesch. Th. 322 (lyr.). III. Ἄγρα, ἡ, a name of Artemis, like Ἀγροτέρα, Ἀγραία, Plat. Phaedr. 229 C, cf. Ruhnck. Tim. 186. ἄγραδε, Adv., poet. form of ἀγρόνδε, Call. Fr. 26. ἄγραῖος, α, ον, (ἄγρα) of the chase, as epith. of Apollo, Paus. 1. 41, 6; and of Artemis, Eust. 361. 36; δαίμονες Opp. H. 3. 27: cf. Ἀγροτέρα. ἀγραμμάτια, ἡ, want of learning, Ael. V. H. 8. 6. ἀ-γράμματος, ον, without learning (γράμματα), unlettered, Lat. illiteratus, Damox. Σύντρ. 12, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 20, Anth. P. 11. 154, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 99: unable to read or write, Plat. Tim. 23 A:—Adv. -τως, Ap. Epict. 2. 9, 10. II. = ἄγραπτος, ἀγρ. ἔθη Plat. Polit. 295 A. III. of animals, unable to utter articulate sounds, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 29: of sounds, inarticulate, Id. Interpret. 2, 2, Diog. L. 3. 107. ἄ-γραμμος, ον, not on the line, ἀγραμμο ἀφείται, of a throw of the dice, counting nothing, Hesych. ἄγρᾶνδης, = ἀγρόνδε, Dor. Adv. in Theognost. Can. 163. 33. ἄ-γραπτος, ον, unwritten, ἀγρ. θεῶν νόμιμα Soph. Ant. 454: cf. ἄγραφος. II. ἀγρ. δίκη an action cancelled in consequence of a demurrer, Poll. 8. 57. ἄγραυλέω, to be an ἄγραυλος, and so: to live in the open fields, live out of doors, Arist. Mirab. 11, Plut. Num. 4, Strabo 197; of shepherds, Ev. Luc. 2. 8. ἄγραυλῆς, ἐς, in the fields, out of doors, κοίτη Nic. Th. 78. ἄγραυλία, ἡ, the state of an ἄγραυλος:—in Dion. II. 6. 44, Diod., etc., military service in the field. ἄγραυλίζομαι, Dep. = ἀγραυλέω, Theophr. Sim. 179. 4. ἄγραυλος, ον, (ἀγρός, αὐλή) dwelling in the field, living out of doors, of shepherds, II. 18. 162, Hes. Th. 26, Ap. Rh. 4. 317; so epith. of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 179; but, ἀγρ. ἀνὴρ a boar, Ib. 11. 60. 2. a

regular epith. of oxen, βοὺς ἀγραύλοιο Il. 10. 155., 17. 251, Od. 12. 253; θήρ Soph. Ant. 349 (lyr.), Eur. Bacch. 1187, etc. 3. of things, rural, rustic, πύλαι Id. El. 342.

ἀγρῦφλου γραφή, ἡ, an action against state-debtors, who had got their debts cancelled without paying, Dem. 1338. 19, Poll. 8. 54.

ἀγρῦφος, ον, unwritten, μνήμη Thuc. 2. 43; ἀγρ. διαθήκαι verbal wills, Plut. Cor. 9, cf. ἀγρ. κληρονόμος Luc. Tox. 23; ἀγραφα λέγειν to speak without book, Id. Demosth. 8:—Adv. —φως, Clem. Al. 771. II.

ἀγραφοὶ νόμοι, unwritten laws, which are 1. the laws of nature, moral law (cf. ἀγραπτος), τοῖς ἀγρ. νόμοις καὶ τοῖς ἀνθρωπίνοις ἔθεσι Dem. 317. 23; τὸ δίκαιόν ἐστι διττόν, τὸ μὲν ἀγρ., τὸ δὲ κατὰ νόμον Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 5. 2. laws of custom, common law, Thuc. 2. 37; ἀγρ. νόμμα Plat. Legg. 793 A, cf. omnino Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 3 and 13, 2; ἀγρ. ἀδίκημα a crime not recognised by law as such, Hesych. 3. religious traditions, as of the Eumolpidae, Lys. 104. 8. III.

not registered or recorded, ἀγρ. πόλεις cities whose names do not stand in a treaty, Thuc. 1. 40. 2. ἀγρ. μέταλλα mines which had not been registered, but were wrought clandestinely, to evade the tax of $\frac{1}{24}$, Suid. s. v.; cf. ἀπογράφω III, ἀναπόγραφος. IV. without inscription, C. I. 155. 41.—Prose word.

ἀγρει, v. sub ἀγρέω II.

ἀγρεῖος, α, ον, (ἀγρός) of the field or country, πλάτανος Anth. P. 6. 35. 2. clownish, boorish, like ἀγροῖκος, Ar. Nub. 655, Thesm. 160.

ἀγρειοσύνη, ἡ, clownishness: or a rude, vagrant life, Anth. P. 6. 51; cf. Jacobs Del. Epigr. 1. 6.

ἀγρεῖφναν, v. sub ἀγρίφη.

ἀγρέμιος, ον, taken in hunting: τὸ ἀγρ. = ἀγρα II, Anth. P. 6. 224.

ἀγρεμών, όνος, ό, a catcher, hunter, Artem. 2. 17, E. M. 13:—for Aesch. Fr. 138, v. Dind. Lex. Aesch.

ἀγρεσία, Ion. —λή, ἡ, = ἀγρα I, Anth. P. 6. 13, Call. Fr. 22. 2.

ἀγρέτης, ον, ό, (ἀγείρω) a Lacedaemonian magistrate, acc. to Hesych. = ἡγεμών, whence it is restored by Toup for ἀγρόται in Aesch. Pers. 1002 (lyr.), and by Bergk in Alc. 16. 1, 8: a Verb ἀγρετεύω, to be an ἀγρέτας, occurs in a Pelop. Inscr. in C. I. 1395; cf. also ἱππ-αγρέτης.

ἀγρευμα, τό, (ἀγρεύω) that which is taken in hunting, booty, prey, Eur. Bacch. 1241:—metaph., Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 7; ἀγρ. ἀνθέων Eur. Fr. 754; cf. ἀγρα II. II. a means of catching, ἀγρ. θηρός Aesch. Cho. 998; ἐντὸς . . μορσίμων ἀγρ., of the net thrown over Agamemnon, Id. Ag. 1048, cf. Eum. 460.

ἀγρεύς, έως, ό, (ἀγρεύω) a hunter, as epith. of Aristaeus, Pind. P. 9. 115; of Apollo, Aesch. Fr. 205 (cf. ἀγρευτής); of Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 1192 (lyr.); of Pan, Poseidon, etc., Dorvill. Charit. 77. II. of an arrow, Anth. P. 6. 75. III. a kind of fish, Ael. N. A. 8. 24.

ἀγρεύσιμος, η, ον, easy to catch, Schol. Soph. Ph. 863.

ἀγρευσις, έως, ἡ, a catching, Hesych., Achm. Onir. 178.

ἀγρευτήρ, ἡρος, ό, =sq., Theocr. 21. 6, Call. Dian. 218, Anth. P. 7. 578. II. as Adj., ἀγρ. κύνες Opp. C. 3. 456; ἀγρευτήρι λίνφ, i. e. with fishing net, Manetho 5. 279.

ἀγρευτής, ού, ό, a hunter, like ἀγρεύς, epith. of Apollo as slayer of Python, Soph. O. C. 1091 (lyr.). II. as Adj., ἀγρ. κύνες, hounds, Solon 23. 2; ἀγρ. κάλαμοι a hunter's trap of reeds, Anth. P. 7. 171, cf. 6. 109.

ἀγρευτικός, ἡ, ύν, of or skilled in hunting, ἀγρευτικόν (έστι) useful for ensnaring an enemy, Xen. Hipparch. 4. 12. Adv. —κώς, Poll. 5. 9.

ἀγρευτίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀγρευτής, prob. l. in Schol. Ar. Vesp. 367.

ἀγρευτός, ύν, caught, Opp. H. 3. 541.

ἀγρεύω, f. εύσω Call. Dian. 84: aor. ἡγρευσα Eur. Bacch. 1204:—Med., v. infr.:—Pass., aor. ἡγρεύθην Anth.: (ἀγρα). To take by hunting or fishing, catch, take, ἰχθύς Hdt. 2. 95, cf. Xen. Cyn. 12. 6; ἀγρην ἡγρευκότες Eur. Bacch. 434; of war, φιλεῖ . . ἀνδρας . . ἀγρεύειν νέους Soph. Fr. 498:—also in Med., θύματ' ἡγρεύσααθ' ye caught or chose your victim, Eur. I. T. 1163; also, τί μοι ξίφος ἐκ χειρὸς ἡγρεύσω; why didst thou snatch . . ? Id. Andr. 841:—Pass. to be hunted, taken in the chase, Xen. An. 5. 3, 8; ἀγρευθεῖς μ' ἡγρευσε Anth. P. 9. 94. 2. metaph. to hunt after, thirst for, αἶμα Eur. Bacch. 138; ἀρετᾶς δύναμιν Arist. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 664; ὑπνον Anth. P. 7. 196, cf. 12. 125; but, ἀγρεύειν τινα λόγφ by his words, Ev. Marc. 12. 13.

ἀγρέω, poet. form of foreg., used only in pres., but seldom in lit. sense, ἀγρει δ' οἶνον ἐρυθρόν search far, Archil. 5. 3; τρόμος πᾶσαν ἀγρεῖ seizures, Sapph. 2. 14, cf. Theogn. 294; ἀγρεῖ πύλιν captures, Aesch. Ag. 126 (lyr.); of fishing, ἀγρεῖς Anth. P. 6. 304. II. in Hom. only in imperat. ἀγρει, = ἀγε, come! come on! ἀγρει μάν οἱ ἔποραον Ἀθηναίων Il. 5. 765; so, ἀγρεῖτε Od. 20. 149. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.

ἀγρη, ἡ, Ion. for ἀγρα.

ἀγρηθεν, Adv. from the chase, Ap. Rh. 2. 938.

ἀγρηθόν, τό, a net, Hesych.:—also a net-like woollen robe worn by Bacchanals and soothsayers, Id., Poll. 4. 116.

ἀγριαίνω, fut. ανῶ Plat. Rep. 501 E: aor. ἡγρίαινα Dio C. 44. 47, Ael.:—Pass., Dion. H. 12. 3, Plut.: fut. ἀγριανθήσομαι Lxx (Dan. 11. 11): aor. ἡγρίανθην Diod. 24. 1.—In Att. the Pass. was supplied by ἀγρίω (cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 757), which was rare in Act.; but the compd. Pass. ἐξαγριαίνομαι occurs in Plat., and the Act. ἐξαγρίω in Hdt., Eur., Plat. 1. intr. to be or become ἀγριος, to be angered, provoked, angry, Plat. Rep. 493 B, etc.; τινί with one, Id. Symp. 173 D; of animals, to be wild, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 11; of rivers and the like, to chafe, πρὸς τὴν πλημύραν . . ἀγριαίνων ὁ ποταμός Plat. Caes. 38:—of sores, to be angry or inflamed, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 11, etc. II. Causal, to make angry, provoke, anger, Dio C. 44. 47; of love, to irritate, Ach. Tat. 2. 7:—Pass. to be angered, Plut. Anton. 58.

ἀγρίας, άδος, ἡ, = ἀγρία, pecul. fem. of ἀγριος, wild, rough, Ap. Rh. 1. 28, Arat., etc.; ἀμπελον ἀγριάδα Anth. P. 9. 561.

ἀγριῶ, to be savage, Opp. C. 2. 49, in Ep. form ἀγριῶντα.

ἀγρίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀγρός, Lat. agellus, Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 10., 2. 2, 17.

ἀγρι-ελαία, ἡ, a wild olive, olive-wilding, Lat. oleaster, Diosc. 1. 125.

ἀγρι-έλαιος, ον, of a wild olive, Anth. P. 9. 237. II. as Subst., = ἀγριελαία, Theocr. 7. 18, Theophr. H. P. 2. 3, 5, Ep. Rom. 11. 17. —On late forms like this, ἀγριο-βάλανος, etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 382.

ἀγριηνός, ἡ, όν, = ἀγριος, wild, Or. Sib. 7. 79.

ἀγριμαῖος, α, ον, wild, opp. to ἡμερος: τὰ ἀγριμαῖα the flesh of wild animals, game, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 549 F.

ἀγρι-μέλισσα, ἡ, a wild bee, metaph. of Hegesias, Hesych.

ἀγριο-απίδιον, τό, wild pear, Geop. 8. 37.

ἀγριο-βάλανος, ἡ, wild βάλανος, cited from LXX.

ἀγριο-βάρβαρος, ον, savagely barbarous, Manass. Chron. 4350.

ἀγριό-βουλος, ον, wild of purpose, Polem. Physiogn.

ἀγριο-δαίτης, ον, ό, eating wild fruits, Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 42, 6.

ἀγριόεις, εσσα, εν, = ἀγριος, Nic. Al. 30. 617.

ἀγριό-θύμος, ον, wild of temper, Orph. H. 11. 4.

ἀγριο-κάννυβις, ἡ, wild hemp, Diosc.

ἀγριο-κάρδαμον, τό, wild κάρδαμον, Galen.

ἀγριο-κάρδιος, ον, of savage heart, Manass. Chron. 3763.

ἀγριό-κεντρος, ον, with cruel thorn, Manass. Chron. 4634.

ἀγριο-κοκκύμηλα, ον, wild κοκκύμηλα, Diosc. 1. 174.

ἀγριο-κρόμμυον, τό, wild onion, Schol. Ar. Pl. 283.

ἀγριο-κύμινον, τό, wild cummin, Schol. Nic. Th. 709.

ἀγριο-λάχυνα, ον, τά, wild λάχυνα, Schol. Theocr. 4. 52, Eccl.

ἀγριο-λειχήν, ό, = ἀγριος λειχήν (3), Hesych.

ἀγριο-μυλάχη, ἡ, wild mallow, Schol. Nic. Th. 89.

ἀγριό-μηλα, ον, τά, wild apples, Diosc. 1. 164.

ἀγριό-μορφος, ον, wild, savage of form, Orph. Arg. 977.

ἀγριο-μυρίκη [Ὶ], ἡ, wild μυρίκη, LXX (Jer. 17. 6).

ἀγριό-μωρος, ον, desperately foolish, Eccl.

ἀγριο-πετεινάλιον, and —πέτεινον, τό, the hoopoe, Ducang. Gl.

ἀγριο-πήγανον, τό, wild rue, Hesych.

ἀγριο-πηγός, ό, (πήγνυμι) = ἀμαξουργός, ἀγρίων ξύλων ἐργάτης, Schol. Ar. Eq. 462.

ἀγριό-πνοος, ον, contr. —πνοος, οον, fiercely blowing, Manass. Chron. 4183, 3776.

ἀγριο-ποιέω, to make wild, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 613.

ἀγριο-ποιός, ύν, drawing wild characters, writing wild poetry, as epith. of Aeschylus in Ar. Ran. 837.

ἀγρι-ορίγυνος, ό, wild ορίγυνος, Diosc. 3. 34.

ἀγρι-όρνιθες, ον, αἱ, wild fowl, Byz.

ἀγριος, α, ον, Od. 9. 119; also ος, ον, Il. 19. 88, Plat. Legg. 824 A: Comp. —ώτερος Thuc. 6. 60; Sup. —ώτατος Plat. Rep. 564 A: (ἀγρός): living in the fields, wild, savage, Lat. agrestis: hence I. of animals, opp. to τειθασός or ἡμερος, wild, savage, βάλλειν ἀγρια πάντα wild animals of all kinds, Il. 5. 52; αἶξ, σὺς 3. 24., 9. 539; ἵπποι, ὄνοι, etc., Hdt. 7. 86, etc.; of men, living in a wild state, Id. 4. 191; of a countryman, as opp. to a citizen, Mosch. 5. 15. 2. of trees, opp. to ἡμερος, wild, Pind. Fr. 21, Hdt. 4. 21, etc.; μητρὸς ἀγρίας ἀπο ποτόν made from the wild vine, Aesch. Pers. 614, cf. Arist. Probl. 20. 12, 4; ἀγρ. ἔλαιον Soph. Tr. 1197; ὕλη Id. O. T. 476, etc. 3. of countries, wild, uncultivated, Lat. horridus, Plat. Phaedo 113 B, Legg. 905 B:—but, II. mostly of men, beasts, etc., as having qualities incident to a wild state: 1. in moral sense, savage, fierce, Lat. ferus, ferax, Il. 8. 96, Od. 1. 199, etc., cf. Ar. Nub. 349, 567, Aeschin. 8. 10; τύραννος, δεσπότης Plat. Gorg. 510 B, Rep. 329 C; ἀγριε παῖ καὶ ατυγνέ Theocr. 23. 19, cf. 2. 54; ἀγρ. κυβευτής a passionate gambler, Menand. Incert. 335. 2. of passion, temper, disposition, wild, savage, fierce, coarse, boorish, θυμός, χόλος, Il. 9. 629., 4. 23; λέων δ' ὡς, ἀγρια οἶδεν 24. 41; ἀγρ. πτύλεμος, μῶλος 17. 737, 398; ἀγριος ἀτη 19. 88; ἀγρ. ὕδοι savage ways or counsels, Soph. Ant. 1274; ὕργη O. T. 344; ἀγριώτατα ἦθεα Hdt. 4. 106; ἔρωτες Plat. Phaedo 81 A; φιλία Id. Legg. 837 B, cf. Rep. 572 B, etc.:—τὸ ἀγριον savageness, Id. Crat. 394 E; ἐς τὸ ἀγριώτερον ta harsher measures, Thuc. 6. 60. 3. of things, circumstances, etc., cruel, harsh, δεσμά Aesch. Pr. 176; τέρας Eur. Hipp. 1214; νύξ ἀγριώτερη wild, stormy, Hdt. 8. 13; δουλεία, δούλωσις Plat. Rep. 564 A, al.; ξύστασις ἀγρ. a violent strain, Id. Phil. 46 D; ἀγρ. βάρος, of strong, hot wine, Ar. Fr. 130. b. ἀγρ. νόσος, prob., like τεθηριαμένος, in the Medic. sense, malignant, cancerous, Soph. Ph. 173, 265; ἀγρ. ἔλκος Bion 1. 16; v. ἀγριαίνω, ἀγριῶ, and cf. Cels. 5. 28, 16. III. Adv. —ίως, savagely, Aesch. Eum. 972, Ar. Vesp. 705: also ἀγρια as neut. pl., Hes. Sc. 236, Mosch. 1. 11. [The first syll. is always used long by Hom.; Aesch. and Soph. have it long in iambs, but short in lyr.; Eur. long or short indifferently:—Hom. has Ὶ, when the ult. is long, Il. 22. 313.]

ἀγριο-σέλινον, τό, wild parsley, Diosc. 3. 78.

ἀγριο-σταφίς, ίδος, ἡ, wild grapes, Orneosoph., etc.; so in Gramm., ἀγριο-σταφύλη, —σταφύλιον, —σταφυλῖς.

ἀγριο-σῦκῆ, ἡ, the wild fig. Horapoll.: —σῦκιον, τό, the fruit, A. B. 1097.

ἀγριότης, ητος, ἡ, savageness, wildness. of animals, opp. to ἡμερότης, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 7, Isocr. 267 B; and plants, Theophr. H. P. 3. 2, 4; of untilled ground, ἀγρ. γῆς Geop. 7. 1:—of diet, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13, Aër. 294. II. of men, in moral sense, savageness, fierceness, cruelty, Plat. Symp. 197 D, al., Arist. H. A. 8. 1, 2; in pl., Dem. 808. 15.

ἀγριο-φάγοι, οἱ, men who eat raw food, Salmas. Solin. 214 F.

ἀγριό-φαγρος, ό, the wild φάγρος, Opp. H. 1. 140.

ἀγριο-φανής, ές, appearing wild, Cornut. 27.

ἀγριόφθαλμος, *ov*, with wild eyes, Vit. Nili Jun.
 ἀγριόφρων, *ovos*, δ, ἡ, (φρήν) savage of mind, Eccl.
 ἀγριόφυλλον, τό, a name for the πευκέδανος, Diosc. 3. 92.
 ἀγριόφωνος, *ov*, with wild rough voice or tongue, like βαρβαρόφωνος, Od. 8. 294.
 ἀγριο-χηνάριον, τό, the wild goose, Byz.
 ἀγριό-χοιρος, δ, a wild swine, Ar. Pl. 304.
 ἀγριοψωρία, ἡ, (ψώρα) inveterate itch, Hesych.
 ἀγριόω, *aor.* ἡγρίωσα Eur. Or. 616, the act. tenses being mostly supplied by ἀγριαίνω: (ἀγριος). To make wild or savage, provoke, ἡ τῆ τεκούσῃ σ' ἡγρίωσε against thy mother, Eur. l. c. II. mostly in Pass. (cf. ἀγριαίνω), ἀγριοῦμαι Hipp. Aër. 282: impf. ἡγριούμην Eur. El. 1031: *aor.* ἡγριώθη Plut., (ἀπ-) Plat. Polit. 274 B: pf. ἡγρίωμαι Soph., Eur., Xen.:—to grow wild, and in pf. to be wild, properly of plants, countries, etc., νῆσος ἕλη ἡγριώται Theophr. C. P. 5. 3, 6; of men, to be wild or savage in appearance, ὡς ἡγρίωσαι διὰ μακρᾶς ἀλουσίας Eur. Or. 226, cf. 387. 2. in moral sense, of men, to be savage, fierce, cruel, ἡγρίωσαι Soph. Ph. 1321, cf. Eur. El. l. c., etc.:—γλώσσα . . ἡγριώται, of Aeschylus, Ar. Ran. 898; metaph., ἡγριωμένον πέλαγος an angry sea, Plut. Pyrrh. 15. 3. ἔλκεα ἀγριοῦται (cf. ἀγριος II. 4) Hipp. l. c.
 ἀγριππος, δ, Lacon. name for the wild olive, Suid., etc.; proverb., ἀκαρπότερος ἀγρίππου Zenob. Cent. 1. 60:—in Hesych. ἀγριφος.
 ἀγρίτης, *ov*, δ, a countryman, Steph. Byz. s. v. ἀγρός.
 ἀγρίφη [ἴ], ἡ, a harrow, rake, Arcad. 115, E. M. 15. 44, Hesych. The Doric ἀγρίφαν is restored by Dind. for ἀγρεῖφαν in Anth. P. 6. 297.
 ἀγριώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) of wild nature, Strabo 155.
 Ἀγριώνιος, δ, epith. of Bacchus, Plut. Anton. 24:—Ἀγριώνια, τά, a festival in his honour, Id. 2. 291 A, 299 F, etc.
 ἀγρι-ωπός, *ov*, wild-looking, ὄμμα Eur. H. F. 990, cf. Bacch. 541; τὸ ἀγριωπὸν τοῦ προσώπου Plut. Mar. 14.
 ἀγρο-βάτης, *ov*, δ, haunting the country, v. l. in Eur. for ἀγροβότης.
 ἀγρο-βόας, ὁ, rudely shouting, Cratin. Incert. 36.
 ἀγρο-βότης, *ov*, Dor. -as, a, δ, feeding in the field, dwelling in the country, like ἀγρόνομος, Soph. Ph. 214 (lyr.), Eur. Cycl. 54 (lyr.).
 ἀγρο-γείτων, *ovos*, δ, a country neighbour, Plut. Cato Ma. 25; ἀγρ. τινός having a field adjoining his, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 8.
 ἀγρο-γενής, *es*, country-born, Gloss.
 ἀγρο-δίαιτος, *ov*, living in the country, Synes. 27 B.
 ἀγροδότης, *ov*, δ, (ἀγρ.) a giver of booty, game, etc., Anth. P. 6. 27.
 ἀγρόθεν, Adv. from the country, Od. 13. 268., 15. 428, Eur., etc.
 ἀγρόθι, Adv. in the country, Call. Cer. 136, Poll. 9. 12.
 ἀγροικεύομαι, Dep. to be ἀγροικος, E. M.
 ἀγροικηρός, ὁ, *ov*, boorish, ἀγρ. φύσις ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. ἀγρός.
 ἀγροικία, ἡ, rusticity, boorishness, coarseness, Plat. Gorg. 461 C, Rep. 560 D, al.; cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 13. II. the country, Lat. rus, Plut. 2. 519 A; pl., Ib. 311 B:—in pl. country-houses, Diod. 20. 8.
 ἀγροικίζομαι, Dep. to be rude and boorish, Plat. Theat. 146 A, Plut. Sull. 6: *aor.* ἡγροικισάμην Aristid. 1. 491: pf., ἡγροικισμένος Synes.
 ἀγροικικός, ἡ, *ov*, boorish, Ath. 477 A. Adv. -κῶς, Philostr. 198, etc.
 ἀγροικο-πυρρώνειος, δ, a rude, coarse Pyrrhonist, Galen.
 ἀγρ-οικος, *ov*, of or in the country, ἀγρ. βίος Ar. Nub. 43, etc. 2. esp. of men, dwelling in the country, a countryman, rustic, Ib. 47:—mostly with the collat. sense of clownish, boorish, rude, rough, coarse, Ib. 628, 646, etc.; μέλος ἀγροικότερον Id. Ach. 674; ἀγρ. σοφία, Lat. crassa Minerva, Plat. Phaedr. 229 E, cf. Isocr. 98 D, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 9, 3; of fortune, Apollod. Car. Γραμμ. 5, 14:—the character of the ἀγροικος is described by Theophr. Char. 4; Dinarchus is called δ ἀγρ. Δημοσθένης by Dion. H. de Din. 8. II. Adv. -κως, Ar. Vesp. 1320; Comp. -οτέρως, Plat. Rep. 361 E, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 1; but -ότερον, Plat. Phaedr. 260 D. 2. of fruits, grown in the country, common, opp. to γενναῖος, Plat. Legg. 844 D, 845 B. 3. of land, rough, uncultivated, like ἀγριος ὄρος ἀγρ. Thuc. 3. 106.—(Not found in good Ep. or in Trag.)
 ἀγροικό-σοφος, *ov*, coarsely wise, with rude mother-wit, Lat. abnormis sapiens, Philo 1. 448.
 ἀγροικώδης, *es*, of clownish kind, rude, Schol. Il. 23. 474, Mus. Vett. p. 67.
 ἀγροιώτης, *ov*, δ, = ἀγρότης I, Hom., who always uses nom. pl., ἀνέρες ἀγροιώται Il. 11. 549; Βουκόλοι ἀγρ. Od. 11. 293; λαοὶ ἀγρ. Il. 11. 676; without a Subst., νῆπιοι ἀγρ. Od. 21. 85; so, ποιμένας ἀγροιώτας Hes. Sc. 39; sing. in Ar. Thesm. 58: fem. ἀγροιώτις, ἡ, Sapph. 70. II. as Adj. rustic, Anth. P. 6. 22., 7. 411: wild, Numen. ap. Ath. 371 C.
 ἀγρο-κήπιον, τό, a field kept like a garden, Strabo 545.
 ἀγρο-κόμος, ὁ, a land-steward, Joseph. A. J. 5. 9, 2.
 ἀγρ-ολέτειρα, ἡ, a waster of land, Hesych.; Ἀρτεμῖς ἀγρ. ap. Suid.
 ἀγρο-μενής, *es*, dwelling in the country, Hesych.
 ἀγρόμενος, syncop. part. *aor.* pass. of ἀγείρω.
 ἀγρόνδε, Adv. (ἀγρός) to the country, Od. 15. 370: cf. ἀγραδε.
 ἀγρόνομος or -νόμος, *ov*, (νέμομαι) haunting the country, rural, wild, Νύμφαι Od. 6. 106; θῆρες Aesch. Ag. 142 (lyr.); of a song, ἀγρ. μουσα, Virgil's agrestis musa, Anth. P. 7. 196 (Cod. Pal. ἀγρονόμαν). 2. of places, πλάκες αὐλαὶ Soph. O. T. 1103, Ant. 785 (both lyr.); ἕλη Opp. H. 1. 27. II. as Subst., ἀγρονόμος, δ, (νέμω) a magistrate at Athens, overseer of the public lands, freq. in Plat. Legg., e. g. 760 B; cf. Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 6; v. sub ὑλαρῶς.
 ἀγρός, *ov*, δ, a field, mostly in pl. fields, lands, Il. 23. 832, Od. 4. 757, Pind. P. 4. 265, Plat., etc.: in sing. a farm, an estate, Od. 24. 205. 2. the country, opp. to the town, Od. 17. 182, al.; ἀγρὸν τὰν πόλιν ποιεῖς Epich. 162, cf. Eur. Supp. 884; ἀγρῶ in the country, Od. 11. 188; ἐπ' ἀγροῦ in the country, I. 190., 22. 47; ἐπ'

ἀγροῦ νόσφι πόλιος I. 185; in pl., κατὰ πόλιν ἢ κατ' ἀγροῦς I. 18; ἐν οἴκοις ἢ ἔν ἀγροῖς Soph. O. T. 112; ἐπ' ἀγρῶν Ib. 1049; ἀγροῦσι Id. El. 313; τὰν ἐξ ἀγρῶν Ib. 1051; so, τὰ ἐξ ἀγρῶν Thuc. 2. 13, cf. 14; κατ' ἀγροῦς Cratin. Incert. 178, Plat. Legg. 881 C; οἰκεῖν ἐν ἀγρῶ Ar. Fr. 344. 2; τὰ ἐν ἀγρῶ γιγνόμενα, fruits, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 4, cf. An. 5. 3, 9:—proverb., οὐδὲν ἐξ ἀγροῦ λέγεις, ἀγροῦ πλέως, i. e. boorish (cf. ἀγροικος), Suid., Hesych. (With √ΑΓΡ, whence also ἀγριος, etc., cf. Skt. agras (aequor), Lat. ager, Goth. akrs, O. Norse akr, A. S. aecer, Engl. acre.) [ᾶ by nature, but often used long, except in Com., who always have it short, except Ar. Av. 579, Philem. Incert. 21; ἀγρόθεν in Alcae. Κωμῶδ. I is a parody on Eur.]
 ἀγρότερος, *a*, *ov*, poet. for ἀγριος, in Hom. always of wild animals, ἡμίονοι, σῦες, ἔλαφοι, αἴγες; so Hes. and Pind.; also, ἀγρότεροι or -ρα, alone, Theocr. 8. 58. 2. of countrymen, Anth. P. 9. 244, Plan. 235. 3. of plants, wild, Anth. P. 9. 384, cf. Coluth. 108. II. (ἀγρ.) fond of the chase, huntress, of the nymph Cyrené (cf. ἀγρότης), Pind. P. 9. 10; metaph., μέριμνα ἀγρ. Id. O. 2. 100. 2. as prop. n. Ἀγροτέρα, Artemis the huntress, like Ἀγραία (cf. ἀγρεύς, ἀγρευτής), Il. 21. 471 (vers. dub.), Xen. Cyn. 6, 13; worshipped at Sparta, Id. Hell. 4. 2, 20; in other places, C. I. 2117, 5173, Paus. 1. 19, 6, al.; cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Eq. 660, and v. sub χίμαιρα.
 ἀγροτήρ [ᾶ], ἡρος, δ, = ἀγρότης, Eur. El. 463 (lyr.):—fem. ἀγρότειρα, as Adj., rustic, Ib. 168 (lyr.).
 ἀγρότης, *ov*, δ, (ἀγρός) poet. word, a country-man, rustic, ἀγρ. ἀνήρ Eur. Or. 1270; πάροινος ἀγρ., of something out of place, Anth. P. append. 311. II. (ἀγρ.) = ἀγρευτής, a hunter, οἰωνοὶ . . οἰσὶ τε τέκνα ἀγρόται ἐξείλοντο Od. 16. 218; ἀγρότα Πάν, to whom δίκτυα ἀπ' ἀγρεσίης are offered, Anth. P. 6. 13:—in fem. form, νύμφη ἀγρότις, the same as ἀγρομένα in Pind., Ap. Rh. 2. 509; ἀγρ. κούρα, i. e. Artemis, Anth. P. 6. 111; ἀγρ. αἰγανέη Ib. 57:—in Od. l. c., etc., some retain the sense of countryman; but Apollon. Lex. and Hesych. interpret it by θηρευταί; and this usage in the later Poets cited seems unquestionable. III. for Aesch. Pers. 1002, v. ἀγρέτης.
 ἀγροτικός, ἡ, *ov*, rustic, Eust. Opusc. 261. 24, etc. II. fond of the chase, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 400, ubi MSS. ἀγρευταί.
 ἀγρο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ὁ, a watcher of the country, Anth. Plan. 243.
 ἀγρυκτος, *ov*, (α privat., γρυ) not to be spoken of, ἀγρυκτα παθεῖν Pherecr. Incert. 20:—hence ἀγρυξία, ἡ, dead silence, Pind. Fr. 253.
 ἀγρυπνέω, to be ἀγρυπνος, lie awake, be wakeful, Theogn. 471, Hipp. Progn. 37, Plat., al.; opp. to καθεύδω, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 42; ἀγρυπνεῖν τὴν νύκτα to pass a sleepless night, Id. Hell. 7. 2, 19, Menand. Δημ. 1, cf. Incert. 40:—to suffer from sleeplessness, Diosc. 4. 65. 2. metaph. to be watchful, Lxx (Sap. 6. 15), Ev. Marc. 13. 33, Ep. Eph. 6. 18.
 ἀγρυπνητέον, verb. Adj. one must watch, Eust. 168. 16.
 ἀγρυπνήτηρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a watcher, Manetho 1. 81; in Gl., ἀγρυπνητής.
 ἀγρυπνητικός, ἡ, *ov*, wakeful, Diod. Excerpt. 32, Plut. Cam. 27.
 ἀγρυπνία, *ion*, -ῆ, ἡ, sleeplessness, waking, watching, Hipp. Aph. 1244, al., Plat. Crito 43 B; also in pl., ἀγρυπνήσιν εἶχετο Hdt. 3. 129, Ar. Lys. 27. II. a time of watching, Pseudo-Plat. Ax. 368 B. [ἴ in Opp. Cyn. 3. 511.]
 ἀγρ-υπνος, *ov*, (ἀγρέω) seeking after sleep, sleepless, wakeful, watchful, Hipp. Epid. 1. 954, Plat. Rep. 404 A, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 24: metaph., Ζηνὸς ἀγρ. βέλος Aesch. Pr. 358; ἡμίονος Anth. P. 7. 278:—τὸ ἀγρυπνον = ἀγρυπνία, Plat. Rep. 460 D:—Adv. -νως, C. I. 4717. 23. II. act. banishing sleep, keeping awake, νοήσεις Arist. Probl. 18. 7, 4; μέριμναι Anth. Plan. 211. [ἀγρυπνος Eur. Rhés. 2 (lyr.), ἀγρυπνος Theocr. 24. 104.]
 ἀγρυπνώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) making sleepless, Hipp. 68 A.
 ἀγρώσσω, Ep. for ἀγρεύω, only used in pres., to catch, ἀγρώσσων ἰχθῦς Od. 5. 53; often in Opp., H. 3. 339, 543, etc.; so Call. Ap. 60, Lyc., etc.:—absol. to go hunting, Opp. C. I. 129:—Pass. to be caught, Opp. H. 3. 415., 4. 565.
 ἀγρώστης, *ov*, δ, = ἀγρότης, subst. and adj., Lat. agrestis, Soph. Fr. 83, Eur. H. F. 377, Rhés. 266; whence Meineke reads ἀγρωστῶν γεραρώτατος in Theocr. 25. 48. II. a hunter, (ἀγρέω) Ap. Rh. 4. 175: fem. ἀγρώστις, ἰδος, ἡ, as epith. of a hound, Simon. 130 (c. conj. Schneid. for ἀγρωσσα, cf. A. B. 213, 332, where ἀγρώσται are expl. by κυνηγέται). 2. a kind of spider, Nic. Th. 734.
 ἀγρωστίνος, Syracus. for ἀγροικος, name of a play by Epich.; ἀγρωστίναι· νύμφαι ὄρειοι, Hesych.
 ἀγρωστis, ἰδος Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 10, and εως, ἡ, a grass that mules fed on, ἀγρ. μελιθής, Od. 6. 90; εἰλιπενῆς ἀγρ. Theocr. 13. 42:—it is triticum repens, acc. to Interpp. ad Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 7, etc. II. for ἀγρώστις, v. sub ἀγρώστης II.
 ἀγρώστωρ, *oros*, δ, = ἀγρώστης, Nic. Al. 473.
 ἀγρωτήρ, ὁ, fem. ἀγρώτειρα, = ἀγρότης, Steph. Byz. s. v. ἀγρός.
 ἀγρώτης, *ov*, δ, = ἀγρότης, v. l. for ἀροτρεύς in Theocr. 25. 51. 2. as Adj. of the field, wild, θῆρες Eur. Bacch. 562 (lyr.): rustic, Βουκόλοι, Anth. P. 6. 37.
 ἀγυιά, ἡ, a street, highway, Il. 5. 642, Od. 2. 388, etc.; ἀγ. στενή Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 3:—mostly in pl., σκιάωντο δὲ πᾶσαι ἀγυαί, in describing the passage of Telemachus from city to city, Od. 3. 487, cf. 15. 185; and even of a passage over sea, 11. 12; ἀγυαῖσι in the streets, Epigr. Hom. 15. 5; so in Pind. P. 2. 107, Soph. O. C. 715, Ant. 1136, Eur. Bacch. 87 (all lyr.), Ar.; rare in Prose, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 3. 2. a collection of streets, a city, Pind. O. 9. 52, N. 7. 136; πολύπυρος ἀγ. Epigr. Gr. 1028. 2, v. sub εὐρύχορος, κνισάω. (A quasi-participial form from ἀγω, cf. ἀρπυια, ὄργυια.) [ἀγυιά, except in Il. 20. 254, where it is written προπατοχ. ἀγυιά: on this, v. Roche Hom. Text-critik, p. 177 sq.]
 ἀγυιαῖος, *a*, *ov*, of streets or highways, γῆ Soph. Fr. 211.
 ἀγυιάτης, *ov*, δ, = Ἀγυιεύς, Aesch. Ag. 1081, in voc. Ἀγυιάτα.

ἀγυιάτις, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., like κωμήτις, a neighbour, Pind. P. 11. 2. II. as Adj., ἀγυιάτιδες θεραπείαι the worship of Apollo Agyieus, Eur. Ion 186 (lyr.).

Ἀγυιεύς, ἔως, ὁ, a name of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and highways, Eur. Phoen. 631, ap. Dem. 531. 9, Inscr. Att. in C. 1. 464-5. 2. a pointed pillar, set up as his statue or altar at the street door, Ar. Vesp. 875, v. Müller Dor. 2. 6, 5; similarly, Ἀγυιεύς Βωμός in Soph. Fr. 340:—cf. κνισάω.

ἀγυιοπλαστέω, (πλάσσω) to build in streets or rows, Lyc. 601.

ἀγυιος, ον, without limbs, weak in limb, Hipp. 600. 49.

ἀγυμνῶσία, ἡ, want of exercise or training, Ar. Ran. 1088, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 15.

ἀγύμναστος, ον, (γυμνάζω) unexercised, untrained, ἵπποι Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 38, cf. Arist. Probl. 8. 10; ἀγ. τῷ σώματι Plut. Arat. 47. 2. unpractised, τινός in a thing, Eur. Bacch. 491, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 29, Plat., etc.; also εἰς or πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 731 A, 816 A; περί τι Plut. 2. 802 D. 3. unharassed, Soph. Tr. 1083; οὐδ' ἀγύμναστον πλάνοισ Eur. Hel. 533; οὐκ ἀγύμναστος πόνοισ φρένας Id. Fr. 335. II. Adv., ἀγυμνάστως ἔχειν πρὸς τι Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 6.

ἀγύναιξ, ὁ, (γυνή) wifeless, Soph. Fr. 5: another nom. ἀγύναικος occurs in Phryn. Com. Mov. 13; ἀγύναιος in Dio C., Porphy. Abst. 4. 17, Manetho 1. 173; ἀγύνης in Poll. 3. 48; ἀγυνος in Ar. Fr. 571.

ἀγύρις [ἄ], ἴος, ἡ, Aeol. form of ἀγορά, a gathering, crowd, ἀνδρῶν ἀγυριῶν Od. 3. 31; ἐν νεκρῶν ἀγύρει Il. 16. 661; ἐν νηῶν ἀγ. 24. 141; also in Eur. I. A. 753 (lyr.). (Hence ἀμήγυρις, πανήγυρις; cf. ἀγύρτης, etc.)

ἀγυρμα, ατος, τό, anything collected, A. B. 327.

ἀγυρμός, ὁ, = ἀγυρις, Babr. 102. 5, A. B. 331: cf. συναγυρμός, and v. sub ἀγερμός.

ἀγυρτάζω, (ἀγύρτης) to collect by begging, χρήματα Od. 19. 254.

ἀγυρτεία, ἡ, begging; and ἀγυρτεύω, to be an ἀγύρτης, Suid.

ἀγυρτευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = ἀγύρτης, Tzetz.

ἀγυρτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Manetho 4. 218.

ἀγύρτης, ον, ὁ, (ἀγείρω) properly a collector, esp. a begging priest of Cybelé, Μητρὸς ἀγ. (cf. μητραγύρτης) Anth. P. 6. 218; Γάλλοις ἀγ. Babr. 2:—then, 2. as the character of these persons was bad, a beggar, vagabond, impostor, juggler, Eur. Rhes. 503, 715, cf. Lysipp. Βάκχ. 6; applied to Teiresias in Soph. O. T. 388; associated with μάντις generally, Plat. Rep. 364 B. II. a throw of the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2.—On the accent, v. E. M. 436. 3.

ἀγυρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for an ἀγύρτης, vagabond, ἀγ. μάντις Plut. Lyc. 9; juggling, πίνακες, Id. Comp. Aristid. c. Cat. 3; τὸ ἀγ. γένος Id. 2. 407 C: τὸ ἀγ. as Subst. jugglery, Strabo 474. Adv. —κῶς, Hierocl.

ἀγυρτίς, ἴδος, fem. of ἀγύρτης, Tzetz.

ἀγυρτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀγείρω, got by begging, Hesych.

ἀγύρτρια, ἡ, fem. of ἀγυρτήρ, Aesch. Ag. 1273; cf. ἀγύρτης.

ἀγυρτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like an ἀγύρτης, Eccl.

ἀγχι-, poet. abbrev. for ἀναχ- in compds. of ἀνά with words beginning with χ.

ἀγχιάζω, poet. for ἀναχάζομαι, to retire, Soph. Fr. 800.

ἀγχι-αυρος, ον, near the morning, ἀγχι. νύξ the end of night, Ap. Rh. 4. 111. (-αυρος seems to be connected with αὔριον, Aur-ora, v. sub ἡώς.)

ἀγχι-μάχος, ον, fighting hand to hand, Il. 13. 5, Hes. Sc. 25; τὰ ἀγχι. ὄπλα καλούμενα arms for close fight, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 13; τεύχεσιν ἀγχι. Anth. Plan. 173. Adv. —χως, ap. Lob. Phryn. 685. (With ἀγχι. ἀγχιέμαχος, cf. ὑπέ, ὑψι-μαθής, etc.)

ἀγχι-πάλος, ον, at close quarters, Or. Sib. 10 (12). 100; cf. ἀγχιέμαχος.

ἀγχι-ήρης, ες, close-fitted, neighbouring, near, Soph. Fr. 6, Orph. Arg. 1081.

ἀγχισηστίνος, v. l. for ἀγχισηστ-.

ἀγχι, = ἐγγύς, poet. Adv. of Place, near, nigh, close by, Il. 5. 185, Od. 3. 449, etc.:—oft. c. gen., which follows ἀγχι; ἀγχι θαλάσσης Il. 9. 43; ἀγχι νεῶν 10. 161, etc. (yet goes before in Il. 8. 117, Od. 4. 370); Comp. ἀγχιον, ἄσασον: Sup. ἀγχιστα (v. ἄσασον, ἀγχιστος):—so in Trag. ἀγχι πελαγίας ἀλός Aesch. Pers. 467; ἀγχι πνευμένων Id. Cho. 639; ἀγχι γῆς Soph. O. C. 399:—when ἀγχι appears to be used with dat., the dat. should be taken as dependent on the Verb, as in Il. 5. 570., 6. 405., 11. 362., 23. 447; or is dat. commodi, 20. 283. 2. in Od. 19. 301 it is commonly taken of time, next, soon, but needlessly. II. like ἀγχιστα, of near resemblance, c. dat., Pind. N. 6. 16. (For the Root, v. ἀγχω; cf. Lat. pressus, squeezed close, close, Ital. presso, French près.)

ἀγχι-ἄλος, ον, also η, ον, h. Hom. Ap. 32, Andromach. 171: (ἄλς):—poet. word, near the sea, of cities, Il. 2. 640; of islands, sea-girt, as of Peparethos, h. Hom. l. c.; of Lemnos, etc., τὰς ἀγχιάλους .. μεσάκτους Aesch. Pers. 887 (lyr.); of Salamis, Soph. Aj. 135 (lyr.), Anth. P. 9. 288; of the fountain Arethusa, ἀγχι. ὕδατα Eur. I. A. 169 (lyr.), cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 160.

ἀγχι-βυθής, ἐς, deep to the very edge or shore, θάλασσα Od. 5. 413; cf. Plat. Criti. 111 A;—so τὰ ἀγχιβαθῆ deep places, Arist. Probl. 23. 31, cf. Plut. 2. 667 C. 2. generally, deep, high, ἀκταί Arist. Il. A. 5. 16, 8; λιμὴν Strabo 222, 792.

ἀγχιβᾶτέω, to stand by, Hesych. II. in Ion. for ἀμφισβητέω, Suid., who quotes ἀγχιβασίη for ἀμφισβήτησις from Heraclit.

ἀγχι-βᾶτης, ον, ὁ, one that comes near, Hesych.

ἀγχι-γάμος, ον, near marriage, Parthen. Fr. 24, Nonn. D. 5. 572.

ἀγχι-γείτων, ον, gen. ονος, neighbouring, Aesch. Pers. 886 (lyr.).

ἀγχι-γῦος, ον, (γύης) neighbouring, Ap. Rh. 1. 1222, Dion. P. 215. II. near land, Nonn. D. 3. 44.

ἀγχι-θάλασσος, Att. —τρος, ον, near the sea, Poll. 9. 17.

ἀγχι-θάνης, ἐς, near dying, cited from Nonn.

ἀγχι-θεός, ον, near the gods, i. e. like them in happiness and power, or living with them, Od. 5. 35: as Subst. a demigod, C. I. 911, Luc. S. Dea 31.

ἀγχι-θρονος, ον, sitting near, Nonn. Jo. 7. v. 39.

ἀγχιθύρῳ, to be at the door, be close at hand, Eust. 1133. 61, Manass. Chron. 5227.

ἀγχι-θύρος, ον, next door, γείτονας Theogn. 302, Anth. P. append. 50. 3; ἀγχι. ναίοντα Theocr. 2. 71. 2. near the door, of the position of a statue, C. 1. 2592.

ἀγχι-κέλευθος, ον, near the way, Nonn. D. 40. 328.

ἀγχι-κρημνος, ον, near the cliffs or coast, Αἴγυπτος Pind. Fr. 50.

ἀγχι-λαψ, απος, ὁ, a sore at the inner corner of the eye, Galen.

ἀγχι-μάχητης, οὔ, ὁ, = ἀγχιέμαχος, only in pl., Il. 2. 604, etc.

ἀγχι-μάχος, ον, later form of ἀγχιέμαχος, Lob. Phryn. 685.

ἀγχιμολέω, to come nigh, Nonn. D. 25. 426.

ἀγχιμολός, ον, (μολεῖν) coming near; Ep. word, mostly used in neut. as Adv. near, close at hand, ἀγχιμολόν δέ οἱ ἦλθε Il. 4. 529, cf. Od. 8. 300, etc., Hes. Sc. 325; ἐξ ἀγχιμολοῖο ἐφράσατο he perceived from nigh at hand, Il. 24. 352; ἀγχιμολόν δέ μετ' αὐτόν close behind him, Od. 17. 336 (where it need not be taken of time), c. gen. ἔθεν ἀγχιμολοῖ Theocr. 25. 203; in Hes. Sc. 325 the dat. prob. belongs to the Verb, v. ἀγχι. I. A form ἀγχιβλῶς (βλῶσκω) is found in E. M.

ἀγχιμος, ον, (ἀγχι) = πλησίος Eur. Fr. 859.

ἀγχι-νεφής, ἐς, near the clouds, σκύπελος Anth. P. 6. 219, 14, Nonn.

ἀγχινοῖα, ἡ, (νοέω) readiness of mind, ready wit, sagacity, shrewdness, Plat. Charm. 160 A, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 3, Rhet. 1. 6, 15:—as a title, τῆ σῆ ἀγχινοῖα Eus. H. E. 9. 1, 5.

ἀγχι-νοός, ον, contr. —νοος, ον, ready of wit, sagacious, shrewd, Od. 13. 332, Plat. Legg. 747 B, etc.; πρὸς τὰ συμβαίνοντα Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 1:—Comp. and Sup., Sext. Emp. P. 2. 41, 42:—Adv. ἀγχινώς, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 4, 1.

ἀγχι-πλοός, ον, contr. —πλοός, ον, near by sea, ἀγχι. πύρος a short voyage, Eur. I. T. 1325.

ἀγχι-πορός, ον, passing near, always near, κόλακες Anth. P. 10. 64; c. gen., Nonn. Jo. 4. 47., 6. 9.

ἀγχι-πούς, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, near with the foot, near, Lyc. 318.

ἀγχι-πτολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for ἀγχιπόλις, near the city, dwelling hard by, Παλλάς Aesch. Th. 501; Ἄρης Soph. Ant. 970 (lyr.): cf. ἀπόπτολις. ἀγχι-ρούς, ον, contr. —ρούς, ον, flowing near, Ap. Rh. 2. 367.

ἀγχι-σπορός, ον, near of kin, οἱ θεῶν ἀγχισποροί, οἱ Ζηνὸς ἐγγύς Aesch. Fr. 155; φύσιν αἰθέρος οὔσαν ἀγχι. Philo 2. 374.

ἀγχιστεία, ἡ, (ἀγχιστεύω) nearness of kin, ἡ τοῦ γένους ἀγχι. Plat. Legg. 924 D; ἀγχι. ὑπάρχει τινὶ πρὸς τινα Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 25. 2. rights of kin, right of inheritance, Ar. Av. 1661; προτέροις τοῖς ἀρρεσι τῶν θηλειῶν τὴν ἀγχι. πεποίηκε Isae. 65. 26; νόθῳ μὴδὲ νόθῳ ἀγχι. εἶναι Id. 61. 6, Lex. ap. Dem. 1067. 13; ταῖς ἀγχι. πρότεροι ὄντες τινός Isae. 68. 6.

ἀγχιστεία, τά, = foreg., γένους κατ' ἀγχιστεία Soph. Ant. 174.

ἀγχιστεύς, εως, ὁ, mostly in pl. ἀγχιστεῖς, the next of kin, closely akin, of nations, Hdt. 5. 80, 3: in law, the next of kin, heir-at-law, Lxx (Ruth. 3 sq.), Suid., etc.; συγγενής ἀγχι. Luc. Tim. 51: cf. ἀγχιστεία.

ἀγχιστεύω, f. εὔσω, to be next or near, γῆ ἀγχιστεύουσα .. πόντῳ Eur. Tro. 224 (lyr.). II. to be next of kin, to be heir-at-law, τινὶ Isae. 84. 28:—metaph., ἀγχι. τινός to have to do with a thing, Hipp. 27. 44. 2. in Lxx, ἀγχι. τινά to do a kinsman's office to a woman, i. e. marry her, Ruth. 3. 13., 4. 4; also, κληρονομίαν ἀγχι. to enter upon . . , Num. 36. 8:—in 2 Esdr. 2. 62, Nehem. 7. 64 ἡγχιστεύθησαν ἀπὸ τῆς ἱερατείας means, they were excluded from the priesthood because their descent was not proved. (Signf. I, as also ἀγχισηστῆρ, ἀγχισηστίνος imply nearness only, so that a deriv. from the Sup. ἀγχιστος might be questioned: but Lat. proximitas, proximity are also derived from a Sup.)

ἀγχισηστῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who brings near, only in Soph. Tr. 256 ἀγχι. τοῦ πάθους immediate author of the suffering.

ἀγχισηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the ἀγχισηστῆρ, Ammon.

ἀγχισηστίνδην, Adv. according to nearness of kin, ἀγχι. γαμείν Poll. 6. 175, cf. Solon. ap. Hesych.

ἀγχισηστίνος, η, ον, Ep. Adj. (v. ἀγχισηστεύω), close, crowded, in heaps, αἱ μὲν τ' ἀγχισηστῖναι ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι κέχυνται Il. 5. 141; τοὶ δ' ἀγχισηστῖνοι ἐπιπτον νεκροί 17. 361, cf. Od. 22. 118: on the v. l. ἀγχισηστῖνοι, cf. Spitzn. ad Il. 5. 141.

ἀγχισηστος, ον, Sup. of ἀγχι, nearest: as Adj. first in Pind. and Tragg.; nearest in place, Aesch. Ag. 256 (lyr.), Soph. O. T. 919; γένει ἀγχισηστος πατρός nearest of kin, Eur. Tro. 48; τὸν ἀγχισηστον, without γένει, Soph. El. 1105: nearest and dearest, Pind. P. 9. 114. II. Hom. has only neut. as Adv., ἀγχισηστον nearest, Od. 5. 280; or more commonly ἀγχισηστα, in the phrases, ἀγχισηστα ἐφίκει was most nearly like, Il. 2. 58., 14. 474; ἀγχι. εὐκῶς Od. 13. 80; ἀγχι. εἰσκῶ Od. 6. 152, cf. Pind. I. 2. 16: often c. gen., Διὸς ἀγχι. next to Zeus, Aesch. Supp. 1036 (lyr.); ἀγχι. τοῦ βωμοῦ Hdt. 9. 81; ἀγχι. οἰκεῖν τινος 1. 134, al.:—in Hipp. Art. 805, nearest to what is right:—οἱ ἀγχι. those next of kin, with a play on the other sense the nearest neighbours, Hdt. 5. 79; ἀγχι. ἦν αὐτῷ γένους Luc. Catapl. 17. III. of Time, most lately, but now, πόλεμος .. ἀγχισηστα δέδην Il. 20. 18; ὁ ἀγχι. ἀποθανών he who died last, Hdt. 2. 143; τὰ ἀγχι. most recently, Antipho 115. 25.

ἀγχισητροφός, ον, turning near or closely, quick-wheeling, ἱκτῖνος. Theogn. 1261. 2. quick-changing, changeable, ἀγχισητροφα βουλεύεσθαι to change one's mind suddenly, Hdt. 7. 13; ἀγχι. μεταβολή sudden change, Thuc. 2. 53:—often in Rhet. writers, introducing words or thoughts suddenly, τὸ ἀγχι. rapidity of transition, Toup Longin. 27, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 300:—Adv. —φως, Longin. 22. 1.

ἀγχισηστός, ον, near ending, χρόνος Nonn. Jo. 16. 25.

ἀγχισητέλης, ἐς, near an end, σελήνη Nonn. D. 40. 314.

ἀγχισητέρμων, ον, gen. ονος, (τέρμα) near the borders, neighbouring,

Soph. Fr. 349; *τινί* Eur. Rhes. 426; *τινός* Lyc. 1130:—Mostly poet. (and acc. to Poll. 6. 113 dithyrambic), but also in Xen. Hier. 10, 7.

ἀγχί-τοκος, *ον*, near the birth, ἀγχι. ὠδίνες the pangs of child-birth, Pind. Fr. 58. 5; of a woman, in the pangs of child-birth, Anth. P. 7. 462.

ἀγχι-φάνης, *ές*, appearing near, Nonn. D. 29. 29.

ἀγχι-φυτος, *ον*, planted near, Nonn. D. 3. 152., 12. 279.

ἀγχιών, *ιον*, gen. *ονος*, nearer, Comp. of ἀγχι, E. M. 14. 47.

ἀγχοάδην, Adv. poet. form of ἀναχ- (χέομαι) gushing up, Hesych.

ἀγχόθεν, Adv. (ἀγχοῦ) from nigh at hand, Hdt. 4. 31, Luc. Syr. D. 28: opp. to πόρρωθεν.

ἀγχόθι, Adv. = ἀγχοῦ, ἀγχι, near, c. gen., Il. 14. 412, Od. 13. 103; absol., Theocr. 22. 40, Anth.

ἀγχονάω, (ἀγχόνη) to strangle, Manetho I. 317, Suid.

ἀγχόνη, *ῆ*, (ἀγχω) a throttling, strangling, hanging, Trag., etc.; ἀγχόνης . . . τέρματα Aesch. Eum. 746; ἔργα κρείσσον' ἀγχόνης deeds beyond (i. e. too bad for) hanging, Soph. O. T. 1374; τὰδ' ἀγχόνης πέλας 'tis nigh as bad as hanging, Eur. Heracl. 246; ταῦτ' οὐχί . . . ἀγχόνης ἐπάξια; Id. Bacch. 246; ταῦτα . . . οὐκ ἀγχόνη; Ar. Ach. 125; rare in Prose, ἀγχόνη καὶ λύπη Aeschin. 33. 18:—in pl., ἐν ἀγχόναις θάνατον λαβεῖν Eur. Hel. 200, cf. Ib. 299, H. F. 154; αἱ ἀγχι. μάλιστα τοῖς νέοις Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 26. II. a cord for hanging, halter, Simon. Iamb. 1. 18; βρόχος ἀγχόνης in Eur. Hipp. 802.

ἀγχονίζω, to strangle, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 780.

ἀγχονιμαῖος, *α, ον*, μῦθος, death by strangling, ap. Eus. P. E. 277 D.

ἀγχόνιος, *α, ον*, (ἀγχω) fit for strangling, βρόχος Eur. Hel. 686 (restored by Elmsl. for ἀγχόνειος); δεσμός Nonn. D. 21. 31., 34. 229.

ἀγχορεύω, poet. for ἀναχορεύω, Anacreont. 14. 30, acc. to Coraës.

ἀγχόσε, Adv. coming near, Apoll. de Adv. 607. 23.

ἀγχοτάτω, Adv., Sup. of ἀγχοῦ, like ἀγχιστα, nearest, next, c. gen., h. Hom. Ap. 18, Hdt. 2. 169, Eur. Fr. 623; ἀγχι. τινός very near, i. e. very like some one, Hdt. 7. 73, 80, al.; also τινί 7. 91, 1:—οἱ ἀγχοτάτω προσήκοντες the nearest of kin, 4. 73:—so too ἀγχότατα; ἀγχι. ἔχειν τινός to be most like . . . , 7. 64.

ἀγχότερος, *α, ον*, Comp. of ἀγχοῦ, nearer, c. gen., Hdt. 7. 175.

ἀγχοῦ, = ἀγχι, near, Lat. *prope*, freq. in Hom., mostly absol., and at the beginning of a line, ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰσταμένη Il. 2. 172, cf. 4. 92, 303, al.; absol. also in Soph. Tr. 962, Fr. 69; twice c. gen., Il. 24. 709, Od. 6. 5; elsewh. in Hom. always ἀγχοῦ ἰσταμένος or -μένη, except in Od. 17. 526., 19. 271; also c. dat., Pind. N. 9. 95, Hdt. 3. 85; but cf. ἀγχι;—never in Att. Prose, v. Luc. Ner. 9. Later forms are ἀγχότερος, ἀγχοτάτω, qq. v. (V. sub ἀγχω.)

ἀγχοῦρος, *ον*, Ion. for ἀγχορος, neighbouring (Hesych.), Anth. P. 9. 235: bordering on, τινί Orph. Arg. 122; τινός Lyc. 418.

ἀγχοῦσα, v. sub ἔγχοῦσα.

ἀγχοῦσιζομαι, Med. to use rouge, Hesych.

ἀγχω, f. ἀγῶ, Ar. Eccl. 638, Luc.: aor. ἦγα C. I. 3588, Joseph., (ἀπ-) Ar. Pax 796:—Med. and Pass. (v. infr.) only in pres.: cf. ἀπάγχω.

(From √AX, √AGX come ἀχέω, ἀχεύω, ἀχυνμαι; ἀγχόνη, as also ἀγχι (q. v.), ἀγχοῦ, ἐναγχος, ἐγγύς; ἄχος, ἀχθομαι, ἀχθος, and perh. ἀχῆν, ἀχηνία (Lat. *ageo*); cf. Skt. *anhus*, *anhas* (Lat. *angustus*, *angor*), *agham* (evil); Lat. *ango*, *angina*, *anxius*; Goth. *agguya*, (*ango*), *aggvus* (*angustus*); O. H. G. *angust* (*angst*, *anguish*);—the common notion being of close pressure or constriction.) To press tight, esp. the throat, ἀγχε μιν ἰμάς ὑπὸ δειρήν Il. 3. 371: to strangle, throttle, τοὺς πατέρας ἦγchon νύκτωρ Ar. Vesp. 1039, cf. Eccl. 638, 640; τὸν Κέρβερον ἀπῆξας ἀγchon Id. Ran. 468, cf. Av. 1575; κὰν ταῦρον ἀγchais Id. Lys. 81, cf. Dem. 1157. 6., 1263. 7, Theocr. 5. 106, Anth. Plan. 90; ἐν χαλινῷ τὰς σιαγόνας ἄ. LXX (Psalm. 31. 9): metaph., of pressing creditors, Ar. Eq. 775, Luc. Conv. 32, cf. Ev. Matt. 18. 28; v. ad Thom. M. p. 8; of a guilty conscience, τοῦτο . . . ἀγχει, σιωπᾶν ποιεῖ Dem. 406. 5:—Med. to strangle oneself, Hipp. 563. 7:—Pass., Pind. N. 1. 69, Dem. 1157. 6. Not found in Trag.

ἀγχώμαλος, *ον*, (ὀμαλός) nearly equal, ἀγχώμαλοι ἐν χειροτονίᾳ Thuc. 3. 49, cf. Dion. H. 5. 14; ἀγχι. μάχη a doubtful battle, Thuc. 4. 134; νίκη Plut. Otho 13; οὐκ ἀγχι. τὸ πλῆθος Id. Caes. 42:—neut. pl. as Adv., ἀγχώμαλα ναυμαχεῖν, Lat. *aequo Marte pugnare*, Thuc. 7. 71; ἀγχώμαλά σφισι ἐγένετο Luc. Herm. 12. Adv. -άλως Luc. Ver. Hist. 37.

ἄγω [ἄ], Dor. 3 pl. ἄγοντι Pind. P. 7. 13: impf. ἦγον, Ep. ἄγον Il. 7. 312, 3 dual ἀγέτην Od. 3. 439, Dor. ἄγον Pind. P. 9. 217, Ion. ἀγεσκον Hdt. 1. 148, Ap. Rh.:—fut. ἄξω Il. 1. 139, Soph., Plat.; but ἄξετε is used as aor. imperat. by Hom., Il. 3. 105., 24. 778, Od. 14. 414; so inf. ἄξέμεναι, -έμεν Il. 23. 50, III, and med. ἄξεσθε 8. 505:—aor. 2 ἦγαγον Hom. and Att.:—also aor. 1 ἦξα Hes. Op. 432, 438, Batr. 115, 119; but aor. 1 is very rare in Att., ἄξαι Antipho 134. 42, προσ-ἦξαν Thuc. 2. 97; (in other places it has been corrected, partly from Mss., partly from the context, v. sub ἀπαίσσω, προεξάισσω, συννάσσω, cf. L. Dind. Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 20, Veitch Gk. Verbs s. v.):—pf. ἦχα Polyb. 3. 111, 3, (προ-) Dem. 346. 24., 772. 5, (συν-) Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 8; later ἀγήσχα, Joseph., etc., which is allowed by the Atticists only in compds., εἰσαγησχότας Philipp. ap. Dem. 238. 28; καταγήσχεν (v. sub κατάγω); συναγήσχα Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 10; a form ἀγήγοχα twice in Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 2. p. 1013, συν-αγάγοχα Inscr. Ther. in C. I. 2448. III. 12, δι-αγεώχεα Ib. (add.) 4897 d: plqpf. ἀγηόχει Polyb. 30. 4, 17, cf. C. I. (add.) 4897 d:—Med., fut. ἄξομαι Hom., Hdt., Trag.: aor. 2 ἦγαγόμεν Hom., etc.: also aor. 1 unaugm. ἄξάμην (ἐσ-) Hdt. 5. 34, cf. 1. 190., 8. 20, 1, never in Att.:—Pass., fut. ἀχθήσομαι Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 A, (προσ-) Thuc. 4. 87, etc., but also ἄξομαι in pass. sense, Aesch. Ag. 1632, Plat. Rep. 458 D, (προσ-) Thuc. 4. 115, etc.: aor. 1 ἦχθη Xen. An. 6. 3, 10, Ion. ἀχθην Hdt. 6. 30, 1: pf. ἦγμα Id. 2. 158, 2, Dem. 170. 19: plqpf. ἦγμένοι ἦσαν Thuc. 6. 100: also, in med. sense, v. infr. B. 2:

—Verb. Adj. ἀκτέον, q. v. (From √AG come also ἀγινέω, ἀγός, ἀκτωρ, ἠγέομαι, ἠγεμών, etc.; also ἄγρα, ἀγρεύω, etc.; ἀγών (v. signif. IV. 2); ὄγμος, and perh. the Adv. ἄγαν: cf. Skt. *ag*, *agāmi* (*ago*), *ajas* (*ἄκτωρ*); *ajmas* (*ὄγμος*), *ajis* (*ἀγών*); Zd. *az* (*ago*), *azra* (*ἄγρα*)).

I. to lead, carry, convey, bring, mostly with living creatures as the object, φέρω being used of things, δῶκε δ' ἄγειν ἐτάροισι . . . γυναιῖκα, καὶ τρίποδα . . . φέρειν Il. 23. 512; βοῦν δ' ἀγέτην κεράων by the horns, Od. 3. 439; ἄγ. εἰς or πρὸς τόπον, but poet. also c. acc. loci, νόστοι δ' ἐκ παλέμων ἀπόνους (sc. ἀνδρας) . . . ἦγον οἴκουσ Aesch. Pers. 862; "Αἶδας . . . ἄγει Ἀχέροντος ἀκτάν Soph. Ant. 811; ἄγ. τινά τινι to lead one to another, Od. 14. 386; ἵππους ὑφ' ἄρματ' ἄγ. 3. 476, Aesch. P. V. 465: from the common phrases ἄγειν στρατεύμα, στρατόν, etc., comes the use of ἄγειν intr. of the soldiers themselves, ταύτη . . . ἄξει ὁ λόχος Xen. An. 4. 8, 12, cf. Hell. 4. 2, 19, and perh. Thuc. 5. 54: more generally, ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον ἀγαγόντων ἐκατέρων tending to the extreme, Plat. Legg. 701 E: ἄγωμεν let us go, often in N. T.; cf. ἀκτέον. b. part. ἄγων is used in gen. sense, taking, στήσε δ' ἄγων Il. 2. 558, cf. Od. 1. 130; where we should use two Verbs, took and placed; and v. ἔχω A. 1. 6, φέρω A. X. 2.

2. to take with one, ἐταίρους Od. 10. 405; τι Il. 15. 531. 3. to carry off as captives or booty, Il. 1. 367., 9. 594, Aesch. Th. 340, etc.; ἄχθη ἀγόμενος παρὰ βασιλέα had been seized and taken to . . . , Hdt. 6. 30; ἀγόμενος, i. e. δούλος, Archil. 155, cf. Eur. Tro. 140, Plat. Legg. 914 E; so, Δίκην ἄγειν to lead Justice forcibly away, Hes. Op. 218:—of a fowler, φύλλον ὀρνίθων ἀμφιβαλὼν ἄγει Soph. Ant. 343:—mostly in phrase ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν to sweep a country of all its plunder (where strictly φέρειν refers to things, ἄγειν to men and cattle), first in Il. 5. 484 οἶον κ' ἦε φέροισεν Ἀχαιοὶ ἢ κεν ἄγοισεν, cf. 23. 512 sq.; then often in Hdt. and Att. Prose; more rarely reversed, φέρουσί τε καὶ ἄγουσι Hdt. 1. 88, 1; ἔφερε καὶ ἦγε πάντας Id. 3. 39, 4; also c. acc. loci, φέρων καὶ ἄγων τὴν Βιθυνίδα Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 2; just like Lat. *agere et ferre*, Liv. 22. 3, etc.:—but φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν sometimes means simply to bear and carry, bring together, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 279 C; τὴν ποίησιν φέρειν τε καὶ ἄγειν i. e. bring it into the state, Id. Legg. 817 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 2; like *portari atque agi* in Caes. B. C. 2. 25: in Pass., ἀγόμεθα, φερόμεθα Eur. Tro. 1310, cf. Ar. Nuh. 241:—Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 5, has also ἄγειν καὶ καίειν; cf. φέρω A. VI. 2.

4. ἄγειν εἰς δίκην or δικαστήριον, ἄγ. ἐπὶ τοὺς δικαστάς to carry one before a court of justice, Lat. *rapere in jus*, often in Att. Prose; so, πρὸς τὴν δίκην ἄγ. Eur. Fr. 1036; also simply ἄγειν, Plat. Legg. 914 E, Gorg. 527 A, etc.: esp. in the phrase ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἄγ. Xen. An. 1. 6, 10, etc.: so, φόνου ἀγεσθαι to be accused of murder, Plut. 2. 309 E.

5. to fetch, ἄξεθ' ὑῶν τὸν ἀριστον Od. 14. 414: hence also of things, to bring to, or in, impart, οἶνον νῆες ἄγουσι Il. 9. 72, etc.; cf. Hdt. 1. 70; ἵνα αἱ σὺν φόρτον ἄγοιμι (i. e. σὺν οἷ) Od. 14. 296.

6. to draw on, bring on, πῆμα τὸδ' ἦγαγον Οὐρανίωνες Il. 24. 547; Ἰλίῳ φθοράν Aesch. Ag. 406; τερμίαν ἀμέραν Soph. Ant. 1330; ὕπνον Id. Ph. 638; χαράν Eur. Fr. 174; δάκρυ Id. Alc. 1081.

7. to bear up, φελλοὶ δ' ὡς, ἄγουσι δίκτυον Aesch. Cho. 506. II. to lead towards a point, lead on, τὸν δ' ἄγε μοῖρα κακῆ θανάτοιο τέλοσδε Il. 13. 602, and absol., 2. 834; οἱ μ' ἀτιμίας ἄγεις Soph. El. 1035; also, c. inf., ἄγει θανεῖν leads to death, Eur. Hec. 43:—c. acc. cogn., ἄγομαι τὰν πυμάταν ὁδόν (but the metre requires ἔρχομαι) Soph. Ant. 877; τὸ στρατεύμα ἦγε τὴν ἐπὶ Μέγαρα (sc. ὁδόν) Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 13; also, ὁδὸς ἄγει the road leads, εἰς or ἐπὶ τόπον, Soph. O. T. 734, Plat. and Xen.

2. metaph. to lead, as a general, Il. 10. 79; ὡς ἄγε νεῖκος Ἀθήνη Il. 721; ἄγ. στρατιάν, ναῦς, etc., Thuc. 7. 12., 8. 59, etc.: to guide, as the gods, etc., Pind., Hdt., etc.; διὰ πόνων ἄγειν τινά Eur. I. T. 988; ἄγ. τὴν πολιτείαν to conduct the government, Thuc. 1. 127; ὦδε τὴν σοφίαν ἄγουσι thus they treat philosophy, Plat. Theaet. 172 B; τὴν αὐτὴν αἵρεσιν ἄγ. τινί to hold the same views as . . . , Polyb. 27. 13, 14:—Pass. to be led, guided, λογισμῷ Plat. Rep. 431 C.

3. to bring up, train, educate, ὀρθῶς, καλῶς or κακῶς ἀχθῆναι Plat. Legg. 782 D, etc. III. to draw out in length, τεῖχος ἄγειν to draw a line of wall, Thuc. 6. 99; so, μέλαθρον εἰς ὀρόφους ἄγ. Anth. P. 9. 649; ὄγμον ἄγειν Theocr. 10. 2, cf. Thuc. 6. 100:—ἄγ. γραμμὰς to draw lines, Arist. Top. 1. 1, 6, cf. An. Pr. 1. 24, 2, etc.:—Pass., ἦκται ἢ διῶρυξ Hdt. 2. 158; κόλπου ἀγομένου τῆς γῆς i. e. the land running round into a bay, 4. 99; cf. ἐλαίνω III. 2.

IV. to keep in memory, καί μευ κλέος ἦγον Ἀχαιοὶ Od. 5. 311. 2. like *agere*, to hold, celebrate, εορτήν, τὰ Ὀλύμπια, etc., Hdt. 1. 147, 183; though this is more freq. in Att. (for Hdt. mostly uses ἀνάγειν), ἄγ. θυσίαν Isocr. 356 C, etc.; κρουργὸν ἦμαρ εὐθύμως ἄγειν Aesch. Ag. 1592; but in Il. 1. 99, Hes. Sc. 480, ἄγ. ἐκατόμβην is literal, to convey the hecatomb.

3. also to hold, keep, observe, ὀρθὰν ἄγεις ἐφημοσύναν Pind. P. 6. 20; σπονδὰς ἄγ. πρὸς τινὰς Thuc. 6. 7; εἰρήνην Plat. Rep. 465 B, etc.: often c. acc., as a periphrasis for a neut. Verb (cf. ἔχω A. I. 8), νεῖκος ἄγειν = νεικεῖν, Pind. P. 9. 54, cf. ἀρετὴν ἄγ. Id. 1. 7. 31; σχολὴν ἄγειν = σχολάζειν, Eur. Med. 1238, Plat. Rep. 376 D; ἡσυχίαν ἄγ. = ἡσυχάζειν Xen. An. 3. 1, 14; ἄγ. ἀπαστίαν Ar. Nub. 621; so, γέλωτ' ἄγειν to keep laughing, Soph. Aj. 382; ἄγ. κτύπον Eur. Or. 182.

4. to keep, maintain, ἐλευθέραν ἦγε τὴν Ἑλλάδα Dem. 120. 17. 5. of Time, to pass, ἀπήμαντον ἄγων βίοντον Pind. O. 8. 115; πῶσας ἡμέρας δοκεῖς μ' ἄγειν; Soph. El. 266; ὁ βίος οὐμὸς ἐσπέραν ἄγει Alexis Τιτθ. 3; δέκατον ἔτος ἄγ., etc., *decimum annum agere*, Galen.

V. like ἠγέομαι. Lat. *ducere*, to hold, account, reckon, ἐν τιμῇ ἄγειν or ἀγεσθαι, ἐν οὐδεμῇ μοίρῃ ἄγ., περὶ πλείστου ἄγειν Hdt. 1. 134., 2. 172., 9. 7. 1, etc.; θεοὺς ἄγειν to believe in, Aesch. Supp. 924; δι' αἰδοῦς, διὰ τιμῆς ἄγ. τινά, etc., Eus. H. E. 7. 24, 4, Luc. Prom. 4, etc.; τὰμ' ὀλωλόθ' εὐρίσκων ἄγω Aesch. Snpp. 918; τὸ πρᾶγμ' ἄγειν . . . ὡς παρ' οὐδέν Soph. Ant. 34; τὴν Ἀφροδίτην πρόσθ' ἄγειν τοῦ Βακχίου Eur. Bacch. 225; τιμώτερον

ἀγ. τινα Thuc. 8. 18:—also with Adverbs, δυσφόρως ἀγ. to think insufferable, Soph. O. T. 784; so, ἐντίμως ἀγειν Plat. Rep. 528 C, etc.:—Pass., ἡγόμην δ' ἀνήρ ἀσπῶν μέγιστος Soph. O. T. 775, cf. Lob. Phryn. 418.

VI. to weigh so much, ἀγειν μῶν, τριακοσίουσ δαρεικούσ, etc., to weigh a mina, 300 darics, etc., Dem. 617. 21., 741. 7, cf. Philippid. Ἀργ. Ἀφ. 7, etc.; ἀγειν πλέον Arist. Probl. 23. 3, 2: where the acc. is the weight which the thing weighs or draws down: also, ἀγ. σταθμόν Plut. 2. 96 C; cf. ἔλκω A. II. 9, and v. sub ἀντίρροπος. VII. on ἀγε, ἀγετε, v. s. vocc.

B. Med. ἀγομαι, to carry away for oneself, take to oneself, χρυσόν τε καὶ ἀργυρον οἰκαδ' ἀγεσθαι Od. 10. 35: to take with one, 6. 58; often in Att. 2. ἀγεσθαι γυναῖκα, Lat. uxorem ducere, to take to oneself a wife, Od. 14. 211, Hes.; in full, ἀγ. γυναῖκα ἐς τὰ οἰκία Hdt. 1. 59, etc.; and simply ἀγεσθαι, to marry, Il. 2. 659, Hdt. 2. 47, 1, etc., and in Att., cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 808; pf. pass. ἤγαμαι is used in this med. sense, Joseph. A. J. 14. 12, 1, cf. προάγω 1. 6; (Aesch. Pr. 560 has the Act. ἀγειν in same sense): also of the father, to bring home a wife for his son, Od. 4. 10, Valck. Hdt. 1. 34; of the brother who brings a wife to his brother, Od. 15. 238; and of the friends of the bridegroom and bride, Od. 6. 28, Hes. Sc. 274. 3. δῶρον ἀγεσθαι to take to oneself a gift, Valck. Theocr. 1. 11; διὰ στόμα ἀγεσθαι μῦθον to let pass through the mouth, i. e. to utter, Il. 14. 91; ἀγεσθαί τι ἐς χεῖρας to take a thing into one's hands, and so to take upon oneself, undertake, Hdt. 1. 126., 4. 79.

ἀγώ [ᾶ], crasis for ἃ ἐγώ, Soph. El. 259. ἀγωγαῖος, ον, (ἀγωγή) fit for leading by, of a dog's collar or leash, Anth. P. 6. 35. ἀγωγεῖον, τό, a pander's house, Poll. 9. 48.

ἀγωγεύς, ἑως, ὁ, one that draws or drags, Hdt. 2. 175, 3. 2. an accuser (v. ἀγω 1. 4), Suid. II. = ῥυτήρ, a leading-rein, leash, Soph. Fr. 801, Strattis χρυσ. 2, Xen. Eq. 6. 5.

ἀγωγή, ἡ, (ἀγω) a carrying away, Hdt. 6. 85, etc.; freight, carriage, πρὸς τὰς ἀγωγὰς . . χρῆσθαι ὑποζυγίοις Plat. Rep. 370 E, cf. C. I. 1838. 1. b. intr., τὴν ἀγ. διὰ τάχους ἐποιεῖτο pursued his voyage, Thuc. 4. 29; movement, τοῦ ποδός Plat. Rep. 400 C, cf. 604 B; ἀγ. ἐπὶ τι tendency towards . ., Hipp. Epid. 1. 938. 2. a bringing to or in, ὑμῶν ἢ ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἀγ. your bringing us before the council, Thuc. 5. 85.

3. a carrying off, abduction, Aesch. Ag. 1263, Soph. O. C. 662. 4. ὕδατος ἀγωγαῖ αqueducts, C. I. 2338. 52. II. a leading towards a point, conducting, guiding, ἵππου Xen. Eq. 6. 4; ἡ τοῦ νόμου, τοῦ λογισμοῦ ἀγ. guidance by . ., Plat. Legg. 645 A, cf. Polit. 274 A:—intr. the course, tenour, tendency of a thing. 2. the leading of an army, Plat. Legg. 746 D; ἐν ταῖς ἀγ. on marches, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 25; the guiding of a state or public business, Polyb. 3. 8, 5. 3. a leading, conducting, directing, training, παιδεία μὲν ἐστ' ἡ παιδῶν ὀλκή τε καὶ ἀγ. πρὸς τὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου λόγον ὀρθὸν εἰρημένον Plat. Legg. 659 D, cf. 819 A; ἀγ. ὀρθῆς τυχεῖν πρὸς ἀρετὴν Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 8; διὰ τὸ ἦθος καὶ τὴν ἀγ. Id. Pol. 4. 5, 3; esp. of the public education of the Spartan youth, Λακωνικὴ ἀγ. Polyb. 1. 32, 1; Ἀγησίλαος ἤχθη τὴν λεγομένην ἀγωγὴν ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι Plut. Agcs. 1; cf. Müller Dor. 4. 5, 1:—also of plants, culture, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 2; of diseases, treatment, Galen.

4. generally, a method, way, treatment of a subject, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 10: style, Dion. H. de Isocr. 20, al.; ἡ ἀγ. τῶν διαλέκτων Strabo 648. 5. a school or sect of philosophers, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 145. III. a mode or system of music, Plut. 2. 1141 C. ἀγώγιμος, ον, easy to be led, capable of being carried, τρισῶν ἀμαξῶν . . ἀγ. βάρος enough to load three wains, Eur. Cycl. 385; τὰ ἀγώγιμα things portable, wares, Plat. Prot. 313 C, Xen. An. 5. 1, 16, etc.; ἄλλο δὲ μηδὲν ἀγώγιμον ἀγεσθαι ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ Dem. 929. 17. II. of persons, to be outlawed, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 11: to be delivered into bondage, Dem. 624. 12, Plut. Sol. 13:—so of things, liable to seizure, Dion. H. 5. 69. 2. easily led, complaisant, Plut. Alc. 6.

ἀγώγιον, τό, in Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 54, the load of a wagon or carriage. ἀγωγός, ὄν, (ἀγω) leading, guiding, and as Subst. a guide, Hdt. 3. 26; ἀγωγαῖ an escort, Thuc. 2. 12; ἀγ. ὕδατος an aqueduct, Hdt. 7. 12, C. I. 1040, 1. 17: c. gen., δύναμις ἀνθρώπων ἀγωγός power of leading, Plut. Lyc. 5. II. leading towards a point, πρὸς or ἐπὶ τι Plat. Rep. 525 A; εἰς . . Plut. Pericl. 1. III. drawing, attracting, τινός, of the magnet, Diosc. 5. 148. 2. drawing forth, eliciting, χοαὶ νεκρῶν ἀγωγαῖ Eur. Hec. 536; δακρύων ἀγ. Id. Tro. 1131. 3. absol. attractive, Plut. Crass. 7; τὸ ἀγωγόν attractiveness, Id. 2. 25 B.

ἀγών [ᾶ], crasis for ὁ ἀγών. ἀγών [ᾶ], ὄνος, ὁ, Aeol. also ἀγωνος, ον, ὁ, Alcae. 120: (ἀγω). A gathering, assembly, like ἀγαρά; ἴσανεν εὐρὺν ἀγῶνα Il. 23. 258; λῦτο δ' ἀγών 24. 1, cf. Od. 8. 200; ἐν ἀγῶνι νεῶν Il. 16. 239, cf. Eust. 1335. 57: esp. an assembly met to see games, often in Il. 23; Ὑπερβορέων ἀγών Pind. P. 10. 47; κοιναὺς ἀγῶνας θέντες Aesch. Ag. 845, cf. Ar. Fr. 572. 2. a place of contest, the arena, βήτην ἐς μέσσον ἀγῶνα Il. 23. 685, cf. 531, Od. 8. 260, Hes. Sc. 312, Pind. P. 9. 202, cf. esp. Thuc. 5. 50: proverb., ἔξω ἀγῶνος out of the lists or course, i. e. beside the mark, Pind. P. 1. 84, Luc. Gymn. 21; cf. ἐξαγώνιος, δρόμος II. 2.

II. an assembly of the Greeks at their great national games, ὁ ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ ἀγών Hdt. 6. 127; Ὀλυμπίας ἃ Pind. O. 1. 11; ὁ Ὀλυμπικός ἀγών Ar. Pl. 583; Ἑλλάδος . . ἀγῶνος Soph. El. 682, cf. 699:—hence the contest for a prize at the games, ἀγών ἵππικός, γυμνικός Hdt. 2. 91, Plat. Legg. 658 A, al.; μουσικός Ar. Pl. 1163, Thuc. 3. 104; οἱ ἀγ. οἱ ἐπὶ λαμπάδι Arist. Fr. 385; ἀγών τῶν ἀνδρῶν a contest in which the chorus was composed of men, opp. to τῶν παίδων, Dem. 520. 27:—ἀγ. στεφανηφόρος or στεφανίτης σ contest where the prize is a crown, Hdt. 5. 102, Arist. Rhct. 1. 2, 13; ἀγ. χάλκεος, where it is a shield of brass, Pind. N. 10. 41, ubi v. Dissen:—hence many phrases,

ἀγῶνα ἀγειν, καθιατάσαι, τιθέναι, προτιθέναι, ποιεῖν, etc., to hold or propose a contest; ἀγῶνα προαγορεύειν τινί, εἰς ἀγῶνα προκαλεῖσθαι τινα, etc.; ἀγῶνα οἱ ἐν ἀγῶνι νικᾶν, to win one or at one, etc.; ἀγῶν πρὸς τινα Dem. 247. 10; εἰς ἀγ. λόγων ἀφικέσθαι τινί Plat. Prot. 335 A.—V. Interprt. ad Ar. Pl. 1163. III. generally, any struggle, trial or danger, πολλοὺς ἀγῶνας ἐξίων, of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 159; ἀγ. ξιφηφόρος Aesch. Cho. 584; εἰς ἀγῶνα τῷδε συμπεσὼν μάχης Soph. Tr. 20, etc.; ἀγῶν προκέεται, c. inf., it is hard or dangerous to . ., Hdt. 7. 11; ἀγῶν ἀπορος Lys. 108. 25; μέγιστος Eur. Med. 235; ὄπλων ἔκειτ' ἀγῶν περί Soph. Aj. 936; and without περί, ἀγῶν τῶν Ἀχιλλεῖων ὄπλων Ib. 1240:—so also, ἀγῶν περί τῆς ψυχῆς, περί μεγίστων, etc., a struggle for life and death, for one's highest interests, Eur. Or. 847, Phoen. 1330; πολλοὺς ἀγῶνας δραμέονται περί σφῶν αὐτῶν Hdt. 8. 102; λόγων γὰρ οὐ . . ἀγῶν, ἀλλὰ σῆς ψυχῆς περί Soph. El. 1492; v. sub δρόμος. 2. a battle, action, Thuc. 2. 89, etc. 3. an action at law, trial, Antipho 143. 44, etc., cf. Aesch. Eum. 677, 744; εἰς ἀγῶνας καθιστάσαι ἀνθρώπους Plat. Apol. 24 C, Rep. 494 E; περί ψυχῆς εἰς ἀγῶνα καταστήσαι τινα Xen. Lac. 8, 4. 4. metaph., οὐ λόγων ἔθ' ἀγῶν, now is not the time for speaking, etc., Eur. Phoen. 588; οὐχ ἔδρας ἀγ. 'tis no time for sitting still, Id. Or. 1291, cf. Thuc. 3. 44; ἀγῶν πρόφασιν οὐ δέχεται the crisis admits no dallying, Ar. Fr. 318, cf. Plat. Crat. 421 D, Legg. 751 D; ποιεῖν ἢ παθεῖν πρόκειται ἀγῶν the issue proposed is to do or die, Hdt. 7. 11, cf. 209; μέγας ὁ ἀγῶν . . τὸ χρηστὸν ἢ κακὸν γενέσθαι the issue is great . ., Plat. Rep. 608 B; cf. ἀκμη-ἀγωνάλεις, οἱ, the Lat. Agonales, Dion. H. 2. 70.

ἀγων-ἀρχης, ον, ὁ, judge of a contest, Soph. Aj. 572; cf. ἀγωνοθέτης. ἀγωνία, ἡ, a contest, struggle for victory, ἀγῶν διὰ πάσης ἀγωνίης ἔχων Hdt. 2. 91; πολεμίων ἀγ. Eur. Hec. 314, cf. Tro. 1003; v. sub ἀνδροκμῆς; esp. in the games, Pind. O. 2. 94, P. 5. 150; also in Prose, ἐν δημοτικῇ ἀγ. Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 15; ἅπασαν ἀγ. ἐντεῖναι Dem. 1398. 20, etc. 2. gymnastic exercise, wrestling, and the like, Hipp. Art. 787, Plat. Meno 94 B, Legg. 765 C, etc.: generally, exercise, Id. Gorg. 456 D sq., Rep. 618 B. 3. of the mind, agony, anguish, ἐν φόβῳ καὶ πολλῇ ἀγωνίᾳ Dem. 236. 19, cf. Menand. Incert. 5, Arist. Probl. 2. 26, 2; ἐν τοῖς τῆς ψυχῆς φόβοις, ἐλπῖσιν, ἀγωνία Id. de Spir. 4, 6.

ἀγωνιάτης [ᾶτ], ον, ὁ, a nervous person, Diog. L. 2. 131, Suid. ἀγωνιάω, inf. -ιᾶν Plat. Prot. 333 E, part. -ιῶν Id. Charm. 162 C, Isocr., (indic. first in Luc.): impf. ἠγωνίασεν Polyb., etc.: fut. ἀσω [ᾶ] Porph. Abst. 1. 54: aor. ἠγωνίασα Timocl. Marath. 1, Diod.: pf. ἠγωνίακα (ὑπερ-) Dem. 1410. 5. Like ἀγωνίζομαι, to contend eagerly, struggle, Dem. 534. 11; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Isocr. 59 B. II. to be distressed or anxious, be in an agony, τετραχύνθαι τε καὶ ἀγ. Plat. Prot. 333 E; ἀγωνιῶντα καὶ τεθορυβημένον Id. Lysis 210 E, cf. Arist. Probl. 2. 26, 2; περί τινος Id. Rhet. 1. 9, 21; c. acc., Polyb. 1. 20, 6, al.; ἐπὶ τινί Plut. Caes. 46; ἀγ. μή . ., Polyb. 3. 9, 2, etc.

ἀγωνίζομαι, fut. ἰοῦμαι Eur. Heracl. 992, Thuc., etc., (in pass. sense, v. infr. B); -ίσομαι only in late writers, as Joseph.; -ισθήσομαι Aristid., 1. 504: aor. ἠγωνίασάμην Eur., etc.: pf. ἠγωνίασμαι (in act. sense) Eur. Ion 939, Ar. Vesp. 993, Isocr., (in pass., v. infr. B): aor. ἠγωνίασθην in pass. sense, infr. B: an act. form ἀγωνίασας in C. I. 1108 (bis):—(ἀγῶν).

A. as Dep., to contend for a prize, esp. in the public games, Hdt. 2. 160, al.; πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 579 C, al.; τινί Id. Ion 530 A; περί τινος about a thing, Hdt. 8. 26, Thuc. 6. 16; Ὀλυμπίασιν Plat. Hipp. Mi. 364 A; περί πρωτείων Dem. 247. 5; περί τῆς ἐλευθερίας Id. 287. 17: often c. acc. cogn., ἀγ. στάδιον Hdt. 5. 22; τῶν ἀγῶνων, οὓς περί τῆς ψυχῆς ἠγωνίασθε Dem. 314. 15; ἀγῶνα . . τόνδ' ἠγωνίασθου didst provoke this contest, Eur. Supp. 427, cf. Ion 939, Heracl. 795. 2. to fight, Hdt. 1. 76, 82, al., Thuc. 8. 27, al.; περί τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγ. Id. 6. 16; πρὸς τινα Id. 1. 36; c. acc. cogn., ἦν [μάχην] . . ἀγωνίασθε Eur. Supp. 636. 3. to contend for the prize on the stage, both of the poet, Hdt. 5. 67, Ar. Ach. 140, 419, Arist. Poët. 7, 11; and of the actor, Dem. 418. 5: generally to contend for victory, καλῶς . . ἠγωνίασαι Plat. Symp. 194 A, cf. Menex. 235 D. 4. to argue sophistically, like ἐρίζω, opp. to διαλέγομαι, Plat. Theaet. 167 E, cf. Rep. 454 A, Phileb. 17 A: but, 5. generally of public speaking, Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 4; ἀγ. πρὸς ἀπόδειξιν Arist. Fr. 1. 23. II. to contend or struggle against, as law-term, Antipho 130. 7; c. acc. cogn., ἀγ. δίκην, γραφήν to fight a cause to the last, Lys. 98. 14, Dem. 653, 26: hence also, ἀγ. ψευδομαρτυριῶν (sc. γραφήν) Dem. 741. 20; ἀγ. ἀγῶνα Andoc. 4. 1, Lys. 111. 36: also, ἀγ. φόνον to fight against a charge of murder, Eur. Andr. 336; ἀγ. τῷ πράγματι to grapple with the matter, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 369 C, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 5. III. generally, to struggle, to exert oneself, c. inf., Thuc. 4. 87; εἶ ἀγ. Lys. 160. 6; c. acc. cogn., ἃ μὲν ἠγωνίασω Dem. 420. 4; κἂν ἀμείνω ἀγωνίασμαι Id. 536. 5.

B. as Pass., to be won by a hard contest, to be brought to issue, mostly in pf., πολλοὶ ἀγῶνες ἀγωνίασται (Ion.) Hdt. 9. 26; τὰ ἠγωνίασμένα the contested points, points at issue, Eur. Supp. 465, Dem. 745. 21;—rarely in pres., ὁ ἀγωνιζόμενος νόμος the law now under debate, Dem. 709. 7; or aor., δεινὸς . . κίνδυνος ὑπὲρ τῆς . . ἐλευθερίας ἠγωνίασθη Lys. 194. 5; ἠγωνίασθη λαμπρῶς (impers.) Plut. Sert. 21;—fut. med. in pass. sense, ἀγωνιέται καὶ κριθήσεται τὸ πρᾶγμα it shall be brought to issue and determined, Dem. 516. 18.

ἀγώνιος, ον, (ἀγῶν) of or belonging to the contest, ἀεθλος ἀγ. its prize, Pind. I. 5 (4). 9; εὐχος Id. O. 10 (11). 75; ποῦς Simon. 29:—epith. of Hermes, as president of games, Pind. I. 1. 85; also of Zeus as decider of the contest, Soph. Tr. 26; of Hermes, Inscr. Lac. in C. I. 1421;—the ἀγῶνιοι θεοί, in Aesch. Ag. 513, Supp. 189, 242, 332, 355, are held by some to be all the 12 greater gods as Protectors in danger; by others the gods who presided over the great games (Zeus, Poseidon, Apollo,

and Hermes), or, acc. to Eust., those worshipped on a common altar (κοινοβωμία), as in an ἀγών or assembly; cf. Plat. Legg. 783 A. 2. ἀγωνίῳ σχολᾷ in Soph. Aj. 195, is prob. an oxymoron (as the Schol. takes it), quasi σχολῆ ἀσχόλῳ, a rest full of conflict and anxiety, anxious idleness.

ἀ-γώνιος, *ov*, without angle, ἀγ. σχῆμα ὁ κύκλος Arist. Metaph. 4. 14, 1, cf. Theophr. H. P. 3. 42, 2.

ἀγώνισις, ἡ, (ἀγωνίζομαι) a contending for a prize, Thuc. 5. 50.

ἀγώνισμα, τό, a contest, conflict, in pl. deeds done in battle, brave deeds, Hdt. 8. 76; feats of horsemanship, Xen. Hipparch. 3, 5; ἀγ. κατὰ τὰ ἄλλα C. I. 2741; ἀγωνίσματα ποιεῖν to enter into competition, of dramatic poets, Arist. Poët. 9, 11. 2. in sing., ἀγ. τινός a feat for him to be proud of, a feather in his cap, Thuc. 8. 12, cf. 17., 7. 56, 59, 86; ξυνέσεως ἀγ. a fine stroke of wit, Id. 3. 82; ἀρᾶς ἀγ. the issue of the curse, Eur. Phoen. 1355. II. ἀγ. ποιεῖσθαι τι to make it an object to strive for, Hdt. 1. 140, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1355; οὐ μικρὸν τὸ ἀγώνισμα προστάττει Luc. Imag. 12. III. that with which one contends, a prize-essay, declamation, ἀγ. ἐς τὸ παραχρῆμα Thuc. 1. 22. IV. the ground or plea on which a cause is founded, Antipho 133. 34, Lys. 137. 8.

ἀγωνισμός, ὁ, rivalry, Thuc. 7. 70.

ἀγωνιστέον, verb. Adj. one must contend, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9, Dem. 129. 6.

ἀγωνιστήριος, α, *ov*, also *os*, *ov* (Poll. 4. 89), = ἀγωνιστικός, but sensu dubio in Anaxipp. Κιβ. 1. II. ἀγωνιστήριον, τό, a place of assembly, Aristid. 1. 108.

ἀγωνιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a combatant, rival, esp. at the games, Hdt. 2. 160., 5. 22, Isocr. 17 C, etc.:—as Adj., ἀγ. ἵπποι race-horses, Plut. Them. 25. 2. a pleader; party-speaker, debater, opponent, Plat. Phaedr. 269 D, Theaet. 164 C, cf. Thuc. 3. 37. 3. an actor, Arist. Probl. 19. 15; θεωροῖς εἴτ' ἀγωνισταῖς Achae. ap. Ath. 417 F; ἀγ. τραγικῶν παθῶν Timae. 119. II. a master in any art or science, Isocr. Antid. 201, 204; ἄκρος ἀγ. [τῆς γεωμετρίας] Dem. 1414. 20. III. c. gen. one who struggles for a thing, ἀγ. τῆς ἀρετῆς, τῆς ἀληθείας, a champion of virtue, of truth, Aeschin. 79. 31, Plut. 2. 16 C.

ἀγωνιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for contest, esp. in the games, δύναμις ἀγ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 6; ἀγ. σώματος ἀρετή Ib. 14; ἡ ἀγωνιστική the art of combat or contest, Plat. Soph. 225 A, sq.; so, τὸ ἀγωνιστικόν Ib. 219 C, D. 2. fit for contest in speaking, ἀγ. λέξις style of debate, Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 1; ἀγ. λόγοι contentions, much like ἐριστικοί, Id. Soph. Elench. 2, fin., al.; ἀγ. διατριβαί Id. Top. 8. 11, 2. 3. able to win, masterly, bold, striking, ἀγ. προρρήματα Hipp. Art. 825; ἀγ. τι ἔχουσα having in it something glorious, Ib. 832. II. of persons, contentious, eager for applause, Plat. Meno 75 C. III. Adv. —κῶς, contentiously, Arist. Top. 8. 14, fin.; ἀγ. ἔχειν to be disposed to fight, Plut. Sulla 16. 2. in masterly style, Arist. Probl. 19. 15: boldly, decisively, in late Medic.

ἀγωνίστρια, ἡ, fem. of ἀγωνιστής, Eus. H. E. 5. 1.

ἀγωνο-δίκης, *ov*, ὁ, a judge of the contest, Hesych.

ἀγωνοθεσία, ἡ, the office of ἀγωνοθέτης, direction or exhibition of games, Plut. Ages. 21, C. I. 2785 al., Poll. 3. 140.

ἀγωνοθετέω, f. ἤσω, (ἀγωνοθέτης) to direct the games, exhibit them, Thuc. 3. 38, oft. in Inscrit.; ἀγ. Πύθια, Ὀλύμπια Anth. P. 12. 255; μίμοις ἀγ. Plut. 2. 621 C. 2. c. acc., ἀγ. τινάς to embroil them, Polyb. 9. 34, 3; ἀγ. στάσιν, πόλεμον, etc., to stir up war, etc., Plut. Cato Mi. 45, Joseph. A. J. 17. 3, 1. II. generally, to act as judge, decide, Dem. 119. 13, cf. Plat. Symp. 184 A.

ἀγωνο-θετήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Inscr. metr. in C. I. 5727.

ἀγωνο-θέτης, *ov*, ὁ, (τίθημι) judge of the contests, president or director of the games, or (later) an exhibitor of games, Hdt. 6. 127, 3, Andoc. 32. 31, Decret. ap. Dem. 253, fin., oft. in Inscrit. 2. generally, a judge, Xen. An. 3. 1, 21, Aeschin. 79. 30.

ἀγωνοθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the direction of the games, χρήματα C. I. 1378, cf. 2742:—of a person, Ib. 6824.

ἀγωνοθέτης, *idos*, fem. of ἀγωνοθέτης, C. I. 1444, 3415, al.

ἀγωνο-θήκη, ἡ, = ἀγωνοθεσία, Soph. Fr. 802, as restored by W. Dind. The form is irreg., as Poll. 3. 141 remarks, but introduced metri grat.; cf. νομοθήκη.

ἀγωνολογία, ἡ, (λέγω) laborious discussion, Galen.

ἀ-γωνος, *ov*, like ἀγώνιος, without angle, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 2.

ἀγωνος, ὁ, Aeol. for ἀγών, q. v.

ἀδαγμός, ὁ, v. sub ὑδαγμός, Hesych. has ἀδακτῶ = κνήθομαι.

ἀδαδος, *ov*, (δαῖς, δᾶς) without resin, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 5.

ἀδαδούχητος, *ov*, (δαδουχέω) not lighted by torches; of marriage, clandestine, Apion ap. Eust.

ἀδάημονία, ἡ, ignorance, unskilfulness in doing, c. inf. Od. 24. 244, where Buttm. (Lexil. s. v. ἀδῆσαι 13) prefers the v. l. ἀδαημοσύνη.

ἀ-δαήμων, *ov*, unknowing, ignorant, c. gen., μάχης ἀδαήμονι φωτί II. 5. 634; κακῶν ἀδαήμονες, ignari malorum (Aen. 1. 198), Od. 12. 208: absol., Pseudo-Phocyl. 81.—Ep. word, used by Hdt. 8. 65 ἀδ. τῶν ἱρῶν τῶν ἐν Ἐλευσίνι.

ἀδαής, ἑς, (*δάω, δαῖναι) = foreg., c. gen. pers., Hdt. 9. 46; c. gen. rei, τῆς θυσίης, τῶν χρησῶν Id. 2. 49., 5. 90; ὑπὸ δόνας ἀδαής Soph. Ph. 827 (lyr.): also c. inf., unknowing how to . . . ἀδαής δ' ἔχειν μυρίον ἄλγος (sc. κῆρ) Ib. 1167 (lyr.): absol., Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43; οὐκ ἀδ. Anth. Plan. 84:—Adv. ἀδαησί, Suid., Zonar. II. dark, Parmen. 122.

ἀδάητος, *ov*, (δαῖναι) unknown, Hes. Th. 655, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 67.

ἀ-δαίδατος, *ov*, unembroidered, plain, Orph. Arg. 405.

ἀδαίετος, *ov*, (δαίω) undivided, Ap. Rh. 3. 1033.

ἀ-δαίικτος, *ov*, undestroyed, Q. Sm. 1, 196., 11. 165.

ἀδαίιος, *ov*, Dor. for ἀδήϊος.

ἀδαίος, *ov*, (ἀδην) abundant, Sophron ap. Hesych.

ἀδαιτος, *ov*, (δαίνυμαι) of which none might eat, θυσία Aesch. Ag. 151.

ἀδαίτρευτος, *ov*, (δαίτρεῖω) = sq., Nonn. D. 17. 51.

ἀδαιτρος, *ov*, (δαίω B) undivided, Hesych.

ἀ-δακρῦς, *v*, gen. *vos*, = ἀδάκρυτος I, Pind. O. 2. 120, Eur. Alc. 1047; ὑπὸ τροφῷ ἀδακρῦς, of a healthy child, Theocr. 24. 31. II. = ἀδάκρυτος II, Eur. Med. 861: costing no tears, πόλεμος, νίκη Diod. 15. 72, Plut. 2. 318 B.

ἀδακρῦτί, Adv. tearlessly, without tears, Isocr. 305 E, Plut. Caes. 7, etc.

ἀ-δακρῦτος, *ov*, without tears, i. e.: I. act. tearless, ἀδ. καὶ ἀπήμων II. 1. 415, cf. Od. 24. 61; ἀδακρῦτῶ ἔχεν ὄσσε Od. 4. 186; ἀστένακτος κἀδάκρυτος Soph. Tr. 1200:—εὐνάξειν ἀδακρῦτων βλεφάρων πύθον to lull the desire of her eyes so that they weep no more, Ib. 106; on this proleptic usage, v. Lob. Aj. 515, Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v., and cf. ἀδερκτος. 2. c. gen. not weeping for, τινός Epigr. Gr. (add.) 241 a. 13. II. pass. unwept, unmourned, Soph. Ant. 881. 2. costing no tears, τρόπαια Plut. Timol. 37.

ἀδαλῆς, ἑς, Dor. form, = ἀδήλητος, Hesych.

ἀδαμάντινος, ἡ, *ov*, adamantine, of steel, Pind. P. 4. 398, Aesch. Pr. 6, 64, Soph. Fr. 604, Aeschin. 65. 33. 2. metaph. hard as adamant, adamantine, οὐδεὶς ἂν γένοιτο . . οὕτως ἀδ., ὅς ἂν . . Plat. Rep. 360 B; σιδηροῖς καὶ ἀδ. λόγοις Id. Gorg. 509 A; οὐκ ἀδ. ἐντί, of a girl, Theocr. 3. 39. Adv. —ως, Plat. Rep. 618 E.

ἀδαμάντιος, ὁ, = foreg., as a name of Origen, Eus. H. E. 6. 14, 10.

ἀδαμάντιο-δετος, *ov*, iron-bound, ἀδ. λῦμαι Aesch. Pr. 148, 426 (lyr.).

ἀδαμάντιο-πέδιλος, *ov*, on a base of adamant, κίων Pind. Fr. 58.

ἀδάμας, *avtos*, ὁ, (δαμάω):—first in Hes. (in Hom. only as prop. n.), properly the unconquerable: I. as Subst. adamant, i. e. the hardest metal, prob. steel, Hes. Op. 149; hence the epithets χλωρός, πολίυς Id. Sc. 231, Th. 161: metaph. of any thing fixed, unalterable, ἔπος ἐρέω ἀδάμαντι πελάσσας having fixed it firm as adamant, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141; ἀδάμαντος δῆσεν ἄλλοις, fixed them with nails of adamant, i. e. inevitably, Pind. P. 4. 125, cf. Anth. Plan. 167. 2. a hard metal resembling gold, χρυσοῦ ὄζος . . ἀδ. ἐκλήθη Plat. Tim. 59 B, cf. Plin. 37. 15; so perh. in Plat. Polit. 303 E. 3. the diamond, Theophr. Lap. 19. II. as Adj. not to be broken, ἀνακτίτης Orph. Lap. 192: metaph. the inflexible one, i. e. love, Alex. Φαιδρ. 1. 13; of Hades, Theocr. 2. 34.

ἀ-δῆμαστί, Adv. unconquerably, Suid.

ἀδάμαστος, *ov*, (δαμάω) epith. of Hades, inflexible, II. 9. 158: later in the proper sense, untamed, unbroken, ἵππος Xen. Eq. 1, 1.

ἀ-δάματος, *ov*, = ἀδάμαστος, unconquered, Aesch. Cho. 54, Th. 233, Supp., etc., Soph. O. T. 205: of females, unwedded, Soph. Aj. 450: of beasts, untamed, v. sub πέσημα.—ἀδάμαντος is the form preferred in Med. Ms. of Aesch., and ἀδάμαστος in Laur. of Soph.; but the metre in several passages requires ἀδάματος, never -αστος or -αντος; whence Elmsl. (Soph. O. T. 196) inferred that ἀδάματος was the only form used by Trag., who have the word only in lyr. passages. [ἀδάματω in Theocr. 15. 4, unless we read ἀλεμάτω, v. sub ἠλέματος.]

ἀ-δαμνής, ἑς, and ἀδαμνος, *ov*, = ἀδάμαστος, Hesych.

ἀ-δαμος, *ov*, = ἀδάμαστος, Ion 9.

ἀδᾶν, Aeol. for ἀδην, Alcman 76.

ἀδαξάω or -έω, ἀδαξῆσαι, ἀδαξομαι, v. sub ὑδαξω.

ἀδάπανητος, *ov*, (δαπάνω) inexhaustible, Eccl.

ἀ-δάπανος, *ov*, without expense, costing nothing, γλυκέα κἀδάπανα Ar. Pax 593, cf. Teles. ap. Stob. 69. 19; ἀδ. τιθέσθαι τι C. I. 3065, cf. 3066:—Adv., ἀδαπάνως τέρψαι φρένα Eur. Or. 1176. II. of persons, not spending, ἀδ. χρημάτων εἰς τὸ δέον Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7, 3.

ἀδάρκη, ἡ, or ἀδάρκης, ὁ, a salt efflorescence on the herbage of marshes, Diosc. 5. 137: also ἀδαρκος, ὁ, Damocr. ap. Galen.; Dim. ἀδάρκιον, τυ, Galen. Cf. Salmas. Solin. 918.

ἀδαρτος, *ov*, (δέρω) unslayed: not cudgelled, Hesych.

ἄδας or ἄιδας, Dor. for ἄδης, ἄιδης, Soph.

ἀ-δασμος, *ov*, tribute-free, Aesch. Fr. 59.

ἀδαστος, *ov*, (δάσσαθαι) undivided, Soph. Aj. 54.

ἀδαχέω, to scratch, Ar. Fr. 360: cf. ὑδαξομαι.

ἀδδεές, *v*, sub ἀδεής.

ἀδδηκότες, ἀδδην, ἀδδηφαγέω, v. sub ἀδέω, ἀδην, ἀδηφαγέω.

ἀδδιξ, ἴχος, ἡ, a measure of four χοίνικες, Ar. Fr. 573.

ἄδε, ἀδεῖν, *v*, sub ἀνδάνω.

ἀδέα, Dor. for ἠδεῖα, and also for ἠδύν: v. sub ἠδύς.

ἀδεής, Ep. ἀδειής, ἑς: Ep. voc. ἀδδεές: (δέος). Fearless, εἰ περ ἀδειής τ' ἐστί, of Hector, II. 7. 117; κύον ἀδδεές 8. 423, cf. Od. 19. 91. 2. fearless, secure (v. sub ἀλεής), τὸ ἀδεές, security, Thuc. 3. 37; ἀδεής θανάτου Plat. Rep. 386 B; περὶ τὸν καλὸν θάνατον Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 10; ἐν νόσοις Ib. 11:—ἀδεές δέος δεδιέναι to fear where no fear is, Plat. Symp. 198 A. II. causing no fear, not formidable, πρὸς ἐχθρούς Thuc. 1. 36; and so in 6. 87, μὴ ἀδεεῖς εἶναι κινδυνεύειν to chance to be not without fear (i. e. formidable) to him (where however Dobree suggests ἀδεές, as in Dem. 207. 23 οὐκ ἀδεές not without cause for fear). III. most common in Adv. ἀδεώς, without fear or scruple, confidently, Hdt. 3. 65., 9. 109; ἀδ. πολιτεύεσθαι Lys. 170. 32; ἀδ. λέγειν Arist. Fr. 394; φθέγγεσθαι Epigr. Gr. 502. 7. 2. freely, largely, Thuc. 2. 40, Cic. Att. 13. 52.

ἀδεής, ἑς, (δέομαι) not in want, Max. Tyr. 5. 1 (c. gen.), etc.

ἀδέητος, *ov*, (δέομαι) not wanting a thing, Antipho ap. Suid.; cf. ἀδευήτος.

ἀδεια, ἡ, (ἀδεής) freedom from fear, Lat. securitas, esp. of the person, ἀδείην δίδουαι to grant a safe conduct, amnesty, indemnity, Hdt. 2. 121,

6; τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀδειαν δεδώκατε αἰκεῖν τὴν ἀφετέραν Antipho 138. 24; ἐν ἀδείῃ εἶναι Hdt. 8. 120; οὐκ ἐν ἀδ. ποιεῖσθαι τὸ λέγειν to hold it not safe, Id. 9. 42; τὸ σῶμά τινος εἰς ἀδειαν καθιστάναι Lys. 192. 4; τῶν σωμάτων ἀδειαν ποιεῖν Thuc. 3. 58; also, ἀδειαν ψηφίζεσθαι περὶ τινος Lys. 166. 7; ἀδ. τιμὴν παρασκευάζειν, παρέχειν Dem. 171. 7, etc.; opp. to ἀδειαν εὐρίσκεσθαι to get an amnesty or indemnity, Andoc. 3. 14; λαμβάνειν Dem. 321. 10; ἀδείας τυγχάνειν Id. 58. 16; τοῦ μὴ πάσχειν ἀδειαν ἤγετε Id. 387. 17; μετὰ πάσης ἀδείας Id. 327. 9; μετ' ἀδείας βοῖ. 13:—also, γῆς ἀδ. a secure dwelling-place, Soph. O. C. 447:—in certain cases, at Athens, accusers were obliged to obtain ἀδεία or indemnity, free licence to speak, Dem. 715. 14, Plut. Per. 31; cf. Dict. of Antt. ἀδειάζω, to be at ease, Eust. Opusc. 251. 6.

ἀδειγῶνες, οἱ, a name of certain Seleucian magistrates in Polyb. 5. 54, 10;—prob. an Eastern word.

ἀδειῆς, ἐς, Ep. for ἀδεῆς.

ἀδεικτος, ον, (δείκνυμι) not shown, unknown, v. l. Pseudo-Phocyl. 124; of the Deity, Philo 1. 197, 618.

ἀδειλία, ἡ, fearlessness, Pallad. Hist. Laus. 896 B.

ἀ-δειλος, ον, fearless, Adam. Physiogn.

ἀδείμαντος, ον, (δειμαίνω) fearless, dauntless, Pind. N. 10, 30, etc.; c. gen., ἀδ. ἐμαυτῆς without fear for myself, Aesch. Pers. 162:—Adv. -τως, Id. Cho. 771. 2. where no fear is, void of fear, οἰκία Luc. Philops. 31.

ἀδειμος, ον, (δείμα) fearless, Hesych., Suid.

ἀδειν, Accl. ἀδειν, v. sub ἀνδάνω.

ἀ-δειπνος, ον, without the evening meal, supperless, Hipp. Aph. 1254, Xen. An. 4. 5, 21, etc.

ἀ-δεισιδαιμονία, ἡ, freedom from superstition, Hipp. 23. 37.

ἀ-δεισιδαίμων, ον, without superstition, Clem. Al. 302. Adv. -μόνω, Diod. Excerpt. 614. 56.

ἀ-δεισίθεος, ον, impious, λογισμοί Orac. ap. Jul. 297 D.

ἀδέκαστος, ον, (δεκάζω) unbribed, impartial, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 6, Dion. H., etc.:—Comp. Adv. -ύτερον Luc. Hist. Conscr. 47.

ἀ-δεκάτευτος, ον, not tithed, tithe-free, Ar. Eq. 301, C. 1. 3137. 101.

ἀδεκτος, ον, (δέχομαι) not received, incredible, v. l. LXX (3 Macc. 4. 2).

II. act. not capable of, τῆς εὐδαιμονίας Hippod. ap. Stob. 553. 19; κακοῦ Plut. 2. 881 B.

ἀδελφεά, -εή, ἀδελφεός, -εῖός, v. sub ἀδελφή, ἀδελφός.

ἀδελφεο-κτόνος, ον, Ion. for ἀδελφοκτόνος.

ἀδελφή, ἡ, fem. of ἀδελφός, a sister, Trag., etc.; Ion. ἀδελφεή, Hdt. 2. 56, al.; Ep. ἀδελφειή, Q. Sm. 1. 30, Anth.; Dor. ἀδελφεά, Pind. N. 7. 5, and in lyr. passages of Trag., Soph. O. T. 160, O. C. 535. 2.

a sister (as a fellow Christian), Ep. Rom. 16. 1.

ἀδελφιδέος, contr. -οῦς, ὁ, a nephew, generally a brother's son, Hdt. 1. 65., 6. 94, al., Thuc. 2. 101, etc.; also a sister's son, Hdt. 4. 147, Thuc. 2. 101, etc.:—also, ἀδελφιδός, a brother, a dear one, LXX (Cant. 2. 3, al.).

ἀδελφιδῆ, ἡ, Att. contr. for ἀδελφιδέη, a brother's or sister's daughter, a niece, Ar. Nub. 47, Lysias 97. 2, etc.

ἀδελφίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀδελφός, Ar. Ran. 60, Call. Incert. 7 (prob. 1.).

ἀδελφίζω, f. Att. ἰώ, to adopt as a brother, call brother, Hecatac. 354, Apollonh. 'Iph. 2, Isocr. 390 C:—Pass. to be very like, Hipp. Acut. 384, etc.; τιμί Id. Fract. 772.

ἀδελφικός, ἡ, ὄν, brotherly or sisterly, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 6. Adv. -κῶς, Joseph. Macc. 13. 9.

ἀδέλφισις, ἡ, brotherhood, close connexion, Hipp. Art. 823.

ἀδελφο-κτόνος, ον, murdering a brother or sister, Hdt. 3. 65 (in Ion. form ἀδελφοκτ-), Plut. 2. 256 F:—hence ἀδελφοκτονέω, to be murderer of a brother or sister, Joseph. B. J. 2. 11, 4; and ἀδελφοκτονία, ἡ, murder of a brother or sister, Ib. 1. 31, 2.

ἀδελφο-ζωία, ἡ, a living as brothers, Pallad. Vit. Chrys.

ἀδελφο-μιξία, ἡ, marriage of brother and sister, Tzetz.

ἀδελφό-παις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, a brother's or sister's child, Dion. H. 4. 64 (ex Cod. Vat.), and restored by Dind. in Joseph. A. J. 4. 6, 12 for ἀδελφοῦ παιδός.

ἀδελφο-ποιός, ὄν, adopting as a brother, E. M.: hence ἀδελφο-ποιέω, Jo. Chrys.; Subst. ἀδελφο-ποίησις, -ποίητα, ἡ, -ποίητός, ὄν, Eccl.

ἀδελφοπρεπῶς, Adv., as befits a brother, LXX (4 Macc. 10. 12).

ἀδελφός [α], (a copul., δελφός, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 21; cf. ἀ-γαστωρ, and Skt. sa-garbhyas, co-uterinus), so that ἀδελφοί are properly sons of the same mother:

I. as Subst., ἀδελφός, ὁ, voc. ἀδελφε (not -φέ), Ion. ἀδελφέος, Ep. -εῖός (one of which two forms Hom. always uses, Hdt. and Pind. the former, which also occurs in a lyr. passage of Aesch., Th. 974):—a brother, or generally, a near kinsman; ἀδελφοί brother and sister, like Lat. fratres, Eur. El. 536; ἀδελφοὶ ἀπ' ἀμφότερων, i. e. not half-brothers, Hdt. 7. 97; proverb., χαλεποὶ πόλεμοι ἀδελφῶν Eur. Fr. 965:—cf. ἀδελφή.

2. a brother (as a fellow Christian), Ev. Matth. 12. 50, Act. Ap. 9. 30, al.

II. Adj., ἀδελφός, ἡ, ὄν, brotherly or sisterly, Trag., as Aesch. Th. 811; φύσιν ἀδελφὴν ἔχοντες, of Hephaistos and Athena, Plat. Criti. 109 C.

2. generally, like Lat. geminus, gemellus, of anything double, twin, in pairs, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 19:—also like twins, just like, cognate, ἀδ. νόμοις Plat. Legg. 683 A, etc.: mostly c. gen., ἀδελφὰ τῶνδε Soph. Aut. 192; ἡ δὲ μωρία μάλιστ' ἀδ. τῆς πονηρίας ἔφν Id. Fr. 663; very often in Plat., as Phaedo 108 B, Crat. 418 E, etc.; but also c. dat., ἀδελφὰ τούτοις Soph. O. C. 1262, cf. Plat. Symp. 210 B.

ἀδελφός, crasis for ὁ ἀδελφός, Ar. Pax 808, Plat. Prot. 310 C.

ἀδελφοσύνη, ἡ, = ἀδελφότης, Eccl.

ἀδελφότης, ητος, ἡ, brotherly affection, LXX (1 Macc. 12. 10 and 17): relation of brothers and sisters, Schol. Eur. Or. 1045. II. the brotherhood, 1 Petr. 2. 17., 5. 9.

ἀ-δέμνος, ον, unwedded to any one, τινός Opp. C. 3. 358.

ἀ-δενδρος, ον, without trees, Polyb. 3. 55, 9, Dion. H. 1. 37:—poët.

ἀδένδρεος, Opp. C. 4. 337.

ἀδεννοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like an ἀδην, glandular, Galen.:—contr., ἀδεννώδη φύματα Plut. 2. 664 F.

ἀ-δέξιος, ον, left-handed, awkward, Luc. Merc. Cond. 14, Saturn. 4.

ἀ-δερκής, ἐς, unseen, invisible, Anth. P. 11. 372.

ἀδερκτος, ον, (δέρκομαι) not seeing, ἀδερκτων ὀμμάτων τητῶμενος (a prolepsis) rest of thine eyes so that they see not, Soph. O. C. 1200; cf. ἀδάκρυτος I. Adv. -τως, without looking, Ib. 130.

ἀ-δέρματος, ον, without skin, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 398.

ἀ-δερμος, ον, = foreg., Hesych. s. v. ἀδαπτος.

ἀ-δέσμμιος, ον, = sq., Nonn. D. 15. 138.

ἀ-δεσμος, ον, unfettered, unbound, ἀδ. φυλακή, Lat. libera custodia, our 'parole,' Thuc. 3. 34, Dion. H. 1. 83, etc.; βαλλόντια ἀδ. open purses, Plut. 2. 503 D; δεσμὸν ἀδεσμον φυλλάδος, i. e. the suppliant wreaths which were hung around her, Herm. Eur. Supp. 32.

ἀ-δέσποτος, ον, without master or owner, of property, Plat. Rep. 617 E: of freedmen, Myro ap. Ath. 271 F, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 6; ἀδ. καὶ αὐτοκρατεῖς, of the gods, Plut. 2. 426 C.

II. of reports or writings, without an owner, anonymous, Dion. H. 11. 50, Plut. Cic. 15, etc.:—Adv. -τως, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1447.

ἀδετος, ον, (δέω) unbound, loose, Hipp. Art. 808; ἀδ. πλόκος Christod. Ecphr. 73. 2. free, Dem. 753. 1: unmarried, Eccl. 3. unshod, like ἀνυπόδητος, Philostr. 921.

ἀδεύητος, ον, Ep. form of ἀδέητος, Hesych. (vulg. ἀδευτος), E. M. 17. 4.

ἀδευκής, ἐς, a word used by Hom. only in Od., ὀλέθρῳ ἀδευκέϊ 4. 489; ἀδευκέα πότμον 10. 245; φῆμιν ἀδευκέα 6. 273; so also in Ar. Rh., etc. It is commonly explained not sweet, bitter, cruel (δεῦκος γὰρ τὸ γλυκύ says Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 267, cf. Schol. Od. 4. 489, etc.), and Nic. Al. 328 used δευκέϊ οἴνω = γλυκέϊ. But the Scholiasts almost always add another sense, viz. ἀπεικίως, ἀπροσδόκητος, ἀπροόρατος, ἀνείκαστος, i. e. unexpected, unforeseen, sudden, and this is the only sense recognised by Apollon. Lex. Hom. Curt. also makes it prob., on etymol. grounds, that the latter is the true Homeric sense, holding that -δευκ-ής belongs to the same Root as δοκ-έω; cf. ἐν-δυκέως, Πολυ-δευκής.

ἀδέψητος, ον, (δεψέω) untanned, of a raw hide, Od. 20. 2, 142, Anth. P. 6. 298.

ἀδέω, (ἄω satio) to be sated (only found in two Homeric forms, aor. I opt. and pf. part., the other tenses being supplied by ἄω), μὴ ξείνος . . δειπνῶ ἀδήσειε lest he should be sated with the repast, feel loathing at it, Od. 1. 134 (cf. ἀηδέω); καμάτῳ ἀδηκότες ἠδὲ καὶ ὕπνῳ sated with toil and sleep, Il. 10. 98, cf. 312, 399, 471, Od. 12. 281.—In both these forms the first syll. is long, as in ἀδολέσχης, and the best MSS. and authorities agree in writing them with a single δ; whereas in ἀδην or ἀδην the α is short, except in one phrase, and here the same authorities write ἔδμεναι ἀδδην (Il. 5. 203). Heyne and Buttm. consider the α to be long by nature, but fail to explain the fact that ἀδην as a rule has ἄ.

(For the Root, v. ἀδην.)

ἄδη, v. sub ἀνδάνω.

ἀδήϊος, contr. ἀδήος, Doi. ἀδάϊος, ον, unassailed, unravaged, ἀδῆον . . σπαρτῶν ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν Soph. O. C. 1533: of persons, not hostile, Ar. Rh. 4. 647.

ἀδηκτος, ον, (δάκνω) unbitten, not gnawed or worm-eaten, Hes. Op. 418 (in Sup. ἀδηκτοτάτη), Diosc. 2. 64, al.:—Adv. -τως, Plut. Pomp. 2.

2. metaph., unmolested, not carped at, Plut. 2. 864 C:—Adv. -τως, Ib. 448 A.

II. act. not biting or pungent, Hipp. 596. 4, Diosc. 1. 29, cf. Schäf. Eur. Hec. 1117.

ἀδηλέως, (ἀδηλος) be in the dark about a thing, understand not, σκοπὸς προσήκεις ἂν ἀδηλοῦμεν φράσαι Soph. O. C. 35:—Pass. to be obscure, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 233, cf. 7. 393: to fail, not to appear, Hipp. 590. 17.

ἀδήλητος, ον, (δηλέομαι) unhurt, Ar. Rh. 2. 709.

ἀδηλία, ἡ, = ἀδηλότης, Anth. P. 10. 96, Agath. Hist. p. 180. 18.

ἀδηλοποιέω, to make unseen, Symm. Job. 9. 5.

ἀδηλο-ποιός, ὄν, making unseen, Schol. Il. 2. 455, al.

ἀ-δηλος, ον, not seen or known: hence, unknown, obscure, ignoble, Hes. Op. 6 (cf. ἀρίζηλος); τὸν ἀδ. ἀνδρα . . ἰχνεύειν Soph. O. T. 475; ἐὰν δὲ . . ἀδ. ὁ κτείνας ἦ Plat. Legg. 874 A; ποιεῖν ἑαυτὸν ἀδ. Arist. H. A. 9. 37. 5.

II. mostly of things, ἀδ. θάνατοι death by an unknown hand, Soph. O. T. 496; ἀδ. ἔχθρα secret enmity, Thuc. 8. 108; ῥεῖ πᾶν ἀδηλον melts all to nothing, Soph. Tr. 698; ἀδ. τιμὴν unseen by one, unobserved by him, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 13; ἀδ. τιμὴν εἰ . . Plat. Phaedr. 232 E.

b. neut., ἀδηλόν [ἔστι] εἰ . . ὅτι . . , it is uncertain whether . . , unknown that . . , often in Att. Prose; so, ἀδηλον μὴ . . , Plat. Phaedo 91 D:—absol., ἀδηλον ὄν it being uncertain, Thuc. 1. 2; so also, ἐν ἀδῆλῳ εἶναι Antipho 130. 4; ἐν ἀδηλοτέρῳ εἶναι Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 8; ἐξ ἀδῆλου ἔρχεται [σελήνη] Soph. Fr. 713; εἰς τὸ ἀδ., opp. to ἐν τῷ φανερό, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 7:—but also,

c. ἀδηλος agreeing with the subject (like δίκαιός εἰμι), παῖδες ἀδηλοὶ ὀποτέρων = ἀδηλον ὀποτέρων παῖδες εἰσίν Lys. 95. 1; ἀδῆλοις . . ὅπως ἀποβήσεται = ἀ ἀδηλά ἐστι ὕψος ἀπ., Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 10, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 6.

d. in Eur. Or. 1318 it has a half act. sense, χροῖα ἀδῆλα τῶν δεδραμένων περί giving no sign of what had been done.

III. Adv. -λως, secretly, Thuc. 1. 92, etc.; Sup. -ότατα, Id. 7. 50.

ἀδηλότης, ητος, ἡ, uncertainty, Polyb. 5. 2, 3, etc.

ἀδηλό-φλεβος, ον, with invisible veins, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, 15, P. A. 3. 4, fin.: ἀδηλώω, to make ἀδηλος: Pass. to be obliterated, C. I. 5774. 57.

ἀ-δημιούργητος, ον, not wrought by workmen, rough, Diod. 3. 26. 2. uncreate, Eccl.:—Adv. -ως, Ib.

ἀδημοκράτητος, ον, not democratical, Dio C. 43. 45.

ἀδημονέω, aor. inf. ἀδημονῆσαι, to be sorely troubled or dismayed, be in

anguish, Hipp. 563. 5; ἀδημονῶν τε καὶ ἀπορῶν Plat. Theaet. 175 D, cf. Dem. 402. 24; ἀδημονῆσαι τὰς ψυχὰς Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 3; c. dat. rei, ἀδημονεῖ τῇ ἀτοπία τοῦ πάθους Plat. Phaedr. 251 D; ἐπί τινι Dion. H. 3. 70. (Eust., 833. 15, derives it from ἀδήμων, a word which is nowhere found, unless it is rightly restored by Littré in Hipp. Epid. 1; besides, the origin of ἀδήμων is equally unknown.) [ἀδ-, Nic. ap. Ath. 282 F, cf. Anth. P. 12. 226.]

ἀδημονία, ἡ, *trouble, distress*, Anth. P. 12. 226, Plut. Num. 4: (v. foreg.)

ἀ-δημος, *ov*, = ἀπόδημος, Soph. Fr. 566.

ἀ-δημοσίεντος, *ov*, *not divulged, secret*, Eccl.

ἀδημοσύνη, ἡ, rarer form for ἀδημονία, Democr. Fr. 91, Xen. ap. A. B. 80.

ἀδήμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, *sore-troubled*, v. sub ἀδημονέω.

ἀδην or ἀδην, Ep. ἀδδην, Adv., Lat. *satis*, *to one's fill*, ἔδμεναι ἀδδην to eat *their fill*, Il. 5. 203, al.; ἐμπιπλάμενοι αἰτῶν ἀδδην Plat. Polit. 272 C.

2. c. gen., οἱ μιν ἀδδην ἐλώσῃ . . πολέμοιο may drive him to *satiety* of war, Il. 13. 315; Τρῶας ἀδδην ἐλάσαι πολέμοιο 19. 423; ἔτι μιν φημι ἀδδην ἐλάαν κακότητος Od. 5. 290; so in Att., ἀδδην ἐλείξεν αἵματος licked *his fill* of blood, Aesch. Ag. 828; so in Plat., καὶ τούτων μὲν ἀδδην Euthyphro 11 E, cf. Rep. 341 C, etc.; ἀδδην ἔχειν τινός to have *enough* of a thing, be weary of it, Id. Charm. 153 D; τοῦ φαγεῖν Arist. Probl. 28. 7; also, ἀδδην ἔχουσιν οἱ λόγοι Plat. Rep. 541 B; and c. part., ἀδδην εἶχον κτείνοντες Hdt. 9. 39. (The Root is ΑΔ or 'ΑΔ, cf. the Lat. *satis, satur, satio*; hence ἀδέω, ἄδος, also ἄση, ἀσάομαι: a shorter form ἀ appears in ἄω, *satio*, whence ἄατος.) [ἀ, except in the phrase ἔδμεναι ἀδδην; v. sub ἀδέω.]

ἀδῆν or ἀδῆν, ἔνος, ὁ, also ἡ, *a gland*, Hipp. Art. 788, etc.

ἀδηνῆς, ἔς, (δῆνος) *ignorant, inexperienced*, Simon. Iamb. 7. 53 (c conj.): —Adv. —έως A. B. 341. Hence ἀδῆνεια, ἡ, *ignorance*, Hesych.

ἀδῆος, *ov*, contr. for ἀδῆϊος.

ἀ-δηρις, *ios*, ὁ, ἡ, *without strife*, Anth. P. 7. 440.

ἀδῆριτος, *ov*, (δηρίομαι) *without strife or battle*, Il. 17. 42, ubi v. Spitzn.

2. *uncontested, undisputed*, Orph. Arg. 849, Polyb. 1. 2, 3: —so Adv. —τως, Id. 3. 93, 1.

II. *not to be striven against, unconquerable, ἀνάγκης σθένος* Aesch. Pr. 105.

Ἄιδης or ἄιδης, *ov*, ὁ, Att.; but also Ἄιδης, *ao*, and *ew*, the older and more Homeric form; Dor. Ἄιδας, *a*, in lyr. and anap. verses of Trag.: there is also a gen. Ἄιδος, dat. Ἄιδι (as if from Ἄϊς), Hom., Trag.; v. infir.: (from *a* privat. and √FIA (ιδεῖν), whence Herm. renders it by *Nelucus*):—in Hom. only as pr. n. *Hades* or *Pluto* (cf. Πλούτων), the god of the nether world, son of Kronos and Rhea, brother to Zeus, Ζεὺς καὶ ἐγώ, τρίτατος δ' Ἄιδης Il. 15. 188, cf. Hes. Th. 455; also called Ζεὺς καταχθόνιος Il. 9. 457; ἀναξ ἐνέρων 20. 61, etc.:—είν, εἰς Ἄϊδαο (sc. δόμοις, δόμοις), in, into *the nether world*, Hom.; also, εἰς Ἄϊδος Il. 24. 593; in Att. Com. and Prose ἐν Ἄϊδου, ἐς Ἄϊδου (sc. οἴκῳ, οἴκῳ); Ἄϊδόσδε Adv. *to the nether world*, Il. 7. 330, etc.; Soph. El. 463, Tr. 7, etc.; παρ' Ἄϊδην, παρ' Ἄϊδην O. T. 972, O. C. 1552; cf. πύλη 1:—hence, 2. the word came to denote a *place*, of which the first trace appears in Il. 23. 244 εἰσὸκεν αὐτὸς . . Ἄϊδι κεύθωμαι: then, ἐπὶ τὸν ἄδδην Luc. Catapl. 14; εἰς ἀϊδην Anth. P. 11. 23; ἐν τῷ ἄδδην Ev. Luc. 16. 23.

II. after Hom. as appellat. *the grave, death, ἀϊδην λαγχάνειν, δέξασθαι* Pind. P. 5. 130, l. 6 (5). 21; ἄδδης πόντιος death by sea, Aesch. Ag. 667, cf. Eur. Alc. 13, Hipp. 1047. Cf. Ἄιδωνεύς. [ἄιδης in Hom., Att. ἄδδης; but in Trag. also αἰδδης, Soph. O. C. 1690 (lyr.); and αἰδδης in Simon. Iamb. 1. 14:—gen. αἰδδω as an anapaest in Hom., later also αἰδδῶ, Pors. Hec. 1018, Jac. A. P. p. 374; gen. αἰδδῶ Hom.; gen. αἰδδος before a vowel, Il. 6. 284., 20. 336.]

ἀδῆσω, v. sub ἀνδάνω.

ἀδῆφᾶγέω, *to be greedy*, Hermipp. Incert. 16, Isocr. 127 C.

ἀδῆφᾶγία, ἡ, *gluttony*, Call. Dian. 160; pl., Arist. Fr. 172, Opp. H. 2. 218.

ἀδῆφάγος, *ov*, (ἀδδην) *eating one's fill and more, gluttonous, greedy*, ἄδ. ἀνῆρ, of an athlete, Theocr. 22. 115; τὴν ἄδ. νόσον Soph. Ph. 313; ἄδ. λύχνος, of a lamp *that burns much oil*, Alcae. Com. Κωμ. 2.

2. metaph. *devouring much money, costly, τριήρης* Lys. ap. Harp., cf. Philist. 58; so of racehorses, Pherecr. Incert. 36.

ἀ-δῆωτος, *ov*, *not ravaged*, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 5.

ἀ-διάβῆτος, *ov*, *not to be passed, ποταμός, νᾶπος* Xen. An. 2. 1, 11, Hell. 5. 4, 44.

II. act. *not striding, closed, σκέλη* A. B. 343.

ἀ-διαβεβαίωτος, *ov*, *unconfirmed*, Ptolem. Geogr. 2. 1.

ἀ-διαβίβαστος, *ov*, as Gramm. term. *intransitive*.

ἀ-διάβλητος, *ov*, *not listening to slanderous accusations, ἡ τῶν ἀγαθῶν φίλια ἄδ. ἐστι* Arist. Eth. N. 8. 4, 3, cf. 8. 6, 7; ἀνύποπτος καὶ ἄδ. Plut. Brut. 8. Adv. —τως, Clem. Al. 536.

ἀ-διάβολος, *ov*, = foreg., Stob. Eccl. 2. 240.

ἀ-διάβροχος, *ov*, *not wetted through*, Paraphr. Opp. 1x. 2. 1.

ἀ-διάγλυπτος, *ov*, *not to be cut through*, A. B. 344.

ἀ-διάγνωστος, *ov*, *undistinguishable*, Diod. 1. 30: *hard to distinguish or understand, ὀνόματα* Arist. Quint. 9. 14.

ἀ-διάγωγος, *ov*, *impossible to live with*, Philo 1. 118.

ἀ-διάδεκτος, and ἀ-διάδοχος, *ov*, *without successor, perpetual*, Eccl.

ἀ-διάδραστος, *ov*, *not escaping; secure, φυλάττειν ἄδ.* Clem. Al. 118. 2. *inevitable*, Aristocles ap. Eus. P. E. 15. 14, Id. H. E. 6. 9, 8.

ἀ-διάζευκτος, *ov*, *not disjoined, inseparable*, Cornut. N. D. 14, Iambl.

ἀ-διάθετος, *ov*, *not disposed or set in order*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1370, etc.; στίχοι ἄδ. Schol. Il. 22. 487. 2. *having made no will, intestate*, Plut. Cato Ma. 9, Dio Chr. 2. 281:—Adv. —τως, Achm. Onir. 97.

ἀ-διαίρετος, *ov*, *undivided*, Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 6, al. 2. *indivisible*, like ἀμερῆς, Id. Phys. 6. 1, 1, Metaph. 9. 1, al.; Comp. *less divisible*, Ib. Adv. —τως, Phryn. 443, C. I. 8962.

II. c. gen., *inseparable from*, Eccl.

ἀ-διάκλειστος, *ov*, *not shut out*, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 4.

ἀ-διάκόνητος, *ov*, *not executed*, Joseph. B. J. 19. 1, 1.

ἀ-διακόντιστος, *ov*, *which no arrow can pierce*, restored by Passow in Ael. V. H. 13. 15, for ἀδιακόνιστος, which Hesych. explains ἀναίσθητος, ἀτρωτος.

ἀ-διάκοπος, *ov*, *not cut asunder, unbroken, uninterrupted*, λόγος Philo 1. 81, Porph. Adv. —τως, Ulp. ad Dem.

ἀ-διακόσμητος, *ov*, *unarranged*, Dion. H. 3. 10.

ἀ-διακρισία, ἡ, *want of discernment*, Suid., Eccl.

ἀ-διακρίτος, *ov*, *not to be parted, undistinguishable, mixed*, Hipp. Coac. 213; αἷμα Arist. Somn. 3, 29:—Adv. —τως, *without distinction, in common*, Lat. *temere*, Eccl. 2. *unintelligible*, Polyb. 15. 12, 9. 3.

undecided, Luc. Jup. Trag. 25, C. I. 2741. 8.

ἀ-διάλειπτος, *ov*, *unintermitting, incessant*, Tim. Locr. 98 E, Ep. Rom. 9. 2., 2 Tim. 1. 3. Adv. —τως, Polyb. 9. 3, 8, Ep. Rom. 1. 9, etc.

ἀ-διάλεκτος, *ov*, *without conversation, ἄδ. βίος a solitary life*, Phryn. Com. Mon. 1.

ἀ-διάληπτος, *ov*, *unseparated, undistinguishable*, Epiphan. 1. 1071. Adv. —τως, Philodem. s. v. διειλημμένως. The Subst. ἀδιαληψία in Vol. Hercul. Ox. 2. p. 23.

ἀ-διάλλακτος, *ov*, *irreconcilable, τὰ πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἀδιάλλακτα ὑπάρχει* my relation to you admits *no reconciliation*, Dem. 1472. 23. Adv., ἀδιαλλάκτως ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Dion. H. 6. 56, cf. Plut. Brut. 45.

ἀδιαλόγιστος, *ov*, *unreasoning, thoughtless*, Eccl.

ἀ-διάλυτος, *ov*, *undissolved: indissoluble*, Plat. Phaedo 80 B. II. *irreconcilable*, as in Adv., ἀδιαλύτως ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Polyb. 18. 20, 4.

ἀδιαλώβητος, *ov*, *unblamed*, Cyrill. adv. Nest. 2. 4, Hesych.

ἀ-διανέμητος, *ov*, *not to be divided*, Longin. 22. 3.

ἀδιανοητεύομαι, Dep. *to speak unintelligibly*, Schol. Ar. Av. 1377.

ἀ-διανόητος, *ov*, *incomprehensible*, Plat. Soph. 238 C. II. act. *not understanding, silly*, Arist. Fr. 77:—Adv. —τως, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 C.

ἀδιάνοικτος, *ov*, *unopened, σφραγίδες* Eccl.

ἀ-διάντος, *ov*, *unwetted, παρειαιῖς ἀδιάντοις* Simon. 37, 3: *not bathed in sweat*, σθένος Pind. N. 7. 107; cf. ἀνιδρωτί, δκονιτί. II. as

Subst. ἀδιάντος, a plant, *maiden-hair*, Orph. Arg. 918: also ἀδιάντον, τό, Theocr. 13. 41, Theophr. H. P. 7. 10, 5.

ἀ-διάνυτος, *ov*, *not to be accomplished*, Gloss.

ἀ-διάξεστος, *ov*, *unpolished*, Galen. 4. p. 574.

ἀ-διάπαστος, *ov*, *not to be stilled, incessant, violent*, Polyb. 4. 39, 10. Adv. —τως, Id. 1. 57, 1.

ἀ-διάπλαστος, *ov*, *as yet unformed*, Plat. Tim. 91 D, cf. Suid. v. Φρῦνος. ἀδιαπνευστέω, *not to perspire*, Galen. 10. p. 528.

ἀδιαπνευστία, ἡ, *want of perspiration*, Galen. 10. p. 257.

ἀδιάπνευστος, *ov*, (διαπνέω) *not blown through*, Galen. 10. p. 251; *not evaporated or volatilized*, Theophr. Odor. 39. II. act. *without drawing breath, uninterrupted*, Iambl. v. Pyth. 188.

ἀ-διαπόνητος, *ov*, *not worked out, undigested*, Ath. 402 D.

ἀ-διάπταιστος, *ov*, *not stumbling*, Iambl. Protrept. 360.

ἀδιαπτωσία, ἡ, *infallibility*, Hipp. 1282. 56.

ἀ-διάπτωτος, *ov*, *not liable to error, infallible*, Hipp. 1283. 21, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 110:—Adv. —τως, Polyb. 6. 26, 4: *unerringly*, of archers, Heliod. 9. 18. 2. *faultless*, of writers, Longin. 33. 5: τὸ ἀδιάπτω-

τον *perfection* of style, Id. 36. 4.

ἀ-διάρθρος, *ov*, a faulty form for sq., Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 5; Lob. Paral. p. 39.

ἀ-διάρθρωτος, *ov*, *not jointed or articulated*, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 5, al. II. of the voice, *inarticulate*, Plut. 2. 378 C, Adv. —τως, *without distinction*, Galen. 16. p. 240.

ἀ-διάρρηκτος, *ov*, *not torn in pieces*, Jo. Chrys.

ἀ-διάρροια, ἡ, *constipation*, Hipp. ap. Erotian.

ἀ-διάσειστος, *ov*, *not shaken about*, Galen.

ἀ-διασκέπτως, Adv. *inconsiderately*, Eccl.

ἀ-διάσκευος, *ov*, *unequipt*, ἵππος Anon. ap. Suid.

ἀ-διάσκοπος, *ov*, *not perspicuous*, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 815.

ἀ-διάσπαστος, *ov*, *not torn asunder, uninterrupted, unbroken*, Xen. Ages. 1. 4, Polyb. 1. 34, 5, Greg. Nyss. Adv. —τως, Hesych., Eccl.

ἀ-διάστατος, *ov*, *not clearly unfolded*, v. l. Schol. Od. 19. 560.

ἀδιαστασία, ἡ, *continuousness*, Iambl. in Nicom. Arithm. 81.

ἀ-διάστῦτος, *ov*, *without intervals, continuous*, Antipho ap. Suid., Cyrill.:—Adv. —τως, *without intermission*, Philo 1. 342, 501, etc. 2.

without difference:—Adv. —τως, *without dispute*, Eust. Opusc. 228. 50, etc. II. (διστασημ) *without dimensions*, Plut. 2. 601 C, 926 B.

ἀ-διάστικτος, *ov*, *undistinguished, unvarying*, Philo 2. 297.

ἀ-διάστολος, *ov*, *not separated, confused*, A. B. 809. II. = ἀπαρ-έμφατος, Gramm. Adv. —ως.

ἀ-διαστρέπτως, Adv. *without turning, continuously*, Hipp. Fract. 765.

ἀ-διαστρόφος, *ov*, *incapable of turning*, of the eyes of certain animals, Arist. Probl. 31. 7; ἄδ. τῷ προσώπῳ πειν Clem. Al. 185: metaph. *unperverted*, κρίσις Dion. H. de Thuc. 2:—Adv. —φως, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 77.

ἀ-διάσχιστος, *ov*, *not cloven*, Arist. H. A. 7. 4. 12.

ἀ-διάτακτος, *ov*, *unarranged*, Dion. H. 3. 10.

ἀ-διάτμητος, *ov*, *not cut in pieces, indivisible*, Eccl.

ἀδιατράνωτος, *ov*, *not made clear, unintelligible*, Athan.

ἀ-διάτρεπτος, *ov*, *immovable, headstrong*, LXX, etc. Adv. —τως, LXX.

ἀ-διατρεψία, ἡ, *obstinacy*, Caligula ap. Suct. Calig. 29.

ἀ-διατύπωτος, *ov*, *unshapen*, Diod. 1. 10.

ἀ-διαυλος, *ov*, *with no way back, without return*, of the nether world, Eur. Fr. 860; Φερσεφύνας ἀδιαυλον ὑπὸ . . δόμον Epigr. Gr. 244. 9.

ἀ-διαφθαρτος, *ov*, = ἀδιάφθορος 1, Plat. Apol. 34 B, Legg. 951 C. II. = ἀδιάφθορος 2, Galen. 2. p. 27.

ἀ-διαφθορία, ἡ, *incorruption: uprightness*, Ep. Tit. 2. 7 (but Lachm. and Tisch. ἀφθορίον).

ἀ-διάφθορος, ον, *uncorrupted, pure, chaste*, Plat. Phaedr. 252 D; ἀπ' ὀρθῆς . . . καὶ ἀδιαφθόρου τῆς ψυχῆς Dem. 325. 15; cf. Menand. Incer. 357, Diod. I. 59, Plut.:—Adv. —ως ἐρᾶσθαι Aeschin. 19. 20. 2. of judges, *incorruptible*, Plat. Legg. 768 B; of witnesses, Arist. Rhet. I. 15, 17; of magistrates, Id. Pol. 3. 15, 9: Sup. Adv. —άτατα, Plat. I. c. II. *imperishable*, Plat. Phaedo 106 D, E.

ἀδιαφορέω, to be ἀδιάφορος or *indifferent*, κατά τι Sext. Emp. P. I. 191; πρὸς τι M. Anton. II. 16: ἀδιαφορεῖ c. inf., Lat. nihil refert, Apoll. de Pron. 57. II. ἀδ. τινός not to differ from, Philo I. 414.

ἀδιαφόρησις, εως, ἡ, = ἀδιαφορία, Eccl.

ἀδιαφορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, like *indifference*: τὸ ἀδ. = ἀδιαφορία, Arr. Epict. 2. 1, 14.

ἀδιαφώρητος, ον, *not evaporating or perspiring*, Medic.

ἀδιαφορία, ἡ, *indifference*, Cic. Acad. Pr. 2. 42, Sext. Emp. P. I. 152; cf. sq. II. *equivalence of signification*, Gramm.

ἀ-διάφορος, ον, *not different*, Arist. Rhet. I. 12, 35; τοῖς ὁμοίοις καὶ ἀδ. Id. Cael. 4. 3, 4. 2. in his Logic, ἀδιάφορα are *individual objects*, as having no logical differentia, ἀδιάφορα ὡν ἀδιαίρετον τὸ εἶδος Metaph. 4. 6, 15; ἀδ. τῷ εἶδει Ib. 14; κατὰ τὸ εἶδος Id. Top. I. 7, 1, cf. An. Post. 2. 13, 7, etc. II. *indifferent*; in Stoic philosophy, τὰ ἀδιάφορα, *res mediae* or *indifferentes*, are things *neither good nor bad*, Cic. de Fin. 3. 16, Epict. Enchir. 32; cf. Sext. Emp. P. 3. 177, sq. III. in metre, *common*, Lat. *anceps*, Gramm. IV. Adv. —ως, *without distinction, promiscuously*, Dion. H. de Demosth. 56.

ἀ-διάφρακτος, ον, *with no divisions or joints*, opp. to γονατώδης, Theophr. H. P. I. 5, 3., 8. 5, 2. Adv. —ως, Ib. 6. 5, 3.

ἀδιάχυτος, ον, (διαχέω) *not softened by cooking*, opp. to εὐδιάχ., Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 2. II. *not diffuse or extravagant*, of persons, Hipp. 22. 45; of style, Longin. 34. 3.

ἀ-διαχώριστος, ον, *unseparated*, Nicet. Eug. 6. 46, Suid.

ἀ-διάψευστος, ον, *not deceitful*, Diod. 5. 37, Ath. Adv. —ως, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 191.

ἀ-δίδακτος, ον, *untaught, ignorant*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 83; c. gen., ἀδ. ἐρώτων Anth. P. 5. 122, cf. Hipp. 382. 34. 2. *unpractised, untrained*, of a chorus, Dem. 520. 13. II. of things, *untaught, like αὐτοδίδακτος*, ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ ἀδ. Plut. 2. 968 C, cf. Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 34. 2. ἀδ. δρᾶμα *not yet acted* (v. διδάσκω III) Ath. 270 A. III. Adv. —ως, *without teaching*, Plut. 2. 673 F, al.

ἀ-διέκδυτος, ον, *not to be escaped*, Apoll. Lex. s. v. νήδυμος. Adv. —ως, Ulp. in Pand.

ἀ-διεξέργαστος, ον, *not wrought out*, Isocr. 104 C; v. I. ἀδιέργαστος.

ἀ-διεξέταστος, ον, *that will not stand inquiry*, LXX.

ἀδιεξίτητος, ον, (διέξειμι) *that cannot be gone through*, Arist. Phys. 3. 7. 5.

ἀ-διεξόδευτος, ον, *having no outlet*, λαβύρινθος Eust. 1688. 37.

ἀ-διέξοδος, ον, *that cannot be gone through*, τὸ ἀπειρον Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 2. 2. *having no outlet*, of places, App. Mithr. 100. II. act. *unable to get out*, Anth. P. II. 395, cf. Plut. 2. 679 B.

ἀ-διέργαστος, ον, *not wrought out, unfinished*, Isocr. 289 B (cf. ἀδιεξέργαστος), Poll. 6. 144, who also cites the Adv. —ως.

ἀ-διερεύνητος, ον, *inscrutable*, Plat. Tim. 25 D. 2. *uninvestigated*, Philo I. 470, etc. II. of persons, *unquestioned*, Plut. Dio 19.

ἀ-διευκρίνητος, ον, *indistinct*, Eust. 213. 23.

ἀ-διήγητος, ον, *indescribable*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 22, Dem. 219, fin. II. *not related*, Helioid.

ἀ-διήθητος, ον, *not filtered or strained*, πτισάνη ἀδ. *gruel with the meal in it*, Hipp. Acut. 384.

ἀ-δικαίλαρχος, ον, = ἀδικος ἀρχων, in Cic. Att. 2. 12, a pun on the name of the historian Dicaearchus, as αἶπος on ἵπος, etc.

ἀ-δικαιοδότητος, ον, *where no justice can be got*, Σικελία, Diod. Excerpt. 616. 65.

ἀ-δικαστος, ον, *without judgment given*, Plat. Tim. 51 C: *undecided*, Luc. Bis Acc. 23. Adv. —ως, Aesop.

ἀδικεῖμι, Boeot. for ἀδικέω: part. pass. ἀδικείμενος for —όμενος (in pf. sense) Ar. Ach. 914; cf. ἀδικέω sub fin., and v. Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 210.

ἀδικευσίς, εως, ἡ, *a doing wrong*, Stoic word, Stob. Ecl. 2. 100.

ἀδικέω, Solon 4. 22, Att.: Ion. impf. ἠδίκηον or —εῖν Hdt. I. 121: —Pass., fut., in med. form ἀδικήσομαι Eur. I. A. 1437, Thuc. 5. 56, Plat., etc.; pass. ἀδικηθήσομαι Apollod. I. 9, 23, v. I. Dem. 507. 16, etc. To be ἀδικος, *do wrong* (defined by Arist., Rhet. I. 10, 3, τὸ βλάπτειν ἐκόντα παρὰ τὸν νόμον, cf. ἀδικήμα), first in h. Hom. Cer. 368, where it means *to do wrong before the gods, to sin*; then in Hdt. and Att.; τὰδικεῖν *wrong-doing*, Soph. Ant. 1059; τὸ μάδικεῖν *righteous dealing*, Aesch. Eum. 85. 749; but, σήσει τὸ μάδικεῖν will restrain *wrong-doing*, Ib. 694:—in legal phrase, *to do wrong in the eye of the law*, the particular case of wrong being added in participle, as Σωκράτης ἀδικεῖ . . . ποιῶν . . . καὶ διδάσκων Plat. Apol. 19 B, cf. Xen. Mem. init.:—if an acc. rei be added, it must either be the cognate ἀδικίαν, ἀδικήματα, and the like, Plat. Rep. 344 C, 409 A; or some Adj. implying the latter, as ἀδ. οὐδὲν ἄξιον δεσμοῦ Hdt. 3. 145; ἀδικεῖν πολλά, μέγαρα, etc., Plat. Symp. 188 B, al.; οὐδὲν, μηδὲν ἀδ. Ib. A, al.:—also, ἀδ. περὶ τὰ μυστήρια Dem. 571. 15; ἀδ. εἰς τινα, cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 15.—The pres. often takes a pf. sense, *I have done wrong, I am in the wrong*, (the pf. being mostly, though not always, used in trans. sense), as εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ, εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ γε if *I am not wrong*, implying certainty of being right, Heind. Plat. Charm. 156 A; v. II. 1, fin. II. trans. c. acc. pers. *to do one wrong, to wrong, injure*, first in Hdt. I. 112, 121, al. and Att.:—c. dupl. acc. *to wrong one in a thing*, Ar. Pl. 460; ἀ πολλοὺς ἡμῶν ἠδίκηκεν Dem. 556. 27; τὰ μέγιστα, ἔσχατα ἀδ. τινά Wolf Leptin. 494. 20; but also, ἀδ. τινὰ περὶ τινα Plat. Legg. 854 E; ἀδ. τινὰ εἰς ὕβριν Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 15:—Pass., *to be wronged or injured*, μὴ δῆτ'

ἀδικηθῶ Soph. O. C. 174; ἀδ. εἰς τι Eur. Med. 265; μέγαρα ἀδ. Aeschin. 65. 35; οὐτ' ἀδικεῖ οὐτ' ἀδικεῖται Plat. Symp. 196 B, etc.; the pres. ἀδικεῖται, —όμενος is used for the pf. ἠδίκηται, —όμενος (v. supr. I), Antipho 129. 6, Plat. Rep. 359 A, etc., cf. ἀδικεῖμι. 2. little more than βλάπτειν or κακῶς ποιεῖν; ἀδ. γῆν Thuc. 2. 71, etc.; ἵππον Xen. Eq. 6, 3.

ἀδική, ἡ, *a nettle*, Diosc. Noth. 4. 94.

ἀδικήμα, atos, τό, (ἀδικέω) *a wrong done, a wrong*, Lat. *injuria*, Hdt. I. 2, 100, al., and Att.: properly, *a deliberate wrong*, opp. to ἀμάρτημα and ἀτύχημα, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 7, sq., Rhet. I. 13, 16; ἀδ. διώρισταί τῷ ἔκουσίῳ Id. Eth. N. 5. 8, 2: cf. ἀδικέω sub init.:—c. gen. *a wrong done to one*, ἀδ. τῶν νόμων Dem. 586. 11: also, ἀδ. πρὸς τινα Arist. Rhet. I. 13, 3; ἀδ. εἰς τι Dem. 983. 25; περὶ τι Plut. 2. 569 C:—ἐν ἀδικήματι θέσθαι *to consider as a wrong*, Thuc. I. 35; also, ἀδικήμα θεῖναι τι Dem. 188. 19; ψηφίζεσθαι τι ἐν ἀδικήματι εἶναι Hyperid. Euxen. 36. II. *that which is got by wrong, ill-gotten goods*, Plat. Rep. 365 E, Legg. 906 D.

ἀδικήσις, εως, ἡ, *a doing wrong*, Olympiod. in Job. 176.

ἀδικητέον, verb. Adj. of ἀδικέω, *one ought to do wrong*, Plat. Rep. 365 E; φαμὲν ἔκοντας ἀδ. εἶναι Id. Crito 49 A.

ἀδικητής, ὁ, *a wronger, injurer*, Eust., Jo. Chrys.

ἀδικητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀδικέω) *disposed to do wrong, injurious*, Plut. 2. 562 D. Adv. —κῶς, Stob. Ecl. 2. 228.

ἀδικήω, Aeol. for ἀδικέω, Sappho I. 20, cf. Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 65.

ἀδικία, Ion. —ία, ἡ, *wrong-doing, injustice, offence*, ἀδικίης ἀρχεῖν Hdt. I. 130, cf. 4. 1, Eur. Or. 28, Plat. Gorg. 447 C, al.; τύχη μᾶλλον ἢ ἀδικία Antipho 141. 21. II. like ἀδικήμα, *a wrong, offence*, Hdt. 6. 136; ἀδ. καταγῶναι τινα Andoc. I. 15;—in pl., Plat. Phaedo 82 A, etc.

ἀδικίω or ἀδικίω, Dor. for ἀδικέω, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 138, al.

ἀδικίου γραφή, an action *against public wrong-doers* (v. Att. Proc. p. 345 sq.), of the suit against Pericles, Plut. Pericl. 32; mentioned by Harpocr., Hesych., E. M. II. in Hdt. 5. 89, of a *hostile invasion*, ἀπὸ τοῦ Αἰγυπτίων ἀδικίου.

ἀδικο-δοξέω, (δόξα) *to seek fame by unworthy means*, Diod. 31. 1.

ἀδικοδοξία, ἡ, *an unfair plan, evil design*, Polyb. 23. 16, 7.

ἀδικομαχέω, *to fight unfairly*, esp. in the law-courts, Alciphro 3. 29; dub. in Poll. 3. 154.

ἀδικο-μάχια, ἡ, *an unfair way of fighting*, Arist. Soph. Elench. I. 10.

ἀδικόμαχος, ον, of horses, *obstinate*, Xen. in A. B. 344, 6.

ἀδικο-μήχανος, ον, *plotting injustice*, Ar. Fr. 560.

ἀδικο-πήμων, ον, *unjustly harming*, A. B. 343.

ἀδικοπράγῳ, = ἀδικέω, *to act wrongly*, Plut. 2. 501 A, Philo 2. 329.

ἀδικοπράγημα, τό, *a wrong action*, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194.

ἀδικο-πράγῳ, ἔς, *acting wrongly*, Perict. ap. Stob. 487. 47, in Ion. form —πρηγῳ.

ἀδίκος, ον, (δική) of persons, *wrong-doing, unrighteous, unjust*: first in Hes. Op. 258, 332; ἀδικώτερος Ib. 270; then in Hdt. 2. 119, al., and very freq. in Att.; δίκαν ἐξ ἀδίκων ἀπαιτῶ Aesch. Cho. 398, cf. Supp. 404, etc.; ἀδικώτατος Soph. Tr. 1011:—ἀδ. εἰς τι *unjust in a thing*, ἐς τινα *towards a person*, Hdt. I. c.; περὶ τινα Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 6 and 27; c. inf., *so unjust as to . . .*, Ep. Hebr. 6. 10. 2. ἀδ. ἵπποι *obstinate, unmanageable*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26; so, ἀδ. γνάθος is the *hard mouth of a horse*, Id. Eq. 3, 5; cf. ἀδικόμαχος. II. of things, *wrongly done, wrong, unjust, ἐργατα* Theogn. 380, Solon 15. 33; ἀδिका φρονεῖν Theogn. 395; ἔργα Hdt. I. 5; ἀδ. λόγος freq. in Ar. Nub.; ἀδίκων χετρῶν ἀρχεῖν *to begin offensive operations*, Antipho 126. 6, Xen. Cyr. I. 5, 13; τὸ δίκαιον καὶ τὸ ἀδ., τὰ δίκαια καὶ ἀδिका *right and wrong*, Plat. Gorg. 460 E, etc.; ἀδ. πλοῦτος *ill-gotten, unrighteous*, Isocr. 10 D; ἡ ἀδικος . . . ξυναγωγῆ ἀνδρῶς καὶ γυναικὸς the *unrighteous union*, Plat. Theaet. 150 A, cf. Herm. Opusc. I. 77. III. ἀδ. ἡμέρα, i. e. ἀνευ δικῶν, *a day on which the courts were shut*, Lat. *dies nefastus*, Luc. Lexiph. 6, cf. Archipp. Incer. 4. IV. Adv. —κῶς, Solon 13. 7, Aesch. Ag. 1546; τοὺς ἀδ. θνήσκοντας Soph. El. 113; εἶτε ὦν δὴ δικαίως εἶτε ἀδ. *jure an injuria*, Hdt. 6. 137; δικαίως καὶ ἀδ. Plat. Legg. 743 B; οὐκ ἀδ. *not without reason*, h. Hom. Merc. 316, Simon. 92, Lysias 96. 5, Plat. Phaedo 72 A.

ἀδικό-τροπος, ον, of *unjust disposition*, Crates Incer. 7.

ἀδικό-χειρ, χειρὸς, ὁ, ἡ, *with unrighteous hand*, Soph. Fr. 803.

ἀδικο-χρήματος, ον, *with ill-gotten wealth*, Crates Incer. 7.

ἀδινός, ἡ, ὄν [ᾶ], radic. sense *close, thick*, v. Butt. Lexil. s. v.: hence in Hom., 1. *crowded, thronging*, ἀδινὸν κῆρ, like πυκνὰ φρένες, in physical sense, Il. 16. 481, Od. 19. 516; so too of bees, flies, sheep, Il. 2. 87, 469, Od. I. 92. 2. *vehement, loud*, of sounds, ἀδ. γόος Il. 18. 316; Σειρήνες ἀδινὰί the *loud-voiced Sirens*, Od. 23. 326:—but more often as Adv., *frequently, or loudly, vehemently*, ἀδινῶς ἀνεείκατο Il. 19. 314; also ἀδινὸν and ἀδινά as Adv., ἀδινὸν γοῶν, κλαίειν, μυκᾶσθαι, στοναχῆσαι Hom.: Comp. ἀδινώτερον Od. 16. 216.—The word continued in use, though rare in Att. Poets, ἀδ. δάκος *a deep bite*, Pind. P. 2. 98; ἀδ. δάκρυα *thick-falling tears*, Soph. Tr. 848 (Iyr.); and freq. in Ar. Rh., as ἀδ. ὕπνος, *κῶμα abundant, refreshing sleep*, 3. 616, 747; ἀδ. εὐνή *frequent wedded joys*, 3. 1206. (Some Gramm. wrote it with the aspirate, Scholl. ad Il. 2. 87, which would confirm its prob. relation to ἀδρός; v. sub ἀδρός.)

ἀ-διόδεντος, ον, *not to be travelled through*, Themist. 206 D, Charito 7. 3.

ἀ-διοίκητος, ον, *unarranged*, Dem. 709. 5.

ἀ-δίωπος, ον, *without commander*, of a ship, Aesch. Fr. 261.

ἀ-διόρατος, ον, *not to be seen through*, Poll. 5. 150.

ἀδιοργάνιστος, ον, *not organised or formed*, Byz.

ἀ-διοργάνωτος, ον, *having bad organs*, Iambli. V. Pyth. 17.

ἀ-διόρθωτος, ον, *not corrected, not set right*, Dem. 50. 18:—of books, *unrevised*, Cic. Att. 13. 21; cf. διορθωτής. II. *incorrigible*,

irremediable, δουλεία App. Civ. 3. 90, cf. Diog. L. 5. 66; ἀδιόρθωτα ἀδικεῖν Dion. H. 6. 20:—Adv. —τως, Diod. 29. 25.
 ἀδιόριστία, ἡ, *indefiniteness*, Nicom. Geras.
 ἀ-διόριστος, ον, *undefined*, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 1, 2, al.: *indefinite*, ἀδηλον καὶ ἀδ. Id. P. A. 1. 1, 5, al. Adv. —τως, Id. Phys. 1. 1, 3, al.
 ἀ-διπλασιαστος, ον, *not doubled*, and Adv. —τως, Eust.
 ἀ-δίπλαστος, and ἀ-δίπλωτος, ον, = foreg., Eust.
 ἀ-δίστακτος, ον, *undoubted*, Ptolem. Geogr. 1. 4. II. act. *undoubting*, Eccl.:—Adv. —τως, Anth. P. 12. 151.
 ἀδιύλιστος, ον, (διυλίζω) *not strained or filtered*, Galen.
 ἀδίχαστος, ον, (δίχάζω) *not to be cut in two*, Nicom. Geras.
 ἀδιψέω, *to be free from thirst*, Hipp. Coac. 218.
 ἀδίψητος, *unthirsting, not lacking moisture*, Or. Sib. 1. 132, 185., 3. 403.
 ἀ-διψος, ον, *not thirsty, not suffering from thirst*, Hipp. 180 B, Eur. Cycl. 574, Arist. P. A. 3. 6, 8. II. act. *quenching thirst*, Hipp. Acut. 385, 394:—Adv. —ψως, Id. Epid. 3. 1089.
 ἀ-διωκτος, ον, *unpursued*, Synes. ap. Fabr. B. Gr. 8. 240 (ed. 1717).
 ἀ-διώματος, ον, *not put upon oath*, Lat. *injuratus*, Procop. Anecd. 18 B.
 ἀδμήτης, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, ποῖτ. for ἀδάματος, Hom. only in Od. of maidens, *unwedded*, παρθένος ἀδμήτης 6. 109, 228; so, ἀδμήτας ἀδελφάς Soph. O. C. 1056. 2. like ἀδμητος, of cattle, once in Od., ἡμίονοι . . ἀδμη-τες 4. 637. 3. c. gen., ἀδμηάτες νούσων *unsubdued by . .*, Bacchyl. 34. ἀδμηάτης, ιδος, ἡ, v. l. for ἀδμηήτη in Il. 23. 655.
 ἀδμητος, ἡ, ον, ποῖτ. for ἀδάματος, in Hom. only in fem. and of cattle, *unbroken*, βοῦν ἦνιν . . ἀδμητην, ἦν οὐ πω ὑπὸ ζυγῶν ἤγαγεν ἀνήρ Il. 10. 293, Od. 3. 383; ἵππον . . ἐξέτε' ἀδμητην, βρέφος . . κύνουσαν Il. 23. 266; ἡμίονον . . ἐξέτε' ἀδμητην, ἦ τ' ἀλγίστη δαμάσασθαι Ib. 655. 2. like ἀδμήτης, *unwedded*, of maidens, παρθένω ἀδμηήτη h. Hom. Ven. 82, cf. 133, Aesch. Supp. 149; of Artemis, τὰν αἰὲν ἀδμηήτην Soph. El. 1239; of Atalanta, τῆς πρόσθεν ἀδμηήτης Id. O. C. 1321. II. Ἀδμητος, ὁ, as pr. n., Hom., etc.
 ἀδμολίη, ἡ, *uncertainty*, Call. Fr. 338: also ἀδμολή in Hesych. and Arcad.: also a Verb ἀδμολῶ and Adv. ἀδμολεῖ, in Suid.
 ἀδμωνες or ἀδμωες, αἱ, a kind of sea-fish, Opp. H. 3. 371.
 ἀδνός, acc. to Hesych., Cret. for ἀγνός.
 Ἀιδο-βάτης, ον, ὁ, *one who has gone to the nether world*, restored by Passow in Aesch. Pers. 924 (lyr.) for Ἀγδαβάται.
 ἀΐδθεν, Adv. *from the nether world*, Hermesian. 5. 3.
 ἀδοιάστως, (δοιάζω) *without doubt*, Anacr. 95. [οἷ l. c.]
 ἄδοιμι, v. sub ἀνδάνω.
 ἀ-δόκητος, ον, *unexpected*, Hes. (v. infr.); τὰν ἀδ. χάριν Soph. O. C. 249; used by Eur. in the concluding moral reflections of the chorus, τὰ δοκηθέντ' οὐκ ἐτελέσθη, τῶν δ' ἀδοκῆτων πόρον εὔρε θεός Mcd. 1417, Alc. 1161, Bacch. 1300, Andr. 1286, Hel. 1690; ξυμφορὰ ἀδ. Thuc. 7. 29, etc.: τὸ ἀδ. *the unexpectedness, surprise*, Id. 4. 36, al. II. in Pind. N. 7. 45 ἀδοκῆτον καὶ δοκῆοντα may be either *the inglorious and glorious*, or *the unexpected and the expectant*. III. Adv. —τως, Thuc. 4. 17; also ἀδοκῆτα, as Adv., Hes. Fr. 31, Eur. Phoen. 318; so, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδοκῆτου Thuc. 6. 47; ἐκ τοῦ ἀδ. Dion. H. 3. 64.
 ἀ-δοκίμαστος, ον, *untried, unproved*, esp. in regard to civic rights, Lys. 140. 14., 175. 45, Aeschin. 56. 3, etc.; cf. Harpocr. Adv. —τως.
 ἀ-δοκίμος, ον, *not standing the test, spurious, base*, properly of coin, Plat. Legg. 742 A. II. metaph. *without repute, ignoble, mean*, λακίσματ' ἀδοκίμ' ὀλβίοις ἔχειν Eur. Tro. 497; μούσα Plat. Legg. 829 D, cf. Dem. 781. 3:—Adv. —μως, Poll. 5. 160. 2. of persons, Plat. Rep. 618 B: *rejected as false, reprobate*, Xen. Lac. 3, 3, Ep. Rom. 1. 28, 2 Tim. 3. 8, etc.
 ἀδολεσχέω [ᾶ], f. ἦσω, *to talk idly, to prate*, Eupol. Incert. 11, Plat. Phaedo 70 C, Xen. Oec. 11, 3, etc.:—Verb. Adj. —ητέον, Clem. Al. 203.
 ἀδο-λέσχης, ον, ὁ, a *prating, garrulous fellow, idle talker*, esp. of reputed sophists; Σωκράτην, τὸν πτωχὸν ἀδ. Eupol. Incert. 10, cf. Ar. Nub. 1485; ἡ Πρόδικος, ἡ τῶν ἀδ. εἰς γέ τις Id. Fr. 418; ἀδ. τις σοφιστῆς Plat. Polit. 299 B, cf. Theaet. 195 B, Rep. 488 E. II. in good sense, a *keen, subtle reasoner*, Plat. Crat. 401 B, cf. ἀδολεσχία II. (Prob. from ἀδην, λέσχη, *talking to satiety*: the a is long (as in ἀη-κότες, v. ἀδέω), Eupol. and Ar. Il. c.; and in MSS. it sometimes has i subscr. ἀδολεσχεῖν, as in Paris Ms. of Dem. 1462. 12.)
 ἀδολεσχία [ᾶ], ἡ, *prating, garrulity, idle talk*, Ar. Nub. 1480, Isocr. 292 D, Plat. Theaet. 195 C; a foible of old persons, Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 12; Theophr. wrote περὶ ἀδολεσχίας, Char. 3. II. *keenness, subtlety*, Plat. Phaedr. 269 E, Parmen. 135 D.
 ἀδολεσχικός [ᾶ], ἡ, ὄν, *prating, τὸ -κόν garrulity*, Plat. Soph. 225 D.
 ἀδό-λεσχος [ᾶ], ον, = ἀδολέσχης, Monost. in Com. Fr. 4. p. 347, Anth. P. app. 236.
 ἀ-δολος, ον, *guileless, without fraud, honest*, σοφία Pind. O. 7. 98; in Att. esp. of treaties, ἀδ. εἰρήνη Ar. Lys. 168; σπονδαὶ ἀδ. καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς Thuc. 5. 18:—Adv., often in the phrase ἀδὸλως καὶ δικαίως *without fraud or covin*, Lat. *sine dolo malo*, Thuc. 5. 23; cf. Polyb. 22. 15, 2, with Liv. 38. 11, and v. sub δόλος; so, πλουτεῖν ἀδὸλως Scol. 8 Bergk; ἀδολώτερον λέγεσθαι, opp. to πιστῶς, Antipho 122. 42. II. of liquids, *unadulterated, genuine*, Aesch. Ag. 95; ἀτύραξ Diosc. 1. 79; ἀργύριον Poll. 3. 86; metaph., αὐραὶ ἀδόλοις ψυχᾶς *pure*, Eur. Supp. 1029.
 ἄδον, Ep. for ἔαδον, aor. 2 of ἀνδάνω.
 ἀδόνητος, ον, (δονέω) *unshaken*, Anth. P. 5. 268.
 ἀδονίς, ἡ, ποῖτ. for ἀηδονίς, Mosch. 3. 47, Meineke Theocr. Ep. 4. 11. [ᾶ]
 ἀ-δόξαστος, ον, *unexpected*, Soph. Fr. 215 b. 2. *not matter of opinion*, i. e. *certain*, Plat. Phaedo 84 A. II. act. *not supposing*, i. e. *knowing with certainty*, Diog. L. 7. 162:—forming *no rash opinion*, Plut. 2. 1058 B: cf. δόξα:—Adv. —τως, opp. to δογματικῶς, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 15, etc.

ἀδοξέω, *to be adoxos, be held in no esteem, to stand in ill repute*, Eur. Hec. 294, Dem. 374. 7; opp. to εὐδοκμεῖν Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 16. II. trans. *to hold in no esteem, in contempt*, τινά Plut. Lucull. 4:—hence in Pass., αἱ βαναυσικαὶ [τέχναι] . . ἀδοξοῦνται πρὸς τῶν πόλεων Xen. Oec. 4, 2.
 ἀδόξημα, ατος, τό, *disgrace*, Plut. 2. 977 E.
 ἀδοξία, ἡ, *the state of an adoxos, ill-repute, disgrace*, Hipp. Lex 2, Thuc. 1. 76, Plat. Phaedo 82 C, Dem., etc.: *obscurity*, Plut. Agis 2. II. *contempt*, App. Syr. 41.
 ἀ-δοξοποίητος, ον, *not led by opinion, unreasoning*, Polyb. 6. 5, 8.
 ἀδοξος, ον, *without δόξα, inglorious, πόλεμοι Dem. 58. 6: disreputable, τέχνη Xen. Symp. 4, 56. 2. of persons, obscure, ignoble*, Isocr. 286 A; ἀνώνυμοι καὶ ἀδ. Dem. 106. 7, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 24; of eunuchs, *despised*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 61:—Adv. —ξως, Plut. Thes. 35. II. = *παράδοξος, unexpected*, Soph. Fr. 71; *improbable*, opp. to ἐνδοξος, Arist. Top. 8. 6, 1, etc.; τὰ ἀδοξότατα λέγειν Ib. 9. 4.
 ἄδορος, ον, (δέρω) = ἀνέκδαρτος, Suid. II. as Subst., ἄδορος, ὁ, = κάρυκος, a skin, Antimach., cf. Schellenb. ad Fr. 56.
 ἀ-δορπος, ον, *without food, fasting*, Lyc. 638.
 ἀ-δορϋφόρητος, ον, *without body-guard*, Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 4.
 ἄδος, εος, τό, *satiety, loathing*, only in Il. 11. 88 τάμνων δένδρεα μακρά, ἄδος τέ μιν ἵκετο θυμόν, where Heyne proposes μάκρ', ἄδος τέ μιν ἵκετο: v. sub ἄδην.
 ἄδος, τό, a *decree*, Inscr. Hal. reprinted from Newton in Caner's Delect. Inscr. 131. 20; cf. Hesych. ἄδημα, ἄδος· ψήφισμα, δόγμα, with Schmidt's note, p. 44. 84, and addend.:—and Eust. 1721. 61 cites a Verb ἄδέω from Hipponax, ἀδῆκε βουλή, ἦγον ἤρεσκε τὸ βούλευμα, so that ἄδεω, ἄδος seem to be from √AD, ἀνδάνω, ἔαδα.
 ἄδος, ἀδοσύνη, Dor. for ἦδος, ἡδοσύνη.
 ἀ-δοτος, ον, *without gifts*, h. Hom. Merc. 573.
 ἀ-δούλευτος, ον, *one who has never been a slave*, Isae. ap. Poll. 3. 80, Arr. Epict. 2. 10, 1.
 ἀδουλία, ἡ, *a being without slaves: poverty*, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 23.
 ἀ-δουλος, ον, *unattended or unwatched by slaves*, ἄδουλα δώμαθ' ἔστιαι Eur. Andr. 593; c. gen., τῶν τοιούτων ἄδουλος *unattended by . .*, Ael. N. A. 6. 10. 2. *having no slaves, too poor to keep a slave*, Phryn. Com. Μονότρ. 1; cf. Ruhnck. Vell. Paterc. 2. 19, 4, Madvig Advers. 1. 580. II. *impatient of slavery*, ἀδουλότερος τῶν λεόντων Philo 2. 451.
 ἀ-δούλωτος, ον, *unenslaved, unsubdued*, Diod. 1. 53, Or. Sib. 5. 18, cf. 10. 22 (where ἀδούλευτος seems to be an error); ἀδούλωτοι ἠδονῆ Crates Θηβ. 9.
 ἀ-δούπητος, ον, *noiseless*, Anth. P. 5. 294.
 ἀ-δουπος, ον, = foreg., Epiphan. 1. 262.
 Ἀιδο-φοίτης, ον, ὁ, = Ἀιδοβάτης, Ar. Fr. 198. 4.
 ἀδραία, Macedon. for αἰθρία, Hesych.
 ἀδρακῆς, ἐς, = ἀδερκῆς, Hesych.
 ἀδρανής, ἐς, = ἀδρανῆς, restored by Dind. in Anth. P. 9. 135, for ἀδρανῆ.
 ἀ-δράνεια, ἡ, *listlessness, weakness*, Hdn. 2. 10, 17; Ep. ἀδρανίη, Ar. Rh. 2. 200, etc. [δραῖ]
 ἀδρανέω, *to be adranēs*, Opp. H. 1. 296, Nonn. 32. 280.
 ἀδρανῆς, ἐς, (δραίνω) *inactive, powerless, feeble*, Babr. 25. 3, Anth. P. 9. 359, Plut. 2. 373 D, etc.; of nations, Arr. Epict. 3. 7, 13; of plants, Comp. —έστερος, Diosc. 3. 124; Sup. —έστατος, LXX (Sap. 13. 19). 2. *intractable*, of iron, Plut. Lycurg. 9, Lysand. 17. II. act. *ener- vating*, Plut. 2. 987 E.
 ἀδρανίη, ἡ, ποῖτ. for ἀδράνεια.
 Ἀδράστεια, Ion. Ἀδρήστεια, ἡ, a name of Nemesis, from an altar erected to her by Adrastus, first in Aesch. Pr. 936, v. Blomf. Gloss., and cf. προσκυνέω. (From ἀ, διδράσκω, = ἀναπόδραστος αἰτία, acc. to Arist. Mund. 7, 5; for other derivs. v. Schol. Plat. Rep. 451 A.)
 ἀδραστος, Ion. ἀδρηστος, ον, (διδράσκω) *not running away, not inclined to do so*, of slaves, Hdt. 4. 142:—in Il. only as prop. n. II. pass. *not to be escaped*, Dio Chr., cf. Ἀδράστεια.
 ἀδραστος, and ἀδραῖτος, ον, (δράω) *not done*, Hesych., A. B. 7.
 ἀδράφαξος or ἀδράφαξος, ἡ, v. ἀτράφαξος.
 ἀδράχνη, ἡ, a kind of *tree*, often confounded with ἀνδράχνη, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2, Plin. N. H. 13. 22.
 ἀ-δρέπανος, ον, *untouched by sickle*, Soph. Fr. 804.
 ἀδρ-επήβολος, ον, (ἀδρός) *attaining great things*, Longin. 8. 1.
 ἀ-δρεπτος, ον, *unplucked*, Aesch. Supp. 663 (lyr.).
 ἀδρεύω, ποῖτ. for ἀρδεύω, ἠδρεύσας Or. Sib. 9. 310.
 ἀδρέω, *to be adρός or grown up, ἠδρηκῶς Diosc. 2. 107:—pass. forms ἀδρέιτο, ἀδρώμενον (-οῦμενον) in Hesych.*
 ἀδρηστος, Ion. for ἀδραστος, ον, Hdt.; so too Ἀδρηστος, etc.
 Ἀδρίας, ον, Ion. Ἀδρήης, εω, ὁ, *the Adriatic*, Hdt. 5. 9, etc.:—Adj. Ἀδριανός, ἡ, ον, (cf. ἀλεκτορίς), but in earlier Att. Ἀδριηνός, *Adriatic*, κύμα τῆς Ἀδριηνᾶς ἀκτᾶς Eur. Hipp. 736 (lyr.); so, in Aesch. Fr. 67, Herm. restores Ἀδριηναί τε γυναῖκες:—also Ἀδριανικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 3, al.; Ἀδριατικός, Ath. 285 D; Ἀδριακὸς ἀμφι-φορεύς i. e. a cask of Italian wine, called *Adriatic* because imported through Corcyra, Anth. P. 6. 257, Arist. Mirab. 104, Hesych.: pecul. fem. Ἀδριας, ἄδος, Dion. P. 92.
 ἀ-δρίμυς, v, *not tart or pungent*, Luc. Trag. 323.
 ἀδρό-βωλος, ον, *in large pieces or masses*, of bdellium, Diosc. 1. 80, cf. Plin. 12. 19.
 ἀδρο-κέφαλος, ον, *with large head*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 94.
 ἀδρο-μερής, ἐς, *of coarse, large grains*, opp. to λεπτομερής, Diod. 5. 26: *coarse*, of wine, Ib. 10. Adv. —ῶς, Galen.

ἀδρόμισθος, *ov*, getting or asking high pay, Scymn. 352.
 ἀδρόμοιαι, Pass. (ἀδρός) to grow ripe, come to one's strength, Plat. Rep. 498 B: to be stout, Myro ap. Ath. 657 D.
 ἀδρός, ἄ, ὄν, in the primary sense it seems, like ἀδινός (to which it is related as κυδρός to κυδνός), to mean *thick, stout, bulky*: I. of things, χιόνα ἀδρὴν πίπτουσαν ἰδεῖν falling thick, Hdt. 4. 31; τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ ἀδρότατοι the most solid, Hipp. 648. 55; κίονες ἀδ. large, Diod. 3. 47; τοὺς ἀδρότατους τῶν λέμβων Id. 20. 85:—strong, great in any way, ἀδρὸς πόλεμος Ar. Ran. 1099; ρεύματα full, swollen, Arist. Probl. 28. 1, 3; of rain, violent, Id. Mund. 4. 6; of fire, Plut. Solon 1; δῆγμα Diod. 1. 35; δωρεάς τε καὶ τιμὰς ἀδρὰς δοῦναι in abundance, Id. 19. 86; —of style, grandiose, Longin. 40, 4; τὸ ἀδ., Lat. ubertas, grandiloquentia, opp. to τὸ ἰσχυρόν, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 65:—Adv. Comp., ἀδρότερος διαίτην to live more freely, Hipp. Aph. 1243; ἀδρ. φαρμακεύειν lb.; also neut. as Adv., ἀδρὸν γελάσαι to laugh loud, Antiph. Λημν. 2. 8, cf. Poll. 4. 9; ἀδρότερον πιεῖν to drink more deeply, Diphil. Αἰρ. 1. II. of persons, large, fine, well-grown, ἐπεὶ τὸ παιδίον ἀδρὸν γένηται Hdt. 4. 180; τῷ παιδί, ἐπὶν ἀδρὸς ἐπὶ Hipp. 232. 42; τῶν παιδῶν ὅσοι ἀδροί Plat. Rep. 466 E; οἱ ἀδρότεροι the best-grown, the stronger, Isocr. 255 C; in LXX, οἱ ἀδροί are the chiefs, princes, 4 Regg. 10. 6. 2. so of animals, χοῖρος Xen. Oec. 17, 10; λύκος Babr. 101; and in later Com., often of flesh, fish, etc., Antiph. Ἀκεστρ. 1, Ἀλιευμ. 1. 21, Alex. Παμφ. 1, etc. 3. of fruit or corn, full-grown, ripe, ὅπως εἴη καρπὸς ἀδ. Hdt. 1. 17, cf. Arist. Metaph. 4. 7, 8. 4. of an egg, ready to be hatched, Id. H. A. 6. 2, 7.—The word first occurs in Hdt., never in Trag., and is rare in the best Att. writers; but the derivs. ἀδρότης, ἀδρῶσύνη, ἀδρύνω occur in Hom., Hes., Soph., al.
 ἀδρῶσία, ἡ, (δρῶσος) want of dew, Joseph. A. J. 2. 2, 5.
 ἀδρῶσύνη, ἡ, (ἀδρός) =sq., of ears of corn, Hes. Op. 471.
 ἀδρόσφαιρος, *ov*, with or in large balls or globules, of the μαλάβαθρον, Arr. Periopl. M. Rubri, p. 38.
 ἀδρῶσῆς, ἡτος, ἡ, thickness, ripeness, vigour, strength, esp. of body, Il. 16. 857., 22. 363., 24. 6 (ubi vulg. ἀνδρῶσῆς); of plants, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 11: metaph. of sound, loudness, Amarant. ap. Ath. 415 A. II. abundance, 2 Ep. Cor. 8. 20.
 ἀδρῶν, v. ἀδρόμοιαι.
 ἀδρῶνα, τά, = ἀκρόδρῶνα, said to be a Sicilian word, Ath. 83 A, Hesych. ἀδρῶνάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (a copul., δρῶς) = Ἀμαδρῶνάς, Anth. P. 9. 664.
 ἀδρῶσις, εως, ἡ, a coming to maturity, Arist. Metaph. 10. 9, 3, Phys. 3. 1, 6.
 ἀδρῶντικός, ἡ, ὄν, ripening, strengthening, Epiphani. 1. 945.
 ἀδρύνω, (ἀδρός) to make ripe, ripen, ἀδρύναι Soph. Fr. 805; ἀδρύνων Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8:—Pass. to grow ripe, ripen, come to maturity, of fruit or corn, Hdt. 1. 193, Arist. Phys. 5. 6, 6; of the embryos or young animals, Id. H. A. 6. 10, 14., 9. 34, 3:—v. ἀδρῶν, ἀδρόμοιαι.
 ἀδρῶντος, *ov*, (δρῶντω) not scratching or tearing, Nonn. D. 11. 137.
 ἀδρῶφакτος, *ov*, unfenced, ἀτείχιστος, ἀφύλακτος, ἀνευ δικαστηρίου, Hesych.:—metaph., ἀπονός καὶ ἀταλαίπωρος, A. B. 345.
 ἀδυβόας, -γλωσσος, -επῆς, -λόγος, -μελής, Dor. for ἡδν-.
 ἀδυναμέω, to want power, be incapable, LXX (Sirach. in prologo).
 ἀδυνάμια, Ion. -λη, ἡ, want of strength or power, bodily inability or exhaustion, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12. 2. generally, inability, incapacity, Hdt. 8. 111, Antiphon 129. 33, Plat. Legg. 646 C, etc.; δι' ἀδυναμίαν Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 55, etc.; c. gen., ἀδ. τοῦ ἀδικεῖν for wrong-doing, Plat. Rep. 359 B; τῶν πραγμάτων for business, Arist. Pol. 5. 11. 16; c. inf., Plat. Legg. 532 B. 3. poverty, Xen. Oec. 20, 22, Dem. 399. 20. 4. an impossibility, Arist. Poët. 25, 6.
 ἀδυνάμος, *ov*, = ἀδύνατος, Diosc. 5. 13.
 ἀδυνάσσια, ἡ, = ἀδυναμία, Hdt. 3. 79., 7. 172, Thuc. 8. 8; c. gen., ἀδ. τοῦ λέγειν Id. 7. 8.—The forms ἀδυναστία, Dion. H. de Dem. 26, ἀδυναπία, Dinol. in A. B. 345, are prob. errors, Lob. Phryn. 508.
 ἀδυνάστευτος, *ov*, not subject to a δυναστής, Synes. 19 C.
 ἀδυναστί, Adv. impotently, Suid.
 ἀδυνάτω, of persons, to be ἀδύνατος, to want strength, Epich. 147 Ahr., Plat. Rep. 366 D, Arist. de Somn. 1, 8: c. inf., to be unable to do, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 23, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 10, Pol. 3. 16, 10. II. of things, to be impossible, Ev. Matth. 17. 20, Ev. Luc. 1. 37, cf. LXX (Gen. 18. 14).
 ἀδυνάτος [ῶ], *ov*, I. of persons, unable to do a thing, c. inf., Hdt. 3. 138, Epich. 130 Ahr., Eur. H. F. 56, etc.; ἀδύνατος εἰπεῖν Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 7:—Comp., τὸν δυνατώτερον τοῦ ἀδυνατώτερου [πλέον ἔχειν] Plat. Gorg. 483 D: Sup., -ώτατος λέγειν Eupol. Δημ. 8. 2. absol. without strength, powerless, weakly, Hdt. 5. 9, Eur. Ion 596, Andr. 746; οἱ ἀδύνατοι men disabled for service, incapable, whether as invalids or paupers, cf. Lys. ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀδυνάτου, Arist. Fr. 430, Böckh P. E. 1. 323, sqq.; ἐν τοῖς ἀδύνατοις μισθοφορεῖν Aeschin. 14. 40; ἀδ. σώματι Lys. 197. 26; ἀδ. χρήμασι poor, Thuc. 7. 28; εἰς τι Plat. Hipp. Mi. 366 B:—so of things, disabled, νέες Hdt. 6. 16:—τὸ ἀδ. want of strength, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 296 A; τὰ ἀδ. disabilities, Dem. 262. 24. II. of things, that cannot be done, impossible, Eur. Or. 665, Hel. 1043, Plat., etc.; ἀδύνατα βούλομαι Lync. Κεντ. 12:—ἀδύνατον [ἔστι] c. inf., Hdt. 1. 32, al.; or ἀδύνατά [ἔστι], Id. 1. 91., 6. 106, Thuc.; ἀδ. τι ὥστε . . . Plat. Prot. 338 C: τὸ ἀδ. impossibility, Hdt. 9. 60, Att.; τὰ ἀδ. καρτερεῖν Eur. 1. A. 1370; πολὺν ἀδύνατα Id. Hel. 811; ἀδυνάτων ἐρᾶν Id. H. F. 318:—Comp., ἀδυνατώτερον ἔτι . . . εἰ οἶόν τε . . . Plat. Theaet. 192 B, cf. Parm. 138 D: Sup., δὲ δὴ πάντων ἀδυνατώτατον Id. Phileb. 15 B. III. Adv. -τως, without power or skill, feebly, λέγεσθαι Antiphon 122. 42; δμῶνεσθαι Id. 127. 26:—ἀδ. ἔχειν to be unwell, Plat. Ax. 364 B; to be unable, c. inf., Arist. Rhct. ad Al. 25, 3.—Little used in Poets, and of the Trag. only by Eur.
 ἀδύ-οινος, ἀδύ-πνοος, ἀδύ-πολις, Dor. for ἡδν-.
 ἀδύς, Dor. for ἡδύς.

ἀδυσώπητος, *ov*, not to be put out of countenance, shameless, inexorable, Plut. 2. 64 F, etc. Adv. -τως, Ib. 534 B.
 ἄδυτος, *ov*, (δύω) not to be entered, Pind. P. 11. 7; ἄδ. ἐστὶν ὁ τόπος Strabo 650. II. mostly as Subst. the innermost sanctuary or shrine, Lat. adytum, Il. 5. 448, 512, Pind. O. 7. 59 (where however the gender is not determined); it is ἄδυτον, τό, in Hdt. 5. 72, Eur. Ion 938; ἄδυτος, ὅ, in h. Hom. Merc. 247:—metaph., ἐκ τοῦ ἀδ. τῆς βίβλου Plat. Theaet. 162 A; ἄδ. τῆς θαλάσσης Opp. H. 1. 49.
 ἄδω, Att. contr. for αἰίδω, q. v.
 ἀδῶμητος, *ov*, (δωμάω) unbuilt, Nonn. D. 17. 40.
 ἀδῶν [ᾶ], ὄνος, ἡ, Dor. for ἀηδῶν, Mosch. 3. 9; cf. ἀδονίς.
 ἄδων [ᾶ], ὄνος, ὅ, = ἄδωνις, Anth. P. 6. 275; v. Burm. Propert. 2. 10, 53.
 ἄδωναια, ἡ, epith. of Aphrodité, Orph. Arg. 30: cf. ἄδωνιάς.
 ἄδῶνιος, α, *ov*, of Adonis, Suid.
 ἄδῶνια, τά, the mourning for Adonis, celebrated yearly by Greek matrons, Cratin. Βουκ. 2, cf. ἄδωνις:—hence ἄδωνιάζουσαι (as if from ἄδωνιάζω, to keep the Adonia) as title of the 15th Id. of Theocr.
 ἄδωνιακάς, ἡ, ὄν, of or for Adonis, Arr. Epict. 4. 8, 36.
 ἄδωνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = ἄδωναια, Nonn. D. 33. 25.
 ἄδωνιασμός, οὔ, ὅ, the mourning for Adonis, Ar. Lys. 390.
 ἄδῶνιος, ὅ, rare form of ἄδωνις, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 188, Plut. 2. 706 C. II. as Adj. *os, ov*, of Adonis: hence, 1. ἄδῶνιον, τό, a statue of him borne in the Adonia, Suid. 2. (sub. μέτρον) a kind of verse, consisting of a dactyl and spondee, Hcrm. El. Metr. 715.
 ἄδωνις [ᾶ], ἴδος (also ἴος, Pherecr. Incert. 21), ὅ, Adonis, son of Cinyras and Myrrha, favourite of Aphrodité, ὦ τὸν ἄδωνιν Sappho 63; ἄδωνι ἄγομεν καὶ τὸν ἄδ. κλάομεν Pherecr. Incert. 84; ὦδωνις, i. e. ὅ ἄδ., Theocr. 3. 47:—hence, generally, an Adonis, a favourite, darling, δεῖ ἄδωνιδας αὐτοὺς ἀκούειν Luc. Merc. Cond. 35, cf. Alciph. 1. 39, Anth. P. 5. 113. 2. ἄδωνιδος κῆποι, cresses and suchlike quick-growing herbs grown in pots for the Adonia, Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, cf. Theocr. 15. 113: proverb., of any short-lived pleasure, v. Interpp. Plat. 1. c. II. a kind of flying-fish, elsewh. ἐξώκοιτος, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C, Opp. H. 1. 157, etc.
 ἀδῶρητος, *ov*, = ἄδωρος, h. Hom. Merc. 168; πρὸς τινος Eur. Hec. 42. II. = ἄδωρος II, Eus. P. E. 782 C.
 ἀδῶρία, ἡ, incorruptibility, Poll. 8. 11.
 ἀδῶροδόκητος, *ov*, = ἄδωροδόκος, Aeschin. 65. 21, etc. Adv. -τως, Dem. 310. 22., 342. 18.
 ἀδῶροδοκία, ἡ, = ἀδῶρία, Dio C. Fr. 37.
 ἀδῶροδόκος, *ov*, incorruptible, Anth. P. 9. 779, Nonn.
 ἀδῶρόληπτος, *ov*, = foreg., Hesych., Schol. Thuc. 2. 65.
 ἀδῶρος, *ov*, without gifts, taking none, incorruptible, c. gen., ἀδῶρο-
 τᾶτος χρημάτων Thuc. 2. 65:—Adv. -ως, Poll. 8. 11. 2. unpaid, πρέσβευσις C. I. 1625. 25. II. giving no gifts, c. gen., ἀδ. τινος not giving it, Plat. Symp. 197 D; ἀδῶροι εὐλαφβολαῖς by hunting from which no gifts were offered, Soph. Aj. 178. III. ἄδῶρα δῶρα gifts that are no gifts, like βίος ἀβίωτος, lb. 674; cf. δύσδωρος.
 ἀδῶτης, *ov*, ὅ, one who gives nothing, Hes. Op. 353.
 ἀέ [ᾶ], Dor. for αἰί, Pind. P. 9. 154 (si vera l.), cf. Cramer An. Par. 3. 321.
 ἀ-εδνος, *ov*, undowered, Hesych., who also expl. it by πολὺφενος.
 ἀέδνωτος, *ov*, (ἐδνώω) = foreg.: unaffianced, Lyc. 549.
 ἀεθλεύω, ἀεθλευμα, ἀεθλέω, -ητήρ, -ητής, etc., Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλ-.
 ἀέθλιον, Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλον, the prize of contest, Il. 9. 124, Od. 8. 108. II. for ἀθλος, the contest, Od. 24. 169 and later Ep.
 ἀέθλιος, *ov*, also α, *ov*, gaining the prize, or running for it, ἵππος καλῆ καὶ ἀεθλίη a race-horse, Theogn. 257; ἀέθλιος ἵππος Call. Del. 113; μῆλον ἀέθλ. the apple of discord, Anth. P. 9. 637. The contr. form ἀθλιος is used in a restricted sense.
 ἀέθλον, τό, ἀέθλος, ὅ, Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλον, ἀθλος.
 ἀεθλο-νίκια, ἡ, victory in the games, Pind. N. 3. 11.
 ἀεθλοσύνη, ἡ, a contest, a struggle, Anth. P. 5. 294.
 ἀεθλοφόρος, *ov*, Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλοφόρος.
 αἰί [ᾶ], Ep. αἰί, αἰέν (v. sub fin.), Adv. ever, always, for ever, for aye, Hom., etc.; often with other specifications of time, as διαμπερὲς αἰί, συνεχὲς αἰί, ἐμμενὲς αἰί, Hom.; αἰί καθ' ἡμέραν, καθ' ἡμέραν αἰί, αἰί καὶ καθ' ἡμέραν, αἰί κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, αἰί διὰ βίον, etc., Heind. Plat. Phaedo 75 D, Schäf. Greg. 169 and Appar. ad Dem. 3. 265, Pors. Phoen. 1422; δεῦρ' αἰί until now, Pors. Or. 1679; also εἰς αἰί, εἰσαεί, ἔσαεί, v. εἰσαεί.—With the Artic., ὁ αἰί χρόνος eternity, Hdt. 1. 54, Plat. Phaedo 103 E, etc.; οἱ αἰί ὄντες the immortals, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 32, etc.:—but, ὁ αἰί βασιλεύων the king for the time being, Hdt. 9. 116; οἱ αἰί δικάζοντες Dem. 585. 24; ὁ αἰί ἐντὸς γενόμενος every one as he got inside, Thuc. 4. 68; τὸν αἰί προατυχόντα Dem. 557. 20; τοῖσι τούτων αἰί ἐκγόνουσι to their descendants for ever, Hdt. 1. 105, cf. 3. 83, etc.; in Aesch. Pr. 937, θῶπτε τὸν κρατοῦντ' αἰί, the position of αἰί is due to the requirement of the metre.—Of this word 14 forms are enumerated, Ahrens D. Dor. 378 sq.:—We here notice the following: 1. αἰί, Ep. and Ion., and in all Poets except the Att.: Hom. uses αἰί three times, when his metre required the 1st syll. to be short. 2. αἰέν, used by Hom. when the ult. was required to be short; occasionally also in Trag., for the same purpose, e. g. Aesch. Pr. 428, Ag. 891, Soph. Aj. 682, cf. αἰένυπνος. 3. αἰί, the only correct Att. form, the 1st syll. being long or short, as the metre required: when this syll. was long, the Copyists often substituted the Ion. αἰί, and introduced this form even into Att. Prose; but in the best MSS. the true Att. form is often preserved even where α is long, as in the Laur. of Soph., and the Rav. of Ar.; cf. ἀετός, εἰσαεί, καίω, κλαίω. 4. αἰές, Dor., Ar. Lys. 1267, Bion 11. 1, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 134. 5. αἰί, Pind. P. 9. 154: cf. ἀέ-ναος. 6. ἡί, Bocot., and 7. Aeol. αἰ or -iv, αἰ or -iv,

Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 156; *ai-* is freq. in Inscr., as *aitos*, etc. (The \sqrt{AIF} occurs in *alfai*, C. I. 1: with *alfon*, *afidios*, cf. Skt. *aiwa* (Ved.), *évas* (*vītae ratio*), Lat. *aevum*, *aetas* (*aevitas*), *aeternus* (*aeviternus*), Goth. *aivs* (*aivon*), *aiveins* (*alwionis*), *aiv* = Germ. *ewig* = *ever*.)

N. B. Some componds. of *ai-*, which are in no way altered by composit., are left out: for they are written divisim in the best Edd., and they can always be found under the simple form.

ἀει-βλαστής, *és*, *ever-budding*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 11, 6.

ἀειβλάστησις, *éws*, *ή*, a *perpetual budding*, Theophr. Ibid.

ἀει-βλαστος, *ον*, = *ἀειβλαστής*, Manass. Chron. 189.

ἀειβολος, *ον*, (*βάλλω*) *continually thrown*, Anth. P. 6. 282.

ἀει-βρυής, *és*, (*βρύω*) *ever-sprouting*, Nic. Th. 846.

ἀει-γενεσία, *ή*, *perpetual generation*, Iambl. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 900.

ἀει-γενετήρ, *ήρος*, *δ*, *ever-generating*, Orph. H. 7. 5.

ἀει-γενέτης, only in Ep. form *αιειγενέτης*, *ον*, *δ*, (*γενέσθαι*) epith. of the gods, like *αιέν έντες*, *everlasting*, *immortal*, used by Hom. only at the end of a line, *θεών αιειγενετών* Il. 2. 400, al.; *θεοίς αιειγενετήσιν* 3. 296, al.

ἀει-γενής, *és*, *everlasting*, Plat. Legg. 773E, Symp. 206E, Xen. Symp. 8, 1.

ἀειγεννητής, *ου*, *δ*, (*γεννάω*) *perpetual producer*, epith. of Apollo (*τῷ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀει γίγνεσθαι καὶ ἀει γεννᾶν*), ap. Macrobi. Sat. 1. 17.

ἀει-γνητος, *ον*, = *αιειγενέτης*, Orph. Arg. 15.

ἀειδέλιος, *ον*, = sq., E. M. 21. 33.

ἀειδέλος, *ον*, (* *φείδω*) *unseen, dark*, Hes. Fr. 61: *obscure*, Opp. H. 1. 86, etc. II. *not to be looked on*, and so, *dazzling*, Nic. Th. 20. (For *αἰδηλος*, as *αἰδιος* for *αἰδιος*, *ἀπερείσιος* for *ἀπειρέσιος*, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *αἰδηλος* 7.)

ἀειδής, *és*, (* *φείδω*) *unseen, without bodily form, immaterial*, opp. to *σωματοειδής*, often in Plat., as *Phaedo* 79 A. II. (*εἰδέναι*) *unknowing, obscure*, Plat. Ax. 365 C.

III. (*εἶδος*) *without form*, Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 3. 2. *δυσειδής, unsightly*, Philetact. Kun. 1:—Adv.

—*δως*, dub. l. Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 11.

ἀειδία, *ή*, (*αἰδής* III) *deformity*, Joseph. B. J. 7. 5, 5.

ἀει-δίνητος [*τ*], *ον*, *ever-revolving*, Anth. P. 6. 289.

ἀειδιος, *ον*, Adj. from *αιει*, as *sempiternus* from *semper*, *everlasting*, Hesych., Orac. ap. Didym. de Trin. 2. 17, 1.

ἀει-δουλεία and ἀει-δουλία, *ή*, *perpetual slavery*, Poll. 3. 80.

ἀει-δρομος, *ον*, *ever-running*, Greg. Naz. 168 B.

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465; ἴστια . . στεῖλαν αἶραντες furl the sails by brailing them up, Od. 3. 11:—esp. to lift for the purpose of bringing or carrying, to bear, carry, ἐκ βελῶν Σαρπηδόνα δῖον αἶρας Il. 16. 678; νόσφιν αἶρας 24. 583; ἄχθος αἶρειν, of ships of burden, Od. 3. 312; μῆλα γὰρ ἐξ Ἰθάκης . . αἶραν νηυσὶ carried them off, 21. 18; μὴ μοι οἶνον αἶρε offer me not wine, Il. 6. 264: often in participle with Verbs of motion, ἐπὶ στεφάνην κεφαλῆφιν αἶρας θήκατο Io. 30; πίνακας παρέθηκεν αἶρας Od. 1. 141; εὐμαριν αἶρων Aesch. Pers. 660.

2. to raise, levy, λεκτὸν ἀροῦμεν στόλον Ib. 795. II. Med. to lift up for oneself, i. e. bear off, win, take, freq. c. acc. rei, πάντας αἶράμενος πελέκεας Il. 23. 856, etc.: but also just like Act., [πέπλων] εὐ αἶραμένη Il. 6. 293: cf. αἶρω. 2. to raise or stir up, νεῖκος αἶράμενος Theogn. 90; αἶρασθαι πόλεμον to undertake a long war, Hdt. 7. 132, 156; βαρὺς ἄ. slow to undertake anything, Id. 4. 150. 3. αἶρασθαι τὰ ἴστια to hoist sail, Id. 8. 56, 94; also without ἴστια, 1. 27: so Ap. Rh. has αἶρειν ἴστια in Act., 2. 1229. III. Pass. to be lifted or carried up, ἐς αἰθέρα δῖαν ἀέρθη Od. 19. 540, cf. Il. 8. 74; ὑψόσ' ἀέρθεις . . ἐχόμεν Od. 12. 432; αἶρεσθαι εἰς . . to rise up and go to a place, Hdt. 1. 170; ἀερθέντες ἐκ . . , Ib. 165;—mostly of seamen, but also of land-journeys, as ἀερθῆναι 9. 52:—ἀερθεῖς, like Lat. *elatus*, rising above or exceeding due limits, Pind. N. 7. 111. 2. to be suspended, hang, [μάχαιρα] παρ ξίφεος μέγα κουλὸν αἶεν ἄωρο Il. 3. 272., 19. 253; cf. ἠερέθομαι, αἰωρέομαι, μετέωρος, ἄωρ, ἄωρτήρ. 3. metaph. to be lifted up, excited, Soph. Tr. 216.

αἶς, part. of ἀημι.

αἶ-σέβαστος, *ov*, ever-august, title of late Emperors, C. I. 5187, al.

αἶ-σίτος, *ov*, always fed: esp. of those who lived at the public expense in the Prytaneum, C. I. 115. 41., 184-197:—in Epich. 18, Ahr. restores αἰνεῖ σῖτον.

αἶ-σκωψ, a kind of owl (σκῶψ), so called from not being migratory, *strix aluco*, Arist. H. A. 9. 28, 1.

αἶ-σμμα, τό, poet. and Ion. for ἄσμμα, as αἶδω for ἄδω, Hdt. 2. 79, Call. Ep. 28; also in Eurpol. Εἶλωτ. 3.

αἶ-σδος, *ov*, ever-safe, Nonn.

αἶ-στένακτος, *ov*, ever-sighing, Nicet. Eugen. 5. 119.

αἶ-στρεφής, *és*, ever-turning, Greg. Naz.

αἶ-στροφος, *ov*, = foreg., Eust. Opusc. 109. 92, Tzetz.

αἶ-σύμφωρος, *ov*, ever-useful, Cleanth. ap. Eus. P. E. 679 C.

αἶ-συρος, *ov*, f. l. for ἀήσυρος.

αἶ-τας, α, ὁ, Boeot. for ἀετός, Lyc. 461.

II. v. sub ἀίτης.

αἶ-τελής, *és*, ever-perfect, θεός Alcin. Intr. 477.

αἶ-τρεπτος, *ov*, ever-turning, ever-changing, Pind.

αἶ-φάνης, *és*, ever-shining, of stars, Arr. Ind. 24. 6.

2. always

visible, of the pole, Stob. Ecl. 1. 900.

αἶ-φᾶτος, *ov*, (φημί) ever-famed, Or. Sib. 3. 415.

αἶ-φλεγής, *és*, ever-burning, Greg. Naz., cf. Anth. P. 11. 409.

αἶ-φρούρητος, *ov*, = sq., Nonn.

αἶ-φρουρος, *ov*, ever-watching, i. e. ever-lasting, Hesych., as emended by Pors. Ar. Nub. 518 (for αἶφῶρος); τῷ ἄ. μελιλώτῳ Cratin. Μαλθ. 1. 7; οἰκησις αἶφρ., of the grave, Soph. Ant. 892; πόνοι Opp. H. 4. 189.

αἶ-φύγια, ἡ, exile for life, φευγέτω αἶφυγίαν Plat. Legg. 877 C, C. I. 158 B. 26; αἶφυγία ζημιούν τινά Dem. 528. 7.

αἶ-φυλλία, ἡ, a being evergreen, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 2.

αἶ-φυλλος, *ov*, evergreen, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 25, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 7.

αἶ-φωτος, *ov*, (φῶς) ever-light, ἥλιος Dion. Areop. 188 C.

αἶ-χειμαστος, *ov*, (χειμάζω) ever-stormy, troubled, Joann. Clim.

αἶ-χλωρος, *ov*, evergreen, Euphor. Fr. 64.

αἶ-χρόνιος, *ov*, everlasting, Anth. P. 12. 229.

ἀεκαζόμενος, *η, ov*, particip. form = δέκων, Od. 18. 135; πόλλ' ἀεκαζόμενος (Virgil's *multa reluctans*), 13. 277.

ἀεκήλιος, *ov*, for ἀεκέλιος, Il. 18. 77; cf. αἶδελος.

ἀ-έκητι or ἀεκητί, Epic Adv. against the will, often in Hom.; c. gen., σεῦ δέκητι, δέκητι σέθεν, Lat. *te invito*, Od. 16. 94., 3. 213; θεῶν δέκητι, δέκητι θεῶν, Lat. *Diis non propitiis*, Il. 12. 8, Od. 4. 504.

ἀ-εκούσιος, *ov*, also α, *ov* Luc. Syr. D. 18; Att. contr. ἀκούσιος, *ov* [ā], but the uncontr. form is used in anapaest. by Soph. Tr. 1263.

Against the will, constrained, forced, of acts or their consequences, τοῦτο . . οὐκ ἀεκ. αὐτῷ ἐγένετο Hdt. 2. 162; τλήσομαι . . ἀεκούσια πολλά Theogn. 1343; θράσος ἀκούσιον (as Canter emended ἐκούσιον, but Ahrens better ἐκ θυσιῶν), Aesch. Ag. 803; ἐς ἀκουσίους ἀνάγκας πίπτειν Thuc. 3. 82; often in Att. of involuntary offences, ἀκ. φόβος Antipho 121. 36; ἀκουσίων πράκτορες Ib. 39, cf. Plat. Legg. 733 D, 864 A, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1; τὰ μὲν ἀκούσια [βλάβη] ἀπλή, τὰ δὲ ἐκούσια διπλή C. I. 71 b. II. like δέκων, of persons, but only in Adv. ἀκούσιως, involuntarily, Thuc. 2. 8, Plat. Tim. 62 C; ἀκ. ἀποθανεῖν, opp. to ἐκούσιως ἀποκτείνεω, Antipho 112. 10; ἀκούσιως τιλ ἀφίχθαι to have come as an unwelcome guest, Thuc. 3. 31 (Madvig ἀκουσίφ).

ἀέκων, Att. contr. ἄκων [ā], *ουσα, ov*, but the uncontr. form used in anapaest. by Aesch. Supp. 40: (ἐκῶν, v. sub ἔκηλος): involuntary, constrained, of persons, ἀέκωντος ἐμεῖο Il. 1. 310; ἐκῶν ἀέκωντί γε θυμῷ 4. 43; strengthd., πόλλ' ἀέκων (Virgil's *multa reluctans*), 11. 557:—Hom. uses the contr. form only in phrase τῷ δ' οὐκ ἄκωντε πετέσθην (where however the metre would admit ἀέκωντε) Il. 5. 366, Od. 3. 484; otherwise it first occurs in h. Hom. Cer. 413, Idt. 2. 131, al., and then is common in all Att. writers (cf. ἀεκούσιος); ἄκωντος Διός, invito Jove, Aesch. Pr. 771; often repeated, ἀκωντά σ' ἄκων προσπασσαλέωσω Ib. 19, cf. 671; so, ἄκων ἀκούειν οὐς ἐκῶν εἶπεν λόγους Soph. Fr. 668, cf. Ant. 276; μηδένα μήτ' ἀέκωντα μένειν κατέρυκε Phreocr. Χείρ. 2 (mock heroic):—Adv. ἀκόντως, unwillingly, ὁμολογεῖν Plat. Prot. 333 B, cf. Hipp. Mi. 374 D; οὐκ ἀκ., ἀλλὰ προθύμως ἐπέισθησαν Xen. Hell. 4.

8, 5.

II. in Poets, but rarely, like ἀκούσιος, of acts or their consequences, involuntary, κακὰ ἐκόντα κούκ ἄκ. Soph. O. T. 1230; ἔργων ἄκ. Id. O. C. 240, cf. 977.

ἀέλιαι, οἱ, brothers-in-law, whose wives are sisters: Hesych. writes αἰ-λιοι, but wrongly, v. Eust. 648. 45, E. M. 31. 24. (M. Müller, Oxf. Essays (1856), p. 21, compares Skt. *syālas* (*uxoris frater*); in which case a must be taken as euphon., ἀ-έλιοι.)

ἀέλιος, ὁ, Dor. for ἠέλιος, ἥλιος. [ā, but made short in Soph. Tr. 835, Eur. Med. 1252, Ion 122.]

ἀελλα, Ep. ἀέλλη, *ης, ἡ*, a stormy wind, a whirlwind, often in Hom., not rare also in pl.; ἀργαλέων ἀνέμων . . ἀέλλη Il. 13. 795; ἀελλαι παντοίων ἀνέμων Od. 5. 292, 304; ὑψι δ' ἀέλλη σκιδνατ' (i. e. the dust), Il. 16. 374. 2. metaph. of any whirling motion, ὠκυρόμοις ἄ., of an animal, Eur. Bacch. 873; ἄστρον ὑπ' ἀέλλαισι Id. Hel. 1498.

Used by Soph. also in derivs. and compds. (v. infr.), but the word is mostly Ep. (For the Root, v. sub εἶλω.)

ἀελλαῖος, α, *ov*, storm-swift, πελειᾶς Soph. O. C. 1081.

ἀελλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = foreg., ἵπποι Soph. O. T. 467; φωναί Id. Fr. 614.

ἀελλῆεις, *εσσα, εν*, = ἀελλαῖος, Nonn. D. 5. 322, etc.

ἀελλῆς κονίσσαλος, ὁ, in Il. 3. 13, eddying dust, i. e. an eddy of dust, not found elsewhere: Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 41 Ann. 15 n., would write ἀελλῆς, contr. from ἀελλῆεις; cf. Spitzn. ad l. (For the Root, v. sub εἶλω.)

ἀελλο-δρόμος, *ov*, storm-swift, πῶλος Bacchyl. 6.

ἀελλό-θριξ, *τριχος, ὁ, ἡ*, with hair floating in the wind, Soph. Fr. 273.

ἀελλα-μάχος, *ov*, struggling with the storm, Anth. P. 7. 586.

ἀελλό-πος, *ποδος, ὁ, ἡ*, for ἀελλόπους (like ἀρτίπος, Οἰδίπος, etc.):—storm-footed, storm-swift, Il. 8. 409, etc. (never in Od.): dat. pl. ἀελλοπόδεσσιν h. Hom. Ven. 218; pl. ἀελλόποδες, -πόδων, Simon. 7, Pind. N. 1. 6, etc.: once only in Trag., viz. Eur. Hel. 1330.—Later ἀελλοπόδης,

ov, Opp. C. 1. 413.

ἀελλός, ὁ, a bird, perh. the stormy petrel, Hesych.

Ἄελλώ, ὄος, contr. οὐς, ἡ, (ἀελλα) Storm-swift, name of a Harpy, Hes. Th. 267; also of a hound, Ovid. Metam. 3. 219.

ἀελλώδης, *ες, (εἶδος) storm-like, stormy*, Schol. Il. 3. 13.

ἀελλπτέω, to be ἀελλπος, have no hope, despair, only found in part., ἀελλπτέοντες σόον εἶναι Il. 7. 310; ἄ. τοὺς Ἕλληνας ὑπερβαλέεσθαι Hdt. 7. 168:—the forms ἀελλπέω, ἀελλπῆς are defended by Lob. Phryn. 569.

ἀ-ελλπῆς, *és*, unlooked for, unlooked for, unexpected, γαῖαν ἀελλπῆα δῶκεν ιδέσθαι Od. 5. 408; ubi olim ἀελλπέα, v. foreg.

ἀ-ελλπῆα, ἡ, an unlooked for event, ἐξ ἀελλπῆς, Lat. *ex insperato, unexpectedly*, Archil. 54.

II. despair, Pind. P. 12. 55 [where ἴ].

ἀελλπος, *ov*, (ἐλλπομαι) = ἀελλπῆς, h. Hom. Cer. 219; ἐξ ἀελλπου beyond hope, unexpectedly, Hdt. 1. 111; so ἐξ ἀελλπων seems to be used in Soph. Aj. 715, cf. Aesch. Supp. 357; πῆμ' ἄ., ἄ. κακόν Id. Pers. 265, 1005; εἶπερ ὄψομαι τὰν ἀελλπον ἀμέραν Eur. Supp. 785; ἀελλπα γὰρ λέγεις Id. Hel. 585.

2. beyond hope, despaired of, Archil. 74, Solon 35, Hipp. Art. 808.

II. act. hopeless, desperate, h. Hom. Ar. 91, Aesch. Supp. 907.

III. Adv. -τως, beyond all hope, Lat. *insperato*, Aesch. Pers. 261, Soph. El. 1263; and in bad sense, Aesch. Supp. 987: also neut. pl. as Adv., Eur. Phoen. 311.

ἀέμμα, τό, Ep. for ἄμμα, a bowstring or bow, Call. Dian. 10, Apoll. 33.

ἀέ-νάος [ā-], *ov* (νάω A), also ἀέ-ναος Hdt., contr. αἶνωος Ar. Ran. 146, (never ἀένναος, which, though often introduced by the Copyists, Herm., Eur. Ion 117, has shewn to be against analogy, cf. αἶ 5); used by Trag. only in lyr. passages.

Ever-flowing, κρήνης τ' ἀένου καὶ ἀπορρύτου Hes. Op. 597; ἀένναος λίμνη, ποταμός Hdt. 1. 93, 145, cf. Simon. 120; ποταμούς ἀένου Aesch. Supp. 554; τὰν ἀένων παγὰν Eur. Ion 117, cf. 1083, Or. 1229; ἀένων πυρός Pind. P. 1. 9; βύρβορον καὶ σκῶρ ἀένων Ar. 1. c.; ἀέννοι νεφέλαι Id. Nub. 275:—generally,

everlasting, ἀρετᾶς . . κόσμον ἀένων τε κλέος Simon. 4; ἀέννοισι ἐν τραπέζαισι, of the dinners in the Prytaneum, Pind. N. 11. 9;—also in

Prose, δέν. τροφή Xen. Ages. 1, 20; ἀεναώτερον . . τὸν ὄλβον παρέχειν Id. Cyr. 4. 2, 44; ἀένων οὐσίαν πορίσαι Plat. Legg. 966 E; ποταμοὶ ἀέννοι Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 6. Adv. ἀέντως Id. Oec. 2. 4, 1.

ἀένων, *ουσα, ov*, = foreg., Od. 13. 109, Hes. Op. 548.

ἀ-εννόητος, *ov*, never thought of, Schol. Soph. Tr. 1057.

ἀεξίβιος, *ov*, increasing while one lives (?), πένθος Epigr. Gr. 562.

ἀεξί-γυιος, *ov*, strengthening the limbs, ἀελλα Pind. N. 4. 120.

ἀεξί-κακος, *ov*, multiplying evil, Nonn. D. 20. 84.

ἀεξί-κερως, *ov*, gen. ω, making horns grow, C. I. 6272.

ἀεξί-νοος, *ov*, contr. -νοος, *ov*, strengthening the mind, Procl. h. Mus. 16.

ἀεξί-τοκος, *ov*, nourishing the fruit of the womb, Nonn. D. 5. 614, etc.

ἀεξί-τροφος, *ov*, fostering growth, Orph. H. 51. 17.

ἀεξί-φυλλος, *ov*, nourishing leaves, leafy, Aesch. Ag. 697.

ἀεξί-φύτος, *ov*, nourishing plants, ἠὼς Mel. in Anth. P. 9. 363, 5.

ἀέξω, old poet. form of αἶξω (αἶξάνω), found once in Hdt., twice in Trag. (in lyr. passages); used by correct writers only in pres. and impf. without augm.: later Poets formed a fut. ἀεξήσω (Nonn. D. 12. 24), aor. ἠέξησα (Ib. 8. 104, Anth. append. 299), fut. mcd. ἀεξήσομαι (Ar. Rh. 3. 837), aor. pass. ἀεξήθην (Anth. P. 9. 631), plqpf. (ἀν-)ἠέξητο (Nonn. D. 4. 427). (Prob. from √FEΞ, with a prefixed (cf. αἶδω, δέρω), whence also αἶξω, etc.; cf. Skt. *vakshāmi* (*creasco*); Goth. *vahstus* (*αἶξης*); O. Norse *vaxa*, to wax; O. H. G. *wachsa* (*wachsen*): the Lat. *augeo* is referred by Curt. to a diff. Root; v. sub ὑγής.)

To increase, enlarge, foster, strengthen, ἀνδρὶ δὲ κεκμηῶτι μένος μέγα θυμὸς ἀέξει Il. 6. 261; θυμὸν ἀέξειν Il. 17. 226; πένθος ἄ. to cherish woe, Od. 17. 489; υἱὸν ἄ. to rear him to man's estate, 13. 360; ἔργον ἀέξουσι . . θεοὶ they bless the work, 15. 372.

2. to exalt by one's deeds, to glorify, magnify, αὐτοὺς τ' ἀέξει καὶ πόλιν Pind. O. 8, fin.; τὸ πλῆθος ἀέξειν Hdt. 3. 80: to magnify, exaggerate, [ἀγγελίαν] μῦθος

ἀέξει Soph. Aj. 226. 3. ἀέξειν βούταν φόνον Eur. Hipp. 537; cf. αὐξάνω I. 4. II. Pass. to increase, grow, Τηλέμαχος δὲ νέον μὲν ἀέξετο was waxing tall, Od. 22. 426; οὐ . . ποτ' ἀέξετο κῦμά γ' ἐν αὐτῷ no wave rose high thereon, Io. 93; χόλος . . ἀνδρῶν ἐν στήθεσσι δ. ἤυτε καπνός rises high, Il. 18. 110; τόδε ἔργον δ. it prospers, Od. 14. 66; ἀέξετο ἱερὸν ἡμαρ was getting on to noon, Il. 8. 66, etc.; so, μήτις ἀέξεται Emped. 375; κέρδος ἀέξεται Aesch. Cho. 825, cf. Supp. 856. III. in Soph. Ant. 353 Dind. has received Döderlein's doubtful conj. ἀέξεται (for ἀξεται) as a med. form, exalts, adorns; better (with Schöne) δχμάζεται, v. Schneidew. ad l. IV. intr. = Pass., Q. Sm. I. 116.

ἄεπτος, *ov*, epith. of young animals, as the Schol. read in Aesch. Ag. 141, explaining it by τοῖς ἐπεσθαι τοῖς γονεῦσι μὴ δυναμένοις: the Med. Ms. gives ἀέλπτοις: but the word is no doubt corrupt.

ἀ-εργηλός, ἡ, *ov*, = ἀεργός, Ap. Rh. 4. 1186, etc.; ἀ-εργής, ἑς, Nic. Fr. 4. ἀ-εργία, Ion. -ίη [ῖ], ἡ, a not working, idleness, Od. 24. 251, Hes. Op. 309, Bion 6. 6 (ubi vulg. ἀεργείη). 2. of a field, a lying fallow or waste, Orac. ap. Aeschin. 69. I.—Cf. the Att. form ἀργία.

ἀ-εργός, *ov*, like ἀεργής, ἀεργηλός, not-working, idle, Il. 9. 320, Od. 19. 27, Hes. Op. 301, etc.; —ἀ. δόμοι idle houses, i. e. where people are idle, Theocr. 28. 15: c. gen., not working out, not doing, ἔργων αἰσχυρῶν ἀπαθῆς καὶ ἀ. Theogn. 1177. II. act. making idle, Nic. Th. 381.—Cf. the Att. form ἀργός.

ἀέρδην, Adv. (ἀείρω) lifting up, Aesch. Ag. 235.—Cf. the Att. form ἀρδην.

ἀερέσθαι, see under Ion. form ἡερ-.

ἀερθεν, v. sub ἀείρω.

Ἄερια, *as*, Ion. Ἡερίη, *ns*, ἡ, old name of Egypt, prob. from ἀήρ, the misty or dark land, Aesch. Supp. 78, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 267; also of Crete, Plin. H. N. 4. 20.

ἀερίζω, (ἀήρ) to be like air; and so, 1. to be thin as air, Diosc. I. 83. 2. to be sky-blue, Id. 5. 100.

ἀερικόν, τό, name of a tax by Justinian, Georg. Cedr. 742 C.

ἀερίνος, *η*, *ov*, aerial, like air, Arist. Metaph. 8. 7. 5. 2. sky-blue, ἔσθης Poll. 4. 119.

ἀερί-οικος, *ov*, dwelling in air, Eubul. Incert. 16 (mock heroic).

ἀέριος [ᾶ], *ov*, also *a*, *ov*: Ion. ἡέριος, *η*, *ov* (q. v.): (ἀήρ). In the mist or thick air of morning, Eur. Phoen. 1534. II. in the air, high in air, Eur. Tro. 546: of the air, aerial, opp. to χθόνιος, Id. Fr. 27; φύσις Arist. Mund. 3. 4; ζῷα Ib. 6, Luc. Prom. 6; ἀέριον γένος Plat. Epin. 984 D:—Adv. -ως, Iamb. de Myst. III. wide as air, infinite, Diod. I. 33, etc.

ἀερίτις, ἡ, pec. fem. of ἀέριος, Diosc. 2. 209.

ἀερκτος, *ov*, (ἔργω, εἶργω) unfenced, open, Lys. 110. 42.

ἀεροβάμων [ᾶ], *ov*, travelling the air, of birds, cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 431.

ἀεροβάτέω, to walk the air, of Socrates, in pres., Ar. Nub. 225, 1503, Plat. Apol. 19 C: aor. part. ἀεροβατήσας Luc. Philopat. 12.

ἀερο-βάτης, *ov*, δ, one who walks the air, Plut. 2. 952 F.

ἀερο-δίνης, ἑς, Ion. ἡερ-, wheeling in air, ἀετός Anth. P. 9. 223.

ἀερο-δόνητος, *ov*, air-tossed, soaring, Ar. Av. 1385; cf. νιφόβολος.

ἀεροδρομέω, f. ἦσω, to traverse the air, Luc. V. H. I. 10.

ἀερο-δρόμος, *ov*, traversing the air, ἀ. ὕδωρ, of an aqueduct, C. I. 4535 (add.), cf. Eust. 1503. 10, Manass. Chron. 143, 410.

ἀερο-ειδής [ᾶ], Ep. and Ion. ἡεροειδής, ἑς: like the sky or air, Plat. Tim. 78 C, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 3. 5:—sky-coloured, Id. Color. 3. 8: cf. ἀερώδης.—For the Homeric usage of the word, v. ἡεροειδής.

ἀερόεις, Hesych., but elsewh. only in Ion. form ἡερόεις, q. v.

ἀερόθεν, Adv. out of the air, from on high, cited from Eust.

ἀερο-κόραξ, ἄκος, δ, an air-raven, Luc. V. H. I. 16.

ἀερο-κῶνωψ, *ωπος*, an air-gnat, Ibid.

ἀερο-λέσχης, *ov*, δ, a man of big empty words, Hesych.

ἀερο-μύχια, ἡ, an air-battle, Luc. V. H. I. 18.

ἀερό-μελι, *ιτος*, τό, honey-dew, Virgil's aërium mel (some say manna), Ath. 500 D; also ὕον μέλι.

ἀερο-μετρέω, to measure the air; hence to lose oneself in vague speculation, in pres. inf., Xen. Oec. II. 3; cf. ἀεροβατέω.

ἀερο-μίγης, ἑς, compounded of air, Diog. L. 7. 145, etc.

ἀερομυθῶ, = μετεωρολογέω, περὶ σελήνης Philo I. 457:—from ἀερό-μυθος, Id. 2. 268.

ἀερονηχής, ἑς, (νήχομαι) floating in air, of the clouds, Ar. Nub. 337.

ἀερο-νομέω, to move in air, Heliod. 10. 30; cf. χειρονομέω.

ἀερόομαι, Pass. to become air, Heraclid. Alleg. 22.

ἀερο-πετής, ἑς, (πίπτω) fallen from the sky, Sanchun. ap. Eus. P. E. 38 C.

ἀερο-πέτης, ἑς, (πέτομαι) flying in air, Horapollo 2. 124.

ἀερό-πλῆνος, *ov*, wandering in air, Hesych. s. v. ἡεροφοῖτις.

ἀεροπορέω, to traverse the air, Philo 2. 116, 300.

ἀερο-πόρος, *ov*, traversing the air, Plat. Tim. 40 A, Philo.

ἀερο-σκοπία, ἡ, divination by observing the heavens, Schol. Il. I. 62, Tzetz.

ἀεροτόμος, *ov*, (τέμνω) cleaving the air, seems to have been coined by way of derivation for Ἄρτεμις, Clem. Al. 668.

ἀερό-τονος, *ov*, stretched or driven by air, Philo in Math. Vett. 77.

ἀερο-φόβος, *ov*, afraid of the air, Cael. Aurel. M. A. 3. 12.

ἀερό-φοιτος, *ov*, roaming in air, Aesch. ap. Ar. Ran. 1291.

ἀερο-φόρητος, *ov*, upborne by air, Eubul. Στεφ. 2. 2 (Meineke suggests ἀβρο-).

ἀερό-χρως, -ους, sky-coloured, Diosc. 5. 85, v. l. Orph. Lith. 264.

ἀερούψ, Ion. ἡερούψ, *ωπος*, δ, Boeot. name for the bird μέροψ (q. v.), Schol. Ar. Av. 1354.

ἀέρρω, Aeol. for ἀείρω, Sappho 91, Alcae. 78; an aor. I subj. ἀέρση Panyas. 6. 13 Dübner.

ἀερσι-κάρηνος, *ov*, carrying the high head, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 397.

ἀερσί-λοφος, *ov*, high-crested, Ap. Rh. 2. 1061, Nonn.

ἀερσί-νοος, *ov*, contr. -νοος, *ov*, haughty, Nonn. Jo. 8. v. 44. II. act. cheering, οἶνος, prob. l. Ion 9; also, ἀερ. Βάκχου ap. Tzetz. Schol. ad Hes. p. 18, Gaisf.

ἀερσίπέτης, ἑς, (πέτομαι) = ἀερσιπότης, Q. Sm. 3. 211.

ἀερσί-πόδης, *ov*, δ, = ἀερσίπους, Nonn. D. 10. 401.

ἀερσί-πόρος, *ov*, going on high, Nonn. D. 1. 285.

ἀερσίπότης, *ov*, δ, (ποτάομαι) high-soaring, Hes. Sc. 316, Anth. P. 5. 299.

ἀερσί-πότητος, *ov*, = φοτεγ., Hes. Op. 775.

ἀερσί-πους, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, lifting up the feet, brisk-trotting, ἵπποι ἀερσίποδες Il. 18. 532; contr. ἀραίποδες h. Hom. Ven. 211.

ἀερτάζω, lengthd. Ep. form of ἀείρω, to lift up, Ap. Rh. 1. 738, Call. Fr. 19, etc.; impf. ἡέρταζον Anth. P. 9. 12, Ap. Rh., etc., Ep. aor. ἀερτάσαιε Nonn. D. 43. 99:—besides these forms, we have (from *ἀερτάω) aor. I ἡέρτησε Anth. P. 6. 223; pf. pass. ἡέρτηται, Ib. 5. 230, Opp. C. 2. 99.

ἀερώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like air, Arist. Mund. 4. 18: light of texture, Schol. Eur. Or. 1431. 2. like ἀεροειδής, of colour, τὴν χροάν Diosc. 5. 170: as subst., τὸ ἀερώδες the airy nature, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 888 B. II. full of air, Arist. P. A. 3. 6. 8. Cf. ἀεροειδής.

ἄές, Dor. for ἀεί.

ἄεσα, ἀέσαμεν, contr. ἄσαμεν, ἄεσαν, inf. ἀέσαι, an aor. I (with no other tense in use) to sleep, Od. 19. 342., 3. 151, 490., 15. 40, never in Il. (Akin to ἀημι, ἄω, cf. πνέοντα . . ὕπνω Aesch. Cho. 622, and Virg. proflare somnum: cf. Lob. Rhemat. p. 144.) [ᾶ in arsis or by contraction, ᾶ in thesis.]

ἀεσιφροσύνη, ἡ, silliness, folly, ἀεσιφροσύνη Od. 15. 470, Hes. Th. 502.

ἀεσί-φρων, *ov*, gen. ονος, = φρεσὶν ἀασθεῖς, damaged in mind, willess, silly, Il. 20. 183, Od. 21. 302, Hes. Op. 333;—and therefore for ἀασί-φρων (from ἀάω, φρήν), Butt. Lexil. s. v. δάσαι.

ἄετιος [ᾶ], *ov*, (ἀετός) of the eagle, Suid.; cf. αἰέτιος.

ἄετης, ἑς, v. sub αὐετης.

ἄετιδεύς [ᾶ], ἑως, δ, an eaglet, Ael. N. A. 7. 47.

ἄετίτης [ῖ] λίθος, δ, the eagle-stone, said to be found in the eagle's nest, Ael. N. A. I. 35.

ἄετός, Ep. and Ion. αἰετός (v. sub fin.), οὐ, δ, an eagle, as a generic name, Il. 8. 247; its epithets in Hom. are ἀγγυλοχείλης, ὑψιπετής, ὑψιπεθείς, σῖθων, μέλας, κάρτιστος καὶ ὠκιστος πετεηνῶν, ὀξύτατος δέρκεσθαι, and in respect to omens, τελειότατος, Il. 8. 247, cf. 12. 209, Od. 2. 146: it was the favourite of Zeus, ὅστε σοὶ αὐτῷ φίλτατος οἰωνῶν Il. 24. 310; so in Trag., Διὸς . . πτηνὸς κύων, δαφνοῖς ἀ. Aesch. Pr. 1022, cf. Ag. 136; δ σκηπτροβάμων ἀ., κύων Διὸς Soph. Fr. 766:—proverb., αἰετὸς ἐν ποτανοῖς Pind. N. 3. 138; ἀετὸς ἐν νεφέλαισι, of a thing quite out of reach, Ar. Eq. 1013; ἀετὸν κἀνθαρος μαιεύσομαι (v. sub μαιεύομαι);—the diff. kinds are distinguished by specific names, ἀ. γνήσιος seems to be the golden eagle, χρυσάετος, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 6, sq.; in this chapt. he enumerates the other kinds, πυγαργός, πλάγγος or νηττοφόνος, μελανάετος, περκνόπτερος or ὑπάτος (γυπ-), ἀλιάετος. 2. an eagle as a standard, of the Persians, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 4; of the Romans, Plut. Mar. 23, etc. II. a kind of ray, of the class σέλαχος, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 3. III. in architecture, like δέτωμα, the gable of a house, the pediment of a temple, Lat. fastigium, Ar. Av. 1110, ubi v. Schol., C. I. 160 II. 80; said to be invented by the Corinthians, Pind. O. 13. 29:—also called τύμπανον and δέλτα. Cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 214 (Eur. Fr. 764). (The Ion. form αἰετός is constantly used by the Ep. and Lyr. Poets; but the only correct Att. form is ἀετός, though αἰετός has often been introduced by the Copyists into Trag., etc., cf. ἀεί.—Another form, αἰητός, is now read in Pind. P. 4. 6, v. Bergk Anacr. 99, Arat. 522, 691. The dial. form αἰβετός, i. e. αἰφετός, cited in Hesych., confirms the belief that the Root is Af, v. sub ἀίω (A).) [ᾶ, Piers. Moer. 231, and in all derivs. and compds.

ἄετοφόρος, δ, a standard-bearer, Lat. aquilifer, Plut. Caes. 52. Cf. ἀητοφόρος.

ἄετώδης [ᾶ], ἑς, (εἶδος) eagle-like, Luc. Icarom. 14.

ἄέτωμα [ᾶ], τό, = ἀετός III, a gable, Lat. fastigium, οἴκου Hipp. Art. 808, cf. Timae. 50, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 4: αἴτωμα in C. I. 481. 5.

ἄέτωσις [ᾶ], ἑως, ἡ, the forming of a gable, Lat. fastigatio, Athen. de Mach. p. 4.

ἄζα, ἡ, (v. ἄζω) heat, ἡελίου Opp. C. I. 134, cf. 3. 324:—dryness, of the skin, χροός Nic. Th. 304, ubi Schneid. ἀτη:—but in Od. 22. 184 an old shield is said to be πεπαλαγμένον ἄζη coated with dirt or mould:—of dry sediment, Schol. Theocr. 5. 109.

ἄζαίνω, (ἄζω) to dry, parch up, aor. subj. ἀζήνη, -ήνησι Nic. Th. 205, 368 (Schneid. reads also αὐαίν. after Cod. II): Pass., ἀζαίνεται (Schneid. αὐαίνεται) Ib. 339. Cf. ἀζάνω, καταζαίνω.

ἄζαλέος, *a*, *ov*, dry, parched, οὔρος Il. 20. 491; ὕλη Od. 9. 234, etc.; βῶν ἀζαλέην dry bull's-hide, Il. 7. 239; δς. γήρας withered, sapless, Epit. in C. I. 6280. 12, Plut. 2. 789 B. 2. metaph. dry, harsh, cruel, like ἀτεγκτος, Anth. P. 5. 238, v. Lob. Aj. 648. II. act. parching, scorching, Σείριος Hes. Sc. 153, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 679; of love, μανίαι Ibyc. 1.—Poët. word.

Ἄζανία, ἡ, land of Ζάν or Ζεύς, i. e. Arcadia, Steph. Byz.

ἄζάνω, = ἀζαίνω, h. Hom. Ven. 271, in Pass.

ἄ-ζευκτος, *ov*, unyoked, Dion. H. 2. 31, etc.; ἄς. γάμου Schol. Ar. Lys. 217: also without γάμου, e. g. παρθένος, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 897.

ἄζηλία, ἡ, freedom from jealousy, Clem. Al. 171. II. simplicity, Plut. Lyc. 21.

ἄ-ζηλος, *ov*, like ἀζήλωτος, unenvied, unenviable, dreary, γήρας Simon. Iamb. I. 11; φρουρά Aesch. Pr. 143; βίος, ἔργον Soph. Tr. 284, 745;

θέα El. 1455; in Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, ἀζηλα πέλει all are in ill plight, Lob. Aglaoph. 1353 corrects δίδηλα.

2. generally, sorry, inconsiderable, Plut. Lyc. 10. II. act. not envious, Ath. 594 C.

ἀζηλοτύπητος, *ov*, unenvied, Plut. 2. 787 D.

ἀζηλότυπος, *ov*, free from envy, Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 3.

ἀζήλωτος, *ov*, not to be envied, Plat. Gorg. 469 B.

ἀζήμιος, *ov*, free from further payment, Hdt. 6. 92.

2. without loss, scot-free, Lat. *immunis*, ἀπιθι ἀζ. Id. 1. 212; in legal usage, ἀβλαβῆ

καὶ ἀζήμιον παρεχέτω Plat. Legg. 865 C: unpunished, Eur. Med.

1050, Ar. Ran. 407, Antipho 123. 37, etc.; ὑπό τινος Plat. Rep. 366 A:

not deserving punishment, Soph. El. 1102: c. gen., ἀσεβημάτων ἀζ.

Polyb. 2. 60, 5. Adv. -ίως, with impunity, Philem. Incert. 10: also

without fraud, honestly, Joseph. A. J. 15. 4. 4. II. act. not

amounting to punishment, harmless, of sour looks, Thuc. 2. 37; οὐκ ἀζ.

Joseph. A. J. 15. 5, 1.

Ἀζησία, ἡ, a name of Demeter, prob. corrupt for Αὐξησία, Soph. Fr. 809.

ἀζήτητος, *ov*, unexamined, Aeschin. 57. 3. Adv., ἀζητήτως ἔχειν τινός

Philo 1. 96.

ἀζήχης, *és*, unceasing, excessive, ὀδύνη Il. 15. 25; ὀρυμαγδός 17. 741:

neut. as Adv., ἀζήχης φαγέμεν καὶ πιέμεν Od. 18. 3; [ὄϊες] ἀζ. μεμα-

κυνῆαι Il. 4. 435. II. hard, rough, κορύνῃ Ar. Rh. 2. 99; θυμός

v. l. Il. 15. 25, cf. Lob. Aj. 648. (Ep. word, perhaps an old dialectic

form for ἀδιεχής (a copulat.), v. sub ζα-.)

ἄζομαι, Dep., used only in pres. and impf.; act. only in Soph. O. C.

134, part. ἄζοντα. To stand in awe of, dread, esp. the gods and one's

parents, ἀζόμενοι. Ἀπόλλωνα Il. 1. 21; μήτ' οὖν μητέρ' ἐμὴν ἄζου Od.

17. 401; followed by inf., χερσὶ δ' ἀνίπταισιν Διὶ λείβειν. ἄζομαι Il. 6.

267; ξείνους οὐχ ἄζου. ἔσθόμενοι Od. 9. 478; ἀζ. μή Il. 14. 261;—so

in Theogn., τίς δὴ κεν. ἄζουτ' ἀθανάτους 748; and in Trag., τίς οὖν

τάδ' οὐχ ἄζεται Aesch. Eum. 389, cf. 1002; ἄζονται γὰρ ὀμαίμους Id.

Supp. 651; πλόκαμον οὐδάμ' ἄζεται Ib. 884 (all lyr.); οὐχ ἄζομαι θανεῖν

I fear not to die. Eur. Or. 1116 (vulg. οὐ χάζομαι, cf. Elmsl. Heracl.

600, Monk Alcest. 336). 2. absol. in part. awe-struck, Od. 9. 200;

ἀμφὶ σοὶ ἀζόμενος Soph. O. T. 155. (From √ΑΓ v. ἄγος, ἄγος, ἄγνος,

ἀγιος.)

ἄζος, ὁ, contr. from ἄσος, a servant, Clitarch. ap. Ath. 267 C.

ἀζυγής, *és*, = ἀζυξ, Clem. Al. 106.

ἀζυγος, *ov*, = ἀζυξ, unwedded, κοίτη Luc. Amor. 44. 2. in pl. not

a pair, σανδάλια Strabo 259.

ἀζύμος, *ov*, without process of fermentation, Plat. Tim. 74 D:—of

bread, unleavened, ἄρτος Ath. 109 B, ἄρτους ἀζ., ἀζυμα λάγανα LXX

(Exod. 29. 21, Levit. 2. 4): absol., ἀζυμα, τά, Exod. 12. 15; but τὰ

ἀζυμα the feast of unleavened bread, Ev. Marc. 14. 1, = ἡ ἑορτὴ τῶν

ἀζύμων Ev. Luc. 22. 1.

ἀζυμοφαγία, the eating of unleavened bread, Just. Mart. 231 D (in pl.).

ἀζυξ, ὅ, ἡ, τό, (ζεύγνυμι) unyoked, unpaired, Archil. 157, Arist.

Pol. 1. 2, 10; and so unmarried, Eur. Bacch. 694; of Pallas the virgin

goddess, Id. Tro. 536: with a gen. added, ἀζυξ λέκτρων, γάμων, εὐνῆς,

Lat. *nuptiarum expers*, Eur. Hipp. 546, I. A. 805, Med. 673.

ἄζω, v. sub ἄζομαι.

ἄζω (A), to dry up, parch, ὅποτε χροῖα Σείριος ἀζει Hes. Sc. 397, cf.

Op. 585, Alcae. 39:—Pass., [αἰγίριος] ἀζομένη κεῖται lies drying, Il. 4.

487. (From √AZ come also ἄζα, ἀζαίνω, -άνω: αὖω, ἀναίνω come

from a diff. Root.)

ἄζω (B), to cry ἄ (as αἰάζω to cry αἰαῖ), to groan, sigh, Soph. Fr. 808;—

and perh. this is the sense of the Med., εἰ τις. ἀζηται κραδίην δκαχήμενος

Hes. Th. 99. 2. to breathe hard, Nicoch. Incert. 2; cf. αἰάζω 2, ἄζω.

ἄζωια, ἡ, (ἄζωος) lifelessness, Porph. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 820.

ἄζωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Psell. 1. c.

ἄζωνος, *ov*, confined to no zone or region, opp. to local deities, Serv.

Virg. Aen. 12. 118, Psell. Exp. Dogm. Chald. 114.

ἄζωος, *ov*, (ζωή) lifeless, Porphyr. II. (ζῶον) without worms

in it, of wood, Theophr. C. P. 4. 15, 3.

ἄζωστος, *ov*, (ζώννυμι) ungirt, from hurry, Hes. Op. 343; generally,

not girded, Plat. Legg. 954 A.

ἄζωτος, *ov*, = foreg., E. M. 22. 20.

ἀηδέω, to feel disgust at, δειπνῶ ἀηδήσειεν as the Vienn. Ms. in Od. 1.

134, ubi nunc ἀδήσειεν (v. ἀδέω).

ἀηδής, *és*, (ἡδός) unpleasant to the taste, distasteful, nauseous, of food,

drugs, etc., Hipp. Aph. 1246, Plat. Legg. 660 A. 2. generally of

all things unpleasant, as οὐδὲν οἱ ἀηδέστερον ἔσθθαι Hdt. 7. 101,

Plat. Legg. 893 A, al.: in Plat. freq. of narration ἀηδές or οὐκ ἀηδές

ἔστι, Apol. 33 C, 41 B, Phaedo 84 D:—Comp. ἀηδέστερος, Hdt. 1. c.: Sup.

ἀηδέστατος, Plat. Legg. 663 C, Phaedr. 40 B. II. of persons,

unpleasant, disagreeable, odious, ἀπογηρᾶς ἄ. γίγνεται Alcx. Incert.

15, cf. Dcm. 1147. 12, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 13, al.; τινὶ to one, Plat.

Phaedo 91 B. III. Adv. -δῶς, unpleasantly, ζῆν Id. Prot.

351 B, cf. Phaedo 88 C, al.; ἀηδῶς ἔχειν τινὶ to be on bad terms with

one, Dem. 500. 15; so, ἀηδῶς διακείσθαι, ἀηδῶς διατεθῆναι, πρὸς τινα,

Lys. 145. 36, Isocr. 237 A. 2. without pleasure to oneself, un-

willingly, οὐκ ἄ. Plat. Prot. 335 C, al.

ἀηδία, ἡ, a being disagreeable, nauseousness, of drugs, Hipp. Acut.

387. II. mostly of persons, unpleasantness, odiousness, Dem. 564.

12, Aeschin. 64. 3, Theophr. Char. 20; τὴν σὴν ἄ. your odious presence,

Aeschin. 77. 12. 2. a being ill-pleased, disgust, dislike, Plat. Phaedr.

240 D, Legg. 802 D, etc.; pl., ἄ. καὶ βαρύντητες τῶν ἄλλων Isocr.

239 B.

ἀηδίω, to disgust, τὴν γεύσιν Sext. Emp. P. 1. 92:—Pass. to be dis-

gusted with, Eccl.

ἀηδισμός, ὁ, disgust, opp. to ἡδονή, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 87.

ἀηδόνειος, *ov*, = ἀηδόνιος, ὕπνος ἀηδ. proverb. of the least wink of sleep,

Nicoch. Incert. 3, cf. Noun. D. 5. 411.

ἀηδονία, ἡ, loss of pleasure, Diog. L. 2. 89, 90.

ἀηδονιδεύς, *έως*, ὁ, a young nightingale, Theocr. 15. 121, in poet. pl.

ἀηδονιδῆς, cf. Valck. ad l. (p. 401 B). Cf. ἀηδόνειος.

ἀηδόνιος, *ov*, of a nightingale, γόος, νόμος ἄ. the nightingale's dirge,

Aesch. Fr. 420, Ar. Ran. 684; cf. ἀηδόνειος.

ἀηδονίς, *ίδος*, ἡ, = ἀηδών, a nightingale, Eur. Rhes. 550, Call. Lav. Pall.

94, Theocr. 8. 38; Μουσῶν ἀηδονίς, of a poet, Anth. P. 7. 414; of a

girl, Epigr. Gr. 551. 6.—Dim. only in form.

ἀηδῶ, = ἀηδών, of which we have gen. ἀηδοῦς Soph. Aj. 628 (the Schol.

says it is a Mytil. form), vocat. ἀηδοῖ Ar. Av. 679.

ἀηδών, *όνος*, ἡ, (αἰδῶ) the songstress, i. e. the nightingale, Hes. Op.

201; in Hom. of the daughter of Pandareüs, who was changed into a

nightingale, Od. 19. 518, where the description (ἡ τε θαμὰ τροπῶσα χέει

πολυχηέα φωνήν) plainly indicates the nightingale, though the epiths.

χλωρῆς (Od. l. c.); χλωραύχην (Simon. 73), hardly suit its colour; cf.

also ξαυθός, παικιλόδειρος; it is called λίγεια, λιγύφανος, etc., in reference

to its voice:—Μουσῶν ἀηδόνες, periph. for poets, Valek. Phoen. 321; τεαὶ

ἀηδόνες thy strains, Call. Ep. 47; ζωούσας ἔλιπες γὰρ ἀηδόνας songs,

Epigr. Gr. 618 a. 9. II. the mouth-piece of a flute, Eur. Fr. 560:

so for the flute itself, Ib. 923.—The masc. is known only from Anth. P. 7.

44, Eust. 376. 24 (Ἀττικὸς ἀνήρ τὸν αἶγα λέγει ὡσπερ καὶ τὸν ἀηδῶνα).

ἀήθεια, Ion. ἀηθίη [ἶ], ἡ, (ἀήθης) unaccustomedness, novelty of a situa-

tion, Batr. 72; ἀήθ. τινος inexperience of a thing, Thuc. 4. 55; ὑπὸ ἀη-

θείας from inexperience, Plat. Theaet. 175 D. Cf. ἀηθία.

ἀηθέσσω, poet. for ἀηθέω, to be unaccustomed, c. gen., ἀηθέσσαν ἔτι

νεκρῶν Il. 10. 493 (the only Homeric passage where it occurs); so,

ἀηθέσσοισα δῦνς Ar. Rh. 4. 38; ἀηθέσσοντες Nic. Al. 378:—in Ar. Rh.

1. 1171 ἀηθεσον appears to be used metri grat. for ἀηθεσσον.

ἀήθης, *es*, (ἡθος) unwonted, unusual, strange, ὄψις Aesch. Supp. 568;

εἰς ἀήθη δώματα Soph. Fr. 517:—Adv. -θως, unexpectedly, Thuc. 4.

17. II. of persons, unused to a thing, c. gen., μάχης Thuc. 4.

34, cf. Plat. Theaet. 146 B, al.; ἀήθεις τοῦ κατακοῦειν, τοῦ προσηλακί-

ζεσθαι Dem. 15. 28., 538. 2:—in Soph. Tr. 869, Wunder ἀηθής. 2.

without ἡθος or character, τραγωδία Arist. Poët. 6, 15, cf. 24, 14.

ἀηθία, ἡ, = ἀήθεια, Eur. Hel. 418.

ἀηθίζομαι, Dep. to be unaccustomed to a thing, Strabo 198.

ἄημα, τό, a blast, wind, Aesch. Ag. 1418, Eum. 905; δεινῶν ἄ. πνευ-

μάτων (Lob. λειῶν) Soph. Aj. 674.

ἄημι, 3 sing. ἄησι Hes. Op. 516, 2 dual ἄητον (not ἄετον) Il. 9. 5, 3 pl.

ἄησι Hes. Th. 875; imper. 3 sing. ἄητω Ar. Rh. 4. 768; inf. ἄησαι Od.

3. 183, Ep. ἄημεναι Ib. 176; part. ἄείς, ἀέντος Il. 5. 526; impf. 3 sing. ἄη

Od. 12. 325., 14. 458 (cf. διάημι), 3 pl. ἄεσαν Ar. Rh.:—Pass., 3 sing.

ἄηται, impf. ἄητο, part. ἄήμενος, v. infr. (From √AF (for FA) come

also ἄω, ἀήτης, αὔρα (i. e. ἄφρα), ἀήρ (Aeol. αὐήρ or ἀφήρ), αὖω, λαύω,

ἄεσα (ἄω), ἀάζω, ἄζω B, ἄτω (ἄημι), ἀίσθω: cf. Skt. *vā*, *vāmi* (spiro),

vātas, *vāgus* (ventus); Lat. *ventus*; Goth. *vaia* (πνέω), *vinds* (ἄνεμος);

O. Norse *viindr*; etc.) Ep. Verb. to breathe hard, blow, of the winds,

τῷ τε Θρήκηθεν ἄητον Il. 9. 5, cf. Od. 3. 176, 183, etc.; οἱ τε νέφεα . .

διασκιδνάσιν ἀέντες Il. 5. 526; δνέμων . . μένος ὑγρὸν ἀέντων Od. 19.

440, cf. Hes. Th. 871 sq.:—the pass. forms are used sometimes in strictly

pass. sense to be beaten by the wind, ὑόμενος καὶ ἀήμενος Od. 6. 131;

but more commonly absol. to toss or wave about, as if by the wind, δῖχα

θυμὸς ἄητο their mind waved to and fro, i. e. was in doubt or fear, Il. 21.

386; θυμὸς ἄηται περὶ παίδων Ar. Rh. 3. 688; but, μαρτύρια ἄηται ἐπ'

ἀνθρώπους they are wasted to and fro among men, one knows not how,

Pind. 1. 4. 15; περὶ τ' ἀμφὶ τε κάλλος ἄητο beauty breathed all around

her, Ruhnk. h. Hom. Cer. 276; so, τοῖον ἄητο ἀπὸ κρήθεν Hes. Sc. 8.

ἄήρ, ἀέρος, in Hom. ἄήρ, ἡέρος, while Hipp. (Acr. 282, 290) has the

nom. ἡήρ; Aeol. αὐήρ, Dor. ἀβήρ (i. e. ἀφήρ), Ahrens D. Aeol. 39, Dor.

491:—fem. in Hom. and Hes. (except in Op. 547); from Hdt. downwds.

masc., (Il. 5. 776., 8. 50, h. Cer. 383, cannot be quoted for the masc.

usage, since there πούλυς and βαθύς need not be masc.); so *aēr* was fem.

in Enn., Gell. 13. 20. In Hom. and Hes., the lower air or atmosphere,

the thick air or haze that surrounds the earth, opp. to αἰθήρ the pure

upper air (v. esp. Il. 14. 288, where a tall pine μακροτάτη πεφυυῖα δι'

ἡέρος αἰθέρ ἴκανε, and cf. Ar. Nub. 264 sq.); hence misty darkness,

mist, gloom, περὶ δ' ἡέρα πούλιν ἔχευεν Il. 5. 776, cf. 3. 381., 8. 50; ἡέρα

μὲν σκέδασε καὶ ἀπῶσεν δμίχλην 17. 649; τρίς δ' ἡέρα τύψε βαθεῖαν 20.

446; so sometimes in Prose, Hipp. Il. c.; cf. ἡέριος, ἡεραειδής:—but

later, 2. generally, air, Soph. El. 87, Ar. Av. 694, Eur., Plat.,

etc.; πρὸς τὸν ἀέρα διατρίβειν in the open air, Ar. Nub. 198; τὸν ἀέρα

ἔλκειν καθαρὸν Philyll. Incert. 1, cf. Philem. Incert. 27 a; ἔσπασας τὸν

ἄ. τὸν κοινὸν Menand. Incert. 2. 7; ἀέρα δέρειν (cf. Virg. *verberat auras*),

1 Ep. Cor. 9. 26:—in pl., Plat. Phaedo 98 C, D; cf. metaphoric vapours,

Strabo 244. 3. personified, Ἀήρ, ὃν ἂν τις ὀνομάσειε καὶ Δία,

as in Lat. *Jupiter* for *aēr*, Philem. Incert. 2. 4, cf. Diphil. Incert. 3.—Cf.

Buttm. Lexil. s. v. II. the open space in baths, Galen. [ἄ, except

in Arist. Epigr. ap. Eust. 17. 37, Pseudo-Phocyl. 108. In Soph.

El. 87, for ἄ . . γῆς ἰσόμοιρος ἀήρ, Pors. restored ἰσόμοιρ.]

ἄησις, *έως*, ἡ, (ἄημι) = ἄημα, a blowing, Eur. Rhes. 417.

ἄησσητος, Att. ἀήτητος, *ov*, unconquered, not beaten, Thuc. 6. 70,

Lys. 914, fin., Dcm. 309. 17. 2. unconquerable, Plat. Rcp. 375 B.

ἄησῦλος, for αἰσῦλος, wicked, Il. 5. 876.

II. 15. 626, Od. 4. 567, Hes. Op. 619: absol. *a wind*, Theocr. 2. 38:—
poët. word, οἱ ποιηταὶ τὰ πνεύματα ἀήτας καλοῦσι Plat. Crat. 410 B.

ἀητόρροος, ον, contr. -ροος, ουν, *creating ἀήται*, a word coined by
Plat. Crat. 410 B.

ἀήτος, ον, an old word, only found in phrase, θάρσος ἀήτων II. 21. 395
(written θάρσος ἀήτων in Q. Sm. 1. 217); but quoted also from Aesch.
(Fr. 2) by Hesych., ἀήτους· μεγάλας:—prob. from ἀήμι, in the sense of
stormy, furious, terrible, like αἴητος: but cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v.

ἀήτο-φόρος, ον, *eagle-bearing*, λεγεῶνες Or. Sib. 8. 78; v. ἀετός sub fin.

ἀήτητος, ον, later Att. for ἀήσητος.

ἀ-ήχος, ον, *without sound*, φωνή Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 11.

ἀθιάμευτος, ον, *unwedded*, ἡλικίη Epigr. Gr. 372. 32.

ἀθιάσσειτος, Att. -ττειτος, ον, = ἀθαλάσσιτος, Poll. 1. 121.

ἀθάλασσία, Att. -ττία, ἡ, *ignorance of the sea*, Secund. in Galei Opusc.
p. 639.

ἀ-θάλασσιος, Att. -ττιος, ον, *without sea, far from it, inland*, Meuand.
Τροφ. 1. 9. II. *not mixed with sea-water*, οἶνος Damocr. ap.
Galen., Horace's *vinum maris expers*.

ἀθιάσσωτος, Att. -ττωτος, ον, (θαλασσίω) *unused to the sea, a land-*
lubber, Ar. Rau. 204, Agath. Hist. p. 8. 8.

ἀ-θαλής or ἀ-θαλλής, ἐς, of the laurel, *not verdant, withered*, Plut.
Pomp. 31, Orac. ap. Ath. 524 B.

ἀθαλπής, ἐς, (θάλπος) *without warmth*, Nonn. D. 37. 151., 40. 286,
Paul. Sil., etc. Adv. -πέως, Hipp. Acut. 388.

ἀ-θαμβής, ἐς, *fearless*, Ibyc. 1, Phryn. Trag. ap. Hesych.; σκότου Plut.
Lyc. 16.

ἀθαμβία, Ιου. -ίη, ἡ, *imperturbability*, Democr. ap. Cic. Fin. 5. 29.

ἀ-θαμβος, ον, *imperturbable*, Democr. ap. Stob. 38. 39.

Ἀθάνα, Ἀθάναί, Ἀθῆναί, Dor. for Ἀθην-, v. Ἀθήνη.

ἀθῆνασία, ἡ, *immortality*, Plat. Phaedr. 246 A, al.; ὁ δὲ λιμός ἐστιν
ἀθανασίας φάρμακον Antiph. Διπλ. 2. [pseult. made long in Or. Sib. 2.
41, 150].

ἀθῆνατίζω, to make immortal, Arist. Fr. 601:—Pass. to become or be
immortal, Polyb. 6. 54, 2. II. to hold oneself immortal, Γέται
οἱ ἀθανατίζοντες Hdt. 4. 93, sq., cf. 94; ἐφ' ὅσον ἐνδέχεται ἀθ. to put
off the mortal, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 7, 8; cf. ἀπαθανατίζω.

ἀθῆνατίσμος, ὁ, the gift of or belief in immortality, Diod. 1. 1.

ἀ-θῆνατος, ον, also ἡ, ον (as always in Hom., rare in Trag., Elsm. Med.
807). Undying, immortal, opp. to θνητός and βροτός, Hom., Hes.,
etc.:—heuce ἀθάνατοι, οἱ, the Immortals, Hom., etc.; ἀθάναται ἄλαι,
i. e. the sea goddesses, Od. 24. 47: Comp. -ώτερος, Plat. Phaedo
99 C. 2. of immortal fame, Tyrtae. 12. 32. II. of things,
etc., everlasting, ἀθ. κακόν Od. 12. 118; χάρις Hdt. 7. 178; ἀρετή,
ἀρχή Soph. Ph. 1420, O. T. 905; ἀθ. συκοφάντης Hyperid. Lyc. 3; so,
ἀθ. κλέος, μνήμη, δόξα, ὀργή, etc.; ἀθ. ὁ θάνατος death is a never-ending
state, like Tennyson's 'death that cannot die,' Amphis Γυναικοκρ. 1. 2.
ἀθ. θρίξ on which life depended, Aesch. Cho. 620. III. οἱ ἀθάνατοι
the immortals, a body of Persian troops in which every vacancy was filled
up by successors appointed beforehand, Hdt. 7. 83, 211; so, ἀθ. ἀνὴρ one
whose successor in case of death is appointed, (as we say, the king never
dies,) Ib. 31. IV. Adv., ἀθανάτως εὔδειν Anth. P. 9. 570. [ἀθ-
always in the Adj. and all derivs., v. sub A, α, fin.]

ἀ-θῆνατώω, to make immortal, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 740.

ἀθανατο-ποιός, ον, making immortal, Eus. V. Const. 4. 62.

ἀ-θῆνης, ἐς, undying, ψυχῆ Max. Tyr. 28. 2.

ἀ-θαπτος, ον, *unburied*, II. 22. 386, Trag., etc.; ἀθαπτον ὤθειν, Βάλ-
λειν, εἶν τινα Soph. Aj. 1307, 1333, Ant. 205. II. unworthy
of burial, Anth. P. 9. 498.

ἀθάρη (not ἀθάρα Piers. Moer. 184), ἡ, *groats or meal, a porridge*
thereof, Hellenic. 179, Ar. Pl. 673, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 3, Crates Ἦρ. 2,
Nicoph. Χειρ. 2, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 42. (An Egypt. word, acc. to Pliu.
22. 25; but v. sub ἀνθος.) [ἀθάρη, II. c.: written ἀθήρη in Eust.
1675. 60, Epiph.]

ἀ-θαροσύη, ἐς, discouraged, downhearted, Plut. Cic. 35: τὸ ἀθαροσύη
want of courage, Id. Nic. 4. Adv. -σῶς, Id. Pomp. 50.

ἀθῆρῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like ἀθάρη, Ruf. Ephes., Gramm.

ἀθαυμαστία, ἡ, the character of an ἀθαύμαστος, Horace's *nil admirari*,
Strabo 61. The form ἀθαυμασία is dub., Lob. Phryn. 509.

ἀ-θαύμαστος, ον, not wondering at anything (cf. foreg.), πρὸς τι Zeno
ap. Ath. 233 B, M. Anton. 1. 15:—Adv. -τῶς, Soph. Fr. 810; also
ἀθαυμασί, Suid. II. not wondered at or admired, Luc. Amor. 13.

ἀ-θεάμων [ᾶ], ον, gen. ονος, not beholding, τινός Synes. 147 D. Adv.
-όνως, i. q. ἀνεπιστημόνως, ἀπείρως, Poll. 4. 10, who also quotes the
Subst. ἀθεαμοσύνη, Ib. 8.

ἀ-θεᾶτος, ον, unseen, invisible, Luc. Mar. 14. 2, Plut. 2. 7. 2. that may
not be seen, secret, Pseudo-Phocyl. 100, Plut. Num. 9, etc. II.
act. not seeing, blind to, τινός Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31, Arist. Muud. 1. 5.

ἀθεησίη, ἡ, Ion. Noun, want of sight, blindness, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4.

ἀθεεΐ, Adv. (θεός) without the aid of God, mostly with a negat., οὐκ
ἀθεεΐ, Horace's *non sine Dis*, Od. 18. 353, Philostr., Nonn., etc.

ἀ-θεῖα, ἡ, = ἀθεότης, Eccl.

ἀ-θειαστος, ον, uninspired, οὐκ ἀθ. Plut. Cor. 33.

ἀθειρής, ἐς, Ep. for ἀθερής: v. sub ἀθερίζω.

ἀθέλβω, to filter, Hesych.:—Pass. (written ἀθέλδομαι in A. B. 350),
Diocl. Μελιττ. 1.

ἀ-θελγής, ἐς, unappeased, Noun. D. 33. 200.

ἀθέλγω, = ἀμέλγω, Hesych.:—Pass., ἀθέλγεται is drawn off or pressed
out, Hipp. 47. 22, (expl. by Galen. διηθεΐται, διεκλύεται); so ἐξαθέλγω-
μαι, Hipp. Art. 744.—For ἀθελέϊς, v. ἀλθεεΐς.

ἀθέλειος, ον, (θέλω) = sq., dub. 1. Aesch. Supp. 862.

ἀ-θέλητος, ον, unwilling, Hesych., Eccl. Adv. -τῶς, Aspas. ap. Ath. 219 D.

ἀ-θελκτος, ον, implacable, Aesch. Supp. 1056, Lyc. 1335.

ἀ-θελξίνοος, ον, not beguiling or seductive, Μοῦσαι Auson. Epist. 12. 26.

ἀθεμελίος, ον, without foundation, an Ep. word concealed in two glosses
of Hesych.: ἀθεμήλιος· οὐδὲν οὐκ ἔχουσα οὐδὲ θεμέλιον,—ἀθεμέλιος.
ἀκροσφαλής, ψεύστης.

ἀ-θεμελίωτος, ον, = forcq., Hesych.; ἀθ. οἰκία, of a ship, Secund. p. 639
Gale.

ἀ-θεμις, ιτος, ὁ, ἡ, lawless, Pind. P. 3. 56., 4. 193, Eur. Ion 1093:—
Comp. -ίστερος, Opp. H. 1. 756: Sup. -ίστατος, Or. Sib. 1. 169.

ἀθεμιστέω, to do lawless deeds, Hesych.

ἀθεμιστία, ἡ, lawlessness, App. Civ. 2. 77.

ἀθεμιστικός, ον, lawless, godless, ἀνὴρ Od. 18. 141; mostly in phrase
ἀθεμιστία εἰδώς, versed in wickedness, 9. 428, etc.

ἀ-θέμιστος or ἀθέμιτος, ον, (the first form being required in Poetry, the
latter prob. more correct in Prose). Lawless, without law or govern-
ment, godless, Lat. nefarius, II. 9. 63; of the Cyclopes, Od. 9. 106;
ἀθεμιστότεροι Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 5:—Adv. -τῶς, Phaënuis ap. Paus. 10.
15, 3. II. of things, lawless, unlawful, ἀθέμιτα ἔρδειν Hdt. 7. 33.,
8. 143; ποιεῖν Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 9; εὐχεσθαι Id. Cyr. 1. 1, 6; ἀθέμιστα
δρᾶν Soph. Fr. 811; κείνοις δ' οὐκ ἀθέμιστον Epit. in C. I. 1046. 88.

ἀθεμιτογαμέω, to form an unlawful marriage, Eus. P. E. 275 C:—
-γαμία, ἡ, Eccl.:—so ἀθεμιτομιξία, ἡ, Tzetz. Lyc. 1143.

ἀ-θέμιτος, ον, = ἀθέμιτος, ἀθ. ἔργα Hdt. 7. 33, cf. Antipho 113. 39,
Dion. H. 6. 61, Plut. Aem. 19. Adv. -τῶς, App. Pun. 53.

ἀθεμιτουργέω, (*ἔργω) to do lawless deeds, with the Adj. -ουργός, and
Subst. -ουργία, freq. in Eccl.

ἀθεμιτοφαγέω, to eat unlawful meats, Eus. P. E. 6. 10, 8.

ἀθεμιτο-φάγος, ον, feeding on unhallowed food, Ptolem.

ἀ-θεος, ον, without God, denying the gods, esp. those recognised by the
state, Plat. Apol. 26 C, etc.: hence several philosophers were named
ἀθεοί, Cic. N. D. 1. 23:—τὸ ἀθεον, opp. to τὸ θεῖον, Plat. Theaet. 176
E. 2. generally, godless, ungodly, Pind. P. 4. 288, Aesch. Eum.
151, Soph. Tr. 1036:—Comp. -ώτερος Lys. 106. 6; Sup. -ώτατος Xen.
An. 2. 5, 39. 3. abandoned of the gods, Soph. O. T. 661. 4.
not derived from God, as Κλεώνυμος, Ath. 448 E. II. Adv. -ως,
impiously, Ib. 254, El. 1181; Sup. -ώτατα, in most unholy wise, Ib. 124.

ἀθεότης, ητος, ἡ, ungodliness, Plat. Polit. 308 E; in pl., Id. Legg.
967 C, Plut., etc. II. atheism, Philo 1. 360, 368, etc.

ἀ-θεραπεία, ἡ, = sq., neglect of medical care, Antipho 127. 38.

ἀθερῦπενυσία, ἡ, want of attendance, c. gen. neglect of a thing, θεῶν
ἀθεραπενυσίαί Plat. Rep. 443 A; τοῦ αἵματος Theophr. Char. 19.

ἀ-θεράπεντος, ον, not attended, uncared for, of animals, Xen. Mem. 2.
4, 3; of persons, Dion. H. 3. 22: τὸ ἀθ. negligence of one's personal
appearance, Luc. Pisc. 12. II. unhealed, incurable, Luc. Ocyr.
27: τὸ ἀθ. impossibility of being cured, Achm. Onir. 236:—Adv. -τῶς,
Philo 2. 404. III. not prepared or cured, στέαρ Diosc. 2. 93.

ἀθερής, ἰδος, ἡ, having ἀθέρη or spikes, Nic. Th. 848.

ἀθερίζω, Hom.: aor. 1 ἀθέριξα Ap. Rh. 4. 477, Orph. Lith. 675, Ma-
netho, and prob. 1. for ἀθέρισσα Ap. Rh. 4. 488; but med. ἀθέρισσατο
Dion. P. 997. To slight, make light of, Lat. nihil curare, c. acc. pers.,
αὐποτέ μ' οἶγ' ἀθέρισον II. 1. 261; οὐ . . τιν' ἀναινομαι οὐδ' ἀθ. Od. 8.
212; absol., 23. 174; also c. gen., like ἀμελέω, Ap. Rh. 2. 477. (In
Hesych. is the gloss ἀθερέσ' ἀνόητον, ἀνόσιον; and Bgk. restores ἀθερής
(in this sense) in Theogn. 733. The Root is prob. the same as θράω, to
set, support.)

ἀθερίνη [ῆ], ἡ, a kind of smelt, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 6, Call. Fr. 38.

ἀθερίνος, ὁ, = ἀθερίνη, Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1.

ἀθερίστος, ον, unheeded, Zonar. 2. act., χαλκὸς ἀθ., i. e. ὁ ἀθε-
ρίζων καὶ οὐδενὸς ἔχων λόγον, Aesch. Fr. 127 c. II. (θερίζω)
not reaped, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 4.

ἀ-θερμαντος, ον, not heated: in Aesch. Cho. 629 ἀθ. ἐστία, prob. a
household not heated by strife or passion.

ἀ-θερμος, ον, without warmth: τὸ ἀθερμον Plat. Phaedo 106 A.

ἀθερολόγιον, τό, a surgical instrument for extracting splinters, Oribas.

ἀθερῶδης, ἐς, (ἀθήρ, εἶδος) bearded like ears of corn, Theophr. H. P. 7.
11, 2. 2. = ἀθαρώδης, Galen.

ἀθέρωμα, τό, v. s. ἀθηρ-.

ἀ-θεσία, ἡ, faithlessness, fickleness, Polyb. 3. 17, 2, etc.

ἀθεσμία, ἡ, lawlessness, Eccl.

ἀθέσμιος, ον, unlawful, lawless, Nonn. Jo. 19. v. 6.

ἀθεσμό-βιος, ον, living a lawless life, lawless, Hipp. 1282. 32.

ἀθεσμό-λεκτρος, ον, joined in lawless love, Lyc. 1143.

ἀθεσμο-πράγία, ἡ, lawless conduct, Manass. Chrou. 4418.

ἀ-θεσμος, ον, = ἀθέσμιος, Philo 2. 165, Plut. Caes. 10. Adv. -μῶς, Hesych.

ἀθεσμο-φάγος, ον, eating lawless meals, Manetho 4. 564.

ἀθεστος, ον, (θέσσεισθαι) not to be intreated, inexorable, of the Erinyes,
cf. Meiveke Com. Gr. 3. p. 8.

ἀ-θέσφάτος, ον, beyond even a god's power to express: inexpressible,
unutterable, ineffable, marvellous, of horrible or awful things, ὕμνος,
θάλασσα, νύξ II. 3. 4, Od. 7. 273., 11. 373: but also simply of vast quan-
tities or size, ἀθ. οἶνος, σίτος Od. 11. 61., 13. 244; βόες 20. 211; of
great beauty, ὕμνος Hes. Op. 660:—only once in Trag., ἀθ. θέα Eur. I. A.
232 (lyr.). Cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. θέσκελος 7.

ἀθετέω, f. ἤσω, (ἀθετος) to set aside, disregard a treaty, oath, promise,
law, C. I. (add.) 2374 e. 19, Polyb. 8. 2, 5, al.; ἀθ. τινα to deny one,
refuse his request, Ev. Marc. 6. 26. 2. c. dat. to refuse one's assent
to a thing, Id. 12. 14, 6. II. in Gramm., to reject as spurious,
= ὀβερίζω, Dion. II. de Dinarch. 9, Diog. L. 7. 34, etc. III. to
rebel, revolt, LXX (2 Regg. 13. 3, al.).

ἀθέτημα, τό, a breach of faith, transgression, Dion. H. 4. 27, LXX.
 ἀθέτησις, ἡ, a setting aside, abolition, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 142. II.
 rejection (of a spurious passage), Diog. L. 3. 66, cf. Cic. ad Att. 6. 9.
 ἀθετητέον, verb. Adj. one must set aside, Polyb. 3. 29, 2.
 ἀθετητής, οὐ, ὁ, a violator, τοῦ νόμου Eccl.
 ἀθετος, ον, (τίθημι) without position or place as a unit (μονάς) is called,
 in opp. to a point (στιγμή) which is θετός, Arist. Metaph. 4. 6, 25; ἡ
 μονάς στιγμή ἀθ. ἐστὶ Ib. 12. 8, 27; cf. An. Post. 1. 27. 2. not
 in its place, i. e. lying about, πλίνθος, λίθος C. I. 160. I. 10, 22. II.
 set aside, invalid, Polyb. 17. 9, 10: hence useless, unfit, Diod. II. 15:—
 Adv. -τως, = ἀθέσμως, lawlessly, despotically, Aesch. Pr. 150.
 ἀθεωρησία, ἡ, want of observation, Diod. 1. 37.
 ἀθεωρητί, Adv. inconsiderately, Antipho ap. Harp.
 ἀ-θεώρητος, ον, not seen, not to be seen, Arist. Mund. 6, 26: τὸ ἀθ.
 invisibility, M. Anton. 1. 9. II. act. not having observed, not
 conversant with, τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Id. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 10; ἀθ. ἐν λόγοις
 Plut. 2. 405 A:—Adv. -τως, Plut. Num. 18.
 ἀθήητος, ον, Ion. for ἀθέατος, Nonn. D. 2. 6.
 ἀθηλής, ἐς, (θηλή) not having suckled, μαζός Tryph. 34.
 ἀθηλας, ον, (θηλή) unsuckled, Ar. Lys. 881: just weaned, Horace's jam
 lacte depulsus, Simon. Iamb. 5. II. a eunuch, Cyrill. ap. Suid.
 ἀ-θηλυντος, ον, not womanish, Clem. Al. 282, Ptolem.
 ἀ-θηλυνς, υ, not womanish, Plut. 2. 285 C. II. unfeminine, Id.
 Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 3.
 Ἀθηνᾶ, Att. for Ἀθηναίη, Ἀθήνη.
 Ἀθῆναι, Dor. Ἀθᾶναι, ᾠν, αἶ, the city of Athens, used in pl., because
 it consisted of several parts (cf. Θῆβαι, Μυκῆναι), Hom., etc.; the sing.
 form (like Θῆβη) occurs in Od. 7. 80:—Ἀθῆναι generally = Ἀττική, of
 the whole country, Hdt. 9. 17. II. Adverbs, Ἀθήναζε, to Athens,
 Inscr. Att. (Berl.) 38 g. 11., 43, Thuc. 4. 46, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1. 16:—
 Ἀθήνηθεν, from Athens, Lys. 132. 7, etc.; poet. Ἀθήνοθεν, Anth. P. 7.
 369:—Ἀθήνησιν, at Athens, Inscr. Att. (Berl.) 26, 28, 29, Dem. 247.
 1, etc.:—these forms were more Att. than ἐς Ἀθήνας, ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, ἐν
 Ἀθήναις, Greg. Cor. p. 165, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 A.
 Ἀθήναια, τά, older name of the Παναθήναια, Paus. 8. 2, 1.
 Ἀθηναίω, to be an Athenian, Just. M. II. to be wise as Athena,
 Eust. 1742. 2.
 Ἀθήναιον, τό, (Ἀθηνᾶ) the temple of Athena, Hdt. 5. 95.
 Ἀθηναῖος, α, ον, Athenian, of or from Athens, Il. 2. 551, etc.
 Ἀθήνη, ἡ, Athené, in Hom. the goddess of mental power and wisdom,
 of warlike prowess, and of skill in the arts of life, often called Παλλάς
 Ἀθήνη (v. Παλλάς): she is also called Ἀθηναίη or Παλλάς Ἀθηναίη.—
 The latter name (in Att. Ἀθηναία, Aesch. Eum. 288, Ar. Eq. 763, Pax
 271, Av. 828, Xen. An. 7. 3, 39, and freq. in Inscr.) was afterwards
 contr. into Ἀθηνᾶ, Athena, and became (after the archonship of Euclides,
 v. c. 403) her common name at Athens, the city under her special protec-
 tion, C. I. 87., 99. 6, al.: Dor. Ἀθᾶνα, which is the form always used
 by Trag., though they wrote Ἀθηναία even in lyrics, Pors. Or. 26;
 Ἀθαναία Theocr. 15. 80: Aeol. Ἀθανάα [νᾶ], Alcac. 9, Theocr. 28. 1,
 and also in Att., C. I. 150. 1., 154. She was believed to have founded
 the court of Areopagus, and to have given her casting vote in favour of
 Orestes, whence the proverb Ἀθηνᾶς ψῆφος, cf. Aesch. Eum. 753. 2.
 = Ἀθῆναι, in Od. 7. 80 Ἀθήνη . . ἔκετο ἐς . . Ἀθήνην. (On the Root,
 v. sub ἄνθος.)
 Ἀθηναῖα, to long to be at Athens, Luc. Pseudol. 24.
 ἀθήρ, ἔρος, ὁ, the beard or spike of an ear of corn, an ear of corn
 itself, Lat. spica, Hes. Fr. 2. 2, Arist. H. A. 8. 8, 1:—husks, chaff, Luc.
 Anach. 31. II. the point of a weapon, Aesch. Fr. 153, Hipp.
 496. 54., 1153 H, Plut. Cat. Mi. 70. (On the Root, v. sub ἄνθος.)
 ἀ-θήρατος, ον, not caught, or not to be caught, Opp. C. I. 514, Ael.
 N. A. 1. 4.
 ἀ-θήρευτος, ον, not hunted, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16.
 ἀθήρη, ἡ, = ἀθάρη, Diosc.
 ἀθηρη-λαιγός, ὁ, (ἀθήρ) consumer of ears of corn, epith. of a winnowing-
 fan (πτύον), Od. 11. 128., 23. 275: cf. ἀθηρόβρωτος.
 ἀ-θηρία, ἡ, want of game, Ael. N. A. 7. 2.
 ἀθηρίωτος, ον, not made savage, Eust. Opusc. 304. 11.
 ἀθηρά-βρωτος, ον, (ἀθήρ) devouring ears of corn, ἰθ. ὄργανον, i. e. a
 winnowing-fan, Soph. Fr. 404; cf. ἀθηρηλοιγός.
 ἀ-θηρος, ον, without wild beasts or game, χώρα Hdt. 4. 185: τὸ ἀθηρον
 ἐνεστι ταῖς λίμναις, = ἀθηρία, Plut. 2. 981 C:—ἀθ. ἡμέρα a blank day,
 Aesch. Fr. 239. II. repelling noxious animals, κλάδος Geop.
 10. 32, etc.
 ἀθηρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = ἀθερώδης, Basil. 2p. Ruhnk. Tim. 124.
 ἀθήρωμα, ατος, τό, a tumour full of gruel-like matter (ἀθήρη), Galen.
 ἀ-θησαύριστος, ον, not hoarded, not fit for hoarding, Plat. Legg.
 844 D: of food, Theophr. II. P. 6. 4, 11.
 ἀ-θηγής, ἐς, (θηγεῖν) untouched, Theopomp. Hist. 79: of a virgin, Anth.
 P. append. 248. 2. intangible, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 281.
 ἀ-θηκτος, ον, untouched: mostly c. gen. untouched by a thing, ἀκτίνοσ
 ἀθ. Soph. Tr. 686; ἀθ. ἡγητήρος Id. O. C. 1521, etc.; κερδῶν ἀθικτον
 βουλευτήριον untouched by gain, i. e. incorruptible, Aesch. Eum. 704, cf.
 Plut. Cim. 10; also c. dat., νόσοις ἀθ. Aesch. Supp. 561; ἀθ. ὑπὸ τοῦ
 χρόνου Plut. Pericl. 13. 2. chaste, virgin, Araros Παν. 2; cf. ἀθ.
 ἄμματα παρθενίης Epigr. Gr. 248. 8. 3. not to be touched, holy,
 sacred, τὸν ἀθ. γὰς ὀμφαλόν, of Delphi, Soph. O. T. 899; ἀθ. οὐδ' οἰκη-
 τὸς [ὁ χῶρος] Id. O. C. 39; ἀθικτα holy things, Aesch. Ag. 371, O. T.
 891. II. act. not touching, c. gen., Call. Dian. 201.
 ἀ-θλαστος, ον, not crushed, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5., 4. 9, 10.
 ἀθλεύω, Ep. and Ion. ἀεθλεύω: f. εὐσω Aesch. Pr. 95 (lyr.), Q. Sm.,

Nonn.: (ἀθλος, ἀθλον). To contend for a prize, combat, wrestle, absol.,
 ἀεθλεύειν προκαλίζετο Il. 4. 389; εἰ . . ἀεθλεύοιμεν 23. 274; ὄφρα . .
 ἀεθλεύωσιν Ib. 737, cf. Hes. Th. 435; once in Hom. in contr. form,
 ἀθλεύων πρὸ ἀνακτος struggling or suffering for him, Il. 24. 734; once
 in Hdt., ἀεθλεύειν 5. 22; and once in Plat., ἐν ἀγῶνι ἀθλ. Legg. 873 E;
 but the Trag. always used ἀθλέω, except Aesch. l. c.
 ἀθλέω, Ion. impf. ἀέθλεον Hdt. I. 67., 7. 212: fut. -ήσω Or. Sib. 2.
 43: aor. ἤθλησα (v. infr.): pf. ἤθληκα Plut. Demetr. 5:—Med., aor.
 ἐν-θλησάμην Anth. P. 7. 117:—Pass., pf. κατήθλημαι Suid.: (ἀθλος,
 ἀθλον). Commoner form of ἀθλεύω, used by Hom. only in aor. part.,
 Λαομέδοντι . . ἀθλήσαντες having contended with him, Il. 7. 453; πολλά
 περ ἀθλήσαντα having gone through many struggles, 15. 30: to contend
 in battle, Hdt. 7. 212; πρὸς τινα 1. 67; ἀθλεῖν ἀθλους, ἀθλ. κατὰ τὴν
 ἀγωνίαν Plat. Tim. 19 C and B, cf. Legg. 830 A; ἤθλησα κινδυνεύματ'
 have engaged in perilous struggles, Soph. O. C. 564; φαῦλον ἀθλήσας
 πόνον Eur. Supp. 317; ἀθλεῖν τῷ σώματι Aeschin. 47. 37. II.
 to be an athlete, contend for the prize, in games, Simon. 149, C. I. (add.)
 2810 b, 2811 b.
 ἀθλημα, τό, (ἀθλέω) a contest, struggle, Plat. Legg. 833 C, etc. II.
 an implement of labour, Theocr. 21. 9.
 ἀθλησις, ἡ, a contest, combat, esp. of athletes, Polyb. 5. 64, 6, C. I.
 5913. 36. 2. generally, a struggle, hard trial, ἀθλ. ὑπομένειν Ep.
 Hebr. 10. 32; of martyrdom, Mart. S. Ignat. 4.
 ἀθλητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, older form of ἀθλητής, Od. 8. 164, Epigr. Gr. 969.
 ἀθλητής, contr. from δεθλητής, οὐ, ὁ: (ἀθλέω). A combatant, cham-
 pion; esp. a prize-fighter, Lat. athleta, Pind. in both forms, N. 5. 90.,
 10. 95, oft. in C. I. 2. as Adj., ἀθλ. ἵππος a race-horse, Lys. 157.
 39, Plat. Parm. 137 A. II. c. gen. rei, practised in, master of,
 πολέμου Plat. Rep. 543 B; τῶν καλῶν ἔργων Dem. 799. 16; τῶν ἔργων
 (sc. τῶν πολεμικῶν) Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 3; τῆς ἀληθινῆς λέξεως Schäf. Dion.
 Comp. p. 415; πάσης ἀρετῆς Diod. Excerpt. p. 551; ἀθλ. γῆς a skilful
 farmer, Philostr.; etc.
 ἀθλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an athlete, athletic, ἐξίς Arist. Pol. 8. 8, 3;
 ἀγῶνες ἀθλ. Plut. 2. 724 F. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 2. 192 C.
 ἀ-θλιβής, ἐς, not pressed or hurt, Nonn. D. 9. 31. II. act. not
 pressing, Id. 37. 220.
 ἀθλιόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, wretched in one's offspring, Eumath. 213.
 ἀθλιος, α, ον, also ος, ον Eur. Alc. 1038, etc., Att. contr. from ἀέθλιος:
 (ἀέθλον, ἀθλον). Winning the prize or running for it (this sense only
 in Ep. form ἀέθλιος, q. v.). II. metaph. struggling, unhappy,
 wretched, miserable (this sense only in Att. form ἀθλιος), of persons freq.
 from Aesch. downwds.: Comp. -ιώτερος Soph. O. T. 815, 1204: Sup.
 -ιώτατος Eur. Phoen. 1679:—sometimes also of states of life, ἀθλ. γάμοι
 Aesch. Th. 779, Eur.; βίος, τύχη Eur. Heracl. 878, Hec. 425:—also of
 that which causes wretchedness, ἀρ' ἀθλιον τοῦνειδος Soph. O. C. 753, cf.
 El. 1140; πρόσσοψις Eur. Or. 952:—Adv., τὸν ἀθλίως θανόντα Soph. Ant.
 26, cf. Eur. H. F. 707, etc. 2. in moral sense, pitiful, wretched, Dem.
 142. 18; τίς οὕτως ἀθλιος ὥστε . . ; who such a wretch, as to . . ? Id.
 536. 7; καὶ γὰρ ἂν ἀθλιος ἦν, εἰ . . 576. 18. 3. without any
 moral sense, wretched, sorry, θηροῖν ἀθλίαν βορᾶν Eur. Phoen. 1603;
 ἀθλ. ζῶγραφος Plut. 2. 6 F:—Adv., ἀθλίως καὶ κακῶς with wretched
 success, Dem. 276. 2; ζῆν ἀθλίως Philem. Incert. 109.
 ἀθλιότης, ητος, ἡ, suffering, wretchedness, Plat. Rep. 545 A, etc.
 ἀθλιπτος, ον, (θλιβω) = ἀθλιβης, Galen.
 ἀθλα-θεσία or -θετία, ἡ, the office of ἀθλοθέτης, Ar. Fr. 585, ubi v.
 Dind., cf. Lob. Phryn. 510.
 ἀθλοθετέω, (τίθημι) to propose a prize, offer rewards, 4 Macc. 17. 12;
 τιμὴ Ath. 539 B. II. to manage, direct, Helioid. 7. 12.
 ἀθλο-θετήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., C. I. 1397, 6250.
 ἀθλα-θέτης, ον, ὁ, one who awards the prize, the judge or steward in
 the games, Plat. Legg. 764 D, Arist. Eth. N. I. 4, 5, C. I. 144. 6., 147-
 5, al.; cf. ἀγανοθέτης, βραβεύς.
 ἀθλαν, τό, Att. contr. from Ep. and Ion. ἀέθλον (which alone is used
 by Hom. and Hdt., mostly also by Pind., and once by Soph. (Tr. 506) in a
 lyr. passage). The prize of contest, a prize, Il. 23. 413, 620, etc., often
 in Pind. (though the gender can seldom be determined), Eur. Hel. 43;
 also in Prose, ἀθλα ἀρετῆς Thuc. 2. 46; ἀμαρτημάτων Lys. 96. 8.
 Phrases: ἀθλα κεῖται or πρόκειται prizes are proposed, Hdt. 8. 26., 9.
 101; ἀθλα προφαίνειν, προτιθέναι, τιθέναι to propose prizes, Xen. Cyr.
 2. 1, 23., 1. 2, 12, etc.; ἀθλα λαμβάνειν or φέρεσθαι to win prizes, Plat.
 Rep. 613 C, Ion 530 A, etc., cf. Thuc. 6. 80; ἀθλον νίκης λαμβάνειν as
 the prize, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 17; ἀθ. ποιείσθαι τὰ κοινά Thuc. 3. 82; τὰ
 ἀθλα ὑπὲρ ἂν ἐστὶν ὁ πόλεμος Dem. 26. 11; ἀθλα πολέμου Id. 41. 25;
 τῆς ἀρετῆς Id. 489. 21; ἀ. προκεῖται ἡ ἐλευθερία Arist. Pol. 7. 10,
 14. II. = ἀθλος, a contest, ζώννυνται τε νέοι καὶ ἐπεντύνονται
 ἀέθλα Od. 24. 89, cf. Xenophon. 2. 5, Pind. O. I. 5, and v. ἀθροίω:—
 metaph. a conflict, struggle, στυγερὸν τὸδ' ἀθλον Aesch. Supp. 1034, cf.
 Pr. 634; πολλῶν ἔλεξεν δυσοίστων πόνων ἀθλ' Soph. Ph. 508;
 ἀεθλ' ἀγῶνων Id. Tr. 506:—this usage is censured by Luc. Soloec. 2,
 cf. Coraës Isocr. Paneg. 37. III. in pl. the place of combat,
 Lat. arena, Plat. Legg. 868 A, 935 B. (For the Root, v. sub ἀθλος.)
 ἀθλο-νίκης, ον, ὁ, a victor in the games, Eust. Opusc. 173. 25.
 ἀθλο-νικία, ἡ, victory in the games, Pind. N. 3. 11.
 ἀθλος, ὁ, contr. from Ep. and Ion. ἀέθλος, which alone is used by Hom.
 (except in Od. 8. 160), and mostly by Hdt. and Pind. A contest either
 in war or sport, esp. contest for a prize, toil, trouble, like πόνος, Lat.
 labor, Hom.; νικᾶν τοῖφδ' ἐπ' ἀέθλω (for the arms of Achilles), Od. 11.
 548; ἀέθλος πρόκειται a task is set one, Hdt. 1. 126; ἀέθλον προτιθέναι,
 to set it, Id. 7. 197; ἀθλοι Δελφικοί, Πυθικοί Soph. El. 49, 682; often
 in Pind.:—metaph. a conflict, struggle, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 702, 752,

Soph. Ant. 856. — On the proper difference of ἄθλον and ἄθλος, v. ἄθλον II. (The proper form of the word seems to be ἀφεθ-λος, ἀφεθ-λον, from √FEΘ with a prefixed; cf. Lat. *vas (vadis)*; Goth. *vadi (riginus)*; O. Norse *veðja (to wager)*; O. H. G. *wetti (Germ. wette)*.)
 ἀθλοσύνη, ἡ, = ἄθλος, Anth. P. 6. 54.
 ἀθλο-φόρος, ον, bearing away the prize, victorious, ἵππος II. 9. 124; ἄνδρες Pind. O. 7. 13, etc.; in Ion. form ἀεθλ-, II. 22. 22, Hdt. I. 31.
 II. prize-giving, ἀγῶνες C. I. 1582.
 ἀ-θολος, ον, not turbid, clear, Luc. de Hist. Conser. 51.
 ἀ-θβλωτος, ον, untroubled, of water, Hes. Op. 593; of pure air, Luc. Trag. 62.
 ἀθροπος, ον, (θορεῖν) of male animals, veneris expers, Ant. Lib. 13.
 ἀ-θορύβητος, ον, undisturbed: τὸ ἀθ. tranquillity of mind, Xen. Ages. 6, 7.
 ἀ-θορύβος, ον, without uproar, undisturbed, tranquil, Plat. Legg. 640 C. Adv. -βως, Eur. Or. 630.
 ἄθος, Dor. for ἤθος.
 ἀθραγένη, ἡ, a tree of which tinder was made, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 6.
 ἀθρακτος, ον, (θράσσω) = ἀτάρακτος, Soph. Fr. 812.
 ἀ-θράνευτος, ον, expl. by ἀστρωτος, prob. uncushioned, Eur. Fr. 573, A. B. 352.
 ἀ-θραυστος, ον, unbroken, undestroyed, unhurt, sound, Eur. Hec. 17, etc.: not to be broken, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5, etc.
 ἀθρεπτος, f. l. for ἀτρεπτος, Anth. P. 5. 178.
 ἀθρέω or ἀθρέω: fut. ἤσω (v. Elmsl. Med. 519): aor. opt. ἀθρήσειε, inf. ἀθρήσαι Hom., Soph.: aor. med. ἀθρήσασθαι Timo 6: Ep. part. ἀθρειομένου Manetho 6. 60. (The Root appears to be ΘΕΡ, with a prefixed; cf. θράω.) To look earnestly at, gaze at, observe, perceive, ἵνα μή τις Ἀχαιῶν βλήμενον ἀθρήσειε II. 12. 391, cf. 14. 334; οὐδέ πη ἀθρήσαι δυνάμην (sc. Σκύλλην) Od. 12. 232, cf. 19. 478, Eur. Hec. 679, El. 827; [οἱ μεθύοντες] ἀθρεῖν τὰ πόρρω οὐ δύνανται Arist. Probl. 3. 9. 2. absol. or with a Prep. to look earnestly, gaze, ὄτ' ἐς πεδίον τὸ Τρωϊκὸν ἀθρήσειεν II. 10. 11; ἀθρει observe, watch, Aesch. Fr. 225; δεῦρ' ἀθρησον look hither, Eur. Hipp. 300; λεύσασετ', ἀθρήσατε Id. Andr. 1228; οὐ γὰρ ἴδοις ἂν ἀθρῶν by observing, Soph. O. C. 252. II. later, of the mind, to look at or into a thing, to observe, consider, τι Pind. P. 2. 129; πολλὰ πυθέσθαι, πολλὰ δ' ἀθρήσαι Soph. O. T. 1305, cf. O. C. 1032; ἀθρησον αὐτό Eur. Bacch. 1282, cf. 1327, etc.:—foll. by an interrog. or rel. clause, καὶ ταῦτ' ἀθρησον, εἰ . . consider this also, whether . . , Soph. Ant. 1077, cf. 1216; τῦδε τοίνυν ἀθρει πότερον . . Plat. Rep. 394 E; ἀθρει μὴ οὐ . . Id. Phaedo 104 B, Gorg. 495 B; ἀθρει ὅτι . . Id. Rep. 583 B; and Plat. generally uses this imper. form, but ἀθρῶ Parm. 144 D, ἀθρῶν Tim. 91 E. 2. absol. ἀθρησον, consider, Eur. I. A. 1416. III. to perceive, οὔασιν ἀθρ. Nic. Th. 164.
 ἀθρήματα, τὰ, = ὀπτήρια, Hesych.
 ἀ-θρήνητος, ον, unlamented, to expl. νάνυμος, Eust. 928. 63.
 ἀθρηνί, Adv. (θρήνος) without mourning, Suid.
 ἀθρητέον, verb. Adj. of ἀθρέω, one must consider, Eur. Hipp. 379, Xen. Symp. 8, 39.
 ἀ-θριάμβευτος, ον, uncelebrated, Eust. Opusc. 237. 57.
 ἀ-θρίγγωτος, ον, without coping, E. M.
 ἀ-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, without hair, Matro ap. Ath. 656 F: cf. ὄθριξ.
 ἀθρίπηδεστος, ον, not worm-eaten, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 2, where the MSS. ἀθριπηδέστατον: cf. θριπήδεστος.
 ἀθροεῖ, Adv. of ἀθροος, Philes 5. 149.
 ἀθροίζω or ἀθροίζω (Elmsl. Heracl. 122): fut. σω: aor. ἤθροισα Eur., etc.:—Pass., aor. ἤθροίσθη: pf. ἤθροισμαι: plqpf. ἤθροιστο Aesch. Pers. 414:—the quadrisyll. form ἀθροίζω is used by Archil. 104, Anth. Plan. 308: restored by Dind. in Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 267, Ar. Av. 253: (ἀθροός or ἀθρόος). To gather together, collect, esp. to muster forces, ἀθρ. λαόν, στρατεύμα, δύναμιν, etc., Soph. O. T. 144, Xen. An. I. 2, 1, etc.; Τροίαν ἀθρ. to gather the Trojans together, Eur. Hec. 1139; πνεῦμα ἀθροισον collect breath, Id. Phoen. 851, cf. Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 5; περιπλοκάς λόγων ἀθροίσας having strung together, Eur. Phoen. 495:—absol. to collect or hoard treasure, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 20:—Med. to gather for oneself, collect round one, Eur. Heracl. l. c., Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 19:—Pass. to be gathered or crowded together, εὔτε πρὸς ἀεθλα δῆμος ἤθροίζετο Archil. l. c., cf. 60; ἐς τὴν ἀγορὴν ἀθρ. Hdt. 5. 101; ἀθροισθέντες having rallied, Thuc. 1. 50; τὸ δὲ . . ἐξυμῶν ἤθροίσθη δισχίλιοι but the whole amounted collectively to . . , Id. 5. 6; ἐνταῦθα ἤθροίζοντο they mustered in force there, Id. 6. 44, etc.: to form a society, Plat. Prot. 322 B; ἀθροισθέντες having formed a party, Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 3:—of things, περὶ πολλῶν ἀθροισθέντων taken in the aggregate (cf. ἀθροισμα 2), Plat. Theaet. 157 B. 2. in Pass. also of the mind, ἀθροίζεσθαι εἰς ἑαυτὸν to collect oneself, Plat. Phaedo 83 A, cf. 67 C; φόβος ἤθροισται fear has gathered strength, arisen, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 34.
 ἀθροίσμιμος ἡμέρα, a day of assembling, Eccl.
 ἀθροισις, εως, ἡ, a gathering, collecting, mustering, στρατοῦ Eur. Hec. 314; χρημάτων Thuc. 6. 26; αἱ τῶν νεφῶν ἄ. Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 16.
 ἀθροισμα, τό, that which is gathered, a gathering, λαοῦ Eur. Or. 874. 2. a process of aggregation, Plat. Theaet. 157 B. II. in Epicur. philos., the concourse of atoms, Diog. L. 8. 66.
 ἀθροισμός, ὁ, = ἀθροισις, Theophr. C. P. I. 10, 7: condensation, lb. 5. 2, 1.
 ἀθροιστέον, verb. Adj. one must collect, Xen. Lac. 7. 4.
 ἀθροιστήριον, τό, a muster-place, Eust. (?)
 ἀθροιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for collecting, like ἀθροίσμιμος, Eccl. II. in Gramm. collective, ὀνόματα: copulative, σύνδεσμοι.
 ἀθρόος, α, ον, rarely os, ον (Heraclid. Tar. ap. Ath. 120 D), or better ἀθρόος as Aristarch. wrote it (Schol. Ven. II. 14. 38), Att. ἀθροος, ον, poet. dat. pl. ἀθροῖσιν Epigr. Gr. 1034. 26:—but in later writers the spir. lenis prevailed; (a copulat., θρόος). In crowds, heaps or masses,

crowded together, often in Hom. but only in pl., as II. 2. 439; πάντες ἀθροῖοι Od. 3. 34, etc.; the sing. first in Pind. P. 2. 65; ἀθροῖοι, of soldiers, in close order, Lat. *conferto agmine*, Hdt. 6. 112, Xen. An. I. 10, 13, etc.; opp. to ἀσύντακτοι, Id. Cyr. 8. 1, 46; in column, lb. 5. 3, 36; also, πολλά καὶ κῶμαι ἀθρ. close together, Id. An. 7. 3, 9. II. brought together, in a body, ἀθρόα πάντ' ἀπέτισεν he paid for all at once, Od. 1. 43; ἀθρόα πόλις the citizens as a whole, opp. to ἕκαστοι, Thuc. 2. 60; so, ἀθρ. δύναμις Id. 2. 39, cf. I. 141; ἀθρ. ἦν αὐτῷ τὸ στρατεύμα was assembled, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 22; τὸ ἀθρόον their assembled force, lb. 4. 2, 20, cf. An. 5. 2, 1; ἀθρόφ στόματι with one voice, Eur. Bacch. 725; ἀθρόους κρίνειν to condemn all by a single vote, Plat. Apol. 32 B; πολλοὺς ἀθρόους ὑμῶν Dem. 558. 1; ἀθροος ὠφθη was seen with all his forces, Plut. Themist. 12, cf. Id. Syll. 12; ἀθρόον λεγόμενον used in a collective or general sense, opp. to κατὰ μέρος, Plat. Theaet. 182 A; ἡ μετάβασις ἀθρόα γίνεται takes place at once, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 3, opp. to ἐκ προσαγωγῆς lb. 12; κατήριπεν ἀθρ. he fell all at once, Theocr. 13. 49, cf. 25. 252; ἀθρόαι πέντε νύκτες five whole nights, Pind. P. 4. 231; κατάστασις ἀθρόα καὶ αἰσθητή Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 1; κάθαρσις ἄ., opp. to κατ' ὀλίγον, Id. H. A. 7. 2, 2; καταπιεῖν ἀθροος τεμαχίτας at a gulp, Eubul. Ἀνασῶς. 1, cf. Plut. 2. 650 B, etc.; ἀθρόον ἐκκαγχάζειν to burst out laughing, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 6, cf. Hipp. 1281. III. multitudinous, or continuous, incessant, ἀθρ. κακότης Pind. P. 2. 65; δάκρυ Eur. H. F. 489; λόγος Plat. Rep. 344 D, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 20, etc. IV. Adv. ἀθρόον, all at once, v. supr. II:—also in regul. Adv. ἀθρόως Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 11, etc.; ἄ. λέγειν to speak generally, Rhet. V. Comp. ἀθροώτερος Thuc. 6. 34, etc.; later ἀθροώστερος Plut. Caes. 20, Ath. 79 B, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryg. 143.
 ἀ-θροος, ον, noiseless, only in Gramm.
 ἀθροότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἀθρόος) a being massed together, Diog. L. 10. 106.
 ἀθρός, ἄ, ὄν, for ἀθρός, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4710.
 ἀ-θρύλητος, ον, not much spoken of, Jo. Chrys.
 ἀθρυπτος, ον, (θρύπτω) unbroken, imperishable, Plut. 2. 1055 A. II. not enervated, Pythag. Carm. Aur. 35, and often in Plut.; ἀθρυπτος εἰς γέλωτα never breaking into laughter, Plut. Pericl. 5. Adv. -τως, Id. Fab. 3.
 ἀθρυψία, ἡ, a simple way of life, Plut. 2. 609 C.
 ἀθυμῆω, f. ἤσω, to be ἀθυμος, be disheartened, lose heart, despond, ἐς νόσον πεσῶν ἀθυμῆς Aesch. Pr. 474; οἴμ' ὡς ἀθυμῶ Soph. Aj. 587; ἀθ. τι at or for a thing, Id. El. 769, etc.; ἐπὶ τι Isocr. 41 B; εἰς τι Plat. Soph. 264 B; πρὸς τι Thuc. 2. 88; τι Id. 5. 91:—also foll. by a relat. word, to be sore afraid, ἀθυμῶ δ' εἰ φανήσομαι Soph. Tr. 666; δεινῶς ἀθυμῶ μὴ βλέπων ὁ μάντις ἡ O. T. 747.
 ἀθυμητέον, verb. Adj. one must lose heart, Xen. An. 3. 2, 23; τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν οὐκ ἀθ. Dem. 40. 11.
 ἀθυμία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, want of heart, faintheartedness, despondency, 11dt. I. 37, Soph. Ant. 237, Eur. H. F. 551; εἰς ἀθ. καθιστάναί or ἐμβάλλειν τινά Plat. Legg. 731 A, Aeschin. 79. 12; ἀθ. παρέχειν τινί Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 8; εἰς ἀθ. καταστήναι Lys. 120. 23; ἐν ἀθ. εἶναι Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 24; ἀθυμίαν ἔχειν Soph. l. c., Xen.; ἀθ. ἐμπίπτει τινί Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 6:—pl., ἀθ. καὶ φόβοι Arist. Probl. 30. 1.
 ἀ-θυμιάτος, ον, not exhaling, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5.
 ἀ-θυμός, ον, without heart, fainthearted, spiritless, once in Hom., ἀσκελέες καὶ ἀθ. Od. 10. 463; κακὸς καὶ ἀθ. Hdt. 7. 11; οὐ τοῖς ἀθ. ἡ τύχη ξυλλαμβάνει Soph. Fr. 666, cf. O. T. 319; of nations, opp. to ἐνθυμος, Arist. Pol. 7. 7, 2; ἀθ. εἶναι πρὸς τι to have no heart for it, Xen. An. I. 4, 9; so, ἀθυμῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Id. Hell. 4. 5, 4; ἀθυμῶς διάγειν Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 24; ἀθυμῶς πονεῖν to work without heart or spirit, Id. Oec. 21, 5. 2. without anger or passion, Plat. Rep. 411 B, Legg. 888 A. II. act. unpleasing, ὀδοί Aesch. Eum. 770 (if the line be genuine).
 ἀθύριδωτος, ον, (θυρίς) without door or window, Jo. Chr.
 ἀθυρμα, τό, (ἀθύρω) a plaything, toy, like παίγιον, II. 15. 363, Od. 18. 323, h. Hom. Merc. 40: like ἀγαλμα, a delight, joy, Ἀπολλώνιον ἀθ., of the Pythian games, Pind. P. 5. 29; ἀθύρματα Μουσῶν, i. e. songs, Bacchyl. 48; ἀθρὸν ἀθ., of a pet dog, Epigr. Gr. 626, cf. 272. 10., 810. 4:—rare in Att., Eur. Fr. 274, Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 16, Com. Anon. in Mein. 4. p. 663, Alcidas ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 2 and 4.
 ἀθυρμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Eupol. in Com. Fr. 5. p. 40, Philox. 3. 24: a rei, Luc. D. Mar. 1. 5.
 ἀθύρογλωττώ, to be ἀθυρόγλωττος, v. Suicer s. v.
 ἀθύρογλωττία, ἡ, imprudent loquacity, Polyb. 8. 12, 1.
 ἀθύρό-γλωττος, ον, one that cannot keep his mouth shut (ᾧ γλώσση θύραι οὐκ ἐπίκεινται Theogn. 421), a ceaseless babbler, Eur. Or. 903.
 ἀθύρό-νομος, ον, making game of the laws, Hesych.
 ἀθύρος, ον, (θύρα) without door, Plut. 2. 503 C, Hdn., etc. II. metaph. open, unchecked, γλώττα Philo I. 678, Clem. Al. 165; στόμα Physiogn.
 ἀθύροστομέω, = ἀθυρογλωττώ, Eccl.
 ἀθύροστομία, ἡ, = ἀθυρογλωττία, Anth. P. 5. 252.
 ἀθύρό-στομος, ον, = ἀθυρό-γλωττος, ἀθ. ἀχῶ ever-bobbling Echo, Soph. Ph. 188; cf. ἀθυρος II, A. B. 352.
 ἀ-θυρσος, ον, without thyrsus, Eur. Or. 1492.
 ἀθύρω [ῶ], Ep. word, used only in pres. and impf., rare in Att. (v. infr.). To play, sport, of children, ὡς ἔτε . . παῖς . . , ὅστ' ἐπεὶ ποιήσῃ ἀθύρματα νηπιέησιν, ἀψ αὐτῆς συνέχευε ποσὶν καὶ χερσὶν ἀθύραν II. 15. 364; νέος μὲν οὖν . . ἤλατ' ἀθύραν Eur. Ion 53; τάχ' ἂν πρὸς ἀγκάλαισι . . πηδῶν δθύροι Id. Fr. 325; τινί with a thing, Ar. Rh. 4. 950; of dancing, Plat. Legg. 796 B; playing on an instrument, κατὰ πηκτίδων Anacreont. 41. 10; c. acc. cogn., μουσαν ἀθύραν singing sportive songs, h. Hom. 18. 15:—Med., simply, to sing, h. Hom. Merc. 455. II. c. acc., παῖς ἔων ἀθυρε μεγάλα ἔργα (of Achilles) when yet a child he

sported with great deeds, did them in play, i. e. great deeds were the sports of his childhood, Pind. N. 3. 78; ἔργα φωτῶν ἀθ. to play the deeds of men, of an actor, Anth. P. 9. 505.

2. to sing, sing of, ἀρετὰν ἀθύρειν Pind. I. 4. 67 (3. 57). Cf. παίζω.

ἀ-θύρωτος [ύ], ον, = ἄθυρος, στόμα Ar. Ran. 838, Phryn. Com. Incert. 15.

ἀ-θύστος, ον, = sq., ἰρά Simon. Iamb. 7. 56.

ἀ-θύτος, ον, not offered, i. e. omitted, neglected, ἱερά Lys. 175.

34. 2. not successfully offered, ἱερά ἀθ., Lat. sacra inauspicata, not accepted, Aeschin. 75. 12., 72. 16, cf. Soph. Ant. 1006 (ἐκ θυμάτων Ἡφαιστος οὐκ ἔλαμπεν) and v. ἄπυρος, ἀνίερος:—metaph., ἄθυτα παλλακῶν σπέρματα, of illegitimate children, Plat. Legg. 841 D, cf. Suid. s. v. ἄθυτοι γάμοι.

II. act. not offering, without sacrificing, ἄθυτον ἀπελθεῖν Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 23.

ἀθῶος, ον, (θωή):—unpunished, scot-free, Eur. and Oratt.; ἀθῶος καθίσταται τινὰς to secure their immunity, Dem. 31. 17; ἀθῶον ἀφιέναι ap. Dem. 549. 27; ἀθῶος ἀπαλλάττειν οἱ —εσθαι to get off scot-free, Plat. Soph. 254 E, Lys. 103. 28; ἀπέρχεσθαι Archipp. Piv. 1; διαφυγεῖν Menand. Δύσκ. 4.

2. c. gen. free from a thing, πληγῶν Ar. Nub. 1413; but, ἀθ. ἀδικημάτων unpunished for offences, Lyeurg. 157. 38, cf. Diod. 14. 76.

3. unharmed by, ἀθῶος τῆς Φιλίππου . . δυναστείας Dem. 316. 18.

II. not deserving punishment, guiltless, without fault, ἐγὼ μὲν ἀθῶος ἄπασι Dem. 269. 4.

III. act. causing no harm, harmless, Dem. (?) 1437. 9. (The form and accent ἀθῶος is maintained by Elmsl. Med. 1267.)

Ἄθως or Ἄθως (as Choerob. wrote it to distinguish it from ἀθῶος), ἠ, ον, of mount Athos, Aesch. Ag. 285, ubi v. Blomf.

ἀθῶω, (ἀθῶος) to hold guiltless, ἀθῶον ἀθῶοῦν τινὰ LXX (Nab. I. 3):—fut. pass. ἀθῶωθήσομαι (Prov.).

ἀ-θῶπεντος, ον, unflattered, without flattery, τῆς ἐμῆς γλώσσης from my tongue, Eur. Andr. 460.

II. act. not flattering, Teles ap. Stob. 524, fin.: hence rough, rude, harsh, Anth. P. 6. 168.

ἀ-θωράκιστος [ἄκ], ον, without breastplate or body-armour, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 31.

ἀ-θώρηκτος, ον, = foreg., Nonn. D. 35. 162. II. not drunken (v. θωρήσσω II), Hipp. 263. 3.

Ἄθως [ἄ], ω, ὁ, acc. Ἄθω Aeschin. 72. 25, Theocr. 7. 77, etc., but in earlier writers Ἄθων, Hdt. 6. 44., 7. 21, Thuc. 5. 3:—Ep. nom. Ἄθῶος, ὦ, II. 14. 229: later nom. Ἄθων, ὠνος, Strabo 330:—mount Athos, Ἄθως σκιάζει νῶτα Ἀημνίας βοός Soph. Fr. 348.

ἀθῶωσις, ἠ, (ἀθῶω) acquittal, Ctes. Pers. 61.

αἶ, Dor. for εἶ, if, Epich. 44, 94, Ahr., al.:—in Hom. only αἶ κε or κεν, if only, so that, Lat. dummodo, always with subj., except in orat. obliq., as in Il. 7. 387; (in Il. 5. 279 Wolf writes αἶ κε τύχωμι for τύχοιμι; and in Od. 24. 217 ἐπιγνώη should be written for ἐπιγνώη, cf. Spitzn. II. 24. 688); so Dor. αἶκᾶ, Epich. 19, 11, Theocr. I. 4, al.

II. αἶ γάρ (with accent), Ep. for εἶ γάρ (v. εἶ VII. 2. b), to express a wish, O that! would that! Lat. utinam! Hom.; always with optat.; for in Od. 7. 311 αἶ γάρ . . παιδᾶ τ' ἐμὴν ἐχέμεν καὶ ἐμὸς γαμβρὸς καλέεσθαι, some word like ἐθέλοισ must be supplied; so Hdt. I. 27; so also αἶ alone, in Aeol. and Dor. writers. Cf. αἶθε.

αἶ, exclam. of astonishment or indignation, ha! Hdn. ap. Arcad. 183. 20, Joann. τον. παραγγ. 32. 25, who quotes αἶ τάλας, as in Ar. Pl. 706.

II. αἶ (perispom.) exclam. of grief, ah! Lat. vae, only used in the dissyll. αἶαἶ (as we learn from Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 27. 13), not αἶ αἶ or αἶ αἶ (as in the Mss.). It is freq. in Trag., αἶαἶ τόλμας Eur. Hipp. 814; and repeated, αἶαἶ αἶαἶ μελέων ἔργων Aesch. Cho. 1007, cf. Pers. 1039: often placed extra versum with an hiatus, αἶαἶ ἰκνοῦμαι Soph. El. 136, cf. Tr. 969:—later c. acc., αἶαἶ τὰν Κυθέρειαν Bion. I. 28, etc.; αἶαἶ πέτρον ἐκείνον Anth. P. 7. 554, cf. 9. 424.—In Ar. Ach. 1083 the αἶαἶ of Lamachus is mockingly repeated by Dicaeopolis.

αἶ, Aeol. for αἶεἶ.

αἶα, ἠ, Ep. form used for γαῖα metri grat., Hom.; also by Trag., chiefly in lyr. passages: never in pl.

II. Αἶα, ἠ, orig. name of Colchis, Soph. Fr. 774: also part of Thessaly, Ib.

αἶαγμα, τό, a wail, Eur. Alc. 873, etc.: αἶαγμός, οὔ, ὁ, Eust.

αἶάζω, Trag.: fut. ἄζω Eur. H. F. 1054 (restored by Herm. for αἶάζετε): aor. part. αἶάζας Anth. P. append. 127: to cry αἶαἶ or ah! to wail, Trag.; and c. acc. to bewail, Aesch. Pers. 922, Eur.

2. like ἀάζω, ἄζω (B), to breathe hard, αἶ. καὶ ἐκπνεῖν Arist. H. A. 4. 9. 20, cf. G. A. 5. 7, 24.

αἶαἶ, v. sub αἶ.

Αἰάκειος, α, ον, of Aeacus, Soph. Fr. 434.

Αἰακίδης, ον, ὁ, son of Aeacus, II. 9. 191, etc.

αἰακτός, ἠ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of αἶάζω, bewailed, lamentable, πῆματα Aesch. Th. 846, cf. Ar. Ach. 1195: lamented, θυγατήρ Epigr. Gr. 205.

II. wailing, miserable, Aesch. Pers. 931, 1009.

αἰανής, Ion. αἰηνής, ἔς, an old poet. word, first in Archil. 38 δειπνον αἰηνές; next in Pind., αἰανῆς κύρος, κέντρον, λιμός P. I. 161., 4. 420, I. 3. 4;—then in Aesch. and Soph., νυκτὸς αἰανῆ τέκνα Eum. 416; νυκτὸς αἰανῆς κύκλος Soph. Aj. 672; αἰανῆς νόσος Aesch. Eum. 479, 942; αἰανῆ βάγματα Id. Pers. 635; αἰανῆ πάνδυρον αὐδάν Ib. 940; Πέλοπος . . ἰππεῖα, ὡς ἔμολες αἰανῆς τῆδε γῆ Soph. El. 506: of time, εἰς τὸν αἰανῆ χρόνον Aesch. Eum. 572, Epigr. Gr. 263; and so in Adv. αἰανῶς for ever, Aesch. Eum. 672.—The form αἰανός, which occurs as a v. l. in Eum. 416, 479, Soph. Aj. 672, El. 506 is prob. corrupt, v. Nauck Mélanges Gréco-Romains, 1862, 2. p. 441. (The prob. deriv. is from αἰεῖ, everlasting, for ever, (as it must be with χρόνος, and in Adv. αἰανῶς), whence might come the notion of never-ending, wearisome, as with νύξ; and then that of dreary, dismal, direful, horrible, as in the

other places cited, though this sense is commonly thought to connect the word with αἰνός.)

Αἰάντειος, α, ον, of Ajax: τὸ Αἰάντειον his tomb, Philostr.; τὰ Αἰάντεια (sc. ἱερά) festivals in his honour, Hesych.: Αἶ. γέλως of insane laughter, Paroemiogr., v. Lob. Aj. 301:—a poet. form Αἰάντεος in Pind. O. 9. 166; Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E.

Αἰαντίδης, ον, ὁ, son of Ajax, patron.: hence, one of the tribe Αἰαντίς in Attica, Dem. 1399. 2.

Αἶας, αντος, ὁ, Ajax, masc. pr. n., borne by two heroes, the Greater, son of Telamon, the Less, son of Oileus, Hom. A nom. Αἶας occurs in Aleman 68; acc. Αἶαν, Pind. Fr. 179; voc. Αἶαν (postulante metro) Soph. Aj. 482, elsewh. in Trag. Αἶας; pl. Αἶαντες, proverb. of deep tragedies, Arist. Poët. 18, 6. (Soph. derives it fancifully from αἶαἶ, Aj. 430.)

αἰβετός, i. e. αἰφετός, ὁ, dial. form of αἰετός, Hesych.

αἰβοῖ, bah! exclam. of disgust or astonishment: but αἰβοῖ, βοῖ, of laughter, Ar. Pax 1066.

αἶγ-αγρος, ὁ and ἠ, the wild goat, capra aegagros (cf. αἶξ), Babr. 102. 8, Opp. Cyn. I. 71.

Αἶγάθεν, Dor. for Αἰγῆθεν, Adv., from Αἶγαί (an island off Euboea), Pind. N. 5. 68.

Αἶγαῖος, α, ον, Aegaeon, πέλαγος Aesch. Ag. 659; ὄρος Αἶγ. mount Ida, Hes. Th. 484, v. Gaisf. ad l.

II. Αἶγαῖος (sc. πόντος), ὁ, the Aegaeon, Plat. Eleg. 9. 1, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 10, etc.

Αἶγαῖων, ὠνος, ὁ, Aegaeon, the name given by men to the hundred-armed son of Uranus and Gaia, called by gods Βριάρεως (q. v.), II. 1. 404, Hes. Th. 714, 817. (Prob. akin to αἶσσω.)

II. the Aegaeon sea, πόντιον τ' Αἶγαῖον Eur. Alc. 595, cf. Salmas. Solin. I. 125 F; where however others take it as Adj. agreeing with the following word ἀκτάν.

αἶγᾶνέη, ἠ, a hunting-spear, javelin, II. 2. 774, Od. 4. 626, Anth. P. 6. 57. (Perh. from αἶξ, a goat-spear, cf. Od. 9. 156.)

αἶγδην, Adv. (αἶσσω) rushing swiftly, impetuously, Ap. Rh. 2. 826.

αἶγεία, ἠ, v. sub αἶγειος.

αἶγειος, α, Ion. ἠ, ον, Ep. lengthd. for αἶγεος, which is used by Hom. only once, v. infr.: (αἶξ). Of a goat or goats, Lat. caprinus, αἶγειον κνή τυρόν goats-milk cheese, II. 11. 639; ἄσκῳ ἐν αἶγείῳ in a goat's skin, 3. 247; αἶγειον ἄσκον ἔχον Od. 9. 196; αἶγείη κυνέη a helmet of goatskin, 24. 231; διφθέρησιν αἶγέησιν Hdt. 5. 58; γάλα αἶγειον Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 12.

II. as Subst. αἶγέη (sc. δορά), ἠ, a goat's skin, Hdt. 4. 189; τὴν αἶγείαν Joseph. A. J. I. 18, 6; and contr. αἶγῆ Arcad. 105. 2.

Αἶγειος, α, ον, of Aegeus, Aesch. Eum. 682, acc. to Well. and Herm.:—Αἶγειον, τό, (properisp.), his temple, Dinarch. ap. A. B. 354.

αἶγειρος, ἠ, the black poplar (cf. λεύκη), μακεδνῆ, μακρῆ Od. 7. 106., 10. 510, cf. Soph. Fr. 24; αἶγ. ὑδατοτρεφέες Od. 17. 208, cf. 9. 140., 5. 64, 70, Eur. Hipp. 211 (lyr.); with smooth bark and foliage chiefly at top, II. 4. 482; with trembling leaves, Od. 7. 106: Arist. was aware that the tree was dioecious, αἶγ. ἄκαρπος (Mund. 6, 37, cf. G. A. I. 18, 60), and καρποφόρος (Mirab. 69): as a tree of the nether world, Od. 10. 510.

αἶγειρών, ὠνος, ὁ, a black poplar grove, Strabo 774.

αἶγ-ελάτης [ἄ], ον, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) a goatherd, Plut. Pomp. 4, Anth. Plan. 229.

αἶγεος, α, ον, = αἶγειος, q. v.

αἶγερος, ἠ, = αἶγειρος, Com. Anon. in Mein. 4. p. 621.

αἶγιαζω, to talk of goats, Eupol. Αἶγ. 9.

αἶγιαλῆος, α, ον, of or on the shore, Aëtius:—so αἶγιαλέως, ἠος, ὁ, Nic. Th. 786:—αἶγιαλίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἶδος, Strabo 182, Anth. P. 10. 10.

αἶγιαλός, ὁ, the sea-shore, beach, II. 4. 422, Od. 22. 385, Hdt., and sometimes in Att. Prose, as Thuc. I. 7, Xen. An. 6. 4, 4; distinguished from ἀκτῆ, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 6;—also in lyr. passages of Eur., I. T. 425, I. A. 210; αἶγιαλὸν ἔνδον τρέφει, i. e. he has a whole sea-beach (i. e. quantities of voting-pebbles, ψῆφοι) in his house, Ar. Vesp. 120:—proverb., αἶγιαλῶ λαλεῖς, of deaf persons, Suid. (Not from ἄγνυμι, ἄλς, that on which the sea breaks, like ἀκτῆ; but from αἶσσω, ἄλς, that over which the sea rushes (cf. αἶξ IV, αἶγίς II, αἶγίζω).)

αἶγιαλῶδης, es, (εἶδος) frequenting the shore, ζῶα Arist. H. A. I. 1, 15.

αἶγιας, ἄδος, ἠ, a white spot on the eye, Hipp. Coac. 218.

αἶγι-βάτης [ἄ], ον, ὁ, goat-mounting, epith. of he-goats, etc., Pind. Fr. 215; of Pan, Theocr. Ep. 5, Anth. P. 6. 31.

αἶγι-βοσις, εως, ἠ, a goat-pasture, Anth. P. 9. 318.

αἶγι-βότης, ον, ὁ, feeding goats, browsed by goats, Anth. P. 6. 334.

αἶγι-βοτος, ον, browsed by goats, Ἰθάκη Od. 4. 606; so in Od. 13. 246, γαῖα must be supplied from v. 238.

αἶγίδιον, τό, Dim. of αἶξ, a kid, Pherecr. Αὐτομ. 7.

αἶγίζω, (αἶγίς) to rend asunder, Aesch. Fr. 60.

αἶγίθαλλος or αἶγίθαλος, ὁ, the tit, titmouse, Lat. parus, Ar. Av. 887, Alcae. Com. Γαν. 2, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 4., 9. 15, 2. In the Mss. often written oxyt., but v. Arcad. 55, A. B. 360.

αἶγιθος, also αἶγίθος, ὁ, the hedge-sparrow or perh. the bunting, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 18., 9. 15, 3.

αἶγι-κνημος, ον, goat-shanked, Anth. P. 6. 167.

αἶγι-κορέις, ἔων, οἶ, goatherds; name of one of the four old Attic Tribes, Ildt. 5. 66 (who derives it from Αἶγικόρης a son of Ion), Eur. Ion 1581, Plut. Sol. 23:—there were four Tribes at Cyzicus with the same names, C. I. 3665.—On the question whether these Tribes were Castes, v. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. p. 4 sq., Grote 4. p. 69, Clint. Fasti I. p. 53, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 94. (If from αἶξ, κορέννυμι, the literal sense would be goat-feeders. But Curt. takes the ρ to represent an older λ, so that the Root would be the same as that of βού-κολος, αἶ-πολος, Lat. colo.)

αἶγίλιψ [γί], ἴπος, ὁ, ἠ, (perh. from αἶξ, λείπω) destitute even of goats.

hence *steep, sheer*, πέτρῃ Il. 9. 15, al. (not in Od.); also in Aesch. Supp. 794 (lyr.).
 αἴγιλος, ἡ, an herb of which goats are fond, perh. the same as αἰγίλωψ, Theocr. 5. 128, Babr. 3. 4.
 αἰγίλωπιον, τό, = αἰγίλωψ II, Diosc. 3. 144.
 αἰγίλωψ [r], ὡπος, poet. ὡπος, Nic. Th. 857, ὄ, a kind of oats, wild oats, Lat. *avena sterilis*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 15, 15. II. a kind of oak with sweet fruit, v. l. Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 2. III. an ulcer in the eye, lachrymal fistula, Diosc. 4. 71.
 Αἰγίνα, ἡ, ἡ, Aegina, Il., etc.; also Αἰγίναϊη (sc. νῆσος) Hdt. 5. 86:—hence, Αἰγινήτης, οὐ, ὄ, fem. -ῆτις, ἰδος, an Aeginetan, Hdt., etc.:—Adj. Αἰγίναϊος, α, ον, Cratin. Πλαῦτ. 2, al.; ὀβολός Αἰγ., δραχμὴ Αἰγ., etc., Thuc. 5. 47, etc., v. Dict. of Antiqq. p. 811;—also Αἰγίνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Luc. Tim. 57, Paus., etc.
 αἰγίνθος, ὄ, v. sub αἰγίθος.
 αἰγί-νομεύς, ἔως, ὄ, a goatherd, Anth. P. 9. 318.
 αἰγινόμος, ον, (νέμω) feeding goats: as Subst. a goatherd, Anth. P. 6. 221, cf. 9. 744. II. αἰγινόμος (proparox.), pass. browsed by goats, βοτάνη Anth. P. 9. 217.
 αἰγίοθος, ὄ, v. sub αἰγίθος.
 αἰγί-οχος, ον, Aegis-bearing, epith. of Zeus, Hom.; later also of Athena.
 Αἰγί-πᾶν, ἄνος, ὄ, goat-Pan, goat-footed Pan, the Rom. *Silvanus*, Plut. 2. 311 B.
 αἰγί-πλαγκτος, ον, wandered over by goats:—hence ὄρος Αἰγίπλαγκτον Mount Aegiplanct, near Megara, Aesch. Ag. 303.
 αἰγί-πόδης, ον, ὄ, goat-footed, h. Hom. 18. 2, 37.
 αἰγί-πους, ποδος, ὄ, ἡ, πουν, τό, = foreg., Hdt. 4. 25.
 αἰγί-πύρος, ὄ, a plant with a red flower, of which goats were fond, perh. *buckwheat*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 3, Theocr. 4. 25; αἰγίπυρον, τό, in Anth. P. append. 120.
 αἰγίς, ἰδός, ἡ, I. the aegis or shield of Zeus, flashing forth terror and amazement, as described at length in Il. 5. 738 sqq.; and so prob. from the same root as ἀίσσω, to move violently.—In works of Art the aegis appears on the statues of Athena, not as a shield, but as a sort of short cloak, covered with scales, set with the Gorgon's head, and fringed with snakes (θυσσανόεσσα); hence κόλπος αἰγίδος Aesch. Eum. 404. The artists no doubt took the word to come from αἶξ, and to mean a goatskin, v. Hdt. 4. 189, Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. 2. simply a goat-skin coat, Eur. Cycl. 360. II. a rushing storm, hurricane, terrible as the shaken aegis, Aesch. Cho. 592; cf. αἰγίζω, ἐπαιγίζω, καταγίς. III. a yellow kernel in the pith of the pine, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3. IV. a speck in the eye, Hipp. Coac. 153.
 αἰγίσκος, ὄ, Dim. of αἶξ, LXX.
 αἰγλάεις, contr. αἰγλάς, Dor. for αἰγλήεις.
 αἰγλάζω, to beam brightly, Manetho 4. 264.
 αἰγλη, ἡ, properly the light of the sun, radiance, Od. 4. 45, etc.:—then simply daylight, λευκὴ αἰγλη Od. 6. 45; εἰς αἰγλαν μολεῖν, i. e. to be born, Pind. N. 1. 55; Ὀλύμπου μαρμαρόεσσαν αἰγλαν Soph. Ant. 610 (lyr.):—for Soph. Ph. 831 (lyr.) v. sub ἀντέχω I. 2. any dazzling light, αἰγλη χαλκοῦ the gleam of brass, Il. 2. 458; τὰς πυρφόρους Ἀρτέμιδος αἰγλας the gleam of her torches, Soph. O. T. 208 (lyr.); μέλαιναν αἰγλαν, of dying embers, Eur. Tro. 549; cf. Virgil's *atroluminae taedas* Aen. 7. 456. 3. metaph. splendour, glory, αἰγλη ποδῶν, of swiftness, Pind. O. 13. 49; δίοδος αἰγλα Id. P. 8. 136. II. it is cited by Hesych. from Soph. (Fr. 524), as = χλίδων, a bracelet, and from Epich. as = πέδη, a band; cf. A. B. 354, where other singular uses of the word are cited.
 αἰγλήεις, εσσα, εν, dazzling, radiant, beaming, in Hom. always αἰγλήεντος Ὀλύμπου Il. 1. 532, Od. 20. 103; so, Κλάρος αἰγλήεσσα h. Hom. Ap. 40; πῶλοι αἰγλ. h. Hom. 32. 9; neut. as Adv., Ib. 31. 11:—Dor. αἰγλάεις, contr. αἰγλάς, κῶας αἰγλάεν. θυσάνω Pind. P. 4. 411; αἰγλᾶντα κόσμον Ib. 2. 19; αἰγλᾶντα σώματα Eur. Andr. 286 (lyr.).
 αἰγλήτης, ον, ὄ, the radiant one, epith. of Apollo, Ap. Rh. 4. 1716.
 αἰγλο-βολέω, to cast beams of light, Manetho 4. 188.
 αἰγλο-φάνης, ἔς, radiant, Anth. P. 12. 5.
 αἰγο-βάτης, ον, ὄ, = the older αἰγιβάτης, Anth. P. 12. 41.
 αἰγόδορος, ον, (δαρά) of goatskin, Opp. H. 5. 356.
 αἰγο-θήλας, ον, ὄ, the goatsucker, nightjar or fern-owl, *caprimulgus europaeus*, Arist. H. A. 9. 30, 2, Ael. N. A. 3. 39.
 αἰγο-κέρας, ατος, τό, fenugreek, *foenum Graecum*, Galen.
 αἰγο-κερέυς, ἔως, Ion. ἦος, ὄ, = sq. II, Arat. 386.
 αἰγό-κερως, gen. -κερω, dat. -κερω Manetho 1. 106, acc. -κερων Plut., Luc.: later gen. -κέρωτος Julian., cf. Thom. M. 193: (κέρως): goat-horned, Anth. Plan. 4. 234. II. as masc. Subst. Capricorn in the Zodiac, C. I. 6179, Arat. 286, Plut. 2. 908 C, Luc. Astr. 7.
 αἰγο-κέφαλος, ὄ, perh. the horned owl, *strix otus*, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 7.
 αἰγ-όλεθρος, ὄ, goat's-bane, prob. *azalea pontica*, a poisonous herb, Antig. Car. p. 30, Plin. H. N. 21. 13.
 αἰγο-μελής, ἔς, goat-limbed, Orph. H. 10. 5.
 αἰγο-νομεύς, ἔως, Ion. ἦος, ὄ, = αἰγίνομεύς, a goatherd, Nic. Al. 39.
 αἰγο-νόμιον, τό, a herd of goats, Hesych. s. v. αἰγοπόλιον, etc.
 αἰγο-νόμος, ον, = αἰγινόμος, Anth. P. 7. 397.
 αἰγ-όνυξ, υχος, ὄ, ἡ, = αἰγώνυξ, Anth. Plan. 4. 258.
 αἰγο-πίθηκος, ὄ, a goat-ape, Philostorg. H. E. 3. 11;—a goat-bearded species, acc. to Cuvier.
 αἰγό-πλαστος, ον, goat-shaped, Emped. Sphaer. 139.
 αἰγο-πόδης, ον, ὄ, = αἰγίπόδης, Anth. Plan. 1. 15.
 αἰγο-πρόσωπος, ον, goat-faced, Hdt. 2. 46.
 αἰγο-σκελής, ἔς, goat-shanked, Πάν Philostorg. H. E. 3. 11.
 αἰγο-τρίχέω, to have goat's hair, Strabo 822.

αἰγότριψ, ἴβος, ὄ, ἡ, (τρίβω) trodden by goats, Dion. H. 19. 12.
 αἰγο-φάγος, ον, goat-eating, epith. of Hera at Sparta, Paus. 3. 15, 7.
 αἰγ-όφθαλμος, ὄ, goat's-eye, a precious stone, Plin. 37. 72.
 αἰγυπίος, ὄ, a vulture, often in Poets from Hom. downwards, αἰγ. γαμψώνυχες, ἀγκυλοχέλαι Il. 16. 428, cf. Od. 16. 217, Hdt. 3. 76, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 20 and 25:—αἰγυπίος and γυψ differ (αἰγυπιοὶ γυπῆς τε Nic. Th. 406), the former being the γυψ αἰγῶν (γυπαέτος or ὑπάετος), the Lämmer-geier, *Vultur barbatus* L., which preys on live animals (cf. Il. 17. 460, Od. 22. 302, Soph. Aj. 169); the latter the carrion-vulture, *V. cinereus*.
 Αἰγυπτιάζω, to be like an Egyptian, to follow the Egyptians, i. e. to be sly and crafty, Cratin. Incert. 32, cf. Ar. Thesm. 922, Valck. Adon. p. 357; Αἰγ. τῷ δόγματι, of Plato, Eus. P. E. 698 D, cf. D. E. 20 C. 2. to speak Egyptian, Luc. Philops. 31. II. to be like Egypt, i. e. be under water, Philostr. 831.
 Αἰγυπτιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the Egyptians, Plut., etc. Adv. -κῶς, Eccl.
 Αἰγυπτιασμός, ὄ, imitation of the Egyptians, Eust. ad Dion. P.
 Αἰγυπτιαστί, = Αἰγυπτιαστί (as Dind. reads), Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 14.
 Αἰγυπτίος, α, ον, Egyptian, Hom., etc. [In Hom. Αἰγυπτίη, Αἰγυπτίων, etc., are necessarily a trisyll., Od. 4. 83, 127, 229., 17. 432: in Aesch. Supp. 817 Herm. restores Αἰγυπτίον, metri grat.]
 Αἰγυπτιώω, to make like an Egyptian, i. e. swarthy, χροῖαν Comic. Anon. 95 B (ubi v. Meineke), Hesych. s. v.
 Αἰγυπτιαστί, Adv. (as if from *Αἰγυπτιάζω), in the Egyptian tongue, Hdt. 2. 46. II. in Egyptian fashion, i. e. craftily, Theocr. 15. 48.
 Αἰγυπτι-ώδης, ες, Egyptian-like, Cratin. Min. Γηγ. 2, ubi v. Meineke.
 Αἰγυπτο-γενής, ἔς, of Egyptian race, Aesch. Pers. 35.
 Αἰγυπτος, ὄ, the river Nile, Od. 4. 477, al.; though even Hes. calls it Νεῖλος. 2. King Aegyptus, Aesch. Supp. 10, etc. II. ἡ, Egypt, Od. 17. 448, etc.; Αἰγυπτὸνδε to Egypt, Od. 17. 426.
 αἰγωλίος or αἰγώλιος, ὄ, a small kind of owl, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 3., 9. 17, 2; written αἰτώλιος in 6. 6, 3.
 αἰγώνυξ, υχος, ὄ, ἡ, (όνυξ) goat-hoofed, Anth. P. 6. 35.
 αἰγ-ώνυχον, τό, goat's hoof, a plant, the same as λιθόσπερμον, Diosc.
 αἰγ-ωπός, ὄν, goat-eyed, of persons, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 17: also like those of a goat, of eyes, Ib., cf. H. A. 1. 10, 1.
 αἰδαλος, ον, Dor. for αἰδηλος.
 Ἄιδας, Dor. for Αἰδης, Αἰδης, freq. in lyr. passages of Trag.
 αἰδέομαι, Il., etc., Ep. imper. αἰδέο Il. 24. 503, Od. 9. 269: poet. also αἰδομαι, Hom., part. αἰδόμενος Aesch. Supp. 362, Eum. 549, Eur. Phoen. 1489 (all lyr.); imper. αἰδεο Il. 21. 74:—impf., ἡδούντο Aesch. Pers. 810, etc., αἰδέοντο Pind., poet. αἰδετο Il. 21. 468:—fut. αἰδέσομαι 22. 124, Att., Ep. αἰδέσομαι Od. 14. 388; late αἰδεσθήσομαι Dio C. 45. 44, Galen., (ἐπ-) Eur. I. A. 900:—aor. med. ἡδεσάμην Od. 21. 28, Att. (v. sub fin.), Ep. imper. αἰδεσαι Il. 9. 640:—aor. pass. ἡδεσθην Hom., etc., and in Prose, Ep. 3 pl. αἰδεσθεν Il. 7. 93: pf. ἡδεσμαι (v. sub fin.): the act. form is found only in κατ-αἰδέω, q. v.: Dep. To be ashamed, to feel ashamed, e. inf., αἰδεσθεν μὲν ἀνήνασθαι δεῖσαν δ' ὑποδέχθαι Il. 7. 93; αἰδέομαι δὲ μίσησθ' ἀθανάτοισι 24. 90; αἰδ. γὰρ γυμνοῦσθαι Od. 6. 221: rarely c. part., αἰδεσαι μὲν πατέρα προλείπων feel ashamed of deserting him, Soph. Aj. 506:—absol., αἰδεσθεῖς from a sense of shame, Il. 17. 95. 2. mostly c. acc. pers. to stand in awe of, fear, but in moral sense, to fear his bad opinion, αἰδέο θεοῦ Il. 24. 503, Od. 9. 269; αἰδ. Τρῶας Il. 6. 442, cf. 22. 124, Od. 2. 65, etc.; ἀλλήλους αἰδέσθε shew a sense of shame or honour one for another, Il. 5. 530; so, οὐδὲ θεῶν ὄνιν ἡδέσαστ' neither regarded he . . Od. 21. 28; and of things, αἰδεσαι μέλαθρον respect the house, Il. 9. 640; ἐχθρὸν ᾧδ' αἰδεῖ νέκυν; Soph. Aj. 1356; τὸνδ' ὄρκον αἰδεσθεῖς Id. O. T. 647, cf. 1426:—in Pind. P. 4. 308 αἰδεσθέντες ἀλκάν prob. means shewing a sense of shame in their strength, i. e. using it moderately:—also in Prose, Δία αἰδεσθέντες Hdt. 9. 7, 1, cf. 7. 141; φοβοῦμαι γε . . ταῦς μοχθηρὰς (αὐτὰρ δῆποτε εἶπομ' ἂν ὡς γε αἰδοῦμαι) Plat. Legg. 886 A, cf. Euthyphro 12 B, Phaedr. 254 E; later also, αἰδ. ἐπὶ τινι Dion. H. 6. 92; ὑπὲρ τινος Plut. Cim. 2. II. to respect another's misfortunes, feel regard for him, μήδε τί μ' αἰδόμενος . . , μὴδ' ἐλεείρων Od. 3. 96; αἰδ. τὴν τῶν μηδὲν ἀδικούντων εὐσέβειαν Antipho 120. 25. III. as Att. law-term, to forgive or be reconciled to a person, said of a kinsman who allows a homicide to return from exile (cf. ἀπενιαντίζω), ἂν ἐλῶν τις ἀκουσίον φόνον . . αἰδέσθαι καὶ ἀφῆ Dem. 983. 19, cf. 991. 5., 1069. 2; Ib. 644. 1, τὸν ἀλόντα ἐπ' ἀκουσίῳ φόνῳ . . φεύγειν, ἔως ἂν αἰδέσθαι τινὰ τῶν ἐν γένει πεπονθότων, it seems necessary to read τιν, cf. 635. 22; so αἰδουμένος Plat. Legg. 877 A; ἡδεσμένος Dem. 645, fin.: cf. ἀναίδεια II.
 αἰδέσιμος, ον, exciting shame or respect, venerable, Luc. Nigr. 26: holy, Paus. 3. 5, 6. Adv. -μως, reverently, Ael. N. A. 2. 25.
 αἰδεσις, ἡ, respect, compassion, αἰδέσεως καὶ φιλοφροσύνης Dem. 528. 8.
 αἰδεστέον, verb. Adj. one must reverence, Eust. 1434. 35.
 αἰδεστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. revered, venerable, Plut. 2. 67 B.
 αἰδηλος [r], Dor. -ιδάλος, ον, (α priv., φιδεῖν) making unseen, annihilating, destroying (cf. ἀφανίζω): so always in Hom., as epith. of Ares, Athena, etc., Il. 5. 897; but mostly of fire, 2. 455, etc.; later, τύχα C. I. 3328. 5; ἄτη Opp. H. 2. 487; πότμος Ib. 1. 150; αἰδάλος τύχα Anth. P. append. 200:—Adv. -λως, = ὀλεθρίως, Il. 21. 220. II. pass. unseen, unknown, obscure, Hes. Op. 754, Parmenid. 135: as epith. of Hades, either in the Homeric sense, or dark, gloomy, Soph. Aj. 608 (lyr.). Poët. word, on which v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.; cf. αἰζηλος.
 αἰδημοσύνη, ἡ, modesty, Zeno ap. Stob. Eccl. 2. p. 106, C. I. 6236.
 αἰδήμων, ον, gen. ονος, bashful, modest, Xen. Lac. 2, 10, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 14, al.: Sup. αἰδημονέστατος, Xen. An. 1. 9, 5. Adv. -μόνως, Id. Synip. 4, 58.

αἰδῆς, ἑς, (a priv. *φιδεῖν*) *unseen, annihilated*, Hes. Sc. 477. II. act. *not seeing*, Bacchyl. 46.

Ἄιδης, ὁ, poet. for Ἄιδης; v. sub ἄδης.

αἰδήσιμος, ον, poet. for αἰδέσιμος, Orph. Arg. 1346.

αἰδῖος [αἰδῖ], ον, also η, ον Orph. H. 9. 21, etc. (αἰεί). *Everlasting, eternal*, for αἰείδιος, h. Hom. 29. 3, Hes. Sc. 310; often in Prose, αἰδ. χρόνος Antipho 113. 36; ἔχθρα Thuc. 4. 20; ἄ. οἴκησις, of a tomb, Xen. Ages. 11, 16; ἡ ἄ. οὐσία *eternity*, Plat. Tim. 37 E; ἄ. στρατηγία, ἀρχή, βασιλεία, ναυαρχία *perpetual* . . , Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 4., 4. 15, 1; so, ἄ. βασιλεῖς, γέροντες Ib. 3. 13, 25., 5. 6, 11; τὰ ἄ., opp. to τὰ γενητά and φθαρτά, Id. Metaph. 8. 8, 15, Eth. N. 6. 3, 2, al. :—ἐς αἰδῖον *for ever*, Thuc. 4. 63; also *ad infinitum*, Arist. P. A. I. 1, 14.

αἰδιότης, ἡ, *eternity*, Arist. Cael. 2. 1, 7, Phys. 8. 1, 21, al.

αἰδνός, ἡ, ὄν, (a priv., *φιδεῖν*) poet. word, = αἰδῖος, αἰδῆς, *unseen, hidden, dark*, Hes. Th. 860:—later, αἰδνήεις, εσσα, εν, Euphor. 60; and αἰδνήεις, ἑς, Poëta ap. Plut. Thes. 1, Opp. H. 4. 245.

αἰδοίη, ἡ, = αἰδώς, Or. Sib. 8. 184.

αἰδοῦικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the αἰδοῖα, Oribas. p. 184 Mai., Paul. Aeg., Aët.

αἰδοῖον, τό, often in pl. αἰδοῖα, τά, *the privy parts, pudenda*, both of men and women, Il. 13. 568, Hes. Op. 731, Hipp. Aph. 1253, Plat., etc.; also in sing., Hdt. 2. 30, 48, and mostly so in Arist. II. αἰδοῖον θαλάσσιον, a sea animal, perh. *pennatula*, Nic. ap. Ath. 105 C, cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 14.

αἰδοῖος, α, ον, (αἰδομαι) *regarded with awe or reverence, august, venerable*, in Hom. and Hes. only of persons, as superiors or elders, persons under divine protection, esp. of the wife or mistress of the house; then generally of women, *deserving respect, tender*, παρθένος αἰδοῖη Il. 2. 514; rarely of the gods, 18. 394, 425, Hes. Th. 44; of guests and suppliants, often joined with φίλος and δεινός in Hom.; also αἰδοῖος absol. for ἰκέτης, Od. 15. 373, ubi v. Schol. 2. later of things, *deserving reverence, γέρας* Pind. P. 5. 22; αἰδοῖστατος κτεάνων χρυσός Id. O. 3. 76. II. act. *bashful, shamefaced*, Od. 17. 578, Plat. Legg. 943 E:—Adv. -ως, *reverently*, Od. 19. 243. 2. of things, *showing reverence, reverent*, χάρις Pind. O. 7. 164; αἰδ. πνεῦμα, λόγοι a spirit, words of reverence or respect, Aesch. Supp. 29, 455. III. Comp. αἰδαιότερος, Od. 11. 360, -έστερος, Dion. P. 172; Sup. αἰδοῖστατος, Pind. O. 3. 76.—A poet. word; for the few places in which Plato uses it are from Poets.

αἰδουώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) *like the αἰδοῖα*, Arist. H. A. 5. 6, 3.

αἰδομαι, poet. for αἰδέομαι.

*Αἶδος, Ep. gen. of an obsol. nom. *Αἶς, v. sub *Αἰδης, ἄδης.

αἰδοσύνη, ἡ, late and incorrect form of αἰδημοσύνη, C. I. (add.) 4316 h.

αἰδό-φρων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρήν) *regardful of mind, compassionate*, Soph. O. C. 237 (lyr.): *respectful, πρὸς τινα* Eur. Alc. 659.

αἰδρείη or -ίη [ἴη], ἡ, *want of knowledge, ignorance*, Od. 12. 41; also in pl., Od. 10. 231., 11. 272:—Ep. word, used by Hdt. 6. 69 in Ion. form αἰδρητή or rather αἰδρητή.

αἰδρήεις, εσσα, εν, later collat. form of sq., Nic. Al. 415.

αἰδρῖς, ι, gen. ιος and εος, poet. Adj. *unknowing, ignorant*, Il. 3. 219, Pind. P. 2. 68; often c. gen., Od. 10. 282, Hes. Sc. 410, Aesch. Ag. 1105, etc. [The penult. is short by nature, long by position in Aesch. l. c., Soph. Aj. 213 (lyr.).]

αἰδρῶ-δίκης [δῖ], ον, Dor. -δίκας, α, ὁ, *unknowing of right or law, lawless*, Pind. N. 1. 96.

αἰδρῶτος or ἀν-ἰδρῶτος, ον, *unsettled, vagabond*, like ἀνέστιος, ἀπολις, of Timon the misanthrope, Ar. Lys. 809, cf. Dem. 786. 10; δρῶμοις ἀν. in *vagabond* courses, Eur. I. T. 971; αἰδρ. κακόν Cratin. Σερίφ. 3, expl. by E. M. δ οὐκ ἂν τις αὐτῷ ἰδρῶσαιτο:—metaph. *unsettled or unstable in mind*, Philo 2. 112. 2. of a *floating* island, Dion. H. 1. 15, cf. Plut. 2. 925 F. Adv. -τως, Theod. Metoch.—The better form seems to be αἰδρῶτος, though the other is freq. in Mss., v. Lob. Phryn. 730.

*Αἰδωνεύς, ἑως (in Anth. P. 7. 480, ἑως), ὁ, lengthd. poet. form of *Αἰδης, Hom., Aesch. Pers. 650. Later authors, as Mosch., used the obl. cases Ἄιδωνῆος, ἡῖ, ἡα, with the first syll. long, metri grat.: trisyll. nom. Αἰδωνεύς in Soph. O. C. 1560. In Hesych., the form Ἄιδωνι is corrected by Beatl. into Ἄιδωνῆι from Il. 5. 190.

αἰδώς, ὅς, contr. οὖς, ἡ, as a moral feeling, *a sense of shame, shame, modesty*, Il. 24. 45; ὁ δ' . . ἀγορεύει αἰδοῖ μελιχίη Od. 8. 172, etc.: *a sense of shame, feeling of honour, self-respect*, αἰδῶ θέσθ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ cherish *a sense of shame* within you, Il. 15. 561; ἴσχε γὰρ αἰδῶς καὶ δέος *shame and fear* held them back, Ib. 657 (v. sub δέος); αἰδοῖ εἰκῶν 10. 238; so, ἀλλά με κωλύει αἰδῶς Alcae. 55; ἅμα κινῶνι ἐκδυομένῳ συνεκδύεται καὶ τὴν αἰδῶ γυνή Hdt. 1. 8; αἰδῶς τίς μ' ἔχει Plat. Soph. 217 D; αἰδῶς καὶ δίκη Id. Prot. 322 C; αἰδοῦς ἐμπέλασθαι Xen., etc.:—personif., Ζητὶ σύνθακος θρόνων Αἰδῶς Soph. O. C. 1268. 2. regard for others, respect, reverence, αἰδοῦς οὐδεμιῆς ἔτυχον Theogn. 1266, cf. Eur. Heracl. 461; αἰδῶς τοκέων respect for them, Pind. P. 4. 388; τὴν ἐμὴν αἰδῶ respect for me, Aesch. Pers. 699; αἰδῶ λαβεῖν ἐπὶ τινι Soph. Aj. 345; δακρύων πένθιμον αἰδῶ tears of sorrow and pity, Aesch. Supp. 577; τὸ γὰρ τραφῆναι μὴ κακῶς αἰδῶ φέρει Eur. Supp. 911. 3. *mercy, pardon*, Antipho 114. 16, Plat. Legg. 867 E. II. that which causes shame or respect, and so, 1. a *shame, scandal*, αἰδῶς, Ἀργεῖοι, κακ' ἐλέγχεα Il. 5. 787, etc.; αἰδῶς, ᾧ Λύκιοι παῖ φεύγετε; 16. 422; αἰδῶς μὲν νῦν ἦδε . . 17. 336. 2. = τὰ αἰδοῖα, Il. 2. 262. 3. *dignity, majesty*, αἰδῶς καὶ χάρις h. Hom. Cer. 214. (On the Homeric notion of the word, v. Gladstone, Hom. 2. 431 sqq.)

αἰεί, Ion. and poet. for αἰεί, q. v.

αἰει-γενέτης, ὁ, poet. for αἰειγενέτης, Il. 2. 400, Od. 2. 432, al. (For compds. of αἰεί here omitted, v. sub αἰει-)

αἰει-γενής, ἑς, = foreg., Opp. C. 2. 397.

αἰελοῖοι, v. sub αἰελοῖοι.

αἰελοῦρος, v. sub αἰελοῦρος.

αἰέν, v. sub αἰεί.

αἰέν-υπνος, ον, *lulling in eternal sleep*, epith. of Death, Soph. O. C. 1578.

αἰές, Dor. for αἰέν, αἰεί.

αἰετηδόν, Adv. *like an eagle*, Apollon. Lex. Hom. 68, Schol. Il. 18. 410.

αἰεταῖος, α, ον, (αἰετός III) *belonging to or placed in the pediment*, C. I. 160. col. 2. 73.

αἰέτιος, ον, = αἰετίας: proverb., αἰέτιον χάριν ἐκτίσω, of those who repay benefits quickly, Apost. Cent. 1. 78.

αἰετόεις, εσσα, εν, of eagle-kind, Opp. C. 3. 117.

αἰετός, ὁ, v. sub αἰετός.

αἰζήεις, εσσα, εν, late form of αἰζήος, Theopomp. Coloph. ap. Ath. 183 B.

αἰζήϊος, ὁ, lengthd. form of αἰζήος Il. 17. 520, Od. 12. 83, Hes. Sc. 408.

αἰζήλος, ον, = αἰδηλος, *unseen*, τὸν μὲν αἰζήλον θῆκεν θεός Il. 2. 318, as restored (for ἀρίζηλον) by Buttm. and others from the Scholiasts, Hesych., and Apollon. Lex. Hom.—On the change of δ and ζ, cf. ἀρίδηλος, ἀρίζηλος and v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 605.

αἰζήος, lengthd. αἰζήϊος, ὁ, in full bodily strength, active, vigorous, in Hom. of kings and warriors generally; of the brother of Hecuba, Il. 16. 716: of a stout, lusty slave, τεσσαρακονταέτης αἰζήος Hes. Op. 439, cf. Th. 863:—as Subst. a warrior, Cratin. Λακ. 1; simply a man, Ap. Rh. 4. 268. These passages shew that the common transl. of youthful, youth, is inappropriate, except in the latitude allowed to the Lat. juvenis, junior, v. Gladstone, Hom. 3. 41 sqq. (The deriv. is as yet not made out, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 615.)

αἰηνής, Ion. for αἰανής, Archil. 38.

αἰητος, in Il. 18. 410 Vulcan is called πέλωρ αἰητον, prob. = ἄητον, mighty monster, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. 4.

αἰητός, ὁ, Dor. for αἰετός, αἰετός.

αἰθαλέος, α, ον, (αἰθάλη) *smoky*, Ap. Rh. 4. 777. II. of ants, = αἰθαλόεις Il. 2, Nic. Th. 750.

αἰθάλη, ἡ, (αἰθῶ) = αἰθαλος, esp. soot, Luc. D. Deor. 15. 1; cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 114.

αἰθαλής [αἰ-], ἑς, = αἰεθαλής, Orph. H. 8. 13.

αἰθαλίων, ονος, epith. of the τέττιξ, prob. = αἰθαλόεις Il. 2, Theocr. 7. 138.

αἰθαλόεις, ὄεσσα, ὄεν, contr. αἰθαλοῦς, οὔσσα, οὔν: (αἰθαλος). Poët. Adj. *smoky, sooty, μέλαθρον* Il. 2. 415, cf. Theocr. 13. 13; κόνις αἰθ. black ashes that are burnt out, Il. 18. 23, Od. 24. 316. II. burning, blazing, κεραυνός Hes. Th. 72; φλόξ Aesch. Pr. 992. 2. burnt-coloured, i. e. red or reddish-brown, Nic. Th. 566.

αἰθαλοκομπία, ἡ, empty, boasting, that is nothing but smoke, Schol. Ar. Eq. 696.

αἰθαλος, ὁ, like λιγνύς, a smoky flame, the thick smoke of fire, soot, Hipp. 634. 23, Eur. Hec. 911: also αἰθάλη. II. as Adj. αἰθαλος, ον, = αἰθαλόεις Il. 2, Nic. Th. 659.

αἰθαλώω, to soil with soot or smoke, Eur. El. 1140:—Pass. to burn to soot, Diosc. 1. 79; poet. to be laid waste by fire, Lyc. 141.

αἰθαλώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) sooty, black, Arist. Mund. 4. 20.

αἰθαλώσις, εως, ἡ, a raising of vapor, Max. Tyr. 41. 1.

αἰθαλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. burnt to ashes, Lyc. 338.

αἰθε, Ep. for εἶθε, as αἰ for εἰ, in Hom. αἰθ' ὄφελος, Il. 1. 415, al.

αἰθεος, Dor. for ἠθεος.

αἰθερ-εμβάτέω, to walk in ether, Anth. Plan. 328.

αἰθέριος, α, ον, also ος, ον Eur. Fr. 836. Of αἰθήρ or the upper air, and so, 1. high in air, on high, Aesch. Pr. 157, Th. 81, Soph. O. C. 1082, etc.; αἰθερία ἀνέπτα flew up into the air, Eur. Med. 440, cf. Andr. 830. 2. ethereal, heavenly, γανή Eur. Fr. l. c. Adv. -ίως, Iambl. Myst. 1. 9. In Trag. used only in lyric passages; also in Arist. Mund. 2, 10., 7, 2.

αἰθεριώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) = αἰθερώδης, Galen.

αἰθερο-βάμων [ἄμ], ονος, ὁ, ἡ, walking in air, Eust. Opusc. 183. 21, etc.

αἰθερο-βᾶτέω, = αἰθερεμβατέω, Luc. Philops. 25.

αἰθερο-βόσκας, ον, ὁ, living in ether, Cercid. ap. Diog. L. 6. 76.

αἰθεροδρομέω, to skim the ether, Welck. Syll. Ep. 32.

αἰθερο-δρόμος, ον, ether-skimming, Cines. ap. Ar. Av. 1393, Anth. Plan. 384, C. I. 1907.

αἰθερο-ειδής, ἑς, = αἰθερώδης, Plut. 2. 430 E.

αἰθερο-λαμπής, ἑς, shining in ether, οὐρανός Manetho 4. 29.

αἰθερο-λόγος, ον, talking of ether and the like, of Thales, Anaximen. ap. Diog. L. 2. 4; hence αἰθερολογέω, Ib. 2. 5, cf. 8. 50.

αἰθερονόμος, ον, (νέμομαι) = αἰθεροβόσκας, Hesych.

αἰθερο-νομῶω, to rule the sky, Manetho 4. 25.

αἰθερό-πλαγκτος, ον, roaming in ether, Orph. H. 5. 1.

αἰθερώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like ether, Plut. 2. 432 F.

Αἰθήρ, ἡ, name of a horse of Agamemnon, fiery, i. e. bright boy, Il. 23. 295.

αἰθήεις, εσσα, εν, (αἰθῶ) = αἰθαλόεις Il. 2, Nic. Al. 394.

αἰθήρ, ἑρος, in Hom. always ἡ; in Hes. and Att. Prose always ὁ; in Pind. and Trag. mostly ὁ as always in Aesch., but ἡ in Soph. O. T. 867, and often in Eur.: (αἰθῶ). Ether, the upper, purer air, opp. to ἀήρ (v. sub voc., and cf. Arist. Cael. 1. 3, 13, Metcor. 1. 3, 8): hence heaven, as the abode of the gods, Il. 15. 192; Ζεὺς αἰθέρι ναίων 2. 412; and in later philosophy equiv. with the Deity, Ζεὺς ἐστὶν αἰθήρ Aesch. Fr. 65 a, cf. Virg. G. 2. 325:—also the blue sky, sky, ὅτε τ' ἐπλετο νήνεμος αἰθήρ Il. 8. 556; but in 16. 365 a cloud is said to come αἰθέρος ἐκ δίης, cf. αἰθηργενής, and v. Spitzn. ad l.: later it is used where ἀήρ might stand equally well, Aesch. Pr. 1044, 1088, Pers. 365, Eur. Bacch. 150; αἰθήρ ζαφερός, ἀχλυόεις Ap. Rh. 3. 1264., 4. 927; and Eur., Cycl.

410, even has it for the *fume* from the Cyclops' mouth. Eur. Alc. 594, a *clime*, region. II. in αἰθῆς, *és*, *burning*: αἰθῆς πέπλος the robe of Hercules, hence proverb. of a demagogue, Paroemiogr., cf. Meineke Cratin. Κλεοβ. 4. αἰθῆνος, *η*, *ov*, *burning*, Hesych., E. M. Αἰθιοπίω, *to speak or be like an Ethiopian*, Heliod. 10. 39. Αἰθίοψ, *οπος*, *δ*, fem. Αἰθιοπίς, *ίδος*, *ῆ*, more rarely Αἰθίοψ as fem., Lob. Aj. 323: irr. pl. Αἰθιοπίης II. 1. 423,—whence Call. (Del. 208) formed a nom. Αἰθιοπέυς, *ῆος*: (αἰθῶ, *ὄψ*). Properly *Burnt-face*, i. e. an *Ethiopian*, negro, Hom., etc.:—proverb., Αἰθίοπα σμήχειν 'to wash a blackamoor white,' Paroemiogr. II. Adj. *Ethiopian*, Αἰθιοπίς γλώσσα Hdt. 3. 19; γῆ Aesch. Fr. 304, Eur. Fr. 230:—a form Αἰθιοπίος, *α*, *ον*, is found in Eur. Fr. 351: Αἰθιοπικός, *ῆ*, *όν* Hdt., etc.: and as Subst. Αἰθιοπία, *ῆ*, Hdt., etc. 2. in the literal sense, like αἰθῶψ, *sun-burnt*, Anth. P. 7. 196. αἰθόλιξ, *ικος*, *ῆ*, a *pustule*, *pimple*, Hipp. 427. 4. αἰθος, *δ*, a *burning heat*, *fire*, Eur. Supp. 208, Rhés. 95:—later also αἰθος, *εος*, *τό*, Ap. Rh. 3. 1304. αἰθός, *ῆ*, *όν*, *burnt*, Ar. Thesm. 246. II. *fiery*, Pind. P. 8. 65: of a *red-brown colour*, Bacchyl. 13. αἰθουσα (sc. *στοά*), *ῆ*, in the Homeric house, the *corridor* or *cloister* of the αὐλή, open in front like a verandah, on each side of the πρόθυρον looking E. or S. *to catch the sun*, whence the name (for it was originally partic. of αἰθῶ), δόμον . . . ξεστῆς αἰθούσῃσι τετυγμένον II. 6. 243, cf. 20. 11. Hom. makes it the sleeping-place of travellers who wish to start early, Od. 3. 399: in Od. 4. 302 he says the same of the πρόδομος, prob. as including the αἰθουσα. αἰθῶψ, *οπος*, (αἰθός, *ὄψ*) *fiery-looking*, in Hom. as epith. of metal, *flashing*, αἰθῶπι χαλκῶ II. 4. 495, etc.; and of wine, *sparkling* (not *fiery-hot* or *strong*, as others) αἰθῶπα οἶνον 4. 259, etc.; once of smoke, Od. 10. 152, where it prob. means *red smoke*, *smoke mixed with flame*, like αἰθαλος; later αἰθῶψ φλογμός, λαμπάς Eur. Supp. 1019, Bacch. 594. 2. *swart*, *black*, Opp. H. 1. 133, etc.; αἰθῶπι κισσῶ Anth. P. append. 69. II. metaph. *fiery*, *hot*, *keen*, Lat. *ardens*, λιμός Hes. Op. 361; βασκανίη Anth. P. 5. 218: *fiery*, *furious*, ἀνῆρ Soph. Aj. 224; v. sub αἰθῶν. αἰθρη, *ῆ*, in Att. as well as Hom.: later αἰθρα, Piers. Moer. p. 184: (related to αἰθήρ, as γάστρα to γαστήρ): *clear sky*, *fair weather*, Lat. *sudum*, ποίησον δ' αἰθρην II. 17. 646; ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰθρη πέπταται ἀνέφελος Od. 6. 44: rare in Att. Poets, as Eur. Fr. 781. 50, Ar. Av. 778. Poët. word, cf. αἰθρία. αἰθρηγενής, *és*, (γενέσθαι) epith. of Boreas in II. 15. 171, *born in ether*, *spring from ether*, (not act. *making a clear cold sky*, Spitzn. II. 1. c.); so αἰθρηγενέτης, Od. 5. 296, cf. Soph. O. T. 867. αἰθρήεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, = αἰθριος, Pheremic. ap. Schol. Pind. O. 3. 28, Opp. C. 4. 73. αἰθρία, Ion. -ῆ, *ῆ*, prose form for αἰθρη, first used however by Solon, 13. 22; ἐξ αἰθρίας καὶ νηνεμῆς Hdt. 7. 188; ἐξ αἰθρίας ἀστράψω Cratin. Δραπ. 4, cf. Hdt. 3. 86, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 31; αἰθρίας οὐσης in *clear weather*, *per purum*, opp. to ὅταν ἐπινέφελον ῆ, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 11, al.; so αἰθρίας or -ίας alone, Hdt. 7. 37, Ar. Nub. 371; τῆς αἰθρίας Arist. Probl. 25. 18. II. *the open sky*, ὑπὸ τῆς αἰθρίας in the open air, Lat. *sub dio*, Xen. An. 4. 4, 14. 2. esp. of the *clear cold air* of night, Hdt. 2. 68; and so prob. in Hipp. Aër. 285. [ῆ in penult. except in dactyls and anapaestics, Solon l. c., Ar. Nub. 371; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 34.] αἰθριάω, *to clear the sky*, ἀέρα Arist. Probl. 26. 8:—bnt Hesych., Suid., etc., quote αἰθρεῖ in the sense of χειμάζει, i. e. *to be chill*, cf. sq. αἰθριάω, *to expose to the air*, *to cool*, αἰθρησίας Hipp. 497, fin.; but just below ἠθριασμένα (from αἰθριάω). II. intr. *to be clear*, of the sky, ὡς δ' ἠθρίασε Babr. 45. 9 (Meineke ἠθρίασε). αἰθρινός, *ῆ*, *όν*, = *πρωϊνός*, Hesych. αἰθριο-καυτέω, *to sleep in the open air*, Theocr. 8. 78. αἰθριος, *ον*, *clear*, *bright*, *fair*, of weather, h. Hom. Ap. 433; αἰθρίων ἐόντος τοῦ ἡέρος Hdt. 2. 25. 2. also as epith. of Zeus, Theocr. 4. 43, Arist. Mund. 7. 2, Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 2: of winds which cause a clear sky, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 18; esp. of the North winds, lb. 2. 6, 22. II. in the open air, kept there, Cratin. Δηλ. 5. 2. cold, chill, πάγου φανέντος αἰθρίου Soph. Fr. 162; for Id. Ant. 357, v. sub ὑπαίθριος. III. αἰθριον, *τό*, an adaptation of the Lat. *atrium* to a Greek sense, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 2, Luc. Anarch. 2. αἰθριώδης, *és*, (εἶδος) *like the clear sky*, Heracl. Alleg. 36. αἰθρο-βάτης, *ον*, *δ*, *walking through ether*, of Abaris, Iambli. V. Pyth. 1. 28. II. a *rope-dancer*, Manetho 4. 278. αἰθρο-βολέω, *to dart rays at*, *shine on*, c. acc., Manetho 4. 224. αἰθρο-δόνητος, *ον*, *whirling through ether*, Manetho 4. 298. αἰθρο-πλανής, *és*, *wandering in ether*, Manetho 4. 586. αἰθρο-πολεύω, *to roam through air*, Manetho 2. 383; also -έω. αἰθρος, *δ*, *the clear chill air* of morn, Od. 14. 318; cf. αἰθρη, αἰθρία. αἰθρό-τοκος, *ον*, *generated in air*, Manetho 4. 339. αἰθρωπος, *ον*, = αἰθριος, Manetho 4. 166, with v. l. αἰθρωπά. αἰθρυμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (αἰθύσσω) a *spark*: metaph., αἰθ. *εὐνοίας*, δόξης Polyb. 4. 35, 7., 20. 5, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 966, 21. αἰθρία, *ῆ*, a *sea-bird*, prob. a kind of *gull*, *Larus marinus*, Od. 5. 337, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 1; αἰθ. ἰχθυόλοιο Anth. P. 6. 23:—epith. of Athena, as protecting ships, Paus. 1. 5, 3. II. metaph. a *ship*, Lyc. 230. αἰθριό-θρεπτος, *ον*, *feeding with gulls*, Lyc. 237. αἰθρικτήρ, *ῆρος*, *δ*, *that which darts through the air*, of wild animals, arrows, etc., Opp. C. 2. 332, Anth. P. 6. 296. αἰθύσσω (cf. ἀν-, δι-, κατ-, παρ-αθύσσω): aor. παρ-αἰθύσα Pind.:

(akin to αἰθῶ). *To put in rapid motion*, *stir up*; *kindle*, Soph. Fr. 486:—Pass. *to move rapidly*, *quiver*, of leaves, Sappho 4. II. intr., Arat. 1033. αἰθῶ, only found in pres. and impf., *to light up*, *kindle*, αἰθεῖν πῦρ Hdt. 4. 145, Aesch. Ag. 1435; θεοῖς ἱρά Soph. Ph. 1033; λαμπάδας Eur. Rhés. 95, Theocr., etc. (whence perh. πῦρ αἰθεῖν should be read for πυραῖθειν, Eur. Rhés. 41, 78, 823):—metaph., σέλας ὄμμασιν αἰθεῖ Anth. P. 12. 93; χόλον αἰθ. lb. 5. 300. 2. rarely intr. *to burn* or *blaze*, Pind. O. 7. 87; λαμπτήρες οὐκέτ' ἦθον Soph. Aj. 286. 3. in this sense the Pass. αἰθῶμαι is used by Hom. always in part., πυρὸς μένος αἰθόμενοι II. 6. 182, cf. 8. 559, etc.; αἰθ. δαλός 13. 320; αἰθ. δάδες Od. 7. 101; so, Pind. O. 1. 2, Eur. Hipp. 1279, etc.; so, after Hom., αἰθεταὶ κάλλιστα [τὰ ὄστια] Hdt. 4. 61; αἰθέσθω δὲ πῦρ Eur. I. A. 1471; δάματ' αἰθεσθαι δοκῶν Id. Bacch. 624, cf. Xen. An. 6. 3, 19; metaph. like Lat. *uri*, ἔρωτι αἰθεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 15, cf. Anth. P. 12. 83; also, αἰθετ' ἔρωσ (Ep. impf.) *burnt fiercely*, Ap. Rh. 3. 296. (From √ΑΙΘ come also αἰθός, αἰθος, αἰθῶν, prob. also αἰθρη, αἰθρη; cf. Skt. *indh*, *indhê* (*accendo*), *iddhas* (*bright*), *êdhas* (*firewood*); Lat. *aestus*, *aestas*, *aedes*; A. S. *âd* (*a pile*); O. H. G. *eit* (*fire*); M. H. G. *eiten* (*to glow*)). αἰθῶν, *ωνος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, v. sub fin.: (αἰθῶ). *Fiery*, *burning*, *blazing*, of lightning, etc., Pind. O. 10. 98; also of fiery smoke, Pind. P. 1. 44:—cf. αἰθαψ. II. of burnished metal, like αἰθῶψ, *flashing*, *glittering*, σίδηρος II. 4. 485, Od. 1. 184, Soph.; αἰθῶνες λέβητες, τρίποδες II. 9. 123., 24. 233. III. of various animals, as in Hom. of the horse, lion, bull, eagle, and in Pind. O. 11. 20, of the fox:—some take it to be *fiery*, *fierce*; others of the colour, like Lat. *fulvus*, *rufus*; others of their *bright*, *fiery eyes*; αἰθῶνες θῆρες Plat. Rep. 559 D. 2. metaph. of men, *ablaze*, *fiery*, like Virgil's *igneus*, Soph. Aj. 222, 1088, Hermipp. Μοιρ. 1; αἰθῶν λῆμα *fiery* in spirit, Aesch. Th. 448; λιμός αἰθῶν Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80. 11 (Anth. P. append. 205), Call. Cer. 68.—[The penult. of the oblique cases is sometimes shortd. in Poets, metri grat. Thus δνδρὸς αἰθῶνος is restored by W. Dind. (for αἰθῶπος) in Soph. Aj. 222 from the Laur. Ms.; αἰθῶνα λιμόν (for αἰθῶπα) by Bgk. in Hes. Op. 361; so νήφοσι dat. pl. from νήφων, in Theogn.; and αἰθῶνα (wrongly altered by Musurus into αἰθῶνα) is cited by Hesych.] αἰκα [κᾶ], Dor. for εἶ κε, ἐάν, e conj. Valck. Theocr. 1. 10. αἰκάλλω, only used in pres. and impf.: (αἰκάλος). *To flatter*, *wheedle*, *fondle*, properly of dogs (v. ad fin., and A. B. 21), c. acc., Soph. O. T. 597 (MSS. ἐκκαλοῦσι), Eur. Andr. 630; τὸν δεσπότην ἠκαλλε Ar. Eq. 48; τὰ μὲν λόγι' αἰκάλλει με *flatter*, *please me*, lb. 211; αἰκάλλει καρδίαν ἐμὴν *it cheers my heart*, Id. Thesm. 869:—of a dog, like σάινω, *to wag the tail fauntingly*, Babr. 50. 14. αἰκάλος, *δ*, a *flatterer*, Hesych. (Perh. from the same Root as ἀκήν, ἀκέων, v. *ἀκή II.) αἰκε, αἰκεν, poët. and Dor. for ἐάν. αἰκέια, v. sub αἰκία. αἰκέλιος, *ον*, poët. for αἰκέλιος, Theogn. 1344, Eur. Andr. 131. αἰκή [αἰ], *ῆ*, (ἀτσω) *rapid motion*, *flight*, Lat. *impetus*, τόξων δίκαι II. 15. 709; ἐρετμῶν Opp. H. 4. 651. Cf. ῥίπη. αἰκήης [ῆ], *és*, poët. for αἰκήης, Adv. αἰκῶς II. 22. 336; in Trag. also αἰκήης, *és* (cf. αἰκία), αἰκές πῆμα Aesch. Pr. 472; θανάτους αἰκέις Soph. El. 206. Adv. αἰκῶς, Soph. El. 102 (MSS. ἀδίκως), 216, Plat. Com. Incert. 60. αἰκία, *ῆ*, Att. for the Ion. αἰκείη (q. v.), *injurious*, *insulting treatment*, *an affront*, *outrage*, esp. of blows, stripes, etc., Aesch. Pr. 177, Soph. El. 514, O. T. 748; in pl., Aesch. Pr. 93, Soph. El. 486, 511. 2. in Prose mostly as law-phrase, αἰκίας δίκη a private action for assault, less serious than that for ὕβρις (which was a γραφή), Plat. Rep. 425 D, 464 E, and often in Oratt.; ἦν δ' τῆς βλάβης ὑμῖν νόμος πάλαι, ἦν δ' τῆς αἰκίας, ἦν δ' τῆς ὕβρεως Dem. 525. 14, cf. Lys. Fr. 27, Böckh P. E. 2. p. 102. 3. generally, *suffering*, *disgrace*, Thuc. 7. 75. [αἰκία, wherefore Dawes, Pors., etc., would write αἰκεία, cf. αἰκείη; but v. Ellendt, Lex. Soph.] αἰκίζω, Act. used only in pres., *to treat injuriously*, *to plague*, *torment*, τινά Soph. Aj. 403, Tr. 839; of a storm, πᾶσαν αἰκίζων φόβην ὕλης Id. Ant. 419:—Pass. *to be tormented*, pres. in Aesch. Pr. 168; πρὸς κινῶν ἐδεστὸν αἰκισθῆναι Soph. Ant. 206; εἰς τὸ σῶμα αἰκισθῆναι πληγαῖς Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 19. II. more commonly as Dep. αἰκίζομαι, Aesch. Pr. 195, Isocr.: fut. αἰκίσσομαι Anth., Att. -ιοῦμαι (κατ-) Eur. Andr. 829: aor. ἠκισάμην Soph. Aj. 111, O. T. 1153, Xen., but also ἠκίσθην Andoc. 18. 11, Lys. 105. 32, Isocr. 73 A, Xen. (for its pass. sense, v. infr.): so, pf. ἠκισμαι Eur. Med. 1130, plqpf. ἠκιστο Plut. Caes. 29:—in same sense as Act., c. acc., ll. c.: and even τὰ χωρία αἰκ. Dem. 1075. 11; c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, αἰκίεσθαι τινα τὰ ἔσχατα Xen. An. 3. 1, 18; cf. Ep. αἰκίζω. αἰκισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, an *outrage*, *torture*, Aesch. Pr. 989, Lys. 105. 29:—in pl. *mulattled corpses*, Eur. Phoen. 1529. αἰκισμός, *δ*, = foreg., Dem. 102. 20, and often in later writers. αἰκιστικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, *prone to outrage*, known from Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Ven. B. 22. 336, Poll. 8. 75, and other Gramm.:—fem. αἰκίστρια, *ῆ*, (as if from a masc. αἰκιστής), Suid. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Ven. B. II. 22. 336. αἰκλον or αἰκλον, *τό*, an *evening meal* at Sparta, Epich. 20 Ahr., Alcman 71, cf. Ath. 139 B: another form αἰκνον is quoted by Hesych., Suid., Eust.:—cf. ἀκλος. αἰκτήρ [ᾶ], ἠρος, *δ*, (ἀτσω) *the swift-rushing*, Opp. H. 1. 171. αἰκτος, *ον*, (ικνέομαι) *unapproachable*, Hesych.; restored by Herm. in h. Hom. Merc. 346, for ὄδ' ἐκτός. αἰκῶς, Adv. of αἰκήης. αἰλινος, *δ*, a *plaintive dirge*, repeated, αἰλινον αἰλινον εἰπέ Aesch. Ag. 121 (lyr.), cf. Soph. Aj. 627 (lyr.), Eur. Or. 1395; (said to be from αἰ

Λίνον, *ah me for Linos!* Paus. 9. 29, 8; v. sub Λίνος.) 2. Adj. αἰ-
λινος, *on, mournful, plaintive*, αἰλίνους κακοῖς Eur. Hel. 171; βρέφος αἰλ.
unhappy, C. 1. 6251:—neut. pl. αἰλίνα, as Adv., Call. Ap. 20, Mosch.
3. 1.

αἰλούριος, *δ, cat-mint*, E. M. 34. 9.
αἰλουρος, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 7., 6. 35, 3, or αἰέλουρος, *δ, ἡ*, Hdt. and
Comici II. c. A *cat, felis domesticus*, Hdt. 2. 66, Ar. Ach. 879, Anax-
andr. Πολ. 1. 12, Timocl. Αἴγυπτ. 1. II. later, *a weasel*, v.
Moschor. π. σχεδ. 148. (Acc. to Buttm., Lexil. s. v. αἰόλος 5, from
αἰόλος and οὐρά, as expressive of the wavy motion of the tail peculiar to
the cat kind.)

αἶμα, *ατος, τό, blood*, Hom., who often joins φόνος τε καὶ αἶμα, etc.;
ψυχῆς ἄκρατον αἶμα Soph. El. 786; also in pl. *streams of blood*, Aesch.
Ag. 1293, Soph. Ant. 120, Eur. El. 1176, Alc. 496. 2. of *anything like*
blood, αἶμα σταφυλῆς LXX (Sir. 39. 26), cf. Anth. P. append. 69. 3.
with collat. meaning of *spirit, courage*, οὐκ ἔχων αἶμα *pale, spiritless*,
Aeschin. 76. 28; cf. Arist. de An. 1. 2, 21 αἶμα φάσκουσι τινες τὴν
ψυχὴν. II. *bloodshed, murder*, Aesch. Cho. 520, Soph. O. T.
101, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 139; ὄμαιμον αἶμα γίγνεται *a kinsman's murder*
is done, Aesch. Supp. 449; εἴργασται μητρῶον αἶμα Eur. Or. 284, cf.
406; αἶμα πρᾶττειν Ib. 1139; and even αἶμα κτανεῖν, as if αἶμα were
a cognate acc., Soph. Fr. 153:—ἐφ' αἵματι φεύγειν *to avoid trial for*
murder by going into exile, Dem. 548, fin.; which in Eur. Supp. 148 is
αἶμα φεύγειν, v. Müller Eumen. § 50 sq.—The pl. is used in this sense
by Aesch. Ag. 1302, Cho. 64, 650, often by Eur., never by Soph.; αἵματα
σύγγονα *brothers' corpses*, Eur. Phoen. 1503.—The words of Soph.
El. 1394 led Hesych. and others to interpr. αἶμα as = μάχαιρα, but v.
νεακόννητος. III. like Lat. *sanguis, blood, blood-relationship*,
kin, αἰμά τε καὶ γένος Od. 8. 583; αἵματος εἰς ἀγαθοῖο 4. 611; οἱ σῆς
ἐξ αἵματος εἰσι γενέθλης Il. 19. 111; τὸ αἶμά τινος *his blood or origin*,
Lat. *stirps*, Pind. N. 11. 44; αἶμ' ἐμφύλιον Soph. O. T. 1406; ὁ πρὸς
αἵματος *one of the blood or race*, Id. Aj. 1305, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 7;
μητρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς ἐν αἵματι *akin to her by blood*, Aesch. Eum. 606, cf.
Th. 141; ἀφ' αἵματος *from the race*, Soph. O. C. 245. 2. concrete
of a person, ὦ Διὸς . . αἶμα Epigr. Gr. 831. 1; αἶμα σὺν Ib. 722. 8; cf.
1046. 4, al. (The Root of the word is uncertain.)

αἶμα-αγωγός, *όν, (ἀγω) drawing off blood*, Diosc. 3. 137.
αἶμα-κορίαί or αἶμα-κουρίαί, *ων, αἶ, (κορέννυμι) offerings of blood* made
upon the grave to appease the manes, Pind. O. 1. 146, v. Dissen. (90):—
the sing. in Plut. Aristid. 21.—Dor. and Boeot. word.
αἶμα-κτικός, *ἡ, ὄν, making bloody*, Schol. Soph. Ant. 1003.
αἶμα-κτός, *ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of αἰμάσσω, mingled with blood, of blood*,
Eur. I. T. 644.

αἶμα-λέος, *α, ὄν, bloody, blood-red*, Anth. P. 6. 129, Tryph., Nonn., etc.
αἶμα-λωπίς, *ἰδος, ἡ, a clot of blood*, Diosc. 2. 95.
αἶμα-λωψ, *ωπος, ὄ, (αἰμαλέος) a mass of blood: a bloodshot place*, Hipp.
207 C, 240. 11, etc. II. as Adj. *looking like clotted blood*, χυμὸς
Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1.

αἶμα-λις, *εως, ἡ, a letting of blood*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 6.
αἶμα-λύς, *ἰδος, ἡ, a gush or stream of blood*, Soph. Ph. 697 (lyr.); = αἶμα-
τος ῥύσις, as the Schol. has it.

αἶμα-σιά, *ἡ, a wall of dry stones*, Lat. *maceria*, αἰμασιάς τε λέγειν *to*
build walls (v. λέγω A. 1. 2, αἰμασιολογέω), Od. 18. 359; αἶμ. λέγοντες
24. 224, in Hdt. 1. 180, 191, of the walls of Babylon; of walls as the
haunts of lizards, Id. 2. 69; αἶμ. ἐγγεγλυμμένη τύπαισι, of a wall round
an Egyptian temple, Ib. 138; of a defensible wall, Thuc. 4. 43; αἶμ.
οἰκοδομεῖν Dem. 1274, fin.; and in Theocr. 1. 47, etc., a boy is sitting
ἐφ' αἰμασίην. (The sense of *wall* therefore is quite certain; that of
thorn-hedge seems to rest on the supposed deriv. from αἰμός. Cf. Buttm.
Lexil. s. v. λέγειν 8.)

αἶμα-σιολογέω, *to build walls*, Theopomp. Com. Incert. II.
αἶμα-σιώδης, *es, (εἶδος) like an αἰμασιά*, Plat. Legg. 681 A.
αἶμα-σσω, Att. —ττω fut. —άσω: aor. ἤμαξα (v. infr.):—Pass., aor. ἤμαχ-
θην Eur. El. 574, but αἰμάχθην Soph. Aj. 909; part. Aesch. Pers. 595:—
poët. Verb (but cf. ἐξ-, καθ-αἰμάσσω). *To make bloody, stain with*
blood, πεδίον Pind. I. 8 (7). 110, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1589; ἐσιὰς θεῶν Id. Th.
275; χεῖρας αἰμάξαι βοταῖς *to stain them in the blood of beasts*, Soph.
Aj. 453, cf. αἰμάξω II:—hence *to wound, smite so as to make bloody*,
κρᾶτ' ἐμὸν τὸδ' αὐτίκα πέτρα . . αἰμάξω πεσὼν shall dash my head
against the rock, Soph. Ph. 1002; πότερος ἄρα πότερον αἰμάξει; shall
bring to a bloody end, Eur. Phoen. 1288; so, πέσσα δαῖα . . αἰμάξεται
Ib. 1299; αἰμάξεις . . τὰς καλλιφθόγγους φῆδᾶς Id. Ion 168; absol., τῶν
γὰρ οὐχ ἤμασσαν βέλος *their weapons wounded none, drew no blood*,
Id. Bacch. 761:—Med., ἤμαξαντο βραχίονας Anth. P. 7. 10:—Pass.
to welter in blood, be slain, Soph. Ant. 1175. 2. as medic. term, *to*
draw blood, as by cupping, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4. II. intr.
to be bloody, blood-red, Nic. Al. 480, Opp. H. 2. 618.

αἶμα-τάω, *to be bloodthirsty*, cf. φονάω, prob. l. Alcman 68.
αἶμα-τ-εκχυσία, *ἡ, shedding of blood*, Ep. Hebr. 9. 22, Eccl.
αἶμα-τηρός, *α, ὄν, in Eur. Or. 962 also ὄς, ὄν. Bloody, bloodstained,*
blood-boltered, chiefly used by Trag.; αἶμ. χεῖρες, ξίφος, etc.; φλῶξ αἶμα-
τηρὰ κάπδ . . δρυός, i. e. ἀφ' αἵματος καὶ δρυός *fed by the blood of the*
victim and the wood, Soph. Tr. 766; esp. *bloody, murderous, πνεῦμα*
Aesch. Eum. 137; τεῦχος αἶμ. the fatal urn, Id. Ag. 815; αἶμ. βλάβαι
Id. Eum. 359; ὀμμάτων διαφθοραί Soph. O. C. 552; στόνος αἶμ. *caused*
by the blood-reeking wound, Id. Ph. 695; cf. θηγάνη. II. of
blood, consisting thereof, μένος Aesch. Ag. 1065; σταγόνες αἶμ. *gouts*
of blood, Eur. Phoen. 1415; αἶμ. ροῦς *a bloody flux, discharge of blood*,
Hipp. Coac. 201.

αἶμα-τη-φόρος, *όν, bringing blood: bloody, μόρος* Aesch. Th. 419.

αἰμάτια, *ἡ, blood-broth*, the Spartan black broth made with blood, Poll.
6. 57; cf. Manso Sparta 1. 2, p. 192.

αἰματίξω, *to stain with blood*, aor. αἰματίσαι πέδον γᾶς Aesch. Supp.
662. II. *to draw blood, sting*, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 6.

αἰματικός, *ἡ, ὄν, of the blood, θερμότης* Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 27; ὑγρότης
Id. G. A. 4. 8, 13; τροφή, ὕλη Id. P. A. 2. 6, 8., 3. 4, 3. II.
= *ἐναιμος*, of animals *which have blood*, opp. to ἀναιμος, Id. H. A. 1. 4,
2, P. A. 2. 1, 21, etc.

αἰματίνας, *ἡ, ὄν, of blood, bloody, στιγμή* Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 2; δάκρυα
Schol. Eur. Hec. 238.

αἰματίον, *τό, Dim. of αἶμα, a little blood*, M. Anton. 5. 4.

αἰματίς, *ἰδος, ἡ, a blood-red cloak*, Arist. Color. 5.

αἰματίτης [ἱτ], *ου, ὄ, blood-like*, λίθος αἶμ. *hematite*, a red iron-ore,
Theophr. Lap. 37, Diosc. 5. 143; εἰλεὸς αἶμ. *a disease*, Lat. *convulvulus*
sanguineus, Hipp. 557. 12:—fem., αἰματίτις φλέψ *a vein as conductor*
of blood, Id. 1286. 42; αἶμ. χορδή *a black pudding*, Sophil. Φυλ. 2.

αἰματο-δόχος, *όν, holding blood*, Schol. Od. 3. 444.

αἰματο-ειδής, *ἑς, like blood, blood-red*, Diod. 17. 10.

αἰματόεις, *ἄεσσα, ἕεν, contr. αἰματοῦς, αἴσσα* (restored by Pors. in
O. T. 1279 χάλαζά θ' αἰματοῦσ' for χαλάζης αἵματος), οὖν, = αἶμα-
τηρός, Il. 5. 82. 2. *blood-red, or of blood*, ψιάδες, σμῶδιξ 16. 459.,
2. 267; αἰματόεν ρέθος *αἰσχύνει* spreads the *blood-red* blush of shame,
Soph. Ant. 529; (so, φοῖνικ', ἐρύθημα προσώπου in Eur. Phoen.
1488). 3. *bloody, murderous, πόλεμος*, etc., Il. 9. 650; ἔρις Aesch.
Ag. 699; βλαχαί Id. Th. 348.

αἰματο-λοιχός, *όν, (λείχω) licking blood*, ἔρως αἶμ. *thirst for blood*,
Aesch. Ag. 1478 (lyr.).

αἰματο-ποιέω, *to make into blood: Pass. to become blood*, Medic.

αἰματοποίησης, *εως, ἡ, a making of blood*, Theophil. Med.

αἰματοποιητικός, *ἡ, ὄν, calculated for making into blood*, Galen.

αἰματο-ποσία or αἶμο-ποσία, *ἡ, a drinking of blood*, Porphyr. ap. Stob.
Ecl. 1. 1024.

αἰματο-ποτιέω, (*πίνω, ποτόν*) *to drink blood*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 198.

αἰματο-πότης, *ου, ὄ, a blood-drinker, blood-sucker*, Ar. Eq. 198: in
fem. —πῶτις, *ἰδος*, Manetho 4. 616.

αἰματοπόρφος, *όν, (πόρφεω) blood-drinking*, Aesch. Eum. 193, Soph. Fr. 813.

αἰματοπόρρῦτος, *όν, (ρέω) blood-streaming*, αἶμ. ρανίδες *a shower of*
blood, Eur. I. A. 1515.

αἰματοσταγής, *ἑς, (στάζω) blood-dripping, reeking with blood*, Aesch.
Pers. 816, Th. 836, Eur. Supp. 812, Ar. Ran. 471:—in Aesch. Eum. 365
the word is against the metre: on Cho. 842, cf. δειματοσταγής.

αἰματό-φυρτος, *όν, blood-stained*, Βέλη Anth. P. 5. 180.

αἰματο-χάρης, *ἑς, delighting in blood*, Suid.

αἰματο-χάρμης, *ου, = foreg., Anth. P. 15. 28.*

αἰματόω, *ἰσω, to make bloody, stain with blood*, αἰμάτου θεᾶς βωμόν
Eur. Andr. 260; διὰ παρήδος ὄνυχα . . αἰματοῦτε Id. Supp. 77:—Pass.,
μηδὲν αἰματώμεθα Aesch. Ag. 1656; κρᾶτας αἰματοῦμενοι Eur. Phoen.
1149; ἤματωμένη χεῖρας Id. Bacch. 1135; cf. Ar. Ran. 476, Thuc. 7.
84, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 10. 2. *to slay*, aor. αἰματώσαι Soph. Fr.
814. II. *to make into blood*, Medic.

αἰματώδης, *es, (εἶδος) looking like blood, blood-red*, Thuc. 2. 49, Arist.
Meteor. 1. 5, 1, al. 2. *of the nature of blood*, Arist. G. A. 1. 19,
9, P. A. 4. 3, 4, al.

αἰματ-ωπός, *όν, bloody to behold, blood-stained*, αἶμ. κόραι, of the Furies,
Eur. Or. 256; αἶμ. δερμάτων διαφθοραί Id. Phoen. 870.

αἰματώσις, *εως, ἡ, (αἰματώω) a changing into blood*, Galen.

αἰματ-ώψ, *ωπος, ὄ, ἡ, = αἰματωπός*, Eur. H. F. 933, e conj. Pors.

αἰμη-πότης, *ὄ, Ion. for αἰμοπότης*, Apollon. in A. B. 602.

αἰμηρός, *α, ὄν, = αἰματηρός*, Manetho 1. 338, of women; cf. Steph.
Byz. s. v. Ἐπίδαυρος.

αἰμνιον, *τό, a basin for blood*, v. l. Od. 3. 444, for ἀμνιον.

αἶμο-βάρης, *ἑς, heavy with blood*, Opp. H. 2. 603.

αἶμο-βύφης, *bathed in blood*, Soph. Aj. 219, Nonn.

αἶμο-βόλιον, *τό, a word of dub. sense* in C. 1. 8558.

αἶμο-βόρος, *όν, blood-sucking*, of certain insects, Arist. H. A. 8. 11, 1; γασ-
τέρας αἶμ., of serpents, *greedy of blood*, Theocr. 24. 18; ἔχιδνα C. 1. 1152.

αἶμο-δατέω, *to revel in blood*, Theophr. ap. Porph.

αἶμο-διψος, *όν, bloodthirsty*, Luc. Ocypr. 97.

αἶμο-δόχος, *όν, = αἰματοδόχος*, E. M., Suid.

αἶμο-ειδής, *ἑς, = αἰματοειδής*, Philo 2. 244.

αἶμο-κερχνον, *τό, a slight cough with blood-spitting*, Hipp. ap. Erot.

αἶμο-λάπτis, *ἡ, blood-sucking*, βδέλλα Greg. Naz. 2. 221.

αἶμο-μίκτης, *ὄ, an incestuous person; αἰμομιξία, ἡ, incest*, Pandect.

αἶμο-πότης, = αἰματοπότης, Or. Sib. 8. 94:—for αἰμοποσία, ἡ, v. Stob.
Ecl. Phys. p. 1024.

αἶμο-πτυικός, *ἡ, ὄν, spitting blood*, Androm. ap. Galen. 13. 78, sq.

αἶμο-πώτης, *ου, ὄ, = αἰματοπώτης*, Lyc. 1403.

αἶμο-ροος, *όν, poët. for αἰμόρροος*, Nic. Th. 318.

αἰμορράγιω, *to have a hemorrhage, bleed violently*, ἐκ ρινῶν Hipp.
Acut. 395; αἰμορραγεῖ πλήθος *there is a violent hemorrhage*, Id. Aph.
1250:—also impers. αἰμορραγεῖ Ib. 1252; αἶμ. τινί Id. Epid. 1. 938.

αἶμο-ρᾶγής, *ἑς, bleeding violently*, Hipp. 1029 F, Soph. Ph. 825.

αἰμορράγία, *ἡ, hemorrhage*, Hipp. Aph. 1259, etc.: *a bloody flux*, or any
violent bleeding (esp., says Galen, from the nose), Hipp. Aph. 1253, etc.

αἰμορράγικός, *ἡ, ὄν, liable to αἰμορραγία*, Hipp. 79 B, etc. Adv. —κῶς,
Galen.

αἰμορραγώδης, *es, (εἶδος) = foreg., σημεῖα αἶμ. symptoms of hemor-
rhage*, Hipp. 78 H.

αἰμόρραντος, *όν, (ραίνω) blood-sprinkled, blood-boltered, θυσία* Eur.
Alc. 135; ξείνοι Id. I. T. 225.

αἰμορροέω, to lose blood, Hipp. 129 H, 133 A, etc.: to have a αἰμόρροια, Ev. Matth. 9. 20.
 αἰμόρροια, ἡ, a discharge of blood, bloody flux, Hipp. 167 A, 168 B, etc.; αἰμ. ἐκ ρινέων Id. Aër. 282.
 αἰμορροῖδο-καύστης, ον, ὁ, an instrument for stopping hemorrhage, Paul. Aeg. 6. 79.
 αἰμορροϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to αἰμόρροια, indicating or causing it, Hipp. Aph. 1254, cf. 168 B, etc.
 αἰμορροῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, mostly in pl. αἰμορροῖδες (sc. φλέβες) veins liable to discharge blood, esp. hemorrhoids, piles, Hipp. Aph. 1248, etc. II.
 a kind of shell-fish, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 34 (v. l. ἀπορραῖδες). III.
 = αἰμόρροος II, Plin. N. H. 20. 81.
 αἰμόρροος, ον, contr. -ροος, ον, flowing with blood, τρώματα Hipp. Art. 831; αἰμ. φλέβες veins so large as to cause a hemorrhage if wounded, Id. Fract. 759, ubi v. Galen.; suffering from hemorrhage, Id. II.
 as Subst., a serpent, whose bite makes blood flow from all parts of the body, Diosc. ἰοβ. 30, Nic. Th. 282; cf. αἰμορροῖς III.
 αἰμορροώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = αἰμορραγώδης, Hipp. Coac. 168.
 αἰμορρῦς, ες, = αἰμόρρυντος, A. B. 16.
 αἰμόρρῦσις, εως, ἡ, = αἰμόρροια, Poll. 4. 186.
 αἰμόρρῦτος, ον, (ρέω) blood-streaming, Aesch. Fr. 230:—poët. αἰμόρρυντος, Anth. P. append. 384.
 αἰμορρυγιάω, (ρύγχος) to have a bloody snout, Hermipp. Incert. 3.
 αἰμός, ὁ, = δρυμός, cf. Aesch. Fr. 8.
 αἰμοσάτης, ὁ, a Samian stone used in burnishing gold, Diosc. 5. 173, ubi v. Sprengel.
 αἰμο-στυγής, ες, = αἰματοσταγής, Eur. Fr. 388.
 αἰμό-στασις, εως, ἡ, a means of stopping blood, Galen.: a plant used as a styptic, Diosc. 4. 82.
 αἰμο-φόβος, ον, afraid of blood, i. e. of bleeding, Galen.
 αἰμοφόρυνκτος, ον, (φορύνσω) defiled with blood, κρία Od. 20. 348.
 αἰμό-φυρτος, ον, = αἰματοφύρτος, Polyb. 15. 14, 2.
 αἰμο-χαρής, ες, = αἰματοχαρής, Or. Sib. 3. 36, cf. Schol. Hec. 24, Or. 1563.
 αἰμό-χρως, οον, contr. -χρους, οον, blood-red, Joann. Euch. in Mustox. Anecd. p. 2.
 αἰμο-χρωώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = foreg., Hipp. 1139. 1.
 αἰμώω, = αἰματώω, from which we have Ion. part. pass. αἰμύμενα in Hipp. 1138 C; and Dind. restores αἰμούσα for αἰμάσσουσα in Eur. I. T. 226. Hesych. expl. αἰμώθη by ἡματώθη.
 αἰμύλλια, ἡ, (αἰμύλος) winnning, wily manners, Plut. Num. 8.
 αἰμύλιος, ὄν, = αἰμύλος, Od. 1. 56, h. Hom. Merc. 317, Hes., Theogn. 704.
 αἰμύλο-μήτης, ον, ὁ, of winnning wiles, Lat. blande decipiens, h. Hom. Merc. 13, where Ruhnck. conj. αἰμυλόμυθος.
 αἰμύλο-πλόκος, ον, weaving wiles, Cratin. Incert. 39; cf. δολοπλόκος.
 αἰμύλος [ῦ], ἡ, ον, also ος, ον Anth. P. 7. 643. Flattering, glazing, wheedling, wily, mostly of words, Hes. Op. 372, Pind. N. 8. 56; so, αἰμύλαι μηχαναί wily arts, Aesch. Pr. 206; of persons, τὸν αἰμυλώτατον Soph. Aj. 389 (lyr.), Plat., etc.; of foxes, Ar. Lys. 1269.
 αἰμύλο-φρων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρήν) wily-minded, Cratin. Incert. 39.
 αἰμωδέω, f. ἤσω, to be αἰμώδης, Suid., A. B. 10. 2. to have the teeth benumbed or set on edge, Hipp. 49. 30: to suffer from scorbutic gums, Orion Theb. 617. 30.
 αἰμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) bloody, blood-red, Luc. D. Syr. 8. II.
 scorbutic, Galen.
 αἰμωδία, ἡ, a scorbutic affection of the gums, Arist. Probl. 1. 38.
 αἰμωδισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Hesych. s. v. γομφισμός.
 αἰμωδιάω, to have the teeth set on edge, Arist. Probl. 7. 5, 1:—metaph. of one whose mouth waters, ἡμωδία Timocl. Ἐπιχαιρ. 1. II. trans., αἰμ. τοὺς ὀδόντας to set the teeth on edge, Hipp. 534. 33.
 αἰμων, ονος, ὁ, = δαίμων B, δαήμων, skilful, Σκαμάνδριον αἰμονα θήρης II. 5. 49; v. Herm. Aesch. Ag. 1450. II. (αἶμα) bloody, Aesch. Supp. 847, Eur. Hec. 90.
 αἰμώνιος, ον, blood-red, σῦκα Ath. 76 B.
 αἰμ-ωπός, ὄν, = αἰματωπός, Anth. P. 6. 35, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 44.
 αἰν-ἀρέτης, ον, ὁ, (αἰνός) terribly brave, Il. 16. 31:—so, αἰνάρετος θάνατος Epigr. Gr. 425.
 Αἰνέας, ον, ὁ, Aeneas, Ep. gen. Αἰνείαο, but in Il. 5. 534 Αἰνείω: Att. also Αἰνέας, Soph. Fr. 342.
 αἰνεσις, εως, ἡ, (αἰνέω) praise, LXX, N. T.; in Philo 2. 245, αἰνησις.
 αἰνετέον, verb. Adj. one must praise, Synes., Medic.; cf. ἐπαινετέον.
 αἰνέτης, ον, ὁ, one that praises, Hipp. 5. 48.
 αἰνετός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. praiseworthy, Arist. Rhet. 2. 25, 7, Anth. P. 7. 429.
 αἰνέω, cf. αἰνημι, αἰνίζομαι: impf. ἤνεον, ἤνουν Eur., Ion. αἰνεον Hdt. 3. 73, etc.: fut. αἰνήσω Od. 16. 380, Theogn. 1080, Pind. N. 1, fin.; in Att. Poets always αἰνέσω, as in Pind. N. 7. 92, Simon. Amarg. 7. 112: aor. ἤνησα Hom., opt. αἰνήσειε Simon. 57; Dor. αἰνησα Pind. P. 3. 25; in Att. always ἤνεσα, Ion. αἰνεσα Hdt. 5. 113: pf. ἤνεκα (ἐπ-) Isocr. 276 B:—Med., fut. αἰνέσομαι (only in compds. ἐπ-, παρ-):—Pass., aor. part. αἰνεθείς Hdt. 5. 102: pf. ἤνημαι (ἐπ-) Hipp. Acut. 392. 34, Isocr. 281 C. Poët. and Ion. Verb. very rare in good Att. Prose (Plat. Rep. 404 D, Legg. 952 C), ἐπαινέω being used instead; cf. also κατ-, παρ-, συν-, συνεπ-, ὑπερεπ-αἰνέω. Properly, to tell or speak of (cf. αἶνος), Aesch. Ag. 98, 1482, Cho. 192, Soph. Ph. 1380. II. commonly, like the Att. ἐπαινέω, to speak in praise of, praise, approve, Lat. laudo, c. acc., Hom. and Hdt.:—Pass., to be praised, ὑπὸ Σιμωνίδειω αἰνεθείς Hdt. 5. 102; ἐπὶ τινὶ for a thing, Theocr. 16. 15. 2. to allow, recommend, Od. 16. 380, 403: c. inf. to recommend to do a thing, euphem. for κελεύω, Aesch. Cho. 555, 715 (as ἐπαινώ is used Ib. 581); also c. part., αἰνεῖν ἰόντα to commend one's going, Id. Pers. 642. 3. like ἀγαπάω, to be content, acquiesce, Pind. N. 1. 112; κὰν μὲν θέλωσιν αἰνέσαι Eur.

Supp. 388:—c. acc. rei, to be content with, acquiesce in, accept, γάμον Pind. P. 3. 25, cf. Aesch. Enn. 469, Supp. 902, 1071; θῆσαν τράπεζαν αἰνέσαι Eur. Alc. 2. 4. to decline courteously, Hes. Op. 641 (cf. Plut. 2. 22, fin.), Soph. Fr. 96; like laudare in Virg. G. 2. 412. III. to promise or vow, τινὶ τι or τινὶ ποιεῖν τι Soph. Ph. 1398, Eur. Alc. 12. αἶνη, ἡ, = αἶνος, praise, fame, ἐν αἶνῃ ἑών Hdt. 3. 74., 8. 112.
 αἶνημι, Aeol. for αἰνέω, Hes. Op. 681; cf. ἐπαινημι.
 αἶνησις, v. sub αἶνεσις.
 αἶνητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., = αἰνετός, Pind. N. 8. 66; αἶνητὸν πάντεσσιν ἐπιχθονίους Arist. (?) Epigr. 14 (8) Bgk.; παρακοίτις C. I. 6203. 6; στέμμα Epigr. Gr. 247, al.
 αἶνιγμα, ατος, τό, (αἰνίζομαι) a dark saying, riddle, like αἰνιγμός, Pind. Fr. 165, Aesch. Fr. 610, etc., cf. δυσόπαστος: often in pl., ἐξ αἰνιγμάτων in riddles, darkly, Aesch. Ag. 1113, 1183; δι' αἰνιγμάτων Aeschin. 70. 34 (cf. αἰνιγμός); αἶν. προβάλλειν, ξυντιθέναι, πλέκειν to make a riddle, Plat. Charm. 162 B, Apol. 27 A, Plut. 2. 671 E; opp. to αἶνιγμα διειπεῖν, εἰδέναι, λύειν, εὐρίσκειν to solve it, Soph. O. T. 393, 1525, etc. II. a taunt, Aristaen. 1. 27.
 αἶνιγματίας, ον, ὁ, = αἰνιγματιστής, Diod. 5. 31.
 αἶνιγματιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who speaks riddles, LXX.
 αἶνιγματο-ποιός, ὄν, proposing riddles, Eust. 1074. 60.
 αἶνιγματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) riddling, dark, Aesch. Supp. 464; αἶν. ῥηματίσκια, of the Heracliteans, Plat. Theaet. 180 A. Adv. -δῶς, Diag. L. 9. 3.
 αἶνιγμός, ὁ, a riddle, mostly like αἶνιγμα in pl., δι' αἰνιγμῶν ἐρεῖν, Ar. Ran. 61, cf. Plat. Tim. 72 E; ἐν αἰνιγμοῖσι σημαίνειν τι Eur. Rhes. 754; ἐν αἶν. λαλεῖν Anaxil. Neorr. 23.
 αἰνίζομαι, Dep. only used in pres., = αἰνέω, Il. 13. 374, Od. 8. 487:—Act. αἰνίζω in Anth. P. 11. 341.
 αἰνικτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who speaks darkly, αἶν. θεσφάτων Soph. Fr. 707.
 αἰνικτήριος, ον, known from the Adv. -ίως, in riddles, Aesch. Pr. 949.
 αἰνικτής, οὔ, ὁ, = αἰνικτήρ, of Heraclitus, Timo ap. Diog. L. 9. 6.
 αἰνικτός, ἡ, ὄν, expressed in riddles, riddling, Soph. O. T. 439.
 αἰνίσσομαι, Att. -τρομαι: f. ἴσομαι: aor. ἤνιξάμην:—Dep., but also as Pass., v. infr. II: (αἶνος). To speak darkly or in riddles, Pind. P. 8. 56; μῶν ἤνιξάμην; Soph. Aj. 1158; λόγοισι κρυπτοῖσι αἶν. Eur. Ion 430; γνωρίμως αἰνίζομαι, so as to be understood, Id. El. 946; αἰνίσσασθαι ἔπεα to speak riddling verses, Hdt. 5. 56:—c. acc. rei, to hint a thing, intimate, shadow forth, Plat. Apol. 21 B, Theaet. 152 C, etc.:—also, αἶν. εἰς . . . to refer as in a riddle to, to hint at, εἰς Κλέωνα τοῦτ' αἰνίττεται Ar. Pax 47; τὴν Κυλλήνην . . . εἰς τὴν χεῖρ' ὀρθῶς ἤνιξάτο τὴν Διοπέθουσαν used the riddling word Cyllene of . . . Id. Eq. 1085; so, ἤνιξάθ' ὁ Βάκισ τοῦτο πρὸς τὸν ἄερα Id. Av. 970; αἰνιττόμενος εἰς ἐμέ Aeschin. 42. 19; αἶν. ὡς . . . Arist. Fr. 66:—αἶν. τὸν ὤκεανόν to form guesses about it, Id. Meteor. 1. 9, 5. II. also as Pass., to be spoken darkly, to be wrapt up in riddles, but perh. in good Greek only in aor. ἤνιχθην Plat. Gorg. 495 B; pf. ἤνιγμα, Theogn. 681, Ar. Eq. 196, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 12.
 αἶνο-βάκχευτος, ον, raging direfully, Lyc. 792.
 αἶνο-βίαις, Ion. -βίης, ον, ὁ, dreadfully strong, Anth. P. 7. 226.
 αἶνο-γάμος, ον, fatally wedded, Eur. Hel. 1120, Orph. Arg. 875; cf. αἶνόμετρος.
 αἶνο-γένεθλος, ον, born to ill luck, Manetho 1. 145.
 αἶνο-γένειος, ον, with dreadful jaws, Call. Del. 92.
 αἶνο-γίγας, ατος, ὁ, a terrible giant, Nonn. D. 4. 447.
 αἶνο-γοός, ον, terribly lamented, C. I. 1653, Keil Inscr. p. 129.
 αἶνο-δρυφής, ες, sadly torn, in sign of mourning, Poëta ap. Apoll. de Pron. 356 C.
 αἶνοθεν, Adv. from αἶνός, only found in the phrase αἶνοθεν αἰνώς, from horror to horror, right horribly, Il. 7. 97: cf. οἶδθεν.
 αἶνο-θρυπτος, ον, sadly enervated, lazy, Theocr. 15. 27.
 αἶνο-λαμπής, ες, horrid-gleaming, Aesch. Ag. 389.
 αἶνο-λεκτρος, ον, fatally wedded, Aesch. Ag. 713; cf. αἶνολεχής, αἶνογάμος. II. with a frightful bed, of the cave of Echidna, Lyc. 1354.
 αἶνο-ολέτης, ον, ὁ, a dire destroyer, Orph. Arg. 424.
 αἶνο-λεχής, ες, = αἶνόμετρος, Orph. Arg. 876.
 αἶνο-λέων, οντος, ὁ, a dreadful lion, Theocr. 25. 168.
 αἶνο-λίθος, ον, unfortunate in life's thread, in allusion to the Parcae, Anth. P. 7. 527.
 αἶνο-λύκος, ὁ, a horrible wolf, Anth. P. 7. 550.
 αἶνο-μάνης, ες, raving horribly, Nonn. D. 20. 152, etc.
 αἶνο-μορος, ον, doomed to a sad end, Il. 22. 481, Od. 9. 53: come to a dreadful end, Aesch. Th. 904.
 αἶνο-πάθης, ες, suffering dire ills, Od. 18. 201, Anth., etc.
 Αἶνο-πάρης, ἴδος, ὁ, like Δύσπαρις, unlucky Paris, Paris the author of ill, Alcman 40, Eur. Hec. 944.
 αἶνο-πατήρ, ἔπος, ὁ, unhappy father, Aesch. Cho. 315.
 αἶνο-πέλωπος, ον, fearfully portentous, Opp. H. 5. 303.
 αἶνο-πλήξ, ἦγος, ὁ, ἡ, with dire sting, Nic. Th. 517.
 αἶνο-ποτμος, ον, = αἶνόμετρος, Orph. Arg. 1014.
 αἶνος, ὁ, an old poët. and Ion. word (cf. αἰνέω), used, I. = μῦθος, a tale, story, Od. 14. 508, Archil. 86. 89; αἰνεῖν αἶνον to tell a tale, Aesch. Ag. 1482, Soph. Ph. 1380: hence a fable, like Aesop's, Hes. Op. 200: generally, a saying, proverb, Eur. Fr. 511, Theocr. 14. 43. II. = Att. ἐπαινος, praise, Il. 23. 652, Od. 21. 110, Pind. and Trag.; ἐπιτυμβίδιος αἶνος Aesch. Ag. 1547, cf. 780, Soph. O. C. 707, C. I. 380. 17; ἄγιος αἶνου μεγάλου Hdt. 7. 107. (Buttm., Lexil. s. v., compares Lat. oio.)
 αἶνός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. and Ion. word = δεινός, used also by Pind. P. 11. 85, Soph. Aj. 706 (lyr.). Dread, dire, grim, horrible, often in Hom., of feelings, ἄχος, χόλος, τρόμος, κάματος, δίξυς; of states and actions, as δηϊότης,

πόλεμος, φόρος, etc.: of persons, *dread, terrible*, esp. of Zeus, αἰνότατε Κρονίδη Il. 4. 25, etc.; of Pallas, 8. 423. II. Adv. —ως, *terribly*, i. e. *strangely, exceedingly*, Il. 10. 38; εἰκοὶ τινι 3. 158, Od. 1. 208; φιλέεσκε 1. 264; ἐπὶ γόνυ κέκλιται Aesch. Pers. 930 (lyr.); φεύγειν τι Hdt. 4. 76; also with an Adj., αἰνώως κακός *terribly bad*, Od. 17. 24; αἰ. πικρός Hdt. 4. 52; τῆς Σκυθικῆς αἰνώως ἀξύλου ἐούσης Ib. 61; — also αἰνά as Adv., Il. 1. 414; Sup. —ότατον 13. 52.

αἶνος [ἴ], ον, (is) *without vessels or fibres*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 3. αἰνο-τάλας, ἄνος, ὁ, *most miserable*, Antim. in A. B. 1422.

αἰνότης, ητος, ἡ, (αἰνός) = *δεινότης*, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 33. 27.

αἰνο-τόκεια, ἡ, *unhappy in being a mother*, Mosch. 4. 27.

αἰνο-τόκος, ον, *unhappy in being a parent*, Opp. H. 5. 526, C. 1. 6259.

αἰνο-τύραννος, ὁ, *a dreadful tyrant*, Anth. Plan. 5. 350.

αἰνυμαι, poet. Dep., used only in pres. and in impf. without augm.; cf. ἀπαίνυμαι. To take, αἰνυτο τεύχε' ἀπ' ὤμων Il. 11. 580, 13. 550; ἀπὸ πασσάλου αἰνυτο τόξον Od. 21. 53; χεῖρας αἰνύμενοι *taking hold of them*, 22. 500; c. gen. partit., τυρῶν αἰνυμένους *taking of the cheeses*, 9. 225; metaph., ἀλλά μ' Ὀδυσῆος πόθος αἰνυται *a longing seizes me for him*, 14. 144, Hes. Sc. 41; also *to enjoy, feed on*, καρπὸν Simon. 5. 17.

αἰνω, = πτίσσω, *to sift, winnow*, Pherecr. Incert. 18 (ap. Eust. Il. 801. 56); μολγὸν αἰνεῖν, proverb. of any impossibility, v. Bgk. ap. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. pp. 988, 1066, sq., Dind. Ar. Fr. p. 504.

αἶξ, αἰγός, ὁ, ἡ: dat. pl. αἶγισιν Il. 10. 486. A goat, Lat. *capra, capra*, in Hom. mostly fem., but masc. in Od. 14. 106, 530 (cf. τραγός); its bleating is described by μηκάομαι, μηκάς; the kid being ἐριφος: flocks of goats were common in Homer's time, cf. αἰπόλιον, αἰπόλος; —once in Trag., Soph. Fr. 962 (lyr).

2. αἶξ ἄγριος *the wild goat*, ἰονθάς (bearded) Od. 14. 50; ἱξάλος (bounding) Il. 4. 105; with horns six spans long, Ib. 109, is no doubt the *ibex*; the αἶγες ὄρεσκῶοι of Od. 9. 155, ἀγρότεραι of 17. 294, and the αἶγαγρος (q. v.) may belong to diff. species:—proverb., αἶξ οὐρανία in Com. as a source of mysterious and suspected wealth, in allusion to the horn of Amalthea, Cratin. (Χειρ. 21) ap. Zenob. 1. 26; οὐρανίον αἶγα πλουτοφόρον Com. Anon. 281.

3. *the constellation* so called, Arat. 157. II. a *water-bird*, apparently of the *goose* kind, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 16. III. a *fiery meteor*, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 6. IV. αἶγες, *high waves*, Artemid. 2. 12; cf. αἶγιαλός. (From √ΑΙΓ prob. = ἄγι, as appears from Skt. *ajā* (goat), *ajās* (buck): the deriv. from ἀίσσω must give way, for its root is *āik*: see Curt. no. 120.)

αἶξ, αἶκος [ἴ], ἡ, (αἶσσω) = αἶκῆ, ἀνέμων αἶκες Ap. Rh. 4. 820. (The word occurs earlier in the compds. πολυαἶξ, κορυθαἶξ, cf. αἶγίς, αἶγίζω.) αἶξασκε, Ion. and Ep. aor. of ἀίσσω, Il. αἶξνεύομαι, Dep. *to be foul-mouthed, slanderous*, like the people of Λεσπῆ, v. Menand. Κανηφ. 5.

αἰολάομαι, Pass. (αἰόλος) *to shift about, be restless*, Hipp. 664. 8. Αἰολεὺς, ἑως, ὁ, *an Aeolian*; pl. Αἰολεῖς, Hdt. 1. 28, Att. Αἰολεῖς or -ῆς, Thuc. 7. 57:—hence Adj. Αἰολικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or like the Aeolians*, Theocr. 1. 56, etc.; —fem. Αἰολίς, ἴδος, Hes. Op. 638, Hdt., etc.; poet. fem. Αἰολήτις, Pind. O. 1. 164:—Adv. Αἰολικῶς, Gramm.

αἰολέω, = ποικίλλω, Plat. Crat. 409 A: *on ἐόλει, ἐόλητο*, v. sub vocc.

αἰόλησις, εως, ἡ, *a rapid motion*, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 414.

αἰολίας, ον, ὁ, *a speckled fish*, Epich. Fr. 52 Ahr., Plat. Com. Φα. 1, ubi v. Meineke; as Adj., αἰολίην κορακῖνον Numen. ap. Ath. 308 E. αἰολίζω, f. ἴσω, = αἰόλλω: metaph., *like ποικίλλω, to trick out with false words*, μηδ' αἰόλιζε ταῦτα Soph. Fr. 815. II. (Αἰολεὺς) *to imitate the Aeolians*, αἰολ. τῶ μέλει Pratin. Fr. 5: *to speak Aeolian*, Strabo 333, Plut. Cim. 1.

Αἰολιστί, (Αἰολίζω) *in the Aeolic dialect*, Strabo 333.

αἰόλλω, only used in pres., *to shift rapidly to and fro*, ὡς δ' ὅτε γαστέρ' ἀνήρ. . . αἰόλλῃ Od. 20. 27; (for Pind. P. 4. 414, v. sub ἐύλει). II. *to variegate*, Nic. Th. 155:—Pass. *to shift colour*, ὕμφακες αἰόλλονται *the grapes begin to turn*, Hes. Sc. 399; cf. Buttin. Lexil. s. v. αἰόλος 10.

αἰολό-βουλος, ον, *wily*, Opp. C. 3. 449.

αἰολο-βρόντης, ον, ὁ, *wielder of forked lightning*, Zeus αἰ. Pind. O. 9. 64.

αἰολο-δείκτης, ον, ὁ, *showing himself in various forms*, of Phoebus; voc. αἰολόδεικτα, restored by Herm. in Orph. H. 7. 12 for -δεικτε.

αἰολό-δειρος, ον, *with changeful neck*, Ibyc. 8; cf. ποικιλόδειρος.

αἰολό-δερμος, ον, *with variegated skin*, Pseudo-Theocr. in Boiss. Buc. 268.

αἰολό-δωρος, ον, *bestowing various gifts*, Epimen. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 42.

αἰολο-θώρηξ, ηκος, ὁ, *with glancing breastplate or moving easily in one's breastplate* (v. αἰόλος), Il. 4. 489.

αἰολό-μητις, ἰος, ὁ, ἡ, *full of various wiles*, like αἰολόβουλος, Hes. Th. 511, Aesch. Supp. 1037; also αἰολο-μήτης, ον, ὁ, Hes. Fr. 28.

αἰολο-μίτρης, ον, ὁ, *with glancing or glittering girdle* (for it was plated with metal, Il. 4. 216), *or moving easily in one's girdle* (v. αἰόλος), Il. 5. 707. II. *with variegated mitre or turban*, Πέρσαι Theocr. 17. 19.

αἰολό-μολπος, ον, *of varied strain*, σῦριγξ Nonn. D. 40. 223.

αἰολό-μορφος, ον, *of changeful form*, Orph. H. 3. 7, etc.

αἰολό-νωτος, ον, *with speckled back*, Opp. H. 1. 125.

αἰολό-πεπλος, ον, *with spangled robe*, Nonn. D. 7. 173.

αἰολο-πτέρυξ, υγος, ὁ, ἡ, *quick-fluttering*, Telest. 1.

αἰολό-πῶλος, ον, *with quick-moving steeds*, Il. 3. 185, Theocr. 22. 34.

αἰόλος, η, ον, *quick-moving, nimble, rapid*, Lat. *agilis*, πόδας αἰόλος ἵππος Il. 19. 404; αἰόλαι εὐλαί *wriggling worms*, 22. 509; σφήκες μέσον αἰόλοι 12. 167; αἰόλον ὄφιν Ib. 208; αἰόλος οἰστρός Od. 22. 300.

2. *elsewh. in Hom. as epith. of armour*, τεύχεα Il. 5. 295; σάκος 7. 222, 16. 107 (cf. Soph. Aj. 1025), where most Critics interpret it in signif. II, but Buttin. (Lexil. s. v.) *moving with the body, easily moved, manageable*, Lat. *habilis*:—in this case the Homeric sense is con-

finied to that of *quick-moving*, cf. αἰόλλω; though it must be confessed that this sense passes easily into that of *quick-glancing, gleaming* (cf. ἀργός 1): the same ambiguity prevails in the compds. αἰολο-θώρηξ, —μίτρης.

II. after Hom., certainly, *changeful of hue, gleaming, glancing, sheeny*, (like *shot silk*), δράκων Soph. Tr. 12. 2. *variegated, dappled, αἰόλα νύξ star-spangled night* (cf. Cic. *caelum astris distinctum*), Ib. 94, cf. αἰολόχρως; Aesch., Th. 494, calls smoke flushed by fire-light αἰόλη πυρὸς κάαις; κύων αἰ. *speckled*, Call. Dian. 91, etc.; αἰόλα σὰρξ *discoloured from disease*, Soph. Ph. 1157. III. metaph., 1. *change-ful, shifting, varied*, αἰόλ' ἀνθρώπων κακά Aesch. Supp. 327; of sounds, *λαχὴ Eur. Ion 499, cf. Ar. Ran. 248; αἰόλοι ἡμέραι changeable days*, Arist. Probl. 26. 13, 1 (the only place where it is known to occur in Att. Prose, or to have the fem. in *ος*); cf. αἰολό-μητις, —στομος, etc. 2. *shifty, wily, slippery*, ἔπος Sol. 11; ψεύδος Pind. N. 8. 43; μηχανήματα Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 16 D.—Cf. ποικίλος, which is used in a similar variety of sense, and also takes a peculiar accent.

B. as prop. n., proparox. Αἰόλος, ον, ὁ, *the lord of the winds, properly the Rapid or the Changeable*, Od., al. [The penult. is lengthd. in the gen. Αἰόλου μεγαλήτορος, metri grat., Od. 10. 36.] αἰολό-στομος, ον, *shifting in speech*, of an oracle, Aesch. Pr. 661. αἰολό-φύλος, ον, *of divers kinds*, Opp. H. 1. 617. αἰολό-φωνος, ον, *with changeful notes*, ἀηδῶν Opp. H. 1. 728. αἰολο-χαίτης, ον, ὁ, *with wavy hair*, Eust. 1645. 5. αἰολό-χρως, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, *spangled, νύξ Eur. Fr. 596.*

αἰονάω, *to moisten, foment*, Hipp. 424. 5, etc.; aor. ἰήνησα Aesch. Fr. 366. αἰόνημα, ατος, τό, *a fomentation*, Dio C. 55. 17, E. M. 348. 27.

αἰόνησις, εως, ἡ, *a fomenting*, Hipp. 424. 37.

αἰπεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (αἰπύς) poet. Adj. *high, lofty*, of cities on heights, Hom., cf. Aesch. Fr. 99 b, Soph. Tr. 855, Ph. 1000; of mountain-tops, Il. 2. 869, Od. 6. 123. II. metaph., 1. *αἰπεινοὶ λόγοι precipitate, hasty, wicked words*, Pind. N. 5. 59, ubi v. Dissen. 2. *hard to win, σοφίαι μὲν αἰπειναί* Id. O. 9. 161; αἰπ. *μαντεῖα difficult*, Eur. Ion 739.

αἰπερ, Dor. for εἶπερ, Theocr.

αἰπήεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for αἰπεινός, Il. 21. 87.

αἰπολέω, only used in pres. and impf., *to tend goats*, Eur. Pol. Αἶγ. 9, Theocr. 8. 85; ἡπόλει ταῖς αἶξιν Lys. Fr. 13:—Pass., *ἀνευ βοτῆρος αἰπολούμεναι* *a flock tended by no herdsman*, Aesch. Eum. 196.

αἰπολικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for goatherds*, Anth. P. 12. 128, cf. 9. 217.

αἰπόλιον, τό, *a herd of goats*, αἰπόλι' αἰγῶν Il. 11. 679, al.; also in Hdt. 1. 126, Soph. Aj. 375 (lyr.). II. a *goat-pasture*, Anth. P. 9. 101.

αἰπόλος, ὁ, *a goatherd*, αἰπόλος αἰγῶν Od. 20. 173, cf. Plat. Legg. 639 A: in Hdt. 2. 46 for *ol αἰπόλοι* Schäfer restored *ol κόλοι*, cf. Theocr. 8. 51. (αἰ-πόλος is evidently for αἰγο-πόλος, cf. θαλαμηπόλος, θεηπόλος, μουσοπόλος; from √ΠΕΛ, √ΠΙΟΛ, which appear in πέλομαι, πολέω, πολεῖω, ἀναπολεῖω, ἀμφίπολος, and agree in sense with the Lat. *versari, colere*. It is prob. that √ΠΙΟΛ and √ΚΟΛ are merely diff. in form, cf. Ππ. II, so that βουκόλος = βουπόλος, αἰπόλος = αἰκόλος.)

αἶπος, εος, τό, (αἰπύς) *a height, a steep*, Aesch. Ag. 285, 309, etc.; cf. ἀπότομος:—πρὸς αἶπος ἵεναι, ὄδοιπορεῖν *to toil up hill*, Hipp. 479. 17 and 44, 485. 51; πρὸς αἶπος ἔρχεται, metaph. of a difficult task, Eur. Alc. 500; and in Phoen. 851 αἶπος ἐμβαλῶν ὁδοῦ (*the weariness of the journey*) is the prob. reading, for Hesych. has a gloss αἶπος· κάματος, cf. Eust. 381. 19 (where however αἶπος stands in the text).

αἶπος, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. for αἰπύς, *high, lofty*, of cities, Il. 13. 625, al.; αἶπα βέεθρα *streams falling sheer down*, Il. 8. 369, 21. 9.

αἰπύδητος, ον, (δέμω) *high-built*, Coluth. 235, Nonn. D. 4. 13.

αἶπυ-δολωτής, οὔ, ὁ, *an arch knave*, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 171.

αἶπυ-κερως, ον, gen. ω, = ὑψίκερως, E. M. 37. 38, Suid.

αἶπυ-λοφος, ον, *high-crested*, Nonn. D. 2. 379, etc.

αἶπυ-μήτης, ον, ὁ, *with high thoughts*, Θέμδος αἰπυμήτα παῖ Aesch. Pr. 18.

αἶπυ-νοος, ον, = foreg., of Osiris, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 19.

αἶπυ-νωτος, ον, (νῶτον) *high-backed, on a high mountain-ridge*, of Dodona, Aesch. Pr. 830.

αἶπυ-πλάνης, ἑς, *high-roaming*, Manetho 4. 249.

αἶπύς, εἶα, ὄν, Ep. Adj., used also by Pind., but very rare in Trag., *high and steep*, in Hom. mostly of cities on rocky heights, esp. of Troy, Od. 3. 485, al.; of hills, Il. 2. 603, al.; in Soph. Aj. 845 also τὸν αἶπὺν οὐρανόν:—βρόχος αἶπ. *a noose hanging straight down*, Od. 11. 278. 2. metaph. *sheer, utter*, αἶπύς ὄλεθρος freq. in Hom., death being regarded as *the plunge over a precipice* (cf. ἀπότομος); so, φόνος αἶπύς Od. 4. 843; θάνατος αἶπύς Pind. O. 10 (11). 50; also of passions, αἶπύς χόλος *towering wrath*, Il. 5. 223; δόλος αἶπύς h. Hom. Merc. 66, Hes. Th. 589. 3. metaph. also, *arduous, pónos* Il. 11. 601., 16. 651; αἶπύς ὄν ἐσσεῖται *it will be hard work for him*, 13. 317. II. after Hom. *deep, σκοτός* Pind. Fr. 252; αἶπεια ἰωή *a deep sound*, Hes. Th. 682; αἰπυτάτη σοφίη Anth. P. 11. 354.

αἶρα, ἡ, *a hammer*, αἶρων ἔργα *smith's work*, Call. Fr. 129. II. *a weed in wheat, darnel*, Lat. *lolium*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2; in pl., Ar. Fr. 364, Pherecr. Incert. 17:—acc. to Arist. Somn. 3, 9 it was ὑπνωτικός, so that it is prob. the *lolium temulentum* L.

αἶραριον, τό, the Lat. *aerarium, treasury*, C. I. 4033, al.

αἶρεσι-ἀρχης, ον, ὁ, *the leader of a school*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 245; esp. of a medical school, C. I. 6607, Galen.

II. *the chief of a sect or heresy, an heresiarch*, Eus. H. E. 6. 13, 5; whence αἶρεσιάρχῶ, Eccl.

αἶρεσιμος, ον, (αἶρέω) *that can be taken*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 2.

αἶρεσιο-μάχος, ον, *fighting for a sect*, Philo 2. 84.

αἶρεσις, εως, ἡ, (αἶρέω) *a taking*, esp. of a town, Hdt. 4. 1, etc.; ἡ βασιλῆος αἶρ. *the taking by the king*, Hdt. 9. 3. 2. *a plan or means for taking a place*, Thuc. 2. 75.

B. (αἰρέομαι) a *choosing, choice, αἰρεσίν τέ μοι δίδου* Aesch. Pr. 779; τῶνδε . . αἰρεσίν παρδίδωμι Pind. N. 10. 154; foll. by a relat., αἶρ. δίδουσι ὀπότερον . . , εἰ . . , etc., Hdt. 1. 11., 9. 26; also, αἰρεσίν προτιθέναί, προβάλλειν Plat. Theaet. 196 C, Soph. 245 B; εἰ νέμοι τις αἰρεσίν Soph. Aj. 265; αἰρεσίν λαμβάνειν to have *choice given*, Dem. 947. 18; αἶρ. γίγνεται τινα a *choice* is allowed one, Thuc. 2. 61; οὐκ ἔχει αἰρεσίν it *admits no choice*, Plut. 2. 708 B.

2. *choice or election of magistrates*, Thuc. 8. 89; αἶρ. ποιείσθαι Isocr. 143 C, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 15., 4. 6, 3, etc.

3. a *striving after*, αἶρ. δυνάμεως, Lat. *affectatio imperii*, Plat. Gorg. 513 A: *inclination, choice, preference, πρὸς τινα* Philipp. ap. Dem. 283. 12, Polyb. 2. 61, 9, etc.

II. a *choice, plan, purpose, course of action or thought*, like προαίρεσις, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C; ἡ αἶρ. τῆς πρεσβείας Aeschin. 29. 30; αἶρ. Ἑλληνική the *study of Greek literature*, Polyb. 40. 6, 3.

2. a *philosophic principle or set of principles, or those who profess such principles, a sect, school*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 16, Dion. H. de Dem. et Arist. 7, etc., cf. Cic. ad Fam. 15. 16, 3; esp. a *religious party or sect*, such as the Essenes, Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 1; the Sadducees and Pharisees, Act. Ap. 5. 17., 15. 5., 26. 5; by them used of the Christians, Ib. 24. 5, 14., 28. 22; and by orthodox Christians of those who dissented, Eccl.: also of their doctrine, *heresy*, Eccl.

3. a *proposed condition, proposal*, Dion. H. 3. 10.

4. a *commission*, ἡ ἐπὶ τοὺς νέους αἶ. Plat. Ax. 367 A.

5. in LXX (e. g. Lev. 22. 18) a *freewill offering*, opp. to a *vow*.

αἰρεσιώτης, οὐ, ὁ, Eus. H. E. 6. 2, 13, fem. -ῶτις, ἴδος, a *heretic*, Eccl. αἰρετέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be taken, desirable*, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 7, al.

II. αἰρετέον, *one must choose*, Plat. Gorg. 499 E, al.

αἰρετίζω, = αἰρέω, *to choose, select*, Hipp. 1282. 20, Babr. 61. 5, Epigr. Gr. 252, LXX, N. T.:—as Dep., Ctes. Pers. 9.

II. *to belong to a sect*, Eccl.

αἰρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (αἰρέω) *able to choose*, Def. Plat. 412 A:—Adv. -κῶς, Diog. L. 7. 126.

2. *heretical*, Ep. Tit. 3. 10, Eccl.

αἰρέτις, ἴδος, ἡ, *one who chooses*, LXX (Sap. 8. 4).

αἰρετιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a *partisan*, τῶν τρόπων τινός Philem. Incert. 43; also in Polyb. 1. 79, 9, etc.: a *sectarian*, in philosophy, Diog. L. 9. 6.

αἰρετός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *that may be taken or conquered*, δόλω Hdt. 4. 201; *to be understood*, Plat. Phaedo 81 B.

II. (αἰρέομαι) *to be chosen, eligible, desirable*, opp. to *φευκτός*, Plat. Phil. 21 D, sq., Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 4, al.; often in Comp. or Sup., Hdt. 1. 126, 156, al.; ζῆσις πονηρᾶς θάνατος αἰρετώτερος Menand. Monost. 193 (Aesch. Fr. 395), etc.

2. *chosen, elected*, δικασταὶ αἶρ., opp. to *κληρωτοί*, Plat. Legg. 759 B, cf. 915 C, Aeschin. 58. 6; αἶρ. βασιλείς Plat. Menex. 238 D; αἰρετὴ ἀρχὴ an *elective magistracy*, Isocr. 265 A, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 2; cf. χειροτονητός:—αἰρετοὶ ἄνδρες *commissioners*, Plut. Lyc. 26; οἱ αἰρετοὶ Xen. An. 1. 3, 21; also the *optiones* or *accensi* in the Roman army, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 46.

αἰρέω: impf. ἤρεον Il., Ion. αἶρεον Hdt., but contr. ἤρει even in Il. 17. 463; fut. αἰρήσω Il., Att.: aor. ἤρησα late (ἀν-) Q. Sm. 4. 40, etc.: pf. ἤρηκα Aesch. Ag. 267, Thuc., etc., Ion. ἀραίρηκα or αἶρηκα (ἀν-) Hdt. 4. 66., 5. 102; plqpf. ἀραίρηκεε 3. 39:—Med., fut. αἰρήσομαι Il., Att.: aor. ἤρησάμην Polyb., etc. (cf. ἐξαίρέω): pf. in med. sense ἤρημαι Ar. Av. 1577, Xen. An. 5. 6, 12, Dem. 22. 21, etc.: 3 pl. plqpf. ἤρηντο Thuc. 1. 62:—Pass., fut. αἰρεθήσομαι Hdt. 2. 13, Plat.; rarely ἤρησομαι Plat. Prot. 338 C: aor. ἤρέθην and pf. ἤρημαι v. infr. C., al.: plqpf. ἤρηντο Xen. An. 3. 2, 1, ἀραίρητο Hdt. 1. 191, etc.—From √'ΕΛ come the following: fut. ἐλῶ only late (δι-) Inscr. Ther. in C. I. 2448 vi. 19, (ἀν-) Dion. H. 11. 18, Diod., (καθ-) Anth. Plan. 334: aor. 1 εἶλα (ἀν-) Act. Ap. 2. 23, (ἀν-) C. I. 3272. 24; elsewhere aor. 2 εἶλον Hom., etc., Ion. ἐλεσκε Il. 24. 752:—Med., fut. ἐλοῦμαι Dion. H. 4. 75, Or. Sib. 8. 184, (ἀφ-) Timostr. Φιλοδεσπ. 1, Anth., (δι-) Dion. H., (ἐξ-) Alciphro: aor. 1 εἶλάμην Anth. P. app. 257. 5, (ἀφ-) Ath. 546 A, (δι-) Anth. P. 9. 56; elsewh. aor. 2 εἶλόμην Hom., etc.—Cf. ἀν-, ἀφ-, δι-, ἐξ-, καθ-, παρ-, περι-, προ-, προσ-, συν-, ὑφ-αίρέω. (Curt. believes that the Roots αἶρ (ἀρι), ἐλ may be closely related: cf. also ἀλίσκομαι, which often serves as a Pass. to αἰρέω.)

A. Act. *to take with the hand, grasp, seize*, αἶρ. τι ἐν χερσίν, μετὰ χερσίν *to take a thing in hand*, Od. 4. 66., 8. 372; αἶρ. τινα χεῖρός *to take one by the hand*, Il. 1. 323; κύμης τινα Ib. 197; μ' ἐλῶν ἐπὶ μάστακα χερσίν Od. 23. 76; also, αἶρ. χερσὶ δόρυ, etc.:—the part. ἐλῶν is sometimes used as Adv., like λαβῶν, *by force*, Soph. Ant. 497; but, ἐνθεν ἐλῶν *having taken up* [the song], Od. 8. 500.

2. *to take away*, τι ἀπὸ τινος Hom.; but also τινα τι, like ἀφαιρέσθαι, Il. 16. 805.

II. *to take, get into one's power*, ναῦς Il. 13. 42; esp. *to take a city*, 2. 37, Soph. Ph. 347, etc., cf. ἀκρα 3: *to overpower, kill*, Hom., etc.:—often of passions, etc., *to come upon, seize*, as χόλος Il. 18. 322; ἡμερος 3. 446; ὕπνος 10. 39; λήθη 2. 33, etc.; of disease, Plat. Theaet. 142 B:—*simply to conquer* (in a race), οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅς κέ σ' ἔλρσι μετὰλμενος Il. 23. 345:—the Med. is sometimes used in this sense, κακά νιν ἔλοιτο μοῖρα Soph. O. T. 887, cf. Aj. 396.

2. *to catch, take*, ζῶν ἐλεῖν Il. 21. 102; *to take in hunting*, Hom., etc.: also *to catch, win, seduce, entrap*, Soph. O. C. 764, etc.; and in good sense *to win over*, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 16, cf. 3. 11, 11, Plat. Lys. 205 E, etc.

b. c. part. *to catch or detect one doing a thing*, Soph. Ant. 385, 655; ἐπ' αὐτοφῶρῳ ἐλεῖν *to catch in the very act*, Eur. Ion 1214; φῶρα ἐπὶ κλοπῇ ἐλεῖν Plat. Legg. 874 B.

3. generally, *to win, gain*, κῦδος Il. 17. 321; στεφάνους Pind., etc.; esp. of the public games, Ἴσθμια ἐλεῖν, etc., Simon. 158:—Pass., ἀγῶν ἤρέθη the *game was won*, Soph. O. C. 1148; cf. καθαιρέω IV.

b. generally, *to obtain, gain*, opp. to ἐκφεύγω, Plat. Rep. 359 A, cf. Tim. 64 B, etc.

4. as Att. law-term, *to convict a person of a thing*, τινα τινος Ar. Nub. 591; εἰδέ σ' ἡ Δίκη Eur. Heracl. 636; also c. part., αἰρεῖν τινα κλέπτοντα *to convict of theft*, Ar. Eq.

829, Plat. Legg. 941 D; so, ἤρησθαι κλοπεύς (sc. ὤν) Soph. Ant. 493, cf. 406.

b. αἰρεῖν δίκην or γραφήν *to get a verdict for conviction*, Antipho 115. 24, etc.; but also, δίκην ἐλεῖν τινα *to convict one on trial*, Isae. 64. 19; ἐλεῖν τὰ διαμαρτυρηθέντα *to convict the evidence of falsehood*, Isocr. 374 B.

c. absol. *to get a conviction*, οἱ ἐλόντες, opp. to οἱ ἐαλωκότες, Dem. 518. 16; Κύπρις εἶλε λόγους αἰόλοισ (sic Musgr. pro δολίοισ) Aphrodite *won her cause* . . , Id. Andr. 290, cf. Supp. 608, Plat. Legg. 762 B, etc.

d. of a thing or circumstances *which convict*, τοῦτ' ἔστιν ὃ ἐμὲ αἰρήσει Id. Apol. 28 A.

5. ὁ λόγος αἰρεῖ, Lat. *ratio evincit*, reason or the reason of the thing *proves*, Hdt. 2. 33; also c. acc. pers., *reason persuades one*, Id. 1. 132., 7. 41; ὡς ἐμῇ γνώμῃ αἰρεῖ Hdt. 2. 43; ὅπη ὁ λόγος αἰρεῖ βέλτιστα ἔχειν Plat. Rep. 604 C, cf. 607 B; c. inf., Ib. 440 B.

III. *to grasp with the mind, take in, understand*, Plat. Phileb. 17 E, 20 D, Polit. 282 D.

B. Med., with pf. ἤρημαι (v. supr.), *to take for oneself*, ἔγχος ἐλέσθαι *to take one's spear*, Il. 16. 140, etc.; δόρυ, δειπνον *to take one's supper*, 7. 370., 2. 399; πιεῖν δ' οὐκ εἶχεν ἐλέσθαι Od. 11. 584; Τρωσὶν . . ὄρκον ἐλ. *to accept it from* . . , Il. 22. 119; and so in most senses of the Act., with the reflexive force added.

II. *to take to oneself, choose*, Il. 10. 235, Od. 16. 149; hence *to take in preference, prefer one thing to another*, τι πρὸ τινος Hdt. 1. 87; τι ἀντὶ τινος Xen. An. 1. 7, 3, Dem. 22. 21; also, τί τινος Soph. Ph. 1100; τι μᾶλλον ἢ . . , or μᾶλλον τινος, freq. in Att.; and sometimes, like βούλεσθαι, αἰρεῖσθαι ἢ . . , without μᾶλλον, Pind. N. 10. 110, Theocr. 11. 49, and even in Att. Prose, Lys. 196. 23.

b. c. inf. *to prefer to do*, Hdt. 1. 11, al., and Att.; also, μᾶλλον αἰρεῖσθαι, c. inf., like Cicero's *potius malle*, Plat. Apol. 38 E, etc.

o. αἰρεῖσθαι εἰ . . , *to be content if* . . , Anth. P. 12. 68.

2. αἰρεῖσθαι τὰ τινος or τινά *to take another's part, join his party*, Hdt. 1. 108, etc.; αἶρ. γνώμην *to adopt an opinion*, Id. 4. 137.

3. *to choose by vote, elect to an office*, αἰρεῖσθαι τινα ἀρχοντα, στρατηγόν, etc., freq. in Att.; also, αἶρ. τινα ἐπ' ἀρχὴν Plat. Meno 90 B; αἶρ. τινα ἀρχεῖν Id. Apol. 28 E, cf. Il. 2. 127.

4. v. supr. A. II. 1.

C. Pass. *to be taken*, Hdt. 1. 185, 191., 9. 102; but in this sense, ἀλίσκομαι is more used in Att. as Pass.

2. v. supr. A. II. 3.

II. as Pass. to the med. sense, *to be chosen*, in pf. ἤρημαι (which is also med.), Aesch. Ag. 1209, etc.; Ion. δραίρημαι Hdt. 7. 118, 172, 173, al.; στρατηγεῖν ἤρημένος Xen. Mem. 3. 2, 2; ἐπ' ἀρχῆς ἤρησθαι Ib. 3. 3, 2; ἐπ' ἀρχὴν τινα Plat. Legg. 809 A;—the aor. ἤρέθην is always so used, Aesch. Th. 505, Ar. Av. 799, Thuc., etc.; the pres. rarely, αἰροῦνται πρεσβευταί, *are chosen*, Arist. Pol. 4. 15. 3.

αἶρησι-τείχης, οὐς, ὁ, *taker of cities*, name of a play by Diphilus.

αἶρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Diosc. 2. 137, or αἶρινος, η, ον, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6:—*of or made of darnel* (αἶρα).

αἶρῶ-πινον, τό, a *sieve* (ἐν φ' πυροὶ σήθονται ὑπὲρ τοῦ τὰς αἶρας διελθεῖν), Ar. Fr. 404; v. Phryn. in A. B. 22, Hesych., Suid.

ἄ-ἶρος [ῖ], ὁ, Od. 18. 73 Ἴπος αἶρος, *Irus unhappy Irus*,—a play upon his name, like δῶρα ἄδωρα: cf. Δύσπαρις, κακοῖλιος.

αἶρω (lengthd. Ep. and poet. αἶρω q. v.): f. δρῶ [ᾶ] (which hardly occurs in the act. form, v. infr.); from it must be distinguished ἀρῶ [ᾶ], contr. from ἀερῶ, fut. of αἶρω:—aor. ἤρα 11dt. 9. 59, Aesch. Ag. 47, Thuc., with ᾶ through all moods, imper. ἄρων, subj. ἄρης, opt. ἀρείας, part. ἄρας [ᾶ], Aesch., Soph., inf. ἄραι Call. Cer. 35:—pf. ἤρηκα Dem. 786. 4, (ἀπ-) Thuc. 8. 100:—plqpf. ἤρησαν (ἀπ-) Dem. 387. 28:—Med., Eur. El. 360, Thuc. 4. 60; impf. ἤρόμην Soph. Ant. 907; fut. ἀροῦμαι [ᾶ] Id. O. C. 460, Aj. 75 (where ἀρεῖ seems to be the true reading), Plat. Legg. 969 A; ἀρέομαι Pind. P. 1. 146; (for ἀροῦμαι [ᾶ] v. αἶρω):—aor. 1 ἤράμην Il. 14. 510, Eur., Plat., with ᾶ through all moods, subj. ἄρη, opt. ἀραίμην, inf. ἀρασθαι, part. ἀράμενος, Soph., Eur., and in Prose:—in Ep. poets also aor. 2 ἀρόμην [ᾶ] Il. 11. 625., 23. 592; Ep. subj. ἄρηαι Hes. Op. 632, ἄρηται Il. 12. 435; opt. ἀροίμην Il., Trag.; inf. ἀρέσθαι Hom., Soph. Aj. 245; part. ἀρόμενος Aesch. Eum. 168:—pf. (in med. sense) ἤρημαι Soph. El. 54:—Pass., fut. ἀρθήσομαι Ar. Ach. 565; aor. ἤρθην Aesch., Thuc., etc., and ἐπ-αρθεῖς, etc., even in Hdt. 1. 90, etc.; perf. ἤρημαι Eur. Fr. 1027, Thuc., but in med. sense, Soph. El. 54.—Cf. ἀν-, ἀντ-, ἀπ-, δι-, εἰσ-, ἐξ-, ἐπ-, καθ-, μετ-, προσ-, συν-, ὑπερ-αἶρω. (For the Root, v. αἶρω: Curt. thinks that the tenses with ᾶ, viz. fut. ἀρεῖσθαι, aor. 2 ἀρέσθαι, cannot belong to the same Root with those which have ᾶ, fut. ἀρῶ (v. sub αἶρω), aor. 1 ἄραι, ἀρασθαι: no doubt the fut. cited belongs to αἶρω: but the aor. forms may have arisen from αἶρω, independently of αἶρω, just as φαίνω, fut. φᾶνῶ, has ἔφηναι for its aor. 1.)

A. Act. *to take up, raise, lift up*, νέκυν Il. 17. 724 (the only instance in Hom. of αἶρω for αἶρω); so, ἐμπνοὺς ἀρθεῖς Antipho 116. 7: *to raise up, support*, τινα Soph. Ph. 879; ἀπὸ γῆς αἶρ. Plat. Tim. 90 A; often in part., ἄρας ἐπαῖσε *he raised* [them] and struck, Soph. O. T. 1270:—*to take up to carry, and so to carry, bring*, τινί τι Ar. Ran. 1339.—Phrases, αἶρειν βῆμα *to step, walk*, Eur. Tro. 342; αἶρ. σκέλη, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 10, 15; cf. Arist. Incess. 11, 3:—ὄρθον αἶρειν τὸ κάρα Aesch. Cho. 496; ὀφθαλμὸν ἄρας Soph. Tr. 795; ἄρασα μύξας, of a deer, Id. Fr. 110:—αἶρ. τεῖχος ἰκανόν Thuc. 1. 90, cf. 2. 75; αἶρ. σημεῖον *to make signal*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 23; αἶρ. μηχανήν *to make a coup or unexpected scene in the theatre*, Antiph. Ποίησ. 1. 15; αἶρ. θεοὺς *to call up the gods*, Plat. Crat. 425 D:—Pass. *to mount up, ascend*, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5; ἀνω ἀρθῆναι *to be high in heaven*, of the sun, Hipp. Aër. 283; (so intr. in Act., ὡς ἀν . . ἥλιος αἶρη Soph. Ph. 1331):—*to be seized, snatched up, sublimis rapti*, Ar. Ach. 565, cf. 571.

2. often of armies and ships, αἶρ. τὰς ναῦς *to get the fleet under sail*, Thuc. 1. 52:—also intr. *to get under way, start, set out*, ἄραι τῷ στρατῷ Id. 2. 12; so absol., Ib. 23; Hdt. has the Pass. ἀερθῆναι in this sense, cf. αἶρω; also in Med., Soph. Tr. 1255.

II. *to bear, sustain*, μόρον Aesch.

Pers. 547; ἄθλον Soph. Tr. 80. III. *to raise up, exalt*, ἀπὸ μικροῦ δ' ἂν ἀρείας μέγαν Aesch. Cho. 262, cf. 791; ὄλβον δὲ Δαρείος ἤρεν Id. Pers. 164:—esp. of pride and passion, *to exalt, excite*, ὑψοῦ αἰρεῖν θυμὸν *to grow excited*, Soph. O. T. 914; αἰρεῖν θάρσος *to pluck up courage*, Eur., etc.; cf. infr. B:—Pass. *to be raised, increased*, ἡ δύναμις ἤρετο Thuc. 1. 118; ἤρετο τὸ ὕψος τοῦ τείχους μέγα Id. 2. 75; ἤρθη μέγας *rose to greatness*, Dem. 20. 9; οὐκ ἤρθη νοῦν ἐς ἀτασθαλίην Simon. 111; ἀρθῆναι φόβῳ, δέμασι Aesch. Theb. 196, Eur. Hec. 68; absol. *to be excited*, Soph. Ant. 111. 2. *to raise by words*, and so *to praise, extol*, Eur. Heracl. 322, etc.; αἰρεῖν λόγῳ *to exaggerate*, Dem. 537. 13.

IV. *to lift and take away, to remove*, ἀπὸ με τιμῶν ἤραν Aesch. Eum. 880; τινὰ ἐκ πόλεως Plat. Rep. 578 E; generally, *to take away, put an end to*, τὰ κακὰ Eur. El. 942; αἰρ. τραπέζας *to end dinner*, Menand. Kεκρ. 2; ἀρθέντος τοῦ αἰτίου Arist. Probl. 19. 36. 2. *to take away from a thing*, c. gen., Aesch. Eum. 846. 3. *later to take off, kill*, Ev. Matt. 24. 39, Luc. 23. 18, etc.

B. Med., with pf. pass. ἤρμαι (v. supr.), *to take up for oneself or what is one's own: to carry off, win, gain*, κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἄροιτο Il. 5. 3, cf. Plat. Legg. 969 A; ἀέθλια ποσσὶν ἄροιτο (of horses) Il. 9. 124; κῦδος ἀρέσθαι 9. 303, Od. 22. 253:—hence simply *to receive, ἔλκος ἀρέσθαι Il. 14. 130; τόλμαν Pind. N. 7. 87:—so also in Att., δειλίαν ἀρεῖ* (so Schneidew. for ἀρεῖς) *will incur* . . . , Soph. Aj. 75; ὄγκον ἀρ. *to be puffed up*, Ib. 129, cf. Plat. Polit. 277 B. II. *to take upon oneself, undergo, carry*, οὐδ' ἂν νηὺς . . . ἀχθος ἄροιτο Il. 20. 247; ἄγος Aesch. Eum. 167; πόνον Soph. Ant. 907; βάρος Eur. Cycl. 473. 2. *to undertake, begin, πόλεμον Aesch. Supp. 341, Thuc. 4. 60, Dem. 58. 7; κίνδυνον Antipho 136. 44; νεῖκος, ἐχθραν, etc., Eur. Heracl. 986, 991:—also φυγῆν ἀρέσθαι fugam capere, Aesch. Pers. 481, Eur. Rhes. 54; so, ποδοῖν κλοπῶν Soph. Aj. 247.*

III. *to raise up, σωτηρᾶ τινι Soph. O. C. 460; of sound, αἰρεσθαι φωνῆν, to raise, lift up one's voice, Ar. Eq. 546; πένθος Soph. O. T. 1225.* IV. *like Act. to take away, Eur. I. T. 1201.*

αἰρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = αἰρικός, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 6.

*Αἴς, obsol. nominat., v. sub Αἰδης or ἄδης.

Αἴσα, ἡ, like Μοῖρα, the divinity who dispenses to every one his lot or destiny, Lat. Parca, ἄσσα οἱ Αἴσα γιγνομένη ἐπένησε Il. 20. 127, cf. Od. 7. 197. II. as Appellat., 1. *the decree, dispensation of a god, τετιμῆσθαι Διὸς αἴση Il. 9. 608; ὑπὲρ Διὸς αἴσαν Il. 17. 321, cf. 6. 487; δαίμονος αἴσα κακῆ Od. 11. 61; τεὰν κατ' αἴσαν by thy ordinance, Pind. N. 3. 25; θεοῦ αἴσα Eur. Andr. 1203 (lyr.):—κατ' αἴσαν fitly, duly, like κατὰ μοῖραν, Il. 10. 445, etc.; κατ' αἴσαν, οὐδ' ὑπὲρ αἴσαν, Il. 6. 333; ἐν αἴσῃ Aesch. Supp. 547; opp. to παρ' αἴσαν, Pind. P. 8. 16. 2. *one's lot, destiny*, like μοῖρα, οὐ γὰρ οἱ τῆδ' αἴσα . . . ὀλέσθαι, ἀλλ' ἔτι οἱ μοῖρ' ἐστι . . . Od. 5. 113, 114; c. inf., ἔτι γὰρ νύ μοι αἴσα βιώναι 14. 359, cf. 13. 306, al.; κακῆ αἴση . . . ἐλύμην by ill luck, Il. 5. 209; τὸν αἴσ' ἀπλάτος ἴσχει Soph. Aj. 256 (lyr.), cf. Anth. P. 7. 624. 3. *generally, a share in a thing, ληΐδος, ἐλπίδος αἴσα Od. 5. 40., 19. 84; χθονός Pind. P. 9. 99; for the proverb ἐν καρὸς αἴση, v. s. κάρ.—On the Homeric αἴσα, as compared with μοῖρα, v. Gladstone, Hom. 2. 286, sq.—The word was much used by Pind., not seldom by Aesch., twice each by Soph. and Eur., but only in lyr. passages.**

αἴσακος, ὁ, a branch of myrtle or laurel, handed by one to another at table as a challenge to sing, Plut. 2. 615 B, Hesych. αἰσάλων, ὄνος, ὁ, a kind of hawk, prob. the merlin, Falco aesalon, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 1.

αἰσθάνομαι (cf. αἰσθομαι), Ion. 3 pl. opt. αἰσθανοίατο used by Ar. Pax 209: impf. ἤσθανόμην: fut. αἰσθήσομαι, Att., (in LXX αἰσθανθήσομαι and αἰσθηθήσομαι): aor. 2 ἤσθόμην Hdt. and Att.; pf. ἤσθημαι; later, aor. 1 ἤσθησάμην Schol. Arat. 418, and in LXX ἤσθηθη: Dep.: (ἀτῶ). (The √ΑΙΣ seems to be a lengthd. form of ΑΙ, ἀτῶ, q. v.) Att. Verb (used also by Hdt.), *to perceive, apprehend or notice by the senses*, Hdt. 3. 87; αἰσθ. τῆ ἀκοῆ, τῆ ὁσμῆ Thuc. 6. 17, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 8: *to see*, Soph. Ph. 75, etc.: *to hear, βοῆν Id. Aj. 1318, cf. Ph. 252; οὐκ εἶδον, ἡσθόμην δ' ἔτ' ὄντα νιν Ib. 445; ἡσθ. τινὸς ὑποστενούσης Id. El. 79, cf. Eur. Hipp. 603, etc.* 2. *of mental perception, to perceive, understand, also to hear, learn, often in Att.: absol., αἰσθάνει, Lat. tenes, you are right, Eur. Or. 752.* II. Construct. in both senses, c. gen. *to take notice of, have perception of, τῶν κακῶν Eur. Tro. 633, etc.; rarely περί τινος Thuc. 1. 70; αἰσθ. ὑπὸ τινος to learn from one, Id. 5. 2; διὰ τινος by means of some one, often in Plat.; also c. acc., Soph. El. 89, Ph. 252, Eur. Hel. 653, 764, etc.:—dependent clauses are mostly added in part. agreeing with subject, αἰσθάνομαι κάμνων Thuc. 2. 51; αἰσθανόμεθ' ἄγελοι οὐκ ὄντες Plat. Theag. 122 C; or agreeing with object, τυράννους ἐκπεσόντας ἡσθόμην Aesch. Pr. 957, cf. Thuc. 1. 47, etc.: more rarely c. acc. et inf., Id. 6. 59; also, ἡσθετο τὸ ἀπράτευμα ὅτι ἦν . . . Xen. An. 1. 2, 21; αἰσθ. ὡς . . . Ib. 3. 1, 40; etc.; οὐνεκα . . . Soph. El. 1477:—αἰσθανόμενος τῆ ἡλικίᾳ absol. *having full possession of my faculties* by reason of (or notwithstanding) my age, Thuc. 5. 26; v. Poppo ad l.—The Pass. is supplied by αἰσθησιν παρέχω, cf. αἰσθησις.*

αἰσθημα, ατος, τό, the thing perceived by the senses, or the sensation of any object, Arist. An. Post. 2. 19, 3, Metaph. 3. 5, 29, etc. II. sense or perception of a thing, κακῶν Eur. I. A. 1243.

αἰσθησις, εως, ἡ, perception by the senses, esp. by feeling, but also by seeing, hearing, etc., sensation, αἰσθ. πημάτων perception, sense of . . . , Eur. El. 291: also of the mind, perception, knowledge of a thing, Plut. Lucull. 11, etc.—The phrase αἰσθησιν ἔχειν is used 1. of persons, αἰσθ. ἔχειν τινός, = αἰσθάνεσθαι τινος or τι, *to have a perception of a thing, perceive it*, Plat. Apol. 40 C, Theaet. 192 B; also, αἰσθησιν αἰσθάνεσθαι Phaedr. 240 C; λαμβάνειν Isocr. 12 C. 2. of things,

to give a perception, i. e. be perceived, become perceptible, and so serving as a Pass. to αἰσθάνομαι, Thuc. 2. 61; more freq. αἰσθησιν παρέχειν, Id. 3. 22, Xen. An. 4. 6, 13, etc.; αἰσθησιν ποιεῖν τινός Antipho 134. 29, Dem. 133. 14; αἰσθησιν παρέχειν τινός to give the means of observing a thing, furnish an instance, Thuc. 2. 50. II. *one of the senses, ἡ τοῦ ὕραν αἰσθ. Plat. Rep. 507 E; ἀπ' ὀψεως ἡ τινος ἄλλης αἰσθ. Id. Phileb. 39 B, etc.: and in pl. the senses, Plat. Theaet. 156 B, etc.* III. in object, sense, = αἰσθημα, a sensation or perception, Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 14, Poët. 15, fin.; so, αἰσθήσεις θεῶν visions of the gods, Plat. Phaedo 111 B. 2. in hunting, the scent, track, slot, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5.—Only in Att. Prose, except Eur. l. c., Antiph. Σαφ. 1. 5. αἰσθητήριον, τό, an organ of sense, Hipp. 375. 44, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 12., 2. 10, 4; ἐπὶ τῆ καθαρὰ τὰσθητήρια Macho Ἐπιστ. 1. 5; τὰ αἰσθ. the faculties, LXX, Ep. Hebr. 5. 14. αἰσθητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who perceives, Plat. Theaet. 160 D. αἰσθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for sensation or perception by the senses, sensitive, perceptive, Plat. Tim. 67 A; ζῶν αἰσθητικῆ Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 12:—generally, quick, sharp, γράυς Alex. εἰς τὸ Φρέαρ 1:—Adv., αἰσθητικῶς ἔχειν to be quick of perception, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 2, 8; αἰσθ. ἔχειν ἑαυτοῦ, c. part., to be conscious of myself doing, Ael. V. H. 14. 23. 2. pass., ὑδύνη αἰσθητικῆ a keen, sharp pang, Galen. II. of things, perceptible, Plut. 2. 90 B. αἰσθητός, ἡ, ὄν, and ὄς, ὄν Plat. Meno 76 D:—verb. Adj. sensible, perceptible by the senses, opp. to νοητός, Id. Polit. 285 E, etc.; τὸ αἰσθητόν an object of sensation or perception, Id. Tim. 37 B, etc. Adv. —τῶς, Arist. Color. 3, 13, Plut. 2. 953 C. αἰσθομαι, a late form for αἰσθάνομαι, Clem. Al. 519, 882, Origen., etc.; introduced here and there by the Copyists into the early writers (but prob. incorrectly), as Thuc. 5. 26, Isocr. 27 D, Plat. Rep. 608 A. αἰσθω, (ἄημι) Ep. verb, to breathe out, like ἀποπνέω, θυμὸν αἰσθε he gave up the ghost, Il. 20. 403; θυμὸν ἀσθων 16. 468. Cf. ἀτῶ = ἄημι. αἰσιμία, ἡ, happiness, αἰσιμίαις πλούτου Aesch. Eum. 996. αἰσιμος, ον, also η, ον, Od. 23. 14: (αἴσα):—Ep. Adj., like Lat. fatalis, appointed by the will of the gods, destined, αἰσιμον ἡμαρ the fatal day, day of death, Il. 8. 72, Bacis ap. Hdt. 9. 43, etc.; αἰσιμόν ἐστι 'tis fated, Il. 21. 291. II. agreeable to the decree of fate, meet, right, fitting, αἰσιμα εἰπεῖν Od. 22. 46; αἰσιμα εἰδώς, opp. to αἰσυλα βέζειν, 2. 231; αἰσίμη φρένας right-minded, well-disposed, 23. 14; αἰσιμα πίνειν to drink in decent measure, 21. 294. αἰσιόομαι, Med. to take as a good omen, think lucky, Plut. 2. 774 C, etc. αἰσιος, ον, also α, ον, Pind. N. 9. 43, Eur. Ion 421: (αἴσα):—poët. Adj. boding well, auspicious, coming at a good time, lucky, opportune, ὀδοιπόρος Il. 24. 376, cf. Aesch. Ag. 104 (lyr.), Soph. O. C. 34; ἡμέρα Eur. l. c.; αἰσιος ἐν φιλόττηι Epigr. Gr. 615:—most freq. of omens, αἰσία ὄρνις Pind. l. c., Soph. O. T. 52; cf. ἀετός Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 19, etc.: v. sub ὄδιος:—Adv. —ῶς, Eur. Ion 410. II. meet, right, αἰσιος ὀλκή, Lat. justum pondus, Nic. Th. 93. αἰσος, ον, = ἀνισος, unlike, unequal, Pind. I. 7. 60. αἰσσω, Hom., Hdt.; in Pind. and Trag. contr. ἄσσω; in other Att. writers ἄττω, or ἄττω (without ι subscript) in Mss. of Plat., etc.: impf. ἤσσω Il. 18. 506, Ion. ἀτασεσκον Ap. Rh., Att. ἤσσω Aesch. Pr. 676, Eur.:—fut. αἰσσω, (ὑπ-) Il. 21. 126, Att. ἄσσω Eur., Ar.:—aor. ἤσα Hom., (δι-) Hdt.; Att. ἤσα Aesch. Pr. 837, Soph. O. C. 890, etc., part. ἄσας Isac. 47. 21, Ion. ἀτασεσκον Il. 23. 369:—Med., aor. ἀτασθαι Il. 22. 195:—Pass., Hom.: aor. ἤσθη, ἀτθη Il. (v. infr.).—The Trag. use the uncontr. forms in lyr. passages, Soph. O. C. 1497, Tr. 843, Eur. Tro. 156, 1086, Supp. 962; sometimes also in trim., as maintained by Pors. Hec. 31, Elmsl. Bacch. 147; whereas Piers. and other scholars would emend all such passages:—in later times the Verb lost the ι subscript, v. διαίσσω. It is a poët., chiefly Ep., Verb, rarely found in good Prose, as also the compds. ἀν-, ἀπ-, δι-, εἰσ-, ἐξ-, ἐπ-, κατ-, μετ-, παρ-, προσ-, ὑπ-αἰσσω. (From √ΑΙΚ, cf. αἶξ, αἰχμή.) [ἄ- in Hom., save in the compd. ὑπαῖξει Il. 21. 126: cf. Nic. Th. 455.] To move with a quick shooting motion, to shoot, dart, glance, as light, αὐγῆ Il. 18. 212, etc.; so, νόος Il. 15. 80; of shooting pain, Eur. Hipp. 1352:—hence of any rapid motion, as of one darting upon his enemy, ἀσσειν ἔχει, φασγάνῳ, ἵπποις, Lat. ruere, impetu ferri, Il. 11. 484., 5. 81., 17. 460, etc.; c. dat. pers., 18. 506; of the rapid flight of birds, 23. 868, etc.; also, ἤξεν πετέσθαι (cf. βῆ δ' ἰέναι) 21. 247; of ghosts gliding about, Od. 10. 495; of darts, Il. 5. 657; of a tree, to shoot up, Pind. N. 8. 69; so also once in aor. Med., ἀντίον ἀτασθαι Il. 22. 195: c. acc. cogn., ἀσσειν δρύμημα Eur. Phoen. 1394; τὴν . . . κέλευθον ἤξας Aesch. Pr. 837; so also in Pass., [ἔγχο] ὤσεν . . . ἐτώσιον ἀτθησθαι Il. 5. 854; ἐς οὐρανὸν ἀτθησθαι 24. 97; ἐκ χειρῶν ἠνία ἤτθησαν slipped from his hands, 16. 404; ἀμφὶ δὲ χαῖται ὤσονται tossed about his shoulders, 6. 510; κόμη δὲ αὔρας . . . ἄσεται floats on the breeze, Soph. O. C. 1261:—so in Act. to be driven, πνευμάτων ὑπὸ δυσχίμων ἀσσω Eur. Supp. 962. 2. later, to turn eagerly to a thing, be eager after, εἰς τι Eur. Ion 328; also c. inf. to be eager to do, Plat. Legg. 709 A; and freq. in later Prose. II. in a trans. sense, αὔραν . . . ἀσσω putting the air in motion (with a fan), Eur. Or. 1429 (ubi v. Pors.); but ἤξεν χέρα, Soph. Aj. 40, rather resembles the phrase βαίνειν πύδα, etc., where the acc. is the instrum. of motion:—but later really trans. to drive, force, Or. Sib. 5. 27. αἰστί, Adv. of sq., Suid. αἰστος, ον, contr. ἄστος Aesch.: (ιδεῖν, cf. αἰδής, αἰδηλος):—poët. Adj. unseen, καὶ κέ μ' αἰστον ἀπ' αἰθέρος ἔμβαλε πόντῳ Il. 14. 258; κείνον μὲν αἰστον ἐποίησαν περὶ πάντων Od. 1. 235; ὤχετ' αἰστος, ἀπυστος Ib. 242; ὤλετ' ἀκλαυτος, ἄστος Aesch. Eum. 565; βωμοὶ δ' αἰστοὶ Id. Pers. 811; ἐν αἰστοῖς τελέθων Id. Ag. 465; ἀποτρέπειεν

αἰστον ὕβριν (prolept. for ὥστε εἶναι αἰστον) Id. Supp. 881, cf. Pr. 910: —late Adv., αἰστώως θυμὸν ὄλεσαν obscurely, ingloriously, Manetho 3. 263.

II. act. unconscious of, ἄτας ἐμᾶς αἰστος Eur. Tro. 1313, cf. 1321.

2. in Stesich. Fr. 97 (Kleine) dub. as epith. of Athena, v. Dind. ad Schol. Ar. Nub. 964, Bgk. ad Lampr. 1.

αἰστώω contr. αἰστώω: fut. ὠσω: aor. ἤιστωσα, contr. ἦστ- (v. infr.):—poët. Verb, not in Il., used by Hdt., and once in Plat., to make unseen, to annihilate, make away with, destroy, like ἀφανίζω, ὡς ἐμ' αἰστώσειαν Od. 20. 79; πῦρ . . αἰστώσεν ὕλαν Pind. P. 3. 67; αἰστώσας γένος τὸ πᾶν Aesch. Pr. 232; πατρίδ' ἤιστώσας δόρει Soph. Aj. 515; κηρὸν αἰστώσας πυρί Id. Fr. 481 a; τὰ πρὶν δὲ πελώρια . . αἰστοῖ Aesch. Pr. 151; so, αἰστώσει μιν Hdt. 3. 69; δύο ἡμέων ἤιστώσε Ib. 127:—Pass., οἱ δ' αἰστώθησαν ἀολλέες Od. 10. 259; ταῦτα ἐμηχανᾶτο . . μὴ τι γένος αἰστωθείη Plat. Prot. 321 A.

αἰστώω, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, unknouing, unconscious, αἰστώω ὦν αὐτός Plat. Legg. 845 B; τινός of or in a thing, Eur. Andr. 682.

αἰστωτήριος, ον, (αἰστώω) destructive, Lyc. 71.

αἰστωσις, εως, ἡ, annihilation, C. I. 127. 5 (?).

αἰσθητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a word found in many of the MSS. of Il. 24. 347, as epith. of κούρος, explained by some Gramm., happy, wealthy (from αἰστος); by some as = νομῆς, a shepherd:—Heyne and Spitzn. follow Aristarch. in restoring κούρω αἰσμηνητήρι, princely youth: yet the MS. reading derives support from the prop. n. Αἰσθητής in Il.

αἰσῦλο-εργός, ὄν, = αἰσυλα βέζων, ill-doing, Poëta 2p. Clem. Al. 28. 18, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 368; read by Aristarch. in Il. 5. 403 for ὄβριμοεργός.

αἰσῦλος, ον, unseemly, evil, godless, opp. to αἰσιμος, αἰσυλα βέζων Il. 5. 403; μῦθησασθαι 20. 202; αἰδεν h. Hom. Merc. 164, cf. Anth. P. 7. 624. (Pott., Et. Forsch. 1. 272, thinks it is for αἰσυλος = αἰσος.)

αἰσυμνάω, to rule over, αἰσυμνᾶ χθονός Eur. Med. 19 (only in this place); cf. αἰσυμνήτης II, αἰσυμνητεία.

αἰσυμνητεία, ἡ, = αἰρετὴ τυραννίς, an elective monarchy, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 14, Diog. L. I. 100.

αἰσυμνητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq.; v. sub αἰσμητήρ.

αἰσυμνήτης, ον, ὁ, a regulator of games, chosen by the people, a judge of umpire, like βραβεύς, Od. 8. 258; generally a president, manager, Theocr. 25. 48.

II. a ruler chosen by the people, an elective prince (αἰρετὸς τύραννος), not necessarily for life, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 8 and 9., 4. 10, 2; v. Argum. Soph. O. T., Dict. of Antiqu.

2. used to express the Rom. dictator, Dion. H. 5. 73.—Fem. αἰσυμνήτης, ιδος, Suid. (Acc. to E. M. from αἰσης μνήσασθαι, and Curtius favours this deriv.)

αἰσχεοκερδής, ες, = αἰσχροκερδής, Manetho 4. 314; αἰσχεδύμθος, ον, and αἰσχεόφημος, ον, talking shameful things, Ib. 57, 592.

αἰσχήμων, ον, v. αἰσchrήμων.

αἰσχιών, αἰσχιστες, used as Comp. and Sup. of αἰσchrός, q. v.

αἰσχος, εος, τό, shame, disgrace, Hom. (who often has it in pl., as Il. 3. 242), Hes. Op. 211, Solon 3, Aesch. Supp. 1008, etc. 2. in pl. also disgraceful deeds, Od. 1. 229.

II. ugliness or deformity, whether of mind or body, Plat. Symp. 201 A, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 29, etc.; αἰσχος περὶ τὴν κάτῃξιν Hipp. Art. 790; αἰσχος ὀνόματος Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 13.

αἰσχόω, censured by Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 26, as a faulty form for αἰσχύνω: he cites ἦσχουν from the Εἰλωτες of Eupol.; cf. Kaibel Epigr. Gr. 336.

αἰσchrήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (αἰσchrός) shameful, base, Anth. Plan. 1. 15*, ubi al. αἰσchrήμων (as in a recent Schol. ad Soph. Aj. 1046 ed. Erf.); Pors. Phoen. 1622 reads αἰσchrήμων.

αἰσchrό-βιος, ον, filthy-living, Or. Sib. 3. 189.

αἰσchrό-γελως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, shamefully ridiculous, Manetho 4. 283.

αἰσchrο-διδάκτης, ον, ὁ, teacher of shameful things, Manetho 4. 307.

αἰσchrο-επέω, (ἐπος) to use foul language, Ephipp. Φιλ. 3.

αἰσchrοεργέω, (*ἐργω) v. sub αἰσchrουργέω.

αἰσchrοκερδέα, ἡ, sordid love of gain, base covetousness, Soph. Ant. 1056, Lys. 121. 43, Plat. Legg. 754 E, etc.; but the analogous form is αἰσchrοκερδέα, as in Diphil. Incert. 13.

αἰσchrοκερδέω, to be αἰσchrοκερδής, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3. 113.

αἰσchrο-κερδής, ες, sordidly greedy of gain, Plautus' turpi-lucri-cupidus, first in Hdt. 1. 187, then Eur. Andr. 451, Plat. Rep. 408 C, etc.; v. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 43. Adv. -δῶς, 1 Ep. Pet. 5. 2.

αἰσchrοκερδέα, ἡ, v. sub αἰσchrοκερδέα.

αἰσchrολογέω, = αἰσchrοεπέω, Plat. Rep. 395 E, Bryson 2p. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 13.

αἰσchrολογία, ἡ, foul language, Xen. Lac. 5, 6; abuse, Polyb. 8. 13, 8.

αἰσchrο-λόγος, ον, foul-mouthed; and Adv. -γως, Poll. 6. 123., 8. 80, 81.

αἰσchrό-μητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, fostering or forming base designs, Aesch. Ag. 22.

αἰσchrο-μυθήω, = αἰσchrοεπέω, of a delirious woman, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1109.

αἰσchrο-πάθής, ες, submitting to foul usage, Philo 2. 268.

αἰσchrοποιέω, to act filthily, Ath. 342 C. II. trans. to degrade, dishonour, τὰς τέχνας Hipp. 2. 41.

αἰσchrοποιεῖα, ἡ, euphem. for fellatio, Schol. Ar. Nub. 295.

αἰσchrο-ποιός, ὄν, doing foully, Eur. Med. 1346; euphem. for fellator, Macho ap. Ath. 582 D.

αἰσchrο-πράγῳ, = αἰσchrοποιέω, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 8, Cyrill.

αἰσchrοπραγία, ἡ, = αἰσchrοποιεῖα, Nilus.

αἰσchrο-πραγμοσύνη, ἡ, = foreg., Phot. Bibl. 22. 36.

αἰσchrο-πρεπής, ες, of hideous appearance, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 74, Suid. s. v. Ἀρχίλοχος.

αἰσchrο-πρόσωπος, ον, of hideous countenance, Suid. s. v. φιλοκλήτ.

αἰσchrορρημονέω, = αἰσchrοεπέω, Incert. ap. Stob. 291. 13.

αἰσchrορρημοσύνη, ἡ, = αἰσchrολογία, Dem. Epist. 1489. 8.

αἰσchrορ-ρήμων, ον, = αἰσchrολόγος, and Adv. -μόνως, Poll. 8. 81.

αἰσchrός, ἄ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Anth. Plan. 151: (αἰσchrος). In Hom. causing shame, dishonouring, reproachful, νεϊκεσεν . . αἰσchrοῖς ἐπέεσιν

Il. 6. 325, etc.; so in Adv., αἰσchrῶς ἐνένισπε 23. 473.

II. = Lat. turpis, opp. to καλός: 1. of outward appearance, ugly, ill-favoured, of Thersites, Il. 2. 216, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 197, Hdt. 1. 196, etc.; deformed, Hipp. Art. 790; αἰσchrῶς χολός with an ugly lameness, Ib. 829; but commonly 2. in moral sense, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, Hdt. 3. 155, Aesch. Th. 685, etc.; αἰσchrοῖς γὰρ αἰσchrὰ πράγματ' ἐκδιδάσκειται Soph. El. 621; αἰσchrόν [ἔστι], c. inf., Il. 2. 298, Soph. Aj. 473, 1159, Plat., etc.; ἐν αἰσchrῶ θέσθαι τί Eur. Hec. 806; ἐπ' αἰσchrοῖς on the ground of base actions, Soph. Fr. 196, Eur. Hipp. 511:—τὸ αἰσchrόν, as Subst., dishonour, disgrace, Soph. Ph. 476; τὸ ἐμὸν αἰσchrόν my disgrace, Andoc. 21. 1; the Socratics and Stoics spoke of τὸ καλὸν καὶ τὸ αἰσchrόν, Lat. honestum et turpe, virtue and vice, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 1:—Adv. shamefully, Trag., Plat., etc.; Sup. αἰσchrιστα Aesch. Pr. 959, Soph. O. T. 367.

3. ill-suited, αἰσchrός ὁ καιρός Dem. 287. 25; αἰσchrός πρὸς τι awkward at it, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 7. III. instead of the regul. Comp. and Sup. αἰσchrότερος, -ότατος, the forms αἰσchrίων, αἰσchrιστος (formed from a Root αἰσchrο) are used by Hom., Hdt., and in Att.

αἰσchrότης, ηρος, ἡ, ugliness, deformity, Lat. turpitude, Plat. Gorg. 525 A. II. obscenity, euphem. for fellatio, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1308.

—In Tzetz., αἰσchrοσύνη, ἡ.

αἰσchrουργέω, contr. for αἰσchrοεργέω, to act obscenely, masturbate, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 206:—Pass., τὰ αἰσchrουργούμενα Diog. L. prooem. 5.

αἰσchrουργία, ἡ, contr. for αἰσchrοεργία, shameless conduct, Eur. Bacch. 1060; pl., Eus. H. E. 8. 14, 12. II. obscenity, Aeschin. 41. 13.

αἰσchrουργός, ὄν, contr. for αἰσchrοεργός, obscene, Galen. 9. 274.

Αἰσchrύλειος, α, ον, of or like Aeschylus, Schol. Il. 19. 87.

αἰσchrύνῃ [ῆ], ἡ, (αἰσchrος) shame done one, disgrace, dishonour, ἐς αἰσchrύνῃν φέρει it leads to disgrace, Hdt. 1. 10, cf. 3. 133; so, αἰσchrύνῃν φέρει, ἔχει it brings, involves dishonour, Soph. Tr. 66, Eur. Andr. 244, etc.; αἰσchr. περιστάται με, συμβαίνει μοι Dem. 30. 24., 254. 2; αἰσchrύνῃ πίπτειν Soph. Tr. 597; περιπίπτειν Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 9; αἰσchrύνῃν περιάπτειν τινί Plat. Apol. 35 A; αἰσchr. προσβάλλειν τινί Id. Legg. 878 C; ἐν αἰσchr. ποιεῖν τινά Dem. 272. 18:—of a person, αἰσchrύνῃ πάτρα Aesch. Pers. 774; αἰσchr. τινός dishonour from . . , Dem. 17. 6.

2. αἰσchr. γυναικῶν a dishonouring of women, Lat. stupratio, Isocr. 64 D, 287 B; also, γράφεσθαι τινά γένους αἰσchrύνῃς for dishonour done to his race, Plat. Legg. 919 E. II. shame for an ill deed, Lat. pudor, personified in Aesch. Theb. 409; Αἰσchrύνῃν οὐ νομίσασα θεόν Anth. P. 7. 450.

2. generally, like αἰδώς, shame, the sense of shame, honour, πάσαν αἰσchr. ἀφείς Soph. Ph. 120; ἡ γὰρ αἰσchrύνῃ πάρος τοῦ ζῆν . . νομίζεται Eur. Heracl. 200; δ' αἰσchrύνῃς ἔχειν to be ashamed, Id. 1. T. 683; also, αἰσchrύνῃν ἔχειν τινός for a thing, Soph. El. 616; or αἰσchrύνῃ τινός ἔχει με Ib. 20; αἰσchr. ἐπὶ τινί Plat. Symp. 178 D; ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 43. 6; joined with δέος Soph. Aj. 1079; with ἔλεος and αἰδώς, Antipho 114. 22:—rare in pl., πτήσσοσαν αἰσchrύναισιν Soph. Fr. 588; ἐν αἰσchrύναις ἔχω I hold it a shameful thing, Eur. Supp. 164.

III. in late authors, as Orig. Philoc. c. 2, Schol. Ar. Eq. 364, = αἰδοῖον; cf. τὴν τοῦ σώματος αἰσchr., Alcidi. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3.

αἰσchrυνομένη, ἡ, a kind of Mimosa, Plin. 24. 17.

αἰσchrυνομένως, Adv. from αἰσchrύνω, with shame, Dion. H. 7. 50.

αἰσchrυντέον, verb. Adj. of αἰσchrύνομαι, one must be ashamed, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 40.

αἰσchrυντηλία, ἡ, bashfulness, Plut. 2. 66 C.

αἰσchrυντηλός, ἡ, ὄν, bashful, modest, Plat. Charm. 160 E, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 9, 3; τὸ αἰσchr. modesty, Plat. Charm. 158 C:—Adv. -λῶς, Id. Legg. 665 E. II. of things, causing shame, shameful, Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 27.

αἰσchrυντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a dishonourer, of Aegisthus, Aesch. Cho. 990; so κατααἰσchrυντήρ, Id. Ag. 1363:—otherwise αἰσchrυντήρ occurs only in a late Inscr. in C. I. 8664.

αἰσchrυντηρός, ἡ, ὄν, = αἰσchrυντηλός, in Comp., Plat. Gorg. 487 B. (It is disputed which is the more Att. form, Piers. Moer. p. 28.)

αἰσchrυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, shameful, Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 12.

αἰσchrυντός, ἡ, ὄν, shameful, Pseudo-Phocyl. 176, ubi Bgk. αἰσchrυντηροῖς.

αἰσchrύνω [ῆ]: Ion. impf. αἰσchrύνεσκε (κατ-) Q. Sm. 14. 531: fut. -ῶν Eur. Hipp. 719, Ion. -νέω Hdt. 9. 53: aor. ἦσchrυνα Il., Att.: pf. ἦσchrυγα Dio C. 58. 16, ἦσchrυκα Draco 12:—Pass., fut. αἰσchrυνοῦμαι Aesch. Ag. 856, Ar. Fr. 21, Plat., rarely αἰσchrυνθήσομαι v. sub fin.: aor. ἦσchrυνθη Hdt. and Att., poët. inf. αἰσchrυνθήμεν Pind. N. 9. 64: pf. ἦσchrυμαι (v. infr. B. I):—cf. ἀπ-, ἐπ-αἰσchrυνομαι, κατ-αἰσchrύνω. To make ugly, disfigure, mar, πρόσωπον, κόμην Il. 18. 24, 27; αἰσchr. τὸν ἵππον to give the horse a bad form, Xen. Eq. 1, 12.

2. mostly in moral sense, to dishonour, tarnish, μηδὲ γένος πατέρων αἰσchrυμένον Il. 6. 209, cf. 23. 271; τὴν Σπάρτην Hdt. 9. 53; freq. in Att., as αἰσchr. ξενίαν τράπεζαν Aesch. Ag. 401; τοὺς πρὸς αἵματος Soph. Aj. 1305; τοὺς πατέρας Plat. Menex. 246 D.

b. esp. to dishonour a woman, Eur. El. 44, etc.; αἰσchr. εὐνήν Aesch. Ag. 1626:—for Soph. Ant. 528, v. sub αἵματός.

3. to dishonour, disdain, ἐπιχώρια Pind. P. 3. 38.

B. Pass. to be dishonoured, Lat. contumelia affici, νέκυσ ἦσchrυμένον, of Patroclus, Il. 18. 180; εἰς τὸ σῶμα αἰσchr. Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 17.

II. to be ashamed, feel shame, absol., Od. 7. 305., 18. 12, Hdt. 1. 10, Eur. Hipp. 1291.

2. more commonly to be ashamed at a thing, c. acc. rei, αἰσchrυνόμενοι φάτιν ἀνδρῶν Od. 21. 323; τὴν δυσγένειαν τὴν ἐμὴν αἰσchr. Soph. O. T. 1079; also c. dat. rei, Ar. Nub. 992, Lys. 97. 12, etc.; and with Preps., αἰσchr. ἐπὶ τινί Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 8; ἐν τινί Thuc. 2. 43; ὑπὲρ τινος Lys. 142. 24, Dem., etc.

b. c. part. to be ashamed at doing 2 thing (which however one does), Aesch. Pr. 642, Soph. Ant. 540, Ar. Fr. 21, Plat., etc.; but

c. inf. to be ashamed to do a thing (and therefore not to do it), Hdt. 1.

82, Aesch. Ag. 856, Cho. 917, Plat. Rep. 414 E, Phaedr. 257 D, etc.; though this condition must not be pressed absolutely, v. Apol. 22 B. d. foll. by a relat. clause, αἰσχύνεσθαι εἰ ἢ ἢν . . ., to be ashamed that . . ., Soph. El. 254, Andoc. 34. 31, Plat., etc.; αἰσχ. μὴ . . ., Plat. Theaet. 183 E. 3. c. acc. pers. to feel shame before one, Eur. Ion 933, 1074, Pherecr. Aut. 1. 6, Plat. Symp. 216 B; τὸν γε μηδὲν εἰδὼτ' αἰσχυνθήσεται Philem. Incert. 51 D; c. acc. et inf., Eur. Hel. 415; ἡσχύνθημεν θεοῦ . . . προδοῦναι αὐτόν Xen. An. 2. 3, 22:—also, αἰσχ. πρὸς τινα Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 1. b. to reverence, Aeschin. 25. 36.

αἰσχύνωμα, ατος, τό, = τὸ αἰδοῖον, LXX.

Αἰσωπο-ποίητος, ον, made by Aesop, Quintil. Inst. 5. 11.

αἴτας [τ], ἄ, Dor. word for a beloved youth, answering to εἰσπνήλας or εἰσπνήλος (the lover), Ar. Fr. 576, Theocr. 12. 14 (where it is said to be a Thessalian word), 23. 63: also generally a lover, Χρύσας (sc. Ἀθανᾶς) δ' αἴτης Anth. P. 15. 26:—a fem. αἴτις (-ίος), occurs in Alcman 125. Cf. Müller Dor. 4. 4, 6. (Either from αἴω, a hearer; or from αἰ, ἄημι, cf. εἰσπνήλας.)

αἴτε, Dor. for εἴτε.

αἰτέω, cf. αἴτημι: Ion. impf. αἴτεον, Hdt.: fut. αἰτήσω: aor. ἤτησα: pf. ἤτηκα Aristid.; pf. pass. ἤτημαι, etc. To ask, beg, absol. in Od. 18. 49, Aesch. Supp. 340. 2. mostly c. acc. rei, to ask for, crave, demand, Il. 5. 358, Od. 17. 365, Att.; ὄδον αἰτ. to beg one's departure, i. e. ask leave to depart, Od. 10. 17; αἰτ. τινί τι to ask something for one, 20. 74, Hdt. 5. 17:—c. acc. pers. et rei, to ask a person for a thing, Il. 22. 295, Od. 2. 387, Hdt. 3. 1, al., and often in Att.; δίκας αἰτ. τινὰ φόνου to demand satisfaction from one for . . ., Hdt. 8. 114; also, αἰτ. τι πρὸς τινος Theogn. 556; παρὰ τινος Xen. An. 1. 3, 16. 3. c. acc. pers. et inf. to ask one to do, Od. 3. 173, Soph. O. C. 1334, Ant. 65, etc.; also, αἰτ. παρὰ τινος δοῦναι Plat. Eryx. 398 E. 4. in Logic, to postulate, assume, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 24, 2, Top. 8. 13, 2, etc. II. Med. to ask for oneself, for one's own use or purpose, to claim, Aesch. Cho. 480; often almost = the Act., and with the same construct., first in Hdt. 1. 90., 9. 34, Aesch. Pr. 822, etc.; αἰτεῖσθαι τινα ὕπας . . . Antipho 112. 41; often absol. in part., αἰτουμένω μοι δός Aesch. Cho. 480, cf. 2, Theb. 260, Soph. Ph. 63; αἰτουμένη που τεύξεται Id. Ant. 778; αἰτησάμενος ἐχρήσατο Lys. 154. 24; οὐ πῦρ γὰρ αἰτῶν, οὐδὲ λοπάδ' αἰτούμενος Menand. Ὑμν. 5; αἰτεῖσθαι ὑπὲρ τινος to beg for one, Lys. 141. 35. III. Pass. of persons, to have a thing begged of one, αἰτηθεῖς τι Hdt. 8. 111, Thuc. 2. 97; αἰτεύμενος Theocr. 14. 63: also c. inf. to be asked to do a thing, Pind. I. 8 (7). 10. 2. of things, to be asked, τὸ αἰτεύμενον Hdt. 8. 112; ἵπποι ἠτημένοι borrowed horses, Lys. 169. 17.

αἴτημα, ατος, τό, a request, demand, Plat. Rep. 566 B, N. T. II. in Logic, a postulate, assumption, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 7. αἴτηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to ask, Artemid. 4. 2. αἴτηματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a postulate, Plut. 2. 694 F. αἴτημι, Aeol. for αἰτέω, Pind. Fr. 127. αἴτησις, εως, ἡ, a request, demand, Hdt. 7. 32, Antipho 129. 40. II. in Logic, assumption, τῆς ἀποκρίσεως Arist. Interpr. 11, 3. αἴτητέον, verb. Adj. one must ask, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 11. αἴτητής, οὔ, ὄ, one that asks, a petitioner, Dio C. Excerpt. p. 67. 39 Reim. αἴτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of asking, τινός Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 16. Adv., αἴτητικῶς ἔχει πρὸς τινα Diog. L. 6. 31. αἴτητός, ὄν, verb. Adj. asked for, ἀρχὴν δωρητόν, οὐκ αἴτητόν freely given, not asked for, Soph. O. T. 384.

αἰτία, ἡ, (αἰτέω) a charge, accusation, imputation, blame, Lat. crimen, and so the guilt or fault implied in such accusation, first in Pind. O. 1. 55 and Hdt. (but Hom. uses αἴτιος, ἀναίτιος, and αἰτιάομαι in this sense):—Phrases: αἰτίαν ἔχειν, Lat. crimen habere, to have the imputation, be accused, τινός of a thing, Hdt. 5. 70, Aesch. Eum. 579; also c. inf., Ar. Vesp. 506; foll. by ὡς . . . Plat. Apol. 38 C; c. part., Id. Phaedr. 249 E; ὑπὸ τινος by some one, Aesch. Eum. 99, Plat. Rep. 565 B;—reversely, αἰτία ἔχει με Hdt. 5. 70, 71;—also, αἰτίαν ἔχειν τινός from a person, Soph. Ant. 1312; αἰτ. φεύγειν τινός Id. Ph. 1404; ἐν αἰτία εἶναι or γίνεσθαι Hipp. Art. 830, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 18; αἰτίαν ὑπέχειν to lie under a charge, Plat. Apol. 33 B, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 16; ὑπομένειν Aeschin. 73. 24; φέρεσθαι Thuc. 2. 60; λαβεῖν ἀπὸ τινός Ib. 18; so, αἰτίας ἐνέχεσθαι Plat. Crito 52 A; αἰτίαις περιπίπτειν Lys. 108. 21; εἰς αἰτίαν ἐμπίπτειν Plat. Theaet. 150 A; αἰτίας τυγχάνειν Dem. 1467. 17; ἔκτος αἰτίας κυρεῖν Aesch. Pr. 330:—opp. to these are ἐν αἰτία ἔχειν to hold one guilty, accuse, Hdt. 5. 106; δι' αἰτίας ἔχειν Thuc. 1. 35, etc.; ἐν αἰτία βάλλειν Soph. O. T. 655; τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέρειν τινί to impute the fault to one, Hdt. 1. 26; αἰτίαν νέμειν τινί Soph. Aj. 2S; ἐπάγειν Dem. 320. 9; προσβάλλειν τινί Antipho 121. 32; ἀνατιθέναι, προστιθέναι, etc., Att.; ἀπαλύειν τινὰ τῆς αἰτίας to acquit of guilt, Oratt. 2. in good sense, εἰ . . . εὖ πράξαιμεν, αἰτία θεοῦ the credit is his, Aesch. Theb. 4; δι' ὄντινα αἰτίαν ἔχουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι βελτίους γεγενῆσθαι are reputed to have become better, Plat. Gorg. 503 B, cf. Alc. 1. 119 A; ὧν . . . περί αἰτίαν ἔχεις διαφέρειν in which you are reputed to excel, Id. Theaet. 169 A; οἱ . . . ἔχουσι ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν who have this as their characteristic, Id. Rep. 435 E, cf. Legg. init., Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 17:—cf. αἰτιάομαι, κατηγοροῦμαι. 3. expostulation, admonition, μὴ ἐπ' ἔχθρα τὸ πλεον ἢ αἰτία Thuc. 1. 69. II. in Plat. and the philosophic writers, a cause, Lat. causa, Tim. 68 E, Phaedo 97 A sq., etc.; on the four causes of Arist., v. Phys. 2. 3, Metaph. 1. 3:—αἰτία τοῦ γενέσθαι or γεγενῆσθαι Plat. Phaedo 97 A; τοῦ μεγίστου ἀγαθοῦ τῇ πόλει αἰτία ἡ κοινωμία Id. Rep. 464 B:—dat. αἰτία, like Lat. causa, for the sake of, κοινῶν τινος ἀγαθοῦ Thuc. 4. 87, cf. Dion. H. 8. 29:—the first traces of this sense are in Hdt. prooem. δι' ἣν αἰτίαν ἐπολέμησαν:—αἴτιον (neut. of αἰτίος)

is used just like αἰτία in the sense of cause, but not in that of accusation. III. an occasion, opportunity, αἰτίαν βοαῖσι Μοισᾶν ἐνέβαλε gave them an occasion, argument, theme for song, Pind. N. 7. 16; αἰτίαν παρέχειν Luc. Tyrannic. 13. IV. the head or category under which a thing comes, Dem. 645. 11. (The word cannot but be from the same Root as αἰτέω, though the connexion of sense is obscure.) αἰτιάομαι, Pass. to be accused, ἡ πόλις αἰτιάζεται Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 5, cf. 12; ἠτιάζετο τινός of a thing, Dio C. 38. 10. The Act. is not found. αἰτιάμα, ατος, τό, a charge, guilt imputed, λαβεῖν ἐπ' αἰτιόματι τινα Aesch. Pr. 194; τοιοῦδε δήσε Ζεὺς ἐπ' αἰτιάμασιν αἰκίζεται Ib. 255; cf. Thuc. 5. 72.

αἰτιάομαι, used by Hom. only in Ep. forms, 3 pl. αἰτιῶνται, opt. αἰτιῶφο, -φτο, inf. αἰτιάσθαι, impf. ἠτιάσθε, -ῶντο:—fut. -άσομαι Ar. Nub. 1433, Plat.: aor. ἠτιάσάμην Eur., Thuc., etc., Ion. part. αἰτιησάμενος Hdt.: pf. ἠτιάμαι Dem. 408. 7, Ion. -ίημαι Hipp. (also in pass. sense, and aor. ἠτιάθην always so, v. infr. II): cf. ἐπ-, κατ-αἰτιάομαι: (αἰτία). To charge, accuse, censure, blame, c. acc. pers., τάχα κεν καὶ ἀναίτιον αἰτιῶφο Il. 11. 654, cf. 78; ἀναίτιον αἰτιάσθαι 13. 775, cf. Od. 20. 135; θεοῦ βροτοὶ αἰτιῶνται Od. 1. 32; καὶ μ' ἠτιάσθε ἕκαστος Il. 16. 202; so also Soph. O. T. 608, Ph. 685, etc.; αἰτ. ὡς μαρούς Plat. Rep. 562 D; αἰτ. τινὰ τινος to accuse of a thing, Hdt. 5. 27, Plat. Rep. 619 C, Dem. 548. 21, etc.;—c. inf., αἰτ. τινὰ ποιεῖν τι to accuse one of doing, Hdt. 5. 27, Plat. Criti. 120 C; αἰτ. τινὰ ὡς . . . or ὅτι . . ., Thuc. 1. 120, Xen. An. 3. 1, 7; αἰτ. τινα περὶ τινος Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 6; c. acc. cogn., αἰτ. αἰτίαν κατὰ τινος to bring a charge against one, Antipho 144. 32:—in this sense, certain tenses are used as Pass. to be accused, aor. 1 ἠτιάθην (always) Thuc. 6. 53., 8. 68, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 32; pf. ἠτιάμαι Thuc. 3. 61, Plat. Criti. 120 C; fut. αἰτιαθήσομαι Dio C. 37. 56. b. in good sense, to give one the credit of being, suppose, σὲ τὶς αἰτιάται νομοθέτην ἀγαθὸν γεγονέναι; Plat. Rep. 599 E, cf. 309 C, Crat. 396 D; and v. αἰτία II. 2. 2. c. acc. rei, to lay to one's charge, impute, τοῦτο αἰτ. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 29; ταῦτα Dem. 408. 7; c. dupl. acc., τί ταῦτα τοὺς Λάκωνας αἰτιώμεθα; Ar. Ach. 514. II. to allege as the cause, αἰτ. τινα αἰτίον Plat. Phileb. 22 D, Gorg. 518 D; οὐ τὸ αἰτίον αἰτ. not to allege the real cause, Id. Rep. 329 B; τίνα ἔχεις αἰτιόσασθαι . . . τούτου κύριον; Ib. 508 A; φωνάς τε . . . καὶ ἄλλα μυρία αἰτ. Id. Phaedo 98 D; τάναντία Id. Tim. 88 A; ὧν τὴν πενίαν αἰτιάσαιτ' ἂν τις Dem. 314. 20; τὴν δίνην Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 23; τὸ αὐτόματον Id. Phys. 2. 4, 5. 2. c. inf., to allege that, τὸν λόγον αἰτ. δυσχερῆ εἶναι Plat. Prot. 333 D, cf. Meno 93 D; ἰλίγγους ἐκ φιλοσοφίας ἐγγίγνεσθαι to allege by way of accusation that . . ., Id. Rep. 407 C; τῆς ἱερᾶς χώρας ἠτιάτο εἶναι he alleged that it was part of . . ., Dem. 277. 11.

αἰτιάσις, εως, ἡ, a complaint, accusation, Antipho 132. 25, Arist. Poët. 18. 3. αἰτιῶτέον, verb. Adj. one must accuse, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 11. II. one must allege as the cause, Plat. Rep. 379 C, Tim. 57 C, 87 B. αἰτιῶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for accusation:—ἡ αἰτιατική (sc. πῶσις) casus accusativus; Adv. -κῶς, in the accusative, Gramm. αἰτιῶτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. produced by a cause, effected, Arist. An. Post. 1. 9, 4; τὸ αἰτιατόν the effect, opp. to τὸ αἰτίον the cause, Ib. 2. 16, 1. αἰτίζω, Ep. form of αἰτέω (not in Il., used once by Ar.); only found in pres. (except aor. part. αἰτίσας in Anth. P. 10. 66) to ask, beg, c. acc. rei, σίταν . . . αἰτίζων κατὰ δῆμον Od. 17. 558, cf. 222; ἠνίκ' ἂν αἰτίζητ' ἄρτον Ar. Pax 120. 2. c. acc. pers. to beg of, αἰτίσειν . . . πάντας ἐποιοῦμενον μνηστῆρας Od. 17. 346. 3. absol., αἰτίζων βόσκειν ἢν γαστέρα by begging, Ib. 228, cf. 4. 651.

αἰτιο-λογέω, to inquire into the causes of a thing, account for, Plut. 2. 689 B; τὸ ζητούμενον Sext. Emp. P. 1. 181; also as Dep. αἰτιολογέομαι, Apoll. de Conj. 507.

αἰτιολογητέον, verb. Adj. one must investigate causes, Diog. L. 10. 80.

αἰτιολογία, ἡ, a giving the cause of a thing, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 724, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 181.

αἰτιολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, ready at giving the cause, inquiring into causes, αἰτιολογικώτατος, of Aristotle, Diog. L. 5. 32:—as Subst. τὸ -κόν or ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), investigation of causes, Strabo 104, Galen. 2. σύνδεσμοι αἰτ. causal conjunctions, Gramm.

αἰτίος, α, ον, more rarely ος, ον Ar. Pl. 547: (v. αἰτία). To blame, blame-worthy, culpable, ἐπεὶ οὐ τί μοι αἰτιοί εἰσιν Il. 1. 153, cf. 3. 164, Hdt. 7. 214: Comp. αἰτιώτερος, more culpable, Thuc. 4. 70; Sup. τοὺς αἰτιωτάτους the most guilty, Hdt. 6. 50; αἰτ. τινος most to blame for a thing, Id. 3. 52. 2. as Subst., αἰτίος, ὄ, the accused, the culprit, Lat. reus, Aesch. Cho. 68, etc.; οἱ αἰτιοὶ τοῦ πατρός they who have sinned against my father, Ib. 273;—c. gen. rei, οἱ αἰτ. τοῦ φόνου Aesch. Cho. 117, cf. Soph. Ph. 590, Hdt. 4. 200. II. being the cause, responsible for, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 1. 1, etc; αἰτίος τινός τινι being the cause of a thing to a person, Lys. 135. 10, Isocr. 179 C; c. inf. with and without the Art., αἰτίος τοῦ ποιεῖν Hdt. 2. 26., 3. 12, etc.; αἰτίος θανεῖν Soph. Ant. 1173; αἰτ. πεμφθῆναι ἀγγελον Antipho 132. 14:—Comp., τοῦ . . . ἐλευθέραν εἶναι . . . αἰτιώτερον Dein. 701. 11, cf. 1234. 8; Sup., αἰτιώτατος ἐν τῷ στενῷ ναυμαχῆσαι mainly instrumental in causing the sea-fight, Thuc. 1. 74, cf. Hdt. 3. 52; αἰτ. τοῦ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν Dem. 469. 25. 2. αἰτίον, τό, a cause, often in Plat., etc.; τί ποτ' αὖν ἐστὶ τὸ αἰτίον τοῦ . . . μηδένα εἰπεῖν; what is the cause that . . .? Dem. 103. 17, ubi v. Dind.; τοῦτο αἰτίον ὅτι . . . Plat. Phaedo 110 E, etc.:—it is used like αἰτία II, v. Indices Plat. et Arist.

αἰτιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) causal, Schol. Eur. Or. 439: τὸ αἰτιώδες, formal, as opp. to τὸ ὑλικόν, M. Anton. 4. 21, etc.: Adv. -δως, formally, Clem. Al. 930. II. of or respecting the cause, ἀγνοία Id. 449.

αἰτιώνυμος, ον, (ὄνομα) named from a fault, Schol. Soph. Aj. 205.

Αἰτναῖος, α, ον, of or belonging to Etna (Αἴτνη), Pind. P. 3. 121, O. 6.

161, Aesch. Pr. 365, etc. 2. metaph. *huge, enormous*, Eur. Cycl. 395: and so some explain it when used of horses, but better *Etnean, Sicilian* (for the Sicilian horses and mules were famous), Soph. O. C. 312; jestingly applied to the beetle, Ar. Pax 73; v. Schol. ad l. et ad Ar. Ach. 347; cf. Phot. s. v. ὄχος Ἀκασταῖος, Plaut. Mil. Glor. 4. 2, 73. II. αἰτναῖος, ὁ, a sea-fish, Opp. H. 1. 512.

αἰτρία, for αἰθρία, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1001.

αἰτώλιος, v. sub αἰγολιός.

αἰφνης, Adv., = ἄφνω, ἐξαίφνης, on a sudden, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1581 and other late writers:—the forms αἰφνηδῖς, -δόν, are cited in Hdn. Epim. 27, A. B. 1310, etc.

αἰφνίδιος, ον, (or rather ἀφνίδιος (cf. ἄφνω) as Elmsl.). Unforeseen, sudden, quick, Aesch. Pr. 680, Thuc. 2. 61, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 15. Adv. -ίως, Thuc. 2. 53; also -ιον, Plut. Num. 15.

αἰχμάεις, αἰχμαῖτας, Dor. for αἰχμήεις, αἰχμητής.

αἰχμάζω, fut. ἄσω, to throw the αἰχμή or spear, αἰχμὰς αἰχμάζειν II. 4. 324; ἔνδον αἰχμάζειν to play the warrior at home, Aesch. Pers. 756; αἰχμάσαι τάδε to perform these feats of arms, Soph. Tr. 355. II. to arm with the spear, πρὸς Ἀτρείδαισιν ἤχμασας χεῖρα (but Musgrave ἤμασας), Soph. Aj. 97.

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αἰε 10. 532, cf. 21. 388, Aesch. Ag. 55, Supp. 59, Eur. Med. 148, etc.; c. gen. rei, Soph. O. C. 304, Ph. 1410; c. gen. pers., αἰε μου . . βασιλεύς Aesch. Pers. 633, cf. 874:—also to perceive by the eye, to see, Od. 18. 11, Soph. O. C. 181:—generally, to perceive, οὐκ αἰεὶς ὡς Τρῶες . . εἴται ἀγχι νεῶν; II. 10. 160. 2. to listen to, give ear to, δίκης Hes. Op. 211: to obey, Aesch. Pers. 874, Ar. Nub. 1166; cf. ἐπαῖω. (From √AF comes also ἀτράς; cf. Skt. av, avāmi (tueri, favere), avas (gratia), Zd. av (tueri), Lat. au-dio, and perh. au-ris: Curt. would also recognise αἰσθ-άνομαι as belonging to this Root: cf. also αἰετός.) [Hom. uses αἰ always in pres., αἰώ; so also Aesch. Pers. 633, Soph. Ph. 1410; but αἰεῖς, αἰῶν Soph. O. C. 181, 304, cf. ἐπαῖω: in impf. αἰε II. 10. 532., 21. 388 (as always in Trag.), but αἰεν II. 11. 463, αἰῶν 18. 222:—i is always short, except αἰε in Hes. Op. 211, Aesch. Eum. 844, 878, and perh. αἰόντεσσι in Od. 1. 352.]

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αἰώ [ā], = ἄημι, to breathe, found only once in the impf., ἐπεὶ φίλον αἰῶν ἦτορ when I was breathing out my life, II. 15. 252; like θυμὸν αἰσθε (cf. ἀσθω).

αἰών [ā], Dor. for ἡῖών.

αἰών, ὄνος, ὁ, but in Ion. and Ep. also ἡ, as also in Pind. P. 4. 331, Eur. Phoen. 1484: apocop. acc. αἰῶ, like Ποσειδῶ, restored by Ahrens (from A. B. 363) in Aesch. Cho. 350: (properly αἰφῶν, aevum, v. sub αἰεῖ). A period of existence (τὸ τέλος τὸ περιέχον τὸν τῆς ἐκάστου ζωῆς χρόνον . . αἰῶν ἐκάστου κέκληται Arist. Cael. 1. 9, 15): I. one's lifetime, life, Hom., who joins ψυχὴ καὶ αἰῶν; ἐκ δ' αἰῶν πέφαται II. 19. 27; φθίνει Od. 5. 160; λείπει τινά II. 5. 685; ἀπ' αἰῶνος νέος ὤλεο (Zenod. νέον) 24. 725; τελευταῖν τὸν αἰῶνα Hdt. 1. 32, etc.; αἰῶνος στερεῖν τινά Aesch. Pr. 862; αἰῶνα διοικνεῖν Id. Eum. 315; συνδιατρίβειν Cratin. Ἀρχ. 1; αἰῶν Αἰακιδᾶν, periph. for the Aeaecidae (but Bgk. reads δῖων), Soph. Aj. 645:—ἀπέπνευσεν αἰῶνα Eur. Fr. 798; ἐμὸν κατ' αἰῶνα Aesch. Th. 219:—this is the common sense in Poets. 2. an age, generation, Aesch. Th. 744; ὁ μέλλον αἰῶν posterity, Dem. 295. 2, cf. Plat. Ax. 370 C. 3. one's lot in life, τίν' αἰῶν εἰς τὸ λοιπὸν ἔξεις; Eur. Andr. 1215. II. a long space of time, an age, Lat. aevum, αἰῶν γίγνεται 'tis an age, Menand. Incert. 7; esp. with Preps., ἀπ' αἰῶνος of old, for ages, Hes. Th. 609, N. T.; δι' αἰῶνος μακροῦ, ἀπαύστου Aesch. Supp. 582, 574; τὸν δι' αἰῶνος χρόνον for ever, Id. Ag. 554, cf. Cho. 26, Eum. 563, Soph., etc.; τὸν αἰῶνα for ever, Plat. Tim. 37 D; τὸν ἅπαντα αἰ. Arist. Cael. 1. 19, 14, Lycurg. 155. 42; εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν αἰ. Id. 162. 24; εἰς τὸν αἰ. Diod., Luc., etc.; ἐπ' αἰ. Philo 2. 608. 2. a space of time clearly defined and marked out, an era, epoch, age, period of a dispensation, ὁ αἰῶν οὗτος this present world, opp. to ὁ μέλλον, Ev. Matth. 13. 22, Luc. 16. 8:—hence its usage in pl., εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας Ep. Rom. 1. 25, etc.; εἰς τοὺς αἰ. τῶ

Athens (so named from the hero Academus, ἐν δρόμοισιν Ἀκαδήμου θεοῦ Eupol. Ἀστρ. 3), where Plato taught: hence the Platonic school of philosophers were called Academics:—proverb., Ἀκαδημίτην ἦκεις of a philosopher, Apostol. Cent. 2. 1. (Commonly written in the Mss. Ἀκαδημία. But the form Ἀκαδήμειά, acknowledged by Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἐκαδήμεια, is here and there preserved in the oldest Mss. (as the Bodl. of Plato and the Ven. of Athenaeus); and that the penult. is long appears from several poet. passages, Ar. Nub. 1002, Epicr. Incert. 370, Alex. Ἀσπ. 1. 2, Ἴππ. 1.)

Ἀκαδημεικός, ἡ, ὄν, Academic, C. I. (add.) 5814.

ἀκαθαίρετος, ὄν, (καθαίρω) not to be put down, Philo 2. 166.

ἀκαθαρσία, ἡ, uncleanness, foulness of a wound or sore, Hipp. Fract. 772, Plat. Tim. 72 C. 2. moral foulness, impurity, foul depravity, Dem. 553. 13.

ἀκάθαρτος, ὄν, (καθαίρω) uncleaned, impure, foul, ἀήρ Hipp. Aēr. 283; of the body, Arist. Probl. 5. 27; of a woman, quae menstrua non habet, Luc. Lexiph. 19. b. unpurified, Plat. Legg. 866 A, 868 A; ἀκάθαρτε thou beast! Bato Συνεξ. 1. 2. 2. morally unclean, impure, Plat. Phaedo 81 B, etc.; also like μανιῶδης, Achae. ap. Hesych.:—Adv., ἀκαθάρτως ἔχειν Plat. Tim. 92 A. 3. of things, not purged away, unpurged, Soph. O. T. 256, Plat. Legg. 854 B. II. act. not fit for cleansing, [φάρμακα] ἐλκεῶν ἀκαθαρτότερα Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 8.

ἀκαθεκτομαι, Pass. to be left void, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 3.

ἀκάθεκτος, ὄν, ungovernable, Pseudo-Phocyl. 180. Adv. -τως, Cyrill.

ἀκάθοσιωτος, ὄν, unpurified, Epiphani. 1. 495 C.

ἀκαινα, ἡ, ἡ, (ἀκή, ἀκίς) a thorn, prick, goad, Lat. stimulus, Ap. Rh. 3. 1323, Anth. P. 6. 41. II. a ten-foot rod, used in land-surveying, Lat. acnuia, acna, Schneid. Ind. Script. R. R.; cf. Call. Fr. 214.

ἀκαινοτόμητος, ὄν, not altered, Phot.

ἀκαιρεύομαι, Dep. to behave unseasonably, Philo 2. 166, 280.

ἀκαιρέω, to be without an opportunity, opp. to εὐκαιρέω, Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 30:—Med., impf. ἡκαιρεῖσθε, in Ep. Phil. 4. 10, = ἐκάλυεσθε καιρὸν οὐκ ἔχοντες, acc. to Phot.

ἀκαιρία, ἡ, unfitness of times, opp. to εὐκαιρία, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A; to ἐγκαίρια, Id. Polit. 305 D. 2. of bad seasons, unseasonableness, ἐνιαυτῶν πολλῶν ἀκ. Id. Legg. 709 A; τῶν πνευμάτων Arist. Probl. 26. 13, 1. 3. opp. to καιρός, want of opportunity, τὴν ἀκαιρίαν τὴν ἐκείνου καιρὸν ὑμέτερον νομίσαντες Dem. 16. 4: also want of time, Plut. 2. 130 E. II. of persons, the character of an ἀκαιρος, want of tact, importunity, Plat. Symp. 182 A, Theophr. Char. 12.

ἀκαιρῖμος, ἡ, ὄν, ill-timed:—proverb., ὅ τι κεν ἐπ' ἀκαιρίμαν γλώσσαν ἔλθῃ, quicquid in buccam venerit, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 8.

ἀκαιρῖος, ὄν, poet. for ἀκαιρος, ἀκ. ἦκεις, of untimely death, C. I. 6203.

ἀκαιρο-βόας, ὄν, ὄ, an unseasonable brawler, Eccl.

ἀκαιρολογέω, to prate unseasonably, Schol. Thesm. 39; -λογία, ἡ, Phot.

ἀκαιρο-λόγος, ὄν, an unseasonable prater, Philo 2. 268, Eust. 208. 38.

ἀκαιρο-μυθία, ἡ, unseasonable talk, Lex. Havn.

ἀκαιρο-παρρησία, ἡ, ill-timed freedom of speech, Eust. Opusc. 225. 50, al., and -παρρησιαστής, οὐ, ὄ, Id. 1857. 2.

ἀκαιρο-περιπάτητος, ὄν, walking at unseasonable times, Eccl.

ἀκαιρορ-ρήμων, ὄν, = ἀκαιρολόγος, Origen.

ἀκαιρος, ὄν, ill-timed, unseasonable, inopportune, ἐς ἀκαιρα πονεῖν, Lat. operam perdere, Theogn. 919; οὐκ ἀκαιρα λέγειν Aesch. Pr. 1036; ἀκ. προθυμία Thuc. 5. 65; ἐλευθερία Plat. Rep. 569 C; ἐπαινος Id. Phaedr. 240 E; ῥαθυμία Dem. 241. 8; γέλως Menand. Monost. 88:—Adv. -τως, Aesch. Ag. 808, Cho. 624, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Acnt. 386: Comp. -στέρας, Id. 955; neut. pl. as Adv., ἀκαιρ' ἀπώλλυτο Eur. Hel. 1081. II. of persons, importunate, troublesome, Lat. molestus, ineptus, Theophr. Char. 12; ἀκ. καὶ λάλος Alciphro 3. 62. 2. c. inf. ill-suited to do a thing, Xen. Hipparch. 7, 6, in Compar.

ἀκακαλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, the white tamarisk, Diosc. 1. 118.

ἀκάκεμφatos, ὄν, in no ill repute, Hesych., Method. Conv. Virg. 3. 20.

ἀκάκης, Dor. ἀκάκας [ἀκάκ], ὄ, poet. form of ἀκακος, Aesch. Pers. 855 (lyr.); epith. of Hades, C. I. 1067; cf. ἀκάκητα.

ἀκάκησιος, ὄ, epith. of Hermes in Arcadia, = sq., Call. Dian. 143.

ἀκάκητᾶ [ἀκάκ], Ep. form, = ἀκακος, guileless, gracious, epith. of Hermes, Il. 16. 185, Od. 24. 10 (cf. ἐριούσιος); of Prometheus, Hes. Th. 614.

ἀκακία (A), ἡ, (ἀκή) an Egyptian tree, the acacia, Diosc. 1. 133.

ἀκακία (B), ἡ, (ἀκακος) guilelessness, Dem. 1372. 23, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 15, Lxx, etc.

ἀκάκοῦθης, εἰ, guileless, Eus., Phot.: Adv. -τως, Iambl. Protr. p. 350 Kiessl.:—in Eust. 404. 8, ἀκακοῦθευτος, ὄν.

ἀκάκοπαθέω, to be free from suffering, E. M. 86. 12:—Adv. ἀκακοπαθήτως, Apoll. Mirab. 35.

ἀκάκοποιός, ὄν, doing no evil, Jo. Chrys.

ἀκάκος, ὄν, unknowing of ill, guileless, benignant, Aesch. Pers. 664, Plat. Tim. 91 D. 2. innocent, simple, much like εὐήθης or ἀπλοῦς, Dem. 1153. 11., 1164. 13; ἀκ. ἀνθρώπων τρόπος Anaxil. Incert. 1. Adv. -τως, Dem. 1154. 18.

ἀκάκούργητος, ὄν, uncorrupted, Harpocr., E. M. Adv. -τως, Epiphani.

ἀκάκούργως, Adv., used to expl. εὐθῶς, Schol. Dem. 393. 22.

ἀκάκυντος [κά], ὄν, = sq., Hierocl. Carm. Aur. Adv. -τως, Id.

ἀκάκωτος [κά], ὄν, unharned, Dio C. 77. 15; ἀκ. εὐχῆ Epigr. Gr. 618. 39. II. unsubdued, M. Anton. 5. 18.

ἀκάλανθῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἀκανθῖς, Ar. Av. 872, cf. Pax 1076.

ἀκάλαρρείτης, ὄν, ὄ, (ἀκαλός, ῥέω) soft-flowing, epith. of Ocean, Il. 7. 422, Od. 19. 434:—in Orph. Arg. 1185, ἀκάλαρ-ροος, ὄν.

ἀκάλληφη, ἡ, a nettle, Lat. urtica, Ar. Lys. 549, etc.: metaph., ἀπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς τὴν ἀκ. ἀφελέσθαι Id. Vesp. 884. II. a kind of mollusc

which stings like a nettle, urtica marina, of the actinia kind, Arist. H. A. 4. 6, 6., 8. 1, 7, al.

ἀκαλλῆς, εἰς, without charms, σῶμα Luc. Hist. Conscr. 48; γῆ ἀχμηρὰ καὶ ἀκ. (v. l. ἀκαμῆς), Id. Prom. 14.

ἀκαλλιέρητος, ὄν, not accepted by the gods, ill-omened, ἱερά Aeschin. 72. 16., 75. 12; μνήσεις Eus. H. E. 9. 3.

ἀκαλλώπιστος, ὄν, unadorned, Luc. Pisc. 12.

ἀκαλός, ἡ, ὄν, like ἡκαλος, peaceful, still, Hesych., Eust. 1009. 30, E. M. 44. 29. Adv. -λῶς, Eust., E. M.

ἀκάλυπτος, ὄν, uncovered, unveiled, Soph. O. T. 1427, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 2; ἐν ἀκαλύπτῳ . . βίῳ, of one who has no house over his head, Menand. Πλοκ. 4:—Adv. -τως, 3 Macc. 4. 6.

ἀκάλυψης, εἰς, = ἀκάλυπτος, Soph. Ph. 1327, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 13; and ἀκάλυφος, ὄν, Diog. L. 8. 72.

ἀκάμαντο-λόγῃης, ὄν, ὄ, unwearied at the spear, Pind. I. 7 (6). 13.

ἀκάμαντο-μάχης, ὄν, ὄ, unwearied in fight, Pind. P. 4. 304.

ἀκάμαντῶ-πους, ὄ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, untiring of foot, ἴππας Pind. O. 3. 5; also, ἀκ. βροντή, ἀπῆνη Ib. 4. 2., 5. 6.

ἀκάμαντο-χάρμας, α, ὄ, unwearied in fight, Pind. Fr. 179, in voc. ἀκαμαντοχάρμαν Ἀϊαν, —(κατὰ συνεκδρομὴν τοῦ Ἀϊαν, as Choerob. observes, 106, 128 Gaisf.).

ἀκάμας [ἀκά], αντος, ὄ, (κάμνω) untiring, unwearying, ἡέλιος, Σπερχειός, etc., Il. 18. 239., 16. 176, al. (not in Od.); ἴπποι Pind. O. 1. 140; Νότος, Βορέας Soph. Tr. 112 (lyr.); χρόνος Eur. Fr. 597; ἀκ. πόνους unceasing, Arist. Fr. 596.

ἀκάματος [κά], ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν, Hes. Th. 747, Soph. Ant. 339. Without sense of toil, hence, 1. like foreg., untiring, unwearying, in Hom. always epith. of fire, Il. 5. 4, Od. 20. 123, al.; ἀνεμοί Emped. 464; σθένος Aesch. Pers. 901; ἀκ. γῆ earth that never rests from tillage, or inexhaustible, Soph. l. c.:—neut. ἀκάματα, as Adv., Id. El. 164. 2. not tired or weary, Hipp. 752 D. II. act. not tiring, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13. Adv. -τως or -τί, Gramm. [ἀκάματος, Soph. El. 164; but first syll. long in dactylic verses; v. A a sub fin.]

ἀκάμυστος, ὄν, without winking, Hesych. s. v. ἀσκαρδάμυκτος.

ἀκαμπῆς, εἰς, = ἀκαμπτος, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 4, etc.

ἀκαμπία, ἡ, = ἀκαμπσία, Hipp. Art. 822.

ἀκαμπτό-πους, ὄ, ἡ, with unbending foot, ἐλέφαντες Nonn. D. 15. 148.

ἀκαμπτος, ὄν, unbent, that will not bend, rigid, Hipp. Fract. 751, Plat. Tim. 74 B (in Comp.), etc.; ἀκ. χῶρος ἐνέρων, Virgil's irremediabilis, Anth. P. 7. 467; εἰς ἀκ. ψόχῃν τρίβον Epigr. Gr. 193; τὸ ἀκ. the part that will not bend, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 3. 2. metaph. unbending, unflinching, Βουλαί Pind. P. 4. 128; ψυχὰν ἀκαμπτος Id. 1. 4. 89 (3. 71); ἀκαμπτῶ μένει Aesch. Cho. 455; τὸ πρὸς τοὺς πόνους, τὸ πρὸς ἐπιείκειαν ἀκαμπτον Plut. Lyc. 11, Cat. Mi. 4.

ἀκαμπσία, ἡ, inflexibility, Arist. P. A. 2. 8, 9.

ἀκαν, ανος, ὄ, = sq., only in Lxx (2 Regg. 14. 9).

ἀκανθα [ἀκ], ἡ, ἡ, (ἀκή) a thorn, prickle, Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 2, Theocr. 7. 140, etc.: hence 1. a prickly plant, of the thistle or cardoon kind, κύναρος ἀκ. Soph. Fr. 643, cf. 746; in pl. thistle-down Od. 5. 328; cf. ἀκανθος;—used also in Lxx (Isai. 5. 4, where E. V. has wild grapes), cf. Ev. Matt. 7. 16:—proverb., οὐ γὰρ ἀκανθαί no thistles, i. e. nothing useless, Ar. Fr. 407. 2. of the prickles or spines of the porcupine and of certain fish, Ion ap. Ath. 91 E, Arist. H. A. 4. 5, 2:—also the thorns of certain plants, Arist. Plant. 1. 5, etc. 3. the backbone or spine of fish, Aesch. Fr. 270, Ar. Vesp. 969, Alex. Κρατεν. 1. 11, al.; of serpents, Hdt. 2. 75, Theocr. 24. 32:—also of men, Hdt. 4. 72, Hipp. Art. 791, Eur. El. 492, Arist. P. A. 2. 8, 9, etc.; but improperly used of mammalia, acc. to Arist. An. Post. 2. 14, 4:—technically, acc. to Galen. 2. 451, of one of the spinous processes of the vertebrae. 4. metaph., ἀκανθαί (ζητήσεων), Cicero's spinæ disserendi, thorny questions, Luc. Disp. c. Hes. 5, Ath. 97 D; cf. ἀκανθο-βάτης, -λάγος, ἀκανθώδης. II. a thorny tree, prob. a kind of acacia, found in Egypt, the Mimosa Nilotica (whence gum arabic is obtained), Hdt. 2. 96 (cf. ἀκάνθινος): several kinds are mentioned by Theophr.

ἀκανθεών, ὄν, ὄ, a thorny broke, Lat. dumetum, Greg. Naz., Eust., etc.

ἀκανθήεις, εἰσα, ἐν, thorny, prickly, Nic. Th. 638.

ἀκανθηρός, ὄ, ὄν, with spines, of certain fish, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 16.

ἀκανθη-φόρος, ὄν, = ἀκανθοφόρος, cited from Hdn. Epim.

ἀκανθίας, ὄν, ὄ, a prickly thing, and so, 1. a kind of shark, prob. squalus acanthias L., Arist. H. A. 6. 10, sq., 9. 37. 2. a kind of grasshopper, Ael. N. A. 10. 44. 3. a prickly asparagus, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3, Poll.

ἀκανθικός, ἡ, ὄν, thorny, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 6.

ἀκάνθινος, ἡ, ὄν, of thorns, στέφανος Ev. Marc. 15. 17, Jo. 19. 5. 2. metaph. thorny, ἐν ἀκ. ἀταρποις Anacreont. 53. 12. II. of acantha-wood, ἱστός Hdt. 2. 96; τὰ ἀκ. cloths made of its inner bark, Strabo 175.

ἀκάνθιον, τό, Dim. of ἀκανθα 2, Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 11. 2. a kind of thistle, onopordum acanthium, Diosc. 3. 18.

ἀκανθῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a bird, the goldfinch, fringilla carduelis, or the linnet, fr. linaria, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2, Theocr. 7. 141. II. a name for the plant senecio, Call. ap. Plin. H. N. 25. 106. III. as fem. Adj., prickly, Anth. P. 6. 304.

ἀκανθίω, ανος, ὄ, a hedgehog, porcupine, Galen.

ἀκανθο-βάτης, ὄν, ὄ, walking among thorns, nickname of grammarians, Anth. P. 11. 322, cf. ἀκανθα 1. 4:—fem. ἀκανθο-βάτις, ἴδος, Anth. P. 7. 198.

ἀκανθοβόλος, ὄν, (βάλλω) shooting thorns, pricking, ῥόδον Nic. Th. 542. II. ὄ ἀκ. a surgical instrument for extracting bones, Paul. Aeg. 6. 32.

ἄκανθο-λόγος, *ov*, gathering thorns, nickname of quibbling arguers, Anth. P. 11. 20 and 347; cf. ἄκανθα 1. 4.
 ἄκανθό-νοτος, *ov*, prickly-backed, Hesych.
 ἄκανθόομαι, Pass. (ἄκανθα) to become prickly, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 2.
 ἄκανθο-πλήξ, ἦγος, ὁ, ἡ, wounded by the prickle of a fish, Ὀδυσσεὺς ἄκ. name of a play of Sophocles.
 ἄκανθος, ὁ, Lat. *acanthus*, brank-ursine, a plant imitated in Corinthian capitals, ἰγρὸς ἄκ., Lat. *mollis*, Theocr. 1. 55, cf. Diosc. 3. 19; cf. ἄκανθα 1. II. a prickly Egyptian tree, prob. the same as ἄκανθα II, Voss Virg. G. 2. 119.
 ἄκανθο-στεφής, ἔς, of a fish, prickly-backed, Arist. Fr. 279.
 ἄκανθο-φάγος [ἄ], *ov*, eating thorns, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 6.
 ἄκανθοφορέω, to bear thorns, Greg. Nyss.
 ἄκανθο-φόρος, *ov*, prickly, bristling, ἐχίνος Nonn. D. 13. 421. 2. bearing thorns or thistles, Greg. Naz.
 ἄκανθο-φυέω, to bear thorns or thistles, Diosc. 3. 21.
 ἄκανθό-χοιρος, ὁ, a porcupine or a hedgehog, Hesych. s. v. ἐχίνος, Gramm.
 ἄκανθουλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of ἄκανθίς (in form), *aegithalus pendulinus*, the pendulous titmouse, Eubul. Incert. 14, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 9, 9. 14, 2.
 ἄκανθώδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) full of thorns, thorny, χῶρος Hdt. 1. 126; τὸ ῥόδον Arist. Probl. 12. 8, etc. 2. prickly, γλῶττα Arist. H. A. 2. 10, 2; τρίχες Ib. 1. 6, 6; of the vertebrae, spinous, Ib. 3. 7, 11, al. 3. metaph., λόγοι ἄκ. thorny arguments, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 8; ἄκ. βίος Pseudoemigr.; cf. ἄκανθα 1. 4.
 ἄκανθών, ὦνος, ὁ, = ἄκανθῶν, Gloss.
 ἀκάνιζω, (ἄκανος) to bear or be like ἄκανοι, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 8.
 ἀκανικός, ἡ, ὄν, like the ἄκανος, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 10.
 ἀκάνιον, τό, Dim. of ἄκανος, Hesych.
 ἀκάνος, ὁ, (ἀκή, ἀκίς) a kind of thistle, and the prickly head of some fruits, like the pine-apple, v. Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 6, al., and Schneid. Ind.; v. also Schleuin. Thes. Vet. Test.
 ἀκάνωδης, ἔς, like the ἄκανος, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 3.
 ἀ-κάπηλευτος, *ov*, free from tricks of trade, sincere, Synes. 187 D.
 ἀ-κάπηλος, *ov*, = foreg.: βίος ἄκ. a life without tricks, Strabo 513.
 ἀ-κάπνιστος, *ov*, unsmoked, μέλι ἄκ. honey taken without smoking the bees, Strabo 400.
 ἀ-καπνος, *ov*, without smoke, free from it, σκέπη Hipp. Acut. 395: not smoking, making no smoke, πῦρ Theophr. Ign. 71; θυσία ἄκαπνος an offering but no burnt offering, Luc. Amor. 4; so a poem is called Καλλιόπης ἄκ. θύος Anth. P. 6. 321:—but, ἄκαπνα γὰρ αἰὲν αἰδοῖσι θύομεν we sacrifice without a fire of our own, i. e. live at others' expense, Poëta ap. Ath. 8 E. II. = foreg., Plin. H. N. 11. 16.
 ἀ-κάπνωτος, *ov*, free from vapour, Eur. Fr. 781. 50.
 ἀ-καρᾶδόκητος, *ov*, unexpected, Eust. 1127. 62.
 ἀ-κάρδιος, *ov*, wanting the heart, Plut. Caes. 63: metaph. heartless, weak, Lat. *excors*, LXX, Galen. II. of wood, without heart or pith, solid, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 1.
 ἀ-κάρηνος, *ov*, headless, Anth. Plan. 116, C. I. 4746.
 ἀ-κάρης, ἔς, (κείρω) properly of hair, too short to be cut, hence generally, short, small, tiny, ἀκαρῆ τινα ἐνθυμήματα Dion. H. de Isocr. 20. II. metaph. within a hair's breadth of, all but, ἀκαρῆς πεφιλιππίδωσαι you have become all but as thin as Philippides (v. Meineke Com. Fr. 4. p. 100), Alex. Μανδρ. 5; ἄκ. παραπόλωλας Menand. Incert. 226; κατέπεσον ἄκ. τῷ δέει Id. Com. Anon. 3. III. mostly in neut. ἀκαρές, 1. of Time, a moment, ἐν ἀκαρεῖ χρόνου Ar. Pl. 244, Alciphro 3. 56, Luc. Tim. 3 (not ἐν ἄκ. τοῦ χρόνου, as written Ib. 23); ἐν ἀκαρεῖ alone, Id. Asin. 37, etc.; ἀκαρῆ διαλιπῶν (sc. χρόνον) having waited a moment, Ar. Nub. 496; also, ἀκαρές ὥρας in a moment, Plut. Anton. 28; ἡμέρας μιᾶς ἄκ. Id. 2. 938 A; ἐπ' ἀκαρές Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 2. 2. ἀκαρῆ is also used adverbially without reference to Time, mostly with a negat., οὐκ ἀπολαύεις τοῦ δ φέρεις ἀκαρῆ not a bit, not at all, Ar. Vesp. 701; οὐδ' ἀκαρῆ Ib. 541, Dem. 1223. 28; ἀκαρῆ παντελῶς (v. l. ἀκαρεῖ or -ρεῖ) Xenarch. Πορφ. 1. 15; so, παρ' ἀκαρῆ within a hair's breadth, Plat. Ax. 366 C. IV. τὸ ἀκαρές, a ring on the little finger, Poll. 5. 100, Hesych.
 ἀκαρι, τό, a kind of mite, bred in wax, Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 2.
 ἀκαριαῖος, α, *ov*, (ἀκαρῆς) momentary, brief, πλοῦς Dem. 1292. 2; cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 11, Dion. H. 8. 70. Adv. -ως, Alciphro 1. 39 (Meineke).
 ἀκαρνα, ἡ, ἡ, a kind of thistle, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 6.
 ἀκαρπέω, to be ἀκαρπος or barren, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 4.
 ἀκαρπία, ἡ, unfruitfulness, barrenness, Aesch. Eum. 801, Hipp. 378. 491, Arist. Mirab. 122. 2. [ἀκαρπίη, Or. Sib. 4. 73.]
 ἀ-κάρπιστος, *ov*, = ἀκαρπῶτος, where nothing is to be reaped, unfruitful, of the sea, like ἀτρυγέτος, Eur. Phoen. 210; v. περίρρυτος 2.
 ἀ-καρπος, *ov*, without fruit, barren, Eur. Fr. 890. 8, Plat. Tim. 91 C; c. gen., λίμνη ἄ. ἰχθύων Paus. 5. 7, 3. 2. metaph. fruitless, unprofitable, πόνος Bacchyl. 19; λόγοι Plat. Phaedr. 277 A; τὰ ἄκ. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 33:—Adv. -πως, Soph. O. T. 254; cf. καρπός (A) III. II. act. in Aesch. Eum. 942, making barren, blasting.
 ἀ-κάρπωτος, *ov*, not made fruitful, without fruit, Theophr. C. P. 3. 13, 3. 2. metaph., χρησμὸς ἄκ. an unfulfilled oracle, Aesch. Eum. 714; νίκας ἀκάρπων χάριν because of some victory which yielded her no fruit, Soph. Aj. 176:—cf. καρπός (A) III.
 ἀ-καρτέρητος, *ov*, insupportable, Plut. 2. 733 B, Galen. II. impatient, Niceph. Blemun.
 ἀκαρτος, *ov*, (κείρω) unshorn, uncut, Ath. 211 E.
 ἀκαρφής, ἔς, (κάρφω) not dried or withered, Nic. ap. Ath. 133 D.
 ἀκασκά, (*ἀκή II) Adv. gently, ἄκ. προβῶντες Cratin. Νόμ. 5.
 ἀκασκαῖος, α, *ov*, (*ἀκή II) gentle, ἀγαλμα πλούτου Aesch. Ag. 741.

ἀκάτα, a corrupt word in Aesch. Ag. 985; Ahrens' emend. (ψαμμὶς ἀκτά for ψαμμιάς ἀκάτα) would suit the metre.
 ἀ-καταβαστος, *ov*, unforced, unenslaved, Cyrill.
 ἀ-κατάβλητος, *ov*, irrefragable, λόγος Ar. Nub. 1229.
 ἀ-κατάγγελλος, *ov*, unproclaimed, πόλεμος Dion. H. 1. 58, App. Bell. Hisp. 434. 19.
 ἀ-κατάγνωστος, *ov*, not to be condemned, 2 Macc. 4. 47, Ep. Tit. 2. 8, C. I. 1971 b, Epigr. Gr. 728. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
 ἀ-καταγώνιστος, *ov*, unconquerable, Diod. 17. 26.
 ἀ-καταδέκαστος, *ov*, unbribed, Eccl.
 ἀ-κατάδεκτος, *ov*, not accepted, Eccl.
 ἀ-καταδίκαστος, *ov*, not condemned, Eccl.
 ἀ-καταδούλευτος, *ov*, = sq., Theod. Prodr.
 ἀ-καταδούλωτος, *ov*, not enslaved, Schol. Eur. Hec. 417, 737.
 ἀ-καταζητήτως, Adv. without examination, Epiphan.
 ἀ-καταθυμῖος, *ov*, disagreeable, Artemid. 2. 48, Eust. 149. 28, etc.
 ἀ-καταίσχυντος, *ov*, not to be ashamed of, Eccl.
 ἀ-καταιτιάτος, *ov*, not to be accused, Joseph. B. J. 1. 24, 8, Cyrill., etc.
 ἀ-κατακάλυπτος, *ov*, uncovered, LXX, Polyb. 15. 27, 2, 1 Cor. 11. 5, 13.
 ἀ-κατάκαμπτος, *ov*, not to be bent, Eust. Opusc. 220. 78.
 ἀ-κατάκαυστος, *ov*, not burnt, Apollon. Misab. 36.
 ἀ-κατάκλαστος, *ov*, not to be broken, stubborn, Schol. Od. 10. 329, Eust.
 ἀ-κατάκλυστος, *ov*, not open to the waves, Greg. Nyss.
 ἀ-κατάκοπτος, *ov*, unwearied, Gramm.
 ἀ-κατακόσμητος, *ov*, unarranged, Plut. 2. 424 A.
 ἀ-κατακράτητος, *ov*, not to be subdued: τὸ -τον Eust. Opusc. 151. 22.
 ἀ-κατάκριτος, *ov*, uncondemned, Act. Ap. 16. 37., 22. 25. Adv. -τως, Eust., etc.
 ἀ-κάτακτος, *ov*, not to be broken, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5.
 ἀ-κατάληκτος, *ov*, incessant, Arr. Epict. 1. 17, 3, etc.:—Adv. -τως, Ib. 2. 23, 46 (where wrongly ἀκαταληκτικῶς). II. acatalectic, in prosody, Hephaest.
 ἀκαταληπτέω, not to understand, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 201.
 ἀ-κατάληπτος, *ov*, that cannot be reached or touched, Arist. Probl. 19. 42: not held fast, M. Anton. 7. 54:—Adv. -τως, Schol. Il. 17. 75. II. not to be conquered, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 7. 2. metaph. incomprehensible, a word of the Sceptical philosophers, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 22, Plut. 2. 1056 F, Cic. Acad. 2. 9, 18:—hence, ἀκαταληψία, ἡ, the incomprehensibility of things, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 1, Cic. ad. Att. 13. 19, 3.
 ἀ-κατάλλακτος, *ov*, irreconcilable, Zaleuc. ap. Stob. 280. 12, Diod. 12. 20. Adv. -τως, ἄκ. πολεμεῖν Dem. 153. 17.
 ἀ-κατάλληλος, *ov*, not fitting together, heterogeneous, Arist. Mund. 6, 6, Dion. H. de Dem. 27, etc.: Adv. -ως, Diog. L. 7. 59:—Subst. ἀκαταλληλότης, ητος, ἡ, or ἀκαταλληλία, ἡ, Apoll. de Constr. 194 and 199.
 ἀ-κατάλυτος, *ov*, indissoluble, Dion. H. 10. 31, Ep. Hebr. 7. 16.
 ἀ-καταμάθητος, *ov*, not learnt or known, Hipp. Acut. 354.
 ἀ-κατάμακτος, *ov*, not softened by kneading, Schol. Ar. Lys. 656.
 ἀ-καταμάχητος, *ov*, unconquerable, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 8, M. Ant. 8. 78.
 ἀ-κατάμαχος, *ov*, = foreg., Eus. D. E. 424 D.
 ἀ-καταμέτρητος, *ov*, unmeasured, Strabo 77, Nicom. Geras. 1. 77.
 ἀ-κατανάγκαστος, *ov*, not compulsory, Eus. P. E. 196 D, 199 A.
 ἀ-κατανίκητος, *ov*, invincible, Athanas.
 ἀ-κατανόητος, *ov*, inconceivable, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 13, and Gramm.
 ἀ-κατάνυκτος, *ov*, without compunction, Eccl.
 ἀ-κατάξεστος, *ov*, not heven, C. I. 160. col. 1. 60, 68, al., Eust.
 ἀ-καταπάλαιστος, *ov*, unconquerable in wrestling, Schol. Pind. N. 4. 153.
 ἀ-κατάπαυστος, *ov*, not to be set at rest, incessant, Polyb. 4. 17, 4, etc.: that cannot cease from, τινός 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 14. Adv. -τως, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1002.
 ἀ-κατάπληκτος, *ov*, undaunted, Dion. H. 1. 81, Eus. H. E. 8. 7, 4. Adv. -τως, Dion. H. 1. 57.
 ἀκαταπληξία, ἡ, undauntedness, Clem. Al. 498 (restored for κατάπληξιν).
 ἀ-καταπόνητος, *ov*, not to be worn out, κόσμος Philolaüs in Stob. Eccl. 1. 420.
 ἀ-κατάποτος, *ov*, not to be swallowed, LXX (Job 20. 18).
 ἀ-καταπράυντος, *ov*, unappeasable, Schol. Soph. Tr. 999.
 ἀ-καταπτώητος, *ov*, not to be scared, Schol. Il. 3. 63.
 ἀ-κατάπτωτος, *ov*, not liable to fall, Eust. Opusc. 187, fin.
 ἀ-κατάργητος, *ov*, never-ceasing, unwearied, νοῦς Epiphan.
 ἀ-κατάρδευτος, *ov*, not watered, Cyrill.
 ἀ-κατάσβεστος, *ov*, unquenchable, Galen.
 ἀ-κατάσειστος, *ov*, not to be shaken, Hesych., Eust. Adv. -τως, Cyrill.
 ἀ-κατασήμαντος, *ov*, unsealed, unwritten, ἄκ. ἐνταλμα a commission by word of mouth, Hdn. 3. 11, 19.
 ἀ-κατάσκεπτος, *ov*, inconsiderate, Eccl.
 ἀ-κατασκεύαστος, *ov*, unwrought, rough, inartificial, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 6, et ibi Schneid., LXX (Gen. 1. 2):—Adv. -τως, Dion. H. de Isaeo 15. II. not admitting of high finish, Vit. Hom. 218.
 ἀ-κατάσκευος, *ov*, without preparation, inartificial, v. l. Aeschin. 77. 3, Dion. H. de Thuc. 27, Philostr. 249:—Adv. -ως, Polyb. 6. 4, 7. II. without regular establishment, without a dwelling, βίος Diod. 5. 39.
 ἀ-κατασκόπητος, *ov*, not to be gazed upon, αὐγή Greg. Naz.
 ἀ-κατάσκιπτος, not liable to derision, Cyrill.
 ἀ-κατασόφιστος, *ov*, not to be put down by fallacies, Apoll. Tyan. 44.
 ἀ-καταστάσια, ἡ, instability, anarchy, confusion, LXX (Prov. 26. 28), Polyb. 1. 70, 1, Dion. H. 6. 31, etc. II. unsteadiness, Polyb. 7. 4, 8.
 ἀκαταστατέω, to be unstable, Arr. Epict. 2. 1, 12:—Pass., LXX (Tob. 1. 15).

ἀκατάστατος, *ον*, (καθίστημι) *unstable, unsettled*, Hipp. Aph. 1247; ἀκ. πνεῦμα Dem. 383, 7, cf. Arist. Probl. 26. 13; πολιτεία Dion. H. 6. 74:—of men, *fickle*, Polyb. 7. 4, 6; of fevers, *irregular*, Hipp. 399. 47:—Adv. —τως, ἀκ. ἔχειν Isocr. 401 B. II. *not making any deposit, thick*, οὔρον Hipp. 69 F, 149 F.

ἀκαταστάριστος, *ον*, *not to be laid low*, κύματα Ann. Comm.

ἀκαταστάχαστος, *ον*, *not to be conjectured*, Suid.

ἀκατάστρεπτος, *ον*, *not to be overthrown*, Schol. Pind. O. 2. 146.

ἀκατάστροφος, *ον*, *never-ending*, ap. Stob. 374. 22: of style, *not rounded*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 168 Schäf.

ἀκατασχεσία, *ή*, *ingovernableness*, Ptol., etc.

ἀκατάσχετος, *ον*, (κατέχω) *not to be checked*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 90, Diod. 17. 38, etc. Adv. —τως, Plut. Cam. 37.

ἀκατάτακτος, *ον*, *not to be placed under subjection*, Dion. Areop.

ἀκατάτρητος, *ον*, (κατατετραίνω) *not pierced*, Galen.

ἀκατάτριπτος, *ον*, *not to be used up*, Polyb. 3. 89, 9.

ἀκατάφλεκτος, *ον*, *not burnt up*, Eccl.

ἀκατάφραστος, *ον*, *inexpressible*, Eccl.

ἀκαταφρόνητος, *ον*, *not to be despised, important*, Lat. *haud spernendus*, Xen. Ages. 6, 8, Plut., etc.

ἀκατάχρηστος, *ον*, *unused*, Eust. 812. 52.

ἀκαταχώριστος, *ον*, *undigested*, ὕλη Arist. Probl. 28. 3.

ἀκατάψεκτος, *ον*, (ψέγω) *blameless*, Eccl. Adv. —τως Cyrill.

ἀκατάψευστος, *ον*, *not fabulous*, θηρία Hdt. 4. 191: *κατάψευστα* is a mere conjecture.

ἀκατέργαστος, *ον*, *not worked up, unshapen*, Longin. 15. 5. II. *undigested*, τροφή Arist. P. A. 2. 3, 9: *indigestible*, Galen. 6. 484.

ἀκατεύναστος, *ον*, *not put to bed, waking*, Hesych.

ἀκατεύοδος, *ον*, *not easy to travel*, ὁδός Achmes Onir. 170.

ἀκατηγόρητος, *ον*, *blameless*, Diod. 11. 46.

ἀκατηχητος, *ον*, *not encompassed by sound*, Suid. II. *uninstructed in the rudiments of the Faith*, Eccl.

ἀκάτιον [ἄκᾱ], τό, Dim. of ἀκατος, *a light boat*, used by pirates, Lat. *actuaria*, Thuc. 1. 29., 4. 67, Polyb., etc. II. *a kind of sail*, either used separately from the large square sail (μέγα ἰστίον, ὀθόνη), or added to it in a fair wind; perh. *a stay-sail*, cf. δόλων: in Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 27, Iphicrates leaves his μέγαλα ἰστία behind, ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν πλέων, and makes little use even of his ἀκάτιο,—so that here they plainly were used separately; but in Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 15 D, a person desiring to increase his speed, ἀκάτιον ἀράμενος φεύγει, cf. 1094 D, —so that here they must have been used in addition to the ordinary square sail; and in Luc. Jup. Trag. 46, ὁ ἄνεμος ἐμπίπτων τῇ ὀθόνη καὶ ἐμπίπας τὰ ἀκάτια, the two are mentioned as both set together, cf. Hist. Conscr. 45:—in Epicur. Incert. 2, there is a play on the double sense of ἀκάτιον (*sail and cup*, v. ἀκατος II), *κατάβαλλε τὰκάτια καὶ κυλίκια (?) αἶρον τὰ μείζω* down with your *stay-sail cups* and up with your *main goblets*. III. *a sort of woman's shoe*, Poll. 7. 93, Hesych. IV. *a little man, dwarf*, Phryn. in A. B. 19,—*τοὺς μικροὺς τὰ σώματα ἀκάτια λέγουσιν*.

ἀκαταίκτητος, *ον*, *uninhabited*, Theophyl.

ἀκατονάμαστος, *ον*, *unnamed, nameless*, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 898 D: ἀκ. χόνδρος *the cricoïd cartilage of the larynx*, Greenhill Theophil. p. 110.

ἀκάτοπτος, *ον*, *unobserved*, Heliod. 6. 14.

ἀκατόρθωτος, *ον*, *incorrigible*, Cyrill., etc.

ἀκάτος [ἄκ], *ή*, (rarely ὁ, as in Hdt. 7. 186): *a light vessel, boat*, Lat. *actuaria*, Theogn. 458, Pind. P. 11. 60, Hdt. l. c., Thuc., etc.; cf. ἀκάτιον:—generally, *a ship*, Eur. Hec. 446, Or. 342. II. *a boat-shaped cup*, Theopomp. Com. Ἄλθ. 2 (=Telest. 6), Antiph. Ἄγρ. 5; cf. ἀκάτιον II, fin., Pors. Med. 139.

ἀκατούλωτος, *ον*, *not scarred over*, Oribas., Paul. Aeg.

ἀκάττυτος, *ον*, *unshod*, Teles. ap. Stob. 523. 49.

ἀκαυλος, *ον*, *without stalk*, Diosc. 2. 212. II. *of a feather, without shaft or stalk*, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 3.

ἀκαυστος, *ον*, (καίω) *unburnt*, Xen. An. 3. 5, 13. 2. *incombustible*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 24.

ἀκαυτηρίαστος, *ον*, *not branded*, of horses, Strabo 215; v. *καυτηριάζω*.

ἀκαυχησία, *ή*, *humility*, Eccl.

ἀκαχίατο, ἀκαχίμαι, ἀκαχίμεθα, ἀκαχίμενος (on the accent, v. Argad. 170, 177), ἀκαχίσω, ἀκαχίση: v. sub ἀχέω.

ἀκαχίζω [ἄκ], (ἀχέω, ἀκαχίην) only used in pres. *to trouble, grieve*, τινά Od. 16. 432:—Med., μή. . λίην ἀκαχίσειο θυμῷ *be not troubled*, Il. 6. 486: c. part., μήτι θανῶν ἀκαχίσειο *be not grieved at death*, Od. 11. 486.

ἀκαχίμενος, *η*, *ον*, an Homeric part. (as if from a Verb *ἀκω, v. sub ἀκή I), *sharpened, sharp-edged*, ἀκαχίμενον ὀξεί χαλκῷ Il. 15. 482, Od. 1. 99, al.; πέλεκυν . . ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἀκ. Od. 5. 235; φάσγανον 22. 80.

ἀκέανος, ὁ, *a kind of herb*, Pherecr. Incert. 17.

ἀκέαστος, *ον*, (κεάζω) *not to be split or parted*, Greg. Naz.

ἀκειόμενος, v. sub ἀκέομαι.

ἀκειρε-κόμης, Dor. —ας, ὁ, = ἀκερσεκόμης, of Apollo, Pind. P. 3. 26, I. 1. 8; of Asclepius (Aesculapius), C. I. (add.) 511; of Scythians, Anth. Plan. 72.

ἀκέλευθος, *ον*, *pathless*, Hesych.

ἀκέλευστος, *ον*, *unbidden*, Aesch. Ag. 731, Soph. Aj. 1263, Eur. El. 71, Plat. Legg. 953 D. Adv. —τως, Suid.

ἀκέλυφος, *ον*, *without husk or capsule*, of fruits, Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 8.

ἀκενδοξος, *ον*, *without vain conceit*, M. Anton. 1. 16: —δοξία, *ή*, Zonar.

ἀκενος, *ον*, *without a vacuum*, Diog. L. 10. 89.

ἀκενόσπουδος, *ον*, *shunning vain pursuits*, Cic. Fam. 15. 17, 4, M. Anton. 1. 6.

ἀ-κέντητος, *ον*, *needing no goad or spur*, Pind. O. 1. 33.

ἀ-κεντρος, *ον*, *stingless, κηφήνες* Plat. Rep. 552 C, 564 B: *without spur*, of a cock, Clytus ap. Ath. 655 E: *without thorns*, βάτος Philo 1. 91. 2. *without force or energy*, Lat. *aculei expers*, Longin. 21. II. *not central*, Manetho 5. 108.

ἀκένωτος, *ον*, (κενώ) *unemptied*, Eccl.

ἀκέομαι [ἄ], Ion. imper. ἀκεο (for ἀκέο) Hdt. 3. 40; Ep. part. ἀκειόμενος Il. 16. 29, Od. 14. 383, also in Pind. P. 9. 180: fut. ἀκέσομαι Dio C. 38. 19, Ep. ἀκέσομαι Musae. 199, Att. ἀκούμαι Plat. Rep. 364 C: aor. ἠκεσάμην, Ep. imper. ἀκεσαι, etc.: v. sub φιν.: Dep.: I. trans. *to heal, cure*, c. acc. of the thing healed, ἔλκος ἀκεσαι *heal it*, Il. 16. 523; ἔλκε' ἀκειόμενοι 16. 29; ψῶρην ἀκέσασθαι Hdt. 4. 90; or of part healed, βλέφαρον ἀκέσαιο τυφλόν Eur. Hec. 1067; also of the person, ἐπὶ . . φάρμακα πάσων ἠκέσατ' *healed him of his wound*, Il. 5. 402, 901, cf. 448; c. gen. morbi, νόσου . . μ' ἀκέσῃ βαρυαλγέος Epigr. Gr. 803, cf. Paus. 8. 18, 8. 2. *to stanch, quench*, πῖον τ' ἀκείοντό τε δίψαν Il. 22. 2, cf. Pind. P. 9. 180. 3. generally, *to mend, repair*, νῆας ἀκειόμενος Od. 14. 383; often applied to a tailor or cobbler, like Lat. *resarcire*, Luc. Fugit. 33, Necyom. 17; to a spider, *mending its web*, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 4; cf. ἀκεστής, ἀκεστικός. 4. metaph., ἀκ. ἀμαρτάδα Hdt. 1. 167; τὰ ἐπιφερόμενα Id. 3. 16; κακόν, ἄχος Soph. Ant. 1027, Tr. 1035, cf. Eur. Med. 199; μήνιμα Antiph. 128. 4; ἀδίκημα Plat. Rep. 364 C; ἀπορίας Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 1. II. intr. or absol. *to apply a remedy, make amends*, ἀλλ' ἀκέωμεθα θάσσον: ἀκεσθαί τοι φρένες ἐσθλῶν Il. 13. 115; ἀλλ' ἀκέσασθε, φίλοι Od. 10. 69, cf. Hdt. 3. 40, Plat. Phileb. 30 B. III. the Act. ἀκέω occurs in Pseudo-Hipp. 412. 34, C. I. 511. 18; cf. ἐξακέομαι; and ἀκέεται in pass. sense, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1; ἀκεόμενον τοῦ κακοῦ Id. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6; aor. ἀκεσθήνοι Pac. 2. 27, 3.

ἀκεραιόμοι, Pass. *to be ἀκέραιος*, Eust. 277. 16.

ἀ-κέραιος, *ον*, Prose word (used by Eur.) for the poet. ἀκήρατος, *unmixed*, ὕδωρ Arist. H. A. 8. 24, fin., cf. 6. 21, 4. 2. *of a person, pure in blood*, Eur. Phoen. 943. II. *entire, unharmed, unravaged*, ἀκ. ἀπολαμβάνειν τὴν πόλιν Hdt. 3. 146; γῆ Thuc. 2. 18 (perh. with allusion to κερατίζω); ἀκ. δύναμις, of an army, *in full force, fresh*, Id. 3. 3; εἶν τι δαινὲς καὶ ἀκ. C. I. 989 b, 991 b. 2. in many relations, ἀκέραιον ὡς σώσοιμι Μενελέφ λέχος *inviolable*, Eur. Hel. 48; [τέχνη] ἀβλαβῆς καὶ ἀκ. Plat. Rep. 342 B; φύλακες τῆς οἰκείας ἀκεραίου [χώρας] Dem. 17. 13; οὐσία ἀκ. Id. 1087. 24; ἐλπίδες, ὁρμή Polyb. 6. 9, 3., 1. 45, 2, etc.:—ἐξ ἀκεραίου *anew*, Lat. *de integra*, Id. 24. 4, 10; or, *in a fresh, entire state*, Lat. *re adhuc integra*, Id. 6. 24, 9; ἐν ἀκεραίῳ εἶν *to leave alone*, Id. 2. 2, 10:—Adv. —ως, Cic. ad Att. 15. 21. 3. *of persons, uncontaminated, guileless*, Eur. Or. 922: c. gen., ἀκ. κακῶν ἠθῶν *uncontaminated by . .*, Plat. Rep. 409 A.

ἀκεραιουσύνη, *ή*, *guilelessness, innocence*, Ep. Barnab., Suid.

ἀκεραιότης, *ητος, ή*, *integrity: freshness*, Polyb. 3. 73, 6.

ἀ-κέραστος, *ον*, *unmixed, pure, τινός from a thing*, Plat. Polit. 310 D. II. *that cannot be mixed or confounded*, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.

ἀκέρᾱτος, *ον*, (κέρας) *without horns*, Plat. Polit. 265 C, sq., Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 51, al.

ἀ-κέραννος, *ον*, =sq., of Capaneus, Aesch. Fr. 15.

ἀ-κεραύνωτος, *ον*, *not struck by lightning*, Luc. J. Trag. 25.

ἀκέρδεια, *ή*, *want of gain, loss*, Pind. O. 1. 84.

ἀ-κερδής, *ές*, *without gain, bringing loss*, Soph. O. C. 1484, Plat. Crat. 417 D, etc.:—*bringing no gain*, Dion. H. 6. 9:—Adv. —δῶς, *without profit, gratis*, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 19, Plut. 2. 27 D. II. *not greedy of gain*, Plut. Arist. 1.

ἀκέρκιστος, *ον*, (κερκίζω) *unwoven*, Anth. P. 7. 472.

ἀ-κερκος, *ον*, *without a tail*, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 52.

ἀκερματία, *ή*, (κέρμα) *want of money*, Ar. Fr. 119.

ἀ-κερος, *ον*, =ἀκερως, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 31.

ἀκερσεκόμης, *ον*, ὁ, (κείρω, κόμη) *with unshorn hair, ever-young* (for the Greek youths wore their hair long till they reached manhood), epith. of Phoebus, Il. 20. 39, h. Hom. Ap. 134, Pind. P. 3. 26 and late Poets: cf. ἀκειρεκόμης:—Nonn. has a dat. pl. ἀκερσεκόμοισιν, D. 14. 232.

ἀ-κερυνος, *ον*, *without hoarseness*, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10. II. act. *curing hoarseness*, Id. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 8.

ἀ-κερως, *ων*, gen. ω, = ἀκέρατος, Plat. Polit. 265 B, cf. ἀκερος.

ἀκέρωτος, *ον*, (κέρας) *not horned*, Anth. P. 6. 258.

ἀκεσία, *ή*, =ἀκεσις, Hipp. 6. 33.

ἀκεσίμβροτος [ἄ], *ον*, *healing mortals*, of Aesculapius, Orph. L. 8.

ἀκείσιμος, *ον*, (ἀκέομαι) *wholesome, healing*, Plut. 2. 956 F.

ἀκείσιος, *ον*, *healing*, epith. of Apollo, Lat. *opifer*, Paus. 6. 24, 6.

ἀκεσις, *εως, ή*, *a healing, cure*, Hdt. 4. 90, 109; τὸν εὐράμενον πανσιπόνους ἀκέσεις C. I. 434. II. name of a salve or plaster, Galen.

ἀκεσμα, τό, *a remedy, cure*, Pind. P. 5. 86, Aesch. Pr. 482, Anth.

ἀκεσμός, ὁ, =ἀκεσις, and ἀκείσιμος, *ον*, *curable*, Hesych. (nisi leg. ἀκείσιμος).

ἀκεσσί-νοσος, *ον*, poet. Adj. *healing disease*, Anth. P. 9. 516 (e conj. Schneid.).

ἀκεσσί-ποννος, *ον*, poet. Adj., *assuaging pain or toil*, Nonn. D. 7. 86.

ἀκεστήρ, *ήρος, ὁ*, *a healer*: as Adj., ἀκ. χαλινός *the rein that tames the steed*, Soph. O. C. 714.

ἀκεστήριον, τό, *a tailor's shop*, Liban.

ἀκεστής, *ου, ὁ*, =ἀκεστήρ, Lyc. 1052, Alciphro 3. 27;—in the Phrygian dialect acc. to Schol. Il. 22. 2, Eust. 1254. 2, E. M. 51. 7. 2. ἀκεσται ἱματίων βαγέντων *menders of tom clothes*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 16 (with v. l. ἡπηταί, cf. Phryn. p. 91 (Lob.)), v. sub ἀκέομαι 1. 3.

ἀκεστικός, *ή, ὄν*, *fitted for healing or repairing*: *ή -κή* (sc. τέχνη) *clothes-mending*, Plat. Polit. 281 B.

ἀκεστορία, ἡ, *the healing art*, Ap. Rh. 2. 512, Anth. P. 9. 349, al., etc.
 ἀκεστορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀκέστωρ, Hipp. 295. 48.
 ἀκεστός, ἡ, ὄν, *curable*, Hipp. Art. 825; πρᾶγμα Antipho 140. 15:—
 metaph., ἀκεσταὶ φρένες ἐσθλῶν *the spirit of the noble is easily revived*,
 Il. 13. 115.
 ἀκέστρα, ἡ, *a darning-needle*, Luc. D. Mort. 4. 1.
 ἀκέστρια, ἡ, =sq.: *a sempstress*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 24.
 ἀκεστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀκεστήρ, *a midwife*, Hipp. 254. 50.
 ἀκεστρον, τό, *a remedy*, Soph. Fr. 427.
 ἀκέστωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, *a healer, saviour*, Φοῖβος Eur. Andr. 900.
 ἀκεσφορία, ἡ, *healing, salvation*, Maxim. καταρχ. 167.
 ἀκεσφόρος, ὄν, *bringing a cure, healing*, c. gen. rei, Eur. Ion 1005,
 Astydam. ap. Ath. 40 B.
 ἀκεσώδυνος, ὄν, *allaying pain*, Paetus in Hipp. 1279. 2, Anth. P. 9.
 815, C. I. 5973 c.
 ἀκέφαλος, ὄν, *without head*: οἱ ἀκέφαλοι, fabulous creatures in Libya,
 Hdt. 4. 191, cf. Plin. 5. 8. 2. *without beginning*, λόγος, μῦθος
 Plat. Phaedr. 264 C, Legg. 752 A; στίχοι ἀκ., hexameters which begin
 with a short syllable, Ath. 632 D, Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 181. 3.
 αἰρεσις ἀκ. a sect with no known head, Suid., etc.; ἀκέφαλοι, schismatics,
 Eccl. II. = ἄτιμος, Horace's capitis minor, Artemid. 1. 35.
 ἀκέω, v. ἀκέομαι sub fin. II. v. sq.
 ἀκέων, οὔσα, (v. sub ἀκή II) a participial form, used by Hom. as Adv.
 like ἀκῆν, *stilly, softly, silently*, Il. 1. 34, Od. 9. 427, etc.; used in sing.
 even with pl. verb, ἀκέων δαίνυσθε 21. 89, h. Hom. Ap. 404; but dual
 ἀκέοντε Od. 14. 195; never in pl.—Though ἀκέουσα occurs Il. 1. 565,
 Od. 11. 141, yet ἀκέων stands also with fem., Ἀθηναίη ἀκέων ἦν Il. 4.
 22.—Ap. Rh. 1. 765 has an opt. ἀκέοις, as if a Verb ἀκέω, *to be silent*,
 really existed. Cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v.
 ἀκή, ἡ, a Subst. cited by Gramm. (Hesych., Suid., Eust., E. M.) in three
 senses, I. *a point*, (cf. ἀκίς, ἀκων, ἀκαινα, ἀκανος, ἀκονή, ἀκρος,
 ὠκίς, the term. —ήκης, the part. ἀκαχμένος, also ἀκωκή, and perh. ἀκμή,
 αἰχμή; Skt. *acan* (dart), *acus* (swift); Zā. *aku* (a point); Lat. *acus*,
acuo, *acer*, *ocior*, and perh. *acies*; O. H. Germ. *egg-ja* (*acuo*)). II.
silence, (cf. ἀκῆν, ἀκέων, ἀκᾶ, ἀκασκα, ἀκασκαίος, ἦκα, ἦμιστα, ἦκα-
 λος). III. *healing* (whence ἀκέομαι, and perh. αἰκάλος, αἰκάλλω)
 Hipp. 853 C, 866 B.—Curt. suspects that II and III belong to one and
 the same root; the common notion being that of *soothing, gentleness*.
 ἀκήδεια, ἡ, (ἀκηδῆς) *carelessness, indifference*, in pl., Emped. 441, Ap.
 Rh. 3. 298.
 ἀκηδεμόνευτος, ὄν, (κηδεμών) *neglected, slighted*, Eccl.
 ἀκήδεστος, ὄν, *uncared for, unburied*, Il. 6. 60: so in Adv., —τως,
without due rites of burial, or (perh.) *without care for others, recklessly*,
remorselessly, Il. 22. 465., 24. 417, cf. Anth. P. 9. 375.
 ἀκήδευτος, ὄν, *unburied*, Plut. Pericl. 28, Joseph.
 ἀκηδέω, fut. ἦσω, Q. Sm. 10. 16., 12. 376, but aor. ἀκήδεσα Il. 14.
 427: (ἀκηδῆς). *To take no care for, no heed of*, c. gen., οὐ τίς εὖ
 ἀκήδεσεν Il. 1. c.; οὐ μὲν μεν ζώντος ἀκήδεις, ἀλλὰ θανόντος 23. 70;
 σαυτοῦ δ' ἀκήδει δυστυχοῦντος (imperat.) Aesch. Pr. 508, cf. Mosch.
 4. 81:—cf. ἀφειδέω.
 ἀκηδῆς, ἐς, I. pass. *uncared for, unheeded, unburied*, ὄφρα μὲν
 Ἐκτωρ κείται ἀκ. Il. 24. 554; ἡ αὐτῶς κείται ἀκ. Od. 20. 130; σώματ'
 ἀκηδέα κείται Od. 24. 187, cf. 6. 26., 19. 18. II. act. *without*
care or sorrow, Lat. *securus*, σῶμ' ἀπολιχμήσανται ἀκηδέες Il. 21. 123,
 cf. 24. 526, Hes. Th. 489, Anth. P. 11. 42. 2. *careless, heedless*,
 τὸν δὲ γυναικὲς ἀκηδέες οὐ κομέουσιν Od. 17. 319; *taking no care of*,
 παίδων Plat. Legg. 913 C.
 ἀκηδία, Ion. —τή, ἡ, = ἀκήδεια: *indifference, torpor*, from grief or ex-
 haustion, Hipp. 272. 39, Cic. ad Att. 12. 45, Aretae., etc.
 ἀκηδιάω, *to be careless or reckless*, Basil., Io. Chrys. 2. *to be*
torpid, exhausted, weary, LXX (Ps. 60. 2., 142. 4, etc.).
 ἀκήλητος, ὄν, *to be won by no charms, proof against enchantment*, Plat.
 Phaedr. 259 B:—hence *unconquerable, inexorable*, in Hom. only once,
 ἀκήλητος νόος, Od. 10. 329 (a line susp. even by old Gramm.); μανία
 ἀκ. Soph. Tr. 999 (lyr.), also of persons, Theocr. 22. 169.
 ἀκηλίδωτος [ῖ], ὄν, *spotless, pure*, LXX.
 ἀκημα, τό, = ἀκεσμα, *a cure, relief, δυνάων* Il. 15. 394.
 ἀκημωτος, ὄν, *unmuzzled*, Eccl.
 ἀκῆν, (v. sub ἀκή II) an accus. form used as Adv. *stilly, softly, silently*,
 Hom. mostly in phrase, ἀκῆν ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ Il. 3. 95, al.; also, οἱ δ'
 ἄλλοι ἀκῆν ἴσαν 4. 429.
 ἀκήπευτος, ὄν, *not in a garden, wild*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 369 D.
 ἀκηπος, ὄν, *without a garden*, κῆπος ἀκηπος Greg. Naz.
 ἀκηρασία, ἡ, *purity*, Hesych. (ἀκηρεσία in Ms.), Apollin. Psalm.
 ἀκηράσιος, ὄν, Ep. form of ἀκήρατος, *unmixed, olivas* Od. 9. 205. II.
untouched, Lat. *integer*, ἀκ. *λειμώνες meadows not yet grazed or mown*,
 h. Hom. Merc. 72; ἄνθος ἀκ. *pure, fresh*, Anth. P. 12. 93; σκῆπτρα ἀκ.
powerful, C. I. 4158.
 ἀκήρατος, ὄν, (κεράννυμι) like ἀκέραιος, *unmixed, uncontaminated, un-*
defiled, pure, properly of liquids, ὕδωρ Il. 24. 303; ποτόν Aesch. Pers.
 614; χεῦμα, ὕμβρος Soph. O. C. 471, 690; ἀκ. χρυσός *pure gold*, Hdt.
 7. 10, 1, Simon. 64, cf. Plat. Rep. 503 A, Polit. 303 E. II.
 metaph., I. of things, *untouched, unhurt, undamaged*, Lat. *integer*,
 οἶκος καὶ κληρος, κτήματα Il. 15. 498, Od. 17. 532; σκάφος Aesch. Ag.
 661; ἀνίαι *strong reins*, Pind. P. 5. 43; ἀκ. κόμη *unshorn hair*, Eur. Ion
 1266; ἀκ. λειμών *an unmown meadow*, Id. Hipp. 73; ἀκ. φιλία, κόσμος
 Xen. Hier. 3, 4, Cyr. 8. 7, 22; ἐπιστήμη, ἦθη Plat. Phaedr. 247 D, Legg.
 735 C; ἀκ. φάρμακα *spells that have all their power*, Ap. Rh. 4. 157:—
 in Plat. 4. 152, τὸ ἐμπόριον τοῦτο ἦν ἀκ. ταῦτον τὸν χρόνον, it may be
 taken for either *untouched, unvisited* (like ἀκ. ἄλγεσι supr.), or *in full*

force and freshness. 2. of persons, Lat. *integer*, παρθένος ἀκ. *an*
undefiled virgin, Eur. Tro. 670; so, ἀκ. λέχος Eur. Or. 575; and c. dat.,
 ἀκήρατος ἄλγεσι, *τύχαις untouched by woes*, etc., Eur. Hipp. 1113, H. F.
 1314: mostly c. gen., ἀκ. κακῶν *without taint of ill*, Ib. 949; ἀκ. γάμων
 Plat. Legg. 840 D; ἀκ. ὠδίνων *free from throes of child-birth*, Ap. Rh.
 1. 974, etc. Cf. ἀκέραιος, ἀκηράσιος, ἀκραιφνής.
 ἀκήριος (A), ὄν, *unharmful by the Kῆρες*, generally *unharmful*, Hom.
 (never in Il.), Od. 12. 98., 23. 328; ψυχὰ ἀκήριοι, = ἀθάνατοι, *free from*
the power of the Fates, Pseudo-Phocyl. 99. II. act. *unharming*,
harmless, βάβδος h. Hom. Merc. 530; ἡμέρα Hes. Op. 821.
 ἀκήριος (B), ὄν, (κῆρ) *without heart*, i. e., I. *lifeless*, Hom.
 (never in Od.), ἀκήριον αἴψα τίθησι Il. 11. 392, cf. 21. 466. II.
heartless, spiritless, Lat. *vecors*, σέ που δέος ἴσχει ἀκήριον 5. 812; ἡμενοὶ
 αἰθὶ ἐκαστοὶ ἀκήριοι 7. 100.
 ἀκηρότατος, a poet. Sup. of ἀκήρατος, Anth. P. 12. 249.
 ἀκηρυκτεῖ and —τί, Adv. *without needing a flag of truce*, Thuc. 2. 1:
 but in Dio C. 50. 7, *without admitting one*; cf. sq.
 ἀκήρυκτος, ὄν, *unannounced, unproclaimed*, ἀκ. πόλεμος *a sudden war*,
 Hdt. 5. 81; but also a war in which no herald was admitted, *truceless*,
implacable, Xen. An. 3. 3, 5, Plat. Legg. 626 A; ἦν γὰρ ἀσπονδος καὶ
 ἀκήρυκτος ὑμῖν πρὸς τοὺς θεατὰς πόλεμος Dem. 314. 16 (cf. ἀσπονδος);
 ἀκ. ἐχθρα Plut. Pericl. 30. 2. *without herald*, τὸ ἀκ. τῆς ὁδοῦ
the fact that the journey was unprepared by heralds, App. Mithr.
 104:—Adv. —τως, *without needing a flag of truce*, Thuc. 1. 146; cf.
 foreg. II. *not proclaimed victor by heralds, inglorious, unknown*,
 Eur. Heracl. 89, Aeschin. 86. 37. III. *with no tidings, not*
heard of, Soph. Tr. 45.
 ἀκήρωτος, ὄν, (κηρώω) *unwaxed*, Luc. Icarom. 3, Polyaeon.
 ἀκηχέδαται, ἀκηχέμενος, v. sub ἀχέω.
 ἀκηχέδων, ὄνος, ὁ, = ἀχος, Hesych.
 ἀκίβδηλος, ὄν, =sq., Philo 1. 565, etc.
 ἀκίβδηλος, ὄν, *unadulterated, genuine*, Plat. Legg. 916 D; δόκιμα
 καὶ ἀκ. Luc. Hermet. 68. 2. metaph. of men, *guileless, honest*,
 Hdt. 9. 7, 1, Phryn. in A. B. 371. Adv. —ως, Isocr. 3 C.
 ἀκιδνός [ᾶ], ἡ, ὄν, *weak, feeble, faint*, Hom. Od., always in the Comp.,
 εἶδος ἀκιδνότερος 8. 169, cf. 5. 217., 18. 130; *insipid*, ἔδεσμα Archestr.
 ap. Ath. 117 A.—Ep. word, found also in the Prose of Hipp., 27. 43, etc.
 ἀκιδώδης, ἐς, (ἀκίς, εἶδος) *pointed*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 2.
 ἀκιδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, =foreg., Poll. 1. 97., 10. 133, A. B. 331, Hesych. II.
 τὸ ἀκ., a plant, = ποτήριον II, Diosc. 3. 15.
 ἀκιδῆρις, ἰ, gen. *ios*, *without the harp*, Aesch. Supp. 681.
 ἀκίκυς, vos, ὁ, ἡ, *powerless, feeble*, Od. 9. 515., 21. 131. II.
weakening, νοῦσος Orph. Lith. 22.—Ep. word, used by Aesch. Pr. 548
 (lyr.), and in the Ion. Prose of Hipp. 504. 5.
 ἀκίναγμα [ᾶκί], τό, —γμός, ὁ, = τίναγμα, —γμός, Poëta ap. E. M. 48. 39.
 ἀκινάκης, ὁ, Lat. *acinaces* (Hor. Od. 1. 27, 5), Persian word, *a short*
straight sword, often in Hdt., who declines it —εος, —εῖ, —εα, 3. 118,
 128., 4. 62., 9. 107; but in 7. 54., 9. 80, almost all the MSS. give acc.
 ἀκινάκην, ἀκινάκας (as in Xen. An. 1. 2, 27, al.) for —εα, —εας; ἀκ.
 ἐπίχρυσος, (prob.) a Persian sword kept in the Parthenon, C. I. 139. 16,
 ubi v. Böckh.; also, νῆ τὸν ἀκινάκην, a Scythian oath, Luc. Tox. 38; v.
 Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. [ῖ in Horace].
 ἀκινδυνί, Adv. of sq., *without danger*, Suid.
 ἀκινδύνος, ὄν, *without danger, free from danger*, Simon. 51., 107,
 Eur. I. A. 17, Thuc. 1. 124; πυρεταὶ Hipp. Aph. 1260; ἀρεταὶ ἀκινδ.
virtues that court no danger, i. e. *cheap, easy virtues*, Pind. O. 6. 14, cf.
 Thuc. 3. 40; ἀκ. εἶναι τινὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα Hyperid. Lyc. 7; ἀκ. γέρας, of
 silence, C. I. 6308. II. Adv. —ως, Eur. Rhes. 584, Anti-
 pho 120. 3, etc.; ἡ ἀκ. δουλεία Thuc. 6. 80; τὸ ἀκ. ἀπελθεῖν αὐταῖς
 their departure *without danger* to us, Id. 7. 68; Comp. ἀκινδυνότερον
with less danger, Plat. Phaedo 85 D; Sup. ἀκινδυνότατα (ἦν Xen.
 Mem. 2. 8, 6.
 ἀκινδυνότης, ἦτος, ὁ, *freedom from danger*, Galen.
 ἀκινδυνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of *no dangerous appearance*, Hipp. 829 H.
 ἀκινήεις, εσσα, ἐν, = ἀκίνητος, Nic. Al. 436.
 ἀκίνησια, ἡ, *quiescence, rest*; Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 11: also ἀκίνησις, ἐως,
 ἡ, Theod. Metoch. 798.
 ἀκίνητέω, *to be ακίνητος*, Hipp. 596. 30, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 188; of
 bones, as opp. to joints, Galen. 19. 460.
 ἀκίνητί, or —τεῖ, Adv. *immovably*, Poll. 3. 89., 9. 115.
 ἀκίνητίζω, = ἀκίνητέω, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 12, etc.
 ἀκίνητινδᾶ, Adv., ἀκ. παίζειν *to play a game of standing stock-still*,
 Poll. 9. 110; so βασιλίνδα, etc.
 ἀκίνητος, ὄν, also ἦ, *an Pind. O. 9. 51, Anth. P. append. 50. 14:—*
unmoved, not moving, motionless, of Delos, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 98; then
 in Pind., etc.; ἐξ ἀκινήτου ποδός *without stirring a step*, Soph. Tr. 875;
 τὰς κινήσεις ἀκίνητος Plat. Tim. 40 B; ἄστρα ἀκ. *fixed stars*, Poll. 4.
 156. 2. *idle, sluggish*, ἐπ' ἀκινήτοισι καθίζειν *to sit in idleness*,
 Hes. Op. 748 (where others, *to sit on graves*, v. infr. II. 2); ἀκ. φρένες
 a *sluggish soul*, Ar. Ran. 899; of the Boeotians, Alex. Troph. 1; χώρα
 ἀκ. *untilled*, Plut. 2. 1054 A. 3. *unmoved, unaltered*, ἀκ. νόμιμα
 Thuc. 1. 71, etc.; τοὺς νόμους ἔαν ἀκινήτους Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 21, cf.
 Plat. Legg. 736 D; ἀκ. διαμένειν Xen. Lac. 14, 1. II. *im-*
movable, hard to move, Plat. Soph. 249 A, Luc. Imag. 1 (in Comp.):—
 Adv., ἀκινήτως ἔχειν Isocr. 293 C, Plat., etc. 2. *not to be stirred*
or touched, inviolate, Lat. *non movendus*, τάφος Hdt. 1. 187: esp. proverb.
 of sacred things, κινεῖν τὰ ἀκίνητα Id. 6. 134, cf. Soph. O. C. 1526, Plat.
 Theaet. 181 A:—hence *that must be kept secret*, τὰκίνητ' ἔπη Soph.
 O. C. 624; τὰκίνητα φράσαι Id. Ant. 1060. 3. of persons, *not*
to be shaken, steadfast, stubborn, Ib. 1027; ἀκίνητος πειθοῖ Plat. Tim.

51 E; ἀκ. ὑπὸ φόβου Def. Plat. 412 A; πρὸς τὸ θεῖον Plut. 2. 105 B.
 III. Adv. —ως, v. supr. II. 1.
 ἀκίνιος, ὁ, a chaplet of ἄκινος, Ath. 680 D.
 ἄκινος, ὁ, basil-thyme, Diosc. 3. 50.
 ἄκιος, ὄν, (κίς) not worm-eaten, Sup. ἀκίωτατος Hes. Op. 433.
 ἀκίρος, ὄν (al. ἄκίρος, α, ὄν), Theocr. 28. 15, v. l. Hes. Op. 433, a word of dub. signif., prob. = ἀκιδνός.
 ἀκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (v. sub ἀκή I) a point, Hipp. 554. 44; a splinter, Id. 1153 E: the beak of a ship, Diod. 13. 99. 2. the barb of an arrow or hook, Lat. *cuspis*, βέλους Plut. Demetr. 20; ἀγκίστρον Anth. P. 6. 5:—an arrow, dart, Ar. Pax 443, Mnesim. Φιλ. 1, Opp. H. 5. 151. 3. metaph., ἔρωσ . . ἡ φρενῶν ἀκίς Timoth. Διθ. 5; πόθων ἀκίδες the stings of desire, Anth. P. 12. 76: also shooting pains, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 4. II. a surgical bandage, Galen.
 ἀκίχητος [τ], ὄν, not to be reached, unattainable, ἀκίχητα διώκων II. 17. 75; μεταθεῖν Ael. N. A. 4. 52. II. of persons, not to be reached by prayer, inexorable, Aesch. Pr. 184.
 ἀκίων, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, not supported by pillars, Hesych.
 ἀκίζομαι, Dep. (ἀκίω) to affect indifference, properly of prudish girls, τὰ μὲν οὖν γυναῖα . . ἠκίζετο Philippid. Ἀναν. 1, cf. A. B. 364, Suid. and v. ἀκισμός.
 2. generally, to affect ignorance, dissemble, οἶσα, ἀλλ' ἀκίζει Plat. Gorg. 497 A, Cic. ad Att. 2. 19, 5: cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v.—Act. ἀκίζω in Ael. Epist. 9.
 ἀκικπήσιος, ὁ, Lat. *acipenser*, the sturgeon, Ath. 294 F.
 ἀκκισμα, ατος, τό, = sq., Nicet. Eug. 6. 404.
 ἀκκισμός, ὁ, affectation of indifference, prudery, Philem. Ἀδελφ. 1. 14: cf. ἀκίζομαι.
 ἀκκιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to be coy, Eust. 1727. 28.
 ἀκκορ, Lacon. for ἀσκός, Hesych.
 ἀκκώ, ἡ, like ἀλφιδά, μορμώ, a bugbear, that nurses used to frighten children with: acc. to others, a vain woman, Zenob. 1. 53, ubi v. Leutsch.
 ἀκλαγγί, Adv. (κλαγγή) without clang or noise, Longus 1. 5: in Aesch. Pr. 803, Dind. reads ἀκλαγγεῖς.
 ἀκλάδευτος, ὄν, unpruned, Eccl.: Aeol. fem. ἀκλάς, ἄδος, Hesych.
 ἀκλάρωτος, Dor. for ἀκλήρ-, Pind.
 ἀκλαστος, ὄν, unbroken, Theophr. C. P. 1. 15, 17, Anth. P. 9. 322: metaph. of an unbroken line, ἡ κύκλω φορὰ ἀκλ. Arist. Cael. 2. 6, 3.
 ἀκλαυστεῖ οἱ —τί, ἀκλαυτεῖ οἱ —τί, (κλαίω) Adv. of sq., without weeping, Call. Dian. 267.
 ἀκλαυτος or ἀκλαυστος, ὄν,—the former being the only form used by Hom., and prob. also by the Trag.: (κλαίω): I. pass. *unwept*, esp. without funeral lamentation, Il. 22. 386, Od. 11. 54, Solon 21; ἄλετ' ἀκλαυτος, ἄστος Aesch. Eum. 565: c. gen., φίλων ἀκλαυτος Soph. Ant. 847:—in Eur. Andr. 1235 Thetis says, ἐγὼ γάρ, ἦν ἀκλαυτ' ἐχρῆν τίκτειν τέκνα . . , i. e. children not liable to death. II. act. *unweeping*, tearless, οὐδέ σέ φημι δὴν ἀκλαυτον ἔσεσθαί Od. 4. 494, cf. Aesch. Th. 696, Eur. Alc. 173:—in Soph. El. 912 = χαίρων, with *imprunity*.
 ἀκλεής, ἑς: gen. ἑός: acc. ἀκλεᾶ, Ion. ἀκλεῆ, Ep. ἀκλεᾶ Od. 4. 728:—Ep. ἀκλειής, Ar. Rh. 3. 932, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 38 F, Nonn.; pl. ἀκλειεῖς or ἀκλειεῖς, Il. 12. 318, Spitzn. Exc. 22: (κλέος). Without fame, inglorious, *unsung*, Hom., Pind. O. 12. 22, Hdt. prooem., Eur., etc. Adv. ἀκλεῶς, Hdt. 5. 77, Antipho 113. 38, Ep. ἀκλειῶς, Il. 22. 304: also neut. as Adv., ἀκλεῖς αὐτως Il. 7. 100.—Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἐπιτηδές 1. 3.
 ἀκλεῖα, Ion. —τή, ἡ, ingloriousness, Anth. P. 9. 80.
 ἀκλειής, ἑς, Ep. for ἀκλεής.
 ἀκλειστος, ὄν, Ion. ἀκλήιστος Call. Fr. 41, Att. contr. ἀκλήιστος Eur. Andr. 593, Thuc. 2. 93: (κλείω):—not closed or fastened, Il. c., Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 25.
 ἀκλεπτος, ὄν, not stealing, not deceiving, Soph. Fr. 615.
 ἀκλήης, ἑς, v. sub ἀκλεής.
 ἀκλήιστος, ὄν, v. sub ἀκλειστος. II. (κλείω) nameless, Greg. Naz.
 ἀκλήματος, ὄν, (κλήμα) not from the vine, γάνυσμα Greg. Naz.
 ἀκλήρειω, to be ἀκλήρος, be unfortunate, Polyb. 1. 7, 4, etc.
 ἀκλήρημα, ατος, τό, a loss, mishap, Diod. 13. 31.
 ἀκλήρηια, ἡ, misfortune, Soph. Fr. 816, Antiph. Ἀδων. 1, Polyb., etc.
 ἀκληρονόμητος, ὄν, without inheritance, Eccl. II. without heirs, Eust. 533. 32, Gramm., Eccl.
 ἀκλήρος, ὄν, without lot or portion, poor, needy, Od. 11. 490, Xen. An. 3. 2, 26, etc.: c. gen. without lot or share in, Aesch. Eum. 353; Isac. 41. 15, etc.:—Adv. ἀκλήρει, Zonar. II. unallotted, without an owner, h. Hom. Ven. 123, Eur. Tro. 32.
 ἀκληρούχητος, ὄν, not having received a lot, C. I. 3137. 102.
 ἀκληρωτεῖ οἱ —ι, Adv. without casting lots, Lys. 147. 19, C. I. 2880.
 ἀκλήρωτος, ὄν, without lot or portion in a thing, c. gen., χάρας ἀκλάρωτος Pind. O. 7. 108. 2. without casting lots, Dio C. Fr. 62. II. not distributed in lots, Plut. 2. 231 E.
 ἀκλήστος, v. sub ἀκλειστος.
 ἀκλήτι, Adv. uncalled, unbidden, Zenob. 2. 46 [where τ].
 ἀκλήτος, ὄν, uncalled, unbidden, Asius 1, Aesch. Pr. 1024, Cho. 838, Soph. Aj. 289, Thuc. 1. 118, Plat., etc.
 ἀκλινής, ἑς, bending to neither side, unwavering, unswerving, Plat. Phaedo 109 A: regular, ἀκλινέων καλάμων Anth. P. 10. 11, etc.:—Adv. —νῶς, Philo 2. 669; Ion. —νέως, Anth. P. 5. 55. 2. metaph. steady, Anth. P. 12. 158, Ep. Hebr. 10. 23, Luc., etc.:—unmoved, tranquil, Nonn. D. 35. 11, etc.
 ἀκλισία, ἡ, indeclinableness, Apoll. in A. B. 551, 552.

ἀκλίτος, ὄν, undeclined, indeclinable, Gramm.; Ael. Dion. wrote περὶ ἀκλίτων ῥημάτων. Adv., ἀκλίτως ἔχειν Eust. 162. 32.
 ἀκλόνητος, ὄν, unshaken, unmoved, Synes., Suid., C. I. 8672. Adv. —τως, Cyrill.:—in Galen. 9. 205, ἀκλονος, ὄν.
 ἀκλοπος, ὄν, not stolen, Greg. Naz. II. not liable to seduction, Id. III. not furtively concealed, ἀγκιστρον Opp. H. 3. 532.
 ἀκλύδωνιστος, ὄν, not lashed by waves: generally, sheltered from, λιμὴν ἀκλ. τῶν πνευμάτων Polyb. 10. 10, 4.
 ἀκλυστος, ὄν, = foreg., Lyc. 736, Plut. Marius 15, Nonn., etc.; λιμὴν ἀκλ. Diod. 3. 44; fem., Αὔλιον ἀκλύσταν Eur. I. A. 121.
 ἀκλύτος, ὄν, (κλύω) unheard, Epigr. Gr. 1046. 91:—the sense is dub. in Plut. 2. 722 E.
 ἀκλων, ὁ, ἡ, without twig or branch, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 2.
 ἀκλωστος, ὄν, (κλώω) unspun, στήμονες Plat. Com. Incert. 53.
 ἀκμάζω, fut. ἄσω, (ἀκμή) to be in full bloom, be at the prime, flourish: I. of persons, Hdt. 2. 134, Plat. Prot. 335 E; ἀκμάζειν σώματι, ῥώμῃ, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 23, Plat. Polit. 310 D, etc.; so of cities and states, Hdt. 3. 57. 5. 28; ἀκμ. τὸ σῶμα ἀπὸ τῶν λ' ἐτῶν μέχρι τοῦ ε' καὶ μ' Arist. Rhet. 2. 14, 4. 2. to flourish or abound in a thing, πλούτῳ Hdt. 1. 29; παρασκευῇ πάσῃ Thuc. 1. 1; νεότητι Id. 2. 20; ἐν τιμῇ Aeschin. 46. 23. 3. c. inf. to be strong enough to do, Xen. An. 3. 1, 25. II. of things, ἀκμάζει ὁ πόλεμος, ἡ νόσος is at its height, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Thuc. 3. 3., 2. 49; ἀκμάζον θέρος mid-summer, Id. 2. 19; of com, to be just ripe, Ibid. 2. so also, ἡνίκα . . ἀκμάζοι [ὁ θυμός] when passion was at its height, Plat. Tim. 70 D; ἀκμάζουσα ῥώμη Antipho 127. 25; ἀκμάζει πάντα ἐπιμελείας δεόμενα require the utmost care, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 40. 3. impers., c. inf., ἀκμάζει βρετέαν ἔχεσθαι 'tis time to . . , Aesch. (lyr.) Th. 96; νῦν γὰρ ἀκμ. Πειθῶ . . ξυγκαταβῆναι now 'tis time for her to . . , Id. Cho. 726.
 ἀκμαῖος, α, ὄν, in full bloom, at the prime, blooming, flourishing, vigorous, πῶλοι Aesch. Eum. 405; ἡβη Id. Th. 11; ἀκμαῖος φύσιν in the prime of strength, Id. Pers. 441; ἀκμ. τὴν ὀργὴν Luc. Tim. 3; κάλλει ἀκμαῖά Epigr. Gr. 127; τὸ ἀκμαῖότατον Dion. H. 5. 22:—ἀκμ. πρὸς ἔρωτα, Lat. *nubilis*, Anth. P. 7. 221, cf. Luc. D. Deor. 8. 2, Ael. N. A. 15. 10:—so in Adv., ἀκμαῖως ἔχειν κατὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν Polyb. 32. 15, 7:—of things, at the height, ὁ ἀκμαῖότατος καιρὸς τῆς ἡμέρας, i. e. noon, Polyb. 3. 102, 1; τὸ ἀκμαῖόν τοῦ χειμῶνος Arr. An. 4. 7, 1, etc. II. in time, in season, Lat. *opportunitus*, ὡς ἀκμαῖος . . μόλοι (Wakef. ἀκμαῖ' ἄν), Soph. Aj. 921; ἀκμ. ἡμέραι the seasonable days, Ath. 180 C, cf. Anth. P. 10. 2.
 ἀκμαστής, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg., Hdn. 1. 17, 24.
 ἀκμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀκμαῖος, ἀκμ. πυρετός Galen. 10. 615, of a kind of continuous fever, when the amount of heat is kept up steadily throughout; also ὀμότονος. Adv. —κῶς, Theod. Metoch. 59.
 ἀκμή, ἡ, (v. sub ἀκή I) a point, edge: proverb., ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἀκμῆs on the razor's edge (v. sub ξυρόν); ἀκμή φασγάνου, ξίφους, ὀδόντων, Pind., etc.; κερκίδων ἀκμαῖ Soph. Ant. 976; λύγχις ἀκμή Eur. Supp. 318; ἀμφιδέξιοι ἀκμαῖ both hands, Soph. O. T. 1243; ποδοῖν ἀκμαῖ the feet, Ib. 1034; πυρὸς ἀκμαῖ, ἔμπυροι ἀκμαῖ, v. sub βῆξις. II. the highest or culminating point of anything, the bloom, flower, prime, zenith, esp. of man's age, Lat. *flos oetatis*, ἀκμή ἡβης Soph. O. T. 741; ἐν τῇδε τοῦ κάλλους ἀκμῇ Cratin. Πυρ. 13; σώματος τε καὶ φρονήσεως Plat. Rep. 461 A; μέτριος χρόνος ἀκμῆs Id. Rep. 460 E; ἀκμῆ βίου Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 20, etc.; εἰς ἀκμὴν ἐλθῶν Eur. H. F. 532; ἐν ἀκμῇ εἶναι = ἀκμάζειν Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; ἐν αὐταῖς ταῖς ἀκμαῖs Isocr. 147 A; ἀκμὴν ἔχειν, of com, to be ripe, Thuc. 4. 2; τοσοῦτον τῆς ἀκμῆs ὑστερῶν Isocr. 418 D; τῆς ἀκμῆs λῆγειν to begin to decline, Plat. Symp. 219 A:—then in various relations, as ἄ. ἡρος the spring-prime, like Milton's 'the point of dawn,' Pind. P. 4. 114; ἄ. θέρους mid-summer, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 19; ἄ. πληρώματος the highest condition, prime of a crew, Thuc. 7. 14; ἄ. τοῦ ναυτικοῦ the flower of their navy, Id. 8. 46; ἄ. τῆς δόξης Id. 2. 42:—αἱ ἀκμαῖ the crisis of a disease, Hipp. Aph. 1245:—generally, strength, vigour, ἐν χερσὶ ἀκμᾶ Pind. O. 2. 113, cf. Aesch. Pers. 1060; ἄ. ποδῶν swiftness, Pind. I. 8 (7). 83, cf. Aesch. Eum. 370; φρενῶν Pind. N. 3. 68; βαρὺς ἀκμᾶ terrible in strength, Id. I. 4. 86 (3. 81):—periph. like βία, ἀκμῇ Θεσειδᾶν Soph. O. C. 1066. III. of Time, like καιρός, the time, i. e. the best, most fitting time, often in Trag., ἡνίκ' ἄν δὴ πρὸς γάμων ἦκητ' ἀκμάs Soph. O. T. 1492; ἔργων, λόγων, ἔδρας ἀκμῆ the time for doing, speaking, sitting still, Id. Ph. 12, El. 22, Aj. 811; c. inf., κούκ' ἦν μέλλειν ἄ. Aesch. Pers. 407, cf. Ag. 1353; ἀππλάχθαι δ' ἄ. Soph. El. 1338; ἐπ' ἀκμῆs εἶναι, c. inf., to be on the point of doing, Eur. Hel. 897, cf. Ar. Pl. 256; σοὶ μὲν ἀκμῆ φιλοσοφεῖν Isocr. 1 C:—ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἦκει τὴν ἀκμὴν 'tis come to the critical time, Dem. 52. 7; ἀκμὴν λαμβάνειν to seize the right moment, Isocr. (Epist.) 404, Plut.; τὴν ὑξυτάτην ἄ. παρίεναι to let it pass, Plat. Rep. 460 E. Cf. also sq.
 ἀκμῆν, accus. of ἀκμή, used as Adv., much like ἔτι, as yet, still, very rare in Att., τὰ σκευοφόρα . . ἀκμῆν διέβαινε were just crossing the river, Xen. An. 4. 3, 26; (Isocr. 1 C is now corrected, v. ἀκμή III); often in Polyb., as 1. 13, 12., 3. 17, 5, al.; also Theocr. 4. 60, Anth. P. 7. 141, Ev. Matth. 15. 16, etc.; ἀκμῆν νέος ἄν C. I. 6864; strengthd., ἀκμῆν ἐτι Polyb. 14. 4, 9., 15. 6, 6.
 ἀκμηνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀκμή) full-grown, θάμνος ἐλαίης Od. 23. 191; νυμφῶν ἄs ἀκμηνᾶs καλοῦσιν Paus. 5. 15, 6.
 ἀκμηνος, ὄν, (not ἀκμηνός, Spitzn. Il. 19. 163):—fasting from food, ἀκμηνος σίτοιο Il. 1. c.; ἔμδν κῆρ ἀκμηνον πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος Ib. 320; absol., νῆστιας, ἀκμηνόους Ib. 207; ἀκμηνος καὶ ἀπαστος Ib. 346. (ἀκμή is said to have been Aeol. = νηστεία: others from καμῆν.)
 ἀκμήs, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, also as neut., Paus. 6. 15, 5; C. I. 428: (κάμνω): = ἀκάμαs, untiring, unwearied, Il. 11. 802., 15. 697, Aesch. Fr. 330,

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Soph. Ant. 353; *πυλαὶ ἀκμ.* Anth. P. 9. 526:—also in late Prose, as Dion. H. 9. 14 (*ubi male ἀκμήτην*), Paus. 1. c., Plut. Cim. 13.
 ἀκμητεῖ and -τί, Adv. *without toil, easily*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 16, 2.
 ἀκμητος, ον, (κάμνω) = ἀκμῆς, *unworn, unwearyed*, ποσὶν h. Hom. Ap. 520. II. *not causing pain*, Nic. Th. 737.
 ἀκμο-θέτης, ον, ὄ, = sq., Poll. 10. 147.
 ἀκμό-θετον, τό, (τίθημι) *the anvil-block, stithy*, Il. 18. 410, Od. 8. 274.
 ἀκμόνιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Aesop.
 ἀκμων, ονος, ὄ, orig. prob. *a meteoric stone, thunderbolt* (v. sub fin.), *χάλκεος ἀκμων οὐρανύθεν κατιῶν* Hes. Th. 722, cf. 724. II. *an anvil*, Il. 18. 476, Od. 8. 274, Hdt. 1. 68: metaph., *πρὸς ἀκμονὶ χάλκευε γλῶσσαν* Pind. P. 1. 167; *λόγγης ἀκμονες* *very anvils to bear blows* (as the Schol. takes it), Aesch. Pers. 51; so, *ὑπομένειν πληγὰς ἀκμων* Aristopho. Ἰατρ. 1; *Τιρύνθιος ἀκμων*, i. e. Hercules, Call. Dian. 146. 2. *a pestle*, a Cyprian usage acc. to Hesych. III. = οὐρανός, and ἀκμονίδαί = οὐρανίδαί, Hesych., cf. Alcman III (*ubi v. Bgk.*). IV. *a kind of eagle*, Hesych. V. *a kind of wolf*, Opp. C. 3. 326. (With the above-cited senses, cf. Skt. *arṇā* (*a stone, meteoric-stone*), *arṇaras* (*lapideus*); O. Norse *hamarr*; O. H. G. *hamar* (*hammer*); Lith. *akmū* (*a stone*)).
 ἀκναμπτος, ἀκναπτος, ἀκνάφος, = ἀγν-.
 ἀκνημος, ον, (κνήμη) *without calf of the leg*, Plut. 2. 520 C.
 ἀκνησμος, ον, *without irritation or itching*, Hipp. Offic. 747.
 ἀκνηστis, ios, ἡ, (ἀκανος) *the spine or backbone of animals*, Od. 10. 161. II. *a plant*, Nic. Th. 52.
 ἀκνίσος, ον, (κνίσσα) *without the fat of sacrifices*, βωμός Anth. P. 10. 7; so Cobet restores βωμοῖσι παρ' ἀκνίσαισι in Luc. J. Trag. 6. 2. *meagre, spare*, of persons, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 6; of food, Plut. 2. 123 B.
 ἀκνίσωτος [i], ον, *without the steam of sacrifice*, Aesch. Fr. 422.
 ἀκοή, ἡ, Ep. ἀκουή (*the stem being ἀκοφ*, as in ἀκούω = ἀκόφω):—*a hearing, the sound heard*, ἔκαθεν δέ τε γίγνεται ἀκοή Il. 16. 634. 2. *the thing heard, news, tidings*, μετὰ πατρὸς ἀκοὴν ἰκέσθαι, βῆναι to go in quest of tidings of his father, Od. 2. 308., 4. 701, cf. Anth. P. 7. 220; κατὰ τὴν Σόλωνος ἀκοὴν according to Solon's story, Plat. Tim. 21 A, cf. 22 B. 3. *the thing heard, a hearing, report, saying, fame*, Pind. P. 1. 162, 174; ἀκοὴ σοφοῖς *a thing for wise men to listen to*, Ib. 9. 135; ἀκοὴ ἱστορεῖν, παραλαβεῖν τι, etc., to know by hearsay, Hdt. 2. 29, 148, etc.; ἐπίστασθαι Antipho 137. 17, Thuc. 4. 126; so, ἐξ ἀκοῆς λέγειν Plat. Phaedo 61 D; τὰς ἀκοὰς τῶν προγεγενημένων traditions, Thuc. 1. 20; ἀκοαὶ . . λόγων Id. 1. 73; ἀκοὴν μαρτυρεῖν to give evidence on hearsay, Dem. 1300. 16; ἀκοὴν προσάγειν to bring hearsay evidence, Ib. 14; βαρὺν . . ἀκοῆς ψόφον Anth. P. 6. 220. II. *the sense of hearing*, Hdt. 1. 38, etc.; joined with ὄψis, Plat. Phaedo 65 B, etc.; οἷς ὦτα μὲν ἐστίν, ἀκοαὶ δὲ οὐκ ἐνεῖσιν Philo 1. 474. 2. *the act of hearing; hearing*, ἐς ἀκοὴν ἐμὴν to my hearing, my ear, Aesch. Pr. 690; γάρῃν ἀραρεῖν ἀκοαῖσι Simon. 41; ὕξειαν ἀκοὴν . . λόγους διδοῦς Soph. El. 30; ἀκοὴ κλύειν Id. Ph. 1412; ἀκοαῖς δέχεσθαι, εἰς ἀκοὰς ἔρχεται τι Eur. I. T. 1496, Phoen. 1480; δι' ἀκοῆς αἰσθάνεσθαι Plat. Legg. 900 A; οὐδενὸς ἀκοὴν ὑπειπὼν Eur. H. F. 962 (perh. in allusion to the herald's cry, ἀκούετε λεῶ); τοῖς ἀκροάμασι τὰς ἀκοὰς ἀνατιθέναί Polyb. 24. 5, 9. 3. *the ear*, ὀππάτεσαι δ' οὐδὲν ὄρημ', ἐπιβρόμεισι δ' ἀκοαῖς Sapph. 2. 12; ἀπεσθίει μου τὴν ἀκ. Hermipp. Στρατ. 7, cf. Pherecr. Incert. 24; δυσὶν ἀκοαῖς κρίνειν with two ears, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 12. III. *a hearing, listening to*, ἀκοῆς ἀξίος worth hearing, Plat. Theaet. 142 D; εἰς ἀκοὴν φωνῆς within hearing of the voice, Diod. 19. 41.
 ἀ-κοίλιος, ον, *without hollows*, Hipp. 409. fin., Eust. Opusc. 194. 53. 2. *without stomach*, Galen. 5. 384.
 ἀ-κοίλος, ον, *not hollow*, Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 1.
 ἀ-κοίμητος, ον, *sleepless, unresting*, of the sea, Aesch. Pr. 139, cf. Theocr. 13. 44, Diod., Plut., etc.; ἀκ. δάκρυσι C. I. 1778; of the Emperor, Epigr. Gr. 1064. 9:—the form ἀ-κοίμιστος, ον, is dub. in Diod. Excerpt. 616. 48.
 ἀ-κοινος, ον, *not common*, Themist. Or. 142 A.
 ἀκοινωνησία, ἡ, *the non-existence of community of property*, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 12. II. *unsociableness*, Stob. Ecl. 2. 320. III. *ex-communication*, Eccl.
 ἀ-κοινώνητος, ον, *not shared with*, γάμοις ἀκοινώνητον εὐνάν *a bed not shared in common with other wives*, Eur. Andr. 470. 2. *not to be communicated*, ὄνομα LXX (Sap. 14. 21). II. *act. having no share of or in*, c. gen., νόμων Plat. Legg. 914 C: also c. dat., ἀκ. τοῖς κακοῖς Arist. Top. 3. 2, 8; absol. *unsocial*, Plat. Legg. 774 A; *inhuman* Cic. Att. 6. 3, 7:—so in Adv. -τως, Ib. 6. 1, 7. III. *excommunicated*, Eccl.
 ἀκοινωνία, ἡ, *unsociableness*, Ep. Plat. 318 E.
 ἀκοίτης, ον, ὄ, (a copul., κοίτη, cf. ἀλοχος) *a bedfellow, spouse, husband*, Il. 15. 91, Od. 5. 120, Pind. N. 5. 51, Soph. Tr. 525, Eur. —fem. ἀκοῖτις, ios, ἡ, *a spouse, wife*, Il. 3. 138, Pind., Aesch. Pers. 684, Soph., Eur.—Poët. words, cf. Plat. Crat. 405 C.
 ἀ-κολάκευτος, ον, *not to be won by flattery*, Plat. Legg. 729 A. II. *act. not flattering*, Telés ap. Stob. 524, fin.:—so in Adv. -τως, Cic. Att. 13. 51, 1.
 ἀ-κόλακος, ον, *not flattering*, Diog. L. 2. 141.
 ἀκολασία, ἡ, *licentiousness, intemperance, excess*, opp. to σωφροσύνη, Hecataea. 144, Antipho 125. 35, Thuc. 3. 37, Plat., etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 3; in pl., Lys. 146. 34, Plat. Legg. 884.
 ἀκολασταίνω, fut. ανῶ Ar. Av. 1226, to be licentious, intemperate, Ar. 1. c., Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 19, Plat. Rep. 555 D, al.
 ἀκολάστασμα, τό, (as if from *ἀκολαστάω) = ἀκολάστημα, restored by Dobree in Ar. Lys. 399, for ἀκόλαστ' ἄσματα; and Meineke suggests ἀκολαστάσματα for -άματα in Anaxandr. Incert. 24, cf. Alciph. 1. 38.

ἀκολάστημα, ατος, τό, *an act of ἀκολασία*, Plut. Crass. 32, M. Anton. 11. 20, Orig.
 ἀκολαστητέον, verb. Adj. (as if from *ἀκολαστέω), *one must behave licentiously*, Clem. Al. 2. 28.
 ἀκολαστία, ἡ, probl. 1. for ἀκολασία, Alex. Gal. 1. 6; v. Meineke.
 ἀ-κόλαστος, ον, Lat. non castigatus, unchastised, undisciplined, unbridled, ὁ δῆμος Hdt. 3. 81; ὄχλος Eur. Hec. 607; στρατεύμα Xen. An. 2. 6, 9; so Plat. etc. 2. commonly, *unbridled in sensual pleasures, licentious, intemperate*, opp. to σώφρων, Soph. Fr. 817, Plat. Gorg. 507 C, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 7; περί τι Id. H. A. 6. 18, 8; πρὸς τι (v. fin.):—so in Adv., ἀκολάστως ἔχειν Plat. Gorg. 493 C; Comp. -οτέρως ἔχειν πρὸς τι to be too intemperate in a thing, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 1.
 ἀκολλητί, Adv. of sq., Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1078.
 ἀ-κόλλητος, ον, *not glued or adhering to a thing*, τινί Galen. 2. *not to be so fastened, incompatible*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 42.
 ἀ-κολλος, ον, *without glue, not adhesive*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 3.
 ἀκολλύβιστος, ον, v. sub κόλλυβος II.
 ἀ-κόλωτος, ον, *not curtailed*, Eust. 727. 39.
 ἀκολος, ον, ἡ, *a bit, morsel*, like ψωμός, Od. 17. 222, Anth. P. 9. 563, cf. 6. 176: Boeot. for ἐνθεσις, Strattis Φοίν. 3. 7. (Curtius suggests that ἀκολος and αἰκλον may perh. be akin to the Skt. *√as* (*to eat*)).
 ἀκολουθέω, fut. ἦσω, to be an ἀκόλουθος, to follow one, go after or with him, esp. of soldiers and slaves:—Construct. mostly c. dat. pers., Ar. Pl. 19, etc.; ἀκ. τῷ ἡγουμένῳ Plat. Rep. 474 C; also with Preps., ἀκ. μετὰ τινος Plat. Lach. 187 E, Lysias 193. 18, etc.; τοῖς σώμασι μετ' ἐκείνων ἠκολούθουν, ταῖς δ' εὐνοῖαις μετ' ἡμῶν ἦσαν Isocr. 299 C; ἀκ. σύν τινι Xen. An. 7. 5, 3; κατόπιν τινός Ar. Pl. 13; very rarely c. acc., as Menand. Incert. 32, cf. Lob. Phryn. 354:—absol., often in Plat., etc.; ἀκ. ἐφ' ἀρπαγῆς, of soldiers, Thuc. 2. 98; ἀκολουθῶν, ὄ, as Subst., = ἀκόλουθος I, Menand. Kόλ. 3. II. metaph. to follow one in a thing, let oneself be led by him, τῇ γνώμῃ τινός Thuc. 3. 38; τοῖς πράγμασι, ταῖς καιροῖς to follow circumstances, etc., Dem. 51. 14., 730. 18; to obey, τοῖς νόμοις Andoc. 31. 35. 2. to follow the thread of a discourse, Plat. Phaedo 107 B, etc. 3. also of things, to follow upon, to be consequent upon, in conformity with, ἀκολουθεῖν τοῖς εἰρημένοις Plat. Rep. 332 D; εὐλογία . . εὐθελία ἀκ. Ib. 400 E, cf. 398 D: to follow the analogy of, to be like, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 3, al. 4. absol. ἀκολουθεῖ, it follows, Lat. sequitur, Id. Categ. 12. 2.—Only in Att. Comedy and Prose: cf. ἀκόλουθος.
 ἀκολούθησις, εως, ἡ, *a following, sequence*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 7. 2. *a consequence, conclusion*, Id. An. Pr. 1. 46, 17. II. *obedience*, Def. Plat. 412 B.
 ἀκολουθητέον, verb. Adj. *one must follow*, absol., Xen. Oec. 21, 7; τῷ λόγῳ Plat. Rep. 400 D.
 ἀκολουθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *disposed to follow*, ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις, τοῖς πάθεσι Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 3, Eth. N. 1. 3, 6.
 ἀκολουθία, ἡ, *a following, attendance, train*, Soph. Fr. 818, Plat. Alc. 1. 122 C. 2. *a series, continuous succession*, Clem. Al., etc.; κατ' ἀκολουθίαν in regular succession, Hdn. 8. 7. II. *a following upon, conformity with*, ταῖς πράγμασι Plat. Crat. 437 C: *a grammatical agreement, right construction* (cf. ἀνακολουθία), Dion. H. de Comp. p. 178. 2. *obedience*, M. Anton. 3. 9. III. *a consequence*, Philo 2. 497.
 ἀκολουθίσκος, ὄ, Dim. of ἀκόλουθος, *a foot-boy*, Ptol. ap. Ath. 550 A.
 ἀκόλουθος, ον, (a copul., κέλευθος, Plat. Crat. 405 C):—*following, attending on*; mostly as Subst. *a follower, attendant, footman*, Lat. *pedisequus*, Ar. Av. 73; ὅτιοι παῖς ἀκ. ἐστίν who keep a lacquey, Eupol. Kol. 1. 3; often in Att. Prose, Antipho 115. 19, Thuc. 6. 28., 7. 75, Plat. Symp. 203 C, etc.; οἱ ἀκόλουθοι the camp-followers, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 36; also fem., Plut. Caes. 10. 2. following after, c. gen., πλάτα . . Νηρηῶν ἀκ. Soph. O. C. 719 (lyr.). 3. following or consequent upon, in conformity with, c. gen., τὰκόλουθα τῶν βακῶν Ar. Ach. 438, cf. Plat. Phaedo 111 C; but mostly c. dat., Id. Legg. 716 C, Tim. 88 D; ἀκόλουθα τοῦτοις πράττειν Dem. 312. 25; ἀκ. τοῖς εἰρημένοις ἐστὶ τὸ διηρῆσθαι Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 1;—absol. *correspondent*, Lys. 162. 26; agreeing with one another, Xen. An. 2. 4, 19, Hyperid. Euxen. 36:—Adv. -τως, in accordance with, τοῖς νόμοις Dem. 1100. 14, cf. Diod. 4. 17; absol. *consistently*, εἰκότως καὶ ἀκ. Aristid. 2. 142.—Used once by Soph. 1. c.; otherwise only in Com. and Prose.
 ἀκολουτέω, for ἀκολουθέω, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1198.
 ἀ-κόλπος, ον, *without bay or gulf*, Ael. N. A. 15. 16.
 ἀ-κόλυμβος, ον, *unable to swim*, Batr. 157, Strabo, Plut.
 ἀκομιστία, Ep. -λή [i], ἡ, *want of tending or care*, Od. 21. 284, Themist.
 ἀ-κόμιστος, ον, *untended*, Diog. L. 5. 5, Nonn.
 ἀ-κόμματος, ον, *unpainted*, Themist. 218 B.
 ἀκομος, ον, (κόμη) *without hair, bald*, Luc. V. H. 1. 23; of trees, leafless, Poll. 1. 236.
 ἀ-κόμπαστος and ἀ-κομπος, ον, *unboastful*, Aesch. Theb. 538, Ib. 554.
 ἀ-κόμψευτος, ον, *inartificial*, Dion. H. de Comp. 178, 200.
 ἀ-κομψος, ον, *unadorned, boorish*, Archil. 158; ἐγὼ δ' ἀκομψος 'rude I am in speech,' Eur. Hipp. 986; ἀκ. καὶ φαῦλος A. B. 369, cf. Diog. L. 3. 63. Adv. -ψως, Plut. 2. 4 F.
 ἀκονάω, fut. ἦσω, (ἀκόνη) to sharpen, whet, μαχαίρας Ar. Fr. 551; λόγγην Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33:—Med., ἀκονᾶσθαι μαχαίρας to sharpen their swords, Id. Hell. 7. 5, 20. 2. metaph. like θήγω, δένω, παρακονάω, Lat. acuo, to provoke, inflame, γλῶσσαν ἠκονημένος Poëta ap. Plut. Comp. Lys. c. Syll. 4, cf. Xen. Oec. 21, 3; θυμὸν ἐπ' ἐλπιδί τινὸς ἀκονᾶν Demad. 180. 30.
 ἀ-κόνδυλος, ον, *without knuckles*:—without blows, Luc. Char. 2.
 ἀκόνη [α], ἡ, (v. sub ἀκή I) *a whetstone, hone*, Lat. cos, λιθὴν Clilo 1; Hermipp. Moir. 1, etc.; ἀκ. Ναξία (the best were from Naxos) Pind. 1.

6 (5). fin. 2. metaph., *δόξαν ἔχω ἀκόννας λιγυρᾶς ἐπὶ γλώσσα* I have the feeling of a whetstone on my tongue, i. e. am roused to song, Pind. O. 6. 141; esp. of persons, like Horace's *fungar vice cotis*, of Ἔρωσ, Anth. P. 12. 18, cf. Plut. 2. 838 E, Greg. Naz. ap. Suid. s. v. Ὀριγένης. ἀκόνησις, εὖς, ἡ, a sharpening, Hesych., E. M. s. v. βρυγμός. ἀκονίας, οὐ, δ, a kind of fish, Numen. ap. Ath. 326 A. ἀκονιάτος, οὐ, (κονιάω) unplastered, not whitewashed, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 1. ἀκόνιον, τό, in medicine, a specific for the eyes, prob. powdered by rubbing on an ἀκόνη, Diosc. 1. 129. ἀκονίοπος, οὐ, without dust, opp. to κονιορτώδης, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 1. ἀκονίτι [τι], Adv. of ἀκόνιτος, without the dust of the arena, i. e. without a struggle, without effort, Lat. sine pulvere, of the conqueror, Thuc. 4. 73, Xen. Ages. 6, 3; but, εἰ ταῦτα προεῖτο ἀκονίτι Dem. 295. 7. ἀκονίτικος, ἡ, ὄν, made of ἀκόνιτον, Xen. Cyn. 11, 2. ἀκόνιτον, τό, = sq., Lat. aconitum, a poisonous plant, like monkhood, growing on sharp steep rocks (ἐν ἀκόναις), or in a place called Ἀκόναι, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 4, cf. Sprengel Diosc. 4. 76, Theopomp. Hist. 200: —also ἀκόνιτος, ἡ, Schneid. Nic. Al. 42. ἀκόνιτος, οὐ, (κονίω) without dust, combat or struggle, Q. Sm. 4. 319. II. = ἀκόνιστος Diosc. 1. 6: —Adv. —τως, Id. ἀκοντί [τι], Adv. of ἀκων, for ἀκοντί, Plut. Fab. 5, etc.; but not in good Att. (Lob. Phryn. 5). ἀκοντίας, οὐ, δ, (ἀκων) a quick-darting serpent, Lat. jaculus, Nic. Th. 491, Galen., Luc. II. a meteor, mostly in pl., Plin. H. N. 2. 23. ἀκοντίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, (ἀκων) to hurl a javelin, or absol. to throw, dart, τινός at one (cf. στοχάζομαι), Αἴαντος . . ἀκόντισε φαίδιμος Ἐκτωρ Il. 14. 402, cf. 8. 118; also, Αἴας . . ἐφ' Ἐκτορι . . ἔει' ἀκόντισσαι 16. 359; ἀκ. ἐς or καθ' ὄμιλον Od. 22. 263, Il. 4. 490: —the weapon is mostly put in dat., ἡ καὶ δκόντισε δουρὶ darted with his spear, Il. 5. 533; ἀκ. δουρὶ φαεινῷ Ib. 611, al.; also in acc., ἀκόντισαν ἕξου δουρα darted their spears, Od. 22. 265; ἀκοντίζουσι θαμείας αἰχμὰς ἐκ χειρῶν Il. 12. 44, cf. 14. 422, Pind. I. 1. 33; to use the javelin, τοξεύειν καὶ ἀκ. Hdt. 4. 114; ἀκ. ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων ὀρθός Plat. Meno 93 D. 2. after Hom., c. acc. pers. to hit or strike with a javelin, or simply to aim at, Lat. petere, ἀκ. τὸν σὺν Hdt. 1. 43, etc.; hence in Pass. to be so hit or wounded, Eur. Baech. 1098, Antipho 120, ult., Xen. 3. ἀκ. ἐαντὰς ἐπὶ ποταμόν to hurl themselves, Eus. H. E. 8. 12, 4. 4. to shoot forth rays, of the moon, Eur. Ion 1155; in Med. to flash, Arist. Mund. 2, 11. II. intr. to dart or pierce, εἶσω γῆς Eur. Or. 1241. ἀκόντιον, τό, Dim. of ἀκων, a dart, javelin, h. Hom. Merc. 460, Hdt. 1. 34, al. 2. in pl. the javelin-exercise, Plat. Legg. 794 C. ἀκόντισις, εὖς, ἡ, the throwing a javelin, Xen. An. 1. 9, 5. ἀκόντισμα, ατος, τό, the distance thrown with a javelin, ἐντὸς ἀκοντίσματος within a dart's throw, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 16. II. the thing thrown, a dart, javelin, Strab. 576, Plut. Alex. 43, etc. III. in pl. = the concrete ἀκοντιστοί, Id. Pyrrh. 21. ἀκοντισμός, ὁ, = ἀκόντισις, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 6, Arr. An. 1. 2, 6; as a game, C. I. 2360. 24: a darting out of liquids, Galen., Eust., etc. 2. ἀκοντισμοὶ ἀστέρων, of shooting stars, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 147. ἀκοντιστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = sq., Eur. Phoen. 142. II. as Adj. darting, hurling, τρίαίνα Opp. H. 5. 535: —metaph., ἱαμβοὶ Christod. Eephr. 359. ἀκοντιστής, οὐ, δ, a darter, javelin-man, Il. 16. 328, Od. 18. 262, Hdt. 8. 90, Aesch. Pers. 52, Thuc. 3. 97, etc. ἀκοντιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in throwing the dart, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 63; Sup., Ib. 6. 2, 4; τὰ ἀκοντιστικά the art of throwing the dart, Plat. Theag. 126 B. ἀκοντιστής, ὄς, ἡ, Ion. for ἀκόντισις, the game of the dart (like the Eastern jerid), ἀκοντιστὸν εἰσδύσει Il. 23. 622. ἀκοντο-βόλος, οὐ, spear-throwing, Ap. Rh. 2. 1000. ἀκοντο-δόκος, οὐ, receiving (i. e. hit by) the dart, or watching (i. e. shunning) the dart, Simon. 106. ἀκοντο-φόρος, οὐ, carrying a dart, Nonn. D. 20. 148. ἀκόντως, Adv. of ἀκων, v. sub δέκων. ἀκοός, ὄν, = ἀκουστικός, Plat. Com. Incert. 61. ἀκοπητή, Adv. of ἀκοπος, Liban. ἀκοπία, ἡ, (ἀκοπος) freedom from fatigue, Cic. Fam. 16. 18. ἀκοπίαστος, οὐ, (κοπιᾶω) not wearying, ὕδης Arist. Mund. 1, 2. II. untiring, unwearied, Stob. Ecl. 1. 952: —Adv. —άστως Schol. Soph. Aj. 852; also —αστί, Socr. H. E. 6. 11. ἀκοπος, οὐ, without weariness, and so, I. untired, κατακνεῖσθαι Plat. Legg. 789 D. 2. free from trouble, Amips. Incert. 14. II. act. not wearying, ὕχνης Plat. Tim. 89 A; of a horse, easy, Xen. Eq. 1, 6; τοῖς τετραπόσιν ἀκοπον τὸ ἐστάναι Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 55. 2. removing weariness, refreshing, Hipp. Aph. 1246, Acut. 395, Plat. Phacdr. 227 A: —ἀκοπον (sc. φάρμακον), τό, a restorative, Galen., etc.; ἀκ. μάλαγμα Diosc. 1. 93; in Galen. also ἀκοπος, ἡ: —Adv. —πως, Theophr. C. P. 4. 16, 2. III. (from κόπτω) not worm-eaten, Arist. Probl. 14. 2. 2. not broken or ground, whole, Alex. Aphr. ἀκόπριστος, οὐ, (κοπρίζω) not manured, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 3. ἀκοπρος, οὐ, with little excrement in the bowels, Hipp. Acut. 394. II. = forc., Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 4. ἀκοπρώδης, ες, producing little excrement, of food, Hipp. Acut. 393. ἀκόρεστος, οὐ, (κορέννυμι) Att. for ἀκόρητος, insatiate, Trag., in lyr. passages (v. ἀκόρετος); c. gen., αἰχμὰς ἀκόρεστος Aesch. Pers. 999: —in Soph. O. C. 120 (ὁ πάντων ἀκορέστατος, most insatiate, most shameless), the word is either sync. for ἀκορέστος (cf. μέσσατος, νέατος), or is the Sup. of ἀκορῆς (a word cited by Hesych. s. v. ἀκορῆς and used by Themist. Or. 90 D). 2. of things, insatiate, unceasing,

Lat. improbus, οἰζύς Aesch. Ag. 756; οἰμωγὰ Soph. El. 123; νείκη Eur. Med. 638; γόοις ἀκορέστοις (as Prien for —τοτάτοις) Aesch. Pers. 545. II. act. not satiating, Aesch. Ag. 1331. 2. not liable to surfeit, φιλία Xen. Symp. 8, 15. ἀκόρετος, οὐ, used in Trag. (metri grat.) for ἀκορέστος, Aesch. Ag. 1114, 1143, Soph. El. 122. ἀκορῆς, ἐς, v. sub ἀκόρεστος. ἀκόρητος, οὐ, (κορέννυμι) insatiate, unsated, c. gen., πολέμου, μάχης, ἀπειλάων Il. 12. 335., 20. 2., 14. 479 (never in Od.), cf. Hes. Sc. 346; προκάδων h. Hom. Ven. 71; cf. ἀκορέστος. II. (κορέω) unswayed, untrimmed, Ar. Nub. 44. ἀκορία, ἡ, (ἀκορος) in Hipp. 1180 F, a not eating to satiety, moderation in eating; —but in Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2, ἀκ. ποσοῦ, prob. an insatiable desire of drinking. ἀκορίτης [τι] οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with ἀκορος, Diosc. 5. 73. ἀκορνα, ἡ, a prickly plant, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 6 and 13, 3. ἀκορος, οὐ, = ἀκορέστος: untiring, ceaseless, Lat. improbus, εἰρεσία Pind. P. 4. 360. ἀκορος, ἡ, the sweet flag, acorus calamus (Sprengel iris pseudacorus), its root being ἀκορον, τό, Diosc. 1. 2. ἀκόρυφος, οὐ, (κορυφή) without top, without beginning, Dion. H. de Comp. 198. II. = sq., Hesych. ἀκορύφωτος, οὐ, not to be summed up, Hesych. s. v. ἀκριτα. ἀκος, εὖς, τό, (ἀκόμαι) a cure, relief, remedy, resource, c. gen. rei quae avertitur, κακῶν Od. 22. 481, cf. Il. 9. 250, etc.; νυμφικῶν ἐδωλίων Aesch. Cho. 71; κύβους . . , τερπνὸν ἀργίας ἀκος Soph. Fr. 380; κακὸν κακῶ διδοὺς ἀκος Id. Aj. 363: —absol., ἀκος εὐρεῖν Il. 9. 250; δίζησθαι, ἐξευρεῖν, ἐκπονεῖν, λαβεῖν, ποιείσθαι, Hdt. 1. 94., 4. 187, Aesch. Supp. 367, Eur. Bacch. 327, Plat., etc.: —in literal medical sense, Hipp. Acut. 383; and (by a medical metaph.), ἀκος ἐντέμνειν, τέμνειν, Aesch. Ag. 17 (cf. Cho. 539), Eur. Andr. 121: —ἀκος [ἔστι], c. inf., ἀκος γὰρ οὐδὲν τόνδε θρηνεῖσθαι it boots not to . . , Aesch. Pr. 43. 2. a means of obtaining a thing, c. gen. rei, quae expetitur, σωτηρίας Eur. Hel. 1055. ἀκοσμέω, fut. ἦσω, to be disorderly or unmannerly, to offend, οἱ ἀκοσμοῦντες Soph. Ant. 730, Ph. 387, Lys. 140. 42, Dem. 729. 7; ἀκ. περί τι to offend in a point, Plat. Legg. 764 B. ἀκοσμήεις, εσσα, εν, = ἀκοσμος, Nic. Al. 175. ἀκόσμητος, οὐ, (κοσμέω) unarranged, unorganised, Plat. Gorg. 506 E, Prot. 321 C: —Adv. —τως, Id. Legg. 781 B. 2. of style, unadorned, Dion. H. de Thuc. 23, etc. 3. unfurnished with, τινί Xen. Oec. 11, 9. ἀκοσμία, ἡ, disorder, Plat. Gorg. 508 A: extravagance, excess, λόγων Eur. I. A. 317: —in moral sense, disorderliness, disorderly conduct, Soph. Fr. 726; in pl., Plat. Symp. 188 B. II. an interregnum (v. κόσμος III), Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 14. ἀκοσμος, οὐ, without order, disorderly, φυγή Aesch. Pers. 470; ἀκ. καὶ παραχῶδης ναυμαχία Plut. Mar. 10: —in Hom. once, in moral sense, disorderly, unruly, of Thersites' words, Il. 2. 213: —Adv. —μως, Hdt. 7. 220, Aesch., etc. II. κόσμος ἀκοσμος, a world that is no world, Anth. P. 7. 561, but in 9. 323 of an inappropriate ornament. ἀκοστάω or —έω, (ἀκοστή) only used in aor. part., ἵππος ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φάτνη a horse well-fed at rack and manger, a stalled horse, Il. 6. 506., 15. 263: —cf. κριθάω, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀκοστήσας. ἀκοστή, ἡ, barley, Nic. Al. 106. (Said to be a Cyprian word, cf. Buttm. Lexil. ubi supr.) ἀκοτος, οὐ, without grudge, Hesych. ἀκουάζομαι [ἄκ], Dep. = ἀκούω, to hear, hearken, or listen to, c. gen., δοιδῶ Od. 9. 7, cf. 13. 7; δαίτῳ ἀκουάζεσθον ye are bidden to the feast, like καλεῖσθαι, Lat. vocari, Il. 4. 343: —absol. to listen, Hipp. 483. 10. —In h. Merc. 423, also ἀκουάζω. ἀκούη, ἡ, Ep. for ἀκοή (q. v.). ἀκούρευτος, οὐ, (κουρεύω) unshaven, unshorn, Hesych., Suid., etc. ἀκουρος, οὐ, (κούρος for κύρος) childless, without male heir, Od. 7. 64. II. (κουρά) unshaven, unshorn, Ar. Vesp. 477, Lyc. 976, Strabo. ἀκουσεῖω, Desiderat. of ἀκούω, to long to hear, Soph. Fr. 820; and in Hesych., the scree of words requires ἀκουσεῖων for ἀκουστικῶν. ἀκουσία [ἄκ], ἡ, involuntary action, Soph. Fr. 822. ἀκουσιάζομαι [ἄκ], in aor. I. Pass. to do a thing unwillingly, LXX (Num. 15. 28). ἀκουσί-θεός [ἄ], οὐ, heard of God, Anth. P. 6. 249. ἀκουσίμος [ἄ], ἡ, οὐ, audible, Soph. Fr. 823. ἀκουσίος, οὐ, Att. contr. for ἀκούσιος. ἀκουσιότης [ἄκ], ἡρος, ἡ, = ἀκουσία, Hesych. s. v. ἀέκητι, etc. ἀκουσις [ἄ], εὖς, ἡ, a hearing, Arist. de An. 3. 2, 5. ἀκουσμα [ἄκ], ατος, τό, a thing heard, such as music, ἡδιστον ἀκ. the sweetest strain the ear takes in, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 7, Menand. Incert. 115; ἀκ. καὶ ὄραματα Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 7. 2. a rumour, report, tale, Soph. O. C. 517 (lyr.). ἀκουσματικός, ἡ, ὄν, willing or eager to hear: —οἱ ἀκουσματικοὶ the probationers in the school of Pythagoras, Clem. Al. 246. ἀκουσματίον, τό, Dim. of ἀκουσμα, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 18. ἀκουστέον, verb. Adj. of ἀκούω, one must hear or hearken to, c. gen. pers., Hdt. 3. 61, Eur. I. A. 1010, Xen., etc.; c. acc. rei, Plat. Rep. 386 A: absol., Soph. O. T. 1170. 2. ἀκουστέος, α, οὐ, to be hearkened to, τῶν κρατούντων ἐστὶ πάντ' ἀκουστέα Id. El. 340. —Cf. ἀκούω IV. ἀκουστής [ἄ], οὐ, δ, a hearer, listener, Menand. Incert. 403. 2. an auditor, disciple, Agathem. Geogr. 1. 1, Dion. H., etc. ἀκουστικός [ἄ], ἡ, ὄν, of or for the sense of hearing, αἴσθησις ἀκ. Plut. 2. 37 F; ὀρος ἀκ. the orifice of the ear, Galen.: τὸ ἀκ. the faculty of hearing, Arist. de An. 3. 2, 5. 2. = ἀκουσματικός,

c. gen., Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 19, Arr. Epict. 3. 1, 13:—Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 355. II. = ἀκουστός, Schol. Eur. Or. 1281.

ἀκουστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀκούω, heard, audible, h. Hom. Merc. 512, Plat., etc.; opp. to θεατός, Isocr. 42 C. II. that should be heard,

Soph. O. T. 1312; ἀκούσαι δ' οὐκ ἀκούσθ' ὄμως θέλω Eur. Andr. 1084.

ἀκουτίζω [ᾶ], fut. ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, to make to hear, τινά τι οἱ τινός LXX: in Pass., to hear, Byz.

ἀκούω [ᾶ]: Ep. impf. ἀκουον Il. 12. 442: fut. ἀκούσομαι (the Act. form ἀκούσω first occurs in Alexandr. Greek, as Lyc. 378, 686, LXX, Dion. H., etc., cf. Winer's Gramm. of N. T. p. 99, Veitch's Irreg. Gr. Verbs s. v.): aor. ἤκουσα, Ep. ἀκουσα Il. 24. 223: pf. ἀκήκοα, Lacon. ἀκουκα Plut. Lyc. 20, Ages. 21: later ἤκουκα: plqpf. ἀκηκέειν Hdt. 2. 52., 7. 208, Lycurg. 15; ἤκηκέειν Xen. Oec. 15, 5; old Att. ἤκηκῆ Ar. Vesp. 800, Pax 616 (ubi v. Schol.); ἀκηκῆ Plat. Crat. 384 B.—Rare in Med., pres. (v. infr. II. 2): Ep. impf. ἀκούετο Il. 4. 331: aor. ἤκουσάμην Mosch. 3. 120.—Pass., fut. ἀκουσθήσομαι Plat. Rep. 507 D: aor. ἤκουσθην Thuc. 3. 38, Luc.: pf. ἤκουσμαι Dion. H. Rhet. 11. 10, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 4; ἀκήκουσμαι in Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 49 is now corrected. (The Root seems to be ΚΟΥ, i. e. ΚΟΦ, with a prefixed; cf. κοέω, ἀκοή.)

To hear, Hom., etc.: κλύειν, ἀκούσαι (Aesch. Cho. 5) is ridiculed as tautology by Ar. (Ran. 1173, sq.), but cf. II. 3.—Construct., properly, c. acc. of thing heard, gen. of pers. from whom it is heard,—as ταῦτα Καλυψοῦς ἤκουσα Od. 12. 389, cf. Soph. O. T. 43, etc.; the gen. pers. being often omitted, πάντ' ἀκήκοας λόγον Id. Aj. 480, etc.; or the acc. rei, ἀκουε τοῦ θανόντος Id. El. 643, cf. 644:—often however c. gen. rei, φθογγῆς, κτύπου to have hearing of it, hear it, Od. 12. 198., 21. 237; λόγων Soph. O. C. 1187. b. c. gen. objecti, to hear of, hear tell of, ἀκ. πατρός Od. 4. 114; to this a partic. is often added, ἀκ. πατρός τεθηῶτος Ib. 1. 289, etc.; in same sense, c. acc., 287: this in Prose is commonly ἀκ. περί τινος, as first in Od. 19. 270, cf. Eur. I. T. 964. c. in Prose the pers. from whom the thing is heard often takes a Prep., ἀκούειν τι ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά, πρὸς τινος, as first in Il. 6. 524, cf. Hdt. 3. 62, Soph. O. T. 7. 95, Thuc. 1. 125; rarely ὑπό τινος, Xen. Oec. 2, 1; rarely also c. dat. pers., as Il. 16. 515, Soph. El. 227. d. not often c. dupl. gen. pers. et rei, to hear of a thing from a person, as Od. 17. 115, Dem. 228. 12. e. the act or state of the person or thing is added in part. or inf.,—in part. when the hearing amounts to certain knowledge, otherwise in inf., as εἰ πτώσσοντας ὑφ' Ἑκτορι πάντας ἀκούσαι should he hear that all are now crouching under Hector, Il. 7. 129, cf. Hdt. 7. 10, 8, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 12, Dem. 31. 3; but, ἀκ. αὐτὸν ὄλβιον εἶναι to hear [generally] that he is happy, Il. 24. 543, cf. Xen. An. 2. 5, 13, etc.:—this is often changed for ἀκούειν ὅτι οἱ ὡς with finite Verb, as Od. 3. 193, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 33; also, ἀκ. οὐνεκα Soph. O. C. 33. f. c. gen. et partic. to express what one actually hears from a person, ταῦτ' . . ἤκουον σαφῶς Οδυσσεῶς λέγοντος Soph. Ph. 595; ἀκ. τινὸς λέγοντος, διαλεγόμενου, Plat. Prot. 320 B, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 1.—Hom. once uses the Med. for Act., ἀκούετο λαὸς ἀντῆς Il. 4. 331. 2. to know by hearsay, ἐξοιδ' ἀκούων Soph. O. T. 105; this sense sometimes involves an apparent use of the pres. like a pf., νῆσός τις Συρίη κικλήσεται, εἴ που ἀκούεις Od. 15. 403, cf. 3. 193; and so in Att. Prose, Plat. Gorg. 503 C, Rep. 407 A, Luc. Somn. 13. 3. absol. to hear, hearken, give ear, esp. to begin a proclamation, ἀκούετε λεῶ hear, v. λαός I sub fin.: for Soph. O. T. 1387, v. πηγῆ 2. 4. οἱ ἀκούοντες readers of a book, Polyb. 1. 13, 6, al. II. to listen to, give ear to, c. gen., Il. 1. 381, etc.; rarely c. dat., ἀκούειν ἀνέρι κηδομένῳ to give ear to him, Il. 16. 515; by an anacoluth. with gen. of part. after a dat., ὅττι οἱ ᾤκ' ἤκουσε . . θεὸς εὐξαμένοιο Ib. 531. 2. to obey, βασιλῆος, θεοῦ Il. 19. 256, Od. 7. 11; so in Med., Λεωφίλου δ' ἀκούεται [πάντα] Archil. 69. 3. to hear and understand, κλύοντες οὐκ ἤκουον Aesch. Pr. 448. III. after Hom., serving as Pass. to εἶ οἱ κακῶς λέγειν τινά, to hear oneself called, be called so and so, like Lat. audire, εἶπερ ὑπ' ἀκούεις, Ζεῦ, Soph. O. T. 903 (cf. Aesch. Ag. 161); κακῶς ἀκ. ὑπό τινος to be ill spoken of by one; πρὸς τινος Hdt. 7. 16, 1; περί τινος for a thing, Id. 6. 86, 1; εἶ, κακῶς, ἄριστα ἀκ., Lat. bene, male audire, Hdt. 2. 173., 8. 93, Soph. Ph. 1313, Antipho 138, 13, etc. 2. with nom. of the subject, ἀκούειν κακός, καλός, Soph. O. C. 988, Plat. Lys. 207 A; νῦν κόλακες καὶ θεοὶς ἐχθροὶ . . ἀκούουσι Dem. 241. 13, etc.; 3. sometimes c. inf., ἤκουον εἶναι πρῶτοι were said or held to be the first, Hdt. 3. 131; so also, ἀκούσομαι μὲν ὡς ἔφην οἴκτου πλέως Soph. Ph. 1074. 4. c. acc. rei, ἀκ. κακά, to have evil spoken of one, Ar. Thesm. 388, cf. Soph. Ph. 607; so too, ἀκ. λόγον ἔσλον Pind. 1. 5. 17; φήμας . . κακὰς ἤκουσεν Eur. Hel. 615. 5. οὕτως ἀκ., to hear it so said, i. e. at first hearing, Wolf. Dem. Lept. 235, Schäf. Mel. 80; ὡς οὕτω γ' ἀκούσαι Plat. Euthyphro 3 B; ὡς γε οὕτω δὲ ἀκούσαι Id. Lys. 216 A. IV. in Scholl. to understand so and so, subaudire, Schol. Eur. Or. 333; τι ἐπί τινος Schol. Hipp. 73; so ἀκουστέον, Schol. Or. 1289, Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 86.

ἀκρα, Ion. ἀκρη, ἡ, (fem. of ἀκρος) like ἀκρον, the highest or furthest point: 1. a headland, foreland, cape, Il. 4. 425., 17. 264, Od. 9. 285, Soph. Tr. 788, Plat. Criti. 111 A; ἀκραν ὑπερθέειν (metaph.) Aesch. Eum. 562; κάμπτειν Menand. 'Al. 9. 2. a mountain-top, peak, Soph. Fr. 265, etc.; metaph., κύματος ἀκρα the top or summit, Eur. Fr. 232. 3. used by Hom. only in the phrase κατ' ἀκρης (though this may mean κατ' ἀκρης πόλεως, v. infr. 3), νῦν ὤλετο πάσα κατ' ἀκρης Ἰλιος αἰπεινή from top to bottom, i. e. utterly (so Virg., ruit alto a culmine Troja, sternitque a culmine Trojam, Aen. 2. 290, 603), Il. 13. 772, cf. 15. 557., 24. 728; so, πόλιν αἰρέειν κατ' ἀκρης Hdt. 6. 18, cf. Plat. Legg. 909 B; (cf. κατ' ἀκρων περγάμων ἐλείν πόλιν Eur. Phoen. 1176); also, ἔλασεν μέγα κῦμα κατ' ἀκρης a billow struck him from above, Od. 5. 313; so in Att., γῆν πατρώαν . . πρῆσαι κατ' ἀκρας

utterly, Soph. Ant. 201; and metaph., κατ' ἀκρας ὡς πορθούμεθα how utterly . . , Aesch. Cho. 691, cf. Soph. O. C. 1242, Eur. I. A. 778, Thuc. 4. 112, Plat., etc.:—cf. ἀκρηθεν, κατάκρηθεν, κράς. 4. the castle or citadel built on a steep rock overhanging a town, Lat. arx, Xen. An. 7. 1, 20, etc.; cf. Nieb. R. H. 3. n. 311: this is called ἀκρη πόλις in Hom., and in later times ἀκρόπολις. 5. an end, extremity, Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 8., 3. 11, 5; παρ' ὄκρας (acc. pl.) at the ends, Eur. Or. 128.

ἀκράαντος [κρά], ὄν, (κραιαίνω) = ἀκραντος, without result, unfulfilled, fruitless, Lat. irritus, Il. 2. 138, Od. 2. 202.

ἀκράγης, ἔς, (κράζω) not barking, ἀκραγείς κύνες, of the gryphons (like πῦρ ἀνήφαιστον, etc.), Aesch. Pr. 803. Hesych. expl. ἀκραγείς by δυσχερές, σκληρόν, ὀξύχολον, and in A. B. 369 we read ἀκραγγες (l. ἀκραγείς): ἀκρόχολον, whence Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 452 suspects the word to be a compd. of ἀκρος, ἄγος; Herm. of ἀκρος, ἄγη. Cf. ἀκλαγγί.

ἀκράδαντος, ὄν, (κραδαίνομαι) unshaken, Philo 2. 136, etc. Adv. —τως, Nicom. Harm. p. 8.

ἀκράδης, ἔς, (ἀκρος, ἄημι) blowing strongly, fresh-blowing, of the north and west wind, Od. 14. 253., 2. 421, Hes. Op. 592; si ἀκραῖς erit, if it shall be clear weather, Cic. Att. 10. 17. Adv. ἀκραεὶ πλεῖν to sail with a fresh breeze, Arr. Ind. 24. 1.

ἀκραῖος, α, ὄν, = ἀκρος, often in Hipp. (as Epid. 1. 954., 3. 1066), and Galen. in plur. τὰ ἀκραῖα, the extremities (of the body); in the MSS. and Edd. almost always written ἀκρεα. II. dwelling on the heights, epith. of Hera, Eur. Med. 1379; of Aphrodité, Paus. 1. 1, 3., 2. 32, 6; of Artemis and Athena, Hesych. s. v. ἀκρία (leg. ἀκραῖα); οἱ ἐν ἀκροπόλει θεοὶ ἀκραῖοί [εἰσι], καὶ πολιεῖς, Poll. 9. 40.

ἀκραιπᾶλος, ὄν, without nausea from drunkenness, Arist. Probl. 3. 17. 2. of certain wines, not producing such nausea, Ath. 32 D. 3. of certain herbs, counteracting nausea, Diosc. 1. 25.

ἀκραιφνής, ἔς, syncop. form of ἀκραιο-φανής (which is not in use), = ἀκέραιος, unimpured, pure, κόρης ἀκρ. αἷμα Eur. Hec. 537; ὕδωρ Ar. Fr. 98; metaph., πενία ἀκρ. sheer, utter poverty, Anth. P. 6. 191. II. untouched, unharmed, entire, Lat. integer, Eur. Alc. 1052, Thuc. 1. 19, 52. 2. c. gen. untouched by . . , ἀκρ. τῶν κατηπειλημένων Soph. O. C. 1147; κόρους ἀκραιφνεῖς μυρρίνης free from . . , Lysipp. Incert. 3.

ἀκραντος, ὄν, poet. Adj., like the Homeric ἀκράαντος, unaccomplished, unfulfilled, fruitless, idle, ἔπεα, ἐλπίδες Pind. O. 1. 137, P. 3. 41; τέχνηαι Aesch. Ag. 249:—neut. pl. as Adv., in vain, Pind. O. 2. 158; ἀκραντα βάζω Aesch. Cho. 882; οὐδ' ἀκραντ' ἐκάμνομεν Eur. Bacch. 435; ἀκραντ' ὀδύρει Id. Supp. 770.—For Aesch. Cho. 65, v. sub ἀκρατος 2.

ἀκρ-αξόνιον, τό, (ἄξων) the end of the axle, Poll. 1. 145.

ἀκρᾶσία, ἡ, (ἀκρᾶτος) bad mixture, ill temperature, opp. to εὐκρασία, ἀκρ. δέρος an unwholesome climate, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 5; διὰ τὴν ἀκρησίην, of meats (nisi legend. ἀκρᾶσίην, intemperance), Hipp. Vet. Med. 10.

ἀκρᾶσία, ἡ, = ἀκράτεια, q. v.

ἀκράτεια [κρά], ἡ, (ἀκρατής) want of power, debility, νεύρων Hipp. Aph. 1253. II. the conduct and character of an ἀκρατής, incontinence, want of self-control, opp. to ἐγκράτεια, Plat. Rep. 461 B, Legg. 734 B, etc.; ἀκρ. ἡδονῶν τε καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν Ib. 886 A, etc.—The prevailing form in later writers is ἀκρασία, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1-4, Rhet. 1. 12, 12, Menand. Δεισ. 4; and this form occurs in MSS. of Plat. (Rep. 1. c., Gorg. 525 A) and Xen. (Mem. 4. 5, 6, al.): the form ἀκρατία also occurs in MSS. of Hipp. Coac. 145, Plat., etc., prob. by error:—v. Lob. Phryn. 524 sq.

ἀκρᾶτεύομαι, Dep. (ἀκρατής) to be incontinent, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 1., 7. 3, 3, etc.: censured by Phryn. p. 442, who quotes however Menand. Incert. 449.—The Act. occurs in Plut. ap. Stob. 81. 40.

ἀκρᾶτευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, arising from incontinence, ἀδικήματα Arist. Rhet. 2. 16, 4.

ἀκρᾶτέω, to be ἀκρατής, Hipp. 600. 35, Poll. 2. 154.

ἀκρᾶτής, ἔς, (κράτος) powerless, impotent, γῆρας Soph. O. C. 1236; παιδία Hipp. Aph. 1247; of paralysed limbs, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7. II. c. gen. rei, not having power or command over a thing, Lat. impotens, γλώσσης Aesch. Pr. 884; φωνῆς Hipp. 447. 24; ὀργῆς Thuc. 3. 84; θυμοῦ Plat. Legg. 869 A; ἀκρ. τῶν χειρῶν, of persons with their hands tied, Dion. H. 1. 38:—also, intemperate in the use of a thing, ἀφροδισίων, οἴνου Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 2, Oec. 12, 11; so, ἀκρ. κέρδους, τιμῆς intemperate in the pursuit of them, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 7; also with Preps., ἀκρ. πρὸς τὸν οἶνον Arist. H. A. 8. 4, 2; περὶ τὰ πόματα Id. P. A. 4. 11, 5; and c. inf., ἀκρ. εἰργεσθαί τινος unable to refrain from . . , Plat. Soph. 252 C. 2. absol. in moral sense, without command over oneself or one's passions, incontinent, unbridled, licentious, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, sq.; ἀκρ. στόμα Ar. Ran. 838; νηδύς Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A:—Adv., ἀκρατῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 710 A. 3. also of things, uncontrolled, immoderate, δαπάνη Anth. P. 9. 367; οὖρον . . ἀκρατέος incontinence of urine, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6; so in Adv., ἀκρατὶ τὰ οὖρα ἐκχέειν Id. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7.

ἀκράτητος [κρά], ὄν, uncontrolled, Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 11: incontrollable, ἐπιθυμία Hdn. 1. 8. II. incomprehensible, Eccl.

ἀκράτεια, ἡ, v. sub ἀκράτεια.

ἀκράτιστα, fut. ἴσται: Dep.: (ἀκράτος). To drink pure wine (merum): hence, to breakfast, because this meal consisted of bread dipped in wine (Ath. 11 C, sq.), Ar. Pl. 295, ubi v. Schol., Canthar. Incert. 1:—c. acc., ἀκρ. κοκκύμηλα to breakfast on plums, Ar. Fr. 505 a; μικρόν Aristom. Incert. 1:—metaph., c. gen., δμιοῦς ἡκρατίσω σοφίας Philo 2. 166.

ἀκράτισμα [κρά], ατος, τό, a breakfast, ἕως ἀκρατίσματος ὥρας Arist. H. A. 6. 8, 3, cf. Ath. 11 D.

ἀκράτισμός, ὁ, breakfasting, Ath. 11 D.

ἀκράτιστος [κρά], ὄν, the MS. reading in Theocr. 1. 51, πρὶν ἢ ἀκράτιστον ἐπὶ ξηροῖσι καθίξην,—defended by Herm., who interprets ἀκράτισ-

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τον ἐπὶ ξηροῖσι, *having made a dry breakfast*, i. e. none at all. One Ms. gives ἀνάριστον, *dinnerless*;—if this be received, ἐπὶ ξηροῖσι καθίξῃ must be joined, *leave him on dry ground*, i. e. bare and destitute;—so, of ships, we have ἐπ' οὐδεὶ καθίσσαι h. Hom. Merc. 284; cf. Ovid's *in sicca destitui*.

ἀκράτο-κώθων, *ωνος*, ὁ, a *hard toper*, Hyperid. ap. Prisc. 18. 25.

ἀκράτοποσία, Ion. ἀκρητοποσίη, ἡ, a *drinking of sheer wine*, Hdt. 6. 84, Hipp. Aph. 1257; ἀκράτοποτέω, *to drink sheer wine*, Arist. Probl. 3. 5; ἀκράτο-πότης, *ου*, Ion. ἀκρητοπότης, *εω*, ὁ, (πίνω) a *drinker of sheer wine*, Hdt. 6. 84.

ἀκράτος, Ion. ἀκρητος, *ον*: (κεράννυμι): I. of liquids, *unmixed, pure, sheer, unadulterate*, esp. of wine, Od. 24. 73; ἀκρητοι σπονδαί *drink-offerings of pure wine*, Il. 2. 341., 4. 159; οἶνος πάνν ἀκρ. *very strong indeed*, Xen. An. 4. 5, 27; οἶνος ἀκρητος *wine without water*, Lat. *merum*, Hdt. 1. 207, etc.; and ἀκρατος (without οἶνος), Ar. Eq. 105, and freq. in Com.; so, ἀκρατον, τό, Arist. Poët. 25, 16, Ath. 441 C; also of milk, Od. 9. 297; of blood, Aesch. Cho. 578, etc.:—said to mean *dark-coloured* in Hipp. Epid. 1. 966:—Adv. —τως, Id. 107 C.

2. of any objects, ἀκρ. σώματα *pure, simple bodies*, Plat. Tim. 57 C; ἀκρ. μέλαν *pure black*, Theophr. Color. 26; ἀκρατος νύξ (*sheer night*) should perh. be read with Schütz in Aesch. Cho. 65 for ἀκραντος, cf. ἀκρατον σκότος Plut. Nic. 21; ἀκρ. σκιά Id. 2. 932 B.

3. of qualities, *pure, absolute*, ἀκρ. νοῦς Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 20; πῶς . . ἡ ἀκρ. δικαιοσύνη πρὸς ἀδικίαν ἀκρ. ἔχει Plat. Rep. 545 A, cf. 491 E.

4. of conditions or states, *pure, untempered, absolute*, ἐλευθερία, ἡδονή, Plat. Rep. 562 D; ὀλιγαρχία Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 2, etc.; ἀκρ. νόμος *absolute law*, Plat. Legg. 723 A; ἀκρ. ψεύδος a *sheer lie*, Id. Rep. 382 C:—so Adv. ἀκράτως, *absolutely, entirely*, ἀκρ. μέλας or λευκός Acl. N. A. 16. 11, Luc. D. Marin. 1. 3.

5. of persons, *hot, intemperate, excessive, violent*, ἀκρατος ὀργήν Aesch. Pr. 678; ἀκρατος ἐλθέ *come with all thy power*, Eur. Cycl. 602.

6. so of things we feel, ἀκρατος ὀργή Alcibi. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 2; ἡμερος Soph. Fr. 678; ἀκρ. διάρροια Thuc. 2. 49; ἀκρ. καῦμα Anth. P. 9. 71; φόβος Joseph., etc.

II. a Comp. ἀκρατέστερος (as if from ἀκρατής) Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, Hyperid. ap. Ath. 424 D, Arist. Probl. 3. 3; Sup. ἀκρατέστατος Plat. Phil. 53 A: but ἀκρατότερος Plut. 2. 677 C:—cf. Lob. Phryn. 524.

ἀκράτο-στομος, *ον*, *unbridled of tongue*, Schol. Eur. Or. 891.

ἀκράτοτης, *ητος*, ἡ, an *unmixed state*, οἴνου, μέλιτος Hipp. Acut. 393.

ἀκράτο-φόρος, ὁ, and ἀκράτο-φόρον, τό, a *vessel for pure wine*, elscwh.

ψυκτήρ, Cic. Fin. 3. 4, 15, Poll. 6. 99., 10. 70, Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 6.

ἀκράτωρ [ᾶ], *ορος*, ὁ, = ἀκρατής I, Soph. Ph. 486. II. = ἀκρατής

II, ἀκρ. εἰουτοῦ Plat. Rep. 579 C, Criti. 121 A.

ἀκράτως [ᾶ], Adv. of ἀκράτος. II. ἀκράτως of ἀκρατής: v. sub vocc.

ἀκράχολέω, *to be passionate*, only in pres. part., Plat. Legg. 731 D.

ἀκράχολία, Ion. ἀκρηχολίη, ἡ, *passionateness, a burst of passion*, Hipp. 1212 H: later ἀκροχολία, Sopat. ap. Stob. 313. 30, Plut.

ἀκρά-χολος [ᾶ], *ον*, *quick or sudden to anger, passionate*, Ar. Eq. 41;

κύων ἀκρ. an *ill-tempered dog*, Id. Fr. 535; μέλισσα Epinic. Μνησ. 1;

ἄχερδος ἀκρ. a *wild pear that pricks on the least touch*, Pherecr. Incert. 32:—also ἀκρόχολος, *ον*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 9, Philo, Plut., etc.

II. generally, *in passionate distress*, Theocr. 24. 60. (The forms ἀκρά-

χολος, -χολέω, are confirmed by all the poetic passages, as also by the

Ion. form ἀκρηχολία in Hipp.; and in A. B. 77 ἀκράχολος is cited from

Plat. Rep. (411 C), where the bulk of the MSS. give ἀκρόχολοι, whereas

in Legg. 731 D, 791 D is read ἀκράχ.; cf. Eust. 1243. 23., 1735. 46.

The orig. form seems to have been ἀκράχολος, and this prob. was short-

ened from ἀκρατό-χολος, v. ἀκρητό-χολος, and cf. Lob. Phryn. 664; when

this sense was forgotten, the form ἀκρόχολος was gradually introduced.)

ἀκρεα, v. sub ἀκραιος.

ἀκρεμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, *like an ἀκρέμων or twig*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 8.

ἀκρέμων, *ονος*, ὁ, or better ἀκρεμών, ὄνος, Arcad. 14. 2, Suid.: (ἀκρος):—

properly a *bough or branch*, which ends in smaller branches and twigs,

Arist. Plant. 2. 10, 3, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 9; but also, simply, a *branch,*

twig, spray, Simon. (?) 183, Eur. Cycl. 455, Theocr. 16. 96.

ἀκρ-έσπερος, *ον*, *at eventide* (cf. ἀκρος II), Nic. Th. 25, Anth. P. 7.

633:—ἀκρέσπερον as Adv., Hipp. 1216 B, Theocr. 24. 75; for which

Arist. ap. Ath. 353 B says τὴν ἀκρέσπερον (nisi legend. ἀκρέσπερον).

ἀκρ-ήβης, *ου*, ὁ, *a youth in his prime*, Anth. P. 6. 71., 12. 124.

ἀκρ-ήβος, *ον*, *in earliest youth*, Theocr. 8. 93.

ἀκρ-ήδεμος, *ον*, *without head-band*, Opp. C. 1. 497, Christod. Ecphr. 62.

ἀκρητος, ἀκρητο-ποσίη, -πότης, v. sub ἀκρατ-.

ἀκρητό-χολος, *ον*, *caused by sheer bile*, πυρετός Hipp. Fract. 778.

ἀκρηχολία, v. sub ἀκραχ-.

ἀκρία, ἡ, v. sub ἀκραιος.

ἀκρια, τά, = ἀκρα, ἀκρια βινός Opp. C. 2. 552.

ἀκριβάζω, = ἀκριβῶω, LXX; censured by Poll. 5. 152; ἀκριβασμα, τό,

ἀκριβασμός, ὁ, = ἀκριβωμα, -ωσις, LXX; ἀκριβαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a *close*

enquirer, LXX.

ἀκριβεια [κρί], ἡ, *exactness, literal or minute accuracy, precision*, Thuc.

1. 22, etc.; τῶν πραχθέντων Antipho 127. 12, cf. Lys. 148. 38:—often

with Preps. in adv. sense, δι' ἀκριβείας, = ἀκριβῶς, *with minuteness or*

precision, Plat. Theaet. 184 C, Tim. 23 D, etc.; διὰ πάσης ἀκρ. Id. Legg.

876 C:—εἰς τὴν ἀκρ. φιλοσοφεῖν Plat. Gorg. 487 C:—εἰς ἀκριβείαν Arist.

Pol. 7. 11, 9;—πρὸς τὴν ἀκριβείαν Plat. Legg. 769 D; πρὸς ἀκρ. Arist. de

Resp. 16:—ἡ ἀκρ. τοῦ ναυτικοῦ its *fine state, exact discipline*, Thuc. 7.

13; ἀκρ. νόμων *strictness, severity*, Isocr. 147 E, cf. Isae. 65. 7:—pl.

niceties, Plat. Rep. 504 E. 2. *niceness, punctuality, also over-nice-*

ness, pedantic precision, Polyb. 32. 13. 11. 3. *parsimony, frugolity*,

Plut. Pericl. 16; ὕδωρ δι' ἀκριβείας ἐστὶ τιμὴ is *scarce*, Plat. Legg. 844

B.—Hardly to be found save in Att. Prose.

ἀκριβεύω, = ἀκριβῶω, Schol. Pind. N. 4. 3: in Mcd., Sext. Emp. M. 1. 71.

ἀκριβῆς, *ές*, *exact, accurate, precise, made or done to a nicety*, in all sorts

of relations, Eur. El. 367, Thuc., etc.; διαίτα Hipp. Aph. 1243; ἀκρ.

πυρετός *returning precisely at its time*, Id. Epid. 1. 943. II. of

persons, *exact, precise, strict, δικαστής* Thuc. 3. 46: *exact, consummate,*

ιατρός Plat. Rep. 342 D: *painfully exact, over-nice, precise, curious*, Id.

Legg. 762 D; ἀκριβῆς τοῖς ὄμμασι *sharp-sighted*, Theocr. 22. 194:—

so also of arguments, Ar. Nub. 130; of thoughts and notions, Eur., etc.,

cf. περισσός II. 3:—τὸ ἀκριβές = ἀκριβεία, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Thuc.

6. 18:—very freq. in Adv. —βῶς, *to a nicety, precisely*, ἀκριβῶς εἰδέναι,

ἐπίστασθαι, καθορᾶν, μαθεῖν, etc., Hdt. 7. 32, etc.; ἀκριβῶς ὡν περισσό-

φρων Aesch. Pr. 328; opp. to ἀπλῶς, Isocr. 91 D; to τύπῳ (in outline,

roughly), Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 3; ἀκριβῶς καὶ μόλις, Lat. *vix ac ne vix*

quidem, with the greatest difficulty, Plat. Alex. 16: so, οὐκ εἰς ἀκριβές

ἦλθες *at the right moment*, Eur. Tro. 901; ἐπ' ἀκριβές Eus. H. E. 6. 31,

2, al. 2. *parsimonious, frugal, stingy*, ἀκρ. τοὺς τρόπους Menand.

ap. Stob. 387. 45, v. Gaisf. ad l.; ἀκριβῶς διαιτᾶσθαι Andoc. 33. 19.—

Rare except in Att., and mostly in Prose: the Comp. and Sup. —έστερος,

—έστατος, freq. in Plato, with —έτερον, —έστατα, as Adverbs. (The

sense points to ἀκρος as the first part of the word, but —ίβης remains dub.)

ἀκριβί, Adv. *exactly*, Theodos. Gramm. p. 74.

ἀκριβο-δίκαιος, *ον*, *severely judging*, ἀκρ. ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον *extreme to mark*

what is amiss, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 8.

ἀκριβόλεκτος, *ον*, *stated with precision*, Eccl.

ἀκριβολογέομαι, Dep. *to be exact or precise in language, investigation,*

etc., absol., Plat. Rep. 340 E, Crat. 415 A; also c. acc. rei, *to weigh*

accurately, Id. Rep. 403 D, and Oratt.; ταῦτα πάντα ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀληθείας

ἀκριβολογοῦμαι Dem. 232. 5; ἐμοῦ περὶ τούτων ἀκριβολογουμένου Id.

307. 9.—The Act. is found later, as in Dion. H. de Dem. ult.

ἀκριβολογητέον, verb. Adj. *one must weigh accurately*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 10.

ἀκριβολογία, ἡ, *exactness, precision in speech, investigation, etc.*, Arist.

Rhet. 1. 5, 15. 2. *parsimony, stinginess*, Id. Eth. N. 4. 2, 7.

ἀκριβο-λόγος, *ον*, *precise in argument*, in pl., Timo ap. Diog. L. 2. 19.

ἀκριβῶω, fut. ὠσω, *to make exact or accurate*, Eur. Hipp. 469; ἀκρ. τάδε

to be perfect in bearing these hardships, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 13; *to arrange*

precisely, Ar. Eccl. 274:—Pass. *to be exact or perfect*, Ar. Ran. 1483;

ἡκριβῶσθαι πρὸς πᾶσαν ἀρετὴν Arist. Pol. 3. 7, 4.—The Med. is later, as

Joseph. A. J. 17. 2, 3, Eust. 1799. 33, etc.; but v. διακριβῶω. 2.

to investigate accurately, to understand thoroughly, οἱ τὰδ' ἡκριβωκότες

Eur. Hec. 1192, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 9; τούνομά μου σὺ ἀκριβοῖς; *are*

you sure of . . . ? Plat. Charm. 156 A. 3. absol. *to be exact, corre-*

spond exactly, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 9; ἀκρ. περὶ τι Id. G. A. 5. 1, 36, cf.

4. 10, 10, de An. 2. 9, 2.—Cf. δι-, ἐξ-ακριβῶω.

ἀκριβωμα, τό, *exact knowledge*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 36.

ἀκριβωσις, ἡ, *exact observance, νόμον* Joseph. A. J. 17. 2, 4.

ἀκριβωτέον, verb. Adj. *one must examine accurately*, Philo 1. 357.

ἀκριδίον, τό, Dim. of ἀκρίς, Diosc. 2. 116.

ἀκριδο-θήκη, ἡ, a *locust-cage*, Theocr. 1. 52, Longus 1. 10.

ἀκριδο-φάγος, *ον*, a *locust-eater*, Diod. 3. 29, cf. Strabo 772.

ἀκρίζω, (ἀκρος) *to go on tiptoe*, Eur. Fr. 574: cf. ἐξακρίζω.

ἀκρίς, *ιος*, ἡ, (ἀκρος) Ep. Noun, a *hill-top, mountain-peak*, Hom. only

in Od. and always in pl., ἀκρῖες ἠνεμόεσσαί the *windy mountain-tops*,

Od. 9. 400, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 383; generally, a *hill-country* is called

ἀκρῖες Od. 10. 281;—in sing., Περγαμῆς ὑπὲρ ἀκρῖος C. I. 3538:

18:—cf. ὄκρις.

ἀκρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a *locust*, Lat. *gryllus*, Il. 21. 12, Ar. Ach. 1116, al.

ἀκρισία, ἡ, (ἀκριτος) *want of distinctness and order, confusion*, Xen.

Hell. 7. 5, 27. II. *want of judgment, bad judgment or choice,*

perversion, Polyb. 2. 35, 3. III. *the undecided character of a*

disease, its not coming to a crisis, Hipp. Epid. 1. 945.

ἀκρ-ίσχιον, τό, *the end of the ισχίον or hip*, Medic.

ἀκρίτι [τί], Adv. of ἀκριτος, Lys. Fr. 56, Gramm.

ἀκρίτό-βουλος, *ον*, *indiscreet of counsel*, Manetho 4. 530.

ἀκριτόγυιος, *ον*, perh. *with confused, unsteady gait*, Emped. 317 (Sturz

ἀκριτόχειρα).

ἀκρίτό-δακρυς, v. *shedding floods of tears*, Anth. P. 5. 236.

ἀκρίτο-επίης, *ές*, = ἀκριτόμυθος, Theod. Metoch. 77.

ἀκρίτομυθῶω, *to babble*, Eust. 349. 17:—μυθία, ἡ, *babbling*, Id. 1878. 4.

ἀκρίτό-μυθος, *ον*, *recklessly or confusedly babbling*, Il. 2. 246; cf. ἀκρι-

τος I. 1. II. ὄνειροι ἀκρ. *hard of interpretation*, Od. 19. 560.

ἀκρίτος, *ον*, (κρίνω) *undistinguishable, confused, disorderly*, μῦθος Il. 2.

796; ἀκριτα πόλλ' ἀγορεύειν Od. 8. 505; τύμβος ἀκρ. *one common un-*

distinguished grave, Il. 7. 337; ἀκρ. πάγος a *confused mass*, Hipp. ap.

Galen.; cf. Plat. Gorg. 465 D. 2. *continual, unceasing*, ἄχρα Il. 3.

412; neut. as Adv., πενήθμεναι ἀκριτον αἰεὶ Od. 18. 174., 19. 120;

δηρὸν καὶ ἀκριτον h. Hom. Merc. 126:—ὄρος ἀκρ. a *continuous chain of*

mountains, Anth. P. 6. 225. 3. after Hom. in Poets, *countless,*

ἀκρ. ἀστρων ὄχλος Eur. Fr. 596; μυρία φύλα καὶ ἀκρ. Opp. H. 1. 80;

ἀκριτον πλήθει cited from Babr., etc. II. *undecided, doubtful,*

νείκεα, ἀέθλος Il. 14. 205, Hes. Sc. 311; ἀκρίτων ὄντων *while the issue*

was doubtful, Thuc. 4. 20; ἀκρ. ἐπις καὶ παραχῆ Dem. 231. 8: *un-*

certain as to time, Anst. Meteor. 2. 5, 4; πυρετός ἀκρ. a *fever that will*

not come to a crisis, Hipp. 399. 22; and so Adv. —τως, Id. Epid. 1. 941;

τὸ ἀκρίτως ἐνεχῆς τῆς ἀμίλλης *without decisive issue*, Thuc. 7. 71. 2.

unjudged, untried, of persons and things, ἀκριτόν τινα κτείνειν, ἀναιρεῖν,

ἀπολλύναι *to put to death without trial*, Lat. *indicta causa*, Hdt. 3. 80,

Thuc. 2. 67, cf. 8. 48, Dem. 212. 23; ἀκρ. ἀποθανεῖν Antipho 135. 10,

etc.:—πράγμα ἀκρ. a *cause not yet tried*, Isocr. 385 A, cf. Plat. Tim. 51

C:—also *subject to no judge*, πρύτανις, Aesch. Supp. 371:—Adv., ἀκρίτως

ἀποκτείνειν Dion. H. 11. 43. III. act. *not giving a judgment*,

Hdt. 8. 124: *not capable of judging, rash, headstrong*, Polyb. 3. 19, 9;

so, ἀκριτα μηχανώμενοι engaged in rash attempts, Eur. Andr. 549. 2. *not exercising judgment, undistinguishing*, of the Fates, Anth. P. 7. 439, cf. 5. 284; ἀκριτε δαίμον, of death, Epigr. Gr. 204. 3. ἀκριτόφυλλος, *ov*, of undistinguishable, i. e. closely blending, leafage, ὄρος II. 2. 868. ἀκριτόφυρτος, *ov*, undistinguishably mixed, Aesch. Theb. 360. ἀκριτόφωνος, *ov*, to explain βαρβαρόφωνος, Apoll. Lex., Hesych. ἀκροάζομαι, = ἀκροάομαι, Epich. 75 Ahr., Menand. Έρχ. 2 (si vera 1.) ἀκροᾶμα, *ατος, τό*, (ἀκροάομαι) Lat. *acroama*, like ἀκουσμα, anything heard, esp. with pleasure, anything read, recited, played or sung, as a play, musical piece, etc., Xen. Symp. 2, 2, Hier. 1, 14, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 3, 7, and freq. from Polyb. downwds. II. in pl. for the concrete, lecturers, singers, or players, esp. during meals, Polyb. 16. 21, 12, al. ἀκροᾶματικός, *ή, ὄν*, designed for hearing only, αὐ ἀκρ. διδασκαλία the esoteric doctrines of philosophers, delivered orally, Plut. Alex. 7; cf. ἀκροατικός, ἑσωτερικός. ἀκροάομαι, 2 sing. impf. ἤκροᾶσο Antiph. Έπιδ. 2: fut. -άσομαι [α] Plut. Apol. 37 D, etc.: aor. ἤκροᾶσάμην Ar. Ran. 315, Plat., etc.: pf. ἤκροᾶμαι Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 11: aor. ἤκροᾶθην (in pass. sense) Joseph. A. J. 17. 5, 2, Aristid.: Dep. (Perh. from the same Root as κλύω, with a prefixed: cf. Λ λ, IV.) To *hearken to, listen to*: Construction as with ἀκούω, c. gen. pers., Antipho 129. 38, Plat. Euthyd. 304 D; c. acc. rei, Thuc. 6. 17, etc.; but sometimes also c: gen. rei, Thuc. 2. 21, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 285 D. 2. absol. to listen, Ar. Lys. 504, Pherecr. Ψευδ. 1: ὁ ἀκροώμενος a hearer, Eupol. Δημ. 6; esp. of those who hear lectures, a pupil, disciple, Plat. Rep. 605 C, Xen. Symp. 3, 6; hence like a Subst. c. gen., ἀνήρ Ἀριστοτέλους ἤκροαμένος Strabo 608, cf. Plut. Caes. 3, and v. ἀκροάμα, ἀκροατής. II. to attend to, obey, τινός Thuc. 3. 27, Lys. 158. 35, Plat. Gorg. 488 C: absol. to submit, Thuc. 6. 10. ἀκροᾶσις, *εως, ή*, a hearing, hearkening or listening to, Antipho 129. 41, Thuc. 1. 21, 22, etc.; ἀκρ. ποιείσθαι τινος, = ἀκροᾶσθαι, Andoc. 2. 21; κλέπτειν τὴν ἀκροᾶσιν ὑμῶν to cheat you into hearing, Aeschin. 58. 37. 2. obedience, τινός Thuc. 2. 37. II. the thing listened to, a recitation, lecture, Hipp. 28. 15, Polyb. 32. 6, 5; — φυσική ἀκρ., name of a work by Arist. III. = ἀκροατήριον, Plut. 2. 58 C. ἀκροᾶτέον, verb. Adj. one must listen to, τῶν κρειττόνων Ar. Av. 1228. ἀκροᾶτήριον, τό, a place of audience, Lat. *auditorium*, Act. Ap. 25. 23: a lecture-room, Plut. 2. 45 F. II. an audience, Id. Cato Ma. 22. ἀκροᾶτής, *οὔ, ὁ*, a hearer, Lat. *auditor*, of persons who come to hear a public speaker, Thuc. 3. 38, Plat., etc.: one who hears a teacher, a disciple, a pupil, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 7, cf. Eth. N. 1. 3, 5. II. a reader, lecturer, Plut. Thes. 1, Lysand. 12. ἀκροᾶτικός, *ή, ὄν*, of or for hearing, ἀκρ. λόγοι esoteric discourses (v. ἀκροαματικός), Arist. Fr. 612; μισθός ἀκρ. a lecturer's fee, Lat. *honorarium*, Luc. Encom. Dem. 25. Adv., ἀκροατικῶς ἔχειν to be fond of hearing, Philo 1. 215, etc. ἀκροβαμονέω, = ἀκροβατέω, Hippiatr. p. 265. ἀκροβάμων, *ov*, (βαίνω) walking on tiptoe or erect, Greg. Naz. ἀκροβᾶτέω, to walk on tiptoe, skim along, of ostriches, Diod. 2. 50; of haughty people, Philo 1. 640, etc.: v. Lob. Aj. 1217. II. to climb aloft, Polyacn. 4. 3, 23. ἀκροβᾶτικός, *ή, ὄν*, fit for mounting, Lat. *scansorius*, Vitruv. 10. 1. ἀκροβᾶτος, *ov*, = ἀκροβάμων, ἔχουσιν ἀκροβάτοισιν Nonn. D. 47. 234. ἀκροβᾶτής, *ές*, tinged at the point or slightly, Anth. P. 6. 66. II. skimming the surface of the water, Nonn. D. 1. 65. ἀκροβελής, *ές*, with a point at the end, Anth. P. 6. 62. ἀκροβελίς, *ιδος, ή*, the point of a dart or spit, Archipp. Έρ. 3. ἀκροβηματίζω, = ἀκροβατέω, Hesych., Schol. II. 13. 158. ἀκροβλαστος, *ov*, budding at the end, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2. ἀκροβολέω, to be an ἀκροβόλος, to sling, Anth. P. 6. 106. ἀκροβολής, *ές*, = ἀκροβελής, Anth. Plan. 213. ἀκροβολία, *ή*, a slinging, skirmishing, App. Civ. 1. 84, etc. ἀκροβολίζομαι: aor. ἤκροβόλισάμην Hdt., Thuc.: Dep. To throw from afar, to fight with missiles, as opp. to close combat, to skirmish, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 4. 34; absol., Id. 3. 73, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 22: — metaph., ἀκρ. ἔπεισι Hdt. 8. 64. — The Act. only in Anth. P. 7. 546, and Hesych. ἀκροβόλισις, *εως, ή*, a skirmishing, Xen. An. 3. 4, 18, etc. ἀκροβόλισμα, *ατος, τό*, = foreg., App. Pun. 36. ἀκροβολισμός, *οὔ, ὁ*, = ἀκροβόλισις, Thuc. 7. 25, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 14, etc. ἀκροβολιστής, *οὔ, ὁ*, = sq., Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 28. ἀκροβόλος, *ov*, pass., struck from afar, Aesch. Theb. 158. II. ἀκροβόλος, *ὁ*, one who throws from far, a skirmisher, Hesych., Suid. ἀκροβυστέω, to be uncircumcised, LXX. ἀκροβυστία, *ή*, the foreskin, Lat. *praeputium*, LXX, Act. Ap. 11. 3. II. the state of having the foreskin, uncircumcision, Ep. Rom. 2. 25, etc. 2. collect. the uncircumcision, i. e. the uncircumcised, Ib. 2. 26., 3. 30, etc. (The deriv. from ἀκρος, βύω is difficult to understand. Perh. the word is a corruption for ἀκροποσθία; in which case the Adj. ἀκρόβυστος, *ov*, occurring as v. l. in LXX and in Eccl. writers, must have been formed from the Subst.) ἀκρογένησις, *ov*, with prominent chin, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 40. ἀκρογωνιαίος, *α, ov*, (γωνία) at the extreme angle, ἀκρ. λίθος the corner foundation-stone, LXX (Esai. 28. 16), Ep. Eph. 2. 20. ἀκρόδετος, *ov*, bound at the end or top, Anth. P. 6. 5. ἀκροδίκαιος, *ov*, = ἀκριβοδίκαιος, Clem. Al. 413. ἀκρόδρυα, τό, fruit-trees, Plat. Criti. 115 B, Xen. Oec. 19, 12. II. fruits, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 8, Probl. 22. 8; — acc. to Geop. 10. 74, properly of hard-shelled fruits, as acorns, chestnuts; so δρυός ἄκρα in Theocr. 15. 112: — the sing. occurs in Anth. P. 9. 555, Ath. 49 E. ἀκροέλικτος, *ov*, twisted at the end, Paul. Sil. Ambo 178.

ἀκρόξεστος, *ov*, (ζέω) boiled or heated slightly, Diosc. 2. 146. ἀκρο-ζεύγια, τό, = ζεύγη, Hesych., Poll. 1. 253. ἀκρόζυμος, *ov*, slightly leavened, Galen. ἀκροθάλυπτος, *ov*, burnt at the end, Lat. *adustus*, Hesych. ἀκρόθεν, Adv. from the end or top, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 20, Nic. Th. 337. ἀκρόθερμος, *ov*, very hot, cited from Philes de Propr. An. ἀκρόθι, Adv. at the beginning, c. gen., νυκτός Arat. 308. ἀκροθιγής, *ές*, touching on the surface, touching the lips, φίλημα Anth. P. 12. 68. Adv., ἀκροθιγῶς ἐμβάπτειν just to dip in, so that it is hardly wetted, Diosc. 2. 105. ἀκροθινιάζομαι, Dep. to take the ἀκροθίνια, take of the best, pick out for oneself, Eur. H. F. 476. ἀκροθίνιον [θί], τό, Eur. Phoen. 282, Thuc. 1. 132, Plat. Legg. 946 B; but mostly in pl. ἀκροθίνια, in Pind. also ἀκρόθινα: (ἀκρος, θίς). The topmost or best part of a heap; hence the choice part, firstfruits of the field, of booty, etc., to be offered to the gods, like ἀπαρχαί, Simon. 109, Hdt. 1. 86, 90, al., Pind., and Trag.; ἀκρόθινα πολέμου, in Pind. O. 2. 7, the Olympic games, as being founded from spoils taken in war. — Properly a neut. Adj., as in Aesch. Eum. 834 ἀκροθίνια θύη offerings of firstfruits. Post-hom. word, rare in Prose. ἀκροθώραξ, *ακος, ὁ, ή*, (θωρήσω II) slightly drunk, Arist. Probl. 3. 2; πεπωκότ' ἤδη τ' ἀκροθώρακ' ὄντα Diphil. Έρ. 1; Ion. -θώρηξ, Hipp. ap. Erotian. p. 178. ἀκρόκαρπος, *ov*, fruiting at the top, φοῖνιξ Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2. ἀκροκελαινιάω, only used in Ep. part. ἀκροκελαινιάων, growing black on the surface, of a swollen stream, Il. 21. 249; cf. Nonn. D. 18. 156. ἀκροκέραια, τό, (κέρας) the ends of sail-yards (cf. κέρας VIII), Poll. 1. 91: also ἀκρόκερα, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 566. ἀκροκίονιον, τό, (κίον) the capital of a pillar, Philo 2. 147. ἀκροκνέφαιος, *ov*, at the beginning of night, in twilight, Hes. Op. 565: — so, ἀκροκνεφής, *ές*, Luc. Praec. Rhet. 17, Lexiph. 11. ἀκρόκομος, *ov*, (κόμη) with hair on the crown, epith. of the Thracians, who either tied up their hair in a top-knot, or shaved all their head except the crown, Il. 4. 533: with hair at the tip, of a goat's chin, Polyb. ap. Strabo 208: — in Poll. 2. 28, ἀκροκόμης, *ov, ὁ*. II. with leaves at the top, tufted with leaves, Eur. Phoen. 1516, Theocr. 22. 41; esp. of the palm, Diod. 2. 53, Dion. P. 1010. Ἀκροκόρινθος, ὁ, the citadel of Corinth, Eur. Fr. 1069, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 4. ἀκροκύματώω, (κύμα) to float on the topmost waves, a bombastic word ridiculed by Luc. Lexiph. 15. ἀκροκώλιον, τό, mostly in pl. the extremities of the body, esp. of animals, the snout, ears, trotters, pettiotes, Lat. *trunculi*, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 14, Telecl. Incert. 13, Ar. Fr. 109, Archipp. Έρ. 2, Arist. Probl. 23. 40, 1, etc.; — the sing. in Antiph. Κορινθ. 1, Alex. Κυβ. 1, Eubul. Ἀμαθ. 1. ἀκρόλειον, τό, (λεία) = ἀκροθίνιον, Suid. ἀκρόλιθος, *ov*, with the ends made of stone; ξόανον ἀκρ. a statue with the head, arms, and legs marble, the rest wood, Anth. P. 12. 40; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 84. 1. ἀκρολίχιον [λί], τό, the edge of a net, Xen. Cyn. 2. 6., 6. 9, ubi olim: (ut in Poll. 5. 29) ἀκρωλέχιον. ἀκρόλινος, *ov*, at the edge of the net, Opp. C. 4. 383. ἀκρολίπαρος [λί], *ov*, fat on the surface, Alex. Πονηρ. 7. ἀκρολογέω, to gather at top, στάχνας Anth. P. 9. 89. ἀκρολοφία, *ή*, a mountain ridge, hilly country, Polyb. 2. 27, 5, Strab. 699. ἀκρολοφίτης [ί], *ov, ὁ*, a mountaineer, Anth. P. 6. 221. ἀκρόλοφος, *ov*, high-crested, peaked, πέτραι Opp. C. 1. 418, Anth. P. 12. 185: — as Subst. a mountain crest, Plut. Poplic. 22. ἀκρολύτέω ζώνην, to play with the ends of the belt, as if untying it, Anth. P. 5. 253. ἀκρόμαλλος, *ov*, having short wool, dub. in Strabo 196, where Coraë's proposes μακρόμαλλος. ἀκρομάνης, *ές*, on the verge of madness, somewhat mad (cf. ἀκρόχολος, ἀκροθώραξ), οὐ φρενήρης ἀκρ. τε Hdt. 5. 42. ἀκρομέθυσος, *ov*, = ἀκροθώραξ, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1132, Vesp. 1190. ἀκρομόλιβδος, *ov*, leaded at the edge, λίνον Anth. P. 6. 5. ἀκρομφάλιον, τό, the middle of the navel, Poll. 2. 169. ἀκρον, *ov*, τό, (neut. of ἀκρος) like ἀκρα, the highest or furthest point. 1. a mountain-top, peak, summit, Γάργαρον, ἀκρον Ἰδης Il. 14. 292; ἀκρον ὑπερβαλέειν Od. 11. 597; τὰ ἄκρα the heights, Hdt. 6. 100, Plat., etc. 2. a headland, foreland, cape, Σούνιον ἀκρον Ἀθηνῶν Od. 3. 278. 3. an end, extremity, τὰ ἄ. τῆς θαλάσσης Plat. Phaedo 109 D; ἀκρα χειρῶν the hands, Luc. Imag. 6; ἐξ ἀκρων at the end, Ar. Fr. 94; ἐξ ἀκρων Com. Anon. in Mein. 4. p. 653: ἐπ ἀκροῖς Plat. Soph. 220 D: — a border, frontier, Polyb. 1. 42, 2. II. metaph. the highest pitch, the height, πανδοξίας ἀκρον Pind. N. 1. 14; εἰς ἀκρον ἰκέσθαι to the highest pitch, Simon. 58; εἰς ἀκρον ἀδύς exceedingly, Theocr. 14. 61; ἐπ ἀκρον ἀφικέσθαι, ἐλθεῖν Plat. Polit. 268 E, Tim. 20 A; πρὸς ἀκρῶ γενέσθαι Id. Phaedr. 247 B; ἀκρα, τό, the heights, highest point, οὗτοι ποθ' ἄψει τῶν ἀκρων ἀνευ πόνου Soph. Fr. 463; τὰ ἄκρα τοῖς ἀκροῖς ἀποδιδόναι the highest place to the highest men, Plat. Rep. 478 E; ἀκρα φέρεσθαι to win the prize, Theocr. 12. 31. 2. of persons, Ἀργεὸς ἀκρα Πελασγοί the oldest rulers of Argos, Theocr. 15. 142; v. Valck. Adon. p. 414. III. δρυός ἀκρα, v. sub ἀκρόδρυα. IV. in the Logic of Arist. τὰ ἀκρα are the major and minor terms of a syllogism, as opp. to the μέσον or middle, cf. μέσος III. 4. ἀκρονύγως, (νύσσω) Adv. touching at the edge, Galen. ἀκρόνυκτος, *ov*, = ἀκρόνυχος, Procl. etc.; in Manetho 5. 177, -νύκτιος. ἀκρόνυξ, *ov*, νυκτος, *ή*, = ἀκρονυχία, night-fall, A. B. 372, Suid. ἀκρονύχι [ί], Adv. with the tip of the nail, for ἀκρονυχί, Anth. P. 12.

126 (Cod. Pal. ἀκρονυχῆ, from an Adj. -νυχῆς; but cf. αὐτονυχί). Cf. ἀκρονυχος.

ἀκρονυχία, ἡ, = ἀκρόνυξ, Suid., Tzetz. Hes. Op. 565.

ἀκρό-νυχας, ον, at night-fall, at even, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 28, Theophr. Sign. Pluv. 1. 2, Theocr. 31. 3, Nic. Th. 761:—neut. as Adv., Arist. Probl. 26. 18.

ἀκρό-νυχος, ον, = ἀκρόνυχος, Anth. P. 6. 103, Q. Sm. 8. 157.

ἀκρο-πύγης, ἐς, fastened or nailed at the end, Nonn. Io. 4. 23.

ἀκρά-παθας, ον, f. l. for ἀκρόπλοος, q. v.

ἀκρόπαστας, ον, (πάσσω) sprinkled on the surface: slightly salted, Sopat. ap. Ath. 119 A, Xenocr. Aquat. 5.

ἀκρο-πᾶχης, ἐς, thick at the end, Moer. 346.

ἀκρο-πενθής, ἐς, exceeding sad, Aesch. Pers. 135 (lyr.): but Paley ἀβροπενθείς, mourning effeminately, from the Schol., cf. ἀβρόγος.

ἀκρό-πηλος, ον, muddy on the surface, Polyb. 3. 55, 2.

ἀκροπτις, disabled, γλώσσα Hipp. 1259 H, 1221 G:—but the readings are doubtful, see Littré 4. p. 410.

ἀκρά-πλασος, ον, contr. -πλους, ον, swimming at the top, skimming the surface, Hipp. 451. 38 (v. Galen. Gloss. p. 420), Aretae., Plut.:—restored for ἀκρόπαθος in Hipp. 95. 263:—superficial, Id. Epist. 1286.

ἀκροπαδητί or -τί [τι], Adv. (πούς) on tiptoe, stealthily, Luc. Prom. 1, etc.

ἀκρο-πολεύω, to traverse the top, Manetho 4. 79.

ἀκρό-पालις, ποῖτ. ἀκρό-πτολις, εως, ἡ, the upper or higher city, hence the citadel, castle, Lat. arx, ἐς ἀκρόπολιν Od. 8. 494 (in Il. only divisim, ἀκρη πόλις, v. ἀκρος 1), Pind. O. 7. 89, Hdt. 1. 84, etc.; τάνδ' ἐς ἀκρό-πτολιν Aesch. Theb. 240, cf. Eur. Or. 1094; as the seat of a tyranny (in arce tyrannus, Juven.), Philo 1. 401, 417. 2. in Att. writers the Acropolis of Athens, Andoc. 10. 31 (cf. Hdt. 1. 60., 8. 51); which served as the treasury, Thuc. 2. 13; as a record office, C. I. 84, 85, 87, al.; γεγράφθαι ἐν τῇ ἀκρόπολει, ἀνενεχθῆναι εἰς ἀκρόπολιν to be entered as a debtor to the state, Dem. 1337. 24., 1327. 25; (in this sense the Art. is often omitted).

II. metaph. of men, ἀκρόπολις καὶ πύργος ἐὼν δῆμῳ Theogn. 233; ἀκρ. Ἑλλάνων, of Corinth, Simon. 137: also the most important part, chief stronghold, τῆς ψυχῆς, τοῦ σώματος Plat. Rep. 560 B, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 11, cf. Plat. Tim. 70 A. ἀκραπάλος, ον, (πολέω) high-ranging, lofty, ἐν ἀκροπόλοισιν ὄρεσιν Il. 5. 523, Od. 19. 205.

ἀκρο-πάρας, ον, boring through, piercing with the point, ὀβελοί Od. 3. 463. 2. προπαροχ., ἀκρόπορος, ον, pass. with an opening at the end, σὺριγξ Nonn. D. 2. 2. II. (πορεύομαι) going on high, Ib. 46. 136.

ἀκρο-ποσθία, Ion. -τη, ἡ, the foreskin, Lat. praeputium, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 3:—ἀκροπάσθιαν, τό, Poll. 2. 171. (Cf. ἀκροβυστία.)

ἀκρο-πότης, ἡ, a hard drinker, Nonn. D. 14. 108.

ἀκρόπους, ὁ, the extremity of the leg, i. e. the foot, an anomalous word for ἀκρος πούς in Hipp. Fract. 285; v. Lob. Phryn. 603, cf. ἀκρόχειρ.

ἀκρό-πρωρον, τό, the end of a ship's prow, Strabo 99, 101.

ἀκρά-πτεραν, τό, the tip of the wing, Anth. P. 6. 229; ἀκρόπτερα φωτῶν, the men in the wings of a company, Opp. C. 4. 127.

ἀκρά-πταλις, ἡ, ποῖτ. for ἀκρόπολις.

ἀκρόρριζας, ον, (ρίζα) not striking deep root, Basil.

ἀκρορ-ρίνιον, τό, (ρίς) the tip of the nose, Poll. 2. 80.

ἀκρορ-ρύμιον, τό, the fore-end of the pole, Poll. 1. 146.

ἀκρος, α, ον, (on the Root, v. ἀκή 1) at the furthest point or end, and so either highest, topmost, Lat. summus, or, outermost, Lat. extremus:

1. highest, topmost, ἀκροτάτη κορυφή Il. 1. 499, al.; ἐν ἀκρη πόλει = ἐν ἀκροπόλει, Il. 6. 88; ἐξ ἀκρης πόλιος Ib. 257; ἀκρω Ὀλύμπῳ 13. 523; Γαργάρῳ ἀκρω 14. 352; λάψοντες . . μέλαν ὕδωρ ἀκρον at its surface, 16. 162; ἀκρην μινόν the surface of the skin, Od. 22. 278, cf. infr. v; ἐπ' ἀκρων ὄρων on the mountain tops, Soph. O. T. 1106; cf. ἀπότομον; Sup., ἀκροτάτοις ὀρόφοισι Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140.

2. outermost, κατ' ἀκρας σπλάδος on the edge of . . , Soph. Tr. 678; πέδιον ἐπ' ἀκρον Id. Ant. 1197; esp. of the extremities of the body, ἀκρη χεῖρ, ἀκροὶ πόδες, ἀκρος ὤμος the end of the hand, ends of the feet, tip of the shoulder, Il. 5. 336., 16. 640, etc.; ἀκρος πούς, χεῖρ the foot, hand itself, Hdt. 1. 119 and (prob.) Thuc. 2. 49, cf. ἀκρόχειρ;

γλώσσαν ἀκραν Soph. Aj. 238; ἀκρας τῆς κόμης by the ends of the foliage, Cratiu. Inscrt. 138:—ἐπ' ἀκρων [δακτύλων] on tiptoe, Soph. Aj. 1230, ubi v. Schol.; so, comically, ἐπ' ἀκρων πυγιδίων on tip-tail, Ar. Ach. 638, cf. Plat. Tim. 76 E; ἀκροτάτοις χεῖλεσιν Epigr. Gr. 547. 8:—οὐκ ἀπ' ἀκρας φρενός not from the outside of the heart, i. e. from the inmost heart, Aesch. Ag. 805, cf. Eur. Hec. 242; ἀκρος μυελός the inmost marrow, Id. Hipp. 255; ἀκροὶ λαίφους κρασπέδοις with the mere edges of the sail, i. e. under close-reefed sails, so as to escape the fury of the wind, Id. Med. 524 (where the Schol. interprets with sails full set, but v. Ar. Ran. 1000, et ibi Schol.).

II. of Time, ἀκρος denotes completeness, ἀκρα σὺν ἐσπέρα when eve was fully come, Pind. P. 11. 18; ἀκρον θέρος mid-summer, Hipp. Aph. 1247; ἀκρας νυκτός at dead of night, Soph. Aj. 285; cf. ἀκρέσπερος: though in some later compds. ἀκρος signifies that the time is only just come, cf. ἀκρό-νυχος, -φανής, ἀκρωρία.

III. of Degree, the highest in its kind, prime, exceeding good, consummate, excellent, Lat. capitalis, 1. of persons, Hdt. 5. 112., 6. 122, Aesch. Ag. 628; θεσφάτων γνῶμων ἀκρος Ib. 1130; μάντις Soph. El. 1499; οἱ πάντῃ ἀκροὶ, οἱ ἀκρότατοι Plat. Theaet. 148 C; τοῖς ἀκραις τὰ ἀκρα ἀποδιδόναι Id. Rep. 478 E: then of any extremes (opp. to μέσος), as of classes in a state, Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 4: of moral conditions, Id. Eth. N. 2. 7, 8, cf. Ib. 8. 1 and ἀκρον III:—often with an acc. modi added, ψυχὴν οὐκ ἀκρος not strong of mind, Hdt. 5. 124; ἀκροὶ τὰ πολέμια 7. 111; ἀκρος ὀργήν quick to anger, passionate, 1. 73; Εὐρώπῃ ἀρετὴν ἀκρη 7. 5; so c. gen. modi, οἱ ἀκροὶ τῆς ποιήσεως Plat.

Theaet. 152 E; τῆς φιλοσοφίας Clem. Al., etc.; also, ἀκρος εἰς φιλοσοφίαν Plat. Rep. 499 C; περὶ ὀπλομαχίαν Id. Legg. 833 E:—so also in Sup., highest, most excellent, Id. Theaet. 148 C, al. 2. of things, highest, extreme, συμφορά Alex. Tαραντ. 4 (as amended); νηστεία Diphil. Λημν. 1:—Sup., Plat. Phil. 45 A. IV. as Subst., v. sub ἀκρα, ἀκρον.

V. neut. as Adv. on the top or surface, just, ἀκρον ἐπ' ἀνθερίων θέον Il. 20. 227; ἀκρον ἐπὶ βηγγίνοσ Ib. 229; so, ἀκρα δ' ἐπ' αὐτὰς βαθμίδος Anth. P. 7. 428, 3. b. exceedingly, οὐδ' ἀκρα τιμήσσα Theocr. 27. 43; ἀκρον ἐρώτων εἰδότης, ἀκρα μάχας Anth. P. 7. 448; ἀκρον ἔχων σοφίης Epigr. Gr. 442; ἀκρα φέρουσ' ἀρετῆς Ib. 224; cf. ἀκρον II. 2. also in the reg. Adv., ἀκρως ἀνεστάλθαι to be turned up at the point, Hipp. Mochl. 855. b. utterly, completely, Plat. Rep. 543 A, Ath. 248 F; μόνος ἀκρως Euphro Ad. 1. 5.

ἀκροσάπτης, ἐς, (σήπομαι) rotten at the end, Hipp. 382. 41. ἀκρο-σίδηρος, ον, pointed or shod with iron, Anth. P. 6. 95.

ἀκρο-σκίρια, ἡ, a hill-copse, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 65, 71; cf. σκίρος. ἀκρά-σαφος, ον, high in wisdom, Pind. O. 11. 19, Dion. H. de Demosth. 51.

ἀ-κρασσας, ον, without tassels, Athanas. 2. 116, Geop. 20. 22. ἀκρο-στήθιαν, τό, the chest, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 10.

ἀκρο-στιχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an acrostic, i. e. a short poem in which the first letters of the verses form a word, Dion. H. 4. 62, Cic. Divin. 2. 54:—also, -στίχιν, τό, Or. Sib. 8. 249., 11. 17, 23.

ἀκρο-στέλιον, τό, the gunwale of a ship, Plut. Demetr. 43, Callix. ap. Ath. 203 F. II. also = ἀπλαστον, Diod. 18. 75, Paus. 9. 16, 3.

ἀκρο-στόμιαν, τό, the edge of the lips, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 164. II. = ἀκροφύσιον, Eust. 1153. 38.

ἀκρο-σφαίρια, τά, the rounded tips of the fingers, Ermerins Anecd. Med. p. 15.

ἀκροσφάλης, ἐς, (σφάλω) apt to trip, unsteady, Plut. 2. 713 B; ἀκρ. πρὸς ὑγίειαν precarious in health, Plat. Rep. 404 B:—so in Adv., ἀκροσφαλῶς ἔχειν Plut. 2. 682 D. II. act. apt to throw down, slipper, dangerous, Polyb. 9. 19, 7.

ἀκρό-σφυρα, τά, a sort of woman's shoes, Hesych.; ἀκροσφύρια ap. Poll. 7. 94.

ἀκρο-σχιδής, ἐς, cloven at the end, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 1.

ἀκρο-τελεύτιαν, τό, the fag-end of anything, esp. of a verse or poem, Thuc. 2. 17, Phryn. A. B. 369; hence the burden, chorus, cf. Dio C. 63. 10.

ἀκρο-τενής, ἐς, stretching high, Nonn. D. 7. 310.

ἀκρότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἀκρος) an extremity, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 12. II. an extreme (in point of height), opp. to μεσότης, Id. Eth. N. 2. 6, 17:—metaph. excellence, Dion. H. de Demosth. 2, etc.

ἀ-κράτητας, ον, not beaten down, Heliod. 9. 8. II. not struck together or in unison, μέλη πάραυλα κἀκρότητα κύμβαλα Com. Anon. in Meineke 4. p. 606.

ἀκρατομέω, to top off, shave the surface, Xen. Oec. 18, 2.

ἀκρότομος, ον, (τέμνω) cut off sharp, abrupt, of a precipice, Polyb. 9. 27, 4, Philo 1. 82; ἡ ἀκρ. (sc. πέτρα), LXX (Ps. 113. 8, cf. Job 28. 9, Deut. 8. 15): of a stone, sharp, Theodot. Exod. 4. 25.

ἀκρό-τανος, ον, strained to the utmost, muscular, Polemo ap. Ath. 552 D.

ἀ-κρατας, ον, unapplauded, Hesych.

ἀκρ-αυλος, ον, curled at the end, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 42.

ἀκρ-αυράνια, ἡ, heaven's citadel, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

ἀκρουχέω, (ἀκρον, ἔχω) to haunt the heights, Soph. Fr. 290.

ἀκρο-φᾶής, ἐς, = ἀκροφανής, Nonn. D. 4. 130.

ἀκρο-φᾶληριάω, to shine or to be white at top, only in Ep. part. ἀκροφᾶληριάωντα Nonn. D. 2. 460.

ἀκρο-φάνης, ἐς, just dawning or bright-shining, often in Nonn.

ἀκρο-φύτης, ἐς, grown at the tip or end of a branch, Theophr. H. P. 9. 5, 1. II. high-bred, Synes. 180 B; ἀκρ. νοῦς Id. 60 D.

ἀκρο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, governor of a citadel, Polyb. 5. 50, 10.

ἀκρά-φυλλος, ον, with leaves at top, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2.

ἀκροφύσιον, τό, (φύσα) the snout or pipe of a pair of bellows, Soph. Fr. 824, Thuc. 4. 100; βήματα . . ἐπιδεικνύναι πάντ' ἀπ' ἀκροφυσίων fresh from the bellows (or, as we say, from the anvil), Ar. Fr. 561. II. a comet's tail, Dio C. 78. 30.

ἀκρο-χάλιξ, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀκροθώραξ, Ar. Rh. 4. 432.

ἀκρο-χάνης, ἐς, yawning at top, δέρμα Anth. P. 6. 57.

ἀκρό-χειρ, χειρ, ἡ, later form for ἀκρα χεῖρ, i. e. the hand, whereas χεῖρ includes the arm, Galen.; in Ptol. also ἀκρόχειρον, τό. Cf. ἀκρόπους.

ἀκρο-χειρίζω, to seize with the hands, Aristaen. 1. 4. II. more usual in Med. to struggle at arm's length, of a kind of wrestling, in which they grasped one another's hands, without clasping the body (the latter being called συμπλοκή), Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 17; ἀκρ. τιμὴ or πρὸς τινα, Plat. Alc. 1. 107 E, Posidon. ap. Ath. 154 B; cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

ἀκροχειρισίς, εως, ἡ, = sq., Hipp. 374. 3; and to be restored in 364. 16 (for ἀκροχειρίξ), 372. 38 (for -χειρίξ).

ἀκροχειρισμάς, ὁ, wrestling with the hands, Luc. Lexiph. 5, Galen.

ἀκροχειριστής, αὐ, ὁ, a handwrestler, Paus. 6. 4, 1.

ἀκρο-χλίδρος [ῖ], ον, just warm, lukewarm, Hipp. Acut. 394.

ἀκροχαλέω, -χαλία, -χαλος, v. sub ἀκραχ-.

ἀκροχαρδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (χορδή) a wart with a thin neck, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Plut. Fab. 1, Galen., etc.; distinguished from μυρμηκία, τά, Paul. Aeg. 4. 15:—ἀκροχαρδονώδης, ἐς, troubled with warts, Dio C. Fr. 16.

ἀκρό-ψιλας, ον, bare or bald at top, Hipp. 1133 E.

ἀ-κρυπτας, ον, unhidden, Eur. Andr. 836. Adv. -τως, A. B. 8.

ἀ-κρύσταλλος, ον, free from ice, ἡ χάρη, Hdt. 2. 22.

ἀκρ-ωλένιον, τό, the point of the elbow:—v. sub ἀκρολίνιον.

ἀκρ-ωμία, ἡ, the point of the shoulder, acromion process, Hipp. Art. 791:

in a horse, *the withers*, Xen. Eq. 1, 11, cf. Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 19:—so ἄκρ-ώμιον, τό, Hipp. Art. 780, Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 4. Cf. Greenhill Theophil. 176. 13.

ἄκρων, ονος, ὄ, and ἄκρωνάριον, τό, = ἀκροκώλιον, Hippiatr. p. 32, etc.; like *acro* in late Latin.

ἄκρωνία, ἡ, in Aesch. Eum. 188 is taken by H. Steph. as = ἀκρωτηριασμός, mutilation, which Herm. (Opusc. 6. 2. p. 41) calls impossible: the Schol. interprets κακοῦ ἀκρωνία by κακῶν ἀθροίσις, *the height of woe*, and in A. B. 372 the word is expl. by ἀθροίσματα, ἀκρότης, ἀκμή:—but the passage is prob. corrupt, v. sub χλοῦνις.

ἄκρωνύχια, ἡ, (ὄνυξ) *the tip of the nail*: hence, *the ridge or top of a mountain*, = ἀκρώρεια, Xen. An. 3. 4, 37, Hell. 4. 6, 7.

ἄκρωνύχος, ον, (ὄνυξ) *with nails, claws, hoofs, etc.*, χερδὸς ἀκρώνυχα, *the tips of the fingers or toes*, Anth. P. 12. 82; ἴχνος ἀκρ. *the traces of one walking on his toes*, Plut. 2. 317 E, cf. 325 B:—ἀκρώνυξ, Suid.

ἄκρώρεια, ἡ, (ὄρος) *a mountain-ridge*, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 10, Theocr. 25. 31, etc.

ἄκρωρία, ἡ, (ῥα) *daybreak*, Theophr. Sign. Pluv. 3. 5.

ἄκρωτηριάω, *to cut off the ἀκρωτήρια*, of ships, τὰς πᾶρας ἠκρωτηρίασαν *cut the beaks off the prows*, Hdt. 3. 59:—so in Med., τὰς τριήρεις ἀκρωτηριασάμενοι Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 36; pf. pass. in med. sense, ἠκρωτηριασμένοι τὰς πατρίδας *having foully mutilated their countries*, Dem. 324. 22.

2. of persons, *to cut off the hands and feet, mutilate*, Polyb. 5. 54, 10, etc.; μηδὲν ἀκρωτηρίασης ἐνθάδε, Inscr. on a statue, C. I. 6855. II. intr. *to form a promontory, to jut out like one*, Polyb. 4. 43, 2, Strabo 28.

ἄκρωτηρίασμα, τό, *mutilation*, Hesych. v. τομία, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 478.

ἄκρωτηριασμός, ὄ, *mutilation*, Diosc. 7. 1, Poll., etc.

ἄκρωτήριον, τό, (ἄκρος) *any topmost or prominent part*, ἀκρ. τοῦ οὔρεος *a mountain-peak*, Hdt. 7. 217, cf. Pind. O. 9. 12.

2. *a cape, promontory*, Hdt. 4. 43, Pind. O. 9. 12, Thuc. 1. 30.

II. *the end or extremity of anything*, ἀκρ. νῆος *a ship's beak*, Lat. *rostrum*, Hdt. 8. 121; ἀκρωτήρια πρῶμης h. Hom. 33. 10. 2. in pl. *the extremities of the body, hands and feet, fingers and toes*, Hipp. Aph. 1258, Acut. 390, Thuc. 2. 49; ἀκρ. ἀπομηθήσεσθαι Lys. 105. 29; τὰ ἀκρ. τῆς Νίκης *her wings*, Dem. 738. 14, cf. C. I. 150. 22., 151. 10. 3. in pl. *the angles of a pediment*, i. e. the top and ends of base, on which stood statues, Plat. Criti. 116 D, Plut. Caes. 63, etc.

ἄκρωτηριάω, *es*, like an ἀκρωτήριον, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 726.

ἄκρωτής, ον, ὄ, (ἄκρος) *a chief*, v. sub ἀγρέτης.

ἄκτα, τά, the Latin *acta*, C. I. 2927, al.

ἄκτάω, fut. σω, (ἄκτῃ A) *to banquet on the shore, to enjoy oneself*, Lat. in *actis esse, conuiuari*, Plut. 2. 668 B, in the proverb., σήμερον ἀκτάσωμεν,—v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1021, Hesych. s. v. ἀκτῆ.

II. = ἀκταίνω, E. M.

ἄκταία, ας, ἡ, *a fine Persian state robe*, Democr. ap. Ath. 525 D.

II. *a marble ball*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 648 F; cf. ἀκτίτης.

III. v. sub ἀκτέα.

ἄκταίνω, *to lift up, raise*, ἀκταίνειν στάσις *to raise myself so as to stand, to get on my legs, stand upright*, Aesch. Eum. 36 (βάσις is an emendation written over στάσις in the MS.):—so also in the form ἀκταινώ, ἀκταινώσαι Anacr. 137; ὅσον ἀκταινώσῃ ἑαυτόν Plat. Legg. 672 C.—Both forms are recognised by the Gramm., ἀκταινώσαι . . τὸ ὑψῶσαι καὶ ἐξάραι καὶ μετεωρίσαι (Plat. Com. Φα. 9), . . Αἰσχύλος οὐκ ἐτ' ἀκταίνω φησὶ βουρτόνως, οἷον οὐκ ἐτ' ὀρθοῦν δύναμαι ἑμαυτόν Phryn. in A. B. 23. 7, cf. 373. 18, E. M. 54. 34, etc. V. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v., cf. ἀκτάω II, ἀπακταίνω, ὑπερικταίνομαι.

ἄκταῖος, α, ον, (ἄκτῃ) *on the shore or coast*, as epith. of Ionian cities, Thuc. 4. 52: so, Ἀκταία (sc. γῆ), ἡ, an old name of Attica, = ἀκτῆ (A), I. 2, Call. Fr. 348.

2. *dwelling on the coast, belonging thereto*, θεοὶ Orph. Arg. 342; Βάτραχοι Babr. 25. 6.

ἄκτέα, contr. ἀκτῆ, ἡ, *the elder-tree, sambucus nigra*, Hipp. 564. 1., 609. 31, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 4, etc. The uncontr. form appears in Luc. Tragop. 74, where the MSS. give the faulty form ἀκταία. Cf. A. B. 23, Lob. Paral. 337.

ἄ-κτέανος, ον, *without property, poor*, τίνος in a thing, Anth. P. 7. 353.

ἄ-κτένιστος, ον, *uncombed, unkempt*, Soph. O. C. 1261.

ἄκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἄγω, *one must lead*, Plat. Rep. 467 E, etc.; εἰρήνην ἀκτέον *one must keep peace*, Andoc. 28. 28, Dcm. 91. 11. II.

one must go or march, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 5.

ἄ-κτερέλιοςτος, ον, *unhallowed by funeral rites*, Anth. P. 7. 564.

ἄ-κτερήσις, ἐς, = foreg., Or. Sib. 3. 481.

ἄ-κτερίστος, ον, = ἀκτερέλιοςτος, Soph. Ant. 1071; cf. παστάς.

ἄκτῆ (A), ἡ, *a headland, foreland, promontory*, ἀκτῆ προύχουσα Od. 24. 82; ἀκταὶ προβλήτες 5. 405., 10. 89; opp. to λιμὴν, Il. 12. 284; often with epithets denoting a high rugged coast, τρηχεῖα, ὑψηλή Od. 5. 425, Il. 2. 395; τραχεῖα Hdt. 7. 33; στρυφλός Aesch. Pers. 303; ἀμφί-κλυστος Soph. Tr. 752; ἀτόνῳ βρέμουσι δ' ἀντιπλήγες ἀκταὶ Id. Ant. 592:—even of the rugged banks or strand of rivers, ἀκταὶ Ἐλάρου, Νείλου Pind. N. 9. 96, I. 2. 62; Σιμόντος Aesch. Ag. 697; Ἀχέροντος Soph. Ant. 813.—Rare in Att. Prose, as Xen. An. 6. 2, 1, Lycurg. 149 sq.

2. generally, *a tract of land running out into the sea, a peninsula*, or generally *coast-land*, ἀκταὶ διφάσαι of the N. and S. coasts of Asia Minor, Hdt. 4. 38; of Africa, conceived as jutting out from Asia, 4. 41, cf. 177; of Cape Sepias to the S. of Thessaly, 7. 183, al.; of Mt. Athos, Thuc. 4. 109; of Italy, Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 3; an old name of Attica, like Ἀκταία, Soph. Fr. 19, cf. Suid. s. v.

II. generally, *any edge or strand*, like the sea-coast, Lat. *ora*, as χώματος ἀκτῆ of a sepulchral mound, Aesch. Cho. 722, cf. Ag. 493; χλωρὰ ἄ., of a mountain, Soph. Ant. 1133; βώμιος ἄ. of an altar, Id. O. T. 183. (Commonly derived from ἄγνυμι, as ῥηγμίν from ῥήγνυμι, *the land against*

which the waves break: but Curt. remarks that the Root of ἄγνυμι is FAF, whereas there is no trace of the F in ἀκτῆ.)

ἀκτῆ (B), ἡ, an old poet. word for *corn or meal*, Δημήτερος ἀκτῆ Il. 13. 322., 21. 76, cf. Eur. Hipp. 138, Epin. Μνησ. 9; μυληφάτου ἀλφίτου ἄ. Od. 2. 355, cf. 14. 429, Il. 11. 630:—in which places the sense of *fine meal or flour* seems to suit, and so the Scholl. take it, deriving the word from ἄγνυμι. But, as in ἀκτῆ (A), here also, there is no trace of the F; and in Hes. Δημήτερος ἄ. plainly means *corn, either still in the fields, or not yet ground*, Sc. 290, Op. 32, 464, 595, 803; so that in this word also the deriv. from ἄγνυμι becomes dub.

ἀκτῆ, contr. for ἀκτέα, q. v.

ἀκτῆμονέω, *to be ἀκτῆμων, live in poverty*, Eust. Opusc. 96. 83., 220. 17.

ἀκτῆμοσύνη, ἡ, *poverty*, Poll. 3. 111., 6. 197, and Eccl.

ἄ-κτῆμων, ον, gen. ονος, *without property, poor*, χρυσοῖο in gold, Il. 9. 126; absol., ἀκτ. πενία Theocr. 16. 33; cf. Plut. Sol. 14.

ἄ-κτῆν, ἦνος, = ἀκτῆμων, E. M.

ἄ-κτῆσια, ἡ, = ἀκτῆμοσύνη, Eccl.

ἄ-κτῆτος, ον, *not worth getting*, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 374 E.

ἀκτῆνδόν, Adv. *like a ray*, Luc. Salt. 18.

ἀκτῆνοβολέω, *to send forth rays*, Philo 1. 638:—Pass. *to receive the rays of the sun*, Isid. Char. ap. Ath. 94 A, Eust., etc.

ἀκτῆνοβολία, ἡ, *the shooting of rays*, Plut. 2. 781 A; in Manetho 1. 322, ἀκτῆνοβολίη.

ἀκτῆνογράφια, ἡ, *a treatise on radiation* (by Democritus), Diog. L. 9. 48.

ἀκτῆνοειδής, ἐς, = ἀκτῆνώδης, Philo 2. 559.

ἀκτῆνοέως, εσσα, εν, = ἀκτῆνοτός, Or. Sib. 8. 191 [with ἴ, incorrectly].

ἀκτῆνος, η, ον, (ἀκτῆ) *of elder-wood*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 3: but prob. ἀκτέινος should be restored, Lob. Paral. 337.

ἀκτῆνοφόρος, ον, *bearing rays*:—as Subst., *a radiated shell-fish*, Lat. *pecten*, Xenocr. Aquat. p. 11.

ἀκτῆνώδης, ἐς, *like rays*, Philostr. 133. Adv. -δῶς, Galen.

ἀκτῆνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *furnished with rays*, Lat. *radiatus*, Philo 2. 560.

ἀκτιον, τό, = ἀκτῆ (A), Ael. N. A. 13. 28.

ἀκτιος, ον, (ἀκτῆ), *of or on the sea-beach*, epith. of Pan as god of the coast, Theocr. 5. 14; of Apollo, Ap. Rh. 1. 402: cf. ἀλίπλαγκτος, λιμενίτης.

ἀκτίς [ἴ], ἴνος, ἡ, *a ray, beam*, ἀκτίεσσιν εἰκότες ἠελίοιο Il. 10. 547, cf. Aesch. Pr. 797, etc.; ἀκτίς alone, Od. 5. 479, Emped. 225, Soph. Tr. 685, Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 17, etc.; ἀνὰ μέσσον ἀκτίνα, i. e. from the south, Soph. O. C. 1247; ἀκτίνας τελευτῶσαι *sunset*, Eur. Ion 1136:—also of lightning, ἀκτίνας στεροπᾶς ἀπορηγνύμεναι Pind. P. 4. 352; ὦ Διὸς ἀκτίς, παῖσον Soph. Tr. 1086; of the eyes, Pind. Fr. 88.

2. metaph. *brightness, splendour, glory*, ἀκτίς ἀγώνων, καλῶν ἐργμάτων Pind. P. 11. 72, I. 4. 72 (3. 60); ἀκτίνας ὄλβου *splendid fortunes*, Id. P. 4. 454.

II. like Lat. *radius*, *the spoke of a wheel*, Anth. P. 9. 418. Poët. word, but used by Plat. Tim. 78 D, and not seldom by Arist.

ἄ-κτιστος, ον, *unbuilt: uncreate*, Eccl.

ἀκτίτης [ἴ], ον, ὄ, (ἀκτῆ) *a dweller on the coast*, Anth. P. 6. 304. II.

ἀκτ. λίθος *stone from Attica* (cf. ἀκτῆ (A) 1. 2), i. e. Pentelic marble, Soph. Fr. 72, Hyperid. ap. Harpocr. s. voc. ἀκτῆ.

ἄ-κτίτος, ον, poet. for ἀκτιστος, *untilled*, h. Hom. Ven. 123.

ἀκτός, ἡ, ὄν, *brought*, (dub. word, v. sub νακτός).

ἄ-κτύπος, ον, *noiseless*, Eust. 964. 60:—Adv. ἀκτυπί, Polemo.

ἀκτῶριος, ὄ, the Lat. *actuarius*, C. I. 4004.

ἄκτωρ, ορος, ὄ, (ἄγω) *a leader*, Aesch. Pers. 557, Eum. 399; as prop. name, Il., etc. II. *a leash*, = ἀγοργεύς, Hesych.

ἄκτωρέω, from ἀκτ-ωρός, ὄ, *a guard of the coast*, both in Hesych.

ἄ-κῦβέρνητος, ον, *without a steersman*, Plut. Caes. 28, Luc., etc.

ἄ-κῦβευτος, ον, *risking nothing upon a die: cautious, prudent*, M. Anton. 1. 8.

ἄ-κυητήριον (sc. φάρμακον), τό, *a drug to cause abortion*, Hesych.

ἄ-κῦθηρος, ον, (Κῦθήρη) like ἀναφρόδιτος, Lat. *invenustus*, *without charms*, Cic. Fam. 7. 32, 2, Eunap. 10.

ἄκῦθος, ον, (κύω) *unfruitful*, Call. h. Apoll. 52: also ἄκυτος.

ἄ-κύκλιος, ον, *one who has not gone the round of studies*, opp. to ἐγκύκλιος, Plat. Com. Incert. 62.

ἄ-κύλιστος, ον, *not to be rolled about*: metaph., κραδίη ἀκ. an *undaunted heart*, Timon ap. Ath. 162 F. II. of Protagoras, οὐκ ἀκ. *not without volubility or versatility*, Id. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 57.

ἄκῦλος, ὄ, a kind of *acorn*, given to swine with the βάλανος, Od. 10. 242, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 4: the fruit of the ilex (πρίνος), Amphis Incert. 6, cf. Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 3. (Perh. from same Root as Skt. ἄρ (edere).)

ἄ-κύμαντος [ῦ], ον, *not washed by the waves*, ψαμάθοις ἐπ' ἀκυμάντοις *on sands washed by no waves*, i. e. on the sands of the stadium, Eur. Hipp. 235, cf. 229. II. *waveless, calm*, πέλαγος ἀκ. Luc. D. Marin. 5. 1.

ἄ-κύματος [ῦ], ον, = foreg. II, Poëta in A. B. 6.

ἄ-κύμος, ον, = ἀκύμαντος, Arist. Probl. 23. 4, Plut., etc.: metaph., ἀκ. βίος Eur. H. F. 698.

ἄκύμων [ῦ], ον, gen. ονος, (κύμα) = ἀκύμαντος, Pind. Fr. 259, Aesch. Ag. 566: metaph. *calm*, βίος Plut. 8 B, etc., v. Wyttenb. ad l.

ἄκύμων [ῦ], ον, gen. ονος, (κύω) *without fruit, barren*, of women, Eur. Andr. 158; of the earth, Moschio ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 242.

ἄ-κῦρῆς, ἐς, = ἀτυχῆς; hence ἀκῦρημα and ἀκυρμα, τό, Hesych., E. M.

ἄ-κῦρία λέξεως, *impropriety of language*, Hermog.

ἄ-κῦρίεντος, ον, *not ruled, suffering no master*, Eust. Opusc. 252. 31.

ἄκυρο-λέκτῆτος, ον, *incorrectly used*, Eust. 569. 6 (ubi male ἀκυριο-).

ἄκυρολεξία, ἡ, = ἀκυρολογία, Eust. 1770, fin., etc.

ἄκυρολογέω, *to speak incorrectly*, Philo 1. 216, Gramm.

ἄκυρολογία, ἡ, *an improper phrase*, Dion. H. de Lys. 4.

ἄ-κῦρος, ον, *without authority*, opp. to κύριος, and so, I. of

laws, sentences, etc., of no validity, unratified or obsolete, ψήφισμα Andoc. 2. 11; δίκη Plat. Legg. 954 E; συνθήκαι Lys. 150. 35; ἀκυρον ποιεῖν, καταστήσαι, Lat. irritum facere, to set aside, like ἀκυροῦν, Plat. Prot. 356 D, Isaac, etc.; ἀκυρον γίνεσθαι, εἶναι, to become or be of no force, to be set aside, Plat. Legg. 954 E, etc.; νόμοις ἀκυροῖς χρωμένη, i. e. having laws, but not enforcing them, Thuc. 3. 37.

II. of persons, having no right or power, ἀκ. ποιεῖν τινά Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 24; καθιστάναι Lys. 115. 42; τινός over a thing, Plat. Theaet. 169 E; ἀκυροὶ πάντων ∴ γενήσεσθε Dem. 342. 2; c. inf., Plat. Legg. 929 E. 2. so too of things, ἀκυροτέρα κρίσις a less trustworthy decision, Plat. Theaet. 178 D; ἀκυρος ἀμφορεύς the voting urn into which the neutral votes are said to have been thrown, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1150, Poll. 8. 123; τὰ ἀκυρα the unimportant parts of the body, Galen., cf. Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 41.

III. of words and phrases, used in an improper sense, Lat. improprius, Cic. Fam. 16. 17, 1:—so Adv. -ως, Eust. 457. 41, etc.

ἀκυρόω, fut. ὠσω, to cancel, set aside, Dion. H. 2. 72.

ἀκύρωσις, εως, ἡ, a cancelling, Dion. H. 8. 21.

ἀκυρωτέον, verb. Adj. one must cancel, Strab. 362, Clem. Al. 223.

ἀκύρωτος, ον, verb. Adj. unconfirmed, Eur. Ion 800.

ἀκῦτος, ον, (κύω) = ἀκυθος, Hesych.

ἀκχαλίβαρ, = κράββατος, Lacon. word in Hesych.

ἀκχός, ὁ, = ὤμος, Hesych. (Curt. takes this to be the same as Lat. ala (i. e. axilla), Dim. axilla: cf. ἄξων.)

ἀ-κωδώνιστος, ον, not tested, Ar. Lys. 485; v. κώδων.

ἀκωκή [ἄ], ἡ, (ἀκή I) a point, edge, Lat. acies, δουρός, βέλεος, ἔγχος Il. 19. 373., 13. 251., 22. 327, cf. Od. 19. 453, Theocr. 22. 195; also in late Prose, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 4; ἀκίς being the usual Att. word.

ἀκώλιτος, ον, not divided into clauses (κῶλα), Dion. H. de Comp. 23.

ἀ-κωλος, ον, without limbs, mutilated, Paus. 1. 24, 3.

II. ill-jointed, and so moving slowly, Schol. Od. 12. 89.

ἀ-κώλυτος, ον, unhindered, Luc. Tim. 18, C. I. 2321. 8, etc. Adv.

-τως, Plat. Crat. 415 D; also ἀκωλυτί, Democr. in Fabr. Bibl. 4. 338.

ἀ-κώμαστος, ον, without revelry, Liban.

ἀ-κωμάδητος, ον, not ridiculed:—Adv. -τως, Luc. V. H. 1. 2.

ἀκων [ἄ], οντος, ὁ (ἀκή I) a javelin, dart, smaller and lighter than the ἔγχος, Il. 15. 709, Od. 14. 531, al., Pind. P. 9. 37, Eur. Phoen. 1402, etc.

ἀκων [ἄ], ἀκουσα, ἀκων, Att. contr. for ἀέκων.

ἀκωνίστος, ον, (κωνίζω) unpitched, Diosc. 1. 6.

ἀ-κωνος, ον, without a conical top, πῖλος Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 3.

ἀ-κώπητος, ον, not having oars: unequipt, A. B. 373, Hesych.

ἀ-κωπος, ον, without oars, Anth. P. 9. 88.

ἀλάβα or ἀλάβη, ἡ, a kind of ink, Hesych.

ἀλᾶβαρχέω, το δε ἀλαβάρχη, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 1., 20. 5, 2.

ἀλᾶβάρχη, v. sub Ἀραβάρχη.

ἀλᾶβαρχία [ἄλ], ἡ, the office of ἀλαβάρχη, Joseph. A. J. 20. 7, 3; ἐξ ἀλαβαρχίης [ἴ], Anth. P. 11. 383.

ἀλᾶβάστιον, τό, Dim. of ἀλάβαστος, Eubul. Στεφ. 7.

ἀλᾶβαστίτης (sub λίθος), ον, ὁ, calcareous alabaster, Theophr. Lap. 6: also ἀλαβαστίτις, ιδος, ἡ, Ath. 206 C; v. sub ἀλάβαστρος.

ἀλᾶβαστο-θήκη, ἡ, a case for alabaster ornaments, Dem. 415. 5: generally, a small box or casket, Ar. Fr. 463; v. ἀλάβαστρος.

ἀλάβαστος [ἄλᾶ-], ὁ, a box or casket of alabaster (cf. ἀλαβαστίτης), Hdt. 3. 20, Ar. Ach. 1053, Crates 2. 6, Alex. Εἰσοικ. 1, Μανδρ. 4. In the places cited the best MSS. preserve the form in ἀλόβαστος, which is recognised as the old and correct form in A. B. 206, Phot. Lex. s. v. λήκυθος. The other form ἀλάβαστρος occurs in the common dialect, as LXX, N. T., Plut., etc.: Dor. acc. pl. ἀλαβάστρω Call. Lav. Pall. 15.—A neut. ἀλάβαστρον occurs in N. T., pl. ἀλάβαστρα or -τα in Theocr. 15. 114, Anth. P. 9. 153.

ἀλᾶβαστο-φόρος, ον, carrying alabaster vases, Aesch. Fr. 354.

ἀλᾶβαστρο-ειδῶς, Adv. like alabaster, Diosc. 4. 77.

ἀλάβαστρος, v. ἀλάβαστος.

ἀλάβη, v. sub ἀλάβα.

ἀλάβης or ἀλλάβης, ητος, ἡ, a fish of the Nile, Strabo 823; in Plin. alabetes.

ἄλαδε [ἄλ], Adv. (ἄλς) to or into the sea, Il. 1. 308, etc.; also, εἰς ἄλαδε Od. 10. 351.

II. ἄλαδε μύσται, name of the second day of the Eleusinian mysteries, the 16th of Boëdromion, Polyae. 3. 11, 2.

ἀλά-δρομος [ἄλ], ὁ, dithyrambic word in Ar. Av. 1395,—by some derived from ἄλλομαι, the bounding race; by others from ἄλς, a race over the sea.

ἀλαζονεία, ἡ, the character of an ἀλαζών, false pretension, imposture, quackery, Ar. Eq. 903, Plat. Gorg. 525 A, etc.; described by Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, Theophr. Char. 23; ὑπ' ἀλαζονείας Ar. Ran. 919; in pl. Id. Eq. 290, Isoer. 237 B:—metaph., ἀλ. χορδῶν their over-readiness to sound, opp. to ἐξάρνησις, Plat. Rep. 531 B.—That the penult. is long appears from Ar. Il. e., Menand. Incert. 195; ἀλαζονία [ἴ] only in late Ep., Or. Sib. 8. 32.

ἀλαζόνευμα, ατος, τό, an imposture, piece of quackery, Aeschin. 87. 41: in pl. quackeries, Ar. Ach. 87, Aeschin. 25. 23.

ἀλαζονεύομαι, fut. εὔσομαι; Dep.: (ἀλαζών). To make false pretensions, Lys. Fr. 42, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 371 A; of the Sophists, Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 5, etc.; περί τινος Eurpol. Kol. 10, Isocr. 293 B. 2. c. acc.

to feign, pretend, Arist. Oec. 1. 4, 3.

ἀλαζονίας, ου, ὁ, a boaster, braggart, Hdn. Epim. 183.

ἀλαζονικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to make false pretensions, boastful, braggart, Hipp. 20. 14, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 5, Arist. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. Mar. 9.

ἀλαζονο-χαυνο-φλύᾶρος, ὁ, a swaggering empty dabbler, Archostr. ap. Ath. 29 C.

ἀλαζών [ἄλ], ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄλη) properly a wanderer about the country,

vagabond, the Scottish landlourer, Alcae. Com. Incert. 5.

II. like ἀγύρτης, a false pretender, impostor, quack, esp. of Sophists, Cratin. Incert. 41, Ar. Nub. 102, Plat. Phaedo 92 D, al.; cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 12, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 11, and v. ἀλαζονεία.

2. as Adj. swaggering, boastful, draggart, Lat. gloriosus, Hdt. 6. 12; ἀλ. λόγιοι Plat. Rep. 560 C:—Sup., ἡδονῆ ἀλαζονιστάτη (not -εστάτη, v. Eust. 1441. 27), most shameless, Plat. Phil. 65 C.

ἀλάθεια, ἀλᾶθής, Dor. for ἀλήθ-.

ἀλᾶθεις, v. sub ἀλάομαι.

ἀ-λάθητος [λα], ον, = ἀληστος, which nothing escapes, Aesop., Eust., and late writers.

ἀλαίνω [ἄλ], = ἀλάομαι, to wander about, Aesch. Ag. 82, Eur. Tro. 1083, El. 204, 589, Cycl. 79; ἀλ. πῶδα δύστηνον (v. Βαίων A. II. 4), Id. Phoen. 1536; always in lyrics, except Eur. Or. 532.—Cf. ἡλαίνω.

ἀλαιός, ὄν, f. l. for ἀλεός; cf. ἡλεός II.

ἀλακάτα, ἡ, Dor. for ἡλακάτη.

ἀλαλά, Dor. for ἀλαλή, q. v.

ἀλαλάγῃ, ἡ, a shouting, Soph. Tr. 206; cf. ἀλαλή, ἀλαλάζω.

ἀλάλαγμα, ατος, τό, = σκ., Call. Fr. 310, Plut. Mar. 45.

ἀλαλαγμός, ὁ, = ἀλαλαγή, Hdt. 8. 37.

II. generally a loud noise, τυμπάνων, αὔλου Eur. Cycl. 65, Hel. 1352.

ἀλαλάζω: fut. -ἄξομαι Eur. Bacch. 593, -ἄξω LXX: aor. ἡλάλαξα Eur., Xen., etc., poet. ἀλάλαξα Pind. O. 7. 69:—Med., Soph. Fr. 479, Ar. An. 5. 10: (formed from the cry ἀλαλαί or ἀλαλή, as ἐλελίξω (B), ὀλολύξω from similar sounds: cf. ἀν-, ἐπ-, συν-αλαλάζω). To raise

the war-cry, τῷ Ἐνναλίῳ ἡλάλασαν (v. l. ἡλέλιξαν) Xen. An. 5. 2, 14, cf. 6. 5, 27, and so in Med., Arr. l. c.; c. acc. cogn., νίκην ἀλαλάζειν

to shout the shout of victory, Soph. Ant. 133. 2. generally, to cry or shout aloud, Pind. l. c., etc.; of Bacchus and the Bacchae, Eur. Bacch. 593, 1133, etc.

3. rarely of a cry of pain, ἡλάλαξε δυσθνήσκον φόνω Eur. El. 843 (where Valck. ἐσφάδαξε), Ev. Marc. 5. 38, Plut. Luc. 28.

II. rarely also of other sounds than the voice, to sound loudly, ψαλμὸς δ' ἀλαλάζει Aesch. Fr. 55; κύμβαλον ἀλαλάζον I Ep. Cor. 13. 1: cf. ἀλαλαγμός II, ἀλαλητός.—Poet. word used by Xen. and in late Prose.

ἀλαλαί [ἄλ], exclam. of joy, in the formula ἀλαλαί ἰὴ παιῶν Ar. Av. 1763, Lys. 1291; and restored in Av. 953 for ἀλαλάν.

ἀλαλάξιος, ὁ, epith. of Ares, Cornut. N. D. 21.

ἀλαλαῖος, ὁ, Dor. for ἀλαλητός.

ἀλαλή [ἄλᾶ], Dor. ἀλαλά, ἡ, (ἀλαλαί) = ἀλαλητός, a loud cry, μανίαι τ' ἀλαλαί τ' ὕρινομένων Pind. Fr. 224; ἀλαλαί αἰαγμάτων (v. l. ἀλαλαγαί) Eur. Phoen. 337:—esp. the cry with which battle was begun, hence the war-cry, battle-cry, Pind. N. 3. 109, I. 7 (6). 15.—Ἀλαλά personified by the same Poet, κλυθ', Ἀλαλά, πολέμου θύγατερ, Id. Fr. 225, cf. Plut. 2. 349 C.

ἀλάλημαι [ἄλᾶ], pf. of ἀλάομαι, but only used in pres. sense (and part. ἀλαλήμενος takes the accent of pres., Od. 14. 122), to wander or roam about, like a beggar, Hom. mostly in Od., as 2. 370., 15. 10, etc.; of seamen, μασιδίως ἀλάλησθε 3. 72, cf. 313; of a departed spirit, ἀλ. ἀν' εὐρυπυλῆς Ἀΐδος δῶ Il. 23. 74; of things, μυρία λυγρὰ κατ' ἀνθρώπους ἀλάληται Hes. Op. 100:—once in Trag., Eur. Andr. 307 (lyr.). Cf. ἀλαλύκτημαι.

ἀ-λάλητος, ον, unspeakable, unutterable, Anth. P. 5. 4, Ep. Rom. 8. 26.

ἀλάλητός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀλαλαί) the shout of victory, Il. 16. 78: the war-cry, battle-shout, Hes. Th. 686, Pind. P. 1. 137.

2. generally, a loud shouting, Il. 2. 149. 3. rarely, a cry of woe or wailing, 21. 10; comically, τῶν δὲ πλακούντων . . ἦν ἄλ. Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 13.

II. rarely of other sounds, a loud noise, αὔλων Anth. P. 6. 51.

ἀλαλία, ἡ, = πονηρία, ἀταξία, Soph. Fr. 220.

ἀλαλκε [ἄλα], 3 sing. aor. 2 (also 2 imperat., Theogn. 13) Hom., Hes., Pind.; subj. (v. infr.); opt. ἀλάλκοις, -κοι, -κοιεν Od. 13. 319, Il. 21. 138., 22. 196; inf. ἀλαλκόμεναι, -έμεν Il. 17. 153., 19. 30, ἀλαλκεῖν only in Anth.; part. ἀλαλκῶν Il. 9. 605, Anth.

To ward or keep off, τί τινι something from a person, Il. 19. 30, etc.; more rarely τί τινος 21. 539: also, ἀλ. τί τινι κρατὺς Od. 10. 288.—No other tenses are in use in Hom., for Wolf rightly altered the fut. ἀλαλκήσει (Od. 10. 288) into aor. ἀλάλκησι; but Ar. Rh. 2. 235 formed a fut. ἀλαλκήσουσιν, and Q. Sm. 7. 267 a pres. ἀλόλκουσιν. (From √ΑΛΚ come ἀλαλκε, ἀλαλκεῖν, ἀλκή, ἄλκαρ, ἄλκιμος, ἀλκτήρ, ἀλέξω: identical with √ΑΡΚ (v. Δ λ. IV), whence ἀρκέω, Lat. arceo, arx, arca; cf. Skt. raksh (= arks), rakshāmi (defendo): prob. ἀρήγω also is a modification of the same Root.)

Ἀλαλκομενίς, ιδος, epith. of Athena, Il. 4. 8., 5. 908: acc. to Aristarch. from the Boeot. town Alalcomenae, but better from ἀλαλκεῖν, the Protectress. A masc. Ἀλαλκομενέως, εως, of Zeus, E. M.

ἀλαλκομένος, ὁ, a Boeot. month, answering to the Att. μαιμακτηριῶν, C. I. no. 1569, Plut. Aristid. 21, cf. Müller Orchom. p. 213.

ἀλαλκτήριον, τό, (ἀλαλκε), a remedy, Phavorin., Zonar.

ἀ-ἄλος, ον, speechless, dumb, Aesch. Fr. 57, LXX (Ps. 37 (38). 13), Ev. Marc. 9. 17, etc.; κείμεσθα ἄλ. Epit. in C. I. 6233. 8.

ἀλάλυξ, υγγος, ἡ, = λυγμός, a gulping, choking, Nic. Al. 18.

ἀλαλύκτημαι [ἄλᾶ], a pf. formed by redupl. from ἀλυκτέω (like ἀλάλημαι from ἀλάομαι), once in Il. (10. 94), οὐδέ μοι ἦτορ ἔμπεδον, ἀλλ' ἄλ. am in anguish, am sore distressed.

ἀλάμπετος, ον, (λάμπω) without light, darksome, h. Hom. 32. 5; of the nether world, Soph. O. C. 1662 (where it is restored by Dind. from the margin of the Laur. Ms.); ἀλ. Ἀΐδος C. I. 1930. 5; ἀλ. οὐδας Ἀΐδω Ib. 2321, cf. 3333; σκότος Anth. P. 9. 540.

ἀ-λαμπής, ες, = foreg., of eyes, Hipp. Progn. 37; ἀλ. ἡλίου out of the sun's light, Soph. Tr. 691; ἀλαμπέας Ἀΐδος εὐνάς Anth. P. append:

260. 2. metaph. *obscure*, ἀρετήν . . ἀμαυρὰν καὶ ἀλαμπῆ Plut. Phoc. 1.

ἀλαμπία, ἡ, *want of light*, Theol. Arith. p. 6. 19, Phot. ἀλάομαι [ἄλ], Ep. 3 pl. ἀλόωνται, imper. ἀλώω (v. infr.), but used by Hom. mostly in contr. forms ἀλάσθε, δλώμενος, imperf. ἠλώμην, Ep. ἀλῶτο, fut. ἀλήσομαι (ἀπ-) Hes. Sc. 409 (but v. l. ἀπαλήσατο): Ep. aor. ἀλήθη Od. 14. 120, 362, Dor. part. ἀλάθεις Aesch. Supp. 870: cf. ἀλάημαι: Pass.: (ἀλη). *To wander, stray or roam about*, Hom., Hdt., and Att. (though in Prose πλανάομαι was the commoner form), οὐδ' ἀλαμπῆ . . , τοὶ τ' ἀλόωνται ψυχὰς παρθέμενοι Od. 3. 73; τὶς δύστηνος ἀλωμένος ἐνθάδ' ἰκάνει 6. 206; μὴ πάθωμέν τι ἀλώμενοι Hdt. 4. 97; αἰσχροῦς ἀλώμαι Aesch. Supp. 98; αἴτιος νηλίπους τ' ἀλ. Soph. O. C. 349: esp. *to wander from home, be banished*, like φεύγειν, Ib. 444, Thuc. 2. 102, Lys. 105. 41, Dem. 440. 21; ἐκ σέθεν by thee, Soph. O. C. 1363;—often with a Prep., ἀνὰ στρατὸν οἶοι ἀλάσθε Il. 10. 141; καππεδίον . . οἶος ἀλάτο 6. 201; πολλὰ βροτῶν ἐπὶ ἄστ' ἀλώμενος Od. 15. 492; γῆς ἐπ' ἐσχάτοις ὄροις Aesch. Pr. 666; ἐπὶ ξένης χώρας Soph. Tr. 300, cf. Isocr. 76 A; οὕτω νῦν . . ἀλώω κατὰ πόντον Od. 5. 377, cf. Aesch. Supp. 870; νομάδεσσι γὰρ ἐν Σκύθαις ἀλάται Ar. Av. 942: also c. acc. loci, ἀλ. γῆν *to wander through or over the land*, Soph. O. C. 1686; πορθμὸν ἀλ. Eur. Hel. 532; ὤρεα Theocr. 13. 66; cf. πλανάω II.

2. c. gen. *to wander away from, miss or be without a thing*, εὐφροσύνας ἀλάται Pind. O. 1. 94; ψυχὴν ἀλάται τῆς πάροισ' εὐπραξίας Eur. Tro. 635. II. metaph. *to wander in mind, be perplexed*, Soph. Aj. 23.

ἀλαός, ὄν, *not seeing, blind*, Od. 8. 195, etc. (v. fin.), never in Il., and used by Trag. only in lyric passages; τὸ φωτῶν ἀλαόν γένος Aesch. Pr. 549; ἀλαοί, as opp. to δεδορκότες, *the dead*, Id. Eum. 322; of the eyes, Soph. O. C. 150, 243, Eur. Phoen. 1531; ἔλκος ἀλαόν *a blinding wound, i. e. blindness*, Soph. Ant. 974.

II. like Lat. *caecus, dark, obscure, néφος* Ar. Rh. 2. 259. III. *invisible, imperceptible*, φθίσις ἀλαή Hipp. 412. 24, restored by W. Dind. for ἄλλη, or (as Galen. Lex.) ἀλάτα. (If it be a compd. of ἀ privat. and λάω *video* (though the existence of this Verb is dub., v. s. voc.), the accent is exceptional, and is so taken by Arcad. 38.) [ἄλαος Od. l. c., etc.;—hence, in Od. 10. 493, 12. 267, for μάντιος ἀλαοῦ, the best Edd. give μάντηος ἀλαοῦ with the ult. of μάντηος lengthd. in arsi, Herm. El. Metr. p. 347.]

ἀλαῖο-σκοπιᾶ, Ion. -ή, ἡ, *a blind, i. e. useless, careless watch*, Il. 10. 515 (ubi v. Spitzn.), 13. 10, Od. 8. 285, Hes. Th. 466. ἀλαῖο-τόκος, ὄν, *bringing forth young blind*, Suid. ἀλάω, *to blind, ὀφθαλμοῦ ἀλαῶσαι to blind him of his eye*, Od. 1. 69, 9. 516; c. acc., Anth. P. 7. 601.

ἀλαπαδνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀλαπάζω) *easily exhausted, i. e. powerless, feeble*, στίχες, σθένοσ, μῦθος, etc., Il. 4. 330, Od. 18. 373, b. Hom. Merc. 334, al., cf. Hes. Op. 435; Comp., ἀλαπαδνότεροι γὰρ ἔσεσθε Il. 4. 305.—Ep. word, used by Aesch. without the α euphon. (cf. ἀλαπάζω), δύαισ λαπαδνόν being restored by Musgr. for λέπαδνον in Eum. 562. ἀλαπαδνοσύνη, ἡ, *feebleness*, Q. Sm. 7. 12.

ἀλαπάζω [ἄλ], Ep. imperf. ἀλάπαζον Il. 11. 503; fut. ἀζω 2. 367, Aesch.: Ep. aor. ἀλάπαξα II. 750, Theogn. 951:—Pass., Il. 24. 245; aor. ἀλαπάχθην (ἐξ-) Or. Sib. *To empty, drain, exhaust*, Od. 17. 424; ἀλ. πόλιν *to sack or plunder it*, Il. 2. 367; and of men, *to overthrow, destroy*, 5. 166, 11. 503, al.: metaph., [οἶνος] ἐκ κραδίας ἀνίας ἀνδρῶν ἀλ. Panyas. ap. Ath. 37 C. Ep. word (cf. ἐξαλαπάζω) used by Aesch. without the α euphon. (cf. ἀλαπαδνός), λαπάζειν ἄστν Καδμείων βίᾳ Theb. 47, 531; and Triclin. gave κτήνη . . Μοῖρα λαπάζει (for Μοῖρ' ἀλαπάζει) in Ag. 130. (The Root appears to be ΛΑΠ with a prefixed, cf. λαπάσσω: but Curt. hesitates to connect these words with λάπτω, q. v.)

ἀλας, ἄτος, τό, (ἄλς) *salt*, acc. to Suid. only used in the proverb ἀλασιν ὕει; but the nom. occurs in Arist. Mirab. 138, and often in late Prose, as Plut. 2. 668 F, Ev. Matt. 5. 13, etc.

ἀλασταίνω, =sq., Hesych. ἀλαστῆω, (ἀλαστος) *to be full of wrath, ἠλάστεον δὲ θεοί* (as trisyll.) Il. 15. 21; ὤμωξεν . . , καὶ ἀλαστήσας ἔπος ἦῤα 12. 163, cf. Call. Del. 239, etc., and v. ἐπαλαστῆω.

ἀλαστορία, ἡ, *wickedness*, Joseph. A. J. 17. 1, 1. ἀλάστορος, ὄν, *under the influence of an ἀλάστωρ*, Aesch. Fr. 90 (in acc. masc. ἀλάστορον): *suffering cruelly, ἀλαστόροισιν ὀμμάτων κύκλοις* Soph. Ant. 974 (lyr.).

ἀλαστος, ὄν, Ion. ἄληστος Philo: (α privat., λαθεῖν, λήθομαι). *Not to be forgotten, insufferable, unceasing, πένθος, ἄχος* Il. 24. 105, Od. 4. 108, Hes. Th. 467, cf. Aesch. Pers. 990; ἔπαθον ἀλαστα Soph. O. C. 538: neut. as Adv., ἀλαστον ὀδύρομαι I wail incessantly, Od. 14. 174. 2. of persons, as in Il. 22. 261, where Achilles calls Hector ἀλαστε, *thou whom I will never forget nor forgive I—an accursed wretch*, Soph. O. C. 1482; so, πατρὸς . . ἄλ. αἶμα Ib. 1672: cf. ἀλάστωρ. Poët. word, used by Trag. only in lyr. passages.

ἀλάστωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, *the Avenging Deity, destroying angel*, Lat. *Deus Vindex*, with or without δαίμων, often in Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 354, Ag. 1501, 1508; ἀλ. οὐμός Soph. O. C. 788; ἐξ ἀλαστόρων νοσεῖν Id. Tr. 1235; ἀλ. Πελοπιδῶν, proverb. of utter ruin, Xenarch. Bout. 1; generally, βουκόλων ἀλάστωρ *the herdsmen's plague, of the Nemean lion*, Soph. Tr. 1092; as fem., of the Sphinx, Nicoch. Incert. 4; cf. μιάστωρ II.

II. pass. *he who suffers from such vengeance, a polluted or accursed wretch*, Aesch. Eum. 236, Soph. Aj. 374; μαροῖ . . καὶ κόλακες καὶ ἀλάστορες Dem. 324. 21; βάρβαρόν τε . . καὶ ἀλάστορα τὸν Φίλιππον ἀποκαλῶν Id. 438. 28; ἄνθρωπ' ἀλάστωρ Bato Ἄνδρ. 1. 5, cf. Meineke 3. p. 186: cf. ἀλάστορος. (The 2nd signif. of

ἀλαστος brings it into close connexion with ἀλάστωρ. But Curt. refers this last word to √ΛΑ in ἄλη, ἀλάομαι.)

ἀλάτας, ἀλάτεια, Dor. for ἀλήτης, ἀλητεία. ἀλάτινος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄλας) *made of salt*, λίθος Clem. Al. 461. ἀλάτιον, τό, Dim. of ἄλας, Aesop. ἄλατο, Dor., 3 sing. aor. I of ἄλλομαι. ἀ-λάτομητος, ὄν, *not heaving square*, ap. Clem. Al. 452. ἀλάτο-πωλία, ἡ, *the trade of vending salt*, Arist. Oec. 2. 4, 2. ἀ-λάχανος, ὄν, *without herbs*, Greg. Naz. ἀλα-ῶπις, ἴδος, ἡ, *pecul. fem. of sq.*, Emped. 185. ἀλα-ῶπός, ὄν, *blind-eyed: dark*, Lat. *caecus*, Nonn. Jo. 9. 14. ἀλαωτός, ὄσος, ἡ, (ἀλαῶω) *a blinding, ὀφθαλμοῦ* Od. 9. 503. ἀλα-ῶψ, ὄπος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀλαωπός, Synes. Hymn. 3. 583. ἀλβάριος, ὁ, *the Lat. albarius, a plasterer*, C. I. 9863.

ἀλγεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄλγος) *giving pain, painful, grievous*, Aesch. Pr. 197, 238, Soph. O. T. 1530, Eur. Med. 1037, Thuc., etc.:—Adv. -νώσ, Soph. Ant. 436, Ph. 1011, Plat. Gorg. 476 c. II. rare in act. sense, *feeling pain, grievously suffering, suffering*, Soph. O. C. 1664.—The Comp. and Sup. in common use are ἀλγίων, ἄλγιστος, though Plat. has ἀλγεινότερος, -ότατος, Gorg. 477 D, Symp. 218 A; so Arist. Probl. 9. 8, and v. l. Isocr. 306 A. The Hom. form is ἀλεγεινός, q. v.

ἀλγεσί-δωρος, ὄν, *bringing pain*, Sappho 125, Opp. Hal. 2. 668. ἀλγεσί-θύμος, ὄν, *grieving the heart*, Orph. H. 64. ἀλγέω, fut. ἤσω, (ἄλγος) *to feel bodily pain, suffer, ἀλγήσας smarting with pain*, Il. 2. 269, etc.; *to suffer, be ill*, Hdt. 4. 68; more fully, ἀλγήσας ὀδύνησι Il. 12. 206: the suffering part in acc., as ἀλγήσον ἦπαρ Aesch. Eum. 135; τὰς γνάθους ἀλγήσετε Ar. Pax 237; τὸν δάκτυλον Plat. Rep. 462 D; τὰ ὄμματα Ib. 515 E. 2. *to suffer hardship, ἡ ἀλὸς ἢ ἐπὶ γῆς ἀλγήσετε* Od. 12. 27. II. *to feel pain of mind, to grieve, be troubled or distressed, ἀλγείν ψυχὴν, φρένα* Hdt. 3. 43, Eur. Or. 608, etc.: ἀλγ. τινί *to be pained at a thing*, Hdt. 3. 120, Soph. O. C. 744, etc.; ἐπὶ τινί Id. Aj. 377, etc.; διὰ τι Hdt. 4. 68; περὶ τι or τινος Thuc. 2. 65, Eur. Andr. 240; but also c. gen., ἀλγείν χρῆ τύχης παλιγκότου Aesch. Ag. 571, cf. Eur. Hec. 1256: c. acc., ἀλγῶ μὲν ἔργα Aesch. Cho. 1016; πράξιν ἢ ἡλγήσ' ἐγὼ Soph. Aj. 790 (v. sub χείρω, ἦδομαι): c. part., ἡλγήσ' ἀκούσας Hdt. 3. 50, Aesch. Pers. 844; ἀλγῶ κλύων Soph. Ph. 86; ὄρων Eur. Pol. Δημ. 15. 2.

III. trans. *to cause pain, τὰ ἀλγούντα (ἀλγύνοντα?)* Clem. Al. 933. ἀλγηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, *a sense of pain, pain, suffering*, of body, Hdt. 5. 18, Eur. Med. 24, Plat. Prot. 354 B; ὀδύνη τις ἢ ἀλγ. Id. Rep. 413 B, al. II. of mind, *pain, grief*, Soph. O. C. 215, Eur. Med. 56, al. (With the termin. -ῶν in this and χαιρηδών, cf. Lat. *torpedo, lib-ido, cup-ido*.) ἀλγημα, τό, *pain felt or caused, suffering*, Soph. Ph. 340, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, Eur., etc.; οὐκ ἔστι λύπης ἀλγ. μείζον Menand. Incert. 121. ἀλγηρός, ἄ, ὄν, *painful*, LXX (Jerem. 10. 19, al.). ἀλγησις, εως, ἡ, *sense of pain*, Soph. Ph. 792, Ar. Thesm. 147. ἀλγινόεις, εσσα, εν, (ἄλγος) *painful, grievous*, Hes. Th. 214, 226, Mimnerm. 11, Xenophon. 2. 4.

ἀλγίων, ὄν, ἄλγιστος, ἡ, ὄν, irreg. Comp. and Sup. of ἀλγεινός, formed from Subst. ἄλγος (as καλλίων, -ιστος from κάλλος, αἰσχίων, -ιστος from αἰσχος). *More or most painful, grievous or distressing*. Of the Comp., Hom. has only neut. ἄλγιον, in signif. *so much the worse, all the harder*, τῷ δ' ἄλγιον, αἶ κ' ἐθέλησιν . . ἄμμι μάχεσθαι Il. 18. 278, cf. 306, Od. 4. 292: he has Sup. only in Il. 23. 655, ἦτ' ἀλγίστη δαμάσασθαι (of a mule):—but both are common in Att., as ἀλγίων Aesch. Pr. 934, Soph. Ant. 64; ἄλγιστος Id. O. T. 675, etc.: cf. ἀλγεινός fin. [In Hom. ἄλγιον, but ἰ always in Att.]

ἀλγος, εος, τό, poët. Noun, *pain of body*, Il. 5. 394, Soph. Ph. 734, 1379; in Hom. mostly in pl. *pains, sufferings, ἀλγεια τεύχει* Il. 1. 110; ὄ. πάσχων 2. 667, al. 2. *pain of mind, grief, distress*, Il. 1. 2., 3. 97, Od. 2. 41, etc.; τὴν δ' ἄμα χάρμα καὶ ἄλγος ἔλε φρένα 19. 471; ἄ. δεικέλιον 14. 32; ἀνήκεστον Il. 5. 394; but more freq. in pl., Il. 2. 39, al.; τὰ κύματα' ἀλγη κακῶν Eur. Supp. 807; ὑπ' ἀλγους from pain, Aesch. Eum. 183; αἰσχύνας ἐμὰς ὑπ' ἀλγίων from *grief for my shame*, Eur. Hel. 201. II. later, *anything that causes pain*, Bion 2. 11, Anth. P. 9. 390. (Hence ἀλεγεινός, ἀλγεινός, ἀλγέω, etc.: cf. also γλώσσαλγος.)

ἀλγύνω [ῦ], Ion. imperf. ἀλγύνεσκε (ἐπ-) Q. Sm. 4. 416: fut. ὕνω Soph. O. T. 332, etc.: aor. ἠλγῦνα Soph., etc.:—Pass., with fut. med. ἀλγυνοῦμαι (in pass. sense) Id. Ant. 230, Eur. Med. 622: aor. ἠλγύνθη:—Trag. Verb, used by Eur. Pol. Δημ. 2, Xen. Apol. 8, and in late Prose, *to pain, grieve, distress, τινά* Aesch., etc.:—Pass. *to feel or suffer pain, be grieved or distressed at a thing, τινί* Soph. Ant. 468, etc.; ἐπὶ τινί Eur. Tro. 172; τι Soph. Ph. 1021: c. part., εἰσιδοῦσά τ' ἠλγύνθη κέαρ Aesch. Pr. 245.

ἀλδαίνω, rare poët. Verb, used only in pres. and imperf., except Ep. aor. 3 sing. ἠλδᾶνε Od. 11. citand. (not elsewh. in Hom.), and ἀλδήσασκε Orph. Lith. 364, cf. ἐν-αλδαίνω:—Causal of ἀλδήσκω, *to make to grow, nourish, strengthen, μέλε' ἠλδανε ποιμένι λαῶν she filled out his limbs*, Od. 18. 70., 24. 368, cf. Aesch. Th. 12; θυμὸν ἀλδαίνουσαν ἐν εὐφροσύναις Id. Pr. 540: *to increase, multiply, δεσ οὐκ ἔασει γλώσσαν . . ἀλδαίνειν κακά* Id. Th. 557. (From √ΛΑΔ come also ἀλδήσκω and Ἄλδήμιος (a name of Zeus, Method. in E. M. 58. 20): diff. from ΛΑΘ in ἀλθαίνω, etc.; though both prob. come from the older Root ΛΑ, v. sub ἄλσος.)

ἀλδήεις, εσσα, εν, *waxing, increasing*, Maxim. π. κατ. 533. ἀλδήσκω, *to grow, wax, ληίου ἀλδήσκοντος* Il. 23. 599. II. trans. = ἀλδαίνω, Theocr. 17. 78, Epigr. Gr. 511. ἀλδομαι, = ἀλδήσκω, v. sub ἀλθαίνω, and cf. ἐναλδαίνω.

ἀλέα [ἄλ], (A), Ion. ἀλέη, ἡ, (ἄλη, ἀλέομαι) an avoiding, escaping, flight, ἐγγύθι μοι θάνατος . . . οὐδ' ἀλέη Il. 22. 301 (not in Od.): c. gen. shelter from a thing, ὑετοῦ Hes. Op. 543: cf. ἀλεώρη. Ep. word.

ἀλέα [ἄλ], (B), Ion. ἀλέη, ἡ, warmth, heat, of fire, Od. 17. 23 (not in I.); but more commonly of the sun, ἐν ἀλέῃ γενέσθαι Hipp. Vet. Med. 15; ποιέεσθαι περιπάτους ἐν ἀλ. Id. Aër. 285; ἐν ἀλέῃ κατακείμενος Ar. Eccl. 541; ἀλέας καὶ ψύχους in heat and cold, Plat. Eryx. 401 D, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 17; πνίγος καὶ ἀλέα Id. Metaph. 5. 2, 7; in pl., Id. Probl. 5. 40, etc.: in late Prose animal heat, Plut. 2. 131 D, 658 C, etc. (From the same Root seem to come ἐπ-ἄλης, εἴλη (q. v.), though the breathing makes a difficulty in this word.)

ἀλεάζω, to be warm, Arist. Probl. 1. 39, de Resp. 4. 9; cf. λεάζω.

ἀλεαίνω, aor. ἀνα Ael. V. H. 9. 30, (ἀλέη (B)) to warm, make warm, Hipp. 523 (acc. to Littre), Arist. Probl. 6. 3, P. A. 2. 10, 7. II. intr. to grow warm, be warm, Ar. Eccl. 540; ἀλ. πρὸς τὸ πῦρ καθημένη Menand. Incert. 235.

ἀλεαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for warming, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 179.

ἀλεασθαι, ἀλεασθε, Ep. aor. 1 forms of ἀλέομαι.

ἀλεγεινός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. for ἀλγεινός, painful, grievous, αἰχμή, μάχη, Il. 5. 658., 18. 248; εἰρεσίη Od. 10. 78; μεριμνάματα Pind. Fr. 245: c. inf. troublesome, ἵπποι ἀλεγεινοὶ δαμήμενοι Il. 10. 402. Adv. -ῶς, Q. Sm. 3. 557.

ἀλεγίζω, Ep. Verb, only used in pres. and impf.: (ἀλέγω). To trouble oneself about a thing, to care for, mind, heed, in Hom. (only in Il.) always with a negat., c. gen., τῶν οὐτι μετατρέπη οὐδ' ἀλεγίσεις Il. 1. 160, al.; τῶν μὲν ἀρ' οὐκ ἀλεγίσει πατήρ Il. 80, cf. Hes. Th. 171: absol., ὁ δ' ἀφήμενος οὐκ ἀλεγίσει οὐδ' ὀθεταί Il. 15. 106; in late Ep. c. acc., ἐγὼ δέ μιν οὐκ ἀλεγίζω Q. Sm. 2. 428; rarely without negat., ὅς τρία μὲν τίκτει, δύο ἐκλέπει, ἐν δ' ἀλεγίσει Musae. ap. Arist. H. A. 6. 6, 1; ἡρώων ἀλ. C. I. 6280. 42:—Pass., οὐκ ἀλεγίζομενος Anth. P. 5. 18.

ἀλεγύνω, Ep. Verb, used by Hom. only in pres. and impf.: aor. ἀλέγυνα Ar. Rh. 1. 394, med. ἀλεγύνατο Emped. 445: (ἀλέγω). To mind, heed, care for, Hom. (only in Od.) always c. acc. δαῖτα or δαίτας, ἀλλας δ' ἀλεγύνετε δαίτας find your meals elsewhere, I. 374; δαῖτ' ἀλεγύνον, of invited guests, I. 23; but, δαίτας εἴσας . . ἀλεγύνειν to prepare a meal for guests, II. 186; later, δολοφροσύνην ἀλεγύνων h. Hom. Merc. 361.

ἀλέγω, Ep. Verb, used also by Pind. and once in Aesch. (Iyr.), only in pres., to trouble oneself, have a care, mind, heed, mostly with negat.: 1. absol., οὐκ ἀλ. to have no care, heed not, Lat. negligo, Il. 11. 389, Od. 17. 390; κύνες οὐκ ἀλέγουσαι careless, reckless . . , Od. 19. 154; but without negat., Λιταὶ ἀλέγουσι κιοῦσαι walk with good heed, Il. 9. 504.

II. with a case, 1. c. gen. to care for, οὐδ' ἀλλήλων ἀλέγουσιν Od. 9. 115; οὐ γὰρ Κύκλωπες Διὸς . . ἀλέγουσιν Ib. 275, cf. Simon. 37. 10; βωμῶν ἀλέγοντες οὐδέν Aesch. Supp. 752; without negat., ψυχῆς ἀλ. ὑπερ Ar. Rh. 2. 634, cf. C. I. 6280. 65. 2. rarely c. acc. to heed, regard, respect, θεῶν ὅπιν οὐκ ἀλέγοντες Il. 16. 388, Hes. Op. 251: without a negat., νηῶν ὄπλα . . ἀλέγουσιν take care of, Od. 6. 268, cf. Pind. O. 11 (10). 15, I. 8 (7). 103.

III. Pass. ἀλέγεσθαι ἐν τισι, to be regarded or counted among, Pind. O. 2. 142. (Commonly deriv. from a copul., λέγω, to count with, and Pind. in the last passage seems to have taken it in this sense. Hence ἀλεγίζω, ἀλεγύνω: the connexion with ἀλεγεινός, ἀλγεινός, etc., is more than doubtful.)

ἀλεεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀλέα (B)) lying open to the sun, warm, hot, χώρα Hdt. 2. 25; opp. to ψυχρινός, Xen. Cyn. 10, 6; χιτών Id. Symp. 4. 38; often in Arist., of places, climate, air, water, etc.

ἀλεεινῶ [ἄ], Ep. Verb, used only in pres. and impf. (except aor. ἀλεεῖναι Manetho 6. 736): (ἀλέα (B), ἄλη). Like ἀλέομαι, to avoid, shun, mostly c. acc. rei, θυμὸν ὑπίζομαι ἢ δ' ἀλεεινῶ Od. 13. 148, al.; ὁ δὲ κερδοσύνη ἀλέεινε evaded [my question], 4. 251; more rarely c. acc. pers., ἀλέεινε δ' ὑφορβόν 16. 477, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 239; c. inf., κτείνει μὲν β' ἀλέεινε Il. 6. 167; ἀλεξέμεναι ἀλέεινε 13. 356:—also in Luc. Dem. Encom. 23. II. intr. to shrink, ἄψ τ' ἀλείπειν Ar. Rh. 3. 650.

ἀλέη, v. sub ἀλέα.

ἀλεῆς, ἐς, like ἀλεεινός, warm, in the sun, ὕπνος Soph. Ph. 859 (Iyr.):—so the MSS. read and so the Schol. interprets; but the conj. of Reiske, ἀδεῆς, is very plausible.

ἀλεῖα, ἡ, (ἄλη) a wandering about, A. B. 376, Hesych.

ἀλεῖα, ἡ, = ἀλειῖα, like ὑγεία for ὑγίεια, v. l. Arist. Oec. 2. 4, 2, Hdn. 3. 1, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 493.

ἀλειαντος, ὄν, (λεαίνω) unmasticated, τροφή Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 9.

ἀλειάτα, τά, (ἀλέω) wheaten flour, Od. 20. 108; cf. ἄλευρον.

ἀλειμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀλείφω) anything used to anoint with, unguent, fat, oil, Plat. Tim. 50 E, Antiph. Μητραγ. 1, Arist. Probl. 5. 38, etc.; cf. χρίσμα.

ἀλειμματίον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Diog. L. 6. 52.

ἀλειμματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) unctuous, Hipp. 685. 16.

ἀλειπτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = ἀλείπτῃς, Manetho 4. 178.

ἀλειπτήριον, τό, a place for anointing in gymnastic schools, or among the Romans at the baths, used also as a sudatory, Alex. Καύν. 1, Theophr. Ign. 13, C. I. 2782. 25, al.; v. Schneid. Vitruv. 5. 10, 5.

ἀλείπτῃς, οὐ, ὁ, an anointer: hence (cf. ἀλείφω I), the trainer and teacher in gymnastic schools, Lat. aliptes, lanista, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 7, Polyb. 27. 6, 1, C. I. 418, al. 2. metaph. a teacher, τῶν πολιτικῶν Plut. Pericl. 4; τῆς κακίας Sext. Emp. M. 1. 298; cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 133 B.

ἀλειπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the ἀλείπτῃς, trained under him, Plut. 2. 619 A:—ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of training, Tim. Locr. 104 A. Adv. -κῶς, like an ἀλείπτῃς, Schol. Ar. Eq. 492.

ἀλειπτός, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀλείφω, anointed, smeared, Clem. Al. 240.

ἀ-λειπτος, ὄν, (λείπω) not left behind, unconquered, πύκτης, ἀθλητής C. I. 5909, 5912-15, 6883-4.

ἀλείπτρια, ἡ, fem. of ἀλείπτῃς, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 3; a title of plays by Amphipolis, Autiphanes, etc.

ἀλειπτρον, f. l. for ἐξἀλειπτρον, q. v.

ἀλείς, εἶσα, ἐν, v. sub εἶλω III.

ἀλεισον [ἄ], τό, a cup, goblet, = δέπας (Ath. 783 A), χρύσειον Il. 11. 774, Od. 3. 50, al., Call. Fr. 109: also as masc., ἀλεισος, ὁ, Ar. Fr. 521. II. the hip-socket, Marsyas ap. Ath. 479 C; cf. κοτύλη 2.

ἀλειτεία, ἡ, (ἄλη) = ἀλίτημα, Suid.

ἀλειτηρός, v. sub ἀλιτηρός.

ἀλείτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄλη) one who leads or goes astray, a sinner, of Paris and the suitors of Penelope, Il. 3. 28, Od. 20. 121:—ἀλείτης τινός a sinner against one, Ar. Rh. 1. 1338:—cf. ἀλιτρός, ἀλοιτής, ἀλοιτός.

ἀλειτουρηγσία, ἡ, exemption from λειτουργία, a late word for the Att. ἀτέλεια, C. I. (add.) 4315 n; censured as εὐτελής by Poll. 8. 156.

ἀ-λειτούργητος, ὄν, free from λειτουργία, Lat. immunis, ἀλ. πασῶν τῶν λειτουργιῶν Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 256. 10, cf. Dinarch. ap. Poll. 8. 156; ἀσύμβολος καὶ ἀλ. C. I. 2271. 45., 2693 d. 10.

ἀλειφα, τό, collat. form of sq., Hes. Th. 553 (MSS. ἀλειφαρ), Hipp. 620. 47, Aesch. Ag. 322, Call. Fr. 12, Q. Sm. 14. 265, C. I. 5953.

ἀλειφαρ, ατος, τό, (ἀλείφω) unguent, anointing-oil, oil, fat, used in funeral sacrifices, Il. 23. 170, Od. 3. 408, etc.; ἀλειφαρ ἀπὸ κέδρου, ἀπὸ σιλικυπρίων oil of cedar, etc., Hdt. 2. 87, 94. II. generally, anything for smearing with, hence in Theocr. 7. 147, pitch or resin, to seal wine-jars.—Cf. foreg.

ἀλειφάτιπτος ἄρτος, ὁ, bread baked with oil, Epich. ap. Ath. 110 B.

ἀλειφό-βιος, ὄν, one that lives by anointing, contemptuous word for ἀλείπτῃς, Ar. Fr. 578. 2. generally, poor, Philo 2. 537, Hesych.

ἀλείφω, Hdt., Att.: fut. -ψω (ἐξ-) Eur. I. A. 1486, Plat.: aor. ἤλειψα Hom., Att., Ep. ἄλειψα Od. 12. 177: pf. ἀλήλιφα (ἀπ-) Dem. 1243, fin., (ἐξ-) Aristid.:—Med., fut. -ψομαι Thuc. 4. 68: aor. ἤλειψάμην Att., Ep. ἀλ- Il. 14. 171:—Pass., fut. ἀλειφθήσομαι (ἐξ-) Dem. 792. 4: aor. 1 ἠλείφθην Hipp. 514. 6, Plat. Lys. 217 C, (ἐξ-) Eur., etc.; but aor. 2 ἐξ-ἠλίφην is read from MSS. by Bekk. in Plat. Phaedr. 258 B, cf. Joseph. A. J. 17. 12, 2, Dio C. 55. 13: pf. ἀλήλιμμαι Thuc. 4. 68, (ἐξ-, ὑπ-) Dem. 791. 13, Xen. Oec. 10. 6.—The pf. forms ἀλήλιφα, ἀλήλιμμαι, ἤλειψα, ἤλειμμαι occur in MSS., v. Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 8., 5. 23, 3, Plut. Marcell. 17, Luc. Pisc. 24 and 36, etc. (From √ΛΠΙ with a prefixed, v. sub λίπος.)

To anoint with oil, oil the skin, as was done after bathing, the Act. referring to another, Med. to oneself, λούσαι κέλετ' ἀμφί τ' ἀλείψαι Il. 24. 582; but Hom. elsewhere always adds λίπα or λίπ' ἐλαίῳ (v. sub λίπα), πάντα λούσσατο καὶ λίπ' ἀλειψεν Od. 6. 227; λουσσαμένω καὶ ἀλειψαμένω λίπ' ἐλαίῳ Il. 10. 577, cf. 14. 171., 18. 350; applied to anointing for gymnastic exercises, λίπα μετὰ τοῦ γυμνάζεσθαι ἤλειψαντο Thuc. 1. 6; λίπα ἀλείφεσθαι Id. 4. 68. 2. to supply the oil for the gymnasts, ἀλειφούσης τῆς πόλεως C. I. (add.) 1957 g, cf. 2820 A, 3616-17, al.:—Pass., οἱ ἀλειφόμενοι the youths at the gymnastic schools, those who were in training for the games, Ib. 108 d, 256, 1183, al.; ἀλείφεσθαι παρά τινι to attend a gymnastic school, Arr. Epict. 1. 2, 26; cf. ἀλείπτῃς 2.

3. metaph. to prepare as if for gymnastics, to encourage, stimulate, Demad. 180. 29, Plat. ap. Diog. L. 4. 6; ἤλειψεν [ἑαυτὸν] ἐπὶ τὸν Κλώδιον Arr. Civ. 2. 16, cf. Plut. Themist. 3: cf. ἀλείπτῃς 2.

II. like ἐπαλείφω in Hom., generally to anoint, daub, plaster, besmear, Lat. linere, οὐατα ἀλείψαι to stop up the ears, Od. 12. 47, 177, 200; ἀλ. αἵματι Hdt. 3. 8; μίλτω Xen. Oec. 10. 5; ψιμυθίῳ Plat. Lys. 217 D.

III. to blot out, efface, cf. ἀλοιφή III.

ἀλειψις, εως, ἡ, an anointing, Arist. G. A. 5. 5, 5, al. 2. a method or custom of anointing, Hdt. 3. 22.

ἀλεκτόρειος, ὄν, (ἀλέκτωρ) of a fowl, φά Synes. 167 D.

ἀλεκτοριδεύς, εως, ὁ, a chicken, Ael. N. A. 7. 47.

ἀλεκτορίς [ἄ], ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀλέκτωρ and ἀλεκτρούων, a hen, Epich. 96 Ahr.:—the word was found both in Trag. and Com. (acc. to Phryn. p. 228, ubi v. Lob.), being used as a generic name, v. Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 2., 9. 9, 3; Ἀδριανὰ ἀλ., a small kind, Ib. 6. 1, 3. A rare form ἀλεκτρονίς occurs in Schol. Ar. Nub. 226, where however Suid. ἀλεκτορίς, cf. Galen. 12. 285; and Ar. introduced a form ἀλεκτρούαινα, by analogy to λέαινα, Nub. 667.

ἀλεκτορίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἀλέκτωρ, a cockerel, Babr. 5. 1., 97. 9.

ἀλεκτορό-λοφος, ὁ, cock's comb, a plant, Plin. H. N. 27. 23.

ἀλεκτορο-φωνία, ἡ, cock-crow, i. e. the third watch of the night, Aesop. 44 de Furia, Ev. Marc. 13. 35, and Byz. writers.

ἀ-λεκτος, ὄν, not to be told, indescribable, Pherecr. Incert. 20, Polyb. 30. 13, 12, etc.

ἀ-λεκτρος, ὄν, unbedded, unwedded, Soph. Ant. 917, etc.; ἀλεκτρ', ἀνυμφα γάμων ἀμιλλήματα, much like γάμος ἀγαμος, a marriage that is no marriage, i. e. a lawless, unhallowed marriage, Id. El. 492; ἀλ. ζῶα Eur. Tro. 254 (Iyr.); ἀλεκτρα γηράσκειν, as Adv., Soph. El. 962.

ἀλεκτρούαινα, ἡ, v. sub ἀλεκτορίς.

ἀλεκτρούονιος, ὄν, of a fowl, κρέας Hipp. 645 A.

ἀλεκτρούονιον, τό, Dim. of ἀλεκτρούων, Ephipp. Ὁβελ. 1. 8.

ἀλεκτρονο-πώλης, οὐ, ὁ, a poultterer, Poll. 7. 136.

ἀλεκτρονο-τρόφος, ὁ, a cock-feeder, Aeschin. ap. Poll. 7. 135.

ἀλεκτρονώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like fowls, Eunap. in Phot. Bibl. 24.

ἀλεκτρο-πώλης, οὐ, ὁ, = ἀλεκτρονοπώλης, Lob. Phryn. 669.

ἀλεκτρο-πώλιον or -πωλητήριον, τό, a poultry-market, Phryn. Com. ap. Poll. 7. 135.

ἀλεκτρούων [ἄ], ὄνος, ὁ, a cock, gallus gallinaceus, Theogn. 864, etc., cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 14, etc.; ὁ ἀλ. ἄδει 'tis cock-crow, Plat. Symp. 223 C.

II. ἡ, = ἀλεκτρούαινα, a hen, Ar. Nub. 663, Fr. 237, Plat. Com. Δαίδ. 1, Theopomp. Com. Eip. 3, etc. Cf. ἀλέκτωρ, ἀλεκτορίς.

ἀλέκτωρ [ἄ] (A), ὄρος, ὁ, poet. form of ἀλεκτρούων, a cock, ἕως ἐβόησεν.

ἀλ. Batr. 191, cf. Pind. O. 12. 20, Simon. 81, Aesch. Ag. 1671, Eum. 861; also in later Prose, Arist. Fr. 271, C. I. 523. 27. II. a husband, consort, Tzetz. Lyc. 1094, and so perh. in Soph. Fr. 730. (Perh., like ἀκοίτης, ἄλοχος, from a copul., λέκτρον.)

ἀλέκτωρ (B), ορος, ἡ, (a privat., λέγω) = ἀλεκτρος, Ath. 98 B.

ἀλέκω [ᾶ], = ἀλέξω, to ward off, ἀλέκοις πενήην Anth. P. 6. 245, ex conj. Salmas. pro ἀλέγοις:—for the fut. ἀλέξω, etc., v. sub ἀλέξω.

ἀλ-ἐλαιον, τό, salted oil, Galen.

ἀλέματος, ἀλεμάτως, Dor. for ἡλεμ-.

ἄλεν and ἄλέν, v. sub εἶλω III.

ἀλεξ-αἶθριος, ον, screening from the chill air, Soph. Fr. 120.

Ἀλεξανδρίζω, to be on Alexander's side, Apollon. ap. Ath. 251 D.

Ἀλεξανδριστής, οὔ, ὁ, a partisan of Alexander, Plut. Alex. 24.

Ἀλεξανδρο-κόλαξ, ακος, ὁ, a flatterer of Alexander, Ath. 538 F.

ἀλέξ-ανδρος, ον, (ἀνήρ) defending men, πόλεμος Inscr. ap. Diod. II. 14. II. the usual name of Paris in Il., cf. Aesch. Ag. 61, 363.

Ἀλεξανδρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) Alexander-like, Menand. Inscr. 39.

ἀλεξανερμία, ἡ, shelter from wind, Polyb. Mai. 2. 451.

ἀλεξ-άνεμος, ον, keeping off the wind, Od. 14. 529, Philo. I. 666.

ἀλέξημα, ατος, τό (ἀλέξω) a defence, guard, help, Aesch. Pr. 479; ἀλ. πρὸς τι a defence against . . ., Dion. H. 7. 13.

ἀλεξ-ήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, aiding man, as the name of a physician, Paus. 2. 11, 6, in Dor. form -άνωρ.

ἀλέξησις, εως, ἡ, a keeping off, defence, πρὸς ἀλ. τραπέσθαι Hdt. 9. 18. 2. a helping, assistance, Hipp. 1279. 14.

ἀλεξήτεια, ἡ, Anth. P. 9. 764, Nonn.; fem. from

ἀλεξητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who keeps off, Lat. *averruncus*, ἀλ. μάχης stemmer of battle, Il. 20. 396; λοιμοῦ ἀλ. a protector from plague, Ar. Rh. 2. 519; κακῶν Epigr. Gr. 831. 13;—rare in Prose, ταῖς πατρίσιν ἀλεξητήρες εἶναι Xen. Oec. 4. 3. II. as Adj., θυμὸς ἀλ. Opp. H. 4. 42.

ἀλεξητήριος, α, ον, fit or able to keep off, defend or help, esp. as epith. of the gods, like Lat. *averrunci*, Ζεὺς ἀλ. Aesch. Theb. 8; ξύλον ἀλ. a club for defence, Eur. H. F. 464. 2. ἀλεξητήριον (sc. φάρμακον), τό, a remedy, medicine, Hipp. Acut. 393: a protection, Xen. Eq. 5, 6; ἀλ. τῆς δηλήσεως a charm against . . ., Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 4; ἀλ. νούσων C. I. 1897.

ἀλεξήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = ἀλεξητήρ, Ζεὺ ἀλεξητόρ, Soph. O. C. 143.

ἀλεξι-άρη [ᾶρ], ἡ, (ἀρά) she that keeps off a curse, or (from Ἄρης) she that guards from death and ruin, Hes. Op. 462; ἀλ. ῥάμνος a wand that served as an amulet, Nic. Th. 861.—The masc. ἀλεξιάρης occurs in Paus. 9. 25, 6, cf. Hesych.

ἀλεξι-βέλεμος, ον, keeping off darts, Anth. P. 6. 81.

ἀλεξι-γάμος, ον, shunning marriage, Βάκχαι Nonn. D. 40. 541.

ἀλεξι-κάκος, ον, keeping off ill or mischief, μῆνις Il. 10. 20, cf. Hes. Op. 123, Paus. 8. 41, 8: c. gen., δίψης ἀλ. Anth. P. 6. 170; as epith. of Heracles, Luc. Alex. 4, etc., cf. Schol. Ar. Nub. 1375; of Hermes, Ar. Vesp. 422.

ἀλεξι-λογος, ον, promoting or supporting discourse, γράμματα Critias (Fr. I. 9) ap. Eust. 1771. 44 (from Ath. 28 ubi Schweigh. λεξίλ.), A. B. 382.

ἀλεξι-μβροτος, ον, protecting mortals, λύγχη Pind. N. 8. 51; ἀλ. πομπαί sacred processions to shield men from ill, Id. P. 5. 122.

ἀλεξι-μορος, ον, warding off death, τρισσοὶ ἀλ., i. e. Apollo, Artemis, Athena, Soph. O. T. 164.

ἀλεξι-μον, τό, = ἀλεξητήριον, Nic. Th. 702; also ἀλέξιον, Ib. 805, Al. 4.

ἀλεξίς, εως, ἡ, help, E. M. 59. 22. II. Κῶοι ἀλεξί τὸν Ἡρακλέα νομίζουσιν Aristid. I. 60.

ἀλεξι-φάρμακος, keeping off poison, acting as an antidote, μανίης against it, Hipp. 1274. 19. II. ἀλεξιφάρμακον, τό, an antidote, Lat. *remedium*, Plat. Polit. 279 C, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 7; Ἀλεξιφάρμακα, title of a poem by Nic. 2. a charm, spell, Ἐφέσια τοῖς γαμοῦσιν . . . λέγων ἀλ. Menand. Παιδ. 2. 3. generally, a remedy, τινός against a thing, Plat. Legg. 957 D.

ἀλεξι-χορος, ον, helping or favouring the chorus, Ἀθῆναι C. I. 511. III. 17.

ἀλέξω [ᾶ], Ep. inf. ἀλεξέμεναι, -έμεν Hom.; fut. ἀλεξήσω Id.: aor. opt. ἀλεξήσειε Od. 3. 346:—Med., fut. ἀλεξήσομαι Hdt. 8. 81, 108.—Besides these tenses (formed as if from ἀλεξέω), we find others formed from ἀλέκω, fut. ἀλέξω, aor. ἤλεξα (v. sub ἀπ-αλέξω):—Med. fut. ἀλέξομαι Soph. O. T. 171, 539, Xen. An. 7. 7, 3: aor. ἀλέξασθαι Il., Hdt., and Xen. An. I. 3, 6, 3, 4, 33, 5, 21., Cyr. I. 5, 13:—for the aor. 2 ἄλαλκε, ἀλαθεῖν, v. sub vocc. (For √ΑΛΚ, v. sub ἀλαλκε.) To ward or keep off, turn away or aside, like ἀμύνω, and constructed like it;—c. acc. rei, Ζεὺς τό γ' ἀλεξήσειε Od. 3. 346; c. acc. rei et dat. pers., Δαναοῖσιν ἀλεξήσει κακὸν ἡμᾶρ will ward it off from them, Il. 9. 251, cf. 20. 315; ἀλλήλοισι . . ἀλεξέμεναι φόβον αἰπῦν Il. 365, etc.:—then c. dat. pers. only, to assist, defend, ἀλεξέμεν ἀλλήλοισιν Il. 3. 9, cf. 5. 779, al., Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 2; absol. to lend aid, Il. 1. 590.—Med., ἀλέξασθαι to keep off from oneself, Lat. *defendere*, ἀλέξασθαι . . κύνας ἠδὲ καὶ ἀνδρας Il. 13. 475, cf. Hdt. 7. 207; also, ἀλέξασθαι περὶ τινι or τινος Ar. Rh. 4. 551, 1488: absol. to defend oneself, Il. 11. 348., 15. 565, Archil. 66, Hdt. 1. 211., 2. 63, al., Soph. O. T. 539, Xen. Cyr. I. 5, 13; also c. dat. instrum., οὐδ' ἐνὶ φροντίδος ἔγχος, φ' τις ἀλέξεται Soph. O. T. 171. 2. in Med., also, to recompense, requite, τοὺς εὖ καὶ κακῶς ποιούντας ἀλεξόμενος Xen. An. I. 9, 11.—Soph. alone of the Trag. has the word, except in compd. ἀπ-; and Xen. is the chief authority in Att. Prose. II. = ἀλέγω, to take care of, protect, only in the derivs. ἀλεξίς, ἀλεξι-μβροτος, -χορος.

ἀλέομαι [ᾶλ], contr. ἀλεύμαι Theogn. 575, also ἀλεύομαι Od. 24. 29, Hes. Op. 533; part. ἀλεύμενος Simon. Iamb. 7. 61: impf. ἀλέοντο (ἐξ-) Il. 18. 586:—but chiefly used by Hom. in aor., v. infr.; inf. ἀλέασθαι, -είασθαι Hes. Op. 732, 503; part. ἀλευόμενος Od. 9. 277, Theogn. 400.

(Prob. from same Root as ἄλη, ἀλάομαι: cf. ἀλεύω, ἀλύσκω, ὑπ-αλεύομαι, ὑπ-αλύσκω.) Ep. Dep., to avoid, *shun*, c. acc. rei, ἔγχεα δ' ἀλλήλων ἀλέωμεθα Il. 6. 226; ἡλεύατο χάλκεον ἔγχος Il. 13. 184; ἐμὺν ἔγχος ἀλεῖναι 22. 285; ἀλεύατο κῆρα μέλαιναν 3. 360; Διὸς δ' ἀλέωμεθα μῆνιν 5. 34; ὄφρα τὸ κῆτος . . ἀλείται 20. 147; κακὸν . . τό κεν οὔτις . . ἀλείται Od. 20. 368; μύθους μὲν ὑπερφιάλους ἀλέασθε 4. 774; rarely c. acc. pers., θεοὺς ἢ δεϊδίμεν ἢ ἀλέασθαι 9. 274:—c. inf. to avoid doing, λίθου δ' ἀλέασθαι ἐπαυρεῖν Il. 23. 340; ἀλεύεται (Ep. for -ηται) ἡπεροπεύειν Od. 14. 400. 2. absol. to flee for one's life, flee, τὸν μὲν ἀλευάμενον τὸν δὲ κτάμενον Il. 5. 28; οὔτε . . φυγέειν δύνατ' οὔτ' ἀλέασθαι Il. 13. 436; μή πως . . ἀλέηται Od. 4. 396.

ἀλεός, ὄν, = ἀλεεινός, Hesych., E. M. II. v. sub ἡλεός II.

ἀλεότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἀλής) an assemblage, like ἄθροισις, Galen.

ἀλεό-φρων, ον, gen. ονος, = Homer's φρένας ἡλεός, Hesych., E. M. 59. 45. Cf. ἡλεός.

ἀλεπίδωτος, ον, without scales, τὰ σελάχη Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 23; and so Schneider, for the faulty form ἄλεπος, in Ael. N. A. 12. 27.

ἀ-λέπτος, ον, not scaled, unscaled, Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 B. II. unpeeled: of flax, not hackled, Schol. Ar. Lys. 737.

ἀλεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀλέω) a grinding, Geop. 2. 32, cf. ἄλησις: also ἀλεσμός, ὁ, restored from MSS. for ἀλεστών in Joseph. A. J. 3. 10, 5.

ἀλεσμα, ατος, τό, meal, Tzetz.

ἀλεστόν, verb. Adj. from ἀλέω, one must grind, Diosc. 5. 103.

ἀλέτης, ον, ὁ, a grinder, v. sub ὄνος VII. 2.

ἀλετός, ὁ, a grinding, Plut. Anton. 45; cf. ἀλητός. II. the thing ground, meal, Eust. Opusc. 260. 35, etc.

ἀλετρεύω, fut. εὔσω, strengthd. from ἀλέω, to grind, Od. 7. 104.

ἀλε-τρίβανος [ᾶλ . . ἴ], ὁ, (τρίβω) that which grinds or pounds, a pestle, Ar. Pax 259, 265, 269.

ἀλετρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a female slave who grinds corn, Lat. *molitrix*, γυνὴ ἀλετρίς Od. 20. 105. 2. at Athens, one of the noble maidens who prepared the meal for the offering-cakes, Ar. Lys. 643, Eust. 1885. 9.

ἀλετρο-πόδιον, τό, the constellation Orion, Petav. Uranol. p. 258.

ἀλετών, ὄνος, ὁ, = ἀλέτης, ἀλ. ὄνος, the upper mill-stone, v. ὄνος VII. 2; also ἀλετών alone, Dieuch. ap. Ath. 263 A, Eust., etc.

ἄλεν, v. sub ἀλεύομαι.

ἀλευρίτης ἄρτος, ὁ, bread of wheaten flour (ἄλευρα), Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 115 C.

ἀλευρο-θήκη, ἡ, a flour-bin, Hesych.

ἀλευρο-μαντέιον, τύ, divination from flour, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 219.

ἀλευρό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, one that divines from flour, Clem. Al. 10. fin., Hesych., etc.; as epith. of Apollo, Lob. Aglaoph. 2. 815; cf. ἀλφιτόμαντις.

ἀλευρον [ᾶ], τό, but mostly in pl. ἄλευρα (ἀλέω), = Homer's ἀλείατα, wheaten flour, distinguished from ἄλφια, Hdt. 7. 119; ἐκ μὲν τῶν κρεθῶν ἄλφια σκευαζόμενοι, ἐκ δὲ τῶν πυρῶν ἄλευρα Plat. Rep. 372 B, cf. Legg. 849 C, Xen. An. 1. 5, 6, Arist. Probl. I. 37;—in sing., Ar. Fr. 141, Sotad. Ἄλευρ. I. 24, Arist. Probl. 21. I. 2. generally, meal, ἄλ. κρίθινον Diosc. I. 94, etc.

ἀλευρο-ποιέω, to make into flour, E. M. 62. 54: -ποιία, ἡ, Eust.

ἀλευρό-τησις, εως, ἡ, (σῆθω) a flour-sieve, Poll. 6. 74, A. B. 382. II. the flour sifted, fine flour, Suid.

ἀλευρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like flour, Galen.

ἀλεύω, used rarely by Trag. in lyr. passages as the Act. of ἀλεύομαι (v. sub ἀλέομαι), to remove, keep far away, Lat. *averruncor*, syncop. imp. ἄλεν, for ἄλενε, Aesch. Pr. 568; fut. ἀλεύσω Soph. Fr. 825; aor. imper., ἀλευσον ἀνδρῶν ὕβριν Aesch. Supp. 528, cf. Theb. 141; ἰὼ θεοὶ . . κακὸν ἀλεύσατε Ib. 87.

ἀλέω [ᾶ]: impf. ἤλων Pherecr. Ἄγρ. I: aor. ἤλεσα Id. Inscr. 18, Hipp., etc., Ep. ἀλεσσα (κατ-) Od.: pf. ἀλήλεκα Anth. P. 11. 251:—Pass., pf. ἀλήλεσαι Hdt. 7. 23, Thuc. 4. 26 (where however Bekk. ἀλήλεμαι; and that this is the true Att. form appears from the metre, if rightly given by Meineke, in Amphip. Γυναικομ. I): aor. ἠλέσθην Diosc. I. 173. To grind, bruise, pound, κατὰ πυρὸν ἄλεσαν (which properly belongs to καταλέω), Od. 20. 109; ἤλων τὰ σιτία Pherecr. l. c.; βίος ἀληλεμένος a civilised life, in which one uses ground corn and not raw fruits, v. Meineke Amphip. l. c.; ἄλει, μύλα, ἄλει grind, mill, grind! a song in Plut. 2. 157 E, Bgk. Carm. Pop. Lyr. 43. (From √ΑΛ come also ἀλήθω, ἀλίω, ἀλείατα, ἀλετός, ἀλευρον (but not ἀλφιτον), ἀλοάω, ἄλω, ἀλώη: Buttm. and others connect this Root with √ΕΛ in εἶλω, which view is supported by the form οὐλαί (barley-groats). But there is no trace of the *f* in ἀλέω and its derivs.; and the cognate words in Lat. and others point to the loss of an initial *M*, so that the orig. Root may have been *MAA*, *MOA*, Lat. *molio*, *mola*, etc.; v. sub μύλη.)

*ἀλέω, only used in Med. ἀλέομαι, q. v.

ἀλεωρή, Att. -ρά, ἡ, (ἀλέομαι) avoidance, escape, Il. 24. 216; ἀλ. τινα εὐρέσθαι escape, relief, Hdt. 9. 6. 2. c. gen., a means of avoiding, a defence or shelter from, δῆτων ἀνδρῶν ἀλ., of a palisade, Il. 12. 57; of a breastplate, 15. 533; σκευὴν βελέων ἀλ. (mock heroic verse), Ar. Vesp. 613; used also by Arist., τὴν περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἀλ., of armour, P. A. 4. 10, 23, cf. 4. 5, 23, H. A. I. 1, 31., 9. 8, 1, etc.

ἀλεώσω: v. ἡλεός II.

ἄλη [ᾶ], ἡ, wandering or roaming without home or hope of rest, Od. 10. 464, al.: ἐρχεται δ' ἄλη a troop of wandering ghosts (Hesych. ἄθροισμα), Soph. Fr. 693. 2. wandering of mind, distraction, Lat. *error mentis*, Eur. Med. 1285, Plat. Crat. 421 B. II. act., ἄλαι βροτῶν δύσορμοι, of storms such as keep men wandering without haven and rest, Aesch. Ag. 195. (From the same Root seem to come ἀλώω, ἀλύσσω, etc.; cf. ἀλύω.)

ἄλη [ᾶ], ἡ, the Lat. *ala*, a squadron of horse, C. I. 3991, al.

ἄλή, ἡ, only used in pl. ἄλαι, Lat. *salinae*, salt-works, ἀλαι τῶν ὀρυκτῶν

ἀλῶν Strabo 561 (as restored by Meineke); ἄλυσ . . ἄνόμεσται ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλῶν ἄς παραρρεῖ (the gen. shows it is not from ἄλς) Id. 546; so ἀλαῖς is restored for ἀλλαις, Id. 831; ἀλάς, ἀλαῖς for ἀλλας, ἀλλαις in Dion. H. 3. 41; and no doubt τῶν ἀλῶν belongs to this word, not to ἄλς, Ib. 2. 55.

ἀλ-ηγός, ὄν, carrying salt, Plut. 2. 685 E.

ἀ-ληθάργητος, ὄν, free from lethargy, ever wakeful, C. I. 2804, Hesych., etc.

ἀλήθεια [ἄλ], ἡ, Dor. ἀλάθεια; Ep. also ἀληθειᾶ, but the forms ἀληθειῆ, -ητή in MSS. of Hdt. are false, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xi: (ἀληθής): I. truth, opp. to a lie, or to mere appearance: 1.

in Hom., and Pind., only as opp. to a lie, and Hom. mostly has it in phrase ἀληθείην καταλέξει, Il. 24. 407, al.; ἄλ. ἀποειπεῖν 23. 361; παιδὸς πᾶσαν ἄλ. μυθεῖσθαι to tell the whole truth about the lad, Od. 11. 507, cf. Pind. N. 5. 31; so too in Hdt. and Att., ἀπλᾶ γὰρ ἐστὶ τῆς ἄλ. ἐπη Aesch. Fr. 173, cf. Eur. Phoen. 472; χρᾶσθαι τῇ ἄλ. Hdt. 1. 116; εἶπαι τὴν ἄλ. Id. 6. 69; ἡ ἄλ. περὶ τίνος Thuc. 4. 122, Soph. Tr. 91; ἄλ. ἔχειν to be true, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 1; also in pl., ταῖς ἄλ. χρῆσθαι Isocr. p. 190 A; τὰς ἄλ. λέγειν Menand. Ἀφρ. 3, al.:—'Ἀλήθεια was the title of a work by Protag., Plat. Theaet. 161 C, 162 A, Crat. 391 C.

2. in Att. also opp. to appearance, truth, reality, ἡ ἄλ. τῶν πραχθέντων Antiph. 119. 21; τῶν ἔργων ἡ ἄλ. Thuc. 2. 41; μῆματα ἀληθείας Plat. Polit. 300 D:—in adverb. usages, τῇ ἀληθείᾳ in very truth, Thuc. 4. 120, etc.; so, ταῖς ἀληθείαισιν Philem. Incert. 40 a, cf. Babr. 75. 20; rarely (without the Art.) ἀληθείᾳ, as Plat. Prot. 343 D;—also with Preps., ἐπ' ἀληθείας in truth and reality, Dem. 323. 26; ἐπὶ τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ τοῦ πράγματος Id. 538. 4; but, ἐπ' ἀληθείᾳ for the end or sake of truth, Aesch. Supp. 628, Ar. Pl. 891; also according to truth and nature, Theocr. 7. 44;—μετ' ἀληθείας Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 27, Dem. 19. 1;—κατὰ τὴν ἄλ. Isocr. 242 A, etc.; κατ' ἀλήθειαν Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 6, etc.;—ἐν ἀληθείᾳ Aesch. Ag. 1567;—πρὸς ἀλήθειαν Diod. 5. 67, etc.

3. in Polyb. real war, as opp. to exercise or parade, 5. 63, 13, etc.

4. the true event or realisation of a dream or omen, Hdt. 3. 64, Damon ap. Schol. Ar. Pl. 1003; cf. ἀληθής I. 3. II. the character of the ἀληθής, truthfulness, sincerity, frankness, candour, Hdt. 1. 55; ἀλαθείᾳ φρενῶν Aesch. Ag. 1550; cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 12., 4. 7.

III. the symbol of truth, a sapphire ornament worn by the Egyptian high-priest, Diod. 1. 48 and 75, Ael. V. H. 14. 34: so of the Thummim, LXX.

ἀλήθεισις, εως, ἡ, = ἀλήθεια II, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 394.

ἀληθευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a truthful, candid man, Max. Tyr. 21. 6.

ἀληθευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, truthful, frank, candid, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 385. 6, etc.

ἀληθεύω, fut. εὔσω Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 5, al.:—to be ἀληθής, to speak truth, Aesch. Theb. 562, Hipp. Progn. 42, Plat. Rep. 589 C; περὶ τι Id. Theaet. 202 B; and with neut. Adj., ἄλ. πάντα to speak truth in all things, Batr. 14; πολλὰ ἄλ. Xen. An. 4. 4, 15; so also, τὰς δέκα ἡμέρας ἠλήθευσε he rightly foretold . . , Ib. 5. 6, 18; ἄλ. τοὺς ἐπαίνους to prove their praises true, Luc. Indoct. 20.

2. of things, to be or prove true, σημεῖα Hipp. Progn. 46:—Arist. often uses the word; in Act. of reasoners, to arrive at the truth, Metaph. 3. 5, 2, al.; in Pass. of arguments, to be in accordance with truth, Top. 5. 4, 2 sq., al.; fut. med. in same sense, Eth. N. 1. 10, 7, al.; ἀληθεύεσθαι κατὰ τίνος to be truly predicated of . . , Id. Metaph. 3. 6, 10:—Med. in act. sense, to speak truth, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 10 (unless with Schneid. we read ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀληθευόμενοις on the fulfilment of these conditions).

ἀληθής [ἄ], Dor. ἀλᾶθής, ἐς, (λήθω, = λανθάνω; ἀληθές τὸ μὴ λῆθον, said Heraclit.):—unconcealed, and so true, real, as opp. to false, or to apparent: I. in Hom., as opp. to ψευδής, in phrases ἀληθέα μυθήσασθαι, εἶπειν, ἀγορεύειν, ἀληθές ἐνισπεῖν Il. 6. 382, Od. 13. 254., 3. 254, 247, al.; in Hdt., and Att., τὸ ἀληθές, by Trag. crasis τάληθές, Ion. τῶληθές (Hdt. 6. 68, 69), or τὸ ἀληθῆ, by crasis τάληθῆ, etc.; ἀληθεῖ λόγῳ χρῆσθαι Hdt. 1. 14, etc.; ἀληθεστάτη πρόφασις Thuc. 1. 23.

2. of persons, truthful, frank, honest, in Hom. only once, ἀληθῆς γυνή Il. 12. 433; so, ἄλ. νόος Pind. O. 2. 167; κατήγορος Aesch. Theb. 439; ἄλ. κριτής Thuc. 3. 56; οἶνος ἄλ. ἐστὶ 'in vino veritas,' Plat. Symp. 217 E, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7; ἀληθές εἶναι δεῖ τὸ σεμνόν Menand. Incert. 478.

3. of oracles, true, unerring, Lat. certus, ἀλαθέα μαντιῶν θῶκον Pind. P. 11. 11, cf. Eur. Ion 1537, Soph. Ph. 993; of dreams, Aesch. Theb. 692; cf. ἀλήθεια I. 4.

II. of qualities or events, true, real, φίλος Eur. Or. 414; ἄλ. τὸ πραχθέν Antiph. 112. 15.

2. realising itself, coming to fulfilment, ἀρά Aesch. Theb. 946, cf. Eum. 796; and v. ἀληθινός. III. Adv. ἀληθῶς, Ion. -θέως, truly, Simon. 5, Hdt. 1. 11, al., Aesch. Supp. 310, etc. b. really, actually, in reality, γένος τόδε Ζηνός ἐστὶν ἄλ. Ib. 585; ἄλ., οὐδὲν ἐξηκασμένα Id. Ag. 1244; so Thuc. 1. 22, etc.; τὴν ἀληθῶς μουσικὴν (sc. οὔσαν) Antiph. Τριτ. 1. 6;—also, ὡς ἀληθῶς Eur. Or. 730, Plat. Phaedr. 63 A, etc.; ἡ μὲν γὰρ ὡς ἀληθῶς μήτηρ Dem. 563. 3; ὡς δὴ ἀληθῶς as if really, Hdt. 3. 155; so also, οἱ ἀληθεῖ λόγῳ βασιλέες really, Id. 1. 120.

2. also neut. as Adv., proparox. ἀληθες; ἴτανε? indeed? really? in sooth? ironically, Soph. O. T. 350, Ant. 758, Eur. Cycl. 241, Ar. Ran. 840, Av. 174; cf. ἔτεός II:—but τὸ ἀληθές in very truth, really and truly, Lat. revera, Plat. Phaedo 102 B, etc.; so, τὸ ἀληθέστατον Thuc. 7. 67.

ἀληθίζομαι, Dep. = ἀληθεύω, Hdt. 1. 136., 3. 72, Alciphro 3. 39, 59:—Act. ἀληθίζω only in Plut. 2. 230 B.

ἀληθινο-λογία, ἡ, a speaking truth, Plat. ap. Poll. 2. 124, Polyb.

ἀληθινός, ἡ, ὄν, agreeable to truth: 1. of persons, truthful, trusty, Xen. An. 1. 9, 17, Dem. 113. 27. 2. of things, real and true, genuine, opp. to apparent or sham, Plat. Rep. 499 C, etc.; ἰχθύς Amphyl. Λευκ.

1; πέλαγος Menand. Ἀφρ. 1: τὰ ἄλ. real objects, opp. to τὰ γεγραμμένα, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 4; so of persons, ἐς ἄλ. ἀνδρ' ἀποβῆναι to turn out a genuine man, Theocr. 13. 15:—Adv. -ῶς, truly, really, Isocr. 111 B, Plat., etc.; ζῆν ἄλ. to be really alive, Plat. Tim. 19 B; ἄλ. γεγάμηκεν; Antiph. Φιλ. 1.

ἀληθο-γνώσια, ἡ, (γνῶναι) knowledge of truth, Dion. Arcop.

ἀληθο-επιής, ἐς, speaking truth, Hesych.

ἀληθό-μαντις, ὁ, ἡ, prophet of truth, Aesch. Ag. 1341; cf. κακόμαντις.

ἀληθομυθία, to speak truth, Democr. ap. Stob. 140. 26.

ἀληθό-μῦθος, ὄν, speaking truth, Democr. p. 627 ed. Gal.

ἀληθο-ποιέω, to make or prove true, τι Euthym.

ἀληθο-ορκέω, to swear truly, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. 196. 58; v. ἐπιορκέω.

ἀληθοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for ἀλήθεια, Theogn. 1226.

ἀληθότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἀλήθεια, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 472.

ἀληθουργής, ἐς, (*ἔργω) acting truly, Heracl. Alleg. Hom. 67.

ἀλήθω [ἄ], later form of the Att. ἀλέω, only used in pres. (and impf., LXX), Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 13, Diod. 3. 13, Anth. P. 11. 154. V. Meineke Com. Gr. 2. 285.

'Ἀλήιον πεδῖον, τό, (ἄλη), lit. the land of wandering, in Lycia or Cilicia, κατὰ πεδῖον τὸ Ἀλήιον οἶος ἀλάτο, . . πάτον ἀνθρώπων ἀλεινῶν (where there is a double play on ἀλάτο, ἀλεινῶν), Il. 6. 201, cf. Hdt. 6. 95.

ἀλήμιος, ὄν, (λήμιον) without corn-lands or fields, poor in lands, opp. to πολυλήμιος, Il. 9. 125, 267.

ἀληκιο-πώλης, οὔ, ὁ, (Lat. halec) a dealer in fish-pickle, C. I. 9185.

ἄληκτος, ὄν, (λήγω) unceasing, C. I. 6303 (postulante metro); cf. ἄλληκτος.

ἀλήλεκα, ἀλήλεμαι or -εσμαι, v. sub ἀλέω, to grind.

ἀλήλιφα, ἀλήλιμμαι, v. sub ἀλείφω.

ἄλημα [ἄλ], ατος, τό, (ἀλέω) fine meal: used metaph. by Soph. of a fine-witted, wily knave, such as Ulysses (like παιπάλημα, τρίμμα), Aj. 381, 390 (lyr):—cf. λάλημα.

ἀλήμεναι, ἀλήναι, v. sub εἶλω III.

ἀλημοσύνη, ἡ, (ἄλη) a wandering about, Dion. P. 716: in pl., Ap. Rh. 2. 1264.

ἀλήμων [ἄ], ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀλάομαι) a wanderer, rover, ἀλήμονες ἄνδρες Od. 19. 74; of planets, Anth. P. 9. 25; and absol., Od. 17. 376. Ep. word.

ἄληξ, ηκος, ὁ, a kind of pulse, Alex. Trall.

ἄληπτος, ὄν, not to be laid hold of, hard to catch, Plut., etc.; in Comp., ἀληπτότερος less amenable, Thuc. 1. 37, 82, 143.

II. incomprehensible, Plut. Nic. 11, al. III. in Stoic philosophy ἀληπτα are things not to be made matter of choice, opp. to ληπτά.

ἄλης, ἐς, Ion. word equiv. to Att. ἀθρόος, thronged, crowded, in a mass, Lat. confertus, Hdt. and Hipp.; either in pl., ὡς ἀλέες εἶησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες Hdt. 9. 15, cf. 1. 196., 3. 13, al.; or with collective nouns, ἄλης γενομένη πᾶσα ἡ Ἑλλάς 7. 157; ἄλης ἐὼν ὁ στρατός Ib. 236; ἀλέει μὲν . . , opp. to ἐνὶ δὲ ἐκάστῳ . . 4. 184; κατὰ μὲν ἕνα . . , ἀλέες δὲ . . 7. 104; χρέονται ἐπιφορῆμασι . . οὐκ ἀλέει not all put on table at once, 1. 133:—to this word Güttl. refers Hes. Op. 491, ἀλέα λέσχην the crowded hall, where others take ἀλέα = ἀλεινόν. Adv. -έως, Hipp. 604. 49. (From √'ΑΛ, akin to √ΕΛ in εἶλω, cf. aor. 2 pass. ἐάλην, ἀλήναι: hence also ἀελλής, ἀολλής, ἄλις, ἀλίζω [ἄ], ἀλία [ἄλ], ἡλιαία.) [ἄ, as appears from Hes. l. c., if rightly referred to this word, but at all events from Call. Fr. 86, and ἀλίζω.]

ἄλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀλάομαι), = ἄλη, of the course of the sun, Arat. 319.

II. (ἀλέω) a grinding, Achmes Onir. 194, Geop. 9. 19, cf. ἀλεισις.

ἀλησμός, ὁ, (ἀλέω) a grinding, crushing, Ignat. Rom. 5.

ἀ-ληστευτος, ὄν, unpillaged, Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 4, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 93.

ἄ-ληστος, ὄν, v. sub ἀλαστος.

ἀλητεία, Dor. ἀλᾶτεία, ἡ, a wandering, roaming; δυσπλάνοις ἀλατείας Aesch. Fr. 900 (lyr.); ἀλατεία βιότου ταλαίφρων Eur. Hel. 523, cf. 934.

ἀλητεύω, fut. σω Eur. Heracl. 515:—to be an ἀλήτης, to wander, roam about, mostly of beggars, Od. 17. 501, al.; but also of hunters, 12. 330: of exiles, Eur. I. c., Hipp. 1048, etc.

ἀλήτης [ἄ], ὄν, Dor. ἀλάτας, α, ὁ; voc. ἀλήτα Soph. O. C. 1096, Dor. ἀλάτα Ib. 165: (ἀλάομαι). A wanderer, stroller, rover, vagabond, Lat. erro, Hom. only in Od., and always of beggars (17. 420, al.); in Trag. also of exiles, Aesch. Ag. 1282, Cho. 1042, Soph. O. C. 50, 746, Eur. Heracl. 224, Supp. 281:—τὸν μακρῶν ἀλάταν πόνων one who has wandered in long labour, Soph. Aj. 888.

2. as Adj. vagrant, roving, βίος ἀλήτης Hdt. 3. 52:—so also fem. ἀλήτις, ἴδος, as the name of a song in honour of Erigoné, Arist. Fr. 472, Poll. 4. 55, Hesych. s. v.; cf. ἑώρα II.

ἀλητο-ειδής, ἐς, like meal, meal-coloured, Hipp. Coac. 217.

ἄλητον, τό, meal, flour, (cf. ἄλευρον), Hipp. Art. 802, Rhinthon ap. Ath. 500 F.

ἀλητός, ὁ, poet. for ἀλετός, εἰς ἄλ. ἐπράθη was sold to grind in the mill, Babr. 29. 1.

ἀλητύς, ὄν, ἡ, Ion. for ἄλη, Call. Fr. 277.

ἄλθαία, ἡ, wild mallow, marsh mallow, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 5:—as prop. name, Il. 9. 555.

ἄλθαίνω, to heal, Lyc. 582: fut. ἀλθήσω Nic. Th. 587: aor. ἤλθησα Ib. 496, Al. 112:—Pass. to become whole and sound, pres., ἐπὶν τὸ ἔλκος ἀλθαίνεται Hipp. 472. 4: Ep. impf. or aor. ἄλθετο χεῖρ Il. 5. 417; ἀλθομένη Q. Sm. 9. 475 (where pcrh. ἀλδομένη is better, v. Spitzn.): fut. ἀλθήσομαι (ἀπ-) Il. 8. 405: aor. ἀλθεσθῆναι (συν-) Hipp. Art. 792 D (cf. ἀχθεσθῆναι from ἀχθομαι):—later aor. med. ἤλθησάμην Poëta de Herb. 44: cf. ἄλθεξις. (With √'ΑΛΘ, cf. Skt. ardh (to thrive), ardhukas (thriving), Zd. ared (to grow).)

ἄλθεξις, εως, ἡ, a healing, cure, Hipp. Fract. 758, Art. 800 (where

Galen. ἀθελεῖς), cf. Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2:—a fut. med. ἀλθέξομαι (as if from *ἀλθέσσω) = ἀλθήσομαι, occurs in Caus. M. Diut. 2. S. ἀλθεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a healer, physician, Hesych. ἀλθήεις, εσσα, εν, healing, wholesome, Nic. Th. 84, 645. ἀλθεοτήρια, τά, remedies, Nic. Th. 493. ἀλθήσκω or ἀλθίσκω, = ἀλθαίνω, Hipp. 472. 31. ἄλθος, εος, τό, a healing, medicine, E. M., Hesych. ἄλια, Ion. -ίη [ἄλ-, v. sub ἀλής], ἡ, an assembly of the people, in Dor. states, answering to the Att. ἐκκλησία, as at Sparta, ἀλ. συλλέγειν Hdt. 7. 134; at Byzantium, Decret. ap. Dem. 255. 21; at Corcyra, C. I. 1841-5; in Sicily and Magna Graecia, Inscr. Sicil. ib. 5475-91, Tab. Heracl. ib. 5774. 118., 5775. 10: cf. ἀλίασμα, ἀλιαία, ἀολλής, ἡλιαία. II. Hdt. uses the word generally, ἀλίην ποιείσθαι, at Milctus, 5. 29; at Thebes, Ib. 79; of the Persians, 1. 125. ἀλιά [ἄλ], ἡ, (ἄλς) a mortar for pounding salt, a salt-cellar, Archipp. Ἑρακλ. 6, Strattis Κινησ. 2; ἀλιὰν τρυπᾶν to clear out the salt-cellar, a mark of extreme poverty, (as Persius, *digito terebrare salinum*), Call. Ep. 51. 1, where however it is written παροχ. ἀλίη. ἀλιάδης, ου, ὁ, (ἄλς) a seaman, Soph. Aj. 880 (lyr.). ἀλι-ἀετος, ποῦτ. -αίετος, ὁ, the sea-eagle, prob. the osprey, falco *haliaëtus* L., Eur. Fr. 637, Ar. Av. 891, Arist. H. A. 9. 32. ἀλι-ἄης, ἐς, (ἄημι) blowing seaward, only in Od. 4. 361, cf. Nitzsch ad l. ἀλιαία, ἡ, = ἀλιά, ἡλιαία, at Epidamnus and Tarentum, Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 9, Hesych. ἀλιακός, ἡ, ἄν, Dor. for ἡλιακός. ἀλι-ανθής, ἐς, properly sea-blooming, hence = ἀλιπόρφυρος, bright purple, Anth. P. 5. 228., 7. 705. ἀλιαρός, ὄν, (ἄλς) salted, Eust. 1506. 61. ἀλιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἄλς) of or belonging to the sea: ἀλιάς (sc. κύμβα), ἡ, a fishing-boat or bark, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 12, Moschio ap. Ath. 208F, Diod. 3. 21. ἄλιος, v. ἄλις sub fin. ἀλίασμα, τό, (ἀλιά) a decree, Boulās Inscr. Sicil. in C. I. 5475. 5, cf. -76, -91. ἀλιαστής, Dor. ἡλιαστής. ἀλιαστός, ου, (λιάζομαι) unbending, unabating, not to be stayed or turned, μάχη, δμαδας, γόος Il. 14. 57., 12. 471., 24. 760; πύλεμον δ' ἀλιαστον ἔγειρε 20. 31; ἀλ. ἀνίη Hes. Th. 611; neut. as Adv., μηδ' ἀλιαστον ὑδύρεο nor mourn incessant, Il. 24. 549; and in same sense, φρήν ἀλιαστος φρίσσει Eur. Hec. 85. II. of persons, undaunted, Eur. Or. 1479.—Ep. word, used twice by Eur. in lyric passages. ἀλιβάνωτος [ἄν], ὄν, not honoured with incense, Plat. Com. Ποιητ. 1. ἀλι-βαπτος, ὄν, dipped in the sea, drowned therein, Nic. Al. 618 [where ἄλι- in arsi]. ἀλίβας, αντος, ὁ, a dead body, corpse, Hippoc. 102; ἐνεροι καὶ ἀλιβαντες Plat. Rep. 387 C; cf. Schol. Ar. Ran. 188, 196. 2. the dead river, i. e. the Styx, Soph. Fr. 751, cf. 831. 3. dead wine, i. e. vinegar, ἔβηξαν ὄλον (v. l. οἶνον) ἀλιβαντα πίνοντες Call. Fr. 88; v. E. M. 63. 52. (Nothing is known of the origin of the word; for the notion of the Gramm. that it properly means dry, withered (a privat. and λιβάς) is refuted by the fact that the quantity is ἀλίβας. Hesych. cites a Lacon. word ἀκχάλιβαρ = κράββατος, which may be related.) ἀλίβατος, ὄν, Dor. for ἡλίβατος. ἀλι-βῦφής, ἐς, = ἀλιβαπτος, πολύδονα σώμαθ' ἀλιβαφῆ restored in Aesch. Pers. 275 (lyr.), for ἀλιδονα σ. πολυβαφῆ. ἀλιβδύω [ῦ], Aeol. for *ἀλιδύω, to sink or submerge in the sea, νῆας ἀλιβδύουσι Call. Fr. 269: to hide, aor. ἀλιβδύσαα Lyc. 351. Perh. it should be written ἀλι βδ-. ἀλι-βρεκτος, ὄν, washed by the sea, Anth. P. 7. 501, Nonn. ἀλι-βρομος, ὄν, murmuring like the sea, Nonn. D. 43. 385. ἀλι-βροχος, ὄν, = ἀλιβρεκτος, Ap. Rh. 2. 731. ἀλι-βρωτος, ὄν, swallowed by the sea, Lyc. 760; also ἀλι-βρωσ, ωτος, Id. 443. ἀλιγδουπος, ὄν, ποῦτ. for ἀλιδουπος, Opp. H. 5. 423, Nonn. ἀλι-γείτων, ὄν, gen. ονας, near the sea, Ep. Hom. 4. ἀλι-γενής, ἐς, sea-born, of Aphrodité, Plut. 2. 685 E. ἀλιγκιος [ἄ], ὄν, resembling, like, ἀλ. ἀστέρι καλῆ Il. 6. 401; ἀλ. ἀθανάταισιν Od. 8. 174; ἀλ. ἠρώεσσιν C. I. 6235. 3;—but the compd. ἐναλιγκιος is more freq.—Ep. word, used once by Emped. 138 and Aesch. Pr. 449 ὑνεϊράτων ἀλιγκιοι μορφαῖσιν. (Of uncertain deriv.: perh. akin to ἡλιξ, ἡλικός.) ἀ-λιγύ-γλωσσος, ὄν, with no clear-toned voice, not voluble, Timoc ap. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 57. ἀλι-δινής, ἐς, sea-tast, Dion. P. 908. ἀλι-δονος, ὄν, sea-tast, v. sub ἀλιβαφής. ἀλι-δουπος, ὄν, sea-resounding, of Poseidon, Orph. H. 17. 4: cf. ἀλιγδ-. ἀλι-δρομος, ὄν, running over the sea, Nonn. D. 43. 281. ἀλιεία, ἡ, (ἀλιεύς) fishing, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 7, Oec. 2. 4, 2, Strabo, etc.; cf. ἀλεία. Ἄλιεῖα, τά, Dor. for Ἡλιεῖα, the festival of the Sun, at Rhodes, Lysipp. (?) Incert. 2; v. Meineke 5. p. 52. ἀλι-ειδής, ἐς, sea-coloured, Numen. ap. Ath. 305 C. ἀλι-εργής, ἐς, working in the sea, fishing, Opp. H. 4. 635; also ἀλι-εργός, ὄν, Nonn. D. 40. 306. II. = ἀλουργής, purple, E. M. ἀλι-ερκής, ἐς, sea-fenced, sea-girt, of Aegina, Pind. O. 8. 34; of the Isthmus, Id. I. 1. 10; ἀλ. ἔχθαι Id. P. 1. 34. ἀλιευμα, ατος, τό, (ἀλιεύω) a draught of fish, Strabo 493. ἀλιεύς, ὁ: gen. ἑως, Ion. ἦος, and contr. ἀλιῶς Pherecr. Incert. 27; acc. pl. ἀλιέας Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 17, Alex. Ὀδ. 2; gen. ἀλιέων Id. Ἑλλ. 1. 5: (ἄλς, ἄλιος). One who has to do with the sea, and so, 1. a fisher, Od. 12. 251., 22. 384, Hdt. 3. 42, Soph. Fr. 118, Plat.,

etc. 2. a seaman, sailor, Od. 24. 419; ἐρέτας ἀλιήτας towers on the sea, 16. 349; so, ἀλιεύς στρατός Opp. H. 5. 121, v. Βάτραχος II. ἀλιευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg. 1, Theodoret. ἀλιευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for fishing, ἀλ. πλοῖον a fishing-boat, Xen. An. 7. 1, 20; ἀλ. κάλαμος a fishing-rod, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 11; ἀλ. βίος a fisher's life, Id. Pol. 1. 8, 8;—ἡ -κή (with or without τέχνη) the art of fishing, Plat. Ion 538 D, Soph. 220 B; τὰ Ἀλιευτικά a poem by Opp. on this subject. II. of persons, engaged in fishing, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 21. ἀλιεύω, (ἄλς) to fish, Ev. Joann. 21. 3: to be a fisher, Plut. Anton. 29, Luc., etc.; ἀλ. τὴν θάλασσαν to fish it, Basil.: metaph. of an avenger, ἀλιεύειν τινά LXX (Jerem. 16. 16). II. only the Med. occurs in Att., Plat. Com. Εὐρώπ. 2; Ἀλιευομένη as title of a play by Antiph.; cf. Ath. 544 C, Thom. M. 36. ἀλίζω (A): aor. ἤλιθα Eur. H. F. 412, (συν-) Hdt., Xen.:—Pass., aor. ἤλισθην Hdt., Xen.: Ion. part. pf. ἀλισμένος (without augm.) Hdt. 4. 118., 7. 172: (ἀλής). To gather together, assemble, of military forces, Hdt. 1. 77, 80, 119, etc.; ἀλ. εἰς ἕν Eur. Heracl. 404:—Pass. to meet together, Hdt. 1. 63, 79., 7. 172: to be tossed into a globe, Emped. 241.—Rare in Att., the Act. being used twice by Eur., once by Plat. Crat. 409 A; the Pass. by Xen., An. 2. 4, 3., 6. 3, 3, Arist. Probl. 2. 28., 24. 9: generally, the compd. συναλίζω is more freq. [ἄ-, Elmsl. Heracl. I. c.] ἀλίζω (B) [ἄ], fut. ἰαώ, (ἄλς) to salt, and Pass. to be salted, Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 10, Probl. 21. 5, LXX, N. T. II. to supply with salt or salt food, Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 2, al.: Pass., of sheep, to be supplied with salt, Ib. 3. ἀλι-ζωνος, ὄν, sea-girt, Anth. P. 7. 218. ἀλι-ζωος, ὄν, living on or in the sea, Anth. P. 7. 654, Pancrat. ap. Ath. 321 F. ἀλίη, ἡ, Ion. for ἀλία. ἀλιγηής, ἐς, (ἀγνυμι) broken on by the sea, πέτρα Opp. H. 3. 460. ἀλιήρης, ἐς, (ἐρέσσω) sweeping the sea, κώπη Eur. Hec. 455. ἀλιήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ποῦτ. for ἀλιεύς I, Hom. Ep. 16. ἀλι-ηχής, ἐς, resounding like the sea, Musae. 26: cf. ἀλίβραμος. ἀλίθιος, Dor. for ἡλίθιος. ἀ-λίθος, ὄν, without stones, not stony, of lands, Xen. An. 6. 4, 5. II. without a stone set in it, of a ring, Poll. 7. 179. III. free from the stone, as a disease, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 3. ἀλι-κάκαβον, τό, a plant, prob. *physalis Alkekengi*, Diosc. 4. 72. Ἀλικαρνασσός, Ion. -νησός, ἡ, a Doric city of Caria, Hdt., etc.: Ἀλικαρνασσεύς, ἑως, Ion. -νησεύς, εος, ὁ, a Halicarnassian, Id.: Ἀλικαρνασσοθεν, Adv. from Halicarnassus, Luc. de Dom. 20.—On the forms with single σ, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. 2. p. 387: in Newton's Halic. (Inscr. 1) a gen. pl. Ἀλικαρνατέων occurs. ἀλικία, ἡ, Dor. for ἡλικία. ἀλι-κλυστος, ὄν, sea-washed, sea-beaten, of a coast, Soph. Aj. 1219 (lyr.); ἀλ. παρ χθονὶ Πειραεῶς Epigr. Gr. 113; ἀλ. δέμας Anth. P. 9. 228. 2. high-surfing, πόντος Orph. Arg. 335. ἀλι-κμητος, ὄν, wearing by the sea, μέριμνα ἀλ. the care and toil of a sea-life, Paul. Sil. Ambo 198. ἀλι-κνήμις ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, ἀπήνη ἀλ. a sea-borne car, Nonn. D. 43. 199. ἀλίκος, α, ὄν, Dor. for ἡλίκος. ἀλικός, ἀλικότης, worse forms for ἀλυκός, ἀλυκότης. ἀλι-κρῆς, ἄτος, ὁ, ἡ, mixed with salt-water, Eust. 1559. 50. ἀλι-κράτωρ [ἄτ-], ορος, ὁ, = sq., Theod. Prodr. 5. 422. ἀλι-κρείων, αντος, ὁ, lord of the sea, Eust. 57. 27. ἀλι-κρήπις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, at the sea's edge, Nonn. D. 1. 289. ἀλι-κρόκῶλος, ὄν, shingly, pebbly, Orph. Arg. 337. ἀλι-κτῦπος, ὄν, roaring at sea, in bad weather, of ships, Soph. Ant. 953 (lyr.); also, ἀλ. κῦμα roaring on the sea, Eur. Hipp. 754 (lyr.). ἀλι-κύμων [ῦ], ὄν, surrounded by the sea-waves, Anth. P. 9. 429. ἀλικώδης, worse form for ἀλυκώδης, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 2. ἀλι-μέδων, οντος, ὁ, = παντομέδων, Ar. Thesm. 323. ἀλιμενία, ἡ, want of harbours, Hyperid. in A. B. 78, Poll. 1. 101. ἀ-λίμενος [ι], ὄν, without harbour, harbourless, Lat. *importuosus*, Aesch. Supp. 768, Eur. Hel. 1211, Thuc. 4. 8, etc. 2. metaph. shelterless, inhospitable, ὕρα, ἀντλος Eur. Hel. 1132, Hec. 1025; ἀλίμενον ἀέρας αὐλακα Ar. Av. 1400; καρδία Eur. Cycl. 349. ἀλιμενότης, ἡ, = ἀλιμενία, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 7. ἀλι-μικτος, v. sub ἀλίσμηκτος. ἀλίμος, ὄν, (ἄλς) of or belonging to the sea, Lat. *marinus*, Hesych.; τὰ ἄλιμα the sea-side, LXX (Jerem. 17. 6). II. as Subst., ἄλιμον, τό, a shrubby plant growing on the sea-shore, perh. salt-wort, Antiph. Μνήμ. 1, Theophr. H. P. 4. 16, 5: in Diosc. also ἄλιμος, ὁ, 1. 120. ἀ-λίμος, ὄν, banishing hunger, Plut. 2. 157 D. ἀλιμῦρής, εσσα, εν (μῦρῶ) flowing into the sea, ποταμοί Il. 21. 190, Od. 5. 460; cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 936; cf. sq. ἀλι-μῦρής, ἐς, = foreg., Orph. Arg. 346, etc. II. = ἄλιος (A), Ap. Rh. 1. 913, Phanocl. 1. 17, Anth. Plan. 180. ἀλινδέω or ἀλίνδω [ἄ], (the pres. is only found in Pass.): the aor. ἤλιθα and pf. ἤλιθα only found in comp. with ἐξ: (the formation of these tenses with ἰ exactly resembles the form ἐκῦλιστα from κυλινδέω or κυλίνδω):—to make to roll. II. Pass., mostly used in participle, rolling in the dust, like a horse (cf. ἀλινδήθηρα), ἀλινδούμενος Plut. 2. 396 E; ἀλινδόμενοι ψαμάθαισι Nic. Th. 156; ἀλινδηθείς Ib. 204; ἡλινδημένος rolled over, over-turned, Dinarch. ap. Suid. 2. generally, to roam about, ἄλλην ἐξ ἄλλης εἰς χθον' ἀλινδόμενος Anth. P. 7. 736; οἱ περὶ τὴν Ἀκαδήμειαν ἀλινδούνται Alciphro 3. 14, cf. 31. ἀλινδήθηρα, ἡ, a place for horses to roll in, Lat. *volutabruni* (cf. κονίστρα), cf. Ar. Nub. 32: metaph., ἀλινδήθηρα ἐπῶν, i. e. long rolling words, Id. Ran. 904. ἀλίνδησις, εως, ἡ, a rolling in the dust, an exercise in which the wrestlers rolled on the ground, Hipp. 364. 13., 368. 26.

ἀλίνδομαι, v. sub ἀλινδέω.

ἀλινήκτετρα, ἡ, (νήχω) fem. as if from *ἀλινηκτήρ, swimming in the sea, Anth. P. 6. 190 [with ἱ in arsi].

ἀλι-νηχῆς, ἐς, swimming in the sea, Anth. P. 6. 29.

ἄλιος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄλις) of salt, χόνδροι Hdt. 4. 185; τοῖχοι Ib.

ἀ-λίνοσ, ὄν, (λίνοσ) without a net, without hunting toils, ἄλ. θήρα a chase in which no net is used, Anth. P. 9. 244.

ἀλίνοω, (ἀλέω) = λεπτόνω, to pound, Soph. (Fr. 826) ap. A. B. 383. 11:—but Hesych. gives ἀλινεῖν (leg. ἀλινεῖν)· ἀλείφειν;—ἀλιναι· ἐπαλείψαι.

ἄλιξ, Dor. for ἡλιξ.

ἄλιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, = χόνδρος, Ath. 647 D.

ἀλί-ξαντος, ὄν, worn by the sea, χοιράδες Anth. P. 6. 89; ἄλ. μόρος death by being dashed on the beach, Ib. 7. 404.

ἄλιος, ὁ, Dor. for ἡλιος.

ἄλιος (A), α, ὄν, also οσ, ὄν Soph. Aj. 357, Eur. Heracl. 82: (ἄλις):—of the sea, Lat. marinus, epith. of sea-gods, nymphs, etc., Hom. etc.; θυγάτηρ ἀλίω γέροντος, i. e. of Nereus, Il. 1. 556, Hes. Th. 1003, cf. Od. 4. 365, al.; θεαὶ ἄλιαι sea-goddesses, Nereids, 18. 432; of Apollo, Arist. Mirab. 107, cf. ἀλίπλαγκτος; ἄλ. ψάμαθοι the sea-sand, Od. 3. 38; ἄλ. πρῶν Aesch. (lyr.) Pers. 131, 879; κύμα Id. Supp. 15; ναῦς, πλάτα, πρύμνη, etc., Pind. O. 9. 111, Soph. O. C. 716, etc.; ἄλια δρῦς, perh. the same as ἀλίφλοιος, Eur. Pol. A7γ. 1. 4; v. Meineke ad l.

ἄλιος (B), α, ὄν: (ἄλη, ἡλίθιος):—like μάταιος, of things, fruitless, unprofitable, idle, erring, ἔπος, μῦθος, πόνος, βέλος, ὄρκιον, etc., Il.; in Od. only with ὁδός, 2. 273, 318; of a person, Il. 10. 324: neut. ἄλιον as Adv., in vain, 13. 505; and so best taken in 4. 179; so also Soph. O. C. 1469; but regul. Adv. -ίως, Id. Ph. 840.—Ep. word, used by Soph. in lyric passages.

ἄλιο-τρεφῆς, ἐς, feeding in the sea, sea-reared, φῶκαι Od. 4. 442.

ἄλιώω, Poët. Verb, only used in fut. ἀλιώσω, aor. ἡλιώσα, Ep. ἀλιώσα: a fut. med. occurs in act. sense, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 582, in pass., Ib. 512: (ἄλιος B). To make fruitless, disappoint, Διὸς νόον . . ἀλιώσαι Od. 5. 104; οὐδ' ἀλιώσε βέλος nor did he hurl the spear in vain, Il. 16. 737; οὐχ ἡλιώσε τοῦπος spake not the word in vain, Soph. Tr. 258.

2. = ἀϊστώω, to destroy, τὸ μὲν τις οὐ . . ἀλιώσει Soph. O. C. 704.

ἀ-λιπῆρης, ἐς, not fit for a suppliant, ἄλ. θρίξ (perh. with a play on λιπαρός, —not sleek and smooth), Soph. El. 451.

ἀλί-παστος, ὄν, sprinkled with salt, Aristom. Γόητ. 2, Eubul. Ἀμαλθ. 1. 10, Archestr. ap. Ath. 399 E.

ἀλί-πεδον, τό, a plain by the sea, sandy plain, Theophr. H. P. 7. 15, 2, Lyc. 681; so the plain in Attica near Piraeus was called, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 30; but Ar. (Fr. 30) wrote ἐν ἀλιπέδῳ with spir. lenis, says Harp. [ἀλι- in arsi, Lyc. 1. c., which prob. explains the form ἀλίσπεδον in Poll. 1. 186.]

ἀλίπης, ἐς, (λίπος) without fat, meagre, poor, Ath. 315 D: without any fatty substance, Strabo 195: in Medic. not thick and fatty, of lotions as opp. to salves, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 7. II. (λείπω, λιπεῖν) unfailing, προχοαί Poëta ap. Porph.

ἀλί-πλαγκτος, ὄν, roaming the sea, ὦ Πάν, Πάν ἀλίπλαγκτε . . φάνηθι prays the Chorus of Greek seamen at Troy (so, below, Apollo is summoned to come Ἰκαρίων ὑπὲρ πελαγέων), Soph. Aj. 695; of Triton, Anth. P. 6. 65; ἔχισ δλ. Epigr. Gr. 1033. 15:—cf. ἀλίπλαγκτος.

ἀλι-πλάνης, ἐς, sea-wandering, Anth. P. 11. 390.

ἀλι-πλάνια, ἡ, a wandering voyage, Anth. P. 6. 38.

ἀλί-πλάνος, ὄν, = ἀλιπλανῆς, Opp. C. 4. 258.

ἀλι-πλεύμων, ὄνος, ὁ, = πλεύμων II, Marcell. Sid. 27 in Fabr. Bibl. 1. p. 17.

ἀλί-πληκτος, Dor. -πλακτος, ὄν, sea-beaten, of islands, Pind. P. 4. 24; θαλασσόπληκτος in Aesch., whence ἀλίπλακτος is restored in Soph. Aj. 597 (lyr.) for ἀλίπλαγκτος.

ἀλι-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Call. Del. 11, Anth. P. 6. 193.

ἀλί-πλοος, ὄν, contr. -πλους, ὄν, covered with water, τείχεα Il. 12. 26. II. later act. sailing on the sea, ναῦς Arion 17 (Bggk. p. 873): as Subst. a seaman, fisher, Ap. Rh. 3. 1329, Call. Del. 15.

ἀλί-πνοος, ὄν, redolent of the sea, Musae. 265.

ἀλι-πόρος, ὄν, through which the sea flows, διασφάξ Luc. Tragoed. 24.

ἀλιπορφυρίς, ἰδας, ἡ, a bird, perh. the same as πορφυρίς, Ibyc. 7; cf. ἀλιπούρφυρος ὄρνις, Alcman 12 (26).

ἀλι-πόρφυρος, ὄν, of sea-purple, of true purple dye, ἡλάκαστα, φάρεα Od. 6. 53, 13. 108; οἶδμα Arion 18 (Bggk. p. 873).

ἀλι-πτοῦητος, ὄν, scared by the roar of the sea, Nonn. D. 8. 58.

ἀλιρρῶγῆς, ἐς, (βήγνυμι) breaking the waves: or rather pass., against which the tide breaks, σκόπελος Anth. P. 7. 383.

ἀλιρ-ραίστης, ὁ, (βαίω) ravening in the sea, δράκων Nic. Th. 828.

ἀλιρραντος, ὄν (βαίνω) sea-surgling, πόντος Anth. P. 9. 333.

ἀλιρ-ρηκτος, ὄν, = ἀλιρραγῆς, δειράδες Anth. P. 7. 278.

ἀλιρ-ρόθιος, ὄν, also α, ὄν Anth. P. 7. 6, 624:—sea-roaring, sea-beat, κόνις, νηῦς Anth. 11. c. II. roaring, θάλασσα Orph. Arg. 1296.

ἀλιρ-ροθος, ὄν, = foreg.; ἄλ. πόροι the roaring friths, or the pathways of the roaring sea, Aesch. Pers. 367, cf. Soph. Aj. 412 (lyr.); also, ἄλ. ἀκτῆ Eur. Hipp. 1205, Mosch. 2. 128: cf. ἀλίκλυστος, ἀλίκλυπος.

ἀλιρ-ροῖζος, ὄν, = ἀλιρρόθιος, Nonn. D. 13. 322, etc.

ἀλιρ-ρῦτος, ὄν, washed by the sea, Anth. P. 12. 55. II. ἄλ.

ἄλσας the surging sea itself, Aesch. Supp. 868 (lyr.).

ἄλις [ἄλις], Adv.: (v. sub ἄλης). In heaps, crowds, swarms, in abundance, in plenty, Lat. affatim, and in a modified sense, sufficiently, enough, Lat. satis: 1. in Hom. mostly joined with Verbs, ἄλις πεποτήσεται [μέλισσαι] Il. 2. 90; περὶ δὲ Τρωαὶ ἄλις ἦσαν 3. 384; κύπρος ἄλις κέ-χνητο Od. 17. 298; ἄλις δὲ οἱ ἦσαν ἄρουραι Il. 14. 122:—from the context it sometimes takes the sense of just enough, like μετρίως, εἰ δ' ἄλις ἔλθοι Κύπρις Eur. Med. 629; ἔφερε κακὸν ἄλις Id. Alc. 907. 2. in Hom. also often closely attached to a Noun, χαλκὸν τε χρυσὸν τε ἄλις

gold and silver in abundance, gold and silver enough, Od. 16. 231, cf. Il. 22. 340; νῆα ἄλις χρύσου καὶ χαλκοῦ νηῆσασθαι Il. 9. 137; ἄλις χέ-ραδος (v. sub χέραδος) 21. 319; ἄλις δ' εὐώδες ἔλαιον Od. 2. 339;—this Homeric usage is rare in Att., ἄλις βίοντον εὐρον Eur. Med. 1107; λύπας ἄλις ἔχων (Elmsl. λύπης) Id. Hel. 589:—rarely with an Adj., ἄλις ἦσθ' ἀνάσσειας Aesch. Ag. 511. 3. ἄλις (sc. ἐστί) 'tis enough, ἡ οὐχ ἄλις, ὅτι . . ; is't not enough, that . . ? Il. 5. 349; ἡ οὐχ ἄλις, ὡς . . ; 17. 450, Od. 2. 312; so, ἄλις, ἔν' ἐξήκεις δακρῶν Soph. O. T. 1515; and absol. ἄλις enough! Id. Aj. 1402:—in Att. c. acc. et inf., Ἀργείοισι Καδμείουσιν ἄλις ἐς χεῖρας ἔλθειν Aesch. Theb. 679; c. dat. et inf., ἄλις δὲ κλάειν τοῦμόν ἦν ἐμοὶ κακόν Eur. Alc. 1041, cf. Soph. O. T. 685. 4. like an Adj., as the predicate, ἄλις γὰρ ἡ παρούσα συμφορὰ Eur. Alc. 673, cf. I. T. 983, Soph. Tr. 332. 5. ἄλις (sc. εἰμί) with a part. added, ἄλις νοσοῦσ' ἐγὼ enough that I suffer, Id. O. T. 1061; ἄλις ἐγὼ δυστυχῶν Trag. ap. Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 5. 6. in Att., like

Lat. satis, c. gen. rei, enough of a thing, ἄλις ἔχειν τῆς βορῆς Hdt. 1. 119, cf. 9. 27; πημονῆς ἄλις γ' ὑπάρχει Aesch. Ag. 1656, cf. 1659; ἄλις [ἐστί] λελεγμένων Id. Eum. 675; ἄλις λόγων Soph. O. C. 1016; ἄλις ἀφύης μοι Ar. Fr. 421; to conclude an argument, καὶ τούτων μὲν ἄλις Plat. Polit. 287 A; καὶ περὶ μὲν τούτων ἄλις Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 6, etc.

II. a form ἄλιος, or ἄλιος, in Hippon. 101, cf. E. M. 63.

18, Joann. Al. τὸν παραγγ. p. 38. 12; and read by Dind. in Eur. Ion 723 (lyr.), ἄλιος ἄλιος ὁ πάρος ἀρχαγός, where the Mss. ἀλίσσας.

ἄλις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἄλις) = ἀλμυρίς, Eust. 706. 56.

ἄλίσβη, ἡ, = ἀπάτη, Hesych.

ἄλισγέω, to pollute, LXX (Dan. 1. 8, al.):—ἄλισγημα, ατος, τό, a pollution, Act. Ap. 15. 20.

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ἀλί-στρεπτος, *ον*, sea-tost, ναῦς Anth. P. 9. 84.
 ἀλιταίνω [άλ], Ep. Verb (also used by Aesch. in lyr. passages) chiefly found in aor. 2 act. and med.:—Act., in aor. ἤλιτον Il., Theogn. 1170, Aesch. Eum. 269; subj. ἀλίτη Pseudo-Phoc. 208; opt. ἀλίτοιμι Aesch. Pr. 533; part. ἀλιτών Aesch. Eum. 316 (restored by Stanl. for ἀλιτρῶν): later Ep. aor. 1 ἀλίτησα Orph. Arg. 642:—Med., ἀλιταίνεται (v. l. ἀλιτρ-) Hes. Op. 328: aor. ἀλίτοντο, ἀλίτωμαι, ἀλιτέσθαι Hom.: part. ἀλιτήμενος, with accent and sense of pres. (formed as if from ἀλίτημι, cf. τιθήμενος Ep. for τιθέμενος), v. infr. (Akin to ἄλη, ἀλάσμαι, etc.?:—hence ἀλείτης, ἀλοιτός, ἀλιτήριος: ἀλιτραίνω is merely an Ep. form.) To sin or offend against, c. acc. pers., ἐκ γὰρ δὴ μ' ἀπάτησε καὶ ἤλιτεν Il. 9. 375; ὅτις σφ' ἀλίτηται ὁμόσσας 19. 265; ἀθανάτους ἀλιτέσθαι Od. 4. 378; Ἀθηναίων ἀλίτοντο 5. 108; so Hes. Sc. 80 (ubi leg. μέγ' for μετ'), Theogn., l. c., Aesch. Eum. 269; cf. ἀλιτρέω. 2. c. acc. rei, to transgress, Διὸς δ' ἀλιτωμαι ἐφετμάς Il. 24. 570; ὄρκον, σπονδάς Ap. Rh. 4. 388, Opp. H. 5. 563. 3. c. gen. to stray from, ἀλίτησεν ἀταρπού Orph. l. c.; cf. Call. Dian. 255. 4. the part. ἀλιτήμενος is used = ἀλιτρός, as an Adj., θεοῖς ἀλιτήμενος sinful in the eyes of the gods, Od. 4. 807; cf. ἀλιτήμερος.
 ἀλιτάνευτος, *ον*, only found in poet. form ἀλλιτ-, q. v. Adv. -ως, A. B. 374, E. M. 57.
 ἀλι-τενής, *ές*, stretching to or along the sea, Diod. 3. 44. II. flat, low, of lands, Strabo 307, Arr. Ind. 21. 9; ambulatio άλ. a walk on a flat place, Cic. Att. 14. 13, 1: of boats, flat, Plut. Them. 14: of the sea, shallow, Polyb. 4. 39, 3, App. Civ. 2. 84.
 ἀλι-τέρμων, *ον*, bounded by the sea, Anth. P. 9. 672.
 ἀλίτημα, *ατος*, τύ, a sin, offence, Anth. P. 5. 278.
 ἀλιτ-ήμερος, *ον*, missing the right day, untimely born, like ἡλιτόμημος, Hes. Sc. 91 (e conj. Guieti pro ἀλιτήμενον), cf. E. M. 428. 10.
 ἀλιτμισσύνη, ἡ, = ἀλίτημα, Orph. Arg. 1315.
 ἀλιτήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (ἀλιτεῖν) = sq., Il. 24. 157, 186, Call. Dian. 123.
 ἀλιτήριος, *ον*, (ἀλιτεῖν) sinning or offending against, c. gen., τῶν ἀλιτηρίων. τῶν τῆς θεοῦ Ar. Eq. 445; ἐναγείς καὶ άλ. τῆς θεοῦ, Thuc. 1. 126; so, κοινὸν ἀλιτήριον. ἀπάντων the common plague of all, Dem. 280. 27; ἀλιτήριος Ἑλλάδος Aeschin. 76. 7. 2. absol. sinful, guilty, Lat. homo riacularis, Lys. 137. 19, Andoc. 17. 11; Πρωταγόρας. ἀλιτήριος (i. e. ὕ άλ.) Eurpol. Kol. 10, cf. Δημ. 7, Menand. Incert. 38. II. = ἀλάστωρ, an avenging spirit, Antipho 125. 32., 127. 1; cf. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v. ἀλιτηριώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) abominable, accursed, ruinous, οἶστρος Plat. Legg. 854 B; στάσις Id. Rep. 470 D.
 ἀλιτηρός, *ον*, = ἀλιτήριος: but in Soph. O. C. 371, καὶ ἀλιτηροῦ φρενός must be corrupt, for the *ι* is short; Toup suggested κάλιτηρίου, Herm. καὶ ἀλοιτηροῦ, Dind. καὶ ἀλιτρίας.
 ἀλίτης [ι], *ου*, ὁ, = ἀλείτης, Hesych., Lex. de Spir. p. 209, etc.; whence it is restored by Herm. in Eur. Heracl. 614 for ἀλάταν, which is against the metre: but, II. ἀλίτης [ι], *ου*, ὁ, = θαλάσσιος, Lex. de Spir. ib., Hdn. Epim. 181, 263; whence it is restored by Ahrens in Epich. 24.
 ἀλιτό-μημος, *ον*, = the Homeric ἡλιτόμημος, Suid., etc.
 ἀλιτό-ξενος, *ον*, sinning against one's friend, Pind. O. 10 (11). 7.
 ἀλιτο-φροσύνη, ἡ, a wicked mind, Anth. P. 7. 648.
 ἀλιτραίνω, Ep. for ἀλιταίνω (when required by the metre), absol. to sin, offend, ὅστις ἀλιτραίνει or ὅς κεν ἀλιτραίνῃ Hes. Op. 241 (v. Aeschin. 49. 27., 73. 4); ἦν μὲν ἀλιτραίνης Anth. P. 9. 763; οὐδὲν άλ. Tryph. 269.
 ἀλι-τρεφής, *ές*, sea-bred, Q. Sm. 3. 272, Noun. D. 24. 116.
 ἀλιτρέω, = ἀλιταίνω, Aesch. Eum. 316; but Auratus restores ἀλιτών.
 ἀλιτρία, ἡ, sinful, mischief, Soph. Fr. 42, Ar. Ach. 907; v. sub ἀλιτηρός.
 ἀλιτρό-βιος, *ον*, living wickedly, wicked, Nonn. D. 12. 72.
 ἀλιτρό-νοος, *ον*, wicked-minded, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 168, Epigr. Gr. 1052.
 ἀλιτρός, *ον*, syncop. for ἀλιτηρός, sinful, sinning, wicked, Il. 8. 361, Theogn. 377, Solon 13. 27, Pind. O. 2. 107: but in Hom. also as Subst., δαίμοσιν ἀλιτρός a sinner against the gods, Il. 23. 595; and in milder sense, a knave, rogue, Od. 5. 182; a fem., ἀλιτρήσ ἀλώπεκος Simon. lamb. 7. 7.
 ἀλιτροσύνη, ἡ, = ἀλιτρία, Ap. Rh. 4. 699 (in pl.), Anth. P. 7. 574, etc.
 ἀλι-τροφος, *ον*, living by or on the sea, of fishers, Opp. H. 1. 76.
 ἀλι-τροχος, *ον*, rushing through the sea, Ibyc. 49, in metapl. acc. sing. ἀλιτροχα: cf. εὐτροχος.
 ἀλι-τρῦτος, *ον*, sea-beaten, sea-worn, γέρων Theocr. 1. 45; κύμβη Anth. P. 7. 294.
 ἀλι-τύπος, *ον*, sea-beaten, άλ. Βάρη griefs for sea-tost corpses, Aesch. Pers. 945 (lyr.): as Subst. a seaman, fisherman, Eur. Or. 373.
 ἀλι-τύρος, ὁ, a sort of salt-cheese, Anth. P. 9. 412.
 ἀλι-φθερώ, to shipwreck, and metaph. to ruin, Sophr. ap. E. M. 776. 46:—ἀλιφθερώσαι· ἀφανίσαι, Hesych. Cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 358.
 ἀλιφθορία, ἡ, a disaster at sea, shipwreck, Anth. P. 9. 41.
 ἀλι-φθόρος, *ον*, destroying on the sea: as Subst. a pirate, Anth. P. 7. 654.
 ἀλι-φλοῖος, ὁ, ἡ, sea-bark, a kind of oak, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 5, al.
 ἀλι-φροσύνη, ἡ, = ἱκανὴ φρόνησις (from ἄλις, φρήν), Hesych.; Adj. ἀλιφρονες, Naumach. 63;—but prob. only f. ll. for χαλιφροσύνη, χαλιφρονες.
 ἀλι-χλαινος, *ον*, purple-clad, Nonn. D. 20. 105; cf. ἀλιπόρφυρος.
 ἀλιψ or ἄλιψ, = πέτρα in Hesych., v. sub ἡλίβατος.
 ἀλκάξω, to put forth strength or prowess, E. M. 56. 11., 66. 10:—Med., ἡλκάζοντο· ἡμύνοντο, ap. Hesych.
 ἀλκάθειν, poet. aor. with no pres. in use (v. sub ἀλέξω), to assist, cited in A. B. 383 from Aesch. (Fr. 425) and Soph. (Fr. 827): cf. ἀμυναθεῖν.
 ἀλκαία, ἡ, a lion's tail, Ael. N. A. 5. 39, Opp. H. 5. 264: cf. ὄλκαία.
 ἀλκαῖος, *α*, *ον*, (ἀλκή) strong, mighty, δόρυ Eur. Hel. 1152 (lyr.).
 ἀλκαρ, τύ, only used in nom. and acc.:—a safeguard, defence, οὔτε τί σε Τρώεσσιν ὄτομαι ἀλκαρ ἔσεσθαι Il. 5. 644; ἀλκαρ Ἀχαιῶν 11. 823, but γήραος ἀλκαρ a defence against old age, h. Hom. Ap. 193. Ep. word, used by Pind. P. 10. 81, Pseudo-Phocyl. 120. (Akin to ἀλκή.)

ἀλκάς, v. sub ἀλκήεις.
 ἀλκία, ἡ, a kind of wild mallow, Diosc. 3. 164.
 ἀλκείη, ἡ, a poisonous plant, Orph. Arg. 925.
 ἀλκή, ἡ, (v. sub ἀλαλκε) strength as displayed in action, prowess, courage, boldness, and so distinguished from βῶμη (mere strength), poet. word (used also in Hdt., and later Prose, as Tim. Locr. 103 B, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 12, Pol. 8. 3, 7, etc.), in Hom. joined with σθένος, βίη, ἡγορέη, μένος, Il. 17. 212, Od. 22. 237, al.; esp. in phrase ἐπιειμένος ἀλκήν; so, φρεσὶν εἰμένος ἀλκήν 20. 381; δύεσθαι ἀλκήν 9. 231:—later also, χερὸς ἀλκῆ Pind. O. 10 (11). 122; θηρία ἐς ἀλκήν ἀλκιμα Hdt. 3. 110: generally, force, power, might, συνήψαν ἀλκήν (like σ. μάχην) Eur. Supp. 683:—in pl. feats of strength, bold deeds, Pind. N. 7. 18, Eur. Rhes. 933. II. strength to avert danger, a safeguard, defence, and so help, succour, aid, Διὸς ἀλκή Il. 15. 490, cf. 8. 140; οὐδέ τις ἀλκή Od. 12. 120., 22. 305; ποῦ τις ἀλκή; Aesch. Pr. 545; ἀλκή βελέων Soph. Ph. 1151; δорός Eur. Phoen. 1098:—but, ἀλκή τινος defence or aid against a thing, Hes. Op. 199, Pind. N. 7. 142, Soph. O. T. 218, cf. ἀλκαρ:—ἀλκήν ποιέσθαι or τιθέναι to give aid, Soph. O. C. 459, 1524; ἐς or πρὸς ἀλκήν τρέπεσθαι to turn and resist, stand on one's guard, Hdt. 2. 45., 3. 78, Thuc. 2. 84; στρέψας πρὸς ἀλκήν Eur. Andr. 1149; ἐς ἀλκήν ἐλθεῖν Id. Phoen. 421; ἀλκῆς μεμνησθαι Hdt. 9. 70; ἐν οἷς ἐστὶν ἀλκή where [death] is helpful, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 12; cf. ὑπομένω II. 3. III. battle, fight, Aesch. Theb. 498, 569, 876, Eur. Med. 664.
 ἀλκη, ἡ, the elk, Paus. 5. 12, 1. (Cf. Skt. rishas, rishyas (a kind of antelope), Lat. alces, O. H. G. elaho, A. S. elch.)
 ἀλκήεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, valiant, warlike, h. Hom. 28, Anth. P. 6. 277: Pind. (O. 9. 110, P. 5. 95) has it in Dor. contr. form ἀλκῆς, ἄντος.
 ἀλκηστής, *ου*, ὁ, a kind of fish, Opp. H. 1. 170.
 ἀλκή [ι], metapl. poet. dat. of ἀλκή, might, strength: Hom. has it in phrase ἀλκή πεποιθώς (five times) of wild beasts; once of Hector, Il. 18. 158; cf. Theogn. 949.
 ἀλκιβιάδες, *αί*, a sort of shoes (from Ἀλκιβιάδης), Ath. 534 C, Poll. 7. 89.
 ἀλκή-βιος, ἡ, with and without ἐχίς, a kind of Anchusa, used as an antidote to the bite of serpents, Nic. Th. 541:—also ἀλκιβιάδειον or -άδιον, τύ, Diosc. 4. 23, 24, Galen. 13. p. 149.
 ἀλκή-μάχος, *η*, *ον*, bravely fighting, or a defender in the fight, of Athena, Anth. P. 6. 124.
 ἀλκίμος, *ον*, also *η*, *ον* Soph. Aj. 401:—strong, stout, brave, of men and things, Τρῶες, ἔγχεος, δοῦρε Il. 11. 483., 3. 338, Od. 22. 125, etc.; so in Comp. -ώτερος Hdt. 1. 79, 103, 201, Xen., Arist., etc.; Sup. -ώτατος Eur. Phoen. 750; ἀλκιμος τὰ πολεμικά Hdt. 3. 4; ἐς ἀλκήν ἀλκιμα Ib. 110; then in Pind., Soph., and later Poets; ἀλκ. μάχη Eur. Heracl. 683:—proverb., πάλαι ποτ' ἦσαν ἀλκιμοὶ Μιλήσιοι, like 'fuitus Troës,' times are changed, Anacr. 85, Ar. Pl. 1002:—rare in Prose, Plat. Rep. 614 B (where there seems to be a play on Ἀλκίμου), Arist. H. A. 8. 29, 1., 9. 41, 12.
 ἀλκίφρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (φρήν) stout-hearted, Aesch. Pers. 92 (lyr.).
 ἀλκήτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (v. sub ἀλαλκε) one who wards off, a protector from a thing, c. gen., ἀρῆς, κυνῶν καὶ ἀνδρῶν Il. 18. 100, Od. 14. 531; so in Hes. Th. 657, where the dat. depends on γένεο, Pind. P. 3. 13.
 ἀλκήτηριον, τύ, a help, antidote, τινός against a thing, Nic. Th. 528, etc.; and so prob. Eur. Fr. 698 (cod. ἀρκτήρια).
 ἀλκυόνειον and -ιον, τύ, bastard-sponge, a zoöphite, so called from being like the halcyon's nest; the latter form occurs in Diosc. 5. 135.
 ἀλκυονίς, ἴδος, ἡ, in form Dim. of ἀλκυών, but in usage = ἀλκυών, Ap. Rh. 1. 1085, Epigr. Gr. 205, C. 1. 3333. II. as Adj., ἀλκυονίδες, *αί*, with or without ἡμέραι, the fourteen winter days during which the halcyon builds its nest, and the sea is always calm, hence halcyon days, proverb. of undisturbed tranquillity, Ar. Av. 1594, ubi v. Schol., cf. Theocr. 7. 57, Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 9 sq., Philoch. 180:—also, ἀλκυόνειοι ἡμέραι in Arist. l. c., cf. Ael. N. A. 1. 36.
 ἀλκυών, ὄνος, ἡ, the kingfisher, halcyon, first in Il. 9. 563, cf. Simon. 12, Ar. Av. 251, Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 8. (That the spir. asper, prob. due to the notion that the word is a compd. of ἄλς, κύω (v. ἀλκυονίς), is incorrect appears from Lat. alcedo, O. H. G. alacra.)
 *ἀλκω, = ἀλέξω: v. ἀλκαθεῖν, ἀλαλκε.
 ἀλλά, Conjunct., being originally neut. pl. of ἄλλος, with changed accent, in another way, otherwise: ἀλλά therefore serves to limit or oppose sentences or clauses, being stronger than δέ. I. to oppose single clauses, but, Lat. autem, the preceding clause being negat., freq. from Hom. downwds.; in this case it always stands first in its own clause, except in late Poets, as Call. Ep. 5. 11 Κλεινίου ἀλλὰ θυγατρὶ δίδου χάριν.—When two clauses are strongly opposed, ἀλλά is preceded by μέν if the first clause be affirmative, by οὐ μόνον if negative; ἐνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν Ἀχαιοί, ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρεΐδῃ . . . Il. 1. 24; οὐ μόνον ἄπαξ, ἀλλὰ πολλάκις Plat. Phaedr. 228 A:—in the latter case to heighten the opposition καὶ mostly follows ἀλλά, as Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 13., 2. 7, 6; ἀλλά καὶ is also found after οὐδέν, οὐδέις, etc., but on the contrary, Wolf. Leptin. 460. 2; so too οὐχ (or μή) ὅτι, οὐχ (or μή) ὅπως, are followed by ἀλλά . . . ἀλλά καὶ . . . not only . . . but . . . The first clause is also often strengthened by various Particles, as τοί, ἦ τοι, etc., and ἀλλά by the addition of γέ or ὁμως.—Special usages of ἀλλά with single clauses: I. in hypothet. sentences, the apodosis is often opp. to the protasis by ἀλλά, ἀλλά καί, ἀλλά περ, γεί, still, at least, Il. 1. 281., 8. 154., 12. 349, etc.: so, after εἶπερ τε . . . ἀλλά τε . . . Il. 10. 226, ἀλλά τε καὶ . . . Il. 1. 82; also in Prose, after εἰ . . . ἀλλά . . . or ἀλλά . . . γε Plat. Phaedo 91 B, Gorg. 470 D, etc.; εἰ καὶ μετέχουσι . . . ἀλλ' οὐ . . . Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 12:—less often after Conjunctions of Time, as ἐπειδή, Od. 14. 151; ἐπεὶ, Soph. O. C. 241. 2. after Hom., ἀλλά is sometimes attached to a single word, ἀλλά νῦν, ἀλλά τῷ χρόνῳ, tandem aliquando: but in fact the usage is elliptic, and may be explained from the foreg. head, as in Soph. El. 411,

ὦ θεοὶ πατῶν, συγγένεσθέ γ' ἀλλὰ νῦν (i. e. εἰ μὴ πρότερον, ἀλλὰ νῦν γε), cf. Ant. 552, O. C. 1276:—this usage is very freq. in Trag., v. Elmsl. Eur. Heracl. 565, Med. 912:—so, ἐὰν οὖν ἀλλὰ νῦν γ' ἔτι, i. e. ἐὰν οὖν [μὴ ἄλλοτε], ἀλλὰ νῦν γε . . ., if then now at least ye still . . ., Dem. 37. 19: v. infr. II. 2.

3. after a negative ἀλλά sometimes = ἀλλ' ἢ (q. v.), *except, but*, οὔτι μοι αἴτιος ἄλλος, ἀλλὰ . . . τοκῆε no one else, *but* . . ., Od. 8. 312; οὐδέ τις ἄλλη φαίνεται γαίαν, ἀλλ' οὐρανὸς ἦδὲ θάλασσα 12. 404; ἐπαισεν οὔτις ἀλλ' ἐγὼ Soph. O. T. 1331; ἦδέα . . . οὐκ ἔστιν ἀλλὰ τούτοις Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 10, cf. 7. 12, 1: cf. the reverse process in our word *but* = *be out, except*:—so also, τάφον, οὐκ ἐν ᾧ κείνται μᾶλλον, ἀλλ' ἐν ᾧ ἢ δόξα κτλ. not more than in which they are lying, *but* . . ., Thuc. 2. 43; οὐχ ὄπλων τὸ πλεον, ἀλλὰ δαπάνης Id. 1. 83.

4. after a vocat., like δέ 1. 5, Plat. Euthyphro 3 C. II. to oppose whole sentences, *but, yet*, Lat. *at*: 1. often in quick transitions from one subject to another, as in Il. 1. 134, 140, etc.; so too ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς 1. 116; ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς . . ., Od. 1. 6:—after Hom. also in quick answers and objections, *may but . . ., well but . . .*, mostly in negation, Ar. Ach. 402, etc.; but not always, Plat. Prot. 330 B, Gorg. 449 A. When a number of objections follow in quick succession, both questions and answers are introduced by ἀλλά, as, *πότερον ἦτουν αἰετι . . .; ἀλλ' ἀπῆτουν; ἀλλὰ περὶ παιδικῶν μαχόμενος; ἀλλὰ μεθύων ἐπαρόνησα*; Xen. An. 5. 8, 4; (when all after the first may be rendered by *or*); so, ἀλλὰ μὴν . . ., answered by ἀλλά, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 4 sq.:—in vehement answers Plato often uses *νῆ τοὺς θεοὺς ἀλλά . . ., μὰ Δι' ἀλλά . . .*, Gorg. 481 C, Phil. 36 A, cf. Alc. I. 110 B, C, al.:—Hom. also has ἀλλά at the beginning of a speech, to introduce some general objection, Od. 4. 472, cf. Xen. Symp. init.

2. ἀλλά is used, esp. by Hom., with imperat. or subj., to remonstrate, encourage, persuade, etc., like Lat. *tandem, ἀλλ' ἴθι, ἀλλ' ἄγε, ἀλλὰ ἴωμεν, ἀλλὰ πίθεσθε* Hom.; so, ἀλλ' ἔρπεθ' ὡς τάχιστα Soph. O. C. 1643, cf. Ant. 1029, etc.: the vocat. sometimes goes before ἀλλά, as, ὦ Φίντις, ἀλλὰ ζεῦξον Pind. O. 6. 37: v. supr. I. 2.

3. often to break off a subject abruptly, ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν τί δεῖ λέγειν; Soph. Ph. 11, cf. 756, Tr. 467, etc.

4. a number of Att. phrases may be referred to this head, as elliptic, οὐ μὴν ἀλλά, οὐ μέντοι ἀλλά . . ., *it is not [so], but . . .*, ὁ ἵππος πίπτει καὶ μικροῦ αὐτὸν ἐξετραχίλισεν· οὐ μὴν [ἐξετραχίλισεν], ἀλλ' ἐπέμεινεν ὁ Κύρος it did not however [throw him], *but* . . ., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8; cf. Plat. Symp. 173 A:—so, οὐ γὰρ ἀλλά Ar. Ran. 58, 498:—even after δέ, ὑμεῖς δέ μ' ἀλλὰ παιδὶ ἀμφονεύσατε Eur. Hec. 391.

III. when joined with other Particles, each retains its proper force, as, 1. ἀλλ' ἄρα, much like ἀλλά in quick transition, Il. 6. 418, 12. 320; but in Att. to introduce an objection founded on something foregone, Plat. Apol. 25 A; also in questions ἀλλ' ἄρα . . .; Id. Rep. 381 B.

2. ἀλλ' οὖν, *but then, however*, Hdt. 3. 140, Soph. Ant. 84, etc.; also in concession, *well then*, Plat. Prot. 310 A; and in apodosis, *yet at any rate*, ἀλλ' οὖν γε Plat. Phaedo 91 B, cf. Aesch. 66. 5.

3. ἀλλὰ γάρ, often with words between, Lat. *enimvero, but really, certainly*, as, ἀλλὰ γάρ Κρέοντα λεύσσω . . ., παύσω γόους, but this is irregularly placed for ἀλλά, Κρέοντα γάρ λεύσσω, παύσω γόους, Eur. Phoen. 1307; and so we find the collocation in Soph. Ph. 81, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 481, Med. 1035; but the Verb accompanying ἀλλά is often omitted, Hdt. 8. 8, Aesch. Pr. 941: this usage in the negative form ἀλλ' οὐ γάρ is earlier, Il. 7. 242, Od. 14. 355, al., Soph. O. T. 1409:—also, ἀλλὰ γάρ δή, ἀλλὰ γάρ τοι, Soph. Aj. 167, Ph. 81; v. οὐ γάρ ἀλλά.

4. ἀλλ' εἰ . . ., *quid si . . .?* Il. 16. 559.

5. ἀλλ' ἢ in questions, Lat. *an vero? ergo?* ἀλλ' ἢ, τὸ λεγόμενον, κατόπιν ἐορτῆς ἤκομεν; Plat. Gorg. 447 A, cf. Prot. 309 C, Elmsl. Heracl. 426: cf. ἀλλ' ἢ (suo loco). 6. ἀλλά is followed by many words that merely strengthen it, as ἀλλ' ἦτοι Hom.; ἀλλά τοι Aesch. Pers. 795, etc.; ἀλλὰ μέντοι, ἀλλὰ μὴν, v. sub μὴν II. 3; ἀλλά . . . γε concessive, ἀλλ' ἔμοιγε . . . φαίνεται nay . . ., Plat. Theaet. 157 D; so, ἀλλὰ δή, mostly with words between, Soph. Aj. 1271, O. C. 586, etc.; ἀλλὰ μὲν δὴ καὶ αὐτὸς Plat. Theaet. 143 B.

ἀλλάγδην, Adv. *alternately*, Theognost. p. 161. 20.

ἀλλάγῃ, ἢ, (ἀλλάσσω) *a change*, Aesch. Ag. 482, Plat., etc.; ἀλλαγῆ βίου Soph. O. T. 1206; ἢ κατὰ τόπον ἄ. Arist. de Spir. 8. II. *exchange, barter*, whether buying or selling, Plat. Rep. 371 B, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 10, sq., Pol. 1. 8, 8; so in pl., διὰ τὰς ἀλλ. *for purposes of exchange*, Ib. 3. 9, 6.

III. in late Gr., *a change of horses, a fresh stage*, Eust. 531. 21; v. Ducang.

ἀλλάγιη, ἢ, = foreg., Or. Sib. 2. 157.

ἀλλαγμα, ατος, τό, *that which is given or taken in exchange, kainῆς διαίτης* Hipp. Vet. Med. 9. 2. *the price of a thing*, Anth. P. 12. 132, Lxx (Deut. 23. 18).

ἀλλαγμός, ὁ, = foreg., Arcad. 58, 5, Manetho 4. 189.

ἀλλακτέον, verb. Adj. *one must change*, Plut. 2. 53 A.

ἀλλακτικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for exchange: ἢ -κῆ or τὸ -κόν *the business of exchange*, Plat. Soph. 223 C; κοινωνία ἄλλ. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 6.

ἀλλάντιον, τό, Dim. of ἀλλᾶς, Moer., Thom. M.

ἀλλαντο-ειδής, ἐς, *sausage-shaped*, ἀλλ. ὑμῆν, χιτῶν *the allantoid membrane of the foetus*, Soran. p. 68 Dietz., v. Greenh. Theoph. p. 332.

ἀλλαντο-ποιός, ὁ, *a maker of ἀλλᾶντες*, Diog. L. 2. 60.

ἀλλαντοπώλειω, *to deal in ἀλλᾶντες*, Ar. Eq. 1242.

ἀλλαντο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, *a dealer in ἀλλᾶντες*, Ar. Eq. 143, etc.

ἀλλαξ, Adv. = ἐνάλλαξ, C. I. 4957 (prob. 1).

ἀλλαξις, εως, ἢ, *exchange, barter*, Arist. Magn. M. 1. 34, 12.

ἀλλᾶς, ἄντος, ὁ, *forced-meat, a sausage or black-pudding*, Ar. Eq. 161, Crates Θηρ. 3, etc.

ἀλλάσσω, later Att. -ττω: fut. ἄξω: aor. ἤλλαξα: pf. ἤλλαξα (ἀπ-) Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 6, (δι-) Dionys. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 10:—Med., fut. ἀλλάξομαι Luc. Tyr. 7, (ἀντ-) Eur.: aor. ἤλλαξάμην Eur., Antipho 138. 35, Thuc., etc.: pf. (in med. sense), ἤλλαγμα (ἐν-) Soph. Aj. 208:—Pass.,

fut. ἀλλαχθήσομαι and ἀλλαγήσομαι, the former always in Trag., the latter in Prose; aor. ἠλλάχθην and ἠλλάγην, the former most freq. in Trag., the latter in Prose; v. Veitch Gr. Verbs: pf. ἤλλαγμα Antiph. 'Ομφ. 1, Anth.: plqpf. ἤλλακτο Hdt. 2. 26.—Freq. in compds. ἀντ-; ἀπ-, δι-, ἐξ-ἀλλάσσω, etc. To make other than it is (from ἄλλος), to change, alter, τι Emped. 67, 157; χροιάν, εἶδος Eur. Med. 1168, Bacch. 53; τὸ ἐαυτοῦ εἶδος εἰς πολλὰς μορφάς Plat. Rep. 380 D; χῶραν Id. Parm. 139 A.

II. ἀλλ. τί τινος *to exchange, give in exchange for, barter one thing for another, τῆς σῆς λατρείας τὴν ἐμὴν εὐσπραξίαν . . . οὐκ ἂν ἀλλάξαιμ' ἐγὼ* Aesch. Pr. 967; τι ἀντί τινος Eur. Alc. 661: and in Med., τὴν παραντίκα ἐλίπα . . . οὐδένας ἂν ἠλλάξαντο Thuc. 8. 82; cf. ἀνταλλάσσω, infr. III.

2. *to repay, requite, φόνον φονεῦσαι* Eur. El. 89. 3. *to give up, leave, quit, οὐράνιον φῶς* Soph. Ant. 944, cf. Eur. I. T. 193; v. infr. III. 2, and παραλλάσσω.

4. Med., ἴχνος ἔξω τρίβου ἀλλάσσεσθαι *to remove one's position*, Eur. El. 103.

III. *to exchange, take one thing for another, κάκιον τοῦαθλοῦ παρεόντος* Theogn. 21; also, πόνω πόνον ἀλλ. *to exchange one suffering with another (nisi leg. πόνου)*, Soph. Fr. 400; ἠλλαττόμεσθ' ἂν δάκρυα δόντες χρυσίον *should take in exchange*; Philem. Σαρδ. 1:—ἀλλ. θνητὸν εἶδος *to assume it*, Eur. Bacch. 53, cf. 1332:—more freq. in Med., τί τινος *one thing for another, εὐδαιμονίας κακοδαιμονίαν* Antipho 138. 34, cf. Plat. Legg. 733 B; τὰ οἰκῆα κακὰ ἀλλάξασθαι τοῖσι πλησίοις *to exchange them with them*, Hdt. 7. 152; hence, *to buy, τι ἀντ' ἀργυρίου* Plat. Rep. 371 C; δι' ὧσῃς ἢ καὶ πράσεως ἀλλάττεσθαι τί τινι Id. Legg. 915 D.

2. *to take a new position, i. e. go to a place, ἀλλάσσειν* "Αἶδα θαλάμους Eur. Hec. 483 (where the sense of 'having escaped death only to fall into slavery,' has also been suggested); πόλιν ἐκ πόλεως Plat. Polit. 289 E; so, *mutare* in Hor. Od. 1. 17, 2, etc.

IV. absol. *to have dealings, whether as buyer or seller, in Med., πρὸς τινα* Plat. Legg. 915 E. 2. *to alternate, σκῆπτρ' ἀλλάσσειν* ἔχειν *to enjoy power in turn*, Eur. Phoen. 74, cf. Plat. Tim. 42 C:—Pass., ἀρετὰ . . . ἀλλασσόμεναι *in turns*, Pind. N. 11. 49, cf. Arist. Probl. 25. 22.—Cf. ἀμείβω throughout.

ἀλλαχῆ, Adv. (ἄλλος) *elsewhere, in another place, ἄλλος ἀλλαχῆ* one here, another there, Xen. An. 7. 3, 47; ἄλλοτε ἀλλαχῆ *now here, now there*, Id. Mem. 1. 4, 12.

ἀλλαχόθεν, Adv. *from another place*, Antipho 124. 16:—ἀλλαχόθι, Adv. *elsewhere, somewhere else*, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8:—ἀλλαχόσε, Adv. *elsewhither, to another place*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 7, Arist. Fr. 381:—ἀλλαχοῦ, Adv. *elsewhere, somewhere else*, Soph. O. C. 43, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 20.—These forms are censured by Thom. M. and Moer. as being less Att. than ἄλλοθεν, ἄλλοθι, ἄλλοσε.

ἀλλεγον, ἀλλέξαι, v. sub ἀναλέγω.

ἀλλεπαλληλία, ἢ, *accumulation*, Eust. 12. 3.

ἀλλ-επ-ἄλληλος, ον, *one upon another, τὸ ἀλλεπ. accumulation*, Paus. 9. 39, 4, Gramm.: *alternate*, Eccl.—But in most passages, except in late authors, Editors write divisim ἀλλ' ἐπ., v. Alciphro Fr. 6. 11, Heinichen Eus. H. E. 2. 6.

ἄλλη, Adv., properly dat. fem. of ἄλλος: I. of Place, 1. *in another place, elsewhere*, Il. 13. 49, Soph. Ph. 23, Xen.; in Hdt. also τῇ ἄλλῃ, 2. 36, 4. 28:—c. gen. loci, ἄλλος ἄλλη τῆς πόλεως *one in one part of the city, one in another*, Thuc. 2. 4; ἄλλοτε ἄλλη (as in ἀλλαχῆ, q. v.), Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 20; ἄλλη καὶ ἄλλη *here and there*, prob. 1. Id. An. 5. 2, 29; ἄλλην καὶ ἄλλην Plat. Euthyd. 273 B.

2. *to another place, elsewhither*, Il. 5. 187, Od. 18. 288; ἔρχεται ἄλλη, i. e. is lost, Il. 1. 120, cf. ἄλλως II. 3 fin.; ἄλλοι ἄλλη Hdt. 1. 46, cf. 7. 25; ἄλλη ἰοῦσαι Id. 4. 114.

II. of Manner, *in another way, somehow else, otherwise*, Il. 15. 51, Hdt., etc.; τῇ ἄλλῃ πολλαχῆ Hdt. 6. 21; ἄλλη γέ πῃ Plat. Symp. 189 C; ἄλλη πως Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 1, etc.

ἄλλ' ἢ, = ἀλλά I. 3, *except, but*, after negat. words, esp. οὐδεῖς or μηδεῖς, which are often joined with ἄλλος or ἕτερος, as, οὐδεῖς ἄλλ' ἢ ἐκείνη no one *except* she, Hdt. 9. 109; μηδὲν ἄλλο δοκεῖν εἶναι ἀληθές ἄλλ' ἢ τὸ σωματοειδές Plat. Phaedo 81 B, cf. 83 A, 97 D, Rep. 429 B, etc.; ἀργυρίου μὲν οὐκ ἔχω ἀλλ' ἢ μικρὸν τι Xen. An. 7. 7, 53; so after questions implying a negat., Plat. Phaedr. 258 E:—in Ar. Ach. 1111, 1112, for ἀλλ' ἢ . . ., ἀλλ' ἢ . . . Krüger's emendation ἀλλ' ἢ . . .; ἀλλ' ἢ . . . should prob. be accepted. (This form is best explained as = ἄλλο ἢ, *other than, except*, the accent of ἄλλο having been lost; indeed the phrase appears in full in Hdt. 1. 49., 9. 8, ἄλλο γε ἢ ὅτι . . . *except* that . . ., cf. ἄλλο τι.)

ἄλλ' ἢ, in questions, v. ἀλλά III. 5.

ἀλλ-ηγορέω, (ἀγορεύω) *to speak so as to imply something other than what is said, to interpret allegorically, allegorize*, "Ελληνες Κρόνον ἀλληγοροῦσι τὸν χρόνον Plut. 2. 363 D, cf. 996 B:—Pass., *to be spoken allegorically*, Ep. Gal. 4. 24; ἀλληγορεῖται ὁ 'Απόλλων εἰς τὸν Ἥλιον, Schol. Soph. Aj. 186.

ἀλληγορητής, οὔ, ὁ, *an allegorical expounder*, Theodoret., Eust.:—ἀλληγοριστῶν Eus. H. E. 271 A, ubi Dind. -ητῶν.

ἀλληγορία, ἢ, *an allegory, i. e. description of one thing under the image of another*, Longin. 9. 7, Cic. Att. 2. 20, 3, in pl.:—*an allegorical exposition of mythical legends*, Dem. Phal. 101, Plut. 2. 19 E; v. sub ὑπόνοια II.

II. *metaphorical language*, Cic. Orat. 27.

ἀλληγορικός, ἢ, ὄν, *allegorical*, Longin. 32, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Dem. Phal. 254.

ἀλληγορῶς, Adv. *allegorically*, Tzetz. (?) ap. Schol. Aesch. Pr. 428.

ἄλληκτος, ον, poet. for ἀληκτος, *unceasing, ceaseless, νότος* Od. 12. 325; ὀδύναι Soph. Tr. 985; *implacable, θυμὸς* Il. 9. 636.—So ἄλληκτώ is restored for ἄληκτώ (the Fury) in Luc. Tragop. 6.

ἀλληλ-αἰτιοί, οἱ, *one the cause of the other*, Justin. M.

ἀλληλ-έγγυοι, α, *bound in law one for another, mutual sureties*. Bvz. 1

ἄλληλ-ένδετοι, *a*, bound one into the other, Byz.
 ἄλληλιζω, *to lie together*, sensu obsc., A. B. 383, Clem. Al. 222. Two other usages are noted by Hesych., ἄλληλιζειν· ἄλλως καὶ ἄλλως λέγειν, and ἄλληλιζεσθαι· τὸ ἀλλήλους ἐπιχειρήσαι.
 ἄλληλο-βόρος, *ov*, in pl. *devouring one another*, Hesych. s. v. ἄλληλο-δωδῶται (leg. ἄλληλεδεσται).
 ἄλληλο-γραφία, ἡ, *the writing of antebacian poems*, Eust. 55. 39.
 ἄλληλο-διαδόχως, Adv. *in continuous succession*, Eccl.
 ἄλληλο-δρόμοι, *a*, *running from one to another*, Nicet. Eugen. 2. 314.
 ἄλληλοκτονέω, *to slay each other*, Hipp. 1282. 32, Arist. Fr. 268.
 ἄλληλοκτονία, ἡ, *mutual slaughter*, Dion. H. 1. 87, Philo 2. 567.
 ἄλληλο-κτόνος, *ov*, of things, *producing mutual slaughter*, δαίρες Moschio ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 242; ζῆλος Dion. H. 2. 24.
 ἄλληλομάχια, ἡ, *a mutual fight*, Schol. Il. 3. 443.
 ἄλληλο-μάχοι, *a*, *fighting one with another*, restored by conj. in Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 26 for ἄλληλοφάγοι.
 ἄλληλό-τροποι, *a*, *exchanging forms*, Linus ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 282.
 ἄλληλο-τρόφοι, *a*, *feeding one another*, v. ἄλληλόφιλοι.
 ἄλληλο-τύπια, ἡ, *mutual striking or wounding*, Democrit. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 348.
 ἄλληλουχέω, *to hold together*, Eust. Opusc. 316. 15; Pass., Ib. 308. 9.
 ἄλληλουχία, ἡ, *a holding together*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 202 Schäf.; κτηδόνων Diosc. 5. 144.
 ἄλληλοῦχοι, *a*, (ἔχω) *holding together*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 99, Hesych.
 ἄλληλοφάγέω, *to eat one another*, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 25, Fr. 299.
 ἄλληλοφάγια, ἡ, *an eating one another*, Hdt. 3. 25, Plat. Epin. 975 A.
 ἄλληλο-φάγοι, *a*, *eating each other*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 17, Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 42, 6; ἡ ἄλλ. ἀνομία Sext. Emp. M. 2. 32; ἄλλ. δίκαι Telecl. Αμφ. 4; cf. ἄλληλομάχος.
 ἄλληλοφθονία, ἡ, (φθόνος) *mutual envy*, Dion. H. 4. 26.
 ἄλληλοφθορέω, *to destroy one another*, Euseb. H. E. 1. 2,
 ἄλληλοφθορία, ἡ, *mutual slaughter*, Plat. Prot. 321 A.
 ἄλληλο-φθόρος, *ov*, *destroying one another*, Max. Tyr.
 ἄλληλό-φιλοι, *a*, *fond of each other*, Geop. 20. 6 (v. l. -τρόφα).
 ἄλληλοφονία, Dor. ἄλλᾶλο-, ἡ, *mutual slaughter*, Pind. O. 2. 74.
 ἄλληλο-φόνου, *a*, *murdering one another*, λόγχοι Pind. Fr. 137; χεῖρες, μανίαι Aesch. Theb. 931 (in Dor. form ἄλλαλ-), Ag. 1575; ἀδελφοί Xen. Hier. 3, 8.
 ἄλληλο-φόντης, *ov*, ὁ, = foreg., Justin. M. 1 Apol. 39.
 ἄλληλο-φύης, ἔς, in pl., *grown out of one another*, Plut. 2. 908 E.
 ἄλληλο-φωνία, ἡ, *mutual speech*, Eust. Opusc. 261. 1.
 ἄλλήλων, gen. pl., dual ἄλλήλων (a nom. being impossible): dat. ἀλλήλοις, *ais*, *ois*, dual ἄλλήλων: acc. ἀλλήλους, *as*, *a*. Redupl. from ἄλλος, *of one another, to one another, one another*, Lat. *alter alterius, alter alteri, alter alterum*; hence *mutually, reciprocally*, used of all the three persons, Il. 4. 62, Od. 1. 209, etc.:—in Od. 12. 102, by the common punctuation, ἀλλήλων must be taken for τοῦ ἑτέρου; but if the stop be put after πλησίον (v. Schol.), there is no difficulty. Of the dual, Hom. uses dat. ἀλλήλοισιν for ἄλλήλων, perh. also as gen. Il. 10. 65; but, τούτω . . ἐν ἀλλήλαισι Aesch. Pers. 188; in Prose the dual is rare. Often with Preps., ἐν ἀλλήλοις, *among one another*, Pind. P. 4. 397, etc.; εἰς ἀλλήλους, *πρὸς ἀλλήλους* Aesch. Pr. 491, 1087; ἐπὶ or πρὸς ἀλλήλους Od. 22. 389, Aesch. Pers. 506, Ag. 654; ἐξ ἀλλήλων Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 23, Arist.; παρ' ἀλλήλων Hdt.; παρ' ἀλλήλους, -α, Plat. Gorg. 472 C, Phaedr. 264 B; δι' ἀλλήλων Arist. An. Pr. 2. 5, 3, etc.; μετ' ἀλλήλων Id. Probl. 30. 1; ὑπ' ἀλλήλων Aesch. Theb. 821.
 ἄλλην, acc. fem. of ἄλλος, used as Adv., *elsewhither, to another place*: but, ἄλλην καὶ ἄλλην ἀποβλέπειν εἰς τινα *again and again*, Plat. Euthyd. 273 B.
 ἄλλιξ, ἵκος, ἡ, Lat. *allicula, a man's upper garment*, Euphor. Fr. 112, Call. Fr. 149, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 337. 6: also ἄλλιξ, ἡκος, ἡ, E. M. ἄλλιστος, *ov*, Ep. for ἀ-λίστος, (λίσσομαι) *inexorable*, Ἄιδης Emped. Fr. 50 (ubi v. Meineke), Anth. P. 7. 643.
 ἄλλιτάνευτος, Ep. for ἀ-λιτάνευτος, *inexorable*, Anth. P. 7. 483.
 ἄλλο-γενής, ἔς, *of another race, a stranger*, LXX, Ev. Luc. 17. 18.
 ἄλλογλωσσία, ἡ, *the use of a strange tongue, difference of tongue*, Joseph. A. J. 1. 5, 1.
 ἄλλό-γλωσσος, *ov*, *using a strange tongue*, Hdt. 2. 154.
 ἄλλογνωέω, (γνω-, γνῶναι) Ion. Verb. *to take one for another, to mis-know, not know*, ἄλλογνωσας Κροῖσον (Ion. for ἄλλογνωσας) Hdt. 1. 85. II. *to be deranged*, Galen. Lex. Hipp.
 ἄλλο-γνώσ, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., Emped. 194, in dat.
 ἄλλο-γνωτός, *ov*, *mis-knowing, unknown, strange*, δῆμος Od. 2. 366.
 ἄλλοδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄλλος, v. sub ποδαπός). *Belonging to another people or land, foreign, strange*, Il. 16. 550, Od. 17. 485, Pind. N. 1. 33, Aesch. Theb. 1077, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 14, etc.:—a later form is ἄλλοδαπής, ἔς, mentioned in E. M. 68. 2, and found in a few passages of later writers: cf. Bast. Greg. p. 891.
 ἄλλοδημία, ἡ, = ἀποδημία, *stay in a foreign land*, Hipp. 558. 45; ἐν ἄλλοδημία (for ἐν ἄλλῳ δήμῳ), *abroad*, Plat. Legg. 954 E. II. concrete, *a crowd of foreigners*, Poll. 9. 21; who also uses the Adj.
 ἄλλό-δημος, *ov*, *foreign*, 3. 54.
 ἄλλο-δίκης, *ov*, ὁ, *having strange notions of justice*, Or. Sib. 3. 390, (and e conj.) Ib. 11. 216.
 ἄλλοδοξέω, *to opine that one thing is another, mistake one thing for another*, Plat. Theaet. 189 D, 190 D: and ἄλλοδοξία, ἡ, *a mistake of this kind*, Ib. 189 B, 190 E: cf. ἄλλοφρονέω.
 ἄλλό-δοξος, *ov*, *holding a strange or wrong opinion*, Athanas.
 ἄλλο-εθνής, ἔς, *of a foreign nation*, Diod. 2. 37, Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 5.
 ἄλλοεθνία, ἡ, *difference of nation*, Strabo 534.
 ἄλλο-ειδής, ἔς, *of different form, looking differently*, τοῦνεκ' ἄρ' ἄλλο-

εἰδέα φαίνεται πάντα ἀνακτι Od. 13. 194, [where ἄλλοειδέα is a trisyll., as if ἄλλῶδη; unless we follow Pors. in adopting the reading of the Harl. Ms., ἄλλοειδέα φαίνεται, i. e. ἄλλοφειδέα, v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. θεουδής 3. not.] Adv. -δῶς, Diog. L. 10. 104, where ἐλικοειδῶς is a plausible conj.
 ἄλλοθ', by elision from ἄλλοθι, often in Hom.
 ἄλλοθεν, Aeol. ἄλλοθα (rejected by Apoll. de Adv. 563): Adv.:—*from another place, ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος one from one place, another from another*, Il. 2. 75, etc., cf. Aesch. Ag. 92, 595, etc.; ἄλλοθεν εἰλήλουθε he came from abroad, Od. 3. 318; ἄλλοθεν ποθεν from some place else, 7. 52; in Att., ἄλλοθεν ὄθεν or ὄποθεν from what other place soever, Plat. Legg. 738 C, Gorg. 512 A; οὐδαμῶθεν ἄλλοθεν Id. Phil. 30 A:—c. gen. loci, ἄλλοθεν τῶν Ἑλλήνων Id. Legg. 707 E.
 ἄλλοθι, Adv., *elsewhere, in another place*, esp. in a strange or foreign land, Od. 14. 130, al. (never in Il.): c. gen., ἄλλοθι γαίης in another or strange land, Od. 2. 131; but, ἄλλοθι πάτρης elsewhere than in one's native land, i. e. away from home, 17. 318; ἄλλοθι που or πη somewhere else, Plat. Phaedo 91 E, Soph. 243 B: in Att., ἄλλοθι οὐδαμοῦ, πανταχοῦ, πολλαχοῦ, etc., Plat.; in Plat. Lach. 181 E, followed by relat. ἐν οἷς . . as if it had been ἐν ἄλλοις τόποις; ἄλλοθι καὶ ἄλλοθι on one side or another, Arist. Meteor. 3. 5, 12. II. *in other ways, from other causes*, Thuc. 1. 16; ἄλλοθι οὐδαμοῦ in no other way, Plat. Prot. 324 E, Symp. 184 E, etc. III. sometimes also with Verbs of motion, where properly it should be ἄλλοσε, Antipho 112. 7, and (with v. l. ἄλλοσε) Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 2, Dem. 918. 5.
 ἄλλό-θροος, *ov*, Att. contr. -θρους, *ov* (as always in Trag.). *Speaking a strange tongue, ἐπ' ἄλλοθροῦς ἀνθρώπους, κατ' ἄλλοθροῦς ἀνθρ.* Od., as 1. 183., 3. 302., 15. 453; ἐπ' ἄλλοθροῦν ἀνθρ. 14. 43; generally, *foreign, στρατός* Hdt. 1. 78; Αἴγυπτος Id. 3. 11; πόλις Aesch. Ag. 1200; *strange, alien, γνώμη* Soph. Tr. 844.—Not in good Att. Prose.
 ἄλλ-οινία, ἡ, *changing of wines, drinking several wines*, Plut. 2. 661 C.
 ἄλλοιό-μορφος, *ov*, *strangely formed*, Hanno Peripl. p. 3.
 ἄλλοῖος, *a*, *ov*, (ἄλλος) *of another sort or kind, different*, with a notion of comparison, Il. 4. 258, Od. 16. 181, Pind., etc.; ἄλλοτε ἄλλοῖος Pind. I. 4. 8 (3. 23), etc.; ἄλλοῖόν τι, euphem. for κακόν τι, *other than good*, Hdt. 5. 40; εἴ τι γένοιτο ἄλλοῖον Diog. L. 4. 44; ἄν . . [ὁ λόγος] ἄλλοῖότερος φανῆ Dem. 1442. 11; cf. ἕτερος:—from its comparative force, it may be foll. by ἡ . . Hdt. 2. 35, Plat. Apol. 20 C, etc.; or by a gen., Id. Legg. 836 B:—but an actual Comp. ἄλλοῖότερος occurs Hdt. 7. 212, Thuc. 4. 106, Dem. 1. c., Arist. de Cael. 1. 10, 9; later ἄλλοῖ-έστερος, Schol. Od. 2. 190, Eust. 2. simply, *different in kind*, Pind. P. 3. 90, 187. II. Adv. -ως, *otherwise*, Plat. Lys. 212: Comp. -ότερον Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 2: neut. pl. as Adv., *differently*, Emped. ap. Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 11.
 ἄλλοιό-στροφος, *ov*, *of irregular strophés, i. e. not consisting of alternate strophé and antistrophé*, Hephaest. 9.
 ἄλλοιο-σχήμων, *ov*, *of changed or different form*, Diog. L. 10. 74.
 ἄλλοιότης, ἡ, *difference*, Hipp. 296. 19, Plat. Tim. 82 B.
 ἄλλοιοτροπέω or -έομαι, *to vary*, Galen. Lex. Hipp. II. trans. *to alter*, Hesych.
 ἄλλοιό-τροπος, *varying*; and Adv. -πως, Eccl.
 ἄλλοιό-χροος, *ov*, contr. -χροος, *ov*, (χροά) *of changed or different colour*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 206.
 ἄλλοιόω, fut. ὠσω, (ὄλλοῖος) *to make different, to change, alter*, Hipp. Progn. 37, Plat. Rep. 381 A, etc. II. Pass., fut. -ωθήσομαι Galen. 3. 641, etc., but -ώσομαι Id. 3. 761:—*to become different, be changed*, Hipp. 342. 24, etc., and freq. in Att. Prose; ἄλλοιοῦσθαι τὴν γνώμην Thuc. 2. 59; τῆ ὄψει Xen. Cyn. 9, 4; ἄλλοιωσιν ἄλλοιοῦσθαι *to undergo an alteration*, Plat. Theaet. 181 D; rare in Poetry, ὄλουντ' ἰδοῦσαι τοῦσδ' ἄν ἡλλοιωμένους Eur. Supp. 944. 2. *to be estranged*, Dio C. 37. 11. 3. *to be changed for the worse*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 9. 4. *to be deranged in mind*, Lat. *mente alienari*, Polyb. 8. 29, 5.
 ἄλλοίωμα, *ατος*, τό, = sq., Damox. Σύντρ. 22.
 ἄλλοίωσις, *εως*, ἡ, *a change, alteration*, Plat. Rep. 452 C, etc.; v. ἄλλοιόω II. 1. 2. *aberration of mind*, Polyb. 3. 81, 5.
 ἄλλοιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for changing*, Arist. Sens. 4. 12, Phys. 8. 5, 15.
 ἄλλοιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *changed, changeable*, Arist. Phys. 3. 1, 5, etc.
 ἄλλοκα, Aeol. for ἄλλοτε, Theocr.
 ἄλλόκοτος, *ov*, *of unusual nature or form, strange, monstrous, miscreate, portentous*, Hipp. Fract. 750, Ar. Vesp. 71, Crates ap. A. B. 15, Plat., etc.; ἄλλ. πρᾶγμα *unwelcome, against the grain*, Thuc. 3. 49; ἄλλ. ὄνομα *a strange uncouth word*, Plat. Theaet. 182 A; c. gen., ἄλλο-κότῳ γνώμῃ τῶν πάρος with purpose *utterly different from . .*, Soph. Ph. 1191. Adv. -τως, Pherecr. Incert. 26, Plat. Lys. 216 A.—Cf. Ruhnck. Tim. (Prob. derived directly from ἄλλος, -κοτος being a mere termination, cf. νεόκοτος, παλίγκοτος; for it is difficult to suppose, with A. B. 14. 28, that κότος can be used like δργή = ἦθος.)
 ἄλλομαι: imperf. ἡλλόμην Xen., etc.: fut. ἀλούμαι (ὑπερ-) Xen. Eq. 8, 4, Dor. ἀλεύμαι Theocr. 3. 25., 5. 144; aor. 1 ἡλάμην Batr. 228, Eur. Ion 1402, Ar. Ran. 243 (cf. the compds. with εἰς-, ἐν-, ἐξ-), part. ἀλάμενος [1st syll. long] Ar. Av. 1395; but the obl. moods are mostly from the aor. 2 ἡλύμην (which again is rare in indic.), subj. ἄλλται [ἄ], Il. 21. 536, Ep. also ἀλεται 11. 192; opt. ἀλούμην Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9 (cf. εἰσ-); inf. ἀλέσθαι Opp., etc.; part. ἀλούμενος [ἄ], Aesch. Eum. 368 (lyr.), Xen., etc.: to the aor. 2 also belong the Ep. 2 and 3 sing. ἄλλσο, ἄλλτο, part. ἄλμενος only in compds., exc. ἄλμενος in Opp. Ilal. 5. 666 (the only forms that take a smooth breathing). (From √AA come also ἄλ-μα, ἄλ-σις, ἄλ-τήρ; cf. Skt. sar (ire, fluere); Zd. har (ire); Lat. sal-io, sal-tus, sal-to, sal-ax.—In a Boeot. Inscr. (Keil p. 69) is Ἐπι-φάλης, as if the Root were φαλ.) To spring, leap, bound, properly

of living beings, μή . . . ἐς τεῖχος ἀλῆται II. 21. 536; ἐπεὶ κ' . . . εἰς ἵππους ἄλεται (Er. for -ῆται) II. 192; εἰς ἄλα ἄλο I. 532, (but, ἤλατο πόντον Call. Dian. 195); ἐξ ὑχέων . . . ἄλο χαμάζε II. 6. 103; ἄλο κατ' Οὐλύμπου I. 8. 616;—ἀλλεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς or ἀγοῖσιν, 21. 174, Od. 22. 80; ἐπὶ στίχας II. 20. 353;—c. inf., ἄλο θέειν, πέτεσθαι h. Hom. Cer. 390, Ar. 448; absol. of a horse, Xen. Eq. 8, 4. 2. of things, ἄλο δίστος II. 4. 125; of sound, Plat. Phaedr. 255 C; of parts of the body, τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς, ἀλλεται ὀφθαλμός Theocr. 3. 37, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 2, and v. ἄλμα II.

ἀλλόμορφος, ον, of strange shape, Hipp. 379. 51., 380. 24.

ἀλλοπάθεια, ἡ, the state of an ἀλλοπαθής, Diog. Laert. p. 513.

ἀλλοπαθής, ἐς, having influence on another, ῥήμα ἀλλ. a transitive verb, opp. to αὐτοπαθής (a neuter), Apoll. de Constr. 175;—Adv. -θῶς, transitively, Eust. 920. 27. 2. of pronouns, non-reflexive, E. M. 496. 45, cf. 34.

ἀλλοπρόσαλλος, ὁ, i. e. ἀλλοτε πρὸς ἄλλον, leaning first to one side, then to the other, fickle, epith. of Ares, II. 5. 831, 889; πλοῦτος Anth. P. 15. 12, cf. I. 34. (Acc. to some from ἀλλομαι, cf. Lat. Salisubulus: v. Näke Opusc. p. 107.)

ἄλλος, ἡ, ο: (From √ΑΛΛ come also ἀλλά, ἀλλοῖος, ἀλλότριος, ἀλλήλων, ἀλλάσσω, Lat. alius (old L. olis, alid), aliquis, alienus, etc.; Goth. alis (ἄλλος), aljathró (ἀλλαχόθεν); O. H. G. ali-lanti (ausland), alles, elles (else): cf. ἐνιοί). Another, i. e. one besides what has been mentioned, either as an Adj. or as a Pron.: when used as an Adj., its Subst. is either in the same case, or in gen., ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν or Ἀχαιῖός, ἀνδρῶν ἄλλος or βροτῶν ἄλλος Hom., etc.:—ἄλλος μὲν . . . ἄλλος δέ . . . one . . . another . . . rarely the one . . . the other . . . (of two persons, etc.) II. 22. 493, and Att.; but also, ὁ μὲν . . . ἄλλος δέ . . . II. 6. 147, and Att.; ἕτερος μὲν . . . ἄλλος δέ . . . II. 9. 313; ἄλλος μὲν . . . ἕτερος δέ . . . Hdt. 1. 32; ὁ μὲν ἕτερος . . . ὁ δ' ἄλλος Eur. I. T. 962; but ἄλλοι in pl. only stands in the second clause, Spitzn. II. 9. 594. II. the following usages may be distinguished: 1. ἄλλος τις or τις ἄλλος, any other, some other, Hom.; οὐδεὶς ἄλλος no other; ἄλλοι πολλοὶ or πολλοὶ ἄλλοι, or πολλοὶ καὶ ἄλλοι many others, Att.; εἴ τις ἄλλος, Lat. si quis alius, Thuc. 6. 32, etc.; also, εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος Xen. An. 1. 4, 15, etc., v. sub εἰ VII. 1. d. 2. ἄλλος is often joined with other of its own cases or adverbs derived from it, ἄλλος ἄλλο λέγει one man says one thing, one another, i. e. different men say different things, Xen. An. 2. 1, 15; ἄλλος ἄλλω ἔλεγεν Plat. Symp. 220 C; ἄλλος ἄλλῃ ἐτράπετο Xen. An. 4. 8, 19; but the Verb may be in pl., παραλαμβάνων ἄλλος ἄλλον ἐπ' ἄλλον, τὸν δ' ἐπ' ἄλλον χρεῖα . . . ἐθέμεθα πόλιν ὄνομα Plat. Rep. 369 B, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 4, etc.: the pl. ἄλλοι is used when the several parties are pl., λείπονται τὸν λόφον . . . ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν Xen. An. 1. 10, 13; and so prob. ἄλλοι should be restored in Hell. 7. 1, 15;—v. sub ἀλλαχῆ, ἄλλῃ, ἄλλῃ, ἄλλοθεν, ἄλλοσε, ἄλλοτε, ἄλλου, ἄλλυδης.

3. ἄλλος καὶ ἄλλος, one and then another, one or two, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12; so, ἄλλο καὶ ἄλλο one thing after another, Id. Cyr. 4. 1, 15. 4. repeated for emphasis, ἄλλος ἄλλος τρόπος quite another sort, Eur. Phoen. 132. 5. οὐδ' ἄλλος for οὐδέτερος, Theocr. 6. 45. 6. joined with the Art., ὁ ἄλλος, the other, the rest, all besides what has been mentioned; in pl., οἱ ἄλλοι (in Hdt. contr. ὄλλοι), all the others, the rest, Lat. ceteri, freq. from Hom. downwards, who has ἄλλοι sometimes in same signif., Spitzn. II. 2. 1; τὰ ἄλλα, contr. τὰλλα or (as Wolf, Anal. 2. p. 431) τὰλλα, Lat. cetera, reliqua, not alia, Hom., etc.; τὰλλα πλὴν ὁ χρυσός Pytharm. (Bggk. Lyr., Scol. 1, p. 1287); in Att. often used as Adv. for the rest: sometimes also of time, = τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 2; (where observe that ὁ ἄλλος χρόνος is usu. said of past time, ὁ λοιπὸς χρ. of future, Wolf Leptin. 462. 1; but ὁ ἄλλος χρ. of future, Lys. 139. 45); οἱ τε ἄλλοι καὶ . . . τὰ τε ἄλλα καὶ . . . all others, and especially . . . Hdt. 1. 1, etc.; ἄλλα τε δὴ εἶπε, καὶ . . . Plat. Theaet. 142 C; (v. sub ἄλλως I):—τὸ ἄλλο is much less freq. than τὰ ἄλλα.

7. ἄλλος is used with Numerals, when it must be rendered by yet, still, further, etc., πέμπτος ποταμὸς ἄλλος yet a fifth river, Hdt. 4. 54, cf. Aesch. Theb. 486, Soph. Ant. 1295. 8. in enumerating several objects, where it seems pleonast., but serves to bring them into sharper contrast, as, ἅμα τῆγε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι κίον ἄλλαι with her their mistress came attendants also, Od. 6. 84; ἔκτοθεν ἄλλων μνηστῆρων (where Athena is spoken of), I. 132, cf. 9. 367., 13. 266; and freq. in Att., παρ' ἀγγέλων ἄλλων other than myself, Soph. O. T. 7; οὐ γὰρ ἦν χόρτος οὐδὲ ἄλλο δένδρον οὐδὲν there was no grass nor any tree at all, Xen. An. 1. 5, 5; προσοφλῶν οὐ τὴν ἐπωβελίαν μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄλλῃν ὕβριν besides, Aeschin. 23. 26; cf. Herm. Soph. Ph. 38, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 473 D, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 36 B;—Hom. also often has it almost pleonast. with a Comp., οὐτις σείο νέωτερος ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν II. 15. 569, cf. 22. 106, al.; with a Sup., διζυράτατος ἄλλων Od. 5. 105; also with πλησίος II. 4. 81, al.; with εἰς or μόνος, Eur. Med. 945, Plat. Charm. 166 E.—On the other hand ἄλλος is said to be omitted in phrases like ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί Ar. Pl. 1, cf. II. 6. 476.

III. much more rarely like ἀλλοῖος, of other sort, different, II. 13. 64., 21. 22. 2. In this sense sometimes like a Comp., c. gen., ἄλλα τῶν δικαίων other than just, Xen. Mem. 4. 4. 25;—so also followed by ἡ . . . when either a negat. goes before, οὐδὲ ἄλλο . . . οὐδὲν ἄλλο (or ἄλλο οὐδὲν), ἡ . . . nothing else than . . . Hdt. 1. 49., 7. 168, Thuc. 4. 14; οὐδὲν ἄλλο γ' ἢ πτήγας Aesch. Pers. 209; ἄ μηδὲν ἄλλο ἢ διανοεῖται τις which one only thinks, Plat. Theaet. 195 E;—or, more often, the clause is interrog., τίς ἄλλος ἢ γ' ὧ . . .; Aesch. Pr. 440; τί ἄλλο ἢ . . .; what else than . . .? Thuc. 3. 39, etc.; τί δ' ἄλλο γ' ἢ πόνοι . . .; Aesch. Theb. 851: ellipt., τί ἄλλο (sc. πάσχω) ἢ ἱπποκένταυρος γίγνομαι; Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 20;—also followed by πλὴν, Soph. Aj. 125, Ar. Ach. 39; also by Prepositions, ἄλλος πρό . . ., Hdt. 3. 85; ἄλλος ἀντί . . ., Aesch. Pr. 467; παρά . . ., Plat. Phaedo 80 B, etc.; and when joined with a negat.,

sometimes by ἀλλά, II. 18. 403., 21. 275., 24. 697;—for ἄλλοτι, ἡ . . ., v. sub vocc.—Hence come several secondary signfs.: 3. other than common, strange, foreign, ἄλλος ὀδίτης Od. 23. 274. 4. other than what is, untrue, unreal, 4. 348., 17. 139. 5. other than right, wrong, bad, Plat. 2. 187 D, etc.; cf. ἄλλως:—ἕτερος is so used in better Greek, v. ἕτερος III. 2.

ἄλλοσε, Adv. (ἄλλος) to another place, elsewhere, Od. 23. 184; ἄλλος ἄλλοσε one one way, one another, Aesch. Pers. 359; ἄλλοσ' . . . ὄμμα θατέρω δὲ νοῦν ἔχοντα Soph. Tr. 272: to foreign lands, ἄλλ. ἐκπέμπειν to export, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 11;—joined with another Adv., ἄλλοσε οὐδαμῶσε to no other place, Plat. Crito 52 B; ἄλλ. πολλαχόσε to many other places, Id. Phaedo 113 B; ποῖ ἄλλοσε; to what other place? Id. Menex. 241 E; ἄλλοσέ ποι to some other place, Id. Theaet. 202 E;—often also c. gen., ἄλλοσέ ποι τῆς Σικελίας to some other part of Sicily, Thuc. 7. 51; ἄλλοσε τοῦ σώματος Plat. Legg. 841 A;—in the phrase ἄλλοσε ὅποι ἂν ἀφίκη Plat. Crito 45 B it is not = ἀλλαχού, but put for it by attraction to ὅποι.

ἄλλοτε, Aeol. ἄλλοκα A. B. 606, Adv.: (ἄλλος, ὅτε). Another time, at another time, at other times, first in Hom., who commonly opposes ἄλλοτε . . . ἄλλοτε . . ., at one time . . . at another . . ., now . . . now . . .; also, ὅτε μὲν . . . ἄλλοτε δέ II. 11. 65; ἄλλοτε μὲν . . . ἄλλοτε δ' αὖτε Od. 16. 209, Hes. Fr. 44; τότ' ἄλλος, ἄλλοθ' ἄτερος Soph. El. 739; ποτέ μὲν κακόν, ἄλλοθ' ἐπ' ἐσθλόν ἔρει Id. Ant. 367; ἄλλοτε μὲν . . . τότε δέ Xen. An. 4. 1, 17; sometimes the former ἄλλοτε is omitted, φοιτῶν [ἄλλοτ'] ἐναργῆς ταῦρος, ἄλλοτ' αἰδῶλος δράκων Soph. Tr. 11; [ἄλλοτ'] ἐπ' ἀκταῖς, ἄλλοτ' ἐν πόντου σάλῳ Eur. Hec. 28; sometimes the latter, Soph. O. C. 1675;—ἄλλοτε καὶ ἄλλοτε now and then, Xen. An. 2. 4, 26;—very often joined with ἄλλος, etc., πρὸς ἄλλοτ' ἄλλον sometimes to this man, sometimes that, Aesch. Pr. 276, etc.; so too, ἄλλως ἄλλοτε at one time one way, etc., Aesch. Theb. 1071; ἄλλοτ' ἄλλῃ, ἄλλοθι, ἄλλοσε, etc.

ἄλλο τι, anything else, in interrog. sentences, mostly foll. by ἡ, ἡ σοι ἄλλο τι φαίνεται . . . ἢ λόγος; Plat. Phaedr. 258 A, cf. Phaedo 64 C;—hence often, mostly in Plat., in an elliptic phrase, equiv. to ἄρα . . .; or nonne . . .? implying an affirm. answer, ἄλλο τι ἢ πεινήσουσι; (i. e. ἄλλο τι πείσονται ἢ πεινήσουσι;) will they not be starved? Hdt. 2. 14, cf. 1. 109; so, ἄλλο τι ἢ ἡρέμα ἐπανασκεψόμεθα; shall we not calmly reconsider? (i. e. let us do so), Plat. Theaet. 154 E, cf. Phaedo 70 C, Meno 82 D, Gorg. 481 C, etc.; τῷ διαλέγεται σὺ νῦν; ἄλλο τι ἢ ἐμοί; is it not with me? Id. Alc. 1. 116 D;—sometimes with other words interposed, ἄλλο τι λέγεις ἢ τόδε; Id. Symp. 200 D, cf. Phaedo 79 A, 106 A, Crito 50 A, etc.;—so, ἄλλο τι πλὴν . . .; Id. Soph. 228 A;—but often ἄλλο τι or ἄλλοτι . . .; stands alone, ἄλλο τι οἶν . . . ἔλεγε; did not you say? Id. Gorg. 495 C, cf. 470 B, Theaet. 165 E, Rep. 337 C, etc.

II. rarely without a question, ἀπόγνοια τοῦ ἄλλο τι ἢ κρατεῖν τῆς γῆς Thuc. 3. 85.

ἀλλοτριάζω, to be ill-disposed, Lat. alieno animo esse, Polyb. 15. 22. 1. ἀλλοτριό-γνωμος, ον, thinking of other things, absent, Cratin. Πανόπτ. 3. ἀλλοτριό-επίσκοπος, ὁ, a busy-body in other men's matters, I Ep. Petr. 4. 15, Dion. Ar.

ἀλλοτριό-κάματος, ον, labouring for others, Eccl.

ἀλλοτριό-λογίω, to speak of things foreign to the subject, Strabo 62.

ἀλλοτριό-μορφο-δίαυτος, ον, ever changing in form, epith. of nature, Orph. H. 9. 23.

ἀλλοτριό-νομέω, to assign things to their wrong place, opp. to διανέμειν ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτῶν ἕκαστα Plat. Theaet. 195 A. II. to adopt foreign customs, Dio C. 52. 36.

ἀλλοτριόπρᾶγιω, to meddle with other folk's business; to excite commotions, Polyb. 5. 41, 8;—hence ἀλλοτριόπρᾶγία, ἡ, a meddling with other folk's business, Plat. 2. 57 D.

ἀλλοτριό-πράγμων, ον, busy about other folk's business, meddling, A. B. 81;—ἀλλοτριόπραγμοσύνη, ἡ, meddlingness, Plat. Rep. 444 B.

ἀλλότριος, α, ον, (ἄλλος) of or belonging to another, Lat. alienus, opp. to ἴδιος, Hom., etc.; ἄλλ. βίος, νῆς, ἄχρα Hom.; ἄλλ. γυνή another man's wife, Aesch. Ag. 447 (lyr.); ἀλλοτρίων χαρίσασθαι to be bountiful of what is another's, Od. 17. 452; γναθμοῖσι γελοίων ἀλλοτρίοισιν, of the suitors, laughed with a face unlike one's own, of a forced, unnatural laugh, 'laughed with alien lips' (Tennyson; cf. Val. Flacc. 8. 164), or (as Eust.) laughed where laughing is out of place, unseasonably, Od. 20. 347, (Horace has borrowed the phrase, malis ridere alienis, but applied it differently); ἄλλ. ὄμμασιν εἶρπον by the help of another's eyes, Soph. (lyr.) O. C. 146; οὐκ ἄλλ. ἄτην not inflicted by other hands, Id. Ant. 1259;—proverb., ἀλλότριον ἀμᾶν θέρος to put one's sickle into one's neighbour's corn, Ar. Eq. 392, cf. Hes. Th. 599; ἀλλοτριωτάτοις τοῖς σώμασιν χρῆσθαι to deal with one's body as if it absolutely belonged to another, Thuc. 1. 70; τὰ ἀλλότρια, contr. τὰλλότρια, what belongs to others, not one's own, τ. δειπνεῖν Theop. Com. 'Od. 3. al. II. opp. to οἰκείος, foreign, strange, Lat. peregrinus, 1. of persons, ἄλλ. φῶς a mere stranger, Od. 18. 219; often with the notion of hostile, II. 5. 214, Od. 16. 102; οὐδέ τις ἀλλοτρίων no stranger, Hdt. 3. 155; εἶτε ἄλλ. εἶτε οἰκείος ὁ τεθνεώς Plat. Euthyphro 4 B; οὐδεὶς ἐστὶ μοι ἄλλ., ἂν ἢ χρηστός Menand. Περικειρ. 2; ἀλλοτριώτερος, opp. to οἰκείωτερος, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 4, cf. 8. 10, fin., etc.; c. dat., ἀλλότριοι ὑμῖν ὄντες Isocr. 306 C. 2. of things, alien, strange, an alien country, the enemy's country, Isocr. 218 A, cf. Hdt. 7. 83; c. gen. alien from, ἐπιτηδεύματα δημοκρατίας ἀλλότρια Lys. 190. 12; οὐδὲν ἄλλ. ποιῶν τοῦ τρόπου Decret. ap. Dem. 289. 15. b. foreign to the subject, not to the purpose, Plat. Rep. 491 D, Dem. 289. 14, etc.; Sup., Arist. Categ. 15.

III. Adv., ἀλλοτρίως ἔχειν or διακεῖ-

σθαι πρὸς τινα to be unfavourably disposed towards... Lys. 911. 4, Isocr. 266 C, 96 B: Comp. —ἴτερον less favourably, Dem. 228. 12. 2. *strangely, marvellously*, Epigr. Gr. 989. 2.

ἀλλοτριότης, ἦτος, ἦ, *alienation, estrangement*, opp. to ἀικειότης, Plat. Symp. 197 C, Polit. 261 A: of persons, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 17; τινὸς πρὸς τινα Ep. Plat. 318 D, cf. Decret. ap. Dem. 282. 26.

ἀλλοτριαφάγῳ, to eat another's bread, Eust. 1404. 9.

ἀλλοτρια-φάγος, ον, *eating another's bread*, Soph. Fr. 309.

ἀλλοτριοφρανῳ, to be estranged, be ill-disposed, Diod. 17. 4.

ἀλλοτριό-φρων, ὁ, ἦ, *otherwise-minded*, Theod. Metoch. 499, Eust.

ἀλλοτριό-χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἦ, *changing colour*, Anth. P. 11. 7.

ἀλλοτριό-χωρος, αν, *of a strange land*, Joseph. A. J. 3. 12, 3.

ἀλλοτριάω, fut. ὠσω:—c. gen. pers. to estrange from, τῶν σωματῶν τὴν πόλιν αὐκ ἀλλοτριούντες Thuc. 3. 65; ἀλλ. ἐαυτὸν ἀπὸ τῆς λειτουργίας to withdraw oneself from it, shift it from one's own shoulders, Dem. 1233. 11. 2. c. dat. pers. to make hostile to another, τὴν χώραν τοῖς πολεμίοις Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 16:—Pass. to become estranged, be made an enemy, τινί Thuc. 8. 73; ἀλλοτριούσθαι πρὸς τι to be prejudiced against a thing, Dion. H. de Thuc. 27. 3. in Pass. to be alienated from one's true nature, Plat. Tim. 64 E. 4. in Pass. also, of things, to be alienated, fall into other hands, ἀλλοτριούται ἡ ἀρχή Hdt. 1. 120.

ἀλλοτριώσις, εως, ἦ, *estrangement*, τινὸς φρασίς, App. Civ. 5. 78; τινὸς εἰς τινα Ib. 3. 13:—τῆς ξυμμαχίας οὐχ ὁμοία ἡ ἀλλ. its estrangement, its loss, Thuc. 1. 35.

ἀλλοτροπέω, to be changeable, Hesych.

ἀλλατραπία, ἦ, *variety*, Eccl.

ἀλλό-τροπος, ον, *in another manner*: Adv. —ως, Arist. de Plant. 1. 3, 5, Gramm.

ἀλλοτύπωτος, ον, *differently formed*, Manetho Apotel. 4. 75.

ἀλλο-φάνης, ἐς, *appearing otherwise*, Nonn. Jo. 11. 47, etc.

ἀλλα-φάσσω, to be delirious, Hipp. Progn. 44; rejected by Lob. Phryn. 607.

ἀλλό-φάτος, αν, (*φένω) *slain by others*, A. B. 386, Hesych. II. (φαίναμαι) = ἀλλοφανής, Nic. Th. 148.

ἀλλοφος, αν, Ep. for ἀλαφος.

ἀλλα-φρήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *one of another φρατρία*, C. I. 5785. 11.

ἀλλοφρονέω, (ἀλλόφρων) Ep. and Ion. Verb. to think of other things, to give no heed, ἀλλ' ἤμην ἀλλοφρονέων Od. 10. 374; of one in a swoon, to be senseless, καδ δ' ἀλλοφρονέοντα . . εἶσαν Il. 23. 698; καίτ' ἀλλ. Theocr. 22. 128, cf. Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 14; ὑπὸ τούτων ἀλλοφρονῆσαι were seized with frenzy by reason of the thunder, etc., Hdt. 5. 85; δλύει καὶ ἀλλ. ὑπὸ τῆς ὀδύνης Hipp. 467. 6, cf. 607. 43 (where Littré ἀλλοφάσσει). II. to be of another mind, have other views, Hdt. 7. 205.

ἀλλοφροσύνη, ἦ, *absence or derangement of mind*, Poll. 8. 163.

ἀλλό-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἦ, *thinking differently*, Manetho 4. 563.

ἀλλο-φύης, ἐς, *changeable in nature*, Nonn. D. 2. 148.

ἀλλοφυλέω, to adopt foreign customs or religions, LXX (4 Macc. 18. 5).

ἀλλοφυλία, ἦ, *foreign matter*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 106.

ἀλλοφυλισμός, ὁ, *adoption of foreign customs*, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 13).

ἀλλό-φύλος, αν, (φυλή) *of another tribe, foreign*, Lat. alienigena, Hipp. Aër. 289; ἐς ἀλλόφυλον . . χθόνα Aesch. Eum. 851; ἀνθρωποι Thuc. 1. 102, Plat. Legg. 629 D; πόλεμος ἀλλ. war with foreigners, Plut. Camill. 23:—comic phrase, μᾶζαν ἐπ' ἀλλ. alien, not one's own, Eur. Col. 1. 12. 2. of a different kind, ζῶα Diod. 3. 18.

ἀλλοφωνέω, to speak another tongue, Eust. Opusc. 122. 50.

ἀλλοφωνία, ἦ, *confusion of tongues*, Joseph. A. J. 1. 4, 3.

ἀλλό-φωνος, αν, *speaking a foreign tongue*, LXX, Hesych.

ἀλλαχραέω, to change colour, Arist. Probl. 4. 29.

ἀλλάχροια, ἦ, *change of colour*, Adamant. Phys. 2. 25.

ἀλλά-χρως, ον, contr. —χρως, ον, *changed in colour*, Eur. Hipp. 174 (lyr.):—so also, ἀλλό-χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἦ, *looking strange or foreign*, Id. Phoen. 138, Andr. 879.

ἀλλυδῖς, Adv. (ἄλλος) Ep. for ἀλλοσε, *elsewhither*, used by Hom. only with ἄλλος, ἀλλυδῖς ἄλλος one *hither*, another *thither*, Il. 11. 486, Od. 5. 71, al.; τρέπεται χρῶς ἀλλυδῖς ἄλλη his colour changes *now one way, now another*, Il. 13. 279; imitated from Hom. by Eur. Col. 1. 11.

ἀλλύσκε, ἀλλύσασα [ῥ], Ep. for ἀνέλυε, ἀναλύσασα.

ἀλλύτας, v. sub ἀναλύτης.

ἄλλως, Dor. ἀλλῶς (A. B. 581), Adv. of ἄλλος, *in another way or manner, otherwise, in other respects*, Hom., etc.: in Att. often joined with other Advs., ἄλλως πως in some other way, ἄλλως οὐδαμῶς in no other wise, Plat. Rep. 343 B, 526 A, etc.: πως ἄ. Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 39. 2. καὶ ἄλλως, *and besides*, ἀγῆνωρ ἐστὶ καὶ ἄλλως Il. 9. 699; a woman is described as very tall καὶ ἄ. εὐειδής Hdt. 1. 60, etc.; δρίστου καὶ ἄ. φρονιμωτάτων Plat. Phaedo, fin.:—so ἄ. δέ . . Hdt. 6. 105. b. at all events, any how, ἐπειπερ καὶ ἄ. ἐθέλει . . Hdt. 7. 16, 31; so ἄλλως alone, εἰ ἄ. βούλοια Id. 8. 30; ἐπείπερ ἄλλως . . εἰς Ἄργος κίεις Aesch. Cho. 680. 3. often in Att. phrase ἄλλως τε καὶ . . , both *otherwise and so*, . . , i. e. *especially, above all*, Aesch. Eum. 473, Thuc. 1. 70, 81, etc.; strengthd., ἄ. τε πάντως καὶ . . Aesch. Pr. 636, Eum. 726; ἄ. τε καὶ . . is mostly followed by εἰ, ἦν, ἐπειδή, *especially if*, . . Hipp. Aph. 1246, Thuc. 2. 3; or by a part., Id. 4. 104., 7. 80:—so also ἄ. τε Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 59, Cyr. 1. 6, 43. II. *otherwise than something implied, differently, ταῦτ' οὐκ ἐστὶν ἄ. εἶπαι to deny it*, Hdt. 6. 124; οὐκ ἄ. λέγω I say *no otherwise*, i. e. I say so, Eur. Hec. 302: hence several special usages: 2. *in far other manner*, i. e. *better*, Il. 14. 53, Od. 8. 176, etc. 3. *more freq., otherwise than should be*, i. e. *heedlessly, at random, without aim or purpose, without reason*, Od. 14. 124, Hdt. 3. 16., 4. 77, etc.:—also *fruitlessly, in vain*, like μάτην, Il. 23. 144; and freq. in Att., ἀλλ' ἄ. πονεῖ Soph. O. T. 1151, cf. 333; with a Subst.,

εἶδωλον ἄ. a mere image, Id. Ph. 947, cf. Eur. Hec. 489; ἀριθμὸν ἄ. Id. Tro. 476; παρὰ καιρὸν ἄ. Id. I. A. 800; ἀριθμὸς, πρόβατ' ἄ. Ar. Nub. 1203; ἄχλος ἄ. καὶ βασκανία Dem. 348. 23, cf. Thuc. 8. 78; also τὴν ἄ., v. τῆνάλως:—*for nothing*, like πρᾶικα, Lat. gratis, Hdt. 3. 139:—also *otherwise than right, wrongly, perversely*, Dem. 1466. 5, etc.

ἄλμα, τό, (ἄλλομαι) *a spring, leap, bound*, Od. 8. 103, 128 (and in later Poets, πῆδημα being the prose word); *the leap*, of one of the contests in the games, Simon. 153; ἄλμα πέτρας or πετραῖαν *a leap or fall from the rock*, Eur. H. F. 1148, Ion 1268; κρημνῶν ἄ. C. I. 3026; οἰκείον . . ἄλμ' ἐπὶ ξίφος Eur. Hel. 96; κνηῆς ἄλμα *the leap of the lot from the helmet*, Soph. Aj. 1287:—in Eur. El. 439 Achilles is called κοῦφαν ἄλμα ποδῶν,—the abstract being put for the concrete, cf. Anth. P. append. 273. II. in Medic. *a pulsation, palpitation*, esp. of the heart, Hipp. 269. 7., 382. 45; and so Plat. Tim. 70 D must be taken, v. Stallb.; cf. ἄλλομαι sub fin.

ἄλμα, τό, (ἄλδω) = ἄλσος, Lyc. 319.

ἄλμαία, ἦ, = ἄλμη, *brine*, Ar. Fr. 366, Nic. Fr. 3. 18; in pl., Diosc. 2. 205.

ἄλμαίνομαι, Pass. *to become salt*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 4.

ἄλμᾶς, ἄδος, ἦ, *salted, steeped in brine*, ἐλάα Ar. Fr. 190; ἐς τὰς ἀλμᾶδας (sc. ἐλάας) Hermipp. Incert. 2, cf. Eur. Pol. Ταξ. 3, Ar. Fr. 345, Theophr. Char. 21.

ἄλμᾶω, to be or become salt (cf. ἄλμη II), Theophr. H. P. 8. 10, 1 (ubi v. Wimmer p. 289), C. P. 6. 10, 5.

ἄλμευσις, εως, ἦ, *brine for pickling*, Diosc. 3. 91:—ἄλμευτής, αὐ, ὁ, *a seller of pickled fruit*, Id. 1. 27:—ἄλμεύω, (ἄλμη) *to steep in brine, pickle*, Id. 2. 134.

ἄλμη, ἦ, (ἄλς) *sea-water, brine*, Od. 5. 53, Pind., and Att.: *spray that has dried on the skin*, Od. 6. 219: *a salt incrustation on soil*, Hdt. 2. 12. 2. after Hom., *the brine*, i. e. *the sea*, Arion 3 (Bggk. p. 872), Pind. P. 4. 69, Aesch. Pers. 397, etc. 3. *salt-water, brine* used for pickling, Hdt. 2. 77, Ar. Vesp. 1515; ἡ Θασία ἄ. Cratin. Ἄρχ. 3; ἐν ἄλμῃ ἔθειν [τὸν λχθύν] Antiph. Φιλ. 1, cf. Eubul. Καμπ. 1; καταπνίγειν Sotad. Ἐγκλ. 1. 21, etc. II. *saltiness*, esp. as a bad quality in soil, Xen. Oec. 20, 12; in the juices of plants, Theophr. H. P. 8. 10, 1; cf. ἄλμᾶω.

ἄλμῆεις, εσσα, εν, *salt, briny*, πόρος ἄλμ., i. e. *the sea*, Aesch. Supp. 844 (lyr.); but Herm., metri grat., ἄλμῆεις.

ἄλμια, τά, *salted provisions*, Menand. Trof. 1. 5.

ἄλμοπασία, ἦ, *a drinking of brine*, Jul. Afr. Cest. p. 279.

ἄλμα-πότης, ον, ὁ, *drinking brine*; fem. —πάτις, ἴδος, Ath. 32 E.

ἄλμυρίζω, to be saltish, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 5, Diosc. 2. 156.

ἄλμυρίς, ἴδος, ἦ, *anything salt*, and so, 1. *a salt humour*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1089: *a salt scum*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 13. 2. *salt-pickle*, Plut. 2. 801 A. 3. *salt soil or land*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 5, 4, LXX (Job 39. 6); cf. ἀλίπεδον. II. *saltiness*, Diod. 3. 39.

ἄλμυρᾶ-γεως, ον, (γῆ) *with salt soil*, πεδιάς Philo 2. 111.

ἄλμυρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ἄλμη) *salt, briny*, Hom. only in Od., and always in phrase, ἄλμυρὸν ὕδωρ *the salt sea-water*, 4. 511, etc.; ἄλμ. πόντος Hes. Th. 107; καθ' ἄλμ. ἄλα Epich. 26 Ahr., Eur. Tro. 76; ἄλμ. βένθεα Pind. O. 7. 105; ἄλμ. ποταμός, of the Hellespont, Hdt. 7. 35. 2. in Att. Prose, of taste, salt, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 31; αἶμα Plat. Tim. 84 A; of drinking-water, *brackish*, Thuc. 4. 26; of soil, Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 1; opp. to μωρός (insipid), Com. Anon. 220. 3. metaph. *bitter, distasteful*, like Lat. *amarus*, ἀκοή, γειτόνημα Plat. Phaedr. 243 D, Legg. 705 A, Alc. 116, cf. Ath. 121 E; ἄλμυρὰ κλαίειν to weep *bitterly*, Theocr. 23. 34. b. *piquant*, Plut. 2. 685 E.

ἄλμυρότης, ἦτος, ἦ, *saltiness*, Hipp. 1200 A, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 13.

ἄλμυρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *saltish*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 979, Theophr.

ἄλμώδης, ες, (ἄλμη, εἶδος) *saltish*, Hipp. Coac. 157, Xen. Oec. 20, 12, etc.

ἄλαῶω, Att., Ep. ἀλαῖω Theocr. 10. 48: Ep. impf. ἀλαῖα Il.: fut. —ήσω LXX: aor. ἠλόησα Ar. Ran. 149, but part. ἀλοάσας [ᾠσ] Pherecr. Ἰπν. 3; Ep. ἠλοῖησα [ἀπ—] Il., (συν—) Theocr.:—Pass., fut. —ηθήσασαι LXX: aor. ἠλοῖσθην Polyb. 10. 12, 9, Plut., but part. ἀλοᾶσθεις Theophr. C. P. 4. 6, 5; perf. ἠλόημαι Ib. 4. 12, 9 (Cod. Urb.): cf. ἀπ—, κατ—, συν—αλοᾶω.—There is also found a poet. aor. part. ἀλοῖσας (as if from ἀλοῖω) Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 7. 31, and ἠλοῖσε has been suggested in Soph. Fr. 21; cf. κατ—αλοᾶω. (V. sub ἀλέω.) To thresh, thresh out, Plat. Theag. 124 A, Xen. Oec. 18, 2. 2. to thresh, smite, γῆν χερσὶν ἀλοῖα Il. 9. 568, cf. Epigr. l. c.: to cudgel, beat, thrash, Soph. Fr. 21, Ar. Ran. 149, Thesm. 2. II. to tread round, like cattle when treading out the corn, v. Schol. Ar. Thesm. 2.

ἄ-λοβος, ον, *with a lobe wanting*, of the livers of victims, ἄλ. ἱερά Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 15, etc., v. Ellendt Arr. An. 7. 18.

ἀλαγέσασθαι, Dep. to play the fool, Cic. Att. 6. 4, 3; al. ἀλλογνασάμενα.

ἀλογέω, fut. ἦσω, to be *alogos*, to pay no regard to a thing, Lat. *rationem non habere*, c. dat., εἰ δέ μοι οὐκ ἐπέεσσ' ἐπιπέισται, ἀλλ' ἀλογήσει Il. 15. 162; c. gen. to be *disregarding of*, πάσης συμβουλῆς Hdt. 3. 125; τῶν ἐντολῶν Id. 8. 46; absol., Ib. 116. II. Pass. to be *disregarded*, Diog. L. 1. 32: to reckon without one's host, to miscalculate, Polyb. 8. 2, 4., 28. 9, 8. 2. to be out of one's senses, Luc. Ocyr. 143. 3. to offend against the laws of language, E. M. 405. 34, etc.

ἀλόγημα, ατος, τό, *a mishap*, Polyb. 9. 16, 5.

ἀλογητέον, verb. Adj. one must take no heed of, τινὸς Philo 1. 312.

ἀλόγητος, ον, *disregarded*, Schol. Eur. Or. 1156.

ἀλογία, Ion. —ίη, ἦ, *want of respect or regard*, ἀλογίην εἶχον τοῦ χρηστηρίου took no heed of it, nullam ejus rationem habere, Hdt. 4. 150; so, ἐν ἀλογίῃ ἔχειν or ποιεῖσθαι τι 6. 75., 7. 226;—in 2. 141, ἐν ἀλογίῃσι ἔχειν, παραχρησάμενον, τῶν Αἰγυπτίων, the gen. is an anacoluthon (as if he had said ἀλογεῖν or ἀλογίην ἔχειν τῶν Αἰγ.); ἀλογίης ἐγκυρεῖν to be disregarded, 7. 208:—this sense is Ion. 2. in Att. *want of reason, unreasonable conduct, absurdity*, opp. to λόγας,

Plat. Theaet. 207 C, cf. 199 D, Phaedo 67 E, etc.; πολλή δὲ τῆς διανοίας Thuc. 5. 111. 3. *confusion, disorder*, Polyb. 15. 14, 2:—*speechlessness, amazement*, Id. 36. 5, 4. 4. *indecision, doubt*, Paus. 7. 17, 6. ἀλογίζομαι, Dep. to be irrational, Eust. 1656. 43, etc. II. Act. ἀλογίζω, = ἀλογέω, in Procop.

ἀλογίου γραφή, prosecution of a public officer, for not having his accounts passed, Eupol. Incert. 24; cf. λογιστής.

ἀλογισταίνω, to reason absurdly, Just. M. Apol. 1. 46.

ἀ-λογιστεντος, ον, unheeded, unprovided, Hierocl., Eccl.

ἀλογιστέω, to be thoughtless or silly, Plut. 2. 656 D.

ἀλογιστί, Adv. of ἀλόγιατος, thoughtlessly, Harp., A. B. 380.

ἀλογιστία, ἡ, thoughtlessness, rashness, Polyb. 5. 15, 3, Plut., etc.

ἀ-λόγιατος, ον, unreasoning, inconsiderate, thoughtless, heedless, τόλμα Thuc. 3. 82; ὀργή Menand. Incert. 25:—Adv. -τως, thoughtlessly, δαπανᾶν ἀλ. βίον Ib. 79, etc. 2. irrational, opp. to λογιστικός, Plat. Apol. 37 C, Rep. 439 D, al.; πλοῦτος ἀλ. προολαβῶν ἐξουσίαν Menand. Incert. 119: τὸ ἀλόγιατον unreason, Thuc. 5. 99:—Adv. -τως, Id. 3. 45, Plat. Prot. 324 B, al. II. not to be reckoned or counted up, Soph. O. C. 1675 (lyr.). 2. not to be accounted, vile, Eur. Or. 1156, Menand. Ασπ. 4.

ἀ-λογογράφητος, ον, undescribed, Eust. 888. 49.

ἀ-λογοθέτητος, ον, of which no account is given, Eccl.

ἀ-λογοπράγητος, ον, from whom no account is demanded, Eust. Opusc. 23. 35, etc.

ἀ-λογος, ον, without λόγος, and so, I. without speech, speechless, Plat. Legg. 696 E; so Soph. O. C. 131, in Adv. ἀλόγως:—ἀλ. ἡμέρα Lat. dies nefastus, on which no business may be done, Luc. Lexiph. 9. 2. not to be expressed in words, Plat. Theaet. 203 A, cf. 205 C: unutterable, inexpressive, Lat. infandus, Soph. Fr. 241. II. without reason, unreasoning, irrational, ἡδονή, ὄχλος, etc., Plat. Rep. 591 C, Tim. 42 D, etc.: τὰ ἀλογα brutes, animals, Id. Prot. 321 B, Xen. Hier. 7, 3; (in modern Greek ἀλογον is a horse, cf. ἀλογοτροφεῖον). 2. not according to reason, not guided thereby or springing thence, ἀλ. δόξα, opp. to ἡ μετὰ λόγου δ., Plat. Theaet. 201 C; ἀλ. τριβὴ καὶ ἐμπειρία mere routine, mechanical skill without knowledge, Id. Gorg. 501 A; ἀλόγῳ πάθει τὴν ἀλογον συνασκεῖν αἰσθησιν, in appreciating a work of art, Dion. H. de Lys. 11. 3. contrary to reason, absurd, Thuc. 6. 85, Plat. Theaet. 203 D: unaccountable, unintelligible, Lys. 177. 9: unfit, unsuited to its end, Thuc. 1. 32: groundless, Polyb. 3. 15, 9:—the Adv. is most common in this sense, Plat. Rep. 439 D, Isocr. 28 B, etc.; οὐκ ἀλ. οὐδ' ἀκαίρως Id. 312 B. III. without reckoning: 1. not reckoned upon, unexpected, Thuc. 6. 46 (in Comp.). 2. act. not having paid one's reckoning, of an ἐραμιστής, Gramm. IV. of magnitudes, bearing no ratio to each other, incommensurable, much like ἀσύμμετρος, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 3, de Lin. Insec. 9, v. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 130:—of quantities, irrational, surd, Euclid. 10. Def. 10.

ἀλογο-τροφεῖον, τό, (ἀλογος II. 1) a stable, Athanas. ap. Suicer.

ἀ-λογχος, ον, without lances or weapons, ἀλ. ἀνθέων στρατός Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 E.

ἀλογώδης, ες, (εἶδος) seeming irrational, v. l. Arist. Spir. 2, 6.

ἀλόη, ἡ, the aloe, Diosc. 3. 25, Plut.

ἀλοηδάριον, τό, a purgative prepared from aloes, Medic.

ἐλόησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀλοῶ) a threshing, Gloss.

ἀλοητός, ὁ, (ἀλοῶ) a threshing, Xen. Oec. 18, 5: threshing-time, Ael. N. A. 4. 25; cf. ἄμητος.

ἀλόθεν, Adv. (ἄλς) from the sea, ἐξ ἀλόθεν Il. 21. 335.

ἀλο-θήκη, ἡ, a salt-box, Eust. 183. 8.

ἀλοιᾶ, Ep. for ἀλοῶ.

ἀ-λοιδότης, ον, unreviled, Plut. 2. 757 A, Epigr. Gr. 728. II. not reviling: neut. pl. as Adv., κομπάζειν ἀλοιδότητα Soph. Fr. 731.

ἀ-λοιδορος, ον, not reviling or railing, Aesch. Ag. 412.

ἀλοιητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἀλοιῶ) a thresher, grinder, σίδηρος, Nonn. D. 17. 237: ἀλ. ὀδόντες the grinders, Lat. molares, Anth. P. 11. 379.

ἀλοιμα, ατος, τό, (si vera l.), and ἀλοιμός, οὔ, ὁ, = ἀλειμμα, ἐπάλειψις, Soph. Fr. 73.

ἀλοιτηρός, v. sub ἀλιτηρός.

ἀλοίτης, ον, ὁ, Aeol. for ἀλείτης, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 1113 B:—fem. Ἀλοῦτις, ιδος, ἡ, of Athena, Lyc. 936.

ἀλοιτός, ὁ, (ἀλείπειν) = ἀλείτης, Lyc. 136.

ἀλοιφαῖος, α, ον, for anointing, Lyc. 579.

ἀλοιφή, ἡ, (ἀλείφω) anything with which one can smear or anoint: in Hom., mostly, hog's-lard, grease, whether in the carcass (Il. 9. 208), or when melted for use (17. 390): also of an unguent for making supple the limbs and softening the skin, as early as Od. 6. 220., 18. 179: then, generally, ointment, pitch, varnish, paint, etc., Plat. Criti. 116 B, Plut. 2. 565 C. II. an anointing, laying on of unguents or paint, ἀλ. μύρων Plat. Alc. 1. 122 C. III. a blotting out, erasure, Lat. litura, Plut. 2. 611 A.

ἀλοιῶ, v. sub ἀλοῶ.

ἀλοκίξω, (ἀλοξ) to trace furrows; esp. in waxen tablets, to write, draw, (cf. Lat. ex-arare), Ar. Vesp. 850:—Pass., part. pf. ἡλοκισαμένος scratched, torn, Lyc. 119, 381, etc.; cf. κατ-αλοκίξω.

ἀλόντε [ᾱ], v. sub ἀλίακομαι.

ἀλοξ, οκος, ἡ, = αὔλαξ, q. v.

ἀλοπήγιον, τό, salt-works, salt-pits, Strabo 312, 605.

ἀλο-πηγός, ὄν, (πήγνυμι) one who prepares salt, Nic. Al. 519.

ἀ-λόπιστος, ον, not barked or peeled, Theophr. II. P. 5. 1, 2.

ἀ-λοπος, ον, (λέπω) not hackled, of flax, Ar. Lys. 736; cf. ἀλέπιστος.

ἀλο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in salt, Eust. 183. 10.

ἄλος, Dor. for ἦλος.

ἄλοσάνθινος, ἡ, ον, prepared with brine, Diosc. 5. 76.

ἄλοσ-ανθον, τό, brine, Galen.; v. Lob. Phryn. 304.

ἄλοσ-ἀχνη, ἡ, (ἄλός, ἀχνη, foam of the sea) a zoöphyte of the class ἀλκύνεια, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 2.

ἄλο-σῦδνη, ἡ, the Sea-born, epith. of Amphitrité, Od. 4. 404, where the seals are called children of Halosydne. As appellat. in Il. 20. 207, where Thetis is named καλλιπλόκαμος ἀλ. fair-haired child of the sea: so the Nereids are called ἀλοσῦδναι by Ap. Rh. 4. 1599; and a Nereid Ὑδατο-σῦδνη by Call. Fr. 347. (The syll. αυ- is prob. from the same Root as υῖός, viz. Skt. su, sí (generare): the term. -δνη is compared with ἐχι-δνα, βασιλινα, Δίκτυνα, etc.)

ἄλο-τριψ, ἴβος, ὁ, (τρίβω) a pestle to pound salt, Anth. P. 6. 306: in Eust. 183. 10, ἄλο-τρίβανος.

ἄλο-τροφέω, to feed with salt, Schol. Il. 13. 493.

ἄλουργής, ἐς, (ἄλς, ἔργον) wrought in or by the sea, but always in the sense of sea-purple, i. e. of genuine purple dye, as distinguished from imitations, ἐμβαίνονθ' ἄλουργέαι on cloths of purple (v. Arist. Color. 5), Aesch. Ag. 946; μίτρα ἄλουργής Pherecr. Ἀἴρ. 1; στρώμαθ' ἄλουργῆ Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1, 7; γῆ Plat. Phaedo 110 C; τὸ ἄλουργές Arist., etc.:—also ἄλουργός, ὄν, ἔρια Id. Rep. 429 D; χιτωνίσκος C. I. 155. 10, 14, etc.; (but χ. ἄλουργής Ib. 24); στρωμαί Com. An. 295 a, this form being less usual, A. B. 81.—The best Mss. of Plat. Tim. 68 C give a neut. ἄλουργοῦν, as if from ἄλουργέος; and in Ath. 540 A occurs a fem. acc. pl. ἄλουργάς. Cf. ἀλιπόρφυρος.

ἄλουργία, ἡ, purple clothing, Philostr. 159; so ἀλούργημα, ατος, τό, Liban.

ἄλουργιαῖος, α, ον, = ἄλουργός, Ar. in A. B. 380, (or Antiph. acc. to Suid.), in neut. ἀλουργιαῖον, which Bernhardt conj. to be an error for ἀλουργίδιον.

ἄλουργίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἄλουργής, C. I. 155. 56: v. foreg.

ἄλουργίς, ιδος, ἡ, a purple robe, Ar. Eq. 967, C. I. 155. 58, etc. II. as Adj., ἐσθῆς ἄλουργίς Luc. Navig. 22; but prob. ἄλουργής should be restored, as in Imag. II.

ἄλουργο-βαφής, ἐς, purple-dyed, Clem. Al. 235.

ἄλουργο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in purple, Arist. Mech. 1, 20.

ἄλουργοπωλική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the trade of an ἄλουργοπώλης, Isac. ap. Harp., etc.

ἄλουργός, ὄν, v. sub ἄλουργής.

ἄλουσία, ἡ, a being unwashed, want of the bath, ἡγρίωσαι διὰ μακρᾶς ἀλουσίας Eur. Or. 226; in pl., ἀλουσίηαι. . . συμπεπτωκῶς Hdt. 3. 52:—also ἀλουτία, Eupol. Ταξ. 7, ubi v. Meineke.

ἄλουτέω, to be ἄλουτος, go without bathing, Hipp. 338. 23, etc., Epict., etc.: ἀλουτιάω, in Schol. Ar. Nub. 442.

ἄ-λουτος, ον, unwashed, not bathing, filthy, Hdt. 2. 64, Simon. Iamb. 7. 5, Eur. El. 1107, Ar. Av. 1554.

ἄ-λοφος, Ep. ἄλλοφος, ον, without a crest, Il. 10. 258, Anth. P. 6. 163; opp. to εὐλοφος.

ἄ-λόχευτος, ον, born not in the natural way, of Athena, Coluth. 180. II. without birth-pangs, virgin, Nonn. D. 41. 53.

ἄλοχος [ᾱ], ον, ἡ (a copul., λέχος, cf. ἀκοίτης): poet. word:—a partner of one's bed, a bed-fellow, spouse, wife, Il. 1. 114, Od. 3. 403, al. (cf. κοῦριδιος); then in Aesch. Pers. 63, Soph. O. T. 183, Eur., also in Arist. Pol. 1. 3, 1; ἄλοχον εἰς δόμους ἄγειν Com. Anon. 349. 2. also a leman, concubine, Il. 9. 336, Od. 4. 623. II. (a privat.) unwedded, ἀλ. οὔσα τὴν λοχείαν εἴληχε, of Artemis, Plat. Theaet. 149 B.

ἄλώ, Ep. imperat. of ἀλάομαι, Od. 5. 377.

ἄλπιστος, ἡ, ον, Sup. of ἄλπνος (only found in the compd. ἔπαλπνος, q. v.), sweetest, loveliest, Pind. I. 5. 14: Hesych. gives ἀλπαλέον (Ms. -αῖον) ἀγαπητόν. (From ἔλπω (Fέλπω), Lat. volup.)

ἄλς, ἄλός [ᾱ], (A) masc.; dat. pl. ἄλασιν (v. infr.):—in sing. a lump of salt, esp. of rock-salt, Hdt. 4. 181-185, cf. χόνδρος, χονδρός. 2. generally, salt, etc., πάσαι δ' ἄλός θείοιο (cf. θεῖος) Il. 9. 214, cf. Od. 17. 455; ἄλός μέταλλον a salt-mine, Hdt. 4. 185; ἄλός χόνδροι Ib. 181; in sing. also Philyll. Incert. 13, Axionic. Χαλκ. 2:—but in this sense the pl. was more freq., first in Od. 11. 123, then Hdt. 4. 53., 6. 119., 7. 30, and often in Att.;—proverb. phrases: οὐ σύ γ' ἄν. . . σὺ ἐπιστάτη οὐδ' ἄλα δόιης Od. 17. 455; φῆς μοι πάντα δόμεν' τάχα δ' . . οὐδ' ἄλα δόιης Theocr. 27. 60; ἄλας ἀνναλωσάσαι, i. e. to be bound by ties of hospitality, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 8, 3; τῶν ἄλων ἀνγκατεδηδοκέσαι μέδιμνον to have eaten a bushel of salt together, i. e. to be old friends, Plut. 2. 94 A, cf. Arist. Eth. E. 7. 2, 35; ὄρκον μέγαν, ἄλας τε καὶ τράπεζαν Archil. 96; ποῦ ἄλας; ποῦ τράπεζαι; Dem. 400. 16; τοὺς ἄλας παραβαίνειν Id. 401. 3; even, οὗ τῆς πόλεως ἄλας, as constituting a claim on patriotism, opp. to ξενική τράπεζα, Aesch. 85. fin.; ἄλων δὲ φόρτος ἐνθεν ἦλθεν, ἐνθ' ἔβη, said of men who had lost what they had got, Pseudoepigr.; ἄλασιν ὕει, of great abundance, Suid. II. = ἄλμη, brine, Lat. muria, Call. Fr. 50: also ἄλός ἄνθος, cf. ἀλοσάνθινος.

III. ἄλες, salt-works, dub., v. ἀλή. IV. ἄλες, also metaph. like Lat. sales, wit, Plut. 2. 685. A. (From √AA come also ἄλ-ας, ἄλ-ή, ἄλ-μή, ἄλ-μυρός, ἄλ-ίζω; cf. Skt. sar-as (sal); Lat. sat, sat-inus, sal-sus; Goth. salt (ἄλας), saltun (ἀλίξω); O. H. G. sulza (salsugo), etc.: v. sq.)

ἄλς, ἄλός [ᾱ], (B) fem., the sea, often in Hom., and Poets, rare in Prose; εἰς ἄλα δῖαν Il. 1. 141; χεῖρας νηψάμενος πολιῆς ἄλός in seawater, Od. 2. 261; ἡ ἄλός ἡ ἐπὶ γῆς either by sea or land, Od. 12. 27: sometimes seemingly pleonast. πόντος ἄλός Il. 21. 59, Theogn. 10; ἄλός πελάγη or πέλαγος Od. 5. 335, h. Apoll. 73, Eur. Tro. 88; πελαγίας ἄλός Aesch. Pers. 427; παρ' ἄλμυρὰν ἄλα Eur. Bacch. 17; in pl. (with a pun), Ar. Ach. 760. (Orig. the same as ἄλς masc.; hence ἄλιος (marinus):—σάλος, Lat. salum, is referred by Curt. to a diff. Root.)

ἀλσηίδες, ὠν, αἰ, (ἄλσος) *grove-nymphs*, Ap. Rh. 1. 1066.
 ἀλσίνη, ἡ, an unknown plant, perh. a kind of *cerastium*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 3: Diosc. 2. 214 identifies it with *myosotis*.
 ἄλσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἄλλομαι) *a leaping*, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 3, etc.
 ἄλσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἄλδαινω) *growth*, Apoll. Lex. s. v. ἄλδαινει, E. M., etc.
 ἄλσο, v. sub ἄλλομαι.
 ἄλσο-κόμος, ὁ, *one who takes care of a grove*, Theodoret. Graec. Aff. 8. p. 111: ἄλσοκομῆ; ἄλσοκομική, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη); ἄλσοκομικός, ὄν, Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 7. 140, 141.
 ἄλσο-ποιία, ἡ, *a planting of groves*, Poll. 7. 140.
 ἄλσος, εὼς, τό, *a plocce grown with trees and grass, a grove*, Il. 20. 8, Od. 10. 350. II. esp. *a sacred grove*, Od. 6. 291, Hes. Sc. 99, Hdt. 5. 119, Plat., etc.:—hence = *τέμενος*, any hallowed precinct or lawn, even without trees, Il. 2. 506, Böckh Pind. O. 3. 19; so, *Μαραθῶνιον ἄλσος*, of the field-of battle, viewed as a holy place, in an Epigr. attributed to Aesch. (Anth. P. append. 3); metaph., *πόντιον ἄλσος*, Cicero's *Neptunia prata*, the ocean-plain, Aesch. Pers. 111, cf. ἀλίρρυτας. (Prob. from the same Root as ἄλδαινω, ἄλδήσκω, *a fresh, green place*:—acc. to Döderl. from ἄλλομαι, as *saltus* from *salio*.)
 ἄλσώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a grove, woodland*, Eur. I. A. 141. II. *growing in woods*, of plants, Theophr. H. P. 3. 2, 4, LXX, Plut.
 ἀλτήρες, ὠν, οἰ, (ἄλλαμαι) *weights held in the hand to give an impetus in leaping*, something like dumb-bells, Crates Ἡρ. 4 (ubi v. Meineke), Arist. Incess. An. 3. 3, 4, Probl. 5. 8, cf. Juv. 6. 421, Martial. 7. 67., 14. 49, Senec. Ep. 56. 1, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 423. 3, Dict. of Antt. s. v. *Halteres*:—hence, ἀλτηρία, ἡ, *the use of ἀλτήρες*, Artemid. 1. 55; also, ἀλτηρο-βολία, ἡ, Iamb. V. Pyth. 21.
 ἀλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄλλαμαι) *good at leaping*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 20; τὰ ἀλτ. μόρια *the parts used in leaping*, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 16; ἀλτ. ἄρχησις, of the Sali, Plut. Num. 13.
 Ἄλτις, ἰος, ὁ, *the sacred grove of Zeus at Olympia*, Pind. O. 10. 55, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 29, etc.; old Elean for ἄλσος, Paus. 5. 10, 1.
 ἄλτο, v. sub ἄλλομαι.
 ἀλύκη [ῦ], ἡ, = ἄλσις, ἄλσμῶς, Hipp. Aph. 1260. II. *saltiness*, Plut. 2. 896 F.
 ἀλύκεις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἄλς) *a salt-spring*, Strab. 182. II. *saltiness*, Plut. 2. 896 F.
 ἀλύκός, ἡ, ὄν, *salt*, like ἄλμυρός, Hipp. Acut. 390, Ar. Lys. 403, etc.
 ἀλυκό-συμυρνα, ἡ, *a kind of myrrh*, Hippiatr.
 ἀλύκότης, ητος, ἡ, *saltiness*, Arist. Fr. 209, Theophr. C. P. 2. 5, 4.
 ἀλύκρός, ἄ, ὄν, = θαλυκρός, *warm, lukewarm*, Nic. Al. 386.
 ἀλυκτάζω (v. sub ἀλύω), only in impf., *to be in distress*, Hdt. 9. 70. A form ἀλυκτέω is cited in Hesych., A. B. 385. 13, E. M., Suid.; and has been restored for ἀλύει in Hipp. 592. 36 by Littre (8. 30) from MSS. and Erot.; also aor. part. ἀλυκτήσας in act. sense, Hesych., E. M.; and from the Verb in this sense comes the Ep. δαλύκτημαι, q. v.
 ἀλυκτοπέδαι, αἰ, (ἀλύσσω, πέδη) *distressing or galling bonds*, in pl., Hes. Th. 521, Ap. Rh. 2. 1249; in sing., Anth. P. 5. 230, etc.:—the common expl. that ἀλυκτοπέδαι = ἀλυτοπέδαι, *indissoluble bonds*, is rightly questioned by Lob. Pathol. prol. p. 34; cf. sq.
 ἀλυκτος, ὄν, *to be shunned, φόναι* C. I. 3973;—but Suid. and Zonar. take it = ἀφυκτος (though properly the word cannot mean this), v. Herm. Supp. 754.
 ἀλυκτοσύνη, ἡ, = ἐκκλισις, Suid. 2. = ἀκασμία, Hesych.
 ἀλυκώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like salt, saltish*, Hipp. 396. 28, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 2 (ubi δαλυκώδης).
 ἀλύμαντος [ῦ], ὠν, *unhurt, unimpaired*, Plnt. 2. 5 E.
 ἀλυξίς, εὼς, ἡ, (ἀλύσκω) *an escape*, Aesch. Ag. 1299.
 ἀλύπῆ, *to free from pain*, imper. ἀλύπει, on grave-stones, C. I. 5996, 6796.
 ἀλύπητος, ὠν, *not pained or grieved*, Soph. Tr. 168. II. act. *not causing pain*, Soph. O. C. 1662 (but v. sub ἀλάμπητος): so in Adv. —τως, Plat. Legg. 958 E.
 ἀλύπτις, ἡ, *freedom from pain or grief*, Plat. Ax. 371 D, Menand. Incert. 19, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 15. II. act. *harmlessness*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 2.
 ἀλύπτις, cf. sq. III.
 ἀλύπος, ὠν, *without pain, unpained*, often in Att. from Soph. downwds.; c. gen., ἄλ. γήρας *without the pains of age*, Soph. O. C. 1519; so, ἄλ. ἄτης El. 1002: absol. Id. O. T. 593; τὸ ἄλυπον = ἀλυπία, Plat. Rep. 585 A:—Comp. —ότερος Plat. Rep. 581 E; Sup. —ότατος Legg. 848 E.—Adv., ἀλύπως ζῆν, διατελεῖν *to live free from pain and sorrow*, Plat. Prot. 358 B, Phil. 43 D; ἀποθανεῖν Menand. Ἄλ. 5; Sup. ἀλυπότατα, Lys. 169. 9. II. act. *not raining or troubling, causing no pain or grief*, Hipp. Art. 804, Plat., etc.; ἄλ. ὄνος *harmless*, Hermipp. Φορμ. 2. 5, cf. Eur. Bacch. 423; so wine is called ἀλυπον ἄνθος *setting free from the pain of sorrow*, Soph. Fr. 182; ἀλυπότατος κληντήρ, of a hospice, Epigr. Gr. 450.—Adv., ἀλύπως τοῖς ἄλλοις ζῆν *to live without offence to others*, Isocr. 233 D. III. ἀλυπον, τό, *a plant, glabularia alypum*, so called from its anodyne qualities, Diosc. 4. 180: in later Medic., also ἀλυπίας, ἄδος, ἡ.
 ἀλύρος, ὠν, *without the lyre, unaccompanied by it*, ὕμνοι ἄλυροι, i. e. wild dirges (accompanied by the flute, not the lyre, cf. ἀφόρμικτος), Eur. Alc. 461, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 6, 7; ἄλ. ἔλεγος Hel. 185; Ἄιδος μοῖρ' ἄλυρος, of death, Soph. O. C. 1223 (lyr.):—of sad talk, Alexis Ὀλυμπ. 1. 2. unsuited to the lyre, of certain poems, Plat. Legg. 810 B; μέλος ἄλυρον Arist. Rhet. 3. 6, 7.
 ἄλυσ, υος, ὕ, (ἀλύω) *listlessness, ennui*, Hipp. Epist. 1271, Plut. Pyrrh. 13, Eum. 11.
 ἀλύσθηδόν, Adv. *in chains*, Manetho 4. 486.
 ἀλυσθαίνω, (ἀλύω) *to be sick or weak*, Hipp. 480. 31., cf. 482. 11, Nic. Th. 427; ἀλυσθαίνω in Call. Del. 212: ἀλυσταίνω in Hesych.
 ἀλύσι-δετος, ὠν, *bound with chains*, Hesych.
 ἀλύσ(διον) οἰ —εἰδιον, τό, Dim. of ἄλσις, A. B. 380, etc.

ἀλύσιδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from a Verb *ἀλυσιδόω) *wrought in chain fashion*, ἄλ. θώραξ Polyb. 6. 23, 15, Diod., etc.; opp. to λινοθώραξ, στάδιος θώραξ, Strabo 154, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 1226.
 ἄλυσιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Menand. Kar. 3, Philippid. Incert. 9.
 ἄλυσις (not ἄλσις), εὼς, ἡ, *a chain, χαλκῆ ἀλύσι δεδεμένη ἄγκυρα* Hdt. 9. 74; πέτραν ἀλύσει χρυσέαισι φερομένην Eur. Or. 984:—as a woman's ornament, Ar. Fr. 309, 12, Nicostr. Incert. 7; σφραγιδε . . ἀλύσει χρυσᾶς ἔχουσαι C. I. 150. B. 35.
 ἄλυσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἀλύω) *distress, anguish*, Galen.
 ἀλυσίτελεια, ἡ, *damage, prejudice*, Polyb. 4. 47, 1.
 ἀ-λύσιτελής, ες, *unprofitable*, Hipp. Progn. 41, Plat. Crat. 417 D, Xen. Oec. 14, 5, Bato Ἄνθρ. 1. 9:—Sup. —έστατος Aeschin. 15. 8. Adv. —λῶς, Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 2.
 ἀλυσκάζω, strengthd. for ἀλύσκω (from which it borrows its obl. tenses), *to shun, avoid*, c. acc., ὕβριν ἀλυσκάζειν Od. 17. 581: absol., Il. 5. 253., 6. 443;—Ep. word, used by Cratin. Ὀδ. 10.—An Ep. aor. 1 ἀλύσκασε, Od. 22. 330, has been corrected into ἀλύσκανε (a lengthd. impf. of ἀλύσκω) from Apoll. Lex. and Harl. Ms.; but a form ἀλυσκάσσειε remains in Nonn. D. 42. 135., 48. 481, 630.
 ἀλύσκω, Od., etc.: fut. ἀλύξω Il. 10. 371, Aesch. Pers. 94, Soph. Ant. 488, etc., but ἀλύξομαι Hes. Op. 363: aor. ἤλυξα, Ep. ἄλυξα, Hom., Hes., Aesch.:—Med., v. ἐφαλύσκω (v. sub ἀλύω). Poët. Verb used by Aesch. and Soph., both in lyric passages and in dialogue, *to flee from, shun, avoid, forsake*, c. acc., Il. 10. 371, Od. 12. 335, etc., so Hes. l. c., Pind. P. 8. 21, Aesch. Pr. 587, etc.: rarely, like φεύγω, c. gen., Soph. Ant. 488, El. 627:—absol. *to escape, get off*, ἄθεν οὐπως ἦεν ἀλύξαι Od. 22. 460; προτὶ ἄστει ἀλύξαι Il. 10. 348; ἀλυξεν ἐν Γερήνῳ he escaped by staying in Gerenus, Hes. Fr. 45. II. *to be uneasy, wander restlessly*, like ἀλύω, ἀλύσσω, Ap. Rh. 4. 57.
 ἀλυσμός, ὁ, (ἀλύω) *anguish, disquiet*: esp. of the tossing about of sick persons, Hipp. Progn. 37.
 ἀλυσμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *uneasy, troubled*, Hipp. Coac. 167.
 ἀλυσσον, τό, (λύζω) *a plant used to check hiccup*, Diosc. 3. 105, Plut. Paus. 8. 19, 3.
 ἀλύσσω, (v. sub ἀλύω) *to be uneasy, be in distress*, the pres. only in Il. 22. 70 ἀλύσαντες περὶ θυμῷ: fut. ἀλύξει τε καὶ βίψει ἐαυτήν *will be restless . .*, Hipp. 589. 51: plqpf. pass. ἀλάλυκτα, *was disquieted*, Q. Sm. 14. 24. ἀλυσταίνω, v. ἀλυσθαίνω.
 ἀλύτης, ου, ὁ, *a police-officer at the Olympic games*, Lat. *licitor*, E. M. 72. 12: their chief was ἀλυτ-άρχης, ὁ, Luc. Hermet. 40, C. I. 3170.
 ἀ-λύτος, ὠν, *not to be loosed or broken, indissoluble, πέδαι, δεαμοί* Il. 13. 37, Od. 8. 275, Aesch. Pr. 55; Μοιράων νῆμ' ἄλυταν Phanocl. in Jac. Anth. 1. p. 205, cf. C. I. 1973; πολέμοιο πείραρ Il. 13. 360:—*continuous, ceaseless, κύκλος* Pind. P. 4. 383, cf. Soph. El. 230: also of substances, *indissoluble*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 12: so in Adv. —τως, Plat. Tim. 60 C. 2. *not to be confuted*, of arguments, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 18., 2. 25, 14. II. *not loosed or dissolved*, Plat. Tim. 60 E.
 ἀ-λύχνος, ὠν, *without lamp or light*, Eur. Fr. 425, Diog. L. 1. 81.
 ἀλύω, or ἀλύω (v. Suid., et Gaisf. ad v.). Poët. Verb, found only in pres. and impf., and used also in late Prose, as Galen., *to wander in mind*, 1. from grief, *to be ill at ease, be distraught, frantic, beside oneself*, ἡ δ' ἀλύσασ' ἀπεβήσαστο Il. 5. 352; διενέεσκ' ἀλύων παρὰ θῖνα 24. 12; ἀλύων *in mad passion*, Od. 9. 398; ἐατέ μ' ὦδ' ἀλύειν Soph. El. 135; τί χρῆμ' ἀλύω; Eur. Or. 277, etc. 2. from perplexity, *to be at a loss, not know what to do*, like ἀπορέω, ἀλύει δ' ἐπὶ παντί Soph. Ph. 174; ἀλύοντα χειμερίῳ λύπῃ Ib. 1194; ἐν πόνοισι ἀλύουσαν Id. O. T. 695; οἱ μὲν εὐποροῦμεν οἱ δ' ἀλύουσιν *are in want*, Alexis Κυβερν. 1. 13:—*to be weary, ennuyé*, Ael. V. H. 14. 12. 3. from joy or exultation (rarely), *to be beside oneself*, Od. 18. 333, Aesch. Theb. 391; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 760. II. in late Prose, *to wander or roam about* (v. Il. 24. 12 supr. c.), Luc. D. Mar. 13, Babr. 10. 11, Plut. (There are several collat. forms, ἀλύσσω, ἀλυκτέω (pf. pass. ἀλαλύκτημαι), ἀλυκτάζω, which, like Lat. *hallucinar*, all refer to *mental wandering*, and indicate that ΑΛΥ, ΑΛΥΚ is lengthd. from ΑΑ, ἄλη, ἀλάμαι:—ἀλύσκω, ἀλυσκάζω seem to belong to a diff. Root, though ἀλύσκω is used = ἀλύσσω by Ap. Rh., and ἀλύξω is taken as fut. of ἀλύσσω by Hipp.) [ῦ in Hom., except once at the end of the verse, Od. 9. 398, as Ap. Rh. 3. 866, etc.; ἀλύοντες in 4th foot; Emped. 394, Opp.; ῦ always in Trag.]
 ἄλφα, τό, indecl., v. A a init.; cf. Callias ap. Ath. 453 D, Plat. Crat. 431 E.
 ἀλφά-βητος, ὁ, *the alphabet*, Epiphan., etc.
 ἀλφάνω [ἄν], also (as cited in E. M. 72. 39) ἀλφαίνω: aor. ἤλφον, opt. ἄλφοιμι. Hom. uses the aor. only, but the pres. occurs in Eur. Med. 298 (nowhere else in Trag.), Ar. Fr. 308, Eupol. Ταξ. 12, Menand. Ὀμοσ. 3. Ep. Verb (used by Plut. 2. 668 C), *to bring in, yield, earn*, ἵνα μοι βίστον πολὺν ἄλφαι Od. 17. 250; ὁ δ' ὑμῖν μυρίον ὄνον ἄλφοι 15. 452, cf. 20. 383; ἐκἀτόμβοιον δέ τοι ἤλφον Il. 21. 79:—metaph., φθόνον ἀλφάνειν *to incur envy*, Eur. l. c. (From the √ΑΛΦ come also ἀλφή, ἀλφηστής, ἀλφεισίβοιος, etc.; cf. Skt. *rabh* (*desiderare*, etc.), *sam-rabh* (*comprotem esse*); Lat. *labor*, etc.; Goth. *arbaiths* (*κόπος*), *arbaidjan* (*κοπιᾶν*); O. H. G. *arabeit* (*orbeit*), etc.; so that the orig. notion seems to be that of *labour, earning by labour*; cf. ἀλφηστής.)
 ἀλφεισί-βοιος, α, ὠν, *bringing in oxen, παρθένοι ἀλφεισίβοιαι maidens who yield their parents many oxen as presents from their suitors*, i. e. much-courted, Il. 18. 593, h. Hom. Ven. 119; ὕδωρ ἄλφ., of the Nile, water that yields fat oxen (by enriching the pastures), Aesch. Supp. 855 (lyr.), cf. Alex. Aet. in Jac. Anth. 1. p. 208. The prop. n. Ἄλφεισίβοια is used metri grat. in the form Ἄλφεισίβοια, Soph. Fr. 785; cf. Παρθενοπαῖος.
 ἀλφή, ἡ, *produce, gain*, Lyc. 549, 1394: ἀλφησις, εὼς, ἡ, Gloss.

ἄλφημα, ατος, τό, = foreg., the sum for which a contract is made by a builder, etc., C. I. 2266 A. 14.

ἄλφηστύω, to fetch a good price, prob. l. in Hippon. 46 (Bkg. ἀλφιστεύω).

ἄλφηστῆρ, ἦρος, δ, = sq., Or. Sib. 1. 98., 13. 13.

ἄλφηστῆς, οὔ, δ, old word used by Hom. only in Od., in phrase ἀνέρες ἀλφησταί, working for their daily bread, laborious, enterprising men, a meaning suggested by the sense of the Verb ἀλφάνω (q. v.); the epith. being applied to men (ἄνδρες), not to mankind (ἄνθρωποι), Nitzsch Od. 1. 349, cf. Hes. Op. 82; applied to trading, seafaring people, Od. 13. 261, h. Hom. Apoll. 458; whence the Phaeacians are said to be ἐκὰς ἀνδρῶν ἀλφηστών Od. 6. 8.—Fr. word, used twice by Trag. (in lyr. passages) in the Homeric sense, Aesch. Theb. 770, Soph. Ph. 709. (The deriv. from ἄλφι, ἐδεστής, meal-eating, adopted by Döderl. and others, agrees ill with the passages cited.)

II. a kind of fish that went in pairs, labrus einaedus, Epich. 28 Ahr.:—metaph. of lewd men, cf. Sophron ap. Ath. 281 F.

ἄλφηστικός, δ, = ἀλφηστής II, Arist. Fr. 290.

ἄλφι, τό, poët. indecl. abbrev. form of ἀλφιστον, ἄλφι καὶ ὕδωρ h. Hom. Cer. 208, cf. Strabo 364, E. M. 769. 39; cf. also κρή for κρήνη, etc.

ἄλφισκω, f. l. in E. M. 758. 47, v. Gaisf. ad l.

ἄλφισ-ἀμοιβός, δ, a dealer in ἄλφιστα, Ar. Av. 491, etc.

ἄλφίτεια, ἦ, a preparing of ἄλφιστα, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 6. 37, cf. 7. 18:—ἄλφίτειον, τό, a mill for grinding ἄλφιστα, Poll. 3. 78., 7. 19, A. B. 261:—ἄλφίτευσ, ἔως, δ, a barley-miller, Poll. 7. 18:—ἄλφίτεύω, to grind barley, v. sub ἀλφηστατεύω.

ἄλφίτηδόν, Adv. like ἄλφιστα, Diosc. Parab. 2. 49. II. said of fractures, where the bone is much shivered, Galen., Paul. Aeg.

ἄλφίτηρός, ἄ, ὄν, of or belonging to ἄλφιστα, ἀγγεῖον ἄλφ. a meal-tub, Antiph. Βομβύλ. 1, where (in Poll. 10. 179)—τήριον stood.

ἄλφίτο-ειδής, ἔς, like ἄλφιστα, Poët. de Herb. 77.

ἄλφίτο-μαντις, ἔως, δ, ἦ, one that divines from barley-meal, A. B. 52, Poll. 7. 188, Hesych.: cf. ἀλευρόμαντις, ἀλφισσοκόπος.

ἄλφιστον [τ], τό, (v. sub ἀλφός) peeled or pearl-barley, barley-meal, Lat. *polenta*, used by Hom. in sing. only in the phrase ἀλφίτου ἀκτῆ, barley-meal, Il. 11. 631, Od. 2. 355., 14. 429, and in Medic. (v. inf.); cf. ἄλφι;—elsewh. in pl. ἄλφιστα, barley-groats, barley-meal, opp. to ἀλείατα, ἀλευρα (wheat flour), Od. 2. 290 (where he has ἄλφιστα, μυελὸν ἀνδρῶν), 2. 354., 19. 197, Hdt. 7. 119, and oft. in Att.; used to sprinkle over roast meat, Il. 18. 560, cf. Od. 14. 77; esp. over such as was offered in sacrifice, Od. 14. 429, cf. κρήνη, οὐλαί, οὐλοχίται: ἐπ' ἀλφίτου πίνειν to drink wine with barley groats in it (cf. ἀπαλφίτιζω), Epinic. Μνησ. 1:—of this meal was made a kind of barley-water, πιεῖν ἀλφιστον or -τα Hipp. 1142 E, 1144 D; also *roultices*, Diosc. 4. 88: it was also used as hair-powder by the Κανηφόροι, cf. Ar. Eccl. 732, Hermipp. Θεοί 2.

II. generally, any meal or groats, ἄλφ. πύρινα or πυρῶν, ἄλφ. φακῶν καὶ δρόβων, Hipp., v. Foës. s. v.; even, λίθοιο ἄλφιστα Orph. Lith. 212. III. metaph. one's bread, daily bread, Ar. Pl. 219; πατρῶα ἄλφ. one's patrimony, Id. Nub. 107.

ἄλφίτοποιία, ἦ, = ἀλφίτεια, Xen. Mem. 2. 7. 6.

ἄλφίτο-ποιός, δ, ἦ, a preparer of ἄλφιστα, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 232 C.

ἄλφίτο-πώλης, οὔ, δ, = ἀλφισταμοιβός, Nicoph. Χειρ. 1: fem., ἦ ἀλφιστόπωλις στοά, the flour-market at Athens, Ar. Eccl. 682.

ἄλφιστοπωλήτρια, ἦ, pecul. fem. of ἀλφιστόπωλης, Poll. 6. 37.

ἄλφίτο-σιτέω, to eat barley-bread, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 28.

ἄλφίτο-σκόπος, δ, = ἀλφιστόμαντις, Hesych.

ἄλφίτο-φάγος [ᾶ], οὔ, eating barley-bread, Ael. N. A. 17. 31.

ἄλφίτο-χρως, ατος, ὄ, ἦ, of the colour of barley-meal, κεφαλή ἄλφ. a powdered, i. e. hoary head, Ar. Fr. 453.

ἄλφίτω, ὄς, contr. οὐς, ἦ, like ἀκκῶ, a spectre or bugbear with which nurses frightened children, Plut. 2. 1040 B.

ἄλφός, δ, a dull-white leprosy, esp. on the face, Lat. *vitiligo*, Hes. Fr. 42, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Plat. Tim. 85 A; cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 11. 4:—hence, in Hippiatr., ἀλφο-πρόσωπος, οὔ, white-faced, ἀλφο-ρυγχος, οὔ, with a white snout. (From √AAΦ prob. come also ἀλφιστον, because of the whiteness of meal, cf. ἀλφιστόχρως, ἀλωφός, and comp. Goth. *hveiti* (wheat) with *hveits* (white); Lat. *albus* (Umbr. *alfu*, Sabin. *alpus*); O. H. G. *elbiz* (a swan):—perh. the prop. names Ἀλφειός, *Albula* (Paul. Epit. 4), *Alpes*, *Elbe* come from the same Root: Curt. no. 399).

ἄλφώδης, ἔς, (ἀλφός) leprous, Galen.

ἄλφά, Dor. for ἀλωή, Theocr.

Ἄλῳα or Ἄλῳα, ὄν, τά, (ἄλῳα) a festival of Demeter as inventress of agriculture, harvest-home, Dem. 1385. 2, Philoch. 161, Luc. D. Meretr. 7. 3. ἄλῳαίος, α, ὄν, (ἄλῳα) belonging to the threshing-floor: Ἄλῳαίη as epith. of Demeter, Orph. H. 40. 5.

Ἄλῳάς, ἄδος, or Ἄλῳαίς, ἴδος, ἦ, = Ἄλῳαία Theocr. 7. 155.

ἄ-λῳβήτος, οὔ, unharmed: unblatced, Themist.

ἄλῳδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) like salt, Plut. 2. 627 F.

ἄλῳεινός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἄλῳα) of or used in a threshing-floor, ἵπποι Anth. P. 9. 301.

ἄλῳεύς, ἔως, Ep. ἦρος, δ, one who works in an ἀλωή, a thresher, husbandman, gardener, vine-dresser, etc., Ap. Rh. 3. 1401, Arat. 1045, etc.: in Hom. only as prop. n.

ἄλωή [ᾶ], Dor. ἄλῳά, ἦ, (ἀλέω, cf. Att. ἄλῳα): poët. word: I. a threshing-floor, ἱερὰς κατ' ἄλῳάς II. 5. 499; μεγάλην κατ' ἄλωήν, ἐυκτιμένην κατ' ἄλ. 13. 588., 20. 496; cf. Hes. Op. 597. II. a garden, orchard, vineyard, etc., Il. 5. 90, Od. 6. 293, etc., v. sub γουνός: Ποσειδάωνος ἀλωή, i. e. the sea, Cicero's *Neptunia prata*, Opp. H. 1. 797; cf. ἄλῳος. III. a halo of the sun or moon, Arat. 810.

ἄλῳή and ἄλῳη, v. sub ἀλίσκομαι.

ἄλῳός, α, ὄν, = ἀλῳεινός, Nic. Th. 113.

Ἄλῳίς, v. sub Ἄλῳάς.

ἄλῳίτης [τ], οὔ, δ, = ἀλῳεύς, Anth. P. 6. 98.

ἄλῳμεναι, Ep. for ἀλῳναι, v. sub ἀλίσκομαι.

ἄλῳων, ὄνος, ἦ, = ἄλῳα, found in the obl. cases, Arist. Vent. 3, Fr. 238. 4.

ἄλῳνεύομαι, Dep. to work on a threshing-floor, App. Maced. 9. 11.

ἄλῳνήτος, οὔ, bought with salt, ἀλῳνήτα δουλάρια worthless slaves from Thrace, because the Thracians sold men for salt, cf. Il. 7. 472-5, et ibi Eust., Zenob. 2. 12.

ἄλῳνία, ἦ, = ἄλῳα, a threshing-floor, Ath. 524 A.

ἄλῳνίζω, f. l. for αὐλῳνίζω, q. v.

ἄλῳνιον, τό, Dim. of ἄλῳων, Geop. 12. 2, 2, and Gramm.

ἄλῳνο-τρίβέω, to beat on a threshing-floor, Longus 3. 29.

ἄλῳό-φυτος, οὔ, grown in the vineyard, οἶνος Nonn. D. 13. 267.

ἄλῳπέκειος, α, ὄν, Ion. εὐς, ἦ, οὔ, (ἀλῳπήξ) of a fox, Galen. II.

ἄλῳπεκία, Att. contr. -κῆ (sub. δορά), a fox-skin, Hdt. 7. 75: proverb., ὅπου ἡ λεοντῆ μὴ ἐφικνεῖται, προσραπτέον ἐκεῖ τὴν ἀλῳπεκίην Plut. Lys. 7.

ἄλῳπεκία, ἦ, a disease, like the mange in foxes, in which the hair falls off, Soph. Fr. 369: pl. bald patches on the head, Arist. Probl. 10. 27, 2. II. a fox-earth, Hesych.

ἄλῳπεκίας, οὔ, δ, branded with a fox, Luc. Pisc. 47. II. the thresher shark, Lat. *squalus vulpes*, Arist. Fr. 293, Mnesim. Ἴππ. 49.

ἄλῳπεκίασις, ἔως, ἦ, = ἀλῳπεκία I, Galen.

ἄλῳπεκιδεύς, ἔως, δ, a fox's cub, young fox, Ar. Pax 1067.

ἄλῳπεκίζω, to play the fox, Lat. *vulpinari*, οὐκ ἔστιν ἀλῳπεκίζειν Ar. Vesp. 1241; ἄλλοις ἀλῳπεκίζε τοῖς ἀπειρήτοις Babr. 95. 64:—proverb., ἄλ. πρὸς ἀλῳπεκα, 'the biter bit.' II. trans. to overreach, Hesych.

ἄλῳπέκιον, τό, Dim. of ἀλῳπήξ, a little fox, Ar. Eq. 1076, 1079.

ἄλῳπεκίς, ἴδος, ἦ, a mongrel between fox and dog, = κυναλώπηξ, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1. II. a fox-skin cap, Xen. An. 7. 4, 4. III.

a kind of vine, the cluster resembling a fox's brush, Plin. H. N. 14. 4, 9.

ἄλῳπέκ-ουρος, δ, fox-tail, a kind of grass, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 2.

ἄλῳπεκώδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) fox-like, sly, Hesych., E. M.

ἄλῳπήξ [ᾶ], ἔκος, ἦ, also ἀλῳπήκος in Ananius 5 Bgk.; dat. pl. ἀλῳπή-κεσσι Opp. C. 1. 433:—a fox, *canis vulpes* (a smaller Egyptian species in Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 7, c. *Niloticus*); Archil. 8. 6, Simon. Iamb. 7. 7, Solon 11. 5, Hdt. 2. 67, etc.: often of sly fellows, as we say 'a sly fox' (cf. *κίναδος*), ἀλῳπέκος ἔχνεσι βαίνειν Solon l. c.; μῆτιν ἀλῳπήξ a very fox for craft, Pind. 1. 4. 79 (3. 65): proverb., τὴν . . Ἀρχιλόχου ἀλῳπεκα ἐλκ-τέον ἐξόπισθεν we must trail Archilochus' fox-skin behind, i. e. deceive by false appearances, Plat. Rep. 365 C; ἡ ἀλῳπήξ τὸν βοῦν ἐλαύνει sleight masters might, Pseudo-Plat. 2. = ἀλῳπεκῆ, a fox-skin, Rubnk. Tini. s. v. τὴν ἄλ., as λέων for λεοντῆ. II. πτηνὰ δερμόπτερα οἶον ἀλῳπήξ, a kind of flying squirrel, *sciurus* or *pteromys volans*, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 10. III. a kind of shark or dogfish (v. ἀλῳπεκίας II), Ib. 6. 11, 8. IV. in pl., ἀλῳπεκες, the muscles of the loins, *psaos-muscles*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 399 B; cf. ψῳα. V. = ἀλῳ-πεκία I, Call. Dian. 79. VI. a kind of dance, Soph. Fr. 369, cf. γλαυξ I. 2, λέων v. (Pott compares the Skt. *lōp-āgas*, carrion-eater; but Curt. holds that the resemblance is accidental, and identifies ἀλῳπήξ (a being euphon.) with Lith. *lāpe, larūkas* (*vulpes, vulpecula*). The Lat. *vulpes* may be the same, if the *v* can have been lost both in Gr. and Lith.)

ἄλῳπός, δ, = ἀλῳπήξ, Arcad. p. 67. 23, Ignat. Ep. 9: cf. Coraës Plut. 3. p. 18. II. as Adj., = ἀλῳπεκώδης, Soph. Fr. 242.

ἄλῳπό-χρως, οὔ, contr. -χρως, οὔ, fox-coloured, A. B. 381, Eust.

ἄλ-ωρήται, οἶ, watchers of salt (ἄλῳα) or threshing-floors (ἄλῳα), Suid., E. M.

ἄλῳα [ᾶ], ἦ, gen. ἄλῳ Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Xen. Oec. 18, 8, ἄλῳος Anth. P. 6. 258; dat. ἄλῳ Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 3; acc. ἄλῳ Aesch. Theb. 489, ἄλῳ Nic. Th. 166, ἄλῳα Call. Fr. 51:—pl., nom. and acc., ἄλῳα Dem. 1040. 24, Arist. Mirab. 72: cf. ἄλῳων, ὄνος: (v. sub ἀλέω). Like the Ep. ἀλωή, a threshing-floor, Xen. l. c.:—from its round shape, also, II. the disk of the sun or moon, or of a shield, Aesch. l. c.: but later, a halo round them, Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 7., 3. 2, 1, sq., al. 2. a coiled snake, Nic. Th. 166. 3. a bird's nest, Ael. N. A. 3. 16. 4. the outer circle of the eye-ball, Poll. 2. 71.

ἄλῳστίμος, οὔ, (ἀλῳναι) easy to take, catch, win, or conquer, of places and persons, Hdt. 3. 153, Eur. Hel. 1622, Thuc. 4. 9: metaph. easily beguiled, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 11. 2. of the mind, easy to make out or apprehend, Soph. Ph. 863 (lyr.). 3. as law-term, liable to conviction, Aristid. II. (ἄλῳσις) of or belonging to capture or conquest, παιδὸν ἄλ. a song of triumph on taking a city, Aesch. Theb. 635; βάξίς ἄλ. tidings of the capture, Id. Ag. 10.

ἄλῳσις, ἔως, Ion. ἰος, ἦ, a taking, capture, conquest, destruction, Pind. O. 10 (11). 49, Hdt. 1. 5., 3. 156, Aesch. Ag. 589, etc.; δαῖτων ἄλ. conquest by the enemy, Aesch. Theb. 119: means of conquest, Soph. Ph. 61. 2. a taking or catching of birds and fish, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 10., 8. 15, 9. II. as law-term, conviction, Plat. Legg. 920 A; ἀλῳναι λαχρὰν ἄλῳσιν to be taken without power to escape, Plut. Num. 15.

ἄλῳτός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀλῳναι, to be taken or conquered, Thuc. 6. 77. II. attainable, Soph. O. T. 111, Menand. Δύσκ. 5.

ἄλῳφήτος, οὔ, (λαφῳά) unremitting, Plut. Fab. 23.

ἄλῳφός, ὄν, = λευκός, Hesych.: cf. ἀλφός.

ἄλῳω, v. sub ἀλίσκομαι.

ἄμ, for ἀνά, before a word beginning with the labials β, π, φ, μ, e. g. ἄμ βαμοῖσι, ἄμ μέσον, ἄμ πεδίον, ἄμ πέλαγος, ἄμ φυτά; also in compds., as ἄμπαύω:—this form is mostly Dor., as in Pind., but also in Hom., and sometimes in Att. Poets, cf. ἀμπεδιήρης, ἀμπαλίνωρος.

ἄμᾶ [ᾶμ], Dor. ἄμᾶ, q. v.: (v. sub ἄμᾶ): A. as Adv., at once, at the same time, mostly of Time, serving to unite two different actions etc.:

in the first clause, very often added to τε . . . καί, as, ἄμ' οἰμωγή τε καὶ εὐχολή Il. 8. 64; ἄμα τ' ὠκύμορος καὶ οἰζυρός Il. 1. 417; σέ θ' ἄμα κλαίω καὶ ἐμέ Il. 24. 773; σαυτὸν θ' ἄμα κάμει Soph. Ph. 772, cf. 119;—also with καί only, ἄμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω Il. 3. 109; χειρῶν τε βίης θ' ἄμα Hes. Th. 677; ἄνους τε καὶ γέρον ἄμα Soph. Ant. 281, etc.

2. ἄμα μῦθος ἔην, τετέλεστο δὲ ἔργον, the word was spoken, and the deed was done, 'no sooner said than done,' Il. 10. 242; ἄμ' ἔπος τε καὶ ἔργον ἐμήδετο h. Hom. Merc. 46; ἄμα ἔπος [εἶπε] καὶ ἔργον ἐποίησε Hdt. 3. 135, cf. 9. 92;—which was shortened into ἄμ' ἔπος ἄμ' ἔργον, Paroemiogr.

3. ἄμα μὲν . . . ἄμα δέ . . ., in Att., partly . . . partly . . ., Plat. Phaedo 115 D, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 2;—ἄμα τε . . . καὶ ἄμα, Plat. Gorg. 497 A; ἄμ' ἠδέως ἐμοίγε κάλγεινως ἄμα Soph. Ant. 436. 4. in Prose ἄμα δὲ . . ., καὶ ἄμα τε . . ., καί . . ., ἄμα . . ., καί . . . may often be translated by *simul ac*, ἄμα δὲ ταῦτα ἔλεγε καὶ ἐπεδείκνυε Hdt. 1. 112; ταῦτά τε ἄμα ἠγόρευε καὶ πέμπει 8. 5; ἄμα ἀκηκόαμεν τε καὶ τριηράρχους καθίσταμεν as soon as we have heard, we appoint . . ., Dem. 50. 18; ἄμα διαλλάττονται καὶ τῆς ἔχθρας ἐπιλανθάνονται Isocr., etc.

b. in this case the former Verb often becomes a partic., as, βρίζων ἄμα . . . ἐξήμελξας εὐτραφὲς γάλα Aesch. Cho. 897; ἄμα εἰπὼν ἀνέστη as soon as he had done speaking, he stood up, Xen. An. 3. 1, 47; τῆς ἀγγελίας ἄμα ῥηθείσης ἐβοήθησαν as soon as the news was brought they assisted, Thuc. 2. 5; ἄμα γιγνόμενοι λαμβάνομεν Plat. Phaedo 76 C; ἡμῖν ἄμα ἀναπαυομένοις ὁ παῖς ἀναγνώσεται Id. Theaet. 143 A. 5. ἄμα μὲν followed by ἔτι δέ, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3; ἄμα μὲν . . ., πρὸς δέ . . ., Hdt. 8. 51,—which are *anacolutha*.

II. all instances of the Adv. have the notion of *Time*, though it sometimes involves that of *Place* or *Quality*, as ἄμα πάντες or πάντες ἄμα Il. 1. 495; ἄμα ἄμφω h. Hom. Cer. 15; ἄμα κρατερὸς καὶ ἀμύμων Od. 3. 111, etc.; cf. Arist. Metaph. 10. 12, 11. III. used with σύν or μετά, Eur. Ion 717, Plat. Criti. 110 A. IV. absol. with a Verb, at one and the same time, αἱ πᾶσαι [νῆες] ἄμα ἐγίγοντο ἐν τῷ θέρει σ' καὶ ν' Thuc. 3. 17, cf. οὐχ ἄμα ἢ κτήσις παραγίνεται Dem. 658. 6.

B. as Prep. with dat., at the same time with, together with, ἄμ' ἠοῖ at dawn, Il. 9. 682, al.; Att. ἄμα ἔφ, ἄμα ἔφ γιγνομένη Thuc. 1. 48., 4. 32; so, ἄμ' ἠελίφ ἀνιόντι or καταδύντι at sunrise or sunset, Il. 18. 136, 210, al.; ἄμ' ἡμέρᾳ or, more freq., ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρῃ Hdt. 3. 86, al., and Att.; ἄμ' ἡρὶ ἀρχομένῳ or ἄμα τῷ ἡρὶ at beginning of spring, Thuc. 5. 20, etc.; ἄμα κῆδεῖ κεκάρθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς at, during the time of . . ., Hdt. 2. 36; ἄμα τειχισμῷ Thuc. 7. 20. 2. generally, along with, together with, ἄμα τιπὶ στείχειν Il. 16. 257; ὀπάσαι 24. 461, al.; so, Ἐλένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἄμ' αὐτῇ 3. 458; ἄμα πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο keeping pace with the wind, Od. 1. 98; twice repeated, ἄμ' αὐτῷ . . . ἄμ' ἔποντο Il. 371; οἱ ἄμα θύαντι Hdt. 6. 138, cf. Thuc. 7. 57. II. in Byzant. ἄμα is sometimes followed by a genitive.

(From √AM or √OM come also ἀμάκισ, ὄμος, ὄμοῦ, ὄμοῖος, ὄμαλός: cf. Skt. *sam* (with), *samam*, *samā* (together), Zd. *hama* (same); Lat. *simul*, *similis*, *simulo*, *similia* (?); Goth. *sama*; O. Norse *samr* or *sama* (same); O. H. G. *sama* (in the compd. *zi-samane* = Germ. *zusammen*); cf. a *ἀθροιστικόν*, ἀπαξ.)

ἄμα, Dor. for ἄμα, Pind. O. 3. 64, al., Ar. Lys. 1318, Call. Lav. Pall. 75, Theocr. 9. 4. (Ahrens, D. Dor. p. 372, writes ἄμα.) ἄμαγγάνετος, on, without trickery or guile, Eccl. ἄμαδέον, τό, a kind of fig, Cretan word, Hermonax ap. Ath. 76 F. ἄμάδης, Adv., = ἄμα, Gramm.

Ἄμαδρυάδες, αἱ, (δρῦς) the *Hamadryades*, Nymphs whose life depended on that of the trees to which they were attached, Ath. 78 B: the sing., Ἄμαδρυάς occurs in Ar. Rh. 2. 477; cf. Ἀδρυάς. ἄμάζομαι, (ἀμάω) Pass. to have a crop reaped from it, to yield as a crop, C. 1. 470.

Ἀμαζών, ὄνος, ἡ, mostly in pl., the *Amazons*, a warlike nation of women in Scythia, Il. 3. 189, Hdt., etc.: in Pind. O. 13. 124, Call., etc., also Ἀμαζονίδες. II. epith. of Artemis, Paus. 4. 31, 8.—Hence Adj. Ἀμαζόνειος, or -ιος, on, Eust., Nonn. D. 37. 117: Ἀμαζονικός, ἡ, ὄν, Plut. Pomp. 35, Paus. 1. 41, 7. (Commonly derived from μαζός, from the fable that they got rid of the right breast, that it might not interfere with the use of the bow: and in works of Art the right breast is usu. hidden.)

ἀμαθαίνω, (ἀμαθής) to be untaught, ignorant, stupid, a Platonic word, used only in pres.; absol., Rep. 535 E; ἄμ. τι or εἰς τι, to be ignorant in a thing, Legg. 689 C, D. ἀμαθεί, Adv. of ἀμαθής, Suid.

ἀμαθής, ἑς, (μαθεῖν) unlearned, unlettered, ignorant, stupid, boorish (v. sub ἀμαθία), Hdt. 1. 33, and freq. in Att. from Eur. downwds., of persons and their actions; ἔθνεα ἀμαθέστατα, of the Scythians, Hdt. 4. 46; ἀνὴρ πένης, εἰ καὶ γένοιτο μάμαθής Eur. Supp. 421, al., Ar. Nub. 135; ἄμ. καὶ βδελυρός Id. Eq. 193; ἀμαθέστατοι πάντων Andoc. 20. 1; ἀμαθῆς τὴν ἐκείνων ἀμαθίαν stupid with their stupidity, Plat. Apol. 22 E; ἀμαθέστερον τῶν νόμων ὑπεροψίας παιδεύεσθαι to be educated with too little learning to despise the laws, Thuc. 1. 84; opp. to δεξιοί, Id. 3. 82; so, ἀμαθέστερον εἶπε καὶ σαφέστερον less learnedly, so that plain folk may understand, Ar. Ran. 1445; of animals, such as the hog, θομῶδη καὶ ἄμ. Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32;—so in Adv., ἀμαθῶς ἀμαρτεῖν through ignorance, Eur. Phoen. 874;—c. gen. rei, without knowledge of a thing, unlearned or unskilled in it, τοῦ καλοῦ Eur. Or. 417; ληστείας Thuc. 4. 41, cf. 3. 37; more rarely, ἄμ. περί τινος Plat. Eryx. 394 E; τι Id. Lach. 194 D; πρὸς τι Id. Legg. 679 D: so, ἀμαθῶς ἔχειν τινός Ael. N. A. 6. 5;—Comp. ἀμαθέστερος, Sup. -έστατος, v. sup.

2. of things, ἄμ. παρηγοία boorish freedom of speech, Eur. Or. 905; ἄμ. βῶμη brute force, Eur. Fr. 732; δύναμις Plut. Demetr. 42. II. not heard of, unknown, ἄμ. ἔρρει Eur. Ion 916;—Adv. ἀμαθῶς χωρεῖν, of events, to take an unforeseen course, Thuc. 1. 140.

ἀ-μάθητος, on, = ἀμαθής, Phryn. Com. Kónv. 3.

ἀμαθία, ἡ, the state of an ἀμαθής, ignorance, stupidity, Soph. Fr. 663, Eur., and freq. in Att. Prose; ἄμ. μετὰ σωφροσύνης Thuc. 3. 37; ἄμ. τινός, περί τι Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 22, Plat. Legg. 688 C. ἀμαθίτης, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἀμαθος) dwelling in the sand, ἄμ. κόγχοι sand-snails, Epich. 23. 9 Ahr.

ἀμάθος [ἄμ], ἡ, Ep. form of ἄμμος, sand of the plain, sandy soil, opp. to sea-sand (ψάμμος, ψάματος), Il. 5. 587; v. Schol. 9. 384, 593, Lehrs Aristarch. p. 128;—in pl. the links, dunes (or dunes) by the sea, h. Hom. Ap. 439.

ἀμαθύνω, (ἀμαθος) Ep. Verb, only used in pres., impf., and in Q. Sm. 14. 645, aor.:—to level with the sand or to make into dust, utterly destroy, πόλις Il. 9. 593; [ἄνδρα] μέγα φωνοῦντ' Aesch. Eum. 937 (lyr.); ἄμ. ἐν φλογὶ σάρκα Theocr. 2. 26;—Pass., Q. Sm. 2. 334. 2. to spread smooth, level, so as to obliterate all traces of a thing, κόνιν h. Hom. Merc. 140.

ἀμαθώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like sand: sandy, ποταμός Strabo 344. ἀμαλευτος, on, never having needed a midwife, i. e. virgin, maiden, Nonn. D. 41. 133. II. without aid of midwife, Opp. C. 1. 40.

ἀμαιμάκετος, ἡ, on, also os, on Hes.:—irresistible, an old Ep. word, used also by lyr. Pnests; of the Chimaera, Il. 6. 179., 16. 329; of the fire vomited by her, Hes. Th. 319; of fire generally, Soph. O. T. 177; of the sea, Hes. Sc. 207, Pind. P. 1. 28; of a strong, stubborn mast, Od. 14. 311; of the trident, Pind. I. 8 (7). 74; ἄμ. μένος, κινήθμος Id. P. 3. 58., 4. 370; of the Furies, Soph. O. C. 127; ἄμ. βυθοῖς in unfathomable depths, C. 1. 434. (Prob. from ἀμαχος, ἀμάχετος, by a kind of redupl., cf. ἀταρτηρός.)

ἀμάκισ, Adv. = ἀπαξ, said to be Cretan, Hesych.; v. Ahrens D. Dor. 85, Lob. Paral. p. 131. (V. sub ἄμα.)

ἀμαλα· τὴν ναῦν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀμᾶν τὴν ἄλα (Aesch. Fr. 212) Hesych.; ἀμάδα· τὴν ναῦν E. M.; hence ἐπ' ἀμαλα is restored by Herm. in Aesch. Supp. 842, 847, where the Med. Ms. ἐπαμίδα. No nom. Is cited, Lob. Paral. 275.

ἀ-μαλᾶκιστία, ἡ, incapability of being softened, hardness, Diod. 4. 35. ἀ-μάλακτος, on, (μαλάσσω) that cannot be softened, intractable, of materials, as Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 12; ἀτηκτα καὶ ἄμ. Ib. 4. 10, 10. 2. unsoftened, unmitigated, τὸ ψυχρόν Plut. 2. 953 E; metaph. of expression, harsh, Longin. 15. 5. II. unfeeling, Schol. Soph. Aj. 766.

ἀμαλάπτω, = sq., to destroy, efface, aor. ἡμάλαψα Soph. Fr. 413, Lyc. 34, cf. Phot. 68. 3; ἀμαλαπτομέναν is restored by Weil in Aesch. Fr. 899, for γάμφ δαπτομέναν.

ἀμαλδύνω, (ἀμαλός) Ep. Verb (not in Od.), to soften, weaken: hence to crush, destroy, ruin, efface, τείχος ἀμαλδύναι Il. 12. 18; στίβον Ar. Rh. 4. 112: to use up, waste, χρήματα Theocr. 16. 59;—Pass., ὡς κεν . . . τείχος ἀμαλδύνηται Il. 7. 463; ἀμαλδυνθήσομαι Ar. Pax 380; ἀμαλδυνθεῖσα χρόνῳ περικαλλέα μορφήν Anth. P. 6. 18: to neglect, abuse, Democr. ap. Orell. 1. 94. 2. metaph. to hide, conceal, disguise, εἶδος h. Hom. Cer. 94: cf. ἀπαμαλδύνω.

ἀμάλη [ἄμᾶ], ἡ, = ἀμαλλα, Ath. 618 D, Philostr. Jun. p. 879. ἀμαλη-τόμος, on, (τέμνω) a reaper, Opp. C. 1. 522.

ἀ-μάλθακτος, on, (μαλθάσσω) = ἀμάλακτος, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 11, Anth. P. 5. 234.

Ἀμάλθεια, Ion. εἴη, ἡ, the goat *Amaltheia*, which suckled Zeus, Call. Fr. 19: from her horn flowed whatever its possessor wished, hence proverb., κέρας Ἀμαλθείας, the horn of plenty, Anacr. 8 (in form -θίη), Phocyl. 7, etc.; cf. Argum. Soph. Tr., and αἶξ I. 2.—Atticus had a Library or Museum in his house in Epirus which he called Ἀμαλθεῖον, Cic. Att. 1. 16, cf. 2. 1.

ἀμαλλα [ἄμ], ἡ, (ἀμάω) a bundle of ears of corn, sheaf, Soph. Fr. 540, Plut. Poplic. 8;—also ἀμάλη, q. v. 2. poet. for corn, Q. Sm. 11. 156, 171, etc.

ἀμαλλεύω, -ίζω, to bind into sheaves, bind, tie, Hesych., E. M. ἀμάλλιον, τό, Dim. of ἀμαλλα, Eust. 1162. 29.

ἀμαλλο-δετήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (δέω) a binder of sheaves, Il. 18. 553. ἀμαλλο-δέτης, on, ὁ, = foreg., Theocr. 10. 44.

ἄ-μαλλος, on, without fleece or nap, Eust. 1057. 11. ἀμαλλοτόκεια, ἡ, producer of sheaves, Jo. Gaz.; pecul. fem. of ἀμαλλο-τόκος, on, sheaf-producing, Nonn. D. 7. 84, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 2. ἀμαλλο-φόρος, on, (φέρω) bringing sheaves, Porph. Abstin. 2. 19; epith. of Demeter, Eust. 1162. 27.

ἀμᾶλός [ἄμ], ἡ, ὄν, soft, weak, Lat. *tener*, in Hom. of young animals, Il. 22. 310, Od. 20. 14; γέρον Eur. Heracl. 75; in Aesch. Pers. 537 (lyr.) where the Med. Ms. has ἀπαλαῖς spir. leni, Frier restores ἀμαλαῖς. Adv. -ῶς, slightly, moderately, Hipp. 449. 53., 463. 49 (vulg. ὀμαλῶς). (From the same Root as μαλακός with a cuphon.: cf. βληχρός, ἀβληχρός. It has no connexion with ἀπαλός.)

ἀμᾶλώω, = ἀμαλδύνω, Hesych. ἀμάμαξυς [ἄμᾶ], ἡ, gen. vos or (in Sappho) vos:—a vine trained on two poles, Epich. 15 Ahr., Sappho 150, Matro ap. Ath. 137 B. Cf. ψευδαμάμαξυς.

ἀμᾶ-μηλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (μηλον) a tree with fruit like the pear, a kind of medlar or service-tree, Hipp. 608. 27, Aristom. Διόν. 1: cf. ἐπιμηλῖς. ἀμάνδαλος, = ἀφανής, as if ἀμάλδανος from ἀμαλδύνω, Alcae. 122.

ἀμᾶνῖται [ἄμ], ὄν, οἱ, a sort of fungi, Nic. ap. Ath. 61 A, Eust. 290. 3, etc. ἀ-μάντευτος, on, (μαντεύομαι) not prophesied or foretold, not to be conjectured of, τύχη Max. Tyr. 11. 6. 2. act. not divining: hence of dogs with bad noses, Poll. 5. 63, Porph. Adv. -τως, Eccl.

ἄ-μαντις, ι, not divining, ἄμ. μαντικῆ Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 213 B. ἄμαξα [ἄ], Att. ἄμαξα, ἡ, (v. sub ἄζων) a carriage, esp. a heavy wagon or wain, opp. to the war-chariot (ἄρμα), and in Hom. synon. with ἀπήνη. Lat. *plaustrum*, yet cf. Ildt. 1. 31; four-wheeled, Od. 9. 241, cf. Hdt. 1.

188, Thuc. 1. 93; drawn by oxen or mules, and used for carrying goods, Il. 24. 782, Od. 6. 37; therefore Priam takes one to carry his presents to Achilles and bring back Hector's body, Il. 24. 263 sq., cf. 7. 426, and v. *πείρις*; of the wagons of the Scythians, Hdt. 4. 114, 121; *βοῦς ὑφ' ἀμάξης draught-oxen*, Xen. An. 6. 4, 22, and 23.

2. c. gen. a wagon-load of, *πετρῶν, σίτου* Xen. An. 4. 7, 10, Cyr. 2. 4, 18; *ἐλλεβόρου* Plat. Euthyd. 299 B; so, *τρισῶν ἀμαξῶν βάρος* a weight of three wagon-loads, Eur. Cycl. 385, cf. 473, and v. *ἀμαξιαῖος*.

3. proverb., *ἡ ἀμαξα τὸν βοῦν* (sc. *ἐλκει*), 'the cart before the horse,' Luc. D. Mort. 6. 2; *ἐξ ἀμάξης ὑβρίζειν*, of abusive ribaldry, such as was allowed to the women as they were taken in wagons to the Eleusinian mysteries, v. Ar. Pl. 1014, Menand. *Περικλ.* 4, and v. sub *ἀμαξουργός*, *πομπεία*; *βοῶς . . ὡσπερ ἐξ ἀμάξης* Dem. 268. 14; v. omnino Bentl. Phal. p. 208 (ed. 1777).

II. the carriage of the plough, Lat. *currus*, Hes. Op. 424, 451: *Charles' woin* in the heavens, *the Great Bear* (*ἄρκτος*), Il. 18. 487, Od. 5. 273.

III. = *ἀμαξιαῖος*, Anth. P. 7. 479.

ἀμαξιαῖος, a, ov, of or like a wagon, *ἀμ. ἄρκτος* (cf. *ἀμαξα* 2), Arat. 93, cf. Nonn. D. 1. 251.

ἀμαξία, ἡ, the loading of a wagon, Suid.

ἀμαξεύς, ἔως, ὁ, a wagoner, Dio Chr.: *βοῦς ἄ.* a draught-ox, Plut. Dion. 38.

ἀμαξεύω, to traverse with a wagon, and in Pass. to be traversed by wagon-roads, of a country, Hdt. 2. 108.

2. metaph., *ἀμ. βίον* to drag on a weary life, Anth. P. 9. 574.

II. intr. to be a wagoner, Plut. Eumen. 1, Anth. P. 7. 478: to live in wagons, of the Scythians (cf. *ἀμαξόβιος*), Philostr. 307.

ἀμαξηλατέω, to drive a wagon, Hesych.: *-ηλάτης, ου, ὁ, a wagoner, charioteer*, Eust.

ἀμαξ-ἡλάτος, ου, (ἐλαύνω) traversed by wagons: ἡ *ἀμ.* (sc. *ὁδός*), a carriage-road, Poll. 9. 37.

ἀμαξ-ἡ-ποδες, οἱ, v. *ἀμαξόποδες*.

ἀμαξ-ἡ-της, ες, (**ἄρω*) of or on a carriage, *ἀμ. θρόνος*, = *δίφρος*, Aesch. Ag. 1054; *ἀμ. τρίβος* a high-road, Eur. Or. 1251.

ἀμαξιαῖος, α, ου, large enough to load a wagon, *λίθος* Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 27, Arist. Mirab. 98, Dem. 1277. 12, Diphil. *Ἐναγ.* 1:—metaph., *ἀμ. ῥήμα* of big words, Paroemiogr.; *ἀμ. χρήματα* money in cart-loads, Com. Anon. 256.

ἀμαξικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a wagon, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6.

ἀμαξιον, τό, =sq., Arist. de Mot. An. 7, 7.

ἀμαξίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of *ἀμαξα*, a little wagon, Lat. *plustellum*, Hdt. 3. 113; as a toy for children, Ar. Nub. 864.

ἀμαξίτης [ἰ], ου, ὁ, of or for a wagon, *φόρτος* Anth. P. 9. 306.

ἀμαξ-ἴτος, ου, Ep. and Lyr. *ἀμ-*, (*ἀμαξα, εἶμι*) traversed by wagons, *ἀμ. ὁδός* a carriage-road, high-road, highway, Pind. N. 6. 92, Xen. An. 1. 2, 21; and without *ὁδός*, as Subst., Il. 22. 146, h. Hom. Cer. 177, Theogn. 599, etc.

2. metaph., *πειθοῦς ἀμ.* Emped. 304; *μακρά μοι νεῖσθαι κατ' ἀμαξίτον* Pind. P. 4. 439.

ἀμαξό-βιος, ου, living in wagons, as nomad tribes do, Porph. Abst. 3. 15, cf. Hor. Carm. 3. 24. 10.

ἀμαξο-ειδῶς, Adv. like a wagon, Eust. 1156. 15.

ἀμαξόθεν, Adv. from a wagon, Nicet. Eug.

ἀμαξ-οικος, ου, dwelling in a wagon, Strab. 296, 492.

ἀμαξο-κύλιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (*κυλίνδω*) a down-roller (i. e. a destroyer) of wagons: the *Ἀμαξοκυλισταί* were a Megarean family, Plut. 2. 304 E.

ἀμαξοπηγέω, to build wagons, Poll. 7. 115.

ἀμαξοπηγία, ἡ, wagon-building, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6.

ἀμαξοπηγός, ὄν, (*πήγνυμι*) a cartwright, Plut. Pericl. 12.

ἀμαξοπληθής, ἔς, (*πλήθος*) filling a wagon, large enough to fill a wagon, like *ἀμαξιαῖος*, Eur. Phoen. 1158; cf. *χειροπληθής*.

ἀμαξό-ποδες, οἱ, Lat. *arbusculae*, cylindrical blocks by which military engines were moved, Vitruv. 10. 20; *ἀμαξήποδες* in Poll. 1. 253.

ἀμαξοτροχία, ἡ, (*τροχός*) the track of a wain or car, Callias *Κύκλ.* 9, ubi v. Meineke: *ἀμαξο-τροχός, ὁ*, a wagon-wheel, Manass.

ἀμαξουργία, ἡ, = *ἀμαξοπηγία*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1.

ἀμαξουργός, ὄν, (**ἔργω*) = *ἀμαξοπηγός*, *ἐξ ἀμαξουργοῦ λέγειν* to talk cartwrights' slang, Ar. Eq. 464.

ἀμαξο-φόρητος, ου, carried in wagons, *ἀμ. οἶκος*, of the Scythians, Pind. Fr. 72.

ἀμαρ, ατος, τό, Dor. for *ἡμαρ*.

ἀμάρα [ἀμᾶ], Ion. *ἀμάρη, ἡ*, a trench, conduit, channel, for watering meadows, *χερσὶ μάκελλαν ἔχων, ἀμάρης ἐξ ἔχματα βάλλων* Il. 21. 259; *κρηναῖαι ἀμαραι* Ar. Rh. 3. 1392; *βάλλεις εἰς ἀμάραν με* Theocr. 27. 52, cf. Sappho 151.

2. the hollow of the ear, E. M.

ἀμαράκινος, η, ου, made of amaranthus, *μύρον* Antiph. *Θορ.* 1, al.

ἀμαράκεις, εσσα, εν, like amaranthus, Nic. Th. 503.

ἀμαράκων [ἀμᾶ], τό, and *ἀμαράκος, ὁ*, Lat. *amāracum, amāracus*, first in Pherccr. *Πέρσ.* 2, where the gender is uncertain; masc. in Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C; Theophr. has both forms, cf. H. P. 6. 1, 1., t. 9, 4:—*ἀμάρατον*, f. l. for *-ακον*, Anth. Plan. 4. 188.—The Greek species (Nic. Tb. 575) was prob. a bulbous plant: the foreign, called Persian or Egyptian, answers to our *marjoram*, strictly *σάμψυχον*, Diosc. 3. 47.

ἀμαράντινος, η, ου, of amaranth, C. 1. 155. 39, Philostr. 741.

2. *unfading, imperishable, στέφανος* 1 Ep. Petr. 5. 4.

ἀ-μάραντος [ἀμᾶ], ου, (*μαραίνω*) *unfading, undecaying, σοφία* LXX (Sap. 6. 12); *κληρονομία* 1 Petr. 1. 4, cf. C. 1. (add.) 2942 c, Luc. Dom. 9, etc.

II. as Subst., *ἀμ., ὁ*, a never-fading flower, amaranth, Diosc. 4. 57, C. 1. 5759 e. 3, Poll. 1. 229.

ἀμάρευμα, ατος, τό, foul water carried off by a drain, Hesych.: metaph., in Greg. Naz. 1. 464 D.

ἀμάρεύω, (ἀμάρα) to flow off, Aristaen. 1. 17.

ἀμ-αρθρίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, gout in all the limbs at once, Cael. Aur. Chron. 5. 2.

ἀμῦρία, ἡ, = *ἀμάρα*, E. M.

ἀμᾶριατος, α, ου, carried off in a conduit, *ὑδωρ* Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 5, acc. to some.

ἀμαρτάνω [ἀμ. . . ἄν]: fut. *ἀμαρτήσομαι* Hom., Att.; later *-ήσω*, Ev. Matth. 18. 21, Dio C. 59. 20, Galen. (but in compds. *δι-*, *ἐξ-*, Hipp. 398. 33, cf. 2. 420 Littré):—aor. *ἡμαρτον* Theogn., Pind., Att. (Ep. *ἡμβροτον*, but only in indic.; Aeol. inf. *ἀμβροτήν* Inscr. Mytil. in Newton): opt. *ἀμαρτοιν* (for *ἀμαρτοιμι*) Cratin. *Δραπ.* 6: aor. 1 *ἡμάρτησα* Anth. P. 7. 339, Diod., etc., also in Emped. 372 Stein.: pf. *ἡμάρτηκα* Hdt., Att.:—Pass., aor. *ἡμαρτήθην* Thuc., Xen.: pf. *ἡμάρτημαι* Soph., etc.: plqpf. *ἡμάρτητο* Thuc. 7. 18, Lys. 188. 36. (For the Root, v. sub fin.).

To miss, miss the mark, esp. of a spear thrown, absol., Il. 5. 287, etc.; *ἔρριψεν, οὐδ' ἡμαρτε* Aesch. Fr. 179, cf. Ag. 1194: c. gen., *φωτὸς ἀμ.* Il. 10. 372, al.; so, *τῶν μεγάλων ψυχῶν ἰεὺς οὐκ ἄν ἀμαρτοῖς* Soph. Aj. 155; *ἀμ. τῆς ὁδοῦ* to miss the road, Ar. Pl. 961; *τοῦ σκοποῦ* Antipho 124. 26.

2. generally, to fail of doing, fail of one's purpose, to miss one's point, fail, go wrong, absol., Od. 21. 155, Aesch. Ag. 1194, etc.; c. gen., *οὐ τι νοήματος ἡμβροτεν ἐσθλοῦ* nor did he fail in hitting upon the happy thought, Od. 7. 292, and simply, *μύθων ἡμάρτανε* failed of good speech, Il. 511; so in Prose, and Att., *γνώμης, ἐλπίδων, βουλήσεως ἀμ.* Hdt. 1. 207, Eur. Med. 498, Thuc. 1. 33, 92; (but, *ἀμ. γνώμη* to be wrong in judgment, v. signf. 11, Thuc. 6. 78); *ἀμ. τοῦ χρησμοῦ* to mistake it, Hdt. 1. 71:—once c. acc., *ἀμ. τὸ ἀληθές* Hdt. 7. 139 (where *τοῦ λέγειν* may be supplied, or *τᾶληθέος* received with Schäfer).

3. in Hom. also, to fail of having, i. e. to be deprived of, lose, mostly c. gen., *χειρῶν ἐξ Ὀδυσῆος ἀμαρτήσεσθαι ὀπωπῆς* that I should lose my sight by Ulysses' hands, Od. 9. 512; so in Trag., *τοῦ ῥυσίου θ' ἡμαρτε* Aesch. Ag. 535; *ἀμ. πιστῆς ἀλόχου* Eur. Alc. 879, cf. 144:—once also with neut. Adj., *οὐ γὰρ εἰκὸς . . ἐμὲ ὑμῶν ἀμαρτεῖν τοῦ τό γ' 'tis* not seemly that I should lose this at your hands, ask this of you in vain, Soph. Ph. 231:—rare in Prose, *ἡμάρτομεν τῆς Βοιωτῆς* Hdt. 9. 7, cf. Thuc. 7. 50; *ἀμ. δυοῖν κακοῖν* (i. e. either one or the other), Andoc. 4. 2, cf. Soph. El. 1320.

4. rarely, to fail to do, neglect, *φίλων ἡμάρτανε δῶρων* Il. 24. 68; *ξυμμαχίας ἀμαρτῶν* Aesch. Ag. 213.

II. to fail, do wrong, err, sin, absol., Il. 9. 501, Simon. Iamb. 7. 111, Aesch. Pr. 260, Soph. El. 1207, etc.; or with some word added to define the nature of the fault, as *ἐκούσιος* (or *-ίως*) *ἀμ. to sin* wittingly, *ἀκούσιος* (or *-ίως*) *ἀμ. to sin* unwittingly, Plat. Rep. 336 E, 340 E, etc.:—also c. part., *ἡμαρτε χρηστὰ μωμένη* Soph. Tr. 1136; *πρόθυμος ὦν ἡμαρτες* Eur. Or. 1630, cf. Antipho 116. 23: or with the case of a noun, *ἀμ. ῥήματι* Plat. Gorg. 489 B; also *ἐν λόγοις* Id. Rep. 396 A; cf. *τοιαῦθ' ἀμαρτάνουσιν ἐν λόγοις ἔπη* Soph. Aj. 1096:—lastly with a cognate acc., *ἀμαρτίαν ἀμ.* Soph. Ph. 1249, Eur. Hipp. 320; with a neut. Adj., *αὐτὸς ἐγὼ τόδε γ' ἡμβροτον* I erred in this, Od. 22. 154; *πόλλ' ἀμαρτῶν* Aesch. Supp. 915; *ἀνθρώπινα* Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 40: but in Prose more commonly, *ἀμ. περὶ τι* or *τινος* to do wrong in a matter, Plat. Legg. 891 E, Phaedr. 242 E; *ἐπὶ τι* Antipho 140. 13; *ἐπὶ τι* Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 3; *ἀμ. εἰς τινα* to sin against . . , Hdt. 1. 138, Soph. O. C. 968, Fr. 419; *περὶ τινα* Antipho 121. 41.

2. Pass., either *ἀμαρτάνεται τι* a sin is committed, Thuc. 2. 65, etc.; so also in pf. part., *τὰμὰ δ' ἡμαρτημένα* my plans are frustrate, Soph. O. T. 621; or less commonly impers., *ἀμαρτάνεται περὶ τι* Plat. Legg. 759 C; *ἀπειρία ἡμάρτηται* Antipho 129. 43:—*τὰ ἡμαρτημένα, τὰ ἀμαρτηθέντα, peccata*, Soph. O. C. 439, 1269, Xen. An. 5. 8, 20.

3. *ἀμαρτανόμενος*, as Adj., *wrong, mistaken*, Fr. *mauqué*, Plat. Phil. 37 D, al.; *αἱ ἡμαρτημένα πολιτεῖαι* Id. Rep. 449 A, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 9., 6, 11; and of persons, *ἡμαρτημένοι mistaken*, Id. Eth. N. 4. 3, 35. (Buttm., Lexil. v. *ἡμβροτος* 10 not., refers *ἀμαρτάνω* with *ἀμείρω* to *√MEP* in *μείρω, μέρος* (with *ἀνά-* privat.), and assumes as the orig. sense to be without share; cf. also *ἀμέρδω*. Curt. also considers that the sense of *ἡμβροτον* (cf. *ἀβροτάζω*) almost drives us to this deriv., p. 679).

ἀμαρτάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Ion. for *ἀμαρτία*, Hdt. 1. 91, 119, al., Hipp. Acut. 390, al. *ἀμαρτή* or *ἀμαρτῆ [ἀμ]*, Adv. together, at the same time, at once, Il. 5. 656, Od. 22. 81, Solon. 33. 4. Also, in Hesych., *ἀμαρτήδην*. On the form, v. Spitzn. Excurs. xii. ad Il.:—*ἀμαρτῆ* or *-τῆ* is a v. l. (As to the deriv., the *ἀμ-* is plainly the same with the Root of *ἄμα, ὁμοῦ*: for the latter part, v. sub **ἄρω*.)

ἀμαρτήμα, ατος, τό, like *ἀμαρτία*, a failure, fault, sin, Soph. Ant. 1261 (lyr.), and freq. in Att. Prose, as Antipho 123. 20, Thuc. 2. 65, etc.; midway between *ἀδίκημα* and *ἀτύχημα*, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 7, Rhet. 1. 13, 16;—*ἀμ. περὶ τι* a fault in a matter, Plat. Polit. 296 B; *εἰς τινα* towards a person, Id. Legg. 729 E.

2. a bodily defect, malady, Id. Gorg. 479 A.

ἀμαρτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, prone to failure, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 3, 7: *sinful*, Eccl.; so, Adv. *-κῶρ*, Clem. Al. 520.

ἀμαρτία, ἡ, a failure, fault, sin, freq. in Att. from Aesch. downwds.; *ἀμ. τινός* a fault committed by one, Aesch. Ag. 1198; *οὐ τῆ ἑαυτοῦ ἀμαρτία χρῆσθαι* Antipho 127. 35; *ἀμ. δόξης* fault of judgment, Thuc. 1. 32.

2. in the language of philosophy and religion also an abstract term, *guilt, sin*, Plat. Legg. 660 C, al., Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4, 2, al., LXX, N. T., Eccl.

ἀμαρτί-γάμος, ου, failing of marriage, Nonn. D. 48. 94.

ἀμαρτί-νοος, ου, erring in mind, distraught, Hes. Th. 511, Solon 22. 2, Aesch. Supp. 542 (lyr.).

ἀμαρτιον, τό, = *ἀμαρτήμα*, Aesch. Pers. 676, Ag. 537 (in pl., where Herm. *θάμαρτία* as dual fem. for *τῶ* or *τὰ ἀμαρτία*): on the form, cf. *ἀμπλάκιον*.

ἀμαρτο-επής, ἔς, (*ἔπος*) erring in words, speaking at random, Il. 13. 824; *οἶνος ἀμ.* wine that makes men talk at random, Poëta ap. Clem. Al. 183.

ἀμαρτολόγος, *ov*, speaking faultily, Ath. 165 B.
 ἀμαρτύρητος, *ov*, needing no witness, Eur. H. F. 290, Antiph. Incer. 94.
 ἀμαρτύρος, *ov*, without witness, unattested, Thuc. 2. 41, Dem. 502.
 20, etc. Adv. -ως, Dem. 869. 22.
 ἀμαρτωλή, ἡ, = ἀμαρτία, Theogn. 327, Rhian. (1. 12) ap. Stob. 54. 19;
 ἀμ. διαίτης Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6.
 ἀμαρτωλία, ἡ, = ἀμαρτία, Hipp. 1006 B, Eupol. Map. 10, ubi v. Meineke,
 et Bentl. Ar. Pax 419 (415).
 ἀμαρτωλός, *ov*, erring, erroneous, ἀμαρτωλότερον Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9,
 4. 2. sinful, hardened in sin, Plut. 2. 25 C; —ἀμαρτωλή γέρον,
 barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1111. II. as Subst. ἀμαρτωλός, *o*, a
 sinner, common in LXX, N. T. and Eccl.
 ἀμαρυνή [Att. ὕ, Ep. ὕ], ἡ, = μαρμαρυγή, a sparkling, twinkling, glanc-
 ing, of objects in motion, as of the eye, h. Hom. Merc. 45; of stars, Ap. Rh.
 2. 42; of any quick motion, ἵππων ἀμ. Ar. Av. 925.—Also ἀμαρυνξ, γγος,
 ἡ, in Choerob. 1. 82: ἀμαρυνξ, *ews*, ἡ, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 1018. Ἀμα-
 ρυνκεύς as a prop. name occurs in Il. 23. 630, al. Cf. ἀμαρύνσω fin.
 ἀμαρυνγμα, *atos*, τό, a sparkle, twinkle, of the eye, Ap. Rh. 3. 288; of
 changing colour, and light, Anth. P. 5. 259, etc.; of any quick, light
 motion, Χαρίτων ἀμαρύνματ' ἔχουσα with the flashing steps of the
 Graces, Hes. Fr. 225; ἀμ. χείλεος quivering of the lip, Theocr. 23. 7.
 ἀμαρύνσω [ἀμ], Ep. Verb, used only in pres. and impf., to sparkle,
 twinkle, glance, of the eye, πῦρ ἀμαρύνσει ἐξ ὄσων Hes. Th. 827;
 πυκνὸν οἱ πύκν' ἀμαρύνσων darting quick glances, h. Hom. Merc. 278,
 415:—so in Med., of light, colour, etc., Ap. Rh. 4. 178, 1146; ἀμαρύν-
 σεται ἀνθεσι λειμών Anth. P. 9. 668. II. act. to shoot forth,
 dart, πῦρ Q. Sm. 8. 29. 2. to dazzle, Nonn. D. 5. 485. (From
 √MAP, with a euphon., cf. μαρ-μαίρω.)
 ἀμάσητος, *ov*, (μασάομαι) unchewed, LXX (Job 20. 18), Archigen. in
 Matthaei Medd. p. 221.
 ἀμαστίγωτος, *ov*, unscourged, Synes. 224 D.
 ἀμαστίκτος, *ov*, = foreg., Schol. Pind. O. 1. 133.
 ἀμαστος, *ov*, without breasts, Eumath. p. 41.
 ἀμα-συκάς, *ados*, ἡ, = sq., Hesych.
 ἀμά-συκον, τό, with or without μήλον, a fruit like the fig, or ripening
 at the same time, Paus. ap. Eust. Cf. ἀμάμηλις.
 ἀ-ματαιότης, *ητος*, ἡ, freedom from vanity, Diog. L. 7. 47.
 ἀμα-τροχάω, (τρέχω) to run together, run along with, only used in Ep.
 part. ἀματροχάων (al. ἄμα τρ.) Od. 15. 451.
 ἀμα-τροχιά, ἡ, a jussling or clashing of wheels, ἀματροχιάς ἀλεείνων
 Il. 23. 422. 2. by an error for ἀματροχιά, the track of wheels,
 Call. Fr. 135, Nic. Th. 263.
 ἀμάτωρ, Dor. for ἀμήτωρ.
 ἀμαυρίσκω, = ἀμαυρώ, Democr. ap. Stob. append. 14.
 ἀμαυρό-βίος, *ov*, living in darkness, darkling, ἄνδρες Ar. Av. 685.
 ἀμαυρός [ἀμ], *o*, *ov*, dark, i. e., 1. hardly seen, dim, faint, baffling
 sight, εἶδωλον ἀμ. a dark shadowy spectre, Od. 4. 824; ἴχνος ἀμ. a faint
 footstep, of an old man, Eur. H. F. 125, cf. Xen. Cyn. 6. 21; of the sun,
 ἀχλυώδης καὶ ἀμ. obscure, glimmering, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 19; of a
 comet's tail, Ib. 1. 6, 12, cf. 1. 7, 11, Theocr. 22. 21. 2. having
 no light, darkling, νύξ Luc. Amor. 32; ὄψις Xen. Cyn. 5. 26:—hence
 blind, sightless, like Lat. caecus, of a man, Soph. O. C. 1018; so also,
 ἔπεο . . ἀμαυρῶ κῶλω with blind foot, i. e. foot of the blind, Ib. 182, cf.
 τυφλός. 3. of sound, dim, faint, Arist. Audib. 31; ψαύσας ἀμαυ-
 ραῖς χερσίν Ib. 1639; ἀμαυρὰ οἱ ἀμαυρῶς βλέπειν dimly, Anth. P. 12.
 254 append. 337. II. metaph., 1. dim, faint, obscure,
 uncertain, κληδών Aesch. Cho. 853; σθένος Eur. H. F. 231; δόξα,
 ἡδοναί, ἐλπίς, etc., Plut. Lyc. 4., 2. 125 C, etc.; ζῶα ἀμαυρότερα creatures
 of obscure kind, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 1. 2. obscure, mean, unknown,
 γενεή Hes. Op. 282; ἀμ. φῶς, γυνή Soph. O. C. 1018, Eur. Andr. 203;
 τυχηρὸν . . τιθεῖσ' ἀμαυρόν Aesch. Ag. 465:—Adv. -ρῶς, obscurely, opp.
 to ἀκριβῶς, Arist. Cael. 1. 9, 16, C. I. 6300. 3. gloomy, troubled,
 φρήν Aesch. Ag. 546, Cho. 157. III. act. enfeebling, νοῦσος
 Anth. P. 7. 78. (The orig. form was prob. ἀμαρφός; and the obvious
 deriv. is from a priv., and √MAP, in μαρμαίρω, not sparkling, dark,
 dim; but this leaves the forms μαυρός, μαυρόω, unaccounted for. On the
 other hand, the expl. that α is euphon., and that √MAP here means
 glimmering, dim, is not satisfactory. The origin of ἀμαυρός, a word
 nearly coinciding in sense, is equally obscure.)
 ἀμαυρότης, *ητος*, ἡ, dimness, obscurity, Eus. H. E. 352.
 ἀμαυρο-φάνης, (φαίνομαι) dimly gleaming, of the moon, Stoic. ap. Stob.
 Ecl. 1. 556.
 ἀμαυρώ [ἀμ], Solon., Att. (no other tense in Att. Prose), cf. μαυρώω:
 fut. -ώσω Simon.: aor. ἡμαύρωσα Anth. P. 9. 24, Polyh., etc.: pf. ἡμαύ-
 ρωκα Strabo 332:—Med., aor. opt. ἀμαυρώσαιτο Aristaen. 1. 16:—
 Pass., pf. ἡμαύρωμαι Plut.: aor. ἀμαυρώθην (without augm.) Hdt. To
 make ἀμαυρός (q. v.), to make dark, dim, faint, or obscure, ἡ σελήνη
 ἀμ. τὰ ἴχνη Xen. Cyn. 5. 4:—Pass., to become dark or dim, ὁ ἥλιος
 ἀμαυρώθη Hdt. 9. 10; φορτί' ἀμαυρωθείη perished utterly, Hes. Opp.
 691; τὸ θερμὸν μικρὸν ὄν μεγάλοις ἀμ. Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 28, cf. Eth. N.
 10. 4, 9, etc.:—cf. ἀφανίζω. II. metaph. in same sense, εὐνομία
 . . ὕβριν ἀμ. Solon 4. 35; ἐντάφιον . . οὐτ' εὐρὸς οὐτ' . . ἀμαυρώσει
 χρόνος Simon. 4. 5; χρόνος δ' ἀμαυροῖ πάντα Soph. Fr. 685; τίς ἄρα
 σάν . . ἀμαυροῖ ζῶαν; Eur. Hipp. 816; πολλοὶ γε . . τῷ θράσει τὰς
 συμφορὰς ζητοῦσ' ἀμαυροῦν Id. Fr. 420; ἀμ. δόξαν Polyh. 20. 4, 3; τὰς
 ἄλλας κακίας Plut. Crass. 2:—to weaken, dull, impair, πόνος πόνον ἀμ.
 Hipp. Aph. 1246, cf. Aēr. 294; ἀμ. ἡδονήν Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 9;
 ὄργην, ἔρωτα Plut., etc.:—Pass, ἀμαυροῦσθαι τὸ ἀξίωμα, τῇ δόξῃ Plut.
 Per. 11, Cor. 31.
 ἀμαύρωμα, *atos*, τό, obscuration, of the sun, Plut. Caes. 69.

ἀμαύρωσις, *ews*, ἡ, a darkening, δμμάτων ἀμ. a becoming dull of sight,
 Hipp. Coac. 154: later a name for a complete hindrance to sight, without
 any visible cause, Galen. 14. 776. 2. a dulling, as of the mind in old
 age, Arist. de An. 1. 4, 13. II. a lowering, detraction, Plut. 2. 149 A.
 ἀμάχαιρος, *ov*, without a knife, Pherecr. Κραπ. 13.
 ἀμαχανία, δμάχανος, Dor. for ἀμηχ-
 ἀμαχεί, Adv. of ἀμαχος, without stroke of sword, without resistance,
 Thuc. 1. 143, etc.: without question, undoubtedly, Plut. 2. 433 C:—not
 so well ἀμαχί, v. An. Ox. 2. 313.
 ἀμάχετος, *ov*, poet. for ἀμάχητος, Aesch. Theb. 85 (lyr.).
 ἀμάχητι, Adv. of sq., without battle, without stroke of sword, Il. 21.
 437, Hdt. 1. 174; in Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 28, An. 4. 2, 15, the MSS. fluctuate
 between ἀμαχητί and -τεί, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 216.
 ἀμάχητος, *ov*, not to be fought with, unconquerable, Soph. Ph.
 198. II. not having fought, not having been in battle, Xen. Cyr. 6.
 4, 14; ἀμ. ὄλεθρος destruction without fighting, Lys. (?) Fr. 99. Cf. ἀμαχος.
 ἀμάχι, v. sub ἀμαχεί.
 ἀ-μάχος, *ov*, without battle; and so, I. with whom no one
 fights, unconquered, unconquerable, invincible, of persons, Hdt. 5. 3,
 Pind., lyr. passages of Trag., Ar. Lys. 253, 1014 (in iambs), Plat.,
 etc.: of places, impregnable, Hdt. 1. 84; also of things, irresistible, κακὸν
 Pind. P. 2. 139; κύμα θαλάσσης Aesch. Pers. 90; of feelings, ἄλγος Id.
 Ag. 733; φθόνος Eur. Rhes. 457; ἀμ. πρᾶγμα, of a woman, whose
 beauty is irresistible, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 36; so, ἀμ. κάλλος Aristaen. 1. 24;
 ἀμ. τροφή Ael. N. A. 16. 23:—ἀμαχόν [ἔστι] c. inf., like ἀμήχανον,
 'tis impossible to do . . , Pind. O. 13. 16. II. act. not having
 fought, taking no part in the battle, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 16; ἀμ. διάγειν to
 remain without fighting, Id. Hell. 4. 4, 9. 2. disinclined to fight,
 peaceful, Aesch. Pers. 855; not contentious, 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 3, Tit. 3. 2;
 ἀμ. ἐβίωσα C. I. 387. 6. Adv. -χως, incontestably, Sext. Emp. M. 8.
 266; cf. ἀμαχεί.
 ἀμάω, Od., Hes.; Dor. part. pres. pl. dat. ἀμώντεσσι Theocr. 10. 16:
 impf. ἡμών Il.: fut. ἀμήσω Hes., Hdt., Ar.: aor. ἡμησα Hes., Aesch.,
 Ep. ἡμησα (δι-) Il.:—Med., Hes., Eur.: fut. ἀμήσομαι Soph. Fr. 550,
 (ἐξ-) Eur.: Ep. aor. ἀμήσατο (ἐπ-, κατ-) Hom.:—Pass., aor. part.
 ἀμηθείς Nic. Al. 216: pf. ἡμημαι (ἐξ-) Soph. Aj. 1179. The simple
 Verb takes the augment in Hom., but not so the compds., v. Il. 3. 359.,
 24. 165, Od. 5. 482. [In Hom., init. α in ἀμάω is always long, except
 in Od. 9. 247, as also in ἀμητήρ, ἀμητος; but short in compds., see the
 places above cited; in later Ep., short or long, as the metre requires, cf.
 Theocr. 10. 16 and 50, Ap. Rh. 1. 1183, with Theocr. 11. 73, Call. Cer.
 137, etc.; in Att., short both in the simple Verb and in compds.] The
 primary sense of this poet. Verb, so far as usage shews, is to reap corn,
 absol., ἡμών ὀφείας δρεπάνας ἐν χερσίν ἔχοντες Il. 18. 551; ἡμενος
 ἀμήσεις Hes. Op. 478; metaph., ἡμησαν καλῶς they reaped abundantly,
 Aesch. Ag. 1044:—so c. acc., μάλα κεν βαθὺ λήϊον . . εἰς ὥρας ἀμωεν
 Od. 9. 135, cf. Theogn. 107; ὡς ἀμήσαν τὸν σίτον Hdt. 6. 28, cf. 4.
 199; τάλλῳ τριον ἀμῶν θέρος Ar. Eq. 392. b. metaph., εἰράναν, ὃς
 ἄροσε, κείνος ἀμάσει Call. Cer. 137; ἐλευθερίαν ἡμησαν they reaped the
 fruits of liberty, Plut. 2. 210 B. 2. generally, to cut, λαχνηέντ' ὄροφον
 λειμωνόθεν ἀμήσαντες Il. 24. 451; θαλλὸν ἀμάσει Theocr. 11. 73; and
 in Med., σχοῖνον ἀμησάμενος Anth. P. 4. 1, 26:—Med., στάχυν ἀμή-
 σονται Ap. Rh. 1. 688; cf. Call. Dian. 164; ἀμώνται Q. Sm. 14.
 199. 3. to mow down in battle, like Lat. demetere, Ap. Rh. 3.
 1187, 1382, Anth. P. 9. 362, 25; except that the Med. is cited from Soph.
 (Fr. 550), in this sense, ἀμάσεται (Dor. fut.) σφάζει Hesych. II.
 Hom. and Hes. use the Med. in a peculiar way, to gather together,
 gather in, collect, as reapers gather in corn, ταλάροισιν ἀμησάμενοι
 [γάλα] Od. 9. 247; so, ἀλλότριον κάματον αφετέρην ἐς γαστέρ' ἀμώνται
 Hes. Th. 599; cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 859., ἀμήσατο γαῖαν ἀμφ' αὐτοῖς Ap. Rh.
 1. 1305:—so also in Act., χερσίν ἀμήσας . . κόνιν, of scraping together
 earth over a corpse, Anth. P. 7. 241. (From √AM come ἀμητος
 and ἀμητός, ἀμάλη and ἀμαλλα; cf. Lat. meto, messis; O. H. G.
 mōjan (to mow); mādari (a mow); A. S. mōven (to mow), etc.; so
 that α appears to be euphon.—The cogn. words seem to shew that the
 sense of cutting or mowing was original, and that of gathering in
 secondary. The sense of cutting appears in Hom. and Hes. in the
 compds. ἀπ-, δι-αμάω, and in Trag. in δι-, ἐξ-, κατ-αμάω. The sense
 of gathering or collecting appears in the Med., v. snpr., and cf. the
 compds. ἐπ-, κατ-, συν-αμάομαι.)
 ἀμβ-, Ep. and Ion., and hence poet. for ἀναβ- at the beginning of
 words: also prob. the form used in common life. Only the most im-
 portant forms will be found in their place: for the rest, v. sub ἀναβ-.
 ἀμβαρούτα, ἡ, = Lat. Ambarvolia, Strabo 230.
 ἀμβᾶσε, Dor. for ἀνέβησε.
 ἀμβᾶσις, ἀμβάτης, ἀμβατος, ἀμβλήδην, poet. for ἀναβ-: ἀμβᾶτε,
 Dor. for ἀναβήτε.
 ἀμβη, ἡ, Ion. for ἀμβων, Hipp. Art. 783, 839.
 ἀμβίξ, ἴκος, *o*, a cup, beaker, Ath. 480 D; also ἀμβικός, *o*, Posidon. ap.
 Ath. 152 C, C. I. 3071. 7, Hesych., etc.:—cf. ἀμβυξ. 2. the cup
 of a still, Diosc. 5. 110. (V. sub ὀμφαλός.)
 ἀμβλακεῖν, ἀμβλακίσκω, older and Dor. forms of ἀμπλ-.
 ἀμβλήδην, Adv., poet. for ἀναβλήδην, which does not occur: (ἀνα-
 βάλλομαι):—with sudden bursts, ἀμβλ. γοῶσα Il. 22. 476; cf. ἀμβο-
 λάδην. II. tardily, Arat. 1070.
 ἀμβλίσκω, Plat., and in compos. ἐξ-αμβλώω (q. v.): fut. ἀμβλώσω (ἐξ-)
 Ael.: aor. ἡμβλωσα Hipp. 600. 40, (ἐξ-) Plat. Theaet. 150 E: pf. (ἐξ-)
 ἡμβλωκα, (ἐξ-) ἡμβλωμαι Ar. Nub. 137, 139; (ἀμβλός). To cause,
 to miscarry, Soph. Fr. 134, Plat. Theaet. 149 D, ubi v. Stallb. 2. of
 the woman herself, to bring on a miscarriage, Muson. ap. Stob. 450. 11,

Plut. Lyc. 3, Ael. l. c.—The form ἀμβλισκάνω occurs in Poll. 3. 49, Max. Tyr. 179. II. Pass., ἀμβλόμαι, to be abortive, κὰν . . τὸ γινόμενον ἀμβλωθῆ Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 43: also of the buds of trees, ἀμβλοῦνται they come to nothing, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6. ἀμβλῦ-γώνιος, ον, obtuse-angled, Polyb. 34. 6, 7. ἀμβλυντήρ, ἥρος, ὀ, blunting, weakening, Poëta de Herb. 65. ἀμβλυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to blunt, ὄψεως Diph. ap. Ath. 64 B. ἀμβλύνω [ῦ], fut. ὑνῶ (ἀπ-) Aesch. Theb. 715: aor. ἤμβλυνα Anth.:—Pass., fut. -υνθήσομαι (ἀπ-) Aesch. Fr. 866, but -υνθῶμαι (in pass. sense) Hipp. 1243 D: aor. ἤμβλυνθη LXX, Anth. P. 6. 65, etc.: pf. ἤμβλυμαι, 3 pl. -υνται (ἀπ-) Epigr. Hom. 12, Sext. Emp., but ἀμβλυνται is 3 sing. in Herodas I, Poët. ap. Ath. 592 A: (ἀμβλῦς). To blunt, dull, take the edge off, Lat. *hebetare*, properly of a sharp instrument, and metaph. to make dim, to dull, ἀμβλ. περίμνας Emped. 295; τὸ ψυχρὸν . . τὰς ὀσμάς ἀμβλ. Arist. Sens. 5, 11; ὀμματος αὐγὴν ἀμβλύννας Anth. P. 6. 67; τὸ ἄλγος Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10; ἀμβλ. ἀκρατον to take away the strength of wine, Plut. 2. 656 A; οὐ γὰρ ἀοιδὰς ἀμβλύνειν αἰὼν . . δύναται Anth. P. 7. 225. II. in earlier Greek mostly in Pass. to become blunt or dull, lose the edge, of the teeth, Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 5, cf. G. A. 5. 8, 8; νόσος Hipp. Aph. 1243. 2. metaph., ὀργῆ γέροντος ὥστε μαλθακῆ κοπίς . . ἀμβλύνεται Soph. Fr. 761, cf. Plat. Rep. 490 B; of an oracle, to lose its edge or force, Aesch. Theb. 844; so, ἡ νόσος ἀμβλυνεῖται Hipp. 1243 D; of the mind, to be disheartened, Thuc. 2. 87:—c. gen., ἀμβλύνεσθαι ἐρωῆς Opp. H. 2. 338.—Cf. ἀπαμβλύνω. ἀμβλῦσις, εσσα, εν, dull, dark, δμίχλη Manetho 4. 156. ἀμβλῦς, εἶα, ὕ, (v. μαλακός):—blunt, dulled, with the edge or point taken off, properly of a sharp instrument, opp. to ὀξύς, Plat. Lys. 215 E, Theaet. 165 D; ἀμβλ. γωνία ἄν obtuse angle, Id. Tim. 55 A, Arist., etc. 2. metaph. dull, dim, faint, weak, of sight, ἀμβλῦν ὀρᾶν, βλέπειν Plat. Theaet. 174 E, Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 11, al.; of hearing, Id. Probl. 7. 5, 5; of the feelings or mind, ἀμβλυτέρα τῆ ὀργῆ less keen, Thuc. 3. 38; ἀμβλυτερον ποιεῖν τι less vigorous, Id. 2. 65. b. of persons, in Aesch. Eum. 238 of Orestes as now purified, having lost the edge of guilt: but mostly, dull, spiritless, having lost the keenness of one's feeling, Thuc. 2. 40, Eur. Fr. 818; ἀμβλυτερος τὴν φύσιν duller, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 3; ἀμβλ. εἰς, περί or πρὸς τι dull or sluggish in a thing, Plut. Cato Ma. 24, Alcib. 30, etc.:—Adv. Comp. -υτέρως Joseph. A. J. 19. 2, 5. II. act. making dull, darkening, of a cloud, Anth. P. 7. 367. ἀμβλῦσκω, dub. form of ἀμβλίσκω; but cf. Lob. Phryn. 210. ἀμβλυστονέω, v. ἀναβλ-. ἀμβλῦτης, ητος, ἡ, bluntness of the teeth, Arist. G. A. 5. 8, 8; dullness, τῆς διανοίας, τῆς ὄψεως Plut. 2. 42 C, 1110 D: faintness, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5; sluggishness, Plut. Galb. 18. ἀμβλυ-χειλῆς, ἐς, with rounded lips, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 142. ἀμβλυωγμός, ὀ, (ἀμβλυώπτω) dull or dim sight, Hipp. Progn. 46. ἀμβλυωπέω, to be dim-sighted, Hipp. Progn. 38, Menand. Lucert. 488, Plut., etc.; doubtful in correct Att., as Xen. Cyn. 5, 27. ἀμβλυωπῆς, ἐς, v. l. for ἀμβλωπῆς. II. act. weakening the sight, Diosc. 2. 174. ἀμβλυωπία, ἡ, dim-sightedness, Hipp. 1248, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 374 D, etc. ἀμβλυ-ωπός, ὄν, dim-sighted, Arist. Fr. 546, Theophr., etc.; of the stars, dim, ἀμβλυωπότερα Hipp. 308. 27. II. act. = ἀμβλυωπῆς II, Diosc. 2. 129. ἀμβλυωσμός, ὀ, = ἀμβλυωγμός, read in Hipp. Progn. 108. ἀμβλυώσσω, Att. -πτω, only used in pres.: (ἀμβλῦς). To be dim-sighted or short-sighted, have weak sight, Hipp. 108 H, 113 E, etc., Plat. Rep. 508 C, D, 516 E, 517 D, Hipp. Mi. 374 D; ἀμβλ. πρὸς τὸ φῶς to be blind to it, Luc. Contempl. 1; but, ἀμβλ. τὰ τηλικαῦτα Id. Tim. 27; τὸ ἀμβλυώπτω = ἀμβλυωγμός Plut. 2. 13 E. ἀμβλωθρίδιον, τό, I. (sub. παιδίον), an abortive child, ἀ. καὶ ἐκτρώματα Philo 1. 59, Hesych., Harpocr. II. act. (sub. φάρμακον), a drug to cause abortion, Poll. 2. 7.—Properly, neut. from ἀμβλωθρίδιος, ον, causing abortion, which occurs in Aretae. Caus. Morb. Ac. 2. 11:—also in Schol. Ar. Nub. 137, ἀμβλώθριον, τό. ἀμβλωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀμβλίσκω) an abortion, Antipho ap. Poll. 2. 7, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 6, etc. ἀμβλ-ωπῆς, ἐς, διη, of the buds of trees, Theophr. C. P. 3. 15, 2; cf. ἀμβλωσις II. ἀμβλ-ωπός, ὄν, = foreg., bedimmed, dark, βίος Aesch. Eum. 955; ἀχλὺς Critias 2. 11. ἀμβλώσιμος, ον, belonging to abortion, Manetho 4. 413, Maxim. π. κατ. 275. ἀμβλωσις, εως, ἡ, abortion, Lys. ap. Poll. 2. 7; ἀμβλωσιν ποιεῖσθαι Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 15; ἀμβλ. γίγνεται τοῦ κνήματος Id. G. A. 4. 4, 43; ἀμβλώσεως γραφή Lys. Fr. 11. II. the failure of the eyes or buds in the vine, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 13. ἀμβλώσκω, = ἀμβλυώσσω, Galen. II. = ἀμβλίσκω I. 2, Synes. 56 D. ἀμβλωσμός, οὔ, ἀ, = ἀμβλωμα, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 11. ἀμβλώσσω, = ἀμβλυώσσω, Nic. Th. 33. 2. = ἀμβλίσκω, Gramm. ἀμβλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit to produce abortion, Galen. ἀμβλ-ώψ, ὄψος, ὀ, ἡ, = ἀμβλωπός, ἀγαί Eur. Rhés. 737. ἀμβόαμα, ἀμβοάω, poët. for ἀναβόαμα, ἀναβοάω. ἀμβο-ειδής, ἐς, like an ἀμβων, protuberant, Oribas. p. 133 Mai. ἀμβολά, ἡ, poët. for ἀναβολή. ἀμβολάδην [ᾶδ], Adv., poët. for ἀναβολάδην, which does not occur: (ἀναβολή): bubbling up, ὡς δὲ λέβητος ζεῖ ἔνδον, . . πάντοθεν ἀμβολάδην II. 21. 364, whence Hdt. (4. 181) borrowed it: metaph. by jets, i. e. capriciously, Anth. P. 10. 70. II. like an ἀναβολή or prelude in solemn song, h. Hom. Merc. 426, Pind. N. 10. 62. ἀμβολαδῖς, Adv., poët. for ἀναβολαδῖς, vigorously, Call. Dian. 61.

ἀμβολάς, ἄδος, ἡ, for ἀναβολάς, ἀμβ. γῆ earth thrown up, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 12. ἀμβολι-εργός, ὄν, poët. for ἀναβολ- (ἀναβάλλω B. II) putting off a work, dilatory, ἀνῆρ Hes. Op. 411; τινός or ἐν τινι in a thing, Plut. 2. 548 D, 118 C. ἀμβολίη, ἡ, poët. for ἀναβολία, delay, Ap. Rh., and late Epp. Ἀμβολο-γήρα, ἡ, she that puts off old age, the youth-prolonging, Spartan title of Aphrodité, Paus. 3. 18, 1. Ἀμβρακίδες, αἱ, Ambracian women's shoes, Poll. 7. 94. ἀμβροσία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ: (v. sub fin.). Ambrosia (i. e. immortality v. infr. II), the food of the gods, as nectar was their drink, Hom., etc.; therefore withheld from mortals, as containing the principle of immortality, Od. 5. 93, Arist. Metaph. 2. 4, 12, sq. Sappho and Anaxandrides however made ambrosia the drink of the gods, Ath. 39 A; and so we have κατασπένδειν . . ἀμβροσίαν in Ar. Eq. 1095; and Anaxandr. (Incert. 7) has τὸ νέκταρ ἐσθίω πάνν . . διαπίνω τ' ἀμβρ.—It was sometimes used as an unguent, II. 14. 170: so, in Od. 4. 445, Eidothea perfumes Menelaüs with ambrosia to counteract the stench of the phocae; also as a divine restorative, for the Simois makes ambrosia grow up for the horses of Hera, II. 5. 777, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 247 E, Theocr. 15. 108:—in late Ep., as Tryph., Nonn., taken as a fem. Adj., agreeing with ἐδωδή, φορβή. 2. in religious rites, a mixture of water, oil, and various fruits, Ath. 473 C; and so some understand it in II. 14. 170. 3. in Medic., a perfumed draught or salve, Paul. Aeg. 7. 18, Aët. 14. 2. 4. a plant, ambrosia maritima, Diosc. 3. 129. II. immortality, σώματος ἀμβρ. Epigr. Gr. 338. (In Skt. amṛitam is the elixir of immortality; cf. μορτός.) ἀμβρόσια, ἡ, a festival of Bacchus, E. M. 564. 13. ἀμβροσί-οδμος, ον, smelling of ambrosia, Philox. 2. 43. ἀμβρόσιος, α, ον, also ος, ον Eur. Med. 983: (v. sub μορτός):—poët. form of ἀμβροτος, immortal, divine, rarely of persons, νύμφη h. Hom. Merc. 230:—in Hom. night and sleep are called ambrosial, divine, as gifts of the gods, (like νύξ ἀμβροτος, νύξ δαιμονίη, ἱερὸν ἦμαρ, ἱερὸν κνέφας, cf. Hes. Op. 728); so, ἀμβρ. ὕδωρ Ep. Hom. 1. 4; ἀμβρ. κρήναι Eur. Hipp. 748:—further, everything belonging to the gods is called ambrosial, as their hair, II. 1. 529, etc.; their robes, sandals, etc., 5. 338., 21. 507., 24. 341, al.; their anointing oil, 14. 172., 23. 187; their voice and song, h. Hom. 27. 18, Hes. Th. 69; the fodder and the mangers of their horses, II. 5. 369., 8. 434:—also of all things divinely excellent or beautiful, κάλλος Od. 18. 193; of verses, Pind. P. 4. 532; friendship, Id. N. 8. 2, etc.:—cf. ἀμβροσία, ἀμβροτος, ἄβροτος, and Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἀμβροτό-πῶλος, ον, with coursers of immortal strain, epith. of Pallas, Eur. Tro. 536. ἀμβροτος, ον, also η, ον Pind. Fr. 3. 15, Timoth. Dith. 5: (v. sub μορτός):—poët. Adj., like its lengthd. form ἀμβρόσιος, immortal, divine, only that it is used of persons as well as things, θεὸς ἀμβροτος II. 20. 358, Od. 24. 444, Pind. N. 10. 11; θεά Aesch. Eum. 259 (lyr.); ἀμβροτε Φάμα, of the oracle, Soph. O. T. 158 (lyr.). 2. νύξ ἀμβροτος, like ἀμβροσίη νύξ, Od. II. 330:—then of all belonging to the gods, ἀμβροτον αἶμα II. 5. 339; κρήδεμνον Od. 5. 347; ἵπποι II. 16. 381; τεύχεα 17. 194, etc.:—cf. ἄβροτος. ἀμβυξ, ὄκος, ὀ, perh. = ἀμβιξ, Draco 28, Hdn. in An. Ox. 3. 286. ἀμβων, ανος, ὀ, Ion. ἀμβη, q. v.: (v. sub ὀμφαλός). The ridge or crest of a hill, Aesch. Fr. 100. 2. in a dish or cup, explained to be a raised edge or rim, (is it not rather a raised centre or bottom, as in our wine-bottles?), Eupol. Αὐτόλ. 1, Ephipp. Γῆρ. 1, 16, Critias ap. Ath. 483 B, Plut. Lyc. 9. 3. later, a pulpit or reading-desk, as in the poem of Paul Silentarius called Ἀμβων, cf. C. I. 8697. c. ἀμβώσας, Ion. for ἀναβοήσας, v. sub ἀναβοάω. ἀμέ or ἀμέ, Dor. for ἡμάς, Ar. Ach. 759, Lys. 95, Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 256. 2. ἀμέγαρτος, ον, (a privat., μεγαίρω) poët. Adj. unenviable: 1. mostly of things or conditions, sad, melancholy, direful, πόνος II. 2. 420; ἀνέμων . . αὐτῆ Od. 11. 400; μάχη Hes. Th. 666; so in Att. Poets, κακά Eur. Hec. 193; πάθος Ar. Thesm. 1049, cf. Aesch. Fr. 401. 2. of persons, unhappy, miserable, ἀμέγαρτε συβῶτα as a reproach, unhappy wretch of a swineherd, Od. 17. 219; ἀμέγαρτων φύλ' ἀνθρώπων h. Hom. Merc. 542; ἀμ. ποίμνα a miserable band, Aesch. Supp. 641. ἀ-μεγέθης, ἐς, wanting in size, Arist. Metaph. II. 10, 13, al.; without dignity, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 134 Schäf. ἀ-μέθεκτος, ον, unparticipating, and Adv. -τως, Eccl. ἀ-μεθέλεκτος, Adv. without distraction, δίχα μεθολκῆς, Philo 1. 559. ἀμεθεξία, ἡ, non-participation, τινός Cornut. N. D. 35, Dion. Areop. ἀ-μεθόδευτος, ον, not to be managed or deceived, κριτής Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 976. ἀ-μέθοδος, ον, unguided, without plan, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 21. ἀ-μέθυσον, τό, = ἀμέθυστος II. 1, Diosc. 1. 176. II. = ἀμέθυ-ατος II. 2, Theophr. Lap. 30 and 31. ἀμέθυστινος, η, ον, amethystine, of amethyst, Luc. V. H. 2. 11. ἀμέθυστος, αν, (μεθύω) not drunken, without drunkenness, Plut. 2. 464 C. II. as Subst., ἀμέθυστος, ἡ, a remedy against drunkenness:—hence such things as were supposed to act as remedies, viz., 1. a kind of herb, Plut. 2. 647 B, 15 B, ubi v. Wyttenb. 2. the precious stone amethyst, LXX (Ex. 28. 19), Apocal. 21. 20, Dion. P. 1122; ἀ λίθος ἀμ. Anth. P. 5. 205., 9. 748. Cf. ἀμέθυσον. ἀ-μειαγώγητος, ον, (μειαγωγέω) unweighed, Synes. 170 C. ἀμείβοντες, οἱ, v. sub ἀμείβω A. II. ἀμείβω [ᾶ], II., Trag.: Ep. impf. ἀμείβον II. 14. 381: fut. -ψω, Aesch. Pr. 23: aor. ἤμειψα, Dor. ἀμ- [ᾶ] Pind., inf. ἀμείψαι 11dt., part. ἀμείψας

Trag.:—Med., impf. ἡμειβόμεν Hom., Hdt., Ep. ἀμ— II. 3. 171, etc.: fut. ἀμείβομαι Eur. Supp. 517: aor. ἡμειψάμην Pl., Soph., Ep. and Ion. ἀμ— II. 4. 403, Hdt.:—Pass., fut. ἀμειφθήσεται Hesych.: aor. ἡμειφθην Anth. P. 7. 589, 638, etc., (but also = ἡμειψάμην Pind. P. 4. 179, Theocr. 7. 27): pf. ἡμειπται Galen.: plqpf. ἡμειπτο Nonn.—The Verb is almost exclus. poet. and Ion., but used once or twice in Plat. and Xen., and in late Prose (and the same remark applies to the compds. ἀντ-, ἀπ-, ἀνταπ-, μετ-αμείβω, ἀλλάσσω and its compds. being preferred in Att. Prose. (From √MEF or MAF, with a prefixed, come ἀμείβομαι (i. e. ἀμέφομαι), ἀμείβω, ἀμοιβή; cf. Skt. *mīn*, *mīnāmi* (*moveo*); Lat. *moveo*, *motus*, *muto*, *mutuus*: Curt. regards the Skt. *apa-mayē* (*muto*), *ni-mayas* (*barter*) as at most distantly akin.)

A. Act. to change, exchange, (not in Od.), ἐντὲ ἀμειβεν II. 17. 192, etc.: τί τινος, as γόνυ γουνοῦ ἀμείβων *changing* one knee for the other, i. e. walking slowly, II. 11. 547 (v. infr. B. I. 1), etc.:—and so either 1. to give in exchange, δὲ πρὸς Τυδείδην Διομήδεα τεύχε' ἀμειβε χρύσεια χαλκείων golden for brasen, II. 6. 235; δάμαρτ' ἀμείψας Eur. Alc. 46, v. infr. 6: or more commonly, 2. to take in exchange, τι ἀντί τινος, Pind. P. 4. 30, Eur. Hel. 1382; πόσιν ἀντί σᾶς ἀμείψαι ψυχᾶς to redeem at that price, Id. Alc. 462, etc.: with simple acc., τιμὴν πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ἀμείψω Ibyc. 24. 3. in Att. often of place, to change it, and so to pass, cross, πορθμόν, πόρον Aesch. Pers. 69, Eur. I. A. 144, etc.:—hence b. either to pass out of a house, leave it, ἀμ. στέγας, δώματα Soph. Ph. 1262, Eur. El. 750; or to pass into, enter it, ἀμ. θύρας Hdt. 5. 72, cf. Aesch. Cho. 571: and, generally, to leave, quit a place, or to go to it, (like Lat. *muto*, Hor. Carm. Sec. 39, Od. 1. 17, 2), πόλιν ἐκ πόλεως ἀμ. Plat. Soph. 224 B, cf. Parm. 138 D: so, μορφήν ἀμ. ἐκ θεοῦ βροτησίαν Eur. Bacch. 4; ἀμ. τὰν ἐμὰν [φυλακὰν] Id. Rhes. 527; v. infr. B. II. 2. 4. simply, to change, alter, χρώτα βαφῆ Aesch. Pers. 317; χροιάς ἀνθος Id. Pr. 23; and so in Med., of one's colour, χροίης ἀνθος ἀμειβομένης Solon 27. 6. 5. Causal, to make others change, τεύχε' ἀμειβον II. 14. 381; to pass on, hand on from one to another, τέκνα . . διαδοχαῖς ἀμειβουσαι χεροῖν Eur. Hec. 1159. 6. rarely like Med. 1. 3, to repay, return, ἀμ. χάριν Aesch. Ag. 729, cf. Cho. 793. II. intr. in part., ἀμειβοντες, ol, the interchangers, i. e. the rafters that meet and cross each other, II. 23. 712, cf. Nonn. D. 37. 588; ἐν ἀμειβοντι = ἀμοιβάδις, Pind. N. 11. 53:—so prob., ἀμείβει καινὸν ἐκ καινῶν τῶδε, Lat. *excipit*, *succeeds*, Eur. Or. 1503.

B. Med. to change one with another, do in turn or alternately, absol., ἀμειβόμενοι φυλακὰς ἔχον II. 9. 471; ἀείδον ἀμειβόμεναι ὅπῃ καλῆ (cf. ἀμοιβαίως) I. 604; ὀρχίσθη . . ἀμειβομένω Od. 8. 379; ἀμειβόμεναι κατὰ οἴκους at every house in turn, Od. 1. 375, 2. 140; ἀρουραὶ ἀμειβόμεναι ploughed and fallow in turn, Pind. N. 6. 17; so, ἀμειβόμεναι ὑπλαῖς, alternating, cross-wise, of the motion of the legs in horses or oxen, Pind. P. 4. 403 (cf. II. 11. 547, and Virg., *sinuatque alterna volumina crurum*); ἀλλὰ ἄλλοθεν ἀμειβεται now comes one thing, now another in turn, Eur. Hipp. 1108; ἀμειβεται φόνος Id. Med. 1267; c. part., θρώσκων ἄλλοτ' ἐπ' ἄλλον ἀμειβεται leaps in turn . . , II. 15. 684:—ἀμ. στενότητι to vary in narrowness, Xen. Cyn. 9, 14. 2. often of dialogue, ἀμειβεσθαι ἐπέεσσι answer one another, Od. 3. 148, etc.; and in part., ἀμειβόμενος προσέφη, προσήνδα, προσέειπε Hom.; ἀμ. πρὸς τινα Hdt. 8. 60; πρὸς τι Ib. 58, Eur. Tro. 903:—but also c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, ἀμ. τινα μῦθω, μῦθοις, ἐπέεσσι; also ἀμειβεσθαί τινα alone, to answer one, reply to him, Hom., etc.; τὸν λόγους ἀμειφθην Pind. P. 4. 180, cf. Theocr. 7. 27; ἀμειβετο τοῖσδε in these words, Hdt. 1. 35, al.:—later c. acc. rei, τοῦτοις ἀμειβον . . εὐμαθὲς τι Aesch. Eum. 442, cf. 586; μὴ σφριγῶντ' ἀμείψη μῦθον Eur. Supp. 478; ἡμείψατο ταῦτα Hdt. 1. 37 (though he more often says τοῖσδε); and even, ταῦτα τοῦς φίλους ἡμείψατο Hdt. 2. 173, cf. 3. 52, Aesch. Supp. 195; τὸν δὲ . . μῆτιν . . ἀμειβετο gave him counsel in reply, Pind. P. 9. 68; not so in good Att. Prose, but found in Luc. Alex. 19. 3. to repay, requite, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, δάροισιν ἀμ. τινα Od. 24. 285; χρηστοῖσι Hdt. 1. 41, cf. 4. 97; ὁμοίως Dem. 458. fin.; c. acc. pers. only, τὸν ἀδικὸν ἀμ. Soph. Fr. 11; also c. acc. et dat. rei, ἀμ. ἐνεργείας χάρισιν Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 15; or c. acc. rei only, χάριν φιλοτήτος Soph. El. 134; βροτῶν ἀσυνεσίας Eur. Phoen. 1727; τὴν προὔπαρχήν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 5: rarely c. dat. pers., πολλοῖσι γὰρ κέρδη πονηρὰ ζημίαν ἡμείψατο, Eur. Cycl. 311; rarely also c. gen. rei compensatae, ἀμ. τινα τῆς δικαιοσύνης Luc. Somn. 15.—N. B., in this sense, mostly, to return good for good; but also bad for good, Pind. P. 7. 19; bad for bad, Eur. El. 1093. II. to get in exchange, λώφους φρένας τῶν νῦν παρουσῶν Soph. Tr. 737. 2. like Act. to change a place, to pass either out or in, ψυχῆ . . ἀμειψεται ἔρκος ὀδόντων II. 9. 409; and reversely of things swallowed, φάρμακα . . ἀμ. ἐρκ. ὀδ. Od. 10. 328; ἀμειβόμεναι μέγαν οὐδὸν . . ἢ μὲν ἔσω . . ἢ δὲ θύραζε Hes. Th. 749: so, πατρίδ' ἀμειψάμενος Solon 2; ποταμόν Simon. ap. Hdt. 7. 228; βίον ἀμειψεται (where the metre requires ἀμείψει), Aesch. Cho. 1019; πρόθυρα Ib. 965; πύλας Eur. Alc. 752; γῆν οὐρανοῦ ἀμ. to change earth for heaven, Plut. 2. 607 E; ὑπὲρ οὐδὸν ἀμειβόμενον Theocr. 2. 104; ἄλλην ἐξ ἄλλης πόλεως ἀμειβόμενος Plat. Apol. 37 D; also, ἕτερα δ' ἕτερος ἀμειβεται πῆματα passes through them, Eur. Or. 979. 3. to exchange, τι πρὸς νόμισμα Plut. Aemil. 23. III. to pass, surpass, οὐδο, μελισσῶν πόνον Pind. P. 6. 54, cf. 7. 19; v. ἀμείβομαι. IV. in Aesch. Theb. 856, πίτυλον χεροῖν, δὲ αἰὲν δι' Ἀχέρωντα ἀμ. θεωρίδα conveys, accompanies it (*deducit* Blomfl.).

ἀμειβῶ, οὖς, ἢ, = ἀμοιβή, Eust. 1471. 30. ἀ-μειδής, ἐς, not smiling, gloomy, Plut. 2. 477 E, Orph. Arg. 1086, Opp. ἀ-μειδήςτος, ον, = foreg., LXX (Sap. 17. 4); νύξ Ap. Rh. 2. 908; βέρεθρον Orph. Arg. 975; Τάρταρος C. I. 5816:—also ἀ-μειδιάτος, ον, Dio Chr. 1. 169.

ἀ-μειλικτος, ον, (μειλίσσω) unsoothed, harsh, cruel, of words, II. 11. 137., 21. 98; of fetters, Hes. Th. 659. II. of persons, = sq., Ap. Rh. 3. 337, Mosch. 4. 26.

ἀ-μειλίχος, ον, (μειλίσσω) implacable, relentless, Ἀΐδης II. 9. 158; ἦτορ Ib. 572; βία Solon 32; στρατός, κότος Pind. P. 6. 11., 8. 10:—a form ἀμειλίχιος occurs in an Epigr. in C. I. 3344. B. II. of things, unmitigated, πόννοι Aesch. Cho. 623; ἀμειλίχα σαρκεῖς ἔχουσιν C. I. 6860 b.

ἀμείνων, ον, gen. ονος, irreg. Comp. of ἀγαθός, better (v. sub fin.): I. of persons, abler, stouter, stronger, braver, often in Hom., etc.: of ἀμεινονες, the better sort, Lat. *optimates*, Plat. Legg. 627 A; v. sub ἀγαθός. II. of things, better, fitter, II. 1. 116, 274., 3. 11; μέγ' ἀμ. II. 22. 158, etc.; πολλὸν ἀμ. Hes. Op. 19; c. acc. vel inf., ἀμείνων παντοίας ἀρετᾶς, ἡμὲν πόδας ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι II. 15. 641, cf. Hes. Op. 443, Aesch. Pr. 335, etc. 2. from Hom. downwds., ἀμεινόν [ἔστι] 'tis better so, or as we say, 'tis good or well, either c. inf., ἐπεὶ πείθεσθαι ἀμεινον II. 1. 274, and so in Att.; or, ἀμεινόν ἔστι or γίγνεται τι c. part., εἴ σφι ἀμεινον γίγνεται τιμωρέουσι if it is good for them to assist, Hdt. 7. 169, cf. Thuc. 1. 118., 6. 9:—so also absol., εἰ τό γ' ἀμεινον II. 1. 116, Hdt. 1. 187; βουλοίμην . . εἴ τι ἀμεινον καὶ ὑμῖν καὶ ἐμοί Plat. Apol. 19 A; often with negat., οὐ γὰρ ἀμεινον 'twere better not, Hes. Op. 748, Hdt. 1. 187; εἰρήσεται γὰρ, εἴτ' ἀμεινον εἴτε μὴ Dem. 578. 12. 3. neut. as Adv., ἀμ. πρῆσσειν to fare better, Hdt. 4. 156, sq., etc.; so, ἔστι τι ἐπὶ τὸ ἀμεινον Decr. ap. Andoc. 10. 35, cf. ap. Dem. 1072. 15; also, τὰ ἀμεινω φρονέειν to choose the better part, Hdt. 7. 145; τοῖσι τὰ ἀμ. ἐάνδανε Id. 9. 19. III. an Adv. ἀμεινόνως is found in Ar. Fr. 321. IV. a new Comp. ἀμεινότερος, α, ον, formed from ἀμεινων occurs in Mimnerm. 13. 9, Anon. ap. Philon. 2. 500. (The orig. Root has perhaps been preserved in old Lat. *mānus* (*bonus*), whence *māne* (*in good time*), *Mānes* (*good spirits*), *im-mānis*.)

ἀμείρω, = ἀμέρω, to bereave, c. gen. rei, Pind. P. 6. 27. ἀμειψιρρυσμέω, (βυσμός = βυθμός) to change form, Democr. ap. Hesych., E. M.:—ἀμειψιρρυσμία, ἢ, change of form, Id. ap. Diog. L. 9. 47. ἀμειψις, εως, ἢ, (ἀμείβω) exchange, interchange, Polyb. 10. 1, 5; ἐν ἀμειψί τῶν τάξεων in the act of changing posts, Plut. Aristid. 16:—change, succession, Id. Sull. 7. II. a requiting, repaying, and so an answer, Id. 2. 803 C.

ἀ-μείωτος, ον, unlesened: not to be lessened, Basil. in Boiss. An. 1. 87. Adv. -τως, Olympiod.

ἀ-μέλαθρος, ον, houseless, Manetho 4. 113. ἀμέλω [ᾶ], fut. ἔσω, to milk, with acc. of the animals milked, μῆλα . . ὄσ' ἡμελεγε Od. 9. 238; ἡμελεγεν οἷς καὶ μηκάδας αἴγας Ib. 244; βόας Theocr. 4. 3:—Med., in metaph. sense, ἀμελεσθαι τοὺς ξένους to milk them dry, drain them of all they have, Ar. Eq. 325; ἀμ. χροὺς αἶμα Nic. Al. 506. II. of the milk taken from the animals, ἀμ. γάλα Hdt. 4. 2; and in Pass., οἷες . . ἀμελγόμεναι γάλα λευκὸν milchewes, II. 4. 434; γάλα πολλὸν ἀμ. Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 6, cf. 20, 10; νέκταρ ἀμελγονται Ion 1 Bgk.:—Med. to let suck, Opp. C. 1. 437. 2. metaph. to squeeze out like milk, to press out, ἐκ βοτρυῶν ξανθὸν ἀμελεγε γάνος Anth. P. 9. 645; δάκρυ ἠλέκτροιο Dion. P. 293. III. to drink, αὐτὸ λαβὼν ποτὶ χεῖλος ἀμέλω Theocr. 23. 25, cf. Bion. 1. 48; and freq. in Nonn. (From √MEΛΓ, with a prefixed, come also ἀ-μολγ-εύς, etc.; cf. Lat. *muletta*, etc.; O. Norse *milk-ja*; O. H. G. *milch-u*; Lith. *mélz-u* (*mulgeo*). The √MEPT (v. ἀμέργω) is akin; but the form in λ, to milk, is confined to the European nations. The Lat. *mulceo* is referred by Curt. to a diff. Root.)

ἀμέλει, properly imperat. of ἀμελέω (cf. ἀμέλησον, Luc. D. Mort. 5. 2), never mind, do not trouble yourself, esp. to begin an answer, Ar. Nub. 877, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 7:—hence, II. as Adv., doubtless, by all means, of course, Ar. Ach. 368, Nub. 488, al., Plat. Phaedo 82 A, al.; often ironically, as Ar. Ran. 532.

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ἀ-μελέητος, ον, unpractised, unprepared, περί τινος, ἐν τινι Plat. Symp. 172 A, Legg. 635 C; τινος, πρὸς τι Luc. Contempl. 7, Tox. 29, Arist. Soph. Elench. 16, 5; absol. of horses, untrained, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 19, al. Adv., ἀμελετήτως ἔχειν to be unprepared, Plat. Symp. 173 C.

ἀμελέω [ᾶ], fut. ἔσω: aor. ἡμέλησα, Ep. ἀμ-: pf. ἡμέληκα Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43: (ἀμελής). To have no care for, be neglectful of (but always c. negat.), Hom. (never in Od.), οὐδ' ὡς Μενελάου ἐφημοσύνης ἀμέλησεν II. 17. 697; οὐκ ἀμέλησε κασιγνήτοιο πεσόντος, where protection is implied, 8. 330; οὐκ ἀμέλησέ Πατρόκλοιο πεσόντος he lost not sight of Patroclus [in order to plunder him], 17. 9:—so also after Hom., with and without negat., εἰ τούτων ἀμελήσει Hdt. 2. 121, 3, cf. Ar. Nub. 989, Thuc. 3. 40, Plat., etc.; δόξης ἀμελήσαι Dem. 303. 21; ἀμελήσας ὑμῶν Id. 568. 16; in Lycurg. 149. 36, τούτου is now restored for τούτω. 2. absol. to be careless, heedless, negligent, Hes. Op. 398, and oft. in Att., Isocr. 206 E, etc.; τὸ μᾶμελεῖν (i. e. μὴ ἀμελεῖν) μάθε learn carefulness, Aesch. Eum. 86:—rare construct., πῶς ἐπὶ φθιμένοις ἀμελεῖν καλόν; how is it right to neglect one's duty in the case of the dead? Soph. El. 237. 3. c. acc. rei, Hdt. 7. 163; c. acc. pers. et part. to overlook, and so to let, allow, suffer, like περιορᾶν, παῖδας λάθρα θνήσκοντας ἀμελεῖ he lets them die, Eur. Ion 439:—Xen. has the gen. in same sense, Hell. 5. 2, 16, Mem. 2. 3, 9. 4. c. inf. to neglect to do, Hdt. 2. 66, Plat. Phaedo 98 D, Legg. 944 C, al. II. Pass. to be slighted, overlooked, Eur. I. A. 1094, Thuc. 1. 68; ἐκφεύγει τῷ μελούμενον Soph.

O. T. III: αὐδ' ἐκεῖνά μοι ἀμελείται Xen. Oec. 12, 2; οἱ ἡμελημένοι ἄνθρωποι Thuc. 2. 49:—Adv. ἡμελημένως, *carelessly*, Xen. An. 1. 7, 19.

III. ἀμέλει, v. sub voc.

ἀμελής [ἄ], ἐς, (μέλει) *careless, heedless, negligent*, Ar. Lys. 882, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 19; φιλοπότης τε κάμελής Eur. Pol. 10; ἀργός . . καὶ ἀμ. Plat. Rep. 421 D, etc.:—so in Adv. —λῶς, *carelessly*, Thuc. 6. 100; Comp. —έστερον, Id. 2. 11.

2. c. gen. *careless of* a thing, Plat. Soph. 225 D, etc.; περί τινα Isocr. 391 A:—so in Adv., ἀμελῶς ἔχειν τινός Plat. Legg. 932 A; πρὸς τι Xen. Oec. 2, 7; περί τινα Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 7.

3. c. inf., οὐκ ἀμελής ποιεῖν *not negligent in doing*, Plut. 2. 64 F.

II. pass. *uncared for, unheeded*, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 41. 2. οὐκ ἀμελές ἐστί μοι, c. inf., I am anxious to . . , Luc. Dips. 9.

ἀμελής [ἄ], ἐς, (μέλος) *unmelodious*, Poll. 2. 117.

ἀμελητέον, verb. Adj. of ἀμελέω, *one must neglect*, τινός Isocr. 190 C: also in pl., ἀμελητέα ἐστί τινος Arr. An. 1. 24, 1.

II. ἀμελητέος, a, ov, *to be neglected*, Luc. Tim. 9, Arr. An. 1. 7, 5.

ἀ-μελητής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who neglects*, Galen. 4. p. 390, Lob. Phryn. 514.

ἀμέλητος, ov, like ἀμελής, *not to be cared for, unworthy of care*, πόλλ' ἀμέλητα μέλει Theogn. 422.—The Adv. ἀμελητί in Luc. Tim. 12 is prob. f. l. for ἀμελλητί.

ἀμελία, ἡ, ποῖτ. for ἀμέλεια, Eur. I. A. 850, Fr. 187.

ἀμελκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀμέλω, *one must milk*, Geop. 18. 3.

ἀμελκτός, ὄν, *milked, or to be milked*, Arcad. p. 83.

ἀ-μέλλητος, ov, *not to be delayed or put off*, Luc. Nigr. 27. Adv. —τως, Polyb. 4. 71, 10; also ἀμελλητί, Themist. 208 C: v. sub ἀμέλητος.

ἀμελξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἀμέλω) *a milking*, Pind. Fr. 73, LXX (Job 20. 17).

ἀ-μελῶδης, ov, *without melody*, Aristox. p. 293.

ἀ-μεμπτος, ov, *not to be blamed, blameless, without reproach*, Eur. I. A. 1158, Cycl. 342; ἀμέμπτους ὑμᾶς ἐδείξατε Dem. 300. 17; ἀμεμπτος χρόνον in regard of time, Aesch. Pers. 692; ἀμ. τι *blameless in a thing*, Menand. Ψευδ. 4; πρὸς τι Aesch. Supp. 629.

2. of things, *perfect in its kind*, δειπνον Xen. Symp. 2, 2; δίκη Plat. Legg. 945 D; ἀμ. πάντα ἔχειν Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 2; ἀμ. ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων Id. Ages. 6, 8; ἀμ. ἐκείνη *without blame to her*, Plut. Sull. 35: Comp. ἀμεμπτότερος, *less blame-worthy*, Plut. Ages. 5:—Adv. —τως, *so as to merit no blame, so that nothing can be said against, right well*, Aesch. Supp. 269, Soph. Ph. 1465, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 10.

II. act. *not blaming, well content*, ἀμεμπτόν τινα ποιεῖσθαι Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 52., 8. 4, 28:—so, ἀμέμπτως δέχεσθαι τινα Ib. 4. 2, 37.

ἀ-μεμφής, ἐς, mostly in pass. sense, = ἀμεμπτος I, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 3 (p. 9), Pind. O. 6. 78, Aesch. Pers. 168, Supp. 581; cf. ἀμόμφητος:—poῖt. form, used also in late Prose, as Plut. Cim. 2.

II. act., = ἀμεμπτος II, Plut. 2. 610 E; ἀμ. τῶν ἀμελειῶν Id. Aemil. 3:—Adv. —φῶς, Ion. —φέως, Orph. H. 42. 11.

ἀμεμφία, ἡ, *a being ἀμεμφής, διαλλακτήρι δ' ἀνκ δμ. φίλοις* a mediator has no freedom from blame on the part of his friends, Aesch. Theb. 909; ἀμεμφίας χάριν for avoidance of censure, Soph. Fr. 259.

ἀ-μεμφί-μοιρος, ov, *not complaining of one's lot*, M. Anton. 5. 5.

ἀμεναι [ἄ], for ἀμεναι, Ep. inf. pres. from ἀω, *to satisfy*, Il. 21. 70.

ἀμενηνός [ἄ], ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν Opp. H. 2. 58:—poῖt. Adj. used by Hom. chiefly of ghosts or shades of the dead, *fleeting*, νεκρῶν ἀμενηνὰ κάρηνα Od. 10. 521, 536., 11. 29, al.; also of dreams, 19. 562; of one wounded, ἀμενηνὸς ἕα χαλκοῖο τυπήσι Il. 5. 887; rare in Trag., ἀμ. ἀνὴρ, of Ajax unnerved by disease, Soph. Aj. 890; νεκρῶν ἀμ. ἀγαλμα Eur. Tro. 193 (lyr.).

2. after Hom., of mortal men generally, *fleeting, feeble*, φῦλ' ἀμενηνὰ ἀνθρώπων h. Hom. Cer. 352; σκιοειδέα φῦλ' ἀμ. Ar. Av. 686.

3. in the Prose of Hipp., Arist., etc., *feeble, weakly, ἰσχυροῖσι καὶ ἀμενηνοῖσι* Hipp. Protrb. 109; ἀμ. φωνή Arist. Probl. 11. 6, 2; οἱ ἀκεντροὶ σφήκες . . ἀμενηνότεροι Id. 9. 41, 12, cf. Tim. Locr. 100 C:—so, ἀμ. κλήμα, φῦλλον Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 5, H. P. 3. 9, 1:—neut. as Adv., *feebly, faintly*, ἀμενηνὸν φθέγγεσθαι Arist. Probl. 1. c.; ὄραν Philostr. 889; ἀμενηνὰ φαίνειν Arat. 905. (Prob. from a priv., μένος, *without strength, feeble*.)

ἀμενηνώ, *to weaken or deaden the force of a thing*, ἀμενηνώσειν δὲ οἱ αἰχμήν Il. 13. 562; τὰς ἐπιθέσεις cited from Synes.

ἀμενης, ἐς, = ἀμενηνός, Eur. Supp. 1116 (lyr.).

ἀμέρα, Dor. for ἡμέρα.

ἀμέργω [ἄ], fut. ξω, *to pluck or pull*, Lat. decerpo, distinguo, ἀνθέ' ἀμέργοισαν παῖδα Sappho 121; πετάλων ἀπο . . χερὶ καρπὸν ἀμέρξων Eur. H. F. 397 (lyr.); ἀμ. τὰς ἐλάας Com. Anon. in Meineke 5. p. 123.

—In Med., ἀμερξάμενοι . . δρυὸς ἄγρια φύλλα Theocr. 26. 3, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1144, Nic. Th. 864, etc.—It is never used of liquids, for in Ar. Rh. 1. 882 ἀμέλγουσι should be read. (From √MEPΓ, with a prefixed, can also ἀμοργός, ἀμόργη; also ἀμόργνυμι (with ο prefixed); cf. Skt. marḡ, mārḡhmi (abstergeo); Lat. mergae, merges. Akin to √MEΛΓ, v. ἀμέλω.)

ἀμέρδω [ἄ], fut. σω Orph.: aor. ἡμερσα Ep. ἀμ.—Med., aor. part. ἀμερσάμενος:—Pass., aor. ἡμέρθη:—Ep. Verb. rarely used in Trag., never in Att. Prose: (cf. ἀπ-αμείρω). *To deprive of one's share, bereave one of, amerce one in*, always of something properly belonging to one, c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, ὀφθαλμῶν μὲν ἀμερσε Od. 8. 64; εὐτ' ἂν δὴ Κύκνον γλυκερῆς αἰῶνος ἀμέραης Hes. Sc. 331, cf. Simon. 115 (v. infr.); εἰ μὴ στάσις . . σ' ἀμερσε πάτρας Pind. O. 12. 24: also c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, τιμὴν ἡμερσεν Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντας h. Hom. Cer. 312:—Pass. *to be bereft of a thing*, φίλης αἰῶνος ἀμερθῆς Il. 22. 58; οὐδέ τι δαιτὸς ἀμέρδει Od. 21. 290; τὸ ἦπαρ τῆς ἐκροῆς ἀμερθέν Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6:—rarely c. acc. rei, ἂν . . καρπὸν ἀμερθῶσι (v. l. ἀμέρσωσι, v. infr. 2) Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 2.

2. c. acc. pers. only, *to bereave of natural rights*, τὸν ὁμοῖον ἀμέρσαι Il. 16. 53: so also, ὅσσε δ' ἀμερδεν αὐγῇ χαλκείῃ the glare bereft the eyes of power, blinded them, Il. 13. 340, cf.

Hes. Th. 698; ἔντεα πατρὸς καλὰ, τὰ . . καρπὸς ἀμέρδει τοὺς the arms of lustre, tarnishes them, Od. 19. 18; so in Med., φέγγος ἀμερσάμενος *having quenched it*, Anth. P. 15. 32.

3. once the Act. seems to be used in the sense of the Pass., *to lose*, βίον Eur. Hec. 1029 (lyr.).

II. in later Poets used like ἀμέργω, *to pluck*, λειμώνιον ἄνθος ἀμέρσας (nisi leg. ἀμέρξας) Anth. P. 7. 657. (From √MEP (μείρομαι), with a prefixed; Pind. uses the form ἀμείρω.)

ἀμέρεια, ἡ, *indivisibility*, Dion. Arcop.

ἀ-μερής, ἐς, *without parts, indivisible*, Plat. Theaet. 205 A, Parm. 138 A, Arist., etc.; τὸ ἀμερές, introduced into Latin by Cicero, Plut. Cic. 40:—Adv. —ρῶς, Clem. Al. 542.

2. τὰ ἀμερῆ (in the Logic of Arist.) *summa genera*, An. Post. 2. 19, 6, cf. Metaph. 12. 8, 25.

ἀμεριαῖος, a, ov, *indivisible*, Cbrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1046 D.

ἀμεριμνέω, *to be ἀμέριμνος*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 5, Eccl.

ἀμεριμνία, ἡ, *freedom from care*, Lat. securitas, Plut. 2. 830 A, C. I. 2778; ἀμ. τῆς δεσποτείας Hdn. 2. 4, 13.

ἀ-μέριμνος, ov, *free from care, unconcerned*, Menand. Incert. 20; βίος Anth. P. 9. 359:—Adv. —ως, Hdn. 4. 5, 15, C. I. 6254. 11.

II. pass. *uncared for, unheeded*, Soph. Aj. 1207.

III. *driving away care*, Anth. P. 11. 24:—ἀμέριμνον, τό, the name of a plant, Plin. H. N. 25. 13.

ἀμέριος, Dor. for ἡμέριος.

ἀ-μέριστος, ov, *undivided, indivisible, individual*, Plat. Theaet. 205 C, Tim. 35 A, Arist., etc. Adv. —τως, Iambl., etc.

ἀ-μερμηρεῖ, Adv. *carelessly*, Eust. 1416. 10, An. Ox. 2. 313.

ἀμερόκοιτος, Dor. for ἡμερόκοιτος.

ἄμερος, Dor. for ἡμερος.

ἀμερσί-γάμος, ov, *robbing of wedlock*, Nonn. D. 7. 226.

ἀμερσί-νοος, ov, *depriving of mind, maddening*, Nonn. D. 1. 388.

ἀμερσις, εως, ἡ, *deprivation*, Eust. 1585. 46.

ἀμερσί-φρων, ov, = ἀμερσίνοος, Hesych.

ἀ-μεσίτευτος, ov, *without a mediator*, Synes.; Adv. —τως, Athanas.

ἀ-μεσολάβητος, ov, *immediate*, Eust. Opusc. 73. 75., 209. 48, etc.

ἀ-μεσος, ov, *immediate*: ἀμεσα καὶ ἀναπόδεικτα, of propositions that cannot be proved syllogistically by means of a middle term, Arist. Anal. Pr. 2. 23, 4, Post. 1. 3, 2, etc. Adv. ἀμέσως, *with nothing intervening, immediately*, C. I. 9539, Olympiod.

ἀ-μετάβῦτος, ov, *not passing over*, ἀμετάβατον βῆμα an intransitive verb, Gramm. Adv. —τως, *intransitively*, Schol.

ἀμεταβλησία, ἡ, *unchangeableness*, Arist. Phys. 5. 6, 3, Theophr. C. P. 6. 19, 3.

ἀ-μετάβλητος, ov, *unchangeable*, Philolaos ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 420, Arist. Metaph. 4. 12, 4; ἀμ. εἰς ἄλλα Tim. Locr. 98 C: τὸ ἀμετάβλητον = foreg., Plut. 2. 1011 A. Adv. —τως Iambl., and —τί Schol. II.

ἀ-μετάβολος, ov, = foreg., Philolaos ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 420, Dion. H. 1. 83:—Adv. —λως, Eccl.:—in Music, *without change of key-note*, Arist. Quint. 17.

ἀ-μετάγνωστος, ov, *unalterable, implacable, μῖσος* Joseph. A. J. 16. 10, 1.

2. *not to be repented of, ἡδονή* Max. Tyr. 1. 4.

ἀμεταδοσία, ἡ, *the not giving, avarice*, Schol. Od. 17. 407.

ἀ-μετάδοτος, ov, *not imparting*, Basil.:—*not sharing, i. e. excommunicate*, Byz. Adv., ἀμεταδότως ζῆν *to live without giving to any one*, Plut. 2. 525 D.

ἀ-μετάθετος, ov, *unalterable, immutable*, Polyb. 2. 32, 5, etc. Adv. —τως, Eccl., Eumath.

ἀ-μετακίνητος, ov, *not to be moved from place to place, immovable*, Plat. Ep. 343 A, Arist. Phys. 4. 4, 18:—Adv., —τως ἔχειν *to stand unmoved*, Id. Eth. N. 2. 4, 3.

ἀ-μετάκλαστος, ov, *not to be broken, inflexible*, τὸ ἀμ. τῆς γνώμης Xen. Epist. 1, 2.

ἀ-μετάκλητος, ov, *irrevocable, uncontrollable*, Polyb. 37. 2, 7, Heliod.

ἀ-μετακλίνης, ἐς, *inflexible*, Basil. ap. Greg. Naz.:—also, ἀμετάκλιτος, ov, Schol. Aesch.

ἀ-μετάληπτος, ov, *not to be taken in another sense*, Apoll. de Pron. 8.

ἀ-μετάλλακτος, ov, *unchanging*, Joseph. A. J. 18. 1, 6.

ἀ-μεταμέλητος, ov, *not to be repented of or regarded with regret, ἡδονή* Plat. Tim. 59 D; τὸ πεπραγμένον αὐτοῖς ἀμ. γίνεται Id. Legg. 866 E; ἀμεταμέλητόν ἐστί τί τιμι one has nothing to repent of, Polyb. 24. 12, 11.

II. of persons, *unrepentant, feeling no regret or remorse*, ὄμ. ἀνίαςτος Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 2, cf. 9. 4, 5:—Adv. —τως Themist. 231 A, Aesop. 4 de Fur.; also —τί, Phot.

ἀ-μετανάστευτος, ov, *not immigrant*, Boiss. Anecd. 4. 463.

ἀ-μετανόητος, ov, = ἀμεταμέλητος I, Luc. Abdic. 11.

II. act. *unrepentant*, Ep. Rom. 2. 5:—Adv. —τως, Inscr. in Young's Hierogl. 46, Curt. Inscr. Delph. p. 87.

ἀ-μετάπειστος, ov, *not to be persuaded to change, inexorable*, Arist. An. Post. 1. 2, fin., Metaph. 4. 5, 3; ἀμ. ὑπὸ λόγου Id. Top. 5. 4, 16:—Adv. —τως, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1117 F.

II. of things, *unchangeable, steadfast, σωμαχία* Diod. Excerpt. 612. 35.

ἀ-μετάπλαστος, ov, *not to be remoulded or altered*, Stob. Append. 42.

ἀ-μεταποίητος, ov, *unchanging*, Xenocr. in Matthaei Medd. 15, Cyrill.

ἀ-μετάπτωσις, ἡ, *unchangeableness*, Arr. Epict. 3. 2, 8, Hierocl.

ἀ-μετάπτωτος, ov, *unchanging, unchangeable*, λόγοι μόνιμοι καὶ ἀμ. Plat. Tim. 29 B; ἐπιστήμη Arist. Top. 6. 2, 3; ἡ ἀρετὴ Id. M. Mor. 2. 11, 18.

II. of persons, Plut. 2. 659 F:—Adv. —τως, Id. Dio. 14.

ἀ-μετασάλευτος, ov, *not to be shaken about*, Clem. Al. 201.

ἀ-μετάστατος, ov, *not to be transposed, unchangeable, unchanging*, like ἀμετάθετος, Plat. Rep. 361 C: τὸ ἀμετάστατον *uniformity*, Plut. 2. 135 B:—Adv. —τως, Clem. Al. 858, etc.

2. *not to be got rid of or put away*, Plat. Rep. 378 E.

ἀ-μετάστρεπτος, ov, *without turning round, without regarding*, Max.

Tyr. II. 5:—Adv. ἀμεταστρεπτή [i] or -εί, *without turning round, straightforward, lévai, φεύγειν* Plat. Rep. 620 E, Legg. 854 C.

ἀμετάστροφος, *on, not to be turned round, unalterable*, Plat. Rep. 620 E, Legg. 960 C. Adv. -φως, Epiphon.

ἀμετάστροφος, *on, = foreg., Plut. Thes. 17. Adv. -τως, Eccl.*

ἀμετατροπία, ἡ, *immovableness*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1082.

ἀμετάτροπος, *on, = ἀμετάστροφος*, Orph. H. 58. 17.

ἀμετάφορος, *on, not to be transferred or changed*, Cyrill.

ἀμετάφραστος, *on, not to be interpreted*, Hesych.

ἀμεταχείριστος, *on, not handled, new*, Ar. Fr. 579.

cult to handle, Hesych. s. v. θρίπτον.

ἀμέτερος, Dor. for ἡμέτερος.

ἀμετεώριστος, *on, not lightminded*, Basil.

ἀμέτοχος, *on, having no share of, ἐγκλημάτων* Thuc. I. 39 (though the words are prob. spurious, but cf. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 93).

ἀμετρής, *és, poet. for sq., Orac. ap. Diod. 12. 10.*

ἀμετρησία, ἡ, *late form of ἀμετρία*, Epigr. Gr. p. xix.

ἀμέτρητος, *on, also η, on, Pind. I. 1. 53:—unmeasured, immeasurable, immense*, Lat. *immensus*, πένθος, πόνος Od. 19. 512., 23. 249; ἄλς Pind. I. c.; ἄηρ Ar. Nub. 264; *exhaustless, μόσσα* Anth. P. 7. 75. 2.

unnumbered, countless, ἐρετμοί Eur. El. 433. Adv. -τως, Jo. Chrys.

ἀμετρί, Adv. of ἀμετρος, μέτρῳ ὕδωρ πίνοντες, *dm. δὲ μᾶζαν ἔδοντες* Proverb. ap. Suid.

ἀμετρία, ἡ, (ἀμετρος) *excess, immoderateness, disproportion*, opp. to *συμμετρία, ἐμμετρία*, Plat. Tim. 87 D, Rep. 486 D, etc. 2. *infinity, countless number*, Id. Ax. 367 A, in pl.

ἀμετρο-βάθης, *és, immensely deep*, Opp. H. I. 85.

ἀμετρο-βίος, *on, of immensely long life*, Anth. P. append. 129.

ἀμετρο-επής, *és, unmeasured in words, unbridled of tongue*, Il. 2. 212.

ἀμετρο-κάκος, *on, immensely bad*, Eunap. ap. Suid.

ἀμετρο-παθής, *és, excessive in passion*, Alcibi. Introd. in Plat. p. 118.

ἀμετρο-πότης, *ou, ὁ, drinking to excess*, Anth. P. 9. 644.

ἀμετρος, *on, without or beyond measure, immense, excessive, boundless*, Lat. *immensus*, Simon. 7. 16; opp. to *μετρητός*, Plat. Legg. 820 C:—so

in Adv. -τως, Id. Phaedo 86 C, etc.; also neut. pl. *ἀμετρα* as Adv., Babr. II. 10. 2. *immoderate in moral sense*, Plat. Legg. 690 E, etc.:—

Adv. -τως, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 34. 3. *never-ceasing, τέττιγες* Simon. 224. 4. *disproportionate*, Plat. Tim. 87 E. II. *without metre, prosaic*, opp. to *ἐμμετρος*, Critias 3. 4, Arist. Poët. 9, 2, Dion. H., etc.

ἀμεύομαι, for ἀμείβομαι in Aeol. poets (v. ἀμείβω fin.), but not found in pres., *to surpass, conquer, ἀμεύσασθ' ἀντίους* Pind. P. I. 86, cf. P. 6. fin.; ἀμεύσεσθε Τίσανδρον Fragm. ap. Eust. Opusc. 56. 85.

Ἀμεύσιος, ὁ, Boeot. for Ἀμειψίας, Keil's Inscr. II. 41.

ἀμευσι-επής, *és, surpassing words, φροντίς* Pind. ap. Eust. Opusc. 56. 86.

ἀμεύσιμος, *on, (ἀμεύομαι) passable*, Ar. Rh. 4. 297.

ἀμευσι-πορος, *on, with interchanging paths, τρίοδοι* Pind. P. II. 58.

ἀμη, ἡ, *a shovel or mattock*, Ar. Av. 1145, Pax 426, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 34. 2. *a water-bucket, pail*, Lat. *hama*, ἄμεις καὶ σκάφαις ἀρύσασθαι, proverb. of great abundance, Plut. 2. 963 C. 3. *a harrow, rake*, Geop. 4. Ion. for ἀμης, Ath. 645 A. (Prob. akin to ἀμάω.)

ἀμη, Adv. (properly ἀμῆ, dat. fem. of ἀμός = τίς), *in a certain way: hardly to be found save in the compd. ἀμηγέπη or -πη, in some way, somehow or other, etc., = ὁπωσοῦν*, Plat. Prot. 331 D, Rep. 474 C, al., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v., Elmsl. Ach. 608; v. s. ἀμός, ἀμοῦ, ἀμῶς.

ἀμήν, Hebr. Adv. *verily, of a truth, so be it*, LXX, N. T.:—τὸ ἀμήν, *certainty*, N. T.

ἀμήνιον, τό, v. l. for ἀμμιον, in Diosc. 5. 110.

ἀμηνις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., Joseph. A. J. 19. 4, 6.

ἀμήνιτος, *on, (μηνίω) not angry or wrathful*, Hdt. 9. 94; βάξίς Aesch. Supp. 975 χερσὶν Ἀχαιοῦν οὐκ ἀμήνιτος θεοῖς sent on them not but by the special wrath of heaven, Aesch. Ag. 649 (where Dobree corrected Ἀχαιοῖς οὐκ ἀμήνιτος θεῶν). Adv. -τως, Ib. 1034.

ἀμήνιτος, *on, not informed of*, Heliad. 8. 13. In Byz. an Adv. -τί.

ἀμήρπτος, *on, not to be drawn out, i. e. tedious, γῆρας* Ap. Rh. 2. 221; λόγοι A. B. 20.

ἀμης, ητος, ὁ, a kind of milk cake, Ar. Pl. 999, Antiph. Δυσπρ. I, Menand. Ἰσοβ. II, etc.

ἀμητέον, verb. Adj. of ἀμάω, *one must reap*, An. Ox. 3. 226.

ἀμητήρ [ā], ηρος, ὁ, (ἀμάω) *a reaper*, Il. II. 67: metaph. *one that mows down, a destroyer*, Christod. Ecphr. 376:—as Adj., ἀμητήρι τύπω in form like a sickle, Nonn. D. 26. 302:—fem. ἀμητέρα, E. M.

ἀμητήριον, τό, *a sickle*, Max. Tyr. 30. fin.

ἀμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀμητος) *of or for reaping, δρέπανον* ἄμ. *a reaping-hook*, Ael. H. A. 17. 37.

ἀμητίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἀμης, Telecl. Ἀμφ. I. 12, cf. Pherecr. Περσ. I. 7.

ἀμητος [ā], ὁ, (ἀμάω) *a reaping, harvesting*, Il. 19. 223 (where it is metaph. of *slaughter*). 2. *harvest, harvest-time*, Hes. Op. 382, 573, Hdt. 2. 14., 4. 42, and in late Prose. II. *the crop or harvest gathered in, or the field when reaped*, Lat. *seges*, Dion. P. 194, Arat. 1097; with another Subst., *λητοιο ἀμητοιο* Opp. C. I. 527:—metaph. of *a beard*, (Shakspeare's 'chin new-reaped'), Anth. P. II. 368.—The more accurate Gramm. vary the accent, writing ἀμητος for signf. I, ἀμητός for II, as in τρύγητος τρυγητός, σπόρητος σπορητός, etc., Arcad. 81, E. M. 83, etc.; whereas Ammon. precisely reverses the statement. The reasonable rule seems to be that in signf. I the word is a Subst., and therefore is to be written ἀμητος; in signf. II an Adj. (sub. καρπός, σίτος), and therefore ἀμητός: v. omnino Spitzn. Excurs. XXX. ad II.

ἀμητρής, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀμητήρ, Poll. I. 122.

ἀμήτωρ, *op, opas, without mother, motherless*, Hdt. 4. 154, Eur. Ion

109, cf. 837.

II. *that is no mother, unmotherly, μήτηρ ἀμήτωρ* Soph. El. 1154; of a young wife dying in childbed, Epigr. Gr. 365.

ἀμηχανάω, = sq., Opp. H. 3. 328, Anth. P. 9. 591, etc., in Ep. forms, ἀμηχανόωσι, -ών.

ἀμηχανέω, fut. ἦσω: impf. ἤμηχανουν, Plat. Com. Eúp. 3:—*to be ἀμηχανος, to be at a loss for, or in want of, χρήματος οὐδένης* Hdt. I. 35, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 692; also, ἄμ. περί τινος *about a thing*, Eur. I. T. 734; c. acc., *τέρμα* Aesch. Ag. 1178, etc.; ταῦτα Eur. Heracl. 492; c. dat., ἄμ. θεσφότοις Aesch. Ag. 1113:—often followed by a relative clause, ἀμηχ. πότερον . . . ἢ . . . , Soph. Ph. 337; ἄμ. ὅσα τράπωμαι, ὅποι τραποίμην Aesch. Ag. 1532, Pers. 458; ποῖ ἔλθω Soph. El. 1174: absol., Aesch. Supp. 379, Eur. Andr. 983. 2. c. inf. *not to know how to do, ὅσσαν συμβαλεῖν ἀμηχανῶ* Neophro ap. Schol. Eur. Med. 668; χρόνος . . . ὃν λαυθάνειν ἀμηχανῶ *know not how to escape*, Antiph. Incert. 72. 3. ἀμηχανῶν βιοτεύω I live without the necessities of life, Xen. Cyr. 2. I, 19:—cf. ἀπορέω, which is the word preferred in Att. Prose: but in Thuc. 7. 48, τὰ μὲν ἀπορήσειν, τὰ δ' ἔτι ἀμηχανήσειν, some distinction is intended.

ἀμηχανής, *és, poet. for ἀμήχανος*, h. Hom. Merc. 447, in gen. pl. -έων. In Dion. H. I. 79 ἀχανής has been restored from Vat. Ms.

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Hephaest. 118:—Adv. — τως, Superl. — τώτατα, Plat. Phil. 59 C. III. of persons, *not mingling with others* (as *μιγῆναι* is used of intercourse), *inaccessible, unsociable, savage*, of Centaurs and Cyclopes, Soph. Tr. 1095, Eur. Cycl. 428; *δράκαινα* Anaxil. Neart. 1. 3; τὸ ἀμικτον = ἀμικτρία II, Hipp. Aër. 294; ἀμ. πατήρ *morose*, Eur. Fr. 502; — ἀμ. τινι *having no intercourse with others*, Ib. 429; so of laws and customs, ἀμ. νόμιμα τοῖς ἄλλοις Thuc. 1. 77; πρὸς ἄλληλα Plat. Soph. 254 D. b. *without sexual intercourse*, Plat. Polit. 276 A; ἀνδρὸς with a man, Phintys ap. Stob. 444. 28. 2. of places, ἀμ. αἶα an *unhospitable land*, Eur. I. T. 402; τόπος Isocr. 202 C.

ἄμιλλα, ἡ, ἡ, (from ἄμα, — nothing to do with ἴλη). A *contest for superiority, a conflict*, τῶν νεῶν ἄμιλλαν. ἰδέσθαι, of a *sham fight*, Hdt. 7. 44; ἀμ. ἵππων a *race*, Ib. 196; then in Pind., and Att.: *βιβαρμάτοις ἀμίλλαις* in *racing of swift chariots*, Soph. O. C. 1063, cf. El. 861; ἀμ. ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν a *contest of brave men*, Dem. 490. 1; χύρων Plat. Legg. 834 E. 2. c. gen. rei, *ισχύος ἀμ.* a *trial of strength*, Pind. N. 9. 27; πτερύγων ἀμίλλαις Aesch. Pr. 124; ποδοῖν, λόγων, φρονήματος Eur. I. A. 212, Med. 546, Andr. 214; ἀρετῆς Plat. Legg. 731 B; c. gen. objecti, ἀμ. λέκτρων a *contest for marriage*, Eur. Hipp. 1141, cf. Ar. Eq. 556, Thuc. 8. 6:—instead of the first we also have ἀμ. περί τινος Isocr. 215 A; instead of the second an Adj. is often used by the Poets, ἀμ. φιλόπλουτος, πολύτεκνος a *striving after wealth or children*, Eur. I. T. 412, Med. 557; the gen. sometimes stands for an Adj., ἀμ. αἵματος, = αἵματός-εσσα, Id. Hel. 1155. 3. ἄμιλλαν τιθέναι, προτιθέναι to *propose a contest*, Eur. Andr. 1020, Med. 546; ἄμιλλαν ποιέσθαι to *contend eagerly*, ὅκως. Hdt. 8. 10; ἀμ. ἐποιούντο they had a *race*, Thuc. 6. 32; ἀμ. ποιέσθαι πρὸς τινα Plat. Legg. 830 D; εἰς ἀμ. ἐρχεσθαι, ἐξελεῖν Eur. Tro. 617, Hec. 226; πρὸς ἀμ. ἐλεῖν Id. Med. 1082; ἄμιλλα γίγνεται a *struggle arises*, Thuc. 8. 6.

ἄμιλλάομαι: fut. — ἡσομαι Ar., Plat.: aor. ἡμιλλήθη Eur., Thuc. (v. infr.); later ἡμιλλήσασθαι Plut. Arat. 3, Luc. Paras. 51, Aristid., etc.: pf. ἡμίλλημαι Eur.:—cf. ἐξ-αμιλλάομαι: (ἄμιλλα). Dep. to *compete, vie, contend with another*, Lat. *aemulari*, Hdt. 4. 71, Pind. N. 10. 58, and oft. in Att.:—Construction, c. dat. pers. to *vie or strive with one*, Hdt. 1. c., Eur. Andr. 127, etc.; πρὸς τινα Id. H. F. 960 (v. infr. 2); c. dat. rei, to *contend in or with a thing*, ἄλλοισιν ἀμιλλήθεις λόγῳ Id. Supp. 195, cf. H. F. 1255; ἵπποις, τόξοις Andoc. 32. 34, Plat. Rep. 328 A, Legg. 834 A; περί τινος *about or for a thing*, Luc. Char. 20; περί τινι, Pind. N. 10. 58; ἐπί or πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 830 E, 968 B; ὑπέρ τινος Polyb. 5. 86, 8:—the *purpose of contest* is added in a *relat. clause with ὡς . . . or ὅπως . . .*, Plat. Rep. 349 C, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 14:—the *kind of contest* is added in a *cognate acc.*, ἀμ. σταδίου being = ἀμ. ἄμιλλαν σταδίου Plat. Legg. 833 A. 2. in *pass. sense*, τὸ πεζόν . . . πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀμιλλήθην *being matched one against another*, Thuc. 6. 31; πόλλ' ἀμιλλήθεντα *made subjects of contest*, Eur. Fr. 809. 2. II. of a single person, to *strive, struggle, hasten eagerly*, ἐπί τι to a *point*, Xen. An. 3. 4, 44; πρὸς τι to *obtain a thing*, Plat. Rep. 490 A, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 7, al.; δεῦρ' ἀμιλλᾶται ποδί Eur. Or. 456; ἀεὶ τὴν ὄρεγμα δεινὸν ἡμιλλήμενην Id. Hel. 546 (where ὄρεγμα is a *cognate acc.*, ut *supr.*); so, *metaph.*, ποῖον ἀμιλλᾶθω γόον; i. e. *ποῖαν ἀμιλλαν γόου ἀμιλλᾶθω*; how shall I *groan loud enough*? Ib. 164, cf. Hec. 271. III. Hesych. has the Act. ἀμιλλᾶν, = ἐρίζειν, καὶ εἰς τάχος γράφειν.

ἀμίλλημα, ατος, τό, a *conflict, struggle*, Soph. El. 493; v. sub ἀλεκτρος; — καθ' ἀμιλλάματα πρᾶτος Inscr. Cyr. in C. I. 5149 b.

ἀμιλλητέον, verb. Adj. *one must vie, πρὸς τι* Isocr. 154 E.

ἀμιλλητήρ, ἦρος, a *competitor in the race*, τρόχους ἀμιλλητήρας ἡλίου, v. sub τρόχος B.

ἀμιλλητήριος, α, ον, of a *contest*, Poll. 1. 181:—τὸ ἀμ. a *place of contest*, Suid.

ἀμιλλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or *for a contest*, Plat. Soph. 225 A.

ἀμίμητο-βίος, ον, *inimitable in one's life*, Plut. Anton. 28.

ἀμίμητος [ἱ], ον, *inimitable*, χάριτες Anth. P. 5. 108; τινι in a *thing*, Plut. Pericl. 13, etc.:—Adv. — τως, Id. Nic. 1. II. *not imitated*, Id. 2. 53 D.

ἀμιξία, Ion. — ἡ, ἡ, a *being ἀμικτος*, and so, I. *unmixedness, purity*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 16, 2. II. of persons, *want of intercourse*, δαλλήλων Thuc. 1. 3; πρὸς τινα Luc. Tim. 42; *unsociableness*, Isocr. 130 A; also, ἀμιξίη χρημάτων *want of money dealings and commerce*, Hdt. 2. 136. 2. *abstinence from sexual intercourse*, Aristaen. 2. 3.

ἀμικτος, ον, *keeping up with horses*, i. e. *fleet as a horse*, Soph. Ant. 985. II. ἀμικτοί, οἱ, *infantry mixed with cavalry*, Thuc. 5. 57, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 23.

ἀμίσ, ἴδος, ἡ, a *chamber-pot*; Ar. Vesp. 935, Thesm. 633:—it is corrupt in Aesch. Supp. 842, v. sub ἀμαλα.

ἀμισγής, ἑς, poet. for ἀμιγής, Nic. Al. 195.

ἀμισθής, ἑς, *not hateful*, Plut. 2. 10 A: Comp. ἀμισθέστερος, *less disagreeable or troublesome*, Xen. Eq. 8, 9. Adv. — σως, Philo 2. 57.

ἀμισθί, Adv. of ἀμισθος, Archil. 38, Eur. Tro. 409, Dem. 731. 20; χρημάτων καὶ δόξης ἀμ. *without reward of money or honour*, Plut. Arist. 3. [r Archil. 1. c.]

ἀμισθία, ἡ, the *state of an ἀμισθος*, App. Hann. 17.

ἀμισθος, ον, *without hire or pay*, opp. to ἐμισθος, and so, I. *pass. unpaid, unhired*, ἀοιδῆ Aesch. Ag. 979, cf. Soph. Fr. 832, etc.; λύπη, ἀμ. ξυνέμπορος Aesch. Cho. 733: cf. ἀμισθί. 2. *act. without paying*, Luc. D. Meretr. 12.

ἀμισθωτος, ον, *not let, bringing no return*, οἶκος Dem. 865, 20. II. *unhired*, Diod. 18. 21. Adv. — τί, Justin. M.

ἀμισθία, ἡ, a *being not hated*, Clem. Al. 474.

ἀμιστύλλευτος, ον, = sq., Damasc. in Wolf's An. 3. 250.

ἀ-μίστυλλος, ον, *not cut into small pieces*, E. M.

ἀ-μίσχος, ον, *without stem or stalk*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 7., 3. 7, 5.

ἀ-μίστρος, ον, *without head-band or girdle*, παῖδες ἀμίστροι *girls who have not yet put on their woman's girdle*, i. e. *unmarriageable*, Spanh. Call. Dian. 14; cf. ἀζωστρος.

ἀ-μίστρο-χίτωνες, οἱ, epith. of Lycian warriors, in Il. 16. 419, *wearing no girdle (μίτρα) with their coat of mail (χιτών)*, cf. μίστροχίτωνες: but as this seemed strange, others interpr. *having had their μίτρα stripped from their bodies*, or (from a copul.) *having the girdle joined to the coat of mail*: v. Schol. Ven. B ad l.

ἀ-μίστροτος, ον, *not bound with a head-band*, Nonn. D. 35. 220.

ἀ-μίσχθαλβεις, εσσα, εν, (μίγνυμι, μισθῆναι) epith. of Lemnos in Il. 24. 753. h. Hom. Ap. 36, *inaccessible, inhospitable*, like ἀμικτος III, of which word it seems to be a lengthd. form: others wrongly take it = δμικχλώδης.

ἀμμ-, poet. for ἀναμ-, e. g. ἀμμίγδην for ἀναμίγδην, etc.

ἀμμα, ατος, τό, (ἄπτω) *anything tied or made to tie*, and so, I. a *knot*, ἄ. λύειν, ἀνάπτειν Hdt. 4. 98; ἄ. ποιέσθαι Xen. Eq. 5, 1. 2. a *noose, halter*, Eur. Hipp. 781. 3. a *cord, band*, Id. Bacch. 697, etc.; ἄ. παρθενίας the *maiden girdle*, Anth. P. 7. 182, cf. Epigr. Gr. 248. 8. 4. the *link of a chain*, Themist. p. 32. 5. pl. *huggings* in wrestling, Plut. Fab. 23: also the *wrestler's arms*, Id. Alcib. 2. 6. a *measure of length* (like our *chain*), = 40 πήχεις, Math. Vett.

ἀμμα, ἡ, a *mother*, esp. in a *convent*, C. I. 8979; also ἀμμάς, Eccl. ἀμματίξω, (ἀμμα) to *tie, bind*, Oribas. 4. 404 Daremb.

ἀμμάτιον, τό, Dim. of ἀμμα, a *bandage*, Galen.

ἀμματισμός, ὁ, a *bandaging, treatment by bandages*, Oribas.

ἀμμεμίξεται, ἀμμένω, poet. for ἀναμμεμίξεται, ἀναμμένω.

ἀμμες, old Aeol., Dor., and Ep. for ἡμείς, Hom.

ἀμμέσον, poet. for ἀνὰ μέσον, Hes.

ἀμμι, εως, τό, an African plant, *ammi Copticum*, Diosc. 3. 70.

ἀμμι, ἀμμιν, old Aeol., Dor., and Ep. for ἡμῖν, Hom.

ἀμμιγα, ἀμμίγνυμι, poet. for ἀνάμμιγα, ἀναμίγνυμι.

ἀμμινος, ἡ, ον, = ψάμμινος, *sandy*, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 145.

ἀμμιον, τό, (ἀμμος) *cinnabar in its sandy state*, Lat. *minimum*, Diosc. 5. 110, cf. Theophr. Lap. 58.

ἀμμίτης, ὁ, also ἀμμίτις, ἡ, (sc. λίθος) *sandstone*, Plin. 37. 10.

ἀμμο-βάτης, ὁ, (βαίνω) = ἀμμοδότης, Ael. N. A. 6. 51.

ἀμμο-δρομος, ὁ, a *sandy place for racing*, A. B. 208.

ἀμμο-δύτης, ὁ, a *sand-burrower, a kind of serpent*, more generally called διψάς, Strabo 803: cf. ἀμμοβάτης. We have the Dor. form ἀμμο-δύστας, of a *crab*, in Anth. P. 6. 196; cf. Lob. Pathol. 1. 472. [v. but cf. χηραμοδύτης, σισυρνοδύτης.]

ἀμμο-ειδής, ἑς, like a *bandage*, Oribas.

ἀμμο-κονία, ἡ, *sand mixed with lime, cement*, Pozzuolana, Strabo 245.

ἀμμο-νιτρον, τό, *potass mixed with sand*,—the two being fused together produce glass, Plin. 36. 27.

ἀμμο-πλύσια, ἡ, *sand-washing*, Olympiod.

ἀμμορία, Ion. — ἡ, poet. for ἀμορία, which is not found in use, Ζεὺς οἶδε μοῖραν τ' ἀμμορίην τ' ἀνθρώπων what is man's *fate and what is not*, or their *good fortune and their bad*, Od. 20. 76, cf. Anth. P. 9. 284.

ἀμμορία, ἡ, = ὀμορία, Epigr. ap. Dem. 86. 23.

ἀμμορος, ον, poet. for ἀμορος (q. v.), *without share of, without lot in*, esp. in something good, c. gen., ἀμμορος . . . λατρῶν Ὀκείανοῖα Il. 18. 489, Od. 5. 275; καλῶν Pind. O. 1. 134; πάντων Soph. Ph. 182; τέκνων ἀμ. *bereft of children*, Eur. Hec. 421; ἐλπίδος Anth. P. append. 349. 2. later, simply *free from, without*, ἀμ. κακότητος Q. Sm. 1. 430; ὠδίνων Anth. P. 7. 465, II. absol. *unhappy*, Il. 6. 408., 24. 773; οὐκ ἀμμ. Pind. N. 6. 26.

ἀμμος or ἀμμος (cf. ὑφ-αμμος), ἡ, *sand*, Plat. Phaedo 110 A, etc. II. *sandy ground, a racecourse*, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 6. (Related to ἀμαθος as ψάμμος to ψάμαθος.)

ἀμμο-τροφος, ον, *growing in sand*, Anth. P. 4. 1, 20.

ἀμμο-φάνης, ἑς, *sandy, χθών ἀμμ.*, of Egypt, Epigr. Gr. 430.

ἀμμο-χρῦσος, ὁ, a *gem, resembling sand veined with gold*, Plin. 27. 11.

ἀμμο-χωσία, ἡ, a *sanding or silting up*, Paul. Aeg. 3. 48.

ἀμμο-χωστος, ον, *sanded up or over*, Eust. 690. 5.

ἀμμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *sandy, gravelly*, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 14., 6. 15, 4.

Ἄμμων, ανος, ὁ, the *Libyan Zeus-Ammon*: said to be an Egyptian word, Hdt. 2. 42 (ubi v. Bähr), Pind. P. 4. 28, etc.:—fem. Adj. Ἀμμωνίς, ἴδος, *Libyan*, Ἄ. ἐδρα the *seat of Ammon*, i. e. *Libya*, Eur. Alc. 114, El. 734:—Phot. has Ἀμμωνιάς, ἄδος.

Ἀμμωνιακόν, τό, *rock-salt*, v. Beckmann Hist. Invent. 4. 306. 2. the *gum of an umbellated plant, gum-ammoniac*, Diosc. 3. 98.

ἀμνᾶμος [ἀμν-], ὁ, (ἀμνός) a *descendant, son, grandson*, Lyc. 144, 872, etc.: in Poll. 3. 19 also ἀμνᾶμων, ανος, ὁ.

ἀμνάμων, Dor. for ἀμνήμων.

ἀμνάς, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀμνός, a *lamb*, v. l. for ἀμνίς, Theocr. 5. 3; dat. ἀμνάσιν LXX (Gen. 31. 41). Alexandr. word, Ruhnck. Ep. Cyt. p. 187.

ἀμνάσει, ἀμνάσειε, Dor. for ἀναμνήσ-, Böckh Pind. P. 1. 47 (91).

ἀμναστέω, ἀμναστος, Dor. for ἀμνηστ-.

ἀμνείος, α, ον, of a *lamb*, ἀμν. χλαῖνα a *lambskin cloak*, Theocr. 24. 61.

ἀμνή, ἡ, fem. of ἀμνός, a *ewe-lamb*, Orph. Arg. 319.

ἀμνημόνευτος, ον, *unmentioned*, Polyb. 2. 35, 4, Plut., etc.:—in Eur. I. T. 1419 it seems to be *unthought of, unheeded*. II. act. = ἀμνήμων, *unmindful*, Diog. L. 1. 86.

ἀμνημονέω, Aesch., etc.: fut. ἤσω Isocr. 285 E: aor. ἤμνημόνησα Id. 96 D, Xen., etc.:—to be ἀμνήμων, be *unmindful*, absol., Aesch. Eum. 24, Eur. Or. 216:—c. gen. to *make no mention of, not speak of*, Eur. I. T. 361, Thuc. 3. 40, Lys. 189. 14; so, ἀμν. τι περί τινος Thuc. 5. 18:—dependent clauses are added either in *partic.*, ἀμνημονεῖς σαυτὸν

δρῶντα; do you forget your doing? Plat. Theaet. 207 D; or in a relative clause with *δρι* . . . Id. Rep. 474 D.—The faulty form *-μνεύω* is found in Diog. L. 5. 72, v. l. in Plut. 2. 612 D, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 18; v. Lob. Phryn. 566.

ἀμνημοσύνη, *forgetfulness*, Eur. Ion 1100.

ἀμνημων, Dor. ἀμνάμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*:—*unmindful, forgetting, forgetful*, Pind. I. 7 (6). 24, Soph. Fr. 780, Plat.; *τινός* of a thing, Aesch. Theb. 606, Eur. H. F. 1397, Antipho 115. 29: esp. *unmindful of kindness, ungrateful*, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 7, 1. 2. pass. *forgotten, not mentioned*, Eur. Phoen. 64:—Adv. *-μόνος*, Cosmas Topogr. II. Ἀμνημονες, οἱ, a council of 60 at Cnidus, Plut. 2. 292 A.

ἀμνησία, ἡ, = *λήθη*, *forgetfulness*, LXX (Sap. 14. 26, Sirac. 2. 25).

ἀμνησιακῆ, *to be ἀμνησιακός, τινός* Nic. Damasc.:—Pass. *to enjoy an amnesty*, Diod. 18. 56.

ἀμνησιακῆτος, *ov*, *not maliciously remembered, ἀμνησιακῆτον ποιέσθαι ἀμαρτίαν* Polyb. 40. 12, 5.

ἀμνησιακία, ἡ, *forgiveness*, LXX (3 Macc. 3. 21), Clem. Al. 474.

ἀμνησιακός, *ov*, *forgiving*, Nic. Damasc., Eccl. Adv. *-κως*, Id.

ἀμνηστευτός, ἡ, *unwooed; not sought in lawful wedlock* (but as a concubine); Eur. Phoen. Fr. 13: neut. pl. as Adv. *without honourable wooing*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 186.

ἀμνηστέω, Dor. ἀμναστέω, = *ἀμνημονέω* only used in pres. *to be unmindful, to forget*, Soph. El. 482, Arat. 847:—Pass. *to be forgotten*, Thuc. I. 20.

ἀμνηστία, ἡ, *forgetfulness of wrong: hence an amnesty*, Plut. Cic. 42, Ant. 14;—in better authors *ἀδεια*. II. *ἀμνηστίν ἔχειν τινός* = *ἀμνηστεῖν*, Diog. L. 9. 14.

ἀμνηστος, *ov*, *forgotten, no longer remembered*, Theocr. 16. 42, Lyc. 1230. 2. act. *unmindful, forgetful*, A. B. 13.

ἀμνίον (not so well *ἀμνιον*), τό, *a bowl in which the blood of victims was caught*, Od. 3. 444. 2. *the membrane round the foetus*, Emped. ap. Poll. 2. 223; also *ἀμνεῖος χιτών*: cf. *πάλιον* II. II. Dim. of *ἀμνός*, Hermipp. Ἀθ. γον. 2 (ubi E. M. ἀμνίος).

ἀμνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = *ἀμνή*, Theocr. 5. 3.

ἀμνο-κῶν, ὁ, (*καέω*) *sheep-minded, i. e. a simpleton*, Ar. Eq. 264.

ἀμνος, ὁ, *a lamb*, Soph. Fr. 708, Ar. Av. 1559; *ἀμνοὶ τοὺς τρόπους λαμβάνω* in temper, Ar. Pax 935: as fem. in Theocr. 5. 144, 149, Anth. P. 5. 205;—though we have also *ἀμνή* or *ἀμνίς*.—The oblique cases are seldom found, *ἀρνός, ἀρνί, ἀρνα*, etc., being used instead; v. sub *ἀρνός*. (Curt. regards the *μ* in *ἀμνός* as representing the *F* in *ὄφίς* (ὄφίς), Lat. *ovis*, Skt. *avis*, but doubts the deriv. of Lat. *agnus* from the same Root.)

ἀμνο-φόρος, *ov*, f. l. for *μαννοφόρος*, q. v.

ἀμογητή, Adv. of sq., *without toil or effort*, Il. II. 637.

ἀμόγητος, *ov*, (*μογέω*) *unwearied, untiring*, h. Hom. 7. 3.

ἀμοθεῖ, Adv. in Thuc. 5. 77, from a Lacedaem. State-paper, prob. (from a privat., *μόθος*) *without quarrel or faction*, v. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 481.—The form in *-εί* is warranted by Theognost. Can. p. 165; so that the reading *ἀμόθι*, in any way (cf. *οὐδ-ἀμόθι*) cannot be maintained.

ἀμόθεν, Ion. ἀμόθεν, Adv.: (*ἀμός*). From some place or other, τῶν ἀμόθεν γε, θεά, . . . εἰπέ καὶ ἡμῖν, of which from what source soever . . . tell us also, Od. I. 10; ἀμόθεν γέ ποθεν from some quarter or other, Plat. Gorg. 492 D, Legg. 798 B; ἀμόθεν alone, Opp. C. I. 401: cf. ἀμῆ, ἀμοῖ, οὐδαμόθεν, and v. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v.

ἀμοῖ, Adv. (*ἀμός*) *somewhither*, ἀμοιγέποι A. B. 204.

ἀμοιβάδιος, α, *ov*, = *ἀμοιβαῖος*, Opp. C. 4. 349, Anth. P. 12. 238.

ἀμοιβῶδης, Adv. (*ἀμοιβή*) *by turns, alternately*, ἀμ. ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος one after another, Theocr. I. 34; ἀμ. ἀνέρος ἀνήρ Ar. Rh. 4. 199;—so, ἀμοιβαδόν, Ar. Rh. 2. 1226, Tim. Locr. 98 E. II. *in turn, again*, C. I. 4738. Cf. ἀμοιβηδῖς.

ἀμοιβαῖος, *ov*, also *η* or *α*, *ov*, (*ἀμοιβή*) *giving like for like, retributive*, δειπνα Pind. O. I. 63; νέμεσις, φόβος Anth. P. 10. 123, Opp. C. 2. 485:—Adv. *-ως*, in requital, Luc. Amor. 9. II. *interchanging, alternate, reciprocal*, Emped. 179; ἀμοιβαῖα βιβλία *interchanged letters*, Hdt. 6. 4; ἀμ. χάρις an exchange of favours, Ar. Rh. 3. 82:—τὰ ἀμοιβαῖα, *alternating verses, sung by two persons one in answer to the other, carmen amoebaeum*, Plat. Rep. 394 B; so, ἀμοιβαίη ἀοιδά Theocr. 8. 31, cf. Il. I. 604: *answering as in dialogue*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 253, 487.

ἀμοιβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *pecul. fem. of foreg., χλαῖναν . . . ἢ οἱ παρεκέσκει ἀμοιβάς* which lay beside him as a change of raiment, Od. 14. 521.

ἀμοιβή, ἡ, (*ἀμείβω*) *a requital, recompense, return, payment*, Hom. (only in Od.), Hes., etc.; σοὶ δ' ἄξιόν ἐστιν ἀμοιβῆς Od. I. 318; ἄλλοισι δίδου χαρίεσσιν ἀμοιβῆν . . . ἑκατόμβης for the hecatomb, 3. 58; εὐ ἔρδοντι κακῆν ἀπέθηκας ἀμ. Theogn. 1263, cf. Eur. Or. 467; γλυκεῖαν μόχθων ἀμ. Pind. 5. 88; ἀγαναῖς ἀμ. τινα τίνεσθαι to requite him by a like return, Id. P. 2. 43; οἷας ἀμ. ἐξ Ἰάσονος κυρεῖ Eur. Med. 23; ἀμοιβαί τῶν θυσῶν Plat. Symp. 202 E. 2. *a repayment, compensation, τίσουςι βοῶν ἐπιεικέ' ἀμ. Od. 12. 382; ἔργ' ἀντ' ἀδίκων χαλεπὴν ἐπέθηκεν ἀμ. Hes. Op. 332. 3. value given in exchange, τῷ σκυτοτόμῳ ἀντὶ τῶν ὑποδημάτων ἀμ. γίνεται κατ' ἀξίαν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 1; τὴν ἀμ. ποιητέον κατὰ τὴν προαίρεσιν Ib. 7; δέκα μνῶν ἀμ. Plut. Lyc. 9. 4. an answer, ἀσχήμων ἐν τῇ ἀμ. Hdt. 7. 160. II. change, exchange, τὰς ἀμ. ποιέσθαι Strabo 502; of money, Plut. Luc. 2. III. change, alternation, κακῶν Eur. El. 1147; ἐορτῶν Plat. Legg. 653 D. 2. transformation, Diog. L. 9. 8.*

ἀμοιβηδῖς, Adv. (*ἀμοιβή*) *alternately, in succession*, Il. 18. 506, Od. 18. 310; also ἀμοιβηδῆν, Ar. Rh. 2. 1071, Orph. L. 685. Cf. ἀμοιβαδῖς.

ἀμοιβηδόν, Adv., = foreg., Hipp. 1281. 48; so Aristarch. in Il. 18. 506.

ἀμοιβός, ὁ, (*ἀμείβω*) *one who exchanges, a successor, ἀμοιβοὶ soldiers that relieve others, elsewh. διάδοχοι*, Il. 13. 793. II. as Adj. in requital or in exchange for, νέκυν νεκρῶν ἀμ. ἀντιδούς Soph. Ant. 1067.

ἀμοιρέω, *to have no lot or share in a thing*, Thales ap. Stob. Ecl. I. 292; c. gen., Plut. Alex. 23, etc. Hence ἀμοίρημα, τό, *loss, want*, Hesych.

ἄμοιρος, *ov*, like *ἄμορος*, *without lot or share in a thing, τινός* Aesch. Theb. 732, Eum. 353, etc.; mostly of those *who are shut out from or bereft of some good, τῶν καλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν ἀμ.* Plat. Symp. 202 D; τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ συνουσίας Id. Phaedo 83 E; τῆς ἀρετῆς Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 14:—rarely, *freed from some evil, ἀμ. ὑβρεως, μεταβολῆς* Plat. Symp. 181 C, Polit. 269 E. 2. absol., like *ἄμορος, unfortunate*, Eur. Phoen. 613, Plat. Symp. 197 D. II. c. gen. pers., τῶν κάτωθεν ἀμ. θεῶν *having no portion with them*, Soph. Ant. 1071.—In Pind. N. 6. 26 *ἄμορος* is now read; v. also γάμορος.

ἄμολγαῖος, α, *ov*, (*ἀμέλω*) *of milk, made with milk, μᾶζα ἀμολγαίη* Hes. Op. 588; others take it = *ἀκμαία* (from *ἀμολγός* Achaean for *ἀκμή*), bread of the best flour;—and this interpr. is adopted by Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *ἀμολγός* 8: in Leon. Tar. (Anth. P. 7. 657), he takes *ἀμολγαῖος* *μαστός* to be an udder at its *ἀκμή*, i. e. *distended*. Cf. *ἀμολγός*.

ἄμολγέυς, ἔως, ὁ, *a milk-pail, Lat. mulctra*, Theocr. 8. 87, Anth. P. 9. 224.

ἄμολγή, ἡ, *a milking*, Eumath. p. 10.

ἄμολγιον, τό, *a milk-pail*, Theocr. 25. 106.

ἄμολγός, ὁ, an Homeric word, of which the exact sense and origin are as yet obscure:—Hom. always joins *νυκτὸς ἀμολγῶ*, to mean either *the four hours before daybreak* (the time of true dreams, Od. 4. 841; the autumnal rising of the dog-star, Il. 22. 28); or *the four hours after sunset*, Il. 22. 317: and so, generally, *at night-time, in the dark of night*, Il. II. 173., 15. 324, h. Hom. Merc. 7, cf. *λυκόφως*; so also later, as in Orph. H. 33. 12, *ἀμολγῶ* without *νυκτὸς*:—*νυκτὸς ἀμολγόν* also occurs in Aesch. Fr. 66; and Eur. is said by Hesych. to have used it as an Adj., *νύκτα ἀμολγόν* = *ζοφεράν, σκοτεινὴν*: but in Eur. Fr. 781. 6 (where it stands alone, οὐκ ἀμολγὸν ἐξομῶρετε, εἴ ποὺ τίς ἐστιν αἵματος χαμαὶ πεσῶν), it seems (if genuine) to be *a clot of blood*, cf. Herm. Opusc. 3. 137, sq.—(The natural supposition that *ἀμέλω* is the Root, and that *ἀμολγός* meant *milking-time*, cannot be sustained. Buttm., comparing Eust. 1018. 21 (who says that *ἀμολγός* is an old Achaean word for *ἀκμή*), makes *νυκτὸς ἀμ.* to mean *the depth or dead of night*, though not necessarily *midnight*; cf. *ἀμολγαῖος*.)

ἄμόλυντος, *ov*, (*μολύνω*) *undefiled*, LXX, Xen. Ephes. 2. 9, Muson. ap. Stob. 167, fin. II. *not defiling, not leaving any mark or stain*, Galen., etc. Adv. *-τως*, Epiphani.

ἄμόμφητος, f. l. Aesch. Cho. 510, where Herm. restored *ἀμεμφῆ τὸν δ' ἐτεινάτην λόγον*, for the Ms. reading *ἀμομφητονδετινατον*.

ἄμομφος, *ov*, (*μομφή*) *blameless*, Aesch. Eum. 475; πρὸς ὑμῶν Ib. 678. II. act. *having nothing to complain of*, restored by Robertson for *ἀμορφος*, Ib. 413.

ἄμόρα, ἡ, *a sweet cake*, Philet. 34, cf. Ath. 646 D.

ἀμορβαῖος, *ov*, only in Nic. Th. 28, 489, acc. to the Schol. *rustic, pastoral, or dark*; cf. *ἀμορβάς, ἀμολγαῖος*.

ἀμορβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *fem. of ἀμορβός: ἀμορβάδες Νύμφαι* in Ar. Rh. 3. 881 (acc. to Schol.) *rural or attendant Nymphs*.

ἀμορβεύς, ἔως, ὁ, = *ἀμορβός*, Opp. C. 3. 295.

ἀμορβεύω, *to follow, attend*, c. dat., Nic. Fr. 35:—Med. *to let follow, make to follow*, Id. Th. 349, Antim. (15) ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. *Δύμη* has *ἀμορβεύω*.

ἀμορβίτης, ὁ, = *ἄμόρα*, Ath. 646 F, prob. f. l. for *ἀμορίτης*.

ἀμορβός, ὁ, *a follower, attendant*, Spanh. Call. Dian. 45: esp. *a herdsman, shepherd, swain*, Opp. C. I. 132, Nic. Th. 49: cf. *ἀμορβάς*. II. as Adj. *dark*, Schol. Nic. Th. 28; and it may be noted that *ἀμορβῶ* is also a v. l. for *ἀμολγῶ* in Hom. (The whole family of words is of uncertain origin, and only found in Alex. Poets.)

ἀμοργεύς, ἔως, ὁ, *one who presses out the ἀμόργης*, Poll. 1. 222.

ἀμόργη, ἡ, v. sq. II. the plant producing *ἀμοργίς*, Schol. Aeschin. 27. 21 ed. Dind.

ἀμόργης, *ov*, ὁ, (*ἀμέργω*) *the watery part that runs out when olives are pressed, olive-lees*, Lat. *amurca*, Arist. Color. 5. 22, Theophr. C. P. 6. 8, 3; in Hipp. Aph. 1260, the Mss. give *ἀμόργη, ἡ*.

ἀμοργίδιον, τό, Dim. of *ἀμοργίς*, Paus. ap. Eust. ad Dion. p. 525.

ἀμόργινος, *ov*, *epith. of rich cloths and stuffs, made of ἀμοργίς, of Amorgian flax, χιτώνια* Ar. Lys. 150 (described as *διαφανῆ*, Ib. 48); *χιτών* Antiph. Μηδ. I. C. I. 155. 12; *κάλυμμα* Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 E; τὰ ἀμόργινα (sc. *ἰμάτια*) Aeschin. 14. 3, cf. Böckh P. E. I. 141.

ἀμοργίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *fine flax from the isle of Amorgos, resembling βύσσος* (Harpoer.), *ἄλοπος ἀμ. unhackled flax*, Ar. Lys. 736. II. *proparoax*.

ἀμοργίς, ἔως, ἡ, = *ἀμόργης*, Arcad. 29. 22, Suid.

ἀμοργμός, ὁ, (*ἀμέργω*) *a gathering*, Mel. 129 Brunck; but the Pal. Ms. (12. 257) gives *ἕνα μόχθον* for *ἕν' ἀμοργμόν*.

ἀμοργός, ὁ, (*ἀμέργω*) *one who squeezes or drains, ἀμοργοί, πόλεως ὄλεθροι* Cratin. Σεριφ. 13, ubi v. Meineke. II. in Emped. 222, we have *ἀνέμων λαμπτήρας ἀμοργοῦς* lanterns protecting [the light] from the winds; v. Mullach. ad l.: many Mss. give *ἀμοργούς*. For Cratin. Μαλθ. 4, v. omn. Meineke.

ἀμορία, ἡ, *poët. ἀμμορία*, q. v.

ἀμορίτης, ὁ, *ἀρτος*, = *ἄμόρα*, LXX (1 Paral. 16. 3).

ἄμορος, *ov*, = *ἄμοιρος, ἀμμορος*, c. gen., *τέκνων* Eur. Med. 1395. II. absol. *unlucky, wretched*, restored by Pors. for *ἄμοιρος* in Soph. O. T. 248.

ἀμορφία, ἡ, *shapeliness, ὕλης* Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. I. 318. II. *unshapeliness, unsightliness*, Eur. Or. 391, Arist. Phys. 1. 7, 8.

ἄμορφος, *ov*, *misshapen, unshapely, unsightly, γυνή* Hdt. I. 196; *γῆρας* Theogn. 1021; *στολήν γ' ἀμορφον ἀμφὶ σῶμ' ἔχεις* Eur. Hel. 554: cf. *ἄμορφος*. II. *without form, shapeless*, Plat. Tim. 51 A; c. gen., *ἀμορφος ἐκείνων ἀπασῶν τῶν ἰδεῶν* without partaking of their form, Ib. 50 D; ἡ ὕλη καὶ τὸ ἀμ. Arist. Phys. 1. 7, 13. III. *metaph. unseemly, unbefitting*, Plat. Legg. 752 A: *degrading*, Ib. 855 C.—Sup. *ἀμορφέστατος* (as if from *ἀμορφής*) Hdt. ibid.; but a regul. Comp. *-ότερος*, Xen. Symp. 8, 17; Sup. *-ύτατος* Plut. Mar. 2, etc.

ἀμορφύνω, to make misshapen, disfigure, Antim. in An. Ox. 1. p. 55. 30:—so ἀμορφώω, Schol. Il. 2. 269.

ἀ-μόρφωτος, ον, (μορφώω) not formed, unwrought, Soph. Fr. 243; ἀμ. καὶ ἀσχημάτιστος Tim. Locr. 94 A.

ἀμός or ἀμός [ᾶ], ἡ, ὄν, = ἡμέτερος, our, ours, Hom., Pind., and Trag.

II. in Att. Poets also for ἑμός, when a long penult is required by the metre, Aesch. Theb. 417, Cho. 428, 437, Soph. El. 279, 588, 1476; ἡσθην πατέρα τὸν ἀμὸν εὐλογοῦντά σε Id. Ph. 1314, ubi v. Dind.; cf. Eur. Hel. 531, I. A. 1455;—also Lacon. in Ar. Lys. 1181. —It has been proposed to write ἀμός in the former sense, ἀμός in the latter; but neither Grammarians nor MSS. enable us to determine any rule.—The form ἡμός seems to be an invention by the Gramm. as Ion. and Att. for ἀμός, related to ἡμέτερος as σφός to σφέτερος.

ἀμός [ᾶ], an old word equiv. to εἰς or τις, only found in the Adv. forms ἀμοῦ, ἀμῆ, ἀμοῖ, ἀμῶς, ἀμόθεν. (Cf. Goth. *sums* (some one), *sumian* (sometime, once): perhaps from the same Root as ἄμα.)

ἄμος, Dor. for ἡμος, as, when, Theocr. 4. 61, etc.

ἀμοτον, Adv. from ἀμοτος (v. infr. II), insatiably, incessantly, restlessly; in Hom. always joined with Verbs expressing passion, desire, etc., esp. with μεμᾶσαι, μεμαῶς, μεμαυῖα, striving incessantly, full of insatiate longing, Il. 4. 440, etc.; ἀμοτον κλαίω τεθνεῖστα I weep continually, 19. 300; ἀμ. κεχολωμένος implacably angered, 23. 567; ἀμ. μενεαίνειν Hes. Sc. 361; ἡμίονοι ἀμοτον ταυῦντο they struggled restlessly forwards, Od. 6. 83: later, vehemently, violently, Ar. Rh. 2. 78, etc.:—later reg. Adv. —ως, Schol. Il. 4. 440.

II. as Adj. ἀμοτος, ον, furious, savage, θῆρ Theocr. 25. 242; λῖς Ib. 202 (acc. to Meineke); πῦρ Mosch. 4. 104.—Ep. word. (Prob. from same Root as μέμονα with a intens. or euphon.)

ἀμοῦ, Att. ἀμοῦ, Adv. of ἀμός (= τις), somewhere, ἀμοῦ γέ που somewhere or other (restored by Bekk. for ἄλλου γέ που), Lys. 170. 12: cf. ἀμόθεν, ἀμῆ, ἀμοῖ.

ἀμουργός, ὄν, v. ἀμοργός II.

ἀμουσία, ἡ, the character of the ἀμουσος, want of education, want of taste or refinement, rudeness, grossness, Eur. Fr. 1020, Plato, etc.; joined with ἀπειρακαλία, Plat. Rep. 403 C. II. want of harmony, Eur. H. F. 676.—Cf. ἰσομουσία.

ἀμουσο-λογία, ἡ, inelegance of language, Ath. 164 F, in pl.

ἀ-μουσος, ον, without the Muses, without taste for the arts, without taste or refinement, unpolished, inelegant, rude, gross, Eur. Ion 526, Ar. Vesp. 1074, Plat., etc.; ἀμ. ἡδοναί, ἀμαρτήματα gross pleasures, faults, Plat. Phaedr. 240 B, Legg. 863 C: τῶν Λειβηθριῶν ἀμουσώτερος, proverb. for the lowest degree of mental cultivation, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 266; ἀμ. ἐστι, c. inf., it is incongruous, Ar. Thesm. 159:—Adv. —ως, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 C.

II. unmusical, of persons, Plat. Soph. 253 B, al. 2. of sounds, unmusical, discordant, ἀμουσ' ὑλακτεῖν Eur. Alc. 760; ἀμουσώταται φῶδαί Id. Phoen. 807, etc.

ἀμουσότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἀμουσία, Agath.

ἀ-μοχθεῖ or -θί [ι], Adv. without toil, Aesch. Pr. 208, Eur. Bacch. 194.

ἀ-μόχθητος, ον, = sq., Opp. C. 1. 456. Adv. —ως, Babr. 9. 2.

ἀ-μοχθος, ον, free from toil and trouble, of persons, Soph. Fr. 359; ἀμ. βίος Id. Tr. 147. 2. shrinking from toil, καρδία Pind. N. 10. 55, Eur. Fr. 242. 3. not tired, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33.

ἀμπ-, poet., esp. Ep. and Lyr., abbrev. for ἀναπ-, under which will be found words beginning with ἀμπ-.

ἀμ-παλίνωρος, ον, strengthd. for παλίνωρος, Meineke Philetaer. Mel. 1.

ἀμπαλος, poet. for ἀνάπαλος, ἀμπαλον θείναι Pind. O. 7. 110, where however Böckh ἀμ πάλον θείναι, i. e. πάλον ἀναθεῖναι:—but in Theocr. 28. 4 (acc. to Herm.) Dor. for ἀμφιάλος.

ἀμπαυμα, ἀμπαύω, etc., v. ἀναπ-.

ἀμπεδῖον, ἀμπεδιήρεις, ἀμπέλαγος, should be written divisim ἀμ πεδῖον, i. e. ἀνὰ πεδῖον, etc.

ἀμπεῖρω, poet. for ἀναπέρω.

ἀμπελ-άνθη, ἡ, = οἰνάνθη, Luc. V. H. 2. 5.

ἀμπέλεια, ἡ, a vineyard, C. I. 2097.

ἀμπέλειος, ον, of a vine or vineyard, Suid.

ἀμπελεών, ὄνος, ὄ, poet. for ἀμπελών, Theocr. 25. 175.

ἀμπελικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the vine, Hipp. 405. 34:—Adv. —κῶς, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 18.

ἀμπέλιος, ον, also, η, ον, of the vine, καρπός, Hdt. 1. 212; οἶνος ἀμ. grape-wine, opp. to οἶνος κρίθινος, etc., Id. 2. 37, 60; φύλλα Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 10; ἀμπ. βακτηρία a vine stick, Lat. *vitis*, Polyb. 29. 11, 5.

II. metaph., γράφει ἀμπελίνη, anus *vinosa*, Anth. P. 7. 384.

ἀμπέλιον, τό, Dim. of ἀμπελος, Ar. Ach. 512, Pax 596.

ἀμπελῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of ἀμπελος, a young vine, vine-plant, Ar. Ach. 995. II. the bird ἀμπελίον, Ar. Av. 304, cf. Poll. 6. 52. III. a sea-plant, Opp. Ix. 2. 7.

ἀμπελίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, of or for the vine, ἀμπ. γῆ vine-land, Lapis Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 15: but, II. in Strabo 316, ἡ ἀμπ. γῆ is a bituminous earth, used to cure φθειρίασις in the vine.

ἀμπελίων, ὄ, a kind of singing bird, Opp. Ix. 3. 2; cf. ἀμπελῖς II.

ἀμπελο-γενής, ἐς, of the vine kind, Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 12.

ἀμπελό-δεσμος, ὄ, a Sicilian plant used for tying up vines, Plin. 17. 23.

ἀμπελόεις, εσσα, εν, but fem. εἰς Il. 2. 561:—rich in vines, vine-clad, of countries, Il. 1. c., 3. 184., 9. 152, Theogn. 784, Pind., etc. 2.

of a vine, ἀμπ. βάκτραν a vine-stick, Nonn. D. 14. 102; ἀμπ. καυλία vine-shoots, Nic. Al. 142.

ἀμπελοεργός, ὄ, = ἀμπελουργός, Anth. P. 6. 56.

ἀμπελό-καρπον, τό, a name of the plant ἀπαρίνη (q. v.), Diosc. 3. 104.

ἀμπελο-λευκή, ἡ, the wild vine, elsewh. λευκή ἀμπελος, Plin. 23. 1.

ἀμπελο-μῆξια, ἡ, an intermixture of vines, Luc. V. H. 1. 9.

ἀμπελο-ποιία, ἡ, = ἀμπελουργία, Eust. 1619. 59.

ἀμπελό-πρασον, τό, a leek, *allium ampeloprasum*, Diosc. 2. 186, Ath. 371 F.

ἀμπελος, ἡ, a vine, Lat. *vitis*, Hom. (but never in Il. except in the Adj. ἀμπελόεις), etc.; πυροὶ καὶ κριθαὶ καὶ ἀμπελοὶ Od. 9. 110, cf. 133, Hdt.

4. 195, etc.; ἀμπελον τὴν περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν κόπτοντες, in a collective sense (cf. ἵππος, ἡ), Thuc. 4. 90; wine is called δρόσος ἀμπέλων, Pind. O. 7. 3,

and ἀμπέλων παῖς, N. 9. 124, (as, reversely, the vine is οἴνου μήτηρ, Aesch. Pers. 614, Eur. Alc. 757).

2. ἀμπ. ἀγρία or λευκή the wild vine, or perh. some kind of bryony, Theophr. C. P. 9. 14, 1, Diosc. 4. 181 sq.: also, 3. a sea-plant, *clematis maritima*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 2.

II. a vineyard, Ael. N. A. 11. 32. III. an engine for protecting besiegers, Lat. *vinea*, Apollod. in Math. Vett. p. 15. (Perh. from ἀμπί (Aeol. for ἀμφί), and √ΕΛ, which appears

in ἐλίσσω, ἔλιξ, εἰλύω.)

ἀμπελο-στᾶτέω, to plant vines, Poll. 7. 141.

ἀμπελουργεῖον, τό, a vineyard, Aeschin. 49. 13 (where ἀμπελῶνι is now restored from one Ms.), Suid. s. v. ἀμπέλειος.

ἀμπελουργεῖω, only used in pres., to work in or cultivate a vineyard, esp. to dress or strip vines, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 5, Luc. V. H. 1. 39; in Pass., ἀμπελος ἀμπελουργουμένη Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 1. 2. metaph.

to strip, plunder, πόλιν Aeschin. 77. 25.

ἀμπελουργία, ἡ, vine-dressing, Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 2: and, ἀμπελουργημα, τό, a vine-dresser's work, Poll. 7. 140.

ἀμπελουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the culture of vines:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of cultivating the vine, vine-dressing, Plat. Rep. 333 D.

Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 7. 141.

ἀμπελ-ουργός, ὄ, (*ἐργω) a vine-dresser, Ar. Pax 199, C. I. 93. 17: cf. ἀμπελοεργός.

ἀμπελο-φάγος [ᾶ], ον, eating or gnawing vines, Strabo 613.

ἀμπελο-φόρος, ον, bearing vines, Poll. 1. 228.

ἀμπελό-φυλλον, τό, a vine-leaf, Hesych. s. v. Κλαρία.

ἀμπελο-φύτης [ῦ], ον, ὄ, a vine-planter, C. I. 5877 C.

ἀμπελό-φύτος, ον, planted with vines, growing vines, Diod. 1. 36, etc.

ἀμπελο-φύτωρ, ὄνος, ὄ, vine-planter, of Bacchus, in Anth. P. 6. 44. [ῦ metri grat., as in πτεροφύτωρ.]

ἀμπελώδης, ἐς, (ἐλδος) rich in vines, Poll. 1. 228.

ἀμπελών, ὄνος, ὄ, a vineyard, Aeschin. 49. 13, Diod. 4. 6, Plut., etc.: cf. ἀμπελεών.

ἀμπελωργικός, ὄ, ὄν, Dor. for -ουργικός, fit for vine-growing, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 43.

ἀμπέμπω, poet. for ἀναπέμπω.

ἀμπεπαλών, v. sub ἀναπάλλω.

ἀμπερές, ἀμπερέως, v. sub διαμπερές.

ἀμπετάννυμι, ἀμπέτομαι, poet. for ἀναπετάννυμι, ἀναπέτομαι.

ἀμπέτιξ, (cf. ἀμπί) Adv. round, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 1554. 117; cf. περι-αμπέτιξ.

ἀμπεχόνη, ἡ, (ἀμπέχω) a fine shawl or robe, worn by women and effeminate men, Pherect. Μεταλλ. 1. 28; generally, clothing, clothes, Plat. Rep. 425 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 5.

ἀμπεχόνιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., A. B. 388, Hesych.

ἀμπέχονον, τύ, = ἀμπεχόνη, Ar. Fr. 309, 7, C. I. 155. 52, Theocr. 15. 21.

ἀμπε-έχω, Aesch., Soph. (ἀμφ-έχω is a late form, Anth. P. 7. 693); also ἀμπ-ίσχω Eur. Hipp. 193, Supp. 165, cf. Elmsl. Med. 277: Ep. impf. ἀμπεχον Od. 6. 225 (late ἀμπεχον Q. Sm. 3. 6., 5. 106): fut. ἀμπέξω Eur. Cycl. 344: aor. ἤμπισαχον Id. Ion 1159, Ar., Plat.:—Med. ἀμπέ-χαμαι Ar., Xen.; ἀμπίσχαμαι Eur. Hcl. 422, with 3 pl. ἀμπισχούνται Ar. Av. 1090: impf. ἤμπεχόμεν Plat. Phaedo 87 B, Ep. ἀμπεχόμεν Ar. Rh. 1. 324: fut. ἀμπέξομαι Philetaer. Inscr. 1: aor. ἤμπισαχόμεν Eur. Med. 1159, Ar. (not ἤμπεσχω, Elmsl. Med. I. c.), 2 sing. subj. ἀμπίσχω Eur. I. A. 1439, part. ἀμπισχόμενος Ar. Vesp. 1150.—The aor. forms, ἀμπισχεῖν, ἀμπισχών, are often falsely written (as if pres.) ἀμπίσχειν, ἀμπίσχων: (ἀμπί Aeol. for ἀμφί, ἔχω).

I. to surround, cover, Lat. *cingere*, c. acc., ἄλμη οἱ νῶτα ἀμπεχεν Od. 6. 225; κυνῆ πρόσωπα Θεσσαλῖς υἱὸν ἀμπέχει Soph. O. C. 314, cf. Aesch. Pers. 848; metaph., ἀμπ. τινὰ σμικράτητι to invest one with . . . , Plat. Prot. 320 B:—absol., σκότος ἀμπίσχων the surrounding darkness, Eur. Hipp. 192; etc. 2. to embrace, γόνυ σὸν ἀμπίσχειν χερί Id. Supp. 165. 3. to comprehend, Plat. Polit. 311 C.

II. to put round, Lat. *circumdare*, induere, esp. to put clothes and the like on another, c. dupl. acc., κρίβανόν μ' ἀμπίσχετε Ar. Vesp. 1153, cf. Ran. 1063, Lys. 1156; also, with a prep., τοίχοισιν δ' ἐπι ἤμπισχεν . . ὑφάσματα put them all over . . , Eur. Ion 1159. 2. Med. to put round oneself, also, to have on, wear, τὸ τῆς γυναίκας ἀμπέχει χιτῶνιον Ar. Eccl. 374; λευκὸν ἀμπέχει; do you wear a white cloak? Id. Ach. 1023; χλαίνας οὐκ ἀμπισχούνται Id. Av. 1090; καλῶς ἤμπίσχετο was well dressed, Id. Thesm. 165; ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ ἀμπ. (cf. ἀναβάλλω III), Id. Av. 1567; ἀμπισχόμενος with your cloak round you, Id. Vesp. 1150; ἀμπεχόμενοι with their cloaks on, opp. to γυμνοί (cf. γυμνός I. 5), Plat. Gorg. 523 C, Arist. Probl. 2. 9; ἄνω τοῦ γάνατος ἀμπ. to wear a tunic not reaching to the knee, Philetaer. l. c.; περιττῶς ἀμπ. to be gorgeously dressed, Plut. Demetr. 41:—also, c. dat. to clothe or cover oneself with (v. sub ἐκβολος), Eur. Hel. 422.

ἀμπίδησε, for ἀνεπήδησε.

ἀμπί, Aeol. for the aspirated ἀμφί, Koen Greg. p. 344, = Lat. *amb-* in *ambis*, etc.; cf. ἀμπελος, ἀμπέχω, ἀμπυξ, ἀμφιατατήρ.

ἀμπίπτω, poet. for ἀναπίπτω.

ἀμπισχνοῦμαι or ἀμπισχοῦμαι, ἀμπίσχω, v. sub ἀμπέχω.

ἀμπλάκειν, inf. of aor. ἤμπλακον (Archil. 68 ἤμβλακον), part. ἀμπλακῶν: from the same Root we have pf. ἤμπλάκηκα (v. ἐμπάλλω fin.); pass. ἤμπλάκημαι Aesch. Supp. 916:—the only pres. in use is ἀμπλακίσκω, Dor. ἀμβλακίσκω (Theag. ap. Stob. 9. 15., 10. 15): Dor. impf. ἀμβλάκισκον Phintys ib. 444. 36. (Prob. akin to πλάζω, the a being

euph.; and μ inserted as in ἀμβροτος, v. καταπλακών.) [When the first syll. is to be short, it is written ἀπλ-; nay, Pors. and Elmsl. hold this to be the true form everywhere (ad Eur. Med. 115); against them v. Herm. Opusc. 3. p. 146; cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph.] Poët. Verb. used just like ἀμαρτάνω, never in Hom. (who used instead ἀβροτάζω, ἤμβροτον): I. c. gen. to miss, fail or come short of, ἀνορέας οὐκ ἀμπλακών Pind. O. 8. 89, cf. Soph. Ant. 554, 1234. 2. to lose, be bereft of, εἰ τοῦδ' ἤμπλακον (sc. παιδός) Soph. Ant. 910; ἀρίστης ἀπλακῶν ἀλόχου Eur. Alc. 241; λέκτρων ἀπλακῶν Id. I. A. 124. II. absol. to fail to do, sin, err, do wrong, Ibyc. Fr. 51, Eur. Hipp. 892, Andr. 948, etc.; also c. neut. pron., ὡς τὰδ' ἤμπλακον when I committed these sins, Aesch. Ag. 1212; hence also in Pass., τί δ' ἤμπλάκηται τῶνδέ μοι; Id. Supp. 916. ἀμπλάκημα, τό, an error, fault, offence, Aesch. Pr. 112, 386, etc., Soph. Ant. 51, etc.—Poët. word, used by Lycurg. ap. Plut. 2. 226 E:—also, metri grat., ἀπλάκημα Aesch. Eum. 934. ἀμπλάκητος, v. sub ἀναμπλάκητος. ἀμπλακία, ἡ, = ἀμπλάκημα, Theogn. 204, Pind., Trag. (but in Trag. ἀμπλάκημα is more common); ἀμπλακίαισι φρενῶν, much like Homer's σφῆσιν ἀτασθαλίῃσιν, Pind. P. 3. 24; τινός ἀμπλακίης ποιναῖς δλέκει; Aesch. Pr. 564; ἀμπλακίαισι τῶν πάροισιν Eur. Hipp. 832. ἀμπλακίον, τό, = ἀμπλακία, Pind. P. 11. 41; cf. ἀμάρτιον. ἀμπλακίσκω, v. sub ἀμπλακεῖν. ἀμπνείω, Ep. for ἀναπνέω. ἀμπνευμα, ἀμπνοά, poët. for ἀνάπνευμα, ἀναπνοή. ἀμπνυε, ἀμπνύνθη, ἀμπνύτο, v. sub ἀναπνέω. ἀμπποτε, i. e. ἄν ποτε, with opt., o that! Schol. rec. Aesch. Pr. 971. ἀμπρεύω, to draw along, drag, αἰχμάλωτον ἤμπρευσαν Lyc. 1208; ἄνδρα . . ἀμπρεύοντες Call. Fr. 234; metaph., λυπρὸν βίον ἀμπρεύσει will drag on a wretched life, like ἀμαρτεῖν, ἔλκειν, Lyc. 975, cf. 635:—only found in Alex. Poets, except that Ar. once uses ἔξαμπρεύω.—The Nouns ἀμπρον, τό, ἀμπρος, ὁ, are given by Gramm. in the sense of a rope for drawing loads, Suid., Schol. Ar. Lys. 289. ἀμπτάσα, ἀμπταῖν, v. sub ἀναπέτομαι. ἀμπυκάζω, to bind the front hair as with a band (ἀμπυξ), κίσσῳ καὶ στεφάνοισιν ἀμπυκασθεῖς Anth. P. 13. 6. ἀμπυκτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἀμπυξ) a horse's head-band, Aesch. Theb. 461. ἀμπυκτῆριον, τό, = ἀμπυκτῆρ, Soph. O. C. 1069 (where φάλαρα is a mere gloss, as is plain from Hesych. s. v.). ἀμπυξ, ὄκος, ὁ, but ἡ Soph. and Eur. (from ἀμπί, Aeol. for ἀμφί). A woman's head-band, snoop, apparently of metal (cf. χρυσάμπυξ, λιπαρόμπυξ), Il. 22. 469, Aesch. Supp. 431, Eur. Hec. 464. 2. the head-band of horses; also a bridle, Q. Sm. 4. 511: cf. ἀμπυκτῆρ. II. anything circular, a wheel, Soph. Ph. 680. ἀμπώλημα, (Dor. for ἀναπ-), τό, indemnification, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 110, 155. ἀμπωτίζω, to ebb, of the sea, Philo 1. 298:—so in Med., Eust. 688. 52. ἀμπωτις, gen. εως, Ion. ιος, later also ἰδος, Lob. Phryn. 340, for ἀνάπωτις (from ἀναπίνομαι), v. infr.:—a being sucked back, i. e. of the sea, the ebb, opp. to πλημμυρίς or ραχία (Ion. ρηχίη), Hdt. 2. 11., 7. 198., 8. 129, Arist., Plut., etc.; in pl., generally, the ebb and flow, the tides, Hdn. 3. 14.—The full form ἀνάπωτις is only found in Pind. O. 9. 78, and in late Prose, as Polyb. 10. 14, 2, Arr., etc. 2. the retiring of a stream, Call. Del. 130. II. the return of humours inward from the surface of the body, ἀμπ. τῶν χυμῶν Hipp. 47. 1, cf. Schol. ap. Gaisford E. M. p. 2467. ἀμυγδαλία, contr. -λή, the almond-tree, Eupol. Βαπτ. 8, Theophr., etc. ἀμυγδάλεος, α, ον, of or belonging to almonds or the almond-tree, v. l. for ἀμυγδαλέος in Nic. Th. 891 (ap. Ath. 649 D). ἀμυγδάλη, ἡ, an almond, Phryn. Com. Incert. 6, etc., v. Ath. 52 C, sq. ἀμυγδαλή, ἡ, contr. for ἀμυγδαλέα, q. v. ἀμυγδαλίνοσ, η, ον, of almonds, χρίσμα Xen. An. 4. 4, 13. ἀμυγδάλιον, τό, Dim. of ἀμυγδάλη, Hipp. 484. 10. ἀμυγδαλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of ἀμυγδάλη, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 C. ἀμυγδαλίτης [τ], ὁ, = sq., Plin. 26. 8. ἀμυγδαλο-ειδής, ἑς, like the almond or almond-tree, cited from Diosc. ἀμυγδαλόεις, εσσα, εν, = ἀμυγδάλεος, Nic. Th. 891. ἀμυγδαλο-κατάκτης, ον, ὁ, an almond-cracker, Ath. 53 B. ἀμύγδαλον, τό, f. l. for ἀμυγδάλη, Philyll. Φρεωρ. 2, Piers. Moer. p. 10. ἀμύγδαλος, ἡ, = ἀμυγδαλή, Luc. Merc. Cond. 5. ἀμυγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀμύσσω) a scratching, tearing, πολιᾶς ἀμ. χαίτης Soph. Aj. 633; ὀνύχων ἀμύγματα Eur. Andr. 827. ἀμυγμός, ὁ, (ἀμύσσω) a scratching, tearing, a conjecture commonly received in Aesch. Cho. 24; Herm. διαγωμοῖς. ἀμυδῖς [ῶ], an old form of ἄμα: I. of Time, together, at the same time, Od. 12. 415. II. oftener of Place, together, all together, ἄμυδῖς κικλήσκετο Il. 10. 300; ἄμυδῖς καλέσσατο 20. 114; ὅστ' ἄμα πάντ' ἄμυδῖς 12. 385; ἄμυδῖς ἰστᾶσιν = συνιστᾶσιν, 13. 336; φλόγα ἄμυδῖς ἔβαλλον they threw the burning embers together, 23. 217: often in late Ep. Cf. ἀμάδῖς. (The word is Aeol. like ἀγυρά, ἀλλυδῖς; hence the spir. lenis.) ἀμυδρήεις, εσσα, εν, = sq., Nic. Th. 274. ἀμυδρός, ὁ, ὄν, like ἀμαυρός, indistinct, dim, faint, obscure: 1. of impressions on the eye, ἀμυδρὰ χοιράς a rock dimly seen through water, Archil. 54; (so in Paus. 10. 28, 1, we read of a picture by Polygnotus, ἀμυδρὰ οὕτω δὴ τι τὰ εἶδη τῶν ἰχθύων,—σκιὰς μᾶλλον ἢ ἰχθύς εἰκάσεις); ἀμ. γράμματα scarce legible letters, Thuc. 6. 54, cf. Plat. Theaet. 195 A; ἀμ. φέγγος, χρωμα Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 12., 3. 2, 4:—Adv., ἀμυδρῶς βλέπειν, ὕψην Id. H. A. 4. 10, 13., 5. 30, 8; ἀμ. μιμῆσθαι τι to represent its form obscurely, Ib. 2. 8, 6; ἀμ. ἔχειν to be indistinctly marked, Id. G. A. 3. 5, 6. 2. of impressions on the mind, ἀμ. εἶδος

a shadowy form, Plat. Tim. 49 A; ἀμ. πρὸς ἀλήθειαν faint in comparison with truth, Id. Rep. 597 A; δι' ἀμυδρῶν ὀργάνων by imperfect organs, Id. Phacdr. 250 B; μαντεῖα ἀμυδρότερα τοῦ τι σαφῆς σημαίνειν too obscure . . , Id. Tim. 72 B; ἀμ. ἐλπίς Plut.; etc.:—Adv. ἀμ. καὶ οὐθὲν σαφῶς Arist. Metaph. 1. 4, 4; ἀμ. θιγγάνειν τινος Ib. 1. 7, 1:—Comp. ἀμυδρότερον, Plat. Soph. 250 E. (The origin of the word is unknown; cf. ἀμαυρός.) ἀμυδρόομαι, to become indistinct or feeble, Dion. Areop. ἀμυδρότης, ἦρος, ἡ, indistinctness, Phot. Bibl. 491. 14, etc. ἀμυδρωσις, εως, ἡ, a making indistinct or feeble, Galen. ἀ-μύελος, ον, without marrow, Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 15. ἀμύζω, v. sub μύζω. ἀμυησία, ἡ, a being uninitiated, A. B. 406, Hesych. s. v. ἀνοργίας. ἀ-μύητος, ον, uninitiated, profane, Andoc. 2. 38, Lys. 107. 38; ἀμ. καὶ ἀτέλεστος Plat. Phaedo 69 C: c. gen., ἀμ. Ἀφροδίτης not admitted into the mysteries of Aphrodité, Aristaen. Epist. 14. II. in Plat. Gorg. 493 A, B, with a secondary sense, as if from μύω, = οὐ δυνάμενος μύειν, unable to keep close, leaky. ἀ-μύθητος [ῶ], ον, unspeakable, unspeakably many or great, χρήματα Dem. 49, fin.; κακὰ καὶ πράγματα ἀμύθητα παρέχων 520. 20; ἀμ. πλήθος μύων Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 2; ἀμύθητον ὄσον διαφέρει Id. Pol. 2. 5, 8. ἀ-μύθος, ον, without mythic tales, ποίησις Plut. 2. 16 C. ἀμυκάλαι, αἱ ἀκίδες τῶν βελῶν, παρὰ τὸ ἀμύσσειν, Hesych. ἀ-μύκτητος [ῶ], ον, of places, where no herds low, Anth. P. 9. 150. Ἀμυκλαί, ὄν, αἱ, a Lacon. city, famous for the worship of Apollo, Il., etc.:—Ἀμυκλαῖος, or Ἀμυκλαεύς, εως, ὁ, an Amyclean, v. Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 11, Arist. Fr. 489:—Ἀμυκλαῖον, τό, the temple of Amyclaeon Apollo, ἐν Ἀμ. Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 18 and 23; ἐν τῷ Ἀμ. Strabo 278.—Adv. Ἀμυκλαθεν, Adv. from Amyclae, Pind. N. 11. 44. Ἀμυκλαί, αἱ, a sort of shoes, named after Amyclae, Theocr. 10. 35; also Ἀμυκλαῖδες, αἱ, Poll. 7. 88, Hesych., etc. Ἀμυκλαῖζω, to speak in the Amyclean (i. e. Laconian) dialect, Theocr. 12. 13. ἀμυκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀμύσσω, one must scarify, Matthaei Med. f. 151. ἀ-μύκτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, ἡ, without nose, Strabo 711. ἀμυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀμύσσω) fit for tearing, lacerating, Plut. 2. 642 C:—Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Nic. Th. 131. II. of certain medicines, provocative, Cael. Aur. ἀμύλιον, τό, Dim. of ἀμυλος II, Arist. Probl. 4. 21, Plut. 2. 466 D. ἀ-μύλος, ον, not ground at the mill: hence of the finest meal, ἀπρὸς Poll. 6. 72; cf. foreg. II. as Subst., ἀμυλος, ὁ, a cake of fine meal, Ar. Ach. 1092; so in Pax 1195, Dind. (from MSS.) has restored τούς for τὰς, cf. Theocr. 9. 21, Teleclid. Στερερ. 2, etc. 2. ἀμυλον, (sc. ἀλευρον), τό, fine meal, prepared more carefully than by common grinding, cf. Plin. H. N. 7. 18:—a cake of such meal, Ath. 647 E: starch, Diosc. 2. 123. ἀ-μύμων [ῶ], ον, gen. ονος: dat. pl. ἀμύμωνσιν Epigr. Gr. 451, 594: (μῶμος, by an Aeol. change, as χελώνη into χελύνη: Hesych. has μύμαρ μῶμος). Blameless, noble, excellent, οἶκος ὄδ' ἀφνειὸς καὶ ἀμ. Od. 1. 232; ἄμα κρατερός καὶ ἀμ. 3. 111. In Hom. applied to all distinguished persons, so that it became a mere honorary epithet or title, like our honourable, illustrious, excellency, implying no moral excellence, being given in Od. 1. 29 even to Aegisthus:—but never used of gods, for Aesculapius is ἀμύμων as a physician, Il. 4. 194; and the nymph in 14. 144 was a mortal. II. of things, ὅς δ' ἄν ἀμύμων αὐτὸς ἔη καὶ ἀμύμονα εἶδῃ Od. 19. 332; θεῶν ὑπ' ἀμύμονι πομπῇ Il. 6. 171; μήτις 10. 19; so, ἔργα, τόξον, ὕψηθμός, etc.—Oft. in Hom.; twice in Hes. (Th. 264, 654); once in Pind. O. 10 (11). 33; never in Att. Poets. ἀμύνα, ἦς, ἡ, the warding off an attack, defence, requital, vengeance, Philod. in Gomperz Herk. Stud. p. 107, Plut. Caes. 44; cf. Lob. Phryn. 23. ἀμύναθω, a pres. assumed by the Gramm. (Draco 59, E. M. 8. 18) as lengthd. form of ἀμύνω: but all the forms assigned to it belong to an aor. ἡμύναθον, with which may be compared the aor. forms ἀλκαθεῖν, διωκαθεῖν, εἰκαθεῖν, εἰργαθεῖν, σχεθεῖν: v. Elmsl. Eur. Med. 186, Dind. Soph. El. 396, Ellendt. Lex. Soph. s. v. εἰκαθεῖν. The inf. therefore is ἀμυναθεῖν (not -άθειν), imper. Med. ἀμυναθοῦ (not -άθου). To defend, assist, c. dat. pers., εἰ σοῖς φίλοις ἀμυναθεῖν χρήσεις Eur. Andr. 1079, cf. I. A. 910; ἀμυνάθετέ μοι Ar. Nub. 1323; absol., ἄξια δ' ἀμυναθεῖν [αἱ ξυμποραί] Soph. O. C. 1015:—Med. to ward off from oneself, repel, τὸνδ' ἀμυναθοῦ ψόγον Aesch. Eum. 438: to take vengeance on, μὴ . . ἀμυνάθοιτό σε Eur. Andr. 721. Ἀμυνίας [ῶ], ον, ὁ, (ἀμύνω) masc. pr. n.; so Ἀμύντας. II. also used as appellat., ὁ θυμὸς εὐθὺς ἦν ἀμυνίας on its guard, Ar. Eq. 570. ἀμύντεια, ἡ, fem. of ἀμυντήρ, a protectress, Gloss. ἀμυντέον, verb. Adj. of ἀμύνω, one must assist, c. dat. pers., Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 6; so also pl., ἀμυντέ' ἔστι τοῖς κοσμουμένοις Soph. Ant. 677. II. one must repel, Ar. Lys. 661. ἀμυντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἀμύνω) a defender: ἀμυντήρες, in Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 6, are the front points of a stag's antlers. ἀμυντήριος, ον, defensive, ἀμυντήρια ὄπλα Plat. Legg. 944 D (cf. infr. 11); ἀμ. τέχνηαι Ib. 920 E:—c. gen., φάρμακον ἀμ. γήρως an antidote for . . , Ael. N. A. 6. 51; πῶσαι τῶν δηγμάτων ἀμ. Ib. 12. 32. II. as Subst., ἀμυντήριον, τό, a means of defence, Plat. Polit. 279 C, sq.: a defence, bulwark, Polyb. 18. 32, 2; a weapon of defence, Plut. 2. 714 F: ἀμ. τοῦ κακοῦ an antidote for . . , Ael. N. A. 3. 41; ἀμ. ἐξ ἀπύρων a way of escape from . . , Ib. 3. 22. ἀμυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, prompt to repel an affront or attack, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 6; of animals, opp. to φυλακτικά Id. H. A. 1. 1, 31; τὸ ἀμ. ὄργανον Id. P. A. 4. 6, 13. 2. fit for keeping off: ἡ ἀμυντικὴ χειμῶνων Plat. Polit. 280 E. 3. ἡ ἀμ. δρμή the instinct of revenge, Plut. 2. 457 C.

ἀμύντωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. Noun, a defender, helper, aid, Il. 13. 384, Od. 2. 326, etc. 2. a repeller, δυσφροσυνάων Simon. 11. 3. an avenger, πατρός Eur. Or. 1588. Cf. ἀμυντήρ.

ἀμύνω [v]: Ep. impf. ἀμύνων Il. 15. 731: fut. ἀμύνω, Ion. ὑνέω Hdt. 9. 60, 3 pl. — εὔσι Id. 9. 6: aor. I ἤμυνα, Ep. ἀμυνα [ā] Il. 17. 615: for aor. 2, v. sub ἀμυνάθω:—Med., Ep. impf. ἀμυνόμεν Il. 13. 514: fut. ἀμυνοῦμαι: aor. I ἤμυνάμην: aor. 2 (v. sub ἀμυνάθω):—Pass. rare (v. infr. c). (From √MYN come also ἀμυνα, ἀμύντωρ (with a prefixed), μύνη (pretence); Lat. *munio*, *moenia* (and prob. *murus*), *munus*, *im-munis*, *com-munis*, *muni-ceps*, etc.) To keep off, ward off, Hom., mostly in Il.—Construction in Hom., 1. c. acc. of the person or thing to be kept off, c. dat. of pers. for or from whom the danger is kept off, Δαναοῖσιν λοιγὸν ἀμύνειν to ward off ruia from the Danaei, Il. 1. 456, cf. 341, Od. 8. 525:—the dat. is often omitted, as, δς λοιγὸν ἀμύνει Il. 5. 603 (and so in Plat., e.g. Legg. 692 E, ἀμύνειν τὸν βάρβαρον, cf. A. B. 79). b. often the acc. is omitted (though λοιγὸν or the like may easily be supplied), and then the Verb may be rendered to defend, fight for, assist, aid, succour, ἀμ. ἄρῃσι, σοῖσιν ἔτρησι Il. 5. 486., 6. 262, etc., cf. Od. 11. 500; so in Hdt. 8. 87., 9. 6, and Att., τοιαῦτ' ἀμύνεθ' Ἡρακλεῖ such aid ye give to H., Eur. H. F. 219; ἀμ. τῇ πόλει, τῷ δήμῳ, etc., Ar. Eq. 577, 790:—with an inf. added, τοῖς μὲν οὐκ ἤμυνάτε σωθῆναι so that they might be saved, Thuc. 6. 80. 2. c. gen. from whom danger is kept off, Τρῳᾶς ἀμυνε νεῶν he kept the Trojans off from the ships, Il. 15. 731, cf. 4. 11., 12. 402; (Δαναῶν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμύναι Il. 16. 75, Od. 17. 538 is commonly written ἀπο, as if the Prep. belonged to Δαναῶν; but it must belong to the Verb in Il. 1. 67, ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμύναι, and is better taken so generally, v. Spitzn. Il. 1. c.) b. here too the acc. may be omitted, as ἀμ. νηῶν to defend the ships, Il. 13. 109. 3. absol. to repel assaults, to aid, defend, χεῖρες ἀμύνειν hands to aid, Il. 13. 814; ἀμύνειν εἰσὶ καὶ ἄλλοι Ib. 312; so, ᾧ ξυνδικασταί . . ἀμύνάτε help! Ar. Vesp. 197; τὰ ἀμύνοντα means of defence, Hdt. 3. 155. 4. once with περί, ἀμυνόμεναι περί Πατρόκλοιῳ (like the Med. I. 3) Il. 17. 182; so in Prose, ἀμ. ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος Plat. Legg. 692 D; ἀμ. πρὸ πάντων Polyb. 6. 6, 8. 5. lastly c. dat. instrumenti, σθένει ἀμ. to defend with might, Il. 13. 678. II. rarely like Med. II, to requite, repay, ἔργ' ἀμύνουσι κακά Soph. Ph. 602; ἀμύνειν . . τοῖς λόγοις τάδε to repay with words, Id. O. C. 1128.

B. Med. to keep or ward off from oneself, to guard or defend oneself against, often with collat. notion of requital, revenge: 1. mostly c. acc. rei, ἀμύνετο νηλεὲς ἦμαρ Il. 13. 514; ἀμύνεσθαι μόρον Aesch. Ag. 1381; τὸ δυστυχὲς γὰρ ἠγύγεται ἀμύνεται Eur. Heracl. 303; etc. b. c. acc. pers., ἀμ. τὴν Δαρείου στρατιῆν Hdt. 3. 158; ἔκεινον ἠμύναντο Soph. Fr. 514, cf. 278. 2. that from which danger is warded off in gen., as in Act. (I. 2), ἀμυνόμενοι σφῶν αὐτῶν Il. 12. 155; νηῶν ἠμύνοντο Ib. 179:—so too in Prose, τῶν παρ' ἡμῶν ἀμ. Plat. Legg. 637 C. 3. with περί, ἀμύνεσθαι περί πάτρης Il. 12. 243; περί τῶν οἰκείων Thuc. 2. 39; also, ὑπὲρ τινος Xen. Cyn. 9, 9; cf. supr. I. 4. 4. absol. to defend oneself, act in self-defence, ἀμύνεσθαι φίλον ἔστω Il. 16. 556; ἦν συλλαμβανόμενος ἀμύνεται Hdt. 1. 80, cf. 4. 174, al.; ἄλλ' ἀμύνου Ar. Eq. 244; τοῦ ἄρξαντος καὶ οὐ τοῦ ἀμυνομένου Antipho 128. 45; οὐδ' ἀμυνόμενος ἄλλ' ὑπάρχων Isocr. 356 A, cf. Plat. Gorg. 456 E; κακῶς πάσχοντα ἀμ. ἀντιδρῶντα κακῶς Plat. Crito 49 D; ἔαν ἦ χαρίεις, ἀμ. εὔδρῶν Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 2, cf. Rhet. 2. 23, 8. II. after Hom., ἀμύνεσθαι τινα commonly means to avenge oneself on an enemy, and so, like ἀμείβομαι, to requite, repay, punish, Ar. Nub. 1428, Thuc., Plat., etc.: freq. c. dat. instrum., ἔργοις πεπονηθὼς βήμασιν σ' ἀμύνομαι Soph. O. C. 873; so, ἀμ. τινά σιδήρῳ Antipho 126. 9; τοῖς ὑμοίοις, ταῖς ναυσίν, ἀρετῇ Thuc. 1. 42, 142., 4. 63; also, ἀμύνεσθαι τινά τινος or ὑπὲρ τινος to punish for a thing, Thuc. 1. 96., 5. 69; cf. ἀνταμύνομαι.

C. very rarely in Pass., ἀμύνονται ἄται are warded off, Pind. P. 11. 84; ἀμυνέσθω let him be punished, Plat. Legg. 845 C.

ἀμύξ, Adv. (ἀμύσσω) scratching, tearing, v. l. for ὄδαξ in Nic. Th. 131. II. ἀμύξ· ἀμυχή—a doubtful gl. of Hesych.

ἀμύξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀμύσσω) a tearing, rending, mangling, Orph. Arg. 24: scarification, Antyll. ap. Matth. Med. p. 139.

ἀ-μυος, ον, wanting muscle, σκέλος Hipp. Art. 819.

ἀ-μύριστος, ον, not steeped in unguents, στέμματα C. 1. 5172. 2. metaph. rude, rough, ἀμ. φθεγγόμενῃ Plut. 2. 397 A.

ἀ-μύρος, ον, = foreg., epith. of Lycia, Or. Sib. 5. 128.

ἀμύσακτος, ον, (μυσάτω) not abominable, without pollution, A. B. 321, Athanas.

ἀμύσσω, Att. -τω: Ep. impf. ἀμυσον Il.: fut. ξω Il.: aor. ἤμυξα Nonn., Ep. ἀμ- Anth. P. 7. 218:—Med., Hipp. 8. 176 Litt.: aor. part. ἀμυξάμενος Anth. P. 7. 491:—Pass., fut. ἀμυχθήσομαι Aquil. V. T.: aor. part. ἀμυχθέν Anth. P. 11. 382, Ath.:—cf. κατ-, περι- ἀμύσσω: (v. sub fin.). To scratch, tear, wound, lacerate, χερσὶ δ' ἀμυσειν στήθεα Il. 19. 284: to tear in pieces, mangle, Hdt. 3. 76, 108; ἀμ. τοῖς ὄνυξιν, of the eagle, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 8:—esp. of any slight surface-wound, from whatever cause, to prick as a thorn, Longus 1. 14; sting as a fly, Luc. Musc. Encom. 6; ἀμφοτέραισιν ἀμ. to strike . . , Theocr. 22. 96, etc.: in Medic., to scarify. II. metaph., σὺ δ' ἔνδοθι θυμὸν ἀμύξεις χωόμενος thou wilt tear thy heart with rage, Il. 1. 243; καρδίαν ἀμύσσει φροντίς care tears or gnaws my heart, Aesch. Pers. 161; φρήν ἀμύσσεται φόβῳ Ib. 115: so in Lat. *animum pungere*, *animo pungi*. (From √MYK (with a prefixed), come also ἀμύξις, ἀμυχή, ἀμυκάλαι, cf. Lat. *mucro*: perhaps *νύσσω* (to prick) may be akin.)

ἀ-μυσταγώγητος, ον, not initiated, Cyrill.; ἀ-μυστηρίαστος, ον, Schol. Theocr.

ἀ-μυστί [r], Adv. (μύω) without closing the mouth, i. e. at one draught, ἀμυστί πίνειν Luc. Lexiph. 8, etc.

ἀμυστίξω, to drink deep, ἡμύστικα Eur. Cycl. 565; pres., Plut. 2. 650 B. ἀμυστις, ιος and ιδος, ἡ, (ἀμυστί) a long draught of drink, ἀμυστιν προπιεῖν, πίνειν Anacr. 62. 2 (ubi v. Bgk.), Epich. 18 Ahr.; ἐλκύσαι Eur. Cycl. 417. 2. deep drinking, tippling, Id. Rhes. 438, et ibi Schol.

II. a large cup, used by the Thracians, noted as toppers, ἀμυστιν ἐκλάπτειν Ar. Ach. 1229, Amips. Incert. 1, cf. Hor. Od. 1. 36, 14.

ἀ-μυστος, ον, = ἀμύητος, Dion. Areop.

ἀ-μυσχρός, ἄ, ον, (μύσος) undefiled, Parth. ap. Hephaest. 9, and prob. 1. in Soph. Fr. 834 (though Suid. hesitates between ἀμυχνός, ἀμυχρός, ἀμυσκαρός): cf. Lob. Pathol. 1. 227.

ἀμύχῃ, ἡ, (ἀμύσσω) a scratch, tear, skin-wound, laceration, ἀμυχὰς καταμύξαντες Phryn. Com. Ἐφ. 1: of marks of strangling, Dem. 1157. 5:—scarification, Medic. II. = ἀμύξις, in sign of sorrow, ἀμυχὰς κοπτομένων ἀφείλεν Plut. Solon 21.

ἀμύχῃδόν, Adv., = ἀμύξ: hence, slightly, E. M.

ἀμύχιαλος, α, ον, (ἀμυχή) scratched slightly: metaph. superficial, Plat. Ax. 366 A.

ἀμυχνός, ὁ, = ἀμύξις; ἀμ. ξιφέων a sword-wound, Theocr. 24. 124.

ἀμυχνός, ἀμυχρός, v. sub ἀμυσχρός.

ἀμύχῳδης, es, (εἶδος) like a scratch: charped, ἐξάνθημα Hipp. Coac. 189 A:—of the pomegranate flower, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 5.

ἀμφ-, old poet. abbrev. for ἀναφ- (cf. ἀμπ-); but more common for ἀμφί before a vowel.

ἀμφάγαμαι, to stand round and admire, Q. Sm. 7. 722.

ἀμφ-ᾄγαπάω, Ep. Verb, used by Hom. only in impf. ἀμφαγάπαζον and part. pres. Med. -ομενος; in later Ep. only in pres. and impf.:—to embrace with love, treat kindly, greet warmly, Lat. *amore amplecti*, Od. 14. 381, Ar. Rh. 3. 258, etc.; so in Med., Il. 16. 192, h. Cer. 291.

ἀμφᾄγάπαω, Ep., like the foreg., aor. ἀμφαγάπησε h. Hom. Cer. 439; ἔδον κακὸν ἀμφαγαπῶντες (i. e. Pandora), Hes. Op. 58; ἀμφαγαπᾶ Orac. ap. Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 11.

ἀμφαγείρομαι, Med. to gather round, used by Hom. only in aor. 2, θεαὶ δέ μιν ἀμφαγέροντο Il. 18. 37, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1527: hence in later Ep. we have a pres. ἀμφαγέρομαι, Theocr. 17. 94, Opp. H. 3. 231., 4. 114; cf. ἀμφηγερέθομαι.

*ἀμφαγνοέω, a pres. assumed by Gramm. for deriv. of ἡμφηγγύουν, but v. ἀμφηγνοέω.

ἀμ-φάδα, ἀμφάδην, v. sub ἀμφαδόν: ἀμφαδίην, v. ἀμφάδιος.

ἀμφάδιος, α, ον, (poet. for ἀναφάδιος which does not occur, v. ἀμφαδόν): public, γάμος Od. 6. 288. II. acc. fem. ἀμφαδίην as Adv. (cf. αὐτοσχέδιην), = ἀμφαδόν, publicly, openly, aloud, Lat. *palam*, Il. 13. 356; so also in later Ep.

ἀμ-φάδόν, Adv. poet. for ἀναφάδόν = ἀναφανδόν (ἀμφανδόν), publicly, openly, without disguise, opp. to λάθρη, Il. 7. 243; to κρυφῆδόν, Od. 14. 330; to δόλφ, 1. 296; ἀμφ. βαλέειν, κτείνειν, ἀγορεύειν, εἰπεῖν Hom. —It seems to be neut. of an Adj. ἀμφαδός, ἡ, ὄν, which occurs in Od. 19. 391, μὴ ἀμφαδὰ ἔργα γένοιτο, discovered, known. A form ἀμφαδίην is used by Archil. 60.

ἀμφαίνω, poet. for ἀναφαίνω.

ἀμφ-ᾄτσομαι, Pass. to rush on from all sides, float around, ἀμφί δέ τ' αἰτσοῦνται Il. 11. 417; ἀμφί δέ χαίται ὤμοις αἰτσοῦντο 6. 510., 15. 267.

ἀμφαιώρῳ, to make float around, restored for ἀμφαιρέω in Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.

ἀμφάκανθος, ον, (ἄκανθα) surrounded with prickles, ἀμφ. δέμας, of the porcupine, Ion ap. Plut. 2. 971 F (al. ἀμφ' ἄκανθαν).

ἀμφάκης [ā], es, Dor. for ἀμφήκης.

ἀμφᾄλάλαξω, to shout around, Nonn. D. 40. 98.

ἀμφᾄλάλημαι, to wander round about, Opp. C. 3. 423.

ἀμφαλλάξ, Adv. strengthd. for ἀλλάξ, alternately, Poëta ap. Ath. 116C.

ἀμφαλλάσσω, to change entirely, Opp. C. 3. 13.

Ἄμφαμιῶται, f. l. for Ἀφαμιῶται, q. v.

ἀμφαναδείκνυμι, to exhibit all round, Or. Sib. 12 (10). 204.

ἀμφανδόν, Adv., poet. for ἀναφανδόν, Pind. P. 9. 73.

ἀμφανέειν, poet. for ἀναφανεῖν, inf. fut. of ἀναφαίνω, h. Hom. Merc. 16.

ἀμφαξονέω, (ἄξων) go unsteadily, totter: metaph. from wheels loose on their axles, A. B. 23.

ἀμφᾄραβέω, Ep. Verb, to rattle or ring around, τεύχεα ἀμφαράβησε Il. 21. 408:—so ἀμφᾄραβίζω, in Ep. impf. ἀμφαράβιζεν, Hes. Sc. 64.

ἀμφᾄριστερος, ον, with two left hands, i. e. utterly awkward or clumsy, Lat. *ambilaenus*, formed on the analogy of ἀμφιδέξιος, Ar. Fr. 432: hence, luckless, Hesych., Eust.

ἀμφᾄσιτή, ἡ, Ep. for ἀφασία (cf. ἀμπλακέω), speechlessness caused by fear, amazement or rage, δὴν δέ μιν ἀμφασίη ἐπέων λάβε Il. 17. 695, Od. 4. 704.

ἀμφαυξίς, εως, ἡ, (αὔξειν) the hard growth round the places where branches have been lopt off in the pine-tree, also ἀμφιφύα, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7. 1.

ἀμφαυτέω, to ring around, κόρυθες δ' ἀμφ' αἶον ἀύτευν Il. 12. 160.

ἀμφαφάω, Ep. Verb, to touch or feel all round, κοῖλον λόχον ἀμφαφάωσα Od. 4. 277; καὶ κ' ἀλαδς . . διακρίνειε τὸ σῆμα ἀμφαφάων by feeling it, 8. 196; to handle, τόξον ἔψσον ἀμφαφάωντας 19. 586; 2 sing. ἀμφαφάεις Orph. Lith. 522; Ion. impf. ἀμφαφάσσκε, Mosch. 2. 95:—also in Med. just like the Act., τὴν μὲν . . χεῖρεσιν ἀμφαφάωντο Od. 15. 461. 2. like Lat. *tractare*, of persons, μαλακώτερος ἀμφαφάσθαι (Ep. for ἀμφαφάσθαι) easier to deal with, Il. 22. 373; τόξον οἶδα ἔψσον ἀμφαφάσθαι know how to handle it, Od. 8. 215, cf. 19. 475.—This Verb is used by Aretae. in Ep. forms -όωσι Caus. M. Diut. 2. 4, Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1; -όωντα Ib. 2. 4.

ἀμφεικάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (sc. ἡμέρα) the day next after the twentieth, the twenty-first, C. I. 2448. III. 1: cf. Hesych. s. v. ἀμφ' εἰκάς.

ἀμφιέλωμαι, Pass. to surround, Philet. ap. Strabo 168, in tmesi; cf. Mein. Anal. Alex. p. 349.

ἀμφελελίζομαι, Pass. to swing or wave to and fro, Q. Sm. II. 465.

ἀμφέλικτος, ον, poët. for ἀμφιέλ-, coiled round, Eur. H. F. 399.

ἀμφελίσσω, poët. and Ion. for ἀμφιέλ-, to wrap or fold, ἀμφελίζαντες χέρας Eur. Andr. 425, cf. Hipp. 8. 140 Litt.; pres. in Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 4:—Med., ἀμφελίτθαι γνάθους τέκνοις to close their jaws upon the children, Pind. N. I. 62.

ἀμφέλκω, to draw around: Med., ἀμφέλκεσθαι τι to draw a thing round one, i. e. be surrounded by it, Dion. P. 268.

ἀμφελυτρῶω, to wrap round, Lyc. 75:—and ἀμφελύτρωσις, εως, ἡ, a wrapper or coating, Id. 845.

ἀμφεμένος, poët. pf. part. of ἀμφιέννυμι.

ἀμφενέπω, strengthd. for ἐνέπω, Nic. Th. 627.

ἀμφέπω, poët. for ἀμφιέπω.

ἀμφερείδω, to fix around, ζυγὸν ἀμφ. τινί Lyc. 504.

ἀμφερέφω, to cover up, Anth. P. II. 37.

ἀμφερκής, ἐς, fenced round, πίθος Achae. ap. Hesych.

ἀμφερυθαίνω, to redden, make red all over, Q. Sm. I. 60.

ἀμφέρχομαι, Dep. to come round one, surround, Hom. only in aor. 2, c. acc., με κούραων ἀμφήλυθε . . ἀυτή Od. 6. 122; με κνίσης ἀμφ. . . ἀυτμή 12. 369.

ἀμφέρω, ἀμφεύγω, poët. for ἀναφ-.

ἀμφέχων, v. sub ἀμφιχάσκω.

ἀμφεχύθη, ἀμφέχυτο, v. sub ἀμφιχέω.

ἀμφέχω, v. sub ἀμπέχω.

ἀμφηγερέθομαι, Ep. for ἀμφαγείρομαι, ἀμφὶ δ' ἡγερέθοντο Od. 17. 34.

ἀμφήκης, ἐς, (ἀκή) two-edged, double-biting, φάσγανον, ξίφος Il. 10. 256, Od. 16. 80, etc.; κέντρον, δόρυ Aesch. Pr. 692, Ag. 1149; ἔγχος, γένυς Soph. Aj. 286, El. 485; of lightning, forked, πυρὸς ἀμφήκης βόστρυχος Aesch. Pr. 1044. II. metaph., ἀμφ. γλῶττα a tongue that will cut both ways, i. e. maintain either right or wrong, Ar. Nub. 1160; of an oracle, cutting both ways, ambiguous, ἀμφ. καὶ διπρῶσπος Luc. Jup. Trag. 43.

ἀμφ-ημερινός πυρετός, a quotidian fever, opp. to διάτριτος and τεταρταῖος, and also to νυκτερινός, Hipp. Epid. 1. 944, Plat. Tim. 86 A; cf. Piers. Moer. p. 46:—so, ἀμφήμερος (sub. πυρετός), Soph. Fr. 448.

ἀμφηρεφής, ἐς, (ἐρέφω) covered on both sides, close-covered, epith. of Apollo's quiver, Il. 1. 45.

ἀμφήρης, ἐς, (*ἄρω) fitted or joined on both sides, λαβῶν ἀμφήρες εὐθυνον δόρυ, i. e. the double rudder used in Greek ships (v. πηδάλιον). Eur. Cycl. 15; ξύλα ἀμφ. the wood of the funeral pile regularly piled all round, Id. H. F. 243; ἀμφ. σκηναὶ dwellings well fastened or secured, Id. Ion 1128. II. (ἐρέσσω) with oars on both sides, only in Gramm.; cf. ἀμφηρικός.

ἀμφηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀμφήρης II; ἀκάτιον ἀμφ. a boat in which each man pulled two oars or sculls, Thuc. 4. 67.

ἀμφήριστος, ον, (ἐρίζω) contested on both sides, contested, disputed, doubtful, ἀμφήριστον ἔθηκεν, i. e. made it a 'drawn' race, Il. 23. 382; γένος ἀμφ. Call. Jov. 5; νεῖκος Ap. Rh. 3. 627; ἐλπιδες Polyb. 5. 85, 6.

ἀμφί, Prep. with gen., dat., and acc.—(With √AMΦ, ambh, amb, cf. ἀμφίς, ἀμβω, ἀμπί, ἀμπέτιξ; Skt. abhitas; Lat. amb- in ambages, ambiguus, ambulo, amplexor, etc.; O.H.G. umri (Germ. um):—Radic. sense, on both sides; chiefly used in Poets and Ion. Prose; cf. περί.

A. C. OENIT., almost wholly poët., I. Causal, like ἔνεκα, about, for, for the sake of a thing, ἀμφὶ πίδακος μάχεσθαι to fight for the possession of a spring, Il. 16. 825; ἀμφὶ γυναικός Pind. P. 9. 184, Aesch. Ag. 62; ἀμφὶ λέκτρων Eur. Andr. 123; hence like πρὸς in entreaties, πρὸς Ζηνός . . Φοίβου τ' ἀμφί for Phoebus' sake, Ap. Rh. 2. 216. 2. about, i. e. concerning a thing, of it, like περί c. gen., or Lat. circa for de, only once in Hom., ἀμφὶ φιλότιτος αἰδεῖν to sing of love, Od. 8. 267; once too in Hdt., 6. 131; more freq. in Pind., as, ἀμφὶ δαιμόνων O. 1. 56, and Eur.; for Soph. Ph. 554 v. sub ἔνεκα. II. of Place, about, around, round about, is a post-Hom. usage, ἀμφὶ ταύτης τῆς πόλιος Hdt. 8. 104; τὸν ἀμφὶ Λίμνας τρόχον Eur. Hipp. 1133; ἀμφὶ πέπλων ὑπὸ σκότου ξίφη σπᾶσαντες under cover of their cloaks, Id. Or. 1458.

B. C. DAT., I. of Place, on both sides of, ἀμφ' ὀχέεσσι Il. 5. 723; ἀμφὶ κεφαλῇ, ὤμοις, ἀτήθεσσι about the head, etc., Hom.; ἀμφὶ οὐρῶν ἀμφὶ αὐτῶν around me, Il. 9. 470; likewise, ἀμφὶ περὶ στήθεσσι Od. 11. 609:—then, just like περί, all round, κρέα ἀμφὶ ὀβελοῖς ἐπειραν they fixed the meat round, i. e. upon, the spits, Od. 12. 395; πεπαρμένη ἀμφ' ὀνύχεσσι Hes. Op. 203 (cf. περί B. 1).

2. in a more general relation of Place, at, by, near, with, like ἐπί, ἀμφὶ πύλῃσι μάχεσθαι at the gates, Il. 12. 175; ἀμφὶ φάλαξ on the helmet, 3. 362; ἀμφὶ πυρὶ on, over, or by the fire, 18. 344; ἀμφ' ἐμοί by my side, Od. 11. 423; esp. of hanging or lying over one, Il. 4. 493, Soph. Aj. 562; ἀμφὶ γούνασι πίπτειν Eur. Alc. 947. II. of Time, ἀλίφ ἀμφὶ ἐνὶ in the compass of one day, Pind. O. 13. 51. III. generally, of Connexion or Association, without any distinct notion of Place, freq. in Pind., ἀμφ' ἀέθλοισι in, for them, N. 2. 26; ἀμφὶ σοφίᾳ P. 1. 22; σοῦ ἀμφὶ τρόπῳ N. 1. 42; ἐπ' ἔργοισιν ἀμφὶ τε βουλαῖς P. 5. 160; so, ἐρις ἀμφὶ μουσικῇ Hdt. 6. 129, and later, e. g. Luc. D. Deor. 20. 14. IV. Causal, about, for, for the sake of, ἀμφ' Ἑλένη μάχεσθαι Il. 3. 70; ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ ἀλγέα πάσχειν Ib. 157; about, of, regarding, concerning, 7. 408, Od. 1. 48; εἰπὼν ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆϊ Od. 14. 364; ἀμφ' ἐμοί for me, Soph. O. C. 1614; ἀμφὶ σοὶ Aesch. Ag. 890; ἀμφὶ τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς λόγος λέγεται about her death it is reported,

Hdt. 3. 32, cf. Soph. Aj. 303. 2. like περί, Lat. prae, of impulses, ἀμφὶ τάρβει, ἀμφὶ φόβῳ, prae pavore, for very fear, Aesch. Cho. 547, Eur. Or. 825; ἀμφὶ θυμῷ Soph. Fr. 147:—and of the means, ἀμφ' ἀρετῇ δέχεσθαι for, through it, Pind. P. 1. 155; ἐμᾶ ἀμφὶ μαχανᾶ by my skill, Id. P. 8. 47, cf. O. 8. 55.

C. C. ACCUS., which is the most freq. in Prose: I. of Place, as with dat., about, around, mostly however with a sense of motion, ἀμφὶ μιν φᾶρος βάλον Il. 24. 588, cf. Od. 10. 365; ἦλθες . . ἀμφὶ Δωδώνην Aesch. Pr. 830; ἀμφὶ βωμίαν ἐπτήξε πασάδα Eur. H. F. 984. 2. of general relations of Place, ἀμφ' ἄλα by the sea, Il. 1. 409; ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα somewhere by the banks, 2. 461; also, ἀμφὶ περὶ κρήνην somewhere about the fountain, 2. 305; ἀμφὶ ἄστν all about in the city, 11. 706; ἀμφὶ ψάμαθον all on the sand, Soph. Aj. 1064; περὶ πίδακας ἀμφὶ Theoc. 7. 142. 3. of persons who are about one, οἱ ἀμφὶ Πρίαμον Priam and his train, Il. 3. 146, cf. 2. 417, 445; οἱ ἀμφὶ Ξέρξεα his army, Hdt. 8. 25; but οἱ ἀμφὶ Μεγαρέας καὶ Φλιασίου are the same as immediately afterwards οἱ Μεγαρέες καὶ Φλιασίοι, Hdt. 9. 69. Hence the peculiar Att. usage, οἱ ἀμφὶ Πρωταγόραν the school of Protagoras or even Protagoras himself (and in later authors it is often used for the single person), Plat. Theaet. 170 C; οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα, the Platonists, οἱ ἀμφὶ Εὐθύφρονα Euthyphro's friends, Heind. Plat. Crat. 399 E:—τὰ ἀμφὶ τι that which concerns a thing, τὰ ἀμφὶ τὴν δίαίταν the domestic arrangements, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 6; cf. περί O. 1. 5. 4. like ἀμφὶ B. III, κλαίειν ἀμφὶ τινα to weep about or for one, Il. 18. 339; μνήσασθαι ἀμφὶ τινα to make mention of one, h. Hom. 6. 1; κελადέοντε φᾶμαι ἀμφὶ τινα Pind. P. 2. 27, cf. Aesch. Theb. 843; ἀμφὶ νιν γώμενος Soph. Fr. 937. 5. Att. phrase, ἀμφὶ τι ἔχειν with an Adv., to set about a thing, be occupied about or with it, Aesch. Theb. 102, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 44, etc.; so εἶναι, διατρίβειν, στρατεύεσθαι ἀμφὶ τι Id. An. 3. 5, 14, etc.: cf. περί C. 1. 3. II. a loose definition of Time, throughout, for, τὸν λοιπὸν ἀμφὶ βίον, τὸν ὅλον ἀμφὶ χρόνον Pind. O. 1. 157, 2. 55; ἀμφὶ Πλειάδων δύσιν Aesch. Ag. 826; ἀμφὶ τὸν χειμῶνα Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 22, etc.: cf. περί C. II. 2. so of Number, ἀμφὶ τὰς δώδεκα μυριάδας circiter, about 120,000, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15:—just like εἰς, except that with ἀμφὶ the Article is usual, not so with εἰς.

D. POSITION. In Poets ἀμφὶ sometimes follows its case, οἱ δὲ μιν ἀμφὶ Od. 23. 46. But it never suffers anastrophe, E. M. 94. 16.

E. WITHOUT CASE, as Adv., about, around, round about, on both or all sides, very often in Hom., who often so places it, that it may be either an independent Adv., or separated by tmesis from a Verb, as in Il. 5. 310: often the foreg. Verb must be repeated, as in Od. 10. 218. Also ἀμφὶ περί as Adv., Il. 21. 10. 2. = ἀμφίς II, by oneself, apart, h. Hom. Cer. 85; but v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀμφίς-12.

F. IN COMPOS., I. about, on both sides, so that it sometimes seems to stand for δύο, and reminds one of ἀμφω, ambo, e. g. ἀμφιστομος, = δίστομος, ἀμφιάλος. 2. all round, on all sides, as in ἀμφιβάλλω 1. 3, ἀμφιλαμβάνω, ἀμφιλαφής. II. Causal, for, for the sake of, as in ἀμφιμάχομαι, ἀμφιτρομέω.

G. PROSODY, v. sub περί H.

ἀμφιγύνημαι, Pass., to be broken around, τινί Joseph. B. J. 4. 10, 5.

ἀμφιάζω, Plut. C. Gracch. 2: fut. -άσω Alciphro 3. 42: aor. ἡμφίασα Anth. P. 7. 368, C. I. 5128. 25, Polyaeu.: pf. ἡμφίακα (συν-) Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 F:—Med., fut. -άσομαι (μετ-) Luc.: aor. ἡμφιασάμην Apollod. 2. 1, 2, etc.; pf. ἡμφίασμαι in mcd. sense (μετ-) Diod. 16. 11:—ἀμφιέζω is a common v. l. in Plut., etc.: cf. ἀπ-, μετ-, συν-αμφιάζω: (from ἀμφί, as ἀντιόζω from ἀντί). Later word for ἀμφιέννυμι, to put garments round another, put on him, τινί τι Themist.:—Med., ἀμφιάσασθαι τι, LXX (Job. 40. 5), Apollod. 1. c., etc. II. to clothe; τινά Plut. 1. c.; ἱματίους τινά Alciphro 1. c.: metaph., of a grave, ὅστω ἡμφίασεν Anth. P. 1. c.

ἀμφιῦλος, ον, (ἄλς) sea-girt, constant epith. of Ithaca in Od., as 1. 386, 395; of Lemnos, Soph. Ph. 1464. 2. later of Corinth, between two seas, Horace's bimarīs Corinthus, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 13; so Pind., O. 13. 57, calls the Isthmian games ἀμφιάλοι Ποτειδᾶνος θεμοί. ἀμφιάνακτες, ον, οἱ, nickname of the dithyrambic poets, because their odes often began thus,—ἀμφὶ μοι αὐθις ἀνακτα or ἀμφὶ μοι αὐτε, ἀναξ, v. Ar. Nub. 595, et Schol. ad l.

ἀμφιανακτίζω, to sing dithyrambic hymns, Ar. Fr. 151, cf. Suid. s. v. Ἄμφιάρως, ον, Att. Ἄμφιάρως, ω, (a choriambus in Soph. O. C. 1313), Amphiarāus, the Theban hero and seer, Aesch., etc.: prob. also called Ἄμφις in Aesch. Fr. 361.

ἀμφίλας, ὁ, a bad Sicilian wine, Nicostr. Οἶνον. 1: in Hesych., ἀμφης. ἀμφιάσις, εως, ὁ, (ἀμφιάζω) a garment, LXX (Job. 22. 6, 21). ἀμφιάσμα, ατος, τό, a garnient, Ctes. Pers. 19, Luc. Cyn. 17. ἀμφιασμός, ὁ, = ἀμφιάσις, Theophil. Protosp. ἀμφ-ιάχω, of a bird, to fly about shrieking, in irreg. part. pf. ἀμφιᾶχιᾶ, Il. 2. 316.

ἀμφιβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, etc.: (v. βαίνω). To go about or around, ἥλιος μέσον οὐρανὸν ἀμφιβεβήκει the sun in his course had reached mid-heaven, Il. 8. 68. 2. to bestride, ἀμφ' ἐνὶ δούρατι βαίνει he bestrode a beam, Od. 5. 371; ἵππον ἀμφ. Call. Del. 113; ἀμφ. θηλείαις, of a cock, Babr. 5. 8. 3. to bestride a fallen friend, so as to protect him, ἀμφὶ κασιγνήτῳ βεβαῶς Il. 14. 477 (cf. περιβαίνω 1. 1): hence, b. of tutelary deities, to guard, protect, Κίλλαν ἀμφιβεβήκας Il. 1. 37; δαίμονες ἀμφιβάντες πόλιν Aesch. Theb. 175:—so, of a wild beast, to guard its young, Opp. C. 3. 218; or its prey, Xen. Cyn. 10, 13. II. to surround, encompass, wrap round, c. acc., νεφέλη σκόπελον ἀμφιβεβήκε Od. 12. 74; σὲ πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβεβήκεν Il. 6. 355, cf. Od. 8. 541; παραγμὸν ἀμφιβόντ' εἶχον μάχης Eur. Phoen. 1406; ὦ μοῖρα, . . οἷα με . . ἀμφιβῶσ' ἔχεις Id. Andr. 1082: also c. G 2

dat., Τρώων νέφος ἀμφιβέβηκε νηυσίν Il. 16. 66; ἀμφ. ἀμφί τι of a slit bandage which embraces a tender part without pressing on it, Hipp. Art. 799.

2. metaph., τὸδε μοι θράσος ἀμφιβαίνει Eur. Supp. 609; ἀμφιβάσα φλόξ οἴνου, where the metaph. is taken from flame spreading round a vessel on the fire, Id. Alc. 758.

Ἀμφίβαιος, ὁ, epith. of Poseidon at Cyrené, = ἀμφίγαιος, γαιήοχος, Tzetz. Lyc. 749.

ἀμφιβάλλω, fut. -βαλῶ, etc. (v. βάλλω);—Med., Ep. fut. ἀμφιβαλεῦμαι Od. 22. 103. To throw or put round, used by Hom. mostly in tmesi:

I. of clothes, etc., to put them on a person, like Lat. circumdare, like ἀμφιέννυμα, c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἀμφί δέ με χλαῖναν . . βάλεν ἠδὲ χιτῶνα Od. 10. 365, cf. 451; ἀμφί δέ μιν ῥάκος . . βάλεν 13. 434; also c. dat. pers., ἀμφί δέ μοι ῥάκος . . βάλον 14. 342; ἀμφί δ' Ἀθήνη ὤμοις . . βάλ' αἰγίδα Il. 18. 204; στολὴν . . ἀμφέβαλλε σὺ κάρᾳ Eur. H. F. 465; γέρας κόμαις Pind. P. 5. 42:—Med. to put round oneself, put round one, Lat. accingi, δὺς δὲ ῥάκος ἀμφιβαλέσθαι Od. 6. 178, cf. 22. 103, etc.; στεφάνοις . . ἀμφ. πλοκάμοις Eur. Bacch. 104:—then

b. in various metaph. and half metaph. uses, τῷ δ' ἐγὼ ἀμφιβαλὼν θάλαμον δέμον I built a chamber over him, Od. 23. 192; ζυγὸν Ἑλλάδι ἀμφ. Aesch. Pers. 50, cf. 72; κρατὴρ ὕπνον ἀμφιβαλλεῖ ἀνδράσι Eur. Bacch. 384; λευκὴν τήνδ' . . ἐκ μελαίνης ἀμφιβάλλομαι τρίχα I put on, get white hair, Soph. Ant. 1093; ἀμφ. νέφος θανάτου Simon. 154. c. for the Med. the Act. is sometimes used, κρατερόν μένος ἀμφιβαλόντες [ἑαυτοῖς], like ἐπιειμένοι δλκὴν, Il. 17. 742; δουλοσύναν ἀμφιβαλοῦσα κάρᾳ [ἑαυτῆς] Eur. Andr. 110; and reversely the Med. for the Act., ἀμφιβάλλεσθαι αἶθαν ἐπὶ τινι Id. Andr. 1191:—Pass., ὕμνος ἀμφιβάλλεται σοφῶν μητίεσσι song is cast (like a net) over the minds of poets, Pind. O. 1. 14.

2. to throw the arms round, so as to embrace, c. dat. pers., ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆι . . χεῖρε βαλόντε Od. 21. 223; ἀμφί δὲ χεῖρας δειρῆ βάλλ' Ὀδυσῆι 23. 208; ἀμφί δὲ παιδί . . βάλε πῆχεε 24. 347; but, ἀμφί δὲ χεῖρας βάλλομεν, of seizing or taking prisoner, 4. 454; also, ἀμφί δὲ χεῖρα . . βάλεν ἐγχεῖ grasped it, 21. 433; ἀμφί δὲ . . βάλε γούνασι χεῖρας, as a suppliant, 7. 142.

3. reversely, c. acc. pers. to encompass, embrace, ἀμφ. τινά χερσί, ὠλένας Eur. Bacch. 1363, Phoen. 306; also simply, ἀμφ. τινά to embrace him, Id. Supp. 70; ἀμφ. φῶλον ὀρνίθων to surround them with nets, Soph. Ant. 344; to strike or hit on all sides, τινά βέλεσι Eur. H. F. 422.

b. metaph., ἀμφί κτύπος οὔατα βάλλει Il. 10. 535. II. to force or move round, τὸ ἄρθρον Hipp. Art. 780 H.

III. to doubt, περί τινος Polyb. 40. 10, 2: also followed by inf., ὡς . . , or εἰ . . , Ael. N. A. 9. 33, Clem. Al.

IV. intr., ἀμφ. εἰς τόπον to go into another place, Eur. Cycl. 60.

2. to be doubtful or uncertain, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 10, 17, Alciphro 1. 37.

ἀμφιβᾶσις, εὖς, ἡ, a going round, δέισε δ' ὄγ' ἀμφίβαοιν . . Τρώων (i. e. τοὺς ἀμφιβαίνοντας Τρώας), Il. 5. 623; cf. ἀμφιβαίνω 1. 3.

ἀμφιβατήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a defender, guardian, of angels, Synes. p. 324.

ἀμφίβιος, ον, living a double life, i. e. both on land and in water, amphibious, of frogs, Batr. 59; so, ἀμφ. στόμα Anth. P. 6. 43, cf. Plat. Ax. 368 B:—the word is said by Theophr. (Fr. 12. 12) to have been first used by Democritus.

ἀμφίβλημα, ατος, τό, something thrown round, an enclosure, Eur. Hel. 70.

II. a garment, cloak, πέπλους τε τοὺς πρὶν λαμπρά τ' ἀμφιβλήματα Ib. 423; πάνοπλα ἀμφ. coats of panoply, Id. Phoen. 779.

ἀμφιβληστρεντική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, net-fishery, Poll. 7. 139.

ἀμφιβληστρεύω, to catch with a net, Aquil. V. T.

ἀμφιβληστρικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving for a net, Plat. Soph. 235 B.

ἀμφιβληστρο-ειδής, εἰς, net-like, ἀμφ. χιτῶν prob. the retina, Poll. 2. 71, cf. Greenhill Theophr. 159. 6.

ἀμφιβληστρον, τό, (ἀμφιβάλλω) anything thrown round: 1. a casting-net, Hes. Sc. 215, Hdt. 1. 141., 2. 95; ἀμφιβλήστρον περιβάλλεσθαι Menand. Ἀλ. 15.

b. metaph. of the garment thrown like a net over Agamemnon, Aesch. Ag. 1382, Cho. 492, and (without any play on the former sense) Soph. Tr. 1052; also, ἀμφιβληστρα οἰώματος, ῥάκη rags, thrown around the body, Eur. Irel. 1079. 2. a fetter, bond, Aesch. Pr. 81. 3. of walls, ἀμφιβληστρα τοίχων Eur. I. T. 96.

ἀμφίβλητος, ον, put or thrown round, ῥάκη Eur. Fr. 698.

ἀμφιβόητος, ον, sounding round, resounding, Call. Del. 303.

2. noised abroad, far-famed, Anth. P. 9. 241.

ἀμφιβολεύς, εὖς, ὁ, (ἀμφιβάλλω) a fisherman, LXX (Isai. 19. 8).

ἀμφιβολή, ἡ, a cast as of a net, λίνιοιο ἀμφ. a fishing-net, Opp. H. 4. 149.

ἀμφιβολία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, the state of being attacked on both sides, ἀμφιβολίη ἔχασθαι to be so attacked, Hdt. 5. 74; cf. ἀμφίβολος II.

II. ambiguity, Arist. Poët. 25, 11, Soph. Elench. 4, 4, al.; εἰς ἀμφ. θέσθαι to make doubtful, Plut. 2. 756 C; ἀμφ. ἀναρῆν to remove doubt, Id. 2. 1050 A.

ἀμφίβολος, ον, (ἀμφιβάλλω) put round, encompassing, κλαστοῦ ἀμφ. λίνιοιο Eur. Tro. 537; σπάργανα Id. Ion. 1490.

II. struck or attacked on both or all sides, Aesch. Theb. 298; ἀμφ. εἶναι to be between two fires, Thuc. 4. 32 and 36; ἀμφ. γεγονέναι ἵπδ τῶν πολεμίων Plut. Camill. 34; cf. ἀμφιβολία.

2. act. hitting at both ends, double-pointed (cf. ἀμφίγνος), κάμακες Anth. P. 6. 131.

III. doubtful, ambiguous, Plat. Crat. 437 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 35, Arist., etc.; τὰ γὰρ ἐς ἀμφίβολον ἀσφαλῶς ἔθεντο prudently accounted their good fortune as doubtful, Thuc. 4. 18; ἀμφ. νόμος Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 10; τὸ ἀμφ. Id. Top. 8. 7, 3, al.; ἀμφίβολα λέγειν Id. Rhet. 3. 5, 4; οἰνάριον ἀμφ. doubtful whether it is wine or water, Polioch. Incert. 1. 8; ἐν ἀμφιβόλῳ εἶναι to be doubtful, Luc. D. Mort. 1. 1:—Adv., οὐκ ἀμφιβόλως Aesch. Theb. 863; cf. ἀμφιλόγως.

ἀμφιβόσκομαι, Dep. to cat all about, Luc. Tragœd. 303.

ἀμφίβουλος, ον, double-minded: c. inf. half-minded to do, Aesch. Eum. 733.

ἀμφιβράγchia, τά, the parts about the tonsils, Hipp. ap. Galen.

ἀμφιβράχης, εἰα, υ, short at both ends: ὁ ἀμφ., the metrical foot — υ, c. g. ἄμεινον, Dion. H. de Comp. 17.

ἀμφίβροτος, η, ον, also ος, ον, covering the whole man, in Hom. always, ἀμφιβρότη ἀσπίς, as in Il. 2. 389; ἀμφ. χθῶν, of the body as surrounding the soul, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 683 E.

ἀμφίβροχος, ον, thoroughly soaked, Anth. P. 7. 27.

ἀμφιβώμιος, ον, round the altar, Eur. Tro. 578:—also ἀμφίβωμος, Eccl.

ἀμφίβωτος, ον, contr. from ἀμφιβόητος, Ion ap. Hesych.

ἀμφιγάννυμαι, Dep. = ἀμφιγηθῆω, Q. Sm. 1. 62.

ἀμφιγενής, εἰς, (γένος) of doubtful gender, Eust. 668. 48.

ἀμφιγενυς, υ, gen. νοί, two-edged, like ἀμφήκης, Hesych.

ἀμφιγηθῆω, to rejoice around or exceedingly, h. Hom. Ap. 273.

ἀμφίγλωσσος, ον, = δίγλωσσος, Synes. 122 D. II. ambiguous, Eust. 489. 19, etc.

ἀμφιγνοέω: impf. ἡμφεγνῶν Plat., Xen.: fut. -ήσω Synes. I B: aor. ἡμφεγνόησα Plat. Polit. 291 B, Soph. 228 E; on the double augm. v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 86. 6: (v. sub γιγνώσκω). To be doubtful about a thing, not know or understand it, doubt about it, τι Plat. Soph. 228 E; περί τινος Isocr. 20 C; ἐπί τινος Plat. Gorg. 466 C; ἡμφεγνῶν δ τι ἐποιοῦν they knew not what they were about, Xen. An. 2. 5, 33; οὐκ ἀμφιγνοῶ σε γεγούτα . . I am not mistaken in thinking so and so, Phut. Pomp. 79:—Pass., ἀμφιγνοθεῖς being not known or unknown, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 26.

ἀμφίγνοια, ἡ, doubt, Schol. Soph. Aj. 23.

ἀμφιγνώμων, ον, of doubtful mind, Byz.: whence -γνωμονέω, -γνωμόνησις, εὖς, ἡ, Ib.

ἀμφιγότητος, ον, bewailed all round, Anth. P. 7. 700.

ἀμφίγονος, ον, a step-child, Hesych., E. M.

Ἀμφιγυῆις, ὁ, epith. of Hephaestus, he that halts in both feet, the lame one, Il. 1. 607, etc. (From γυῖός, lame, not from γυῖον.)

ἀμφίγυος, ον, in Hom. always as epith. of ἔγχος, pointed at each end, double-pointed, Il. 13. 147, Od. 24. 526; ἀμφ. δούρην Ap. Rh. 3. 1356:—hence, in Soph. Tr. 504, ἀμφίγυοι, of persons, armed at all points, practised combatants. (L. Dind. in Steph. Thes. believes -γυος to be a mere term, as in ἔγγυος, κρήγυος, ὑπόγυος, holding that it has no connexion with γυῖον, limb.)

ἀμφιδαίω, to kindle around:—only used in intr. pf. and plqpf. to burn or blaze around, αὐτή τε πόλεμος τε ἄστρῳ τὸδ' ἀμφιδέθη Il. 6. 329; ἀμφί μάχη τ' ἐνοπή τε δεδήει τεῖχος 12. 35, cf. Hes. Sc. 62.

ἀμφιδάκνω, to bite all round: to grip close, Anth. Plan. 118.

ἀμφιδάκρυτος, ον, all-tearful, πόθος Eur. Phoen. 330.

ἀμφιδᾶμάζω, to tame all round, subdue utterly, Byz.

ἀμφιδᾶσος, εἰα, υ, shaggy or fringed all round, epith. of the Aegis, which was hung round with θύσανοι, Il. 15. 309; also of the head of Marsyas, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 456 B.

ἀμφιδεῖαι, αἰ, anything that binds or is bound around, bracelets or anklets, Hdt. 2. 69, Ar. Fr. 309. 11, C. I. 150. 26; but also neut. ἀμφί-δεα, τά, Ib. 17., 151. 7; (Böckh writes ἀμφιδεαῖ, -δεαῖ). 2. the iron rings, Lat. armillae, by which folding-doors were secured in the hinges, Lys. ap. Harpocr., cf. Juv. 3. 304, Böckh Urkunden p. 409. 3. τὰ ἀμφίδεα, the edges of the womb, Hipp. 610. 42, cf. Galen. Lex.

ἀμφιδεῖς, εἰς, (δέος) afraid on all sides, Hesych., A. B.

ἀμφιδεκάτη, ἡ, Arcad. for the 21st day of the month, Hesych., but dub., cf. ἀμφεικάς.

ἀμφιδέμω, to build round about, cited from Joseph.

ἀμφιδέξιος, ον, with two right hands, very dextrous, like περιδέξιος, Lat. ambidexter, opp. to ἀμφαρίστερος, Hippocr. 59, Hipp. Aph. 1260; Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 4, al. 2. ready to take with either hand, i. e. taking either of two things, indifferent, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 34 A; so, ἀμφιδεξίως ἔχει 'tis indifferent, Aesch. Fr. 257. 3. like ἀμφήκης, two-edged, σίδηρος Eur. Hipp. 780. b. metaph. double-meaning, ambiguous, Lat. anceps, χρηστήριον Hdt. 5. 92, 5. 4. = ἀμφότερος, Lat. uterque, ἀμφ. ἀκμαῖς with both hands at once, Soph. O. T. 1243; ἀμφ. πλευρῶν either side, both sides, Id. O. C. 1112.

ἀμφιδεξιότης, ητος, ἡ, ambidextrousness, dexterity, Eust. 957. 30.

ἀμφιδέρκομαι, Dep. to look round about one, Anth. P. 15. 22.

ἀμφιδέτης, ὁ, (δέω) a collar for oxen, Artemid. 2. 24.

ἀμφίδετος, ον, (δέω) bound or set all round, Anth. P. 6. 103.

ἀμφιδέω, to bind round, Ap. Rh. 2. 64.

ἀμφιδηριάομαι, Dep. to fight about, γυναικὸς εἵνεκα Simon. Iamb. 6. 118; c. dat., Lyc. 1437.

ἀμφιδήριτος, ον, disputed, doubtful, νίκη Thuc. 4. 134, Polyb.; μάχη Polyb. 35. 2, 14.

ἀμφιδιαινῶ, to moisten all around, ἱδρατι κόμην Anth. P. 9. 653.

ἀμφιδινέομαι, Pass. to be put round in a circle, Ep. Verb. used by Hom. in pf. only, ᾧ περὶ χεῦμα φαεινοῦ κασσιτέροιο ἀμφιδεδίνηται round whose edge a stream of tin is rolled, Il. 23. 562; κολεὸν ἀμφιδεδίνηται [ἄορ] a scabbard is fitted close round it, Od. 8. 405:—a pres. ἀμφιδιενεόμενοι occurs in Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3.

ἀμφιδιόρθωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a guarding oneself both before and after saying something which may seem too bold, Rhetor.

ἀμφιδοκέω, to lie in wait and watch for, τινά Bion 2. 6, Orph. Arg. 930.

ἀμφίδομος, ον, built around, Opp. H. 2. 351.

ἀμφιδονέω, to whirl round, to agitate violently, ἔρωσ φρένας ἀμφεδόνησε Theocr. 13. 48; Ζέφυρος δένδρεα ἀμφιδανεῖ Anth. P. 9. 668.

ἀμφιδοξέω, to be doubtful, τὸ ἀμφιδοξεῖν room for doubt, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 4; ἀμφ. περί τινος Polyb. 32. 26, 5. II. c. acc. to doubt about a thing, Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 17:—Pass. to be doubtful, τάλθηε ἀμφιδοξεῖται Ib. 17, 18; ἐλπιδες Diod. 19. 96, cf. Plut. Thes. 23.

ἀμφίδοξος, ον, (δόξα) with doubtful mind, dubious, Pseudo-Eur. Fr. 1117. 52, Arist. Rhet. Al. 16, 1; of persons, πρὸς τὸ θεῖον Plut. 2. 434 D; περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος Ib. 11 D. II. of things, doubtful, νίκη, ἐλπίς Polyb. II. 1, 8., 15. 1, 12. 2. in Prosody, of doubtful quantity, Lat. *anceps*, Gramm.

ἀμφίδορος, ον, quite flayed, Anth. P. 6. 165.

ἀμφίδουλος, ον, a slave both by father and mother, Hesych., Eust.

ἀμφίδοχος, ον, (δοχμή) as large as can be grasped, λίθος ἀμφ., like χειροπληθής, Xen. Eq. 4, 4.

ἀμφιδρόμια, ὠν, τὰ, an Att. festival at the naming of a child, so called because the parents' friends carried it round the hearth and then gave it its name, Ar. Lys. 757, Ephipp. Γηρ. 2, Lys. ap. Harp.; this was on the 5th day after birth, acc. to Schol. Theaet. 160 E.—Verb ἀμφιδρομέω in A. B. 207.

ἀμφιδρόμος, ον, running both ways, οἱ κατὰ τὸν πορθμὸν τόποι, ἀμφ. ὄντες subject to a constant ebb and flow, Polyb. 34. 2, 5, cf. Strabo 23. 2. encompassing, inclosing, Soph. Aj. 352; ἀρκυς λατάναι ἀμφ. Xen. Cyn. 6, 5.

ἀμφιδρύπτομαι, v. sub δρύπτω.

ἀμφιδρύπτος, ον, =sq., Anth. P. 6. 84., 9. 323.

ἀμφιδρύφης, ἐς, (δρύπτω, δέδρυφα) torn all round, ἀλοχος ἀμφ. a wife who has torn both cheeks, in grief, Il. 2. 700, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 77.

ἀμφιδρύφος, ον, = foreg., παρειαί Il. 11. 393.

ἀμφιδύμος, ον, two-fold, double, λιμὴν ἀμφ. Od. 4. 847; ἀκταί, Ar. Rh. 1. 940, cf. Opp. H. 1. 179: of double nature, Id. C. 3. 483. (The term. —δύμος recurs in δίδυμος, τρίδυμος.)

ἀμφιδύσις, ἡ, a double cup, like δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον, Anaxandr. Incert. 25.

ἀμφιδύω, to put on, τινί τι Schol. Ar. Thesm. 1053:—Med. to put on oneself, ἀμφιδύσεται χρῶτ' [πέπλον] Soph. Tr. 605.

ἀμφιέζω, a constant v. l. for ἀμφιάζω.

ἀμφιέκτον, τό, a measure, between the ἡμίεκτον and ἀμφορεύς, dub. in Themist. 113 D.

ἀμφιελικτός, ὄν, turning round and round, revolving, as a wheel, the moon, etc., Arat. 378: cf. ἀμφελικτός.

ἀμφιέλιξ, ἴκος, ὄ, ἡ, = ἀμφιελικτός, Paul. Sil. Ambo 108.

ἀμφιέλισσα, ἡ, (ἐλίσσω) Epic Adj. only used in this fem. form, in Hom. always of ships, and commonly expl. rowed on both sides. But (as Rost remarks) the sense of ἐλίσσω, and the usage of later Ep. Poets may lead to another interpr.: for these Poets use it to mean twisting, doubling, ἰμάσθη ἀμφ. Nonn. D. 48. 328; wavering, doubtful, αἰοιδή Tryph. 667; μαινινή Christod. Esphr. 21; and so in Hom., ναῦς ἀμφιέλισσα may well mean, the ship swaying to and fro, the rocking ship: cf. ἀμφιστροφος. On the form, v. Wernicke Tryph. 667, Lob. Paral. 472.

ἀμφιελίσσω, to wind round, Orph. Fr. 44, Arat. 996; cf. ἀμφελίσσω.

ἀμφιέννυμι Plat. Prot. 321 A; —ύω Plut.: fut. ἀμφιέσω Od. 5. 167, Att. ἀμφῶ (v. ἀπ-, προσ-): aor. ἡμφιέσα Od., Att.:—Med., Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 21: fut. —έσαμαι Id. 4. 3, 20, Plat.: aor. ἡμφιεσάμην, Ep. ἀμφιέσαντο Hom.:—Pass., aor. part. ἀμφιεσθείς Hdn. 1. 10: pf. ἡμφιέσμαι Ar., etc.; poet. part. ἀμφεμένος Epigr. Gr. 1035. 25; cf. ἀμφιάζω. To put round or on, like Lat. *circumdare*, ἀμφὶ δὲ καλὰ λέπαδν' ἔσαν Il. 19. 393: but mostly, like ἀμφιβάλλω, c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἐμὲ χλαϊνάν τε χιτῶνά τε εἵματα . . ἀμφιέσασα Od. 15. 369; and in tmesi, ἀμφὶ δέ με χλαϊνάν τε χιτῶνά τε εἵματα ἔσαντο 10. 542; ἀμφὶ δέ μιν μέγα δέρμα . . ἔσθ' ἐλάφοιο 13. 436; so in Att., as Ar. Pl. 936, Plat. Symp. 219 B, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 17, Plat., etc.:—Pass., ἡμφιεσμένος τι clothed in . . , wearing, Ar. Vesp. 1172, Thesm. 92, Eccl. 879, etc.; τραφαλὶς σκίρον ἡμφιεσμένη with a rind on, Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. 5. 2. rarely c. dat. rei, ἀμφ. τινά τινι to clothe one in or with, θριξὶ καὶ δέρμασι Plat. Prot. 321 E; metaph., πονηρὰ χρηστοῖς ἀμφ. λόγοις to cloak . . , Dion. H. 6. 16. II. Med. to put on oneself, dress oneself in, ἀμφιέσαντο χιτῶνας Od. 23. 142; ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρα . . ἐάνδρ' ἔσαθ' Il. 14. 178; ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρα . . νεφέλην ὤμοισι ἔσαντο they put a cloud round their shoulders, 20. 150; so, γυίοις κόνιν ἀμφιέσασθαι Aesch. ap. Anth. P. 7. 255; λευκὴν ἀμφιέσασθε κύμην Ib. 12. 93; ἀρετὴν ἀντὶ ματιῶν ἀμφ. Plat. Rep. 457 A.

ἀμφιέπω, poet. also ἀμφέπω (the only form used by Trag.): impf. or aor. ἀμφιέπον and ἀμφεπον, both in Hom. Poët. Verb. only used in the tenses just cited, and once or twice in Med. (cf. ἔπω A):—to go about, be all round, γάστρην τρίποδος πῦρ ἀμφεπε Il. 18. 348, Od. 8. 437; πρύμνην πῦρ ἀμφεπε Il. 16. 124; ἔερα ἀμφέπει the dew hangs round [the grass], Pind. N. 3. 135. II. like διέπω, to be busy about, look after, ἀμφιέπον τάφον Ἐκτορος Il. 24. 804, cf. 5. 667; ἀμφὶ βοὸς ἔπετον κρέα dressed the meat, 11. 776; so, βοῦν, ὕν ἀμφ. Od. 8. 61, Il. 24. 622:—to do honour or reverence to, Δήμητρα Pind. O. 6. 160; to tend or heal the sick, Id. P. 3. 92; ἀμφ. σκῆπτρον to sway the sceptre, Id. O. 1. 18, cf. Soph. El. 651: esp. to guard, protect, like ἀμφιβαίνω, Pind. P. 5. 91, Eur. Med. 480, etc.; χῶρον ἀμφ. Simon. 26; Βακχεῦ . . , ὃς ἀμφέπει Ἰταλίαν Soph. Ant. 1118; μαντεῖον Eur. I. T. 1248:—ἀμφ. κῆδος to court an alliance, Lat. *ambire*, Eur. Phoen. 340; ἀμφ. μόχθον to go through toil and trouble, Pind. P. 4. 477; ἀμφ. θυμόν to have one's mind so and so, Id. N. 7. 15; ἀμφ. ἄλβον to enjoy happiness, Id. I. 4. 100 (3. 77). 2. absol. in partic. (cf. ποιπνύω), when it may be rendered by an Adv. with good heed, heedfully, carefully, ἵππους ἀμφιέποντες ζέγγυσαν Il. 19. 392; στίχας ἴστατον ἀμφιέποντες Il. 2. 525; κακὰ βῆπτομεν ἀμφιέποντες Od. 3. 118; ἀμφέπων δαίμων the fortune that attends one, Pind. P. 3. 192. 3. in Med. to follow and crowd round, ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτὸν Τρῶες ἔπονθ' Il. 11. 473 (ubi v. Spitzn.); ἀμφ. τινί Q. Sm. 1. 47.

ἀμφιέργος, ον, worked or prepared in two ways, ἡμιβρεχῆ καὶ ἡμίειλον, ἣν καλοῦσι τινες ἀμφ. Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 1.

ἀμφιέρχομαι, v. ἀμφέρχομαι.

ἀμφιέσις, εως, ἡ, =sq., Schol., v. Thom. M. p. 44.

ἀμφιέσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀμφιέννυμι) a garment: in pl. clothes, clothing, Plat. Gorg. 523 D, Rep. 381 A.

ἀμφιεσμός, ὄ, =foreg., Dion. H. 8. 62 (v. l. —ασμός).

ἀμφιεστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a night-gown, Poll. 6. 10., 7. 61.

ἀμφιετεί, Adv. =sq., Suid., Eust.

ἀμφιέτες, Adv. (ἔτος) yearly, year by year, Piers. Moer. p. 45.

ἀμφιετέω, (ἔτος) to offer yearly sacrifices, E. M. 90. 26.

ἀμφιετηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a yearly festival, formed like τριετ-, Suid.

ἀμφιέτηρος, ον, (ἔτος) yearly, Orph. H. 51. 10.

ἀμφιετής, ἐς, =foreg., Call. Del. 278, Orph.

ἀμφιετίζομαι, Pass. to return yearly, as festivals, Hesych., E. M.

ἀμφ-ιζάνω, to sit on, c. dat., χιτῶνι ἀμφίζανε τέφρη the ashes settled upon the tunic, Il. 18. 25.

ἀμφιζευκτος, ον, joined from both sides, Aesch. Pers. 130.

ἀμφιζέω, fut. ζέσω, to boil or bubble around, Q. Sm. 6. 104.

ἀμφιζωστος, ον, girt around, Nonn. D. 32. 159.

ἀμφιήκης, ἐς, (ἀκή) = ἀμφήκης, Hesych.

ἀμφιθάλαμος, ον, with chambers on both sides, Vitruv. 6. 7, 2.

ἀμφιθάλαστος, Att. —τος, ον, with sea on both sides, sea-girt, like ἀμφιάλος, Pind. O. 7. 61, Xen. Vect. 1, 7, Strab. 391:—in Byz. also —θαλασσιδίας.

ἀμφιθάλης, ἐς, (θαλεῖν) blooming on both sides, of children who have both parents alive, Lat. *patrimi et matrimi*, Il. 22. 496, Ar. Av. 1737 (ubi v. Schol.), Plat. Legg. 927 D, Dem., etc. 2. flourishing on all sides, all-abounding, of the gods, Aesch. Cho. 394; Ἐρως Ar. Av. l. c.; of a man, Epitaph. in C. I. 6262:—metaph., ἀμφιθαλής κακοῖς abounding in . . , Aesch. Ag. 1144. II. of things, complete, ἀλήθεια Plat. Ax. 370 D.

ἀμφιθάλλω, pf. (with pres. sense) ἀμφιτέθηλα, to be in full bloom, Anth. P. 9. 231., 12. 96.

ἀμφιθάλλω, to warm on both sides, to cherish, Luc. Trag. 28:—φοίνικας . . πέπλους ἀγαθῶν ἐν ταῖς χρυσαῖς ἀμφιθάλλουσι Eur. Hel. 181 (for purple was said to recover its brightness in the sun), cf. Id. Hipp. 125, Poll. 1. 49.

ἀμφιθέατρον, τό, a double theatre, amphitheatre, a space wholly surrounded by seats rising one behind another, so as to command a view of the whole arena, (the word, like the thing, first occurring after the introduction of Roman customs), C. I. 3935, 3936. 13, 5361-2, Dio C. 43. 22, Hdn., etc.—Properly neut. of ἀμφιθεάτρος, ον, which is used by Dion. H. 4. 44, ἀμ. ἵππόδρομος.

ἀμφιθέτος, ον, in Il. 23. 270, 616, ἀμφ. φιάλη, acc. to Aristarch., a cup that will stand on both ends; acc. to Eust., with handles on both sides, that may be taken up by both sides, like ἀμφιφορεύς; cf. Ath. 501 A sq., and v. ἀμφικύπελλος. II. Eccl. put on, artificial, false.

ἀμφιθέω, only used in pres., to run round about, ἀμφιθέουσι μητέρας Od. 10. 413; also c. dat., νόος δὲ οἱ αἰσιμος ἀμφιθέει a right mind surrounds him, i. e. he has a right sound mind, Mosch. 2. 107.

ἀμφιθηκτος, ον, sharpened on both sides, two-edged, ξίφος Soph. Ant. 1309:—so, ἀμφιθηγής, ἐς, Anth. P. 6. 94.

ἀμφιθλάσις, εως, ἡ, pressure all round, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 6.

ἀμφιθλασμα, ατος, τό, a bruise of the flesh round a spot, Hipp. Art. 817 (in form —φλασμα).

ἀμφιθλάω, to crush or bruise round; in pass., σὰρξ περὶ δαστέον Hipp. Fract. 759, Art. 817 (in form —φλάω), Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 6.

ἀμφιθνήσκω, of flesh, to mortify round a wound, Hipp. Fract. 774.

ἀμφιθοάξω, to rush around, οὐρανόν Manetho 4. 84.

ἀμφιθορεῖν, aor. 2 of ἀμφιθρόσκω, Ar. Rh. 3. 1373.

ἀμφιθρόσκος, ον, around the throne, Greg. Naz.

ἀμφιθροπτος, ον, clotted round a wound, αἷμα Soph. Tr. 572.

ἀμφιθροπτος, ον, fit for breaking up, φάρμακον ἀμφ. dub. l. Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 4.

ἀμφιθύρος, ον, with a door on both sides, with double entrance, οἶκος Soph. Ph. 159; οἰκία Lys. 121. 23. II. as Subst., ἀμφιθύρον, τό, a hall, Theocr. 14. 42.

ἀμφιτύστημι, v. ἀμφίστημι.

ἀμφικάθημαι, Pass. to sit all round, Eus. P. E. 175 D.

ἀμφικάλυπτο, fut. ψω, etc.:—poët. compd., I. c. acc. to cover all round, envelop, enfold, of garments, Il. 2. 262; of a coffin, ἀμφικ. ὑστία 23. 91; ἐπὴν πόλις ἀμφικάλυψη δουράτεον μέγαν ἵππον received within it, Od. 8. 511, cf. 4. 618; also, ἔρως φρένας ἀμφεκάλυψε love clouded my senses, Il. 3. 442; θάνατος δὲ μιν ἀμφεκάλυψε 5. 68, cf. 12. 116; θανάτου δὲ μέλαν νέφος ἀμφεκάλυψε 16. 350; ἀμφὶ δὲ ὄσσε κελαϊνὴ νύξ ἐκάλυψε 11. 356; [ἕπνος] βλέφαρ' ἀμφικάλυψας Od. 5. 493. II. ἀμφ. τί τινι to put a thing round any one as a veil, cover or shelter, ἀμφ. σάκος τινί Il. 8. 331; νέφος τινί 14. 343; νύκτα μάχη ἀμφ. to throw the mantle of night over the battle, 5. 506; ὄρος πόλει ἀμφ. to throw a mountain round the town, Od. 8. 569. III. after Hom., ἀμφ. τινά τινι to surround one with (v. Spitzn. Il. 8. 331), φύλλοις κνήμας Batr. 161, cf. Opp. H. 1. 746:—Pass., ἀμφεκαλύφθη κράτα λέοντος χασματι he had his head covered with a lion's jaws, Eur. H. F. 361.

ἀμφικάρηνος, ον, two-headed, Nic. Th. 372. II. around the head, Id. Al. 417.

ἀμφικάρης, ἐς, =foreg., Nic. Th. 812.

ἀμφικάρπος, ον, with fruit all round, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 12.

ἀμφικαυστις or —καυτις, εως, ἡ; (καίω):—ripe barley, Eust. 1446. 29, Hesych. II. in Com., of the pudenda, Cratin. Incert. 30, ubi v. Meineke.

ἀμφικεάξω, to cleave asunder, Ep. part. aor. —κέασσας Od. 14. 12.

ἀμφίκειμαι, Pass. to lie round or upon, τινί Pind. Fr. 93; ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἀμφικείμενοι locked in each other's arms, ἐπί τινι Soph. O. C. 1620;

ἐπ' ὑλέθρῳ . . ἀμφικείρω φόνον that one murder lies close upon another, Id. Ant. 1292.

ἀμφικείρω, fut. -κερῶ, to shear all round, Anth. P. 9. 56.

ἀμφικέρως, ὠν, gen. ὠ, two-horned, Manetho I. 306., 4. 274.

ἀμφικεύθω, to cover all round, Hesych.

ἀμφικέφαλος, ὠν, two-headed, Eubul. Σφιγγ. I. 10 (in poet. form ἀμφικέφαλλος); σκέλους τὸ ἀμφ., i. e. the thigh-bone, Arist. H. A. I. 15, 5.

II. of a couch, having two places for the head, i. e. two ends, Poll. 10. 36; ἀμφ. καθέδρα Synes. 158 C (cf. ἀμφικνέφαλλος).

ἀμφικινύρομαι [ῥ], Dep. to go wailing about, Ap. Rh. I. 882.

ἀμφικίων [κι], ὠν, gen. ἀνος, with pillars all round, like περίστυλος, Soph. Ant. 285.

ἀμφικλαστός, ὠν, (κλάω) broken all round, Anth. P. 6. 223.

ἀμφικλαυτός, ὠν, mourned around, Opp. H. 4. 257.

ἀμφικλάω, fut. ἀσώ, to break all in pieces, Q. Sm. 8. 345.

ἀμφικλίνης, ἐς, (κλίνω) unsteady, uncertain, χαρά Philo 2. 548. Adv., -νῶς ἔχειν to be in doubt, Id. 2. 171.

ἀμφικλύζω, to wash or flood around, Orph. Arg. 271.

ἀμφικλυστός, ὠν, washed on both sides by the waves, ἄκτη τις ἀμφ., of a promontory, Soph. Tr. 752, cf. 780.

ἀμφικνέφαλλος, ὠν, with cushions at both ends, prob. I. for ἀμφικέφαλος II.

ἀμφικνεφής, ἐς, dark all round, ap. Synes. 140 D.

ἀμφίκουλος, ὠν, hollowed all round, quite hollow, Suid.

ἀμφίκουτος τάπητος, a coverlet, Suid.

ἀμφικάλλος, ὠν, glued on both sides:—κλίνη ἀμφ. (acc. to Hesych.) a couch with two ends fixed on, Plat. Com. Ἑορτ. 10; cf. παράκαλλος.

ἀμφικομέω, to tend on all sides or carefully, Anth. P. 7. 141.

ἀμφικόμος, ὠν, with hair all round, Anth. P. 9. 516. 2. thick-leaved, θάμνω ὑπ' ἀμφικόμῳ II. 17. 677, cf. Arcestr. ap. Ath. 285 C.

ἀμφικόπος, ὠν, (κόπτω, κοπήναι) two-edged, Eumath. 109. 7.

ἀμφίκαρος, ὁ, the middle of three brothers, Suid.

ἀμφίκουρος, ὠν, v. περίκουρος.

ἀμφικράνος, ὠν, = ἀμφικάρηνας, Eur. H. F. 1274. II. surrounding the head, Anth. P. 6. 90, in Ion. form -κρηνος.

ἀμφικρέμαμαι, Pass. to hang round, φρένας ἀμφικρέμανται ἐλπίδες Pind. I. 2. 64, cf. O. 7. 44.

ἀμφικρεμής, ἐς, hanging around or over, σκόπελος Anth. P. 9. 90:—hanging round the shoulder, φαρέτηρ Id. Plan. 212.

ἀμφικρημνός, ὠν, with cliffs all round, ἄγκος Eur. Bacch. 1049. II. metaph., ἀπάτη ἀμφ. deceit which is always on the edge of the precipice, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 16; ἐρώτημα ἀμφ. a capricious question, Greg. Naz.

ἀμφικρησός, ὠν, Ion. for ἀμφικρανός, q. v.

ἀμφίκρατος, ὠν, struck with both hands, ψαλμοί Epigr. Gr. 928. 8.

ἀμφικρύπτω, to cover or hide on every side, τοῖον νέφος ἀμφί σε κρύπτει Eur. Hec. 907.

ἀμφικτίονες, ὠν, αἰ, (v. sub κτίω) they that dwell round or near, next neighbours, Hdt. 8. 104, Pind. P. 4. 118., 10. 12, N. 6. 40; cf. sq. and v. περικτίονες.

Ἀμφικτύονες, ὠν, αἰ, the Amphictyons, deputies of the states associated in an ἀμφικτυονία or Amphictyonic League.—There were several such leagues in Greece, but the one which almost appropriated the name was that which met twice a year, in the spring at Delphi, in the autumn at Anthela near Thermopylae (hence called Πυλαία, q. v.), Hdt. 5. 62., 7. 200, 213, 228, C. I. 158. I., 159. 20 sq., 1124, al.:—instituted (acc. to Parian Chron.) B. C. 1522; but (acc. to others) after the date of the Homeric poems. It consisted of members sent by twelve Hellenic States; and these members were of two classes, πυλαγόροι and Ιερομνήμονες (qq. v.): its objects were to maintain the common interests of Greece, v. Aeschin. p. 43, Paus. 10. 8; but in later times it became a mere machine in the hands of powerful states, ἡ ἐν Δελφοῖς σκιά Dem. 63. ult. The Ancients derived the name from a hero Amphictyan, cf. Hdt. 7. 200; but the word doubtless was orig. the same as ἀμφικτίονες or περικτίονες, cf. Timae. s. v., Anaximen. ap. Harp. s. v., Paus. I. c., etc.; and so it is sometimes spelt in Inscr., C. I. 1688. 16, 41, 42 (but with υ in line 20). II. the presidents of the Pythian games.

Ἀμφικτυονεύω, to be a member of the Amphictyonic Council, C. I. 1058. 10.

Ἀμφικτυονία or -εία, ἡ, the Amphictyonic League, or its rights, Dem. 62. 1., 153. 14; τὸ δίκαιον τῆς -είας C. I. 1121. 2. generally, a league (cf. Ἀμφικτύονες), Strabo 374.

Ἀμφικτυονικός, ἡ, ὄν, Amphictyonic, belonging to the Amphictyons or their League, Ἀμφ. δίκαι trials in their court, Dem. 331. 29; ἱερὰ Ἀμφ. offerings made at their meeting, Lex ap. Dem. 632. 1; πόλεμος Ἀμφ. Dem. 275. 20; τὰ χρήματα τὰ Ἀμφ. C. I. 1688. 7, cf. 26; Ἀμφ. ἔγκλημα 2350. 4.

Ἀμφικτυονίς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg.; Ἀμφ. (sc. πόλις), a city or state in the Amphictyonic League, Aeschin. 43. 21. II. a name of Demeter at Anthela, the meeting-place of the Amphictyonic Council, Hdt. 7. 200.

ἀμφικυκάω, to stir up, Nic. Th. 602.

ἀμφικυκλόμαι, Pass. to encircle, surround, ἀμφὶ δὲ κυκλαῦντο νῆσαν Aesch. Pers. 458.—The Act. occurs in Byz.

ἀμφικυλίτις, aor. -κύλιτις, to roll about, round or on, φασγάνῳ ἀμφικυλίσις Pind. N. 8. 40; cf. περιπετής I. 3.

ἀμφικύνέω, deosculare, Q. Sm. 7. 328, in aor. ἀμφικύσαι.

ἀμφικύπελλος, ὠν, in Hom. always δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον, a double cup, such as forms a κύπελλον both at top and bottom (cf. ἀμφίθετος, ἀμφίδυσος, περίποτος), II. 1. 584, al.:—Arist., H. A. 9. 40, 9, compares the cell of a honeycomb to it, as having ἀμφίστομα θυρίδες: cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v.: and for other interpr., v. Ath. 783 (post 466 C), Schliem. Troy p. 313 E. Tr.

ἀμφικυρτός, ὠν, curved on each side, like the moon in its third quarter, gibbous, Arist. Cael. 2. 11, 2, Theophr. de Sign. Pluv. 4. 7, Plut., etc.; cf. μηναιδής, διχότομος.

ἀμφικυρτόομαι, Pass. to be ἀμφικυρτός, of the moon, Manetho 6. 575, in tmesi.

ἀμφιλᾶλος, ὠν, chattering incessantly, χεῖλη Ar. Ran. 678.

ἀμφилаμβάνω, to take hold of on all sides, Hipp. Art. 802.

ἀμφιλάφεια or -ία, ἡ, fulness, wealth, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2. 6, 3, Hesych., A. B. 389.

ἀμφιλαφής, ἐς, (prob. from √ΛΑΒ, cf. εἰ-ληφ-α; and so) taking in on all sides, wide-spreading, of large trees, Hdt. 4. 172; πλάτανος . . ἀμφ. τε καὶ ὑψηλή Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; hence, 2. thickly grown, thick, ἀμφ. ἄσπος δένδρεσιν Call. Cer. 27, cf. Ael. N. A. 7. 6; also of hair, Philostr. 873, etc.; ἀμφ. φολιδεσσι δράκων Nonn. D. 5. 153. 3. generally, abundant, excessive, enormous, δύναμις Pind. O. 9. 122; βρανταί, χιών Hdt. 4. 28, 50; δόσις ἀμφ. a bounteous gift, Aesch. Ag. 1015; γόος ἀμφ. a universal wail, Id. Cho. 331:—Adv. -φῶς, capriciously, Plut. Eum. 6, etc.:—then, 4. of actual bulk, bulky, huge, vast, ἐλέφαντες Hdt. 3. 114; ἵππας Ap. Rh. 4. 1366; νῆσος Ib. 983; παστάς Theocr. 24. 46; χορός Call. Dian. 3, etc. 5. rarely of persons, ἀμφιλαφής τεχνη great in art, Call. Apoll. 42.—Cf. Ruhn. Tim., Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 985.—Chiefly poetic.

ἀμφιλαχαινώ, to dig or hoe round, φυτόν ἀμφελάχαινε Od. 24. 242.

ἀμφιλέγω, to dispute about, τι Xen. An. 1. 5, 11: foll. by μή . . , to dispute, question that a thing is, Id. Apol. 12.

ἀμφιλείπω, to forsake utterly, Q. Sm. 12. 106.

ἀμφιλεκτός, ὠν, discussed on all hands, doubtful, Lat. anceps, πῆματα Aesch. Ag. 881; so Adv. -τως, Id. Theb. 809. II. act. disputatious, capricious, ἐπίς Eur. Phoen. 500; ἀμφ. εἶναι τι to be at issue, quarrel for a thing, Aesch. Ag. 1585.

ἀμφιλίνος, ὠν, bound with flaxen thongs, Soph. Fr. 43.

ἀμφιλίπης, ἐς, defective at both ends, of certain metres, Gramm.

ἀμφιλιχμάζω, to lick all round, Opp. H. 4. 115, in tmesi.

ἀμφιλογέομαι, Dep. to dispute, doubt, περί τινος, like ἀμφιλέγω, Plut. Lys. 22. The Act. in Joseph. A. J. 18. 1, 4.

ἀμφιλογία, ἡ, dispute, debate, doubt, Hes. Th. 229; ἀμφ. ἔχειν, διαλύειν Plut. Comp. Arist. c. Cat. 4, Ages. 28. [Long in 2nd syll., metri grat., Hes. l. c.]

ἀμφιλόγος, ὠν, disputed, disputable, questionable, ἀγαθὰ Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 34; τὰ ἀμφίλογα disputed points, Thuc. 4. 118., 5. 79; ὀφείλημα Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 6; ἀμφίλογον γίγνεται τι πρὸς τινα a dispute on a point takes place with some one, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 10. 2. uncertain, wavering: neut. pl. ἀμφίλογα as Adv., Eur. I. T. 655; so Adv. ἀμφιλόγως (v. l. -βόλως) Aesch. Pers. 904. II. act. disputatious, jarring, νείκη Soph. Ant. 111; ὄργαι Eur. Med. 636; cf. ἀμφιλεκτός.

ἀμφιλόξος, ὠν, slanting both ways, ἀμφίλοξα μαντεύεσθαι to divine all ambiguously, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 5.

ἀμφιλόφος, ὠν, encompassing the neck, ζυγόν Soph. Ant. 351.

ἀμφιλύκη νύξ, ἡ, in II. 7. 433, the morning-twilight, gray of morning, elsewh. λυκόφως: in Ap. Rh. without νύξ, 2. 671. No masc. ἀμφιλυκός is found. (V. sub *λύκη.)

ἀμφιμακρός, ὠν, long at both ends:—ὁ ἀμφ. the metrical foot amphimacer, - - - (as Οἰδίπαιος), also called creticus, Gramm.

ἀμφιμαλλός, ὠν, woolly on both sides, Ael. V. H. 3. 40, Poll. 7. 57.

*ἀμφι-μάσαι, assumed as pres. of an aor. found in Od. 20. 152, σπόγγασι τραπέζας πάσας ἀμφιμάσασθε wipe the tables all round with sponges; indic. ἀμφεμάσασθε in Q. Sm. 9. 428. Cf. ἐπιμαίωμαι.

ἀμφιμάρπτω, to grasp all round, feel or handle, Ap. Rh. 3. 147, Opp. H. 5. 636,—in pf. ἀμφιμέμαρπα.

ἀμφιμάσχυλος, ὠν, covering both arms, two-sleeved, ἀμφ. χιτών Ar. Eq. 882; cf. Plat. Com. Incert. 26, Müller Archäol. § 337. 3.

ἀμφιμάτορες, Dor. for ἀμφιμήτορες.

ἀμφιμάχητος, ὠν, sought for, Anth. P. 7. 705; cf. περιμάχητος.

ἀμφιμάχομαι [ᾶ], Ep. Dep., only used in pres. and impf., to fight round, and that, I. c. acc. to assail, attack, besiege, Ἴλιον ἀμφεμάχοντο II. 6. 461; Τρώων πόλιν 9. 412; στρατόν 16. 73. 2. c. gen. to fight for, as for a prize, both of defenders and assailants, τείχεος ἀμφεμάχοντο 15. 391; νέκρος δὲ δὴ ἀμφ. 18. 20.

ἀμφιμέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, black all round: in Hom. always φρένες ἀμφιμέλαιναί, which can in some places be taken to mean darkened by rage or sorrow, II. 1. 103., 17. 83, Od. 4. 661; but not so in II. 17. 499, 573; so that it probably always refers to the position of the φρένες or midriff, as being wrapt in darkness, dark-seated. 2. generally, ἀμφ. κόκκις coal-black dust, Anth. P. 7. 738.

ἀμφιμέλει, to be a care to, τινί Q. Sm. 5. 190, in pf. -μέμηλα.

ἀμφιμερίζομαι, Pass. to be completely parted, Anth. P. 9. 662.

ἀμφιμήτορες, αἰ, αἰ, (μήτηρ) brothers or sisters by different mothers, but the same father, Aesch. Fr. 70, Eur. Andr. 465; cf. ἀμφιπάτορες.

ἀμφιμήτριος, ὠν, (μήτρα) round the womb, concerning it, Hipp. ap. Galen. 2. ἀμφιμήτρια, τά, a ship's bottom, next the keel, elsewh. ἐγκαίλια, Poll. 1. 87. II. (μήτηρ) by a different mother, Lyc. 19.

ἀμφιμίγης, ἐς, well mixed, Hesych.

ἀμφιμίγνυμι, to mix up well, aor. 2 pass. ἀμφιμιγείσα Orph. Fr. 7. 21.

ἀμφιμίτος, ὠν, with double woof (cf. our dimity), Poll. 7. 57., 10. 38.

ἀμφιμυκάομαι, Dep., properly of cattle; metaph., δόπεδον δ' ἅπαν ἀμφιμέμυκε the floor echoed to the song of Circe, Od. 10. 227.

ἀμφιμνάω, to flow round about, ὕδωρ ἀμφιμνάειν Emped. 228.

ἀμφιμνήσκει, ἐς, contested on all sides, eagerly wooed, of Helen, Aesch. Ag. 686; of Deianira, Soph. Tr. 104; cf. ἀμφιμάχητος.

ἀμφινείκητος, ὠν, (νεικέω) = ἀμφινεικής, of Deianira, Soph. Tr. 527.

ἀμφινέμομαι, Med., properly of cattle, to feed around: then, of men, to dwell round, c. acc. loci, Ἰάκωλον ἀμφινέμοντο Il. 2. 521; Ὀλυμπον ἀμφ., of the gods, 18. 186; Ἰθάκην Ὀδ. 19. 132:—metaph., ὄλβος αὖ ἀμφ. encompasses thee, Pind. P. 5. 18. II. of fire, to spread, gain ground, Byz.: cf. νέμομαι.
 ἀμφινεύω, to nod this way and that way, Anth. P. 9. 709.
 ἀμφινοέω, to think both ways, be in doubt, ἀμφινοῶ τῦδε . . , πῶς εἰδῶς ἀντιλογήσω Soph. Ant. 376.
 ἀμφίνοος, ον, looking at both sides, Timo 29.
 ἀμφινωμάω, in Aesch. Fr. 305. 8, to surround:—dub. in h. Hom. Cer. 373.
 ἀμφιξέω, to smooth all round, κορυμνὸν . . ἀμφέξεσα χαλκῶ Od. 23. 196.
 ἀμφιξοός, ον, contr. -ξοός, polishing all round, σκέπαρνον Anth. P. 6. 205.
 ἀμφίον, ον, τό, = ἀμφίεσμα, Soph. Fr. 370, Dion. H. 4. 76. (From ἀμφί, as ἀντίος from ἀντί.)
 ἀμφιορκία, ἡ, a mutual oath, i.e. taken by each party in a lawsuit, Poll. 8. 122, Hesych.
 ἀμφιπᾶγής, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) set all round, τινί with . . , Nonn. D. 5. 362.
 ἀμφίπαλτος, ον, tossed about, reëchoing, αὐδή Anth. P. 15. 27.
 ἀμφιπᾶλύνω, to scatter around, Ap. Rh. 3. 1247.
 ἀμφιπᾶτάσσω, to strike on or from all sides, Anth. P. 9. 643.
 ἀμφιπᾶτορες, οἱ, αἱ, brothers or sisters by different fathers, but the same mother, Suid.; cf. ἀμφιμήτορες.
 ἀμφιπεδάω, fut. ἤσω, to fetter all round, Opp. H. 2. 34.
 ἀμφίπεδος, ον, surrounded by a plain, Pind. P. 9. 94.
 ἀμφιπέλεκκος, ον, f. l. for ἀμφί πελέκκω in Il. 13. 612.
 ἀμφιπέλομαι, Dep. to hover or float around, of music, ἦτις ἀκούοντε αὖ νεωτάτη ἀμφιπέληται Od. 1. 352.
 ἀμφιπένομαι, Ep. Dep., used only in pres. and impf., = πένομαι ἀμφί τινα, to be busied about, take charge of, c. acc. pers., οἱ μὲν πατέρ' ἀμφιπένοντο Od. 15. 467; esp. of people tending a wounded man, Il. 4. 220., 16. 28, Od. 19. 455;—mostly in good sense, but, b. τὸν οὐ κύνες ἀμφιπένοντο the dogs made not a meal of him, Il. 23. 184, cf. 21. 203. 2. c. acc. rei, δῶρα . . ἀμφ. 19. 278.
 ἀμφιπεριίσταμαι, Pass. to stand around, Q. Sm. 3. 201.
 ἀμφιπερικτίονες, ον, οἱ, the dwellers all around, Callin. 1. 2, Theogn. 1058; cf. ἀμφικτίονες, περικτίονες.
 ἀμφιπέριξ, Adv. all around, cited from Hipp.
 ἀμφιπεριπλάζω, to make to wander all about, Paul. Sil. Ambo 268.
 ἀμφιπεριπλάσσομαι, Pass. to be put round like a mould, Orph. Lith. 80.
 ἀμφιπεριπλέγδην, Adv. twined round, Anth. P. 5. 276.
 ἀμφιπεριπτῶσω, to tremble all about, Q. Sm. 12. 472.
 ἀμφιπερισκαίρω, to skip all about, Opp. H. 1. 190.
 ἀμφιπερισκείνομαι, (στενός, στενός) Pass. to be pressed or crowded on all sides, Call. Del. 179.
 ἀμφιπεριστέφομαι, Pass. to be put round as a crown, ἀλλ' οὐ οἱ χάρις ἀμφιπεριστέφεται ἐπέεσαι grace crowns not his words, Od. 8. 175.
 ἀμφιπεριστροφάω, Frequent. of -στρέφω, to keep turning about all ways, Ἐκτωρ δ' ἀμφιπεριαστροφάω καλλιτρίχας ἵππους Il. 8. 348.
 ἀμφιπερισφίγγω, to bind all round, Nonn. D. 48. 338.
 ἀμφιπεριτρομέω, to tremble all over, Opp. H. 4. 193.
 ἀμφιπεριτρύζω, to chirp or twitter round about, Anth. P. 5. 237.
 ἀμφιπεριφθίνυθω [ῥ], to decay or die all around, h. Hom. Ven. 272.
 ἀμφιπεριφρίσσω, to bristle all round, all over, Opp. H. 4. 54.
 ἀμφιπετάννυμι, to spread round, ἀμφιπετάσας Orph. Lith. 643.
 ἀμφιπέτομαι, Dep. to fly around, c. acc., Opp. H. 2. 448.
 ἀμφιπήγνυμαι, Pass. to be fixed around, aor. 2 ἀμφιπαγῆναι, Opp. H. 1. 241, 297.
 ἀμφιπιάζω, Dor. for -πιέζω, to squeeze all round, hug closely, [τὰν χίμαρον] χαλαῖς ἀμφιπιάζε λύκος Theocr. Ep. 6. 4.
 ἀμφιπίπτω, to fall upon and embrace, to embrace eagerly, c. acc., φίλον πόσιν ἀμφιπεσοῦσα Od. 8. 523; so (in poet. form), ἀμφιπίπνουσα τὸ σὸν γόνυ Eur. Supp. 278; c. dat., οὐτ' ἀμφιπίπτων στύμασιν embracing so as to kiss, Soph. Tr. 938:—metaph., like Lat. amplexor, ἔθνος Λοκρῶν ἀμφέπεσον μέλιτι Pind. O. 10 (11). 118.
 ἀμφιπλεκής, ἐς, = sq., Orph. Arg. 605.
 ἀμφίπλεκτος, ον, intertwined, Soph. Tr. 520; cf. κλίμαξ.
 ἀμφιπλέκω, to twine round, κείσθω δόρυ μοι μίτον ἀμφιπλέκειν ἄραχνας Eur. Fr. 370. 1, Orph., etc.; αὖραν ἀμφιπλέκειν καλάμοις, of a musician, Telest. 4 Bgk.
 ἀμφίπληκτος, ον, beaten on both sides, ἰσθμοί Hesych. II. act. dashing on both sides, ῥύθια Soph. Ph. 688.
 ἀμφιπλήξ, ἦγος, ὅ, ἡ, striking with both sides, double-biting, φάσγανον Soph. Tr. 930; ἀρά O. T. 417. II. = foreg. 1, Paul. Sil. Ambo 252.
 ἀμφιπλίξ, Adv. at full stride, long-striding, Soph. Fr. 538.
 ἀμφιπλίσσω, to stride out, Poëta ap. Poll. 2. 172.
 ἀμφιπλύνω, to wash all over, Hipp. 649. 31.
 ἀμφίποκος, ον, = ἀμφίμαλλος, Hesych.
 ἀμφιπολείων, τό, = περιπόλιον, Inscr. Leg. in C. I. 2139. 13.
 ἀμφιπολεύω, Ep. Verb (used by Hdt.) used by the best writers only in pres.: fut. -εύσω Or. Sib. 3. 481; aor., 1b. 353, C. I. (v. infr.): cf. ἀμφιπολέω. To serve as an attendant, to be busied about, take care of, βίον, ὄρχατον, ἵππους Od. 18. 254., 24. 244 (never in Il.), h. Hom. Merc. 568: esp. of slaves, hence to serve, have the care of, ἀμφιπολεύουσαν ἱρὸν Διὸς Hdt. 2. 56; Ὀσίριδος θῶκον C. I. 4708. 2. absol., [τὰς κόρας] ἔδοσαν . . Ἐρινύσιν ἀμφιπολεύειν Od. 20. 78, cf. Hes. Op. 801. 3. c. dat. to minister to, as a priest, Q. Sm. 13. 270, C. I. 5742, 5754.
 ἀμφιπολέω, later form of ἀμφιπολεύω, and like it mostly used in pres., (aor. 1, Pind. N. 8. 11). To attend constantly, ἤδη με γηραιὸν μέρος ἀλικιάς ἀμφ. Pind. P. 4. 280. 2. to attend on, watch, guard, Ἰμέραν

Id. O. 12. 2. 3. to tend, treat gently, Lat. fovere, τρώμαν ἔλκεος Id. P. 4. 483. II. c. dat. to attend, minister to, θεαῖς Soph. O. C. 680; φρενὶ Bacchyl. 19. III. c. gen. rei, to be ministers of, Κυπρίας δῶρων Pind. N. 8. 11.
 ἀμφιπολία or -εία, ἡ, the office of attendant priest, Diod. 16. 70.
 ἀμφίπολις, poet. ἀμφίπολις, ὁ, ἡ, encompassing a city, ἀνάγκη ἀμφίπολις 'necessitas urbi circumdata' (Blomf.), of a city taken by blockade, Aesch. Cho. 72; cf. ἀμφιτειχῆς. II. as Subst., ἀμφ., ἡ, a city between two seas or rivers, v. Thuc. 4. 102.
 ἀμφίπολος, ον, (πέλω, πολέω) being about, busied about, busy, epith. of Κύπρις, Soph. Tr. 860:—but in Hom. and Hdt. only as fem. Subst., a handmaid, waiting-woman, like θεραπαινία, opp. to the common maids and female slaves (δμοαί, δοῦλαι): in Od., the ἀμφίπολοι appear in their mistress's train, 1. 331., 6. 199, etc.; so, λάβερ' ἀμφίπολοι γραιίας ἀμενοῦς Eur. Supp. 1115:—in Hom., sometimes joined with another Subst., ἀμφ. ταμίη, ἀμφ. γραῦς the housekeeper, the old woman in waiting, Il. 24. 302, Od. 1. 191. b. later, a handmaid of the gods, priestess, θεᾶς Eur. I. T. 1114. 2. as masc. an attendant, follower, Pind. O. 6. 53, Eur. Fr. 982. 3. masc. a priest, Plut. Comp. Demetr. c. Ant. 3, C. 1. 1839; fem. a priestess, Ib. 6300. II. in pass. sense, as Adj., ἀμφ. τύμβος, the much-frequented tomb, Pind. O. 1. 149.
 ἀμφιπονέομαι, Dep. (πονέω) to attend to, take charge of, provide for, τάδε δ' ἀμφιπονησόμεθ' Il. 23. 159; κείνου κεφαλὴν . . Ἡφαιστος . . ἀμφεπονήθη of the funeral fire, Archil. 11.
 ἀμφιποτάομαι, Dep. to fly round and round, of a bird, ἀμφεποτάτο Il. 2. 315.
 ἀμφ-ιπποι, ον, οἱ, horsemen who (in riding) vaulted from one horse to another, Lat. desultores, Ael. Tact. 37.
 ἀμφ-ιπποτοξόται, οἱ, light cavalry, the same as ἀμφιπποι, but also armed with bows, Diod. 19. 29 (with v. ll. ἀφ- or ἐφ-ιπποτοξόται), Plut. 2. 197 C.
 ἀμφιπρόστυλος, ον, having a double prostyle, Vitruv. 3. 1 (2).
 ἀμφιπρόσωπος, ον, double-faced, Lat. bifrons, Emped. 214, Plut. Num. 19, Ael. N. A. 16. 29.
 ἀμφίπρυμνος, ον, with two sterns, i.e. with a rudder behind and before, ναῦς Soph. Fr. 135: also ἀμφίπρωρος, ον, with two prows, Galen.: cf. δίπρωρος.
 ἀμφι-πτολεμο-πηδησί-στρᾶτος, ον, Comic word of Eupolis (Incert. 70) of uncertain sense.
 ἀμφίπολις, poet. for ἀμφίπολις.
 ἀμφιπτύσσομαι, Med. to embrace, Opp. H. 4. 289, in tmesi.
 ἀμφιπτύχη, ἡ, a folding round, embrace, σώματος δὺς ἀμφιπτυχᾶς Eur. Ion 519.
 ἀμφίπυλος, ον, with two entrances, Eur. Med. 135.
 ἀμφίπυρος, ον, (πῦρ) with fire at each end, of the double-pointed thunder-bolt, Eur. Ion 213; δειράδες Παρνασοῦ . . ἵνα Βάκχιος ἀμφιπύρους ἀνέχων πένκας . . πηδᾶ, in allusion to the two peaks of Parnassus (cf. δίλοφος, δικόρυφος), Ib. 716; so in Soph. Tr. 214, epith. of Artemis as bearing a torch in either hand, cf. O. T. 206. II. with fire all round, τρίποδες Soph. Aj. 1405 (cf. ἀμφιβαίνω II).
 ἀμφιρρεπής, ἐς, (ρέπω) inclining both ways, Schol. Or. 633, al.: τὸ ἀμφ. ambiguity, Eust. 1394. 18. Adv. -πῶς, Id. 200. 11.
 ἀμφιρρηγνύμι, to rend all in pieces, aor. 2 pass. ἀμφιραγείς Q. Sm. 1. 39.
 ἀμφίρροπος, ον, = ἀμφιρρεπής, Polyae. 2. 1, 23.
 ἀμφιρρώξ, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, split around, full of clefts, Ap. Rh. 1. 995.
 ἀμφίρῦτος, ἡ, ον, (ρέω) flowed around, sea-girt, in Od. always in fem. ἀμφιρῦτη as epith. of islands, as 1. 50; so, τῆς ἀμφιρῦτου Σαλαμῖνος Soph. Aj. 134:—ἀμφίρρυτος, ον, Hes. Th. 983, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 163, 164, Pind., etc.
 ἀμφίς, Ep. word, used also by Pind., but never in Att., properly = ἀμφί, as μέχρις = μέχρι, but mostly used as Adv.: I. on or at both sides, ἀμφίς ἀρωγὸί helpers on either hand, to each party, Il. 18. 502, cf. 519; ἀμαρτῆ δούρασιν ἀμφίς [βάλεν] threw with spears from both hands at once, Il. 21. 162. 2. generally, around, round about, ἀμφίς ἐόντες Il. 24. 488; ἀμφίς ἰδῶν having looked about, Hes. Op. 699, (v. infr. B. 1); δεσμοὶ . . ἀμφίς ἔχουεν may bonds encompass, Od. 8. 340; but, σείον ζυγὸν ἀμφίς ἔχοντες having it on both sides, 3. 486; (and also to keep apart, ut mox infra). II. from the notion of two sides or parts comes that of division, apart, asunder (like χωρῖς, δίχα), γαῖαν καὶ οὐρανὸν ἀμφίς ἔχειν to keep heaven and earth asunder, Od. 1. 54; ἀμφίς ἔεργειν to keep apart, Il. 13. 706; ἀμφίς ἀγῆναι to snap in twain, 11. 559; ἀμφίς μένον 15. 709; ἀμφίς φράζεσθαι to think separately, each for himself, i.e. to be divided, 2. 13; ἀμφίς φρονεῖν 13. 345; ἀμφίς ἕκαστα εἰρεσθῆαι to ask each by itself, i.e. one after another, Od. 19. 46.—Cf. ἀμφί E. 2, χωρῖς I. 2. III. the sense of between, ascribed to ἀμφίς in Il. 3. 115., 7. 342, is rejected by Buttm. Lexil. s. v. 9, who in both places interprets it about, all round.
 B. more rarely as Prep., like ἀμφί, I. c. gen. around, ἀρματος ἀμφίς ἰδεῖν to look all round his chariot, Il. 2. 384. 2. apart from, far from, ἀμφίς ἐκείνων εἶναι Od. 14. 352; ἀμφίς τινος ἦσθαι Il. 8. 444; ἀμφίς φυλόπιδος Od. 16. 267; ἀμφίς ὑδοῦ aside from, out of the road, Il. 23. 393; ἀμφίς ἀληθείης Parmen. 110 Karst.; also, ἐσθᾶτος ἀμφίς, in Pind. P. 4. 450, acc. to Buttm., without garments, acc. to Böckh = ἀμφί, for a prize of a robe.—It sometimes follows and sometimes goes before the genit. II. rarely c. dat., σιδηρέφ' ἄξονι ἀμφίς Il. 5. 723. III. c. acc., about, around, always after its case, Κρόνον ἀμφίς Il. 14. 274; Ποσειδῆϊον ἀμφίς Od. 6. 266, cf. 9. 400.
 ἀμφι-σαλεύομαι, Pass. to toss about, Anth. P. 5. 55.
 ἀμφίσβαινα, ἡ, (βαίνω) a kind of serpent, that can go either forwards or backwards, Aesch. Ag. 1233, Nic. Th. 372.

ἀμφισβασίη, ἡ, Ion. for ἀμφισβήτησις, ἐς ἀμφισβασίας ἀπικέσθαι τινα to come to controversy with one, Hdt. 4. 14; ἐγένετο λόγων ἀμφ. Id. 8. 81; so in Inscr. Prien. in C. I. 2905 B. 6.

ἀμφισβάτω, Ion. for ἀμφισβητέω.

ἀμφισβάτος, ον, = ἀμφισβήτητος, Hellenic. 177.

ἀμφισβητέω: impf. ἡμφισβήτουν or ἡμφεσβ-: fut. -ήσω: aor. ἡμφισβήτησα or ἡμφεσβ-:—Pass., fut. of med. form -ήσομαι Plat. Theaet. 171 B: aor. ἡμφισβητήθην or ἡμφεσβ-. On the single or double augm., with regard to which the best MSS. of the same author vary, v. Veitch. Gr. V. s. v. Att. prose Verb, used twice in Ion. form ἀμφισβατέω, by Hdt., cf. Inscr. Prien. in C. I. 2905 B. 6, Mityl. ibid. 2166. 20. (From √BA, v. βαίνω.) Literally, to go asunder, stand apart, and so to disagree with, ὁ ἕτερος τῶν λόγων τῷ πρότερον λεχθέντι ἀμφ. Hdt. 9. 74. b. absol. to disagree, dispute, debate, wrangle, argue, Lat. altercari, Id. 4. 14, and Att.; περί τινος Andoc. 4. 38, Isocr. 44 D, Plat. Prot. 337 A, C. I. 73. 5, al.; ὑπέρ τινος Antipho 124. 15; πρὸς τινα Id. 120. fin.:—οἱ ἀμφισβητοῦντες the disputants, the opponents, in a lawsuit, Dem. 1175. 11, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 6, al. 2. c. dat. pers. to dispute or argue with a person, τινι Plat. Phaedr. 263 A, al.; τινί περί τινος Id. Polit. 268 A, Isae. 44. 8, etc. 3. c. gen. rei, to dispute for or about a thing, τοῦ σίτου ἀμφ. ἡμῖν with us about it, Dem. 884. 26: hence to lay claim to, τῶν οὐδὲν ἡμῖν προσηκόντων Id. 165. 11; τῆς ἀρχῆς Id. 1000. 3; τῆς πολιτείας Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 7, cf. 3. 12, 7; τρία τὰ ἀμφισβητοῦντα τῆς ἰσότητος three things which make a difference in . . . , Ib. 4. 8, 9; τῆς μεσότητος ἀμφισβητεῖ τὰ ἄκρα Id. Eth. N. 4. 4, 4;—so also, ἀμφ. πρὸς τι Id. Pol. 3. 13, 1. b. as Att. law-term, to lay claim to the property of a deceased person or the guardianship of a heiress, τοῦ κλήρου ἀμφ. Dem. 1051. 22., 1092. 3; cf. Isae. 44. 8, sq., A. B. 256. 13. 4. c. acc. rei, to dispute a point, be at issue upon it, ἐν τούτῳ ἀμφισβητοῦμεν Plat. Gorg. 472 D; οὐκ ἀληθῆ ἀμφ. Id. Menex. 242 D:—so also c. dat. rei, v. sub ἀμφισβητητέον. 5. c. acc. et inf. to argue or maintain that . . . , ἀμφ. εἶναί τι Id. Gorg. 452 C, cf. Dem. 833. 6, etc.; so, ἀμφ. ὅτι ἐστὶ τι Plat. Symp. 215 B; and with a negat. to dispute its being so, argue or maintain that it is not, ἀμφ. μὴ εἶναι ἡδέα τὰ ἡδέα Id. Phileb. 13 B; ἡμφεσβήτει μὴ ἀληθῆ λέγειν ἐμέ Dem. 347. 8; so also, ἀμφ. ὡς οὐκ ἐστὶ τι Plat. Rep. 476 D, al.; ἀμφ. περί τούτων, ὡς οὐ . . . Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 10. 6. in Aeschin. 48. 1, there is a play on the word, σὺ δὲ ἀμφισβητῶν ἀνὴρ εἶναι,—καὶ γὰρ ἀν ἀμφισβήτηται, ὡς ἀνὴρ εἶ,—you claiming the character of a man,—and indeed I should be inclined to dispute the claim.

II. Pass. to be the subject of dispute, to be in question, ἀμφισβητεῖται τι Plat. Rep. 581 E, etc.; or impers., ἀμφισβητεῖται περί τι Id. Soph. 225 B; περί τινος Id. Rep. 457 E; ἀμφισβητεῖται μὴ εἶναι τι it is questioned, disputed, Id. Polit. 276 B; ὁ πολίτης ἀμφ. is a debatable term, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 2:—τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα, = ἀμφισβητήματα, Thuc. 6. 10., 7. 18, Isocr. 44 C, Plat. Legg. 641 D, etc.

ἀμφισβήτημα, ατος, τό, a point in dispute, question, Plat. Theaet. 158 B, Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 4. 2. a point maintained in argument, Plat. Phil. init.

ἀμφισβητήσιμος, ον, disputed or disputable, controverted, questionable, debatable, doubtful, Antipho 120. 41, Plat. Symp. 175 E, etc.; χώρα ἀμφ. debatable ground, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 3, Dem. 87. 13; τὰ ἀμφ. disputed property, Plat. Legg. 954 C; ἀμφ. ἀγαθὰ Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 18; ἀμφ. ἐστὶ it is matter of argument or doubt, πότερον . . . Id. Metaph. 2. 2, 10; so, οὐκέτ' ἐν ἀμφισβητησίμῳ τὰ πράγματα ἦν Dem. 274. 5.

ἀμφισβήτησις, εως, ἡ, a dispute, argument, controversy, debate, ἀμφ. γίνεσθαι (or ἐστὶ) περί τινος Plat. Phileb. 15 A, Rep. 533 D; ἀμφ. Δελφῶν πρὸς Ἀμφισσειῶν ὑπὲρ τῶν ὄρων C. I. 1711; ἀμφισβήτησιν ὑπολείπειν to leave room for dispute, Antipho 131. 17; ἀμφ. ποιεῖν Lys. 148. 30; ἀμφισβήτησιν ἔχει it admits of question, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 1, 2; ἀμφ. ἔσται, τίνας ἀρχειν δεῖ Id. Pol. 3. 13, 5; ἀμφισβήτησεις [γίνονται], μὴ βλαβερὸν εἶναι τι Id. Rhet. 3. 16, 6, etc. 2. as Att. law-term, the act of claiming an inheritance (v. ἀμφισβητέω 1. 3. b), Isae. 56. 27.

ἀμφισβητητέον, verb. Adj. one must argue against, τοῖς ἐρημένους Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 5; cf. ἀμφισβητέω 1. 4.

ἀμφισβητητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of disputing, disputatious, contentious, περί τι Plat. Polit. 306 A:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of disputing, Id. Soph. 226 A; τὸ -κόν, argumentation, Ib. 225 A.

ἀμφισβήτητος, ον, disputed, debatable, γῆ Thuc. 6. 6.

ἀμφίσκιος, ον, (σκιά) throwing a shadow both ways, sometimes North, sometimes South, of those who live within the Tropics, Posidon. ap. Strabo 135; cf. ἐτερόσκιος, περίσκιος. II. shady all round, πέτρη Opp. H. 1. 789.

ἀμφιστέλλομαι, Med. to fold round oneself, deck oneself in, ξυστίδα ἀμφιστελαμένη Theocr. 2. 74.

ἀμφιστένω, to sigh or groan around, Q. Sm. 9. 440, etc.

ἀμφίστερνος, ον, double-breasted, Emped. 214.

ἀμφιστεφάνομαι, Pass., δμλος ἀμφεστεφάνωτο an assembly (Lat. corona) stood all round, h. Hom. Ven. 120.

ἀμφιστεφής, ἐς, placed round like a crown, Il. 11. 40; v. sub ἀμφιστρεφής.

ἀμφιστέφω, to encompass, Epigr. Gr. 995. 5.

ἀμφίστημι, to place round: prob. only used by Poets, and in Pass. ἀμφίσταμαι, with the intr. aor. ἀμφέστην, Ep. 3 pl. ἀμφέστην; syncop. 3 pl. pf. ἀμφεστάσι:—to stand around, absol., φίλοι δ' ἀμφέστην ἐταῖροι Il. 18. 233; κλαίων δ' ἀμφίσταθ' δμλος 24. 712; c. acc., ἀμφὶ δέ α' ἔστησαν Od. 24. 58; πεδῖον ἀμφεστάσι πάν Soph. O. C. 1312, cf. Aj. 724; c. dat., ἀμφίσταμαι τραπέζαις Id. El. 192. II. Med. to investigate, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 125; Hecych. has ἀμπιστατήρ (sic leg.) ἐξεταστής.

ἀμφίστομος, ον, with double mouth, of the ichneumon, Antiph. Σφιγγ.

1. 15; ὄρυγμα ἀμφ. a tunnel, Hdt. 3. 60; λαβὰς ἀμφ. handles on both sides of the bowl (ἐκατέρωθεν τοῦ στόματος Schol.), Soph. O. C. 473; ἀμφ. θυρίδες, of honeycombs, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 9. 2. two-edged: esp. of a body of soldiers, facing both ways, δύναμις, τάξις Polyb. 2. 28, 6., 29, 4. ἀμφιστράταμαι, Dep. to beleaguer, besiege, Ep. impf. ἀμφιστρατόωντο πόλιν Il. 11. 713.

ἀμφιστρεφής, ἐς, turning all ways, of a dragon's three heads, Il. 11. 40, ubi olim ἀμφιατεφές:—also ἀμφιστραφής, Diotog. ap. Stob. 331. 12.

ἀμφιστρογγύλος, ον, quite round, Luc. Hipp. 6.

ἀμφίστροφος, ον, turning to and fro, quick-turning, Lat. versatilis, βάρις ἀμφ. = ἀμφιέλισσα, Aesch. Supp. 882.

ἀμφισφάλλω, to make to rotate, of a joint, Hipp. Art. 780; in Pass., Id. Mochl. 848.

ἀμφίσφαλις, εως, ἡ, a coming round, rotating, Hipp. Art. 833.

ἀμφίσφυρα, τά, a kind of high shoes, Poll. 7. 94.

ἀμφίς-ωπος, ον, = περίωπος, Aesch. Fr. 35: cf. περιωπή.

ἀμφιτάλαντεύω, to weigh on all sides, Nonn. D. 1. 183.

ἀμφιτάλαντος, ον, on the balance, wavering, Grcg. Naz.

ἀμφιτάμνω, Ion. for ἀμφιτέμνω.

ἀμφιτανύω, = ἀμφιτέμνω, h. Hom. Merc. 49.

ἀμφιτάπηξ [ἄ], ἡτος, ὁ, a cloth or rug with a nap on both sides, Alex. Ias. 1, Diphil. Kit. 1; but we also hear of ἀμφιτάπητες ψιλαί, Inscr. Teia in C. I. 3071:—so, ἀμφίταπις, ἰδος, ἡ, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 746. 39; and ἀμφίταπος, ὁ, LXX (Prov. 7. 16), Callix. ap. Ath. 197 B;—in which places costly Egyptian rugs are spoken of.

ἀμφιτάρσσομαι, Pass. to be troubled all round, ἀλὺς ἀμφιταρσσομένης ὄρυμαγδός Simon. 61.

ἀμφιτείνομαι, Pass. to be spread round or over, ἀμφιταθείς Christod. Ecphr. 326, Opp. H. 1. 163.

ἀμφιτειχής, ἐς, encompassing the walls, λέως Aesch. Theb. 290.

ἀμφιτέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω, to cut off on all sides, intercept and surround, Lat. intercipio, in tmesi, τάμνοντ' ἀμφὶ βοῶν ἀγέλας Il. 18. 528; cf. περιτέμνω II.

ἀμφίτερος, ον, bounded on all sides:—Adv. -μως, Soph. Fr. 125.

ἀμφιτεύχω, to make or work round about, plqpf. pass., Τηθὺς δ' ἀμφιτέτυκτο, of the sea round the shield of Achilles, Q. Sm. 5. 14.

ἀμφιτίθημι [τῆ], 3 sing. ἀμφιτιθεῖ Xenophan. 1. 2, imper. ἀμφιτίθει Theogn.: aor. indic. ἀμφέθηκα, the other moods being supplied by aor. 2: (v. τίθημι).

To put round, like ἀμφιβάλλω, Lat. circumdo, Hom. mostly in tmesi, ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ κυνέην κεφαλῆφιν ἔθηκεν Il. 10. 261, cf. Od. 13. 431; τοῖς ἀδίκους ἀμφιτίθησι πέδας Solon 3. 33; ἀν περ . . . κύσμον ἀμφιθῆ χρῶσθ' Eur. Med. 787, cf. El. 512, Or. 1042, etc.; also, στέφανον ἀμφὶ κράτα . . . ἀμφιθεῖναι Id. I. A. 1531;—c. acc. rei only, ζεύγλην δύσλοπον ἀμφιτίθει Theogn. 847, cf. Theocr. 15. 40:—(in Simon. Iamb. 6. 116, for δεσμὸν ἀμφέθηκεν . . . πέδη, Koeler conj. πέδης; and in Lyc. 1344, τραχῆλα ζεύγλαν ἀμφιθεῖς πέδαις, some emend. seems necessary):—Med. to put round oneself, to put on, ὁ δ' ἀμφέθετο ξίφος Od. 21. 431; ἀμφέθετο στεφάνους κρατὸς ἐπι Anth. P. append. 305:—Pass. to be put on, κυνέη ἀμφιτεθείσα Il. 10. 271. 2. rarely c. dat. rei, to cover with a thing, ἀμφιθεῖς κἀρα πέπλοισ' Eur. Hec. 432.

ἀμφιτινάσσω, to shake around, δικλίδας ἀμφιτίναξε . . . προσώποις swung round the door in my face, Anth. P. 5. 256.

ἀμφιτιτῦβίζω, to twitter or chirp around, in pres., Ar. Av. 235.

ἀμφιτόμος, ον, cutting on both sides, two-edged, βέλεμον Aesch. Ag. 1496; λόγχοι, ξίφη Eur. Hipp. 1375, El. 164.

ἀμφίτορνος, ον, well-rounded, ἀσπίς Eur. Tro. 1156.

ἀμφιτόρνωτος, ἡ, ον, = foreg., Lyc. 704.

ἀμφιτράχηλος [ἄ], ον, round the neck, Schol. Soph. Ant. 350.

ἀμφιτρέμω, to tremble round one, in tmesi ἀμφὶ δ' ἀρ' ἀμβρύσιος ἐανὺς τρέμω Il. 21. 507.

ἀμφιτρέχω, to run round, surround, αὐλήν ἔρκος ἀμφιδέδρομεν Archil. 37; σέλας δ' ἀμφέδραμεν Pind. P. 3. 69; θεῖη δ' ἀμφιδέδρομεν χάρις Simon. Iamb. 6. 89.

ἀμφιτρῆς, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (*τράω) = sq.; ἀμφιτρῆς [sc. πέτρα] a rock pierced through, a cave with double entrance, Eur. Cycl. 707; also neut., ἀμφιτρῆς αὐλιαν Soph. Ph. 19; cf. Lob. Aj. 323.

ἀμφιτρῆτος, ον, (*τράω) pierced through, Anth. P. 6. 233.

Ἀμφιτρίτη [τρι], ἡ, Amphitrité, Poseidon's wife, Hom., etc. 2. poet. the sea, Dion. P. 99.

ἀμφιτριψ, ἰβος, ὁ, (τριβω) rubbed all round; metaph., like περίτριμμα, of a practised knave, Theogn. in An. Ox. 2. 98, cf. Hdn. ib. 3. 286, who cites it from Archil. (121). Hence in Hesych., ἀμφιτρίβας· περιπτῶς τετριμμένον is corrected by Dind. ἀμφίτριβας· . . τετριμμένους.

ἀμφιτρομέω, to tremble for, τοῦ δ' ἀμφ. καὶ δεΐδια Od. 4. 820.

ἀμφιτροχῶω, to run round, to encompass, ἀμφιτροχῶσας Apollod. 1. 9, 12,—prob. from a Poet.

ἀμφιτύπος, ον, (τύπτω, τύπειν) two-edged, Q. Sm. 1. 159.

ἀμφιφαείνω, to beam around, αἴγλη δέ μιν ἀμφ. h. Hom. Ap. 202.

ἀμφιφαής, ἐς, (φάος) everywhere visible, Arist. Mund. 4. 25: cf. ἀμφιφανής.

ἀμφιφάλος κυνέη, in Il. 5. 743., 11. 41, a helmet with double φάλος, v. sub φάλος.

ἀμφιφάνης, ἐς, (φαίνομαι, φανῆναι) visible all round, seen by all, known to all, Eur. Andr. 835. 2. of stars, visible morning and evening, or (acc. to others) rising and setting just before and after the sun, Att. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 588.

ἀμφιφάω, to shine all round, Orac. ap. Synes. 142 D.

ἀμφιφέρομαι, Pass. to be borne round, revolve, in impf., Q. Sm. 5. 10.

ἀμφιφοβέομαι, Pass. to fear, tremble or quake all round, ἔταροι δέ μιν ἀμφεφόβηθεν Il. 16. 290 (al. ἀμφὶ φοβ-), cf. Q. Sm. 2. 546., 11. 117.

ἀμφιφορεύς, gen. ἑως Ep. ἦος, ὄ: (φέρω, φορέω). A large jar or pitcher with two handles, of gold, Il. 23. 92, Od. 24. 74; of stone, 13. 105; for keeping wine in, 2. 290, etc.; so Simon. 213: used as a cinerary urn, Il. 23. 92. II. = μετρητής, Theopomp. ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 1187. (The later form was ἀμφορεύς, q. v.)

ἀμφιφορίτης [ῖ], ὄ, v. sub ἀμφορίτης.
ἀμφιφράζομαι, Med. to consider on all sides, consider well, in tmesi, ἀμφὶ μάλα φράζεσθε, φίλοι Il. 18. 254.

ἀμφίφωα, ἦ, (φύω) = ἀμφαυξίς, Thcophr. H. P. 3. 7, 1.
ἀμφιφῶν, ὦντος, ὄ, properly part. of ἀμφιφάω, shining around: hence a kind of cake, so called because offered by torchlight to Munychian Artemis, Pherecr. Incert. 6, Philem. Πτο. 1, cf. Ath. 645 A, Poll. 6. 75, E. M. 94. 55.

*ἀμφιχαίνω, v. ἀμφιχάσκω.
ἀμφίχαιτος, ον, with leaves all round, Diod. 2. 53.
ἀμφιχάνης, ἐς, gaping wide, Abyden. ap. Eus. P. E. 9. 2.
ἀμφιχᾶράσσω, to scratch or mark around, Manetho 2. 66.

ἀμφιχάσκω, v. infr.: with aor. ἀμφέχων (for no pres. ἀμφιχαίνω occurs). To gape round, gape for, c. acc., ἐμὲ μὲν Κῆρ ἀμφέχων Il. 23. 79; μαστὸν ἀμφέχασκ' ἐμόν, of an infant, Aesch. Cho. 545; ἀμφιχανῶν λύγαις ἐπτάπυλον στόμα, of the Argive army round Thebes, Soph. Ant. 118; ἀγκίστρου . . πλάνον ἀμφιχανούσα, of a fish, Anth. P. 7. 702:—rarely c. dat., Opp. H. 3. 178.

ἀμφιχέω, to pour around, to pour or spread over, in tmesi, ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἐρμίσιν χέε δέσματα Od. 8. 278. II. mostly in Pass. to be poured or shed around, πάρος κύνιν ἀμφιχυθῆναι Il. 23. 764; c. acc., θείη δέ μιν ἀμφέχυντ' ὀμφή Il. 2. 41; τὴν ἄχος ἀμφεχύθη Od. 4. 716; ἀμφιχυθὲν γῆρας Mimn. 5; ἀμφὶ δὲ σποδὸν κᾶρα κεχύμεθα we have ashes poured over our head, Eur. Supp. 826. 2. of persons, like Lat. circumfundi, to embrace, ἀμφιχυθεὶς πατέρα Od. 16. 214; absol., Ib. 22. 498.

ἀμφιχολδομαι, Pass. to be angry on account of, c. gen. rei, Greg. Naz. ἀμφιχορεύω, to dance around, Eur. Fr. 596, Anth. P. 9. 83.
ἀμφιχρίομαι, Med. to anoint oneself all over, ἀμφὶ δ' ἐλαίῳ χρίσομαι Od. 6. 219.—The Act. in Byz.

ἀμφιχρῦσος, ον, gilded all over, φάσγανον Eur. Hec. 543.
ἀμφιχῦτος, ον, poured around; thrown up around, τεῖχος ἀμφίχυτον, i. e. an earthen wall, Il. 20. 145, cf. Hellenic. ap. Schol. Ven. ad l.

ἀμφίχωλος, ον, lame in both feet, Anth. P. 6. 203.
ἀμφοδικός, ἦ, ὦν, of, belonging to streets, etc., κέλευθοι Manetho 4. 252.
ἀμφοδον, τό, any road that leads round a place or block of buildings, Ar. Fr. 304, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 9. 36, N. T.:—also ἀμφοδος, ἦ, Clem. Al. 257. 2. a block of houses surrounded by streets, and so, = Lat. vicus, the quarter of a town, LXX (Jerem. 17. 27).

ἀμφ-όδους, = ἀμφώδων, Hipp. Art. 785.
ἀμφορεᾶφορέω, to carry water-pitchers, Ar. Fr. 285.
ἀμφορεᾶ-φόρος, ον, carrying water-pitchers, Menand. Παν. 6.
ἀμφορείδιον (not -ίδιον), τό, Dim. of sq., Ar. Pax 202, etc.

ἀμφορεύς, ἑως, ὄ: acc. ἀμφορέα Ar. Fr. 285; pl. ἀμφορῆς Id. Nub. 1203:—a jar with a narrow neck (στενόστομον τὸ τεῦχος Aesch. Fr. 107, cf. ἴσθμιον III), Hdt. 4. 163, Ar. Nub. 1203, etc.; used for various purposes, esp. for keeping wine and milk in, Ar. Pl. 808; or water, Eur. Cycl. 327, Ar. Fr. 285; for pickling, Xen. An. 5. 4, 28; also a cinerary urn, Soph. Fr. 303. II. a liquid measure, = μετρητής (Philyll. Δωδ. 1, Moer., etc.), being 1½ Roman amphorae, or nearly 9 gallons, Hdt. 1. 51, C. I. 355. 48 and 53, Dem., etc. (Shortened form of ἀμφιφορεύς, q. v., from its having two handles.)

ἀμφορίσκος, ὄ, Dim. of ἀμφορεύς, Dem. 617. 19.
ἀμφορίτης ἀγών [ῖ], ὄ, a race run by bearers of amphorae, and of which an amphora was the prize, Callim. (Fr. 80) ap. Schol. Pind. O. 7. 156; cf. Müller. Aeginet. p. 24, and v. ὑδρία.—In E. M. 95. 3 also ἀμφορίτης.

ἀμφοτεράκις, Adv. in both ways, Arist. Probl. 11. 31.
ἀμφοτέρη, Adv. in both ways, Hdt. 1. 75., 7. 10, 2.
ἀμφοτερίζω, to be in both ways, ἀμφ. τῇ χρεῖα, of figs, to be serviceable at both seasons, Julian 393 B.—In Strabo 265 ἀφορίζουσι is restored from MSS.
ἀμφοτερό-βλεπτος, ον, looking on both sides, circumspect, Timo ap. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 224.

ἀμφοτερό-γλωσσος, ον, speaking both ways, double-tongued, of Zeno the inventor of dialectic, Timon ap. Plut. Pericl. 4.
ἀμφοτερο-δέξιος, ον, = ἀμφιδέξιος, LXX (Judic. 3. 15), Aristaen. 1. 8.
ἀμφοτερο-δύναμος, ον, available in both directions, Eust. 1363. 29.

ἀμφοτερό-πλοος, ον, contr. —πλους, ον, navigable on both sides, γῆ Poll. 9. 18. 2. τὸ ἀμφοτερόπλουον (sc. ἀργύριον or δάνειον), money lent on bottomry, when the lender bore the risk both of the outward and homeward voyage, ἐδάνεισα Φορμίῳ κ' μνᾶς ἀμφοτερόπλουον εἰς τὸν Πόντον Dem. 908. 20, etc.;—when he bore the risk only of the outward, ἐτερόπλουον was the word, v. Böckh P. E. 1. 176 sq.; cf. ναυτικόν.

ἀμφοτέρος, α, ον, (ἀμφω), rare in sing., each or both of two, Lat. uterque (opp. to ἑκάτερος, Lat. uter, each one of two), ἀμφοτέρας κοινὸν αἶας common to either land, Aesch. Pers. 131; ποίημα ἢ πάθος ἢ ἀμφοτέρον or partaking of both, Plat. Soph. 248 D, cf. Hipp. Ma. 302 E sq., Xen. Cyr. 7. 4. 4. 2. Hom. uses it only in neut. ἀμφοτέρον, as Adv., foll. by τε . . , καί, as, ἀμφοτέρον βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθός, κρατερός τ' αἰχμητής both together, prince as well as warrior, Il. 3. 179; so without change for all cases, as, ἀμφ. γενεῇ τε, καὶ οὐνεκα . . , Il. 4. 60; so, ἀμφοτέρον foll. by τε . . , δέ . . , Pind. P. 4. 140: in like manner the neut. pl., ἀμφοτέρα μένειν πέμπειν τε Aesch. Eum. 480, cf. Plat. Phaedo 68 C, etc.; foll. by καί . . , καί . . Plat. Ion 541 B; but by τε . . , ἦ . . , Pind. O. 1. 166. 3. the dual is more freq. in Hom., but the pl. far the most common of all, as in all later writers; pl. with a dual Noun, χεῖρε πετάσσας ἀμφοτέρας Il. 21. 115.—Phrases: κατ' ἀμφοτέρα on both sides,

Lat. utrinque, Hdt. 7. 10, 2, Plat. Parm. 159 A; for which in Thuc. 1. 13 ἀμφοτέρα; also ἀμφοτέρη or ἀμφοτέρωθι, qq. v.:—ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα, towards both sides, both ways, Lat. in utramque partem, Hdt. 3. 87, al., and freq. in Thuc.; so, ἀμφοτέρα, absol., on both sides, Thuc. 1. 13:—ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων from both sides, Lat. ex utraque parte, Hdt. 7. 97; so, ἀμφοτέρωθεν, q. v.; so, παρ' ἀμφοτέρων Diod. 16. 7., 19. 4, al.:—μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι, one with another (si sana lect.), Theocr. 12. 12:—ἀμφοτέροις βλέπειν (sc. ὄμμασι), Call. Epigr. 31. 6; ἀμφοτέροις, Ep. -ῆσι (sc. χερσί), Od. 10. 264; ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρων βεβακώς (sc. ποδῶν) Theocr. 14. 66.
ἀμφοτερό-χωλος, ον, = ἀμφίχωλος, Apollon. Lex. s. v. ἀμφιγυθείς.
ἀμφοτέρωθεν (also -θε, Orph. Fr. 6. 24), Adv. from or on both sides, Lat. ex utraque parte, utrinque, Il. 5. 726, Hdt. 2. 29, and Att. 2. at both ends, Od. 10. 167.

ἀμφοτέρωθι, Adv. on both sides, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 12.
ἀμφοτέρως, Adv. in both ways, Plat. Gorg. 469 A, al.
ἀμφοτέρωσσε, Adv. to both sides, γεγωνέμεν ἀμφ. Il. 8. 223., 11. 6.
ἀμφ-ουδῖς, Adv., only in Od. 17. 237 κάρη ἀμφουδῖς ἀείρας lifting up an enemy's head from the ground to dash it down again. (Prob. from ἀμφίς II, οὔδας, hardly from ἀμφί.)

ἀμφράσσαιτο, poet. opt. aor. I of ἀναφράζομαι.
ἀμφ-υλάω, to bark around or at, Greg. Naz. Carm. 5. 20.
ἀμφω, τῶ, τά, τῶ, also οἱ, αἱ, τά; gen. ἀμφοῖν Soph. Ph. 25, etc., dat. ἀμφοῖν Id. Aj. 1264, etc.:—both, not only of individuals, but also of two armies or nations, Il. 1. 363., 2. 124:—Hom. uses only nom. and acc. ἀμφω:—from Hom. downwards often joined with a pl. noun or verb:—ἐξ ἀμφοῖν = ἐξ ἀλλήλων, Soph. O. C. 1425. Sometimes the word is indecl., like δύο, Ruhnck. h. Hom. Cer. 15, Theocr. 17. 26. (For the Root, v. ἀμφί, etc.: cf. ἀμφύτερος; Skt. ubhāu; Lat. ambo; Goth. bai, bajōþs; O. Norse badir; O. H. G. beidē (both); Slav. oba, etc.)

ἀμφώβολος, ὄ, (ὀβολός) a javelin or spit with double point, Eur. Andr. 1133:—ἀμφώβολα in Soph. (Fr. 835) ap. Eust. 1405. 30 is explained αἰ διὰ σπλάγγων μαντεῖαι. Cf. πεμπώβολον.
ἀμφώδων, οντος, ὄ, ἦ, (ὀδούς) with teeth in both jaws, as all carnivorous animals, whereas ruminants are οὐκ ἀμφώδοντα, Arist. H. A. 2. 1. 50, cf. P. A. 3. 2, 18, H. A. 1. 16, 18, al. II. as Subst. the ass, Lyc. 1401.—The form ἀμφόδων is common in MSS. and in later writers, cf. also ἀμφόδους.

ἀμφώης, ἐς, (οὐς) = ἀμφωτος, Theocr. 1. 28, cf. Meineke ad l.
ἀμφωλένιον, τό, (ὠλένη) a bracelet, Aristaen. 1. 25.
ἀμφ-ωμος, ον, round or on the shoulders, Hesych.
ἀμφωμοσία, ἦ, (ἄμνυμι, ὀμόσαι) = ἀμφομοσία, Hesych.
ἀμφωπις, ἴδος, οἱ ἀμφωπίς, ἴδος, ἦ, (οὐς) a two-handled pail, Philet. 35; in E. M. 94. 7, wrongly, ἀμφωπίς. II. a covering for the ears, Aesch. Fr. 101; it was worn by young boxers, to prevent their ears becoming swollen, Plut. 2. 38 A, 706 D; cf. Λακωνίζω.

ἀμφωπος, ον, (οὐς) two-eared, two-handled, Od. 22. 10.
ἀ-μώμητος, ον, unblamed, blameless, Il. 12. 109, Archil. 5. 2; ἀμ. σοφιστής C. I. 2529; used in Epitaphs, 4642, al. Adv. -τως, Hdt. 3. 82.
ἀμωμῖς, ἴδος, ἦ, a plant like the amomum, Diosc. 1. 14.
ἀμωμίτης [ῖ], ὄ, like amomum, a kind of λίβανος, Diosc. 1. 81.
ἀμωμον, τό, Lat. amomum, an Indian spice-plant, Arist. Fr. 105, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 2, cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 3. 89., 4. 25.

ἀ-μωμος, ον, without blame, blameless, Simon. Iamb. 4, Hdt. 2. 177; κάλλιαι Aesch. Pers. 185; used in Epitaphs, C. I. 1974, al. Adv. -μωσ, Eccl. ἀμῶσ or ἀμῶσ, Adv. from obsol. ἀμός = τίς, only in form ἀμωσγέπως (corrupted into ἄλλως γέ πως, Jacobs append. to Pors. Adv. 311), in a certain manner, in some way or other, Ar. Thesm. 429, Lysias 130. 22, Plat. Prot. 323 C, etc. (V. s. ἀμός.)

ἀμωπον, τό, = καστάνειον, Ageloch. ap. Ath. 54 D.
ἄν, Ep. and Lyg. κε or κεν, Dor. κα (ā), both enclitic,—a Particle which cannot be separately translated in English: its force must be learnt from the constructions which contain it. In Homer κε is far more common than ἄν, but without perceptible difference of meaning: see also κε. [Ἄν has always ᾶ: the passages once cited for ᾶ are now generally admitted to be corrupt.] What is said below of ἄν applies to κε in Epic, unless the contrary is stated.

Ἄν is not joined with the pres. or pf. indic. in classic Greek (v. A. IV), and never with the imperative. For apparent cases of ἄν c. pres. indic., v. infr. D. I. 3, and III. A few supposed cases of ἄν c. imperat. are now corrected or otherwise explained: see L. Dind. Xen. An. 1. 4, 8.

Three uses of ἄν must be distinguished in practice: A. in combination with Conditional, Relative, Temporal and Final words. B. in Apodosis. C. in Iterative sentences.

A. I. WITH SUBJUNCTIVE:—when the Verb is in the subjunctive, ἄν regularly follows εἰ, ἴφ, relative and temporal words in clauses expressing a condition, and sometimes final particles. Here it seems to belong to the relat. word, and is attached to it, as δὲ ἄν quicumque, πρὶν ἄν, ἕως ἄν, ὅπως ἄν, etc.; and often coalesces with it, as ἐάν, ἦν, for εἰ ἄν, ἐπεάν, ἐπήν for ἐπεὶ ἄν, etc.: in this usage it may be compared with Lat. cumque. I. in protasis with εἰ. In Attic εἰ ἄν is contracted into ἐάν, ἦν, or ἄν (ā): Homer has generally εἰ κε (or αἰ κε), sometimes ἦν (rarely εἰ ἄν). The protasis thus introduced expresses either a future condition (with apod. of fut. time) or a general condition (with apod. of repeated action): εἰ δὲ κεν ὡς ἔρξης καὶ τοὶ πείθωνται Ἀχαιοί, γνώσῃ ἐπειθ', κτλ., if thus thou shalt do, etc., Il. 2. 364; ἦν ἐγγύς ἔλθῃ θάνατος, οὐδεὶς βούλεται θηήσκειν if death (ever) come near . . , Eur. Alc. 671. 2. in conditional relative or temporal clauses. Here also ἄν coalesces with ὅτε, ὅποτε, ἐπεὶ, and ἐπειδή, so as to form ὅταν, ὅποταν, ἐπήν or ἐπάν (Ion. ἐπεάν), and ἐπειδὴν. Hom. has ὅτε κε (sometimes

ὅτ' ἄν, not ὅταν), ὑπόπτε κε (sometimes ὑπότ' ἄν or ὑπότ' ἄν), ἐπεὶ κε (ἐπεὶ ἄν, Il. 6. 412), ἐπὶν; also εὔτ' ἄν; v. also εἰσόκε (εἰς ἄ κε). The conditional force here is the same as in common protasis: τῶν ἦν κ' ἐθέλωμι φίλην ποιήσομαι ἄκοιτιν whomsoever of these I may wish . . ., Il. 9. 397; ὅταν δὴ μὴ σθένω, πεπαύσομαι when I shall have no strength . . ., Soph. Ant. 91; ἐχθρὸς γὰρ μοι κείνος . . ., ὅς χ' ἕτερον μὲν κεύθη ἐνὶ φρεσίν, ἄλλο δὲ εἶπη whoever conceals one thing in his mind and speaks another, Il. 9. 312, v. Dem. 42. 2, Thuc. 1. 21.—Hom. uses the subj. in both the above constructions (1 and 2) without ἄν; and this liberty is sometimes taken by the Attic poets, Soph. Aj. 496, Ar. Eq. 698; μέχρι and πρὶν occasionally take the subj. without ἄν even in prose, c. g. Thuc. 1. 137., 4. 16 (μέχρι οὗ), Plat. Phaedo 62 C, Aeschin. 62. 15 3. sometimes in final clauses with ὡς, ὅπως, and (Ep.) ὄφρα, σαώτερος ὡς κ' νέηαι Il. 1. 32; ὄφρα κεν εὔδη Od. 3. 359; ὅπως ἄν φαίνεται κάλλιστος Plat. Symp. 199 A; μηχανητέον ὅπως ἄν διαφύγη Id. Gorg. 481 A (where ὅπως with fut. ind. is the regular constr.). Ἴνα never takes ἄν in final clauses: in Od. 12. 156 κε belongs to the Verb; in Eur. I. A. 1579, Ἴνα means where. Μή, lest, takes ἄν only with opt. in apodosis, as Soph. Tr. 631, Thuc. 2. 93. (Cases of ἄν or κε with subj., like ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι Il. 1. 324, and ὅτ' ἄν ποτ' ὀλώλη G. 448, belong to infr. B. II.)

II. in Ep. sometimes with OPTATIVE as with subj., εἰ κεν Ἀρης οἴχοιτο Od. 8. 352; ὡς κε . . . δοίη ᾧ κ' ἐθέλοι that he might give her to whomsoever he might please, Od. 2. 54: in such cases κε or ἄν does not affect the Verb. Hdt. sometimes uses ἄν thus in final clauses; as I. 75. 99:—in Od. 23. 135 ὡς κέν τις φαίη, κέν belongs to the Verb in apod., as in ὡς δ' ἄν ἠδιστα ταῦτα φαίνοιτο, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 81.—In most edd. of the Attic writers a few examples remain, in which a relat. or temp. word, followed by the oratio obliqua, retains an ἄν which it would have with the subj. in the direct form; e. g. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 6, Plat. Phaedo 101 D (see Stallbaum), Dem. 865. 24 (where even ἐπειδὴν δοκιμασθῆναι is retained by Bekker).

III. rarely with εἰ and the INDICATIVE in protasis only in Ep., and that not often, 1. with fut. indic. as with subj.: αἰ κεν Ἰλίου πεφιδῆσεται Il. 15. 213; οἱ κέ με τιμήσουσι I. 174, cf. Od. 16. 282. 2. once with a past tense of indic., εἰ δέ κ' ἔτι προτέρω γένητο δρόμος Il. 23. 526.

IV. in later Greek, as in LXX and N. T., ἐάν, ὅταν, etc., take all the tenses of the indic.: ἐάν οἶδαμεν I Ep. Jo. 5. 15; ὅταν κατέβη ἡ δρόσος LXX (Num. 11. 9).

B. IN APODOSIS: here ἄν belongs to the Verb, and denotes that the assertion made by the Verb is dependent on some condition, expressed or implied. Thus, ἦλθεν he came, ἦλθεν ἄν he would have come (under conditions, which may or may not be defined), and so he might have come; ἔλθοι may he come, ἔλθοι ἄν he would come (under some conditions), and so he might come.

I. WITH INDICATIVE: 1. with historical tenses, generally impf. and aor., a. in apodosis of conditional sentences; with protasis implying non-fulfilment of a past or present condition, and the apod. expressing what would be or would have been the case if the condition were or had been fulfilled. The impf. with ἄν refers to present time or to continued or repeated action in past time (in Hom. always the latter); the aor. simply to action in past time; the (rare) plqpf. to action finished in past or present time: πολὺν ἄν θαυμαστότερον ἦν, εἰ ἐτιμῶντο it would be far more strange if they were honoured, Plat. Rep. 489 B; οὐκ ἄν νήσων ἐκράτει, εἰ μὴ τι καὶ ναυτικὸν εἶχεν he would not have been master of islands if he had not had also some naval power, Thuc. 1. 9; εἰ τότε ταύτην ἔσχεν τὴν γνώμην, οὐδὲν ἄν ὦν νυνὶ πεποίηκεν ἔπραξεν if he had then come to this opinion, he would have accomplished nothing of what he has now done, Dem. 41. 18; δ' εἰ ἀπεκρίνω, ἱκανῶς ἄν ἤδη παρὰ σοῦ τὴν ὑσιότητα ἐμεμαθήκη I should have already learnt . . ., Plat. Euthyphro 14 C, v. Xen. An. 2. 1, 4 (aor. and impf. combined). In animated language, after an impf. denoting present time in protasis, an aor. ind. with ἄν in apod. (like εἶπεν ἄν or ἀπεκρίνατο ἄν) sometimes means he would (at once) reply, v. Plat. Gorg. 447 D, Symp. 199 D, Euthyphro 12 D. b. this protasis is often understood: τὸ γὰρ ἔργον τῷ στρατοπέδῳ οὐκ ἄν ἐτειχίσαντο for they would not have built the wall (if they had not won a battle), Thuc. 1. 11; πολλοῦ γὰρ ἄν ἦν ἄξια for (if that were so) they would be worth much, Plat. Rep. 374 D; οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὅ τι ἄν ἐποιεῖτε for there was nothing which you could have done (i. e. would have done if you had tried), Dem. 240. 15. c. with no definite protasis understood, so that the indic. with ἄν expresses what would have been likely to happen, i. e. might have happened (and perhaps did happen), in past time, thus supplying a past potential mood: ἡ γὰρ μιν ζῶν γε κινήσειαι, ἢ κεν Ὀρέστης κτείνεν ὑποφθάμενος for either you will find him alive, or else Orestes may already have killed him before you, Od. 4. 546; δ' θεασάμενος πᾶς ἄν τις ἀνὴρ ἠράσθη δαίος εἶναι every man who saw this (the 'Seven against Thebes') would have longed to be a warrior, Ar. Ran. 1022; ἀλλ' ἦλθε μὲν δὴ τοῦτο τοῦνεῖδος τάχ' ἄν ὑργῆ βιασθὲν μάλλον ἢ γνώμην φρενῶν, i. e. it might perhaps have come Soph. O. T. 523, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 265 B; τάχα ἄν δὲ καὶ ἄλλως πως ἐσπλεύσαντες (sc. διέβησαν) and they might also perhaps have crossed by sea (to Sicily) in some other way, Thuc. 6. 2. Cases like Il. 4. 421, ὑπό κεν ταλασίφρονά περ δέος εἶλεν inward fear would have seized even a stout-hearted man (if he had heard the sound)—or (better) fear might well have seized even a stout-hearted man (on hearing it)—show a natural transition from c to b. It must be remembered that the full conditional sentence (a) does not necessarily or logically imply that the action of the apodosis does not (or did not) take place, e. g. τὰ αὐτὰ ἄν ἔπραξε καὶ πρώτη λαχοῦσα (=εἰ πρώτη ἔλαχεν) it would have done the same (as it did), even if it had drawn the first place, Plat.

Rep. 620 D. In constructions (a) and (b) ἄν is sometimes omitted for rhetorical effect, as when we say it had been better = it would have been better, Lat. melius fuerat for melius fuisset: εἰ μὴ . . . ἦμεν, φόβον παρέσχεν it had caused (for it would have caused) fear, Eur. Hec. 1113; so Horat., me truncus illapsus cerebro sustulerat . . . (for sustulisset).

2. with fut. indic.: a. frequently in Epic, giving the fut. ind. a sense between that of the simple fut. and that of the opt. with ἄν (infr. II), ὁ δὲ κεν κεχολώσεται ὅν κεν ἴκωμαι and he will likely be angry to whomsoever I shall come, Il. 1. 139; καὶ κέ τις ᾧδ' ἐρέει and some one will perchance speak thus, 4. 176; ἐγὼ δέ γέ τοι καταλέξω Od. 3. 80; so in lyric poetry, Pind. N. 7. 100. b. a few cases occur in Attic, even in prose, where the MSS. have the fut. ind. with ἄν: ἀπισχυρισάμενοι δὲ σαφὲς ἄν καταστήσετε (where Bekk. restored καταστήσαιτε) Thuc. 1. 140; οὐχ ἦκει, οὐδ' ἄν ἦξει δεῦρο (Steph. ἦκοι) Plat. Rep. 615 D, cf. Apol. 29 C, Xen. An. 2. 5, 13.

II. WITH SUBJUNCTIVE, only in Ep. The Ep. subj., which is used in independent sentences like the fut. indic., can take κε or ἄν like the fut., εἰ δέ κε μὴ δάψιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι, i. e. I will take her myself, Il. 1. 324, cf. 205. 3. 54. We translate these forms sometimes by will, sometimes by would.

III. WITH OPTATIVE (never the fut.): a. in apodosis of conditional sentences, after a protasis in opt. with εἰ or some other conditional or relative word, expressing a fut. condition corresp. to the Engl. form if he should: ἀλλ' εἰ μοι τι πίθοιο, τό κεν πολὺν κέρδιον εἶη Il. 7. 28; οὐ πολλὰ ἄν ἀλογία εἶη, εἰ φοβοῖτο τὸν θάνατον; Plat. Phaedo 68 B:—in Homer, the pres. and aor. opt. with κε or ἄν are sometimes used like the impf. and aor. ind. with ἄν in Attic (B. I. 1. a.), with either the regular ind. or another opt. in the protasis: καὶ νύ κεν ἔνθ' ἀπόλοιο . . . εἰ μὴ νόησε, κτλ., i. e. he would have perished, had she not perceived, etc., Il. 5. 311, cf. 5. 388., 17. 70; εἰ νῦν ἐπὶ ἄλλῳ ἀθλοῦομεν, ἢ τ' ἄν ἐγὼ . . . κλισίηνδε φερόιμην if we were now contending in another's honour, I should now carry . . ., Il. 23. 274: this Hom. usage is occasionally found even in the Attic poets: οὐδ' ἄν σὺ φαίης, εἰ σε μὴ κνίξοι λέχος (for εἰ μὴ ἐκνίξε), Eur. Med. 568:—sometimes the tense in the protasis is pres. or fut., and the opt. with ἄν in apodosis takes a simply future sense (as infr. b.), φρούριον δ' εἰ ποιήσονται, τῆς μὲν γῆς βλάβοιεν ἄν τι μέρος they might perhaps damage, Thuc. 1. 142, cf. 2. 60, Plat. Apol. 25 B; cf. also Ar. Nub. 116, Dem. 16. 25, al.

b. the protasis is often understood: οὔτε ἐσθίουσι πλείω ἢ δύνανται φέρειν· διαραγαίειν γὰρ ἄν for (if they should do so) they would burst, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 21; τὸν δ' οὐ κε δὴ ἀνέρε . . . ἀπ' οὐδεὸς ὑχλίσειαν two men could not heave the stone from the ground, i. e. would not, if they should try, Il. 12. 447; οὐδ' ἄν δικαίως ἐς κακὸν πέσοιμί τι Soph. Ant. 240, cf. Dem. 20. 18., 598. 20: in Hom. the aor. opt. with κε or ἄν may refer to the past; οὐκ ἄν γνώης ποτέροισι μετείη, i. e. you would not have known (if you had tried to decide), Il. 5. 85. The implied protasis is often too indefinite to be capable of being expressed, so that the opt. with ἄν becomes a potential mood, often coming very near the fut. ind. in sense: ἠδέως δ' ἄν ἐροίμην Λεπτίνην but I would gladly ask Leptines, Dem. 496. 8; βουλοίμην ἄν I should like, Lat. velim (but ἐβουλόμην ἄν I should wish, if it were of any avail, vellem); ποῖ οὖν τραποίμεθ' ἄν; which way then can we turn? Plat. Euthyphro 290 A; οὐκ ἄν μεθείμην τοῦ θρόνου I will not give up the throne, Ar. Ran. 830; so, αὐταὶ δὲ οὐκ ἄν πολλὰ εἶσαν but these would not (on investigation) prove to be many, Thuc. 1. 9; εἶσαν δ' ἄν οὔτοι Κρήτες Hdt. 1. 2. The Athenians were, like ourselves, fond of softening assertions by giving them the less positive form, as, οὐκ ἄν οὖν πάνυ γέ τι σπουδαῖον εἶη ἡ δικαιοσύνη, i. e. it would not prove to be, etc. (for it is not, etc.), Plat. Rep. 333 E.

c. the opt. with ἄν thus sometimes has the force of a mild command, exhortation, or entreaty, σὺ μὲν κομίσεις ἄν σεαυτὸν ἢ θέλεις you may take yourself off (milder than κόμιζε σεαυτὸν), Soph. Ant. 444; χαροῖς ἄν εἴσω you may go in, Id. El. 1491; κλύεις ἄν ἤδη, Φοῖβε hear me now, Phoebus, Ib. 637. d. in a protasis which is also an apodosis: εἴπερ ἄλλῳ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ πειθοίμην ἄν, καὶ σοὶ πειθομαι if I would trust any (other) man (if he gave me his word), I trust you, Plat. Prot. 329 B; εἰ μὴ ποιήσαιτ' ἄν τοῦτο if you would not do this (if you could), Dem. 44. 30, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 5. 3; so probably εἰ τοῦτω κε λάβοιμεν Il. 5. 273 (v. infr. D. 1. 1).

e. an apodosis like πῶς ἄν ὀλοίμην how gladly would I perish! must not be confounded with the ordinary opt. without ἄν in wishes. See also Aesch. Ag. 1448, Soph. O. C. 1100. f. ἄν is rarely omitted with the opt. in apodosis: most of the cases occur in Homer, as Il. 5. 303, Od. 14. 123., 3. 231; a few in the Attic poets, chiefly in lyric passages, or after οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως, οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅστις, etc., as Aesch. Ag. 620, Pr. 292; none in Attic prose where the text is beyond suspicion, as Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 21, where εἰδείην ἄν is restored.

IV. WITH INFIN. and PART., which represent the indic. or opt. with ἄν: 1. pres. inf. or part., a. representing impf. ind., φησὶν αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἄν εἶναι, εἰ τοῦτο ἔπραξαν he says they would (now) be free if they had done this; οἶδα αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἄν ὄντας, εἰ τοῦτο ἔπραξαν I know they would (now) be free, etc.; οἴεσθε τὸν πατέρα . . . οὐκ ἄν φυλάττειν; do you think he would not keep them safe? (οὐκ ἄν ἐφύλαττεν) Dem. 1194. 20, cf. 1300. 8; ἀδυνάτων ἄν ὄντων [ὑμῶν] ἐπιβοηθεῖν when you would have been unable, etc., Thuc. 1. 73, cf. 4. 40. b. representing pres. opt., φησὶν αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἄν εἶναι, εἰ τοῦτο πράξειαν he says they would (hereafter) be free (εἶεν ἄν) if they should do this; οἶδα . . . ἄν ὄντας, κτλ., I know they would be, etc.; v. Xen. An. 2. 3. 18, Dem. 313. 6.

2. aor. inf. or partic., a. representing aor. indic., οὐκ ἄν ἠγείσθ' αὐτὸν κἂν ἐπιδραμεῖν; do you not think he would even have run thither (καὶ ἐπέδραμεν ἄν)? Dem.

b. representing aor. opt., οὐκ ἄν ἠγείσθ' αὐτὸν κἂν ἐπιδραμεῖν; do you not think he would even have run thither (καὶ ἐπέδραμεν ἄν)? Dem.

c. representing aor. opt., οὐκ ἄν ἠγείσθ' αὐτὸν κἂν ἐπιδραμεῖν; do you not think he would even have run thither (καὶ ἐπέδραμεν ἄν)? Dem.

d. representing aor. opt., οὐκ ἄν ἠγείσθ' αὐτὸν κἂν ἐπιδραμεῖν; do you not think he would even have run thither (καὶ ἐπέδραμεν ἄν)? Dem.

e. representing aor. opt., οὐκ ἄν ἠγείσθ' αὐτὸν κἂν ἐπιδραμεῖν; do you not think he would even have run thither (καὶ ἐπέδραμεν ἄν)? Dem.

f. representing aor. opt., οὐκ ἄν ἠγείσθ' αὐτὸν κἂν ἐπιδραμεῖν; do you not think he would even have run thither (καὶ ἐπέδραμεν ἄν)? Dem.

g. representing aor. opt., οὐκ ἄν ἠγείσθ' αὐτὸν κἂν ἐπιδραμεῖν; do you not think he would even have run thither (καὶ ἐπέδραμεν ἄν)? Dem.

831. 10; ἴσμεν ὑμᾶς ἀναγκασθέντας άν we know you would have been compelled, Thuc. 1. 76, cf. 3. 89; βῆδως άν ἀφεθείς when he might easily have been acquitted (ἀφείθη άν), Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 4. b. representing aor. opt., οὐδ' άν κρατῆσαι αὐτοὺς τῆς γῆς ἠγοῦμαι I think they would not even be masters of the land (οὐδ' άν κρατήσaiαν), Thuc. 6. 37, so 2. 20., 5. 32; ὑρῶν βῆδως άν αὐτὸ ληφθέν (ληφθείη άν) Id. 7. 42; οὔτε ὄντα οὔτε άν γενόμενα, i. e. things which are not and never could happen (ἀ οὔτε άν γένοιτο), Id. 6. 38.

3. representing pf. inf. or partic. (which includes plqpf.): a. plqpf. ind., πάντα ταῦθ' ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων άν ἐαλωκέναι (φήσειεν άν) he would say that all these would have been destroyed by the barbarians (ἐαλώκεσαν άν), Dem. 441. 21; οἶδα ταῦτ' άν ἐαλωκότα might be used in the same way. b. pf. opt., οὐκ άν ἠγοῦμαι αὐτοὺς δίκην ἀξίαν δεδωκέναι, εἰ . . καταψηφίσαισθε I do not believe they would (then) have suffered (δεδωκότες άν εἶεν) punishment enough, etc., Lys. 178. 31; so we might have οἶδα αὐτοὺς δίκην ἀξίαν άν δεδωκότας.

4. the usage with fut. inf. or partic. is more than doubtful: it is never found in Ep., and the fut. in the few Att. passages in which it appears to occur are prob. due to Copyists; νομίζοντες βῆδως άν σφίσι τάλλα προσχωρήσειν (-χωρήσαι?) Thuc. 2. 80, cf. 5. 82., 6. 66., 8. 25, 71; the partic. is still more exceptional, ὡς ἐμοῦ οὐκ άν ποιήσοντος ἄλλα Plat. Apol. 30 B, Dem. 450. 27.

C. with impf. and aor. indic. in the ITERATIVE construction, to express elliptically a condition fulfilled whenever an opportunity offered; κλαίσκε άν καὶ ὀδυρέσκετο Hdt. 3. 119; εἶτα πῦρ άν οὐ παρῆν Soph. Ph. 295; εἰ τινες ἴδοιεν . . ἀνεθάρσασαν άν whenever they saw it, on each occasion, etc., Thuc. 7. 71; διηρώτων άν αὐτοὺς τί λέγοιεν Plat. Apol. 22 B. The impf. of this constr. becomes the inf. in Dem. 123. 16: ἀκούω Λακεδαιμονίους τότε ἐμβαλόντας άν . . ἀναχωρεῖν, i. e. I hear they used to retire, (ἀνεχώρουν άν).

D. GENERAL REMARKS: I. POSITION OF άν. I. in A, when άν does not coalesce with the relat. word (as in ἐάν, ὅταν), it follows directly or is separated only by such monosyllables as μέν, δέ, τέ, γάρ, καί, νύ, πέρ, etc.; as εἰ μέν κεν . . εἰ δέ κε, Il. 3. 281, 284; rarely by τίς, as ὅποι τίς άν, οἶμαι, προσθῆ Dem. 22. 9:—in Hom. and Hes. two such particles may precede κε, as εἰ περ γάρ κεν Od. 8. 355, cf. Il. 2. 123; εἰ καὶ νύ κε, εἰ γάρ τίς κε, ὅς μέν γάρ κε, Hes.; rarely in Prose, ὅποι μέν γάρ άν Dem. 53. 5; in Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 52 we have ὅ τι ἄλλο άν δοκῆ ὑμῖν. In Il. 5. 273 and 8. 196, for εἰ τούτω κε λάβοιμεν, Bekk. reads γε by conjecture.

2. in apodosis, άν may stand either next to its Verb (before or after it), or after some other emphatic word, esp. an interrog., a negative, or an important adjective or adverb. It may thus follow a participle which represents the protasis, as λέγοντος άν τινος πιστεῦσαι οἴεσθε; do you think they would have believed it if any one had told them? (εἰ τίς ἔλεγεν, ἐπίστευσαν άν), Dem. 71. 4.

3. by a peculiar idiom, άν is often separated from its inf. by such verbs as οἶμαι, δοκέω, φημί, οἶδα, etc., so that άν has the appearance of belonging to the pres. indic., καὶ νῦν ἠδέως άν μοι δοκῶ κοινωῆσαι I think that I should, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 25; οὕτω γὰρ άν μοι δοκεῖ ἢ τε πόλις ἀριστα διοικεῖσθαι Aeschin. 54. 5; ἀ μήτε προῆδει μηδεὶς μήτ' άν φῆθη τήμερον βηθῆναι, where άν belongs to βηθῆναι, not to φῆθη, Dem. 303. 8:—in the peculiar case of οὐκ οἶδ' άν εἰ, οἰ οὐκ άν οἶδ' εἰ, άν belongs not to οἶδα but to the Verb which follows; as, οὐκ οἶδ' άν εἰ πείσαιμι, for οὐκ οἶδα εἰ πείσαιμι άν, Eur. Med. 941, cf. Alc. 48; οὐκ άν οἶδ' εἰ δυναίμην Plat. Tim. 26 B; οὐκ οἶδ' άν εἰ ἐκτησάμην Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 12.

4. άν never begins a sentence, or even a clause after a comma; but it may stand first after a parenthetic clause, ἀλλ', ὦ μέλ', άν μοι σιτίων διπλῶν ἔδει Ar. Pax 137.

II. REPETITION OF άν:—in apodosis άν may be used twice or even three times with the same verb, either to make the condition felt throughout a long sentence, or to emphasize certain words, ὥστ' άν, εἰ σθένος λάβοιμι, δηλώσαιμ' άν Soph. El. 333, cf. Ant. 69, Aesch. Ag. 340, Thuc. 1. 76 (fin.), 2. 41, Plat. Apol. 31 A.

2. ἦν περ γὰρ κ' ἐθέλωσιν occurs as protasis, Od. 18. 318; ὄφρ' άν μέν κε so long as, Il. 11. 157, 202, Od. 5. 361., 6. 259.

III. ELLIPSIS OF VERB:—sometimes the Verb to which άν belongs must be supplied, ἀλλ' οὐκ άν πρὸ τοῦ (sc. ἔρρεγκον), Ar. Nub. 5; τί δ' άν δοκεῖ σοι Πρίαμος (sc. πρᾶξαι), εἰ τὰδ' ἤνυσεν; Aesch. Ag. 935, cf. Soph. O. C. 1529:—so in phrases like πῶς γὰρ άν; and πῶς οὐκ άν (sc. εἶη); and in ὥσπερ άν εἰ (or ὥσπερ ανεί), as φοβούμενος ὥσπερ άν εἰ παῖς (i. e. ὥσπερ άν ἐφοβήθη εἰ παῖς ἦν) Plat. Gorg. 479 A:—so also when κἂν εἰ (= καὶ άν εἰ) has either no Verb in the apod. or else one to which άν cannot belong, Plat. Rep. 477 A, Meno 72 C; cf. κἂν:—so also the Verb of a protasis containing άν may be understood, ὅποι τίς άν προσηῖ, κἂν μικρὰν δύναμιν (i. e. καὶ ἐάν προσηῖ) Dem. 22. 9; ὡς ἐμοῦ οὖν ἰόντος ὅπη άν καὶ ὑμεῖς (sc. ἴητε) Xen. An. 1. 3, 6.

IV. ELLIPSIS OF άν:—when an apodosis consists of several coördinate clauses with the same mood, άν is generally used only in the first and may be understood in the others: οὐδὲν άν διάφορον τοῦ ἑτέρου ποιοῦ, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ ταῦτῶν ἀμφοτέροι ἴοιεν Plat. Rep. 360 C, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1049:—so even when the same construction is continued in a new sentence, Plat. Rep. 352 E, 439 B. If the omission would cause confusion, άν is generally repeated, as in Rep. 398 A, cf. Dem. 390. 9, where an opt. is implied with the third ὡς after two implied indicatives:—it is rare to find άν expressed with the second of two coördinate Verbs and understood with the first, as, τοῦτον άν . . θαρσοῖην ἐγὼ καλῶς μέν ἀρχεῖν, εὖ δ' άν ἀρχεσθαι θέλειν (i. e. καλῶς μέν άν ἀρχοί, εὖ δ' άν θέλοι ἀρχεσθαι) Soph. Ant. 669.

E. for τάχ' άν, in which τάχα means perhaps and άν modifies a Verb in apodosis, see τάχα, and the third, fourth, and fifth examples under B. I. c. άν [ā], Att. Conj., = ἐάν, ἦν. The Trag. always use ἐάν or ἦν (in Soph. O. T. 1062, for οὐδ' άν ἐκ τρίτης ἐγὼ μητρὸς φανῶ τρίδουλος, Herm.

restores οὐδ' ἐάν τρίτης); and these are the most common forms in Att. Prose: but we find άν in Thuc. 4. 46., 6. 13, 18., 8. 75, and often in Plat., e. g. άν σωφρονῆ Phaedo 61 B; άν θεὸς ἐθέλη Ib. 80 D: cf. κἂν.

άν, by crasis for ἀ άν, quæcumque, Soph. O. T. 281, 580, etc. άν or άν, Ep. form of ἀνά, q. v. άν, apocop. from ἀνα, v. sub ἀνά F.

άν- or ἀνα-, the negat. Prefix, of which a privativum is a shortened form: άν- is regularly retained before vowels, as in άν-αἰτιος, ἀνατος, άν-ώδυνος (though often not, as in ἀέκων, ἀελλπος, ἀεργος), and the complete form still remains in ἀνάεδνος, ἀνάελλπος.—From √AN come άνευ, Dor. άνις; cf. Skt. an-, a-; Zd. ana-, an-, a-; Lat. in- (Osc. and Umbr. an-, a-); Goth. inuh; O. H. G. anu, ane (Germ. ohne): cf. νη-.

ἀνά [ānā], Prep. governing gen., dat., and acc.; but gen. and dat. only in Ep. and Dor. poetry. By apocope ἀνά becomes άν before dentals, as ἀνδαίω; ἄγ before palatals, as ἄγ γύαλα; ἄμ before labials, as ἄμ βωμοῖαι, ἄμ πέτραις, ἄμμένω, etc. (Radic. sense up, upon, opp. to κατά. From √AN come also ἄνω; cf. Zd. ana (upon); Osc. and Umbr. an, cf. Lat. anhele; Goth. ana.)

A. WITH GEN., only in Od., in phrase άν δ' ἄρα . . νηὸς βαῖνε went on board ship, 2. 416; ἀνά νηὸς ἔβην 9. 177; άν δὲ . . νηὸς ἐβήσετο 15. 284;—which some explain, not so well, as a tmesis.

B. WITH DAT., on, upon, without any notion of motion, only in Ep. and Lyr. Poetry, and therefore used by Trag. only in lyric passages, ἀνά σκῆπτρῳ upon the sceptre, Il. 1. 15, Pind. P. 1. 10; ἄμ βωμοῖαι Il. 8. 441; ἀνά σκολύπεσσι 18. 177; ἀνά Γαργάρῳ ἄκρῳ 15. 152; ἀνά ὤμῳ upon the shoulder, Od. 11. 127; άν ἵπποις Pind. O. 8. 67; ἄμ πέτραις Aesch. Supp. 350; ἀνά τε ναυσὶ καὶ σὺν ὄπλοις Eur. I. A. 754.

C. WITH ACOUS., the comm. usage, implying motion upwards, I. of Place, up, from bottom to top, up along, ἀνά κίονα Od. 22. 176; ἀνά μέλαθρον up to, Ib. 239; [φλέψ] ἀνά νῶτα θέουσα διαμπερὲς αὐχέν' ἰκάνει Il. 13. 547; ἀνά τὸν ποταμόν Hdt. 2. 96:—so, ἀνά δῶμα up and down the house, throughout it, Il. 1. 570; ἀνά στρατόν, ἄστυ, ὕμιλον Ib. 384, Od. 8. 173, etc.; ἄγ γύαλα Aesch. Supp. 550:—to this may be referred ἀνά στόμα, ἀνά θυμόν ἔχειν to have continually in the mouth, in the mind, Il. 2. 36, 250; άν Αἰγυπτίους ἀνδρας among them, Od. 14. 286; so, ἀνά πᾶσαν τὴν Μηδικὴν, ἀνά τὴν Ἑλλάδα Hdt. 1. 96., 2. 135, etc.; ἀνά τοὺς πρώτους εἶναι to be among the first, Id. 9. 86.

II. of Time, throughout, ἀνά νύκτα all night through, Il. 14. 80: Hdt. often has ἀνά πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν all the day (not ἀνά πᾶσαν ἡμ., of which below); ἀνά τὸν πόλεμον Id. 8. 123; ἀνά χρόνον in course of time, Hdt. 1. 173., 2. 151, cf. 5. 27; ἀνά μέσσαν ἄκτινα Soph. O. C. 1427.

2. taken distributively, ἀνά πᾶσαν ἡμέραν day by day, Hdt. 2. 37, 130, etc.; ἀνά πᾶν ἔτος I. 136, etc.; or, ἀνά πάντα ἔτα 8. 65. III. distributively also with Numerals, κρέα εἰκοσιν άν' ἡμιβολιαῖα 20 pieces of meat at half an obol each, Ar. Ran. 554; τῶν άν' ὀκτῶ τῶβολοῦ that sell 8 for the obol, Timocl. Kauv. 1; also, ἀνά πέντε παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας [they marched] at the rate of 5 parasangs a day, Xen. An. 4. 6, 4; ἔστησαν ἀνά ἑκατόν they stood in bodies of 100 men each, Ib. 5. 4, 12; κλισίας ἀνά πεντήκοντα companies at the rate of 50 in each, Ev. Luc. 9. 14; ἔλαβον ἀνά δηνάριον a denarius apiece, Ev. Matth. 20. 10; ἀνά δύο χιτῶνας two coats apiece, Ev. Luc. 9. 3.

IV. ἀνά κράτος up to the full strength, i. e. vigorously (much like κατὰ κράτος), ἀνά κράτος φεύγειν, ἀπομάχεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 30., 5. 3, 12; ἀνά λόγον Plat. Phaedo 110 D, al.; ἀνά μέσον in the middle, Antiph. Ἄδων. 2, Menand. Incert. 2. 19; ἀνά μέρος, opp. to πάντες, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 17, al. V. ἀνά τὸ σκοτεινόν in the darkness, Thuc. 3. 22.

D. WITHOUT CASE as Adv. thereupon, Hom. and other Poets:—and with the notion of spreading all over a space, throughout, all over, μέλανες δ' ἀνά βότρυες ἦσαν all over there were clusters, Il. 18. 562, cf. Od. 24. 343:—but ἀνά often looks like an Adv. in Hom., where really it is only parted from its Verb by tmesis, ἀνά δ' ἴσχεο (for ἀνέχου δέ); ἀνά δ' ἄρτο (for ἀνώρτο δέ); ἀνά τεύχε' αἰείρας (for τεύχεα ἀναείρας), etc.

E. IN COMPOS. I. as in C. I, up to, upwards, up, opp. to κατά, as in ἀναβαῖνω, ἀναβλέπω, ἀναίρω, ἀνίστημι: poet. sometimes doubled, άν' ὀρσοθύρην ἀναβαίνειν Od. 22. 132. 2. hence flows the sense of increase or strengthening, as in ἀνακρίνω; though it cannot always be translated, as in Homer's ἀνέρομαι:—in this case opp. to ὑπό, sub. 3. from the notion throughout (D), comes that of repetition, and improvement, as in ἀναβλαστάνω, ἀναγινώσκω. 4. the notion of back, backwards, in ἀναχωρέω, ἀνανεύω, etc., seems to come from such phrases as ἀνά ῥόον, up, i. e. against the stream, = Lat. re-, retro-.

F. ἀνα, written with anastrophe, for ἀνάστηθι, up! arise! ἀλλ' ἀνα Il. 6. 331, Od. 18. 13; for ἀναστήτε, as ἀνα γε μὰν δῦμοι (so Blomf. for ἀναγε μὰν), Aesch. Cho. 963:—in this sense the ult. is never elided, as we see from Il. 5. 247 ἀλλ' ἀνα, εἰ μέμονε; Soph. Aj. 194 ἀλλ' ἀνα ἐξ ἔδράνων. 2. the apocop. άν always stands for ἀνίστη, he stood up, arose, Il. 3. 268., 23. 837, etc. 3. when used as Prep. ἀνά never suffers anastrophe (though Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 1143 maintains the contrary).

ἀνα [ānā], vocat. of ἀναξ, king, only in the phrases ὦ ἀνα, contr. ὦνα, and Ζεῦ ἀνα, and always as an address to gods: Sappho is said to have used it also for ὦ ἀνασσα.—Rare in Trag., Herm. Eur. Bacch. 546; the ult. never elided, Herm. h. Apoll. 526.

ἀναβάδην [βᾶ], Adv. (ἀναβαῖνω) going up, mounting, up on high, aloft: hence in Ar. Ach. 399, 410, Pl. 1123, opp. to καταβάδην (Ach. 411), with the legs up, lying on a couch (an effeminate posture, Ath. 529 A; so, Σαρδανάπαλλος ἔβαινε πορφύραν, άν. ἐν ταῖς παλλακαῖς καθήμενος Plut. 2. 336 C); but Suid., after one of the Scholl., interprets it upstairs, in the garret, opp. to καταβάδην, downstairs; and from v. 409 this appears to be the true sense.

ἀναβᾶδόν, Adv. by mounting, άν. τὴν ὀχείαν ποιεῖσθαι Arist. H. A. 6. 30, 1.

ἀναβαθμῖς, ἴδος, ἢ, a step, stair, LXX (Ex. 20. 26).

ἀναβαθμός, ὅ, a flight of steps, stair, Hdt. 2. 125, Arist. Oec. 2. 5, 1, Dio C. 65. 21.

ἀναβάθρα, ἢ, =sq., αἱ ἀν. αἱ Στοῖκαί C. I. (Add.) 4436 b.

ἀνάβαθρον, τό, a raised seat or chair, C. I. 2924, v. Ruperti Juv. 7. 46.

ἀναβαίνω, impf. ἀνέβαινον Hdt., Lys. (cf. βαίνω): fut. -βήσομαι: (for aor. I v. infr. B): aor. 2 ἀνέβην, imper. ἀνάβηθι, -βῶ, -βῆναι, -βάς, Xen., etc.: pf. -βέβηκα:—Med., aor. I -εβησάμην, Ep. 3 sing. -εβηστρο, v. infr. B:—Pass., v. infr. II. 2.

To go up, mount, c. acc. loci, οὐρανόν, ὑπερώια ἀν. to go up to heaven, to the upper rooms, Il. 1. 497, Od. 18. 301; φάτις ἀνθρώπους ἀναβαίνει goes up among, Od. 6. 29; oftener with a Prep., ἀν. ἐς δῖφρον Il. 16. 657; rarely, ἀν' ὀρσοθύρην ἀν. Od. 22. 132; and, after Hom., most freq. with ἐπί, as, ἀν. ἐπὶ οὐρεα Hdt. 1. 131:—rarely c. dat., νεκροῖς ἀν. to trample on the dead, Lat. mortuis insultare, Il. 10. 493:—c. acc. cogn., ἀν. στόλον to go up on an expedition, Pind. P. 2. 114; v. ἀνάβασις II.

II. Special usages: 1. to mount a ship, go on board, embark, Lat. conscendere, in Hom. mostly absol.; ἐς Τροίην ἀν. to embark for Troy, Od. 1. 210; ἀπὸ Κρήτης ἀν. 14. 252; ἀν. ἐς ἐλάτην Il. 14. 287; so in Hdt., and Att.; cf. ἀνά Α, ἀναβιβάζω. 2. to mount on horseback (cf. ἀναβατήρ), ἀν. ἐφ' ἵππον to mount on horseback, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 7, cf. 7. 1, 3; absol., ἀναβεβηκώς mounted, Id.; so in the phrase ἀναβάντες ἐφ' ἵππων ἐλάσαι, ἀναβάντες should be taken absol., Ib. 3. 3, 27; ἀν. ἐπὶ τροχόν to mount on the wheel of torture, Antipho 134. 11.

b. c. acc., ἀν. ἵππον to mount a horse, Theopomp. Hist. 2:—Pass., [ἵππος] ὁ μήπω ἀναβαινόμενος that has not yet been mounted, Xen. Eq. 1, 1; ἀναβαθείς when mounted, Ib. 3. 4; ἐν ἵππῳ ἀναβεβαμένῳ with its rider on, Id. Hipparch. 3, 4, cf. 1, 4. 3. of land-journeys, to go up from the coast into Central Asia, Hdt. 5. 100, Xen.; ἀναβ. παρὰ βασιλέα Plat. Alc. 1. 123 B. 4. of rivers in flood, to rise, Hdt. 2. 13; ἀν. ἐς τὰς ἀρούρας to overflow the fields, 1. 193. 5. of climbing plants, to shoot up, ἐπὶ δένδρα Xen. Oec. 19, 18; also of hair, Id. Symp. 4. 23. 6. in Att., ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα, or ἀν. alone, to mount the tribune, rise to speak, Lat. in concionem ascendere, Dem. 247. 5., 580. 21., 1461. 22: hence also, ἀν. ἐπὶ or εἰς τὸ πλῆθος, τὸ δικαστήριον to come before the people, before the court, Plat. Apol. 31 C, 40 B, Gorg. 486 B, cf. Ar. Vesp. 963; ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸν ὀκρίβαντα to mount the stage, Plat. Symp. 194 B; absol., ἀνάβαινε Ar. Eq. 149; of witnesses in court, Lysias 94. 28. 7. of the male, to mount, cover, ἀν. τὰς θηλέας Hdt. 1. 192, cf. Ar. Fr. 317: v. ἀναβαδόν, ἀναβάτης II.

III. of things and events, to come to an end, turn out, like ἀποβαίνω, ἐκβαίνω, Lat. evenio, Valck. Hdt. 7. 10, 8; ἀπὸ τινος ἀν. to result from, Xen. Ath. 2, 17. 2. to come to, pass over to, like περιελθεῖν, ἐς Λεωνίδην ἀνέβαινε ἡ βασιλητῆ Hdt. 7. 205, cf. 1. 109. IV. to go upwards or onwards, and so to proceed, esp. to speak of a thing, πρὸς τι Xen. Hipparch. 1, 4, cf. Plat. Rep. 445 C.

B. the aor. ἀνέβησα is used by Poets as aor. to ἀναβιβάζω in causal sense, to make to go up, esp. to put on ship-board, Il. 1. 144, 308, Pind. P. 4. 340; also in aor. med. ἀνεβήσατο, Od. 15. 475; rare in Prose, ἀνδρας ἐπὶ καμήλους ἀνέβησε he mounted men on camels, Hdt. 1. 80.

ἀναβακχεύω, to rouse to Bacchic frenzy, to madden, Eur. H. F. 1086; cf. sq. II. intr. to break forth in Bacchic frenzy, to rage, exult, Eur. Bacch. 864, Plut. Crass. 33.

ἀναβακχιόω, = foreg., Eur. Or. 337, Pors. for ἀναβακχεύει. ἀναβάλλω (v. βάλλω), to throw up, χοῦν ἐξ ὀρύγματος Thuc. 4. 90; ἀν. τινα ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον to put on horseback, mount him, Xen. An. 4. 4, 4, etc.: but of the horse, ἀν. τὸν ἀναβάτην to throw his rider, Id. Eq. 8, 7. 2. ἀν. τὰ ὄμματα to cast up one's eyes, so as to show the whites, Arist. Probl. 4. 1: hence, τὰ λευκά Alex. Ταραντ. 4. 9, Ctes. ap. Poll. 2. 60. II. to put back, put off, μηκέτι νῦν ἀνάβαλλε . . ἄεθλον Od. 19. 584 (the only place in which Hom. uses the Act.); ἀναβ. τινα to put off [with excuses], Dem. 202. 27; ἀν. τὰ πράγματα Id. 44. 5:—Pass., ἀνεβλήθη ἢ ἐκκλησία it was adjourned, Thuc. 5. 45; ὥστε . . εἰς τοὺς παῖδας ἀναβλήθησθε τὰς τιμωρίας will be put off to the time of the sons, Isocr. 226 C: cf. infr. B. II.

III. like the Med. III, to put on, ἀν. τὸ Κρητικόν (which was a short cloak), Eupol. Incert. 36. IV. to run a risk (prob. metaph. from the dice), ἐγὼ σφε θάψω κἀνὰ κίνδυνον βαλῶ Aesch. Theb. 1028; v. infr. B. IV, and cf. ἀναρρίπτω.

B. much oftener in Med., to strike up, begin to play or sing (cf. ἀναβολή II), ἀναβάλλετο καλὸν αἰεῖν Od. 1. 155., 8. 266, Theocr. 6. 20; and absol., ἀναβάλεο Pind. N. 7. 114; ἀναβαλοῦ Ar. Pax 1269; also c. acc., ἀνεβάλλετο μολπὴν Christod. Ecpfr. 130; εὐχὴν δν. τῷ Ἐρωτι Philostr. 806:—Pass., [μέλος] ἀναβεβλημένον a slow tune, opp. to ἐπιτροχόν, Heliod. 2. 8; hence Adv. -μένως, with delay, slowly, Dion. H. de Dem. 54. II. to put off or delay a thing in which oneself is concerned (v. supr. II), μηδ' ἔτι δηρὸν ἀμβάλλωμεθα ἔργον Il. 2. 436, cf. Hes. Op. 408, Pind. O. 1. 129, N. 9. 69, Hdt. 3. 85; τὸ μὲν τι νυνὶ μὴ λάβης, τὸ δ' ἀναβαλοῦ Ar. Nub. 1139; εἰσαυθὶς ἀναβεβλήμεθα Id. Eccl. 983; εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν ἀναβαλέσθαι [τὴν δῖαιταν] to adjourn till the morrow, Dem. 541. 26;—c. inf. fut., ἀν. κυρώσειν ἐς τέταρτον μῆνα Hdt. 6. 86, 2; ἀν. ἐς τρίτην ἡμέραν ἀποκρινέσθαι Id. 5. 49; ἀν. ποιήσειν τὰ δέοντα Dem. 31. 1; c. inf. aor., ἀν. ὑποκρίνασθαι Hdt. 9. 8; μὴ οὐ μηχανήσασθαι Id. 6. 88. 2. to throw off oneself on another, refer a thing to him, τὶ ἐπὶ τινα Luc. Pisc. 15. III. to throw one's cloak up or back, throw it over the shoulder, so as to let it hang in folds, ἀναβάλλεσθαι χλαῖναν Ar. Vesp. 1132; so also ἀναβάλλεσθαι alone, Id. Eccl. 97; ἀν. ἐπιδέξια Plat. Theaet. 175 E, cf. Ar. Av. 1568; εἴσω τὴν χεῖρα ἔχοντα ἀναβεβλημένον with one's cloak thrown up or back, Dem. 420. 10; ἀναβεβλ. ἄνω τοῦ γόνατος Theophr. Char. 4:—on the fashions of doing this, cf. Heind. and Stallb. Plat. l. c., and

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ἀναβιβαστέον, verb. Adj. one must cause to mount, τοὺς ἵππεας Xen. Hipparch. 1, 2; ἐπὶ τοὺς ἵππους ἀν. τοὺς νεωτάτους Plat. Rep. 467 E.

ἀναβιβρώσκω, aor. -έβρωσα, to eat up, Nic. Th. 134; aor. pass. ἀναβρωθῆναι Philostr. 836.

ἀναβιδώω, ἀναβιδῶ Arist. Mirab. 29 (but ἀναβιδῶσκομαι is the common pres.): fut. ἀναβιδῶσομαι: aor. 2 ἀνεβιδῶν (v. infr.), ἀν-εβιδῶν Luc. Hist. Conscr. 40; later, aor. I ἀνεβιδῶσα Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 3, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 12: pf. ἀναβεβιδῶκα Plut. 2. 85 D. To come to life again, return to life, ἀναβιδῶν νῦν πάλιν Ar. Ran. 177; ἐπειδὴ ἀνεβιδῶ Andoc. 16. 27; ἀναβιδῶς ἔλεγεν Plat. Rep. 614 B.

ἀναβιδῶσις, εὼς, ἢ, a reviving, LXX, Plut. Lucull. 18.

ἀναβιδῶσκομαι, as Pass. = ἀναβιδῶ (q. v.), Plat. Phaedo 71 E, 72 C, D, Symp. 203 E, Polit. 271 B. II. as Dep., Causal of ἀναβιδῶ (cf. βιδῶσκομαι), to bring back to life, ἀποκτινύντων καὶ ἀναβιδῶσκομένων Plat. Crito 48 C; aor. ἀνεβιδῶσάμην, Id. Phaedo 89 B: so in Act. ἀναβιδῶσκα, Schol. Eur. Alc. 1; fut. ἀναβιδῶσεις τὴν μυῖαν Ael. N. A. 2. 29; aor. ἀνεβιδῶσα Palaeph. 41.

ἀναβλαστάνω, fut. -βλαστήσω Hdt. 3. 62: aor. -έβλαστον Id. To shoot up, grow up again, of plants, Plat. Legg. 845 D, Plut.:—of a city, to shoot up, [αἱ Συρηκοῦσαι] ἀνὰ τ' ἔδραμον καὶ ἀνέβλ. Hdt. 7. 156; of misfortunes, to spring up, be rank, ἔδει . . κακὰ ἀναβλαστεῖν Id. 5. 92, 4, cf. 3. 62.

ἀναβλάστημα, τό, an up-shoot, offshoot, Plato ap. Poll. 7. 145.

ἀναβλάστησις, εὼς, ἢ, an up-shooting, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 6.

ἀνάβλεμμα, ατος, τό, a look cast back, a looking back at one, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4, 4, Poll. 2. 56.

ἀναβλέπω, fut. -βλέψω Hdt. 2. 111, -βλέψομαι Eur. H. F. 563: aor. -έβλεψα Hdt. l. c., etc. To look up, Ar. Nub. 346, Plat. Rep. 621 B; πρὸς τὸ φῶς Ib. 515 C; εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν Id. Ax. 370 B: esp. as a mark of confidence, ἀν. ὄρθοις ὕμμασιν Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 30; ἀν. πρὸς τινα to look him in the face, like ἀντιβλέπω, Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 12. 2. c. acc. to look up at, φῶς ἀναβλέψεσθε Eur. H. F. 563; so also c. dat., ἀελίου ἀν. λαμπάσι Id. Ion 1476; τοῖς κερτομοῦσι γοργὸν ὡς ἀναβλέπει Id.

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ἀναβήσσω, to cough up, expectorate, Hipp. Progn. 41.

ἀναβιβάζω, aor. -εβίβασα:—Med., fut. -βιβάσομαι, Att. -βιβῶμαι Ameips. Incert. 10: aor. -εβιβασάμην: (v. sub βιβάζω). Causal of ἀναβαίνω (cf. ἀναβαίνω B), to make go up, cause to mount, ἐπὶ τὴν πυρῆν, ἐπὶ πύργον Hdt. 1. 86., 3. 75, Xen.; ἐπὶ τὸν τροχόν, of torture, Andoc. 6. 43; κατὰ τὸ ἀκρότατον Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 3. II. Special usages: 1. ἀν. τινα ἐπ' (ἐφ') ἵππον to mount one on horseback, Hdt. 1. 63., 4. 72, Xen.; ἐπ' ἄρμα Hdt. 4. 180; ἐπὶ τὸ ὄχημα Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 28; cf. ἀναβιβαστέον. 2. ἀν. ναῦν to draw a ship up on land, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 2. 3. in Med., ἀναβιβάζεσθαι τινὰς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς to have them put on board ship, to embark for sea, Thuc. 7. 33; absol., ἀναβιβασάμενοι Ib. 35, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 10. 4. at Athens, to bring up to the bar of a court of justice as a witness, Isae. 78. 4, Lys. 122. 17, Plat. Apol. 18 D: but in Med., of a culprit, to bring up his wife and children to raise compassion, Andoc. 19. 17, Plat. Apol. 34 C, Lysias 151. 27., 161. 9, Hyperid. Euxen. 49, Aeschin. 54. 25. 5. ἀν. ἐπὶ τὴν σκηνὴν to bring upon the stage, Polyb. 29. 7, 2, in Pass. 6. ἀν. τὰς τιμὰς to raise the prices, Diod. 5. 10:—but, in Pass., ἀναβιβάζεσθαι εἰς τιμὴν to ascend to honour, Plut. Cato Ma. 16. 7. ἀν. τὸν τόνον, in Gramm., to throw back the accent; but b. ἀν. τοὺς φθόγγους, to lower, moderate them, Plut. Ti. Gracch. 2.

Supp. 322. 3. c. acc. cogn., ἀν. φλόγα *to cast up* a glance of fire, Eur. Ion 1263; cf. βλέπω. II. *to see again, recover one's sight*, Hdt. 2. 111, Plat. Phaedr. 243 B; πάλιν ἀν. Ar. Pl. 95, 117.
 ἀνάβλεψις, εως, ἡ, *a looking up, seeing*, Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 13. II. *recovery of sight*, Ev. Luc. 4. 19:—in Ael. N. A. 17. 13 ἀντίβλεψις is required by ἀντιβλέπει just above.
 ἀνάβλησις, εως, ἡ, *a pulling off, delay*, κακοῦ Il. 2. 380; λύσιος 24. 655; θανάτοιο Call. Apoll. 45.
 ἀναβλητικῶς, *to expl. ἀμβολάδην, ἀμβλήδην*, Eust. 1241. 36., 1282. 1.
 ἀναβλύζω, poet. ἀμβλ-, Anth. P. 9. 374, Orph.: Ion. impf. ἀναβλύζεσκε (vulg. -βλύεσκε) Q. Sm. 14. 496, Ar. Rh. 3. 223; aor. ἀνέβλυσα Arist. Mund. 6, 32; inf. ἀναβλύσαι (leg. -βλύσαι) Plut. Sull. 6. *To sprout up*, ἔλαιον Arist. Mirab. 113; ἀκρητον Anth. P. 7. 31. 2. intr. *to gush forth*, Arist. Mund. 1. c., C. I. 5956, etc.; Νείλος ἀναβλύζων Theocr. 17. 80.
 ἀνάβλυσις, εως, ἡ, *a sprouting up*, πηγῶν Arist. Mund. 4, 34.
 ἀναβλυστάνω, = ἀναβλύζω, Strabo Epit. 208 Huds., Origen, etc.—A form ἀναβλυσθαίνω also appears in Schol. Plat. p. 204 (v. Bast. Ep. Cr. append. p. 56); and ἀμβλυσθονῆσαι or -τονῆσαι is read by Meineke in Eur. Δημ. 12, from Eust. 1095. 8, E. M. 200. 52.
 ἀναβλύω, = ἀναβλύζω, *to boil over*, Hipp. 624. 5: *to gush out*, Polyb. 34. 9, 7, Nonn. D. 2. 71: c. acc. cogn., *to sprout out*, ἀνέβλυον ἰκμάδα, Ἰδωρ Id. 3. 383., 6. 255:—*to spirt foam from the mouth*, Hipp. 305. 47.
 ἀναβόαμα, poet. ἀμβ-, τό, = ἀναβόησις, Aesch. Cho. 34.
 ἀναβοάω: fut. ἦσομαι Eur. I. A. 465, Dor. -άσομαι Ar. Pl. 639; (ἀναβοάσω, in Eur. Hel. 1108 is aor. subj.): aor. ἀνεβόησα Thuc., Ion. ἀνέβωσα Hdt. 1. 10, al., part. ἀμβώσας Id. 1. 8., 3. 38. *To cry or shout aloud, utter a loud cry*, esp. in sign of grief or astonishment, ἀμβώσας μέγα Hdt. 11. c., cf. Antipho 137. 27, Eur. Bacch. 1079; οἰκτρὸν ἀνεβόασεν Eur. Hel. 184; of the war-cry, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 38: c. inf. *to call out* that . . . Id. Hell. 4. 2, 22. 2. c. acc. rei, *to cry out* something, Eur. Bacch. 525: but b. ἄχη, ξυμφορὰν ἀν. *to wail aloud* over a misfortune, *lament* it aloud, Aesch. Pers. 572, Eur. Hel. 1108; Πανὸς ἀναβοᾶ γάμου Id. 190. 3. c. acc. pers. *to call on*, συμμάχους Id. 1592; Ἀσκληπιῶν Ar. Pl. 639. 4. also *to cry up, praise aloud*, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 12.
 ἀναβόησις, εως, ἡ, *a shouting, calling to*, Dion. H. 9. 10, etc.
 ἀναβορεύω, *to dig up, force up*, A. B. 389, Suid., Hesych.: metaph. *to undermine*, Eccl.
 ἀναβόλαιον or -άδιον, τά, (ἀναβάλλω) *a mantle*, Symm. V. T., Eccl.
 ἀναβολάς, ἄδος, ἡ, v. sub ἀμβολάς.
 ἀναβολεύς, εως, ὁ, *a groom who helps one to mount*, App. Pun. 106, Plat. C. Gracch. 7; cf. Schneid. Xen. An. 4. 4, 4. II. *a lever or forceps*, Medic.
 ἀναβολή, poet. ἀμβολή, ἡ: (ἀναβάλλω): I. of the thing, 1. *that which is thrown up, a mound of earth, bank*, Xen. An. 5. 2, 5, Diod. 17. 95; cf. ἀμβολάς. 2. *that which is thrown back over the shoulder, a mantle, cloak*, Plat. Prot. 342 C, LXX (Nehem. 5. 13, al.):—also *the fashion of wearing it*, Luc. Somn. 6; cf. ἀναβάλλω B. III. II. as an action, 1. *a striking up, a prelude* on the lyre preliminary to singing, ὁπότεν προοιμίῳ ἀμβολὰς τεύχης ἐλελιζομένη, addressed to the lyre, Pind. P. 1. 7: hence, *a rambling dithyrambic ode*, Ar. Av. 1385, cf. Pax 830, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 6; v. ἀναβάλλω B. I. 2. *a putting off, delaying*, οὐκέτι ἐς ἀναβολὰς ἐποιεῖν τὴν ἀποχώρησιν Hdt. 8. 21; ὅ τι μέλλετε . . . μὴ ἐς ἀν. πράσσετε Thuc. 7. 15; οὐκ ἐς ἀμβολὰς without delay, Eur. Heracl. 270; ἐν ταῖς ἀναβολαῖς Id. H. F. 93; ἐπὶ ἀναβολῇ τι ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Legg. 915 D; ἀναβολὴν τινος ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 2. 42; ποιεῖν Plat. Symp. 201 D; also, εἰς τὸ γῆρας ἀναβολὰς ποιεῖν Menand. Θησ. 1. 8; δακρύοις . . . ἐμποιεῖν ἀν. τῷ πάθει Id. Incert. 16; ἀναβολὰν λαβόντες τρία ἔτη Inscr. Thess. in Ussing p. 3; cf. ἀναβάλλω B. II. 3. intr. *a going up, ascent, a way up*, ἀν. τῶν Ἀλλεων Polyb. 3. 39, 9, etc.; τὴν ἀν. ποιεῖσθαι Id. 50. 3. 4. *a rising up, bursting forth, pomphology*, Arist. Probl. 24. 6, Theophr. Ign. 16; Νείλου ἀμβολαί C. I. 4924.
 ἀναβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, *delayed, deferred*, of payments, C. I. 4957. 21. Adv. -κῶς, *with delay*, Eust. 1241. 38.
 ἀναβόλιμος, ὄν, *to be delayed*, δίκαι Hesych.
 ἀναβορβορίζω, *to grumble loudly*, Ar. Eccl. 433.
 ἀναβουλεύομαι, Dep. *to change one's opinion*, Eust. 1385. 59.
 ἀναβράζω, intr. *to boil or foam up*, Procop.: cf. ἀναβράσσω.
 ἀναβράσις, εως, ἡ, *a boiling up, bubbling up*, e. g. of water, Strabo 140:—so ἀναβρασμός, ὁ, Medic.; and ἀνάβρασμα, τὸ, Byz.
 ἀναβράσσω, Att. -βράττω, *to boil well, seethe*, ἀναβράττω κίχλας Ar. Pax 1197; κρέα ἀνέβραττεν ὀρνίθεια Id. Ran. 510; absol., ἀναβράττετ', ἐξοπτᾶτε Id. Ach. 1005; cf. ἀνάβραστος. 2. *to throw up, eject*, τὰ ἐν ταῖς λίκνοις ἀναβραττώμενα the scum left in the licken, Arist. Mcteor. 2. 8, 42; ἄλμη ἀναβρασθεῖσα spray dashed up, Ar. Rh. 2. 566.
 ἀνάβραστος, ὄν, *boiled*, κρέα Ar. Ran. 553, Aristom. Γοητ. 4; κίχλαι Pherocr. Pers. 1. 10, cf. Μεταλλ. 1. 23.
 *ἀναβράχω, v. sub ἀνέβραχε.
 ἀναβρέχομαι, Pass. *to become wet again*, v. l. Arist. Probl. 21. 6; ἀνεβρέξατο Niceph. Rhet. 7. 11.
 ἀναβρομέω, *to roar aloud*, Ath. 126 D, Nonn. D. 45. 330.
 ἀναβροντάω, *to thunder aloud*, Tryph. 118.
 ἀναβρόξειε, ἀναβροχέν, v. sub βρόχω.
 ἀναβροχισμός, ὁ, *the extraction of eye-lashes by a loop*, an operation for trichiasis, Paul. Aeg. 6. 13, cf. Galen. 16. 918; ἀναβροχίζω, Id. 14. 784.
 ἀναβρυνάξω, *to neigh aloud*, of horses, ἀνεβρυνάξαν Ar. Eq. 602.
 ἀνάβρυτον, τό, *water gushing from a pipe*, Byz.
 ἀναβρυνάομαι, Dep. *to roar aloud*, Plat. Phaedo 117 D.
 *ἀναβρυνάω, v. sub ἀναβέβρυχε.

ἀναβρυνάω, = ἀναβρυνάω, Acl. V. H. 3. 43, Philo 1. 477:—c. acc., ἀν. ἄνθεα Nonn. D. 7. 346.
 ἀνάβρωσις, εως, ἡ, *an eating up*, Galen.
 ἀναβρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *corrosive*, Alex. Aphr.
 ἀναγαλλίς, ἡ, *anagallis, pimpernel*, a plant, Diosc. 2. 209; cf. ἀγαλλίς.
 ἀναγαργαρίζω and -ρίζω, *to gargle*, χλιαροῖσιν Hipp. 470. 10, cf. 469. 55., 517. 5; so also in Med., 666. 28.
 ἀναγαργάρισμα, ατος, τό, *a gargle*, Medic.
 ἀναγαργάριστον and -λικτον, τό, *a gargle*, Hipp. 569. 53, etc.
 ἀναγγελία, ἡ, *proclamation*, τῶν στεφάνων C. I. 3640. 27, cf. Poll. 8. 139.
 ἀναγγέλλω, (v. ἀγγέλλω) *to carry back tidings of, report*, Lat. renunciare, τι Aesch. Pr. 661; πάντ' ἀναγγέλλαι φίλοις Eur. I. T. 761; τῷ Βρασίδα τὴν ξυνοθήκην Thuc. 4. 122, etc.; τι πρὸς τινα Polyb. 1. 67, 11: c. part. *to tell* of a person doing, Xen. Ages. 5, 6; so in Pass., ὡς ἀνηγγέλθη τεθνεώς Plut. Pericl. 18. 2. ἀν. τῷ δήμῳ, Lat. referre ad populum, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 18.
 ἀν-ἀγγελος, ὄν, *from which no messenger returns*, μάχη Anth. P. 7. 244, cf. Il. 12. 73.
 ἀν-ἀγγελοσ, ὄν, *unannounced, secret*, Heliod. ap. Hesych.
 ἀν-αγείρω, *to reassemble*, v. l. Q. Sm. 2. 577.
 ἀναγελάω, *to laugh loud*, ἀναγελάσας Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 9; ἐπὶ τιμῇ at one, Ib. 6. 1, 34.
 ἀναγεννάω, *to beget anew, regenerate*, I Ep. Petr. 1. 3, cf. 23.
 ἀναγέννησις, εως, ἡ, *regeneration*, Eccl.; v. ap. Suicer.
 ἀναγεννητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *able to reproduce*, τινός Iambli. Myst. 3. 28.
 ἀναγεύω, *to give one a taste*, πρώτους ἠξίωσ' ἀναγεύσ' ὑμᾶς Ar. Nub. 523.
 ἀναγηρύομαι, Dep. *to cry aloud*, Ael. N. A. 5. 34.
 ἀν-ἄγης, ἐς, (ἄγος) = καθαρός, Hesych. s. v. ἐναγής:—the gloss of Harp. needs correction.
 ἀναγιγνώσκω, later ἀναγινώσκω: I. Ep. usage, confined to aor. 2 ἀνέγνω, 1. *to know well, know certainly*, οὐ γὰρ πῶ τις ἐδὼ γόνον αὐτὸς ἀνέγνω Od. 1. 216, cf. 21. 205, Il. 13. 734. 2. *to know again, recognise*, Od. 4. 250; so once in Hdt., *to acknowledge*, σιωπ, Lat. agnoscere, ἀναγινῶναι τοὺς συγγενέας Hdt. 2. 91, cf. Pind. I. 2. 35; so also aor. pass. once in Eur., εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἔζη πάσις, ἀνεγνώσθημεν ἀν. Hel. 290; in Ar. Ran. 557 Elmsl. restored ἀν. γινῶναι. II. Att. usage, fut. ἀναγινώσομαι (Cret. 3 pl. -γινῶντι, C. I. 2554. 40): aor. 2 ἀνέγνω: pf. ἀνέγνωκα:—Pass., fut. -γινῶσθῆσομαι Lys. 149. 3: aor. ἀνεγνώσθη Plat. Parmen. 127 D: pf. ἀνέγνωσμαι Isocr. 342 A, etc.:—of written characters, *to know them again*, and so *to read* (the Ion. word being ἐπιλέγομαι), first in Pind. O. 10 (11). 1 (where it is explained by the γέγραπται following), Ar. Eq. 118, 1065, Ran. 52, Thuc. 3. 49, Andoc., etc., but never in Trag.; ἀναγινῶσθαι [sc. ὁ γραμματεὺς] Dem. 516. 27, etc.; ἀνάγνωθι, often in Dem.; λέγε . . . καὶ ἀνάγνωθι Id. 363. 11:—absol., οἱ ἀναγινῶσκοντες students, Plat. Alex. 1; τὰ βιβλία τὰ ἀνεγνώσμενα books read aloud and so published, opp. to τὰ ἀνέκδοτα, Lycon ap. Diog. L. 5. 62. III. Ion. usage, Causal, mostly in aor. ἀνέγνωσα, *to persuade or induce one to do a thing*, ταύτους . . . ἀναγνώσας ἐπεσθαι Hdt. 5. 106, cf. 1. 87., 4. 158., 6. 83, al., Hipp. 780D; the inf. is sometimes omitted, ὡς ἀνέγνωσε when he had persuaded him, Hdt. 1. 68;—the pres. is once so used, ἀναγινώσκει στρατεύεσθαι βασιλέα 7. 10:—so in aor. pass. ἀνεγνώσθη, *to be persuaded to do a thing*, c. inf., 7. 7 and 236; without inf., ὑπὸ τῆς γυκαϊκὸς ἀναγνώσθεις 4. 154; χρέμασι ἀν. 6. 50; and in plqpf. pass., ὡς . . . οἱ ἀνεγνώσμενοι ἔσαν 8. 110; rare in Att., ὑπὸ τῶν κυρίων ἀναγινῶσκόμενον Antipho 117. 11.
 ἀναγκάζω, fut. ἄσω: pf. ἠνάγκακα Plat. Hipparch. 232 B: plqpf. -ειν Dem. 901. 20: (ἀνάγκη). *To force, compel*, mostly c. acc. pers. et inf., ἀν. τινὰ κτείνειν, πείθειν, etc., Hdt. 1. 11, 98., 6. 42; δρᾶν, λέγειν, etc., Soph. El. 256, O. C. 979, etc., cf. O. C. 589 (where σε or τοὺς Ἀθηναίους must be supplied), etc.; so in Pass., ἠναγκάζοντο ἀμύνεσθαι Hdt. 5. 101:—so without the inf., καμ' ἀναγκάζει τάδε (sc. δρᾶν) Soph. Ph. 1366, cf. O. T. 280; ἀναγκάζεσθαι τι *to be forced* [to do] a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A, 254 B, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 4: also, ἀν. τινὰ ἐς τὸ πολεμεῖν Thuc. 1. 23; ἐς τὸ ἔργον Id. 2. 75. 2. c. acc. pers. only, *to constrain* a person, esp. by force of argument, opp. to πείθειν, Plat. Gorg. 472 B; δεινοῖς ἠναγκάσθη I was constrained, tortured, Soph. El. 221, cf. Xen. Hier. 9, 2; ἠναγκασμένος, ἀναγκασθεῖς under compulsion, Thuc. 6. 22., 8. 99, cf. 7. 62; ὑπὸ δεσμῶν ἀναγκάζεσθαι Andoc. 1. 9; φανεροὶ ἦσαν ἀναγκασθησόμενοι Dem. 231. 16. 3. c. acc. rei only, *to carry through by force*, πόλις ἀναγκάζει τάδε Eur. I. T. 595, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 5, Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 9; ἠναγκασμένα λάχανα forced vegetables, Philostr. 27. 4. c. acc. rei et inf. *to contend* that a thing is necessarily so and so, μὴ ἀνάγκαζε δ μὴ καλὸν ἔστιν αἰσχρὸν εἶναι Plat. Symp. 202 A, cf. Crat. 432 C, D, Theaet. 196 B; also foll. by a Conj., ἀν. ὅτι ἀθάνατον ψυχὴ Id. Rep. 611 B. 5. absol. *to apply compulsion*, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 12;—it may be so in the difficult passage, Plat. Theaet. 153 C.
 ἀναγκαῖη, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for ἀνάγκη, Hom., Tyrnt., Solon, Hdt., etc.
 ἀναγκαῖον, τό, *a place of constraint, a prison*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 8 and 14, cf. Harpocr., who adds Καλλισθένης δὲ ἀνώγειν εἶπεν, δ δεῖ μᾶλλον λέγεσθαι: but the correct reading is prob. ἀνάκαιον (preserved in Suid. and A. B. 98, as a word used by the Boeotians), or Ἀνάκειον, q. v., as in Dcm. 1125. 24, cf. E. M. 98. 32. II. = αἰδοῖον, Artemid. 1. 47, Eust., etc., cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3. p. 309. III. *a privy*, Byz.
 ἀναγκαῖος, α, ὄν, in Att. also ὄσ, ὄν Thuc. 1. 2., 5. 8, Plat. Rep. 554 A, etc.: (ἀνάγκη) of, with, or by force: I. act. *constraining, applying force*, μῦθος ἀν. a word of force, Od. 17. 399; χρεῖῳ ἀν. urgent necessity, Il. 8. 57; ἡμαρ ἀν., like δούλιον ἡμαρ, the day of constraint,

i. e. a life of slavery (not, as some, of death), 16. 836; so, ἀναγκαία τύχη the lot of slavery, Soph. Aj. 485, (but ibid. 803, the same phrase means pressing necessity; and in El. 48, a violent death); τῷ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀναγκαίῳ παροξυνομένους by the compulsory nature of our rule, Thuc. 5. 99; δεσμός ἀν. Theocr. 24. 33; ἐξ ἀναγκαίου under compulsion, Thuc. 7. 60. 2. convincing, cogent, πειθῶ Plat. Soph. 265 D; ἀποδείξεις Id. Tim. 40 E; διαλλακτὰς πολὺ τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων ἀναγκαιοτέρους Thuc. 4. 60. II. pass. constrained, forced, πολεμιστὰς ἀν. soldiers perforce, whether they will or no, Od. 24. 498; so, δμῶες ἀν. Ib. 209 (where however Eust. expl. it χρεϊώδεις, trusty, serviceable, v. infr. 6):—not used in pass. sense elsewh. in Hom. 2. painful, troublous, Br. Theogn. 297, 472. 3. necessary (physically or morally), οὐκ ἀν. unnecessary, freq. in Att. (on its diff. senses in philosophy, v. Arist. Metaph. 4. 5, and cf. ἀνάγκη I. 2. c.), ἀναγκαῖόν [ἐστὶ], like ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ, it is necessary to . . ., Soph. Ph. 1317, etc.; γίνεται μοι ἀναγκαιότατον, c. inf., Hdt. 3. 65;—but also used like δίκαιός εἰμι, c. inf., ἐνιαί τῶν ἀποκρίσεων ἀναγκαῖαι ποιῆσθαι necessarily requiring to be made, Plat. Gorg. 449 B; ὄδον ἀναγκαιοτάτην εἶναι τρέπεσθαι Id. Soph. 242 B; μαθήματα ἀναγκαῖα προμεμαθηκέναι necessary for us to have learnt them before, Id. Legg. 643 C. 4. τὰ ἀναγκαῖα, necessary things, needs, as food, sleep, etc., Plat. Legg. 848 A, etc., Xen.; but also, things with certain or necessary results, Id. Mem. 1. 1, 6; and, τὰ ἐκ θεοῦ ἀν. the appointed order of things, laws of nature, Id. Hell. 1. 7, 36; θεῶν ἀναγκαῖον τόδε Eur. Hec. 584, cf. Phoen. 1000. 5. absolutely necessary, indispensable, barely sufficient, δέμμιον Eur. Or. 230; ἀν. τροφή=ἡ καθ' ἡμέραν, Thuc. 1. 2; τὰ ἀν. Antipho 125. 24; τὰ ἀν. τοῦ βίου Isocr. 48 D; τὸ ἀναγκαιοτάτον ὕψος the least height that was absolutely necessary, Thuc. 1. 90, cf. 6. 37; οὐδὲ τὰ ἀν. ἐξικέσθαι Id. 1. 70; ἡ ἀναγκαιοτάτη πόλις the least that could be called a city, Plat. Rep. 369 D; ἐκ τεττάρων ἀναγκαιοτάτων συγκείσθαι πόλιν Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 12; αὐτὰ τὰ ἀναγκαιότατ' εἰπεῖν to say what is barely necessary, give a mere outline of the facts, Dem. 269. 14, cf. 284. 20. 6. of persons, connected by necessary or natural ties, i. e. related by blood, Antipho 112. 3, Plat. Rep. 574 B; ἀν. δόμοι Eur. Alc. 533;—οἱ ἀναγκαῖοι, Lat. necessarii, kinsfolk, relations, Xen. An. 2. 4, 1; ἀν. φίλοι Eur. Andr. 671; συγγενεῖς καὶ ἀν. Dem. 434. 20; τοὺς συγγενεῖς αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀν. φίλοι Act. Ap. 10. 24. III. Adv. -ως, necessarily, of necessity, perforce, ἀναγκαῖως ἔχει it must be so, Hdt. 1. 89, Aesch. Cho. 239, Soph. Tr. 723, Plat., etc.; ἀν. ἔχει μοι ποιεῖν ταῦτα Hdt. 8. 140, 1, al.; ἀν. φέρειν as best one can, opp. to ἀνδρείως, Thuc. 2. 64. 2. γελωῖως καὶ ἀν. λέγειν only so far as is necessary, Plat. Rep. 527 A, cf. Tim. 69 D, al.; πτωχῶς μὲν, ἀλλ' ἀν. Babr. 55. 2:—Sup. ἀναγκαιότατα, Plat. Phil. 40 C. IV. ἀναγκαῖον, τὸ, v. sub v. ἀναγκαιότης, ἡ, blood-relationship, Lat. necessitudo, Polyb. 18. 34, 10. II. later, a necessity, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 205. ἀνάγκασμα, ατος, τό, a compulsion, Joseph. A. J. 19. 2, 5. ἀνάγκασμός, ὁ, = foreg., Iambl. Protr. 137. ἀνάγκαστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be compelled, ἀν. ἀρχειν Plat. Rep. 539 E. II. ἀναγκαστέον one must compel, Ib. 378 D, Xen. ἀναγκαστήρ, ἡ, ὅς, one that constrains, ἀν. ἀπρακτοὶ the constraining spindles of Fate, Epigr. Gr. 222. 7. ἀναγκαστήριος, α, ον, = sq., ἀν. δικαιοσύνης Dion. H. 2. 75. ἀναγκαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, compulsory, coercive, opp. to συμβουλευτικός, of the law, Plat. Legg. 930 B; so, ὁ νόμος ἀν. ἔχει δύναμιν Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 12. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 193. ἀναγκαστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. forced, constrained, Hdt. 6. 58; ἀν. στρατεύειν pressed into the service, Thuc. 7. 58, cf. 8. 24. Adv. -τῶς, Plat. Ax. 366 A. ἀνάγκη, Ion. and Ep. ἀναγκαῖη, ἡ. Force, constraint, necessity, first in Hom., κρατερῆ δ' ἐπικέισετ' ἀν. Il. 6. 458; ἀναγκαῖη γὰρ ἐπέγει Ib. 85; ἀναγκαῖη πολέμειν 4. 300; τίς τοι ἀνάγκη πτώσσειν; what necessity is there for thee to cower? 5. 633; οἷσιν ἀνάγκη (sc. φυλάσσειν), 10. 418, al.; but he has it mostly in dat. as an Adv., ἀνάγκη perforce, of necessity, ἀνάγκη αἰεῖδεν, ἀψ ἴμεν, πολέμειν, φεύγειν, etc.; also in act. sense, forcibly, by force, ἀνάγκη ἴσχειν, ἀγειν, κελεύειν: the dat. is strengthd. by καί, Od. 10. 434; so, ὑπ' ἀνάγκης 19. 156, Plat., etc.; ὑπ' ἀναγκαῖης Hdt. 7. 172, al.; later, ἐξ ἀνάγκης Soph. Ph. 73, Plat., etc.; δι' ἀνάγκης Plat. Tim. 47 E; σὺν ἀνάγκη Pind. P. 1. 98; πρὸς ἀνάγκην Aesch. Pers. 569; κατ' ἀνάγκην Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 7:—ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ, c. inf. it must be that . . ., is necessary that . . ., v. Il. supr. cit.; πᾶσα ἀν. ἐστὶ ὕσαι Hdt. 2. 22; τρέφειν τοὺς τοκέας τοῖσι μὲν παισὶν οὐδεμία ἀν., τῆσι δὲ θυγάτρῃσι πᾶσα ἀν. Ib. 35; σιγᾶν ἀνάγκη Soph. Fr. 669, etc.; c. dat. pers., ἀν. μοι σχεθεῖν Aesch. Pr. 16, cf. Pers. 293:—in Trag. also often in answers and arguments, πολλή γ' ἀνάγκη, πολλή σ' ἀνάγκη οἱ πολλή μ' ἀνάγκη, with which an inf. may always be supplied, Elmsl. Med. 981; so πᾶσ' ἀνάγκη, c. inf., Soph. El. 1497, Plat. Phaedo 67 A, etc.; ἀνάγκη μεγάλη [ἐστὶ] Isae. 38. 24, Dem. 838. 10; ἐν ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ Lys. 104. 2. 2. necessity as a law of nature, natural want or desire, γαστρὸς ἀνάγκαις Aesch. Ag. 725, cf. Ar. Nub. 1075, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 11, Cyn. 7. 1; ὑπ' ἀν. τῆς ἐμφύτου Plat. Rep. 458 D; ἐρωτικαῖς ἀν. Ib., etc. b. ἀνάγκη δαιμόνων, αἱ ἐκ θεῶν ἀνάγκαι, fate, destiny, Eur. Phoen. 1000, 1763:—often personified in Poets, as Soph. Fr. 234, cf. Voss. h. Hom. Cer. 216; ἀνάγκη δ' οὐδὲ θεοὶ μάχονται Simon. 8. 20. c. necessity in philosophic sense, as opp. to natural force (φύσις) and simple constraint (βία), Arist. An. Post. 2. 11, 9, Metaph. 5. 2, 6, al.:—also of logical necessity, by which a conclusion necessarily follows, Ib. 10. 8, 4, al. 3. actual force, violence, punishment, esp. of torture, in sing. and pl., ἐς ἀνάγκας ἀγεσθαι Hdt. 1. 116, cf. Antipho 144. 16, sq.; ἀνάγκην προστιθέναι, ἐπιτιθέναι Xen. Hier. 9. 4, Lac. 10. 7; προσάγειν τιλὶ τὰς ἀνάγκας Thuc. 1. 99, cf. 3. 82;

metaph., δολοποιὸς ἀν., i. e. the stratagem of Nessus, Soph. Tr. 832; βρόχων πλεκταῖς ἀνάγκαις Xenarch. Bont. 1. 9. b. any constraint or force, forcible treatment, application of mechanical force, τῶν ἀναγκῶν τινα προσφέρειν Hipp. Fract. 763, cf. Art. 813, 834. 4. in Poets for bodily pain, anguish, suffering, distress, κατ' ἀνάγκην ἔρπειν painfully, Soph. Ph. 206; ὑπ' ἀνάγκης βοᾶν Ib. 215; ὠδίνων ἀνάγκαι Eur. Bacch. 89, etc. II. like Lat. necessitudo, the tie of blood, relationship, kindred, Andoc. 32. 14, Lys. 894. 20. (Prob. from the same Root as ἀγχω, āngo, angustus, etc., Germ. eng; v. sub ἀγκος.) ἀναγκό-δακρυς, υ, shedding forced tears, Aesch. Fr. 407. ἀναγκο-θέτησις, εως, ἡ, compulsion, coined by Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 260 C, as a parody on νομοθέτησις. ἀναγκό-σίτος, ον, eating perforce, i. e. getting what one can, epith. of parasites, Crates Incert. 6, Nicost. Incert. 6. ἀναγκοτροφέω, (τρέφω) to eat perforce: to eat by regimen, not after one's own appetite, like the athletes, Epict. Enchir. 29. 2. ἀναγκοφάγέω, = ἀναγκοτροφέω, Arr. Epict. 3. 15, 3: metaph., ἀν. τὰ πράγματα Theopomp. Hist. 301. ἀναγκοφύλα, ἡ, compulsory eating, the strict prescribed diet of athletes, Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 9. ἀναγκοφορέω, (φέρω) to bear on compulsion, Dion. H. 10. 16. ἀνάγκυλος, ον, without thong (ἀγκύλη), of a javelin, Diod. 3. 8. ἀναγκυκαίνω, to sweeten: Pass., to become sweet, Theophr. C. P. 3. 22, 3. ἀνάγκυπτος, ον, = ἀνάγκυλος, Plin. H. N. 33. 49. ἀναγκυφή, ἡ, work in low relief, Strabo 806. ἀνάγκυφος, ον, wrought in low relief, embossed, Byz.: τὸ ἀνάγκυφον ἀναγκυφή, Clem. Al. 237. ἀναγκυμπτο, fut. ψω, to bend back, αλχημὴ ἀνεγνάμφθη the spear-point was bent back, Il. 3. 348., 7. 259, etc. 2. to undo, loose, δεσμὸν μὲν ἀνεγνάμψαν θεοὶ αὐτοῖ Od. 14. 348. ἀναγκυρία, ἡ, (ἀγνεύω) abominable wickedness, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 13). ἀνάγκυστος, ον, unpurified, unexpiated, Orph. Arg. 1229. ἀναγκυς, ον, impure, unclean, unholy, defiled, Aesch. Ag. 220, Cho. 986, Soph., etc.; ἀν. καὶ μαρὸς Antipho 116. 11. Adv. -νως, Poll. 1. 32, Or. Sib. ἀνάγκωμα, v. sub ἀνάγκωσμα. ἀναγκωρίζω, to recognise, Plat. Polit. 258 A, Parm. 127 A, al.:—Med., Apollod. 3. 5, 5. 2. in a tragedy, to recognise or come to the knowledge of a person, so as to produce a dénouement, Arist. Poët. 14. 13 sq., 17, 6:—in 16 it seems to have a causal sense, to make a person known. II. to recover knowledge possessed in a former state, Id. An. Pr. 2. 21, 7, cf. Plat. Meno 81 C. ἀναγκωρίσις, εως, ἡ, recognition, Plat. Theaet. 193 C. 2. in a tragedy, recognition, as leading to the dénouement (cf. foreg. 2), Arist. Poët. 11. 4., 16, 1, etc.;—in 26, 11, ἀναγκωρίσει was restored by Tyrwhitt. ἀναγκωρίσμα, ατος, τό, = foreg., Pseudo-Hipp. 300. 30. ἀναγκωρισμός, ὁ, = ἀναγκωρίσις, Arist. Poët. 10. 2, Heliod. 7. 7, etc. ἀναγκωριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, contributing to recognition, Schol. Luc. Laps. 5. ἀναγκωσίω, Desiderat. of ἀναγκωρίσκω, to wish to read, Gloss. ἀνάγκωσις, εως, ἡ, recognition, like ἀναγκωρίσις, Hdt. 1. 116. 2. a reading, Plat. Euthyd. 279 E, Legg. 810 E:—fondness for reading, study, Plut. 2. 604 D:—in pl. liturgical readings, a lectionary, Eccl. II. persuasion, Suid. ἀνάγκωσμα, ατος, τό, a passage read aloud, a lecture, Dion. H. 1. 8 (ubi male ἀνάγκωμα), Luc. V. H. 1. 2, Plut. 2. 328 D. ἀναγκωστέον, verb. Adj. one must read, cited from Ath. ἀναγκωστήριον, τό, a lectern, reading-desk, Hesych. ἀναγκωστήτης, ον, ὁ, a reader, a slave trained to read, Plut. Crass. 2, Cic. Att. 1. 12, Corn. Nep. V. Att. 13. ἀναγκωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of reading, Plut. 2. 514 A. 2. suitable for reading, opp. to ἀγωνιστικός, Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 2. ἀναγκωρευσις, εως, ἡ, a public proclamation, Decret. ap. Dem. 253. fin., Inscr. Onid. 51 (in Newton), Plut. Marcell. 4. ἀναγκωρευτός, ον, not to be spoken or told, Schol. Soph. Tr. 1093. ἀν-ἀγορεύω, and impf. ἀνηγόρευον Aeschin. 54. 10., 70. fin.: fut. -είσω Lex ap. Dem. 267, Plut.: aor. -ηγόρευσα Lex ap. Dem. 243. 15, Keil Inscr. iv. b. 33, Polyb.:—Pass., aor. -ηγορεύθη Xen. Cyn. 1, 14, Plut.: pf. -ηγόρευμαι Id.:—the fut., aor., and pf. in classic authors are mostly supplied by ἀνερῶ, ἀνείπον (v. sub his vv.); cf. ἀγορεύω. To proclaim publicly, Aeschin. 70. ult., etc.; ἀν. κήρυγμα to make public proclamation, Polyb. 18. 29, 4; ἀν. τινα αὐτοκράτορα Plut. Galb. 2:—Pass. to be proclaimed, ἀναγορευέσθω νικηφόρος Plat. Legg. 730 D, cf. Dem. 331. 6, Aeschin. 55. 15. 2. in Pass. also to be generally called, φιλοπάτωρ Xen. 1. c. ἀναγραμματίζω, to transpose the letters of one word so as to form another, Gramm.; e. g. Ἡρα ἀήρ, ἀρετή ἐρατή, Ἀρσινόη Ἴον Ἡρας, Πτολεμαῖος ἀπὸ μέλιτος are anagrams:—ἀναγραμματισμός, οὐ, ὁ, transposition of this kind, 1b. ἀναγραπτέον, verb. Adj. one must inscribe, εὐεργέτην ἀν. τινα Luc. D. Mort. 30. 2. II. ἀναγραπτέος, α, ον, Eus. Mart. Pal. 13. fin. ἀνάγραπτος, ον, inscribed, recorded, registered, Thuc. 1. 129. II. painted, in a picture, Clem. Al. 50. ἀναγράφεύς, εως, ὁ, a registrar, Lat. scriba publicus, τῶν νόμων Lys. 183. 11; τῶν ἱερῶν καὶ δόξων 185. 33. ἀναγράφή, ἡ, an inscribing, registering, of treaties and the like, συναλλαγμάτων Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 21; of the names of public benefactors, etc., Xen. Vect. 3, 11. 2. a record, description, Polyb. 3. 33, 17, Plut. Pericl. 2, etc. II. that which is registered, a register, Plat. Legg. 850 A, etc.: in pl. the public records, registers, Inscr. Delph. in Curt. p. 13, Polyb. 12. 11, 4, etc.; αἱ ἀν. τῶν χρόνων Clem. Rom. 25. ἀναγράφω, contr. ἀγγράφω, C. I. 1052, 5774. 126: (v. γράφω). To

engrave and set up, esp. to engrave on a tablet placed in some public place, of treaties, laws and public acts, to inscribe, register, record, τὰς ξυνηθείας ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ Thuc. 5. 47; νόμους ἐν τῇ στοᾷ Andoc. 11. 22; τὰ συμβολαῖα καὶ τὰς κρίσεις πρὸς ἀρχὴν τινα Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 7; ἀν. τι ἐν στήλῃ, εἰς λεύκωμα, etc., Lycurg. 164. 30, Dem. 707. 12; τὴν προξενίαν ἀναγραφάτω . . καὶ ἀναθέτω (cf. ἀνατίθημι II) C. I. 1335. 20, cf. 1570. 46; so, ἀγγραψάτω 1052. 13:—Med., ἀναγράφασθαι συνηθείας to have them registered, App. Mithr. 70. 2. of persons, to register or record his name in like manner, στηλίτην ἀν. τινά Isocr. 348 D:—Pass. to be inscribed or entered in a public register, to be registered or recorded, ἀναγραφῆναι πατρόθεν Hdt. 6. 14., 8. 90; ἀναγράφεσθαι εὐεργέτης to be registered as a benefactor, as was the custom of the Persians, Id. 8. 85, cf. Thuc. 1. 129, Lys. 159. 39; hence the phrase came into general use, μέγιστος εὐεργέτης παρ' ἐμοὶ ἀναγεγράφει Plat. Gorg. 506 C, cf. Xen. Vect. 3, 11; so also, Ἀρθμιον . . ἐχθρὸν αὐτῶν ἀνέγραψαν Dem. 122. 10; ἐν τοῖς φίλοις ἀν. τινά Dio C. 38. 44; Εὐβουλου κούρα ἀνεγραφόμεν became his adopted daughter, Epigr. Gr. 205. 3. c. acc. rei, ἀν. στήλην to set up a pillar with an inscription on it, Lys. 185. 12. II. to write out, describe, Xen. Eq. 1, 6; ὅσα ἀμφὸς ξυνηθείαν, ταῦτα ἐγὼ ἀναγράφω Arr. in prooem. 2. to describe lines and figures mathematically, Plat. Meno 83 A (in Med.); so, ἀναγράφειν τὰς τῆς γῆς περιόδους Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 13. III. to entitle, Λούκουλλος ἀναγέγραπται τὸ βιβλίον Plut. Lucull. 42. IV. to fill up outlines, opp. to περιγράφω, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 17, cf. Philostr. 838. ἀναγρηγορέω, to awake again, Eus. H. E. 5. 1, 21. ἀναγρία, ἡ, (ἀγρια) the time when hunting was forbidden, the close season, Xen. Cyn. 5, 34. ἀναγρύζω, strengthd. for γρύζω, to mutter, ἦν ἀναγρύζη Ar. Nub. 945; c. negat., οὐδ' ἀναγρύζειν not to mutter so much as γρύ, Xen. Oec. 2, 11. ἀναγυμνῶ, to strip naked, unveil, Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 3. ἀνάγυρος, οὐ, ὅ, anagyris foetida, the stinking bean-trefoil, Ar. Lys. 68; also ἀνάγυρις, ἰος, ἡ, Diosc. 3. 167; proverb., κινεῖν τὸν ἀν. Ar. l. c., et Schol.—From it the Att. deme Ἀναγυροῦς took its name (cf. Ῥαμνοῦς, etc.), Adv. Ἀναγυροντόθεν from Anagyrius, Ar. Lys. 67; Adj. Ἀναγυράσιος, ὁ, a man of this deme, Plat., etc. [v. prob.; cf. ἀνάγυρος.] ἀναγχιππέω, to be forced to serve as a knight, Eur. Suppl. 100. ἀν-ἀγχω, to hang up, choke, strangle, Nic. Th. 475. ἀν-ἀγω, fut. ἀνάξω Aesch. Cho. 131; 2or. ἀνήγαγον, etc.: (v. ἀγω):—opp. to κατάγω, I. to lead up from a lower place to a higher, ἐς Οὐλυμπον Theogn. 1347, Eur. Bacch. 289; πρὸς τὸ ὕψος Xen. An. 3. 4, 28; ἱερὸν ἀν. ξόανον to bring the Trojan horse up to the citadel, Eur. Tro. 525; ὁ πέπλος ἀνάγεται εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Plat. Euthyphro 6 C. 2. to lead up to the high sea, to take to sea, carry by sea, λαὸν ἀνήγαγεν ἐνθάδ' αἰέρας Il. 9. 338; γυναῖκ' εὐεῖδ' ἀνήγεε ἐξ Ἀπίης γαίης 3. 48, cf. 6. 292; so Hdt. 7. 10, 8, etc.; but often = simple ἀγω, to conduct, carry to a place, as in Il. 8. 203, Od. 3. 272:—the phrase ἀν. ναῦν to put a ship to sea, first in Hdt. 6. 12., 7. 100; who also uses ἀνάγειν absol. in the same sense, 3. 41., 8. 76, cf. Dem. 677. 5;—but this is more common in Med. 3. to take up from the coast into the interior, Od. 14. 272, Hdt. 6. 30, 119; esp. from Asia Minor into Central Asia, ἀν. παρὰ or ὡς βασιλέα Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 6, An. 2. 6, 1, etc. 4. to bring up, esp. from the dead, ἀν. εἰς φάος Hes. Th. 626; εἰς φῶς Plat. Rep. 521 C; τῶν φθιμένων ἀν. τινά Aesch. Ag. 1023; also, κλίνει κἀνάγει πάλιν lays low and brings up again, Soph. Aj. 131, cf. Eur. Alc. 989; ἀν. ἐκ λεχέων to waken up, Pind. I. 4. 37 (3. 40). 5. ἀν. χορόν to conduct the choir, Hes. Sc. 280, Eur. Tro. 325 (cf. 332), Thuc. 3. 104; also, ἀν. θυσίαν, ὀρθήν to celebrate . . , Hdt. 2. 60, 61, al. 6. to lift up, raise, κάρα Soph. Ph. 866; τὸ ὄμμα ἀν. ἄνω Plat. Rep. 533 D; ἀν. τὰς ὀφρῦς = ἀνασπᾶν, Plut. 2. 975 C. 7. ἀν. παιάνα to lift up the paean, Soph. Tr. 210, cf. Aesch. Cho. 963, Eur. El. 126. 8. ἀν. εἰς τιμὴν to raise to honour, Plut. Num. 16; τίμιον ἀν. τινά Eur. H. F. 1333; ἀν. τινά εἰς φιλοσοφίαν Plat. Rep. 529 A; εἰς μέτρα θ' ἤβης ὡς ἀνηγόμεν was reared up to . . , Epigr. Gr. 193. 9. in various sense, ἀν. ὀδόντας to cut teeth, Hipp. Aph. 1248; ἀν. αἷμα to bring up blood, Plut. Cleom. 30; ἀν. ποταμόν to bring a river up [over its banks], Luc. D. Deor. 3; ἀν. φάλαγγα, like ἀναπτύσσειν, Id. Crass. 23. 10. μύρια τάλαντα εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἀνήγαγεν carried them up to the Acropolis, i. e. paid them into the treasury there, Dem. 35. 7. II. to bring back, ἀνήγαγον αὐτοῖς Ἀργος ἐς Ἱπποβότον Il. 15. 29; so Od. 24. 401, Pind. P. 5. 4, and Att. -2. τὸν λόγον ἐπ' ἀρχὴν ἀν. to carry back to its principles, Plat. Legg. 626 D; εἰς ἄλλας ἀρχάς Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 6, cf. G. A. 5. 1, 4, al.; εἰς γνωριμώτερον Id. Metaph. 6. 16, 3, al. 3. ἀν. τι εἰς τὸν δῆμον, Lat. ad populum referre, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 29;—so of persons, ἀν. τινά ἐπὶ τὴν συγγραφὴν to refer him to the contract, Dem. 1292. 12; ἀν. τι εἰς τινα to refer an act to the doer, Id. 1126. 4; εἰς αὐτὸν τὴν ἀρχὴν [τῆς πράξεως] Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 17. 4. to reduce a syllogism to the first figure, Id. An. Pr. 1. 32, 1, al. 5. to make legal restitution, Lat. redhibere, Plat. Legg. 916 A; cf. ἀναγωγὴ II. 3. 6. to rebuild, Plut. Poplic. 15, Camill. 32; simply to build, Id. Nic. 18. 7. to reckon or calculate, ἀν. τὰς ἡμέρας πρὸς τὸ μαντεῖον Plut. Cim. 18; χρόνον ἐκ τῶν Ὀλυμπιονικῶν Id. Num. 1; ἀν. εἰς ἀσφάλειαν to reckon on . . , Id. Brut. 12. 8. intr. (sub. εαυτόν) to draw back, withdraw, retreat, Lat. referre pedem, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 45, etc.; ἐπὶ πόδα ἀν. to retreat facing the enemy, Ib. 3. 3, 69; ἀν. ἐπὶ σκέλος Ar. Av. 383; metaph., ἀναγε εἰς τοῦπίσω, perh. a nautical phrase, put back again, Plat. Rep. 528 A. b. to draw back into a small compass, to contract, ἀν. ὡς εἰς ἐλάχιστον Dem. 783. 20. B. Med. and Pass. to put out to sea, to set sail (v. supr. I. 2), Il. 1.

478, Hdt. 3. 137, Thuc. 6. 30, etc.; ἀναχθῆναι Hdt. 3. 138., 4. 152; ἀναχθεῖς Aesch. Ag. 626. 2. metaph. to put to sea, i. e. to make ready, prepare oneself, ὡς ἐρωτήσων Plat. Charm. 155 D, cf. Eryx. 392 D. ἀναγωγεύς, ἑως, ὅ, one that brings up from below, ψυχῶν ἀν. Procl. h. Sol. 34. 2. a machine to draw water, Eust. Opusc. 328. 25. II. the strap for holding a shield (cf. ἀναφορεύς), Eust. 995. 26:—ἀναγωγεῖς are also the straps which keep up the sandal round the foot, fastened in front by ἀνασπαστοί, Ael. V. H. 9. 11 (with the note of Perizon.), Ath. 543 F. ἀναγωγή, ἡ, a leading up, esp. taking a ship into the high sea, a putting to sea, ἀν. γίνεται Thuc. 6. 30, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 28. 2. a bringing up from the stomach, πτυέλου ἀν. expectoration, Hipp. Acut. 393; σιτίων ἀν. vomiting, Id. Epid. 1. 943, cf. Aph. 1253; αἵματος Erasistr. ap. Galen. 19. 14. 3. a bringing up, rearing, φυτῶν Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 4; education, discipline, Polyb. 33. 15, 5. 4. a lifting up of the soul to heavenly things, Synes. 50 C: hence in Eccl., a mystical interpretation. II. a referring, of individuals to a class, Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 22; of phenomena to a cause, Ib. 5. 3, 4. 2. reduction of syllogisms (v. ἀνάγω II. 4), Id. An. Post. 2. 3, 1. 3. restitution by law, Lat. redhibitio, ἀν. ἐστὶ restitution is made, Plat. Legg. 916 A; ἀναγωγὴν ποιῆσθαι to make it, Ib. B; ἀναγωγῆς τυγχάνειν to obtain it, Ib.; v. Att. Process, p. 525. ἀναγωγή (sc. ἱερά), τά, offerings made at departure, a feast of Aphrodité at Eryx, Ael. V. H. 1. 15, cf. Ath. 395 A; v. ἀνάγω I. 5. ἀναγωγία, ἡ, (ἀν-priv., ἀγωγή) want of discipline, dissoluteness, Polyb. 7. 10, 15. II. unpleasantness, Dion. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 42; v. Meineke ad l. (3. 550). ἀναγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, raising the mind to heavenly things, mystical (cf. ἀναγωγή I. 4), Eccl. ἀναγωγίος, οὐ, = foreg., Procl. Hymn. ἀναγωγός, ὄν, bringing up, eliciting, πτυέλου Hipp. Acut. 392. 2. restoring, Iambl. Myst. 2. 6: elevating, sublime, ζωῆ Eccl. ἀν-ἀγωγός, οὐ, ill-trained, ill-bred, Timo ap. Ath. 588 A; dissolute, Plut. 2. 140 B, etc.: of horses and dogs, ill-broken, unmanageable, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4, 4. 1, 3:—Adv. -γως, Macho ap. Ath. 580 E. ἀν-ἀγωνιστός, οὐ, without contest or conflict, ἀν. ἀπιέναι Thuc. 4. 92: never having contended for a prize, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 10; ἀν. περὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς making no exertion in the cause of virtue, Plat. Legg. 845 C. ἀναδαίνυμαι, to feed in turn, ἀνήρ ἀν. λχθύν Theod. Prodr. in Notices des Mss. 8. 184. ἀναδαίωμα, v. ἀναδατέομαι. ἀναδαίω, ποῖτ. ἀνδαίω, to light up, φλογὸς μέγαν πύργον Aesch. Ag. 305:—Pass., Ap. Rh. 4. 1726. ἀναδάκνω, to bite again, bite all round, Thenphr. C. P. 3. 17, 4: generally, to irritate, Oribas. ἀναδάσασθαι, aor. 2 inf. of ἀναδατέομαι. ἀναδάσιμος, οὐ, to be distributed afresh, Schol. Ven. Il. 1. 300. ἀναδασμός, ὁ, (ἀναδάσασθαι) re-distribution or partition of land, among colonists, Hdt. 4. 159, 163; esp. as a democratic measure, attended with abolition of debts (cf. ἀναδάτεομαι, ἀνάδαστος), Plat. Rep. 566 A, Dem. 215. 25., 746. 25. ἀνάδαστος, οὐ, divided anew, re-distributed, ἀν. γῆν ποιεῖν, esp. of demagogues (cf. ἀναδασμός), Plat. Legg. 843 B; ἀν. ποιεῖν τὴν χώραν Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 4; τὰς οὐσίας ἀν. ποιῆσθαι Ib. 5. 5, 5, cf. 8, 20. II. later, ἀν. ποιεῖν τι to alter, undo, rescind, Luc. Abd. 11: cf. Ruhnck. Tim. ἀναδατέομαι, (v. δατέομαι) to divide anew, re-distribute (cf. ἀναδασμός), ὁ δῆμος τὴν γῆν ἐπενοῖε ἀναδάσασθαι Thuc. 5. 4:—a Pass. ἀναδαίωμα, to be distributed, occurs in Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 159; aor. -δασθεῖς Plut. Agis 8. ἀνάδειγμα, ατος, τό, an image for show, Hesych. 2. a mouth-piece worn by public criers to serve the purpose of our speaking-trumpets (cf. φορβεία), Anth. P. append. 372. ἀναδείκνυμι and -ύω: fut. -δείξω, Ion. -δέξω: (v. δείκνυμι). To lift up and shew, exhibit, display, πύλας ἀναδεικνύναι to display by opening the gates, i. e. throw wide the gates, Soph. El. 1458; so, μυστοδόκος δόμος ἀναδεικνύται Ar. Nub. 304; ἀναδέξαι ὑσπίδα to hold up a shield as signal, Hdt. 6. 115, 121, sq.; ἀνέδεξε σημήιον τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνάγεσθαι made signal for them to put to sea, Id. 7. 128. II. to make public, declare, notify, esp. to proclaim any one as elected to an office, ἀν. τινά βασιλέα Polyb. 4. 48, 3; ἀναδ. τινά μέγιστον to make him the greatest man, Id. 22. 4, 3; Θεαλῆν ἀν. ἀστρολόγον Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 1. 34. 2. to consecrate, Lat. dedicare, Strabo 410, Plut. Pomp. 52; ἱερά ἀν. Anth. P. 9. 340. ἀναδεικτέον, verb. Adj. one must set forth, exhibit, Clem. Al. 291. ἀνάδειξις, εως, ἡ, a showing forth: esp. a public act of proclamation or appointment to an office, Lat. designatio, ἡ τῶν ὑπάτων ἀν. Plut. Mar. 8; τῶν συναρχόντων ἡ ἀναγόρευσις καὶ ἀν. Id. C. Gracch. 12; absol., ἡ ἀν. the election, Id. Cat. Mi. 44, 46:—so also, 2. ἡ ἀν. τοῦ διαδήματος the ceremony of coronation, Polyb. 15. 26, 7: the dedication of a temple, Strabo 381. II. (from Pass.) a manifestation, of Osiris, Diod. 1. 85, Eccl.—It is uncertain whether the words ἡ ἀν. αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸν Ἰσραήλ, Luc. 1. 80, are to be taken in the act. or pass. sense, cf. LXX (Sirac. 43. 6). ἀναδείπνια, τά, a second supper, or second course at supper, ascribed to the Lycians by Eust. 1141. 14. ἀναδέκομαι, Ion. for ἀναδέχομαι. ἀναδεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for receiving, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 355. ἀν-ἀδελφος, οὐ, without brother or sister, Eur. Or. 310, etc. ἀνάδεμα, ποῖτ. ἀνδεμα, ατος, τό, = ἀνάδημα, Anth. P. 7. 423. ἀναδέμομαι, Med. to build up again, Joseph. B. J. 2. 20, 6, Philo 1. 317, 324.

ἀναδενδράς, ἄδος, ἡ, a vine that grows up trees, Lat. *vitis arbutiva*, Pherecr. Μέταλλ. 2, Dem. 1251. 23, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 4:—in the same sense Greg. Nyss. has ἡ ἀναδενδρουμένη ἄμπελος.

ἀναδενδρίτης οἶνος [ἴ], ὁ, wine from the ἀναδενδράς vine, Polyb. 34. 11, 1:—fem., ἀναδενδρίτις ἄμπελος, Geop. 5. 61. Also, ἀναδενδροκαρπία, ἡ, its fruit, Nicet. Eugen.

ἀναδενδρο-μαλάχη, ἡ, tree-mallow, perh. *Lavatera arborea*, Oribas.

ἀναδέξαι, v. sub ἀναδείκνυμι.

ἀναδέρκομαι, Dep. to look up, aor. 2 act., ἀνέδρακεν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν of one who recovers from fainting, Il. 14. 436; cf. ἀναβλέπω.

ἀναδέρω, poet. ἀνδ-, to strip the scar off, ἀν. τὸ δέρμα Hipp. 189. 25; ἀνδέρουσιν πόδας they strip the skin off the feet, Pind. Fr. 217. 2.

metaph. to lay bare, expose, τι Luc. Pseudol. 20; so in Med., ἡρώτα δ' ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν οὐδέν, ὡς μὴ ἀναδέρουτο Philostr. 534; in Ar. Ran. 1106, where ἀναδέρουτο τὰ τε παλαιὰ καὶ τὰ καινὰ is against the metre, Brunck restored ἀναδέρουτο, = ἀνακαλύπτετε, εἰς τὸ μέσον προφέρετε, as the Schol.; Bgk. suggests ἀνὰ δ' ἐρεσθον inquire into.

ἀνάδεσις, εως, ἡ, a binding on, στεφάνων Plut. Sertor. 22. 2. a binding up, or decking, κόμης Luc. Jon. Trag. 33.

ἀναδεσμεύω, to bind on or up, Diod. 18. 42; so, -δεσμέω, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 191.

ἀναδέσμη, ἡ, a band for women's hair, a head-band, like μίτρα, Il. 22. 469 (where it is described as πλεκτή), Anth. P. 5. 276; and restored by Elmsl. in Eur. Med. 978:—see the plate in Schliem. Troy p. 335, and cf. δέσμα II.

ἀνάδεσμος, ὁ, = foreg., Anth. Plan. 4. 134; v. foreg.

ἀνάδετος, ον, binding up the hair, μίτρα Eur. Hec. 923.

ἀναδέω, to moisten, wet, steep, dye, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 3, Phylarch. 26; ἤθεσι ἀν. τοὺς νόμους to imbue them with moral principle, Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 4, cf. Max. Tyr. p. 178; fut. ἀναδείσομαι in pass. sense, Galen. 2. to mix in a mass, Plut. 2. 997 A, cf. 700 A.

ἀναδέχομαι, fut. -δέχομαι; aor. ἀνεδέξαμην, Ep. aor. ἀνεδέγμην; pf. pass. ἀναδέδεγμαι; (v. δέχομαι); Dep. To take up, catch, receive, σάκος δ' ἀνεδέξατο πολλά [sc. δόρατα] Il. 5. 619; ἀναδ. πληγὰς εἰς τὸ σῶμα Plut. Timol. 4; βέλη τῷ σώματι Id. Marcell. 10. II.

to take upon oneself, submit to, ἀνεδέγμην ὠϊζύν Od. 17. 563, cf. Archil. 60, Pind. P. 2. 77; so, ἀν. τὴν αἰτίαν Plat. Hipp. Mi. 365 D; πόλεμον Polyb. 1. 88, 12; ἀπέχθειαν Plut., etc.; in full, ἀν. τι ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν Dem. 613. 5, cf. 352. 18:—absol. to own a fact, allow it, Id. 1131. 2. 2.

to accept, receive, λουτρά . . μητρὸς ἀνεδέξω πάρα Eur. I. T. 818; χορηγίαν, ἡγεμονίαν Plut. Aristid. 1. 23, etc.; τὸν κληρὸν Id. Cic. 43; ἀν. θερμότητα Id. Cat. Mi. 61. 3. to undertake, promise to do, c. inf.

fut., Hdt. 5. 91, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 17; c. inf. aor., Plut. Aristid. 14; absol., Dem. 925. 13. 4. to be surety to one, τινί Thuc. 8. 81;

τινί τι to one for a thing, Polyb. 11. 25, 9; but, ἀν. τινα τῶν χρημάτων to bail a person for the sum required, Id. 5. 16, 8; ἀν. τοὺς δανειστάς to undertake to satisfy them, Plut. Cacs. 11. 5. to take back, Dem. 1365. 1. III. to wait for, Polyb. 1. 52, 8.

ἀναδέω, poet. ἀνδέω, Att. contr. part. ἀναδῶν (infr. 1. 2): fut. -δήσω; aor. ἀνέδησα:—Med. and Pass., Att. contr. ἀναδοῦνται, ἀναδούμενος (infr. 1. 2, III):—Pass., pf. δέδεμαι. To bind or tie up, to wreath,

δάφνα κύμας ἀναδήσαντες Pind. P. 10. 62; στέφανοι ἀνέδησαν ἔθειραν Id. I. 5 (4). 11; and so in Med., ἀναδέεσθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς μίτρησι to bind their heads . . , Hdt. 1. 195; ἀνδησάμενος κόμαν having wreathed one's hair, Pind. N. 11. 36, cf. 1. 1. 37; κρόβυλον ἀναδείσθαι τῶν τριχῶν to bind one's hair into a knot, Thuc. 1. 6; στέμν' ἀναδησάμενος having bound his brows with the fillet, C. I. 5173; hence, τίς τόσσασδε . . ἀνέδησατο νίκας; who has won so many crowns of victory? Simon. 22;

ἀναδείσθαι πίστιν to gain credit for oneself, Plut. 2. 243 A. 2. c. acc. pers. to crown, τινὰ στεφάνοις Pind. P. 2. 10; λήροις (Com. for στεφάνοις) ἀναδῶν τοὺς νικῶντας Ar. Pl. 589; ἀν. τινὰ εὐαγγέλια to crown him for good tidings, Ib. 764; ἀν. τὸν ἡνίοχον Thuc. 5. 50:—metaph. in Pass., τροφή τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πᾶσιν, ὅσων βίος δεῖται, ἀναδοῦνται are well furnished with . . , Plat. Rep. 465 D. II. ἀναδῆσαι τὴν πατρίην (or ἑαυτοὺς) εἰς τινα to trace up one's family to a founder, Hdt. 2. 143. III. in Med. to fasten by a rope to oneself,

ἄνευον ἀναδούμενοι τοὺς σταυροὺς Thuc. 7. 25; esp. of a ship, ἀναδούμενος ἔλκειν to take in tow, Id. 1. 50., 2. 90, etc.:—metaph., ἀναδείσθαι τινα to attach them to oneself, Ael. V. II. 4. 9, Luc.; ἀναδείσθαι τι ἐκ τινος to make dependent upon . . , Plut. 2. 322 E; and in Pass., ἀναδέεσθαι ἐκ τινος or εἰς τι Id. Dio 26, Eum. 11.

ἀνάδημα, poet. ἀνδημα, τό, = ἀναδέσμη, Pind. Fr. 170, Eur. Hipp. 83, El. 882; ἀν. χρυσοῦν Plat. Com. Φα. 4.

ἀνάδηξις, εως, ἡ, a biting: in Theophr. C. P. 3. 17, 5, prob. of the stimulating effect of certain manures.

ἀναδιδακτέον, one must teach otherwise or better, Philo 1. 162.

ἀναδιδάσκω, (v. διδάσκω), to teach otherwise or better, Lat. *dedocere*, ἀν. ὡς . . , Hdt. 4. 95, cf. Thuc. 3. 97., S. 86; also simply = διδάσκω, Id. 1. 32:—Pass. to be better instructed, ὅτι . . , Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 D; to learn better things, change one's mind, Hdt. 6. 83; to learn anew or from the beginning, Joseph. A. J. 2. 9, 1. II. ἀναδ. δράμα to alter a play and bring it on the stage again, Blomf. praef. Aesch. Pers. p. xxii. 2. to expound, interpret, λόγια ἀν. τινὰ to one, Ar. Eq. 1045, etc., cf. Pl. 563.

ἀναδιδράσκω, to run away again, Polyb. 29. 7, 1; dub.

ἀναδίδωμι, poet. ἀνδ-: fut. δώσω, etc.: (v. δίδωμι). To give up, hold up and give, Pind. I. 6 (5). 57, Xen. Symp. 2, 8. II. to give forth, send up, esp. of the earth, to yield, καρπὸν Hdt. 7. 15, cf. Hipp. Aër. 288; τὰ ὕραία Thuc. 3. 58, etc.; and Pass. to grow up, of plants, Theophr. de Sud. 10. 2. of a river, ἀναδιδόναι ἀσφαλτον Hdt. 1. 179; of a volcano, ἀν. πῦρ καὶ καπνὸν Thuc. 3. 58, etc.; ἀν. ἐνώδιαν

Plut. 2. 645 E, cf. 918 B. 3. intr., of springs, fire, etc., to burst or

issue forth, Hdt. 7. 26, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 28; cf. ἐκδίδωμι II. III. to deal round, distribute, impart, διαβούλιον τοῖς φίλοις Polyb. 5. 58, 2, cf. 8. 17, 2; τοῖς λόχοις τὰς ψήφους Dion. H. 10. 57, Plut., etc.; δ. φήμην to spread it, Plut. Aemil. 25:—Pass. to be dispensed, Medic.; and of food, to be digested, Ib.; (the Act. also intr., in same sense, Ib.) IV. to give back, restore, Pind. Fr. 4, in 3 sing., ἀνδίδοι ψυχὰν πάλιν; and so ἀνδώσειν (if it be retained) must be taken in Soph. O. C. 1076:—Med. to sell (nisi leg. ἀποδώσειν), Arist. Fr. 517. 2. in Gramm., ἀν. τὸν τόνον to throw back the accent, Schäf. Greg. Cor. 411. 3. intr. to go backwards, retrograde, opp. to ἐπιδίδωμι, Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 3.

ἀναδικάζω, to decide again, hear on appeal, τὰ γνωσθέντα Philo 1, 299. II. Med. to renew an action after a previous judgment had been cancelled, Isac. ap. Harpocr. et Poll. 8. 23.

ἀναδικεῖν, defect. aor. to throw back, Ep. 3 sing. ἀνδικε, A. B. 394.

ἀναδικία, ἡ, the renewal of an action (v. ἀναδικάζω II), Lys. ap. Poll. 8. 23.

ἀναδικός, ον, tried over again, δίκαι ἀν. γίνονται (v. ἀναδικάζω II), Andoc. 12. 7, Plat. Legg. 937 D; ψήφον ἀν. καθιστάναι to cancel a former vote, Dem. 760. 3.

ἀναδινεύω, to whirl about, Opp. H. 3. 296.

ἀναδινεῖν, intr. of the eyes, to roll about, Hipp. 604. 21.

ἀναδιπλασιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to redouble, Gramm.

ἀναδιπλασιασμός, ὁ, reduplication, repetition, Cyrill., Gramm.

ἀναδιπλόομαι, Pass. to be made double, φάλαγξ βαθντέρα ἀναδιπλωμένη being made twice as deep, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 5. 2. in Gramm., of a word or syllable, to be reduplicated.

ἀναδίπλωσις, εως, ἡ, a doubling back, τοῦ ἐντέρου Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 25, P. A. 3. 14, 19. 2. in Rhet. repetition. 3. in Gramm. reduplication.

ἀναδίφω, to grope after, Cratin. Ἀρχ. 2.

ἀναδοιδυκάω, to stir up, E. M.; also -ίζω, Hesych.

ἀναδομέω, = ἀναδέμω, Byz.

ἀναδονέω, to stir up, agitate, Philo 1. 659; in tmesi, Anacreont. 62. 2. ἀναδορά, ἡ, ulceration, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3 and 9.

ἀνάδοσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναδίδωμι intr.) a growing up, growth, as of plants, Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 4; a bursting or issuing forth, as of fire, wind, water, Arist. Mund. 4, 16, Diod. 2. 12: exhalation, Plut. 2. 31 E. II. (trans.) a distribution, e. g. of viands at dinner, Ath. 210 E. 2. of food, digestion, Polyb. 3. 57, 8, Plut. 2. 654 A; metaph. digestion of knowledge, Id. Pericl. 2. III. in Gramm. a throwing back of the accent, v. ἀναδίδωμι IV. 2.

ἀναδοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, distributive, digestive, c. gen., Greg. Naz.

ἀνάδοτος, ον, given up or to be given up, Thuc. 3. 52.

ἀναδουλώω, to reduce to slavery again, App. Civ. 4. 29:—hence, ἀναδουλώσις, ἡ, Byz.

ἀναδοχή, ἡ, a taking up, undertaking, πόνων Soph. Tr. 825. II. surety, bail, Polyb. 5. 27, 4, ubi v. Schweigh.

ἀνάδοχος, ον, taking upon oneself, giving security for, πρὸς τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἀν. τῶν χρημάτων Menand. Χηρ. 3. II. as Subst. a security, surety, Dion. H. 6. 84, Plut. Dio 18.

ἀναδραμεῖν, aor. 2 inf. of ἀνατρέχω.

ἀναδραμητέον, verb. Adj. one must run up or back, Procl. in Plat.

ἀναδρέπω, to break off, pluck, Nonn. D. 9. 120:—Med. to cull, ῥητορικοὺς λόγους ἀναδρέψασθαι Themist. 332 D.

ἀναδρομή, ἡ, (ἀνατρέχω, -δραμεῖν) a running up, rising, as of the sap, Theophr. C. P. 4. 5, 1. 2. a sudden throb of pain, Hipp. Coac. 168.

ἀνάδρομος, ον, running up, of a fish running up a river, Alex. Trall.

ἀναδύνω, to come to the top of water, Batr. 90.

ἀναδύομαι, Ep. 3 sing. ἀνδύεται [ῥ]: fut. -δύσομαι [ῥ]: aor. ἀνεδύσαμην, Ep. 3 sing. -ατο or -ετο: Dep. with act. aor. ἀνέδυν, subj. ἀναδύη or opt. ἀναδύη [ῥ] Od. 9. 377, inf. ἀναδύν, apoc. for -δύναι, suggested by Dind. for ἀνιδεῖν in Aesch. Cho. 805; pf. ἀναδέδυκα (v. δύω). To come up, rise, esp. from the sea, c. gen., ἀνέδν πολιῆς ἀλὺς ἡὕτ' ὀμίχλη Il. 1. 359; ἀνεδύσατο λίμνης Od. 5. 337; also c. acc., ἀνεδύσατο κύμα θαλάσσης Il. 1. 496; absol., εἶπερ ἀναδύσει πάλιν Ar. Ran. 1460; so, Ἀφροδίτη ἀναδυομένη, a famous picture by Apelles, Plin. 35. 36, 15. 2. of rivers that have disappeared into the earth, to come up again, Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 24. II. to draw back, shrink back, withdraw, retire, Od. 9. 377; ἀναδύναι ἀψ λαῶν εἰς ὄμιλον Il. 7. 217; to shrink back, hesitate, shirk, Lat. *tergiversari*, ἔτοιμός εἰμ' ἔγωγε, κοῖκ ἀναδύομαι, δάκνειν Ar. Ran. 860, cf. Xen. Symp. 5, 5, Dem. 102. 12., 109. 12., 406. 20:—of springs, to fail, Plut. Thes. 15. 2. rarely c. acc. to draw back from, shun, ἀνδύεται πόλεμον Il. 13. 225; in imitation of which Plato said ἀναδύεσθαι τὰ ὁμολογημένα, to shrink from one's admissions, Theaet. 145 C, cf. Euthyd. 302 E.

ἀνάδυσσις, εως, ἡ, a drawing back, retreat, escape, Plat. Euthyd. 302 E: a holding back, shunning, esp. to serve as a soldier, Plut. Cim. 18.

ἀναδυσμός, ὁ, = foreg., Schol. Od. 5. 337.

ἀνά-εδνος, ἡ, without presents from the bridegroom, without bridal gifts, Il. 9. 146 (ubi v. Spitzn.), 13. 366. (ἀνα remains without elision before ε, because of the f, ἀνάφεδνος, cf. ἀνάελπτος; but prob. Bekk. is right in restoring ἀν-έδνος, i. e. ἀν-έφεδνος, ἔδνα being the commoner form in Hom.)

ἀν-αείρω, to lift up, of a wrestler, ἡ μ' ἀνάειρ', ἡ ἐγὼ σέ Il. 23. 724; ἀνάειρε δύω χρυσοῖο τάλαντα took them, carried them off, Ib. 614, 778; ἀθανάτοισι φίλας ἀνὰ χεῖρας λείραι Virgil's *palmas ad sidera tendit*, Il. 7. 130:—Med. to lift up in one's arms, carry off, Ar. Rh. 4. 94:—Pass. to arise, ἀελλαι Ar. Rh. 1. 1078; of a ship, to float, Orph. Arg. 270.

ἀνά-ελπτος, ον, like ἀελπτος, unlooked for, ἀνάελπτα παθόντες Hes. Th. 660. (Properly ἀνάφελπτος, v. ἀνάεδνος.)

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ἀν-αέξω, to enlarge, increase, Q. Sm. I. 460: to make grow, ἀνθος Coluth. 241.

ἀναερτάω, lengthd. for ἀναείρω, Anth. P. 6. 195: Nonn. has -άξω.

ἀναζάω, inf. -ζήν, to return to life, be alive again, Ev. Luc. 15. 24 and 32, C. I. 2566: in Ep. form -ζάω, Nic. ap. Ath. 133 D, C. I. 8695. Cf. βιάω.

ἀναζείω, Ep. for ἀναζέω II, Anth. P. 9. 626.

ἀνάζεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναζέω) a boiling or bubbling up, Gramm.

ἀνάζεσις, εως, ή, a boiling up, of fire, Arist. Mirab. 40.

ἀναζεύγνυμι and -ύω, fut. -ζεύξω: (v. ζεύγνυμι). To yoke or harness

again, ἀναζεύγνυμι τὸν στρατὸν to move off the army, Hdt. 9. 41;

ἀν. τὸ στραπέδον to break up the camp, Ib. 58; ἀν. πρὸς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν

τὰς νῆας to move them back . . ., Id. 8. 60, 1. 2. absol. to break

up or shift one's quarters, mostly in part., ἀναζεύξας ἤλαυε Thuc. 8.

108, cf. Xen. An. 3. 4, 37; ἀν. ἐπ' αἰκὸν to return home, Plut. Pomp.

42; ἀν. διὰ Συρίας to march through . . ., Id. Anton. 84.

ἀνάζευξις, εως, ή, a breaking up one's quarters, marching off or forth,

Plut. Ages. 22: a return home, Plut. Cor. 31.

ἀναζέω, fut. -ζέσω, to boil up or bubble up, ἐκ γῆς Soph. Tr. 702; πῦρ

ἀνέζεσε Arist. Mirab. 39; of a lake, Ib. 89. 2. ἀναζ. εὐλάς to boil

or swarm with worms, a kind of disease, Plut. 2. 337 B (where εὐλάς is

a cognate acc.); but also, εὐλαὶ ἀναζέουσιν Id. Artox. 16. 3.

metaph., of passion, to boil over, Arist. Probl. 27. 3, 2, Plut. 2. 728 B;

also of persons, ἀν. χόλον to boil with rage, Ap. Rh. 4. 391. II.

Causal, to make to boil, Hipp. Act. 387: cf. ἀναζείω.

ἀναζητέω, to examine into, investigate, Lat. anquirere, τὰς αἰτίας Plat.

Legg. 693 A; and in Pass., Hdt. I. 137, Ar. Lys. 26, Thuc. 2. 8: to

investigate philosophically, τὰ ὑπὸ γῆς Plat. Apol. 18 B:—to search out,

discover, τὰς δράσαντας Dem. 1331. I (v. l. ζητῆσαι).

ἀναζήτησις, εως, ή, investigation, Plat. Criti. 110 A.

ἀναζύγη, ή, = ἀνάζεξις, Polyb. 3. 44, 13, etc.

ἀναζυγῶω, to push back the bolt (ζυγῶρον), to unbolt, τὴν θύραν ἀνα-

ζυγῶσας Ar. Fr. 581, cf. Hesych.

ἀναζυμῶω, to leaven thoroughly, cause to ferment, γῆν χιῶν ἀναζυμοῖ

Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 3:—Pass. to ferment, Diod. I. 7.

ἀναζυμῶσις, εως, ή, fermentation, γῆς ὑπὸ χιῶνος Theophr. de Ign. 18.

ἀνάζω, Tarent. for ἀνάσσω, Ahrens D. Dor. 101.

ἀναζωγράφω, to paint completely, delineate, Strab. 354, Sext. Emp. M.

7. 222, Clem. Al. 435:—Subst. ἀναζωγράφησις, εως, ή, a picture, paint-

ing, in Chrysipp. ap. Diog. L. 7. 201, and late writers.

ἀναζωγρέω, to recall to life, Anth. P. 7. 594, Nonn. D. 29. 155.

ἀναζώννυμι or -ύω, fut. -ζώσω, to gird up again, recall a soldier to

service, Themist. 224 A:—Med., ἀν. τὰς ὀσφύας to gird up one's loins,

Ep. Petr. 1. 13; ἀν. πέπλους Nonn. D. 19. 73; ἀνεζωσμένοι, Lat. alle

praecincti, Didym. ap. Ath. 139 D.

ἀναζωποῦέω and ἀναζώω, to recall to life, Eccl.

ἀναζωπύρέω, to rekindle, light up again, in times, ἀν' αὐτὸν ζωπυρεῖς

νείκη νέα Eur. El. 1121; θερμῶ τὸ θερμὸν ἀν. Arist. de Spir. 5, 12:—

Pass. to gain fresh life, strength, and courage, Plat. Rep. 527 D, Xen.

Hell. 5. 4, 46. II. intr. in Act., Plut. Pomp. 41, etc. Cf. Piers.

Moer. 170.

ἀναζωπύρησις, εως, ή, restoration of strength, Joseph. A. J. 12. 8, 1.

ἀναζώστρα, ή, (ζώννυμι) a kind of bandage, Galen.

ἀναζωτικός, ή, ὄν, reviving, encouraging, Eccl.

ἀναζώω, v. ἀναζάω.

ἀναζώωσις, εως, ή, a recalling to life, Theophyl.

ἀναθάλλω: aor. ἀνέθηλα Ael. V. H. 5. 4, N. A. 2. 25 (v. θάλλω):—

to shoot up again, sprout afresh, Ael. II. c.:—fut. med. in pass. sense,

ἀναθαλήσεται στάχυς Anth. P. 7. 281: cf. ἀναθηλέω. II. trans.

to make to flourish, LXX (Syrac. 11. 22., 50. 10).

ἀναθάλλω, to warm again, cherish, Anacreont. 34. 21; and Subst.,

ἀνάθαλψις, ή, Olympiod. in Plat. Phaedo.

ἀναθαρσέω, Att. -θαρρέω, to regain courage, Ar. Eq. 806, Thuc. 6. 63.,

7. 71; τιμι at a thing, Id. 6. 31; πρὸς τι Plut. Alex. 31:—Subst., ἀνα-

θάρσησις, ή, recovery of courage, Eust.

ἀναθαρσύνω, Att. -θαρρύνω, to fill with fresh courage, Xen. Cyr. 5.

4, 23. 2. intr. = foreg., Plut. Lucull. 14.

ἀναθεάομαι, Dep. to contemplate again, Plut. 2. 586 A.

ἀνάθεμα, poet. ἀνθεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατίθημι) properly, like ἀνάθημα,

anything offered up or dedicated, Theocr. Ep. 13. 2, Anth. P. 6. 162, C. I.

2693 d, 3971 v, al. 2. in usage, mostly, anything devoted to evil, on

accursed thing, LXX (Levit. 27. 28, Deut. 7. 26., 13. 17, al.); of persons,

Ep. Rom. 9. 3, I Cor. 12. 3, etc. II. a curse, v. ἀναθεματίζω I. 1.

ἀναθεματίζω, to devote to evil, LXX (Num. 21. 2, Josh. 6. 20, al.);

ἀναθέματι ἀν. Deut. 13. 15; but ἀναθέματι ἀν. ἐαυτοῦς to bind them-

selves by a curse, Act. Ap. 23. 14:—Pass. to be devoted to evil, LXX

(Num. 18. 14). 2. to excommunicate, C. I. 8953, -55, -59.

al. II. intr. to curse and swear, Ev. Marc. 14. 71.

ἀναθεματικός, ή, ὄν, worse form for ἀναθηματικός, Gramm.; also,

ἀναθεματικός, α, ον, Schol. II., v. Lob. Phryn. 543.

ἀναθεματισμός, δ, a cursing: excommunication, Byz.

ἀναθεραπεύω, to rear with care, τοὺς βλαστούς Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 3.

ἀναθερίζω, to glean, Hesych.; cf. ἀνακαλαμάομαι.

ἀναθερμαίνω, to warm up, heat again, Anth. P. 11. 55:—Pass. to be-

come warm again, recover heat, Hipp. Epid. 1. 940, 970, Arist. H. A. 6.

15, 6: to grow feverish again, Hipp. Progn. 42.

ἀναθερμασία, ή, ο warming again, Oribas.

ἀνάθεσις, εως, ή, ο setting up in public, ο dedicating of gifts in temples,

ἀν. σκευῆς, τρίποδος Lys. 161. 38., 162. 3. II. a putting off,

adjournment, Poll. 9. 137. III. a laying on, imposition, ἀχθεος

Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.

ἀναθετέον, verb. Adj. of ἀνατίθημι, one must put off, Plat. Legg.

935 E. II. one must ascribe or attribute, τί τιμι Id. Menex.

240 E.

ἀναθεώ, to run up, ἐπὶ δένδρα Ael. N. A. 5. 54, etc. 2. of plants,

to shoot up, Ib. 2. 36. II. to run back, return, Plat. Tim. 60 C.

ἀναθεωρέω, to look at, observe carefully; to view or observe again,

Theophr. H. P. I. 5, 1., 8. 6, 2, Diod. 12. 15.

ἀναθεώρησις, εως, ή, close observation, Diod. 13. 35, Plut. 2. 19 E.

ἀναθήκη, ή, = ἀνάθεσις, Hesych.

ἀναθηλάζω, to rear by suckling: metaph. to rear a tree, of the root,

Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 1.

ἀναθηλέω, like ἀναθάλλω, to sprout afresh, αὐτὸ ἀναθηλήσει II. 1. 236.

ἀνάθημα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατίθημι) that which is set up, and then, like ἀγαλμα,

a votive offering set up in a temple, such as tripods, statues, etc., Hdt. 1.

14, 92, Soph. Ant. 286, etc.; ἀν. ἐκ λειτουργιῶν Lys. 175. 26. 2.

used by Hom. only in first sense of ἀγαλμα, a delight, ornament, μολπή

τ' ὄρχηστὸς τε· τὰ γὰρ τ' ἀναθήματα δαιτὸς Od. 1. 152, cf. 21. 430,

C. I. 26 (in the old form ἀνάθεμα); so children are called τοῖς τεκαῦσιν

ἀνόθημα βιόταν Eur. Fr. 522; and fame is ἀν. σοφίας, Plat. Hipp. Mi.

364 B; of a slave in a temple, ἀν. πόλεως devoted to this service by the

city, Eur. Ion 310. Cf. ἀνάθεμα.

ἀναθηματικός, ή, ὄν, consisting of votive offerings, τιμαί Polyb. 27. 15, 3.

ἀνάθλασις, εως, ή, a squeezing out, Erotian.

ἀναθλάω, to crush in pieces, Ep. 201. ἀνέθλασσα Q. Sm. 8. 94.

ἀναθλίβω [ῖ], fut. ψω, to press hard, Anth. P. 7. 23., 9. 668; ἀν. βεῖθρον

εἰς κρήνην to force it up, Strabo 173, cf. 754.

ἀν-αθλος, ον, without contest, not worlike, Luc. Calumn. 12.

ἀναθολῶω, to make muddy, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 35, and (in Pass.) G. A.

3. 2, 17. 2. metaph., ἀν. τινα ἐπὶ τινα to trouble his mind with

suspicion against . . . , Philostr. 559; and in Pass., to be troubled, ὑπὸ τῆς

ἀνίας ἀνεθολοῦθ' ἡ καρδία Pherecr. Myrm. 8.

ἀναθόλωσις, εως, ή, a making muddy, ἀν. ὑπὸν a thick mixture of the

juices of herbs, Plat. Legg. 824 A.

ἀναθορεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀναθρόσκω.

ἀναθορνύμαι, = ἀναθρόσκω, Ael. N. A. 1. 30., 12. 18:—the Act. form

ἀναθορνύω in Dio C. 63. 28.

ἀναθορῦβέω, to cry out loudly, commonly in applause, Lat. acclamare,

ἀν. ὡς εἴ λέγαι Plat. Prot. 334 C, cf. Xen. An. 5. 1, 3; ὡς εἴ εἰπόντος

τινὸς ἀν. Ib. 6. 1, 30, cf. Plat. Enthyd. 276 B. II. c. acc. to

applaud, Id. Symp. 198 A.

ἀνάθρεμμα, ατος, τό, a nursling, λεαίνας Theocr. 23. 19.

ἀνάθρεπτος, ον, brought up, of a slave, Ap. Civ. 4. 43.

ἀνάθρεψις, εως, ή, fresh growth, Hipp. Aph. 1243, q. v.

ἀν-αθρέω, to look up at, view narrowly, observe closely, like ἀναθεωρέω

Eur. Hec. 808; ἀν. ἃ ὄπαεν Plat. Crat. 399 C:—Pass., τὰ ἔργα ἐκ τῶν

λόγων ἀναθρούμενα compared with . . . , Thuc. 4. 86.

ἀναθρηγέω, to lift up one's voice in wailing, Dio C. 74. 13.

ἀνάθρησις, εως, ή, close observation, Timo 24.

ἀναθρυπτομαι, Med. to indulge in affectation, Poll. 6. 185.

ἀναθρόσκω, poet. and Ion. ἀνθρ-: 2 aor. -θορεῖν Xen. Lac. 2, 3: an

aor. 1 ἀναθρόσκει in Opp. H. 3. 293: (v. θρόσκω). To spring up,

bounce up, rebound, as a stone, ὕψι δ' ἀναθρόσκων πέτεται II. 13. 140;

of blood, Emped. 350; of men, δὲ δ' ἀμβώσας μέγα ἀναθρόσκει Hdt. 7. 18,

cf. Anth. P. 9. 774; ἀναθρόσκει ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον springs upon it, Hdt. 3. 64.

ἀναθνώω, to be again at heat, of swine, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 23., 6. 18,

28; and prob. to be restored in Pherecr., v. Meineke 2. p. 268.

ἀναθυμιάσις, εως, ή, a rising in vapour, which is distinguished as two-

fold, ὑγρά or ἀτμιδώδης, and ξηρά or καπνώδης, Arist. Meteor. 2. 4,

al. 2. a word used by Heraclitus to describe the soul, an exhalation,

Arist. de An. 1. 2, 19; cf. ἐκπύρωσις.

ἀναθυμιάω, fut. ἀσω [ā], to make to rise in fume or vapour, Theophr.

Ign. 38:—Pass. to rise in fume or vapour, Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 11 and 12; of

fire, Id. Meteor. 1. 3, 27; of the earth, to send forth vapour, Ib. 2. 4, 14;

αἴνος ἀναθυμιαθεῖς Plut. 2. 432 E; of smoke, Luc. V. H. 1. 23; metaph.,

μῖσος ἀναθυμιάται Polyb. 15. 25, 7. II. Med. to draw up vapour, αἰ

ἤρακλειτίζοντες φασι ἐκ τῆς θαλόττης τὸν ἥλιον ἀν. Arist. Probl. 23. 30.

ἀναθύω (A), to dart up, burst forth, ὕδωρ Call. Cer. 30.

ἀναθύω (B), to sacrifice again, in Pass., v. l. Dio C. 37. 46.

ἀναθύσσω, fut. ἕξω, to call upon, shout aloud, Hesych.

ἀναΐδεια, Ep. and Ion. ἀναΐδειη; Att. also ἀναΐδειᾶ, Ar. Fr. 29, cf.

Elmsl. Med. 608; also ἀναΐδειη Archil. 64: (ἀναΐδης). Shamelessness,

impudence, effrontery, ἀναΐδειην ἐπιειμένε clad in impudence, II. 1. 149;

ἀναΐδειης ἐπιβῆναι Od. 22. 424 (v. ἐπιβαίνω λ. I. 4); ἀναΐδειη χρεώμενος

Hdt. 7. 210. cf. 6. 129; ἀναΐδειας πλέα Soph. El. 607; μετ' ἀναΐδειᾶς

= ἀναΐδως, Plat. Phaedr. 254 D; εἰς τοῦθ' ἦκεν ἀναΐδειας Dem. 232.

17, etc. II. in the court of Areopagus, λίθος ἀναΐδειας was the

stone of unforgiveness, on which stood an accuser who demanded the

full penalty of the law against one accused of homicide (v. αἰδέομαι III),

Paus. 1. 28, 5; the accused stood on the λίθος ὕβρεως, Ib.

ἀναΐδέομαι, Dep., = sq.; ἀναΐδεῦ dub. l. in Pythag. ap. Diog. L. S. 8.

An act. form ἀναΐδηκότες is cited by Suid.

ἀναΐδεύομαι, Dep. to behave impudently, Ar. Eq. 397; cf. Lob. Phryn. 66.

ἀν-αιδήμων, ον, shameless: in Adv. -μόνος, Galen.

ἀναΐδην, faulty form for ἀνέδην, q. v.

ἀν-αιδής, ἐς, (αἰδέομαι) shameless, reckless, of Agamemnon, ὦ μέγ'

ἀναΐδης II. 1. 158; of Penelopé's suitors, Od. 1. 254, al., and Att.; ὦ

βρέμμ' ἀναΐδης Soph. El. 622. 2. c. gen., Κυδοιμὸν ἀναΐδεια δηϊο-

τήτας insatiate of strife, II. 5. 593. II. of things, as, in Od. 11.

598, the stone of Sisyphus is called λᾶς ἀναΐδης, the reckless, ruthless

stone (cf. II. 4. 521., 13. 139); later, κότμος ἀν. Pind. O. 10 (11). fin.;

H

ἐλπίς ἀν. greedy, Id. N. II. 59; ἔργ' ἀναιδῆ Soph. O. C. 516; λόγοι τῶν ἀναιδῶν ἀναιδέστεροι Ar. Eq. 383:—τὸ ἀναιδές = ἀναίδεια, βλέφαρα πρὸς τάνειδές ἀγαγών Eur. I. A. 379; ἐνθα τάνειδές κρατεῖ Diphil. Incert. 29; εἰς ἀναιδές . . δὸς μοι σεαυτὸν Soph. Ph. 83; ἐπὶ τὸ ἀναιδέστερον τραπέσθαι Hdt. 7. 39. III. Adv. —δῶς, Soph. O. T. 354, Eur., Ar., etc.

ἀν-αίδητος, ον, = foreg., Ap. Rh. 3. 92, 4. 360.

ἀναιδίζομαι, = ἀναιδέομαι, Ar. (Eq. 397) ap. A. B.; but in the text ἀναιδεύεται.

ἀναιδύσσω, to stir up, rouse, Soph. Fr. 486; φλόγα Eur. Tro. 344.

ἀναίθω, to light up, set on fire, Eur. Cycl. 331: to inflame to love, Mosch. 1. 23:—Pass. to be inflamed, Opp. C. 2. 188. II. to blaze up, ἀνῆθον . . λαμπτήρες Aesch. Cho. 536 (as the Schol. must have read for ἀνῆλθον: for he interpr. it by ἀνέλαμψαν).

ἀναιμακτί, Adv. of sq., without bloodshed, Themist. 90 A: so ἀναιμακτές, Nic. Th. 90.

ἀν-αίμακτος, ον, bloodless, unstained with blood, Lat. *incruentus*, ἀν. φυγαί Aesch. Supp. 196; χρώς Eur. Phoen. 264; βωμός Pyth. ap. Diog. L. 8. 22.

ἀν-αίματος, ον, = ἀναιμος, drained of blood, Aesch. Eum. 302, Poëta ap. Ath. 63 B.

ἀναιμία, ἡ, want of blood, Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 8.

ἀν-αιμος, ον, (αἷμα) opp. to ἐναιμος, without blood, bloodless, of parts of the body, Plat. Tim. 70 C, Prot. 321 B, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 5., 3. 19, 5, 21. II. of certain animals, oft. in Arist., H. A. 1. 4, 3, al.

ἀναιμό-σαρκος, ον, with bloodless flesh, of the cicada, Anacreont. 43. 17 (with v. l. ἀναιμ', ἀσαρκε).

ἀναιμότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἀναιμία, Arist. P. A. 4. 1, 2.

ἀν-αίμων, ον, = ἀναιμος, without blood, bloodless, epith. of the gods, Il. 5. 342; of fish, Ion ap. Ath. 318 E; of wine, Plut. 2. 692 E.

ἀν-αιμωτί, Adv., like ἀναιμακτί, without shedding blood, οὐ γὰρ ἀναιμωτί γ' ἐμάχοντο Il. 17. 363, cf. Od. 18. 149.

ἀναίνομαι: impf. ἠναινόμην, Ep. ἀναινόμην, late also ἀνῆνόμην Agath.: aor. ἠνῆνάμην, subj. ἀνῆνηται, inf. ἀνῆνασθαι: cf. ἀπ-αναίνομαι: Dep. (ἀν-privat., αἴνος: or, acc. to Buttm. a reduplicated form of the negat. ἄν.)

1. c. acc. to refuse or reject with contempt, *spurn*, σὲ δ' ἀναίνεται καὶ τὰ σὰ δῶρα Il. 9. 679; δὲ δέ κ' ἀνῆνηται [σφέας] Ib. 510; τῶν ἄλλων οὕτινα ἀναίνομαι on no one of the rest do I turn my back, Od. 8. 212; and without a notion of contempt, πρὶν μὲν ἀναίνοτο ἔργον ἀεικές refused, declined to do it, Od. 3. 265; χαλεπὸν κεν ἀνῆνασθαι δόσω εἴη 'I would be hard to refuse a gift, 4. 651; so, ὡς μηδὲν ἀναίνοιντο ἔργον Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 31. 2.

to renounce, *disown*, φάος . . οὐκ ἠναινοτο Aesch. Ag. 300; οὐδ' οἶόν τ' ἀνῆνασθαι πόσιν Eur. Med. 237; ἀναίνεται δὲ λέκτρα Id. Hipp. 14, cf. El. 311; ἡμᾶς . . ἀναίνοιτ' ἀν (sc. ἡ διαλεκτικῆ) Plat. Phil. 57 E; τοῦτον . . ἀναίνει; Dem. 954. 7. II. c. inf. to refuse, decline to do, ἠναινοτο λοιγὸν ἀμύναί Il. 18. 450; ἔξεσθαι μὲν ἀνῆνατο 23. 204; and with pleon. negat., ἀναίνοτο μηδὲν ἐλέσθαι he said no, he had received nothing, Ib. 500; οὐκ ἀναίνομαι θανεῖν Aesch. Ag. 1652, cf. Supp. 801;—so, εἰ . . ἀναίνεται εἰ ἐγὼ ἔσομαι (for ἐμὲ ἔσεσθαι) Isae. de Menecl. Hered. § 27. III. absol. to refuse, αἰδεσθὲν μὲν ἀνῆνασθαι Il. 7. 93: to deny, οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἀν. 9. 116; ἐπειδὴ πάμπαν ἀναίνοαι Od. 14. 149; cf. Dem. 1415. 28:—of a woman, to refuse her favours, Plat. Com. Φα. 7, Menand. Σικ. 6. IV. c. part. to disown doing or having done, οὐκ ἀναίνομαι νικώμενος Aesch. Ag. 583; ἀναίνομαι τὸ γῆρας ὑμῶν εἰσορῶν I am ashamed to look on thine old age, Herm. Eur. Bacch. 251, cf. I. A. 1502, H. F. 1124.—A poet. Verb, but not unknown in Prosc, as the examples shew.

ἀναίρεμα, ατος, τό, = ἐλῶριον, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 264.

ἀναίρεσις, εως, ἡ, a taking up or away, esp. of dead bodies for burial, δαστέων Eur. Or. 404; νεκρῶν Thuc. 3. 109, 113; οἱ ἀν μὴ εὐρεθῶσιν ἐς ἀναίρεσιν 2. 34, cf. Antipho 137. 26, Lys. 191. 11; ἀναίρεσιν δούναι Eur. Supp. 18:—so in a sea-fight, ναυαγίων ἀν. Thuc. 7. 72; τῶν ναυαγῶν Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 5. 2. a taking up, ἀν. καὶ θέσις ὄπλων Plat. Legg. 814 A, cf. Antipho 123. 9. 3. an undertaking, ἔργων Plat. Legg. 847 B. II. a destroying, destruction, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 5; τειχῶν καὶ πόλεων Dem. 385. 3: abrogation of laws, Plut. Cic. 34. 2. direct confutation of arguments, opp. to διαίρεσις (confutation by drawing a distinction), Arist. Soph. Elench. 33, 7.

ἀναίρετον, verb. Adj. one must take up or take away, Diosc. 5. 116.

ἀναίρετης, ου, ὁ, a destroyer, murderer, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1147, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 190.

ἀναίρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, destructive, Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 8; ἀν. τινος Plut. 2. 427 E. Adv. —κῶς, negatively, Diog. L. 9. 75.

ἀν-αίρετος, ον, (αἰρέομαι) incapable of choosing the good, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 164.

ἀναίρειν, (v. αἰρέω):—to take up, Lat. *tollere*, ἀνελόντες ἀπὸ χθονὸς having raised the victim from the ground, so as to cut its throat (cf. ἀνέρω), Od. 3. 453. 2. to take up and carry off, bear away, esp. of hard-won prizes, Il. 23. 736, cf. 551, Hdt. 5. 102 (cf. infr. B. 1). 3. simply, to take up, παῖδα Pind. P. 9. 105; τὰ δστὰ Thuc. 1. 126. 4. to take up bodies for burial, ἀνελόντες καὶ κατακλαύσαντες Ar. Vesp. 386; cf. Xen. An. 6. 4, 9; but this is more common in Med., v. infr. B. 1. 3. II. to take away, make away with, destroy, of men, to kill, like αἰρέω, εἶλον, Hom., Hdt. 4. 66, Aesch. Cho. 1004; σὲ μὲν ἡμετέρα ψῆφος ἀν. Eur. Andr. 517; also, θανάτοις ἀν. Plat. Legg. 870 D (v. sub ἐξόριστος); ἐκ πολιτείας τοιαῦτα θηρία ἀν. Dinarch. 110. 36, etc. 2. of things, to abolish, annul, cancel, ὀλιγαρχίας Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 1; στάσιν ἀπὸ πρᾶπιδος ἀνελῶν conj. in Pind. Fr. 189 (228); νόμον Aeschin. 59. 13; διαθήκην Isae. 36. 32; στήλην Andoc. 14. 6; ἀταξίαν Dem. 38. 14, etc.; ἐκ μέσου ἀν. βλασφημίας Dem. 141. 1;

τῆλικαύτην ἀνελόντας μαρτυρίαν Id. 837. 10. 3. to destroy an argument, answer or confute it completely, Plat. Rep. 533 C, and oft. in Arist.; esp. to confute directly, opp. to διαίρειν (v. ἀναίρεσις II. 2), Arist. Soph. Elench. 18, 3., 22, 9. III. to appoint, ordain, of an oracle's answer to an inquiry made, ὁ θεὸς αὐτοῖς ἀν. παραδοῦναι Thuc. 1. 25; ἀν ἀν ὁ θεὸς ἀνέλη Plat. Legg. 865 D, cf. 642 D; ἀνείλεν θεοῖς οἷς ἔδει θύειν Xen. An. 3. 1, 6; also c. acc. et inf., ἀνείλε μιν βασιλέα εἶναι Hdt. 1. 13:—but 2. more commonly absol. to answer, give a response, ἀνείλε ἡ Πυθίη, etc., 1. 13, etc., and in Att.; ἀν. τι περὶ τινος to give an oracle about a thing, Plat. Legg. 914 A; μαντείας ἀν. to deliver oracles, Dem. 1466. fin.: so in Pass., Dem. 530. 26.

B. Med. to take up for oneself, take up, οὐλαχύτας ἀνέλοντο Il. 1. 449; ἀσπίδα, ἔγχος II. 32., 13. 296; κυνέην Hdt. 1. 84; δίκτυα Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 13:—to gain, win, ἀν. Ὀλύμπια, τὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα, τὴν νίκην Hdt. 6. 36, 70, 103; and generally, ἀν. ἐπιφροσύνας Od. 19. 22; εὐδαιμονίαν Pind. N. 7. 83, cf. Theogn. 281; ἀν. κλήρον Plat. Rep. 617 E; and in bad sense, ὄνειδος σπαργάνων ἀν. Soph. O. T. 1035; εἴ σ' ἀνελοίμην if I should receive thee, i. e. into my service, Od. 18. 357; σῖτα ἀν. to get forage, Hdt. 4. 128; ποινήν τινος ἀν. to exact punishment from one, i. e. revenge oneself on him, Id. 2. 134. 2. to take up and carry off, snatch away, κούρας ἀνέλαντο θύελλαι Od. 20. 66; ἀναιρούμενος οἰκάδε φέρειν Plat. Legg. 914 B; ἀνείλατο δαίμων C. I. 4137. 3. to take up dead bodies for burial, Hdt. 2. 41., 4. 14, Thuc. 4. 97, etc.; πατέρων ἀρίστον σώμαθ', ὧν ἀνείλομην Eur. Supp. 1167;—in this sense, more rarely in Act., v. supr. A. 1. 2:—also of one still living, Eur. Hel. 1616, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 13; τοὺς ναυαγούς Ib. 1. 7, 4 and 11; τοὺς δέκα στρατηγούς τοὺς οὐκ ἀνελομένους τοὺς ἐκ ναυμαχίας Plat. Apol. 32 B:—Pass., ἀναιρεθέντων τῶν νεκρῶν . . ὑγῆς ἀνῆρέθη Id. Rep. 614 B, al. 4. to take up in one's arms, Il. 16. 8: hence, to take up new-born children, own them, Lat. *tollere, suscipere liberos*, Plut. Anton. 36, cf. Ar. Nub. 531. 5. to conceive in the womb, like συλλαμβάνω, Hdt. 3. 108., 6. 69. 6. to take up money at interest, Dem. 1212. 3. II. to take upon oneself, undertake, Lat. *suscipere, pōnus* Hdt. 6. 108: πόλεμὸν τινι war against one, Id. 5. 36; πολέμους ἀναιρούμεθα Eur. Supp. 492, cf. Dem. 11. 4; also, ἀν. ἔχθραν Plat. Phaedr. 233 C; ἔχθραν πρὸς τινα Dem. 71. 2; ἀν. δημόσιον ἔργον to undertake, contract for the execution of a work, Plat. Legg. 921 D, cf. A, B, Dem. 53. 21. 2. to accept as one's own, γνώμην Hdt. 7. 16, 1; τὰ οὐνόματα τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἤκοντα 2. 52; ἀν. φιλοψυχίην to entertain a love for life, 6. 29; τὸν παρ' αὐτὸν πεσόντα [κλήρον] ἀν. Plat. Rep. 617 E. III. to take back to oneself, undo what one has done, cancel, συγγραφῆν, συνθήκας, etc., Dem. 916. 10., 1180. 6.

ἀναίρω, fut. ἀναρῶ, to raise, lift up; in Med., Ἔως γὰρ λευκὸν ὄμμ' ἀν. Eur. El. 102; in Pass., ἀναρθεῖς, of Ganymede, Anth. P. 12. 67.

ἀναισθήης, ἐς, = ἀναισθητος, Max. Tyr. 17. 5.

ἀναισθησία, ἡ, want of feeling or perception, Plat. Tim. 52 B (v. sub ἀποκναίω): insensibility to pleasure or pain, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 8, 6., 3. 11, 7. 2. stupor, Plat. Tim. 74 E, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5: want of consciousness or sensation, Plat. Ax. 365 D.

ἀναισθητεύω, = ἀναισθητέω, Diosc.; also in Med., Id.; v. Lob. Phryn. 349:—in Tzetz. also ἀναισθηταίνω.

ἀναισθητέω, to want perception, Dem. 302. 3; ἀν. τάλαιπωρίας to be without sense of weariness, Joseph. A. J. 11. 5, 8.

ἀναισθητος, ον, without sense or feeling, insensate, unfeeling, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Plat. Tim. 75 E, Xen.; ἀν. τινός without sense of a thing, Plat. Legg. 843 A; ἀν. καὶ νεκρός Menand. Incert. 157; ἀν. ἡ ἀφή the sense of touch is lost, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7:—Adv., ἀναισθητῶς πάντων Hipp. Epid. 3. 1115; ἀν. ἔχειν to be insensible or indifferent, Isocr. 256 A, cf. Thuc. 1. 82. 2. without perception or common sense, senseless, wanting tact, stupid, Id. 6. 86; οἱ ἀν. Θηβαῖοι those blockheads . . , Dem. 240. 10:—τὸ ἀναισθητον = ἀναισθησία, Thuc. 1. 69. II. pass. unfelt, θάνατος Thuc. 2. 43; ἀόρατον καὶ ἄλλως ἀν. Plat. Tim. 52 A, etc. 2. nat. subject to the senses, insensible, (*sensum effugiens* Lucret.), Plat. Tim. 52 A, etc.; ἐν ἀν. χρόνῳ in an unappreciable time, Arist. Phys. 4. 13, 7, cf. Poët. 7, 9.

ἀναισιμῶ, impf. ἀναισίμουν: subj. aor. ἀναισιμώσσωσι:—Pass., pres. and impf.: aor. ἀναισιμώθη, pf. ἀναισίμωμαι all in Hdt. Ion. Verb (v. infr.), to use up, use, spend, consume, τὸν χοῦν . . ἀναισίμου he used up the earth, Hdt. 1. 185; ἵνα μὴ τὸν σίτον ἀναισιμώσσωσι 3. 150:—Pass., οἶνος ἀναισιμῶνται 2. 60; εὐζάνῳ ἀνδρὶ πέντε ἡμέραι ἀναισιμῶνται 1. 72, cf. 2. 11., 5. 53: often ἀν. ἐς τι to be used for a purpose, or spent upon a thing, εἰς τὴν ἵππον ἑκατὸν τάλαντα ἀναισιμῶντο 3. 90; ὅσα ἐς συρμαίην ἀναισιμώθη 2. 125; τάλαντα χιλιάδες ἀναισιμῶνται (sc. ἐς τὴν πυραμίδα) 2. 134; also, ποῦ ταῦτα ἀναισιμῶνται; where (i. e. how) these are disposed of? 3. 6; δεῖ ἐπιφράσαι ἵνα (i. e. ἐς τί) ἡ γῆ ἀναισιμώθη 1. 179.—If this Verb be a compd. of ἀνά, αἰσιμῶ (from αἰσιμος), it never occurs in the simple form: like its compds. προ-, προσ-αναισιμῶ, it is used almost exclus. by Hdt. (the Att. words being ἀναλίσκω and δαπανῶ), unless Dind. is right in restoring the pf. ἀνῆσιμωκας from MSS. for ἀνῆλωκας in Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 15: κατασιμῶ, however, occurs in Com. Poets.

ἀναισιμῶμα, ατος, τό, = Att. δαπάνη, that which is used up, τὰ ἀναισιμῶματα τῆ στρατιῆς the war-expenses, Hdt. 5. 31.

ἀναίσσω [ἀνά-], Att. contr. ἀνάσσω, used also by Pind.: (v. ἀίσσω). To start up, μὴ πρὶν ἀναίσειαν . . υἴες Ἀχαιῶν Il. 4. 114; ὅτε δὴ . . ἀναίσειεν Ὀδυσσεύς whenever he rose to speak, 3. 216; μὴ πρὶν ἀναίσειαν . . υἴες Ἀχαιῶν: of thought, ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀναίσει (al. ἀν αἴσει) νόος ἀνέρος 15. 80; of a spring, to gush forth (v. sub πηγῆ) 22. 148:—so in later Poets, μυελὸς στέρνων ἐντὸς ἀνάσσω springing fresh within

the breast, Aesch. Ag. 77; ὄρθοι ἀνῆξαν πάντες Eur. Hel. 1600; βωμὸς ἀνάσσω an altar rising up, Pind. O. 13. 153; (for Aesch. Pers. 96, v. ἀνάσσω fin.);—rare in Prose, ἀναίσσει νόσημα Hipp. Progn. 43; ἀνάξας, of a hare, Xen. Cyn. 6, 17. 2. c. acc., ἀναίξας . . ἄρμα καὶ ἵππους having leapt upon it, Il. 24. 440. 3. c. inf. to begin eagerly to do, Opp. C. I. 107.

ἀναισχίης, ἑς, = ἀναίσχυντος, A. B. 207.
ἀναισχυντέω, to be ἀναίσχυντος, to be shameless, behave impudently, Ar. Lys. 460, Thuc. I. 37, Andoc. 20. 17; πρὸς τινα Xen. Symp. 8, 33: also c. part., ἀναισχυντεῖ ποιῶν he is impudent enough to do, Ar. Thesm. 708; ἀν. διαλεγόμενος Plat. Crito 53 C; c. acc. cogn., ποῖα . . ἀναισχυντοῦσιν Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 1. 2. trans. to treat shamelessly, and Pass. to be so treated, ὁ ἀναισχυντῶν πρὸς τὸν ἀναισχυντούμενον Ib. 3. 11, 3.

ἀναισχύντημα, ατος, τό, an impudent act, Hyperid. Fr. 254, Poll. 6. 180.
ἀναισχυντία, ἡ, shamelessness, impudence, Ar. Thesm. 702, Lycurg. 169. 22, etc.; ὑπ' ἀναισχυντίας Plat. Symp. 192 A.

ἀναισχυντο-γράφος, ὁ, an obscene writer, Polyb. 12. 13, 1.
ἀν-αίσχυντος, ον, shameless, impudent, Eur. I. A. 327, etc., Ar. Pax 182, Andoc. 31. 20, Plat., etc.:—τὸ ἀναίσχυντον, = ἀναισχυντία, Eur. I. A. 1144:—Adv. -τως, Plat. Apol. 31 B: Sup., ἀναισχυντότατα ἀνθρώπων Dem. 819. 7. II. of things, shameful, abominable, βορά Eur. Cycl. 416, cf. Thuc. 2. 52.

ἀν-αίτητος, η, ον, unmasked, Pind. Fr. 151. 8.
ἀν-αιτιαλόγητος, ον, for which no cause can be assigned, Diosc. Ther. I. p. 417 F, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 52.

ἀν-αίτιος, ον, also α, ον Hdt. 9. 110, Aesch. Cho. 873, cf. μεταίτιος:—in the best authors, only of persons, not being the fault or cause of a thing, guiltless, ἀναίτιον αἰτιάσθαι Il. 13. 775, cf. Od. 20. 135, etc.; ἀναίτιος ἀθανάτοις guiltless before the gods, Hes. Op. 825, cf. Eur. Med. 730; ἀν. παρά τινι Xen. Cyn. 1. 6, 10. 2. c. gen. rei, guiltless of a thing, Hdt. 1. 129., 7. 233, etc.; φόνου, κακῶν Aesch. Ag. 1505, Cho. 873; κακίας Plat. Tim. 42 D; ἀφροσύνης Xen. Cyn. 1. 5, 10:—οὐκ ἀναίτιόν ἐστι, c. inf. it is blamable to do, Ib. 5. 5, 22. II. not being the cause, τὸ ἀν. τιθέναι ὡς αἰτίον Arist. An. Pr. 2. 17, 3, cf. Rhet. 2. 4, 8:—in Adv. ἀναιτίως, Sext. Emp. 3. 67.

ἀναισας, ὁ, ἀνατος.
ἀναιωρέω, to lift up, εανὸν . . ἐς ἡέρα . . ἀνηώρησε Coluth. 153; πλῆρη pass. ἀνηώρητο in Nonn. D. 16. 342.

ἀνακαγχάζω (v. καχάζω), to burst out laughing, μέγα πάνυ ἀνακαγχασιόσας Plat. Euthyd. 300 D: ἀνεκάγχασε μάλα σαρδόνιον Rep. 337 A.
ἀνακαθαίρω, to clear out, clear completely, τοὺς πόρους the veins, Anaxipp. Έγκ. 1. 16; by pruning, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 3:—Pass., of a mine, to be cleared out, Arist. Mirab. 52; of the air, to become quite clear, Plut. Flamin. 8. II. Med. to clear or sweep away, τὸ βάρβαρον ἀνακαθαίρεσθαι ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης Plat. Menex. 241 D (so Act. in Dion. H. 1. 12); τὰ πρὸ ποδῶν Polyb. 10. 30, 8; τὴν παραλίαν ἀνακ. Plut. Alex. 17. 2. to cleanse, purify, as metals, Plat. Legg. 678 D. 3. ἀνακαθαίρεσθαι λόγον to clear up or enucleate a subject, Ib. 642 A. 4. medic. term, to cleanse upwards, i. e. by vomiting or expectoration, Hipp. Aph. 1253, etc.

ἀνακάθαρις, εως, ἡ, a clearing away, Polyb. 5. 100, 6. II. a clearing up an obscure passage, explanation, Gramm.

ἀνακάθαρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, promoting vomiting, cited from Diosc.
ἀνακάθημαι, Pass. to sit upright, Luc. Ocyro. 112.
ἀνακάθίζω, to set up: whence Med. to sit up, ἐπὶ τὴν κλίνην Plat. Phaedo 60 B. II. intr. to sit up in bed, Hipp. Progn. 37:—to sit up, of a hare listening, Xen. Cyn. 5, 7.

ἀνακαινίζω, to renew, τὸν πόλεμον Plut. Marcell. 6, cf. App. Mithr. 37:—Pass., τῆς ἐχθρας ἀνακακαινισμένης Isocr. 141 D.

ἀνακαινισις, εως, ἡ, a making new, renewal, Suid., Eccl.
ἀνακαινισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Clem. Al. 392.
ἀνακαινοποιέω, = ἀνακαινίζω, Eccl.; so, ἀνακαινουργέω, Anth. P. 14. 60; and ἀνακαινώω, in Pass. to be renewed, 2 Ep. Cor. 4. 16, Coloss. 3. 10.
ἀνακαινωσις, εως, ἡ, = ἀνακαινισις, Ep. Rom. 12. 2, Tit. 3. 5.
ἀνάκαιον, τό, v. ἀναγκαῖον.

ἀνακαίω, Att. -κάω: αογ. ἀνέκαυσα Eur. Cycl. 383; (v. καίω). To kindle, light up, ἢ οἱ πῦρ ἀνέκαυε Od. 7. 13, Hdt. 4. 145, etc.:—Med. to light oneself a fire, Hdt. 1. 202., 8. 19:—metaph. to kindle, ὄρεξιν Plut. 2. 1089 A. 2. Pass. to kindle up with anger, Hdt. 5. 19.

ἀνακάλέω, poet. ἀγκ-: (v. καλέω):—to call up, esp. the dead, Aesch. Pers. 621, Eur. Hel. 966, in Med. II. to call again and again; and so,

1. to invoke again and again, appeal to, θεοῦς Hdt. 9. 90, Eur. Phoen. 608, al.; τὰς ἐπωνυμίας τοῦ θεοῦ ἀνακαλῶν Plat. Rep. 394 A; τοὺς προγόνους Dcm. 799. 9, etc.:—so in Med., τὸν αὐτῆς δαίμον' ἀγκαλουμένη Soph. Tr. 910; κεκλημένους μὲν ἀνακαλούμεθ' αὐθιγῶν Eur. Supp. 626; c. inf., ἀνακαλοῦμαι ξυμμάχους ἐλθεῖν θεοῦς Soph. O. C. 1376: also, to lament often, Pind. Fr. 101. 2. to summon, cite, Hdt. 3. 127, Andoc. 7. 6: to cite before a court, Lys. 144. 34:—Med. to call to oneself, send for, summon, Hdt. 2. 121, 1, Thuc. 7. 73; εἰς τοὺς μυρτίους ἀν. Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 33. 3. to call by a name, ἀν. κακαῖς Eur. Tro. 469; Δαναοῦς Thuc. 1. 3; with the Art., ἀνακαλοῦντες τὸν προδότην Xen. An. 6. 6, 7, cf. Cyn. 3. 3, 4; so in Med., Plat. Rep. 471 D:—Pass., Ἀργεῖος ἀνακαλούμενος Soph. El. 683; so, prob., τῷ Λημνίῳ τῷδ' ἀνακαλουμένῳ πυρί this fur-famed Lemnian fire, Id. Ph. 800. 4. to call on, call to, esp. for encouragement, ἀλλήλους Xen. Cyn. 7. 1, 35, etc.; τοὺς τριηράρχους ὀνομαστί ἀν. Thuc. 7. 70; and in Med., Ib. 73; ἀνακαλεῖσθαι τὰς κύνας to cheer on the hounds, Xen. Cyn. 1. 6, 19:—c. acc. cogn., τίνα στοναχὰν . . ἀνακαλέσωμαι; Eur. Phoen. 1499; ἀνακαλεῖς με τίνα βοᾶν; with what cry dost thou

call upon me? Id. H. F. 910. III. to call back, recall, mostly in Med., αἷμα τίς ἀν. πάλιν ἀγκαλέσασθαι' ἐπαείδων Aesch. Ag. 1021, etc.: esp. to recall from exile, Plat. Phaedo 89 A: to recall a general from his command, Thuc. 1. 131: to call back from battle, ἀνακαλεῖσθαι τῇ ἀάλπιγγι to sound a retreat, receptui canere, Xen. An. 4. 4, 22: to call back hounds, Plat. Rep. 440 D, in Pass. 2. in Med. to recall, recollect oneself, Hipp. Epid. 1. 966, ubi v. Galen.; so, ἀν. τὸν νόον ἐξ ἀγνοίας Tim. Locr. 104 C:—hence, to recall, make good, τὰ ἀμαρτήματα Lys. 107. 32.

ἀνακαλλύνω, to re-beautify, A. B. 14.
ἀνακαλυπτήρια, τά, the festival of unveiling, when the bride first took off her maiden veil, and received presents from the bridegroom, Poll. 3. 36; cf. Timae. Fr. 149. II. the presents themselves, Lys. Fr. 8; in sing., Plut. Timol. 8;—also called ἀνακαλύπτρα and θεώρητρα.

ἀνακάλυπτος, ον, uncovered, LXX (acc. to Alex. MS.).
ἀνακαλύπτρα, τά, = ἀνακαλυπτήρια II, Diod. 5. 2.

ἀνακαλύπτω, to uncover, reveal, τι πρὸς τινα Polyb. 4. 85, 6; ἀν. λόγους to use open speech, Eur. I. A. 1146:—Med. to unveil oneself, unveil, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 6; but Eur. Or. 294 has it so in the Act., v. Pors. ad I. (288). II. to remove a covering, βλεφάρων μὴ ἀποκαλυφθέντων Arist. de Sens. 5, 24; so perh. in 2 Ep. Cor. 3. 14.

ἀνακαλύψις, ἡ, an uncovering, Dion. Areop.
ἀνακαμπτήριον, τό, prob. a place to walk backwards and forwards in, Eus. V. Const. 4. 59.

ἀνακάμπω, to bend back, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 6, in Pass. II. to make to return, Antiph. Ἄδ. 1. 2. mostly intr. to bend back, return, ταύτη λήγον τὸ ὄρος ἀν. ἐς τὰ εἶρηται Hdt. 2. 8; ἡ περιφερὰ ἐπ' ἀρχὴν ἀν. Arist. de An. 1. 3, 20, al., cf. Plat. Phaedo 72 B; πάλιν ἀν. Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 10, 12, etc. b. to walk up and down, Diag. L. 2. 127, cf. Plut. 2. 796 D. c. in Logic, of the terms of a proposition, to be converted, Arist. An. Post. 1. 3, 4, de An. l. c. d. ἀνακάμπων, name of a throw of the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2.

ἀνακάμψ-ερος, ωτος, ὁ, a herb the touch of which was said to bring back love, a kind of scdum, Plut. 2. 939 D:—Hesych. writes it paraxyt.

ἀνακαμψί-πνοος ἄνεμος, a returning wind, a kind of whirlwind, Arist. Mund. 4, 15.

ἀνακάμψις, εως, ἡ, a bending back, Hipp. 278. 39, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 8.

ἀν-ἀκανθος, ον, without a spine, of certain fish, Hdt. 4. 53. 2. of plants, without thorns, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 9.

ἀνακάπτω, to gulp down, Hdt. 2. 93, Ar. Av. 579, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 9, al. ἀνάκαρ, Adv. (κάρα) up to or towards the head, upwards, Hipp. (nisi legend. ἀνὰ κάρ), cf. ἐπίκαρ, κατώκαρ.

ἀνακαρτερέω, to endure, to support, Eumath. p. 130.
ἀνάκαυσις, εως, ἡ, a setting on fire, kindling, Plut. 2. 248 D.
ἀνακαχλάζω, to boil up, burst forth, Opp. C. I. 275.
ἀνακάχλασις, εως, ἡ, a bursting forth, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 367.
ἀνάκαψις, εως, ἡ, a gulping down; Arist. G. A. 3. 5, 15.
ἀνακέαται, Ion. for ἀνάκεινται.

Ἀνάκεια, ον, τό, the festival of the Dioscuri, Lys. ap. Dian. H., Poll. 1. 37; v. sub Ἀνακες.

ἀνάκειμαι, poet. ἀγκ-: (v. κείμαι):—serving as Pass. to ἀνατίθημι, to be laid up as a votive offering in the temple, to be devoted or dedicated, κρητῆρες οἱ . . ἐξ χρύσει ἀνακέαται (Ion. for -κεινται) Hdt. 1. 14; ἀν. ἐν ἱρῷ Id. 2. 135; πρὸς τοῖς ἱεροῖς Lys. 118. 30:—metaph., αἰνός τινι ἀγκεῖται praise is offered or devoted to one, Pind. O. 11 (10). 8, cf. 13. 48; λόγος τῷ θεῷ Plat. Symp. 197 E. b. to be set up as a statue in public, Dem. 420. 8, cf. Plat. Rep. 592 B, C. I. 6280 B. 8; so, χρύσει ἀνακέμεθα Theocr. 10. 33, cf. Lycurg. 154. 19; v. sub ἵστημι A. III. 1. 2. to be ascribed or offered, αἱ πράξεις ἀν. τινί Plut. Lycurg. 1; ἡ ἡγεμονία ἀν. τινί Id. Aristid. 15. II. πᾶν οἱ πάντα ἀνάκειται ἐς τινα, everything is referred to a person, depends on his will, Hdt. 1. 97., 3. 31; so, c. dat. pers., πάντων ἀνακειμένων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὰς ναῦς since they had their whole fortunes depending on their ships, Thuc. 7. 71; ἐπὶ σοὶ τὰδε πάντ' ἀνάκειται Ar. Av. 638; ἅπαντα . . ἐπὶ τῇ τύχῃ μάλλον ἀν., ἡ τῇ προνοίᾳ Antiph. 130. 4; of persons, σοὶ ἀνακέμεσθα Eur. Bacch. 934. III. later, to lie at table, Lat. accumbere, Arist. Categ. 7. 3, Fr. 565, Diphil. Incert. 41, etc., v. Ath. 23 C: cf. ἀνακλίνω, ἀναπίπτω.

Ἀνάκειαν, τό, (Ἀνακες) the temple of the Ἀνακες or Dioscuri, Andoc. 7. 10, cf. Dem. 1125. 24, C. I. 1949; cf. ἀναγκαῖον.

ἀνακέιρω, fut. -κερῶ, to shear or cut off, rip up, Strabo 775.
ἀνακεκάλυμμένως, Adv. pf. pass. openly, Nicet. Ann. 220 A, Schol.

ἀνακέκλαμαι, poet. for ἀνακαλέω, to call out, h. Ham. 18. 5.
ἀνακέλαδος, ὁ, a loud shout or din, Eur. Or. 185, where Schol. uses the Verb ἀνακελαδέω.

ἀν-ἀκέομαι, Dep. to mend up, make good, Ael. N. A. 5. 19.
ἀνακεράννυμι and -ύω, to mix up or again, ἀνὰ κρητῆρα κέρασεν Od. 3. 390; οἶνον ἀνεκράννυ γλυκύτατον Ar. Ran. 511: metaph., Plut. Cato Mi. 25: Pass., πολλῶ τῷ θνητῷ ἀνακεραννυμένη Plat. Criti. 121 A; aor. pass., -κεράσθη Plat. Tim. 87 A; -κράθεις Plut. Rom. 29, etc.:—cf. ἀνακίρναμαι.

Ἀνάκες, ον, οἱ, the Dioscuri, Pollux and Castor, σωτήριον ἀνάκειν τε Διοσκοῦροι C. I. 489, cf. Plut. Thes. 33, Cic. N. D. 3. 21: prob. an old pl. of ἀναξ:—cf. Ἀνάκειον, -εῖα, Ἀνακοί.

ἀν-ἀκεστος, ον, incurable, like ἀνήκεστος, Erotian.
ἀνακεφαλαίωω, to sum up the argument, of an orator, Dion. H. de Lys. 9; so in Med., ἀν. πρὸς ἀνάμνησιν Arist. Fr. 123;—Pass. to be summed up, ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ Ep. Rom. 13. 9.

ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, εως, ἡ, a summary, Dion. II. 1. 90.

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ἀνακεφαλαιωτικός, ἢ, ὄν, fit for summing up: τὸ ἀν. = foreg., Dion. H. de Lys. 19. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 1579. 8, etc.

ἀνακηκίω, to spout up, gush forth, ἀνακηκίεν αἶμα Il. 7. 262; ἀνακηκίει ἰδρῶς 13. 705; πέτρης from . . , Ap. Rh. 3. 227. 2. rare in Prose, to bubble up, throb violently, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B. II. Causal, to make

to spout out, freq. in late Ep., Wellauer Ap. Rh. 4. 600. [ἴ Ep., cf. κηκίω.] ἀνακήρυκτος, ὄν, proclaimed, Dion. Areop.: but, 2. in Poll. 8. 139, seemingly = ἀκήρυκτος.

ἀνακήρυξις, εὖς, ἢ, a proclamation, Poll. 8. 139.

ἀνακηρύσσω, Att. -πτω, to proclaim by voice of herald, publish abroad, φόνον τὸν Λαττειον Soph. O. T. 450: Pass., μὴ ἀνακηρυχθῆν ἢ βδελυρία εἰς πόλιν Aeschin. 9. 16. 2. c. acc. pers. to proclaim as conqueror, τοὺς νικῶντας Ar. Pl. 585:—Pass., ἀνακηρυχθῆναι Hdt. 6. 103, cf. Thuc. 5. 50. II. to put up to auction, Hdt. 1. 196. III. to offer

by voice of herald, ἀν. σῶστρά τινος Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 2. ἀνδκῆς, ἐς, = ἀνήκεστος, Eurpol. Αἴγ. 27.

ἀνακίδωτος, ὄν, (ἀκίς) pointless, Arcad. 82.

ἀνακικύω, = ἀνακηκίω, Pind. Fr. 184.

ἀνακινδυνεύω, to run into danger again, to run a fresh risk, c. inf., Hdt. 8. 100; c. dat., ἀν. ναυμαχίῃσι Id. 8. 68, 1; c. part., ἀν. αὐμβάλλοντα Id. 9. 26.

ἀνακινέω, fut. ἦσω, to sway or swing to and fro, Hdt. 4. 94; ἀν. τὰς χεῖρας, of pugilists, Cicero's brachia concalefacere, cf. ἀνακίνησις. II. to stir up, awaken, Lat. suscitare, νόσον ἀν. (others take it intr., but needlessly), Soph. Tr. 1259; ἀν. θηρία to stir them up (to fight), Plat. Legg. 789 C; ἀν. πόλεμον, στάσιν, etc., Plut., etc.:—Pass., δόξαι ἀνακείνηται Plat. Meno 85 C.

ἀνακίνημα, ατος, τό, a swinging of the arms as an exercise, Hipp. 364. 5: cf. sq.

ἀνακίνησις, εὖς, ἢ, a swinging to and fro of the arms as a preparatory exercise of pugilists: generally a preparation, prelude, Plat. Legg. 722 D. II. excitement, emotion, φρενῶν Soph. O. T. 727.

ἀνακίρναμαι, Dep. to mix, ἀνακίρναται ποτόν Soph. Fr. 239: metaph., φιλίας . . ἀνακίρνασθαι to join in closest friendship, Lat. jungere amicitias, Eur. Hipp. 254, v. Pors. Med. 138; cf. νεοκράς. II. as Pass., ἀν. ἡλίου ἀκτίαν ἀνακίρνώμενος tempered by . . , Plat. Ax. 371 D:—an Act. ἀνακίρνηται occurs in Philo 1. 184.

ἀνακλάζω, fut. -κλάζω: aor. 2 ἀνέκλαγον Eur. I. A. 1062: aor. 1 ἀνέκλαγα Ael. N. A. 12. 33:—to cry aloud, scream out, Eur. 1. c.; of a dog, to bark, boy, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 15; of geese, to cackle, Ael. 1. c.

ἀνακλαίω, Att. -κλάω, to weep aloud, burst into tears, ἀνακλαύσας μέγα Hdt. 3. 14, cf. 66. 2. c. acc. to weep for, κακὰ μείζω ἢ ἀνακλαίειν Hdt. 3. 14; so in Med., ὑμῖν τὰδ' . . ἀνακλάομαι Soph. Ph. 939; τὰς παρούσας ἀτυχίας ἀν. πρὸς ὑμᾶς Antipho 119. 24.

ἀνάκλασις, εὖς, ἢ, (ἀνακλάω) a bending back, flexure, Hipp. 751 C: a bending or turning over, Diod. 5. 30. II. reflexion of light or reverberation of sound, Arist. An. Post. 2. 15, 1, Sens. 2, 6, al.; so of the wind, Id. Probl. 26. 40: of water, ἀν. ποιείσθαι to have its course turned, Polyb. 4. 43, 9; ἀν. τῆς σορκὸς ποιείσθαι to make it elastic, Arist. Probl. 37. 6.

ἀνακλασμός, ὄ, = foreg., Paul. Aeg. ἀνάκλαστος, ὄν, (ἀνακλάω) bent back, reflected. II. in Gramm. declinable, Plut. 2. 1011 D.

ἀνακλαυθμός or -κλαυσμός, ὄ, = sq., Dion. H. 6. 46. ἀνάκλαυσις, εὖς, ἢ, (κλαίω) lamentation, Dion. H. 9. 33.

ἀνακλάω (v. κλάω) to bend back, ξύλα Hipp. Fract. 761; ἀνακλάσας δέρην Eur. Or. 1471:—Pass., πίομι τὸν τράχηλον ἀνακεκλασμένη with one's neck bent back, Theopomp. Com. Στρατ. 1; but in Medic., ἀνακεκλασμένοι persons whose eyelids are turned back, Hipp. Coac. 126, acc. to Foës. 2. to break short off, Thuc. 2. 76, 7. 25. 3. metaph., ἀν. ἐπ' ἄλλα τὴν διάνοιαν Plat. 2. 359 A. II. of light, in Pass. to be reflected, Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 16., 3. 5, 13, al.; τοσοῦτον ἀνακλασθῆναι that [the rays] should be so much reflected, Ib. 1. 6, 11; of sound, to be reverberated, Theophr. de Sens. 53, cf. κατακλάω III; of a ball, to rebound, Arist. Phys. 8. 4, 19. 2. ἀνακλώμενος, in

metre, of an irregularity in Ionic verse, Hephaest. 321. ἀνά-κλεις, εἶδος, ἢ, a picklock, Poll. 7. 107.

ἀνάκλημα, ατος, τό, = ἀνάκλησις, ἀν. τοῦ ῥυθμοῦ Julian 421 B. ἀνακληρῶ, to re-allot, and ἀνακλήρωσις, ἢ, re-allotment, Schol. Pind. O. 7. 110 Böckh.

ἀνάκλησις, εὖς, ἢ, (ἀνακαλέω) a calling on, invocation, θεῶν Thuc. 7. 71; a salutation, address, Plut. 2. 35 A. 2. a calling aloud, ὄ βάραχοι . . ἀνακλήσει χρωῦνται Ib. 982 D. II. a recalling, ἀν. θερμῆς ποιείσθαι Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 7, cf. Caus. 2. 12. 2. restoration, revival, Id. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6, cf. M. Diut. 1. 7. 3. a retreat, ἀν. σάλπιγγι σημαίνειν Plut. Fab. 12, cf. Alex. 33.

ἀνακλητήρια, τά, a festival on a king's proclamation, Polyb. 18. 38, 3., 28. 10, 8.

ἀνακλητικός, ἢ, ὄν, fit for exhorting, πρὸς δμόνοιαν Plut. Lyc. 4. II. fit for recalling; τὸ ἀνακλητικὸν σημαίνειν or σαλπίζειν to sound a retreat, Dion. H. 8. 65, Anth. P. 11. 136. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 818.

ἀνάκλητος, ὄν, called back to service, Lat. evocatus, Dio C. 45. 12. ἀνάκλιμα, τό, a slope, ascent, Lat. acclivitas, Apollod. Pol. p. 32.

ἀνακλινό-πάλη, ἢ, = παγκράτιον, Martial. 14. 201; cf. Salm. Solin. 206 A. ἀνακλιντήριον, τό, a recumbent choir, Etotian. p. 88, Hesych.: also ἀνάκλιντρον, τό, Poll. 6. 9.

ἀνακλίνω, poet. ἀγκλ-: (v. κλίνω):—to lean one thing upon another, [τόξον] ποτὶ γαίρ ἀγκλίνας having laid it on the ground, Il. 4. 113; ἀν. ἐαυτοὺς ἐπὶ τὸ ἐναντίον, of sailors struggling against the wind, Arist. Mechan. 7, 2:—mostly in Pass. to lie, sink, or lean back, to recline, Lat.

resuripari, ἀνακλινθεὶ πέσεν ὑπτιος Od. 9. 371; of persons asleep, 18. 189; of towers, 13. 78; of the elephant, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 9:—later also for κατακλίνομαι, v. sub συνανακλίνομαι. 2. Pass. also, of ground, to lie sloping upwards, Geop. 2. 3, 1. II. to push or put back, and so to open (v. ἀνίμμι II), θύρην ἀγκλίνας Od. 22. 156; so of the door of Olympus, ἡμὲν ἀνακλίνειν πυκινὸν νέφος ἢδ' ἐπιθεῖναι Il. 5. 751; and of the door of the wooden horse, Od. 11. 525; cf. Call. Ap. 6; τὴν θύρην τὴν καταπηκτὴν ἀν. i. e. the trap-door, Hdt. 5. 16. III. to throw the head back, and so to lift up, τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀγῆν Plat. Rep. 540 A. IV. to breach a wall, of a battering ram, Paus. 7. 24, 10. ἀνάκλισις, εὖς, ἢ, a lying or leaning back, reclining, Hipp. Coac. 197, Arist. Categ. 7, 3. II. a back to lean against, βάθρον ἀνάκλισιν ἔχον C. I. 2139.

ἀνακλισμός, ὄ, the back of a chair or couch, Hipp. Art. 783. ἀνάκλιτος, ὄν, reclined, ἐν δίφρῳ Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2. II. ἀν. θρόνος = ἀνακλιντήριον, Plut. Rom. 26.

ἀνακλονέω, to toss up and down, Opp. H. 3. 478. ἀνακλύζω, fut. ἴσω, to wash up against, Ap. Rh. 2. 551. 2. absol. to boil as with waves, Plut. 2. 590 F.

ἀνακλώθω, of the Fates, to undo the thread of one's life, to change one's destiny, Luc. Hist. Conser. 38; Μοιρῶν νῆμ' ἀνέκλωσαν [αἰ Μοῦσαι] C. I. 6092.

ἀνακναδάλλω, to excite by scratching, of quails, Poll. 7. 136., 9. 108, Hesych. ἀνακνάπτω, to make old clothes fresh by fulling: metaph., ἀν. τὰς ἀλλοτρίας ἐπινοίας to vamp them up as new, v. Meineke Lysipp. Βακχ. 5. ἀνακνώω, to scratch up, A. B. 9.

ἀνακνισθῶ, to perfume thoroughly, fill with vapour, Tryph. 349. ἀνακογχύζω, dub. in Hipp. Mochl. 845, for ἀνοκωχεύω.

ἀνακογχυλιάζω, (κόγχη) to open and counterfeit a seal, Ar. Vesp. 589. 2. = ἀναγαργαρίζω (sc. ὕδατι), Plat. Symp. 185 D, cf. Eurpol. Φιλ. 5, Ruhnck. Tim.

ἀνακογχυλιασμός, ὄ, gargling, Ath. 187 A; and ἀνακογχυλιαστόν (sc. φάρμακον), τό, a gargle, Plat. Com. Incert. 13.

ἀνακογχυλίζω, -ισμός, = -ιάζω, -ιασμός, Poll. 6. 25, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 7.

Ἄνακοι, ὄν, οἱ, = Ἄνακες, Koen Greg. p. 592, cf. Hesych. ἀνακοινῶω, to communicate or impart something to another, τινί τι, Lat. communicare aliquid cum aliquo, Plat. Crat. init. (v. l. ἀνακοινωσώμεθα). 2. ἀν. τινί to communicate with, take counsel with, Ar. Lys. 1177; ἀν. τοῖς μάντεσι Plat. Legg. 913 B; ἀν. τοῖς θεοῖς περί τινος Xen. An. 3. 1, 5; ἀν. τισι ὑπέρ τινος Arist. Mirab. 133. II. Med., with pf. pass. ἀνακεκοίνομαι Xen. An. 5. 6, 36:—properly, to communicate what is one's own to another, so of a river, ἀνακοινοῦται τῷ Ἰστροῦ τὸ ὕδωρ mingles its water with the Ister, Hdt. 4. 48; so, ἀν. τὸ ὕδωρ πρὸς τὴν πηγὴν Paus. 5. 7, 3, cf. 8. 28, 3. 2. much like Act., to impart, τινί τι Theogn. 73 (in irreg. imper. ἀνακοίνεο), Xen. An. 5. 6, 36, etc.; ἀνακοινοῦσθαι τινί to consult one, Plat. Prot. 314 B, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 8; πρὸς τοὺς οἰκέτας ἀνακοινοῦται Theophr. (?); absol., βουλομένους ἀνακοινοῦσθαι τε καὶ ἐς λόγον ἐλθεῖν Ar. Nub. 470, cf. Plat. Prot. 349 A.—V. Piers. Moer. p. 20, and cf. συμβουλεύω.

ἀνακοίνωσις, εὖς, ἢ, communication, Schol. Ar. Pl. 37. ἀνακοιρᾶνέω, to rule or command in a place, Anth. P. append. 67. ἀνακοκκύζω, to crow aloud, to begin to crow, Psell.

ἀνακολλάω, to glue on or to, glue together, Diosc. 2. 161. ἀνακόλλημα, τό, that which is glued on, Diosc. 2. 164.

ἀνακολλητικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for gluing, Diosc. 2. 161. ἀν-ακολουθία, ἢ, in Gramm. on anacoluthon or inconsequence, where a sentence begins with one construction and changes as if it had begun differently, Dem. Phal. 153.

ἀν-ακόλουθος, ὄν, inconsequent: Adv. -θως, Dion. H. de Rhet. 8, 13, Schol. Il. 2. 469, etc.

ἀνακολπάζω, (κόλπος) to tuck up one's gown, gird oneself up, Ar. Thesm. 1174.

ἀνακολπάω, = foreg., E. M. 410. 20. ἀνακολυμβάω, fut. ἦσω, to come up after diving: trans. to bring up from the bottom, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 5.

ἀνακομάω, to get hair again, Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 5. ἀνακομβόμαι, Dep. to gird oneself up for action, ap. Geop. 10. 83, 1. ἀνακομιδή, ἢ, a carrying away again, recovery, ἢ τῶν πλαιῶν ἀν. Decret. ap. Dem. 250. 13. 2. a recovery, ἐκ νόσου Hipp. Vet. Med. 171. 3. a return, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 9.

ἀνακομίζω, poet. ἀγκομ-: (v. κομίζω):—to carry up, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 20:—Pass., Dinarch. 98. 43: esp. to be carried up stream, or up the country, Hdt. 2. 115. II. to bring back, recover, Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 1:—Med. (with pf. pass., Xen. An. 4. 7, 1 and 17), to bring or take back with one, Hdt. 5. 85, Thuc. 6. 7:—Pass. to be brought back, Hdt. 3. 129, etc.; and of persons, to return, come or go back, Id. 2. 107, Thuc. 2. 31: to get safe away, escape, Lat. se recipere, Polyb. 1. 38, 5; so in Med., ἐαυτὸν ἀνακομίζεσθαι ἐκ . . , Plut. Arat. 51. 2. in Med. also, τὸ Μηδείας ἔπος ἀγκομίσασθαι to recall to mind, bring to pass, Pind. P. 4. 15; ἀν. τύχαν δαιμόνων to bring it back upon oneself, Eur. Hipp. 831 (lyr.). III. to restore to health, strengthen, Hipp. Fract. 756: metaph., πεπονηκυῖαι ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἀνακεκομίσθαι τὴν οἰκουμένην Aristid. 1. 225.

ἀνακομιστέον, verb. Adj. of Act. one must restore to health, Paul. Aeg. 2. of Pass. one must return, Ach. Tat. 5. 11.

ἀν-ἄκοντιζω, intr. to dart or shoot up, αἶμα δ' ἀνηκόντιζε Il. 5. 113; so of water, Hdt. 4. 18r. 2. Causal, Philostr. 906.

ἀνακοπή, ἢ, a beating back, a checking, hinderance, Lat. retusio, Plut.

2. 76 F, etc. II. *the recoil of the waves*, Id. Pyrrh. 15. III. *water left after flood-tide, stagnant water*, Strabo 174, Plut. Alex. 44.

ἀνακόπτω, *to drive back*, θυρέων δ' ἀνεκόπτεν ὀχῆτας Od. 21. 47. 2. *to beat back an assailant*, Thuc. 4. 12, cf. Plut. Cacs. 38. 3. ἀν. ναῦν *to change a ship's course*, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 25. II. *to cut off or knock out*, τὴν κεφαλὴν, τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Diod. 14. 115; τὰς ὄψεις ἀνακοπεῖς Philostr. 664. III. *to check, stop*, δοιδήν Coluth. 123:—Pass. *to be stopped, tivos from a thing*, Luc. Alex. 57; *to stop short in a speech*, Id. Nigr. 35.

ἀνακορέω, *to sweep again or out*, A. B. 14.

ἀνακός, ὁ, = ἀναξ, like φυλακός for φύλαξ, cf. Ἄνακοι.

ἀνακοσμέω, *to adorn anew, restore*, C. I. 6830. 14, v. I. Aristid. 1. 225.

ἀνακοσμοποιέω, *to bring into the world again*, Eccl.

ἀνακουφίζω, *to lift or raise up*, Soph. Fr. 24; ἀν. δέμας Eur. Or. 218; ἐαυτὸν εἰς ἀνάβασιν, of a horseman mounting, Xen. Eq. 7, 2; of a ship, ἀν. κᾶρα βυθῶν Soph. O. T. 23; δ' ἀῆρ' ἀν. τὸν ἀσκόν Arist. Probl. 25. 13:—Pass. *to feel lightened or lifted up*, ἀνεκουφίσθη δέμας Eur. Hipp. 1392; *to rise in spirits*, like ἀναπτεροῦμαι, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 28.

ἀνακούφισις, εὖς, ἡ, *relief from a thing*, κακῶν Soph. O. T. 218.

ἀνακούφισμα, ατος, τό, *a relief*, Hipp. 364. 4.

ἀνακραγαίνω, = ἀνακράζω, Hesych.

ἀνακραδέω, *to swing upwards, brandish*, Hesych.:—also -κραδαίνω, and, in Greg. Naz., -κραδάω.

ἀνακράζω, fut. -κράζομαι LXX: aor. ἀνέκρᾶγον, the tense most in use; late ἀνέκραξα LXX: (v. κράζω). *To cry out, lift up the voice*, of men, ἐπεὶ . . ἀνέκραγον Od. 14. 467; εἴ τι πέραν . . ἀνέκραγον if I raised my voice too high, Pind. N. 7. 112; ἐξ ἐνὸς στόματος ἅπαντες ἀνέκραγον Ar. Eq. 670, cf. Vesp. 1311, etc.; οὐκ ἀνέκραγεν, of a dying man, Antipho 134. 29;—foll. by a relat., ἀνέκραγον ὡς εἶ λέγοι Ar. Eccl. 431, cf. Xen. An. 5. 1, 14; τηλικαῦτ' ἀνεκράγετε, ὡς . . , Dem. 583. 17; c. inf., ἀνακραγόντων βάλλειν . . Plut. Phoc. 34. 2. rarely of animals, ἀν γλαυξ ἀνακραγῆ Menand. Incert. 5. 11.

ἀνάκρᾶσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a mixing with others*, Plut. Alex. 47, etc.

ἀνακραυγάζω, fut. ἀσώ, *to cry aloud*, A. B. 396.

ἀνακραύγασμα, τό, *a loud outcry*, Epicur. ap. Cleomed. 2. p. 91.

ἀνακρέκομαι, Med. *to begin to play*, σὲ ἅπασ ὕβρις ἀνακρέκεται each bird tunes its voice for thee, Anth. P. 9. 562.

ἀνακρεμάννυμι: poët. ἀγκρ-: Pass. -κρέμαμαι: (v. κρεμάννυμι):—*to hang up on a thing*, πασσάλω ἀγκρεμάσασα Od. 1. 440; τὰς πέδας ἀνεκρέμασαν ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, as a votive offering, Hdt. 5. 77; τὰ ὄπλα πρὸς τὸ Ἀθηναῖον Ib. 95; ἀν. τινά *to hang him up*, Id. 9. 120; but, ἀν. [ἐαυτὸν] *to hang oneself*, Diod. 2. 6:—Pass., ἀνακρεμαμένου τοῦ νέκυος *being hung up*, Hdt. 2. 121, 3; τούτου . . τοῦ ἀνακρεμασθέντος Id. 9. 122, cf. 7. 194. II. *to make dependent*, ἀν. ἐξ ἀλλήλων τὴν δύναμιν Plat. Ion 536 A; so, ἀνακρεμάσας [ὑμᾶς] ἀπὸ τῶν ἐλπίδων Aeschin. 68. 2; ἀν. τὴν πίστιν εἰς τινα Polyb. 8. 21, 3.

ἀνακρεμασμός, ὁ, *a hanging up*, A. B. 447.

ἀνακρήμνημι, = ἀνακρεμάννυμι, App. Mithr. 75; ἀν. θηρίον τῆς οὐρᾶς by its tail, Clem. Al. 274.

ἀν-ακριβής, ἐς, *inaccurate*, Eust. 878. 37, etc.; also ἀνάκριβος, ον, Nicet. Ann. 363 A.

ἀνακρίνω [ῆ], fut. ἰνῶ: (v. κρίνω):—*to examine closely, to question, interrogate*, esp. judicially, Πausανίαν Thuc. 1. 95, cf. Antipho 116. 6, Plat. Symp. 201 E; ἀν. τινὰ πόθεν ζῆ Diphil. Ἐμπ. 1. 2. *to inquire into a fact*, ἀν. τοὺς ἐργασαμένους *to inquire who had done the deed*, Antipho 118. 10:—Med., ἀν. παινὰ τίς ἔσται what remedy there shall be, Pind. P. 4. 111. II. used at Athens in two technical senses: 1. *to examine magistrates so as to prove their qualification*, Dem. 1319. 21., 1320. 18, cf. Arist. Fr. 374-5, and v. δοκιμασία. 2. of the magistrates, *to examine persons concerned in a suit*, so as to prepare the matter for trial (v. εἰσαγωγεύς II), Andoc. 13. 35, Isae. 54. 11, Dem. 1175. 28; τὸν ἄρχοντα ἀνακρίναντα εἰσάγειν [τὴν δίκην] Arist. Fr. 382:—Med., οὐκ ἀνεκρίνατο ταύτην [τὴν γραφήν] *he did not have it examined*, of the plaintiff, Dem. 548. 1; cf. ἀνάκρισις. III. in Med., absol., ἀνακρίνεσθαι πρὸς ἑαυτούς *to dispute or wrangle one with another*, Hdt. 9. 56.

ἀνάκρισις, poët. ἀγκρ- (cf. δυσάγκριτος), εὖς, ἡ, at Athens, *the previous examination of parties concerned in a suit, a preparation of the matter for trial*, Xen. Symp. 5, 2: this was the business of the presiding magistrates, who were said ἀνάκρισιν διδόναι or παραδιδόναι (Plat. Charm. 176 C, Legg. 855 E), while the parties were said εἰς ἀνάκρισιν ἦκειν (Isae. 57. 26, etc.); hence, μηδ' εἰς ἀγκρισιν ἐλθεῖν, i. e. should not even begin proceedings, (where however the Schol. explains ἐς ἀγκρισιν by ἐς μάχην, cf. ἀνακρίνω III), Aesch. Eum. 364; so, οὐδ' ἀν. μοι δώσεις you will not allow me the first forms of law, Plat. Charm. 1. c.—Each party was required to make an affidavit (ἀντωμοσία or διωμοσία) that his cause was just. Cf. ἀνακρίνω II. 2, and v. Dict. of Antiqq. 2. generally, *inquiry*, Plat. Phaedr. 277 E.

ἀνακροτάλλίζω, = ἀνακροτέω, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 C.

ἀνακροτέω, *to lift up and strike together*, τῶ χειρ' ἀνεκρότησ' ὑφ' ἠδονῆς Ar. Pl. 739; ἀνακροτήσας τὰς χεῖρας Aeschin. 33. 36: absol., οἱ δ' ἀνεκρότησαν *applauded vehemently*, Ar. Eq. 651, Vesp. 1314.—On a poët. form ἀνακορτέω, v. sub κροτέω; and cf. ἐγκροτέω.

ἀνάκρουσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a pushing back*, esp. *pushing a ship back, backing water*, Thuc. 7. 36; also, ἡ πάλιν ἀν. Ib. 62; so, ἀν. ἵππου, with the bit, Plut. 2. 549 C. 2. *recovery of self-possession*, Ib. 78 A. II. in Music, *the first touching of an instrument, beginning of a tune*, Strabo 421; cf. ἀναβολή. 2. in metre, *anacrusis, a half-foot prefixed to a verse, on which the voice is checked*, as ἰ-ῆ-ῆ Δάλιε Παιάν Soph. O. T. 154; cf. Herm. Elem. Metr. p. 11.

ἀνακρουστέον, verb. Adj. *one must check*, Xen. Eq. 10, 12.

ἀνακρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *filtered for checking*, πληγή Plut. 2. 936 F.

ἀνακρούω, poët. ἀγκρ-, *to push back, stop short, check*, ἵππον χαλινῶ Xen. Eq. 11, 3; τὸ ζεύγος Plut. Alc. 2. 2. ἀπὸ χερσοῦ νῆα . . ἀνακρούεσκον *thrust her off from shore*, Ar. Rh. 4. 1650: cf. ἀνάκρουσις, ἀνακρουατέον. II. in Med., ἀνακρούεσθαι πρύμνην *to put one's ship astern, by backing water*, Ar. Vesp. 399, cf. Diod. 11. 18; or ἀνακρούεσθαι alone, Thuc. 7. 38, 40; also, κρούεσθαι πρύμνην, v. κρούω 9;—in Hdt. 8. 84, we have ἐπὶ πρύμνην ἀν., in the same sense, but ἐτι πρύμνην ἀν. occurs just below, and Valck. would restore ἐτι in the first passage: metaph., τὸν λόγον πάλιν ἀν. *to put back and make a fresh start*, Plat. Phil. 13 D; παῦε . . μικρὸν ἀνακρουόμενος Luc. Nigr. 8; ἀν. αὐθις ἐπὶ σῶφρονα βίον Plut. Cleom. 16. 2. in Music, *to strike up*, like ἀναβάλλεσθαι, Theocr. 4. 31: hence *to begin a speech*, Polyb. 4. 22. 11. III. ἀνακρούειν χεροῖν (apparently) = ἀνακροτεῖν, Autocr. Τυμπ. 1.

ἀν-ακρωτηρίαστος, ον, *unmutilated*, Eust. 31. 41, Schol. Thuc. 3. 34.

ἀνακτάομαι, fat. ἦσομαι: pf. ἀνέκτημαι Soph. Fr. 328: Dep.:—*to regain for oneself, get back again, recover*, τυραννίδα, ἀρχὴν ἀν. ὀπίσω Hdt. 1. 61., 3. 73; Ἄργος ἐς ἐωῦτοῦς ἀν. 6. 83; δῶμα πατρός Aesch. Cho. 237; ἀν. τινί τι Diod. 16. 14:—*to repair, retrieve*, ἐλαττώσεις Polyb. 10. 33, 4. 2. *to refresh, revive*, σώματα, ψυχὰς Id. 3. 60, 7., 87. 3: ἀνακτ. ἐαυτὸν, Lat. recolligere vires, Valck. Adon. 365 B. 3. *to reinstate*, Lat. restituere in integrum, τοὺς ἐπταικότας Dio C. 44. 47: *to restore, replace*, ναοὺς Id. 53. 2. II. c. acc. pers. *to win a person over, gain his favour or friendship*, Hdt. 1. 50, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9, etc.; also, φίλον ἀν. τινά Ib. 2. 2, 10.

ἀν-ακτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀνάγω, *one must bring up*, φλέγμα διὰ τοῦ στόματος Hipp. 268. 1. II. *one must refer, eis τὴν ὕλην τὰς αἰτίας* Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 4; cf. ἀνάγω II. 2.

ἀνάκτησις, εὖς, ἡ, *a regaining*, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 978:—*a recovery of strength, etc.*, Hipp. 10. 2, Theophr. ap. Ath. 66 F.

ἀνάκτητέος, ον, verb. Adj. *to be recovered*, Philostr. 55. 2. ἀνακτητέον, *one must recover, recruit, revive*, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 136.

ἀνακτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for recovering*, dub. in Diosc.

ἀνακτίζω, *to rebuild*, Strabo 403:—Pass., C. I. 8646, al.

ἀνάκτισις, εὖς, ἡ, *a rebuilding, new creation*, Clem. Al. 632.

ἀνακτίτης, ὁ, *a precious stone*, Orph. Lith. 192: also γαλακτίτης.

ἀνακτορία, ἡ, (ἀνάκτωρ) *lordship, rule*, Ar. Rh. 1. 839: *management of horses*, h. Hom. Ar. 234.

ἀνακτόριος, α, ον, *belonging to a lord or king, royal*, ὕες Od. 15. 397. II. ἀνακτόριον, τό, = ἀνάκτορον, Hesych., Suid.; in Hdt. 9. 65 ἀνάκτορον is the best reading.

ἀνάκτορον, τό, *a king's dwelling*, only in Byz.: mostly of the dwelling of gods, *a temple, shrine*, Simon. 180; τὸ κρυπτόν ἀν. Soph. Fr. 696; Θέτιδος εἰς ἀν. Eur. Andr. 43, cf. 117, 1112, Ion 55, Rhes. 516; τὸ ἱρὸν ἐν Ἐλευσίῃ ἀνάκτορον (where ἱρὸν is prob. a gloss), Hdt. 9. 65.

Ἄνακτο-τελέσται, ὦν, οἱ, (τελέω) *the presidents of the mysteries of the Corybantes*, cf. Paus. 10. 38, 7, Clem. Al. 12.

ἀνάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = ἀναξ, Aesch. Cho. 356, Eur. I. T. 1414.

ἀνακυίσκω, *to copulate again*, Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 1.

ἀνακύκᾶω, *to stir up and mix, mix up*, Ar. Ach. 671, Pl. 302, al.

ἀνακυκλεύω, = sq., App. Civ. 4. 103.

ἀνακυκλέω, *to turn round again*, ἀνακύκλει δέμας Eur. Or. 231: metaph. *to revolve in one's mind, meditate upon*, Luc. Nigr. 6. II. intr. in Act. *to come round again*, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 11, 9; αἱ αὐτὰ δόξαι ἀν. ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις Id. Meteor. 1. 3, 8:—so in Pass., ἀν. πρὸς αὐτὴν Plat. Tim. 37 A; αἱ τύχαι πολλάκις ἀν. περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 7. III. in Pass. also, like Lat. versari, ἀν. ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις Ath. 44 F.

ἀνακύκλησις, εὖς, ἡ, *a coming round again, a circuit, revolution*, Plat. Polit. 269 E.

ἀνακυκλικός, ἡ, ὄν, *easy to turn round*, of a verse that will read either backwards or forwards, ἀνὸστρεφον ἢ ἀνακυκλικόν, Titul. in Anth. P. 6. 323.

ἀνακυκλισμός, f. l. for ἀνακυλισμός, q. v.

ἀνακυκλώω, = ἀνακυκλέω, Anth. P. 9. 342, in Pass.

ἀνακύκλωσις, εὖς, ἡ, = ἀνακύκλησις, *a wheeling about*, ἵππικὸν τάγμα-τος Hdn. 4. 2, 19; ἀνακ. τῶν πολιτειῶν *a revolution of states*, Polyb. 6. 9, 10.

ἀνακύλισμός, ὁ, *a rolling upwards or back*, Dion. Areop.;—of Time, Diod. 12. 36, as restored by L. Dind. for -κυκλισμός.

ἀνακύλιω [ῆ], *to roll away*, ἀνακυλίον οὐσίας Alex. Κυβερν. 1. 7.

ἀνακυμβάλλιάζω, (κύμβαλον) only in Il. 16. 379, δίφροι ἀνεκυμβαλίαζον *the chariots fell rattling over*, cf. 11. 160; al. ἀνεκυμβαχίαζον (from κύμβαχος), *they fell headlong*; v. Spitzn.

ἀνακῦπῶω, *to overturn, turn upside down*, Lyc. 137, Nic. Th. 705.

ἀνακῦπτω: fut. -κῦφομαι Ar. Av. 146; ψω Luc. D. Mar. 3. 1: aor. ἀνέκῦψα Hdt. 5. 91, Att.: pf. ἀνακέκῦφα Eur. Cycl. 212, Xen. *To lift up the head*, Hdt. 5. 91; ἀνακεκῦφῶς *with the head high*, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 7, 10; κἀγκῦφας ἔχε and keep your head up (for καὶ ἀνακῦφας), Ar. Thesm. 236; ἐν ὄροφῇ ποικίλματα θεώμενος ἀνακῦπτων *throwing his head back*, Plat. Rep. 529 B; esp. in drinking, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 6, cf. Eur. 1. c. II. *to come up out of the water, pop up*, Lat. emergere, Ar. Ran. 1068; ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης εἰς τὸν ἐνθάδε τόπον Plat. Phaedo 109 D; ἀν. μέχρι τοῦ αὐχένος, opp. to καταδύναι, Id. Theaet. 171 D, cf. Phaedr. 249 C. b. metaph., ὅτι ἐξ αὐτῶν καλόν τι ἀνακῦψοι Id. Euthyd. 302 A; of persons, *to rise out of difficulties, to breathe again*, Xen. Oec. 11, 5.

ἀνακῦρίωσις, ἡ, *authoritative confirmation*, Hipp. 24. 42 (al. ἀνακρίσεως).

ἀνάκυρτος, ον, *curved upwards or backwards*, Gloss.

ἀνακυρτώω, *to curve upwards or backwards*, Eumath. p. 13.

ἀνακωδωνίζω, *to try by the sound, ring*, Ar. Fr. 288.

ἀνακίωκῶ [ῶ], to wail aloud, κἀνακίωκῶσας λιγύ Aesch. Pers. 468, cf. Soph. Ant. 1227; κἀνακίωκῶν . . ὄξυν φθόγγον utters a loud shrill wailing cry, Ib. 423.

ἀνά-κωλος, ον, docked, curtailed, ἀν. χιτωνίσκος, a 'cutty sark,' short frock, elsewh. ἐπιγονατίς, Plut. 2. 261 F; of a camel, short-legged, Diod. 2. 54 (acc. to Schneid.).

ἀνάκωμα, τό, a district, Pythag. word, Böckh Philolaos, p. 174.

ἀνακωμῶδέω, to bring again on the stage, quiz in a Comedy, dub. in Plut. 2. 10 C.

ἀνακῶς, Adv., = ἐπιμελῶς, carefully, ἀνακῶς ἔχειν τινός to look well to a thing, give good heed to it, Hdt. 1. 24., 8. 109, Thuc. 8. 102, Plut. Thes. 33; in Plat. Com. Incert. 23, for τὰς θύρας ἀν. ἔχων, τῆς or τὰς should be restored.—Said to be a Dor. word, Erotian, s. v., but used in Att. (From ἀνακός=ἀναξ, a manager, cf. Ἀνακες.)

ἀνακωχῆ, ἀνακωχέω, v. sub ἀνοκωχῆ.

ἀναλάξομαι, Dep. to take again, μορφήν Mosch. 2. 159.

ἀναλακτίζω, to kick out behind, Lat. recalcitro, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 121:—trans. to kick at, spurn, Clem. Al. 890.

ἀν-ἀλάξω, to raise a war-cry, shout the battle-shout, ἀνηλάλαξον [οἱ στρατιῶται] Xen. An. 4. 3, 19; στρατὸς δ' ἀνηλάλαξε Eur. Phoen. 1395: generally, to cry aloud, ἐγὼ δ' ἀνηλ. Id. Supp. 719.

ἀναλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι: (v. λαμβάνω):—to take up, take into one's hands, τὸ παιδίον Hdt. 1. 111; τὰ ὄπλα, τὰ τόξα, etc., 6. 78., 9. 46: to take on board ship, 1. 166, Thuc. 7. 25, etc.: and generally, to take with one, esp. of soldiers, supplies, etc., Hdt. 9. 51, Thuc. 5. 64., 8. 27, etc.; hence the part. ἀναλαβών, like λαβών, may be often rendered by our Prep. with, ἀνδρας ἀναλαβών ἡγήσομαι Xen. An. 7. 3, 36, cf. Thuc. 5. 7. b. to take up, for the purpose of examining or considering, Plat. Apol. 22 B, Meno 87 E, al. 2. to receive, φιλοφρόνως ἀν. Id. Ep. 329 D, etc.; of women, ἀν. τὴν γονὴν to conceive, Id. 2. 495 E, cf. Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 6. 3. to take upon oneself, assume, τὴν προξενίαν Thuc. 6. 89; τὴν ἀρχὴν C. I. 2906. 4; ἐσθῆτα Plut. Aristid. 21; πρόσωπον, σχῆμα Luc. Nigr. 11, Somn. 13. 4. in Med. to undertake, engage in, ἀναλαβεῖσθαι κίνδυνον Hdt. 3. 69; and so prob. μάχας ἀναλαβεῖσθαι (cf. ἀναβάλλω IV) Id. 5. 49;—so, ἀντὶ τῆς φιλίας τὸν πόλεμον ἀναλαβεῖν Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 15. 5. to take up, adopt, Aeschin. 8. 12, Arist. Fr. 66. 6. of money, to appropriate, confiscate, Plut. 2. 484 A. 7. to learn by rote, Plut. Ages. 20. II. to get back, regain, recover, τὴν ἀρχὴν Hdt. 3. 73, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 10; ἀν. ἐπιστήμην Plat. Meno 85 D; ἀφεθέντα λίθον οὐ δυνατόν ἀναλαβεῖν Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 14. 2. to recover, retrieve, make good, τὴν αἰτίην Hdt. 7. 237; ἀμαρτίαν Soph. Ph. 1249, Eur. Ion 426; τὴν ἀρχαίαν ἀρετὴν Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 14; ταῦτα ἀν. καὶ μεταγιγνώσκειν Dem. 550. 14; v. sub καταρραθυμέω. 3. to restore to health and strength, repair, Lat. reficere, κακότητα, τρωμα Hdt. 5. 121., 8. 109; ἀν. τὴν πόλιν ἐκ τῆς πρόσθεν ἀθυμίας Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 21:—ἀν. ἐαυτὸν to recover oneself, regain strength, revive, Thuc. 6. 26, etc., cf. Dem. 282. 2: to come to one's senses, Isocr. 86 D; so also ἀναλαβεῖν absol., Plat. Rep. 467 B, Dem. 282. 2, and Medic. 4. to take up again, resume, in narrative or argument, τὸν λόγον Hdt. 5. 62, Plat. Rep. 544 B, al.; πρὸς ἑμαυτὸν πάντα ἀν. Id. Tim. 26 A; πολλάκις ἀν. Id. Phaedo 95 E; ἀναλαβεῖν διεξιόντα to repeat in detail, Id. Euthyd. 275 C;—ἀν. τῇ μνήμῃ to recollect, Id. Polit. 294 D; so without τῇ μνήμῃ, Plut. Lycin. 21; but, ἀν. μνήμην to recover memory, Arist. de Mem. 2, 2. III. to pull short up, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 3, 5: to check, Plat. Legg. 701 C, Polyb., etc.; so, ἀν. τὰς κύννας to call them back, Xen. Cyn. 7, 10. IV. to gain quite over, win over, Ar. Eq. 682, Dinarch. 93. 43; ἀν. τὸν ἀκροατὴν Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 10.

ἀναλάμπω, fut. -λάμψω: (v. λάμπω):—to flame up, take fire, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 16; to shine out, of the sun, Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 6. II. metaph. to break out anew, as war, Plut. Sull. 6, cf. 7. 2. to come to oneself again, revive, Id. Brut. 15, cf. 2. 694 F.

ἀνάλαμψις, εως, ἡ, a shining forth, ἀν. εὐμενεῖς ἔχειν Plut. 2. 419 F.

ἀν-αλγῆς, = ἀνάλγητος, πρὸς τὸ αἰσχροῦν Plut. 2. 528 E: of a mortified state of body, Hipp. Art. 831: painless, θάνατος Plut. Sol. 27.

ἀναλγησία, ἡ, want of feeling, insensibility, Dem. 237. 14, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 12.

ἀν-ἀλγητος, ον, without pain, and so: I. of persons, insensible to pain or danger, Arist. de Xenoph. 1, 4, Eth. N. 3. 7, 7. 2. unfeeling, hard-hearted, ruthless, Soph. Aj. 946; ἀναλγητότερος εἶναι to be less sensitive, feel less grieved, Thuc. 3. 40: c. gen., ἀν. εἶναι τινος to be insensible to, Plut. Aemil. 35:—Adv. -τως, unfeelingly, Soph. Aj. 1333; callously, ἀν. ἀκούειν Plut. 2. 46 C. II. of things, not painful, ἀνάλγητα (sc. πράγματα) a lot free from pain, Soph. Tr. 126. 2. cruel, πάθος Eur. Hipp. 1356 (but Madvig ἀνάλγητον).

ἀναλδαίνω, to make to grow up, flourish, Nonn. Jo. 15. 18.

ἀν-αλδής, ἐς, (ἀλδαίνω) not thriving, feeble, καρποὶ Hipp. Aër. 290, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1045. 2. act. checking growth, Arat. 333.

ἀναλδήσκω, to grow up, Ar. Rh. 3. 1363: to spring up afresh, Opp. C. 2. 397.

ἀναλέγω: Ep. impf. ἀλλεγον: fut. -λέξω Ar.: Ep. aor. inf. ἀλλέξαι:—Med.: (v. lnfr.). To pick up, gather up, ὅστέα ἀλλέξαι Il. 21. 321; ὅστέα . . ἀλλεγον ἐς φιάλην 23. 253; ἀνά τ' ἔντεα καλὰ λέγοντες 11. 755; ἐκ βίβλων ἀν. to collect materials from books, Epigr. Gr. 878:—Med. to pick up for oneself, τοὺς στατήρας Hdt. 3. 130; [σκόληκας] ἀν. τῇ γλώττῃ, of the woodpecker, Arist. H. A. 9. 9, 1; ἀν. πνεῦμα to collect one's breath, Anth. P. 12. 132. II. to reckon up, τὸν χρόνον Plut. Lycin. 1:—Pass., ὁ σοι τιμὴν οἶσει εἰς τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον ἀναλεγόμενον being recounted, Xen. An. 2. 1, 17. III. in Med., like ἐπιλέγομαι, to read through, τὸ περὶ ψυχῆς γράμμι ἀναλεξάμενος Call.

Ep. 24; συχνὰς ἀναλεξάμενος γραφάς Dion. H. 1. 89; ἐκ γραμμάτων ἀν. τι Plut. 2. 582 A.

ἀν-ἀλειφος, ον, unanointed, Themist. 235 D, Archig. ap. Aët.

ἀναλειψία, ἡ, neglect of anointing, Symm. Ps. 108. 24, and prob. 1. for ἀναλειψίη in Hipp. 362. 6; cf. Lob. Phryn. 571.

ἀναλείχω, to lick up, τὸ αἷμα Hdt. 1. 74.

ἀναλεκτέον, one must gather, collect, Byz.

ἀνάλεκτος, ον, select, choice, γυναῖκες ἀν. τὸ κάλλος Ep. Socr. 9.

ἀν-ἀλήθης, ἐς, untrue, false, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 401, Diod., etc. Adv. -θως, M. Anton. 2. 16.

ἀνάλημμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναλαμβάνω) that which is used for repairing or supporting; a sling for a wounded limb, etc., Hipp. Offic. 748; in pl. walls for underpropping, Lat. substructiones, Dion. H. 3. 69, Diod. 20. 36; and so in sing., Diod. 17. 71, cf. C. I. 1104, 2747, Inscr. Delph. no. 67 Curt. II. a sundial, C. I. 2681 (ubi v. Böckh), Vitruv. 9. 4.

ἀναληπτέον, verb. Adj. one must resume, Plat. Legg. 864 B: one must take up an enquiry, Id. Phil. 33 C.

ἀναληπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a bucket for drawing water, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 7.

ἀναληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, restorative, Galen.

ἀναληπτρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a suspensory bandage, Galen.

ἀνάληψις, in late writers ἀνάληψις, εως, ἡ: (ἀναλαμβάνω):—a taking up, e. g. suspension in a sling, Hipp. Art. 795. 2. a taking up of a child, to acknowledge it, Luc. Abdic. 5. 3. acquirement of knowledge, etc., Tim. Locr. 100 C, Sext. Emp. 1. 73, Diod., etc. 4. assumption of an office, C. I. 2906. 5. pass. a being taken up, the Ascension, Ev. Luc. 9. 51, Eccl. II. a taking back, recovery, μνήμης Arist. de Mem. 2, 2: a means of regaining, Plut. Popl. 9. 2. a making good, making amends for a fault, Thuc. 5. 65: a refreshing of soldiers after hard work, Polyb. 3. 87, 1, and Luc.:—recovery from illness, Hipp. Aph. 1250, Plat. Tim. 83 E; ἀν. ποιεῖν to bring about recovery, Demetr. Ἀρεοπ. 1. 9. 3. repair, restoration, comfort, Strab. 599, Eus. H. E. 6. 39, 5. 4. repetition, Gramm.

ἀν-αλθής, ἐς, not to be healed, ἐλκῦδριον Hipp. Art. 829, cf. Arctin. ap. Schol. Il. 11. 515 (Düntzer p. 22). 2. not healing, powerless to heal, φάρμακα Bion. 7. 4.

ἀν-ἀλθητος, ον, = foreg., incurable, Nonn. D. 35. 296.

ἀν-ἀλγικίος, ον, unlike, Hesych.

ἀναλικμάω, to winnow out, of grain, Plat. Tim. 52 E.

ἀν-ἀλιος, ον, Dor. for ἀν-ἡλιος.

ἀνάλιπος [ἄλ], ον, Dor. for ἀνήλιπος, barefoot, Theocr.

ἀναλίσκω Eur. I. T. 337, Ar. Thesm., Thuc. 7. 48, Plat.; also ἀναλῶ Hipp. Aër. 288, Aesch. Theb. 813, Eur. Med. 325, Ar. Pl. 248, Fr. 15, Araros Καμπ. 3, Thuc. 2. 24., 3. 81., 4. 45., 6. 12., 8. 45, Xen. Hier. 1, 11: impf. ἀνήλισκον Plat., Xen., ἀνάλουν Ar. Fr. 15, Thuc. 8. 45: fut. ἀναλώσω Eur., Plat.: aor. ἀνήλωσα and ἀνάλωσα [ᾶ]: pf. ἀνήλωκα and ἀνάλωκα [ᾶ]:—Pass., fut. ἀναλωθήσομαι Eur., Dem., ἀναλώσομαι Galen.: aor. ἀνηλώθην and ἀναλώθην: pf. ἀνήλωμαι and ἀνάλωμαι.—The forms of the augm. tenses vary between ἀναλ- and ἀνηλ- in the best MSS.; the Atticists reject the forms in ἀνηλ-, no doubt because α is already long; but in an old Att. Inscr. (C. I. 147) is ἀνέλωσαν (i. e. ἀνήλωσαν), and in another (155) ἀνηλώθη: the forms ἡνάλωσα, ἡνάλωμαι, ἡναλώθην occur only in comp. with κατ-. (The form of this Verb seems to connect it with ἀλίσκομαι. Yet the different quantity of the syll. αλ, the act. form of the Verb, the trans. sense of the pf., and above all the difference of sense, indicate a difference of origin.) To use up, spend, Ar. Pl. 381; absol., Ib. 248: esp. in a bad sense, to lavish or squander money, Thuc. 1. 117., 7. 83; ἀν. εἰς τι to spend upon a thing, Ar. Fr. 15, Plat. Phaedo 78 A, Rep. 561 A, al.; ἐπὶ τινι Ib. 369 E; πρὸς τι Dem. 33. 26; ὑπὲρ τινος Id. 247. 7; also c. dat., Ἰσοκράτει ἀργύριον ἀν. to spend money in paying him, Id. 937. 25:—Pass., τὰνηλωμένα the monies expended, Id. 264. 15; τοῦτο γὰρ μόνον οὐκ ἐστὶ τὰνάλωμι ἀναλωθὲν λαβεῖν Eur. Supp. 776. 2. metaph., ἀνάλωσας λόγον hast wasted words, Soph. Aj. 1049, etc.; χρόνον καὶ πόνον Plat. Rep. 369 E; ἀν. σώματα πολέμοι Thuc. 2. 64; τὴν τῶν προγόνων δόξαν Plat. Menex. 247 B; ἀν. ὕπνον ἐπὶ βλεφάρους spending sleep upon her eyelids, i. e. indulging them with sleep, Pind. P. 9. 44, acc. to Böckh (but Dissen. joins ἐπὶ βλ. βέποντα). 3. simply to consume, σιτία Hipp. Vet. Med. 12:—Pass., to be expended, εἰς τὴν πιμελὴν in forming fat, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, 17, al. II. of persons, to kill, destroy, τοὺς ἀναλωθέντας Aesch. Ag. 570, cf. Soph. O. T. 1174, Fr. 763, Eur. El. 681, Thuc. 8. 65:—Med. to kill oneself, Id. 3. 81:—Pass. to be consumed, to perish, Plat. Polit. 272 D. 2. of things, ἀνήλωνται have been disposed of, got rid of, Ib. 289 C.

ἀν-ἀλιστος, ον, unsalted: silly, Timo ap. Diog. L. 4. 67.

ἀναλιχμάομαι, Dep., = ἀναλείχω, Philostr. 225; aor. ἀνελιχμήσαντο Joseph. A. J. 8. 15, 6.

ἀνάλκεια, ἡ, want of strength, feebleness, cowardice, ἀναλκείησι δαμέντες Il. 6. 74., 17. 320:—also in sing., οἱ μοι ἀναλκίης [old poet. form with ῖ] Theogn. 891.

ἀν-αλκῆς, ἐς, =sq., Hipp. Aër. 290, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 4.

ἀν-αλκίς, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ: acc. -ίδα Il. 8. 153, etc., but -ιν Od. 3. 375, Aesch. Ag. 1224: (ἀλκή):—without strength, impotent, feeble, of unwarlike men, ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀν. Il. 2. 201, cf. 9. 35; κακὸν καὶ ἀνάλκίδα 8. 153., 14. 126; of the suitors, Od. 4. 334., 17. 125; of Aegisthus, 3. 310, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1224; of Aphrodité, Il. 5. 331; also, ἀν. θυμὸς 16. 656; φύσα 15. 62;—ὁ πάντ' ἀναλκίς Soph. El. 301, cf. Hdt. 2. 102.

ἀν-ἀλλακτος, ον, unchangeable, Orph. Fr. 3. 8.

ἀν-ἀλληγόρητος, ον, without allegory, Eust. 83. 23., 549. 29.

ἀν-ἀλλοίωτος, ον, unchangeable, Arist. Metaph. 11. 7, 13, Cacl. 1. 3, 9. Adv. -ως, Diog. L. 4. 16.

ἀνάλλομαι, Dep. to leap or spring up, Ar. Ach. 669; ἐπὶ ὄχθους Xen. Hipparch. 8, 3.
 ἀν-ἄλλος, ὄν, changed, different, Eust. 1000. 31, etc.
 ἀν-ἄλλος, ὄν, not salted, Xen. Oec. 20, 12.
 ἀν-ἄλλυρος, ὄν, = foreg., Diosc. ap. Galen.
 ἀναλογάδην, (ἀνάλογος) Adv. proportionably, Hesych.
 ἀναλογεῖον, τό, = ἀναγνωστήριον, Hesych.; but v. Poll. 10. 60.
 ἀναλογεῖω, to be analogous, σπλάγγνον οὐκ ἔχει ἀναλογεῖν Arist. Fr. 315; ἀν. τοῖς τὰς ἀξίας βασιμοῖς to keep up to the degrees of his rank, Inscr. Mit. in C. I. 2189, cf. 3486, Ath. 80 C, 81 A, etc.
 ἀναλογητέον, verb. Adj. one must sum up, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 26 (legend. videtur ἀναλογιστέον or παλιλλογητέον).
 ἀναλογητικός, ἡ, ὄν, proportional, dub. in Diog. L. 1. 17.
 ἀναλογία, ἡ, equality of ratios (λόγοι), proportion; as, a:b=c:d, or $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ Plat. Tim. 31 C, 32 C, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 3, 8, Pol. 4. 12, 3, Poët. 21, 11, etc.; κατὰ τὴν ἀν. proportionately, Pol. 3. 13, 5; τὸ κατ' ἀν. ἴσον Ib. 5. 1, 2. II. generally, analogy, Plat. Polit. 257 B, etc. Cf. sub πολλαπλάσιος.
 ἀναλογίζομαι, Dep. to reckon up, sum up, τὰ ὁμολογημένα Plat. Prot. 332 C, cf. Rep. 474 D; τὰ δεινά Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 4; τὰ γεγονότα καὶ τὰ παρόντα πρὸς τὰ μέλλοντα ἀν. to calculate the present in comparison with the future, Plat. Theaet. 186 A; ἀν. τι πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 6. 6, 1; ἐκ τούτων ἀν. to make calculations from . . . Id. Cael. 2. 13, 3. 2. to calculate, consider, τι Thuc. 5. 7, Lys. 144. 10. 3. mostly foll. by a Conjunction, ἀναλ. ὡς . . . ὅτι . . ., to recollect that, Thuc. 8. 83, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 23, etc.
 ἀναλογικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνάλογος) proportional, analogous, Plut. 2. 1145 A; ἡ -κῆ τέχνη Sext. Emp. M. 1. 199. Adv. -κῶς, Greg. Nyss.
 ἀναλόγισμα, ατος, τό, a result of reasoning, τὰ περὶ τούτων ἀν. Plat. Theaet. 186 C.
 ἀναλογισμός, ὁ, fresh calculation, reconsideration, Thuc. 3. 36, cf. 8. 84:—a course or line of reasoning, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 19; ἐν τῷ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀν. Menand. Στρατ. 1. 2. κατὰ τὸν ἀναλογισμὸν according to proportionate calculation, ap. Dem. 262. 5; δι' ἀναλογισμοῦ Sext. Emp. P. 1. 147.
 ἀναλογιστέον, v. sub ἀναλογητέον.
 ἀναλογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, judging by analogy, analogical, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 250; ἡ -κῆ τέχνη Ib. 1. 214. II. teaching analogy, γραμματικοί Ib. 2. 59. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 3. 40.
 ἀνάλογος, ὄν, according to a due λόγος or ratio (v. ἀναλογία), analogous, proportionate, conformable, Plat. Tim. 69 B, cf. Tim. Locr. 103 D:—the neut. ἀνάλογον is freq. used by Arist. in an adverbial sense, in proportion, analogously, Eth. N. 3. 8, 3, etc.:—often it might be an Adj., τὸ ἀνάλογον λέγω, ὅταν . . . Poët. 21. 11; παρὰ τὸ ἀν. Eth. N. 5. 3, 12, al., etc.; but often this cannot be so, ἐκ τοῦ ἀνάλογον Rhet. 2. 23, 17, 3. 2, 9, al.; μεταφοραὶ αἱ ἀνάλογον (sc. οὐσαι) Ib. 3. 6, 7; τὰ τούτοις ἀνάλογον H. A. 1. 1, 11, etc.; ἀν. οἱ οἰκοδόμοι (as a predicate) Eth. N. 2. 1, 6, cf. Rhet. 1. 7, 20, al.;—so that it is plain that ἀνάλογον is merely equiv. to ἀνά λόγον, as it is written in Plat. Tim. 37 A; cf. λόγος B. III:—the regul. Adv. ἀναλόγως in Sext. Emp. P. 1. 88, etc.
 ἀναλογούντως, Adv. pres. part., = ἀναλόγως, c. dat., C. I. 2766.
 ἀν-ἄλος, ὄν, (ἄλς) without salt, not salt, Arist. Probl. 21. 5.
 ἀναλώω, an old form of ἀναλίσκω, q. v.
 ἀν-ἄλτος, ὄν, (ἄλθω) not to be filled, insatiate, Lat. inexplibilis, βόσκειν ἢν γαστέρ' ἀναλτον Od. 17. 228., 18. 364; so also Cratin. ap. Suid.
 ἀν-ἄλτος, ὄν, (ἄλς) not salted, Hipp. 480, Timocli. Ἰκαρ. 2.
 ἀναλύω, to sob aloud, Luc. Somn. 4, Q. Sm. 14. 281 (vulg. ἀνωλυζ-).
 ἀναλύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναλύω) a loosing, releasing, κακῶν from evils, Soph. El. 142. 2. a dissolving, Arist. Mund. 4, 11, Plut., etc.:—the resolution of a whole into its parts, analysis, opp. to γένεσις, σύνθεσις, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 12. 3. in the Logic of Arist., the reduction of the imperfect figures into the perfect one, An. Pr. 1. 45, 9. 4. the solution of a problem, etc., Plut. Romul. 12. II. (from Pass.) retrogression, Plut. 2. 76 E: retirement, departure, Joseph. A. J. 19. 4, 1; used of death (cf. ἀναλύω III), 2 Ep. Tim. 4. 6.
 ἀναλύτης, ἡρος, ὁ, a deliverer, Aesch. Cho. 159.
 ἀναλύτης [ῥ], ὄν, ὁ, a deliverer, esp. from a magic spell, Magnes Λυδ. 2, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 644:—Dind. proposes to restore the Dor. ποῖτ. form στόνων ἀλλύτας (for αὐτᾶς) in Aesch. Theb. 146.
 ἀναλυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, analytical:—τὰ ἀναλυτικά, Aristotle's treatises on Logic, wherein reasoning is resolved into its simplest forms, cf. Eth. N. 3. 5, An. Pr. 1. 32. Adv. -κῶς, Id. An. Post. 1. 22, 12.
 ἀνάλυτος, ὄν, dissoluble, Plotin. 457 A.
 ἀναλύω, Ep. ἄλλύω; ἀνλύω Epigr. Gr. 1028. 55: fut. ἀναλύσω: (v. λύω, for the tenses and prosody: Hom. has ἀλλύουσα, ἀλλύεσκε with ῥ). To unloose, undo, of Penelope's web, νύκτας δ' ἀλλύεσκεν Od. 2. 105; ἀλλύουσαν . . . ἀγλαῶν ἱστῶν Ib. 109, etc.; ἀνά τε πρῦμνήσια λύσαι Id. 9. 178, etc. 2. to unloose, set free, release, ἐμὲ δ' ἐκ δεσμῶν ἀνέλευσαν Id. 12. 200 (never in Il.); τινὰ καταδίκης Ael. V. H. 5. 18. II. after Hom., to undo in various senses: 1. to unloose, ζώνην Call. Del. 237, in Med., cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 11. 2. ἀν. ὀφθαλμὸν, φωνάν, i. e. to restore to a dead man the use of his eyes and voice, Pind. N. 10. fin. 3. to dissolve matter into its elements, ἐς αὐτὰ ταῦτα Tim. Locr. 102 D: to dissolve snow, etc., Plut. 2. 898 A. b. to resolve into its elements, analyse, and so examine, Pseudo-Phocyl. 96:—to investigate analytically, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 11. 4. in the Logic of Arist., to reduce a syllogism, Id. An. Pr. 1. 32, 2, al.; cf. ἀνάλυσις I. 3. 5. to do away, abolish, cancel, Dem. 584. 16, cf. 187. 25, Plut., etc.: but mostly in Med., to cancel faults, πάντα ταῦτα Xen.

Hell. 7. 5, 18; ἀμαρτίας Dem. 187. 24. as frost stops hunting, Xen. Cyn. 5, 34. Plut. 2. 792 D, Wyt. Ib. 133 B. 6. to stop, put an end to, 7. to solve a problem, etc., 8. to break a spell, Menand. III. intr. to loose from the moorings, weigh anchor, and so, to depart, go away, Polyb. 3. 69, 14, Babr. 42. 8, Or. Sib. 8. 55, etc.:—metaph., of death, ἐς θεοὺς ἀνέλυσσά Epigr. Gr. 340. 7; and so absol. to die (cf. ἀνάλυσις II), Ep. Phil. 1. 23, Epigr. Gr. 713. 2. to return, Ev. Luc. 12. 36; ἐξ ἄδου LXX (Sap. 2. 1). ἀν-ἄλφάβητος, ὄν, not knowing one's a b c, Philyll. Ἀγ. 2, cf. Ath. 176 E. ἀνάλωμα, ατος, τό, ἀνήλωμα in late Inscr., C. I. 2347 c. 61., 3137. 58: (ἀναλώω):—expenditure, expense, cost, loss, Aesch. Supp. 476; opp. to λῆμμα, Lys. 905. 1, Plat. Legg. 920 C; in pl. expenses, Thuc. 7. 28, etc.; οὐσίαν, ἧς αἱ πρόσοδοι λύουσι τὰναλώματα Diphil. Ἐμπ. 1. 5; v. sub ἀναλίσκω I; ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἀναλωμάτων καθοπλίσειν at their own private costs, Decret. ap. Dem. 265. 22: metaph., σκαῖόν γε τὰνάλωμα τῆς γλώσσης τόδε Eur. Supp. 547. 2. an exhalation, Plut. 2. 384 A. ἀνάλωσις, ἡ, outlay, expenditure, Theogn. 903, Thuc. 6. 31. II. destruction, Just. M. Apol. 1. 20.
 ἀναλωτός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be spent, Plat. Legg. 847 E.
 ἀναλωτής, οὔ, ὁ, a spender, waster, Plat. Rep. 552 B, C.
 ἀναλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, expensive, ἡδοναί, ἐπιθυμῖαι Plat. Rep. 558 D, 559 C.
 ἀνάλωτος [ἄλ], ὄν, (ἀνα privat., ἀλίσκομαι) not to be taken, invincible, impregnable, of strong places or forts, Hdt. 1. 84., 8. 51; but in Thuc. 4. 70, simply, not taken, still holding out. 2. of persons, proof against all argument, irrefutable, Plat. Theaet. 179 C; ἀν. ὑπὸ χρημάτων incorruptible, Xen. Ages. 8, 8. 3. of things, unattainable, Dem. 1412. 23.
 ἀναλωφάω, to be relieved again, have a respite from suffering, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 11.
 ἀναμαιμάω, to rage through, ὡς δ' ἀναμαιμάει βαθεῖ ἄγχεα θεσπιδαῖς πῦρ Il. 20. 490.
 ἀναμαδάσσω, to soften again, Hipp. 672. 2.
 ἀναμανθάνω, to inquire closely, Hdt. 9. 101.
 ἀναμαντεύομαι, Dep. to make an oracle of none effect, Dio C. 37. 25, A. B. 26.
 ἀν-αμάξευτος, ὄν, impassable for wagons, Hdt. 2. 108.
 ἀναμαρμαίρω, to move quickly, of a smith's bellows, Ap. Rh. 3. 1300; Ruhnck. suggested ἀναμορμύρουσι, Merkel ἀναμαιμάουσι.
 ἀναμαρτησία, ἡ, faultlessness, innocence, App. Pun. 52.
 ἀν-αμαρτητός, ὄν, without missing or failing, unswerving, unerring, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 22. 2. in moral sense, free from fault or error, faultless, blameless, Hipp. Fract. 763; opp. to οἶός τε ἀμαρτάνειν, Plat. Rep. 339 B; ἀν. πολιτεία a faultless form of government, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 9; —ἀν. πρὸς τινα or τινί, having done no wrong to a person, having given him no offence, Hdt. 1. 117. 5. 39; ἀν. τινός guiltless of a thing, I. 155; τὸ ἀν. = ἀναμαρτηταῖα, Xen. Ages. 6, 7, Plat.; πρὸς τὸ ἀν. to preserve from error, Arist. Eth. 8. 1, 2:—Adv. -τως, without fail, unerringly, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 5; inoffensively, Dem. 1407. 18. II. of things, not done by fault, done unavoidably, συμφορὰ Antipho 122. 18.
 ἀναμαρκαίωμαι, v. ἀναμην-.
 ἀναμάσσωμαι, Dep. to chew over again, ruminate, Ar. Vesp. 783.
 ἀναμάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω: (v. μάσσω). To rub or wipe off, ἔργον, ὃ σὴ κεφαλῇ ἀναμάξεις a deed (as if a stain), which thou wilt wipe off with or on thine own head, i. e. become responsible for it, Lat. capite luere, Od. 19. 92; so, ταῦτα ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ ἀναμάξας φέρω Hdt. 1. 155: so also in Med., Paus. 10. 33, 2; ἀναμάττεσθαι τῷ προσώπῳ τοῦ αἵματος to have [some of] the blood wiped on one's face, Plut. Anton. 77. II. Med. to knead one's bread, A. B. 391, cf. ἐμμάσσομαι. 2. to receive an impression, Tim. Locr. 94 A. 3. to express, τὸν σωτήριον βίον Clem. Al. 156; cf. Ar. Epict. 2. 23, 3.—Cf. ἐκμάσσω.
 ἀναμαστεύω, to inquire into, Lat. anquirere, Hesych.
 ἀναμασχαλίστηρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (μασχάλη) a shoulder-strap, an article of female dress, Philippid. Ἄδων. 1.
 ἀ-νάματος [νά], ὄν, wanting water, Epigr. ap. Plut. 2. 870 E, dub.
 ἀναμάχομαι (v. μάχομαι): Dep.:—to renew the fight, to retrieve a defeat, Hdt. 5. 121., 8. 109, Thuc. 7. 61. II. metaph., ἀν. τὸν λόγον to fight the argument over again, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 C, cf. Phaedo 89 C. 2. to make good a loss, ἀν. τὰ ἀμαρτανόμενα Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 5; περιπέτειαν Polyb. 1. 55, 5; ἡ φύσις τὴν φθορὰν ἀν. nature makes up, repairs the waste, Arist. G. A. 3. 4, 6.
 ἀν-ἄμβάτος, ὄν, of a horse, that one cannot mount, unbroken, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 46.
 ἀναμελετάω, to con over, παράγγελμα Sext. Emp. M. 11. 122.
 ἀν-ἄμελκτος, ὄν, unmilked, Schol. Theocr. 1. 6; cf. ἀνήμελκτος.
 ἀναμέλω, to begin to sing, c. acc. cogn., αἰοιδάν Theocr. 17. 113. II. trans. to praise in song, Anacreont. 36. I.
 ἀναμεμιγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. promiscuously, Gramm.
 ἀναμενετέον, verb. Adj. one must await, τινά Ach. Tat. 5. 11.
 ἀναμένω, ποῖτ. ἀμμένω: (v. μένω):—to wait for, await, abide, ἀν-μείνα . . . ἠὲ δῖαν Od. 19. 342; νύκτα, τὸν ἥλιον Hdt. 7. 42, 54; τέλος δίκης Aesch. Eum. 243; ὄμμα νύμφας ἀμμένει Soph. Tr. 527; freq. in Eur., and Att. Prose:—ἀν. τινά to wait for him, Hdt. 9. 57; but also to await an enemy, Pind. P. 6. 31;—c. acc. et inf., ἀν. τινά ποιεῖν to await one's doing, Hdt. 8. 15; ἀν. τι γίνεσθαι a thing happening, Id. 5. 35, cf. Thuc. 4. 120, 135:—foll. by relat. clauses, ἀν. ἐς τε . . . , ἕως ἀν . . . , Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 44, Plat. Lys. 209 A; ποῖ χρῆν ἀναμείναι; i. c. ἐς τίνα χρόνον; Ar. Lys. 526:—absol. to wait, stay, Ἐρμῆς . . . οὐκέτ' ἀμμένει Soph. El. 1397, cf. 1389, Ar. Ran. 175; c. part., πεινῶν ἀν. Id. Vesp. 777. 2. to await, endure, τί Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 30, Synip. 4. 41. 3. to put off, delay, Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 10, Dem. 411. 5.

ἀναμερίζω, *to divide*; and ἀναμερισμός, *division*, Gramm.
 ἀνά-μεσος, *on, in the midst, in the heart of a country*, Lat. *mediterraneus*, πόλεις ἀνάμεσοι Hdt. 2. 108.
 ἀνάμεστος, *on, filled full, τινός of a thing*, Eupol. Αἴγ. 16; ἔχθρας πρὸς τὸν δῆμον ἀνάμεστος Dem. 779. 25.
 ἀναμεστῶ, fut. ὤσω, *to fill up, fill full*, Ar. Ran. 1084, in Pass.
 ἀναμεταξύ, Adv. *between, intermediate*, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 2, cf. 7.
 ἀναμετρέω, fut. ἤσω, *to measure back again, to re-measure (i. e. return) the same road one came by, ὅφρ' . . ἀναμετρήσαιμι Χάρυβδιν* Od. 12. 428; ἀν. *σαυτὸν ἀπιών, measure yourself off!* Ar. Av. 1020; *πόνουσι πόνους ἀν.*, i. e. *to undergo a succession of labours*, C. I. 987:—Pass., ἀν. κύκλω *to return to the same point*, Plat. Tim. 39 B. 2. *to recapitulate*, Eur. Or. 14, in Med. II. *to measure over again, τὸ ὕδωρ* Hipp. Aër. 285. 2. *to measure carefully, take the measure of*, Hdt. 2. 109; ἀν. *τὸ ὄλον* Arist. Phys. 4. 12, 8; *τινί τι* one thing by another, Plat. Rep. 531 A:—more freq. in Med., ἀν. γῆν Ar. Nub. 205; ἀνεμετρησάμην φρένας τὰς σὰς *took the measure of . .*, Eur. Ion 1271; γνώμης πονηροῖς κανόνισιν ἀναμετρούμενος τὸ σῶφρον Id. El. 52. 3. ἀναμετρεῖσθαι δάκρυ εἰς τινα *to measure out to him (pay him) the tribute of a tear*, Id. I. T. 346.
 ἀναμέτρησις, *ews, ἡ, measurement, τῆς γῆς* Strabo 11. 2. *an ad-measurement, estimate, τινος πρὸς τι* of one thing by another, Plut. Solon 27.
 ἀναμηλόω, *to examine with a probe*, h. Hom. Merc. 41, Ruhnk.
 ἀναμηρυκάομαι or ἀναμᾶρ-, Dep. *to chew the cud*, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 390 F, Luc. Gall. 8.
 ἀναμηρύομαι, Dep. *to wind up, draw back, as a thread*, Plut. 2. 978 D.
 ἀνάμιγα, poet. ἄμμια, Adv., = ἀναμίξ, *promiscuously*, Soph. Tr. 839, C. I. 1448; *τινί with . .*, Ar. Rh. 1. 573, Anth. P. 7. 12; also, *τινός* Ib. 22.
 ἀνάμιγδα, = ἀναμίξ, Soph. Tr. 519; ἀναμίγδην, Nic. Th. 912.
 ἀναμίγῃ, ἡ, *a mixture*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 330.
 ἀναμίγνυμι and -ύω: poet. ἄμμινυμι, Bacchyl. 26: poet. aor. part. ἄμμίγας Il. 24. 529: cf. ἀναμίσγω. *To mix up, mix together, ἀνὰ δὲ κρήνῃ λευκὸν ἔμιξαν* Od. 4. 41; *πάντα τὰ κρέα* Hdt. 4. 26, and Att.; *κάμοι . . μάναμιγνύσθαι (i. e. μὴ ἀναμ-)* τύχας τὰς σὰς Eur. Supp. 591. II. often in Pass. *to be mixed with others, πάντες ἀναμεμιγμένοι* Soph. El. 715; *τοῖσι πολλὰ ἔθνεα ἀναμεμίχεται* Hdt. 1. 146; *Κάδμου παῖσιν ἀναμεμιγμένοι* Eur. Bacch. 37; *πάντες ἀλλήλοισι* Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 19; *ἐν μέσοις τοῖς Ἑλλησιν*, cf. Plat. Phil. 48 A, Xen. An. 4. 8, 8:—also in Med., *μάραγμα δ' ἀμμεμίχεται* (restored by Dind. for *μελαινα δ' αὖ μεμίχεται*), Aesch. Pers. 1051. 2. *to join company, ὡς δὲ ἀνέμιχθημεν* Dem. 1259. 7: *to have intercourse*, Plut. Num. 20.
 ἀνα-μικτός, ἡ, ὄν, *mixed up*, Alex. Trall. p. 415.
 ἀν-ἀμικτος, *on, unmixt*, Origen. c. Marc. 3. p. 78 Wetst.
 ἀναμικτός, ὄν, *mixed*, Alex. Trall.
 ἀναμίλλητος, *on, undisputed*, Hesych., Suid.
 ἀναμνησκω: fut. ἀναμνήσω, poet. ἀμνήσω: (v. μμνήσκω). *To remind one of a thing, c. dupl. acc., ταῦτά μ' ἀνέμνησας* Od. 3. 211, cf. Hdt. 6. 140, Soph. O. T. 1133, Thuc. 6. 6; but also c. gen. rei, ἀν. *τινά τινος* Eur. Alc. 1045, and Plat. 2. c. acc. pers. et inf. *to remind one to do*, Pind. P. 4. 96; so, *ἀναμνήσαι τινα ἵνα . .*, Dem. 230. 26. 3. c. acc. rei only, *to recall to memory, make mention of*, Antipho 120. 26, Dem. 299. 8. II. in Pass. *to remember, recall to mind, τινός* Hdt. 2. 151, Thuc. 2. 54, etc.; more rarely *τι*, Ar. Ran. 661, Plat. Phaedo 72 E, Xen. An. 7. 1, 26; *περὶ τι* Plat. Rep. 329 A:—foll. by a relat., *ἀναμνήσκεσθαι οἷα ἐπάσχετε* Hdt. 5. 109; ἀν. *ὅτι . .*, etc., Thuc. 2. 89, etc.: absol., Hdt. 3. 51, Ar. Eccl. 552. Cf. ἀνάμνησις, μνήμη 1. 2.
 ἀναμίμνω, poet. for ἀναμένω, c. acc., Il. 11. 171; absol., 16. 363.
 ἀναμινυρίζω, *to sing languishingly*, Prot. ap. Ath. 176 B.
 ἀναμίξ, Adv. *promiscuously, pell-mell*, Hdt. 1. 103, Thuc. 3. 107.
 ἀνάμιξις, *ews, ἡ, a mingling*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 15, 4: *intercourse*, Plut. Num. 17.
 ἀναμίσγω, poet. and Ion. for ἀναμίγνυμι, ἀνέμισγε δὲ σίτω φάρμακα Od. 10. 235; ἀμμίσγω Emped. 47 Sturz.:—Med. *to have intercourse with, τινί* Hdt. 1. 199.
 ἀναμισθαρέω, *to serve again for pay*, Com. Anon. 302*, Plut. Nic. 2, etc.
 ἀναμισθόομαι, Pass. *to be let anew*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. III.
 ἀναμμα, *atos, τό, (ἀνάπτω) anything kindled, a burning mass*, the sun being described by the Stoics as ἀν. *νοερὸν ἐκ θαλάττης* Plut. 2. 890 A, Diog. L. 7. 145: words attributed to Heraclit. in Stob. Eccl. 1. 524.
 ἀν-ἀμματος, *on, (ἀμμα) without knots*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 4.
 ἀνάμνησις, *ews, ἡ, (ἀναμνήσκω) a calling to mind, recollection*, Plat. Phaedo 72 E, 92 D, Phil. 34 C, al., Arist. de Mem., where it is distinguished from μνήμη, *memory*, v. μνήμη 1. 2:—ἀναμνήσεις *θυσιῶν recollection of vows to pay sacrifices*, Lys. 194. 22.
 ἀναμνηστέον, verb. Adj. *one must remember*, Eust.
 ἀναμνηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *able to recal to mind readily*, opp. to *μνημονικός (of retentive memory)*, Arist. de Mem. 1, 1., 2, 24.
 ἀναμνηστός, ὄν, *that which one can recollect*, Plat. Meno 87 B.
 ἀναμολεῖν, ἀνέμολον, aor. 2 with no pres. in use (cf. βλώσκω), *to go through, ἀνὰ δὲ κέλαδος ἔμολε πόλιν* Eur. Hec. 928.
 ἀναμολύνω, strengthd. for μολύνω, Pherecr. Iucert. 4, cf. Plut. 2. 580 F.
 ἀναμονή, ἡ, *patient abiding, endurance*, Iam. V. Pyth., Schol. Eur. Or. 1101.
 ἀναμορμύρω, *to roar loudly, boil up, πᾶσ' ἀναμορμύρεσκε*, of Charvbidis, Od. 12. 238; v. ἀναμαρμαίρω.
 ἀναμορφόω, *to form anew, renovate*, Eccl. 2. *to transform. εἰς τι* Philostr. 869.
 ἀναμόρφωσις, *ews, ἡ, a forming anew*, Cyrill.
 ἀναμοχλεύω, *to raise by a lever, ἀν. πύλας to force open the gates*, Eur. Med. 1317, ubi v. Pors. (1314).

ἀν-ἀμπέχονος, *on, without upper garment*, of a woman, Meineke Euphor. p. 23.
 ἀν-ἀμπλάκτητος, *on, unerring, unfailing*, Κῆρες ἀν. Soph. O. T. 472, where (as the metre requires) ἀναπλάκτητοι is now read. 2. a man, *without error or crime*, Aesch. Ag. 344, Soph. Tr. 120.
 ἀν-ἀμπυξ, ὕκος, ὁ, ἡ, *without head-band or fillet*, Call. Cer. 124.
 ἀναμυρίζω, *to anoint again*, of the baptismal chrism, Eccl.: also the Subst. -μυρισμός, ὁ.
 ἀναμυρθίζομαι, Dep. *to moan loudly*, Aesch. Pr. 743; cf. μυρθίζω.
 ἀναμύω, *to open the eyes*, opp. to *συμμύω*, A. B. 391, Eust.:—Subst. ἀνάμυσις, *ews, ἡ, Eust.*
 ἀν-ἀμφ-ἤριστος, *on, undisputed, undoubted*, as Schneid. in Timon ap. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 224; al. ἐπαμφήριστος. Adv. -τως, Clem. Al. 378.
 ἀν-ἀμφίβολος, *on, unambiguous, positive, νίκη* Dion. H. 3. 57. Adv. -λως, Luc. Gymn. 24.
 ἀν-ἀμφίεστος, *on, undressed, not clad*, Cyrill. Adv. -τως.
 ἀν-ἀμφίλεκτος, *on, =sq., τιμή* Dion. H. 9. 44, cf. Luc. Rhet. Praec. 15, Longin., etc. Adv. -τως, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 5.
 ἀν-ἀμφίλογος, *on, undisputed, undoubted*, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 34, Symp. 3, 4, in Superl. Adv. -γως, *without dispute, willingly*, Id. Cyr. 8. 1, 44: *unquestionably, indisputably*, Id. Ages. 2, 12.
 ἀν-ἀμφισβητήσιμος, *on, indisputable*, Eus. V. Const.
 ἀν-ἀμφισβήτητος, *on, undisputed, indisputable, τεκμήρια* Thuc. 1. 132; ἀριστεία Lys. (Epit.) 194. 34; ἀν. ἡ κρίσις Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 5; ἀν. *καὶ φανερά ἢ ὑπεραχῆ* Ib. 7. 14, 2; ἀν. *χώρα* a place about which there is no dispute, i. e. *well-known*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 6. II. act., of persons, *without dispute or controversy*, ἀν. *διετέλεσαμεν* Isae. 74. 5:—Adv., ἀν-ἀμφισβητήτως *πιστεύειν τινί* Antipho 131. 16, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 305 D, al.
 ἀναμωκάομαι, Dep. *to mock*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1358.
 ἀν-ἀνάγκαστος, *on, unconstrained*, Arr. Epict. 1. 6, 40, etc.
 ἀνανδρία (in the MSS. sometimes wrongly written -εία, and in Ion. Gr. -ῆτη), ἡ, *want of manhood*, Hipp. Aër. 290, Eur. Med. 466, Plat., etc.; of eunuchs, Luc. Syr. D. 26. 2. *unmanliness, cowardice*, Aesch. Pers. 755, Eur. Or. 1031, Thuc. 1. 82, Andoc. 8. 22, etc.; ἀνανδρία *χερῶν* Eur. Supp. 314. II. *unmarried womanhood*, Plut. 2. 302 F.
 ἀνανδρεῖς, οἱ, *impotent persons*, v. sub ἐναρέες.
 ἀνανδρόομαι, Pass. *to become impotent*, Hipp. Aër. 294.
 ἀνανδρος, *on, (ἀνήρ):* I. = *ἀνευ ἀνδρός, husbandless*, of virgins and widows, Trag., e. g. Aesch. Supp. 287, Pers. 289, Soph. O. T. 1506, etc., and in Prose, as Hipp. 592. 18, Plat. Legg. 930 C. 2. = *ἀνευ ἀνδρῶν, without men, χρήματα ἀνανδρα* Aesch. Pers. 166; πόλις Soph. O. C. 939; ἀνανδρον τάξιν ἠρήμου (a prolepsis, = *ὥστε εἶναι ἀνανδρον*) Aesch. Pers. 298. II. *wanting in manhood, unmanly, cowardly*, Hdt. 4. 142, Plat. Gorg. 522 E, al.; τὸ ἀν. = ἀνανδρία, Thuc. 3. 82. 2. of things, *unworthy of a man, δίαίτα* Plat. Phaedr. 239 D. 3. Adv. -δρως, opp. to ἀνδρικῶς, Antipho 116. 2, Plat. Theaet. 177 B.
 ἀνανδρωτος, *widowed, εὐναί* Soph. Tr. 110.
 ἀνανεάζω, fut. -άσω, *to renew, make young again*, Ar. Ran. 593.
 ἀνανέμω, poet. ἀννέμω, *to divide anew, like ἀναδατέομαι (cf. ἀνανοπή)*. II. *to count up*, in Med., ἀνανεμέται τὰς μητέρας (Ion. fut.) Hdt. 1. 173. 2. *to recite, rehearse, read*, mostly Dor., Epich. ap. Zonar., Theocr. 18. 48, ubi v. Toup.
 ἀνανέομαι, Dep. *to mount up, οὐδ' ὅπη ἀννεῖται (poët. for ἀνανεῖται) ἠέλιος* Od. 10. 192.
 ἀνανεόομαι, fut. -ώσομαι Polyb.: aor. ἀνενεώσάμην Thuc. 5. 43, 46, poet. inf. ἀνενεώσασθαι, v. infr. *To renew, ἀν. τὸν ὄρκον* Thuc. 5. 18; *τὴν προξενίαν* 5. 43; *τὰς σπονδὰς* 5. 80; *φιλίαν* 7. 33, Dem. 660. 17; *ἀμόνοιαν τινί* Philipp. ap. Dem. 284. 1; *συμμαχίαν, συνθήκας*, etc., Polyb., etc. II. *κάννεώσασθαι λόγους to revive them, recall them to mind (as Herm. for καὶ νεώσασθαι)*, Soph. Tr. 396, cf. Eur. Hel. 722, Polyb. 5. 36, 7.—The Act. only late, LXX (Job 33. 24), C. I. 8622, etc.
 ἀν-ἀνετος, *on, never relaxed*, cited from Porphyr. Isag. p. 19.
 ἀνάνευσις, *ews, ἡ, (νεόμαι) a return, revival, LXX.* II. (νεύω) *a refusal*, opp. to *κατάνευσις*, Eust. Opusc. 80. 5.
 ἀνανευστικῶς, Adv. *showing a disposition to refuse*, Arr. Epict. 1. 14, 7.
 ἀνανεύω, fut. -νεύσομαι Plat. Rep. 350 E, -νεύσω Luc. Sat. 1: aor. ἀνενευσα, etc.: (v. νεύω). *To throw the head back in token of denial (which we express by shaking the head), to give signs of refusal*, opp. to *κατανεύω* or *ἐπινεύω, ὡς ἔφατ' εὐχομένη, ἀνενευε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθ.* Il. 6. 311; *ἀνενευε καρῆτι* 22. 205; *ἀνὰ δ' ὀφρύσι νεύον ἐκάστῳ* Od. 9. 468; *ἀλλ' Ὀδυσσεὺς ἀνενευε* 21. 129; so also Hdt. 5. 51, Ar. Lys. 126, Plat., etc. 2. c. acc. rei, *to deny, refuse, ἕτερον μὲν ἔδωκε πατήρ, ἕτερον δ' ἀνενευεν* Il. 16. 250; so c. inf. fut., *σὸν δ' ἀνενευε μάχης ἔξαπονέεσθαι* 16. 252. 3. later, c. gen. rei, *to go back from*, Alciphro 3. 53; ἀπό τινος Arr. Epict. 2. 26, 3. 4. simply *to return*, Cyrill. II. generally, *to throw the head up*; hence, *ἀνανευνκῶς, with the head up, upright*, Polyb. 18. 13, 3, cf. 1. 23, 5.
 ἀνανέω, fut. νεύσομαι, *to come to the surface*, Lat. *emergere*, Ael. N. A. 5. 20: hence *to recover*, Dio Chrys.
 ἀνανέωσις, *ews, ἡ, a renewal, ξυμμαχίας* Thuc. 6. 82: *a revival of games*, C. I. 2932, cf. Diod. 5. 67.
 ἀνανεωτής, ὁ, *a renewer, reviver*, C. I. 2804.
 ἀνανεωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *renewing, reviving, τινός* Joseph. A. J. 11. 4, 7.
 ἀνανηπίδομαι, Pass. *to become a child again*, Lat. *repuerascere*, Gaza ad Cic. Cat. Ma. 23.
 ἀνανήφω, *to become sober again, come to one's senses*, Arist. Mirab. 178; *ἐκ μέθης* Dion. H. 4. 35: *to return to sobriety of mind*, 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 26. 2. *trans. to make sober again*, Luc. Bis Acc. 17.
 ἀνανήχομαι, Dep., = ἀνανέω, *to float*, Arist. de Resp. 9, 8, Plut. 2. 985 B:—*metaph. to revive, recover, ἐκ νόσου λοιμώδους ἀν.* Paus. 7. 17, 2.

ἀνάνηψις, εὐσι, ἡ, a recovery, revival, Eccl.
 ἀνανθέω, to blossom again, continue blossoming, Theophr. C. P. 3. 24, 3.
 ἀν-ανθής, ἐς, without bloom, Theophr. C. P. 3. 19, 1: past its bloom, Plat. Symp. 196 A.
 ἀν-άνιος, ον, without pain: act. not giving pain, Hesych., E. M.:—Adv. -ως, E. M. Cf. ἀνήμιος.
 ἀνανίσσομαι, Dep., = ἀνανέομαι, Opp. H. 5. 410.
 ἀνανομή, ἡ, a redistribution, Eur. Temen. 20.
 ἀνανοσέω, to be sick again, to relapse, Joseph. B. J. 5. 6, 1.
 ἀν-αντα, Adv. up-hill, opp. to κάτωτα (q. v.), Il. 23. 116.
 ἀν-αντῶνιστος, ον, without a rival, without a struggle, Thuc. 4. 92; ἀναντ. εὖνοια uncontested, unalloyed good-will, Id. 2. 45:—Adv. -τως, Plut. 2. 1128 B. II. irresistible, Id. Phoc. 14, etc.
 ἀν-ανταπόδοτος, ον, without apodosis: τὸ ἀνανταπόδοτον a hypothetical proposition wanting the consequent clause, as in Ar. Pl. 468, etc., v. Greg. Cor. p. 47.
 ἀνάντης, ἐς, (ἀνά, ἀντάω) up-hill, steep, opp. to κατάντης, χωρίον Hdt. 2. 29; πεδία Hipp. Aër. 292; ὁδός, ἀνάβασις Plat. Rep. 364 D, 515 E; πρὸς ἀναντες ἐλαύνειν, opp. to κατὰ πρανοῦς (down-hill), Xen. Eq. 3, 7, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 247 B; πρὸς τὸ ἀναντες τῶν πολιτειῶν to the highest point of our constitutions, Id. Rep. 568 C; πρὸς ὑψηλὰ καὶ ἀνάντη Id. Legg. 732 C.
 ἀν-αντίβλεπτος, ον, what one dares not face, Plut. 2. 67 B.
 ἀν-αντίθετος, ον, not to be contradicted, Olympiod., Simplic. Adv. -τως, Eriphan.
 ἀν-αντίλεκτος, ον, incontestable, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2. 10, Luc. Eun. 13. Adv. -τως, Strabo 622.
 ἀν-αντίρρητος, ον, = foreg., not to be opposed, Polyb. 6. 7, 7, 28. II, 4: undeniable, λόγοι Sext. Emp. M. 8. 160. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 23. 8, II.
 ἀν-αντίτυπος, ον, giving no resistance, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 411.
 ἀναντιφωνησία, ἡ, a not answering, Cic. Att. 15. 13, 2.
 ἀν-αντιφώνητος, ον, unanswered, Cic. Att. 6. 1, 23.
 ἀν-αντλέω, to draw up or out, ποταμοὺς ἀν. κοχλίαις Strabo 147: to pour one upon another, ἐπὶ μέθῃ ἄλλην μέθην Clem. Al. 182:—metaph. to exhaust, go patiently through, Lat. exantllare, πόνους Dion. H. 8. 51.
 ἀναξ [ἄ], ἀνακτος (cf. Ἄνακες), ὁ: rarely fem. ἀναξ for ἀνασσα, Pind. P. 12. 6, Aesch. Fr. 379, cf. Herm. h. Hom. Cer. 58: (properly Ἄναξ, v. ἀνάσσα). A lord, master (v. sub fin.), being applied, I. to the gods, esp. to Apollo, ἄγοναι δὲ δῶρα Ἄνακτι Il. 1. 390, al.; ὁ Πύθιος ἀναξ Aesch. Ag. 509; ἀναξ Ἀπολλων Ib. 513, Eum. 85, etc.; ὦναξ Ἄπ. Soph. O. T. 80; ὦναξ without Ἀπολλων, Hdt. I. 159., 4. 150, al.; to Zeus, Hom. only in voc., Ζεῦ ἀνα Il. 3. 351., 16. 233; Ζεὺς ἀναξ Aesch. Pers. 762; ἀναξ ἀνάκτων. Ζεῦ Id. Supp. 524; μὰ τὸν Δία τὸν Ἄνακτα Dem. 937. 12; to Poseidon, Aesch. Theb. 130; ὦ δέσποτ' ἀναξ, to various gods, Ar. Nub. 264, Vesp. 875; ὦναξ δέσποτα Id. Pl. 748; and esp. to the Dioscuri, cf. Ἄνακες, Ἄνακοι; and to all the gods, πάντων ἀνάκτων. κοινοβωμίαν Aesch. Supp. 222:—often in Inscr.—The irreg. vocat. ἀνα (q. v.) is never addressed save to gods; ὦναξ is freq. in Trag. and Com. II. to the Homeric heroes; but Agamemnon as general-in-chief is especially ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν (so Euphetes in Il. 15. 532, while Orsilochos is called ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν in Il. 5. 546, cf. Eur. Phoen. 17):—also as a title given to all men of rank or note, as to Teiresias, Od. 11. 144, cf. Soph. O. T. 284; to the sons or brothers of kings (οἱ υἱεῖς τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ καλοῦνται ἀνακτες Arist. Fr. 483), and generally to a chief, leader, Aesch. Pers. 5, 587, Ag. 42, etc.; cf. Musgr. Soph. O. T. 85, 911:—βασιλεῖ ἀνακτι lord king, Od. 20. 194, v. Pors. Or. 342:—applied to the Emperors, θεοὶ ἀνακτες Epigr. Gr. 618. 2., 892. 4, al. III. the master of the house, Lat. herus, dominus, οἰκοῖο ἀναξ Od. 1. 397; ἀμφὶ ἀνακτα κύνες Io. 216; esp. as denoting the relation of master to slave, often in Od.; ἀναξ, θεὸς γὰρ δεσπότης καλεῖν χρεῶν Eur. Hipp. 88; in Od. 9. 440, of the Cyclops, as owner of his flocks. IV. in Att., metaph., κώπης, ναῶν ἀνακτες lords of the oar, of ships, Aesch. Pers. 378, 383; πύλης ἀναξ, of a porter, Soph. in Miller Mélanges, p. 32; ἀν. ὄπλων Eur. I. A. 1260; ψευδῶν Id. Andr. 447; ἰπῆνης Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 3: cf. ἀνασσα 3, ἀνάσσα II.—Poët. word; equiv. to the later δεσπότης (v. Eur. Hipp. l. c.), but somewhat diff. from βασιλεύς, which properly denotes the political chief of the Tribe; v. Grote Hist. of Gr. 2. 84.
 ἀναξαίνω, to tear open, ἀν. λύπην, like Lat. vulnus refricare, Babr. 12. 23, Themist.:—hence in Pass., of evils, to break open anew, Polyb. 27. 6, 6; εἰς κάκωσιν ἀν. Plut. 2. 610 C.
 ἀναξέω, to hew smooth, polish, λίθου ἀνεξεσμένου Joseph. A. J. 13. 6, 6.
 ἀναξηραίνω, fut. ἀνώ: aor. ἀνέξηρανα, Ep. subj. ἀγξηράνη:—to dry up, ὡς δ' ὄτ' ὀπωρινὸς Βορέης. ἀλῶν αἰψ' ἀγξηράνη Il. 21. 347; τὰ ὑποζύγια ἀρδόμενα ἀνεξήρηνε [τὴν λίμνην] Hdt. 7. 109:—Pass., Hipp. Aër. 285, etc. 2. metaph. to consume, exhaust, οἶκον ἀν. ὀδόντες Call. Cer. 114. II. to dry again, after bathing, in Pass., Hipp. Acut. 395.
 ἀναξηρανσις, εὐσι, ἡ, a drying up, drying, Theophr. H. P. 3. 1, 2.
 ἀναξηραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for drying, Plut. 2. 624 D.
 ἀναξηρασία, ἡ, = ἀναξηρανσις, Theophr. Fr. 12. 12.
 ἀναξία, ἡ, (ἀνάσσα) a command, behest, charge, Pind. N. 8. 18, in pl. 2. = βασιλεία, Aesch. Fr. 9.
 ἀν-αξία, ἡ, (ἀξία) worthlessness, ἀναξίαν ἔχειν to be worthless, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 105; cf. Lob. Phryn. 106.
 ἀναξι-δῶρα, ἡ, = ἡ ἀνόγουσα δῶρα, of Demeter, Hesych.
 ἀν-αξιόλογος, ον, inconsiderable, cited from Diod.
 ἀναξιοπάθεια, ἡ, unworthy treatment, or rather, just indignation thereat, Joseph. A. J. 15. 2, 7.
 ἀναξιοπάθειω, (παθεῖν) to be indignant at unworthy treatment, Strabo 361, Dion. H. 4. 11.

ἀναξιό-πιστος, ον, unworthy of credit, Phot.
 ἀν-άξιος, ον, also often in Att. a, ον: I. of persons, unworthy, not deemed or held worthy, c. gen., ἀν. σφέων αὐτῶν, ἐωντοῦ Hdt. 1. 73, 114; ἀνάξιον σοῦ too good for thee, Soph. Ph. 1009; πολλὰ καὶ ἀν. ἐμοῦ Plat. Apol. 38 E, etc.:—also c. inf., ἀν. γὰρ πᾶσιν ἔστε δυστυχεῖν undeserving in the eyes of all to suffer, Soph. O. C. 1446; νικᾶν Plat. Prot. 356 A:—Adv., ἀναξίως ἐφθάρησαν ἐωντῶν Hdt. 7. 10, 5. 2. absol. unworthy, worthless, good for nothing, despicable, Id. 7. 9, Soph. Ph. 439, etc.; ἀπερεῖ τις ἐποικος ἀναξία οἰκονομῶ Id. El. 189:—Adv. -ίως, Id. Aj. 1432, al. 3. undeserving of evil, Id. Ant. 694, Eur. Heracl. 526, Thuc. 3. 59. II. of things, unworthy, undeserved, δνάξια παθεῖν Eur. I. A. 852, al., Plat. Theaet. 184 A; ἀν. παθεῖν τῶν ὑπηρεγμένων Lys. 164. 7. 2. worthless, τὸ ἀν. ἀκερδές Plat. Hipparch. 231 E.
 ἀνάξιος, ον, (ἀναξ) kingly, royal, Schol. Il. 23. 630.
 ἀναξι-φόρμιγξ, ἡ, ὄν, ruled by the lyre, ἀναξιφόρμιγγες ὕμνοι (cf. ἀναβολή II), Pind. O. 2. 1.
 ἀναξῦνός, (ξύνος) = ἀνακοινῶ, which is v. l. for it in Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 30.
 ἀναξυρίδες, ἰδων, αἱ, the trousers worn by eastern nations, Hdt. 5. 49., 7. 61, Xen. An. 1. 5, 8; by the Scythians, Hdt. 1. 71; by the Sacae, 3. 87, etc.: acc. to Bähr Hdt. 1. 71, not the loose trousers (θύλακοι), but a tighter kind, like the Gallic braccæ or trews, cf. Hipp. Aër. 293, fin. The sing. occurs in Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 19, and Tzetz. (Eust. derives it from ἀνασύρομαι; but the word is Persian, v. Bähr l. c.)
 ἀναξύω [ῦ], to scrape up or off, τὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ ὄντα [σημεῖα] ἀναξύσαι Antipho 134. 35:—Pass., ἀναξυομένης τῆς γῆς being scraped up by fishermen dredging, Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 5, cf. 8. 20, 7; ἀναξυσθέντες having the surface scraped off, Plut. Poplic. 15.
 ἀνα-οίγω, fut. ξω, poet. for ἀνοίγω, Il. 24. 455.
 ἀναπαιδεύω, to educate afresh, Soph. Fr. 434, Ar. Eq. 1099.
 ἀναπαιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, anapaestic, Dion. H. de Comp. 25.
 ἀνάπαιστος, ον, (ἀναπαίω) struck back, rebounding: hence, as Subst., an anapaest (i. e. a dactyl reversed, d. repercussus or ontidactylus), Gramm. 2. an anapaestic verse, Arist. Poët. 12, 8, Dion. H. 1. 25, etc.: in pl. of the Comic parabasis, Ar. Eq. 504, Pax 735, al.; on ἀνάπαιστοι σύμπυκτοι, v. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 283; ἀνάπαιστον τι something in anapaestic metre, Aeschin. 22. 27:—hence, ἀνάπαιστα, τά, anapaestic verses, satire, ridicule, Alciphro 3. 43, Plut. Pericl. 33.
 ἀναπαιστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a smiter, i. e. a smith's hammer, Hesych.
 ἀναπαίω, to strike again, strike back, Eust. 587. 18:—metaph., ῥυθμοὶ ἔμμετροί τε καὶ ἀναπαίοντες, = ἀνάπαιστοι, Philostr. 601.
 ἀναπάλαισις, εὐσι, ἡ, a renewal of the contest, Theod. Stud.
 ἀναπάλαιω, to retrieve by contest, τὰ ἀφάλματα Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 6. II. ἀν. τὰς ὑποσχέσεις, to retract, Schol. Od. 8. 567.
 ἀναπάλη [πᾶ], ἡ, a dance which imitated the five contests of the πένταθλον, Ath. 631 B.
 ἀνάπαλιν, Adv. back again, ἰέναι Plat. Polit. 269 D, cf. Phaedr. 264 A, al.; ἐπὶ τὸ πέρας ἢ ἀν. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 4, 5; ἀν. στραφῆναι Id. Cael. 2. 2, 7, etc. II. over again, = ἔμπαλιν, Plat. Theaet. 192 D; ἀνάπαλιν αὖ Id. Rep. 451 B. III. contrariwise, reversely, in reverse order, Hipp. Coac. 170, Plat. Tim. 82 C, al.; ἀν. ἔχειν Arist. Cael. 1. 6, 9, al.; ἀν. τιθέναι Id. An. Pr. 1. 17, 12, etc.; ἀν. ἔστιν ἡμῖν ἢ τοῖς ἄλλοις with us it is not as with the rest, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 5.
 ἀναπαλινδρομέω, in Hipp. Fract. 754, of a bandage, to be brought back again to the same spot.
 ἀν-απάλλακτος, ον, irremovable, Synes. 183 A.
 ἀναπάλλω, poet. ἀμπάλλω: Ep. aor. part. ἀμπεπαλῶν. To swing to and fro, ἀμπεπαλῶν πρᾶτει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος hovering poised and drawn back the spear, so as to throw it with greater force, Il. 3. 355, etc.; ἀμπάλλειν κῶλα, i. e. to dance, Ar. Ran. 1358; ἀνέπηλεν ἐπὶ θήρα. μαινάδας urged them on, excited them, Eur. Bacch. 1190:—Med., αἰ. . . αἰθέρα ἀμπάλλεσθε agitate it as you fly, Id. Or. 322:—Pass. to dart, spring or bound up, ὡς δ' ὄτ' ὑπὸ φρικῶς. ἀναπάλλεται ἰχθύς, . . ὡς πληγῆς ἀνέπαλτο Il. 23. 692;—which passage proves that the sync. aor. ἀνέπαλτο (also found in Il. 8. 85., 20. 424, Pind. O. 13. 102) must be referred to this Verb, and not to ἀνεφάλλομαι (cf. the forms ἐκπαλτο, ἐνέπαλτο, κατέπαλτο); yet Ap. Rh. seems to have brought it from the latter Verb, for he uses the part. ἀνεπάλμενος (2. 825); those who, like Heyne, refer it to ἀνεφάλλομαι, write it ἀνεπάλτο (cf. ἐπάλτο): v. Spitzn. Exc. xvi ad Il.:—Mosch. 2. 109 has the aor. med. ἀνεπήλατο (ubi olim ἀνεπίλνατο); aor. pass. part. ἀναπαλεῖς, Strabo 379. II. ἀναπάλλον, ὄ, an earthquake with an upward movement, Arist. Mund. 4, 31.
 ἀνάπαλος, contr. ἀμπαλος, ον, ὄ, = ἀνάπαλις: but, κατ' ἀμπαλον by auction, Inscr. Thess. in Ussing 2. 15.
 ἀνάπαλις, εὐσι, ἡ, a flinging up, Arist. Mund. 4, 31.
 ἀν-απάντητος, ον, where one meets no one, Cic. Att. 9. 1, 3.
 ἀνα-παρθένευσις, ἡ, restoration of virginity, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 71.
 ἀναπυρίάζω, to change sides like the Parians, to rat, proverb. in Ephor. (Fr. 107) ap. Steph. B. s. v. Πάρος.
 ἀν-απάρτιστος, ον, incomplete, Diog. L. 7. 63.
 ἀνάπας, ασα, αν, = ἄπας, Anth. P. 7. 343 (where Finck ἄμα πάσης).
 ἀναπάσσω, fut. ἄσω, to scatter or shed upon, χάριν τινί Pind. O. 10 (11). 115.
 ἀναπᾶτέω, to go up, go back, A. B. 397: to walk up and down, Malal.
 ἀν-απαύδητος, ον, indefatigable, Clem. Al. 492.
 ἀνάπαυλα, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναπαύω) repose, rest, ὕπνον κἀνάπαυλαν ἡγαγεν Soph. Ph. 637; κατ' ἀναπαύλας διηρῆσθαι to be divided into reliefs, of workmen, Thuc. 2. 75. 2. c. gen. rei, rest from a thing, κακῶν Soph. El. 873, cf. Ph. 878; πόνων Thuc. 2. 38; τῆς σπουδῆς Plat.

Phil. 30 E. II. a resting-place, Eur. Hipp. 1137: esp. an inn, Lat. *deversorium*, Ar. Ran. 113, Plat. Legg. 722 C; ἀναπαύλαι κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν Ib. 625 B; εἰς ἀναπαυλὰς ἐκ κακῶν (where there is a play upon the first sense) Ar. Ran. 185, cf. 195.

ἀνάπαυμα, poet. ἀμπ-, ατος, τό, a repose, rest, Hes. Th. 55; κακῶν ἀμπαυμα μεριμνῶν Theogn. 343. 2. a resting-place, Anth. Plan. 22S; of a tomb, C. I. 4623.

ἀναπαύσιμος, ov, of or for rest, Eust. 1260. 53, etc. ἀνάπαυσις, poet. ἀμπ-, εως, ἡ, repose, rest, Mimnerm. 12. 2, Pind. N. 7. 76, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Xen.: esp. relaxation, recreation, Plat. Tim. 59 C, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 47. 2. c. gen. rei, rest from a thing, κακῶν Thuc. 4. 20; πολέμου Xen. Hier. 2, 11.

ἀναπαυστέον, verb. Adj. one must pause, Greg. Naz. ἀναπαυστήριος or -παυστήριος, Ion. ἀμπ-, ov, of or for resting, θῶκοι ἀμπ. seats to rest on, Hdt. 1. 181. II. as Subst. ἀναπαυστήριον, τό, a time of rest, οἱ θεοὶ τὴν νύκτα διδόντες, κάλλιστον ἀν. Xen. Mem. 4. 3. 3: on the form, v. Lob. Soph. Aj. 704, p. 321. 2. a place of rest, Luc. Amor. 18. 3. the sound of trumpet for bed-time, opp. to τὸ ἀνακλητικόν, Poll. 4. 86.

ἀναπαύω, poet. and Ion. ἀμπ-: (v. παύω). To make to cease, to stop or hinder from a thing, χειμῶνος . . . ὅς βά τε ἔργων ἀνθρώπων ἀνέπαυεν Il. 17. 550; ἀν. τινὰ τοῦ πλάνου to give him rest from wandering, Soph. O. C. 1113; τοὺς λειτουργούντας ἀν. (sc. τῶν ἀναλωμάτων) to relieve them from . . . Dem. 1046. 21, cf. 1049. 2. 2. c. acc. only, to stop, put an end to, βοήν Soph. Tr. 1262: to kill, Plut. 2. 110 E:—more commonly, to rest, make to halt, ἀν. στρατεύμα Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 4; κατὰ μέρος τοὺς ναύτας ἀν. Id. Hell. 6. 2, 29; κάματον ἵππων ἀν. Aesch. Fr. 192; σῶμα Eur. Hipp. 1353; εἶδωλον ἀν. ἐπὶ ἄμαξαν to lay it in a reposing posture, Ael. V. H. 12. 64, cf. N. A. 7. 29. 3. rarely intr. in sense of Med. to take rest, ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει Thuc. 4. 11; ἡσυχίαν εἶχε καὶ ἀνέπαυεν Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 21.

II. in Med. and Pass. to leave off or desist from a thing, ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας ἀναπαυμένοι Thuc. 7. 73; ἀναπεπ. τῶν εἰσφορῶν to be relieved from . . . Isocr. 163 B; ἀναπαύου κακῶν take rest from . . . Cratin. Incert. 111. 2. absol. to take one's rest, sleep, Lat. *pernoctare*, Hdt. 1. 12., 2. 95, al., Eur. Hipp. 212, Ar. Pl. 695, Lysias 130. 40, etc.; ἐκ μακρῶν ἀν. ὁδοῦ after a long journey, Plat. Criti. 106 A. b. of land, to lie fallow, Pind. N. 6. 20. c. of the dead, to rest from one's labours, κεκμακῶς ἀμπαύεται Theocr. 1. 17; ἀμπ. σὺν φιλίῃ ξυνῶς ἀλόχῳ C. I. 1973. 5; cf. Call. Ep. 14. d. of soldiers, to stop, halt, rest, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 3, etc. e. to regain strength, Ib. 6. 1, 11.

ἀναπαύω, to boil or bubble up, Hesych. ἀναπέιθω, fut. πέισω:—to bring over, convince, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 52, 21.:—Pass., Thuc. 1. 84. 2. in general simply to persuade, move to do a thing, c. acc. pers. et inf., Hdt. 1. 124, 156, al., and Att.; foll. by a conj., ἀν. ὡς χρή . . . Id. 1. 123; also, ἀν. λόγῳ ἔκως . . . 1. 37; c. dupl. acc., ἀν. τινὰ τι to persuade one of a thing, Ar. Nub. 77. 3. to seduce, mislead, τινὰ Hdt. 3. 148., 5. 66, Xen., etc.; more fully, ἀν. χρήμασι, δώροις, to bribe, Ar. Pax 622, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 3; χρυσίον διδούς ἀναπέσεις ὅπως . . . Ar. Eq. 473:—Pass., ἀναπεισμένος, bribed, Id. Vesp. 101; cf. πέιθω II. 3.

ἀναπεινάω, to be hungry again, Lync. ap. Ath. 109 E.

ἀνάπειρα, ἡ, a trial or proof made of a thing, Polyb. 26. 7, 8. II. in pl. exercises of soldiers, Id. 10. 20, 6.

ἀναπειράομαι, Dep., (v. πειράω):—to try or attempt again, generally to make a trial, essay, Polyb. 26. 7, 9; ἀναπειράσθαι ναῦν to make trial of a new ship, prove her, Dem. 1229. 19. II. as a military and naval term, to renew or continue their exercises, Hdt. 6. 12, Thuc. 7. 7, 12, 51.

ἀναπείρω, poet. ἀμπ-, (v. πείρω):—to pierce through, fix on a spit, σπλάγχνα δ' ἀρ' ἀμπεύραντες Il. 2. 426; ἴν' ἀναπείρω τὰς κίχλας Ar. Ach. 1007; κρήν . . . τὸν ὀδελὸν ἀμπεπαρμένον (so Elmsl. for ἐμπ-) fixed on the spit, Ib. 796; ἐπὶ τὸν ὀβελίσκον Arist. Mirab. 63. II. to impale, ἐπὶ ξύλου ἀν. τινὰ Hdt. 4. 103: Pass., ἀποθανεῖν ἀναπαρεῖς Id. 4. 94; μὴ . . . τὸν πόδ' ἀναπαρῶ Mlcho ap. Ath. 349 C.

ἀναπειστήριος, α, ov, persuasive, χαίνωσις Ar. Nub. 875. ἀναπεμπάζομαι, Dep. to count again, count over, sum over, Plat. Lys. 222 E: to think over, ponder over, Id. Legg. 724 B, Ath., etc.:—late writers commonly use the Act. in same sense, Lyc. 9, Anth. P. II. 382, Heliod., etc.

ἀναπέμπω, poet. ἀμπ-: (v. πέμπω):—to send up, κάτωθεν Aesch. Cho. 382, cf. Ar. Thesm. 585; Ἀφαιστοῖο κρουνοῦς ἀν. sends forth . . . Pind. P. 1. 48; χθὼν ἡριπὰ φύλλ' ἀν. Ib. 9. 82; παντοῖα φύματα Plat. Tim. 85 C; of anything strong-scented, Philostr. Heroic. p. 313 Baiss.:—Med. to send up from oneself, Xen. An. 1. 1, 5. 2. to send up to higher ground, from the coast inland, esp. into Central Asia, ἀν. ὡς βασιλέα Thuc. 2. 67, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 34, cf. Isocr. 179 B (cf. ἀναβαίνω II. 3, ἀνάβασις); to the metropolis, Polyb. 1. 7, 12, etc. 3. to trace up one's pedigree, γένος εἰς τινα Diod. 4. 83. II. to send back, Pind. I. 7 (6). 16. 2. to refer, Eus. Mart. Pal. 2. 3.

ἀναπεπταμένος, η, ov, part. pf. pass. of ἀναπετάννυμι, II.:—Adv. -ως, explicitly, Plotin. 489 B.

ἀναπεπτωκότως, Adv. part. pf. of ἀναπίπτω, despondingly, Poll. 3. 123. ἀναπέσσω, Att. -πτω, to cook again, Arist. II. A. 6. 10, 16.

ἀναπετάννυμι, or -ύω, Xen. An. 7. 1, 17 (cf. ἀναπίτνημι); ἀναπετάω Luc. Calumn. 21: fut. -πετάσω, Att. -πετώ:—poet. ἀμπ-. To spread out, unfold, ἀνὰ δ' ἰατρία λευκὰ πέτασαν, Il. 1. 480, etc.; ἀν. βόστρυχον Eur. Hipp. 202; ἀμπετάσον χάριν ἐπ' ὄσσοις shed grace over the eyes, Sapph. 62; φάος ἀμπετάσας having shed light abroad, Eur. I. A. 34:—

ἀναπετάσαι τὰς πύλας to throw wide the gates, Hdt. 3. 146:—Pass., ἀναπεπταμένοι σανίδες, θύραι Il. 12. 122, Pind. N. 9. 4, cf. κλισιάς; also, βλέφαρα ἀναπετάννυται Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6; ἀλώπηξ ἀναπιτναμένη a fox lying flat on its back to await the eagle's swoop, Pind. I. 4. 80 (3. 79):—the part. pf. pass. ἀναπεπταμένος, η, ov, is often a mere Adj. open, ἐν πελάγει ἀν. ναυμαχίσεις Hdt. 8. 60, 1; δν. ὄμματα Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22; οἰκία πρὸς μεσημβρίαν ἀν. lying open to the south, Id. Oec. 9, 4; ἀν. πρὸς τὸ φῶς τὴν εἰσοδὸν ἔχουσα, of a house, Plat. Rep. 514 A; δίαται ἀν. in the open air, Plut. Per. 34; metaph., ἀν. παρηρησία open, barefaced impudence, Plat. Phaedr. 240 E.

ἀναπέτεια, ἡ, expansion, Galen. 7. p. 5, Alex. Aphr. 1. 90. ἀναπετής, ἐς, expanded, wide open, ὀφθαλμοὶ Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6; and read by Herm. in Aesch. Supp. 782, in form ἀμπετής.

ἀναπέτομαι, poet. ἀμπετάμαι C. I. 6270: fut. -πήσομαι: aor. ἀνεπτόμην or ἀνεπτάμην, in Trag. also ἀνέπτην: (v. πέτομαι). To fly up, fly away, ἦν . . . ἀναπτήσθε ἐς τὸν οὐρανόν Hdt. 4. 132, cf. 5. 55; οἰχθήσονται ἀναπτόμενοι Antipho ap. Ath. 397 D; ἀμπτάσα δ' ὡσεὶ κόνις Aesch. Supp. 782; αἰθερία δ' ἀνέπτα Eur. Med. 440; δν' ὑγρὸν ἀμπταίην αἰθέρα Id. Ion 796; ἀναπέτομαι δὴ πρὸς Ὀλυμπον Ar. Av. 1372, cf. 35, Lys. 774; εἰ . . . πτηνὸς γενόμενος ἀνάπτταιτο Plat. Phaedo 109 E; εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀναπτήσομαι Id. Legg. 905 A, cf. Aeschin. 83. fin.:—metaph., ἀμπτάμενα φρονῶδα πάντα κείται Eur. Andr. 1219. 2. metaph. also, to be on the wing, περιχαρῆς δ' ἀνεπτόμαν Soph. Aj. 693; ἀνέπταν φόβῳ Id. Ant. 1307; cf. ἀναπετέρω I. 2, μετεωρίζω II.

ἀνάπευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπυνθάνομαι) an inquiry, Charito 3. 4. ἀναπεφλασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀναφλάω, q. v.

ἀναπηγάξω, fut. ἄσω, (πηγή) to make to gush up, Eriphan. ἀναπήγνυμι, to transfix, fix on a spit, λαγῶ ἀναπηγνύασι Ar. Eccl. 843. 2. to impale or crucify, τινὰ ἐπὶ τοῦ ξύλου Alex. Taran. 4; τὸ σῶμα διὰ τριῶν σταυρῶν Plut. Artox. 17.

ἀναπηδάω, poet. ἀμπ-: fut. -ήσομαι Luc. Asin. 53: (v. πηδάω):—to leap up, start up, esp. in haste or fear, ἐκ λόχου ἀμπήδησε Il. 11. 379; ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου Hdt. 3. 155; ἀνεπήδησαν πάντες ἐπ' ἔργον jumped up from bed, Ar. Av. 490, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 2; ἀν. πρὸς τὸν πάππον to jump up on his knees, Ib. 1. 3, 9:—to start up in a disorderly way, to speak, ἀν. ἐν δῆμῳ Cratin. Incert. 124, cf. Ar. Eccl. 428, Aeschin. 10. 31., 78. 29. 2. of water, to spring up, Arist. H. A. 8. 11, 2, al.

II. to leap or spring back, from fear, Ar. Ran. 566; ἀνεπήδησεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἔστίαν, for protection, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 52. ἀναπήδημα, τό, a start up, an outburst, αἵματος Eust. 680. 23. ἀναπήδησις, εως, ἡ, a leaping up, ἐκ κλίνης Hipp. 303. 15. 2. ἀν. τῆς καρδίας a sudden throbbing of the heart, opp. to σφύξις, Arist. de Resp. 20, 7.

ἀναπηνίζομαι, Dep. to unwind, reel off, e.g. the threads of a silkworm's cocoon, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 11., 6. 14, 3. ἀναπηρία, ἡ, lameness, mutilation, Cratin. Πλοῦτ. 9, Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 10, al.; of the crocodile's tongue, Id. P. A. 2. 17, 10.

ἀναπηρόομαι, Pass. to be maimed, Plat. Polit. 310 E, Arist. Probl. 32. 6. ἀνάπηρος, ov, maimed, mutilated, crippled, Hermipp. Κερκωπ. 1, Lys. 169. 26, Plat. Crito 53 A, etc.; ψυχὴ ἀν. πρὸς ἀλήθειαν Id. Rep. 535 D; ἀνάπηρα θύειν Id. Alc. 2. 149 A; often in Arist. Adv. -ως, Zonar. ἀναπιδύω, to spring up, swell, graw, Theophr. C. P. 6. 4, 1. 2. of ground, to send forth water, Plut. Aemil. 14.

ἀναπέξω, fut. ἔσω, to press back, Hipp. Art. 807. ἀναπέισμα, τό, a kind of trap-door on the stage, Poll. 4. 127, 132.

ἀναπεισμός, οὔ, ὁ, repression: pressure, πρὸς τόπον Hero Spir. 182 A. ἀναπίμπλημι, 3 sing. -πιμπλή Arist. Probl. 38. 8: fut. ἀναπλήσω: (v. πίμπλημι). To fill up, Lat. *explere*, πίθων Epigr. ap. Luc. Dips. 6:—but mostly 2. metaph. to accomplish what is destined, as always in Hom., πότμον ἀναπλήσαντες having filled up the full measure of misery, Il. 11. 263; αἰ κε θανῆς καὶ μοῖραν ἀναπλήσης βιότιο 4. 170; so, ἀναπλήσαι οἶτον, κακά, ἄλγεα, κήδεα, Hom.; so in Hdt. 5. 4., 6. 12., 9. 87, Pind., etc. II. c. gen. rei, to fill full of a thing, καὶ ξυτυχῶν σ' Ἵπέρβολος δικῶν ἀναπλήσει Ar. Ach. 847, cf. Nub. 1023, Plat. Phil. 42 A, Dem. 466. 1, etc. 2. often with a notion of defiling, infecting, ὡς πλείστους ἀναπλήσαι αἰτιῶν Plat. Apol. 32 D; so in Pass., like Lat. *impleri* (Liv. 4. 30), to be infected with disease, Thuc. 2. 51; ἀν. τῆς τούτου [τοῦ σώματος] φύσεως Plat. Phaedo 67 A; cf. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v. ἀνάπλωσις.

ἀναπίμπρημι, to blow, swell up, Nic. Th. 179, in Pass.; cf. ἀναπρήθω. ἀναπίνω [ι], to drink up, suck in like a sponge, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18:—to absorb again, Lat. *resorbere*, of suppurations which do not come to a head, Id. Art. 805, cf. 817.

ἀναπιπράσκω, to sell again, Poll. 7. 12: Pass. in aor. 1 part., ἀναπραθείσης C. I. 2058 A. 53.

ἀναπίπτω, poet. ἀμπ-: fut. πεσοῦμαι: (v. πίπτω):—to fall back, Aesch. Ag. 1599, Eur. Cycl. 410: to lay oneself back, like rowers, Cratin. Incert. 8, Xen. Oec. 8, 8; δν. ὑπτία Plat. Phaedr. 254 B, cf. E. 2. to fall back, give ground, Thuc. 1. 70: hence to flag, lose heart, Lat. *concidere animo*, Dem. 411. 3; ταῖς σπουδαῖς (vulg. σπονδ-) ἀναπεπτωκέαι, Lat. *refrixisse studiis*, Dion. H. 5. 53. 3. of a plan, to be given up, ἀναπεπτῶκει τὰ τῆς ἐξόδου Dem. 567. 12. 4. ἀν. ἀπ' αἰκῶν to be banished from one's house, Ροῖτα ap. Athenas. pro Christo 22.

5. to recline at table, like δνάκειμαι, Alex. Incert. 26, Com. ap. Mein. 4. p. 650, Luc. Asin. 23, N. T. ἀναπισσῶ, to cover over again with pitch, Geop. 6. 8, 3. ἀναπίτνημι, poet. for ἀναπετάννυμι, Pind. O. 6. 45.

ἀναπλάκτης, ov, = ἀναμπλάκτης, q. v. ἀνάπλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπλάσσω) a remodelling, new formation, σαρκῶν Hipp. Offic. 748: an adjustment, Ib. 746: hence, in Eccl. regeneration,

ἀνάπλασμα, ατος, τό, *that which is remodelled, a model*, τὰ ἀν. τῶν σωμάτων Diod. 2. 56. II. *a representation, imagination, fiction*, Strabo 530, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 354.
 ἀναπλασμός, ὁ, = ἀνάπλασις, ἀν. ματαίων ἐλπίδων *the building of castles in the air*, Plut. 2. 113 D, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 223.
 ἀναπλάσσω, Att. — ττω: fut. — πλάσω [ᾶ]: (v. πλάσσω): — *to form anew, restore, τῆς Αἰδοῦς . . τῶγαλμ' ἀν.* Ar. Nub. 995; *to restore a broken nose*, Hipp. 845 E: — Med., ἀναπλάσασθαι οἰκίην *to rebuild one's house*, Hdt. 8. 109. 2. *to mould into a new shape, remodel*, Lat. *refingo*, τὰ μέλη τοῦ παιδὸς Plat. Alc. 1. 121 D; metaph., τοῖς ψηφίσμασιν ἀν. [Ἀλέξανδρον] Demad. 179. 41; ἀν. ταύτας [τὰς ἐταίρας] Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 5. 3. metaph., ἀν. διπλάσια τῆς ἀληθείας κακά *to invent, imagine them*, Philem. Incert. 71, cf. Polyb. 3. 94, 2; and so in Med., Anth. P. 9. 710. II. *to plaster up, ὑπὸ τοῖς ὄνυξι κηρὸν ἀναπεπρασμένος* Ar. Vesp. 108.
 ἀνάπλαστος, ον, *that may be moulded, plastic*, Galen.
 ἀναπλατύνομαι, Pass. *to be spread wide*, Plut. ap. Eus. P. E. 84 D.
 ἀναπλέω, Ep. for ἀναπλέω, Nic. Th. 308.
 ἀναπλέω, fut. ξω, *to entwine, entwine*, ὄρμοισι χέρας Pind. O. 2. 135; ἀν. τὰς τρίχας Poll. 2. 35: absol. in Med. *to braid one's hair*, Luc. Navig. 3. 2. metaph., ἀν. ῥυθμόν, like ὑφαίνειν, Anth. P. 11. 64, cf. Christod. Ecp. 113. 3. ἀναπεπλεγμένοι *closely engaged*, Plut. Brut. 17.
 ἀνάπλεος, α, ον, Att. masc. and neut. ἀνάπλεως, ον, but fem. ἀναπλέα Plat. Phaedo 83 D: — pl., nom. masc. and fem. ἀνάπλεω Plat. Theaet. 196 E, Eubul. Στεφ. 1. 8, neut. ἀνάπλεα Arist. de An. 2. 11, 6; acc. masc. ἀνάπλεως Plat. Rep. 516 E: *quite full of a thing*, πτερῶν λέγουσι ἀνάπλεον εἶναι τὸν ἥερα Hdt. 4. 31; ἀνάπλεως ψιμυθίου Ar. Eccl. 1072; σκότους ἀν. οἱ ὀφθαλμοί Plat. Rep. 516 E, etc. II. *infectious* (v. ἀναπίμπλημι II. 2), τοῦ σώματος ἀναπλέα [ἡ ψυχὴ] *with the body*, Plat. Phaedo 83 D; αὐτὸ τὸ καλὸν μὴ ἀν. σαρκῶν Id. Symp. 211 E; ἀν. ἐσμὲν τοῦ μὴ καθαρῶς διαλέγεσθαι Id. Theaet. 196 E.
 ἀνάπλευσις, εως, ἡ, only metaph., *a decay and crumbling away of the bone*, Hipp. 157 E; cf. ἀναπλέω III.
 ἀναπλέω, Ion. — πλώω, Ep. — πλείω (q. v.): fut. — πλεύσομαι: (v. πλέω). *Ta sail upwards, to go up stream, στεινωπὸν ἀνεπλόμεν we sailed up the strait*, Od. 12. 234, cf. Hdt. 2. 97., 4. 89: — Pass., ἀναπλείται ἐκ θαλάττης ὁ ποταμός Polyb. 2. 16, 10. 2. *to put out to sea, ἐς Τροίην νῆεσσιν ἀναπλεύσεσθαι* II. 11. 22, cf. Andoc. 10. 28, Dem. 290. 2. 3. *to float up, rise to the surface, νανάγιον ἀν.* Arist. Probl. 23. 5, 1. 4. *to overflow*, Jacobs Ael. N. A. 10. 19. II. *to sail the same way back again, sail back*, Hdt. 1. 78, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 36: — also of fish, *to swim back*, Hdt. 2. 93. 2. metaph. of food, *to return from the stomach, for rumination*, Ael. N. A. 2. 54. III. ὀδόντες ἀναπλέουσι *the teeth fall out*, Hipp. 1125 G, Nic. Th. 308; cf. ἀνάπλευσις.
 ἀνάπλεως, v. sub ἀνάπλεος.
 ἀναπλήθω, ποῖτ. for ἀναπίμπλημι, in pres. and impf. (for ἀναπλήσω, ἀνέπλησα belong to ἀναπίμπλημι, Coraës Heliod. 2. p. 123, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 138), Q. Sm. 11. 312. 2. intr. *to be full*, Id. 13. 22.
 ἀναπλημμῦρέω, *to overflow*, Philostr. 809.
 ἀναπλημμύρω, *to make overflow, ἀνεπλήμμῦρε θάλασσαν* Q. Sm. 14. 635.
 ἀναπληρώω, *to fill up a void*, Plat. Tim. 81 B, cf. 78 D: — Pass. *to be filled up*, Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 1. 2. *to make up, supply, εἴ τι ἐξέλιπον, ἀν.* Plat. Symp. 188 E; τὴν ἔνδειαν Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 4; τοὺς . . ἀμόρφους ἀναπληροῖ ἡ τοῦ λέγειν πιθανότης *compensates them*, Id. Fr. 108: — Med., δώματ' ἀν. *to fill their houses full*, Eur. Hel. 906. 3. *to fill up the numbers of a body, τὴν βουλήν, τὰς τάξεις, etc.*, Plut., cf. Xen. Vect. 4, 24; ἀν. τὴν συνηγορίαν *to fill the place of advocate (left vacant by another)*, Plut. Crass. 3. 4. *to pay in full*, in Med., ἕως ἀνεπληρώσατο τὴν προῖκα Dem. 817. 26. II. Pass. *to be restored to its former size or state, ἀνεπληρώθη ὁ ἥλιος, after an eclipse*, Thuc. 2. 28; ἀναπληρουμένης τῆς φύσεως *being in process of restoration*, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 8, 2, cf. H. A. 5. 16, 6.
 ἀναπλήρωμα, ατος, τό, *a supplement*, Arist. Mirab. 44.
 ἀναπληρωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for filling up, expletive*, Gramm.
 ἀναπλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a filling up, means of filling up, τῆς ἐνδείας* Arist. Eth. N. 3. 11, 3. 2. *a satisfying, τῆς ἐπιθυμίας* Id. Pol. 2. 7, 19: *satisfaction of the wants and appetites*, Id. Eth. N. 10. 3, 6. 3. *restoration, τῆς κατὰ τὴν φύσιν αὐταρκείας* Id. Pol. 1. 9, 6, cf. Plut. Demetr. 45. II. (from Pass.) *a becoming full, overflowing, of the Nile*, Thales ap. Ath. 2. 87.
 ἀναπληρωτέον, Verb. Adj. *one must fill up, supply*, Plut. Cim. 2.
 ἀναπληστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναπίμπλημι) *fit for filling up, expletive*, Arist. P. A. 2. 3, 2. II. *infectious*, Id. Probl. 25. 12.
 ἀναπλοκή, ἡ, (ἀναπλέω) *a braiding, χαίτης* Philostr. 240. II. in Music, *a combination of notes ascending in the scale*, opp. to καταπλοκή, Ptolem. Harm. 2. 12.
 ἀνάπλοος, contr. — πλοος, ὁ, (ἀναπλέω) *a sailing up-stream*, Hdt. 2. 4 and 8; ὁ ἀν. ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης, of a canal from the sea to an inland harbour, Plat. Criti. 115 D, cf. 117 E. 2. *a putting out to sea*, Polyb. 1. 53, 13, etc. II. *a sailing back, return*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 7, 3. ἀν-απλώω, *to unfold, open, παραδὸν ἀναπλώσας* Mosch. 2. 60; τὰς θύρας Babr. 74. 3.
 ἀνάπλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a washing or rinsing out*, Arist. Insomn. 2, 11.
 ἀνάπλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπλώω) *an unfolding; explanation*, Erotian.
 ἀναπλωτάζω, *to float up, rise to the surface, of eructation*, Clem. Al. 187.
 ἀναπλώω, Ion. for ἀναπλέω.
 ἀναπνείω, ποῖτ. ἀμπν-, Ep. for ἀναπνέω, Ap. Rh. 2. 737.
 ἀναπνευμα, ποῖτ. ἀμπν-, ατος, τό, *a resting-place*, Pind. N. 1. 1.
 ἀναπνευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπνέω) *recovery of breath, respite from, ὑλίγη*

δέ τ' ἀναπνευσις πολέμοιο II. 11. 801., 16. 43. II. *a drawing breath, inspiration*, Plat. Tim. 92 B; opp. το ἐκπνευσις, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 7.
 ἀναπνευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for respiration, ὁ ἀν. τύπος *the lungs*, Arist. de Sens. 5, 31, Theophr. Sudor. 38; τὰ μὴ ἀν. [ζῶα] Arist. de Spir. 2, 9; ἀν. δύναμις *the power of breathing*, M. Ant. 6. 15.
 ἀν-ἀπνευστος, ον, ποῖτ. for ἀπνευστος, *without drawing breath, breathless*, Hes. Th. 797, where Herm. (Opusc. 6. 16) ἀμ' ἀπνευστος, but cf. ἀπνευστος I. II. pass. *capable of being breathed, ὁ ἀήρ* Arist. Top. 5. 5, 10.
 ἀναπνέω, Ep. (in Ap. Rh.) ἀμπνέω 2. 737, etc.: fut. — πνεύσομαι: aor. — ἐπνευσα: besides the common tenses (v. πνέω), we have three Homeric forms (as if from ἀμπνύω), imper. aor. 2. ἀμπνῦε (ἀμπνῦε in Q. Sm.), aor. 1 pass. ἀμπνύνθη, and aor. 2 with form of plqpf. ἀμπνῦτο. *To breathe again, take breath, στήθι καὶ ἀμπνυε* II. 22. 222, etc.: more commonly c. gen. *to enjoy a respite, recover from, ἀνεπνευσαν κακότητος* II. 11. 382; ὡς κε . . ἀναπνεύσωσι πόνοια 15. 235; τῆς νόσου Soph. Aj. 274; so, ἀν. ἐκ τῆς ναυηγίης Hdt. 8. 12; ἐκ καμάτων C. I. 5408: — but, ἀνεπνευσα ἐκ σέθεν *by thy help I recovered*, Soph. O. T. 1220: — c. part., ἀν. τειρόμενοι II. 16. 43; ἐς τείχος ἀλέντες 21. 534: — absol. *to revive*, Xen. An. 4. 1, 22, Dem. 293. 18; (in the same sense Hom. uses the pass. forms ἀμπνῦτο II. 22. 475, etc.; ἀμπνύνθη 5. 697., 14. 436). 2. πυρεῖα ἀναπνέει *revive, burn up again*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 6. II. *to draw breath, breathe*, Pind. N. 8. 32, etc.; ἀν. πάντα καὶ ἐκπνέει Emped. 249 Sturz, cf. Plat. Phaedo 112 B, etc.; ἀν. πυκνά Hipp. 671. 11. 2. ἀν. ἐπὶ ἴσα *to live for the same ends*, Pind. N. 7. 7. III. *to breathe forth, send forth*, c. acc. cogn., καπνὸν ἀμπνεύσαι Pind. O. 8. 47; ἀνεπνευσεν αἰῶνα Eur. Fr. 798; πυρὸς σέλας ἀμπνείοντες Ap. Rh. 3. 231; ἀν. ὑάκινθον *to breathe hyacinth*, Pherecr. Pers. 2; and absol. *to exhale an odour*, Theophr. Odor. 69; impers., ἡδὺ ἀναπνέει τῶν φυτῶν Philostr. 663; metaph., ἀν. χρησμούς Id. 509. 2. of the vapour, ἀντμῆ ἀν. μυχοῖο Ap. Rh. 2. 737. IV. Causal, ἀν. τὸν ἵππον (as we say) *to breathe the horse*, Heliod. 8. 14.
 ἀναπνοή, ποῖτ. ἀμπν-, ἡ, (ἀναπνέω) *recovery of breath, revival*, Pind. P. 3. 102, Plat. Phaedr. 251 E; μόχθων ἀμπνοά *rest from toils*, Pind. O. 8. 9; ἀμπνοὰν ἐοτᾶσαν *they recovered breath, took fresh courage*, Id. P. 4. 354; cf. Eur. I. T. 92, etc.; ἀν. διδόναι, παρέχειν Eur. Andr. 1138, Plat. Tim. 70 C; λαμβάνειν Id. Phaedr. 251 E; ἀναπνοὴν ἔχει . . εἰπεῖν *has breath enough to say*, Menand. Incert. 7. 6. II. *a drawing breath, inspiration, breathing*, Ar. Nub. 627, Plat., etc.; opp. το ἐκπνοή (expiratio), Plat. Tim. 78 E, 79 E, cf. Arist. de Resp. 21, 1; but it also means *the act of breathing generally, including both εἰσπνοή and ἐκπνοή*, Ib. 2, 3; — ἀμπνοὰς ἔχειν = ἀναπνέειν, *to breathe, live*, Soph. Aj. 416; τὴν ἀν. ἀπολαβεῖν *to strangle*, Plut. Rom. 27; ὑπὸ τὴν ἀν. in a breath, Polyb. 10. 47, 9. III. *evaporation*, Plat. Tim. 85 A: an exhalation, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 4. IV. *a breathing organ, of the nose and mouth*, Diod. 2. 12, Luc. Nigrin. 32; hence, *an air-hole, vent*, Plut. Aemil. 14.
 ἀνάπνοια, ἡ, = foreg., Tim. Locr. 101 D, Arist. Probl. 33. 8.
 ἀν-ἀπόβλητος, ον, *not to be thrown away or lost*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 238.
 ἀν-ἀπογράφος, ον, *not registered in the custom-house books, contraband*, Poll. 9. 31, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 55; ἀν. μέταλλα *unregistered mines*, Hyperid. Euxen. 43; v. sub ἀγραφας.
 ἀν-ἀπόδεικτος, ον, *not proved, undemonstrated*, Lycurg. 166. 18, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 11, 6. II. *not requiring demonstration, of first principles, indemonstrable*, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 1, 7., 2. 5, 3, al. Adv. — τως, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 173; cf. ἀμεσος.
 ἀν-ἀπόδεκτος, ον, *not to be received*, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 527.
 ἀν-ἀποδήμητος, ον, (ἀποδημέω) *untravelling*, Philo 2. 11.
 ἀναποδίξω, fut. ἰσω: (πούς): — *to make to step back, to call back and question, cross-examine, ἐπειρωτῶν τε καὶ ἀναπ. τὸν κήρυκα* Hdt. 5. 92, 6; πολλάκις ἀνεπόδιζον τὸν γραμματέα Aeschin. 81. 26. 2. οὐδαμῆ ἄλλη ἀνεπόδιξε ἐωυτὸν in no other passage *did he correct himself, retract what he before said*, Hdt. 2. 116. II. intr. *to step back*, Pythag. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 300, LXX (Sirac. 46. 4), Luc. Nocyom. 7; εἰς τοῦπίσω Hdn. 5. 6; κύκλον ἀν. *to recur in a cycle*, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 534. 43: cf. ἀναποδώ.
 ἀναπόδισις, εως, ἡ, *a going back*, Triclin. Soph. El. 142.
 ἀναποδισμός, ὁ, *a going back, εἰς μονάδα*, opp. το προποδισμός ἐκ μονάδος, Moderat. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 18. II. *a calling back, recall*, LXX.
 ἀναποδιστής, οὔ, ὁ, *one who drives back*, Eust. 717. 16.
 ἀν-ἀπόδοτος, ον, *not given back, not returned, ἀν. δόσις ἡ δωρεά* Arist. Top. 4. 4, 11; ἀργύριον ἀν. δόντα *not to be repaid*, C. I. (add.) 4278 k, cf. 4300 o. II. τὸ ἀναπόδοτον, = ἀνανταπόδοτον, Schäf. Greg. p. 48, 958.
 ἀναποδώω, = ἀναποδίξω II, ἀν. ἐπὶ τὴν μονάδα Plut. 2. 876 F.
 ἀν-ἀπόδραστος, ον, *unavoidable, not to be escaped*, Arist. Mund. 7, 5, Plut. 2. 166 E. 2. act. *unable to run away*, A. B. 392.
 ἀναποιέω, *to make up, prepare a medicine*, Hipp. 577. 28. II. *to make fresh, vamp up, τὰ ἱμάτια* Schol. Ar. Pl. 1064.
 ἀναποιήτος, ον, *made up, wrought up, ἐκ τινος* Ammon. 128.
 ἀναποικίλλω, *to variegate*, Schol. Pind. O. 10. 113 Böckh.
 ἀν-ἀποιός, ον, *without ransom*, Hom., but only once in neut. ἀναποιόν as Adv., Il. 1. 99. Cf. νήποιος.
 ἀν-ἀπόκριτος, ον, *unanswered, ἀν. ἀποστέλλειν τινά* Polyb. 4. 34, 1; ἀν. ἀπελθεῖν 23. 10, 13: — Adv., ἀναποκρίτως εἰπὼν Antipho 122. 34. 2. act. *not answering*, Polyb. 8. 23, 6.
 ἀν-ἀπόλαυστος, ον, *not to be enjoyed*, Plut. 2. 829 D, 1104 E. 2. act. *not enjoying*, Hesych.
 ἀναπολεμέω, *to renew the war*, Strabo 833, C. I. 4040. IV. 8; and ἀναπολέμησις, εως, ἡ, Strabo 511.
 ἀναπολέω, ποῖτ. ἀμπν-, properly *to turn up the ground again* (τρεῖς ἀροτριὰν τὴν γῆν Hesych. s. v. ἀραπολεῖν), cf. πολέω, ἀναπολίξω: hence

to go over again, to repeat, reconsider, Lat. *volvere* or *versare* [animus], ταῦτα τρίς τετράκι τ' ἀπολεῖν Pind. N. 7. 153; δις ταῦτα βούλει καὶ τρίς ἀναπολεῖν μ' ἔπη Soph. Ph. 1238; ὅταν . . αὐθις ταύτην ἀναπολήσῃ [μνήμην] Plat. Phil. 34 B:—I aor. pass. Joseph. A. J. 13. 5, 8.

ἀναπόλησις, εως, ἡ, repetition, Plotin. 393 B.

ἀναπολητέον, verb. Adj. one must recall to mind, M. Anton. 4. 32.

ἀναπολίξω, = ἀναπολέω, of a field, Pind. P. 6. 2.

ἀν-απολόγητος, ον, inexcusable, Polyb. 12. 21, 10, etc.

ἀν-απόλυτος, ον, not able to get loose, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 15, 15. Adv. -τως, Galen.

ἀναπομπή, ἡ, (ἀναπέμπω) a sending up, e. g. to the metropolis, Polyb. 30. 9, 10.

2. ἀν. θησαυρῶν a digging up of treasures, Luc. Alex. 5.

II. reference, reduction, ἐπὶ γένος Sext. Emp. M. 9. 274.

ἀναπόμπιμος, ον, sent back, Luc. Luct. 10, Dio C. 62. 2.

2. of trials, referred to another court, Luc. Eunuch. 12; τοῖς κυρίοις Diod. 14. 96.

ἀναπομπός, ὁ, one that sends up or back, epith. of Hades, as sending up the shade of Darius, Aesch. Pers. 650.

ἀν-απόνιπτος, ον, unwashed, Ar. Eq. 357. II. = sq., Cyrill.

ἀν-απόπλυτος, ον, (πλύνω) not to be washed out, Eust. Opusc. 326. 89.

ἀναπορεύομαι, Pass. to go up or forth, Dio C. 75. 9.

ἀν-απόσβεστος, ον, inextinguishable, cited from Joseph. c. Apion.

ἀν-απόσπαστος, ον, inseparable, Eccl. Adv. -τως, Simplific.

ἀν-απόστῆτος, ον, unable to escape from, θανάτου Epigr. Gr. 526. 2.

absol., δεσπότης ἀν. from whom there is no escape, Plut. 2. 166 E.

ἀν-απόστρεπτος, ον, not to be turned away, Symm. V. T.

ἀν-απότευκτος, ον, never failing of one's object, Arr. Epict. 1. 4, 11, etc.

ἀν-απότμητος, ον, not to be cut off or severed, Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 24.

ἀν-απότριπτος, ον, not to be rubbed off, indelible, Cyrill.

ἀν-απούλωτος, ον, not scarred over, Galen.

ἀναποφαίνω, to shew forth, dub. I. Acl. N. A. 13. 6.

ἀνάπραξις, εως, ἡ, the exaction of a debt or penalty, δανείων Dion. H. 6. 1; τοῦ ἀργυρίου C. I. 1845. 10.

ἀνάπραξις, εως, ἡ, retail dealing, Poll. 7. 12.

ἀναπράσσω, Att. -πράττω, contr. ἀμπρ-: fut. -πράξω:—to exact, levy, as money or debts, Thuc. 8. 107, Lys. 146. 10; ἀν. τὸ τε κεφάλαιον καὶ τὸν τόκον C. I. 1845. 58; ἀν. ὑπόσχεσιν to exact the fulfilment of a promise, Thuc. 2. 95, cf. Ar. Av. 1621:—Med. to exact for oneself, δίκας Dion. H. 6. 19: to gather, collect, τόκους Plut. 2. 295 D.

ἀναπρεσβεύω, to send up ambassadors (to Rome), Joseph. A. J. 18. 2, 4.

ἀναπρήθω, to blow up or forth, to let burst forth, δάκρυ ἀναπρήσας with tears bursting forth, Il. 9. 433, Od. 2. 81; v. sub πρήθω. I. 2.

ἀνάπρισις, εως, ἡ, a sawing off, Hipp. Epist. 1288. 34.

ἀνάπριστος, ον, = ἀπταιστος, Suid.; but v. Lob. Path. 1. 195.

ἀναπτέον, verb. Adj. one must attack, τὸν λόγον ἀπὸ τίνος Strabo 54.

ἀναπτέρω, fut. ὤσω, properly to raise its feathers, of a bird: hence metaph. to raise, set up, ὑβρίους ἐθείρας ἀνεπτέρωκα Eur. Hel. 639. 2.

metaph. to set on the wing, put on the tiptoe of expectation, excite vehemently, ἀναπτέρωσας αὐτὴν αἴχραι Hdt. 2. 115, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 255 C; μῶν τί . . ἄγγελμ' ἀνεπτέρωκε Δαναῖδων πόλιν; Eur. Or. 876; φόβος μ' ἀναπτεροῖ Id. Supp. 89; ἀν. τινὰ χρηστοῖς λόγοις Ar. Av. 1449, cf. πτερώω:—Pass. to be in a state of eager expectation or excitement, ἀνεπτέρωθης Aesch. Cho. 292; ἀν. τὴν ψυχὴν Cratin. Incert. 166; ἀνεπτέρωμαι κλύων Ar. Av. 433; ἀνεπτέρωμένων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 2; ἀνεπτέρωμένος θεᾶσθαι Id. Symp. 9, 5; ἀναπτέρωθεις ὑπὸ τινῶν, ὡς . . , being irritated by the remark of some, that . . , Id. Hell. 3. 1, 14:—cf. ἀναπέτομαι 2, μετεωρίζω II.

II. to furnish with new wings, make light and active again, Ar. Lys. 669:—Pass. to get new wings, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D.

ἀναπτέρυγιζω, to raise the wings and fly away, Acl. H. A. 4. 30.

ἀναπτέρυσσομαι, Pass. to be furnished with wings, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1341. II. metaph., like ἀναπτέρωμαι, Eust. Opusc. 243. 11.

ἀνάπτῆς, ον, ὁ, (ἀνάπτω II) a stirrer up, agitator, Greg. Naz.

ἀνάπτῆσις, εως, ἡ, upward flight, Philes de Anim.

ἀναπτοέω, poet. -πτοιέω, to scare exceedingly, Mosch. 2. 23, Opp., etc.:—Pass. to be scared, Plut. Pelop. 16; to be in great excitement, Id. 2. 261 A, etc.

ἀναπτος, ον, (ἀν-, ἄπτομαι) not to be touched, impalpable, Arist. de An. 2. 11, 19. II. ἀναπτος, ον, (ἀνάπτω) fastened on, φᾶρος Eust. 1774. 15. 2. kindled, Nonn. Jo. 18. v. 18.

ἀνάπτυκτος, ον, that may be opened, Arist. P. A. 4. 7, 3.

ἀνάπτυξις, εως, ἡ, an unfolding, opening, τοῦ στόματος Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 13. 2. an unfolding, explanation, like ἀνάπλωσις, Id. Rhet. Al. 26, 5, cf. Plut. 2. 382 D.

ἀνάπτυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπτύω) expectoration, Galen.

ἀναπτύσσω, fut. -πτύξω: aor. pass. ἀνεπτύχθη Hipp. 57. 16, but -επτύγην 558. 27: (v. πτύσσω). To unfold the rolls on which books were written, and so, like Lat. *evolvere*, to unroll, open for reading, ἀν. τὸ βιβλίον Hdt. 1. 125, cf. 48; δέλτων ἀναπτύσσοιμι γῆρυν Eur. Fr. 370:—also, ἀν. πύλας, κύτος, to undo, open, Eur. I. T. 1286, Ion 39; χλαμύδα Plut. Demetr. 42; even χείλος, Opp. H. 3. 247; ἀναπτύξας χέρας with arms outspread, Eur. Hipp. 1190:—Pass. to be unfolded, opened, Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 11, al. 2. to unfold, disclose, reveal, Lat. *explicare*, πᾶν ἀν. πάθος Aesch. Pers. 254, 294; πάντ' ἀναπτύσσει χρόνος Soph. Fr. 284; ἀν. πρὸς φῶς Id. El. 639, cf. Eur. H. F. 1256; φρένα πρὸς τινα Id. Tro. 657; κῆρ Mosch. 4. 51. II. as military term, τὴν φάλαγγα ἀναπτ. to fold back the phalanx, i. e. deepen it by countermarching from front to rear, the French *replier*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 3; but conversely, τὸ κέρας ἀναπτ. to open out the wing, i. e. extend the line by countermarching from rear to front, the Fr. *déployer*, Lat. *explicare* (Virg. G. 2. 280), Xen. An. 1. 10, 9 (ubi v. Krüger), Plut. Pelop. 23.

ἀναπτύχη, ἡ, = ἀνάπτυξις, ἰὼ . . αἰθέρος ἀμπυχαί oh wide expanse of

heaven, Eur. Ion 1445; but in Soph. Fr. 655, νυκτός τε πηγὰς οὐρανοῦ τ' ἀναπτύχας the sources of night and the opening out of heaven, i. e. the West and East; ἡλίου ἀναπτύχαί the sun's unclouded orb, Eur. Hipp. 601: in Electr. 868 ἀμπυχαί is the prob. reading.—Cf. πτυχή, περιπτυχή.

ἀνάπτυχος, ον, = ἀνάπτυκτος, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 4.

ἀναπτύω, fut. ὤσω: (v. πτύω):—to spit up or out, αἷμα Hipp. Aph. 1253; σίαλον Polyb. 12. 13, 11: absol. to spit and sputter, πόντος ἐς . . οὐδας ἀνέπτύσε Emped. 357 (al. ἀπεπτ-); μυδῶσα κηκίς . . ἔτυφε κἀνέπτυε Soph. Ant. 1009; ξηρὰ δ' ἀναπτύει [ἔ] Nic. Al. 211.

ἀν-άπτω, fut. ψω:—to bind or make fast on or to, Hom. (only in Od.), ἐκ δ' αὐτοῦ [ἰστοῦ] πείρατ' ἀνήπτω they made fast the ropes to the mast, Od. 12. 179, cf. 51, 162; πρυμνήσι ἀνάσαι 9. 137; c. dat., γαίῃ Ar. Rh. 2. 177; ἀν. τὶ πρὸς τι Eur. H. F. 1011; τι εἰς τι Arist. Metaph. 12. 4, 3:—Med., ἐκ τοῦδ' ἀναψόμεσθα πρυμνήτην κάλων to him will we moor our bark, i. e. he shall be our protector, Eur. Med. 770, etc.; θεοῖσι κῆδος ἀνάψασθαι to form a close connexion with . . , Id. Tro. 845; χάριτας εἰς τινα ἀν. to confer favours on . . , Id. Phoen. 569;—but also to fasten to oneself, take in tow, carry off, ναῦν Diod. 13. 19, Plut. Camill. 8; τὸ κράτος Philo. 1. 474:—Pass. to be fastened or fasten oneself on to, cling to, c. gen., e. g. πέπλων Eur. H. F. 629; ἀμφὶ τινα Ib. 1038; ἀνῆφθαί τι to have a thing fastened on one, like Horace's *suspensi loculos*, Ib. 549; ἐπιστολήν ἐκ τῶν δακτύλων ἀν. Dinarch. 94. 41. 2. to hang up in a temple, offer up, like ἀνατίθημι, πολλά δ' ἀνήψαν ἀγάλματα Od. 3. 274, cf. Arist. Fr. 532, Lyc. 853, Tryph. 256. 3. metaph. to fasten upon, attach to, μῶμον ἀνάσαι Od. 2. 86; αἷμα ἀν. τινὶ a charge of bloodshed, Eur. Andr. 1197, cf. Pseudo-Phocyl. 65, etc.; κῆδε' ἀνήπται τινα Ar. Rh. 2. 245: to ascribe or refer to, τοὺς λόγους εἰς ἀριθμοὺς ἀν. Arist. Metaph. 12. 4, 3; ἀρχὴν, αἰτίαν ἀν. εἰς τινα Plut. Lycurg. 6, etc.; χάριν ἀν. τινὶ to ascribe a favour to him, Id. Anton. 46; but, τὴν χάριν τινὸς ἀν. εἰς τινα to refer one's gratitude to another, Id. Brut. 6. II. to light up, light, kindle, λύχνα Hdt. 2. 133; πῦρ Eur. Or. 1137; φῶς Plat. Tim. 39 B; also, πῦρ ἀν. δύμους Eur. Or. 1594:—metaph., νέφος οἰμωγῆς ὡς τάχ' ἀνάψει Id. Med. 107; ἀναφθέντος τοῦ δήμου v. l. Aeschin. 51. 42. 2. intr. to be lighted up, Arist. Mirab. 115.

ἀνάπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπίπτω) a falling back; metaph. a sinking of courage, Eust. 1406. 8.

ἀναπυνθάνομαι, fut. -πέυσομαι Dem.:—to inquire closely into, τὰς πάτρας αὐτῶν ἀνεπυνθάνετο Hdt. 6. 128; ἀνεπυνθάνετο τὸν ποιήσαντα Id. 8. 90; ἀναπυνθάνετο τοῦσδε, τίνες ποτέ, καὶ πόθεν ἔμολον Ar. Av. 403. 2. to learn by inquiry, ἀναπυνθανόμενος εὐρίσκω Hdt. 5. 57; ἀν. ταῦτα πραττόμενα Xen. An. 5. 7, 1; ἀν. περὶ τίνος Plat. Hipp. Mi. 363 B; ἀν. τί τίνος to ask of a person, learn from him, Ar. Pax 693.

ἀναπυρῶ, to set on fire, Arist. Mund. 4. 19; ἀναπυρίζω, Jo. Chrys.

ἀναπυρσεύω, to make fiery or glaring, βαφὴν Poll. 1. 49.

ἀνάπυστος, ον, inquired into, well-known, notorious, Od. 11. 274, Hdt. 6. 64, 66, etc.

ἀναπυτίζω, to spit up, spout up, Hero Spir. p. 181: hence ἀναπυτισμός, ὁ, Id. Autom. p. 247.

ἀναπωλέω, to sell again, Poll. 7. 12; cf. ἀμπώλημα.

ἀναπωμάζω, (πῶμα) to lift up the cover, Hero Spir. p. 150.

ἀνάπωτις, v. sub ἀμπωτις: Adj. ἀναπωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Eust. 1719. 44.

ἀναρ-: when ἀνά is compd. with words beginning with ρ, the ρ is usually doubled, as in ἀναρραίζω, etc., though in Poets and Ion. Greek it is sometimes single, as in sq.

ἀναρᾶτίζομαι, Ion. and poet. for ἀναρρατίζομαι.

ἀναράσμαι, Dep. to recall a curse, Callisth. ap. Suid., Poll. 5. 130.

ἀν-ἀρβύλος, ον, without shoes, unshod, Eur. 534. 7.

ἀναργύρια, ἡ, a not having received money, Byz.

ἀν-ἀργύριος, ον, without silver: without money, Lys. Fr. 19, Plat. Legg. 679 B. II. of things, unbought by silver, Paul. Sil.:—Adv. -ρως, Byz. 2. incorruptible by money, Poll. 6. 191.

ἀν-ἀρδεντος, ον, unwatered, dry, Cyrill.

ἀναρθρία, ἡ, want of vigour, Arist. Probl. 10. 36, 1.

ἀν-αρθρος, ον, without joints, not articulated, Plat. Tim. 75 A, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 6, al. 2. without strength, nerveless, Soph. Tr. 1103, Eur. Or. 228. 3. without visible joints, like fat men, Hipp. Aēr. 292. II. of sound, inarticulate, φῶδαί Diod. 3. 17; ἀλαλαγμός Plut. Mar. 63; φωνή Id. 2. 613 E; φθέγματα C. I. 4741:—Adv. -ρως, confusedly, Plut. 2. 611 B. III. without the article, Gramm.

ἀν-ἀριθμέομαι, Med. to reckon up, enumerate, Dem. 346. 20. II. to reconsider, Plat. Ax. 372 A.—The Act. is cited from Dio C.

ἀν-ἀριθμητος, ον, not to be counted, countless, Pind. O. 7. 45, Hdt. 1. 126, 7. 190, 211, al., and Att.: of time, immeasurable, Soph. Aj. 646. 2. unregarded, Eur. Ion 837, Hel. 1679.

ἀναρίθμιος, ον, = ἀνάριστος:—at least Hesych. has ἀναρίθμιον· ἐχθρόν, opp. to ἐναρίθμια· φίλα, συνήθη:—cf. ἐνήριθμος, and v. Benti. Call. Fr. 127.

ἀν-ἀριθμος [ᾶ], poet. ἀνήριθμος, ον, without number, countless, numberless, Sappho 72, Trag. (cf. γέλασμα); πλήθος ἀναρίθμοι Aesch. Pers. 40: c. gen., ἀναρίθμος ὡδε θρήνων without count or measure in lamentations, Soph. El. 232; μηνῶν ἀνήριθμος (as Herm. for μήλων) without count of months, Id. Aj. 604; ὦν πόλις ἀναρίθμος ὄλλυται by [the loss of] countless hosts of them . . , Id. O. T. 179; but, χρόνον . . ἡμερῶν ἀνήριθμον simply for ἡμέρας ἀνήριθμους, Id. Tr. 246.—On the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 711. [ἀναρίθμιος occurs in Aesch. Pers. 40 (lyr.); ἀναρίθμιος in Eur. Bacch. 1335 (iamb.). Soph. has ἀναρίθμιος in lyr., O. T. 167, 179, and prob. in El. 232. Aesch. and Soph. also use ἀνήριθμος in lyr.: Theocr. has ἀναρίθμιος in arsi, 15. 45, but ἀναρίθμιος 16. 90.]

ἀναρίστητος, ον, not having breakfasted, Hipp. Acut. 388.

ἀναρίστητος, ον, not having breakfasted, Eupol. Βαπτ. 2, Ar. Fr. 391, etc.

ἀναριστία, ἡ, *want of breakfast*, Hipp. 371. 38, in pl.; and so prob. in 379. 17, where ἀναρίστησις is read.
 ἀναρίστος, ον, = ἀναρίστητος, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Xen. An. 1. 10, 19, etc.; v. sub ἀκράτιστος.
 ἀναρίτης [ἴ], ον, ἄ, = νηρείτης, Ibyc. 34, Epich. 23 Ahr.; cf. νηριτοτρόφος.
 ἀναρίχασμαι, v. ἀναρριχάομαι.
 ἀν-αρκτος, ον, (ἄρχω) *not governed or subject*, Thuc. 5. 99: *not submitting to be governed*, βίος Aesch. Eum. 596 (where Wieseler metri grat. ἀνάρχτος, on analogy of ἀπέυχτος), Soph. Fr. 28.
 ἀν-άρμενος, ον, (ἄρω) *unequipped*, Anth. P. 11. 29.
 ἀν-αρμόδιος, ον, *unfit*, Zosimi. Adv. -ίως, A. B. 363.
 ἀν-αρμος, ον, *not fitting*, ὄγκοι Sext. Emp. M. 10. 318, etc.
 ἀναρμοστέω, *to be ἀνάρμοστος, not to fit or suit, τινί or πρὸς τι* Plat. Rep. 462 A, Soph. 253 A: of musical instruments, *to be out of tune, not in harmony*, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 482 B.
 ἀναρμοστία, ἡ, *discord*, of musical sounds, opp. to ἀρμονία, Plat. Phaedo 93 C, E, al.
 ἀν-άρμοστος, ον, *unsuitable, incongruous, disproportionate*, Hdt. 3. 80, Xen., etc.:—of sound, *out of tune, unharmonised*, Id. Phaedo 93 C, Symp. 206 C, Tim. 80 A; τὸ ἀν., opp. to τὸ εὐάρμοστον, Theaet. 178 D:—Adv. -τως, Plat. Rep. 590 B. II. of persons, *impertinent, absurd*, Lat. ineptus, Ar. Nub. 908. 2. *unfitted, unprepared*, πρὸς τι Thuc. 7. 67.
 ἀναροιβδέω, v. sub ἀναρρ-.
 ἀναρπάγην, Adv. *snatching up violently*, Ap. Rh. 4. 579, 1232.
 ἀναρπῆγῃ, ἡ, *re-capture*, στρατεύμ' ἀθροίσας εἰς ἐμὰς ἀναρπαγὰς Eur. Hel. 50.
 ἀναρπάξω: fut. ἄσω (infr. III), and ἄξω, more often in med. form -άσομαι, v. infr. III: aor. -ήρπασα and ἀξα, in Hom. as suits the metre: (v. ἀρπάξω). *To snatch up, ἀνὰ δ' ἤρπασε Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη* (sc. τὸ ἔγχος) Il. 22. 276; so Pind. P. 4. 60, and Att.; ἀν. τὰ ὄπλα Xen. An. 7. 1, 15: of the sun *causing the earth's moisture to evaporate*, Hipp. Aër. 285. II. *to snatch away, carry off, ὅτε μιν . . ἀνήρπασε Φοῖβος* Il. 9. 564; ἡ μιν . . θείω ἀναρπάξας Λυκίης ἐν πίονι δήμῳ 16. 437; μιν ἀναρπάξασα θύελλα Od. 4. 515, cf. 5. 419; of slave-dealers, ἀλλά μ' ἀνήρπασαν Τάφιοι *carried me off, kidnapped me*, 15. 427; so in Diod., etc.; ἀνήρπασέν ποτε . . Κέφαλον ἐς θεοὺς Ἴως Eur. Hipp. 454; ἀν. τοῖς ἀνυφίν, of an eagle, Ar. Vesp. 17, cf. Epicr. Ἀντιλ. 1. 10:—Pass., φροῦδος ἀναρπασθεῖς Soph. El. 848: in Prosc also, *to be carried off by force, dragged before a magistrate, carried off to prison*, Lat. rari in jus, δεῖ με ἀνηρπάσθαι Dem. 554. 1, cf. 136. 11., 550. 20; v. Butt. Dem. Mid. in Ind. 2. in good sense, *to rescue*, Plut. Pyrrh. 16. III. *to take by storm, to plunder, ravage, οὐδ' ἀναρπάσει δόμους*; Eur. Ion 1303; so of persons, ἀναρπασόμενος τοὺς Φωκίας *to take them by storm or at once*, Hdt. 8. 28., 9. 59:—Pass., ἀνήρπασται πόλις Eur. Phoen. 1079, Hel. 751, Dem. 123. 10, Aeschin. 72. 30. IV. *to carry off, steal, πολλοὺς καὶ πολλὰ χρήματα ἔχομεν ἀνηρπακότες* Xen. An. 1. 3, 14; τρία τάλαντα ἀνηρπάκασι Dem. 822. 27:—also of regaters, *to buy up unfairly*, ἀναρπ. σίτον Lys. 165. 30.
 ἀναρπάξανδρος, f. l. for ἀρπάξανδρος, q. v.
 ἀναρπαστός, ον, also ἡ, ον Eur. Hec. 206: (ἀναρπάξω):—*snatched up, carried off*, ἀν. γίγνεσθαι *to be carried off*, Eur. l. c., Plat. Phaedr. 229 C. 2. *carried up the country*, i. e. into Central Asia, ἀν. γίγνεσθαι πρὸς βασιλέα Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 33: v. ἀνάσπαστος. II. of things, ἀν. ποιεῖν τὸν βίον *to give up his substance as plunder*, Polyb. 9. 26, 7, cf. Hdn. 7. 3.
 ἀναρραῖζω, *to recover from a bad illness*, Poll. 3. 108, Hesych.
 ἀναρραίνω, *to send gushing forth*, πέτρα κρουόν ἀν. Arist. Mirab. 114.
 ἀναρράπτω, fut. ψω, *to patch on or to*, Galen. 6. p. 21. 23.
 ἀναρραῖφή, ἡ, *a sewing up*, Paul. Aeg.; Adj., ἀναρραφικός, ἡ, ον, *fit for sewing*, Id.
 ἀναρραψωδέω, *to begin singing*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 14.
 ἀναρρέγχω, *to snore aloud*, Eumath. p. 74.
 ἀναρρέπω, *to fly up*, of scales, Theol. Arithm. p. 29.
 ἀναρρέω, fut. -ρεύσομαι, *to flow back or up hill*, Plat. Tim. 78 D.
 ἀναρρήγνυμι or -ύω: fut. -ρήξω: (v. βήγνυμι):—*to break up, μὴ οὐ ὑπερθε γαῖαν ἀναρρήξειε Ποσειδάων* Il. 20. 63; ἀν. αὐλακας Hdt. 2. 14; ἀν. τάφον *to dig a grave*, Eur. Tro. 1153. 2. *to break through, break open, τείχος ἀναρρήξας* Il. 7. 461; οἰκῶν μυχούς Eur. Hec. 1040; ὑπόνομον Polyb. 5. 71, 9; δεσμοπήρια Plut., etc.:—Pass., ναὺς ἀναρρήγνυται τὴν παρεξείρεσιαν *has it broken through*, Thuc. 7. 34. 3. *to tear open a carcass, of lions*, Il. 18. 582; of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 7, 9; of Ajax, δίχα ἀναρρήγνυ *was cleaving them asunder*, Soph. Aj. 236. II. *to make to break forth, λόγον* Pind. Fr. 172; ἔπη Ar. Eq. 626; νεῖκος Theocr. 22. 172; ἀν. πόλιν *to make it break out, excite greatly*, Plut. Flamin. 10, Mar. 35; cf. βήγνυμι:—Pass. *to burst forth, break*, of sores, Hipp. Fract. 759; of floods, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 35; of volcanos, Id. Mirab. 154; metaph. of persons, ἀναρρήγνυσθαι πρὸς ἄργῃν, εἰς τόλμαν Plut. Brut. 18, Cic. 19: so also, III. intr. *to break or burst forth, δέδοικα μὴ . . ἀναρρήξει κακά* Soph. O. T. 1075: esp. in pf. part. ἀνερρωγῶς, of the mouth of carnivorous animals, *with a wide opening, στόμα ἔχειν ἀνερρωγῶς* Arist. H. A. 2. 7, 1, P. A. 4. 13, 22; also of the animals themselves, τὰ καρχαρόδοντα πάντα ἀνερρωγῶτα lb. 3. 1, 12, cf. 13: cf. βήγνυμι C.—A pres. ἀναρρήττω in Diod. 17. 58.
 ἀναρρηθῆναι, aor. inf. pass. of ἀνειπεῖν, q. v.
 ἀναρρημα, ατος, τό, *a proclamation*, Lat. edictum, A. B. 23.
 ἀναρρηξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἀναρρήγνυμι) *a breaking up, breakage, νεῶν* Plut. Anton. 66, in pl.: τῶν αἱμάτων ἡ ἀν. *hemorrhage*, Hipp. 91 D.
 ἀναρρησις, εως, ἡ, *a public proclamation*, ἡ ἀν. τοῦ στεφάνου Aeschin. 58. 20, Dem. 244. 21; cf. ἀναγορεύω, ἀνείπον.
 ἀναρρίνον, τό, *a pungent herb, nasturtium*, Arist. Probl. 20. 22.

ἀναρρίπιζω, *to re-kindle, τὸ θερμόν* Arist. Fr. 224, cf. Dion. H. 1. 59; metaph., στάσιν Id. 7. 15:—*to fan*, Antiph. Στρατ. 2. 16.
 ἀναρρίπτω, also -ριπτέω, which form of the pres. is found in Od. 13. 78, Hdt. 7. 50, Thuc. 4. 95, etc.: (v. βίπτω). *To throw up, ἀν. ἄλα πηδῶ* *to throw up the sea with the oar*, i. e. row with might and main, Od. 7. 328; also without πηδῶ, οἱ δ' ἄλα (vulg. ἄμα) πάντες ἀνέρριψαν 10. 130; of a boar *tossing a dog*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 9; ἀν. τὴν κύνιν, of the bison, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 5; ἀν. ὑπὲρ τὴν κεφαλὴν Plut. Aemil. 20. II. ἀν. κίνδυνον, a phrase from the game of dice, *to stand the hazard of a thing, run a risk*, Hdt. 7. 50, Thuc. 4. 85, 95, v. Elmsl. Heracl. 149; περὶ οὐ ὑπὲρ τινος Plut. Nic. 11, Dem. 20; διὰ μᾶς μάχης τὸν περὶ τῆς πατρίδος κύβον ἀν. Plut. Brut. 40; but κίνδυνον came to be omitted, as ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρρίπτειν *to throw for one's all*, stake one's all, Thuc. 5. 103; and in late Prose another acc. was added, ἀν. μάχην *to hazard or risk a battle*, Plut. Caes. 40, etc.; also, τὸ πᾶν πρὸς ἓνα κίνδυνον ἀν. Id. Arat. 5:—Pass., ἀνερρίφθω κύβος, *jaeta sit alea*, Menand. App. 1, cf. Ar. Fr. 545, Plut. Caes. 32:—v. βίπτω 6, παραρρίπτω 1, βυφοκίνδυνος. III. *to set in motion, stir up, στάσιν* Dion. H. 10. 17.
 ἀναρρίχασμαι, impf. ἀνερριχώμην Ar. Pax 70, Aristaen. 1. 20: fut. -ήσομαι Poll. 5. 82: aor. ἀνερριχησάμην Dio C. 43. 21:—in Suid. and E. M. the augm. tenses are written ἀνηρρ-, which would indeed be the regular form, since the simple is ἀρριχάομαι, Hipponax 97, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 14; v. Dind. Schol. Ar. l. c.:—it is sometimes spelt with a single ρ, A. B. 19, and Mss. of Arist. l. c. *To clamber up with the hands and feet, scramble up, ἀναρρ. ὡσπερ οἱ πίθηκοι ἐπ' ἄκρα τὰ δένδρα* Hellenic. 178; ἀν. εἰς οὐρανόν l. c.; so also in late Prose, as Philostr. 853, Ael. N. A. 7. 24., 10. 29, Aristaen. 1. 3, Liban., etc.; rarely c. acc., τοὺς ἀναβασμοὺς τοῖς γόνασιν ἀν. Dio C. l. c.; τὸν τοῖχον Aristaen. 1. 20:—the word ridiculed as obsolete by Luc. Lexiph. 8. (The deriv. is quite uncertain.)
 ἀναρρίχησις [ἴ], εως, ἡ, *a clambering up*, ἐπὶ τοὺς οἴκους Arist. Fr. 73.
 ἀναρρίψις, εως, ἡ, *a throwing up, πετρῶν*, of a volcano, Plut. 2. 398 E, cf. lb. 951 C.
 ἀναρροθιάξω, *to dash up*, of the sea, Eupol. Incert. 32.
 ἀναρροία, ἡ, *back-flow, reflux*, Arist. Mirab. 130, 4, Plut., etc.:—also ἀναρρόη, Eust. 992. 57.
 ἀναρροιβδέω, poet. ἀναροιβδέω, *to swallow back, suck down again*, Χάρυβδις ἀναρροιβδεῖ μέλαν ὕδωρ Od. 12. 104; τρις δ' ἀναροιβδεῖ lb. 105, cf. 236, Soph. Fr. 390.
 ἀναρροιβδησις, εως, ἡ, *a gulping down again*, Strabo 75.
 ἀναρροίξω, *to rush up, rush back*, Plut. 2. 979 D. II. *to hurtle high in air*, of arrows, Nonn. D. 29. 289.
 ἀναρροπία, ἡ, *motion upwards*, Hipp. 47. 13.
 ἀναρροπος, ον, *tilted up*, like one side of a balance, Hipp. Mochl. 860. II. *recoiling*, Galen. 8, p. 602, 623.
 ἀναρρους, ον, δ, *an upward flow*, opp. to κατάρρους, τοῦ αἵματος Hipp. 881 H:—els ἀν. *against stream*, metaph. in Eust. Opusc. 276. 43, cf. 100. 14.
 ἀναρροφέω, = ἀναρροιβδέω, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 2, Plut. 2. 894 B, Luc.
 ἀναρρόφησις, εως, ἡ, = ἀναρροιβδησις, Eumath. p. 170.
 ἀναρροχθέω, *to retire with a roar*, of waves, Orph. Arg. 706.
 ἀναρρυθμίζω, *to reduce to order*, Philostr. 74.
 ἀναρρῦμα, τό, *a sacrifice*, Schol. Plat. Tim. 21 B; ἀνάρυμα, A. B. 417.
 ἀναρρῦσις, εως, ἡ, *a rescuing*, Phot. 2. name of the second day of the festival Ἀπατούρια, Ar. Pax 890, ubi v. Schol., cf. A. B. 417.
 ἀναρρῦω, (βύω, ἐρύω) *to draw the victim's head back so as to cut the throat*, like Homer's ἀερεύω, *to sacrifice*, Eupol. Incert. 136. 2. Med. *to draw back, rescue, ψυχὴν ἀν. παθῶν from . .*, Hipp. Epist. 1288. 51; ἀν. ἤτταν *to repair a defeat*, Dion. H. 5. 46:—Pass., ἀνερρῦσθησαν Malal. p. 461.
 ἀναρρώννυμι, aor. ἀνέρρωσα, *to strengthen afresh*, Plut. 2. 694 D, etc.:—Pass. *to regain strength*, ἀναρρωσθέντες Thuc. 7. 46, Plut., etc. 2. intr. in aor. act., νοσήσας ἀνέρρωσε Plut. Pomp. 57, cf. 2. 182 B.
 ἀναρρώομαι, Dep. *to rush back*, ἀναρρώσασθαι ὀπίσω Orph. Arg. 1263. 2. part. act. ἀναρρώνων, *driving back*, lb. 1209.
 ἀναρρωσις, εως, ἡ, *recovery, νόσου* Hesych. s. v. ἀναστατήρια.
 ἀνάρσιος, ον, also α, ον Soph. Tr. 642: (ἄρω, ἄρσιος):—*not fitting, incongruous*: hence, I. of persons, *hostile, unpropitious, implacable*, δυσμενέες καὶ ἀνάρσιοι Il. 24. 365, Od. 14. 85; ἄσ' ἀνάρσιοι ἄνδρες ἐδηλήσαντ' ἐπὶ χέρσου Od. 10. 459., 11. 401, etc.; also in Trag., ἦσθ' ἀνάρσιος (vulg. ἦλθες), of Apollo, Aesch. Ag. 511; ἀνάρσιοι *enemies*, Soph. Tr. 853; so, ἀν. *καναχά*, opp. to θεία μούσα lb. 642. II. of events, *untoward, strange, monstrous*, ἀν. πρήγματα πεπονημένα Hdt. 1. 114, cf. 9. 37; οὐδὲν ἀν. πρήγμα συνεείχθη 3. 10., 5. 89, 90; δεινόν τε καὶ ἀν. ἐποιέετο [τὸ πρήγμα] 9. 110.—Ep. and Ion. word, used two or three times in Trag.
 ἀν-αρτάω, *to hang to or upon*, λαιμὸν ἀν. μελάθρω Ap. Rh. 3. 789: *to hang up, εαυτὸν* Plut. 2. 841 A; τὸ ζῆν lb. 314 A:—but mostly, 2. metaph. *to attach to, make dependent upon, δήμῳ . . μήτε πᾶν ἀναρτήσης κράτος* Eur. Fr. 628; ἀν. εαυτὸν εἰς δήμον Dem. 1480. 5; ἐς θεοὺς ἀν. τι *to leave it depending upon them*, Eur. Phoen. 705. 3. *to keep in suspense*, Alciphro 1. 22. II. Pass. *to be hung up, παραδείγματα ἀνηρτημένους* as examples, Plat. Gorg. 525 C. 2. metaph. *to hang or depend upon, ἐκ τινος* Plat. Ion 533 E; ἐλπῖσιν ἐξ ἐλπίδων ἀνηρτημένους *clinging to one hope after another*, Dem. 346. 27:—ἀνηρτησθαι εἰς . . *to be referred or referable to . .*, τὰ ἀμαρτήματα . . εἰς θεὸν ἀνηρτημένα τιμωρόν Plat. Legg. 729 E; τὰ ἄλλα πάντα εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν ἀν. Id. Meno 88 E; ὅτω πάντα εἰς εαυτὸν ἀνηρτηται who has everything dependent on himself, Id. Menex. 247 E; ἀνηρτημένοι ταῖς

ὑφείναι πρὸς τινα *hanging on one with their eyes*, Plut. Oth. 3; ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις εἰς τι Id. 2. 989 D; ἀνηρημένοι ταῖς ψυχαῖς *in suspense or excitement*, Diod. Exc. 2. pp. 593, 628. III. Med., also with pf. pass., = Act., Dion. H. 11. 46:—hence, *to attach to oneself, make dependent upon one*, τινά Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 1; also *to subdue*, Ib. 1. 1, 5.

ἀναρτέομαι, Ion. Verb, only used in pf. pass. (cf. ἀρτέομαι), *to be ready, prepared to do*, c. inf., ἀναρτημέναν σευ χρηρὰτὰ ἔργα ποίειεν Hdt. 1. 90; ἀναρτημένος ἔρδειν τινὰ κακῶς 6. 88; ἀναρτῆμαι ἐπ' αὐτοὺς στρατεύεσθαι 7. 8, 3.

ἀναρτήσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a suspension*, Theophr. Fr. 7. 10.

ἀνάρτιος, ον, *uneven, odd*, opp. to ἀρτιος, Plat. Phaedo 104 E, al. 2. *at odds with one, hostile*, Plut. 2. 1030 A.

ἀνάρτυτος, ον, *unprepared, unseasoned*, of food, Diogenian. 2. 12; ἀν. βίος Ath. 511 D.

ἀναρυστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *a bucket*, Hesych.

ἀναρύντω [ῦ], *to draw as from a well*, Plut. 2. 942 E:—metaph., ἀν. θριάμβους Cratin. Διδασκ. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

ἀν-αρχαῖζω, *to make old again*, Anth. P. 7. 707.

ἀνάρχητος, v. sub ἀναρκτης.

ἀναρχία, ἡ, (ἀναρχος) *lack of a leader, ἀναρχίης ἐούσης* since there was no commander, Hdt. 9. 23; οὐκ ἐρείτ' ἀν. Aesch. Supp. 906. II. *the state of a people without lawful government, lawlessness, anarchy, δημόθρους ἀναρχία* Aesch. Ag. 883, cf. Thuc. 6. 72; ἀν. καὶ ἀνομία, ἀν. καὶ ἀσωτία Plat. Rep. 575 A, 560 E; ἀν. καὶ ἀταξία Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 5; ἀν. δούλων καὶ γυναικῶν *their independence*, Ib. 6. 4, 20. III. *at Athens this name was given to the year of the thirty tyrants* (B. C. 404), *during which there was no archon*, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 1, cf. Wolf. Dem. Proleg. ad Lept. p. cxxviii.

ἀναρχος, ον, (ἀρχή) *without head or chief*, Il. 2. 703; ναυτικὸν στρατεύμ' ἀν. Eur. I. A. 914, cf. Hec. 607; ἀν. ζῶα, opp. to τὰ ὑφ' ἡγεμόνα ὄντα, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 25:—τὸ ἀν. = ἀναρχία, Aesch. Eum. 696. 2. ἔτος ἀν. *a year without any regular magistrates*, Inscr. Teia in C. I. 3064. II. act. *holding no office or magistracy*, prob. l. Arr. Epict. 4. 6, 3. 2. *without beginning*, Parmenid. 83, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 312, Clem. Al. 638, etc., cf. Suicer.

ἀνασάλευω, *to shake up, stir up*, Luc. Astr. 29, etc.

ἀνασάξιμον, τό, *a mine that is re-opened and worked*, after having been closed, Böckh C. I. 162. l. 289.

ἀνασβέννυμι, *to quench, damp, ὀρμάς*, susp. in Plut. 2. 917 D.

ἀνασειράζω, *to draw back with a rein*, Ap. Rh. 1. 391: metaph. *to hold in check*, φλόγα Ar. Fr. 470; τὴν ὄρεξιν Anth. P. 9. 687:—verb. Adj. -αστέον, Byz. 2. *to draw off the right road*, Eur. Hipp. 237, ubi v. Valck.

ἀνασειρασμός, αῦ, ὁ, *a drawing back of the reins*, Nicet. Ann. ἀνασεισί-φαλλος, ον, *phallum agitans*, v. Bgk. Hippon. 99. ἀνάσεισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνασειώ) *a shaking up and down*, esp. for the purpose of threatening, ἀν. ἄπλων Dion. H. 14. 15. Also ἀνασεισμός, ὁ, *threatening gestures*, Id. 6. 62; and ἀνάσεισις, ἡ, Byz.

ἀνασειώ, ποῖτ. ἀνασειέω: Ion. impf. ἀνασειάσκε, h. Hom. Ap. 403: (v. σειώ). *To shake back, ἀνασειάντὰ τε κόμας* Eur. Bacch. 240: *to swing to and fro, brandish, αἰγίδα* Hes. Sc. 344; ἀν. τὰς χεῖρας *to move the hands up and down as a signal*, Thuc. 4. 38; ἀν. φοινικίδα Lys. 107. 40, cf. φοινικίς 4;—ἀν. βοήν, in Ar. Ach. 347, seems to be a Com. phrase for ἰσάναί β., with reference to ἐκσέσεισται and σειστός just above. 2. *to brandish at one, threaten with, εἰσαγγελίαν* Dem. 784. 22; cf. προσανασειώ. 3. *to shake out, πλέομεν ἀνασεισαντες πάντα κάλων* *having shaken out every reef*, Poll. 1. 107; ἀν. τὰ ἰστία Ib. 103; πάσας τὰς ἡνίας Ib. 214; τὴν χλαμύδα Philostr. 772. II. *to stir up, τὸ πλῆθος* Dion. H. 8. 81, Diod. 13. 91, N. T., v. Wess. Diod. 1. 615.

ἀνασεύομαι, (v. σεύω), Pass., only found in syncop. aor., αἷμα . . ἀνέσσυτο *the blood sprang forth, spouted up*, Il. 11. 458.

ἀνασηκώω, *to make up what is wanting by adding weight, to compensate for*, like ἀντισηκώω, Lat. *rependere, τὴν μεταβολὴν* Hipp. Acut. 388, cf. Ar. Fr. 583; αἰ γενέσεις ἀν. τὰς φθοράς Arist. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 696 (where in Mund. 5, 13 the MSS. give ἐπαναστέλλουσι).

ἀν-ασθμαίνω, *to breathe with difficulty*, Q. Sm. 4. 244.

ἀνασιλλάομαι, Dep. *to wear the hair bristling up*, Hesych.

ἀνασιλλο-κομάω, = foreg., dub. l. Plut. Crass. 24.

ἀνάσιλλος or -σίλος, ὁ, *bristling hair on the forehead as the Parthians wore it, τῷ ἀνασίλλω κομᾶν* Plut. Crass. 24; restored by Sylburg in two passages of Arist. Physiogn., viz. in 5, 8 for οἶον ἀν. ἄσιλον, and in 6, 43 for ἀναστειλον.

ἀνασιμαίνομαι, Dep., = ἀνασιμόω, Poll. 2. 73.

ἀνά-σιμος, ον, Lat. *resimus, with a turned-up nose, snub-nosed*, Ar. Eccl. 940. 2. generally, *turned up at end, ὀδόντες ἀν.*, of the elephant's tusks, Arist. H. A. 2. 5; ἀν. πλοῖα Id. Probl. 23. 5, 4.

ἀνασιμώω, *to turn up the nose, snuff*, esp. of male animals following the females, Lat. *nasum supinari*, Hesych.

ἀνασκαίρω, -σκαίρεσκε, *to hoe or skip up*, Q. Sm. 8. 321.

ἀνασκάλευω, *to hoe up again, scrape up*, Hesych., Zenob. Prov. 1. 27. II. *to uncover, disclose*, Eust. Opusc. 268. 20, etc.: cf. sq.

ἀνασκάλλω, *to dig up*, Eust. Opusc. 44. 17, etc.:—in Plat. Com. ap. Poll. 2. 83, ἀνασκάλλεται is prob. an error for ἀνασκαλεύεται, v. Meineke Cam. Fragm. 2. p. 666.

ἀνασκάπτω, *to dig up*, Arist. Mirab. 73, in Pass. 2. *to extirpate*, of plants, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 5: *to rase to the ground*, of buildings, Polyb. 16. 1, 6. 3. *to dig up ground*, Plut. Thes. 36, cf. Pomp. 62.

ἀνασκάφή, ἡ, *a digging up*, Strabo 421.

ἀνασκεδάννυμι or -ύω, *to scatter abroad*, Plut. Pyrrh. 22.

ἀνασκεπτέον, verb. Adj., *one must consider*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 13, 2.

ἀνασκέπτομαι, Dep., late form of ἀνασκοπέω, Plut. 2. 438 D.

ἀνασκευάζω, opp. to κατασκευάζω, *to pack up the baggage* (τὰ σκεύη), Lat. *vasa colligere, convasare*, and so *to carry away*, Xen. An. 6. 2, 8, etc.; ἀν. τινὰς ἐκ θαλάττης *to clear them off the face of the sea*, Philostr. 505:—often in Med. *to break up one's camp, march away*, Thuc. 1. 18; κατεσκευάζετο καὶ ἀνεσκ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 2, etc. 2. *to dis-furnish, dismantle a place*, Thuc. 4. 116: and in Med. *to dismantle one's house or city*, Id. 1. 18. 3. *to waste, ravage, destroy*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 25, in Pass.; ἀν. τὰς συνθήκας *to break them*, Polyb. 9. 31, 6. 4. Pass., technically, *to be bankrupt, break, τῆς τραπέζης ἀνασκευασθείσης* Dem. 895. 5; ἀνασκευάζονται αἱ τράπεζαι *the banks are broken*, Dem. 1205. 2; οἱ ἀνεσκευασμένοι τῶν τραπεζιτῶν *broken bankers*, Id. 1204. 26; and so metaph., ἀνεσκευάσμεθα Eur. El. 602. 5. of logicians, like ἀναίρεω, *to destroy or demolish the opponent's arguments*, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 26, 3, 21; κατασκευάζειν ἢ ἀν. Id. Rhet. 2. 24, 4. II. *to build again, rebuild, remodel*, Strab. 738; also in Med., Plut. 2. 578 F.

ἀνασκευαστέον, verb. Adj. *one must demolish*, Gramm.

ἀνασκευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *servant to destroy, destructive*, in logic, ἀν. τόποι Arist. Top. 7. 2:—Adv. -κῶς, *destructively, by way of refutation*, Id. An. Pr. 1. 46, 13. 2. c. gen. *destructive of, ἀλλήλων* Sext. Emp. M. 8. 196.

ἀνασκευή, ἡ, opp. to κατασκευή, *a pulling down: suppression of desires*, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 175. 2. *a refuting of arguments*, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 4, cf. Quintil. 2. 4, 18.

ἀνασκησία, ἡ, *want of practice or exercise*, Poll. 1. 159, Clem. Al. 460.

ἀν-άσκητος, αν, (ἀσκέω) *unpractised, unexercised*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 24, Polyb., etc. Adv. -τως, Plut. 2. 112 D.

ἀνασκίδνημι, = ἀνασκεδάννυμι, Philo 1. 262.

ἀνασκινδαλεύω or -ύλευω, late form of Att. ἀνασχιγδυλεύω.

ἀνασκιρτάω, fut. ἦσω, *to leap up, skip*, Diod. 19. 55; a part. pf. pass. ἀνασκιρτημένος is cited from Eupol. (Incert. 28).

ἀνασκολοπίζω: aor. -εσκολόπισα Hdt.:—Pass. with fut. med. -σκολοπιούμαι (in pass. sense) Id. 3. 132., 4. 43, but pass. -σκολοπισθήσομαι Luc. Prom. 7: aor. -εσκολοπίσθην and pf. -εσκολόπισμαι Id. *To fix on a pole or stake, impale*, Hdt. 1. 128., 3. 159, al.; in 9. 78 it is used convertibly with ἀνασταυρόω, as in Philo 1. 237, 687, Luc. Peregr. 11.

ἀνασκολόπισις, εὖς, ἡ, *an impaling*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 7, Eust.

ἀνασκολοπισμός, ὁ, and -σκολόπισμα, τό, = foreg., Malal.

ἀνασκολύπτω, = ἀποσκολύπτω, Hesych.

ἀνασκοπέω, c. fut. -σκέψομαι, aor. ἀνεσκεψάμην: (v. ἀνασκέπτομαι):—*to look at narrowly, examine well, πάντ' ἀνασκόπει καλῶς* Ar. Thesm. 666, cf. Thuc. 1. 132, etc.: also in Med., ἀνασκοπανμένοις Ar. Eccl. 827. II. *to look back at, reckon up*, like ἀναλογίζεσθαι, Xen. Vect. 5, 11.

ἀνασκοπή, ἡ, *consideration*, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 53.

ἀνασκιζάω, *to be at heat again*, A. B. 12.

ἀνασμήχω, *to consume as by a slow fire*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 1.

ἀνασοβέω, *to scare and make to start up*, generally, *to rouse, ἄγραν* Plat. Lys. 206 A:—Pass., ἀνασοβημένος τὴν κόμην *with hair on end through fright*, Luc. Tim. 54; κόμη ἀνασοβημένη Id. Jup. Trag. 30.

ἀνασοβή, ἡ, *a disturbance, tumult*, Athan.

ἀνασπάρασσω, fut. ἄξω, *to tear up*, Eur. Bacch. 1104.

ἀνάσπυσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a drawing up, contraction*, Hipp. Art. 815: *a tearing up, τῆς γῆς* Theophr. C. P. 5. 4, 7.

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in Poetry from Pind. downwds.; but rare in Prose, as Isocr. 203 D, Arist. Cypr. Rep.; c. dat., Ap. Rh. 3. 862. 3. generally, like ἀναξ IV, ἀνασσα πράγους καὶ βουλευμάτων authoress of this deed, Eur. Fr. 704; ὀργίων Ar. Ran. 385. II. as Adj. royal, ἀν. βουλῆ, of the Roman Senate, Epigr. Gr. 1046. 35.

ἀν-άσσᾱτος, Dor. for ἀνήσσητος, Theocr. ἀνασσεῖασκε, v. ἀνασεῖω, ἀνάσσω, ὄν, (ἀνασεῖω) rushing back, driven back, Hipp. 645. 9. ἀνάσσω, impf. ἤνασσον Hom., Ep. ἀνασσον Il. 1. 252: fut. ἀνάξω Il. 20. 180: Ep. aor. ἀναξα Hes. Th. 837:—rare in Med. and Pass., v. infr.: (like ἀναξ, it had the digamma, φανάσσω, in Hom.). Poët. Verb. mostly used in pres., to be lord, master, owner, to rule, sway, as well of earthly lords as of tutelary deities; in Hom. mostly c. dat., Ἀργεῖ, νῆσοισι, δώμασι, κτήμασιν οἴσι ἀν. to be lord, hold sway in Argos, etc.; but also c. gen., Τενέδοιο, Ἀργείων, πεδίοιο ἀνάσσειν to be lord of Tenedos, etc., Il. 1. 38, etc.; c. gen. and dat. at once, ἐλπίμενον Τρώεσσι ἀνάξειν . . τιμῆς τῆς Πριάμου to be master of Priam's sovereignty over the Trojans, Il. 20. 180, cf. Od. 24. 30; (so, γῆς ἀνάσει βαρβάροισι Eur. I. T. 31); πάντων μὲν κρατεῖν ἐθέλειν, πάντεσσι δ' ἀνάσσειν, πᾶσι δὲ σημαίνειν Il. 1. 288: also with a Prep., μετ' ἀθανάτοισι ἀνάσειν to be first among the immortals, Il. 4. 61, cf. 23. 471; ἐν Βουδεῖᾳ Ib. 572; ἐν Φαίητι Od. 7. 62; παρὰ τὸν Ἀχέροντα Soph. El. 184; ὑπὸ γαίης Ib. 841; with neut. Adj., Ζεὺ πάντ' ἀνάσσειν Id. O. T. 904;—in Hom. often with ἴφι added, Τενέδοιό τε ἴφι ἀνάσσειν rulest over T. with might, Il. 1. 38; ἴφι ἀν. δώμασι, κτήμασι, etc., Od. 11. 275, etc.: absol., τῶν ἀνασσόντων the kings, Soph. Ph. 6:—Med. once in Hom., τρὶς ἀνάσσειν γένηα ἀνδρῶν to be king for three generations, i. e. to be thrice king, and each time through one generation, Od. 3. 245:—Pass. to be ruled, ἀνάσσονται δ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῶ 4. 177.—Common also in Pind. and Trag., who use the same constructions. II. in Trag. sometimes metaph. of things, κώπης ἀνάσει Eur. Tel. 20; ὄχων ἀνάσσουσ' Hel. 1040; στρατηγίας I. T. 17; so, κούφου πηδήματος ἀνάσσειν lord of the light leap (where some Edd. give ἀνάσσειν, without explaining the constr. of πηδήματος), Aesch. Pers. 96; ἃ τῶν νυκτιπόλων ἐφόδων ἀνάσσειν, of Persephoné, Eur. Ion 1049:—Pass., παρ' ὄτφ σκῆπτρον ἀνάσσεται is held as lord, Soph. Ph. 140, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10:—v. ἀναξ IV, ἀνασσα 3, δεσπότης II.

ἀν-άσσω, Att. for ἀναίσσω. ἀναστῆδόν, Adv. (ἀνίστημι) standing up, Il. 9. 671., 23. 469. ἀναστᾶλάω, to make trickle forth, Opp. C. 4. 324. ἀνασταλτικός, ἢ, ὄν, fitted for checking, λύπης Ael. V. H. 7. 3. ἀναστᾶλύξω, strengthd. for σταλύξω, ἀσταλύξω, Anacr. 41. 4. ἀναστάς, f. l. for παστάς in Ap. Rh. 1. 789. ἀναστασία, late form for ἀνάστασις, Or. Sib. 4. 69, Byz. ἀναστάσιμος, ὄν, pertaining to the resurrection, Eccl. ἀνάστασις, εὖς, Ion. 108, ἢ, I. act. (ἀνίστημι) a making to stand or rise up, raising up again, the dead, ἀνδρὸς δ' ἐπειδὴν αἰμ' ἀνασπᾶση κόμισι . . οὔτις ἔστ' ἀν. Aesch. Eum. 648, cf. Pors. Phoen. 581. 2. a making to rise and leave their place, removal, as of suppliants, ἀν. ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ Thuc. 1. 133; ἀν. τῆς Ἰωνίας the removal of all the Greeks from Ionia [for safety], Hdt. 9. 106, cf. Thuc. 2. 14: but mostly in bad sense, an overthrow, destruction, ruin, ἄλωσιν Ἰλίου τ' ἀνάστασιν Aesch. Ag. 589; πόλεων ἀν. Id. Pers. 107, Eur.; τῆς πατρίδος Dem. 10. 17. 3. a setting up, erection, τειχῶν Dem. 478. 24; τροπαίου Plut. 2. 873 A; εἰκόνας Inscr. Cnid. in Newton p. 760. II. (ἀνίσταμαι) a standing or rising up, esp. in token of respect, Ast Plat. Rep. 4. 4; to answer a challenge, of Menelaus, Arist. Fr. 151. 2. a rising and moving off, removal, Thuc. 7. 75; ἀν. ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ Id. 1. 133. 3. a rising up, ἐξ ὑπνου Soph. Ph. 276. b. a rising again after a fall, Ev. Luc. 2. 34. c. a rising from the dead, Τυνδάρω Luc. Salt. 45:—in N. T. and Eccl. the Resurrection. ἀναστᾶτήρ, ὄ, a destroyer, Aesch. Theb. 1015, Cho. 303. ἀναστᾶτήρια, τά, a sacrifice on one's recovery, Hesych. ἀναστᾶτης, ὄν, ὄ, = ἀναστατήρ, Aesch. Ag. 1227. ἀνάστᾱτος, ὄν, (ἀνίσταμαι) made to rise up and depart, driven from one's house and home, ἀναστάτους ποιεῖν τινος, ἀνάστατοι γίγνεσθαι, Plut. 1. 76, 177., 7. 118, Decret. ap. Dem. 289. 22, cf. Soph. O. C. 429, Tr. 39; cf. ἀνασπαστός. 2. of cities, ruined, laid waste, Hdt. 1. 155, 178, Andoc. 14. 35, etc.; ἀν. δορὶ χώρα Soph. Tr. 240; δόμους τιθέναι ἀν. Id. Ant. 673; ἀν. ποιεῖν τὰ χωρία Thuc. 8. 24. 3. c. gen. driven from, deprived of a thing, Plut. 2. 613 D. II. engaged in revolt or sedition, Plat. Soph. 252 A. III. as Subst., ἀνάστατος, ὄ, a kind of light bread at Athens, Ath. 114 A, cf. Valck. Adon. 398 B. ἀναστᾶτόω, to unsettle, upset, τὴν οἰκουμένην Act. Ap. 17. 6, cf. 21. 38; of the mind, Ep. Gal. 5. 12:—Pass., ἀναστατωθῆναι Harpocr. ἀναστατώσις, ἢ, an unsettling, Eust. 81. 41. 2. destruction, Poll. 3. 91. ἀνασταυρίζω, = sq., Ctes. in Phot. Bibl. 44. 10. ἀνασταυρόω, to impale, Hdt. 3. 125., 6. 30, al.; identical with ἀνασκολοπίζω, 9. 78:—Pass., Thuc. 1. 110, Plat. Gorg. 473 C. II. in the Rom. times, to affix to a cross, crucify (v. σταυρός II), Polyb. 1. 11, 6, al., Plut. Fab. 6, al. 2. to crucify afresh, Ep. Hebr. 6. 6. ἀνασταύρωσις, εὖς, ἢ, an impaling, Xen. Ephes. 4. 2. ἀνασταχύω, (στάχυς) to shoot up with ears, Ap. Rh. 3. 1054, etc.:—the fut. ἀνασταχύσομαι, (as if from -ύομαι), occurs in Or. Sib. 3. 382, etc. ἀναστεῖβω, strengthd. for στείβω, Anth. P. 7. 544. ἀναστεῖλος, ὄ, v. ἀνάσιλλος. ἀν-άστειος, ὄν, unmannerly, Lat. inurbanus, Ath. 585 B. ἀνάστειρος, ὄν, (στείρα) with a high prow, ναὺς Polyb. 16. 3, 8. ἀναστείχω, to goup, ἐπὶ γαίαν Opp. H. 1. 422: to ascend, κολώνην Ib. 4. 65. ἀναστελλῶ, to send up, raise, ὕπωπᾶς Christod. Ecphr. 63:—Med. lo

gird or tuck up one's clothes, νεβρίδας ἀνεστείλαντο Eur. Bacch. 696; ἀνεστῆλλεσθ' ἀνὰ τὰ χιτῶνια Ar. Eccl. 268; absol., ἀναστεῖλαισθαι Artemid. 4. 44:—Pass., ἀνεσταλμένῳ τῷ χιτῶνι with one's frock gird up, Plut. 2. 178 C: cf. ἀνασῶρω. II. to draw back, e. g. the flesh in a surgical operation, Hipp. V. C. 907, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 6:—Pass. to be turned up, of the foot, Hipp. Mochl. 855. 2. to keep back, refuse, mostly used of checking the assault of light troops, Eur. I. T. 1378, Thuc. 6. 70, Xen. An. 5. 4, 23; οἱ ἀνεμοὶ ἀν. τὰ νέφη Arist. Probl. 26. 29; φόβος ἀν. τινά Ael. N. A. 5. 54:—Med. to restrain or suppress one's inclinations, to dissemble, Polyb. 9. 22, 9:—Pass. to go back, retire, keep back, Thuc. 3. 98; c. gen., ἀν. τοῦ . . to be restrained from . . , Ael. N. A. 8. 10. 3. to remove, make away with, γῆν Diod. 17. 82. III. in Med. to renounce, refuse, ἀναστελλεσθαι τροφήν Ael. N. A. 11. 14. ἀναστενάζω, = ἀναστενῶ, Hdt. 1. 86., 6. 80; c. acc. cogn., τοιάδ' ἀν. ἐχθρόδοπα such hateful words didst thou groan forth, Soph. Aj. 930. II. c. acc. pers. to groan for, lament, Aesch. Cho. 335. Eur. H. F. 118, Xen. Symp. 1, 15. ἀναστενᾶχίζω, to groan oft and loudly, wail aloud, Il. 10. 9. ἀναστενᾶχω, c. acc. pers. to groan aloud over, bemoan, bewail aloud, c. acc., Il. 23. 211; so in Med., 18. 315, 355. ἀναστενῶ, to groan aloud, Aesch. Ag. 546, 1286, Soph. II. like ἀναστενᾶχω, c. acc., Archil. 8. 8, Eur. I. T. 551. ἀν-άστερος, ὄν, poët. for ἀναστρος, Arat. 228. ἀναστερέω, fut. ψω, to crown, wreath, τὸν σὸν κρᾶτα Eur. Fr. 243; ἀν. στεφάνοισι Ib. 362. 48:—Pass., ἀνέστεμμαι κᾶρα φύλλοις I have my head wreathed with leaves, Id. Hipp. 806. II. δάφνας κλῶνας ἀναστερέσθαι to have them put round the head, Epigr. Gr. 786. ἀναστηλιτεύω, to post up, proclaim by placards, Eccl. ἀναστηλόω, to set up as or on a monument, Lyc. 883, Plut. 2. 1033 E. ἀναστηλώσις, εὖς, ἢ, a setting up of a monument, Ptolem. ap. Phot. 190. ἀνάστημα, ατος, τό, (ἀνίσταμαι) height, tallness, as of a mountain, plant, etc., Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 5; ἀνάστ. βασιλικόν the royal majesty, Diod. 19. 92. 2. an erection, building, Epict. ap. Stob. 316. 40:—in Or. Sib. 8. 268 occurs a late poët. form ἀνάσταμα. ἀναστηρίζω, fut. ἴξω, to set up firmly, Anth. P. 7. 321. ἀναστησεῖω, Desiderat. of ἀνίστημι, Agath. 76 B. ἀναστοιχειώω, to resolve matter into its elements, Philo 1. 501. II. in Pass. to be renovated, regenerated, Origen., etc. ἀναστοιχειώσις, εὖς, ἢ, dissolution, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 79. II. renewal, regeneration, Eccl. ἀναστολή, ἢ, (ἀναστῆλλω) a putting back, τῆς κόμης Plut. Pomp. 2; cf. Winckelm. 5. 5, 11. 2. the baring of a wound by putting back the flesh, Medic. 3. repression, παθῶν Clem. Al. 507. ἀναστομόω, to furnish with a mouth, ἀν. τάφρον to clear out a trench, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 15; ἀν. τὰς Νείλου διάρρυγας Polyb. 5. 62, 4, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 5. 59; ἀν. τὸ ἤρπον to open it, C. I. 916:—Med., φάρυγος ἀναστόμου τὸ χεῖλος open your gullet wide, Eur. Cycl. 357:—Pass., τραυλὴ μὲν ἔστιν, ἀλλ' ἀνεστομωμένη with mouth wide-opened, loud talking (cf. στόμωσις), Callias Inscr. 3. 2. Pass. also to be opened, dilated, ἀν. οἱ πόροι Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 9, G. A. 3. 1. 24; ὑστέρα ἀν. H. A. 10. 2, 6. 3. of one sea opening into another, κατὰ στενοπόρους αὐχένας ἀνεστομωμένος Arist. Mund. 3, 8; ὁ Ἀράβιος κύλπος ἀνεστόμωται εἰς τὸν . . Ὀκεανόν Diod. 3. 38, cf. Philo 2. 475, Heliod. 1. 29, and v. συστομόομαι. II. metaph. to sharpen or whet the appetite, ταῦτα τῶν ἡδυσμάτων ἀναστομοὶ τᾶσθητήρια Diphil. Ἀπολ. 2. ἀναστόμωσις, εὖς, ἢ, an opening, outlet, discharge, Plut. 2. 590 F, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. II. a bringing to a point: metaph. a whetting of the appetite, Ath. 132 F: hence also of the stimulating effect of manures, Theophr. C. P. 3. 17, 6. ἀναστομωτήριος, ὄν, proper for opening, τῆς ὑστέρας Hipp. 587. 22. ἀναστομωτικός, ἢ, ὄν, fit for sharpening, of the appetite, Diosc. 1. 4. ἀναστοναχέω, fut. ἤσω, = ἀναστενῶ, Orph. Arg. 1294: so, ἀναστοναχίζω, Q. Sm. 2. 634; v. Spitzn. Exc. iii. ad II. ἀν-αστράπτω, to lighten, Philo 2. 204. ἀναστράπτω, to enlist again, App. Civ. 3. 66:—Med. to serve again, of soldiers, Dio C. 41. 35. ἀναστράτοπεδεῖα, ας, ἢ, a decamping, Polyb. 6. 40, 1. ἀναστράτοπεδεύω, to decamp, Polyb. 1. 24, 4, etc.:—Med., Joseph. A. J. 14. 15, 14. ἀνάστρεμμα, τό, in Xen. Cyn. 4, 4, f. l. for ἀνάβλεμμα. ἀναστρεπτέον, verb. Adj. one must invert, τι Isocr. 109 B. 2. from Pass. one must attend to, dwell on a thing, περί τι Clem. Al. 819. ἀναστρέφω, poët. ἀνοστρέφω: fut. ψω: pf. ἀνέστροφα Theognet. Φασμ. 1. 8. To turn upside down, μήπως . . διφρούς ἀνατρέψειαν might upset them, Il. 23. 436; ὁ θεὸς πάντ' ἀν. πάλιν Eur. Supp. 331; ἀν. γένος Ar. Av. 1240; ἀν. καρδίαν to upset the stomach, i. e. cause sickness, Thuc. 2. 49: to reverse, Aesch. Pers. 333, Eur. l. c., etc., Ar. Pl. 779:—Pass., fut., ἀναστραφήσεται τὰ πράγματα Isocr. 95 A; pf., ἀνεστράφθαι τῆς πολιτείας Id. 129 E; ὕρος ἀνεστραμμένον ἐν τῇ ζητήσει turned up by digging, Hdt. 6. 47, cf. Xen. Oec. 16, 11. II. to turn back, bring back, τινά ἐξ Ἄιδου Soph. Ph. 449, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1228; ἀν. δίκην τινί Id. Bacch. 793; ὄμμ' ἀν. κύκλω to roll it about, Id. Hel. 1557: to rally soldiers, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 21. 2. intr. to turn back, round or about, return, retire, Hdt. 1. 80, and freq. in Att.; esp. in part., ἀναστρέψας ἀπῆλανεν Xen. An. 1. 4, 5, etc.:—ἀναστρέφον, τό, v. ἀνακυκλικός. III. in Gramm. to write with anastrophe, as πέρι for περί, Schol. Ven. Il. 9. 449. B. Pass., v. supr. I. II. to be or dwell in a place, like Lat. versari, ἀλλά τιν' ἄλλην γαίαν ἀναστρέφομαι to go to a place and dwell there, Od. 13. 326, cf. Call. Lav. Pall. 76; (so, ἀναστρέφειν πόδα ἐν γῆ

Eur. Hipp. 1176); ἀναστρέφεται ἐν Ἀργεῖ Id. Tro. 993; ἐν φανερωῖ, ἐν μέσῳ to live in public, Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 16, Plat. Rep. 558 A; ἀν. ταύτη Thuc. 8. 94; ἐν εὐφροσύναις Xen. Ages. 9. 4; ἐν τοῖς ἤθεσι Plat. Legg. 865 E:—so, ἀν. ἐν συμμαχίᾳ to continue in an alliance, Xen. Hell. 7. 3. 2; ἀν. ἐν γεωργίᾳ to be engaged in . . . Id. Oec. 5. 13; ἐπὶ κωνηγεσίας Polyb. 32. 15, 19:—generally, to conduct oneself, behave, ὡς δεσπότης Xen. An. 2. 5. 14; θρασέως, ἀχαρίστως ἀν. εἰς τινα Polyb. 1. 9. 7., 25. 1, 10. 2. to revolve, like the sun in the heavens, Xen. Mem. 4. 3. 8.

III. of soldiers, to face about, rally, Id. An. 1. 10, 12, etc. 2. to be reversed or inverted, ἐμοὶ τοῦτ' ἀνέστραπται Id. Hier. 4. 5, cf. Cyr. 8. 8, 13, Arist. Mechan. 20, 5. 3. to return, Plat. Polit. 271 A, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 20.

ἀν-αστρολόγητος, ὄν, ignorant of astrology, Strabo 76.

ἀν-αστρος, ὄν, without stars, Theophr. ap. Schol. Arist., Eratosth.

ἀναστροφάδην, Adv. (ἀναστρέφω) reversely, Hesych.

ἀναστροφή, ἡ, (ἀναστρέφω) a turning upside down, upsetting, Eur. Fr. 303; μοῖραν εἰς ἀν. δίδωσι = ἀναστρέφει, Id. Andr. 1007: disorder, confusion, Posidipp. Χορ. 22. 2. a turning back, return, Soph. Ant. 226; πολλὰς ἀν. ποιούμενος, of a hunter, making many casts backward, Xen. Cyn. 6, 25; a wheeling round, as of a horse, Id. Mag. Eq. 3, 14 (Dind. στροφαῖς); esp. of soldiers in battle, whether to flee or rally, Id. Cyr. 5. 4, 8; μηκέτι δοῦναι αὐτοῖς ἀναστροφήν Id. Hell. 4. 3, 6, cf. Ages. 2, 3; of a ship, Thuc. 2. 89; ἐξ ἀν. wheeling about, Polyb. 4. 54, 4; κατ' ἀναστροφήν reversely, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 430. 3.

in Gramm., *anastrophe*, a throwing back of the accent to the former syllable, as in prepositions after their case, ἀπο for ἀπό, etc. 4. in Rhet. writers, repetition of a word which closes one sentence at the beginning of another, Walz Rhett. 8. 552. II. (from Pass.) a turning about in a place, dwelling in a place, Plut. 2. 216 A; ἀν. ἐποιήσαντο they staid or abode, Inscr. Megar. in Keil iv. b. 7, cf. C. I. 1193. 2. the place where one tarries, an abode, haunt, δαιμόνων ἀναστροφή Aesch. Eum. 23. 3. a mode of life, Polyb. 4. 82, 1, Diog. L. 9. 64, cf. Ep. Gal. 1. 13, Eph. 4. 22, al. 4. delay, like διατριβή, Polyb. 1. 66, 3; time for doing a thing, Id. 3. 93, 3. 5. a return, way back, Arist. H. A. 9. 48, 5, cf. Probl. 26. 5.

ἀναστρόφως, Adv. reversely, vice versa, Sext. Emp. M. 22.

ἀναστρωπή, ἡ, word coined by Plat., Crat. 409 C, to explain ἀστραπή (ὅτι τὰ ὄπα ἀναστρέφει).

ἀναστρωφάω, Frequentat. of ἀναστρέφω, τόξον ἐνάμα πάντη ἀναστρωφῶν turning it constantly, Od. 21. 394:—Med. to wander about, Soph. Fr. 682 (in which sense Arat. 1069 has the Act. intr.); ἀν. ἐν ἀφθύνοισι to live in the midst of plenty, Menand. (Eur.?) Incert. 1. 7.

ἀναστύφελίζω, strengthd. for στύφελίζω, Nonn. D. 1. 181.

ἀναστύφω [ῥ], = στύφω, to look sad or gloomy, Soph. Fr. 371 (Satyric). 2. in Comic writers, = στύφω, quoted in aor. ἀναστύφαι by Poll. 2. 176, Hesych., Suid.

ἀνασύνταξις, εὖς, ἡ, a change in the σύνταξις or war-tax levied on property, Poll. 6. 179, Suid.; v. Böckh P. E. 2. 280.

ἀνασυντάσσω, fut. ξω, to change the war-tax, Hyperid. ap. Harp.

ἀνάσυρμα, ατος, τό, the effect of ἀνασύρεσθαι: hence, παρθένου ἀν. a clandestine birth, Eubul. Incert. 29.

ἀνασυρτόλις, εὖς, ἡ, a lewd woman, Hippon. 99.

ἀνασύρω [ῥ], (v. σύρω), to pull up another's clothes, Diog. L. 2. 116; to expose to view, τὴν ἀκρᾶσίαν Clearch. ap. Ath. 548 B:—Med. to pull up one's clothes, expose one's person, Hdt. 2. 60, Theophr. Char. 11, Diod. 1. 85, etc.; ἀνασυράμεναι τοὺς χιτωνίσκους Plut. 2. 248 B; part. pf. pass. as Adj., ἀγοραῖός τις καὶ ἀνασυρμένος obscene, Theophr. Char. 6; κωμῳδία ἀν. Synes. 213 C. 2. in Pass. also, of Alexander's hair, to be drawn back (cf. ἀναστολή 1), Ael. V. H. 12. 14. II. Med. to snatch up, plunder, ravage, Plut. 2. 330 D.

ἀνασφάδάζω, to struggle violently, Hesych., Tim. Lex.

ἀνασφάλλω, intr. to rise from a fall or illness, to recover, συμπτώματος ἀνασφῆλαι Plat. Ax. 364 C; ἐκ νόσου Babr. 75. 9; νόσου καὶ πόνων 78. 3.

ἀνασφηνόω, to pin or fasten with wedges, Apollod. in Math. Vett. p. 24.

ἀνασφίγγω, to bind tight up, ἵππον χαλινῶ Nonn. D. 42. 51.

ἀνασχεθεῖν, -θεῖν, inf. of the poet. aor. 2 of ἀνέχω.

ἀνάσχεσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀνέχομαι) a taking on oneself, endurance, τῶν δεινῶν Plut. Num. 13. 2. ἀν. ἡλίου the rising of the sun, Arist. Mund. 3. 10; cf. ἀνατολή, ἀνοχή.

ἀνασχετικός, ἡ, ὄν, enduring, patient, Plut. 2. 31 A.

ἀνασχετός, Ep. ἀνσχετός, ὄν, (ἀνέχομαι) to be borne, sufferable, enduring, Theogn. 119, Soph. Ph. 987: but mostly with negat., οὐ γὰρ ἐτ' ἀνσχετὰ ἔργα τετεύχεται Od. 2. 63; πεσεῖν . . πτώματ' οὐκ ἀν. Aesch. Pr. 919; θρέμματ' οὐκ ἀν. Id. Theb. 182:—οὐκ ἀνασχετόν [ἔστι], c. acc. et inf., Hdt. 1. 207, cf. 3. 81., 8. 142; ζῆν γὰρ κακῶς κλυοῦσαν οὐκ ἀνασχετόν Soph. Tr. 721, cf. O. C. 1652; οὐκ ἀνασχετόν ποιείσθαι τι Hdt. 7. 163.

ἀνασχίζω, fut. ἴσω, to rip up, τοῦ λαγοῦ τὴν γαστέρα Hdt. 1. 123, 124, cf. 3. 35; τὰς κνούσας Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 2; δέρμα δυνήσσει Theocr. 25. 277.

ἀνασχινδύλλεω, in later Greek ἀνασκινδύλλεω, = ἀνασκοπιζώ, Plat. Rep. 362 A; cf. Piers. Moer. 360, Ruhnck. Tim. 32.

ἀνασώζω, fut. ὠσω: (v. σώζω). To recover what is lost, rescue, ἀπὸ φόβου Soph. O. T. 1351; ἀν. φίλον ἀλλοιωθέντα Arist. Eth. N. 9. 3, 3:—more oft. in Med., ἀνασώζεσθαι τινα φόβου to recover one from fear, Soph. El. 1133; ἀνασώσάμενός μοι δὲς . . Σάμον Hdt. 3. 140:—but Hdt. commonly uses the Med. in the proper sense, ἀν. τὴν ἀρχὴν to recover it for oneself, 1. 82, 106, etc.; in 3. 65 he joins Act. and Med., μὴ ἀνασώσαμένοισι δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν μηδ' ἐπιχειρήσασι ἀνασώζειν:—Pass. to be restored to safety, Plat. Phil. 32 E: to return safe, εἰς Κατάνην Lys. 160. 13; ἀνασώθηται εἰς τὰς πατρίδας, of exiles, Xen. Hell. 4. 8,

28; ἐκ φυγῆς Polyb. 18. 10, 2.

2. to preserve in mind, remember,

Hdt. 6. 65.

ἀνασωρεύω, to heap up, Polyb. 8. 35, 5.

ἀνασωσμός, ὁ, a saving, preservation, Aquil. V. T.

ἀνατάνω, poet. ἀντ-, = ἀνατείνω, Call. Jov. 30.

ἀνατάρσσω, Att. -τρω, fut. ξω, to stir up the mud, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 2:—Pass., οὖρα ἀνατεταραγμένα troubled, thick urine, Hipp. Aph. 1252, cf. Epid. 1. 976. II. to stir up, excite greatly, rouse to frenzy,

Soph. Tr. 218: to confound, Plat. Phaedo 88 C:—Pass., ἀνατεταραγμένος πορεύεσθαι to march in disorder, Xen. An. 1. 7, 20.

ἀνάτασις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀνατείνω) extension, εἰς ὕψος Polyb. 5. 44, 3, etc. 2. a stretching out, Hipp. Art. 788: a putting forth the hands against any one, violence, Polyb. 4. 4, 7, etc. 3. intensity, inflexibility, τοῦ φρονήματος Plut. Mar. 6. 4. endurance of hunger, fasting, Plut. 2. 62 A, ubi v. Wyttenh. 5. ἀν. τῆς βοῆς a straining, Schol. Or. 149.

ἀνατάσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, Med. to go regularly through again, rehearse, Plut. 2. 968 C.

ἀνατάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνάτασις 2) threatening, Polyb. 5. 43, 5. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 4. 4, 7.

ἀνατεῖ, v. ἀνατί.

ἀνατείνω, poet. ἀντ-: (v. τείνω):—to stretch up, lift or hold up, χεῖρα ἀν. to lift up the hand and swear, Pind. O. 7. 120; also in prayer, Id. 1. 6 (5). 60; εὐξόμεσθ' . . ἀνατείνοντες τῶ χεῖρ' Ar. Av. 623; as token of assent in voting, Xen. An. 5. 6, 33, etc. 2. to stretch forth, so as to threaten, τὴν μάχαιραν ἀνατεταμένως with his sword stretched out, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 2; so in Med., οὐδὲ Πολυδεύκεος βία χεῖρας ἀντείναιτ' ἀν ἐναντίον αὐτῶ Simon. 16; οὐδὲν ἀν ὑμῖν εἶχε ἀνατείνασθαι φοβερὸν to hold out any alarming threat, Dem. 389. 1, cf. Polyb. 5. 55, 1. 3. to hold up, propose as a prize, Pind. N. 8. 43, in Pass. 4. to lift up, exalt, κῦδος τιος Ib. 58; ἀνατείνασθαι ἀρχὴν to strain or augment its force, Plut. Cleom. 10. 5. to lift up, κᾶρα Pind. N. 1. 65; ἑαυτὸν Ael. N. A. 3. 21; ἀν. τὰς ὀφρῦς = ἀνασπᾶω 6, Luc. Tim. 54:—Pass. to strain upwards, as the soul, freq. in later Platonists, Ruhnck. Tim., etc. 6. to strain, and metaph. to excite, τινά Plut. 2. 60 C:—Pass. of sound, to be strained to a high pitch, Arist. Probl. 19. 37. II. to stretch or spread out, expand, e. g. a line of battle, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 6; τὰ κέρατα Ib. 23; ἀετὸς ἐπὶ δόρατος ἀνατεταμένος a spread eagle, Ib. 4; ἀν. ἰστία πρὸς ἑγόν Pind. N. 5. 93:—Pass. to be distended, Tim. Locr. 102 A. III. to hold out, persevere, esp. in abstinence, Arr. Epict. 2. 17, 9. IV. intr. to reach up, stretch up, πέδιλα εἰς γόνυ ἀνατείνοντα Hdt. 7. 67; ἀν. εἰς ὕψος Polyb. 9. 21, 10. 2. to extend, stretch out, οὖρος . . ἀν. εἰς τὴν Οἴτην Hdt. 7. 176, cf. 8. 107, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 20.

ἀνατειχίζω, to rebuild, τείχη Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 18; to re-wall, Cyrill.

ἀνατειχισμός, ὁ, a rebuilding of the walls, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 9.

ἀνατέλλω, poet. ἀντ-: aor. ἀνέτειλα: pf. ἀνατέταλκεν Polyb. 9. 15, 10: (v. τέλλω). To make to rise up, τοῖσιν δ' [sc. ἵπποις] ἀμβροσίην ἀνέτειλε νέμεσθαι Il. 5. 777; Αἴγυπτος . . Δημητρὸς ἀνατέλλει σταχύν Aesch. Fr. 304; ὕδωρ ἀνατέλλειν to make water gush forth, Pind. 1. 6 (5). III; so in Pass., φλόξ ἀνατελλομένη a flame mounting up, Ib. 4 (3). 110. 2. to bring forth, give birth to, bring to light, Διόνυσον ἀνέτειλας Ib. 7 (6). 5; ἰούλους Ap. Rh. 2. 44: of events, μῦθ' ἀπ' αἰσχροῦ ἀνατέλλοντα Soph. Ph. 1139. II. intr. to rise, esp. of the sun and moon, Hdt. 2. 142., 4. 40, Soph. O. C. 1246, Ar. Nub. 754, like ἀνέχω B. 1; πρὸς ἧῶ τε καὶ ἥλιον ἀνατέλλοντα Hdt. 1. 204; also of constellations, Ap. Rh. 3. 959., 2. 1007, cf. ἀνατολή; (though ἐπιτέλλω is more usual in this sense). 2. of a river, to take its rise, ἐκ ταύτης [τῆς λίμνης] Hdt. 4. 52, cf. Ael. N. A. 14. 16, etc. 3. to grow, of hair, ταρφὺς ἀντέλλουσα θρίξ Aesch. Theb. 535; of teeth, Arist. H. A. 2. 4. 4. of a mountain, to rise, Ap. Rh. 1. 501, etc. 5. to rise up, ἀνέτειλε σωτήρ Epigr. Gr. 978.

ἀνατέμνω, fut. -τεμῶ, to cut up, cut open, νεκρὸν Hdt. 2. 87, cf. Luc. Prom. 21. II. to cut off, κλήματα Aeschin. 77. 26.

ἀνατεταμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀνατείνω, stretched or strained to the utmost, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1315.

ἀνατήκω, fut. ξω, to melt: metaph. to relax, τὸ σῶμα ἡδοναῖς Plut. 2. 136 D:—Pass. to melt away, thaw, Polyb. 2. 16, 9.

ἀνάτηξις, εὖς, ἡ, a melting, thawing, Polyb. 9. 43, 5.

ἀνάτι [ι], Adv. of ἀνατος, without harm, with impunity, Aesch. Euni. 39, Soph. Ant. 485, Eur. Med. 1357, Plat. Legg. 871; also written ἀνατεῖ, C. I. 104; less correctly acc. to Blomf. Gloss. ad Pr. V. 216.

ἀνατίθημι, fut. -θήσω: Aeol. aor. δνέθεικα C. I. 1766, cf. 3524. 9, 54, al. To lay upon, in Hom. only once, ἐλεγχεῖν ἀναθήσει μοι, like μῶμον ἀνάπτειν, Il. 22. 100; ἀν. ἄχθος to lay on as a burden, Ar. Eq. 1056; κινδύνους ιδιώταις ἀν. Hyperid. Euxen. 24: but in good sense, ἀν. κῦδος τινι Pind. O. 5. 17, cf. Lys. 110. 7. 2. in Prose, to refer, attribute, ascribe a thing to a person, μέγαλά οἱ χρήματα ἀν. Hdt. 2. 135; οὐ γὰρ ἀν οἱ πυραμίδα ἀνέθεσαν ποιήσασθαι would not have attributed to him the erection of the pyramid, Ib. 134; Φοῖβον τήνδ' ἀναθήσω πρᾶξιν Eur. El. 1296; εἰ μὴ, ὅταν . . εὐ πράξῃτε, ἐμοὶ ἀναθήσετε will give me the credit of it, Thuc. 2. 64; οὐ τῶ συμβούλῳ τὴν τοῦ κατορθοῦν . . ἀνέθηκε δύναμιν Dem. 322. 21; ἀν. τινὶ τὴν αἰτίαν τινός Isocr. 10 B, Aeschin. 29. 25. b. ἀν. τινὶ πάντα πράγματα to lay them upon him, entrust them to him, Ar. Nub. 1453, Thuc. 8. 82; τὴν ἄμνην εἰς τὸν χρόνον ἀν. to leave it . . , Plut. 2. 817 C. II. to set up as a votive gift, dedicate, consecrate, τινὶ τι Hes. Op. 656, Hdt. 2. 159., 7. 54, Ar. Pl. 1089, etc.; Ῥήνεια ἀνέθηκε τῶ Ἀπόλλωνι Thuc. 1. 13: hence the votive gift itself was ἀνάθημα, as ἀνάθημα ἀνατιθέναι Hdt. 1. 53., 2. 182: they commonly said ἀν. τι εἰς Δελφοῦς, not ἐν Δελφοῖς, Id. 1. 92., 2. 135, 182, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D, etc.; but ἐν Δελφοῖς Arist. Fr.

377:—Pass., ἀνατεθῆναι Ar. Eq. 849; but ἀνάκειμαι is more freq. as the Pass. 2. simply to set up, erect, βωμόν, νεών, etc., Polyb. 5. 93, 10, Plut., etc. 3. metaph., ἀν. τι λύρα (as in Horace *commissi calores . . fidibus*), Pind. P. 8. 41; also, ἀν. τὰς ἀκοὰς τοῖς ἀκροάμασι to give them up to . . , Polyb. 24. 5, 9. 4. to set up and leave in a place, ἀν. τινὰ ἐπὶ κρημνόν Ar. Pl. 69; ἀν. ζῶντα (on a cross), Polyb. 1. 86, 6. III. to put back, remove (cf. ἀναθεῖον), τί γὰρ παρ' ἡμῶν ἡμέρα τέρπειν ἔχει, προσθεῖσα κἀναθεῖσα τοῦ γε κατθανεῖν; by adding or putting off somewhat of the necessity of death (so Herm.), Soph. Aj. 476; so, prob., in Pind. O. 7. 110, μνασθέντι ἄμ πάλον μέλλεν θέμεν was about to annul the lot for him when he mentioned it, v. Donalds. ad 1. (61); v. infr. Med. 11.

B. Med. to put upon for oneself, ἀναθεῖσθαι τὰ σκευῆ ἐπὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια Xen. An. 2. 2, 4; τοῖς ὤμοις ἀν. τι to put on one's shoulders, Plut. 2. 983 B; but often much like Act., ἀν. τινα ἐφ' ἵππον Id. Artox. 11, etc. 2. to impart, communicate something of one's own, τινί τι Act. Ap. 25. 4, Ep. Gal. 2. 2, Plut. 2. 772 D. 3. to remit or leave a thing to another, Plat. Hipparch. 229 E, 230 A, al.; ἀν. περί τινος εἰς σύγκλητον to refer the consideration of it to the Senate, Polyb. 22. 27, 11. II. to place differently, change about, e. g. the men on a draught-board, ἀνὰ πάντα τίθεσθαι Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77, v. Luc. Pseudol. 29. 2. metaph. to take back a move, retract one's opinion, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 44; and freq. in Plat., as ἀνατίθεσθαι ὅ τι δοκεῖ Plat. Gorg. 462 A, cf. Prot. 354 E, Charm. 164 D; οὐκ ἀνατίθεμαι μὴ οὐ τοῦτο εἶναι to retract and say this is not so, Id. Phaedo 87 A; οὐκ ἀν. μὴ οὐ καλῶς λέγεσθαι Id. Meno 89 D; v. supr., Act. III.

ἀνατίκτω, to bring forth again, Ael. N. A. 1. 17. ἀνατιμάω, to raise in price, Hdt. 9. 33; ἀν. ἐαυτόν Dio C. 38. 5; cf. ἐπιτιμάω, and v. Poll. 3. 125. ἀνατίναγμός, ὁ, a shaking violently, LXX.

ἀνατινάσσω, fut. ξω, to shake up and down, brandish, θύρσον Eur. Bacch. 80; also of the wind shaking about a sail, Id. Or. 341. ἀνατιτρώω, fut. ἀνατρήσω, to bore through, bore, Diosc. 1. 7, 9, Trypho ap. Ath. 182 E, in Pass.

ἀνάτλημα, ατος, τό, sufferance, Suid. ἀνατλήναι, inf. of ἀνέτλην, aor. with no pres. in use: fut. ἀνατλήσομαι. To bear up against, endure, κήδε' ἀνέτλη Od. 14. 47; δίζυος ἦν ἀνέτλημεν 3. 104; φάρμακ' ἀνέτλη, i. e. resisted the strength of, the magic drink, 10. 327; πολυθήρηγον αἰῶνα . . ἀνατλάσα Aesch. Ag. 716; πατέρα . . οὐκ ἀνέτλατε Soph. O. C. 239, etc.; πολλ' ἀνατλάς Ar. Pax 1035; τὴν ἐμαρμένην Plat. Theaet. 169 C; τὰ προσήκοντα πάθη Id. Gorg. 525 A; c. part., ἀνέτλην μογέουσα C. I. 6275.

ἀν-ατιμάωμαι, Pass. to evaporate, Democrit. ap. Ath. (?) 87 D. ἀνατοιχέω, (τοιχῶς) to roll from side to side, esp. of sailors in a storm: metaph., Arr. Epict. 3. 12, 7; the Gramm. prefer διατοιχέω, Lob. Phryn. 161.

ἀνατοκισμός, ὁ, compound interest, Emesti Clav. Cic. s. v. *anatocismus*. ἀνατολή, ποῦτ. ἀντ-: (ἀνατέλλω):—a rising, rise, esp. of the sun, often in pl., ἀντολαὶ ἡελίου Od. 12. 4; ἀπὸ ἀνατολᾶς ἀλίου μέχρι δύσεως Inscr. Argiv. in C. I. 1123, al.; also of the stars (cf. ἀνατέλλω II), ἀντολὰς ἐγὼ ἄστρον εἶδεα Aesch. Pr. 457, cf. Eur. Phoen. 504:—also in sing., δύσεως τε καὶ ἀνατολῆς ἡλίου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἄστρον Plat. Polit. 269 A, cf. Legg. 807 E. 2. the quarter of sunrise, East, Lat. Oriens, ἀπὸ ἡλίου ἀνατολῶν Hdt. 4. 8; ἡλίου πρὸς ἀντολὰς Aesch. Pr. 707; later without ἡλίου, πρὸς ἀνατολὰς C. I. 4040. IV. 14, Polyb. 2. 14, 4, etc. 3. also the time of rising, περὶ Ὀρίωνος ἀνατολήν Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 2; ἀπὸ Πλειάδος ἀν. Id. H. A. 8. 15, 3. 4. in pl. also the head of a river, Polyb. 2. 17, 4. II. a growing, as of the teeth, Arist. H. A. 2. 4; of the white at the root of the nails, Poll. 2. 146.

ἀνατολικός, ἡ, ὄν, eastern, C. I. 4450, 4573 b, Plut. 2. 888 A. ἀνατόλιος, ποῦτ. ἀντ-, η, ὄν, = foreg., ἀρουρα Nonn. D. 25. 98. ἀνατολμάω, to regain one's courage, take courage, only in late writers, as Plut. Lucull. 31, etc.; cf. Pors. Med. 325.

ἀνατομή, ἡ, (ἀνατέμνω) a cutting up, dissection, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 7, etc.; he wrote a treatise entitled αἱ ἀνατομαί, v. Indicem p. 104. II. in a logical sense, ἀν. καὶ διαιρέσεις Arist. An. Post. 2. 14, 1. ἀνατομικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in anatomy, Galen. Adv. -κῶς, Id. ἀνάτονος, ὄν, (ἀνατείνω) stretching upwards, Vitruv. 10. 15. ἀνατορέω, = ἀνατιτρώω, Planud.

ἀν-ἄτος, ὄν, unharmed, Λοξίου κότῳ Aesch. Ag. 1211; κακῶν ἀνατος harmed by no ills, Soph. O. C. 786, where the Laur. Ms. ἀναίτος: cf. ἀνατί. II. act. not harming, harmless, Aesch. Supp. 356, 359, 410. ἀνατρεπτεόν, verb. Adj. one must overthrow, refute, Luc. Hermot. 49. ἀνατρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, turning upside down, upsetting, ἐπιτήδευμα . . πόλεως ὡς περ νεῶς ἀν. Plat. Rep. 389 D; οἱ ἀν. διάλογοι Plato's refutative dialogues, as Euthydemus and Gorgias, Thrasyll. ap. Diog. L. 3. 57.

ἀνατρέπω, ποῦτ. ἀντρ-: fut. -τρέψω; pf. -τέτραφα, Soph. infr. cit., Andoc. 17. 13, later perh. also τέτραφα:—aor. 2 med. ἀνετρέπετο in pass. sense, Il. 6. 64, Plat. Crat. 395 D, Theocr. 8. 90: (v. τρέπω). To turn up or over, overturn, upset, like ἀναστρέφω, the Act. first in Archil. 51. 3; but in Hom., ἀνετρέπετο = ὑπτιος ἔπεσεν, Il. 6. 64; ἀνατρεπόμενος Ar. Ran. 543; often of ships, Plat. Legg. 906 E, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 11, etc.; ἀν ἀνατραπῆ γὰρ πλοῖον Alex. Ἑλλ. 1. 3. 2. to overthrow, ruin, Lat. *evertere*, like ἀπόλλυμι, opp. to σώζω, πρόρριζον ἀνατρέψαι τινά Hdt. 1. 32, cf. 8. 62; μὴ . . δαίμων . . ἀντρέψῃ ποδὶ ὄλβον Aesch. Pers. 164; λακπάτητον ἀντρ. χαράν Soph. Ant. 1275; πλοῦτον Andoc. 17. 13; πόλιν Ar. Vesp. 671; πολιτείαν, οἰκίαν, etc., Plat. Legg. 709 A, Rep. 471 B; τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων Dem. 275. 15:—Pass., ἤρριξε πόλιν μἀνατραπῆναι Aesch. Theb. 1076; ὁ βίος ἀνατρεπόμενος ἀν εἶη Plat. Gorg. 481 C, etc. 3. τὴν τράπεζαν ἀνατρ. to upset the table, Dem.

403. 7, cf. 743. 1, and v. τράπεζα II: metaph. to ruin one, Andoc. 17. 10, Plut., etc. 4. to upset in argument, refute, Ar. Nub. 901. 5. in Pass., to be upset, disheartened, ἀνετρέπετο φρένα λύπα Theocr. 8. 90; also, ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἀν. Polyb. 22. 8, 8. II. to stir up, awaken, arouse, ἀνατρέφωσ ὅ τι καὶ μύση Soph. Tr. 1008: in Pass. of the sea in a storm, Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 9, etc.

ἀνατρέφω, fut. -θρέψω: (v. τρέφω):—to bring up, nurse up, cherish, educate, Aesch. Eum. 522; ἀν. τὸ φρόνημα to raise the spirit, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 34, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 85; so in Med., ἀνατρέφωσθαι υἱόν to have him educated, Hdn. 1. 2; ἀν. λειμῶν κάλλεα Nic. ap. Ath. 684 B:—Pass. to grow up, Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 7; ἀνατραπῆναι ἐν . . , Plut., etc.; τῆ Ἑλλάδι φωνῆ Ael. N. A. 11. 25; ἀνετραφες in Anth. P. 5. 157 must be = ἀνετρέφωσ. 2. to feed up, opp. to ἰσχυαῖνω, Hipp. Art. 799, 817, Ar. Ran. 944:—Pass., ἀνατρέφωσθαι ἐκ νόσου, convalescere, Id. Vct. Med. 13. ἀνατρέχω: fut. -θρέξομαι, also -δραμοῦμαι, ποῦτ. 3 sing. -δράμεται Anth. P. 9. 575: (v. τρέχω). To run back, ὁ μὲν αἰθῆς ἀνέδραμε Il. 16. 813, cf. 11. 354; ἀνά τ' ἔδραμ' ὑπίσω 5. 599: to retire, ebb, of the sea, Plut. 2. 915 A; to return, recur, εἰς or ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 2. 67, 6., 5. 40, 4, Plut., etc.; to return to one's former position, Diod. 20. 59. 2. to go back, in narrative, ἀν. ταῖς χρόνοις Polyb. 1. 12, 6, etc. 3. c. acc. to retrace, Lat. *repetere*, κῦδος ἀνέδραμον ὕμῳ Pind. O. 8. 72; to undo, Menand. Incert. 355; ἀν. τὴν τῆς φύσεως ἐλάττωσιν to make amends for, Plut. 2. 2 C. II. to jump up and run, start up, of men, ἀναδραμῶν ἔθεε Hdt. 3. 36; ἐκ τῆς κοίτης, ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου Id. 7. 15, 212; πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα Thuc. 3. 89, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 4. 2. of things, ἐγκέφαλος δὲ . . ἀνέδραμε ἐξ ὠτειλῆς the brains spurted up from the wound, Il. 17. 297; σμῶδιγγες . . ἀνέδραμον whelks started up under the blow, 23. 717:—to run or spread over, τὸ πάθος ἀν. ἐπὶ τὴν χεῖρα Plut. 2. 978 C; ἀν. ἔρευθος Call. Lav. Pall. 27. 3. to run up, shoot up, of plants, ὁ δ' ἀνέδραμεν ἐρνεῖ ἴσος Il. 18. 56, cf. Hdt. 8. 55: hence of cities and peoples, τὰ shoot up, rise quickly, ἀνά τ' ἔδραμον καὶ εὐθνήσαν Hdt. 1. 66, cf. 7. 156; ἀν. εἰς ἀξίωμα Plut. Poplic. 21; ἀν. τοῖς βίαις, ταῖς ἐλπίσι Diod. 5. 12, etc.; ἀν. ἡ πολυτέλεια increases, Plut. Mar. 34. 4. λίσση δ' ἀναδέδρομε πέτρῃ the rock ran sheer up, Od. 5. 412. ἀνάτρεψις, εως, ἡ, a turning upside down, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8. 35. ἀνάτρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνατιτρώω) a boring, trepanning, Plut. Cato Ma. 9. 2. a hole bored, Id. 2. 341 A. ἀνάτρητος, ὄν, bored through, Synes. 189 C. ἀνατριαινώω, (τρίαῖνα) to shake as with a trident, Amphis Διθυρ. 1. 8; cf. συντριαινώω.

ἀνα-τριακοσιο-λόγιστος, ὄν, reckoned at 300 a head, C. I. 3599, ubi v. Böckh. ἀνατριβῶ [τ], fut. ψω, to rub well, chafe, τὸν ὄμον Hipp. Art. 785; so in Med., Hipp. 375:—Pass., sensu obs., Ar. Ach. 1149. 2. to rub clean, κύνας Xen. Cyn. 6, 26. 3. in Med., ἐλαίῳ ὕδαρ συμμίξας ἀν. to rub them down, Arist. Probl. 5. 6. 4. in Pass. to be worn away, Hdt. 3. 113. ἀνατριβῶ, to chirp aloud, Q. Sm. 13. 107 (al. -τρίβω).

ἀνάτριπτος, ὄν, rubbed up: ἀν. ἱμάτιον a cloth with rough, raised pile, like plush or velvet, Diosc. 3. 40. ἀνατριχόομαι, Pass. to have one's hair grow again, Suid. ἀνάτριχος, ὄν, (θρίξ) with hair bristling backwards, cited from Porphyr. ἀνάτριψις, εως, ἡ, a rubbing, chafing, friction, Hipp. Art. 785. ἀνατροπεύς, εως, ὁ, an overturner, destroyer, τοῦ οἴκου Antipho 116. 28; τῆς νεότητος Plut. 2. 5 B. ἀνατροπή, ἡ, an upset, τοῦ πλοῖου Arist. Metaph. 4. 2, 5. 2. ἀνατροπαὶ δωμάτων, οἴκων their overthrow, Aesch. Eum. 355, Plat. Prot. 325 C. ἀνατροπιάζω, to turn back, A. B. 312. ἀνατροφή, ἡ, education, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 3, Plut. 2. 608 C, etc. ἀνατροχάζω, late form of ἀνατρέχω, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 1. ἀνατροχασμός, ὁ, a running backwards, prob. 1. in Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 112 for -ισμός, cf. p. 113. ἀνατρύγῶ, to glean grapes off, τοὺς ἀμπελῶνας Philo 2. 390. ἀνατρύζω, v. sub ἀνατρίζω.

ἀν-αττικός, ὄν, alien to the Attic dialect, Steph. B., etc. ἀνατυλίσσω, Att. -ττω, to unroll, βιβλία Luc. Indoct. 16:—metaph., ἀν. τοὺς λόγους πρὸς ἐαυτόν Luc. Nigr. 7; τὰ γενόμενα Clem. Rom. 31. ἀνατυπῶ, to impress again, Luc. Alex. 21: to represent, Philostr. 694:—Med. to form an image of a thing, imagine it, Plut. 2. 329 B, 331 D: hence Subst., ἀνατύπωμα, τό, an image formed, representation, Diog. L. 7. 61; and ἀνατύπωσις, εως, ἡ, a re-presenting, Hesych.; and Adj. ἀνατύπωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, re-presenting, Simplic.

ἀνατυβάζω, fut. ἄσω, to stir up, confound, disorder, Ar. Eq. 310. ἀ-ναυαγητος, ὄν, unshippedwrecked, Cyrill. ἀν-αύγητος, ὄν, rayless, sunless, Ἄιδης Aesch. Pr. 1028. ἀναυδής, ἐς, speechless, Epicr. Incert. 1. 20. II. = sq., Hesych. ἀν-αύδητος, Dor. -ἄτος, ὄν, not to be spoken, unutterable, ineffable, and so, like ἀρητος, Lat. *infandus*, ἀναυδάτῳ μένει Aesch. Theb. 895; ἀφατον ἀναυδατον λόγον Eur. Ion 784. 2. unspoken, impossible, οὐδὲν ἀναυδατον φατίσαιμ' ἀν Soph. Aj. 713. II. speechless, Id. Tr. 964 (Laur. Ms. ἀναυδος).

ἀναυδία, ἡ, speechlessness, Hipp. 122 D, 174 B. ἀν-αυδος, ὄν, speechless, Od. 5. 456., 10. 378, Hes. Th. 797, etc.: silent, Aesch. Theb. 82, etc.:—properly, unable to articulate, whereas ἀφωνος is voiceless, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1098, but cf. Aesch. Pers. 578: simply, without speaking, Soph. O. C. 1274, 1404:—Adv. -δως, Hipp. Protrh. 74 C. 2. preventing speech, silencing, χαλινῶν ἀν. μένος Aesch. Ag. 238. II. like ἀναυδής, Lat. *infandus*, ἔργον ἀναυδον Soph. Aj. 947.

ἀναυλεί, Adv. (ναῦλον) without passage-money, Suid. ἀν-αυλος, ὄν, without the flute, κῶμος ἀν. a procession unaccompanied by flutes, i. e. joyless, melancholy, Eur. Phoen. 791; ἔρωτες Plut. 2. 406

I

A: neut. pl. as Adv. ἀναυλα ὄρχεσθαι Babr. 9. 9; θύειν Plut. 2. 277 E. 2. *unmusical*, μέλη βοῶν ἀναυλα (as Bgk. for ἀναυδα) Soph. Fr. 631. II. *unskilled in flute-playing*, Luc. Halc. 7.

ἀ-ναυλόχητος, ον, *not brought to haven*, Lyc. 745.

ἀ-ναυμάχητος, ον, *without sea-fight*, ὄλεθρος ἀν. *loss of a fleet without striking a blow*, Lys. ap. Dion. H. de Lys. 14.

ἀ-ναυμάχλου γραφή, ἡ, *an indictment of a trierarch for keeping his ship out of action*, Andoc. 10. 21: cf. λιποστρατίου, λιποστατίου.

ἀναυξής, ἐς, (αὐξω) *not increasing*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 6, 3. II.

intr. *not waxing or growing*, Hipp. Art. 821, al., Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 4.

ἀναυξησία, ἡ, *a defect in growth*, prob. l. Hipp. Art. 819 (al. -ησις). 2. in Gramm., *omission of the augment*.

ἀναυξητος, ον, also η, ον, Theodect. ap. Strabo 695, = ἀναυξής, Arist. Cael. 1. 3, 7. 2. *without augment*, Gramm.:—Adv. -τως, Ib.

ἀ-ναυρος, ον, *without air, windless, still*, Hesych.

Ἄναυρος, ὁ, *a river in Thessaly*, Hes. Sc. 477. II. as appellat.

ἀναυρος, ὁ, *a mountain-torrent*, Mosch. 2. 31, Nic. Al. 235, Lyc. 1424, C. I. 6857. 7; cf. Ἀχελῷος.

ἀναυς, gen. ἀναυός, ὁ, ἡ, *without ships*, used only by Aesch. Pers. 650 in nom. pl., *vāes ānaes ships that are ships no more, naves nenoves*, cf. Schäf. Eur. Hec. 612: v. Ἄϊρος.

ἀν-αὔτέω [ῶ], *to shout aloud, call out*, Opp. C. 4. 301, etc.

ἀν-αύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, *without neck or throat*, Emped. 307.

ἀναύω, (αὔω to cry) = ἀναὔτέω, aor. ἀνήυσε, Theocr. 4. 37, Ap. Rh. 4. 75.

ἀναφαίνω, ποῖτ. ἀμφ-: fut. -φᾶνῶ, but -φᾶνῶ Eur. Bacch. 529, v.

Dind. Ar. Eq. 300: aor. ἀνέφηνα or -έφᾶνα: (v. φαίνω). *To make to give light, make to blaze up*, ξύλα, δαΐδας Od. 18. 310. 2. *to bring to light, produce*, ὄφιας Hdt. 4. 105. b. *to shew forth, make known*,

display, θεοπροπίας, ἀρετήν, ἐπεροβολίας Il. 1. 87., 20. 411, Od. 4. 159, Pind., and Att.; *κάνεφηνεν οὐ δεδειγμένα* Soph. Fr. 379. 8; *ἀν. θυσίας*

Eur. I. T. 466; *ὄργᾶν* Id. Bacch. 538; *ἄστρα* Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 4; *ἡμέρα καὶ ἡλίω* . . *χάριν οἶδα, ὅτι μοι Κλεινίαν ἀν.* Id. Symp. 4. 12; rarely of

sound, *βοᾶν ἀμφ.* *to send forth a loud cry*, Aesch. Supp. 829; *ἀν. μελέων νόμους* Ar. Av. 745;—in Med., *νίκαν ἀνεφάνατο* Pind. l. 4 (3). 119. 3.

to proclaim, declare, βασιλέα ἀν. τινά Pind. P. 4. 110; *ἀν. πόλιν* *to pro-*

claim it victor in the games, Id. P. 9. 129, N. 9. 29; c. part., *τοὺς πολίτας ἀγαθοὺς ὕντας ἀν.* Plat. Criti. 108 C, cf. Lysias 127. 21:—c. inf., *ἀναφανῶ*

σε τόδε . . ὀνομάζειν *I proclaim that they call thee by this name*, i. e.

order that thou be so named, Eur. Bacch. 529. b. of things, *to appoint,*

institute, ὅς τελετὰς ἀνεφαίνε καὶ ὄργια C. I. 401, cf. Chron. Par. ib.

2374. 28; *Πανὶ νόμους ἀν.* Ar. Av. 745; *νῆσον ἀν. τινὲ οἰκεῖν* Philostr.

746. 4. *to make illustrious*, Pind. N. 9. 29. 5. *ἀναφάναντες τὴν*

Κύπρον *having opened, come in sight of* . . , Act. Ap. 21. 3; so, *aperitur*

Apollo in Virg., Aen. 3. 275. II. Pass., with fut. med. ἀναφᾶνήσομαι

Ar. Eq. 950, Vesp. 124, Plat., but also -φανοῦμαι Id. Polit. 289 C: pf.

ἀναπέφασμαι, but also in med. form -πέφηνα Hdt., etc.:—*to be shewn*

forth, come to light or into sight, appear plainly, ἀναφαίνεται ἀατήρ Il.

11. 62; *ἀν. αἰπὺς ὄλεθρος* Ib. 174; *τῇ δεκάτῃ . . ἀνεφαίνετο πατρίς*

ἄρουρα Od. 10. 29; so, *τὸ Δέλτα ἐστὶ νεωστὶ ἀναπεφηνός* Hdt. 2. 15,

cf. Soph. O. C. 1222, etc.; *ἀν. ὁ βλάπτων* Aesch. Cho. 329. b. *to re-*

appear, Hdt. 6. 76., 7. 30, 198. 2. *ἀναφανῆναι μούναρχος* *to be*

declared king, Id. 3. 82; *στρατηγὸς ἀν.* Plat. Ion 541 E; *κλέπτης τις ὁ*

δίκαιος . . ἀνεπέφανται *proved to be* . . , Id. Rep. 334 A, cf. Symp. 185

A, Oratt.; *ἀν. λογογράφος ἐκ τριηράρχου* of a sea-captain *to come out a*

romancer, Aeschin. 78. 26:—also c. part., *ἀναπέφανται ἂν ἀγαθός* Plat.

Rep. 334 A; *ἀναφαίνεσθαι ἔχων, σεσωσμένος* *to be seen or found to*

have, to be plainly in safety, etc., Plat. Soph. 233 C, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 15,

etc. III. the Act. is used intr. in late authors, as *ἀνέφαινεν*

ἔσπερος Musae. III, cf. Coraēs Heliod. 2. p. 187:—in Hdt. 1. 165 *πρὶν*

ἢ τὸν μῦθρον τοῦτον ἀναφῆναι, some emend *ἀναφανῆναι*; some evade

the difficulty by translating, before [they] *brought the mass to light*; but

this is forced, and Hesych. cites *ἀναφῆναι* in the sense of *ἀναφανῆναι*.

ἀν-αφαίρετος, ον, *not to be taken away*, Menand. Monost. 2, Dion. H. 8. 74.

ἀναφάλακρος, ον, = ἀναφάλαντος, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 203.

ἀναφᾶλάντιος, ον, ὁ, = ἀναφᾶλαντος, Luc. Tim. 47.

ἀναφᾶλάντισις, εως, ἡ, *forehead-baldness*, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 8.

ἀναφᾶλαντος, ον, *forehead-bald*, LXX (Levit. 13. 41).—ἀναφᾶλας, ὁ,

Malal.: v. Ducang.

ἀναφᾶλάντωμα, ατος, τό, *forehead-baldness*, LXX (Levit. 13. 42).

ἀναφανδά, Adv. (ἀναφαίνω) *visibly, openly, before the eyes of all*, opp.

to κρύβδην, Od. 3. 221., 11. 455: in Ap. Rh. 4. 84, also as neut. Adj.

(V. sub ἀμφαδά.)

ἀναφανδόν, Adv. = foreg., Il. 16. 178, Hdt. 2. 35, 46, Plat. Prot. 348 E,

etc.: ποῖτ. ἀμφανδόν, Pind. P. 9. 73.

ἀναφαντάζω, fut. ἄσω, = ἀναφαίνω, Basil.

ἀναφέρω, ποῖτ. ἀμφ-: fut. ἀνοίσω: aor. ἀνήνεγκα, Ion. ἀνήνεικα, also

ἀνωσα Hdt. 1. 157: (v. φέρω): I. *to bring or carry up*, Κέρ-

βερρον ἐξ Ἄλδαο Od. 11. 624; *ἐκ τῆς ἰλύος ψῆγμα ἀν. χρυσοῦ* Hdt. 4.

195, cf. 6. 102; *ἀν. τινα εἰς Ὀλυμπον, εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς* Xen. Symp. 8,

30, Plut., etc.:—in histor. writers, *to carry up the country*, esp. into Cen-

tral Asia, Hdt. 6. 30 (cf. ἀνάβασις I. 2): *to raise up, εἰς τὸ ἄνω* Hipp.

Art. 802; *ἀν. πόδα* *to lift it*, Eur. Phoen. 1410:—Med. *to carry up to a*

place of safety, take with one, Hdt. 3. 148., 8. 32, 36, etc. 2. *to*

bring up, pour forth, of tears, *ἐτοιμότερα γέλωτος ἀν. λίβη* Aesch.

Cho. 447; *αἷμα ἀν. to bring up, spit blood*, Plut. Cleom. 15; *ἀν.*

φωνάς, στεναγμούς, Id., etc.:—Med., *ἀνενείκασθαι*, absol. *to fetch up a*

deep-drawn breath, heave a deep sigh, μνησάμενος δ' ἀδινῶς ἀνενείκατο

Il. 19. 314, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.; *ἀνενείκαμενόν τε καὶ ἀναστενάξαντα*

Hdt. 1. 86 (where others, *having recovered himself, come to himself*, v.

infr. II. 6): in Alc. Poets, *to utter, ἀνενείκατο φωνάν, μῦθον* Theocr.

23. 18, Ap. Rh. 3. 463. 3. *to uphold, take upon one*, Lat. *sustinere*,

ἄχθος Aesch. Cho. 841; *κινδύνους* Thuc. 3. 38; *πόλεμον, διαβολάς*,

etc., Polyb., etc.; *πολλῶν ἀν. ἀμαρτίας* LXX (Isai. 53. 12), Ep. Hebr.

9. 28. 4. *to offer, contribute, εἰς τὸ κοινόν* Dem. 1030. 13:—*to*

offer in sacrifice, Ep. Hebr. 8. 27., 13. 15, etc.:—absol., perhaps, *to make*

expiation or compensation, Inscr. in Newton 82, 83, 88, etc. 5. intr.

to lead up, of a road, ἀμαξίτις εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἀναφ. Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 10,

cf. Polyb. 8. 31, 1. II. *to bring or carry back*, Pind. N. 11. 49 (in

Med.); *εἰς τοῦτοισθεν ἀν. πόδα* Eur. Phoen. 1410; and often in Prose, *ἀν.*

τὰς κόπας *to recover the oars* (after pulling them through the water),

Thuc. 2. 84; so, *ἡ εἰρεσία ἀναφέρεται* Plut. Demetr. 53, Anton. 24. 2.

to bring back tidings, report, Lat. *renuntiare*, *ἀν. λόγους παρά τινα* Hdt.

1. 47; *ἔς τινα* Id. 1. 91, Thuc. 5. 28, etc.; *τὰ ἐκ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ἀνενεγκόντες*

Decret. ap. Dem. 250. 12:—Pass., Hdt. 1. 141, al.:—Med. *to serve as a spy*,

Eus. H. E. 6. 5, 3., 8. 4. 3. 3. *to bring back from exile*, Thuc. 5. 16. 4.

to carry back, trace up one's family to an ancestor, τὸ Ἑρακλέους γένος

εἰς Περσέα ἀναφέρεται Plat. Alc. 1. 120 E; but also without γένος, *ἀν.*

εἰς Ἑρακλέα Id. Theaet. 175 A. 5. *to refer a matter to another*,

βουλευματα ἐς τὸ κοινόν Hdt. 3. 80; *ἐς ἀφανὲς τὸν μῦθον ἀν.* Id. 2.

23; *ἀμαρτίαν εἰς τινα ἀν. to ascribe* Eur. Or. 76, Bacch. 29, etc.; *ἀν.*

κηλῖδα εἰς τινα Antipho 123. 42; *τὴν αἰτίαν εἰς τινα* Lys. 164. 42;

rarely, *ἀν. τί τιμι* Eur. Or. 432, Lys. 127. 33; *τι ἐπὶ τινα* Dem. 302.

28, Aeschin. 84. 36; *τι ἐπὶ τι* Plat. Phaedo 76 D; *τι πρὸς τι* Arist.

Eth. N. 1. 12, 5, al.; *ποῖ δίκην ἀνοίσομεν;* *to whom shall we refer*

the judgment? Eur. Ion 253. b. without acc., *ἀν. εἰς τινα* *to refer*

or appeal to another, make reference to him, Hdt. 3. 71, Plat. Apol.

20 E, Dem. 920. 26; *ἔς τινα περὶ τινος* Hdt. 1. 157., 7. 149; *ἀν. πρὸς*

τι *to refer to something, as to a standard*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11:—of

things, *ἀν. εἰς τι* *to have reference to a thing, be related to it*, Plat.

Rep. 484 C, cf. Phaedr. 237 D. 6. *to bring back, restore, recover*,

πόλιν ἐκ πονηρῶν πραγμάτων Thuc. 8. 97; *ἀν. εαυτὸν* Ael. N. A.

13. 12:—and in Pass. *to recover oneself, come to oneself, μόγις δὴ τότε*

ἀνενειχθεὶς εἶπε (v. supr. I. 2), Hdt. 1. 116; *ἄφωνος ἐγένετο, εἶπειτα*

πάλιν ἀνηνέχθη Theopomp. Com. Incert. 12:—so, b. intr. in Act.

to come to oneself, recover, τῷ πύματι ἀνέφερον (sc. *εαυτοῦς*) Hdt. 3. 22,

cf. Hipp. Aph. 1246, Dem. 210. 15; *ἐκ τραύματος* Dion. H. 4. 67;

ἐξ ὑπνῶν Plut. Cam. 23; *ἀνέφερέ τις ἐλπίς ἀμυδρὰ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων*

revived, Id. Alc. 38. 7. *to return, yield, as revenue*, Xen. Vect. 5, 12:

to pay or return as paid, εἰς τὸ κοινόν Dem. 1030. 13, cf. 1031. 9, 11;

πρὸς ἦν [ἀρχὴν] αἰ πρόσσοδοι ἀναφέρονται Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 6. 8.

8. *to call to mind, consider*, Plat. Legg. 829 E: *to remember*, Wytttenb. Plut.

2. 126 F. 9. *to repeat*, Plat. Tim. 26 A. 10. *to recall a*

likeness, Plut. Brut. 1:—*to represent, portray*, Id. 2. 65 B.

ἀναφεύγω, fut. -φεύξομαι, *to flee up*, Xen. An. 6. 4, 24, Plut. 2. *to*

escape, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 40. 3. of a report, *to disappear gradually*,

Plut. Aemil. 25.

ἀναφευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for fleeing or flight*, Strabo 699.

ἀνάφευξις, εως, ἡ, *a fleeing away*, Dio C. 75. 6.

ἀναφής, ἐς, (ἀφή) *not to be touched, impalpable*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C,

Plut. 2. 721 C, etc.:—Adv. -φῶς, Iambli., etc. II. of wine,

tasteless, insipid, Plut. 2. 650 B (al. ἀβαφής).

ἀναφθέγγομαι, Dep. *to call out aloud*, Polyb. 17. 5, 6, Plut. Thes. 24,

Caes. 46, etc.

ἀναφθείρομαι, Pass. *to be undone, κατὰ τί δευρ' ἀνεφθόρης;* *by what*

ill luck came you hither? Ar. Av. 916: cf. φθείρω II.

ἀναφλασμός, ὁ, Lat. *masturbatio*, Eupol. ἄντολ. 21.

ἀναφλάω, fut. ἄσω, Lat. *masturbare*, Ar. Lys. 1099, etc.

ἀναφλεγμαίνω, fut. -φλεγμᾶνῶ, *to inflame and swell up*, Plut. Ant. 82.

ἀναφλέγω, *to light up, rekindle*, Eur. Tro. 320. II. *to inflame*,

ἔρωτα Plut. Alc. 17: often in Pass. *to glow with anger*, Ep. Plat. 349 A:

to be inflamed, in Anth. P. 12. 80: *to be excited, ὑπ' ὄργῆς* Plut. 2.

798 F; *ὑπὸ λιμοῦ* Ael. N. A. 15. 2; *πρὸς ἀρετήν* Plut. Dio 4; *δίψος*

ἀναφλέγεται Id. Anton. 47, etc.

ἀνάφλεξις, εως, ἡ, *a lighting up*, Plut. Lys. 12.

ἀναφλογίζω, = ἀναφλέγω, Call. Ep. 67, Anth. P. 12. 127.

ἀναφλογόω, = foreg., Tzetz.

ἀναφλόγωσις, εως, ἡ, = ἀνάφλεξις, Jul. Afr. Cest. p. 315. 17.

ἀναφλύω, *to bubble or boil up, ἀνὰ δ' ἐφλυε καλὰ βέεθρα* Il. 21. 361.

ἀναφασβέω, *to frighten away*, Ar. Vesp. 670.

ἀναφουβάω, *to purify*, Hesych.

ἀναφουτάω, *to go up, go back*, Nic. Th. 138.

ἀναφοίτησις, εως, ἡ, *a going up*, Athanas. 2. p. 1118.

ἀναφορά, ἄς, ἡ, (ἀναφέρομαι) *a coming up, rising, ἀν. ποιῆσθαι* *to rise*,

Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 29; of vapours, Plut. 2. 893 C, etc.: of a star's *ascension*,

opp. to ἀπόκλιμα, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 157; hence a treatise by Hypsicles

was named ἀναφορικός. II. (ἀναφέρω) *a carrying back, re-*

ferring, reference of a thing to a standard, διὰ τὸ γίνεσθαι ἐπαίνους δι'

ἀναφορᾶς Arist. Eth. N. 1. 12, 3; *reference to an authority*, Theophr.

ἀναφορέω, = ἀναφέρω I, but used in a frequentat. sense, Hdt. 3. 102, III, Thuc. 4. 115.
 ἀναφορικός, ἢ, ὄν, standing in relation, referring: in Gramm. relative: —Adv. —κῶς, with a reference, Stob. Ecl. 2. 136. II. in Medic., bringing up blood, phlegm, etc. III. v. sub ἀναφορά I.
 ἀνάφορον, τό, = ἀναφαρέυς, Ar. Ran. 8, Fr. 472, cf. A. B. 10.
 ἀναφορύσσω, Ion. for ἀναφυράω, Hipp. 610. 17., 672. 48, etc.
 ἀναφράζομαι, Med. to be ware of, οὐλήν ἀμφράσσαιτο Od. 19. 391.
 ἀναφράσσω, to barricade again, black up, τὰς εἰσόδους Strabo 194: — Pass., LXX (Nehem. 4. 7); λιμένες ἀνεφράγγυντο Themist. 91 D. II. to remove barriers, Hesych.
 ἀν-αφρίζω, to cover with foam, A. B. 26.
 ἀναφρίσσω, to bristle up, ἀκάνθαις with . . . , Opp. H. 4. 599.
 ἀναφροδισία, ἢ, want of power to inspire love, Philostr. 335. II. insensibility to love, A. Gell. 19. 9.
 ἀν-αφρόδιτος, ὄν, without Ἀφροδίτη, not enjoying her favours, Plut. 2. 751 E, etc.; ἀν. εἰς τὰ ἐρωτικά unlucky in . . . , Luc. D. Deor. 15. 2. 2. insensible to love, Plut. 2. 57 D. 3. Lat. invenustus, without charms, Plut. Ant. 4, etc.
 ἀνα-φρονέω, to come back to one's senses, Xen. An. 4. 8, 21, Dio C. 60. 14.
 ἀναφροντίζω, to think over, c. inf., ἀν. σχεθέμεν to meditate how to get, Pind. O. 1. III.
 ἀν-αφρος, ὄν, without froth, διαχωρήματα Hipp. 47. 40; αἷμα Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.
 ἀναφύγη, ἢ, (ἀναφεύγω) an escape or release from, ἀναφυγὰς κακῶν Aesch. Cho. 943. II. a retreat, Plut. Aemil. 16.
 ἀναφύη, ἢ, an up-springing, as of suckers from a root, Cyrill. 707 B (Vat. Ms.).
 ἀνάφυξις, εὖς, ἢ, = foreg., ἀν. κακῶν Plat. Legg. 713 E.
 ἀναφύρω, to mix up well, Hipp. 659. 34., 660. 9, Theophr. Odor. 25; τέφραν μετ' οἴνου ἀν. C. I. 5980. 8: cf. ἀναφορύσσω.
 ἀναφυρμός, αὐ, ὄ, confusion, Cyrill.
 ἀναφύρω [ῦ], to mix up, confound, τινὰς τισι Themist. 260 C: — Pass., ἀναμίξῃ ἦν πάντα ὁμοίως ἀναπεφυρμένα Hdt. 1. 103. 2. to defile, μάλιστα καὶ αἵματι ἀναπεφυρμένος Id. 3. 157, cf. Eur. Bacch. 742.
 ἀναφύσάω, to blow up or forth, eject, ἀποσπάσματα ἀν., of volcanoes, Plat. Phaedr. 113 B: — Pass. to be blown upwards, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 17. 2. absol. of the elephant when under water, μυκτῆρι ἀν. blows upward, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 6; so of whales, Id. P. A. 3. 6, 2: — of Tritons, Philostr. 800. II. metaph. in Pass. to be puffed up or arrogant, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 23, Hell. 7. 1, 24. III. to blow the flute, begin to blow, Ath. 351 E, cf. Philostr. 780.
 ἀναφύσημα, ατος, τό, an upward blast or eruption of wind or fire, as in volcanoes, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 15, Mund. 4, 16. II. metaph. conceit, arrogance, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 3.
 ἀναφύσησις, εὖς, ἢ, an upward blast, of volcanoes, Arist. Mund. 4, 26, Polyb. 34. 11, 17. II. the prelude in flute-playing, Hesych. s. v. Γρόνθων, Eust. 1406. 50.
 ἀναφύσητός, ἢ, ὄν, blown up, into, or upon, Eust. 1139. 58.
 ἀναφύσιάω, to fetch up a deep-drawn breath, blow, of a dolphin, Hes. Sc. 211; ἀν. ἄσθμα Ap. Rh. 2. 431.
 ἀνάφυσις, εὖς, ἢ, a growing again, κέρατων Ael. N. A. 12. 18.
 ἀν-αφύσσω, to draw water; aor. ἀνήφυσσα Nonn. D. 43. 31.
 ἀναφύτεύω, to plant or sow again, Arist. Mirab. 100, 3.
 ἀναφύω: fut. —φύσω, late —φύησω Just. M. Apol. 1. 52: — to produce again, ὁμοία κέρατα Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 5; πτιλά νερά Ael. N. A. 12. 4: generally to let grow, foster, πάργωνα Theocr. 10. 40; συκοφάντας, ἐπιθυμίας Plut.; etc. 2. absol. to produce grass, etc., Arist. Fr. 240. II. Pass., with aor. 2 —έφυν and pf. —πέφυκα, to grow up, Pherocyd. 44, Hdt. 4. 58, Plat., etc.; ἦν γὰρ ἀποθάνη εἰς τις πανηρός, δὴ ἀνέφυσαν ῥήταρες Plat. Com. Incert. 4; ἀναφύονται τιμι διαβολαί, δίκαι Plut. Thes. 17, Pericl. 37. 2. to grow again, of the hair, Hdt. 5. 35.
 ἀναφώνέω, to call aloud, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3: esp. of poetic exclamations, Arist. Mund. 6, 31, Plut. Cor. 32: to practise the voice by declaiming, Plut. 2. 130 C; τὰ πρὸς τι ἀναπεφωνημένα declamations upon . . . , Ib. 30 E. 2. to proclaim, βασιλέα Plut. Demetr. 18. 3. ἀν. τὴν ἐλευθερίαν to claim liberty, Artemid. 1. 58, cf. Plut. Cic. 27.
 ἀναφώνημα, ατος, τό, a proclamation, Plut. Pomp. 13, etc.
 ἀναφώνησις, εὖς, ἢ, declamation, Plut. 2. 1071 C, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 7 and 13. II. an outcry, ejaculation, Plut. Brut. 24.
 ἀναφωτίς, ἰδας, ἢ, a window in the roof, sky-light, Nicet. Ann. 70 C.
 ἀναχάζω, to make to recoil, force back, only found in poet. aor. 1, οὐδ' ἀνέχασαν (vulg. ἀνέχασαν) Pind. N. 10. 129. II. mostly as Pass. ἀναχάζομαι, Ep. aor. ἀνεχασάμην: — to draw back, often in II., of warriors, ἀλλ' ἀναχασάμενος λίθον εἴλετο 7. 264; ἀλλ' ἀνεχάξετα τυτθὸν 15. 728; ἀψ ἀναχάζόμενον 16. 819, cf. 17. 47, etc.; ἀναχασάμενος νῆχον πάλιν giving way to the wave, Od. 7. 280; — c. gen., ἀν. ἡπίεραιο to draw back from . . . , Ap. Rh. 4. 1241; — used also by Xen., ἐπὶ πόδα ἀναχάξεσθαι to retire slowly, of soldiers, Cyr. 7. 1, 34; and in An. 4. 1, 16 he has the Act. in the sense of Pass.
 ἀναχαίνω, v. sub ἀναχάσκω.
 ἀναχαιτίζω, (χαίτη) of a horse, to throw the mane back, rear up, ἀν. φόβω Eur. Rhes. 786; κόμην ἀν. Heliod. 2. 36: metaph. of men, to become restive, Soph. Fr. 189, Plut. Demetr. 34; θάλαττα ἀναχαιτίζουσα a turbulent sea, Philostr. 835. 2. c. acc. to rear up and throw the rider, φυλάσσω μὴ ἀναχαιτίσειε νιν lest it should throw him off, Eur. Bacch. 1072: — metaph. to overthrow, upset, ἐσφηλε κἀνεχαιτίσεν Id. Hipp. 1232; ἀνεχαιτίσειε καὶ διέλυσε Dem. 20. 27; ἀνεχαιτίκεν [ἡμᾶς], of wine, Anaxandr. Ἀγρ. 2; cf. ἐκτραχηλίω. 3. c. gen., ἀν. τῶν πραγμάτων to shake off the yoke of business, Plut. Anton. 21, v. Schäf.

ad l. II. to hold back by the hair, and generally, to hold back, ἀν. ναῦν δρόμου Luc. Lexiph. 15, cf. Trag. 305.
 ἀναχαιτίσμα, τό, a drawing back, restraint, dub. l. in Plut. 2. 611 F: — also ἀναχαιτίσις, Schol. Hermog.; and ἀναχαιτισμός, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 2. 15., 3. 52.
 ἀναχάλασμός, ὄ, relaxation, easing, Plut. 2. 909 D.
 ἀναχάλαστικός, ἢ, ὄν, relaxing, φάρμακα cited from Diosc.
 ἀναχάλαω, to relax, Thales (?) ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 760, Polyb. 6. 23, 11, in Pass.
 ἀναχαλκεύω, to forge anew; generally, to renew, revive, Eccl.
 ἀναχάραξις, εὖς, ἢ, a scraping up, ruffling, τῆς λεπίδος Plut. 2. 979 C: — also, ἀναχαράγη, ἢ, Apollod. Poliorc.
 ἀναχάρασσω, Att. —τω, to scrape up, Plut. 2. 913 E; ἀπὸ ἀναχαράσσει ἰὸν air causes the roughness of rust, Ib. 396 A.
 ἀναχάσκω, only used in pres. and impf., Ar. Av. 502, ap. Ath. 86 F (Βαβυλ.), Luc. V. H. 2. 1; poet. ἀγχασκει, Pherecr. Incert. 22: — the other tenses are formed from the late pres. ἀναχαίνω, fut. —χάνομαι Hipp. 264. 51., 678. 34: aor. 2 ἀνέχων: pf. ἀνακέχηνα: — to open the mouth, gape wide, ἀναχανών Ar. Eq. 641; στόμα ἀνακεχηνός Hipp. 579. 40, cf. 36.
 ἀναχανών, = ἀναλύω, Suid.
 ἀναχειρίζομαι, Dep. to hold back, hinder, Dio C. 38. 13.
 ἀναχελύσσομαι, Dep. to caught up, Schol. Nic. Al. 81, and prob. l. in Galen. and Erotian. Lex. Hipp.
 ἀναχέω, fut. —χέω, to pour forth, θάλασσαν Opp. H. 2. 33: — Pass. to be poured out, spread over a wide space, Arist. Probl. 26. 34, Mund. 3. 8. II. = ἀναχώννυμι, Orph. Arg. 568 (in tmesi), cf. 724.
 ἀναχλαινώω, to clothe with a mantle, Nonn. D. 11. 232.
 ἀναχλαινώω, to make warm again, Arist. Probl. 8. 18, 2: — Pass., Ib. 22, 7.
 ἀναχνοαίνομαι, Pass. to get the first down (χρύσας), Ar. Ach. 791.
 ἀναχσθή, ἢ, (ἀναχέω) an eruption, Αἴτνης Longin. 35. 4.
 ἀναχορεύω, to begin a choral dance, Ar. Thesm. 994; and c. acc. cogn., ἀν. θίασον, ὄργια, στεφαναφορίαν Eur. Phoen. 1756, Bacch. 452, al. 2. to celebrate in the chorus, Βάκχων Ib. 1153. 3. οὐκ ἂν με . . . ἀνεχόρευ' Ἐρινύσι would not scare me away by a band of Furies, Id. Or. 582. II. intr. to dance for joy, Id. Ion 1079.
 ἀναχόω, older form for ἀναχώννυμι, Luc. Lexiph. 2.
 ἀναχράσσομαι, Dep. to use up, make away with, Thuc. ap. A. B. 399, v. Arnold, ad 3. 81.
 ἀναχρέπτομαι, Dep. to caught up, Diag. L. 2. 75, Suid.
 ἀνάχρεμψις, εὖς, ἢ, a coughing up, Hipp. Prorrh. 67, etc.
 ἀναχρονίζομαι, Pass. to be an anachronism, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 231, Phoen. 854.
 ἀναχρονισμός, ὄ, an anachronism, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 846, Valck. Phoen. 861. 2. an exchange of the quantity of two syllables, Eust. 1704. 8.
 ἀναχρώννυμι, to colour anew, discolour, Plut. 2. 930 F: — Pass., Theophr. Sudor. 12.
 ἀνάχρωσις, εὖς, ἢ, a discolouring; a taint, infection, Plut. 2. 53 C.
 ἀνάχυμα, ατος, τό, an expanse, ἀν. αἰθέριον Nicom. Μουσ. p. 6.
 ἀν-αχύρωτος [ῦ], ὄν, without chaff or husks, Ar. Fr. 152.
 ἀνάχυσις, εὖς, ἢ, (ἀναχέω) effusion, χαλῆς Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15. 2. ἢ τῆς ἀσωτίας ἀν. excess of profligacy, I Ep. Petr. 4. 4. II. an estuary, Strabo 140.
 ἀναχῦτέον, verb. Adj. one must pour out, Clem. Al. 292.
 ἀνάχωμα, τό, a mound, dam, Harpocr. s. v. ἀνθηρα, Scholl.
 ἀναχωματίζω, to throw up a mound, Eust. 652. 29.
 ἀναχωματισμός, ὄ, the throwing up a mound, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 646, etc. Also, —δω, and —ωσις, ἢ, Byz.
 ἀναχωνεύω, to cast or melt over again, Strabo 1, 399: hence ἀναχώ-νευσις, ἢ, Eccl.
 ἀναχώννυμι, fut. —χώσω, to heap up into a mound, κόνιν Anth. P. 7. 537; in Pass., prob. l. Thuc. 2. 102, for ἀν κεχώσθαι; ἀν. ὀδὸν to raise a road by throwing down rubbish, Dem. 1279. 20; τάφους Luc. Tox. 43.
 ἀναχωρέω, to go back, πόλινδε ἀψ ἀναχωρήσουσιν Il. 10. 210, cf. Od. 17. 461. 2. in II., mostly, to retire or withdraw from battle, ἀλλὰ σ' ἔγωγ' ἀναχωρήσαντα κελύω ἐς πληθὺν ἰέναι Il. 17. 30; τόφρ' ἀναχωρεῖτω Il. 189, cf. 4. 305., 20. 335, etc.: — also in Prose, ὀπίσω ἀν. Hdt. 4. 183., 5. 94, etc.; εἰς τοῦπίσω Lys. 140. 6; εἰς τοῦπισθεν Ar. Pl. 1208; ἀναχωρήκεσαν they had retired or returned, Thuc. 8. 15; ἀν. φυγῆ Plat. Symp. 221 A. 3. to retire from, c. gen. loci, ἀνεχώρησαν μεγάροι Od. 22. 270; and, in Prose, with all Preps. denoting motion to or from, ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Hdt. 3. 143; ἐπ' αἴκων Thuc. 1. 30; ὑπὸ τὸ τεῖχος Xen., etc.; ἀν. ὑπὸ τινος ἐς τόπον were forced by them to retire to . . . , Hdt. 5. 61. II. to come back or revert to the right-ful owner, ἢ βασιλῆτῃ ἀνεχώρει ἐς τὸν παῖδα Id. 7. 4; σα, ἢ ποιητῆ ἀν. εἰς ἡμᾶς Antipho 115. 13: cf. ἀναβαίνω III. 2. III. to draw back, refrain, abstain, ἐκ τινος Plat. Phaedo 83 A; ἀν. ἐκ τῶν πραγμάτων to retire from public life, from the world, Polyb. 29. 10, 5; cf. Cic. Att. 9. 4: — absol. to withdraw, retire, Ar. Av. 524, Plat. Symp. 175 A; ἀναχωρηκῶν χώρα a retired spot, Lat. locus in secessu, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 4; ἀν. ἀπὸ θαλάσσης inland, Polyb. 2. 11, 16; ἀναχωρηκὸς ῥῆμα, ὄνομα obsolete, Dion. H. de Rhet. 7.
 ἀναχώρημα, ατος, τό, a retiring, receding, Arist. Mund. 4, 33.
 ἀναχώρησις, εὖς, Ion. ἰος, ἢ, a drawing back, retiring, retreating, Hdt. 9. 22, and often in Thuc.; ἀν. ποιέσθαι Diod. 1. 10: — of the sea, Arist. Mund. 6, 32. II. a means or place of retreat, refuge, Lat. recessus, Thuc. 1. 90, Dem. 354. 11.
 ἀναχωρητέον, verb. Adj. one must withdraw, retreat, Plat. Crito 51 B.
 ἀναχωρητής, οὐ, ὄ, one who has retired from the world, an anchorct, Eccl., v. Suicer.
 ἀναχωρητικός, ἢ, ὄν, disposed to retire; τὸ ἀν. Arr. Epict. 2. 1, 10.
 ἀναχωρίζω, to make to go back or retire, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 41, An. 5. 2, 10; 1 2

ἀγχορίζαντες (Dor.) τὸν ὄρον *having drawn it back*, Tab. Heracl. in C. 1. 5774. 56, cf. 59.

ἀναψαθάλλω, *to touch up, work up*, A. B. 9.

ἀναψαλάσσω, *to tear up, open*, Lyc. 343.

ἀναψάω, fut. ἤσω, *to wipe up*, like ἀνασπαγγίζω, Ctesias. Ind. 28, v. ap. Clem. Al. 566:—Med., aor. ἤσασθαι, Plut. Thes. 22.

ἀναψηλαφάω, *to examine closely*, Epiphan. 1. 937.

ἀναψηλάφησης, εως, ἡ, *close examination*, Eust. 254. 31, etc.

ἀναψηφίζω, *to put to the vote again*, Thuc. 6. 14:—Med. *to vote anew*, Pherecr. Δουλοδ. 6.

ἀναψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνάπτω) *a lighting up, kindling*, Dion. H. 2. 66:—of the rising of stars, ἀν. καὶ σβέαις Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 92.

ἀναψυκτήρ, ἡρας, ἡ, *a refresher, πόνων from labours*, Eur.-Fr. 135.

ἀναψυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for cooling, refreshing*, Galen.

ἀνάψυξις, εως, ἡ, *a cooling, ἔλκεος Hipp. Fract. 767: a refreshing, relief*, Strabo 459.

ἀναψυχή, ἡ, *a cooling*, Plat. Legg. 919 A. 2. *relief, recovery, respite*, Plat. Symp. 176 A; *κακῶν from misery*, Eur. Supp. 615; *πόνων* Id. Ion 1604. 3. *respiration*, Plat. Tim. 84 D, Ath. 24 E.

ἀναψύχω [ῦ], fut. —ψύξω, *to cool, to revive by fresh air, to refresh, ἀήτας Ὀκεανὸς ἀνίησιν, ἀναψύχειν ἀνθρώπων Od. 4. 568; ἀνέψυχον φίλον ἦτορ were reviving their spirit*, Il. 13. 84, v. infr.; ἔλκος ἀναψύχοντα 5. 795, cf. Hipp. Fract. 767; *δμῶας ἀν. Hes. Op. 606; ἀν. βάσιον to cool the feet in water*, Eur. I. A. 421:—Pass. *to be revived, refreshed, ἀνέψυχθεν φίλον ἦτορ Il. 10. 575; of the body*, Plat. Tim. 78 E, cf. 70 D; *ὡστ' ἀνεψύχης [ῦ] Amips. Μοιχ 1. 2. ναῦς ἀν. to let the ships rest and get dry, relieve them*, Hdt. 7. 59, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 10; so, ἀν. τὸν ἰδρῶτα *to let it dry off*, Plut. Sull. 29; ἀν. τὰς αὐλαίας *to dry them*, Id. Themist. 30. 3. metaph. c. gen., ἀν. πόνων *τινα to give him relief from toil*, Eur. Hel. 1094. II. the Act. is also used intr. *to become cool, recover oneself, revive*, Diphil. Φιλ. 1, Anth. P. 12. 132, Opp. H. 5. 623; *εὔρεν . . δρόμων ἀναψύχουσαν [τὴν ἔλαφον] Babr. 95. 57.*

ἀνδαίω, ποët. for ἀναδαίω.

ἀνδάνω [ᾶ]: impf. ἦνδανον, Ep. ἔηνδανον, in Ion. Prose ἔανδανον Hdt. 9. 5 and 19, (in 7. 172., 8. 29 the MSS. give ἦνδανον):—fut. ἀδήσω Hdt. 5. 39:—pf. ἀδηκα Hippoc. 90; but also ἔαδα Ap. Rh. 1. 867 (written ἔαδα in Theocr. 27. 22); part. ἔαδῶς (v. infr.):—aor. ἔαδον Hdt. 4. 201., 6. 106; Ep., εὔαδον (i. e. ἔφαδον), Il. 14. 340, Od. 16. 28; but Hom. also has ἔαδον [ᾶ] Il. 13. 748; 3 sing. subj. ἀδη Hdt. 1. 133; opt. ἀδοι Od. 20. 327; inf. ἀδεῖν Il. 3. 173, Soph. Ant. 89. (From √ΣΦΑΔ; cf. Skt. suad, suad-āmi (gusto, placeo), suad-us (dulcis), Lat. sua-vis (i. e. suavis), suad-eo; Goth. sut-is, O. Norse sæt-r (or rather sætr), A.S. swēt-e; O.H.G. suoz-i (süss). From the same Root prob. come ἦδαμαι, ἦδός, ἦδος, ἦδανή, ἄσμενος, and perh. ἔδανός.) To please, delight, gratify,

mostly Ion. and ποët., used like ἦδαμαι, except as to construction; mostly c. dat. pers., Hnm., Hdt., Pind., etc.; also c. dupl. dat., Ἀγαμέμνονι ἦνδανε θυμῷ Il. 1. 24, cf. Od. 16. 28; εἰ σφωῖν κραδίη ᾄδει 20. 327; Πηνελοπείη ἦνδανε μῦθοισι *please her with words*, Il. 398:—in ἀδύνατα δ' εἶη με τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ὀμιλεῖν, the dat. belongs both to the part. and to the inf., Pind. P. 2. fin.:—absol., ταῖσι δὲ πᾶσιν ἔαδῶτα μῦθον εἶπε Il. 9. 173, Od. 18. 422. 2. if ἀνδάνω can govern the acc. (like ἀρέσκω III), we may accept the reading of several MSS. in Eur. Or. 1607, αὐτὰρ μ' ἀνδάνουσι, and ἀνδάνουσα μὲν φυγῆ πολίτας in Med. 12; we certainly find νόον δ' ἐμὸν αὐτίς ἔαδε in Theocr. 27. 22; but in Theogn. 26, for οὐδ' ὁ Ζεὺς ὕων πάντας ἀνδάνει, πάντεσσ' is the prob. reading. II. in Hdt. ἀνδάνει, like Lat. placet, expresses the opinion of a body of people, οὐ σφι ἦνδανε ταῦτα 7. 172, cf. 9. 5; ταῖσι τὸ ἀμείνω ἔανδανε 9. 19; c. inf., ταῖσι μὲν ἔαδε βοηθεῖν Ἀθηναίαισι 6. 106, cf. 4. 145, 153, 201:—Hom. has it impers. in this sense, ἐπεὶ νύ ται εὔαδεν οὕτως [sc. ποιεῖν] Il. 17. 647, cf. Od. 2. 114. III. a Med. ἀνδάνεται occurs in Anth. P. 10. 7.

ἀνδεμα, ἀνδεσμός, ἀνδέχομαι, ἀνδέω, ἀνδημα, ποët. for ἀναδ-.

ἀνδηρον, τό, *any raised bank, by the side of a river or ditch, a dyke*, Mosch. 5. 102:—mostly in pl., ἀνδηρα, τά, Lyc. 629, etc.; τετμήσθαι καθάπερ ἀνδηροῖς καὶ ὄχετοῖς Plut. 2. 650 C; cf. Luc. Lexiph. 2; ἀνδ. θαλάσσης Opp. H. 4. 319. 2. *a raised border, flower-bed, like πρασιά*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 15, 4 (H. P. 7. 15, 2 is corrupt) Theocr. 5. 93, Anth. P. 12. 197, Nic. Th. 576. Also in A. B. 394, ἀνδειράδες, αἰ.

ἀνδίκτης, ου, ὁ, for ἀναδίκτης (ἀναδικεῖν), *the catch of a mousetrap*, also ῥόπτρον, Call. Fr. 233.

ἀνδίχα, Adv. (ἀνά, δίχα) *asunder, in twain, ἡ δ' [κεφαλῆ] ἀνδίχα πᾶσα κείσθη Il. 16. 412; ἀνδίχα πάντα δάσασθαι 18. 511; opp. to ἀμμίγδην*, Nic. Th. 912; cf. διάνδιχα:—also apart, Anth. P. 5. 5. 2. as Prep. c. gen., like ἀμφίς, χωρίς, Ap. Rh. 2. 927.

ἀνδοκάδην, Adv. (ἀναδαχή) *alternately*, Hesych.; cf. ἀμβολάδην.

ἀνδακεία, ἡ, = ἀναδαχή II, ἐν ἀνδοκείᾳ Ζωτικῶν in the hands of Zoticus, of a balance over from the preceding year, C. 1. 5640. II. 19, al., 5641. 50:—ἀνδοκι-ἀρχης, ου, ὁ, *an officer in charge of this balance*, Ib. 8545. Cf. ἐπιμονή.

ἀνδράγαθῶ, fut. ἤσω Diod. S.: pf. ἦνδραγάθηκα Id.: aor. —ησα Polyb.: (ἀνὴρ, ἀγαθός):—later form of ἀνδραγαθίζομαι, Polyb. 1. 45, 3, al., C. 1. 222. 14:—Pass., ἦνδραγαθῆμενα, opp. to ἡμαρτημένα, Plut. Fab. 20.

ἀνδράγαθημα, τό, *a brave honest deed*, Plut. Sert. 10, C. 1. 5879. 9.

ἀνδράγαθία, Ion. —η, ἡ, *bravery, manly virtue*, Hdt. 1. 99, 136, al. 2. at Athens, *bravery and honesty, the character of a brave honest man*, Ar. Pl. 191, Phryn. Com. Ἐφιαλτ. 2, Thuc. 2. 42; ἀνδραγαθίας ἐνεκα στεφανοῦσθαι Hyperid. Lyc. 13; cf. ἀνδραγαθίζομαι.

ἀνδράγαθίζομαι: aor. ἀνδραγαθίσασθαι App. Civ. 5. 101: Dep:—to act bravely, honestly, εἰ τις ἀπραγμοσύνη ἀνδραγαθίζεται if anyone

thinks to sit at home and play the honest man, Thuc. 2. 63; ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι Id. 3. 40, cf. Arist. de Virt. et Vit. 4. 4.

ἀνδράγαθικός, ἡ, ὄν, *befitting a good man*, Hipp. Art. 837.

ἀνδρ-ἀγρία, ὄν, τὰ, *the spoils of a slain enemy*, Il. 14. 509.

ἀνδρ-αγχος, ὁ, *a thrattler of men; an executioner*, Eust. 1833. 54., 1858. 57:—ἀνδραγχνος is only f. l.

ἀνδρ-ἄδελφός, ἡ, (not ἀνδράδελφος, Lob. Phryn. 304) *a husband's brother, brother-in-law*, Suid.:—ἀνδρ-ἄδελφή, ἡ, *a husband's sister*, Eust. 392. 2, Zonar.:—also —φίς, ἰδας, Paraphr. II.:—hence, ἀνδραδελφό-παις, ὁ, *a husband's nephew*, Manass.

ἀνδραῖζομαι, as Pass. *to become masculine*, Epiphan.

ἀνδρᾶκάς, Adv. (ἀνὴρ) *man by man*, like κατ' ἀνδρα, Lat. viritim, Od. 13. 14, Cratin. Βουκ. 5, cf. Plut. 2. 151 E; ἀνδρακάς καθήμενος apart, Aesch. Ag. 1595 (but Herm. ἀνδρακάς καθήμενος ἄσημα . .).

ἀνδρακάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἀνὴρ) *a man's portion*, Nic. Th. 643.

ἀνδραπόδεσσι, v. sub ἀνδράπαδον.

ἀνδρᾶποδίζω: fut. Att. ἰῶ Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 20: aor. ἦνδραπόδισα Hdt., Thuc.:—fut. med. ἀνδραποδιέμμαι in pass. sense, Hdt. 6. 17 (cf. ἔξανδρ-); but also ἀνδραποδισθῆσθαι, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 14: aor. pass. ἦνδραποδίσθην Lys.: pf. ἦνδραπόδισμαι Hdt., Isocr.: (ἀνδράπαδον). Prose Verb, to reduce to slavery, enslave, esp. to sell the free men of a conquered place into slavery, Lat. vendere sub corona, (and so something worse than δουλώω, καταδουλώω, to subjugate or subdue), Hdt. 1. 151, Thuc. 1. 98; παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας ἀνδρ. Thuc. 3. 36; πόλιν 6. 62:—Pass. to be sold into slavery, Hdt. 6. 106, 119., 8. 29, Xen., etc.; πόλις ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἦνδραποδίσθη Lys. 195. 46. The Med. was also used in act. sense, Hdt. 1. 76., 3. 59., 4. 203, Andoc. 26. 11, etc.: indeed the pres. act. first occurs in Alciphro 3. 40. II. such selling was commonly a public act; but the word was sometimes used of individuals, to kidnap,

Plat. Gorg. 508 E, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 14, Symp. 4, 36: cf. ἀνδραποδισμός. ἀνδραπόδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀνδράπαδον, Diphil. Τιθρ. 1. ἀνδρᾶπόδισις, εως, ἡ, =sq., Xen. Apol. 25. ἀνδρᾶποδισμός, ὁ, *a selling free men into slavery, enslaving*, Thuc. 2. 68, Isocr. 61 D, etc.; πατρίδος Dem. 10. 18; cf. ἀνδραποδίζω. II. of individuals, *a kidnapping*, whether of free men or other people's slaves, ὑπόδικος ἀνδραποδισμοῦ liable to action for kidnapping, Plat. Legg. 879 A, 955 A.

ἀνδρᾶποδιστήριος, α, ὄν, *fitted for enslaving*, Tzetz. Lyc. 784.

ἀνδρᾶποδιστής, αὐ, ὁ, *a slave-dealer or kidnapper*, Ar. Eq. 1030, Pl. 522, Lysias 117. 8, etc., cf. Poll. 3. 78; coupled with ἱερούσυλαι, ταχωρύχοι, etc., Plat. Rep. 344 B: metaph., ἀνδρ. εαυτοῦ *one who sells his own independence*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 6.

ἀνδρᾶποδιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀνδραποδιστήριος: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), *man-scaling, kidnapping*, Plat. Soph. 222 C:—Sup. Adv. ἀνδραποδιστικώτατα, Eupol. Incert. 77.

ἀνδρᾶποδο-κάπηλος, ὁ, *a slave-dealer*, Luc. Indoct. 24, Philo 2. 338.

ἀνδράπαδον [δρᾶ], τό, Prose word, *one taken in war and sold as a slave*, whether originally slave or free, a captive, first in Hdt. 3. 125, 129., 5. 31, and freq. in Att. Prose:—the orig. distinction of ἀνδράπαδον and δούλος is clear, ὕσαι δὲ ἦσαν ξεινοί τε καὶ δούλοι . . ἐν ἀνδραπόδων λόγῳ παιεόμενος εἶχε Hdt. 3. 125; τὰ ἀνδρ. πάντα, καὶ δούλα καὶ ἐλευθέρα Thuc. 8. 28; τὰ ἀνδρ. τὰ δούλα πάντα ἀπέδοτο Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 15. II. it came, however, to be used merely in the sense of a slave, a slavish

low fellow, Plat. Gorg. 483 B, Theag. 130 B, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 39, cf. ἀνδραπαδῶδης.—The word is found in a line of Hom., Il. 7. 475, in the Ep. dat. pl. ἀνδραπόδεσσι (as if from ἀνδράπους), where Aristarch. proposed to read ἀνδραπόδισσι; but it is almost certain that the word was post-Homeric, and the line was rejected on that account by Zenodotus and Aristophanes. (The form ἀνδραπόδεσσι suggests a deriv. from ἀνδρός, παύς; but at present the deriv. must remain uncertain.)

ἀνδρᾶποδῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) *slavish, servile, abject*, opp. to ἐλευθέριος (Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 5), ἀρετή Plat. Phaedo 69 B; ἀγροίκας . . καὶ ἀνδρ. Id. Legg. 880, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 22; θηριώδης καὶ ἀνδ. Plat. Rep. 430 B, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 8., 11, 3, etc.; ἀνδρ. θρίξ *short coarse hair like that of slaves*, hence metaph., εἶτι τὴν ἀνδρ. τρίχα ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ ἔχοντες Plat. Alc. 1. 120 B. Adv. —δῶς, Id. Symp. 215 E.

ἀνδρᾶποδῶδία, ἡ, *servility*, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 9, Plut. 2. 7 B.

ἀνδρᾶποδ-ώνης, ου, ὁ, *a slave-dealer*, Ar. Fr. 295, Cyrill. 237 D.

ἀνδράριον, τό, Dim. of ἀνὴρ, *a manikin, pitiful fellow*, Ar. Ach. 517, Synes. 245 C.

ἀνδρ-ἀριστος, ὄν, *most excellent*, C. 1. 8762.

ἀνδρᾶ-σῖτος, ὁ, *a man-eater*, Byz.

ἀνδρᾶφαξίς, v. sub ἀτράφαξυς.

ἀνδρ-αχθής, ἐς, *loading a man, as much as a man can carry*, χερμάδια Od. 10. 121; βώλακες Ap. Rh. 3. 1334; γόγγροι Eudox. ap. Ath. 288 C.

ἀνδράχλη, ἡ, said to be Att. form for ἀνδράχνη (1), Hellad. ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 533. 26. II. *a chafing-dish, warming-pan or stool*, Eust. 1571. 25 (in signif. II, prob. akin to ἀνθραξ).

ἀνδραχλος, ἡ, v. l. in Theophr. for ἀνδράχνη.

ἀνδράχνη, ἡ, *a plant, purslane*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 4, al., Diosc. 2. 150, Luc. Trag. 151. 2. *a wild strawberry-tree*, also κύμαρος, Theophr. 11. P. 1. 9, 3.

ἀνδραχνος, ἡ, = ἀνδράχνη (2), Paus. 9. 22, 2, and 28, 1.

ἀνδρεία, ἡ, Ion. —ητή (Hdt. 7. 99), generally written ἀνδρία in the MSS., in agreement with the opinion of Apollon. (A. B. 546), refuted by other Gramm. in E. M. 461. 53, cf. Diind. Ar. Nub. 510:—ἀνδρεία is required by the metre in Ar. Nub. 510, and may always stand in the few ποët. passages where it occurs (Simon. 26, Aesch. Theb. 52, Soph. El. 983, Eur. Tro. 669), whereas ἀνδρία is required in Eur. H. F. 475 μέγα φρονῶν ἐπ' ἀνδρία (where however Elmsl. restored εὐανδρία), and

in a late poet in Cramer An. Par. 4. 342: the form ἀνδρεία is also confirmed by the Ion. form ἀνδρήη, and is now generally adopted. *Manliness, manhood, manly strength or spirit*, Lat. *virtus*, opp. to *δειλία*, Il. cc.; but in Soph. El. 983, of women; cf. Arist. Rhet. I. 9, Eth. N. 3. 9; ἀνδρεία περί τι Strabo 140:—in pl. *brave deeds*, Plat. Legg. 922 A. II. in bad sense, = ἀναίδεια, *insolence*, Wyttenb. Ep. Cr. p. 233, 275.

ἀνδρείκελον, τό, *an image of a man*, Plat. Rep. 501 B (unless here it be used in signif. II), App. Civ. 2. 147, Anth. Plan. 221. II. *a flesh-coloured pigment*; Plat. Crat. 424 E, Xen. Oec. 10, 5, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 47, Theophr. Lap. 51: cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

ἀνδρ-είκελος, ον, *like a man*, εἶδωλα Dion. H. I. 38; διατύπωσις Plut. Alc. 72. The form ἀνδροείκελος is late and dubious.

ἀνδρείομαι, Pass. *to be manly*; Procl.:—so, intr. in Act., ἀνδρείω, Byz.

ἀνδρείος, α, ον; Ion. -ήμιος, η, ον, but Hdt. keeps the common form in the Comp. and Sup. ἀνδρείωτερος, -ότατος, I. 79, 123: (ἀνήρ):—*of or for a man*, στέγη Aesch. Fr. 123; θαλάμια Ar. Eccl. 75; opp. to γυναικεῖος, Id. Thesm. 154, Plat., Xen.; πέπλοι Theocr. 28. 10 (where ἀνδρείοι); αἰλός (v. αἰλός) Hdt. I. 17; ἀνδρ. ἀγορά the men's market, Inscr. Cyz. in C. I. 3657; (so, γυναικεία ἀγ. Menand. Συναρ. 7); ἀνδρείος (sc. σύλλογος) Inscr. Dor. in C. I. 2448. B. 24; ἀνδρεία ἡμπίσχετο vestem virilem, Diog. L. 3. 46. II. *manly, masculine, courageous*, Hdt. 7. 153, and freq. in Att.; even γυνή Arist. Pol. I. 13, 3, 4, 17; and in bad sense, *stubborn, ἀναίσχυντος καὶ ἀνδρ. τὰ τοιαῦτα* Luc. Indoct. 3:—*neut. τὸ ἀνδρεῖον = ἀνδρεία*, Thuc. 2. 39; καὶ τοῦτο δὴ τὰνδρεῖον this is true courage, Eur. Supp. 510; ἔβησαν πρὸς τὰνδρεῖον (like πρὸς ἀλκὴν τρέπεσθαι), Id. Andr. 683:—Adv. -ως, Ar. Pax 498, al.; Sup. -ότατα, Plat. Polit. 262 A. 2. of animals, Arist. H. A. I. 1, 32, cf. Plat. Lach. 196 D and E. 3. of things, *strong, vigorous*, λαφυγμός, Eupol. Κόλ. 12; ἔργον Ar. Vesp. 1200; θήρατρον Ael. V. H. I. 1. III. ἀνδρεία, τά, the public meals of the Cretans, also the older name for the Spartan φειδίτια or φιλίτια (q. v.), Alcman 37, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 5 (where, as in Plut. Lycurg. 12, it is written ἀνδρία), cf. Müller Dor. 4. 3, 3:—also, τὸ ἀνδρήιον, Cretan for the public hall, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 51., 2556. 38.

ἀνδρείότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἀνδρεία, Xen. An. 6. 5, 14, Tim. Locr. 103 D. ἀνδρει-φόντης, ου, ὁ, (φονεύω) *man-slaying*, always as epith. of the god of war, Il. 2. 651, etc.: cf. ἀνδροφόνος.

ἀνδρειών, ὁ, poet. for ἀνδρεών, ἀνδρών.

ἀνδρ-εράστρια, ἡ, *a woman that is fond of men*, Ar. Thesm. 392.

ἀνδρεύμενος, η, ον, Ion. for ἀνδρούμενος.

ἀνδρεύομαι, Dep. = ἀνδρίζομαι, E. M. 599. 17.

ἀνδρεών, ἀνδρήη, ἀνδρήιος, Ion. for ἀνδρών, -δρεία, -δρείος.

ἀνδρηλάττω, fut. ἤσω, *to banish from house and home*, ἐκ γῆς τῆσδε Aesch. Ag. 1419; ἐκ πόλεως τε καὶ δόμων Soph. O. T. 100, cf. Eur. 221, Plat. Rep. 565 E, etc.:—Pass., Dio C. 47. 19. Cf. sq.

ἀνδρηλάτης [ᾶ], ου, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) *he that drives one from his home*, esp. the avenger of blood in cases of murder, Aesch. Theb. 637, cf. Ruhnck. Tim., Müller Eumen. § 44.

ἀνδρία, v. sub ἀνδρεία. II. ἀνδρία, τά, v. sub ἀνδρείος.

ἀνδριαντάριον, τό, Dim. of ἀνδριάς, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 3.

ἀνδριαντίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἀνδριάς, *a puppet*, Plut. Thes. 20, etc.

ἀνδριαντο-γλύφος, ὁ, *a carver of statues*, Tzetz. Lyc. 615.

ἀνδριαντο-ειδής, ἐς, *like a statue*, Clem. Al. 40.

ἀνδριαντο-εργάτης, ου, ὁ, = ἀνδριαντοποιός, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 268.

ἀνδριαντο-θήκη, ἡ, *a niche for a statue*, C. I. 2749. 1.

ἀνδριαντο-πλάστης, ου, ὁ, *a modeller of statues*, Eust. 206. 37.

ἀνδριαντο-πλαστική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, *the art of modelling*, Sext. Emp. M. II. 188.

ἀνδριαντοποιέω, *to make statues*, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 2.

ἀνδριαντοποιία, ἡ, *the sculptor's art, statuary*, Plat. Gorg. 450 C, Xen. Mem. I. 4. 3.

ἀνδριαντοποιική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, *the sculptor's art*, Arist. P. A. I. 1, 17, Phys. 2. 3, 5, Metaph. 4. 2, 4 (with v. l. -ποιητική).

ἀνδριαντο-ποιός, ου, ὁ, *a statue-maker, statuary, sculptor*, Pind. N. 5. 1, Plat. Rep. 540 C, etc.

ἀνδριαντουργέω, = ἀνδριαντοποιέω, τινά Clem. Al. 206.

ἀνδριαντουργία, ἡ, *statuary, sculpture*, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 348.

ἀνδριαντουργός, ὁ, (ἔργον) = ἀνδριαντοποιός, Galen.

ἀνδριάς, ὁ, gen. άντος (Att. άντος, acc. to Jo. Alex. τον. παρ. 8): (ἀνήρ):—*the image of a man, a statue*, Pind. P. 5. 53, Hdt. I. 183. 2. 91, Ar. Pax 1183, Thuc. I. 134, etc.; ἀνδριάντας καὶ ἄλλα ζῶα λίθινα καὶ ξύλινα Plat. Rep. 514 B; cf. ἀγαλμα:—in Ib. 420 C, ἀνδριάντας γράφειν *to paint statues (not pictures)*, v. Stallb., (yet cf. Meineke Menand. p. 53):—*proverb.*, ἀνδριάντος ἀφανότερος Synes. 55 D; γυμνότερος Dio Chr. 2. 34: *ironically, a puppet*, Dem. 270. 11.

ἀνδρίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to make a man of, make manly*, τοὺς γεωργοῦντας Xen. Oec. 5, 4. II. mostly in Pass. or Med. *to come to manhood*, Ar. Fr. 653. 2. *to behave like a man, play the man*, Plat. Theaet. 151 D, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 12: *to dress like a man*, Philostr. 766, cf. Luc. Anach. 15; opp. to βλακεύω, μαλθακίζομαι. 3. *sensu obsc.*, Dio C. 79. 5.

ἀνδρικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for a man, masculine, manly*, Lat. *virilis*, Plat. Rep. 474 E, etc.; ἀνδρ. ἰδρῶς the sweat of manly toil, Ar. Ach. 695; σφήξ Id. Vesp. 1090, cf. 1077; ἐσθῆς Dio C. 45. 2:—*c. inf.*, πίνειν καὶ φαγεῖν μὲν ἀνδρικοί *like men* to eat and drink, Eubul. Ἀντιόπ. I:—τὸ ἀνδρικόν *manly character*, Arist. Fr. 499:—Adv. -κῶς, *like a man*, Ar. Eq. 599, Vesp. 153, al.; -ώτερον, Id. Pax 515; Sup. -ώτατα, Id. Eq. 81; opp. to ἀνάδρωσ, Plat. Theaet. 177 B. 2. of things, *large*, Eubul. Κυβ. I. II. *composed of men*, χορός Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 16, Lys. 161. 35.—Cf. ἀνδρείος.

ἀνδρῖον, τό, Dim. of ἀνήρ, *a manikin*, Ar. Pax 51: *a pitiful fellow*, Theocr. 5. 40, cf. Eupol. Incert. 15.

ἀνδρισμός, ὁ, = ἀνδρεία, Poll. 3. 120: so, ἀνδρισμα, ματος, τό, *a manly act*, Max. Tyr. 38. 4.

ἀνδριστέον, *one must play the man*, Plat. Phaedo 90 E.

ἀνδριστής, ου, ὁ, *a brave man*, Nicet. Ann. p. 23 A.

ἀνδριστί [ῖ], Adv. *like a man, like men*, Ar. Eccl. 149, Theocr. 18. 23.

ἀνδρο-βάμων, ονος, ὁ, *a foot-path*, C. I. 2570. 3; in Hesych. ἀνδρό-βασμος: στενή ὁδός.

ἀνδρο-βάρης, ἐς, = ἀνδραχθής, Eust. 1651. 9.

ἀνδροβᾶτέω, fut. ἤσω, (βαίνω) = Lat. *paedico*, Anth. P. 5. 208: the Subst. ἀνδροβᾶτης, ὁ, Hesych. s. v. παιδοπίπης.

ἀνδροβᾶτης, ὁ, *living like a man*, Suid. s. v. θρύπτεται.

ἀνδροβόρος, ον, (βιβρώσκω) *man-devouring*, Anth. P. 7. 206, Q. Sm. 6. 247.

ἀνδρό-βουλος, ον, (βουλή) *of manly counsel, man-minded*, like ἀνδρό-φρων, Aesch. Ag. 14, cf. A. B. 19: opp. to γυναικόβουλος.

ἀνδροβρώς, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, (βιβρώσκω) *man-eating, cannibal, γνάθος* Eur. Cycl. 93; χαρμοναί Id. H. F. 385; cf. ὠμοφάγος.

ἀνδρογένεια, ἡ, (γένος) κατ' ἀνδρογένειαν *of descent by the man's side*, Hipp. Epist. 1294. 33.

ἀνδρο-γίγας, αντος, ὁ, *a giant-man*, Call. Cer. 35.

ἀνδρο-γόνος, ον, *begetting men, ἡμέρα ἀνδρ. a day favourable for begetting (or for the birth of) male children*, Hes. Op. 781, 786.

ἀνδρό-γύνος, ὁ, *a man-woman, both male and female, hermaphrodite*, Plat. Symp. 189 E: also γύνανδρος, Ἑρμαφρόδιτος. 2. *a womanish man, weak effeminate person*, Hdt. 4. 67, Com. Anon. 250, Plut. 2. 219 E: also ἡμίανδρος, ἡμιγύναϊξ. 3. = *pathicus, cinaedus*, Com. Anon. 335 ὁ, Anth. P. 6. 254. II. as Adj. *common to men and women*, λουτρά ἀνδρ. *baths used by both at once*, Ib. 9. 783.—Also -γύναιος, ον, Athanas.

III. ἀνδρόγυνον, τό, in Byz. law, *the union of man and woman, matrimony*; and ἀνδρογυνο-χωριστής, ὁ, *one who puts asunder man and wife*.

ἀνδροδᾶϊκτος, ον, (δαίζω) *man-slaying, murderous*, Aesch. Cho. 860; on Aesch. Fr. 131 (ap. Ar. Ran. 1264), v. Herm. Opusc. 5. 138; cf. λήκοπος.

ἀνδροδάμας [ᾶ], αντος, ὁ, ἡ, (δαμάω) *man-taming, φόβος, οἶνος* Pind. N. 3. 67, Fr. 147: *man-slaying*, of Eriphylé, Id. N. 9. 37 (ubi al. ἀνδροδάμαν τ' πρὸ -δάμαντ').

ἀνδρο-διώκτης, ου, ὁ, *a persecutor of men*, Byz.

ἀνδρο-δόκος, ον, *receiving men*, Paul. Sil. Ambo. 118.

ἀνδρό-δομος, ὁ, = ἀνδρών, Eust. 1573. 29.

ἀνδρο-ειδής, ἐς, *of man's form, like a man*, Cyrill.

ἀνδρο-θέα, ἡ, *the man-goddess*, i. e. Athena, Anth. P. 15. 22.

ἀνδρόθεν, Adv. *from a man or men*, Anth. P. 4. 115.

ἀνδρό-θηλυς, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀνδρόγυνος I, Philostr. 489.

ἀνδροθνης, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (θνήσκω) *murderous, φθοραί* Aesch. Ag. 814.

ἀνδρο-κάπηλος, ὁ, *a slave-dealer*, Galen.

ἀνδρο-κάρδιος, ον, *manly-hearted*, Manass. Chron. 1271, etc.

ἀνδρό-κλας, ὁ, (κλάω) *weakening men*, of the climacterical year, i. e. the 63rd., Jul. Firmic. 4. 4, 14; also ἀνδροκλάστης, ὁ, Critodem. ap. Valent. Med. 5: v. Lob. Phryn. 609.

ἀνδροκμής, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (κάμνω) *man-wearying, λοιγός, τύχαι, μόχθοι* Aesch. Supp. 679, Eum. 248: *man-slaying, πέλεκυς* Id. Cho. 889; ἀνδροκμήτας προσφέρων ἀγωνίας, Eur. Supp. 525.

ἀνδρόκμητος, ον, (κάμνω) *wrought by men's hands*, τύμβος Il. II. 371: cf. θεόδημος.

ἀνδρο-κόβᾶλος, ὁ, *a rogue*, Suid., Hesych.

ἀνδροκοίτης, (κοίτη) *to sleep with a man*, Moschio Mul. 160:—also Subst. -κοίτης, ὁ, Jo. Malal.

ἀνδρο-κόνος, ον, = ἀνδροκτόνος, q. v., A. B. 394.

Ἀνδρο-κόρινθος, ὁ, *a Man-Corinth*, in allusion to the lewdness of the men of Heraclea and the women of Corinth, Stratonic. ap. Ath. 351 C.

ἀνδροκτασία, ἡ, (κτείνω) *slaughter of men* in battle, mostly in pl., παύσασθαι. Ἄρην ἀνδροκτασιῶν Il. 5. 909; μάχας τ' ἀνδροκτασίας τε 7. 237, etc.: in sing., ἀνδροκτασίης ὑπὸ λυγρῆς by reason of sad homicide, 23. 86, cf. Aesch. Theb. 693.

ἀνδρο-κτονεῖον, τό, *a slaughter-house of men*, A. B. 28.

ἀνδρο-κτονέω, *to slay men, to commit homicide*, Aesch. Eum. 602.

ἀνδροκτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) *man-slaying, murdering*, Hdt. 4. 110, Soph. (?) ap. Plut. 2. 35 E, Eur. Cycl. 22.

ἀνδρό-λαγνος, ον, *lusting after men*, Theophr. Cbar. 28; v. l. ἀνδρο-λάβος, *man-ensnaring*.

ἀνδρ-όλεθρος, ον, *man-destroying*, Theod. Stud.

ἀνδρ-ολέτειρα, ἡ, *a murderess*, Aesch. Ag. 1465; ἀνδ. νόσος Id. Theb. 314.

ἀνδρολήμη, ἡ, (λήμα) = ἀνδρόβουλος, Hesych.

ἀνδροληψία, ἡ, *seizure of men* guilty of murdering a citizen abroad, in which case the law of Athens authorised the seizure of three citizens of the offending state, Lex ap. Dem. 647. 24 sq., 1232. 4; also ἀνδρολήψιον, τό, Id. 648. 11., 692. 22.

ἀνδρολογέω, *to enlist soldiers*, Alciphro I. 11:—Pass., Luc. Toxar. 58, Clem. Al. 947.

ἀνδρολογία, ἡ, *a levying men*; in 2 Maccab. 12, 43, *a collecting money man by man, a poll-tax*.

ἀνδρο-λόγος, ον, *speaking like a man*, λίθος Tzetz. Posth. 575.

ἀνδρομάνης, ἐς, (μαίνομαι) *mad after men, lustful*, Eur. ap. Plut. Lyc. et Num. 3, A. B. 394; v. sub γυναικομανής.

ἀνδρομάνια, ἡ, *lust after men*, Greg. Naz.:—and the Verb -μάνέω, Eccl. ἀνδρο-μάχος [ᾶ], ον, (μάχομαι) *fighting with men*, χεῖρες Anth. P. 7. 241: fem., ἀνδρομάχη ἀλοχος Ib. II. 378: in Hom. only as proper n. Ἀνδρομάχη.

ἀνδρο-μεγέθης, *es*, = ἀνδρομήκης, Nicet. Ann. 132 D.
 ἀνδρομέος, *a, on*, (ἀνήρ) of *man* or *man*, *human*, κρέα, αἷμα, χρώς ἀνδρ. *man's* flesh, blood, skin, Od. 9. 297., 22. 19, ll. 20. 100; ψωμοὶ ἀνδρ. *gob-bets of man's* flesh, Od. 9. 374; ὄμιλος ἀνδρ. a press or throng of *men*, ll. 11. 538; ἀνδρ. κεφαλὴ Emped. 392; αὐδὴ, ἐνοπή Ar. Rh. 1. 258., 4. 581.
 ἀνδρομήκης, *es*, (μῆκος) of a *man's* height, σταύρωμα Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 3; ὕψος, βάθος Polyb. 8. 7, 6., 10. 46, 3; πυρὸς Sosith. Lityers. 18 (v. Clinton F. H. 3. p. 502).
 ἀνδρομηρόν (or -μητόν) ἐγχειρίδιον, τό, a dagger with a blade slipping back into the haft, used for stage-murders, Hesych., cf. Ach. Tat. 3. 20, sq.
 ἀνδρό-μορφος, *on*, (μορφή) of *man's* form or figure, Apollod. 1. 6, 3.
 ἀνδρομος, *on*, = ἀνδρώδης, Arcad. 61.
 ἀνδρό-νους, *onv*, = ἀνδρόβουλος, Manass. Chron. 5704.
 ἀνδρο-όμοιος, *a, on*, like a *man*, masculine-looking, Tzetz. Posth. 370.
 ἀνδρο-πᾶγής, *es*, (πήγνυμι) of *well-knit*, compact frame, as a full-grown man, Amphiloeh.
 ἀνδρό-παις, αἶδος, ὁ, a *man-boy*, i. e. boy with a *man's* mind, of Parthenopaeus, Aesch. Theb. 533; of Troilus, Soph. Fr. 551.
 ἀνδροπλαστία, ἡ, (πλάσσω) a moulding of *men*, Dion. Areop.
 ἀνδροπλήθεια, ἡ, (πλήθος) a multitude of *men*, ἀνδρ. στρατοῦ Aesch. Pers. 255.
 ἀνδρό-πλουτος, ἡ, of a widow, left rich by her husband, Byz.
 ἀνδρο-ποιός, *on*, making *manty*, Plut. 2. 334 F.
 ἀνδρό-πορνός, ὁ, *cinaedus*, Theopomp. Hist. 249, Dem. Phal. 27.
 ἀνδρο-πρεπής, *es*, (πρέπω) befitting *men*, *manly*, Eccl.
 ἀνδρο-πρόσωπος, *on*, = sq., Hesych.
 ἀνδρό-πρωρος, *on*, with *man's* face, Emped. 314; v. πρῶρα.
 ἀνδρο-σάθων, ὁ, (σάθη) obscene epith. of Priapus, prob. l. A. B. 394 for -σάνθων, Suid.; also -σάθης, ὁ, A. B. ib.
 ἀνδρό-σ-αιμον, τό, (αἷμα) a kind of *St. John's* wort, with blood-red juice, Diosc. 3. 173; our *tutsan* is so called by botanists.
 ἀνδρόσακες, τό, an uncertain sea-plant, Diosc. 3. 150.
 ἀνδρό-σίβις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, hurtful to *men*, Anth. P. 4. 266.
 ἀνδρό-σπλαγχνός, *on*, with *human* bowels or heart, Manass. Chron. 5704.
 ἀνδρό-στροφος, *on*, conversant with *men*, Mantho 4. 358.
 ἀνδροσύνη, ἡ, = ἀνδρεία, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 223 D.
 ἀνδρο-σφαγείον, τό, a slaughter-house of *men*, restored by Dobree in Aesch. Ag. 1092 for ἀνδρὸς σφαγείον.
 ἀνδρό-σφυγξ, ἰγγος, ὁ, a *man-sphinx*, sphinx with the bust of a man, not (as usually) of a woman, Hdt. 2. 175.
 ἀνδρότης, ἡ, = ἀνδρεία, Phintys ap. Stob. 444. 13:—for ll. 22. 363, v. sub ἀδροτής.
 ἀνδροτομέω, (τέμνω) to geld, castrate, τὸν πατέρα Sext. Emp. M. I. 289.
 ἀνδρο-τοξότης, *on*, shooting at *men*, ἔπος Nicet. Eugen. 4. 380.
 ἀνδροτύχης, *es*, (τυγχάνω, τυχεῖν) getting a *man* or husband, ἀνδρ. βίωτος wedded life, Aesch. Eum. 960.
 ἀνδροφάγιω, to eat *men*, v. l. for ἀνθρωποφ-, Hdt. 4. 106.
 ἀνδροφάγος, *on*, (φάγειν) eating *men*, epith. of the Cyclops, Od. 10. 205; οἱ Ἄνδρ. a people to the N. of the Scythians, Hdt. 4. 18, 106.
 ἀνδροφθόρος, *on*, (φθείρω) *man-destroying*, murderous, μοῖρα Pind. Fr. 164; ἔχιδνα Soph. Ph. 266. II. proparox. ἀνδρόφθορον αἷμα the blood of a slain man, Id. Ant. 1022; cf. τραγόκτονος.
 ἀνδροφονεύς, ὁ, = ἀνδροφόνος, Manetho 2. 302, Tzetz. Hom. 341.
 ἀνδροφονέω, to slay *men*, Strabo 206: c. acc., Hipp. Epist. 1282:—Pass., Philo 2. 314.
 ἀνδροφονία, ἡ, slaughter of *men*, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 18, Plut. Romul. 22.
 ἀνδροφόνος, *on*, (*φένω) *man-slaying*, Homeric epith. of Hector, ll. 24. 724, etc.; of Achilles, 18. 317:—rarely except of slaughter in a battle (ἀνδροκτασία), but in Od. 1. 261, φάρμακον ἀνδρ. a murderous drug:—generally, as epith. of αἷμα, Orph. H. 65. 4. 2. of women, murdering their husbands, Pind. P. 4. 449. II. as law-term, one convicted of manslaughter, a homicide, Lys. 116. 38, Plat. Phaedo 114 A, Dem. 629. fin.:—hence as a common term of abuse, τοὺς ἀνδρ. ἰχθυοπώλας Ath. 228 C, cf. Amphip. Πλάν. 1, et ibi Meineke.
 ἀνδροφόντης, *on*, ὁ, = ἀνδρειφόντης, Aesch. Theb. 572.
 ἀνδρό-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, *man-minded*, like ἀνδρόβουλος, γυνή Soph. Fr. 680.
 ἀνδροφυής, *es*, of *man's* shape or nature, Emped. 216, Nonn. D. 36. 94.
 ἀνδρῶν, fut. ὠσω, to change into a *man*, Lyc. 176, 943. II. to rear up into *manhood*, Anth. P. 7. 419, Plut. 2. 490 A:—Pass. to become a *man*, reach *manhood*, Hdt. 1. 123., 2. 32, Hipp. Art. 825, Eur. H. F. 42, etc.:—metaph., διθύραμβοι ἠνδρωμένοι Macho ap. Ath. 341 C. III. in Pass. also of a woman, ἀνδρωθεῖσα, Lat. *virum experta*, Valck. Hipp. 490, Gatak. ad M. Anton. 1. 17. Cf. ἀδρόσμαι.
 ἀνδρώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like a *man*, *manly*, Isocr. 97 C; ἀνδρ. τὴν φύσιν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 4; ἀνδρωδέστεροι τὰ ἦθη Id. Rhet. 2. 17, 2; ἀνδρ. ῥυθμοί, σχήματα Dion. H. de Dem. 43, al.; λόγοι Plut. 2. 110 D. Adv., ἀνδρωδῶς διακείσθαι Isocr. 239 B: Sup. -δέστατα, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 1.
 ἀνδρών, ὠνος, ὁ, the *men's* apartment in a house, the banquetting hall, etc., Hdt. (v. infr.), etc.; ἐντράπεζοι, εὐξανοί Aesch. Ag. 243, Cho. 712, Eur., Xen., etc.; Ion. ἀνδρών, Hdt. 1. 34., 3. 77, al.; Ep. -είων, Anth. P. 9. 332:—also ἀνδρωνίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, Lys. 92. 29, Xen. Oec. 9, 6:—opp. to γυναικῶν, γυναικωνίτις. II. among the Romans, a passage between two courts of a house, Vitruv. 6. 10. § 52.
 ἀνδρωνύμιον [ῥ], τά, (ἀνήρ, ὄνομα) a proper name, should be read in Theognost. Can. 9, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1231:—ἀνδρωνύμικόν, (sc. ὄνομα), τό, a name transferred from an animal to a *man*, e. g. Σκύμνος, Πῶλος, Schol. Il. 18. 319.
 ἀνδρῶος, *a, on*, late form of ἀνδρείος, (for in Hipp. 1. 26, Xen. Oec. 9, 6, the best Mss. give ἀνδρείος), Muson. ap. Stob. appnd. p. 54 Gaisf., Schol. Ar. Ran. 47.

ἀνείαστος, *on*, (νεάω) of land, unploughed, Strabo 502.
 ἀνείβραχε, (v. *βράχω), 3 sing. aor. 2, with no pres. in use, τὰ δ' ἀνείβραχε but it [the armour] clashed or rung loudly, ll. 19. 13; τὰ δ' ἀνείβραχεν [the door] creaked or grated loudly, Od. 21. 48; in Ar. Rh. 1. 1147 of water, it gushed roaring forth (nisi leg. ἀνείβροχε). Cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. βρόξαι 7.
 ἀνείβωσε, Ion. for ἀνεβόησε.
 ἀνείγγραφτος, *on*, not inscribed, Cyrill.; ἀνείγγραφτος, Schol. Plat., Suid.
 ἀν-έγγυος, *on*, not vouched for, not accredited, ὥρη ἀν. of uncertain weather, Anacr. 114; of an illegitimate child, νόθος καὶ ἀνέγγ. Plat. Rep. 461 B: of a woman, unbetrothed, unwedded, Plut. Caes. 14, Dio C. 59. 12, etc.; so, ἀν. ποιεῖν τὰς μίξεις Dion. H. 2. 24: cf. ὑπέγγυος.
 ἀνεγείρω, fut. ἐρῶ: (v. ἐγείρω):—to wake up, rouse, ἐξ ὕπνου ll. 10. 138; ἐκ λεχέων Od. 4. 730; τὴν ἀηδόνα Ar. Av. 208:—Pass., Eur. H. F. 1055; ἀνηγέρθη Xen. An. 3. 1, 12, Anth. P. 11. 25; aor. med. poet. ἀνεγρόμην Ar. Rh. 1. 522, etc. 2. metaph. to wake up, raise, κῶμον Pind. 1. 8 (7). 5; μολπήν Ar. Ran. 370: Pass., ἀνεγειρομένα φάμα Pind. 1. 4. 40 (3. 41). 3. metaph. also to rouse, encourage, ἀνέγειρα δ' ἐταίρους μελιχίσις ἐπέεσσι Od. 10. 172: to stir, rouse the spirit of, θυμοειδῆ ἵππον Xen. Eq. 9, 6. II. of buildings, to raise, δόμον Anth. P. 9. 693.
 ἀνεγέρμων, *on*, gen. *onos*, wakeful, κύνες Anth. P. 9. 558.
 ἀνεγερσις, *ews*, ἡ, a raising up, Plut. 2. 156 B. 2. a waking up, Tzetz.
 ἀνεγερτέον, verb. Adj. one must waken, arouse, Clem. Al. 218.
 ἀνεγερτήρια, τά, hymns on the resurrection, Nicet. Ann. 409 B.
 ἀνεγερτικός, ἡ, ὄν, awakening, rousing, Epiphan.
 ἀν-έγερτος, *on*, not to be awakened, ἀν. ὕπνος a sleep that knows no waking, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 11, Eth. E. 1. 5, 6. Adv. -τως, Justin. M.
 ἀνεγκάλυπτος, *on*, uncovered, unconcealed, Hesych.
 ἀνεγκέφαλος, *on*, without brain, Galen.
 ἀνεγκλησία, ἡ, blamelessness, Bardesan. ap. Eus. P. E. 274 D.
 ἀν-εγκλητί, Adv. of sq., Plat. Com. Incert. 64, v. l. Isocr. 315 D.
 ἀν-έγκλητος, *on*, not accused, without reproach, void of offence, blameless, Xen. Mem. 6. 1, 13, Dem. 1470. 22; ἀνεγκλήτους . . τὰς οὐσίας πρὸς ἀλλήλους κατασκευάζεσθαι without cause for complaint, Plat. Legg. 737 A; διαφυλάττειν τινὰς ἀν. Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 11; ἀν. ξαυτὸν παρέχεσθαι C. I. 2270. 7. Adv. -τως, Dem. 212. 8, C. I. 1608 b etc.; ἀν. ἔχειν Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 4.
 ἀνεγκλίτος, *on*, (ἐγκλίνω) unchanging, Plut. 2. 393 A. II. in Gramm. not enclitic, A. B. 136.
 ἀν-εγκωμίαςτος, *on*, not praised, Isocr. 204 A, Joseph. A. J. 4. 6, 13.
 ἀνέγγρομαι, late poet. form for ἀνεγείρομαι, formed from the aor. ἀνηγρόμην, Opp. H. 2. 204, Q. Sm. 5. 610.
 ἀνεγχείρητος, *on*, not to be attempted, Eccl.
 ἀν-εγχώρητος, *on*, impossible, Greg. Naz., Athanas.
 ἀν-εδάφιστος [α], *on*, not levelled, γῆ Arist. Probl. 23. 29, 2.
 ἀνεδέγμεθα, Ep. aor. of ἀναδέχομαι, Od. 17. 563.
 ἀνέδη, Adv. (ἀνίημι) let loose, freely, without restraint, Plat. Prot. 342 C; ἀν. φεύγειν, Lat. effuse fugere, Aesch. Supp. 14; τῆς πομπείας τῆς ἀν. γεγεννημένης Dem. 229. 3; ἀνέδη καὶ ὡς ἔτυχε Ael. N. A. 3. 9:—remissly, carelessly, Soph. Ph. 1153; cf. ἐρύκω II. 4:—licentiously, violently, Polyb. 15. 20, 3, etc. II. without more ado, simply, absolutely, Plat. Gorg. 494 E. (The form ἀναίδη is a f. l.)
 ἀνείδραστος, *on*, without firm seat, unsteady, βάσις Dion. H. de Comp. 22; δρόμος C. I. 1656, cf. Clem. Al. 789. Adv. -τως, ap. Oribas. p. 63 Mai.
 ἀνείδνος, *on*, v. sub ἀνάεδνος.
 ἀνείργω, impf. ἀνείργον, old Ep. forms of ἀνείργω.
 ἀν-έξομαι, Pass. to sit upright, Ar. Rh. 1. 1170., 4. 1332.
 ἀνεθελήσια, ἡ, unwillingness, Cyrill.
 ἀν-εθέλητος, *on*, unwished for, unwelcome, ἐπὶ συμφορὴν ἐνέπσει ἀνεθέλητον Hdt. 7. 88; ἀν. γίνεται τι Ib. 133: cf. ἀναγκαῖος; involuntary, Eccl. Adv. -τως, Cyrill.
 ἀνεθίζομαι, Pass. to become used to a thing, Diog. L. 2. 96.
 ἀν-έθιστος, *on*, unaccustomed, πόννοι Hipp. 364. 36; ἱερά Dion. H. 2. 73.
 ἀν-είδεος, *on*, (εἶδος) without form, shapeless, Stob. Eccl. 1. 310, Plut. 2. 882 C, Ael. N. A. 2. 56:—also ἀνειδέης, *es*, Philo 1. 598.
 ἀνειδοποίητος, *on*, unformed, unshapen, Eust. Opusc. 25. 70.
 ἀνειδωλοποιέω, = εἰδωλοποιέω, Plut. 2. 1113 A, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 155: Med. to form a conception of a thing, Plut. 2. 904 F:—Pass., τὰ ἀνειδωλοποιούμενα μέτρα patterns conceived in the mind, Longin. 14. 1.—Hence ἀνειδωλοποιία, ἡ, Clem. Al. 627; and ἀνειδωλοποιήσις, *ews*, ἡ, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 189.
 ἀνειδωλος, *on*, without images or forms, Eccl.
 ἀνείκαζομαι, Med. to represent satirically, Cratin. Δραπ. 13.
 ἀν-εικαιότης, ἡ, discretion, Arr. Epict. 3. 2, Diog. L. 7. 46.
 ἀν-εἰκαστος, *on*, unattainable by conjecture, immensc, Eccl.
 ἀ-νεικῆς, *es*, uncontested, v. l. for ἀεικῆς, ll. 12. 435.
 ἀν-εἰκόνιστος, *on*, not to be portrayed, Clem. Al. 418.
 ἀ-νεικος, *on*, without contest or demur, C. I. 2693. e. 11.
 ἀν-εἰλήθια, ἡ, without the aid of Eileithyia, ἀν. ὠδίνων λοχίαν never having invoked her aid in childbirth, Eur. Ion 453, cf. Lob. Aj. 175.
 ἀνείλω, (v. εἶλω), to roll up or crowd together, τοὺς πολεμίους Philostr. 59:—Pass. to crowd or throng together, ἀνείληντες εἰς τι χωρίον Thuc. 7. 81; αἱ μέλιτται . . αὐτοῦ ἀνείλονται, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 57; of wind pent in the bowels, Hipp. Progn. 40; of sound, Arist. Audib. 65; ἀνείλεται ἡ γλῶσσα is kept within bounds, Plut. 2. 503 C. II. to unroll, lb. 109 C:—Pass., Plat. Criti. 109 A; v. ἀνείλλω.
 ἀνείλημα, *atos*, τό, a rolling up: in pl., like στρόφος, flatulent colic, Lat. tormina, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18.
 ἀνείλησις, *ews*, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086. 2. a twisting of the body, in gymnastic exercises, Aretac. Cur. M. Diat. 1. 2., 2. 13.

ἀνειλιγμένως, Adv. pf. pass. *explicitly*, Hermias in Plat. Phaedr.
ἀνελίξις, εως, ἢ, a *revolution*, of things that have reached their climax,
Plat. Polit. 270 D, 286 B.

ἀνελίσσω, poet. for ἀνελίσσω.
ἀνείλω or ἀνείλω, = ἀνείλω, (v. εἴλω):—in Pass. *to shrink up or back*,
Plat. Symp. 206 D:—v. ἀνείλω, ἀνίλλω.

ἀνείμαρται, 3 sing. pf. pass., = οὐχ εἵμαρται, *it is not decreed by fate*,
dub. in Plut. 2. 885 A; v. Lob. Paral. 157.

ἀνειμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀνίημι, *at ease, carelessly, ἀργῶς καὶ*
ἀν. Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 7; ἀν. διαιτᾶσθαι *without restraint, freely*, Thuc.
2. 39; πίνειν Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 8; ζῆν Arist. Eth. N. 2. 5, 2; ἀν. ποιεῖσθαι
τοὺς λόγους *frankly*, Isocr. 167 D.

ἀνειμι, in Att. serving as fut. to ἀνέρχομαι, and ἀνίημι, Ep. ἀνίημι, as
impf.: (εἶμι):—*to go up*, ἀμ' ἠελίῳ ἀνιόντι at sun-rise, Il. 18. 136, cf.
Hdt. 3. 85; ἀνίημι ἐς περιωπὴν *I went up a hill* (or *went up inland*),
Od. 10. 146, cf. Plat. Rep. 614 D; γῆ δ' ἀνεία' εἰς αἰθέρα Eur. Fr. 688;
ἰδρὸς ἀνίημι *came up* upon the skin, Soph. Tr. 767. 2. *to sail up*,
i. e. *out to sea*, like ἀναπλέω, ἐκ Τροίης ἀνιόντα θοῆ σὺν νηϊ Od. 10. 332;
πόντον ἀνίημι Ap. Rh. 4. 238. 3. *to go up inland* (v. supr. 1),
esp. *to go up into Central Asia*, ἢ ἀγγελίη ἀνίημι παρὰ τὸν βασιλέα Hdt.
5. 108; ἐκ Πειραιέως Plat. Rep. 439 E, etc.; εἰς ἄστυ Φαληρόθεν Id. Symp.
172 A. 4. *to come forth*, Ael. N. A. 11. 33. II. *to approach*,
esp. in suppliant guise or for succour, ἀνεισι πᾶσις ἐς πατρός ἑταίρους Il.
22. 492, 499. III. *to go back, go home, return*, often in Od., as
ἐξ Αἰθιοπῶν ἀνιών 5. 282; so, ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸν πρότερον λόγον Hdt. 1. 140, cf.
7. 239; εἰς προβλήματα Plat. Rep. 531 C; θαλάσσης ἐς τέκνα Plat.
Com. Φά. 1. 11; ellipt., πάλιν δὲ τῶνδ' ἀνειμί σοι γένος *genus repetom*,
Eur. Heracl. 209.

ἀνείμων, ον, (εἶμα) *without clothing, unclad*, Od. 3. 348.
ἀνειπεῖν, aor. with no pres. in use, ἀναγορεύω being used instead; cf.
ἀνερῶ:—*to announce, proclaim*, esp. by herald, ἀν. τινά *to proclaim* con-
queror, Pind. P. 1. 61., 10. 12; στέφανον C. I. 2374 e. 34 (p. 1074),
cf. Dem. 244. 2; τῷ ἀπειθοῦντι πάντα τὰ χαλεπὰ ἀνείπεν Xen. Cyr. 4.
2, 35:—c. acc. et inf. *to make proclamation that...*, τοὺς γεωργοὺς
ἀπείναι Ag. Pax 550; κήρυγμα τόδε ἀνείπεν... τὸν μὲν βουλόμενον...
μένειν κτλ., Thuc. 4. 105; so also, εἴ τις εἴη... ἐκφαίνεσθαι Xen.
Cyr. 4. 5, 56:—absol. *to proclaim, give notice*, in the Athen. assemblies,
law-courts, theatres, etc., ἀνείπεν ὁ κῆρυξ Thuc. 2. 2, cf. Eur. Ion 1167,
Plat. Rep. 580 B, etc.; ὁ δ' ἀνείπε (sc. ὁ κῆρυξ) Ag. Ach. 11; ἐν τῷ
βουλευτηρίῳ ἀν. Dem. 244. 2:—also simply, *to say aloud*, τῷ δὲ ἀνείπεν
ἐνδοθεν, 'εἰς κόρακας' Luc. Alex. 46.—The pass. form is ἀνερρήθην,
ἀναρρηθεὶς ἡγεμῶν Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 20, etc.; ἀναρρηθέντος ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ
τοῦ στεφάνου Dem. 253. 6, cf. 277. 3; τὸν ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἀναρρηθέντα
στέφανον Aeschin. 60. 9; fut. ἀναρρηθήσεται Id. 74. 31; so in pf.
ἀνερρήσθω *let the proclamation be taken as made* (where it answers to
ἀνείπον as aor. and προσ-ἀναγορεύω as pres.), Plat. Rcp. 580 C. II.
to call upon, invoke, θεοῦς Plut. Comp. Rom. c. Thes. 6.

ἀνείργω, *to keep back, restrain*, used by Hom. always in Ep. impf.,
Τρώων ἀνείργε φάλαγγας Il. 3. 77; μάχην ἀνείργον ὀπίσσω 17. 752;
so, ἀν. τὸν θυμόν Plat. Legg. 731 D; τοὺς στρατιώτας Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 31;
c. acc. et inf., ἀν. μὴ διασκήδνασθαι τὴν ἀγέλην Luc. D. Deor. 20. 5:—
in Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 45, ἀνείργμενοις... τοῖς σκευοφόροις seems to mean, with
the beasts of burden *in narrow file*,—unless ἀνείρμενοις should be read.

ἀνείρξις, εως, ἢ, a *keeping off, prohibition*, Plut. 2. 584 E.
ἀνείρομαι, used by Hom. only in pres., whereas the Att. prefer ἀνερῶ-
τάω: but they use an aor. ἀνείρομαι (from ἀνείρομαι) Soph. Aj. 314, inf.
ἀνείρασθαι Id. O. T. 1304; and Plat. Meno 85 C has a fut. ἀνείρομαι;
1 aor. ἀνείρατο in Nonn. D. 38. 46. 1. c. acc. pers. *to inquire of*,
question, ὅτε κεν δὴ σ' αὐτὸς ἀνείρηται ἐπέεσσι Od. 4. 420; so, μὴ μ'
ἀνείρη τίς εἶμι Soph. O. C. 210, cf. Aj. 314, Plat., etc. 2. c. acc.
rei, *to ask about*, τῆνδε τε γαῖαν ἀνείρει Od. 13. 238; in Prose also,
περὶ τίνος Plat. Meno 74 C. 3. c. dupl. acc., ὁ μ' ἀνείρει what *thou*
inquirest of me, Il. 3. 177, cf. Soph. O. T. 1304; ἀνείρετ'... Χαιρεφῶντα
Σωκράτης ψύλλαν, ὀπόσους ἄλλοιτο... πόδας Ag. Nub. 145; so Plat., etc.

ἀνείρῳ, poet. and Ion. for ἀνείρω.
ἀνείρω, (v. εἴρω), *to fasten on or to, to string*, ἀνείρας [τὰ ὦτα] περὶ τὸν
χαλινόν Hdt. 3. 118, cf. Plat. Com. Incert. 22; ἀν. στεφάνους *to twine*
or *wreath* them, Ag. Ach. 1006; τρίχας βελόνῃ Dio C. 51. 14; cf.
ἀνείργω sub fin.

ἀν-εἰσακτος, ον, *not initiated*, = ἀμύητος, Iambl. V. Pyth. 17, etc.
ἀν-εἰσοδος, ον, *without entrance or access*, Plut. Dio 7, Pyrrh. 29.
ἀνείσφορία, ἢ, *exemption from the εισφορά*, Plut. Eumen. 4, C. I. 2126,
Newton's Inscr. p. 757.

ἀν-εἰσφορος, ον, *exempt from the εισφορά*, Dion. H. 5. 22, Plut. Cam.
2, C. I. 5879. 12.
ἀνέκαθεν, before a cons. -θε (Hdt. 6. 128), Adv. of Place (cf. ἀνεκάς),
from above, like ἀνωθεν, Aesch. Cho. 427, Eum. 369; τάνεκαθεν βεῖ
ἐκ... Hdt. 4. 57; cf. ἀγκαθεν. II. of Time, *from the first, ἄρτι*
ἀν. Πύλιοι being Pylians by origin, Id. 5. 65, cf. 7. 221; more often
with the Art., γεγονότες τὸ ἀν. ἀπὸ Αἰγύπτου 2. 43, cf. 6. 128;
ἀνδρὸς τὸ ἀν. γένος ἔδντος Φοῖνικος 1. 170,—where γένος is advrb., by
birth, as appears from the pl. form γένος ἔδντες τὰ ἀν. Γεφυραῖοι 5. 55,
cf. 6. 35; τὰ ἀνέκ. λαμπροῖ of ancestral renown, 6. 125. 2. ἀν. κατη-
γορεῖν *to narrate from the beginning*, Polyb. 2. 35, 10., 5. 16, 6, etc.

ἀνεκάς, Adv. upwards, Lat. sursum, ὅταν... μοῖρα πέμπη ἀν. ὄλβον
Pind. O. 2. 38; ἀσπίδα φέρειν... ἀν. ἐς τὸν οὐρανόν Ag. Vesp. 18, cf.
Fr. 234; [τρέπειν] τὸν αὐχέν' ἐκ γῆς ἀν. Crates 'Hr. 2; ἀν. δ' ἐπήρω
τὸ σκέλος Eurpol. Αὐτολ. 9, cf. Pherecr. Incert. 80. (Plut. Thes. 33
derives the name of the Ἄνακες from this word, τὸ γὰρ ἄνω τοὺς Ἄττικους
ἀνεκάς [sic] ὀνομάζειν καὶ ἀνέκαθεν τὸ ἀνωθεν, cf. Num. 13: from these

passages and the forms ἀνάκανδα in Hesych., ἀνάκαρ in Galen. Gloss.
Hipp., Schneidew. (Philol. 3. p. 119) suspects that the orig. form was
ἀνακάς, and that it is not, as commonly assumed, a compd. of ἀνά, ἐκάς.)
ἀν-ἐκβύτος, ον, *without outlet*, χαράδρα Thuc. 3. 98; Ἄϊδος εὐνή Opp.
H. 4. 392.
ἀν-ἐκβίαστος, ον, *not to be overpowered*, Plut. 2. 1055 D.
ἀνέκδαρτος, ον, (δαρτός) *not skinned*; and Adv. ἀνεκδαρτί, both in Suid.
ἀν-ἐκδήμητος, ον, *unpropitious for a journey*, ἡμέρα Plut. 2. 269 D.
ἀν-ἐκδηγήτος, ον, *indescribable, ineffable*, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 15, Eccl.
ἀν-ἐκδίκητος, ον, *unavenged*, Joseph. A. J. 20. 3, 1, Apoll. Lex. v. νήποινοι.
ἀν-ἐκδοτος, ον, *not given in marriage, unaffianced*, of a girl, Lys. 134.
1, Dem. 1124. 7, Isac. 57. 37; ἀν. ἐνδον καταγηράσκειν Hyperid. Lyc.
11. II. *not published, kept secret*, Diod. 1. 4, Cic. Att. 14. 17, 6;
cf. ἐκδίδωμι 1. 7.

ἀν-ἐκδρομος, ον, *inevitable, inextricable*, θῶμυξ Anth. P. 9. 343.
ἀν-ἐκδυτος, ον, *not to be escaped from*, to interpret. νήδυμος, Eust. 1580. 13.
ἀν-ἐκθέρμαντος, ον, *not warmed or to be warmed*, Oribas. ap. Phot.
Bibl. p. 175. 40. Adv. -τως, Antyll. Matthaei p. 256.
ἀν-ἐκθύτος, ον, *not to be appeased by sacrifice*, v. l. in Comut. N. D. 9:
ἀν-ἐκκλειστος, ον, *not excluded*, Eccl.
ἀν-ἐκκλησίαστος, ον, *not used for assemblies of the people*, θέατρον
Posidon. ap. Ath. 213 D. 2. in Eccl. *excluded from the church*.
ἀν-ἐκκλητος, ον, *unchallenged*, C. I. 5912. 12., 5913. 11., 5914.
ἀν-ἐκκλίτος, ον, *not to be evaded*, Hesych., Schol. II.
ἀν-ἐκκλίτως, Adv. *unavoidably*, Schol. II. 2. 797.
ἀν-ἐκκρίτος, ον, *not emptied*, γαστήρ Poëta de Herb. 137.
ἀν-ἐκλάλητος, ον, *unutterable, ineffable*, 1 Ep. Petr. 1. 8, Eunap. 77.
Adv. -τως, Athanas.

ἀν-ἐκλειπτος, ον, *incessant, endless*, Hyperid. Epitaph. v. 115, Diod. 4.
84, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 141.
ἀν-ἐκλεκτος, ον, *not picked out*, Dion. H. de Comp. 3.
ἀνεκλιπής, ἐς, = ἀνεκλειπτος, LXX (Sap. 7. 14., 8. 18).
ἀν-εκλόγιστος, ον, = ἀνεύθυνος, *irresponsible*, Eust. Opusc. 70. 45,
etc. II. *incalculable*, Id. 893. 45:—Adv., -τως πίνειν *without*
reckoning, Pherecr. Typ. 1. 7.
ἀν-ἐκνιπτος, ον, *indelible*, Poll. 1. 44.
ἀνεκπίμπλημι, *to fill up or again*, Xen. An. 3. 4, 22; ubi Krüger ἀν
ἐξεπίμπλασαν.
ἀν-ἐκπλήθωντος, ον, *not multiplied or amplified*, Basil.
ἀν-ἐκπληκτος, ον, *undaunted, intrepid*, Plat. Theaet. 165 B; ὑπὸ κακῶν
Id. Rep. 619 A; πρὸς τι Synes. 64 B:—τὸ ἀνέκπλ. = ἀνεκπληξία, Xen.
Ages. 6, 7.—Adv. -τως, Plut. 2. 260 C. II. act. *making no*
impression, λέξις Plut. 2. 7 A.

ἀνεκπληξία, ἢ, *intrepidity, dauntlessness*, Def. Plat. 412 C.
ἀν-ἐκπλήρωτος, ον, *not filled or to be filled up*, Gloss.
ἀν-ἐκπλύτος, ον, *indelible*, Plat. Tim. 26 C, Synes. 183 A, Poll. 1. 44.
ἀν-ἐκπόρευτος, ον, *not going out or forth*, Byz.
ἀν-ἐκπραξία, ἢ, *non-effect*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 843.
ἀν-ἐκπτωτος, ον, *not falling out, not deprived of*, τινός Psell.
ἀν-ἐκπύητος, ον, *not suppurating*, Hipp. Aph. 1253; δακρυώδης καὶ ἀν.
exuding watery matter instead of healthy pus, Id. Fract. 767.
ἀν-ἐκπύρωτος, ον, *not set on fire*, Byz.
ἀν-ἐκπυστος, ον, *not found out by inquiry*, Joseph. A. J. 17. 11, 2.
ἀν-ἐκρίτως, ον, *not rooted out or up*, Justin. M.
ἀνεκτίως, ον, verb. Adj. of ἀνέχομαι, *to be borne, ανεκτέα* (sc. ἐστι τάδε)
Soph. O. C. 883; ἀνεκτέα τάδε (restored for ἀνεκτά), Ag. Lys. 478.
ἀνεκτικός, ἢ, ὄν, (ἀνέχομαι) *enduring, patient*, M. Anton. 1. 9; τινός
Ag. Epict. 2. 22, 36. Adv. -κῶς, Hierocl. Pyth. p. 145.
ἀνεκτός, ὄν, later ἢ, ὄν Diog. L. 2. 36:—verb. Adj. of ἀνέχομαι, *bor-*
able, sufferable, tolerable, mostly with a negat. (like ἀνασχετός), λοίγια
ἔργα... οὐδ' ἔτ' ἀνεκτά Il. 1. 573; χρεῖω... οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτός 10. 118,
Theogn. 1195, etc.; so mostly in Att., οὐκ ἀνεκτόν Aesch. Ag. 1364;
οὐκ ἀνεκτά Soph. Ant. 282, etc.; or with a question, ἦ ταῦτα δὴτ'
ἀνεκτά; Id. O. T. 429; ταῦτα δὴτ' ἀνεκτ' ἀκούειν; Ag. Thesm. 563:—
οὐκ ἀνεκτόν [ἐστί] foll. by inf., with or without μὴ οὐ, Plat. Theaet.
154 C, 181 B; τὸ μὲν οὐκ ἀν. ἐμοὶ... γίγνεται Id. Legg. 861 D. 2.
without a negat., τὸ μὲν καὶ ἀνεκτόν ἔχει κακόν *that can be endured*,
Od. 20. 83; ἀν. χούτος ἦν ὁμῶς ἐμοὶ Pherecr. Χείρ. 1. 18; ἀνεκτὰ
παθεῖν *toleranda pati*, Thuc. 7. 77; μέχρι τοῦδε ἀνεκτοὶ οἱ ἔπαινοι, ἐς
ἄσπον... Id. 2. 35; παντὶ τρόπῳ ὅστις καὶ ὀπωσοῦν ἀνεκτός in any *tolerable*
manner whatsoever, Id. 8. 90, cf. Dem. 1477. 24; ἀν. τι λέγειν Isocr.
172 B; ἀνεκτότερα *more tolerable*, Cic. Att. 12. 45; ἀνεκτότερον ἔσται
τινι Ev. Matth. 10. 15., 11. 22, etc. b. of persons, μόγις ἀνεκτοὶ Lys.
166. 10, cf. Dem. 1477. 25. II. Adv. -τως, in Hom. always
οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτῶς, Od. 9. 350, etc.; οὐκ ἀνεκτῶς ἔχει *it is not to be borne*,
Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 1.

ἀνεκτότης, ητος, ἢ, *endurableness*, Gloss.
ἀν-ἐκτριπτος, ον, *indelible*, Poll. 1. 44.
ἀν-ἐκφαντος, ον, *not displayed or revealed*, Eust. Opusc. 237. 57. Adv.
-τως, Id., Il. 382. 9.
ἀν-ἐκφευκτος, ον, *not to be escaped, inevitable*, Diod. 20. 54. II.
act. *unable to escape*, = ἀναπόδραστος, Plut. 2. 166 E.
ἀν-εκφοίτητος, ον, *not used to go out, unsocial*, Procl. in Plat. Tim.
p. 2. Adv. -τως, Athanas., and freq. in Eccl.
ἀν-ἐκφορος, ον, *not to be brought to light*, Iambl. V. P. 226, Poll. 5. 147.
ἀν-ἐκφραστος, ον, *unutterable*, and Adv. -τως, Eccl.
ἀν-εκφώνητος, ον: in Gramm., ἀνεκφώνητα are *unpronounced letters*,
as ι subscriptum, E. M. 203. 7.
ἀν-εκχύμωτος, ον, *not drained of juices*, Galen.
ἀν-ἐλαιος, ον, *without oil*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 8, Strabo 509.

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ἀν-ελάττωτος, *ov*, undiminished, Procl. Adv. -τως, Byz.
 ἀν-ελεγκτος, *ov*, not cross-questioned, safe from being questioned, Thuc. 5. 85; ἡ γλῶττα ἀν. ἡμῖν ἔσται, ἡ δὲ φρῆν οὐκ ἀν. Plat. Theaet. 154 D, cf. Phil. 41 B. 2. not refuted, εἰν τινα ἀν. Id. Gorg. 467 A; ἵνα μοι καὶ ἀν. ἡ μαντεία γένοιτο irrefutable, Id. Apol. 22 A, cf. Tim. 29 B:—Adv., -τως λεγόμενον without refutation or reply, Plut. C. Gracch. 10. 3. of persons, also, unconvicted, acquitted, ἀν. διαφυγεῖν Thuc. 6. 53.
 ἀνελεγγία, ἡ, irrefutableness, Diog. L. 7. 47.
 ἀνελέγχω, fut. ἐγξω, to convince or convict utterly, Eur. Ion 1470.
 ἀνελεημοσύνη, ἡ, mercilessness, Athanas., Jo. Chrys.
 ἀν-ελεήμων, *ov*, *ovos*, merciless, without mercy, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37. 3, Ep. Rom. 1. 31: so, ἀνηλεήμων, Nicoch. Incert. 5; and in A. B. 400, ἀνελήμων. Adv., ἀνελεημόνως ἀπολέσθαι Antipho 114. 10.
 ἀν-ελέητος, *ov*, without pity, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 14, Liban. 4. 678.
 ἀνελελιξω, fut. ἴξω, to shake and rouse, Opp. C. 4. 302.
 ἀν-ελεος, *ov*, unmerciful, Ep. Jacob. 2. 13 Lachm. (vulg. ἀνίλεως).
 ἀνελευθερία, ἡ, illiberality of mind, servility, joined with κολακεία, Plat. Symp. 183 B, Rep. 590 B, etc. 2. esp. in money matters, illiberality, stinginess, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7. 4., 4. 1, 37 sq.
 ἀν-ελευθέριος, *ov*, = ἀνελεύθερος, Jo. Chrys.
 ἀνελευθεριότης, ἡ, = ἀνελευθερία, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 25, 1.
 ἀν-ελεύθερος, *ov*, not free, slavish, of a shameful death, Aesch. Ag. 1494; ἀτιμίαι Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 9. 2. of persons, illiberal, servile, mean, Lys. 116. 22, Plat.; so, ἀν. ἐργασίαι Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 40; παιδιαί Pol. 7. 17, 4. 3. esp. in money matters, niggardly, stingy, Ar. Pl. 591, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7., 4. 1, 37. 4. rude, unpolished, διάλεκτος Ar. Fr. 552. 5. of animals, treacherous, ζῷα ἀν. καὶ ἐπίβουλα, οἷον οἱ ὄφεις Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32. II. Adv. -τως, meanly, προσατεῖν Xen. Apol. 9; ζῆν Alex. Incert. 8.
 ἀνέλευσις, *ews*, ἡ, (ἀνέρχομαι) a going up, ascension, Justin. M.
 ἀνέλιγμα, *ατος*, τό, (ἀνελίσσω) anything rolled up, ἀν. χαίτης a ringlet, Anth. P. 6. 210., 7. 485.
 ἀνελικτικὸς, ἡ, *ov*, unwinding, unfolding, Eust. Opusc. 206. 76.
 ἀνέλιξις, *ews*, ἡ, (ἀνελίσσω) v. l. for ἀνείλιξις in Plat. 2. *ov* unfolding, a term in dancing, Plut. Thes. 21.
 ἀνελίσσω, Att. -πτω, fut. ἴξω: Ep. and Att. ἀνελ-, Plat. Phil. 15 E, Nic. Al. 596: (v. ἐλίσσω):—to unroll, ἀγαθίδα Pherecyd. 106: but mostly, like Lat. *evolvere*, to unroll a book written on a roll, i. e. to unfold, read, interpret it, ἀν. βιβλία Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 14, Arist. Probl. 16. 6, 1; λόγον Plat. Phil. 15 E; cf. Wytttenb. Plut. 2. 83 D. 2. to cause to move backward, πόδα Eur. Or. 171. II. to cause to revolve, σφαίρας Arist. Metaph. 11. 8, 13:—Pass. to revolve, Ib.; μίαν δ' ἀνελίσσει ἀμοιβήν Opp. H. 1. 420; ἀν. ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Arist. G. A. 2. 5, 11; γλῶσσ' ἀνελισσομένη moving glibly, Ar. Ran. 827. III. metaph., ἀν. βίον, Lat. *versare vitam*, Plut. Num. 14.
 ἀν-ελκῆς, *es*, free from ulceration, Hipp. Offic. 747.
 ἀνελκόμεαι, Pass. to suppurate afresh, Hipp. 644. 39, Cass. Probl. 9.
 ἀν-ελκτος, *ov*, not to be drown along, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5., 4. 9, 16.
 ἀνελκτός, *ov*, up-drawn, ἀν. ὄφρυσι, prob. of Pericles, Cratin. Incert. 123.
 ἀνέλκω: fut. -έλξω; but the Att. fut. is ἀνελκύσω, aor. ἀνελκύσα: pf. pass. ἀνείλκυσμαι, Ion. ἀνέλκυσμαι:—to draw up, τάλαντα . . ἀνέλκει holds them up (in weighing, cf. ἔλκω I. 7), Il. 12. 434:—ἀνελκύσαι ναῦς to haul them up high and dry, Hdt. 7. 59, Thuc. 6. 44; νῆες ἀνελκυσμέναι Hdt. 9. 98; δόκους ἀν. Thuc. 2. 76: to haul up a sail, Epicr. Incert. 2. 2. to drag up, drag out, ἀνελκύσαι εἰς τὸ φῶς Ar. Pax 307; κατ' ἀνελκύσας ἐρωτᾶ having dragged him into open court, Id. Ach. 687; τὰ παιδάρια εὐθὺς ἀνέλκει drags them into the witness-box, Id. Vesp. 568:—Med., ἀνέλκεσθαι τρίχας to tear one's own hair, Il. 22. 77:—Pass., κύνα χερσὶν ἀνελκόμενον Dion. P. 790. II. to draw back, ὁ δὲ τόξον πῆχυν ἀνέλκεν (in act to shoot) Il. 11. 375, cf. Od. 21. 128:—Med., ἐγχος ἀνελκόμενος drawing back his spear [out of the corpse], Od. 22. 97; τόξον ἀνέλκεται τοξευτῆς Arat. 305.
 ἀνέλκωσις, ἡ, (ἀνελκώω) suppuratation, Cassii Probl. 9.
 ἀν-έλκωτος, *ov*, without ulcers, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 12., 2. 11.
 ἀν-έλληνη, ὁ, ἡ, un-Greek, outlandish, ὄμιλον ἀνέλληνα στόλον Aesch. Supp. 234; but Bothe restored ἀνελληνόστολον, in outlandish attire.
 ἀν-ελληνιστος, *ov*, not Grecian, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 181.
 ἀν-ελλίπης, *es*, unfailing, unceasing, Acl. V. H. 1. 33; of rivers, Poll. 3. 103:—Adv. -πῶς, Sct. Emp. M. 8. 439, C. I. (add.) 2775. b. II. not lacking, τινός Ib. 4717. 12.
 ἀν-έλλογος, *ov*, irrational, Eust. Opusc. 5. 42.
 ἀν-έλπις, *idos*, ὁ, ἡ, without hope, hopeless, Eur. I. T. 487.
 ἀνελπιστέω, to despair, Suid.: -πιστία, ἡ, hopelessness, Schol. Thuc. 2. 51.
 ἀν-έλπιστος, *ov*, unhoped for, unlooked for, φυγή Aesch. Supp. 329; θαῦμα Soph. Tr. 673; ἔργον Thuc. 6. 33; τύχη Eur. Hel. 412; τὸ ἀνελπιστον τοῦ βεβαίου the hopelessness of attaining any certainty, Thuc. 3. 83; τὰ ἀν. Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 14; οὐκ ἀν. γέγονέ μοι τὸ γεγονός Plat. Apol. 36 A:—Adv. -τως, unexpectedly, ἀν. γέγονε μέγας Decret. ap. Dem. 289. 17. II. act., 1. of persons, having no hope, hopeless, Hipp. Aph. 1260, Progn. 43; ἀν. δὲ θανόντες Theocr. 4. 42; c. inf., ἀν. σωθήσεσθαι Thuc. 8. 1; ἀν. ἐπιγενέσθαι ἀν τινα σφίσι πολέμιον not expecting that . . , Id. 3. 30; ἀν. τοῦ ἐλεῖν Xen. Cyn. 7, 9; ἀν. ἐς τινα Thuc. 6. 17; ἀν. καταστήσασθαι τινα, ὡς . . Id. 3. 46:—Adv., ἀνελπίστως ἔχει he is in despair, Plat. Phileb. 36 B. 2. of things or conditions, giving or leaving no hope, hopeless, desperate, βίος Soph. El. 186, Thuc. 5. 102; πρὸς τὸ ἀνελπιστον τρέπεσθαι Id. 2. 51; ἀν. οὐδὲν [ἔστι], c. acc. et inf., it is nowise unreason-able to expect that . . , Andoc. 32. 21:—Comp., τὰ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀνελπιστότερα ὄντα Thuc. 7. 4:—Adv., ἀνελπίστως νουσέειν Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 5.
 ἀν-έλυτρος, *ov*, unsharded, of bees, wasps, etc., opp. to κολεόπτερα (beetles), Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 12., 4. 7, 8, al.

ἀν-έμβυτος, *ov*, inaccessible, Dion. H. 1. 3, Plut. Pyrrh. 29; ἄν. ἐρυμῶνα Babr. 45. 11; of a river, σκαφέεσσω ἀν. Anth. P. 9. 641: metaph., βελέεσσω ἀν. Ib. 5. 234. 2. act. not going to or visiting, Ib. 9. 287.
 ἀνεμέσητος, *ov*, free from blame, without offence, Plat. Crat. 401 A: ἀνεμέσητον [ἔστιν] αὐτῷ, c. inf., 'tis without offence for him to do it, Id. Symp. 195 A, Theaet. 175 E, Aeschin. 63. 8. Adv. -τως, Plat. Legg. 684 E.
 ἀν-έμετος, *ov*, without vomiting, Hipp. Prorrh. 73. Adv. -τως, Ib. A form ἀνήμετος, -τως, also occurs Id. 207 H, 1020. 1: v. Lob. Phryn. 706.
 ἀνεμέω, fut. ἔσω, to vomit up, Hipp. Prorrh. 69, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 1, al.
 ἀνεμήτος, *ov*, not distributed, οὐσία Aeschin. 14. 31, Dem. 1083. 16; undivided, Max. Tyr. 35. 7. 2. act. having no share, Plut. Cato Mi. 26.
 ἀνεμία, ἡ, (ἀνεμος) = ἐμπνεύμασις, flatulency, Hipp. 1040 E.
 ἀνεμιαῖος, *ov*, also *a*, *ov*, (ἀνεμος) windy, φῶν ἀνεμιαῖον a wind-egg, Araros Kain. 2, Ath. 57 E; ἄγωνα καὶ ἀν. Themist. 356 A: (ὑπηνέμιον, q. v., is less Att., Piers. Moer. p. 73). 2. metaph. empty, vain, γόνιμον ἢ ἀν. Plat. Theaet. 151 E; ἀν. τε καὶ ψεύδος Ib. 161 A.
 ἀνεμίζομαι, Pass. to be driven with the wind, Ep. Jac. 1. 6, Schol. Od.: the Act. in Hesych.
 ἀνέμιος, *ov*, = ἀνεμιαῖος, πράξεις ἀνέμοι καὶ κούφαι Philo 1. 96.
 ἀνεμό-δαρτος, *ov*, stript by the wind, Eust. 1095. 12.
 ἀνεμο-δούλιον, τό, slave of the wind, name of a spire and vane at Constantinople, Nicet. Ann. 213 D.
 ἀνεμό-δρομος, *ov*, running with the wind, swift as the wind, Luc. V. H. 1. 13.
 ἀνεμόεις, Dor. for ἡνεμόεις.
 ἀνεμο-ζάλη [ᾶ], ἡ, a strong surging sea, Schol. Od. 5. 1, Schol. Eur., etc.
 ἀνεμο-κοῦται, wind-lullers, people at Corinth who practised the same arts as Lapland wizards, cited from Eust.; cf. Diog. L. 8. 59.
 ἀνεμο-μάχια, ἡ, a meeting of contrary winds, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 13.
 ἀνεμο-πόλεμος, ὁ, a light conflict, skirmish with missiles, Byz.
 ἀνεμό-πους, *ov*, οὐδ, with feet swift as the wind, E. M. 20. 6:—so, ἀνεμό-πτερος, *ov*, Manass. Chron. 3652.
 ἀνεμος, ὁ, a stream of air, wind, Hom., etc.; πέτετο πνοίης ἀνέμοιο Il. 12. 207; ἀνέμων ἀτάλατος ἀέλλη 13. 795; ὤρσεν . . ἀνέμοιο θύελλαν 12. 253; ἀνέμοιο . . δεινὸς ἀήτης 15. 626, cf. 14. 254; ἀνέμων ἀμέγαρον αὐτμήν Od. 11. 406, etc.:—so, ἀνέμων πνεύματα Hdt. 7. 16, Eur. H. F. 102; ῥεπαί Soph. Ant. 137, 929; ἀήματα Aesch. Euni. 905; αἰραι Eur. Med. 838; πνοαί Ar. Av. 1396; ἀνέμου φύγγοι Simon. 7. 12; ἀνέμου κατιόντος a squall having come on, Thuc. 2. 25; ἀνέμου ζαίφνης ἀσελγούς γενομένου Eupol. Incert. 25; ἀνεμος κατὰ βορέαν ἔστηκός the wind being in the north, Thuc. 6. 104; ἀνέμοις φέρεσθαι παραδοῦναι τι to cast a thing to the winds, Lat. *ventis tradere*, Eur. Tro. 419, cf. Ar. Rh. 1. 1334; κατ' ἀνεμον αἰτῆσαι to stand so as to catch the wind, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 13, cf. Plut. 2. 972 A.—Proverb. ἀνεμος . . ἀνθρωπος 'unstable as the wind,' Eupol. Incert. 78; φέρειν τιν' ἀρας (sic l.) ἀν. a very wind to carry off, Antiph. Προγ. 115; ἀνέμους θηρᾶν ἐν δικτύοις to try and catch the wind, and ἀνέμω διαλέγεσθαι to talk to the wind, Paroemiogr.—Hom. and Hes. only mention four winds, Boreas, Euros, Notos (in Hes., Argestes), and Zephyros, cf. Gladstone Hom. Stud. 3. 272, sqq.; Arist., Meteor. 2. 6, gives twelve, which served as points of the compass, cf. Göttl. Hes. Th. 379. II. wind in the body, Hipp. 665. 24. (From \sqrt{AN} , cf. Skt. *an*, *an-imi* (*spiro*), *an-as* (*spiritus*), *an-ilas* (*ventus*); Lat. *an-imus*, *an-ima* (cf. Horat. Od. 4. 12, 2, Cic. Tusc. 1. 9); Goth. *ahma* (*πνεῦμα*), *us-an-an* (*ἐκπνεῖν*); O. Norse *an-di*, *önd* (*anima*).—The Root of Lat. *ventus*, etc., seems to be different, v. sub ἄημι.)
 ἀνεμο-σκεπῆς, *es*, sheltering one from the wind, χλαῖναι Il. 16. 224.
 ἀνεμό-στροφος, *ov*, whirling with wind, θύελλα Anacreont. 41 (as Faber for ἀνεμοτρόφω); ἀνεμοτρόφω Salmas.
 ἀνεμό-συρις, *idos*, ἡ, (σύρω) Alexandr. name of a kind of fan, Olympiod. in Arist. Meteor., v. Sturz Dial. Maced. p. 146.
 ἀνεμο-σφάραγος, *ov*, echoing to the wind, κόλποι Pind. P. 9. 6. [σφᾶ]
 ἀνεμο-τρεφῆς, *es*, fed by the wind, κῦμα ἀνεμοτρ. Il. 15. 625; ἔγχος ἀνεμ. a spear from a tree reared by the wind, i. e. made tough and strong by battling with the wind, II. 256 (v. l. ἀνεμοτρεπές or -στρεπές turned, i. e. shaken by the wind, v. Spitzn.); cf. Philostr. 814.—The form -τραφῆς in Eust. 1095. 12.
 ἀνεμουριον, τό, (οὔρος) the sail of a windmill, Hero Spir. p. 230.
 ἀνεμοφθορία, ἡ, blasting, blight, LXX (Deut. 28. 22).
 ἀνεμό-φθορος, *ov*, blasted by the wind, LXX (Hos. 8. 7), Philo 2. 431.
 ἀνεμό-φοιτος, *ov*, v. s. ἡνεμ-.
 ἀνεμο-φόρητος, *ov*, carried by the wind, Cic. Att. 13. 37, Luc. Lex. 7.
 ἀνεμόω, fut. ὠσω, to expose to the wind, Byz.:—Pass. to be moved or shaken by the wind, Plat. Tim. 83 D: ἡνεμωμένος τὴν τρίχα with hair floating to the wind, Callistr. Stat. 14; ἡνεμωμένη πτεροῖς Lyc. 1119: of the sea, to be raised by the wind, Anth. P. 13. 12. II. Pass. to be inflated, swollen, Hipp. 670. 37:—metaph., ἡνεμῶσθαι περί τι to be eager for . . Acl. N. A. 11. 7.
 ἀν-εμπίστευτος, *ov*, not to be trusted, Walz Rhett. 1. 575.
 ἀν-εμπληκτος, *ov*, intrepid: in Adv. -τως, Plut. Galb. 23; but perhaps it should be ἀνεκπλήκτως.
 ἀν-εμπλοος, *ov*, (ἐμπλέω) not sailing, ναῦς Nonn. Jo. 6. 90.
 ἀν-εμπόδιστος, *ov*, unhindered, unembarrassed, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 13, 2, Pol. 4. 11, 3:—Adv. -τως, Diod. 1. 36. II. act. offering no impediment, Arist. P. A. 3. 2, 12.
 ἀν-εμπόλητος, *ov*, unsold, Schol. Soph. Ant. 1036.
 ἀν-εμπόρευτος, *ov*, not mercenary, liberal, Eust. Opusc. 315. 11.
 ἀν-έμπτωτος, *ov*, not falling into, εἰς λύπας Def. Plat. 412 C, cf. Diog. L. 7. 117.

ἀν-έμφατος, *ov*, without expression, τινός of a thing, Plut. 2. 45 C. Adv. -τως, Walz Rhett. 3. 369.
 ἀνεμώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) windy, Σκῦρος Soph. Fr. 496; χώρα Hipp. Aër. 295, cf. Nic. Th. 96; ἔπος ἀν. Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 8; κύματα ἀν. causing wind, Id. Probl. 23. 11; σημεῖον ἀν. a sign of wind, Theophr. Sign. 1. 18. 2. metaph. vain, idle, Plut. 2. 967 B.
 ἀνεμώκης, *es*, (ἄκυσ) swift as the wind, νεφέλα Eur. Phoen. 163; δῖναι Ag. Av. 697: formed like ποδώκης.
 ἀνεμώλιος, *ov*, windy, Hom., but only metaph., ἀνεμώλια βάζειν to talk words of wind, Il. 4. 355, Od. 11. 464; οἱ δ' αὐτ' ἀνεμώλιοι are like the winds, i. e. empty boasters, good for naught, Il. 20. 123; τί νυ τόξον ἔχεις ἀνεμώλιον; why bear thy bow in vain? 21. 474; ἀνεμώλια γάρ μοι ὀπηδεῖ (sc. τὰ τόξα) 5. 216; ἔπεσεν . . ἀνεμώλιον αὐτῶς Theocr. 25. 239; εἶπε δ' ὕδωρ πίνειν, ἀνεμώλιος the empty fool! Anth. P. 11. 61; ἀν. ἀσπίδα θεῖναι to make it powerless, i. e. harmless, Orph. Lith. 506. Ep. word, and used as such by Luc. Astrol. 2. (From ἀνεμος: with the form cf. μεταμώνιος.)
 ἀνεμώνη, ἡ, the wind-flower, anemoné, Cratin. Μαλθ. 1, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 25, etc., cf. Bion 1. 66:—metaph., ἀνεμώναι λόγων flowers of speech (with suggestion of emptiness), Luc. Lexiph. 23:—in Nic. Fr. 2. 64, also ἀνεμώνης, ἴδος, ἡ.
 Ἀνεμώτις, ἴδος, ἡ, she that stills the wind, Ἀθηνᾶ Paus. 4. 35, 8.
 ἀν-ενδεής, *es*, in want of naught, Plut. 2. 1068 C, Anth. P. 10. 115. Adv. -ῶς, without failing, Dion. H. de Rhet. 1. 5; ἀν. τελέσας C. I. 3989, 4085.
 ἀν-ένδεκτος, *ov*, inadmissible, impossible, Ev. Luc. 17. 1, Artemid. 2. 70.
 ἀν-ενδοίαστος, *ov*, indubitable, Luc. Hermot. 67, Poll. 5. 151. Adv. -τως, Helioid. 7. 296, Poll. 5. 152.
 ἀν-ένδοτος, *ov*, not giving in, unyielding, rigid, τόνος κλίνης Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 235:—metaph., προθυμία Hierocl. ap. Stob. 461. 19. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
 ἀνένδυτος, *ov*, (ἐνδύω) not put on, Hesych. s. v. ἄφαροι.
 ἀνένεκα, Ion. aor. act. of ἀναφέρω.
 ἀνενεκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀναφέρω, one must refer, Plotin. 432 A.
 ἀν-ενεργής, *es*, inefficacious, Theophr. H. P. 9. 17, 1.
 ἀνενεργησία, ἡ, inefficacy, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 161.
 ἀνενεργητός, *ov*, (ἐνεργέω) inefficacious, inactive, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 30.
 ἀνενήνοθε, v. sub ἐνήνοθε.
 ἀν-ενθουσίαστος, *ov*, not extravagant or impassioned, ἔρωσ Plut. 2. 751 B, etc. Adv. -τως, lb. 346 B.
 ἀν-εννόητος, *ov*, without conception of, τινός Polyb. 2. 35, 6., 11. 8, 3, Diod. 1. 8, etc.
 ἀν-ενόχλητος, *ov*, undisturbed, Hdn. 5. 7, Helioid. 5. 19; of a sepulchre, C. I. 2845. 9. Adv. -τως, Schol. Eur. Or. 630.
 ἀν-ένοχος, *ov*, not bound, not liable, Byz.
 ἀν-έντυτος, *ov*, (ἐντένω) without tension or force, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 9, Antyll. in Matth. Med. 107.
 ἀν-ενταφιάστως, Adv. without burial, Eust. 1278. 60.
 ἀνεπτερίζω, to rip up, disembowel, Malal.
 ἀν-έντευκτος, *ov*, unsociable, Plut. 2. 10 A, etc. 2. in good sense, inaccessible to persuasion or influence, δίκη Id. 355 A, etc.
 ἀν-εντρέπτως, without doubt, An. Oxon. 2. 341.
 ἀν-εντρεχής, *es*, not versed in, unskilful, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 228. 53.
 ἀν-έντροπος, *ov*, not heeding or respecting a thing, Hesych.
 ἀν-εξάγγελτος, *ov*, not avowed, unconfessed, Theod. Stud.
 ἀν-εξαγόρευτος, *ov*, not to be uttered, late Eccl.
 ἀν-εξάκουστος, *ov*, not well heard, unheard, Schol. Soph. Aj. 317.
 ἀν-εξάλειπτος, *ov*, indelible, Isocr. 96 C, Plut. Adv. -τως, Hesych.
 ἀν-εξάλλακτος, *ov*, unchangeable, Procl. ad Plat. Tim. p. 175.
 ἀν-εξάντλητος, *ov*, inexhaustible, Jo. Chrys. Adv. -τως, Byz.
 ἀνεξᾶπτησία, ἡ, freedom from deception or mistake, Arr. Epict. 3. 2, 2.
 ἀν-εξᾶπτητος, *ov*, infallible, not to be deceived, Arist. Top. 5. 4, 2; πρὸς τι in a thing, Id. Pol. 8. 3, 12. Adv. -τως, Poll. 8. 11.
 ἀν-εξᾶριθμητος, *ov*, not to be counted or told, Poll. 3. 88., 4. 162.
 ἀν-εξᾶρνητος, *ov*, not denying, τινός Justin. M.
 ἀν-εξέλεγκτος, *ov*, like ἀνέλεγκτος, unquestioned, impossible to be questioned or refuted, of statements or arguments, Thuc. 1. 21; τὸν λόγον ἀν. ποιεῖν Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 18; ἀν. μάλλον ἢ πιθανὴν difficult to disprove, rather than credible, Diod. 1. 40, etc.; ἀν. ἔχει τὸ ἀνδρείον leaves their courage without any real test or proof, Thuc. 4. 126:—Adv. -τως, Xen. Oec. 10, 8. 2. of persons, not to be convicted, Antipho 116. 10: blameless, irreproachable, Xen. Cyn. 13, 7, Dem. 782. 3, Plut., etc.
 ἀν-εξέλευστος, *ov*, in Hesych., = ἀνεξίτητος.
 ἀν-εξέλικτος, *ov*, not unfolded: Adv. -τως, dub. l. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 191.
 ἀν-εξέργαστος, *ov*, unfinished, Luc. Fugit. 21, prob. l. Isocr. 289 B.
 ἀν-εξερεύνητος, *ov*, not to be searched out, Heraclit. ap. Clem. Al. 437, Dio C. 69. 14. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
 ἀνεξεταστ-έλεγχος, *ov*, blaming before trial, Tzetz.
 ἀν-εξέταστος, *ov*, not searched out, not inquired into or examined, Dem. 50. 16., 584. 10, Aeschin. 57. 3. II. without inquiry or investigation, ὁ ἀν. βίος οὐ βιωτὸς ἀνθρώπῳ Plat. Apol. 38 A. Adv. -τως, Philo 1. 550.
 ἀν-εξεύρετος, *ov*, not to be found out, ἀριθμός Thuc. 3. 87, cf. Arist. Mund. 2, 8.
 ἀν-εξήγητος, *ov*, not to be told, μυστήρια Hesych. s. v. σεμνά. 2. unexplained, Galen.
 ἀνεξικκικέω, to be long-suffering, Jo. Chrys.; τινί, ἐπι τινι Cyrill.
 ἀνεξικκικία, ἡ, forbearance, Plut. 2. 90 E, etc.; ἀν. πόνων patient endurance under . . . Hdn. 3. 8.
 ἀνεξί-κᾶκος, *ov*, (ἀνέχομαι) enduring evil, Luc. Judic. Voc. 9, Themist. 8

271 B: forbearing, long-suffering, 2 Tim. 2. 24. Adv. -κως, Luc. Asin. 2.
 ἀν-εξίκαμτος, *ov*, not dried up, Arist. Probl. 21. 12, 4.
 ἀνεξι-κᾶμη, ἡ, = ἡς οὐκ ἀν ἀνάσχοιτο ὄλη κᾶμη, Cratin. (Incert. 54) ap. Hesych.; but it should rather be ἡ ὄλην κᾶμην ἀνέχουσα, cf. γεγωνοκᾶμη, and Meineke ad l.
 ἀν-εξίλαστος [ἴ], *ov*, implacable, Harpocr. s. v. ἀνίδρυτος.
 ἀν-εξίτηλος [ἴ], *ov*, indelible, βαφή Poll. 1. 44.
 ἀν-εξίτητος [ἴ], *ov*, with no outlet: inevitable, Hesych.
 ἀν-εξιχνᾶστος, *ov*, not to be traced, unsearchable, inscrutable, Ep. Rom. 11. 33, Eph. 3. 8.
 ἀν-εξοδῖαστος, *ov*, not to be alienated, C. I. 2050.
 ἀν-εξοδος, *ov*, with no outlet, not to be got out of, impassable, Lat. irremediabilis, Ἀχέρων Theocr. 12. 19; δυσχωρία Dion. D. 3. 59; λαβύρινθος Anth. P. 12. 93. 2. ἡμέρα ἀν. unfit for an expedition, Plut. 2. 269 E. II. of persons, conditions, etc., not coming into public, unsocial, lb. 242 E, 426 B, etc.; βίος 1098 D; διάνοια 610 A; λόγοι ἀν. without practical result, 1034 B.
 ἀνέξοιστος, *ov*, = ἀνέκφορος, Plut. 2. 728 D, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 82.
 ἀν-εξομολόγητος, *ov*, that has not confessed, Eccl.
 ἀν-εξούσιος, *ov*, without power, Gloss.
 ἀνεοι or ἀνεοί, v. sub ἀνεως.
 ἀνεόρταστος, *ov*, (ἐορτάζω) without holidays or festive joy, βίος Democr. in Stob. 154. 38, Plut. 2. 1102 B.
 ἀν-έορτος, *ov*, without festival, Alciphro 3. 49; ἐορταὶ ἀν. festivals unkept, Dion. H. 8. 25: c. gen., ἀν. ἱερῶν without share in festal rites, Eur. El. 310.
 ἀνεοστᾶσις, ἡ, = ἐνεοστᾶσις, Hesych.; v. Rubnk. Ep. Cr. p. 212.
 ἀν-επάγγελτος, *ov*, not announced, πόλεμος ἀν. a war begun without formal declaration, Polyb. 4. 16, 4; cf. ἀκήρυκτος. 2. uninvited, ἀν. φοιτᾶν ἐπὶ δείπνον Cratin. Διον. 4.
 ἀν-επαίσθητος, *ov*, unperceived, imperceptible, Tim. Locr. 100 B, Plut. 2. 1062 B, Luc. Saturn. 33. 2. act. not perceiving, τινός Longin. 4. 1, C. I. 4717. 13. Adv. -τως, Byz.
 ἀν-επάιστος, *ov*, inaudible, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 376 A.
 ἀν-επαίσχυντος, *ov*, having no cause for shame, 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 15. II. shameless, -τως, Eccl.
 ἀν-επατιγᾶτος, *ov*, unimpeached, Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 38.
 ἀν-επακτος, *ov*, not brought in or home, Philo 1. 139.
 ἀν-επάλλακτος, *ov*, not alternating, ἀν. ζῶα animals in which the upper and lower teeth do not lock into one another, but meet flat, opp. to καρχαρόδοντα, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 51.
 ἀνέπαλτο, ἀνεπάλμενος, v. sub ἀναπάλλω.
 ἀν-επανάκλητος, *ov*, irrevocable, Planud.
 ἀν-επανόρθωτος, *ov*, incorrigible, Plut. 2. 49 B: uncorrected, Arr. Epict. 3. 1, 11. II. not to be amended, perfect, Philo 2. 614.
 ἀν-επαύξητος, *ov*, not admitting of increase, An. Oxon. 4. 180.
 ἀνέπαφος, *ov*, (ἐπαφή) untouched, unharmed, ἀν. παρέχειν τι rem integrum praestare, Dem. 931. 5; cf. 926. 20; ἀν. σώματα, of slaves (cf. ἀνέφαπτος), Menand. Περιθ. 8; ἐλευθέρα ἔστω καὶ ἀν. Inscr. Delph. 39. 26:—c. gen. unharmed by, ὕβρεως M. Anton. 3. 4. Adv. -φως, Suid.—Also ἀνεπαφής, *es*, Athanas.
 ἀν-επαφρόδιτος, *ov*, = ἀναφρόδιτος, Xen. Symp. 8, 15, Alciphro 3. 60.
 ἀν-επαχθής, *es*, not burdensome, without offence, Plut. Cato Mi. 8, Pomp. 1; σκώματα Luc. Ep. Sat. 34:—so in Adv., ἀνεπαχθῶς προσομιλεῖν Thuc. 2. 37; λέγειν Luc. Soloec. 5. 2. not taking offence, ἀνεπαχθῶς φέρειν Lat. haud gravate ferre, Plut. 2. 102 E, etc.
 ἀν-επέγκλητος, *ov*, blameless, and Adv. -τως, Nicct. Ann. 30 B, etc.
 ἀν-επέκτατος, *ov*, not extended or lengthened, Choerob. 12; of declensions, parisyllabic, A. B. 818.
 ἀν-επέλευστος, *ov*, not coming back, Schol. Soph. El. 182.
 ἀν-επεξέργαστος, *ov*, not wrought out, imperfect, Eust. 499. 2.
 ἀν-επερίστος, *ov*, not supported, Iambl. in Villos. Anecd. 2. 198.
 ἀν-επερώτητος, *ov*, not stipulated for, Byz.
 ἀν-επιηρέαστος, *ov*, not despitefully or harshly treated, Memn. 11, Arr. Chig. ap. Matth. 153. Adv. -τως, Joseph. A. J. 16. 2, fin.
 ἀν-επιής, *es*, without a word, speechless, Hesych.
 ἀν-επιβάρητος, *ov*, unburdened, πόλις C. I. 3612.
 ἀν-επιβᾶτος, *ov*, not to be climbed, impassable, Strabo 545: inaccessible, Plut. 2. 228 B.
 ἀν-επιβλητος, *ov*, inattentive, heedless, prob. l. Philodem. in Vol. Herc. 1. 15. Adv. -τως, incidentally, cited from Iambl.
 ἀν-επιβούλευτος, *ov*, without plots, and so, 1. act. not plotting, τὸ ἀνεπιβούλευτον πρὸς ἀλλήλους the absence of intrigue, Thuc. 3. 37. 2. pass. not plotted against, not liable to attack, ἀν. φθόνῳ Com. Anon. 52, cf. Polyb. 7. 8, 4, Ael. N. A. 9. 59, etc. Adv. -τως, Philo, Eust.
 ἀν-επιβούλωτος, Adv. without treachery, Eust. 905. 57.
 ἀν-επιγνώμων, *ov*, *ovos*, ignorant, unconscious, τινός Porph. Abst. 1. 45.—Also in Byz. the Subst. ἀνεπιγνωμοσύνη, ἡ, ignorance.
 ἀν-επιγνώστος, *ov*, not distinctly known, Hermies in Stob. Ecl. 1. 96S. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 18. 1, 16.
 ἀν-επιγρᾶφος, *ov*, without title or inscription, χιτωνίσκιον ἀν., for the names of those who offered vestments were embroidered upon them, C. I. 155. 31, cf. 1570 b. 49., 2860. 11; Aeol. ἀνεπίγροφος, lb. 5774. 84:—so in Polyb. 8. 33, 6, Diod. 1. 64, etc.: metaph. without noticeable features, Luc. Necyom. 15, Catapl. 25.
 ἀν-επιδάνειστος [ᾶ], *ov*, on which no money has been borrowed, not mortgaged, Schol. Luc. J. Trag. 48.
 ἀν-επιδείξ, *es*, = ἀνευδείξ, Plat. Legg. 947 E; ἀν. τινος Luc. D. Mort. 26. 2 (v. l. ἀτελεῖς).

ἀνεπιδείκνυμι, to exhibit, display, Phot.
 ἀν-ἐπίδεικτος, ον, without display, Hierophil. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 50.
 ἀν-ἐπίδεκτος, ον, not accepting or admitting, κακοῦ Sext. Emp. M. 9. 33, cf. Diog. L. 3. 77. 2. inadmissible, Greg. Naz.: cf. ἀνεγνώ-
 ρητος. Adv. -τως, Athanas.
 ἀν-ἐπίδετος, ον, not bandaged, Hipp. Fract. 765. II. not bound
 on, Diosc. 5. 100 (vulg. ἀνεπίδηκτος).
 ἀν-ἐπίδηλος, ον, manifest or observable, Ptol. Mus. 1. 4.
 ἀν-ἐπίδικος, ον, without going through the process at law (ἐπιδικασία),
 by which claims to inheritance or guardianship were enforced, ἀν. ἔχειν
 τὰ πατρῶα Isae. 44. 1; παραλαμβάνειν ἀν. τὴν ἀρχιστείαν Id. 72. 36;
 ἀν. ἔχειν κληρὸν Dem. 1135. 27; cf. Poll. 3. 33.
 ἀν-ἐπίδοκτος, ον, unexpected, Simon. 43.
 ἀν-ἐπίδοτος, ον, not increasing or growing, Theophr. C. P. 4. 6, 3.
 ἀν-ἐπίδυτος, ον, without setting, Eccl. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
 ἀνεπιείκεια, ἡ, unfairness, unkindness, Dem. 845. 22.
 ἀν-ἐπιεικής, ἐς, unreasonably, unfair, Thuc. 3. 66. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 8. 13.
 ἀν-ἐπιζητησία, ἡ, (ζητέω) absence of inquiry, Byz.
 ἀν-ἐπίθετος, ον, admitting no addition, Dicaearch. in Müller Geogr. 1. 101.
 ἀν-ἐπιθεώρητος, ον, unconsidered, Origen.
 ἀν-ἐπιθόλωτος, ον, untroubled, unpolluted, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 303.
 ἀν-ἐπιθύμητος, ον, without desire, opp. to ἐπιθυμητικός, Stob. Ecl. 2.
 302, cf. Clem. Al. 632.
 ἀν-ἐπικάλυπτος, ον, unconcealed, Tzetz.:—Adv. -τως, Diod. 2. 21.
 ἀν-ἐπίκαμπτος, ον, unbent, unbending, cited from Eus. H. E.
 ἀν-ἐπικηρύκευτος, ον, = ἀκήροκτος, Hesych., Procop. de Aedif. p. 66 B.
 ἀν-ἐπικλήρωτος, ον, not assigned by lot, Inscr. in Böckh's Urkund. 263.
 ἀν-ἐπικλητός, ον, unblamed, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 22: Comp. -ύτερος Id.
 Ages. 1, 5:—Adv. -τως, Dio C. 39. 22. II. without preferring
 any charge:—Adv. -τως, Thuc. 1. 92.
 ἀν-ἐπικλωστός, ον, not to be spun afresh, unalterable, Nicet. Ann. 64 A.
 ἀν-ἐπικοινωνήτος, ον, not social or gregarious, Eust. 73. 38.
 ἀν-ἐπικούρητος, ον, without succour, Philem. Incert. 1. 2.
 ἀνεπικρίσια, ἡ, reservation of judgment, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 182.
 ἀν-ἐπικρίτος, ον, not decided, not to be decided, Aristocle. in Eus. P. E.
 758 D, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 98, etc.:—Adv. -τως, Id. M. 11. 230. 2.
 injudicious, indiscreet, Justin. M.
 ἀν-ἐπικρυπτός, ον, unconcealed, M. Anton. 1. 14.
 ἀν-ἐπικώλυτος, ον, unhindered, unrestrained, Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 4.
 Adv. -τως, without let or hindrance, C. I. (add.) 2114 bb; χρῆσθαι ταῖς
 ἡδοναῖς ἀν. without restraint, Diod. 2. 21, cf. Eus. H. E. 9. 7.
 ἀν-ἐπίλειπτος, ον, unfailing, late Byz.
 ἀν-ἐπίληπτος, ον, not open to be attacked, τοῖς ἐχθροῖς Thuc. 5. 17:
 not censured, blameless, βίος Eur. Or. 922, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15; ἀνεπι-
 ληπτότερον less open to censure, Plat. Phil. 43 C; ἐξουσία ἀν. not subject
 to control, Dion. H. 2. 14; τέχνη Philo 1. 15. Adv. -τως, Xen. An. 7. 6, 37.
 ἀν-ἐπίληστος, ον, not to be forgotten, Aristaen. 2. 13, and Gramm.
 Adv. -τως, Schol. Od. 14. 174.
 ἀν-ἐπιλόγιστος, ον, inconsiderate, thoughtless:—Adv. -τως, Plat. Ax.
 365 D, 369 E:—Subst. -ιστία, ἡ, Schol. Od. 15. 225:—Verb -ιστέω,
 Philodem. in Vol. Hercul. 1. 37.
 ἀν-ἐπιμέλητος, ον, uncared for, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1175, Geop. 12. 29, 1.
 ἀν-ἐπιμερίστωτος, Adv. indivisibly, Phot. in Mai's Collect. Nov. 1. 338.
 ἀν-ἐπίμικτος, ον, unmixed with, τῷ ἔξω Arist. de Spir. 5, 4: pure from,
 τινος cited from Diosc. II. not mixing with others, unsocial, βίος
 ἀν. ὁμιλίαις Plut. 2. 438 C; δίατρα ἀν. Id. Rom. 3; τὸ ἀνεπίμικτον =
 ἀνεπιμίξια, Strabo 333: of a country, unfrequented, unvisited, ξενικαῖς
 δονάμεσι Diog. 5. 21, cf. Plut. 2. 604 B; so, ψυχὴ ἀν. πάθει Ib. 989 C;
 ποιεῖσθαι τι ἀν. εἰναῖν to make it alien from oneself, Diog. 5. 17.
 ἀνεπιμιξία, ἡ, want of intercourse or traffic, Polyb. 16. 29, 12, App.
 Mithr. 93.
 ἀν-ἐπίμονος, ον, not enduring long, Plut. 2. 7 B.
 ἀν-ἐπιμώμητος, ον, = ἀμώμητος, Schol. Od. 13. 42:—also, ἀνεπίμωμος,
 ον, Phot.
 ἀνεπινοησία, ἡ, inconceivableness, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 57.
 ἀν-ἐπινόητος, ον, inconceivable, unknown, Diod. 2. 59, Sext. Emp. P. 2.
 104. 2. incapable of forming conceptions, Byz.
 ἀν-ἐπίξεστος, ον, not polished, not finished, δόμος Hes. Op. 744, Themist.
 388 B. Güttling, observing that in Hes., just below, occurs the phrase
 χυτροπόδων ἀνεπύρεκτων, suggests that the two epithets have been
 transposed, so that in 744 should be read δόμον ἀνεπύρεκτον undedi-
 cated house, and in 746 χυτροπόδων ἀνεπύρεκτων unpolished vessels.
 ἀν-ἐπίπλαστος, ον, not plastered over:—metaph. unaffected, Diog. L.
 2. 117.
 ἀν-ἐπίπλεκτος, ον, without connexion with others, isolated, Strabo 115, etc.
 ἀν-ἐπίπληκτος, ον, not liable to be reproved, Eupol. Incert. 139, v. 1.
 Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 9. 2. in bad sense, not reproved, licentious, τροφή
 ἀν. τραφήναι Plat. Legg. 695 B. II. act. not reproving or blam-
 ing, τὸ ἀν. abstinence from blame or criticism, M. Anton. 1. 10.
 ἀνεπιπληξία, ἡ, impunity, licentiousness, Plat. Legg. 695 B.
 ἀν-ἐπιποίητος, ον, not made up or falsified, Nicet. Ann. 28 C.
 ἀν-ἐπιπρόσθητος, ον, not screened by any object set in front, cited from
 Porphyg. Adv. -τως, Eust. 1138. 59.
 ἀν-ἐπίρρεκτος, ον, (δέξω) not dedicated: v. sub ἀνεπίξεστος.
 ἀν-ἐπισήμαντος, ον, undistinguished, κατὰ τὴν ἐσθήτα Polyb. 5. 81, 3;
 ἀν. τινα οἱ τι παραλείπειν Id. 11. 2, 1, Diod. 11. 59.
 ἀν-ἐπισημείωτος, ον, unexplained, Clem. Al. 883.
 ἀν-ἐπισκεπτος, ον, inattentive, inconsiderate: in Adv. -τως, Hdt. 2. 45;
 ἀν. ἔχειν τινος to give no consideration to . . . , Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 6. II.
 pass. not examined, unregarded, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 3.

ἀν-ἐπίσκευος, ον, without equipment, Inscr. in Böckh's Urkund. 273, etc.
 ἀνεπισκεψία, ἡ, want of observation, Arist. An. Post. 1. 13, 8.
 ἀν-ἐπισκίαστος, ον, not shadowed, clear, plain, Basil., etc.
 ἀν-ἐπισκόπητος, ον, unregarded, Olympiod. II. independent
 of bishops, Eust. Opusc. 262. Adv. -τως, Theod. Metoch. 628.
 ἀν-ἐπισκοπος, ον, without superintendence, Eus. H. E. 8. 1.
 ἀν-ἐπισκόπητος, ον, not overclouded, Galen., etc.; and so prob. Procl.
 paraphr. p. 144 (where -ιστος).
 ἀν-ἐπιστάμευτος, ον, without billeting (of soldiers), exempt therefrom,
 Polyb. 15. 24, 2:—also ἀνεπίσταθμος, ον, C. I. 4474. 37.
 ἀνεπιστάσια, ἡ, inattention, thoughtlessness, Plat. Ax. 365 D.
 ἀνεπιστάτης, ον, without inspector, without tutelary genius, Max.
 Tyr. 14. 8; generally, unguided, unadvised, Cyrill.
 ἀν-ἐπιστάτος, ον, (ἐπίστημι) inattentive, Polyb. 5. 34, 4; τινος to a
 thing, Porph. Abst. 1. 9:—Adv. -τως, Polyb. 1. 4, 4, etc. 2. pass.
 not attended to, unregarded, Ptol. Math.
 ἀνεπιστημονέω, to be ignorant, E. M. 23. 24.
 ἀνεπιστημονικός, ἡ, ὄν, not fitted for scientific pursuits, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 1.
 ἀνεπιστημοσύνη, ἡ, want of knowledge, ignorance, unskilfulness, Thuc.
 5. 7; of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 42; τινός Plat. Rep. 560 A: want of science,
 opp. to ἐπιστήμη, Plat. Rep. 350 A, Theaet. 200 B, Charm. 169 B sq.
 ἀν-ἐπιστήμων, ον, gen. ονος, unknowing, ignorant, unskilful, Hdt. 9.
 62, Hipp. Vet. Med. 8, Thuc. 7. 67, etc.; ναῦς ἀνεπιστήμονες ships with
 unskilful crews, opp. to ἐμπειροί, Id. 2. 89; so, μηδὲν ἀν. εἶναι to
 leave no part untrained, Plat. Legg. 795 C:—ἀν. τινός οἱ περὶ τινος
 unskilled in a thing, Id. Prot. 350 B, Theaet. 202 C:—ἀνεπ. c. inf.
 not knowing how to do a thing, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 7:—foll. by a relat.,
 ἀν. ὅτι . . . not knowing that . . . , Thuc. 5. 111; ἀν. ὅση τράπωνται Id. 3.
 112:—Adv. -μόνος, Plat. Legg. 636 E, Xen. Cyn. 3, 11. II.
 without knowledge, unintelligent, Plat. Rep. 350 B, etc.; ἡ δ' ἐτέρη
 [γνώμη] ἀνεπιστημονιστέρη μὲν ἐστι τῆς ἐτέρας less intelligent, Hdt. 2. 21.
 ἀνεπιστρέπτω, to be inattentive, Diog. L. 6. 91, Arr. Epict. 2. 5, 9.
 ἀν-ἐπιστρέπτος, ον, without turning round: metaph. inattentive, heed-
 less, Artemid.; τινός Synes. 145 C. Adv. -τως, Arr. Epict. 2. 9, 4; also
 -τέι οἱ -τί, Plut. 2. 46 E, 418 B.
 ἀν-ἐπιστρέφής, ἐς, = foreg., ἀν. τινός careless of, Plut. 2. 881 B:—in-
 exorable, Justin. M.
 ἀνεπιστρέψια, ἡ, want of regard, τινός Arr. Epict. 2. 1, 14, Clem. Al. 840.
 ἀνεπίστροφος, ον, = ἀνεπίστρεπτος, Phot. Bibl. 544. 3; τινός Eust.
 Opusc. 134. 2, etc. Adv. -φως, dub. in Hdn. 7. 10.
 ἀν-ἐπισφάλής, ἐς, = ἀσφαλής, Themist. 190 A. Adv. -λῶς, Byz.
 ἀν-ἐπίσχετος, ον, not to be stopped, φορὴ Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 5;
 δακρύων ἀν. πηγαί Aristaen. 2. 5. Adv. -τως, Plut. Ages. 27.
 ἀν-ἐπίτακτος, ον, subject to no control, τῆς ἀν. πᾶσιν ἐς τὴν δίατραν
 ἐξουσίας Thuc. 7. 69, cf. Plut. 2. 987 B. Adv. -τως, without orders or
 command, Diog. L. 5. 20.
 ἀν-ἐπίτατος, ον, not to be extended further, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 272. 2.
 not stretched, slack, cited from Porphyg. Adv. -τως, Procl.
 ἀν-ἐπίτευκτος, not hitting the mark, vain, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1387.
 ἀν-ἐπιτέχνητος, ον, inartificial, without design: in Adv. -τως, Plut.
 2. 900 B.
 ἀν-ἐπιτήδειος, ον, (α, ον, Geop. 5. 26, 3), Ion. -εος, ἡ, ον:—unservice-
 able, unfit, of persons and things, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 4, Plat., etc.; πρὸς τι
 Plat. Soph. 219 A; and in a positively bad sense, mischievous, prejudicial,
 hurtful, Hdt. 1. 175, Thuc. 3. 71; γῶναί τι ἀν. περὶ τινος Andoc. 23.
 15; of bad omens, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 12; ἀνεπ. τινι, of food, Hipp. Acut.
 356, Vet. Med. 17: c. inf. unfitted to . . . , Lys. 186. 44:—Adv., ἀνεπιτη-
 δείως πράττειν to act unfitly, i. e. ill, Lys. 187. 14; Comp. -ότερον,
 Plat. Legg. 813 B. 2. unkind, unfriendly, harsh, Andoc. 23. 15, Xen.
 Hell. 7. 4, 6; ἄλλους τινὰς ἀν. ἀνάλωσαν other unfriendly persons, i. e.
 political opponents, Thuc. 8. 65.
 ἀνεπιτηδειότης, ἡ, unfitness, inconvenience, Philo 1. 191, Eccl.
 ἀν-ἐπιτήδευτος, ον, made without care or design, simple, artless, Dion.
 H. de Comp. 22, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 44:—Adv. -τως, Dion. H. de Lys. p.
 468. II. unpractised, untried, οὐδὲν ἀμίμητον οὐδ' ἀν. Plut. Alc. 23.
 ἀν-ἐπιτίμητος [τῆ], ον, not to be censured, Isocr. 284 A, Arist. Eth. N.
 7. 14, 5, etc.; τινος for a thing, Dem. 1417. 12. 2. unpunished,
 Polyb. 35. 2, 8. II. not estimated or rated, C. I. 103. 7. Adv.
 -τως, cited from Eust. Opusc.
 ἀν-ἐπιτρόπευτος, ον, without guardian or overseer, Eccl.: also, ἀν-
 ἐπίτροπος, ον, A. B. 9.
 ἀν-ἐπιτύχης, ἐς, = ἀνεπίτευκτος, Artemid. 4. 24.
 ἀν-ἐπίφαντος, ον, unadorned, Philo 2. 76. Adv. -τως, M. Anton. 1. 9.
 ἀν-ἐπιφύτος, ον, unexpected, Hesych. Adv. -τως, Suid.; and dub. l. in Philo.
 ἀν-ἐπιφθόνητος, ον, unenvied, E. M. 81. 25.
 ἀν-ἐπιφθονος, ον, without reproach, ἔγχος Soph. Tr. 1033; ἀν. ἐστι
 πᾶσιν 'tis no reproach to any one, Thuc. 6. 83, cf. Plat. Rep. 612 B;
 οὕτω γὰρ μοι . . . ἀνεπιφθονώτατον εἶπεν least invidious, Dem. 331. 24:
 cf. ἀνεμίσσητος. Adv., [τὴν ἀρχὴν] ἀνεπιφθόνως κατεστήσατο so as not
 to create odium, Thuc. 6. 54, cf. Plut. Camill. 1; ἀν. εἶπεν Isocr. 311 E.
 ἀν-ἐπιφρακτος, ον, unfortified, Byz.
 ἀν-ἐπιφραστος, ον, unthought of, δῦαι Simon. Iamb. 1. 21.
 ἀν-ἐπιφώνητος, ον, not objected to, Byz.
 ἀν-ἐπιφώρατος, ον, undetected: in Adv. -τως, Byz.
 ἀν-ἐπιχέρητος, ον, unassailable, Plut. Cleom. 3. 2. unattempted,
 Id. 2. 1075 D.
 ἀν-ἐπίψογος, ον, blameless, Theod. Stud.
 ἀν-ἐπονείδιστος, ον, not to be censured, irreproachable, Theophr. Simoc.
 ἀν-ἐπόπτειος, ον, not admitted among the ἐπόπται, Hyperid. ap.
 Harp., cf. Poll. 2. 58., 8. 124.

ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, not to be discerned or distinguished, Poll. 5. 150.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, not cicatrised, Theoph. Nonn.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, not in sight, Suid.
 ἀνεύθυνος or ἀνεύθυνος: aor. ἀνεύθυνος: (ἐρεύω):—to love again, love anew, c. gen., Andoc. 16. 37, and perh. Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 7.
 ἀνεύθυνος, ἡ, ignorance of love, Themist. 163 D.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, without love, Plut. 2. 406 A, etc.; ἀνεύθυνος, δμλία Ib. 752 C, 756 E; τὰ ἀνεύθυνον ἐτέρων want of love for . . , Ib. 634 B; ἀνεύθυνος ποιεῖν Ib. 61 A. 2. not loved, Luc. D. Mort. 6. 13. II. act. not loving, Heliod. 3. 9, Anth. P. 12. 18; τινός Aristaen. 1. 10: unloving, cruel, harsh, Call. Epigr. 33. 4, in Sup.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, not thoroughly wrought, imperfect, Arist. Metaph. 8. 6, 3; λίθος ἀνεύθυνος, Diod. 14. 18; γῆ ἀνεύθυνος, Luc. Prom. 11; σίτος ἀνεύθυνος, Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 2:—of a subject, not thoroughly handled or treated of, Polyb. 10. 43, 1.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *es*, inefficient, ineffectual, Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 136:—also ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, Hereun. in Maii Auct. Class. 9. 554.
 ἀνεύθυνος, ἡ, = ἀνεύθυνος, dub. in Artemid. 2. 28.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, not done, ἔργα ἀνεύθυνος, Lat. foeta infecta, Eur. Hel. 363.
 ἀνεύθυνος, old poet. form of ἀνεύθυνος.
 ἀνεύθυνος, fut. ἴσω, to provoke, stir up, excite, Plut. Thes. 6:—Pass. to be provoked or excited, to be in a state of excitement, Thuc. 2. 21, Xen. An. 6. 6, 9, Plut. Pyrrh. 11.
 ἀνεύθυνος, to prop up, rest a thing on, τί τινα dub. in Aristaen. 1. 22.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, not bruised, unground, Hipp. 528. 36.
 *ἀνεύθυνος, Ep. Dep., used by Hom. only in 3 pl. aor., to snatch up and carry off, ἀνεύθυνος, of the Gods, Il. 20. 234; of the Harpies, Od. 1. 241, etc.; of storms, 4. 727; so, παῖδα . . Ἀφροδίτη ἄνω ἀνεύθυνος Hes. Th. 990:—later, to take upon oneself, πόνον Orph. Arg. 292 (perhaps by some confusion with ἀναρρίπτω).
 ἀνεύθυνος, unsupported, unstable, Epiphan.
 ἀνεύθυνος, Pass., στόμαχος ἀνεύθυνος the stomach drawn up spasmodically so as to cause vomiting, Nic. Al. 256, cf. A. B. 401.
 ἀνεύθυνος, to throw up, disgorge, ἀνεύθυνος ἀτμόν (aor. 2) Nónu. D. 1. 239; ἰωὴν Ib. 485:—Pass. to discharge itself, of a river, Arist. Mund. 3. 1, Ar. Rh. 2. 744.
 ἀνεύθυνος, to search out, examine, investigate, λόγους Plut. Phaedo 63 A; also in Med., Id. Legg. 816 C.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ews*, ἡ, a searching out, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 11.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, not investigated, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 C; ἀνεύθυνος παραλιπεῖν τι Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 22. 2. that cannot be searched or found out, Plat. Crat. 421 D: ἀνεύθυνος δυσθυμείσθαι to harass oneself about inscrutable things, Eur. Ion 255.
 ἀνεύθυνος [ῖ], *ov*, unbribed, uncorrupted, C. I. 2671. 46., 2693 d. 5, Philo 2. 555.
 ἀνεύθυνος [ῖ], *ov*, not ripened by caprification, of figs, Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 3, C. P. 2. 9, 12. Also, in Hermipp. Στρατ. 9, ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, si v. l.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, (ἐρεύω) undisputed, A. B. 397.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *es*, unprotected, Q. Sm. 3. 494.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, without ballast, ὡς περ τὰ ἀνεύθυνος πλοῖα, Plat. Theaet. 144 A. 2. metaph., ἀνεύθυνος τράπεζα an empty table, Plut. 2. 704 B; metaph. also of persons, without ballast, Ib. 501 D, Ruhnk. Longin. 2. 2.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, inexplicable, indescribable, τῷ πέλας Sext. Emp. M. 7. 66; ὁδὸν Aristaen. 2. 5. Adv. —τως, Jo. Chrys.
 *ἀνεύθυνος, v. sub ἀνεύθυνος.
 ἀνεύθυνος, to creep upwards or up, Eur. Phoen. 1178; aor. ἀνεύθυνος (cf. ἔρω, ἔλκω), Ar. Pax 586, Luc. Nekom. 22, etc.; of ivy, Eur. Fr. 89: to spring up, of water, Call. Ap. 110; ἀνεύθυνος πρὸς τὸ μετεωρότερον to rise gradually to . . , Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 31.
 ἀνεύθυνος, to go quite away, take oneself off, Eur. Pol. Πόλ. 27 in aor. ἀνεύθυνος: ἀνεύθυνος, like ἔρω, away with you, Lat. abi in malam rem, Valck. Hipp. 793.
 ἀνεύθυνος, = ἀνεύθυνος, Suid.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, unblushing, Philo 2. 664. Adv. —τως, Jo. Chrys., etc.
 ἀνεύθυνος, to begin to blush, blush up, Plat. Charm. 158 C, Xen. Symp. 3. 12.
 ἀνεύθυνος, Ion. and Dor. ἀνεύθυνος: fut. ὕσω [ῦ]:—to draw up, ἀνεύθυνος ἰστία λευκὴ ἐρύσαντες Od. 9. 77., 12. 402; ἀνεύθυνος νῆας = ἀνεύθυνος, Hdt. 9. 96, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 586; ἀνεύθυνος πέπλος Theocr. 14. 35:—Med., ἐκ νόσου ἀνεύθυνος Anth. P. 6. 300.—V. sub ἀνεύθυνος.
 ἀνεύθυνος, (cf. ἀνεύθυνος): aor. —ήλυθον or —ήλθον:—to go up, ἀνεύθυνος ἐς σκοπὴν Od. 10. 97; ἐῖς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 39; ἐπὶ τὴν σκηνὴν Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 26; ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα Hdn. 1. 5; hence absol. to mount the tribune, Plut. Aemil. 31:—to go up from the coast inland, Od. 19. 190:—to come up from the nether world, ἀνεύθυνος ἐξ Ἄιδου Theogn. 703; κάξ Ἄιδου θανάων πρὸς φῶς ἀνεύθυνος Soph. Ph. 624; ἐξ Ἄιδου ἐῖς θεούς Plat. Rep. 521 C. 2. of trees, to grow up, shoot up, Od. 6. 163, 167: of the sun, to rise, Aesch. Ag. 658; ἀνεύθυνος ὠκεανοῦ Ar. Rh. 3. 1230: of fire, to blaze up, Aesch. Cho. 536: of water, to rise, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 32:—metaph., ὄλβος ἀνεύθυνος Eur. Or. 810. 3. to go up to the beginning, in argument, ἐπὶ ἀρχὴν ἀνεύθυνος θόντες σκοπεῖν Plat. Rep. 511 D. II. to go or come back, go or come home again, return, Hom., who also strengthens it by ἀψ or αὔθις, Il. 4. 392, Od. 1. 317; cf. ἐπανέρχομαι. 2. to come back to a point, recur to it and say, ἀνεύθυνος μοι πάλιν, τι . . Eur. Phoen. 1207, cf. Ion 933; πάλιν ἐπὶ ἀρχὴν ἀνεύθυνος Plat. Tim. 69 A. 3. νόμος . . εἰς σ' ἀνεύθυνος εἰ διαφθαρήσεται being brought home to you, Eur. Hec. 802. [In Il. 4. 392 ἀψ ἀνεύθυνος should be corrected, from the Venet. MS., to ἀναέρχομεν, cf. 6. 187, Ar. Rh. 1. 821.]
 ἀνεύθυνος, Att. fut. of ἀναγορεύω: v. sub ἀνεύθυνος.
 ἀνεύθυνος, fut. ἴσω, like ἀνεύθυνος, 1. c. acc. pers. to ask or

inquire of, question, καὶ μιν ἀνεύθυνος Od. 4. 251, cf. Plat. Rep. 454 C; τινὰ ὑπὲρ τίνος Id. Apol. 22 D, etc.:—Pass., Id. Gorg. 455 D. 2. c. acc. rei, to ask about, inquire into, τὰς δόξας, Id. Meno 84 D, al.; also ἀνεύθυνος περί τινος Hdt. 9. 89. 3. c. dupl. acc. to question a person about a thing, ask it of him, Eur. I. T. 664, Ar. Pl. 499, Plat. Theaet. 143 D. ἀνεύθυνος, verb. Adj. one must inquire into, Plat. Phil. 63 C.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, unmasked, Byz.
 ἀνεύθυνος, = ἀνεύθυνος, Tcleclid. Incert. 14.
 ἀνεύθυνος, ἀνεύθυνος, ἀνεύθυνος, ἀνεύθυνος, v. sub ἀνεύθυνος.
 ἀνεύθυνος, to eat away, of ulcers, etc., Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 13.
 ἀνεύθυνος, ἡ, = ἀνεύθυνος, Cratin. Bouk. 6; v. Lob. Phryn. 527.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, (ἀνεύθυνος) let loose, given up to idleness, ἀνεύθυνος ἡμέρα a holiday, Schol. Thuc. 7. 73.
 ἀνεύθυνος, gen. *ews*, Ion. *ios*, ἡ; (ἀνεύθυνος). A loosening, relaxing, τῶν χορδῶν of the strings, opp. to ἐπίτασις, Plat. Rep. 349 E; to χάλασις, Ib. 590 B; τῆς αἰσθήσεως . . δεσμὸν τὸν ὑπνον εἶναι φαμεν, τὴν δὲ . . ἀνεύθυνος ἐγγήγορσιν Arist. de Somn. 1, 14; πάγων ἀνεύθυνος, i. e. a thaw, Plut. Sert. 17. 2. metaph. remission, abatement, κακῶν Hdt. 5. 28; λύπης, μοχθηρίας, etc., Plut. 2. 102 B, etc.; ἀνεύθυνος φόρων, τελῶν remission of tribute, taxes, Id. Sert. 6, etc.; κολάσεως Plotin. 390 A: of fevers, opp. to παροξυσμός, Galen. 3. relaxation, recreation, opp. to σπουδή, Plat. Legg. 724 A, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 29; ἀνεύθυνος καὶ σχολή Polyb. 1. 66, 10; ψυχῆς Mnesith. ap. Ath. 484 A. II. a letting loose, indulgence, license, ἡδονῶν Plat. Rep. 561 A; ἡ τῶν γυναικῶν παρ' ἑμῶν Id. Legg. 637 C, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 5; δούλων Ib. 5. 11, 11.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, without evening, Theod. Stud.
 ἀνεύθυνος, 3 sing. Ep. aor. pass. of ἀνασεύω, Il. 11. 458.
 ἀνεύθυνος, Adv. pf. pass. of ἀνασεύω, succinctly, Schol. Hes. Sc. 287.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, without hearth and home, homeless, Il. 9. 63; ἀπαις τε κἀγύναϊς κἀνεύθυνος Soph. Fr. 5, cf. Ar. Eq. 1266; ἄοικος καὶ ἀνεύθυνος Luc. Sacr. 11.
 ἀνεύθυνος, Adv. part. pf. pass. perversely, E. M. 584. 20.
 ἀνεύθυνος, ἀνεύθυνος, v. sub ἀνεύθυνος.
 ἀνεύθυνος, to inquire of, ἀλλήλους τὴν αἰτίαν LXX (Susann. in Dan. v. 14). II. to examine, τινὰ Act. Ap. 22. 29, cf. 29.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, without friends or fellows, Plut. 2. 807 A.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ews*, ἡ, an examination, investigation, Eus. c. Hieroc. § 20.
 ἀνεύθυνος, verb. Adj. of ἀνεύθυνος, one must relax, Plat. Soph. 254 B. II. one must dismiss, Id. Symp. 217 C, Polit. 291 C.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, unchangeable, Arist. Mund. 2, 10, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 455.
 ἀνεύθυνος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνεύθυνος) relaxing, Antyll. in Matth. Med. 110: in Gramm. of words denoting relaxation, cf. ἀνεύθυνος. Adv. —κῶς Stob. Ecl. 2. 150.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, unready, not ready, Polyb. 12. 20, 6, Diod. 12. 41; εἰς τι Anth. Plan. 242:—out of reach, unattainable, ἀνεύθυνος διώκειν Hes. (?) ap. Plut. 2. 505 D.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, (ἀνεύθυνος) relaxed, slack, of reins, Philostr. 242; of the hair, Luc. Alex. 13; τὸ ἀνεύθυνος τῆς κόμης Philostr. 41:—then, of men's bodily and mental powers, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 6:—Adv., ἀνεύθυνος (sic Hesych.) Soph. Fr. 567. 2. set free, freed, free from labour, esp. of men and animals dedicated to a god, and so free from all work, Tacitus' *nulla mortali opere contacti*, Philostr. 805, App. Civ. 1. 110; and of land, consecrated and lying untilled, Ael. N. A. 11. 2, Poll. 1. 10. 3. metaph., τὴν τῶν μειρακίων ὁρμὴν ἀνεύθυνος εἶασαν νέμεσθαι Plut. 2. 12 A: uncontrolled, licentious, ἐξουσία Hdn. 2. 4.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, of unknown derivation, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 245.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, = foreg., Sext. Emp. M. 1. 245. Adv. —μως, Ib. 244.
 ἀνεύθυνος, Boeot. and in some Alex. writers ἀνεύθυνος, q. v.: (v. sub ἀνεύθυνος, negat. prefix):—Prep. (never used in compos.) c. gen. without, opp. to σύν, ἀνεύθυνος ἔθεν οὐδὲ σύν αὐτῷ Il. 17. 407; ἀνεύθυνος κέντροιο without spurting, 23. 387; μόνος ἀνεύθυνος τινός Ar. Lys. 143, Plat. Symp. 217 A:—in pregnant sense, ἀνεύθυνος θεῶν, mostly with negat., as in Lat. *non sine Diis*, οὐτι ἀνεύθυνος θεοῦ ἦδε γε βουλή Od. 2. 372; οὐ τοι ἀνεύθυνος θεοῦ ἔπτατο . . ὄρνις 15. 530; οὐκ ἀνεύθυνος θεῶν τίνος Aesch. Pers. 163; also without negat., ἀνεύθυνος ἐμέθεν without my knowledge and will, Il. 15. 213; ἀνεύθυνος πολιτῶν without their consent, Aesch. Cho. 431; ἀνεύθυνος τοῦ κραίναντος, Lat. *injussu regis*, Soph. O. C. 926; ἀνεύθυνος τοῦ ὑγεινοῦ without reference to health, Plat. Gorg. 518 D, cf. 519 A; ζῆν ἀνεύθυνος κακοῦ τίνος Diphil. Ἐμπ. 1. 12, etc. II. away from, far from, ἀνεύθυνος δητῶν Il. 13. 556; ἀνεύθυνος ὕψου ποιεῖν τινος ἐστιαμένους Plat. Rep. 372 C, cf. Hipp. Ma. 290 E. III. in Prose, except, besides, like χωρὶς, πάντα ἀνεύθυνος χρυσοῦ Plat. Criti. 112 C; ἀνεύθυνος τοῦ καλὴν δόξαν ἐνεργεῖν, Lat. *praeterquam quod abstulerit* . . , Dem. 255. 10; καὶ ἀνεύθυνος τοῦ λαμβάνειν even without it, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 28.—In Att. it very rarely follows its case, ὑψηλοῦ γ' ἀνεύθυνος (Herm. δίχα) Soph. O. C. 502; ὧν ἀνεύθυνος Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 14; more freq. in later Prose, as Plut., etc.
 ἀνεύθυνος, fut. ἄξω Nonn. D. 1. 20, to utter cries of εὔα, Dion. P. 579, Anth. P. 9. 139. II. c. acc. pers. to honour with such cries, Lyc. 207, Arr. An. 5. 2, 7.
 ἀνεύθυνος, before a vowel —θεν: (from ἀνεύθυνος, as ἀτερθε from ἀτερ):—Erp. word: 1. Prep. c. gen., like ἀνεύθυνος, without, οἶος, ἀνεύθυνος ἄλλων (like οἶος ἀπ' ἄλλων in later authors), Il. 23. 378; μόνω ἀνεύθυνος ἄλλων Od. 16. 239; ἀνεύθυνος πόνου 7. 192; ἀνεύθυνος θεοῦ = ἀνεύθυνος θεοῦ, Il. 5. 185, cf. Pind. O. 9. 156. 2. away from, ἀνεύθυνος ἄγων πατρὸς τε φίλων τε Il. 21. 78.—Hom. always puts it before its case, though sometimes parted from it, as ἀνεύθυνος δὲ σε μέγα νῶϊν Il. 22. 88; later it often follows, as πατρὸς ἀνεύθυνος Ar. Rh. 4. 746. II. Adv. far away, distant, αἰ δὲ τ' ἀνεύθυνος [νῆσοι] Od. 9. 26; τοὶ δ' ἄλλοι ἀνεύθυνος Il. 23. 241; ἐγγύθι μοι θάνατος κακός, οὐδὲ τ' ἀνεύθυνος 22. 300; οὐδὲ . . ἀνεύθυνος ἔσαν ἀλλὰ μάλ' ἐγγύς 23. 378; ἀνεύθυνος λείπειν to leave far away, Pind. P. 1. 19:—often constr. with the part. ὧν, οὔσα, ὧν, as Il. 2. 27., 4. 277.

ἀνεύθετος, *ov*, inconvenient, λιμὴν ἀν. πρὸς τι Act. Ap. 27. 12.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *ov*, not accountable, irresponsible, opp. to ἐπεύθυνος, τῆ [μουναρχίῃ] ἔξεστι ἀνεύθυνα ποιέειν τὰ βούλεται Hdt. 3. 80, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 26; ἐπεύθυνον τὴν παραίνεσιν ἔχοντας πρὸς ἀνεύθυνον τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀκρόασιν Thuc. 3. 43. 2. *guiltless, innocent*, because such a one is not liable to trial, Luc. Abdic. 22; c. gen., ἀν. ἀμαρτημάτων *guiltless* of it, Luc. Nigr. 9. Adv. -ως, Poll. 3. 139.—In Att., ἀνεύθυνος was more common.
 ἀνεύθυντος, *ov*, not in a straight line, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 8.
 ἀνευκτος, *ov*, not wishing, not praying, εὐχομένους καὶ ἀνεύκτους Poëta ap. Plat. Alc. 2. 143 A (Anth. P. 10. 108).
 ἀνευλάβεια, ἡ, incautiousness, Jo. Chrys.
 ἀνευλάβης, *és*, fearing nothing, irreverent, impious, Aquila V. T., Eccl. Adv. -βῶς, Eccl.
 ἀνευλόγητος, *ov*, unblest, Eccl.
 ἀνευλόγος, *ov*, improbable, Byz. Adv. -γως, Origen.
 ἀνευδότης, *ov*, that does not prosper, Incert. V. T.
 ἀνευπαράδεκτος, *ov*, unacceptable, Cyrill.
 ἀνευπρεπής, *és*, unseemly:—in Adv. -πῶς, Hesych.
 ἀνεύρεσις, *εως*, ἡ, a discovery, Eur. Ion 569, Dion. H. II. 27, Plut. Thes. 12, etc.
 ἀνευρετόν, verb. Adj. one must find out, Plat. Polit. 294 C.
 ἀνευρετος, *ov*, undiscovered, Plat. Legg. 874 A, Diod. 5. 20, etc.
 ἀνεύρημα, *ατος*, τό, an invention or discovery, Paus. 5. 9, 2.
 ἀνεύρισκω: fut. -εὐρήσω, aor. -εὐρον, un-Att. -εὐράμην Ap. Rh. 4. 1133: pass. -εὐρήθην. To find out, make out, discover, Hdt. 1. 67., 2. 54, Att.; ἀγαθὰ ἀν. λογιζόμενος Hdt. 7. 8, 3; ἀν. φόνον Aesch. Ag. 1094; σὸν χρέος, ἀνεύρισκειν πότερον . . , Eur. I. T. 883; ἀν. τὴν αἰτίαν Plat. Phaedo 100 B; τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ φύσιν Phaedr. 252 E, etc.:—Med. to win, gain, ἱερὰν χῶρον ἀνευρομένην C. I. 4703:—Pass. to be found out or discovered, ὡς ὑστερον ἀνευρέθη Thuc. 1. 128; c. part., ἀνευρεθῆναι ἔδοντα . . Hdt. 1. 137; ἀνεύρηται ὁμοία παρεχομένη Id. 4. 44. II. to find out, think out, invent, μόνος ἀνευρηκὼς τέχνην Antiph. Kār. 1, cf. Timocl. Incert. 3, Plat. Phaedr. 273 C; ἀν. πρόφασιν τινα Philem. Incert. 4. 10; etc.
 ἀνευρος, *ov*, without sinews, Hipp. Mochl. 886. 2. *norveless, slack, feeble*, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 9, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 12, al.
 ἀνευρυνσις, *εως*, ἡ, a widening, dilating, Galen.
 ἀνευρύνω, fut. ὑνῶ, to widen, dilate, Hipp. 264. 14, Plut. 2. 907 E, etc.:—Pass., ἀν. πάλιν ὁ Ὀκεανός Arist. Mund. 3, 11.
 ἀνεύρυσμα, *ατος*, τό, an aneurysm, Galen. 10. 355, etc., v. Daremberg Oribas. 4. 660.
 ἀνευρυσμός, ὁ, a widening, dilatation, Antyll. Oribas. 4. 52, 53.
 ἀνευφημέω, to shout ἐυφήμει or ἐυφημέιτε: hence, as this was mainly done on sorrowful occasions, to cry aloud, shriek, ἄπας δ' ἀνεύφημῃσεν οἰμωγῇ λαός Soph. Tr. 783, cf. Eur. Or. 1335, Plat. Phaedo 60 A. II. later, to receive or honour with auspicious cries, τινὰ ὡς εὐεργέτην Joseph. B. J. 4. 2, 5, etc.
 ἀνευφήμητος, *ov*, unpraised, Eccl.
 ἀνευφήμος, *ov*, ill-omened, Eccl.
 ἀνευφραντος, *ov*, not rejoicing, joyless, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 363, Suid.
 ἀνευχομαι, Dep. to unsay a prayer, Plat. Alc. 2. 142 D, 148 B; cf. ἀναμάχομαι.
 ἀνεφάλλομαι, Dep. to leap up at, only used in part. ἀνεπάλμενος, v. sub ἀναπάλλω.
 ἀνεφάπτος, *ov*, not to be claimed as a slave (cf. ἀνέπαφος), C. I. 1699, 1704-1709 b.
 ἀνεφέλομαι, Med. to draw up for oneself, ἐξ ἀλὸς ἰχθύν Manetho 5. 279.
 ἀνεφέλος, *ov*, unclouded, cloudless, αἶθρη Od. 6. 45; ἀήρ Arist. Mund. 4. 4; νύξ Plut. Arat. 21, etc.:—metaph. not to be veiled or hidden, κακὸν Soph. El. 1246. Some read ἀννέφ- as an Ep. form in Hom. I. c., Arat. 415, etc.; Eust. 945. 4 has also the form ἀνεφής, *és*.
 ἀνεφθος, *ov*, unboiled, Antyll. in Matth. Med. p. 251, Geop. 10. 67, 1. 2. ἀν. πλίνθας unbaked, Byz.
 ἀνεφικτος, *ov*, out of reach, Plut. 2. 54 D, Luc. Hermot. 67, cf. Halc. 3.
 ἀνεεγγυος, *ov*, unwarranted, διὰ τὸ τὴν γνώμην ἀνεεγγυον γεγενῆσθαι because they had no sure confidence in themselves, Thuc. 4. 55.
 ἀνεεχρος, *ov*, unsafe:—in Adv. -ως, Eust. Opusc. 286. 5.
 ἀνέχω, Ep. 3 sing. subj. ἀνέχῃσι (cf. παμφαίνῃσι, προφέρῃσι), Od. 19. 111: impf. ἀνεῖχον: also ἀνίσχω, impf. ἀνίσχον: fut. ἀνέξω Archil. 76, Luc., also ἀνασχῆσω Hdt. 5. 106., 7. 14, Eur. I. A. 732:—aor. ἀνέσχον Il. 17. 310, Att.; poët. lengthd. ἀνέσχεθον, Hom., Eur. Med. 1027, Ep. inf. ἀνσχεθείην, Od. 5. 320 (v. sub ἀμυνάθω):—pf. ἀνέσχηκα Sext. Emp. M. 7. 190, Phalar. 52:—Med. ἀνέχομαι: impf. ἡνεχόμεν (with double augm.), Aesch. Ag. 905, Soph. Ph. 411, Thuc., etc.: fut. ἀνέξομαι Hom., Att.; also ἀνασχῆσομαι Aesch. Theb. 252, Ar. Ach. 299, Ep. inf. ἀνασχῆσσομαι Il. 5. 104: aor. ἀνεσχόμεν. 18. 430, Aesch. Cho. 747, Eur. Hipp. 687 (where ἡνέσχου is contra metr.); but more often with double augm. ἡνεσχόμεν, Hdt. 5. 48, Aesch. Ag. 1274, etc.; sync. ἡνεσχόμεν Soph. Ant. 467 (ubi v. Dind.), 2 sing. imper. ἀνσχεο (v. infr. 0. II).
 A. trans. to hold up, lift up, χεῖρας ἀνέσχον held up their hands in fight (v. infr. c. 1), Od. 18. 89; (later of pugilists, to hold up the hands in token of defeat, Lat. dare manus, Theocr. 22. 129):—often to lift up the hands in prayer, θεοῖσι δὲ χεῖρας ἀνέσχον Il. 3. 318, cf. 1. 450, etc.; so, ἀνακτι εὐχὰς ἀν. to offer prayers, perhaps with uplifted hands, Soph. El. 636; ἀνεχε χεῖρας, ἀνεχε λόγον Eur. El. 592; also, ἀν. τὴν χεῖρα to offer the hand (to shake), Theopomp. Com. Incert. 24. 2. to lift up as an offering, τὰ γ' Ἀθηναίη ληϊτίδι . . ὑπόσ' ἀνέσχεθε χεῖρι Il. 10. 460; also as a testimony, σκῆπτρον ἀν. πᾶσι θεοῖσι 7. 412; μαζὸν ἀν., of Hecuba entreating her son Hector, 22. 80; κενεὰς . . ἀνέσχε

γλήνας Ap. Rh. 2. 254; so, ἄκουε δ' ἀν' οὐς ἔχων Aesch. Fr. 125. 3. ἀν. φλόγα τα hold up a torch, esp. at weddings, Eur. I. A. 732; hence the phrase ἀνεχε, παρέχε (sc. τὸ φῶς), hold up the light so as to lead the procession, i. e. make ready, go on, Id. Tro. 308, Cycl. 203, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1326; also, ἀν. φῶς σωτήριον Eur. Med. 482; τὸ σημείον τοῦ πυρός Thuc. 4. 111. 4. to lift up, exalt, τινὰ Pind. P. 2. 163. 5. to hold up, prop, sustain, οὐρανὸν καὶ γῆν, of Atlas, Paus. 5. 11, 5; κίων ἀν. τὴν στέγην Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 230 D: Pass., γέφυρα σκάφαις ἀνεχομένη Dian. H. 3. 55:—but more often. b. metaph. to uphold, maintain, support, εὐδικίας Od. 19. 111; πολέμους Thuc. 1. 141; ὄργια ἀν. τα keep up the revels, Ar. Thesm. 948:—Βάκχης ἀνέχων λέκτρ' Ἀγαμέμνων remaining constant to, Eur. Hec. 123 (v. infr. B. 3); and so in Soph. O. C. 674 οἰνῶν' ἀνέχουσα κισσόν (si vera l.) may be rendered, keeping constant to, haunting the ivy; v. infr. B. 3. 6. to put forth, δάφνα πύρθους Eur. Hec. 458. 7. to grant, τι Pind. N. 7. 131. II. to hold back, ἀνεχ' ἵππους Il. 23. 426; ἑμαυτὸν ἀνίσχον Hdt. 1. 42; ἀν. τὰ ὄπλα διὰ τῶν ἀνακλητικῶν Dion. H. 9. 21; ἀν. Σικελίαν μὴ ὑπὸ τινα εἶναι to keep it from being . . , Thuc. 6. 86; ἑαυτὸν ἀπὸ τινος Plut. 2. 514 A: cf. ἀνοχή, ἀνοκωχῆ.
 B. intr. to rise up, rise, emerge, ἀνσχεθείην . . ἐκ κύματος ὑρμῆς Od. 5. 320; of a diver, Hdt. 8. 8; σκόπελοι ἐν τῷ Νεῖλω ὄξέες ἀν. Id. 2. 29; ἀν. ἐς ἀέρα Ap. Rh. 3. 1383. b. esp. in form ἀνίσχω, of the sun, πρὸς ἥλιον ἀνίσχοντα Hdt. 3. 98, etc.; so, λαμπὰς ἀνίσχει Aesch. Ag. 93; ἀμ' ἡλίω ἀνέχοντι Xen. Cyn. 6, 13, cf. Eubul. Incert. 1. c. of events, to arise, happen, Hdt. 5. 106., 7. 14. d. to appear, show oneself, Soph. Tr. 204. e. to stand up, κίονες περὶ τοίχοις Ap. Rh. 3. 217. 2. to come forth, αἰχμὴ παρὰ . . ὤμον ἀνέσχεν Il. 17. 310, cf. Plut. Caes. 44:—of a headland, to jut out into the sea, Hdt. 7. 123, Thuc. 1. 46, etc.; ἀν. πρὸς τὸ Σικελικὸν πέλαγος Id. 4. 53, cf. Dem. 675. 26; ἐς τὸν πόντον τὴν ἀκρὴν ἀνέχοντα jutting out with its headland into the sea, Hdt. 4. 99, cf. 2. 29; reversely, κοιλάδες ἐς μεσόγαιαν ἐκ θαλάσσης ἀν. Strabo 142. 3. to hold on, keep doing, c. part., ἀν. διασκοπῶν Thuc. 7. 48; so, σε . . στέργας ἀνέχει is constant in his love for thee, Soph. Aj. 212 (v. supr. A. I. 4); c. acc. et inf. to aver constantly that . . , Id. O. C. 1573:—also absol., Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 10; ταύτη ἀνέχειν Thuc. 8. 94. 4. to hold up, cease, Ζεὺς οὐδ' ὕων πάντεσσ' ἀνδάνει οὐτ' ἀνέχων Theogn. 26; cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 28:—generally, to wait, delay, Thuc. 2. 18, cf. 7. 48. 5. c. gen. to cease from suffering, get rest from pain, οὐδὲ . . καμάτων ἀνέχουσι γυναῖκες Soph. O. T. 174; τοῦ πολέμου App. Pun. 75; τοῦ φονεύειν Plut. Alex. 33.—Hom. uses no tense intr., but the aor.
 C. Med. to hold up what is one's own, ὁ δ' ἀνέσχετο μείλιον ἔγχος Il. 5. 655; δούρατ' ἀνασχόμενοι Il. 594, etc.; hence ἀνασχόμενος is often used absol. (sub. ἔγχος, ξίφος, etc.), πλήξεν ἀνασχόμενος 3. 362; κίψε δ' ἀνασχ. Od. 14. 425; πῖξ μάλ' ἀνασχομένω πεπληγμένω Il. 23. 660; also, ἄντα δ' ἀνασχομένω χερσὶ Ib. 686, cf. 34. II. to hold oneself up, bear up, hold out, οὐδὲ σ' ὕω δηρὸν ἐτ' ἀνσχήσεσθαι Il. 5. 285, cf. Od. 11. 375; imperat. aor. ἀνάσχεο, =τέτλαθι, be cf good courage, Il. 1. 586; ἀνσχεο be patient, 23. 587; so in Archil. 60 ἀνὰ δ' ἔχει should be restored for ἀνὰ δ' εὐ:—in part., ἀνεχόμενοι φέρουσι they bear with patience, Hdt. 4. 28. 2. c. acc., τοσαῦδ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἦσιν ἀνέσχετο κῆδεα Il. 18. 430; ἡ δὲ πολλὰ κάκ' ἀνσχεο σὸν κατὰ θυμὸν 24. 518; τὴν δουλοσύνην οὐκ ἀν. Hdt. 1. 169; τὰ πρὶν κακὰ ἡνεχόμεσθα Aesch. Ag. 905, etc.; χαλκὸν ἀνασχέσθαι Il. 4. 511, etc.; c. acc. pers., οὐ γὰρ ξείνους . . ἀνέχονται they do not suffer or bear with strangers, Od. 7. 32, cf. 17. 13; so, ἵπποι οὐκ ἀν. τὰς καμήλους 7. 87; τούτους ἀνάσχοι δεσπότης Eur. Alc. 304, etc. 3. c. gen., once in Hom., δουλοσύνης ἀνέχεσθαι Od. 22. 423; so, ἅπαντος ἀνδρὸς ἀν. Plat. Prot. 323 A, v. infr. 4; so Dem. 345. 24. 4. the dependent clause is mostly (always in Hom.) added in part., οὐ μὴν σε . . ἀνέξομαι ἄλγε' ἔχοντα I will not suffer thee to have . . , Il. 5. 895; οὐ γὰρ ἀεργὸν [όντα] ἀνέξομαι I will not suffer one [to be] . . , Od. 19. 27; εἰ τὸν . . θανόντ' ἄθαρπον ἡνσχομένην νέκυν Soph. Ant. 467; οὐκ ἀνέξεται τίκτοντας ἄλλους Eur. Andr. 712; and in relation to the subj., καὶ γὰρ κ' . . ἀνεχοίμην ἡμενός for I would be content to sit . . , Soph. Ant. 595; σοῦ κλύων ἀνέξεται Aesch. Pers. 838, cf. Soph. El. 1028, Ph. 411; ἀνάσχεσθε σιγῶσαι Id. Fr. 609; οὐ σίγ' ἀνέξει (sc. ἀν) Id. Aj. 75; and this is the common constr. in Prose, e. g. Hdt. 1. 80, 206., 5. 19, al., Thuc. 2. 74, etc.; ἄποτος ἀν. Arist. H. A. 8. 8, 2:—in Prose also, ἀν. τινὸς λέγοντος Plat. Rep. 564 D, cf. Apol. 31 B, Dem. 345. 28. 5. rarely c. inf., to suffer, οὐκ ἀνέξομαι τὸ μὴ οὐ . . , Aesch. Eum. 914; κοκκυΐειν τὸν ἀλεκτρυόν' οὐκ ἀνέχονται Cratin. Incert. 31; ἀνακεκλισθαι οὐκ ἀν. Aretae. Caus. N. Ac. 1. 9; ἀν. ὑπομένειν Alciphro 3. 34; σὸν ἄλλοις βιοῦν οὐκ ἀν. Ael. N. A. 6. 30:—also, b. ta dare to do, ἀνέσχοντο τὸν ἐπιόντα δέξασθαι Hdt. 7. 139; also, οὐδ' ἀν ἡνέσχεσθε, εἰ τις . . Dem. 569. 24. III. rarely, to hold on by one another, hang together, ἀνὰ τ' ἀλλήλησιν ἔχονται Od. 24. 8.
 ἀνεψῆνος, *ov*, (ἐψῶ) bad for cooking, ὕδατα Hipp. Aër. 285.
 ἀνεψῆτος, *ov*, =ἀνεψανος, Tim. Lex., Eust.
 ἀνεψιά, *ας*, ἡ, fem. of ἀνεψιάς, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 2, Isocr. 386 A, etc.
 ἀνεψιάδῃ, ἡ, a first cousin's daughter, Ar. Fr. 584, cf. A. B. 15.
 ἀνεψιάδης, *ov*, ὁ, =sq., Iambl. Protr. p. 364, Poll. 3. 28.
 ἀνεψιάδους, *ov*, ὁ, a first-cousin's son, or a second cousin, Pherecr. Incert. 28, Hermipp. Incert. 14, Dem. 1088. 17. The form ἀνεψιαδός, ὁ, occurs in late Byz.
 ἀνεψιός, ὁ, a first-cousin, or generally a cousin, Il. 9. 464, Hdt. 5. 30., 7. 82, Aesch. Pr. 856, etc., v. esp. Andoc. 7. 20; ἀν. πρὸς πατρός Isae. 83. 8; ἐκ πατρός Theocr. 22. 170: comically, ἐγγέλεω ἀνεψιός Strattis Ποτ. 3: cf. fem. ἀνεψιά. 2. a nephew, Hdt. 7. 5; so, in Byz. law, ἀνεψιός, -ιά, a nephew, niece, correlat. to θεῖος, θεία. [When the ult. is

long, Hom. lengthens also the penult., ἀνεψιῶ κταμένοιο Il. 15. 554, cf. Q. Sm. 3. 295.] (From √NEΠ; whence also νέποδες, q. v.; cf. Skt. *naptar*, *napti* (*nepos*), *napti* (*neptis*); Zd. *naptar*, *napat*, f. *napti*, and *naptā* (*familia*); Lat. *nepos*, *neptis*;—Goth. *nithjās*, fem. *nithjō* (*συγγενής*), O. Norse *nefi* (*nepos*), *nipt* (*soror*), A. S. *nefa*; O. H. G. *nefo*, *niftila*:—the *a* in *ἀνεψιός* seems to be copulat., as if *con-nepos*, M. Müller in Oxf. Essays 1856, p. 21.)

ἀνεψιότης, ἦτος, ἡ, *the relationship of cousins, strictly of first-cousins*, Plat. Legg. 871 B, Dem. 1068. fin.

ἀνέψω, *to boil again*, Arg. Eur. Med. in aor. part. ἀνεψήσασα.

ἀνεω, Adv. (a priv., *αὖω* to cry) *without a sound, in silence*, δὴν δ' ἀνεω ἦσαν Il. 9. 30, 695; τίπτ' ἀνεω ἐγένεσθε; 2. 323; οἱ δ' ἀνεω ἐγένοντο 3. 84, Od. 7. 144., 10. 71; ἅπαντες ἦσθ' ἀνεω 2. 240.—In all the places cited it is joined with a pl. Verb, and is commonly written ἀνεω (as if nom. pl. from ἀνεως=ἀν-αυος). But in Od. 23. 93 (ἡ δ' ἀνεω δὴν ἦστο) it is sing., and cannot represent ἀναυος. It is, therefore, best to follow Aristarch. in writing ἀνεω as an Adv. always.—Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v., Spitzn. II. 2. 323.

ἀνέψωγα, ἀνέψωγον, v. sub ἀνοίγνυμι.

ἀνεψιότως, Adv. part. pf. of ἀνεψιόω (from ἀνοίγω), *openly*, Gl.:—ἀνεψιότης, ου, ὁ, an opener, Pseudo-Chrys.

ἀνεώνται, v. ἀνίημι sub init.

ἀνη, ἡ, (ἀνω) *fulfilment*, Aesch. Theb. 713, Call. Jov. 90.

ἀνηβάω, fut. ἦσω, *to grow young again*, Lat. *repuerascere*, Aesch. Supp. 606 (Τυγρῶ. ἀνηβῆσαι με for ἀν ἡβῆσαιμι), Eur. Ion 1465; δις ἀν. Theogn. 1003; πάλιν Plat. Legg. 666 B, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 7; παλαιούμενος ἀνηβῶ Plut. 2. 5 E.

II. *to grow up, attain to ἡβη*, Call. Jov. 55.—The form ἀνηβάσκω, in Dion. H. de Rhet. 2. 6, is censured by Thom. M. p. 415.

ἀνηβητήριος, α, ου, *making young again*, ἀν. βώμη *the returning strength of youth*, Eur. Andr. 552.

ἀν-ἡβος, ου, *not yet come to man's estate, beardless*, opp. to ἐφηβος, Lys. 142. 7, Plat. Legg. 833 C, Theocr. 8. 3; οἱ ἀν. pueri, C. I. 2034; ἀνηβοὶ καὶ ἀγονοὶ ἐκ γενετῆς impotent, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 10. 2. of a girl, Epigr. Gr. 671.

ἀνηβότης, ἦτος, ἡ, *childhood*, Byz.

ἀν-ηγεμόνευτος, ου, *without leader, unguided*, Luc. Icarom. 9; φυρμός M. Anton. 12. 14.

ἀνηγέομαι, fut. ἦσομαι:—Dep. *to tell as in a narrative, relate, recount*, Pind. N. 10. 35, Hdt. 5. 4 (ubi al. ἀπηγ.); cf. δι-, ἐξ-ηγέομαι. 2. intr., ἀν. πρόσφορος ἐν Μοισῶν δίφρῳ *to advance worthily in the Muses' car*, Pind. O. 9. 120.

ἀνήγητος, ου, = ἀνέγητος, νήγητος, Nonn. Jo. 11. 45.

ἀνηδής, ἐς, = ἀηδής: Adv. -δέως, Hipp. 526. 18; v. Lob. Phryn. 729.

ἀνήδομαι, Pass. *to renounce one's enjoyment of a thing, no longer enjoy* it, like ἀνεύχομαι, c. acc., Hermipp. Incert. 5.

ἀν-ἡδονος, ου, *disagreeable*, Joseph. A. J. 17. 3, 1, Themist. 319 D. Adv. -ως, *without pleasure*, Clem. Al. 874.

ἀνήδυντος, ου, *not sweetened or seasoned*, Lat. *inconditus*, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 25, Probl. 20. 23, Ath. 564 A, etc. 2. metaph. *unpleasant, repulsive*, γυνή, φωνή Plut. 2. 142 B, 405 D; ἦθος ἀν. πρὸς χάριν Ib. 799 D.

ἀνήδυστος, ου, v. l. for foreg., Plut. Phoc. 5.

ἀνήη, v. sub ἀνίημι.

ἀνηθ-έλαιον, τό, *oil of anise or dill*, Galen.

ἀν-ηθικευτος, ου, *without characteristic*, Schol. Lyc.

ἀνήθινος, η, ου, *made of anise or dill*, στέφανος (in form ἀνήτ-) Theocr. 7. 63; μύρον Diosc. 1. 61, cf. Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2.

ἀνηθίτης αἶνος, ὁ, *wine mixed with dill*, Geop. 8. 3.

ἀνηθον or ἀννηθον, τό, *anise, dill*, Lat. *anethum*, Ar. Nub. 982, Thesm. 486, Theocr. 15. 119, etc.; Ion. ἀννησον or ἀνησον, Hdt. 4. 71, Hipp. Acut. 387; Aeol. ἀννητον or ἀνητον, Alcae. 36, Sappho 79, v. ap. Ath. 674: later Att. ἀνισον or ἀνισον Alex. Λέβ. 2. 7 (where, however, ἀννηθον and ἀνισον are mentioned as different).—The double *v* is required by the metre in Ar. Thesm. 1. c., Nic. Th. 650; but the single *v* in Alcae. and Sapph. ap. Ath. 674 D, E, in Ar. Nub. 982, and in Alex. 1. c.

ἀν-ηθοποίητος, ου, *not giving exact delineation of character*, Dion. H. de Lys. 8, Longin. 34. 3. 2. *immoral*, Cic. Att. 10. 10, 5.

ἀνήιον, v. sub ἀνειμι (εἶμι).

ἀν-ἡκεστος, ου, (ἀκέομαι) *not to be healed, incurable, desperate, fatal*, χόλος, ἄλγος Il. 5. 394., 15. 217; ἀν. πάθος ἐρδειν τινά Hdt. 1. 137; ἀν. λώβην λωβᾶσθαι τινα Id. 3. 154; λυμαίνεσθαι τινα λύμησι ἀν. Id. 6. 12, cf. Aesch. Cho. 516, etc.; κακά, συμφοραί, etc., Hes. Th. 612, Archil. 8. 5, Thuc. 5. 111, etc.; μίασμα . . ἀν. τρέφειν *to keep it till 'tis past cure*, Soph. O. T. 98; ἀν. δμαρτάς Hipp. Acut. 390; ἔργον Antipho 140. 15; πανηρία, βραθυμία, etc., Xen., etc.;—ἀνήκεστα ποιεῖν τινα *to ruin utterly*, Id. An. 2. 5, 5; ἀνήκεστα πάσχειν *to be utterly ruined*, Thuc. 3. 39, etc.; ἀν. τι παθεῖν ap. Dem. 527. 8; ἀν. τι βουλευσθαι περὶ τινος Thuc. 1. 132; ἀπάντων ἀνήκεστων αἴτιον Dem. 537. 10, etc. 2. of persons, ἀν. πλεονέκται Xen. Oec. 14, 8; χρήσασθαι τιμι τῶν ἐχθρῶν ὡς ἀνήκεστω Plut. Pericl. 39; ἀν. εἰς τι Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 10.

II. act. *damaging beyond remedy, most destructive or pernicious*, πῦρ Soph. El. 888; χαρά Id. Aj. 52. III. Adv., ἀνήκεστος διατιθέναι *to treat with barbarous cruelty*, Hdt. 3. 155, cf. 8. 28; ἀν. λέγειν *to chatter incorrigibly*, ap. Aeschin. 5. 34.

ἀνηκίης, ἐς, (ἀκος) = foreg., Soph. Fr. 44; cf. Ellendt. s. v.

ἀνηκίδωτος, ου, (ἀκιδωτός) *without point*, Aesch. Fr. 262; opp. to ἡκιδωμένος, Inscr. in Böckh's Urkund. 411, cf. 110.

ἀνηκοῖα, ἡ, *a not hearing*, Plut. 2. 38 B, 502 C. 2. *ignorance*, Ib. 676 E.

ἀνήκοος, ου, (ἀκοή) *without hearing, deaf*, Arist. Probl. 11. 41; of the

dead, Mosch. 3. 110; πέτραι Lyc. 1451. 2. c. gen. *not hearing a thing, never having heard or learnt it*, Plat. Phaedr. 261 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31: hence *unknowing, ignorant* of it, παιδείας Aeschin. 19. 41:—

Adv., ἀνηκόως ἔχειν τινός Plut. 2. 145 D. b. c. acc. rei, ἀνήκοον εἶναι ἕνια γεγενημένα (where ἀν. εἶναι=ἀγνοεῖν), Plat. Alc. 2. 141 D. c. absol., σκαῖδς καὶ ἀν. ignorant, untaught, Dem. 441. 15. 3. *not willing to hear, not listening*, Call. Del. 116: τὸ ἀνήκοον *disobedience*, Dion. H. 6. 35. II. *unheard*, Philostr. 721; and so *without result*, ἀν. τέθνηαι Alciphro 3. 35.

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ἀνηκουστία, ἡ; *want of hearing, deafness*, Hipp. 488. 2. *disobedience*, Plat. Legg. 671 A.

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ἀνηλεήμων, v. sub ἀνελεήμων.

ἀνηλεής, ἐς, better form for ἀνελεής, *without pity, unmerciful*, Call. Del. 106, App. Mithr. 38; poet. acc. ἀνηλέα (as if from ἀνηλής), C. I. 5172, cf. An. Ox. 1. 60. Adv. -έως, Andoc. 34. 14, Plat. Legg. 697 D: cf. νηλεής.

ἀνηλέητος, ου, = foreg., Lycurg. 169. 6, Aeschin. 50. 8.

ἀνηλειπτος, ου, (ἀλείφω) *unappointed*, should be read in Matthaei Medic. 301, etc.; also ἀνήλειφος or ἀνήλιφος, ου, Dio C. 56. 30.

ἀνηλειψία, ἡ, *a being unappointed, uncleanness*, Polyb. 3. 87, 2.

ἀνηλής, v. s. ἀνηλεής.

ἀνηλιάζω, *to place in the sun*, Protag. ap. Ath. 124 E.

ἀν-ηλιαστος, ου, *not exposed to the sun*, Eust. Opusc. 287. 79.

ἀν-ηλικος, ου, *not yet arrived at man's estate, ἀνηλικῶ ὥρῃ immature*, C. I. 2161 b, cf. Addend., and v. Suid. s. v. ἀνῆβος.

ἀν-ἡλιος, Dor. -άλιος, ου, *without sun, unshaded, sunless*, of the nether world, Aesch. Theb. 859; μυχοί, δνόφοι Id. Pr. 453, Cho. 51; φυλλάς Soph. O. C. 676; λιβάς Eur. Andr. 534.

ἀνήλιπος, Dor. ἀνάλ-, ου, *unshod, barefoot*, Theocr. 4. 56; cf. νήλιπος, νηλίπους. (Said to be from ἡλιψ, a Dorian shoe.)

ἀν-ηλιφής, ἐς, Suid.; ἀνήλιφος, ου, Dio C. 56. 30, = ἀνήλειπτος.

ἀνήλυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνέρχουμαι) *a going up: a return*, Hesych.:—also, ἀνηλυσίη, ἡ, *to be read in Orac. ap. Lactant. 7. 13, 5.*

ἀν-ἡλωτος, ου, *not nailed*, Suid. s. v. ἀγόμεωτος.

ἀν-ἡμελκτος, ου, (ἀμέλω) *unmilked*, Od. 9. 439.

ἀν-ἡμερος, ου, *not tame, wild, savage*, of persons, πολήτας Anacr. 1. 7; ἀνῆμεροι γάρ, οὐδὲ προσπλατοὶ ξένοις Aesch. Fr. 716; of a country, Id. Eum. 14; ἐκβολή Eur. Hec. 1077; βίος Plut. 2. 86 D. Adv. -ρως, Diod. Exc. p. 100 Mai.

ἀνημερότης, ἦτος, ἡ, *wildness, savageness*, Gloss.

ἀνημερώω, *to clear of wild beasts*, ἀν. κνωδάλων ὄδον Soph. Fr. 233.

ἀν-ἡμετος, ου, v. ἀνέμετος.

ἀν-ἡμυκτος, ου, (ἀμύσσω) *not torn or lacerated*, Hesych.

ἀνήνασθαι, ἀνήνατο, v. s. ἀναίνομαι.

ἀνηνεμία, ἡ, = νηνεμία, Anth. P. 9. 544; noted as an archaic form by Luc. Pseudol. 29.

ἀνήνεμος, ου, *without wind, calm*, ἀνήνεμος χειμώνων (for ἀνευ ἀνέμου χειμώνων) *without the blast of storms*, Soph. O. C. 677. (From ἀν-priv., ἀνεμος; cf. νῆνεμος, ηνεμβεις; so ἀνήνωρ, ἠνωρέη from ἀνήρ.)

ἀν-ἡνιος, ου, unbridled, insolent, E. M. 107. 20.

ἀνήνιος, ου, Ion. for ἀνάνιος, *without pain*, Hipp. ap. Galen.

ἀνήνοθε, Ep. pf. used like an aor.: Hom. has it twice, αἶμ' ἐτι θερμὸν ἀνήνοθεν ἐξ ὤπειλῆς blood gushed forth from the old wound, Il. 11. 266; κνίσση μὲν ἀνήνοθεν the savour mounted up, Od. 17. 270. (The pres. would by analogy be ἀνέθω, *to rise up*, as that of ἐνήνοθε would be ἐνέθω, *to be in*; cf. ἐνήνοχα from *ἐνέκω, ἐδήδοκα from ἔδω. It seems more prob. that these Verbs are formed directly from the Prepositions ἀνά, ἐν, with the term. -έθω, much as ἀντομαι is formed from ἀντί, than

dead, Mosch. 3. 110; πέτραι Lyc. 1451. 2. c. gen. *not hearing a thing, never having heard or learnt it*, Plat. Phaedr. 261 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31: hence *unknowing, ignorant* of it, παιδείας Aeschin. 19. 41:—

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that ἡνοθα is a pf. of ἀνθέω (with ἀνά, ἐν prefixed), as Buttm. and Curt. assume.)

ἀν-ήνυστος, ον, (ἀνύω) like ἀτέλεστος, of none effect, ineffectual, ἀν-ήνυστω ἐπὶ ἔργῳ Od. 16. 111.

ἀν-ήνυτος, ον, = ἀνίνυστος, οἶτος, Soph. El. 167; ἀν. πόνος, εὐχαί Plat. Legg. 735 B, 936 C; ἀν. ἔργον πράττειν, of Penelope's web, Id. Phaedo 84 A; cf. Eur. Hel. 1285:—Adv., ταῦτ' ἀννήνυτος ἔχει Soph. Fr. 501.

2. endless, never-ending, κακόν Plat. Gorg. 507 E. ἀνήνωρ, αρος, ὁ, (ἀνήρ) unmanly, dastardly, like ἀνανδρος, Od. 10. 301; ἀνήρ ἀνήνωρ a man of no manhood, Hes. Op. 749. II. childless, Hesych.

ἀν-ήπυστος, ον, (ἡπύω) unheard of, Zonar., v. Lob. Phryn. 701.

ἀνηπύω, fut. σω, = ἀναφωνέω, to cry aloud, roar, Mosch. 2. 98, Ap. Rh. 4. 1197. [On the quantity, v. sub ἡπύω.]

ἀνήρ, ὁ, ἀνδρός, ἀνδρί, ἀνδρα, voc. ἀνερ: pl. ἀνδρες, -δρῶν, -δράσι [ᾶ], -δρας: in Att. the Art. often forms a crasis with the Noun, ἀνήρ for ὁ ἀνήρ, τάνδρος, τάνδρι for ταῦ ἀνδρός, etc., ἀνδρες for ὁ ἀνδρες; the Ion. crasis is ὠνήρ, ὠνδρες Hdt. 4. 161, 134. The Ep. have also the regul. decl. ἀνέρος, ἀνερι, pl. ἀνέρες, ἀνδρεσσι. [Ep. Poets mostly use ᾶ in arsi, ᾷ in thesi; but in trisyll. cases ἀνέρος, ἀνερι, ἀνέρες always ᾶ; so also Trag. in lyrics, Soph. Tr. 1010, O. T. 869. But in Trag. senarians ᾶ always, for when ἀνήρ is found with ᾶ, it must be written ἀνήρ (i. e. ὁ ἀνήρ), Pors. Phoen. 1670.] (Prob. from √NEP, with a euphon. prefixed, ANEP, and ᾶ with δ inserted, ἀνδρ: hence ἡνορέη, ἀγ-ήνωρ, cf. ἀνθρωπος; cf. Skt. nar, nar-as (vir), nar-yas (virilis), nri-miam (virtus, vis); Zd. nar, nar-a (vir); Sabin. ner-o (fortis), ner-io (fortitudo); Umbr. ner (princeps).) A man, as opp. to a woman, Lat. vir, (ἄνθρωπος, Lat. homo, being man as opp. to beast), Il. 17. 435, Od. 21. 323; τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἄπαις without male children, Plat. Legg. 877 E. Though Hom. uses it mostly of princes, leaders, etc., yet he extends it to all free men; ἀνήρ δήμου one of the people, Il. 2. 198, Od. 17. 352; and to mark a man of rank, a qualifying word is mostly added, as ἀνήρ βαυληφόρος, ἀρχός, βασιλεύς, ἀγός, ἡγήτωρ, ἔξοχος. II. a man, as opp. to a god, πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε Hom.; Διὸς ἀγγελοὶ ἡδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν Il. 1. 334, 403, cf. Hdt. 5. 63, etc.: most common in pl., yet sometimes in sing., e. g. Il. 18. 432, Soph. Aj. 77:—often with a limiting Noun added, βροτῶν or θνητῶν ἀνδρες Hom.; ἀνδρες ἡμίθεοι Il. 12. 23; and often ἀνδρες ἥρωες:—also of men, as opp. to monsters, Od. 21. 303:—of men in societies and cities, οὔτε παρ' ἀνδράσιν οὔτ' ἐν ναυσὶ κοίλαις Pind. O. 6. 15; and so prob., ἀλλότῃ μὲν τ' ἐπὶ Κύνθου ἐβήσασο . . , ἀλλότῃ δ' αὖ νήσους τε καὶ ἀνέρας . . , h. Hom. Ap. 142. III. a man, as opp. to a youth, though the latter also is called in Hom. ἀνήρ νέος, νεώτερος, κενώτερος, ὀπλοτερος, νεηνίης: so again, ἀνήρ γέρον or προγενέστερος, Od. 4. 205., 18. 53; but ἀνήρ alone always means a man in the prime of life, esp. a warrior, ἀνήρ ἔλεν ἀνδρα Il. 15. 328; so, ἀνήρ ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς ἐλύθησαν Thuc. 2. 103; the several ages are given as παῖς, μεράκιον, ἀνήρ, πρεσβύτης Xen. Symp. 4. 17; εἰς ἀνδρας ἐγ-γράφεσθαι, συντελεῖν Dem. 412. 25, Isocr. 277 B; εἰς ἀνδρας ἀναβαίνειν, μεταβαίνειν Newton Inscr. p. 698; often in Inscr. relating to contests, as opp. to παῖδες, C. I. 213, 217, 218, al. IV. a man emphatically, a man indeed, ἀνέρες ἔστε, φίλοι Il. 5. 529; and often in Hdt., e. g. πολλοὶ μὲν ἄνθρωποι, ὀλίγοι δὲ ἀνδρες 7. 210; so, ἀνδρα γίγνεσθαι σε χρή Eur. El. 693; ἀνήρ γεγένησαι δι' ἐμέ Ar. Eq. 1255; ὁ σὺ μαθὼν ἀνήρ ἔσει Id. Nub. 823; ἀνδρας ἡγαῖνται μόνον τοὺς πλείστα δυνα-μένους καταφαγεῖν Id. Ach. 77; εἰ ἀνδρες εἶεν οἱ στρατηγοὶ Thuc. 4. 27; οὐκέτι ἀνήρ ἀλλὰ σκευαφόρος Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 25; τὸν Λυκομήδην . . μόνον ἀνδρα ἡγούντο Id. Hell. 7. 1, 21; οὐκ ἐν ἀνδράσι ποτὶ ἕνα a man, Eur. Alc. 723, cf. 732; ἀνδρὸς τὰ προσπίπτοντα γενναίως φέρειν 'tis the part of a man . . , Menand. Incert. 283, etc. V. a man, as opp. to his wife, a husband, Il. 19. 291, Od. 24. 196, Hdt. 1. 146, and Att.; εἰς ἀνδρὸς ὤραν ἤκουσα κόρη Plat. Criti. 113 D; so, ἐξοικεῖν εἰς ἀνδρὸς [οἶκον] θυγατέρα Luc. Lexiph. 11:—but also used of a paramour, opp. to πόσις, Soph. Tr. 551, cf. Valck. Hipp. 491, Tourp Theocr. 15. 131; ἀνήρ ἀπασῶν τῶν γυναικῶν ἐστι νῦν Pherecr. Incert. 5; αἰγῶν ἀνερ, Virgil's vir gregis, Theocr. 8. 49.—Nearly all these senses belong to Lat. vir. VI. later usages, esp. in Att.: 1. ἀνήρ was commonly joined with titles, professions, and the like, as in Hom., as ἀνήρ μάντις, ἀ. στρατηγός Hdt. 6. 83, 92; ἀ. νομεύς Soph. O. T. 1118; ἀνδρες λοχίται, λησταί, ἀσπιστήρες Ib. 751, 842, etc.; also with names of nations, as ἀνδρες Κίλικες, Θρηῆκες, etc.: esp. in addresses, ἀνδρες ἔφοροι Hdt. 9. 9; ἀνδρες πολῖται Soph. O. T. 513; so, ἀνδρες δικασταί, βουλευταί, ἔφοροι Oratt.; esp. in the wellknown ἀνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι: hence in Comedy, ἀνδρες ἰχθύες, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 14; ἀνδρες θεοὶ Luc. Jup. Trag. 15; ὦ ἀνδρες κύνες Ath. 160 B. 2. ὁ ἀνήρ, by crasis Att. ἀνήρ, Ion. ὠνήρ, is often used emphatically, for αὐτός, ἐκείνος Trag., and Plat.: sometimes so in oblique cases without the Article, Soph. Tr. 55, 108, 293, etc.; but not in Prose: cf. ἀνθρωπος. 3. ἀνήρ ὅδε, ὅδ' ἀνήρ, frequent in Trag. in all cases for ἐγώ. 4. πᾶς ἀνήρ, every man, every one, frequent in Plat. 5. a man, any man, εἴτ' ἀνδρα τῶν αὐτοῦ τι χρή προΐναι Ar. Nub. 1214; cf. Plat. Phaedo 114 D, etc.; αὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς . . ἐσθ' ὁ πλοῦς 'tis not every one that can go, Nicol. Incert. 1. 26. 6. ὦ δαιμόνι' ἀνδρῶν Eurpol. Incert. 15; and often with a Sup., ὦ φίλτατ' ἀνδρῶν Phryn. Com. Incert. 10, etc. 7. κατ' ἀνδρα, viritum, Isocr. 271 A; so, ταὺς κατ' ἀνδρα, individuals, Dio Chr. 1. 655. VII. a male animal, Arist. H. A. 10. 6, 2.

ἀν-ήρικτος, ον, Ion. for ἀνέρεικτος, q. v. ἀν-ηρέμης, ον, restless, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 5:—Adv. -τως, 10. 223. ἀν-ηρέστος, ον, (ἀρεστός) unpleasing, displeasing, Gramm. ἀν-ηρέφης, ἐς, (ἐρέφω) not covered, Ap. Rh. 2. 1171 (Madv. εὐήρ-). ἀν-ηρήης, ἐς, = ἀνδράδης, cited by Hesych. from Aesch. (Fr. 218).

ἀν-ήριθος, v. sub ἀνάριθμος. ἀνηρασία, Ion. -λη, ἡ, a being unploughed, Or. Sib. 3. 542. ἀνήρατος, ον, (ἀρώ) unploughed, untilled, Od. 9. 109, 123; also in Aesch. Pr. 708, there being no Att. form ἀνάρατος:—metaph., γυνή ἀν. Luc. Lexiph. 19. ἀνηρημένως, Adv. (ἀναρτάω) without vigour, Hermias in Plat. Phaedr. ἀνησιδώρα, ἡ, (ἀνίημι, δῶρον) sending up gifts, epith. of Earth and Demeter (cf. ζείδωρος), Alciphro 1. 3, Paus. 1. 31, 4, Plut., al. ἀνησον or ἀνησαν, v. sub ἀνησον. ἀν-ήσσητος, Dor. ἀνάσσητος, ον, unconquered, Theocr. 6. 46: cf. the more common ἀήσσητος. ἀνηστis, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀν- negat., ἐσθίω) = νήστis, Cratin. Διον. 3; cf. νόνημος ἀνώνυμος, νήνεμος ἀνήνεμος, νήριθμος ἀνήριθμος. ἀνήτηνος, ἡ, ον, Dor. for ἀνήθ-: ἀνητον or ἀνητητον, v. sub ἀνηθηον. ἀν-ήφαιστος, ἀν, ἀν. πῦρ fire that is no real fire, i. e. discord, Eur. Or. 621, ubi v. Pors.

ἀνήφθω, v. sub ἀνάπτω. ἀνθαιρέμαι, fut. ἤσσομαι: Dep.:—to choose one person or thing instead of another, τὸ δ' εὐσεβείας τῆς δυσσεβείας ἀνθαιρέω Eur. Cycl. 311; ἄλλους ἀνθ. ἀντὶ τούτων C. I. 2715. 11; στρατηγούς ἐπαυσαν . . καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθελόντο Thuc. 6. 103, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 13, Plat. Legg. 765 D; τὰν εὐδοξον ἀνθ. φήμαν to prefer, choose rather, Eur. Hipp. 773. II. to dispute, lay claim to, οὐδεὶς στέφανον ἀνθαιρήσεται Id. Hec. 660. ἀνθαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, choice of one to succeed another, C. I. 2715. 12. ἀνθαλίσκομαι, fut. -αλώσομαι: Pass.:—to be captured in turn, i. e. after one has captured others, οὐ τὰν ἀλόντες αὐθις ἀνθαλοῖεν ἀν Aesch. Ag. 340; to be convicted in turn, ἀντικατηγορήθη καὶ ἀνθεάλω Dio C. 36. 23. ἀνθαμίλλομαι, Dep. to vie one with another, be rivals, Plat. Legg. 731 A: to race one another, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 28.

ἀνθαμίλλος [ᾶ], ον, (ᾶμιλλα) vying with, rivalling, Eur. Ion 606:—the fem. form, ἀνθαμιλλήτρια, ἡ, a rival, τινι Nicet. Ann. 325 B. ἀνθάπτομαι, Ion. ἀντ-: fut. ψομαι: Dep.:—to lay hold of in return, οἱ Πέρσαι . . ἄπτοντο αὐτοῦ . . οἱ δὲ ἀντάπτοντο Hdt. 3. 137, cf. Eur. Hec. 275: but mostly II. simply to lay hold of, grapple with, engage in, c. gen., ἀντ. τοῦ πολέμου Hdt. 7. 138; ἀνθ. τῶν πραγμάτων to take part in state affairs, Lat. capessere remp., Thuc. 8. 97; ἀνθ. τῆς λογιστικῆς Plat. Rep. 525 C: generally, to reach, attain, τερμόνων Eur. Med. 1182. 2. to lay hold of, seize, attack, esp. of pain, etc., πλευμόνων Soph. Tr. 778, Ar. Ran. 474; φρενῶν, καρδίας Eur. Med. 55. 1360; περὶ τῆς μιοθοφορᾶς . . μαλακωτέρως ἀνθήπτετο (sc. Τισσαφέρ-νους) attacked him, Thuc. 8. 50.

ἀνθαρμόζω, to make one thing correspond to another, Schol. Pind. ἀνθαρπάζω, to seize in turn, Eccl.:—ἀνθάρπαγμα, τό, a thing seized by way of reprisal or pledge, Eust. 877. 37. ἀνθεινός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀνθινός, Diod. 4. 4, Ael. N. A. 2. 11. ἀνθειον, τό, (ἀνθος) a flower, blossom, Ar. Ach. 869. ἀνθειος, α, ον, flowery, epith. of Hera at Argos, Paus. 2. 22, 1. ἀνθεκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀντέχω, one must cleave to, τούτου ἀνθ. τοῖς ἐπιμεληταῖς Plat. Rep. 424 B; ἀνθ. τῆς μέσης ἔξεως Arist. Eth. N. 4. 11, 14; so in pl., ἀνθεκτέα ἐστὶ τῆς θαλάσσης Thuc. 1. 93. ἀνθεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, clinging to, attached to, τινὺς Ar. Epict. 4. 11, 3. ἀνθελιγμός, ὁ, (ἐλίσσω) a counter-winding, in Ion. form ἀντελιγμός, Plut. 2. 896 C:—also, ἀνθελιγμα, τό, Byz.

ἀνθελίξ, ἰκος, ἡ, the interior curvature of the ear, the exterior being ἔλιξ, Rufus p. 26. ἀνθελίκω, fut. ξω, to drow or pull against, Thuc. 4. 14; ἀνθ. ἀλλήλαις to pull against one another, Plat. Legg. 644 E; ἀνθ. τὴν ψυχὴν to draw it in a contrary direction, Id. Rep. 439 B; ἀνθ. τινὰ πρὸς αὐτὰς ἐκάστη Luc. Demon. 63:—Pass., Plat. Ax. 372 A, Dion. H. 3. 30.—The Subst., ἀνθελίκυσις, εως, ἡ, in Epiphan.

ἀνθεμα, ατος, τό, v. sub ἀνάθεμα. II. name of a dance, in Ath. 629 E, unless this be neut. pl. of ἀνθεμον. ἀνθεμίζομαι, Dep.: in Aesch. Supp. 73 γοεδνὰ ἀνθεμίζεσθαι, i. e. (says the Schol.) τὸ ἀνθος τῶν γόων ἀποδρέπεσθαι: cf. ἀπανθίζω. ἀνθέμιον, τό, = ἀνθος, dub. in Theophr. (v. Schneid. in Ind.), Anth. P. 4. 1, 36; ἀνθ. χρυσίου, v. sub ἀνθεμον. 2. in C. I. 160 (p. 277) Böckh takes ἀνθ. to be the honey-suckle pattern on Ionic columns, v. Stuart's Athens 4. pp. 7-12; so, ἀνθέμιον ἐστιγμένον tattooed with a flower-pattern, of the Mosynoeci, Xen. An. 5. 4, 32, v. Sturz Lex. s. v. ἀνθεμίς, ἰδας, ἡ, = ἀνθος, Anth. P. 6. 267. 2. an herb like our chamomile, Diosc. 3. 144, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E (Fr. 2. 37):—also ἀνθεμί-σιαν (-ίδιον?), τό, Alex. Trall. 7. 20.

ἀνθεμοειδής, ἐς, = ἀνθεμώδης, Orph. H. 42. 4. ἀνθεμόεις, εσσα, εν, also eis as fem., Il. 2. 695, Hes. Fr. 22:—flowery, of places, ἐν λειμῶνι Σκαμανδρίῳ ἀνθεμόεντι Il. 2. 467, cf. 695, al. II. of works in metal, bright, burnished, or (as others) wrought, embossed with flowers, λέβητ' ἀπυρον . . ἀνθεμόεντα Il. 23. 885; ἐν ἀνθεμόεντι λέβητι Od. 3. 440; κρητήρα πανάργυρον ἀνθ. 24. 275; also of tapestry, etc., flowered, Anth. P. 6. 272. ἀνθεμον, τό, (ἀνθέω) = ἀνθος, Sappho 87, Simon. Iamb. 66, Pind. N. 7. 116, Cratin. Μαλθ. 1, Ar. Ach. 992; ἀνθεμα χρυσῶ, i. e. the costliest gold, Pind. O. 2. 130; so, ἀνθεμ' ὄρειχάλκου h. Hom. 5. 9; ἀνθεμίον χρυσίου Lxx (Eccl. 12. 6); v. ἀνθος II. 2. name of a plant, prob. = ἀνθεμίς 2, Theophr. H. P. 7. 14, 2. 3. in pl. the name of a dance, Ath. 629 E; cf. ἀνθεμα. ἀνθεμόρρυτος, ον, (ρέω) flowing from flowers, ἀνθ. γάνος μελίσης, i. e. honey, Eur. I. T. 634. ἀνθεμουργός, ἀν, (*ἔργω) working in flowers, ἡ ἀνθ., i. e. the bee, Aesch. Pcrs. 612. ἀνθεμοῦς, οὔσσα, οὔν, contr. from ἀνθεμόεις, ἀνθεμῶντας Anacr. 62.

ἀνθεμώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *flowery, blooming*, ἦρ Aesch. Pr. 455; Τμῶλος Eur. Bacch. 462; λειμών Ar. Ran. 449.
 ἀνθεμωτός, ἦ, *ὄν*, (as if from ἀνθεμώ) *adorned with flowers or with flower-patterns, καλυπτήρ* Inscr. in Böckh's Urkund. 407, sq.
 ἀνθεξις, *ews*, ἦ, (ἀντέχομαι) *a clinging to, ἀλλήλων* Ep. Plat. 323 B.
 ἄνθεο, Ep. imper. aor. 2 med. of ἀνατίθημι.
 ἀνθερεών, ὠνος, ὁ, *the chin or part on which the beard grew* (from ἀνθέω), Lat. *mentum*, δεξιτερῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπ' ἀνθερεώνος ἐλοῦσα, in token of supplication, Il. 1. 501; παρὰ νεύατον ἀνθερεώννα, i. e. *just under the chin*, 5. 293; so Hipp. 280. 1, Nic. Th. 444. 2. *later, the neck, throat*, Euphar. 51, in pl. 3. *the mouth*, Nonn. D. 3. 247. (V. sub ἄνθος; and cf. Od. 11. 320.)
 ἀνθερίκη [ῖ], ἦ, = ἀνθέρικος, ἀνθέριξ, Anth. P. 12. 121.
 ἀνθέρικος, ὁ, *the stalk of asphodel*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 2, cf. Helianic. 93 (in Müller Hist. Fr.); and so prob. ἐξ ἀνθέρικων in Hdt. 4. 190, which others refer to ἀνθέριξ. 2. *the flower of asphodel*, Diosc. 2. 199. 3. *the plant itself, asphodel*, Cratin. Incert. 135, Eur. Pol. Aἴγ. 1. II. ἀνθέριξ 1, Schol. Arat. 1060.
 ἀνθερίκωδης, *es*, *like a stalk of corn*, καυλός Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 1.
 ἀνθέριξ, ἴκος, ὁ, (ἄνθος) = ἀθήρ, *the beard of an ear of corn, the ear itself*, Lat. *spica*, Il. 20. 227, Hes. Fr. 156 Göttl., Opp. II. = ἀνθέρικος 1. 1 (q. v.), *the stalk of asphodel*, Theocr. 1. 52.
 ἀνθερίσκος, ὁ, = ἀνθέρικος, dub. in A. B. 403, Longus 1. 10.
 ἀνθερό-χειλος, *av*, *with blooming lips*, Tzetz. Posth. 506, for ἀνθηρά-χειλος, which occurs in Tzetz. also.
 ἀνθεσαν, Ep. 3 pl. aor. 2 act. of ἀνατίθημι.
 ἀνθεσιουργός, ὄν, *creating flowers*, Orph. ap. Procl.
 ἀνθεσι-πότῳτος, *ov*, *fluttering round flowers*, μέλεα Antiph. Τριτ. 1.
 ἀνθεσί-χρως, *ωτος*, ὁ, ἦ, *variegated, blooming*, Matro ap. Ath. 135 E.
 Ἄνθεστήρια, *ων*, τὰ, *the Feast of Flowers*, i. e. the three days' festival of Dionysus at Athens, in the month Anthesterion, Harpocr., v. Buttm. Exc. 1. ad Dem. Mid., and cf. Διονύσια.
 Ἄνθεστηριών, ὠνος, ὁ, *the month Anthesterion*, eighth of the Attic year, answering to the end of February and the beginning of March, in which the Anthesteria were celebrated, C. I. 71 b. 39, etc.
 ἀνθεστιάω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], (ἀντί, ἐστιάω) *to entertain in return or mutually*, Plut. Anton. 32, Luc. Amor. 9.
 Ἄνθεσφόρια, τὰ, *a festival in honour of Persephoné, who was carried off while gathering flowers*, Poll. 1. 37.
 ἀνθεσφόρος, *ov*, (ἄνθος, φέρω) *bearing flowers, flowery*, σμίλαξ Eur. Bacch. 703; λείμακες ἀνθεσφόροι (restored from MSS. for ἀνθηφόρος), Id. 1. A. 1544. II. ἀνθεσφόροι, αἱ, *women celebrating the Anthesphoria*, Poll. 4. 78; cf. ἀνθοφόρος II.
 ἀνθετα, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 med. of ἀνατίθημι.
 ἀνθέω, fut. ἦσω, etc.: (ἄνθος):—*to blossom, bloom*, of the youthful beard, πρὶν . . ὑπὸ κροτάφοισιν ἰούλους ἀνθήσαι Od. 11. 320, (the only place in Hom.), cf. Orph. L. 252; of persons, πρῶτον δ' ἀνθήσαντας ὑπὸ κροτάφοισιν ἰούλον *with the young down just shewing*, C. I. 1499. 3, cf. Anth. Plan. 384. 2. of flowers and plants, first in Hes. Op. 580; στάχυς Soph. Fr. 698; κυπάρισσοι Theocr. 27. 44; c. dat., ἀνθεσιν h. Hom. Ap. 139; ῥόδοις Pind. 1. 4. 31; metaph., ἀνθοῦν πέλαγος Αἰγαῖον νεκροῖς Aesch. Ag. 659; ἀφρὸς ἦνσει Lacon. in Ar. Lys. 1257. II. metaph., 1. *to bloom, be brilliant, shine with colour, etc.*, ἦνθει φοινικίσι . . ἦ στρατιά Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 1. 2. *to be in bloom, blooming*, ἦβας καρπὸν ἠβήσαντα Pind. P. 9. 193; ἀνθοῦσαν ἀκμὴν ἔχων Isocr. 84 C; ἐν ὥρᾳ, ἐφ' ὥρᾳ ἀνθεῖν *to be in the bloom of youth*, Plat. Rep. 475 A, Plut. Pericl. 16; τὰ σὰ λήγει ὥρας, σὺ δ' ἄρχει ἀνθεῖν Plat. Alc. 1. 131 E, cf. ib. C. 3. *to flourish in wealth and prosperity*, λαοί Hes. Op. 225; ἀνθεύσης τῆς Ἀσίης, Ἐρετρίης Hdt. 4. 1., 6. 127, cf. Thuc. 1. 19, etc.; ὄλβος σμικρὸν ἀνθήσας χρόνον Eur. El. 944; τὸ ἀνθοῦν τῆς δυνάμεως *the flower of the force*, Plut. Cor. 39:—c. dat., ἀνθ. ἀνδράσι *to flourish, abound in men*, Hdt. 4. 1. b. of persons, *to flourish, be popular*, οὕτως ἦνθησεν ἐκεῖνος Ar. Eq. 530, cf. Nub. 897, 962; πραπίδεςσι, δόξη ἀνθ. Pind. O. 11 (10). 10, etc.; Ἐκτορος ἦνθει δῦρυ Eur. Hec. 1210; σφόδρα γε ἦνθησεν ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐλπίσιν, of Philip, Dem. 21. 3; ἀνθ. πρὸς δόξαν, πρὸς χάριν Plut. Sert. 18, etc. 4. *to be at the height or pitch*, ἀνθεῖ πάθος τινί Aesch. Cho. 1009; of a disease, ἦνθηκεν Soph. Tr. 1089, cf. Hipp. Epid. 1. 963; σκαυμάτων ἀνθοῦντων when they were in vogue, Plut. Anton. 32; cf. θάλλω. 5. c. gen., like βρῦω, *to swarm with*, φθειρῶν ἦνθησεν Paus. 9. 33, 6; cf. Walz Rhett. 1. 495. III. trans. *to make to blossom*, only in late writers, Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 93.
 ἀνθεών or ἀνθών, ὠνος, ὁ, *a flower-bed or garden*, Gloss.
 ἀνθη, ἦ, like ἀνθησις, *the full bloom of a flower or plant*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B: a special Att. form, Piers. Moer. p. 4, Thom. M. p. 127. 2. *a blossom or bloom*, Nic. Th. 625, etc., Ael. N. A. 12. 4.
 ἀνθηδών, ὄνος, ἦ, (ἀνθέω) *the flowery one*, i. e. *the bee*, Ael. N. A. 15. 1. II. *a kind of medlar*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 5. Hence, ἀνθηδο-νοειδής, *es*, as epith. of another kind, Ib. (For the form, cf. ἀλγηδών, ἀηδών, κηληδών.)
 ἀνθήλη, ἦ, (ἀνθηλός for ἀνθηρός) *the downy plume of the reed*, Lat. *panícula*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 4, Diosc. 1. 114.
 ἀνθήλιον, τό, Dim. of ἀνθήλη, Diosc. 3. 173., 4. 122.
 ἀνθ-ήλιος, *ov*, later form for ἀντήλιος.
 ἀνθημα, τό, prob. only found in compds., as ἐξάνθημα; v. Hesych.
 ἀνθημα, τό, poet. for ἀνάθημα, *an offering*, Epigr. Gr. 948. 1.
 ἀνθημων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, = ἀνθηρός, κυτίνιοι . . καρπὸν Nic. Al. 623.
 ἀνθηρο-γραφέω, *ta* *write in a florid style*, Cic. Att. 2. 6, Eust. 991. 8.
 ἀνθηρο-ποικίλος, *ov*, *brocaded with flowers, flowered*, Philo 1. 666.
 ἀνθηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ἀνθέω) *flowery, blooming*, ἔαρ Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608

E; λειμών, δάπεδον Ar. Av. 1093, Ran. 351; πρόσσις, διάθεσις Diod. 5. 3, and 19:—τὰ ἀνθηρά *flowery meads*, Plut. 2. 770 B; but also *flowering plants*, Ib. 765 D. II. metaph. *fresh, young*, χλύη Eur. Cycl. 541: of music, etc., *fresh, new*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 38, cf. Plut. Pericl. 15; of persons, Plut. Pomp. 69; ἰλαρὸς καὶ ἀνθ. 2. 50 B; v. ἄνθος II. fin. 2. τὰς μανίας ἀνθηρὸν μένος *rage bursting* (as it were) *into flower*, i. e. *at its height*, Soph. Ant. 960. 3. *bright-coloured, bright*, like ἀνθινός, ἀνθηρὸς εἰμάτων στολή Eur. 1. A. 73; τοῦ χαλκοῦ τὸ ἀνθ. *its brightness, brilliancy*, Plut. 2. 395 B, cf. 79 D; of colours, τὸ ἀνθ. τῶν χρωμάτων Luc. Nigr. 13, and often in Plut. 4. *brilliant, splendid*, δειπνάριον Diphil. Πελοιάδ. 1; ἐδωδή Philo 1. 679. 5. of style, *flowery, florid*, Plut. 2. 648 B: so in Adv., ἀνθηρότερον λέγειν Isocr. 294 E.
 ἀνθηρότης, ἦτος, ἦ, *bloom, freshness*, Nicet. Ann. 276.
 ἀνθησις, *ews*, ἦ, = ἀνθη, Theophr. C. P. 4. 10, 1, Plut. 2. 647 F.
 ἀνθησάσσομαι, Pass. *to be beaten in turn, give way or yield in turn*, τινί Thuc. 4. 19, cf. Dio C. 49. 44.
 ἀνθησυχάζω, *to be quiet in turn*, App. Civ. 2. 93.
 ἀνθητικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἀνθέω) *blossoming*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 13; and so Clem. Al. 338 (ubi ἀνθεντ-).
 ἀνθηφόρος, *ov*, v. ἀνθεσφόρος, ἀνθοφόρος II.
 ἀνθίας, ὁ, *a sea-fish, Labrus or Serranus anthias* (Adams), Anan. Fr. 2, Epich. 29 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 6, al.
 ἀνθιερώω, *to consecrate in return*, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1117 C.
 ἀνθίζω, fut. ἴσω, (ἄνθος) *to strew or deck with flowers*, Eur. Ion 890; κεφαλὴν ῥόδοις Philostr. 786: metaph., ἀνθ. τὴν λέξιν Dion. H. de Isocr. 13:—Med. *to gather, cull flowers*, App. Civ. 4. 105. 2. *to colour, dye, stain*, [πορφύρα] ἀνθ. τὴν χεῖρα Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 8:—Pass., ἠνθισμένοι φαρμάκοισι Hdt. 1. 98; οὐ γὰρ σε μὴ . . γνῶσ' . . ὧδ' ἠνθισμένον thus *disguised*, Soph. El. 43; κρέα πυρὸς ἀκμαῖς ἠνθισμένα *meat browned at the fire*, Epicur. Ἐμπ. 1, cf. Philem. Στρατ. 1.
 ἀνθικός, ἦ, ὄν, *of or like flowers*, τὰ ἀνθικά = ἀνθη, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 2.
 ἀνθιμος, *ov*, = sq., Orph. Lith. 18. 94.
 ἀνθινός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἄνθος) *of or like flowers, blooming, fresh*, like ἀνθηρός: in Od. 9. 84 the esculent lotus is called ἀνθινὸν εἶδαρ, where prob. *vegetable* as opp. to *animal food* is all that is meant; ἀνθ. κικεών, ἀνθ. ἔλαιον *a drink, oil flavoured with flowers*, Hipp. 538. 27; τριμμάτιον Sotad. ap. Ath. 293 C; ἀνθ. εὐωδία Plut. 2. 645 E. II. *flowered, bright-coloured*, Lat. *floridus*, of women's dress, ἐσθήτες, στολή Plut. 2. 278 A, 304 D, Ath. 528 E; τὰ ἀνθινὰ (sc. ἱμάτια), *gay-coloured dresses* worn by the ἑταῖραι at Athens, Phylarch. 45; cf. ἀνθοφορέω II. 2. also of dresses worn at the Anthesteria by the Satyrs; τὴν φιλοσοφίαν ἀνθινὰ ἐνέδυσεν *he clothed philosophy in motley*, of Bion, who delivered his precepts in sarcastic verses, like those used in the satyric drama, Diog. L. 4. 52, cf. Strab. 15.—Cf. Welcker, praef. Theagn. lxxvii. sq., and v. ἄνθος III.
 ἀνθίον, τό, Dim. of ἄνθος, *a floweret*, Diosc. 4. 153. II. in Orphic phraseology, ἀνθιον (proparox.), τό, *the spring*, Clem. Al. 676.
 ἀνθ-ιππάρχης, ὁ, *deputy-master of the horse*, Io. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 38.
 ἀνθιππασία, ἦ, *a sham-fight of horse*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1. 20, etc.
 ἀνθιππεύω, *to ride against*, ἀλλήλοισι, of cavalry, Xen. Eq. 8, 12.
 ἀνθισμα, *ατος*, τό, (ἀνθίζω) *a party-coloured dress*, Clem. Al. 258.
 ἀνθίστημι, fut. ἀντιστήσω:—*to set against*, Ar. Ran. 1389, Thuc. 4. 115; esp. in battle, τινά τινι Plat. Legg. 834 A; ἀνθ. τροπαῖον *to set up a trophy in opposition*, Thuc. 1. 54, 105; ἀντ. τινὸς τὴν ὀλκὴν *to overweigh him* (v. ὀλκή III), LXX (Sirc. 8. 2). 2. *to match with*, Lat. *componere*, and so *to compare*, Plut. Thes. 1. II. Hom. uses only Pass., with intr. aor. 2 ἀντέστην: aor. 1 pass. ἀντεστάθην in Hdt. 5. 72: pl. ἀνθέστηκα N. T.; Att. contr. part. ἀνθεστώς Thuc. 6. 70: fut. ἀντιστήσομαι Hdt. 8. 75, Soph. O. C. 645: aor. 1 ἀντεστησάμην Ar. Ran. 1389: *to stand against*, esp. in battle, *to withstand*, Ἡρῆ δ' ἀντέστη . . Ἀρτεμις Il. 20. 70, cf. 72, Hdt. 6. 117, al.; τοὺς ἀνθισταμένους τοῖς ὑμετέροις βουλῆμασι Dem. 242. 9; also, πρὸς τὴν ἀνάγκην οὐδ' Ἄρης ἀνθ. Soph. Fr. 234, cf. Thuc. 1. 93, Xen. Symp. 5, 1: rarely c. gen., δέος . . σοι φρενῶν ἀνθίσταται Aesch. Pers. 703 (Wakef. suggests ἀνθάπτεται), cf. Q. Sm. 1. 520. 2. of things, *to turn out unfavorably to one*, ἀντιστάντος αὐτῷ τοῦ πράγματος Thuc. 5. 4, cf. 38; ἀν τὰ παρ' ὑμῶν τῶν ἀκούοντων ἀντιστῆ Dem. 450. 15. 3. absol. *to make a stand*, ἀλλ' ἔτ' ἄρ' ἀνθίσταντο Il. 16. 305: *to resist, fight still*, Hdt. 5. 72, etc.; ὑπὲρ τινος Soph. Aj. 1231, Ant. 518.
 ἀνθα-βάφης, *es*, *bright-coloured*, ἐσθῆς Sext. Emp. P. 1. 148; πέδιλα Luc. Amor. 41.
 ἀνθαβάφια, ἦ, *bright colouring*, Plut. ap. Stob. 380. 51.
 ἀνθα-βάφας [ᾶ], ὁ, *a dyer in bright colours*, Plut. 2. 830 E, Manetho 2. 326: -βαφεύς, *ews*, ὁ, *a dyer*, Basil.: -βαφικός, ἦ, ὄν, *of or for dyeing*, Jo. Damasc.
 ἀνθαβολέω, *to bestrew with flowers*, χαίτην Anth. P. 5. 147.—Pass. *to have flowers showered upon one*, as a mark of honour, Plut. Pomp. 57, Caes. 30. II. *to put forth flowers*, Geop. 10. 2, 10.
 ἀνθαβόλησις, *ews*, ἦ, *a putting forth of flowers*, Geop. 10. 59, 3.
 ἀνθό-βολος, *ov*, *garlanded with flowers*, θρίξ Anth. P. 9. 270.
 ἀνθο-βασκός, ὄν, *nourishing, growing flowers*, Soph. Fr. 29.
 ἀνθο-γραφέω, = ἀνθηρογραφέω, Philo 1. 33.
 ἀνθο-δίαιτος, *ov*, *living on flowers*, μέλισσα Anth. P. 5. 163.
 ἀνθ-οδμαν, τό, *the scent of flowers*, Theophr. (?)
 ἀνθοδάκος, *ov*, (δέχομαι) *holding flowers*, τάλαρος Masch. 2. 34.
 ἀνθο-κάρηνος, *ov*, *crowned with flowers*, Opp. C. 4. 235.
 ἀνθοκαμέω, *ta* *produce flowers*, γῆ βοτάνας ἀνθ. Anth. P. 7. 321.
 ἀνθο-κόμος, *ov*, *decked with flowers, flowery*, λειμῶνες Anth. P. 10. 6. 2. *party-coloured*, οἰωνοί Opp. C. 2. 190.
 ἀνθο-κράτέω, *to govern flowers*, Luc. Pseudol. 24.

ἀνθό-κροκος, *ov*, (κρέκω) *worked with flowers, or bright saffron-coloured* (κροκός goes before), Eur. Hec. 471.

ἀνθολκή, ἡ, (ἀνθέλω) *a pulling in the contrary direction, corrective*, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 4: *a counterpoise*, Dio C. 35. 5; τοῦ βλάπτοντος ἀνθ. Plut. 2. 20 C: *a resistance*, Id. Luc. II.

ἀνθολκός, *όν*, = ἀντίρροπος), Iambl. Protr. p. 356 Kiessl.

ἀνθολογέω, *to gather flowers*, Plut. 2. 917 E; c. acc., Hipp. Epist. 1278:—Med., of bees, *to gather honey from flowers*, Arist. H. A. 9. 42, I:—Pass., Geop. II. 26, 2.

ἀνθολόγημα, *ατος, τό*, *a posy, collection of flowers, florilegium*, Eust. Opusc. 55. 4, etc.

ἀνθολογία, ἡ, *a flower-gathering*, Luc. Pisc. 6. Ἀνθολογίαι were collections of small Greek poems (esp. epigrams) by several authors, which the editor picked out and made up (as it were) into a *posy* or *nosegay*. The first was made by Meleager (Anth. P. 4. I); next came Philippus of Thessalonica; then Agathias; we have also those of Constantinus Cephalas (formerly called the Vatican, but now the Palatine), and of Maximus Planudes.

ἀνθολόγιον, *τό*, = foreg., Clem. Al. 14: cf. Suid. s. v. Διογενιανός.

ἀνθο-λόγος, *ον*, *flower-gathering*, Anth. P. 12. 249; c. gen. *culling the flower of*, κάλλεος Ibid. 95.

ἀνθόλοψ, *σπος, ὄ*, *a horned animal, prob. the antelope*, Eust. (?)

ἀνθ-ομιλέω, *to associate, deal with one another*, Hipp. 1283. 35.

ἀνθ-ομοίος, *ον*, *similar, corresponding*, Poëta ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375, cf. Herm. Opusc. 7. 201 sqq.

ἀνθ-ομολογέομαι, *Med. to make a mutual agreement or covenant, πρόσ τινα* Dem. 894. 26, Polyb. 5. 56, 4; *τινί* Id. 10. 45, 10. II. *to confess freely and openly, τὰς ἀρετάς τινος* Diod. I. 70; *χάριν* Plut. Aemil. 11; *ἀμαρτίας* Joseph. A. J. 8. 10, 3; absol., Polyb. 30. 8, 7; *πρός τι* Id. 15. 27, 9. 2. *to return thanks to God*, LXX (Ps. 78. 13), Ev. Luc. 2. 38.

ἀνθ-ομολόγησις, *εως, ἡ*, *mutual agreement*, Polyb. 32. 10, 12. 2. *a confession, admission, testimony*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 184., 8. 453.

ἀνθ-ομολογία, ἡ, = foreg., Gloss.:—also -γητής, *οὔ, ὄ*, *a confessor*, Eccl. ἀνθονομείω, *to feed on flowers*, Aesch. Supp. 44, Pors.

ἀνθό-νομος, *ον*, *having its flowers fed on by bees*, Aesch. Supp. 539.

ἀνθ-οπλίζω, *fut. ἴσω, to arm against, ἰππεύσει δ' ἰππῆς ἦσαν ἀνθωπλασμένοι* Eur. Supp. 666; *ἀνθώπλασται πρόσ τὰ πολέμια πλοῖα* Xen. Oec. 8. 12:—Med. *to arm oneself*, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 7.

ἀνθόπλις, *εως, ἡ*, *a counter-arming, hostile armament*, Schol. Thuc. I. 141, Nicet. Ann. 159 C.

ἀνθ-οπλίτης [ἱ], *ον, ὄ*, *one armed in like manner*, Lyc. 64.

ἀνθό-πνοῦς, *ον*, *breathing of flowers*, Byz.

ἀνθ-οποιός, *όν*, *producing flowers*, Jo. Damasc.

ἀνθ-ορίζω, *fut. ἴσω, to make a counter-definition*, Schol. Dem.

ἀνθ-ορισμός, *ὄ*, *a counter-definition*:—and Adj., ἀνθ-οριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, Tzetz. in An. Ox. 4. 15.

ἀνθ-ορμέω, *fut. ἦσω, to lie at anchor opposite, τινί* Thuc. 7. 19; *ἀνθ. ἀλλήλοισι*, of two hostile squadrons before fighting, 2. 86; *ἀνθ. πρόσ τινα* 7. 34.

ἀνθ-ορος, *Δορ. ἀντ-, ὄ*, *an opposite limit*, Tab. Heracl. pp. 185, 190.

ἀνθος, *εως, τό*: gen. pl. ἀνθέων, used for ἀνθῶν in Att. (to distinguish it from ἀνθ' ὧν, and from the pres. part. act. ἀνθῶν), Soph. El. 896, Hermipp. Ἀθ. γον. 3 and 4, Eubul. Στεφ. 3, Aristag. Μαμμ. I; but ἀνθῶν Pherecr. Δουλ. 7. (Prob. from √ΑΘ with N inserted; cf. ἀνθίω, ἀνθη, etc., ἀνθερέων, ἀνθέρη with ἀθήρ, ἀθήρη, and perh. with Ἀθήνη, Ἀθήναι; cf. Skt. andhas (herba); also perh. Lat. ador, adoreus. See also ἀνήνοθε.)

A blossom, flower, πέτονται ἐπ' ἀνθεσιν ελαρινοῖσιν Il. 2. 89; *ὑακινθίνω ἀνθει* εοικώς Od. 6. 231; *βρύει ἀνθει* λευκῶ Il. 17. 56; *τέρειν' ἀνθεα* ποίης Od. 9. 449; *ἐπ' ἀνθεσιν ἴζειν* Ar. Eq. 403; *δένδρα καὶ ἀνθη καὶ καρπούς* Plat. Phaedo 110 D; *ἡ κατ' ἀνθη* δαιτα Id. Symp. 196 A; *ἀνθεα τεθρίππων* the chaplets of flowers which graced them, Pind. O. 2. 91, cf. 7. 147. 2. the bloom or flowering time, κούριον ἀνθος, ὠριον ἀνθος, Ruhnk. h. Hom. Cer. 108. 3. generally, anything thrown out upon the surface, προσώπου Hipp. Coac. 185, v. sub ἐξανθέω: froth or scum, ἀνθος οἴνου, Lat. flos vini, the crust on old wines, Schneid. Colum. p. 627, 638; *χαλκοῦ ἀνθος*, v. sub χαλκός.

II. metaph. the bloom or flower of life, ἡβης ἀνθος Il. 13. 484; ἡβης ἀνθεσι Solon 21; *ἔρας ἀνθος* Xen. Symp. 8, 14; *καλὸν ἀνθος ἔχων* Theogn. 994; *χροιάς ἀμείψεις ἀνθος* the bloom of complexion, Aesch. Pr. 23; *τὸ τοῦ σώματος ἄ.* its youthful bloom, Plat. Symp. 183 E; *ὅταν [τὰ πρόσωπα] τὸ ἄ. προλίπη* Id. Rep. 601 B:—also, the flower of an army and the like, ἀνθος Ἀργείων Aesch. Ag. 197; *ἀνθος Περσίδος αἴας* Id. Pers. 59, cf. 252, 925, Eur. H. F. 878; *ὅ τι περ ἦν αὐτῶν ἀνθος ἀπολώλει* Thuc. 4. 133, cf. Hemst. Luc. 1. 171; *ἀνθεα ἕμων νεωτέρων* the choice flowers of new songs, Pind. O. 9. 74; *τὸ σὸν . . ἀνθος, παντέχνου πυρὸς σέλας* thy pride or honour, Aesch. Pr. 7:—τὰ ἀνθη flowers or choice passages, elegant extracts, Anth. Plan. 274, Cic. Att. 16. 11, 1. 2. like ἀκμή, the height or highest pitch of anything, bad as well as good, *δηξίθυμον ἔρατος ἀνθ.* Aesch. Ag. 744; *ἀκλήτων μανίας ἀνθος* Soph. Tr. 1000; cf. ἀνθηρός I, fin.

III. brightness, brilliancy, as of gold, Theogn. 452: hence in pl. bright dyes, gay colours, Meineke Hermipp. Ἀθην. 4; *ἰμάτιον πᾶσιν ἀνθεσιν πεποικιλμένον* Plat. Rep. 557 C:—esp. of purple, in sing., Ib. 429 D, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 6; *ἀλδς ἀνθεα* Anth. P. 6. 206; cf. Welcker ad Philostr. Imag. pp. 11, 14, and v. ἀνθινος II.

ἀνθος, ὄ, a bird, perhaps the yellow wagtail, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5., 9. 1, 21.

ἀνθ-οσμία, ἡ, *odour, ἀρωμάτων* Jo. Chrys. Hom. 4 in 1 Thess.

ἀνθ-οσμίας, *ον, ὄ*, (δσμῆ) *redolent of flowers*, almost always of wine, οἶνος ἀνθ. with a fine bouquet, Ar. Pl. 807 (ubi v. Interpp.), Ran. 1150, Pherecr. Met. 1. 30; also ἀνθ. (sub οἶνος) Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 6, Luc. Saturn.

22:—in Luc. Lexiph. 2, ἀνθ. λειμώνες, as a pedantic phrase.—The Schol. Ar. I. c. has also the form ἀνθόσμιος, *ον*.

ἀνθ-οσύνη, ἡ, *a flowering, bloom, luxuriant growth, τεκέων* Anth. P. 5. 276; *ἰλαίη* Ib. II. 365.

ἀνθ-οτρόφος, *ον*, = ἀνθοβοσκός, Hesych.

ἀνθ-οφορέω, *to gather honey from flowers, of bees*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 32. II. *to bear, produce flowers*, Anth. P. 10. 16. 2. like ἀνθινα φορεῖν, *to wear the flowered robe, play the courtesan*, Clem. Al. 195.

ἀνθ-οφόρος, *ον*, *bearing flowers, flowery, ἄλσος* Ar. Ran. 442, Anth. P. 12. 256; opp. to κάρπιμος, Theophr. C. P. I. 5, 5. 2. ἀνθοφόρος, ἡ, *a flower-bearer, a sort of attendant priestess*, C. I. 2161 b, 2162; so, ἀνθηφόρος τῆς Ἀφροδίτης Inscr. Aphrod. ib. 2821, 2822.

ἀνθ-οφύης, *ἑς*, *partly-coloured, πτέρυξ* Anth. P. 9. 562. II. *producing flowers*, Epigr. Gr. 103.

ἀνθό-χροια, ἡ, *a florid, glowing colour*, Manass. Chron. 129.

ἀνθό-χῦμος, *ον*, *full of the juice of flowers*, Eust. Opusc. 311. 42.

ἀνθ-ορακία, ἡ, *a making of charcoal*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 7.

ἀνθ-ορακεύς, *εως, ὄ*, *a charcoal-maker*, Themist. 245 A, App. Civ. 4. 40:—also, -κευτής, *οὔ, ὄ*, Andoc. Fr. p. 97 Blass., Ael. N. A. 1. 8.

ἀνθ-ορακευτός, ἡ, ὄν, *charred*, opp. to φλογιστός, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 31.

ἀνθ-ορακεύω, *to make charcoal*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 3, 1, cf. Poll. 7. 146; τὰ ἀνθρακευόμενα charcoal, Antig. Car. 151. 2. *to burn to a cinder, ἀνθρ. τινὰ πυρί* Ar. Lys. 340.

ἀνθ-ορακῆρος, ἄ, ὄν, *belonging to charcoal*, Alex. Σπονδ. 1.

ἀνθ-ορακία, *ἄς*, Ep. -τή, ἡς, ἡ, *a heap of charcoal, hot embers, ἀνθρακίην* στορέσαι Il. 9. 213; *ὑποθεῖναι* Hipp. 581. 33; *ἀνθρακίᾶς* ἀπο a broil hot from the embers, Eur. Cycl. 358, cf. Anth. P. 6. 105; *ἐπ' ἀνθρακίᾶς ὑπῆσαι* Cratin. Ὀδ. 5; *σου τῆς ἀνθρακίᾶς ἀπολαύει* warms himself at your fire, Ar. Eq. 780: metaph. of lovers, *τιθέναι τινὰ ἐπὶ ἀνθρακίῃ* or *ἀνθρακίῃ* Anth. P. 12. 17, 166, cf. 5. 211. 2. black sooty ashes, Ib. 11. 66.

ἀνθ-ορακίας, *ον, ὄ*, *a man black as a collier*, Luc. Icarom. 13.

ἀνθ-ορακίδες, *αἱ*, *small fish for frying*, Philyll. Πόλ. 1; cf. ἐπανθρακίδες.

ἀνθ-ορακίζω, *fut. ἴσω, to make charcoal of, to roast or toast*, Ar. Pax 1136. II. intr. *to be like a carbuncle (ἀνθραξ* II. 2), Eccl.

ἀνθ-ορακίνος, *η, ὄν*, *of the nature of, or made of, a carbuncle*, LXX.

ἀνθ-ορακίον, *τό*, Dim. of ἀνθραξ, Theophr. Lap. 33. II. a coal-ran, Alex. Λημν. 1.

ἀνθ-ορακίτης [ἱ], *ον, ὄ*, *anthracite, name of a gem*, Plin. 36. 38. II. fem. -ίτης, *ιδος*, a kind of coal, Id. 37. 27.

ἀνθ-ορακο-γράφια, ἡ, *a rough sketch as with charcoal*, Eccl.

ἀνθ-ορακο-ειδής, *ἑς*, *like, or of the colour of, coal*, Philo. 1. 383.

ἀνθ-ορακοείης, *εσσα, εν*, *made of coal or charcoal*, Nonn. Jo. 18. 117.

ἀνθ-ορακο-θήκη, ἡ, *a coal-cellar*, Gloss.

ἀνθ-ορακοκαύστης, *ον, ὄ*, (καίω) = ἀνθρακεύς, Schol. Ar. Ach. 325.

ἀνθ-ορακοκομαι, *Pass. (ἀνθραξ) to be burnt to cinders or ashes, κεραυνῶ* Ζηνὸς ἠνθρακωμένος Aesch. Pr. 372, cf. Eur. Cycl. 612, Theophr. Lap. 12. For the Act., v. ἀπανθρακίω, κατανθρακίω.

ἀνθ-ορακο-πώλης, *ον, ὄ*, *a coal-merchant*, Philyll. Πόλ. 5.

ἀνθ-ορακοργία, ἡ, (ἔργον) *a furnace*, Nicet. Eugen. 2. 120.

ἀνθ-ορακώδης, *ες*, = ἀνθρακοειδής, Hipp. 595. 38, Arist. Sens. 2, 7.

ἀνθ-ορακωμα, *τό*, *a heap of charcoal, a coal-fire*, Diosc. Parab. 1. 48.

ἀνθ-ορακῶν, *ῶνος, ὄ*, = ἀνθρακία, Arcad. 12.

ἀνθ-ορακωσις, *εως, ἡ*, *a malignant ulcer, commonly in the eye*, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22.

ἀνθ-οραξ, *ἄκος, ὄ*, (Root unknown) *charcoal*, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 12; mostly in pl. ἀνθρακες Ar. Ach. 34, 332, Nub. 98; ἄ. Παρνήσιοι made in the woods of Parnes, Id. Ach. 348; *ὀπτωμέναις κόγχαισιν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνθράκων* Id. Fr. 49; *ἀνθρακας ἡμμένους* Thuc. 4. 100, etc.; their vapour produced stupor, Arist. de Sens. 5, 25. 2. stone-coal, Theophr. Lap. 16.

II. a precious stone of dark-red colour, including the carbuncle, ruby, and garnet (Adams), Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 30, LXX. 2. hence, like Lat. carbunculus, a carbuncle, malignant pustule (acc. to some, small-pox), Hipp. Epid. 3. 1082, Galen.; also, ἀνθράκωσις, Galen.

III. cinabab, Vitruv.

ἀνθ-ορηδών, *όνος, ἡ*, *a hornet*, Diod. 17. 75; cf. πεμφρηδών, τενορηδών.

ἀνθ-ορηνη, ἡ, *a hornet, wasp*, Ar. Nub. 947; in Arist. the name seems to be given to several diff. species, H. A. 9. 42, 1, al.

ἀνθ-ορηνιον, *τό*, *a wasp's nest*, Ar. Vesp. 1080, 1107;—Philostr. Jun. (Imag. 884) calls Sophocles Μουσῶν ἀνθρήνιον.

ἀνθ-ορηνιδής, *ες*, *honeycombed*, ἀνθρ. καὶ πολύπορος Plut. 2. 916 E.

ἀνθ-ορηνο-ειδής, *ἑς*, *like an ἀνθρήνη*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 3.

ἀνθ-ορυσκον, *τό*, an umbelliferous plant, anthriscus, Cratin. Μαλθ. 1; written ἐνθρυσκον in Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 2; cf. Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 7. 7:—in Hesych., ἀνθρίσκιον, τό; in Poll. 6. 106, ἀνθρίσκος, ὄ.

ἀνθ-ορωπ-απάτης, *ον, ὄ*, *a deceiver of men*, Manass.

ἀνθ-ορωπ-ἀρεσκος, *ον, ὄ*, *a man-pleaser*, Ep. Eph. 6. 6, Col. 3. 22:—the Subst. ἀνθροωπαρέσκεια, Justin. M.; and Verb -ἀρεσκέω, Ignat.

ἀνθ-ορωπάριον, *τό*, Dim. of ἀνθροωπος, a manikin, Ar. Pl. 416, Arr. Epict. 1. 3, 5.

ἀνθ-ορωπέη, *contr. -πή* (sub. δορά), ἡ, *a man's skin, like ἀλωπεκῆ, λεοντῆ*, etc., Hdt. 5. 25 (in some MSS. wrongly ἀνθροωπητή), Poll. 2. 5.

ἀνθ-ορώπειος, *α, ὄν*, Ion. -τίος, ἡ, *ον* (ος, ὄν, Luc. Asin. 46):—of or belonging to man, human, ἀνθροωπητή φωνή Hdt. 2. 55; ἡ ἀνθρ. φύσις Id. 3. 65, al.; ἀνθρώπεια πῆματα such as man is subject to, Aesch. Pers. 706; ἀνθ. ψόγος reproach of men, Id. Ag. 937; *τέχνη ἀνθρ.* Thuc. 2. 47:—ἀνθροωπήια πρήγματα human affairs, man's estate, humanity, Hdt. 1. 32; τὰ ἀνθρώπεια Aesch. Fr. 155; ἅπαντα τὰνθρ. Soph. Aj. 132, Antiph. Incert. 68, etc.:—τὸ ἀνθρ. may be rendered either mankind or human nature, πέφυκε τὸ ἄ. ἀρχειν τοῦ εἰκοντος Thuc. 4. 61, cf. 5.

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ἀνθ-ορώπεια, *α, ὄν*, Ion. -τίος, ἡ, *ον* (ος, ὄν, Luc. Asin. 46):—of or belonging to man, human, ἀνθροωπητή φωνή Hdt. 2.

105. 2. *human, suited to man, within man's powers*, ἡ ἀνθρ. εὐδαιμονίη Hdt. 1. 5; ἀδύνατον καὶ οὐκ ἀνθρ. not for man to attempt, Plat. Prot. 344 C; ὅσα γε τὰνθρώπεια in all human probability, Id. Crito. 46 E; κατὰ τὸ ἀνθρ. Thuc. 1. 22. 3. *human, as opp. to mythical*, ἡ ἀνθρ. λεγομένη γενεή Hdt. 3. 122. II. Adv. -ως, by human means, in all human probability, Thuc. 5. 103; ἀνθρ. φράζειν to speak as befits a man, Ar. Ran. 1058. V. ἀνθρώπινος, fin.

ἀνθρωπεύομαι, Dep. to act as a human being, as opp. both to gods and beasts, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 6; ψυχὴ ἀνθρωπευομένη a human soul, Stob. Ecl. 1. 1074.

ἀνθρωπίσιος, ἡ, ον, v. sub ἀνθρώπειος.

ἀνθρωπιᾶω, to ape humanity, Tzetz.

ἀνθρωπιζῶ, fut. ἴσω, to act like a man, play the man, be humane, Archyt. ap. Diog. L. 3. 22; opp. to κυνάω, Luc. Demon. 21:—so in Med., Ar. Fr. 100. II. Pass. to become man, Eccl.:—and so in Act., Anth. P. 1. 105.

ἀνθρωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a man, human, Plat. Soph. 268 D (Heind. ἀνθρώπινον), and oft. in Arist., ἡ ἀνθρ. ἀρετὴ Eth. N. 1. 13, 14, cf. 10. 8, 1: ἀνθρωπικὸν [ἔστι], c. inf., it is like a man, suited to man's nature, Ib. 8. 16, 4, al.: τὰ ἀνθρωπικὰ human affairs, Ib. 3. 3, 6. Adv. -κῶς, Luc. Zeux. 4, Plut. 2. 999 B. V. ἀνθρώπινος, fin.

ἀνθρώπινος, ἡ, ον, also os, ον, Plat. Legg. 737 B: of, from or belonging to man, human, ὁ πᾶς ἀνθρ. βίος Hdt. 7. 46; ἅπαν τὸ ἀνθρ. all mankind, Id. 1. 86; τὸ ἀνθρ. γένος Antipho 125. 22, Plat. Phaedo 82 B; ἀνθρ. κίνδυνοι, opp. to θεοί, Andoc. 18. 14; cf. Lys. 105. 7, Xen. Mem. 5. 4, 19; ἀνθρ. τεκμήρια, opp. to ομῆς, Antipho 139. 1; τὰ ἀνθρ. πράγματα human affairs, man's estate, the lot of man, Plat. Parm. 134 E, etc.; so, τὰνθρώπινα Id. Theaet. 170 B. 2. *human, suited to man, ἀνθρωπίνη δόξα fallible, human understanding*, Id. Soph. 229 A; οὐκ ἀνθρ. ἀμαθία a more than mortal ignorance, Id. Legg. 737 B, etc.; ἀνθρωπίνη καὶ μετρία σκῆψις Dem. 527. 14; οὐ χρὴ ἀνθρώπινα φρονεῖν ἀνθρωπον ὄντα Arist. Eth. N. 10. 7, 8; ἀνθρ. νοῦς Menand. Ὑποβ. 3, etc. II. Adv., ἀνθρωπίνως ἀμαρτάνειν to commit human, i. e. venial, errors, Thuc. 3. 40; ἀνθρωπινώτερον more like a man, Plat. Crat. 392 B, Dem. 311. 19; ἀνθρωπίνως ἐκλογίζεσθαι, i. e. with fellow-feeling, Andoc. 8. 27; humanely, gently, Dem. 643. 11; ἀνθρ. χρὴ τὰς τύχας φέρειν with moderation, Menand. Incert. 281; εὐτυχίαν Diod. 1. 60.—Of the three forms, ἀνθρώπειος is used exclusively in Trag. and in earlier Att. Prose; ἀνθρώπινος prevails in Comedy and in Prose from Plat. downwards (though he uses ἀνθρώπειος no less frequently); ἀνθρωπικός is freq. in Arist. ἀνθρώπιον, τό, = sq., Eur. Cycl. 185, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 16; a paltry fellow, Id. Cyr. 5. 1, 14, cf. Mem. 2. 3, 16, Dem. 307. 23; a wretched man, Ar. Pax 263.

ἀνθρωπίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἀνθρωπος, a manikin, Lat. homuncio, Eur. Cycl. 316, Plat. Rep. 495 C; ἰδιώτας ἀνθρ. κωμῶδων Ar. Pax 751.

ἀνθρωπισμός, ὁ, (ἀνθρωπιζῶ) humanity, Aristipp. ap. Diog. L. 2. 70. II. a taking man's nature, Epiphan.

ἀνθρωποβορέω, to eat men, be a cannibal, and Subst., ἀνθρωποβορία, ἡ, cannibalism, Eccl.

ἀνθρωποβόρος, ον, man-eating, Philo 2. 472, Eus. H. E. 7. 8, 2.

ἀνθρωπόβρωτος, ον, eaten by a man, Justin. M.

ἀνθρωπογενής, ἔς, and -γέννητος, ον, born of a man, Eccl.

ἀνθρωπόγλωσσος, Att. -ττος, ον, speaking man's language, speaking articulately, of the parrot, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 13.

ἀνθρωπογυᾶφείον, τό, a place for fulling men, comic name for a bath, ap. Clem. Al. 281.

ἀνθρωπογονέω, (γονή) to beget, produce men, Philo 2. 494.

ἀνθρωπογονία, as, ἡ, a begetting of men; the origin of men, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 8, Eus. P. E. 719 B.

ἀνθρωπογράφος [ᾶ], ὁ, a painter of men, in Plin. N. H. 35. 37.

ἀνθρωποδαίμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, like ἦρως, a man-god, i. e. a deified man, Eur. Rhes. 971.

ἀνθρωπόδηκτος, ον, bitten by a man, Diosc. 1. 178.

ἀνθρωποδίδακτος, ον, taught of man, Cyrill.

ἀνθρωποειδής, ἔς, like a man, in human shape, τύπος Hdt. 2. 86; θεὸν ἀνθρ. οὐδένα γενέσθαι Ib. 142; θεοί Arist. Metaph. 2. 2, 22; of apes, Id. H. A. 2. 1, 53. Adv. -δῶς, Diog. L. 10. 139.

ἀνθρωποθεός, ὁ, the Man-God, God Incarnate, late Eccl.

ἀνθρωποθηρία, ἡ, (θήρα) a hunting of men, Plat. Soph. 223 B.

ἀνθρωπόθυμος, ον, bold as a man, opp. to θυμολέων, Plut. 2. 988 D.

ἀνθρωποθύσια, ἡ, a human sacrifice, Plut. 2. 417 C, al.; in pl., Strabo 198.

ἀνθρωποθύτέω, to offer human sacrifices, Philo 2. 28.

ἀνθρωποκομικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κομῶ) belonging to the care or government of men: ἡ, -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) politics, Themist. 186 D:—ἀνθρωποκόμος, ον, occurs in Walz Rhett. 3. 607.

ἀνθρωποκτονέω, v. l. for ἀνθρωποσφαγέω, Eur. Hec. 260, cf. Phylarch. 63:—Subst., ἀνθρωποκτονία, ἡ, Clem. Al. 36, Heliod. 10. 7.

ἀνθρωποκτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) murdering men, a homicide, Eur. I. T. 389. II. προπαροχ., ἀνθρωπόκτονος βορὰ a feeding on slaughtered men, Id. Cycl. 127.

ἀνθρωπολατρεία, ἡ, man-worship, and -λατρεύω, to worship man, Cyrill.; ἀνθρωπολάτρης, ὁ, a man-worshipper, Athanas., etc.

ἀνθρωπολέθρος, ον, plague of men, murderous, Eust. Opusc. 239. 51, Suid.:—also, -ολέτης, ον, ὁ, Byz.

ἀνθρωπόλιχνος, ον, fond of men, μυῖα Hermes Stob. Ecl. 1. 1074.

ἀνθρωπολογέω, to speak after the manner of man, Philo 1. 282.

ἀνθρωπολόγος, ον, speaking of man, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 31.

ἀνθρωπομάγειρος, ὁ, one who cooks human flesh, Luc. Asin. 6.

ἀνθρωπόμιμος, ον, imitating men, Pseudo-Plut. Fluv. 1157 A.

ἀνθρωπομορφία, ἡ, human form, Dionys. Arcop.: -μορφέω, to put it on, wear it, Theod. Stud.

ἀνθρωπόμορφος, ον, of human form, Strabo 805, Philo 1. 15, cf. Dind. Aesch. Fr. 21. Adv. -φως, Theod. Stud. Hence -μορφίανος and -μορφίται, οί, heretics who believed in a God of human form, Eccl.

ἀνθρωπομορφῶ, to clothe in human shape, θεοῦς Justin. M.

ἀνθρωπόνεκρος, ὁ, a corpse, Eccl.

ἀνθρωπονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νέμω) feeding men: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) the mode of supporting men, Plat. Polit. 266 E.

ἀνθρωπόνοος, ον, contr. -νοῦς, ον, with human understanding, intelligent, πίθηκοι Ael. N. A. 16. 10; Sup. -νοῦστακος Strab. 699.

ἀνθρωπόνομαι, Pass. to have the concept or idea of a man, opp. to his real existence, Plut. 2. 1120 C. Cf. ἱππόνομαι.

ἀνθρωποπάθεια, ἡ, humanity, Alciphro 2. 1.

ἀνθρωποπαθέω, to have man's feelings, ἀνθρωπος ὡν ἀνθρ. Philo 1. 134.

ἀνθρωποπαθής, ἔς, with man's feelings, Clem. Al. 719. Adv. -θῶς, Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 3. 376, and Eccl.

ἀνθρωποπλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, mauling, forming man, Theod. Prodr.

ἀνθρωποποιέω, to make, form man or men, Greg. Naz.

ἀνθρωποποιία, ἡ, a making of man or men, Luc. Prom. 5. 17.

ἀνθρωποποιός, ὄν, making men, of a portrait-sculptor, opp. to θεοποιός, Luc. Philops. 18, 20.

ἀνθρωποπολίτης, ον, ὁ, a dweller in man, Cyrill.

ἀνθρωποπρεπής, ἔς, befitting men, Eccl. Adv. -πῶς, Eccl.

ἀνθρωπορραίστης, ον, ὁ, (ραίω) a man-destroyer, Draucansir, a comedy of Strattis; v. Meineke Com. Gr. 1. 224.

ἀνθρωπος, ὁ; Att. crasis ἀνθρωπος, Ion. ἄνθρωπος, for ὁ ἀνθρ. (Prob. from ἀνήρ, ἀνδρῶς and ὤψ, man-faced, Pott, Curt., etc.) Man, both as a generic term and of individuals, from Hom. downwards; as opp. to gods, ἀθανάτων τε θεῶν, χαμαὶ ἐρχομένων τ' ἀνθρώπων Il. 5. 442, etc.; πρὸς ἰοίων ἢ ἐσπερίων ἀνθρώπων the men of the East or of the West, Od. 8. 28; he gives the name even to those who had died and been removed to the Isles of the Blest, Od. 4. 565:—κόμπος οὐ κατ' ἀνθρώπον Aesch. Theb. 425, cf. Soph. Aj. 761. 2. Plat. uses it both with and without the Art. to denote man generically, ὁ ἀνθρ. θείας μέτεσχε μοίρας Prot. 322 A; οὕτω . . εὐδαιμονέστατος γίγνεται ἀνθρ. Rep. 619 B, al.; ὁ ἀνθρωπος the ideal man, humanity, ἀπώλεσας τὸν ἀνθρ., οὐκ ἐπλήρωσας τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν Arr. Epict. 2. 9, 3. 3. in pl. mankind, ἀνθρώπων, . . ἀνδρῶν ἢ δὲ γυναικῶν Il. 9. 134; ἐν τῷ μακρῷ . . ἀνθρώπων χρόνῳ Soph. Ph. 305. b. joined with a Sup. to increase its force, δεινότητος τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἀπάντων Dem. 1246. 13; ὁ ἀριστος ἐν ἀνθρώποις ὄρνυξ the best quail in the world, Plat. Lys. 211 E; so, τὰ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων πράγματα a world of trouble, Id. Theaet. 170 E; γραφὰς τὰς ἐξ ἀνθρώπων ἐγράφετο Lysias 136. 34; αἱ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων πληγαὶ Aeschin. 9. 12; and often without a Prep., μάλιστα, ἥμισυ ἀνθρώπων most or least of all, Hdt. 1. 60, Plat. Legg. 629 A, Prot. 361 E; ἀριστά γ' ἀνθρ., ὀρθότατα ἀνθρ., Id. Theaet. 148 B, 195 B, etc. 4. joined with another Subst., like ἀνθρ., ἀνθρ. ὀδύτης Il. 16. 263; πολίτας ἀνθρ. Dem. 609. fin.; with names of nations, πόλις, Μερόπων ἀνθρώπων h. Hom. Ap. 42; but in Att. ἀνθρωπος often gives to its accompanying Subst. a contemptuous sense, ἀνθρ. ὑπογραμματεὺς, γύγης, συκοφάντης, Lys. 186. 6, Aeschin. 48. 33., 52. 35; cf. Valck. Oratt. p. 336, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 87 H; Μενίππου, Καρὸς τινος ἀνθρώπου Dem. 571. 17;—so homo histrio, Cic. de Orat. 2. 46. 5. in the same way ἀνθρωπος or ὁ ἀνθρωπος was used alone, the man, the fellow, Plat. Prot. 314 E, Phaedo 117 E; ὡς ἀστεῖος ὁ ἀνθρ. with slight irony, Ib. 116 D, al.; also with a sense of pity, Dem. 543. 26. 6. in the vocat. it often had a contemptuous sense, as when addressed to slaves, ἀνθρωπε or ὦ ἄνθρωπε, sirrah! you sir! Hdt. 8. 125., 9. 39, and freq. in Plat., but rare in Trag., as Soph. Aj. 791, 1145. 7. in direct sense, a slave, ἀν ἀνθρ. ἢ Philem. Ἐξοικ. 1; ἀνθρ. ἐμός Galen.; and in Byz., as feudal phrase, a vassal,—cf. our word homage. II. as fem. (as homo also is fem.), a woman, first in Hdt. 1. 60, cf. Isocr. 381 B, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 2;—contemptuously, of female slaves, Antipho 113. 16, etc.; with a sense of pity, Dem. 402. 25:—in Lacon., ἀνθρωπῶ, ἡ, Hesych., v. Lob. Aglaoph. 733.—Opp. to ἀνήρ, as Lat. homo to vir, v. sub ἀνήρ.

ἀνθρωποσφάγέω, (σφάττω) to slay men, Eur. Hec. 260.

ἀνθρωπόσχημος, ον, in human form, Athanas.

ἀνθρωπότης, ἡτος, ἡ, humanity, the abstract notion of man, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 273, Clem. Al. 106; ἡ ἀνθρ. τοῦ Χριστοῦ C. I. 8964.

ἀνθρωποτόκος, ον, producing man, i. e. offspring of human nature, Eccl.

ἀνθρωποτρόφος, ον, nourishing men, Hesych.

ἀνθρωπουπόστατος, ον, of human personality, Eccl.

ἀνθρωπουργία, ἡ, -ουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) = ἀνθρωποποιία, -ποιός, Eccl.

ἀνθρωποφάγέω, to eat men or man's flesh, Hdt. 4. 106, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 2.

ἀνθρωποφάγια, ἡ, an eating of men, Arist. Pol. 8. 4. 3; in pl., Plut. Lucull. 11.

ἀνθρωποφάγικῶς, Adv. like cannibals, Eust. 634. 59.

ἀνθρωποφάγος [ᾶ], ον, man-eating, Antiph. Bouv. 1. 12, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 53:—esp. of cannibal tribes, Strabo 201, etc.

ἀνθρωποφάνης, ἔς, (φαίνομαι) in human form, Philostorg.

ἀνθρωποφθόρος, ον, (φθείρω) destroying men, to explain βροτολογίς, Schol. Il. 5. 31.

ἀνθρωποφλόγος, ον, (φλέγω) burning men, Eust. Opusc. 188. 19.

ἀνθρωποφόντης, ον, ὁ, a man-destroyer, Manass. Chron. 3605.

ἀνθρωποφόρος, ον, bearing men, opp. to σιτοφόρος, Eccl.

ἀνθρωποφυής, ἔς, (φυή) of man's nature, οὐκ ἀνθρωποφυέας ἐνόμισαν τοὺς θεοὺς Hdt. 1. 131; Κένταυροι Diod. 4. 69:—in Dionys. Ar., also -φυικός, ἡ, ὄν.

ἀνθρωπόφυτος, ον, born of man, Melet. in An. Ox. 4. 15.

ἀνθρωποχοιροτροφέιον (or -τρέφιον), τό, a sty for men to wallow in, a sink of debauchery, Tzetz.

ἀνθρώσκω, poet. for ἀναθρώσκω.

ἀνθυβρίζω, fut. ἴσω, to abuse one another, abuse in turn, Eur. Phoen. 620 (in Pass.), Plut. Pericl. 26, etc.
 ἀνθυλακτέω, fut. ἴσω, to bark or bay at, Ael. H. A. 4. 19:—in Timario in *Notices des Mss.*, 9. 236, ἀνθυλάξαντος, as if from ἀνθυ-υλάσσω.
 ἀνθύλλιον, τό, Dim. of ἀνθος, a floweret, M. Anton. 4. 20; cf. ἐπύλλιον. II. = sq., in Plin. N. H. 26. 8.
 ἀνθυλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, acc. to some, *cressa Cretica*, Diosc. 3. 153.
 ἀνθυπάγω [ᾶ], to bring to trial or indict in turn, Thuc. 3. 70. 2. to rejoin, reply, Apollon. de Pron. 67 C.
 ἀνθυπάκουω, to listen to in turn, τινός Walz Rhett. 1. 314.
 ἀνθυπαλλάγη, ἡ, an interchange, Dem. Phal. 60.
 ἀνθυπαλλάσσω, -πτω, to interchange, invert, Dem. Phal. 59:—Med. to receive in exchange, τι ἀντί τινος Philo 2. 440.
 ἀνθυπαντάω, to go to meet, πρὸς τινα Longin. 18.
 ἀνθυπάρχω, to have an opposite existence, Stoic. ap. Plut. 2. 960 B.
 ἀνθυπάτεια, ἡ, the proconsulate, Hdn. 7. 5, C. I. (add.) 3841 f.
 ἀνθυπάτεύω, to be proconsul, Plut. Comp. Dem. c. Cic. 3, Hdn. 7. 5.
 ἀνθυπατικός, ἡ, ὄν, proconsular, ἐξουσία Dio C. 58. 7; in Byz. also ἀνθυπατιανός, ἡ, ὄν. 2. ἀνθ. δεκαδαρχία the body of Military Tribunes which took the place of the Consulate, Plut. 2. 277 E.
 ἀνθύπυτος, ὄν, a proconsul, Lat. *pro consule*, Polyb. 21. 8, 11, al., freq. in Inscr. II. as Adj. proconsular, ἐξουσία Dion. H. 9. 16; ἀρχή Ib. 11. 62.
 ἀνθυπέλω, fut. ξω, to yield in turn, τινί Plut. Cor. 18, etc.
 ἀνθυπέξεις, εως, ἡ, a mutual yielding, Plut. Solon 4.
 ἀνθυπεκκαίω, to kindle in opposition, πῦρ πύρι Walz Rhett. 1. 497.
 ἀνθυπεξάγω, to lead away, remove in turn, Byz.
 ἀνθυπερβάλλω, to surpass in turn, Joseph. A. J. 16. 7, 2.
 ἀνθυπερφρονέω, to be haughty in return, August. ap. Sueton. vit. Horat., with v. l. ὑπερφανέω.
 ἀνθυπέρχομαι, to insinuate oneself into, creep upon in turn, τινά Walz Rhett. 1. 601.
 ἀνθυπηρετέω, to serve in turn, τινί Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 7., 9. 10, 2.
 ἀνθυπισχνέομαι, Dep. to promise in return, Schol. Ar. Eq. 691.
 ἀνθυποβάλλω, to bring objections against, Aeschin. 83. fin.
 ἀνθυποκλάζω, to crouch before, τινί Philes de An. 35. 7.
 ἀνθυποκλέπτω, to steal in turn, Eumath. p. 193.
 ἀνθυποκρίνομαι, Ion. ἀντυπ-, Med. to answer in return, Hdt. 6. 86, 3. II. to put on or pretend in turn, ὄργην Luc. Dom. 30.
 ἀνθυποκραύω, to rejoin, reply, Manass. Chron. 2900.
 ἀνθυποκρύπτω, to hide in turn, Manass. Chron. 3801.
 ἀνθυπολείπω, to leave on the other side, as a counterbalance, Philo. 2. 505, in Pass.
 ἀνθυπομιμνήσκω, to remind one of, τι Eccl.
 ἀνθυπόμνημι, to make a counter-affidavit, Dem. 1174. 8., 1336. 13, in Med.
 ἀνθυπονοστέω, to go back again, return, Byz.
 ἀνθυποπατεύω, to suspect mutually:—Pass., ἀνθυποπτεύεσθαι . . . πλέον ἔξειν he is met by the suspicion that . . . Thuc. 3. 43.
 ἀνθυπορύσσω, fut. ὕξω, to make counter-mines, Polyae. 6. 17.
 ἀνθυποστρέφω, to turn right round, Poll. 3. 107, etc.
 ἀνθυπόσχεσις, εως, ἡ, a mutual promise, Nicet. Eugen. 3. 228.
 ἀνθυποτείνωμαι, Dep. to maintain by way of rejoinder, Schol. Dem.
 ἀνθυποτιμάομαι, to reply to the ὑποτίμησις (q. v.), Poll. 8. 150.
 ἀνθυποτρέχω, to gain an advantage over in turn, τινα Thcod. Prodr.
 ἀνθυπουργέω, to return a kindness, ἀντυπ. τινι τοῦτο τὸ ἀν δεηθῆ Hdt. 3. 133; χάριν Soph. Fr. 313; ἀσχροῦ τινι Eur. Hipp. 999.
 ἀνθυπούργησις, εως, ἡ, the returning of a kindness, Hesych.
 ἀνθυποφαίνω, to reveal in turn, C. I. 4958.
 ἀνθυποφέρω, to suggest an objection (cf. ἀνθυποφορά), Dion. H. de Dem. 54, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 440. II. to take away in turn, Plut. 2. 76 D:—Pass., Ib. 939 A.
 ἀνθυποφορά, ἡ, an objection suggested by the speaker, in order to answer it, Dion. H. de Dem. 54, Ulpian.; cf. Quintil. 9. 3, 87.
 ἀνθυποχώρησις, εως, ἡ, a retiring in turn, εἰς τὸ ἐντός Plut. 2. 903 D.
 ἀνθυφαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, an alternate withdrawal, Eccl.
 ἀνθυφαιρέω, to take away again or in turn, Dio C. 48. 33, in Pass.
 ἀνθυφίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. ἀνθυπέστην, to undertake for another, ἀνθυποστήναι (sc. χορηγός γενέσθαι) to undertake to serve as choragus instead of another, Dem. 536. 21.
 ἀνθώδης, εως, (ἀνθος, εἶδος) like flowers, flowery, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 1.
 ἀνθωραϊζομαι, Dep. to vie with another in ornaments, cited from Greg. Naz.
 ἀνία, Ion. ἀνίη, Aeol. ἀνία, ἡ, grief, sorrow, distress, trouble, Od. 15. 394, Hes. Th. 611, Sappho 1. 3, Theogn. 76, etc.; ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνίας ἀνεθλοῦθ' ἢ καρδία Pherecr. Myrm. 8; εἰς ἀνίαν ἔρχεται τινι is like to be a mischief to him, Soph. Aj. 1138, cf. ἄλυπος; also in Prose, Plat. Gorg. 477 D, Prot. 355 A, al.;—also in pl., ἀνίαισι Sappho l. c.; ἀντ' ἀνίων ἀνίαι Theogn. 344; ἐμοὶ λιπὼν ἀνίας Soph. Aj. 973, cf. 1005, Ph. 1115, Plat. Gorg. 353 E. 2. actively, δαιτὸς ἀνίη the killjoy of our feast, Od. 17. 446; ἀπρηκτος ἀνίη inevitable bane, of Scylla, 12. 223; ἀνίη καὶ πολλὸς ὕπνος an annoyance, 15. 394. [In Hom. and Soph. (who alone of the Trag. uses the word) always ἱ. From Theogn. and Sappho downwards, the Poets made the ἱ long or short, as the verse required; though the Homeric quantity prevailed in Ep., Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 276, Pors. Phoen. 1334.]
 ἀνία, Dor. for ἡνία, a rein, Pind.
 ἀνιάζω, only used in pres. and impf. (except aor. ἡνιάσα Anth. P. 11. 254): Ion. impf. ἀνιάσκεον, Ap. Rh.:—Ep. Verb. to grieve, distress, like ἀνιάω, c. acc. pers., ὅς κεν τοῦτον ἀνιάζη Od. 19. 323; ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ β' ἀνιάζον . . . Ἀχαιοὺς (Eust. Ἀχαιοί) 11. 23. 721, v. Spitzn. II.

intr. to be grieved or distressed, feel grief, θύμῳ ἀνιάζων grieving at heart, Od. 22. 87; ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ β' ἀνιάζε was grieving, growing weary, 4. 160; κτεάτεσσιν ὑπερφιάλως ἀνιάζει he grieves for his goods, 11. 18. 300; ἐπὶ παιδί Arat. 196. [ἱ metri grat. in Hom. and other Ep.]
 ἀνιακκός, apparently the name of a tune, Eubul. Καμπ. 6.
 ἀνιάμα, ατος, τό, a grief, sorrow, Byz.
 ἀν-ιάομαι, Dep.:—to cure again, repair, τὸ παρεὼν τρῶμα ἀνιεύονται (which in sense at least is an Ion. fut.), Hdt. 7. 236. [V. sub ἰάομαι.]
 ἀν-ιᾶρίζω, Dor. for ἀνιερίζω, to dedicate, C. I. 5773.
 ἀνιᾶρός, ἄ, ὄν, Ion. and Ep. ἀνιᾶρός, ἡ, ὄν: (ἀνιάω):—grievous, troublesome, annoying, of persons, πτωχὸν ἀνιᾶρόν Od. 17. 220; ἐχθροῖς ἀνιᾶροί Ar. Pl. 561, cf. Lysias 173. 19:—of animals, σκέτλια καὶ ἀν. Hdt. 3. 108:—Adv., ἀνιᾶρῶς λέγειν Soph. Ant. 316. 2. mostly of things, painful, grievous, πτωχεύειν πάντων ἐστ' ἀνιᾶρότατον Tyr. 7. 4, cf. Theogn. 124; πολλ' ἀνιᾶρὰ παθῶν Theogn. 276, cf. 472; opp. to ἡδύ, Eur. Med. 1095, cf. Plat. Prot. 355 E; τοῖς ἀνιᾶροῖς γεγεννημένοις Dem. 323. 3:—Comp. ἀνιᾶρότερος Lys. 118. 28, cf. Tyr. and Theogn. 11. c.: imp. Comp. ἀνιᾶρότερος Od. 2. 190 (cf. ἀκρατος). II. pass. grieved, distressed, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 14:—Adv. -ρῶς wretchedly, ζῆν Id. Mem. 1. 6, 4. [In Hom. and Soph. always ἀνι-; ἀνιᾶρος in Tyr. and Theogn. 11. c.; in Eur. also and Com. poets ἀνιᾶρος,—so that ἱ was short in familiar language; cf. ἀνιάω.]
 ἀν-ιάσας, Ion. -ῆσας, ὄν, incurable, Hipp. Aph. 1262; ἔλκος, τραῦμα Plat. Legg. 877 A, 878 C: also in moral sense, πράγματα Ib. 660 C; ἀν. καὶ ἀνῆκεστα κακά Aeschin. 75. 42; ἀνελευθερία ἀν. ἐστίν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 37. 2. of persons, incurable, incorrigible, Plat. Rep. 410 A, Gorg. 526 B; ἀν. διὰ μοχθηρίαν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 3, 3, al.: so Adv., ἀνιάτως ἔχειν to be incurable, Plat. Pbaedo 113 E, Dem. 332. 21; οἱ ἀν. κακοί Arist. Eth. N. 5. 9, 17. II. act., ἀν. μετάνοια unavailing repentance, Antipho 120. 29.
 ἀν-ιάτρευτος, ὄν, = foreg., Suid. s. v. βρώω.
 ἀνιᾶτρέω, to heal again, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 665.
 ἀν-ιᾶτρολόγητος, ὄν, (λόγος) uninstructed in medical science, Vitruv. 1. 1, 13.
 ἀν-ιάτρος, ὄ, no-physician, a quack, Arist. Phys. 1. 8, 3.
 ἀνιάχος, f. ἱ for αἰτάχος in Hom. and Q. Sm.
 ἀν-ιάχω, fut. -αχῆσω, to cry aloud, Ap. Rh. 2. 270, etc. 2. c. acc. to praise loudly, Anth. Plan. 296. II. to exclaim in reply, Nonn. Jo. 10. 90.
 ἀνιάω, Soph., etc.: 3 sing. impf. ἡνία Soph. Aj. 273, Plat. Gorg. 502 A: fut. ἀνιάσω [ᾶ] Xen. An. 3. 3, 19, Ep. ἀνιᾶσω Hom.: aor. ἡνιάσα Andoc. 1. 50, etc.; Dor. ἀνιάσα Theocr. 2. 23; pf. ἡνιάκα Heliod. 7. 22:—Pass., ἀνιᾶμαι Od., Att., Ion. 3 pl. opt. ἀνιᾶσσο Hdt. 4. 130: 3 pl. impf., ἡνιᾶντο Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 10: fut. ἀνιάσομαι, Ar. Fr. 445 a, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 8; (ἀνιᾶσσομαι only in Galen.); Ep. 2 sing. ἀνιᾶσαι Theogn. 991: aor. ἡνιάσθη Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 20; Ion. -ῆσθη Hom.: pf. ἡνιᾶμαι Masch. 4. 3.—The aor. med. ἀνιάσασθαι is prob. f. l. for ἀνιάσασθαι: (ἀνία). [ἱ always in Hom. and Soph.; common in Theogn. and late Poets; short in Ar. l. c., etc.,—so that ἱ was prob. short in familiar language, cf. ἀνιᾶρός.] Commoner form of the Ep. ἀνιάζω, to grieve, distress, c. acc. pers., ἀνιᾶσει . . . υἱας Ἀχαιῶν Od. 2. 115, cf. 20. 178; μηδὲ φίλους ἀνία Theogn. 1032; φίλους ἀνιών Soph. Aj. 266, cf. Andoc. 7. 38, etc.:—c. acc. rei, ἀνιᾶ μοι τὰ ὄντα Plat. Gorg. 485 B:—c. dupl. acc., ὁ δρῶν σ' ἀνιᾶ τὰς φρένας Soph. Ant. 319; c. acc. pers. et neut. Adj., τί ταῦτ' ἀνιᾶς με; Ib. 550; παῦρ ἀνιάσας, πόλλ' εὐφράνας (sc. ὑμᾶς) Ar. Pax 764:—Pass. to be grieved, distressed, c. dat. pers. vel rei, ἀνιᾶται παρεόντι he is vexed by one's presence, Od. 15. 335; ἀν. ὄνυμα γδῶ 1. 133; σύν σοι . . παθόντι κακῶς ἀνιᾶμεθα Theogn. 655; πάσχων ἀνιᾶσαι Id. 991; ἀν. ὑπομιμνήσκων Lysias 133. 35; δαπανῶντα ἀνιᾶσθαι Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 44; περί τινος Ar. Lys. 593: c. neut. Adj., τοῦτ' ἀνιᾶμαι πάλαι I have long been vexed at this, Soph. Ph. 906, 912; πολλὰ μὲν αὐτοὺς ἀνιᾶμένους, πολλὰ δὲ ἀνιᾶντας τοὺς οἰκέτας Xen. Oec. 3, 2:—absol., οὐδ' ἀν . . ἀνιᾶτο Theogn. 1205; esp. in aor. part. aor. pass. ἀνιᾶθείς, melanchaly, Od. 3. 117, 11. 2. 291.
 ἀνιᾶρός, ἄ, ὄν, = ἀνιᾶρός, Nic. Th. 8, Opp. H. 3. 188, Anth. P. 7. 561, Epigr. Gr. 562.
 ἀνιδεῖν, inf. aor., to look up, dub. in Aesch. Cho. 808, (Herm. ἀνέδην, Dind. ἀναδῦν apocop. for ἀναδῦναι).
 ἀν-ιδίος, ὄν, with nothing of one's own, = ἀκτῆμων, Basil.
 ἀν-ιδίτι, Adv. (ιδίω) without sweat or toil, Plat. Legg. 718 E.
 ἀν-ιδίω, to perspire so that the sweat stands on the surface, Plat. Tim. 74 C Bekk.; vulg. ἀνιδρώσα.
 ἀνιδρος, ὄν, v. s. ἀνιδρώς.
 ἀνιδρώω, to get into a sweat, Hipp. Coac. 120.
 ἀν-ιδρῶτος, ὄν, v. sub ἀιδρῶτος.
 ἀνιδρώω, fut. ὕσω, to set up, e. g. a statue, Dio C. 37. 34.
 ἀνιδρώς, ὄν, without perspiration, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 16., 2. 7; and so ἀνιδρος should be corrected in Hipp. 399. 21.
 ἀνιδρώσις, εως, ἡ, a sweating, Hipp. 1236 B.
 ἀνιδρωτί, Adv. (ιδρώω) without sweat, Hipp. Progn. 72, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 29; metaph. without toil or trouble, 11. 15. 228; lazily, slowly, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 30, Oec. 21, 3.
 ἀνιδρωτός, ὄν, (ιδρώω) without having sweated or exercised oneself, ἀν. γενόμενοι εἰσίοιεν Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 29.
 ἀν-ιέρειος, ὄν, = ᾤ ἱερεῖα μὴ θύεται A. B. 405.
 ἀνιέρως, ὄν, unholy, unhallowed, Aesch. Ag. 220, 770, Supp. 757; ἀνιέρως ἀθύρων πελάνων unhallowed because of the unoffered sacrifices, Eur. Hipp. 147;—all lys. passages. II. unconsecrated, Plat. Rep. 461 B.
 ἀνιερώω, to dedicate, devote, Arist. Oec. 2. 2; τινί τι Plut. Cor. 3:

used in case of persons invoking the wrath of the gods upon themselves or others in case of breach of faith, Newton Inscr. 81, sqq.

ἀνιέρωσις, εως, ἡ, consecration, *ιεραῦ* Dion. H. 5. 35.
ἀνιέρωστί, Adv. = ἀνιέρως, Heraclit. ap. Eus. P. E. 67 A, Clem. Al. 19 (vulg. ἀνιέρως).

ἀνίημι, ης (in Il. 5. 880, ἀνιείς as if from ἀνιέω), ησι: impf. ἀνίην, 2 and 3 sing. εἰς, εἰ, Hom. and Att., Ion. 3 sing. ἀνιέσκε Hes. Th. 157; also ἠνίει Hipp. 1222; 1 sing. ἀνιέιν Luc. Catapl. 4, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 108, Anm. 1: fut. ἀνήσω: pf. ἀνείκα: aor. I ἀνήκα, Ion. ἀνήκα: —Hom. also has a 3 sing. fut. ἀνέσει, Od. 18. 265, 3 pl. aor. ἀνεσαν Il. 21. 537, opt. ἀνέσαιμι 14. 209, part. ἀνέσαντες 13. 657 (sometimes referred to ἀν-έσω):—aor. 2, 3 pl. ἀνείσαν Thuc. 5. 32, imp. ἀνες Aesch. Cho. 489, Eur., subj. ἀνῆς Aesch. Eum. 183, Ep. 3 sing. subj. ἀνῆη Il. 2. 34; opt. ἀνείη; inf. ἀνεῖναι; part. ἀνέντες:—Pass., ἀνιέμαι: pf. ἀνεῖμαι Hdt. 2. 65, Aesch. Theb. 413, 3 pl. pf. ἀνέωνται (like ἀφείωνται from ἀφίημι) restored by Steph. in Hdt. 2. 165 (for ἀνέονται), inf. ἀνέωσθαι (sic) Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 153, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xxxvii: aor. part. ἀνεθείς Plat. Rep. 410 E; fut. ἀνεθήσομαι Thuc. 8. 63. [ἀνί- Ep., ἀνί- Att.: but even Hom. has ἀνίει, ἀνιέμενος, and we find ἀνίησιν in Plat. Com. Συμμ. 2.] To send up or forth, Ζεφύροιο . . ἀήτας Ὀκεανὸς ἀνίησιν Od. 4. 568; of Charybdis, τρὶς μὲν γὰρ τ' ἀνίησιν . . τρὶς δ' ἀναροιβδεῖ 12. 105; ἀφρὸν ἀν. to spew up, vomit, Aesch. Eum. 183; σταγόνας [αἵματος] ἀν. Soph. O. T. 1277; of the earth, καρπὸν ἀν. to make corn or fruit spring up, h. Hom. Cer. 333; κνώδαλα Aesch. Supp. 266; also of the gods, ἀν. ἀροτον γῆς Soph. O. T. 270, Plat., etc.; so of females, to produce, Soph. O. T. 1405; so in Pass., σπαρτῶν ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν ρίζωμ' ἀνιέται Aesch. Theb. 413; then in various relations, ἀν. χρῆμα σὺς Soph. Fr. 357; κρήνην Eur. Bacch. 766; πῦρ καὶ φλόγα Thuc. 2. 77; πνεῦμ' ἀνιέει ἐκ πνευμόνων Eur. Or. 277, cf. ἀνετέον:—to send up from the grave or nethes world, Aesch. Pers. 650, Soph. Ant. 1101, Ar. Ran. 1462, Plat., etc.:—Pass., ἐκ γῆς κάτωθεν ἀνιέται ὁ πλάυτος Plat. Crat. 403 A; of fruit, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 5.

2. to let come up, give access to, τινά Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 11; εἰς τὸ πεδῖον Ib. 7. 2, 12. II. to send back, εἰ κέν μ' ἀνέσει θεός Od. 18. 265 (where the Scholl. refer it to next sense); ἐς δῖφρον δ' ἀνέσαντες having put him back . . , Il. 13. 657; πύλας ἀνεσαν they put back the gates, i. e. opened them, 21. 537; ἀν. θύρετρα Eur. Bacch. 448; ἀν. σήμαντρα to open the seal, Id. I. A. 325:—Pass., πύλαι ἀνεμέναι Dion. H. 10. 14; cf. ἀνακλίνω 11. III. to let go, from Hom. downwards a very common sense, ἐμὲ δὲ γλυκὺς ὕπνος ἀνῆκεν, i. e. left me, Il. 2. 71, Od., etc., cf. Plat. Prot. 310 D: more rarely c. gen. rei, δεσμῶν ἀνιέει loosed them from bonds, Od. 8. 359; so, ἐκ στέγης ἀν. Soph. Ant. 1101: to let go unpunished, ἀνδρα . . λυμαινόμενον Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 11, cf. Lys. 138. 40: of a state of mind, ἐμὲ δ' οὐδ' ὡς θυμὸν ἀνιέει . . ἀδύνη Il. 15. 24; so, ὡς μὴ ὁ οἶνος ἀνῆκε Hdt. 1. 213, cf. Soph. El. 229, etc.; ἀν. ἵππον to let him go (by slackening the rein), Ib. 721; ἵππους εἰς τάχος ἀν. Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 2; τῷ δήμῳ τὰς ἡνίας ἀν. Plut. Pericl. 11.

2. ἀν. τινί to let loose at one, slip at, ἀν. τὰς κύνας, Lat. canes immittere, Xen. Cyn. 7, 7; hence, ἀφρανα τοῦτον ἀνέντες (cf. ἐπανίημι) Il. 5. 761, cf. 880; c. acc. et inf., Διαμήδεα μαργαίνειν ἀνέηκεν Ib. 882:—then generally, to set on or urge to do a thing, c. inf., Μοῦσ' ἄρ' ἀοιδὸν ἀνῆκεν ἀειδέμεναι Od. 8. 73, cf. 17. 425, Il. 2. 276., 5. 422., 14. 209:—often c. acc. pers. only, to let loose, excite, as οὐδέ κε Τηλέμαχον . . ὦδ' ἀνιείης Od. 2. 185; μέγας δέ σε θυμὸς ἀνῆκεν Il. 7. 25; ταῖσιν μὲν Θρασυμήδεα δῖον ἀνῆκεν urged Thrasymedes to their aid, 17. 705:—so in Pass., ἀπας κίνδυνος ἀνιέται σοφίας Ar. Nub. 955.

3. ἀν. τινὰ πρὸς τι to let go for any purpose, τὸν λεῶν . . ἀνεῖναι πρὸς ἔργα τε καὶ θυσίας Hdt. 2. 129; ἐς παιγνίην ἑωυτὸν ἀν. Ib. 173; εἰς τύχην ἀνιέει Eur. Fr. 964 (v. l. ἀφείει); τὸ σῶμα ἐπὶ βδισυργίαν Xen. Cyn. 7. 5, 75; ἀν. τινὰ μανίας to set free from madness, Eur. Or. 227; ἐὰν δ' ἀνῆς, ὕβριστον χρῆμα κάκωλαστον [γυνή] if you leave her free, Plat. Com. Πείσ. 2. 4. to let, allow, c. acc. et inf., ἀνεῖναι αὐτοὺς ὃ τι βούλονται ποιεῖν Plat. Lach. 179 A; ἀν. τρίχας αὐξέσθαι Hdt. 2. 36., 4. 175; or with inf. omitted, ἀν. πενθήρη κόμαν to let it hang loose, Eur. Phoen. 323; ἀν. σταλίδα Ib. 1491; κόμαν Plut. Lysand. 1:—also c. dat. pers. et inf., ἀνιέει αὐτῷ θηρῶν having given him leave to hunt, Xen. Cyn. 4. 6, 3. 5. Med. to loosen, undo, c. acc., κόλπον ἀνιέμενη baring her breast, Il. 22. 80; αἴγας ἀνιέμενοι stripping or flaying goats, Od. 2. 300; so, ἀνεῖτο λαγόνας Eur. El. 826.

6. to let go free, leave untilled, of ground dedicated to a god, τέμενος ἀνῆκεν ἅπαν Thuc. 4. 116; ἀργὸν τὸ χωρίον τῷ θεῷ ἀν. Plut. Popl. 8; cf. Isocr. 302 C; or generally, τὴν χώραν ἀν. μηλόβοτον Isocr. 302 C; ἀραύρας ἀσπόρους ἀν. Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 9:—but this sense mostly in Pass. to devote oneself, give oneself up, ἐς τὸ ἐλεύθερον Hdt. 7. 103; esp. of animals dedicated to a god, which are let range at large (cf. ἀνετός), ἀνιέται τὰ θηρία Valck. Hdt. 2. 65; so of a person devoted to the gods, νῦν δ' αὐτὰς ἀνιέται στυγερῷ δαίμονι Soph. Aj. 1214; also of places, etc., δένδρεα ἀν. θεαῖσι Call. Cer. 47; ἄλσος ἀνιέμενον a consecrated grove, Plat. Legg. 761 C; hence, metaph., ἀνιέμενος εἰς τι devoted to a thing, wholly engaged in it, e. g. ἐς τὸν πόλεμον Hdt. 2. 167; ἀνέωνται ἐς τὸ μάχιμον (v. sub init.) they are devoted to military service, Id. 2. 165; ἐς τὸ κέρδος λῆμ' ἀνιέμενον given up to . . , Eur. Heracl. 3:—hence part. pf. pass. ἀνιέμενος as Adj. going free, left to one's own will and pleasure, at large, Soph. Ant. 579, El. 516; ἀν. τι χρῆμα πρεσβυτῶν ἔφην, καὶ δυσφύλακτον Eur. Andr. 728; πέπλοι ἀνιέμενοι let hang loose, Ib. 598; τὸ ἀνιέμενον εἰς οὐ πρὸς τι unrestrained propensity to . . , Plut. Num. 16, Lycurg. 10; ἀνιέμενος γέλωας unrestrained laughter, Wytt. Ep. Cr. 159. 5; cf. ἀνιέμενος.

7. like Lat. remittere, to slacken, relax, opp. to ἐπιτείνω or ἐντείνω, of a bow or stringed instrument, to unstring, as

Hdt. 3. 22, cf. Plat. Rep. 442 A, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 7, etc.; metaph., ὄργης ἀλίγον τὸν κόλλασ' ἀν. Ar. Vesp. 574, cf. Pherecr. Χείρ. 1. 4:—hence, b. to remit, neglect, give up, Lat. praetermittere, amittere, στέρνων ἀραγμαῦς Soph. O. C. 1608; φυλακὰς ἀνῆκα Eur. Supp. 1042; φυλακὴν, ἀσκησιν, etc., Thuc. 4. 27, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 70, etc.; ἀν. θάνατόν τινι to remit sentence of death to one, let one live, Eur. Andr. 532; ἔχθρας, κολάσεις τισί Plut. 2. 536 A; ἀν. τὰ χρέα, τὰς καταδικὰς Plut. Solon 15, Dio C. 64. 8, cf. 72. 2; ἀνιέει λόγον speak more mildly, Eur. Hel. 442; so, ἀν. τινὸς ἔχθραν Thuc. 3. 10; ἀν. ἀρχήν, πόλεμον, etc., Id. 1. 76., 7. 18, etc.:—Pass. to be treated remissly, ἀνεθήσεται τὰ πράγματα Thuc. 8. 63; ὁ νόμος ἀνιέται has become effete, powerless, Eur. Or. 941; ταῖς γηράσκουσιν ἀνιέται ἡ συντομία is relaxed, let down, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 16, cf. Plat. Rep. 410 E:—often in part. pf. ἀνιέμενος, as an Adj., ἐν τῷ ἀνιέμενῳ τῆς γνώμης when their minds are not strung up for action, Thuc. 5. 9; ἀνιέμενη μουσα easy-going, facile, opp. to ἐντανος, Pratin. 8; ἀνιέμενη τῇ διαίτῃ relaxed, unconstrained, of the Athenians, Thuc. 1. 6; διαίτα λίαν ἀν., of the Ephors, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 24; ἀν. ἡδοναί dissolute, Plat. Rep. 573 A; ἀν. καὶ λίαν ἀν. Ib. 549 D; ἀν. χεῖλεα parched, Theocr. 22. 63; Comp. ἀνιέμενῶτερος, Iambl. V. P. 54:—but, 8. the sense of relaxation occurs also as an intr. usage of the Act., to slacken, abate, of the wind, ἐπειδὴν πνεῦμ' ἀνῆ Soph. Ph. 639, cf. Hdt. 2. 113., 4. 152; ἐὼς ἀνῆ τὸ πῆμα Soph. Ph. 764, cf. Hdt. 1. 94; ἐμφύσα οὐκ ἀνιέει, of a viper, having fastened on him she does not let go, Id. 3. 109: esp. in phrase, αὐδὲν ἀνιέει not to give way at all, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 46, cf. Cyr. 1. 4, 22; αἱ τιμαὶ ἀνιέκασιν prices have fallen, Dem. 1290. 22, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 13; σιδήρια ἀν. ἐν ταῖς μαλακαῖς lose their edge, Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 1. b. c. part. to give up or cease doing, ὕων οὐκ ἀνιέει [ὁ θεός] Hdt. 4. 28, cf. 125., 2. 121, 2, Eur. I. T. 18, etc. c. c. gen. to cease from a thing, μωρίας Id. Med. 456; τῆς ὄργης Ar. Ran. 700. Dem. 572. 2; φιλανικίας Thuc. 5. 32. 9. to dilute, dissolve, Galen., cf. Lob. Phryn. 27 (Phryn. says that διτήμι is more correct in this sense); διυγραινομένων καὶ ἀνιέμενων Theophr. Vent. 58.

ἀνιηρός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for ἀνιηρός.

ἀνικά [ῖ], Dor. for ἠνικά.

ἀν-ικάνος [ῖ], ov, insufficient, incapable, Babr. 92. fin., Heliod. 2. 30. 2. dissatisfied with every thing, Ar. Epict. 4. 1, 106. Adv. -ως, Cyrill.

ἀνικάνότης, ητας, ἡ, insufficiency, inability, Eccl.

ἀνικέει or ἀνικί, Adv. (νίκη) without victory, Dio C. 61. 21.

ἀν-ικέευτος, av, without prayer, not entreating, Eur. I. A. 1003.

ἀ-νίκητος [ῖ], Dor. -ῦτος, ov, unconquered, unconquerable, Hes. Th. 489, Tyrtae. 7. 1, Theogn. 491, Pind. P. 4. 161, Soph. Ant. 781, Ph. 78, Eur., etc. Adv. -τως, Hesych.

ἀνικμάζομαι, Pass. to be quite dried up, Diosc. 4. 65:—hence Verb.

Adj. -αστέος, a, ov, cited from Diosc.

ἀν-ικμος, av, (ικμός) without moisture, Arist. Probl. 12. 3, 5, Plut. 2. 951 B. Adv. -μως, Athanas.

ἀν-ίλαστος [ῖ], ov, unappeased, merciless, Plut. 2. 170 C.

ἀν-ίλεως [ῖ], av, Att. for ἀνίλαος (not in use), unmerciful, Hdn. Epim. 257; cf. ἀνέλεος.

ἀνίλλω, = ἀνείλλω, A. B. 19, Olympiod.

ἀνίλλωμα, ατος, τό, = ἀνάβλεμμα, Poll. 2. 54.

ἀνιλυσπάσμαι, Dep. to wind one's way or struggle upwards, Hesych.; wrongly written ἀνιελ-.

ἀν-ίμαστος, av, unscourged, Nonn. Jo. 19. 3.

ἀνιμάω, used by the best writers only in pres. and impf., to draw up, raise water, by means of leather straps (ἱμάντες), ἀπὸ τραχιλιᾶς Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 5; then, generally, to draw out or up, ἀλλήλους δόρασι ἀνιέμεν Xen. An. 4. 2, 8, cf. Eq. 7, 2: to draw up fish, Cyrill.:—Pass., aor. ἀνιμήθην Theopomp. ap. Diog. L. 1. 116; pf. ἀνιμήμαι Luc. Pisc. 50:—often used by later writers in Med., ἀνιμῶμαι, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 9, Luc. Alex. 14, Geop.: fut. -ήσομαι Longus 1. 12: aor. -ήσαμην Plut. 2. 773 E, Luc. V. H. 2. 42, etc. II. seemingly intr. (sub. ἑαυτὸν), to get up, Xen. Eq. 7, 1: aor. ἀνιμήσα Plut. Phoc. 18, Hierocl. in Stob. 491. 26.

ἀνιμήσις, εως, ἡ, a drawing up, Hesych., Suid.

ἀνίος, av, (ἀνία) = ἀνιηρός, Aesch. Pers. 256, 1055, 1061.

ἀν-ιουλος, av, without down, beardless, Christod. Ecphr. 136, 291.

ἀνιόχος, Dor. for ἠνιόχος, Pind.

ἀνιππεύω, to ride on high: but in Eur. Ion 41 Musgr. restored ἀμ' ἱππεύοντος ἡλίου κύκλω.

ἀν-ιππος, ov, without horse, not serving on horseback, ἱππόται καὶ ἀνιπποι Hdt. 1. 215, Soph. O. C. 899: without a horse to ride on, Ar. Nub. 125: unable to ride, Plut. 2. 100 A. 2. of countries, unsuited for horses, ἀν. καὶ ἀναμάξεντας Hdt. 2. 108, Dion. H. 2. 13.

ἀνιπταμαι, Dep. = ἀναπέτομαι, q. v.

ἀνιπτό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, gen. πόδος, with unwashed feet, Il. 16. 235; epith. of the Σελλαί, Dodonacan priests of Zeus, who appear to have been ascetics, Heyne Il. t. 7. 288; applied to parasites by Eubul. Incert. 16; to the Great Bear, as μετuens aequore tingi, by Nonn. D. 40. 285, cf. Od. 5. 273.

ἀνιπτος, ov, (νίω) unwashed, χερσὶ δ' ἀνιπταῖσι (v. l. -αῖσι) Διὶ λείβειν . . ἄζασμαι Il. 6. 266, cf. Hes. Op. 723; ἀν. ποσί, i. e. unprepared, Luc. Pseudol. 4. 2. not to be washed out, αἶμα Aesch. Ag. 1459.

ἀνις, = ἀνευ, Megarean in Ar. Ach. 798, 834; also in late Poets, Lyc. 350, Nic. Al. 419, C. I. 5172. 7.

ἀνισάζω, to equalise, Hipp. 368. 2, Arist. Incess. An. 7, 11, Cael. 2. 12, 14, al.:—Pass., Ib. 2. 14, 15.

ἀνισάκις, Adv. an unequal number of times, Nicom. Arithm. 131.

ἀνισ-ἀριθμος, ov, of an odd number, Xen. Epist. in Stob. 612. 2.

ἀνισασμός, ὁ, (ἀνισάζω) equalisation, Eust. 42. 6.

ἀνισάτων, τό, a decoction of aniseed, Alex. Trall. 8. 6.

ἀνισεπίπεδος, ον, of unequal surfaces, Iambl. in Nicom. Arithm.
 ἀνισίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ίτης, ἴδος, ἡ, flavoured with aniseed, Geop. 8. 4.
 ἀνισο-γωνίος, ον, having unequal angles, Iambl. in Nicom. 131.
 ἀνισό-δρομος, ον, of unequal course, cited from Philo.
 ἀνισο-ειδής, ἐς, of uneven form, Porphy. V. Pyth. 50.
 ἀνισο-κράτew, to be too weak for a thing, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 82.
 ἀνισό-μετρος, ον, of unequal measure with, τινί Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 2.
 ἀνισο-μήκης, ἐς, of unequal length, Galen.
 ἀνισον, τό, v. s. ἀνηθον.
 ἀνισο-πάχης, ἐς, of unequal thickness, Galen.
 ἀνισο-πλατῆς, ἐς, of unequal breadth, Euclid. 608 cd. Greg.
 ἀνισό-πλευρος, ον, with unequal sides, Tim. Locr. 98 A.
 ἀνισόρ-ροπος, ον, unequally balanced, cited from Plut.
 ἀνισος, ον, worse η, ον, v. Lob. Par. 469: (ἴσος). Unequal, uneven,
 Hipp. Fract. 776, Plat. Tim. 36 D, etc.: τὸ ἀν. inequality, Arist. Eth. N.
 5. 1, 8, etc.:—ἀν. πολιτεία, of an oligarchy, Aeschin. 1. 24:—so of persons,
 οἱ ἀνισοί Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 2; ἀν. κατά τι lb. 3. 13, 13; but also not content
 with equality or justice, unjust, Id. Eth. N. 5. 1, 8 and 11. II. unequally divided,
 unfair:—Adv., Hipp. Art. 827; ἀν. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα to act unfairly towards,
 Dem. 752. 17; ἀν. νεμεῖσθαι τὰς ἀρχάς Arist. Pol. 3. 12, 2.
 ἀνισο-σθενής, ἐς, of unequal strength, Galen. 5. 379.
 ἀνισο-σκελής, ἐς, with uneven legs, Schol. Dion. P. 175.
 ἀνισο-τάχης, ἐς, unequally rapid, Philo 2. 637. Adv. -ως, Procl.
 ἀνισότης, ητος, ἡ, inequality, Plat. Phaedo 74 B, al., Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 7, al.
 ἀνισο-τιμός, ον, of unequal value, cited from Greg. Naz.
 ἀνισο-τουχέω, (τοίχος) to be out of trim, lean over to one side, metaph.
 from a ship, Simplic. in Epict. Ench. 31.
 ἀνισό-τονος, ον, unequal in tone, Ptol. ap. Porph. Comm. 259.
 ἀνισο-υψής, ἐς, of unequal height, Apoll. Poliorc. 15.
 ἀνισο-φυής, ἐς, of unlike nature, Cyrill.
 ἀνισό-χρονως, Adv., in unequal time, Byz.
 ἀν-ισώω, (ἀνά, ἰσώω) to make equal, equalise, balance, Plat. Polit. 289 E;
 τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς ἀν. τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς puts them on a par with . . . Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 65:
 —Pass. to be equal in a thing, πλήθει ἀνισωθῆναι Hdt. 7. 103. B. (ἀνισος) to
 make unequal, late Byz.
 ἀνίστημι, A. Causal in-pres. ἀνίστημι (later ἀνιστάω Sext. Emp. M. 9. 61):
 impf. ἀνίστην: fut. ἀναστήσω, poet. ἀνστήσω: aor. 1. ἀνέστησα, Ep. ἀνστήσα:
 also in aor. 1 med. ἀναστήσασθαι (v. infr. 1. 4, III. 6). I. to make to stand up,
 raise up, γέροντα δὲ χειρὸς ἀνίστη he raised the old man up by his hand, Il. 24. 515,
 cf. Od. 14. 319; τί μ' αὖ . . . ἐξ ἔδρας ἀνίστατε; Soph. Aj. 788; ἀν. τινὰ ἐκ τῆς
 κλίνης Plat. Prot. 317 E; ὄρθον ἀν. τινὰ Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 11. 2. to raise from
 sleep, wake up, Il. 10. 32, 24. 551, 689, etc.; εἰς ἐκκλησίαν ἀν. τινὰ Ar. Eccl. 740;
 ἀν. τινὰ ὠμόθυνον Eur. Incert. 8: metaph., ἀν. νόσον Soph. Tr. 979. 3. to raise
 from the dead, οὐδέ μιν ἀναστήσεις Il. 24. 551, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1361, Soph. El. 139;
 from misery or misfortune, Id. O. C. 276, cf. Ph. 666; from slavery, Aeschin. 6. 28.
 4. after Hom., also of things, to set up, build, στήλην Hdt. 2. 102; πύργον
 Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 12, etc.; τροπαῖα Plat. Tim. 25 C; ἀνδριάντα ἐς Δελφούς ap. Dem. 164. 21;
 so, ἀν. τινὰ χρυσοῦν, χαλκοῦν (in earlier writers ἰσάναι without the Prep.) to set up
 a golden, brassy statue of him, Plut. 2. 170 E, Brut. 1:—so in aor. 1 med., ἀναστήσασθαι
 πόλιν to build oneself a city, Hdt. 1. 165; ἀνεστήσαντο δὲ βωμούς they set them up
 altars, Call. Dian. 199. b. to build up again, restore, τείχη Dem. 477. 23;
 metaph., θεῶν τιμὰς Eur. H. F. 852. 5. to put up for sale, Hdt. 1. 196. II. to rouse to action, stir up, ἀλλ' ἴθι
 νῦν Αἴαντα . . . ἀνστήσον Il. 10. 176, cf. 179, 15. 64, etc.: c. dat. pers. to raise up
 against another, τούτῳ δὲ πρόμον ἄλλον ἀναστήσουσιν Il. 7. 116 (v. infr. B. 1. 4):—to
 rouse to arms, raise troops, Thuc. 2. 68, 96; ἀν. πόλεμον ἐπὶ τινα Plut. Cor. 21:
 ἀναστήσας ἤγε στρατὸν he called up his troops and marched them, Thuc. 4. 93,
 cf. 112, etc. III. to make people rise, break up an assembly by force, Il. 1. 191;
 but, ἐκκλησίαν ἀναστήσαι to adjourn it, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 42. 2. to make people
 emigrate, transplant (v. infr. B. II. 2), ἐνθεν ἀναστήσας ἄγε Od. 6. 7;
 ἀνίστασαν τοὺς δῆμους Hdt. 9. 73; Αἰγινήτας ἐξ Αἰγίνης Thuc. 2. 27;
 even, γαίαν ἀναστήσειν Ar. Rh. 1. 1349; οἴκους Plut. Poplic. 21; also, ἀν. τινὰ
 ἐκ τῆς ἐργασίας Dem. 270. 14, cf. 313. 18; v. infr. B. II. 2. 3. to make suppliants
 rise and leave sanctuary, Hdt. 5. 71, Thuc. 1. 137, etc.:—also, ἀν. στρατό-
 πεδον ἐκ χώρας to make an army decamp, Polyb. 29. 11, 10; τὰ πράγματα
 ἀνίστησί τινα Plut. Alc. 31. 4. ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα to make to ascend the
 tribune, Plut. 2. 784 C, cf. Camill. 32. 5. of sportsmen, to put up game,
 spring it, Xen. An. 1. 5, 3, cf. Cyr. 2. 4, 20, Cyn. 6, 23. 6. μάρτυρα
 ἀναστήσασθαι τινα to call him as one's witness, Plat. Legg. 937 A. IV. pf.
 ἀνέστακα trans. in LXX (1 Regg. 15. 12). B. Intr. in pres. and impf.
 ἀνίσταμαι, -μην, in fut. ἀναστήσομαι, in aor. 2 ἀνέστην, pf. ἀνέστηκα,
 Att. plqpf. ἀνεστήκη; also in aor. pass. ἀνεστάθην (v. infr. II. 2):—to stand
 up, rise, esp. to speak, τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη Il. 1. 68, 101, etc.; ἐν μέσοισι 19. 77;
 in Att. c. part. fut., ἀν. λέγων, κατηγορήσων, etc.; so c. inf., ἀνέστη
 μαντεύεσθαι Od. 20. 380; in part., ἀναστὰς εἶπε Eur. Or. 885;
 παραινέσεις ἐποιοῦντο . . . ἀνιστάμενοι Thuc. 8. 76: also to rise from one's
 seat as a mark of respect, Lat. assurgere, θεοὶ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἀνέστησαν Il. 1. 533. 2. to rise
 from bed, ἐξ ἐνῆς ἀναστᾶσα Il. 14. 336, cf. Aesch. Eum. 124; ἐνήθηεν
 Od. 20. 124; ὄρθρου ἀν. Hes. Op. 575; ὄψε Ar. Vesp. 217; ἀν. ἐκ
 κλίνης, after sickness, Andoc. 9. 20:—absol. to rise from sleep, Hdt. 1. 31.
 3. to rise from the dead, Il. 21. 56, cf. 15. 287, Hdt. 3. 62, Aesch. Ag. 569;
 παρὰ τῶν πλειόνων Ar. Eccl. 1073. 4. to rise from an illness, recover,
 ἐκ τῆς νόσου Hdt. 1. 22, cf. Plat. Lach. 195 C; absol.,

Thuc. 2. 49. 5. to rise as a champion, Il. 23. 709; θανάτων χῶρα
 πύργος ἀνέστα (Oedipus), Soph. O. T. 1201: hence c. dat. to stand up
 [to fight against . . .] Ἀγκαῖον . . . ὅς μοι ἀνέστη Il. 23. 635; μή τίς
 τοι . . . ἄλλος ἀναστή Od. 18. 334; Τυφῶνα θούρον πᾶσιν δὲ ἀνέστη θεοῖς
 (olim ἀνέστη) Aesch. Pr. 354; v. supr. A. II. 6. to rise up, rear
 itself, πύργοι Eur. Phoen. 824, cf. Polyb. 16. 1, 5; of statues, etc., to be
 set up, Plut. 2. 91 A, 198 F: metaph., μή τι ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀναστήη κακὸν
 Pind. P. 4. 276; πόλεμος Dion. H. 3. 23. 7. to be set up, βασιλεύς
 as king, v. l. Hdt. 3. 66. 8. of a river, to rise, ἐξ ὄρεων Plut. Pomp. 34.
 II. to rise to go, set out, go away, εἰς Ἄργος Eur. Heracl. 59, cf. Thuc. 1. 87. 7. 49, 50; ἀνίστατο εἰς οἴκημά τι ὡς
 λουσόμενος Plat. Phaedo 116 A, ubi v. Heind. 2. to be compelled to migrate
 (supr. A. III. 2), ἐξ Ἄργης ἀναστάντες ὑπὸ Θεσσαλῶν Thuc. 1. 12, cf. 8:
 —generally, to be removed, ἀπὸ βωμοῦ Aeschin. 9. 22:—of a country, to
 be depopulated, χώρα ἀνεστηκῖα Hdt. 5. 29; πόλις . . . πᾶσ' ἀνέστηκεν
 δουρί Eur. Hec. 494; ἡσυχάσσα ἡ Ἑλλάς καὶ οὐκέτι ἀνισταμένη no
 longer subject to migration, Thuc. 1. 12; τὴν ἀσφάλειαν . . . περιείδετε
 ἀνασταθεῖσαν Dem. 367. 20. 3. of a law-court, to rise, Dem. 585. 9.
 4. of game, to be put up, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 20; v. supr. A. III. 5, and cf.
 ἀνάστατος. ἀνιστορέω, to make inquiry into, ask about, ἀρησις οὐκ ἔνεστιν
 ὧν ἀνιστορεῖς Soph. O. T. 578: c. acc. pers. et rei, to ask a person about a
 thing, πύσει γὰρ οὐδὲν ὧν ἀνιστορεῖς ἐμέ Aesch. Pr. 963, cf. Soph. O. T. 991,
 Ph. 253; so, σε . . . ἀνιστορῶ Eur. Supp. 110; ἀν. τινὰ περὶ τίνος Id. Hipp. 92:
 —to investigate, τι Theophr. C. P. 1. 5, 5. ἀνιστορησία, ἡ, ignorance of
 history, Cic. Att. 1. 7. ἀνιστορητός, ον, ignorant of history, uninformed,
 περὶ τίνος Polyb. 12. 3, 2:—Adv., ἀνιστορήτως ἔχειν τινός Plut. Demetr. 1. II. not
 mentioned in history, unrecorded, Id. 2. 731 C, 733 B, Agatharch. in Phot.
 Bibl. 453. 37. ἀν-ίστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, late form for ἀίστωρ, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 272.
 ἀνισχάνω, like ἀνίσχω, poet. for ἀνέχω, Orph. Arg. 445. ἀν-ίσχιος, ον,
 without hips or haunches, of birds, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 28. ἀν-ίσχυρος, ον,
 not strong, without strength, Strab. 89, Schol. Theocr. 14. 15. ἀνισχυρότης,
 ητος, ἡ, want of strength, Gloss. ἀν-ισχυς, υ, gen. vos, without strength,
 LXX (Isai. 40. 30). ἀνίσχω, v. sub ἀνέχω. ἀνίσων, ωνος, ὁ, = ἐπίστιος
 (ἡ), acc. to Ath. 447 A. ἀν-ίσωσις [ἱ], εως, ἡ, equalisation, Thuc. 8. 87,
 Plat. Legg. 740 E. ἀνιτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀνειμι, one must return,
 ὅθεν ἐξέβημεν Dion. II. de Lys. 13. ἀνιύζω, to howl loud, Q. Sm. ix. 177. ἀν-ιχθυσ, υ,
 gen. vos, without fish, with few fish in-it, λίμνη Strabo 746. ἀνιχνευσις,
 εως, ἡ, a tracing out, investigation, Eust. 1437. 16. ἀν-ιχνευτός, ον,
 not tracked, Luc. Amor. 35. ἀνιχνεύω, (ἀνά, ἰχνεύω) to trace back, as a
 hound, Il. 22. 192, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 13: generally, to trace out, search out,
 Plut. Caus. 69; χέρσον ἀν. Lyc. 824:—ἀνιχνέω in C. 1. 2372. ἀν-ιχνος, ον,
 without track or trace, Greg. Naz. ἀν-ίψαλος, ον, (ἴπτομαι) unhurt,
 Stesich. 74. ἀν-ίωτος [ἱ], ον, (ἰώω) not liable to rust, Arist. Mirab. 48. 2,
 Fr. 248. ἀννέται, Ep. for ἀνανέται, from ἀνανέομαι. ἀννέφελος, Ep.
 for ἀνέφελος. ἀννησο-ειδής, ἐς, like ἀννησον, Hesych. ἀννησον, ἀννητον,
 τό, v. sub ἀνηθον. Ἄννιβαϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for Hannibal, Polyb. 2. 71, 9,
 Diod. 2. 5. Ἄννιβίω, to side with Hannibal, Plut. Marcell. 10. ἀννισον, τό,
 v. sub ἀνηθον. ἀννωνεύομαι, Pass. to have as an allowance (annona),
 ἀνν. καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν ἄρτου μβ' C. 1. 5128. 20. ἀννώνη, ἡ, the Lat.
 annona, C. 1. 4447, 5128. 16, al. ἀν-όδευτος, ον, impassable, χεῦμα
 Hedy. ap. Strabo 683. ἀνοδηγέω, to guide back, Babt. 95. 55. ἀνοδία, ἡ,
 (ἀνοδος, ον) a road that is no road, ὁδὸν ἡ κυριώτερον εἰπεῖν ἀνοδίαν
 Philo 2. 156, cf. 257; mostly in dat. ἀνοδία, ἀνοδίαίς, through places
 with no roads, Polyb. 5. 13, 6, 4. 57. 8, Diod. 19. 5. ἀν-οδμος, ον,
 without smell, having no smell, Hipp. Protrh. 151, Arist. Probl. 3. 13.
 ἀνόδοντος, ον, = ἀνόδους, Pherecr. Kor. 9, Κραπ. 13.—In Byz. also
 ἀνοδόντως, ον. ἀν-οδος, ον, having no way or road, impassable, ὁδοὶ
 ἀν. Eur. I. T. 889; opp. to εὐοδος, Xen. An. 4. 8, 10. ἀνοδος, ἡ, (ἀνά,
 ὁδός) a way up, e. g. to the Acropolis at Athens, Hdt. 8. 53; τὴν
 ἀν. οἰκοδομήσασα C. 1. 1948: metaph., ἡ εἰς τὸν νοητὸν τόπον
 τῆς ψυχῆς ἀν. Plat. Rep. 517 B. b. a journey inland, esp. into Central
 Asia, like ἀνάβασις, τριῶν μηνῶν ἀν. (to Susa), Hdt. 5. 50; ἀν. παρὰ
 βασιλέα Ib. 51, Xen. An. 2. 1, 1. 2. a rising, τοῦ ὕψους Arist. Meteor. 2. 2,
 9: the rising of a star, κατηλωσῆ τ' ἀνοδός τε Arat. 536: the slope
 of a hill, Polyb. 5. 24, 4. II. the first day of the Thesmophoria,
 when the women went up to the temple, Dind. Schol. Ar. 3. p. 427.
 ἀν-όδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, without teeth, toothless, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 9,
 Fr. 278. ἀνοδύρομαι, Dep. to break into wailing, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6,
 Plut. 2. 123 C. ἀν-όδυρτος, ον, not mourning, Poëta ap. M. Anton. 7. 51.
 ἀν-οζος, ον, with no, or very few, branches, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 1,
 etc.: Comp. -ότερος, Ib. 3. 13, 3:—also ἀοζος, ον, Ib. 1. 5, 4, etc.
 ἀνόημα, atos, τό, a foolish act, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194. ἀ-νοήμων, ον,
 without understanding, Od. 2. 270, 278, 17. 273. ἀνοησία, ἡ, want
 of understanding, Suid.; v. ἀνοητία. II. incomprehensibility, Dionys.
 Ar.

ἀνοηταίνω, to be senseless, Plat. Phil. 12 D, Henioch. Incert. 1. 3; ἀνοητεύω, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1484; ἀνοητέω, dub. in Epiphan.

ἀνοητία, ἡ, Att. for ἀνοησία, Ar. Fr. 585, v. Phryn. 206, A. B. 406.

ἀ-νόητος, ον, not thought on, unheard of, ἀφραστ' ἢ δ' ἀνόητα h. Hom. Merc. 80.

2. not within the province of thought, νοήματα ὄντα ἀνόητα εἶναι Plat. Parm. 132 C; τῷ θνητῷ καὶ ἀν. unintelligent, Id. Phaedo 80 B.

II. act. not understanding, unintelligent, senseless, silly, Lat. *amens*, *ineptus*, Hdt. 1. 87., 8. 24; ὡ ἀνόητοι οἱ ἄφρονοι! Ar. Lys. 572; ἀνόητε Id. Vesp. 252; opp. to προνοητικός, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9; oft. in Plat.; τὸ ἀν., = οἱ νοῦν ἔχοντες, Plat. Tim. 30 B; τὸ ἀν. [τῆς ψυχῆς] Id. Rep. 605 B, etc.:—of animals, τὸ τῶν προβάτων ἦθος εὐήθες καὶ ἀν. Arist. H. A. 9. 3, 2, cf. 37, 21.

2. so of acts, thoughts, etc.; ἀν. γνώμαι Soph. Aj. 162; δόξαι Plat. Phil. 12 D; εὐχειρία Hipp. Art. 802; ἀν. καὶ κενόν Ar. Ran. 531; οἴνου . . καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀνοήτων and all other follies, Id. Nub. 417.

III. Adv. — τως, Id. Lys. 518, Plat., etc.; — τως διακεῖσθαι Lysias 117. 24: also ἀνοητέ, An. Ox. 2. 313:—Sup. — ὄτατα Dio C. 44. 35; — ὄτατως, Cyrill.

ἀ-νόθευτος, ον, unadulterated, Arist. Mirab. 158. Adv. — τως, Eccl.

ἀ-νοθος, ον, = φορέγ., pure, genuine, unadulterated, φιλοσοφία Philo ap. Euseb. P. E. 388 D. Adv. — τως, Philo 2. 216.

ἀνοια, Ep. ἀνοίη, ἡ, Theogn. 453:—the character of an ἀνοος, want of understanding, folly, ἀνοίη in folly, Hdt. 6. 69; ἢν' ἀνοίας Aesch. Pr. 1079, Philem. Incert. 34 b; νεότητι καὶ ἀνοίᾳ Plat. Legg. 716 A; ἀν. λόγον Soph. Ant. 603; τὴν ἀν. εὐφέρει Eur. Hipp. 398; ἀνοία πολλῇ χρῆσθαι to be a great fool, Antipho 122. 31; πολλῇ ἀνοίᾳ [ἔστι] πολεμῆσαι Thuc. 2. 61; ἀνοίαν ὀφλισκάνειν to be thought a fool, Dem. 16. 24; δύο ἀνοίας γένη; τὸ μὲν μανίαν, τὸ δ' ἀμαθίαν Plat. Tim. 86 B; but opp. to μανία, Id. Rep. 382 C, E, etc.:—pl. follies, Isocr. 160 A. [In old Att. sometimes paroxyt. ἀνοιά, as in ἀγνοιά, διανοιά, παρανοιά:—on Aesch. Theb. 402; v. Dind. in Lex. Aesch., cf. Soph. Fr. 517; Eur. Andr. 520.]

ἀνοιγεύς, ἔως, ὁ, an opener; Damasc. in Wolf. Anecd. 3. 260.

ἀνοιγή, ἡ, ἡ, the act of opening, χειρῶν Jo. Chr.

ἀνοιγμα, ατος, τό, an opening; a door, LXX (3 Regg. 14. 6 Alex.), Schol. Ar., etc.

II. extent, dimensions (?), C. I. 3546. 12.—Also, ἀνοιγμός, ὁ, Byz.

ἀνοιγνύμι Lys. 12. 10; ἀνοίγω Pind. P. 5. 119, Hdt. 3. 37; II 7, and Att.; Ep. ἀναοίγω Il. 24. 455; later ἀνοιγνύω Dem. Phal. 122, Paus. 8. 41, 4:—impf. ἀνέφωγον Il. 16. 221, al., Hdt. 1. 187, Att.; also ἀνῶφωγον Il. 14. 168; rarely ἦνοιγον, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 2 and 6, 21; Ion. and Ep. ἀναοίγεσκον (v. infr.); late ἀνέωγνον App. Civ. 4. 81, etc.:—fut. ἀνοίξω Ar. Pax 179:—aor. ἀνέφξα Id. Vesp. 768, Thuc. 2. 2; part. ἀνέφξας C. I. (add.) 4300 d; also ἦνοιξα Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 13 and in late Prose; Ion. ἀνοιξα Hdt. 1. 68 (vulg. ἀνῶξα), 4. 143., 9. 118; poet. ἀνῶξα Theocr. 14. 15:—pf. ἀνέφχα Dem. 42. 30., 1048. 13, Menand. Θετρ. 3; ἀνέφχα Aristaen. 2. 22; plqpf. ἀνέφχει Pherecr. Κραπ. 6 (v. infr.):—Pass. ἀνοιγνύμαι, Eur. Ion 923, Ar. Eq. 1326; late fut. ἀνοιχθήσομαι, LXX, Epiet., etc.; ἀνοιγήσομαι LXX; ἀνέφξομαι Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 14:—pf. ἀνέφγμαι Eur., Thuc., etc.; ἀνῶγμαι Theocr. 14. 47; later, ἦνοιγμαι (δι-) restored by Littré in Hipp. Epid. 1229, cf. Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 9; plqpf. ἀνέφκτο Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 14; (the pf. 2 ἀνέφχα is used in pass. sense in Hipp. 269. 17., 502. 10, Phut., etc.); but in good Att. never, save in Dinarch. ap. An. Ox. 1. 52):—aor. ἀνέφχθην Eur. Ion 1563, subj. ἀνοιχθῆ Dem. 44. 37, opt. ἀνοιχθείην Plat. Phaedo 59 D, ἀνοιχθείς Thuc. 4. 130, Plat.; later, ἦνοιχθην Paus. 2. 35, 4, LXX; and aor. 2 ἦνοιγην Luc. Amor. 14, etc.—In late Gr., very irreg. forms occur, ἠνέφχα LXX (Gen. 8. 6), Joseph.; ἠνέφγμαι Apocal. 10. 8, Heliod. 9. 9; ἠνέφχθην LXX (Gen. 7. 11); also, aor. 1 inf. ἀνωίξαι Q. Sm. 12. 331; ἀνωίχθην Nonn. D. 7. 317.

To open, of doors, etc., ἀναοίγεσκον μεγάλην κληίδα they tried to put back the bolt so as to open [the door], Il. 24. 455, cf. 14. 168; πύλας ἀνωίξαι Aesch. Ag. 604; θύραν Ar. Vesp. 768; also without θύραν, ἐπειδὴ αὐτῶ ἀνέφξε τις Plat. Prot. 310 B, cf. 314 D, E; χηλοῦ δ' ἀπὸ πῶμ' ἀνέφγε τοῦκ off the cover and opened it, Il. 16. 221; φωριαμῶν ἐπιθήματα κάλ' ἀνέφγεν 24. 228; so, ἀν. σπορόν, τάφον, θήκας Hdt. 1. 68, 187, etc.; κιβωτόν Lys. 121. 5; ἀν. σήμαντρα, σημεῖα, διαθήκας to open seals, etc., Xen. Lac. 6, 4, Dem. 1048. 13, etc.; and (metaph.) καθαρὰν ἀνοίξαντι κληίδα φρενῶν Eur. Med. 660; ἀν. οἶνον to tap it, Theocr. 14. 15; γῆρην ἀνοίξας, for στόμα, Tryph. 477; ἀν. φιλήματα to kiss with open mouths, Ach. Tat. 56. 5.

2. metaph. to lay open, unfold, disclose, ὄνομα Aesch. Supp. 321; ἐργ' ἀναιδῆ Soph. O. C. 515, cf. Eur. I. A. 326; ἀτυχίαν Menand. Incert. 128. 3. as nautical term, absol., to get into the open sea, get clear of land, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 2, 5, 13., 6, 21, and so in modern Greek;—but, ἀλδς κέλευθον ἀν., Pind. P. 5. 118, is to open or first shew the way over the sea. 4. to open, declare, Aesch. Supp. 321. II. Pass. to be open, stand open, lie open, ὄπισθε τῆς ἀνοιγομένης θύρης Hdt. 1. 9; ἀνεφγμένην καταλαμβάνειν τὴν θύραν Plat. Symp. 174 D; ἔως ἀνοιχθείη τὸ δεσμοτήριον Id. Phaedo 59 D; δικαστήρια ἀνοίγεται Id. Rep. 405 A; παρέξει τὰμπόρι' ἀνεφγμένα Ar. Av. 1523; λέων τὰ ἐντὸς ἀνοιχθείς cut open, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 3; κόλποι δ' ἀλλήλων ἀνοιγόμενοι opening one into another, Plut. Crass. 4: metaph., θησαυρὸς ὡς ἀνοίγνυται κακῶν Eur. Ion 923. 2. so also pf. 2 act. ἀνέφχα in late Greek (v. sub init.), for which in correct Att. ἀνέφγμαι is used, as in Eur. Hipp. 56, Dem. 764. 22, cf. Lob. Phryn. 157, sq.; the use of ἀνέφγεν for ἀνέφκται, though ridiculed by Luc. (Soloec. 8), is yet adopted by him in other places, Navig. 4, Gall. 6.

ἀνοιδάινω, to blow up, inflate, Plotin. 449 D; aor. med. ἀνοιδῆναι Q. Sm. 14. 470:—Pass. to swell up, of the muscles, Christod. Eephr. 234.

II. intr., = ἀνοιδέω, Nic. ap. Ath. 126 C.

ἀνοιδανσις, ἔως, ἡ, = ἀνοιδῆσις, Plotin. 449 D.

ἀνοιδέω, Ep. — εἰώ (Nic. Th. 855): fut. ἦσω: aor. ἀνώδησα Eur., Plat.:—to swell up, Lat. *intumescere*, Hipp. Acut. 385; of a wave, Eur.

Hipp. 1210; of wind, Plat. Tim. 84 E; of figs ripening, Nic. l. c.; τὸ κάλυμμα ἀνφδηκός swelled out, inflated, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 22, cf. G. A. 1. 20, 15. 2. metaph., θυμὸς ἀνοιδέει, Hdt. 7. 39, cf. Philostr. 313 (so in Med., θυμὸν ἀνοιδῆσαντο they swelled with rage, Q. Sm. 9. 345); ἀνοιδούσης τῆς νόσου Philostr. 142.

ἀνοιδῆσις, ἔως, ἡ, a swelling, intumescence, τῶν μαστῶν Arist. H. A. 6. 20, 7, al.; θαλάσσης Id. Mund. 6, 21.

ἀνοιδίσκω, to make to swell, αἶτον Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 7:—Pass., = ἀνοιδέω, Hipp. Acut. 385.

ἀν-οίκειος, ον, also α, ον, Clem. Al. 506, etc.:—not friendly, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 67; ill agreeing with, τινος Polyb. 6. 10, 1., 24. 5, 13, Diod. 12. 21; τινι Polyb. 5. 96, 8. II. unfitting, unseasonable, Diod. 3. 56, Plut. 2. 102 A. Adv., ἀνοικείως ἔχειν πρὸς τι Synes. 200 C.

ἀνοικειότης, ητος, ἡ, unfriendliness, cited from Synes.

ἀνοικεῖωτος, ον, not to be adapted, alien, ἀλλήλοισι M. Anton. 12. 30.

ἀν-οίκτης, ον, dub. for ἀοίκτης, Lob. Phryn. 731.

ἀνοικίξω, fut. Att. ἴω:—to remove up the country, ἀν. τὴν Σπάρτην, i. e. to break it up as a city, Arist. Rhet. Al. 2, 23; ἀν. τινὰς ἐς τὴν Περίδα Paus. 1. 25, 4; metaph., ἀν. τινὰ φθόνου to remove him out of envy's way, cited from Philostr.:—Pass. and Med. to shift one's dwelling up the country, to migrate inland, αὐτοὶ δ' ἀνφκίσαντ' ὅπως ἀνωτάτω Ar. Pax. 207, cf. Strabo 406, App. Pun. 84; and of cities, to be built inland or away from the coast, Thuc. 1. 7:—generally, to migrate, δεῦρ' ἀνοικισθείς Ar. Av. 1351; ἀνοικισασθαι εἰς Ὀλυμπον Thuc. 1. 58, cf. 8. 31. II. to re-settle, colonise afresh, Paus. 2. 1, 2, Strabo 621:—Pass. to be re-peopled, Plut. Lucull. 29.

ἀνοικισις, ἔως, ἡ, a shifting people upward and inland, App. Pun. 84.

ἀνοικισμός, ὁ, = φορέγ., Strabo 406. II. a rebuilding, restoration, πόλεων Hdn. 3. 6.

ἀν-οικοδεσπότης, ον, without a lord of the house, astrol. term, Salmas. Climaet. 301.

ἀνοικοδομέω, fut. ἦσω, to build up, τὰ χεῖλα τοῦ ποταμοῦ . . ἀνοικοδόμησε πλίνθοισι Hdt. 1. 186. 2. to wall up, λαύρας καιναῖς πλίνθοισιν, ἀν. Ar. Pax 100, cf. Lycurg. 166. 8; πύλας Diod. 11. 21 (in this sense ἀποικ- is a freq. v. l.). II. to build again, rebuild, πόλιν καὶ τείχη Thuc. 1. 89, cf. ap. Lycurg. 158. 7, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 19, etc.; ἀν. χώραν to occupy again with buildings, Diod. 15. 66:—Pass., metaph., to be exalted, LXX (Mal. 3. 15).

ἀνοικοδομή, ἡ, and -μησις, ἔως, ἡ, a rebuilding, restoration, Byz.

ἀν-οικοδομήτος, ον, not built up, Or. Sib. 5. 409.

ἀνοικοδομία, ἡ, a building up, Schol. Thuc. 8. 90.

ἀν-οικονόμητος, ον, not set in order, unarranged, Macho ap. Ath. 341 B, Longin. 33. 5:—Subst. —νομησία, ἡ, mismanagement, disorder, Byz.

ἀν-οικος, ον, houseless, homeless, ἀν. ποιέειν τινά Hdt. 3. 145; cf. ἄοικος.

ἀνοικτελ. or. — τλ. Adv., = ἀνοικτως, Hdn. Epim. 257.

ἀνοικτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀνοίγω, one must open, Eur. Ion 1387.

ἀν-οικτίρων, ον, pitiless, merciless, Soph. Fr. 587, Anth. P. 7. 303.

ἀν-οικτιστος, ον, unmourning, οὔνομα Arist. in Anth. P. append. 9. 74. II. act. pitiless: so Adv. — τως, Antipho 114. 10.

ἀνοικτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνοίγω) opened, Babr. 59. 11, Luc. V. H. 1. 24.

ἀν-οικτος, ον, pitiless, ruthless, Eur. Tro. 782, Ar. Thesm. 1022:—Adv. — τως, without pity, without being pitied, Soph. O. T. 180, Eur. Tro. 751.

ἀνοικτώζω, fut. ζομαι, to wail aloud, Aesch. Pers. 465, Thuc. 3. 113.

ἀν-οίμωκτος, ον, unmourning, unlamented, Aesch. Cho. 433, 511:—Adv. ἀνοίμωκτί [i], without need to wail, with impunity, Soph. Aj. 1227.

ἀνοινία, ἡ, = ἀοινία, Euseb. Laus Const. 17: so, ἀνοινος, ον, = ἀοινος, Hdn. Epim. 216.

ἀνοίξις, ἔως, ἡ, (ἀνοίγνυμι) an opening, πυλῶν Thuc. 4. 67, 68, etc.—So in Byz. ἀνοίξια, τά.

ἀνοισις, ἔως, ἡ, (ἀναφέρω, ἀνοίσω) a bringing back, Suid.

ἀνοιστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of ἀναφέρω, to be referred, Eur. ap. Plut. 2. 431 A. II. ἀνοιστέον, one must carry back or report, Soph. An. 272, Eur. H. F. 1221:—one must refer, τι πρὸς τι Plut. Phoc. 5; ἐπὶ τι Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 8.

ἀνοιστός, Ion. ἀνώιστος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναφέρω, ἀνοίσω) brought back, ἀν. ἐς τινὰ referred to some one for decision, Hdt. 6. 66.

ἀνοιστρέω, to goad to madness, Eur. Bacch. 979.

ἀν-οιστρος, ον, without madness or excitement, Greg. Naz.

ἀνοίσω, v. sub ἀναφέρω.

ἀνοίτο, v. sub ἀνω.

ἀνοκωχεύω, fut. σω, (ἀνοκωχή, q: v.) to hold back, stay, hinder, ἀν. τὰς νέας, to keep them riding at anchor, Hdt. 6. 116, etc.: metaph. of a chariot, to hold it in, keep it back, Soph. El. 732; also, ἀν. πόλεμον Dion. H. 9. 16. 2. ἀν. τὸν τόνον τῶν ὄπλων to keep up the tension of the ropes, keep them taut, Hdt. 7. 36. II. also intr. (sub. λαυτόν), to keep back, keep still, Id. 9. 13, cf. Diod. 11. 18.—A dub. form in —έω is found in Hipp. Art. 803.

ἀνοκωχή, ἡ, formed by redupl. from ἀνοχή (cf. ὄκωχα pf. of ἔχω), a stay, cessation, κακῶν Thuc. 4. 117; ἀν. νομῆς a pause in the spreading of the ulcer, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 9, cf. 1. 7. 2. esp. a cessation of arms, truce, δι' ἀνοκωχῆς γίγνεσθαι τιμι to be at truce with one, Thuc. 1. 40; ἀν. γίγνεσθαι τιμι πρὸς τινα one party has a truce with another, Id. 5. 32. II. a hindrance, τριβὴ καὶ ἀν. τῶν Ἑλλήνων Id. 8. 87. (The corrupt forms ἀνακωχή, ἀνακωχεύω must be corrected, except in late writers, v. διοκωχή, κατοκωχή, συνοκωχή. That the forms in ο are required by analogy was seen by some old Gramm., and is now generally acknowledged, Valck. Ammon. p. 24, Dind. Steph. Thes. s. v. διακωχή, κατακωχή; even in Cyrill. 533 A, ἀνοκωχῆν is now restored from two MSS.—See, however, κωχεύω.)

ἀνολβία, ἡ, the state of an ἀνολβος, misery. [i in Hes. Op. 317.]

ἀνολβίζω, to deem happy, bless, Eccl.
 ἀνόλβιος, ov, =sq., Hdt. 1. 32, Eur. Fr. 175.
 ἀν-ολβος, ov, poet. Adj. *unblest, wretched, luckless*, ἡμαρ Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 85; γαῖα, ὄμμα Eur. Hel. 247, I. A. 354; ὦμοι ἐμῶν ἀνολβα βουλευμάτων, for ἐμὰ . . βουλευματα, Soph. Ant. 1265;—of persons, Theogn. 288 (in Comp.), Aesch. Eum. 551, Soph. Aj. 1156, etc. 2. without means, poor, Arat. 1073.
 ἀν-όλεθρος, ov, not ruined, having escaped ruin, Il. 13. 761: cf. Att. ἀνώλεθρος.
 ἀν-ολίγωρος, ov, not careless, and Adv. -πως: both in late Eccl.
 ἀνολισθάνω, aor. -ώλισθον, to slip or glide back, to return, εἰς τινα Call. Fr. 96, et ibi Bentl.
 ἀνολκή, ἡ, (ἀνέλκω) a hauling up, λίθων Thuc. 4. 112; ἀν. καὶ καθολκή Aen. Tact. 10.
 ἀνολούζω, fut. ἴξω, to cry aloud, shout aloud, ἀνωλόυζα χαρᾶς ὑπο Aesch. Ag. 587, cf. Simon. in Anth. P. 13. 28, Soph. Tr. 205, Eur. Med. 1173, etc.; cf. ὀλούζω, ὀλοσυγή. 2. c. acc. to bewail loudly, Soph. El. 750; but c. acc. cognato, βοῆν ἀν. Eur. Tro. 1000. II. in a causal sense, to excite by Bacchic cries, πρώτας δὲ Θήβας . . ἀνωλόυζα Id. Bacch. 24.
 ἀνολοφύρομαι [ῦ], Dep., = ἀνοδύρομαι, to break into loud wailing, Thuc. 8. 81, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 14; c. part., ἀν. ποθῶν . . , Plat. Prot. 327 D.
 Ἀνολυμπιάς, ἡ, an Olympiad omitted in the list, Paus. 6. 22, 3, cf. Diod. 15. 78.
 ἀνομαι, v. sub ἀνω.
 ἀνομαλίζω, to restore to equality, equalise, only known from pf. inf. ἀνωμαλίσθαι, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 5; cf. sq.
 ἀνομάλωσις, εως, ἡ, restoration of equality, equalisation, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 12.—The sense shews that this is compd. of ἀνά, ὀμαλόω, and not derived from the Adj. ἀνώματος (unequal).
 ἀνομβρέω, to gush out with water, πηγῇ Philo 2. 91: c. acc. to pour forth as water, LXX (Sirac. 18. 29, al.).
 ἀνομβρήεις, εσσα, εν, rainy, Nic. Al. 288:—and Subst. ἀνομβρησις, εως, ἡ, Byz.: -ητικός, ἡ, ὄν, pouring out as water, τινός Epiphan.
 ἀνομβρία, ἡ, want of rain, drought, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 12.
 ἀν-ομβρος, ov, wanting rain, without rain, of countries, Hdt. 2. 22., 4. 185. 2. ἀν. ῥοαὶ streams not fed by showers, Eur. Bacch. 406.
 ἀνομέω, to be ἀνομος, to act lawlessly, περὶ τι Hdt. 1. 144.
 ἀνόμημα, ατος, τό, a transgression of the law, Diod. 17. 5, C. I. 8940.
 ἀνομία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, lawlessness, lawless conduct, opp. to δικαιοσύνη, Hdt. 1. 96, 97; ἀν. νόμων κρατεῖ Eur. I. A. 1095; ἀν. ἀμύνειν Antipho 125. 44; ἀν. ὀφλισκάνειν Eur. Ion 443; ἀντὶ αὐτονομίας . . εἰς ἀνομίας ἐμπίπτειν Isocr. 129 C, cf. Plut. 2. 755 B; ζῆν ἐν πάσῃ ἀναρχίᾳ καὶ ἀν. Plat. Rep. 575 A.
 ἀν-ομίλητος [ῖ], ov, having no communion with others, unsociable, Plat. Legg. 951 A, Plut. 2. 50, etc. 2. c. gen., ἀν. παιδείας uneducated, Ep. Plat. 332 C, cf. Luc. Merc. Cond. 14.
 ἀν-ομίχλος, ov, without mist, ἀήρ Arist. Mund. 4. 4.
 ἀν-ομῆτος, ov, eyeless, sightless, Soph. Ph. 857.
 ἀν-ομογενής, ἐς, of different kind, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 229.
 ἀν-ομοειδής, ἐς, differing in species, Iambl. Myst. 19.
 ἀν-ομόζηλος, ov, having a different bent, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 56.
 ἀ-νομοθέτητος, ov, unregulated, lawless, disorderly, Plat. Legg. 785 A, 781 A, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 5. 2. not prescribed by law, Dion. H. 7. 41.
 ἀν-ομοιοβαρής, ἐς, of unequal weight, Arist. Cael. 1. 6, 8.
 ἀν-ομοιογενής, ἐς, of different kind, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 32, Arr. Epict. 1. 20, 2:—Adv. -νώς, in a different gender, Schol. Soph.
 ἀν-ομοιοειδής, ἐς, of unlike kind, heterogeneous, φιλῖαι Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 1:—Hence Subst., -είδεια, ἡ, Apoll. de Pron. 389.
 ἀνομοιο-μερής, ἐς, consisting of unlike parts, not homogeneous, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 3, al.
 ἀν-ομοιοπτωτος, ov, with unlike inflexions, Eust. 1228. 62. Adv. -τως, Ib. 631. 27.
 ἀν-ομοιος, ov, Plat. Phileb. 14 A, etc., also α, ov Isocr. 279 D, etc.:—unlike, dissimilar, Pind. N. 8. 48, freq. in Plat.; ἐξ ἀνομοίων ἡ πόλις is composed of dissimilar elements, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 6; ἀν. τιμι unlike it, Plat. Gorg. 513 B, al.; for Aesch. Supp. 54, v. γαιανόμος. Adv. -ως, Thuc. 1. 84; Plat. Rep. 388 C, al.; ἀν. ἔχειν Xen. An. 7. 7. 49.
 ἀν-ομοίοστροφος, ov, consisting of unequal strophés, Hephaest. 9. 3.
 ἀν-ομοιοσχῆμων, ov, of unlike form, Galen., Alex. Aphr.
 ἀνομοιότης, ητος, ἡ, unlikeness, dissimilarity, Plat. Parm. 159 E, al.; c. gen., Ib. 161 B:—in pl., Id. Polit. 294 B, Arist. Poët. 2. 5.
 ἀν-ομοιούσιος, ov, of unlike substance, Athanas.
 ἀν-ομοιόχρονος, ov, of dissimilar time or quantity, Eust. 13. 7.
 ἀνομοιόω, to make unlike or dissimilar, Plat. Rep. 546 B, Parm. 148 B:—Pass. (c. fut. med., Porph. Abst. 1. 37) to be or become so, Plat. Theaet. 166 B, al.
 ἀνομοιώδης, ἐς, (είδος) unlike, Procl. Inst. Theol. 203.
 ἀνομοιώσις, εως, ἡ, q making unlike, dissimilarity, Plat. Theaet. 166 B.
 ἀνομολογέομαι, fut. ἴσομαι: pf. ἀνωμολόγημαι: Dep.:—to agree upon a thing, come to an understanding, περὶ τίνος Plat. Rcp. 442 E; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Ib. 348 B; πρὸς τι with a view to . . , Id. Theaet. 164 C; τινὶ with a person, Plut. 2. 1070 D: absol. to admit, Muson. ap. Stob. 596. 18. 2. to recapitulate, sum up one's conclusions, τὰ εἰρημένα Plat. Symp. 200 E. 3. to pay money by note of hand or order, C. I. 147. 34; whence the Subst. ἀνομολόγημα, τό, a promissory note, Ib. 221. II. the Act. occurs in no good author (even Plut. Pericl. 39. 2, 1070 D, are very dub.); but Dem. 254. II uses the pf. in pass. sense, ἀνωμολόγημαι . . τὰ ἀριστα πράττειν I am allowed by all to be doing what is best, cf. 315. 14., 1389. 24; so aor. part. -γηθείς, Philo 2. 520: cf. ἀνομολογούμενος.

ἀνομολογητέον, verb. Adj. one must admit, τοῦτο περὶ αὐτῶν Plat. Rep. 452 E, cf. Legg. 737 C.
 ἀνομολόγητος, ov, agreed on again, under a renewed bill for both the principal debt and the unpaid interest, acc. to A. B. 211.
 ἀνομολογία, ἡ, (ἀνομολογέομαι) agreement, Hesych. II. (ἀνομολογος) disagreement, Strabo 98, Plut. Comp. Nic. c. Crass. 1.
 ἀν-ομόλογος, ov, not agreeing, cited from Sext. Emp. Adv. -γως, Porph. Abst. 2. 40.
 ἀν-ομολογούμενος, η, ov, not agreeing, inconsistent, ἵνα μὴ ἀν. ἡ δ λόγος Plat. Gorg. 495 A; ἀν. τοῖς προειρημένοις Arist. An. Pr. 1. 34, 4. 2. not admitted, not granted, ἐξ ἀνομολογούμενων συνάγειν Id. Rhet. 2. 22, 15, cf. 2. 23, 23.—An Adj., compd. of ἀν- negat., and ὀμολογούμενος;—for a Verb ἀνομολογέομαι, to disagree with, is contrary to analogy. Adv. -γως, Galen.
 ἀ-νομος, ov, without law, lawless, impious, τράπεζα Hdt. 1. 162; often in Trag. both of persons and things, e. g. Aesch. Ag. 151, Soph. O. C. 142, Tr. 1096, Eur. Bacch. 995, Or. 1455; μοναρχία Plat. Polit. 302 F: τὰ ἀνομα lawless acts, Hdt. 1. 8:—Adv. -μως, Eur. Med. 1000, Antipho 125. 25, Thuc. 4. 92; Comp. -ώτερον, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 285 A. 2. in Ep. Rom. 2. 12, merely = χαρὶς νόμου. II. (νόμος II) unmusical, νόμος ἀν. Aesch. Ag. 1142.
 ἀνομο-ταγής [ᾶ], ἐς, (τάσσω) of a different order, Damasc. ap. Wolf. Anecd. 3. 236.
 ἀνομό-φυλος, ov, of different tribe or kind, Manass.
 ἀν-ονειδιστος, ov, irreproachable, cited from Nicol. Dam.
 ἀν-όνητος, Dor. ἄτος, ov, unprofitable, περισσὰ κἀνόνητα σώματα Soph. Aj. 758; ὦ πολλά λέξας . . κἀνόνητ' ἔπη Ib. 1272; ἀν. γάμος Eur. Or. 1502, cf. Hel. 886; ἀν. γίγνεσθαι Dem. 121. 16, Plut.; ἀν. ἐστὶ τί τιμι Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 7, cf. Pol. 7. 16, 3:—the neut. pl. ἀνόνητα is freq. in Eur. as Adv. in vain, as Hec. 766, Alc. 413, etc., so in Plat. Rep. 486 C. II. act. c. gen., ἀν. τῶν ἀγαθῶν making no profit from a thing, Dem. 275. 5., 442. 26.
 ἀν-ονόμαστος, ov, faulty form for ἀωνόμαστος, Hdn. Epimer. 203, Irenae., Suid.
 ἀν-όξυντος, ov, not to be written with the acute accent, Eust. 930. 57.
 ἀ-νοος, ov, contr. ἀνοους, ουν, without understanding, silly, κραδίη Il. 21. 441; ψυχῇ Plat. Tim. 44 A, etc.; of persons, Soph. Ant. 99; ἀνοους τε καὶ γέρον ἄμα Ib. 281; ἀνοους ἐφόνευσα in my blindness, Id. O. C. 547 (as Pers. for ἀλλους); πλοῦτος ἀν. wealth without wit, Anth. P. 9. 43:—Comp. ἀνούστερος, Aesch. Pr. 987, Soph. Fr. 514; cf. Lob. Phryn. 143.
 ἀνοπαῖα, only in Od. 1. 320, ὄρνις δ' ὡς ἀνοπαῖα ἀνέπταστο, where it is variously written and explained: 1. acc. to Hdn. ap. Eust. it is an Adv. (compd. of ἀνά, *ὄπτομαι), she flew away unseen, unnoticed; or, acc. to Eust., = ἀνω, ἀνωφερές, up into the air, in which sense Emped. used the word, καρπαλίμως ἀνόπαιον; cf. Ἀνοπαῖα, the name of the pass above Thermopylae (Hdt. 7. 216). 2. acc. to Aristarch., ἀνόπαια or πανόπαια, a kind of eagle, cf. Od. 3. 371. 3. acc. to Gramm. in An. Ox. 1. 83, ἀν' ὑπαῖα (= ἀνά ὀπήν) up by the hole in the roof, up the smoke-vent.
 ἀνόπιν, Adv. backwards (cf. κατόπιν), Hesych.; further back, in a book, etc., Eust. 1031. 46.
 ἀνοπλος, ov, without the ὄπλον or large shield, of the Persians, who bore only γέρρα, Hdt. 9. 62: generally, unarmed, Plat. Euthyd. 299 B; τὸ ἀνοπλον, opp. to τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, of citizens not entrusted with arms, Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 1:—of ships, not rigged, etc., Polyb. 2. 12, 3. On the form, v. ἀοπλος.
 ἀν-οπτος, ov, unseen, Suid.
 ἀν-όρατος, ov, Plat. Tim. 51 A, Polycharm. ap. Ath. 333 F, for the more usual ἀόρατος.
 ἀνοργάζω, to knead up, work up, put in condition, Galen. II. to toss, dandle, παιδία Hesych.
 ἀν-όργαυτος, ov, without instruments, Plut. Pericl. 16; κίνησις ἀν. movement without limbs for the purpose, of serpents, Id. 2. 381 A.
 ἀνόργητος, ov, Hellenic for ἀνοργος, Moer. p. 12.
 ἀνοργία, ἡ, = ἀμνησία, Hesych., Suid.
 ἀν-οργίαστος, ov, not celebrated with orgies, ἱερά Ar. Lys. 898, cf. Clem. Al. 19. 2. of a person, in whose honour no orgies are held, Plat. Epin. 985 D. II. uninitiated, ἀμύητος καὶ ἀνοργ. τῶν ἱερῶν Themist. 166 C.
 ἀν-οργος, ov, not wrathful, Cratin. Incert. 43: cf. ἀνόρητος.
 ἀνορέα, ἡ, more common in Ion. form ἡνορέη, Pind.
 ἀνορέγω, to hand up, of the elephant's use of his trunk, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 6.
 ἀνορεκτέω, to have no appetite, Antyll. in Matthaeci Med. 74.
 ἀν-όρεκτος, ov, without appetite for, ἀπολαύσεως Arist. de Virt. 4, 5; περὶ τὰς ἀπολαύσεις Ib. 2, 1; absol., Plut. 2. 460 A:—Adv., ἀνορέκτως ἔχειν Alex. Trall. 6. 2, p. 102. II. pass. not desired, of food, Plat. 2. 664 A.
 ἀνορέξια, ἡ, want of appetite, Tim. Locr. 102 E, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3.
 ἀν-όρεος [ᾶ], α, ov, (ἀνήρ) = ἀνδρείος, Soph. Fr. 384:—ἀνορέα, Dor. for ἡνορέη.
 ἀνορθιάζω, to call out, shout aloud, Andoc. 5. 5. II. to prick up, τὰ ὦτα Philo 2. 188.
 ἀνορθο-περιπατητικός, ἡ, ὄν, walking upright, late Eccl.
 ἀνορθος, ov, upright, erect, Hipp. 295. 8; ἀν. εἰς τι up to the level of . . , Inscr. ap. Müller Munim. Athen. p. 56.
 ἀνορθόω, fut. ὤσω: aor. ἀνώρθωσα Eur. Alc. 1138, Isocr. 95 A, etc. (cf. κατορθόω): plqpf. with double augm. ἡνωρθώκειν Liban., v. Lob. Phryn. 154: the double augm. is common in the compd. ἐπανορθόω, cf. συνεπανορθόω. To set up again, restore, rebuild, τὸν νηόν Hdt. 1. 19; τὸ τεῖχος 7. 208; τὸ στρατόπεδον Thuc. 6. 88, etc.; τὸ σῶμά τινος Eur. Bacch. 364:—Med., ἀνορθοῦσθαι τὰ πίπτοντα τῶν οἰκοδομημάτων

to have them rebuilt, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 18. 2. to restore to health or well-being, πόλιν Soph. O. T. 46, 51, Plat. Legg. 919 D. 3. to set straight again, set right, correct, τινά Eur. Supp. 1228; τὰ ἀλλότρια κακά Plat. Rep. 346 E.

ἀνόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, = ἐπανόρθωσις, Polyb. 15. 20, 5, acc. to the MSS.

ἀνορθωτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who raises up again, sets up, Byz.

ἀν-ορκος, ον, douned by no oath, Poll. 1. 39.

ἀνορμάομαι, Pass. to start up, try eagerly to do a thing, c. acc. cognato, στόλον Opp. H. 3. 105.—Hesych. has the Act. in neut. signf.

ἀνορμητικῶς, Adv. impetuously, Schol. Opp. H. 5. 210.

ἀνορμητος, ον, (ἀνορμάομαι) impetuous, Erotian. II. (ἀν- negat.) sluggish, Basil.

ἀνορμίζω, fut. ἴσω, to take [ships] from their moorings, ἐς τὸ πέλαγος τὰς ναῦς Dio C. 48. 48.—Med. to put to sea, Id. 42. 7.

ἀν-ορμος, ον, without harbour, ap. Suid.: metaph., ἰμέναιον ἀν. εἰσπλεῖν to sail into a marriage that was no haven for thee, Soph. O. T. 423.

ἀνορνύμι, fut. -όρω, to rouse, stir up, ἀνὰ μὲν φόρμιγγ', ἀνὰ δ' αὐλὸν ὄρσομεν Pind. N. 9. 16; τινά Ap. Rh. 4. 1352.—Pass., ἀν δ' ἄρα Τυδείδης ὄρτο (Ep. aor.) up he started, Il. 23. 812, Od. 8. 3; ἀνὰ δ' ὄρνυτ' Ἰήσων Ap. Rh. 1. 349.

ἀνορούω, poet. Verb. used by Hom. only in aor. I (Xen. Eq. 3. 7., 8, 5 has the pres. inf. and part.):—to start up, leap up, absol., Il. 9. 193, Od. 3. 149, etc.; ἐκ δὲ θρόνων ἀνορούσαν 22. 23; ἐξ ὑπνοιο μάλα κραπνῶς ἀν. Il. 10. 162, etc.; ἐς δὴ φρον δ' ἀν. Il. 273, 399; so, 'Ἡέλιος δ' ἀνορούσεν . . οὐρανὸν ἐς . . Helios went swiftly up the sky, Od. 3. 1; τοῖσι δὲ Νέστορ ἠδυσπέης ἀν. Il. 1. 248; ἀνορούσαις (Dor. part.) Pind. O. 7. 68.

ἀν-όροφος, ον, roofless, πέτρα Eur. Bacch. 38. Cf. ἀνύροφος.

ἀν-οροπύγιος [ῦ], ον, without tail, κάρκινος Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 8; πτήσις ἀν. without help from the tail, of insects, Ib. 4. 7, 8.

ἀνορτάλιζω, fut. ἴσω, to clap the wings and crow, like a cock, Ar. Eq. 1344; cf. πτερύσσομαι.

ἀνορύξις, εως, ἡ, a digging up, excavation, Eust. Opusc. 104. 46.

ἀνορύσσω, Att. -πτω: fut. ξω: pf. pass. ἀνορῶνγμαι Menand. Ἰδρ. 31:—to dig up what has been buried, τὰ ὀστέα Hdt. 2. 41, Lycurg. 164. 7; ὑδρίας Ar. Av. 602; τινά Id. Pax 372, Plut. Ages. 20; χρυσόν Luc. Charid. 11. 2. ἀν. τάφον to dig up, break open, destroy it, Hdt. 1. 68, Isocr. 351 E.

ἀνορχέομαι, Dep. to leap up and dance, Eur. Supp. 719.

ἀν-ορχος, ον, without testicles, Hipp. 358. 24. II. without kernels, φοίνικες Arist. Fr. 250.

ἀ-νόσητος, ον, without sickness, Soph. Fr. 838.

ἀνοσία, ἡ, (ἀνοσος) freedom from sickness, Poll. 3. 107.

ἀν-όσιος, ον, more rarely α, ον Eur. Tro. 1315 (so perh. Aeschin. 49. 17), and later:—unholy, profane, Lat. profanus, opp. to ἄδικος, as ὀσιος to δίκαιος (v. ὀσιος I. 1), of persons, Aesch. Theb. 611, Soph. O. T. 353, etc.; ἀν. ὁ θεομίσης Plat. Euthyphro 7 A; ἄδικος καὶ ἀν. Id. Gorg. 505 B. 2. of things, ἔργον, μῦθος, στόμα, γάμοι, etc., Hdt. 2. 114., 3. 63, Soph. O. C. 981, etc.; αἰδῶν ἀνόσι' οὐδὲ βήτ' ἀν. Id. O. T. 1289; ἀνόσια πάσχειν Antipho 120. 6; μήτε ἀσεβέες, μήτε ἀνόσιον Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 22; οὐ μόνον ἀνομον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀνόσιον Id. Lac. 8, 5; ἀνόσιος νέκυς a corpse with all the rites unperformed, Shakspeare's 'unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled,' Soph. Ant. 1071; ἀν. τι γίγνεται ἐμοῦ παρόντος the holy rites are profaned, Antipho 139. 16. II. Adv. -ίως, in unholy wise, Soph. Ph. 257; κάτω γῆς ἀν. οἰκῶν without funeral rites, Eur. El. 677.

ἀνοσιότης, ητος, ἡ, a profaneness, Plat. Euthyphro 5 D; ἀν. καὶ δεινάτης τῶν πεπραγμένων Isocr. 257 D.

ἀνοσιουργέω, to act profanely, Plat. Legg. 905 B.

ἀνοσιουργήμα, ατος, τό, a profane act, Philo 2. 313.

ἀνοσιουργία, ἡ, profaneness, Ep. Plat. 335 B, Plut. Arat. 54.

ἀνοσιουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) acting profanely, Ep. Plat. 352 C, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 7, Philo 2. 313.

ἀν-οσμος, ον, = ἀνοσμος, without smell, Hipp. Acut. 394, Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 16, etc.; ἴχνη ἀνοσμα of footsteps that leave no scent, Poll. 5. 12:—but ἄοσμος (q. v.) was preferred.

ἀ-νοσος, Ion. and Ep. ἀνοσος, ον, without sickness, healthy, sound, of persons, ἀσκεθέες καὶ ἀν. Od. 14. 255; ἀν. καὶ ἀγήραοι Pind. Fr. 107, cf. Plat. Tim. 33 A; ἀπυρος, ἀν. Hdt. 1. 32; λῶστον δὲ τὸ ζῆν ἀνοσον Soph. Fr. 326; ἀγήρω καὶ ἀν. Plat. Tim. 33 A:—Adv., ἀνόσως διάγειν Hipp. Epid. 1. 939. 2. c. gen., ἀνοσος κακῶν untouched by ill, Eur. I. A. 982; ἀν. πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα ἀρρωστήματα οἱ τῶν ἄλλων ἀρρωστημάτων Arist. H. A. 8. 22, 2., 24, 1. 3. of a season, free from sickness, ἔτος ἀν. ἐς τὰς ἄλλας ἀσθενείας Thuc. 2. 49; ἔτις, λόγος ἀν. Plut. Cic. 8, etc.; πάσχειν τι Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 12. II. of things, not causing disease, harmless, Eur. Ion 1201.

ἀν-όστεος, ον, doneless, of the polypus, Hes. Op. 522; ἀν. ἡ καρδία Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 21; τὰ περὶ τὴν κοιλίαν Ib. 2. 9, 8; φηὶ μελέων Opp. H. 1. 639.

ἀ-νόστητος, ον, unreturning, Orph. Arg. 1268. II. whence none return, χάρις ἐνέρων Anth. P. 7. 467, cf. Opp. H. 3. 586, etc.

ἀ-νόστιμος, ον, not returning, κείνον ἀν. ἔθηκεν cut off his return, Od. 4. 182. 2. not to be retraced, κέλευθος Eur. H. F. 431. II. not nutritious, of corn, Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 1.

ἀ-νοστος, ον, unreturning, without return, πάντας ὄλεσαν καὶ ἔθηκαν ἀνόστους Od. 24. 528; πάντες ἐγένοντο ἀν. Arist. Fr. 140; Sup., ἦβη ἀνοστοτάτη never, never to return, Anth. P. 7. 482. II. = foreg. II. in Comp., Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 2.

ἀ-νόσφιστος, ον, not stolen, safe, Jo. Chrys.

ἀν-όσφραντος, ον, that cannot be smelt, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 7.

ἀ-νόπιστος, ον, unmoistened, Diosc. I. praef.

ἀ-νοτος, ον, without the south wind, Hesych.

ἀνοτοτύζω, to break out into wailing, Aesch. Ag. 1074, Eur. Hel. 371.

ἀν-οὔατος, ον, (οὔς) without ear: without handle, Theocr. Ep. 4. 3.

ἀ-νουθέτητος, ον, unwarned, Isocr. 15 C. 2. that will not be warned, Dem. 1477. 14, Menand. Monost. 49.

ἀνοῦς, ον, contr. for ἀνοός.

ἀν-ούσιος, ον, without material substance, Eccl.

ἀνοῦσος, ον, Ion. for ἀνοσος.

ἀν-οὔατος, ον, (οὔατος) unwounded by stroke of sword, ἀβλητος καὶ ἀν. Il. 4. 540, cf. Aesch. Fr. 125.

ἀνοῦτητί [ῖ], Adv. without inflicting a wound, οὐδ' ἄρα οἱ τις ἀνοῦτητί γε παρέστη Il. 22. 371. II. without receiving a wound, Q. Sm. 3. 445.

ἀνοῦτητος, ον, = ἀνούτατος, Nic. Th. 719.

ἀν-οφθαλμιάτος, ον, free from ophthalmia, Diosc. Parab. 1. 35.

ἀν-όφθαλμος, ον, without eyes, Tzeitz. Hist. 3. 219.

ἀνοφρυάζομαι, Dep. to arch one's eye-brows; metaph. to be supercilious, A. B. 25: cf. ἀνασπάω, τοξοποιέω.

ἀνοχεύομαι, (ἀνοχή) Dep. to make a truce, Nicet. Ann. 350 A, 365 D.

ἀνοχεύς, εως, ὁ, (ἀνέχω) an up-holder, ἀνοχῆς Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 11; ὄχῆς Ib. Diut. 2. 11.

ἀν-όχευτος, ον, without sexual intercourse, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 1, al.

ἀνοχέω, to raise up, cited from Olympiod.

ἀνοχή, ἡ, (ἀνέχω) a holding back, stopping, esp. of hostilities: hence, mostly in pl., like Lat. induciae, an armistice, truce, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 17; ἀνοχὰς ποιέσθαι Decret. ap. Dem. 282. 20; διδόναι Dion. H. 8. 68; ἄγειν Plut. Alex. 55; σπεύσασθαι Id.; αἱ πρὸς Περδίκκην ἀν. Aeschin. 32. 17; αἱ ἐξαετείς ἀν. Dion. H. 3. 59:—but ἀνοκωχή (q. v.) is reputed the more Att. form. II. (ἀνέχομαι) long-suffering, forbearance, Ep. Rom. 2. 4., 3. 26. 2. ἀνοχὴν ἀναπαύλης διδόναι permission to rest, Hdn. 3. 6, 21. III. = ἀνατολή, Poll. 4. 157, Hesych.; v. ἀνίσχω.

ἀνοχλέω, = ἀνοχλίζω, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 83.

ἀνοχλησία, ἡ, = ἀοχλησία, dub. in Diog. L. 2. 87.

ἀνοχλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, heaving upwards:—Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 83.

ἀνοχλίζω, to heave up out of the way, Ap. Rh. 1. 1167, Opp. H. 5. 128.

ἀν-οχλος, ον, not annoying or troublesome, Arist. P. A. 3. 2, 14.

ἀνοχμάζω, fut. ἄσω, to hoist, lift up, Anth. P. 9. 204.

ἀνόχυρος, ον, v. sub ἀνώχυρος.

ἀνοψία, ἡ, want of fish (ὄψον) to eat with bread, ἔφερον δεινῶς τὴν ἀν. Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 8; ἀνοψίαν ἀποφέρειν Plut. 2. 237 F.

ἀνοψος, ον, (ὄψον) wanting in fish, etc., Plut. 2. 123 B.

ἀνπερ, = ἐάνπερ, ἦνπερ, v. sub ἐάν:—ἀνποτε, = εἶθε, Schol. Eur. Or. 1580.

ἀνσπάω, poet. for ἀνασπάω.

ἀνστα, ἀνστάς, ἀνστήμεναι, ἀνστήσεις, ἀνστήσων, ἀνστήτην, poet. forms, v. sub ἀνίστημι.

ἀνστρέψειαν, poet. for ἀναστρέψειαν.

ἀνσχεθέειν, ἀνσχεο, poet. forms, v. sub ἀνέχω.

ἀνσχετός, v. sub ἀνάσχετος.

ἀντα, (like ἀντην from ἀντί, cf. κρύβδην, κρύβδα):—Ep. Adv. over against, face to face, Lat. coram, Hom.; mostly in the phrases, ἀντα μάχεσθαι to fight man to man, Il. 19. 163; ἀντα ἰδεῖν to look before one, Il. 13. 184, etc., cf. Eur. Alc. 877; θεοῖς ἀντα ἐφκει he was like the gods to look at, Il. 24. 630; εἶδεται ἀντα πελιδῆ Nic. Th. 238; ἀντα τετύσκεσθαι to aim straight at them, Od. 22. 266, cf. Pind. N. 6. 46; ἀντα πρὸς τινος C. I. 2892. 4. II. as Prep. with gen., like ἀντί, over against, Ἡλιδος ἀντα Il. 2. 626; ἀντα παρειῶν σχομένη κρήδεμνα . . before her cheeks, Od. 1. 334; ἀντ' ὀφθαλμοῖν 4. 115; (in 6. 141. στή δ' ἀντα σχομένη may be taken elliptically in the same sense, or ἀντα may be joined with στή, she stopped and stood facing him); also of persons, ἀντα σέθεν before thee, to thy face, Oa. 4. 160, cf. 22. 232; so in Il. 21. 331, with a notion of comparison, confronted with thee, like ἀντάξιος; ἔρπει ἀντα τῷ σιδάρω τό καλῶς κηθαρίσδεν rivals it, Alcman. 11. 2. in hostile sense, against, Διὸς ἀντα πολεμίζειν Il. 8. 428; Διὸς ἀντα . . ἐγχοσ ἀείραι Ib. 424; εἶ κέ μεν ἀντα στήης 17. 29; Αἰαντος στήμεναι ἀντα Ib. 166; etc.; and to ἀντα belong several passages in which the last syll. is elided (ἀντ'), and which are often referred to ἀντί, v. ἀντί A. 1.

ἀντᾶγνακτέω, to be indignant in turn, Euseb. P. E. 257 C.

ἀντᾶγάπῶ, to love in turn or return, Clem. Al. 102:—Pass., Philo. 2. 8, Themist. 55 D.

ἀντᾶγείρω, to rival as a collector, beggar, Celsus ap. Orig. 303 Spencer.

ἀντᾶγοράζω, to buy with money received in payment for something else, πωλεῖν τι καὶ ἀντ. σίτον Xen. An. 1. 5, 5; τὰ ἀνταγορασθέντα Dem. 930. 23.

ἀντᾶγορεύω, to speak against, reply, ἀντᾶγόρευσεν Pind. P. 4. 278. II. to gainsay, contradict, τινί Ar. Ran. 1072.

ἀντᾶγρεύομαι, Pass. to be caught or taken in return, Athanas.

ἀντᾶγωνία, ἡ, adversity, in pl., C. I. 6282.

ἀντᾶγωνίζομαι: fut. Att. ἰούμαι: I. as Dep. to struggle against, prove a match for, τινί, esp. in war, Hdt. 5. 109, Thuc. 6. 72, Xen., etc.; ἀν. ταῖς παρασκευαῖς τινός Dem. 1078. 11. 2. generally, to struggle or to dispute with, τινί Thuc. 3. 38; περὶ τινος Andoc. 29. 12; οἱ ἀνταγωνιζόμενοι τι the parties in a lawsuit, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 27. 3. absol. to rival one another, περὶ τινος Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 6. II. as Pass. to be set against, τινί Xen. Oec. 10, 12.

ἀντᾶγώνισμα, ατος, τό, a struggle with another, Clem. Al. 839:—also -ώνισις, εως, ἡ, Byz.

ἀντᾶγωνιστέω, to oppose, be a rival, Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 10.

ἀντᾶγωνιστής, οὔ, ὁ, an opponent, competitor, rival, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 8., 3. 3, 36, Alex. Incert. 2; τινί τινός Xen. Hier. 4, 6; etc.; ἀντ. ἔρωτος a rival in love, Eur. Tro. 1006, cf. Plat. Rep. 554 E, al.; ἀντ. τῆς παιδείας opponents of their system of education, Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 7; ἀντ. ἔχειν τινά ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς Polyb. 2. 45, 5.

ἀντᾶγωνιστος, *ov*, in Poll. 3. 141, is interpreted, *contending as an adversary*:—but ἀνταγωνίστως, Id. 1. 157, is f. l. for ἀναντ-, v. Dind.

ἀντᾶδικέω, *to injure in return, retaliate upon, ἀλλήλους* Plat. Theaet. 173 A, cf. Crito 49 B, sq.

ἀντᾶδω: fut. -άσομαι:—*to sing in answer, esp. of the partridge, to answer when another calls, ἀντ. ὡς μαχούμενος* Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 8, cf. Mirab. 151. 2, Ael. N. A. 4. 16; ἀντ. Μούσαις Luc. Pisc. 6; τοῖς φεγγομένοις Plut. 2. 794 C: *to cry out at one, Lat. occino, ἐγὼ δ', ἦν τοῦτο δρᾶς, ἀντάσομαι* Ar. Eccl. 887:—Pass., στροφῇ ἀντασθῆναι Poll. 4. 112.

ἀνταίρω, = ἀνταίρω, but only in Med., ἀνταίρεσθαι χεῖράς τινι *to raise one's hands against one, make war upon him*, Hdt. 3. 144., 7. 101; or without τινί, 6. 44., 7. 212; also, πλέμεν βασιλεῖ ἀντ. 8. 140, 1. ἀντάεις, Dor. for ἀντήεις.

ἀνταθλος, *ov*, *contending against, rivalling, τινός* Anth. P. 12. 68.

ἀνταιδέομαι, Med. *to respect in return, αἰδουμένας ἀντ.* Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 28.

ἀνταῖος, *a, ov*, (ἀντα) *set over against, right opposite, Lat. adversus, ἀνταία πληγὴ a wound in front, right in the breast*, Soph. El. 196, Eur. Andr. 844; ἀνταίαν ἐπαίειν (sc. πληγὴν) Soph. Ant. 1308. 2.

ἀνταίωτος, *hostile, hateful, Lat. adversarius, κνώδαλων ἀντ. βροτοῖσιν* Aesch. Cho. 588; πομπά Eur. I. A. 1324, cf. Soph. Fr. 74, 310, 466; τάνταῖα θεῶν *their hostile purposes*, Aesch. Pers. 604. II. *besought with prayers*, epith. of Hecaté, etc., Ap. Rh. 1. 1141, cf. Orph. H. 40. 1; ἀνταία.

ἀνταῖος Aesch. (Fr. 219) ap. Hesych.; ἀνταῖος Ζεύς Schol. Il. 22. 113.

ἀνταίρω, fut. -ᾶρῶ, aor. -ῆρα:—*to raise against, χεῖράς τινι* Anth. P. 7. 139; Thuc. 3. 32., 1. 53; πόλεμον τινι Polyb. 15. 7, 8; ἀντ. πρὸς Ἐρωτα μάχην Anth. P. 12. 147:—Med., v. sub ἀνταίρω. II.

intr. *to rise up against, withstand, Lat. contra assurgere, ἀνταίρειν τινι* Plat. Euthyd. 272 A, Dem. 25. 2; πρὸς τι or τινά, Dem. 66. 24, Plut. Pyrrh. 15, Dion. H. 6. 48; so in Med., τινι Luc. Hermot. 33, etc. 2.

of a cliff, *to rise opposite to or in the same parallel with, τοῖς κατὰ Μερῶν τόποις* Strabo 68, cf. 77; πρὸς τὴν Λιβύην Plut. Aemil. 6.

ἀνταισχύνομαι, Pass. *to be ashamed before another*, cited from Ach. Tat.

ἀνταίτω, *to demand in return*, Thuc. 4. 19; τινά τί τινος App. Civ. 3. 35.

ἀνταίτιόμαι, Dep. *to retort on*, Dio C. Excerpt. pp. 72. 75., 452. 17.

ἀνταίτιος, *ov*, *blamable in turn*, Clem. Al. 932.

ἀνταίχμαλωτεύω, *to make captive in turn*, Eccl.

ἀνταίωρέομαι, Pass. *to rise aloft in turn*, Plotin. 670 A.

ἀντᾶκαῖος, *δ*, a sort of sturgeon, Hdt. 4. 53, Lync. Κέντ. 1. 9, Ael. N. A.

14. 23. 2. as Adj., τᾶριχος ἀντακαῖον caviar, Antiph. Παράσ. 3.

ἀντᾶκολουθεῖν, *to attend in turn*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1046 E, cf. Diog. L. 7. 125.

ἀντᾶκολουθία, *ἡ, an accompanying*, Clem. Al. 436:—also, ἀντακολουθῆσις, *ews, ἡ*, Synes. 49 D.

ἀντᾶκοντίζω, *to hurl against in return, λίθον* Dio C. 59. 28.

ἀντᾶκούω, fut. -ούσομαι, *to hear in turn, τι ἀντί τινος* Soph. O. T.

544; ἃ γ' εἶπας ἀντ. Eur. Heracl. 1014; κάμου νῦν ἀντάκουσον Id.

Supp. 569; absol. *to listen in return, ἀντ. ἐν μέρει* Aesch. Eum. 198;

also in Prose, Xen. An. 2. 5, 16.

ἀντακροάομαι, Dep., = *to hear in turn*, Ar. Lys. 527.

ἀνταλαλάζω, *to return a shout, of opposing armies*, Plut. Pyrrh. 32,

etc.; of Ecbo, Aesch. Pers. 390.

ἀνταλλάγή, *ἡ, an exchanging, exchange, barter, Lat. permutatio, Gloss.*

ἀντάλλαγμα, *ατος, τό, that which is given or taken in exchange, φίλου*

for a friend, Eur. Or. 1157, cf. LXX (Job. 28. 15, al.); τῆς ψυχῆς Ev.

Matth. 16. 26.

ἀνταλλαγματικός, *ἡ, ὄν, of or for traffic*, Gramm.

ἀντάλλαγος, *ov*, *exchanged for another*, Menand. Ἀλ. 10, Kan. 3, Χήρ. 4.

ἀνταλλακτέον, verb. Adj. *one must give in exchange, τινός for a thing*,

Dem. 410. 20.

ἀντάλλακτος, *ov*, *taken as equivalent, πρὸς τι* Porph. Abst. 1. 51.

ἀνταλλάσσω, Att. -τιτω: (v. ἀλλάσσω):—*to exchange one thing with*

another, δάκρυα δ' ἀνταλλάσσετε τοῖς τῆσδε μέλεσι Eur. Tro. 351;

τὴν ἀξίωσιν τῶν ὀνομάτων ἀντ. they changed the signification of the

names, Thuc. 3. 82, cf. Plut. 2. 56 B; τί τινος Poll. 3. 113. II.

more commonly in Med., *to take in exchange, ἄνδρα* Aesch. Cho. 133;

ἀνταλλάσσεσθαι τί τινος *to take one thing in exchange for another*, Eur.

Hel. 1088, Dem. 68. 6, etc.; τὶ ἀντί τινος Id. 203. 12; ἀντάλασσεσθαι

τι τῇ διανοίᾳ *to interchange in thought*, Plat. Theaet. 189 C; θάνατον

ἀνταλλάσσεται shall receive death in exchange, i. e. as a punishment, Eur.

Phoen. 1633:—so in Pass., ἀντηλλαγμένος τοῦ ἑκατέρων τρόπου *having*

made an interchange of each other's custom, i. e. having each adopted the

way of the other, Thuc. 4. 14.

ἀντᾶμείβομαι, Med. *to exchange one thing with another, δελφῖσι θῆρες*

ἀντ. νομόν Archil. 69. 7. II. c. acc. pers. *to repay, requite,*

ρυκίσκῃ, ἀνταμείβεσθαι τινά κακοῖς Archil. 59; κακοῖσι ποιναῖς Aesch.

Pr. 223; κακῶς κακοῖσι Id. Theb. 1049; ἀθέοις ἔργοις ἀντί τινος Ar.

Thesm. 722. III. *to answer again, ἀνταμείβεσθαι τοῖσδε* Hdt.

9. 79; ἀντ. τι πρὸς τινά Soph. O. C. 814; τινά οὐδέν Ib. 1273; also c.

dat. rei, ὑμᾶς. . . τοῖσδ' ἀνταμείβομαι λόγοις Eur. Andr. 154.

ἀντᾶμειψις, *ews, ἡ, an exchanging*, Hesych.; in Jo. Chrys. also ἀντα-

μοιβή.

ἀντᾶμοιβός, *όν, v. sub ἀντημοιβός.*

ἀντᾶμύνα, *ης, ἡ, a defending against*, Theod. Prodr.; v. Lob. Phryn. 23.

ἀντᾶμύνομαι [ῆ], Med. *to defend oneself against another, resist*, Thuc. 4.

19. II. *to requite, τινά κακοῖς* Soph. Ant. 643; οἱ ἀνταμυνώμενοι

Thuc. 3. 84.

ἀνταναβαίνω, *to ascend in turn*, Theod. Prodr. p. 186.

ἀνταναβιβάζω, fut. -βιβῶ, *to make go up in turn*, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 15.

ἀνταναβοάω, *to cry out in answer or opposition*, App. Civ. 2. 131.

ἀνταναγιγνώσκω, *to read and compare*, Cratin. Incert. 44, ubi v. Meineke.

ἀντανάγω, *to lead up against, ἀντ. νέας to put ships to sea against*, Hdt.

6. 14, Thuc. 7. 37; but also ἀντ. ναυσί with ships, Ib. 52; more freq.

absol. in same sense,—whether in Act., as 8. 38, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 23;

or in Med., as Thuc. 4. 13, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 5:—Pass., ναυσὶν ἀντανα-

χθεῖς Diod. 13. 71:—generally, *to attack, ἀντανήγετο πρὸς τὸ μειράκιον*

Plat. Eryx. 388 E. 2. *to bring up or out instead*, Anth. P. 9. 285.

ἀνταναίρεσις, *ews, ἡ, subtraction*, Arist. Top. 8. 3, 5. II. *mutual*

or *alternate removal*, Eust. 1397. 44.

ἀνταναιρέω, *to take away from the opposite sides of an account, do away*

with, *to cancel*, Dem. 304. 19:—Pass. *to be cancelled*, Arist. Metaph. 6.

15, 7. 2. *to kill in return*, Philo 2. 321, in Pass.

ἀντανάκλασις, *ews, ἡ, reflexion of light*, Plut. 2. 901 D; also of sound,

echo, Ib. 502 D. II. *the use of a word in an altered sense, Lat.*

contraria significatio, Quintil. 9. 3, 68, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 746.

ἀντανακλασμός, *δ, a reflexive sense, of words*, Apoll. de Pron. 70 B.

ἀντανακλαστικός, *ἡ, ὄν, of or for reflexion, ἡ ἀν. ἀντωνυμία a reflexive*

pronoun, Gramm.:—also -κλαστος, *ov*, Priscian.

ἀντανακλάω, *to reflect, φῶς* Plut. 2. 696 A:—Pass., Ib. 903 A; ἀντανα-

κλάται ἀκτίς Sext. Emp. M. 5. 82; ὀφθαλμοὶ ἀλλήλοις ἀντανακλῶμενοι

reflected one in another, Achill. Tat. 1. 9. 2. of sound, *to be*

reflected or echoed, LXX (Sap. 17. 19). 3. in Gramm., *αχῆμα*

ἀντανακλῶμενον, *reflexive*, Apoll. de Constr. p. 175; cf. foreg.

ἀντανακλίνομαι, Pass. *to lean or lie back, go to rest opposite*, Nicet.

Eugen. 7. 333.

ἀντανακοπή, *ἡ, a recoiling, κυμάτων* Arist. Mund. 4. 33-

ἀντανακόπτω, fut. ψω, *to throw back again*, A. B. 34-

ἀντανακράζω, *to cry out in turn, or reply*, App. Mithr. 26.

ἀντανάλισκω, fut. -ἄλωσω, *to destroy in return*, Eur. Or. 1165.

ἀνταναμένω, *to wait instead of taking active measures, c. inf.*, Thuc. 3. 12.

ἀνταναπαύομαι, Med. *to rest in turn*, Polyae. 1. 14.

ἀνταναπέμπω, *to send back in return*, Byz.

ἀνταναπίμπλημι, *to fill in return*, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 12.

ἀνταναπλέκω, *to plait in rivalry with, τινί* Anth. P. 4. 2.

ἀνταναπληρόω, *to fill in turn, supply as a substitute*, Apoll. de Constr.

p. 14; ἀντ. πρὸς τὸν εὐπορώτατον δὲ τοὺς ἀπορώτατους *to put in the*

poorest so as to balance the richest, Dem. 182. 22:—ἀνταναπλήρωσις,

ews, ἡ, *a filling up again*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 48.

ἀντανάπτω, *to kindle in turn or in opposition*, Walz Rhett. 1. 495.

ἀντανάστᾶσις, *ews, ἡ, the erection of a wall or the like over against*

another, Eust. Opusc. 291. 80.

ἀνταναστρέφω, *to turn back again*, Clem. Al. 160.

ἀντανατρέχω, *to run back again, close again, of the skin*, Paul. Aeg. p. 197.

ἀνταναφέρω, fut. -ανοίω, *to bring or carry back again, ἀντ. τὴν πίστιν*,

Lat. *fidem aequare*, Wytt. Plut. 2. 20 C. II. absol. *to make com-*

ensation, πρὸς τι Themist. 99 C.

ἀνταναχωρέω, *to give ground in turn*, Aristid. 1. 529.

ἀντανδρος, *ov*, (ἀνήρ) *instead of a man, as a substitute, ἀντί τινος* Luc.

D. Mort. 16. 2, etc.

ἀντάνειμι, (εἶμι ἴβο) *to rise so as to balance, τινι* Thuc. 2. 75.

ἀντανείργω, *to resist, repulse, τινά* Philes de Elepli. 241.

ἀντανέλω, *to draw back again*, Nicet. Eugen. 6. 397.

ἀντανέρχομαι, Dep. *to return again*, Theod. Prodr.

ἀντανέχω, *to hold up in turn or in reply, πυρσούς* Polyae. 6. 19, etc.

ἀντανίσω, *to make equal, adjust, compensate*, Synes. 126 B.

ἀντανίστημι, *to set up against or in rivalry, τι* Plut. 2. 40 E, Dio C.

42. 48; τί τινι Plut. 348 D. II. Pass., with aor. 2 act., *to*

rise up against, τινι ἐς χεῖρας Soph. Tr. 441, cf. Plut. Sull. 7; *to rise*

one against another, Id. 2. 723 B.

ἀντανίσχω, = ἀντανέχω, Basil.

ἀντανίσωμα, *ατος, τό, an equivalent*, Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 7.

ἀντανίσωσις, *ews, ἡ, a balancing*, Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 556 D.

ἀντανόγω or -οίγνυμι, *to open against, ἀντ. ὄμματα κερανοῖς to face*

them, Longin. 34. 4.

ἀντανύτω [ῆ], fut. σω, *to accomplish in turn*, Epigr. Gr. 1026. 5.

ἀντ-ἄξιος, *a, ov, worth just as much as, c. gen., ψυχῆς ἀντάξιον worth*

life itself, Il. 9. 401; πολλῶν ἀντάξιος ἄλλων Il. 514; ἕκαστος δέκα

ἀνδρῶν ἀντ. worth as much as ten, Hdt. 7. 103, cf. 2. 148; and so Plat.,

Xen., etc. 2. absol. *worth as much, worth no less*, Il. 1. 136:—

Comp. -ώτερος, Cyril. Adv. -ίως, Schol. Luc.

ἀνταξιώω, *to demand as an equivalent, or in turn*, Thuc. 6. 16; c. dupl.

acc., ἀνταξιώσαι δωρεὰν αὐτόν Macho ap. Ath. 579 A.

ἀνταπαιτέω, *to demand in return*, Thuc. 3. 58., 5. 17, etc.:—Pass. *to*

be called on for a thing in turn, τι Plut. Cato Mi. 53.

ἀνταπαμβέβομαι, Med. *to obey in turn, βήτραις* Tyrtae. 2. 8.

ἀνταπᾶπτάω, *to deceive in turn, τινά* Joseph. A. J. 5. 8, 11.

ἀνταπαύγασμα, *ατος, τό, the reflexion of light or glory*, Eccl.

ἀνταπειλέω, *to threaten in turn, τινι* Philo 2. 469, cf. Themist. 95 B.

ἀνταπερύκω [ῆ], *to keep off in turn*, Anth. P. 15. 14.

ἀνταπέρχομαι, Dep. *to go away in turn*, Theod. Prodr.

ἀνταποδείκνυμι or -ύω, fut. -δείξω:—*to prove in return or answer*, Xen.

Symp. 2, 22, Arist. Rhet. 2. 26, 3. 2. to appoint instead, Dio C. 49. 43-

ἀνταποδέχομαι, *to receive in turn*, Byz.

ἀνταποδίδωμι, fut. -δώσω:—*to give back, repay, tender in repayment*

or *requitat*, Batr. 187; ἀνταποδίδοναι τὸ ὅμοιον, τὸ ἴσον Hdt. 1. 18,

Thuc. 1. 43; τὴν ἴσην Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 16, cf. ἀνταποδοτέον; ἀντ.

προφεία Lys. 107. 32; ἀρετὴν Thuc. 4. 19; opp. to πάσχειν, Plat. Tim.

79 E:—absol., *to make a return*, Thuc. 3. 40, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 24; ἀντ.

ἀλλήλοις Ib. 3. 5, 2. II. *to make correspondent*, Plat. Phaedo

71 E, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 4, 4; so of clauses in a sentence, Dem. Phal.

53: v. ἀνταποδοτέον II. 2. intr. *to answer to, correspond with*,

εἰ μὴ ἀνταποδοῖται τὰ ἕτερα τοῖς ἑτέροις Plat. Phaedo 72 A; cf. B; οὐκ ἀποδίδωσι τὸ ἕμαιαν there is no similar correspondent, Arist. Meteor. I. 11, 4, cf. Incess. An. 7, 6; δεῖ τὴν μεταφορὰν τὴν ἐξ ἀναλόγου ἀνταποδιδόναι to be convertible, Id. Rhet. 3. 4, 4. 3. to give back words, answer, τινί Plat. Phaedr. 236 C. III. to deliver in turn, τὸ σύνθημα Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58, in Pass.: to explain in turn, Plat. Tim. 87 C. IV. to give back a sound, Plut. Sull. 19, Timol. 27.

ἀνταπόδομα, τό, a repayment, requital, whether of good or evil, LXX (Syrac. 12. 2., 14. 6, al.), Ep. Rom. 12. 19, cf. Ps. 62. 22.

ἀνταπόδοσις, εως, ἡ, a giving back in turn, opp. to ἀποδοχή, Thuc. 4. 81: a rendering, requiting, repayment, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 7., 8. 13, 10, al.; χάριτος Menand. Monost. 330, Diod. 20. 100; in bad sense, LXX (Isai. 61. 2., 63. 4, al.); γίνεται ἀντ. ἐκ τινος Polyb. 5. 30, 6:—reward, LXX (Ps. 18. 11), Ep. Col. 3. 24. II. a turning back, opposite direction or course, ἀντ. ποιῆσθαι Polyb. 4. 43, 5, etc. 2. a responsive sound, Arist. Audib. 50. III. an alternation, e. g. of action and reaction, περιῶδων Hipp. Aph. 1243. 2. in Rhet., the correspondence or apposition of clauses in a periodic sentence, cf. Quintil. 8. 3, 78 sq.

ἀνταποδοτέον, verb. Adj. one must repay, τὴν ἀξίαν ὧν ἔπαθεν Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 9; τιμὴν 8. 14, 3; χάριν 9. 2, 1; τὰς εὐεργεσίας Ib. 3; τὸ ὑφείλημα Ib. 5. II. ἀντ. ἕξιν τινί one must make it correspond to . . . , Plat. Phil. 40 D.

ἀνταποδοτής, ου, ὁ, a requiter, repayer, Ep. Barnab.

ἀνταποδοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, in Gramm., belonging to or marking ἀνταπόδοσις; or, of pronouns, correlative:—Adv. —κῶς, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 5.

ἀνταποδοῦμαι, Med. with aor. and pf. act., to strip, prepare for a contest with, τινί Philostr. 842.

ἀνταποθνήσκω, to die in turn, Antipho 130. 26.

ἀντάποινα, a faulty form for ἀντίποινα, Dind. Soph. Ph. 316.

ἀνταποκρίνομαι [ῖ], Med. to answer again, Ev. Luc. 14. 6: to argue against, τινί Ep. Rom. 9. 20. II. to correspond with, ἀλλήλαις Nicom. Ar. 77.

ἀνταπόκρισις, εως, ἡ, a reply, Nicet. Eugen. 1. 266.

ἀνταποκτείνω, to kill in return, Hdt. 7. 136, Aesch. Cho. 121, etc.

ἀνταπολαμβάνω, fut. —λήψομαι, to receive or accept in return, Plat. Tim. 27 B, Dem. 471. 2.

ἀνταπόλλυμι, to destroy in return, Eur. Ion 1328, Plat. Crito 51 A. II. Pass. and Med., with pf. 2 act., to perish in turn, αὐτὶς ἀνταπωλόμην Eur. Hel. 106, cf. I. T. 715; ὑπὲρ ἀνδρῶν ἐκάστου δέκα ἀνταπόλλυσθαι that ten should be put to death in revenge for each man, Hdt. 3. 14.

ἀνταπολογέομαι, Dep. to speak for the defence or in reply, Isae. 52. 23, cf. Dio C. 50. 2.

ἀνταποπαίζω, to lose what one has won at play, Com. Anon. Fr. 259.

ἀνταπόπαλις, εως, ἡ, a rebounding, revulsion, Cass. Probl. 26:—also the verb —πάλλω, in Byz.

ἀνταποπέμπω, to send away in turn, cited from Matth. Anecd.

ἀνταποπέρδω, Lat. oppedere, πρὸς τὰς βροντάς Ar. Nub. 293.

ἀντ-απορέω, to raise questions in turn, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 231.

ἀνταποστέλλω, to send away in turn or in exchange, Polyb. 22. 26, 22: to send back, Nicet. Eugen. 5. 325, in Pass.: to refer one back again, ἐπί τι Sext. Emp. M. 8. 86.

ἀνταποστολή, ἡ, a sending in return, mutual despatch, πρέσβων Nicet. Ann. 257 B.

ἀνταποστρέφω, to turn back again, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 903.

ἀνταποστροφή, ἡ, a turning away from one another, of places which face opposite ways, Strabo 257.

ἀνταποταφρεύω, to part off by trenches, cited from App.

ἀνταποτειχίζω, to wall off, fortify on the other side, Dio C. 43. 7.

ἀνταποτίνω, to requite, repay, Anth. P. 9. 223:—also ἀνταποτίννυμι or —ύω, Byz.

ἀνταποφαίνω, to shew on the other hand, Thuc. 3. 38, 67:—Med. to assert a contrary opinion, Clem. Al. 891.

ἀνταποφέρω, to carry off in turn: to throw back, Poll. 9. 107.

ἀνταποχή, ἡ, the debtor's acknowledgment of his debt (?).

ἀντάπτομαι, Ion. for ἀνθάπτομαι.

ἀνταπωθέω, to repel in turn, Arist. Probl. 24. 9, 3:—Pass., Id. Somn. 3. 23.

ἀνταπώθησις, εως, ἡ, mutual repulsion, Anaxag. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 526.

ἀντάπωσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Plut. 2. 890 D.

ἀντάρθμεω, to compare number for number, count against one another, Paus. 10. 20, 2:—verb. Adj. —ητέον, Poll. 2. 93.

ἀνταρκέω, to hold out against, τοῖς παροῦσιν Thuc. 7. 15; πρὸς τι Plut. Cleom. 30. II. absol. to hold out, persist, Ar. Eq. 540, Isocr. 132 C, 389 D; c. part., τρέφασα . . ἀντήρκεσεν Dio C. 68. 25.

ἀνταρκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀρκτος) opposite the north, antarctic, πόλος Arist. Mund. 2, 5, Plut. 2. 888 C.

ἀνταρσις, εως, ἡ, a rising against one, insurrection, Symm. V. T., Byz.:—also, ἀνταρσία, ἡ, Byz.:—ἀντάρτης, ου, ὁ, a rebel, Jo. Chr.:—and Adj. ἀνταρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Byz.

ἀντάρχω, to act as vice-president, τοῦ ἀγῶνος C. I. 353, 8, cf. 2222. 17.

ἀντασπάζομαι, fut. ἀσσομαι, Dep. to welcome, greet in turn, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3: to receive kindly, Ib. 5. 5, 42:—hence, ἀντασπασμός, ὁ, a mutual greeting, Theod. Stud.

ἀνταστράπτω, to lighten against, ἀστραπαῖς Dio C. 59. 28.

ἀντασχύμενος, η, ον, v. sub ἀντα.

ἀνταυγάζω, fut. ἀσσω, = ἀνταυγέω, πρὸς ἥλιον Helioid. 1. 2. II. trans. to expose to the light, illuminate, ἡλίφ βιον ἀντ. Philo 2. 260.

ἀνταυγύσια, ἡ, reflexion of light, Gloss.:—so, ἀνταύγεια, ἡ, Philolaos in Stob. Ecl. 1. 530, Xea. Cyn. 5, 18; τῆς χιόνος from the snow, Diod. 17. 82.

ἀνταυγέω, to reflect light, Arist. Probl. 23. 6, 1, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B; πρὸς Ὀλυμπον Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 400 B; φάσγανον ἀνταυγέει φόνον flashes back murder, Eur. Or. 1519: to gleam, glitter, Eubul. Κυβ. 1.

ἀνταυγής, ἐς, reflecting light, sparkling, κόραι Ar. Thesm. 902; χιών Diod. 17. 82.

ἀνταυδάω, fut. ἦσω, to speak against, answer, τινά Soph. El. 1478.

ἀνταυλέω, to play on the flute against, τινί Agath. Hist. 257. 3.

ἀνταύξω, to increase in turn, Byz.

ἀνταύω, fut. σω, to sound in turn, answer, οἱ ἀντάυσε [ῦ] βροντᾶς φθέγμα Pind. P. 4. 350, cf. Opp. C. 2. 78.

ἀνταφαιρέω, to take away in return, Antipho 125. 46, in Med. II. to subtract from both sides, and ἀνταφαιρέσις, εως, ἡ, subtraction from both sides, Nicom. Arithm. 86.

ἀνταφεστιάω, v. sub ἀντεφεστιάω.

ἀνταφήμι, fut. —αφήσω, to let go in turn, δάκρυ ἀν. to let the tear fall in turn, Eur. I. A. 478. II. to send back, σφαίραν Poll. 9. 107.

ἀντάω, poet. opt. ἀντή Soph. Tr. 902: Ioa. impf. ἦντεον Hom.: fut. ἀντήσω: pf. ἦντηκα: (ἀντα, ἀντι): I. c. dat. pers. to come opposite to, meet face to face, meet with, ἡ οἱ ἔπειτ' ἦντησ' Il. 6. 399; ἦντεον ἀλλήλοισιν 7. 423; so also in Trag., ἀνέμοις ἀντ. Aesch. Supp. 37; πατρί Soph. Tr. 902, etc.: cf. ἀντιάω II. II. = ἀντιάω, c. gen., I. c. gen. pers. to meet in battle, εἰ κεν πάντων ἀντήσομεν Od. 16. 254, cf. Il. 16. 423: also, without any hostile sense, σπέρμα μὲν ἀντασ' Ἐρεχθιδᾶν by lineage she reached, went up to the Erechtheidae, Soph. Ant. 982. 2. c. gen. rei, to meet with, take part in, partake in or of, μάχης, δαίτης Il. 7. 158, Od. 3. 44; κατάλεξον ὄπως ἦντησας ὄπωπῆς how thou hast sped in getting sight of him (opp. to μετὰ πατρὸς ἀκουήν in preceding line), Od. 17. 44, cf. 3. 93-97; so, ἀντ. ξεινίων Hdt. 2. 119; δλώσιος Pind. O. 10 (11). 49; ἀντ. τινὸς ὑπὸ τινος to meet with such and such treatment from another, Hdt. 1. 114; σφῶ (so Elmsl. for σφῶν) . . ἀρῶμαι μὴ πατ' ἀντήσαι κακῶν Soph. O. C. 1445. III. rarely c. acc. (cf. ἀντιάω I), Ἀργεῖαν ἀντήσας στόλον Aesch. Supp. 323; where the MSS. ἀνστήσας (whence Paley ἀνστήσης may'st raise up, support):—Eur. I. A. 150, ἦν νιν πομπαῖς ἀντήσης νιν, is probably an interpolation.—The simple Verb never in Com. or Att. Prose; but cf. ἀπαντάω.

ἀντεγγράφω, to insert one name instead of another, Dem. 792. 3.

ἀντεγγυάω, to pledge or bind in return, Theod. Prodr.

ἀντεγείρω, to raise or build instead, Dio C. 69. 12. to build in opposition, τί τινι App. Pun. 114.

ἀντέγερωσι, εως, ἡ, a raising up instead, Theod. Prodr.

ἀντεγκάλέω, fut. ἔσω, to accuse in turn, recriminate, Dem. 1012. 17; τινί Isocr. 360 D.

ἀντέγχεμαι, Pass. to be urgent on the other side, Eunap. p. 39 Boiss.

ἀντέγκλημα, ατος, τό, a counter-accusation, Walz Rhett. 4. 647, al.

ἀντεγκληματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a counter-accusation, Walz Rhett. 4. 673. Adv. —κῶς, Schol. Ap. Rh.

ἀντεγκύκλια, (sc. γράμματα), τά, circular letters rescinding or contradicting former ones, Evagr. H. E. 3. 7.

ἀντεγχαράσσω, to engrave instead, Manass. Chron. 4338.

ἀντεγχειρίζω, to entrust to another instead, τινί δίκας Dio C. 60. 24.

ἀντεικάζω, fut. ἀσομαι Plat. Meno 80 C: aor. —ήκασα Ar. Vesp. 1311, subj. —εικάσω Plat. ib.:—to compare in return, τινά τινι Ar. Vesp. 1311; absol., Plat. l. c. Hence —κασία, ἡ, Schol. Ven. Il. 8. 560.

ἀντεικόνημα, τό, an image, likeness, τινός Byz.

ἀντείνω, poet. for ἀνατείνω.

ἀντεῖπον, aor. 2 without any pres. in use: (cf. ἀντερῶ, ἀντιλέγω, ἀνταγορεύω), to speak against or in answer, gainsay, mostly c. dat., αὐδὲν ἀντ. τινι Aesch. Pr. 51, Soph. O. C. 999, etc.; ἀντ. τινὶ δεομένῳ Thuc. 1. 136. 2. absol. to speak in answer, πρὸς τινά or τι Id. 3. 61, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 3, Plat. Theag. 131 A; ἀντ. ὑπὲρ τινος to speak in one's defence, Ar. Thesm. 545:—c. acc. cogn., ἀντ. ἔπος to utter a word of contradiction, Eur. I. A. 1391; δύο λόγῳ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀντεῖπεν to speak on both sides of a question, Isocr. 208 A. 3. c. acc. rei, ἀντ. τινί τι to set one thing against another, Plat. Apol. 28 B. 4. κακῶς ἀντ. τινά to speak ill of him in turn, to answer him with reproaches, Soph. Ant. 1053; cf. εὐ εἰπεῖν τινά, etc. (εἶπον II. 4).

ἀντεῖρομαι, perhaps only in aor. —ειρόμην, Att. —ηράμην (as if from —έρομαι):—to ask in turn, Hdt. 1. 129., 3. 23, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 22; in part., Plut. 2. 739 B; τοὺς ἀντερομένους τῶν πολιτῶν C. I. 2671. 34.

ἀντεισάγω, to introduce instead, substitute, Dem. 121. 6 (in Pass.), Plat. Ax. 369 E, Menand. Πλοκ. 1. 16. II. to bring in to office in turn, ἀλλήλους Plut. Caes. 14.

ἀντεισαγωγή, ἡ, a rhetorical figure, Lat. compensatio, by which a general assertion is met by a contradictory case, Walz Rhett. 8. 457.

ἀντεισακτέον, verb. Adj. one must introduce instead, substitute, Byz.

ἀντεισβάλλω, to throw upon in turn, συμφορὰν τινι Nicet. Eug. 6. 43. II. intr. to make an inroad in reprisal, Dio C. 48. 21.

ἀντεισδρομή, ἡ, an entrance in turn, succession, Cyrill.

ἀντεισδύνω, to enter instead, εἰς τι Eust. 1111. 45.

ἀντεῖσιμι, to enter in turn or in return, cited from Synes.

ἀντεισέρχομαι, Dep. to come into in turn or instead, cited from Aristid.

ἀντεῖσκαλέω, to call in in turn, Cyrill.

ἀντεῖσοδιάζω, to bring in, introduce in turn, A. B. 883.

ἀντεῖσπράττω, to exact in return, Phot. ap. Wolf Anecd. 2. 121.

ἀντεῖσφέρω, fut. —οῖσω, to contribute in return, Ar. Lys. 654; cf. εἰσφορά. II. νόμον ἀντ. to substitute a new law for an old one, Dem. 486. 24; καινὴ δαιμόνια Dio C. 52. 36.

ἀντεῖσφορά, ἡ, an introduction instead, a substitution, Byz.

ἀντεκθέω, to rush out on the other side, Att. An. 1. 21.

ἀντεκθλίβω [ἴ], to press out in turn, Hipp. 411. 45.
 ἀντεκκλέπτω, to steal away in return, Ar. Ach. 527.
 ἀντεκκομίζω, to carry out or away in return, Hesych.
 ἀντεκκόπτω, to knock out in return, ὀφθαλμὸν Dem. 744. 13; εἶ τις τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν ἐξέκοπέ τινος, ἀντεκκοπῆναι Arist. M. Mor. 1. 34. 15.
 ἀντεκπέμπω, to send out or away in return, Xen. Hell. 4. 8. 25.
 ἀντεκπλέω, to sail out against, τινί Thuc. 4. 13; absol., Plut. Lys. 10.
 ἀντεκπλήσσω, fut. ξω, to frighten in return, Ael. N. A. 12. 15.
 ἀντεκπνέω, to breathe out in turn, Galen.
 ἀντεκρέω, to flow out in turn, Galen.
 ἀντέκτασις, εως, ἡ, Hesych., prob. v. l. for ἀντέκταις.
 ἀντεκτάσσω (sc. στρατόν), to draw out troops in opposition, App. Civ. 4. 108.
 ἀντεκτείνω, to stretch out in opposition, ἀν. αὐτόν τινα to match oneself with another, Ar. Ran. 1042; τί τινα Philostr. 517.
 ἀντεκτίθημι, to set forth or state instead, Plut. Arat. 1. II. to set one thing against another, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 251.
 ἀντεκτίνω [ἴ], to repay, Philo 2. 78.
 ἀντέκτισις, εως, ἡ, retribution, Philo 2. 510, Schol. Pind. P. 1. 112.
 ἀντέκτιστος, ον, (ἐκτίνω) punished in turn, Schol. Il. 24. 213.
 ἀντεκτρέφω, to maintain in return; in Pass., ἀντεκτρέφασθαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκγόνων Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 2. 2. to train as a rival, βότρυν βότρυν Lycopseus ap. Ath. 654 A.
 ἀντεκτρέχω, to sally out against, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 17, Ages. 2, 10.
 ἀντεκφέρω, to bring out against, oppose, τί τινα Plut. 2. 72 E.
 ἀντεκφύω, to beget, generate in turn, Eccl.
 ἀντελαττόμαι, Pass. to be worsted in turn, Dio C. 44. 27.
 ἀντελαύνω, intr. to sail against, τριήρει with a trireme, Plut. Nic. 24.
 ἀντελιγμός, ὁ, Ion. for ἀνθελ-, q. v.
 ἀντέλλογος, ὁ, compensation, Jurisc.: also -λογισμός, ὁ, Gloss.: -λογίζομαι, to compensate, Jurisc.
 ἀντελπίζω, to hope instead or in turn, τι Thuc. 1. 70.
 ἀντεμβαίνω, to fit into each other, of hinge-joints (γίγγλυμοι), Galen. 2. 737; he likewise uses the Substs. ἀντέμβασις and ἀντεμβολή, ἡ.
 ἀντεμβάλλω, to put in instead, τί τινα Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 7. 2. intr. to make an inroad in turn, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 4, Polyb. 5. 96, 3: to attack in turn, Plut. Philop. 18.
 ἀντέμβασις, ἡ, v. sub ἀντεμβαίνω.
 ἀντεμβιβάζω, to put on board instead, Thuc. 7. 13, cf. Dem. 50. 24.
 ἀντεμβοάω, to shout at a person in answer, A. B. 85, Eust. 855. 21:—also -βοή, ἡ, an answering cry, Walz Rhett. 3. 580.
 ἀντεμβολή, ἡ, a mutual inroad, Eccl. 2. v. sub ἀντεμβαίνω.
 ἀντεμβριμάομαι, Dep. to threaten in turn, τινί Nicet. Ann. 169 C.
 ἀντεμπαίζω, to mock at in return, τινί Schol. Ar. Pax 1112.
 ἀντεμπήγνυμαι, aor. -επεπάγην, Pass. to stick right in, τινί Ar. Ach. 230.
 ἀντεμπίπλημι, fut. -πλήσω, to fill in turn, ἀντεπέπλησαν τὴν ὁδὸν Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 12: to fill in return, by way of compensation, τί τινος Id. An. 4. 5, 28:—Pass. to be filled full of, τινός Plat. Legg. 705 B.
 ἀντεμπίπρημι, fut. -πῆσω, to set on fire in return, ἀντενεπίπρασαν τὰ ἱρά Hdt. 5. 102.
 ἀντεμπλέκομαι, Pass. to be entwined together, Diosc. 1. 14, Poll. 1. 184:—to return one's embraces or salutation, Joseph. A. J. 16. 2, 5.
 ἀντεμπλοκή, ἡ, a mutual entwining, embrace, M. Anton. 7. 50.
 ἀντεμπαίνω, fut. -φᾶνῶ, to oppose by a counter-statement, ἀντ. ταῖς ἀποφάσεσιν Polyb. 18. 11, 12:—also, in Hesych., ἀντεμφανίζω.
 ἀντέμφασις, εως, ἡ, a difference of appearance, Strabo 109: opposition, antithesis, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 57.
 ἀντεμφύσησις [ῦ], εως, ἡ, a blowing against, ἀντ. ἀνέμων contrariety of winds, Theod. Prodr. Rhod. p. 282.
 ἀντεμφυτεύω, to implant on the other side, Eust. Opusc. 160. 6.
 ἀντεμώνιον, τό, antimony, late, v. Ducang.
 ἀντεναντίωσις, εως, ἡ, a rhetorical figure, by which a positive statement is made in a negative form, as οὐκ ἐλάχιστα for μέγιστα, Walz Rhett. 8. 481.
 ἀντενδείκνυμαι, Med. to give contrary indications, of symptoms, Galen.
 ἀντένδειξις, εως, ἡ, an adverse indication, obstacle, Theod. Stud.
 ἀντενδίδωμι, fut. -δώσω, to give way in turn, of sawyers, ὁ μὲν ἔλκει, ὁ δ' ἀντενέδωκε Ar. Vesp. 694, restored by Dobree for ἀντανέδωκε.
 ἀντενδύομαι, Pass. to put on instead, Plut. 2. 139 C.
 ἀντενέδρα, ας, ἡ, a counter-ambuscade, Polyb. 1. 57, 3.
 ἀντενεδρεύω, to lay a counter-ambuscade, Hipp. Ep. 1282, Dio C. 41. 51.
 ἀντενεργέω, to operate against, Barnab. Ep. 2.
 ἀντενέχυρον, τό, a counter-pledge, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 1355:—hence ἀντενεχυράζομαι, Dep. to take a counter-pledge, Schol. Eur. Ion 1406.
 ἀντένθεσις, εως, ἡ, an insertion instead, Eust. 1679. 12.
 ἀντενοικίζω, to introduce as inhabitants instead, Tzetz.:—Pass., αἱ ψυχὰι ἀγνοῖς πάλιν ἀντ. σώμασιν Joseph. B. J. 3. 8, 5.
 ἀντεντίθημι, to insert in turn or instead, Nicom. Ar. 149.
 ἀντεντρέπω, to turn in an opposite direction, Theod. Prodr., in Pass.
 ἀντενώπιος, ον, face to face, Manass. Chron. 3725, etc.
 ἀντεξάγω, to export in turn or instead, Xen. Vect. 3, 2. II. to lead out against, τὰ στρατόπεδα Polyb. 2. 18, 6, cf. Diod. 13. 66:—absol. to march out against, τινί Polyb. 3. 66, 11.
 ἀντεξαίρω, to elevate, magnify in rivalry, λόγους ἔργα Philostr. 511.
 ἀντεξαίτέω, to demand in return, Plut. Alex. 11.
 ἀντεξανίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. 2 act., to rise up against, πρὸς τι Heliod. 7. 19.
 ἀντεξᾶπάτῶ, to deceive in return, Dio C. 58. 18.
 ἀντεξαποστέλλω, to send away in turn, Byz.
 ἀντέξαρμα, ατος, τό, (ἀντεξαίρω) an opposite elevation, Theol. Ar. 25.
 ἀντέξειμι, (εἶμι, ἴβο) to go out against, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 10, etc.

ἀντεξελαύνω, to drive, ride, sail out against, Plut. Philop. 18, etc.
 ἀντεξέρχομαι, = ἀντέξειμι, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 12, etc.
 ἀντεξετάζω, fut. ἴσω, to try one by the standard of another, Aeschin. 6. 2, Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 21; τι πρὸς τι Plut. Caes. 3:—Pass. to be measured or compared, παρὰ or πρὸς τι Plut. Timol. 36., 2. 65 B:—Med. to measure one's strength against another, τινί Luc. D. Mort. 12. 2: esp. to dispute with him at law, like ἀντιδικέω, Ib. 29. 1, Merc. Cond. 11: metaph., ἀν. τῆ νόσῳ Id. Abdic. 16.
 ἀντεξετάσις, ἡ, a trying one against another, Walz Rhett. 9. 496.
 ἀντεξεταστέος, α, ον, to be compared, cited from Max. Tyr.: ἀντεξεταστικός, ἡ, ὄν, comparing, Aphthon. in Walz Rhett. 1. 97.
 ἀντεξηγέομαι, to state in turn, Origen.
 ἀντεξηγησις, εως, ἡ, a counter-explanation, Ath. 634 E.
 ἀντεξηππεύω, to ride out against, Plut. Pomp. 7.
 ἀντεξισάζω, to make equal, compare, Schol. Od. 11. 308.
 ἀντεξίσταμαι, Pass. c. aor. 2 act., to yield to an attack, Plut. 2. 946 D.
 ἀντεξορμάω, to march or sail out against, Dio C. 48. 47., 63. 24.
 ἀντεξορμησις, εως, ἡ, a sailing against, Thuc. 2. 91: a mode of attack, Plut. Pomp. 69.
 ἀντέξωσις, ἡ, a mutual thrusting out, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 93.
 ἀντεπαγγέλλω, to promise in turn, Theod. Prodr.
 ἀντεπάγω, to lead against: absol. (sub. στρατόν or the like), to advance against, advance to meet an enemy, Thuc. 4. 124, Polyb. 12. 18, 11, etc. II. to inflict in return, ποιήν τινα Aristaen. 2. 9.
 ἀντεπάδω, to use charms against, ἀντάδων καὶ ἀντεπ. Plotin. 437 B.
 ἀντεπαινέω, fut. ἴσω, to praise in return, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 49. II. Pass., ἀντ. τινί to be extolled in comparison with, Luc. pro Imag. 19.
 ἀντεπανάγομαι, Pass. to put to sea against, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 4. 25.
 ἀντεπανέρχομαι, Dep. to return, come back again, Timario in Notices des Mss. 9. 170.
 ἀντεπαρύομαι, Dep. to draw in turn, Eus. Laud. Const. 14.
 ἀντέπαρχος, ὁ, subpraefectus, Gloss.
 ἀντεπαυγάζω, to beam with light in turn, Manass. Chron. 5959.
 ἀντεπαυξάνω, to increase in turn, Theod. Prodr. p. 178, Eust.
 ἀντεπαφίημι, to let go, let slip against, τινί Luc. Zeux. 9.
 ἀντεπεγείρω, to stir up against; in Pass., Manass. Chron. 3743.
 ἀντέπειμι, (εἶμι) to rush upon, meet an advancing enemy, Thuc. 4. 33, 96, etc.; τινί Id. 7. 6.
 ἀντεπέιπον, aor. 2, without pres. in use (cf. ἀντεῖπον), to answer, Nicet. Eug. 8. 70.
 ἀντεπεισάγομαι, Pass. to be carried in or enter instead, Tim. Locr. 102 A; εἰς τὰ ἀραιώματα, Plut. 2. 903 E.
 ἀντεπεισοδος, ἡ, an entrance in return, ἀντ. παρέχειν Plut. 2. 903 D.
 ἀντεπεισφέρομαι, Pass. to come in instead, Plut. 2. 903 E.
 ἀντεπέκτασις, ἡ, a stretching against or in opposite direction, Hesych.
 ἀντεπελαύνω, aor. -ήλασα, to rush to meet, attack one, App. Pun. 26.
 ἀντεπεμβαίνω, to board a ship against: to oppose, Theod. Prodr. p. 262.
 ἀντεπεξαγείρω, to collect in opposition, Theod. Prodr. p. 210, in Pass.
 ἀντεπεξάγω, intr., to go out against, Thuc. 8. 104, Luc. Bacch. 3:—also in Med., Dio C. 50. 31.
 ἀντεπέξειμι, (εἶμι) to march out to meet an enemy, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 7. 37; absol., Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 30, etc.
 ἀντεπεξελαύνω, = foreg., Thuc. 4. 72; cf. ἐλαύνω I. 2.
 ἀντεπεξέρχομαι, = ἀντεπέξειμι, Thuc. 4. 131, Aristid. 1. 149.
 ἀντεπέξοδος, ἡ, a sally in turn, Dio C. 47. 37.
 ἀντεπερείδομαι, Med. to strive against, Lat. obnitor, Gloss.
 ἀντεπέρχομαι, to march against, τινί Dio C. 36. 34.
 ἀντεπερωτάω, -τησις, ἡ, restipulator, restipulatio, Gloss.
 ἀντεπηχέω, to clamour against one, Luc. Catapl. 19.
 ἀντεπιβουλευτος, ον, plotting, or used in plots, against one, μηχανή Math. Vett. p. 9.
 ἀντεπιβουλεύω, to form counter-designs, Thuc. 1. 33., 3. 12, etc.
 ἀντεπιγράφω, to write something instead, κατὰ ἀνελὼν ἀσεβῆ ἀντεπιγράφειν Dem. 615. fin.:—Med., ἀντεπιγράφεσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ νίκημα to put their own names instead of the other party to the victory, i. e. claim it, Polyb. 18. 17, 2.
 ἀντεπιδείκνυμι, to exhibit in turn, Plat. Theaet. 162 B; c. part. to contrast, ἀντ. ἑαυτὸν ποιούντά τι Xen. Ages. 1, 12:—Med. to exhibit oneself in competition, Plut. 2. 674 B; also c. acc. rei, ἀντ. τι καλὸν τινα to exhibit some fine quality against another. Id. Anton. 23; also, τι πρὸς τι Id. Alex. 21.
 ἀντεπιζεύγνυμαι, Pass. to be attached on the other side, Irenae. 1. 17.
 ἀντεπίθεσις, εως, ἡ, a mutual attack, contention, Philo 1. 7.
 ἀντεπιθύμω; to desire a thing in rivalry with, τινός Andoc. 32. 42:—Pass., ἐπιθυμῶν ξυνεῖναι καὶ ἀντεπιθυμῆσθαι τῆς ξυνομαίας and to have one's company desired in turn, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 28.
 ἀντεπικᾶλέω, fut. ἴσω, to accuse in return, ἀντ. ὅτι . . . App. Civ. 5. 59.
 ἀντεπικηρύσσω, to advertise for sale in return, Poll. 4. 93.
 ἀντεπικλάω, to break or bow down in turn, Byz.
 ἀντεπικλύζω, to inundate, overwhelm in turn, Nicet. Eug. 9. 34.
 ἀντεπικουρέω, to help in return, τινί Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 3.
 ἀντεπικραίνω, to bring to pass in turn: v. ἐπικραίνω.
 ἀντεπικράτεια, ἡ, alternate mastery, νείκους καὶ φιλίας Stob. Ecl. 1. 416.
 ἀντεπικρατέω, to get the upper hand in turn, Strabo 745, Dio C. 44. 27.
 ἀντεπιαμβάνομαι, Med. to lay hold on the other side, Luc. Symp. 43.
 ἀντεπλέγομαι, Dep. to choose in turn or instead, Eust. Opusc. 248. 51.
 ἀντεπιμελέομαι or -μέλομαι, Dep. to attend or give heed in turn, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 18; τινός to one, Id. An. 3. 1, 16.
 ἀντεπιμέλλω, v. s. ἀντιμέλλω.

ἀντεπιμετρέω, to measure to in return, Poll. 5. 142.
 ἀντεπινασέω, to devise in turn, Ael. N. A. 6. 23, Joseph. A. J. 10. 8, 1.
 ἀντεπιπλέω, to sail against in turn, Poll. 1. 124. v. l. Thuc. 1. 50.
 ἀντεπιρρέω, to admit moisture instead, Hipp. 418. 54.
 ἀντεπίρρημα, τό, Poll. 4. 112; v. sub ἐπίρρημα.
 ἀντεπιρροή, ἡ, flux and reflux, Eust. Opusc. 128. 81.
 ἀντεπιρροθέω, to resound, of a sea-beaten rock, Manass. Chron. 4016.
 ἀντεπισκόπητος, ον, resisting episcopal authority, Eust. Opusc. 262. 35, joined with ἀνεπισκόπητος.
 ἀντεπίσκοπος, ὁ, an anti-bishop, rival claimant of a see, Greg. Naz.
 ἀντεπισκοπέω, to darken again or in turn, Manass. Chron. 3078.
 ἀντεπισκώπτω, to mock in return, τινά Polyb. 17. 7. 5.
 ἀντεπισπάω, = ἀνθέλω, Hesych.
 ἀντεπιστέλλω, to write an answer, Luc. Sat. 19, Paus. 4. 22, 6, etc.
 ἀντεπιστένω, to groan in turn or in reply, Nicet. Eug. 1. 51.
 ἀντεπιστολή, ἡ, a letter in reply, Epiphan.
 ἀντεπιστράτεω, to take the field against, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 33; the verb. Adj. -εύτερον, in Nicet. Eug. 5. 338.
 ἀντεπιστρέφω, to turn against, retort, Plut. 2. 810 E.
 ἀντεπιστροφή, ἡ, a turning back upon, χειρὸς ἐπὶ τὸν ὄμιον Plut. 2. 901 D.
 ἀντεπιτάσσω, to order in turn, τινὶ ποιεῖν τι Thuc. 1. 135; τινὶ τι Plut. Tim. 20 B.
 ἀντεπιτείνω, to turn in a contrary direction, Plut. 2. 933 C.
 ἀντεπιτερίζωμαι, Dep. with pf. pass. to occupy ground with a fort in turn, Thuc. 1. 142; cf. ἐπιτερίζω.
 ἀντεπιτίθημι, properly to lay on in turn or exchange, πληγὴν Clem. Al. 932:—Pass., Dio C. 58. 7. 2. ἀντ. ἐπιστολήν πρὸς τινα to give a letter in answer, Thuc. 1. 129, Isac. ap. Harpocr.; cf. ἐπιτίθημι. II. Med. to make a counter-attack, to throw oneself upon, Diod. Excerpt. 533. 61.
 ἀντεπιτιμάω, to blame in turn, Eccl.
 ἀντεπιτρέχω, = ἀντεφοδεύω, Suid.
 ἀντεπίτροπος, a deputy governor, C. I. (add.) 4536 f.
 ἀντεπιφέρω, to lay, inflict in turn upon, τί τινι Philo 1. 407: to send back, echo, ῥήματα Planud. 2. Pass. to rush upon in turn, Tim. Locr. 102 A.
 ἀντεπιχειρέω, to undertake in turn, Strabo. II. to attack in turn, τινὶ Plut. Themist. 31. III. to make attempts to prove the contrary, Arist. Top. 8. 8, 2; τὰ ἀντεπιχειρούμενα controversial efforts to prove or disprove, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 191; cf. ἐπιχειρήμα.
 ἀντεπιχειρήσις, εως, ἡ, a counter-attack, Dion. H. 9. 14.
 ἀντεπιχωριάζω, of words, to be interchangeable, Basil.
 ἀντεποφείλω, to owe in turn, or as a set-off, Byz.
 ἀντέρᾶμαι, aor. -ῆράσθην: Dep. =sq., τινὶ τινος Luc. Musc. Enc. 10.
 ἀντερᾶνίζω, to contribute one's share in turn; Pass. to be repaid, ὄμμασιν ἄλλοτρίοις Anth. P. 9. 12.
 ἀντεραστής, οὔ, ὁ, a rival in love, τινός Ar. Eq. 733: a rival, Plat. Rep. 521 B, Arist. Rhet. 2. 10, 6:—fem. ἀντερᾶστρια, Gloss.
 ἀντερᾶω, to love in return, τῶν ἀντερῶντων ἡμέρῳ πεπληγμένος Aesch. Ag. 544; ἐρῶν ἀντερᾶται Xen. Symp. 8, 3, cf. Bion 8. 1; ἀντερᾶν τινός Luc. D. Marin. 1. 5; ἀντερᾶσθαι ὑπὸ τινος Plut. Dio 16. II. to rival in love, τινὶ Plut. 2. 972 D; ἀντ. τινὶ τινος to rival one in love for . . . Eur. Rhes. 184: absol., τὸ ἀντερᾶν jealous love, Plut. Lycurg. 18.
 ἀντεργολᾶβέω, to compete with, τι in a thing, Posidipp. Ἀναβλ. 1.
 ἀντερεθίζω, to provoke in turn, τινὰ πρὸς μάχην Eust. 848. 17.
 ἀντερείδω, to set firmly against, χειρὶ χειρᾶ ἀντερείσαις clasping hand in hand, Pind. P. 4. 65; ἀντέρειδε τοῖς Ἐρεχθεΐδαις δόρυ Eur. Supp. 702; ἀντ. ξύλα [τῷ πύργῳ] to set wooden stays or props against it, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5; ἀντ. βάσις to plant it firm, Soph. Ph. 1403. II. intr. to stand firm, resist pressure, offer resistance, opp. to ὑπέικω, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16, cf. Cyn. 10, 16, Plat. Tim. 45 C, Arist., etc.; ἔναρι ἀντ. Hipp. Fract. 761; τὸ ὠθούμενον ἀντ. ὅθεν ὠθεῖται, offers resistance in the direction from which the pressure comes, Arist. Mechan. 34, 1, etc.
 ἀντέρεισις, εως, ἡ, a thrusting against, resistance, Hipp. Art. 817: esp. the fulcrum or resistance used in setting a bone, Ib. 780; in stepping, Arist. Incess. An. 3, 2; λάμπειν ἀντερείσει τοῦ αἰθέρος by its resistance, Plut. Lysand. 12:—repulsion, Id. 2. 396 A.
 ἀντέρεισμα, τό, a prop, Hesych. s. v. στήναι.
 ἀντερειστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for resistance, ἕξισ Metop. ap. Stob. 10.
 ἀντερέσσω, Att. -πτω, to row against, prob. l. Dio C. 48. 48.
 ἀντερίζω, to strive against, contend, πρὸς τι Polyb. 40. 5, 8; ταύροις Philostr. 722:—poët. also ἀντεριδαίνω, Nonn. Jo. 7. 43.
 ἀντέρομαι, v. sub ἀντείρομαι.
 ἀντερύομαι, Dep. to make equal in weight with, to value equally with, c. gen., χρυσοῦ τε καὶ ἀργύρου ἀντερύσασθαι Theogn. 77; cf. ἀντισηκῶ and ἐρύω.
 ἀντέρω, fut. without any pres. in use; pf. ἀντέρηκα Soph. Ant. 47; (cf. ἀντεῖπον):—to speak against, gainsay, Ib.; τεθνᾶναι δ' οὐκέτ' ἀντ. θεοῖς Aesch. Ag. 539; τι πρὸς τινα Ar. Nub. 1079; πρὸς τι Ach. 701:—Pass., οὐδὲν ἀντεῖρησεται no denial shall be given, Soph. Tr. 1184.
 ἀντέρως, ωτος, ὁ, return-love, love-for-love, Plat. Phaedr. 255 D Bekk., Ach. Tat. 1. 9. II. Anterās, personified as a god who avenged slighted love, Paus. 1. 30, 1, etc.; the Deus ultor of Ovid. Met. 14. 750, cf. Cic. N. D. 3. 23:—but also (as it seems) a god who struggled against Ἔρως, Paus. 6. 23, 5.—For representations of Anterōs in works of art, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 391. 8.
 ἀντερωτάω, to question in turn, ἐρωτώμενος ἀντερωτᾶν Plat. Euthyd. 295 B, cf. Plut. Cor. 18. Hence ἀντερωτητέον, verb. Adj. one must interrogate in turn, τινά τι Clem. Al. 919:—and, -τηματικῶς, Adv. by way of mutual question, by questioning in turn, cited from Theod. Stud.

ἀντεσθίω, to eat in turn, ἀλλήλους Psell. in Seebod. Misc. 2. 4, 603.
 ἀντεστραμμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass.; v. ἀντιστρέφω IV. 3.
 ἀντευδοκιμέω, to rival in distinction, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 1. 24.
 ἀντευεργετέω, to return a kindness, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 4; ἀντ. τοὺς εὖ ποιήσαντας Arist. Rhet. Al. 2, 13.
 ἀντευεργέτημα, τό, a kindness returned, Hesych.
 ἀντευεργέτης, ον, ὁ, one who returns kindnesses, Schol. Ap. Rh.
 ἀντευεργετικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to return kindnesses, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 24.
 ἀντευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, praying in turn or return, Theod. Prodr. 94.
 ἀντευλογέω, to bless in return, Eust. Opusc. 152. 4.
 ἀντευνοέω, to wish well in return, τινι Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 49.
 ἀντεύνοια, ἡ, mutual good-will, Byz.
 ἀντευπάσχω and ἀντευποιέω are by recent Edd. written divisim ἀντ' εὖ π. (v. Plat. Gorg. 520 E, Xen. An. 5. 5, 21, Dem. 494. 22), on the ground that εὖ never enters into direct composition with Verbs, v. εὖ fin.; but Bekk. retains ἀντευποιεῖν in Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 13, Rhet. 1. 13, 12.
 ἀντευφημέω, to praise in turn, Synes. 175 D.
 ἀντευφραίνω, to gratify in turn, Greg. Nyss. 3. 642.
 ἀντεύφρασμα, τό, the opposite of joy, quoted from Agatho by Suid.
 ἀντευχαριστητέον, verb. Adj. one must give thanks in turn, Porphy. Abstin. 2. 37.
 ἀντεύχομαι, Dep. to pray against, or on the other side, Philodem.
 ἀντεφαπλώω, to spread out in turn, χειρᾶς τινι Nicet. Eug. 7. 288.
 ἀντεφέλω, to attract in turn, Eumath. 3. 7, in Med.
 ἀντεφεστιάω, fut. ἄσω, (ἐφέστιος) to entertain in return, acc. to the l. vulg. in Plat. Tim. 17 B, retained by Bekk.; but Böckh follows Procl. and Schol. in reading ἀνταφεστιάω to pay off the debt of hospitality: the other form however occurs in Philostr. 573, Ael. N. A. 9. 45, 15. 7.
 ἀντεφενρίσκω, to find out against, Joseph. A. J. 10. 8, 1.
 ἀντεφίστημι, to appoint against one, στρατηγὸν τινι Aristid. 1. 302.
 ἀντεφοδεύω, to go forth to meet, Suid.
 ἀντεφοδιάζωμαι, Pass. to be furnished by way of provisions; metaph. in Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 1.
 ἀντεφοπλίζω, to arm against or in turn, Byz.
 ἀντεφορμάω, to rush against, attack, Heliod. 8. 16.
 ἀντεφορμέω, to anchor over against the enemy, Poll. 1. 122.
 ἀντεφόρμησις, εως, ἡ, a rushing against, attack, Philo 2. 31.
 ἀντεφυπνώω κλίνην to sleep on it instead, Theod. Prodr. 138.
 ἀντέχω or ἀντίσχω: fut. ἀντέξω: aor. ἀντέσχον:—to hold against, c. acc. et gen., χεῖρα ἀντ. κρατὸς to hold one's hand against one's head, so as to shade the eyes, Soph. O. C. 1651; c. dat., ὄμμασι δ' ἀντίσχοις τάνδ' αἴγλαν may'st thou keep this sunlight upon his eyes (for it can hardly mean keep it off his eyes), Id. Ph. 830; ἀντ. τοὺς χαλινοὺς Hdn. 5. 6. II. c. dat. to hold out against, withstand, Ἀρπάγῳ Hdt. 1. 175, cf. 8. 68; τοῖς δικαίοις Soph. Fr. 99; τῇ τάλαιπωρίᾳ Thuc. 2. 49; πρὸς τινα Id. 6. 22; πρὸς τι Hdn. 3. 6, fin., etc.:—c. acc. to endure, ἀντέχουσαν καμάτων Anth. P. 9. 299; but in Thuc. 8. 63 ἀντ. τὰ τοῦ πολέμου rather belongs to the next signf., to hold out as regards the war; so πολλά ἀντ. Ib. 86. 2. to hold out, endure, ἢ Ἀζωτος . . ἐπὶ πλείστον χρόνον παλιορκουμένη ἀντεσχε Hdt. 2. 157, cf. 5. 115, Thuc. 2. 70; μηκέτι ἀντέχωσι τῷ πόνῳ διεσταμένοι Plat. Tim. 81 D; πολλάκις γιγνομένην τὴν ψυχὴν ἀντέχειν to last through several states of existence, Id. Phaedo 88 A. 3. absol. to hold out, to stand one's ground, Hdt. 8. 16, Aesch. Pers. 413, etc.; πῶς δύσμορος ἀντ.; Soph. Ph. 175; νόσημα ἀντίσχει τὸν αἰῶνα πάντα Hipp. Fract. 759; ἐς τ' ἀν αἰῶν ἀντέχη Eur. Alc. 337; βραχὺν χρόνον Dem. 21. 1; ἀντ. ἐπὶ πολὺ, ἐπὶ πλεόν Thuc. 1. 7, 65; ἀντ. ἐλπίσιν in hope, Diod. 2. 26; Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 16 has ἀντ. περί τινος: peculiarly, ἀντ. μὴ ὑπακούσαι I hold out against . . . , refuse, Plut. 2. 708 A. b. of the rivers drunk by the Persian army, to hold out, suffice, Hdt. 7. 196, cf. Aesch. Pers. 413; (in full ἀντ. βέεθρον Hdt. 7. 58; ἀντ. ὑδὸν παρέχων Id. 7. 108); so, ἀντέχει ὁ σίτος Thuc. 1. 65. 4. to extend, reach, ὄσον ἢ ἐπιστήμη ἀντ. Id. 6. 69. III. Med. to hold before one against something, c. acc. et gen., ἀντίσχεσθε τραπέζας ἰῶν hold out the tables against the arrows, Od. 22. 74. 2. c. gen. only, to hold on by, cling to, ἐκείνου τῆς χειρὸς Hdt. 2. 121, 5; πέπλων Eur. Tro. 745, cf. Ion 1404; τῶν θυρῶν Ar. Lys. 161:—metaph., ἀντ. τῶν ὄχθων to cling to the banks, keep close to them, Hdt. 9. 56; ἀντ. Ἡρακλέους to cleave to Hercules, i. e. worship him above all, Pind. N. 1. 50; ἀντ. τῆς ἀρετῆς, Lat. adhaerere virtuti, Hdt. 1. 134; ἀντ. τοῦ πολέμου Id. 7. 53; τοῦ κέρδους Soph. Fr. 325; τῆς θαλάσσης Thuc. 1. 13; σωτηρίας Lys. 914. 6; τῆς ἀληθείας Plat. Phil. 58 E, cf. Rep. 600 D, al.; τῶν παραδεδομένων μύθων Arist. Poët. 9, 8; τῆς ἐλευθερίας Decret. ap. Dem. 290. 10. 3. absol., αὐτὸς ἀντέχου Soph. Ph. 893; cf. Ar. Ach. 1121, Plat. Rep. 574 B. 4. c. dupl. gen. pers. et rei, ἀνθέξεται σου τῶν πατρῶων χρημάτων will lay claim to the property from you, dispute it with you, Ar. Av. 1658. 5. to resist, Plat. Rep. 574 B, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 1; φανεῦσαι τοὺς ἀντεχομένους Diod. 4. 49.
 ἀντή, ἡ, (ἀντομαι II) prayer,—a word preserved by Hesych., ἀντησι (Cod. ἀντήσει) λιτανείαις, ἀντήσει, restored by Herm. for λιταῖς, metri grat. in Soph. El. 139.
 ἀντηγορέω, to speak against, Theod. Stud.
 ἀντηδην, Adv. in supplication, Hesych.
 ἀντήεις, Dor. -αῖς, εσσα, εν, (ἀντα) hostile, Pind. P. 9. 165.
 ἀντήλιος, ον, (ἀντί, ἥλιος) opposite the sun: i. e. looking east, eastern, Soph. Aj. 805; cf. πρόσσειλος:—δαίμονες ἀντήλιοι statues of gods which stood in the sun before the house-door, Aesch. Ag. 519, Eur. Fr. 542. II. like the sun, formed like ἀντίθεος, Id. Ion 1550. III. ἀντήλια = παρήλια, parhelia, Suid., cf. Menand. Χαλκ. 1, A. B. 411; so ἀνθήλιοι, Plut. 2. 894 F. 2. screes, or parasols, Eust. 1281. 3; also blinkers on horses' bridles, Poll. 10. 54, Eust. 1562. 40.—The Ion.

form ἀντήλιος is always used in Trag.; ἀνθήλιος first in Theopomp. Com. Incert. 23, Philo 1. 658, Plut., etc.; (v. sub ἥλιος).

ἀντημοιβός, ὄν, Ep. for ἀνταμοιβός, *corresponding*, Call. Del. 52.
ἀντην, (ἀντί): Ep. Adv. *against, over against, οὐ μὲν ἐγώ γε φεύξομαι . . . ἀλλὰ μάλ' ἀντην στήσομαι* I will confront him, Il. 18. 307, cf. 11. 590; ὁμοιωθῆναι ἀντην to match himself openly against me, 1. 157, Od. 3. 120; so, *πειρηθῆναι ἀντην* 8. 213; more rarely with Verbs of motion, ἀντην ἐρχεσθαι *straight forwards*, opp. to πάλιν τρέπεσθαι, Il. 8. 399; also, ἀντην βαλλομένων *in front*, 12. 152; οὐδὲ τις ἐτλη ἀντην εἰσιδέειν to look him in the face, 19. 15, cf. 24. 223; ἀντην λοέσσομαι will bathe before all, openly, Od. 6. 221, cf. 8. 158; ἀγαπαζέμεν ἀντην to greet in the face of all, Il. 24. 464; νείκεσέ τ' ἀντην 10. 158; ὅς μ' εἶραι ἀντην 15. 247; —θεῶ ἐναλίγκιος ἀντην like a god in presence, Od. 2. 5., 4. 310; χελιδόνι εἰκέλη ἀντην 22. 240. Cf. ἀντα. II. as Prep. c. gen., only in late Ep., as Opp. C. 3. 210, Nic. Th. 474.

ἀντήνωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀνήρ) *instead of a man, σποδὸς ἀντ. dust for men*, Aesch. Ag. 442.—In Il. as nom. pr.
ἀντηρετέω, to row against, or on the opposite side to another, E. M. 112. 40.

ἀντηρέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐρέτης) properly, *one who rows against* another, cf. A. B. 411: generally an *opponent, adversary*, Aesch. Theb. 283, 595; ἀντ. δορός τι 1b. 993.

ἀντήρης, ἐς: (ἀντί, —ήρης; v. sub —ήρης):—poët. Adj. *set over against, opposite*, λαβεῖν τινα ἀντήρη to meet face to face in battle, Eur. Phoen. 754, cf. 1367; ἀντήρης στέρνων πηγάς, of blows on the breast in sign of grief, Soph. El. 89;—c. gen., Φοινίκας ἀντ. χώρα, *over against, facing* it, Eur. Tro. 221; c. dat., ἀντ. τινί *opposite* to a thing, Id. I. A. 224; ἀντ. ὄψεσι *presenting itself before* the eyes, Soph. Fr. 839.

ἀντηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (either from ἀντήρης, or from ἀντί, ἐρείδω; the latter being assumed by Hero Bel. 130, where is the Dim. ἀντηρείδιον):—a *prop, stay, support*, Eur. Fr. 918, cf. Polyb. 8. 6, 6; ἀρκύων Xen. Cyn. 10, 7; in Thuc. 7. 36 ἀντηρίδες are *stay-beams* fixed inside a ship's bow, and projecting beyond it, so as to support and strengthen the ἐπιπίδες; cf. ὑποτείνω I. 1. II. =θυρίς, a *window*, Suid.:—and in Eur. Rhes. 785 it must mean *nostrils*, if it be the right reading. [ἴδος, Eur. Il. c.]

ἀντησις, εως, ἡ, v. sub ἀντη:—ἀντησιν, v. sub κατάντησιν.

ἀντηχέω, Dor. —αχέω:—to *sound or sing in answer*, παιάνα θεῶ Eur. Alc. 423; ἀντάχῃσ' ἀν. ὕμνον ἀρσένων γέννα *would have sung a song in answer to . . .*, Id. Med. 426; πρὸς τι Polyb. 22. 11, 12. II. absol., of a musical string, *to sound responsively*, Arist. Probl. 19. 24, Luc. V. H. 1. 38, Plut. Caes. 5, cf. Mar. 19.

ἀντήχημα, τό, an *echo*, Schol. Philostr.

ἀντήχησις, εως, ἡ, a *re-echoing*, Plut. 2. 589 D.

ἀντί, Prep. governing gen.:—orig. sense *over against*. (From √ANT, come also ἀντα, ἀντην, ἀντιος (as ἀπιος from ἀπό), ἀντη, ἀντικρύς, ἀντομαί, ἀντάω; cf. Skt. *anti* (opposite, facing); Lat. *ante*, *anterior*;—Goth. *and* as a Prep., O. Norse and A. S. *and-* as a Prefix, as in *and-svar* and *and-svaru* (*answer*); Germ. *ant-* in *ant-worten*, etc.)

A. Usage, I. of Place: *opposite, over against*, formerly quoted from several places of Hom., as Il. 21. 481 ἀντί ἐμεῖο (where now ἀντί ἐμεῖο, i. e. ἀντία); Τρώων ἀνθ' ἑκατον (i. e. ἀντα) 8, 233; so, ἀντ' Αἴαντος (i. e. ἀντα) 15. 415, cf. Od. 4. 115, Hes. Op. 725. 2. *answering to*, of the accompaniment to a song, Dem. Phal.; v. Chappell *Hist. of Mus.* p. 53. II. *instead, in the place of*, Ἐκτορος ἀντι πεφάσθαι Il. 24. 254; ἀντι γάμοιο τάφον Od. 20. 307; so later, πολέμου ἀντι φίλου καταστήναι Hdt. 1. 87; ἀντι ἡμέρης νύξ ἐγένετο Id. 7. 37, v. Valck. 6. 32; ἀντι φωτῶν σποδός Aesch. Ag. 434; τὸν πόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης μεταλαμβάνειν Thuc. 1. 120, cf. 4. 20., 7. 75; βασιλεύειν ἀντι τινος Xen. An. 1. 1, 4;—also, ἀντι ἀρχεσθαι ὑπ' ἄλλων Hdt. 1. 210, cf. 6. 32., 7. 170 (where the usual constr. would be ἀντι τοῦ ἀρχεσθαι, as some Edd. give it without authority, cf. Thuc. 7. 28, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 19, etc.):—in some instances used elliptically, ἡ τολμήσατ' ἀντ' ἐμοῦ δοῦναι τι, i. e. ἀντι τοῦ ἐμοῦ δοῦναι, Soph. Ph. 369, cf. O. C. 448. 2. in Hom. often to denote equivalence, Lat. *pro, instar*, ἀντι νυ πολλῶν λαῶν ἐστὶν ἀνὴρ he is as good as many men (cf. ἀντάξιος), Il. 9. 116; ἀντι κασιγνήτου ξείνος . . . τέτυκται a guest is as much as a brother, Od. 8. 546; ἀντι τοῖ ἐμ' ἰκέταο I am as a suppliant, Il. 21. 75, cf. 8. 163, Od. 8. 405; so later, τοῦτό σφι ἀντι λουτροῦ ἐστὶ serves as a bath, Hdt. 4. 75; ὑπάρχειν ἀντι τῶν ἐνδον to be as hostages for . . . Thuc. 2. 5; δουλεύειν ἀντι ἀργυρωνήτων just like bought slaves, Dem. 212, 20. 3. to denote *exchange, at the price of, in return for*, σοὶ δὲ θεοὶ τῶνδ' ἀντι χάριν . . . δοῖεν Il. 23. 650; ἀντι χρημάτων παραλαβεῖν for money paid, Hdt. 3. 59; ἀμείβειν τι ἀντι τινος Pind. P. 4. 30, cf. Eur. Or. 646, 651; ἀντι ποίας ἐνεργείας Lysias 106. 38, etc.; τί δ' ἐστὶν ἀνθ' οὐ . . .; Soph. Ant. 237; ὄνειδος ἀνθ' ὄτον Id. O. C. 967;—hence, ἀνθ' ὧν, *wherefore*, Aesch. Pr. 31, and often in Soph., cf. Thuc. 6. 83; but ἀνθ' ὧν also for ἀντι τούτων ἅτι . . ., *because*, Soph. Ant. 1068, Ar. Pl. 434; ἀντι τοῦ; *wherefore? why?* Soph. O. T. 1021. 4. *for the sake of*, Soph. El. 537; also with Verbs of entreaty, like πρὸς c. gen., ἀντι παίδων ἰκετεύομέν σε Id. O. C. 1326. 5. to mark comparison, ἐν ἀνθ' ἐνός one set against the other, *compared with* it, Plat. Rep. 331 B, Legg. 705 B; ἀντ' ἀνιῶν ἀνίαι grief for grief, i. e. grief upon grief, Theogn. 344; ἀντ' ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθοῖσι βρῦσι Aesch. Supp. 966, cf. Interpp. ad Evang. Joh. 1. 16; cf. πρὸς O. III. 4:—*in preference to*, ἀφνεὺν βούλεται ἀντ' ἀγαθοῦ Theogn. 188: even after Comparatives, πλέον ἀντι σοῦ, μείζων ἀντι τῆς πάτρας Soph. Tr. 577, Ant. 182; so, (esp. after a negative) ἄλλος ἀντ' ἐμοῦ Aesch. Pr. 467, Soph. Aj. 444, Ar. Nub. 653; δόξαν ἀντι τοῦ ζῆν ἡγαπηκῶς Plut. Alex. 42; cf. πρὸ A. III, παρὰ C. 1. 5. d.

B. Position: ἀντί rarely follows its case, as in Il. 23. 650, Aesch. Ag. 1277, Soph. Ph. 1100 (ex emend. Dind., τοῦ πλέονος δαίμονος εἴλου

τὸ κάκιον ἀντι); Anth. P. 7. 715; but the Gramm. hold that it never suffers anastrophe.

C. IN COMPOS., it signifies, 1. *over against, opposite*, as ἀντιβαῖνω, ἀντίπορος. 2. *against, in opposition to*, as ἀντιλέγω, ἀντίβιος. 3. *one against another, mutually*, as ἀντιδεξιόμαι. 4. *in return*, as ἀντιβοηθῶ. 5. *instead*, as ἀντιβασιλεύς, ἀνθύπατος. 6. *equal to, like*, as ἀντίθεος, ἀντίπαις, ἀντίδουλος. 7. *corresponding, counter*, ἀντίφορμος, ἀντίτυπος.

ἀντία, v. sub ἀντίος.
ἀντιάω, imperf. ἀντιάζων Hdt. 1. 166 (but ὑπ-ηντίαζον 4. 121), ἡντίαζον Xen., etc.; fut. ἀντιάσω, Trag., Dor. —άξω (v. infr.): aor. ἡντίασα Hdt. 4. 80., 9. 6; but these two tenses belong also to ἀντιάω: (ἀντι). To meet face to face, I. c. acc. pers. to encounter, whether as friend or foe, τὸν ἐπιόντα Hdt. 4. 118, cf. 141., 4. 80, Aesch. Ag. 1557, etc.; ἀντ. [τινὰ] ἐς τύπον Hdt. 1. 166, cf. 9. 6, Soph. O. T. 192; πατέρ' ἀντιάσασα πρὸς . . . πόρθμευμα Aesch. Ag. 1557; absol., κόπος . . . βαρὺς ἀντιάσαι Pind. N. 10. 36; μόλπα πρὸς κάλαμον ἀντιάξει song shall answer to the pipe, Id. O. 10 (11). 100. 2. to approach as supplicants, ἀντ. τινα δῶροισι Hdt. 1. 105; hence simply to entreat, supplicate, Ἄρεα ἀντιάσω Soph. O. T. 191; καὶ σ' ἀντιάσω πρὸς . . . Διὸς Id. Aj. 492, cf. Eur. Alc. 400, Andr. 572, etc.; often with the acc. omitted, ἀλλ' ἀντιάσω Soph. El. 1009, cf. Ph. 809; βάθι καὶ ἀντιάσον γονάτων entreat [her] by her knees, Eur. Supp. 272;—in this sense, it resembles προστρέπω, ἰκέτης, etc. II. =ἀντιάω II, ἀντάω, c. dat. pers., ὅταν θεοὶ . . . Γιγάντεσσι μάχην ἀντιάσωσιν in fight, Pind. N. 1, 102.—This Verb is never used in correct Att. Prose, though Xen. has the compd. ὑπαντιάσω.

ἀντιάνειρᾶ, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἀνήρ) like βωτιάνειρᾶ, κυδιάνειρᾶ, fem. form of a masc. in —άνωρ or —ήνωρ (for the —ᾶ shews that it cannot come from a nom. in —ος, cf. δῶτετρα, σῶτετρα, δράστετρα, etc.): in Il. always as epith. of the Amazons, a *match for men*, like ἰσανδρος, 3. 189., 6. 186, etc.; so of Athena, Coluth. 170. II. in Pind. O. 12. 23, στάσις ἀντιάνειρα faction wherein man is set against man.

ἀντιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a *tonsil*, mostly in pl. =παρίσθημα, Hipp. 464. 28., 471. 13;—esp. when swollen, Galen. 6. 247; cf. κατόρροος.
ἀντ-ιαχέω, to cry or call against, Theocr. Ep. 4. 11, Ap. Rh. 2. 828.
ἀντ-ιαχῶ, =foreg., Orph. Arg. 826; ἀμοιβήδην ἀντίαχεν Ap. Rh. 4. 76.
ἀντιάω: Hom. uses the pres. only in the Ep. forms ἀντιῶ, inf. ἀντιάω, 3 pl. imper. ἀκτιῶντων, part. ἀντιῶν, ὤσσα, ὤσωντες; but ἀντιῶ, which is pres. in Il. 1. 31., 23. 643, serves as fut. in 13. 752, Od. 1. 25., 24. 56; cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v.:—fut. ἀντιάσω [ᾶ] Od. 22. 28, Theogn.; aor. ἡντιάσα Hom.; (these two tenses in form belong to ἀντιάω; but such instances as belong in sense to ἀντιῶ are given here):—Med., once in Hom. (v. infr.), Ap. Rh. 1. 470., 2. 24: (ἀντί, ἀντίος): Epic Verb: I. to go for the purpose of meeting or receiving: 1. c. gen. rei, to go in quest of, when an aim or purpose is implied, πολέμοιο μενοῖνα ἀντιάω Il. 13. 215; ὄφρα πόνοιο . . . ἀντιάσῃτον 12. 356; οὐκέτ' ἀέθλων ἄλλων ἀντιάσεις Od. 22. 28, al.; metaph. of an arrow, to hit, ἀλλά κεν ἡ στέρνων ἡ νηδύος ἀντιάσειεν Il. 13. 290:—often of the gods, to come (as it were) to meet an offering, and so, in past tenses, to have received, accepted it, ἀντιῶν ταύρων τε καὶ ἀρνειῶν ἐκατόμβης Od. 1. 25; ἀρνῶν κνίσσης αἰγῶν τε τελείων . . . ἀντιάσας Il. 1. 67; generally, to partake of, enjoy, αἰ γὰρ . . . ὄνησιος ἀντιάσειεν Od. 21. 402; so, ἔργων ἀντιάσεις χαλεπῶν Theogn. 1308; οὔτε του τάφου ἀντιάσας Soph. El. 869; absol., ἀντιάσας having obtained [his wishes], Pind. I. 6 (5). 21:—once in Med., ἀντιάσθε, θεοί, γάμου Il. 24. 62. 2. more rarely c. gen. pers. to match, or measure oneself with, ἡμεῖς δ' εἰμὲν τοιοῖοι οἱ ἂν σέθεν ἀντιάσαιμεν Il. 7. 231; δῆλον ἀντιάσειν Theogn. 552. b. rarely in sense of coming to aid, οὐ παιδὸς τεθνηῶτος ἀντιῶσα Od. 24. 56. II. c. dat. pers. to meet with, encounter, as by chance, μηδ' ἀντιάσειας ἐκείνω Od. 18. 147; δυστήνων δέ τε παῖδες ἐμῷ μένει ἀντιῶσι Il. 6. 127., 21. 151; cf. ἀντιάω II. III. absol. in aor. part., ἀλλά τιν' ἔμμ' ὄτω δύμεναι θεὸν ἀντιάσαντα having hardly met you, Il. 10. 551, cf. Od. 6. 193., 13. 312., 17. 442. IV. c. acc. rei, only in ἐμὸν λέχος ἀντιῶσα, euphem. for sharing it, only in Il. 1. 31:—it has been proposed to get rid of this sense by construing ἰστὸν ἐπιχομένην καὶ ἐμὸν λέχος, ἀντιῶσαν willingly, readily; but v. Butt. ubi supr. V. to approach as a suppliant, supplicate, like ἀντιάω I. 2, only in late Ep., c. gen. pers., Ap. Rh. 1. 703.

ἀντιβάδην [ᾶ], Adv. going against, opposite, ἀντ. ὠθεῖν Plut. 2. 381 A.
ἀντιβάδιζω, to go against, the contrary way, Phot.

ἀντιβαίνω, fut. —βήσομαι, to go against, withstand, resist, c. dat., Hdt. 5. 40, Aesch. Pr. 234, Decret. ap. Dem. 290. 6, etc.; πλευραῖσιν ἀντιβάσα having set her foot against . . . Eur. Bacch. 1126. 2. absol., Hdt. 3. 72., 8. 3, Eur. I. A. 1016, etc.; βιασθεῖς πολλὰ κἀντιβασίως Ar. Eq. 767; ἀντ. πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 634 A. II. ἀντιβάς ἔλᾶν to pull stoutly against the oar, going well back, Ar. Ran. 202.

ἀντιβάλλω, fut. —βᾶλῶ, (the acc. pers. being understood), to throw against or in turn, to return the shots, Thuc. 7. 25; βέλος Polyb. 6. 22, 4;—c. dat., ἀντ. ἀκοντίοις Plut. Nic. 25; ἀντ. τῷ κωρύκῳ to practise by striking against the sack, in the gymnasium, Luc. Lexiph. 5. II. to put one against the other, compare, collate, Strabo 609, 790; λόγους ἀντ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους to exchange words in conversation, Ev. Luc. 24. 17, cf. 2 Macc. 11. 13.

ἀντιβάρης, ἐς, (βαρὺς) of equal weight, Schol. Il. 8. 233.

ἀντιβάρημα, (or rather —ημα), ἀπος, τό, a counterpoise, Byz.

ἀντιβασίλευς, εως, ὁ, a vice-king, Lat. *interrex*, Dion. H. 9. 69.

ἀντιβασίλεύω, to reign as a rival-king, τισὶ Joseph. B. J. 4. 7, 1.

ἀντιβάσις, εως, resistance, Plut. Caes. 38, etc.; πρὸς τι Id. 2. 584 E. II. a second or companion base of a column, Vitruv. 10. 15.

ἀντιβαστάζω, to support by leaning against, to prop, Eust. 1933. 37. ἀντιβάτης [ἄ], οὐ, ὄ, the ball of a door, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 201. ἀντιβάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, contrary, opposite, Plut. Phoc. 2, Galen. ἀντιβιάζομαι, Dep. to use force against, Anth. P. 12. 183, cf. Philo 2. 423. ἀντιβίας, f. l. in Anth. P. 10. 8; v. ἐναντίβιος. ἀντιβιβρώσκω, fut. -βρώσομαι, to eat in turn, Ath. 343 C. ἀντιβίην, Adv., much like ἄντα, ἀντην, against, face to face, ἐριζέμεναι βασιλῆϊ ἀντιβίην Il. 1. 278; Ἐκτορι ἀντ. πειρηθῆναι 21. 226, cf. 5. 220. So also ἀντίβιον, v. sq. II. ἀντίβιος, α, ον, also -ος, ον: (βία):—opposing force to force: as Adj. in Hom. only in the phrase, ἀντιβίαις ἐπέεσσι with wrangling words, Il. 1. 304, Od. 18. 415, etc.; so, ἀντ. ἔμιλος hostile, Tryph. 624. 2. as Adv. ἀντίβιον, = ἀντιβίην, ἀντ. μαχέσασθαι Il. 3. 20; Μεγέλαω ἀντίβιον . . πολεμίζειν Ib. 435; εἰ μὲν ἀντίβιον . . πειρηθείης Il. 386. ἀντιβλάπτω, to harm in return, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 11, 2, Philo 2. 371. ἀντιβλεπτόω, = sq., c. dat., Byz. ἀντιβλέπω, fut. -βλέψω Dem. 799. 24 (but with v. l. βλέψεθε, and the simple βλέπονται occurs just above):—to look straight at, look in the face, c. dat. pers., τῷ ἐμῷ πατρὶ οὐδ' ἀντιβλέπειν δύναμαι Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 27; εἰς οὐ πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον Id. Mem. 4. 7, 7, Theophr. Fr. 1. 18:—c. acc., ἀντιβλέπειν ἐκείνον οὐ δυνήσομαι Menand. Incert. 59: part., ἀντιβλέπουσαι . . αἱ αἰγες facing one another, Ar. H. A. 9. 3, 5.—Verb. Adj., ἀντιβλεπτόον, μοι πρὸς τι Luc. Dem. Enc. 17. ἀντίβλεψις, εως, ἡ, a looking in the face, a look, Xen. Hier. 1, 35, Plut. 2. 681 B. ἀντιβοῶ, fut. ἦσομαι, to return a cry, of echo, Bion 1. 38: to call aloud in answer, Joseph. B. J. 3. 5, 4. ἀντιβοηθῶ, to help in turn, τινὶ Thuc. 6. 18., 7. 58, Plat. Rep. 559 E, Xen. ἀντίβοις, ον, (βοῦς) worth an ox, Soph. Fr. 353. ἀντιβολέω: impf. ἤντιβόλων Ar. Eq. 667, Lysias 94. 11, etc.: fut. ἀντιβολήσω Od., Lysias 141. 18: aor. in Hom. ἀντεβόλησα (which is contrary to analogy, since the word is not a compd., but derived from ἀντιβάλλω, Butt. Lexil. ἀνήνοθεν 13); with double augm. ἤντεβόλησα Ar. Fr. 101. To meet by chance, esp. in battle, c. dat. pers. or absol., often in Hom. 2. rarely c. dat. rei, to be present to, φόνω ἀνδρῶν ἀντεβόλησας Od. 11. 416; τάφω ἀνδρῶν ἀντ. 24. 87: cf. ἀβολέω. 3. c. gen. rei, to partake of, have one's share of, μάχης κανατείρης ἀντιβολῆσαι Il. 4. 342; οὐ μὲν τευ ἐπητύος ἀντιβαλήσεις Od. 21. 306; σὺ δέ κεν τάφω ἀντιβολήσῃς 4. 547; γάμου ἀντ. Hes. Op. 782, cf. Pind. O. 13. 43; even, πυκινῶς νόου ἀντ. Timon ap. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 224. 4. rarely of the thing, to fall to one's lot, c. gen. pers., στυγερὸς γάμος ἀντιβαλήσει . . ἐμέθεν Od. 18. 272. 5. c. acc. pers. to meet as a suppliant, entreat, supplicate, often in Com., Ar. Nub. 110, Pl. 444; c. acc. et inf., Ar. Eq. 667, Ach. 147, Dem. 575. 18:—absol., περὶ τῶν ἀντιβαλούντων those who supplicate, Ar. Vesp. 559; often in parenthesis, εἰπ', ἀντιβολῶ Id. Eq. 109, cf. Pl. 103; (often also ἀντιβολῶ σε Plat. Com. Eúr. 1, Pha. 1. 3; also in Lys. 94. 11 and 25, Xen. Ath. 1, 18):—Pass., to be supplicated, ἀντιβοληθεὶς Ar. Vesp. 560. II. Causal, to cause to meet, τινά τινα Epigr. Gr. 579. ἀντιβολή, ἡ, a confronting, comparing, collation, ἀντιγράφων Strabo 790: opposition, Hesych. ἀντιβόλησις, εως, ἡ, = ἀντιβολία, Plat. Apol. 37 A, Symp. 183 A. ἀντιβολία, ἡ, an entreaty, prayer, Eupol. Incert. 16, Thuc. 7. 75. ἀντιβόλιον, τό, = ἀντίγραφον, Byz.; ἀντίβολον, τό, in Schol. Dem. ἀντιβομβέω, to return a humming sound, Ach. Tat. 3. 2, cf. Eust. 1885. 19. ἀντιβουλεύομαι, Med. to give contrary advice, Polyaen. 1. 30, 3. ἀντιβούλομαι, Dep. to have a contrary will, dislike, resist, Eccl. ἀντιβραδύνω, to delay in turn, Schol. Thuc. ἀντιβρίθω [βρί], to press down in the opposite scale, Philo 2. 170. ἀντιβροντάω, fut. ἦσω, to rival in thundering, τινὶ Luc. Timon 2; βρονταῖς ἀντ. Dio C. 59. 28. ἀντιβρυχάομαι, Dep. to roar, bellow against, τινὶ Eust. Opusc. 357. 78. ἀντιγᾶμέω, to marry in turn, Eust. 1796. 53. ἀντιγέγωνα, pf. in pres. sense, to return a cry, Anth. P. 9. 177. ἀντιγενεολογέω, Ion. form, to rival in pedigree, Hdt. 2. 143. ἀντιγεννάω, to generate in rivalry, Lync. ap. Ath. 285 F; or in return, Philo 1. 89. ἀντιγεραίρω, to honour in turn, App. Civ. 2. 140. ἀντιγηροτροφέω, to support in old age in turn, Lesbon. 171. 37. ἀντιγνωμονέω, fut. ἦσω, to be of a different opinion, τινὶ Dio C. 46. 44: ἀντ. τι μὴ οὐκ εἶναι to think that a thing is otherwise, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 8. Ἀντιγόνος, ὁ, name of several Macedonian kings:—hence Ἀντιγόνειος, α, ον, of Antigonus, Polyaen. 4. 9, 1; Ἀντιγόνεια, τά, name of a festival in his honour, Polyb. 28. 16, 3; also, Ἀντιγονικός, ἡ, ὄν, Plut. Arat. 54:—fem. Ἀντιγονίς, ἴδος, a kind of cup named from him, Polemo ap. Ath. 497 F, Plut. Aem. 33:—Ἀντιγονίξω, to be on Antigonus' side, of his party, Polyaen. 4. 6, 13. ἀντίγραμμα, τό, = ἀντίγραφον, Luc. Hermot. 40. ἀντιγράφεύς, εως, ὁ, a check-clerk or copying-clerk (v. ἀντίγραφος), Lat. contrarotulariar (controller), a public officer, Aeschin. 57. 23, cf. Inscr. Att. in C. I. 100, 184, 187, 190, al., Arist. Fr. 399, Polyb. 6. 56, 13, Böckh P. E. 1. 247, Dict. of Antiqu. p. 578:—ἀντ. τῶν εἰσενεγκόντων one who keeps a check upon their accounts, Dcm. 615. 14. II. in Byz., as equivalent to the Lat. Dictator. ἀντιγράψή, ἡ, reply in writing, such as Caesar's Anticato in reply to Cicero's Cato, Plut. Caes. 3, Id. 2. 1059 B. II. as law-term, the answer put in by the defendant, his plea, Dem. 1115. 21 (where a specimen is found); sometimes of the plaintiff's plea, an indictment, Plat. Apol. 27 C, Hyperid. Euxen. 20, 40:—in a suit of inheritance (δια-

δικασία κλήρου), ἀντιγραφή was used indifferently of both parties, cf. Att. Process 628 sq., 651, Dict. of Antiqu.:—in Ar. Nub. 471, generally, counter-pleas, pleas, cf. Poll. 8. 58. III. a transcribing, Dion. H. 4. 62. 2. = ἀντίγραφον, Plut. 2. 577 E. IV. a rescript, imperial decree, C. L. 4474, Byz. ἀντιγράφος, ον, copied, in duplicate, στήλαι, διαθήκαι, etc., Dem. 468. 9., 1104. 23. II. as Subst., ἀντίγραφον, τό, a transcript, copy, counterpart, duplicate, Andoc. 10. 31, Lys. 896 Reisk., Dem., etc.; ἀντίγραφα παραδόσεως χρημάτων copies of accounts, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 19; εἰκόνας ἀντ. the copy of a picture, Luc. Zeux. 3. ἀντιγράφω [ἄ], fut. ψω, to write against or in answer, write back, Thuc. 1. 129 (in Pass.), Plut. Lucull. 21, etc.; ἀντ. τῇ γραφῇ to vie in description with painting, Longus. II. Med., with pf. pass. (Aeschin. 22. 11, Dem. 1115. 16), as law-term, to put in as an ἀντιγραφή, to plead against, τι περὶ τινος Isae. 85. 19, cf. Dem. 1175. 26; also, ἀντ. τινὶ or τινά, c. inf., to plead against another that such is the case, Lys. 166. 45, Dem. 1092. 10:—also, to bring a counter-accusation, Poll. 8. 58, cf. Aeschin. 17. 1., 22. 11. 2. to keep a counter-reckoning of money paid or received (cf. ἀντιγραφεύς), Arist. Fr. 399. ἀντιγραψις, εως, ἡ, the putting in of an ἀντιγραφή, Lys. 167. 22 (Bekk.; al. -φή). ἀντιδάκνω, fut. -δήσομαι: the aor. ἀντέδακα in Luc. Ocypr. 27 is very dub.:—to bite in turn, Hdt. 4. 168, Ael. N. A. 4. 19, Muson. ap. Stob. 170. 27. ἀντιδάκτυλος, ὁ, the thumb, Aquila V. T. II. in Scriptt. Metr., a dactyl reversed, an anapaest. ἀντιδανειστέον, verb. Adj. one must lend in return, τῷ δανείσαντι Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 5:—the Verb ἀντιδανείξω, Jo. Chrys. ἀντιδᾶπάνω, to spend in turn upon, τοὺς δαπανωμένους Liban. Epist. 763. ἀντιδειπνός, ον, taking another's place at dinner, Luc. Gall. 9. ἀντιδεξιόομαι, Dep. to give the right hand in turn, to return one's salute, τινά Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 19, Luc. Laps. 13. ἀντιδέομαι, fut. δέσομαι, Dep. to entreat in return, Plat. Lach. 186 D. ἀντιδέρομαι, Dep. = ἀντιβλέπω, c. acc., Eur. H. F. 163; c. dat., v. l. Luc. Icarom. 14. ἀντιδέρω, to beat in turn, Eccl. ἀντιδεσμεύω, to bind in turn, Byz. ἀντιδέχομαι, Dep. to receive in return, accept, Aesch. Cho. 916; ἔδωκα κἀντεδέξαμην Eur. I. A. 1222. ἀντιδηλώω, to declare on the other hand, Byz. ἀντιδημᾶγωγέω, to rival as a demagogue, Plut. C. Gracch. 8. ἀντιδημηγορέω, to horologue in opposition to, τινὶ Eust. 1029. 1:—the Subst. -γορία, ἡ, in Phot. Bibl. pp. 28, 9. ἀντιδημιουργέω, to make or work in rivalry with, τινὶ Clem. Al. 262:—Med., πρὸς τι Ath. 469 B. ἀντιδιαβαίνω, to cross over in turn, Xen. Ages. 1, 8. ἀντιδιαβάλλω, to attack in return, τὸν διαβάλλοντα Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 7. ἀντιδιαζεύγνυμι, to match one against another, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 15, in Pass. ἀντιδιαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, in Logic, division by opposition, Plotin. 782, Diog. L. 7. 61. ἀντιδιαίρεώ, to divide logically, βαρβάρους πρὸς Ἑλληνας Strabo 662:—Pass. to be opposed as the members of a logical division, Arist. Categ. 15, 3, Top. 5. 6, 10, al. ἀντιδιάκονος [ἄ], ον, serving in return, τοῖς ἄλλοις Strabo 783. ἀντιδιακοσμέω, to arrange or array in opposition, App. Civ. 2. 75. ἀντιδιαλέγομαι, to reply to, answer in discussion, Clem. Al. 203: in Pass., Chrysipp. in Diog. L. 7. 202. ἀντιδιαλλάσσομαι, Med. to exchange prisoners, τινά τινος Dion. H. Excerpt. 4. II. to vary a narrative, etc., Id. 1. 84. ἀντιδιάμετρος, ον, diametrically opposite, τινός Byz. ἀντιδιανυκτερεύω, to bivouac opposite to, τινὶ App. Civ. 4. 130. ἀντιδιαπλέκω, to retort, ἀντιδιαπλέκει ὡς . . Aeschin. 57. 41, cf. A. B. 406. ἀντιδιασταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, distinctive, Apoll. Pron. 48 B. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. ἀντιδιαστέλλω, to distinguish, discriminate, Strabo 457; τι ἀπὸ τινος Longin. Fr. 3. 5:—Med., ἀντ. πρὸς τινα Dion. H. de Thuc. 32. II. to contrast, oppose, τί τινι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 9. ἀντιδιαστολή, ἡ, opposition, distinction, Clem. Al. 545, and Gramm. ἀντιδιατάσσομαι, Med. to oppose, compare, τινὶ περὶ τινος Sext. Emp. M. 7. 159; τί τινι Synes. 249 B. ἀντιδιατείνομαι, Med. to contend in opposition, Byz. ἀντιδιατίθημι, to retaliate upon a person, Diod. Excerpt. 602. 70; κακῶς παθόντα ἀντιδ. Eust. 546. 28:—Med. to offer resistance, πρὸς τι Longin. 17. 1; τοὺς ἀντιδιατιθεμένους opponents, 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 25. ἀντιδιδάσκαλοι, οἱ, poets who are rivals in dramatic or lyric caustics, Schol. Pind. N. 4. 60, v. Casaub. Ar. Eq. 525, cf. sq. ἀντιδιδάσκω, to teach in turn or on the other side, App. Civ. 5. 19, Anth. P. 6. 236. II. of dramatic or lyric poets, to contend for the prize, Ar. Vesp. 1410. ἀντιδίδωμι, fut. -δώσω, to give in return, repay, τινὶ τι Hdt. 1. 70., 3. 135, Aesch. Cho. 94, etc.; πόνον, οὐ χάριν, ἀντιδίδωσιν εἶναι Soph. O. C. 232, cf. Aesch. Cho. 498, Eum. 264; νέκυν νεκρῶν ἀμοιβὴν ἀντ. Soph. Ant. 1067; ἀντ. χάριν Eur. H. F. 1337, Thuc. 1. 41., 3. 63; τιμωρίαν Id. 2. 53; λαμβάνων ἀντεδίδου Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 23:—Pass., ἔλεος πρὸς τινα δίκαιος ἀντιδίδοσθαι Thuc. 3. 40. 2. to give for or instead of, τί τινος Eur. Alc. 340, I. T. 28; τι ἀντί τινος Ar. Pax 1251. II. at Athens, ἀντ. [τὴν οὐσίαν] to offer to change fortunes with one (cf. ἀντίδοσις), Lys. 169. 4, Dem. 496. 21; to accept of such an offer, Id. 840. 28; so, ἀντ. τριηραρχίαν Id. 539. fin. III. to give as an antidote, Damocr. ap. Galen. 14. 90. ἀντιδιέξιμι, to go through, recount in turn, ὀνόματα Aeschin. 22. 17.

ἀντιδιεξέρχομαι, Dep. to go through in opposition, ἀντ. λόγῳ Plat. Theaet. 167 D.

ἀντιδιήγησις, εὖς, ἡ, a counter-narration, Rhetor.

ἀντιδίστημι, fut. διαστήσω, = ἀντιδιαστέλλω, Hesych., Suid.

ἀντιδικάζομαι, Dep., in pl. to implead one another, Lys. ap. Poll. 8. 5, 24.

ἀντιδικασία, ἡ, litigation, Aquila Prov. 20. 3.

ἀντιδικέω, fut. ἤσω; impf. ἤντιδίκουν Lys. 104. 16, but ἤντεδίκουν (acc. to the best Ms.) Dem. 1006. 2., 1013. 23; aor. ἤντιδικησα Dem. ap. Poll. 8. 23.

To be an ἀντιδικός, dispute, go to law, περί τινος Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 8; οἱ ἀντιδικούντες ἑκάτεροι the parties to a suit, Plat. Legg. 948 D; absol. of the defendant, ἀντιδικῶν Ar. Nub. 776; ἀντ. πρὸς τι or πρὸς τινα, to urge one's suit against . . . , Dem. 840. fin., 1030. fin., Isac. 84. 21; to join issue, ἤντιδίκουν ἢ μὴν . . . , c. acc. et inf., Lys. l. c.: to oppose, rebut, διαβολαῖς Dem. 1032. 4.

ἀντιδίκησις, εὖς, ἡ, = sq., Gloss.

ἀντιδικία, ἡ, litigation, contention, πρὸς τινα ὑπὲρ τινος Plut. 2. 483 B.

ἀντιδικός, ον, (δίκη) an opponent or adversary in a suit, Aeschin. 50. 22; properly the defendant, Antipho III. 41; but also the plaintiff, Lys. 109. 25; ἀντ. πρὸς τινα Antipho 112. 7; οἱ ἀντιδικοί the parties to a suit, Plat. Phaedr. 273 C, al.:—generally, an opponent, adversary, Aesch. Ag. 41.

ἀντιδικτάτωρ, ὁ, the Latin Pro-dictator, J. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 38.

ἀντιδιορίζω, to define in turn, give a counter-definition, Galen.

ἀντιδιορύσσω, Att. —ύπτω, to countermine, Strabo 576.

ἀντιδίσκωσις, ἡ, a doubling of the sun's disk, J. Lyd. de Ostent. 4.

ἀντιδογματίζω, to maintain opposite principles, τινί, cited from Luc. and Greg. Nyss.

ἀντίδομα, ατος, τό, a return, recompense, δῶρον Eust. Opusc. 312 fin.

ἀντιδομή, ἡ, (δέμω) an opposed or substituted building, Aen. Tact. 23.

ἀντιδοξάζω, to be of a contrary opinion, Plat. Theaet. 170 D.

ἀντιδοξέω, = foreg., πρὸς τινα or τινί Polyb. 2. 56, 1., 16. 14, 4; τινί περί τινος Diad. 2. 29; ἀντιδοξεῖ Strab. 110 (as Madv. for ἀν τι, δοξεῖ δ').

ἀντιδοξος, ον, (δόξα) of a different opinion or sect, Luc. Hermot. 17; μάχη φορᾶς ἀντ. Id. Paras. 29.

ἀντίδορος, ον, (δορά) clothed with something instead of a skin, κάρνον χλωρῆς ἀντίδορον λεπίδος Anth. P. 6. 22.

ἀντίδοσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀντιδίδωμι) a giving in return, an exchange, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 8, Call. Fr. 221; φορτίων Diad. 2. 54; αἰχμαλώτων 12. 63; κακῶν App. Civ. 1. 3; ἡ εἰς τὴν σιωπὴν ἀντ. Ael. N. A. 5. 9: repayment, requital, ὕβρεως Luc. Alex. 50:—ἀντιδοσίν τινος in return for . . . , Epigr. Gr. 822.

II. at Athens, a form by which a citizen charged with a λειτουργία or εισφορά might call upon any other citizen, whom he thought richer than himself, either to exchange properties, or to submit to the charge himself, Lys. 98. 9, etc.; καλεῖσθαι τινα εἰς ἀντ. τριηραρχίας Xen. Oec. 7, 3; καταστάς χορηγὸς ἐξ ἀντιδόσεως Dem. 565. 8; ποιεῖσθαι ἀντ. τινί Dem. 50. 20; ἀντ. ἐπ' ἐμὲ παρεσκεύασαν 840. 27; cf. Isocr. περί Ἀντιδόσεως, Dem. in Phaeonipp., Wolf Lept. p. cxliii, Böckh P. E. 2. 368, and v. ἀντιδίδωμι II.

ἀντιδοτικῶς, Adv. by way of recompense, Eust. Opusc. 193. 55.

ἀντίδοτος, ον, (ἀντιδίδωμι) given in lieu of, πρὸς Anth. P. 9. 165.

II. given as a remedy for, κακῶν φάρμακον ἀντ. Ib. 10. 118.

2. as Subst., ἀντίδοτος (sc. δόσις), ἡ, an antidote, remedy, Anth. P. 12. 13, Clem. Al. 461: in other places the gender is uncertain, Plut. 2. 42 D, 54 E, etc.

ἀντιδουλεύω, to serve in turn, τοῖς τεκοῦσι γὰρ δύστηνος ὅστις μάντι-δουλεύει (for μὴ ἀντ.) τέκνων Eur. Supp. 362.

ἀντίδουλος, ον, instead of a slave, neut. pl. as Adv., ταύρων γονὰς δοὺς ἀντίδουλα Aesch. Fr. 194.

II. of persons, being as a slave, treated as a slave, Id. Cho. 135.

ἀντίδουπος, ον, re-echoing, Aesch. Pers. 121; βοᾶν ἀντίδουπάτινι Ib. 1040.

ἀντιδράσσομαι, Att. —τομαι, to lay hold of, καρδίας Themist. 357 B.

ἀντιδράω, fut. —δράσω [ā], to act against, to retaliate, παθῶν μὲν ἀντέδρων Soph. O. C. 271, cf. Eur. Andr. 438, Antipho 126. 12; ἀνθ' ὧν πεπονθῶς ἤξιον τὰδ' ἀντιδρᾶν Soph. O. C. 953; πρὸς τὰς πράξεις ἀντ. Ib. 959.

II. c. acc. pers. to repay, requite, ἀντ. τινὰ κακῶς Ib. 1191, cf. Plat. Crito 49 D; γενναῖα γὰρ παθόντες ὑμᾶς ἀντιδρᾶν ὀφείλομεν Eur. Supp. 1179.

ἀντιδρομέω, to run in a contrary direction, dub. in Luc. Astrol. 12.

ἀντιδυσχεραίνω, fut. ἀνῶ, to be angry in turn, M. Anton. 6. 26.

ἀντιδυσωπέω, to entreat in turn, τινὰ ποιεῖν τι Eus. V. Const. 4. 33.

ἀντιδωρέα, ἡ, a return-gift, recompense, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 15.

ἀντιδωρέομαι, Dep. to present in return, ἀντ. τινὰ τινί one with a thing, Hdt. 2. 30, Plat., etc.; also, τινί τι a thing to one, θεοὶ δὲ σοὶ ἐσθλῶν ἀμοιβὰς ἀντιδωρησαίτω Eur. Hel. 159, cf. Plat. Euthyphro 14 E; with τι only, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 8, 6.

ἀντιζεύγνυμι, to annex, c. g. a word in the corresponding clause of a sentence, Dion. H. ad Amm. 2, p. 800.

ἀντίζηλος, ὁ, ἡ, a rival, adversary, LXX (Levit. 18. 18, Sirac. 26. 6).

ἀντιζηλώω, to be emulous of, rival, Byz.:—also in Med., τισί Clem. Al. 319.

ἀντιζητέω, to seek one who is seeking us, Xen. Oec. 8, 23.

ἀντίζομαι, Ion. for ἀνθίζομαι, to sit before or opposite.

ἀντίζυγος, ον, put in the opposite scale: hence balancing, correspondent, Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 15, Plut. 2. 723 C.

ἀντιζυγῶω, to counterbalance, correspond, πρὸς τι Eust. 60. 29.

ἀντιζωγρέω, to save alive in turn, Babr. 107. 16;—in Byz. —ζωγρεύω.

ἀντιθάλλω ἀλλήλους, to warm one another, Joseph. B. J. 4. 4, 6.

ἀντιθάπτω, to bury opposite: Pass. aor. ἀντετάφην Anth. P. append. 147.

ἀντιθεῖα, ἡ, (ἀντίθεος II) worship of false gods, Eccl.

ἀντίθεος, η, ον, equal to the gods, godlike, like ἰσῶθεος (cf. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 6): Homeric epith. of heroes, as distinguished for strength, beauty,

etc.; also of whole nations, Il. 12. 408, Od. 6. 241; of women only in Od. 11. 117:—no moral quality is implied, as it is applied even to Polyphemos, and the suitors, Od. 1. 70., 14. 18; cf. ἀμύμων. II.

contrary to God, impious, Nonn. Jo. 5. 166. 2. as Subst., ἀντίθεος, ὁ, a hostile deity, Heliad. 4. 7.

ἀντιθεράπτω, to take care of in return, γονέας Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 49.

ἀντιθερμαίνω, to warm in return, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 115.

ἀντιθέσιον, τό, synonym for ξάνθων (q. v.) in Diosc. 4. 138.

ἀντίθεσις, εὖς, ἡ, opposition, Plat. Soph. 257 E, 258 B; ἀντίθεσιν ἔχειν πρὸς τι to be opposed to . . . , Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 3:—resistance, Anth. P. 12. 200.

2. in Logic, opposition of propositions, Arist. Interpr. 10. 3; Top. 2. 8, Metaph. 9. 3, 1, al.; cf. ἀντίκειμαι. 3. in Rhetoric, antithesis, Isocr. 233 B, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 9.

4. in Gramm.

the change or transposition of a letter, E. M. 172. 9., 156. 11.

ἀντιθετεῖον, verb. Adj. one must oppose, τι πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 10.

ἀντιθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, setting in opposition, contrasting, τινῶν Sext. Emp. P. 1. 8: antithetical, Eust. 1325. 19.

II. contrasted, correspondent, of metres, in which the first line of the antistrophe corresponds with the last of the strophe, and vice versa, Hephaestion p. 117.

ἀντίθετος, ον, (ἀντιτίθημι) opposed, antithetic, ἀντ. εἰπὼν οὐδὲν Timocl. Hr. 1; φύσιν ἔχειν ἀντ. πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 672 B; ἀρεταῖς κακίαι ἀντ. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 156.

2. ἀντίθετον, τό, an antithesis, Ar. Fr. 300 B, Arist. Rhet. Al. 27, 1.

ἀντιθέω, fut. —θεύσομαι, to run against another, compete in a race, Hdt. 5. 22.

II. to run contrary ways, Anth. P. 9. 822.

ἀντιθήγω, to whet against another, ὀδόντας ἐπὶ τινα Luc. Paras. 51.

ἀντιθλίβω, to press against, counteract, ἀλλήλους Archyt. in Stob. Eccl. p. 742 Gaisf.:—Pass., ἀντιθλίβεται τὸ θλίβον pressure produces counter-

pressure, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 18.

ἀντιθνήσκω, to die in turn or for another, E. M. 114. 14.

ἀντιθώκος, ον, (θῶκος) seated opposite, Greg. Naz. Arcan. 6. 44.

ἀντιθρηνέω, to wail in return, τινί An. Ox. 3. 180.

ἀντιθροέω, to cry out against, Emped. 372; Karsten ἀμφιθορόντος.

ἀντίθρονος, ον, seated opposite, Greg. Naz. Arcan. 4. 25.

ἀντίθροος, ον, echoing, resounding, Coluth. 118, Anth. Plan. 153.

ἀντιθύρετρος [ύ], ον, instead of a door, λίθος Nonn. Jo. 11. 140.

ἀντιθύρος, ον, (θύρα) opposite the door, κατ' ἀντιθύρον κλισίης opposite

the door of the house, Od. 16. 159, as the Schol.; or it may be a neut. Subst., ἀντιθύρον, the part facing the door, the vestibule, as it is in βᾶτε

κατ' ἀντιθύρων Saph. El. 1433, ubi v. Herm.: in Luc. Symp. 8, the side of a room facing the door; ναὸς ἀντ. Id. Dom. 26.

ἀντιθύω, to sacrifice in turn, Philox. 10, in Pass.

ἀντικαθαιρέω, to pull down or destroy in turn, Dio C. 46. 34.

ἀντικαθεύδω, fut. εὐδήσω, to sleep again or instead, Anth. P. 11. 366.

ἀντικαθήμαι, Ion. ἀντικατ-, properly pf. of ἀντικαθίζομαι, but used as pres., to be set over against, τινί Archyt. ap. Stob. 269. 11.

2. mostly of armies or fleets, to lie over against, so as to watch each other, ἡμέραι σφι ἀντικατημένοισι ἐγεγόνεσαν ὀκτώ Hdt. 9. 39, cf. 41, Thuc. 5. 6, Xen., etc.: metaph., λόγος ἀντ. τινί Sext. Emp. M. 1. 145.

ἀντικαθίζομαι, Ion. ἀντικατ-, fut. —εδοῦμαι, aor. —εζόμεν:—Med.: to sit or lie over against, of armies or fleets watching one another, Hdt. 4. 3., 5. 1, Thuc. 1. 30., 4. 124.

II. the Act. is found in LXX (4 Regg. 17. 26), to place or settle instead of another.

ἀντικαθίστημι, Ion. ἀντικατ-: fut. —καταστήσω:—to lay down or establish instead, substitute, ἄλλα Hdt. 9. 93; μὴ ἐλάσσω ἀντικαταστή-

σαι πάλιν to replace an equal quantity of good, Thuc. 2. 13; ἄλλους ἀντ. set up others in their stead, Arist. Mirab. 94.

2. to set against, oppose, τινὰ πρὸς τινα Thuc. 4. 93; τινὰ τινί Plat. Rep. 591 A. 3. to set up or bring back again, ἀντ. ἐπὶ τὸ θαρρεῖν Thuc. 2. 65; τοὺς θορυβήθοντας Dion. H. 6. 11.

II. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act.; also aor. pass. καταστάθην (Xen. An. 3. 1, 38):—to be put in another's place, reign in his stead, Hdt. 2. 37, Xen. l. c.

2. to stand against, resist, absol., Thuc. 1. 71., 3. 47, etc.; τινί Xen. Hipparch. 7, 5.

ἀντίκαινος, ον, equal to new, Hesych.

ἀντικαίω, Att. —κάω, to set on fire in turn, Plat. Tim. 65 E.

ἀντικακουργέω, to damage in turn, τινὰ Plat. Crito 49 C, 54 C.

ἀντικακόω, = foreg., Joseph. B. J. 3. 6, 30:—hence ἀντικακόωσις, εὖς, ἡ, injury returned, mutual damage, Eust. Opusc. 100. 87, etc.

ἀντικαλέω, to invite in turn, Xen. Symp. 1, 15, in fut. pass.—κληθήσομαι.

ἀντικαλλωπίζομαι, to adorn oneself in rivalry with, τινί Plut. 2. 406 D.

ἀντικαμπτώ, to bend, direct in turn, Byz.

ἀντικανονίζω, to decide or act against the canons, in Eccl. law, Byz.

ἀντικάρδιον, τό, in Poll. 2. 165, the depression in the stomach next its cardiac extremity: but Ruf. Ephes. (Part. Corp. H., pp. 28, 50, Clinch) makes it the depression in the throat above the clavicle, = σφαγή, λαυκανίη.

ἀντικαρτερέω, to hold out against, πρὸς τι Dio C. 39. 41.

ἀντικαταβάλλω, to put down or pay in turn, Liban. 4. 800.

ἀντικατάγω, to bring in instead:—Pass., ἀντικαταχθῆμέν τινί to come into the place of another, Tim. Locr. 101 D.

ἀντικαταδύνω, of a star, to set in the opposite quarter, Theo Astrol. p. 178.

ἀντικαταδύομαι, to stoop down in turn or in opposition, Ach. Tat. 6. 18.

ἀντικαταθνήσκω, aor. 2 —έθανον:—to die or be slain in turn, δεῖ τοὺς κτανόντας ἀντικαθανεῖν (the word δίκη, which follows, being prob. constructed with δόντας or the like in a line that has been lost), Aesch. Cho. 144.

ἀντικατακαίνω and —κτείνω, v. sub ἀντικαταθνήσκω.

ἀντικαταλαμβάνω, to take possession of in turn, Tim. Locr. 102 D.

ἀντικαταλέγω, to enroll instead, soldiers, senators, etc., Dio C. 54. 14.

ἀντικαταλείπω, to leave in one's stead, Plat. Rep. 540 B.

ἀντικαταλλάγῃ, ἡ, exchange, τινὸς πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 49 D.

ἀντικατάλλαγμα, τό, requital, Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 2.

ἀντικαταλλακτέον, verb. Adj. *one must exchange*, Arr. Epict. 4. 3.
 ἀντικατάλλαξις, εως, ἡ, *the proceeds of trade*, Diog. L. 7. 99.
 ἀντικαταλλάσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι: Med.:—*to exchange one thing for another*, 1. *to give one thing for another*, τι ἀντί τινος Lycurg. 159. 2; τι ὑπέρ τινος Isocr. 109 C; τί τινος Dem. 273. 25. 2. *to receive one thing in exchange for another*, τι ἀντί τινος Isocr. 138 B. 3. *to set off or balance one against another*, εὐεργεσίας κρίσεως Dinarch. 92. 1; ἀντ. τι πρὸς τὴν περὶ τὰ θεῖα φιλοσοφίαν *make some compensation* . . , Arist. P. A. 1. 5, 3; ἀντ. ἀδικούντα, εἰ βλαβερόν, ἀλλὰ καλόν *to strike a balance in case of injury* . . , Id. Rhet. 3. 15, 2. 4. *to interchange*, Id. Eth. N. 8. 5, 2, Aeschin. 66. fin. II. Pass., ἀντικαταλλαγήναί τινι *to be reconciled*, Polyb. 15. 20, 5. III. the Act. = Med., Athanas.
 ἀντικαταμειδιάω, *to scoff at, make a mock of*, τινος Cyrill.
 ἀντικαταμύω, *to shut one's eyes in turn*, Poll. 9. 113.
 ἀντικαταπέμπω, *to send down in return*, Basil.
 ἀντικαταπλήσσω, fut. ξω, *to frighten in turn*, App. Civ. 3. 91.
 ἀντικαταρρέω, *to flow down in turn*, Olympiod.
 ἀντικατασκευάζω, *to establish instead or in turn*, Dion. H. 1. 5.
 ἀντικατάστασις, εως, ἡ, *a being confronted with one another*, Polyb. 4. 47, 4: *opposition*, Joseph. A. J. 16. 2, 5; ἐξ ἀντικαταστάσεως C. I. 222.8.
 ἀντικαταστράτοπεδεύω, *to encamp opposite*, Dion. H. 8. 84.
 ἀντικατάσχεσις, εως, ἡ, *a holding in by force*, τοῦ πνεύματος Arist. Probl. 3. 1, 3.
 ἀντικατάτῃσις, εως, ἡ, *a stretching against, stretching by pulling opposite ways*, Hipp. Art. 834.
 ἀντικατατάσσω, *to set in another's place*, τινὰ ἀντί τινος Clem. Al. 351.
 ἀντικατατείνω, *to stretch by pulling against another*, Hipp. Fract. 761, Art. 781: metaph., ἀν ἀντικατατείναντες λέγωμεν αὐτῷ λόγον παρὰ λόγον *if we speak setting speech directly in contrast with speech against him*, Plat. Rep. 348 A, cf. Plut. 2. 669 F.
 ἀντικατατρέχω, with aor. -έδραμον, *to overrun in turn*, Dio C. 60. 9.
 ἀντικαταφρονέω, *to despise in turn*, τινός Dio C. 54. 33.
 ἀντικαταχωρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, *replacement*, Antyll. Oribas. p. 98.
 ἀντικατηγορέω, *to accuse in turn, recriminate upon*, τινος Lys. 106. 41, Aeschin. 25. 25:—in Pass., Dio C. 36. 23. II. Pass., in Logic, *to be reciprocally predicable, to be convertible*, like ἀντιτρέφειν, Arist. An. Post. 1. 3, 7, 1. 13, 1; ἀντ. τοῦ πράγματος Id. Top. 1. 5, 4 sq., al.
 ἀντικατηγορία, ἡ, *a counter-charge*, Quintil. 3. 10, 4.
 ἀντικατῆμαι, ἀντικατίξομαι, ἀντικατίστημι, Ion. for ἀντικαθ-
 ἀντικατοίχομαι, fut. οἰχήσομαι, Dep. *to perish in turn*, Walz Rhett. 1. 465.
 ἀντικάτω, ὠνος, ὁ, *Anticato*, name of a book written by Caesar in reply to the *Cato* of Cicero, Plut. Caes. 54, App. Civ. 2. 99.
 ἀντίκειμαι, used as Pass. of ἀντιτίθημι, *to be set over against, to correspond with*, τιμὰ ἀγαθοῖσιν ἀντ. *is held out to them as a fitting reward*, Pind. I. 7 (6). 36. II. *to be opposite to*, of places, τινος Hipp. Aër. 282; τινι Strabo 120: of things, *to be opposite or opposed*, πρὸς ἄλληλα Plat. Soph. 258 B; ἀντ. κατὰ διάμετρον *in a circle*, Arist. Cael. 1. 8, 11, al. 2. in the Logic of Arist., *to be opposed*, of propositions, Categ. 10, Metaph. 4. 10, 1, al.; τὰ ἀντικείμενα *opposites*, An. Pr. 2. 15, al.: ἀντικειμένως *in the way of opposition*, λέγεσθαι Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 5; propositions are *opposed either contradictorily (ἀντιφατικῶς)*, or *contrarily (ἐναντίως)*, de Interpr. 7, cf. P. A. 2. 8, 6, al. 3. in Rhet., ἀντικειμένη λέξις *antithetical*, Rhet. 3. 9, 7; ἀντικειμένως *ελπεῖν* Ib. 2. 24, 2, cf. 3. 10, 5. III. *to resist, be adverse*, ἀντικείμενοι τοῖς ἀντικειμένοι σοι LXX (Ex. 23. 22, cf. Isai. 66. 6, al.).
 ἀντικέλευθος, ον, *on the opposite side of the way*, τοῖχος Nonn. D. 8. 191.
 ἀντικελεύω, *to bid, command in turn*, Thuc. 1. 128:—Pass. *to be bidden to do a thing in turn*, Id. 1. 139.
 ἀντίκεντρον, τό, *something acting as a goad*, Aesch. Eum. 136, 466.
 ἀντικερδαίνω, *to gain, receive in turn*, Nicet. Eug. 3. 363.
 ἀντικηδεύω, *to mind, tend instead of another*, τινός Eur. Ion 734:—also ἀντικηδομαι, Poll. 5. 142.
 ἀντικῆρυξ, ὁ, *a deputy herald*, C. I. 353. III. 9.
 ἀντικηρύσσω, *to proclaim in answer to*, οὐδὲν ἀντεκηρύξεν λόγοις Eur. Supp. 673; τὴν ἀληθινὴν γνώσιν Eus. H. E. 3. 32.
 ἀντικινέω, *to move in opposition*, Arist. Memor. 2, 29:—Pass., ἀνάγκη τὸ κινεῖν ἀντικινεῖσθαι *must suffer a counter-movement*, Id. Phys. 8. 5, 19, cf. G. A. 4. 3, 18, Cael. 1. 5, 12. II. in Pass. also *to make counter-movements, move against the enemy*, Polyb. 2. 66, 3.
 ἀντικίνησις, ἡ, *counter-movement*, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 400.
 ἀντικλάζω, *to sound by striking against*, κραυγῆ . . πέτραιον ἀντέκλαγ' *is echoed by them*, Eur. Andr. 1145. 2. c. acc. cogn., ἀντ. ἀλλήλαις μέλος τινι *to sing against one another*, Id. Bacch. 1057.
 ἀντικλαίω, Att. -κλάω, *to weep in return*, Hdt. 3. 14 (v. l. ἀνέκλαιον), Eust. 37. 14.
 ἀντικλάω, *to bend back*, Psell.:—Pass., Greg. Naz.
 ἀντίκλεις, εἶδος, ἡ, *a false key*, Clem. Al. 897, Poll. 10. 22:—also -κλειθρον, τό, Gloss.
 ἀντικληρόμαι, Med. *to have allotted to one in return*, τι Eust. Opusc. 273. 91.
 ἀντικλίνω [ῖ], *to turn or bend again*, Musae. 108.
 ἀντικνήθω, *to scratch in turn*, ἀλλήλους ἀντ. 'claw me, claw thee,' Apostol. Adag. 17. 20 Leutsch.
 ἀντικνημίζω [or-ιάζω], *to strike on the shin*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 217.
 ἀντικνήμιον, τό, *the part of the leg opposite the κνήμη (τῆς κνήμης τὸ πρόσθεν* Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5), *the shin*, Hippon. 40, Hipp. Fract. 764, Ar. Ach. 219, Eq. 907.
 ἀντίκοιλον, τό, *the hollow of the instep*, Polemo Physiogn. 2. 27.
 ἀντικολάζομαι, Pass. *to be punished in return*, Luc. Tyrannic. 12.

ἀντικολλάκευ, *to flatter in turn*, Plut. Alc. 24.
 ἀντικομίζω, *to bring back as an answer*, λόγον Plut. Lys. 26.
 ἀντικομπάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to boast in opposition*, τινί Plut. Anton. 62.
 ἀντικοντόω, *to support with a pole or stick*, ξύλω ἀντ. τῷ σώματι Hipp. Mochl. 852; ἀντι-κοτέουσι or -κοταίνουσι ap. Erot. p. 90 is altered by Foës. into -κοντέουσι.—But that the form in -ίω is the true one appears from the Subst. ἀντικόντωσις, εως, ἡ, *the support of a stick to a lame man*, Hipp. Art. 819, 824.
 ἀντικοπή, ἡ, *a beating back, resistance*, Plut. 2. 77 A, 649 B; in pl., Strabo 222.
 ἀντικοπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *resisting, repellent*, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 137.
 ἀντικοπύω, *to beat back, resist, oppose*, 1. in a physical sense, c. acc., ὅταν νέφεα . . ἀντικώπη πνεῦμα ἐναντίον Hipp. Aër. 285; absol., ὅταν πνεῦμα ἀντικώπη νότιον Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 13, cf. P. A. 1. 1, 36, Theophr. C. P. 1. 12, 9; ἀντ. ἀλλήλοις, also of winds, Id. Vent. 53. 2. of persons, ὃ δὲ Θηραμένης ἀντέκοπτε λέγων . . Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 15. 3. impers., ἦν τι ἀντικώπη *if there be any hindrance*, Ib. 2. 3, 31.
 ἀντικορθύω, *to make to swell in turn*, τὴν θάλασσαν Nicet. Eug. 9. 29.
 ἀντικορύσσομαι, Med. *to take arms against*, τινί Anth. P. 7. 668, Ath. 702 B.
 ἀντικοσμῆω, *to arrange or adorn in turn*, Plut. 2. 813 C, etc.:—the Subst. -κοσμησις, ἡ, in Suid.
 ἀντικοσμητής, οὔ, ὁ, *a deputy κοσμητής* (signf. 1. 2), C. I. 272, 276, 281, 284:—hence, ἀντικοσμητεύω, *to discharge this office*, Ib. 376.
 ἀντίκοψις, εως, ἡ, (κόπτω) *opposition*, ἀνέμων Theophr. Vent. 55.
 ἀντικράζω, fut. -κεκράζομαι, *to shout in return*, Byz.
 ἀντικράτῶ, *to hold, have instead of something else*, Anth. P. 11. 298.
 ἀντικρίνω, *to judge in turn*, τινὰ Aristid. 3. 410: *to compare, match*, τί τινι Ael.:—Med. *to contend against*, LXX (Job. 9. 32., 11. 3).
 ἀντίκρισις, εως, ἡ, = ὑπόκρισις, Anaxil. Incert. 11 (v. Poll. 4. 113).
 ἀντίκρουσις, εως, ἡ, *a striking against, hindrance, sudden stop*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 6, Plut. 2. 721 B: the sense is dub. in Aeschin. 24. 10, perhaps a *repartee*.
 ἀντικρούω, fut. σω, *to strike or clash against, come into collision*, 1. in a physical sense, ὀλίγα . . τὰ ἀντικρούοντα αὐτοῖς Arist. Cael. 4. 6, 2; absol., Id. P. A. 1. 1, 45, al.; ἀντ. Plat. Legg. 857 B; ἀσπίς ἀσπίδι Liban. 4. 542. 2. in a general sense, αὐτοῖς . . τοῦτο ἀντεκεκρούκει *had been a hindrance to them, had counteracted them*, Thuc. 6. 46; ἀντ. ταῖς συμβουλίαις Plut. Ages. 7; ἀντ. πρὸς τι Id. Cato Ma. 24:—absol. *to prove a hindrance, offer resistance*, ἀντέκρουσέ τι καὶ γέγονεν οἶον οὐκ ἔδει Dem. 294. 20; ἐὰν ἀντικρούση τις Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 9; ἀντέκρουον αἱ γυναικες Pol. 2. 9, 11.
 ἀντίκρυ, Adv., = ἀντην, *over against, right opposite*, θεοῖς ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι Il. 5. 130; c. gen., Ἐκτορος ἀντικρὺ Il. 8. 301. II. = ἀντίκρυ, *straight on, right on*, ἀντικρὺ δόρυ χάλκεον ἐξέπρησεν Od. 10. 162; ἀντικρὺ μεμαῶς Il. 13. 137;—but mostly followed by a Prep., ἀντικρὺ δ' ἀν' ὀδόντας 5. 74; ἀντικρὺ δι' ὤμου 4. 481, cf. Od. 22. 16; ἀντικρὺ κατὰ μέσασον *right in the middle*, Il. 16. 285; so once in Xen., ἀντικρὺ δι' αὐτῶν Cyr. 7. 1, 30:—in a similar sense Hom. uses καταντίκρυ, q. v. 2. *outright, utterly, quite*, ἀντικρὺ δ' ἀπόφημι Il. 7. 362; ἀντικρὺ δ' ἀπάραξε 16. 116, cf. 17. 49, Od. 10. 162, etc.:—with ἀντικρὺ μακάρεσσιν ἔϊκτο, Ar. Rh. 4. 1612, we may compare ὁμοιωθῆμεναι ἀντην, etc.—V. ἀντίκρυ sub fin. [Hom. has ὕ in arsi, ὕ in thesi; but Ar. Eccl. 87 has καταντίκρυ, with the quantity of ἀντίκρυ.]
 ἀντίκρυς, Adv., = ἐπ' εὐθείας, *straight on, right on*, ἀντίκρυς ἰὼν παρεκαθέζετο ἐκ δεξιῶς *he came straight up and . .*, Plat. Euthyd. 273 B, cf. Ar. Lys. 1069, Thuc. 2. 4; also, εἰς τὸ ἀντ. πορεύεσθαι Plat. Symp. 223 B. 2. *outright, openly, without disguise*, ὅπως ἀντ. τὰδ αἰνέσω Aesch. Cho. 192; ὁ χρησμός ἀντ. λέγει Ar. Eq. 128; εὐχονται γε πλουτεῖν ἀντ. Id. Pl. 134; ἀντ. ἔφη χρῆναι πλεῖν Thuc. 6. 49; οὐδὲν ἦ ἀντ. δουλείαν *downright slavery*, Id. 1. 122; ἦ ἀντ. ἐλευθερία Id. 8. 64; οὐκ ἀντ. *not at all*, οὐ διοίσοντ' ἀντ. τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν Ar. Pl. 384. 3. sometimes of Time, *straightway*, συλλαβόντες ἄγουσιν ἀντ. ὡς ἀποκτενοῦντες Lys. 137. 10, cf. Plat. Ax. 367 A. II. later, = ἀντίκρυ, *opposite*, ἀντ. εἶναι *to oppose*, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 10, 20; ἀντ. ἐπιέναι *against*, Dion. H. 3. 24; καταστήναι Plut. Solon 27; ἐν τῇ ἀντ. πναλίδι C. I. (add.) 4224 e, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 444.—The distinction between ἀντίκρυ, ἀντίκρυς, as above given on the authority of the best authors, was noted by the Gramm., who explained ἀντίκρυ by ἐξ ἐναντίας, ἀντίκρυς by φανερώς, διαρρήδην, cf. A. B. 408. Hom. used only ἀντίκρυ, and that in both senses. In correct Att. ἀντίκρυς is almost exclusively used and always in the secondary sense, καταντίκρυ being used for ἀντίκρυ. In Trag., neither ἀντίκρυ or καταντίκρυ occur, and ἀντίκρυς only in Aesch. l. c.
 ἀντικτείνω, *to slay in return*, Eccl.
 ἀντίκτησις, εως, ἡ, *acquisition of one thing for another*, Plut. 2. 481 E.
 ἀντικτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) *in requital for murder*, ἀντικτόνοισι ποινάισι . . πατρός Aesch. Eum. 464:—the Subst., -κτονία, ἡ, occurs in Eccl.
 ἀντικτύπέω, *to ring, clash against*, τινι Anth. Plan. 221.
 ἀντίκτυπος, ον, *resounding, re-echoing*, v. l. Nonn. Jo. 20. 70.
 ἀντικυδαίνω, *to praise in turn*, Themist. 57 D.
 ἀντικυμαίνομαι, Pass. *to boil with conflicting waves, to dash hither and thither*, Plut. 2. 897 B:—the Act. ἀντ. ἐαντόν, in same sense, Oribas. Matth. 244:—also ἀντικυματόω, Byz.
 ἀντι-κύριος, ὁ, as equiv. for Lat. *vice-dominus*, Ducang.:—and ἀντικυρία, ἡ, = ἐξουσία, in Suid.
 ἀντικύρω [ῦ], aor. ἀντέκυρσα:—*to hit upon something, meet*, τινί Pind. O. 12. 16, Soph. O. C. 99, etc.; absol., Id. Ph. 545.
 ἀντικωλύω, *to hinder by resisting*, Hipp. 412. 36:—the verb. Adj., -υτέον occurs in Galen.
 ἀντικωμάζω, *to celebrate by a festival in turn*, Schol. Pind.

ἀντικωμωδέω, to ridicule in turn, Plut. Flamin. 9.
 ἀντικωπηλάτης, ὁ, = ἀντηρέτης, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 283.
 ἀντιλαβεύς, ἑως, ὁ, part of the handle of a shield, Hesych.
 ἀντιλαβή, ἡ, (ἀντιλαμβάνω) a thing to hold by, a handle, Lat. ansa, ὅπως ἀν. . . μὴ ἔχει ἀντιλαβὴν ἢ χεῖρ Thuc. 7. 65; of a shield, οὔτε πύρρακας οὔτ' ἀντιλαβὰς ἔχει Strabo 154. 2. metaph., πολλὰς . . ἔχει ὑποφίας καὶ ἀντιλαβὰς gives many handles against one, points of attack, Plat. Phaedo 84 C; so, ἀντ. διδόναι Dion. H. de Rhet. 8. 15; παρέχεσθαι Luc. Tim. 29; cf. λαβή.
 ἀντιλαγχάνω, fut. -λήξομαι: pf. -είληχα Dem. 1009. 4:—as law-term, ἀντ. δίαίταν to have a new arbitration granted, i. e. to get the old one set aside, Dem. 542. 12; ἀντ. τὴν μὴ οὖσαν (sc. δίαίταν) to get it set aside as false or groundless, Id. 543. 14; ἀντ. ἔρημον (sc. τὴν δίκην) to get it set aside by default, Id. 889. 23; ἀντ. τὰς παραγραφὰς Id. 976. 24:—cf. Att. Process 756.
 ἀντιλάξομαι, -μαι, poët. for ἀντιλαμβάνομαι, to take hold of, hold by, c. gen., Eur. I. A. 1227: to take a share of, partake in, πόνων Id. Or. 452, etc. 2. c. acc. to receive in turn, to be repaid, ἀντιλάξεται . . τοιαύτ' ἂν τοκεῦσι δῶ Eur. Supp. 363. Cf. λάξομαι.
 ἀντιλακτίζω, to kick against, τινί Ar. Pax 613; τινά Plut. 2. 10 C.
 ἀντιλακωνίζω, to answer in Laconian fashion, Eust. 1642. 51.
 ἀντιλαλέω, to speak against one, Symm. V. T.
 ἀντιλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, to receive instead of, χρυσοῦ δώματα πλήρη τὰς ἡβας ἀντ. Eur. H. F. 646 (lyr.); mostly without a gen., εὐ δρῶν εὐ πάλιν ἀντιλαβεῖν to receive in turn, Theogn. 108; κἂν . . ἢ σῶφρων . . σῶφρον' ἀντιλήψεται Eur. Andr. 741; ἡδονὴν δόντας . . κακίαν . . ἀντ. Thuc. 3. 58; ἔρανον Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 5; ἀντ. ἄλλην [χώραν] to seize in return, get instead, Thuc. 1. 143; ἀντ. ἄλλους τινὰς Xen. Cyr. 5. 3. 12. II. mostly in Med., with pf. pass. -είλημαι Lys. 180. 44:—like ἀντέχομαι, c. gen., to lay hold of, σαμποῦ πείσματος ἀντελαβοῦ Theogn. 1362; ἀκροῦ τοῦ στύρακος ἀντ. Plat. Lach. 184 A, cf. Prot. 317 D, al.; τῇ ἀριστερᾷ ἀντ. τοῦ τριβῶνος Ib. 335 B; φιλίας χώρας ἀντ. to gain or reach it, Thuc. 7. 77; (on Ar. Thesm. 242 v. Dind. ad l.):—hence in various relations, 2. to help, take part with, assist, οὐκ ἀντιλήψεσθ' Eur. Tro. 464; τῆς σωτηρίας, τῆς ἐλευθερίας Thuc. 2. 61, 62, etc.; of persons, ἀντ. Ἑλλήνων to take their part, Diod. 11. 13; ἀντ. τῶν ἀσθενούντων Act. Ar. 20. 35, etc.;—in Thuc. 7. 70, the constr. is prob. περὶ τῆς ἐς τὴν πατρίδα σωτηρίας—νῦν, εἴ ποτε καὶ αὐθις, . . ἀντιλαβεῖσθαι [αὐτῆς] now or never to give it a helping hand. 3. to lay claim to, seize on, τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς Thuc. 3. 22; τοῦ θρόνου Ar. Ran. 777, 757. 4. to take part or share in a thing, take in hand, Lat. capessere, Thuc. 2. 8; τῶν πραγμάτων Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 6, Dem. 15. 5, etc.; τοῦ πολέμου Isocr. 136 E; τῆς θαλάττης Polyb. 1. 39, 14; τῆς Ἀφροδίτης Alex. Tar. 3. 15; τῆς παιδείας Plat. Rep. 534 D; ἀντ. τοῦ λόγου to seize on the conversation (to the interruption of the rest), Ib. 336 B. 5. to take hold of for the purpose of finding fault, to reprehend, attack, ἡμῶν Plat. Soph. 239 D, cf. Gorg. 506 A, etc.; ἀντιλαβόμεθα let us attack the question, Id. Theaet. 169 D; ἀντιλ. ὡς ἀδύνατον . . to object that . . , Id. Soph. 251 B, cf. Rep. 497 D. 6. to take fast hold of, i. e. to captivate, ὁ λόγος ἀντιλαμβάνεται μου Id. Phaedo 88 D, cf. Parm. 130 E, Luc. Nigr. 19. 7. of plants, to take hold, take root, strike, like Lat. comprehendere, Theophr. H. P. 4. 1, 5. 8. to grasp with the mind, perceive, apprehend, Plat. Ax. 370 A; noted as an obsol. word for συνίημι by Luc. Soloecc. 7:—so of the senses, ἀντ. κατὰ τὴν ἀκοήν, ἀσφρήσει Sext. Emp. P. 1. 50, 64. III. in Med. also, to hold against, hold back, ἵππου Xen. Eq. 10, 15; so, ἀντιληπτέον τοῦ ἵππου τῷ χαλιῶν Ib. 8, 8; cf. Arist. M. Mor. 1. 14, 2, Audib. 41.
 ἀντιλάμπω, to light up in turn, οἱ δ' ἀντέλαμψαν (sc. οἱ φύλακες) Aesch. Ag. 294. II. intr. to reflect light, shine, Xen. Cyn. 5, 18; πρὸς τὴν σελήνην Plut. Arat. 21. 2. to shine opposite to or in the face of, ὁ ἥλιος ἀντ. τινί Plut. Mar. 26, etc.: to dazzle, τινί Id. 2. 41 C, 420 F.
 ἀντίλαμψις, εὖς, ἡ, reflexion of light, Plut. 2. 930 D, 931 B.
 ἀντιλέγω, Hdt., Com., and Att. Prose (cf. ἀνταγορεύω):—fut. ἀντιλέξω Eur. Hipp. 993, Ar. Ran. 998, Xen.; but the common fut. is ἀντερῶ:—aor. ἀντέλεξα Soph. O. T. 409, Ar. Nub. 1040 (but the aor. commonly used is ἀντεῖπον): so the pf. is ἀντεῖρηκα, the fut. pass. ἀντεῖρησομαι. To speak against, gainsay, contradict, τινί Thuc. 5. 30, Plat., Xen., etc.; περὶ τινος Thuc. 8. 53; τινὲ περὶ τινος Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 8; ὑπὲρ τινος Ib. 3. 5, 12; πρὸς τι Ar. Nub. 888:—often foll. by a dependent clause, ἀντ. ὡς . . to declare in opposition or answer that . . , Hdt. 8. 77, Ar. Eq. 980, Thuc. 8. 24, Xen., etc.; οὐ τοῦτό γ' ἀντιλέγουσιν, ὡς οὐ . . Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 11; also, ἀντ. ὑπὲρ τινος ὡς . . , Thuc. 8. 45; so c. inf., ἀντ. ποιήσειν ταῦτα, ἢν . . to reply that they will . . , if . . , Id. 1. 28; ἀντ. μὴ ποιεῖν to speak against doing, Id. 3. 41, Xen. An. 2. 3, 25; ἀντ. μὴ οὐ ἀξιοῦσθαί τινα Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 20. 2. c. acc. rei, ἴσ' ἀντιλέξαι (v. supr.) Soph. O. T. 409: ἀντ. τινί τι to allege something against . . , Thuc. 5. 30; ἀντ. λόγον Lys. 113. 19; μῦθον ἀντ. τινί to tell one tale in reply to another, Ar. Lys. 806; so Med., ἀντιλέγεσθαί τι πρὸς τινα περὶ τινος Dem. 818. 13:—Pass. to be disputed, questioned, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 37; of a place, ὑπὸ τινος ἀντιλεγόμενον counter-claimed, Ib. 3. 2, 30. 3. absol. to speak one against the other, speak in opposition, Hdt. 9. 42, Eur., Ar., etc.; ὁ ἀντιλέγων the opponent, Plat. Prot. 335 A; οἱ ἀντιλέγοντες Thuc. 8. 53.
 ἀντιλεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must gainsay, Eur. Heracl. 975.
 ἀντιλεκτός, ον, questionable, to be disputed, ὅρος οὐκ ἀντ. Thuc. 4. 92.
 ἀντιλέξις, εὖς, ἡ, an answer, Hipp. 24. 44. 2. dialogue, ἀντιλέξεις τῶν ὑποκριτῶν, opp. to μονοδίαί, Philostr. 244.
 ἀντιλεσχάινω, to chatter against, Perictyonē ap. Stob. 458. 3.
 ἀντιλέων, ὁ, lion-like, formed like ἀντίθεος, Ar. Eq. 1044; where however it is, in fact, a proper name.

ἀντίληξις, εὖς, ἡ, a motion for a new arbitration, Dem. 1006. 14; v. sub ἀντιλαγχάνω.
 ἀντιληπτέον, verb. Adj. one must take part in a matter, Ar. Pax 485; τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτοῖς ἀντ. Dem. 9. 13, cf. 13. 15. II. v. ἀντιλαμβάνω III.
 ἀντιληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to apprehend, λόγων Tim. Locr. 100 C; δύναμις ἀντ. πληγῆς ἀέρος Plut. 2. 98 B: assisting a creeper to cling, γλισχρότης Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 4: sustaining, supporting, τινός Eust. Opusc. 160. 14:—Adv. -κῶς, Justin. M. 2. pass. to be perceived by the senses, τινί Cass. Probl. 35. II. able to check, Def. Plat. 416.
 ἀντίληψις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀντιλαμβάνω) a receiving in turn or exchange, Thuc. 1. 120: a counter-claim, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 5. II. (from Med.) a taying hold of in turn, reciprocation, Democr. ap. Arist. Fr. 202; of plants, a taking root, Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 6: the clinging of a vine by its tendrils, Ib. 2. 18, 2. 2. = ἀντιλαβή, a hold, support, Xen. Eq. 5, 7; of a bandage, Hipp. Offic. 743; ἀντίληψιν βοηθείας ἔχειν Diod. 1. 30; ἀντ. διδόναι τινί to give one a handle, Plut. 2. 966 E. 3. defence, help, succour, I Ep. Cor. 12. 28. 4. a claim to a thing, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 5. 5. an attacking, objection, Plat. Phaedo 87 A, Soph. 241 B, Hipp. Ma. 287 A:—a demurrer, Rhet. 6. grasping with the mind, apprehension, Tim. Locr. 100 B, Diod. 3. 15; ποιότητων Plut. 2. 625 B. III. (from Pass.) a being seized, seizure, attack, as by sickness, Thuc. 2. 49.
 ἀντιλιτάνεω, to entreat in return, Plut. 2. 1117 C.
 ἀντιλόβιον, τό, a part of the ear, opp. to προλόβιον, Poll. 2. 86.
 ἀντιλογέω, fut. ἤσω, = ἀντιλέγω, to deny, Soph. Ant. 377. 2. = ἀντιλέγω 3, Ar. Nub. 322:—in Med., Antipho ap. Poll. 2. 120.
 ἀντιλογία, ἡ, contradiction, controversy, disputation, Lat. disceptatio, ἀντ. χρησμάτων contradiction of the oracles, Hdt. 8. 77; ἡμέας . . ἐς ἀντ. παρέξομεν will offer ourselves to argue the point, Id. 9. 87; ἐδόκεον ἀντιλογίης κυρήσειν expected to be allowed to argue it, Ib. 88; Lys. Fr. 45. 1, Plat., etc.; ἐς ἀντ. τινί Thuc. 1. 73; ἀντ. καὶ λοιδορία Dem. 1018. 8; ἀντιλογίαν ἔχει it involves contradiction, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 16, cf. 13, 3; in pl. opposing arguments, answering speeches, Ar. Ran. 775, Thuc. 4. 59:—ἀντ. πρὸς τινα Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 20; ἐς ἀντ. ἐλθεῖν Thuc. 1. 31; ἀντιλογίαν ἐν αὐτῷ ἔχειν to have grounds for defence in itself, Id. 2. 87.
 ἀντιλογίζομαι, Dep. to count up or calculate on the other hand, Antipho 117. 13; ἀντ. ὅτι . . , Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 24.
 ἀντιλογικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to contradiction, contradictory, disputatious, Ar. Nub. 1173, Isocr. 319 B, Plat. Theaet. 197 A, al.:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of contradiction or of arguing from contradictories, Id. Rep. 453 E, Phaedr. 261 D; so, τὸ -κόν Id. Soph. 225 B:—οἱ -κοί persons skilled in this art, Id. Lys. 216 A; and of the arguments, οἱ περὶ τοὺς λόγους ἀντιλογικοὺς διατρίψαντες Id. Phaedo 90 B, cf. 101 E. Adv. -κῶς, in the manner of such disputants, Id. Theaet. 164 C.
 ἀντιλογισμός, ὁ, a countercharge, Philostr. 549.
 ἀντίλογος, ον, contradictory, reverse, τύχαι Eur. Hel. 1142.
 ἀντιλοιδορέω, to rail at or abuse in turn, Plut. 2. 88 E, I Petr. 2. 22:—Med., c. acc. rei, Luc. Conv. 40.
 ἀντίλοφος, ον, slanting, oblique, Byz.
 ἀντιλύπew, to vex in return, Plut. Demetr. 22, Luc. D. Meretr. 3. 3.
 ἀντιλύπησις, εὖς, ἡ, avexing in return, Arist. de An. I. 1, 16, Plut. 2. 442 B.
 ἀντίλυρος, ον, (λύρα) responsive to the lyre, Soph. Tr. 643.
 ἀντίλυτρον, ον, τύ, a ransom, I Ep. Tim. 2. 6. 2. in Orph. L. 587, an antidote, remedy.
 ἀντιλυτρόω, to ransom in return:—verb. Adj. ἀντιλυτρωτέον, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 4.
 ἀντιλωβάομαι, Dep. to maltreat in return, Eust. 757. 59.
 ἀντιμαίνομαι, Pass. to rage or bluster against one, Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 2; τινί Anth. Plan. 30.
 ἀντιμαθάνω, to learn in turn or instead, Ar. Vesp. 1453.
 ἀντίμαντις, εὖς, ὁ, a rival-prophet, Schol. Lyc.
 ἀντιμαρτύρω, to appear as witness against, Ar. Fr. 382: to contradict solemnly, τινί or πρὸς τι Plut. Alc. 21., 2. 471 C; τινός Ib. 418 A.
 ἀντιμαρτύρησις, ἡ, counter-evidence, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 244; in pl., Plut. 2. 1121 E.
 ἀντιμαρτύρομαι [ῦ], Dep. to protest on the other hand, Luc. Symp. 47.
 ἀντιμάχew, to resist by force of arms, Diod. Excerpt. 502. 69. 2. as law-term, to resist, demur, A. B. 184.
 ἀντιμάχησις [ᾶ], εὖς, ἡ, a conflict, struggle, ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις Dion. H. 8. 58:—ἀντιμάχητος, ἡ, Eratosth. ap. Schol. Ven. 11. 19. 233.
 ἀντιμάχητής, οὔ, ὁ, an antagonist, Or. Sib. 14. 165.
 ἀντιμάχομαι, fut. -μάχῃσομαι, Dep. to fight against one, Thuc. 4. 68.
 ἀντιμάχος, ον, fighting against, τινί App. Hisp. 9; cf. Ath. 154 F.
 ἀντιμεγαλοφρονέω, to vie in pride or boasting with, τινί Eust. 676. 5.
 ἀντιμεθέλω, to drag different ways, distract, Anth. Plan. 136, 139, in Pass.; τῇ καὶ τῇ Anth. P. 10. 74.
 ἀντιμεθίστημι, fut. -μεταστήσω:—to move from one side to the other, to revolutionise, ψηφίσματα καὶ νόμον Ar. Thesm. 362. II. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act. to pass one into the other, to be interchangeable, ἀντ. ἀλλήλοις τό τε ὕδωρ καὶ ὁ ἀήρ Arist. Phys. 4. 2, 5, cf. 4. 4, 13, Meteor. 2. 8, 27; cf. ἀντιπερίστημι I. 2: to pass to the other side, Luc. Dem. Enc. 37.
 ἀντιμεριᾶκιεύομαι, Dep. to behave petulantly in return, πρὸς τινα Plut. Sull. 6.
 ἀντιμελετάω, to study or practise in emulation, Athanas.
 ἀντιμελίξω, to compete in music with, τινί Anth. P. 5. 222.
 ἀντιμέλλω, to wait and watch against one, ἀντιμέλλῃσαι Thuc. 3. 12, as restored by Bekk. for the MS. reading ἀντεπιμελλῃσαι.

ἀντιμέμφομαι, Dep. to blame in turn, retort upon one, ἀντ. ὑπὸ . . . Hdt. 2. 133.
 ἀντιμερίζομαι, Dep. to impart in turn, χάριν Anth. P. 6. 209.
 ἀντιμεσουράνῳ, to be in the opposite meridian, as the sun at midnight, Plut. 2. 284 E.
 ἀντιμεσουράνημα, τό, the opposite meridian, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 12.
 ἀντιμεταβαίνω, to pass over in turn, ἐπὶ τι Alex. Trall. 6. 2, p. 101.
 ἀντιμεταβάλλω, to meet one change with another, Hipp. Acut. 388.
 ἀντιμεταβολή, ἡ, transposition, as a figure of speech, Longin. 23, cf. Quintil. 9. 3, 85.
 ἀντιμετάδοσις, εως, ἡ, a mutual exchange, Eust. Opusc. 50. 63.
 ἀντιμετάθεσις, εως, ἡ, a counterchange, Longin. 26.
 ἀντιμετακλίνω [ἴ], to turn aside or the opposite way, Philo 1. 678.
 ἀντιμεταλαμβάνω, to assume in turn or in exchange, τι Plut. 2. 785 C:—Pass. to be transformed, A. B. 540.
 ἀντιμετάληψις, εως, ἡ, a partaking of the opposite, Plut. 2. 438 D; ἀντ. τῶν βίων experience of divers kinds of life, Ib. 466 B.
 ἀντιμεταλλένω, to countermine, Polyb. 1. 42, 12., 16. 31, 8.
 ἀντιμεταρρέω, to flow off in turn or back, Plut. 2. 904 A.
 ἀντιμετασπάω, fut. -σπάσω, to draw off in a different direction, εἰς τι Joseph. A. J. 13. 5, 3.
 ἀντιμετάσπασις, εως, ἡ, counter-change, reciprocal replacement, Arist. Phys. 4. 1, 2: of circumstances, Dion. H. 3. 19.
 ἀντιμετάταξις, εως, ἡ, interchange of position, as in using one word for another, Dion. H. de Thuc. 91.
 ἀντιμετατάσσω, fut. ξω, to change the order of battle so as to meet the enemy, Dion. H. 3. 25.
 ἀντιμεταχωρέω, to go away to the other side, ἀντιμεταχ. ταῖς ἐλπίσιν to make room for new hope, Joseph. A. J. 15. 2, 2.
 ἀντιμεταχώρησις, εως, ἡ, interchange, of letters, etc., Eust. 1618. 36.
 ἀντιμέτεμι, to compete with others: οἱ ἀντιμετιόντες rival competitors, Plut. Comp. Aristid. c. Cat. 2.
 ἀντιμετρέω, to measure out in turn, to give one thing as compensation for another, τί νινι Luc. Amor. 19: Pass., ἀντιμετρηθήσεται ὑμῖν it shall be measured in turn, Ev. Matth. 7. 2, Luc. 6. 38:—hence, -ησις, εως, ἡ, recompense, Byz.
 ἀντιμέτωπος, ον, front to front, face to face, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 19, Ages. 2, 12.
 ἀντίμηλον, τό, synon. of μανδραγύρας (q. v.), Diosc. 4. 76.
 ἀντιμηνίω, to rage, be wrathful against, Suid.
 ἀντιμηνύομαι, Pass. to be informed in reply, Nicet. Eug. 2. 315.
 ἀντιμηχῶνάομαι, Dep. to contrive against or in opposition, ἄλλα ἀντ. Hdt. 8. 52; σβεστήρια κωλύματα Thuc. 7. 53: absol., Eur. Bacch. 291, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 5; πρὸς τι Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 16.
 ἀντιμηχάνημα, ατος, τό, an engine or device used against another, μηχανήμασιν ἀντιμ. εὐτρεπίζειν Polyæn. 4. 2, 20.
 ἀντιμίμησις [μί], εως, ἡ, close imitation of a person in a thing, c. dupl. gen., Thuc. 7. 67.
 ἀντιμίμος, ον, closely imitating, τινός Alcidas. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3; c. dat., ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντ. ἡλίου τροχῶ Ar. Thesm. 17.
 ἀντιμισθία, ἡ, a requital, recompense, Ep. Rom. 1. 27, 2 Cor. 6. 13.
 ἀντιμισθος, ον, as a reward, in compensation, μνήμην ἀντίμισθον ἤρετ' ἐν λίταις Aesch. Supp. 270.
 ἀντιμισθωτός, ὄν, hired as a substitute, Hesych.
 ἀντιμνηστεύομαι, to rival in love, Diod. Excerpt. 550. 97. And, ἀντιμνηστήρ, ἡρος, ὄ, a rival suitor, τινός Schol. Clem. Al. 31.
 ἀντιμοιρεῖ, Adv. by way of compensation, Dem. 946. 28, as restored by Wolf.
 ἀντιμοιρέω, to receive a proportionate share, Poll. 4. 176.
 ἀντιμοιρία, ἡ, compensation, as in some MSS. of Dem. l. c. sub ἀντιμοιρεῖ.
 ἀντιμοιρος, ον, = ἰσόμοιρος, q. v.
 ἀντιμολεῖν, (v. βλώσκω) to go to meet, Apoll. Lex. Hom. s. v. ἀντιβολῆσαι.
 ἀντίμολπος, ον, sounding instead of, ἀντ. ὑλολυγῆς κωκυτός a shriek of far other note than the cry of joy, Eur. Med. 1176; ἕπνον τὸδ' ἀντίμολπον . . ἄκος song, sleep's substitute, Aesch. Ag. 17.
 ἀντίμορος, ον, corresponding to, τινί C. I. 160. 26 (p. 273).
 ἀντίμορφος, ον, formed after, corresponding to a thing, Luc. Amor. 44. Adv. -φως, τινι Plut. Crass. 32.
 ἀντίμουσος, ον, sounding responsive, ψδαῖς ἀντ. μέλος Niceph. in Walz Rhett. 1. 493.
 ἀντιμῦκάομαι, Dep. to bellow in answer, τινί Dion. II. 1. 39.
 ἀντιμυκτηρίζω, to mock in turn, ap. Cic. Fam. 25. 19, 4.
 ἀντίναυλον, τό, a tax on sailors, Byz.
 ἀντιναυμάχῳ, to fight against one at sea, Byz.
 ἀντιναυπηγέω, to build ships against, Thuc. 7. 36, 62, in Pass.
 ἀντινήχομαι, Dep. to swim against, πρὸς κῦμα Plut. 2. 979 B.
 ἀντινικάω, to conquer in turn, Aesch. Cho. 499, cf. Dio C. 48. 21.
 ἀντινομία, ἡ, (νόμος) an ambiguity in the law, Plut. 2. 742 A; ἐν ἀντινομία γίγνεσθαι to be in a strait between two laws, Id. Caes. 13.
 ἀντινομίζομαι, Pass.: hence, νόμοι ἀντινομιζόμενοι τινος, prob., laws enacted against one, Archyt. ap. Stob. 267. 39.
 ἀντινομικός, ἡ, ὄν, relating to ambiguity in the laws, Plut. 2. 741 D. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Dem. 592.
 ἀντινομοθετέω, to make laws against, τινί Plut. 2. 1044 C, etc.
 ἀντίνοος, ον, opposite in character, resisting, τινί Hipp. 1184 F.
 ἀντινουθετέω, fut. ἦσω, to warn in return, Plut. 2. 72 E.
 ἀντίνωτος, ον, in pl., back to back, Diod. 2. 54.
 ἀντιξενίζω, to entertain a ξένος in return, Eust. 1961. 37.
 ἀντιξοέω, to set oneself against, oppose to, Pind. O. 13. 47.
 ἀντίξοος, ον, contr. -ξους, ουν:—Ion. word, opposed to, adverse, ἐλπί-

μοι οὐδὲν σφι φανήσεσθαι ἀντίξοον Hdt. 7. 218, cf. 6. 50; τὸ . . τοῖσι Σκύθησι ἀντ. 4. 129; στρατὸν . . ἀντ. Πέρσῃσι 6. 7:—absol., ἐν μυρήσιν γνώμῃσι μίην οὐκ ἔχω ἀντίξοον 8. 119; ἀντ. δοῦρα Ap. Rh. 2. 79; τὸ ἀντίξοον opposition, Hdt. 1. 174; τὸ ἀντ. συμφέρον Heraclit. ap. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 1, 6. Adv. ἀντιξῶς in hostile spirit, Philostr. 315. (The Root seems to be ξέω, though it is not easy to see the connexion of sense.)
 ἀντιξῶ [ῶ], to scrape in turn, ἀντ. τὸν ξύοντα, 'clow me, clow thee,' Sophron ap. Suid. (Mus. Crit. 2. 355).
 ἀντίον, as Adv. = ἀντην, v. sub ἀντίος.
 ἀντίον, τό, a part of the loom, Ar. Thesm. 822; called by Poll. 10. 125, ἱστοῦ ἀντίον. 2. generally the loom, ἀντίον ὑφαίνειν LXX (2 Regg. 21. 19, al.).
 ἀντιόομαι, fut. ὠσομαι Hdt. 7. 9, 102, al.: aor. pass. ἠντιώθη, Ion. ἀντ-, Id. 4. 126., 7. 9, al.: Dep. To resist, oppose, τινί Id. 1. 76, Aesch. Cho. 389, etc.; τινὲς ἐς μάχην Hdt. 11. c.:—absol., οἱ ἀντιούμενοι = οἱ ἐναντίοι, Id. 1. 207., 4. 1. 2. in Hdt. 9. 7, c. acc., τὸν Πέρσῃν ἀντιώσεσθαι ἐς τὴν Βοιωτίαν that ye would meet him in Boeotia. Rare in Att. (v. supr.), ἐναντιόομαι being the form in general use.—The Homeric forms ἀντιώω, ἀντιώωσι, etc., belong to ἀντιῶω.
 ἀντίος, ἰα, ἰον, (ἀντί) set against, and so I. in local sense, face to face, opposite, ἀντίοι ἔσταν ἅπαντες II. 1. 535; ἀντίος ἦλθε θεῶν went running to meet him, 6. 54; ἡ δ' οὐκ ἀθρήσῃ δύναι' ἀντίῃ though she faced him, Od. 19. 478; esp. in battle, II. 11. 216, etc.; ἐχώρειον . . οἱ Πέρσαι ἀντίοι Hdt. 9. 62; ἀντίος ἐλαύνει Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8:—often c. gen., which often precedes, Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίος ἐλθῶν II. 11. 231, cf. 5. 301., 7. 98; but also follows, ἀντ. ἦλυθ' ἄνακτος Od. 16. 14, cf. II. 17. 31, etc.: less often in Hom. c. dat., ὅς βὰ οἱ ἀντ. ἦλθε 15. 584, cf. 7. 20; but mostly so after Hom., ἀντίαι τοῖς Πέρσῃσι ἴζοντο Hdt. 5. 18, cf. Pind. N. 10. 149, Eur. Supp. 667, Xen. An. 1. 8, 17, etc.; also, ἀντίος πρὸς τι Od. 17. 334. 2. in Att., opposite, contrary, τὸν ἀντίον τοῖσδε λόγον Aesch. Ag. 499; τοῦτοισ ἀντία opinions opposed to these, Eur. Supp. 466; ἀδεῖα μὲν ἀντία δ' οἶσω with pleasure [I speak], though I shall offer contrary counsel, Soph. Tr. 122; οἱ ἀντίοι = οἱ ἐναντίοι, Pind. P. 1. 86, Hdt. 9. 62; ἀντ. γίγνεσθαι = ἐναντιοῦσθαι, Id. 8. 140: ἐκ τῆς ἀντίης contrariwise, Ib. 6; εἰς τὸ ἀντίον Xen. Eq. 12, 12:—Xen. has the rare construct., λόγοι ἀντίοι ἢ οὐς ἤκουον words the very reverse of those I have heard, An. 6. 6, 64. II. as Adv. in neut. ἀντία and ἀντίον, like ἀντην and ἀντα, against, straight at, right against, absol., ἀντίον ἴξεν Od. 14. 79, etc.;—more oft. like a Prep. c. gen., ἀντί' ἐμείο στήσεσθαι II. 21. 481; ἀντία δεσποίνης φάσθαι before her, Od. 15. 377; so, ἀντία σευ in thy presence, Hdt. 7. 209, cf. 1. 133; ἀντίον τοῦ μεγάρου facing it, Id. 5. 77; τὰνδρὸς ἀντίον μολεῖν Soph. Tr. 785; so, 2. against, ὅς τίς σεθεν ἀντίον (-ία?) εἶπη II. 1. 230; ἀντίον αὐτῶν φωνὴν ἰέναι Hdt. 2. 2; ἀντία τινος ἐρίζειν Pind. P. 4. 508; c. dat., ἰέναι ἀντία τοῖς Πέρσῃσι ἐς μάχην Hdt. 7. 236; ἀντίον τινι Pind. N. 1. 36. 3. in the phrase τὸν δ' ἀντίον ἠῦδα Od. 15. 48, ἀντ. ἠῦδα = ἠμείβετο, answered. The word is almost confined to Poets and Ion. Prose; in Att. Prose ἐναντίος is preferred, though Xen. uses ἀντίος. The Adv. ἀντίον for ἐναντίον is hardly to be found in Att.
 ἀντιο-στατέω, = ἀνθίσταμαι, to be contrary, of a wind, Soph. Ph. 640.
 ἀντιο-τομία, ἡ, excision of the tonsils, Ermerins Anecd. Med. 155.
 ἀντιοχεύομαι, Pass. to drive against, Anth. P. 11. 284.
 ἀντιῶω, ἀντιῶωσα, etc., v. sub ἀντιῶω.
 ἀντιπαγκρατιάζω, to contend in the παγκράτιον, Schol. Philostr. 818.
 ἀντιπάθεια, ἡ, a suffering instead, λυπεῖ τὸν ατερόμενον τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἢ ἀντ. κακῶν Plat. Ax. 370 A, cf. Aeschin. Dial. 3. 16. II. a feeling opposed to another, antipathy, Plut. 2. 952 D, al.
 ἀντιπαθέω, to have an aversion, Alex. Aphr.
 ἀντιπαθής, ἐς, (πάθος) in return for suffering, Aesch. Eum. 782: felt mutually, ἡδονή Luc. Amor. 27. 2. of opposite feelings or properties, δύναμις Plut. 2. 664 C; φύσιν ἔχειν ἀντ. πρὸς τι Ib. 940 A:—Adv. -θῶς, Geop. 5. 11, 4. II. as Subst., ἀντιπαθές, τό, a remedy for suffering, Plut. Anton. 45, Hesych.: also, ἀντιπάθιον, τό, Hesych.:—the name was given to a black kind of coral, Diosc. 5. 140.
 ἀντιπαιδεύω, to teach as a rival master, τινί Suid.
 ἀντιπαίζω, to play one with another, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4, Plat. Eryx. 395 B.
 ἀντίπαις, ὄ, ἡ, like a boy or child, γραῦς Aesch. Eum. 38; θυγατρὸς ἀντιπαιδος Eur. Andr. 326. II. instead of a boy, i. e. no longer a boy, Soph. Fr. 148: so in late Prose, as Polyb. 15. 33, 12., 27. 13, 4. Cf. ἀντίθεος.
 ἀντιπαῖω, to strike against, resist, τὸ ἀντιπαῖον Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, cf. Arist. Probl. 11. 29, 1; πρὸς τι Polyb. 18. 29, 15.
 ἀντιπαιωνίζω, to sing the battle song against, ἀλλήλοισ Max. Tyr. 32. 6.
 ἀντιπάλαισμα, a device for resistance, Greg. Nyss.
 ἀντιπάλαιστής, οὔ, ὄ, an antagonist in wrestling, Acl. V. H. 4. 15.
 ἀντιπάλαιω, to wrestle against, Schol. Ar. Ach. 570, Eccl.
 ἀντιπᾶλύομαι, = ἀντιμηχανάομαι, Eccl.:—the Subst., -ησις, ἡ, Byz.
 ἀντιπᾶλλομαι, Pass. to rebound, Cass. Probl. 26, Eust. 948. 12.
 ἀντίπαλος, ον, (πάλη) properly wrestling against: hence struggling against, antagonist, rival, κράτος ἀντ. Aesch. Pr. 529; ἀντ. τινὲς rivalling another, Eur. Bacch. 544; c. gen., μένος γήραος ἀντίπαλον Pind. O. 8. 94:—as Subst., ἀντίπαλος, ὄ, an antagonist, rival, adversary, Pind. N. 11. 33, Soph. Ant. 125; mostly in pl., Hdt. 7. 236, Ar. Ran. 365, 1027, al.; τὸ ἀντίπαλον the rival party, Thuc. 2. 45, etc.; ὁ δ' ἦλθεν ἐς τὰντίπαλον Eur. Bacch. 278. 2. of things, like ἰσόπαλος, nearly matched, nearly balanced, ἐξ ἀντιπάλου παρασκευῆς Thuc. 1. 91; ἀντ. τριήρης equally large, Id. 4. 120; ἀντ. τινι Id. 1. 11; γνῶμαι ἀντ. πρὸς ἀλλήλας Id. 3. 49; ἀντ. δέος fear caused by the balance of the power of the parties, mutual fear, Id. 3. 11; ἀντ. ποινῆς adequate punishment, Eur. I. T. 446; ἦθεα ἀντίπαλα [τῇ πόλει] habits corresponding to . . , Thuc.

2. 61; ἀντ. τινί a match for him, Id. 1. 11; ὑμεναίων γῶος ἀντίπαλος Eur. Alc. 922:—τὸ ἀντίπαλον τῆς ναυμαχίας the equal balance, undecided state of the action, Thuc. 7. 71, cf. 34, 38; ἀντίπαλα καταστήσαι to bring to a state of balance, Id. 4. 117; εἰς ἀντ. καταστήναι to be in such state, Id. 7. 13:—Adv. -ως, Id. 8. 87; also neut. pl., ναυμαχῆσαντες ἀντίπαλα Id. 7. 34. II. in a pecul. sense, τὸν ἀμὸν ἀντ. him who fights for me, my champion, Aesch. Theb. 417.

ἀντιπανουργέομαι, Dep. to deal craftily with or against, τινί Eccl. ἀντιπαραβάλλω, fut. -βάλλω, to hold side by side, so as to compare or contrast, τι πρὸς τι or παρά τι Plat. Apol. 41 B, Hipp. Mi. 369 C, Isocr. III B; τί τινι Arist. Fr. 82; βίον τινος καὶ τινος Plut. Ti. Gracch. 1:—Pass., c. dat., App. Civ. 2. 15. II. to contribute instead, Xen. Lac. 5, 3. ἀντιπαραβλητέον, verb. Adj. one must compare, An. Ox. 3. 216 (where -τόν).

ἀντιπαραβολή, ἡ, close comparison or contrast, Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 3., 3. 19, 5.

ἀντιπαραγγελία, ἡ, competition for a public office, Plut. Arat. 35. ἀντιπαραγγέλλω, fut. ἐλῶ, to give orders, command in turn or also, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 19. II. to compete for a public office, Plut. Mar. 29, Caes. 7; τινί with one, Id. Cato Mi. 49. Cf. παραγγέλλω.

ἀντιπαραγράφῃ, ἡ, a counter-παραγραφή, a replication, Gloss. ἀντιπαραγράφω, to add or insert on the other side, Ptol.:—Med., as law-term, to reply to a παραγραφή, Gloss.

ἀντιπαραγῶ, to adduce, allege on the other side, Plut. 2. 719 C: but mostly, II. intr. to lead the army against, advance to meet the enemy, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43. 2. to march parallel with, τινί Polyb. 1. 77, 2, etc.

ἀντιπαραγῶγῃ, ἡ, an advancing against, Polyb. 9. 3, 10, al. II. in pl. enmities, πρὸς τινα Id. 10. 37, 2, al.

ἀντιπαραδείκνυμι, to compare, contrast, τινά τινι Greg. Nyss. ἀντιπαραδίδωμι, to deliver up in turn, τὴν ἀρχὴν τινι Joseph. A. J. 15. 3, 1. ἀντιπαραθέσις, εὖς, ἡ, comparison, contrast, Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 33, Eccl. ἀντιπαραθέτος, ον, put or to be put in comparison with, Epiphani. ἀντιπαραθέω, to outflank, Xen. An. 4. 8, 17. II. to run parallel to a thing, Plotin. 6. 5, 11.

ἀντιπαραθεωρέω, to examine by contrasting, Greg. Nyss. ἀντιπαραίνεω, to advise contrariwise, c. inf., Dio C. 65. 11. ἀντιπαρακᾶλέω, fut. ἐσῶ, to summon in turn or contrariwise, ἐπὶ ἀληθεστέραν γε αὐτηρίαν Thuc. 6. 86, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 24, Plat. Gorg. 526 E.

ἀντιπαρακείμεμαι, Pass. to lie just opposite, τινι Polyb. 3. 37, 7. 2. in Gramm., to correspond with, τινι Apollon. de Adv. 625.

ἀντιπαρακελεύομαι, Dep. to exhort in turn or contrariwise, τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις μὴ καταισχυθῆναι Thuc. 6. 13, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 42 and 59.

ἀντιπαρακλήσις, εὖς, ἡ, exhortation on both sides, Polyb. 11. 12, 2. ἀντιπαραλαμβάνω, to compare by contrasting, Galen. ἀντιπαραλύπέω, to annoy in turn, Thuc. 4. 80.

ἀντιπαραπέμπομαι, Pass., ἀντ. τῇ μνήμῃ to be cheered on one's way to death by the remembrance, Plut. 2. 1099 D.

ἀντιπαραπήγνυμι, to fix near or opposite, Apollon. de Constr. 37. ἀντιπαραπλέω, to sail along on the other side, Thuc. 2. 83.

ἀντιπαραπορεύομαι, Pass., = ἀντιπάρειμι, Polyb. 5. 7, 11. ἀντιπαρασκευάζομαι, Med. to prepare oneself in turn, arm on both sides, Thuc. 1. 80, etc.; ἀντ. ἀλλήλοις ὡς ἐς μάχην Id. 7. 3. II. later, in Act. to prepare against, set on, τινά τινι Dio C. 38. 14.

ἀντιπαρασκευή, ἡ, hostile preparation, Thuc. 1. 141. ἀντιπαραστάσις, εὖς, ἡ, as a figure of speech, a counter-objection, a replication, objection, Apsin. 55 Bäke:—Adj. -στατικός, ἡ, ὄν, Byz.; Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 704. 36.

ἀντιπαραστράτοπεδεύω, to encamp opposite, Dion. H. 8. 25. ἀντιπαρατάξις, εὖς, ἡ, hostile array, ἀντιπαρατάξεις κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν Dion. H. 6. 22; ἀντ. τῆς γνώμης stubborn determination to resist, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 4.

ἀντιπαρατάσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, Med. and Pass. to stand in array against, τινί Thuc. 6. 98; ἀντιπαρατεταγμένους πρὸς τὴν τούτων ἀείλγειαν Aeschin. 90. 16:—absol. to stand in hostile array, Thuc. 1. 63, Xen.; ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀντιπαραταχθέντος in hostile array, Thuc. 5. 9; in a Com. metaph., ἡ δημιουργὸς ἀντιπαρατεταγμένη κρεάδι' ὀπτᾶ Menand. Ψευδ. 1. 12. II. the Act. is used = Med. in Polyb. 9. 26, 4.

ἀντιπαρατείνω, to stretch side by side so as to compare or contrast, ἄλλον λόγον πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀντ. Plat. Phaedr. 257 C.

ἀντιπαρατίθημι, to contrast and compare, τὰς ἄλλας νύκτας ταύτῃ ἀντ. Plat. Apol. 40 D, cf. Menand. Μισογ. 1; of the Hexapla, Eus. H. E. 6. 16, 4. ἀντιπαρατρέπω, to turn in the contrary way, Cyrill.

ἀντιπαραχωρέω, to give way in turn, Basil.:—Subst. -χώρησις, ἡ, mutual concession, Eust. 445. 11.

ἀντιπάρειμι (εἶμι ἴβο), to march so as to meet, of armies on opposite sides of a river or entrenchments, Xen. An. 4. 3, 17, Hell. 5. 4, 38. ἀντιπαραεκδύομαι, Pass. to slip out, emerge in turn, Synes. 17 B. ἀντιπαραέκτασις, εὖς, ἡ, equal extension, Chrysipp. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 376, Philo 1. 433.

ἀντιπαραεκτείνω, = ἀντιπαρατείνω, Chrysipp. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 376. ἀντιπαραεξάγω, to lead on against the enemy, τὴν δύναμιν, τὸν ἵππον Plut. Lucull. 27, Pyrrh. 16. 2. (sub. στρατόν) to march against, like ἀντιπάρειμι, Philipp. ap. Dem. 239. 6: metaph. to contend in controversy, τινί with one, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 166. b. to march parallel with, τινί Plut. Aemil. 30. II. to compare, ἐαντὸν πρὸς τινα Id. 2. 470 B.

ἀντιπαραεξᾶγωγῃ, ἡ, a means of attack in controversy, πρὸς τινα Sext. Emp. M. 7. 150.

ἀντιπαραξείμι, = ἀντιπάρειμι, Plut. 2. 195 C. ἀντιπαραξέρχομαι, Dep. = foreg. Dio C. 47. 46.

ἀντιπαραξετάζω, to confront with, Dion. H. 3. 11:—Subst., -παραξετασις, ἡ, Eust. Opusc. 255. 40.

ἀντιπαραέρχομαι, Dep. to pass by on the opposite side, Ev. Luc. 10. 31: c. acc. loci, Anth. P. 12. 8. II. to come up and help, as against an enemy, LXX (Sap. 16. 10).

ἀντιπαραέρω, to furnish or supply in turn, Thuc. 6. 21; also in Med., Xen. Hier. 7, 12, Anth. P. 9. 12. 2. to cause in return, τοὺς ἀντιπαραξέοντας πράγματα Dem. 555. 12.

ἀντιπαραρηγορέω, to persuade, comfort in turn, Plut. 2. 118 A. ἀντιπαραρήκω, to stretch along parallel to, τοῖς εἰρημένοις, c. dat., Arist. Mund. 3, 10, cf. Strab. 128:—to outflank, τῷ στρατεύματι Paus. 8. 10, 6. ἀντιπαραρθευέω, to lead a virgin life in turn, Eumath. p. 333. ἀντιπαραριππεύω, to bring their cavalry against, Arr. An. 5. 16. ἀντιπαραρίσταμαι, Pass. to correspond, Ptol.

ἀντιπαραροδεύω, to meet on a march, ἀλλήλοις App. Pun. 107. ἀντιπαραρρησιάζομαι, Dep. to speak freely in turn, Plut. 2. 72 E. ἀντιπαραρωδέω, to write a parody against, τινι Strabo 394.

ἀντιπαραρωνυμέομαι, Pass. to be opposite in name or expression, Nicom. Arithm. 77; the Act. in same sense, Iambl.:—Subst., -παραρωνυμία, ἡ, Iambl.; and Adj., -παραρωνυμος, ον, Nicom. Arithm. 110.

ἀντιπάσχω, fut. -πέισομαι; aor. -έπαθον:—to suffer in turn, κακά (or κακῶς) ἀντ. to suffer evil for evil, Antipho 126. 16; τί ἂν δράσειαν αὐτοὺς, ὅτι οὐκ ἂν μείζον ἀντιπάθοιεν; Thuc. 6. 35; δρῶν ἀντιπάσχω χρηστά I receive good for good done, Soph. Ph. 584; ἀντ' εὖ πέισεται Plat. Gorg. 520 E (v. sub ἀντεπάσχω); καλὸν τὸ εὖ ποιεῖν μὴ ἵνα ἀντιπάθῃ Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 8;—also, ἀντ. ἀντί τινος Thuc. 3. 61: absol. to suffer for one's acts, Xen. An. 2. 5, 17. 2. τὸ ἀντιπεπονθός, reciprocity, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 1, sq.; but of persons, εὖνοιαν ἐν ἀντιπεπονθόσι φιλίαν εἶναι good-will in cases of reciprocity, Ib. 8. 2, 3. 3. to stand in the same relation, πρὸς τι Id. Mechan. 3, 2. II. to counteract, τινί Diosc. 3. 70, 74. III. to be of opposite nature to, τινί Theophr. Lap. 14, Polyb. 34. 9, 5. IV. ἀντιπεπονθότα reflexive verbs, Diog. L. 7. 64.

ἀντιπατάγγω, to rattle so as to drown another sound, ψόφῳ Thuc. 3. 22. ἀντιπέιθω, to persuade or try to persuade to the contrary, Jo. Chrys. ἀντιπειστικός, ἡ, ὄν, availing to persuade to the contrary, Bachm. An. 2. 291.

ἀντιπελάργεω, to cherish in turn, and ἀντιπελάργησις, or (in Schol. Soph.) -γῶσις, εὖς, ἡ, and -γία, ἡ, love in return, esp. the mutual love of parents and children, Aristaen. 1. 25, Glycas Ann. p. 41 B, Suid., etc.; v. Jacobs Ael. N. A. 2. p. 114. Cf. στοργή.

ἀντιπέμπω, to send back an answer, Hdt. 2. 114., 3. 68, etc.:—Pass., Id. 6. 4. 2. to send back sound, echo, Arr. An. 6. 3, 3. 3. to send in requital or repayment, οἰκούρια Soph. Tr. 542; τινί θηρίον Philem. Νεαίρ. 1. II. to send against, στρατιάν τινι Thuc. 6. 99. III. to send in the place of another, στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς Id. 8. 54.

ἀντιπέμψις, ἡ, a sending back of sound, an echo, Arr. An. 6. 3, 3. ἀντιπεπνθής, ἐς, causing grief in turn, Aesch. Eum. 782. ἀντιπεπονθός, v. sub ἀντιπάσχω:—Adv. -θότως, Archimed. Aequilibr. 1. 7; and Subst., -πεπόνθησις, ἡ, Nicom. Arithm. p. 75.

ἀντιπέρα, Adv. for ἀντιπέραν, Polyb. 1. 17, 4, etc. ἀντιπεραίνω, to pierce in turn, sensu obscoeno, Anth. P. 12. 238. ἀντιπεραιδομαι, Pass. to be carried, pass over again, Sozom. ἀντιπεραίος, α, ον, lying over against, ἀντιπεραί' ἐνέμοντο the lands lying over against, Il. 2. 635:—in late Ep. also a fem. ἀντιπεραιᾶ, Ap. Rh. 2. 351, Dion. P. 962; so, in Tzetz., ἀντιπεραιῆτις, ἡ.

ἀντιπέραν, Ion. -ην, Adv., = ἀντιπέρας, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 9. II. Adj., 'Ἀσίδα τ' ἀντιπέρην τε Asia and the opposite coast, Mosch. 2. 9. ἀντιπέρας, Adv. over against, on the other side, c. gen., Thuc. 2. 66, etc.; absol., ἡ ἀντ. Θράκη Id. 1. 100, cf. 4. 92.

ἀντιπεράω, = ἀντιπεραιδομαι, Byz. ἀντιπερήθεν, Adv. from the opposite side, Ap. Rh. 1. 613; c. gen., Id. 2. 1031, Anth. P. 9. 551.

ἀντιπεριάγω, to bring round against, τὸν δὲ [σκορπίον] τὸ κέντρον ἐπαίροντα ἀντιπεριάγειν Arist. Mirab. 139; so of the corvus employed on the Roman ships, Polyb. 1. 22, 8.

ἀντιπεριάγωγῃ, ἡ, opposite motion, Ptol. ἀντιπεριβάλλω, to put round in the other direction, e. g. a bandage, Hipp. Fract. 759. 2. to embrace mutually, Ach. Tat. 5. 8:—Pass. to be environed, θανάτῳ LXX (Sirc. 23. 12).

ἀντιπερίεμι, to come round as in a cycle, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2. ἀντιπεριέλκω, to draw round to the other side, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 159. ἀντιπεριέρχομαι, Dep. to change into a thing, Theod. Prodr. ἀντιπεριηχέω, to echo around, Plut. 2. 502 D.

ἀντιπεριίστημι, fut. -στήσω, to oppose by surrounding, compress, Arist. Meteor. 4. 5, 5, cf. 1. 10, 5:—Pass., with intr. tenses of Act., to be compressed, Ib. 1. 12, 12, al. 2. in Pass. also to be replaced by another substance, Ib. 4. 4, 5; ἀντ. ἀλλήλοις Id. Resp. 5, 2; cf. ἀντιμεθίστημι II. II. to bring all round, φόβους ἀντ. τινι Polyb. 4. 50, 1.

ἀντιπεριλαμβάνω, to embrace in turn, Xen. Symp. 9, 4. ἀντιπεριπίπτω, to fall right upon, πέτρας Clem. Al. 183 (Dind. περιπεσών).

ἀντιπεριπλέω, to sail round on the other side, Strabo 5. ἀντιπεριποιέομαι, Dep. to express reciprocal action, of certain verbs, Apollon. de Constr. 299:—Adj., -ητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Gramm. ἀντιπερίσπασμα, τό, as military term, a diversion, ἀντ. ποιεῖν τινί Polyb. 3. 106, 6.

ἀντιπερισπασμός, ὁ, = foreg., Diod. 14. 49. ἀντιπερισπᾶω, to draw off in turn, to draw off or divert, Diod. 3. 37:—Pass. to be drawn off or diverted, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 15; esp. as military term, Polyb. 2. 24, 8, etc.

ἀντιπερίστασις, εως, ἡ, a surrounding so as to compress, Arist. Sonn. 3, 18 and 30, Probl. 2. 16., 33. 5. 2. reciprocal replacement, of two substances, Arist. Phys. 4. 8, 6., 8. 10, 12 (v. Simpl. ad l.), Meteor. 1. 12, 10; cf. Plat. Tim. 59 A, 79 B.

ἀντιπεριστροφή, ἡ, a turning round to the other side, Plut. 2. 901 C.

ἀντιπεριτέμνω, to circumcise anew or in opposition, Epiphan. 2. 172.

ἀντιπεριφέρω, to bring round, convert into the opposite, Phot.

ἀντιπεριχωρέω, to move round in turn or in opposition, Plut. Ages. 39.

ἀντιπεριψύχω [ὑ], to cool or chill in turn, Plut. 2. 691 F.

ἀντιπεριωθέω, to push or press back any surrounding body, and Subst., ἀντιπερίωσις, εως, ἡ, both in Plut. 2. 1005 D.

ἀντιπέσσομαι, Att. -πτομαι, Pass., of food, to be quite digested, Arist. Probl. 5. 30, 1.

ἀντίπετρος, ον, equal to stone, stone-like, rocky, Soph. O. C. 192; cf. ἀντίθεος, etc. II. in Theocr. Syrinx (acc. to Schol.) exchanged for a stone, of Zeus in his infancy.

ἀντίπηξ, ηγος, ἡ, (πήγνυμι) a kind of cradle for infants, moved on wheels, κοιλῆς ἐν ἀντίπηγος εὐτρόχῳ κύκλῳ Eur. Ion 19; κύτος ἐλικτὸν ἀντίπηγος Ib. 40; made of osier, πλεκτὸν κύτος Ib. 37; cf. 1338, 1391: v. λάρναξ. (Said to be a Lesbian word for a chest or ark, Eust. 1056.56.)

ἀντιπηρόμαι, Pass. to be maimed in return, Philo 2. 332.

ἀντιπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, to fall against, meet with an obstacle, Arist. Probl. 16. 13, 1., 26. 4; —to fall upon an enemy, τινί or πρὸς τινα Polyb. 3. 19, 5., 4. 44, 9. 2. to resist, ἀντιπίπτον a resisting body, Arist. Probl. 32. 13; ἀντ. τινί Act. Ap. 7. 51. 3. of circumstances, to be adverse, τινί Polyb. 16. 2, 1, etc.; absol., Id. 16. 28, 2 II. to fall in a contrary direction, αἰ σκιαί Strabo 76.

ἀντιπιφάσκω, = ἀνταποδίδωμι, Hesych.

ἀντιπλάσσομαι, Pass. to be remoulded, Clem. Al. 221.

ἀντίπλαστος, ον, = ἰσόπλαστος, Soph. Fr. 268.

ἀντιπλέκω, to knot, tie up, intertwine, Galen.

ἀντίπλευρος, ον, with its side opposite, parallel, Soph. Fr. 19.

ἀντιπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, to sail against an enemy, Thuc. 1. 50, 54; ἀντ. ἀνέμοισιν Pseudo-Phocyl. 113.

ἀντιπλήκτης, ὁ, one who returns blow for blow, Basil. 2. 208 B.

ἀντιπληκτίζω, to struggle with, πρὸς τινα Tzetz. Lyc.

ἀντιπλήξ, ηγος, ὁ, ἡ, beaten by the opposing waves, ἀκταί Soph. Ant. 592.

ἀντίπληξις, εως, ἡ, repercussion, Justin. M.

ἀντιπληρώω, to fill in turn or against, ἀντιπλ. τὰς ναῦς to man them against the enemy, Thuc. 7. 69, etc. —Med., ἀντ. φιλοτησίαν πρὸς τινα to fill one's cup in his honour, pledge him, Aristid. 2. 115. II. to fill up by new members, ἀντ. τάξεις ἐκ πολιτῶν Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26; to replenish after exhaustion, Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 3.

ἀντιπλήσσω, to strike in turn, ἀλλήλους Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 10; —Pass., Id. Eth. N. 5. 5, 4, M. Mor. 1. 34, 14.

ἀντίπλοια, ἡ, a sailing with contrary winds, dub. l. in Polyb. 6. 10, 7. —Adj. ἀντίπλοος, ον, sailing the contrary way, Byz.

ἀντίπνευσις, εως, ἡ, an opposite current of air, Oribas. Matth. 244.

ἀντιπνέω, fut. -πνεύσομαι, of winds, to blow against, πρὸς τι Arist. Probl. 26. 7; —impers., ἀντιπνεῖ there is a contrary wind, Id. Meteor. 3. 1, 4. 2. to be adverse or contrary, Plut. Cic. 32, Luc. Nav. 7; metaph. of fortune, Polyb. 26. 5, 9, Poëta ap. Stob. 562. 19; c. dat., Luc. Tox. 7; cf. οὐρίζω.

ἀντίπνοια, ἡ, a conflicting wind, τῷ βορέᾳ Theophr. Vent. 28. 2. a contrary wind, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 10, Hdn. 5. 4, Philo 1. 352; —so ἀντιπνοή, ἡ, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 820.

ἀντίπνοος, ον, contr. -πνοος, ον, caused by adverse winds, ἀντιπνόους . . ἄπλοιας (Dind., metri grat., ἀντ. αὐπας contrary winds), Aesch. Ag. 149; στάσις ἀντ. Id. Pr. 1088. Adv. -νόως, Tzetz. Lyc.

ἀντίποδες, οἱ, v. sub ἀντίπους.

ἀντιποθέω, to long for in turn, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 28, in Pass.; the Act. in Eccl.

ἀντιποιέω, opp. to ἀντιπάσχω, to do in return, ταῦτα Plat. Crito 50 E; ἀντ' εὖ ποιεῖν Id. Gorg. 520 E; οἱ μὴ ἀντιποιοῦντες εὖ Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 17 (v. sub ἀντεπάσχω); κακῶς πάσχειν οὐδὲν δ' ἀντ. but do not retaliate, Xen. An. 3. 3, 12; ἀντ. τινά τι Ib. 3. 3, 7; ἀντ. τὸ αὐτό Arist. Eth. N. 5. 11, 5; —Pass. to have done to one in turn, LXX (Levit. 24. 19). II. Med. (aor. pass. in Luc. D. Mort. 29. 2), c. gen. to exert oneself about a thing, seek after it, ἀντ. τῶν σπουδαίων Isocr. 1 B: to lay claim to, Lat. sibi arrogare, τῆς πόλεως Thuc. 4. 122; ἀρετῆς Isocr. 117 D; τῆς τέχνης, τῶν νικητηρίων Plat. Meno 90 D, Phil. 23 A; τοῦ πρωτεύειν Dem. 145. 8; τῆς θαλάττης Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 11; οἱ Δωριεῖς ἀντιποιοῦνται τῆς τραγοῦδιᾶς Arist. Poët. 3, 5; —also c. inf., ἀντ. ἐπίστασθαι τι to lay claim to knowing . . , Plat. Meno 91 C, cf. Hipp. Mi. 363A. 2. to contend with one for a thing, ἀντ. τινὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς Xen. An. 2. 1, 11., 2. 3, 23; more rarely τινὶ περὶ τινος, Ib. 5. 2, 11; τινὸς πρὸς τινα Arr. Epict. 1. 29, 9. 3. absol. to act as a rival, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 14. 4. to maintain possession of a place, Polyb. 2. 9, 5.

ἀντιποίησης, εως, ἡ, a laying claim to, τινὸς Dion. H. 11. 30. II. the study, practice of a thing, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 27.

ἀντιποιητέον, verb. Adj. one must aim at, study, τινὸς Clem. Al. 231.

ἀντιποιητικός, ὁ, ὄν, aiming at, seeking after, τινὸς Eccl. Adv. -κῶς, Eccl.

ἀντιποιμαίνω, to play the rival shepherd, Greg. Naz.

ἀντίποινα, τά, requital, retribution, ἀντίποινα ὡς τίνης μητροφόνους δῦας (as restored by Schütz) where ἀντίποινα τίνης, = ἀντιτίνης, may'st atone for, Aesch. Eum. 268; ἀντίποινα τινος πράσσειν, λαμβάνειν to exact retribution for . . , Id. Pers. 476, Soph. El. 592; ἀντίποινα ἐμοῦ παθεῖν to suffer retribution for me, Soph. Ph. 316. —In the Mss. sometimes written ἀντάποινα, q. v. Later in sing., but cf. ἀντίπονον.

ἀντιπολέμειω, to wage war against, Thuc. 3. 39; c. dat., Plat. Criti.

112 E, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 24; c. acc., LXX (Isai. 41. 12): —Pass. to be warred against, Dio C. 38. 40.

ἀντιπολέμιος, ον, warring against, οἱ ἀντιπολέμιοι enemies, much like οἱ πολέμιοι, Thuc. 3. 90; in Hdt. 4. 134, 140, the books vary between ἀντιπόλεμοι and -μιοι; but in 7. 236., 8. 68, 2 ἀντιπόλεμοι occurs without v. l., and is the only form cited by Hesych.

ἀντιπολιζέω, to build or rear up in turn, Joseph. B. J. 5. 2, 4.

ἀντιπολιορκέω, to besiege in turn, τόπον Thuc. 7. 28; τινα Plut. Marcell. 7: —Pass., Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 19.

ἀντίπολις, εως, ἡ, a rival city, τινί Strabo 169, Diod. 11. 81.

ἀντιπολιτεία, ἡ, an opposite policy, party-spirit, τινὶ πρὸς τινα Polyb. 20. 5, 5. II. in pl. opposite parties, Id. 11. 25, 5.

ἀντιπολιτεύομαι, Dep. to be a political opponent, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 5; οἱ ἀντιπολιτευόμενοι the opposite party, Dinarch. 102. 30: ἀντ. τινὶ to oppose his policy, Plut. Them. 19, Pericl. 8.

ἀντιπονεόμαι, Dep. to exert oneself in opposition, App. Civ. 5. 33.

ἀντίπονον, τό, return for labour, wages, Iambl. V. P. 22 (v. l. -ποιον).

ἀντιπορεῖν, aor. with no pres. in use, to give instead, Anth. Plan. 341.

ἀντιπορεύομαι, Pass. to march to meet another, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 5.

ἀντιπορθέω, (πέρθω) to ravage in return, Eur. Tro. 359, cf. Lyc. 1398.

ἀντίπορθμος, ον, over the straits, εἰς ἀντ. γείτονα χώραν Aesch. Pers. 67, cf. Supp. 544; ἀντίπορθμα πεδία plains on opposite sides of the straits, Eur. Ion 1585; Πελοπίας χθονὸς ἐν ἀντιπόρθμοις in the parts opposite Peloponnesus, Id. Fr. 519, cf. Arist. Mund. 3, 3; c. dat., Strabo 379.

ἀντι-πορνό-βοσκος, ὁ, title of a comedy by Dioxippus, Ath. 100 E, Com. Gr. 4. 541.

ἀντίπορος, ον, like ἀντίπορθμος, on the opposite coast, ἐς ἀντ. χθόνα, i. e. Europe, as separated by a strait from Asia, Aesch. Pers. 66, cf. Supp. 544, Eur. Med. 210; so, Ἄρτεμιν Χαλκίδος ἀντίπορον, i. e. her temple at Aulis over against Chalcis in Euboea, Id. I. A. 1494; —all lyr. passages: —in Xen., An. 4. 2, 18, τὸν ἀντ. λόφον τῷ μαστῷ, simply, over against, opposite to.

ἀντιποτιζέω, to give to drink in return, τινά τι Eccl.

ἀντίπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, with the feet opposite, στὰς ἀντίπους, of one at the Antipodes, Plat. Tim. 63 A; so, ἀντ. ἔσται πορευόμενος ἕκαστος αὐτὸς αὐτῷ Arist. Cael. 4. 1, 4; οἱ ἀντ. the Antipodes, Strabo 15, Cic. Acad. Pr. 2. 39, Plut. 2. 869 C. Cf. ἀντίχθων 2, περίοικος III.

ἀντιπρακτικός, ὁ, ὄν, counteracting, M. Anton. 2. 1.

ἀντιπράκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, an adversary, Byz.

ἀντίπραξις, εως, ἡ, counteraction, resistance, Polyb. 6. 17, 8, Dion. H. 11. 53, Plut. Popl. 11.

ἀντιπράσσω, Att. -πρω, Ion. -πρήσσω: fut. ξω: —to act against, seek to counteract, τινί Xen. Ath. 2. 17, Alex. Incert. 10. 8; πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 6. 5, 3, etc.; c. acc. et inf., Dem. 886. 2. 2. absol. to act in opposition, ὁ ἀντιπρήσσω, = ἀντιστασιώτης, Hdt. 1. 92; ἀντ. τι to oppose in any way, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 14; ἐὰν ἀντιπράττῃ ἢ μὴ συμπράττῃ Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 9; —so in Med., Xen. Hier. 2, 17, Dion. H. 7. 51.

ἀντιπρεσβεύομαι, Med. to send counter-ambassadors, Thuc. 6. 75, Luc. Peregr. 16; c. dat., Paus. 7. 9, 5.

ἀντιπρεσβευτής, οὔ, ὁ, an ambassador's substitute, Gloss.

ἀντιπρίλαμαι, Dep. to buy in return, Byz.

ἀντιπροαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, mutual preference, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Arist. Eth. E. 7. 2, 12.

ἀντιπροβάλλομαι, fut. -βάλλομαι, Med. to propose instead of another, τὸν ἕτερον Plat. Legg. 755 D: —the Act. occurs in Galen.

ἀντιπροβολή, ἡς, ἡ, a proposing instead of another, Plat. Legg. 755 D, 756 A. 2. a counter-proposition or plea, Rhett.

ἀντιπροεῖδον, aor. 2 (cf. *εἶδω) to look on face to face, ἀλλήλους Philo 2. 544.

ἀντιπρόειμι, (εἶμι ἰδο) to come forward against or to meet, τινί Thuc. 6. 66; absol., App. Pun. 107.

ἀντιπροθυμέομαι, Dep. to be hostilely disposed, Aen. Tact. 11.

ἀντίπροικα, Adv. for next to nothing, cheap, Xen. Ages. 1, 18, cf. Poll. 7. 10: —Lob. Paral. 280 takes it as an Adj., ἀντίπροικος, ον.

ἀντιπροῖσχομαι, Dep. to hold out before one, present, as weapons, Themist. 357 B: —Hesych. has the Act.

ἀντιπροκἀλέομαι, Med. to retort a legal challenge (πρόκλησις), Dem. 979. 9: to challenge in turn, c. acc. et inf., Dion. H. 4. p. 2324 Reisk.: —hence -κλησις, εως, ἡ, a retorting of a πρόκλησις, Hesych.

ἀντιπροκαταληπτέον, verb. Adj. one must anticipate in turn, Arist. Rhet. Al. 9. 12.

ἀντιπροπίνω, to drink in turn, αἶμα ἀλλήλοις Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 4. II. to present in return (cf. προπίνω 1. 2), δοιδάς Dionys. Eleg. 1. 4 Bgk.

ἀντιπροσάγορεύω, to salute again, Plut. Crass. 3, in aor. -εῦσα: —but the Att. aor. is ἀντιπροσεῖπον, Theophr. Char. 15; pass. ἀντιπροσαεργήθη Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 1.

ἀντιπροσαμάομαι, Med. to hear in turn, ἀντ. τὴν γῆν to scrape up new soil upon, Xen. Oec. 17, 13. [V. ἀμάω.]

ἀντιπρόσειμι, (εἶμι ἰδο) to go against, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 24, v. l. Thuc. 6. 66.

ἀντιπροσεῖπον, v. sub ἀντιπροσαγορεύω.

ἀντιπροσελαύνω, intr. to march against, Dio C. 46. 37.

ἀντιπροσέρχομαι, Dep., = ἀντιπρόσειμι, τινί Dio C. 60. 6.

ἀντιπροσέχω, to attend to in turn, τινί Nicet. Eug. 6. 93.

ἀντιπροσκαλέομαι, Med. to summon in turn, Dem. 1153. 3.

ἀντιπροσκυνέω, to fall down and worship in turn, Plut. 2. 1117 C.

ἀντιπροσλαλέω, to address in turn, Byz.

ἀντιπροστίθημι, to add on the other hand, Byz.

ἀντιπροσφέρω, to bring near in turn, λύχνον τινί Xen. Symp. 5, 9.

ἀντιπροσφθέγγομαι, Dep. to accost in return, Philo 1. 36.

ἀντιπροσφώνησις, εως, ἡ, a reply, retort, Byz.

ἀντιπροσχωρέω, to approach in turn, τινί Byz.
 ἀντιπρόσωπος, ον, with the face towards, facing, τοῖς πολεμίοις Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 25: face to face, ἀντιπρόσωποι μαχόμενοι Id. Hell. 6. 5, 26. Adv. -πως, Arist. Mirab. 72:—the Verb -πίω, to face, τινί Byz.
 ἀντιπρότασις, εως, ἡ, a counter-proposition, Tzetz. in An. Ox. 4. 74.
 ἀντιπροτέλω, to hold out in turn, τὴν δεξιάν Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 31; ἱκετηρίας Dion. H. 8. 19. 2. = sq., Dio C. 48. 11, in Med.
 ἀντιπροτίθημι, to propose in turn, Dio C. 65. 1.
 ἀντιπροφέρω, to produce, allege on the other hand, Greg. Nyss.
 ἀντίπρωρος, ον, (πρόρα) with the prow towards, ἀντ. τοῖσι βαρβάροις γενομένοι Hdt. 8. 11; τοὺς ἔσπλους ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀντιπρόροις κλείειν Thuc. 4. 8; [ταῖς ναυσὶ] μὴ ἀντιπρόροις χρῆσθαι not to charge prow to prow, Id. 7. 36; τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκρούσαι Ib.; ἀντ. ἐμβάλλεσθαι Ib. 34; τῶν πολεμίων ἀντ. ἐφορμούντων Id. 8. 75; ἀντ. καταστήσαι τὰς τριήρεις Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 28; τὸ στράτευμα ἀντ. ὡπερ τριήρη προσῆγε Ib. 7. 5, 23. 2. like ἀντιπρόσωπος, face to face, τὰδ ἀντίπρωρα . . βλέπειν πάρεσθ' Soph. Tr. 223; κατ' ἀντίπρωρα ναυστάθμων in front of them, Eur. Rhes. 136; ὀργῆς ἀντιπρόρου κυλινδουμένης Plut. ap. Stob. 175. 49: head-foremost, πίπτειν Or. Sib. 8. 190.
 ἀντιπτερύσσομαι, Med. to flap the wings in rivalry, Eust. Opusc. 320. 43.
 ἀντίπτωμα, ατος, τό, a stumble against, LXX: an accident, Medic.
 ἀντίπτωσις, εως, ἡ, a falling against, resistance, Hipp. 22. 48. II. in Gramm., an interchange of cases, Schol. Eur. Or. 140.
 ἀντιπτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to ἀντίπτωσις (II), Walz Rhett. 8. 660:—Adv. -κῶς, with such interchange, Eust. 29. 39.
 ἀντίπυγος, ον, rump to rump, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 8., 5. 8, 4; cf. πυγηδόν.
 ἀντιπυκτεύω, to wrestle against, τινί Schol. Soph. Tr. 441.
 ἀντίπυλος, ον, (πύλη) with the gates opposite, ἀλλήλησι Hdt. 2. 148.
 ἀντιπυθάνομαι, Dep. to ask or inquire in turn, Eccl.
 ἀντίπυργος, ον, like a tower or fort, Eur. Bacch. 1097; formed like ἀντίθεος, etc. II. as Subst., ἀντ., ὁ, a repository, ἀντ. ξύλινοι Liban. 1. p. 358. 10.
 ἀντιπυργόω, to build a tower over against, c. acc. cogn., πόλιν τήνδ' ἀντεπύργωσαν reared up this rival city, i. e. the Acropolis as a rival to the Acropolis, Aesch. Eum. 688.
 ἀντιπυρσεύω, to return signals (πυρσοί), Polyb. 8. 30, 3.
 ἀντιπυρπίξω, to smile again in return, Jo. Chr.
 ἀντιπυρέπω, to counterpoise, balance, Aesch. Ag. 574; τινί Hipp. Art. 782: metaph. to vacillate, Philo 2. 170, etc.: cf. ἀντίρροπος.
 ἀντιπυρέω, to flow or (of wind) blow contrariwise, Poll. 1. 111.
 ἀντιπυρήνυμι, to break opposite ways, Plut. 2. 1005 B.
 ἀντίρρησις, εως, ἡ, a counter-statement, gainsaying, altercation, πρὸς τινα Polyb. 2. 7, 7; contradiction, disproof, Diod. 1. 38.
 ἀντιρρητέον, verb. Adj. one must speak against, Plat. Polit. 297 B.
 ἀντιρρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, controversial, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 21. Adv. -κῶς, Byz.
 ἀντιρρητορεύω, to speak against, dispute with, τινί Max. Tyr. 9. 3.
 ἀντίρρινον, τό, a plant, snap-dragon, Theophr. H. P. 9. 19, 2, Diosc. 4. 133.
 ἀντίρροια, ἡ, (ἀντιπυρέω) a back-current, Theophr. Vent. 53.
 ἀντιρροπία, ἡ, even adjustment, symmetry, Hipp. Art. 813.
 ἀντίρροπος, ον, like ἰσόρροπος, counterpoising, compensating for, τινὸς Dem. 12. 6; ἄγειν . . λύπης ἀντ. ἄχθος to balance the counterpoising weight of sorrow, Soph. El. 119; Θεανοῖ . . ἀντ. balancing her, weighing as much as . . , Antiph. Ἄλ. 1. 24:—Adv., ἀντιρρόπως πράττειν τινί so as to balance his power, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 36; also neut. pl. as Adv., ψυχὰς δ' ἀντίρροπα θέντες in the balance, Epigr. Gr. 21. 2. like ἀντίζυγος, equivalent to, c. dat., Xen. Occ. 3, 15; πρὸς τι Def. Plat. 412 A.
 ἀντίρρους, ον, (ρέω) flowing directly opposite to, Νεῖλω Strabo 492.
 ἀντισέβομαι, Dep. to revere in turn, Plut. 2. 1117 C.
 ἀντισεμνύνομαι, Med. to meet pride with pride, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 13. II. the Act. in Eust. 1563. 40, to extol in return.
 ἀντίσηκος, ον, compensating, equivalent, Eust. 1075. 8.
 ἀντισηκῶ, to counterbalance, compensate for (cf. ἀνασηκῶ), c. dat. rei, ὡς τοῖσδε (sc. κακοῖς) δις ἀντισηκῶσαι Aesch. Pers. 437; c. gen., θεῶν τις φθείρει σε, ἀντισηκῶσας τῆς πόροισθ' εὐπραγίας some god ruins thee, making compensation for, balancing, thy former happiness, Eur. Hec. 57; c. acc., τιμαῖς ἀντισηκῶσω χάριν I will compensate the favour by honours, Luc. Trag. 243; to support by way of compensation, τινα Hipp. Acut. 389. 10, cf. Art. 782 G. II. to balance, τὰς πλάστιγγας Clem. Al. 151.
 ἀντισήκωμα, ατος, τό, an equipoise, compensation, Eust. 546. 24.
 ἀντισήκωσις, εως, ἡ, Ion. ιος, ἡ, equipoise, compensation, ἀντ. γίνεται Hdt. 4. 50; Dor. -σάκωσις, Inscr. Boeot. 3. 4 (Keil).
 ἀντισημαίνω, to give a counter-sign, Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 10. II. to give hostile signs, τινί Paus. 10. 23, 3.
 ἀντισήπω, to make to putrefy in turn, Galen.
 Ἀντισθένοι, οἱ, the followers of Antisthenes, Arist. Metaph. 7. 3, 7.
 Ἀντισθενισμός, ὁ, a way of life according to the teaching of Antisthenes, Julian. 187 C.
 ἀντίσιγμα, τό, sigma reversed, as a critical mark, Diog. L. 3. 66, and Gramm.
 ἀντισιωπάω, fut. -ήσομαι, to be silent in turn, Ar. Lys. 528.
 ἀντισκαιορέω, to lay snares for, τινά Tzetz. Hist. 3. 256.
 ἀντισκευάζομαι, Med. to furnish for oneself in opposition, τὸν οἶκον Xen. Ages. 8, 6.
 ἀντίσκιος, ον, throwing a shadow the opposite way, Julian. 147 C; ζόφον . . ἀντ. Ἡοῦς Nonn. D. 7. 311.
 ἀντισκληρύνομαι, Pass. to be hardened in opposition, Byz.
 ἀντισκοτέω, to obstruct, τῷ δικαίῳ Sext. Emp. M. 2. 78. Hence Subst., ἀντισκόπησις, ἡ, an obstruction, Gloss.
 ἀντισκύλευσις, εως, ἡ, a mutual spoiling, plunder, Nicet. Ann. 347 A.

ἀντισκώπτω, fut. ψομαι, to mock in return, Plut. Timol. 15:—Pass. to take a gibe in return for one's own, ἠδέως Dio C. 66. 11.
 ἀντ-ἰσόομαι, Pass. to oppose on equal terms, Thuc. 3. 11. II. the Act. to equalise occurs in Eccl.
 ἀντισοφίζομαι, Dep. to use intrigues in turn, πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 5.
 ἀντισοφιστεύω, = foreg., Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 736 A:—from ἀντισοφιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who seeks to refute by sophistry or trick, Luc. Alex. 43, etc.:—ἀντισόφευμα, τό, one trick against another, Justin. M.
 ἀντισπᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντισπᾶω) a drawing back, esp. of the humours of the body, Hipp. 47. 17., 361. 27, etc.
 ἀντισπασμα, ατος, τό, in war, a distraction, diversion, like ἀντιπερίσπασμα, Polyb. 2. 18, 3, Diod. 20. 86. II. a quarrel, Joseph.
 ἀντισπασμός, ὁ, a convulsion, Ar. Lys. 967. II. the counter-movement (ebb and flow), of the sea, Crates Gramm. ap. Stob. App. 78 Gaisf.
 ἀντισπαστέον, verb. Adj. one must draw off by another outlet, Galen.
 ἀντισπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to draw back, retractile, τὴν ὑστέραν ποιεῖν ἀντ. Arlst. H. A. 10. 7, 6:—Adv. -κῶς, Oribas. 2. p. 32 Dairemb. II. in metre, antispastic, v. sq.
 ἀντίσπαστος, ον, (ἀντισπᾶω) drawn in the contrary direction, νεφέλαι πνεύμασιν ἀντ. Orph. H. 20. 5; of machinery, Athenio Mech. 5. 2. spasmodic, convulsive, ἀδαγμὸς ὀστέων ἀντ. Soph. Tr. 770. II. ἀντίσπαστος (sc. πούς), ὁ, in Prosody, an antispast, a foot made up of an iambus and trochee, υ--υ, e. g. Ἀλέξανδρος; so, ἀντίσπαστα μέλη Phryn. Trag. ap. Ath. 635 C; ἀντίσπαστα alone, Soph. Fr. 361.
 ἀντισπᾶω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to draw the contrary way, hold back, ἀντ. ὀρμώμενον Aesch. Pr. 337; τοὺς μὲν τείνει τοὺς δ' ἀντ. Ar. Pax 493, cf. Luc. Catapl. 4; opp. to σπᾶω, Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 4, al.:—Pass. to suffer a check, Id. Rhet. 3. 9, 6. 2. to draw to itself, Xen. Cyn. 5, 1; εἰς αὐτό Arist. Probl. 21. 20:—Med. to draw over to one's own side, Polyb. 23. 10, 14. II. intr. = ἀντέχομαι, to cling to, c. gen., Ap. Rh. 2. 598.
 ἀντισπενδῶ, to oppose eagerly, contend against, πρὸς τινα Antipho 112. 16; ἐπιθυμήμασι Dio C. 59. 13.
 ἀντισποδῖον, τό, (σποδός) a substitute for [mineral] ashes, vegetable ashes, Oribas. 2. 720, Galen.; ἀντισποδον in Diosc. 5. 86.
 ἀντισπουδάξω, = ἀντισπενδῶ, τινί Dio C. 40. 55.
 ἀντισπουδία, ἡ, opposite exertion, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 217 A.
 ἀντιστάδην [ᾶ], Adv. opposing hand to hand, in battle, Byz.
 ἀντιστάδιατος, α, ον, a furlong long, i. e. enormous, Schol. Od.
 ἀντισταθμάω, = ἀντισηκῶ, Basil., Greg. Naz.:—so in Med., Eust. 1575. 8.
 ἀντιστάθμησις, ἡ, = ἀντισηκῶσις, Jo. Chrys., Gramm.
 ἀντισταθμίξω, = ἀντισηκῶ, Incert. V. T.
 ἀντίσταθμος, ον, (στάθμη) counterpoising, balancing, τινί Plat. Soph. 229 C; χρυσὸν ἀντ. τῆς κεφαλῆς οὐκ ἐδέξαντο Diod. 5. 29:—metaph., in compensation for, ἀντ. τοῦ θηρὸς ἐκθύειν τὴν κύρην Soph. El. 571.
 ἀντιστάσια, ἡ, = ἀντίστασις, Nicet. Ann. 179 C.
 ἀντιστάσιάζω, to form a party against, τινί Xen. An. 4. 1, 27; οἱ ἀντιστασιάζοντες = οἱ ἀντιστασιῶται, Id. Cyr. 7. 4, 3; ἀντ. πρὸς πάντα to offer opposition to . . , Dio C. 37. 54.
 ἀντιστάσιαστής, ον, ὁ, = ἀντιστασιῶτης, Dio C. 73. 4.
 ἀντιστάσιος, ον, of equal weight, Max. Tyr. 39. 1; metaph., Id. 4. 1.
 ἀντίστασις, εως, ἡ, an opposite party, στάσις καὶ ἀντ. καὶ μάχη Plat. Rep. 560 A. II. a standing against, opposition, τύχης Plut. Aemil. 36; ἐξ ἀντ. ἀγωνίζεσθαι in pitched battle, Hdn. 5. 4, 6; ἴση ἀντ. equipoise, Arist. Mund. 5, 7. III. a counter-plea, set-off, Rhct.
 ἀντιστασιώδης, ες, seditious, rebellious, Clem. Al. 430.
 ἀντιστασιώτης, ον, ὁ, one of the opposite faction or party, Hdt. 1. 92., 4. 164, Xen. An. 1. 1, 10, etc.
 ἀντιστάτω, = ἀνθίσταμαι, to resist, oppose, esp. as a political partisan, Hdt. 3. 52; τινί Plat. Gorg. 513 C; πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 802 B.
 ἀντιστάτημα, ατος, τό, a resistance, obstacle, Nicet. Ann. 345 A.
 ἀντιστάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, an opponent, adversary, Aesch. Theb. 518, Plut. 2. 1084 B. II. a support, stay, Hero Belop. 131 sqq.
 ἀντιστάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed for resisting, Hermog. Adv. -κῶς, Greg. Nyss.—So ἀνάστῳτος, ον, Greg. Naz.
 ἀντιστέλλω, to set in contrast, τινί τι Jo. Chrys.:—Pass. to differ from, τινί Basil.
 ἀντιστέργω, to love in return, Byz.
 ἀντίστερννον, τό, the part of the spine opposite the breast, Poll. 2. 177.
 ἀντιστεφανῶ, to crown in turn, Eumath. 8. 10.
 ἀντιστήκω, = ἀνθίσταμαι, Hesych.
 ἀντιστήριγμα, ατος, τό, a prop or support, Hipp. Art. 785, 793: metaph. a support, stay, LXX (2 Regg. 22. 19, al.).
 ἀντιστηριγμός, ὁ, a pushing against; v. sub στήριγμός II. 3.
 ἀντιστηρίζω, fut. ἴξω, to support, Arist. Probl. 25. 22, 2. II. to press against, Hipp. Art. 813, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 137.
 ἀντιστίλβω, to shine by reflexion or in rivalry, Greg. Naz.
 ἀντιστοιχείωσις, εως, ἡ, = ἀντιστοιχία II, Schol. II. 12. 29.
 ἀντιστοιχέω, to stand opposite in rows or pairs, χοροὶ ἀντιστοιχοῦντες ἀλλήλοις Xen. An. 5. 4, 12; ἀντ. τινί to stand vis-a-vis to a partner in a dance, Id. Symp. 2, 20. II. of letters, v. σύστοιχος.
 ἀντιστοιχία, ἡ, a standing opposite in pairs, τῶν ποδῶν Arist. Probl. 10. 30; πραγμάτων Plut. 2. 474 B. II. of letters, v. σύστοιχος.
 ἀντίστοιχος, ον, ranged opposite in rows or pairs, Arist. Incess. An. 6, 4., 8, 6 and 7. 2. standing over against, σκιά ἀντίστοιχος ὡς (Ald. σκιά ἀντ. ὡν just like a shadow), Eur. Andr. 745; ἀντίστοιχα λέγων . . τοῦτοισι corresponding with, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 7. II. of letters, v. σύστοιχος.
 ἀντίστομος, ον, prob. f. l. for ἀμφίστομος in Art. Tact.
 ἀντιστοχαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, conjecturing in turn, Schol. Dem.
 ἀντιστρατεύομαι, Dep. to take the field, make war against, τινί Xen.

Cyr. 8. 8, 26:—so also in Act., Diod. Excerpt. 499. 22; metaph., Aristaen. 2. 1.

ἀντιστρατηγέω, to act against as general or (generally) to make war against, τινι Dion. H. II. 37, Clem. Al. 581. II. to be Propraetor, Plut. Sertor. 12.

ἀντιστρατήγημα, atos, τό, a hostile manoeuvre or stratagem, Math. Vett. 326:—also -γησις, ἡ, Onesand. 32.

ἀντιστράτηγος, ὁ, the enemy's general, Thuc. 7. 86, Dion. H. 6. 5.

II. the lieutenant of the στρατηγός at Rome, the Propraetor or Legatus Praetoris, Polyb. 15. 4, 1, and oft. in C. I.; also = ἀνθύπατος, the Pro-consul, Polyb. 2S. 3, 1, cf. 28. 5, 6.

ἀντιστρατιώτης, ου, ὁ, a soldier of the enemy, Joseph. A. J. 13. 14, 2 (v. l. -στασιώτης), Liban. 4. 522.

ἀντιστρατοπεδεία, ἡ, =sq., Polyb. 3. 101, 8.

ἀντιστρατοπέδευσις, εως, ἡ, an encamping opposite, the position of two armies in sight of one another, Dio C. 78. 26.

ἀντιστρατοπεδεύω, to encamp over against, τινι Isocr. 130 D, Polyb. 1. 74, 13, etc. II. more commonly in Med., τινι Hdt. 1. 76, Thuc., Xen.; absol., Thuc. 1. 30; so pf. pass., Id. 4. 124.

ἀντιστρέπτος, α, ου, verb. Adj. convertible, logical term in Arist. An. Pr. 1. 45, 10, al.

ἀντίστρεπτος, ου, that can be turned about: τὰ ἀντίστρ. machines that move on a pivot or swivel, Diod. 20. 91.

ἀντιστρέφω, fut. ψω: pf. -έστροφα:—to turn to the opposite side:—Pass. to turn and look round, Aristaen. 1. 4. 2. intr. to wheel about, face about, Xen. Ages. 1, 16.

II. to retort an argument, τοὺς λόγους Arist. Top. 8. 14, 1; absol., ὁ ἀντιστρέφων a retort, Gell. 5. 11.

III. in Arist. two terms are said to be converted or convertible, ἀντιστρέφειν (intr.) or ἀντιστρέφασθαι (pass.), when they can be transposed, or one can be put in the place of another, Categ. 12, 6, al.; τὰ γένη κατὰ τῶν εἰδῶν κατηγορεῖται, τὰ δὲ εἶδη κατὰ τῶν γενῶν οὐκ ἀντιστρέφει are not conversely predicable of genera, Ib. 5, 11:—impers., ἀντιστρέφει a conversion of the terms may be made, Id. Gen. et Corr. 2. 11, 5, cf. de An. 2. 11, 8, Probl. 5. 25, 30. 4.

2. this word is used most freq. in the doctrine of syllogism, where the reduction of the 2nd and 3rd figures to the 1st is effected by the conversion of one of the premisses, v. An. Pr. 1. 2, sq.; the word being used either of the terms, ἀντιστρέφει τὸ Β τῷ Α the term Β is convertible with Α, Ib. 2. 22, 1, al.; τὸ Γ πρὸς τὸ Α ἀντ. Ib. 2; ἀντ. τὸ καθόλου τῷ κατὰ μέρος Ib. 1. 11, 3, etc.; or of the propositions, Ib. 1. 2, al.; ἀντ. καθόλου to be simply convertible, Ib. 1. 3, 1; ἀντ. ἐπὶ μέρους, κατὰ μέρος Ib. 1. 20, 3, al.

3. generally, to be suited conversely for one or another purpose, ὁ τόπος ἀντιστρέφει πρὸς τὸ ἀνασκευάζειν ἢ τὸ κατασκευάζειν Id. Top. 2. 2, 4; ἀντ. πρὸς ἀμφῶν Ib. 2. 6, 1, al.

IV. Pass. to be mutually opposed, ἀντεστραμμένα πρὸς ἀλλήλα Id. H. A. 2. 1, 9, cf. Polyb. 6. 32, 6.

2. in Logic, converted, of propositions, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 28, 7, 2. 5, 4; ἀντ. τῇ πάχην ὁ εὐρώς its converse, Id. G. A. 5. 4, 7; ἢ ἀντ. πρόσθεσις Id. Phys. 3. 6, 13.

3. Adv., ἀντεστραμμένως, conversely, Ib. 3. 6, 7, P. A. 4. 9, 6, al.;—in Logic, conversely, by conversion, Id. Interpr. 13, 31.

ἀντιστροφή, ἡ, a turning about: I. in choruses and dances, the antistrophé or returning of the chorus, exactly answering to a previous στροφή, except that they now moved from left to right instead of from right to left: hence the name given to the verses answering to the στροφή, as in Pind., and Trag., cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 19, al.; v. ἀντιστροφικά.

II. in Rhet. the figure of retortion, Dion. H. III. conversion, κατὰ τὴν ἀντ. τῆς ἀναλογίας Arist. Phys. 8. 10, 7:—in Logic, the conversion of the terms of a proposition, Id. An. Pr. 1. 3, 3; ἀν. δέχεσθαι to admit of conversion, be convertible, Ib. 1. 45, 4; v. ἀντιστρέφω III.

IV. in Gramm., an inverted construction, as ἔκαμε τεύχων, ληρεῖς ἔχων, for ἔτευξε καμῶν, ἔχεις ληρῶν: also a reverse position of the letters in a word, v. E. M. 424. 8.

ἀντιστροφικά, ὦν, τά, the lyrical parts of Greek dramas, consisting of strophés and antistrophés, Gramm.

ἀντίστροφος, ου, turned so as to face one another, set over against, and so correlative, coördinate, counterpart, Plat. Theaet. 158 C, etc.; τινὶ to a thing, Id. Gorg. 464 B, Rep. 605 A, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 1, Pol. 4. 6, 11, etc.; but also τινός, as if ἀντ. were a Subst., the correlative or counterpart of . . . , Plat. Rep. 530 D, Gorg. 465 D, Isocr. 94 D, etc.; ἀντ. πρὸς τι Luc. Merc. Cond. 31:—ἀντ. . . ὡςπερ Arist. Pol. 4. 5, 2.—Adv. -φως, coördinately, τινὶ Plat. Rep. 539 D.

II. that can be retorted, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 5.

III. ἐξ ἀντιστρόφου by an inverted construction, Rhett.

IV. ἀντίστροφος, = ἀντιστροφή, Dion. H. de Comp. 19, Schol. Ar. Pl. 253: also, τὰ ἀντ. Arist. Probl. 19. 15.

ἀντισυγκλητος, ἡ, a counter-senate, name given by Marius to his body-guard, Plut. Mar. 35, Sull. 8.

ἀντισυγκρίνω [ῖ], to compare one with another, Charito p. 98.

ἀντισυζύγια, ἡ, a combination of opposites, Eccl.

ἀντισυλλογίζομαι, Dep. to answer by syllogism, Arist. Rhet. 2. 25, 2.

ἀντισυμβουλευώ, to give contrary advice, Stob. Eccl. 2. 40.

ἀντισυμμάχομαι, Pass. to be helped in return, ὑπὸ τινος Longin. 17. 1.

ἀντισυμποσιάξω, to write a Symposium in rivalry of Plato, Luc. Lexiph. 1.

ἀντισυμφωνέω, f. l. for ἀντιφωνέω in Plut. 2. 334 B.

ἀντισυναίγω, to gather rival congregations, of schismatics, Eccl.

ἀντισυναλείφω, to blot out, obscure in turn, Vol. Herc. 1. 18 A.

ἀντισυναντάω, to meet face to face, Anth. P. 12. 227.

ἀντισυναξίς, εως, ἡ, a rival, i. e. schismatical, congregation, Eccl.

ἀντισυνάπτω, intr. to meet on opposite sides, Galen.:—in Byz. it also occurs in Pass.

ἀντισύνδρομος, ου, rushing, dashing together, Byz.

ἀντισύνθετος, ου, corresponding, Philes de Anim. 29. 97.

ἀντισυντάσσω, to compose against or in reply, Epiphan.

ἀντισφαιρίζω, to play at ball against, or ἀντισφαιρίζοντες the parties in a match at ball, Xen. Lac. 9, 5.

ἀντισφάττω, to slaughter in turn, Dio C. 45. 47, in aor. 2 pass.

ἀντισφῆν, ὁ, a wedge placed so as to meet another, Math. Vett. 67.

ἀντισφίγγω, (acc. to Littre in Hipp. Art. 781) ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν ἀντ. to bind tight one against another.

ἀντισφράγισμα, τό, a sealed copy, C. I. 2222. 12.

ἀντισφραγίζω, to meet one figure by another, Dion. H. de Rhet. 8. 14: also Subst. -ισμός, ὁ, the use of such figures in turn, Ib.

ἀντ-ισχυρίζομαι, Med. to be stiff in maintaining a contrary opinion, Thuc. 3. 44; πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 535 E.

ἀντίσχυρος, ου, strong to resist, Hesych.

ἀντ-ισχύω, fut. ἴσω [ῖ], to repel by force, Dio C. 48. 11, C. I. 2977.

ἀντ-ίσχω, collat. form of ἀντέχω (q. v.), Hipp. Fract. 759, Soph. Ph. 830, Thuc. 1. 7; but ἀντ-ίσχειν is often f. l. for aor. ἀντ-ίσχειν.

ἀντισώζω, to preserve in turn, ap. Suid.

ἀντίσωμος, ου, (σῶμα) to serve as a substitute, Byz.

ἀντίταγμα, atos, τό, an opposing force, Diod. 11. 67, Plut. Cleom. 23.

ἀντιτακτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀντιτάσσω, one must array against, τι πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 127 F. 2. (from Pass.) one must make resistance, πρὸς τινα Arist. Top. 5. 4. 17.

ἀντιτακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for resistance, πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 759 E. 2. in Eccl. heretical:—Adv. -κῶς, Eccl.:—also Subst. ἀντιτάκτης, ου, ὁ, a heretic, Clem. Al. 526.

ἀντιτάλαντεύω, = ἀντισηκῶ, Anth. Plan. 221, Liban. 4. 798.

ἀντιτάλαντος, ου, = ἰσοτάλαντος, Hesych.

ἀντιτάλαντοςις, εως, ἡ, equilibrium, Walz Rhett. 1. 466.

ἀντιτάμιος, ὁ, the Roman Proquaestor, Dio C. 41. 43.

ἀντίταξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιτάσσω) a setting in array against, ἡ σφετέρα ἀντ. τῶν τριήρων their ships ranged for battle, Thuc. 7. 17; ἀντ. ποιέσθαι πρὸς τινα, = ἀντιτάσσεσθαι, Id. 5. 8. 2. generally, opposition, Plut. 2. 663 B, etc.

ἀντιτάραττω, to stir up in opposition, Max. Tyr. 14. 7.

ἀντίτασις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιτείνω) a stretching the contrary way, e. g. in the setting of a dislocated limb, Hipp. Art. 836. 2. opposition, resistance, πᾶσαν ἀντίτασιν ἀντιτείνειν Plat. Legg. 781 C.

ἀντιτάσσω, Att. -τάττω: fut. -τάξω:—to set opposite to, range in battle against, τὸ ἀριστον ἀντ. Πέρσησι Hdt. 5. 110; τίν' ἀντιτάξεις τῷδε; Aesch. Theb. 408, etc.; ἀντ. τὸν νόμον πρὸς τὴν ἀναίδειαν to set the law in opposition to your impudence, Aeschin. 56. 8, cf. Isocr. 201 B, etc.:—so in Med., πρὸς τὸ ἐμπειρότερον αὐτῶν τὸ τολμηρότερον ἀντιτάξασθε Thuc. 2. 87; τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀρετὴν τῇ Ξέρξου δυνάμει ἀντιτάξασθαι Id. 3. 56.

II. in Med. also to set oneself against, meet face to face, meet in battle, ἀντιτάξομαι κτενῶν σε Eur. Phoen. 622, cf. Thuc. 4. 55, etc.; περὶ τῶν πρωτείων ἀντιτάξασθαι ἡμῖν Dem. 36. 6:—so in Pass. to be drawn out in array against, τινι Hdt. 4. 134, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 6; πρὸς τινα Hdt. 7. 103, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 18, etc.; κατὰ τινος Id. Hell. 4. 2, 18; so, τὸ ἀντιτετάχθαι γνώμη ἀλλήλοις Thuc. 3. 83. 2. generally, to oppose, resist, Polyb. 32. 11, 8, etc.—For Eur. Supp. 1144, v. ἀντιτίνω sub fin.

ἀντιταφρεύω, to dig a trench in opposition, Philo Belop. 93 C.

ἀντιτείνω, fut. -τενώ, (Plat. Rep. 604 A):—to stretch or strain back, εἰς ταῦπισθεν τὰ σπάρτια Arist. Probl. 8. 9, 5; τὰς ἡνίας Plut. 2. 13 D. 2. to stretch out or offer in return, repay, τι ἀντί τινος Eur. Med. 891.

II. intr. to act or strive against, counteract, resist, ἐπιβουλίᾳ Pind. N. 4. 60; τινὶ Hdt. 7. 161, Plat., etc.; ἀντ. παντὶ λόγῳ Plat. Phaedo 91 C; πρὸς τι Id. Phaedr. 256 A, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6, 2:—absol., Hdt. 7. 219, Soph. Ant. 714, etc.; οὐκ ἀντέτεινον, ἀλλ' εἶκον Hdt. 8. 3; ὑπέκει καὶ οὐκ ἀντ. Plat. Legg. 727 D; ἀντιτείνοντες δύο pulling one against the other, Hipp. Fract. 762; cf. ἀντίτασις. 2. of countries and places, to lie over against, τινὶ Plut. Themist. 8.

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matched one against another, Hdt. 4. 50., 8. 83. 3. to retort, rejoin, ἀντίθεσ παρρησία, ὅπως . . . Eur. El. 1049; ἀντιθεῖσ' ἀμείψομαι Id. Tro. 917; ἀντ. ὅτι . . . Thuc. 6. 18. 4. intr. to oppose, resist, Agr. Epict. 3. 24, 24, etc. II. to place or deposit in return, ἀντιθέντας ἐν ναοῖς ἢ χαλκὸν ἢ . . . Eur. Hipp. 620, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 1: to give in return or as a recompense, Pind. O. 3. 54; ἀντ. τί τινος one thing for another, τὴν ἐνθάδ' Αὐλὶν ἀντιθεῖσα τῆς ἐκεῖ Eur. I. T. 358. ἀντιτιμάω, fut. ἦσω, to honour in return, τινα Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 13; τινά τινι Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 11, etc.:—fnt. med. in pass. sense, Id. Oec. 9, 11. II. Med. as law-term, to fix a counter-estimate of damages, c. gen. pretii, Plat. Apol. 36 B, Dem. 743. 21: cf. τιμάω III. 2, ὑποτιμάω. ἀντιτίμημα, τό, and ἀντιτίμησις, εὖς, ἦ, as Att. law-term, much the same as ὑποτίμησις, Hesych. ἀντιτιμωρέομαι, Dep. to avenge oneself on, τινά Eur. I. T. 357, Thuc. 3. 82; absol. to revenge oneself, take vengeance, Ar. Pax 134, 609:—a fut. pass. occurs in Schol. Lyc.:—and verb. Adj.,—ἥτιον, in Galen.:—ἦτος, ὄν, = ἀντίτος (q. v.), Eust. 1346. 3. ἀντιτιμώρημα, ατος, τό, and —τιμωρία, ἦ, vengeance, revenge, Schol. Lyc.; so —τιμώρησις, εὖς, ἦ, Origen. ἀντιτίνω, fut. —τίσω, to pay or suffer punishment for a thing, τι Theogn. 738; absol., Soph. Aj. 1086:—generally, to repay, χάριτας τινι Eust. 142. 15. II. Med. to exact or inflict in turn, ἀγωγῆς ἀντιτίσασθαι φόνον to exact death as a punishment for bringing, Aesch. Ag. 1263; πόσιν δίκην (v. l. δίκην) τῶνδ' ἀντιτίσασθαι κακῶν to exact a penalty from him for these evil deeds (cf. ἀποτίνω), Eur. Med. 261, ubi v. Elmsl. (256). 2. to avenge, punish, ὄν φόνον Eur. Supp. 1144 (where Canter restored ἀντιτίσομαι for ἀντιτάσσομαι).—Cf. τίω II. [On the quantity, v. τίνω.] ἀντιτίτρωσκω, to wound in turn, Heliod. 7. 27, in Pass. ἀντιτολμάω, to dare to stand against another, Thuc. 2. 89; πρὸς τολμηροῦς Id. 7. 21. ἀντίτολμος, ὄν, (τόλμα), boldly attacking, Aesch. Enm. 553. ἀντίτομος, ὄν, (ἀντιτέμνω) cut as a remedy for an evil:—ἀντίτομον, τό, a remedy, antidote, h. Hom. Cer. 229; ἀντίτομα ὀδυνῶν antidotes for sorrows, Pind. P. 4. 394. ἀντιτονέομαι or —δομαι, Pass. to have a different accent from, τινι Eust. 1025. 4. ἀντίτονος, ὄν, (ἀντιτείνω) strained against, resisting, Plat. Tim. 62 C: like παλίντονος, of a bow, Anth. Plan. 211. 4. 2. as Subst., ἀντίτονα, τά, cords to manage an engine used in sieges, Plut. Marcell. 15, cf. Philo Belop. 99 D. ἀντιτοξεύω, to shoot arrows in turn, Xen. An. 3. 3, 15:—and Subst. —τοξότης, ὄν, ὁ, a hostile archer, African. Cest. in Math. Vett. p. 301. ἀντιτορέω, to bore right through, c. gen., δόρυ χροδὸς ἀντετόρησεν Il. 5. 337: also c. acc., πικρινὸν δόμον ἀντιτορήσας having broken it open, Il. 10. 267, cf. Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 86, 178:—hence ἀντιτόρησις, ἦ, a piercing, Eust. 672. 30. ἀντίτος, ὄν, (poët. for ἀνάπιτος, which only occurs in Hesych.), like παλίνπιτος, requited, revenged, ἀντίτα ἔργα the work of revenge, Od. 17. 51, 60; ἀντίτα ἔργα παιδὸς revenge for her son, Il. 24. 213; cf. Solon 12. 31. ἀντίτραγος, ὁ, the eminence of the external ear (cf. τράγος v), Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2, Poll. 2. 85. ἀντιτραγῶδέω, to bewail in turn, Theod. Prodr. ἀντιτραυμάτίζω, to wound in return, Eust. Opusc. 233. 26. ἀντιτραχύνομαι [ῶ], Pass. to be exasperated in turn, πρὸς τινα Enst. 467. 9. ἀντιτρέφω, to sustain or maintain in turn, Xen. 8. 3, 38. ἀντιτρέχω, to run in rivalry or against, ἵππῳ ἀντιτρέχων Plotin. 6. 11. ἀντιτρίβω [τ], to rub in return, Plotin. 6. 11. ἀντιτυγχάνω, aor. —έτυχον, to meet with in turn, τινός Simon. 184, Theogn. 1334; ἀντ. ἐπικουρίας ἀπό τινος Thuc. 6. 87; ἀντ. μάχας to fall into quarrel, Pind. N. 7. 62; ἀντ. χοιράδος to hit upon a rock, Opp. H. 4. 480; πλείστον ἀντ. δέθλων C. I. 1212. 2. ἀντιτύπέω, to strike against, resist, repel, esp. of a hard body, τινι Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 4; πρὸς τι Ach. Tat. 2. 38: absol., Hipp. 665. 6; τὸ εἶκον καὶ μὴ ἀντιτυποῦν Plat. Crat. 420 D:—also in Med., Hipp. 635. 51. ἀντιτύπης, ἐς, resisting, repellent, like ἀντίτυπος, Hdn. 6. 7. 2. metaph. hard, πόνος Philo 2. 162. ἀντιτύπια, ἦ, the resistance of a hard body, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 39, Aretae. Caus. M. Dint. 1. 14; in pl., Plut. 2. 599 D. II. repercussion, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 400. ἀντίτυπος, ὄν, rarely ἦ, ὄν, v. infr. II. 2: (τύπτω):—repelled by a hard body, τύπος ἀντ. blow against blow, blow and counter-blow, of the hammer and anvil, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67, cf. 68:—of sound, echoed, echoing, στόνος Soph. Ph. 695, 1460, cf. Anth. Plan. 194; κατὰ τὸ ἀντ. by repercussion, of an echo, Luc. Dom. 3:—of light, reflected, ἀκτῖνες Tryph. 519, cf. Anth. P. 9. 822. 2. corresponding, as the stamp to the die, ἄγια ἀντ. τῶν ἀληθινῶν figuring or representing the true, Ep. Hebr. 9. 24, cf. Ep. Petr. 3. 21, Nonn. Jo. 12. 122; ἀντ. τοῖς δακρύοις χάριτα C. I. 6210; ἀντ. μίμημα an exact counterfeit, Or. Sib. 1. 33., 8. 270. b. as Subst., ἀντίτυπος, ὁ, or ἀντίτυπον, τό, an image, Ἄμμωνος κεραοῦ χάλκεον ἀντ. C. I. 4535: metaph. an impression on the mind, Plotin. 2. 9, 6. II. act. repelling, as a hard body does; hence, 1. elastic, springy, χωρίον Hipp. A. 1. 308; ἀντιτυπάτατον εἶδος, distinguished from σκληρόν, Plat. Tim. 62 C; but also, 2. in the opposite sense, repellent, rigid, unelastic, Anth. P. 9. 737; ἀντιτυπώτερα ὄντα, of a horse's fetlocks, Xen. Eq. 1, 4; and so, ἀντιτύπα δ' ἐπὶ γὰ πέσε (with the fem. term., as corrected by Pors. for ἀντίτυπα, which is against the metre), Soph. Ant. 134; οἱ ἐν ἀντι-

τύποις περίπατοι walking on hard, unelastic ground, Arist. Probl. 5. 40, 6. b. metaph. repellent, stubborn, obstinate, ἀνθρώποι Plat. Theaet. 156 A; μάχη ἀντ. Xen. Ages. 6, 2: harsh-sounding, ἀρμονίαι Dion. H. de Comp. 22; τραχεία καὶ ἀντ. ἢ συζυγία Ib.; ἀντ. ἀκούσαι Ael. N. A. 12. 15:—Adv. —πως harshly, Eccl. 3. opposed to, ἦθος δόλιον πίστεος ἀντίτυπον the reverse of . . . Theogn. 1244; ἀντ. Διὸς the adversary of Zeus, Aesch. Theb. 521: adverse, of events, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 11:—simply, ἀντ. τινι opposite, over against, Polyb. 6. 31, 8. ἀντιτυπώω, to express as by a figure, χρώμασι . . . χάριν Anth. P. 1. 36. ἀντιτύπτω, to beat in turn, Ar. Nub. 1424; τυπτόμενον ἀντιτύπτειν Plat. Crito 51 A. ἀντιτύπωσις, εὖς, ἦ, an image impressed, impression, Oribas. Maii 36. ἀντιτύραννέω, to ploy the tyrant in turn, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 2. 1. ἀντιτυθάζω, to ridicule in turn, Conon Narr. 49. ἀντιφαίνω, to shine upon or opposite one, Theophr. Sens. 26. ἀντιφάνεια, ἦ, a reflexion, elsewhere ἐμφασίς, Heliod. Lariss. Optic. 8. ἀντιφάρμακον, τό, an antidote, Arist. Mirab. 86, Cebes 26, Ath. 85 A. ἀντιφάσις, εὖς, ἦ, (ἀντίφημι) in Logic, contradiction of propositions, Arist. Interpr. 6, 3, An. Post. 1. 2, 6, Metaph. 3. 7, 8., 9. 4, 8, al. II. a contradictory proposition, Id. Interpr. 7, 13, An. Pr. 1. 15, 15, al. ἀντιφάσκω, to contradict, τὰ ἀντιφάσκοντα contradictories, Schol. Arist. p. 44. 37 Brandis. 2. to answer, Nicet. Eug. 6. 170, etc. ἀντιφάτικός, ἦ, ὄν, in Logic, contradictory, Arist. Interpr. 7, 6, al. Adv. —κῶς Ib. 7, 6 and 13, al.; cf. ἀντίκειμαι. ἀντιφερίζω, like ἰσοφερίζω, to set oneself against, measure oneself with, οὐ τις σοίγε . . . δύνατ' ἀντιφερίζειν Il. 21. 357, cf. Hes. Th. 609; μένος τινὶ ἀντ. Il. 21. 488; οὐ θεμιστοκλεῖ ἀντιφερίζεις; Ar. Eq. 813, cf. 818; also, ἀντ. παρά τινα Pind. P. 9. 88. Cf. ἀντιφέρομαι. ἀντιφέρνος, ὄν, (φερνή) instead of a dowry, ἀντ. φθορά Aesch. Ag. 406. ἀντιφέρω, fut. ἀντοίσω, to set against, Plat. Eryx. 395 B; ἀντ. πόλεμον ἐπὶ τινι Anth. P. 7. 438:—used by Hom. only in Med. or Pass. to set oneself against, fight against other, μάχη ἀντεφέροντο Il. 5. 701; ἀργαλέος γὰρ Ὀλύμπιος ἀντιφέρεσθαι hard to oppose, 5. 589, cf. Od. 16. 238; also c. acc. cognato, μένος ἀντιφ. τινι to match oneself with another in strength, Il. 21. 482: cf. ἀντιφερίζω. II. in Pass. also to be borne in a contrary direction to, τῷ οὐρανῷ Arist. Cael. 2. 10, 2, cf. Phys. 2. 8, 8. ἀντιφεύγω, to flee or go into exile in turn, ἀντί τινος Eur. El. 1091. ἀντίφημι, fut. —φήσω, to speak against, to contradict, Plat. Gorg. 501 C; ἀντ. τινὶ to contradict a thing, Arist. Insomn. 3, 14; πρὸς τι Ib. 2, 18. ἀντιφθέγγομαι, Dep. to return a sound, echo, Pind. O. 6. 105, Eur. Hipp. 1216: to repeat, echo, τὸ ἀκουσθέν Arist. G. A. 5. 2, 3. II. to speak against, contradict, Luc. Salt. 23. ἀντιφθέγμα, ατος, τό, an echo, Schol. Soph. El. 109. ἀντιφθογγος, ὄν, of answering sound, concordant, Pind. Fr. 91: imitative, Anth. P. 7. 191. II. of opposite sound, contradictory, Byz. ἀντιφίλέω, fut. ἦσω, to love in return, Plat. Lys. 212 C sq., Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 28, Theocr. 12. 16, Arist.:—Pass., Arist. Eth. N. 8. 8, 3, al. II. to kiss in return, Anth. P. 5. 285. ἀντιφίλησις, εὖς, ἦ, return of affection, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 2, 3. ἀντιφιλία, ἦ, mutual affection, Arist. Eth. End. 7. 2, 12. ἀντιφιλοδοξέω, to vie in ambition, πρὸς τινα Polyb. 1. 40, 11. ἀντιφιλονεικέω, to strive jealously against, πρὸς τι or τινι Polyb. 3. 103, 7., 32. 7, 6, etc.: absol., Joseph. A. J. 2. 9, 1. ἀντιφιλοσοφέω, to hold contrary tenets, τινι Luc. Bis. Acc. 21. ἀντιφιλοτιμέομαι, Pass. to be moved by jealousy against, πρὸς τι Dion. H. 6. 96, Plut. Pericl. 14; τινὶ Max. Tyr. 14. 7; plqpf. ἀντεπεφιλότητο, Dio C. 59. 19:—Subst. —ῆσις, ἦ, rivalry, jealousy, Eccl. ἀντιφιλοφρονέομαι, Dep. to receive kindly in turn, Plut. Sert. 20. ἀντιφλέγω, to light up again or to meet one, αὐτῷ ὄλον ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντέφλεξε Μήνα Pind. O. 3. 36:—also, ἀντιφλογίζω, Theod. Prodr. ἀντιφλυᾶρέω, to talk nonsense against, τοῖς φλυαροῦσιν ἀντ. Galen. 8. pp. 80, 501. ἀντιφοβέω, to frighten in turn, Ael. N. A. 12. 15. ἀντιφονεύω, to murder in return, Schol. Eur. Or. 415, Epiphan. ἀντίφονος, ὄν, in return for slaughter, in revenge for blood, ποινὰς ἀντιφόνους ἄτας = ποινὰς ἀτηρὰς ἀντὶ φόνου, Aesch. Eum. 982; δώσουσ' ἀντιφόνους δίκας Soph. El. 248; ἀντιφόνον κορέσαι στόμα Soph. Ph. 1156. II. θάνατοι ἀντ. deaths by mutual slaughter, Aesch. Theb. 893.—Trag. word, but only in lyric passages. ἀντιφόρησις, εὖς, ἦ, a wearing instead, Enst. Opusc. 279. 87. ἀντιφορικῶς, as Adv., = ἀντιφραστικῶς, Schol. Thuc. 3. 15. ἀντιφορτίζω, to take in a return cargo, Dem. 931. 1 (acc. to the best MSS.); but the Med. is more usual in same sense, lb. 13., 935. 20. II. in Med. also, to import in exchange for exports, Xen. Vect. 3, 2; ἀργύριον Arist. Mirab. 135. 2. Pass., χρήματα . . . ἀντιφορτισθέντα goods received in exchange for the cargo, ap. Dem. 926. 11., 931. 1. ἀντιφορτος, ὁ, a return-freight, Argum. Ar. Ach. ἀντίφραγμα, τό, a counter-fence, bulwark, πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 558 D. ἀντιφράζω, fut. ἄσω, to express by antithesis or negation, Galen. 13. p. 143, Walz Rhett. 8. 755. ἀντιφρακτικός, ἦ, ὄν, obstructive, Eccl. ἀντίφραξις, εὖς, ἦ, (ἀντιφράσσω), a barricading, γῆς ἀντίφρ. the interposition of the earth, so as to cause a lunar eclipse, Arist. An. Post. 2. 2, 3, cf. Meteor. 2. 8, 27; so, ἥλιον ἐκλείπειν σελήνης ἀντιφράξει Id. Fr. 203: cf. ἀντιφράσσω 2. ἀντιφράσις, εὖς, ἦ, (ἀντιφράζω) in Rhet. and Gramm., antiphrasis, i. e. the use of words of good sense in place of those of a contrary sense, Εὐμεινίδες for Ἐριννύες, πόντος εὐξείνιος for ἄξεινος, Ath. 90 B, Walz Rhett. 8. 722: v. Lob. Act. Soc. Gr. 2. p. 293, sqq.

ἀντιφράσσω, Att. — φράττω, to barricade, block up, Xen. Symp. 5, 6; ἀντιπεφραγμένως λαμπτήρ a screened lamp, lantern, Philist. 15. II. c. dat. to stand in the way of, bar its way, τῷ ἀέρι Arist. de Jun. 5, 6, cf. Probl. 21. 20; esp. of the earth intercepting the sun's light (as in a lunar eclipse), ὅσας ἀντιφράττει ἡ γῆ ὥστε μὴ ἀραῖσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου such bodies as the earth by its interposition prevents from being seen . . . Id. Meteor. 1. 8, 5; ἕκασταν ἀντιφράττει αὐτὴν (αὐτῆ?), sc. τὴν σελήνην, Id. Cael. 2. 13, 7:—absol., ἡ γῆ ἀντ. Id. An. Post. 1. 31, 2, cf. 2. 2, 3; ἡ θάλαττα ἀντ. Id. Meteor. 2. 8, 38; κωλύει τὸ ἀλλότριον καὶ ἀντ. Id. de An. 3. 4, 3. 2. v. ἀντίφραξις:—Pass. to be placed as an obstacle, ἀντιφραχθέντος τινὸς περὶ τὴν ἀναπνοὴν Plat. Tim. 66 E. ἀντιφραστικῶς, Adv. by way of ἀντίφραξις, Gramm. ἀντιφρίσσω, to bristle up against, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 7. ἀντίφρουρος, ὁ, τὴν ἴσιν ἔχων φρουρᾶν, Hesych. ἀντιφρυάσσομαι, Dep. to neigh at one another; metaph. to rival in insolence and wantonness, Greg. Naz. 1. 524 B. ἀντίφρων, ον, gen. ανας, (φρήν) disaffected towards, Nicet. Ann. 96 B. ἀντιφύλακῆ, ἡ, a watching against one another, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Thuc. 2. 84; cf. Dio C. 77. 2. ἀντιφύλαξ [ῥ], ὁ, one posted to watch another, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 28. ἀντιφύλασσω, Att. — ττω, to watch in turn, Plat. Legg. 705 E:—Med. to be on one's guard in turn, τινά Xen. An. 2. 5, 3, cf. Plut. Demetr. 36. ἀντιφύσμαι, Pass. to be of contrary nature, ἀντιφύσῃναι Eust. Opusc. 6. 29; so, ἀντιπεφυκέναι, Hesych. ἀντιφύσῶ, to blow in the contrary direction, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 249:—Subst. — φύσημα, τό, Greg. Nyss. ἀντιφύτεύω, to plant in turn, Pseudo-Phocyl. 73. ἀντιφώνέω, to sound in answer, reply, rejoin, absol., Aesch. Eum. 303, Soph. Ant. 271, etc.; esp. to answer in a loud voice, Plut. Mar. 19, etc.; ἀντ. τινι Sext. Emp. M. 7. 327. 2. c. acc. cogn., ἀντ. ἔπος to utter a word in reply, Soph. Aj. 773; παλλὰ ἀντ. Id. El. 1501; ἀντ. Ἐρωτα, of a lute, to sound love strains in reply, Anacreont. 23 (I). 9. 3. c. acc. pers. to reply to, answer, μή μ' ἀντιφώνει μηδέν Soph. Ph. 1065. 4. to answer by letter, τινι Polyh. 8. 18, 11; Pass. to be received in answer, ἐκ Ῥώμης Id. 15. 18, 6. II. to answer for another, be responsible, Jo. Chrys.: hence —νησις, εως, ἡ, and —νητής, οῦ, ὁ, as Byz. law terms. ἀντίφωνος, ον, (φωνή) sounding in answer, concordant, as in the octave, ὀξύτητα βαρύτητι ζύμφωναν καὶ ἀντ. Plat. Legg. 812 D; ἀντ. ταῖς πρότερον ῥηθείσι Ib. 717 B: absol., μέλη, ἀρμονίαι Philo 2. 485. 2. responsive ta, c. gen. στεναγμάτων Eur. Supp. 800; ἀντίφωνα τῶν γενησαμένων Plat. 2. 412 B. II. as Subst., ἀντίφωνα, τό, a concord in the octave, τὸ ἀντ. σύμφωνόν ἐστι διὰ πασῶν Arist. Probl. 19. 39, 1, cf. 19. 16, al. 2. in Eccl. an antiphon, anthem:—hence, ἀντιφωνικῶς, antiphon-wise, in alternate strains, Byz. ἀντιφωτισμός, ὁ, (φωτίζω) reflexion of light, Plut. 2. 625 D; πρὸς τὴν σελήνην Id. Nic. 21. ἀντιχαίρω, to rejoice in turn or answer, Νίκα ἀντιχαρεῖσα Θήβα Soph. Ant. 149; for the form, v. sub χαίρω. ἀντιχάλεπαίνω, to be embittered against, Dion. H. Excerpt. p. 2335 Reisk., Plut. 2. 468 B. ἀντιχαλκεύω, to forge, manufacture in turn or instead, Eccl.:—Med., Polyae. 8. 7, 2. ἀντιχάρασσω, to engrave, write in answer, Byz. ἀντιχάριζομαι, Dep. to shew kindness in turn, τινί Hdt. 7. 114, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 20, etc.:—ἀντίχαρις, ιτας, ἡ, acknowledgment of a favour, Walz Rhett. 1. 447, etc. ἀντιχασμάομαι, Dep. to yawn in answer to, τοῖς χασμωμένοις Arist. Probl. 7. 1, 1., 7. 6, 1. ἀντίχειρ (sc. δάκτυλος, which is supplied in Sext. Emp. M. 1. 137), ὁ, the thumb, as being opposite to the fingers, Plut. a. 761 C, Poll. 2. 145; cf. Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 3. ἀντιχειροτανέω, to vote against, absol. in Thuc. 6. 13, 24; ἀντ. μὴ παρέχειν Ar. Eccl. 423; ἀντ. ὡς . . . Dem. 1346. 25; τινι Max. Tyr. 17. 5. ἀντιχειροτανία, ἡ, a contrary vote, Poll. 2. 150. ἀντίχθων (sc. γῆ), ανος, ἡ, an opposite or counter Earth, in the Pythagor. system of the Universe, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 2, Metaph. 1. 5, 3, Philolaos ap. Plut. 2. 895 E; cf. Clem. Al. 732, Stob. Ecl. 1. 488, Grote's Plat. 1. 13. 2. the southern hemisphere, Cic. Tusc. 1. 28:—in pl. the people of the southern hemisphere, Plin. N. H. 6. 24, Mela 1. 1. ἀντίχαρδος, αν, sounding in answer, concordant: metaph. in reply, τινί Plut. 2. 663 F. ἀντιχορεύω, to dance in harmony, Nonn. D. 22. 44, Synes. H. 4. 159. ἀντιχορηγέω, to be a rival choragus, Andoc. 34. 30; ἀντ. τινί to rival him in the choragia, Dem. 534. 25. II. to furnish in return, Joseph. B. J. 2. 20, 8, in Pass. ἀντιχορηγός, ὁ, a rival choragus, Andoc. 31. 36, Dem. 533. 14; cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. xci. ἀντιχόριον, τό, a chorus that sings alternately with another, the song of such chorus, Poll. 4. 107. ἀντιχράω, (χράω B) to be sufficient, like ἀποχράω, only used in aor. I, ὁ παταμὸς οὐκ ἀντέχρησε τῇ στρατιῇ πινόμενος Hdt. 7. 127, cf. 187. ἀντίχρησις, εως, ἡ, reciprocal usage, Byz. law-term. ἀντιχρησμοδατέω, to deliver oracles in turn, Eumath. 468. ἀντίχριστος, ὁ, Antichrist, 1 Ep. Jo. 2. 18, 22, etc.; cf. Suicer. s. v. Hence the Adjs. —χριστιανός, —χριστικός, and the Verb —χριστέω, Eccl. ἀντιχρισμὸς, ὁ, the use of one tense for another, Hdn. in An. Ox. 3. 274, Schol. Eur. Or. 48:—also —χρονία, ἡ, Ib. 82. ἀντίχρως, αν, of varied colour, Greg. Naz. ἀντιχρώζω, to colour, tinge in turn, Liban. 4. 1071.

ἀντιψάλλω, to play a stringed instrument in accompaniment of song, ἀντ. ἐλέγαις φόρμιγγα Ar. Av. 217. ἀντίψαλμος, ον, responsive, harmonious, φῶδας Eur. I. T. 179. ἀντιψαύω, = ἀνθάπταμαι, Schol. Eur. Hec. 275. ἀντιψέγω, to blame in turn, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 416. ἀντιψηφίζομαι, Dep. to vote against, πρὸς τι Plut. Lys. 27. ἀντίψηφος, ον, voting against, τῷ θεῷ Plat. Alc. 2. 150 B. ἀντίψυχος, ον, (ψυχή) given for life, Luc. Lexiph. 10; ἀντ. εἰναί τινος Ignat. Ephes. 21, Smyrn. 10, al. 2. ἀντ. ἀποθανεῖν giving one's own life for another's, Dio C. 59. 8. ἀντιψύχω [ῥ], to cool, chill in turn, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 113. ἀντιψυμίζω, to feed with dainty morsels in rivalry, Argum. Ar. Ach. ἀντλέω, fut. ἤσω: (ἀντλος):—to bale out bilge-water, bale the ship, Theogn. 673, Alcae. 19, cf. Elmsl. Eur. Heracl. 169. 2. generally, to draw water, ἀντλέει καὶ ἐκχέει Hdt. 6. 119; αἶον ἐκ κρήνης ἐπ' ὄχετος ἀντλ. to draw as from a well, and pour into . . . Plat. Tim. 79 A; so, ἀντλ. εἰς . . . Xen. Oec. 7, 40; διὰ χώνης ταῖσι βουλομένοις πιεῖν Phe-recr. Μεταλλ. 1. 31: proverb. of labour in vain, ἡθμῶ ἀντλεῖν to draw water in a sieve, Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 1. II. metaph. to drain dry, i. e., 1. to use the utmost, make the most of, τὰν ἐμπρακτὰν ἀντλεῖ μαχανάν Pind. P. 3. 110: but more commonly, 2. of toil, suffering, etc., to exhaust, come to the end of, like Lat. exantillare or exhaurire labares, τὴν παραύσαν ἀντλήσω τύχην Aesch. Pr. 375; τλημύως ἤντλαν κακά Id. Cho. 748; λυπρὸν ἀντλήσει βίον Eur. Hipp. 898; δέκα ἀντλήσας ἔτη Id. Tro. 433:—cf. διαντλέω, ἐξαντλέω. 3. πατρώαν κτήσιν ἀντλεῖν to drain, i. e. squander, Soph. El. 1291. ἀντλημα, ατος, τό, a bucket for drawing water, Plut. 2. 974 E, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1332, Ev. Jo. 4. 11. 2. affusion of water, water poured on a diseased part, Medic. ἀντλησις, εως, ἡ, a drawing up or emptying, Ael. V. H. 1. 24. ἀντλητήρ, ἡρας, ὁ, one who draws water, Poll. 10. 31; ληνῶν Manetho 4. 257:—a vessel for drawing wine, Ath. 424 A. ἀντλητήριος, α, ον, of or for drawing up: τὸ ἀντλ. (sc. ἀγγεῖον), a bucket, Dio C. ἀντλητής, αῦ, ὁ, = ἀντλητήρ, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1332. ἀντλία, ἡ, = ἀντλας, i. e., I. the hold of a ship, Soph. Ph. 482; τὴν ἀντλίαν φυλάξω Ar. Eq. 434; δεῖπναν . . . ἐξ ἀντλίας ἤκαντα, i. e. the coarse food used by seamen, Dionys. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 41. 2. bilge-water, filth, Ar. Pax 17. ἀντλι-ἀντλητήρ, ὁ, a bucket, Menand. Ἀνατιθ. 1; v. Meineke. ἀντλίον, τό, a bucket, Ar. Fr. 82, Epilyc. Κωραλ. 5. ἀντλος, ὁ, in Poll. 1. 92 also ἀντλαν, τό: (for the Root, v. *τλάω):—in Hom. the hold of a ship, where the bilge-water settles, Lat. sentina, Od. 12. 411., 15. 479: then, 2. the bilge-water in the hold, πόλις . . . ἀντλαν οὐκ ἐδέξατο let in no water, metaph. for 'let no enemy come in,' Aesch. Theb. 796; ἀντλαν εἶργειν ναός to pump out water from a ship, Lat. sentinam exhaurire Eur. Tro. 686; εἰς ἀντλον ἐμβαίνειν πόδα, metaph. for getting into a difficulty, Id. Heracl. 168, ubi v. Elmsl. 3. generally, sea-water, the sea, Pind. O. 9. 79, Eur. Hec. 1025; ἐν ἀντλω τιθέναι to throw into the sea, i. e. cause to disappear, Pind. P. 8. 14. II. a bucket, Manetho 6. 424. III. a heap of corn, thrashed but not yet cleansed, Nic. Th. 114, 546, Q. Sm. 1. 352. ἀντοδύνάω, to hurt in return, Schol. Theocr. 3. 13. ἀντοδύρομαι [ῥ], Dep. to lament in return, App. Civ. 1. 10. ἀντοικέω, to inhabit on the other side, ἡ ἀντοικουμένη = ἀντίχθων, Porph. ap. Schol. Od. 3. 296. ἀντοικοδομέω, to build or fortify against, Polyb. 1. 42, 12:—metaph., ἀντ. τινι διατριβήν, V. H. 4. 9:—verb. Adj. —ητέον, Philo Belop. 92 B. ἀντοικοδομία, ἡ, ἡ ἀντίχθων, fighting against, Polyb. 1. 48, 1. ἀντ-οικος, ον, living in the same latitude in the apposite hemisphere, Plut. 2. 898 B: cf. περὶ οὐρανοῦ III. ἀντοικτέρω, to pity in return, τινά Eur. Ion 312. ἀντοικτίζω, = foreg., Thuc. 3. 40. ἀντοίσομαι, Dep. with aor. pass. ἀντῶθηθην, to be of contrary opinion, Plat. Theaet. 178 C. ἀντολή, ἡ, poët. for ἀνατολή. ἀντολίη, ἡ, collat. poët. form of ἀντολή, ἀνατολή, Anth. Plan. 61, Epigr. Gr. 441, al.:—ἀντολίηθε, Adv., for ἀναταλίηθε, fram the East, Opp. C. 2. 123, Manetho 2. 49, etc.:—ἀντολίηδε, towards the East, Dion. P. 260. 2. as Adj., Eastern, ἐν ἀντολίῃ . . . ἀραύρη Nonn. D. 25. 95. ἀντολικός, ἡ, ὅν, Eastern, Paul. Sil. Ambo 241. ἀντομαι, Dep. only used in pres. and impf.: (ἀντί, ἀντα):—poët. Verb (used by Hom. only in Il.), = ἀντάω, to meet, Il. 2. 595, al.; esp. in battle, c. dat., ἀλλήλοισιν ἀντεσθ' ἐν παλέμῳ 15. 698, cf. 16. 788; ἀργύρῳ ἀνταμένη . . . ἐπέτραπετ' αἰχμῇ 11. 237; so, χαλεπῇ ἦντ. θυε-μαρίη Call. Ep. 31:—absol., διπλῶς ἦντετα θώρηξ the breastplate doubled (by the overlying belt) opposed or stopped (the dart), Il. 4. 133., 20. 415:—absol. to be present, attend, Pind. P. 2. 130. II. c. acc. pers., = ἀντιάζω 1. 2, to approach with prayers, entreat, πρὸς σε . . . ἀντομαι Διός Eur. Alc. 1098; πρὸς σε γενειάδας . . . ἀνταμαι Id. Supp. 279; πρὸς σ' ὁ τι σαι φίλαν ἐκ σεθεν ἀντομαι Soph. O. C. 250; ἀντ. Ἐρμῆν Ar. Thesm. 977; also, ἀντ. ὑπὲρ τινος to beg in another's behalf, Soph. O. C. 243; absol., ἔλθεταν, ἀντόμεθ' Ar. Thesm. 1155. ἀντομματέω, = ἀντοφθαλμέω, to look in the face, τινι Eccl. ἀντόμνυμι, fut. —ομούμαι:—to swear in turn, swear on the other part, in a treaty, c. fut. inf., Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 6, Ages. 1, 10. II. as Att. law-term, to make an affidavit, both of the accuser and the defendant (cf. ἀντωμασία), Antipho 112. 22, Isac. 74. 31, etc.; also in Med., Isac. 52. 19. ἀν-τομος, ὁ, dialectic form of ἀνάτομος, a stake or pale, and collectively

a paling, boundary-fence, often in the Tabulae Heracl., C. I. 5774, 5775; also a road adjoining such a fence, 5774. 15., 5775. 12, al.; v. Franz p. 706.

ἀντονειδίξω, to upbraid in return, τινί Eust. 1042. 46.

ἀντονίνημι, fut. -ονήσω, to serve mutually, Liban. 1. 240.

ἀντονομάξω, to name instead, call by a new name, c. dupl. acc., Thuc. 6. 5.

II. to use ἀντονομασίαι or rhetorical figures, Ar. Thesm. 55.

2. to use the pronoun, Eust. 103. 23: ἀντ. τινά Apollon. Constr. 192.

ἀντονομασία, ἡ, antonomasia, i. e. the use of an epithet, patronymic, or appellative for a proper name, and vice versa, Walz Rhett. 8. 723, Vita Hom. 24.

II. in Gramm., the pronoun, or the use of it, Lat. pronominatio, Bast. Greg. p. 399.

ἀντοπτεύω, to fix one's eyes upon, τι Byz.

ἀντοργίζομαι, Pass. to be angry in turn, M. Anton. 6.

ἀντορέγω, to stretch out, present in turn, Themist. 153 A.

ἀντ-ορος, ὁ, dialectic form of ἀνθ-ορος, an opposite boundary, a counter-fence, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 60, al.

ἀντόρουξίς, εὖς, ἡ, a countermining, Philo in Math. Vett. 100.

ἀντορούσσω, to dig a counter-mine, Hdt. 4. 200: metaph., ἀντ. ὀφθαλμούς Paus. 3. 14, 10.

ἀντορχέομαι, Dep. to imitate one's dancing, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 12.

ἀντοφέλλω, to owe a good turn, to be indebted, Thuc. 2. 40.

ἀντοφθαλμέω, to look in the face, meet face to face, ἀντ. κατὰ πρόσωπον Polyb. 18. 29, 12: hence to defy, withstand, τινί and πρὸς τινα Id. 1. 17, 3., 2. 24, 1, etc.; ἀντ. τῷ ἀνέμῳ of a ship, Act. Ap. 27. 15:—hence, ἀντοφθάλησις, ἡ, a looking in the face, gazing at a thing, Eust.:—and ἀντοφθαλμίζω, = -έω, Byz.

ἀντόφθαλμος, ὄν, looking in the face, Hesych.

ἀντοχέομαι, Pass. to drive or ride against, Mosch. 2. 119.

ἀντοχεύς, εὖς, ὁ, = ἀντιλαβεύς, Hesych.

ἀντοχή, ἡ, a holding against, holding fast, Oribas. Maii 34.

ἀντοχυρόω, to fortify in turn or against, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 23.

ἀντραῖος, α, ὄν, haunting caves or grotts, Eur. ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. ἀντρον, cf. Meineke Com. Gr. 2. p. 434.

ἀντρέπω, poet. for ἀνατρέπω.

ἀντριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀντραῖος, Νύμφαι ἀντ. grot-Nymphs, Anth. P. 6. 224.

ἀντρο-δίαυτος, ὄν, living in caves, Orph. H. 31. 3.

ἀντροειδής, ἐς, like or full of caves, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 105, Plut. 2. 896 E.

ἀντροθε, Adv. formed like οἰκοθεν, from a cave, Pind. P. 4. 181.

ἀντρον, τό, Lat. antrum, poet. word, a cave, grot, cavern, hole, Od. (not in Il.), mostly as a haunt of the nymphs and woodland gods, like σπέος, 9. 216, 218, etc.; also in Hes. Th. 483, Pind., and Trag., etc.; of a lion, Aesch. Eum. 193; of a serpent, Eur. Phoen. 232.

ἀντροφυῆς, ἐς, (φύω) born in caves, ἀνθίαι Opp. H. 3. 212.

ἀντροχάρης, ἐς, (χαίρω) cave-haunting, epith. of nymphs and Pan, Orph. H. 10 and 50.

ἀντρώδης, ἐς, full of caves, πέτρα Xen. An. 4. 3, 11; τόπος Arist. Probl. 23. 5, 1.

ἀντύγωτός, ὄν, formed like an ἀντυξ, Hesych.

ἀντυξ, ὄγος, ἡ, like ἴρυς, the edge or rim of anything round or curved; and so, I. used by Hom. (only in Il.), 1. the rim of the round shield, Il. 6. 118., 14. 412., 18. 479, etc.

2. the rail round the front of the chariot, ἐξ ἀντυγος ἡνία τείνας having made the reins fast to the chariot-rail, 5. 262, 322; sometimes it was double, δοιαὶ δὲ περιδρομοὶ ἀντυγές εἰσι 5. 728; καὶ ἀντυγες αἱ περὶ δίφρον 11. 535; in pl. also, Soph. Aj. 1030, Plat. Theaet. 207 A; in sing., μάρπτει δὲ ἡνίας ἀπ' ἀντυγος Eur. Hipp. 1188.

II. post-Hom., 1. in pl. the chariot itself, Soph. El. 746, Eur. Phoen. 1193;—sing., κατ' ἀντυγα Νυκτὸς ὀπαδοί Theocr. 2. 166.

2. the frame of the lyre, Valck. Hipp. 1131.

3. the orbit of a planet, h. Hom. 7. 8: hence, ἀντ. οὐρανίη Anth. P. 9. 806., 11. 292:—the orb, circle of the world, Nonn. D. 38. 108; ἀντ. ἡμίτομος .. σελάνας the disk of the half moon, Mosch. 2. 88.

4. in Nonnus, the rounded parts of the body, ἀντυγες μαστῶν, μηρῶν the breasts, hips, D. 12. 393., 15. 228.—Poët. word, used by Plat. Theaet. 207 A, Luc. D. Deor. 25. 2;—in signif. 1. 2.

ἀντυποκρίνομαι, ἀντυπουργέω, Ion. for ἀνθυπ-.

ἀντ-φδή, ἡ, responsive singing, ἀντ. καὶ ἀντιστροφή Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1086.

ἀντ-φδός, ὄν, singing in answer, responsive, ἡχῶ λόγων ἀντφδός Ar. Thesm. 1059; ἀντ. τινὶ κέλαδος Anth. P. 7. 196; μέλος ἀντ. ἡχείν, of birds, Ael. N. A. 4. 16.

ἀντωθέω, to push against or back, Hipp. Fract. 776:—Pass., τὸ ὠθεῖν ἀντωθεῖται Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 18, cf. Mech. 31, 1:—Med., to push one against another, Theopomp. Hist. 125.

II. to oppose, Philo 1. 14.

ἀντῶθις, εὖς, ἡ, a thrusting against one, Nicet. Ann. 27 A: also ἀντωθισμός, ὄν, ὁ, lb. 102 B.

ἀντ-ωμος, ὄν, shoulder to shoulder: ἀντῶμοι, αἱ, dwellers in the same hemisphere, opp. to ἀντίποδες, Cleomed. 4.

ἀντωμοσία, ἡ, (ἀντόμνημι) an oath or affidavit made on beginning the ἀνάκρισις, by the prosecutor on the one hand giving a summary of the charges he undertook to prove, by the defendant in reply stating that he had a good defence against those charges, v. Harpocr. s. v.: Poll. 8. 55 states that the prosecutor's affidavit was προωμοσία, but this word does not occur in our authorities; the διωμοσία (q. v.) seems to have been a special kind of ἀντωμοσία: examples of the prosecutor's affidavit are found in Plat. Apol. 19 B, 24 B, Lysias 167. 38, Isae. 50. 16 sq., cf. 75. 31; of the defendant's in Id. 38. 28, cf. Antipho 112. 22.

ἀντωνέομαι, Dep. to buy instead, Xen. Oec. 20, 26, Menand. Σικ.

3. 2. to bid against, ἐπεὶ οὐδεὶς ἀντεωνείτο Andoc. 17. 29; ἀντ. ἀλλήλοις Lys. 165. 5; ὁ ἀντανούμενος a rival bidder, Dem. 307. 6.

ἀντωνύμειω, to have an opposite name, Theol. Arithm. 41.

ἀντωνύμια, ἡ, a pronoun, Dion. H. de Comp. 2, Plut. 2. 1009 C; v. Apollon. περὶ ἀντωνυμίας.

ἀντωνύμικός, ἡ, ὄν, pronominal, Dion. II. Ep. ad Ammae. 2. 12. Adv. -κῶς, like a pronoun, Apollon. Constr. 156.

ἀντωπέω, = ἀντοφθαλμέω, Heliod. 1. 21, Clem. Al. 971.

ἀντωπής, ἐς, = ἀντωπός, Manetho 4. 336:—ἀντώπιος, ὄν, Ap. Rh. 4. 729.

ἀντῶπις, ἴδος, pecul. fem. from sq., Nonn. D. 6. 76.

ἀντωπός, ὄν, (ὠψ) with the eyes opposite, facing, ἀντωπὰ βλέφαρα Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 585; τῆς ὄψεως ἀντωπὰ the front parts of the face, Luc. Imagg. 6: opposite, Anth. P. 10. 14:—also like, Opp. H. 5. 7.

ἀντωρούμαι, Dep. to roar against or at, Schol. Luc. Paras. 51.

ἀντωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a pushing against or back, Arist. de Resp. 20, 7.

ἀντωτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἀντί, οὖς) a covering for the ear, Clem. Al. 198.

ἀντωφέλλω, to assist or benefit in turn, τινα Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 3:—Pass. to derive profit in turn, lb. 2. 8, 3, Cyr. 1. 6, 11.

ἀνυβριστί, Adv. of sq. II, Anacr. 62.

ἀν-ύβριστος, ὄν, not insulted, Pseudo-Phocyl. 145; τελευτή Plut. Pelop. 9.

II. act. without insulting, not outrageous, decorous, παιδιαί Id. Sert. 26; σκῶμμα Id. 2. 46 C; τὸ ἀν. τοῦ βίου 92 E. Adv. -τως, Democ. ap. Stob. p. 72. 34.

ἀνυγαίνω, to restore to health, Medic.

ἀν-ύγιαστος, ὄν, = ἀναλθής, incurable, Hesych.

ἀν-υγραίνω, to moisten, Hipp. 560, Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 1: metaph. to melt, soften, Plut. 2. 156 D:—Pass., lb. 566 A.

ἀνυγρασμός, ὁ, a moistening, Archigen. ap. Orib. in Matthaei Med. 159.

ἀν-ύδυτος, ὄν, without water, Manetho 1. 144.

ἀνυδρεύομαι, Dep. to draw up from a well, τὸν κάδον Pherecr. Kor. 11.

ἀν-ύδρευτος, ὄν, unwatered, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 6.

ἀνυδρία, ἡ, want of water, drought, Hipp. Aër. 288, Thuc. 3. 88, Plat. ἀν-υδρος, ὄν, (ύδωρ) wanting water, waterless, of arid countries, Hes. Fr. 35 Marcksch., Hdt. 4. 185; γῆ Hipp. Aër. 280: esp. without spring-water, of the Delta of Egypt, Hdt. 2. 7, cf. 149., 3. 5; ἡ ἀνυδρος (sc. γῆ) Id. 3. 4 and 9, Arist. Fr. 99; of seasons, Hipp. Aph. 1247; in Eur. Tro. 1085, of a corpse, deprived of funeral lustrations;—in Ion 89 σμύρνης δ' ἀνύδρον is the prob. 1.

ἀνύκτερος, ὄν, without night or darkness, φῶς Eccl.

ἀνύλακτος, ὄν, without barking, Suid.

ἀνύλος, ὄν, (ύλη) without wood, Theophr. C. P. 1. 5, 2 (v. l. ἄυλος).

ἀν-ύμναιος, ὄν, without the nuptial song, unwedded, Soph. Ant. 876, 917, Eur. Hec. 416, etc.; μοῖρα ἀν. Soph. O. C. 1222: neut. pl. as Adv., Id. El. 962, Eur. Pboen. 347. Adv. -ως, Schol. Eur. l. c.

*ἀνυμι, v. sub ἀνύω.

ἀνυμνέω, to praise in song, c. acc., Eur. El. 1190.

ἀ-νύμφευτος, ὄν, unwedded, Soph. El. 165; ματρός ἔχοντες ἀν. γονάν born of an ill marriage, Id. Ant. 980, v. Schol. Adv. -τως, Eccl.

ἀνυμφής, ἐς, =sq., ἀν. μήτηρ virgin-mother, Greg. Naz.

ἀ-νυμφος, ὄν, not bridal, unwedded, ἀν. τροφή Soph. El. 1183; νύμφη ἀνυμφος a bride that is no bride, unhappy bride, Eur. Hec. 612; cf. ἄλεκτρος.

II. without bride or mistress, μέλαθρα Id. Hel. 1125.

ἀνυπαίτιος, ὄν, blameless, Heliod. 9. 11, Poll. 8. 68. Adv. -ίως, Philo 1. 206.

ἀν-ύπαρκτος, ὄν, non-existent, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 135, Plut., etc.

ἀν-ύπαρξία, ἡ, non-existence, nonentity, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 21, etc.

ἀν-ύπᾶτος, ὄν, without consul, ἐνιαυτός Byz.

ἀν-ύπεικτος, ὄν, unyielding, hard, Greg. Nyss., Suid.

ἀν-υπεξαιρέτως, Adv. without exception, M. Anton. 8. 41.

ἀν-υπεξάλυκτος, ὄν, inevitable, Nicet. Ann. 29 C, etc.

ἀν-υπέρβυτος, ὄν, not passed or overcome, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 153, Diog. L. 7. 93. Adv. -τως, Nicom. Geras. 2. 23, Galcn.

ἀν-υπέρβλητος, ὄν, not to be surpassed or outdone, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 15, Dem. 23. 11, Lycurg. 161. 37; ἀνθρώπος ἀν. εἰς πονηρίαν Antiph. Neorr. 1. Adv. -τως, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 13.

ἀν-υπερήφανος, ὄν, not arrogant, Eccl. Adv. -ως, Eccl.

ἀνυπερθεσία, ἡ, immediateness, haste, Jo. Chrys.:—and ἀνυπερθετέω, to do immediately, to be hasty, Aquila V. T.

ἀν-υπέρθετος, ὄν, immediate, Diosc. praef. Ther.:—Adv. -τως, forthwith, without delay, C. I. 523. 7, Diosc. Ther. 33.

II. insuperable, Democ. Stob. 451. 55.

ἀν-υπέροχος, ὄν, not overcoming, not superior, Eust. 832. 3.

ἀν-υπεσταλμένως, Adv. without shrinking or flinching, Eccl.

ἀν-υπεύθυνος, ὄν, not liable to the εὐθύνη, not accountable, irresponsible, Hipp. 27. 15, Ar. Vesp. 587, Plat. Legg. 761 E, 875 B, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 24, al.; cf. ἀνεύθυνος. Adv. -ως, Diod. 1. 70.

ἀν-υπήκοος, ὄν, not obeying, τινός Plat. Tim. 73 A, 91 B.

ἀν-υπηλίφης, ἐς, E. M. 61. 6, or -υπηλίφος, ὄν, A. B. 21, not anointed with pitch.

ἀν-ύπηνος, ὄν, beardless, Eust. 1353. 47.

ἀν-υπηρέτητος, ὄν, without attendance, Eurypham. ap. Stob. 556. 44.

ἀνυπνος, ὄν, sleepless, Byz.

ἀν-υπόβλητος, ὄν, not subject or liable, τινί Justin. M.

ἀνυποδεσία, -δετέω, -δετος, late forms of ἀνυποδησία, -δητέω, -δητος, only found in Plut., Luc., etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 445.

ἀν-υποδήματος, ὄν, = ἀνυπόδητος, A. B. 82.

ἀν-υποδησία, ἡ, a going barefoot, Plat. Legg. 633 C. Xen. Lac. 2, 3.

ἀνυποδητέω, to go barefoot, Arist. Fr. 64, Luc. Cyn. 1.

ἀν-υπόδητος, ὄν, unshod, barefoot, as the philosophers and Spartans Epich. in A. B. 1. 82, Lys. 903, 5, Plat. Prot. 321 C, Phaedr. 229 A,

Symp. 173 B, al.; ἄν. ὄρθρον περιπατεῖν Aristopho Πυθ. 1. 8; cf. Becker Charicles 2. p. 364 sq.—also with old shoes, ill-shod, Ernesti Ar. Nub. 103. ἄν-υπόδικος, *ov*, not liable to action, Plut. Cato Mi. 11; ἄν. πάσας δίκας καὶ ζαμίας Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1699, 1701, -2, -4, -6, al.

ἄν-υπόθετος, *ov*, not hypothetical, unconditioned, absolute, ἀρχή Plat. Rep. 510 B; τὸ ἀνυπ. Ib. 511 B, al. II. without foundation, Plut. 2. 358 F:—so Adv. -τως, Ib. 399 B.

ἄν-υποιστος, *ov*, insupportable, Timae. ap. Ath. 519 F, Dion. H. 7. 15. Adv. -τως, Poll. 3. 130. Hence Subst. -οιστότης, ἡ, Gloss.

ἄν-υπόκριτος, *ov*, without dissimulation, LXX (Sap. 5. 19), Ep. Rom. 12. 9, al.:—Adv. -τως, M. Anton. 8. 3:—Subst. -κρισία, ἡ, sincerity, Eust. Opusc. 90. 26. II. as a gramm. term, v. ἐνυπόκριτος.

ἄνυπόλογος, *ov*, without being liable to give account, C. I. 2693 e.

ἄν-υπομενετός, *a, ov*, not to be sustained, Stob. Ecl. 2. 196: also -τός, ἡ, ὄν, Ib.

ἄν-υπομονησία, ἡ, want of endurance, intolerance of a thing, Eccl.:—Adj. -ητικός, ἡ, ὄν, not enduring, intolerant of a thing, Eccl.

ἄν-υπομόνητος, *ov*, unbearable, Arist. Mirab. 130. 2, Diod. 3. 29, etc. Adv. -τως, Hesych. s. v. ἀστεκτος.

ἄν-υπονόητος, *ov*, unsuspected, πρὸς τι in a thing, Dem. 1404. 22:—Adv. -τως, Polyb. 1. 84, 9. 2. unexpected, Id. 2. 57, 6. II. act. unsuspecting, τινος Id. 4. 10, 7:—Adv. -τως, unsuspectingly, Id. 5. 39, 2.

ἄν-υποπτος, *ov*, without suspicion, i. e., 1. pass. unsuspected, Thuc. 3. 43 (in Comp.), Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 11:—Adv. -τως, unsuspectingly, Thuc. 1. 146, Menand. Incert. 120. 2. act. unsuspecting, τινος Polyb. 8. 92, 2:—Adv. -τως ἔχειν Arist. Top. 8. 1, 14.

ἄν-υπόπτωτος, *ov*, (ὑποπίπτω) not coming under the cognisance of the senses, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 345, etc.

ἄν-υποστάλτως, Adv., = ἀνυποστόλως, Schol. Arist. p. 35. 13 Brandis.

ἄν-υπόστατος, *ov*, not to be withstood, irresistible, δύναμις Plat. Legg. 686 B; ἀνάγκη Xen. Lac. 10, 7; φρόνημά, πύλις Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 33, Mem. 4. 4, 15; τολμήματα Dem. 1268 fin.:—Adv. -τως, Aristob. ap. Eus. P. E. 377 D. II. without sure foundation, ἡ τῆς ἀρχῆς ὑπόθεσις Polyb. 1. 5, 3; ἄν. εἶναι τὰς τῶν ὄλων ἀρχάς Diog. L. 9. 99; see the joke in Ath. 98 C. 2. without sediment, οὖρα Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 13, cf. Cur. 1. 13.

ἄν-υπόστολος, *ov*, using no concealment, frank, fearless, ῥήτωρ Poll. 4. 21; τὸ ἄν. τῆς ὕργῆς Joseph. A. J. 16. 3, 1. Adv. -τως, Poll. 4. 24, Alciphro 3. 39, etc.

ἄν-υπόστρεπτος, *ov*, unreturning, Suid. s. v. ἀνοστος.

ἄν-υπόστροφος, *ov*, from which none return, Orph. H. 56. 2. of diseases, without relapse, Hipp. 1175 A.

ἄνυποτακτέω, to be unruly, insubordinate, Schol. Od. 19. 179.

ἄν-υπότακτος, *ov*, of things, not made subject, τινι Ep. Hebr. 2. 8: unrestrained, free, Philo 1. 473. 2. not to be classified under heads, perplexed, Polyb. 3. 36, 4. II. unruly, refractory, of persons, 1 Ep. Tim. 1. 9, Tit. 1. 6 and 10, cf. Arr. Epict. 2. 10, 1.

ἄν-υποταξία, ἡ, insubordination, Eccl.

ἄν-υποτίμητος [I], *ov*, not rated or assessed, Lat. non census, Joseph. A. J. 15. 7, 10. II. unpunished, like ἀνεπιτίμητος Ib. 16. 9, 1, in Adv. -τως.

ἄν-υπότλητος, *ov*, not to be borne, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 93.

ἄν-υπούλος, *ov*, without disguise, Philo 2. 435. Adv. -τως, Jo. Chrys.

ἄνυπους, ὁ, ἡ, only in a Gl. of Hesych. (ἄνυποδες· ταχύποδες, ἀπὸ τοῦ τοῖς ποσὶν ἀνύειν), prob. founded on a mistaken reading of Soph. Aj. 837 Ἐρινὺς τανύποδας.

ἄν-υποφόρητος, *ov*, insufferable, E. M. 115. 18:—also -φορος, *ov*, Byz.

ἄν-υπίτιος, *ov*, not passive, Diog. L. 7. 64; v. ὀρθός v.

ἄνυσι-εργός, ὄν, finishing work, industrious, Theocr. 28. 14 [a metri grat.].

ἄνυσιμος [ῶ], *ov*, (ἄνυω) = ἀνυστικός, ἀνυτικός, efficacious, effectual, πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 716 D; εἰς τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 22:—Comp. -ώτερος Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10:—Sup. -ώτατος Plat. l. c. Adv. -μως, Plat. Theaet. 144 B; Sup. -ώτατα Id. Rep. 518 D.

ἄνυσις, *ews, ἡ*, (ἄνυω) accomplishment, ἄν. δ' οὐκ ἔσεται αὐτῶν Il. 2. 347; οὐκ ἄνυσιν τινα δῆομεν we find no end, accomplish nothing, Od. 4. 544; χρήμασιν, ὧν ἄν. γίνεται οὐδεμία Theogn. 462; οὐδ' ἄνυσις Theocr. 25. 93.

ἄνυσμα, *ατος, τό, αν* accomplishment, end, Schol. Od. 5. 299.

ἄ-νυστακτος, *ov*, watchful, Byz.

ἄνυστέον or -έα, verb. Adj. one must accomplish, Suid.

ἄν-υστέρητος, *ov*, unfailing, not deficient, Eccl.

ἄνυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for business, rapid, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 44; Comp. -ώτερος Polyb. 8. 5, 3: cf. ἀνυτικός.

ἄνυστός, ὄν, to be accomplished, practicable, οὐκ ἔστ' ἀνυστὸν τόνδε σοι κατακτανεῖν Eur. Heracl. 961; τί γὰρ μερούπεσιν ἄν.; Opp. H. 2. 4:—neut., ὡς ἀνυστὸν [ἔστι], like ὡς δυνατόν, ὡς ἄν. κάλλιστα, Diog. Apoll. Fr. 4; ὡς ἄν. ἀνθρωπίνῃ γνώμῃ Hipp. 245. 51; σιγῇ ὡς ἄν. as silently as possible, Xen. An. 1. 8, 11; ἢ ἄν. μετριοπάτῳ Id. Lac. 1, 3; τὸ μετὰ τὸ ἀριστόν . . ἀνυστόν Arist. Fr. 40. 2. of persons, able, ready, πρὸς λόγους Hipp. 22. 53.

ἄνυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀνυστικός, Xen. Eq. Mag. 2, 6, Oec. 20, 22. 2. rapid, ἀνυτικώτερον ποιεῖν τὴν κίνησιν Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 1:—condemned by Lob. Paral. 431. Adv. -κῶς, Longin. Fr. 8. 8.

ἄνυτω or ἀνύτω, Att. form of ἀνύω.

ἄνυφαίνω, to weave anew, ἄν. τὸ ἀνατριβύμενον to renew the worn-out garment, Plat. Phaedo 87 D. The Substs. ἀνύφανσις, ἡ, Achmes Onir. 231; -υφάντης, ὁ, Suid.; fem. -υφάντρια, Eust. 1764. 60.

ἄνυψόω, to raise up, exalt, LXX (Ps. 112. 8, al.):—Med., Anth. P. 7. 748.

ἄνυψωμα, *ατος, τό*, a raised place, Aesop., Eust. Opusc. 190. 55.

ἄνυψωσις, *ews, ἡ*, a raising up on high, Eccl.

ἄνύω, Att. ἀνύτω or ἀνύτω (Pors. Phoen. 463, Elmsl. Bacch. 1098), cf.

ἀρύω, ἀρύτω; the pure form being rare, as Il. 4. 56, Eur. Hec. 1167, Ar. Ran. 606: impf. ἤνυον Hdt. 9. 66, Att.:—fut. ἀνύσω [ἀνύ-], Soph. Aj. 607, Ar. Ran. 649:—aor. ἤνυσα Od. 24. 71, Aesch. Pers. 726, etc.; poet. ἤνυσσα (Dor. ἄν-) Pind. P. 12. 20, Ap. Rh. 4. 413, Ep. ἀνυσσα [ᾶ] Hes. Th. 954:—pf. ἤνυκα Plat. Polit. 264 B:—Pass., pf. ἤνυσμαι Polyb. 8. 31, 1, etc. (δι-ἤνυσμαι Xen.): aor. ἤνυσθην Id. 32. 7, 17: fut. ἀνυσθήσομαι Ael. V. H. 1. 21:—Med., ἀνύομαι Pind. P. 2. 90, Bion.; ἀνύτομαι Xen. An. 7. 7, 24: impf. ἤνυτόμην Aesch. Ag. 1159: fut. ἀνύσομαι (v. infr.): aor. ἤνυσάμην Trag., ἀνύσασθαι Xen.—In Poets we have also some forms as if from a pres. ἄνυμι, viz.,—impf. act. ἀνύμεν, Dor. for ἤνυμεν, Theocr. 7. 10: pass. pres. ἀνύται Opp. H. 3. 427, Nic.: impf. pass. ἤνυτο Od. 5. 243; Dor. ἀνύτο Theocr. 2. 92:—but Meineke would restore ἀνομεν, ἀνεται, ἀνετο, from the pres. ἄνω, q. v. [ῶ in all parts of the Verb; so that ἀνύσαι in Tryph. 126, ἀνύσάμενοι in Anth. P. 10. 12 should be written with double σ; ἀνύων in Nonn. D. 21. 16 is faulty.] To effect, achieve, accomplish, complete, Lat. conficere, ἤνυτο δ' ἔργον Od. 5. 243, cf. Aesch. Pers. 726, etc.; θάνατον ἀνύσαι Soph. Tr. 886; ἀρωγάν Id. Ph. 1145; τοῦπος ὡς ἄν ὀρθὸν ἤνυσας Id. Ant. 1178, cf. O. C. 454:—absol., οὐδὲν ἤνυε he did no good, Hdt. 9. 66; εἰ τι ἐμελλεν ἀνύτειν whatever was likely to forward the work, Thuc. 2. 75; μικρὸν ἀνύτειν Plat. Soph. 230 A, al.; ἤσσον ἀνύτειν Thuc. 2. 76; οὐδὲν ἤνυε τοῦτοις he did no good by these measures, Dem. 548. 18; ἄν. εἰς τι to conduce towards . . Plat. Ax. 369 D; c. acc. et inf., Ἀπόλλων . . ἐκείνον ἤνυσε φονέα γενέσθαι brought it to pass that . . , Soph. O. T. 720.—Med. to accomplish for one's own advantage, ἀνύσσεσθαι τάδε ἔργα (where it is often taken in pass. sense, will be accomplished), Od. 16. 373; so also in Att., Ar. Pl. 196, Plat. Phaedo 69 D; but the Med. is also used just like the Act., Hdt. 1. 91, Pind. P. 2. 90. 2. to make an end of, destroy, φλόξ σε ἤνυσεν Od. 24. 71; and reversely, ἤνυσαν ἔκτοπιαν φλόγα Soph. O. T. 166, cf. Nic. Al. 400: also to kill (for which Hom. uses ἐξανύω), Pind. P. 12. 20. 3. to finish a journey, ὕσσον τε πανημερίῃ γλαφυρῇ νηὺς ἤνυσεν (sc. ὁδοῦ) as much as a ship gets over in a day, Od. 4. 357; so, πολλὴν κέλευθον ἤνυσεν Aesch. Pers. 745; also c. acc. loci, ὄφρα τάχιστα νηὺς ἀνύαιε θαλάσσης . . ὕδαρ Od. 15. 294, cf. Theogn. 511, Soph. Ant. 231. 4. in Att. often absol. (sub. ὁδόν or κέλευθον), like ἐξανύω or τελέω, to make one's way, πρὸς πύλιν Id. Tr. 657; ἐπὶ ἀκτάν Eur. Hipp. 743; also, θάλαμον ἀνύειν (i. e. εἰς θάλαμον), to reach the bridal chamber, Soph. Ant. 805; ἄν. Ἄιδαν Id. Aj. 607, Eur. Supp. 1142: metaph., δούλια (σὺ γὰρ ἀνύσαι to end in slavery, Eur. Tro. 595:—rarely with an inf. instead of the acc., στρατὸς ἤνυσε περᾶν succeeded in crossing, Aesch. Pers. 721; and with an Adj., εἶναι being omitted, to come to be, arrive at being, εὐδαίμων ἀνύσει καὶ μέγας Soph. Ph. 720. 5. in Pass. of Time, to come to an end, χρόνος ἄνυτο Theocr. 2. 92. 6. in Pass. also of persons, to grow up, ἤνυτομαν τροφαῖς (lyr.) Aesch. Ag. 1159. 7. to get, procure, γαστρι φορβάν Soph. Ph. 713, cf. Theocr. 5. 144; τινός χρείας ἀνύσαι; i. e. τινὸς χρείας προσπίπτετε, ὥστε ἀνύσαι αὐτήν; Soph. O. C. 1755:—Med., χρείαν ἤνυσασθε ye obtained it, Aesch. Pr. 700, cf. Cho. 858, Soph. Tr. 996, and v. ἐξανύω 6. II. with a partic., οὐκ ἀνύω φθονέουσα I gain nothing by grudging, Il. 4. 56. 2. in Com. writers, to do quickly, make haste, οὐ μέλλειν . . , ἀλλ' ἀνύειν Ar. Pl. 607, cf. Ran. 606, 649; ἀλλ' ἄνυσσον, οὐ μέλλειν ἐχρῆν Fr. 110; used often just like φθόνω, ἄνυε πράττων make haste about it, Pl. 413; ἄνυσσον ὑποδησάμενος make haste and get your shoes on, Vesp. 1168, cf. Av. 241; ἄνυσσον ποτ' ἐξελλῶν Pherecr. Doul. 5; but more freq. in part. ἀνύσας, or ἀνύσας τι with another Verb, ἀνοίγ', ἀνοίγ' ἀνύσας make haste and open the door, Ar. Nub. 181; ἀνάβαιν' ἀνύσας Vesp. 398; ἀλλ' ἀνύσας τρέχε Pl. 229; λέγ' ἀνύσας Ib. 349; οὐ δ' ἔγχεον πειν ἀνύσας τι Eq. 118; cf. Vesp. 202, 847, 1158, Pl. 648, 974; βοηθησάτω τις ἀνύσας Ach. 571; νῦν οὖν ἀνύσαντε φροντίσωμεν Eq. 71; ἀκολουθήσεις ἐμοὶ ἀνύσας τι Nub. 506, cf. 1253; ἀπύδαμεν ἀνύσαντε Pax 872.

ἄνω, inf. ἀνειν Plat. Crat. 415 A, part. ἄνων, impf. ἤνον, etc. (v. infr.): aor. ἤνεσα Epigr. Gr. 491., 1028. 35. Radic. form of ἀνύω, ἀνύτω, to accomplish, finish, ἤνον ὕδων Od. 3. 496; οὐτ' ἄν τι θύων οὐτ' ἐπισπένδων ἀνοῖς (as Dobree for ναοῖς or λάβοις), Aesch. Fr. 156; ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ἤνον Eur. Andr. 1132; ταῦτα πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἔστ' ἀνοντος εἰς σωτηρίαν (like ἀνύω 1. 3), Ar. Vesp. 369, ubi v. Dind.; ἤνομεν ἀρυσσάμενοι Anth. P. 11. 64; ἀνοῖς, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀνύοις Phryn. in A. B. 406. II. Pass. to come to an end, be finished, mostly of the conclusion of a period of time, μάλα γὰρ νῦν ἀνεται night is quickly drawing to a close, Il. 10. 251; ἔτος ἀνόμενον the waning year, Hdt. 7. 20, cf. 1. 189; ἡμᾶρ ἀνόμενον Ap. Rh. 2. 494:—but also, ὅπως . . ἔργον ἀνοῖτο Il. 18. 473; ἤνετο τὸ ἔργον Hdt. 8. 71; ἀνομένα βημάτων Aesch. Cho. 799; ὅποταν θήρης . . ἔργον ἀνηται Opp. H. 5. 442:—impers., λιταῖς ἀνεται = λιταὶ ἀνύονται, Pind. O. 8. 10; cf. ἀνύω init. [ᾶ Hom., except in Il. 18. 473: afterwards it is common, cf. Aesch. l. c., Opp. H. 5. 442.]

ἄνω, Aeol. ὄνω, Koen. Greg. 455, Adv. (ἀνά): I. with Verbs implying Motion, up, upwards, ἄνω ἄθεσκε ποτὶ λύφον Od. 11. 596; ἄνω ἀναπλεῖν up stream, Hdt. 2. 155; κόνις δ' ἄνω φορεῖτο Soph. El. 714; κονιορτὸς ἄνω ἐχάρει Thuc. 4. 34; ἡ ἄνω ὁδὸς the upward road, Plat. Rep. 621 C; so, ἄνω ἴοντι going up the country (i. e. inland, v. infr. II. 1. e), Hdt. 2. 8, cf. Eur. Med. 410, Dem. 433. 24, etc.; so also in the phrase ἄνω κάτω, v. infr. II. 2; πέμπειν ἄνω, i. e. from the nether world, Aesch. Pers. 645, cf. Cho. 147; σύριγγες ἄνω φυσῶσι μέλαν μένος Soph. Aj. 1412. II. with Verbs implying Rest, up, aloft, on high, Ib. 239, etc.; τὸ ἄνω Plat. Phaedr. 248 A, etc. b. on earth, as opp. to the world below, νέρθε κατὰ γῆς ἄνω Soph. O. T. 416; εἶναι ἄνω Id. El. 1167; ἄνω βλέπειν Id. Ph. 1167; ἄνω ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς Plat.

Phaedo 109 C; οἱ ἄνω *the living*, opp. to οἱ κάτω *the dead*, Soph. Ant. 1068, cf. Ph. 1348, etc.; τὰ ἄνω πράγματα *the world above*, Luc. Charid. 1. c. *in heaven*, as opp. to earth, οἱ ἄνω θεοὶ *the gods above*, Lat. *superi*, Soph. Ant. 1072; κήρυξ τῶν ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω Aesch. Cho. 124. d. generally of relative position, ἄνω καθῆσθαι *to sit in the upper quarter of the city*, i.e. the Pnyx, Dem. 285. 2; ἡ ἄνω βουλή, i.e. the Areopagus, Plut. Sol. 19; βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω *by those above on the higher ground*, Thuc. 4. 48; τὰ ἄνω Xen. An. 4. 3, 25; τὸ ἄνω τῆς οἰκίας Id. Eq. 1, 2; ὁ ἄνω τόπος *the highland country*, Plat. Rep. 435 E. e. geographically, *on the upper side*, i.e. *on the north, northward*, ὄσσον Λέσβος ἄνω . . ἔργει Il. 24. 544; ἄνω πρὸς βορέην Hdt. 1. 72; οὔτε τὰ ἄνω χωρία οὔτε τὰ κάτω, οὔτε τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ οὔτε τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἐσπέριν Id. 1. 142;—so in the human body, v. κάτω Il. d, e. f. *inward from the coast*, τὰ ἄνω Ἀοίης, opp. to τὰ κάτω, Id. 1. 95, 177, etc.; τῆς Λιβύης τὰ ἄνω Id. 2. 24; ἡ ἄνω ὁδὸς *the upper or inland road*, Id. 7. 128, Xen. An. 3. 1, 8; ἡ ἄνω πόλις, opp. to the Peiræus, Thuc. 2. 48; in full, οἱ ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἄνω Id. 2. 83; ἡ ἄνω Μακεδονία Plut., etc.; ὁ ἄνω βασιλεὺς *the king of the upper country*, i.e. of Persia, Hdt. 4. 18; v. sub ἀνάβασις. g. for its sense in the race-course and the human body, v. κάτω Il. d and e. h. of Time, *formerly, of old*, εἰς τὸ ἄνω reckoning *upwards or backwards*, Plat. Theaet. 175 B; οἱ ἄνω *men of olden time*, Id. Criti. 110 B; οἱ ἄνω τοῦ γένους Id. Legg. 878 A; αἱ ἄνω μητρός *the mother's lineal ancestors*, Id. Rep. 461 C; so, ὁ ἀνωτέρω Id. Legg. 880 B; ἐν τοῖς ἄνω χρόνοις Dem. 328. 23. i. *above*, like Lat. *supra*, in referring to a passage, Plat. Gorg. 508 E, Rep. 603 D. k. of tones in the voice, οἱ ἄνω τόνοι Plut. Cic. 3. l. metaph., ἄνω βαίνειν *to walk proudly*, Philostr. 15; ἄνω φρονεῖν Heliod. 7. 23. 2. ἄνω καὶ κάτω, *up and down, to and fro*, εἶπ' ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω Eur. H. F. 953; ἄνω καὶ κάτω φεύγειν Ag. Ach. 21; ἄ. τε καὶ κ. κυκᾶν Id. Eq. 866; περιπατεῖν ἄνω κάτω Id. Lys. 709. b. *upside down, topsy-turvy*, Lat. *susque deque*, τὰ μὲν ἄνω κάτω θῆσω, τὰ δὲ κάτω ἄνω Hdt. 3. 3; πάντ' ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω στρέφω τίθησιν Aesch. Eum. 650; τρέπουσα τύρβ' ἄνω κάτω Id. Fr. 321, cf. Ag. Av. 3; ἄνω κάτω συγχεῖν Eur. Bacch. 349; and in Prose, ἄνω καὶ κάτω στρέφειν, μεταστρέφειν, μεταλαμβάνειν, etc., Plat.; ποιεῖν Dem. 120. 19, cf. 544. 1; ἄνω καὶ κάτω μεταπίπτειν, γίγνεσθαι, *to be turned upside down*, Pind. O. 12. 7; but ἄνω καὶ κάτω μεταβάλλειν or μεταβάλλεσθαι *to turn a thing all ways in one's mind*, and so *to be quite at a loss*, Plat., cf. Heind. Phaedo 96 A, Prot. 356 D. 3. ἄνω ἔχειν τὸ πνεῦμα *to rant or gasp*, ('*sublimi anhelitu*,' Hor.), Menand. Ἄλ. 3, Sosicr. Παρακατ. 1, and v. s. ὀρθόπνοια. B. as Prep. with gen., *above*, ἡ ἄνω Ἄλνος Ἀσίη Hdt. 1. 130; Ἄλμος ἄνω Id. 1. 103; αἱ ἄνω μητρός (v. supr. II. g); ἄνω τοῦ γόνατος *above the knee*, Theophr. Char. 4; but most common in late writers, Schäf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 825. 2. the gen. is partitive in αἰθέρος ἄνω ἔλειν, Soph. Ph. 1092, cf. Eur. Or. 1542; γῆς ἤκουτ' ἄνω Id. H. F. 616; μικρὸν προαγαγὼν ἄνω τῶν πραγμάτων Aeschin. 32. 42. C. Comp. ἀνωτέρω, absol. *higher, ἀνωτέρω θακῶν*. Ζεὺς Aesch. Pr. 312; ἀνωτέρω οὐδὲν τῶν πρηγμάτων προκοπτόντων *not getting on any further*, Hdt. 1. 190, etc. 2. c. gen., οὐ προσήϊσαν ἀνωτέρω Σάμον *beyond Samos*, Id. 8. 130, 132; ἀνωτέρω γίγνεσθαι τινος Xen. An. 4. 3, 25; ἀνωτέρω τῶν μαστῶν *above them*, Ib. 1. 4, 17; later, as in Polyb. 1. 7, 2, etc., also ἀνώτερον; in Eccl. —τέρως:—cf. ἀνώτερος. II. Sup. ἀνωτάτω, ἐς τοὺς ἄνω (sc. σπάντας) Hdt. 7. 23; ἡ ἄνω κώμη Xen. An. 7. 4, 11; ἀνωκίσανθ' ὅπως ἄνω. Ag. Pax 207; ἡ ἄνω ἄσκησις *the highest*, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 84; τὰ ἄνω γένη *summa genera*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 138; v. ἀνώτατος.—Cf. κάτω throughout. ἀνώ [ā], subj. aor. 2 of ἀνίημι. ἀνωγα, old Ep. pf. with pres. sense, the forms being very irreg.: ἀνωγα, —as, —e, without augm., Il. and Trag., Hdt. 3. 81; 1 pl. ἀνωγμεν h. Hom. Ap. 528; imper. ἀνωγε Eur. Or. 119, but more often ἀνωχθε Il. 23. 158, Aesch. Cho. 772, Eur.; 3 sing. ἀνωγέτω Od. 2. 195, ἀνώχθω Il. 11. 189; 2 pl. ἀνώγετε Od. 23. 132, ἀνωχθε 22. 437, Eur. Rhos. 987; subj. ἀνώγη Hom., Hdt. 7. 104; inf. ἀνωγέμεν Il. 13. 56:—plqpf. with impf. sense, 3 sing. ἠνώγει 6. 170, Soph.; and without augm. ἀνώγει Il. 18. 176; Ion. ἠνώγεα Od. 9. 44., 17. 55:—but the form ἀνώγει in Il. 6. 439., 7. 74., 19. 102, Od. 5. 139, 357, Hes. Th. 549, Hdt. 7. 104 is necessarily present in sense, and therefore must be referred to a pres. ἀνώγω (though in all these places ἀνωγεν might be read); we have also 2 dual ἀνώγετον, Il. 4. 287, and (later) 2 sing. ἀνώγεις Q. Sm. 13. 238:—from this pres. again are formed the impf. ἠνωγον Il. 9. 574, Od. 14. 237, or ἀνωγον Il. 5. 805, Od. 3. 35, etc.; ἠνωγε h. Cer. 298, Hes. Op. 68; fut. ἀνώξω Od. 16. 404; aor. ἠνώξα Hes. Sc. 479, inf. ἀνώξαι Od. 10. 531; aor. subj. ἀνώξομεν, Ep. for —ωμεν, Il. 15. 295:—in Il. 7. 394, the impf. ἠνώγειον implies another pres. ἀνωγέω, unless (with Spitzn.) we read ἠνώγειν. Poët. Verb (used twice by Hdt.), *to command, bid, order*, Lat. *jubeo*, esp. of kings and masters, Il. 5. 899, etc.; but also of equals and inferiors, *to advise, desire, urge*, 16. 8, Od. 2. 195, etc.:—the full construct. is c. acc. pers. et inf., σιωπᾶν λαδν ἀνώγει *bade the people keep silence*, Il. 2. 280, cf. 4. 287, etc.; πατήρ σ' ἀνωγε . . αὐδᾶν Aesch. Pr. 947, cf. 1037, etc.; ἀνώγει πάσας εὐχεσθαι Soph. Tr. 1247; σιγᾶν ἀνωγα (sc. σε) Id. El. 1458:—in Hom. also c. dat. pers., Od. 10. 531., 20. 139, sq., cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 693:—c. acc. pers. only, θυμὸς ἀνωγέ με *my spirit bids, prompts me*, often in Hom.; absol., ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνώγει Il. 15. 43; κέλομαι καὶ ἀνωγα Od. 3. 317, etc. ἀνώγαϊον or ἀνώγεων, τό, (ἀνω, γαῖα) *anything raised from the ground; the upper floor of a house*, used as a granary, Xen. An. 5. 4, 29, Antiph. Incert. 86:—also as a dining-room, Lat. *coenaculum*, Ev. Marc. 14. 15, Luc. 22. 12. 2. a prison, Suid.—We also find in MSS. and Gramm. the forms ἀνώγειον, ἀνάγαϊον or ἀνόγαϊον, τό, and ἀνώγεως, εω, ὄ, ἡ, Lob. Phryn. 297.

ἀνώγεν, v. sub ἀνοίγνυμι. ἀνωγή, ἡ, (ἀνωγα) *a command, exhortation*, Ap. Rh. 1. 1134, etc. ἀνώγω, v. sub ἀνωγα. ἀνώδης, es, (ὄζω, ὄδαδα) *scentsless, without smell*, Plat. Tim. 50 E: formed like εὐώδης. ἀνωδίνω [ῖ], *to be in labour, bring forth*, Nonn. D. 41. 167. ἀν-ωδος, on, *not singing*, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 29. ἀνωδυνία, ἡ, *freedom from pain*, Protag. ap. Plut. 2. 118 E. ἀν-ώδυνος, on, (ὀδύνη) *free from pain, οἰδήματα* Hipp. Progn. 38; of persons, Soph. Ph. 883; τὸ ἀνώδυνον = ἀνωδυνία, Plut. 2. 102 D:—Adv., ἀνωδύνως *τίκτεσθαι* Hipp. 205 G; ἀνωδυνώτατα Id. Acut. 384. 3. 2. *harmless, τὸ μὴ φρονεῖν γὰρ κάρτ' ἄν. κακόν* Soph. Aj. 555 (prob. a spurious line); ἀμάρτημα ἡ αἰσχρὸς ἄν., definition of τὸ γελοῖον, Arist. Poët. 5, 2. II. act. *allaying pain*, Hipp. Aph. 1253; φάρμακον ἄν. *an anodyne*, Plut. 2. 614 C:—the Epitaph of a physician in Anth. P. app. 57 combines both signs., πολλοὺς δὲ σώσας φαρμάκοις ἀνωδύνους, ἀνώδυνον τὸ σῶμα νῦν ἔχει θανάων. ἀνωθεν, and metri grat. ἀνωθε (Ar. Eccl. 698), Dor. ἀνωθα Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 87: (ἀνω):—Adv. of Place, *from above, from on high*, Hdt. 4. 105, Pind. Fr. 87, Trag., etc.; ὕδατος ἀνωθεν γενομένου, i.e. rain, Thuc. 4. 75; βάλλειν ἀνωθεν Id. 7. 84:—θεὸς ἔστρεψ' ἀνωθεν . . κάτω Eur. Tro. 1243: *from the interior of a country*, Thuc. 1. 59, Xen. An. 7. 7, 2. 2. according to a common Greek idiom (v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 647), often used much like ἄνω, *above, on high*, opp. to κάτωθεν or κάτω, Aesch. Ag. 871, and often in Trag.; of the gods, Id. Supp. 597, Plat. Legg. 717 B; of men on earth, οἱ ἄν. *the living*, Aesch. Cho. 834, Eur. Hel. 1014; but also *those on deck* (in a ship), Thuc. 7. 63; of birds *of the air*, Soph. El. 1058; ἡ ἄν. Φρυγία *upper Phrygia*, Dem. 671. 19. b. rarely c. gen., ἄν. τοῦ στρατοπέδου Hdt. 1. 75; τῆς νεώς Plut. Themist. 12; in Aesch. Ag. 1579, γῆς prob. belongs to ἄχη. II. of Time, *from the beginning*, ἄν. ἀρχεσθαι, ἐπιχειρεῖν Plat. Phileb. 44 D, Legg. 781 D; ἐξετάζειν, Lat. *ex alto repetere*, Dem. 1082. 7; in quotations, *above, earlier*, Athanas., Gramm.:—οἱ ἄν. *ancestors*, Plat. Tim. 18 D; Κορίνθιαί εἰμὲς ἄν. *by descent*, Theocr. 15. 91, cf. 22. 164; πονηρὸς ἄν. *a born rogue*, Dem. 1125. 23; ἐν τοῖς ἄν. χρόνοις Id. 121. 19:—τὰ ἄν. *first principles*, Plat. Phaedo 101 D. 2. *over again, anew, afresh, de novo, φιλιαν ἄν. ποιεῖται* Joseph. A. J. 1. 18, 3, Artem. Onir. 1. 14, cf. Ev. Jo. 3. 3, Ep. Gal. 4. 9; cf. Harp. s. vv. ἀναθέσθαι, ἀναποδιζόμενα, ἀνασύνταξις. ἀνωθέω, fut. ἀνώσω:—*to push up or forth*, ἀνώσαντες πλέον (sc. ναῦν) *they pushed off from shore and sailed*, Od. 15. 553,—like Lat. *protrudere in altum*; ἄν. τὴν πόλιν εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους Thuc. 8. 93:—Pass. *to be thrust upwards*, Arist. Probl. 23. 4, 3. 2. *to push back*, Hipp. Art. 839; ὅστις σίτον . . ἐσαχθέντα ἀνωθεοῖ C. I. 3044. 51:—Med. *to repel, repulse*, οὔτοι ἔσαν οἱ βασιλέα . . ἀνωσάμενοι Hdt. 7. 139, cf. 8. 109. ἀνωιστί [ῖ], Adv. of sq., *unlooked for*, Od. 4. 92. ἀν-ώιστος, on, (οἶομαι) *unlooked for, unexpected*, ἄν. κακόν Il. 21. 39; ἀνωιστων πολλῶν περ Ep. Hom. 5; βέλεα Mosch. 2. 75:—Adv. —τως, Ap. Rh. 1. 680. ἀνώιστος, on, Ion. for ἀνωιστός, *referred, ἀνωιστου γενομένου ἐς τὴν Πυθίην* the matter having been referred to . . , Hdt. 6. 66. 2. *lifted up, raised*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15. ἀν-ώλεθρος, on, (ὄλεθρος) *indestructible*, Parmen. Fr. 57; ἀθάνατος καὶ ἀνώλ. Anaximand. 1, Plat. Phaedo 88B, 95 B, al. II. act. *not deadly, harmless*, ὄφεις Paus. 10. 17, 6; of symptoms, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5. ἀν-ωλόφυκτος, on, (ὄλοφύζω) = *unbewoiled*, Hesych. ἀνωμᾶλέω, *to be uneven*, Greg. Nyss. ἀν-ωμᾶλής, es, (ὄμαλός) = *ἀνώμαλος*, Arist. Probl. 19. 6, 1; ἡ φωνὴ μεταβάλλει ἐπὶ τὸ . . ἀνωμαλότερον Id. H. A. 7. 1, 3. Adv. —λως, Id. Phys. 8. 9, 5. ἀνωμᾶλῖα, ἡ, *unevenness*, Plat. Rep. 547 A, Aeschin. 29. 11, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 11; of the voice, Id. G. A. 5. 7, 25. II. of conditions, etc., ἄν. τῆς κτήσεως Id. Pol. 2. 9, 13; βίον, τύχης Diod. 18. 59., 20. 30. III. of persons, *irregularity*, Aeschin. 35. 7, Isocr. 16 A, Plut. Aenil. 17; ἄν. ἔχειν *to be anomalous*, Strab. 742. IV. *deviation from rule, anomaly*, Gramm. V. *indisposition*, Heliod. 7. 19. ἀνωμᾶλίζω, ἀνωμᾶλωσις, v. sub ἀνομ-. ἀν-ώμαλος, on, (ἀν- negat., ὄμαλός) *uneven, irregular*, χώρα Plat. Legg. 625 D: τὸ ἄν. *unevenness of ground*, Thuc. 7. 71, Arist. Probl. 5. 40, 1, al.; and in Sup., Hipp. Aër. 289; of movements, Arist. Phys. 5. 4, 14, al.; of periods of time, Id. G. A. 4. 4, 37; of the voice, Ib. 5. 7, 25:—Adv. —λως *κινεῖσθαι* Id. Phys. 6. 7, 6, al. II. of conditions, fortune, and the like, φεῦ τῶν βροτείων ὡς ἄν. τύχαι Eur. Fr. 685; πόλις, πολιτεία Plat. Legg. 773 B, Menex. 238 E; φύσις Id. Tim. 58 A:—Adv. —λως, Hipp. Progn. 37, Plat. Tim. 52 E. III. of persons, *inconsistent, capricious*, ἄν. τις Arist. Poët. 15, 6; ὄχλος, δαιμόνιον App. Civ. 3. 42, Fun. 59; πίθηκος Phryn. Com. Mov. 2. IV. in Gramm. of words *which deviate from a general rule, anomalous*. ἀνωμᾶλότης, ητος, ἡ, = *ἀνωμαλία*, Plat. Tim. 57 E, 58 C, al. ἀνωμᾶλωσις, v. sub ἀνομᾶλωσις. ἀν-ωμος, on, *without shoulder*, Suid. ἀνωμοτί, Adv. of sq., *without oath, καὶ ὄμνυντας καὶ ἄν.* Hdt. 2. 118. ἀν-ώμοτος, on, (ὄμνυμι) *unsworn, not bound by oath, ἡ γλῶσσ' ὀμώμοχ', ἡ δὲ φρῆν ἄν.* Eur. Hipp. 612, cf. Ar. Thesm. 275, Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 8; ἄν. μάρτυρες Antipho 130. 40, cf. Dem. 542. 14; θεῶν ἀνώμοτος Eur. Med. 737:—Adv. —τως, Aristid. 2. 387. II. *not sworn to, εἰρήνη* Dem. 404. fin. ἀνωμῶ, *to carry on the shoulder*, Nicet. Ann. 153 A (v. l. ἀνεμῶ). ἀνωμός, ιδος, ἡ, v. sub ὄνωμις. ἀνωμόμαστος, on, (ὄνομάζω) *nameless, indescribable, ineffable*, Eur. Hec. 714; ἄν. ὄσμη Ar. Av. 1715. ἀνωμύμει and —ί, Adv., *without name*, A. B. 747, E. M. 764. 22. ἀνωμύμια, ἡ, *namelessness*, Arat. 146.

ἀνώνυμος, *ov*, (from ὄνομα, Aeol. for ὄνομα) *without name*, οὐ μὲν γὰρ τις πάμπαν ἄν. ἐστ' ἀνθρώπων Od. 8. 552; ἡ Εὐρώπη . . ἦν ἄν. Hdt. 4. 45; θεαί, i. e. the Furies, Eur. I. T. 944; Ὀρκου παῖς ἐστὶν ἄν. Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86; so Plat., etc.

2. *anonymous, unspoken, indescribable*, Aristid. 1. 39. 3. *not to be named, unspeakable, indescribable*, Aristid. 1. 322.

II. *nameless, inglorious, γῆρας* Pind. O. 1. 132; γῆ πατρὶς οὐκ ἄν. Eur. Hel. 16, cf. Id. Hipp. 1; ὄνομα ἄν. Ar. Lys. 854; of persons, Soph. Fr. 377, Plat. Legg. 721 C; ἄν. καὶ ἄδοξοι Dem. 106. 6. Adv. -μῶς, Poll. 5. 160.

ἀνώξις, *ews*, ἡ, = ἀνωγή, Hesych.

ἀνώξω, *v. sub ἀνωγα*.

ἀνώπιον, τό, (ὀπή) *the part above the door*, in pl., Poll. 2. 53.

ἀνω-ρεπής, *és*, *tending upwards*, Byz.

ἀνωρία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, *untimeliness*, ἄν. τοῦ ἐτέους πολεμεῖν *the bad season of the year for war*, opp. to ὦρα ἔτους, Hdt. 8. 113.

ἀνωρος, *ov*, = ἄωρος, ἄν. ἀποθανῶν Hdt. 2. 79.

ἀνώροφος, *ov*, (ὄροφος) *unroofed, uncovered*, Lyc. 350, Dio C. 37. 17.

ἀνώροπος, *ov*, worse form for ἀνάροπος (q. v.), Eust. Opusc. 185. 77.

ἀνωρύαμι [ῶ], Dep. *to howl aloud, utter with a howl*, πένθος Anth. P. 7. 468; Heliod. 10. 16.

ἀνώσαι, *v. sub ἀναφέρω*.

ἀνώτατος, *η, ov*, Sup. Adj. formed from ἄνω, *topmost*, τὰ ἀνώτατα Hdt. 2. 125; θεοὶ ἀνώτατοι Eurypham. ap. Stob. 555. 53:—Adv. ἀνωτάτω, *v. sub ἀνω*.

ἀνωστικῶς, Adv. *by pushing upwards*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 69.

ἀνωτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, *upper in point of place, inland* (v. ἄνω II. 1. e), Act. Ap. 19. 1. II. in Hipp. 264. 11, τὸ ἄν. *a medicine which takes effect upwards, an emetic*.

ἀνώτερος, *a, ov*, Comp. Adj. formed from ἄνω, *upper, higher*, Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 13; -*ov*, as Adv., Ib. 2. 11, 9:—Adv. ἀνωτέρω, *v. sub ἀνω*.

ἀνωτέρωθεν, Adv. *from above, from a higher place*, Hipp. 275. 3.

ἀνω-φάλακρος, *ov*, *bald at top*, Ptol.

ἀνωφέλεια, ἡ, *uselessness*, Diog. L. 9. 78, Aquila V. T.

ἀνω-φελής, *és*, *unprofitable, useless*, ἀφροσύνη Xenophan. 3. 1; γόοι Aesch. Pr. 33; σκιά Soph. El. 1159; πάντα ἄν. ἦν Thuc. 2. 47; ἄν. αὐτῷ τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Plat. Rep. 496 D, al. 2. *hurtful, prejudicial*, Thuc. 6. 33; τινι Plat. Prot. 334 A, Xen. Comp. -έστερος Eur. Fr. 49. Adv. -λῶς, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 6.

ἀνω-φέλητος, *ov*, *unprofitable, useless, worthless*, τινι to one, Aesch. Cho. 752; absol., Soph. Ant. 645, El. 1144; γῆ Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11. II. *helpless*, ἀνθρώπος Euripol. Incert. 87.

ἀνωφέρεια, ἡ, *motion upwards*, opp. to κατωφ., Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 92.

ἀνω-φερής, *és*, *borne upwards, ascending*, opp. to κατωφερής, ὄσμαι Arist. Probl. 13. 5; τὸ ἄν. Plut. 2. 649 C. 2. of wine, *heady, intoxicating*, Ath. 32 C. II. act. *bearing upwards*, Arist. Phys. 4. 9, 2.

ἀνώφλιον, τό, (φλιά) *the lintel of a door*, Suid.

ἀνώ-φοιτος, *ov*, *mounting upwards*, Zeno ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 406, Philo 2. 513, etc.

ἀνωφορέω, *to bear up, raise*, freq. in Eust., esp. in Pass.

ἀνώφαρος, *ov*, = ἀνωφερής, Sext. Emp. 10. 9.

ἀνωχθι, ἀνώχθω, ἀνωχθε, *v. sub ἀνωγα*.

ἀνω-χῦρος, *ov*, better form for ἀνόχυρος (Lob. Phryn. 712), *not fortified*, Xen. Ages. 6, 6. II. *open, clear*, χώρα susp. in Hipp. Aër. 295.

ἀξείνος, *ov*, Ion. for ἄξενος, q. v.

ἀξέμεν, -έμεναι, *v. sub ἄγω*.

ἀξενᾶγωγος, *ov*, *not received or guided as a guest*, cited from Eumath. —Also, in Notices des Mss. 10. 2, 262, ἀξενάγητος, *ov*.

ἀξενία, ἡ, *inhospitality*, Eratosth. ap. Strabo 802.

ἄ-ξενος, Ion. and poet. ἄξενος, *ov*, *inhospitable*, of persons, opp. to πολῦξενος, Hes. Op. 713; ἀνήρ ξένοισιν ἄξ. Eur. ap. Stob. 621. 4; ἄξ. καὶ ἄγριον Plat. Soph. 217 E: of places, ὄρμος Soph. Ph. 217; γῆ, στέγη Eur. I. T. 94, Cycl. 91:—Comp. and Sup. -ώτερος, -ώτατος, Id. Alc. 536, Med. 1264. II. ἄξενος (sc. πόντας), *the Axine*, afterwards called *the Euxine* (Euxeinus qui nunc Axenus ille fuit, Ov.), Pind. P. 4. 362; ἄξενος in Eur. Andr. 794; in full, πόρος, πόντος A. Eur. I. T. 253, 341:—cf. ἐπιδρομή, συμπληγάς.

ἄ-ξιστος, *ov*, *unwrought*, λίθος Soph. O. C. 19, cf. Fr. 487, Anth. P. 7. 657:—metaph. of a poet, *rough, uncouth*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 86.

ἄξια, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (ἄξιος) *the worth or value of a thing*, τῶν φορτίων Hdt. 4. 196; τοῦ τιμήματος τῆς ἀξίας Eur. Hipp. 623; ἡ ἀξία τοῦ δούλου Plat. Legg. 936 D; then, simply, *money-value, price, amount*, κατ' ἀξίην ἐκάστου ἀδικήματος Hdt. 1. 100; ὑποτελέειν ἀξίην βασιλεί Id. 4. 201; τῆς ἀξίας τιμᾶσθαι to estimate the penalty at the real amount, Plat. Apol. 36 B, cf. D, E; ἡ ἀξία τῆς βλάβης Id. Legg. 845 E; προσ-ἄπειν ἐκάστῳ τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων τὴν ἀξίαν τοῦ . . πάθους Ib. 876 D; μὴ κατ' ἀξίαν τῆς οὐσίας Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 32; σκοποῦμαι, . . εἰ ἄρα ὡσπερ τῶν οἰκετῶν, οὕτω καὶ τῶν φίλων εἰσὶν ἀξία Id. Mem. 2. 5, 2; κατὰ τὴν τῆς ὀλιγωρίας ἀξίαν according to the amount of his neglect, Decret. ap. Dem. 249. 27; ἡ κατ' ἀξ. ἰσότης Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 15; τὸ κατ' ἀξ. ἴσον Ib. 5. 7, 8; παρὰ τὴν ἀξ. Id. Eth. N. 4. 2, 13, al. 2. of persons, *worth, reputation, rank, honour*, Thuc. 6. 68, Dem. 171. 13., 246. 1; ἡ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀξία Plat. Legg. 945 B; ἡ τῆς ἀξίας τιμὴ Ib. 744 B; οἱ ἐπ' ἀξίας persons of dignity, official personages, Luc. Nigr. 24; ἐξεπορεύετο μετὰ μεγάλῃς ἀξίας with great dignity, pomp, Polyb. 39. 2, 6:—and in opposite sense, δουλικὴ ἀξία servile estate, condition, Diod. 5. 40. 3. generally, a man's *due, merit, deserts*, τὴν μὲν ὀξίην οὐ λάμψαι, ἐλάσσω δὲ τῆς ἀξίης Hdt. 7. 39; εἰ τῆς ἀξίας ἐτύγχανες Ar. Av. 1223; κατ' ἀξίαν according to desert or merit, duly, Eur. Hec. 374, Plat. Rep. 496 A, Phaedo 113 E, al.; ὑπὲρ τὴν ἀξίαν beyond desert, undeservedly, Eur. H. F. 146, Dem. 18. 23; παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν, οὐ κατ' ἀξίαν Thuc. 7. 77, cf.

Dem. 16. 1. 4. in the technical language of the Stoics, ἡ ἀξία is the *honestum*, Heyne Epict. 36. II. *estimate of a thing's worth, opinion*, κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν ἀξίαν Diod. 14. 10, cf. 107; cf. ἀξιώω, ἀξίωμα.

ἀξι-αγάπητος, *ov*, *worthy of love*, Clem. Rom. 1. 1, Clem. Al. 612.

ἀξι-άγαστος, *ov*, *worth admiring, admirable*, Xen. Lac. 10, 2, Eus. Mart. Pal. 11. 21. Adv. -τως, cited from Joseph.

ἀξι-αγνος, *ov*, *honoured for purity*, Ignat. ad Rom. in titulo.

ἀξι-αγώνιστος, *ov*, *well-matched*, πρὸς τινα Nicet. Ann. 60 D.

ἀξι-ἀκουστος, *ov*, *worth hearing*, Xen. Symp. 4. 44.

ἀξι-ἀκρόατος, *ov*, *worth listening to*, Xen. Lac. 4, 2, in Sup. -ότατος.

ἀξι-ἀπόλαυστος, *ov*, *worth enjoying*, Stob. Ecl. 2. 118.

ἀξι-αφήγητος, Ion. ἀξιαπήγ-, *ov*, *worth telling*, Hdt. 1. 16, 177, al.

ἀξιάω, fut. ἄσω, = ἀξιώω, Inscr. Lamps. in C. I. 3640. 34.

ἀξι-ελέητος, *ov*, *pitiable*, Byz.

ἀξι-ἐντρέπτος, *ov*, (ἐντρέπομαι) *worthy of attention, respectable, reverend*, Clem. Al. 997.

ἀξι-επαίνετος, *ov*, = v. l. for sq., in Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 6.

ἀξι-επαίνος, *ov*, *praiseworthy*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 6, etc.: Sup. -ότατος, Id. Hell. 4. 4, 6. Adv. -ως, Gramm.

ἀξι-επιθύμητος, *ov*, *worth desiring*, Hesych.

ἀξι-επιτευκτος, *ov*, *worthy of success*, Ignat. ad Rom. in tit.

ἀξι-έραστος, *ov*, *worthy of love*, Xen. Symp. 8, 14, C. I. 8655:—in Comp. -ότερος, Luc. D. Mar. 1. 2.

ἀξι-ήκοος, *ov*, (ἀκοή) = ἀξιάκουστος, Ep. Socr. 33.

ἀξι-θεός, ἀξι-θέωρος, *v. sub ἀξιόθεος*.

ἀξινάριον, τό, Dim. of sq., Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 7, Porph. Abst. 4. 12.

ἀξίνη [ῆ], ἡ, *an axe-head*, ἀξίνην ἐύχαλκον ἐλαίνῳ ἀμφὶ πελέκῳ II. 13. 612; but in 15. 711 it is *an axe, battle-axe*, diff. however from πέλεκυς, (δίοτομος πέλεκυς acc. to Hesych.); cf. Hdt. 7. 64. 2. *an axe for hewing wood*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12, Ev. Matth. 3. 10, Luc. 3. 9.

ἀξίνη-φόρος, *ov*, *bearing a battle-axe*, Byz.

ἀξινίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀξίνη, Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 9.

ἀξίνο-κοπέω, *to cut down with an axe*, Byz.

ἀξίνο-κράτημα, *atos*, τό, *the helve, handle of an axe*, Zonar.

ἀξινό-πληκτος, *ov*, *struck by an axe*, Cramer An. Par. 3. 114.

ἀξιο-βίωτος, *ov*, *worth living for*, οὐκ ἀξιοβίωτόν ἐστιν Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 6; cf. ἄβιος, ἀβίωτος.

ἀξιο-δάκρυτος, *ov*, *worthy of tears*, Schol. Eur. Med. 1221.

ἀξιο-διήγητος, *ov*, = ἀξιαφήγητος, Eus. H. E. 3. 30.

ἀξιο-δότης, (δίδωμι) Adv. *deservedly*, Byz.

ἀξιο-εργός, *ov*, *fit for, capable of work*, Xen. Oec. 7, 34.

ἀξιο-ζήλος, *ov*, *enviable*, Ael. V. H. 12. 64. Adv. -λως, Suid.

ἀξιο-ζήλωτος, *ov*, = foreg., Diosc. praef., Plut. Flamin. 20.

ἀξιο-ζήτητος, *ov*, *worth enquiry*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 255 B.

ἀξιο-θάνατος, *ov*, *worthy of death*, Schol. Aesch.

ἀξιο-θαύμαστος, *ov*, *wonder-worthy*, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 4 (in Comp.), Callix. ap. Ath. 205 C.

ἀξιο-θεᾶτος, Ion. -ητος, *ov*, *well worth seeing*, Hdt. 1. 14, 184, al., Xen. Symp. 1, 10:—Comp. -ότερος Plut. Demetr. 43: Sup. -ότατος Hdt. 2. 176, Xen. Lac. 4, 2.

ἀξιόθεος, *ov*, (θεός) *worthy of God, holy*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 230 C.

ἀξιόθεος, *ov*, (θεά) *worth seeing*, Alciphro 3. 55:—so in poet. forms ἀξίθεος, C. I. 4943; and ἀξίθεωρος, *ov*, Ib.

ἀξιο-θρηνος, *ov*, *worthy of lamentation*, Eur. Alc. 904.

ἀξιο-θριάμβευτος, *ov*, *worth being led in triumph*, Sueton. Calig. 47.

ἀξιο-καταφρόνητος, *ov*, *deserving contempt*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 206.

ἀξιο-κλεος, *ov*, *worthy of glory*, Byz.

ἀξιο-κοινωνητος, *ov*, *worthy of one's society*, Plat. Rep. 371 E, Legg. 961 A.

ἀξιο-κτητος, *ov*, *worth getting*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 10, Paus. 1. 9, 5.

ἀξιο-ληπτος, *ov*, *worth acceptance, precious*, Cyril.

ἀξιο-λογος, *ov*, *worthy of mention, noteworthy, remarkable*, δ' ἐν Ἐφέσῳ νηός Hdt. 2. 148, so Plat., etc.; πόλεμος ἀξιολογώτατος Thuc. 1. 1; τοῦτο ἀξιολογώτερον Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 13:—Adv. -ως, Id. Mem. 1. 5, 5. 2. of persons, *of note, important*, τοὺς μάλιστα ἐν τέλει καὶ ἀξιολογώτατους Thuc. 2. 10, etc.

ἀξιο-μάθητος [ᾶ], *ov*, *worth being learnt*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 38.

ἀξιο-μακάριστος [κᾶ], *ov*, *worth to be deemed happy*, Xen. Apol. 34.

ἀξιο-μάχος, *ov*, *a match for another in battle or war*, τινι Hdt. 7. 157, 236, al., Thuc. 8. 38; πρὸς τινα Plut. Cato Ma. 12, etc.: absol., Hdt. 3. 19., 8. 63, Thuc. 8. 80. 2. c. inf. *sufficient in strength or number*, νέες ἀξιόμαχοι τῆσι Αἰγυπτέων συμβαλέειν Hdt. 6. 89; νεῶν . . ἀξιόμαχων δεκάθει τὸν ἐπὶόντα Id. 7. 138, cf. 101; ἀξιόμαχόν τι δρᾶν Dio C. 43. 4. Adv. -χως, Plut. Thes. 4.

ἀξιο-μίμητος [ῆ], *ov*, *worthy of imitation*, Ecphant. ap. Stob. 334. 52.

ἀξιο-μισθός, *és*, *worthy of hate, hateful*, Dio C. 78. 21; so, ἀξιο-μισθος, *ov*, Plut. 2. 10 A, 537 C:—ἀξιόμισθος, *ov*, occurs in a corrupt passage of Aesch., Eum. 366.

ἀξιο-μνημόνευτος, *ov*, *worthy of mention*, Plat. Prot. 343 A, Symp. 178 A, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 1.—In Gloss. also ἀξιόμνηστος, *ov*.

ἀξιο-μορφος, *ov*, *shapely, beautiful*, Manetho 4. 513.

ἀξιο-νίκος, *ov*, *worthy of victory, worthy of being preferred*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 10; c. inf., ἀξιονικότερος ἔχειν τοῦτο τὸ κράτος *more worthy to hold this supremacy*, Hdt. 7. 187, cf. 9. 26. Adv. -κῶς, Eccl.

ἀξιο-ονόμαστος, *ov*, *worthy of commemoration*, Ignat. Eph. 4.

ἀξιο-παράκλητος, *ov*, *deserving comfort*, Byz.

ἀξιο-πενθής, *és*, *lamentable*, Eur. Hipp. 1465:—also -θητος, *ov*, Byz.

ἀξιοπιστία, ἡ, *trustworthiness*, Diod. 1. 23. 2. *plausibility*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 22, 2.

ἀξιο-πιστος, *ov*, *trustworthy*, Plat. Alc. 1. 123 B; ἀξιοπίστος ἄν εἰκότως

φαίνοιο Dem. 10. 5; Κτησίας οὐκ ἂν ἀξ. Arist. H. A. S. 28. 4, al.; ἀξ. εἰς τι Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 2; ἀξ. πρὸς τοσαύτην ναυτιλίαν sufficient for . . . Plut. Caes. 58. 2. of evidence, trustworthy, Arist. G. A. 2. 5, 7:—so Adv. —τως, ἀξ. συνῶπται lb. 3. in bad sense, plausible, Eccl.:—so Adv. —τως, Timac. 70.

ἀξιοπιστοσύνη, ἡ, = ἀξιοπιστία, Manetho 4. 505.

ἀξίό-πλοκος, ον, worthily twined, στέφανος Ignat. Ep. Magnes. 13.

ἀξίό-ποινος, ον, exacting due punishment, of Athena at Sparta, Paus. 3. 15, 6.

ἀξιο-πράγία, ἡ, worthy conduct, Clem. Al. 226.

ἀξιο-πρεπής, ἐς, proper, becoming, goodly, Lat. decorus, σῶμα Xen. Symp. 8, 40. Adv. —πῶς, Eccl.

ἀξιο-προστάτευτος [ᾶ], ον, worthy of command, Poll. 1. 178.

ἀξιο-όρατος, ον, worth seeing, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 32, Philo 1. 441.

ἀξιος, ἰα, ἰον, (from ἀγωνί, and therefore properly) weighing as much, of like value, worth as much as, c. gen., βοὸς ἀξιος Il. 23. 885, cf. Hdt. 1. 32., 7. 21; νῦν δ' οὐδ' ἐνδὸς ἀξιοί εἰμεν Ἐκτορος we are not—all together—worth one Hector, Il. 8. 234; πάντων Ζεὺς ἀξιον ἡμᾶρ ἔδωκεν, like Lat. instar omnium, 15. 719:—so, πολλοῦ ἀξιος worth much, Xen. An. 4. 1, 28, Plat. Symp. 185 B, etc.; πλείονος ἀξ. Id. Phaedr. 235 B, etc.; πλείστου ἀξιον, quantitatis prelii, Thuc. 2. 65, Plat. Gorg. 464 D, etc.; so also, παντός and τοῦ παντός ἀξιον Eur. Fr. 277, Plat. Soph. 216 C; παντός ἀξιον c. inf., Ar. Av. 797; λόγου ἀξιος, = ἀξιόλογος, Hdt. 1. 133, Thuc. 1. 73, etc.;—opp. to these are οὐδένης ἀξ. Theogn. 456; ἡ παντός ἢ τὸ παράπαν οὐδένης Plat. Phileb. 64 D; ὀλίγου Id. Gorg. 497 B, etc.; μικροῦ Id. Rep. 504 D, etc.; βραχέος Id. Legg. 692 C; μείονος, ἐλάττωνος, ἐλαχίστου ἀξ. Xen. Vect. 4, 50; πολλαπλασίου τιμήματος ἀξια κτήσεις Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 17; also, εἰς ὀδοήκοντα μῶν ἀξια worth up to a sum of . . . Dem. 816. 20. 2. c. dat. pers., σοὶ δ' ἀξίον ἐστὶν ἀμοιβῆς 'tis worth a return to thee, i. e. will bring thee a return, Od. 1. 318; πολέος δέ οἱ ἀξίον ἐστὶν Il. 23. 562; πολλοῦ οὐ πλείστου ἀξιον εἶναί τι Xen., etc. 3. absol. worthy, goodly, ἀξια δῶρα, etc.; ἀξιος ὠνος a goodly price, Od. 15. 429; ὅθεν κέ τοι ἀξιον ἄλφοι it would bring thee a good price, 20. 383; φέροντες ὅ τι ἕκαστος ἀξιον εἶχε Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 2.—In Hom. therefore, as mostly in Att., the word had the sense of high value or worth; but b. in Att. it has also an exactly opposite sense, of a proper value or due price, cheap, as in Ar. Eq. 645, 672, 895; ὡς ἀξιώτατον πρίασθαι Lysias 165. 3. 4. in Att. also worthy, deserved, meet, fit, due, δίκη Soph. El. 298, Xen. Oec. 12, 19; χάρις Id. Hell. 1. 6, 11; ἀξια δράσας ἀξια πάσχων fit suffering for fit deeds, Aesch. Ag. 1527, cf. Eur. Ion 735. 5. of persons, οἱ ἐαυτοῦ ἀξιοί those of one's own rank, his peers, Hdt. 1. 107. 6. sufficient for, c. gen., ἀξια τοῦ πολέμου τὰ χρήματα Dem. 185. 26. 7. αἰδοῦς ἀξίαν . . . τὴν προθυμίαν μᾶλλον ἢ θράσους more like modesty than rashness, Arist. Cael. 2. 12, 1. II. after Hom., esp. in moral relation, worthy, estimable, of persons and things, Hdt. 7. 224, etc.; οὐδὲν ἀξια nothing worth, Aesch. Cho. 445; ἀξίαν ἀπ' ἀξίων Id. Eum. 435. 2. worthy of, deserving, meet for, mostly c. gen. rei, ἀξιον φυγῆς, ἀξια στεναγμαμάτων, γέλωτος, etc., Eur. Med. 1124, Or. 1326, etc.; ἐγκωμίων τί ἀξιώτερον ἢ . . . Xen. Ages. 10, 3:—but c. gen. pers., ποιεῖν ἀξια οὔτε ἑμῶν οὔτε πατέρων Thuc. 2. 71; ἀξιον τοῦ πατρὸς Isocr. 207 B; so, ἀξια τοῦ Μαραθῶνος διανοεῖσθαι Plut. Cim. 5. b. c. gen. rei et dat. pers., ἡμῖν δ' Ἀχιλλεὺς ἀξιος τιμῆς is worthy of honour at our hands, Pors. Hec. 309, Elmsl. Heracl. 316; πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀξιος ἡμῖν Ar. Ach. 633; so, ἀξ. πλείστου Αἰακιδαιμονίους Thuc. 4. 81; θανάτου τῇ πόλει Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 1, cf. 1. 2, 62; εἰμὶ δ' οὐ τούτων ἡμῖν ἀξιος Dem. 584. 2, cf. Antipho 142. 26; later, τιμῆς ἀξ. παρά τινος Luc. Tox. 3. 3. c. inf., Προβοήνορος ἀντὶ πεφάσθαι ἀξιος worthy to be killed instead of him, Il. 14. 412, cf. Hdt. 1. 14, Thuc. 1. 76; τίεσθαι δ' ἀξιώτατος Aesch. Ag. 531; ἀξ. θρήνων τυχεῖν Soph. Aj. 924; ἀξιοὶ δουλεύειν only fit to be slaves, Arist. Pol. 1. 5, 10:—and so, b. ἀξίός εἰμι, like δίκαιός εἰμι, I deserve to . . . ἀξίός εἰμι πληγὰς λαβεῖν Ar. Eccl. 324; ἀξίός εἰμι ἀπολαῦσαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 19:—absol., the inf. being easily supplied, authorised to act, Andoc. 17. 19; so, ἀξιος γάρ, emphatically, Plat. Theaet. 143 E. 4. ἀξίον [ἔστι] 'tis meet, fit, due, ἀξια εἶναι τρεῖς ἐνδὸς ἀντὶ πεφάσθαι Il. 13. 446; ἀξ. μνήμην ἔχειν Hdt. 1. 14. b. c. dat. pers. et inf., τῇ πόλει γὰρ ἀξια ξυλλαβεῖν τὸν ἄνδρα 'tis meet for the city, befits her well to . . . Ar. Ach. 205; τί σοι ζῆν ἀξιον; Id. Nub. 1074, cf. Av. 548; ἀξίον γε πᾶσιν ἐπολοῦν Id. Eq. 616; and this construct. is freq. in Xen., ὡς οὐκ ἀξιον εἶη βασιλεῖ ἀφείναι κτλ. that it was not meet for him . . . An. 2. 3, 25, cf. Sturz Lex. s. v. 10, Andoc. 1. 6. c. the inf. is sometimes omitted, ἀξιον γὰρ Ἑλλάδι 'tis meet in the eyes of Hellas [so to do], Ar. Ach. 8; and sometimes the dat., ἀξίον ἐστι opera pretium est, it is worth while, ἐθθυμηθῆναι, Dem. 15. 7; γαμεῖν οὐκ ἀξιον Eur. Alc. 629. III. Adv. ἀξίως, c. gen., ἐμάχοντο ἀξίως λόγου Hdt. 6. 112; οὔτε ἐαυτοῦ ἀξ. Id. 3. 125; οὐκ ἀξ. ἀπηγγήσιος Id. 3. 125; τῆς ἀδικίας Thuc. 3. 39; in Aesch. Cho. 707, Dind. suggests ἀξίας:—absol., Soph. O. T. 133, etc.; κολλάετε ἀξίως as they deserve Thuc. 3. 40.

ἀξιο-σέβαστος, ον, worthy of reverence, worshipful, Eust. Dion. P. p. 72. 22: also —σεπτος, ον, Manass. Chron. 4230.

ἀξιο-σκεπτος, ον, worth considering, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 13.

ἀξιο-σπούδατος, ον, worthy of zealous endeavours, Xen. Lac. 10, 3, Plut. 2. 5 C.

ἀξιο-στράτηγος, ον, worthy of being general, or worthy of a great commander, Xen. An. 3. 1, 24, in Comp.:—the forms ἀξιο-στρατηγικός and —στρατήγητος are found in MSS. of Arr. and Dio C.; the latter being preferred by Bekk. and Dind.

ἀξιο-τέκμαρτος, ον, worthy of being brought in evidence, credible, ἀξιοτεκμαρτότερον τοῦ λόγου τὸ ἔργον deeds are stronger proof than words, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 10.

ἀξιο-τίμητος [ῖ], ον, highly prized, valuable, Philo 1. 461: also —τίμος, ον, App. Civ. 3. 19, in Sup.:—and Subst. —τίμησις, ἡ, a valuing, appraisal, Schol. Aristid.

ἀξιο-φάνης, ἐς, (φανῆναι) seeming worthy, Eccl.

ἀξιο-φίλητος [ῖ], ον, worth loving, Xen. Oec. 10, 3, Stob. Eccl. 2. 118.

ἀξιο-χρεως, εων, gen. ω: Ion. ἀξιοχρεως, ον, Hdt. (though the other form also is given in MSS.), and Hipp.: neut. pl. ἀξιοχρεα:—Comp. and Sup. ἀξιοχρεώτερος, —ώτατος, Polyb. 4. 3, 3., 10. 27, 1: (χρέος):—worthy of a thing, and so, I. absol., like ἀξιολόγος, note-worthy, considerable, notable, πόλις Thuc. 1. 10; of a person, ὑπὸ ἀξιοχρεω καὶ ἀποθανεῖν ἡμίσηα συμφορῇ (cf. Virg. Aeneas magni dexera cadis), Hdt. 5. 111. 2. serviceable, trustworthy, sufficient, ἀξιοχρεον πρόφασιν προτείνειν Id. 1. 156; ἐπ' οὐδεμίῃ αἰτίῃ ἀξιοχρεω Id. 3. 35; also of persons, ἀξ. ἐγγυηταὶ trustworthy, substantial, Ar. Eccl. 1065, Plat. Apol. 38 B; εἰς ἀξ. τὸν λέγοντα ἀνοίσω lb. 20 E. II. c. inf.: able, sufficient to do . . . Hdt. 4. 126, Thuc. 5. 13; ἀξιοχρεω . . . ἡμῖν ἀντιτάσθαι Dem. 36. 5; ἡ οὐκ ἀξιοχρεως ὁ θεὸς . . . τὸ μίσημα λῦσαι; Eur. Or. 598. III. c. gen. rei, worthy, deserving of, ἀξιοχρεα ἀπηγγήσιος = ἀξιαπήγητα, Hdt. 5. 65; ἀξ. τηλικούτου πράγματος worthy of credit in . . . Dem. 101. 28, cf. 381. 22.—Rare in Poets, as Eur. 1. c.

ἀξιώω, fut. ὤσω: pf. ἠξίωκα Isocr. 376 A:—Med., v. infr. II. 3:—Pass., fut. ἀξιώθησομαι Isocr. 190 B, but also ἀξιώσεται Soph. Ant. 637: aor. ἠξιώθην: pf. ἠξίωμαι: (ἀξιος). To think or deem worthy, I. c. acc. et gen., whether in good sense, to think worthy of a reward, ἡμᾶς ἀξιοῖ λόγου Eur. Med. 962; ἑαυτὸν τῶν καλλίστων Xen. An. 3. 2, 7; or in bad, of a punishment, Hdt. 3. 145; ἀξ. τινα ἀτιμίας Philipp. ap. Dem. 283. 25; κακοῦ Plat. Apol. 38 A:—Pass., ἀξιέμενος θυγατρὸς τῆς σῆς Hdt. 9. 111; λέχη . . . τυράννων ἠξιωμένα deemed worthy of kings, Eur. Hec. 366; ἀξιοῦσθαι κακῶν Antipho 122. 23; τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὀνόματος Plat. Phaedo 103 E, al. 2. c. acc. only, to esteem, honour, Soph. Aj. 1114, Eur. Heracl. 918; ἀξ. τινα προσφθέγγασιν to honour one with words, Aesch. Ag. 903:—Pass., καλοῖς ὑμεναίοις ἀξιοῦσθαι Eur. Or. 1210; cf. Pors. et Herm. ad Hec. 319 (τύμβον ἀξιούμενον ὀραῖσθαι) and Thuc. 5. 16. 3. to value at a certain price, ὑπόσης ἀν τιμῆς ἀξίωση τι Plat. Legg. 917 D. II. c. acc. pers. et inf. to think one worthy to do or be, σέ τοι ἠξίωσε ναλεῖν Eur. Alc. 572; οὐκ ἀξιώ γὰρ μαντῶν ἰσχύειν μέγα Ar. Eq. 182; τί σαυτὸν ἀποτίνειν ἀξιοῖς; Pherecr. Krait. 7:—Pass., Pind. N. 10. 73, Aesch. Pr. 240; διδάσκαλος ἀξιοῦσθαι to be esteemed as a teacher, Plat. Theaet. 161 D. 2. to think fit, expect, require, demand that . . . Lat. postulare, ἀξ. τινα ἐλθεῖν Hdt. 2. 162; ἀξ. τινα ἀληθῆ λέγειν Antipho 118. 20; οὐκ ἀξ. [ὑμᾶς] τὰ μὴ δεῖν ἐν ὀραδίᾳ ἔχειν we expect that you do not . . . Thuc. 2. 89; ἀξ. τι ἐμοὶ γενέσθαι Andoc. 18. 36; ἀξ. καὶ παρακαλεῖν τινα c. inf., Decret. ap. Dem. 283. 3. III. c. inf. only, ἀξ. κομίζεσθαι, τυγχάνειν to think one has a right to receive, expect to receive, Thuc. 1. 42., 7. 15; ἀξιοῖς ἄλλο τι ἢ ἀποθανεῖν; Lys. 164. 32: with a negat., οὐκ ἀξιώ ὑποπτεῦσθαι I think I do not deserve to be suspected, have a right not to be . . . Thuc. 4. 86, cf. 1. 102., 3. 44:—Pass., ὥστε ἀξιοῦσθαι λειτουργεῖν so as to be required to . . . Dem. 833. 26; υἱὸς προθύμως τάξιούμενον ποιῶν one's duty, Menand. Ἀδελφ. 3. 2. to think fit, expect, consent, resolve, etc., and so in various senses, ἀξιώ θανεῖν I consent to die, Soph. O. T. 944, etc.; ἀξιώ πράσσειν I dare, determine to do, Aesch. Pers. 335, etc.; esp. to deign to do, εἰ τις ἀξιοῖ μαθεῖν Id. Ag. 1661, cf. Soph. O. T. 1413; so, ἀξιώ λαμβάνειν I do not hesitate to receive, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 364 D, etc.; οἶμαι πάντας . . . φέρειν ἀξιοῦν I think that all should be glad to bring, Dem. 547. 9:—often with a negat., οὐκ ἀξιώ μνησθῆναι I do not think them worth mentioning, Hdt. 2. 20; οὐκ ἠξίωσαν οὐδὲ προσβλέψαι Aesch. Pr. 215; οὐκ ἀξίωσαντες . . . τοῦτο παθεῖν Thuc. 1. 102, cf. 136; πείθεσθαι οὐκ ἀξιοῦντες refusing, Xen. Oec. 21, 4; rarely, ἀξ. μὴ ποιεῖν Thuc. 3. 66:—also in Med. (but not in Att. Prose), ἀξιοῦσθαι μέλειν to deign to care for, Aesch. Ag. 370; φονεὺς γὰρ εἶναι ἠξίωσατο thought fit to be, Id. Eum. 425; οὐκ ἀξιέμεναι ἀναμίσγεσθαι τῆσι ἄλλοισι not condescending to . . . Hdt. 1. 199:—but also as a real Med., οὐκ ἀξιέμενος ἐς τὸν . . . θρόνον ἴζεσθαι not deeming oneself worthy to . . . Id. 7. 16. 3. to think, deem, hold, ἀξιοῦντες ἀδικεῖσθαι Id. 6. 87, cf. Soph. O. C. 579, Eur. H. F. 1343; ἐκάτεροι νικᾶν ἠξίουν thought themselves conquerors, claimed the victory, Thuc. 1. 54. IV. to make a claim, Thuc. 4. 58, Arist. Pol. 3. 17, 6; ἀξίωσιν ἀξ. Polyb. 39. 1, 7:—also, ἀξιοῦν τινα τι to make a claim on a person, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 12. 2. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν οὕτως περὶ τῆς τύχης ἀξιώ hold this opinion . . . Dem. 312. 6; ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἀξιώ, like οὐ φημι, Id. 460. 28:—in philosophic language, to lay down, hold, maintain (cf. ἀξίωμα II. 2), Arist. An. Pr. 1. 17, 5., 24. 2, al.; ἐν τῷ ποιῶδε ἀξιοῦντι in such a state of opinion, Thuc. 3. 43; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 436. 2.

ἀξιο-ὑμνητος, ον, worthy of hymns, Byz.

ἀξίφος, ον, without sword, Lyc. 50. Adv. ἀξίφει, Hdn. Epim. 257.

ἀξιο-ῶλεθρος, ον, worthy to perish, Procop.

ἀξίωμα, atos, τά, (ἀξιώω) that of which one is thought worthy, an honour, γάμων . . . ἀξίωμ' ἐδέξατο Eur. Ion 62; ἐς ἀξ. βαίνειν lb. 605; κοινῆς τραπέζης ἀξ. ἔχειν Id. Or. 9; τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀξ. the dignity of the city's representative, Dem. 277. 4. 2. honour, reputation, high estimation or character, Lat. dignitas, Eur. Supp. 424, Thuc. 2. 34, 65, etc.; εἶναι ἐν ἀξίωματι ὑπὸ ἀστῶν Id. 6. 15; τὸ τῶν ἐλευθέρων γυναικῶν ἀξ. Dem. 1384. 3:—c. gen. objecti, ἀξ. ἔχειν ἀρετῆς a reputation for virtue, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 6. 3. rank, position, ἀξιώματος ἀφάνεια Thuc. 2. 27; γένει καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀξιώμασιν Isocr. 385 E:—of things, worth, quality, οὐ τῷ πλήθει ἀλλὰ τῷ ἀξίωματι Thuc. 5. 8. II. that which is thought fit, a resolve, decision, intention, purpose, δαιμόνων Soph. O. C. 1453, cf. 1459; τὰ τῶν προγόνων ἀξ.

Dem. 298. 4. 2. in Science, that which is assumed as the basis of demonstration, a self-evident principle, Arist. Metaph. 2. 2, 15, An. Post. 1. 3, 7, al. — in Mathematics, a self-evident theorem, an axiom, Ib. 1. 10, 4, Metaph. 3. 3, 1, al. 3. a request, petition, Plut. 2. 633 C. ἄξιωματικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for dignity, dignified, honourable, Polyb. 10. 18, 8, etc.; of style, Dion. H. de Dem. 1093, etc.: high in rank, Plut. 2. 617 D. II. supplicatory, Polyb. 20. 9, 9. III. speaking in axioms, axiomatic, Diog. L. 4. 33. ἄξιωματίον, τό, Dim. a petty dignity, Arr. Epict. 2. 2, 10. ἄξιωνύμος, ὄν, (ὄνομα) worthy, Byz. Adv. —ως, Greg. Naz. ἄξίως, Adv., v. sub ἄξιος IV. ἄξίως, gen. εως, Ion. ιος, ἢ, (ἄξιώω) a thinking worthy, τῆς ἀξιώσεως εἵνεκα τῆς ἐξ ἐμεῦ γῆμαι for your thinking it worthy, deeming it fit, to marry from my family, Hdt. 6. 130. 2. a being thought worthy, one's reputation, character, διὰ τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν ἀξ. Thuc. 1. 138; τὴν ἀξ. μὴ ἀφανίζειν Id. 2. 61: actual worth of a thing, excellence, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 54. II. a demand or claim, on grounds of merit (as opp. to χρεία, on grounds of necessity), Thuc. 1. 37; ἀξ. χάριτος Ib. 41, cf. Polyb. 1. 67, 10, etc.; ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξ. Thuc. 6. 54. III. a thinking fit, an opinion, principle, maxim, τὴν ἀξ. ταύτην εἰλήφεσαν . . . Id. 2. 88, cf. Aeschin. 85. 17. IV. ἀξ. τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς τὰ ἔργα the established meaning of words, Thuc. 3. 82. ἄξιωτέον, verb. Adj. one must think worthy, τινα Arist. Eth. N. 8. 8, 6. ἄξύνος, ὄν, without carved images, Luc. Syr. Dea 3. ἄξον-ἡλάτος, ὄν, whirling on the axle, σύριγγες Aesch. Supp. 181. ἄξόνιον, τό, Dim. a little axle, Hero Spir. 183 C, Poll. 10. 31:—also ἄξονίσκος, ὄ, Hero Ib. 220 A. ἄξόνιος, α, ὄν, (ἄξων) belonging to the axle, Anth. P. 9. 117. ἄξος, ὄν, = ἄξεστος, Hesych., v. Bentl. Call. Fr. 105. ἄξος, ὄ, Cretan word for ἀγμός, Steph. B., cf. Wessel. Hdt. 4. 154. B. Maced. word for ὕλη, Hesych. ἄ-ξυγκρότητος, ὄν, for ἀσυγκ-, not welded together by the hammer:—metaph., of rowers, not trained to pull together, Thuc. 8. 95: of style, not compact, rambling, Dion. H. de Dem. 19. ἄξυλευτος and ἄξυλιστος, ὄν, = ἄξυλος I, Hesych. ἄξυλία, ἢ, want of wood, Hes. ap. Schol. Ven. II. 11. 155, Strabo 725. ἄ-ξυλος, ὄν, with no timber cut from it, Lat. incaeduius, ἄξυλος ὕλη an unthinned, i. e. thick, wood, II. 11. 155; ἀφ' ἧς οὐδεὶς ἐξυλίσσατο Schol. Ven. ad l.:—others refer it to a intens., thick with trees, but wrongly,—for ξύλον can only mean a log of wood, not a growing tree. II. without wood, Hdt. 4. 61, 185, Anth. P. 9. 89: also without a load of wood, Luc. Asin. 32. ἄξυμ-, ἄξυν-, v. sub ἀσυν-, ἀσυν-. ἄ-ξύνος, ὄν, acc. to Gramm. very sociable, Valek. Adon. p. 226 C. ἄξυρής, ἐς, and ἄξυρος, ὄν, uncut, or act. not cutting, Hesych. ἄξυστατος, ὄν, v. sub ἀσυστατος. ἄ-ξυστος, ὄν, not scraped, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 53. II. unpolished, Schol. Soph. O. C. 102. ἄξων, ὄν, ὄ, an axle, χάλκεος II. 16. 378; σιδήρεος 5. 723; φήγιμος Ib. 838; and so Trag., etc. 2. the axis of a cone, Arist. Meteor. 3. 5, 2, Fr. 342. 3. the supposed axis of the heavens, Id. Mund. 2, 4, Arat. 22, Dion. H. 2. 5; ἄξων νοητός Eust. 1389. 59. II. of ἄξωνες, the wooden tablets of the laws in Athens, made to turn upon an axis, Plut. Solon 25; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 107, 1, and v. κύρβεις; sing. in Dem. 630. 12. III. in pl. also of part of a bridle-bit, Xen. Eq. 10, 9 and 10. IV. name of one of the vertebrae, Poll. 2. 132. (From √AΞ, a strengthd. form of AΓ' (ἀγω), whence also ἄμαξα; cf. Skt. akshas; Lat. axis; O. H. G. akhsa (achse); Lith. aszīs.) ἄ-ογκος, ὄν, not bulky, attenuated, ὡς ἀογκότατον Hipp. 229. 5. ἄ-οδμος, ὄν, = ἀνοδμος. ἀοξέω, to serve, wait on, Aesch. Fr. 50. ἀοξία, Ion. -ίη, ἢ, attendance, Epigr. Gr. 425. ἀοξος, ὄ, = θεράπων, a servant, attendant, esp. belonging to a temple, Aesch. Ag. 231; cf. ἀοσσεῖω. (Prob. for ἀ-όδιος (a copulat.) and so = ἀκολουθός.) ἀ-οξος, ὄν, = ἀνοξος, q. v. ἀοιδή, Att. contr. φῶδή, ἢ, q. v.: (ἀείδω):—song, a singing, whether, 1. the art of song, ἀντάρ ἀοιδὴν θεσπεσίην ἀφέλοντο II. 2. 599; ὡς ἄρα τοι . . θεὸς ὡπασε θέσπιν ἀ. Od. 8. 498, cf. 24. 197. 2. the act of singing, song, οἱ δ' εἰς ἡμετέσσαν ἀ. τρεψάμενοι 18. 304. 3. the thing sung, a song, στονόεσσαν ἀ. οἱ μὲν ἀρ' ἐθρήνεον II. 24. 721, cf. Od. 1. 352; so Hdt. 2. 79, and often in Pind.; whether of joy or sorrow, cf. Aesch. Eum. 954, with Soph. Ant. 882:—λύρας ἀοιδή Eur. Med. 425. 4. the person sung of, ἵνα ᾄσι καὶ ἐσσομένοισιν ἀ. Od. 8. 580; and so in 24. 200 it is said of Clytaemnestra that she will be a στονεργὴ ἀοιδή among men, cf. Theogn. 252: hence, 5. a legend, tale, story, Jac. Del. Ep. 9. 12. Cf. φῶδή. [In Hes. Th. 48 (unless λήγουσιν τ' ἀοιδῆς be read), and in Pind. N. 11. 23, ἀοιδή must be pronounced, if not written, φῶδή.] ἀοιδίω, poet. for ἀείδω, Od. 5. 61., 10. 227, Hermesian. 5. 13. ἀοιδικός, ἢ, ὄν, musical, prob. coined by Schol. Hephaest. ἀοιδίμος, ὄν, sung of, famous in song or story, Hdt. 2. 79, 135, Pind. P. 8. 85, etc.; from Pind. (Fr. 46) downwards a favourite epith. of Athens, like λιπαραί, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 144; ἀ. πόμα a glorious draught, Pind. N. 3. 136; ἀ. ἐνομήτην famous for his justice, C. I. 1080; ἀ. αἰὲν ὄρασθαι Epigr. Gr. 1069:—only once in Hom., and in bad sense, notorious, infamous, ὡς . . ἀνθρώποισι πελώμεθ' ἀοιδίμοι II. 6. 358. ἀοιδο-θέτης, ὄν, ὄ, a lyric poet, Anth. P. 7. 50; cf. ὑμνοθέτης, νομοθέτης. ἀοιδο-μάχος [ἄ], ὄν, fighting with verses, λογολέσσαι Anth. P. 11. 140. ἀοιδο-πόλος, ὄ, one busied with song, a poet, like μουσούλος, Anth. P. 7. 594, 595. 2. ode-devoted, of the choriambus, Auson. Epist. 14.

ἀοιδός, ὄ, (ἀείδω) a singer, minstrel, bard, Lat. vates, II. 24. 721 and often in Od., as 3. 267, 270, al., Hes. Th. 95, Op. 26; ἀοιδὸς ἀνὴρ Od. 3. 267; θεῖος ἀ. 4. 17., 8. 87, al.; τοῦ ἀρισταίου ἀνθρώπων ἀοιδῶν Hdt. 1. 24; πολλὰ ψεύδονται ἀοιδαί Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 13:—c. gen., γλῶσσιν, χρησμάτων ἀοιδός Eur. H. F. 110, Heracl. 403; πρᾶτος ἀοιδός of the cock, Theocr. 18. 56. 2. as fem. a songstress, of the nightingale, Hes. Op. 206; of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 36, Eur. Phoen. 1507; ἀοιδὸς Μοῦσα Id. Rhes. 386, cf. Theocr. 15. 97. 3. an enchanter, Lat. incantator, Soph. Tr. 1001. II. as Adj. tuneful, musical, ὕμνις ἀοιδότατα Eur. Hel. 1109, cf. Theocr. 12. 7, Call. Del. 252, C. I. 2211. 2. pass. = ἀοιδίμος, famous, πολλὸν ἀοιδότερη Arcesil. ap. Diog. L. 4. 30. ἀοιδοσύνη, ἢ, song, poetry, Greg. Naz. ἀοιδο-τόκος, ὄν, inspiring song, Auth. P. 9. 364. ἀ-οίκητος, ὄν, uninhabited, ἀοικ. καὶ ἐρήμος ἢ Λιβύη Hdt. 2. 34, cf. 4. 31 (v. l. ἀν-), 5. 10; so in Plat. Legg. 778 B; τὰ ἀοικήτα Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 17. II. houseless, ποιεῖν τινα ἀοικήτην to banish one from home, Dem. 1123. 2 (unless ἀοικος should be read, cf. Luc. Somn. 17). ἀ-οικος, ὄν, houseless, homeless, Hes. Op. 690, Eur. Hipp. 1029, Plat. Symp. 203 D, etc.; ἐπὶ ξένης χώρας ἀοικος Soph. Tr. 300; of certain animals, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 27. II. ἀοικος εἰσοίκησις a homeless, i. e. miserable, home, Soph. Ph. 534. ἀ-οιμος, ὄν, = ἀρητος, acc. to Hesych. ἀοινέω, to drink no wine, abstain from wine, Hipp. 490. 8. ἀοινία, ἢ, abstinence from wine, Strabo 706. ἀ-οινος, ὄν, without wine, ἀοινοὶ χοαί, such as were offered to the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 107 (whence they are themselves called ἀοινοί, Soph. O. C. 100); but ἀοίνοις ἐμμανεῖς θυμώμασιν, Ib. 860, means frantic not merely with drunken passion, but with deliberate and lasting hatred; ἀσυπόσιον Theophr. ap. Plut. 2. 679 A; νηφαντικὴ καὶ ἀ. κρήνη Plat. Phil. 61 C:—cf. νηφάλιος. 2. of men, drinking no wine, sober, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 27; also of a place, having none, Ib. 26. 3. without use of wine, ἀοινοτέρα τροφή Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 1; ἀοινος μέθη Plut. 2. 716 A. ἀοῖος, Aeol. and Dor. for ἠοῖος. ἀ-οιστος, ὄν, insufferable, Aesch. Supp. 881, as Herm. for ἀίστος. ἀοκνία, ἢ, indefatigableness, πόνων Hipp. 1180; censured by Poll., 3. 120. ἀ-οκνος, ὄν, without hesitation, resolute, untiring, restless, ἀνὴρ Hes. Op. 493; φύλαξ Soph. Aj. 563; ἀ. πρὸς μελλήτας Thuc. 1. 70; πρὸς τι Plut. Pel. 3; ἀοκνος βλάβη a pressing, present mischief, Soph. Tr. 841. Adv. —ως, diligently, Hipp. Art. 803, Plat. Legg. 649 B. ἀολλήδη, Adv. of sq., in a body, together, Opp. H. 1. 788:—of two only, Mosch. 2. 49, cf. sq. ἀολλῆς, ἐς: (v. sub εἶλω):—all together, like ἀθρόος, in throngs, shoals or crowds, often in Hom., esp. of warlike hordes, always in pl., Ἀργεῖοι δ' ὑπέμειναν ἀολλέες II. 5. 498; βάλλον δ' εἰν ἐλεοῖσιν ἀολλέα they put [the joints] all together on the dressers, Od. 14. 432; τύραννον μεγ' ἐπαίνεντες ἀολλέες Alcae. 37:—also in Att., χωρῶμεν δὴ πάντες ἀολλεῖς Soph. Ph. 1469:—of two only, together, Id. Tr. 513; cf. foreg. ἀολλίξω, fut. ἴσω, to gather together, like ἀθροῖζω, ἀολλίσσαν κατὰ ἄστυ γεραίας II. 6. 287; ἀολλίσσασα γεραίας Ib. 270:—Pass. to come together, assemble, πάντες ἀολλίσθησαν Ἀχαιοί II. 19. 54; πρὶν περ ἄμιλον ἀολλισθῆμεναι 15. 588; νῆσοι ἀολλίζονται Call. Del. 18. 2. later of things, to gather together, hear up, ὄλβον Anth. P. 9. 649; Βάκχον Ib. 772. ἀομβρία, ἢ, for ἀνομβρία, cited from Arist. by Lob. Phryn. 729. ἀ-όμματος, ὄν, = ἀνόματος, Byz. ἀ-όπλος, ὄν, without shields (ὄπλα), without their heavy armour on (cf. ὄπλιτης), Thuc. 4. 9, etc.: generally, unarmed, Plat. Prot. 321 C; τὰ τυφλά τοῦ σώματος καὶ ἄπλα καὶ ἄχειρα, i. e. the back, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 45; ἄρμα ἀοπλ. a chariot without scythes, Ib. 6. 4, 16: of ships, unarmed, not equipped for war, Polyb. 2. 12, 3. Adv. —ως, Byz.—Cf. ἀνοπλος, which seems to be a later and less correct form, v. Dind. Steph. Thes. s. v. ἀοπος, ὄν, (ὄψ) speechless, Hesych. II. = sq., sightless, Id. ἀοπτος, ὄν, (*ὄπτομαι) sightless, unseen, Antipho ap. Harp. ἄορ or ἀορ, ἀορος, τό, cf. Lob. Paral. 204: (ἀείρω):—properly a hanger or sword hung in a belt (cf. ἀορτήρ), a sword, often in Hom.: it must have been broad and stout, as Ulysses dug a trench with his ἀορ, Od. 11. 24; but in Od. 10. 294, compared with 321, it is synon. with ξίφος. In 17. 222 we have a masc. acc. pl., οὐκ ἀορας, οὐδὲ λέβητας, to which Hesych. alludes in the Gloss. ἀορας: ξίφη, ἀρσενικῶς; but Eust. and the Scholl. ad l. mention that ἀορας here was taken by many as = ὄρας, women given as prizes, or = τρίποδας. 2. later, any weapon, ἀορ τριγλῶχιν the trident, Call. Del. 31: of the horn of the rhinoceros, Opp. C. 2. 553.—Cf. also ὄπλον, χρυσάωρ. [Hom. has ἄ in dissyll. cases, as also Hes. Sc. 457; in the trisyll. cases, ἄ in arsi, ἄ in thesi, e. g. II. 10. 484, 489. In Hes. Sc. 221, and later Poets, ἄ in arsi even in ἀορ, which must then be written ἀορ. Hes. Th. 283 has ἀορ as monosyll., unless we read with Göttl. γένθ', ὄ δ' ἀορ χρύσειον . .]. ἀορασία, ἢ, inability to see, blindness, LXX (Gen. 19. 11, al.). ἀ-όρατος, ὄν, unseen, not to be seen, invisible, Plat. Phaedo 85 E, etc.; ἀόρατος ἄψιν Alex: ἴπν. 1; τραῦμ' ἀορ., ἔρας Anth. Plan. 198; ἀορ. τὸ μέλλον Isocr. 8 B; τὸ ἀόρατον the unseen world, the unseen, ἐξ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀ. Plat. Soph. 246 A, cf. Theaet. 155 E, al.; τὰν ἀ. ἀτραπιτὸν βίωτον obscure, C. I. 2892. 2:—Adv. —ως, Plut. 2. 891 A. II. act. without sight of, not seeing, τινός Polyb. 2. 21, 2., 3. 108, 6: absol., Luc. Halc. 3. ἀοργησία, ἢ, a defect in the passion of anger, 'lack of gall,' Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 5:—in good sense Plut., who wrote a treatise περὶ ἀοργησίας. ἀ-όργητος, ὄν, incapable of anger, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 10:—in good sense, Plut. 2. 10 B, etc. Adv. —ως, Arr. Epict. 3. 18, 6.

ἀοργητέομαι, *to be ἀοργητος*, Athanas.
 ἀορισταίνω, =sq., Procl. Inst. Theol. c. 124.
 ἀοριστέω, *to be indeterminate*, Arist. Probl. 18. 7, 4; *περί τινος* Sext. Emp. P. 1. 28.
 ἀοριστία, ἡ, *indefiniteness, indeterminateness*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 4: *unsettledness*, Id. Probl. 26. 13, 2.
 ἀοριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *indeterminate, like an aorist*, Gaza.
 ἀ-ὄριστος, ὄν, *without boundaries*, γῆ Thuc. 1. 139. II. *undefined or undefinable, indefinite, indeterminate*, Plat. Legg. 916 D, often in Arist.; joined with ἀνεξέταστος, ἀτακτος, ἀδιόρθωτος, Dem. 50. 16, 18; ἀόρ. ἀρχων *one who holds office without limit of time*, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 6: *uncertain*, ζῶης τελευτή Anth. P. 9. 499:—Adv. -τως, Plat. l. c., Arist. 2. ἀόρ. ὄνομα *an indefinite noun*, as οὐκ-ἀνθρωπος Id. Interpr. 10, 1. 3. ὁ ἀόριστος (sc. χρόνος), *the aorist tense*, Gramm.
 ἀοριστώω, *to express by the aorist*, cited from Eust. 2. Pass. *to be indefinite*, often in Apollon. de Constr.
 ἀοριστώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like an aorist*, Apoll. de Constr. 68, etc.
 ἀ-ὄρμητος, ὄν, *without impulse*, Philo 1. 278.
 ἀορνός, ὄν, (ὄρνις) *without birds*, λίμνη Soph. Fr. 840; ἀορνά ὑψη heights *no birds can reach*, Plut. 2. 327 C:—ἀορνός λίμνη, *lake Avernus*, Arist. Mirab. 102. 1; called ὁ Ἄορνός by Strabo 244: ἡ ἀορνός πέτρα *is a hill-fort on the Indus*, Diod. 17. 85, Plut. 2. 181 C.—Dion. P. 1151 has ἀορνίς, ὁ, ἡ.
 ἄορος, ὁ, = ἄωρος, *sleep*, restored by Schäf. in Anth. P. 9. 270, ἐβάρυν' ἄορους, for the MS. reading ἐβαρυνάορος.
 ἄορτέω, lengthd. form of ἀείρω, only found in part. aor. 1 pass. ἄορτηθεῖς *hung up, suspended*, Anth. P. 7. 696.
 ἄορτή, ἡ, (ἀείρω) in pl. *the lower extremities of the windpipe*, the same as βρόγχια, Hipp. de locis 415 (where however Littre reads ἀορτῶν, -τρησι). 2. later in sing. *the artery* (φλέψ Arist. calls it) which proceeds from the left ventricle of the heart, H. A. 1. 17, 14., 3. 3, 7., 3. 5, 1, al.; in pl. *the arteries*, Poll. 2. 205. II. *a knapsack that hung from the shoulders*, Menand. Μισογ. 11, Diphil. Ἐπιδ. 1, Posidipp. Ἐπιστ. 1; cf. Poll. 7. 79., 10. 139:—Hesych. writes it ἀορτης, ὄν, masc.
 ἄορτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἀείρω) *a strap to hang anything to, a sword-belt*, Od. 11. 609; in pl., *κουλεὶν . . χρυσεῖσιν ἄορτήρῃσιν ἀρηρός* Il. 11. 31. 2. in Od., *a knapsack-strap*, στροφός ἀορτήρ, v. sub στροφός. II. ἀορτήρες ἵπποι, =σειραφόροι, Jo. Chrys.
 ἄορτο, Ion. for ἦορτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of ἀείρω, cf. ἄωρτο.
 ἄορτρα, ὄν, τά, *the two lobes of the lungs*, Hipp. 480. 10.
 ἄορχης, ες, *without ὄρχεις, gelded*, Dio C. 75. 14.
 ἄος ὁ ἄος, τό, *a breeze, air*, Hesych.; read by Herm. in Aesch. Supp. 782.
 ἄοσμία, ἡ, *want of perfume*, opp. to εὐοσμία, Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 3.
 ἄοσμος, ὄν, (ὄσμη), *having no smell, without smell*, Hipp. Acut. 394, Arist. de Sens. 5, 4; opp. to εὐοσμος, Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 5.
 ἄοσσεύω, aor. inf. ἄοσσησθαι, *to help*, τινί Mosch. 4. 110; cf. ἄοζέω.
 ἄοσσητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *an assistant, helper, aider*, Il. 15. 254., 22. 333, Od. 4. 165, Ap. Rh. 1. 471; cf. ἄοζος.
 ἄουτος, ὄν, (οὐτάω) *unwounded, unhurt*, Il. 18. 536, Hes. Sc. 157.
 ἀ-ὄφθαλμος, ὄν, = ἀνόφθαλμος, Byz.
 ἀοχλησία, ἡ, *undisturbedness*, τοῦ σώματος Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 127.
 ἀ-ὄχλητος, ὄν, *undisturbed, still, calm*, Dion. H. 1. 8;—a favourite Epicurean term, Luc. Paras. 11. Adv. -τως, Clem. Al. 496: Sup. -άτατα, Galen. ἄ-οχλος, ὄν, *not troublesome*, Hipp. Art. 837, in Sup. Adv. -ως, Id. Fract. 773 Littre.
 ἀοψ, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, *without sight, blind*, Hesych.
 ἀπαγγελεύς, εὼς, ὁ, = ἀπαγγελητήρ, Manetho 2. 263.
 ἀπαγγελία, ἡ, *a report*, as of an ambassador, Dem. 342. 20, al., Arist. Rhet. Al. 31, 2; ἀπ. ποιείσθαι Lycurg. 149. 29. 2. *a narrative, recital*, ὦν . . βραχεῖα ἢ ἀπ. ἀρκεί Thuc. 3. 67; so lyric poetry is said to be δι' ἀπαγγελίας αὐτοῦ τοῦ ποιητοῦ Plat. Rep. 394 C; dramatic poetry is expressed by action, καὶ οὐ δι' ἀπαγγελίας Arist. Poët. 6, 2, cf. 5, 7. II. *diction*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 120.
 ἀπαγγέλλω, fut. -αγγελῶ, Ion. ἐώ Simon. 12. 20: aor. 1 -ήγγειλα:—Pass. pf. -ήγγελμαι Plat. Charm. 153 C: aor. -ήγγελην Hdt. 2. 121, 5, Eur. Hec. 672, later -ήγγελην Plut. Galb. 25: 1. of a messenger, *to bring tidings, report, announce*, τινί τι Il. 9. 626, etc., Hdt. 3. 25, and often in Att.; also, *τι πρὸς τινα* Aesch. Cho. 266, Xen. An. 6. 3, 22, etc.; ἀπ. εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον, etc., Ib. 2. 4, 4., 6. 2, 25; τὰ παρά τινος Ib. 2. 3, 4; ταῦτα περί σου οἴκαδε Plat. Meno 71 C, cf. Hipp. 6. 53, Thuc. 4. 122; ἀπ. ἡδονάς, φόνον Eur. I. T. 641, Andr. 1241:—followed by a relat. clause, ἐκέλευε τὸν ἄγγελον ἀπαγγέλλειν ὅτι . ., Hdt. 1. 127, Xen. An. 2. 3, 5; ἀπ. ὡς . . Lys. 114. 38:—absol., *πάλιν ἀπ. to bring back tidings, report in answer*, Od. 9. 95:—Pass., ἐξ ὧν . . ἀπηγγέλλετό μοι *as he was reported to me*, Dem. 522. 25; c. part., ἀπηγγέλη . . ὁ νέκυσ ἐκκεκλεμμένος *was reported to have been stolen away*, Hdt. 2. 121, 5, cf. Polyb. 1. 15, 11. 2. of a speaker or writer, *to report, relate, narrate*, Hdt. 1. 210, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 10, Poët. 3, 1; ὦν ὑ παθῶν . . οὐδ' ἂν ἀπαγγεῖλαι δύναιθ' ἐτέρω Dem. 537. 27: *to describe*, Hipp. 84 G, Plut. Fab. 16.
 ἀπαγγελοῖς, εὼς, ἡ, = ἀπαγγελία A. B. 438.
 ἀπαγγελητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *a messenger*, Anth. P. 6. 5.
 ἀπαγγελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *reporting, narrative*, Schol. Ar. Ach. 9. II. in Rhet. of or for expression, like ἐρμηνευτικός:—τὸ ἀπαγγ. *power of expressing*, Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 2.—Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 197.
 ἀπάγε, Adv. *away! begone!* Lat. arage! ἀπ. ἐς μακαρίαν Ar. Eq. 1151; *κάπαγ' ἀπὸ τῆς ὀσφύος hands off!* Id. Pax 1053; absol., Luc. Proni. 7, Amior. 38, etc.: rarely c. part., ἀπαγε τὰ πάρος εὐτυχήματ'

αὐδῶν Eur. Phoen. 1733; or c. gen., ἀπ. τοῦ νόμου Synes. 161 B. Properly imperat. of ἀπάγω, so that σεαυτὸν must be supplied, if not expressed, as it is in Ar. Ran. 853. The pl. also occurs in Dio C. 38. 46.
 ἀπ-ἀγγελος, ὄν, *not yet received into the ἀγγέλη*, of boys under 17, Cretan word, Hesych.
 ἀπάγῃς, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) *not firm or stiff*, πῖλοι ἀπαγέες, of Persian caps, Hdt. 7. 61; prob. opp. to the κυρβάσαι ὄρθαι πεπηγυῖαι mentioned, Ib. 64;—of water, ἀπ. καὶ ἀσύστατον, Plut. 2. 949 B:—of flesh, *flabby*, Diog. L. 7. 1, Poll. 1. 191; νεοσσοί Philes An. Propr. 12. 33.
 ἀ-πάγιδεντος, ὄν, *not to be snared or caught*, Nicet. Ann. 93 C.
 ἀπάγινέω, Ion. for ἀπάγω, esp. of paying tribute, ἀπ. φόρον Hdt. 3. 89, 94; cf. ἀπάγω III, ἀπαγωγῆ.
 ἀ-πάγιωτος, ὄν, = ἀπαγῆς, Byz.
 ἀπαγκυλῶ, *to make crooked*, χεῖρα Ath. 667 C, Hero Autom. 271 D.
 ἀπαγκωνίζομαι, Dep. *to push away with the elbows, ἀπηγκωνισμένη πάντα elbowing all aside, utterly unabashed*, Philostr. 242; γλῶττα ἀπηγκωνισμένη καὶ γυμνή Id. 561. II. the Act. in Eust. 1221. 58, *to bind one's hands behind him*.
 ἀπαγλαῖζω, *to deprive of ornament*, τινά τινος Anth. P. 5. 220, cf. C. I. 2384, Poll. 1. 217.
 ἀπαγμα, ατος, τό, *a fracture at a joint*, Oribas. in Cocchi Chirurg. 86, where the pass. Verb ἀπάγνυμαι also occurs.
 ἀπαγνίζω, Ion. for ἀφαγνίζω, Hipp.
 ἀπαγόρευμα, ατος, τό, *a prohibition, interdict*, Plut. 2. 1037 C.
 ἀπαγορεύσιμος, ὄν, *prohibitory*, Byz.
 ἀπαγόρευσις, εὼς, ἡ, *a prohibition*, Clem. Al. 223. 2. *a negation*, Th. M. 290. II. *failure of strength, exhaustion*, Luc. Gymn. 37, Plut. Ant. 45.
 ἀπαγορευτέον, verb. Adj. *one must give up*, Luc. Hermot. 47; *περί τινος* Dio Chr. 1. 267:—also -τέος, α, ὄν, Adamant. Physiogn. 1. 17.
 ἀπαγορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *forbidding, prohibitory*, Plut. 2. 1037 F. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Hom. *to explain ἀππλεγώς*.
 ἀπαγορεύω, mostly in pres. and impf. only; (ἀπερῶ being used as fut. by correct writers, ἀπέειπον as aor., ἀπέειρα as pf., and ἀπορηθήσομαι, ἀπερρήθην, ἀπέειρα as pass. fut., aor. and pf.): aor. ἀπηγόρευσα Plat. Theact. 200 D (but ἀπαγορεύης in Bodl. Ms.), Dem. 1021. 18., 1273. 2, and often in later writers: pf. ἀπηγόρευκα Arist. Physiogn. 3, 8, Plut. 2. 1096, etc.; and Arist. (v. infr.) has pf. pass. ἀπηγορευμένος: (v. ἀγορεύω). *To forbid, μη ποιεῖν τι* Hdt. 1. 183., 3. 51, Ar. Ach. 169, Plat., etc.; ἀπ. τινὶ μη ποιεῖν Hdt. 4. 125, Plat.; ἀπ. τινὶ ποιεῖν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 14; also, *ἔμοιγε ἀπηγόρευες ὅπως μη . . ἀποκρῖνοίμην*, Plat. Rep. 339 A; τοῦ νόμου ἀπαγορευόντος ἐάν τις . . Lysias 114. 39; ἀπ. τι Id. 116. 38; *περὶ ὧν ὁ νόμος ἀπ. μη κινῶσιν* Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 8; τὰ ἀπηγορευμένα things *forbidden*, Ib. 7. 17, 9; and so later, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 152. 2. *to dissuade*, πολλὰ ἀπαγορεύων οὐδὲν ἤνευ Hdt. 9. 66, cf. 3. 124; ἀπ. τινὶ τι Plut. Arat. 35. II. intr. *to bid farewell to*, c. dat., ἀπαγ. τῷ πολέμῳ *to give up, renounce war*, Plat. Menex. 245 B: also c. part. *to give up doing, οὔτε λέγων, οὔτε ἀκούων ἀπαγ.* Xen. Cyn. 1, 16: also *to grow weary of*, ἀπ. θεώμενος Id. Eq. 11, 9:—absol. *to give up*, Plat. Rep. 368 C. 2. like ἀπέειρα, ἀπέειπον, *to fail, sink*, as strength, etc., Ib. 568 C, Theact. 200 D (answering to ἀπεροῦμεν just above), and Xen.; ἀπ. γῆρα *by old age*, Id. Eq. Mag. 1, 2; ἀπ. ὑπὸ πόνων *to be exhausted by . .*, Id. An. 5. 8, 3; ταχὺ ἀπ. οἱ ἵπποι Arist. Incess. An. 14, 3; ἀπ. πρὸς στρατείαν Plut. Cor. 13:—also of things, τὰ ἀπαγορεύοντα, *worn out and useless*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33.
 ἀπαγορία, Dor. for ἀπηγορία.
 ἀπαγρεύω, *to carry off, take away*, Hesych.
 ἀπαγριόομαι, Pass. *to become wild or savage*, μή μ' ἐκπλάγητ' . . ἀπηγριωμένον Soph. Ph. 226, cf. Plat. Polit. 274 B; ὑπὸ τῶν ατατήρων ἦν ἀπηγριωμένη *had been made saucy by riches*, Epicr. Ἀντιλ. 1. 16.
 ἀπαγρίωσις, εὼς, ἡ, *a growing wild*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 5, 6.
 ἀπαγρος, ὄν, (ἀγρος) *unlucky in the chase*, Hesych.
 ἀπαγχνονίζω, *to strangle*, Anth. P. 11. 111:—Pass., Hipp. 562. 32. II. *to release from a noose*, Luc. Lexiph. 11.
 ἀπαγχνόσις, εὼς, ἡ, *strangulation*, Byz.
 ἀπάγχω, fut. -άξω, *to strangle, throttle*, ὁ μὲν λάε νέβρον ἀπάγχων Od. 19. 230; γαλήν ἀπ. Ar. Pax 796, cf. Plut. Mar. 27, Luc. Lexiph. 11; ὁ μάλιστα μ' ἀπάγχει *chokes me with anger*, Ar. Vesp. 686:—Med. and Pass. *to hang oneself, to be hanged*, Archil. 61, Hdt. 2. 131, Hipp. Aph. 1246, Aesch. Supp. 465, Andoc. 16. 28; *ἐκ δένδρων* Thuc. 3. 81; ὥστε μ' ἀπάγχεσθ' *was ready to choke*, Ar. Nub. 988; ἀπάγχεσθαι *δηγνόμενος* Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 31.
 ἀπάγω, fut. -άξω, *to lead away, carry off*, ἀπάγουσι βόας καὶ ἴφια μῆλα Od. 18. 278; so in Trag., etc.; προσάγειν . . ἀπάγειν *to bring near . . hold far off*, Arist. Probl. 31. 25; ἀπ. ἀχλὺν ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν *to remove it*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 2; τὸ ἱμάτιον τοῦ τραχήλου Plut. Anton. 12:—Med. *to take away for or with oneself*, Hdt. 1. 196., 4. 80, Trag.; or *that which is one's own*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 37, etc.:—Pass., ἐς ὄξυ ἀπηγμένως *brought to a point, tapering off*, Hdt. 7. 64, cf. 2. 28, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 1. 2. *to lead away, draw off troops*, τῆς στρατιῆς τὸ πολλόν Hdt. 1. 164, cf. 115, Thuc. 1. 28, al.: so, ἀπ. κώμους πρὸς τάφον Eur. Tro. 1184; θεωρίαν εἰς Δῆλον Plat. Phaedo 58 B; ἀπαγε τὸν ἵππον Ar. Nub. 32. b. elliptically, *to retire, withdraw, march away*, Hdt. 5. 120, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 34, al.; cf. ἀπαγε. II. *to bring back, bring home*, Il. 18. 326; ἀπηγαγεν οἴκαδε Od. 16. 370, cf. Soph. Ph. 941, Xen. An. 1. 3, 14; ἀπ. ὀπίσω Hdt. 9. 117. III. *to return what one owes, render, pay*, (like ἀποδίδωμι, ἀποφέρω), τὸν φόρον Ar. Vesp. 707, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 12, Thuc. 5. 53, cf. ἀπαγωγῆ III. IV. *to arrest and carry off*, ἀπάγετε αὐτὸν παρ' ἐμέ Hdt. 2. 114, cf. 6. 81; δεῖν ἀπάγειν ἐφέιτο Eur. Bacch. 439:—Pass., ἀπαχθέντας παρ' ἐαυτὸν Hdt. 6.

119. 2. esp. as Att. law-term, *to bring before a magistrate and accuse* (v. ἀπαγωγή III), Antipho 139. 27; ἀσεβείας for impiety, Dem. 601. 26; ἀπ. ὡς θεοσμοθέτας Id. 630. 16; ἀπ. τοῖς ἔνδεκα Id. 736. 2, cf. Antipho 137. 35. 3. hence, as the result of such process, *to carry off to prison*, Plat. Gorg. 486 A, Dem. 647. 2; εἰς τὸ δεσμοτήριον Andoc. 31. 24, Dem. 940. 4; absol., ὡς γόης ἀπαχθῆναι Plat. Meno 80 B; ἀπαχθεῖς Lys. 172. 34. V. *to lead away* from the subject, esp. by sophistry, ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος ἐπὶ τοῦναντίον Plat. Phaedr. 262 B; ἀπ. τινὰ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑποθέσεως Dem. 416. 24; ἀπ. τὸ ὀργίζομενον τῆς γνώμης *to divert* . . , Thuc. 2. 59; ἀπὸ δεινῶν ἀπ. τὴν γνώμην Ib. 65. 2. *to take away, separate*, ἀπ' ὧν . . τὰ δοξάζοντα ἀπ. Plat. Phil. 39 B, cf. Phaedo 97 B. VI. simply *to carry*, ἐν ἀριστέρᾳ τόξῳ Id. Legg. 795 A. ἀπαγωγή, ἡ, *a leading away, τοῦ στρατεύματος* Xen. An. 7. 6, 5: *a dragging away, rape, γυναικῶν* Luc. Phal. 1. 3. II. *payment, κατεστρέψατο ἐς φόρον* ἀπ. subjected them to *payment* of tribute, Hdt. 1. 6, 27., 2. 182; cf. ἀπάγω III, ἀπαγινέω. III. as Att. law-term, 1. *a summary process by which a person caught in the act (ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ) might be arrested by any citizen and brought before the Magistrates* (commonly before the Eleven, v. ἔνδεκα, οἱ), Antipho 130. 20, Andoc. 12. 9, Lys. 137. 43, sq., Dem. 735. fin.; ἀπαγωγῆς ἄξια Hyperid. Euxen. 22: in some cases such arrest was allowed on grounds of notorious guilt, v. αὐτόφωρος fin. 2. *the written complaint which was handed in to the Magistrates, ἀπάγειν τὴν ἀπ.* to lay such accusation, Lys. 138. 7; παραδέχεσθαι ἀπ., of the Eleven, *to admit it*, Ib.—Cf. Dict. of Antiqq. IV. in the Logic of Arist., ἡ εἰς τὸ ἀδύνατον ἀπ. *reductio ad impossibile*, An. Pr. 1. 7, 4;—but also *a kind of argument* described in 2. 25. ἀπαγωγός, ὄν, *leading away, diverting, λύπης* Gorgias Hel. 10. ἀπαγώνιος, v. sub ἐπαγώνιος. ἀπαδέειν, Ion. —εἶεν, v. sub ἀφανδάνω. ἀπαδικέω, *to withhold wrongfully, μισθὸν ἀπ. τινος* LXX (Deut. 24. 14). ἀπάδης, αἰ, [ἀπᾶ], found in most MSS. of Pind. P. 1. 161, and explained as =πραπίδες (cf. ἡπαρ); but there is good authority for ἐλπιδας, which Böckh adopts. ἀπάδω, fut. —ᾄσομαι Plat. Tim. 26 D:—*to sing out of tune, be out of tune, ὄλη τῇ ἀρμονίᾳ* Id. Legg. 802 E, cf. Arist. Probl. 19. 21; absol., Plat. Hipp. Mi. 374 C. II. metaph. *to dissent, ἀπ' ἀλλήλων* Id. Legg. 662 B; πρὸς τι Plut. Lycurg. 27; c. gen., ἐθῶν Luc. Anach. 6. 2. *to wander away, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐρωτήματος* Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 C. Hence Adv. ἀπαδόντως, *unbefittingly*, Plotin. 3. 4, 5. ἀπαείρω, aor. —ἦερα, poet. form of ἀπαίρω, *to depart*, Eur. Fr. 775. 62:—so in Med., ἀπαιρόμενον πόλιος Il. 21. 563. ἀπαέξομαι, poet. for ἀπαυξάνομαι, *to grow out of*, Simon. Iamb. 6. 85; plqpf. ἀπηέξηντο Q. Sm. 14. 198. ἀπαέρδομαι, Pass. *to become air*, Byz. ἀπαθανάτιζω, *to aim at immortality*, Plat. Charm. 156 D, ubi v. Heind., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 7, 8. II. trans. *to deify*, Diod. 2. 20; ἀπ. τὴν ψυχὴν *to represent it as immortal*, Schol. Arist. 576. 38 Brandis:—Pass. *to become immortal, earn immortality, ψυχὰ ἀπαθανατίζομεναι*, opp. to φθαρτὰ σώματα, Philo 1. 427: *to become a God*, Dio C. 45. 7. ἀπαθανάτισις, ἡ, *deification*, Dio C. 60. 35; so —ισμός, δ, Epiphani. ἀπάθεια, ἡ, *want of sensation, impassibility*, of things, opp. to πάθος, Arist. Phys. 4. 9, 11, Metaph. 8. 1, 5. II. of persons, *insensibility, apathy*, Id. Eth. N. 2. 3, 5, de An. 3. 4, 5; ἀπ. κακῶν *insensibility to* . . , Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 1; ἀπ. περὶ τι Arist. An. Post. 2. 13, 18, Rhet. 2. 6, 2. 2. among the Stoics, *calmness, dispassionateness*, the state of their true σοφός, Horace's *nil admirari*, cf. Heyne Epict. 12. 29; in pl., Sext. Emp. M. 10. 224. III. *absence of suffering, δι' ἀπάθειαν without suffering pain*, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 6. Ἀπαθηναῖοι, ὡν, οἱ, *degenerate Athenians*, Theopomp. Hist. 332; censured by Poll. 3. 58. ἀ-πάθης, ἐς, *without πάθος or sensation, not suffering or having suffered*: I. c. gen., ἀπ. ἔργων αἰσχυρῶν Theogn. 1177; κακῶν Hdt. 1. 32., 2. 119, Xen. An. 7. 7, 33, etc.; ἀεικέλης Hdt. 3. 160; τῶν σεισμῶν τῶν τοῦ σώματος Plat. Phil. 33 E; νόσων Dem. 1399. 19, etc.; but also *without experience of*, πόνων Hdt. 6. 12; καλῶν μεγάλων Id. 1. 207. 2. absol., Aesch. Pers. 861, Thuc. 1. 26; πρὸς τινος Pind. P. 4. 529; χάριν ἴσθι ἐὼν ἀπ. *be grateful for going unpunished*, Hdt. 9. 79:—generally, *unaffected, ὑπὸ τινος* Arist. Probl. 3. 8, Theophr. Ign. 42; πρὸς τι Plut. Alcib. 13, etc.; c. dat. modi, Luc. Nav. 44. II. *without passion or feeling, insensible, apathetic*, diff. from ἐγκρατής, Arist. Top. 4. 5, 2, cf. Rhet. 2. 1, 4., 2. 5, 18:—Adv., ἀπαθῶς ἔχειν Plut. Solon 20; Sup. —έστατα Longin. 41. 1. 2. of things, *not liable to change, impassive*, Arist. Metaph. 4. 12, 4, al.; ἀπαθεῖς αἰδέαι Id. Top. 6. 10, 2, cf. Metaph. 1. 9, 19; Ἀναξαγόρας τὸν νοῦν ἀπαθῆ λέγει Id. Phys. 8. 5, 10; δ δὲ νοῦς ἴσως θεϊότερον τι καὶ ἀπαθές ἐστιν Id. de An. 1. 4, 15, cf. 3. 5, 2: esp. in Stoic philosophy, οὐσία ἀσώματος καὶ ἀπ. Plut. 2. 765 A; cf. ἀπάθεια 2. III. act. *exciting no feeling, making no impression*, Arist. Poët. 14, 16; τὰ ἀπαθῆ *unexciting topics*, Id. Fr. 125; τὰ ἀπαθῆ *intransitive verbs*, Gramm. ἀπαί, poet. for ἀπὸ, like διαί, παραί, ὑπαί, Hes. Sc. 409, v. l. II. 11. 664. ἀ-παιειρόμαι, Pass. *to be changed into a poplar*, Strabo 215. ἀ-παιδάγωγος, ὄν, *without teacher or guide*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 36: *uneducated, untaught, τινος in a thing*, Id. Pol. 8. 4, 6 (v. l. ἀπαιδάγωγος). Adv. —τως, Cyrill.

Aeschin. 18. 36, etc. II. ἀπαιδενσία ὄργης *from want of control over passion*, Thuc. 3. 84. ἀπαιδεντέω, *to be ἀπαιδεντος*, A. B. 501. ἀ-παιδεντος, ὄν, *uneducated, παιδεύσωμεν τὸν ἀπ.* Eur. Cycl. 492, Plat., etc.; πιθανώτεροι οἱ ἀπαιδεντοὶ τῶν πεπαιδευμένων ἐν τοῖς ὄχλοις Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 3, cf. Eur. Hipp. 989:—c. gen. rei, *uninstructed in* . . , Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 55. 2. *ignorant, stupid, boorish, rude*, Eur. Cycl. 493, Plat. Gorg. 510 B, Philem., etc.; ἀπ. βίος Alex. Incer. 17; ἀπ. μαρτυρία *clumsy evidence*, Aeschin. 7. 12. II. Adv. —τως, Plat. Rep. 559 D; ἀπ. ἔχειν Eur. Ion 247. ἀπαιδεντό-τροπος, ὄν, *rude, uncivilised*, prob. I. Diod. Excerpt. 600. 42 (for ἀναπ-). ἀπαιδία, ἡ, (ἀπαις) *childlessness*, Hdt. 6. 139, Soph. O. T. 1024, Antipho 121. 4, etc. ἀπ-αιδοῦω, *to castrate or to circumcise*, Poll. 2. 176. ἀ-παιδοτριβητος, ὄν, *not taught by a παιδοτριβης*, A. B. 419. ἀπ-αιθαλώω, *to burn to cinders or ashes*, v. l. Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 8. ἀπαιθερόομαι, Pass. *to become ethereal*, cited from Synes. ἀπ-αίθομαι, Pass. *to take fire*, Q. Sm. 1. 693. ἀπ-αιθριάζω, *to expose to the air, to air*, Hipp. 497. 15. 2. ἀπ. τὰς νεφέλας *to clear away the clouds*, Ar. Av. 1502. 3. intr. *to clear up, grow fine*, of weather, Liban. 1. 343: metaph., M. Anton. 2. 4. ἀπ-αιθύσσομαι, Pass. *to flare, stream*, of a torch, Diod. 2. 53. The Act. in E. M. 233. 34, intr., of the eyes. ἀπαικτος, ὄν, (παίζω) *unfit for jesting*, Eccl. ἀπαινέω, *to dispraise*, Eccl. ἀπαίνομαι, v. l. for ἀναίνομαι, II. 7. 185. ἀπ-αίνυμαι, Dep. *to take away, withdraw, τί τινος* Od. 17. 322: *to pluck off*, Mosch. 2. 66:—Hom. also ἀποαίνυμαι, II. 13. 262, Od. 12. 419. ἀπ-αιολάω, *to perplex, confound*, Eur. Ion 549; ἀπ. τινα τῆς ἀληθείας Babr. 95. 99.—Schol. Ar. has ἀπαιολέω. ἀπαιόλη, ἡ, (αἰόλος) *a being defrauded, loss by fraud, τέθνηκεν . . χρημάτων ἀπαιόλη* Aesch. Fr. 185. II. *Fraud*, personified in Ar. Nub. 1150. ἀπαιόλημα, ατος, τό, =foreg., Aesch. Cho. 1002, Soph. Fr. 841, Ar. Nub. 729:—also ἀπαιόλησις, εως, ἡ, Hesych. ἀπαιρεθέω, Ion. subj. aor. I pass., and ἀπαραιρημένος, Ion. part. pf. pass. from ἀφαιρέω. ἀπ-αίρω, (cf. ἀπαείρω): fut. ἀπαρῶ: aor. I ἀπήρα Eur.: pf. ἀπήρακα Thuc. 8. 100, Aeschin. 39. 6: Ion. impf. ἀπαίρεσκον Hdt. *To lift off*, and so *to carry off, take away, τὰ ξύλα* Hdt. 1. 186: *to remove, τί τινος* Eur. Or. 1608; τινὰ Σπάρτης Id. Hel. 1671: in I. T. 967, perhaps, *to get rid of*:—Pass., ἀπαίρεται τράπεζα Achae. ap. Ath. 641 E. II. *to lead or carry away a sea or land force, τὰς νῆας ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος* Hdt. 8. 57; so, μελάθρων ἀπ. πόδα Eur. El. 774; ἀπ. τινὰ ἐκ χθονός Id. Hel. 1520. 2. elliptically (sub. ναῦς, στρατόν, etc.), *to sail away, march away, depart, ἀπαίρειν ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος* Hdt. 8. 60, freq. in Thuc., Xen., etc.: also c. gen., ἀπαίρειν χθονός *to depart from the land*, Eur. Cycl. 131; Σπάρτης ἀπήρας νηὶ Κρησίαν χθόνα Id. Tro. 944; c. acc. cogu., ἀπ. πρεσβείαν *to set out on an embassy*, Dem. 392. 14. Cf. ἀπάγω. ἀ-παις, ἀπαιδος, ὁ, ἡ, *childless*, Hdt. 6. 38, Soph. Fr. 5; τὰς ἀπαιδας οὐσίας, perhaps, *childless estate*, Id. Tr. 911 (if the verse be genuine):—often c. gen., ἀπ. ἔρσηνος γόνου *without male heirs*, Hdt. 1. 109, cf. 5. 48; ἀπ. ἔρσηνος καὶ θήλεος γόνου Id. 3. 66; τάλαιναν, τέκνων ἀπαιδα Eur. Supp. 810; ἀπ. ἀρρένων παιδων Andoc. 15. 36, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 2; ἀρρένων τε καὶ θηλειῶν Plat. Legg. 925 C. II. Νυκτὸς παῖδες ἀπαιδες *children of Night, yet children none*, Aesch. Eum. 1034, cf. 69. ἀπ-αίσιος, ὄν, *ill-omened*, Lat. *inauspicatus*, ὕαινα Opp. H. 1. 372; ἡμέρα Luc. Pseudol. 12. Adv. —ως, Galen. ἀπ-αίσσω, Att. —ᾄσω: fut. ξω:—*to spring from a height, κρημνοῦ ἀπαίξας* II. 21. 234. II. *to dart away, ὅπταν μὲν ἀπαίξῃ τέρεν αἷμα* Emped. 348; τοῦ δ' ἐγὼ κλυτὰν ἀπήξα Soph. Tr. 190; ἀπήξε πέμφιξ burst, Id. Fr. 319; φρενὲς . . γνώμης ἀπήξαν Id. Aj. 448; ἀπήξας restored for ἀπήξας in Ar. Ran. 468. [ἀπᾶ—Hom. in arsi, cf. αἴσσω.] ἀπ-αισχύνομαι, Dep. *to shrink back or refuse through shame*, Plat. Gorg. 494 C; cf. ἀποδειλιάω. ἀπ-αισχυντέω, =foreg., Heliad. 8. 5 (with v. l. ἐπαναισχ- or ἀπαναισχ-). ἀπ-αιτέω, fut. ἦσω:—*to demand back, demand to have returned*, esp. of things forcibly taken or rightfully belonging to onc, Hdt. 1. 2, 3, Andoc. 22. 29; τὸ μισθῆριον γὰρ ἀν ἀπαιτῆς Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2. 34:—ἀπ. τινὰ τι *to demand something of one*, Hdt. 8. 122, Eur. Hel. 963, Ar. Av. 554; also, ἀπ. ὄπλα τοῦ πατρὸς Soph. Ph. 362; χάριν ἀπ. τινα Plat. Phaedr. 241 A, Dem., etc.; τι παρά τινος Arist. de An. 1. 4, 6; also, ἀπ. δίκην ἐκ τινος Aesch. Cho. 398; λόγον ἀπ. τινα περί τινος Plat. Rep. 599 B; ὑπὲρ τινος Ib. 612 D; ἀπ. ὑπόσχεαν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 4; c. inf., ἀπ. τινα ποιεῖν τι Eur. Supp. 385. II. Pass., of things, *to be demanded in payment*, etc., Hdt. 5. 35. 2. of persons, *to have demanded of one, ἀπαιτεῖσθαι εὐεργεσίαν* Xen. Apol. 17; ἀπ. τὸ τέλος C. I. 1988. 8: *to yield to a request, οὐκ ἀπαιτούμεσθα*, answering to ἀπαιτῶ σκήπτρα, Eur. Phoen. 602. ἀπαίτημα, ατος, τό, *a demand*, M. Anton. 5. 15. ἀπαίτησις, εως, ἡ, *a demanding back*, Hdt. 5. 85; Ἐλένης ἀπ., name of a play by Soph.; ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι *to make a formal demand*, before legal proceedings, Dem. 901. 1:—*a claim, right to demand a thing, τινος ἀπὸ τινος* C. I. 1732 b. 25. ἀπαιτητέον, verb. Adj. *one must demand or require*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 20. 2. —τέος, α, ὄν, *to be demanded, required*, Ib. 2. 2, 3. ἀπαιτητής, οὔ, ὁ, *a tax-gatherer*, Greg. Nyss. ἀπαιτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *disposed for demanding*, Eust. Opusc. 136. 49. ἀπαιτίζω, fut. ἴσω, =ἀπαιτέω, *to demand back*, esp. of things forcibly taken away, χρήματα Od. 2. 78, cf. Call. Fr. 178, Nonn. D. 42. 382.

ἀ-παίων, *ωνος, δ, ἦ, without the paeon, cheerless* (as ἀ-παιώνιστος, *ον*, Eur. ap. Hesych.), ἀκτὰς ἀπαίωνας . . . Ἀχέροντος Soph. Fr. 469.

ἀπαιωρέομαι, Pass. *to hang down from, hover about*, Hes. Sc. 234; ἀπ. ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν *to hang without support* at either end, as a fractured limb only supported by the bandage at the fracture, Hipp. Fract. 756, cf. Art. 829; ἀπ. τινος or τινι *to hang from or to . . .*, Arist. Plant. I. 4, 1., I. 6, 8.

II. later in Act. ἀπαιωρέω, *to let hang down, πλοκάμους* Alciphro 3. 55; *to suspend*, Clem. Al. 262.

ἀπαιώρημα, *ατος, τό, a sort of sling*, Hipp. 771 H:—ἀπαιώρησις, *εως, ἦ, a hanging down, κρασπέδων* Clem. Al. 238.

ἀπακμάζω, *to go out of bloom, fade away*, Stob. 536. 48.

ἀπακμή, ἦ, *a going out of bloom, decay*, Longin. 9. 30.

ἀπακονάομαι, Pass. *to be sharpened off*, Joseph. A. J. 6. 6.

ἀπακοντίζω: fut. Att. ἰώ:—*to shoot away like a javelin, shoot off*, τὰς ἀποφνάδας Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 53:—*to dart forth, μαρμαρυγὴν* Nonn. D. 40. 414.

ἀπακριβόομαι, Pass. *to be highly wrought or finished, πρὸς κάλλος* Plat. Legg. 810 B; λόγος ἀπηκριβωμένος Id. Tim. 29 C, Isocr. 43 A, cf. Plat. Phileb. 59 D; παιδεία Isocr. Antid. § 190; τὰ μάλιστ' ἀπηκρ. the most perfect creatures, Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 15; of persons, ἀπηκριβωμένος ἐπὶ τινι *accurately versed in a thing*, Isocr. 238 D; cf. ἀπηκριβωμένως.

II. in Med. *to finish off, make perfect*, of sculpture, Anth. Plan. 172, 342; ἀπ. ταῖς γραμμαῖσι Luc. Imagg. 16.

ἀπακταίνω, *to be unequal to violent exercise*, Hesych. II. trans. *to tire by violent exercise*, as must be read in Plat. Legg. 672 C; cf. Ruhnck. Tim. v. ἀκταίνειν.

ἀπακτέον, verb. Adj. *one must lead away, τινά τινος* Plut. 2. 9 F.

ἀπακτός, *όν, that may be dragged to prison*, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 105 (as Schweigh. for ἀπάκτος).

ἀ-πάλαιστος, *ον, not to be thrown in wrestling, unconquerable*, Pind. N. 4. 154; v. sq.

ἀ-πάλαιστρος, *ον, not trained in the palaestra, unskilled in wrestling*, Anth. P. 12. 222; opp. to οἱ μετέχοντες ταῦ γυμνασίου, C. I. 3086, cf. 3085.

2. generally, *awkward, clumsy*, Cic. Brut. 68, Quiutil. 9. 4, Hesych. s. v. Κυπρία πάλη.

II. *not customary on the palaestra, contrary to its rules*, Anth. P. 5. 214.—Jacobs ad Anth. p. 101 would everywhere read ἀπάλαιστος.

ἀ-παλαίωτος, *ον, not growing old or decaying*; Hesych.

ἀπάλαλκε, 3 sing. aor. 2, opt. ἀπαλάλκοι, (with no pres. in use, v. ἀλαλκε and cf. ἀπαλέξω):—*to ward off, keep off something from one, τί τινος* Il. 22. 348, cf. Od. 4. 766; νόσους Pind. O. 8. 112: Theocr. 28. 20 has inf. ἀπαλαλκόμεν.

ἀπάλαμνος, *ον, roēt. for ἀπάλαμας, (cf. παλαμναῖος from παλάμη, νόνημος from νόνημος):—properly, without hands, i. e. helpless, good for naught, ἀνὴρ ἀπ. Il. 5. 597, cf. Simon. 8. 11:—Adv. -νωρ, A. B. 418:—Theod. Prodr. has a Sup. -εστατος, as if from ἀπα-λαμνήs.*

II. in Lyr. and Eleg. Poets, like ἀμήχανος, *impracticable, reckless, lawless*, of persons, Pind. O. 2. 105; of acts, ἔρδειν ἔργ' ἀπ. Solon 14; ἀπάλαμνα μυθεῖσθαι Theogn. 481; ἀνελεῖσθαι Id. 281; so, ἀπ. τι πάσχειν Eur. Cycl. 598.

ἀ-πάλαμος, *ον, (πᾶλάμη) like ἀπάλαμνος, helpless*, Hes. Op. 20; βίος ἀπ., of Tantalus, Pind. O. 1. 95. [ἀπ- metri grat., Hes. l. c.]

ἀπάλαομαι, Pass. *to go astray, wander*, ἀπ. ἄλλη Hes. Sc. 409.

ἀπάλαστέω, (ἀλαστός) *to complain of grievous usage*, Hesych.

ἀπαλεγέω, *to feel no more pain at a thing, τι* Thuc. 2. 61; ἀπ. τὸ πένθος *to put away sorrow*, Plut. Cleom. 22; like ἀπολοφύρομαι.

II. generally *to be apathetic, callous*, ἀπ. ταῖς ἐλπίσιν Polyb. 9. 40, 4; πρὸς ἐλπίδα Dio C. 48. 37: absol., Polyb. 1. 35, 5, etc.

ἀπάληγσις, *εως, ἦ, a ceasing to feel pain*, Heliod. 6. 5.

ἀπαλείφω, fut. ψω: pf. ἀπαλήλιφα Dem. 1243. 29:—*to wipe off, expunge*, esp. from a record or register, Id. 1115. 5; ἀπ. τινὰ ἀπὸ ὀφλήματος *to give one his quittance*, Id. 1338. 8; ἀπ. τι *to cancel it*, Aeschin. 49. 36; ἀπ. ἀπὸ τῶν παρακαταθηκῶν *to embezzle part of the deposits*, Dem. 1243. 17, cf. 29.—Hence verb. Adj. ἀπαλειπτέον, *one must expunge*, M. Anton. 11. 19;—anā Adj. -πτικός, ἦ, *όν, expunging*, Eccl.: -ψις, *εως, ἦ, an expunging*, Athanas.

ἀπαλέξαι, ἀπαλέξασθαι, v. sub ἀπαλέξω.

ἀπαλέγησις, ἦ, *a defence, τινός against a thing*, Clem. Al. 224, Suid.

ἀπαλεξητικός, ἦ, *όν, helping, defending*, E. M. 56. 10.

ἀπαλεξί-κακος; *ον, = ἀλεξίκακος*, Orph. H. 67.

ἀπαλέξω, fut. ξήσω, *to ward off from, c. acc. rei et gen. pers., καὶ δέ κεν ἄλλον σεῦ ἀπαλεξήσαιμι* Il. 24. 371; so c. dat. pers., Ζεὺς . . . μοι ἀπαλέξαι γάμον *may he avert it from me*, Aesch. Supp. 1053.

2. reversely c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, like Lat. defendere aliquem ab aliqua re, οὐδ' ὡς τιν' ἐμελλεν ἀπαλεξήσαιεν κακότητος Od. 17. 364.

II. Med. *to defend oneself, πρὸς ταῦτ' ἀπαλέξασθαι* Soph. Aj. 166, cf. Fr. 286, Nic. Th. 829. V. ἀπάλαλκε.

ἀπαλεύομαι, Dep. *to keep aloof from*, v. l. Nic. Th. 395 (Schol.).

ἀπαληθεύω, *to speak the whole truth, πρὸς τινα* Xen. Oec. 3, 12, in Med.

II. *to verify, confirm*, Suid.

ἀπαλθαίνομαι, fut. ἦσομαι: Dep.:—*to heal thoroughly, ἔλκε' ἀπαλθήσεσθον* (—εσθαι Aristarch.), Il. 8. 419; impf. in Q. Sm. 4. 404.

ἀπάλλα, ἦ, (ἀπαλός) *tenderness, softness*, Geop. 1. 8, 2.

ἀπαλλας, *ου, δ, a sucking pig*, Diog. L. 8. 20.

ἀπαλλάγη, ἦ, (ἀπαλλάσσω) *deliverance, release, relief from a thing, riddance of it, πόνων, πημάτων, ξυμφορᾶς* Aesch. Ag. 1, 20, Pr. 754, Soph. Ant. 1338, etc.; so in pl., Aesch. Pr. 316, Eur. Heracl. 811; ἀπ. πραγμάτων Antipho 145. 30; ἀπ. τοῦ πολέμου *an putting an end to the war*, Thuc. 7. 2; τοῦ πολέμου οὐκ ἦν πέρας οὐδ' ἀπ. Dem. 275. 29; of matters of business, ἀπ. συμβολαίων Id. 893. 13; generally, *a cessation, τινος* Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 3.

2. absol. *a divorce*, Eur. Med. 236, 1375.

II. *a removal*, Plat. Legg. 736 A.

III. (from Pass.) *a going away,*

a means of getting away, an escape, retreat, Hdt. 1. 12., 7. 207, al.; τέλος τῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς *the final departure*, Id. 2. 139; ἦ ἀπ. ἐγένετο ἀλλήλων *separation of combatants*, Thuc. 1. 51.

2. τοῦ βίου *departure from life*, Hipp. 1234 A, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 13; ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος Plat. Phaedo 64 C; hence ἀπαλλαγή *alone, death*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 3, etc.

ἀπαλλακτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀπαλλάσσω, *one must release from, τινά τινος* Plut. Cor. 32.

2. *one must remove, make away with, τι ἐκποδῶν* Dion. H. 6. 51.

II. (from Pass.) *one must withdraw from, get rid of, τινός* Lys. 104. 4, Plat. Phaedo 66 D.

ἀπαλλακτής, οὔ, δ, *a liberator from, κακοῦ* Max. Tyr. 13. 5.

ἀπαλλακτιάω, = ἀπαλαφέω, M. Anton. 10. 36.

ἀπαλλακτικός, ἦ, *όν, fit for delivering from, τινος* Diosc. 3. 83:—Adv., ἀπαλλακτικῶς *χειν, = ἀπαλαφέειν*, Dion. H. de Rhet. 11. 8.

2. *fit for curing disease*, Arist. Probl. 31. 23.

ἀπαλλαξέω, Desiderat. of ἀπαλλάσσομαι, *to wish to be delivered, to wish to go away from, get rid of, τινος* Thuc. 1. 95., 3. 84.

ἀπάλλαξις, *εως, ἦ, = ἀπαλλαγή*, Hdt. 9. 13, Hipp. 48. 11.

ἀπαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω Isocr. 92 E: pf. ἀπήλλαχα Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 6: aor. ἀπήλλαξα Hdt. and Att. Prose:—Pass., pf. ἀπήλλαγμαi Ar. Pax 1128, Isocr., Ion. ἀπάλλαγμαi Hdt. 2. 144, 167: aor. ἀπηλάχθη, Ion. ἀπαλλ-, Id. 2. 152, Trag.; in Att. ἀπηλλάγη [ᾱ] as always in Prose; also in Trag. (for the most part metri grat., cf. however Soph. Ant. 422, El. 782), Pors. Phoen. 986: fut. ἀπαλλαχθήσομαι Eur. Hipp. 356, Ar., in Prose ἀπαλλαγήσομαι Thuc. 4. 28, etc.:—Med., fut. (in pass. sense) ἀπαλλάξομαι Hdt. 7. 122, Eur. Hel. 437, Thuc., etc.: aor. ἀπηλλάξαντο Eur. Heracl. 317, cf. Plut. Cato Mi. 64.

A. Act. *to set free, release, deliver from a thing, παιδίον δυσμορφίης* Hdt. 6. 61; τινὰ πόνων, πημονῆς, κακῶν, φόβου, etc., Aesch. Pr. 773, 471, etc.; τινὰ ἐκ γῶν Soph. El. 292; ἐκ φόβου Andoc. 8. 39; c. acc. only, *to set free, release*, Soph. Ant. 597, etc.; κύπος μ' ἀπ. Id. Ph. 850: *to release from a debt or obligation, grant a quittance to*, Dem. 952. 16.

2. *to put away from, remove from, τί τινος*, as ἀπ. γῆς πρόσσωπον, φρενῶν ἔρωτα Eur. Med. 27, Hipp. 774; σφαγῆς χεῖρα I. T. 994; χρυσὸν χερὸς Hec. 1222; ἀπ. τινά τινος *to take away or remove from one*, Ar. Eccl. 1046; τινὰ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ Dio C. 43. 32.

3. c. acc. only, *to put away, remove, τι* Eur. Hec. 1068, Plat., etc.; κύβοις ἔργ' ἀπ. κακά *to do away ill by words*, Id. Fr. 284. 26:—also *to get rid of an opponent, by fair means or foul*, Id. 711. 25., 712. 1; ἀπ. τοὺς κατηγόρους Lys. 181. 25; *to dismiss, send away, τινά* Thuc. 1. 90; *to remove or displace from an office*, lb. 129; also *to make away with, destroy*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 2; ἐαυτὸν Plut. Cato Mi. 70.

b. *to withdraw an accusation*, Dem. 952. 11., 966. 3, v. Interpr. ad ll.:—*to discharge a debt*, Dio C. 59. 1, etc.; so in Pass., Id. 51. 17.

II. intr. *to get off free, escape*, esp. with an Adv. added, βηθίδως Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 5; ὁ στόλος οὕτως ἀπ. came off, ended, Hdt. 5. 63, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1288, Eur. Med. 786; οὐκ ὡς ἤθελε ἀπήλλαξεν Hdt. 1. 16; κακῶς ἀπ. Plat. Rep. 491 D; καταγελάστωις ἀπ. Aeschin. 33. 17; so with a part. or adj., χαίρων ἀπ. Hdt. 3. 69; ἀθῶος ἀπ. Ar. Pl. 271, Plat. Soph. 254 D, etc.:—c. gen. *to depart from, βίου* Eur. Hel. 302, cf. Plat. Ax. 367 C; so, πῶς ἀπήλλαχεν ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ; Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 6; ἀριστ' ἀπαλλάττει ἐπὶ τούτου τοῦ κύβου *in respect of . . .*, Diphil. Συναρ. 1: v. infr. II. 2.

B. Pass. and Med., *to be set free or released from a thing, get rid of it, ἀπαλαχθέντας δουλοσύνης* Hdt. 1. 170; τυράννων Id. 5. 78; τῶν παρεόντων κακῶν Id. 2. 120; πημονῆς Aesch. Pr. 471; φόβου Soph. El. 783; πραγμάτων τε καὶ μαχῶν Ar. Pax 293; στρατιᾶς Ar. Ach. 251; Κλέωνος Thuc. 4. 28; κακῶν τῆσδε χθονός *from the evils issuing from this land*, Soph. O. C. 786, etc.

2. *to get off, escape*, mostly with some Adj. or Adv. added (as in Act. II), ἀγῶνος ἀπ. καλῶς Eur. Heracl. 346; ἀζήμιος ἀπ. Ar. Pl. 271; and often in Plat.

3. absol. *to be acquitted*, Dem. 605. 17.

4. of a point under discussion, *to be dismissed as settled, τοῦτο ἀπήλλακται . . . μὴ τὸ φίλον φίλον εἶναι* Plat. Lysis 220 B, cf. Phileb. 67 A.

II. *to remove, depart from, ἐκ χώρας, ἐκ γῆς* Hdt. 1. 61., 2. 139, etc.; μαντικῶν μυθῶν Aesch. Eum. 180; also, γῆς ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι πόδα Eur. Med. 729 (cf. βαίνειν πόδα, βαίνω λ. II. 4); ἀπ. παρά τινος Aeschin. 8. 20:—*to depart, go away, ἐς τὴν ἐωυτοῦ* Hdt. 1. 82, al.; ἐπὶ τῆς ἐωυτοῦ Id. 9. 11, cf. 5. 64; πρὸς χώραν Plat. Legg. 938 A; ἐπὶ τόπον Polyb. 5. 15, 6; absol., Hdt. 2. 93, al.:—hence in various relations, as,

2. ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι τοῦ βίου *to depart from life*, Eur. Hel. 102, cf. Hipp. 356; βίου ἀπαλλαγὴν ἀπ. Plat. Rep. 496 E; also often without τοῦ βίου, *to depart, die*, Eur. Heracl. 1000, Thuc. 2. 42, Plat. Phaedo 81 C, etc.: of things, *to cease*, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 6, 20.

3. ἀπ. λέχους, *to be divorced*, Eur. Andr. 592; ἀπ. γυνή τε ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς καὶ ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀπὸ γυναικός Plat. Legg. 868 D.

4. ἀπ. τοῦ διδασκάλου, *to leave school*, Id. Gorg. 514 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 24.

5. ἀπ. ἐκ παίδων, like Lat. e pueris excedere, *to become a man*, Aeschin. 6. 16.

6. *to be removed from, ἀπηλλαγμένος εὐηθείης many remaves from folly*, Hdt. 1. 60; ξυμφορῶν Thuc. 1. 122; αἰσχύνῃς Id. 3. 63: c. inf., κρῖναι ἰκανῶς οὐκ ἀπήλλακτο *was not far from judging adequately*, Thuc. 1. 138.

b. πολλὸν ἀπηλλαγμένος *off from, τῶν μακρῶν λόγων* Soph. El. 1335; σκαμμάτων Ar. Pl. 316; ἀπ. λημμάτων *to give up the pursuit of . . .*, Dem. 37. 24; οὐκ ἀπήλλακται γραφικῆς *is not averse from . . .*, Luc. Salt. 35.

b. absol. *to have done, give over, cease*, Soph. Ant. 422, Plat. Apol. 39 D; ὡς ἀπήλλαγμαi *when I gave up*, Dem. 578. 14.

o. c. part., like ἀνύσων πράξας, etc., εἰπὼν ἀπαλλάγηθι *speak and be done with it*, Plat. Gorg. 491 C, cf. Theaet. 183 C; ἀπαλλάχθητι πυρώσας Eur. Cycl. 600; but also in part., like ἀνύσας, with a Verb, οὐκοῦν ἀπαλ-

λαχθεῖς ἄπει; make haste and begone, Soph. Ant. 244. 8. to depart from enmity, i. e. to be reconciled, so that it comes to be used much like διαλλάσσομαι or καταλλάσσομαι, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Legg. 915 C; absol., Ib. 768 C, Dem. 578. 14. 9. to recover from an ailment, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 14.

ἀπαλλότριος, α, ον, given over to strangers, πολιτεῖαι Diod. 11. 76. ἀπαλλοτριώω, fut. ὦσω; pf. ἀπηλλοτριώκα Aeschin. 29. 20:—to estrange, alienate, Hipp. Art. 824; ἀπ. τι ἀπό τινος to estrange from, Aeschin. l. c.; τινά τινος Joseph. A. J. 4. 1, 1:—Pass. to be alienated, Plat. Tim. 65 A; τινος from one, Polyb. 1. 79, 6; πρὸς τινα towards one, Isocr. Epist. 423 E, Diod. 18. 48; ἀπηλλοτριωμένην πρὸς φυτεῖαν χώραν ill-suited for . . . Id. 3. 73. 2. of property, to alienate (cf. sq.), Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 7, C. I. 2058 B.

ἀπαλλοτριώσις, ἡ, alienation, λέγω ἀπαλλοτριώσιν δόσιν καὶ πρᾶσιν Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 7, cf. C. I. 3281.

ἀπαλόω, poet. -οιάω; fut. ἦσω:—to thresh out, σῖτος ἀπηλοημένος Dem. 1040. 22. 2. metaph. to bruise, crush, Π. 4. 522 (v. sub ἀχρι); generally, to destroy, Nonn. D. 9. 320.

ἀπαλόβιος, ον, living delicately, Byz.

ἀπαλόθριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, soft-haired, Eur. Bacch. 1185.

ἀπαλοιφή, ἡ, (ἀπαλείφω) an effacing, expunging, Gloss.

ἀπαλοκουρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἀπαλή κουρίς, or καρῖς, Epich. 50 Ahr.

ἀπαλόπαις, δος, ὁ, α delicate child, Hesych.

ἀπαλοπάρης, ον, with soft cheeks, Eust. 691. 52.

ἀπαλοπλόκαμος, ον, with soft curls, Philox. 2. 14.

ἀπαλόπνοος, ον, breathing softly, Byz.

ἀπαλοπτέρυξ, υγος, with soft wings, Byz.

ἀπαλός, ἡ, ὄν, Aeol. ἀπ-, soft to the touch, tender: in Hom. mostly of the human body, ἀπαλήν ὑπὸ δειρήν Π. 3. 371; παρεΐων ἀπαλάων 18. 123; ἀπαλοῖο δι' αὐχένος ἦλθεν ἀκωκή 17. 49, Od. 22. 16; ἀπ. πόδες Π. 19. 92; ἀπ. δέ σφ' ἦτορ ἀπύρα, i. e. the life of young animals, Π. 115 (so, ἀπαλὰς λαβοῦσα having taken them young, Arist. H. A. 10. 6, 3); so, ἔσαν αὐδὴν ἐξ ἀπαλῶν στομάτων Hes. Sc. 279: of a person, delicate, εὐμορφότερα . . . τὰς ἀπαλῶν Γυρίνως Sappho 78; rare in Trag., and only in lyrics, Aesch. Supp. 70 (cf. ἀμαλός); βρέφος ἀπ. Eur. I. A. 1286; βλέφαρον τέγγουσ' ἀπ. El. 1339; but more freq. in Com., σισύμβριον Cratin. Χείρ. 2; κρέα Αἰ. Lys. 1063; δάκτυλοι Alex. Δημ. 3; θερμολουσίαις ἀπαλοῖ Com. Anon. 241; so in Prose, ἀπ. ψυχὴ Plat. Phaedr. 245 A; of fresh fruit, Hdt. 2. 92, cf. Xen. Oec. 19, 18; of tender meat, Xen. An. 1. 5, 2; of a gentle fire, Philem. Στρατ. 1. 8, Diod. 3. 25. II. metaph. soft, gentle, ἀπαλὸν γελάσαι, like ἡδὺν γελάσαι, to laugh gently, Od. 14. 465; ἀπ. διαίτα, soft, delicate, Plat. Phaedr. 239 C; τῷ αὐτῷ . . . χρῆσώμεθα τεκμηρίῳ περὶ ἔρωτα, ὅτι ἀπαλός Id. Symp. 195 E:—even, ἀπ. εἰσπλους λιμένος, opp. to τραχὺς, Cratin. Incert. 12. 6:—Adv., ἀπαλῶς ὑπᾶν to roast moderately, Sotad. Ἐγκλ. 1. 16, cf. Wess. Diod. 1. p. 192. 2. in bad sense, soft, weak, ὡς ἀπ. καὶ λευκός Cratin. Πυρ. 3; λευκός, ἐξυρημένος . . . ἀπ. Αἰ. Thesm. 192. (The Root is perhaps the same as that of ἀβρός, v. sub ἀβρός. Döderl. connects it with ὀπός (sap). [ἀπαλός; for καλάμω . . . ὑφ' ἀπαλῷ, in Theocr. 28. 4, is corrupt.]

ἀπαλόσαρκος, with soft or tender flesh, Hipp. 426. 53., 588. 51.

ἀπαλόστομος, ον, delicate to the mouth, Hesych.

ἀπαλόστρακος, ον, soft-shelled, crustaceous, Greg. Nyss.

ἀπαλοσύγκριτος, ον, delicately composed, Oribas. Mai. p. 9. 12.

ἀπαλότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἀπαλός) softness, tenderness, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Plat. Symp. 195 D, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22; δι' ἀπαλότητα Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 2.

ἀπαλοτρεφής, ἐς, well-fed, plump, σίαλος Π. 21. 363; ἀπ. λειμῶνες rich pastures, Anth. P. append. 50. 11.

ἀπαλοφόρος, ον, wearing soft raiment, E. M.

ἀπαλόφρων, ον, soft-hearted, Anth. P. 7. 403, Clem. Al. 108.

ἀπαλόχροος, ον, contr. -χροος, χροον; with heterocl. gen. ἀπαλόχροος, dat. -χροῖ, acc. -χροα:—soft-skinned, h. Hom. Ven. 14, Hes. Op. 517, Theogn. 1341 Bgk., Eur. Hel. 373 (lyr.):—also ἀπαλόχρως, χρωτος, ὁ, ἡ, A. B. 18.

ἀπαλόψυχος, ον, of gentle mind, Byz.

ἀπαλυντής, οἰ, ὁ, a worker of hides, currier, Zonar.

ἀπαλύνω, fut. ὑνώ, (ἀπαλός) to soften, τοῦ ἵππου τὸ στόμα, τὰς τρίχας Xen. Eq. 5, 5: to make plump, opp. to ἰσχυαίνω, Hipp. Art. 816. 2. to make tender or delicate, τοὺς πόδας ὑποδήμασι Xen. Lac. 2. 1, cf. Eq. 4, 5:—Pass. to be softened, metaph., LXX (4 Regg. 22. 19, Ps. 54. 21).

ἀπαλύσκομαι, = ἀπαλεύομαι: ἀπαλύσασθαι v. l. for ἀπαλέσασθαι, Nic. Th. 829.

ἀπαλυσμός, ὁ, a making plump, Hipp. Art. 817.

ἀπα-αλφίτιζω, fut. σω, to mix wine with barley-meal or groats, in the Persian fashion, Ath. 432 D; ἐπ' ἀλφίτου πίνειν in Epinic. ib.; v. Mein. Com. Gr. 4. 505.

ἀπάλωσις, εως, ἡ, a softening, Athanas.

ἀπαμαλδύνω, to bring to naught, Anth. P. 9. 24, Greg. Naz.

ἀπαμαυρόω, to remove darkness, ὄσων . . . ἀπημαυρώσας ὀμίχλην Orph. H. 6. 6. II. to make obscure, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 21.

ἀπαμάω, fut. ἦσω, to cut off, ἀπ' οὐατα νηλεῖ χαλκῷ ρινάς τ' ἀμήσαντες Od. 21. 301, cf. Hes. Th. 181; ἀπάμησον [τὸν πόδα] Soph. Ph. 749: so in Med., Theophr. Lar. 21; ἀπὸ στάχυν ἀμήσασθαι Q. Sm. 13. 242:—Pass., Nonn. D. 4. 413. [ἀπα- in Ep.; but in Soph. ἀπα-.]

ἀπαμβλίσκω, to make abortive, ἀπ. καρπούς to produce abortive fruit, Plut. Arat. 32. II. intr. to miscarry, aor. ἀπήμβλωσε, Id. Pomp. 53.

ἀπαμβλύνω, fut. ὑνώ, to blunt or dull the edge of, τὰ ξίφη Dio C. 40. 24: but mostly, 2. metaph., ἐλπίδα Pind. P. 1. 160; of a person, τεθηγμένον τοῖ μ' οὐκ ἀπαμβλύνεις λόγῳ Aesch. Theb. 715; φάος ὄσων Opp. H. 4. 525:—more freq. in Pass. to be blunted, lose its edge or force,

Er. Hom. 12, Plat. Rep. 442 D; ἰσχυρὸς ἀπήμβλυνται Poëta ap. Ath. 592 A; γηράσκοντι συγγηράσκουσι αἱ φρένες καὶ ἐς τὰ πρήγματα πάντα ἀπαμβλύνονται Hdt. 3. 134; ἀπαμβλυνθήσεται γνώμην Aesch. Pr. 866.

ἀπαμβροτεῖν, v. sub ἀφαμαρτάνω.

ἀπαμείβομαι, fut. ψομαι; aor. ἀπημείβην Xen. An. 2. 5, 15; plqpf. ἀπάμειπτο Anth. P. 14. 3: Dep.:—to reply, answer, very freq. in Plom., but always with a second more definite Verb, as ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη or ἀπαμείβετο φώνησέν τε; so, ὦδε ἀπ. Xen. l. c.; τινά Theocr. 8. 8.

ἀπαμείρω, to deprive one of share in a thing, τινά τι Ap. Rh. 3. 186:—Pass. to be bereft, τινός of a thing, v. l. for ἀπομ-, Hes. Th. 801, Op. 576; and v. l. for ἀποαίνυται, Od. 17. 322.

ἀπαμέλω, to suck out milk from the breast, Medic.

ἀπαμελέομαι, Pass. to be neglected utterly, ἀπημελημένος Hdt. 3. 129, 132, Soph. Ph. 652.

ἀπαμέργομαι, Med., only used in pres. and impf., to take or carry off for oneself, Nic. Th. 861, Al. 306.

ἀπαμέρδω, = ἀπαμείρω, Q. Sm. 4. 422, etc.

ἀπαμμένος, Ion. part. pf. pass. of ἀπάπτω.

ἀπαμπίσχω, to undress, lay bare, Philo 2. 74, etc.

ἀπαμπλάκεῖν, inf. of aor. ἀπήμπλακον (with no prcs. in use), = ἀφαμαρτεῖν, to fail utterly, Soph. Tr. 1139. (Others would read ἀπαπλ-; cf. Elmsl. Med. 115.)

ἀπαμύνω, fut. ὑνώ, to keep off, ward off, with collat. notion of defence, τί τινι something for (i. e. from) another, Αἰτωλοῖσιν ἀπήμυνεν κακὸν ἡμαρ Π. 9. 597; ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμύνειν 1. 67; later, τί τινος Luc. Cyn. 13 (cf. ἀρῆν ἀπὸ οἴκου ἀμύναι Od. 2. 59); also c. acc. only, ἀπ. τὰ κακά Hdt. 7. 120; ἀπ. τὸν βάρβαρον to repulse him, 9. 90; τὰς μυίας Αἰ. Vesp. 597; τοὺς ἔξωθεν Plat. Rep. 415 E. II. Med. to keep off from oneself, to drive back, repel, ἀνδρ' ἀπαμύνασθαι Od. 16. 72; so, ἀπ. τὰς νέας Hdt. 5. 86; τὴν πενήν καὶ τὴν δεσποσύνην Id. 7. 102; also, ἀπ. ταῦτα τὰ θηρία ἀπὸ ὀφθαλμῶν Id. 3. 110. 2. absol. to defend or protect oneself, ὁ δ' οὐκ ἀπαμύνετο χερσίν Od. 11. 579; πόλις ἣ ἀπαμυνάινεσθα by which we may protect ourselves, Π. 15. 735; so, Arist. de Long. Vitae 5, 11.

ἀπαμφιάζω, to take off a garment, to doff it, Plut. 2. 406 D: Med., ἀπαμφιάσασθαι τὰ περιπάτα Philo 1. 288; ἀπαμφιάζου πενθικὴν ἀμορφίαν C. I. 8795:—metaph., γυμνὴ καὶ ἀπημφιασμένη ἀλήθεια Philo 1. 263; ἀπαμφιάσαι γυμνὴν τὴν ψυχὴν Themist. 249 D:—hence Subst. ἀπαμφιασμός, ὁ, Cornut. N. D. 30;—and -αῖσις or -αῖσις, ἡ, Dionys. Ar., Cyrill.

ἀπαμφιέννυμι, to strip of garments, στέρν' ἀπημφιεσμένοι having them stript bare, Xenarch. Πλουτ. 1. 5. 2. to strip off, τοίχους Plut. 2. 516 F.

ἀπαμφίζω, fut. Att. -ῶ, = ἀπαμφιάζω, to strip from one, τί τινος Menand. Miso. 9:—also ἀπαμφίσκω, Philo 2. 319.

ἀπαναγιγνώσκω, to read amiss, Apollon. de Constr. 126: ἀπανάγνωσμα, τό, a fault in reading, faulty reading, Ib. 146, etc.

ἀπαναγκάζω, fut. ἄσω, to force away, τι ἀπό τινος Hipp. Art. 780; opp. to προσαναγκάζω, Ib. 792:—freq. as f. l. for ἐπαν-.

ἀπαναιδεύομαι, Dep., = ἀναισχυντέω, mentioned by Thom. M. as an Att. word; but only found in late writers, as Nicet. Ann. 142 D.

ἀπαναίνομαι, Dep. to disown, reject, οἱ δ' οὐ γινώσκοντες ἀπηνήναντο Π. 7. 185; ἀπανήνασθαι θεοῦ εὐνήν Od. 10. 297; εὐθὺς δ' ἀπανάνατο νύμφαν Pind. N. 5. 60; part. ἀπανηνάμενος, Aesch. Eum. 972: the pres. in Hipp. 665. 26, Plut. 2. 132 C.

ἀπαναισιμῶ, to use quite up, like ἀπαναλίσκω, Hipp. (?)

ἀπαναισχυντέω, to have the effrontery to do or say, ἀπ. τοῦτο, ὡς . . . Plat. Apol. 31 C. II. to deny shamelessly, Dem. 850. 17.

ἀπαναλίσκω, fut. -ανάλωσω, cf. Alciphro 3. 47; pf. ἀπανάλωκα Thuc. 7. 11: aor. pass. ὤθην Id. 7. 30; plqpf. ἀπανηλώμην Diod. 12. 40:—to use quite up, utterly consume, ll. c.:—the form ἀπαναλώω occurs in Tim. Locr. 101 D in part. pres. pass.

ἀπανάλωσις [νᾶ], εως, ἡ, a using quite up, consuming, Diod. 1. 41.

ἀπαναστάσις, εως, ἡ, migration, departure, Joseph. B. J. 1. 15, 3.

ἀπαναστάτης, ον, ὁ, an emigrant, πατρίδων ἄν. Eumath. 273.

ἀπαναστεῦω, = ἀπανίσταμαι, Nicet. Ann. 114 B.

ἀπαναστομῶ, = ἀναστομῶ, for which it is v. l., Dion. H. 3. 40.

ἀπανατέλλω, poet. ἀπαντ-, to make to rise, raise up from, Opp. C. 2. 97, 563:—for Aesch. Ag. 26, v. ἐπανατέλλω.

ἀπαναχωρέω, strengthd. for ἀναχωρέω, Andr. Cret. p. 222, 228; c. gen., Theophr. Simoc. Epist. 79; and ἀπαναχώρησις, εως, ἡ, Diod. 25. 2;—unless in all cases ἐπαν- should be restored.

ἀπανδόκευτος, ον, without an inn to rest at, ὀδός Democr. ap. Stob. 154. 38.

ἀπανδρίζομαι, Dep. to stand manfully, πρὸς τι Callistr. Stat. 895.

ἀπανδρόομαι, Pass. to become manly, come to maturity, Eur. Ion 53, Luc. Amor. 26; ἀπηνδρώθησαν αἱ μήτραι viro maturae factae sunt, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6.

ἀπάνεμδομαι, Pass. to be blown down, Hesych., where ἀπνηνέμωθ should be restored (with Schneider) for -ῆθη.

ἀπάνευθε, and before consonants -θεν, strengthd. for ἀνευθε, Adv. afar off, far away, ἀπ. κίων Π. 1. 35; φεύγον ἐπειτ' ἀπ. 9. 478, etc. II. as Prep. with gen. far from, away from, aloof from, τῶν ἄλλων ἀπ. θεῶν Π. 14. 189, cf. 20. 41; ἀπ. θεῶν without their knowledge, 1. 549; so, ἀπ. τοκήων Od. 9. 36. 2. out from, issuing from, τοῦ δ' ἀπ. σέλας γένητ' Π. 19. 374.

ἀπανθέω, fut. ἦσω, to leave off blooming, fade, wither, Hipp. 234. 44:—mostly metaph., Αἰ. Eccl. 1121; ἀνανθεῖ . . . καὶ ἀπνηθηκότι καὶ σώματι καὶ ψυχῇ even with a faded body and soul, Plat. Symp. 196 A; so in Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 2, old age is compared to straw, ἄμφω γὰρ ἀπνηθη-

κότα; freq. also in Luc. to ripen, Alex. Δημ. 6.

II. of wine, to lose its sweetness, i. e.

ἀπάνθησις, εως, ἡ, a fading, withering; κατ' ἀπάνθησιν at the time when the blossom fades, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 13.

ἀπανθίζω, fut. ἴσω, to pluck off flowers, Lat. decerpere: metaph., ματαίαν γλῶσσαν ἀπανθίσαι to cull the flowers of idle talk, i. e. talk as boldly as they please, Aesch. Ag. 1662; Ἄρης φιλεῖ . . τὰ λῦστα πάντ' ἀπανθίζειν (as Conington for πάντα τάνθρώπων) to cut off all the best, Id. Fr. 98:—Med. to gather honey from flowers, Luc. Pisc. 6: metaph. to cull the best of a thing, Plut. 2. 30 C, Luc. Merc. Cond. 39, Philostr. 565: cf. λωπίζομαι.

ἀπάνθισμα, τό, a flower plucked or culled, Eust. 782. 21; τὸ τερπνὸν τῆς πορφύρας ἀπ., rhetorical description of the emperor Constant. Porphyrog., Geop. Prooem. 11:—ἀπανθισμός, ὁ, a plucking of flowers, Schol. II.;—in Galen. 2. 808, either a hardly visible line or a capillary vein.

ἀπανθράκιζω, to broil on the coals, roast, βοῦν ἀπηνθράκιζ' ὄλον Ar. Ran. 506, cf. Av. 1546, Philo 1. 665:—ἀπανθράκισμα, τό, a broil, Hesych. s. v. χναύματα.

ἀπανθρακίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a small fish for broiling, also ἐπανθρακίς (q. v.), Ath. 129 B. II. a cake baked on coals, v. l. Diocl. Caryst. ap. Ath. 110 B, Hesych.; v. Sturz. Dial. Maced. p. 69.

ἀπανθρακόω, to burn to a cinder, ἀπηνθράκωσεν Luc. D. Mort. 20. 4:—Pass., Id. D. Marin. 11. 1, Peregr. 1, etc.

ἀπανθρωπέομαι, Dep. to shun like a misanthrope, rejected by Poll. 2. 5, but used by Hipp. Epist. 1275 in the form ἀπανθρωπέονται, altered by Stephan. into -εύονται; but the common form is acknowledged by Tzetz. Hist. 7. 880, 885 (ubi -οῦνται).

ἀπανθρωπία, ἡ, dislike of men, Luc. Tim. 44. II. inhumanity, cruelty, Hipp. Coac. 194: ἀπανθρωπεία ap. Poll. 8. 14; but -ία, 2. 5., 3. 64., 4. 14.

ἀπανθρωπίζομαι, Pass. to become a man, as opp. to a beast, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1096.

ἀπ-άνθρωπος, ον, far from man, and so, I. desert, desolate, τῶδ' ἀπανθρώπῳ πάγῳ, of Caucasus, Aesch. Pr. 20; ἀπ. ἡ γῆ Luc. Prom. 11. II. of men, and their deeds, inhuman, savage, Soph. Fr. 842; ἀπάνθρωπα διαπεπραγμένοι Dion. H. 6. 81:—unsocial, misanthropic, τρόπος Plat. Ep. 309 B; χροῖα οὐκ ἀπ. not unpleasing, Plut. 2. 54 E, Cato Mi. 5:—Adv. -πως, Luc. Tim. 35.

ἀπανίστημι, fut. -στήσω, to make rise up and depart, send away, τὴν στρατιὴν Hdt. 3. 156., 6. 133, Thuc. 2. 70. II. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., and fut. med., to arise and go away, depart again, Hdt. 9. 87; ἀπὸ τῆς πόλιος Ib. 86; ἐκ πόλεως Thuc. 1. 61; Ποσιδαίας from . . , Ib. 139: esp. to leave one's country, emigrate, Ib. 2.—A late form -ιστάω occurs in Eust. Opusc. 147. 11.

ἀ-πάνουργος, ον, guileless, Plut. 2. 966 A:—Adv. -γως, Scxt. Emp. M. 2. 77.—Also -γευτος, ον, E. M. 163. 6:—Adv. -τως, Schol. Dem.

ἀπαντάπασι, Adv. altogether, Solon 34.

ἀπανταχῆ, Adv. (ἀπας) everywhere, Eur. Fr. 217:—ἀπανταχόθεν, from all sides, Diod. 20. 57; c. gen., γῆς Luc. D. Mort. 9. 2:—ἀπανταχοῦ, = ἀπανταχοῦ, Luc. Prom. 12, Themist. 310 B:—ἀπανταχοῖ, to every quarter, Isae. 76. 9:—ἀπανταχόσε, = ἀπανταχοῖ, Plut. Cam. 41:—ἀπανταχοῦ, everywhere, Eur. 1. T. 517, Alex. Μιλκ. 1, Menand., al.; ἀπ. γῆς Dio C. 69. 13.

ἀπαντάω: impf. ἀπῆντων Thuc. 4. 127, Dor. 3 sing. ἀπάντη Bion 4. 7: fut. ἀπαντήσω Arist. Rhet. Al. 19, 4, Polyb. 4. 26, 5, and later; but better ἤσομαι, Thuc. 4. 77., 7. 2 and 80, Xen., Lys., etc.: aor. ἀπῆντησα Eur. Phoen. 1392, Thuc. 2. 20: pf. ἀπῆντηκα Ar. Lys. 420, Dem.:—the pres. med., used in act. sense by Polyb. 8. 8, 5, and Polyæn., is censured by Luc. Lexiph. 25; so also pf. ἀπῆντημαι, Polyb. 2. 37, 6, Dion. H. 6. 88, etc.: v. Lob. Phryn. 288. Cf. συναντάω, ὑπαντάω.

I. mostly of persons, to move from a place to meet a person, and generally to meet, encounter, τινί Hdt. 8. 9, Eur. Supp. 772, Thuc. 7. 1, etc.; ἀλλήλοισ ἐξ ἐναντίας ἀπ. Plat. Legg. 893 E; ἀπ. ταῖς ὁμοίαις φύσεσι to encounter, fall in with them, Dcm. 1395. 5:—absol., ὁ ἀεὶ ἀπαντῶν anyone that meets you, any chance person, like ὁ ἐπιών, ὁ τυχών, Plat. Rep. 563 C; οἱ ἀπαντῶντες Dem. 958. 16, Alex. Ἐπικλ. 1, Θεοφ. 1.

b. often with a Prep., ἀπ. τι εἰς τόπον to come or go to a place to meet him, meet him at a place, Hdt. 2. 75., 6. 84; ἐπὶ τόπον Thuc. 4. 70, 89, etc.; ἀπ. τινὶ Μαραθῶνδε Andoc. 14. 32:—also without a dat. pers., to present oneself at a place, εἰς Κύζικον Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 13, etc.; ἀπ. ἐνθάδε Ar. Lys. 13; δεῦρο πάλιν ἀπ. Plat. Theaet. 210 D, etc. (v. infr. 3).

2. often in hostile sense, to meet in battle, ἀπ. δορί (the dat. pers. being omitted) Eur. Phoen. 1392; ἀπ. Ἀθηναίους ἐς Τάραντα Thuc. 6. 34, cf. 2. 20., 3. 95, etc.; also, ἀπ. πρὸς τινα Isocr. 58 B, 59 A: generally to resist, oppose in anyway, νομοθέτῃ ἀπ. λέγων . . Plat. Legg. 684 D; διὰ λόγων νοουθετικῶν ἀπ. Ib. 740 E; ἀπ. τραχέως πρὸς τι Isocr. 8 D, Dem. 522. 23; ἀπ. τοῖς εἰρημένους to rejoin, reply, Isocr. 227 C.

b. absol. to present oneself in arms, attend the muster, Eur. Bacch. 782; ὄπλοισ ἀπ. Id. H. F. 542.

3. often as a law term, to meet in open court, τῷ καλεσαμένῳ Plat. Legg. 936 E, cf. Dem. 995. 17, etc.:—often without the dat. pers., ἀπ. πρὸς τὴν δίκην present oneself at the trial, Plat. Legg. 936 E; πρὸς ἣν [δίκην] οὐκ ἀπῆντα did not appear to defend his cause, Dem. 543. 18, cf. 540. 23; ἀπ. πρὸς τοὺς θεσμοθέτας, διαιτητάς, etc., to come before them, Id. 591. 27., 1011. 15, cf. ἀπαντητέον; and absol. to appear in court, Id. 1013. 6, cf. 898. 6., 1041. 6, al.:—but,

b. ἀπ. ἐπὶ τὴν δίαιταν to agree to the terms of arbitration, Id., 544. 20; ἀπ. ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις ἀγῶσι to be present at other people's suits, meddle in them, Id. 580. 20, cf. 133. 15.

4. ἀπ. εἰς . . to enter into a thing, attempt it, εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα Plat. Legg. 830 A; ἀπ. εἰς τὴν τίμησιν to come to the question of rating, Aeschin. 82. 21; ἀπ. εἰς τὰς χρείας Arist. Eth. N. 8. 6, 1; so, ἀπ. πρὸς τὰς μαθήσεις Plat. Theaet. 144 B;

πρὸς τὸν λόγον, πρὸς τὴν ἀπορίαν, etc., Arist. Soph. Elench. 16, 4, etc.; ἀπ. πρὸς τὴν τροφήν go to seek it, Id. de An. 2. 9, 8; to have recourse to . . , Dem. 563. 23., 760. 24, etc.; ἐπὶ ταύτας τὰς οἰκίας ἀπ. οἱ τραγῳδοποιοὶ Arist. Poët. 14, 20.

II. of things, to come upon one, meet or happen to one, ἀπ. δάκρμά μοι Eur. Ion 940, cf. Bion 4. 7; τοῖς πρὸς ὑμᾶς ζῶσι τοσαύτην κωφότητα . . παρ' ὑμῶν ἀπαντῶν Dem. 411. 26; ἀπ. μοι κραυγὴ παρὰ τῶν δικαστῶν Aeschin. 23. 31; μή τίς σοι ἐναντίος λόγος ἀπ. Plat. Phaedo 101 A; so in Dion. H. 4. 33, and later writers.

2. absol. to happen, occur, turn out, Ar. Lys. 420, Ep. Plat. 358 E, Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 15, Top. 8. 7, 1, al.; τούτων ἀπαντῶντων Hdt. 8. 142 Schaeef.:—so also in Pass., Polyb. 2. 7, 4.

ἀπαντή, ἡ, = ἀπάντησις, LXX.

ἀπάντη, Adv. (ἀπας) everywhere, κύκλῳ ἀπάντη all round about, Od. 8. 278; κῆρυξ δὲ φέρων ἀν' ὄμιλον ἀπ. δεῖξε (sc. τὸν κλῆρον) Il. 7. 183, cf. 186; ἀπ. πλανώμενος Plat. Legg. 752 A.

ἀπάντημα, ατος, τό, (ἀπαντάω) a meeting, Eur. Or. 514.

ἀπάντησις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Polyb. 5. 26, 8, etc.; ἀπ. λαμβάνειν to find an occasion, Id. 12. 8, 3. II. a meeting in argument, a reply, πρὸς τι Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 12, Metaph. 3. 5, 3; ἀπ. ποιείσθαι to reply, Polyb. 5. 63, 7; προσφιλῆς κατ' ἀπ. in conversation, Id. 10. 5, 6; cf. Plut. 2. 803 F.

ἀπαντητέον, verb. Adj. one must present oneself, appear, ἀπ. μοι εἰς τὴν στοάν Plat. Theaet. 210 D.

ἀπαντικρύ, Adv., strengthd. for ἀντικρύ, right opposite, τινός Dem. 99. 1, Luc. Amor. 5; ὁ ἀπ. λόφος Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 4. 2. plainly, openly, Hipp. Art. 807.

ἀπαντίον, Adv., strengthd. for ἀντίον, like ἀπεναντίον, right opposite, εἰς τὴν ἀπ. ἀκτὴν Hdt. 7. 34, cf. Scylax in Müll. Geogr. 1. 90.

ἀπαντλέω, to draw off from, ἀπ. χθονὸς ὕβρισμα θνητῶν Eur. Or. 1641: to draw off, πόνους τινί Aesch. Pr. 84; ἀπ. τὸ ὑγρὸν Arist. Probl. 2. 41; opp. to ἐπιχέω (q. v.). II. c. acc. only, to lighten, lessen, βάρος ψυχῆς Eur. Alc. 354; τὰ σώματα διαίταις ἀπ. Plat. Rep. 407 D:—in Pass., Plut. Alex. 57, Philo 1. 266.—Hence verb. Adj. ἀπαντλητέον, one must draw off, as water, Geop. 6. 18.

ἀπάντλησις, εως, ἡ, a drawing off of water, Arist. Probl. 2. 33, 1.

ἀπάντομαι, = ἀπαντάω, Eur. Rhés. 901, in tmesi.

ἀπάντοτε, Adv., always, Apollon. de Constr. 152, al., A. B. 595.

ἀπανύω, fut. ὕσω [ῦ]: to finish entirely, νῆες ἀπῆνυσαν οἰκαδε (sc. ὕδον), the ships performed the voyage home, Od. 7. 326:—Pass., Q. Sm. 5. 1.

ἀπάνωθεν, from above, from the top, τοῦ τείχους LXX (2 Regg. 11. 24).

ἄπαξ, Adv. (for ἀπάκις, as πολλάκις, ἐξάκις, etc.):—once, once only, once for all, like Lat. semel (Bentl. Hor. Sat. 2. 8, 24), first in Od., ὅτε τ' ἄλλοι ἄπαξ θνήσκουσ' 12. 22; ἄπαξ . . ἀπὸ θυμὸν δλέσσαι Ib. 350; cf. Eur. Cycl. 600; οὐχ ἄπαξ μόνον more than once, Aesch. Pr. 209; ἄπαξ . . κοῦχι δὲς Soph. O. C. 1208; πολλάκις καὶ οὐχι ἄπαξ Hdt. 7. 46; πολλάκις τε κοῦχι ἄπαξ Soph. O. T. 1275; οὐχ ἄπαξ ἀλλὰ πολλάκις Antipho 111. 45, Plat. Legg. 711 A; οὐ δὲς, ἀλλ' ἄπαξ μόνον Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 1; ἄπαξ ἐτι yet this once, Aesch. Ag. 1322; ἀπ. δυοῖν ποδοῖν, i. e. two square feet (1 x 2), opp. to δυοῖν δὲς (2 x 2), four, Plat. Meno 82 C. 2. c. gen., ἀπ. τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, ἀπ. ἔτεος ἐκάστου Hdt. 2. 59., 4. 105; also, ἀπ. ἐν τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ Id. 2. 132. II. without any notion of number, after εἶπερ, ἦν, ἐπεὶ, ὡς, ὅταν, like Lat. ut semel, if once, when once, εἶπερ ἐσπέισω γ' ἄπαξ if once you have made a treaty, Ar. Ach. 307, cf. 923; ἦν ἄπαξ ἀλφῷ Id. Vesp. 898, cf. Av. 342; ἄν ἄπαξ τις ἀποθανῆ Amphiph. Γυν. 1; ἐπειδήπερ γ' ἄπαξ ἐμοὶ σεαυτὸν παραδέδωκας Ib. 1129; ἐπεὶ ἄπαξ ἐταράχθησαν Thuc. 7. 44; ὡς ἄπαξ ἤρξατο Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 58; ἐπεὶ ἄπαξ αὐτοῖς φίλος ἐγένετο Id. An. 1. 9, 10, cf. 3. 2, 25, Isocr. 283 D; ὡς ἄπαξ ἐγκλήματα ἐταράχθη Dem. 277. 23: so with part., ἐπὶ γὰρ ἄπαξ πεσὼν . . αἶμα Aesch. Ag. 1019; ἄπαξ θανόντος οὗτις ἐστ' ἀνάστασις Id. Eum. 648; ἄπαξ ἐλθόντες Plat. Parm. 165 E.—Cf. εἰσάπαξ. (For the Root, v. sub ἀθροιστικόν and ἄμα; hence ἄ-παξ, ἄ-πας, ἄ-πλοος; cf. Skt. sakṣt (semel); Lat. semel, simplex, singuli.)

ἀπαξ-ἀπας, ἄσα, ἄν, all together, the whole, περιτρέχων τὴν γῆν ἀπαξάπασαν Hermipp. Ἀθ. γον. 1; ἡμέρα ἀπ. Strattis Μυρμ. 1; ἀπαξ-ἀπαν Xenarch. Πορφ. 1. 16:—mostly in pl. all at once, all together, Ar. Pl. 111, 206, al.

ἀπαξ-ἀπλῶς, Adv., strengthd. for ἀπλῶς, in general, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 428, Luc. Peregr. 3.

ἀπαξία, ἡ, (ἀξίος) in the language of the Stoics, moral worthlessness, opp. to ἀξία, Arr. Epict. 1. 2, 10, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 62.

ἀπάξιος, ον, = ἀνάξιος, unworthy of, τινός Plat. Legg. 645 C. II. οὐκ ἀπ. [ἔστι], c. inf., Ep. Plat. 324 B. Adv. -ίως, Iambl. Myst. 5. 6.

ἀπαξιώω, to disclaim as unworthy, disown, Lat. dedignari, τι or τινα Thuc. 1. 5, Polyb. 1. 67, 13, etc.:—also, ἀπ. μή c. inf., Paus. 10. 14, 6. 2. ἀπ. τί τινος to deem a thing unworthy of one, Arist. Mund. 1, 1, Luc. Dom. 2:—so in Med., ἦς λέσχης ἀπηξίωσατο deemed them unworthy of . . , banished them from . . , Aesch. Eum. 367:—Pass., to be deemed unworthy of, λόγου Clem. Al. 84.

ἀπαξίωσις, εως, ἡ, rejection, contempt, Polyb. Fr. 42, Dion. H. 1. 9.

ἀπάροπος, ον, Dor. for ἀπήροπος.

ἀπαπαῖ, = ἀππαπαῖ, Ar. Vesp. 309.

ἀπάπη, ἡ, a plant like dandelion, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 1 (ubi v. Wimmer), 7. 8, 3 and 11, 3, ex Cod. Urb. pro vulg. ἀπάπη vel ἀφάκη.

ἀπαππαπαῖ, = ἀππαπαῖ, Soph. Ph. 846.

ἀ-παππος, ον, with no grandfather: metaph., φάος οὐκ ἀπαππον Ἰδαίου πυρός light not unfathered by th' Idaean flame, Aesch. Ag. 311.

ἀπάπτω, Ion. for ἀφάπτω.

ἀπαράβῆτος, ον, not to be transgressed or altered, Plut. 2. 410 F, 745 D. II. act. not passing over to another, e. g. of an office; hence,

not passing away, unchangeable, Ep. Hebr. 7. 24. 2. not transgressing, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 2. Adv. -τως, Arr. Epict. 2. 15, 1.
 ἄ-παράβλαστος, *ov*, not putting forth suckers, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 5.
 ἄ-παράβλητος, *ov*, incomparable, Origen.
 ἄ-παράβολος, *ov*, without deposit made, κρίσιν ἀπάρβολον (sic) Inscr. Corc. in C. I. 1845. 115; v. παράβολος III. II. Adv. -τως, without danger, Schol. Il. 13. 141.
 ἄ-παραγγέλτως, Adv. without the signal of battle, Polyb. 16. 3, 1.
 ἄ-παράγραπτος, *ov*, not to be excepted against, Nicet. Ann. 158 B. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
 ἄ-παράγρῳφος, *ov*, illimitable, infinite, πούτης Polyb. 16. 12, 10.
 ἄ-παράγωγος, *ov*, not to be turned aside, Hierocl. Prov. 158. Adv. -τως, Id.
 ἄ-παραδειγμάτιστος, *ov*, unexampled, Ptolem. Adv. -τως, Tzetz.
 ἄ-παράδεκτος, *ov*, not acceptable, Eccl., and Gramm. II. act. not receiving or admitting, c. gen., μαθημάτων Memmo p. 4. ed. Or.; μεταβολῆς, Orig. c. Cels. p. 151. Adv. -τως, Byz.
 ἄ-παράθετος, *ov*, not supported by parallel passages, or not consisting of extracts, Diog. L. 7. 181: hence in Gramm., ἀπαράθετα words or phrases without quoted authority, Bast. Greg. p. 348. 2. incomparable, Eccl.
 ἄ-παράθραυστος, *ov*, unshaken, not to be shaken, Athanas., etc.
 ἀπαιρημένος, Ion. part. pf. pass. of ἀφαιρέω.
 ἄ-παραίτητος, *ov*, I. of persons, not to be moved by prayer, implacable, inexorable, inflexible, δαίμων Lys. 198. 5; θεοί Plat. Legg. 907 B; Δίκη Dem. 772. 25; δικαστής Lycurg. 148. 4; ἀπ. εἶναι περί τι Plut. Pyrrh. 16:—Adv. -τως, implacably, inexorably, Thuc. 3. 84; ἀπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Polyb. 22. 14, 15:—τὸ ἀπαραίτητόν τινος πρὸς τινα Plut. Popl. 3. II. of punishments, etc., not to be averted by prayers, inevitable, unmerciful, τιμωρία Dinarch. 93. 8; κολάσιες Tim. Locr. 104 D; ὀργή, κατηγορία Polyb. 1. 82, 9., 12. 12, 4:—hence just=ἀνήκεστος, Polyb. 4. 24, 6; ἀμαρτία, unpardonable, Id. 33. 8, 5. 2. not to be refused or evaded, ἰκέτευμα Plut. 2. 950 F.
 ἄ-παρακάλυπτος, *ov*, uncovered, undisguised, γυμνή καὶ ἀπ. κατηγορία Heliod. 10. 29. Adv. -τως, undisguisedly, Plat. Rep. 538 C, Euthyd. 294 D; Comp. -ότερον Dio C. 67. 3.
 ἄ-παρακλήτος, *ov*, unsummoned, volunteering, Thuc. 2. 98; καὶ παρακαλούμενος καὶ ἀπ. Plut. 2. 403 B, cf. C. I. 2271. 28. II. not to be consoled, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 185, Cyrill.
 ἄ-παρακολούθητος, *ov*, not to be reached or attained, Tzetz., Lyc. II. not to be followed, over hasty, rash, Basil. —Adv. -τως, rashly, M. Anton. 2. 16; so, ἀπαρακολουθησία, ἡ, rashness, Basil.
 ἄ-παραλείπτος, *ov*, without omission, continual, complete, Alex. Trall. 241, Eus. H. E. 1. 1. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
 ἄ-παραλέκτος, *ov*, = ἀπατίλτος, Pherecr. Incert. 70, v. Poll. 2. 35.
 ἄ-παραλήκτως, Adv. unceasingly, C. I. 2271. 7.
 ἄ-παραλήπτος, *ov*, impregnable, Byz.
 ἄ-παραλλάκτος, *ov*, unchanged, unchangeable, Dion. H. 2. 71, Diod. 1. 91, Plut. T. Gracch. 3:—c. dat. exactly like, Origen. Adv. -τως, Ath. 26 A, etc. Hence the Verb ἀπαραλλακτέω, Byz.
 ἀπαραλλαξία, ἡ, unchangeableness, Plut. 2. 1077 C, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 108.
 ἄ-παραλόγιστος, *ov*, not to be deceived, Iambl. V. Pyth. 115:—Adv. -τως, Eccl. II. act. not deceiving, Cyrill. 98 D, Hesych.
 ἄ-παραλόγος, *ov*, not without reason or method, Iambl. V. Pyth. 182.
 ἄ-παραλύμαντος [ῥ], *ov*, uninjured, νεκρός Nicet. de Sign. 855. 22.
 ἄ-παραμίγης, *és*, unmixed, Schol. Od. 2. 341.
 ἄ-παραμίλλητος, *ov*, unrivalled, Joseph. A. J. 8. 7, 3.
 ἀπαραμίλλος, *ov*, (ἀμίλλα)=foreg., Eust. Opusc. 208. 33, etc.
 ἄ-παραμύθητος [ῥ], *ov*, not to be persuaded or entreated, inexorable, Plat. Epin. 980 D, Plut. 2. 629 A; also inconsolable, ἀθυμία Id. Crass. 22: so, κακόν Heliod. 1. 14. 2. incorrigible, in Adv. -τως, Plat. Legg. 731 D. II. of conditions, devoid of comfort or relief, comfortless, Plut. 2. 332 D, 787 B.
 ἄ-πάραμυθος, *ov*, =foreg., inexorable, κέαρ Aesch. Pr. 185: restive, ὄμμα παλικόν Pseudo-Eur. 1. A. 620. [In Aesch. ἀπ-, metri grat.]
 ἄ-παρ-άνοικτος, *ov*, not opened, Eccl.
 ἄ-παράπειστος, *ov*, not to be seduced, Dion. H. 8. 61.
 ἄ-παραπόδιστος, *ov*, without embarrassment or interference, clear, διάνοια Hices. ap. Ath. 689 C; ὁμή Heliod. 3. 13. Adv. -τως, Arr. Epict. 2. 13, 21, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 178.
 ἄ-παραποίητος, *ov*, not counterfeit, genuine, Cyrill. Adv. -τως, Id.
 ἀπαραρροπος, *ov*, not leaning to one side, even, An. Ox. 3. 208.
 ἄ-παρασάλευτος, *ov*, unshaken, Jo. Chrys., etc. Adv. -τως, Eriphan.
 ἄ-παρασήμαντος, *ov*, undistinguished, Lxx (2 Macc. 15. 36), Basil.
 ἄ-παρασημείωτος, *ov*, =foreg., Diosc. prooem.
 ἄ-παρασήμος, *ov*, not counterfeit, Cyrill. c. Jul. p. 25. 2. =ἀπαρασήμαντος, Gramm.
 ἀπαρασκευασία, ἡ, want of preparation, Hipp. Acut. 395.
 ἄ-παρασκευάστος, *ov*, =sq., dub. in Xen. Ao. 1. 1, 6., 1. 5, 9 (Comp.), etc.; but found in N. T. and late writers. Adv. -τως, Arist. Rhet. Al. 9, 11.
 ἄ-παρασκευος, *ov*, without preparation, unprepared, Antipho 131. 28 (Sup.), Thuc. 2. 87; ἀπαρασκευόν τινα λαβεῖν Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 25; ἀπ. ληφθῆναι Dem. 1017. 17; ἀπ. πρὸς τι Polyb. 1. 49, 4; also of things, ἀπόστασις Thuc. 3. 13. Adv., ἀπαρασκευώς ἔχειν, διακεῖσθαι Polyb. 1. 45, 7., 14. 10, 7.
 ἄ-παρασπάστως, Adv. so as not to be drawn aside, firmly, Byz.
 ἀπ-ἄρασσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω:—to strike off, ἀντικρὺ δ' ἀπάραξε [τὴν αἰχμήν] Il. 16. 116; ἀπῆραξεν δὲ χαμᾶζε . . κάρη 14. 497; ἀπ. τοῦ ἵππου τοὺς πόδας Hdt. 5. 112; κρᾶτα βίου Soph. Tr. 1015. 2. to knock or sweep off, Lat. decutere, τοὺς ἐπιβάτας ἀπὸ τῆς νηὸς Hdt. 8. 90;

τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ πολεμίου καταστρώματος ὑπλίτας ἀπ. Thuc. 7. 63:—Pass., aor. part. ἀπαραχθείς Dion. H. 8. 85. 2. =ἀπαλοῶω, v. sub ἀχρι.
 ἄ-παρασχημάτιστος, *ov*, not to be changed in form, ἀπ. τῷ ἀρσενικῷ ὄνομα that does not take the form of the neuter, Hdn. in An. Ox. 3. 282.
 ἄ-παρατήρητος, *ov*, without observation, Origen. 2. inadvertent, Basil. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 3. 52, 7., 14. 1, 12.
 ἄ-παρατίλτος, *ov*, with hairs not pulled out, Ar. Lys. 279, Luc. Salt. 5.
 ἄ-παρατρέπτος, not turned, of clothes, A. B. 29. II. of persons, inflexible, unchanged, Plut. 2. 745 D: rigidly just, Poll. 8. 10. Adv. -τως, M. Anton. 1. 16.
 ἄ-παρατρωτος, *ov*, uninjured, Phot. Bibl. 157. 19.
 ἄ-παραφθαρτος, *ov*, not spoiled, incorrupt, Eccl. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
 ἄ-παραφθορος, *ov*, incorruptible, Cyrill. 334 B.
 ἄ-παραφύλακτος, *ov*, not to be guarded against, Gramm. II. (from Med.) careless, heedless, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 657. Adv. -τως, Eus. H. E. 4. 7.
 ἄ-παραχάρακτος, *ov*, not counterfeit, Democr. ap. Gal. 14. 135. Adv. -τως, Orig.
 ἄ-παραχύτος, *ov*, without anything poured in, unmixed, οἶνος Democr. ap. Galen. 10. 832; ὕδωρ Heliod. 5. 16: generally, pure, Plut. 2. 968 C.
 ἄ-παραχώρητος, *ov*, not giving ground, staunch, Polyb. 1. 61, 3:—Adv., -τως διακεῖσθαι περὶ τινος Id. 5. 106, 5. II. unyielding, Dion. H. 10. 19, Plut. 2. 10 A.
 ἀπάρβολος, v. ἀπάρβολος.
 ἀπαργία, ἡ, prob. a kind of succory, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 3.
 ἀπαργμα, ατος, τό, =ἀπαρχή (q. v.), and like it mostly (if not always) in pl., Ar. Pax 1056, Lyc. 106; ἀπαργματα ὧν αἱ ὄραι φέρουσιν C. I. (add.) 2465 f. II. in Aesch. Fr. 381, =μασχαλίσματα.
 ἀπαργυρίζω, to turn into money, Themist. 292 D.
 ἀπαργυρισμός, ὁ, a selling for ready money, Gloss.
 ἀπαργυρόω, =ἀπαργυρίζω, Artemid. 1. 50.
 ἄ-παρέγκλιτος, *ov*, inflexible, rigid, Galen. II. unimpaired, ὕγεια Iambl. V. Pyth. 13.
 ἄ-παραχειρήρητος, *ov*, not to be attacked, Joseph. A. J. 15. 8, 1:—unblamable, perfect, Tim. Locr. 95 A, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 161. Adv. -τως, incontestably, Diod. 4. 78.
 ἄ-παρέχυτος, *ov*, =ἀπαραχύτος, Ath. 27 A.
 ἄ-παραεμπόδιστος, *ov*, =ἀπαραπόδιστος (for which it is a common v. l.), Sext. Emp. M. 1. 147. Adv. -τως, Gramm.
 ἄ-παρέμφατος, *ov*, (παρεμφαίνω) not determining or defining a thing, c. gen., Gramm., v. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 83. II. ἡ ἀπαρέμφατος (sc. ἐγκλισις), modus infinitivus, Dion. H. de Comp. 5, Apollon. de Constr. 226, etc.; so, τὸ -τον, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 204:—Adv. -τως, in the infinitive mood, Apollon. de Constr. 78: cf. παρέμφασις.
 ἄ-παρενθύμητος [ῥ], *ov*, not considering carelessly, M. Anton. 10. 8. Adv. -τως, Id. 6. 53.
 ἄ-παρενόχλητος, *ov*, not liable to be disturbed, C. I. (add.) 2114 bb, Plut. 2. 118 B.
 ἄ-παρεξόδευτος, *ov*, where there is no losing one's way, ὁδός Basil.
 ἀπ-ἄρέσκω, fut. -ἀρέσω, to be disagreeable to, τινί Thuc. 1. 38, Plut. 2. 6 B. 2. c. acc. pers. to displease, Plat. Theaet. 202 D, Julian. 365 D. II. Med., οὐ . . γὰρ τι νεμεσητὸν βασιλῆα ἀνδρ' ἀπαρέσασθαι one must not take it ill that a king should shew displeasure, =δυσαρσετεῖν, Il. 19. 183 (where the Schol. and Eust. explain it should give satisfaction, be reconciled, =ἀρέσασθαι; but the other sense suits the context better, v. Heyn. ad l., and is the only one used by later writers); ἀπαρέσκεσθαί τινι to be displeased with, Hdn. 5. 2, 11, cf. 5. 6, 8., 6. 1, 24, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 2. 7, and v. ἀπάρεστος.
 ἀπάρεστος, *ov*, unpleasing, Epict. Fr. 97, Stob. Eccl. 2. 216.
 ἀπαρηγόρητος, *ov*, inconsolable, Plut. Demosth. 22, Joseph. A. J. 7. 6, 1. II. not to be controlled, Menand. Incert. 196, Plut. Mar. 2, Anton. 6:—Adv. -τως, inflexibly, Philo 2. 196.
 ἄ-παρήγορος, *ov*, unconsoling, θρήνος Epigr. Gr. 344. 2.
 ἄ-παρθένευτος, *ov*, unmaidenly, unfitting a maiden, Eur. Phoen. 1740, in neut. pl. as Adv.; cf. Id. 1. A. 993, Ithyphall. ap. Ath. 622 E (Bgg. Lyr. p. 879). II. (a copul.) maidenly, Soph. Fr. 287.
 ἄ-πάρθενος, *ov*, no more a maid, Theocr. 2. 41; νύμφην ἀνυμφον παρθένον τ' ἀπάρθενον 'virgin wife and widow'd maid,' Eur. Hec. 612.
 ἀπαρθρόμοι, Pass. to be jointed, ἀπὸ τινος (like διάρθρωσις opp. to συνάρθρωσις), Hipp. Art. 797:—ἀπάρθρωσις, ἡ, in Galen.
 ἀπᾶριθμέω, to count over, take an inventory of, Xen. Oec. 9, 10: to reckon up, Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 35; μύθους ἀπ. to recount, Arist. Poët. 13, 7. II. to reckon or pay back, repay, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 42, Dion. H. 4. 10, etc.
 ἀπᾶριθμησις, εως, ἡ, a counting over, recounting, ὀνομάτων Thuc. 5. 20: of money payment, Greg. Naz.—Also Adj. -ητικός, ἡ, ἐν, Walz Rhett. 7. 1027. Verb. Adj. -ητέον, Byz.
 ἀπαρίνη [ῥ], ἡ, a kind of bed-straw, prob. Galium apariné, cleavers, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 4, cf. Sprengel Diosc. 3. 94; called φιλόνηρος, because its burrs cling to the dress, Id. 3. 104., 4. 8, etc.
 ἀπαρίνης, *és*, of the ἀπαρίνη, χυλός Nic. Th. 953.
 ἀπαρκέω, fut. ἔσω, to suffice, be sufficient, Aesch. Pers. 474, Soph. O. C. 1769, Eur. Fr. 884; τινί Dion. H. 11. 1; πρὸς τι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 185:—οὐκ ἀπῆρκει it was not enough, Ar. Fr. 395. II. to be contented, acquiesce, ὥστ' ἀπαρκεῖν Aesch. Ag. 379: so in Pass., Lyc. 1302.
 ἀπαρκούντως, Adv. (ἀπαρκέω) sufficiently, Poll. 9. 154,—perh. f. l. for ἐπ-.
 ἀπαρκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀπάρχομαι, one must offer as first-fruits, etc., Themist. 142 A, Philo 1. 533.
 ἀπαρκτίας, *ov*, ὁ, (ἄρκτος) a north wind, Lat. Septentrio, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 6, al., Theophr. Fr. 6. 2, 10. The form ἀπαρκίας (without τ), mentioned by Eust. 1156. 17., 1535. 16, but censured by Phryn. in A. B. 19, occurs in the Tabula Ventrorum in C. I. 6180; cf. ἄρκιος pro ἄρκτηιος.

ἀπάρκτιος, α, ον, *northwesterly*, *πνοαί* Lyc. 27.
 ἀπάρκτιος, fut. ἴσσω Plat.: aor. ἀπάρκτιον Call. Cer. 75, 107, Ar. Rh., N. T., but in Att. always -ηρήθη, Soph. Tr. 480, Eur. Hipp. 1266, Thuc., etc.: Dep. To deny utterly, deny, Hdt. 6. 69; κλέφαντες ἀπάρκτιον Antipho 118. 20; μή . . ἀπάρκτιος γένη Plat. Soph. 217 C; ἀπάρκτιον τι to refuse, reject it, Thuc. 6. 56, etc.: ἀπ. μή c. inf., τὸν . . ἀπάρκτιον μὴ χρᾶναι Eur. I. c.; οὐκ ἀπάρκτιον τὸ μὴ (sc. δρᾶσαι), Soph. Ant. 443, Aj. 96; οὐκ ἀπάρκτιον μὴ οὐ . . Plat. Gorg. 461 C; also without μή, ἀπ. χαρίσασθαι Id. Phaedr. 256 A. 2. in Log., opp. to κατηγορεῖν, to deny, Arist. An. Pr. I. 32, 9, al. II. the fut. ἀπάρκτιον ἴσσω in pass. sense, it shall be denied or refused, Soph. Ph. 527, cf. Ev. Luc. 12. 9.
 ἀπάρκτιος-θεῖα, ἡ, denial of God, ἀπάρκτιος-θεός, ον, God-denying, Eccl. ἀπάρκτιος, εως, ἡ, utter denial, renunciation, Philo 2. 438.
 ἀπάρκτιος, οὐ, ὁ, one who denies utterly, Gloss.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ἡ, ὄν, denying utterly, Eust. 29. 44. Adv. -κῶς, Basil. ἀπάρκτιος, ον, (ἀρνέομαι) denying utterly, ἀπάρκτιος ἐστι μὴ νοσέειν Hdt. 3. 99, cf. Antipho 112. 27, 32: also c. gen., ἀπάρκτιος οὐδενός καθίστατο she denied nothing, Soph. Ant. 435. II. pass. denied, ᾗ . . οὐδὲν ἀπάρκτιον τελέθει who takes no denial, Aesch. Supp. 1040.
 ἀπάρκτιος, Dep. to take away from one, Hesych.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ον, inaccessible, κρημνοί Diod. 17. 67.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ον, without paroxysms, Alex. Trall. 10. 23.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ον, unarmed, Byz.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ον, not excitable, Theag. ap. Stob. 12. 32.
 ἀπάρκτιος (παρουσία), Adv. without bodily presence, Olympiod.
 ἀπάρκτιος, and ἀπάρκτιος, to plough up, Suid.
 ἀπάρκτιος, = ἀπάρκτιος, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4. 3, in Pass.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ον, deprived of freedom of speech, πολιτεία Polyb. 23. 12, 2, cf. Luc. Cal. 9. II. not speaking freely, Cic. Att. 9. 2:—Adv., ἀπάρκτιος εὐλαβεῖσθαι Philo 1. 477.
 ἀπάρκτιος, εως, ἡ, (ἀπαίρω) a setting out, departure, Dion. H. 3. 58, LXX (Num. 33. 2), Joseph. A. J. 17. 9, 3.
 ἀπάρκτιος, fut. ἴσσω, to hang up from, to suspend, Arist. Mechan. 12. 1; ἀπ. δέρην to strangle, Eur. Andr. 412:—Pass. to hang loose, Xen. Eq. 10, 9, Arist. Audib. 35; ἀπὸ τινος Id. G. A. 2. 4, 38; ἐκ τινος Luc. Pisc. 48; τινος Babr. 17. 2. 2. metaph. to make dependent upon, ἀπ. ἐλπίδας ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ Luc. Tim. 36. II. to detach, separate, opp. to συναρτάω, τὸν λόγον τῆς γραφῆς Dem. 244. 27, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 35, 2:—Pass., ὥστε τὴν χώραν πολὺ τῆς πόλεως ἀπάρκτιον Id. Pol. 6. 4, 14; ὁ πλεύμων . . πολὺ ἀπάρκτιος τῆς καρδίας Id. H. A. 2. 17, 22; οἱ πόροι . . ἀπάρκτιον ἀλλήλων, opp. to συμπύπτουσι, Ib. 1. 16, 7:—but that from which one is separated is often omitted, and the Pass. used absolutely, ἀπάρκτιον καὶ ταῖς παρασκευαῖς καὶ ταῖς γνώμας disunited, Dem. 43. 23; συνεχεῖς καὶ οὐ ἀπάρκτιον not detached, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 5, cf. 2. 15, 14, al.; of time, τοῖς καιροῖς οὐ μακρὰν ἀπάρκτιον Polyb. 12. 17, 1, cf. Plut. T. Gracch. 3; λίαν ἀπάρκτιον far different, Philo 1. 300. III. seemingly intr. in Act. to remove oneself, go away, ἐς ἀλλοτρίαν ἀπάρκτιον Thuc. 6. 21, unless τὰς κομιδὰς be supplied from the foreg. clause: to be away, distant, ἀπὸ τινος Dio C. 51. 4.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ατος, τό, that which is hung on, as an ornament, Grg. Nyss.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ἐς, read by Littré (p. 174) in Hipp. Art. 803, and interpreted in its place; al. ἀπάρκτιος, perhaps, slung as in a bandage.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ἡ, a hanging from, an appendage, τῶν περυγίων Arist. G. A. 1. 14, 2. 2. suspension, Clem. Al. 248. II. detachment, separation, Philo 1. 209.
 ἀπάρκτιος, [ἴ], Adv. completely, and, of numbers, exactly, just, ἡμέραι ἀπ. ἐννεήκοντα Hdt. 5. 53, cf. 2. 158; ἀπ. ταύτης τῆς τέχνης Teleclid. Incert. 8; ἀπ. ἀρμόζειν πρὸς τι Hipp. Art. 834. II. just the contrary, τί . . ἀπάρκτιον τῷ ἀξιοῖς;—ἀπάρκτιον δὲ που προσλαβεῖν παρὰ τοῦδ' ἐγὼ μάλλον, i. e. say, on the contrary, I expect to receive . . Pherecr. Krap. 7, cf. Κοριανν. 6, A. B. 418; so, ἀπάρκτιον ποιεῖν τι . . ἐν ᾧ to do the precise contrary, Hipp. Acut. 390, v. Littré. III. of Time, from now, from this time, henceforth, Ar. Pl. 388, Plat. Com. Σοφ. 10, Ev. Matth. 23. 39, etc. 2. just now, even now, Ev. Jo. 13. 19, etc.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 21.—In signif. III, some write it ἀπάρκτιον, and Lachm. in N. T. gives ἀπ' ἀρτί.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ἡ, = ἀπάρκτιος, household utensils, movables, chattels, Hippon. (70) et Theophr. ap. Poll. 10. 19. II. a public auction, Poll. 1. c.; cf. ἀπάρκτιον.
 ἀπάρκτιος, Adv. perfectly, Diog. L. 7. 60.
 ἀπάρκτιος, fut. ἴσσω, to make even, σπουδῆ . . οὐκ ἀπάρκτιος πόδα· does not allow his feet to move evenly, regularly, Aesch. Theb. 374 (but Herm. οὐ καταργεῖ). II. to get ready, complete, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 33, Polyb., etc.; ἀπ. ὥστε σφαιροειδῆ εἶναι to make it perfectly spherical, Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 26:—Pass. to be brought to perfection, Arist. Fr. 237; to be completed, be exactly made up, Hipp. 507. 7; ἀπάρκτιος εἰς ἐπτά κεφαλὰς, of the golden candlestick, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 7; ἀπάρκτιος complete, perfect, Dion. H. de Dem. 50. 2. intr. to be even or exact, τῆς ὀκταμήνου ἀπάρκτιος Hipp. 1031 C; ἀπ. ὁ τύπος καὶ τὸ σῶμα fit exactly, Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 16; ἀπ. πρὸς τι, Lat. quadrare ad . . , to square with, siat exactly, Id. Pol. 5. 10, 37; ἡ ἀπάρκτιος ὥρα the fitting season, Id. H. A. 5. 8, 7; cf. Lob. Phryn. 447.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ἴον. -λη, ἡ, an even number or sum, Hdt. 7. 29, ubi v. Valck., Lys. ap. Harp., cf. Poll. 2. 120.
 ἀπάρκτιος προγράφειν, (ἀπάρκτιος) Lat. auctionem bonorum proscribere, to put up goods to public sale, Plut. Cic. 27., 2. 205 C.
 ἀπάρκτιος, εως, ἡ, completion, perfection, φυτοῦ Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 5. II. a perfect system, νεύρων Hipp. Art. 784.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ὁ, completion, Ev. Luc. 14. 28; κατ' ἀπάρκτιον absolutely, perfectly, Dion. H. de Comp. 24, Stob. Ecl. 1. p. 258.

ἀπάρκτιος, Adv. (ἀρτίος) = ἀπάρκτιος, for which it is v. l. in Hipp. 834.
 ἀπάρκτιος or -ῦτω [ῦ]: fut. ἴσσω:—to draw off, τὸ ἐπιστάμενον ἀπάρκτιον, having skimmed off the cream, Hdt. 4. 2, cf. Diod. 5. 37. 2. metaph. to draw off, take off the force of a thing, χαλκῶ ἀπὸ ψυχῆν ἀρῶσας Ep. ap. Arist. Poët. 21, 10; ἀπάρκτιον τῶν ἀπειλῶν Ar. Eq. 921: also, like ἀπάρκτιος, to exhaust, come to the end of, Plut. 2. 463 C, etc.;—also in Med., c. gen., ὁ τῆς μνήμης ἀπάρκτιος Plut. 2. 610 E:—part. aor., ἀπάρκτιος τὴν ἀνω . . ἀνοίαν ἐπιπολάζουσαν having it skimmed off the surface, Alex. Δημητρ. 6.
 ἀπάρκτιος, to compare to something ancient, τινί τι Ath. 20 C.
 ἀπάρκτιος, Pass. to be or become ancient, ἀπάρκτιος old-fashioned songs, Antiph. Διπλ. 1, cf. Dion. H. de Thuc. 24, etc.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ἡ, mostly used in pl. ἀπάρκτιος (cf. ἀπάρκτιος), I. the beginning of a sacrifice, the primal offering (of hairs cut from the forehead), ἀπάρκτιος κόμης Eur. Or. 96, cf. Phoen. 1525; cf. ἀπάρκτιος. 2. the firstlings for sacrifice or offering, first-fruits, ἀπάρκτιος ἀπάρκτιος Hdt. 3. 71; ἀπάρκτιος ἄγειν θεοῖσι Soph. Tr. 183; ἀπάρκτιος θύειν Eur. Fr. 520; ἀπ. σκυλευμάτων Phoen. 857; ἐπιφέρειν ἀπ. τῶν ὠραίων Thuc. 3. 58; τῶν ὄντων Isae. 55. 15:—so also in sing., λείας ἀπάρκτιος Soph. Tr. 761; ἀπάρκτιος τῶν πατριῶν χρημάτων Hdt. 1. 92, etc.; ἀπάρκτιος ἀπ. εἰς Δελφούς ἀποστέλλειν Arist. Fr. 443; also, κεφαλῆς ἀπάρκτιος ἀπὸ τινος ἀνατιθέσθαι Hdt. 4. 88; inscribed on votive offerings, ἀνέθηκεν . . τὸδ' ἀπάρκτιος Epigr. Gr. 754, cf. 753:—it became, in later times, a sort of banquet, Plut. 2. 40 B, ubi v. Wytt. 3. metaph., ἀπάρκτιος τῶν ἐμῶν προσφθεγμάτων Eur. Ion 402; ἀπάρκτιος τῆς σοφίας ἀνατιθέσθαι Plat. Prot. 343 B, etc.; ἀπ. ἀπὸ φιλοσοφίας Plut. 2. 172 C.
 ἀπάρκτιος, fut. ξομαι: Dep.:—to make a beginning, esp. in sacrifice; in Hom. always c. acc., τρίχας ἀπάρκτιος to begin the sacrifice with the hair, i. e. by cutting off the hair from the forehead and throwing it into the fire, κάπρον ἀπὸ τρίχας ἀρῶμενος Il. 19. 254; ἀλλ' ὅ γ' ἀπάρκτιος τρίχας ἐν πυρὶ βάλλειν Od. 14. 422, cf. 3. 446. II. later c. gen. to cut off part of a thing, to offer it, τοῦ ὠπὸς τοῦ κτήνεος Hdt. 4. 188; ἀπ. κόμης Eur. El. 91; τῶν κρεῶν καὶ σπλάγχχνων to offer part of them, Hdt. 4. 61: hence, 2. to offer the firstlings or first-fruits, πάντων of all sacrifices, Id. 3. 24:—absol. to begin a sacrifice or offer the firstlings, Ar. Ach. 244, Pax 1056, etc.; ἀπ. τοῖς θεοῖς Xen. Hier. 4, 2:—eunuchs are called ἀπάρκτιος, having had their first-fruits offered, Anaxandr. Πολ. 1. 3. metaph. to take as the first-fruits, take as the choice or best, Plat. Legg. 767 C, Theocr. 17. 109. III. generally to offer, dedicate, στατήρε δύο C. I. 150. B. 18, cf. Plut. Sull. 27, Anth., etc. IV. late, just like ἀρῶμαι to begin, c. gen., πημάτων Lyc. 1409; c. inf., Luc. Nigr. 3; so, to practise, prelude on, ὀργάνων Himer. 694.—Cf. ἐπάρκτιος, κατάρκτιος.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ὁ, v. sub ἐπάρκτιος.
 ἀπάρκτιος, fut. ξω, to be the first, ὁ ἀπάρκτιος τῶν ὄρχηστῶν the leader of the dance, Dion. H. 7. 73; ὅμι δ' ἀπάρκτιος shall lead you in the dance, Anth. P. 9. 189. II. in Pind. N. 4. 76, to reign far away from home, of Teucer; cf. ἀπάρκτιος II.
 ἀπάρκτιος, Adv. unparodied, Eust. 1090. 12.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ἀπάρκτιος, ἀπάρκτιος, (ἀμα, πᾶς) strengthd. for πᾶς, quite all, the whole, and in pl. all together, freq. from Hom. downwards; ἐν ἀπάρκτιος, εἰς ἀπάρκτιος, entirely, Valck. Phoen. 622; ἀπάρκτιος in all things, Hdt. 1. 1, cf. 91. 2. with an Adj., ἀργύρεος δὲ ἐστὶν ἀπάρκτιος all-silver, i. e. of massive silver, Od. 4. 616., 15. 116; ἀπάρκτιος δὲ τραχὺς ὕστις ἄν νεόν κρατῆ Aesch. Pr. 35; μικρός γὰρ μάκος . . ἀλλ' ἀπάρκτιος κακόν Ar. Ach. 909, cf. Theocr. 15. 19, 148; ἡ ἐναντία ἀπάρκτιος ὁδός the exactly contrary way, Plat. Prot. 317 B. 3. with an abstract. Subst. all possible, absolute, ἀπάρκτιος ἀνάγκη, Ar. Thesm. 17; σπουδῆ Dion. H. 6. 23; ἀπάρκτιος Polyb. 40. 6, 7; so, εἰς ἀπάρκτιος ἀφικέσθαι ἀνοίας Paus. 7. 15, 8. 4. it sometimes takes the Art., Hdt. 3. 64, al., Aesch. Pr. 483, Thuc. 2. 13. II. after Hom. the sing. was used, like πᾶς, in the sense of everyone, Lat. unusquisque, and neut. like πᾶν, everything, unumquodque, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 108 B; so, οὐ πρὸς τοῦ ἀπάρκτιος ἀνδρός not in the power of every man, Hdt. 7. 153; οὐκ ἐξ ἀπάρκτιος δεῖ τὸ κερδαίνειν φιλεῖν Soph. Ant. 312; ἐξ ἀπάρκτιος εἴ λέγει in any cause whatever, Id. O. C. 807, cf. 761; σίγα νῦν ἀπάρκτιος ἔχε Cratin. Od. 15; ἀπάρκτιος ἄν ἦδη nihil non . . , Ar. Thesm. 528; so also with a Subst., ἀπάρκτιος λόγῳ in every matter, Cratin. Χειρ. 11; τὸ ἀπάρκτιος, as Adv. altogether, Plat. Phaedr. 241 B; κατ' ἀπάρκτιος Tim. Locr. 96 D. (V. sub ἀμα, ἀπάρκτιος) [ἀπάρκτιος Hom.; but ἀπάρκτιος Pind., and Att., Draco 24, 29, 85, A. B. 416; yet ἄν Ar. Pl. 493.]
 ἀπάρκτιος, Pass. to turn to soot, become sooty, Diosc. 5. 87.
 ἀπάρκτιος, fut. ἴσσω, to struggle, be convulsed, like a dying fish, ἀπ. ὥσπερ ἐπέρκην χαμαί Ar. Fr. 416; ἀπάρκτιος γέλωτι Menand. Incert. 243 A.
 ἀπάρκτιος, Dep. to take leave of, τινα Himer. 194.
 ἀπάρκτιος, to struggle or gasp away, θνήσκει δ' ἀπάρκτιος dies in convulsions (cf. ἀπάρκτιος), Eur. Ion 1207.
 ἀπάρκτιος, Adv. of ἀπάρκτιος, fasting, Hesych.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ἡ, an abstaining from food, a fast, ἀπ. ἄγειν Ar. Nub. 621:—also ἀπάρκτιος, ὕος, ἡ, E. M. 118. 50.
 ἀπάρκτιος, ον, (πατέομαι) not having eaten, abstaining from food, fasting, Il. 19. 346, Arist. H. A. 6. 6, 2, Call. Cer. 6. 2. c. gen., ἀπάρκτιος ἐδητύος ἠδὲ ποτήτος without having tasted meat or drink, Od. 4. 788, cf. 6. 250:—whence, ἐδητύος ἔργον ἀπάρκτιος a meal which feeds not, Opp. H. 2. 250. II. pass. not eaten, Ael. N. A. 11. 16.
 ἀπάρκτιος, to flash forth, Arat. 430, Opp. C. 1. 220; c. acc. cogn., αἴγλην Ib. 3. 479, Orph. H. 69. 6, cf. Luc. Gall. 7.
 ἀπάρκτιος, εως, ἡ, lightning, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 106.
 ἀπάρκτιος, to make secure, fasten or shut up, cited from Porph.

ἀπασχολέω, to leave one no leisure, keep him employed, Luc. Philops. 14, Heliod. 2. 21:—Pass. to be wholly occupied or engrossed, so as to attend to nothing else, περί τινα Luc. Charid. 19.

II. τῆς συνεχείας τῶν φυτῶν ἀπασχολούσης εἰς ἐαυτὴν τὰ βέλη rendering them of none effect, Hdn. 7. 2.

ἀπασχολία, ἡ, detention by business, Strabo 228:—also ἀπασχόλησις, ἡ, Eriphan.

ἀπαταγί, Adv. (πάταγος) noiselessly, Suid.

ἀπατάω, Ion. —έω: impf. ἠπάτων Eur. El. 938, Ion. ἐξ-ἀπάτεσκον Orac. in Ar. Pax 1070: fut. ἤσω: aor. ἠπάτησα, Ion. ἀπ— Il. 9. 344, Soph. Tr. 500 (lyr.): pf. ἠπάτηκα:—Pass., fut. ἀπατηθήσομαι Arist. An. Prior. 2. 21, 9, cf. (ἐξ-) Plat. Crat. 436 B, Aeschin.; but also in med. form ἀπατήσομαι, Plat. Phaedr. 262 A, (ἐξ-) Xen. An. 7. 3, 3: aor. ἠπατήθη Plat.: pf. ἠπάτημαι Thuc., etc.: (ἀπατή). To cheat, trick, outwit, beguile, Lat. decipere, Il. 19. 97, Od. 17. 139, etc.: to cheat one's hopes, Hes. Op. 460; οἱ ἠπάτηκας Soph. Ph. 929; κλέμματα . . ἀ τὸν παλέμιον ἀπατήσας (acc. of cogn. signif.) Thuc. 5. 9:—absol. to be deceptive or fallacious, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 25:—Pass. to be deceived, to be self-deceived, mistaken, Soph. O. T. 594; ἔγνωκα . . φωτὸς ἠπατημένη Id. Aj. 807, etc.; τί γὰρ οὐκ . . ἔρχεται ἀγγελίας ἀπατωμένον comes not deceived or frustrated? Id. El. 170, ubi v. Herm.: so in Plat., etc.; ἀπ. περί τι Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 4; περί τινος Id. Sens. 4, 21; ἀπ. ταύτην τὴν ἀπατήν Id. An. Post. 1. 5, 1.

II. in Pass. also, ἀπατάσθαι, ὡς . . , to be deceived into thinking that . . , Plat. Prot. 323 A.—The compd. ἐξαπατάω is more common, esp. in Hdt. and Att. Prose.

ἀπ-ἀτερθε, before a cousin. —θεν, Adv. apart, aloof, ἀπ. δὲ θεωρήσονται Il. 2. 587, cf. Theogn. 1059, Pind. O. 7. 137.

II. as Prep. with gen. far away from, ἀπ-ἀτερθεν ὀμίλου Il. 5. 445, cf. Theogn. 1153; γύων ἀπ. Epigr. Gr. 562.

ἀπάτεω, Ion. for ἀπατάω, Xenophon. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 193.

ἀπάτεω, ὄνος, ὁ, a cheat, rogue, quack, Hipp. Art. 808. Plat. Rep. 451 A, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 27:—hence, ἀπ. λόγος Max. Tys. 2. 1.

ἀπάτη [ἀπα-], ἡ: (perh. akin to ἀπαφίσκω, q. v.):—a trick, fraud, deceit, νῦν δὲ κακὴν ἀπατὴν βουλευσάτο Il. 2. 114, cf. 4. 168: later, a stratagem in war, Thuc. 2. 39:—often guile, in pl. wiles, οὐκ ἀρ' ἐμελλες . . λήξειν ἀπατῶν, says Athena to Ulysses, Od. 13. 294, cf. Il. 15. 31; σκολιαὶ ἀπάται Pind. Fr. 232. 2.

2. guile, fraud, deceit, treachery, ἄταν ἀπάτα μεταγναύς Aesch. Supp. 110, cf. Soph. O. C. 230; ἀπάτης δικαίας οὐκ ἀπαστατεῖ θεός Aesch. Fr. 287, cf. Pers. 93; ἀπ. ἐρώτων Soph. Ant. 617; διαβολὴ καὶ ἀπ. Autipho 142. 10, etc.; ἀπ. εὐπρεπῆς, opp. to βία ἐμφανῆς, Thuc. 4. 86; ἀπ. λεχέων a being cheated out of the marriage, Soph. Ant. 630; ἀνευ δόλου καὶ ἀπάτης 'without fraud or covin,' Hdt. 1. 69; μετὰ σκότους καὶ ἀπ. Plat. Legg. 864 C.

3. 'Απάτη is personified in Hes. Th. 224, cf. Luc. Merc. Cond. 42.

II. a beguiling of time, pastime, (not Att., Piers. Moer. 65), Polyb. 2. 56, 12, Dicaearch. in Müll. Geogr. 1. 98.

III. as name of a plant, f. l. for ἀπάπη (q. v.) in Theophr.

ἀπάτηλιος, ὄνος, ὁ, a guileful, wily, ἀπατήλια εἰδώς skilled in wiles, Od. 14. 288; ἀπ. βάζειν Ib. 127; of a person, Nonn. D. 46. 10.

ἀπάτηλος, ἡ; ὄνος, ὁ, (as, ὄνος, Plat. Criti. 107 C), =foreg., Il. 1. 526, Parmen. Fr. 111 (v. κύσμος); δέσποινα Xen. Oec. 1, 20; κακοῦργος καὶ ἀπατηλή Plat. Gorg. 465 B; ἀπ. λόγος Id. Legg. 892 D; τὸ ἀπ. ἐν λόγοις Id. Crat. 407 E; σκιαγραφία ἀπατηλὸς producing illusion, Id. Criti. 107 C:—Adv. —λῶς, Iambl. Myst. 94, Poll. 9. 135.

ἀπάτημα [πα-], ὄνος, ὁ, a deceit, stratagem, Aen. Tact. 23: a beguilement, ἀπ. πόθων Anth. P. 7. 195.

ἀπάτημων, ὄνος, ὁ, gen. ὄνος, =ἀπατήλιος, Zosim.

ἀπάτηνωρ, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀνήρ) beguiling men, Tryph. 137.

ἀπάτησις, εὖς, ἡ, a beguiling, LXX (Judith 10. 4).

ἀπάτητης, αὖ, ὁ, a deceiver, Gloss.: irreg. fem. —ήτρια, ἡ, Hesych.

ἀπάτητικός, ἡ, ὄνος, ὁ, fraudulent, fallacious, of sophistry, Plat. Soph. 240 D, 264 D, Arist. An. Post. 1. 16, al.; Comp. —κώτερος, more effective in deceiving, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 5. Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 4. 24.

ἀπάτητος [πα-], ὄνος, ὁ, untrodden, Anth. P. 6. 51. II. not trodden down, not worn, new, A. B. 1.

ἀπάτιμάζω, =sq., ἀπητιμασμένη Aesch. Eum. 95.

ἀπάτιμάω, to dishonour greatly, ἀπητιμήσε Il. 13. 113; οὐ μιν ἀτιμήσειε θεῆ Anth. P. app. 51. 54.

ἀπατιμίζω, to enarrate, ἀπατιμίσει τὸ ὑγρόν Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 37, cf. Somn. 3, 25, P. A. 2. 7, 18.

Ἀπατουρέων, ὄνος, ὁ, Cyzicene name for the third month, answering to Att. Pyanepsion, C. I. 3661, cf. 2083; written —ών, Ib. 2338:—C. F. Hermann. de Mens. p. 45.

Ἀπατούρια, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, the Apaturia, a festival celebrated by the members of each φρατρία at Athens in the month Pyanepsion, lasting three days, called respectively δορπία, on which there was a banquet, Philyll. 'Ηρακλ. 1 (ubi v. Meineke); ἀνάρρυσις, on which offerings were made to Zeus Phratrios and Athena Apaturia; and κουρεῶτις, on which the grown-up youths (καῦραι) were enrolled among the φράτερες (Dem. 995. fin.), with the offering of a sheep or goat, Andoc. 16. 31, Theophr. Char. 3, Schol. Ar. Pax 890. A like festival was held in all the Ionian cities, except Ephesus and Colophon, Hdt. 1. 147.—Cf. A. B. 273, E. M. 533. 35. Aphrodité was called Ἀπατουρία at Troezen, as presiding at this ceremony, Paus. 2. 33, 1; also Ἀπατουρας, Ἀπατούρη or Ἀπατουριάς in some cities of the Tauric Chersonese, Strabo 495, C. I. 2109 b, 2125. (Prob. therefore from πατρία, =φρατρία, with a euphon.; v. Dict. of Antiqq.)

ἀπατρία, ἡ, exile, C. I. 3632.

ἀπάτρις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, without country, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 436.

ἀπάτωρ, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πάτηρ) without father, of deities, ἀπαπάτωρ, ἀπ. Orph. H. 9. 10; ἀπ . . , ἀμήτωρ Nonn. D. 41. 53; cf. Ep. Hebr. 7. 3:

fatherless, orphan, ἀαίκοις ἀπάτορας τε Soph. Tr. 300; ἀμήτωρ ἀπ. τε Eur. Ion 110; ἀπ. πότμος Id. I. T. 864:—also in neut. pl., ἀπάταρα τέκεα Id. H. F. 114: disowned by the father, Plat. Legg. 928 E:—also, c. gen., ἀπ. ἐμοῦ not having me for a father, Soph. O. C. 1383: 2. of unknown father; like σκότιος; Lat. spurius, Plut. 2. 288 D.

ἀπαυαίνω, to make to wither away, Theophr. C. P. 3. 10, 8:—Pass. to be withered, Q. Sm. 1. 66.

ἀπαυγάζω, to flash forth, ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν σέλας Heliod. 3. 4; χροαίαν, χρώμα Id. 4. 8, Philostr. 101. II. Med. to beam forth, Call. Del. 181. 2. to see from far, Ib. 125.

ἀπαύγασμα, ὄνος, ὁ, radiance, effulgence, of light beaming from a luminous body, φωτὸς ἀίδιου LXX (Sap. 7. 26); δόξης Ep. Hebr. 1. 3; cf. Philo 1. 337., 2. 356, Heliod. 5. 27.

ἀπαυγασμός, ὁ, efflux of light, radiance, effulgence, Plut. 2. 83 D, 934 D.

ἀπαυδάω, fut. ἤσω, to forbid, absol., ἐγὼ δ' ἀπαυδάω γ' Soph. Ph. 1293; often foll. by μή c. inf., like other Verbs of prohibition, τὸν ἀνδρ' ἀπηύδα . . ἀτέγης μὴ ἔξω παρήκειν Id. Aj. 741, cf. O. T. 236 (where γῆς τῆσδε is perh. a partit. gen., to be construed with τινα), Eur. Rhes. 934, Supp. 468, Ar. Eq. 1072. 2. in Ar. Ran. 369, τούτοις αὐδῶ, καὶ οὐκ ἀπαυδάω, καὶ οὐκ ἀπαυδάω τὸ τρίτον μάλ' ἀπαυδάω ἐξίστασθαι μύσταιαι χοροῖς, it is rendered to bid or tell plainly, proclaim, Lat. edico; but the true sense even there is to denounce or warn against intrusion. II. to decline, refuse, shun, αὐκουν ἀπαυδάω δυνατὸν ἐστί μοι πόνους Eur. Supp. 343: to deny, renounce, νεῖκος ἀπ. Theocr. 22. 129; to say No, Anth. Plan. 4. 299.

III. to be wanting towards, fail, φίλοισι Eur. Andr. 87: hence absol., to sink, die, of plants, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 1; ἀπ. πρὸς τι Antyll. in Matth. Med. 108: to become speechless, Luc. Philops. 18; ἀπ. τὰ μαντεῖα the oracles are dumb, Plut. 2. 431 B:—ἀπ. ὑπὸ λιμοῦ Luc. Luct. 24; κόπῃ Babr. 7. 8; πύνοις Anth. P. 5. 168.—Cf. ἀπέειπον, ἀπαγορεύω, ἀπερῶ.

ἀπαυδήσις, εὖς, ἡ, exhaustion, Agathin. in Matthaei Med. 286.

ἀπαυθάδημα, ὄνος, ὁ, daring sublimity, Dio Chrys. 1. 477, dub.

ἀπαυθαδίζομαι, Dep. to speak or act boldly, speak out, Plat. Apol. 37 A; freq. in late Prose, v. Lob. Phryn. 66. The form ἀπαυθαδιάζομαι occurs in aor., Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 11, and here and there in MSS., as in Themist. 131 D, 135 A; but ἀπαυθαδίσασθαι, 290 C. The Act. ἀπαυθαδιάζοντες: μεγαλοφροναῦντες, A. B. 419, Suid.; and in Nicet., ἀπαυθαδέω, cf. Thom. M. p. 84.

ἀπαυθημερίζω, to do on the same day: esp. to go or return the same day, εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον Xen. An. 5. 2, 1; ἐκ Πίσης εἰς Αἴγιαν Ael. V. H. 9. 2.

ἀπαύλια, ὄνος, ὁ, (αὐλή) a sleeping alone, esp. the night before the wedding, when the bridegroom slept alone in the father-in-law's house; also the presents made to the bride on the same day:—both senses in Poll. 3. 39, Hesych., E. M. But some confusion seems to exist between ἀπ- and ἐπ-αύλια.

ἀπαυλιζομαι, aor. —ηυλίσθη: Dep. :—to sleep or live away from, τῆς πόλεως Dion. H. 8. 87.

ἀπαυλισμός, ὁ, seems to be used of a moon-stroke or fit caused by sleeping in the moonlight, Poëta de herbis 173.

ἀπαυλιστήριος, ὄνος, ὁ, belonging to the ἀπαύλια, ἀπ. χλαμῖς a garment presented on this day, Poll. 3. 40.

ἀπαυλος, ὄνος, ὁ, lying alone, Hesych.

ἀπαυλάσυνος, ὄνος, ὁ, away from the αὐλή, Anth. P. 6. 221, susp.

ἀπαύξησις, εὖς, ἡ, decrease, decline, Lougin. 7. 3.

ἀπαυράω, never found in pres.; impf. ἀπηύρων, ὄνος, ὁ, in aor. sense, Hom., pl. ἀπηύρων Il. 1. 430: a part. of aor. form ἀπαύρας (as if from ἀπούρημι) Hom., Dor. ἀπαύραις Pind. P. 4. 265: aor. med. ἀπηύρατα v. l. Od. 4. 646; and a part. ἀπαυράμενος Hes. Sc. 173: for fut. ἀπαυρήσω, v. sub ἀπουρίζω.

To take away or wrest from, rob of, c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἄμφω θυμὸν ἀπηύρα Il. 6. 17; ἀπαλὸν τέ σφ' ἦτορ ἀπηύρα Il. 115; τοὺς μὲν Τυδείδης . . τεύχε' ἀπηύρα Ib. 334; λάθον δὲ ἐθυμὸν ἀπούρας 13. 270; etc.

2. c. gen. pers., Ἀχιλλῆος γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπηύρων 19. 89; κούρη . . Ἀχιλλῆος ἐβησ κλισίηθεν ἀπούρας 9. 107; cf. Od. 18. 273; τὴν ῥα βίη ἀέκοντος ἀπηύρων took her away by force from him unwilling, Il. 1. 430; but in Od. 4. 646, ἡ σε βίη ἀέκοντος ἀπηύρα νῆα, the constr. seems to be mixed, as if for σε he had said σοῦ, or as if ἀέκοντος should be ἀέκοντα (as la Roche would read).

3. c. dat. pers., παλέσασιν . . θυμὸν ἀπηύρα Il. 17. 236; οἱ αὐτῶν ἀπηύρα Od. 3. 192.

4. c. acc. only, ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπούρας Il. 1. 356, 507; ἐλευθερον ἦμαρ ἀπ. 6. 455, etc.:—Med., ἀπαυράμενοι ψυχὰς having lost their lives, or having taken away each other's lives, Hes. Sc. 173.

II. after Hom., to receive good or ill, to enjoy or suffer; so first Hes. Op. 238, ξύμπασα πόλις κακοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀπηύρα (where some read ἐπαυρεῖ); but Eur. Andr. 1029 has ἀπηύρα τι πρὸς τινος, received at another's hands, without v. l., cf. Buttm. s. v. 12.—For Aesch. Pr. 28, Hipp. Jusjur., v. sub ἐπαυρίσκομαι.

(The Root of this old Ep. Verb is never found in the simple form. Ahrens supposes the v to represent F, so that the Verb would be ἀπο-φράω or ἀπ-αφράω, (cf. φύω, ἐ-ρύω), ἀπαύρας coming from the former, ἀπηύρων from the latter. But what the √FPA or AFPA is remains uncertain: Curt. with some hesitation connects it with ἀπό-φερσε, v. ἀπέρασε.)

ἀπαυστί, Adv. of sq., unceasing, incessant, Dio C. 37. 46.

ἀ-παυστος, ὄνος, ὁ, unceasing, never-ending, Parmen. Fr. 82; αἰών Aesch. Supp. 573; βίος Plat. Tim. 36 E; ἄτα Soph. Aj. 1186; ἀπ. καὶ ἀθάνατος φορά Plat. Crat. 417 C, etc.:—Adv. —τῶς, Arist. Mund. 2, 2.

2. not to be stopped or assuaged, insatiable, δίψα Thuc. 2. 49; γνάθοι Antiph. Lucert. 15. II. c. gen. never ceasing from, γδων Eur. Supp. 82.

ἀπαυτικά, Adv. strengthd. for αὐτικά, on the spot, Dio C. 40. 15 with v. l. ἀπαυστί καί.

ἀπαντοματίζω, to do or offer a thing of oneself, Plut. 2. 717 B, Philo 1. 571:—Pass., Philo 2. 182; and Act. in same sense, Id. 1. 387, etc.
 ἀπαντομολέω, to go of one's own accord, desert, Thuc. 7. 75; πρὸς τινα Dion. H. de Oratt. 2; τινος Dio C. 35. 17.
 ἀπαυχενίζω, to cut off by the neck, Diod. Ecl. 2. 529. II. ταῦρον ἀπ. to tame a bull by forcing back his neck, Philostr. 722, 864. III. to shake off the yoke from the neck, get free by struggling, like ἀφηνιάζω, Philo 1. 305, etc.:—hence Subst. ἀπαυχέ- νισις, ἡ, ζυγοῦ Nicet. Ann. 238 C.
 ἀπαφής, ὄν, that can be deceived, Or. Sib. 7. 129.
 ἀπαφθάρτησις, εως, ἡ, incorruptibility, Byz.
 ἀπαφίσκω, fut. ἀπαφήσω: aor. ἀπήπαφον:—like ἀπατάω, to cheat, beguile, mostly found in compos. with παρά and ἐξ:—of the simple word Hom. has only ἀπαφίσκει Od. 11. 217; ἤπαφε 14. 488; later ἀπάφη Anth. Plan. 4. 108; ἀπαφών (so we ought to read) Opp. H. 3. 444; opt. aor. med. ἀπάφαιτο in act. sense, Id. 23. 216. (From ἀπτω, palpare, ἀφή: perh. also akin to ἀπατή, ἀπατάω.)
 ἀπαφρίζω, fut. ἴσω, to skim off the froth, Alex. Δημ. 6:—Pass., Galen. 6. 283.
 ἀπαφύσσω, v. sub ἀποαφύσσω.
 ἀπαχής, ἐς, without thickness or solidity, Eust. 641. 35:—in Procl., ἀπαχος, ὄν. Hence Subst. ἀπάχεια, ἡ, thinness, Eust. 641. 33.
 ἀπάχθομαι, Dep. to be grievous, τινι Sappho 37: cf. ἀπεχθάνομαι.
 ἀπάχλυν [ῦ], to free from darkness, Q. Sm. 1. 78.
 ἀπαχρειώω, to disuse, make obsolete, Eust. Opusc. 169. 10, etc.
 ἀπέγγονος, ὁ, ἡ, a great grand-son or daughter, Lat. pronepos, Byz.
 ἀπεγγυάλλω, fut. ἴσω and ἴξω, to give up, deliver again, Hesych.
 ἀπεγνωσμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. desperately, Byz.
 ἀπεδάνος, ὄν, = ἡπεδάνος, Hesych.
 ἀπέδεσθαι, ἀπέδηδοκα, v. sub ἀπεσθίω.
 ἀπέδιζω, (ἀπέδος) to level, ἡπέδιζον τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Clitodem. 22.
 ἀπέδιλος, ὄν, unshod, Aesch. Pr. 135; in Call. Cer. 124, —δίλωτος, ὄν.
 ἀπέδος, ὄν, (a copul., πέδον) even, level, flat, Lat. planus, compestris, χῶρη Hdt. 1. 110, cf. 9. 25, 102, Thuc. 7. 78, Xen.: as Subst., ἀπέδον, τὰ, a plain, flat surface, Hdt. 4. 62.
 ἀπέδω, v. sub ἀπεσθίω.
 ἀπέξος, ὄν, (πέξα) footless, Lyc. 629.
 ἀπεθίζω, fut. ἴσω, to disuse, disaccustom, τιμωρίας ἀπ. τινά Aeschin. 5. 27; c. inf., ἀπ. μὴ ποιεῖν to use or teach not to do something, Lat. dedocere, Id. 21. 31: part. pf. ἀπειθικώς Plut. Alex. 40; pass. ἀπειθισ- μένος Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 4.
 ἀπεθιστέον, verb. Adj. one must disuse, unteach, Geop. 14. 7, 5.
 ἀπείδον, inf. ἀπιδεῖν, aor. 2 with no pres. in use, ἀφοράω being used instead:—to look away from other things at, and so simply to look at, ἐς or πρὸς τι Thuc. 7. 71; πόρρωθεν ἀπιδεῖν Timocl. Δηθ. 1. II. to look away from, and so to despise, Plut. 2. 1070 F.
 ἀπειθαρχία, ἡ, disobedience to command, Antipho ap. A. B. 78, Dio C. Excerpt. 23. 80.
 ἀπειθεια, ἡ, disobedience, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 5, Plut. Aemil. 31, N. T.; ἀπ. πρὸς τὸν λόγον Clem. Al. 159.
 ἀπειθέω, fut. ἴσω, Att. form of ἀπιθέω (though even the Trag. preferred ἀπιστέω, q. v. II), to be disobedient, refuse compliance, Aesch. Ag. 1049; opp. to πείθομαι, Plat. Phaedr. 271 B; oft. c. dat., to disobey, οὐκ ἀπει- θήσας θεῷ Eur. Or. 31; ἀπ. ἅμα νόμῳ καὶ τῷ θεῷ Plat. Legg. 741 D, etc.; τὰ μεγάλα ἀπ. τινι in great matters, Id. Rep. 538 B; ἀπ. ταῖς ἐνεχυρασίαις not to abide by them, Id. Legg. 949 D. II. to dis- believe, Greg. Naz.
 ἀπειθή, ἀπειθήσαν, Ion. aor. I pass. of ἀπίημι.
 ἀπειθής, ἐς, disobedient, Soph. Fr. 45; ἀπ. τοῖς νόμοις Plat. Legg. 936 D; of ships, τοῖς κυβερνήταις ἀπειθετέρας τὰς ναῦς παρεῖχον less obe- dient to them, Thuc. 2. 84, cf. Xen. Eq. 3, 6; ἀπειθέα τεύχειν to work disobedience, be disobedient, Call. Dian. 66:—Adv., ἀπειθῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 391 B. 2. of things, inflexible, rigid, κέντρον Ael. N. A. 1. 55; σιδήρου ἀπειθέστεροι Philo 2. 87; ὀδόντες ἀπ. unyielding, Opp. C. 2. 511; χῶρος ἀπ. impracticable, Hermesian. 5. 3. II. act. not persuasive, incredible, μῦθος Theogn. 1235: uninviting, πρὸς τὴν γεῦσιν Ath. 87 C; τὴν γεῦσιν Id. 323 A; so of countries, Ael. ap. Suid.
 ἀπειθία, ἡ, = ἀπειθεία, Gloss.
 ἀπεικάζω, fut. ἄσομαι, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 1, ἄσω Plut. 2. 1135 A:—Pass., aor. ἀπεικάσθην Eur., Plat.: fut. —σθήσομαι Themist.: pf. ἀπείκασμαι Plat.:—the augm. tenses ἀπείκαζον, ἀπείκασα, are written ἀπήκ- by Bekker in Plat. To form from a model, to represent, express, copy, of painters, ἀπ. τὸ καλόν Isocr. 4 B; τὸ σὸν χρῶμα καὶ σχῆμα Plat. Crat. 432 B, cf. Criti. 107 D, E; διὰ χρωμάτων ἀπ. Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1; χρώμασι καὶ σχήμασιν Arist. Poët. 1, 4; metaph., ἀπ. ἑαυτὸν τινι to conform oneself to . . . Plat. Rep. 396 D:—Pass. to become like, resemble, τινι Ib. 563 A, Crat. 419 C; ἀπείκασθεις θεῷ in a god's likeness, Eur. El. 979. 2. to express by a comparison, ἔχοιμ' ἂν αὐτὸ μὴ κακῶς ἀπείκασαι (then follows the comparison), Soph. Fr. 162, cf. Plat. Theaet. 169 B; οἷος γὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐγένετο, ἀπείκασειεν ἂν τις Βρασιδαν Id. Symp. 221 C; τὸ θάλλειν τὴν αὐξὴν μοι δοκεῖ ἀπείκασειν τὴν τῶν νέων the word θάλλειν seems to express the growth . . . Id. Crat. 414 A; ἀπ. διὰ τοῦ βῶ to express by the sound of β, Ib. 426 E:—Pass. to be copied or expressed by likeness, τοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν κάτω ἀπείκασθεις Id. Rep. 511 A; εἰς ὁμοιότητα ᾗ ἀπείκασετο (sc. τούτου ᾗ) Id. Tim. 39 E; ἀπ. πρὸς τι to be copied in reference to . . . i. e. from . . . , Ib. 29 C. 3. to liken, compare with, τινί τι Eur. Supp. 146, Plat. Phaedo 76 E, Gorg. 493 B, Symp. 221 D, al.; οὐ τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν, ᾗ σὺ ἀπείκασεις not such [as that], to which you compare it, Id. Phaedo 92 B:—Pass. to be likened or com- pared, Id. Legg. 905 E, al.; impers., ἀπείκασται τῇ παρείᾳ the comparison is made by reference to walking, Id. Crat. 420 D; ἀπείκασται τοῖς καθεύ-

δουσι Ib. 421 B.—These senses are freq. in Plat. II. ὡς ἀπείκασαι, = ὡς ἐπείκασαι, as one may guess, to conjecture, Soph. O. C. 16, Tr. 141, cf. Or. 1298; cf. ἐπείκασω.
 ἀπείκασία, ἡ, representation, μίμησις καὶ ἀπ. Plat. Legg. 668 B, Criti. 107 B:—also —ασμός, ὁ, Porph. Abst. 4. 7.
 ἀπείκασμα, ατος, τό, a copy, representation, Plat. Crat. 402 D, 420 C.
 ἀπείκαστέον, verb. Adj. one must represent, Plat. Phaedr. 270 E; ἀπει- λητικὰ τὰ ἔμματα ἀπ. Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 8.
 ἀπείκονίζω, fut. ἴσω, (εἰκῶν) to represent in a statue, Anth. P. 12. 56: to express, Ib. 127:—Pass., Philo 1. 106, 154, al.
 ἀπείκονισμα, τό, = ἀπείκασμα, Epist. Socr. 20, freq. in Philo and Eccl.: —also ἀπείκονισις, ἡ, Byz., and ἀπείκονισμός, ὁ, Eriphan. = ἀπείκασία.
 ἀπείκότης, ἀπείκως, v. sub ἀπείκω.
 ἀπ-εἰλέω, fut. ἴσω, = ἀπείλω (v. sub εἰλω); mostly in Pass., ἐς ἀπορίην ἀπειληθείς or ἀπειλημένος brought into great straits, Hdt. 1. 24., 2. 141; ἐς ἀναγκαίην ἀπειλημένος Id. 8. 109; ἀπειληθέντες ἐς στενὸν forced into narrow compass, Id. 9. 34. II. to unroll, roll off, Hero Autom. 248.
 ἀπειλέω, ἀπειλήτην, Ep. for ἡπειλείτην, 3 dual impf. act., Od. 11. 312: later Ep. pres. ἀπειλείω, Musae. 122, Nonn. D. 20. 204: fut. ἴσω, etc.: (ἀπειλή). To hold out either in the way of promise or threat, and therefore, I. sometimes in good sense, to promise, οὐδ' ἡπείλησεν ἀνακτι . . . βέξειν κλειτὴν ἐκατάμβην Il. 23. 863, cf. 872:—also to boast or brag, ὡς τότε ἀπειλήσει 8. 150; ἡ μὲν ἀπείλησας βητάρμονας εἶναι ἀρίστους Od. 8. 383; cf. ἀπειλή I. II. commonly in bad sense, to threaten, Lat. minari, in Hom. either absol., as Il. 2. 665, Od. 21. 368; or (more freq.) c. dat. pers., Od. 20. 372, etc., and freq. afterwds.; also c. acc. cogn., αἴψα δ' ἀναστὰς ἡπείλησεν μῦθον spake a threaten- ing speech, Il. 1. 388; ἀπειλὰς ἀπ., v. sub ἀπειλή; δεινὸν ἀπειλήσων ἔπη Eur. Supp. 542; often also with neut. Pron. or Adj., ἀπ. τότε θυμῷ Il. 15. 212; ταῦτα, πολλὰ ἀπ. Hdt. 7. 18., 1. 111, Thuc. 8. 33, etc.; πύρ- ροις ἀπ. δεινὰ Aesch. Theb. 426; ταῦτ' ἀπειλήσας ἔχεις Soph. O. C. 817. 2. with acc. of the thing threatened, θάνατον ἀπ. τινι Hdt. 4. 81; ξίφος Plut. Pomp. 47; ζημίας ἀπ. κατὰ τινος Id. Camill. 39. 3. dependent clauses were added in inf. fut., γέρας . . . ἀφαιρή- σεσθαι ἀπείλεις Il. 1. 161, cf. 15. 179, Od. 11. 313 (v. supr. 1); and the same construction continued in use, σφέας . . . ἐκρίψειν ἡπείλεις Hdt. 6. 37; ἀπ. δράσειν τι Eur. Med. 287; ἀπ. ἀποκτενεῖν Lys. 98. 43; rarely in inf. pres., ἡπ. . . ἐλκόμεν Il. 9. 682; after Hom. in inf. aor., Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 4, Hell. 5. 4, 7, Theocr. 24. 16, (ἀν being omitted, v. Cobet V. LL. 97). 4. in Att. also, ἀπ. ὅτι . . . ὡς . . . , Ar. Pl. 88, Xen. An. 5. 5, 22, etc.; ἀπ. τινι, εἰ μή . . . , Id. Cyr. 4. 5, 12. III. Pass. ἀπειλούμαι, of persons, to be terrified by threats, Id. Symp. 4. 31. 2. of things, τὰ ἀπειληθέντα = ἀπειλαί, Plat. Legg. 823 C:—but, later, IV. ἀπειλούμαι is found as Dep., App. Civ. 3. 29, Polyae. 7. 35, Act. Ap. 4. 17, Clem. Al. 142.
 ἀπειλή, ἡ, mostly in pl., boastful promises, boasts, ποῦ τοι ἀπειλαί, ἄς . . . ὑπίσχεο αἰνοποτάζων; Il. 20. 83; cf. ἀπειλέω I. II. commonly, threats, ποῦ τοι ἀπειλαί οἰχονται, τὰς Τρωσὶν ἀπείλεον υἱὲς Ἀχαιῶν; Il. 13. 219; οὐδὲ . . . λήθητ' ἀπειλάων, τὰς ἀντιθέφ' Ὀδυσῆι πρῶτον ἐπηπείλη- σεν Od. 13. 126, cf. Il. 16. 201, Hdt. 6. 32; εὐθύνειν ἀπειλαῖς καὶ πληγαῖς Plat. Prot. 325 D, Aesch. Pr. 174, etc.:—in sing. a threat of punishment, Soph. Ant. 753, Thuc. 4. 126, Plat. Legg. 668 B; ἀπειλῆς ἕνεκα τοῖς ἐν Ταρτάρῳ Arist. An. Post. 2. 11, 8. (Deriv. uncertain.)
 ἀπείλημα, ατος, τό, = ἀπειλή, in pl., Soph. O. C. 660, Nicet. Chou. 281.
 ἀπειλητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a threatener, boaster, Il. 7. 96, Call. Del. 69, Anth. P. 6. 95:—ἤτετρα, ἡ, as fem. Adj., Nonn. D. 2. 257.
 ἀπειλητήριος, α, ὄν, of or for threatening, λόγοι Hdt. 8. 112.
 ἀπειλητής, οὔ, ἡ, = ἀπειλητήρ, Diod. 5. 31.
 ἀπειλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀπειλητήριος, βήσεις Plat. Phaedr. 268 D; νό- μμα Id. Legg. 823 C; cf. ἀπείκαστέον. Adv. —κῶς Greg. Nyss.
 ἀπειληφόρος, ὄν, bearing threats, Jo. Chrys.
 ἀπειληκρῖνέω, to purify, Synes. 126 D, Walz Rhett. 1. 604.
 ἀπείλλω, like ἀπειλέω, to force back, but prob. only found in old Att. law phrase, ὅστις ἀπείλλη τῇ θύρᾳ whoever bars the way with the door, ap. Lys. 117. 37; cf. ἐξείλλω, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. εἰλεῖν 10.
 ἀπειμί, (εἰμί sum): impf. ἀπῆν, 2 sing. ἀπῆσθα Soph. Ph. 379; Ep. ἀπέην, 3 pl. ἀπεσαν, Hom.: fut. ἀπέσομαι Ar. Nub. 887, Ep. ἀπέσομαι Hom., 3 sing. ἀπεσσεῖται Od. 19. 302. To be away or far from, Hom.; τινος Od. 19. 169., 20. 155, al.; ἐὰν δ' ἀπῆ ταύτων τὸ χαίρειν Soph. Ant. 1169; ἀπ. ἀπὸ τινος Thuc. 1. 141; c. dat., φίλοισιν Eur. Med. 179, cf. Tro. 393., Hdt. 4. 1, Thuc. 2. 61, etc.: but mostly, 2. absol. to be away or absent, and of things, to be away, wanting, οἱ τ' ὄντες οἱ τ' ἀπόντες, i. e. all that are, every one, Soph. Ant. 1109; τὰς αὔσας τέ μου καὶ τὰς ἀπούσας ἐλπίδας Id. El. 306; of the dead, Eur. Hec. 312; τοῦ θεοῦ ἀπεόντος the god not being counted, Hdt. 6. 53:—in 3 pl. impf., the MSS. sometimes confound ἀπῆσαν and ἀπῆσαν, e.g. in Thuc. 1. 42.
 ἀπειμί (εἰμί ido), serving as fut. of ἀπέρχομαι: inf. ἀπιέναι, in Anth. P. 11. 404, metri grat., ἀπιναί. To go away, depart, Od. 17. 593, al.; οὐκ ἀπει = ἀπιθι, be gone, Soph. O. T. 431; ἀπιὼν οἰχεσθαι Dem. 246. 18, Isocr. 367 C; οἱ πρόσβεις περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἀπῆσαν Thuc. 4. 39:—of soldiers, ἀπίασι οὐδενὶ κάσμῳ will retreat, Hdt. 8. 60, 3; ἀπ. πρὸς βασιλέα to desert to him, Xen. An. 1. 9, 29:—ἀπ. πάλιν to return, Ib. 1. 4, 7, cf. 15; so, ἀπιτε ἐς ὑμέτερα return to your homes, Hdt. 6. 97; ἀπιμεν οἴκαδε Ar. Vesp. 255; ἀπῆσαν ἐπ' οἴκου Thuc. 5. 36; εἰς τὴν παρῖδα Ar. Epict. 2. 23, 26:—of the Nile, to recede, Hdt. 2. 108:—ἀπ. ἐπὶ τι to go in quest of . . . , Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 80:—μηνὸς ἀπιύντος, for the common φθίνοντος, Dem. 238. 3, C. I. 3658:—of dying, Luc. Tim. 15, Philostr. 825. 2. c. acc. cogn., τραχείαν ἀπιέναι (sc. ὀδόν) Plat. Phaedr. 272 C.

ἀπειπον, inf. ἀπειπεῖν, Ep. ἀποειπεῖν, ἀποειπέμεν, and part. ἀποειπών, i. e. ἀποφειπεῖν, Il. 19. 35, etc.: more rarely aor. I ἀπειπα Hdt. 3. 153, Soph. Ant. 405; med. ἀπειπάμην Hdt. 1. 59., 5. 66, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 16, 4, but never in the best Att.: the fut. in use is ἀπερῶ, pf. ἀπείρηκα, mostly used in signf. IV. 2:—Pass., fut. ἀπορηθήσομαι Lys. infr. cit.: aor. ἀπερρήθην Plat. Legg. 929 A, Dem. 899. 14:—the pres. and impf. are supplied by ἀπαυδάω, ἀπόφημι, and in Att. Prose by ἀπαγορεύω. To speak out, tell out, declare, μῦθον, ἀληθείην, ἐφημοσύνην, ἀγγελίην ἀποειπεῖν Hom.; μνηστῆρσιν ἀπειπέμεν (prob. μνηστῆρσ' ἀποειπέμεν) to give them full notice, Od. 1. 91; ἀπληγέως ἀποειπεῖν Ib. 373, Il. 9. 309; ῥῆσιν ἀπερεῖν to deliver a verbal message, Hdt. 1. 152:—so also in aor. med., ἀπειπασθαι θανάτῳ ζημοῦν Arist. Mirab. 84. II. to deny, refuse, ὑπόσχεο καὶ κατάνευσον, ἢ ἀπέειπ' Il. 1. 515, cf. 9. 506. 675; ἐύμφοθι ἢ ἀπειπε Plat. Rep. 523 A. III. to forbid (cf. ἀπαγορεύω I), very freq. in Prose, ἀπ. τιμὴν μὴ ποιεῖν to forbid one to do, tell him not to do, Hdt. 1. 155, Soph. O. C. 1760, Ar. Av. 556; and with the inf. omitted, ἀπειπῶν εἶργει μελάθρων Aesch. Ag. 1333, cf. Soph. Ant. 405; ἀπ. τιμὴν τι to forbid him the use of it, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 19:—Pass., ἀπειρηθῆναι γὰρ οἱ . . μηδὲν ἐπιδεικνύναι Hdt. 6. 61; τὸ ἀπειρημένον, a forbidden thing, Id. 3. 52, Antipho 121. 42; ἀπείρηται δὲ τοῦτο τῷ νόμῳ Xenarch. Πορφ. 1. 7. IV. to renounce, disown, give up, c. acc. rei, ἀπ. μῆνιν Il. 19. 35; and not seldom in Prose, as, εἰ . . ἀπερέουσι . . τὴν συμμαχίην Hdt. 7. 205; ἀπειπεῖν . . κηρύκων ὑπο . . πατρῶν ἐστίαν to renounce it by public proclamation, Eur. Alc. 737; τὸν υἱὸν ὑπὸ κήρυκος ἀπ. Plat. Legg. 928 D; πόνους Eur. H. F. 1354; προξενίαν Thuc. 5. 43., 6. 89; ὀμλίαν Lys. 112. 39; ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἀπείποι τις ἄν Dem. 551. 19; ἀπ. τὴν στρατηγίαν to resign it, Xen. An. 7. 1, fin.; τὴν ἀρχήν Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 13; ἀπ. γυναῖκα to divorce her, Plut. Lucull. 38:—so in Pass., αἱ σπονδαὶ οὐκ ἀπείρηγτο had not been renounced, remained in force, Thuc. 5. 48; τὰς σπονδὰς ἀπορηθήσεσθαι Lys. 165. 28:—(prob. never c. gen. rei, for in Il. 3. 406 is now read (with Aristarch.) θεῶν δ' ἀποεἶκε κελεύθου, v. Spitzn. ad l.):—so in Med. ἀπειπασθαι, Hdt. 1. 59., 4. 120, 125; ἀπ. ὕψιν ἀπερρῶσθαι, Id. 5. 56; ἀπ. τὸν υἱὸν, τὸν πατέρα Arist. Eth. N. 8. 16, 4; ἀπ. γνώμην to withdraw, retract it, Plut. Caes. 8. 2. intr. to give up, to be worn out, fail, flag or sink from exhaustion, ἐπεὶ δ' ἀπείπε Soph. Tr. 789, cf. Ar. Pax 306, etc.; ἀπειρηκὸς σῶμα Antipho 140. 27; οὐ γὰρ που ἀπεροῦμεν shall not give in, Plat. Theaet. 200 D; ἕως ἄν ἀπείπωσιν Dem. 1265. fin.; οἱ διὰ τὸν χρόνον ἀπειρηκότες Arist. Pol. 7. 9, 9; οὐδ' ἀπείπεν . . φάτις failed not, was not unfulfilled, Aesch. Theb. 840. b. c. dat. pers. to fail or be wanting to one, οὐκ ἀπειρηκὸς φίλοις Eur. Med. 460, cf. Andr. 87. c. c. dat. rei, to fail or fall short in a thing, ἀπειρηκόντων δὲ χρήμασι, i. e. when they were bankrupt, Dem. 30. fin.; ἀπ. σώμασι Isocr. 59 C, Lycurg. 153. 4; but, d. ἀπ. κακοῖς, ἀλγεί, to give way to, sink under them, Pors. Or. 91, Hec. 942; so, ἀπ. ὑπὸ πλήθους κακῶν Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 15; ἀπ. πρὸς τὸν φόνον Plut. Camill. 18. e. also c. part., ἀπ. ταραπωρούμεναι Ar. Lys. 778; φέροντες ἀπεροῦσιν they will be tired of paying, Thuc. 1. 121; ἀπ. καθήμενος Plat. Phaedr. 228 B; ἀπ. λέγων to give over speaking, Id. Legg. 769 E; ἀπείρηκα σκοπῶν Id. Phaedo 99 D, etc. ἀπειρᾶγῆθαι, to act without knowledge of right, Paul. Aeg. 6. 50. ἀπειρᾶγῆθαι, ἢ, ignorance of goodness, folly, Clem. Al. 190, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 415. 55. ἀπειρ-ἀγαθος, ov, unacquainted with goodness, foolish, like ἀπειρόκαλος, Eccl.:—Adv. —θως, Diod. 15. 40. II. of infinite goodness, Eccl. Ἀπειρᾶτος, a, ov, Ἀπειρᾶσαν, and Ἀπειρῆθεν, Adv. from Ἀπειρῆ, both in Od. 7. 8 γρηῦς Ἀπειρᾶτῆ . . τὴν ποτ' Ἀπειρῆθεν νέες ἤγαγον. Ἀπειρῆ seems to be Limitless-land (from ἀ-πειρος), an imaginary place (cf. Ὑπερείη): the ᾶ is Dor. for ἤπειρος. ἀπειράκις, Adv. (ἀπειρος) times without number, Arist. Phys. 2. 1, 8, de Xenophan. 2. 2; πολλάκις, μᾶλλον δ' ἀπ. Id. Pol. 7. 10, 7; οὐχ ἅπαξ οὐδὲ δις ἄλλ' ἀπ. Id. Cael. 1. 3, 12. ἀπείρ-ἀνδρος, ov, that has not known man:—Adv. —δρως, Byz. ἀ-πείραντος, ov, v. sub ἀπείραντος. ἀπειρ-ἀριθμος, ov, infinite, countless, Byz. ἀ-πείραστος, ov, incapable of being tempted, κακῶν Ep. Jacob. 1. 13. ἀ-πείρατος, ov, Dor. and Att. for ἀπείρητος. ἀ-πείρατος, ov, for ἀπείραστος, like θαυματός for θαυμαστός, Böckh Pind. O. 6. 54 (90). II. for ἀπείραντος, Orph. Fr. 9. 1. ἀπειρᾶχῶς, Adv. in an infinite number of ways, Plut. 2. 732 E. ἀπείργαθον, Ep. ἀποέργαθον, poet. aor. 2 of ἀπείργω, to keep away, keep off, Πηλείωνα δόλω ἀποέργαθε λαοῦ Il. 21. 599; ῥάκεια μεγάλης ἀποέργαθε οὐλῆς he pushed back the rags from the scar, Od. 21. 221; ἦν μὴ σε τῆσδε γῆς ἀπειργαθῆ Soph. O. C. 863. On the form, v. sub σχέθω. ἀπείργω, Ion. and Ep. ἀπείργω, and in Hom. also ἀποέργω (i. e. ἀπο-φέργω): fut. ἀπείρξω: aor. ἀπείργαθον (q. v): aor. also ἀπείρξα Soph. Aj. 1280, Thuc. 4. 37, etc. To keep away from, debar from, c. gen., ὁ δὲ Τρῶας . . αἰθούσης ἀπείργεν Il. 24. 238; σφέας θυσιῶν ἀπέρξαι Hdt. 2. 124; ἀπ. πόλεως ζυγόν Aesch. Theb. 471; ἐγὼ ἀφ' ἀπείργω . . χαρᾶς Soph. Aj. 51; οὐκ ἐστὶν ὅτε ἀπείργομέν τινα . . μαθήματος Thuc. 2. 39, cf. 3. 45; νόμων ἡμᾶς ἀπείργεις; do you exclude us from their benefit? Ar. Vesp. 467; so, δειπνοῦ ἀπ. τινὰ Cratin. Δραπ. 1; also, ἀπ. τινὰ ἀπὸ τίνος Hdt. 9. 68:—Med. to abstain from, keep away from, τίνος Plat. Legg. 879 D. 2. to keep from doing, prevent, hinder, c. acc. et inf., ἀπ. τινὰ ποιεῖν Soph. Aj. 70, Eur. Rhcs. 432; or μὴ ποιεῖν Id. Hel. 1559; ἀπ. τι μὴ γίγνεσθαι Plat. Legg. 837 D:—Pass. to be debarred from doing, ἀπτεσθαί τίνος Id. Parm. 148 E. 3. c. acc. to keep back, keep off, ward off, μικρὸς δὲ λίθος μέγα κῦμ' ἀποέργει Od. 3. 295; τίς ταυτ' ἀπείρξεν; Soph. Aj. 1280; νόσους ἀπ. Eur. Ion 1013; so, absol., ἀλλ' ἀπείργοι θεός God forbid! Soph. Aj. 949; ὅπου μὴ . .

καῦμα ἀπείργει Plat. Tim. 22 E, etc. b. νόμος οὐδεὶς ἀπ. debar, checks them, Thuc. 2. 53; τὴν βίαιον τροφήν ἀπ. to prohibit it, Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 7:—Pass., φυγῆ ἀπειργόμενος Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 15. c. in Hdt. 2. 99, τὸ ἀπεργμένον is the old bed of the Nile laid dry by barring or damming off the river; whence the phrase just above, ὁ ἀγκῶν . . ὅς ἀπεργμένος βέει, must be interpr. the reach which is formed by the water being dammed off. II. to part, divide, separate, ὅθι κλητὸς ἀποέργει αὐχένα τε στῆθός τε Il. 8. 325:—and so to bound, skirt, of seas and rivers, etc., δ' Ἄλυσ ἐνθεν μὲν Καππαδόκας ἀπέργει, ἐξ εὐανύμου δὲ Παφλαγόνας Hdt. 1. 72; πρὸς βορέην ἀνεμον ὁ Κραμεικὸς κόλπος ἀπέργει Ib. 174, cf. 204., 2. 99., 4. 55. 2. of persons travelling, ἐπορεύετο, ἐν ἀριστερῇ μὲν ἀπέργων Ῥοίτειον πόλιν κτλ. keeping Rhoeteium on the left . ., Hdt. 7. 43; ἐκ δεξιῆς χειρὸς τὸ Πάγγαιον οὖρος ἀπ. Ib. 112, cf. 109., 8. 35. III. to shut up, confine, ἐντὸς ἀπ. Id. 3. 116; ἀπεργμένος ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει Id. 1. 154, cf. 5. 64; ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ Id. 6. 79. ἀπείρεσιος, a, ov (os, ov, only Or. Sib. 1. 225), lengthd. poet. form for ἀπείρος (signf. II), boundless, endless, immense, γαῖα, οἷζύς Il. 20. 58, Od. 11. 621; δῆρις Batr. 4: countless, ἀνθρώποι, ἄνδρες, ἔεδνα, ἀποινα Od. 19. 174, Hes. Fr. 39. 4, etc.: also, ἀπ. εἶδος untold beauty, Hes. Fr. 73. 3:—once in Trag., ἀπ. πόνου Soph. Aj. 928 (lyr.):—neut. as Adv., Q. Sm. 2. 179. Cf. ἀπείριτος, ἀπερείσιος. Ἀπείρηθεν, v. Ἀπειραῖος. ἀπείρηκα, v. sub ἀπείπον. ἀπ-ειρητέος, a, ov, verb. Adj., to be despaired of, Nicet. Ann. 179 A. ἀπείρητος, Dor. and Att. ἀπείρατος, ov; also η, ov h. Hom. Ven. 133; —without trial, and so, I. act. without making trial of, without making an attempt upon, c. gen., ἀπείρητος . . σταθμοῖο, of a lion, Il. 12. 304: absol. making no attempt or venture, Pind. I. 4 (3). 50. 2. without trial or experience of, unknowing of, φιλότητος h. Hom. Ven. 133; οὐκ ἀπείρατος καλῶν Pind. O. 11 (10). 18; ἀλλοδαπῶν οὐκ ἀπ. δόμοι not unvisited by . ., Id. N. 1. 33; ἀπ. πολεμίας σάλπιγγος that never heard an enemy's bugle, Demad. 180. 1:—absol. inexperienced, opp. to εὖ εἰδῶς, Od. 2. 170, Pind. O. 8. 80:—Adv., ἀπειρήτως ἔχειν τινός Paus. 10. 7, 1. II. pass. untried, unattempted, οὐ μὲν ἐτι δηρὸν ἀπ. πόνος ἐστὶ . . ἢτ' ἀλκῆς ἢτε φόβοιο Il. 17. 41 (where however Eust. takes it in signf. I. 2); ἔστω μηδὲν ἀπ. Hdt. 7. 9, 3; οὐδὲν ἦν ἀπείρατον τούτοις κατ' ἐμέ Dem. 310. 11, cf. Luc. Tox. 3. ἀπειρία, ἢ, (ἀπείρος A) opp. to ἐμπειρία, want of skill, inexperience, ignorance, Hipp. Lex, Thuc. 1. 80; ἐμπειρία τε τῆς ἀπειρίας κρατεῖ Eur. Fr. 622; ἢ ἐμπειρία τέχνην ἐποίησεν ἢ δ' ἀπειρία τύχην Polus ap. Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 5; ὑπὸ ἀπειρίας Plat. Theaet. 167 D; δι' ἀπειρίαν Id. Gorg. 518 D. 2. c. gen. rei, τοῦ θανεῖν Eur. Phoen. 9; ἀπ. μέθης want of skill to carry it discreetly, Antipho 127. 22; ἀπ. ἔργου Andoc. 23. 37; μουσικῆς ἀπειρία Philetær. Φιλ. 1; δι' ἀπειρίαν τοῦ ἐρωτᾶν τε καὶ ἀποκρίνεσθαι Plat. Rep. 487 B; ἀπείρησι νόοιο [with I] Anth. P. app. 270. ἀπειρία (ἀπείρος B), ἢ, infinity, infinitude, opp. to πέρασ, Anaxag. ap. Arist. Metaph. 1. 7, 2, Plat. Phil. 16 C; ἀπ. χρόνου Id. Legg. 656 A; ἀπ. τῶν κόσμων Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 45. 2. infinite space, Arist. Cael. 1. 9, 15. ἀπείριτος, ov, = ἀπερείσιος, Od. 10. 195, Hes. Th. 109. ἀπειρο-βᾶθής, ἐς, unfathomable, Synes. Hymn. 4. 171. ἀπειρο-βίως, Adv. without experience of life, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 416. ἀπειρο-βουλος, ov, various in will, Eccl. ἀπειρο-γᾶμος, ov, unwedded, Eubul. Ἡχ. 1, Nonn., etc. ἀπειρο-γνώστος, ov, of infinite wisdom, Eccl. ἀπειρο-γῶνος, ov, prob. of eternal generation, Eccl. ἀπειρο-γωνος, ov, with infinite angles, Theol. Arithm. p. 1. ἀπειρο-δακρυς, v, ignorant of tears, Aesch. Supp. 71. ἀπειρο-δροσος, ov, unused to dew, unbedewed, parched, Eur. El. 735. ἀπειρο-δύναμος, ov, infinite in power, Porph. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 822, Eccl. ἀπειρο-εἰδής, ἐς, infinite, Procl. Instt. Th. 90. ἀπειρο-ζυγος, ov, unused to the yoke, Basil. ἀπειρο-θάλαττος, ov, unused to the sea, Philostr. 883. ἀπειρο-κάκος, ov, without experience of evil: τὸ ἀπ. inexperience of evil, unsuspectiousness, Thuc. 5. 105. II. unused to evil or misery, Eur. Alc. 927. ἀπειροκᾶλέομαι or -εὔομαι, Dep. to want taste, Aeschin. Ep. 10. ἀπειροκᾶλία, ἢ, ignorance of the beautiful, want of taste, ἀπ. καὶ ἀμουσία Plat. Rep. 403 C; ὑπὸ ἀπειροκαλίας Ib. 405 B; ἀπ. περὶ χρήματα vulgar extravagance, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 6: in pl. vulgarities, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3. ἀπειρο-κάλος, ov, ignorant of the beautiful, without taste, tasteless, vulgar, (in most cases it answers to Cicero's ineptus), Plat. Legg. 775 B, Dion. H. de Plat. 2, Plnt. 2. 44 D, etc.: τὸ ἀπ., = ἀπειροκαλία Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 5. Adv. —λως, Plat. Phaedr. 244 C, etc. ἀπειρο-λεχής, ἐς, (λέχος) = ἀπειρόγαμος, Ar. Thesm. 119. ἀπειρο-λογία, ἢ, (λόγος) boundless loquacity, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 151. But ἀπειρο-λογος, ov, incapable of speaking, Epiphon. ἀπειρο-μάχης [ᾶ], ov, Dor. —μάχας, a, ὁ, unused to battle, untried in war, Pind. N. 4. 49. The form —μαχος, ov, Byz. ἀπειρο-μεγέθης, ἐς, immensely large, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 44, Cleomed. 103. Adv. —θως, Epiphon. ἀπειρο-μείζων, ov, infinitely greater, Cleomed. 96. ἀπειρο-μέριμνος, ov, free from care, Byz. ἀπειρο-μέτρος, ov, immeasurable, immense, Byz. ἀπειρο-μοθος, ov, = ἀπειρομάχης, Nonn. D. 20. 260. ἀπειρο-νυμφος, ov, bridegroom of brides innumerable, Eccl. ἀπειρο-πάθεια, ἢ, infinity of passion, Synes. 277 B. ἀπειρο-πάθής, ἐς, free from passion or suffering, Esther (addit.) 16. 4.

ἄπειρο-πλάσιος, *ov*, infinitely more, many thousand-fold, Orig., etc.: also ἄπειροπλάσιων, *ov*, Eust. 89. 8. Adv. -ως, Greg. Nyss.

ἄπειρο-πλεθρος, *ov*, of vast extent, Byz.

ἄπειρο-πληθής, *és*, infinitely great or numerous, Eccl. The Subst.

ἄπειρο-πλήθεια, *or* -πληθία, *ή*, Eust. 202. 43.

ἄπειρο-πλους, *ov*, ignorant of navigation, Luc. Dom. 12.

ἄπειρο-πλουτος, *ov*, of vast wealth, Eus. in Hier. 19.

ἄπειρο-ποιός, *ov*, making infinite, Byz.

ἄπειρο-πόλεμος, *ov*, ignorant of war, App. Mithr. 51: τὸ ἀπ. inexperience in war, Dion. H. 8. 37. Adv. -μως, App. Civ. 2. 71.

ἄπειρο-πονός, *ov*, unused to toil, Nonn. D. 24. 276.

ἄπειρο-πους, *ov*, many-footed, Dion. Areop.

ἄπειρο-πρόσωπος, *ov*, many-faced, Dion. Areop.

ἄπειρος, Dor. for ἡπειρος.

ἄπειρος (A), *ov*, (πέιρα) like ἀπείρητος, without trial or experience of a thing, unused to, ignorant of, unacquainted with, Lat. *expers*, ἄθλων Theogn. 1007; καλῶν Pind. I. 8 (7). 154; τυράνων Hdt. 5. 92, 1; τῆς ναυτικῆς Id. 8. 1; Περσέων Id. 9. 58, cf. 46; πόνων, νόσων Aesch. Cho. 371, Fr. 281; γνώμης Soph. Ant. 1250; δικῶν Antipho III. 34; πολέμων Thuc. I. 141; τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς νήσου Id. 6. 1; γραμμάτων Plat. Apol. 26 D, etc.;—of a woman, ἀπ. ἀνδρός not having known a man, unwedded, Hdt. 2. 111, Plat., etc.; so, ἀπ. λέχους Eur. Med. 672; also without λέχους, Ib. 1091. 2. absol. inexperienced, ignorant, Pind. I. 8 (7). 106; γλυκὺς ἀπείροισι πόλεμος Id. Fr. 76; δίδασκ' ἀπείρον Aesch. Cho. 118; and freq. in Att.—Adv. ἀπείρως ἔχειν τῶν νόμων Hdt. 2. 45; πρὸς τι Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 29; περὶ τινος Isocr. 86 A:—Comp. ἀπείροτερον παρεσκευασμένοι Thuc. I. 49; also, -στέρως Isocr. 240 C.

ἄπειρος (B), *ov*, (πέιρας, πέρας) = Homer's ἀπείρων, ἀπειρέσιος, boundless, infinite, σκότος Pind. Fr. 95. 8; τὸν ὑποῦ τόνδ' ἀπ. αἰθέρα Fr. 935; ἡπειρον εἰς ἀπ. Ib. 998; of number, countless, πλήθος Hdt. I. 204; ἀριθμὸς ἀπείρος πλήθει Plat. Parm. 144 A; ἀπ. τὸ πλήθος Id. Rep. 525 A, al.; εἰς ἀπ. αὐξάνειν τι Id. Legg. 910 B:—τὸ ἀπ. the Infinite, i. e. infinite Matter, the first Principle of Anaximander, Arist. Phys. 3. 4, 9;—Arist. discusses the ἀπείρον and πεπερασμένον ib. 3. 4-8; εἰς ἀπ. ἵνα, προῖέναι, ἡκειν, etc., Id. An. Post. I. 19, 4, al. 2. in Trag., often of garments, etc., in which one is entangled past escape, endless, i. e. without end or outlet, ἀμφίβληπτρον Aesch. Ag. 1382; χιτῶν Soph. Fr. 473; ὕφασμα Eur. Or. 25; cf. ἀπείρων I. 2, ἀπέραντος, ἀτέρμων. 3. endless, i. e. circular, ἀπ. δακτύλιος a simple hoop-ring, = ἀλιθος (Poll. 7. 179), Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 10: v. ἀπείρων I. 3:—Adv. -ρας, Id. Probl. II. 6, 6.

ἄπειρο-σθενής, *és*, of infinite strength, Eccl.

ἄπειρο-σύνη, *ή*, = ἀπειρία, Eur. Hipp. 196, Med. 1094.

ἄπειρο-τάλαντος, *ov*, of vast wealth, Eust. Opusc. 129. 4.

ἄπειρο-τεχνής, f. l. for -λεχής in Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 4. 23.

ἄπειρο-τοκος, *ov*, not having brought forth, virgin, Auth. P. 6. 10.

ἄπειρο-ώδιν, *iv*ος, *ή*, knowing not the pains of child-birth, Nonn. D. 16. 152. In Eriphan. also -ώδινος, *ov*.

ἄπείρων, *ov*, (πέιρα) = ἀπείρος A, without experience, ignorant, only in Soph. O. T. 1088.

ἄπείρων, *ov*, (πέιρας, πέρας) Ep. form of ἀπείρος B, boundless, endless, ἐπ' ἀπείρονα γαίαν Od. I. 98, Hes. Th. 187; Ἑλλησποντος ἀπ. II. 24. 545; δῆμος ἀπ. a countless people, 24. 776; ὕπνος ἀπ. seeming endless, i. e. profound sleep, Od. 7. 286; ἀπείρονα γῆς βάθη Emped. 237; τῶν ἡλιθίων ἀπ. γενέθλα Simon. 8. 13. 2. = ἀπείρος B. 2, without end or escape, δεσμοὶ ἀπείρονες Od. 8. 340. 3. in Att. = ἀπείρος (B). 3, having no end, circular, δακτύλιος ἀπ. Ar. Fr. 247 (ap. Schol. II. 14. 200), and in an old Att. Inscr. in C. I. 150. 38 (ubi ἀπείρων, as Hesych., ἀπείρονα πέρας μὴ ἔχοντα); so, ἐν λόχῳ ἀπείρονι, of persons standing in a circle, Aesch. Fr. 407.

ἄπειρο-ώνυμος, *ov*, (ὄνομα) with countless names, Dion. Areop.

ἄπείρως, v. sub ἀφίημι.

ἄπειρο-τάλαντος, *ov*, of vast wealth, Eust. Opusc. 129. 4.

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ἄπειρο-τοκος, *ov*, not having brought forth, virgin, Auth. P. 6. 10.

ἄπειρο-ώδιν, *iv*ος, *ή*, knowing not the pains of child-birth, Nonn. D. 16. 152. In Eriphan. also -ώδινος, *ov*.

ἄπείρων, *ov*, (πέιρα) = ἀπείρος A, without experience, ignorant, only in Soph. O. T. 1088.

ἄπείρων, *ov*, (πέιρας, πέρας) Ep. form of ἀπείρος B, boundless, endless, ἐπ' ἀπείρονα γαίαν Od. I. 98, Hes. Th. 187; Ἑλλησποντος ἀπ. II. 24. 545; δῆμος ἀπ. a countless people, 24. 776; ὕπνος ἀπ. seeming endless, i. e. profound sleep, Od. 7. 286; ἀπείρονα γῆς βάθη Emped. 237; τῶν ἡλιθίων ἀπ. γενέθλα Simon. 8. 13. 2. = ἀπείρος B. 2, without end or escape, δεσμοὶ ἀπείρονες Od. 8. 340. 3. in Att. = ἀπείρος (B). 3, having no end, circular, δακτύλιος ἀπ. Ar. Fr. 247 (ap. Schol. II. 14. 200), and in an old Att. Inscr. in C. I. 150. 38 (ubi ἀπείρων, as Hesych., ἀπείρονα πέρας μὴ ἔχοντα); so, ἐν λόχῳ ἀπείρονι, of persons standing in a circle, Aesch. Fr. 407.

ἄπειρο-ώνυμος, *ov*, (ὄνομα) with countless names, Dion. Areop.

ἄπείρως, v. sub ἀφίημι.

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ἄπείρως, v. sub ἀφίημι.

ἀπεκλογή, *ή*, rejection, opp. to ἐκλογή, Sext. Emp. M. II. 133.

ἀπεκλύω, to relax, weaken, Alex. Aphr. Probl. I. 120, dub.

ἀπεκμυζάω, to suck out, Eust. Opusc. 313. 90.

ἀπεκπέμπω, to send away, Byz.

ἀπέκρῦσις, f. l. for ἀπέρασσις, q. v.

ἀπέκτασις, εως, *ή*, a spreading out, LXX (Job. 36. 29), Galen.

ἀπεκτείνω, to extend, Athanas. I. 212 C.

ἀπεκτέμνω, to cut off, Byz.

ἀπέκτητος, *ov*, = sq., Auth. P. 5. 270.

ἀπεκτος, *ov*, uncombed, unkempt, Androt. (41) ap. Ath. 375 B, Philoch.

63, of sheep not yet a year old.

ἀπελάζω, f. l. for ἀπελλάζω.

ἀπελάστια, *ή*, (ἀπελαύνω) a driving away, Cyrill. Hier.

ἀπέλασις, εως, *ή*, = foreg., Eus.

ἀπελαστικός *or* -ατικός, *ή*, *iv*, driving away, Justin. M.

ἀπέλαστος, *ov*, unapproachable, Simon. 43.

ἀπελάτεος, *a*, *ov*, verb. Adj. to be driven away, Philostr. 254. 2.

ἀπελάτεον, *one* must drive away, Byz.

ἀπελάτῆριος, *a*, *ov*, driving away, τινος Tzetz.

ἀπελάτης, *ov*, *ó*, a driver away, cattle stealer, etc., Byz.

ἀπελαύνω, also ἀπέλα as imperat. from a pres. ἀπελάω, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3,

32; Dor. impf. ἀπήλασον Ar. Lys. 1001: fut. -ελάσω, Att. -ελάω (also in Hdt.

7. 210): pf. -ελέλακα Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 10:—Pass., aor. -ηλάθην [ᾶ]:—

Med., aor. -ηλασάμην. To drive away, expel from a place, τινὰ

δόμων, πόλεως, etc., Eur. Alc. 553, etc.; ἀπὸ τόπου Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 16:

ἀπ. τινὰ to drive away, banish him, Soph. O. C. 93, 1356, etc.: to expel

(from a society), Xen. Au. 3. 1, 32: to exclude, keep at a distance, Ar. Eq.

58: to remove, φόβον τινί Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 10: to exclude from a thing,

Id. Hell. 3. 2, 31:—Med., ἀπ. τί τινος to ward off, avert from him, Anth.

P. 7. 303. 2. ἀπ. στρατιήν to lead away an army, Hdt. 4. 92: hence,

often, absol. like ἀπάγω, to march, go away, depart, Id. I. 77. 5. 25,

etc.; πυρώσας τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀπέλας Id. 8. 102: also (sub. ἵππον) to ride

away, Xen. Symp. 9, 7, etc. II. Pass. to be driven away, ἐνθεύτην

Hdt. 5. 94; ἐνθεύτην εἰς ἄλλον τόπον Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3; γῆς ἐμῆς πρὸς

τινος Soph. O. C. 599:—to be excluded from a thing, ἀπάσης [τῆς στρα-

τιῆς] from the command, Hdt. 7. 161, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15; τῆς πολιτείας

Lys. 149. 34; τῶν ἀρχῶν Plat. Rep. 564 D; also, ἀπ. τῆς φροντίδος to

be far from, Hdt. 7. 205; ἐς πατέρ' ἀπηλάθην τύχης was barred from

[good] fortune on my father's side, Eur. H. F. 63; ἀπ. φιλίας Themist. 90 C.

ἀπελεγκτής, *ov*, *ó*, one who refutes, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 256 B.

ἀπελεγμός, *ó*, refutation, exposure, disrepute, Act. Ap. 19. 27.

ἀπέλεγξις, εως, *ή*, = ἀπελεγμός Eus. Hierocl. I.

ἀπέλεγχο, strengthd. for ἐλέγχο, to convict, expose, or refute thoroughly,

Antipho 131. 35; τινὰ τινος, and τί τινος Philo I. 205, 193, cf. C. I.

(add.) 4325 k; τινὰ περὶ τι M. Anton. 8. 36:—Pass. to be convicted,

πέισσας of having persuaded, Antipho 132. 2.

ἀπέλεθρος, *ov*, immeasurable, ἴν' ἀπέλεθρον ἔχοντας II. 5. 245, Od. 9.

538; ἀπέλεθρον ἀνέδραμε sprang back immeasurably, II. II. 354.

ἀπελέκτητος, *ov*, unhealed, unwrought, Crantor ap. Diog. L. 4. 27.

ἀπελίσθαι, ἀπελόμενος, Ion. aor. 2 med. of ἀφαιρέω.

ἀπελευθερία, *ή*, the enfranchisement of a slave, Aeschin. 59. 25. II.

the state of a freedman, Lat. *libertinitas*, Poll. 3. 83.

ἀπελευθεριάω, to be free, act freely, Philo I. 419, etc.: in bad sense

to take liberties, Id. I. 277.

ἀπελευθερικός, *ή*, *iv*, in the condition of a freedman, Plut. Sull. I, Cic. 7.

ἀπελευθεριωτής, *ov*, *ó*, a freedman, Strabo 235; v. I. ἀπελευθέρων.

ἀπελεύθερος, *ó*, an emancipated slave, a freedman, like the Lat. *libertus*,

Plat. Legg. 930 D; ἀπ. τινος Lys. 109. 13; opp. to δούλος and μέτοικος,

Xen. Rep. Ath. I. 10, Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 2; ἀπ. ἀφιέναι τινὰ Aeschin. 59.

25:—also ἀπελευθέρα, *ή*, Lat. *liberta*, Isae. 58. 13, Menand. 'Ραπ. 10;

cf. Lob. Paral. 470.

ἀπελευθερότης, *ητος*, *ή*, = ἀπελευθερία II, Byz.

ἀπελευθερόω, to emancipate a slave, Plat. Legg. 915 A, sq.:—Pass., Ib.

B; *ó* ἀπελευρούμενος αἰρεῖται ἐπίτροπον Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 1.

ἀπελευθέρωσις, εως, *ή*, emancipation, δούλων Dem. 215. 25.

ἀπέλευσις, εως, *ή*, a going away, removal, Eust. 191. 13.

ἀπελίσσω, to unroll, unwind, ἀπέλιξαν Dio C. 46. 36:—the Ion. form

ἀπελισσομένης, in Hero Autom. 245.

ἀπέλω, Ion. for ἀφέλω.

ἀπελλάζω, Lacon. for ἐκκλησιάζω, Plut. Lycurg. 6.—Hesych. writes

ἀπελάζειν, but he quotes ἀπέλλαι σηκοί, ἐκκλησίαι. (Prob. akin to

ἀελλ

ἀπεμέω, fut. ἔσω, to spit up, vomit forth, Lat. *evomere*, Pl. 14. 437, Opp. H. 1. 560, Arist. Probl. 3. 3:—Pass., ἀπεμούμενα Ib. 20. 34.

ἀπεμπολάω, fut. ἤσω, to sell, ἀπημπολά με λάθρα Eur. Ion 1371; ἀπ. τι ἀντί τινος to sell for a thing, Eur. Cycl. 256; τί τινος Xen. Symp. 8, 21; ἀπ. τινὰ εἰς λατρείαν Luc. Merc. Cond. 23: to sell, i. e. to betray, ἢ μὲν Ἄργος βαρβάρους ἀπημπολά Eur. Tro. 973; ἀπ. ψυχὴν to barter one's life, Id. Phoen. 1228 (cf. ἐξεμπολάω); τήνδ' ἀπεμπολᾶς χθονός; dost thou smuggle her out of the country? Id. I. T. 1360:—Pass., ἀπεμπολώμενοι 'bought and sold,' Ar. Ach. 374.—The edd. of Luc. have an Ion. form ἀπεμπολώω, Tox. 28:—ἀπεμπολώω is f. l., Lob. Phryn. 584.

ἀπεμπολήσις, εὖς, ἢ, a selling, sale, Hipp. 23. 37:—also—πολή, ἢ, Cyrill.

ἀπεμπολητής, οὖ, ὁ, a seller, dealer, Lyc. 341.

ἀπ-ἐμπρασθεν, Adv. from before the face of, τινος Epiphan.

ἀπεμφαίνω, to present a different appearance, be incongruous, Polyb. 6. 47, 10; of verses faulty in metre, Schol. Hephaest. Hence Adv. pres. part. ἀπεμφαινάντως, Origen.

ἀπέμφασις, εὖς, ἢ, incongruity, absurdity, Strabo 454, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 61.

ἀπεμφερής, ἐς, unlike, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 5.

ἀπέναντι, Adv. (ἐναντι) opposite, c. gen., Polyb. 1. 86, 3, C. I. 2347 c.

28:—against, c. gen., Act. Ap. 17. 7. 2. absol., εἰς τὴν ἀπ. βουνόν C. I. 2905 D. 11.—So ἀπεναντίον, ἢ ἀπ. (sc. χώρα) the opposite shore, εἰς τὴν ἀπ. Hdt. 7. 55.—Hence also, II. Adj. ἀπεναντίας, ον,

Byz.:—Adv. —ίως, Luc. Nigr. 36, but with v. l. ἵπ-.

ἀπενδρίζω, fut. ἴξω, (ἐναρα) to strip of arms, despoil one of a thing, τοὺς ἐνδρίζον ἀπ' ἐντεα Il. 12. 195., 15. 343.

ἀπενάσασατο, 3 sing. aor. I med. of ἀποναίω, Hom.

ἀπένεικα, ἀπενείχθη, v. sub ἀποφέρω.

ἀπενεκτέας, α, ον, verb. Adj. of ἀποφέρω, to be carried away, cited from Moschio.

ἀπενεύσομαι, Pass. (ἐνεός) to become mute, Daniel 4. 16 (Theodot.).

ἀπενέπω, v. sub ἀπεννέπω.

ἀ-πενθής, ἐς, free from grief, Aesch. Pr. 956, Bacchyl. Fr. 19, Plut. Flamin. 11, etc.

ἀπένθητας, ον, =foreg., Aesch. Ag. 895, Eum. 912. 2. pass.

unlamented, LXX (2 Macc. 5. 10), Epigr. Gr. 436.

ἀπενιαυτέω, v. sub ἀπενιαυτίζω.

ἀπενιαύτησις, εὖς, ἢ, banishment for a year, Plat. Legg. 868 D (v. l. ἀπενιαύτισις). Also —τισμός, ὁ, A. B. 421, Hesych.

ἀπενιαυτίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to go into banishment for a year, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 13: so in Plat. Legg. 866 C, Ald. gives ἀπενιαυτισιάτω (but our MSS. —ησάτω), whereas in 868 C, all agree in ἀπενιαυτεῖν: v. Müller Eum. § 44. II. to outlive the year after a thing, Dio C. 46. 49.

ἀπεννέπω, Trag. word, also ἀπενέπω (but only in a lyr. passage, Eur. I. A. 533):—like ἀπαυδῶ, to forbid: absol., Aesch. Theb. 1053, etc.; ἀπ. τι to forbid it, Soph. O. C. 209; more commonly c. acc. et inf., ἀπ. τινὰ ποιεῖν Eur. Med. 813, Heracl. 556; ἀπ. τινὰ μὴ ποιεῖν Id. Ion 1282, etc.:—ἀπ. τινὰ θαλάμων to order him from the chamber, Id. I. A. 553. 2. also c.

acc. rei, to deprecate, ἀνδροκμήτας δ' . . ἀπεννέπω τύχας Aesch. Eum. 957.

ἀπεντεύθεν, Adv. from hence, Polyb. 40. 6, 1:—henceforth, Eccl.: v. Lob. Phryn. 46.

ἀπεντευκτέω, to be unlucky, fail, Byz.:—Subst. ἀπέντευξις, εὖς, ἢ, a loss, failure, Byz.

ἀπέξ, v. sub ἀπέκ.

ἀπεξάγω, to lead or carry out, Byz.

ἀπεξαιρέω, to take out, remove, τι τινος Eur. I. T. 1278, in tmesi.

ἀπεξαρτάω, to hang out, τι ἐκ τόπου ap. Suid.

ἀπεξεργάζεσθαι, Dep. to form, fashion, cited from Julian.

ἀπεξεσμένως, Adv. pf. pass. part., in a smooth, polished manner, Cyrill.

ἀπεξωθέω, to drive out, expel, A. B. 1454.

ἀπεικώς, Att. ἀπεικώς, v. l. ὄς, part. of ἀπέοικα (which only occurs in late writers, Arg. Ind. 6. 8, Plut. Pericl. 8):—unreasonable, unfair, unnatural, αὐκ ἀπεικός Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Antipho 117. 1; οὐκ ἀπεικός not unlikely, Polyb. 2. 62, 8; ἀπεικώς πρὸς τὰ καλά unfitted, indisposed for noble deeds, Id. 6. 26, 12;—often in late Prose, Wyttenb. Ind. Plut. —Adv. ἀπεικότης, unreasonably, Thuc. 6. 55; but in 1. 73., 2. 8., 8. 68, he has οὐκ ἀπεικότης.

ἀ-πέπαντος, ον, not ripened, unripe, Theophr. C. P. 2. 8, 4, Anth. P. 9. 561.

ἀ-πέπειρας, ον, unripe, untimely, Anth. P. 9. 78.

ἀ-πέπλος, ον, unrobed, i. e. in her tunic only, of a girl, ἀπέπλος ὁρούσαισ' ἀπὸ στρωμνᾶς Pind. N. 1. 74;—just like μονόπεπλος in Eur. Hec. 933 (—πέπλος here meaning a garment generally):—λευκῶν φαρῶν ἀπέπλος, i. e. clad in black, Eur. Phoen. 324 (cf. α as prefix, 1).

ἀπεπτέω, to suffer from indigestion, Luc. Paras. 57, Plut. 2. 136 D. 2. Pass. of food, to be, remain undigested, Galen.

ἀπεπτος, ον, (πέπτω) uncooked: undigested, of food, Hipp. Epid. 1. 970, Arist. de An. 2. 4, 19, al.; of humours, crude, un concocted, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; οὖρον Id. Acut. 390; φύματα Id. Art. 807:—Adv. —τως, Id. Epid. 1. 943. 2. metaph., ἀπ. καὶ ἀκράτητον ὑπὸ τῆς φύσεως Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 11, cf. 3. 1, 6, al. II. suffering from indigestion, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3. III. χῶραι ἀπ. countries where fruits ripen ill, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 12.

ἀπερ, neut. pl. of ὄπερ, q. v., in Att. often used as Adv., = ὥπερ, as, so as, Aesch. Eum. 660, Soph. Aj. 167, O. T. 176, Xen., etc.

ἀπεραντολαγέω, to talk without end, Strabo 601.

ἀπεραντολαγία, ἢ, = ἀπειρολογία, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 10:—in Byz. also —λεσχία, ἢ.

ἀπεραντο-λόγας, ον, talking without end, γλῶσσαι Thales ap. Diog. L. 1. 35, Philo 1. 216.

ἀπέραντος, ον, (πέρας) boundless, infinite, of space, πεδίων Pind. N. 8. 65 (who also has ἀπέραντος ἀλκά, P. 9. 61); πόντου κληδ' ἀπ. Eur.

Med. 213; τὸν ἀέρα τὸνδ', ὄντ' ἀπ. Ar. Nub. 392; ὄδος Plat. Theaet. 147 C;—of Time, endless, τὸ χρῆμα τῶν νυκτῶν ὅσον ἀπέραντον Ar. Nub. 3; χρόνος Plat. Polit. 302 A;—of Number, countless, infinite, ἀπ. ἀριθμὸς ἀνθρώπων Plat. Criti. 119 A; ἀπ. κακά Id. Rep. 591 D, etc.:—generally of events, business, etc., ἀπέραντον ἦν there was no end to it, Thuc. 4. 36; μακρὸν καὶ ἀπ. φαίνεται Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11, 2; ἀπέραντα ξυμπεραίνειν to represent as concluded what is not concluded, Luc. Philops. 9, cf. Diog. L. 7. 77; μηδὲν ἀβασάνιστον μηδ' ἀπ. Polyb. 4. 75, 3:—Adv., τὸ ἀπεράντως διεστηκός Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 9, Metaph. 10. 10, 7. II. allowing no escape, whence none can pass, Τάρταρος, δίκτυον Aesch. Pr. 153, 1078; cf. ἀπειρος II. 2.

ἀπέρασις, εὖς, ἢ, (ἀπεράω) a spitting out, vomiting, Plut. 2. 134 E: metaph., Strabo 389 (as restored from MSS. for ἀπέκρυσις). II. a carrying off moisture, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 8.

ἀπέρατος, ον, (περάω) not to be crossed or passed, ποταμός Plut. 2. 326 E, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 58: metaph., Διὸς οὐ παρβατός ἐστὶν μεγάλη φρῆν δπ. Aesch. Supp. 1049.

ἀ-περάτωτος, ον, unbounded, Plut. 2. 424 D.

ἀπεράω, fut. ἀσώ [ᾶ], to spit off or away, disgorge, Alciphro 3. 7. II. of moisture, generally, carry off, Strabo 52: so in Pass., Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 10.

ἀπεργάζομαι, fut. ἀσομαι: aor. —εργασάμην: pf. —εργασμαι, which is sometimes act., sometimes pass., cf. Plat. Legg. 704 C, Tim. 30 B, al., with Rep. 566 A, Phaedr. 272 A, al.: aor. —εργάσθην always in pass. sense, Id. Rep. 374 C, al.: Dep. To finish off, turn out complete, bring to perfection, τὰ ξύλινα τοῦ τείχους Ar. Av. 1154; often in Plat., ἔργον ἀπ. Gorg. 454 A, Rep. 353 B, 603 A, al.; εὐδαίμονα πόλιν ἀπ. Legg. 683 B; τὸν τε πολιτικὸν ἀπ. καὶ τὸν φιλόσοφον Polit. 257 A; ἢ τέχνην ἐπιτελεῖ, ἢ ἡ φύσις ἀδυνατεῖ ἀπεργάσασθαι Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 8. 2. of a painter, to fill up with colour, to represent or express perfectly, opp. to ὑπογράψαι (to sketch), Plat. Rep. 548 D, cf. 504 D: generally, to make, form, cause, Id. Phil. 24 C, etc. 3. to finish a contract, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 5. II. to effect, cause, produce, δόξαν ψεύδη Plat. Phil. 40 D; νίκην Id. Legg. 647 B; πανουργίαν ἀντὶ σαφίας Ib. 747 C; δομήν Arist. Fr. 327, etc. III. c. dupl. acc. to make so and so, ἀγαθὸν ἀπ. τινα Xen. Symp. 8, 35; τοὺς παῖδας ἀπ. δειλοτέρους Plat. Rep. 381 E, cf. Polit. 287 A, al.:—so pf. in pass. sense, ἀπειργασμένος τύραννος a finished tyrant, Id. Rep. 566 A; τέχνη ἀπειργασμένη Id. Phaedr. 272 A; ἀνὴρ ἀπ. καλὸς κάγαθός Xen. Oec. 11, 3. 2. to make one thing into another, ἀπ. ὕδωρ γῆν, πῦρ δέρα to make earth water, air fire, Plat. Tim. 61 B. 3. ἀπ. τινὰ τι to do something to one, ὅ τι ἀγαθὸν ἡμᾶς ἀπεργόζεται Id. Charm. 173 A, cf. Rival. 135 C.

ἀπεργασία, ἢ, a finishing off, completing, of painters, πρὸς τὴν ἀπ. τὴν τῶν εἰκόνων Plat. Prot. 312 D, Arist. Poët. 4, 6; cf. ἀπεργάζομαι. II. a making, causing, producing, ἀπ. χάριτος καὶ ἡδονῆς Plat. Gorg. 462 C. III. a business, trade, Id. Euthyphr. 13 D, E: ἢ ἀπ. τῶν νόων the way of treating them, treatment, Id. Alc. 2. 140 B.

ἀπεργαστικός, ἢ, ὄν, fit for finishing, effecting, causing, c. gen., Plat. Rep. 527 B:—ἢ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of making, τινος Id. Epin. 375 D.

ἀπ-εργός, ὄν, away from work, idle, Artemid. 1. 42.

ἀπέργω, v. sub ἀπείργω.

ἀπέρδω, fut. ξω, to bring to an end, finish, ἰρηῖα Hdt. 4. 62 (like ἀπολόφυρομαι, etc.).

ἀπερεί, Adv., = ὥσπερ, from ἄπερ, Soph. El. 189.

ἀπερείδω, fut. σω, to rest, fix, settle, τὰς ὕψεις Plut. 2. 681 F; τὴν ὕψιν πρὸς τι Luc. Dem. Enc. 17. 2. intr. = Pass., ἐνθα ἢ ὄψις ἀπερείδῃ Luc. D. Deor. 20. 8; but, II. used by earlier writers in Pass., with fut. and aor. med., to support oneself upon, rest upon, of a horse, ἀπ. ἐν τῷ χαλινῷ to lean upon the bit, Xen. Eq. 10, 7; ὀκτῶ τοῖς μέλεσι ἀπ. supporting himself on . . , Plat. Symp. 190 A, cf. Tim. 44 E, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 3, al.; ἀπ. εἰς τοῦτο to be fixed steadily on . . , Plat. Rep. 508 D; εἰς ἐν κεφάλαιον ἀπ. to rest entirely on . . , Ib. 581 A; εἰς ἀσφαλῆς ἀπηρεῖσθαι to have a secure position to rest upon, Polyb. 3. 66, 9; so, ἀπ. ἐπὶ τι Id. 28. 17, 8; πρὸς τι Hipp. Art. 820, Arist. Incess. An. 3, 3:—of diseases, to settle in a particular part, e. g. εἰς βουβῶνα, Medic.; cf. ἀποσκήπτω. III. Med. in act. sense, ἀπ. εἰς τοῦτο [τὸ αὐτὸ] Xen. Cyn. 5, 32; ἀπ. ἐλπίδα εἰς τινα to fix one's hopes upon one, Polyb. 24. 5, 3; ἀπ. ὄργην εἰς τινα, χάριν ἐπὶ τινα to direct one's anger, one's gratitude, towards him, Id. 1. 69, 7., 24. 3, 6, cf. Plut. 2. 775 E; ἀπ. ἀγνοίαν ἐπὶ τινα to throw one's own ignorance upon another, Polyb. 38. 1, 5; ἀπ. τι εἰς τόπον to carry safely to a place, deposit in . . , Id. 3. 92, 9:—often in Plut. 2. to force from oneself, produce with effort, ὠδύνας ἀπηρεῖσαντο Call. Del. 120, cf. LXX (Job 39. 3).

ἀπερείσιος, ον, another Ep. form of ἀπειρέσιος, as ἀείδελος for ἀίδηλος, in Hom. always ἀπερείσι' ἀποινα countless ransom, Il. 1. 13, etc.

ἀπερείσις, εὖς, ἢ, a leaning upon, pressure, resistance, Plat. Crat. 427 A; ἀντ. πρὸς ἀλλήλα Arist. Incess. An. 3, 3, Probl. 5. 40, 6. II. infliction, τιμωρίας Plut. 2. 1130 D.

ἀπερείσμα, ατος, τό, a prop, stay, Hesych.

ἀπερεύγομαι, Med. to belch forth, disgorge, τι Hipp. 482. 48, Nic. Al. 380, etc.; ἀπ. ἀχρῆν, of a river, to empty itself, Dion. P. 981; cf. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 150. Cf. ἀπερυγγάνω.

ἀπερευξίς, εὖς, ἢ, a belching forth, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 9.

ἀπερημόομαι, Pass. to be left destitute of, τῆς τοῦ δαίμονος ἐπιμελείας Plat. Polit. 274 B; ἀπὸ τῶν ὄντων Id. Soph. 237 D.

ἀπέρημας, ον, strengthd. for ἔρημος, Schol. Pind. N. 4. 88.

ἀπερητύω, fut. ὕσω [ῦ], to keep back, hinder, Ap. Rh. 1. 772.

ἀ-περιάγνιστος, ον, not purified, probl. in Hesych., v. Schmidt.

ἀ-περίβλεπτος, ον, not looked at from all sides, A. B. 819. II. incomprehensible, lambl. V. Pyth. 162, Suid.

- ἀπερίβλητος, ον, *without covering*; metaph. *un clothed, bare, bald*, λόγος Walz Rhett. 3. 270.
- ἀπεριγένητος, ον, *not to be overcome*, Diod. 3. 30.
- ἀπερίγραπτος, ον, *not circumscribed, i. e. infinite*, Eccl.: *undetermined*, cited from Cornut. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
- ἀπερίγραψος, ον, = foreg., Dion. H. de Comp. 22, and often in Philo. Adv. -φος, Philo 1. 47.
- ἀπεριγραφία, ἡ, *a being uncircumscribed or infinite*, Eccl.
- ἀπερίδρακτος, ον, (δράσσω) *not to be grasped, incomprehensible*, Greg. Nyss. Adv. -τως, Id.
- ἀπεριέργαστος, ον, *not wrought carefully, simple*, Eccl.: *not curiously investigated*, Eccl.
- ἀπεριεργία, ἡ, *artlessness*, Perictyoné ap. Stob. 488. 53.
- ἀπεριεργος, ον, *not over-busy, artless, simple*, Hipp. 22. 42, Ath. 274 A, B; τὸ δπ. *simplicity*, Plut. 2. 1144 E; cf. Ael. V. H. 12. 1. Adv. -τως, Cebes 21.
- ἀπεριεσπασμένως, Adv. pf. pass. part., = ἀπερισπαστως, Eccl.
- ἀπεριήγητος, ον, *not traced out, ἀ. καθάπερ τινὶ περιγραφῇ* Plat. Legg. 770 B: *indescribable*, Theod. Prodr. p. 453.
- ἀπεριήχητος, ον, *not encompassed by sound*, A. B. 422. II. *not talked about*, Greg. Nyss.
- ἀπεριθαμβήτως, Adv. *fearlessly*, Nicet. Ann. 216 D.
- ἀπεριθλάστως, Adv. *without crushing*, Paul. Aeg. 122.
- ἀπερίθραυστος, ον, *unbroken, untamed*, Cyrill.
- ἀπερικάθατος, ον, *unpurified, impure*, LXX (Levit. 19. 23).
- ἀπερικάλυπτος, ον, *uncovered, exposed*, Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 18. Adv. -τως, *undisguisedly*, Heliod. 8. 5.
- ἀπερικλόνητος, ον, *undisturbed*, Byz.
- ἀπερίκλυστος, ον, *not flooded*, Byz.
- ἀπερίκοπος, ον, *without hindrance or interruption*, Timario in Notices des Mss. 9. 216. Adv. -πως, Tzetz. Lyc. 1432.
- ἀπερικόσμητος, ον, *not decked overmuch*, Eumath. 10. 11.
- ἀπερικράτητος, ον, *not controlled*, Basil.
- ἀπερίκτητος, ον, *not gaining wealth*, Ptol.
- ἀπερικτύπητος, ον, *not surrounded with noise*, Suid. Adv. -τως, Byz.
- ἀπεριλάλητος, ον, *not to be out-talked*, Ar. Ran. 839:—cf. Hesych., ἀπεριλάλητον (so Kuster for ἀπεριάλλητον) ἀνεξάπατητον, ἀφελῆ. Adv. -τως, Eust. Opusc. 191. 79.
- ἀπερίληπτος, ον, *uncircumscribed, ἐξουσία ἀπ. absolute power*, Plut. Romp. 25: *not to be embraced or comprehended, λόγῳ* Philo 2. 24: opp. to ἀπειρος, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 42, cf. Plut. 2. 883 A.
- ἀπεριμάχητος, ον, *not to be fought about, worthless*, Philo 1. 2.
- ἀπεριμέριμνος, ον, *free from care*, Eust. Opusc. 248. 83:—Adv. -τως, *unthinkingly*, Ar. Nub. 136.
- ἀπερινόητος, ον, *incomprehensible*, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 70, Philo 1. 581. II. *unintelligent*, Eust. 644. 43. III. Adv. -τως, *unawares*, Polyb. 4. 57, 10.
- ἀπεριόδευτος, ον, *not to be treated by a physician, incurable*, Byz.
- ἀπερίοδος, ον, *not periodic*, Dion. H. de Comp. 126.
- ἀπερίοπτος, ον, *unregarding, reckless of, πάντων* Thuc. 1. 41. Adv. -τως, Poll. 3. 117.
- ἀπεριόριστος, ον, *unlimited, indeterminate, undefined*, Longin. 44, Philo 1. 187. Adv. -τως, Galen. 7. 469.
- ἀπεριουσίαστος, ον, *without wealth*, Eust. Opusc. 306. Adv. -τως, Ib. 146.
- ἀπεριπλάνητος, ον, *without wandering or deviating*, Eust. 1308. 46.
- ἀπερίπνευστος, ον, *sheltered from wind*, Agathin. in Matth. Med. 288.
- ἀπερίπτυκτος, ον, *not wrapt up*, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7. 5.
- ἀπερίπτωτος, ον, *not liable to, τινος* Diosc. 2. 49; *τινι* Diog. L. 7. 122. II. *not subject to chances*, Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 31.
- ἀπερισάλπιγκτος, ον, *not surrounded by the sound of trumpets*, Stob. 366. 35:—in Synes. p. 13, ἀπερισάλπιστος. Adv. -τως, Byz.
- ἀπερίσκεπτος, ον, *inconsiderate, thoughtless, heedless*, Thuc. 4. 108, Dion. H. 6. 10. Adv. -τως, Thuc. 4. 10., 6. 57; Comp. -ότερον, 6. 65.
- ἀπερίσκοπος, ον, = foreg., Suid.
- ἀπερίσπαστος, ον, *not drawn hither and thither, not distracted by business*, Polyb. 2. 67, 7, al.; ἀπ. τινος LXX (Sirac. 41. 1):—Adv. -τως, Polyb. 2. 20, 10, al.; τὸ ἀπ. τῆς ἐξουσίας *the fact of power not passing from hand to hand*, Plut. Aristid. 5. 2. *uninterrupted, continuous*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 9.
- ἀπερίσσειος, = ἀπέριπτος, Phint. ap. Stob. 44. 53.
- ἀπέρισσος, ον, v. ἀπέριπτος.
- ἀπερίστατος, ον, *not stood around*: and so, I. *not guarded*; *without need of guards*, Lat. securus, Polyb. 6. 44. 8. 2. *solitary*, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 159, Diog. L. 7. 5, cf. Hemst. Ar. Pl. 333: *destitute*, Eccl. II. *apart from circumstances*, of cases considered generally and in the abstract, Walz Rhett. 3. 7., 4. 141, etc.
- ἀπερίστικτος, ον, *not dotted round*, opp. to περιεστιγμένος, of certain grammatical symbols, Cramer An. Par. 3. 293, etc.
- ἀπερίστρεπτος, ον, Basil.: -στροφος, ον, African. Cest. in Math. Vett. 278 F: = ἀπερίστρεπτος.
- ἀπερίτμητος, ον, *uncircumcised*, LXX (Gen. 17. 14, al.), N. T., etc. II. *not dipped or circumscribed, ἡ φύσις* Plut. 2. 495 C.
- ἀπερίτρεπτος, ον, *not to be turned round, not to be moved, immutable*, Symm. Ps. 95. 10, Plut. 2. 983 C. Adv. -τως, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 53.
- ἀπερίτροπος, ον, *not returning*, Soph. El. 182: but also with collat. notion of *unheeding, careless*, v. Herm.
- ἀπέριπτος, ον, *without anything over and above, without affectation, plain, simple*, Plut. 2. 267 F, Philostr. 527; τὸ ἀπ. τῆς τροφῆς Luc. Nigr. 26. Adv. -ττως, *plainly*, Diod. 12. 26: *frugally*, Simpl. in Epict. p. 75.
- ἀπεριττότης, ητος, ἡ, *simplicity*, λόγῳ Sext. Emp. M. 12. 23; βίου Clem. Al. 157.
- ἀπερίττωτος, ον, *without περιττώματα*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 3, etc.
- ἀπεριφερής, ἐς, *not round or rounded*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 1, 6.
- ἀπερίφρακτος, ον, *not fenced round, unprotected*, Basil.
- ἀπερίφραστος, ον, *without periphrasis or circumlocution*, Eust. 1941. 59. Adv. -τως, Ib. 1112. 42.
- ἀπεριφρούρητος, ον, *unwatched, unguarded*, Byz.
- ἀπεριχάρως, Adv. *without joy*, Byz.
- ἀπερίψυκτος, ον, *not cooled down*, Galen.
- ἀπέρπερος, ον, *not light-minded, without vanity*, Eccl.
- ἀπερριμμένως, Adv. of ἀπορρίπτω, *negligently*, Aristes de LXX. 106 D.
- ἀπέρρω, to go away, be gone, Eur. H. F. 260: ἀπέρρε away, begone, Lat. abi in malam rem, Ar. Nub. 783, Eccl. 169; so, οὐκ ἀπερρήσεις σὺ θάπτον; Cratin. Νομ. 6.
- ἀπερυγγάνω, aor. ἀπήρῳγον, to belch forth, disgorge, τὴν κραιπάλην Menand. Incert. 517; so Nic. Th. 253, Diog. L. 5. 77, Philo. 1. 639: of a river, Byz. II. absol. to eructate, Arist. Probl. 33. 5.
- ἀπερυθριῶ, fut. ἄσω [ἄσω]:—to put away blushes, to be past blushing, Ar. Nub. 1216; ἀπερυθριῶ πᾶς, ἐρυθριῶ δ' οὐδέεις ἐτι Menand. Incert. 287:—Adv. ἀπηρυθριακότως, *shamelessly*, Apollod. Incert. 1. 10; ἀπηρυθριασμένως, Cyrill. ap. Suid. s. v. σπάδων: ἀπερυθριαστώως, Byz. 2. to cease to be red or flushed, Luc. Lexiph. 4.
- ἀπερύκω [ῶ], fut. ξω, to keep off or away, εἰ γὰρ Ἀθήνη. βελέων ἀπερύκοι ἐρωήν Il. 17. 562; σύας τε κύνας τ' ἀπ. Od. 18. 104; ἀπερύκοι. Φοῖβος κακὰν φάτιν Soph. Aj. 186 (lyr.):—c. gen., στρατῶν. Μήδων ἀπέρυκε τῆσδε πολέως Theogn. 775; c. acc. et inf. to prevent one from . . ., οὔτε σε κομάζειν ἀπερύκομεν Id. 1207:—mostly poet., but ἀπ. τινί τι to keep off from, ταῦτα ἡ εὐτυχίη οἱ ἀπερύκει Hdt. 1. 32; τι ἀπό τινος Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 2, Oec. 5, 6; ἀπ. τινα Arist. H. A. 9. 34, 6:—Pass., πατρώας γῆς ἀπερυκόμενος debarred from . . ., Theogn. 1210:—Med., ἐριδος δὴν ἀπερυκόμενοι desisting from . . ., Id. 494; ἀπερύκου (sc. φωνῆς) abstain from speech, Soph. O. C. 169 (lyr.).
- ἀπερυσίβω, fut. ἄσω, (ἐρυσίβη) to destroy by mildew, Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 3, in Pass. 2. to produce mildew, Ib. 5. 9, 13.
- ἀπερύω, to tear off from, ῥινδὸν ἀπ' ὀστεόφιν ἐρύσαι Od. 14. 134; ῥύριν μητρὸς ἀπερύσαντες Q. Sm. 14. 259:—Med., Anth. P. 7. 730. [On the quantity, v. ἐρύω.]
- ἀπέρχομαι, fut. -ελεύσομαι (but the Att. fut. is ἀπειμι): pf. -ελήλυθα; aor. -ἦλθον: Dep. To go away, depart from, c. gen., πάτρης Il. 24. 766; οἴκου Od. 2. 136, cf. Soph. O. C. 1165, etc.; λόγῳ Eur. I. T. 546; also, ἀπ. ἀπὸ βουλευτηρίου Thuc. 8. 92; ἐκ χώρας Id. 1. 89, etc.; and metaph., ἀπ. ἐκ δακρύων to cease from them, Eur. Or. 295. 2. when used with eis, departure from one place and arrival at another is implied, ἀπ. ἐς Σάρδεις Hdt. 1. 22, cf. Soph. Ant. 818; ἀπ. εἰς τύπον οἰκῆσων Andoc. 30. 30; παρά τινα Luc. Tim. 11; ἀπ. ἐπ' οἴκου to depart homewards, Thuc. 1. 92; οἴκαδε Archipp. Ριν. 1, al.; ἀπ. εἰς τὴν ἀρχαίαν φύσιν to return, Plat. Symp. 193 C; ἀπῆλθεν ὅθεν went back to the place whence he came, Menand. Τροβ. 2. 3;—so metaph., ἀπ. εἰς τὴν ἀρχαίαν φύσιν Plat. Symp. 193 C. 3. absol., Hdt. 1. 199, Eur. Alc. 379, Thuc. 1. 24, etc.; ταχεῖ ἀπέρχεται (sc. ἡ νύσος) Soph. Ph. 808; κατ' ὄφλων ἀπ. Ar. Ach. 689; ἀπελθόντος ἐνιαυτοῦ Plat. Legg. 954 D. 4. c. part., ἀπ. νικῶν to come off conqueror, Aristid. 2. 2, etc., cf. Plut. Ages. 7. II. to depart from life, Diog. L. 3. 6, ubi v. Casaub., Anth. P. 11. 335, cf. Philo 1. 513.
- ἀπερῶ, Ion. ἀπερέω, fut. with no pres. in use: v. sub ἀπέιπον.
- ἀπερωεύς, ἐως, ὅ, a thwarted, ἐμῶν μενέων ἀπερωεύς Il. 8. 361.
- ἀπερωέω, to retire or withdraw from, τῷ κε τάχα . . . πολέμου ἀπερωέσσης Il. 16. 723.
- ἀπερωή, ἡ, a keeping off, λυγρῶν Tzetz.
- ἀπέρωπος, ον, *inconsiderate, cruel*, expl. by ἀναιδής, σκληρός, οἶον ἀπερίοπτος καὶ ἀπερίβλεπτος in A. B. 8; by στυγνός, etc. in Hesych. and E. M.; and the interpr. στυγνός given by the Schol. on Aesch. Cho. 600 shews that he read ἀπέρωπος, not -ωπος.
- ἀπ-έρωτος, ον, (ἔρω) *loveless, unloving*, ἔρω ἀπέρωτος, like γάμος ἄγαμος, Aesch. Cho. 600; but v. ἀπέρωπος.
- ἀπες, Ion. for ἀφες, v. sub ἀφίημι.
- ἀπεσθέομαι, (ἐσθής) Med. to undress oneself, Luc. Lexiph. 5, in part. pf. ἀψησθημένοι.
- ἀπεσθίω, fut. ἀπέδομαι: pf. ἀπεδήδοκα:—Pass., aor. 1 ἀπηδέσθην Plat. Com. Σοφ. 5: pf. ἀπεδήδεμαι (v. ἐσθίω) Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 22. To eat or gnaw off, Ar. Il. cc.; ἀπέδομαι τοὺς δακτύλους Hermipp. Εὐρ. 1, cf. Ar. Av. 26; ἀπεσθίει μου τὴν ἀκοήν Hermipp. Στρατ. 7; τίς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀπεδήδοκεν τῆς μαινίδος; Ar. Ran. 984; ἀπεσθίει τὴν βίνα τάνθρώπου Dem. 788. 25. II. to leave off eating, τὰ πετραῖα τῶν ἰχθυῶν Theopomp. Com. Φιν. 1, ubi v. Meineke.—The pres. ἀπέδω only in late Greek.
- ἀπεσία, Ion. for ἀφesia, ἡ, = ἀφεις, Hesych.
- ἀπέσκης, ἐς, (πέσκος) *without skin, uncovered*, Soph. Fr. 552.
- ἀπέσκληκα, ἀπεσκληκότως, v. sub ἀποσκληῖναι.
- ἀπεσκληρυνμένως, Adv. of ἀποσκληρύνω, = foreg., A. B. 422.
- ἀπέσσονα, he is gone off, Lacon. for ἀπεσσύη, ἀπεσσύθη, aor. pass. οἱ ἀποσεύω, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 23: v. Lobeck Rhemat. p. 22.
- ἀπεσσύμεθα, συτο, Ep. sync. aor. pass. of ἀποσεύω.
- ἀπεστραμμένως, Adv. of ἀποστρέφω, in an opposite way, Plut. 2. 905 C.
- ἀπεστώ, οὐς, ἡ, (ἀπειμι, cf. εὐεστώ):—Ion. Noun, a being away, absence, ἐπαισχυμένους τῇ ἀπεστοῖ τῆς μάχης Hdt. 9. 85, cf. Call. Fr. 340:—Hesych. also gives ἀπεστύς, ὕος.
- ἀπεσχαρόω, to produce an eschar, Zopyrus ap. Oribas. 2. 587 Daremb.:

Adj. ἀπεσχαρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Paul. Aeg. 286,—in which passage it is commonly rendered *removing eschars*.

ἀπεσχισμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀποσχίζω, *separately*, Basil.

ἀπέτηλος, ὄν, leafless, Anth. P. 6. 190.

ἀπετρος, ὄν, without stones, Eust. 1736. 9.

ἀπευδιασμός, ὄ, (εὐδιάζω) *a making calm*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 29.

ἀπευδοκίω, *to despair*, Athanas.

ἀπευθάνυτιζω, *to die well or happily*, LXX (2 Macc. 6. 28).

ἀπευθής, ἔς, (πυνθάνομαι) *not inquired into, unknown*, Lat. *ignotus*, κείνου δ' . . ὄλεθρον ἀπευθέα θῆκεν Od. 3. 88; ἀπ. ἀκοῆ Max. Tyr. 17. 9.

II. act. *not inquiring, ignorant*, Lat. *ignarus*, ἤλθον . . ἀπευθής Od. 3. 184; c. gen., Dion. P. 194, Anth. Plan. 303.

ἀπευθος, ὄν, = foreg., dub. in Hesych.

ἀπευθύνω, *to make straight again, πάντα ὀρθὰ ἀπ. Plat. Tim. 71 D; χέρας δεσμοῖς ἀπ. to bind his arms straight, i. e. behind him (cf. παρευθύνω), Soph. Aj. 72. 2. to guide aright, to direct, δεῦρ' ἀπ. μολεῖν Aesch. Ag. 1667; ἀπ. βροτῶν τοὺς ἀγνωμοσύναν τιμῶντας corrects, chastises them, Eur. Bacch. 884; ἐκ πρύμνης ἀπ. to steer, Plat. Criti. 109 C; so, πλῆκτροις ἀπ. τρόπῳ Sopli. Fr. 151; ἀπ. πύλιν *to govern, rule*, Id. O. T. 104; ἀπ. τὰ κοινὰ Aeschin. 76. 13; κλήρω ἀπ. [τὴν ἰσότητα] *to correct, restore it*, Plat. Legg. 757 B, cf. Polit. 282 E; ἀπ. τι πρὸς τι *to adjust*, Arr. Epict. 4. 12, 16, cf. Luc. Imagg. 12; ταῖς συλλαβαῖς ἀπ. τοὺς χρόνους Dion. H. de Comp. 11.*

II. τὸ ἀπευθυμένον (sc. ἔντερον), *intestinum rectum*, Galeu. 2. 573, etc.

ἀπεύθυνσις, εὼς, ἡ, *a direction*, Paul. Aeg. p. 213; also -υσμός, ὄ, Oribas. Mai p. 23.

ἀπευκος, ὄν, without resin, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3, in Comp. -ότερος.

ἀπευκταῖος, α, ὄν, = sq., Plat. Ax. 369 B, Plut. 2. 289 B, cf. Apollon. de Constr. 252.

ἀπευκτός, ἡ, ὄν, Luc. Pseudol. 12, Heliod. 7. 25; (ἀπεύχομαι):—*to be deprecated, abominable, πῆματα Aesch. Ag. 638; ἀπ. τὸ δευθῆναι τούτων Plat. Legg. 628 C; τὰ ἀπ. Id. Epist. 353 E.*

ἀπευλογίας, ὄν, ὄ, *unblessed*, Basil.

ἀπευνάζω, *to lull to sleep, ἀπευνασθέντος κακοῦ (Dind. ἀπ' εὐνασθέντος κ.)*, Soph. Tr. 1242.

ἀπευστος, ὄν, = ἀπευθής, Hesych.

ἀπευτακτέω, *to pay regularly, τοὺς φόρους Strabo 206: Pass., Id. 311.*

ἀπευτελλίζω, *to make common, cheapen*, Eccl.

ἀπευφημέω, *to deprecate*, Lat. *abominari*, Philostr. 202, 286 (v. l. ἐπ-).

ἀπευχαριστέω, *to thank heartily*, Byz.:—also Subst. -ιστία, ἡ, Byz.

ἀπεύχετος, ὄν, = ἀπευκτός, Aesch. Cho. 155, 625.

ἀπεύχομαι, fut. ξομαι: Dep. *to wish a thing away, wish it may not happen*, Lat. *deprecari*, c. acc. rei, ἀπεύχου ταῦτα, πρὸς θεῶν Eur. Hipp. 891 (ubi v. Monk); τί μάλιστ' ἂν ἀπευξάμεθα; Dem. 505. 7;—ἀπ. τι τοῖς θεοῖς *to pray the gods it may not be*, Plat. Legg. 687 D;—also c. inf., ἀπ. τι μὴ γενέσθαι Dem. 102. 16; also without μὴ, ἀπεύχεσθε ἰδεῖν Id. 71. 18, cf. 489. 15; so also, τοῦτο . . μὴ γένοιτο . . ἀπεύχομαι Ar. Thesm. 714.

II. *to reject, despise*, τι Aesch. Eum. 608.

ἀπεύω, *to scorch off*, v. ἀφεύω.

ἀπευωνίζω, *to sell cheap, like ἐπευωνίζω*, dub. in Luc. Nigr. 23.

ἀπέφθιθον, v. sub ἀποφθίθω.

ἀπεφθος, ὄν, softened form of ἀφεφθος (ἀφέψω), *boiled down*,—ἀπ. χρυσός *refined gold*, like Lat. *aurum recoctum*, Theogn. 449, Hdt. 1. 50; χρυσίον Thuc. 2. 13; ὕδωρ ἀπεφθον *water purified by boiling*, Alex. Πυθ. 1.

ἀπεχθαίρω, fut. -ἄρω: aor. ἀπήχθηρα:—*to hate utterly, detest*, τινὰ Il. 3. 415, Opp. H. 5. 420:—Med., Q. Sm. 13. 255. II. *to make utterly hateful, ὅς τέ μοι ὕπνον ἀπ. καὶ ἔδωδῆν Od. 4. 105.*

ἀπεχθάνομαι, Od. 1. citand., Ar. Pl. 910, Plat., etc.: impf. ἀπηχθανόμην Cratin. Διδασκ. 1, Xen.: fut. ἀπεχθήσομαι Hdt. 1. 89, Eur. Alc. 72, Plat., etc.; ἀπεχθάνομαι first in Theonist.: pf. ἀπήχθημαι Thuc. 1. 75., 2. 63, Xen., etc.: aor. ἀπηχθόμην, ἀπήχθητο Il. 24. 27, Att.; subj. ἀπέχθωμαι Il. 4. 53; inf. ἀπεχθέσθαι (not ἀπέχθεσθαι, v. sub ἀπέχθωμαι); part. ἀπεχθόμενος Plat. Rep. 321 A: Pass. *To be hated, incur hatred, ἀπεχθάνει δ' ἔτι μᾶλλον Od. 2. 202; elsewhere Hom. always uses the aor., mostly c. dat. pers. to be or become hateful to one, incur his hate, ἀπήχθητο πᾶσι θεοῖσι Il. 6. 140; Ἰσον γὰρ σφιν . . ἀπήχθητο κηρὶ μελαινῇ 3. 454; οὔτε τί μοι πᾶς δῆμος ἀπεχθόμενος χαλεπαίνει nor does the people roused to hate against me distress me, Od. 16. 114; so also in Hdt. 1. 89., 3. 1, Antipho 142. 35, Thuc. 1. 136, etc.; ἀπ. πρὸς τινα *to be hateful in his eyes*, Eur. Med. 290, cf. Plut. Galb. 18, Joseph. A. J. 13. 9, 3:—c. dat. rei, *to be hated for a thing*, Plat. Apol. 24 A, cf. Thuc. 2. 63:—c. part., ἀπ. ποιῶν Andoc. 30. 19; θριάμβους ἀναρτύουσ' ἀπηχθάνον Cratin. Διδ. 1.*

II. as Dep., in causal sense, λόγοι ἀπεχθανόμενοι *language that causes hatred*, opp. to οἱ πρὸς φιλίαν ἄγουσι, Xen. Symp. 4. 58.

ἀπέχθεια, ἡ, *hatred*. 1. felt towards another, πρὸς τινα Eur. Rhes. 810, Dem. 237. 16, Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 9; διὰ τὴν ἀπ. τοῦ πάθους *for it*, Ib. 2. 12, 9. 2. felt by others towards one, *enmity, odium*, opp. to χάρις (popularity), Antipho 124. 13, Plat. Apol. 28 A, Dem. 32. 2, etc.; in pl. *enmities*, Plat. Apol. 23 A, Dem. 127. 19:—δι' ἀπεχθείας τινὶ ἐλθεῖν *to be hated by him*, Aesch. Pr. 121; δι' ἀπ. γίνεται τι *it becomes hateful*, Xen. Hier. 9, 2 (cf. διά λ. IV); οὔτ' ἐκείνου πρὸς χάριν οὔτ' ἐμοῦ πρὸς ἀπέχθειαν Dem. 58. 27; ἀπέχθειαν φέρει τι *it brings odium*, Id. 1451. 17; so, πολλὴν ἔχει ἀπ. Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 9.

ἀπεχθές, Adv. *yesterday*, Apollon. de Constr. 235:—divisim ἀπ' ἐχθές, Anth. P. 11. 35.

ἀπεχθής, εσσα, εν, Adj. *odious, noxious*, Andromach. 19.

ἀπέχθημα, ατος, τό, *the object of hate*, Eur. Tro. 425.

ἀπεχθημοσύνη, ἡ, *enmity*, Eccl.

ἀπεχθίμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, = sq., Poll. 8. 153.

ἀπεχθής, ἔς, (ἐχθος) *hateful*, Soph. Ant. 50: *hostile*, Theocr. 1. 101, etc.

II. *hated*, Isocr. 6 B; δάκρυα C. 1. 1156. Adv., ἀπεχθῶς

ἔχειν τινι Dem. 61. 25: Sup. -έστατα, Poll. 5. 116.

ἀπεχθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *full of hatred, envious*, opp. to κόλαξ, Arist. M.

Mor. 1. 32, Eth. Eud. 2. 3, 7., 3. 7, 3.

ἀπέχθωμαι, a later form of ἀπεχθάνομαι, first found in Theocr. 7. 45, Lyc. 116, Anth. P. 5. 177, Plut. Marcell. 22, etc.; for in Eur. Hipp. 1260 ἐπάχθωμαι is now restored; and the inf. ἀπέχθεσθαι (Il. 21. 83, Eur. Med. 290, Thuc. 1. 136, etc.) is now written ἀπεχθέσθαι, being the

inf. of ἀπηχθόμην, aor. of ἀπεχθάνομαι, v. Elmsl. Med. 1. c.

ἀπέχω, fut. ἀφέξω, and (Od. 19. 572) ἀποσχῆσω; aor. ἀπέσχον:—*to keep off or away from*, αἶκεν Τυδεὸς ἰδὼν ἀποσχῆ' Ἰλίου ἱρῆς Il. 6. 96, 277; νῆσων ἀπέχων εὐεργέα νῆα Od. 15. 33; Εὐβοίης ἀπέχειν . . αἴγας Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 20, cf. 22; ἀπεχε τὰς βοῦς τὸν ταῦρον Aesch. Ag. 1125, cf. Pr. 687. 2. c. dat. pers., τοι . . χεῖρας ἀφέξω Od. 20. 263, cf. Spitzn. Il. 1. 97. 3. with a prep., κληῖδες ἀπ' ὤμων αὐχέν' ἔχουσιν the collar-bone parted the neck from the shoulders, Il. 22. 324; so, ἀπ. παρά τινος Eur. Bacch. 427. 4. c. acc. only, *to keep off or away*, σκοτεινὸν ἀπ. ψόγον Pind. N. 7. 89; ἀπ. φάσγανον Eur. Or. 1519. 5. οὐδὲν ἀπέχει c. inf., *nothing hinders, debars one from doing*, Plat. Crat. 407 B, Plut. 2. 433 A.

II. Med., κακῶν ἀπὸ χεῖρας ἔχεσθαι *to hold one's hands off or away from . .*, Od. 22. 316; κυάμων ἀπὸ χεῖρας ἔχεσθε Emped. 451; ἀθανάτων ἀπ. χεῖρας Aesch. Eum. 350, cf. Supp. 756, Plat. Symp. 213 D, 214 D:—but mostly, 2. ἀπέχεσθαι τινος *to hold oneself off a thing, abstain or desist from it*, πολέμου Il. 8. 35, etc.; βοῶν Od. 12. 321; οὐδὲ . . σευ ἀφέξομαι *will not keep my hands off thee*, Od. 19. 489; so in Hdt. 1. 66., 4. 118, al., Thuc. 1. 20, etc.:—in pf. pass., μηδὲ τῶν μικρῶν ἀπεσχημένον Dem. 828. 12; ἀγορᾶς ἀπεσχ. Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 7. 3. c. inf., ἀπέχεσθαι μὴ στρατεῦσαι *to abstain from marching*, Thuc. 5. 25; λαμβάνειν ἀπέσχετο Philem. Incert. 10; so, ἀπέχεσθαι τοῦ ποιεῖν Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 3; also, ἀπ. τὸ μὴ ποιεῖν Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 32, Plat. Rep. 354 B. 4. absol. *to refrain oneself*, Dem. 534. 12.

III. intr. in Act. *to be away or far from*, c. gen. loci, τῆς πόλεως οὐ πολλὴν ὕδον ἀπέχει Thuc. 6. 97; so, ἀπ. ἀπὸ Βαβυλῶνος, etc., Hdt. 1. 179, cf. 3. 26, al.; ἀπὸ θαλάττης . . δώδεκα ὕδον ἡμερῶν ἀπ. Euphron Incert. 1. 3; ἀπ. παμπόλλων ἡμερῶν ὄδον Xer. Cyr. 1. 1, 3; πλείστον ἀπ. κατὰ τόπον Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 3; ἀπ. τὴν ἡμίσειαν διάμετρον Id. Cael. 2. 13, 8, etc. 2. of actions, *to be far from*, ἀπέχον τῆς ξευρέσιος οὐδὲν ἔλασσον *were just as far from the discovery*, Hdt. 1. 67; ἀπέχειν τοῦ λέγειν, ποιεῖν Isocr. 227 D, 130 C; ἀπέχει τοῦ μὴ [πράττειν] Dem. 527. 21; τοσοῦτ' ἀπέχει [τις] (sc. τοῦ μὴ καλύειν) Id. 533. 21; πλείστον ἀπ. τοῦ ποιεῖν *to be as far as possible from doing*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 62. 3. generally, *to be far removed from*, πολιτείας, μοναρχίας, etc., Arist. Pol. 4. 2, 2., 4. 6, 8, al.; τοῦ μέσου Id. Eth. N. 2. 8, 7. IV. *to have or receive in full*, τὴν ἀπόκρισιν Aeschin. 34. 35; τὸ χρέος ἀπ. *to receive payment in full*, Call. Ep. 57; ἀπ. τὸν μισθόν Plut. Solon 22, Ev. Matth. 6. 2, al.; καρπὸν ἀπ. τῶν πονηθέντων Plut. Them. 17; ἀπ. χάριν *to have due thanks*, cf. Jac. Anth. 2. 3. p. 243, Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 124 E. 2. impers., ἀπέχει *it sufficeth, it is enough*, Ev. Marc. 14. 41, cf. Anacreont. 15. 33, Hesych.

ἀπεψία, ἡ, (ἀπεπτος) *indigestion*, Com. Anon. 59, Arist., etc.; δι' ἀπεψίαν Id. P. A. 3. 5, 14;—and in pl., Id. Meteor. 4. 3, 21, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 131.

ἀπέψω, Ion. for ἀφέψω.

ἀπέωσε, v. sub ἀπωθέω.

ἀπηγγέομαι, ἀπήγημα, ἀπήγησις, Ion. for ἀπηγγ-.

ἀπηγορέομαι, Med. *to defend oneself*, like ἀπολογέομαι, Arist. Probl. 29. 13, 1.

ἀπηγόρημα, τό, *a defence*, opp. to κατηγορημα, Plat. Legg. 765 B.

ἀπηγορία, Dor. ἀπαγ-, ἡ, = foreg., Pind. Fr. 87. 4, in pl.

ἀπήδαλος, ὄν, without rudder, Arist. Incess. An. 10. 4: so, ἀπηδάλωτος, ὄν, Ephr. Syr.

ἀπηθέω, *to strain off, filter*, Ar. Ran. 943, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 3.

ἀπηθήμα, ατος, τό, *that which is filtered off*, Galen.

ἀπήκοος, ὄν, (ἀκοή) *disobedient*, opp. to ὑπήκοος, Hesych.

ἀπηκριβωμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from ἀπακριβύω, *exactly: sparingly*, Alex. Συντρ. 1. 4, ubi v. Meineke.

ἀπηκτος, ὄν, not capable of being solidified, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 6 sq., cf. G. A. 2. 2, 7, H. A. 3. 17, 1.

ἀπηληγμένως, Adv. of ἀπαλέγω, *to expl. ἀπηλεγέως*, Schol. Il. 9. 309.

ἀπηλεγέω, *to neglect*, Ar. Rh. 2. 17.

ἀπηλεγέως, Adv. of ἀπηλεγής, ἔς, (which occurs in Greg. Naz.), *without caring for anything, outright, bluntly*, Hom., but only in phrase μῦθον ἀπηλεγέως ἀποειπεῖν, Il. 9. 309, Od. 1. 373; so, νίσσετ' ἀπηλεγέως *straight forwards, without looking about*, Ar. Rh. 1. 785:—also ἀπηλεγές, Nic. Th. 495, Opp. C. 2. 510. (Prob. from ἀλέγω, like νηλεγής, ἀνηλεγής.)

ἀπηλιαστής, οὔ, ὄ, opp. to φιληλιαστής, *one who keeps away from the Ἥλιαία, i. e. an enemy to law*, with a play on ἥλιος (not fond of basking in the sun), Ar. Av. 110. (V. sub ἥλιος.)

ἀπηλιθίλομαι, Pass. *to become stupid, fatuous*, Diosc. 5. 25.

ἀπηλιξ, Ion. for ἀφῆλιξ.

ἀπηλιώτης (with or without ἀνεμος), ὄν, ὄ, *the east wind*, Lat. *subsolanus*, Hdt. 4. 22., 7. 188 (ubi v. Wessel.), Eur. Cycl. 19, Thuc. 3. 23; opp. to ζέφυρος, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 6, cf. Mund. 4. 12, Sit. Vent. 3 sq., al.:—Adj. ἀπηλιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *from the quarter of the ἀπηλιώτης*, Id. Meteor. 2. 6, 21.—The form ἀπηλιώτης is retained in Att., and appears on the Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes, C. 1. 518; ἀφῆλιώτης only on a later table of the winds, Ib. 6180. (V. sub ἥλιος.)

ἀπηλλαγμένως, Adv. of ἀπαλλάσσω, *apart, separately*, Cyrill.

ἀπηλλοτριωμένως, Adv. of ἀπαλλοτριώω, *in alien fashion*, Eriphan.

ἄηλος, *ov*, without mud, Greg. Naz.
 ἀπήμαντος, *ov*, unharmed, unhurt, Od. 19. 282; ἀπ. βίος a life free from misery, Pind. O. 8. fin.; — ἔστω δ' ἀπήμαντον be misery far away, Aesch. Ag. 378. II. act. unharmed, σθένος Id. Supp. 576; of persons, Nic. Th. 492. Adv. —ως, Tzetz.
 ἀπήμβραταν, *v. sub* ἀφαμαρτάνω.
 ἀπημελημένως, Adv. of ἀπαμελέω, without being cared for, Byz.
 ἀπήμιος, *δ*, averter of ill, Zeus Paus. 1. 32, 2, Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 7.
 ἀπημονία, *ή*, =sq., Call. Jov. 92.
 ἀπημασύνη, *ή*, freedom from harm, safety, Theogn. 758, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 750 a. 2. harmlessness, Opp. H. 2. 647.
 ἀπημφισμένως, Adv. of ἀπαμφιέννυμι, without disguise, Cyrill.
 ἀπήμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (πήμα) like ἀπήμαντος, unharmed, unhurt, ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπ. Il. 1. 415, etc., cf. Hes. Th. 955; σὺν νηυσὶν ἀπήμονες ἦλθον Ἀχαιοί Od. 4. 487; prosperous, νόστος 4. 519; πλοῦς Eur. I. A. 1575; μοῖρα Ap. Rh. 1. 422; without sorrow or care, ἀμφί τι Pind. N. 1. 83; *c. gen.*, ἀπήμων πάσης οἰζύος Aesch. Eum. 893; —rare in Prose, as Hdt. 1. 42., 4. 179, Plat. Phaedr. 248 C, Philo 1. 393. II. act. doing no harm, harmless, and so gentle, kindly, propitious, οὐρον ἀπήμονά τε λιάρων τε Od. 7. 266, cf. 12. 167; πόντος Hes. Op. 668; ὕπνον ἀπήμονά τε λιάρων τε Il. 14. 164; μῦθος 13. 748; πομποί Od. 8. 566; of the gods, δηήμων κέαρ Pind. P. 10. 33; without hostile intent, Aesch. Supp. 186; *c. gen.*, πλοῦς νεῶν *dp.* free from harm to them, Eur. I. A. 1575.
 ἀπήνεια, *ή*, (ἀπήνης) harshness, Theophr. Char. 15, Ap. Rh. 2. 1202.
 ἀπήνεμος, *ov*, (ἀνεμος) without wind, Dio Chr. 1. 209, A. B. 424; ἀπ. λιμήν Poll. 1. 100.
 ἀπήνη, *ή*, a four-wheeled wagon, drawn by mules, ἡμίονοι ἔλκον τετράκυκλον ἀπήνην Il. 24. 324, cf. Od. 6. 57 with 68, 72, 73, 82; much the same as ἀμαξα, cf. Il. 24. 266 with 324, Od. 6. 72 with 73; when used of a racing-car, as in Pind. O. 5. 6 (cf. Arist. Fr. 527), it was still drawn by mules, ἡμίονοις ξεστᾶ τ' ἀπήνα Id. 4. 167; ἦν γὰρ δὴ ἀπήνη . . ἡμίονους δνθ' ἵππων ἔχουσα Paus. 5. 9, 2. 2. later, any car or chariot, Aesch. Ag. 906, Soph. O. T. 753; ἀπ. πωλική Ib. 803; a war-chariot, Strabo 200; cf. καπάνα. 3. metaph. of any conveyance, ναῦα ἀπ. a ship, Eur. Med. 1123; πλωταῖς ἀπήνησι Poëta ap. Dion. H. de Comp. 17; τετραβάμονος ὡς ὑπ' ἀπήνας, of the Trojan horse, Eur. Tro. 517. 4. metaph. also, like ζεύγος, a pair, e. g. of brothers, Id. Phoen. 329. (Deriv. unknown.)
 ἀπνήκωτος, *ov*, (πνήκη) without false hair, Nicet. 382 D.
 ἀπνήης, *ές*, Ep. Adj. harsh, rough, hard, of persons, Il. 1. 340; so, ὅτι τοι νόος ἐστὶν ἀπ. 16. 35; θυμὸς ὑπερφίαλος καὶ ἀπ. 15. 94; μῦθος ἀπνήεα τε κρατερόν τε Ib. 202; cf. Od. 18. 381, al.; δς μὲν δπνήης αὐτὸς ἔη καὶ ἀπνήεα εἰδῆ cruel himself and full of cruel thoughts, 19. 329; —rare in Att. (never in Trag.), ὅπως τοῖς ἔξωθεν μῦθον δέξεται ἀπνήες Ar. Nub. 974 (hexam.); ἀπνήες τι εἰπεῖν Plat. Phaedr. 257 B, cf. Legg. 950 E; but freq. in late Prose, as Diod. Excerpt. 553. 23, Plut., etc., *v. Wytt.* in Indice; —Adv. —ως, Dio Chr. 1. 679. II. in physical sense, σπλήν ἀπ. hard, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 14, cf. 2. 12, Cur. M. Ac. 1. 5. Hence ἀπνηο-ειδώς, Eccl.: —ἀπνηότης, *ή*, = ἀπήνεια, Eccl.: —and ἀπνηό-φρων, *ov*, harsh-minded, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 159. (The Root of the term. —νήης, which appears again in the opp. word προσνήης, and perh. in πρ-νήης, cannot be said to be determined: *v. however* Curt. Gr. Et. no. 419.)
 ἀπνήθαν, Dor. aor. 2 of ἀπέρχομαι, Theocr. 2. 84, al.
 ἀπνήξια, *ή*, (πήγνυμι) want of solidity, Ptol.
 ἀπ-ήρος, Dor. and Att. ἀπάρος, *ov*; (δείρω): —hanging on high, far distant, Arat. 396, 895; and in form ἀπήριος, Anth. P. 9. 71; *c. gen.*, ἀπάρος ἐχθρῶν aloof from them, Pind. P. 8. 124. Cf. δπήωρος.
 ἀπρηής, *ές*, (πηρός) unmaimed, Ap. Rh. 1. 888. Adv. —ρως, *v. Cramer* An. Ox. 1. 84.
 ἀπρήνιος, *ov*, (πηρίν) without serotum, restored (for ἀπύρηνος) by Coraës in Archestr. ap. Ath. 299 A; *v. ad Galen. de Aquat. p. 204.*
 ἀπρηας, *ov*, = ἀπρηής, Hdt. 1. 32, Diog. L. 5. 40, Hesych.
 ἀπρητημένως, Adv. (ἀπαρτάω) consequently upon, τινι Plut. 2. 105 E. II. disjunctively, separately, M. Anton. 4. 45.
 ἀπρητισμένως, Adv. (ἀπαρτίζω) completely, Dion. H. 1. 90, etc.
 ἀπρηυθριακότως, ἀπρηυθριασμένως, *v. sub* ἀπερυθρίαώ.
 ἀπρήρωτος, *ov*, not maimed, Theophr. C. P. 3. 5, 1. Adv. —ωτί, Theognost. Can. 159.
 ἀπρηρων, *as, a, v. sub* ἀπαυράω.
 ἀπήχεια, *ή*, discord, enmity, Lys. ap. Harp.: ἀπηχία, A. B. 16.
 ἀπηχέω, to sound back, re-echo, Arist. Probl. 11. 6, 1., 19. 11. 2. to utter, φωνάς Ap. Epict. 2. 17, 8. II. to be out of tune, like ἀπάδω, A. B. 16.
 ἀπήχημα, *ατος, τό*, an echo; metaph. of sayings repeated by rote, Plat. Ax. 366 C. 2. generally, an utterance, expression, Longin. 9. 2.
 ἀπηχής, *ές*, (ήχος) discordant, ill-sounding, Aristid. 1. 506, Luc. Vit. Auct. 10: quarrelsome, Alciphro 3. 74.
 ἀπήχησις, *εως, ή*, an echoing, echo, M. Anton. 4. 3.
 ἀπηχητικός, *ή, όν*, sounding, uttering, Eust. Opusc. 203. 4.
 ἀπηχθιμένως, Adv. pf. part. pass. ἀπεχθάνομαι, hostilely, Philostr. 315.
 ἀπήωρος, *ov*, high in air, ἀπ. δ ἔσαν ὄζοι Od. 12. 435; cf. ἀπήρος. Ἄπια γῆ, *v. sub* ἄπιος.
 ἀπ-ιάλλω, fut. —ιαλῶ (Hesych.), Dor. word for ἀποπέμπω, Thuc. 5. 77; μεγάλου δ ἀπὸ χείρας ἱαλλε keep them off, Archestr. ap. Ath. 321 A.
 ἀπ-ιδιάζω, to live remote or apart, Greg. Nyss.
 ἀπιδιαστικός, *ή, όν*, retired, recluse, βίος Basil.
 ἀπίδιον, *τό*, Dim. of ἄπιον, a pear, Hierophil. in Ideler Phys. 1. 416; in Hdn. Epim. 104, ἀπίδία, *ή*.
 Ἄπιεῖαν, *τό*, the temple of Apis, Lap. Ros. in C. I. 4697. 33.

ἀ-πίεστος, *ov*, (πίεζω) incompressible, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5., 9, 15; cf. Lob. Paral. 460.
 ἀ-πίθυμος, *ov*, of things, incredible, unlikely, improbable, Plat. Legg. 663 E, Arist. Poët. 25, 27. 2. of persons, not to be trusted or relied on, πρὸς τι in a matter, Aeschin. 28. 12. b. unpersuaded, unconvinced, ἀπ. ἂν εἴη Plat. Parm. 133 B. II. not having confidence to do a thing, *c. inf.*, Plut. Nic. 3. III. not persuasive, unconvincing, λόγος Plat. Phaedr. 265 B, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4., 8, 1; ἀπ. λέγειν, of persons, Plut. 2. 812 E, cf. 819 C; ἀπ. ζῶγραφος Luc. Indoct. 22; —Adv. —ως, not persuasively, coarsely, rudely, Isocr. 87 C, and often later.
 ἀπιθάνότης, *ητος, ή*, unlikeliness, improbability, αἰτίας Aeschin. 36. 23. II. want of persuasiveness, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 34.
 ἀπιθέω, fut. ἦσω, (πέιθω) Ep. form of ἀπειθέω, *c. dat.*, often in Hom. commonly with the negat., οὐκ ἀπίθησε μύθω he disobeyed not the words, Il. 1. 220, etc., cf. 6. 102, al.; once *c. gen.*, οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεῶ . . ἀγγελιάων h. Hom. Cer. 448; —used once by Soph. in an anap. verse, Phil. 1447.
 ἀπιθής, *ές*, poët. for ἀπειθής, Anth. P. 5. 87.
 ἀπιθυτήρ, *ήρος, ό*, a director, guide, Paul. Sil. Ambo 78.
 ἀπ-ιθύνω, = ἀπευθύνω, of setting bones, Hipp. Fract. 756; of drawing lines, Anth. P. 6. 67.
 ἀπ-ικμάω, to winnow, σίτον Theophr. C. P. 4. 16, 2.
 ἀπικραντος, *ov*, (πικραίνω) not acrid, Anon. in Ideler Phys. 2. 196.
 ἀπικρας, *ov*, not bitter, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 4, 3.
 ἀπικρό-χολος, *ov*, free from bitter bile, Hesych.
 ἀπίλητος, *ov*, (πίλέω) not to be pressed close, i. e. either incompressible or elastic, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 23; cf. Lob. Paral. 460.
 ἀπίμελος, *ov*, (πίμελή) without fat, not fat, Diocl. Caryst. ap. Ath. 116 E, Arist. H. A. 3. 14, P. A. 3. 14, 20, al.; Comp. —ώτερος, Ib. 3. 9, 14; Sup. —ώτατος, H. A. 3. 17, 3.
 ἀπίνης, *ές*, (πίνος) without dirt, clean, Ath. 661 D.
 ἀπίνης, prob. = ἔξαπίνης, Epigr. in Cramer An. Par. 4. 326.
 ἀπίνω, (ἀπίνης) to clean, Hesych.
 ἀπινύσσω, (πινυτός) to lack understanding, δοκέεις δέ μοι οὐκ ἀπινύσσειν Od. 5. 342; κῆρ ἀπινύσσων of one lying senseless, Il. 15. 10; *v. Apollon. Lex. Hom. s. v.* ἀπινυτέω.
 ἀπιξίς, *εως, ή*, Ion. for ἀφίξίς.
 ἀπιο-ειδής, *ές*, pear-shaped, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 3.
 ἄπιαν, *τό*, (ἄπιος) a pear, Plat. Legg. 845 B, Theocr. 7. 120. 2. = ἄπιος (ή), a pear-tree, Theophr. C. P. 1. 15, 2.
 ἄπιος [ἄ], *ή*, (also *ό*, Eust. Opusc. 135) a pear-tree, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 22, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 3, etc. 2. = ἄπιον, a pear, Ar. Fr. 476. 3; ἀπ' Εὐβοίας ἄπιος Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 17; cf. Meineke ad Alex. Βρεττ. 1. II. a kind of Euphorbia, perhaps the sun-spurge, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 5, Diosc. 4. 174.
 ἄπιας, *η, ov*, far away, far off, distant, τηλόθεν ἐξ ἀπίας γαίης Il. 1. 270., 3. 49, Od. 16. 18, Soph. O. C. 1685. II. Ἄπιος, *α, ov*, Apian, i. e. Peloponnesian, said (in this sense) to be derived from Ἄπιος, Apis, a mythical king of Argos, son of Apollo, bard and physician (ιατρόμαντις) (which attributes lead Herm. to connect the Root with ἦπιος), Aesch. Supp. 262 sq.; Ἄπια γῆ, Ἄπια χθών, or Ἄπια alone, the Peloponnesian, esp. Argolis, Aesch. Ag. 257, Soph. O. C. 1303; also Ἄπια, ἴδος, *ή*, Theocr. 25. 183. [The former word has ἄ, the latter ἄ; yet Soph. O. C. 1685 uses signif. I with ἄ, and late Ep. Poets have signif. II with ἄ; Butt. Lexil. v. Ἄπια γαῖα.] (Commonly derived from ἀπό, as ἀντίος from ἀντί. But Curt. p. 428 refers it to Skt. ap (aqua). If this be accepted, the orig. sense must be far away over sea, Fr. outremer; and the later sense may be compared with the modern Morea from Slav. more (mare).)
 ἀπιπόω, to press the juice from anything, Hdt. 2. 94.
 Ἄπις, ἴδος, *εως*, and Ion. *ιος, ό*, Apis, a bull worshipped in Egypt, the Greek Epaphos acc. to Hdt. 2. 153. 2. a mythical king of Argos, *v. ἄπιος* II. II. Ἄπις = Ἄπια γῆ, cf. ἄπιος II.
 ἀπίσάω, to make equal, αὐτὸν ἀπ. τοῖς κλυτήρησιν, in reference to Procrustes, Plut. Thes. 11, cf. Luc. pro Imag. 13; —Pass. to be made equal, τῇ ἀξίῃ τῶν φορτίων to their value, Hdt. 4. 196.
 ἀπίσσωτος, *ov*, (πισσώω) unproved, Strabo 516.
 ἀπιστέω, fut. ἦσω; pf. ἠπίστηκα, etc.; —Pass., fut. ἀπιστηθήσομαι Diod. 32. 11, but ἀπιστήσομαι in pass. sense, Plat. Rep. 450 D. To be ἀπιστος, and so, I. to disbelieve, distrust, mistrust, ἐγὼ τὸ μὲν οὐκέτ' ἀπίστον Od. 13. 339; τύχην ἀπ. Eur. Alc. 1130; πάντα Ar. Eccl. 775, cf. Thuc. 7. 28, Xen. Ages. 5, 6., 8, 7; —Pass., τὴν γνώσιν τοῦ οἰκείου ἀπιστεῖσθαι was distrusted, i. e. no one could be sure of knowing, Thuc. 7. 44; ἀπ. ἐν μαρτυρίαις Antipho 117. 11; ἐπειδὴν γνώσιν ἀπιστούμενοι, οὐ φιλοῦσι τοὺς ἀπιστοῦντας Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 17; —but mostly, 2. *c. dat. pers.*, Hdt. 1. 158, Thuc. 8. 83, Plat., etc.; so, πῶς ἀπιστήσω λόγοις; Soph. Ph. 1350; ἀπ. τῇ ἑαυτῶν ξυνέσει Thuc. 3. 37, cf. 6. 86; ἀπ. τινί τι to disbelieve one in a thing, Hdt. 3. 122; τινὶ περὶ τίνος Id. 4. 96. 3. *c. inf.*, οὐδὲν σ' ἀπιστῶ καὶ δις οἰμῶμαι I nothing doubt that . . , Soph. Aj. 940; ἀπ. μὴ γενέσθαι τι to doubt that it could be, Thuc. 1. 10, cf. 2. 101., 4. 40, Plat. Polit. 301 C; —so also, ἀπ. μὴ or μὴ οὐ γένηται τι to suspect it will or will not happen (like φοβεῖσθαι), Plat. Rep. 555 A, Meno 89 D; ἀπ. πῶς . . Id. Phaedo 73 B; ἀπ. εἰ . . Anth. Plan. 52, Philo 2. 555; —Pass., τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα ἀπιστεῖται μὴ δυνατόν εἶναι it is not believed to be possible, Plat. Legg. 839 C, cf. Charm. 168 E; and so some take it in Hdt. 3. 15 εἰ ἠπιστήθη μὴ πολυπρηγμονεῖν if he had not been believed to be meddling, i. e. unless he had been, —but ἠπιστήθη here ought prob. to be referred to ἐπίσταμαι, *v. Interpp.* 4. absol. to be distrustful, incredulous, Hdt. 8. 94; νῆφε καὶ μέμνασ' ἀπιστεῖν Epich. 119 Alr.; ἐπί τινι Philo 2. 92. II. = ἀπειθέω, to disobey, τινι Hdt. 6. 108 (ubi *v. Valck.*); and this was the word more common in Att.,

Aesch. Pr. 640, Soph. Ant. 381, Tr. 1183, Plat. Apol. 29 C, al. :—absol. to be disobedient, τοῖς ἀπιστοῦσιν τάδε in these things, Soph. Ant. 219, cf. 656; ἢν δ' ἀπιστώσι but if they refuse to comply, Eur. Supp. 389, cf. Plat. Legg. 941 C. III. τὸ σῶμ' οὐκ ἀπιστήσω χθονί, i. e. I will not hesitate to commit it . . ., Eur. Heracl. 1024, cf. Lys. 188. 39.

ἀπιστητέον, verb. Adj. one must mistrust, disbelieve, c. dat., Polyb. 4. 41, 8, Strabo 362.

ἀπιστητικός, ἢ, ὄν, incredulous, M. Anton. 1. 6.

ἀπιστία, Ion. -ίη, ἢ, unbelief, disbelief, distrust, mistrust, πίστει . . . ὁμῶς καὶ ἀπιστία ὤλεσαν ἄνδρας beliefs and disbeliefs, Hes. Op. 370; πίστει χρήματ' ἀπόλεσ', ἀπιστή [ἰ] δ' ἐσάωσα Theogn. 831; ποῖς παρέουσι ἀπ. πολλὴ ὑπεκέχυτο Hdt. 3. 66, cf. 2. 152; ὑπὸ ἀπιστίας Id. 3. 153, al.; ὑπὸ ἀπ. μὴ γενέσθαι τι from disbelief that . . ., Id. 1. 68; ἀπιστία λόγους ἐνδέχεσθαι Eur. Ion 1606; πέφηνγε τοῦπος ἐξ ἀπιστίας Aesch. Ag. 268; ἀπιστίαν ἔχειν περὶ τινος to be in doubt, Plat. Phaedo 107 B; σώφρων ἀπ. Eur. Hel. 1617; ἀπ. τοῦ κατηγοροῦ want of faith in him, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 7; ἢ ἀπ. ἢ πρὸς ἀλλήλους Id. Pol. 4. 12, 5; ἀπ. κατὰ τινος Longin. 38. 2; πρὸς τι Plat. Soph. 258 C. 2. of things, τὰ εἰρημένα ἐς ἀπ. πολλὴν ἀπικται Hdt. 1. 193; πολλὰς ἀπιστίας ἔχει it admits of many doubts, Plat. Rep. 450 C; ὁ λόγος εἰς ἀπ. καταπίπτει Id. Phaedo 88 D; καταβάλλει τινὰ εἰς ἀπ. Ib. C; ἀπ. παρέχειν Ib. 86 E; ἀπ' ὧν λέγει their incredibility, Isocr. 368 C. II. want of faith, faithlessness, unbelief, θνήσκει δὲ πίστις βλαστάνει δ' ἀπ. Soph. O. C. 611, cf. Plat. Gorg. 493 C: treachery, Andoc. 23. 38, Xen. An. 2. 5, 21; βλέπειν ἀπιστίαν Eurpol. Incert. 22.

ἀπιστό-κορος, ὄν, surfeited with unbelief, Or. Sib. 1. 150, 177, 329.

ἀπιστος, ὄν, I. pass. not to be trusted, and so, I. of persons and their acts, not trusty, faithless, ὑπερφίαλοι καὶ ἀπ. II. 3. 106; θεοῖσιν τ' ἐχθρὸν καὶ ἀνθρώποισιν ἀπιστε Theogn. 601; ἀπ. ὡς γυναῖκειον γένος Eur. I. T. 1298; δολοπλοκίαι Theogn. 226; ἀπ. ποιεῖν τινα mistrusted, Hdt. 8. 22, cf. Xen. An. 2. 4, 7; ἀπ. ἐταιρείας λιμὴν Soph. Aj. 683, cf. Ph. 867; θράσει ἀπίστῳ ἐπαίρομενος by untrustworthy, groundless confidence, Thuc. 1. 120; ἦθη ἀπ. uncertain, inconstant, unstable, Plat. Legg. 705 A, cf. 775 D. 2. of reports and the like, incredible, Parmen. 76, Archil. 69, Pind. O. 1. 51, Hdt. 3. 80; τέρας Aesch. Pr. 832; ἀπ. καὶ πέρα κλύειν Ar. Av. 416; ἀπ. ἐνόμιζον εἰ . . . Philo 2. 556; τὸ ἐλπίδων ἀπιστον what one cannot believe even in hope, Soph. Ph. 868; πίστις ἀπιστοτάτη Andoc. 9. 32; so in Plat., etc. II. act. nat believing or trusting, distrustful, mistrustful, incredulous, suspicious, θυμὸς δὲ τοι αἰὲν ἀπιστος Od. 14. 150; ἄτα . . . ἀπιστότερα ὀφθαλμῶν less credulous, Hdt. 1. 8; ἀπιστος πρὸς Φίλιππον distrustful towards him, Dem. 349. 15; ἀπιστος εἶ . . . καὶ σαυτῷ you do not believe what you say yourself, Plat. Apol. 26 E; τὸ ἀπ. = ἀπιστία, Thuc. 8. 66. b. in N. T., unbelieving, an unbeliever, 1 Ep. Cor. 6. 6, al. 2. not obeying, disobeying, Soph. Fr. 553; c. gen., Aesch. Theb. 875; ἔχειν ἀπιστον . . . ἀναρχίαν πόλει, i. e. ἀναρχίαν ἔχειν ἀπειθοῦσαν τῇ πόλει, Ib. 1030, cf. Eur. I. T. 1476. III. Adv. ἀπίστως, 1. pass. beyond belief, Thuc. 1. 21, cf. Arist. Rhet. Al. 31. 8. 2. act. distrustfully, suspiciously, Thuc. 3. 83.

ἀπιστοσύνη, ἢ, = ἀπιστία, Eur. Med. 423.

ἀπιστούντως, Adv. = ἀπίστως 2, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 735 A.

ἀπιστό-φίλος, ὄν, loving unbelief, Or. Sib. 8. 186.

ἀπισχνάινω, to make lean or thin, Philem. Incert. 12, Arist. H. A. 6. 20, 5 :—verb. Adj. ἀπισχναντέον, Arist. Probl. 1. 50, 2.

ἀπισχνόω, = ἀπισχνάινω, Hipp. 533. 29.

ἀπισχυρίζομαι, Dep. to set oneself to oppose firmly, give a flat denial, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 1. 140; πρὸς τὰς ἡδονὰς Plut. Agis 4, al. II. to set oneself to affirm, maintain a thing, Eust. 1278. 23, etc.; to hold fast to a thing, Synes. 167 D; read by L. Dind. in Schol. Ar. Pl. 1097 for ἐπισχ-.—Hence Adv. ἀπισχυριστικῶς, positively, Eust. 1861. 41.

ἀπίσχω, = ἀπέχω, to keep off, hold off, Od. 11. 95; χείρας ἔργου Joseph. B. J. 1. 7, 3.

ἀπίσσωσις, εὖς, ἢ, equalisation, Poll. 4. 27, Nicom. Ar. p. 105.

ἀπίττειν, verb. Adj. of ἀπειμι, one must go away, Xen. An. 5. 3, 1, Amphip. Ἀθάμ. 1, Luc. Hermot. 82.

ἀπίτης (sub. οἶνος), ὁ, (ἀπιον) perry, Diosc. 5. 32, Geop. 8. 5. [ἰ]

ἀπίτητέον, pl. ἕα, verb. Adj. = ἀπιτέον, Luc. Lexiph. 2.

ἀπιχθύομαι, Pass. to become a fish, Hermes Stob. Ecl. 1. 1098.

ἀπιχθύς, ὄν, eating no fish (cf. ἀπόσιτος), Ar. Fr. 480. 2. in Eust. 1720. 24, as Subst., a paltry little fish.

ἀπίων [ἰ], ὄν, not fat, Diphil. Siph. ap. Ath. 120 F, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 5.

ἀπλάγιάστως, (πλαγιάζω) Adv. not obliquely, Eust. 1229. 41.

ἀπλαγκτος, ὄν, = ἀπλανής, Nonn. D. 4. 313.

ἀπλαῖ, ὦν, al. (fem. pl. of ἀπλοῦς) single-soled shoes, a Laconian kind, Dem. 1267. 25.

ἀπλακέω, ἀπλακία, etc., v. sub ἀμπλακέω, etc.

ἀπλάκουντος, ὄν, without cakes, Plat. Com. Πουητ. 1.

ἀπλάνεια, ἢ, constancy, unchangeableness, Suid.

ἀπλάνης, ἔς, not wandering, steady, fixed, Plat. Polit. 288 A, al.; c. gen., ἀπλανὲς ἀπειργάσατο κινήσεων made it free from their influence, Id. Tim. 34 A. 2. in Astron. of stars, fixed, opp. to πλανῆται, Ib. 40 B, cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, II, Metaph. II. 8, 10, Arat. 461, Anth. P. 9. 25. III. of a line, straight, Anth. P. 6. 65. III. nat erring, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 195, etc. :—Adv. -ῶς, without going astray, Max. Tyr. 5. 2: accurately, Alciphro 3. 59.

ἀπλάνησις, ἢ, freedom from error, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 394.

ἀπλάνητος, ὄν, that cannot go astray or err, Babr. 50. 20, Eccl.

ἀπλαστία, ἢ, sincerity, Def. Plat. 412 E, Eust. Opusc. 89. 90.

ἀπλαστος, ὄν, not capable of being moulded, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5, cf. 9, 12. 2. not moulded or shaped, in its natural state, simple,

Plut. 2. 16 B, 62 C: natural, unaffected, unfeigned, φρόνημα, εὖνοια, προθυμία etc., Plut. Aemil. 37, Themist. 56 D, etc.; of persons, Cebes Tab. 20 :—Adv. -ῶς, naturally, without disguise, γελᾶν Ep. Plat. 319 B; αὐλεῖν Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 4; ἀποκρίνεσθαι Ael. V. H. 9. 27. 3. nat fully shapen, unformed, Philo 2. 317. II. also taken as syncop. for ἀπέλαστος, monstrous, in which sense however ἀπλάτος is the reading generally preferred; v. ἀπλάτος.

ἀ-πλάτης, ἔς, without breadth, γραμμὴ Arist. An. Pr. 1. 41, 4; μῆκος ἀπλ., opp. to πλάτος ἔχον, Id. Top. 6. 6, 3. Adv. -ῶς, Iambli.

ἀ-πλάτος, Dor. and Att. for Ep. ἀπλητος, ὄν, (πλησίον, cf. τεῖχεσι-πλήτης), = ἀπέλαστος, unapproachable, but always with a notion of terrible, monstrous, much like ἀπαιτος, Hes. Op. 147, Th. 151; ἀπλ. πῦρ Pind. P. 1. 40 (whence it must be restored for ἀπλήστον in Aesch. Pr. 371); ὄφεις, Τύφων Pind. P. 12. 15, Fr. 93; θρέμμα Soph. Tr. 1093; αἶσα Id. Aj. 255; ἀπλάτον ἀξέμβλητόν τ' ἐξεθρεψάμην Id. Fr. 350.—In many places, ἀπλάστος is a v. l., cf. Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 149: see also ἀπληστος.

ἀ-πλεκτος, ὄν, unplaited, χαιτή Anth. P. 7. 412, Epigr. Gr. 790. 8 :—also ἀπλεκτής, ἔς, Nonn. D. 42. 87.

ἀ-πλεόναστος, ὄν, with no surplussage, Eust. 947. 16.

ἀ-πλεονέκτητος, ὄν, free from avarice, Clem. Al. 663; without surplus, Theol. Arithm. 34. 2. pass. not to be overcome, Cyrill.

ἀπλετο-μεγέθης, ἔς, unapproachably great, λίθος Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 41.

ἀπλετος, ὄν, boundless, immense, ὕψος Emped. 439; δόξα Pind. I. 4. 17 (3. 28); βάρος Soph. Tr. 982; also found in Prose, χρυσὸς ἀπλ. Hdt. 1. 14, 50, al.; ἄλες, ὕδωρ 4. 53., 8. 12; οἰμωγὴ 6. 58; μάχη Plat. Soph. 246 C; ἀπλ. καὶ ἀμήχανον Id. Legg. 676 B; ἐν χρόνου μήκεσιν ἀπλέτοις Ib. 683 A; χιῶν Xen. An. 4. 4, 11; πλῆθος Arist. G. A. 3. 5, 5; ποταμοὶ ἀπλετοὶ τὸ πλῆθος Id. Meteor. 2. 2, 17; ραφανίδες ἀπλ. τὸ πάχος Id. Probl. 20. 13; θόρυβος Polyb. 1. 50, 3, etc. (Prob. from ΠΛΑΕ, πίμπλημι, πλέω, not to be filled, beyond measure.)

ἀ-πλευρος, ὄν, without sides or ribs, ἀπλ. στήθος a narrow chest, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 11: of persons, narrow-chested, opp. to εὖπλευροι, Ib. 6, 9.

ἀ-πλευστος, ὄν, not navigable, not navigated: τὸ ἀπλ. a part of the sea not yet navigated, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 16.

ἀπλήγιος, ὄν, clad in a single garment: generally = ἀπλοῦς, Eurpol. Πόλ. 27 B.

ἀπληγίς, ἴδος, ἢ, = ἀπλοῖς (as Subst.) a single upper garment or cloak, opp. to διπληγίς, Soph. Fr. 843, Ar. Fr. 149.

ἀ-πληγος, ὄν, (πληγῆ) without blow, protected from blows, Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 41. Adv. -ῶς, Achmes 251.

ἀ-πληθύντος, ὄν, not multiplied, Porphy. Sent. 35. Adv. -ῶς, Ib.

ἀ-πληκτος, ὄν, unstricken, of a horse needing no whip or spur, Eurpol. Πόλ. 2, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D, like ἀκέντητος in Pind. O. 1. 33: metaph., Plut. 2. 721 E :—unwounded, without receiving a blow, φροῦδοι δ' ἀπλ. Eur. Rhes. 814; of a plant, uninjured, Theophr. H. P. 9. 14, 1. II. act. not irritating or pungent, in Medic., as Antyll. Matth. 109 :—Adv. -ῶς, Oribas. 2. 218 Daremb.

ἀ-πλημμελής, ἔς, sinless, Cyrill.

ἀπλήμων, ὄν, = ἀπληστος, Hesych.

ἀ-πληξ, ἦγος, ὁ, ἢ, = ἀπληκτος 1, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 124; sensu obsc., Luc. Amor. 54.

ἀ-πληροφόρητος, ὄν, without confidence, Eccl. Adv. -ῶς, Eccl.

ἀ-πληροφορία, ἢ, want of confidence or faith, Byz.

ἀπλήρωτος, ὄν, insatiable, Luc. Merc. Cond. 39; Αἰδης Anth. P. 2. 2. 122; πάντων Plut. 2. 524 B. 2. unfilled, Poll. 1. 121.

ἀ-πλησίαστος, ὄν, = ἀπλάτος, Schol. Pind. P. 12. 15.

ἀπληστεύομαι, Dep. to be insatiable, τινος in a thing, Hipparch. ap. Stob. 575. 8; ἐν τινι LXX; περὶ τι Eccl.

ἀπληστία, ἢ, insatiate desire, greediness, whether of food or money, ὑπὸ τῆς ἀπληστίας Pherecr. Incert. 6; εἰς τοσαύτην ἀπλ. ἀφίκοντο Lys. 121. 42; διὰ τὴν ἀπλ. Plat. Gorg. 493 B. 2. c. gen. rei, insatiate desire of, πλούτου, χρυσοῦ Id. Rep. 562 B, Legg. 831 D; λέχους Eur. Andr. 218; τῆς εὐχῆς, referring to Midas, Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 11.

ἀπληστ-οῖνος, ὄν, insatiate in wine, Timon ap. Ath. 424 B.

ἀπληστό-κορος, ὄν, insatiate, Or. Sib. 14. 5.

ἀ-πληστος, ὄν, nat to be filled, insatiate, greedy, Theogn. 109, Soph. El. 1336, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 27, etc.; often confounded with ἀπλαστος (i. e. ἀπλάτος), Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 149, Dind. Aesch. Pr. 371. 2. c. gen., ἀπλ. χρημάτων, αἵματος insatiate of money, blood, Hdt. 1. 187, 212, Plat. Legg. 773 E, etc.; κακῶν Aesch. Eum. 976. II. Adv., ἀπλήστως ἔχειν Plat. Gorg. 493 C, al.; ἀπλ. διακείσθαι or ἔχειν πρὸς τι Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 14, Isocr. 109 D, 160 A; περὶ τι Id. Antid. § 311 :—Comp. -οτέρως Byz. :—also neut. pl., ἀλάξας ἀπληστα C. I. 2240; and ἀπληστῆϊ Hdn. Epim. 257.

ἀπλητος, ὄν, Ep. form of ἀπλάτος (q. v.), Ruhnk. h. Hom. Cer. 83.

ἀπλο-ειδής, ἔς, simple or single, Theol. Arithm. 52.

ἀπλόη, ἢ, = ἀπλότης, Synes. 288 B.

ἀπλό-θριξ, ὁ, ἢ, with plain, untrimmed hair, Ptol.

ἀπλοια, ἢ, Ion. and poet. ἀπλοῖα, Call. Dian. 230, Anth. P. 7. 640 : (ἀπλοῦς) :—impossibility of sailing, detention in port, esp. from stress of weather, Aesch. Ag. 188; ἀπλοῖα χρῆσθαι Eur. I. A. 88; ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοῖας Thuc. 4. 4, cf. 6. 22: also in pl., ἀποπλέειν . . . ὠρμημένον αὐτὸν ἴσχον ἀπλοῖαι Hdt. 2. 119 :—for Aesch. Ag. 150, v. sub ἔχενητις.

ἀπλοῖζομαι, Dep. : (ἀπλοῦς) :—to behave simply, deal openly or frankly, πρὸς τοὺς φίλους Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 18, cf. Dio C. 65. 7. The Act. in same sense, Schol. Od. 6. 187.

ἀπλοῖκεύομαι, Dep. = foreg., Eust. Opusc. 118. 18.

ἀπλοϊκός, ἢ, ὄν, like an ἀπλοῦς, simple, natural, plain, Phintys ap,

Stob. 444. 54, Luc. Tim. 56, etc.:—Sup. —ὠτατος Philostr. 582, Luc. Alex. 4. Adv. —κῶς, Dion. H. de Dem. 45.

ἀπλοῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, *simple, single*, ἀπλοῖδες χλαῖναι Il. 24. 230, Od. 24. 276: esp. as Subst. a *single garment*, = ἀπληγῆς, Anth. P. 5. 294.

ἀ-πλάκᾶμος, ον, *with unbraided hair*, Anth. P. 7. 146.

ἀπλοκος, ον, (πλέκω) = ἀπλεκτος, Opp. H. 3. 469: metaph. *unconnected*, Longin. 19. 1.

Ἀπλο-κύων, ὁ, nickname of a *Cynic who wore his coat single* instead of double, Plut. Brut. 34; v. Wytttenb. Ind. ad Plut.

ἀπλάος, η, ον, contr. ἀπλοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, like Lat. *simplex*, opp. to διπλός, *duplex, two-fold*, and so, I. *single*, ἀπλῆν οἶμόν φησιν εἰς Ἄιδου φέρειν Aesch. Fr. 236, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4; ἀπλῶ τείχει περιτειχίζειν Thuc. 3. 18; οὐκ ἐς ἀπλοῦν not in *one way only*, Soph. O. T. 519; δις τόσ' ἐξ ἀπλῶν κακά Id. Aj. 277; ὅπως ἂν ἡ χάρις ἐξ ἀπλῆς διπλῆ φανῆ Id. Tr. 619; ἀπλᾶς δὲ λύπας ἐξδὸν οὐκ οἶσω διπλᾶς Eur. I. T. 688. b. ἀπλαῖ (sc. κρηπίδες), αἱ, *single-soled shoes*, Strattis Λημν. 4, Dem. 1267. 23. II. *simple, natural, plain, straight-forward, κελεύθους ἀπλοῖς ζωᾶς* Pind. N. 8. 61; ἀπλοῦς ὁ μῦθος Aesch. Cho. 554; ἀπλῶ λόγῳ Id. Pr. 610, al.; ὡς ἀπλῶ λόγῳ Ib. 46, Ar. Ach. 1153; ἀπλοῦς λόγος, ἀπλῆ διήγησις a *plain tale*, Eur. Hel. 979, Plat. Rep. 392 D; ἀπλᾶ γε καὶ σαφῆ λέγω μαθεῖν Alex. Ἰπν. 1. 7; οὐδὲν ἔχω ἀπλοῦστερον λέγειν Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 32; of style, Dem. Phal. 17, etc.; of habits of life, Polyb. 9. 10, 5; νόμοι λίαν ἀπλοῖ καὶ βαρβαρικοί Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 19:—ἀπλοῦν ἦν . . ἀποθανεῖν a *plain course*, Menand. ἸΑλ. 5. b. of persons, or their words, thoughts, and acts, *simple, open, frank*, ἀπλᾶ γὰρ ἐστὶ τῆς ἀληθείας ἔπη Aesch. Fr. 173; ἀπλ. καὶ γενναῖος Plat. Rep. 361 B, etc.; ἀπλοῖ τρόποι Eur. I. A. 927, etc.; opp. to δόλος Ar. Pl. 1158; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. διπλός. c. *simple, ὁ κριτῆς ὑπόκειται εἶναι ἀπλοῦς* Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 13; opp. to κακοῦργος Id. H. A. 9. 1, 5, cf. Rhet. 1. 9, 29:—also in bad sense, *simple, silly*, Isocr. 23 E; λίαν γὰρ ἀπλοῦν τὸ νομίζειν . . Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 9: cf. ἀπλῶς II. 1. b. III. *simple*, opp. to *compound* or *mixed*, Plat. Rep. 547 D, etc.; opp. to *μεμυγμένος, κεκραμένος*, Arist. Metaph. 4. 5, 14, al.; ἀπλᾶ χρώματα Id. Color. 1, 1; ἀπλᾶ ὀνόματα, opp. to διπλᾶ, Id. Poët. 21, 1, cf. Rhet. 3. 3, 1, etc. 2. ἀπλῆ δημοκρατία *absolute, sheer, downright*, Plat. Polit. 302 D; ὑκράσια Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 5; συμφορά Lys. 168. 43, etc. 3. *simple, absolutely true* (cf. ἀπλῶς II. 3), οὐ πάνυ μοι δοκεῖ . . οὕτως ἀπλοῦν εἶναι ὥστε . . Plat. Prot. 331 C, cf. Symp. 206 A, Theact. 188 D, al. 4. also *general*, opp. to ἀκριβής, Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, 1., 6. 4, II, al. IV. Adv. ἀπλῶς, v. sub voc. V. Comp. and Sup. ἀπλοῦστερος, ἀπλοῦστατος, Plat. Phaedr. 230 A, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 145; ἀπλότατος, Anth. P. 6. 185. (ἀ-πλοος is related to a *copulativum*, ἄμα, ἄ-παξ, qq. v., as Lat. *simplex* to *simul*: cf. διπλός, *duplex*.)

ἀ-πλοος, ον, contr. ἀπλους, ουν: I. act., of ships, *not sailing, unfit for sea, not sea-worthy*, τριήρης Andoc. 24. 6; ναῦς ἀπλους ποιεῖν Thuc. 7. 34; νῆες ἀπλοι ἐγένοντο, Ib.: of persons, ναύκληρον . . ποιήσας ἀπλουσι Crito Φιλοπρ. 1:—Comp., ἀπλοῦτεροι ναῦς, *less fit for sea*, Thuc. 7. 60, which Suid. cites in the form ἀπλοῦστεροι, v. Lob. Phryn. 143. II. pass., of the sea, *not navigable, closed to navigation* (cf. ἀπλοια), ἀπλους ἡ θάλαττα ὑπὸ τῶν . . ληστῶν γέγονεν Dem. 307. 19; ἄλμη Ar. Rh. 4. 1271; πόντος Polyb. 4. 38, 7; and often later.

ἀπλοπάθεια, ἡ, a *simply passive state*, and ἀπλοπαθής, ἐς, (πάθος) *being simply passive*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 47.

ἀπλός, ἡ, οὖν, late form for ἀπλόος, An. Ox. 2. 331.

ἀπλοσύνη, ἡ, = ἀπλότης, LXX (Job 21. 23).

ἀπλο-σύνθετος, ον, *simply composed or compounded*, Theod. Stud.

ἀπλο-σχῆμων, ον, of *simple form*, cited from Strabo.

ἀπλότης, ητος, ἡ, *singleness, τῆς φωνῆς*, Arist. Audib. 17. II. *simplicity, τῆς μουσικῆς* Plat. Rep. 404 E; *τῆς τροφῆς* Diod. 3. 17. 2. of persons, *simplicity, frankness*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3, etc. 3. *liberality*, 2 Ep. Cor. 8. 2., 9. 11, etc.

ἀπλο-ταμέω, (τέμνω) *to cut by a simple incision*, τι Oribas. p. 1, Mai.:—Subst. —τομία, ἡ, a *simple incision*, Ib. p. 2.

ἀπλοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, contr. for ἀπλόος.

ἀπλους, ουν, contr. for ἀπλοος.

ἀπλοῦστερος, -τατος, v. sub ἀπλοῦς v.

ἀ-πλουτος, ον, *without riches*, Soph. Fr. 718; ἀβρὸς καὶ οὐκ ἀπλ. Philostr. 273; ἀπλ. ἀπεργάσασθαι τὸν πλοῦτον Plut. Lycurg. 10, cf. 2. 527 B, 679 B.

ἀπλώω, fut. ὠσω, (ἀπλοῦς) *to make single, to unfold, stretch or spread out*, οὐρῆν Batr. 74; σῶμα Anth. P. 11. 107; ἰστία Orph. Arg. 362, etc.; φάλαγγα Paus. 4. 11, 2; ἀ. τὸν ἄργυρον *to beat it thin*, Anacreont. 10. 5:—Pass., ἀγρευθεὶς εἰς τὸ πλαιῖον ἠπλώθη [the fish] *lay stretched out* . . Babr. 4. 5:—the Med. in Anth. P. 10. 9, Orph. Arg. 280, Dion. P. 235. 2. metaph., ἀπλωσον σεαυτὸν *be simple*, M. Anton. 4. 26.—The word is common in Eccl. and Byz.

ἀπλωότερος, Comp. of ἀπλοος.

ἀπλωσία, ἡ, (ἀπλυτος) *filthiness, filth*, Anth. P. 7. 377.

ἀπλωσίας σπόγγος, ὁ, a *sponge*, so called from its *dirty gray colour*, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 10: in Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 10, αἱ ἀπλωσῖαι is read.

ἀπλύτος, ον, (πλύνω) *unwashed, unwashed*, of clothes, ἀλουτος ἀπλύτοις ἐν εἴμασιν Simon. Iamb. 6. 5; βαφανίδες Pherecr. Incert. 3; of sponges, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 8:—also, like ἀλουτος, of parts of the body, Ar. Vesp. 103.

ἀπλωμα, τό, (ἀπλώω) *that which is unfolded, an expanse*, Schol. Ar. Av. 1218: a *table-cloth or coverlet*, Eust. Opusc. 329. 13.

ἀπλῶς, Adv. of ἀπλοῦς, Lat. *simpliciter, singly, in one way*, Plat. Rep. 381 C, etc.; ἀπλῶς λέγεσθαι *in one sense*, opp. to πολλαχῶς, πλεοναχῶς, Arist. Top. 8. 3, 2; ἐσθλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἀπλῶς, παντοδαπῶς δὲ κακοὶ Id. Eth. N. 2. 6, 14, etc. II. *simply, plainly*, ἀλλ' ἀπλῶς φράσαι Aesch. Supp. 464; ἀπλῶς τι φράζουα' (cf. ἀπλωστί) Id. Cho. 121; ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν Isocr. 72 E; λαλεῖν Anaxil. Neott. 1. 23; ἀπλῶς καὶ ἀσκέπτως λέγειν

Arist. G. A. 3. 6, 2. b. *openly, frankly*, Isocr. 37 D, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 37: *in good faith*, Dem. 328. 3, etc.:—in bad sense, ἀπλῶς ἔχειν *to be a simpleton*, Isocr. 44 A; cf. ἀπλοος II. c. 2. *simply, absolutely, without exception*, ἀπλῶς ἀδύνατον Thuc. 3. 45; τῶν νεῶν κατέδου οὐδὲ μία ἀπλῶς *absolutely not one, none at all*, Id. 7. 34; ἀπλῶς οὐδὲ ἐν . . συνήμῳ Philem. Incert. 40 b; ὅσ' ἐστὶν ἀγαθὰ . . ἀπλῶς *simply* all the good things there are, Ar. Ach. 873; ἔδωκ' ἐμαυτὸν ὑμῖν ἀπλῶς Dem. 288. 12; ἀπλῶς ἠτίμαται Dem. 547 (cf. καθάπαξ); ἀπλῶς *absolutely*, opp. to κατὰ τι (*relatively*), Arist. Top. 2. 11, 4, et passim; ἀπλῶς βαρῦ, κοῦφον, μαλακόν, etc., Id. Cael. 1. 4, 1, Meteor. 4. 9, 20, al.; τὸ ἀπλῶς καλόν, τὸ δ. ἀγαθόν, etc., Id. Eth. N. 5. 9, 9, al.; opp. to ὀτιοῦν (in some particular), Id. Pol. 5. 1, 3; also strengthd. ἀπλῶς οὕτως, Plat. Gorg. 468 B; τὴν ἀπλῶς δίκην *absolute, strict justice*, opp. to τοῦπικέες and χάρις, Soph. Fr. 709; ἡ τελεία καὶ ἀπλῶς κακία Arist. Eth. N. 5. 11, 7:—Comp. ἀπλοῦστερον Isae. 46. 32; —τέρως Strabo 255: Sup. ἀπλοῦστατα Plat. Legg. 921 B. 3. *in a word*, Lat. *denique*, Eur. Rhos. 851, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 33, Mem. 1. 3, 2, etc. 4. *generally*, opp. to σαφῶς, ἀκριβῶς, ἀρισμένως, Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 3, al.; ὡς ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν Ib. 3. 14, 8, Eth. N. 3. 6, 2, al.:—in bad sense, *loosely, superficially*, Isocr. 43 B, Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 16, al.; οὐχ ἀπλ. φέρειν *not lightly*, Eur. I. A. 899; ἀπλῶς καὶ ὡς ἔτυχε Maxim. 2p. Eus. P. E. 342 D.

ἀπλωστί, Adv., as Herm. ingeniously reads for ἀπλῶς τι in Aesch. Cho. 121; cf. μεγαλωστί and v. Sturz. Opusc. p. 255.

ἀπλωτικός, ἡ, οὖν, *making one, uniting*, Eccl.

ἀπλωτος, ον, (πλώω) *not navigated, not navigable*, Arist. Mirab. 105, 2, Philo 2. 108; ἀπλωτα πάντα ἦν *navigation was stopped*, App. Mithr. 93.

ἀπνεής, ἐς, (πνέω) in Anth. P. 9. 420, πῦρ ἀπνεές, prob. a *fire not kindled by the bellows*, of love.

ἀπνεύματος, ον, (πνεῦμα) *not blown through, without wind or current of air*, Arist. Probl. 15. 5, 5, Theophr. C. P. 1. 8, 3, etc.

ἀ-πνεύμων, ον, *without breath, life, spirit*, νεκρὰ καὶ ἀπν. Simplic. Epict. p. 11.

ἀπνευστί, Adv. of ἀπνευστος, *without breathing*, ζῆν Arist. Probl. 10. 67, 1, de Respir. 9, 6; ὅπ. ἔχειν *to hold one's breath*, Plat. Symp. 185 D: *without drawing breath*, λόγους ἀνείρειν σαφῶς καὶ ἀπν. Dem. 328. 12; ὅπν. ἔλκειν, ἐκπνέειν Antiph. Γανυμ. 2. 14, Alex. Ἰπποβ. 1. 3. II. *breathlessly*, ἀπν. κείσθαι Plut. 2. 642 D.

ἀπνευστία, ἡ, a *holding of the breath, not breathing*, Arist. Probl. 5. 9, 2., 33. 1, 3.

ἀπνευστιάζω, *to hold the breath*, Arist. Probl. 33. 13, 1.

ἀπνευστος, ον, (πνέω) *breathless*, ἀπν. καὶ ἀναυδος Od. 5. 456, cf. Theocr. 25. 271. II. = ἀπνεύματος, τόποι Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 7.—Adv. —τως, = ἀπνευστί (q. v.), Pseudo-Plut. 2. 844 F.

ἄπνοια, ἡ, *want of wind*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1081: a *calm*, Arist. G. A. 5. 5, 6, Probl. 26. 36, 2, Theophr. C. P. 2. 7, 5.

ἄπνοος, ον, contr. ἄπνοος, ουν: (πνέω):—*without wind, with but little air*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1082, Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 21, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 1. II. *without breath, breathless*, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 9. 2. *lifeless*, Anth. P. 7. 229, C. 1. 6248. 3. *without breathing or respiration*, Heracl. ap. Diog. L. 8. 60, 67, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 1.

ἀπό, Aeol. ἀπύ Sappho 50, Inscr. Myt. in C. I. 2189, cf. 4725. 5, 4727:—Prep. with Gen. only, (Skt. and Zd. *apa*; Lat. *ab, au-, abs*; Goth. and O. Norse *af*; A. S. *of*, (cf. Engl. *of, off*); O. H. G. *aba* (*von*), Germ. *ab-* in compos.). Orig. sense, *from*. [ἀπῶ: but in old Ep. the ult. was sometimes lengthd. in *arsis* before a liquid, δ, or the digamma; so in Att. before β. In these cases, later Poets wrote it ἀπαί, like παραί, ὑπαί, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 52. The first syll. long in Ep. compds., such as ἀπονέεσθαι, where otherwise the word could not stand in the verse.]

I. OF PLACE, the earliest, and in Hom. the prevailing sense: I. of Motion, *from, away from*, ἐσσεύαντο νεῶν ἀπο καὶ κλισιάων Il. 2. 208; ἄγειν ἀπ' ἀκτῆς, ἀπὸ Τροίηθεν, ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν, etc., Hom.; strengthd., ἐκτὸς ὑπὸ κλισίης Il. 10. 151; so in Att. with all Verbs of Motion; also, ἀπ' αἰῶνος νέος ὦλεο *implying departure from life*, Il. 24. 725:—in Hom. often of warriors fighting *from* chariots, etc., οἱ μὲν ἀφ' ἵππων, οἱ δ' ἀπὸ νηῶν . . μάχοντο Il. 15. 386; ἀφ' ἵππων μάρασθαι Od. 9. 49; so, ἡ μάχη ἦν ὑφ' ἵππων Hdt. 1. 79, cf. Ar. Lys. 679; λαμπρὰς ἔσται ἀφ' ἵππων on horseback, Plat. Rep. 328 A; so also, ἀπὸ νεῶν πεζομαχεῖν Thuc. 7. 62; ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν αἰρούμενος τοὺς ἰστοὺς ἀπὸ τούτων ἐσκοπεῖτο Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 29:—ἀμμάτων ἀπα . . κατέσταζον γένυν, of tears, Eur. Hec. 241:—joined with ἐκ, ἐκ Κορίνθου ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου Plat. Theaet. 142 A. 2. of Position, *away from, far from*, μένων ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλόχοιο Il. 2. 292 (cf. ἀπ' ἀνδρὸς εἶναι *to live apart from* a man or husband, Plut. C. Gracch. 4); κεκρυμμένος ἀπ' ἄλλων Od. 23. 110; so, μόνος ἀπ' ἄλλων h. Hom. Merc. 193; ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν, ἀπ' οὐατος *far from sight or hearing*, Il. 23. 53., 18. 272., 22. 454; so in Att., ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ψίκισθησαν Thuc. 1. 7; αὐλίξεσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπλων Id. 6. 64; ἀπ' αἰκου εἶναι Ib. 99; σπευδεῖν ἀπὸ βυτῆρος *far from*, i. e. *without using the rein*, Soph. O. C. 900:—in Hom. often strengthd., τῆλε ἀπὸ . . νόσφιν ἀπὸ . . : so in measurement of distances, ὅσον εἰ' στάδια ἀπὸ Φυλῆς Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 4, etc.; but later the numeral follows ἀπύ, πηγὰς ἔχων ἀπὸ μ' σταδίων τῆς θαλάσσης Diod. 4. 56; ἀπὸ σταδίων κ' τῆς πόλεως Plut. Philop. 4; καταστρατοπέδευσε ἀπὸ ν' σταδίων, where we should say, *so many stades off or away from* a place, Id. Otho 11. 3. of the mind, ἀπὸ θυμοῦ *away from*, i. e. *alien from*, my heart, Il. 1. 562; so, ἀπὸ δόξης 10. 324; οὐ . . ἀπὸ ἀκοπού, οὐδ' ἀπὸ δόξης Od. 11. 344;—so in Att., ὅπν ἀνθρωπείου τρόπου Thuc. 1. 76; οὐκ ἀπὸ τρόπου *not without reason*, Plat. Rep. 470 B; οὐκ ἀπὸ ἀκοπού or καιροῦ Id. Theaet. 179 C, 287 E; οὐκ ἀπὸ γνώμης Soph. Tr. 389; οὐκ ἀπὸ πράγματος Dem. 701. 23; μάλα πολλὸν ἀπ' ἐλπίδος ἐπλετο Ar. Rh. 2.

863. 4. in pregnant sense, with Verbs of rest, previous motion being implied, εἰσεῖδε . . . στᾶσ' ἐξ Οὐλύμπου ἀπὸ βίου Il. 14. 154; ἀνεβόασεν . . . ἀπὸ πέτρας σταθεῖς Eur. Tro. 523, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18; ἀπὸ τῆς ἐμῆς κεφαλῆς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀναδήσω, i. e. taking the chaplet off my head, and placing it on his, Plat. Symp. 212 E:—also with Verbs of hanging, where ἐκ is more common, and where our idiom requires ἡρον, ἀψαμένη βρόχον ἀπὸ μελάθρου Od. 11. 378; γ. ἐκ 1. 6.

5. with the Article, where the sense of motion often disappears, οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν φεύγουσιν, i. e. οἱ ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις φεύγουσιν ἀπ' αὐτῶν, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 23; οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν πύργων . . . ἐπαρήξουσι Ib. 6. 4, 18; αἰρεῖν τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς Plat. Crat. 410 B; αἰ ἵπποι αἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος Hdt. 4. 8; δ' Ἀθηναῖος ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατεύματος Xen. An. 7. 2, 19.

6. in partitive sense, αἶσ' ἀπὸ ληΐδος a part taken from the booty, a share of it, Od. 5. 40; ἀπαίρει ἀπὸ τῶν καλπιδῶν Ar. Lys. 539; ἀπὸ ἑκατὸν παίδων εἰς μῦθος Hdt. 6. 27; δλίγοι ἀπὸ πολλῶν Thuc. 7. 87.

7. from being, instead of, ἀθανάταν ἀπὸ θνατᾶς . . . ἐποίησας Βερενίκαν Theocr. 15. 106.

II. OF TIME, from, after, since, Hom. only in Il. 8. 54 ἀπὸ δείπνου θωρήσονται, and rare in Ep., v. Spitzn. ad l.; cf. Hdt. 1. 133; often in Prose, ἀπὸ δείπνου εἶναι or γενέσθαι Id. 1. 126., 2. 78., 5. 18, etc.; ἀπὸ τῶν αἰτῶν διακονεῖσθαι Xen. Lac. 5. 8; τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου or τούδε after this, Hdt. 1. 4., 2. 99; ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου Id. 1. 82, Xen. An. 7. 5, 8; τὸ ἀπ' ἐκείνου Luc. Tox. 25; ἡμέρη δεκάτη ἀπ' ἧς . . . Hdt. 3. 14, etc.; δευτέρη ἡμέρη ἀπὸ τῆς ἐμπρήσιος Id. 8. 55, cf. Xen. An. 1. 7, 18, etc.; ἀπ' οὗ χρόνου Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 13; more often ἀπ' οὗ, Lat. ex quo, Hdt. 2. 44, Thuc. 1. 18, etc.; ἀπ' οὐπερ Aesch. Pers. 177; ἀπὸ παλαιού, ἀπὸ τοῦ πᾶν ἀρχαίου of olden time, Thuc. 1. 2., 2. 15:—also, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς Pind. P. 8. 34, etc.; ἀπὸ γενεᾶς Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 8:—ἀπ' ἐσπέρας from the beginning of evening, i. e. at eventide, Thuc. 7. 29; ἀπὸ πρώτου ὕπνου Id. 7. 43; ἀπὸ νουμηνίας Xen. An. 5. 6, 23; γενόμενος ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς Plut. Caes. 5: so Lat. de die; cf. Liv. 22. 40, ab hoc sermone profectus Paulus.

III. OF ORIGIN, Cause, etc.:

1. of that from which one is born, οὐκ ἀπὸ δρυὸς οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης not sprung from oak or rock, Od. 19. 163; γίνονται δ' ἄρα ταῖγ' ἐκ τε κρηνέων ἀπὸ τ' ἄλσεων 10. 350; so in Att., Soph. O. T. 415, O. C. 571, etc.; but sometimes ἀπὸ denotes remote, and ἐκ immediate, descent, τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ θεῶν, τοὺς δ' ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν θεῶν γεγονότες Isocr. 249 B, cf. Hdt. 7. 150, Aesch. Pr. 853; τρίτος ἀπὸ Διὸς third in descent from Zeus, Plat. Rep. 391 C; οἱ ἀπὸ γένους τινος his descendants, Plut. Themist. 32; Πέρσεως ἀπ' αἵματος Eur. Alc. 509:—also of the place one springs from, ἵπποι . . . παταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήεντος Il. 2. 839, cf. 849; οἱ ἀπὸ Σπάρτης Hdt. 8. 114, cf. Thuc. 1. 89, etc.; τοὺς ἀπὸ Φρυγίας Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 5, etc.: hence,

b. metaph. of things, κάλλος ἀπὸ Χαρίτων beauty born of the Graces, such as they give, Od. 6. 18; μήδεα ἀπὸ θεῶν Ib. 12; γάλα ἀπὸ βούς Aesch. Pers. 611; ἀπ' ἡμῶν μῆνις Id. Eum. 314; ἡ ἀπ' ὑμῶν τιμωρία Thuc. 1. 69; ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων φόβος fear inspired by the enemy, stronger than ὁ τῶν πολ. φόβος, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 53.

c. later, of connexion with the founder or leader of a sect, οἱ ἀπὸ Πυθαγόρου, οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος, etc., Plut., Luc., etc.; so also, οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀκαδημίας, ἀπὸ τῆς Στοᾶς, etc., Ib.; and more loosely, οἱ ἀπὸ φιλοσοφίας καὶ λόγων philosophers and learned men, Luc. Symp. 6; οἱ ἀπὸ σκηνῆς καὶ θεάτρου stage players, Plut. Sull. 2; ὁ ἀπὸ βουλῆς Id. Caes. 10, etc.

2. of the Material from or of which a thing is made, ἀπὸ ξύλου πεποιημένα Hdt. 7. 65; ἀπ' ὄμφακος τεύχειν οἶνον Aesch. Ag. 970, cf. Soph. Tr. 704; ἀπὸ γλυκερῶ μέλιτος Theocr. 15. 117; θῆλην ἀπὸ χροιάς feminine of complexion, to judge by it, Id. 16. 49:—hence, στέφανος ἀπὸ ταλάντων ἐξήκοντα of or weighing 60 talents, Dem. 256. 24:—κράσις ἀπὸ τε τῆς ἡδονῆς συγκεκραμένη καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς λύπης Plat. Phaedo 59 A.

3. of the Instrument from or by which a thing is done, τοὺς . . . πέφνεν ἀπ' ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο by [arrow shot from] silver bow, Il. 24. 605; τόξου ἀπο κρατεροῦ δλέκοντα φάλαγγας 8. 279, cf. 10. 371., 11. 675; even, ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἐργάζεσθαι μεγάλα Luc. Conscr. Hist. 29; γυμνάζεσθαι ἀπὸ σκελῶν, χειρῶν, τραχήλου Xen. Lac. 5, 9; ἡ ἀπὸ ξίφους μάχη Diod. 5. 29.

4. of the Person from whom an act comes, i. e. by whom it is done, οὐδὲν μέγα ἔργον ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο Hdt. 1. 14; ζήτησιν ἀπὸ σφέων γενέσθαι Id. 2. 54; ἐπράχθη ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδὲν Thuc. 1. 17, cf. 6. 61; ἀπὸ τινος βλάπτεσθαι, ὄνασθαι, σώζεσθαι Id. 7. 67, Plat. Rep. 528 A, Dem., etc.:—so that ἀπὸ came to be used much like ὑπό, though mostly to indicate a less direct agency, cf. ἐβλητ' . . . ἐμῆς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἄκοντι Il. 11. 675:—so τὰπ' ἐμοῦ, τὰπὸ σοῦ Eur. Tro. 74, Soph. O. C. 1628.—But in many MSS., ἀπὸ and ὑπό are hardly distinguishable, Cobet V. LL. 276.

5. of the Source from which life, power, etc., is sustained, ζῆν ἀπ' ὕλης ἀγρίης Hdt. 1. 203; ἀπὸ κτήνεων καὶ ἰχθύων Ib. 216; ἀπὸ πολέμου Id. 5. 6; ἀπ' ἐλαχίστων χρημάτων Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 14; ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγορᾶς Id. An. 6. 1, 1; τρέφειν τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀπὸ τῶν νήσων Id. Hell. 4. 8, 9, cf. Thuc. 1. 99; ἀπὸ τῶν κοινῶν πλουτεῖν Ar. Pl. 569, cf. Dem. 739. 21; ἀπὸ μικρῶν εὐνους . . . γεγένησαι Ar. Eq. 788, cf. Dem. 260. 11; ἀπ' ὥρας ἐργάζεσθαι quaestum corpore facere, Plut. Timol. 14.

6. of the Cause, Means, or Occasion from, by, or because of which a thing is done, ἀπὸ τούτου κριοπύσωπον τῷ γαλατα τοῦ Διὸς ποιεῖσι Hdt. 2. 42; ἀπὸ τινος ἐπαυεῖσθαι, θαυμάζεσθαι, ὠφελεῖσθαι, Thuc. 2. 25., 6. 12, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 2; ἀπὸ τῶν συμφορῶν διαβάλλεσθαι Thuc. 5. 17; τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχειν ἀπὸ τινος Id. 1. 46; ὄνομα ἐγένετο ἀπὸ τινος Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 4; ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων κρίνειν Dem. 25. fin.; ἀπὸ τοῦ πάθους in consequence of . . . Thuc. 4. 30; βλάπτειν τινὰ ἀπὸ τινος Id. 7. 29: even, τρύπαιον ἀπὸ τινος εἰστήκει on occasion of his defeat, Dem. 444. 6: so, τλήμων οὐσ' ὑπ' εὐτόλμου φρενός Aesch. Ag. 1302, cf. 1643; ὑπὸ δικαιοσύνης by reason of it, Hdt. 7. 164; ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν λημμάτων moved by, for the same profits, Dem. 38. 9, etc.; for ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα, v. sub ἔνεκα:

—hence in many half adverbial usages, ἀπὸ σπουδῆς in earnest, eagerly, Il. 7. 359; ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης, or ἀπ' ἴσης, equally, Thuc. 1. 99, 15, Dem., etc.; ἀπὸ ἀντιπάλου παρασκευῆς Thuc. 1. 91; ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς openly, Id. 1. 35; ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθέος, = εὐθῆος, etc.; ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου of free-will, Plat. Prot. 323 C:—so also, ἀπὸ γλώσσης by word of mouth, Hdt. 1. 123, (but also, from hearsay, Aesch. Ag. 813); ἀπὸ στόματος Plat. Theaet. 142 D; ἀπ' ὕψεως at sight, Lys. 147. 32; ἀπὸ χειρὸς (v. sub λογίζομαι); πεύθεμαι δ' ἀπ' ὀμμάτων νόστον Aesch. Ag. 988; ὀμμάτων ἀπο by the evidence of my eyes, Eur. Med. 216; ἀπ' ὀρθῆς καὶ δικαίας ψυχῆς Dem. 325. 15, etc.:—ἀπὸ τοῦ κυαμοῦ ἀρχοντας καθίστασθαι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 9; τριηράρχους αἰρεῖσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς αὐσίας Dem. 262. 2:—ἀπ' ἐαυτοῦ from oneself, of one's own accord, Thuc., etc.; ἀπὸ συνθήματος, ἀπὸ παραγγέλματος by agreement, by word of command, Hdt. 5. 74, Thuc. 8. 99; ἀπὸ σάλπιγγας by sound of trumpet, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 12. 7. of the Object spoken of, τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς νήσου οἰκῦτα ἐστί the things told from or of the island . . . Hdt. 4. 195, cf. 54. 53., 7. 195:—for Il. 22. 126, v. sub δρῦς.

B. AS ADVERB, far away: but almost always with Verbs in tmesis, as Il. 5. 214, etc., and sometimes in Prose, as Hdt. 8. 89.

C. IN COMPOS.: 1. from, asunder, as ἀπολύω, ἀποτέμνω: and hence away, off, as ἀποβάλλω, ἀποβαίνω; removal of an accusation, as ἀπολογέομαι, ἀποψηφίζομαι. 2. finishing off, completing, ἀπεργάζομαι, ἀπανδρῶ, ἀπανθρωπίζω, ἀπογλαυκῶ. 3. ceasing from, leaving off, as ἀπαλγέω, ἀποκηδεύω, ἀπολοφύρομαι, ἀποξέω, ἀπανθίζω, ἀφυβρίζω. 4. back again, as ἀποδίδωμι, ἀπολαμβάνω, ὑπόπλευς: also in full, or what is one's own, as ἀπέχω, ἀπολαμβάνω:—but often it only strengthens the sense of the simple, v. Herm. Soph. Aj. 216. 5. by way of abuse, as in ἀποκαλέω. 6. almost = a priv.; sometimes with Verbs, as ἀπαυδάω, ἀπαγορεύω; more freq. with Adjectives, as ἀποχρήματος, ἀπίτιμος, ἀπίσιτος, ἀπόφονος.

D. ἀπο, by anastrophe, for ἀπό, when it follows its Noun, as ὀμμάτων ἀπο Soph. El. 1231, etc.; never so in Prose. 2. ἀπο for ἀπεσι, Timocreon 9 Bgk.

ἀποαγνέω, = ἀποκαθαίρω, Hesych. ἀποαίνυμαι, v. ἀπαίνυμαι. ἀποαιρέομαι, poet. for ἀφαιρέομαι, Il. 1. 275. ἀποῦφύσσω, aor. 1 ἀποφύσσα, to draw off, Euphor. 72. ἀπῶβα, v. sub ἀποβαίνω.

ἀποβαδίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to go away, αἰκάδε Ar. Fr. 400.

ἀπο-βάθρα, Ion. -βάθρη, ἡ, a ladder for disembarking, a gangway, Hdt. 9. 98, Soph. Fr. 364, Thuc. 4. 12.

II. acc. to Suid., = λάσανον 1.

ἀποβαίνω: fut. -βήσασθαι, with Ep. aor. 1 -εβήσετο (Il. 2. 35): aor. 2 ἀπέβην: pf. ἀποβέβηκα;—in these tenses intr. (though the pres. is not used by Hom.) To step off from a place, νηὸς ἀπ. to alight or disembark from a ship, Od. 13. 281; ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, ἀπὸ τῶν πλοίων Hdt. 5. 86., 4. 110; ἐκ τῶν νεῶν Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 12; absol. to disembark, Hdt. 2. 29, Thuc., etc.; ἀπ. ἐς χώραν Hdt. 7. 8, 2, cf. Eur. Fr. 700, Thuc. 4. 9, Lys. 192. 30; ἐς τὴν γῆν Thuc. 1. 100:—so, ἐξ ἵππων ἀπ. to dismount from a chariot, Il. 3. 265; ἵππων 17. 480; absol., 11. 618; but in Dem. 1408. 12, τὸ ἀποβαίνειν seems to be the ars desultorum, v. ἀποβάτης:—generally, ἀβάτων ἀποβάς having slipped off ground on which none should step, Soph. O. C. 166. 2. to go away, depart, Il. 1. 428., 5. 133, Att.; ἀπέβη πρὸς μακρὸν Ὀλυμπον 24. 468; πρὸς δώματα, κατὰ δῶμα Od. 4. 657, 715; μετ' ἀθανάτοισι Il. 21. 298:—c. gen., ἀπ. πεδίων Eur. Hec. 142; ἀπὸ τῆς φάτνης Xen. Hipparch. 1, 16:—of death, ἀπὸ δὲ φθίμενοι βεβᾶσι Eur. Andr. 1021; of hopes, to fail, come to naught, Id. Bacch. 909. II. of events, to issue or result from, τὰ ἐμελλε ἀποβήσεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς μάχης Hdt. 9. 66; τὰναντία ἀπέβη resulted, Plat. Phil. 39 A, cf. Legg. 782 E; ὅ τι ἀπαβήσεται Id. Prot. 318 A, etc.:—τὸ ἀποβαίνον, contr. τὰποβαίνον, the issue, event, Hdt. 2. 82, etc.; τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα, τὰ ἀποβάντα the results, Thuc. 1. 83., 2. 87, etc.; τὰ ἀπαβησόμενα the probable results, Id. 3. 38. 2. mostly with an Adv. or other qualifying phrase, σκοπέειν . . . τὴν τελευταίην κῆ ἀποβήσεται how it will turn out, issue, Hdt. 1. 3; ἀπέβη τῆπερ εἶπε Ib. 86; ἀπ. κατὰ τὸ ἔνν Ib. 97; ἀπ. παρὰ δόξαν, ἀπ. τοιοῦτο Id. 8. 4., 7. 23; τοιοῦνδ' ἀπ. τότε πρᾶγμα Eur. Med. 1419, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 13; οὐδὲν αὐτῷ . . . ὡς προσεδέχετο ἀπέβαινεν Thuc. 4. 104, cf. 3. 26; πῶς ἡ φῆμη δοκεῖ ὑμῖν ἀποβῆναι; Andoc. 17. 12. 3. absol. to turn out well, succeed, ἡ ὑπόσχεσις ἀπέβη Thuc. 4. 39, cf. 5. 14; of dreams, to turn out true, Arist. Divin. per Somn. 1, 13. 4. so of persons, with an Adj. to turn out, end by being, prove to be so and so, ἀπ. κοινοί to prove impartial, Thuc. 3. 53; ἀπ. χείρους Plat. Legg. 952 B; φρενιτικοί ἀπ. Hipp. Coac. 184; so, of a wound, ἰάσιμον ἀπ. Plat. Legg. 878 C. b. also with eis . . . ἀπ. eis τὰ πολιτικά τοιαῦτα to prove fit for public affairs, Id. Symp. 192 A; ἐς ἀλαθινὸν ἀνδρ' ἀπ. Theocr. 13. 15:—and, o. of conditions, etc., ἀπέβη ἐς μοναρχίην things ended in a monarchy, Hdt. 3. 82; eis ἐν τέλειον Plat. Rep. 425 C. 5. in Plat. Criti. 112 A, of Space, μέγεθος μὲν ἦν πρὸς τὸν Ἡριδανὸν ἀποβεβηκοῖα running out, reaching, extending to . . . ; τῷ ἀποβεβηκοῖα ποδί with the hind foot, opp. to τῷ προβεβηκοῖα, Arist. Incess. An. 4, 9.

B. Causal, in aor. 1 ἀπέβησα, to make to dismount, disembark, land, (in which sense ἀποβιβάζω serves as pres.), ἀπ. στρατιήν Hdt. 5. 63., 6. 107; ἐς τὴν Ψυττάλειαν Id. 8. 95. II. hence, in Pass., τὸ ἀποβαίνόμενον σκέλος, a leg put out so as not to bear the weight of the body, opp. to ὑποβαίνόμενον stood upon, Hipp. Art. 819, cf. Mochl. 852, fin.

ἀποβάλλω, fut. -βαλῶ, to throw off, ὑπὸ δὲ χλαῖναν βάλε Il. 2. 183, cf. 21. 51; c. gen. to throw off from, ἀπὸ φροντίδος ἄχθος . . . βαλεῖν Aesch. Ag. 165; ἀπ. ὀμμάτων ὕπνον Eur. Bacch. 692:—Med. to throw off from oneself, cast off, δύναμιν βασιλείως Andoc. 27. 12. 2. to throw away, h. Hom. Merc. 358, Ildt. 3. 40, etc.; ἀπ. τὴν ἀσπίδα Ar.

Vesp. 23, etc., Andoc. 10. 22, Lys. 117. 5, etc.; τὸν ἄνδρα τὸν παρὸς ἀπ. to reject him, Eur. Tro. 663, cf. Plat. Theaet. 151 C, etc.; ἀπ. τὰ κέρατα, τὰς ὄπλεις, etc., to cast or shed, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 37., 8. 23, al.:—Med., Plat. Legg. 802 B; οὐδεὶς ἀπ. ἐκὼν throws goods overboard, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 5; ἀπ. τὸν φιλέοντα Theocr. 11. 19:—Pass., ἀποβληθεὶς τῆς τυραννίδος Plut. Dion. c. Brut. Comp. 3; cf. ἀπόβλητος:—to throw away, sell too cheap, Xen. Oec. 20, 28.

3. to lose, Lat. *jacturam facere rei*, τὴν τυραννίδα Hdt. 1. 60; τὰ πατῶρα, τὸν στρατὸν, τὴν κεφαλὴν Id. 3. 53., 8. 65, al.; βιοτάν Soph. Fr. 520; τὴν οὐσίαν Ar. Eccl. 84, Plat., etc.; τὰ ὄντα Antipho 115. 25, etc.; opp. to κτᾶσθαι, Isocr. 128 A, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 24; ἀπ. δόξαν, τέχνην Id. de An. 3. 3, 15, Metaph. 8. 3, 3, al.; ἀπ. τι ὑπὸ τινος Xen. Symp. 4, 32; so of persons, ἀπ. πολλοὺς τῶν στρατιωτῶν Thuc. 4. 7; τὸν εὐεργέταν Eur. H. F. 878.

4. to throw back, relegate, Plat. Legg. 630 D. ἀπόβαμμα, τό, a tincture or infusion, Schol. Nic. Al. 51. ἀποβαπτίζω, to unbaptize, make one as though unbaptized, Theod. Stud. II. Med. to rise after sinking, emerge, Byz. ἀποβάπτω, fut. ψω, to dip quite or entirely, ἐωπύον Hdt. 2. 47; ἐς τὴν κύλικα ἀκινάκεα Id. 4. 70; εἰς ποταμὸν τὰ γιγνόμενα Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 3; λίθον ἐν οἴνῳ Id. H. A. 8. 29, 3; φαρμάκῳ τοὺς δίστους Id. Mirab. 141;—metaph., ἀπ. τὴν λέξιν εἰς νοῦν Plut. Phoc. 5:—Pass., ὅστις ἐν ἄλμῳ . . ἀπεβάθη Ar. Fr. 366; περιστερὰς ἀποβεβαμμένας εἰς μύρον Alex. Εἰσιον. 1. 2. ἀπ. ὕδωρ to draw water, LXX (2 Macc. 1. 21).

ἀποβασιλεύς, εὼς, ὁ, an ex-king, A. B. 1089. ἀπόβασις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἀποβαίνω) a stepping off, disembarking, ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐς τόπον Thuc. 3. 103, etc.; ἡ ναυτικὴ ἐπ' ἄλλους ἀπόβασις landing from ships in the face of an enemy, Id. 4. 10; absol., ποιεῖσθαι ἀπόβασις to disembark, land, Thuc. 2. 26; εἰς τόπον Id. 3. 115; ἀπ. ἐστὶ ἀ landing is possible, Id. 4. 13., 6. 75; οὐκ ἔχει ἀπόβασις does not admit of landing, or has no landing-place, Id. 4. 8; ἐν ἀποβάσει τῆς γῆς = ἀποβάντες ἐς τὴν γῆν, Id. 1. 108; πανταχῇ ἢ ἀποβάσεις ἦσαν landing-places, Id. 6. 75.

2. in Polyb. 8. 6, 4 ἐξ ἀποβάσεως λαοῦσῃς τῷ τείχει, of a ladder, equal in height to the wall, when planted at the proper distance from its foot, i. e. (as appears from 9. 19, 6) about one-sixth longer than the height of the wall. II. a way off, escape, Plut. Solon 14. III. a result, completion, τῶν εἰρημένων Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 4, Luc. Disp. c. Hes. 6.

ἀποβασιλεύω, fut. ἄσω, to carry away or off, Cyrill. ἀποβάτης, ὁ, of Zeus, as protector of persons landing, Ar. An. 1. 11, 7. II. τὰ ἀπ. (sc. ἱερά), offerings made on landing, Steph. B. ἀποβάτης [ᾶ], οὐ, ὁ, one that dismounts; but in usage, one who rode several horses leaping from one to the other, Lat. *desultor*, ἀποβάτην ἀγωνίασθαι Plut. Phoc. 20: see the description in h. Hom. Ar. 231 sq., Dion. H. 7. 73; cf. A. B. 198, 426, E. M. 124. 31, Suid.

ἀποβάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ἀποβάτης, Suid., E. M. ἀποβδελύττομαι, Dep. to abominate, reject with abhorrence, Walz Rhett. 1. 492, 1.

ἀπ-οβελίζω, to take off the spit, Sotad. ap. Ath. 293 B, sqq. ἀποβημάτιζω, to cast from one's rank or station, degrade, Lat. *deji cere de gradu*, Plut. 5. p. 657 ed. Wyttenb.

ἀποβήσω, to cough up, Hipp. Aph. 1253, Progn. 45; fut. -βήξομαι, Id. 607. 29. ἀποβιάζομαι, Dep. to force away, force back, τὸ ὑγρὸν Arist. Incess. An. 17, 6; τὸ κωλύον Id. Probl. 11. 35, cf. G. A. 2. 4, 5, Meteor. 2. 8, 38:—Pass. to be forced away or back, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 24, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 15; ἀπ. εἰς ἐλάττω τόπον to be forced into . . , Id. 2. 8, 11. 2. to force, treat with violence, τινα Polyb. 16. 24, 5, al. II. absol. to use force, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 19, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 18, al.: to force its way, Ib. 1. 13, 26.—A form -βιάομαι occurs in Hipp. 458. 9; and an Act. -βιάζω in Scholl.

ἀποβιάζω, Causal of ἀποβαίνω (v. signf. II), to make to get off, esp. from a ship, to disembark, put on shore, τινα Thuc. 6. 97, etc.; τινὰ εἰς τόπον Hdt. 8. 76, Plat. Gorg. 511 E; ἐς τὴν πολεμίαν ἀποβιάζων τὸν πόδα Ar. Vesp. 1163; ἀπ. τινὰ ὅποι αὐτὸς κελεύει Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 3:—so in Med., ἀποβιάσασθαι τινὰ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν to cause them to be put on shore, Hdt. 9. 32, cf. 8. 76.

ἀποβιβάσμος, ὁ, a disembarkation, Iambl. V. Pyth. 17. ἀποβιβρώσκω, fut. -βρώσω, to eat off, Anth. P. 7. 294, in aor. pass., χεῖρας ἀποβρωθέντα.

ἀποβίω, fut. ὤσομαι, to cease to live, Philostr. 368; ἀπεβίω C. I. 9355:—later also -βιώσκω, Hermias in Plat.

ἀποβίωσις, εὼς, ἡ, a ceasing to live, departure, death, Plut. 2. 389 A, C. I. 4253, al.:—hence ἀποβίωσιμος, οὐ, at or belonging to death, Byz. ἀποβλάπτω, fut. ψω, to ruin utterly, Pind. N. 7. 87 (as Herm. rightly reads), Plat. Legg. 795 D:—Pass., ἀποβλαφθῆναι φίλον to be robbed of a friend, Soph. Aj. 941; cf. βλάπτω I. 2.

ἀποβλαστάνω, fut. -βλαστήσω, to shoot forth from, spring from, ἀπέβλαστον ματρὸς ὠδίνος Soph. O. C. 533, cf. Plut. 2. 954 C. ἀποβλάστημα, τό, a shoot, scion, Plat. Symp. 208 B, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 1. ἀποβλάστησις, εὼς, ἡ, a shooting forth, growth, νεύρων Hipp. Art. 810. ἀπόβλεμμα, τό, a steadfast gaze, Phryn. Com. Incert. 19. ἀποβλεπτεόν, verb. Adj. one must look at, attend to a thing, Galen. ἀπόβλεπτος, οὐ, gazed on by all, admired, like περίβλεπτος, Eur. Hec. 355, cf. Valck. Phocn. 554.

ἀποβλέπω, fut. -βλέψομαι, Luc. Somn. 12, etc.: pf. -βέβλεφα Antip. ap. Stob. 428. 10: Med., pres. Luc. V. H. 2. 47: aor., Schol. Od. 12. 247: Pass., Ar. Eccl. 726. To look away from all other objects at one, to look or gaze steadfastly, ἐς ἐμέ Hdt. 7. 135; εἰς σε Eur. Andr. 246, cf. Plat. Charm. 162 B, al.; ἐς ἀκτὰς Eur. Hipp. 1206; ἐς μίαν τύχην ἀπ. Id. Hcl. 267; πρὸς τὸ Ἰεραῖον Hdt. 9. 61, cf. Plat. Rep. 431 B; πρὸς

τινα Id. Phaedo 115 C, Phaedr. 234 D, al. 2. to look to, pay attention to, regard, ἐς τὸ κακόν Ar. Ran. 1171; εἰς τὰ κοινὰ Eur. Supp. 422; εἰς τὰ πράγματα ἀπ. φαύλως ἔχοντα Dem. 26. 17; εἰς τὸ κέρδος μόνον Demetr. Incert. 2; ἐπὶ τι Plat. Phil. 61 D; κατὰ τι Luc. D. Mort. 18. 1; πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 477 C, al.; εἰς τὰ πράγματα καὶ πρὸς τοὺς λόγους ἀπ. Dem. 28. 3; also c. acc., Theophr. de Vertig. 8, Plut., etc. 3. of a place, to look, face in a particular direction, πρὸς ὕδιν Dio C. 76. 11; Ῥήνου προχοᾶς Anth. P. 9. 283. 4. to look upon with love, wonder or admiration, look at as a model, pattern, authority, Lat. *observare, suspicere*, c. acc., οὐ χρῆ . . μέγαν ὄλβον ἀπ. Soph. Fr. 520; ἀπ. τινὰ Luc. Vit. Auct. 10; but more commonly with a Prep., εἰς ἐμ' Ἑλλάδα . . ἀπ. Eur. I. A. 1378; ἡ σὴ πατρίς εἰς σὲ ἀπ. Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 8, cf. Thuc. 3. 58; so, ἀπ. πρὸς τινα Eur. I. T. 928, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 30; of a vain person, ἀπ. εἰς τὴν ἐαυτῆς σκιάν Ib. 2. 1, 22; of entire dependence on another, Plat. Phaedr. 239 B; of a dog watching its master's eye, Xen. An. 7. 2, 33; to look longingly, ἐς τὸν ἀγρὸν Ar. Ach. 32:—Pass. to be looked up to, Ar. Eccl. 726; ὡς εὐδαίμων ἀπ. Luc. Nigr. 13, cf. Somn. 11. 5. ἐς τοιοῦνδ' ἀποβλέψας μόνον τροπαῖον αὐτοῦ στήσομαι with a single look, Eur. Andr. 762. II. to look away, Dio Chrys. p. 272.

ἀπόβλεψις, εὼς, ἡ, of a place, ἀπ. ἔχει πρὸς βόρραν to look towards . . , Geop. 2. 3, 7. ἀπόβλημα, τό, anything cast away, Theodot. V. T., Schol. Ar. Eq. 412. ἀπόβλησις, εὼς, ἡ, a throwing out; in Eust. 1767. 59 prob. an ejaculation. ἀποβλητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be thrown away, rejected, Plat. Rep. 387 B, Luc. Hermot. 18. ἀποβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to throw off, καρπῶν Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 3. ἀπόβλητος, οὐ, to be thrown away or aside, as worthless, οὔτοι ἀπόβλητ' ἐστὶ θεῶν ἐρικυδέα δῶρα Il. 3. 65; οὔτοι ἀπόβλητον ἔπος ἔσεται 2. 361; γίγαρτον Simon. 91, etc.:—so in late Prose, as Luc. Tox. 37, Plut. 2. 821 A: capable of being lost, Diog. L. 7. 127. 2. in Eccl. excommunicated. ἀποβλίττω, fut. -βλίσω [ῖ]: to cut out the comb from the hive: hence to steal away, carry off, ὁ δ' ἀπέβλισε θοιμάτιόν μου Ar. Av. 498:—aor. med. ἀπεβλίσατο prob. l. in Anth. P. 7. 34.—Cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. βλίττειν, and v. ὑποβλίσω.

ἀποβλύζω, fut. σω, to spirt out, ἀπ. οἴνου to spirt out some wine, Il. 9. 491; cf. Arschil. 32, and v. παραβλύζω. II. intr. to flow forth, πηγαὶ ἀπ. τῶν ὀρῶν Philostr. 775. ἀποβλύω, = foreg., Orph. Arg. 1066:—also in Byz., -βλυστάνω. ἀποβλώσκω, to go away, Ap. Rh. 3. 1143. ἀποβολεύς, ὁ, one who throws away, ὄπλων Plat. Legg. 944 B. ἀποβολή, ἡς, ἡ, a throwing away, e.g. ὄπλων Plat. Legg. 943 E, sq.: in Gramm. the dropping of a letter. 2. a losing, loss, Lat. *jactura*, opp. to κτῆσις, χρημάτων Plat. Lach. 195 E, Arist., etc.; ἐπιστήμης Plat. Phaedo 75 E, cf. Euphrō Ἄδ. 1. 27; in pl., τὰς τῶν κακῶν ἀπ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 4. ἀποβολιμαῖος, οὐ, apt to throw away, c. gen., τῶν ὄπλων Ar. Pax 678. 2. pass. usually thrown away, worthless, Gloss.

ἀποβόομαι, Pass., of lo, to become a cow, Eust. 278. 32. ἀποβοσκέω, = sq., E. M. 120. 5. ἀποβόσκομαι, Dep. to feed upon, καρπῶν Ar. Av. 750, 1066. ἀποβουκολέω, to lead astray, as cattle, βοῦς ἐς τὴν ἰδίαν ἀγέλην Longus 1. 13:—Pass. to stray, Jo. Chr. 2. to let stray, to lose (as a bad shepherd does his sheep), χαρίεν γὰρ εἰ . . τῇ θυγατρὶ τὸν παῖδα ἀποβουκολῆσαιμι . . if I were to lose my daughter her son, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 13, cf. Luc. Bis Acc. 13:—Pass. to stray, lose one's way, Id. Navig. 4. 3. to beguile, soothe, Id. Amor. 16: to lead astray, seduce, Eccl. ἀποβουκόλημα, ατος, τό, a decoy; a delusion, Damasc. ἀποβουκολίζω, fut. ἴσω, = ἀποβουκολέω, Byz.

ἀπόβρασμα, τό, that which is thrown off, scum, etc., Suid. ἀποβρασμός, ὁ, a throwing off scum, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 103. ἀποβράσσω, Att. -τιω, Poll. 6. 91: mostly in aor. -έβρασα:—to throw out froth, like boiling water, and metaph. to shake, sift out the bran from the meal, Call. Fr. 232:—Pass. to bubble or spirt out, Hipp. 248. 33.—Cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. βράζω. II. intr. to cease to boil, Lat. *deservescere*, Alciphro 1. 23.

ἀπόβρεγμα, ατος, τό, an infusion, Strabo 776, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1, Plut. 2. 614 B. ἀποβρέχω, fut. ξω, to steep well, soak, Theophr. C. P. 2. 5, 5: metaph., τὴν γλῶσσαν εἰς νοῦν ἀπ. Zeno ap. Stob. 218. 2, cf. Suid. s. v. Ἀριστοτέλης. Pass., aor. part. -βρεχθεὶς, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 5; -βραχεὶς, Diosc. 1. 151. ἀποβρίζω, fut. ξω, to go off to sleep, go sound asleep, Od. 9. 151., 12. 7, Theocr. Ep. 21; ὕπνον ἀπ. Call. Ep. 17.

ἀποβρόξαι, aor. of *ἀποβρόχω, to swallow, gulp down part of a thing (v. sub ἀναβρόξειε, καταβρόξειε), v. l. Anth. P. 7. 506. ἀποβροχή, ἡ, distillation by infusion, Diosc. 1. 53. ἀποβροχθίζω, fut. ἴσω, to gulp down, Ar. Fr. 31. ἀποβροχίζω, fut. ἴσω, to bind tight, Archigen.:—hence verb. Adj. ἀποβροχιστέον, Oribas. ap. Cocch. 157:—Subst. ἀποβροχισμός, ὁ, Antyll. in Oribas. 56, Mai. II. to strangle, Anth. P. 9. 410. ἀποβρύκω [ῦ], to bite off, eat greedily of, τῶν κρεῶν (partit. gen.) Eubul. Καμυλ. 4; absol. to bite in pieces, Archipp. Πλ. 2;—in Anth. P. 7. 506, 8, Planud. gave ἀπέβρυξεν (for -έβροξεν).

ἀποβρύω, to sprout, shoot out, Byz. ἀπόβρωσις, εὼς, ἡ, a devouring, consumption, πυρός Eus. D. E. 29 D:—also ἀπόβρωμα, τό, something devoured, Byz. ἀποβύω, fut. ὤσω [ῦ], to stop quite up, Clem. Al. 73:—fut. med. (in pass. sense), ἀποβύσεται σοι . . τὰ ῥήματα will be stopped, Ar. (Fr. 1 Dind.) as corrected by Bgk. Com. Fr. 2. 1035:—Adj. ἀπόβυστος, οὐ, hidden, hushed-up, Byz.

ἀποβώμιος, οὐ, far from an altar, godless, Κύκλωψ Eur. Cycl. 365. II. in Eust. 1720. 28, literally, not offered on an altar. .

ἀπόγαιος, v. ἀπόγειος.
 ἀπαγαίω, to make into land, Heraclid. p. 439 ed. Gale, Galcn. :—Pass. (in form ἀπογεόμαι) to be converted into earth, Philo 2. 508.
 ἀπογάλακτιζω, to wean from the mother's milk, Diphil. Συν. 2:—hence verb. Adj., -κτιστέον, one must wean, Medic. :—and Subst., -ισμός, ὁ, a weaning, Hipp., or -κτισις, εως, ἡ, Theod. Stud.
 ἀπογάλακτόομαι, Pass. to become milky, Antyll. ap. Matth. 52.
 ἀπογαλνιόμαι, Pass. to become calm, Democr. in Fabric. Bibl. Gr. 4. 335.
 ἀπόγειός, ον, (γῆ) from land, coming off land, ἀνεμαί, πνεῦμα Arist. Mund. 4. 10, Meteor. 2. 5, 18:—ἡ ἀπογεία (sc. αὔρα) a land-breeze, Arist. Probl. 26. 5; but αἱ ἀπογεία Ib. 40; also τὰ ἀπόγεια, Ib. 26. 4, cf. Lob. Paral. 473.
 2. ἀπόγαιον or ἀπόγειον, τό, a mooring cable, Polyb. 33. 7, 6, Luc. V. H. 1. 42, etc.; and perh. ἀπόγυνον is the true form, as in Böckh's *Urkunden* p. 162, and restored by Dind. from MSS. in Poll. 1. 93, 104.
 II. far from the earth, Plut. 2. 933 B, Luc. Lexiph. 15: τὸ ἀπ. (sc. διάστημα), in Astronomy, a planet's greatest distance from the earth, its apogee, Ptolem.
 ἀπογεισόω, to make to jut out like a cornice or coping (γεῖσον), ὄφρυσι ἀπ. τὰ ὑπὲρ τῶν ὀμμάτων Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6:—Pass. to jut out like a cornice, Arist. G. A. 5. 2, 8.
 ἀπογείσωμα, τό, a cornice, coping, Arist. P. A. 2. 15, 1.
 ἀπογεμίζομαι, Pass., of a ship, to discharge her cargo, Dion. H. 3. 44.
 ἀπογέμω, to unburden, discharge, Hesych.
 ἀπογένεσις, εως, ἡ, opp. to γένεσις, a decease, Porph. Antr. Nymph. 31.
 ἀπογεννάω, to engender, Hipp. 458; ἀπ. δυσμένειαν Demad. 180. 18.
 ἀπογέννημα, τό, a scion, offspring, Tim. Locr. 97 E, Ael. N. A. 15. 8.
 ἀπογέννησις, εως, ἡ, generation, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 105:—ἀπογεννήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Dion. Ar.
 ἀπόγειος, ον, v. sub ἀπόγειος.
 ἀπογεύομαι, Med. to take a taste of a thing, τινος Plat. Rep. 354 A, Theaet. 157 C, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4; ἐκάστου μικρὸν ἀπ. Eubul. Καμπ. 4.
 II. Act. ἀπογεύω to give one a taste of, Anth. P. 4. 3 (39); opp. to ἀποπληρώω, Hdt. (Med.) ap. Matth. p. 78.
 ἀπογεφύρω, to bank off, fence with dykes, τὴν Μέμφιν Hdt. 2. 99; cf. γέφυρα.
 ἀπογηράσκω, to grow old, Theogn. 819, Hipp. Aph. 1245; ἀπογηράς, part. aor. (v. s. γηράσκω), prob. l. Alex. Incert. 15; but ἀπεγήρασα Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 6; of vines, ὄσσαι δέ κα . . ἀπογηράσκωντι fail from old age, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 170.
 ἀπογίγνομαι, Ion. and in late Att. -γίνομαι: fut. -γενήσομαι:—to be away from, have no part in, τῆς μάχης Hdt. 9. 69; τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων Thuc. 1. 39.
 II. absol. to be taken away, opp. to προσγίγνομαι, Plat. Tim. 82 B, Legg. 850 A; ἀπεγίγνετο οὐδὲν . . , προσεγίγνετο δέ Thuc. 2. 98: generally, to be away, absent, Antipho 118. 21, Plat. Phaedo 69 B, Dem. 98. 24; ἀπό τινος Aeschin. 44. 42: of diseases, opp. to προσπίπτω, Hipp. 302. 33.
 2. esp. of death, ἀπ. ἐκ τῶν οἰκιῶν to depart from the house, die out of it, Hdt. 2. 85; ἀπογενέσθαι alone, to be dead, Ib. 136, Thuc. 5. 74; αἱ ἀπογενόμενοι the dead, Thuc. 2. 34; ὁ ὕστατος αἰεὶ ἀπ. he who died last, Hdt. 6. 58; ὁ ἀπογίνομενος one who is dying, Id. 5. 4, Thuc. 2. 51, cf. Hdt. 3. 111.
 3. to fall away, be lost, ἀπ. αὐτῶ οὐδὲν τοῦ στρατοῦ Thuc. 2. 98; opp. to ἐκβλαστάνω, Paus. 5. 12, 1.
 III. to arrive at, ἀπ. ῥωδεκαταῖος Hipp. 1122 E.
 IV. to turn out, become, Lat. evadere, σκληρὸς ἀπ. Ib. G; ῥωθραὶ ἀπ. Id. Prorrh. 77.
 V. ἀπ. τὸ ἔκτον μέρος εἰς τρίχας καὶ αἷμα goes into, is consumed in forming . . , Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 5.
 ἀπογιγνώσκω, Ion. and in late Att. -γινώσκω: fut. -γνώσομαι:—to depart from a judgment, give up a design or intention of doing, ταῦ (v. l. τὸ) μάχεσθαι Xen. An. 1. 7, 19, cf. Polyb. 1. 29, 5, etc.; ἀπ. τὸ πορεύεσθαι Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 7; ἀπ. διώκειν Plut. Anton. 34, cf. Thes. 6; ἀπ. μὴ βοηθεῖν to resolve not to help, Dem. 193. 5.
 II. c. gen. rei, to despair of, τῆς ἐλευθερίας Lys. 195. 7; οὐδενὸς χρή πράγματος ὄλωσ ἀπογινῶναι Menand. Δύσκ. 5:—absol. to despair, Dem. 37. 28., 52. 16 (where some MSS. supply ἐαυτῶν), Babr. 43. 18; and c. inf., αἰρήσειν ἀπ. Arr. An. 3. 20, 4, Luc., etc.
 2. c. acc. to give up as hopeless or desperate, τὴν σωτηρίαν Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 11; τὰς πρεσβείας Polyb. 5. 1, 5, al.; τὴν ἐλπίδα, τὴν πίστιν, etc., Id. 2. 35, 1, etc.; ἀπ. τι ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων App. Hisp. 37: so, c. acc. pers., Dem. 69. fin.; ἀπ. αὐτὸν Polyb. 22. 9, 14:—Pass. to be so given up, Dem. 358. 13; ἐλπίς Dion. H. 5. 15; ἐλευθερία Luc. Tyrannic. 6; ἀπεγνωσμένος desperate, Polyb. 30. 8, 3; ὑπὸ τῶν Ιατρῶν ἀπ. to be despaired of . . , Plut. Pericl. 13; and Adv. -ως, in despair, Id. Nic. 21.
 b. to renounce, reject, τι Hipp. 20. 14; τινα Dio C. 73. 15.
 III. as law-term, to refuse to receive an accusation, reject, γραφήν, ἐνδείξειν Dem. 605. 15., 1327. 8: hence,
 2. ἀπ. τινος (sc. δίκην vel γραφήν) to reject the charge brought against a man, i. e. acquit him, opp. to καταγιγνώσκω τινός, Dem. 1020. 14, cf. Aeschin. 29. 6, etc.; ἀπ. τί τινος Isae. 54. 20; so c. inf., ἀπ. τινός μὴ δδικεῖν to acquit him of wrong, Lys. 95. 4:—but also,
 3. ἀπ. (sc. τῆς δίκης vel γραφῆς) to judge one free from the accusation, to acquit him, Dem. 539. 3; οὐκ ἀπέγνω τῆς δίκης, followed by καταγινῶναι, Id. 913. 22, sqq.
 ἀπ-ογκέω, fut. ἤσω, (ὄγκος) to swell up, Hipp. 517. 28.
 ἀπογλαυκόομαι, Pass. to suffer from γλαυκῶμα, of the eyes, Plut. Timol. 37; Ἀπεγλαυκωμένος a play of Alexis (Com. Gr. 3. p. 389).
 ἀπογλαυκώσις, εως, ἡ, the growing of a γλαυκῶμα, Diosc. 1. 64.
 ἀπογλάφομαι, Med. to scrape off from oneself, obliterate, τὸν ἄνδρα . . ἀπεγλάψατον Com. Anon. 96, cf. Eust. 1504. 21.
 ἀπόγλυπος, ον, with small rump, Lat. depygis, Suid. s. v. λίσποι.
 ἀπογλυκαίνω, fut. ἀνώ, to sweeten, Diod. 1. 40; ἀπεγλυκασμένος Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 55 E.
 ἀπογλύφή, ἡ, a place scraped bare, Medic.

ἀπογλύφω [ῥ], fut. ψω, to scrape or peel off, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2, Alciphro 3. 60.
 ἀπογλωττίζομαι, Pass. to be deprived of tongue, Luc. Lexiph. 15.
 ἀπόγνοια, ἡ, (ἀπογιγνώσκω) despair, τοῦ κρατεῖν Thuc. 3. 85.
 ἀπογνώμων, ον, of horses, = ἀγνώμων, λιπογνώμων Hesych., Suid.
 ἀπογνωσιμαῖχέω, strengthd. for γνωσιμαῖχέω, Hipp. 1292. 50.
 ἀπόγνωσις, εως, ἡ, = ἀπόγνοια, τοῦ βίου Dion. H. 1. 81, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2, Luc. Somn. 17.
 ἀπογνωστέον, verb. Adj. one must give up in despair, ἐλπίδας Philo 1. 455.
 2. one must despair of, τινός Synes. 154 C.
 ἀπογνωστής, αὐ, ὁ, = ἀπογιγνώσκων, a desperate man, Hesych.
 ἀπογνωστικῶς, Adv. in a desperate way, as in a hopeless ease, Arr. Epict. 3. 1, 24. The Adj. -ικός, ἡ, ὄν, is found in Jo. Damasc.
 ἀπογομῶ, = ἀπογεμίζω, Epiphani.
 ἀπογομφῶ, to un-nail, i. e. take to pieces, Nicet. Ann. 210 C.
 ἀπογονή, ἡ, = ἀπογέννημα, issue, posterity, Gloss.
 ἀπόγονος, ον, born or descended from, Lat. oriundus, Γλαύκου αὐτε τι ἀπ. ἐστι has no descendant, Hdt. 6. 86, 4; in pl. descendants, Id. 1. 7., 4. 148, al., Thuc. 1. 101; αὐται γὰρ ἀπόγονοι τεαί; thy offspring? Soph. O. C. 534:—the degrees are marked by numbers, ἀπόγ. τρίτος, τέταρτος, etc.
 ἀπογραῖζω, to skim off, ἀφρὸν γάλακτος Schol. Nic. Al. 91.
 ἀπογραφεύς, εως, ὁ, a registrar, C. I. (add.) 4944 b, Schol. Plat. II. in Synes. 122 D, prob. an informer, spy.
 ἀπογραφή, ἡ, a writing off: a register, list, of lands or property, Plat. Legg. 745 D, 850 C, Dem., etc.; of the πεντηκοστολόγοι Id. 909. 10; ἀπ. τῆς οὐσίας C. I. 123. 14; ἐφήβων Ib. (add.) 1997 C:—a list of moneys claimed by the state, but held by a private person, Lys. 148. 25, Dem. 467. 6, etc.; cf. Dict. of Antiqq.
 2. a register of persons liable to taxation, the Rom. census, Ev. Luc. 2. 2; τὴν ἀπ. τῶν χρημάτων ποιεῖσθαι = τὰς φόρους τάσσειν, Plut. Aristid. 241; a roll of soldiers, Polyb. 2. 23, 9:—and perhaps hence, in Byz., a tax.
 3. generally, ἐξ ὑπογραφῆς λέγειν from a written list, Sotad. Ἑγκλ. 1. 35.
 II. as Att. law-term, the copy of a declaration made before a magistrate, a deposition, Lys. 114. 30., 181. 23, Lex ap. Dem. 941. 14; παιεῖσθαι ἀπ. = ἀπογράφειν, Dem. 1246. 4; τινος κατὰ τινος Andoc. 4. 19; cf. Harpocr. s. v., Att. Process, p. 254, sq.
 ἀπόγραφος, ον, copied:—as Subst., ἀπ., ὁ, a copy, Dion. H. de Isae. 11, Diog. L. 6. 84; also ἀπόγραφον, τό, Cic. Att. 12. 52, 3.
 ἀπογράφω [ᾶ], fut. ψω, to write off, copy, and in Med. to have a thing copied, to have a copy made of, τι Plat. Charm. 156 A; Plut. 2. 221 B: to translate, ὀνόματα Plat. Criti. 113 B.
 II. to enter in a list, register, ἔθνος ἐν ἑκάστῳ ἀπέγραφον οἱ γραμματισταί Hdt. 7. 100; in Med. to have names registered by others, Id. 5. 29:—Pass. to be registered, παρὰ τοῖς ἀρχουσι Plat. Legg. 914 C, cf. Menand. Κεκρ. 1; πρὸς τὸν ἀρχοντα Isae. 60. 34; cf. συναπογράφομαι.
 2. Med. also to register for one's own use, τὰ ἔτεα Hdt. 2. 145., 3. 136, Plat., etc.
 3. Med. also to give in one's name, enlist oneself, Lys. 172. 1; πρὸς τὸν ταξίαρχον εἰς τὴν τάξιν Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 18; ἐξεσι τοῖς ἀπογραψαμένοις ἐκκλησιάσειν Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 3; ἀπ. ἐμπειροφόρος (i. e. εἰς πελοποπόρους) Keil's Inscr. Delph. 4; so, ἀπ. εἰς ἀγῶνας πυγμῆν ἢ παγκράτιον to enter oneself for . . , Polyb. 40. 6, 8, (ἀπογραψαμένους πύκτης Anth. P. 11. 75); στρατηγίαν ἀπ. to enter as candidate for . . , Plut. Sull. 5; to register oneself as a citizen, Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 3.
 III. as Att. law-term,
 1. ἀπ. τινά to enter a person's name for the purpose of accusing him, to give in a copy of the charge against him, Andoc. 2. 46, etc.: generally, to inform against, denounce, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 11; c. acc. et inf., Lys. 111. 2:—Med. to enter one's name as an accuser, to indict, Antipho 145. 29 sq.; ἀπ. ἀπογραφῆν Dem. 1043. fin.; of the magistrate who receives the charge, ἀπογράφεσθαι τὴν δίκην Antipho 146. 13, etc.; in Pass., of the person accused, ἀπ. φόνου δίκην Id. 145. 32, Lys. 108. 25, etc.
 2. to give in a list or inventory of property alleged to belong to the state, but held by a private person, Lys. 148. 26, etc., cf. Dem. 1246. 7, 20; ἀπ. οὐσίαν τινός ὡς δημοσίαν οὐσαν Hyperid. Euxen. 43, cf. Dem. 752. 7:—generally to give in a list or statement of property, τὸ πλῆθος τῆς αὐτῶν οὐσίας Plat. Legg. 754 D; τὰ χωρία, τὰς οἰκίας, τὴν οὐσίαν Dem. 609. fin., 1015. 10:—Med., to have such list given in, see it done, Lys. 120. 44, al.; ἀπογραφῆν ἀπογράψασθαι Dem. 1043. fin.; cf. Isae. 67. 23., 87. 25; ἀπ. ἀπόλειψιν to have it registered, Dem. 868. 17.
 b. also c. acc. pers., ἀπέγραψεν ταῦτα . . ἔχοντα αὐτὸν gave a written acknowledgment that he was in possession of . . , Id. 817. fin., cf. 828. 15:—in Pass. to be entered in the list [of debts], Id. 791. 24. Cf. ἀπογραφῆ, and Att. Process 255.
 ἀπογυῖω, to enfeeble, unnerve, μὴ μ' ἀπογυῖωσις Il. 6. 265, cf. Ath. 10 B:—also written -γυῖω, in Byz.
 ἀπογυμνάω, fut. ἄσω, to bring into hard exercise, ἀπογ. στόμα to ply one's tongue hard, Aesch. Theb. 441; αὐτοῦς Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 12.
 ἀπογυμνώω, to strip quite bare, esp. of arms; hence in Pass., μὴ σ' ἀπογυμνωθέντα κακὸν καὶ ἀνήνορα θείη Od. 10. 301; ἀπογυμνωθεὶς with the person exposed, Hes. Op. 728:—Med. to strip oneself, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 1; ἀπογυμνοῦσθαι τὰ ἱμάτια to strip off one's clothes, Arist. Probl. 1. 55, 3.
 2. metaph. to lay open, reveal, explain, Paus. 4. 22, 4, etc.
 ἀπογυμνωσις, εως, ἡ, a stripping bare, Plut. 2. 751 F.
 ἀπογυναικόομαι, Pass. to become womanish, Phot. Bibl. 459. 11.
 ἀπογυναικώσις, εως, ἡ, a making womanish, Plut. 2. 987 F.
 ἀπογωνιόομαι, Pass. to become angular, Theophr. C. P. 2. 16, 4.
 ἀποδάκνω, fut. -δήσομαι, aor. -έδακον:—to bite off a piece of, ἄπτου Aristom. Incert. 1:—Pass., μῆλα ἀποδεδηγμένα with pieces bitten out, Luc. Tox. 13:—also c. acc. to bite off, τὴν αὐτῆς γλώσσαν Polyacr. 8, 45.
 2. absol. to bite, gnaw, ὕδαξ Cratin. Πλουτ. 1. cf. Xen. Symp.

5, 7:—Pass. *to have one's tongue bitten*, as by a pungent substance, Arist. Probl. 31. 9.

ἀποδακρυτικός, ἢ, ὄν, *calling forth tears*, κολλύρια Cass. Probl. 18:—also, ἀποδάκρυσις, ἢ, *a flow of tears*, Ib.

ἀποδακρῶ [ῶ], *to weep much for, lament loudly*, τινα Plat. Phaedo 116 D; τι Plut. Sull. 12. 2. ἀπ. γνώμην *is to weep away one's judgment, be melted to tears* contrary to it, Ar. Vesp. 983. 3. *to be made to weep* by the use of collyrium, and so *to have the eyes purged*, Arist. Probl. 31. 9, Luc. Peregr. 45. 4. of trees, *to weep, drip* gum, etc., ἀπ. ῥητίνην Plut. 2. 640 D. II. *to cease to weep*, Aristox. ap. Ath. 632 B, A. B. 427: cf. ἀπολοφύρομαι, ἀπαλγέω.

ἀποδαπανᾶω, *to use up, consume*, Matthaei Med. 131.

ἀποδάπτω, fut. ψω, *to gnaw from, eat off*, Hesych.

ἀποδαρθάνω, fut. -δαρθήσομαι: aor. -έδαρθον, and in Themist. 91 A -έδραθον:—*to sleep a little*, Plut. Dio 26; ἀποδαρθεῖν ἀηδόνειον ὕπνον, v. sub ἀηδόνειος. II. *to wake up*, Ael. N. A. 3. 13.

ἀποδάσμιος, ὄν, *parted off*, Φωκίαις ἀπ. *parted from the rest*, Hdt. 1. 146; ἀπ. αἶσα *a share apportioned*, Opp. H. 5. 444; cf. ἀποδατέομαι II.

ἀποδασμός, ὄ, (ἀποδατέομαι) *a division, part of a whole*, Thuc. 1. 12, Dion. H. 3. 6: on the accent, v. Lob. Paral. 385:—in Byz. also ἀπόδασμα, atos, τό.

ἀπόδαστος, ὄν, *divided off*, Hesych.

ἀποδαστός, ὄν, ἢ, Ion. for ἀποδασμός, Hesych.

ἀποδατέομαι: fut. -δάσομαι [ᾶ], Ep. -δάσσομαι:—*to portion out to others, to apportion*, ἤμισον τῷ ἀποδάσσομαι Il. 17. 231; 'Αχαιοὶς ἄλλ' ἀποδάσσοσθαι 22. 118; σοὶ δ' αὖ . . τῶνδ' ἀποδάσσομαι, δασ' ἐπέοικεν 24. 595; cf. Pind. N. 10. 162, Call. Del. 9, etc. II. *to part off, separate*, ἀποδασάμενος μύριον ὄσον δὴ τῆς στρατιῆς Hdt. 2. 103.

ἀποδαφιλεύομαι, Dep. *to be liberal of a thing*, Gloss.

ἀποδέδεγμαι, pf. of ἀποδέχομαι; but also Ion. for ἀποδέδειγμαι, pf. pass. of ἀποδείκνυμι.

ἀποδεδειλιᾶκότως, Adv. part. pf. act. of ἀποδειλιάω, *in a cowardly way*, censured by Poll. 5. 123 as δύσφθεγκτον.

ἀποδεής, ἐς, (δέω) *wanting much, empty*, Arist. Fr. 215, Plut., etc.; ναὺς ἀπ. *not fully manned*, Id. Auton. 62.

ἀποδεῖ, Ion. ἀποδέει, v. sub ἀποδέω.

ἀποδειδίσσομαι, Dep. *to frighten away*, Il. 12. 52, in tmesi.

ἀποδείκνυμι and -ύω: fut. -δείξω, Ion. -δέξω:—*to point away from other objects at one, and so*, I. *to point out, shew forth, display, exhibit, make known*, whether by deed or word, τινί τι Hdt. 1. 171, al.; τάφους καὶ συγγένειαν Thuc. 1. 26; ἦθος τὸ πρόσθε τακῆων Aesch. Ag. 727:—hence in various relations, 2. *to bring forward, shew, produce, furnish*, Lat. praestare, μαρτύρια τουτέων Hdt. 5. 45; πολλοὺς παῖδας Id. 1. 136, cf. Soph. O. T. 1405, Isocr. 385 D, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 5, 8. 1, 35; ἀπ. τρόπαια Andoc. 19. 12 Bekk.; χρήματα πλείστ' ἀπ. ἐν τῷ κοινῷ Ar. Eq. 774; μορφήν ἑτέραν Eur. Fr. 836. 14 (v. 1. ἐπέδειξεν); c. part., ὑγία τινὰ εὐντα ἀπ. *to produce him safe and sound*, Hdt. 3. 130, cf. 134. 3. *to produce or deliver in accounts*, τὸν λόγον Hdt. 7. 119, cf. Thuc. 2. 72; ἀπ. τετρακόσια τάλαντα τετελεσμένα Hdt. 7. 118; cf. ἀποφαίνω III. 4. *to publish a law*, Lat. promulgare, Lys. 184. 10, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 11. 5. *to appoint, assign, τέμενος ἀπ. τινί Hdt. 5. 67, 89; βωμόν τινι Id. 7. 178; ἐν βουλευτήριον Thuc. 2. 15; τὴν τρίτην ἀπ. ἐκκλησίαν to fix, prescribe it, Dem. 707, fin.:—Pass., τοῖσι ἐστὶ χῶρος ἀποδεδεγμένος Hdt. 1. 153; τροφή αὐτοῖσι τοιαύτη ἀποδέδεκται Id. 2. 65. b. c. inf., κώμας ὅθεν ἀπέδειξαν λαμβάνειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια whence they appointed that they should receive . . , Xen. An. 2. 3, 14:—Pass., τοῖσι ἀποδεδέχθαι . . ἔλκειν (impers.) it had been appointed them to draw, Hdt. 2. 124. 6. *to shew by argument, prove, demonstrate*, Ar. Nub. 1334, Plat. Alc. 1. 114 B, al., Arist., etc.; ἀπ. ἀποδείξεις Andoc. 20. 9; ἀπ. ὡς . . , Ar. Vesp. 549, Plat.; ὅτι . . Plat., etc.; c. dupl. acc., *to prove one so and so, οὓς ἀποδείξω λέκτρων προδότης Eur. Ion. 879, etc.; foll. by a partic., ἀπ. λόγῳ . . οὐδὲν μετεῖν Hdt. 5. 94; ἀπ. τινὰ οὐδὲν λέγοντα to make it evident that . . , 7. 17, cf. 2. 133. II. to shew forth a person or thing as so and so, hence, 1. to appoint, name, create, ἀπ. τινὰ βασιλέα, στρατηγόν, ἱππαρχόν, etc., Hdt. 1. 124, 7. 154, al., Xen. An. 1. 1, 2, al.; also c. inf., στρατηγόν εἶναι Hdt. 5. 25; ἀπ. τούτους τὴν πόλιν νέμειν Ib. 29:—Pass. to be so created, 1. 124, 162, al. 2. to make, render, mostly with an Adj., ἀπ. τινὰ μοχθηρόν to make him a rascal, Ar. Ran. 1011; ἀπ. τινὰ κράτιστον, etc., Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23, etc.; γαργόν ἀπ. τὸν ἵππον Id. Eq. 1, 10; ἀγριώτερον Plat. Gorg. 516 B; so with a Subst., γέλωτα ἀπ. τινὰ Id. Theaet. 166 A, cf. Phaedo 72 C; also c. part., βλέποντ' ἀποδείξω σ' ὀξύτερον . . Ar. Pl. 210; ἀπ. τινὰς ἀλλοτρίους ὄντας Plat. Symp. 179 C:—Pass., πολέμοι ἀποδεδειγμένοι declared enemies, Xen. An. 7. 1, 26, cf. Dem. 687. 11. 3. to represent as, ἀπ. παῖδα πατρὸς ἐαυτῶν ἕκαστον εὐντα Hdt. 2. 143; τὸν Ἐνδυμίωνα λήρον ἀπ. to represent the story of as nonsense, Plat. Phaedo 72 B:—Pass., ἀνδραγαθίη δ' αὐτῆ ἀποδέδεκται is represented, considered as . . , Hdt. 1. 136; οὐδὲ . . υἱοὶ ἐν τοῖσι ἄλλοισι θεοῖσι ἀποδεδέχονται have not been considered, admitted among . . , 2. 43:—these two last examples are often taken as pass. usages of ἀποδέχομαι. 4. c. inf. to ordain a thing to be, Xen. Oec. 7, 30, Rep. Lac. 10, 7.**

B. Med. *to shew forth, exhibit* something of one's own, ἀποδέξασθαι τὴν γνώμην *to deliver one's opinion*, Hdt. 1. 170, 207, cf. Thuc. 1. 87; also, ἀπ. ἔργα μέγала Hdt. 1. 59, al.; ἀξιαπηγητότατα 1. 16; οὐδὲν λαμπρὸν ἔργον 1. 174; ἀποδ. ἀρετὰς *to display high qualities*, Pind. N. 6. 80, (so in Act., Hypocrid. Epit. 161); εἰς ἄλλα στασίαι . . ἀποδεικνύμενα Aesch. Pr. 1088:—also of great buildings and the like, μνημόσυνα ἀπ. Hdt. 2. 101; χῶματα ἀξιοθέητα 1. 184; and, οὐδεμίαν στρατηγίην ἀπ. *not to have any military service to shew*, 2. 111:—Pass., ἔργα μέγала

καὶ θάυμαστὰ . . ἀποδεχθέντα Hdt. prooem., cf. 9. 27. 2. often used just like Act.: ἀποδ. ὅτι . . , *to declare that . .*, Xen. An. 5. 2, 9.

C. Pass., v. supr. 1. 5, 11. 1, 2, 3:—note that aor. ἀπεδείχθην is always pass., as Hdt. 7. 154; and so mostly the pf. ἀποδέδειγμαι, 1. 136, Antipho 120. 17, Xen. An. 7. 1, 26; but the part. of the latter is sometimes act., as Ib. 5. 2, 9.

ἀποδεικτέον, verb. Adj. *one must shew forth or prove*, Plat. Phaedr. 245 B. 2. c. dupl. acc. *one must make one so and so*, σκαπανέα αὐτὸν ἀπ. Luc. Vit. Auct. 7.

ἀποδεικτικός, ἢ, ὄν, *fit for demonstrating, demonstrative*, ὁ ἀπ. συλλογισμός Arist. An. Post. 1. 6, 1; ἔξις ἀπ. Id. Eth. N. 6. 3, 4; πίστις ἀπ. Id. Rhet. 1. 2. 19, etc.; Sup. -ώτατος λόγος Philo 2. 499:—Adv., ἀποδεικτικῶς ἐπίστασθαι Arist. An. Post. 1. 6, 8. 2. ἀπ. ἱστορία, διήγησις in which the facts are regularly set forth and explained, Polyb. 2. 37, 3, 4. 40, 1, cf. Plut. 2. 242 F.

ἀποδεικτός, ἢ, ὄν, (Philodem. in Vol. Herc. 1. 61 D), *demonstrable or to be demonstrated*, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 7, al. 2. *demonstrated*, Id. Eth. N. 6. 6, 1, etc. On the accent, v. Lob. Paral. 498.

ἀποδειλιάσις, εὖς, ἢ, *great cowardice*, Polyb. 3. 103, 2; ἀπ. πρὸς τινα Plut. Alex. 13.

ἀποδειλιᾶτέον, verb. Adj. *one must flinch*, Plat. Rep. 374 E.

ἀποδειλιάω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], *to be very fearful, play the coward, to flinch from danger or toil*, Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 2, Plat. Gorg. 480 C, al.; ἀπ. ἐν ἰσχυροῖς μαθήμασι Id. Rep. 535 B, cf. 504 A; ταῖς ψυχαῖς Polyb. 1. 15, 7; πρὸς τινα or τι Id. 11. 16, 2, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 9, etc. 2. ἀπ. τοῦ ποιεῖν *to shrink from . .* Xen. Lac. 10, 7. 3. ἀπ. τι *to be afraid of*, Polyb. 5. 84, 5.

ἀπόδειξις, Ion. -δείξις, εὖς, ἢ; (ἀποδείκνυμι):—*a shewing forth, making known, exhibiting*, δι' ἀπειροσύναν . . κοῦκ ἀπόδειξιν τῶν ὑπὸ γαίας Eur. Hipp. 196. 2. *a setting forth, publication*, as Hdt. calls his work Ἡροδότου . . ἱστορίας ἀπόδειξις, 1. 1; ἀρχῆς ἀπ. *an exposition, sketch* of it, Thuc. 1. 97; ἀπ. περί τι Plat. Polit. 277 A; περί τινος Rep. 358 B. 3. *a shewing, proving, proof*, βουλομένοισι σφι γένοιντ' ἀν ἀπ. Hdt. 8. 101; ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι Lys. 121. 43, etc.; esp. by words, ἀπ. λέγειν Plat. Theaet. 162 E; φέρειν Polyb. 12. 5, 5; χρῆσθαι τινι ἀποδείξει τινος *to use it as a proof of a thing*, Plut. 2. 160 A; in pl. *proofs, or arguments in proof of*, τινος Dem. 326. 4, etc.; λέγειν τι εἰς ἀπόδειξιν τοῦ περιέσεσθαι τῷ πολέμῳ Thuc. 2. 13, cf. Plat. Phaedo 73 A; ἀνευ ἀποδείξεως Ib. 92 C; μετ' ἀπ. Polyb. 3. 1, 3; ἀπ. λαμβάνειν . . τῶν μαθημάτων *to test them by examination, etc.*, Plut. 2. 736 D; ἀπ. τέχνης *a specimen*, Dionys. Ὀμων. 1; ἀπ. δοῦναί τινος Plut. 2. 79 F, etc. b. in the Logic of Arist., *demonstration*, i. e. absolute proof by syllogistic deduction of a conclusion from known premises, An. Post. 1. 1, 2, 1. 4, 1, al.; opp. to inductive proof (ἐπαγωγή), 1. 18, 1;—but sometimes in a loose sense, ἀπ. ῥητορικῆ ἐνθύμημα Id. Rhet. 1. 1, 11; v. sub εἰκός. II. (from Med.) ἀπ. ἔργων μεγάλων *a display, achievement* of mighty works, etc., Hdt. 1. 207, cf. 2. 101, 148.

ἀποδειπνέω, fut. ἦσω, *to be ending supper*, Ath. 622 D.

ἀποδειπνίδιος, ὄν, *of or from supper*, Anth. P. 6. 302.

ἀπόδειπνος, ὄν, = ἀδειπνος, Hesych. II. ἀπόδειπνον, τό, in late Eccl., *the after-supper service, completorium*; also -πνιον.

ἀποδειροτομέω, *to cut off by the neck, slaughter by cutting off the head, or cutting the throat*, of meν, Il. 18. 336., 23. 22, Luc. D. Mer. 13. 3; of sheep, Od. 11. 35; κεφαλὴν ἀπ. Hes. Th. 280. Hence Subst., -τομησις, ἢ, Eust. 1145. 63.

ἀποδείρω, Ion. for ἀποδέρω.

ἀποδεισιδαιμονέω, *to brood over with superstitious fear*, Schol. Thuc. 7. 50.

ἀποδεκάτευω, and -τευσις, εὖς, ἢ, = ἀποδεκατόω, -τωσις, Gloss.

ἀποδεκάτω, *to tithe, take a tenth of*, τι LXX (1 Regg. 8. 16); πάντα Ev. Luc. 18. 12; ἀπ. τινὰ *to take tithe of him*, Ep. Hebr. 7. 5; δεκάτην, ἀπ. τινος LXX (Deut. 14. 22).

ἀποδεκάτωσις, εὖς, ἢ, *the taking a tenth part, tithing*, Epiphan.

ἀποδέκομαι, Ion. for ἀποδέχομαι.

ἀποδεκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀποδέχομαι, *one must receive from others, τὰ εἰσφερόμενα Xen. Oec. 7, 36. 2. one must accept, allow, admit*, c. acc. rei, λόγον Plat. Legg. 668 A; but also c. gen. pers. et part., ἀπ. τινὸς λέγοντος Id. Theaet. 160 C, Rep. 379 C; hence (rarely) c. gen. rei et part. pass., ἀπ. λεγομένης τέχνης Id. Phaedr. 272 B; v. ἀποδέχομαι I. 4.

ἀποδεκτῆρ, ἦρος, ὄ, = sq., Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 9, Arist. Mund. 6, 10.

ἀποδέκτης, ου, ὄ, *a receiver*: from the time of Cleisthenes, ἀποδέκται were magistrates at Athens who succeeded the κωλακρέται and paid the dicasts, C. 1. 84. 19, Dem. 750. 24, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 1; v. Harp. s. v., Böckh P. E. 1. 214:—also at Thasos, C. 1. 2163 b.

ἀποδεκτικός, ἢ, ὄν, *receiving*, Eccl.

ἀποδεκτός, ὄν, (ἀποδέχομαι) *acceptable, welcome*, Lat. acceptus, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 83, Plut. 2. 1061 A, N. T.; fem. -δεκτῆ in Origen. 2. 4 B, etc. Comp. -ότερος Diosc. Parab. 1 prooem. Adv. -τως, Gramm.

ἀποδενδρόομαι, Pass. *to become a tree, grow to a tree*, Theophr. II. P. 3. 17, 2; *to be turned into a tree*, Luc. V. H. 1. 8; cf. ὑποδενδρόομαι.

ἀποδέξασθαι, aor. 1 of ἀποδέχομαι, but also II. Ion. for ἀποδείξασθαι, of ἀποδείκνυμι.

ἀπόδεξις, εὖς, ἢ, *an accepting, acceptance*, τῶν ἀπονεμομένων M. Anton. 10. 8. II. Ion. for ἀπόδειξις.

ἀποδρόντως, Adv. pres. part. *defectively*, Epiphan.

ἀπόδερμα, atos, τό, (ἀποδέρω) *a hide stripped off*, Hdt. 4. 64.

ἀποδερματίξω, *to flay, strip*, Schol. Nic. Al. 301, Hesych.:—hence Subst. -ισμός, ὄ, Gloss.

ἀποδερματίζομαι, Pass., of shields, *to have their leather covering destroyed*, ὑπ' ὄμβρου Polyb. 6. 25, 7.

ἀποδερτρώω, (δέρτρον) *to disembowel, eviscerate*, Schol. Od. 11. 578.

ἀποδέρω, Ion. -δείρω (also in Ar. Vesp. 1286); fut. -δέρω:—to flay or skin completely, τὸν βοῦν Hdt. 2. 40, cf. 42., 4. 60; ἀπ. τὴν κεφαλὴν to scalp, 4. 64:—Pass., πρόβατα ἀποδάρντα Xen. An. 3. 5, 9. 2. to flay by flogging, fetch the skin off one's back, Ar. Lys. 739. II. c. acc. rei, to strip off, ἀπ. πᾶσαν ἀνθρωπηϊήν (sc. δορὴν) Hdt. 5. 25. ἀπόδεσις, εὼς, ἢ, lying up, ἢ τοῦ ὀμφαλοῦ ἀπ. τοῖς παιδίοις Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 1:—ἀπ. ἐκ τοῦ πασσάλου Iambl. V. P. 26 (118). ἀποδεσμεύω and -έω, to bind fast, Apollod. Pol. 45, LXX (Prov. 26. 8). ἀπόδεσμος, ὁ, a band, breastband, girdle, Ar. Fr. 309. 13, Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 1. II. a bundle, bunch, Plut. Demosth. 30; στακτῆς LXX. ἀποδεχθεῖς, Ion. for ἀποδειχθεῖς, Hdt. ἀποδέχομαι, Ion. -δέκομαι: fut. -δέξομαι, aor. -εδεξάμην: pf. -δέδεγμαi (for pass. usages of this tense, v. ἀποδείκνυμι II. 3). To accept from one, to accept, καὶ οὐκ ἀπεδέξατ' ἀποινα II. 1. 95; and so in Att., Ar. Eccl. 712, Xen. An. 6. 1, 24, etc.:—ἀπ. γνώμην παρά τινος to accept advice from him, Hdt. 4. 97; ἀπόδεξάι μου ὁ λέγω Plat. Crat. 430 D. 2. to accept as a teacher, follow, Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 1, etc. 3. to admit to one's presence, Plat. Prot. 323 C; τοὺς πρεσβευτάς Polyb. 22. 18, 5; ἀπ. αὐτὸν καὶ τὰ ῥηθέντα φιλοφρόνως Ib. 5, 1. 4. mostly of admitting into the mind, a. to receive favourably, to approve, allow, accept, admit, sanction, ἀπολογία Antipho 121. 20; κατηγορίας, διαβολάς Thuc. 3. 3., 6. 29; οὐκ ἀπ. not to accept, to reject, Hdt. 6, 43; often in Plat., δοῦναι τε καὶ ἀπ. λόγον Rep. 531 E, cf. Prot. 329 B, Symp. 194 D, etc.; τι παρά τινος Id. Tim. 29 E:—the person from whom one accepts a statement in gen., ἀπ. τί τινος Thuc. 1. 44., 7. 48, Plat. Phil. 54 A, etc.:—but the acc. being omitted, the gen. pers. becomes immediately dependent on the Verb, as in ἀκούω, mostly with a partic. added, ἀπ. τινὸς λέγοντος to receive or accept [a statement] from him, i. e. to believe or agree with his statements, Plat. Phaedo 92 A, E; μὴ ἀποδέχεσθε τοῦτου φενακίζοντος ὑμᾶς Dem. 1292. 9; ἀπ. μαθηματικοῦ πιθανολογούντος Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 4, cf. Rhet. 2. 21, 15;—also without a partic., οὐκ ἀποδέχομαι ἑμαυτοῦ, ὡς τὸ ἐν δύο γέγονεν I cannot satisfy myself in thinking, that . . . Plat. Phaedo 96 E, cf. Euthyphro 9 E, Rep. 329 E:—absol. to accept a statement, to be satisfied, Dem. 318. 11, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 11; so, ἀπ. ἐάν . . . Plat. Rep. 335 D, 525 D. b. to take or understand a thing, ὀρθῶς ἀπ. τι Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 15, cf. Cyr. 8. 7, 10; ἱκανώτατα Plat. Rep. 511 D; τοιαῦτα δυσχερῶς πως ἀποδέχομαι Id. Euthyphro 6 A; ὑπόπτως Thuc. 6. 53:—here also a gen. pers. may be added, the acc. rei being understood, οὕτως αὐτοῦ ἀποδεχόμεθα let us understand him thus (referring to what goes before), Plat. Rep. 340 C; ἀν ἄρα τις ψέξη τι, μὴ χαλεπῶς ἀλλὰ πρῶς ἀποδεχόμεθα ἀλλήλων let us understand or interpret one another, Id. Legg. 634 C. II. to receive back, recover, Hdt. 4. 33, Dem. 842. 13; opp. to ἀποδιδόναι, Thuc. 5. 26; cf. ἀποδοχή I. III. to receive, sustain, hold out against, Polyb. 3. 43. 3., 5. 51, 1,—where ὑποδέχ- might have been expected. ἀποδέω, fut. -δήσω, to bind fast, tie up the navel (cf. ἀπόδεσις), Plat. Symp. 190 E:—Pass., ἐν δερματίῳ ἀποδέεται τι Id. Eryx. 400 A. ἀποδέω, fut. -δήσω, to be in want of, lack, often in accounts of numbers, τριακοσίων ἀποδέοντα μύρια 10,000 lacking or save 300, Thuc. 2. 13, cf. 4. 38, etc.: generally, τοσοῦτον ἀποδέω τινος so far am I from . . . Plat. Ax. 366 B, 372 B, cf. Plut. 2. 1088 C; c. inf., ὀλίγον ἀποδεῖν εἶναι to want little of being, Ib. 978 E: to fall short of, be inferior to, τινος Luc. Merc. Cond. 36; πλῆθει οὐ πολὺ ἀποδέοντες ἀλλήλων not differing much in number, Dion. H. 3. 52. 2. impers. ἀποδεῖ, there lacks, there is need of, τινος Plat. Ax. 369 D, Cyrill. ἀποδηλώω, to make manifest, Aesch. Fr. 305, Hipp. 544. 52, Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 4: Pass., Strabo 120. II. intr. to become manifest, Arist. Mirab. 59. ἀποδημάγωγέω, fut. ἤσω, to delude as a demagogue, lead astray by rhetoric or sophistry from a thing, τινος Clem. Al. 429. ἀποδημέω, Dor. -δᾶμέω: fut. ἤσω: pf. ἀπεδήμηκα Hermipp. Φορμ. 8 (ubi v. Meineke). To be away from home, be abroad or on one's travels, Hdt. 1. 29., 4. 1, 152, Ar. Nub. 371, etc.; of foreign service, Id. Lys. 101; opp. to ἐπιδημεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 69: metaph. to be absent, Pind. P. 10. 57; ὁ νοῦς παρῶν ἀποδημεῖ Ar. Eq. 1120:—sometimes c. gen., ἀποδημεῖν οἰκίας Plat. Legg. 954 B; also, ἀπὸ τῆς ἐσωτῶν Hdt. 9. 117; ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Plat. Crito 53 A; οὐκ ἔξεστι ἀποδημεῖν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις Arist. Fr. 500. 2. to go abroad, παρά τινα to visit him, Hdt. 3. 124; ἀπ. ἐς Αἰγίαν κατά τι to go abroad to Aegina to fetch . . . a thing, Id. 8. 84; so, ἀποδ. ἐπὶ δέιπνον εἰς Θετταλίαν Plat. Crito 53 E; ἐνθένδε εἰς ἄλλον τόπον Id. Apol. 40 E; ἐπὶ ἐμπορίαν Lycurg. 155. 10; κατ' ἐμπ. Ib. 21; πρὸς τὰ ἱερά Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 3; ποῖ γῆς ἀπεδημεῖς; Ar. Ran. 48; οὐδαμῶς ἀπ. Plat. Legg. 579 B; ἐκείσε Id. Phaedo 61 E. ἀποδημητής, οὐ, ὁ, one who goes abroad, is not tied to his home, opp. to ἐνδημότατος, Thuc. 1. 70. ἀποδημητικός, ἢ, ὄν, fond of travelling, Dicaearch. 1. 9; παράστασις ἀπ. banishment to foreign parts, of ostracism, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 12:—metaph. migratory, i. e. mortal, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 4, cf. Ib. 60 and 105. ἀποδημία, Ion. -λή, ἢ, a being from home, a going or being abroad, ἀπ. ἐξ οἴκου Hdt. 6. 130, cf. Lys. 97. 17; ἀπ. ποιεῖν Plat. Crito 52 B; ἐξω τῆς χώρας Id. Legg. 949 E; ἀπ. ἐς ἄλλας χώρας Ib. 950 A, cf. Andoc. 33. 7; περὶ τῆς ἀπ. τῆς ἐκεῖ as to my life in that foreign land, i. e. beyond the grave, Plat. Phaedo 61 E (where ἀποδημεῖν ἐκείσε goes before), cf. 67 B, Apol. 41 A; ἐξ ἀποδημίας τινὸς προσήει from a long journey, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 7. ἀπόδημος, Dor. -δᾶμος, ὄν, away from one's country, from home, abroad, Pind. P. 4. 8, Plut. 2. 799 F, etc.; ἀπ. ἐπέρχεσθαι from abroad, C. I. 3344 A:—less Att. than ἐκδημος, Moer. 143. ἀποδία, ἢ, (πούς) want of feet, Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 1., 4. 11, 1. ἀποδιαίρειω, to divide off, separate from, ἐγχέλνας ἰχθύων Eust. 1221. 36:—Pass., Clem. Al. 925.

ἀποδιαιτάω, (v. διαιτάω):—to pronounce in one's favour in an arbitration, opp. to καταδιαιτάω (q. v.), ὅπως τὴν δίκην αὐτῷ ἀποδιαιτήσομεν ap. Dem. 544. 24, cf. 545. 26; hence, ἀπ. τινὸς (sc. τὴν δίκην) to decide for one, Id. 1013. 14; τὰ ἀποδιαιτηθέντα μου λύσας 1021. 12.—Cf. ἀπολογέομαι fin. ἀποδιαίκεμαι, Pass. to be disposed against, dislike, τινι Clem. Al. 208. ἀποδιαλαμβάνομαι, Pass. to be divided off, set apart, Origen. 2. 60 B. ἀποδιαίληπτος, ἢ, ὄν, set apart, separable, Simplic. ἀποδιαστέλλω, to divide, LXX (Jos. 1. 6, v. l.):—Pass. to be set apart, forbidden, Ib. (2 Macc. 6. 5). ἀποδιατειχίζω, to fence off, separate, Phot. Bibl. 285. 28. ἀποδιατριβῶ [ῖ], to wear quite away, ἀπ. τὸν χρόνον to waste the time utterly, Aeschin. 34. 29; c. acc. pers., Dio C. 44. 19:—Pass., Dio C. 54. 17. ἀποδιδάσκω, to teach not to do, Lat. dedocere, Hipp. Fract. 750. ἀποδιδρασκίνδα (sc. παιδιά), Adv. a game at play, in which all but one ran away, described by Poll. 9. 117. ἀποδιδράσκω, Ion. -ήσκω; fut. -δράσομαι, Ion. -δρήσομαι (δράσω only in Eccl.): aor. ἀπέδραν, Ion. -έδρην, opt. ἀποδραῖν Theogn. 927, imperat. ἀπόδραθι, inf. ἀποδράναι, Ion. -δρῆναι, part. ἀποδράς—the only form found in Hom.; the other tenses in Hdt., etc. To run away or off, escape or flee from, esp. by stealth, Hom. (never in Il.), ἐκ νηὸς ἀποδράς Od. 16. 65; νηὸς ἀπ. 17. 516; ἀπ. ἐκ τῆς Σάμου Hdt. 3. 148; ἐς Σάμον 4. 43; ἐπὶ θάλασσαν 6. 2; ἀποδράσα ῥχετο Andoc. 16. 28, cf. 31. 18, Ar. Eccl. 196, Plat. Theaet. 203 D; of runaway slaves, Xen. An. 1. 4, 8 (where ἀποδράναι is to escape by not being found, ἀποφυγεῖν by not being caught, v. Amnion.); so, οἱ ἀποδράντες Inscr. Att. in Ussing, p. 58; of soldiers, to desert, Xen. An. 5. 6, 34; ἀποδιδράσκοντα μὴ δύνασθαι ἀποδράναι attempting to escape, not to be able to escape, Plat. Prot. 317 B, cf. 310 C. 2. c. acc. to flee, shun, Hdt. 2. 182, Ar. Pax 234, etc.; ἀπέδρασαν αὐτόν Thuc. 1. 128; τὸν νόμον Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 24; οὐκ ἀπέδρα τὴν στρατείαν Dem. 567. fin.; so, ὅτε . . . τὸ σὺν ὑμῖν ἀπέδραν (poët. for ἀπέδρασαν) Soph. Aj. 167.—Rare in Trag., cf. ἐκδιδράσκω. ἀποδιδύσκω, = ἀποδύω, c. acc. pers., Artem. 2. 74:—Med., Parthen. 15. ἀποδίδομι [ῖ], fut. -δώσω:—to give up or back, restore, return, τινί τι Hom. and Att.: esp. to render what is due, to pay, as debts, penalties, submission, honour, etc., θρέπτρα φίλοις Il. 4. 478; ἀπ. τινὶ λῶβην to give him back his insult, i. e. make atonement for it, Il. 9. 387; ἀπ. ἀμοιβὴν τινι Theogn. 1263; ἀπ. τὴν ὁμοίην τινι Hdt. 4. 119; ἀπ. τὸ μῦθον to pay the debt of fate, Pind. N. 7. 64; τὸ χρέος Hdt. 2. 136; τὸν ναῦλον Ar. Ran. 270; τὴν ζημίαν, τὴν καταδίκην Thuc. 3. 70., 5. 50; εὐχάς Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 10; ἀπ. ὑπίσω ἐς Ἡρακλείδας τὴν ἀρχὴν Hdt. 1. 13, etc.—For the prevalence of this first and proper sense at Athens, see the whole speech of Dem. de Halonneso, cf. Aeschin. 65. 30; so, ἀπ. χάριτας Lys. 189. 9, cf. Thuc. 3. 63; ἀπ. τι ἐς χάριν, ἐς ὀφείλημα Id. 2. 40; ἀπ. χάριν Isocr. 131 B; [τὴν πόλιν] ἀπ. τοῖς ἐπιγιγνομένοις οἶανπερ παρὰ τῶν πατέρων παρελάβομεν Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 30:—Pass., ἔως κ' ἀπὸ πάντα δοθείη Od. 2. 78; ἀπ. μισθός, χάριτες Ar. Eq. 1066, Thuc. 3. 63. 2. to assign, ταῖς γυναῖξι μουσικὴν Plat. Rep. 456 B; τὸ δίκαιον Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 7; τὸ πρὸς ἄλκην ὄπλον ἀπ. ἢ φύσις Id. G. A. 3. 10, 6, etc. b. to refer to one, as belonging to his department, εἰς τοὺς κριτὰς τὴν κρίσιν Plat. Legg. 765 B; ἀπ. εἰς τὴν βουλὴν περὶ αὐτῶν to refer their case to the Council, Isocr. 372 B, cf. Lys. 164. 17, etc. 3. to return, render, yield, of land, ἐπὶ δικήσια ἀποδοῦναι (sc. καρπὸν) to yield fruit two hundred-fold, Hdt. 1. 193; ἀπέδωχ' ὄσας ἀν καταβαλῶ (sc. κριθάς) Menand. Γεωργ. 4:—hence perhaps metaph., τὸ ἔργον ἀπ. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 2; ἀπ. δάκρυ Eur. 11. F. 489. 4. to concede, allow, c. inf. to suffer or allow a person to do, ἀπ. τισι ἀυτονομεῖσθαι Thuc. 1. 144, cf. 3. 36; εἰ δὲ τοῖς μὲν . . . ἐπιτάττειν ἀποδώσετε Dem. 27. 1; ἀπ. κολάζειν Id. 638. 6, cf. Lys. 94. 36; ἀπ. τινι ζητεῖν Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 2, cf. Poët. 15, 10;—also c. acc. rei, ἀπ. ἀπολογίαν τινι to grant one liberty to make a defence, Andoc. 29. 16; so, ὁ λόγος ἀπεδόθη αὐτοῖς right of speech was allowed them, Aeschin. 61. 16. 5. ἀπ. τινα with an Adj. to render or make so and so, like ἀποδείκνυμι, ἀπ. τὴν τέρψιν βεβαιωτέραν Isocr. 12 B; τέλειον ἀπ. τὸ τέκνον Arist. G. A. 2. 1, 23; δεῖ τὰς ἐνεργείας ποίας ἀπ. Id. Eth. N. 2. 1, 8. b. like ἀποδείκνυμι also, to exhibit, display, τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἀρετὴν Andoc. 14. 39; ἀπ. τὴν ἰδίαν μορφήν to render, express it, Arist. Poët. 15, 11. 6. to deliver over, give up, e. g. as a slave, Eur. Cycl. 239; ἀπ. τὸν μαρὸν τῷ χρόνῳ φῆναι Antipho 129. 14. 7. ἀπ. ἐπιστολήν to deliver a letter, Thuc. 7. 10, cf. Eur. I. T. 745. 8. ἀπ. τὸν ἀγῶνα to bring it to a conclusion, wind it up, Lycurg. 169. 8. 9. λόγον ἀπ. to render or give in an account, Lat. rationes referre, Dem. 828. 20: to give an account of, explain a thing, Eur. Or. 151:—Pass., μαρτυρίαι ἀπ. ap. Dem. 273. 12. 10. ἀπ. ὄρκον, v. sub ὄρκος. 11. to render, give, τὰς κρίσεις Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 5; ἀπ. τί ἐστὶ τι to define, Id. Categ. 5, 9, cf. 1, 2 sq., al., Metaph. 6. 16, 6, al.; ἐπομένως τούτοις ἀπ. τὴν ψυχὴν Id. de An. 1. 2, 14, cf. Phys. 2. 3, 3, al.: also to use by way of definition, Id. de An. 1. 1, 16, al.:—to render, interpret one word by another, ἀπ. τὴν κοτύλην ἄλεισον Ath. 479 C. 12. to attach or append, make dependent upon, τί τινι or εἰς τι Hero Autom. 266. 17., 249. 1. 13. ἀπ. τί τινος to affirm one thing of another, Arist. Top. 5. 1, 3. II. intr. to increase, much like ἐπιδίδωμι III, ἢν ἢ χῶρη κατὰ λόγον ἐπιδιδῶ ἐς ὕψος καὶ τὸ ὄμοιον ἀποδιδῶ ἐς αὐξήσιν Hdt. 2. 13; but Blakesley takes it as opp. to ἐπιδιδῶ, if it increase in height and decrease in productiveness. 2. to return, recur, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 2, H. A. 7. 6, 6. 3. in Rhet. and Granim. to resume or introduce a clause answering to the πρότασις, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13, Dion. H. de Dem. 9, etc.; cf. ἀπόδοσις II. 2; οὐκ ἀποδίδοσι τὸ ἐπεὶ has no apodosis, Schol. Od. 3. 103. b. to be construed with, refer to, πρὸς τι Schol. Ar. Pl. 538. 4. ἀπέλωκε

(sc. τὴν ψυχὴν) died, C. I. 9591. III. Med. to give away of one's own will, to sell, first in Hdt. 1. 70, etc.; ἀπ. τι ἐς Ἑλλάδα to take to Greece and sell it there, Id. 2. 56, cf. Ar. Av. 585, etc.; c. gen. pretii, Id. Ach. 830, Pax 1237; οὐκ ἂν ἀπεδόμην πολλοῦ τὰς ἐλπίδας Plat. Phaedo 98 B; ἀπ. τῆς ἀξίας, τοῦ εὐρίσκοντος to sell for its worth, for what it will fetch, Aeschin. 13. 40, 41, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 5 (where ἀποδίδωμαι is used of the actual sale, πωλεῖν of offering for sale in the market, cf. Theophr. Char. 15. 1); διδοῦσι [τὰς νέας] πενταδράχμους ἀποδύμενοι Hdt. 6. 89; ἀπ. εἰσαγγελίαν to sell, i. e. take a bribe to forego, the information, Dem. 784. 16; so, οἱ δραχμῆς ἂν ἀποδύμενοι τὴν πόλιν Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 48: at Athens, esp. to farm out the public taxes, Dem. 475. 5, opp. to ὠνόμασι:—Thuc. 6. 62 has the act. ἀπέδοσαν = ἀπέδοντο, which Bekker and Dind. restore, cf. 7. 87; the Act. however is so used in Nicet. Ann. 280 C. The distinction is very clearly marked in Andoc. 13. 16, πάντα ἀποδύμενος, τὰ ἡμίσεια ἀποδώσω τῷ ἀποκτείναντι, cf. Bekk. praef. Thuc. s. fin.

ἀποδιηθέω, to strain off, filter, Geop. 9. 20.

ἀποδιώστημι, fut. -στήσω, to separate, ἀποδιαστήσαι καὶ διαχωρίσαι Plut. 2. 968 D:—Med. to separate oneself; to run off, of liquids, Eust. Opusc. 196. 75.

ἀποδικάζω, to acquit, opp. to καταδικάζω, Antipho 147. 5, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 15; ἀπ. δίκην Critias ap. Poll. 8. 25.

ἀποδικεῖν, inf. of ἀπέδικον, poet. aor. with no pres. in use, to throw off, Eur. H. F. 1204: to throw down, Aesch. Ag. 1410.

ἀποδικέω, (δίκη) to defend oneself on trial, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 21, Antiph. Incert. S8:—δίκη ἀπόδικος occurs in C. I. 1838 d, in a dub. sense.

ἀποδικητής, οὐ, ὁ, an apparitor, Gloss.

ἀποδίνεω, to thresh corn (v. δίνος III), Hdt. 2. 14, C. I. 5774. 102.

ἀποδίωμαι, Dep., poet. for ἀποδιώκω, αἱ κεν Ἄρηα . . μάχης ἐξ ἀποδίωμαι (with α in arsi), Il. 5. 763.

ἀποδιοπομπέομαι, fut. ἤσομαι: Dep. (the Act. occurs in Eust. Opusc. 262. 41): (ἀπό, Διός, πομπή):—to avert threatened evils by offerings to Zeus: hence generally, to conjure away, Plat. Crat. 396 E, Lysias 108. 4;—so in verb. Adj. ἀποδιοπομπητέον, one must reject with abhorrence, Plut. 2. 73 D (ubi v. Wytt.), Philo 1. 239. 2. generally, to set aside, waive, pass by, Ath. 401 B. II. καθήρασθαι καὶ ἀποδιοπομπήσασθαι τὸν οἶκον to free it from pollution, Plat. Legg. 877 E; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

ἀποδιοπόμπησις, εως, ἡ, the offering an expiatory sacrifice, Plat. Legg. 854 B, Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 20.

ἀποδιορίζω, fut. ἴσω, to mark off by dividing or defining, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 13: absol. to make a division, Ep. Jud. 19:—hence verb. Adj. -ιστέον, one must mark off, separate, τινά τινος Byz.: and -ισμός, ὁ, a division, separation, Hermias in Plat.

ἀποδιπλόομαι, Pass. to be doubled up, Eust. 1661. 60.

ἀποδίσ, Adv. twice, Apoll. Constr. 339.

ἀποδισκεύω, to throw like a discus, Eust. Opusc. 236. 49:—Pass., Eust. 1591. 31.

ἀποδιυλίω, to strain or filter thoroughly, Cyrill. Micros., Ignat., the latter of whom has as v. l. the Subst. ἀποδυλισμός, ὁ.

ἀποδιφθερόομαι, Pass. to be covered with hides, δέρμασι Jo. Lyd. de Ostent. 45.

ἀποδιψάω, to cease from thirst, be relieved of it, Eust. 871. 5.

ἀποδιωθέω, fut. -διώσω, to thrust away, Hices. ap. Ath. 87, cf. Hipp. 669.

ἀποδιωκτέος, α, ον, to be driven away, Hdn. Epim. 165. 2. ἀποδιωκτέον, one must drive away, Liban. 4. 853.

ἀποδιώκτος, ον, thrust out, Hdn. Epim. 103.

ἀποδιώκω, fut. -διώξομαι:—to chase away, Thuc. 3. 108., 6. 102; ἀπό τινος Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 9; οὐκ ἀποδιώξει αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας; take yourself off, Ar. Nub. 1296; τὸ λυποῦν ἀποδιώκει τοῦ βίου Menand. Πλοκ. 9.

ἀποδιώξω, εως, ἡ, an expulsion, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 127.

ἀποδοκεῖ, impers., (δοκέω) mostly c. μή et inf., ἀπέδοξέ σφι μὴ τιμωρεῖν it seemed good to them not to do, they resolved not . . , Hdt. 1. 152; ἐπεὶ σφι ἀπ. μὴ ἐπιδιώκειν Id. 8. 111; also without μή, Xen. An. 2. 3, 9: sometimes with the inf. omitted, ἔς σφι ἀπέδοξε when they resolved not (to go on), when they changed their mind, Hdt. 1. 172.

ἀποδοκιμάζω, fut. ἄσω, to reject on scrutiny or trial, to reject a candidate from want of qualification, Hdt. 6. 130, Lys. 130. 33, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 3:—Pass., λαχὼν ἀπεδοκιμάσθη ἄρχειν Dinarch. 106. 20, cf. Dem. 779. 4. 2. generally, to reject as unworthy or unfit, πασαόφους ἀνδρας Plat. Theaet. 181 B; ἵππον Xen. Eq. Mag. 1. 13; νόμον Id. Mem. 4. 4, 14; τὴν [τοῦ αὐλοῦ] χρῆσιν ἐκ τῶν νέων Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 10, cf. 15, al.; [ἡ ὕβρις] ἀπ. τὰ αὐτῆς Id. H. A. 9. 29, 2; τὴν τοιαύτην διατριβὴν Timocl. Δρακοντ. 1. 15; τὸ ποιεῖν τι Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 47. Cf. ἀποδοκιμάω.

ἀποδοκιμάσια, ἡ, a rejection after trial, etc., Gloss.

ἀποδοκιμαστέον, verb. Adj. one must reject, Xen. Eq. 3. 8. II. -εος, ἑα, ἔον, to be rejected, Arist. Poët. 26, 7, Luc. Hermot. 18.

ἀποδοκιμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, rejecting, disapproving, δύναμις δοκιμαστικῆ ἡ ἀπ. Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 1.

ἀποδοκιμάω, = ἀποδοκιμάζω, to reject, Hdt. 1. 199.

ἀποδοκίμος, ον, worthless, Diosc. 1. 77.

ἀπόδομα, τό, a gift, offering, LXX (Num. 8. 13, sq.).

ἀποδόντωσις, εως, ἡ, a cleansing of the teeth, Poll. 2. 48. (As if from ἀποδοντώω, which occurs in Gloss.)

ἀποδοξάζω, to discredit, τινά Nicet. Ann. 316 A.

ἀποδορά, ἄς, ἡ, a peeling of the skin, Medic. in Matthaei 289.

ἀποδος, ἡ, Ion. for ἀφοδος.

ἀποδόσιμος, ον, that should be restored, Schol. Thuc. 3. 52.

ἀπόδοσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποδίδωμι) a giving back, restitution, return, τῶν ἵππων Hdt. 4. 9; τῶν χωρίων Thuc. 5. 35, Plat. Rep. 332 B; diff. from

δόσις, Arist. Probl. 29. 2. 2. payment, ἡ ἀπ. τοῦ μισθοῦ Thuc. 8. 85; φόρου Luc. V. H. 1. 36: generally, a giving, Plat. Legg. 807 D. II. the rendering by way of definition, Arist. Categ. 7, 11, Top. 1. 5, 1, al. 2. in a sentence, the answering clause (which follows after the πρότασις), Dion. H. de Thuc. 52, al.; v. ἀποδίδωμι II. 3.

III. in Poll. 3. 124, etc. (from Med.) sale.

ἀποδοτέον, verb. Adj. one must give back, give as one's due, τί τινα Arist. Eth. N. 8. 14, 9., 9. 2, 3: one must refer, assign, τί τινα Plat. Rep. 452 A, etc. 2. one must describe, represent, ὅς τυγχάνει ὁ θεὸς ἂν . . ἀπ. Plat. Rep. 379 A. II. ἀποδοτέος, α, ον, to be referred, ascribed, assigned, lb. 456 B, Arist. Top. 6. 4, 8.

ἀποδοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a giver back, repayer, Epich. 79 Ahr.:—also -δότης, ον, ὁ, Byz.

ἀποδοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, rendering, making, doing, τινος Sext. Emp. M. 11. 253. 2. of or for ἀπόδοσις (3), E. M. 763. 8:—Adv. -κως, Eust. 920. 55.

ἀπόδουλος, ὁ, a freedman, Byz.

ἀποδοχεῖον, τό, a receptacle, reservoir, a storehouse, LXX.

ἀποδοχεύς, εως, ὁ, = ἀποδέκτης, Inscr. Thyat. in C. I. 3490, Themist. 192 C, Joseph. A. J. 16. 6, 2.

ἀποδοχή, ἡ, (ἀποδέχομαι) a receiving back, having restored to one, opp. to ἀπόδοσις, Thuc. 4. 81. II. acceptance, ἀρροδοτικῆ, favour, oft. in Polyb., Diod., etc.; ἀποδοχῆς τυγχάνειν παρά τινα Polyb. 1. 5, 5, al.; ἀπ. ἀξιούσθαι Id. 2. 56, 1; ἐν ἀπ. ἔχειν τινά C. I. 3524. 29, etc.

ἀποδοχμός, fut. ὠσω, to bend sideways, Od. 9. 372, Orph. Fr. 18.

ἀπόδραγμα, τό, a part taken off, Hesych.

ἀποδραθεῖν, v. sub ἀποδραθάνω.

ἀποδραπέτεω, to run away from, τι Tzetz. in An. Ox. 4. 80.

ἀποδράς, v. sub ἀποδιδράσκω.

ἀπόδρασις, Ion. -δρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποδιδράσκω) a running away, escape, τὴν ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 4. 140; βουλεύειν Luc. D. Mort. 27. 9. 2. c. gen. escape from, avoidance of, στρατείας Dem. 568. 9.

ἀποδρασκάζω, = ἀποδιδράσκω, Byz.: -δράσκω, Walz Rhett. 3. 579.

ἀπόδραστος, ον, to be escaped, Byz.

ἀποδρεπύνω, to prune, lop with a δρέπανον, Suid.

ἀποδρέπτομαι, Dep., = sq., σοφίην Anth. P. 10. 18.

ἀποδρέπω, fut. ψω, to pluck off, ἀπόδρεπε οἴκαδε βότρυν pluck and take them home, Hes. Op. 608; ἀπ. καρπὸν ἤβας Pind. P. 9. 193, cf. O. 1. 20; so in Med., μαλθακὰς ὠρας ἀπὸ καρπὸν δρέπεσθαι Id. Fr. 87. 8, cf. Anth. P. 6. 303, Plut. 2. 79 D.

ἀποδρήναι, Ion. for -δρᾶναι, v. sub ἀποδιδράσκω.

ἀπόδρησις, v. sub ἀπόδρασις.

ἀποδρομή, ἡ, (δραμεῖν) a running away, divergence, error, Cyrill.

ἀπόδρομος, ον, (δραμεῖν) apart from the race, whether as too old or too young to share it, Eust. 727. 18., 1592. 55: sqq.; or left behind by others, Hesych.; cf. Soph. Fr. 75.

ἀποδρύνω, fut. ψω, aor. I ἀπέδρυνε: aor. 2 ἀπέδρυνον:—to tear off the skin, lacerate, μὴ μιν ἀποδρύνει ἐλκυστάζων Il. 23. 187., 24. 21; μὴ σε νέοι διὰ δάματ' ἐρυσσώσῃ, . . ἀποδρύνωσί τε πάντα Od. 17. 480; σάρκας ὀνύχασσι Theocr. 25. 267:—Pass., ἀπὸ χειρῶν ῥίνοι ἀπέδρυνθεν Od. 5. 435; whence in 426 Wolf restores ἐνθα κ' ἀπὸ ῥινοῦ δρύνθη would have had the skin torn off, (for ἐνθ' ἀπὸ ῥινοῦ τε δρ.); ἀποδρυνθῆναι χαλάξῃ Anth. P. 11. 365:—Med. to scrape oneself, to grow thin, dub. in Alciphro 3. 51.

ἀποδυναμόομαι, Pass. to be weakened, lose strength, Byz.

ἀποδύνω [v], = ἀποδύω, to strip off, ἀπέδυσε βοείην Od. 22. 364.

ἀπ-οδυρμός, ὁ, a bewailing, lamenting, Gloss.

ἀπ-οδύρομαι [v]: fut. -οδύρομαι:—to lament bitterly, τι πρὸς τινα Hdt. 2. 141; τύχας Aesch. Pr. 637; ἑμαντήν καὶ γένος τὸ πᾶν Soph. El. 1122; absol., Plat. Rep. 606 A.

ἀπόδύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποδύομαι) a stripping, undressing, Plut. 2. 751 F.

ἀποδυσπετέω, to desist through impatience, Arist. Top. 8. 14, 4; περί τι Plut. 2. 502 E; πρὸς τι Luc. Rhet. Praec. 3.

ἀποδυσπέτησις, εως, ἡ, discouragement, despair, Eust. Opusc. 126. 46:—also -πέτημα, τό, Schol. Luc. Tim. 3.

ἀποδυσχεραίνω, to be vexed, annoyed, πρὸς τι Theod. Prodr.

ἀποδύτέον, verb. Adj. one must strip, τινά Luc. Hermot. 38. II. from Pass., ἀπ. ταῖς γυναῖξιν they must strip off their clothes, Plat. Rep. 457 A.

ἀποδύτήριον, τό, an undressing room in the bath, Xen. Ath. 2, 10, Plat. Lys. 206 E, etc.; in the palaestra, Id. Euthyd. 272 E:—so ἀπόδυτρον, τό, Nicet. Ann. 97 D:—ἀπόδυτρον, τό, a vestry, Eccl.

ἀποδύω [v. δύω], I. in fut. -δύσω, aor. I -έδυσσα, trans. used by Hom. (esp. in Il.) of stripping armour from the slain, 1. c. acc. rei, to strip off, τεύχεα δ' Ἐκτωρ δηώσας ἀπέδυσε Il. 18. 83, cf. 4. 532, etc.; ἀπὸ μὲν φίλα εἴματα δύσω 2. 261; ἀπ. τί τινος Plat. Charm. 154. E. 2. c. acc. pers. to strip, ἀπέδυσε τὰς . . γυναῖκας Hdt. 5. 92, 7, cf. Plat. Eleg. 12. 3; ἵνα μὴ βιγῶν ἀποδύη (sc. τοὺς ὑδοιπρούς) Ar. Av. 712, cf. Thesm. 636, Eccl. 668:—Pass. to be stripped of one's clothes, οὐ τοι τοῦτον ἀποδύθησομαι (sc. τὸν τρίβωνα) Ar. Vesp. 1122; ἵνα μὴ ποτε κάπεδυσθῇ μεθῶν Id. Ran. 715, cf. Pl. 930; θοίματιον ἀποδέδυσθαι Lysias 117. 7; ἀποδύμενος stripped of its shell, of the nautilus, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 33. II. Med., fut. -δύσομαι: aor. I -εδυσάμην Plat. Rep. 612 A (v. l. ἀπελυσάμεθα), Lys. ap. Dion. H. de Dem. 11 and late writers; but mostly with intr. aor. 2 act. ἀπέδυν, pf. ἀποδέδυκα (used trans. by Xen. An. 5. 8, 23 πολλοὺς ἤδη ἀποδέδυκεν):—to strip off oneself, take off, εἴματα ταῦτ' ἀποδύς Od. 5. 343; ἀπόδυθι . . θοίματιον Ar. Thesm. 214; τῶν ἱματίων ἀποδέσας (aor. 2 part. pl. fem.) having stripped off some of them, lb. 656; ἀπ. τὸ γῆρας of a serpent casting its skin, Arist. H. A. 8. 17, 8; σῶμ' ἀποδυσάμενος Epigr. Gr. 403:—metaph., ἀπ. τὴν ὑπόκρισιν Joseph. A. J. 13. 7, 1. 2. absol., ἀποδυσάμενος (Schol. ἀπολυσ-) having stripped, Od. 5. 349; ἀποδύντες

stripped naked, Thuc. I. 6, cf. Plat. Menex. 236 D; ἀποδύεσθαι εἰς or πρὸς τι to strip for gymnastic exercises, Plut. Dem. 6, Brut. 15; οἱ ἀποδύόμενοι εἰς τὴν παλαίστραν those who strip for the palaestra, who practise there, Lys. Fr. 45. 1; εἰς τὸ γυμνάσιον C. I. 5475. 14:—metaph., ἀποδύντες τοῖς ἀναπαίστοις ἐπίωμεν let us strip and set to work at the anaerastics, Ar. Ach. 627, cf. Ran. 641.

ἀποδωρέομαι, Dep. to give away, Critias 2. 3.
ἀποδωσείω, Desiderat. to wish to give back, Procop. Hist. 545 D.
ἀποείκω, fut. ξω, to withdraw from, θεῶν ἀπέεικε κελεύθου Il. 3. 406, as is now read with Aristarch.; cf. ἀπέειπον IV.

ἀποειπεῖν, ἀποειπών, v. sub ἀπέειπον.
ἀποεξουσιάζω, to be powerless, Achmes Onir. 287.
ἀποεργάθω, v. sub ἀπέργαθον:—ἀποέργω, v. sub ἀπέργω.
ἀπόερσε, an old Ep. aor. only found in 3 pers., σιβεῖ away, ἔκθα με κῦμ' ἀπόερσε Il. 6. 348; ὄν ῥά τ' ἔναυλος ἀπόερση 21. 283; μή μιν ἀπόερσειε μέγας ποταμός Ib. 329. (The quantity of the 2nd syll. in the two last passages seems to shew that it was ἀπόφερσε, which leads Curt. to suggest a connexion with ἀπαυράω, i. e. ἀπαφράω; and perh. also with Lat. verro.)

ἀποζάω, fut. ζήσω, to live off, ὅσον ἀποζῆν enough to live off, Thuc. I. 2; c. acc., ἀπ. ἐλύμους Procop. Hist. 602 A. 2. to live poorly, Luc. Tox. 59, etc.

ἀπόζεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποζέω) a decoction, arozet, Geop. 13. 12, 2, and Medic. Hence ἀποζεματίζω, Hierophil. in Ideler Phys. I. 411.

ἀποζένημι, = ἀποζέω, Alex. Trall. 12. 1.

ἀποζεύγνυμαι, aor. —εζύγην [ῦ], but also —εζεύχην Eur. El. 284, Anth. P. 12. 226: Pass. —to be parted from, τέκνων, γυναικός, Eur. H. F. 1376, Med. 1017; εἰ γάμων ἀπεζύγην if I were free from . . . Id. Supp. 791; ὄρφανός ἀποζυγείς Id. Phoen. 998:—ἔσπερ δεῦρ' ἀπεζύγην πόδας (scr. πόδα) as on foot did I start and come hither, like βαίνειν πόδα (v. sub βαίνω A. II. 4), Aesch. Cho. 676. 2. the Act. occurs in Manetho 3, 85, ἀπ. συνεύνων.

ἀπόζευξις, εως, ἡ, an unyoking, Schol. Od. 6. 88.
ἀποζέω, fut. —ζέσω, to boil till the scum is thrown off, Hipp. 407. 3, Diphil. Ἀπολ. I. 9. 2. intr. to cease boiling or fermenting, Alex. Δημ. 6.

ἀποζοφόομαι, Pass. to grow dark or obscure, Theod. Stud.
ἀποζυγώω, = ἀποζεύγνυμι, Gloss.

ἀπόζυμος, ον, in a state of fermentation, Hipp. Protrh. 105.
ἀπό-ζυξ, υγος, ὁ, ἡ, separated, single, Eust. Opusc. 64. 15.

ἀπ-όζω, fut. —όζήσω, to smell of something, τινος Ibyc. 42 Schneidew., Plut. 2. 13 E: absol., Longus 1. II. impers., ἀπόζει τῆς Ἀραβίης there comes an odour from Arabia, Hdt. 3. 113, cf. Luc. Cyn. 17.

ἀποζωγράφω, to portray, τὰ ἐναντία φάσματα Plat. Tim. 71 C.

ἀποζώννυμι and —ύω: fut. —ζώσω:—to take the girdle off one, i. e. to discharge him from service, Hdn. 2. 13, 17, etc.:—hence ἀπόζωστος, ον, discharged, dismissed, Byz.

ἀποθάλασσω, to make into sea, Eust. ad Dion. P. p. 200.

ἀποθάλλω, fut. —θάλλω, to lose the bloom, cited from Anth.

ἀποθάνετον, verb Adj. of ἀποθνήσκω, one must die, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 8, Bekk. (v. ll. —θανάτεον or θνητέον). In Origen. we have ἀποθανητέον, —θνητέον, c. Cels. 8. 394, 406.

ἀποθαρρέω and —θαρσέω, fut. ἦσω, to take courage, have full confidence, Xen. Oec. 16, 6; c. inf. to have the boldness to . . . Longin. 32. 8:—ἀπ. τι to venture a thing, Paus. 10. 19, 5.

ἀποθαρρύνομαι, v. sub ἀποθρασύνομαι.

ἀποθαυμάζω, Ion. —θωνμάζω or —θωμάζω:—to marvel much at a thing, ἄφαρ δ' ἀπεθαύμασ' ὄνειρον Od. 6. 49; ἀπ. τὰ λεγόμενα, τὸ λεχθέν Hdt. I. 11, 30; πολλά ἄλλα Id. 2. 79:—absol. to wonder much, Id. I. 68, al.; c. part., ἀπ. ὄρων Id. I. 88; foll. by εἰ, to wonder that . . . Aeschin. 13. 29., 16. 42:—rare in Trag., Aesch. Ag. 318, Soph. O. C. 1586.
ἀποθαυμαστικῶς, Adv. wonderingly, Eus. D. E. 497 D.

ἀποθαυματίζω, = ἀποθαυμάζω, Gramm.

ἀποθεάομαι, Dep. to behold from afar, look at, τι Joseph. B. J. 2. 15, 1.

ἀποθειάζω, strengthd. for θειάζω, Theinist. 239 D.

ἀποθειώω, poet. for ἀποθεώω, Anth. P. 12. 177, Philostr. 834.

ἀποθεμελιώω, to destroy utterly, Suid. s. v. ἀπογαιώσαι.

ἀποθεν, Adv. (ἀπό) from afar, σφενδονᾶν, ἀκοντίζειν Thuc. 2. 81, Xen., etc.: c. gen., ἀποθεν τοῦ τείχους Aeschin. 14. 12. II. afar

off, at a distance, Thuc. 6. 7; ἡ γῆ ἢ ἀποθεν Xen. Cyn. 9, 2 and 16; οἰκεῖν ἀπ. Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 10; οἱ ἀπ. σύμμαχοι Ib. 8. The old Att. and more usual form is ἀπωθεν, q. v.

ἀπόθεος, ον, far from the gods, godless, like ἄθεος, Soph. Fr. 246.

ἀποθεώω, to deify, Polyb. 12. 23, 4, Plut., etc.:—Pass., Γανυμήδης . . ἀποθεούμενος Nicol. Incert. 1. 35; μετὰ τὸ ἀποθεωθῆναι C. I. 2831. 7; Ep. ἀποθειωθείς Anth. P. 12. 177. 2. in Gramm. euphem. for to make away with, esp. by drowning.

ἀποθεράπεια, ἡ, regular worship, θεῶν Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 14. II. restorative treatment after fatigue, Antyll. Matthaei 106, Galen.

ἀποθεράπεις, εως, ἡ, = θεράπεις, Hesych.:—ἀποθεραπευτέος, α, ον, to be treated medically, Soran.:—ἀποθεραπεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, connected with ἀποθεραπεία (II), Antyll. Matthaei 107, Galen.

ἀποθεραπύω, to treat with attention and honour, Dion. H. 3. 71, etc. 2. to treat medically, τινά Hipp. 26. 52; τὸ ἀλγοῦν τινι Plut. 2. 118 C: to apply ἀποθεραπεία (II), Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 141, Galen.

ἀποθερίζω, poet. aor. ἀπέθρισα:—to cut off, ἀκρας ὡς ἀπέθρισεν κόμας Eur. Or. 128, cf. Hel. 1188; so in Archil. 127 ἴνας μεδέων ἀπέθρισεν, and often in Anth.; the regul. form —θέρισα in Ael. N. A. I. 5; ἀπέθρισα τοὺς προφήτας σου Lxx (Hos. 6. 6):—Med., aor. ἀπεθρισάμην Anth. P. 5. 137; ἀποθρίσασθαι, of the tonsure of monks, Procop. Hist. 48 D, etc. (perhaps from a mistaken etymology, cf. ἀπόθριξις).

ἀποθρίσας, εως, ἡ, a breaking, fracture, Medic. II. a breaking

up, νεφῶν Arist. Mund. 4, 7.

ἀπόθραυσμα, τό, a fragment, Strabo 489.

ἀποθραύω, to break off, νεὼς κόρυμβα Aesch. Pers. 410:—Pass. to be broken off, Arist. Probl. 38. 8, 1; metaph., ἀποθραυσθῆναι τῆς εὐκλείας

ἀποθέρισμα, τό, v. sub ἀπόθρισμα.

ἀπόθερμος, ον, = ἄθερμος, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1. II. as Subst.,

= μελιτοῦττα, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1122. 2. a kind of drink, Hipp. 582. 23, etc.

ἀποθέσιμος, ον, stored away, Joseph. A. J. 16. 7, 1.

ἀπόθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτίθημι) a laying up in store, εἰς ἀπ. γενέσθαι to be stored up, Plat. Legg. 844 D; γάλα χρήσιμον εἰς ἀπ. Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 13; ἡ ἀπ. τῆς τροφῆς, of bees, Ib. 9. 38, 2; τὴν ἀπ. τῆς θήρας ποιέσθαι Ib. 39, 4. 2. the setting and disposition of a dislocated or fractured limb, cited from Hipp.

II. a putting aside, making away with, getting rid of, ῥύπου, I Ep. Petr. 3. 21, cf. 2. I, 14. 2. an exposing of children, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 15; cf. ἀποτίθημι II. 7.

3. resignation of an office, App. Civ. 1. 3. 4. ἀπ. κώλου, περιόδου a pause or rest of the voice in speaking, Dem. Phal. 19, etc.; so in metres, = κατάληξις, Hephaest. 4. 5. in Vitruv. 4. 1, 11 it seems to be = ἀποφυγή II.

III. = ἀποδυτήριον, Luc. Hipp. 5.

ἀποθεσπίζω, to utter as an oracle, ἀπ. ἔμμετρα Strabo 419, cf. Plut. Lucull. 2: to prophesy, Dion. H. 6. 43.

ἀποθέσπισις, εως, ἡ, an oracle given, Strabo 814.

ἀπόθεστος, ον, despised, δὴ τότε κείτ ἀπ. Od. 17. 296, cf. Lyc. 540. (From θέσσασθαι, cf. πολύθεστος.)

ἀποθέται, ον, αἰ, a place in Lacedaemon, into which all misshapen children were thrown as soon as born, Plut. Lyc. 16.

ἀποθετέον, verb Adj. one must set aside, lay by, Diosc. 2. 89.

ἀποθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, laying aside, τινος Schol. Ar. Pl. 8. II. of verbs, deponent.

ἀπόθετος, ον, (ἀποτίθημι) laid by, stored up, Plut. Caes. 35, Luc. Merc. Cond. 5. 2. hidden, secret, mysterious, ἔπη Plat. Phaedr. 262 A, cf. Dion. H. 11. 62, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 861. 3. reserved for special occasions, special, φίλος Lys. 113. 44; δωρεά Dem. 1376. fin. II. put aside, rejected, thrown away, Plut. 2. 159 F.

ἀποθέω, fut. —θεύσομαι, to run away, Hdt. 8. 56, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 40.

ἀποθεωρέω, = ἀποθεόομαι, Arist. Mirab. 104, Polyb. 27. 4, 4, Diod., etc.

ἀποθεώρησις, εως, ἡ, serious contemplation, Plut. Pelop. 25, etc.

ἀποθεωρητέον, verb Adj. one must consider, contemplate, Plut. 2. 30 A.

ἀποθέωσις, εως, ἡ, deification, Strabo 284, C. I. 2832, cf. Cic. Att. 1. 15.

ἀποθήκη, ἡ, any place wherein to lay up a thing, a barn, magazine, storehouse, Thuc. 6. 97; ἀπ. βιβλίων Luc. Indoct. 5; ἀπ. σωμάτων a burial-place, Luc. Contempl. 22. 2. a refuge, Philist. 59. II. anything laid by, a store, ἀποθήκην ποιέσθαι ἐς τὸν Περσέα to lay up store of favour with him, Hdt. 8. 109.

ἀποθηλασμός, ὁ, (θηλάω) a sucking, sucking out, cited from Diosc.:—the Verb —άζω in late Medic. writers.

ἀποθηλύνω, to make weak or effeminate, to enervate, Plut. Anton. 53; Pass., Clearch. ap. Ath. 515 F:—metaph. of plants, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 3, etc.; of wine, Plut. 2. 692 D.

ἀποθηριόω, to change into a beast, τινά Eratosth. Catast. 1; to make quite savage, τὸν βίον Plut. 2. 995 D: to exasperate, τινά πρὸς τινα Polyb. 1. 79, 8:—Pass. to become or be so, Id. 1. 67, 6, etc.; of wounds, Id. 1. 81, 5, ubi v. Schweigh. II. Pass. to be full of savage creatures, Alciphro 2. 3.

ἀποθηρίωσις, εως, ἡ, a changing into a wild beast, Hesych. II. (from Pass.) fury or rage against any one, πρὸς τινα cited from Diod.

ἀποθησαυρίζω, to store, hoard up, Diod. 5. 40, Luc. Alex. 23:—Pass., Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 4:—verb Adj. ἀποθησαυριστέον, one must lay by, store up, Clem. Al. 336.

ἀποθησαυρισμός, ὁ, a laying by, storing up, Diod. 3. 29.

ἀπόθητος, ον, not desired, Hesych., Eust.; cf. Call. Fr. 302.

ἀποθινόομαι, Pass. to be filled up, choked with sand or mud, Polyb. 1. 75, 8.

ἀποθλάω, fut. ἄσω, to crush quite, Gloss.

ἀποθλίβω [ῖ], fut. ψω, to squeeze out, τοὺς ὄρχεις Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 6, cf. Theophr. Odor. 29; τὸν ἐκ τοῦ βότρυος ἀποθλιβόμενον οἶνον Diod. 3. 62; τῆς χώρας from the place, Luc. Jud. Voc. 2. 2. to press or force back, τὸ αἷμα, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 3:—in Eur. Cycl. 237, Ruhnk. restored ἀπολέψεν. 3. to press tightly, τὰ κράσπεδα Diphil. Zogr. 2. 30: ἀπ. τινά to press upon, press, crowd, Ev. Luc. 8. 45. II. to oppress much, Aquila V. T.

ἀπόθλιμμα, ατος, τό, expressed juice, Diosc. 1. 151.

ἀπόθλιμμος, ὁ, oppression, Aquila V. T.

ἀπόθλιψις, εως, ἡ, a pressing, βοτρυῶν Diod. 3. 63. II. a squeezing out of one's place, Luc. Jud. Voc. 2.

ἀποθνήσκω, fut. —θάνομαι, Ion. —θάνεομαι or —εῦμαι Hdt. 3. 143., 7-134:—strengthd. for θνήσκω, to die off, die, Hom., Pind. O. 2. 45, and once in Trag. (Eur. Fr. 582. 6); but in Com. and Prose the usual form of the pres. (v. θνήσκω); σεῦ ἀποτεθνηῶτος Il. 22. 432; ἀποθνήσκων περὶ φασγάνῳ Od. 11. 424; βύες δ' ἀποτέθνασαν ἤδη 12. 393; ὑπὸ λιμοῦ Thuc. 1. 126; c. dat., νόσῳ Id. 8. 84; c. acc. cogn., θάνατον ἀπ. Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 3, etc.; εἰς ἕτερον ζῆν ἀπ. Plat. Ax. 365 D:—to be ready to die, of laughter, etc., like ἐκθνήσκω (q. v.), Ar. Ach. 15; ἀπ. τῷ δέει Arist. M. Mor. 1. 20, 13. II. serving as Pass. of ἀποκτείνω, to be put to death, to be slain, ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. 1. 137., 7. 154: esp. by judicial sentence, ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως Lycurg. 159. 29, cf. Plat. Apol. 29 C, 32 D, al., Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 2.

ἀποθορεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἀποθρῶσκω.

ἀποθρᾶσύνομαι, fut. ὑνοῦμαι, Dep. to be very courageous or bold, dare all things, Dem. 1407. 14: later form —θαρρύνομαι, Diogen. Epist.

ἀπόθραυσις, εως, ἡ, a breaking, fracture, Medic. II. a breaking

up, νεφῶν Arist. Mund. 4, 7.

ἀπόθραυσμα, τό, a fragment, Strabo 489.

ἀποθραύω, to break off, νεὼς κόρυμβα Aesch. Pers. 410:—Pass. to be broken off, Arist. Probl. 38. 8, 1; metaph., ἀποθραυσθῆναι τῆς εὐκλείας

to be broken off from all one's fair fame, make shipwreck of it, Ar. Nub. 997.

ἀποθρηνέω, to lament much, like ἀποδύρομαι, Babr. 12. 3, Plut. Fab. 18. ἀποθριάζω, properly, to cut off fig-leaves: generally, to cut off, dock, Ar. Ach. 158, ubi v. Elmsl.

ἀποθριγκόω, to wall off, build off, Byz.

ἀποθρίζω, v. sub ἀποθερίζω.

ἀπόθριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀθριξ, Call. Fr. 341.

ἀπόθριξ, εως, ἡ, the clerical tonsure, Eust. Opusc. 260. 34. (V. sub ἀποθερίζω.)

ἀπόθρισμα, ατος, τό, that which is cut off, Orph. Arg. 998.

ἀπόθρονος, ον, coming or rising from a throne, Greg. Naz.

ἀποθρύπτω, fut. ψω, to crush, crumble to pieces, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 23:—metaph. to break in spirit, enervate, τὰς ψυχὰς ξυγκεκλασμένοι τε καὶ ἀποθερμύμνοι Plat. Rep. 495 E; cf. Hemst., and Ruhnck. Tim.

ἀποθρώσκω, fut. -θοροῦμαι: aor. ἀπέθορον:—to leap off from, νηός II. 2. 702; ἀφ' ἵππου, ἀπὸ νεύς Hdt. 1. 80., 7. 182; of arrows, in tmesi, ἀπὸ νευρήφι θαρόντες II. 16. 773.

II. to leap up from, rise from, καπνὸν ἀποθρώσκοντα νοῆσαι ἢς γαίης Od. 1. 58; ἔρωσ κραδίης ἀπ. Anth. P. 9. 443.

2. absol. to rise sheer up, shoot upwards, of rocks, Hes. Sc. 375.

ἀποθύμιασις, εως, ἡ, a rising of smoke or vapour, Plut. 2. 647 F.

ἀποθύμια, v. sub ἀποθερίζω.

ἀποθύμιος [ῦ], ον (fem. -ῖη in Simon Iamb. 6. 35): (θύμος):—not according to the mind, unpleasant, hateful, ἔπος Hes. Op. 708; ἀπαθύμια ἔρδειν τινὶ to do one a disservice, II. 14. 261; οὐ τι ἀποθύμιον ποιῆσαι Hdt. 7. 168.

ἀπόθυμος, ον, = ἄθυμος: indifferent, careless, Plut. 2. 87 F.

ἀποθυνίζω, to send to the tunnies, i. e. dismiss as incorrigibly dull, Luc. Jur. Trag. 25, cf. Eust. 1720. 63.

ἀποθύρω, to put out of doors, Hesych.:—also ἀποθυρίζω, Gloss.

ἀποθυσάνιον or -σάνιον, τό, a drinking-vessel, Polemo ap. Ath. 479 F.

ἀποθύτιον, verb. Adj. one must perform a sacrifice, Themist. 142 A.

ἀποθύω, fut. -θύσω, to offer up as a votive sacrifice, χιμαίρας Xen. An. 3. 2, 12; ἡγεμόσυνα Ib. 4. 8, 25; εὐχὴν Diphil. Zogr. 2. 10.

ἀποθωράκιζομαι, Pass. to put off one's coat of mail, ap. Suid.

ἀποθωμάζω or -θωμάζω, Ion. for ἀποθαυμάζω.

ἀποιδείω or -έω, and -δισκω, to swell up, dub. for ἐπ-, Hipp. 554. 51., 609. 52.

ἀποίδησις, εως, ἡ, abatement of a swelling, Strabo 54.

ἀποιερόω, = ἀφιερόω, C. I. 2827. 9.

ἀ-ποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, unpoetical, Schol. Dion. P. 289.

ἀ-ποίητος, ον, not done, undone, πεπραγμένων ἀποίητον θέμεν ἔργων τέλος, Lat. infectum reddere, Pind. O. 2. 30; ἀπ. πάμπολλ' ἔστιν Menand. Δημ. 1: unformed, unfinished, Aristid. 1. 76.

2. not to be done, impossible, Plut. Cor. 38. II. rudely made, unpolished, Dion. H. de Lys. 8: esp. unpoetical, ἀπ. λόγος i. q. πεζῆ λέξις, Id. de Comp. p. 16:—Adv. -τως, Id. de Dem. 39. III. of persons, awkward, Geop.

ἀποικεσία, ἡ, = ἀπαίκτησις, esp. of the Captivity, LXX (4 Regg. 24. 15, al.).

ἀποικέω, to go away from home, esp. as a colonist, to settle in a foreign country, emigrate, ἐκ τύπου Isocr. 66 B; ἐς Θουρίους Plat. Euthyd. 271 C; ἐν νήσῳ Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 12;—so c. acc. loci, καλλίσταν ἀπόικησαν νῆσον Pind. P. 4. 460.

II. to dwell afar off, to live or be far away (v. ἀπάρχω II), μακρὰν ἀπ. Thuc. 3. 55; πρόσω ἀπ. Xen. Oec. 4. 6; ἀπ. τινος πρόσω Eur. H. F. 557, cf. I. A. 680; ἀπ. τῶν πεδίων Philostr. 775:—c. acc. to live a long way off a person, Theocr. 15. 7, si vera l.:—Soph. uses the Pass. in a singular way, ἡ Κόρινθος ἐξ ἐμοῦ. μακρὰν ἀπικεῖτο Corinth was inhabited far away from me, i. e. I settled far from Corinth, O. T. 998.

ἀποίκτησις, εως, ἡ, = sq., emigration, Hesych., Suid.

ἀποικία, Ion. -ῖη, ἡ, (ἀποικίος) a settlement far from home, a colony, Pind. O. 1. 36, Soph. Fr. 342, Hdt. 1. 146, etc.; correlative to μητρόπολις, Thuc. 1. 34; εἰς ἀπ. στέλλειν, ἀγειν to send, lead to form a settlement, Hdt. 4. 147., 5. 124; ἀπ. κτίζειν Aesch. Pr. 814; ἀπ. ἐκπέμπειν Thuc. 1. 12; ἀπ. κηρύσσειν ἐς τόπον Id. 1. 27; ἀπ. ποιέσθαι Plat. Legg. 702 C; ἡ κόμη ἀπ. ολκίας is an offshoot from . . , Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 6.

ἀποικίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ:—to send away from home, ἐς νήσον Od. 11. 135; ἐκ τύπου Soph. Tr. 955, cf. O. C. 1390; ἀπ. δόμων τινα Eur. El. 1008, cf. Hipp. 629:—Pass. to be settled in a far land, ἐν μακρῶν ἡἰσῶν Plat. Rep. 519 C: to emigrate, ἐκ τῆσδε τῆς πόλεως Id. Euthyd. 302 C; ἀπὸ πατρὸς ἀποικισθῆναι to dwell apart from . . , Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 33: metaph., εἰς τὰ μέσον ἀπικίσθη τῶν ἐσχάτων Plat. Polit. 284 E; ἀνάγκης οὐκ ἀπ. πολὺ is not far removed from . . , Chaerem. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 154.

II. to colonise a place, send a colony to it, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 94, Thuc. 1. 24; δρυμοὺς ἐρήμους καὶ πάγους ἀποικεῖ Aesch. Fr. 305.

ἀ-ποικίλος, ον, not variegated, unadorned, simple, Philo 1. 369, etc.

ἀ-ποικιλτος, ον, not variegated, Clem. Al. 286. Adv. -τως, Schol. Aesch.

ἀποικίος, ον, (ἀποικία) colonial, γράμματα Harp.

ἀποικίς, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀποικίος, ἀπ. πόλις a colony, Hdt. 7. 167; and without πόλις, Strab. 481, Plut. Cor. 28, etc.

ἀποικίσις, εως, ἡ, the leading out a colony, Dion. H. 3. 31.

ἀποικισμός, ὁ, the settlement of a colony, μετὰ τὸν ἀπ. Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 3. II. = ἀποικεσία, LXX.

ἀποικιστέον, verb. Adj. one must send far away, Clem. Al. 233.

ἀποικιστής, οὔ, ὁ, the leader of a colony, Menand. Rhet. 85.

ἀποικοδομέω, to cut off by building, to wall up, barricade, τὰς θύρας, τὰς ὁδοὺς Thuc. 1. 134., 7. 73; so Dem. 1273. 6, 8, Plut. Caes. 49.

ἀποικονομέω, to manage so as to get rid of a thing, Plotin. p. 331, 555:—Med., ἀπ. νόσον, κακίαν to get rid of them by one's manner of life, Hierocl. ap. Stob. Flor. 229. 36, Ecl. 2. 214.

ἀποικονόμησις, εως, ἡ, a getting rid of a thing, Cass. Probl. 70.

ἀποικονόμητος, ον, to be got rid of, Ar. Epict. 4. 1, 44.

ἀποικίος, ον, away from home, abroad, on travel, ἀπ. πέμπειν τινα γῆς to send away from one's native land, Soph. O. T. 1518. II. mostly

as Subst., 1. of persons, a settler, colonist (as viewed from the mother country), Hdt. 5. 97, Thuc. 1. 24, 35., 7. 57, etc.; πόλιν Σινωπέων ἀποικίον ἐν τῇ Κολχίδι χώρα Xen. An. 5. 3, 2: hence Aesch. calls iron Χάλυβος Σκυθῶν ἀπ., Theb. 729. 2. ἀποικίος (sub. πόλις), ἡ, a colony, like ἀποικία, ἀποικίς, Xen. An. 5. 3, 2., 6. 2, 1; with πόλις expressed; Ar. Lys. 582.

ἀποικίζομαι, Dep. to complain loudly of a thing, πρὸς πατέρα ἀποικίτιζέτο τῶν . . ἤντησε (sc. ταῦτα ὧν ἤντησε) Hdt. 1. 114.

ἀ-ποίμαντος, ον, unfed, untended, Anth. P. 6. 239; metaph. in Eccl.

ἀποιμώζω, fut. ζομαι, to bewail loudly, τι Aesch. Ag. 329, Soph. Ph. 278; τινα Aesch. Fr. 133, Antipho 134. 15; ἀπ. τι πρὸς τινα Eur. Med. 31; ἀπ. τινα τινος Dion. H. 5. 8.

ἀποινα, ον, τά; (prob. from a euphon., ποινή, and therefore much the same as ποινή, ποιναί; cf. the phrase τὰ χρήματα ἀποινα ἄνομαζον of παλαιοί, Dem. 630. fin.); I. in Hom. (only in Il.), much like λύτρα, a ransom or price paid, whether to recover one's freedom when taken prisoner, φέρων ἀπερείσι' ἀπ. Il. 1. 13; οὐκ ἀπεδέξατ' ἀπ. Ib. 95, al., cf. Hdt. 6. 79; or, like ζωάγια, to save one's life, II. 6. 49., 10. 380, etc., cf. Theogn. 727; or for the corpse of a slain friend, δς ἀπ. φέροι καὶ νεκρὸν ἀγοίτο Il. 24. 139;—often with gen. of the person ransomed, ἀποινα κόρης, vīs ransom for them, 1. 111., 2. 230; νεκροῖο δὲ δέξαι ἀπ. 24. 137. II. generally, atonement, compensation, penalty, ἀψ ἐθέλω ἀρεῖσαι δόμεναί τ' ἀπερείσι' ἀπ. 9. 120, cf. Hdt. 9. 120: esp. by Solon's laws the fine due from the murderer to the next of kin, like the Old Norse and Saxon weregild, Plat. Legg. 862 C; ὑβρεως, μισμάτων, μωρίας ἀπ. for violence, etc., Aesch. Pers. 808, Ag. 1420, 1670, cf. Eur. Bacch. 516, Alc. 7; in I. T. 1459 τῆς σῆς σφαγῆς ἀποινα prob. redemption, rescue from death;—rare in Prose, ἀποινοῖς ἐξίλασθῆναι Plat. Legg. 862 C, cf. Rep. 393 E. 2. Pind. often has it in good sense, a recompense, reward, mostly absol.; c. gen. in recompense or reward for . . , ἀπὸν' ἀρετῆς P. 2. 26:—in sing., τοῦτο γὰρ ἀντ' ἀγαθοῖο νόου εἴληχεν ἀποινον C. I. 6280 B. 10.

ἀποινάω, (ποινή) to demand the fine due from the murderer (v. ἀποινα II), Lex ap. Dem. 629. 22, cf. 630. fin.:—Med. to hold to ransom, Eur. Rhes. 177, cf. 466.

ἀπ-οινέω, to cease to ferment, v. l. Alex. Δημητρ. 6.

ἀποινίς, Adv. unpunished, Agath. Hist. p. 248.

ἀποινό-δικος, ον, exacting penalty, atoning, δίκαι Eur. H. F. 888.

ἀποινό-δορπος, ον, ransom-devouring, Lyc. 902.

ἀποινον, τύ, v. sub ἀποινα.

ἀπ-οινος, ον, = ἄοινος, Eust. 727. 20, etc.

ἀ-ποιος, ον, (ποιός) without quality or attribute, στοιχεῖα Democr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 17; ὕλη Plut. 2. 369 A; γεῦσις Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2.

7; ἀπ. ὕδωρ pure water, Ath. 33 C.

ἀποιστέον, verb. Adj. of ἀποφέρω, one must carry off, Gloss.

ἀποιστεύω, to kill with arrows, Anth. P. 7. 743.

ἀποίσω, v. sub ἀποφέρω.

ἀποίχομαι, fut. -οιχήσομαι: aor. -φχόμεν: Dep.:—to be gone away,

to be far from, keep aloof from a thing, c. gen., ἀποίχονται πολέμοιο II. 11. 408; ἀποίχεται ἀνδρός art gone from him, hast forsaken him, 19. 342; and so in Att. 2. absol. to be gone, to have departed, to be absent, ὅπως δὴ δηρὸν ἀποίχεται how long he has been gone, Od. 4. 109; ἀνδρὸς ἀποίχομένου πολὺν χρόνον 21. 70, cf. 2. 253; περὶ πατρὸς ἀποίχομένου ἔρεσθαι his absent father, 1. 135., 3. 77; ἀπ. εἰς τάξιν πάλιν Eur. Heracl. 818. 3. to be gone, to have perished, ἀποίχεται χάρις Eur. H. F. 134: of persons, to be dead and gone, ἀπολιπὼν μ' ἀποίχεται Ar. Ran. 83; more fully, ἀπ. βίοτιο v. l. Anth. P. 10. 59; οἱ ἀποίχόμενοι = οἱ τελευτήσαντες, Pind. P. 1. 181, cf. 3. 4. 4. μὴνός ἀποίχομένου = φθίνοντος, Arat. 810.

ἀποικίζομαι, Dep. to shun as an ill-omen, Lat. abominari, Gloss.

ἀποκαθαίρω, fut. ἀρῶ, to clear, cleanse or clean quite, ἀπ. τὴν χεῖρα εἰς τὰ χειρόμακτρα upon the towels, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 5; τοῖς προσθίοις ἀπ. σκέλεσιν, of flies, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 14:—Pass., Id. Probl. 31. 9:—Med. to purge oneself, Ib. 4. 30. 2. to refine metal by smelting, Strabo 399; ῥητινὴ ἀποκακαθαμένη purified, Diosc. 1. 24. metaph., ἀποκακαθάρθαι τὴν φωνὴν to be pure in dialect, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 21. II. to cleanse off, clear away, τὰς τραπέζας Ar. Pax 1193; ἀπ. τὰς βαναύσους τέχννας εἰς μετοίκων χέρας Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 2: to remove by purging or clearing, Diosc. 4. 63:—Pass. to be removed by purging, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; or by cleansing, Plat. Tim. 72 C: generally to be got rid of, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 9, H. A. 6. 14, 7:—Med., ἀποκαθήρασθαι τι to get rid of a thing, Tim. Locr. 104 B; τινος to rid oneself of . . , Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 27.

ἀποκαθερίζω, fut. ἰῶ, to make clean, purify, LXX (Job 25. 4):—καθάρισμα, τό, = κάθαγμα, E. M. 483. 12:—καθαρισμός, ὁ, a purification, Byz.

ἀποκάθαγμα, τό, that which is cleared off, an excretion, ἀπ. ἡ χολή Arist. P. A. 4. 2, 10, cf. H. A. 5. 15, 3., 9. 40, 10. II. an expiatory offering, Steph. B.: cf. κάθαγμα.

ἀποκάθαρσις, εως, ἡ, that which is cleared off from metal, dross, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 10; of animal excretion, Id. G. A. 1. 18, 6, H. A. 7. 10, 6; ἀποκαθάρσεις χολῆς Thuc. 2. 49. II. lustration, expiation, Plut. Rom. 21.

ἀποκαθαρτέον, verb. Adj. one must purify, Aristid. 1. 25.

ἀποκαθαρτικός, ἡ, ἄν, clearing off, cleansing, c. gen., Diosc. 3. 25.

ἀποκαθερίζομαι, fut. -εδῶμαι, to sit down, sit, Gloss.

ἀποκαθεύδω, fut. -ευδήσω: impf., ἀποκαθηῦδον or -καθεῦδον and ἀπεκαθεῦδον:—to sleep away from home, ἐς τὸ ἱερόν Philostr. 568; of a

woman separated from her husband, *to sleep apart*, Eupol. Incert. 138.

II. *to fall asleep over* a thing, Themist. 13 D.

ἀποκαθήλωσις, εως, ἢ, *an unmailing, a laking down from the cross*, C. I. 8765.

ἀποκάθημαι, Pass. *to sit apart*, ἀτιμώμενοι ἀποκατέαται (Ion. for -κάθηται) Hdt. 4. 66; of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 26; ἀποκαθημένη, = αἰμορροῦσα, LXX (Lev. 20. 18, al.). II. *to sit idle*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 26, Ael. V. H. 6. 12.

ἀποκαθίζω, *to sit apart*, of a judge, Polyb. 31. 10, 3. II. *to sit down*, Plut. 2. 649 B.

ἀποκαθιστάνω, = σκ., Polyb. 3. 98, 9, Diod. 18. 57:—also -ιστάω, Arist. Metaph. 11. 8, 12, Duris ap. Ath. 606 D, Diod. 1. 78.

ἀποκαθίστημι, fut. -καταστήσω: pf. -καθέστακα Polyb. 21. 9, 9. *To re-establish, restore, reinstate*, Xen. Lac. 6, 3; τὴν πολιτείαν Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 256. 3; πολίτας Plut. Alex. 7; ἀπ. τινί τι *to restore or return it to one*, Polyb. 3. 98, 7, etc.; ἀπ. εἰς αὐτὰν (sc. φύσιν) Tim. Locr. 100 C, cf. Arist. M. Mor. 2. 7, 11; εἰς τὸ αὐτό Id. Metaph. 1. c.; ἀπ. ἑαυτὸν εἰς . . . *to carry oneself back . . .*, Plut. 2. 610 D; ἐπί . . . , Diod. 5. 23:—*to heal, set right*, Diosc. 1. 77, etc.

II. Pass., with pf. pass. ἀποκαθέσταμαι, aor. -εστάθην [ᾶ]: also aor. 2 act. -κατέστην:—*to be restored*, Arist. Categ. 8, 14, al.; ἀπ. εἰς τὴν ἐξ ἀρχῆς κατάστασιν *to return, settle down into . . .*, Polyb. 25. 1, 1: of sicknesses, *to subside*, Hipp. Aph. 1258; ἀπ. εἰς τι *to turn out so and so*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 5, cf. Polyb. 2. 41, 14; also, ἀπ. στεῖρον *to turn out barren*, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 6.

ἀποκαίνυμαι, Pass. *to surpass or vanquish*, τῆ δ' αὐτ' . . . ἀπεκαίνυτο πάντας *in wrestling again he vanquished all*, Od. 8. 127; οἶος δὲ με . . . ἀπεκαίνυτο τόξω Ib. 219.

ἀποκαίριος, ον, = ἀκαιρος, *unseasonable*, Soph. Ph. 155.

ἀποκαισῶμαι, Pass. *to assume the monarch*, M. Anton. 6. 30.

ἀποκαίω, Att. -κάω, fut. -καύσω: aor. ἀπέκηκα Il. 1. citand., -έκαυσα Dem. 798. 23, Philippid. Incert. 2:—*to burn off*, of medical cautery, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 54: also of intense cold (like Virgil's *frigus adurit*), θύελλαν, ἢ κεν ἀπὸ Τρώων κεφαλὰς . . . κῆαι Il. 21. 336; ἀνεμος βορρᾶς . . . ἀποκαίων πάντα Xen. An. 4. 5, 3; ἀπέκαυσεν ἢ πάχνη τοὺς ἀμπέλους Philippid. Incert. 2; and often in Theophr.:—Pass., ἀπεκαίοντο αἱ ῥῖνες *their noses were frozen off*, Xen. An. 7. 4, 3.

ἀποκάκω, (κάκη) *to sink under a weight of misery*, LXX (Jer. 15. 9).

ἀποκάκησις, εως, ἢ, *cowardice*, Hesych. s. v. ἀπόκησις.

ἀποκῦλέω, fut. ἔσω, *to call back, recall*, esp. from exile, Hdt. 3. 53, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 25. 2. *to call away or aside*, Id. An. 7. 3, 35.

II. *to call by a name*, esp. by way of disparagement, *to stigmatise as . . .*, τὸν τοῦ μανέντος . . . ξύναμον ἀποκαλοῦντες Soph. Aj. 727; ὀλιγαρχικοὺς καὶ μισοδήμους ἀπ. Andoc. 31. 10; ὡς ἐν ὄνειδει ἀποκ. μηχανοποιῶν Plat. Gorg. 512 C; ἀργόν, σοφιστήν ἀποκ. τινα Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 57 and 6, 13; οὗς νῦν ὑβρίζει καὶ πτωχοὺς ἀποκαλεῖ Dem. 582. 12; ὡς ἐν αἰσχρῶ φιλαύτους ἀπ. Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 1; παράσιτον ἀπ. (sc. τινα) Timocl. Kent. 1; χαριεντισμὸν ἀπ. *to call it a sorry jest*, Plat. Theaet. 168 D; sometimes however without any bad sense, τοὺς χαλεπαίνοντας ἀνδρῶδεις ἀπ. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 7, cf. Xen. Eq. 10, 17.

ἀποκαλλωπίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to strip of ornament*, Poll. 1. 236.

ἀποκάλυμμα, ατος, τό, *a revelation*, Hermas ap. Clem. Al. 426.

ἀποκάλυπτικός, ἢ, ὄν, *that can reveal, revealing*, Clem. Al. 98.

ἀποκάλυπτω, fut. ψω, *to uncover*, τὴν κεφαλὴν, etc., Hdt. 1. 119; τὰ στήθη Plat. Prot. 352 A:—Med., ἀποκαλύπτεσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν Plut. Crass. 6. 2. *to disclose, reveal*, τόδε τῆς διανοίας Plat. Prot. 352 A; τὴν τῆς ῥητορικῆς δύναμιν Id. Gorg. 455 D, cf. 460 A:—Med. *to reveal one's whole mind*, Plut. Alex. 55., 2. 880 E, cf. Ev. Luc. 2. 35, etc.; ἀποκαλύπτεσθαι πρὸς τι *to let one's designs upon a thing become known*, Diod. 17. 62., 18. 23:—Pass. *to be disclosed, made known*, Ev. Matth. 10. 26, etc.; of persons, 2 Ep. Thess. 2. 3, 6, 8, etc.; also, λόγοι ἀποκεκαλυμμένοι *naked, i. e. shameless*, words, Vit. Hom. 214.

II. of a covering, *to remove it*, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 13, in Pass.

ἀποκάλυψις, εως, ἢ, *an uncovering, disclosing, making known, ἀμαρτίας* Plut. 2. 70 F: *a revelation*, csp. of divine mysteries, *revelation*, Ep. Rom. 16. 25, etc.; of persons, *a manifestation*, 2 Ep. Thess. 1. 7, etc.:—*the Apocalypse*, N. T.

ἀποκάμνω, fut. -κάμωμαι, *to grow quite weary, fail or flag utterly*, mostly absol., Soph. O. C. 1776, Plat. Rep. 445 B, Anth. P. 5. 47; also c. part., ἀπ. ζητῶν, μηχανώμενος *to be quite weary of seeking*, etc., Plat. Meno 81 D, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 35. 2. c. inf. *to cease to do*, μοχθεῖν οὐκ ἀπ. Eur. Ion 135; μὴ ἀποκάμης σεαυτὸν σώσαι *do not hesitate . . .*, Plat. Crito 45 B. 3. c. acc., ἀπ. πόνον *to flinch from toil*, Lat. detrectare laborem, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 19; so, ἀπ. πρὸς τι Plut. Arat. 33.

ἀποκάμπω, intr. *to turn off or aside*, opp. to ὑρθοδρομεῖν, Xen. Eq. 7, 14; ἀπ. ἔξω τοῦ τέρματος, of chariots in the race, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 6.

ἀπόκαμψις, εως, ἢ, *a turning off the road*, Theophr. Char. 23.

ἀποκαπνισμός, ὁ, *fumigation*, Diosc. 3. 126.

ἀποκάπυω (v. sub καπνός), *to breathe away*, aor. 1 in tmesi, ἀπὸ δὲ ψυχὴν ἐκάπυσσεν *she gasped forth her life*, of Andromaché in a swoon, Il. 22. 467; cf. Q. Sm. 6. 523.

ἀποκαῤῥαδοκέω, *to expect earnestly*, c. acc., Polyb. 16. 2, 8, Aquila Ps. 36. 7.

ἀποκαῤῥαδοκία, ἢ, *earnest expectation*, Ep. Rom. 8. 19, Phil. 1. 20.

ἀποκαῤῥατομέω, *to behead*, Schol. Pind. O. 10. 19.

ἀπόκαρμα, ατος, τό, *that which is clipped off*, Iambl. Protr. 21.

ἀποκαρπεύομαι, Dep. *to enjoy the fruits of*, c. acc., Nicet. Ann. 194 B.

ἀποκαρπίζω, *to gather fruit*; Pass. *to be stripped of fruit*, Poll. 1. 236.

II. metaph. in Mcd. = ἀποκαρπεύομαι, c. acc. rei, Epigr. Gr. 546. 16; c. gen., Clem. Al. 105.

ἀποκαρπύω, *to produce fruit, to produce*, Hipp. 279. 34:—Med. *to enjoy the fruit of*, τι Eriphan.

ἀπόκαρσις, εως, ἢ, (κείρω) *a clipping, tonsure*, Eccl.

ἀποκαρτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀποκείρω, *one must clip off*, Eupol. Incert. 97.

ἀποκαρτερέω, *to kill oneself by abstinence, starve oneself to death*, Hipp. Acut. 393, cf. Cic. Tusc. 1. 34, Plut. Num. 21, Luc. Macrob. 19; ὥστε μάλλον ἂν θέλειν ἀποκαρτερεῖν ἢ τοῦτ' ἀκούων καρτερεῖν Lysipp. Incert. 2; οὐκ ἀπεκαρτέρησε . . . ἀλλ' ἐκαρτέρησ' Timocl. Kann. 1.

ἀποκαρτέρησις, εως, ἢ, *suicide by hunger*, Quintil. Inst. 8. 5.

ἀποκαρφολογέω, = καρφολογέω, Hipp. Progn. 38.

ἀποκαταβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, *to descend from*, Dion. H. 9. 16.

ἀποκαταβνυμι, *to break, rend off*, Hesych.

ἀποκαταδίκη, ἢ, *a condemnation*, Byz.

ἀποκαταλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, *to reconcile again*, Ep. Eph. 2. 16, Col. 1. 20.

ἀποκαταρρέω, *to flow down from*, ἀπὸ τινος Hipp. Aph. 1259.

ἀποκαταρρίπτω, *to fling down*, Galen.

ἀποκατάστυσις, εως, ἢ, *complete restoration, restitution, reestablishment*, τοῦ ἐνδεοῦς Arist. M. Mor. 2. 7, 12; εἰς φύσιν Ib. 11 and 20; τῆς φύσιος ἐς τὸ ἀρχαῖον Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 5; *recovery from sickness*, Id. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 10; ἀποκ. ἀστρῶν *the return of the stars to the same place in the heavens as in the former year*, Plat. Ax. 370 B, Plut. 2. 937 F, etc.;—so that the rule of Ammon., that ἀποκ. is used of ἔμψυχα, ἀπόδοσις of ἄψυχα, does not hold.

ἀποκαταστατικός, ἢ, ὄν, *returning, recurring in a cycle or orbit*, Philo 1. 24; ἀπ. ἀριθμοί Nicom. Arithm. p. 131.

ἀποκατάσχεσις, εως, ἢ, *a holding off*, Gloss.

ἀποκατατίθημι, *to lay aside*, ἀποκάθητο (sync. aor. med.) Ap. Rh. 3. 817.

ἀποκαταφαίνομαι, Pass. *to be reflected*, Aristaeon. 1. 3.

ἀποκαταψύχω, *to cool*, Galen.

ἀποκατέχω, *to hold bound, ἐσχάταις τιμωρίαις C. I. 5858 b. 36.*

ἀποκάττημαι, Ion. for ἀποκάθημαι.

ἀποκατορθόω, *to set upright again*, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 14, 10.

ἀποκάτω, *from below*, Gramm.

ἀποκάτωθεν, *from beneath, upwards*, Olympiod. Lob. Phryn. 46.

ἀποκαυλίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ: (καυλός):—*to break off by the stalk: to break short off*, Eur. Supp. 717, Thuc. 2. 76:—Pass. *to be so broken, to be fractured across*, Hipp. Fract. 778, Art. 799.—Verb. Adj. -ιστέον, Oribas. Mai. 18.

ἀποκαύλισις, εως, ἢ, *a breaking off by the stalk; a breaking quite across, snapping*, πηδαλίων Luc. Merc. Cond. 1.

ἀπόκαυλος, ον, = ἀκαυλος, Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 7. 2, 4.

ἀπόκαυσις, εως, ἢ, (ἀποκαίω) *a burning, scorching*, Strabo 779.

ἀποκάω, v. sub ἀποκαίω.

ἀπόκειμαι, fut. -κείσομαι, used as Pass. of ἀποτίθημι, *to be laid away from*, προμαθείας ἀπόκεινται ῥοαί *the tides of events lie beyond our foresight*, Pind. N. 11. 61, cf. Arat. 110. II. absol. *to be laid up in store*, of money, ἀπ. ἔνδον ἀργύριον Philaetaer. 2. 9; παρά τινι Lys. 153. 45; τινι for one's use, Xen. An. 2. 3, 15; χάρις . . . ξῦν' ἀπόκειται (as Reisk. for ξύναπόκειται) *is laid up as a common possession*, Soph. O. C. 1752: hence *to be kept in reserve*, Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 19, Plat., etc.; πολὺς σοι [γέλωσ] ἐστὶν ἀποκείμενος *you have great store of laughter in reserve*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 15; ἀπ. εἰς . . . *to be reserved for an occasion*, Plat. Legg. 952 D; συγγνώμη, ἔλεος ἀπ. τινι Dem. 633. 26, Diod. 13. 30, etc.:—c. inf., ἀτυχήματα ἀπόκειται τινι ἐνευδοκιμεῖν Dem. 294. 14; παθεῖν Dion. H. 5. 8; πᾶσι . . . τὸ θανεῖν ἀπόκειται Epigr. Gr. 416. 6:—τὸ ἀποκείμενον *that which is in store for one, one's fate*, Schäf. Greg. p. 477.

III. *to be laid aside, neglected*, ἀπ. πόρρω Cratin. Incert. 46, cf. Plut. 2. 159 F.

ἀποκείρω, fut. -κερῶ, Ep. -κέρσω; aor. -έκειρα, Ep. -έκερσα:—Pass., aor. -εκάρην: pf. -κέκαρμαι. *To clip or cut off*, properly of hair, mostly in Med., ξανθὴν ἀπεκείρατο χαιτήν Il. 23. 141; ἀποκείρασθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς *to have their hair shorn close*, Hdt. 6. 21; and absol., ἀποκείρασθαι *to cut off one's hair*, Ar. Nub. 836; csp. in token of mourning, Isae. 47. 9; so also in Act., Xen. Eq. 5, 8, Luc. Pisc. 46:—Pass., δις ἀποκαρέντα πρόβατα *twice shorn or clipped*, Diod. 1. 36; ἀποκεκαρμένους μοιχόν, ἀπ. σκάφιον, of peculiar fashions of hair-cutting, Ar. Ach. 849, Thesm. 838; c. acc., ἀπὸ στεφάναν κέκαρσαι πύργων θου *hast been shorn of thy crown of towers*, Eur. Hec. 910. 2. metaph. *to cheat*, τοὺς παχεῖς Luc. Alex. 6.

II. generally, *to cut through, sever*, ἀπὸ δ' ἀμφω κέρσε τένοντε Il. 10. 456; ἀπὸ δὲ φλέβα πᾶσαν ἔκερσεν 13. 546.

III. *to cut off, slay*, ἀνδρας Aesch. Pers. 921, cf. Eur. 11. F. 875, Demad. 180. 3.

ἀποκεκλυμμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *openly*, Isocr. 171 E, Dion. H. de Rhet. 8. 3.

ἀποκεκινδυνευμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *venturously*, Themist. 107 C.

ἀποκεκληρωμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *by lot, chance*, Jo. Chrys.

ἀποκεκρυμμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *by stealth*, Schol. Ar. Av. 267, Eccl. ἀπ-οκέλλω, *to get out of the course or track*, A. B. 428.

ἀπόκενος, ον, *quite emptied*, Diosc. 5. 45; cf. ἀπέρημος.

ἀποκενῶω, *to empty quite, drain, exhaust*, Hipp. 237. 34; ἀπ. τοὺς πόδας (where τοὺς π., more Hebraico, = τὴν γαστέρα), LXX (Jud. 3. 24):—Pass., Arist. Fr. 215.

ἀποκεντέω, *to pierce through*, LXX (Num. 25. 8, al.), cf. Diog. L. 9. 26:—ἀποκεντήσις, εως, ἢ, LXX (Hos. 8. 13).

ἀπόκεντρος, ον, *away from the centre*, Manetho 3. 269.

ἀποκενώσις, εως, ἢ, *an emptying*, Matth. Medic. 147.

ἀποκερδαίνω, fut. -κερδήσω, -κερδᾶνῶ: aor. -εκέρδησα, -έκερδᾶνα:—*to have benefit, enjoyment from or of a thing*, c. gen., ποτοῦ Eur. Cycl. 432; ἀπ. βραχέα *to make some small gain of a thing*, Andoc. 17. 32; absol., ἐνεσται ἀποκερδᾶναι Luc. D. Mort. 4. 1.

ἀποκερματίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to change for small coin, break into small pieces, Porph. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 822. 2. metaph., ἀπ. τὸν βίον to dissipate one's whole substance, Anth. P. 7. 607.

ἀποκεφάλαιδομαι, Pass. to be summed up, Eust. 1769. 4.

ἀποκεφάλιζω, to behead, Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 24, LXX (Ps. 151. 7):—Pass., Philodem. in Gomperz Herk. Stud. 1. 17, Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 29.

ἀποκεφάλισμα, τό, dirt that comes off the head, Poll. 2. 48.

ἀποκεφάλισμός, ὁ, beheading, Plut. 2. 358 E: ἀποκεφάλιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a headman, Strabo 531.

ἀποκεχωρισμένως, Adv. pf. pass. separately, Apollon. Lex. Hom.

ἀποκηδεύω, to cease to mourn for, τινά Hdt. 9. 31.

ἀποκηδέω, fut. ἦσω, = ἀκηδέω, to be remiss, Il. 23. 413: to be faint, Sophron ap. A. B. 428.

ἀποκηδής, ἐς, = ἀκηδής, negligent, Galen.

ἀπόκηρος, (κήρ) free from fate or death, Emped. 461.

ἀποκήρυγμα, ατος, τό, a thing publicly proclaimed, dub. in Hipp. 110.

ἀποκηρυκτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of ἀποκηρύσσω, to be expelled, Græg. Naz.

ἀποκήρυκτος, ον, publicly renounced: 1. of a son, disinherited,

disowned, Theopomp. Hist. 333, cf. Poll. 4. 93, Luc. Icarom. 14. 2. in Eccl., excommunicated, Clem. Al. 562.

ἀποκηρύξιμος, ον, to be sold by public auction, C. I. 123. 5.

ἀποκήρυξις, εως, ἡ, a public announcement, esp. public renunciation of a son, disinheriting, Plut. Themist. 2, Luc. Abdic. 5. II. excommunication, Synes. 219 B.

ἀποκηρύσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω:—to have a thing cried, to offer it for public sale, sell by auction, Hdt. 1. 194, Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 4; ἀπ. ὅ τι ἂν ἀλφάνη Eur. Pol. Ταξ. 12:—Pass. to be sold by auction, Lys. 148. 43, Luc. Pisc. 23. II. to renounce publicly, ἐξέσω τῷ πατρὶ τὸν υἱὸν ἀπ. Plat. Legg. 928 E, sq., cf. Dem. 1006. 21, Luc. Abdic. 1, sqq.: also to declare outlawed, banish, Valck. Hdt. 1. c.: in Eccl. to excommunicate, Eus. H. E. 7. 29, 1. III. to forbid by proclamation, ἀποκε-

κήρυκται μὴ στρατεύειν Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 27, cf. Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 5. ἀποκιδύρω, to take the kidaris off, τὴν κεφαλὴν LXX (Lev. 10. 6).

ἀποκιδναμαι, Pass. to spread abroad from a place, Ar. Rh. 4. 133, Arat. 735.

ἀποκινδύνευσίς, εως, ἡ, a venturesome attempt, τύχης Thuc. 7. 67.

ἀποκινδυνεύω, to make a bold attempt, make a desperate venture, try a forlorn hope, πρὸς τινα against another, Thuc. 7. 81; οὐ τῶν εὐτυχούντων ἦν τὸ ἀπ. Arist. Fr. 154; ἀποκινδ. ἐν τινι to make trial in his case, upon him, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 5, Aeschin. 41. 43; ἀπ. πάσαις δυνάμεσι Δίου. H. 3. 52; ἀπ. περὶ τῶν ἄλων Plut. Alex. 17: also c. Adj. neut., ἀποκινδ. τοῦτο to make this venture, Lys. 102. 15; c. inf., ἀποκινδυνεύετον . . σοφὸν τι λέγειν Ar. Ran. 1108:—Pass., ἡμῖν . . ἀποκεκινδυνεύεται τὰ χρήματα will be put to the uttermost hazard, Thuc. 3. 39. II. to shrink from the dangers of another, abandon him in danger, τινος Philostr. 296.

ἀποκινέω, fut. ἦσω, to remove or put away from, ἀποκινήσασκε τραπεζῆς Il. 11. 635; μὴ μ' ἀποκινήσωσι θυράων Od. 22. 107. II. intr. to move off, Aen. Tact. 10, etc.

ἀποκίνησις, εως, ἡ, a means of removing, τινος Eccl. ἀπόκινος, ὁ, (κινέω) a comic dance, of an indecent nature, Cratin. Νεμ. 13, Ar. Fr. 269, cf. Poll. 4. 101, Ath. 629 C:—metaph., ἀπόκινον εἰρέ find some way of dancing off or escaping, Ar. Eq. 20.

ἀποκισσόμαι, Pass. to become varicose, φλέβες Archig. ap. Galen. ἀποκισσόμαι, Pass. to be changed into ivy, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 7. II. to be deprived of the ivy-wreath, Epigr. Gr. 927.

ἀποκλαδεύω, to lop off the branches, Philo Bybl. ap. Eus. P. E. 35 A. ἀποκλάζω, fut. -κλάξω, to ring or shout forth, Aesch. Ag. 156, Anth. P. 7. 191.

ἀπ-οκλάζω, fut. ἄσω, to bend one's knees, and so to rest, like κάμπτειν γόνυ, Ar. Fr. 163; cf. Soph. O. C. 196.

ἀποκλαίω, Att. -κλάω, [ᾶω]: fut. -κλαύσομαι:—to weep aloud, Hdt. 2. 121, 3, etc.; ἀπ. στόνον Soph. Ph. 695. 2. ἀπ. τινα or τι to bewail much, mourn deeply for, Theogn. 931, Aesch. Pr. 637; ἐμαυτὸν Plat. Phaedo 117 C:—Med., ἀποκλαίεσθαι κακά to bewail one's woes, Soph. O. T. 1467; τὴν πενίαν Ar. Vesp. 564; τερπνὸν τὸ λέγειν κάποκλαύσασθαι Eur. Fr. 567. II. Med., also, to cease to wail, Luc. Syr. D. 6.

ἀποκλάξω, -κλάξον, v. sub ἀποκλείω. ἀπόκλαρος, ον, Dor. for ἀπόκληρος.

ἀπόκλαυσις, εως, ἡ, a breaking, of a wave, E. M. 8. 41. ἀπόκλασμα, τό, a fracture of the extremity, Hipp. Offic. 748.

ἀπόκλαυμα, τό, loud wailing, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 39:—also ἀπόκλαυσις, εως, ἡ, Origen.

ἀποκλάω, fut. ἄσω, to break off, τὸ κέρασ Strabo 458:—a part. aor. 2 act. ἀποκλάς, Anacr. Fr. 16:—Med., Anth. P. 7. 506:—Pass., σὺν ἰστίῳ . . ἄρμεν' ἀποκλασθέντα Theocr. 22. 14. 2. to prune vines, Ar. Fr. 163.

ἀποκλάω [ᾶ], v. sub ἀποκλαίω. ἀπόκλεισις or -κλήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκλείω) a shutting up, ἀπόκλ. μου τῶν πυλῶν a shutting the gates against me, Thuc. 4. 85. II. a shutting out, ἀποκλήσεις γίγνεσθαι (sc. ἐμῶν) there would be a complete stoppage to their works, Id. 6. 99.

ἀπόκλεισμα, τό, a guard-house, LXX; and so ἀποκλεισμός, οὗ, ὁ, Arr. Epict. 4. 7, 20, Aquila Ps. 141. 8.

ἀποκλειστέον, verb. Adj. one must bar, shut off, πάροδον Basil. ἀπόκλειστος, ον, shut off, enclosed, Aquila V. T.

ἀποκλείω, fut. -κλείσω: Ion. ἀποκλήϊω, fut. -κλήϊσω (II. dt.): Att. ἀποκλήϊω, fut. -κλήϊσω: Dor. fut. -κλάξω Theocr. 15. 43; imper. aor. -κλάξον Ib. 77: (cf. κλείω). To shut off from or out of, τινά πυλέων Hdt. 5. 104; δωμάτων Aesch. Pr. 670; ἀπ. τινά to shut him out, Theocr. 15. 77; τινά τῇ κικηλίδι Ar. Vesp. 775; τῇ θύρᾳ Id. Eccl.

420:—Med., ἀπ. τινα τῆς διαβάσεως Thuc. 6. 101:—Pass., ἀπ. τῆς διεξ- ἴδου Hdt. 3. 117; τῆς ὀπίσω ὕδου Ib. 55, cf. 58; ἀπ. τῶν πυλῶν Ar. Lys. 423; τῆς θύρας Timocl. Neaup. 1. 2. to shut out or exclude from, τούτων Hdt. 1. 37, etc.; ἀπὸ τῶν ἀγαθῶν Ar. Vesp. 601: also, ἀποκλήϊ- καμεν . . θεοὺς μηκέτι . . διαπερᾶν have prevented them from . . , Id. Av. 1263:—Pass., ἀπ. τοῦ σίτου, τῶν σιτίων to turn away from food, have no appetite, Hipp. 373. 44 and 46, Dem. 1260. 23; ἀπ. τοῦ λόγου τυχεῖν Id. 1107. 3. II. c. acc. only, to shut up, close, τὰς πύλας, τὰ ἱρά Hdt. 1. 150., 2. 133; τὰ . . πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ ἔχοντα τό τε Πήλιον οὖρος καὶ ἡ Ὀσσα ἀποκλήϊει, of Thessaly, 7. 129; ἀπ. ὕδου to bar a road, Babr. 8. 4; ἀπ. τὰς ἐφύδους τῶν ἐπιτηδείων Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 3:—Pass. to be closed, ἀπ. αἱ πύλαι Hdt. 3. 117; ἀπ. ἡ Σκυθικὴ ὑπὸ Ἄγαθύρων, i. e. is bounded by them, Id. 4. 100. 2. to shut up, as in prison, Soph. O. T. 1388, Ar. Vesp. 719; τὴν πόλιν ἀπ. μύχλοισ Id. Lys. 487; ἀπ. τινὰ ἐνδον Dem. 1359. 6:—Pass., ἀποκλείεσθαι ἐν δωμάτῳ Lysias 93. 19. 3. to shut out, τινά Ar. Vesp. 775; ἀπ. τὴν ὄψιν to intercept, Hdt. 4. 7; ἀπ. τὴν βλαστὴν τοῦ πτεροῦ to bar its growth, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D:—Pass., ἀπ. ὑπὸ τῆς ἵππου Hdt. 9. 50; τὸ φῶς ἀποκλείεται Arist. Probl. 11. 49. III. absol. to make an exception, Dem. 841. 5.

ἀποκλέπτω, fut. ψω, to steal away, run away with, τι h. Hom. Merc. 522; ἀπ. ἐαυτὸν to cheat oneself, Greg. Naz.:—Pass. in Artemid. 2. 59, to be robbed of, c. acc.

ἀποκλήϊσμαι, late form for ἀποκλείομαι, to be shut up, C. I. 434. ἀποκλήϊω, Ion. for ἀποκλείω: also ἀποκλήϊζω, C. I. 434. ἀποκληρονόμας, ον, = sq., disinherited, Arr. Epict. 3. 8, 2, Eccl. ἀπό-κληρος, Dor. -κλᾶρος, ον, without lot or share of, πόνων Pind. P. 5. 71, Emped. ap. Clem. Al. 721. II. absol. disinherited, Arist. Top. 2. 6, 5. ἀποκληρόω, to choose by lot from a number, Hdt. 2. 32; ἀπ. ἓνα ἐκ δεκάδος Id. 3. 25; ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν λόχων Thuc. 4. 8: at Athens, to choose or elect by lot, Id. 8. 70, Andoc. 11. 19; σιτοφύλακας ἀπ. Lys. 165. 35: and in Pass. to be so chosen, Dem. 778. 4, Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 16:—Med., much like Act., Philo 2. 508, Plut. 2. 826 E. 2. to allot, assign by lot, χώραν τινί Plut. Caes. 51:—Pass. to be allotted, fall to one's share, τινι Luc. Merc. Cond. 32, Philo 2. 577:—also to have allotted to one, τι Philo 1. 214. II. to exclude from drawing lots for office, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 13; cf. ἀπόκληρος II.

ἀποκλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, choice by lot or chance, unreasoning choice, Plut. 2. 1045 F: random conduct, caprice, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 351: hence the phrases in Origen., τίς ἡ ἀποκλ., c. inf., what is there unreasonable in doing so and so? and κατ' ἀποκλήρωσιν without reason, at random.

ἀποκληρωτέον, verb. Adj. one must choose by lot, Arist. Pol. 6. 3, 6. ἀποκληρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, choosing or acting by lot or chance, at random, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 79. Adv. -κῶς, Origen.

ἀπόκλητος, ον, (ἀποκαλέω) called or chosen out, select; οἱ Ἀπόκλητοι among the Aetolians, members of the select council, Polyb. 20. 1, 1, etc.; cf. Herm. Polit. Ant. § 184. 10.

ἀπόκλιμα, τό, a slope downwards, E. M. 374. 35: a star's declination, opp. to its ἀναφορά, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 14. [V. Lob. Paral. 418.]

ἀποκλινής, ἐς, on the decline, Mantho 6. 62.

ἀποκλίνω [ῖ], fut. ἴνω: Pass., aor. -εκλίθην, poët. -εκλίνθην Theocr. 3. 37:—to turn off or aside, τι Od. 19. 556: to turn back, h. Hom. Ven. 169:—Pass. (like III. 1), to slope away, of countries, πρὸς τύπον Diod. 13. 89: of the day, to decline, get towards evening, ἀποκλινομένης τῆς μεσαμβρίας, τῆς ἡμέρας Hdt. 3. 104, 114., 4. 181. II. Pass. to be upset, Dem. 1278. 24, Plut. Galb. 27. III. in Att. mostly intr. in Act., 1. of countries, to slope away, Lat. vergere, Polyb. 3. 47, 2. to turn aside or off the road, Xen. An. 2. 2, 16, Theocr. 7. 130: hence, πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ ἀποκλίνοντι as one turns to go Eastward, Hdt. 4. 22. 3. often with a bad sense, to turn off, fall away, decline, degenerate, Soph. O. T. 1192; ἐπὶ τὸ βαθυμεῖν Dem. 13. 4; πρὸς θηριώδη φύσιν Plat. Polit. 309 E; πρὸς τὰς ἡδονὰς Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 35, cf. Plat. Rep. 547 E; ἀπ. ὡς πρὸς τὴν δημοκρατίαν Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 3, cf. 5. 7, 6:—also without any bad sense, ἀπ. εἰς τινα τέχνην to incline, have a bent towards it, Plat. Legg. 847 A; πρὸς τὸ κόσμιον Ib. 802 E: to have a leaning, be favourably disposed, πρὸς τινα Dem. 655. 16.

ἀπόκλισις, εως, ἡ, a turning off, declension, as of fortune, Plut. 2. 611 A. II. a descent, dismounting, Ib. 970 D. III. a sinking, of the sun, Id. Aemil. 17; of a ship, Id. Pomp. 47.

ἀποκλιτέον, verb. Adj. one must incline, πρὸς τι Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 5.

ἀπόκλιτος, ον, inclined, sinking, Plut. 2. 273 D.

ἀποκλύζω, fut. ἴσω, to wash away, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 6:—Pass., Arist. Mund. 5, 12. II. in Med., Diod. 4. 51; metaph., ποτίμῳ λόγῳ ἀλμυρὰν ἀκοήν ἀπ. Plat. Phaedr. 243 D:—hence to avert by purifications, ἀνειρον Ar. Ran. 1340.

ἀπάκλυσις, ἡ, a washing off, ἐπικλύσεις καὶ ἀπ. flow and ebb, Themist. 167 B.

ἀποκμητέον, verb. Adj. of ἀποκάμνω, one must grow weary, Plat. Rep. 445 B (as Bekk. for ἀποκνητέον).

ἀπόκναισις, εως, ἡ, affliction, vexation, Hesych.

ἀποκναίω, Att. -κνάω, inf. -κνᾶν Plat. Phil. 26 B: aor. -έκναισα Id. Rep. 406 B:—to scrape or rub off, τι Antiph. Incert. 9. II. ἀποκν. τινά to wear one out, worry to death, Ar. Eccl. 1087, Plat. Il. c.; σύ μ' ἀποκναίεις περιπατῶν Menand. Miso. 10; ἀποκναίει γὰρ ἀηδία δῆπου καὶ ἀναισθησίᾳ Dem. 564. 12, Theophr. Char. 7, cf. Dion. H. de Dem. 20:—Pass. to be worn out, Plat. Rep. 406 B; εἰσφοραῖς Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 1:—v. Ruhnk. Tim.

ἀπ-οκνέω, to shrink from, c. acc., τὸν κίνδυνον Thuc. 3. 20; τὸν πλοῦν Id. 8. 12:—c. inf. to shrink from doing, Id. 4. 11, Plat. Phaedo 84 C, Theaet. 166 B. 2. absol. to shrink back, hesitate, Thuc. 3. 55., 6. 18, Plat., etc.

ἀπόκνησις, εως, ἡ, a *shrinking from*, στρατειῶν Thuc. 1. 99; ἀπ. πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 783 B.

ἀποκνητέον, verb. Adj. of ἀποκνέω, Plat. Rep. 349 A, 372 A, Isocr. 171 E; cf. ἀποκμητέον.

ἀποκνίω, fut. ἴσω, to *nip or snip off*, τι Hipp. 677. 6, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 23; ἀπό τινός Diod. 2. 4; τινός Plut. 2. 977 B.

ἀπόκνισις, εως, ἡ, a *nipping off*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11.

ἀπόκνισμα, τό, that which is *nipped off*, a little bit, Ar. Pax 790.

ἀποκογχίζω, to *draw out with a κόγχη* (signf. 1. 2), Diosc. 1. 33.

ἀποκοιμάομαι, Pass. with fut. med. ἡσσομαι:—to *sleep away from home*, Plat. Legg. 762 C; ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι Eupol. Πολ. 10. II. to *get a little sleep*, Hdt. 8. 76, Ar. Vesp. 213, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 22, sq.;—apparently a military phrase, Dobree ad Ar. 1. c. III. ἀπ. ἀπό τινος to *rest, cease from* . . ., Epiphan.

ἀποκοιμίζω, to *put to sleep*, Alciphro 1. 39:—Pass. to *go to sleep*, Ep. Socr.

ἀποκοινωνέω, to *excommunicate*;—and verb. Adj. —ητέος, α, ον, to *be excommunicated*, Eccl.

ἀποκοιτέω, to *sleep away from one's post*, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 10.

ἀπόκοιτος, ον, *sleeping away from*, τῶν σπασίτων Aeschin. 45. 2; οὐκ ἀπ. παρὰ Πέας Luc. D. Deor. 10. 2.

ἀποκολλάω, to *unglue, disunite*, Eunap. ap. Suid., Oribas. ap. Cocch. 82: to *strip off*, τί τινος Eust. 854. 33.

ἀποκολοκύντωσις, εως, (κολοκύνθη) *translation into the society of gourds*, a travestie of the ἀποθέωσις of the emperor Claudius, attributed to Seneca, Dio C. 60. 35.

ἀποκολούω, to *cut short off*, τι Call. Jov. 90 (in tmesi), cf. A. B. 435.

ἀποκολπόομαι, Pass. to *form a bay*, Arist. Mund. 3. 9.

ἀποκολυμβάω, to *dive and swim away*, Thuc. 4. 25, Dio C. 49. 1.

ἀποκομάω, to *lose one's hair*, Luc. Lexiph. 5.

ἀποκομιδή, ἡ, a *carrying away*, Polyb. 25. 7, 3. II. (from Pass.) a *getting away or back, return*, Thuc. 1. 137.

ἀποκομιζώ, fut. Att. ἴω, to *carry away, escort*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 12: to *carry away captive*, ἐς πόλιν Thuc. 7. 82:—Pass. to *be carried off*, οἰκάδε Andoc. 9. 7, cf. Dem. 1259. 23: to *take oneself off, get away*, ἐς τόπον Thuc. 5. 10; ἐπ' οἴκου Id. 4. 96. II. to *carry back*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1106: Pass. ὑπίσω κομ. to *return*, Hdt. 5. 27.

ἀποκομιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a *carrier, messenger*, Byz.

ἀπόκομμα, ατος, τό, a *splinter, chip*, πέτρας ἀπόκομμ' ἀτεράμνου (of a man), Theocr. 10. 7; ἀπ. ἀραχνίου a *shred*, Luc. V. H. 1. 18.

ἀποκομπάζω, of lyre strings, to *break with a snap*, Anth. P. 6. 54.

ἀποκονίω [ῖ], said to be an Aetol. word for to *kick up the dust*, i. e. to *run*, dub. in Hygin. Astr. 3. 11.

ἀποκοντώ, (κόντος) to *thrust away or out*, Byz.

ἀποκοπή, ἡ, (ἀποκόπτω) a *cutting off*, Aesch. Supp. 841, Hipp. Mochl. 860: at Athens, ἀπ. χρεῶν, = the Rom. *tabulae novae*, a *cancelling of all debts*, Andoc. 12. 7, Plat. Rep. 566 A, Legg. 736 C, Jnsj. ap. Dem. 746. 24, etc.; cf. the *σεισάχεια* of Solon, Plut. Sol. 15. 2. in Plut. Philop. 4, πεδίον ἀπ., prob., their *abrupt terminations*. II. in Gramm. *apocope*, the *cutting off* one or more letters, esp. at the end of a word, cf. Arist. Poët. 22, 8, and v. *συγκοπή*. III. φωνῆς ἀπ. a *stoppage, loss of voice*, Diosc. 2. 146.

ἀπόκοπος, ον, *castrated*, Strabo 630, Suid. s. v. ἀπ. Γάλλοι. II.

ὄρη, *abrupt, precipitous*, Ar. Peripl. M. Rubr. 32.

ἀποκοπῶ, to *enervate, exhaust*, Epiphan.

ἀποκοπτέον, verb. Adj. *one must hew or cut off*, Philo 1. 668.

ἀποκοπτός, ἡ, ὄν, *severed from others, special, νίκη* Eust. 1468. 3, cf. Constantin. Caer. 42 C.

ἀποκόπτω, fut. ψω, to *cut off, hew off*, often in Hom., mostly of men's limbs, κάρη ἀπέκοψε Il. 11. 261; ἀπό τ' αὐχένα κόψας Ib. 146, etc.; and so in Prose, χεῖρας ἀπ. Hdt. 6. 91, etc.; also, νηῶν ἀποκόψειν ἄκρα κόρυμβα Il. 9. 241; ἀπὸ πείσματ' ἔκοψα νεός Od. 10. 127; ἀίγας ἀπέκοψε παρήγορον he *cut loose* the trace-horse, Il. 16. 474 —Pass., ἀποκεκόψονται, of buds, *will be cut off*, Ar. Nub. 1125; ἀποκοπήναι τὴν χεῖρα to *have it cut off*, Hdt. 6. 114; ἀπ. τὰ γεννητικά, of eunuchs, Philo 1. 89; and so, absol., Luc. Eun. 8; and in Med., Ar. Epict. 2. 20, 19. 2. metaph., ἀπ. ἐπίδα, ἔλεον, etc., Ap. Rh. 4. 1272, Polyb. 3. 63, 8, Diod. 13. 23; ἀπ. τὸ ἀμφίβολον τῆς γνώμης to *decide summarily*, Alciphro 1. 8. II. in Xen., ἀπ. τινὰ ἀπὸ τύπου to *beat off from* a strong place, of soldiers, An. 3. 4, 39., 4. 2, 10; cf. ἀποκρούω. III. Med. to *smite the breast in mourning*: c. acc. to *mourn for*, νεκρὸν Eur. Tro. 623; cf. κόπτω II. 2. to *break off*, in speaking, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 6: Pass., ἀποκέκοπται τινὶ ἢ φωνή Plut. Demosth. 25. 3. in Gramm., Pass. to *be cut short by the figure apocope*, Eust. 487. 10.

ἀποκορέννυμι, fut. —κορέσω, to *make quite satisfied*, Gloss.

ἀποκορέω, to *wipe off*, Hesych.

ἀποκορσάομαι, Pass. (κόρση) = ἀποκείρομαι, Aesch. Fr. 241.

ἀποκορῦθῶ, to *bring to a point*, Polyb. 3. 49, 6:—Pass. to *rise to a head*, Hipp. Progn. 39: to *run to a point*, φλόξ ἀπ. Theophr. Ign. 53. 2. metaph., ἀποκορῦθου σφι τάδε gave them this *summary answer*, Hdt. 5. 73; cf. ἐκκορυφῶ.

ἀποκος, ον, *without nap*, An. Ox. 2. 238:—*not shorn*, Suid.

ἀποκοσμέω, fut. ἦσω, to *restore order by clearing away, to clear away*, ἀπεκόσμεον έντεα δαιτός Od. 7. 232: to *dismantle*, ἠρῶν Böckh Inscr. 1. 531: to *deform*, πόλιν Liban. 4. 779:—Med. to *put off one's ornaments*, Paus. 7. 26, 9:—Pass. to *be stripped of them*, Aristid. 1. 549.

ἀποκόσμιος, ον, (κόσμος) *away from the world*, Greg. Naz.

ἀποκοττάβιζω, to *dash out the last drops of wine*, as in playing at the cottabus, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 56, Ath. 665 E,—translated by Cicero *reliquum a poculo ejicere*; cf. κότταβος, and v. Meineke Com. Gr. 1. 200. 2. metaph., in late Medic., Matthaei 294, to *vomit*.

ἀποκοτταβισμός, ὁ, a *dashing out the last drops*, Ath. 667 C. 2. a *vomit*, Matthaei Medic. 68.

ἀποκουρά, ἡ, (κείρω) the *tonsure*; and —κουρεύομαι, Pass. to *receive the tonsure*, Eccl.

ἀποκουφίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to *lighten, set free from*, τινὰ κακῶν, παθέων Eur. Or. 1341, Hec. 106; ἐκ βροχίδων Anth. P. 9. 372:—to *relieve*, Plut. Cleom. 18.

ἀποκόψιμος, that can be *cut off*, Gloss.

ἀποκόψις, ἡ, a *cutting off*, Hipp. Art. 831.

ἀποκράδίζω, (κράδη) to *pluck from the fig-tree*, Nic. Al. 319.

ἀποκράδιος, ον, *plucked from the fig-tree*, Anth. P. 6. 300.

ἀποκραπᾶλάω, to *sleep off a debauch*, Plut. Ant. 30; —ίζομαι, Pass., Suid.; —ισμός, Hesych. II. to *waste in debauch*, Theognet. Φιλοδ. 1.

ἀποκράνιζω, to *strike off from the head*, κέρας Anth. P. 6. 255. II. to *cut off the head*, Eust. 1850. 30.

ἀποκράτew, to *exceed all others*, Lat. *superare*, ὁ Νεῖλος πλήθει [ῦδατος] ἀπ. Hdt. 4. 50, cf. 75. II. trans. to *control, remedy*, τι Diosc. 4. 9. 2. to *withhold, retain*, τροφήν Plut. 2. 494 A.

ἀπό-κρῦτος, without *strength, exhausted*, Philo 1. 209.

ἀποκρεμάζω, = ἀποκρεμάννυμι, only in Suid.

ἀποκρεμάμαι, Pass. to *hang down from, hang on by*, Arist. H. A. 5. 21, 4; impf. ἀπεκρεμάμην Q. Sm. 11. 197; aor. ἀπεκρεμάσθην.

ἀποκρεμάννυμι: fut. —κρεμάσω, Att. —κρεμῶ:—to *let hang down*, αὐχέν' ἀπεκρέμασεν (of a dying bird), Il. 23. 879; χορδὰν πλήκτρον ἀπεκρέμασε the *plectrum broke* the string so that it *hung down*, Anth. P. 9. 584:—Pass. to *hang down*, Arist. Probl. 27. 6. II. to *hang up, suspend*, τὸν φαρετρεῶνα Hdt. 1. 216:—Pass., Arist. H. A. 5. 21, 1., 9. 37, 2; aor. ἀπεκρεμάσθην, Luc. D. Deor. 21. 1.

ἀποκρεμάσις, ἡ, a *hanging down*, Aët. 3. 48:—also —κρέμασμα, ατος, τό, Eust. 1334. 2.

ἀποκρεμαστός, ἡ, ὄν, *hanging from* a thing, Anth. P. app. 129 in tmesi:—also ἀποκρεμῆς, ἐς, Eust. 1587. 20.

ἀποκρεμάω, = ἀποκρεμάννυμι, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 5.

ἀποκρέω, to *abstain from flesh*; and Subst., ἀπόκρεως, ω, ὁ, a *season of fasting, fast, carnisprivium*; both in late Eccl.

ἀποκρήθεν, Adv., = κατακρήθεν, f. l. for ἀπὸ κρήθεν, Hes. Sc. 7.

ἀποκρημνίζω, to *throw from a cliff's edge*, Heliod. 8. 8.

ἀπόκρημος, ον, *broken sheer off, precipitous*, ὑπὸς ἄβατον καὶ ἀπ. Hdt. 7. 176, cf. 3. 111; χῶρος ἀπ. Id. 8. 53, cf. Thuc. 4. 31., 6. 96, etc.:—metaph. of an advocate's case, *full of difficulties*, πάντα ἀπόκρημνα ὑρῶ Dem. 793. 6.

ἀποκρίδόν, Adv. (ἀποκρίνω) *apart from*, c. gen., Ap. Rh. 2. 15: ἀποκρίδα, Joann. Alex. τον. παραγγ. p. 33. 4.

ἀπόκριμα, ατος, τό, a *judicial sentence, condemnation* (κατάκριμα, Hesych.), τὸ ἀπ. τοῦ θανάτου 2 Ep. Cor. 1. 9. 2. (from Med.) an *answer*, C. 1. 1625. 28., 2349 b. 23.

ἀποκρίνω [ῖ], fut. —κρίνω (v. κρίνω):—to *separate, set apart*, Pherecr. Adv. 1, Ael. V. H. 12. 8; χωρὶς ἀπ. Plat. Polit. 302 C, al.:—Pass. to *be parted or separated*, ἀποκρινθέντε *ported from the throng* (of two heroes coming forward as προμαχοί), Il. 5. 12 (nowhere else in Hom.); πίθηκος ἦει θηρίων ἀποκριθείς Archil. 82.; ἀπεκρίθη . . . τοῦ βαρβάρου ἔθνεος τὸ Ἑλληνικόν Hdt. 1. 60; ἀποκριθῆναι χωρὶς to *be kept separate*, Id. 2. 36; ἀποκεκρίσθαι εἰς ἐν ὄνομα to *be separated and brought under one name*, Thuc. 1. 3; also, like διακριθῆναι, of combatants, to *be parted before the fight is decided*, Id. 4. 72:—in Med. writers, to *be distinctly formed*, Hipp. Progn. 45, Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 3: to *be separated from a mixture*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13; of animal secretions, to *be secreted and emitted*, Id. 377. 51; but, ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη all illnesses *determined or ended in this alone*, Thuc. 2. 49, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. 2. to *mark by a distinctive form, distinguish*, πρύμνην Hdt. 1. 194; νόσημά τι ἀποκεκριμένον *distinct from all others*, Plat. Rep. 407 C. II. to *choose out, choose*, ἐνα ὑμῶν ἀπ. ἐξάιρετον Hdt. 6. 130, cf. Plat. Legg. 946 A; ἀπ. τοῦ πεζοῦ, τοῦ στρατοῦ to *choose from* . . ., Id. 3. 17, 25: *duoim ἀποκρίνας κακοῖν ἀπ. having chosen* one of two, Soph. O. T. 640 (but the metre shews that the word is corrupt). III. to *reject on inquiry*, κρίνειν καὶ ἀπ. Plat. Legg. 751 D; ἐγκρίνειν καὶ ἀπ. Ib. 936 A; ἀπ. τινὰ τῆς νίκης to *decide that one has lost* the victory, *decide it against* one, Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 2:—also in Med., Plat. Legg. 966 D: cf. ἀποκριτέον. IV. Med. ἀποκρίνομαι, fut. —κρίνοῦμαι, etc.: Plat. uses pf. and plqpf. pass. in med. sense, Prot. 357 E, Gorg. 463 C, etc., but also in pass. sense (v. infr.):—to *give answer to, reply* to a question, first in Eur. (for Hdt. uses only ὑποκρίνεσθαι in this sense, except in one or two dub. places, 5. 49., 8. 101), Bacch. 1272, I. A. 1354; ἀπ. τινὶ Ar. Nub. 1245, etc.; ἀπ. πρὸς τινα or πρὸς τι to a questioner or question, Thuc. 5. 42, etc., Plat. Hipp. Ma. 287 A; ἀπ. εἰ . . ., Ar. Vesp. 964; ἀπ. ὅτι . . ., Thuc. 1. 90:—c. acc., ἀποκρίνεσθαι τὸ ἐρωτηθῆναι to *answer* the question, Id. 3. 61, cf. Plat. Crito 49 A; but also c. acc. cogn., ἀπ. οὐδὲ γὰρ Ar. Pl. 17; ἀποκρίνεσθαι τι to *give an answer*, Thuc. 8. 71, etc.; ἀπ. ἀπόκριαιν Plat. Legg. 658 C; and so in Pass., τοῦτό μοι ἀποκεκρίσθαι *let this be my answer*, Id. Theaet. 187 B; καλῶς ἂν σοὶ ἀπεκέκριτο *your answer would have been sufficient*, Id. Gorg. 453 D, cf. Meno 75 C, Euthyd. 299 D. 2. to *answer charges, defend oneself*, like ἀπολογέομαι, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 632; ὁ ἀποκρινόμενος the *defendant*, Antipho 143. 30, cf. 119. 32. 3. the aor. pass. ἀπεκρίθη = ἀπεκρίνατο, he *answered* is unknown in good Att., except in Pherecr. Ἐπιλησμ. 4, Plat. Alc. 2. 149 B,—if the first passage be due to Pherecr., or the dialogue to Plato; but it occurs in Macho ap. Ath. 349 D, 577 D, becomes very common in Alex. Greek, and is often introduced by the Copyists into genuine Att., as in Xen. An. 2. 1, 22; cf. Ammon. 21, Lob. Phryn. 108. 4. ἀπ. τοῖς πράγμασι to *be prepared to meet* events, circumstances, Ar. Epict. 2. 16, 2.

ἀπόκρισις, εως, ἡ, a separating, κάθαρσις ἀπ. χειρόνων ἀπὸ βελτιόνων Def. Plat. 415 D:—as Medic. term, excretion, often in Hipp. and Arist.; v. Foës. Oec., Indic. Aristot.

II. (from Med.) a decision, answer, first in Theogn. 1167, then in Hdt. 1. 49., 5. 50 (but ὑπόκρισις is the Ion. form), Hipp. 22. 46, Eur. Fr. 967; ἀπ. πρὸς τὸ ἐρώτημα Thuc. 3. 60, cf. Xen. Hier. 1, 35. 2. a defence, Antipho 137. 6.

ἀποκρίτεον, verb. Adj. one must reject, Plat. Rep. 377 C; opp. to ἐγκριτέον, Ib. 413 D; v. ἀποκρίνω III. II. one must answer, Id. Prot. 351 C, Alc. 1. 114 E; v. ἀποκρίνω IV.

ἀποκριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, secretary, able to secrete and emit, Galcn.

ἀπόκριτος, ὄν, separated, chosen, Opp. H. 3. 266. Adv. -τως, Byz.

ἀποκροτέω, to snap the fingers so as to make a noise, Strabo 672.

ἀποκρότημα, τό, a snap of the finger, Strabo 672, Ath. 530 C.

ἀπόκροτος, ὄν, beaten or trodden hard, γῆ, χωρίον Thuc. 7. 27, Xen. Eq. 7. 15:—generally, hard, of animals' claws, Plut. 2. 98 D: of a hard tumour, Paul. Aeg.:—metaph., ψυχὴ λιθίνη καὶ ἀπ. Philo 2. 165. Adv. -τως, Eriphan. II. = ἀπύκρημος, Coraës Heliod. p. 288.

ἀποκρουνίζω, fut. ἴσω, to spout or gush out, Plut. 2. 699 E.

ἀπόκρουσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκρούομαι Pass.) a retiring, waning, τῆς σελήνης Clem. Al. 814, etc.; and so Procl. speaks of σελήνη ἀποκρουστική, in its wane. II. the literal sense a repulse, only in Byz.

ἀποκρουστέον, verb. Adj. one must repel, Themist. 278 A.

ἀποκρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to drive off, repel, dispel, Diosc. 1. 167: v. ἀπόκρουσις.

ἀπόκρουστος, ὄν, beaten back, Nic. Th. 270.

ἀποκρούω, to beat off from a place or person, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 22, Anth. P. 11. 351:—more usual in Med. to beat off from oneself, beat off, τὰς προσβολὰς Hdt. 4. 200, Thuc. 2. 4; αὐτοὺς ἐπιόντας Hdt. 8. 61, etc.: generally to repel, opp. to ἐπισπᾶσθαι, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 400; to repel, refute an argument, Dion. H. de Comp. 25:—Pass. to be beaten off, of an assault (cf. ἀποκόπτω II), Thuc. 4. 107, Xen., etc.; ἀπεκρούσθη τῆς πείρας Thuc. 8. 100; ἀπ. τῆς μηχανῆς, τῆς πείρας Polyb. 22. 11, 5, Plut., etc. II. Pass., κοτυλίσκιον τὸ χεῖλος ἀποκεκρουμένον a cup with the lip knocked off, Ar. Ach. 459. III. Pass., also, to be thrown from horseback, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 14.

ἀποκρυβή, ἡ, a covert, concealment, Symm. V. T., Byz.

ἀποκρυπτέον, verb. Adj. one must hide, conceal, Clem. Al. 62.

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ἀποκρυβή, ἡ, a hiding-place, LXX (Job 22. 14, al.).

ἀπόκρυφος, ὄν, hidden, concealed, Eur. H. F. 1070; ἐν ἀποκρύφῳ in secret, Hdt. 2. 35; ἀπ. θησαυροὶ hidden, stored up, Ep. Col. 2. 31. 2. c. gen., ἀπόκρυφον πατρός unknown to him, Xen. Symp. 8, 11. II. obscure, recondite, hard to understand, Id. Mem. 3. 5, 14; γράμματα Call. Fr. 242; ἀπ. σύμβολα δέλτων, of hieroglyphics, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 10. III. in Eccl., of writings, apocryphal, i. e. sometimes spurious, forged, sometimes merely unrecognised, uncanonical; v. Suicer. s. v. Adv. -φως, Aquila V. T.

ἀπόκρυψις, εως, ἡ, concealment, ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 9.

ἀποκτάμεν, -κτάμεναι, ἀποκτάμενος, v. sub ἀποκτείνω.

ἀποκτάομαι, Dep. to lose possession of, to alienate, Eccl.

ἀποκτείνω, fut. -κτενῶ, Ion. -κτενέω Hdt. 3. 30: aor. 1 ἀπέκτεινα II.:—pf. ἀπέκτονα Isocr. 246 B, Plat. Apol. 38 C, Xen. Apol. 29, Dem. 593. 14; plqpf. 3 pl. -εκτόνεσαν Id. 387. 21, Ion. 3 sing. -εκτόνεε Hdt. 5. 67; later pf. ἀπεκτόνηκα Arist. Soph. Elench. 33. 2, cf. Plut. Timol. 16, (introduced by Copyists into Plat., etc.); also ἀπέκταγκα Menand. Mισουμ. 8, Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11, LXX; and ἀπέκτακα Polyb. 11. 18, 10:—aor. 2 -έκτανον Il., poet. 1 pl. ἀπέκταμεν Od. 23. 121, inf. -κτάμεναι, -κτάμεν Il. 20. 165., 5. 675:—Pass. only late (ἀποθνήσκω being used as the Pass. by correct writers), pres. in Palaeoph. 7; aor. ἀπεκτόνηθη Dio C. 65. 4, LXX; pf. ἀπεκτάθη Polyb. 7-7, 4, LXX:—but Hom. has an aor. med. in pass. sense ἀπέκτατο Il. 15. 437., 17. 472; part. ἀποκτάμενος 4. 494, etc.; cf. ἀποκτείνω. Stronger form of κτείνω, to kill, slay, Hom., Hdt., once in Aesch. (Ag. 1250), never in Soph., freq. in

Eur., and the prevailing form for κτείνω in Att. Com. and Prose, as is ἀποθνήσκω for θνήσκω. 2. of judges, to condemn to death, Antipho 140. 24, Plat. Apol. 30 D sq., 38 C, 39 D, Xen., etc.; also of the accuser, Andoc. 34. 7, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 21, cf. Thuc. 6. 61; of the executioner, to put to death, Hdt. 6. 4; generally of the law, Plat. Prot. 325 B. 3. metaph., like Lat. enecare, τὸ σεμνὸν ὡς μ' ἀπ. τὸ σὸν Eur. Hipp. 1064; σὺ μὴ μ' ἀπόκτειν' Id. Or. 1027.

ἀποκτενέω, Desiderat. of ἀποκτείνω, dub. in Liban. 4. 1103.

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ap. Dem. 162. 17, cf. 78. 3; ἀπ. ὄρκους to accept them when tendered, Dem. 59. 11., 234. 10; v. sub ὄρκος. 2. to take of, take a part of a thing, Thuc. 6. 87, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 369 B. 3. to take away, Polyb. 22. 26, 8 and 17. 4. to hear or learn, like Lat. accipio, Plat. Rep. 614 A, Aeschin. 27. 36.

II. to take back, get back, regain, recover, τὴν τυραννίδα, τὴν πόλιν Hdt. 1. 61., 2. 119., 3. 146, al.; τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Isocr. 44 E; τὴν αὐτὴν εὐεργεσίαν Id. 307 D. 2. to have rendered to one, e. g. λόγον ἀπ. to demand to have an account, Aeschin. 37. 40.

III. to take apart or aside, ἀπ. τινὰ μόνον Hdt. 1. 209; αὐτὸν μόνον Ar. Ran. 78; μὴ μόνος τὸ χρηστὸν ἀπολαβὼν ἔχε Eur. Or. 451; ἀπολαβὼν σκύπει consider it separately, Plat. Gorg. 495 E; τὴν εὐδαίμονα πλάττομεν [πόλιν], οὐκ ἀπολοβόντες, ἀλλ' ἅλην not taking any special part, but considering it as a whole, Id. Rep. 420 C, cf. 392 E.

IV. to cut off, intercept, arrest, λέγων ὡς ἀπολάμφοιτο συχνοῦς Hdt. 9. 38; ἀπ. τείχει to wall off, Thuc. 4. 102, cf. 1. 7, etc.; ἀπ. εἶσω to shut up inside, Id. 1. 134; of contrary winds, ὅταν τύχῳσιν οἱ ἀνεμοὶ ἀπολαβόντες αὐτοῦς Plat. Phaedo 58 C; κὰν ἀνεμοὶ τὴν ναῦν ἀπολάβωσιν Philostr. 741; τὴν ἀναπνοὴν ἀπ. τινός to stop his breath, suffocate him, Plut. Rom. 27; ἀπ. τῶν σιτίων to debar from eating, Hipp. 104 A:—often in Pass., ὑπ' ἀνέμων ἀπολαμφθέντες arrested or stopped by contrary winds, Hdt. 2. 115., 9. 114; ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας Thuc. 6. 22; νόσῳ καὶ χειμῶνι καὶ παλέμοις ἀποληφθεὶς Dem. 98. 25; ἐν ὀλίγῳ ἀπολαμφθέντες Hdt. 8. 11; ἀπολαμφθέντες πάντοθεν Id. 5. 101; ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Id. 8. 70, 76, cf. 97, 108; ἐν τοῖς ἰδίῳις λόγοις ἀπ. to be entangled in . . . Plat. Euthyd. 305 D; ἐν τούτῳ τῷ κακῷ Id. Gorg. 522 A:—so of the course of the blood, to be stopped, Hipp. Fract. 754; κοιλίῃ, κύστις ἀπολελαμμένη Id. Prorrh. 74 B, 77 B, etc.—A prose word, used by Eur. II. cit.

ἀπολαμπρύνω, to make bright or famous:—Pass. to become so, ἐργοῖσι by one's deeds, Hdt. 1. 41, ἐργοῖσί τε καὶ γνῶμησι Id. 6. 70. II. to make clear, τὸν φθόγγον, cited from Diosc.

ἀπολάμπρυσμα, ατος, τό, splendour, Byz. ἀπολάμπω, fut. ψω, to shine or beam from, αἰχμῆς ἀπέλαμπ' εὐήκειος (sc. φῶς) Il. 22. 319, cf. Ar. Av. 1009; ἀστὴρ ὡς ἀπέλαμπεν Il. 6. 295, Od. 15. 108:—Med., χάρις ἀπελάμπετο grace beamed from her, Il. 14. 183, cf. Od. 18. 298; χρυσοῦ ἀπαλάμπεται gleams with gold, Luc. Syr. D. 30. II. c. acc. cogn., αὐγὴν ἀπολ. Luc. Dom. 8; ἀστραπὴν Callistr. 895.

ἀπόλαμψις, εως, ἡ, a shining forth, Byz. ἀπολανθάναι, dub. for ἐκλ-, Long. 3. 7; v. Schneidew. Hyperid. Lyc. 8. ἀπολάπτω, fut. ψω, to lap up like a dog, swallow greedily, Ar. Nub. 811; cf. ἀπολαύω 1. 3.

ἀπόλαυσις, εως, ἡ, the act of enjoying, enjoyment, fruition, Thuc. 2. 38. II. the result of enjoying, enjoyment, pleasure, αἰ ἀπ. αἰ σωματικαί Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 23, cf. Eth. N. 7. 4, 2; ὁ κατ' ἀπόλαυσιν βίος a life of pleasure, Id. Top. 1. 5, 9, etc. 2. c. gen. the advantage got from a thing, σίτων καὶ ποτῶν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 12; ἀγαθῶν Isocr. 7 E; ἀπόλαυσιν εἰκοῦς (acc. absol.) as a reward for your resemblance, Eur. Hel. 77, cf. H. F. 1370; ἀπ. ἐαυτῶν ἔχειν Plat. Tim. 83 A; ἀπ. ἀδικημάτων the advantage, fruit of them, Luc. Tyrann. 5.

ἀπόλαυσμα, ατος, τό, enjoyment, Aeschin. 733. 1, Plut. 2. 125 C. ἀπολαυστήρια, τά, delights, enjoyments, Theod. Stud. ἀπολαυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, devoted to enjoyment, βίος Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 2: producing enjoyment, Id. Rhet. 1. 9, 23:—Adv., ἀπολαυστικῶς ζῆν Id. Pol. 5. 10, 33. II. enjoyable, agreeable, of things, Ath. 87 E. ἀπολαυστός, ὄν, enjoyed, enjoyable, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 124, Plut. Cato Ma. 4.

ἀπολαύω: fut. ἀπολαύσομαι, Ar. Av. 177, Plat., etc.; later, ἀπολαύσω, Dion. H. 6. 4, Plut., etc. (in earlier writers no doubt an error of the Copyists as in Hyperid. Or. Fun., v. 1. Plat. Charm. 172 B):—aor. ἀπέλαυσα Eur. I. T. 526, Ar., etc.:—pf. ἀπολέλαυκα Plat. Com. Ὑπερβ. 5, Isocr. 389 B:—Pass., pf. ἀπολέλαυται Philostr. 257, but ἀπολελαυσμένος Plut. 2. 1089 B, 1099 D: aor. ἀπελαύσθη Philo 1. 37.—The augm. tenses are sometimes written ἀπήλαυον, ἀπήλαυσα, but wrongly, as noted by Hdn. ap. Herm. p. 315. (The simple λαύω is not found, but prob. it was = λάω or λάφω (which was interpr. by Aristarch. ἀπολαυστικῶς ἔχω, cf. Apoll. Lex., Schol. Od. 19. 228): hence ἀλεία, λῆις, and prob. λάτρης, cf. Skt. lotas (praeda), Lat. latro, lucrum;—Goth. laim (Germ. lohñ):—λαμβάνω, √ΛΑΒ, seems to be akin.) To have enjoyment of a thing (cf. συναπολαύω), to have the benefit of it, c. gen. rei, τῆς σῆς δικαιοσύνης Hdt. 6. 86, 1; τῶν σιτίων Hipp. 12. 20, cf. Plat. Rep. 354 B; ἰχθύων, λαχάνων, ἐδεσμάτων, etc., to enjoy them, Amphis Λευκ. 1, Aristopho Πυθ. 1, etc.; ποτῶν, ὀσμῶν Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 81, Hier. 1, 24, etc.; τῶν ἀγαθῶν, σχολῆς, etc., Plat. Gorg. 492 B, Legg. 781 D; τῆς σιωπῆς ἀπ. to take advantage of it, Dem. 579. 24; τῆς ἐξουσίας Aeschin. 72. 15; ἀντὶ πολλῶν πόνων μικρὰ ἀπ. Plat. Phaedr. 255 E. 2. an acc. cogn. signf. is often added, ἀπολαύειν τί τινος, to enjoy an advantage from some source, τί γὰρ . . . ἂν ἀπολαύσαιμι τοῦ μαθήματος; Ar. Nub. 1231, cf. Thesm. 1008, Pl. 236; ἐλάχιστα ἀπ. τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Thuc. 1. 70; τοῦ βίου τι ἀπ. Id. 2. 53; ἵππων τοσαῦτα ἀγαθὰ ἀπ. ὁ ἄνθρωπος Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 10, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 299 A, etc.; τοσοῦτον εὐεργείας ἀπαλέλαυκε Plat. Com. l. c. 3. sometimes c. acc. instead of gen., ἀπ. τὸν βίον Diphil. Ἐμπ. 1. 6, cf. Menand. Incert. 53; but in both places ἀπαλάπτει is a prob. emendation; nor is ἀπ. καὶ πάσχειν τι, in Arist. Sens. 5, 9, conclusive. 4. absol., οἱ ἀπολαύοντες, opp. to οἱ πονοῦντες, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 3; ἦπτον ἀπ. to have less enjoyment, Id. II. A. 7. 4, 6. II. in bad sense, often ironically, to have the benefit of, τῶν Οἰδίου κακῶν ἀπ. Eur. Phoen. 1205; ἀπ. τι τῶν γάμων Id. I. T. 526; ἡς ἀπολαύων Ἄϊδην . . . καταβῆσαι Id. Anár. 543; τῶν ἀσεβῶν ἀπ.

Plat. Legg. 910 B; φλαυρὸν τι ἀπ. Isocr. 175 B, cf. Plat. Crito 54 A; also with Prep., ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων [παθῶν] ἀπ. Id. Rep. 606 B; ἐκ τῆς μμήσεως τοῦ εἶναι ἀπ. in consequence of imitation to come to be that which he imitates, Ib. 395 C; ἀπ' ἄλλου ὀφθαλμίας ἀπ. having caught a disease of the eyes from another, Id. Phaedr. 255 D: cf. συναπολαύω. 2. absol. to have a benefit, come finely off, Ar. Av. 1358. III. to make sport of; c. gen. pers., Plut. 2. 69 D.—The Verb is almost exclus. Att., and is used by Eur. alone of the Trag. Poets.

ἀπολεαίνω, to smooth or polish, Diod. 5. 28, Plut. 2. 350 D, etc. ἀπολέγω, fut. ξω:—to pick out from a number, and so, 1. to pick out, choose, τὸ ἀριστὸν Hdt. 5. 110, cf. 3. 14, Ar. Vesp. 578: often in Med. to pick out for oneself, τριήκοντα μυριάδας τοῦ στρατοῦ from the army, Hdt. 8. 101; ἐκ πάντων Thuc. 4. 9; ἀπολελεγμένοι picked men, Hdt. 7. 40; ἀπειλεγμένοι Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 12. 2. to pick out for the purpose of rejecting, Ar. Lys. 576; ἀπ. τινὰ ἐκ τῶν δικαστῶν Plut. Cato Mi. 48. II. later, like ἀπαγορεύω, to decline, refuse, ἀπ. τὸ χορηγεῖν Polyb. 2. 63, 1; ἀπ. περὶ τινος Id. 4. 9, 3:—Med. to decline something offered to one, Id. Fr. 1; ἀπολέγεσθαι ἱκεσίαν, δέησιν Plut. Sol. 12, Cato Mi. 2:—to renounce, give up, τὴν νίκην, τὸν βίον Id. Nic. 6., 2. 1060 D; and absol. to give in, make no resistance, Id. Lycurg. 22, Pomp. 23. 2. to speak of fully, Ael. N. A. 8. 17, in Pass.

ἀπολείβω, fut. ψω, to let drop off, hence, like ἀποσπένδω, to pour a libation, ἀπολείβω (aor. part., v. Lob. Phryn. 713) Hes. Th. 793; δένδρον ἀπολείβω μέλι dropping honey, Diod. 17. 75, cf. Alciphro 3. 21; metaph., ἴχνη ὕραν ἀπολείβει Com. Anon. 39:—Pass. to drop or run down from, τινός Od. 7. 107; ἔραζε Hes. Sc. 174.

ἀπόλειμμα, τό, a remnant, Diod. 1. 46. ἀπολειώω, to rub out smooth, erase, ἐπιγραφὴν C. I. 3966. ἀπολειπτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀπολείπομαι, one must stay behind, Xen. Oec. 7. 38. 2. from Act., one must leave behind, Heliod. 2. 17.

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B. Med. (the aor. ἀπελιπύμην in Ar. Rh. 1. 399, in tmesi), like Act. 1. 3, to leave behind one, leave to posterity, Hdt. 2. 134. 2. to forsake, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 240 C, al.

C. Pass. to be left behind, stay behind, Hdt. 7. 221, Thuc. 7. 75, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 20; μόνος ἀπολελειμμένος Antipho 112. 3: to be unable to follow an argument, be at a loss, Plat. Theaet. 192 D. 2. to be distanced by, inferior to, τινος Dem. 51. 24: to be inferior, ἐν τινι Isocr. 245 B. II. to be parted from, be absent or far from, c. gen., πολὺ τῆς ἀληθείης ἀπολελειμμένοι Hdt. 2. 106, cf. Plat. Symp. 192 D, Rep. 475 D; c. gen. pers., Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 40; sine casu, Eur. Or. 80: to be deprived of, τοῦ σοῦ . . . μάπαλείπεσθαι τάφου Soph. El. 1169; πατρώας μάλ. χθονός Eur. Med. 35, ubi v. Elmsl.; τῶν πρὶν ἀπολειφθεὶς φρενῶν Id. Or. 216. 2. to be wanting in, fall short of, ὅτι τοῦ σκώπτειν ἀπελείφθη Ar. Eq. 525; τοῖς ἀπολειφθεῖσι (sc. τῆς παιδείας) Dem. 270. 3, cf. Isocr. 276 D; ἀπολειφθῆναι τῶν πραγμάτων to be left in ignorance of . . . Id. 813. fin.; καιροῦ ἀπ. to miss the opportunity, Id. 918. 19; θεάματος, εορτῆς ἀπ. Luc. D. Mar. 15. 1, Sacrif. 1; εἰσβολῆς Isocr. 302 C; ἀπ.

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ἦβας, φρενῶν *to be bereft of, to have lost*, Eur. H. F. 440, Or. 216. 3. *to remain to be done*, Polyb. 3. 39, 12:—impers., ἀπολείπεται λέγειν Diog. L. 7. 85.

ἀπολειτουργέω, *to complete required service*, Diog. L. 3. 99, M. Anton. 10. 22.

ἀπολείχω, *to lick off*, Ap. Rh. 4. 478: *to lick clean*, Ev. Luc. 16. 21. ἀπολείψας, v. s. ἀπολείβω, ἀπολείπω.

ἀπόλειψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολείπω) *a forsaking, abandonment, ἡ ἀπ. τοῦ στρατοπέδου of the camp*, Thuc. 7. 75: *desertion of a husband by his wife* (cf. ἀπολείπω II, ἀπόπεμψις), Dem. 868. 1; ἀπόλειψιν ἀπογράφεσθαι (v. ἀπογράφω III. 2) Ib. 17: also, *desertion of their post by soldiers, seamen, etc.*, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 28, Dem. 1209. 26. II.

intr. *a falling short, deficiency*, Thuc. 4. 126; of rivers, *failing*, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 1; so of the moon, *waning*, Id. G. A. 2. 4, 9:—*death, δοιῆ δὲ θνητῶν γένεσις, δοιῆ δ' ἀπ.* Emped. 64; so, ἀπ. τοῦ ζῆν Hyperid. Epitaph. 136.

ἀπόλεκτος, ον, (ἀπολέγω) *chosen out, picked*, Thuc. 6. 68, Xen. An. 2. 3, 15: cf. Lob. Paral. 495.

ἀπολελυμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *absolutely*, opp. to κατὰ σχέσιν, Sext. Emp. M. S. 162: *in the positive degree*, opp. to κατὰ σύγκρισιν (in the comparative), A. B. 3. II. *freely, unreservedly*, Eus. H. E. 10. 5, 8.

ἀπολέμητος, ον, *not warred on*, Polyb. 3. 90, 7, Luc. D. D. 20. 12. ἀπόλεμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπολέπω) *a skin*, Dio C. 68. 32.

ἀπόλεμος, Ep. ἀπτόλεμος, ον, *without war, unwarlike, unfit for war*, ἀπτ. καὶ ἀναγκίς II. 2. 201, etc., cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 1; ἀπολέμω χειρὶ λείψει βίον, i. e. *by a woman's hand*, Eur. Hec. 1034. 2. *unwarlike, peaceful, εὐνομία* Pind. P. 5. 89; εὐναί Eur. Med. 641; ἡσυχία Dion. H. 2. 76, etc.:—Adv., ἀπολέμωσ ἴσχειν Plat. Polit. 307 E. II.

not to be warred on, invincible, Aesch. Ag. 769, Cho. 54. III.

πόλεμος ἀπόλεμος *a war that is no war, a hopeless struggle*, Id. Pr. 904 (where Dind. metri grat. proposes ἀπολέμιστος), Eur. H. F. 1133.

ἀπολεοντόομαι, Pass. (λέων) *to become a lion*, Heraclit. Incred. 12; metaph., κατὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν Eust. Opusc. 103. 53.

ἀπολεπιδόομαι, Pass. *to exfoliate*, of bones, Hipp. Fract. 774.

ἀπολεπίζω, = ἀπολέπω, *to peel off*, Geop. 10. 58.

ἀπολέπισμα, ατος, τό, *a husk, peeling*, Schol. Ar. Ach. 468.

ἀπολεπτόνομαι, Pass. *to become quite fine or thin, ἀπολεπτυνθέντος τοῦ πικροῦ being fined away*, Plat. Tim. 83 B; πλάτος ἀπολεπτυσμένην Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 8; so, of a disease, Hipp. Epid. 1. 963.—The Act. in Cyrill. 647 C.

ἀπολεπτυσμός, οὔ, ὁ, *a making or becoming fine or thin*, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 99.

ἀπολέπω, fut. ψω, *to peel off, take off the skin*, ἀπ. μάστιγι τὸ νῶτον (cf. ἀποθλίβω) Eur. Cycl. 237; ὡσπερ ψόν Ar. Av. 673; θριδάκος ἀπολελεμμένας τὸν καυλόν *with the stalk peeled*, Epich. 109 Ahr.

ἀπολέσκετο, Ep. for ἀπώλετο, v. sub ἀπόλλυμι.

ἀπολευκαίνω, *to make all white*, Lat. dealbare, Hipp. Prorrh. 102, Plut. Eumen. 16:—Pass. *to be or become so*, Arist. Fr. 273.—Also, in Byz., ἀπολευκῶ.

ἀπόληγμα, τό, *the skirt or hem of a robe*, Aquila V. T.

ἀπολήγω, *to leave off, desist from*, c. gen., ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς ἀπέληγε μάχης II. 7. 263; οὐδ' ἀπολήγει ἀλκῆς 21. 577; νέον δ' ἀπέληγεν ἔδωδῆς 24. 475; ἀπ. ἔρωτος Plat. Rep. 490 B. 2. c. part. *to leave off doing*, II. 17. 565, Od. 19. 166; [γενεῆ] ἡ μὲν φύει, ἡ δ' ἀπολήγει (sc. φύουσα) II. 6. 149:—absol. *to cease, desist*, 13. 230., 20. 99; of the wind, *to fall*, Theocr. 22. 19. 3. ἀπ. εἰς ἔν to end in . . . , Arist. Mund. 6, 19, cf. Plut. 2. 496 A, Luc. Imag. 6. II. trans., = ἀποπαύω, Ap. Rh. 4. 767. [In II. 15. 31, Od. 13. 151, al., the second syll. of the fut. and aor. is long in arsi, and the word is written ἀπολλήγης, etc.]

ἀποληκῆς, εως, ἡ, *cessation*, M. Anton. 9. 21: esp. *the decline of life*, Hipp. 28. 40.

ἀποληπτόν, verb. Adj., *one must admit, accept*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 388. ἀποληρέω, *to chatter at random*, Lat. delirare, Dem. 398. 20, Longus 1. 7; ἔς τινα Dio C. 53. 23; τι Id. 72. 4; and so, in Polyb. 33. 12, 10, L. Dind. suggests that ὑπερβεβληκῆναι and ἀπολεληρηκῆναι should be transposed.

ἀπόληψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολαμβάνω IV) *an intercepting, cutting off, ὀπιλιτῶν* Thuc. 7. 54: *a stopping, ἐπιμηνίων, οὔρων* Hipp. 91 C, 71 D, etc.; ὑδάτων Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 1; ἀπ. ποδός *its attitude, position*, Hipp. Art. 827; v. Foës. Oecon.

ἀπολιβάξω, fut. ξω, *to make drop off, throw away*, Pherecr. Doul. 8. II. intr. *to drop off, vanish, οὐκ ἀπολιβάξεις εἰς ἀποικίαν τινά;* Eurpol. Πολ. 28, cf. Ar. Av. 1467, and v. ἀπολιταργέω.

ἀπολιγαίνω, *to speak with a shrill, loud voice, to be obstreperous, ἦν δ' ἀπολιγαίνη* Ar. Ach. 968:—ἀπ. αὐλῶ *to play on the flute*, Plut. 2. 713 D.

ἀπ-ολιγαρέω, *to esteem little, τινος* Nicet. 315 A; τι Schol. Thuc.

ἀπολιθάξω, = ἀπολιθῶ, Hesych.: ἀπολιθοποιέω, Greg. Nyss.

ἀπολιθῶ, *to turn into stone, petrify*, Arist. Probl. 24. 11, 1, cf. Helianic. 125:—Pass. *to become stone*, Arist. l. c., Mirab. 95, Strab. 251.

ἀπολιθῶσις, εως, ἡ, *a being turned into stone, petrification*, Arist. Fr. 140, Theophr. Lar. 50: metaph., Arr. Epict. 1. 5, 3.

ἀπολικμάω, *to winnow away, scatter*, Nicet. Ann. 394 D.

ἀπολιμνόομαι, Pass. *to become a take or pool*, Eust. 267. 47.

ἀπολιμπάνω, collat. form of ἀπολείπω, often in Luc., as Catapl. 7, al.:—Pass., Plut. Them. 10.

ἀπολιτόνω, *to tie up with a thread*, of surgeons, Leo in Ermerins Anecd. Medic. p. 133:—ἀπολιτόσις, εως, ἡ, *operation by ligature*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 5.

ἀπολιόρητος, ον, *impregnable*, Strabo 556, Plut. 2. 1057 E.

ἀπολις, neut. ι: gen. ιδος or εως, Ion. ιος: dat. ἀπόλι Hdt. 8. 61:—*one without city, state or country*, Hdt. 7. 104., 8. 61, Plat. Legg. 928 E,

etc.: *an outlaw, banished man*, ἀπ. τινα τιθέναι, ποιεῖν Soph. O. C. 1357, Antipho 117. 21, etc.; προβαλέσθαι Soph. Ph. 1018; ἀπ. ἀντὶ πολιτῶν Lys. 161. 16. 2. *no true citizen*, opp. to ὑπόπολις, Soph. Ant. 370. 3. of a country, *without citizens*, Plut. Timol. 1. II.

πόλις ἀπολις *a city that is no city, a ruined city*, Aesch. Eum. 457, cf. Eur. Tro. 1292; also one *that has no civic constitution*, Plat. Legg. 766 D.

ἀπ-ολισθάνω, (-αίνω is found in the Edd. of Plut., etc.): fut. -ολισθήσω: aor. ἀπώλισθον Ar. Lys. 678, etc.; later, ἀπώλισθησα Anth. P. 9. 158. *To slip off or away*, Thuc. 7. 65, Arist. Probl. 32. 11. 2.

c. gen. *to slip away from, τινος* Ar. Lys. 678; τῆς μνήμης Alciph. 3. 11; ἀπ. τινος, also, *to cease to be intimate with one, τινός* Plut. Alc. 6; ἀπ. εἰς τι Luc. Dem. Enc. 12.

ἀπ-ολισθησις, εως, ἡ, *a slip off, fall*, Plotin. 6. 6, 3.

ἀπόλιστος, ον, = ἀπολις, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 130, Manetho 4. 282.

ἀπολιταργίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to slip off, rack off, οὔκου ἀνύσας τι . . . ἀπολιταργεῖς*; Ar. Nub. 1253; cf. ἀπολιβάξω.

ἀπολιτευτος [ῖ], ον, *without political constitution (πολιτεία), of nations*, Arist. Pol. 7. 7, 2. II. *taking no part in public matters, no statesman*, Plut. Mar. 31: *withdrawn from, unfit for public affairs, βίος, γῆρας* Id. 2. 1098 D, etc.; of offices, language, etc., Id. Crass. 12., 2. 7 A, etc.; ἀπ. θάνατος *as of a private person*, Id. Lyc. 29; ἀπ. λόγῳ *unpopular language*, Id. 2. 1034 B.

ἀπολίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, *a non-citizen, i. e. exile*, pedantic word in Theopomp. Hist. 332.

ἀπολιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *unfit for public business*, Cic. Att. 8. 16, 1, in Sup.

ἀπολιχμάομαι, Dep. = ἀπολείχω, *to lick off*, αἶμα II. 21. 123; the Act. occurs in Dion. H. 1. 79. II. *to lick, τὸ πρόσωπον* Longus 1. 5.

ἀπολλαπλάσιος, ον, *not a multiple, not manifold*, Damasc.

ἀπολλήγω, v. ἀπολήγω sub fin.

Ἀπολλόδωρος, ον, ὁ, n. pr., Apollodorus, Thuc. 7. 20, etc.:—hence Adj. -δώρειος, ον, αἰρεσις Strabo 625.

ἀπόλλυμι οἱ -ύω (Thuc. 4. 25, Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 6, Menand. Incert. 7, though the form is rejected by the Atticists): impf. ἀπώλλυν Aesch. Pers. 654, Soph. El. 1360, but ἀπώλλυνον Andoc. 8. 37: fut. ἀπολέσω, Ep. ἀπολέσω, Att. ἀπολώ, Ion. ἀπολέω Hdt. 1. 34, al.: aor. ἀπώλεσα, Ep. ἀπώλεσσα: pf. ἀπολώλεκα:—Hom. often uses it in tmesis: the Prep. comes last in Od. 9. 534. Stronger form of ὕλλυμι, *to destroy utterly, kill, slay*, Hom., who uses it chiefly of death in battle, ἀπώλεσε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν II. 5. 758, al.; ἐκπάγλως ἀπόλεσαν 1. 268:—also of things, *to demolish, to lay waste*, ἀπώλεσεν Ἴλιον ἱρῆν 5. 648, etc.:—then very freq. in all relations, βίον δ' ἀπὸ πάμπαν ὀλέσσει *will waste my substance*, Od. 2. 49; οἱ μ' ἀπολλύτην *sought to destroy me* (impf. sense), Soph. O. C. 1454; in pregnant sense, ἐπεὶ με γὰς ἐκ πατρίας ἀπώλεσε *drove me ruined from . . .*, Eur. Hec. 946:—ἀπ. τί τινος *to destroy for the sake of . . .*, Dem. 107. 9:—from phrases like λόγῳ ἀπ. τινά Soph. El. 1360, λέγων ἀπ. τινά Ar. Nub. 892, comes the sense *to talk or bore one to death*, in fut., ἀπολείς με Id. Ach. 470; οἱ μ' ὡς ἀπολείς με Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 20; ἀπολεῖ μ' οὔτοσί, by his questions, Antiph. Φιλωτ. 1. 8, etc.:—*to ruin a woman*, Lys. 92. 26. II. *to lose utterly, πατέρ' ἐσθλὸν ἀπώλεσα* Od. 2. 46, cf. II. 18. 82; ἀπώλεσε νόστιμον ἡμᾶρ Od. 1. 354; ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσει *to lose one's life*, II. 16. 861, Od. 12. 350; but, θυμὸν οὐκ ἀπώλεσεν *loses not his spirit*, Soph. El. 26; ἵππους ο' ἀπολλύασι Thuc. 7. 51; ἀπώλεσαν τὴν ἀρχὴν ὑπὸ Περσῶν Xen. An. 3. 4, 11, cf. 7. 2, 22; μηδὲν ἀπολλύς τοῦ ὄγκου Plat. Theaet. 154 C, etc.

B. Med. ἀπόλλυμαι: fut. -ολοῦμαι, Ion. -ολέομαι Hdt. 7. 218, part. ἀπολούμενος Ib. 209; aor. 2 -ωλύμην: pf. -όλωλα, whence the barbarous impf. ἀπόλωλον Ar. Thesm. 1212: plqpf. in Att. Prose sometimes written ἀπολώλειν, sometimes ἀπωλώλειν, Thuc. 4. 133., 7. 27. *To perish, die*, II. 1. 117, etc.: sometimes c. acc. cogn., ἀπόλωλε κακὸν μόρον Od. 1. 166; ἀπωλόμει' αἰπὸν ὄλεθρον 9. 303; or c. dat. modi, ἀπώλετο λυγρῶ ὀλέθρῳ Od. 3. 87; ἀπ. ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. 5. 126:—*simply to be undone, αὐτῶν . . . ἀπωλόμει' ἀφραδίησιν* Od. 10. 27:—freq. in Att., esp. in pf., ἀπόλωλας *you are done for, lost, ruined*, Ar. Nub. 1077, cf. Plut. 2. 185 E; ἵκανον χρόνον ἀπολλύμεθα καὶ κατατετρίμμεθα Ar. Pax 355; βλέπειν ἀπολωλός Philostr. 865:—as an imprecation, κάκιστ' ἀπολοίμην εἰ . . . Ar. Ach. 151, al.; κακὸς κακῶς ἀπόλοιθ' ὄστις . . . Eubul. Χρυσ. 1; ἐξώλης ἀπόλοιθ' ὄστις . . . Menand. Ἐμπιπρ. 1:—ἀπολλύμενος, opp. to σωζόμενος, Isocr. 123 A, cf. Plut. 2. 469 E:—often also in part. fut., ὦ κάκιστ' ἀπολούμενε *oh destined to a miserable end!* i. e. *oh thou villain, scoundrel, knave!* Ar. Pl. 713, cf. 456, Ach. 865, Pax 2; ὁ κάκιστ' ἀνέμων ἀπολ. Luc. D. Deor. 14. 2. II. *to be lost, slip away, vanish, ὕδωρ ἀπολέσκει* (of the water eluding Tantalus), Od. 11. 586; οὔποτε καρπὸς ἀπόλλυται *it never dies away*, 7. 117; ἀπὸ τέ σφισιν ὕπνος ὄλωλεν II. 10. 186. III. on the incorrect use of ἀπόλωλα trans. in late writers, v. Lob. Phryn. 528.

ἀπόλλω, Byz. form of ἀπόλλυμι, cf. Eust. 712. 55, etc., LXX (4 Macc. 6. 14) Field, after Cod. Alex. and Chrysost.

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πόλις ἀπολις *a city that is no city, a ruined city*, Aesch. Eum. 457, cf. Eur. Tro. 1292; also one *that has no civic constitution*, Plat. Legg. 766 D.

ἀπ-ολισθάνω, (-αίνω is found in the Edd. of Plut., etc.): fut. -ολισθήσω: aor. ἀπώλισθον Ar. Lys. 678, etc.; later, ἀπώλισθησα Anth. P. 9. 158. *To slip off or away*, Thuc. 7. 65, Arist. Probl. 32. 11. 2.

c. gen. *to slip away from, τινος* Ar. Lys. 678; τῆς μνήμης Alciph. 3. 11; ἀπ. τινος, also, *to cease to be intimate with one, τινός* Plut. Alc. 6; ἀπ. εἰς τι Luc. Dem. Enc. 12.

ἀπ-ολισθησις, εως, ἡ, *a slip off, fall*, Plotin. 6. 6, 3.

ἀπόλιστος, ον, = ἀπολις, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 130, Manetho 4. 282.

ἀπολιταργίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to slip off, rack off, οὔκου ἀνύσας τι . . . ἀπολιταργεῖς*; Ar. Nub. 1253; cf. ἀπολιβάξω.

ἀπολιτευτος [ῖ], ον, *without political constitution (πολιτεία), of nations*, Arist. Pol. 7. 7, 2. II. *taking no part in public matters, no statesman*, Plut. Mar. 31: *withdrawn from, unfit for public affairs, βίος, γῆρας* Id. 2. 1098 D, etc.; of offices, language, etc., Id. Crass. 12., 2. 7 A, etc.; ἀπ. θάνατος *as of a private person*, Id. Lyc. 29; ἀπ. λόγῳ *unpopular language*, Id. 2. 1034 B.

ἀπολίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, *a non-citizen, i. e. exile*, pedantic word in Theopomp. Hist. 332.

ἀπολιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *unfit for public business*, Cic. Att. 8. 16, 1, in Sup.

ἀπολιχμάομαι, Dep. = ἀπολείχω, *to lick off*, αἶμα II. 21. 123; the Act. occurs in Dion. H. 1. 79. II. *to lick, τὸ πρόσωπον* Longus 1. 5.

ἀπολλαπλάσιος, ον, *not a multiple, not manifold*, Damasc.

ἀπολλήγω, v. ἀπολήγω sub fin.

Ἀπολλόδωρος, ον, ὁ, n. pr., Apollodorus, Thuc. 7. 20, etc.:—hence Adj. -δώρειος, ον, αἰρεσις Strabo 625.

ἀπόλλυμι οἱ -ύω (Thuc. 4. 25, Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 6, Menand. Incert. 7, though the form is rejected by the Atticists): impf. ἀπώλλυν Aesch. Pers. 654, Soph. El. 1360, but ἀπώλλυνον Andoc. 8. 37: fut. ἀπολέσω, Ep. ἀπολέσω, Att. ἀπολώ, Ion. ἀπολέω Hdt. 1. 34, al.: aor. ἀπώλεσα, Ep. ἀπώλεσσα: pf. ἀπολώλεκα:—Hom. often uses it in tmesis: the Prep. comes last in Od. 9. 534. Stronger form of ὕλλυμι, *to destroy utterly, kill, slay*, Hom., who uses it chiefly of death in battle, ἀπώλεσε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν II. 5. 758, al.; ἐκπάγλως ἀπόλεσαν 1. 268:—also of things, *to demolish, to lay waste*, ἀπώλεσεν Ἴλιον ἱρῆν 5. 648, etc.:—then very freq. in all relations, βίον δ' ἀπὸ πάμπαν ὀλέσσει *will waste my substance*, Od. 2. 49; οἱ μ' ἀπολλύτην *sought to destroy me* (impf. sense), Soph. O. C. 1454; in pregnant sense, ἐπεὶ με γὰς ἐκ πατρίας ἀπώλεσε *drove me ruined from . . .*, Eur. Hec. 946:—ἀπ. τί τινος *to destroy for the sake of . . .*, Dem. 107. 9:—from phrases like λόγῳ ἀπ. τινά Soph. El. 1360, λέγων ἀπ. τινά Ar. Nub. 892, comes the sense *to talk or bore one to death*, in fut., ἀπολείς με Id. Ach. 470; οἱ μ' ὡς ἀπολείς με Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 20; ἀπολεῖ μ' οὔτοσί, by his questions, Antiph. Φιλωτ. 1. 8, etc.:—*to ruin a woman*, Lys. 92. 26. II. *to lose utterly, πατέρ' ἐσθλὸν ἀπώλεσα* Od. 2. 46, cf. II. 18. 82; ἀπώλεσε νόστιμον ἡμᾶρ Od. 1. 354; ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσει *to lose one's life*, II. 16. 861, Od. 12. 350; but, θυμὸν οὐκ ἀπώλεσεν *loses not his spirit*, Soph. El. 26; ἵππους ο' ἀπολλύασι Thuc. 7. 51; ἀπώλεσαν τὴν ἀρχὴν ὑπὸ Περσῶν Xen. An. 3. 4, 11, cf. 7. 2, 22; μηδὲν ἀπολλύς τοῦ ὄγκου Plat. Theaet. 154 C, etc.

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Sudden deaths of men were ascribed to his ἀγανὰ βέβρα, as those of women to Artemis; and in Il. I. 50 sq., his arrows are the weapons of the pestilence. Cf. Φοῖβος, Σμινθεύς, Λύκειος. He was not identified with the Sun till later, certainly not before Aeschylus. The locus classicus on his attributes is Pind. P. 5. 85 sq. His name is derived from ἀπόλλυμι by Archil. 23, Aesch. Ag. 1082, Eur. 781. 11 sq.; but v. Müll. Dor. 2. 6. § 6.—See a list of his names and attributes in C. I. t. 4. Index III.

Ἀπολλώνεια, τά, *Iudi Apollinares*, Dio C. 47. 18:—also Ἀπολλώνια, τά, C. I. 392, etc.; Ἀπολλωνία, An. Ox. 2. 270.

Ἀπολλωνιακός, ἡ, ὄν, = Ἀπολλωνίος I, Philo 2. 560.

Ἀπολλώνιος, α, ον, of or belonging to Apollo, Pind. P. 6. 9, etc.: fem. also Ἀπολλωνιάς (sc. πόλις or νᾶσος), ἡ, i. c. Delos, Pind. I. 1. 6.

II. Ἀπολλώνιον, τό, the temple of Apollo, Thuc. 2. 91, Arist. Mirab. 107, Inscr. Halic. in Newton p. 162; also -ώνειον, Diod. 14. 16, etc., v. Eust. 1562. 54.

III. Ἀπολλωνία, ἡ, *Apollo-toun*, name of a city in Thrace, Hdt.; in Illyria, Thuc.

Ἀπολλωνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of Ἀπόλλων, Ath. 636 F.

Ἀπολλωνό-βλητος, ον, stricken by Apollo, ap. Macrobi. 1. 17.

Ἀπολλωνόν-νησοί, formed in illustration of ἐκατόννησοί, Strabo 618.

Ἀπολλωνο-τροφής, ἐς, nourished by Apollo, Schol. Il. 23. 291.

ἀπολογέομαι: fut. ἴσομαι: aor. ἀπελογησάμην Eur. Bacch. 41, Antipho 131. 2, Plat., Xen.; but also aor. pass. ἀπελογήθη Antipho 118. 6., 122. 35., 127. 16, Alex. Ἀμπελ. 2 (prob. spurious in Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 13): pf. ἀπολελύγημαι Andoc. 5. 30, Isocr. 278 C (in pass. sense in Plat. Rep. 607 B):—Dep. To speak in defence, defend oneself, opp. to κατηγορεῖν, περί τινος about a thing, Antipho 130. 10, Thuc. 1. 72; πρόσ τι in reference or answer to a thing, Antipho 119. 30, Thuc. 6. 29; ἀπ. πρόσ τινος before . . . , Eupol. Incert. 1;—later, c. dat., κατηγορίας Plut. Them. 23:—but, ἀπ. ὑπέρ τινος to speak in another's behalf, Hdt. 7. 161, Eur. Bacch. 41, Plat., etc.; also, ἀπ. ὑπέρ τινος to speak in support of a fact, Antipho 121. 16, Plat. Gorg. 480 B; πρόσ Μέλητρον ἀπ. in answer to him, Plat. Apol. 24 B:—absol., Hdt. 6. 136, Ar. Thesm. 188; ὁ ἀπολογούμενος the defendant, Ar. Vesp. 778, Andoc. 1. 29.

2. c. acc. criminis, to defend oneself against, explain, excuse, ἀπ. τὰς διαβολάς (Cobet ἀπολύεται) Thuc. 8. 109; ἀπ. πράξιν to defend what one has done, Aeschin. 10. 28:—but 3. ἀπ. τι ἐς τι to allege in one's defence against a charge, Thuc. 3. 62; ἀπ. πρόσ τὰ κατηγορημένα μηδέν Lysias 123. 37; also, τί ποτε ἀπολογήσεσθαι μέλλει μοι; Antipho 112. 19; ταῦτα ἀπ. ὡς . . . , Plat. Phaedo 69 D, cf. Lysias 196. 35; ἔο, ἀπ. ὅτι οὐδένα ἀδικῶ Xen. Oec. 11, 22; ἀπ. ἀπολογία Luc. Hes. 6.

4. ἀπ. δίκην θανάτου to speak against sentence of death passing on one, Thuc. 8. 68.—A prose word, used once in Trag., v. supr.—The Prep. δπό has the same force here as in ἀποδιδάτω, ἀποψηφίζομαι,—implying the removal of a charge from oneself.

ἀπολόγημα, ατος, τό, a plea alleged in defence, a defence, Plat. Crat. 436 C; ὑπέρ τινος πρόσ τινα Plut. Cim. 1.

ἀπολογητέον, verb. Adj. one must make one's defence, Antipho 128. 12; one must defend, Plat. Apol. 18 E, 19 A.

ἀπολογητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for a defence, apologetic, Arist. Rhet. Al. 5, 1, al. Adv. -κῶς, Byz.

ἀπολογία, ἡ, a speech in defence, defence, opp. to κατηγορία, Antipho 142. 7, Thuc. 3. 61, Plat., etc.; ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι to make a defence, Lys. 142. 23, Isae. 62. 29, etc.; τῶν κατηγορηθέντων τὸ μὴ λαβὼν ἀπολογίαν Hyperid. Euxen. 41.

ἀπολογίζομαι: fut. ἴομαι Dio C.: aor. ἀπελογισάμην Plat., etc.; Dor. -ιζάμην C. I. 1845. 95: pf. ἀπολελόγημαι C. I. 108. 19., 115. 6, Diou. H. ad Pomp. 1; but in pass. sense, Xen. (v. infr.):—Dep. To reckon up, give in an account, Lat. rationes reddere, ἀπ. κατ' ἐναντίον Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 3; ἀπ. τὰς προσόδους to give in an account of the receipts, Aeschin. 57. 23, cf. C. I. ll. c., 1570 a, al.:—Pass., τὰ ἀπολελογισμένα the estimates, Xen. Oec. 9, 8.

2. ἀπ. εἰς τι to refer to a head or class, Plat. Phil. 25 B. II. to reckon on a thing, calculate that it will be . . . , c. acc. et inf., Dem. 347. 15: to calculate fully, ἀπ. πότερον . . . Plat. Soph. 261 C. III. to recount at length, τι Polyb. 20. 13, 2; περί τινος 8. 26, 4; ὡς . . . 4. 25, 4.—For the Act. ἀπολογίζω, v. ἀπολοπίζω.—Prose word.

ἀπολογισμός, ὁ, a giving account, statement of reasons, etc., Aeschin. 89. 8, Polyb. 10. 11, 5. 2. an account kept, record, ἀναλωμάτων Luc. Demosth. 33, cf. C. I. 3598. 33. 3. a distinct account, narration, Polyb. 10. 24, 8.

ἀπόλογος, ὁ, a story, tale, Ἀλκίνου ἀπόλογος, proverb. of long stories (from that told by Ulysses to Alcinoüs in Od. 9—12), Plat. Rep. 614 A, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 7, Poët. 16, 8. II. a fable, like those of Aesop, an apologue, allegory, Cic. de Orat. 2. 66, etc. III. an account, C. I. 2448. VIII. fin., Hesych. 2. = λογιστής, Inscr. Thas. in C. I. 2161.

ἀπολοιδορέω, f. l. for ἐπιλοιδο-, q. v.

ἀπόλοιπος, ον, remaining over, left behind, LXX (Ezek. 41. 15, al.).

ἀπολοπίζω, = ἀπολέπω, to take the skin off, skin, Ar. Fr. 185 (as emended by Fritzsche for -λογίζω); so also ἀπολοπίζων (for -λογίζων) in Antiph. Kouph. 1; cf. A. B. 25.

ἀ-πολος, ον, = ἀκίνητος, ἀστροφος, immovable, Hesych.

ἀπόλουμα, ατος, τό, = ἀποκόθαρμα, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1398, Eust. 1560. 32.

ἀπόλουσις, εως, ἡ, a washing off, ablution, Plat. Crat. 405 B, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 118:—also -λουσμός, ὁ, Theodot.

ἀπολούτριος, ον, washed off: τὰ ἀπολούτρια (sc. ὕδατα), water which has been used for washing, Acl. N. A. 17. 11:—also -τρον, τό, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1401.

ἀπολούω, fut. -λούσω: I. c. acc. rei, to wash off, λούειν ἀπο βρότον Il. 14. 7: so in Med., ὄφρ' . . . ἄλμην ὤμοισιν ἀπολούσομαι that I may wash the brine from off my shoulders, Od. 6. 219. 2. c. acc.

pers. to wash clean, Ar. Vesp. 118 (where ἀπέλου is for ἀπέλοε, v. sub λούω), Plat. Crat. 405 B, cf. 406 A:—Med. to wash oneself, Il. 23. 41; so, τὸ σῶμα ἀπελούετο Long. 1. 13;—so, in archaic style, ἀπολούμενος Luc. Lexiph. 2, cf. Ath. 97 D, 98 A. 3. c. acc. pers. et rei, ὄφρα τάχιστα Πάτροκλον λούσειαν ἀπο βρότον might wash the gore off him, Il. 18. 345; later c. gen. rei, καί μ' ἀπέλουσε λύθρου Epigr. Gr. 314. 6. ἀπ-ολοφύρομαι [ῥ], Dep. to bewail loudly, Andoc. 21. 35, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 27. 2. in past tenses, to leave off wailing, like ἀπαγγέω, Thuc. 2. 46. ἀπολόφουσις, εως, ἡ, lamentation, Schol. Soph. Aj. 596.

ἀπολοχμόομαι, Pass. to become bushy, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 6. ἀπόλυμα [ῥ], ατος, τό, filth, Harpocr.: excrement, Galen.

ἀπολυμαίνομαι, Med. (λύμα) to cleanse oneself by bathing, esp. from an ἄγος, Il. 1. 313, 314, cf. Paus. 8. 41, 2.

ἀπολυμαντήρ, ὁ, (λύμη) a destroyer; δαιτῶν ἀπολ. one who destroys one's pleasure at dinner, a kill-joy,—or, acc. to others, a devourer of remnants, lick-plate, Od. 17. 220, 377.

ἀπολυπέομαι, Pass. to be overwhelmed with grief, Byz.

ἀ-πολυπλασίαστος, ον, not multiplied, Cyrill.

ἀ-πολυπραγμόνητος, ον, not too curiously meddled with, Basil. Adv. -τως, Cyrill.

ἀ-πολυπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, not meddlesome, M. Anton. 1. 5. Adv. -μότως, Jo. Chr.

ἀ-πολυς, υ, not much, single, or few, Damasc.

ἀπολύσιμος[ῥ], ον, (ἀπολύω) deserving acquittal, contributing to it, Antipho 129. 4.

ἀπόλυσις, εως, ἡ, a loosing, e. g. of a bandage, Hipp. Fract. 759. 2. a release, deliverance, Plat. Crat. 405 B: c. gen., κατὰ τὴν ἀπόλυσιν τοῦ θανάτου as far as acquittal from a capital charge went, Hdt. 6. 136; ἀπ. κακῶν θάνατος Plut. Arat. 54. 3. a getting rid of a disease, Hipp. 178 C, etc. II. (from Pass.) a separation, parting, Arist. G. A. 1. 6, 4, al.; τῆς ψυχῆς Id. de Resp. 17, 8; and absol. decease, death, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 8; ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι to take one's departure, Polyb. 3. 69, 10.

ἀπολυτέον, verb. Adj. one must release, acquit, Gorgias Hcl. 6.

ἀπολυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to acquit:—Adv., ἀπολυτικῶς ἔχειν τινός to be minded to acquit one, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 25.

ἀπό-λύτος, ον, loosed, free, Plut. 2. 426 B; ἀπ. ψυχαί souls at large before being embodied, Porph. Stob. Ecl. 1. 380. 2. in late philosophical writers, absolute, unconditional, opp. to πρόσ τι, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 273:—Adv. -τως, lb. 161. 3. τὸ ἀπ., the positive degree of comparison, Timae. Lex. Plat.

ἀ-πολύτροπος, ον, not versatile, simple, Byz.

ἀπολυτρόω, to release on payment of ransom, c. gen. pretii, ὡς ἐχθροὺς ἀπ. τῶν μακροτάτων λύτρων Plat. Legg. 919 A, cf. Philipp. ap. Dem. 159. 15:—Med., Polyæn. 5. 40.

ἀπολυτρώσις, εως, ἡ, a ransoming, αἰχμαλώτων Plut. Pomp. 24, cf. Philo 2. 463. II. redemption by payment of ransom, deliverance, Ev. Luc. 21. 28, Ep. Rom. 3. 12, al.

ἀπολύω [v. λύω], fut. -λύσω, etc.: fut. pass. ἀπολελύσομαι Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 37. To loose from, ἱμάντα θοῶς ἀπέλυσε κορώνης Od. 21. 46; ὄφρ' ἀπὸ τοίχους λύσε κλύδων τρόπιος the sides of the ship from the keel, Id. 12. 420: to undo, ἀπὸ κρήδεμνον ἔλυσεν Id. 3. 392. 2. to set free from, release or relieve from, ἀπ. τινὰ τῆς φρουρῆς Hdt. 2. 30; τῆς ἐπιμελείας Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 47; τῶν ἐκεῖ κακῶν Plat. Rep. 365 A; τὴν ψυχὴν ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ σώματος κοινωνίας Id. Phaedo 64 E; ἀπ. τῆς μετρήσεως to save them from the trouble of measuring, Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 8:—Pass. to be set free, τῶν δεινῶν, φόβου Thuc. 1. 70., 7. 56, etc. b. often in legal sense, ἀπ. τῆς αἰτίας to acquit of the charge, Hdt. 9. 88, Xen. An. 6. 6, 15; τῆς εὐθύνης Ar. Vesp. 571:—c. inf., ἀπ. τινὰ μὴ φῶρα εἶναι to acquit of being a thief, Hdt. 2. 174; so, ἀπελύθη μὴ ἀδικεῖν Thuc. 1. 95, 128:—absol. to acquit, Ar. Vesp. 988, 1000, Lys. 159. 43, etc.; cf. καδίσκος and v. infr. III. 5. II. in Il. always = ἀπολυτρόω, to let go free on receipt of ransom, οὐδ' ἀπέλυσε θύγατρα καὶ οὐκ ἀπεδέξατ' ἀποινα 1. 95: "Ἐκτορ' ἔχει . . . οὐδ' ἀπέλυσεν 24. 115, al.: Med. to set free by payment of ransom, to ransom, redeem, χαλκοῦ τε χρυσοῦ τ' ἀπολυσόμεθ' at a price of . . . , Il. 22. 50; so too in Att., ἀπολύεσθαι πολλῶν χρημάτων Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 21. 2. to let go, let alone, leave one, of an illness, Hipp. Coac. 210. III. to discharge or disband an army, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 21, cf. Plat. Phaedo 67 A:—generally, to dismiss, discharge, ἐμὲ γ' . . . ἀπέλυσ' ἀδειπνον Ar. Ach. 1155, cf. Bion. 1. 96. 2. to divorce a wife, Ev. Matth. 1. 19, etc.; τὸν ἄνδρα Diod. 12. 18. 3. to do away with, remove, αἰσχύνην Dem. 471. 10, cf. Antipho 115. 20. 4. to discharge or pay a debt, Plat. Crat. 417 B. 5. to dismiss a charge, εἰσαγγελία ἀπολελυμένη ὑπὸ τοῦ κατηγοροῦ Hyperid. Euxen. 47; ἀπολυομένη ὑπόψια Antipho 115. 20. IV. ἀπ. ἀνδράποδα Θραξίν to sell, Id. 131. 39; ἀπ. οἰκίαν τινί to sell a mortgaged house outright, Isae. 59. 32. B. Med. with aor. 2 ἀπελύμην (in pass. sense), Opp. C. 3. 128:—to redeem, v. supr. II. II. ἀπολύεσθαι διαβολάς, to do away with calumnies against one, Lat. diluere, Thuc. 8. 87, Plat. Apol. 37 B, al., cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 10; so, τὴν αἰτίαν, τὰς βλαφημίας, τὰ κατηγορημένα Thuc. 5. 75, Dem. 191. 11., 226. 26: absol., ὁ δὲ ἀπολυόμενος ἐφη in defence, Hdt. 8. 59. III. like Act., to acquit of, τινος Antipho 119. 12; τοῦ μὴ κακῶς ἔχειν ἀλλ' ὕρθως Plat. Legg. 637 C. 2. to release from, τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἀπ. δουλείας Id. Mencx. 245 A. IV. like Pass. (C. II), to depart, Soph. Ant. 1314. C. Pass. to be released, let off, ἐλπίζων τοὺς υἱέας τῆς στρατηγῆς ἀπολελύσθαι from military service, Hdt. 4. 84; τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπολυθῆναι βουλούμενοι to be freed from their rule, Thuc. 2. 8; τῶν δεινῶν μηδέποτε οἴεσθαι ἀπολυθῆσεσθαι 1. 70:—absol. to be acquitted, 6. 29: to be discharged, Plat. Phaedo 113 D. II. of combatants, to be separated,

get clear, part, οὐ βραδίως ἀπελύοντο Thuc. 1. 49: generally, to be separated or detached, ἀλλήλων or ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Arist. Metaph. 6. 6, 5, Phys. 1. 2, 6; ἀπ. τὰ ψὰ τῆς βστέραι Id. G. A. 3. 3, 7, al.; ἀπολυμένους, absol., detached, αἰδύια, γλώττα, ἔρχει Id. H. A. 2. 1, 41., 4. 8, 7., 4. 9, 2; τὴν γλώτταν ἀπ. having his tongue detached, Id. Fr. 300, al. 2. to depart, ἴθαι, ἀπελύθη Soph. Ant. 1268, and freq. in Polyb. and LXX; cf. v. 14. III. of a child, to be brought forth, Hipp. 261. 49, sq., cf. 262. 39, Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 54: but also of the mother, to be delivered, Hipp. 1013 E. IV. to be annulled, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, 3. V. ἀπολυμένος, η, ον, absolute, ἔουσια Eus. H. E. 10. 5, 7; cf. ἀλύτος. ἀπολυώρητος, ον, not highly esteemed, Philodem. 61. 9, Göttl. ἀπολωβάω, to dishonour, Soph. Aj. 217, in aor. pass. ἀπελωβήθη. ἀπολωπίζω, (λῶπος) = λαυπυντέω, Soph. Fr. 844 (acc. to Poll. 7. 44; but cf. ἰκλωπίζω). ἀπολωτίζω, = ἀπανθίζω, to pluck off flowers: generally, to pluck off, κόμας Eur. I. A. 793; ἀπ. νέουσι to cut off the young, Id. Supp. 449. ἀπολωφάω, Ion. -έω, to appease, Hipp. 1280. fin. (in Pass.), Ap. Rh. 4. 1418, in tmesi:—hence Subst. ἀπολωφῆσις, ἡ, a lightening, relief, An. Ox. 3. 188. ἀπομαγδάλλα or -ία, ἡ, (ἀπομίσσω) the crumb or inside of the loaf, on which the Greeks wiped their hands at dinner, and then threw it to the dogs, hence dog's meat, Ar. Eq. 415, Alciphro 3. 44, Plut. Lyc. 12. In Eust. 1857. 11, ἀπομαγδαλίς, ἰδος, ἡ. ἀπόμαγμα, τό, (ἀπομάσσω) anything used for wiping or cleaning, Hipp. 19. 47. 2. like κάθαγμα, the dirt washed off, Soph. Fr. 32. II. the impression of a seal, Theophr. C. P. 6. 19, 5, Id. Lap. 67. ἀπομαδάω, of the hair, to fall off, Arist. Mirab. 78. ἀπομαδίξω, fut. ἴσω, to make quite bald, Schol. Ar. Eq. 372; also ἀπομαδαρίζω, Eccl. ἀπομάξις, (μαξίς) taken from the breast, Opp. C. 4. 93. ἀπομάθημα, τό, a thing unlearned: an unlearning, Hipp. Fract. 767. ἀπομαίνομαι, Pass., fut. μάνησομαι, pf. 2 act. μέμηνα:—to rave out and be done with it, or to rage to the uttermost, Luc. D. D. 12. 1. ἀπομακρύνωμαι, Pass. to be far removed, τοῦ ἡλίου Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 2, cf. 1. 1, 17. ἀπομακτής, οὔ, δ, one who wipes, rubs, or cleans, Soph. Fr. 32, A. H. 431; esp. in magical rites, Poll. 7. 188, where also fem. -μάκτρια. ἀπόμακτρον, τό, a strickle, Ar. Fr. 586, ubi v. Dind.; in Hesych. also ἀπομάκτρα, ἡ. ἀπομαλάκιζομαι, Pass. to be weak or cowardly, show weakness, πρὸς τι in a thing, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 4, cf. Plut. Lyc. 10. ἀπομαλοῦμαι, Pass. = foreg., Plut. 2. 62 A, and prob. 1. (for -ομαι), Id. P'elop. 21. ἀπομανθάνω, fut. -μαθήσομαι, to unlearn, Lat. dediscere, ταῦτα, ἀ πρὸ τοῦ φάσθαι εἰδέναι Plut. Phaedr. 96 C, cf. Prot. 342 D, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 14; c. Inf., Plut. Lyc. 11. ἀπομαντεύομαι, Dep. to announce as a prophet, to divine, presage, τὸ μέλλον φεῖν Plut. Rep. 516 D; τι εἶναι Ib. 505 E; ὡς τρίτον τι ἀπ. τὸ ἐν Id. Soph. 250 C. The Subst. ἀπομαντεύμα, τό, is cited from Hipp. Ep. ἀπόμαξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπομάσσω) a wiping off, Plut. Rom. 21. II. a taking an impression, Theod. Stud.: metaph. a copying, imitation, Iamb. Prot. 308. ἀπομαραίνωμαι, Pass. to waste or wither away, die away, ἡ ῥητορικὴ ἐκείνη ἀπ. Plut. Theaet. 177 B; αἱ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ἡδοναὶ ἀπ. Id. Rep. 328 D; of a tranquil death, Xen. Apol. 7; of comets, ἀπομαρανθίντες κατὰ μικρὸν ἠφανίσθησαν Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 13; of wind, Ib. 2. 8, 24, etc. The act. in Basil., etc. ἀπομαρανσις, εως, ἡ, a wasting or dying away, disappearance, opp. to φάσις, παρηλὼν Theophr. Vent. 36. ἀπομαρτυρέω, to testify, bear witness, c. acc. et inf., Polyb. 31. 7, 20; τι Plut. 2. 860 C. ἀπομαρτυρομαι [θ], Dep. to maintain stoutly, τι Plut. Soph. 237 A. ἀπομάσσω, Att. -ττω; fut. ξω:—to wipe off, δάκρυα χλαμύδι Polyb. 15. 26, 3:—Med. to wipe off oneself, ὕδατος ἀχνην Call. Del. 14. 2. to wipe clean, ἀπομάττων [αὐτοῦ] πηλῶ καὶ τοῖσι πιτύροις Dem. 313. 17:—Med. to wipe for oneself, Ἀχιλλείων ἀπομάττει you wipe your hands on the finest bread, Ar. Eq. 819; χεῖρας χειρομάκτρῳ ἀπ. Ath. 410 B; absol. to wipe one's mouth, Ροῦτα ap. Ath. 2 A; of a serpent, ἀπ. τὸν ἴον to get rid of its poison, Arist. Fr. 334. II. to wipe off or level corn in a measure, level with a strickle (ἀπόμακτρον); hence χοίνικα ἀπ. to give scant measure, as was done in giving slaves their allowance, Luc. Navig. 25; κενεὸν ἀπομάσαι, commonly expl. as if χοίνικα were omitted, to level an empty measure, i. e. to labour in vain, Theocr. 15. 95. III. to take an impression of, ἐν τισι τῶν μαλακῶν σχήματα ἀπ. Plut. Tim. 50 E:—Med. to model, as a sculptor, Philostr. 256, Anth. Plan. 120; metaph. to take impressions, ὅθεν ἡμῶ φρὴν ἀπομαξαμένη Ar. Ran. 1040; ἀπ. παρ' ἀλλήλων one from another, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 12, 3; generally, to copy, imitate, Dion. H. Vett. Cens. 3. 2. ἀπομαστεύω, (μαστός) to suck the breast, Nicet. Eug. 1. 33. ἀπομαστιγῶ, to scourge severely, Hdt. 3. 29., 8. 109. ἀποματαίζω, fut. ἴσω, to behave idly or unseemly, cuphemi. for ἀποπέρω, Hdt. 2. 162, Favor. ap. Stob. 586. 43. ἀπομαχίω, to cease from battles, Byz. ἀπομάχομαι [α]; fut. -μαχέσομαι, contr. -μαχοῦμαι:—to fight from the walls of a fort or town, ἐξ ὕψους Thuc. 1. 90; τείχεα ἱκανὰ ἀπομ. high or strong enough to fight from, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 1:—absol. to fight desperately, Id. An. 6. 2, 6; πρὸς τι Plut. Brut. 5, Heliod. 5. 1; τινι against a thing, Plut. Caes. 17. II. ἀπ. τι to fight off a thing, decline it, ἀπεμαχέσαντο τοῦτο Hdt. 7. 136; absol., ὁ μὲν δὴ ταῦτα λέγων ἀπεμάχετο 1. 9; so, ἀπ. μὴ ποιεῖν Dion. H. 2. 60, etc. III.

ἀπ. τινὰ to drive off in battle, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 34. IV. to finish a battle, fight it out, Lys. 98. 32: to resist, Arist. Probl. 2. 41. ἀπόμαχος, ον, (μάχη) not fighting; unfit for service, disabled, Lat. caesarius, Xen. An. 3. 4, 32., 4. 1, 13. ἀπομαθίημι ψυχήν, to give up the ghost, Ap. Rh. 1. 280, in tmesi. ἀπομαίλισσομαι, Att. -ίττομαι, Dep. to appease, allay, μῆνιν Dion. H. 1. 38; πείναν Philo 2. 477. ἀπομαίω, (μαίω) to make to taper off to a point, Nicom. Ar. 125. ἀπομαίω, to diminish, Alex. Trall.: to extenuate, Byz. ἀπομαίρομαι, Dep. to distribute, Hes. Op. 576. 2. Pass. to be parted from, Id. Th. 801:—but in both places with v. 1. ἀπαμαίρομαι, q. v. ἀπομαίωσις, εως, ἡ, diminution, Theophr. Sim. Hist. p. 62. ἀπομαίνομαι, Pass. to become black, of grapes, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 5:—to be blackened by mortification, Hipp. Art. 832. ἀπόμαλι, τό, honey-water, a bad kind of mead, Diosc. 5. 17;—also = ὀξύγλυκυ, τό, Galen. ἀπομαλίω, to enervate, as synon. for ἀπογυῖω, Eust. 641. 23. ἀπομαίφομαι, Dep. to rebuke harshly, τινὰ Plut. 2. 229 B (si vera l.); τινί Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 210 D. ἀπομένω, to continue, of καρποὶ ἀπ. ὠμοί Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 6, al. ἀπομερίζω, f. Att. ἰῶ, to part or distinguish from a number, Plut. Polit. 304 A:—Pass. to be so distinguished, πολλῶν ἰτέρων Ib. 280 B; ἀπομερισθῆναι ἀριστίνδην to be selected by merit, Id. Legg. 855 E. 2. ἀπ. πρὸς or ἐπὶ τι to detach on some service, Polyb. 3. 101, 9., 8. 32, 1. 3. to impart, τινί τι Id. 3. 35, 5. ἀπομεριμνάω, to rest from labour; hence, to die, Eust. 821. 36. ἀπομερισμός, ὁ, = ἀπονομή, Eust. Opusc. 91. 21. ἀπομερμηρίζω, fut. ἴσω; aor. in A. H. 431, ἴξα:—to sleep off care, to forget one's cares in sleep, Ar. Vesp. 5, cf. Dio C. 55. 14. ἀπομεστέρομαι, Pass. to be filled to the brim, Plut. Phaedr. 255 C. ἀπομετωρίζω, to raise aloft, Eccl. ἀπομετρέω, fut. ἴσω, to measure off or out, Luc. D. Mort. 12. 2:—Med., μεδίμνῳ ἀπομετρήσασθαι τὸ ἀργύριον Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 27:—Pass. to be measured off, Polyb. 6. 27, 2. II. to measure out, distribute, Xen. Occ. 10, 10. ἀπομέτρημα, ατος, τό, a servant's allowance, Gloss. ἀπομηκύνω, fut. ὄνω, to prolong, draw out, λόγον Plut. Soph. 217 D; cf. Luc. Hermot. 67, etc.: absol. to be prolix, Plut. Prot. 336 C, etc.:—Pass. to be prolonged, extended, Luc. D. Marin. 1. 2. ἀπομηνίω [v. μνηίω], fut. ἴσω, to be very wrath, to persevere in wrath, κεῖτ' ἀπομηνίωσας Ἀγαμέμνονι (where Eust. explains, having departed from wrath against him,—wrongly), H. 2. 772., 7. 230; ἐμεῦ ἀπομηνίωσαντος 9. 426., 19. 62; opp. to μεθίνασι, Od. 16. 378. II. to cease from wrath, only in A. B. 431 and Suid. ἀπομηρύομαι [θ], Dep. to draw up from, out of, βυθῶν Opp. C. 1. 50. ἀπομίμομαι, fut. ἴσωμαι, Dep. to express by imitating or copying, copy or represent faithfully, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 3, Plut. Legg. 865 B, al.:—τὸ ἴεσθαι διὰ τοῦ ἰ ἀπομ. to endeavour to express motion by the sound of i, Id. Crat. 427 A, sq. The pf. in pass. sense, Ath. 207 F, etc. ἀπομίμημα, ατος, τό, imitation, Bato ap. Ath. 639 F, Diod. 16. 26. ἀπομίμησις, εως, ἡ, imitation, Hipp. 344. 34, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1. 7. ἀπομνήσκωμαι, fut. -μνήσομαι, aor. -εμνησάμην: Dep.:—to recollect, remember, recognise, τῷ ὅλ' ἀπεμνήσαντο [χάριν] wherefore they repaid him, H. 24. 428; ἀπεμνήσαντο χάριν ἐδεργείων . . for benefits, Hes. Th. 503; αὐτῷ δὲ . . χάριν ἀπομνήσεσθαι ἀξίαν Thuc. 1. 137; cf. ἀπομνημονεύω. ἀπομνήσθω, = μινύθω, Orph. Lap. 16. 15. ἀπομίστω, = μίστω, Eratosth. Catast. 9, Themist. 189 C. ἀπόμισθος, ον, away from (i. e. without) pay, unpaid, ill-paid (cf. ἀπόμισθος), Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 16; ἄθλιω ἀπ. ξένοι Dem. 53. 16:—defrauded of pay, Lys. ap. Harp. II. paid off, discharged, ἀπ. γίνεται πορὰ Τιμοθέου Dem. 671. 1; λευκή με θρήξ ἀπ. ποιῶ Com. Anon. 301. ἀπομισθῶ, to let out for hire, let, γῆν ἐπὶ δίκῃ ἐτη Thuc. 3. 68; χωρίον τινί Lys. 109. 10; ὡσαυτ . . ἀπομισθωκότες τὰ ὦτα Plut. Rep. 475 D;—c. Inf., ἀπ. ποιεῖν τι ὡς ἂν δύνωνται ὀλιγίστου to contract for the doing of a thing, Lat. locare aliquid faciendum, Lex ap. Dem. 1069. 20. ἀπομισθῶμα, ατος, τό, a thing let or farmed out, very dub. in Hesych. ἀπομιτρώω, to take away the mitre, LXX (v. 1. Levit. 21. 10), Philo. ἀπόμματος, ον, without eyes, blind, Eccl. ἀπομνημόνευμα, τό, a memorial, τινος Diod. 1. 14, Plut. Pomp. 2:—in pl. memoirs, Lat. commentarii, as those of Socrates by Xen., cf. Dion. H. Rhct. 1. 12, Plut. Cato Ma. 9; applied to the Gospels, Just. M. 1. 66. ἀπομνημόνευσις, εως, ἡ, a recounting, narrating, τῶν λόγων Arist. Top. 8. 14, 7, Plut. 2. 44 E. ἀπομνημονεύειν, verb. Adj. one must mention, τινος Byz. ἀπομνημονεύω, to relate from memory, relate, recount, Plut. Phaedr. 228 A, etc.:—Pass., ἀπομνημονεύεται ὁπίστος ἐγένετο Xen. Ages. 1, 2. 2. to remember, call to mind, Plut. Polit. 268 E, Phaedr. 103 A, Dem. 345. 10, Aeschin. 56. 7, etc.:—to keep in mind, Plut. Polit. 273 B, al. 3. ἐπὶ τούτου τῶνδ' ὄνομα ἀπεμνημόνευσε τῷ παιδί θείσθαι gave his son the same name in memory of a thing, Hdt. 5. 65. 4. ἀπ. τινί τι to bear something in mind against another (cf. ἀπομνήσκομαι), Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 31, Aeschin. 15. fin., 83. 39; οὐδὲ μνηστικῶς οὐ γὰρ μεγαλοψύχου τὸ ἀπομνημονεύειν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 30. ἀπομνησικῶς, = μνησικῶς, to bear a grudge against, τινί Hdt. 3. 49. ἀπομνηστίον, verb. Adj. of ἀπομνήσκομαι, one must remember, Eccl. ἀπόμνημι, or -ῶ (Pind. N. 7. 102): fut. -μνοῦμαι: 3 impf. ἀπόμνημι Od. 2. 377. To take an oath away from, i. e. swear that one will not do a thing, ἡ δ' αὐτίκ' ἀπόμνημι Od. 10. 315, cf. 12. 303., 18. 58;

μήγαν ἔρκον ἀπώμυν 2. 377; ἀπώμοσα κάρτερον ἔρκον 10. 381. 3. *to swear one has not done or that it is not so, to deny on oath, swear* 'Nay,' Lat. *dejerare*, Hdt. 2. 179., 6. 63; ἀπ. Ζηνὸν σίβας Soph. Ph. 1289; ταῦτ' ἀπ. μοι τοῦτ' θεοῦτε Ar. Nub. 1232, cf. Eq. 424; also, ἀπ. τάναντια κατά τινος *to swear to the contrary by* . . . Dem. 860. 2:—often also c. μή et inf., ἀπ. μὴ ἔροαι Pind. l. c., cf. Eur. Cycl. 266; τοῦτ' θεοῦτε ἀπ. ἢ μὴν μὴ εἰδέναι . . . Plat. Legg. 936 E, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 3; ἀπ. μὴδὲ ὀβυλόν (sc. ἔχειν) Id. Symp. 3, 8; ἀπ. ὡς οὐκ εἶρηκε Dem. 553. 25. 3. c. acc., ἀπ. υἱόν *to deny or disown a son on oath*, Andoc. 16. 41:—so in Med., ἀπωμόσατο τὴν ἀρχὴν *solemnly renounced it, laid it down*, Plut. Cic. 19. II. strengthd. for δμνυμι, *to take a solemn oath, ἢ μὴν* . . . Thuc. 5. 50.

ἀπόμοιρα, ἢ, *a portion, τὰς καθηκούσας ἀπ. τοῖς θεοῖσι* . . . μένειν Lar. Ros. in C. 1. 4697. 15, cf. Paus. 8. 22, 6, Joseph. A. J. 6. 14. 6.

ἀπομοιράομαι, Dep. *to give us a share*, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 7:—also -αῖω, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 727; -ίζω, Aristaeas.

ἀπομοίρια, τά, *a portion*, Anth. P. 6. 187.

ἀπόμοιρος, ον, *forming a branch or portion of a nation, etc.*, Byz.

ἀπομονόομαι, Pass. *to be excluded, τῆς συμβάσεως* from the agreement, Thuc. 3. 28; *ἐκ συμβάσεως* Plat. Tim. 60 D. 2. *to be left alone, ἐκ πολεμίου* Plut. Philop. 18.

ἀπόμοργμα, τό, = ἐκμαγεῖον in Dion. Areop., cf. Eust. 218. 12.

ἀπ-ομόργνυμι, fut. -μόρξω:—*to wipe off or sweep from, ἀπ' ἰχῶν χειρὸς* δμώργνυμι Il. 5. 416; ἀπ' ἀπομόργνυμι lb. 798; πύκνης ἀπὸ δάκρυ' ὄμ. Nic. Al. 558:—Med. *to wipe off from oneself, ἀπομορξαμένω* κοιλίην Il. 23. 739; ἀπομόρξατο δάκρυ *he wiped away his tears*, Od. 17. 304; absol. in same sense, ἀπομόρξασθαι Ar. Ach. 706; ἀπ. ἰδρώτα lb. 696; and in Pass., τὴν ὀργὴν ἀπομορξοῦμαι *having my anger wiped off, a joke παρ' ὑπόνοιαν*, Id. Vesp. 560; ἀπομορξοῦμαι *wiped off, stripped off*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 6. 2. *to wipe clean, σπύγγῳ δ' ἀμφὶ πρόσωπα* . . . ἀπομόργνυμι Il. 18. 414:—Med., ἀπομόρξατο χερσὶ παρειάς *she wiped her cheeks*, Od. 18. 200.

ἀπόμορξις, εως, ἢ, *a wiping, cleaning*, Byz.

ἀπομορφόομαι, Pass. *to receive their form*, Theophr. Fr. 12. 9. II. Act., ἀπ. τινα εἰς πτηνόν *to change one into the form of* . . . Eust. 1598. 64.

ἀπόμορφος, ον, *of strange form, strange*, Soph. Fr. 845.

ἀπομόρφωσις, εως, ἢ, *a shaping, form*, Byz.

ἀπόμοσος, ον, like ἀμουσοί, *away from the Muses, unaccomplished, rude*, Eur. Med. 1089:—Adv., κάρτ' ἀπομούσως ἦσα γαγραμμένος, οὐδ' . . . ἠαδὲν *unfavourably painted*, Aesch. Ag. 801.

ἀπομοχλεύω, *to move with a lever*, Hipp. Art. 833, Philo Belop. p. 70.

ἀπομυζάω, *to suck away*, Artemid. 8. 49:—Pass., Themist. 282 C.

ἀπο-μύζουρις, ἰδοι, ἢ, *obscene name of a courtesan*, Com. Anon. 107.

ἀπομυθεῖομαι, Dep. *to dissuade, μάλα γάρ τοι ἔγωγε πολλὰ ἀπεμυθεύμην* Il. 9. 109. II. = ἀπολογίζομαι, Strattis Incert. 14.

Ἀπόμυσις, ὁ, *Averter of flies*, epith. of Zeus and Heracles, Paus. 5. 14, 1, Clem. Al. 33.

ἀπομυκδομαι, Dep. *to bellow loud*, Anth. P. 9. 742.

ἀπομυκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀπομύσσομαι, *one must wipe one's nose*, Eur. Cycl. 561.

ἀπομυκτηρίζω, *to turn up the nose at*, Hesych. s. v. ἀποσκαμυθίζειν (Cod. -ιάζειν):—so, ἀπομυκτηρίζω, Luc. D. Meretr. 7. 3.

ἀπομυκτισμός, ὁ, *mockery or disgust*, Clem. Al. 198.

ἀπομυλλάω, *to make mouths at*, E. M. 125. 15. In Hipp. Art. 799, μὴ ἀπομυλλάω ἢ γνάθος *is restored from Erotian p. 92; v. Foës. Lex.:*—also -μυλλάω, Psell. in Boiss. Anecd. 3. 216.

ἀπομυξία, ἢ, *dirt from the nose*, A. B. 432; ἀπόμυξα Draco 72.

ἀπόμυξις, εως, ἢ, *a blowing one's nose*, Plut. 2. 1084 C.

ἀπομυσάτομαι, Dep. *to abominate; to abuse*, Byz.

ἀπομύσσω, Att. -ττω, *to wipe the nose, ῥίνα* Anth. P. 11. 268; *σεαντὸν* Ar. Epict. 1. 6, 30; cf. ἀποξύνω:—Med. *to blow one's nose*, Ar. Eq. 910, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 16, Anth. P. 7. 134; *ὀδατώδη* ἀπ. Arist. Probl. 10. 54, 5; βραχίονι, ἀγκῶνι ἀπ. Plut. 2. 631 D, Diog. L. 4. 46. II. metaph. *to make him sharp, ἄκρον* his wits, Plat. Rep. 343 A, cf. Horace's *utr emunctae naris*, and v. κορυζάω (in the opp. sense). 2. Pass., like Lat. *emungi*, *to be wiped clean, i. e. cheated, γέρον* ἀπεμύκτε' ἄθλιος Menand. Ἰπποβ. 13; v. sub ἀποσμάχομαι.

ἀπομύω, fut. ὑσω [ῶ], *to shut the eyes close; to die*, Call. Ep. 41.

ἀπο-ομφακίζω, *to ripen, mellow*, Eccl.

ἀποομφολύγωτος, ον, *making no bubbles*, Diosc. 5. 116.

ἀποομάλνομαι, v. sub μωλόνομαι.

ἀποομώρω, *to make crazy*, Aët. p. 105:—also -ραίνω, Byz.

ἀπόομαι, ἀποναλάτο, v. sub ἀπονίναμι.

ἀποναλάω: aor. 1 ἀπένασσα:—*to remove, to send away*, used by Hom. only in aor. 1, ὡς ἄν . . . περικαλλία κούρην ἀψ ἀπονάσσωσιν Il. 16. 86, ubi v. Spitzn., cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1492:—Med. *to wend one's way back, ἀπενάσασατο* Δουλιχίουδε Il. 2. 619, Od. 18. 254. II. Eur. used this aor. med. in trans. sense, ἀπενάσασατο παιῖδα *sent away her child*, I. T. 1260: he also has aor. pass. ἀποναιοθῆναι, *to be taken away, depart from a place, τῆς πατρίδος* lb. 175; *πατρὸς καὶ πόλεως* Med. 166. V. καταναίω.

ἀποναρκάω, *to be quite torpid or stupid, πρὸς πόνους* Plut. 2. 8 F.

ἀποναρκησις, εως, ἢ, = ἀπονάρκωσις, Plut. 2. 652 D.

ἀποναρκόομαι, Pass. *to become quite torpid, stupidified, insensible*, Hipp. Coac. 195, cf. 405, Plat. Rep. 503 D.

ἀποναρκωσις, εως, ἢ, *insensibility*, Hipp. Art. 811, Arist. Probl. 3. 29.

ἀπονεί, = ἀπονητί, C. 1. 1141.

ἀπονείφω, *to know or ruin down*, τι Philo 2. 112.

ἀπονείκρω, of the effects of cold, *to kill utterly*, Tzetz. Chil. 1. 332: metaph., ἀπ. ἐλπίδας Walz Rhett. 1. 472:—Pass. *to be quite killed, be*

benumbed, Diod. 2. 12, cf. Luc. V. 11. 2. 1: metaph., τὸ ἀλθῆμον ἀπονείκρωται Ar. Epict. 4. 5. 21.

ἀπονείκρωσις, εως, ἢ, *a becoming quite dead*, Ar. Epict. 1. 5. 4.

ἀπονεματικός, ἢ, ὄν, *disposed to distribute: τὸ ἀπονεμ. [ἴθου] a disposition to give every one his due*, M. Anton. 1. 16:—Adv. -κῶς, Diog. L. 7. 126:—but in both places with v. l. ἀπονεμητ-.

ἀπονέμησις, εως, ἢ, (ἀπονέμω) *a distribution*, M. Anton. 8. 6. II. *a branching off*, Galen. 4. p. 147.

ἀπονεμητέον, verb. Adj. of ἀπονέμω, *one must assign*, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 7. 2. ἀπονεμητέος, α, ον, *to be assigned*, Philo 1. 56, Clem. Al. 234.

ἀπονεμητής, οὔ, ὁ, *a distributor*, Gloss.

ἀπονεμητικός, ἢ, ὄν, v. sub ἀπονεματικός.

ἀπονέμω: fut. -νεμῶ and later -νεμήσω:—*to portion out, impart, assign, ἡμῖν* . . . ταῦτ' ἀπένειμε τύχῃ Semon. 97; βασιλοῦ καὶ ἀγγέλματα θεοῖσι Hdt. 2. 54; τὸ πρίπον ἑκατέρωσι Plat. Legg. 757 C; τῷ θεῷ τοῦτο γέρας Id. Prot. 341 E; τοῖς οὐργάταις τιμὰς Lyais 154. 23; imperat. σοι, ἀπόνειμον, *render, impart*, Pind. l. 2. 68; τῆ συγγνώμῃ πλῆθον . . . ἀπονέμειν *to allow too much to* . . . Dinarch. 97. 13:—Med. *to assign or take to oneself*, τι Plat. Soph. 267 A, Legg. 739 B; ἀπονέμεσθαι τι *to feed on*, Ar. Av. 1289; ἀπονέμεσθαι τῶν πατρῶων *to help oneself to a share of* . . . Plat. Rep. 574 A:—Pass. *to be distributed, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖσι* Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3. 15. II. *to part off, divide, of logical division, ἐπὶ τάναντια* ἀπ. τοῖς ὀνόμασι Plat. Polit. 307 B; in Pass., lb. 276 D, 280 D. III. Pass. *to be taken away, subtracted*, Id. Legg. 771 C, 818 A.

ἀπονενοθίως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀπονοέομαι, *desperately*, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 8; ἀπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τὰ γεύματα *to be obstinately averse to food*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1096; ἀπ. διακείσθαι πρὸς τὸ ζῆν Isocr. 131 D.

ἀπονέομαι, Dep. *to go away, depart*, often in Hom. though only in pres. (sometimes with fut. sense), and imperf., always at the end of the line, with the first syll. long from the necessity of metre, ἀπονέεσθαι Il. 2. 113, etc.; ἀπονέονται Od. 5. 27; ἀπονέοντο Il. 3. 313, 21.

ἀπονεοττεύω, *to hatch the young*, Arist. H. A. 6. 4, 7.

ἀπόνευμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπονεύω) *a slope*, Suid.

ἀπονευρόομαι, Pass. *to become a tendon*, Galen. 2. 252, 8, etc. 2. *to be unnerved*, Cyrill., Suid.

ἀπονεύρωσις, εως, ἢ, *the end of the muscle, where it becomes tendon, = τένων*, Galen. 4. 368.

ἀπόνευσις, εως, ἢ, *a bending or turning off*, Themist. 236 B. II. *escape by turning away*, Cyrill.

ἀπονεύω, *to bend away from other objects towards one, turn off or incline towards*, πρὸς τὸ γεωμετρεῖν Plat. Theaet. 165 A; πρὸς τὸ δικολογεῖν Arist. Rhct. 1. 1, 11; πρὸς τινα Polyb. 21. 4, 4; ἐπὶ, εἰς or πρὸς τι Id. 16. 6, 7, 3. 79, 7; ἀπὸ τινος Ar. Epict. 4. 10, 2. II. absol. *to bend on one side, hang the head*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 22, 2.

ἀπονείω, fut. -νήσω, *to unload:—Med. to throw off a load from, στέρνων ἀπονησαμένη* (expl. by ἀποσπάρουσα in A. B. 432 and Hesych.), Eur. Ion 875; ἀπενήσω, ἀπέβαλες A. B. 421; ἀπὸ δ' εἶματα . . . νησαντο Ar. Rh. 1. 364.

ἀπονείω, (ἀπονύω) *to be without pain*, Hesych.

ἀπονήμενος, v. sub ἀπονίναμι.

ἀπονηρευσία, ἢ, (πονηρεύομαι) *innocence*, Ulpian. ad Dem.:—Adj. ἀπονηρευτος, ον, Eust. Ormisc. 71. 89:—also ἀπονηρία, ἢ, Eccl.

ἀπόνηρος, ον, *without malice or cunning*, Dion. H. de Lys. 487. Adv. -ρως, Eust. Ormisc. 210. 60.

ἀπονηρῶω, *to make an island of, insulate*, Eccl.

ἀπονηστεύω, *to break one's fast*, Justit. M.:—νηστεύομαι, C. I. 8613 B. 5.

ἀπονητί, Adv. of ἀπόνητος, *without fatigue*, Hdt. 3. 146, Luc. Rhct. Praec. 8, 21.

ἀπόνητο, v. sub ἀπονίναμι.

ἀπόνητος, ον, *without toil or trouble:—Adv. Sup. ἀπονητότατα* *with least toil or trouble*, Hdt. 2. 14., 7. 234; cf. ἀπονητί. 2. *without suffering*, Soph. El. 1065.

ἀπονήχομαι, Dep. *to escape by swimming, to swim away*, Polyb. 16. 3, 14, Luc. Pisc. 50; *τινος* from a thing, Plut. 2. 476 A.

ἀπονία, ἢ, (ἀπονύω) *non-exertion, laziness*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 25, Arist. Rhct. 1. 11, 4:—*exemption from toll*, of women, Id. Cl. A. 4. 6, 15, cf. Plut. Rom. 6. II. *freedom from pain*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1047 E, Aetac. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1, etc.

ἀπονίζω, later also ἀπονίπτω, as Diod. 4. 59, Plut. Phoc. 18, and once in Hom., v. infr.: fut. -νίψω. *To wash off, ἀπονίψαντες* . . . βρότον ἐξ ὀφθαλμῶν Od. 24. 189, cf. Il. 7. 428:—Med. *to wash off from oneself, ἰδρῶ πολλὸν ἀπενίψοντο* θαλάσσην 10. 572. II. *to wash clean, properly of the hands and feet, τὴν ἀπονίψουσα φρασάμην* I perceived it (the scar) *as I was washing his feet*, Od. 23. 75, cf. 19. 376; ἔταν . . . ἀπονίψῃ καὶ τῷ πῶδ' ἀλείβῃ Ar. Vesp. 608; ἀπ. τὸν παῖδα Plut. Symp. 175 A:—Med., χρωτ' ἀπονίπτεισθαι *to wash one's body*, Od. 18. 179, cf. 171; *χειρῶν τε πόδας τε* 21. 478; absol. *to wash one's hands, ἐγὼ μὲν ἀποτρέχων ἀπονίψομαι* Ar. Av. 1163; ἀπονίψασθαι *hotton water to wash with*, Alex. Φιλοσκ. 1, cf. Antiphr. Κορ. 1; so in pf. pass., ἀπονίψμεθ' Ar. Vesp. 1217; ἀπονειμμένοι Id. Eccl. 419:—v. ἀπονίπτρον. 2. rarely of things, ἀπονίψων τὴν κόλωνα Pherecr. Δουλ. 4.

ἀπονικῶω, *to overpower*, Joseph. A. J. 15. 3, 4:—Pass., Arist. Mot. An. 10, 5.

ἀπονίκησις, εως, ἢ, *complete conquest*, Cyrill.

ἀπόνημμα, τό, (ἀπονίπτω) = ἀπονίπτρον, Plut. Sull. 36; *exp. water for purifying the dead or the unclean*, Ulpian. ap. Ath. 409 F, cf. 410 A.

ἀπ-ονίναμι, Med. (the pres. will hardly be found in use); fut. ἀπονήσομαι Hom.: Ep. aor. 2 without augm. ἀπονήμην, ἀπόνητο Hom. 1. 2 sing. opt. ἀπόναιο Il. 24. 556, 3 pl. ἀποναιάτο in Hom. Cer. 132, Soph. 1; inf. ἀπόνασθαι Ar. Rh. 2. 196; part. ἀπονήμενος Od. 24. 30; later aor. 1

ἀπανάμην Luc. Amor. 52. To have the use or enjoyment of a thing, ἡς ἤβης ἀπόνητο Il. 17. 25; τῶνδ' ἀπύναιο mayest thou have joy of them, 24. 556; τιμῆς ἀνονήμενος Od. l. c.; μηδέ ποτ' ἀγλαίας ἀπανάτατο Soph. El. 211: but the gen. is often omitted, ἦγε μὲν οὐδ' ἀπόνητο married her but had no joy [of it], Od. II. 324; θρέψε μὲν οὐδ' ἀπόνητο 17. 293, cf. 16. 120; οὐκ ἀπώνητο (sc. τῆς πύλως) Hdt. I. 168.

ἀπὸνιπτρον, τό, water used for washing, dirty water, ἀπ. ἐκχέειν Ar. Ach. 616.

ἀπὸνίπτω, v. sub ἀπὸνίζω.

ἀπὸνίσσομαι, Dep. to go away, Theogn. 528, Ar. Rh. 3. 899: aor. -νισσαμένη Anth. P. 9. 118.

ἀπὸνιτρώ, to rub off with νίτρον (q. v.), Hipp. 879 F.

ἀπὸνιψις, εὼς, ἡ, a washing off or away, τινος Eccl.: generally, a washing, Oribas. 3. 104.

ἀπονοέομαι, fut. ἦσομαι: Dep.: (νοέω):—to have lost all sense 1. of fear, to be desperate, ἀπονοηθέντας διαμάχεσθαι Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 23; ἀνθρωποι ἀπονοημένοι desperate men, Thuc. 7. 81; δ' ἀπονοημένους Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 12; cf. ἀπονοημένως. 2. of shame or duty, ἀπονοημένος an abandoned fellow, Theophr. Char. 6, cf. Isocr. 177 E, Dem. 363. 7: to be conceited, Jo. Chrys.

ἀπόνοια, ἡ, (νοῦς) loss of all sense 1. of fear and hope, desperation, εἰς ἀπ. καταστήσασθαι to make one desperate, Thuc. I. 82., 7. 67: rebellion, Sozom. 6. 37, 15, al. 2. of right perception, madness, Lat. dementia, Dem. 310. 9., 779. fin.:—in pl., Polyb. I. 70, 5.

ἀπονομή, ἡ, = ἀπονομήσις, a distribution, assignment, τινός τινι Philo 2. 345. 2. a portion, Harpocr.

ἀπονομίζω, to forbid by law, Muaseas ap. Ath. 346 D.

ἀ-πνοος, ον, without toil or trouble, untroubled, βίος Simon. 51; χάσμα Pind. O. 10 (11). 26; οἶκος Aesch. Pers. 861; τύχη Soph. O. C. 1585; ἀπὸνῶτατος τῶν θανάτων easiest, Plat. Tim. 81 E; ἀπ. χάρις won without trouble, Andoc. 22. 26; ἀπ. τὸ εὖ πάσχειν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 7, 7. b. not painful, Id. P. A. 3. 5, 16. 2. of persons, not toiling or working, shrinking from labour, lazy, μαλακὸς καὶ ἀπ. Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 19; ἀπ. πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 556 B; of the heaven, free from the necessity of labour, Arist. Cael. 2. 1, 3.

II. Adv. -ως, Hdt. 9. 2; ἀπὸνως ἔχειν to feel easy, of a sick person, Hipp. Progn. 45; ἀπὸνως λιπαροί, opp. to ἐπιπὸνως αὐχμηροί, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31. III. irreg. Comp. ἀπὸνέστερος Pind. O. 2. 112; but regul. Comp. -ώτερος Hipp. Art. 838; comp. Adv. -ώτερον Thuc. I. 11:—Sup. -ώτατος, v. supr.

ἀπονοσέω, to recover from sickness, Hipp. 256. 43.

ἀπονοστήω, to return, come home, Hom. in phrase ἀψ ἀπονοστήσας, Il. 1. 60, etc.; ἀπ. ἀπὸ τινος Hes. Op. 733; in Ildt., ἀπ. ὑπίσω 4. 33; ἀπ. σῶς 3. 124., 4. 76; ἀπῆμων I. 42, al.; ἐς τόπον I. 82; rare in Att., ἀπονοστήσας χθονός when he returned from . . , Eur. I. T. 731; ἀπ. ἐπ' οἴκου Thuc. 7. 87; absol., Xen. An. 3. 5, 16.

ἀπονοστήσις, εὼς, ἡ, a return, Ar. An. 7. 4, 4.

ἀπο-νόσφι, before a vowel -νόσφιν, Ep. Adv. far apart or aloof, ἀπ. κατίσχει Il. 2. 233; ἀπ. τραπέσθαι Od. 5. 350. II. as Prep. with gen. far away from, ἐμεῦ ἀπ. ἔοντα Il. 1. 541; φίλων ἀπ. ὑλέσθαι Od. 5. 113; φίλων ἀπ. ἐταίρων 12. 33:—so that, as a rule, it follows its case.

ἀπονοσφίζω, f. Att. ἰώ, to put asunder, keep aloof from, τινά τινος h. Hom. Cer. 158; με μοῖρα φίλων ἀπονοσφίκεν Inscr. Newton p. 755:—so in Med., Cyrill. 371 D, etc. 2. to bereave or rob of, ὄπλων τινά Soph. Ph. 979:—Pass. to be robbed of, ἔδωδῆν h. Hom. Merc. 562. II. c. acc. loci, to flee from, shun, Soph. O. T. 480.

ἀπονοσθετόμαι, Pass. to have one's head turned, ὑπὸ τύχης dub. in Polyb. 15. 6, 6.

ἀπόνοστος, ον, Ion. for ἀπόνοστος, free from disease, Synes. 346 A.

ἀπονοκτερεύω, to pass a night away from, τινός Plut. Fab. 20; absol., 2. 195 E.

ἀπονούμφης, ον, δ, or ἀπόנוμφος, ον, = μισογύνης, Poll. 3. 46.

ἀπονουστάζω, to be sleepy and sluggish, Lat. dormito, Plut. Cic. 24, cf. Arr. Epict. 4. 9, 16. II. to sleep, Cyrill. 371 E.

ἀπονουστακτέον, verb. Adj. one must slumber, Clem. Al. 218.

ἀπ-ονύχιζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to pare the nails, Menand. Fr. 479; Med., ἀπονουχίσασθαι τὰς χεῖρας Hipp. 618. 38:—Pass. to have their pared, ὑπὸ σμίλης ἀπονουχίσθη Babr. 98. 14: cf. Lob. Phryn. 289. 2. metaph. to pare down, clip, retrench, τὰ σιτία Ar. Eq. 709. II. = ὑνουχίζω III, to try or examine by the nail, ἀκριβῶς ἀπονουχισμένος, Horace's ad unguem factus, Theophr. Char. 26.

ἀπ-ονύχισμα, ατος, τό, a nail-paring, Diog. L. 8. 17.

ἀπονούχιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, polishing to the nail, A. B. 651.

ἀπονωτίζω, to make turn his back and flee, τινά Soph. Fr. 638; ἀπ. τινά φυγῆ Eur. Bacch. 763.

ἀποξαιίνω, to scarify, tear, LXX (4 Macc. 6. 6).

ἀποξενίζω, fut. ἴσω, = ἀποξενόω, Athanas.

ἀποξενιτεύομαι, Pass. to dwell away from home, Schol. Eur. Hec. 1207.

ἀποξενολογέω, to hire for mercenary service, cited from Joseph.

ἀπόξενος, ον, alien to guests, inhospitable, stronger than ἄξενος, Soph. O. T. 196; cf. ἀπότιμος:—c. gen. loci, far from a country, τῆσδε γῆς ἀπόξενος Aesch. Ag. 1282, Cho. 1042; τοῦδ' ἀπ. πέδου banished from . . , Id. Eum. 884.

ἀποξενόω, to drive from house and home, generally to estrange or banish from, τινά τῆς Ἑλλάδος Plut. 2. 857 E, cf. Id. Alex. 69: to banish one, Id. Philop. 13:—Pass. to live away from home, be banished, φυγὰς ἀπεξενούτο Soph. El. 777; γῆς ἀποξενούσθαι Eur. Hec. 1221; ἀπ. ἔξω τῆς οἰκίας Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 11; ἐτέρωσε ἀποξ. to migrate to some other place, Plat. Legg. 708 B:—generally, to alienate oneself from, to be averse from, τινος Diod. 3. 47, cf. Luc. Dom. 2. 2. to be convicted of ξενία, Isac. ap. Poll. 3. 57. II. metaph., τοῦ ποιητοῦ ἀπ. τὰ ἔπη to

estrangle the verses from him, i. e. deny that they are his, Ath. 49 B; ῥήματα ἀπεξενωμένα not genuine, Hdn. π. μον. λ. 5. 18., 6. 8., 8. 7; λέξις ἀπέξ. Ulp. ad Dem., etc.

ἀποξένωσις, εὼς, ἡ, a living abroad, Plut. Pomp. 80, etc.

ἀποξενωτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be rejected, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 2.

ἀπόξισμα, ατος, τό, scraping, shred, chip, shaving, Oribas. 2. 234 Daremb., Eust. 230. 4.

ἀποξέω, fut. -ξέσω, like ἀποκόπτω, to cut off, ἀπὸ δ' ἔξεσε χεῖρα Il. 5. 81. II. properly to scrape off, ἀποξέων τὸν κηρόν Luc. Somn. 2. 2. metaph., ἀπέξισας τὴν αἰδῶ τοῦ προσώπου to strip it off like a mask, Alciphro 3. 2, cf. Luc. Vit. Auct. 10; ἀπ. γῆρας C. I. 8749, cf. ἀποξύω:—Pass. c. acc., χρυσὸν ἀποξέομαι Anth. P. 8. 191. III. to polish, finish off, freq. in Eust. IV. to scrape small, λιβανω-

τόν v. l. Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 4.

ἀποξηραίνω, fut. ἄνω, to dry up a river, τὸ ἀρχαῖον βέεθρον ἀπ. Hdt. 2. 99:—Pass. to be dried, to become dry, of rivers, ἀποξηρανθῆναι Id. 1. 75; ἀπεξηρασμένου τοῦ . . βέεθρου Ib. 186, cf. 7. 109. 2. generally to dry completely, τὰς ναῦς Thuc. 7. 12:—Pass., ἀπεξηραμμένα κρεάδια Alexis Δέξ. 5. 11; κριθαὶ ἀπέξ. Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 3.

ἀποξίφίζομαι, Dep., = ἀπορχέομαι, A. B. 432: cf. ξιφισμός.

ἀποξυλλίζω, to deprive of its woody fibre, κράμβην Arist. Probl. 3. 17; v. l. ἀποχυλλίζω.

ἀποξυλλόμαι, Pass. to become hard like wood, Geop. 17. 2, 1., 19. 2, 5.

ἀπ-οξύνω, fut. ὕνω, to bring to a point, make taper, ἀποξύνουσαι ἐρετμά Od. 6. 269; but in 9. 326, Nitzsch follows Buttm. (Lexil. s. v., yet v. Luc. D. Mar. 2. 2) in reading ἀπο-ξύναι (for ἀπ-οξύναι), to smooth off, as appears necessary from the next line, οἱ δ' ὀμαλὸν ποίησαν, ἐγὼ δ' ἐθύωσα παραστάς ἄκρον—so they made [the stake] even, but I sharpened it; Buttm. would read ἀποξύνουσαι even in the former place: cf. ἐξαποξύνω:—in Polyb. we have a part. pass. pf. ἀπωξυμένος or -υμένος, 18. 1, 13., I. 22, 7. II. to make sharp and piercing, τὴν φωνὴν Plut. Ti. Gracch. 2. III. to make sour, Hipp. 371. 51.

ἀποξυράω or -έω, like ἀποξύρω, to shave clean, c. dupl. acc., τὸν δούλον ἀποξυρήσας τὴν κεφαλὴν Hdt. 5. 35; ἀποξυρεῖν ταδί Ar. Thesm. 215; ἀπεξύρησε Ib. 1043; τὴν κόμην ἀπεξύρησε Luc. Sacrif. 15.

ἀποξυρήσις, εὼς, ἡ, a shaving off, τριχῶν Oribas. ap. Cocch. 89.

ἀπόξυρος, ον, (ξυρόν) cut sharp off, abrupt, sheer, πέτραι Luc. Rhet. Praec. 7, Prom. I; v. sub ἀποξυς.

ἀποξυρῶ [ῶ], = ἀποξυράω, Polyzen. I. 24:—Pass., opp. to κείρεσθαι Dio C. 57. 10:—Med. to have oneself clean shaved, Plut. Oth. 2.

ἀπ-οξυς, v, tapering off, becoming gradually less, Hipp. Art. 799 F, cf. 743 C (with v. l. ἀπόξυρα, ἀπόξυρα), 1165 A: v. Lob. Phryn. 539.

ἀπόξυσις, εὼς, ἡ, a showing, scraping, Geop. 10. 75, 11.

ἀπόξυσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποξύω) that which is shaved or scraped off: shavings, filings, Schol. Ar. Pax 48.

ἀπ-οξυσμός, οὔ, ὁ, a becoming acid, Medic.

ἀποξυστρόμαι, Pass. to become bent or blunted, Polyb. 2. 33, 3.

ἀποξύω [ῶ], fut. -ξύσω, = ἀποξέω, to shave or scrape off, τι Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 4; τὸν καττίτερον C. I. 1570. 15; cf. ἀποξύνω. 2. metaph. to strip off as it were a skin, γῆρας ἀποξύσας θῆσαι νέον Il. 9. 446; κόρυζαν ἀποξύσας (prob. f. l. for ἀπομύζας) Luc. Navig. 45; τὸ ἐρυθρίαν ἀπ. τοῦ προσώπου Id. Vit. Auct. 10; so in Pass., ἀπέξυσται τὴν αἰδῶ τοῦ προσώπου Alciphro 3. 40; Med., Dio Chr. I. 375: cf. ἀποξέω.

ἀποπαιδᾶγωγέω, to teach amiss, misguide, ἀπὸ τινος lambl. Protr. 308.

ἀποπαίζω, fut. ξομαι, to play upon or with, τινός Greg. Nyss.

ἀπόπαλαι, Adv. from of old; condemned by Phrynich. 45.

ἀποπαλαιάω, to abrogate, Lat. antiquare, Hesych.

ἀποπάλησις, εὼς, ἡ, a driving away, Galen. Gloss. p. 440.

ἀποπάλλω, to hurl or cast, βέλη Luc. Amor. 45:—Pass. to rebound, ἀπ. πάλιν Arist. Probl. 9. 14, 1, cf. Plut. Alex. 35.

ἀποπαλμός, ὁ, a rebounding, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 44.

ἀπόπαλσις, εὼς, ἡ, = ἀποπάλησις, Galen. Gloss. p. 440.

ἀποπαλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, rebounding: Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 223.

ἀποπαππόομαι, Pass. to be changed into pappus or down, of flowers, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 4.

ἀποπαπταίνω, to look about one, to look round, as if to flee, Ion. fut. ἀποπαπτανέουσιν Il. 14. 101.

ἀποπάρδαξ, ακος, ὁ, qui erepitem ventris emittit, Hesych. (ἀποπαρδακῆ in Cod.).

ἀποπάρδημα, τό, (ἀποπέρω) crepitus ventris, Manass.

ἀποπαρθεύω, to deprive of virginity, Hipp. Aër. 291. 10; and ἀποπαρθενώ, LXX.

ἀπόπαστος, ον, fasting; without eating, c. gen., Opp. H. I. 299.

ἀποπάσχω, opp. to πάσχω, a Stoic term, to imagine that a thing is not, when it is, ἀπόπαθε ὅτι ἡμέρα ἐστὶ imagine it is not day, Arr. Epict. 1. 28, 3.

ἀποπάττω: fut. ἦσομαι Ar. Pl. 1184, but -ἦσω Hipp. 484. 29 (cf. ἐναποπατέω, περιπατέω): aor. subj. -πατήσω Ar. Eccl. 354:—to retire from the way, to go aside to ease oneself, Cratin. Δραπ. 8, Ar. II. c.:—cf. ἀφοδεύω. II. to pass with the excrement, void, τι Ar. Eccl. 351, M. Anton. 10. 19.

ἀποπάτημα, τό, ordure, Eupol. Χρυσ. 15: cf. ἀποπράγημα.

ἀποπάτησις, εὼς, ἡ, a going to stool, Galen.

ἀποπάτητέον, verb. Adj. one must ease oneself, Ar. Eccl. 326.

ἀπόπατος, ὁ, also ἡ, ordure, Hipp. Protrh. 86, Plut. 2. 727 D, Luc. Trag. 168. 2. = ἀφοδος, a privy, Ar. Ach. 81, Poll. 10. 44.

ἀπόπαυσις, εὼς, ἡ, (from Med.) cessation of an attack, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5.

ἀποπαυστέον, verb. Adj. one must put a stop to, τι Clem. Al. 894.

ἀποπαύστωρ, οπος, ὁ, = ἀποπαύων, Orph. H. 39. 3.

ἀποπαύω, to stop or hinder from, make to cease from, τοὺς μὲν . .

είασαν, ἐπεὶ πολέμου ἀπέπαυσαν II. II. 323; πένθεος ἀπ. τινά Hdt. I. 46; ἐρώτων Soph. Aj. 1205; λόγου δέ σε μακροῦ ἵποπαύω Eur. Supp. 639: c. inf. to hinder from doing, ἀπ. τινὰ ἀλητεύειν, ὑρμηθῆναι Od. II. 114., 12. 126:—Med. and Pass. to leave off or cease from, c. gen., πολέμου δ' ἀποπαύω πάμπαν II. I. 422, cf. 8. 473, Od. I. 340, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 62; ἐκ καμάτων Soph. El. 231; absol. to leave off, Theogn. 2; to terminate, Arat. 51. 2. c. acc. only, to stop, check, νύξ ἀπέπαυσε . . Πηλείωνα II. 18. 267; Ἀλκμήνης δ' ἀπ. τύκον 19. 119, etc.; so, ἀπ. κῶμον Theogn. 829; μερίμνας Eur. Bacch. 380; ὠδίνα Plat. Theaet. 151 A, etc. II. intr. in Act., ἀπόπαυσον stop, cease, Eur. Fr. 118; οὐκ ἀπὸ πυγμαχίης ἀποπαύσατε; Anth. P. 9. 217.

ἀποπείθω, to persuade one off doing, to dissuade, Byz.
ἀπόπειρα, ἡ, a trial, venture, ἀπ. ποιέσθαι τῆς μάχης to make trial of their way of fighting, Hdt. 8. 9; ἀπ. ναυμαχίας λαμβάνειν to make trial of a sea-fight, Thuc. 7. 21; δοῦναι ἀπ. εὐσεβείας, to give proof of it, Philo I. 650.

ἀποπειράζω, fut. ἄσω [ἄ], to make trial of, prove, ἀπ. εἰ . ., Arist. Mirab. 11. 2. to make an attempt upon, Μεγάρων App. Pun. 117.

ἀποπειράομαι, fut. ἄσομαι [ἄ]; aor. pass. ἀπεπειράθην, Ion. -ήθην, v. inf. Dep. To make trial, essay, or proof of . ., Lat. specimen capere alicujus, τῶν μαντηῶν, τῶν δορυφόρων Hdt. I. 46., 3. 128; ἀπ. ἐκάστου, εἰ ναυμαχίην ποιέοιτο Id. 8. 67, cf. 9. 21; ἀπ. γνώμης [ἐκάστου] Id. 3. 119; τῆς γνώμης ἀποπειρῶ Ar. Nub. 477, Andoc. 14. 13; ἀπ. τινὸς εἰ δύναίτο Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 17, cf. 2. 3, 5; ναυμαχίας ἀποπειράσθαι to venture it, Thuc. 4. 24; absol., ἐπεὶ ἀποπειρηθῆ Hdt. 2. 73:—a favourite word of Plato, to express the dialectical trial of an opponent, Prot. 311 B, 349 C, etc. II. in Act., esp. in Thuc., e. g., αὐτῶν ἀποπειράσοντες 6. 90; ὅπως ναυμαχίας ἀποπειράσῃ 7. 17; ἀποπειράσαι τοῦ Πειραιῶς to make an attempt on the Peiræus, etc., 2. 93, cf. 4. 121; absol., 4. 107; so App. Civ. 5. 36, etc.

ἀποπειράτέον, verb. Adj. one must make trial of, τῶν λύγων Isocr. 191 B.

ἀποπέκω, fut. ξω, to shear off wool:—Pass., ἀποπέπεται Hesych.:—Med., ἀπὸ χαίταν πέξηται Call. Lav. Pall. 32, cf. Anth. P. 6. 155.

ἀποπελεκάω, to hew or trim with an axe, Ar. Av. 1156, Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 6:—also -πελεκίζω, A. B. 438:—ἀποπελέκημα, τό, a chip, Hesych.

ἀποπελιόομαι, Pass. (πελιός) to become livid, Hipp. 397. 34.

ἀποπεμπτός, α, ον, to be sent away, dismissed, Clem. Al. 192.

ἀποπεμπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, valedictory, ὕμνοι Walz Rhet. 9. 136:—ἀπ. ἀμαρτίας, of the scape-goat, Greg. Nyss.

ἀπόπεμπτος, ον, to be dismissed, rejected, Cyrill., etc.: that can be removed, Greg. Naz.

ἀποπεμπτόω, to give a fifth part of, τι LXX (Gen. 47. 26), Philo I. 468.

ἀποπέμπω, fut. ψω, to send off or away, to dispatch, dismiss, II. 21. 452, Od. 24. 312, al.; τῷ κε τάχα στυγερώς μιν ἐγὼν ἀπέπεμψα νέεσθαι 23. 23; ἐπὶ τι, ἐς τι for a purpose, Hdt. I. 38, 41; ἀπ. τοὺς πρέσβεις to dismiss them, Thuc. 5. 42, cf. Ar. Nub. 1244; ἀπ. ἀσινέας Hdt. 7. 146:—Med. to send away from oneself, τὸν παῖδα ἐξ ὀφθαλμῶν ἀπ. Hdt. I. 120; ἀπ. τὴν γυναῖκα to put away, divorce her (ἀπολείπω being used of the wife), 6. 63, (so in Act., Dem. 1362. 25, Menand. Incert. 427); ἀπ. τὰς ναῦς to send them away, Thuc. 3. 4; ἀπ. ἡδονήν to put it away, get rid of it, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 6; to send from home, Aesch. Pers. 137 (where Dind. προπεψαμένα). II. of things, to send back, Od. 17. 76; ἀπ. ἐξοπίσω Hes. Op. 87. 2. to send off, dispatch, ἀναθήματα ἐς Δελφούς Hdt. I. 51; to export, τὰ πόρρητα Ar. Ran. 362; so in Med., Xen. Vect. I, 7. 3. to get rid of, τὸ ὕδωρ Hdt. 2. 25. 4. to emit, discharge, Plat. Tim. 33 C. 5. in Med. to avert by sacrifice, etc., like ἀποδιοπομπέομαι, Eur. Hec. 72, cf. Orph. H. 38. 9.

ἀποπέμψις, εως, ἡ, a sending away, dispatching, τῶν κατασκόπων Hdt. 7. 148. 2. a dismissal, divorcing, Dem. 1365. 12, cf. ἀπόλειψις. 3. δίκη ἀποπέμψεως, Lys. ap. Poll. 8. 31.

ἀποπενθέω, to mourn for, τινά Plut. Cor. 39. II. to bring one's mourning to an end, Greg. Naz.

ἀποπεραίνω, to bring to an end, complete, Cyrill.

ἀποπεραλιόω, Theod. Stud.; ἀποπερατίζω, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1454; and -τόω, Dionys. Areop., Suid.; = ἀποπεραίνω.

ἀποπεράτωμα, ατος, τό, a termination, Theoph. Protosp. p. 118.

ἀποπεράτωσις, εως, ἡ, a completing, end, Damasc., etc.

ἀποπεράω, fut. ἄσω, Ion. ἦσω, to carry over, Plut. Pomp. 62, al.

ἀποπέρδομαι: fut. -παρδήσομαι Ar. Ran. 10: Dep., with aor. act. -έπαρδον Id. Eq. 639, Pl. 699, etc.:—to break wind, Lat. pedo, Ar. II. c., al.:—metaph., ἀνὴρ ἀποπέρδεται ἵππον, i. e. desinit in equum, of a Centaur, Anth. Plan. 115.

ἀποπερισπάω, to draw off, divert, Schol. Ar. Nub. 719.

ἀποπερκόομαι, (πέρκος) Pass. to become dark, of ripening grapes, Soph. Fr. 239.

ἀποπερονάω, to fix with a buckle or pin, Hipp. Mochl. 848.

ἀποπεταννύμι, to spread out all ways, Diog. L. 6. 77: also ἀποπετάζω, in Aquila V. T.

ἀποπέτομαι, fut. -πετήσομαι Ar. Pax 1126: aor. ἀπεπτάμην, part. ἀποπτάμενος: (cf. πέτομαι). To fly off or away, esp. of drcams, α χετ' ἀποπτάμενος II. 2. 71; ψυχῆ δ', ἦντ' ὄνειρος, ἀποπτάμενη πεπότηται Od. II. 222; ἀνέπτατο Ar. Av. 90; ἐς τὰ πᾶν Θράκης ἀποπέτου Ib. 1369; οἴχεται ἀποπτάμενος Plat. Symp. 183 E; aor. I ἀποπταθῆναι Epigr. Gr. 261. 22. 2. of young birds, to take wing, Arist. Fr. 270.

ἀποπεφασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀποφαίνω, openly, clearly, plainly, Dem. 1367. 27.

ἀποπήγνυμι, fut. -πήξω, to make to freeze, to freeze, τάντικῆμια Ar. Ran. 126:—Pass. of men, to be frozen, in fut. -πᾶγήσομαι, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8: of blood, to curdle, Id. An. 5. 8, 15.

ἀποπηδάω, fut. -πηδήσομαι, to leap off from, ἵππου Plut. Fab. 16,

etc. II. to start off from, turn away from, τινος Xen. Mem. I. 2, 16; ἀπὸ τινος Hipp. Art. 812; ἀπ. ἀπὸ τῆς φύσιος from its natural position, of a joint, Ib. 827; ἀπὸ τοῦ λόγου Plat. Theaet. 164 C:—absol. to leap off, start off, Id. Rep. 613 B; οἴχεται ἀποπηδήσας πρὸς ἄλλον Id. Legg. 720 C. 2. to rebound, Arist. Audib. 42.

ἀποπήδησις, εως, ἡ, a leaping off, Plut. 2. 769 F.

ἀποπήσσω, late form for ἀποπήγνυμι, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. I. 994.

ἀποπιέζω, fut. ἔσω, to squeeze out, τὸ αἷμα ἐκ . . Arist. Probl. 9. 3. II. to squeeze tight, Hipp. Aph. 1254, al.: Pass., οἱ πόδες ἀποπιέζονται ἀπὸ καθέδρας the feet are asleep, Theophr. Fr. II.—Also -πιάζω, Archig. in Matthaei Med. 155.

ἀποπίεσις, εως, ἡ, a squeezing or wringing out, Theophr. Ign. II.

ἀποπίεσμα, τό, a pressure outwards or off, used of rods slightly bent, Hipp. Fract. 772.

ἀποπιμπλάνω, rare form of sq., Agathias 5. 21.

ἀποπίμπλημι and (though not Att.) -πιμπλάω: poet. also ἀποπίμπλημι, -άω: fut. πλήσω:—to fill up a number, τὰς τετρακοσίας μυριάδας Hdt. 7. 29. II. to satisfy, fulfil, τὸν χρησμὸν Id. 8. 96. 2. to satisfy, appease, ἀπ. αὐτοῦ τὸν θυμὸν (Virgil's *explere animum*), Id. 2. 129, cf. Thuc. 7. 68, and v. πληρῶω I. 2; ἀν. τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Plat. Gorg. 492 A, al. 3. to satisfy an inquirer, τινὰ Id. Crat. 413 B.

ἀποπινῶ [ῖ], to dirty, soil, restored by H. Steph. in Hesych. for ἀπινούται.

ἀποπίνω [ῖ], fut. -πίομαι, to drink up, drink off, Hdt. 4. 70, where either τὴν κύλικα or τὸν οἶνον must be supplied. 2. c. gen. to drink some of a thing, Synes. 20 D.

ἀποπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι: aor. ἀπέπεσον:—to fall off from, ἐκ πέτρης Od. 24. 7; ἀπὸ τῶν φιαλέων Hdt. 3. 130; τοῦ κουλέου ἀπ. ὁ μύκης Ib. 64; ἀπ. τῶν ἵππων to slip off, Polyb. I. 21, 3. 2. absol. to fall off, στιλπναὶ δ' ἀπέπιπτον ἔρσαι II. 14. 351, cf. Thuc. 4. 4, Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 6, al. II. to miss or fail in obtaining, τῆς ἐλπίδος ἀπ., Lat. *spe excidere*, Polyb. 9. 7, 1, etc.; τῶν ἀναγκασιτέρων Diod. 13. 84: absol. to fail, Polyb. 4. 36, 5.

ἀπόπισθεν, Adv. from behind, better divisim, Schol. Eur. Hec. 883.

ἀπόπισσῶ, to clear of pitch, Byz.

ἀποπιστεύω, to trust fully, rely on, τινί Polyb. 3. 71, 2, Philo I. 132.

ἀποπιτύρισμα, ατος, τό, = πτύρον 2, should be read in Arcad. 20, 21.

ἀποπλάζω, fut. -πλάξω:—to lead away from, deprive of, αοιδῆς Ar. Rh. I. 1220:—Pass., of which Hom. uses only aor. pass. ἀπεπλάγχθην, to stray away from, πολλὸν ἀπεπλάγχθησ' ἡσ' πατρίδος Od. 15. 382; Τροίηθεν 9. 259; ἀπὸ θώρηκος . . πολλὸν ἀποπλαγχθεὶς [ἰίστος] glancing off the hauberk, II. 13. 592; τῆλε δ' ἀπεπλάγχθη σάκεος δῦρου 22. 291; absol. to wander far, Od. 8. 573:—the phrase τρυφάλεια ἀποπλαγχθεῖσα a helm struck off, falling from the head, II. 13. 578, is singular.

ἀποπλάνω, fut. ἦσω, = foreg., to lead astray, make to digress, λόγον Hipp. Art. 800; ἀπ. τινὰ ἀπὸ τῆς υποθέσεως Aeschin. 79. 6:—Pass. to wander away from, τῆς υποθέσεως Isocr. 155 D; absol. to wander away from home, Arist. H. A. 5. 23, 1, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1048 A. II. metaph. to seduce, beguile, τινὰ Ev. Marc. 13. 22.

ἀποπλάνημα, τό, deception, Hesych., Suid. s. vv. ἀπαιόλημα, αἰόλημα.

ἀποπλάνησις, εως, ἡ, a digression, Plat. Polit. 263 C, Licymn. ap. Arist. Rhct. 3. 13, 5.

ἀποπλάνις, ον, ὁ, a wanderer, fugitive, Anth. P. 9. 240, 548.

ἀπόπλάνος, ον, far-roaming, Paul. S. Ambo 197. II. as Subst. a fallacy, Cratin. Jun. Tap. I.

ἀπόπλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, a shaping after, form, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 108.

ἀποπλάσσομαι, Med. to model or mould from a thing: hence to represent, model, copy, Plut. Aemil. 28, Anth. P. 5. 15., 7. 34, etc.; ἀπ. πράξιν Call. Fr. 194.

ἀποπλάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, a copier, Manetho 4. 343.

ἀποπλέκω, to disentangle, separate, Eumath. 345, in Pass.

ἀποπλευστέον, verb. Adj. one must sail away, Ar. Fr. 192.

ἀποπλέω, Ep. -πλείω, Ion. -πλώω: fut. -πλεύσομαι or -πλευσοῦμαι Plat. Hipp. Mi. 371 B, al.; Ion. -πλώσομαι Hdt. 4. 147, al.:—to sail away, sail off, οἶκαδ' ἀποπλείειν II. 9. 418, etc., cf. Hdt. I. 1; ὁπίαω ἀποπλᾶειν Id. 4. 156; ἐκ τόπου εἰς τόπον Thuc. 6. 61; ἐπ' οἴκου Id. I. 55. 2. to sail away, depart, Ar. Ran. 1480.

ἀποπληγία, ἡ, = ἀποπληξία, Galen. 16. 672.

ἀποπληκτιάζω, to be seized with apoplexy, Byz.

ἀποπληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, apoplectic, Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7: τὰ ἀποπλ. almost = ἀποπληξία, Hipp. Coac. 193; τὰ ἀπ. νοσήματα Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 25.

ἀπόπληκτος, ον, (ἀποπληξω) disabled by a stroke, 1. in mind, like Lat. *attonitus*, struck dumb, astounded, senseless, stupid, Hdt. 2. 173, cf. Soph. Ph. 731; οὐχ οὕτως ἄφρων οὐδ' ἀπ. Dem. 561. 10; ἀπ. καὶ παντελῶς μαινόμενος Id. 912. 10. 2. in body, planet-stricken, crippled, Lat. *sideratus*, Hdt. I. 167, Plat. Com. Σκευ. I; ἀπ. τὰς γνάθους struck dumb, Ar. Vesp. 948. 3. in Medic. writers, stricken with apoplexy, Hipp. Aph. 1247; ἀπ. σκέλος, paralysed, Hipp. ap. Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. I. 7:—ἀπόπληκται cases of apoplexy, Hipp. Aph. 1247.

ἀποπληκτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = ἀπόπληκτος, Galen.: so, ἀποπληξῆς, ἡ γος, ὁ, Jo. Chrys.

ἀποπληξία, ἡ, disability of mind, madness, Hesych., Suid. 2. of body, apoplexy, Lat. *sideratio*, Hipp. Aph. 1246, etc.; v. Greenhill Theoph. p. 185; ἀπ. μέρους Arist. Probl. 11. 54: in pl., Ib. I. 9, 4, al.

ἀπόπληξις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., σώματος Hipp. Aph. 1258.

ἀποπληρῶω, = ἀποπίμπλημι, to fill up, Hipp. Art. 810: to fill quite full, satisfy, Lat. *explere*, τὰς βουλήσεις, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Plat. Rep. 426 C, Legg. 782 E. 2. to satisfy an inquirer, καμὲ τάχ' ἀν ἀποπληρώσῃς ὡς . . Id. Charm. 169 C, cf. Polit. 286 A; also, τοῦτό μοι ἀποπλήρωσον make this complete for me, satisfy me in this, Id. Prot. 329 C:—Pass., Arist. Rhet. I. 10, 17. II. to complete, fulfil, Hdn. 2. 7, 2.

ἀποπληρῶω, = ἀποπίμπλημι, to fill up, Hipp. Art. 810: to fill quite full, satisfy, Lat. *explere*, τὰς βουλήσεις, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Plat. Rep. 426 C, Legg. 782 E. 2. to satisfy an inquirer, καμὲ τάχ' ἀν ἀποπληρώσῃς ὡς . . Id. Charm. 169 C, cf. Polit. 286 A; also, τοῦτό μοι ἀποπλήρωσον make this complete for me, satisfy me in this, Id. Prot. 329 C:—Pass., Arist. Rhet. I. 10, 17. II. to complete, fulfil, Hdn. 2. 7, 2.

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ἀποπτύω, fut. ὕσω, to spit out, ὄνθον ἀποπτύων Il. 23. 781; of the sea, ἀποπτύει ἀλὸς ἀχνην 4. 426; ἀπ. σίαλον ἐκ τοῦ στόματος Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 54: absol. to spit, Aesch. Fr. 376, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 16:—Pass., Philo 1. 29, Galen. 2. to abominate, spurn, Lat. *respuere*, ἀποπτύουσι δὲ τ' ἀράς Hes. Op. 724; ἀποπτύεις λόγους Aesch. Eum. 303; ἀπέπτυσαν εὐνάς ἀδελφοῦ Id. Ag. 1192, Pr. 1070, cf. Ar. Pax 528, Eur. Andr. 607: simply to disown, Aesch. Cho. 195;—the aor. ἀπέπτυσα being commonly used in the sense of a pres., ἀπέπτυσα μὲν λόγον Eur. Hel. 664, cf. I. A. 874; and often absol., ἀπέπτυσα, *omen absit*, Id. Hipp. 614, Hec. 1266, I. T. 1161: ἀπ. χαλινόν of a horse, Philostr. 781, cf. ἀποπτυστήρ. [v of pres. long in Ep.; v of fut. and aor. short in Trag.]
 ἀπόπτωμα, ατος, τό, an unlucky chance, misfortune, Polyb. 11. 2, 6.
 ἀπόπτωσις, εως, ἡ, a falling off or away, Hipp. Mochl. 860; ἀπ. τῆς ἀρχῆς deposition, Ath. 530 A.
 ἀποπτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, falling off, failing, unsuccessful, Origen.
 ἀποπυδαρίζω, v. sub πυδαρίζω.
 ἀποπυέω, to suppurate, Hipp. 1012 C.
 ἀποπυητικός, ἡ, ὄν, promoting or causing suppuration, Hipp. Coac. 165.
 ἀποπυῖσκω, (πυέω) to promote suppuration:—Pass. to suppurate, Hipp. 470. 54.
 ἀποπυκνύομαι, Pass. to be condensed, consolidated, Diog. L. 10. 107.
 ἀποπυνθάνομαι, fut. —πεύσομαι: Dep.:—to inquire or ask of, ἀπ. [αὐτοῦ] εἰ . . asked of him whether . . , Hdt. 3. 154.
 ἀποπυργίζω, (πύργος) to defend by towers, Suid., Hesych. s. v. Διαγόρατ.
 ἀποπυρίας (sc. ἄρτος), ου, ὄ, a kind of toasted bread, Cratin. Malθ. 3, cf. Ath. 111 E.
 ἀποπυριάω, to foment, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 150.
 ἀποπυρίζω, to roast on the fire and eat, Epich. 82 Ahr.; cf. sq.
 ἀποπυρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a small fish, like ἐπανθρακίς, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 344 C:—but in Teles ap. Stob. 524. 8, τῶν μαινίδων ἀποπυρίν (ἀπόπυριν?) ποιήσας it seems to mean a fry.
 ἀποπυτίζω, stronger form of πυτίζω, Hipp. 1217 H, Ar. Lys. 205, Arist. H. A. 4. 3, 5.
 ἀποπωλέω, to sell off, Eus. D. E. 129 C (v. l. ἀπεμπολάω).
 ἀποπωματίζω, to take off the cover, Galen.:—also ἀποπωμάζω, Cramer An. Par. 1. 7.
 ἀπόρανθρος, ὄ, = ἀπορραντήριον, C. I. (add.) 2477. 18.
 ἀπορῶφάνιδωσις, εως, ἡ, v. sub βαφανιδώω.
 ἀπ-οργής, ἐς, wrathful, read by L. Dind. in Antiph. Γαν. 1:—Comp. —έστερον quoted by Erotian. p. 80, prob. f. l. for ἀστεργέστερον (Hipp. 763 E), as Foës. observes.
 ἀπ-οργίζομαι, Pass. to be angry, LXX (2 Macc. 5. 17).
 ἀπορέγγω, fut. —ρέγγω, to snore to the end, Anth. P. 11. 4.
 ἀπ-ορέγω, to stretch out, Hipp. Fract. 750.
 ἀπορέπω, fut. ψω, to slink away, Anth. P. 9. 746.
 ἀ-πόρευτος, ον, not to be travelled, ὁδός Plut. Camill. 26: pathless, not to be traversed, πέλαγος Philo 2. 112.
 ἀπ-ορέω, Ion. for ἀφοράω.
 ἀπορέω, Lacon. 1 pl. ἀπορίομεν Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 23: impf. ἠπόρουν Hdt., Att.: fut. ἤσω: aor. ἠπόρησα Thuc., etc.: pf. ἠπόρηκα Plat., etc.:—Pass., fut. ἀπορηθήσομαι (συν-) Sext. Emp. M. 10. 5, but med. in pass. sense ἀπορήσομαι Arist. M. Mor. 2. 3, 16: aor. ἠπορήθην, pf. ἠπόρημαι, —both in act. and pass. sense (v. infr.). To be ἄπορος, be without means or resource; and so, 1. to be at a loss, be in doubt, be puzzled, mostly followed by a relative clause, as ἀπ. ὅπως διαβήσεται Hdt. 1. 75; ὅπως τρόπος διασωθήσεται Thuc. 3. 109; ὅ τι λέξω δ' ἀπορῶ Soph. O. T. 486; so, ἀπ. ὅπη, ὀπόθεν, ὄποι, etc., Thuc. 1. 107., 8. 80, Plat., Xen., etc.; ἀπ. ὅ τι χρήσαιτο what he should do with it, Plat. Prot. 321 C; ὅ τι χρῆ ποιεῖν Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 38; ἀπ. εἰ . . Plat. Prnt. 326 E; πότερα . . Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6; ἀπ. ὀποτέραν τῶν ὁδῶν τράπηται Ib. 2. 1, 21; ἀπ. μή . . , to fear lest . . , Plat. Alc. 2. 142 D:—also with an acc. added, ἀπ. τὴν ἔλασιν ὅπως διεκπερᾶ to be at a loss about his march, how to cross, Hdt. 3. 4; and with an acc. only, ἀπ. τὴν ἐξαγωγὴν to be at a loss about it, Id. 4. 179, cf. Ar. Eccl. 664, Plat. Prot. 348 C, al.:—sometimes also c. inf. to be at a loss how to do, Ar. Vesp. 590, Plat. Polit. 262 E, Lysias 115. 2:—also, ἀπ. περὶ τίνος Plat. Phaedo 84 C, Gorg. 462 B, al.; διὰ τι Andoc. 30. 15; ἐν τι Soph. Tr. 1243:—also absol., Hdt. 6. 134; οὐκ ἀπορήσας without hesitation, Id. 6. 159; τὸ δ' ἀπορεῖν ἀνδρὸς κακοῦ Eur. Il. F. 106, etc.:—the Med. is also used like the Act., Hdt. 2. 121, 3, often in Plat. and Xen.; ὡς ἠπόρημαι . . τάδε Eur. (?) I. A. 537; ἠπορούμενη ὕτι χρῆσαιμην Lys. 97. 17; so in aor. pass., πολλά . . ἀπορηθεῖς Dem. 830. 2. 2. in Dialectic, to start a question, raise a difficulty or puzzle (cf. ἀπόρημα), ἀπ. περὶ τίνος Arist. Phys. 2. 2, 5, al.; τὰ αὐτὰ περὶ τίνος Metaph. 12. 9, 6; ἀπ. πότερον . . Pol. 3. 13, 11; cf. διαπορέω; ἀπορήσειε δ' ἂν τις, τί . . Eth. N. 1. 6, 5., 7. 2, 1, al.:—Pass., τὸ ἀπορούμενον, τὸ ἀπορηθέν the difficulty just started, the puzzle before us, Plat. Soph. 243 B, Legg. 799 C, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 8; τὰ ἠπορημένα Arist. Pol. 3. 10, 5; ἀπορεῖται there is a question or difficulty, πότερον . . Eth. N. 1. 9, 1, cf. 8. 7, 6, al. 3. in Pass. also, of things, to be left wanting, left unprovided for, τῶν δεομένων γίγνεσθαι οὐδὲν ἀπορεῖται Xen. Lac. 13, 7, cf. Oec. 8, 10: to fail, turn out a failure, opp. to εὐπορεῖσθαι, Hipp. Art. 814. II. c. gen. rei, to be at a loss for, in want of, ἀπορεῖτ δὲ τοῦ σύ; Soph. Ph. 898; ἀλφίτων Ar. Pax 636; πάντων Id. Pl. 531; τροφῆς Thuc. 8. 81; ξυμμάχων Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 39; τσαύτης δαπάνης Id. Mem. 1. 3, 5; λόγων Plat. Symp. 193 E. III. ἀπ. τινι to be at a loss by reason of, by means of something, Xen. An. 1. 3, 8, Isocr. 71 B: cf. ἀμυχανέω. IV. to be in want, be poor, opp. to εὐπορέω, Antiph. Κναφ. 1, Timocl. Ἐπιχ. 1; το πλουτέω, Plat. Symp. 203 E:—so in Pass., ἄνθρωπος ἠπορημένος Com. Anou. 353.—Chiefly

used in Prose and Com.; never in Aesch., thrice in Soph., once (or twice?) in Eur.

ἀπόρημα, ατος, τό, a matter of doubt, a question, puzzle, Plat. Phil. 36 E, Arist.: in the Dialectic of Arist., an objection raised to an ἐπιχείρημα (q. v.), Arist. Top. 8. 11, 12, cf. ἀπορέω I. 2. 2. a practical difficulty, Polyb. 31. 21, 8.

ἀπορηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀπορητικός, Sext. Emp. 1. 221: expressive of doubt, E. M. 414. 56, Schol. Or. 180:—Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 1.

ἀπορησία, ἡ, = ἀπορία, Eubul. Incert. 22: also ἀπόρησις, εως, ἡ, Theophr. Odor. 12.

ἀπορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to doubt, Plut. Aemil. 14, and often in Sext. Emp.; ἀπ. καὶ σκεπτικός, Diog. L. 9. 69. Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 30, etc.

ἀ-πόρητος, ον, also perhaps η, ον Pors. Med. 822:—not sacked, unravaged, Πριάμοιο . . ἀπ. πόλις ἔπλεν Il. 12. 11; Θάσον ἀπ. λείπειν Hdt. 6. 28; ἀπ. χώρα, of Attica, Eur. I. c., cf. Aesch. Pers. 348; of Laconia, Dinarch. 99. 27, cf. Lys. 914. 16, Reisk.; οὐκ ἐφύσων οἱ Λάκωνες ὡς ἀπόρητοί ποτε; Antiph. Κιβ. 1.

ἀπ-ορθόω, to make straight, guide aright, τινά Soph. Ant. 632; πρὸς τι according to a standard, Plat. Legg. 757 E.

ἀπόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, a setting upright, Eust. 1531. 66:—also ἀπόρθωμα, τό, an erection, C. I. 1838. 2.

ἀπορία, Ion. —ίη, ἡ, (ἀπορος) a being ἄπορος; and so, I. of places, difficulty of passing, Xen. An. 5. 6, 10. II. of things, difficulty, straits, in sing., and pl., ἐς ἀπορίην ἀπιγμένους, ἀπειλημένους Hdt. 1. 79., 2. 141; ἐν ἀπορίῃ οἱ ἐν ἀπορίῃσι ἔχεσθαι Id. 9. 98., 4. 131, cf. Antipho 137. 12; ἀπορίην ἐνεχεσθαι Id. 1. 190; ἀπορίην παρασχεῖν Hipp. Vet. Med. 13; ἀπορία τελέθει c. inf., Pind. N. 7. 154, cf. Plat. Legg. 788 C; εἰς φρέατα καὶ πᾶσαν ἀπ. ἐμπύπτων Plat. Theaet. 174 C:—

c. gen. rei, ἀπ. τοῦ, μὴ γινώσκειν Hipp. de Morb. Sacr. 301; ἀπ. τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν the impossibility of keeping quiet, Thuc. 2. 49; ἀπ. τῆς προσορμίσσεως Id. 4. 10; ἀπ. τοῦ ἀνακαθαίρεσθαι Plat. Legg. 678. 2. the not providing a thing, non-acquisition, Id. Meno 78 E. III. of persons, difficulty of dealing with or getting at, τῶν Σκυθῶν Hdt. 4. 83; τοῦ ἀποκτείναντος Antipho 119. 27. 2. want of means or resource, a being at a loss, embarrassment, doubt, difficulty, hesitation, perplexity, Eur. Ion 971, Ar. Ran. 806, Thuc. 7. 44, 75, often in Plat. and Xen.; ἀπ. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ Aeschin. 33. 30: distress, discomfort, in illness, Hipp. 1153 B, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 5. 3. ἀπ. τινός want of a person or thing, σοφῶν ἀνδρῶν Ar. Ran. 806; τροφῆς, χρημάτων, etc., Thuc. 1. 11, etc.; ἀπώλλυντο . . ἀπορία τοῦ θεραπεύοντος for want of one to attend to them, Id. 2. 51; ἀπ. λόγων Plat. Apol. 38 D; etc.:—absol. need, poverty, Thuc. 1. 123., 4. 32; ἀπ. καὶ πενία Andoc. 18. 42; opp. to εὐπορία, Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 4; in pl., Dem. 386. 15. IV. in Dialectic, a question for discussion, a difficulty, puzzle, ἀπορία ἐχόμενος Plat. Prot. 321 C, cf. Arist. Top. 6. 6, 20, al.; ἔχει τι ἀπορίαν περὶ τίνος Id. Pol. 3. 15, 14; αἱ μὲν οὖν ἀπ. τοιαῦται τινες συμβαίνουσιν Id. Eth. N. 7. 2, 12; οὐδεμίαν ποιεῖ ἀπ. Id. Metaph. 12. 9, 5, etc.; ἀπορία ἀπορίαν λύειν Diod. 1. 37: cf. ἀπόρημα.

ἀπ-ορνεόομαι, = ἀπορνεόομαι, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1096, Apollod. 1. 8, 3:—the Act. occurs in Schol. Ar. Av. 251, 655.

ἀπορνεώσις, εως, ἡ, a being changed into a bird, Schol. Ar. Av. 215.

ἀπ-ορνῖθόομαι, Pass. to become a bird, Strabo 284, Schol. Ar. Av. 100.

ἀπόρνημα, Pass. to start from a place, ἀπορνήμενος Λυκίηθεν Il. 5. 105, cf. Hes. Th. 9, Ar. Rh. 1. 800.

ἀ-ποροποίητος, ον, impermeable, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 309.

ἀ-πορος, ον, first in Hdt. and Pind. (v. infr.), without passage, having no way in, out, or through, and so, I. of places, impassable, pathless, trackless, πέλαγος, πηλός Plat. Tim. 25 D, Criti. 108 E; ὁδός, ποταμός, ὄρος Xen. An. 2. 4, 4., 2. 5, 18, etc. II. of states or circumstances, hard to see one's way through, impracticable, very difficult, like ἀμύχανος, Hdt. 5. 3, and Att.; ἀπ. ἀλγηδῶν, πάθος Soph. O. C. 513, Ph. 854; τᾶπορον ἔπος Id. Ph. 897; ἀπ. χρῆμα Eur. Or. 70; ἀγών, κίνδυνος Lys. 108. 25., III. 38; αἰσχύνῃ Plat. Legg. 873 C; βίος Menand. Κιβ. 1. 10; νύξ Longin. 9. 10:—ἀπορον, τό, ἀνά ἀπορα, τά, as Subst., ἐκ τῶν ἀπόρων in the midst of their difficulties, Hdt. 8. 53, Plat. Legg. 699 B; εὐπορος ἐν τοῖς ἀπόροις Alex. Τραυμ. 2 (cf. ἀπορα πόριμος Aesch. Pr. 904); ἐν ἀπόροις εἶναι to be in great straits, Xen. An. 7. 6, 11; εἰς ἀπορον ἦκειν, πίπτειν Eur. Hel. 813, Ar. Nub. 703; ἐν ἀπόρῳ εἶχοντο, ἦσαν they were at a loss how to . . , Thuc. 1. 25., 3. 22:—

ἀπορόν [ἔστι] c. inf., Pind. O. 10 (11). 48, Thuc. 2. 77, etc.; so, ἀπορά [ἔστι] Pind. O. 1. 82:—Comp., —ώτερος ἢ λῆψις Thuc. 5. 110. 2. ἀπ. ἐρωτήσεις, = ἀπορίαί (signf. III), Plut. Alex. 64, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 8; ζήτησις Plat. Polit. 284 D. 3. hard to get, scarce, opp. to εὐπόριστος Id. Rep. 378 A, 453 D; ἀπορα [δφλήματα] bad debts, Dem. 1209. 7. III. of persons, hard to deal with, troublesome, unmanageable, Hdt. 3. 52, Eur. Bacch. 800, Plat. Apol. 18 D, al.: c. inf., ἀπ. προσμίσγειν, προσφέρεσθαι impossible to have any dealings with, Hdt. 4. 46., 9. 49:—so, βορῆς ἀνεμος ἀπ. against whom nothing will avail, which there is no opposing, Id. 6. 44. 2. without means or resources, helpless, ἔρημος, ἄπορος Soph. O. C. 1735, cf. Ar. Nub. 629, etc.; ἄπορος ἐπὶ φρόνιμα Soph. O. T. 691; ἐπ' οὐδὲν Id. Ant. 360; ἄπορος γνώμη Thuc. 2. 59; of soldiers, οἱ ἀπορώτατοι the most helpless, worst equipped, Id. 4. 32 (which others take in signf. 1, hardest to deal with, v. Schol.). 3. poor, needy, Lat. *inops*, Thuc. 1. 9, Plat. Rep. 552 A; opp. to εὐπορος, Arist. Pol. 3. 7, 5., 4. 4, 22, al.; ὅπ. λειτουργεῖν too poor to undertake liturgies, Lys. 188. 1:—also of states of life, scanty, ἀπ. δίαίτα Plat. Legg. 762 E. IV. Adv. ἀπόρως, Simon. 75, etc.; ἀπ. ἔχει μοί Eur. I. T. 55; περὶ τίνος Antipho 111. 35; ἀπ. ἔχειν, c. inf., Dion. Il. 6. 14; ἀπόρως διατεθῆναι Lys. 151. 24: Comp.

-ώτερον Thuc. I. 82; but -ωτέρως διακεῖσθαι Antipho 121. 16; Sup. -ώτατα, Plat. Tim. 51 A, etc.

ἀπο-ρούω, to dart away, Ἰδαῖος δ' ἀπόρουσε Il. 5. 20, etc., cf. Od. 22. 95; ἀλλήλων Orph. Arg. 703:—to spring up from, πρέμνων Pind. Fr. 58.

ἀπορρ-, ρ is regularly doubled in all compds. after ἀπό; but in Poets it sometimes remains single.

ἀπορρᾶθυμέω, to leave off in faintheartedness or laziness, τινος Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 9; absol., Plat. Rep. 449 C, Dem. 108. 21: cf. ἀποδειλιάω. Hence Subst. -ραθυμήσις, ἡ, Byz.; and Adv. -ραθυμήτως Julian. 252 A.

ἀπορραίνω, to spirt out, shed about, τοῦ θοροῦ, τῶν ὄων (part. gen.) Hdt. 2. 93, Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 4, al. II. Med. to sprinkle by way of lustration, C. I. 138. 15, 26, 36., 142. 5.

ἀπορραῖς, v. l. for αἰμορροῖς (q. v.): in Gloss. expl. by *murex*.

ἀπορραῖω, to bereave one of a thing, c. dupl. acc., ὅστις σ' ἀέκοντα βίηφι κτήματ' ἀπορραῖσει Od. I. 404; ἀπορραῖσαι [αὐτὸν] φίλον ἦτορ to bereave him of life, 16. 428; θυμὸν ἀπορραῖσαι (sc. ἀνδρας) Emped. 426:—also c. gen. rei, μή τιν' ἀπορραῖσαι γεράων Hes. Th. 393.

ἀπορραντήριον, τό, (ἀπορραίνω) a vessel for sprinkling with holy water, Eur. Ion 435, C. I. 137, 140, 141.

ἀπορραντίζω, = ἀπορραίνω, Medic.

ἀπόρραξις, εως, ἡ, a game at ball, bounce-ball, Poll. 9. 103, 105, Eust. 1601. 53.

ἀπορρᾶπίζω, to beat back, drive away, Apollod. Pol. 15, Eust. 561. 41:—Pass., Arist. Div. per Somn. 2, 9. II. τῆς γλώσσης ἀκρας ἀπορραπίζουσης τὸ πνεῦμα causing the breath to vibrate, in the pronunciation of *r*, Dion. H. de Comp. 14.

ἀπορρᾶπις, εως, ἡ, a rejection, repudiation, Byz.

ἀπορρᾶπιστόν, verb. Adj. one must reject, Eust. 310. 23.

ἀπορρᾶπτω, fut. ψω, to set up again, τοῦ λαγοῦ τὴν γαστέρα Hdt. I. 123; metaph., τὸ στόμα τινός Aeschin. 31. 5. cf. Philo I. 476.

ἀπορράσσω, to dash violently away, τινὰ ἀπὸ τόπου Dion. H. 6. 5, Dio C. 56. 14.

ἀπορραψιδέω, to speak in fragments of Epic poetry, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 54.

ἀπορρέζω, fut. -ρέζω, to offer some of a thing, Theocr. Ep. 4. 15 (v. l. ἐπιρρ-), Isac. ap. Harpocr. (who says ἀπορρέζοντες ἀπομερίζοντες, ἀπόμοιραν τινα δόντες).

ἀπορρέμβομαι, Dep. to wander from, hesitate, M. Anton. 3. 4., 4. 22.

ἀπορρεπής, ἐς, (ρέπω) leaning towards, πρὸς τι Eccl.

ἀπόρρευμα, τό, that which distils, as from a tree, Theognost. Can. 79.

ἀπορρευματίζω, to wash off, wash clean, Medic.

ἀπόρρευσις, εως, ἡ, a flowing from, ἔχειν τὰς ἀπ. to be the source of streams, Polyb. 10. 28, 4 (but ἀπύρρσις in 4. 39, 10, cf. Iambl. 6. 5, 17); ἀπ. λύπης καὶ μανίας Junc. ap. Stob. 587. 15 (with v. l. -ρσις).

ἀπορρέω, poet. -ρέω Nic. Th. 404: fut. ἀπορρῆσομαι: aor. ἀπερρῆν, part. ἀπορρῆς Aesch. Ag. 1294; but in Polyb. 5. 15, 7, Ath. 381 B, ἀπέρρῆσα. To flow or run off, ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. 4. 23; ἔκ τινος Plat. Criti. 113 E, etc.:—absol. to stream forth, of blood, Aesch. Ag. 1294; τὸ ἀπορρέον the juice that runs off, Hdt. 2. 94., 4. 23:—also of fire, to stream, Plat. Tim. 67 C; λιγνὸς ἀπὸ τῆς φλογὸς ἀπ. emanating from, Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 15, cf. Mund. 4, 2. II. to fall off, as fruit, Hdt. 1. 193; feathers, Plat. Phaedr. 246 D; leaves, Dem. 615. 10; hair, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 6; flesh, σάρκιν ἀπ. ὀστέων Eur. Med. 1201; ἀπ. ἀλλήλων to fall away or part one from another, Plat. Legg. 776 A; τοῦ ἵππου Plut. 2. 288 A. 2. to melt or die away, ἀπ. δαίμων (i. e. εὐδαιμονία), ἀπ. μνήστις Soph. El. 999, Aj. 523; τῶν καλῶν ἡ μνήμη ταχέως ἀπορρεῖ Longin. 33. 3. 3. of persons, to drop off from, τινος Polyb. 5. 26, 11; τοῦ ἵππου Plut. Eum. 7: absol. to decamp, Polyb. 10. 44, 7.—The word became freq. in late Prose, v. Lob. Aj. I. c., Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 199 A.

ἀπόρρηγμα, ατος, τό, a fragment, Plut. Dio 46.

ἀπορρήγνυμι or -ύω: fut. -ρήξω:—to break off, δεσμὸν ἀπορρήξας Il. 6. 507, cf. Hdt. 3. 32; ἦκε δ' ἀπορρήξας κορυφήν Od. 9. 481; πνεῦμ' ἀπορρήξαι βίον to snap the thread of life, to die, Aesch. Pers. 507; so, ἀπ. πνεῦμα, βίον Eur. Or. 864, I. T. 974, cf. Tro. 751; ἀπ. ψυχὴν Anth. P. 7. 313; τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ἀπ. ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Μεγαρέων πύλεως Thuc. 4. 69; ἀπ. τῆς εἰρήνης τὴν ξυμμαχίαν a phrase of Dem. censured by Aeschin. 64. 3; ἀπ. πάντων τείνουσαι τὸ καλῶδιον Luc. D. Meretr. 3. 3.

2. Causal, ἀπ. τὸν θυμὸν to let one's rage burst forth, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 5, cf. Luc. Amor. 43, Ap. Civ. 2. 81:—so in Pass., πόλεμος . . ἀπερρῆγνυτο App. Syr. 15. II. Pass., esp. in aor. ἀπερρῆγην [ᾶ] Hdt., etc.:—to be broken off or severed from, ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. 8. 19, 37: absol. to be broken off, severed, Id. 2. 29, Tbuc. 5. 10, etc.; cf. sub ἀκτίς. 2. the pf. act. ἀπέρρωγα is also used in pass. sense, Archil. 126, etc.; φωνὴ ἀπερρωγυῖα a broken voice, Hipp. 398. 3, Arist. Audib. 71; ἀπερρωγῶς broken in character, dissolute, Luc. Pseudol. 17; absurd, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 165. 3. Philo has also a pf. pass. ἀπέρρηγμαί, 2. 510; and, 4. the aor. I is used intr. in Anth. P. 9. 240 ἀπορρήξας ἀπὸ δεσμῶν, and Luc. Abd. 6 κακὸν ἀπέρρηξε.

ἀπορρηθῆναι, inf. aor. I pass. of ἀπερῶ.

ἀπόρρημα, ατος, τό, (ἀπερῶ) a prohibition, Plat. Polit. 296 A.

ἀπόρρηξις, εως, ἡ, a breaking off, separation, Joseph. A. J. 19. 3, 1: a bursting, e. g. of an abscess, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.

ἀπόρρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπερῶ) a forbidding, prohibition, Plat. Soph. 258 A; παρὰ τὴν ἀπ. Dem. 902. 25. II. a giving up a point, refusal, Plat. Rcp. 357 C, cf. Phaedo 99 D. III. renunciation of a son, a disinheriting, Isae. de Menecl. Hered. 36:—renunciation of a truce, Polyb. 14. 2, 14. IV. a giving in, flagging, failure, Aristid. 1. 374.

ἀπορρήσω, late form of ἀπορρηγνυμι, Paus. 10. 15, 5.

ἀπορρητέον, verb. Adj. of ἀπερῶ, one must prohibit, cited from Dio Chr. ἀπόρρητος, ον, (ἀπερῶ) forbidden, ἀπόρρητον πόλει though it was

forbidden to the citizens, Soph. Ant. 44, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1668; τὰ πόρρητα δρᾶν Ar. Fr. 520: esp., τὰ ἀπόρρητα forbidden exports, Id. Eq. 282, Ran. 362; cf. Böckh P. E. I. 74. II. not to be spoken, that should not be spoken, secret, Lat. tacendus, ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι to keep secret, Hdt. 9. 94; ἀπόρρητα ποιεῖσθαι, πρὸς μηδένα λέγειν ὑμᾶς to keep them secret so that you tell them not to any one, Ib. 45, cf. Plat. Legg. 932 C; so, ἐν ἀπορρητοῖς or ἐν ἀπορρήτῳ λέγειν, εἰσαγγέλλειν to tell as a secret, Plat. Theaet. 152 C, Andoc. 22. 24; ἐν ἀπορρήτοις φυλάττειν to keep as a secret, Arist. Fr. 612; ἐν ἀπορρήτῳ ξυλλαμβάνειν to arrest secretly, without any noise, Andoc. 7. 5; so, δι' ἀπορρήτων Lycurg. 158. 26, Plat. Rep. 378 A; κύριον καὶ ῥητῶν καὶ ἀπορρήτων, of Philip, like dicenda tacenda, Dem. 10. 10:—ἀπόρρητον, τό, a state-secret, Ar. Eq. 648, Lysias 126. 25, etc.; τὰ πόρρητα οἶδεν Dem. 579. 3; ἀπόρρητα, also, of the esoteric doctrines of the Pythagoreans, Stallb. Phaedo 62 B:—Comp. -ότερος Paus. 2. 17, 4.

2. of sacred things, ineffable, secret, φλόξ Eur. I. T. 1331; μυστήρια Id. Rhes. 943; τὰ πόρρητ' . . ἐκφέρειν Ar. Eccl. 442, cf. Pherecr. Pers. 8. 3. unfit to be spoken, abominable, Lys. 116. 21, Plat. Legg. 854 E; τίς οὐκ οἶδεν . . τὰς ἀπορρήτους, ὥσπερ ἐν τραγωδίᾳ, τούτου γονάς; Dem. 563. 1:—also of foul abuse, κακῶς τὰ ἀπόρρητα λέγομεν ἀλλήλους, Dem. 268. 22, etc.; some words were by law ἀπόρρητα and their use was punished by a heavy fine, as ῥίψασπις, Isocr. 396 A, Lys. 117. 18; cf. Dict. of Antiqu., and πλύνω II. 4. τὰ ἀπόρρητα, = τὰ αἰδοῖα, Plut. 2. 284 A, cf. Ar. Eccl. 12. III. Adv. ἀπορρήτως, ineffably, inexpressibly, Philostr. 598:—mysteriously, often in Eccl.—Cf. ἄρρητος.

ἀπορρῆγέω, 2 pf. ἀπέρρηγα, to shrink shivering from a thing, shrink from doing it, c. inf., νέεσθαι Od. 2. 52.

ἀπορρῆγῶ, to shiver with cold, Arist. Probl. 1. 29, 3.

ἀπορρῆζῶ, to root up, Alciphro 3. 66.

ἀπορρῆνῶ, fut. ἦσω, to file off, Strabo 307.

ἀπορρῆνηματα, τά, filings, scraps, Daphitas ap. Strabo 647.

ἀπορρῆπιζῶ, to blow away, τὴν ἀναθυμίασιν Arist. Probl. 26. 58, 2.

ἀπορρῆπτω, poet. ἀπορίπτω (Pind. P. 6. 37), later also ἀπορριπτέω (v. ῥίπτω): fut. -ρίψω. To throw away, put away, μῆνιν, μνηθμόν Il. 9. 517., 16. 282; ἀπὸ κρόκεον ῥίψαις . . εἶμα Pind. P. 4. 412; ἀπορρίψοντι ἐοικῶς like one about to cast [a net], Hes. Sc. 215. II. to cast forth from one's country, Aesch. Cho. 914; ἀπαστὸς γῆς ἀπερριφθήσομαι Soph. Aj. 1019:—ἀπερριμμένοι outcasts, Dem. 242. 3, cf. Dion. H. 9. 10; so of things, τὰ ἀπερρ. τῶν ἐδεσμάτων Hdn. 4. 12. 2. to disown, renounce, Pind. O. 9. 54, Soph. El. 1006. 3. to throw aside, to set at naught, ἡ ἡμετέρη εὐδαιμονία οὕτω τοι ἀπερριπτῆαι ἐς τὸ μηδὲν Hdt. 1. 32; Κύπρις δ' ἀτιμος τῷδ' ἀπ. λόγῳ Aesch. Eum. 215; ὅταν . . τὰ χρηστὰ ἀπορρίπτηται Dem. 792. 25. III. of words, like Lat. jacere, to shoot forth bold, keen words, ἐς τινα at one, Hdt. 1. 153., 4. 142., 8. 92. 2. also, ἀπ. ἔπος to let fall a word, Hdt. 6. 69; so, χαμαιπετὲς ἔπος ἀπ. Pind. P. 6. 37; μηδ' ἀπορριφθῆ λόγος Aesch. Supp. 484; cf. ῥίπτω v, ἐκρίπτω.

ἀπορρῆφή, ἡ, a being cast out, Eccl., cited from Schol. Eur.

ἀπορρῆψιμος, ον, that should be thrown away, Artemid. 5. 85.

ἀπόρρῆψις, εως, ἡ, a throwing off, ἱματίων Hipp. Acut. 391.

ἀπορροή and ἀπόρροια, ἡ, the latter (acc. to Phryn.) less good Att., but still left in Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5, v. Lob. Phryn. 496: (ἀπορρέω):—a flowing off, stream, αἵματος ἀπορροαί Eur. Hel. 1587; of water, Xen. I. c.: an exhalation, atmospheric influence, Plut. Solon. 23. 2. an efflux, effluence, emanation, ἀπορροή τοῦ κάλλους Plat. Phaedr. 251 B; in the philosophy of Empedocles, ἀπόρροιαί were emanations or effluences by which colours and other visible properties of things made themselves perceptible to the mind, Emped. 337, cf. Arist. Sens. 2, 10., 3, 15, 21.; so in that of Democritus, Id. Div. per Somn. 2, 5; so, ἐστὶ . . ἀπορροή σχήματος ὅψει ξύμμετρος Plat. Meno 76 D (where the doctrine is attributed to Gorgias), cf. Tim. 67 C. II. a falling off, τῶν φύλλων, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 2.

ἀπορροιβδέω, to shriek forth, οὐκ εὐσήμεος ἀπ. βοάς, of birds of prey, Soph. Ant. 1021; ἰωὴν Nonn. D. 2. 257: cf. ροιζέω, ροιβδέω.

ἀπόρροος, ον, contr. -ρροος, ον, (ἀπορρέω) streaming out of, αἰγῶν ἀπ. Antiph. Ἀφροδ. 1. 8. II. as Subst. an off-flow, branch of a river or sea, Aristid. 2. 351, 354.

ἀπορροφέω and -άω, to swallow some of, τοῦ οἴνου Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10, Synes. 55 C.

ἀπορρῶϊσκω, to run off; of whey in making cheese, Eust. 1625. 65.

ἀπόρρῶμα, ατος, τό, = ἀπορροή, Eriphan. II. an Egyptian liquid-measure, Id. 2. 182 D.

ἀπορρῶπτω, to cleanse thoroughly, Luc. Gall. 9, cf. Tac. Anth. P. 9. 815: Med. to cleanse oneself, Emped. 442 Stein, Plut. Sull. 36, Ael. N. A. 9. 62:—also -ρῶπτω, Hesych.: hence Subst. -ρῶσις, ἡ, a cleansing, Eccl.

ἀπόρρῶσις, εως, ἡ, v. sub ἀπόρρῶσις.

ἀπόρρῶτος, ον, = ἀπόρροος, running, κρήνη Hes. Op. 593; ἀπ. ὕδωρ, opp. to στάσιμον, Hipp. Aër. 283. II. subject to efflux, opp. to ἐπίρρῶτος, Plat. Tim. 43 A; οὐκ ἀπ., of the sea, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 7. III. ἀπ. σταθμά stables with drains or a sloping floor, Xen. Eq. 4, 3.

ἀπόρρῶψις, εως, ἡ, purification, Ath. 409 C, Eus. H. E. 10. 4, 40; τῆς ψυχῆς Iambl. V. Pyth. 74.

ἀπορρῶγᾶς, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of sq., LXX (2 Macc. 14. 45).

ἀπορρῶξ, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀπορρηγνυμι) broken off, abrupt, sheer, precipitous, Lat. praeruptus, ἀκταί Od. 13. 98; πέτρα Xen. An. 6. 4, 2, cf. Call. Lav. Pall. 41; and without πέτρα, a cliff, precipice, Polyb. 7. 6, 3, etc.: an abyss, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 3. II. as fem. Subst. a piece broken off, Κώκυτος θ', δὲ δὴ Στυγὸς ὕδατος ἐστὶν ἀπορρῶξ branch or off-stream of the Styx, Il. 10. 514, cf. 2. 755; ἀλλὰ τὸδ' ἀμβροαῖης καὶ νέκταρος ἐστὶν ἀπορρῶξ is an efflux, a distillation of nectar (ἀπόσταγμα Hesych.),

Od. 9. 359; ἀπ. Ἐρινύων a limb of the Furies, Ar. Lys. 813; ἡ δὲ προφητεία διῆς φρενός ἐστιν ἀπ. Orac. ap. Luc. Alex. 40; μελέων ὀλίγη τις ἀπ. some small portion of melody, Anth. P. 7. 571; ἀπ. δραχμαίη a portion of a drachm's weight, Nic. Th. 519; Δημάδης ἔλεγε τὴν Σάμον ἀπορρῶγα τῆς πόλεως Ath. 99 D.

ἀπορύσσω, Att. — ττω, fut. ξω, to dig away, trench, Gloss.
ἀπορφανίζομαι, Pass. to be orphaned or bereaved, Aesch. Cho. 249; ἀπό τινος ἀπ. to be torn away from . . ., 1 Ep. Thess. 2. 17:—also ἀπορφανεύομαι, Eccl.—Subst. — φάνισμα, τό, a bereavement, Byz.

ἀπόρφυρος, ον, without purple attire, Plut. 2. 528 B; esp. of a garment, without purple border, Id. Anton. 71.

ἀπορχέομαι, Dep. to dance a thing away, lose by dancing, ἀπορχήσασθαι τὸν γάμον Hdt. 6. 129.

ἄπος, εος, τό, = κάματος, Eust. 381. 19; cf. αἶπος.

ἀποσάλευσις, εως, ἡ, a shaking off, getting rid of, τινός Procl.

ἀποσαλεύω, to lie in the open sea, to ride at anchor, Thuc. 1. 137; ἐπ' ἀγκύρας Dem. 1213. 24, cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 8, P. A. 4. 9, 12:—metaph. to keep aloof from, τινός Plut. 2. 493 D. 2. trans. to loosen, make to waver or move, Galen.: Pass. to be shaken from one's opinion, Arr. Epict. 3. 26, 16.

ἀποσαλπίζω, to sound as a trumpet, Phot. in Coll. Nov. Vatic. 1. 259.

ἀποσαρκόομαι, Pass. to become flesh again, σὰρξ ἀποσαρκούται Arist. Probl. 1. 52, 3. 2. to be incarnate, Eccl. II. to put off the flesh, Cyrill.

ἀποσαρκώσις, εως, ἡ, a stripping or putting off the flesh, Greg. Nyss.

ἀποσαῦρόω, to sweep away, Nicet. Ann. 31 D.

ἀποσαῦρωμα, τό, (σαῦρώω) sweepings, refuse, Nicet. Ann. 195 D.

ἀποσαῦρω, τό, (σαῦρώω) sweepings, refuse, Nicet. Ann. 195 D.

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ἀποσίγησις [ἴ], εως, ἡ, a keeping secret, silence, Hipp. 22. 48.

ἀποσιμῶω, to make flat-nosed: Pass., ἀποσειμώμεθα τὴν βίνα we have snub noses, Luc. D. Mort. 24. 2.

II. ἀποσ. τὰς ναῦς to turn them out of the line, make a sideward movement, so as to avoid the direct shock and to attack at advantage, Thuc. 4. 25; cf. ἐπισιμῶω.

ἀποσίμωσις [ἴ], εως, ἡ, the turning a ship aside, App. Civ. 4. 71.

ἀποσιόομαι, Ion. for ἀφ-σιόομαι.

ἀποσιτέω, to cease to eat, starve, Luc. Asin. 33: to lose appetite, Oribas. 3. 104; cf. ἀποκαρτερέω.

ἀποσιτία, ἡ, aversion to food, want of appetite, Hipp. Aph. 1256, etc.

ἀποσιτίζομαι, Dep. to get to eat, τι Aristaen. 1. 3: Abresch ἐπισι-.

ἀποσιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, exciting distaste for food, Hipp. Prorrh. 75.

ἀπόσιτος, ον, = ἄσιτος, having eaten nothing, ἡμερῶν τοσοῦτων ἀπ. Heliod. 8. 7.

2. abstaining from food, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 21.

3. hungry, Philon. Κοθορν. 4.

II. off one's feed, without appetite, Hipp. Epid. 1. 982.

ἀποσιωπάω, to maintain silence, Isocr. 277 D, Polyb. 30. 17, 9: to cease speaking and be silent, μεταξύ λέγων ἀπ. Plut. Alcib. 10.

trans. to keep secret, τι Luc. Pisc. 29.

ἀποσιωπησις, εως, ἡ, a becoming silent, Plut. Alex. 52.

2. a rhetorical figure, when for emphasis or modesty the sentence is broken off, as in Il. 1. 342, Soph. Ant. 577, Eur. Med. 960, Virg. Ecl. 3. 8, Aen. 1. 135, etc.

ἀποσκάλλω, to scratch or scrape off, A. B. 428.

ἀποσκάπτω, fut. ψω, to cut off or intercept by trenches, Xen. An. 2. 4, 4.

II. strengthd. for σκάπτω, Plat. Legg. 760 E.

ἀποσκῆρίζω, = ἀπασκαρίζω, q. v.

ἀποσκεδάννυμι or -ύω: fut. -σκεδάσω, contr. -σκεδῶ Soph. O. T. 138 (poët. also ἀποκεδ-, Ar. Rh. 3. 1360 in tmesi):—to scatter abroad, scatter to the winds, disperse, ἄλλους μὲν ἀπεσκεδάσεν βασιλῆας Il. 19. 309; ψυχὰς μὲν ἀπεσκεδάσ' ἄλλυδις ἄλλη Od. 11. 385; σκέδασον δ' ἀπὸ κήδεα θυμοῦ 8. 149; ἀπ. μύσος Soph. l. c.; ἀντιπάλων ὕβριν ἀποσκεδάσας Epigr. ap. Dem. 322. 9:—Pass. to be scattered, τῶν ἐκ Τροίης ἀποσκεδασθέντων Hdt. 7. 91: to straggle away from, ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου Xen. An. 4. 4, 9; τῆς φάλαγγος Id. Hell. 5. 4, 42:—Med. to repel and scatter, τὸν τοιοῦνδε φλύαρον Plat. Ax. 365 E.

ἀποσκεπάζω, to uncover, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 83, Geop.

ἀποσκεπαρισμός, ὁ, (σκέπαρνον) a hewing off with an axe: name for a particular kind of wound in the head, Oribas. Cocch. 106.

ἀποσκεπής, ἑς, without cover, bare, Or. Sib. 1. 37.

ἀποσκεπτομαι, obsol. Dep., whence ἀποσκεψομαι fut. of ἀποσκοπέω:—verb. Adj., ἀποσκεπτεόν πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 7.

ἀποσκεπέω, = ἀποσκεπάζω, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 65, Hesych. s. v. ἀποσκο-λύπτειν.

ἀποσκευάζω, fut. ἄσω, to pull off, τὴν ὑροφήν Lycurg. 166. 9.

II. mostly in Med. to pack up and carry off, Polyb. 2. 26, 6, etc.

2. to pack off, make away with, Luc. Tyraun. 1, al.

3. = ἀποπατέω, Poll. 5. 91.

ἀποσκευή, ἡ, removal, Plut. 2. 174 A, etc.

II. baggage, in sing. and pl., Polyb. 2. 3, 7, 1. 66, 7, etc.: household stuff, LXX (Gen. 34. 29, al.).

III. ordure, filth, v. l. Strabo 646; cf. ἀποσκευάζω II. 3.

ἀπόσκημμα, ατος, τό, a support, prop, Aesch. Fr. 16.

II. = ἀπόσκηψις, Hipp. ap. Galen.

ἀποσκηνέω, to encamp apart from, τινος Xen. An. 3. 4, 35 (which others refer to -νόω).

ἀπόσκηνος, ον, (σκήνη) encamping apart, living and messing alone, opp. to σύσσιτος, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 14.

ἀποσκηνώω, to keep apart from, τὰ ὅσα τῶν μουσῶν Plut. 2. 334 B:—Pass., = ἀποσκηνέω, Id. 2. 627 A; but also intr. in Act., Id. Eum. 15, Demetr. 9; (v. ἀποσκηνέω).

2. to remove one's habitation, LXX (Gen. 13. 18).

ἀποσκήπτω, fut. ψω, to hurl from above, ἑς οὐκλήματα τὰ μέγιστα . . . ἀποσκήπτει βέλεα (sc. ὁ θεός) Hdt. 7. 10, 5; metaph., ἀπ. τὴν ὀργὴν εἰς τινα to discharge one's rage upon one, Dion. H. 6. 55; ἀπ. τιμωρίαν Diod. 1. 70.

II. intr. to fall suddenly, like thunder, plague, fury, etc., ὄργαι δ' ἑς σ' ἀπέσκηψαν θεῶς her wrath fell upon thee, Eur. Hipp. 438; εἰς ἕνα ἀπ. Aeschin. 27. 20; ἀπ. τὸ ὕδωρ εἰς τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Arist. Mirab. 152; αἱ πληγαὶ τῶν ξιφῶν εἰς τὰς χεῖρας Plut. Pomp. 19; also, ἀπ. εἰς φλαῦρον to come to a sorry ending, end in nothing, Hdt. 1. 120; εἰς μέγα τι κακὸν ἀπ. Dion. H. 7. 15; ἀπ. εἰς ὕλεθρον Alciphro 1. 37.

2. in Medic. of humours, ἀπ. εἰς τι to determine to a particular part.

ἀπόσκηψις, εως, ἡ, a determination of humours to one part of the body, Hipp. Aph. 1258; ἀπ. νούσου εἰς ἕν τι Aretac. Caus. M. Dijut. 1. 9.

ἀποσκιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to cast a shade or shadow, σκιά δι' ἑτέρου . . . φωτὸς ἀποσκιάζόμεναι shadows cast . . ., Plat. Rep. 532 C.

II. to over-shadow, Longin. 17. fin.; and so Bgk. in Emped. 174, for ἀπεσκεύασεν.

ἀποσκίασμα, ατος, τό, a shade or shadow cast, Suid. s. v. ἀνθήλιος.

2. an adumbration, ἀληθείας ἰνδαλμα καὶ ἀπ. Greg. Naz.

ἀποσκιασμός, ὁ, the casting a shadow: ἀποσκ. γνομόνων measures of time by the shadow on the sun-dial, Plut. Pericl. 6:—also ἀποσκιάσις, ἡ, Greg. Nyss.

ἀποσκιδναμαι, Pass. to be scattered, Μυρμιδονας δ' οὐκ εἶα ἀποσκιδνασθαι Il. 23. 4; of soldiers, ἀπ. εἰς τι to disperse for a purpose, Hdt. 4. 113, cf. Thuc. 6. 98:—also ἀποκιδν-, Arat. 735.

ἀποσκίμπω, fut. ψω, = ἀποσκήπτω: Pass., δύο ἄγκυραι ἄγαθαὶ ἐκ ναὸς ἀπεσκίμφθαι it is good to have two anchors fastened from the ship, Pind. O. 6. 172.

ἀποσκίρρω, to turn into a scirrhous lump: generally, to harden, Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 47.

ἀποσκίρρωμα, ατος, τό, a callous, hard lump, Schol. Ar. Ach. 552.

ἀποσκίρτώω, fut. ἦσω, to skip away, Hellenic. 97, Dion. H. 1. 35: in Strabo 807, to have a bout of skipping or capering, and be done with it.

ἀποσκλῆναι, inf. aor. 2, as if from *ἀπύσκλημι (cf. σκέλλω), to be

dried up, to wither, Ar. Vesp. 160:—so also in pf., λιμῶ ἀπεσκληρέναι Luc. D. Mort. 27. 7; fut. ἀποσκήση Anth. P. 11. 37:—Adv., ἀπεσκληρότως ἔχειν πρὸς τι to be hardened against it, Synes. 275 C.

ἀπόσκληρος, ον, strengthd. for σκληρός, very hard, harsh, Myiæ Epist. p. 63 ed. Orcll., Basil.

ἀποσκληρώω, to harden, Jo. Chrys.

ἀποσκληρύνω, = foreg., Hipp. Coac. 204:—Pass., Arist. Mirab. 81, 3, Theophr. C. P. 3. 16, 2.

ἀπόσκλησις, εως, ἡ, a drying up, withering, Cornut. N. D. 33.

ἀποσκνίφω, to obscure, darken, Emped. 175.

ἀποσκολιόμαι, (σκολύς) Pass. to become crooked, Georg. Pachym.

ἀποσκολύπτω, fut. ψω, to skin, strip off, Archil. 111, scnsu obsceno. II. to mutilate, Soph. Fr. 373.

ἀποσκοπέω, = sq., LXX (Lament. 4. 17), Philo 1. 677, etc.:—πενσις, ἡ, Eust. Opusc. 120. 30.

ἀποσκοπέω, with fut. —κέψομαι:—like ἀποβλέπω, to look away from other objects at one, and so to look steadily, πρὸς τινα or τι Soph. O. T. 746, Plat. Polit. 291 E, etc.; εἰς τι Soph. O. C. 1195; πόρρω ποι ἀπ. Plat. Rep. 432 E. 2. c. acc. to look to, regard, Eur. Hec. 939, Dion. H. 6. 72:—also in Med., ἀποσκοπεῖσθαι τὸ μέλλον Plut. Pomp. 79. 3. ἀποσκοπεῖν εἰ. Eur. Supp. 236.

ἀποσκόπησις, εως, ἡ, a looking at, attention, πρὸς τι Eccl.

ἀποσκοπιάζω, = ἀποσκοπέω, Q. Sm. 6. 114.

ἀποσκόπιος, ον, far from the mark, ἀπ. ἀφάμαρτον Anth. P. append. 70.

ἀπόσκοπος, ον, erring from the mark, οὐκ ἀπ. οὐδ' ἀδαήμων Emped. 197.

ἀποσκορᾶκίζω, fut. ἴσω, (ἐς κόρακας) to wish one far enough, to cast off utterly, LXX (Isai. 17. 13), Plut. 2. 740 A, Alciphro 1. 38.—Hence verb. Adj. —κιστέον, one must cast off, reject, Clem. Al. 243.

ἀποσκορᾶκισμός, ὁ, a casting off utterly, LXX (Isai. 66. 15), Hesych.

ἀποσκορπίζω, fut. ἴσω, = σκορπίζω, LXX (I Macc. 11. 55), Geop. 20. 12, 1.

ἀποσκοτίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to darken, c. gen., τῆς ἐκείνου [θεοῦ] ἐνοράσεως ἑαυτὸν ἀπεσκότισε Porphyr. ad Marcell. p. 26 (376 cd. sec.) Mai. II. to remove darkness, σμικρὸν ἀποσκοτίσαι κελεύοντος to stand out of his light, Plut. 2. 605 D; for which ἀποσκότησόν μου is found in edd. of Diog. L. 6. 38, as if from ἀποσκοτέω.

ἀποσκοτόδομαι, Pass. to be darkened, blinded, ὑπὸ λιγνύος Polyb. 1. 48, 6; of the mind, Ath. 446 B; σελήνη ἀποσκοτούται Eust. 1769. 19; ἀποσκοτούσθαι τὴν ὄψιν or τῆς ὄψεως Plut. Scrt. 17, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 93.—The Act. only in Poll. 1. 118, ἀπ. τὰ ὄμματα. II. to be shaded off, of the shadows in painting, Ar. Fr. 586.

ἀποσκυβάλλω, fut. ἴσω, to treat as vile refuse, Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 95, Eus. H. E. 7. 22, C. I. 3927:—ἀποσκυβάλλισις, ἡ, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1185.

ἀποσκυδαίνω, to be enraged with, μη. ἀποσκυδαίναι θεοῖσι H. 24. 65.

ἀποσκύζω, = foreg., Hesych., Procop. Anecd. 32 B.

ἀποσκυθίζω, fut. ἴσω, to strip off the scalp as the Scythians did, to scalp, Joseph. Macc. 10. 7, cf. Hdt. 4. 64, Ath. 524 F. 2. metaph. in Pass. to be shaved bare, κρᾶτ' ἀπεσκυθισμένη Eur. Tro. 1026.

ἀποσκυλεύω, to carry off as spoil from, τί τινος Theocr. 24. 5.

ἀποσκύλλω, to pull, tear off, λάχνην Nic. Th. 690.

ἀπόσκωμα, ατος, τό, banter, raillery, Hesych.

ἀποσκωπτικῶς, Adv. in a jeering way, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 15.

ἀποσκώπτω, fut. ψόμαι (and ψω in Byz.), to banter, rally, Θαλῆν ἀστρονομούντα. . . θεραπευῖς ἀποσκώψαι λέγεται Plat. Theact. 174 A: also, ἀπ. πρὸς or εἰς τινα to jeer at one, Dio C. 48. 38, Luc. Hermot. 51, etc.; ἐπὶ τι Dio C. 60. 33; τι εἰς τινα Diog. L. 5. 11.

ἀποσμάω, to wipe off, οὐλάς Diosc. 5. 92; ῥύπον Luc. Anach. 29. II. to wipe clean, Luc. Pisc. 14, in Pass.

ἀπόσμηγμα, τό, that which is wiped off, Gloss.

ἀποσμητέον, verb. Adj. one must wipe, clean, Medic.

ἀπόσμηξις, εως, ἡ, a wiping, cleaning, Hesych.

ἀποσμήχω, = ἀποσμάω, Paus. 5. 5, 11, Luc. Tim. 54:—Med., Walz Rhett. 1. 639:—Pass., Geop. 16. 18, 2.

ἀποσμικρύνω, to diminish, Luc. Merc. Cond. 21, etc.:—so ἀποσμικρόω, Timæe, Lex.

ἀποσμιλαίνω, f. l. for ἀπομυλαίνω.

ἀποσμίλευμα, τό, a ship, shaving, Suid.

ἀποσμίλεύω, to plane off, polish off, ῥήματα, λέξιν Themist. 251 B, Synes. 47 C.—Hence Subst. —ευτής, ὁ, Anon. in Notices des Mss. 6. 512.

ἀποσμύχομαι [ῥ], Pass. to be consumed by a slow fire, Luc. D. Mort. 6. 3, to waste, pine away, where however Hemst. conj. ἀπομυγέντες (from ἀπομύσσω), emuncti, eheated.

ἀποσοβέω, fut. ἴσω, to scare or drive away, as one does birds, ἀποσοβεῖ τοὺς ῥήττας Ar. Eq. 60, cf. Vesp. 460; metaph., ἀποσοβῆσαι τὸν γέλωτ Rān. 45: ἀπ. ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν τὰ λυπούντα to keep off, Xen. Eq. 5, 6, cf. Plut. 2. 11 D:—Med. to keep off from oneself, Xen. Eq. 5, 7:—Pass. to be scared, ἀποσοβῆθαι ταῖς διανοαῖς Polyb. 30. 5, 16. II. intr. to be off in a hurry, οὐκ ἀποσοβῆσεις; i. e. be off! Ar. Av. 1029, 1258, cf. Luc. Navig. 4; ἀποσοβῶμεν let's be off, Menand. Incert. 416.

ἀποσόβησις, ἡ, a scaring away, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 215, etc.

ἀποσοβητής, οὐ, ὁ, one that scares away, averts, Schol. Ar. Pl. 359, etc.;—also —ητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Schol. Od. 14. 531:—verb. Adj., —ητέον, one must drive away, reject, v. l. Phryn. 323 Lob.:—also —ητήριος, α, ον, driving away, averting, Hesych. s. v. ἀλεξητήριος:—and —ητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Schol. Pind. O. 9. 143.

ἀποσος, ον, without quantity or measure of magnitude, Cyrill., etc.

ἀποσοφόδομαι, Pass. to become wise, Arr. Epict. 1. 18, 10.

ἀποσπάδιος, η, ον, (ἀποσπάω) torn off or away from, τινός Orph. H. 18. 13; τὸ ἀποσπάδιον = ἀπόσπασμα, Anth. P. 6. 102.

ἀποσπάδων, οντος, ὁ, = σπάδων, Suid.

ἀποσπαίρω, to struggle, quiver convulsively, Basil.

ἀποσπάρωμα, τὸ, = ἀπόσπασμα, Anth. P. 13. 21.

ἀποσπάρωσω, fut. ξω, to tear off, Eur. Bacch. 1127.

ἀποσπαργανόω, to take off the swaddling-clothes, Eccl.

ἀποσπαρθάξω or —τάξω, like σπαίρω, to quiver, Hipp. 464. 25.

ἀποσπᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, torn off from, τινος Nonn. D. 34. 347, etc. II. as Subst. a slip for planting, Geop. 11. 9, etc.; a vine-branch or bunch of grapes; Anth. P. 6. 300: metaph. a branch of a river, Eust. 1712. 6.

ἀπόσπασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποσπάω) that which is torn off, a piece, rag, shred, Plat. Phaedo 113 B: a branch, division of a tribe, Strabo 434; generally, a detached portion or particle, ψυχῆς καὶ σώματος ἀπ. τὸ σπέρμα Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 905 B, cf. Philo 1. 119. 2. the breaking off of the extremity of a bone, Hipp. Offic. 748, acc. to Galen.

ἀποσπασμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., a fragment, Cic. Att. 2. 1, 3.

ἀποσπασμός, ὁ, a tearing away, severing, Plut. 2. 77 C. II. a being torn away, separation, severance, ὁ τῆς συνοδίας ἀπ. Strabo 346; τῶν ἀναγκαιοτάτων Dion. H. 5. 55.

ἀποσπαστέον, verb. Adj. one must sever, Philo Belop. 92.

ἀπόσπαστος, ον, separated, ἀπ' ἀλλήλων v. l. Theag. ap. Stob. 8. 43.

ἀποσπάω; fut. —πάσω [ᾶ]:—to tear or drag away from, τινος Soph. Aj. 1024, Plat. Rep. 491 B, etc.; ἀπ. τινα ἀπὸ γυναικὸς καὶ τέκνων Hdt. 3. 1, cf. 102; ἀποσπάσας. . . περόνας ἀπ' αὐτῆς Soph. O. T. 1268; μὴ μου τὸ τέκνον ἐκ χερῶν ἀποσπάσης Eur. Hec. 277:—rarely, ἀπ. τινα τι to tear a thing from one, like ἀποστερέω, Soph. O. C. 866:—ἀπ. τινά to tear him away, Hdt. 6. 91; ἀπ. τι τῆς λείας to detach, abstract some of it, Polyb. 2. 26, 8:—metaph., ἀποσπ. τινα ἐλπίδος Soph. O. T. 1432; and reversely, also, ἀπ. τῆς φρενὸς αἱ μοι. . . παρήσαν ἐλπίδες Id. El. 809; ἀπ. πολίτας τῆς θαλάσσης Plut. Them. 19; ἀπὸ τοῦ φρονεῖν τινά Ar. Ran. 962:—Med. to drag away for oneself, Plut. Pomp. 76:—Pass. to be dragged away, detached, separated from, τινός Pind. P. 9. 59, Eur. Alc. 287, etc.; ἐξ ἱεροῦ Hdt. 1. 160; ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν Thuc. 3. 81; of a bone, to be torn off, Hipp. Art. 790, Mochl. 849. 2. ἀπ. τινὰ κόμης to drag away by the hair, Aesch. Supp. 909. 3. ἀπ. πύλας, θύρας to tear off the gates, doors, Hdt. 1. 17., 3. 159, Lys. 154. 37, etc.; metaph., πινακῆδὸν ἀποσπῶν [ῥήματα] Ar. Ran. 824. 4. ἀπ. τὸ στρατόπεδον to draw off the army, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 17; absol., ἀποσπάσας having drawn off, Id. An. 7. 2, 11:—but in Pass., of troops, to be separated or braken, Thuc. 7. 80, Polyb. 1. 27, 9. II. intr. (sub. ἑαυτὸν), to separate (i. e. be separated) from, Ael. N. A. 10. 48, Luc. Icarom. 11, etc., v. Hemst. D. Deor. 20. 5; and in Xen. An. 1. 5, 3, some MSS. give πολὺ γὰρ ἀπέσπα φεύγουσα (for ἀνέπτα), whence Schneid. ἀπεσπάτο.

ἀποσπείρω, to scatter like seed, τι ἐς γῆν Luc. Somn. 15.

ἀποσπένδω, fut. —σπείσω, to pour out wine, as a drink-offering, Lat. libare, at sacrifices, εὐχετ' ἀποσπένδων Od. 14. 331; ὄμοσ' ἀποσπένδων 3. 394; ἀπ. μέθυ Eur. Ion 1198; also in Antipho 113. 29; τινί Plat. Phaedo 117 B.

ἀποσπερμαίνω, fut. ἄνω, to shed seed, εἰς τι Apollod. 3. 14, 6. 2. trans. to generate, beget, cited from Eus. P. E.

ἀποσπερματίζω, = foreg. 1, Arist. G. A. 1. 20, 3.

ἀποσπερματισμός, οὐ, ὁ, emission of seed, Tzetz. Lyc. 598:—also —μάτισις, ἡ, Schol. Aristid.

ἀποσπεύδω, fut. —σπεύσω, to be zealous in preventing, to dissuade earnestly, τὴν συμβολὴν the engagement, Hdt. 6. 109; c. acc. et inf., ἀπ. Ξέρξεα στρατεύεσθαι Id. 7. 17: absol., opp. τοῦ ἐπισπένδω, Ib. 18, Thuc. 6. 29.

ἀποσπινθηρίζω, to emit sparks, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 6:—Subst. ἀποσπινθηρισμός, ὁ, the emission of sparks, Hesych.

ἀποσπογγίζω, fut. ἴσω, to wipe off as with a sponge, Antipho 134. 35:—Med., Schol. Od. 8. 88.

ἀποσπόγγισμα, τό, dirt wiped off with a sponge, Walz Rhett. 3. 530.

ἀποσπογγισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a sponging off, Orihas. Matthaei Med. 248.

ἀποσποδέω, to wear quite off, ἀπ. τοὺς ὄνυχας to walk one's toes off, Ar. Av. 8.

ἀπόσπονδος, ον, (σπονδή) stronger form for ἄσπονδος (q. v.), Poll. 6. 30, Pisd. ap. Suid.

ἀπόσπορος, ον, descended from, τινός Musae. 249, Nonn. D. 11. 145.

ἀποσπουδάξω, fut. ἄσω, to hinder eagerly, dissuade, Philostr. 141. II. to slight, despise, decline, τι, Id. 9, Cyrill.: to cease to be interested in, τινός Philostr. 505.

ἀποσσεύω, poet. for ἀποσεύω.

ἀπόσσυτος, ον, rushing away, escaping, Opp. H. 2. 560: departing from, ὠκεανοῖο Tryph. 668.

ἀπόστα, for ἀπόστηθι, imperat. aor. 2 of ἀπίστημι.

ἀπόσταγμα, τό, that which trickles down, a drop, Tzetz. Lyc. 607.

ἀποσταδόν, Adv. (ἀπίστημι) standing aloof, Il. 15. 556; so ἀποσταδά, Od. 6. 143.

ἀποστάξω, fut. ξω, to let fall drop by drop, distil away, δακρύων ἀποστάξει αἰδῶ Aesch. Supp. 579; ἄμβροσίαν ἀπ. Theocr. 15. 108: metaph., φάος Call. Dian. 118; φωνήν Anth. P. 15. 9. II. intr. to fall in drops, distil, like ἀπορρέω, μανίας ἀποστάξει μένος fury distils, comes forth from madness, (others take it trans., as in Aesch. l. c.), Soph. Ant. 959; λόγων ἀπ. χρυσός Luc. Electr. 6.

ἀποσταθμάω, fut. ἴσω, to weigh off, deliver by weight, cited from Eust.

ἀποστάλαγμα, ατος, τό, = ἀπόσταγμα, Scymnus 397.

ἀποσταλάξω, fut. ἄσω, = ἀποστάξω 1, to distil away, τὴν ψυχὴν Synes. 55 B. II. intr., Luc. Amor. 45; c. acc. cogn., LXX (Joel 3. 18).

ἀποσταλάω, = ἀποστάξω 1, Opp. C. 3. 370., 4. 198, Anth. Plan. 141.

ἀπόσταλις, εως, ἡ, a sending forth, v. l. Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 8:—also ἀπόσταλμα, τό, E. M. 176. 4:—and ἀποσταλτέον, verb. Adj. (ἀποστέλλω) one must send away, Theod. Stud.

ἀπόσταξις, εως, ἡ, drippings, Hipp. 401. 29.

ἀποστασία, ἡ, late form for ἀπόστασις, *defection, revolt*, LXX (Jos. 22. 22, al.), v. l. Dion. H. 7. 1, Plut. Galb. 1, 2, *distance*, Archim. Arenar. p. 319.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 528.

ἀποστῦσις, ον, *rebellious*, Philo 1. 238:—the Verb ἀζω, Tzetz. ἀποστῦσις δίκη, ἡ, an action against a freedman for having forsaken or slighted his προστάτης, Dem. 790. 2., 940. 15, Arist. Fr. 387, 388. II. ἀποστασιῶν βιβλίον, τό, a writing or bill of divorce, LXX, Ev. Matth. 19. 7, Marc. 10. 4.

ἀποστῆναι, εως, ἡ, a standing away from, and so, I a *defection, revolt*, ἀπό τινος Hdt. 3. 128; ἀπ. ἐγγίγνεται Id. 5. 35; τὴν Κυπρίων ἀπ. πρῆξαι lb. 113; τὴν Αἰγύπτου ἀπ. παρασκευάσασθαι 7. 4; ἀπ. τῆς ξυμμαχίας Thuc. 5. 81; ἀπ. πρὸς τινα Id. 1. 75; διπλὴν ἀπόστασιν ἀποστήσασθαι Id. 3. 13; ἀπ. τῶν Ἀθηναίων, for ἀπὸ τ. Ἀ., Id. 8. 5, etc. 2. *departure from*, βίου Eur. Hipp. 277; ἀπ. τῶν κτημάτων, Lat. *bonorum cessio*, Dem. 386. 12: a *desisting from, disuse of*, τινος Sext. Emp. P. 1. 192, Arr. Epict. 4. 4, 39. 3. *distance, interval*, ἀφεστάναι τῇ αὐτῇ ἀπ. ἤπερ. . . Plat. Phaedo 111 B; ἀπόστασιν ὅσην ἀφεστηκῶς γίγνεται Id. Rep. 587 D, cf. 546 B; ἐκ μικρᾶς ἀπ. Arist. Audib. 8; τῇ ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἀπ. Id. H. A. 2. 11, 3; ἐκ τῶν ἀπ. according to their distances, Id. Cael. 2. 9, 3; κατὰ τὴν πρὸς τὸ νῦν ἀπ. Id. Phys. 4. 14, 2:—in Rhet., a figure or mode of speech where the statements are distinct and isolated, Philostr. 492, cf. Aristid. 1. 288.

II. a place where something is put away, repository, storehouse, Strabo 794, Philippiid. Μαστρ. 1, Heraclid. in Coraë's Bibl. III. in Medic. a suppurative inflammation, throwing off the peccant humours left by fever, etc., Hipp. Epid. 3. 1083; cf. ἀπόστημα. 2. of diseases, a transition from one to another, lb. 1. 944, cf. 3. 1059, and v. μετὰστασις.

ἀποστῆναι, verb. Adj. of ἀφίσταμαι, one must stand off from, or give up a thing, τινός Thuc. 8. 2; οὐκ. . . ἀπ. τῇ πόλει τούτων Dem. 295. 1, cf. Plat. Polit. 257 C. 2. of Act. ἀφίστημι, one must keep apart, detain, ἵππον ἀπὸ τινος Geop. 16. 1, 4.

ἀποστῆναι, fut. ἦσω, to stand aloof from, τινος Aesch. Cho. 826, Fr. 156, 287; οὐκ οὐκ ἀπὸ τινος γέ σῆς ἀπεστάτου φρενός Soph. Ant. 993; μορφῆς δὲ τῆς σῆς οὐκ ἀπεστάται was not far from. . . Id. O. T. 743; to fall off from, to foil one, οὐκ ἀποστατῶ φίλων Ar. Av. 314, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 24, etc.; ἀπ. τῶν ὄντων to be absent from, be devoid of, Plat. Parm. 144 B, cf. Theaet. 205 A. II. absol. to stand aloof, be absent, Aesch. Cho. 444; ἐκᾶς, πρὸσω ἀπ. to stand afar off, Id. Ag. 1104, Eum. 65; σμικρὸν ἀπ. Plat. Crat. 428 D.

ἀποστῆναι, ὁ, one who has power to dissolve an assembly, Lex Lyc. ap. Plut. Lyc. 6; cf. ἀφίστασθαι below:—ἀφεστήρ (q. v.) is used somewhat differently.

ἀπο-στάτης, ου, ὁ, a runaway slave, Plut. Rom. 9: a deserter, rebel, ἀπ. τοῦ βασιλέως Polyb. 5. 57, 4, Plut. Cim. 10; ἀπ. κύων a runaway dog, Id. 2. 821 D. II. in Eccl. an apostate, renegade.

ἀποστατήσις, εως, ἡ, *revolt*; and -στατησεῖω, to meditate revolt, Byz. ἀποστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for rebels, rebellious, θράσος Plut. Rom. 7; οἱ ἀπ. the rebels, C. I. 8709:—Adv., ἀποστατικῶς ἔχειν to be ready for revolt, Plut. Pelop. 15. II. disposed to suppurate, Hipp. Fract. 767. III. in Gramm. = ἀσύνδετος, Eust. 1389. 28:—Adv. -κῶς, Id. 635. 58.

ἀποστατίς, ιδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀποστάτης, ἀπ. πόλις LXX, Joseph. A. J. 11. 2, 1. Also, ἀποστατρία, ἡ, Theod. Stud.

ἀποσταυρόω, to fence off with a palisade, Thuc. 4. 69., 6. 101, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 32:—Pass., Pherecr. in Com. Fr. 5. p. 26:—cf. ἀποταφρεύω, ἀποχαράκω.

ἀποστῆναι, Pass., = σταφιδύομαι, Theophr. C. P. 2. 8, 3. ἀποστῆναι, to put forth ears of corn, Geop. 2. 24, 3.

ἀποστεγάζω, to uncover, πυκινὸν ῥόδον Emped. 356, also Arist. Probl. 20. 14, 1; ἀπ. τὸ ἱερόν to unroof it, Strabo 198; ἀπ. τὸ τρῆμα to open it, Sotad. Maron. ap. Ath. 621 B. 2. to take off a covering, τὴν στέγην Ev. Marc. 2. 4. II. ἀποστέγω 1, to cover closely, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 5.

ἀποστεγασμα, τό, a shelter against, ψύχους Theophr. C. P. 5. 13, 3. ἀποστεγνῶω, to cover close, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 B:—Pass. to be shut up, Hipp. 405. 2: to be luted or sealed up close, Hero Spir. 177, 201; cf. καταστεγνῶω.

ἀποστέγω, fut. ξω, to shelter or protect from water, αἱ βλεφαρίδες ἀπ., οἶον ἀπογείσωμα, τῶν ὑγρῶν Arist. P. A. 2. 15, 1: c. acc. only, to protect, lb. 3. 11, 1; τὴν ζώην Theophr. C. P. 1. 4, 5. II. to keep out water, τὸ ὕδωρ Arist. Probl. 20. 13, cf. 25. 21, Emped. 228, Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 3, al.: metaph. to keep out or off, ὄχλον πύργος ἀποστέγει Aesch. Theb. 234; ἀπ. πληγὰς λίθων Polyb. 6. 23, 5. III. to keep in water, confine it, check its outflow, Plat. Legg. 844 B, cf. Arist. Probl. 25. 18:—absol. to be water-light, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 2., 5. 12, 9: v. subστέγω.

ἀποστεινῶω, poet. for ἀποστενῶω. ἀποστειρόομαι, Pass. to become barren, Eust. Opusc. 66. 16:—ἀποστειρωσις, ἡ, barrenness, Theod. Stud. ἀποστείχω, aor. ἀπέστικον:—to go away, to go home, Od. 11. 132, etc.; imperat. ἀπόστικε ll. 1. 522; also in Hdt. 9. 56, Saph., etc.; ἐς νύκτ' ἀποστικόντος ἡλίου Aesch. Supp. 769.

ἀποστέλλω, fut. -στέλω:—to send off or away from, μή μ' . . τῆσδ' ἀποστέλλετε γῆς Soph. El. 71, cf. Eur. Med. 281; τῆσδ' ἀπ. χθονός Id. Cycl. 468; ἐξω χθονός Id. Phoen. 485; ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Plat. Rep. 607 B: absol. to send away, banish, Soph. Ph. 450, Eur. Hec. 731:—Pass. to go away, depart, set out, Soph. O. T. 115; ἀποστέλλου χθονός Eur. Supp. 582; δόμων . . τῶν ἐμῶν ἀπεστάλης Id. Hel. 660; φρυγὰς ἀποσταλαίς Id. Phoen. 319; πρὸς σε δεῦρ' ἀπεστάλην Id. 1. T. 1409. II. to send off, despatch, on some mission or service, Soph. Ph. 125, 1297, etc.; the usual sense in Prose, esp. of messengers, ships, etc., Hdt. 1. 46, 123, al.; νέας ἐπὶ τινα Id. 7. 235, cf. 8. 64; στρατὸν παρὰ τινα Id. 5. 32; ναῦς αὐτοῖς

ἀπ. βοηθούς Thuc. 1. 45:—also, ἀπ. ἀποικίην Hdt. 4. 150; οἰκιστὰς Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 2; πρεσβείαν Thuc. 3. 28; ἀγγέλου Xen. An. 2. 1, 5, etc.;—c. inf., οἱ ἀποσταλέντες στρατεύεσθαι Hdt. 3. 26, cf. 5. 33:—Pass. to be sent off, despatched, Id. 3. 26. III. to put off, doff, θαιμάτια Ar. Lys. 1084; cf. στολή. IV. intr. to go back, retire, of the sea, Thuc. 3. 89; of seamen, Dem. 883. 15.

ἀποστενοχωρέω, to straiten, cramp, Atheni. Mach. p. 11. ἀποστενῶω, poet. -στεινῶω, to straiten, Theophr. Ign. 54, in Pass.; ἀπεστείνωτο, 3 pl. plqpf. pass., Theocr. 22. 101; τόπος ἀπεστενωμένος Diad. 3. 37. ἀποστένω, to bewail, πόθον Aristaen. 2. 18.

ἀποστένωσις, εως, ἡ, a straitening, straits, Schol. Il. 23. 330. ἀποστενωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, straitening, opp. to πλατυνωτικός Eust. 315. 11. ἀποστεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for discrowning, φσμα, a bridal chant, E. M. ἀποστέρω, fut. ξω, to get rid of love, love no more, Theocr. 14. 50; μητέρα ἀπ. Philostr. 610:—hence to loath, reject, Lat. abominari, τι Aesch. Ag. 499; δοιδὴν Terpand. 1; πόθους τινός Theocr. Epigr. 4. 14. ἀποστερέομαι, Pass. to become solid, Arist. Mirab. 89, 134.

ἀποστερέω, fut. ἦσω:—Pass., fut. στερηθήσομαι Lys. 126. 33, Dem. 15. 24, but also med. στερηθῆσομαι Eur. H. F. 137, Thuc. 6. 91, Dem. 765. 14; and ἀποστεροῦμαι Andoc. 19. 26: pf. ἀπεστήρημαι, etc. To rob, despoil, bereave or defraud one of a thing, c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, χρημάτων ἀπ. τινα Hdt. 5. 92, 5, cf. 7. 155; τῆς τυραννίδος Ar. Av. 1605; τῆς ψυχῆς Antipho 125. 40; also, c. acc. pers. et rei, μή μ' ἀποστερήσῃς . . ἡδονάκ Soph. El. 1276, cf. Antipho 122. 33, Xen. An. 7. 6, 9, Isac. 73. 46, etc.: absol. to defraud, commit fraud, Ar. Nub. 487; ἀπεστερηκῶς γίγνεται a defaulter (Bekk. suggests ἀπειρηκῶς), Plat. Phaedr. 241 B:—Pass. to be robbed or deprived of, c. gen., Ἑλλάδος ἀπεστερημένος Hdt. 3. 130; σοῦ δ' ἀπεστερημένη Soph. El. 813; ἡδονῶν Ar. Nub. 1072; πάντων ἀν ἀπεστερημένην Dem. 549. 12; c. acc., ἵππους ἀπεστέρηται Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 12, etc.; absol., εἰ δ' ἀπεστέρημεθα if we have been frustrated, Soph. Aj. 781 (Badh. εἰ δ' ἀρ' ὑστερήκαμεν).

2. ἀπ. ἐαυτὸν τινος to detach, withdraw oneself from a person or thing, τῶν [ἀγαλμάτων] . . ἀπεστέρησ' ἐμαυτὸν Id. O. T. 1381; οὐκ ἀποστερῶν γε τῶν ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐμαυτὸν οὐδένοσ Antipho 128. 28; ἄλλου αὐτὸν ἀπ. Thuc. 1. 40; ἀπ. ἐαυτὸν τοῦ φρονεῖν Crobyl. Ἀπολ. 2; ἐκείνοσ . . ἀπ. μὴ ἀν . . ἀποτερίχῃσιν to deprive them of the power of walling off, Thuc. 7. 6, cf. Plat. Legg. 868 D:—reversely, ἀπ. τί τινος Plut. Aemil. 26. 3. c. acc. pers. to deprive, rob, Hdt. 7. 155, Ar. Pl. 373, Plat., etc.:—in Eur. Hel. 577, τὸ δὲ σαφές μ' ἀποστερεῖ, it seems to mean, certainty fails me. 4. c. acc. rei only, to filch away, withhold, Aesch. Pr. 777, Soph. O. T. 323, Ph. 931, Ar. Nub. 1305, Dem. 528. 16; Ζεὺς ἀποστεροῖ γάμον may he avert it, Aesch. Supp. 1063. II. in Logic, to draw a negative conclusion, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 28, 11; cf. στερητικός.

ἀποστέρησις, εως, ἡ, deprivation, τῆς ἀκοῆς Thuc. 7. 70. II. ἐπ' ἀποστερήσει τοῦ δούλου for the purpose of withholding him, Plat. Legg. 936 D.

ἀποστερητίον, verb. Adj. one must defraud, τινά τινος Plut. 2. 931 D. ἀποστερητής, οὔ, ὁ, a depriver, robber, Plat. Rep. 344 B, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 4, 5;—ἀποστερητὴν ἀγοράσας ἀγρόν a farm that costs money instead of bringing it in, Philem. Incert. 6; cf. ἀποστερητικός.

ἀποστερητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for cheating, γνώμη ἀπ. τόκου a device for cheating one of his interest, Ar. Nub. 747, cf. 728;—so, γνώμη ἀποστερητής, lb. 730.

ἀποστερίσκω, = ἀποστερέω, Soph. O. C. 376:—in Hipp. 273. 44, ἀποστερίζω, to carry off, purge, perhaps should be -ίσκω. ἀποστεφάνωω, to rob of the crown, discrown, Luc. Jup. Trag. 10:—Med., aor. -ώσασθαι Diog. L. 2. 54:—Subst. -ωσις, ἡ, Eunath. 425. ἀποστέφω, = στεφῶ, Byz.

ἀποστηθίζω, (σῆθος) to repeat by heart, recite without book, Athanas., etc., cf. Eust. 974. 7:—hence Subst. -ισμός, ὁ, recitation by heart, Epiphani. ἀπόστημα, τό, distance, interval, like ἀπόστασις 1. 3, ἀπ. τοῦ ἡλίου πρὸς τὴν γῆν Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 9; τῶν ἀστρῶν Id. Metaph. 11. 8, 11; τοῖς ἀπ. πρὸς τοὺς γονεῖς παντοδαπῶς ἔχειν in point of intervals, in relation, Id. Eth. N. 1. 10, 4. 2. an aposteme, an abscess, esp. after fever, Hipp. Aph. 1259, cf. Arist. Probl. 6. 3, Theophr. Fr. 4. 61.

ἀποστημῆτις, ου, ὁ, one who has an abscess, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 9. ἀποστημῆτικός, ἡ, ὄν, abscess-like, Heliod. ap. Oribas. p. 56 Mai. ἀποστημάτιον, τό, Dim. of ἀπόστημα, Oribas. p. 10 Mai. ἀποστημάτωσης, ες, (εἶδος) of the nature of an abscess, Hipp. Caus. 139. ἀποστηρίγμα, ατος, τό, a stay, support, Hipp. Offic. 749. 2. a determination of humours, like ἀπόσκηψις, Hipp. 298. 41.

ἀποστηρίζομαι, Med. to fix firmly, Anth. Plan. 265. 2. to support oneself firmly, throw one's weight upon, τοῖς μηροῖς Arist. Probl. 5. 19, 1; πρὸς τὸ ὑποκείμενον Id. Incess. An. 3, 1, cf. Mot. An. 2, 6. II. in Medic., of diseases, to be confirmed, Hipp. 83 F. 2. ἀπ. ἐς . . of humours, to determine towards a particular part of the body, Hipp. 49. 11, Arist. H. A. 7. 9, 1;—so in Act., Hipp. 99. 8.

ἀποστήριξις, εως, ἡ, a fulcrum or rest for a lever, Hipp. Mochl. 568. ἀποστήριξ, ἐς, (στίβος) off the road, solitary, Soph. Fr. 502. ἀποστήριξω, to point, mark off, distinguish, Iambl. in Villosis. Anecd. 2. 188, in Med.:—to mark with points or lines, Galen.

ἀποστίλβω, to make to shine, Anth. P. 7. 339, Walz Rhett. 1. 640. ἀποστίλβω, to be bright from or with, ἀποστίλβοντες ἀλείφατος Od. 3. 408; c. dat. (cf. στίλβειν ἐλαίῳ), Lyc. 253, Anth. P. 5. 26. 2. absol., ἀποστίλβον φαίνεται τὸ ὕδωρ νυκτὸς phosphorescent, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 17: to shine brightly, Theophr. Fr. 6. 2, 1, Luc., etc.; ἀκτὶς ἀπ. εἰς πέλαγος Alciphro 1. 1. II. c. acc. to illuminate, Clem. Al. 89. ἀποστίλβω, εως, ἡ, reflexion of light, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 1377, Hesych. s. v. αἰγίς.

ἀποστίλβω, εως, ἡ, reflexion of light, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 1377, Hesych. s. v. αἰγίς.

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oneself clean, Xen. Oec. II, 18; part. pf. pass. ἀπεστλεγγισμένοι, scraped clean, fresh from the bath, Ar. Eq. 580, Arist. Probl. 2. 12.

ἀποστλέγγισμα, τό, one's scrapings with the στλεγγίς, Strabo 224.

ἀποστοιχέω, to arrange in order, Byz.

ἀποστολεῖον, τό, a church dedicated to, commemorative of an apostle, Eccl.: sometimes written ἀποστόλιον.

ἀποστολεύς, εως, ὁ, at Athens, a magistrate who had to fit out a squadron for service, Dem. 262. 18., 1146 ult., Aeschin. 52. 2, Philoch. 142; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 161. 20. Cf. ἀπόστολος.

ἀποστολή, ἡ, (ἀποστέλλω) a sending off or away, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 688, Eur. Phoen. 1043, in pl.: a despatching, τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 8. 9: a sending forth on their journey, ξένων ὑποδοχὰς καὶ ἀπ. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 15; δοῦναί τι ἀποστολὰς τινι as a parting gift, LXX (3 Regg. 9. 16 Cod. Al.).

2. a sending forth, shooting, βελῶν Philo Belop. 69. II. (from Pass.) a going away, an expedition, Thuc. 8. 8.

2. the office of an apostle, apostleship, 1 Ep. Cor. 9. 2, Gal. 2. 8.

ἀποστολικός, ἡ, ὄν, apostolic, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς, Eccl.

ἀποστολιμαῖος, α, ον, sent off, missive, Ach. Tat. 2. 9, ubi v. Jacobs.

ἀπόστολος, ὁ, a messenger, ambassador, εἰς, ὁ μὲν δὴ ἀπ. ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ἦν Hdt. 1. 21; ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα τριήρεϊ ἀπ. ἐγίνετο he went off on a mission to Laced., Id. 5. 38: cf. ἀποστολεύς.

2. a messenger from God, esp. of the Apostles, Ev. Matth. 10. 2, al. b. in Eccl. a book of lessons from the Apostolic Epistles. II. = στόλος, a fleet ready for sea, a naval squadron or expedition, Lys. 153. 40; ἀπόστολον ἀφιέναι, ἀποστέλλειν, ποιῆσαι Dem. 30. 5., 252. 7., 262. 15, etc.

2. ἀπόστολον, τό, with or without πλοῖον, a merchant-vessel or packet, Ep. Plat. 346 A, Vit. Hom. 19; cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

ἀποστομαδίω, (στόμα) to dictate to a pupil that which he is to repeat by heart, the usual way of teaching at Athens, γράμματα ἀπ. Plat. Euthyd. 277 A; absol., Ib. 276 C:—Pass., τὸ ἀποστοματιζόμενον a dictated lesson, Ib., Arist. Soph. Elench. 4. 1, cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

2. to interrogate, catechize, as a master his pupil, Ev. Luc. 11. 53. II. to recite, repeat by heart, Ath. 359 D: generally, to recite, repeat, Plut. Thes. 24.

ἀποστομίω, (στόμα) to deprive of an edge, Philostr. Imag. 2. 17, II.

ἀποστομόω, to stop the mouth of, to stop up, Polyb. Fr. 26: opp. to ἀναστομόω.

II. = ἀποστομίω, Dion. H. 6. 14, in Pass.: metaph., Luc. Tim. 10.

ἀποστομφάζω, to use big words, bombast, Byz.

ἀποστομῶσις, εως, ἡ, laying open, opening, τῶν πόρων Arist. Probl. 8. 10: but this sense properly belongs to ἀναστομῶσις, cf. ἀποστομόω 1.

ἀπόστοργος, ον, = ἀστοργος, Plut. 2. 491 C.

ἀποστοχαζομαι, Dep. to miss the mark, err, Athanas.

ἀποστράβομαι, Pass. to become squinting, Medic.

ἀποστραγγαλίω, to kill by strangling, Diod. 14. 12, Strabo 796.

ἀποστραγγίζω, to repress, check, Theol. Arithm. 49 A.

ἀποστράγγισμα, ατος, τό, in Medic. that which is expressed, extracted.

ἀποστράκκω, to bake to a hard crust, of a quick fire, Galen. 6. 484.

II. to banish by ostracism, Hesych., Suid.

ἀποστράκκομαι, Pass. to become dry, like a potsherd, of a diseased bone when the blood leaves it, Hipp. V. C. 910.

ἀποστρατεύομαι, Pass. to be discharged from military service, Lat. exauctorari, Ar. Civ. 5. 26.

ἀποστράτευτος, ον, having retired from service, Lat. emeritus, Byz.

ἀποστράτης, ὁ, a retired general, ἀπ. ποιεῖν τινα to put him on the superannuated list, Dem. 669. 7.

ἀποστράτοπεδεύομαι, Dep. to remove one's camp from, encamp away from, τινός Xen. An. 3. 4. 34; ἀπ. πρόσω to encamp at a distance, Ib. 7. 7. 1.

ἀποστρεβλόμαι, Pass. to be horribly twisted, LXX. (2 Macc. 9. 7).

ἀπόστρεπτος, ον, turned back, = ἀποστραφεῖς, A. B. 10: hostile, unacceptable, Diogen. ap. Eus. P. E. 138 D.

ἀποστρέφω, fut. ψω: Ion. aor. ἀποστρέψασκε II. 22. 197, etc.:—Pass. and Med., fut. -στρέφομαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 36, Plut.: aor. -εστράφην [ᾶ], Soph., Eur., etc.; later -εστρεψάμην LXX: fut. -στραφήσομαι LXX: pf. -έστραμμαι Hdt., etc.; Ion. 3 pl. -εστράφατο Hdt. 1. 166. To turn back, Hom. etc.; and so, either to turn to flight, ὄφρ' = Ἀχαιοὺς αὐτὶς ἀποστρέψῃσιν II. 15. 62, etc., cf. Hdt. 8. 94; or to turn back from flight, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 1; to turn back, send home again, Thuc. 4. 97., 5. 75:—ἀποστρέψαντε πόδας καὶ χεῖρας having twisted back the hands and feet so as to bind them, Od. 22. 173, 190, cf. Soph. O. T. 1154, Ar. Eq. 264; ἀποστρέφετε τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῶν, ὧ Σκύθαι Ar. Lys. 455; ἀπ. τὸν αὐχένα, as in Hom. αὐ ἐρύειν, Hdt. 4. 188:—to turn back, guide back again, ἀποστρέψαντες ἔβαν νέας Od. 3. 162; ἔχνη ἀποστρέψας having turned the steps of the oxen backwards, so as to make it appear that they had gone the other way, h. Hom. Merc. 76: to turn away, avert, αὐχέν' ἀποστρέψας Theogn. 858; ἀπέστρεψ' ἔμπαλιν παρηίδα Eur. Med. 1148; but τὸ πρόσωπον πρὸς τινα Plut. Popl. 6: to bring back, recall one from a place, ἐξ ἰσθμοῦ Xen. An. 2. 6, 3; φῶτας ἀπέστρεψεν Περσεφόνης θαλάμῳ Emped. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 431. 2. to turn away or aside, divert, Thuc. 4. 80, etc.; τὸν πόλεμον ἐς Μακεδονίαν Arr. An. 2. 1, 1: to avert a danger, an evil, etc., πῆμ' ἀπ. νόσου Aesch. Ag. 850; δίκην Ar. Nub. 776; ἀποστρ. τύχην μὴ οὐ γενέσθαι Antipho 143. 15; ἀπ. εἰς τούναντιον τοὺς λόγους Plat. Soph. 239 D. 3. ἀπ. τινά τινος to dissuade from a thing, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 12. II. as if intr. (sub. ἐαυτὸν, ἵππον, ναῦν, etc.), to turn back, Thuc. 6. 65; ἀπ. ὑπίσω Hdt. 4. 43; ἀπ. πάλιν Soph. O. C. 1403. 2. to turn away or aside, Hdt. 8. 87; of a river, Id. 4. 52; τάναντία ἀπ. Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 12.

B. Pass. to be turned back, ἀπεστράφθαι τοὺς ἐμβόλους, of ships, to have their beaks bent back, Hdt. 1. 166, cf. 4. 188; ἀποστραφῆναι . . τῷ πόδε to have one's feet twisted, Ar. Pax 279; τρίχες ἀπεστραμμέναι close-curled, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 8. II. to turn oneself from or

away, ἀπ. ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Id. H. A. 9. 3, 5: esp., 1. to turn one's face away from, abandon, avoid, Lat. aversari, c. acc., Phocyl. 2; μὴ μ' ἀποστραφῆς Soph. O. C. 1272; μὴ μ' ἀποστρέφου Eur. I. T. 801, cf. Ar. Pax 683, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 36; τὸ θεῖον βραδίως ἀπεστράφης Eur. Supp. 159; also, c. gen., ἀψορρος οἶκον τῶνδ' ἀποστραφεῖς Soph. O. T. 431:—absol., μὴ, πρὸς θεῶν, . . ἀποστραφῆς Ib. 326; ἀπεστραμμένοι λόγοι hostile words, Hdt. 7. 160. 2. to turn oneself about, turn back, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 25; to turn and flee, Ib. 6. 2, 17; ἀποστραφῆναι to escape, Plat. Rep. 405 C. 3. ἀποστραφῆναί τινος to fall off from one, desert him, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 4.

ἀποστριγγῶ and -στρίγγωσις, εως, ἡ, in Eust. 879. 35., 1416. 31, words of uncertain meaning, having reference to unpleasant alliteration, as in Ἥλιδι δῖη.

ἀποστροφέω, = ἀποστρέφω, to avert, ὄπωπας Tzetz. Hom. 283.

ἀποστροφή, ἡ, (ἀποστρέφομαι) a turning back, Xen. Eq. 9, 6; ἀποστροφῆν λαμβάνειν to have one's course turned, Plut. Lucull. 27. II. a turning away from, an escape, refuge, c. gen., τύχης, κακῶν Aesch. Pr. 769, Soph. Fr. 684; ζημίας Eur. Med. 1223. 2. a resort, resource, Hdt. 8. 109, Thuc. 4. 76; ἡκεῖ βίου τελευτῆ κοῦκέτ' ἐστ' ἀπ. Soph. O. C. 1473, cf. Eur. Med. 603; οὐκ ἔχων ἀπ. Dem. 42. 2:—c. gen. objecti, οὐ σφί ἐστι ὕδατος οὐδεμία ἄλλη ἀπ. no other means for getting water, Hdt. 2. 13; so, σωτηρίας ἀπ. Thuc. 8. 75; βίου Luc. D. Meretr. 6. 1; ἀπ. τοῦ δήμου assistance from them, Philostr. 549. III. in Rhet. an apostrophé, when one turns away from all others to one, and addresses him specially, Longin. 16. 2, Quintil. 9. 2, 38.

ἀποστροφία, ἡ, she that turns away, epith. of Aphrodité, Paus. 9. 16, 2.

ἀπόσττροφος, ον, turned away, ἀποστρόφους αὐγὰς ἀπείρξω (i. e. ἀποστρέψω καὶ ἀπείρξω) Soph. Aj. 69: turned away from, c. gen., Manetho 1. 57. 2. to be turned from, dreadful, epith. of the Erinyes, Orph. H. 70. 8. II. as Subst., ἀπόσττροφος, ἡ, an apostrophé, An. Ox. 3. 356.

ἀποστρώννυμι, to take off the trappings, Hesych. s. v. ἀπέσαξεν.

ἀποστῦγέω, fut. -στύξω: aor. 1. -εστύγησα Soph. O. C. 692, also -έστυξα Opp. H. 4. 370: aor. 2 ἀπέστυγον Call. Del. 223: pf. with pres. sense -εστύγηκα Hdt. 2. 47:—to hate violently, abhor, loathe utterly, Hdt. 2. 47, Soph. O. C. 186, 692, Eur. Ion 488; ἀπ. ὕδωρ (in comparison with wine) Melanipp. 4: c. inf., ἀπ. γαμβρόν οἰ γενέσθαι Ἴπποκλείδην Hdt. 6. 129.

ἀποστύγησις [ῦ], εως, ἡ, abhorrence, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 77.

ἀποστύγησιον, verb. Adj. one must abhor, Byz.

ἀποστῦπάξω, to drive off with blows, Archil. 114.

ἀποστῦφελίζω, to drive away by force from, τινά τινος II. 18. 158, Anth. P. 7. 603.

ἀποστύφω [ῦ], to draw up, contract, of the effect of astringents, δριμέα . . , ὥστε ἀποστύφειν Arist. Probl. 1. 33, cf. Theophr. C. P. 2. 8, 1:—pf. pass., οὐρα δ' ἀπέστυπται are stopt, Nic. Th. 433: to dull the sense of taste, Anth. P. 7. 536: cf. Schäff. Greg. p. 42, who compares Germ. abstumpfen.

ἀποσσυκάω, to gather figs, v. Anips. Incert. 17. 2. to squeeze figs, to try whether they are ripe; metaph. of informers, with a play on συκοφαντία, v. sub συκοφάντης.

ἀποσσυλάω, to strip off spoils from a person, hence to strip off or take away from, τί τινος Pind. P. 4. 195. II. to rob or defraud one of a thing, ὅς μ' . . ἀπεσσύλησεν πάτρας Soph. O. C. 1330 (ubi v. Elmsl. et Herm.), Isae. 54. 2: also, ἀπ. τινά τι Eur. Alc. 870, Xen. An. 1. 4, 8; hence in Pass., ἀποσσυλάσθαι τι Aesch. Pr. 174.—ἀποσσυλέω and -έω are dub. forms.

ἀποσσύλησις [ῦ], εως, ἡ, a plundering, Eumath. p. 286.

ἀποσυμβαίνω, = οὐ συμβαίνω, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 282, Origen., etc.

ἀποσυμβουλεύω, to advise from a thing, dissuade, τινὶ ποιεῖν τι Arr. Epict. 1. 23, 3.

ἀποσυνάγω, to recover a man from, ἀπὸ λέπρας LXX (4 Regg. 5. 3), with v. l. ἀπὸ τινος τὴν λέπραν Ib.

ἀποσυνάγωγος, ον, put out of the synagogue, Ev. Jo. 9. 22, etc.

ἀποσυνάκτος, ον, = ἀποσυνάγωγος, Cyrill., Epiphani.

ἀποσυνάπτω, to disunite, disjoin, Theod. Stud.

ἀποσυνεθίζω, to wean one from, τινός Medic.

ἀποσυνεργέω, stronger than οὐ συνεργέω, to thwart, oppose, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 212.

ἀποσσυριγγῶ, = συριγγῶ, Hipp. 280. 3.

ἀποσσυρίζω, to whistle aloud for want of thought, or to shew indifference, μάκρ' ἀποσσυρίζων h. Hom. Merc. 280:—Pass. to sound like whistling, Luc. V. H. 2. 5. II. to hiss out, drive away by hissing, ἀποσσυριχθησόμεθα Eust. Opusc. 81. 90.

ἀπόσυρμα, τό, that which is peeled off, an abrasion, Hipp. 426. 10, Diosc. 1. 36: cf. σύρμα 1. 3. II. the rubbish left in working mines, Arist. Mirab. 42.

ἀποσσυρῶ [ῦ], fut. -σσυρῶ:—to tear away, Pherecyd. 57, Soph. Fr. 365; τὰς ἐπάλξεις Thuc. 7. 43: to lay bare, strip, μέτωπον ἐς δαστέον Theocr. 22. 105; τὴν ἐπιπολῆς γῆν Strabo 208.

ἀποσσυσιτέω, to absent oneself from the public table (συσσιτία), Plat. Legg. 762 C.

ἀποσσύστασις, εως, ἡ, a dissolution, destruction, Clem. Al. 458.

ἀποσφάγή, ἡ, slaughter, Byz.

ἀπόσφαγμα, ατος, τό, = ὑπόσφαγμα, Ael. N. A. 1. 34.

ἀποσφάζω, in Att. Prose -σφάπτω Lys. 137. 11, Xen., etc.: fut. -σφάξω: plqpf. -εσφάκειν Dio C. 78. 7:—Pass., aor. -εσφάγην [ᾶ] Hdt. 4. 84: fut. -σφάγησομαι Ar. Thesm. 750:—to cut the throat of a person, Lat. jugulo, ἀποσφ. τινά ἐς ἄγγος so that the blood runs into a pail, Hdt. 4. 62, cf. Aesch. Theb. 43: generally to slay, Ar. Ach. 327, Thuc. 7. 86, Plat., etc.:—Med., to cut one's throat, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 25.

ἀποσφαιρίζομαι, Pass. to rebound like a ball, Arist. Probl. 24. 9,

3. II. in Act. to jerk away like a ball, Tzetz. Lyc. 17:—hence, *-ρισίς*, ἢ, a throwing off, flinging as a ball, Ib.
 ἀποσφαιρώ, to round off, make into balls, Ath. 42 F.
 ἀποσφάκελλίζω, to have one's limbs frost-bitten and mortified, ἵπποι ἐν κρυμῷ ἐστεῶτες ἀπ. Hdt. 4. 28, cf. Ar. Fr. 369. II. to fall into convulsions, Plat. Lyc. 16; cf. σφάκελος.
 ἀποσφάκελλισις, εὖς, ἢ, gangrene, σαρκῶν, ὀστέων Hipp. Art. 831.
 ἀποσφάλλω, fut. -σφάλλω: aor. I -έσφηλα:—to lead astray, drive in baffled course, ὄντινα πῶτον ἀποσφάλλωσιν ἀελλαι ἐς πέλαγος Od. 3. 320; μή . . σφας ἀποσφάλλειε πόνοιο lest he balk them of the fruits of toil, Il. 5. 567. II. mostly in Pass., esp. in aor. 2 ἀποσφάλλην [ᾶ], to be baulked or disappointed of, τῆς ἐλπίδος Hdt. 6. 5: to be deprived of, φρενῶν Solon 25. 4, Aesch. Pr. 472; γνώμης Id. Pers. 392; οὐσίας τινὸς ἀποσφάλλετο mistaken as to the nature of . . , Plat. Legg. 950 B: to fail in reaching, Ἰταλίας Plut. Pyrrh. 15: absol. to be missing or lost, Dem. 801. 15; ἀποσφάλλεσθαι εἰς τι to go astray, Plut. 2. 392 B:—the literal sense, to slip and fall from, ἀποσφάλλεσθαι ἐξ ὕψους ἔπεσε Plut. Per. 13.
 ἀποσφαλμάω or -έω, to fall headlong, v. l. Polyb. 35. 5, 2.
 ἀποσφάζω, ἀγος, ὁ, ἢ, broken off, abrupt, like ἀπορρώξ, Nic. Th. 521.
 ἀποσφάττω, v. sub ἀποσφάζω.
 ἀποσφενδονάω, to hurl from or as from a sling, Diod. 2. 50, Luc. Jur. Trag. 33.
 ἀποσφενδόνητος, ον, driven away by the sling, Plut. 2. 293 B.
 ἀποσφενδονίζω, = ἀποσφενδονάω, Joseph. Macc. 16.
 ἀποσφηνόω, to untie, loosen, Nonn. D. 21. 152, etc.
 ἀποσφηνώω, to wedge tight in, ἀποσφηνωθείς δένδρῳ τὰς χεῖρας Eust. Dion. P. 369: to press tight, compress as by a wedge, Philo Belop. 76, Hero Belop. 123. II. to make wedge-shaped, Paul. Aeg.
 ἀποσφίγγω, fut. γῆω, to squeeze tight, compress, bind up, Lat. adstringere, τραῦμα Hipp. Art. 831; σιαγόνας Luc. Luct. 19: λόγος ἀποσφιγμένος a close-packed style, Lat. oratio adstricta, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 9.
 ἀπόσφιγγις, εὖς, ἢ, a squeezing tight, Hipp. Fract. 759, Art. 831.
 ἀποσφραγίζω, Ion. -σφρηγίζω: fut. Att. ἰώ:—to seal up, Plut. Alex. 2 in Pass.:—so in Med., Eur. Or. 1108, Ath. 34 A. II. to unseal, Diog. L. 4. 59.
 ἀποσφράγισμα, τό, the impression of a seal, Ath. 585 D: also the seal itself, signet, LXX (Jer. 22, 24).
 ἀποσφραίνω, to make to smell, γλήχωνι αὐτὸν ἀποσφραίνει he gives himself a whiff of pennyroyal, Anth. P. 11. 165:—Pass., ἀρμόζει ἀποσφραίνόμενον when smelt at, Diosc. 1. 64.
 ἀποσφύρηλάττω, to shape on the anvil, Liban. in Boiss. Anecd. 1. 170.
 ἀποσχάζω, stronger form of σχάζω, ἀπ. φλέβα to open a vein, Crates Incert. 5, Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 3:—Pass., Hipp. Progn. 45: cf. ἀποσχάω. II. to slacken, let go, σχαστηρίαν Hero Belop. 130.
 ἀποσχᾶλιδωμα, ατος, τό, (σχαλιδύω) a forked piece of wood for propping hunting-nets, Lat. varus, Xen. Cyn. 10, 7.
 ἀπόσχᾶσις, εὖς, ἢ, the opening of a vein, Hipp. 1228 D. II. a letting go, in an engine, Philo Belop. 74.
 ἀποσχάω, = ἀποσχάζω I, Hipp. 563 F, Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 13.
 ἀποσχεδιάζω, fut. ἀσώ, = αὐτοσχεδιάζω, to make off-hand, νόμος ἀποσχεδιασμένος Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 14. 2. to act off-hand or at random, Julian. 453 B, Scholl., etc. 3. to write off-hand, περί τινος Polyb. 12. 3, 7:—to extemporise, Ath. 125 C, Philostr. 222.
 ἀπόσχεσις, εὖς, ἢ, abstinence, Plut. 2. 123 B, etc.
 ἀποσχετέον, verb. Adj. of ἀπέχομαι, like ἀφεκτέον, one must abstain, τινός Hipp. Acut. 394.
 ἀποσχετλιάζω, strengthd. for σχετλιάζω, A. B. 36.
 ἀπόσχημα, τό, a figure, copy, τινός Gramm.
 ἀποσχηματίζω, to shape, fashion off, Epist. Socr. 28. II. in late Eccl. to strip of the monastic habit.
 ἀποσχίσω, ἀποσχεῖν, -έσθαι, v. sub ἀπέχω.
 ἀποσχίζω, to split or cleave off, ἀπὸ δ' ἔσχισεν αὐτὴν [τὴν πέτρην] Od. 4. 507: to tear off, Eur. Alc. 172, Opp. H. 2. 623. 2. to sever or detach from, τινὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ συμμαχικοῦ Hdt. 6. 9; ἀπ. Λυδοῦς to part them off, separate them, Plat. Polit. 262 B:—Pass., ἀποσχισθῆναι ἀπὸ . . of a river being parted from the main stream, Hdt. 2. 17., 4. 56., tribe detached from its parent stock, etc., Id. 1. 58, 143; ἀπὸ τῆς μεγάλης φλεβὸς ἀπ. Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 5; also without ἀπὸ, ἀποσχιθέντες τῆς ἀλλης στρατιῆς Hdt. 8. 35, cf. 7. 233, Plat. Polit. 267 B, etc.:—Med. to separate oneself, Id. Legg. 728 B. 3. metaph., ἀπ. τινὰ τοῦ λόγου to cut him off from his speech, interrupt him in it, Ar. Nub. 1408.
 ἀποσχίσις, ἴδος, ἢ, (σχίζω) only used in pl. ἀποσχίδες, branches of veins, Hipp. 275. 6, Aretae. ; ὀστέων Galen. ; of a mountain, Strabo 521. The sing. is found in Galen. 2. 578.
 ἀπόσχισις, εὖς, ἢ, a division, branching, of a vein, Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 21, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 8.
 ἀπόσχισμα, τό, that which is severed, M. Anton. 4. 29.
 ἀποσχιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who severs, makes a schism, Eccl.
 ἀποσχοινίζω, to separate by a cord: generally, to separate, isolate, ἀποσχοινισμένος πᾶσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει δικαίοις Dem. 778. 16; cf. Plut. 2. 443 B, Philo 1. 205, 219. Hence Subst. -ισμός, οὐ, Theod. Stud. 4. 2. to have leisure for, devote oneself to, τῷ οἴνῳ Ael. V. H. 12. 1. 3. to spend one's leisure with one, go to him for teaching, Vita Hom. 5 and 34.
 ἀπόσχολος, ον, shunning the schools, Timo ap. Diog. L. 9. 69.
 ἀποσώζω, to save or preserve from, heal from or of, νόσου Soph. Ph. 1379; ἀπ. οἴκαδε to bring safe home, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 19, cf. An. 2. 3, 18. 2. to keep quite safe, Plat. Phil. 26 C, Legg. 692 C; ἀπ. πατρὸς γνώμας to keep them in mind, keep in mind, remember, Eur. Fr. 364.

2. II. Pass., ἀποσωθῆναι ἐς . . to get safe to a place, Hdt. 5. 87., 7. 229, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 22; ἐπί . . Ib. 3. 1, 2: absol. to get off safe, Hdt. 2. 107, al. III. intr. in Act. to be safe, Ep. Plat. 336 B.
 ἀποσωρεύω, to heap up, accumulate, Byz.
 ἀποτάγῃ, ἢ, (ἀποτάσσω) renunciation of the world, Eccl.
 ἀποτάγηνίζω, v. s. ἀποτηγανίζω.
 ἀπόταγμα, ατος, τό, a prohibition, Iambl. V. Pyth. 138.
 ἀποτάδην [ᾶ], (τέινω) Adv. stretched at length, Luc. Zeux. 4, Ael. N. A. 4. 21; ἀπ. τρέχειν Poll. 6. 175. 2. diffusely, prolixly, Philostr. 481, 500; ἀπ. φθγγύμενον φθέγμα κηρύκων Poll. 4. 94.
 ἀπότακτος, ον, or ἀποτακτός, ὄν: (ἀποτάσσω):—set apart for a special use, specially appointed, σιτία Hdt. 2. 69, cf. Philem. Σικ. 2. 2. settled, appointed, ἡμέρα Critias 2. 27. 3. v. ἀπακτος. II. Ἀποτάκται, ον, οἱ, certain heretics mentioned by Eriphan. 2. 18: also -τακτικοί, Id.; -τακτισταί, Julian. 224 A; -τακτῖται, Eriphan. 2. 129.
 ἀποτάλαντεύω, to balance, λίθον λίθῳ Walz Rhett. 1. 497.
 ἀποτάμμεύω, to lock up, keep, Walz Rhett. 1. 488:—also in Mcd., Ael. V. H. 1. 12 (where -μειώσασθαι is only f. l.).
 ἀποτάμνω, Ion. for ἀποτέμνω.
 ἀποτανύω, = ἀποτείνω, τὴν χεῖρα Hipp. Fract. 757.
 ἀπόταξις, εὖς, ἢ, (ἀποτάσσω) a setting apart, esp. a classing of persons for taxation, Antipho ap. Harp., cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 156. 2. = ἀποταγή, Eccl.:—also -ταξία, ἢ, Eccl.
 ἀπότασις, εὖς, ἢ, a lengthening, prolongation, of sound, ὅσων ἔστιν ἀπ. τῆς φωνῆς, i. e. ὅσων ἀποτείνεται ἡ φωνή, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 8, cf. de An. 2. 8, 9. 2. a stretching out, τῶν ποδῶν Plut. 2. 670 C; τέτανος ἢ ἐς εὐθὺ ἀπ. Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6. 3. the intention or scope of a writer, Schol. Soph. El. 1070, Apoll. de Constr. 113.
 ἀποτάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω:—to set apart, assign specially, χώραν τινί Plat. Theaet. 153 E: to detach soldiers, Polyb. 6. 35, 3, etc.:—Pass., ἀπετέτακτο πρὸς τὸ δεξιὸν had his appointed post on the right, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 40; ἀποτεταγμένη ἀρχὴ a delegated office, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 13: generally, to be fixed, appointed, χώρος Plut. 2. 120 B. II. to appoint or settle definitely, Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 6. III. Med., ἀποτάσσομαι τινί to bid adieu to a person, to part from them, Ev. Luc. 9. 61, Act. Ap. 18. 21, cf. Ev. Marc. 6. 46, Joseph. A. J. 11. 8, 6, Liban. 4. 511; also c. dat. rei, to part from, give up, Ev. Luc. 14. 33, and often in late writers, v. Phryn. s. v. and Lob. ad l.; also, ἀποτάσσειν τῆς βασιλείας Malal. p. 312: cf. συντάσσω IV.
 ἀποταυρόομαι, Pass. to be like a bull, δέργμα λεαίνης ἀποταυροῦται δρωσίν casts the savage glance of a lioness on them, Eur. Med. 188: to rage like a bull, Cyrill. 2. of Io, to be changed into a heifer, Erotian.
 ἀπόταυρος, ον, apart from the bull, Arist. H. A. 8. 7, 3.
 ἀπόταφος, ον, buried apart, Dinarch. ap. Harp. et A. B. 437.
 ἀποτάφρευσις, εὖς, ἢ, an intrenchment, Dion. H. 9. 9.
 ἀποταφρεύω, to fence off with a ditch, mostly joined with ἀποσταυρώω, Xen. An. 6. 5, 1, Hell. 5. 4, 38, cf. Dion. H. 5. 58.
 ἀποτέθνασαν, ἀποτεθνηώς, v. sub ἀποθνήσκω.
 ἀποτείνω, fut. -τενῶ: pf. -τέτακα: 3 pl. pass. pf. ἀποτέτανται Luc. Zeux. 4. To stretch out, extend, μέρος τι αὐτοῦ Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 27; ἀπ. ἐκεῖ τὴν διάνοιαν Id. de Memor. 2, 19; τῷ πῶδε Luc. Merc. Cond. 13:—Pass., δρέπανα ἐκ τῶν ἀξόνων ἀποτεταμένα Xen. An. 1. 8, 10; ἢ ὕψις πύργῳ ἀποτεινομένη Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 6, etc. 2. to lengthen, extend, prolong, produce, of the line of an army, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 40; μακροτέρους ἀπ. μισθοῦς to extend rewards much further, Plat. Rep. 363 D; esp. of speeches, ἀπ. τὸν λόγον Id. Gorg. 466 A; ἀπ. μακρὸν λόγον to make a long speech, Prot. 335 C, al.; συχρὸν λόγον Gorg. 465 E; μακρὰν ῥῆσιν ἀπ. Rep. 605 D; of brassen vessels, μακρὸν ἤχει καὶ ἀποτείνει [τὸν ἦχον] Prot. 329 A; ὄξυν ἀπ. φθύγγων Plut. Sull. 7:—Pass. to be prolonged, ἀποτεινομένου τοῦ ποτοῦ Luc. Merc. Cond. 18. 3. to strain, tighten: Pass., παραδείγματα ἀκριβῶς ἀποτεταμένα ταῖς γραμμαῖς severely drawn, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 9:—Med. to exert oneself, Diog. L. 5. 17; ὑπὲρ τινος about a thing, Luc. Amor. 17. II. intr. to extend, ἀπὸ . . eis . . , Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 9; μέχρι . . Id. Meteor. 1. 6, 13; ἀπ. πύργῳ to go too far, Plat. Gorg. 458 C; c. part. to continue doing, ἀπ. μαχόμενοι Plut. 2. 60 A.
 ἀποτειχίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to wall off, 1. by way of fortifying, ἀπ. τὸν Ἰσθμόν Hdt. 6. 36, cf. 9. 8. 2. by way of blockade, ὁ τοὺς θεοὺς ἀποτειχίσας Ar. Av. 1576; τοὺς ἐν τῇ ἀκρόπολει Thuc. 4. 130, cf. 1. 64, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 4., 2. 4, 3:—Pass., Thuc. 6. 96:—metaph. to shut out, ἐαυτῷ τὴν φυγὴν Heliod. 9. 20. 3. Med. to build a party-wall, Luc. Ainor. 28. II. to raise fortifications, Polyæn. 1. 3, 5; and so perhaps, ἀπ. τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 88, ubi v. Schweigh.
 ἀποτειχίσις, εὖς, ἢ, the walling off a town, blockading, Thuc. 1. 65. II. a raising of fortifications, Polyæn. 1. 3, 5.
 ἀποτειχισμα, ατος, τό, walls built to blockade, lines of blockade, Thuc. 6. 99., 7. 79, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 7.
 ἀποτειχισμός, ὁ, = ἀποτειχίσις I, Plut. Nic. 18, etc.
 ἀποτειχιστέον, verb. Adj. one must wall off, metaph., διαβολὴν Themist. 278 A.
 ἀποτεκμαίρομαι, Dep. to draw signs or proofs from a thing, conclude, c. acc. et inf., Ap. Rh. 4. 1538.
 ἀποτεκνόομαι, Pass. to be procreated, Tzetz. Exeg. II. p. 9. II. to be deprived of children, LXX (Gen. 27. 45).
 ἀποτέλειοι, οἱ, (τέλος) an Achaean magistracy, v. Schweigh. Polyb. 10. 21, 9.
 ἀποτελειόω, to bring to maturity:—Pass. to come to maturity, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 11. II. to initiate, consecrate, Dion. Areop.
 ἀποτελέσιμος, η, ον, to be completed, Hesych.
 ἀποτέλεσις, εὖς, ἢ, completion, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 108.

ἀποτέλεσμα, τό, full completion, μηνός Arist. Mund. 5, 9; τέχνης Polyb. 4. 78, 5, Plut. Lyc. 30.

2. an event, result, Polyb. 2. 39. II. as Astrolog. term, the result of certain positions of the stars on human destiny, Plut. Rom. 12, Artemid. 1. 9, etc.:—works entitled ἀποτελέσματα were written by Helicon and others, v. Suid. s. v.

ἀποτελεσματικός, ἡ, ὄν, productive of a result, τέχνη ἀπ., opp. to θεωρητική, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 197:—Adv. —κώς, in the end, finally, Eust. Opusc. 64. 3.

II. astrologically influential, Ptol.: of or for astrology, τέχνη, ἐπιστήμη Eust. 900. 44; ἀποτελεσματικά name of a work on astrology by Paulus Alex.:—ol —κοί astrologers, Eust. 193. 7.

ἀποτελεσματογραφία, ἡ, a treatise on astrology, Porphy. in Ptol.: and ἀποτελεσματολόγος, ὁ, a writer on astrology, Theo. Arithm.

ἀποτελεστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who completes, Diosc. Ther. 2:—Subst. ἀποτελεστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who completes, Cyrill.

ἀποτελεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, accomplishing, effective, τινος Def. Plat. 412 C, Plut. 2. 652 A. Adv. —κώς, Apollon. de Constr. 268.

ἀποτελευτάω, intr. to end, εἰς τι in a thing, Hipp. Aër. 287; εἰς ἀνίας, εἰς ἡδονάς Plat. Prot. 353 E, 354 B; ἀποτελευτῶν at last, Id. Polit. 310 E.

II. to bring quite to an end or close, Alex. Aphr.

ἀποτελευτή, ἡ, = ἀποτελευτήσις, εἰς τι Oribas. 14 Mai.

ἀποτελευτήσις, εὖς, ἡ, an ending, εἰς τι Hipp. 409. 44, Theophr. Ign. 54.

II. a conclusion, result, Plat. Soph. 264 A.

ἀποτελέω, fut. —τελέσω, Att. —τελώ:—to bring quite to an end, complete a work, Hdt. 5. 92, 7, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 10, Plat., etc.:—Pass., Thuc. 4. 69; part. pf. ἀποτετελεσμένος, perfect, Lat. omnibus numeris absolutus, Xen. Oec. 13, 3.

2. to produce, νοσήματα Plat. Tim. 84 C:—Pass., Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 20.

3. to pay or perform what one is bound to pay or perform, τὰς εὐχάς σφι ἀπ. Hdt. 2. 65; τῷ θεῷ τὰ πάτρια Id. 4. 180; τὰ νομιζόμενα Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 19; τελετάς τινος Plat. Legg. 815 C; ἀπαρχὴν τῶν ἐκ τῆς γῆς Ib. 806 E:—also to pay or suffer, παραπλήσια τοῖς Καμβύσου παθήμασιν Ib. 695 E.

4. to accomplish, perform, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 5; προσταχθέντα Plat. Legg. 823 D; τὰ προσήκοντα Id. Criti. 108 D; ἀπ. ἄρτον to accomplish the making of bread, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9.

b. esp. of astral influences, Dio C. 45. 1, etc.; cf. ἀποτέλεσμα.

5. to render or make of a certain kind, like ἀποδεικνύειν or παρέχειν, τὴν πόλιν ἀπ. εὐδαίμονα to make the state quite happy, Plat. Legg. 718 B; ἀμείνους ἐκ χειρόνων ἀπ. Id. Polit. 297 B; τοιοῦτους ἄνδρας ὥστε . . . Polyb. 6. 52, 11: so in Med., ἀμειπτον φίλον ἀποτελέσασθαι to make him without blame towards himself, Xen. Rep. Lac. 2, 13:—Pass., τύραννος ἀντὶ προστάτου ἀποτετελεσμένος Plat. Rep. 566 D; ἐνύπνιον τέλεον ἀποτ. turns out . . . Ib. 443 B.

6. to fill up, satiate, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Gorg. 503 D:—Pass., Rep. 558 E, al.

II. Pass. to be worshipped, Symp. 188 D.

ἀποτεμαχίζω, (τέμαχος) to cut a portion off, sever, Byz.

ἀποτέμνω, Ion. and Ep. —τάμνω: fut. —τεμῶ: aor. 2 ἀπέτεμον:—to cut off, sever, παρηγορία ἀπέταμνεν Il. 8. 87; ἀπὸ στομάχου ἀρῶν τάμε 3. 292, etc.; κρατ' ἀπὸ . . . καὶ ἄρθρα τεμῶ χερί Soph. Ph. 1207; τὴν κεφαλὴν Hdt. 2. 39, al.; τὰ σκέλεα Id. 2. 40; τὴν ῥίνα καὶ τὰ ὦτα Id. 3. 154, etc.: to amputate, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 54; ἀπ. τινά to behead, Byz.:—Pass. to be cut off, τὰ ἀκρωτήρια ἀπομηθήσασθαι Lys. 105. 29; τὴν γλῶτταν ἀπομηθείς having his tongue cut out, Aeschin. 24. 32; τὴν κεφαλὴν Luc. Navig. 33.

2. to cut off, divide, sever, in a geographical sense, ὁ Ἄλυς . . . ἀποτάμνει σχεδὸν πάντα τῆς Ἀσίας Hdt. 1. 72; οὐρεα ὑψηλὰ ἀπ. [τὴν χώραν], Id. 4. 25; v. infr. II. 2:—mathematically, ἡμισυ . . . ἡ γραμμὴ ἀπ. Plat. Meno 85 A, cf. Arist. Mech. 1, 13:—Pass., of a body of troops, to be cut off from the main body, Xen. An. 3. 4, 29.

3. to cut off, check, put an end to, τὰς μηχανάς Cratin. Incert. 129.

4. to cut off in argument, lay out of the question, Plat. Legg. 653 C; and in Med., Phil. 42 B:—Pass. to be so cut off or separated, Arist. Phys. 3. 3, 5.

5. ἀπ. τὰ βαλλάντια to be a cut-purse, Plat. Rep. 348 D.

II. Med. to cut off for oneself, ἀποταμόμενον κρέα ἐδμεναι Il. 22. 347; ἀπ. πλοκαμόν Hdt. 4. 34; τὴν χώραν ἀπ., τάφρον ὀρυζάμενοι Ib. 3; ἀπ. τοῦ ὠπός to cut off a dit of . . . , Ib. 71.

2. to cut off, with a view of appropriating, πεντήκοντ' ἀγέλης ἀπετάμνετο . . . βοῦς h. Hom. Merc. 74; τὰς Θυρέας . . . ἀποτάμενοι ἔσχον Hdt. 1. 82; and in Pass., of the country cut off, Ib.; ἀπ. τῆς χώρας to cut off a part of . . . , Isocr. 134 B; Φοινίκης ἀπ. Ἀραβίας τε to have a slice or portion of . . . , Theocr. 17. 86.

3. to cut off from common use, consecrate, ὕλας Luc. Sacrif. 10.

4. ἀπ. ὡς μέγιστα τῶν Ἀθηναίων to cut off as much power as possible from them, Thuc. 8. 46.

ἀπότεις, εὖς, ἡ, a dringing forth, birth, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 53.

ἀποτερῦτόομαι, Pass. (τέρας) to be astonished as by a prodigy.

ἀποτερμᾶτίζω, to bound, limit, define, Agathem. 2. 4; and ἀποτερματισμός, οὐ, ὁ, limitation, Gemin. El. Astron. p. 20 C; also ἀποτερματισμός, εὖς, ἡ, E. M. 583. 17.

II. in Med. = Homer's τέρμ' ὕρααν, to look towards a point, εἰς τι read by Coraëus in Hipp. 23. 2, for the strange word ἀποτελματίζομαι.

ἀποτεταγμένως, Adv. pf. pass. determinately, exclusively, Origen., etc.

ἀποτετεταγμένως, Adv. pf. pass. definitely, Hesych.

ἀποτετευγμένως, Adv. of ἀποτυγχάνω, erringly, unsuccessfully, Origen.

ἀποτετηγμένως, Adv. pf. pass. separately, Byz.

ἀποτετολημμένως, Adv. pf. pass. audaciously, Origen.

ἀπότευγμα, τό, =sq., Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7, 5, Diod. 1. 1, Cic. Att. 13. 27.

ἀπότευξις, εὖς, ἡ, a miscarriage, failure, Plat. Ax. 368 C; ἐλπίδος Plut. Galb. 23:—ἀποτευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, causing miscarriage, τινος Hippodam. ap. Stob. 554. 36: liable to failure, Att. Epict. 3. 6, 6 and 26, 14:—ἀποτευκτέω, = ἀποτυγχάνω, Phot.; but see Lob. Phryn. 395.

ἀποτεφρώω, to reduce to ashes, Poll. 1. 167, Diosc. 5. 96.—Hence Subst. —ωσις, ἡ, Byz.

ἀποτηγνίζω, (τήγανον) to eat off the gridiron, to eat broiled, like

ἀπανθρακίζω, Pherecr. Myrm. 1, Phryn. Com. Traγ. 1. 1, Macho ap. Ath. 582 E;—in Sotad. Ἐγκλ. 1. 1, ἀπεταγήνισα.

2. later, to fry or broil, Origen.

ἀποτήκω, fut. ζω, to melt away from, αὐτῆς τι τῆς φύσεως ἀπ. to melt away a part of . . . , Plat. Tim. 65 D, cf. Theophr. C. P. 6. 1, 4; τετυλωμένα βλέφαρα ἀπ. to reduce them, Diosc. 5. 115:—Pass., ἀπετάκη αὐτοῦ τρία τάλαντα Hdt. 1. 50; ἀπετάκησαν οἱ μασθοί (as Graev. for ἀπετάθησαν), Luc. D. Mort. 28. 2.

ἀποτήλε, Adv. afor off, ἡόνων Anth. P. 7. 637.

ἀποτηλοῦ, Adv. far away, Od. 9. 117, Ap. Rh. 4. 1092, etc.: also written divisim:—also ἀποτηλόθι, Ap. Rh. 4. 728.

ἀπότηξις, εὖς, ἡ, a melting away, discharging, Hipp. 304. 43.

ἀποτηρέω, to wait for, watch for, Diod. 14. 21 (al. ἐπιτ—).

ἀποτίβᾶτος, ον, Dor. and poet. for ἀπρόσβατος, Soph. Tr. 1030.

ἀποτίθημι, fut. —θήσω:—to put away, stow away, δέπας δ' ἀπέθηκ' ἐνὶ χηλῷ Il. 16. 354, cf. Xen. An. 2. 3, 15; ἀπ. εἰς δεσμοτήριον Lycurg. 164. 2: v. infr. II. 3.

2. to expose a child, Plat. Theaet. 161 A; cf. ἀπόθεσις II. 2, infr. II. 6.

II. Med. to put away from oneself, lay aside, τεύχεα κάλ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐπὶ χθονί Il. 3. 89; τὴν Σκυθικὴν στολὴν ἀπ. to put it off, Hdt. 4. 78; ἀπ. κόμας to cut it off, in mourning (cf. κείρω), Eur. Hel. 367; ἀπ. τὸν νόμον to put aside, i. e. disregard, the law, Thuc. 1. 77; ἀπ. τὰν Ἀφροδίταν to quell desire, Eur. I. A. 558; ἀπ. ῥαθυμίαν Dem. 42. 32., 101. 6; ὀργὴν Plut. Cor. 19; ἀρχὴν Id. Pomp. 23.

2. to put away from oneself, avoid, escape, something odious, ἀποθέσθαι ἐνιπὴν to wipe away the reproach, Il. 5. 492; cf. Hes. Op. 760, Pind. O. 8. 90 (in aor. ἀπεθήκατο), 10 (11). 47.

3. to put by for oneself, stow away, Ar. Eq. 1219, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 15; ἀπ. τροφὴν τοῖς νεοστοῖς Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 8; also, ἀποτίθεσθαι τινα εἰς φυλακὴν Polyb. 24. 8, 8; v. supr. 1.

4. ἀποτίθεσθαι εἰς αὐθις to put off, defer, Eur. I. T. 376, Plat. Gorg. 449 B, Xen. Symp. 2, 7, etc.:—ἀπ. τιμωρίας εἰς τοὺς παῖδας Lys. Fr. 31. 3.

5. to reserve, keep back, Plat. Legg. 837 C, Dinarch. 94. 6.

6. ἀπεθήκατο κόλπων, of a woman, to lay down the burthen of her womb, i. e. bear a child, Call. h. Dian. 25, cf. Strabo 485:—but,

7. μηδὲν ἀποτίθεσθαι τῶν γιγνομένων to expose none of one's children, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 15; cf. ἀπόθεσις II. 2.

8. ἀπ. χρόνον εἰς τι to employ, bestow time upon it, Polyb. 17. 9, 10.

ἀποτίκτω, fut. —τέξομαι, to bring forth, produce, Plat. Theaet. 150 C, 182 B, Arist. H. A. 5. 12, 1, al.:—Pass., Ib. 2, Philostr. 6; χθονός, ἡς ἀπετέχθην Epigr. Gr. 261. 5.

ἀποτίλλω, fut. —τίλω Cratin. Νόμ. 6; aor. ἀπέτιλα Ar. Fr. 546:—to pluck or pull out, τὰς τρίχας Hdt. 3. 16; οὐδὲν ἀποτίλλας without pulling off any of the fur, Id. 1. 123.

II. to pull all the hair off, pluck bare, τὰς κεφαλὰς Ar. Lys. 578; ἀποτίλω σε τήμερον Cratin. Νόμ. 6:—Pass., ἀποτετιλμένος σκάφιον, like ἀποκεκαρμένος, Ar. Av. 806, cf. Eccl. 724.

2. of a fish, σαπέρδην ἀποτίλαι Id. Fr. 546.

ἀπότιλμα, τό, a piece plucked off, γραιῶν ἀποτίλματα πηρᾶν pluckings, Theocr. 15. 19.

ἀποτιλμός, ὁ, a plucking, tearing away, Medic.

ἀποτιμάω, not to honour, to slight, h. Hom. Merc. 35, Call. Fr. 103, Anth. P. app. 50. 33.

II. Med. to fix a price by valuation, διμνέως ἀποτιμησάμενοι having fixed their price at two minae a head, Hdt. 5. 77; ἀπ. πολλοῦ αἰσχροῦ εἶναι to value it at a high price (i. e. to offer a great deal) that they may not be ugly, Hipp. Art. 803:—Pass. to be valued, πλειόνων χρημάτων ap. Dem. 262. 4.

III. as Att. law-term, 1. in Act. to mortgage a property according to valuation, borrow money on mortgage, Id. 871. 19., 1030. 4.

2. in Med. to receive in pledge, lend on mortgage, Id. 871. 26.

3. in Pass. of the property, to be pledged or mortgaged, Id. 262. 4., 865. 4, C. I. (add.) 2264 u.

ἀποτίμημα, τό, a mortgage, security, Lys. ap. Harp., Isae. 59. 46, Dem. 866. 3, C. I. 82, 103, al.; v. Böckh P. E. p. 191 E. Fr., and cf. ἀποτιμάω III. 1.

ἀποτίμησις, εὖς, ἡ, the pledging of a property, mortgaging, Dem. 878, fin.

II. the Rom. census, Plut. Crass. 13, Joseph. A. J. 18. 2, 1.

ἀποτιμητής, οὐ, ὁ, one who receives in pledge, A. B. 437.

II. = Rom. censor, C. I. 1306.

ἀπότιμος, ον, put away from honour, stronger than ἀτιμος, Hdt. 2. 167, Soph. O. T. 215; cf. ἀπόμισθος, ἀπόξενος.

ἀποτίναγμα, τό, that which is shaken off, Symmach. Isai. 1. 31.

ἀποτίνακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, shaking off, Walz Rhett. 3. 542.

ἀποτίνασσω, to shake off, Eur. Bacch. 253:—Med., ἀποτινάσθαι Galen. 6. 821; ἀποτετίνακται τὴν φροντίδα has got rid of it, LXX.

ἀποτινύω, = ἀποτίνω, LXX:—also ἀποτινύμι in inf. —τινύναι, part. —τινύνντες, Themist. 289 C, 40 D, —τινύτω, Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 36.

ἀποτινύμαι, poet. for ἀποτινομαι (q. v.).

ἀποτίνω, fut. —τίσω:—to pay back, repay, return, τιμὴν δ' Ἀργείους ἀποτινέμεν Il. 3. 286; εὐεργεσίας ἀποτίνειν Od. 22. 235.

2. to pay for a thing, πρὶν . . . μνηστῆρας ὑπερβασίην ἀποτίσαι Od. 13. 193 (in 3. 206 he had said τίσασθαι μνηστῆρας ὑπερβασίης to make them pay for . . .); Πατρὺκλοιό δ' ἔλωρα . . . ἀποτίση may atone for making a prey of Patroclus, Il. 18. 93; σύν τε μεγάλῳ ἀπέτισαν made atonement with a great price, Il. 4. 161; so, ἀπ. αἶμα Aesch. Ag. 1338; πληγὰς τῶν ὑπεραύχων Soph. Ant. 1352.

3. more often, to pay in full, pay, τίσιν οὐκ ἀποτίσει Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 56, cf. 3. 109; ζημίην Hdt. 2. 65; ἀργύριον Ar. Vesp. 1256; ἔγγυας Antipho 117. 32, cf. 136. 43; χρήματα Lys. 94. 26; ἀξίαν Luc. D. Mort. 30. 1; ἀπίσιον ρογ the wager, Ar. Pl. 1059:—in law, παθεῖν ἢ ἀποτίσαι are constantly opposed to denote personal or pecuniary penalties, e. g. Lex ap. Dem. 529. 23, cf. 523. 2; ὁ τι χρὴ παθεῖν ἢ ἀπ. Plat. Polit. 299 A, cf. Apol. 36 B, Legg. 843 B, al.

4. in Aesch. Ag. 1503, ἀλάστωρ . . . τόνδ' ἀπέτισεν Herm., after Conington, explains it paid him as a debt, offered him as a victim; for ἀπέτισεν can hardly stand for ἀπέτισατο avenged him.

II. Med.

ἀποτίνομαι, poet. ἀποτίνομαι (often written -τίνομαι), Hom., Hes. Op. 245, Theogn. 362, Hdt. 6. 65, Aeschin. 73. 8: fut. -τίσομαι:—to get paid one, to exact or require a penalty from a man, πόλεων δ' ἀπετίνοτο παινὴν Il. 16. 398 (ubi v. Spitzn.), etc.; ἀποτίσασθαι δίκην, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 852; δέκα τάλαντ' ἀπ. Eupol. Incert. 16, etc. 2. c. acc. pers., ἀποτίσασθαι τινα to avenge oneself on another, punish him, Od. 5. 24, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 35, etc. 3. c. acc. rei, to take vengeance for a thing, punish it, εἰ κέ ποτέ σφι βίας ἀποτίσεται Od. 3. 216; τὰ παράνομα . . θεὸς ἀπ. Ar. Thesm. 684:—c. gen. rei, ἀπ. τῶν . . ἰρῶν κατακαυθέντων Hdt. 6. 101, v. supr. 1. 2:—absol. to take vengeance, Theogn. 1. c., Solon 15. 16. [In pres. ἴ in Ep., ἴ in Att.: fut. always ἴ.]
 ἀποτίπλαστος, on, Dor. for ἀπροσπέλαστος, Hesych.
 ἀπότισις, εως, ἡ, repayment, Ath. 503 B.
 ἀποτιστέον, verb. Adj. one must pay, Xen. Lac. 9, 5.
 ἀ-πότιστος, on, (ποτίζω) not watered, Eccl.
 ἀπότιθος, on, put from the breast, weaned, Philo 2. 83.
 ἀποτίω supplies the tenses of ἀποτίνω.
 ἀποτμήγω, fut. ξω, Ep. for ἀποτέμνω, to cut off from, μόνον ἀποτμήξας πόλιος Il. 22. 456; τὸν . . λαοῦ ἀποτμήξαντε Io. 364, etc. 2. to cut off, sever, χεῖρας ἀπὸ ξιφεί τμήξας Il. 146; κλιτύς τὸτ' ἀποτμήγουσι χαράδραι they cut up or plough the hill-sides, 16. 390:—Pass., μῦνοι ἀποτμηγέτες Ar. Rh. 4. 1052.
 ἀπότμημα, τό, anything cut off, a piece, Hipp. Art. 803. Hence -ματίζω, to sever, divide, Nicet. Ann. 125 D.
 ἀποτμήξω, δ, ἡ, cut off, sheer, like ἀπορρώξω, Ar. Rh. 2. 581.
 ἀπότμησις, εως, ἡ, a cutting off, Philo Belop. 100.
 ἀποτμητέον, verb. Adj. one must cut off, τῆς χώρας a portion of it, Plat. Rep. 373 D.
 ἀ-ποτμος, on, unhappy, ill-starred, like δύσποτμος, Il. 24. 388, Od. 20. 140; βοή Aesch. Pers. 280; πότμος ἀπ. Eur. Hipp. 1144:—Comp. -ότερος Mosch. 4. 11; Sup. -ότατος, Od. 1. 219.
 ἀπότοκος, δ, propagation, νοσήματος Hipp. Art. 816.
 ἀπότοκος, on, sprung from, resulting from, τινος Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 16., 2. 3.
 ἀποτολμάω, to make a bold venture upon, τινι Thuc. 7. 67: c. inf., ἀπ. ἐπιχειρήσαι Lys. 110. 41; λέγειν Aeschin. 72. 17: part. pass. pf. in act. sense, δι' ἐλευθερίας λίαν ἀποτολημημένης too presumptuous liberty, Plat. Legg. 701 B; also in pass. sense, εἰπεῖν τὰ νῦν ἀποτετ. Rep. 503 B. Verb. Adj. ἀποτολημητέον Plut. 2. 11 D.
 ἀποτομάς, ἀδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀπότομος, abrupt, sheer, πέτρα Diod. 2. 13., 4. 78. 2. as Subst. a split or hewn piece of wood, Joseph. A. J. 3. 1, 2: a pole used in athletic games, Poll. 10. 64, Hesych.
 ἀποτομέυς, εως, δ, = foreg. 2, Poll. 3. 151.
 ἀποτομή, ἡ, a cutting off, τῶν χειρῶν Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 32. 2. a piece, segment, τὰς γὰς Τιμ. Locr. 97 D: τοιαύτας ἔχειν τὰς ἀπ., of the moon in Eclipse, Arist. Cael. 2. 14, 17, cf. 13, 9:—in Music, the larger segment of a tone, opp. to λείμμα; v. Cbappell, Hist of Music, p. 202. 3. a branching off, τῶν φλεβίων Id. H. A. 1. 17, 16; cf. ἀπόσχισις:—a place where roads intersect, Polyb. 6. 29, 9. 4. a break in a sentence, Dion. H. de Isaeo 15.
 ἀποτομία, ἡ, severity, νόμων Diod. 12. 16; ἐπιτιμημάτων Plut. 2. 13 D.
 ἀπότομος, on, cut off, abrupt, precipitous, ἀπ. ἐστι ταύτη ἡ ἀκρόπολις Hdt. 1. 84, cf. 4. 62; ἀπ. ἐκ θαλάττης Plat. Criti. 118 A; ἀπότομον ὤρουσεν εἰς ἀνάγκαν, the metaph. being taken from one who comes suddenly to the edge of a cliff, Soph. O. T. 877; cf. αἰπὸς ὄλεθρος. 2. metaph. severe, relentless, λῆμα Eur. Alc. 983; κρίσις LXX (Sap. 6. 6). 3. concise, συγκεφαλαιώσις Polyb. 9. 32, 6. II. absolute = Adv. -μως, absolutely, precisely, Isocr. 126 B, Dem. 1402. 16; v. Jacobson ad Ep. Polycarp. 6.
 ἀποτοξέω, to shoot off arrows, ἀπὸ δένδρον Dio C. 37. 2; pf. pass. in med. sense, Luc. Prom. 2:—metaph. to shoot off like an arrow, ῥηματίζω Plat. Theaet. 180 A. II. to shoot a person, τινά τιμι Luc. Vit. Auct. 24; where Cobet V. LL. 238 would read κατατ-.
 ἀποτορεύω, to finish off by carving, Eust. Opusc. 106. 28.
 ἀποτορνεύω, to round off as by the lathe, in Pass., σαφῆ καὶ στρογγύλα . . τὰ ὀνόματα τετόρνευται Plat. Phaedr. 234 E; imitated by Plut. 2. 45 A, and others:—hence Subst. ἀποτόρνευσις, ἡ, Tzetz.
 ἀποτορνόω, = foreg., Byz.:—hence Subst. ἀποτόρνωσις, εως, ἡ, a rounding off as by the lathe, Oribas. 130 Mai.
 ἀ-ποτος, on, not drinkable, ὕδωρ Hdt. 4. 81, Pherecr. Kap. 4, etc. II. act. never drinking, ὄνοι Hdt. 4. 192; of grasshoppers, Plat. Phaedr. 259 C; of birds of prey, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 17., 18, 3. 2. not drinking, without drink, δαιτος ἀνήρ, ἀπ. Soph. Aj. 324, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 33; ἀπ. ἀνέχεσθαι Arist. H. A. 8. 8, 2: not given to drinking, ἔδωδοι καὶ ἀπ. Hipp. Aër. 281.
 ἀποτράγειν, v. sub ἀποτρώγω.
 ἀποτράγημα [ᾶ], τό, the remains of a dessert, v. l. for ἀποπάτημα, Eupol. Χρυσ. 15.
 ἀποτράχηλιζω, to strangle, σχοινίοις Eunap. p. 104 Nieb.
 ἀποτράχυνω, to make rough or hard, Lat. exasperare, (metaph.), Dion. H. de Comp. 22:—Pass. to be or become so, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 2.
 ἀποτρέκω for ἀποτρέχω, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1214.
 ἀποτρεπτέον, verb. Adj. one must turn away, divert, Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 32; τι ἐπὶ τι Plut. 2. 125 D. 2. -τέος, α, on, to be turned away from, avoided, Eus. D. E. 107 B.
 ἀποτρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for dissuading from a thing, τινός Diosc. 1. 89, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 8; ἀπ. εἶδος τῶν λόγων Arist. Rhet. Al. 2, 1.
 ἀπότρεπτος, on, abominable, Themist. 170 C.
 ἀποτρέπω, fut. ψω, to turn away from, εἰ δὲ σὺ . . τιν' ἄλλον . . ἀποτρέψεις πολέμοιο Il. 12. 249, cf. 20. 256; ὅθεν . . ἀπέτραπε λαὸν Ἀθήνη Il. 758; so in Att., to turn away, deter or dissuade from, τινός Thuc. 3. 39;

τινὰ τῆς κακουργίας Id. 6. 38; τῆς γνώμης Andoc. 26. 12, etc.; also c. inf., ἀπ. τὸ μὴ πορεύεσθαι Hdt. 1. 105; ἀπ. βοᾶν Aesch. Supp. 900; δηλοῦν Dem. 1397. 2, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 5, 6;—so c. part., ἀπ. τινὰ ὑβρίζοντα Aesch. Supp. 880. 2. c. acc. pers. only, to turn away or back, πάντας ἀπέτραπε καὶ μεμαῶτας Il. 15. 276; c. dat. modi, οὐ μ' ἐπέεσαι ἀποτρέψεις 20. 256, cf. 109; τοὺς ἀλάζονας ἀπ. to deter them, Plat. Charm. 173 C; opp. to παραξύναι (to provoke), Dem. 526. 9; opp. to προτρέπω, Arist. Rhet. 2. 18, 1, etc. 3. c. acc. rei, to turn back again, ποτὶ χέραον ἔντεα ναός Pind. N. 4. 113. 4. to turn aside, avert, ἀπὸ δὲ . . ἔγχεος ὄρμην ἔτραπε Hes. Sc. 456; τὸ σφάλμα ἀπ. to prevent or avert it, Hdt. 1. 207; τὸ μέλλον γενέσθαι 3. 65, cf. 8. 29, al.; ἀπ. βλαβὴν, ξυμφορὰν, etc., Plat. Gorg. 509 B, al.; cf. ἀποτρόπαιος, ἀποτρόπος; ἀπ. τὴν εἰρήνην to prevent its being made, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 12. 5. to turn from others against one (cf. ἀποβλέπω), ἐπὶ τῷδε . . οὐκ ἔγχεος τις . . ἀποτρέψει; Soph. Tr. 1012:—Pass., ἀποτετράφθαι πρὸς τόπον Plut. Fab. 19; and Med., ἀποτραπόμενος πρὸς θυσίαν, i. e. turning away from other objects to this one, Id. Rom. 7. II. Med. and (later) Pass. to turn from, to desist from, c. part., ἀπετρέπετ' ὄβριμος Ἐκτωρ ὄλλυς Ἀργείους Il. 10. 200; also c. inf., Eur. Or. 410, Antipho 133. 17, Dem. 1434. 12; ἀπ. ἐκ κινδύνων Thuc. 2. 40; ἀπ. τοῦ ἐρωτήματος Xen. Oec. 15, 13:—absol. to stop, desist, Thuc. 3. 11, al. 2. to turn away, turn a deaf ear, οὐκ . . ἀπετρέπετ' οὐδ' ἀπίθησεν Il. 12. 329: absol., Plat. Symp. 206 D. 3. c. acc. rei, to turn away from, like Lat. aversari, Aesch. Theb. 1060, Eur. I. A. 336; also in late Prose, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 7, Polyb. 7. 13, 1, Plut., etc. 4. to turn back, return, Thuc. 5. 13, etc.; ἀποτρεπόμενοι ἵεντο Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 13; ἐς τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 3. 24.
 ἀποτρέφομαι, Pass. to live off a thing, Poll. 6. 32; συσσιτίων ἀπ. Eust. 1. 14.
 ἀποτρέχω: fut. -θρέξομαι Ar. Nub. 1005, but -θρέξω Plat. Com. Incert. 65; also δραμοῦμαι Xen. An. 7. 6, 5; aor. 2 ἀπέδραμον. To run off or away, Hdt. 4. 203, and freq. in Att. Comedy, etc. II. to run hard, of one training for a race, Ar. Nub. 1. c.
 ἀπότρεψις, εως, ἡ, (from Med.) aversion, Hipp. 425. 35, in pl.
 ἀποτριάζω, to triumph over, A. B. 438, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 339.
 ἀποτρίβῃ, ἡ, a rubbing away, wearing out, like Lat. detrimentum, τῶν σκευῶν Dem. 1215. 22: damage, Dio C. 37. 31.
 ἀποτρίβω [ἴ], fut. ψω, strengthd. for τρίβω, to crush, shatter, πολλά οἱ . . σφέλα . . πλευραὶ ἀποτρίβουσι Od. 17. 232,—acc. to Hdn. in the Schol., ὑπερβολικῶς for πολλὰ σφέλα οἱ πλευρὰς ἀποτρίβει, as if one were to say πολλὰς μάλιστα κατέτριψεν τὸ νῶτον τοῦδε instead of τὸ νῶτον κατέτριψαν πολλὰ μάλιστα. II. to rub clean, ἀπ. ἵππον, to rub down a horse, Xen. Eq. 6, 2. III. to rub off, πρὶν γῆρας ἀποτρίβει νεότατα Theocr. 24. 131, cf. 16. 17:—Med. to get rid of, ἀδοξίαν Dem. 12. 19; ἐγκλήματα Aeschin. 25. 29; τὸ πάθος Arist. Eth. N. 2. 3, 8; διαβολὰς Diod. 17. 5; τὸν πόλεμον, τὸν κίνδυνον Polyb. 3. 8, 10., 10. 14, 1: τοὺς πελάζοντας ἀπ. to brush them away, Id. 3. 102, 5:—also to decline, reject, τὴν πείραν Plut. Thes. 26. 2. in Pass., ὥστε μὴδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἀποτρίβῃναι, to translate the Lat. ne quid detrimenti caperet resp., Dio C. 40, 49, etc.
 ἀπότριμμα, τό, that which is rubbed off, Diosc. 5. 168.
 ἀποτρίς, Adv. thrice, Apoll. Constr. 339.
 ἀποτρίτω, to boil down to a third part, Diosc. 4. 140, in Pass.
 ἀπότριχες, pl. of ἀπότριξ.
 ἀποτροπάδιον [ᾶ], Adv. turned away, Opp. H. 3. 612.
 ἀποτρόπαιος, on, averting evil, of Apollo, at Athens, Lat. averruncus, Ar. Eq. 1307, Av. 61, Pl. 359, Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 26, C. I. 464; generally, θεοὶ ἀπ. Hipp. 378. 31, Plat. Legg. 854 B, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 4, Paus. 2. 11, 2. 2. of sacrifices, Dion. H. 5. 54, Plut. 2. 290 D, 292 A. II. pass. that ought to be averted, ill-omened, abominable, δυσφημία Plut. 2. 587 F; θέαμα Luc. Tim. 5; ἀκουσμα Id. Gall. 2, etc.
 ἀποτροπάομαι, Dep., poet. for ἀποτρέπω, Pseudo-Phocyl. 125.
 ἀποτροπή, ἡ, a turning away, averting, κακῶν Aesch. Pers. 217; ἄλλοσ' ἀποτροπὰ κακῶν γένοιτο, i. e. ἄλλοσε ἀποτρέποιτο κακά, Eur. Hel. 360; λυπῶν ἀπαλλαγὰς τε καὶ ἀποτροπὰς Plat. Prot. 354 B; τεράτων ἀπ., the Lat. procuratio, Plut. Fab. 18. 2. a turning off of water, Plat. Legg. 845 D. 3. a hindering, prevention, Thuc. 3. 45; ἀποτροπῆς ἐνεκα κολάζειν Plat. Prot. 324 B, cf. Rep. 382 C. 4. dissuasion, Plat. Theag. 128 D; opp. to προτροπή, Arist. Rhet. 1. 3, 3. II. (from Med.) the desertion of one's party, rattling, Thuc. 3. 82.
 ἀποτροπία, ἡ, poet. for foreg., Ar. Rh. 4. 1504.
 ἀποτροπιάζω, late form of ἀποτρέπω, Aristaei. 1. 1:—Med. to avert evil by sacrifice, LXX (Ezek. 16. 21), Schol. Aesch. Pers. 203:—hence, -τροπίασμα, τό, a sacrifice to avert evil, Hesych.; -ασμός, δ, an averting by expiatory sacrifice, Beros. ap. Joseph. A. J. 1. 3, 6; in pl., Diog. L. 8. 32; -αστής, οὐ, δ, an averter, Schol. ut supr.; -αστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for averting, Eust. Dion. P. 723.
 ἀποτρόπαιος, = ἀποτρόπαιος, Orph. Arg. 479:—also, -τρόπιμος, on, Hesych.
 ἀπότροφος, on, (ἀποτρέπω) turned away, far from men, ἐγὼ παρ' ἕεσιν ἀπότροφος Od. 14. 372: turned away in flight, Opp. H. 4. 254. 2. from which one turns away, horrible, direful, ἀπ. ἄγος Aesch. Cho. 155; τὸν ἀπ. Ἄιδαν Soph. Aj. 608; σκότου νέφος Id. O. T. 1314; πῦρ Ar. Eccl. 792; γνώμη ἀπ. a stern, hostile decree, Pind. P. 8. 133; κασιγνήτης ἀπότροπον . . εὐνήν Pseudo-Phocyl. 169. II. act. turning away, averting, like ἀποτρόπαιος 1, κακῶν Aesch. Cho. 42, Eur. Phoen. 586; ἀπ. δαίμονες, Lat. dii averrunci, Aesch. Pers. 203. 2. hindering, ἀπότρ. μὴ . . , Plat. Legg. 877 A.
 ἀποτροφή, ἡ, nourishment, support, dub. in Dion. H. 7. 28; in Philo 1. 617 it follows ἀπὸ γῆς τροφάς.
 ἀπότροφος, on, reared away from home, Hdt. 2. 64, cf. Arist. H. A. 4.

9, 19:—c. gen.; ἀπ. ἀλλήλων reared apart from, Plut. 2. 917 C; τῆς ἐκκλησίας Synes. 217 A.

ἀπότροχος, ον, (ἀποτρέχω) a race-course, Ar. Fr. 541.

ἀποτρύγανω, to pluck grapes or fruit, Philostr. 98; so, ἀπ. πέπερι Id. 97: metaph., ἀρχὰς ἐθνῶν ἀπ. LXX (Amos 6. 1).

ἀποτρύγιζω, (τρύξ) to strain off, εἰς ἀγγεῖα Geop. 8. 23, 2.

ἀποτρύχω [ῦ], fut. ξω, = sq., Plut. Anton. 24:—Pass., Synes. 49 A. The form -χόσμαι, dub. in Plut. Ant. 38.

ἀποτρύω [ῦ], fut. ὕσω, to rub away, wear out, ἐλπίδα Soph. Tr. 124; χρόνῳ καὶ δαπάνῃ τινα ἀπ. Plut. Aemil. 13. II. to vex constantly, harass: Med., γῆν ἀποτρέσθαι to do so for his own use or to weary oneself by working it, Soph. Ant. 339.

ἀποτρύγω, fut. -τρώξομαι: aor. 2 ἀπέτρωγον Diog. L. 9. 27:—to bite or nibble off, πτόρθους Eupol. Aἴγ. 1; τὸ ἵππομανὲς ἀπ. Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 9: metaph., μισθοὺς ἀπ. Ar. Ran. 367, cf. Menand. Κυβ. 3; ἀπ. τὸ ἀπορηθὲν to nibble at the difficulty, i. e. pass it by without trying to get at the heart of the matter, Arist. Metaph. 2. 4, 23. 2. c. gen. to nibble at, Babr. 46. 6; metaph., τὰς αὐλάκας οὐκ ἀποτρύγεις, i. e. you don't get on with your swathe (in reaping, cf. αὐλαξ II), Theocr. 10. 6.

ἀπότρωκτος, ον, bitten off: metaph. with the end cut off by ἀροσφῆ, e. g. ἄλφι for ἄλφιτον, Hesych., Suid. s. v. ἄλφι, cf. Strabo 364.

ἀπότρωξις, ἡ, a biting off, μυκτῆρων Philodem. in Vol. Herc. 1. 46 D.

ἀποτρωπάω, Frequentat. of ἀποτρέπω, II. 20. 119, Od. 21. 112, etc.; cf. Spitzn. Exc. xix. ad II. § 2.

ἀποτυγχάνω, fut. -τεύξομαι:—to fail in hitting or gaining, τινός Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Plat. Legg. 744 A, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 27, etc.; τοῦ ὠφελιμοτάτου Plat. Theaet. 179 A; τούτων τριῶν ἐνός .. ἀπ. Alex. Συναπ. 3; μήτ' ἀξίως τυχεῖν τῆς ἀληθείας μήτε πάντως ἀπ. Arist. Metaph. 1 (min.). 1, 1:—to lose, ὧν εἶχον ἀπέτυχον Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 45:—κακοῦ ἀποτυχεῖν to escape from, Philem. Incert. 8. 2. Pass., ἀποτυγχάνεται a failure ensues, Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 11: of things, to be missed, τὸ μὴ ἐπιτευχθὲν ἀπ. Dion. H. ad Pomp. 2; τὰ προτεθεσπισμένα καὶ ἀποτετευγμένα prophesied and not come to pass, Luc. Alex. 28. II. absol. to miss one's object, to be unlucky, φαῖ, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 14; ὅλως ἀπ. Dem. 155. 20; λέγοντες οὐκ ἀποτευξόμεθα shall not miss the truth in saying, Plat. Legg. 898 E; also, ἀπ. περί τινος Xen. Eq. 1, 16; τυγχάνειν καὶ ἀποτ. κατὰ τι Arist. Poët. 6, 7; τινί in a thing, Diod. 12. 12: c. inf. to fail to .., Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 14.

ἀποτύκιζω, strengthd. for τυκίζω, A. B. 438, and (from the Lex. of Paus.) Eust. 967. 21.

ἀποτύλω, to harden, make callous, Eust. Opusc. 356. 41. II. = ἀναφλάω, Pherecr. Incert. 71 c, A. B. 423.

ἀποτυμπανίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to cudgel to death, bastinado, cf. the Roman *fustuarium*, Lys. 135. 9, Dem. 126. 17:—Pass., Ib. 383. 16, Arist. Rhct. 2. 5, 14:—Subst. -ισμός, ὁ, Jo. Chrys., who wrongly interprets it of beheading.

ἀποτύπωμα [ῦ], τό, an impression, Plat. Theaet. 194 B.

ἀποτύπωση [ῦ], εως, ἡ, an impression, ἀπ. ποιεῖν ἀπό τινος Longin. 13. 9, cf. Theophr. Fr. 1. 51.

ἀποτύρω, to make quite into cheese, cited from Erotian.

ἀποτυφλώ, to make quite blind, τινα Arist. Mirab. 144; τὴν ὄρασιν Diod. 3. 37:—Pass. to be blinded, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 5., 9. 30, 3. 2. metaph. to cut out the bud of a tree, Plut. 2. 529 B. 3. to make a spring fail, Ib. 703 B:—Pass. to be obstructed, ἀποτυφλωθῆναι τοὺς πύρους Arist. Probl. 4. 26, 2; τὰς πηγὰς Strabo 58.

ἀποτύφλωσις, εως, ἡ, a making quite blind, blindness, LXX (Zach. 12. 4).

ἀποτύχης, ἐς, (τυγχάνω, τυχεῖν) missing, Plat. Sisyph. 391 D.

ἀποτύχια, ἡ, a failure, mischance, Dinarch. 94. 6, Polyb. 5. 98, 5, etc.

ἀποτύλω, to make to scar over, ἔλκη Diosc. 5. 92; metaph., Plut. 2. 46 F:—Pass., of sores, ἀπουλωθῆναι Arr. Epict. 2. 21, 22; ἀπουλωθῆσεται Galen. 13. 719.

ἀπούλωσις, εως, ἡ, a scarring over, Diosc. 2. 5, etc.

ἀπουλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, causing to scar over, healing, Diosc. 1. 48; c. gen. ἔλκων Id. 5. 99.

ἀπούλωτος, ον, free from scar, prob. I. Plut. 2. 1091 E (for the Ms. reading ἀπαυλώτιστος).

ἀπ-οὐράγιω, to cover the rear, τινί Polyb. 3. 49, 13, etc.

ἀπούρας, -άμενος, v. sub ἀπαυράω.

ἀπ-οὐρέω, to pass with the urine, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 2, Luc. V. H. 1. 23.

ἀπούρησις, εως, ἡ, a making water, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3.

ἀπ-οὐρίζω, fut. ἴσω: hence in II. 22. 489 ἄλλοι γὰρ οἱ ἀποურίσσουσιν ἀρούρας (Ion. for ἀφοριῶνται, Schol. Ven. A), others will mark off the boundaries of his fields, i. e. take them away from him. But Schol. Ven. B read ἀπαυρήσουσι, which Buttm. adopts as = ἀπαυρήσουσι, will take away, v. Lexil. s. v. ἀπαυράω 2.

ἀπούρας, ον, (ὄρος, Ion. οὔρος) far from the boundaries, ἀπ. πάτρας Soph. O. T. 194:—ἀπούρον, which is recognised by the Schol., satisfies the sense better than ἐπούρον as the Laur. Ms. has it: but the metre requires some such form as ἐξούριον, which Heimsoeth suggests.

ἀπούρω, (οὔρος) to have foul winds, Polyb. 16. 15, 4.

ἀπούς, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, without foot or feet, Plat. Phaedr. 264 C, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 14, al. 2. without the use of one's feet, halt, lame, Soph. Ph. 632: bad cf. foot, κύνας Xen. Cyn. 3, 3; κακόποδες, οἱ διὰ τοῦτο

καλοῦνται ἄποδες Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 21.

II. as Subst. the swift, *cypselus apus* (elsewhere κύψελος), so called from its being constantly on the wing, Arist. H. A. 9. 30, 1.

ἀπουσία, ἡ, (ἀπείναι) a being away, absence, Aesch. Ag. 1259, Eur. Hec. 962, Thuc. 1. 70, etc. II. deficiency, waste, as in smelting ore, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 10, Diod. 3. 14. III. = ἀποσπερματισμός, Plut. 2. 364 D, v. Wyttenb. ad l.

ἀπουσιάω, to waste one's goods, Suid.; εἰς τινα Artemid. 1. 78.

ἀποφαγεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀπεσθίω, to eat off, eat up, Ar. Eq. 495.

ἀποφαιδρύνω, to cleanse off, Q. Sm. 5. 616: Med., Anth. P. 9. 419.

ἀποφαίνω, fut. -φάνω:—to shew forth, display, Solon 15. 32, etc.; ἀπ. ἐς ὄψιν Hdt. 4. 81; ἀπ. τὴν φύσιν αὐτοῦ Ar. Nub. 352; ἀπ. παῖδας ἐκ γυναικός i. e. to have children by her, Isae. 58. 32; of the woman, to produce, ἐπεδρον βασιλέα .. ἀπ. Hdt. 5. 41; but also of the children, ἐπτά πάππους .. ἀπ. to produce seven generations of ancestors, Plat. Theaet. 174 E. II. to make known, declare, ὡς εἰπὼν ἀπέφηνε

Batr. 144; γνώμην ἀπ. περί τινος Hdt. 1. 40; δικαίην ζῆν ἀπ. to give evidence of a legitimate mode of living, Id. 2. 177: cf. infr. B. II. 2. to shew by reasoning, shew, prove, represent as .., c. part., τοὺς μὲν ἀπ. πεφευγότας Hdt. 1. 82; ἀπέφαινε τῷ λόγῳ μιν καιότατον ὄντα Ib. 129; πολλ' ἂν ἀποφῆναιμ' ἐκείνους .. ἀδικουμένους Ar. Ach. 314; ἀποφαίνω .. ὑμᾶς παντὸς κυριωτάτους ὄντας Thuc. 2. 62; ἀπ. ἀγαθῶν .. οὐσαν αἰτίαν ἐμέ Ar. Pl. 468; and with the part. omitted, ἐωῦτὸν αἴτιον ἀπ. Hdt. 9. 41; ἀπ. τινὰ ἐνοχον Antipho 126. 13, cf. Andoc. 6. 32; ἀπ. τινὰ ἐχθρόν Dem. 160. 27; ἀπ. σεαυτὸν διδάσκαλον Plat. Prot. 349 A; σοφὸν ἀπ. τινὰ .. Legg. 718 E; ἀντὶ φιλοσόφων μισούντας τι ἀπ. τινὰς Theaet. 168 B; ἀπ. ἡδονὴν τῶν φαύλων (sc. οὐσαν) Arist. Eth. N. 10. 1, 2. 3. c. acc. et inf. to represent that .., Plat. Rep. 338 E, al.;—so, ἀπ. λόγῳ ὡς .., Hdt. 5. 84; ἀπ. ὡς .., ὅτι .., Thuc. 3. 63, Plat., etc.:—c. acc. et inf., Plat. Rep. 338 E, etc. 4. to denounce, inform against, Antipho 142. 17; πρὶν γ' ἂν τοῦτον ἀποφῆνω .., οἷος ἂν θρασύνηται Ar. Ran. 845. III. to give an account of, τὴν πρόσοδον, τὴν οὐσίαν Dem. 828. 16., 1042. 2, al.: esp. to pay in money (to the treasury) according to accounts delivered, of public officers, Dem. 480. 11., 481. 9; ἔνδεκα μῶν τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἀπέφηνεν Id. 819. 16; so of private persons, ἀπαντα ἐς τὸ κοινὸν ἀπ. Xen. Oec. 7, 13. IV. like ἀποδείκνυμι II, to render or make so and so, Ἀθηναίους μικροπολίτας ἀπ. Ar. Eq. 817, cf. Xen. Eq. 1, 11., 10, 5. 2. to appoint, τινὰς ἀρχοντας Plat. Legg. 753 D, cf. Thuc. 8. 93: so in Med., ἀποφῆνασθαι τινα ταμίαν Pind. N. 6. 43; and in Pass., ἀποφαίνεσθαι εὐδοκίμου στρατιᾶς to be named (chief) of a glorious army, Aesch. Pers. 857.—Cf. ἀποδείκνυμι throughout.

B. Med. to shew forth, display something of one's own, Μοῦσαν στυγεράν Aesch. Eum. 309; καλὰ ἔργα Plat. Symp. 209 E: absol. to make a display of oneself, shew off, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 13. 2. ἀπ. μαρτύρια to produce evidence, Hdt. 5. 45; ἀπ. νόμους to set forth, propound, Plat. Legg. 780 A. II. ἀποφαίνεσθαι γνώμην to declare one's opinion, Hdt. 1. 207., 2. 120, al., and often in Att., as Eur. Supp. 336, Plat. Gorg. 466 C, Dem. 40. 4; so, ἀπ. δόξαν Plat. Rcp. 576 E; δόξαν περί τινος Theaet. 170 D. 2. absol. to give an opinion, ταῦτη, ἀπ. Hdt. 7. 143; ἀπ. περί τινος Plat. Phaedr. 274 E, Lys. 214 A; ἐπί τινος Arist. Interpr. 7, 4: c. inf., ἀπ. τι κινεῖσθαι Plat. Theaet. 168 B; ἀποπέφανται (in act. sense) χρήματα ἔχειν Dinarch. 92. 4: esp. to give sentence, Dem. 899. 9., 1265. 20. III. the Med. is also often used just like the Act., as in Pind. N. 6. 43, Plat. Phaedo 97 E, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 21: c. inf. to advise, τὸν .. ὑπακούειν ἀποφηνάμενον Dem. 296. 9. IV. to define, ἀπ. τάγαθὸν οὐ πάντες ἐφίενται Arist. Eth. N. 1. 1, 1.

ἀποφᾶλακρόμαι, Pass. to become bald, A. B. 16.

ἀποφᾶνής, ἐς, out of sight, obscure, Iambl. Myst. 10.

ἀποφᾶνώ, = φανώ, φαίνω, Soph. Fr. 846.

ἀπόφανσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπιφαίνω) a declaration, statement, Arist. Rhet. 1. 8, 2, etc.: freq. v. l. for ἀπόφασις. II. in Logic, a predication, κατὰ τινος or ἀπό τινος affirmative or negative, Arist. Interpr. 6, 1, cf. ἀπόφασις A.

ἀποφαντέον, verb. Adj. one must pronounce, Philo 2. 461.

ἀποφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, declaratory, λόγος ἀπ. a proposition, Arist. Interpr. 5, 1, cf. Scxt. Emp. M. 8. 71.

ἀπόφαντος, ον, declared, asserted, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 104, Diog. L. 7. 65.

ἀποφάργγυμι, v. ἀποφράγγυμι.

ἀπόφᾶσις (A), εως, ἡ, (ἀπάφημι) a denial, negation, opp. to κατάφασις, Plat. Soph. 263 E; ἀπ. ἐστὶν ἀπόφανσις τινος ἀπό τινος a predication of one thing away from another, i. e. negation of it, Arist. Interpr. 6, 1, cf. An. Post. 1. 2, 6: ἀπ. τινός negation, exclusion of a thing, Plat. Crat. 426 D.

ἀπόφᾶσις (B), εως, ἡ, (ἀποφαίνω) = ἀπόφανσις, a sentence, decision of a court, δίκης Dem. 1153. 4; absol., 899. 14; κατὰ τινος Diod. 16. 24. 2. a catalogue, inventory, Dem. 1039. 2., 1043. 12. II. an answer, Polyb. 4. 31, 2, etc.

ἀποφάσκω, = ἀπόφημι, used only in pres. inf. and part., and in impf.:—to deny, Plut. 2. 393 C: to forbid, Cyrill.:—in Soph. O. T. 485, οὔτε δοκοῦντ' οὔτ' ἀποφάσκωντ' is interpreted by the Schol., οὔτε πιστὰ οὔτε ἄπιστα neither commanding assent nor suffering denial, (others refer the words to ἐμέ understood, neither assenting nor denying):—ὁ ἀποφάσκων [λόγος] the argument technically called *Inficians*, Arr. Epict. 3. 9, 21. II. ἀπ. τὰ φυτὰ τοῦ ζῆν debarring them from life, denying that they live, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 11.

ἀποφᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπόφημι) negative, opp. to καταφατικός, Arist. Categ. 10, 14, etc.; v. sub πρότασις. Adv. -κῶς Id. An. Pr. 2. 15, 4.

ἀποφαιλλίζω, = ἀποφλαυρίζω, E. M. 789. 51.

ἀποφενᾶκίζω, to delude, mock, Byz.

ἀποφίρβομαι, Dep. to feed on, σοφίαν Eur. Med. 826.

ἀποφέρω: in Hom. only in fut. ἀποιίσω (Dor. -οισῶ Ar. Ach. 779, med. -οισομαι Luc. Bis Acc. 33), and Ion. aor. ἀπένεικα: Att. aor. -ήνεγκα Thuc. 5. 10; aor. 2 -ήνεγκαν Ar. Ach. 582, etc.: pf. -εήναχα Dem. infr. c. To carry off or away, Lat. auferre, Od. 16. 360, etc.; of a chariot, Il. 5. 257; of a wind, 14. 255., 15. 28, Hdt. 4. 179, Thuc. 6. 104, v. infr.: metaph., Plut. 2. 374 E; of a disease, Hdt. 3. 66., 6. 27: generally, ἀπ. σῆμα Soph. Tr. 614; βρέφας ἐς ἄντρον Eur. Ion 16:—Pass. to be carried from one's course, ἵπ' ἀνέμων Hdt. 2. 114, cf. 116; ἀπενεχθέντες ἐς Λιβύην Thuc. 7. 50: to go off, ἀπνέχθη Dem. 542. 15:—to be wafted, exhale from a thing, as perfume, effluvia, etc., Plut. 2. 681 A; cf. ἀποφάρα II.

II. to carry or bring back, αὐτίς ἀποίσειτον ὠκείες ἵππαι Il. 5. 257; ἀψ Ἐκταρι μῦθον ἀποιίσει 10. 337; ἀπ. οἰκάδης Ar. Ach. 779, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1161: so in Pass., of a message, ταῦτα ἀπενεχθέντα Hdt. 1. 66, 158, 160:—but in Pass. also of persons, to return, Hdt. 4. 164, Thuc., etc.; ἀπνέχθη εἰς . . . ἐτι ζῶν was carried home, of a sick man, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 1.

2. to pay back, return, Hdt. 1. 196, etc.: hence to pay what is due, what one owes as tribute, etc., 4. 35., 5. 84, Thuc. 5. 31; εἰς τὰ ἱερά ἀπ. τὰ ἴδια Plat. Legg. 910 C;—to bring in, return, of slaves let out to labour for their master's profit, v. l. Aeschin. 14. 1, Philostr. 664.

3. generally, to bring, carry, deliver as required, τί τιμι Hdt. 4. 64; ὄπλα Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 34. III. as Att. law-term, to give in an accusation, accounts, returns, etc., ἀπ. γραφήν πρὸς τὸν ἄρχαν ar. Dem. 243. II, cf. 1244. 14, Aeschin. 56. fin.; ἀπνήνεκε παρανόμων [sc. γραφήν] Δημοσθένης Dem. 261. 19; λόγον . . . ἀπενήνοχεν ἀναλωμάτων Id. 819. 22; ἀπ. τοὺς ἱππεύσαντας to give in a list of . . . Lys. 146. 10; ναύτας Dem. 1208. 6; ἀπ. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ to enter in the account, Id. 1189. 8:—Pass. to be given in, returned as so and so, ἀπνέχθη ἀνώμοτος Id. 542. 13; διατηρητὴς ἀπενεγεμένως Id. 1144. 14.

2. to deliver a letter, Id. 909. 14. IV. to bring home, receive as wages, Luc. Tim. 12 (which others refer to signif. II. 2).

V. intr. to be off, like ἀπαγε, ἀπόφερ' ἐς κόρακας Ar. Pax 1221.

B. Med. to take away with one, Hdt. 1. 132, Isocr. 131 C, etc.: to carry off a prize, μετὰ Πάνα τὸ δεύτερον ἄθλον ἀποιίση Theocr. 1. 3; κάλλους πρῶτ' ἀπενεγαμέναν Anth. Plan. 166; ἀπ. δόξαν Hdn. 1. 5: to carry home delicacies from a banquet, Luc. Symp. 38; (less freq. in Act., Id. Nigr. 25).

2. to take for oneself, gain, obtain, λέχη ἀλλότρια El. 1089: to receive to oneself, μόραν Id. Phoen. 595. II. to bring back for oneself, ὀπίσω Hdt. 7. 152; ἀπ. σημεῖα ταῦ θυμῷ μάχεσθαι Xen. Ages. 6, 2; so, ἀπ. βίον μητρί, i. e. to return to her alive, Eur. Phoen. 1161, cf. I. A. 298.

ἀποφεύγω, fut. -φεύξομαι and poet. -οῦμαι Ar. Av. 932: pf. -πέφευγα Xen. An. 3. 4, 9, etc. To flee from, escape, c. acc., Batr. 42, 47, Theogn. 1159, Hdt. 1. 1, 91, etc.; τὴν μάχην Id. 5. 102; κῆρα Soph. Ph. 1166, cf. Plat. Apol. 39 A; νόσον Dem. 840. 8; ἀπ. ἐκ τόπου Xen. An. 3. 4, 9; εἰς τόπον Thuc. 1. 114; rare c. gen., ἀπ. τῆς φθορᾶς 2 Ep. Petr. 1. 4:—absol. to get safe away, escape, Hdt. 9. 102.

II. as law-term, ἀπ. τοὺς δῶκοντας Id. 6. 82, cf. Andoc. 16. 17; φεύγων ἀν ἀποφύγει δίκην Ar. Nub. 167, cf. 1151; γραφήν Antipho 115. 25; εὐθύνας Plat. Legg. 946 D; c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἀπέφυγον αὐτοὺς τὰς δίκας Dem. 1014. 8.

2. absol. to get clear off, be acquitted, Lat. fugere iudicium, opp. to ἀλίσκαμαι, Hdt. 2. 174, and Att.; κἂν . . . εἰσέλθῃ φεύγων, οὐκ ἀπαφεύγει Ar. Vesp. 579.

ἀποφευκτέον, verb. Adj. one must escape, Theod. Prodr.

ἀποφευκτικός, ἢ, ὄν, useful in escaping, τὰ ἀπ. means of acquittal, Xen. Apol. 8.

ἀπόφευξις or ἀπόφυξις (as the Rav. Ms. in Ar. Vesp. 558, 562, 645), εὖς, ἢ, an escaping, means of getting off, ἀπ. δίκης acquittal, Ar. Nub. 874, cf. Antipho 137. 13.

ἀποφληκίζω, = ἀποπλανῶ, A. B. 439.

ἀπόφημι, fut. -φήσω: aor. I ἀπέφησα Plat. Theaet. 166 A, al:—to speak out, declare flatly or plainly, ἀντικρὺ δ' ἀποφημι γυναῖκα μὲν οὐκ ἀπαδώσω κτλ. Il. 7. 362: so in Med., ἀγγελίην ἀπόφασθε 9. 422: in this sense only Ep.

II. to say No, Soph. O. C. 317, etc. 2. c. acc. to refuse, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 32, etc.: to deny, οὔτε σὺ φῆς ἃ ἐρωτῶ οὔτε ἀπόφης Plat. Prot. 360 D, cf. Arist. Interpr. 6, 2, al.; ἀπ. τι κατὰ τινος, opp. to καταφάναι, Id. Eth. N. 6. 3, 1: to contradict, τι Id. Rhet. 3. 11, 7, Poët. 21, 15.

V. sub ἀπόφανσις, ἀπόφασις.

ἀποφημίζω, to abominate, curse, Byz.

ἀπόφημος, ὄν, = δύσφημος, Ael. N. A. 6. 44.

ἀπόφθαρχα, ατος, τύ, a means of procuring abortion, abortion, Hipp. 1013 E, etc.

ἀποφθέγγομαι, Dep. to speak one's opinion plainly, Luc. Zeux. 1: to utter an orophthegm, Plut. 2. 405 D; χρησμόν Luc. Alex. 25:—metaph. of vessels when struck, to ring, σαπρὸν ἀπ. Id. Paras. 4.

ἀποφθεγκτήριον, τό, an utterance, Manetho 4. 550.

ἀπόφθεγκτος, ὄν, = ἀφθεγκτας, Eur. I. T. 951.

ἀπόφθεγμα, τό, a terse pointed saying, an orophthegm, of Socrates, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 56; of Anaxagoras, Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 13; of Pittacus, Rhet. 2. 12, 6; of the Spartans, Ib. 21, 8. Plut. made a collection of them.

ἀποφθεγματικός, ἢ, ὄν, dealing in orophthegms, sententious, Plut. Lyc. 19, Brut. 2, cf. Dem. Phal. 9. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 1870. 46.

ἀποφθείρω, fut. -φθερῶ, to destroy utterly, ruin, Aesch. Cho. 256; δέμας ἀσπίταις Eur. Supp. 1106, etc. 2. to have an abortion, miscarry, Hipp. Epid. 1. 953.

II. Pass., with fut. med., to be lost, perish, Eur. Tro. 508, Thuc. 2. 49: esp. in interrog. phrases, used in an imperat. sense, οὐ γῆς τῆσδ' ἀποφθαρήσεται; i. e. let him begone with a plague to him, Eur. H. F. 1290; so, αὐκ εἰς κόρακας ἀποφθερεῖ; Lat. abi in malam rem, pasce corvos, Ar. Eq. 892, Nub. 789; so later in imper., ἀποφθάρηθι Liban. 4. 630.

ἀποφθίθω, v. sub ἀποφθίνω.

ἀποφθινύθω [ῥ], poet. Verb, to perish, ἀποφθινύθασαι δὲ λααί Il. 5. 643, cf. Hes. Op. 241, Ar. Rh. 1. 683.

II. Causal, to make to perish, θυμὸν ἀποφθινύθασαι lose their life, Il. 16. 540. 2. to diminish, τὰ μὲν αὖξεις, τὰ δ' ἀπ. Eur. Incert. 108. Cf. ἀποφθίνω.

ἀποφθίνω, I. intr. in pres., but rare, to perish utterly, die away, Aesch. Ag. 857; ἀποφθίνει τὰ χρηστά Soph. Ph. 457; so pf. ἀπέφθικα in Themist. 341 D: but,

II. Causal, in aor. ἀπέφθισα [ῖ Ep., ῖ Trag.]:—to make to perish, waste away, destroy, ἀνδρας ἀποφθίσειε θάλασσα Hes. Op. 664; πρὸς γυναικὸς δ' ἀπέφθισεν βίαν had his life token by a woman's hand, Aesch. Ag. 1454; ξμελλέ σ' Ἐκτωρ καὶ θανῶν ἀποφθιεῖν Soph. Aj. 1027; τὸν φθάνοντ' ἀποφθίσει χρηζών Id. Tr. 709:—of illnesses, to cause death, be fatal, Hipp. Aër. 288; cf. φθίω II.

2. most common in Pass., = Act. intr., to perish, die, esp. in aor. with plqpf. form ἀπέφθικα [ῖ] Od. 15. 268; imperat. ἀποφθίσθω Il. 8. 429; opt. ἀποφθίμην [ῖ] Od. 10. 51., 11. 330; part. ἀποφθίμενος [ῖ], Lat. mortuus, Hom., Pind., not in Trag.; so also in Ep. aor. ἀπέφθιθον, which cannot by the sense be impf. of a pres. ἀποφθίθω, Od. 5. 110, 133., 7. 251, (Buttm. and others read ἀπέφθιθεν, 3 pl., v. E. M. 532. 43).

3. Med., aor. I -φθίσασθαι [ῖ] Q. Sm. 14. 545.

ἀποφθορά, ἢ, (ἀποφθείρω) = φθορά, σπέρματος Aesch. Eum. 187: esp. an abortion or miscarriage, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1078, 9.

ἀποφθιμῶν, to muzzle completely, A. B. 421.

ἀποφλαυρίζω, fut. ἴσω and ἴξω, to treat slightly, make no account of, disparage, τι Pind. P. 3. 23, Hdt. 1. 86.

ἀποφλεγμαινῶ, to cease to burn, of inflammation, Hipp. Aph. 1258: metaph., of anger, Plut. 2. 13 D.

ἀποφλεγμάτιζω, to purge away phlegm or cleanse from it, Diosc. 2. 189: to promote the discharge of phlegm or mucus, Galen. 11. 769, etc.:—Subst. -ατισμός, οὔ, ὄ, Ib. 5. 4: Adj., -ατικός, ἢ, ὄν, Galen.

ἀπ-οφλέω and ἀπ-όφλω, to owe, Byz.

ἀποφλογίζω, to burn up, Hesych., in Pass.

ἀποφλογόμαι, Pass. to send forth flame, cited from Max. Tyr.

ἀποφλοιῶ, (φλοιός) to peel, strip off, καλύπτρην Nonn. D. 14. 350; in Med., λέαντας δέρμα Anth. P. 6. 263.

ἀποφλυᾶρέω, to prote and trifle, Manass. Chron. 3587.

ἀποφλύζω, fut. σω and ξω, to roar out or away, ὕβριν Ar. Rh. 3. 583, and, acc. to Schneidew., in Archil. 32 (Bḡk.).

ἀποφουβάω, to utter by inspiration, ποιήματα ὡσπερ ἀπ. Strabo 675.

ἀποφουτάω, fut. ἴσομαι Thom. M. 106:—to cease to attend a master, ἀπ. παρά τινος, of scholars, Plat. Gorg. 489 D; so, ἀπ. πρὸς τινα to go away to a new master, Dinarch. ap. Suid. s. v. χρυσοχαιεῖν: absol. to cease to go to school, Lys. ap. Eust. 1167. 23:—so also, ἀπ. τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν Philostr. 504.

ἀποφοίτησις, εὖς, ἢ, a going away, departure, Cyrill.:—Adj. -φοίτος; ὄν, departing, Byz.

ἀπόφονος, ὄν, (*φένω) φόνος, αἷμα ἀπ. unnatural murder, Eur. Or. 163, 192.

ἀποφορά, ἢ, (ἀποφέρω) payment of what is due, tax, tribute, Hdt. 2. 109, Plut. Thes. 23, etc.: esp. the money which slaves let out to hire paid to their master, ἀποφάρὰς πράττειν Xen. Rep. Ath. 1. 11; ἀποφάρὰν κομίζεσθαι Andoc. 6. 11; φέρειν Aeschin. 14. 1, Menand. Παπ. 6, Böckh. P. E. 1. 99: generally, a return, profit, rent, ἀποφάρὰν φέρειν Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 22; τελεῖν Plut. Aristid. 24., 2. 239 D. II. that which proceeds from a thing, smoke, scent, effluvia, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 10, Plut. 2. 647 F, etc.

III. in Logic, = στέρησις, privation, Arist. Metaph. 8. 2, 3, cf. Alex. Aphr. p. 463. 33.

ἀποφόρησις, εὖς, ἢ, = ἀποφορά II, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 126.

ἀποφόρητος, ὄν, carried away; τὰ ἀπ. presents which guests received at table to take home, Ath. 229 E, cf. Sueton. Calig. 55, Vesp. 19.

ἀπόφορος, ὄν, not to be borne or suffered, Phalar. Ep. 139, dub.

ἀποφορτίζομαι, Med. to discharge one's cargo, τῇ θαλάσῃ τὰ φόρτια Ath. 37 C: to unload one's stomach, Artemid. 2. 26: generally, to get rid of, τι Philo 2. 434, etc., τὴν ὀργὴν Cyrill.; (he also uses Act. to lighten a ship of its cargo):—hence Subst., ἀποφορτισμός, ὄ, of vomiting, Matthaei Med. 188.

ἀποφράγγυμι or -ύω, to fence off, block up, τὰς ὁδοὺς . . . ἀπεφράγγυσαν Thuc. 7. 74: metaph., ἀπαφράγγυσαι (Dind. ἀποφάργγυσαι) κύκλω τὸ πρᾶγμα Soph. Ant. 241: cf. ἀποφράσσω.

ἀποφράζω, to describe, define, Damasc.

ἀπόφραξις, εὖς, ἢ, a blocking up, τῆς παρόδου Xen. An. 4. 2, 25.

ἀποφράς, ἄσας, ἢ, (φράζω) not to be mentioned, Lat. infandus, nefandus, ἀποφράδες ἡμέραι, Lat. dies nefasti, days on which no assembly or court was held, opp. to καθαράαι ἡμ., Plat. Legg. 800 D, Lysias Fr. 31, Plut. Alcib. 34; cf. Att. Process p. 152, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 431:—ἀποφράδες πύλαι the gates, at Rome, through which condemned criminals were led to death, Plut. 2. 518 B.

II. rarely as a masc. Adj. iniprius, wicked, ἄνθρωπος Eupol. Incert. 22; βίαις Luc. Pseudol. 32.

ἀποφράση, ἢ, Cretan word for δαύλη, Ath. 267 C:—Eust., 1090. 57, writes it -φράση.

ἀποφράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, = ἀποφράγγυμι, to block up, stop up, Hipp. 253. 36., 588. 34; τὰς διεξόδους Plat. Tim. 91 C; ἀπ. καὶ παρτοκαδαμῆν Dem. 1276. 10:—Med., ἀποφράσασθαι αὐτοὺς to bar their passage, Thuc. 8. 104.

ἀποφρέω, aor. -έφρησα, = ἐκφρέω, Cratin. Θραττ. II.

ἀπόφρικτος, ὄν, (φρίσσω) shivering, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. I. 12.

ἀποφροντίζω, to cease caring for . . . , Nicet. Ann. 164 C.

ἀποφρύγω [ῥ], to dry up, ὑφ' ἡδονῆς ἀπεφρύγαντα Eunap. ap. Suid.

ἀποφύας, ἄσας, ἢ, = ἀπόφυσις, an appendage, τῶν ἐντέρων Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 15 and 26, Theophr. H. P. 7. 2, 5. 2. a branch of a vein, Hipp. 277. 21, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 1.

3. one of the spines on the tail of the marticoras. Id. H. A. 2. 1, 53, cf. Ctes. Iud. 5.

ἀποφυγάνω, = ἀποφεύγω, Dem. 644. 25.
 ἀποφύγη, ἡ, (ἀποφεύγω) like ἀπόφυξις, an escape or place of refuge, ἀποφυγὰς παρέχειν Thuc. 8. 106; ἀπ. κακῶν, λυπῶν escape from ills, griefs, Plat. Phaedo 107 C, Phil. 44 C. 2. an excuse, plea, Aristid. 2. 85. II. in Architecture, the curve with which the shaft escapes into the capital, ἀροφυγίς in Vitruv. 4. 1, 7.
 ἀποφύλιος, ον, having no tribe, i. e. foreign, Aesch. Fr. 375, Poll. 3. 56.
 ἀποφυλλίζω, to strip a plant of its leaves, Theophr. H. P. 7. 12, 2.
 ἀπόφυξις, εως, ἡ, v. sub ἀπόφυξις.
 ἀποφύσσω, to blow away, Ar. Vesp. 330; τὰ νέφη Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 18. II. to breathe out, ἀπ. ψυχίδιον Luc. Navig. 26.
 ἀποφύσησις, εως, ἡ, a blowing away, Schol. Pind.
 ἀποφύσητον, verb. Adj. to blow off, away, Diosc. 5. 116.
 ἀπόφυσις, εως, ἡ, an offshoot, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 4, Polyb. 18. 1, 10. II. in Anatomy, the process of a bone, i. e. the prominence to which a tendon is attached (cf. ἐπίφυσις), Hipp. Art. 810.
 ἀποφύτελα, ἡ, a planting off, planting of slips, Arist. de Longaev. 6, 5, Juvent. 3, 1, Theophr. C. P. 1. 4, 3.
 ἀποφύτεύω, to plant off, set slips or cuttings in a nursery, Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 11, al., Theophr. H. P. 7. 2, 1.
 ἀποφύω, to put forth, ῥίζας Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 4; in Arist. Metaph. 3. 7, 6, ἀποπέφυκεν (trans.) must be corrupt; there is a v. l. ἀπέφυγεν. II. Pass. with aor. 2 and pf. act. to grow as an offshoot, ἀπὸ τῶν ῥιζῶν Id. C. P. 4. 8, 5; of branching veins, Galen. 2. to be of different nature, πρὸς τινα or τι, cited from Synes., cf. Walz Rhett. 1. 564. 3. to go asunder, separate, Hesych.
 ἀποφώλιος, ον, acc. to the Ancients = ἀνεμώλιος, μάταιος, empty, vain, idle, Lat. vanus, irritus, used by Hom. only in Od., νόον ἀποφώλιός ἐσσι 8. 177; οὐκ ἀποφώλια εἰδώς 5. 182; also joined with φυγοπτόλεμος, 14. 212; ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἀπ. εὐναὶ ἀθανάτων are not barren, 11. 248; so, νέκυς ἀπ. Orr. C. 3. 447; ἀποφώλια μητιῶν Manetho 6. 565; cf. sq.;—also of the Minotaur, εὐμικτον εἶδος ἀποφώλιον τρέφος a monstrous, hybrid birth, Eur. Fr. 383; and in Nic. Al. 524, στομίων ἀπ. ἀσθμα is explained by Schol. χαλεπόν,—but perhaps there is a play on φωλεύοντα (φωλεύς) which occurs just before. (Eust. connects it with φωλεύς: others bring it from ἀπό, ὄφελος: but -ωλιος seems to be a termin., as in ἀνεμώλιος; and if so, ἀποφ— only remains to represent the unknown root.)
 ἀπόφωλος, ον, = ἀποφώλιος, Manetho 4. 316.
 ἀποφώνέω, to speak out, declaim, Eccl.
 ἀποφώρ, ὦρος, ὁ, a thief, Hesych.
 ἀποχάζομαι, Dep. to withdraw from, βόθρου Od. 11. 95; γραφίδων Anth. Plan. 181. Hesych. has the Act. in same sense.
 ἀποχαιρετίζω, (χαῖρε) to say Farewell, to take leave, Byz.:—hence Subst. -ισμός, ὁ, and Adj. -ιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, Byz.
 ἀποχάλαω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to slack away, ἀποχάλα τὴν φροντίδ' ἐς τὸν ἀέρα λινύδεται, ὥσπερ μηλαδόνθη, τοῦ ποδός Ar. Nub. 762; ἐαυτὸν ἀπ. Plut. 2. 655 B.
 ἀποχάλλινω, to unbridle, Xen. Eq. 11, 7; ἀπ. τὴν αἰδῶ Plut. 2. 794 C.
 ἀποχαλκεύω, to forge of copper, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3.
 ἀποχαλκίζω, to strip of brass, i. e. money, a pun in Anth. P. 11. 283.
 ἀποχαρᾶκῶ, = ἀποσταυρόω, Dion. H. 5. 58, Plut. Pomp. 35.
 ἀποχάραξις, εως, ἡ, an incision, Plut. 2. 1079 E: scarification, Galen.
 ἀποχάρασσω, Att. -τω, to erase, obliterate, ἀπ. ῥήμα ἀπὸ τῆς στήλης or ἀπ. τὴν στήλην Dio Chrys. 337. II. to cure by scarifying, Hippiatr.
 ἀποχάριζομαι, Dep. to confer upon, τί τινι C. I. 3643, Eust. Opusc. 72. 30.
 ἀποχαυνώω, to relax, weaken, Byz.
 ἀποχειμάζει, impers. the storm ceases, Arist. Probl. 26. 31, 2.
 ἀπο-χειρό-βιος, ον, = sq., Poll. 1. 50, Hesych.
 ἀπο-χειρο-βίωτος, ον, living by the work of one's hands, Hdt. 3. 42, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 37.
 ἀποχειρόομαι, Med. to subdue, Eust. Opusc. 283. 23.
 ἀπόχειρος, ον, off-hand, unprepared, Polyb. 23. 14, 8.
 ἀποχειροτανέω, to vote by show of hands away from; and so, I. to vote a charge away from one, acquit him, τινος Dem. 583. 1. II. ἀπ. τινα ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπιμελείας to reject him as unfit for the charge, Dinarch. 110. 12; αὐτὸν ἀπ. τῆς ἀρχῆς Plut. Nic. 8: metaph., ἀπ. τῆς ἡδονῆς τὸν ἄνδρα you vote his poetry devoid of sweetness, Max. Tyr. 23. 5. 2. to supersede, depose, τὸν στρατηγόν Dem. 676. 10; opp. to ἐπιχειροτανέω, Arist. Fr. 394, 395:—Pass., Dem. 1187. 3:—iu Eccl. to depose from Holy Orders, to unfrock. 3. of things, to vote against, reject, τὴν εἰρήνην Ar. Pax 667: to abrogate, annul, τοὺς νόμους ap. Dem. 706. 17; τὰς συνθήκας Id. 678. 1. III. ἀπ. τι μὴ εἶναι . . , to vote that a thing is not . . , Id. 703. 24, cf. Isae. 60. 4; ἀπ. τινος ὡς οὐδὲν αὐτῷ προσήκει Id. 60. 40.—Cf. ἀποψηφίζομαι.
 ἀποχειροτανήτεον, verb. Adj. one must deprive of, τινός Max. Tyr. 22. 5.
 ἀποχειροτονία, ἡ, rejection by show of hands, Dem. 1330. 28.
 ἀποχερσώω, to make into solid land, Greg. Nyss.
 ἀποχέτευμα, τό, a branch, ἀπ. τῆς θαλάσσης Eust. Dion. P. 38.
 ἀποχέτευσις, εως, ἡ, a drawing off, περιττωμάτων Philo 1. 29.
 ἀπ-οχετεύω, to draw off water by a canal, Lat. derivare, Plat. Legg. 736 B:—Pass., ὥσπερ βέμμα ἀποχετευόμενον Id. Rep. 485 D. 2. metaph., ἀπ. τὸ βάσκανον Plut. 2. 485 F.
 ἀποχεύομαι, v. sub ἀποχέω.
 ἀποχέω, fut. -χεῶ: aor. ἀπέχεα, Ep. -έχενα:—to pour out or off, spill, shed, ἀπὸ δ' εἶδατα χεῦεν ἔραζε Od. 22. 20, 85: poet. pres. med., ἀποχεύονται παγάν Eur. Ion 148. 2. to pour off and away, τι ἀπὸ τινος Diosc. 1. 64; τι εἰς τι Id. I. 63. II. Pass. to be poured off, Polyb. 34. 9, 10; τοῦ μὲν ἀποχεομένου ὕδατος, τοῦ δὲ ἐπιχεομένου Diosc. 2. 90: to be shed, to fall off, ἀποχυθέντα φύλλα Plut. 2. 332 B. 2.

of plants, to shoot into ear, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 5, etc.; εἰς στάχυν Ib. 4. 4, 10:—Med. to make to shoot, ἀπ. ποίην Nic. Th. 569; χαίτην Ib. 658.
 ἀποχή, ἡ, (ἀπέχω) distance, Ptolem. II. abstinence, Arr. Epict. 2. 15, 5; ἀπ. τροφῆς Plut. Demetr. 38. III. a receipt, quittance, Anth. P. 11. 233, Ulpian.
 ἀποχηρόομαι, Pass. to be bereft of, τινος Ar. Pax 1013.
 ἀποχλωρίας, ον, ὁ, one whose complexion has become pale, Hesych.
 ἀποχοίρωσις, ἡ, transmutation into swine, Eust. 1656. 32.
 ἀπόχαρδος, ον, discordant, inharmonious, Clem. Al. 493.
 ἀποχραίνω, to soften away the colour, shade off, Plat. Legg. 769 A:—Pass. to be shaded off, Id. Rep. 586 B, of fruit, to change colour, Arist. Color. 5, 21.
 ἀποχράω, Ion. -χρέω, inf. -χρήν Dem. 46. 10, Antiph. Moίχ. 1, Luc. Hermot. 24 (not χρήναι, acc. to A. B. 81), Ion. -χράν Hdt.; part. -χρών, -χρώσα, v. iufr.: impf. ἀπέχρη, Ion. -έχρα: fut. -χρήσω: aor. -έχρησα. To suffice, be sufficient, be enough: 1. absol., in persons other than 3 sing., εἰς ἐγῶν ἀποχρέω Epich. 114 Ahr. (the only place where 1 sing. occurs); δὴ ἀποχρήσουσιν μόνω Ar. Pl. 484; ἀποχρήσει (sc. ἡ ὑφαντικῆ) Plat. Polit. 279 B; τηλικαύτην ἀποχρῆν οἶμαι δύναμιν Dem. 46. 10; ἀποχρών ἀνὴρ ἐμοίγε πρὸς τὰ νῦν κακά Pherecr. Xeir. 1. 6; ἡλικία ἀποχρώσα Ar. Fr. 417; ξύμβουλος ἀποχρών Plat. Alc. 2. 145 C; c. inf., ἀποχρέουσι . . ἕκατον νέες χειρώσασθαι Hdt. 5. 31; Κνιδίου μόνους ἀποχρῶν οἱ . . γίνεσθαι Id. 3. 138, cf. 9. 48; πεδίων ἀποχρῶν τὴν Ἀσίαν πρὸς τὴν Εὐρώπην ἀντιτάξαι Philostr. 764. 2. mostly in 3 sing., c. dat., a. with a noun., ποταμὸς οὐκ ἀπέχρησε τῇ στρατιῇ πινόμενος was not enough to supply the army with drink, Hdt. 7. 43, 196, cf. ἀντιχράω; often in the phrase ταῦτα ἀποχρᾶ μοι, Hdt. 6. 137, Ar. Av. 1603, Plat. Phaedr. 279 A; ἀπόχρη μοι τοσούτου, ἐὰν . . Isocr. 88 A; οὐκ ἀπέχρησε δὲ αὐτῷ τούτο Dem. 520. 7. b. impers., c. inf., ἀποχρᾶ μοι ἀγειν, ποιεῖν etc., 'tis sufficient for me to lead, to do, etc., Hdt. 1. 66., 8. 130., 9. 79, Hipp. Mochl. 863; [ἐφασαν] ἀποχρήσειν σφι φυλάσειν Hdt. 8. 130; also c. dat. part., ἀπέχρα σφι ἡγεομένοισι it was enough for them if they had the command, Id. 7. 148; μέρος βαιὸν ἐχούση πᾶν ἀπόχρη μοι 'tis all sufficient for me to have a little, Aesch. Ag. 1574 (uowhere else in Trag.). o. impers., ἀπόχρη τινος there is enough of a thing, Hipp. 597. 7., 688. 49; ἀποχρῆν ἐνίοις ὑμῶν ἂν μοι δοκεῖ methinks it would have satisfied some of you, Dem. 52. 13:—absol. in part., οὐκ ἀποχρήσαν αὐτῷ since it did not suffice him, Arist. de Xen. 2, 25. 3. Pass. to be contented with a thing, c. dat., ἀποχρεομένων τούτοις τῶν Μυσῶν the Mysians being satisfied therewith, Hdt. 1. 37, cf. Dem. 215. 9. b. impers., like ἀπόχρη, οὐκ ἀπεχρᾶτο μόνων ἄρχειν τῶν Μήδων Hdt. 1. 102; ἀπεχρέετό σφι ἡσυχίην ἀγειν Id. 8. 14. II. to deliver an oracle, like χράω, ap. Suid.
 Β. ἀποχράομαι, Ion. -χρέομαι, to use to the full, make what use one can of, avail oneself of, ἐπικαιρότατον χωρίον . . ἀποχρήσθαι Thuc. 1. 68; ἀποχρήσασθε τῇ . . ὠφελίᾳ Id. 6. 17, cf. 7. 42; ὅταν . . ἀποχρήσωνται, χρώνται λοιπὸν ὡς προδόταις when they have made all the use they can of them, then they deal with them . . , Polyb. 17. 15, 9. 2. to abuse, misuse, Lat. abuti, c. dat., Dem. 215. 8; εἰς ταῦτα ἀποχρήσθαι τῷ πλουτεῖν Id. 555. 22; ἀποχρωμένων μᾶλλον ἢ χρωμένων αὐτῷ Plut. Comp. Alc. c. Cor. 2; οἷς μὲν χρῆσθαι, οἷς δ' ἀποχρήσθαι Id. 2. 178 C. 3. c. acc. to use up, destroy, kill, Lat. conficere, Ar. Fr. 328, Thuc. 3. 81, cf. Poll. 8. 74, etc. b. ἀπ. τὰ χρήματα to make use of, Arist. Oec. 2. 21, 7.
 ἀπόχρεα, τά, furniture, Eccl.
 ἀπόχρεμμα, τό, expectoration, Hipp. 415. 54.
 ἀποχρέπτομαι, Dep. to cough up, expectorate, Hipp. Acut. 393, 414.
 ἀπόχρεμψις, εως, ἡ, expectoration, Hipp. Aph. 1251, etc.
 ἀποχρέομαι, -χρέω, -χρή, v. sub ἀπαχράω.
 ἀποχρήματος, ον, = ἀχρήματος: ζημία ἀποχρ. a penalty but not of money, or the forfeiture of my inheritance (cf. v. 301), Aesch. Cho. 275.
 ἀπόχρησις, εως, ἡ, a getting rid of, Plut. 2. 267 F. II. contentment with a thing, τινος Dion. H. 1. 58; cf. ἀποχράω A. I. 3.
 ἀποχρίω [ῖ], fut. ἴσω, to strip or scrape off, cited from Diosc.
 ἀποχρῦσώω, to turn into gold or money, Artemid. 1. 52.
 ἀποχρώννυμι, to shade off colours, Poll. 7. 129; cf. ἀποχραίνω.
 ἀποχρώντως, Adv. part. pres. of ἀποχράω, enough, sufficiently, Thuc. 1. 21., 7. 77, Plat. Rep. 429 A; ἀπ. ἔχει τινί Antiph. Ποίησ. 1. 16.
 ἀπόχρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποχρώννυμι) a losing of colour, ἀπ. σκιᾶς a shading off, gradation of colours, Plut. 2. 346 A.
 ἀποχυλλίζω, to extract the juice from a plant, Diosc. 1. 115; v. ἀποφυλλίζω.
 ἀποχύλισμα, τό, extracted juice, Geop. 15. 6, 1.
 ἀποχυλώω, = ἀποχυλίζω, Hipp. 635. 4.
 ἀπόχχυμα, τό, (χέω) that which is poured out, Tim. Locr. 100 A. 2. = ζάπισσα, Diosc. 1. 98.
 ἀποχύνω, late form of ἀποχέω, Lxx.
 ἀπ-οχυρόω, to secure by fortifications, Theophr. H. P. 4. 17, 7: metaph., ἀπωχυρωμένους πρὸς τὸ λαμβάνειν incorruptible, Plut. Dem. 14.
 ἀπόχυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποχέω) pouring out or forth, ἀκτίνων Sext. Emp. P. 3. 51: of corn, a shooting into ear, Theophr. H. P. 8. 10, 4. II. the shoot itself, Ib. 8. 3, 4.
 ἀπόχυτος, ον, (χέω) poured out, Hesych.
 ἀποχωλεύω, to make quite lame, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 9, Oec. 11, 17.
 ἀποχωλόομαι, Pass. to be made quite lame, Hipp. Aër. 293, Thuc. 7. 27.
 ἀποχώννυμι, fut. -χώσω, to bank up a river, etc., Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 4., 5. 2, 4.
 ἀποχωρέω, fut. ἴσω, but also ἴσομαι Thuc. 3. 13, Dem. 793. 14:—to go from or away from, δόμων Ar. Ach. 456; ἐκ τόπου Plat. Rep. 394 A. 2. absol. to go away, depart, πάλιν ἀπ. Eur. I. T. 265 (v. l. ἀναχ-); esp. after a defeat, to retire, retreat, Thuc. 2. 89, etc., and freq. in Xen.; ἀπ. ἐπὶ Κορίνθον Thuc. 2. 94:—ἀπ. εἰς τι to have recourse to . . , Dem. 793. 14; ἐπὶ τι Id. 772. 26. 3. ἀπ. ἐκ . . , to withdraw from a

thing, i. e. give up possession of it, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 13. II. to pass off, esp. of the excretions of the body, Hipp. 53. 1, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 16; τὰ ἀποχωροῦντα, excretions, Id. Mem. 1. 4, 6; τὸ ἀποχωροῦν Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 53; cf. ἀποχώρησις II. 2. III. of places, to be distant, μέρη ἀποκεχωρηκότες Polyb. 15. 27, 8; ἀπ. ὡς πόδα to be a foot apart, Apollod. Pol. 28.

ἀποχώρησις, εως, ἡ, a going off, departure, retreat, Thuc. 5. 73; ποιέσθαι ἀπ. Hdt. 8. 21: a place or means of safety, Id. 8. 76. II. a passing off, becoming empty, opp. to πλήρωσις Plat. Tim. 65 A, 81 A. 2. voidance, of the excretions, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 62; and so ἀπόπατος, Plut. Lycurg. 20; cf. ἀποχωρεῖν ἐπὶ τὰ ἀναγκαῖα Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 36.

ἀποχωρητέον, verb. Adj. one must depart, Heliod. 7. 11.

ἀποχωρίζω: fut. Att. ἰῶ:—to part or separate from, τὸ χεῖρον ἀπὸ βελτίονος Plat. Soph. 226 D, cf. Polit. 289 C:—Pass. to be separated from, πυρός Id. Tim. 59 D; ἐξ ἰνῶν αἷμα ἀπ. Ib. 84 A. 2. to separate, set apart, Lys. 147. 17; ἀπ. ὡς ἐν εἶδος to separate and put into one class, Plat. Polit. 262 D.

ἀποχωριστέον, verb. Adj. one must separate, remove, Geop. 16. 1, 5:—Subst. -ιστής, ὁ, a separator, Gloss.:—Adj. -τικός, ἡ, ὄν, separating, Greg. Nyss.

ἀπέχωσις, εως, ἡ, a damming up, ἀπ. ποταμοῦ the bar of a river, Plut. Ant. 41.

ἀποψύλλω, = ψαλίω, to cut off with shears, Diosc. 1. 130.

ἀποψάλλω, fut. -ψάλλω, to pluck off, Hesych.; ἀπ. πάγην to spring a trap that is set, Lyc. 407; ἡ γλῶττα ἀπ. τὴν ἄκραν Ἀτθίδα rings out the purest Attic, metaph. from the lyre, Philostr. 553.

ἀπόψαλμα, τό, the part of the string which the musician touches, Musici Vett.

ἀποψάω, fut. ἦσω: impf. ἀπέψην Eur. I. T. 311: aor. ἀπέψησα Diosc. 1. 84, Luc. Gall. 6: I. c. acc. rei, to wipe off, ἀφρὸν τ' ἀπέψη Eur. I. c.:—Med. to wipe or rub off from oneself, τι Ar. Eq. 572. II. c. acc. pers. to wipe clean, Ar. Lys. 1035:—Med. (v. ψάω) to wipe oneself, wipe one's nose, μου πρὸς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποψάω wipe your nose on my head, Id. Eq. 909: podicem detergere, ἀποψάμεσθα Id. Pl. 817; ἀπεψησάμην Id. Ran. 490; also, ἀποψ. τὴν χεῖρα εἰς τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 5.

ἀποψέ, Adv. late, Apoll. de Constr. 336.

ἀποψεύδομαι, Dep. to cheat grossly; c. acc. to forge, πρόφασιν Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 5:—Pass. to be quite cheated of, τῆς ἐλπίδος Plut. Marcell. 29.

ἀπόψηγμα, τό, filings, scrapings, Lat. ramentum, Diosc. 5. 85.

ἀποψηκτέον, verb. Adj. one must wipe clean, βίνας Geop. 17. 20, 3.

ἀπόψημα, τό, wirings, refuse, Hesych. s. v. μαριλοκαυτῶν.

ἀπόψηξις, εως, ἡ, a scraping, scratching, Paul. Aeg. p. 137.

ἀπόψηστος, ὄν, (ἀποψάω) wiped off, Hesych.

ἀποψηφίζομαι: fut. Att. ἰούμαι: Dep., c. pf. pass., Dio C. 39. 55:—to vote away from, opp. to καταψηφίζομαι, θάνατον ἀπ. τινός to vote death away from him, refuse to condemn him to death, Lycurg. 169. 11:—hence I. ἀπ. τινός (gen. pers.), I. to vote a charge away from one, i. e. to acquit, Antipho 140. 42, Lys. 128. 31, Dem. 310. 17., 407. 8, etc.:—absol. to vote an acquittal, Plat. Apol. 34 D, 39 E; ἀπ. ὡς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ to vote in acquittal that . . ., Arist. Probl. 29. 13, 5. 2. to vote the civic franchise away from one, i. e. to disfranchise by vote of the deme, Dem. 1302. 14., 1365. 14, Aeschin. 16. 14;—so also in Pass. to be disfranchised, τὸν ἀποψηφισθέντα Ἀντιφῶντα Dem. 271. 6; δικαίως ἐστ' ἀπεψηφισμένος Aristopho Πυθαγ. 2; also, ἀποψηφισθῆναι τοῦ πολιτεύματος Plut. Phoc. 28. II. c. acc. rei, of judges, ἀπ. γραφὴν to vote against receiving the indictment, Aeschin. 86. 31; ἀπ. τὸν νόμον to reject the law, Plat. Legg. 800 D; ἀπ. ἃ Διοπίθης κατεψηφίσαστο Isae. 54. 19; cf. Dem. 507. 15; ἀποψηφίζομενον μὲν κύριον δεῖ ποιεῖν τὸ πλῆθος to give them an absolute power of rejection, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 15. III. foll. by μή c. inf. to vote against doing, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 8, Dem. 396. 2; so, ἦν δ' ἀποψηφίσωμαι (sc. μὴ ἐπεσθαι) Xen. An. 1. 4, 15; ἀποψηφίσασθαι ἔφη (sc. μὴ ἀφίστασθαι) Id. Hell. 7. 3, 2. Cf. ἀποχειροτονεῖν.

ἀποψηφισις, εως, ἡ, an acquittal, Antipho 130. 20. 2. disfranchisement, Dem. 1299. 18., 1300. 12; cf. ἀποψηφίζομαι I. 2.

ἀπόψηφος, ὄν, that has not voted, τοῦ ἀποκτείνειν A. B. 9.

ἀποψηχῶ, to scrape off, Diosc. 5. 89:—Pass., Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 6.

ἀποψηλῶ, to strip off hair, make bald, Ar. Thesm. 538:—Pass., Id. Lys. 827. 2. to strip bare, τὸ ὀστῆον Hipp. 914 D; τὸν Κύρου οἶκον ἀπ. Hdt. 3. 32. II. c. gen. to strip bare of, φίλων τινά Aesch. Cho. 695.

ἀποψηλώσις, εως, ἡ, a stripping, ἀμπέλων Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11.

ἀπ-αψις, εως, ἡ, an outlook, view, prospect, πεδίον ἀπειρον ἐς ἀποψιν boundless in view, Hdt. 1. 204; ἐκ τῆς ἀπ. ὄραν τινα to have him in view, Polyb. 11. 31, 8; ἐν ἀπόψει εἶναι, γίνεσθαι to be within view, Strab. 256, Anth. P. 9. 412. 2. a lofty spot or tower which commands a view, a Belle-vue, Belvidere, Strab. 800, Plut. Comp. Cim. c. Luc. 1. II. that on which one looks, a view, prospect, Arist. Mirab. 130, Plut. 2. 133 B.

ἀποψοφέω, to break wind, Hipp. 1175 H, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 11, Probl. 10. 44, 1, Macho ap. Ath. 349 E.

ἀποψόφησις, εως, ἡ, crepitus ventris, Plut. 2. 866 C.

ἀπόψυκτος, ὄν, cooled, refreshed, Galen.

ἀπόψυξις, εως, ἡ, a cooling, evaporation, Theophr. Fr. 12. 10.

ἀποψύχω [σ], fut. ξω:—Pass., aor. ἀπεψύχθη and ἀπεψύχην [σ], v. infr., also ἀπεψύγην Heliod. 2. 3. To leave off breathing, to faint, swoon, τὸν δὲ . . . εἶλεν ἀποψύχοντα Od. 24. 348; so in Ev. Luc. 21. 26 ἀπ. ἀπὸ φλόβου. 2. c. acc., ἀπέψυξεν βίον breathed out life, Soph. Aj. 1031; πνεῦμα Anth. P. 12. 72: absol., like ἀποπνέω, Lat. exspiro, to expire, die, Thuc. 1. 134, cf. LXX (4 Macc. 15. 17); λεπτὸν ἀπ. faintly breathing out his life, Bion 1. 9:—so in Pass., aor. 2 ἀπεψύχη Aesch. Fr. 102; ἀποψυχόμενοι, Lat. exanimati, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 145, cf. Alciphro 2. 2, 8. II. to cool, chill, ὄψα Sosipater Καταψ. 1.

54:—Pass. or Med. to be cooled, refreshed, recover, revive, Hom. only in phrase, ἰδρῶ ἀπεψύχοντο χιτῶνων, στάντε ποτὶ πνοίην they got the sweat dried off their tunics, Il. 11. 621; ἰδρῶ ἀποψυχθεῖς (by bathing) 21. 561 (whence Orph. Arg. 1089 has ἰδρῶ ἀποψύχοντε):—generally, to grow cold, Theophr. H. P. 4. 7, 3, etc.: metaph., ἀπεψυγμένοι πρὸς τὸ μέλλον cold and indifferent as to . . ., Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 14. 2. impers. ἀποψύχει, it grows cool, the air cools, ἐπειδὴν ἀποψύχη Plat. Phaedr. 242 A (acc. to Phryn. A. B. 26), where the common reading is ἀποψύχη (aor. pass.).

ἀποψωλέω, (ψωλός) sensu obscuro, praepitium retrahere alicui, verum facere, Ar. Ach. 592; ἀπεψωλημένος a lewd fellow, Ib. 161.

ἀππα, = πάππα, ἄττα, Call. Dian. 6; cf. ἀππά.

ἀππαπαῖ, an exclamation, Ar. Vesp. 235: cf. ἀπαπαῖ, ἄτταταῖ.

ἀππέμψει, rare poet. contr. for ἀποπέμψει, Od. 15. 83.

ἀπρᾶγέω, to do nothing, to remain quiet, Polyb. 3. 70, 4., 4. 64, 7.

ἀπρᾶγία, ἡ, idleness, Polyb. 3. 103, 2: want of energy, Plut. Fab. 1.

ἀπραγμάτευτος, ὄν, impracticable, πόλις ἀπρ. i. e. an impregnable city, Diod. 17. 40. II. having little traffic or business, χωρίον Polyb. 4. 75, 2, Suid. III. not highly wrought, inartificial, Muson. ap. Stob. 167. 50. IV. Adv. -τως, without trouble, Synes. 4 B.

ἀπραγμοσύνη, ἡ, the condition of an ἀπράγμων, freedom from politics, love of a quiet life, Lat. otium, Ar. Nub. 1007, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 16; so of states that keep clear of foreign politics, Thuc. 1. 32; ἡ Νικίου τῶν λόγων ἀπρ. Id. 6. 18. 2. = ἀτέλεια λειτουργιών, C. I. 3178. 8, cf. Poll. 8. 156. II. the character of an ἀπράγμων, love of ease, quietness, easiness of temper, Thuc. 2. 63, Dem. 560. 22; cf. ἀπράγμων.

ἀπράγμων, ὄν, free from business (πράγματα), often in Att. of people who live in the country without meddling in public business, a good easy quiet man, opp. to πολυπράγμων (a restless meddling man), ὅστις δὲ πράσσει πολλά . . . μωρός, παρὸν ζῆν ἡδέως ἀπράγμονα Eur. Fr. 193; ἀν τιν' αὐτῶν γνῶς ἀπράγμων' ὄντα καὶ κεχηνότα Ar. Eq. 261, cf. Antipho 121. 13; αὐτουργοὶ τε καὶ ἀπράγμονες country folk, not meddling in politics, Plat. Rep. 565 A; ἀπρ. καὶ ἀφιλόνηκος, ἄκακος καὶ ἀπρ. Dem. 1018. 1., 1164. 13; οἱ ἀπρ. οὐκ ἄδικοι Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 10;—but at Athens such a man was regarded as one who shirked his public duties, whence Pericles says, τὸν μηδὲν τῶνδε [τῶν πολιτικῶν] μετέχοντα οὐκ ἀπράγμονα ἀλλ' ἀχρεῖον νομίζομεν Thuc. 2. 40; so, πόλις ἀπρ. keeping clear of foreign politics, Id. 6. 18:—of the life and habits of such men, free from care, ἡσυχία ἀπρ. Id. 1. 70; βίος ἀνδρὸς ἰδιώτου ἀπράγμονος Plat. Rep. 620 C; τὸ ἀπραγμον = Lat. otium, Thuc. 2. 63; so also, τόπος ἀπρ. a place free from law and strife, Ar. Av. 44; ἀπόλαυσις ἀπρ. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33:—so Adv., without trouble or care, Eur. Fr. 785; ἀπρ. ζῆν ἡδύ. Apollod. Ἀδελφ. 1. II. of things, not troublesome or painful, τελευτήν . . . ἀπραγμοστάτην τοῖς φίλοις Xen. Apol. 7; so in Adv. -μόνως, without trouble, Thuc. 4. 61; ὠφέσθαι Id. 6. 87; Comp. -έστερον Xen. Ages. 4, 1; ἀπρ. εἶρηται carelessly, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 12.

Ἀπρᾶγό-πολις, εως, ἡ, Castle of Indolence, Sans-souci, as Augustus called his retreat in Campania, Suet. Aug. 98.

ἀπρᾶγος, ὄν, = ἀπράγμων, Symm. V. T.

ἀπρακτέω, to be ἀπρακτος, do nothing, to be idle, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 6; opp. to πράττειν, Id. Pol. 7. 3, 9. 2. to gain nothing, παρά τινος Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 6.

ἀπρακτος, ὄν, and so too in Pind. I. 8. 17: I. act. doing nothing, ineffectual, unprofitable, ἀπρακτον πόλεμον Il. 2. 121; ἀπρήκτος ἐρίδας Ib. 376; ἀπρ. ἐλπίς Simon. 12. 14, cf. Pind. 1. c.: ἀπρ. γίγνεται τι unavailing, Dem. 121. 15; ἀπρ. ἡμέραι days when no business is done, idle days, holidays, Plut. 2. 270 A; ἀπρ. ἑορτή Walz Rhet. 4. 15; ἀπρ. ἔχειν τι to make no use of . . ., Polyb. 2. 31, 10. 2. of persons, without success, unsuccessful, ἀπρακτος νέεσθαι, Lat. re infecta, Il. 14. 221; and in Prose, ἀπρ. ἀπιέναι, ἀπελθεῖν, ἀποχωρεῖν Thuc. 4. 61, 99., 1. 111; ἀπρ. γίγνεσθαι to gain nothing, Id. 2. 59; ἀπρακτον ἀποπέμπειν τινά Id. 1. 24:—so in Adv. -τως, unsuccessfully, Id. 6. 48; ἀπρηκτ' ὀδυρόμενον in vain, Bacchyl. 19. 3. not taking part in the action, ἀπρ. ὁ χόρος Arist. Probl. 19. 48, 3:—doing nothing, idle, Tim. Locr. 104 E, Arr. Epict. 1. 10, 7. II. pass., like ἀμήχανος or ἀπορος, against which nothing can be done, unmanageable, incurable, ὀδύνας, ἀνίη Od. 2. 79., 12. 223; μεληδόνες Simon. 54. 2. not to be done, impossible, πρᾶγμα, ἔργον Theogn. 1075, 1031; ἀπρηκτα impossibilities, Id. 461. 3. not done, left undone, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 2, Dem. 430. 13; ἀπρ. ποιεῖν τι to undo it, Id. 1449. 7. 4. c. gen., κούδὲ μαντικῆς ἀπρακτος ὑμῖν εἰμί not unassailed even by your divining arts, Soph. Ant. 1035.

ἀπραξία, ἡ, a not acting, τὸ μέλλον ἴσον ἀπραξία intending to act is the same as not-acting, Eur. Or. 426; οὐδεμίαν . . . πράξιν οὐδ' ἀπραξίαν no action or non-action, Plat. Soph. 262 C. 2. rest from business, leisure, Menand. Incert. 93; in pl. holidays, Plut. Sull. 8. II. want of success, Aeschin. 26. 38.

ἀπρᾶσία, ἡ, want of purchasers, no sale, Eupol. Αὐτολ. 26, Dem. 820. 2., 909. 24.

ἀπράτος, ὄν, unsold, unsaleable, Lys. 108. 44, Dem. 910. 1: unprostituted, Aeschin. 31. 19:—Adv. ἀπρατί, Schol. Il. 1. 99.

ἀπρέπεια, ἡ, unseemliness, unseemly conduct, indecency, impropriety, indecorum, Cicero's discrepantia, Plat. Rep. 465 C, etc. II. ugliness, εἶδος ἀπρεπῆς (Ep. form) Anth. Plan. 319.

ἀπρεπής, ἔς, unseemly, unbecoming, indecent, indecorous, ἀπ. τι ἐπιγνώσθαι, πάσχειν Thuc. 3. 57, 67; ἀπρ. καὶ ἀσχημον Plat. Legg. 788 B; μέθη . . . φύλαξιν ἀπρεπέστατον Id. Rep. 398 E; τὸ . . . τοιαυτὶ ποιεῖν ἀπρεπές Epicr. Incert. 1. 33; τὸ ἀπρ. = ἀπρέπεια, Thuc. 5. 46., 6. 11:—Adv. -πῶς, poet. -πέως, h. Hom. Merc. 272, Plat. Phaedr. 274 B, etc. II. of persons, disreputable, indecent, ἀνδρίον Theocr. 5. 40.

- ἀπρεπία, v. sub ἀπρέπεια.
 ἀπρεπώδης, es, = ἀπρεπής, Eriphan.
 ἀπρηκτος, Ion. for ἀπρακτος:—ἀπρηξ, ηκος, Tzetz Ante-Hom. 138.
 ἀ-πρήντος, ov, Att. ἀπρά-, implacable, Anth. P. 7. 287.
 ἀπριάτην [ἄ], Adv. of πρίασθαι, without purchase-money, ἔνθα με . .
 ἐκομίσσατο Φείδων ἦρος ἀπρ. (speaking of a man), Od. 14. 317; μή με
 ἀπριάτην περάσαντες (sc. Δημήτερα), h. Hom. Cer. 132; δόμεναι . .
 κούρην ἀπριάτην, ἀνάποιον Il. 1. 99. In the last passage, from its con-
 junction with ἀνάποιον, it seems to be an Adj., as it may also be in h.
 Hom. l. c., and Pind. Fr. 151. 8 uses acc. pl. ἀπριάτας. But in Od. l. c.
 it must be an Adv.; and Buttm., following Apollon. Lex. Hom., would
 take it so in Il. l. c.—ἀπριάτην (as read by Rhianus) would be the more
 analogous form.
 ἀπριγδα, = ἀπρίξ (cf. ἀμμιγα, ἀνάμψ), Aesch. Pers. 1057, 1063.
 ἀπρικδὸ-πληκτος, ov, struck unceasingly, Aesch. Cho. 425, restored
 by Blomf. for ἀπριγκτοι πληκτά.
 ἀπρίξ, Adv. (a euphon., πρίω: cf. γνύξ, ὀδάξ, ὀκλάξ, etc.):—with
 closed teeth, Lat. mordicus; hence fast, tight, ἀπρίξ ὄνυξι συλλαβῶν
 Soph. Aj. 310; ἀπρ. ἔχεσθαι τινος Id. Fr. 325, Luc. Neevom. 5; τοῖν
 χερσὶν λαβέσθαι Plat. Theaet. 155 E; ἔχειν χερσὶ Theocr. 24. 54;
 δράσασθαι Anth. P. 5. 248.
 ἀ-πριστος, ov, unsawed, Q. Sm. 12. 137.
 ἀπρίωτος, ov, in surgery, without the use of the trepan, Hipp. V. C. 907.
 ἀπροαιρεσία, ἡ, inconsiderateness, Hipp. 1283. 37.
 ἀ-προαίρετος, ov, without set purpose, not deliberate, of actions, Arist.
 Eth. N. 5. 8, 5. Adv. -τως, Hipp. Progn. 37, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 5, 4.
 ἀ-προβίβαστος, ov, not put forward or promoted, Byz.
 ἀ-πρόβλητος, ov, not cast down or prostrated, Cyrill.
 ἀ-προβούλευτος, ov, not planned beforehand, unpremeditated, Arist.
 Eth. N. 5. 8, 5; λόγοι Theophr. Char. 3. 2. not submitted to the
 βουλή, Dem. 594. 23, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 6. 144; v. Herm. Pol. Ant. §
 125. 8. II. act. without forethought, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 8, 2, Cebes
 Tab. 8:—Adv. -τως, Plat. Legg. 867 A, B; ἀπρ. τοῦ ἀποκτείνειν without
 purpose of . . , Ib. 866 E.
 ἀπροβουλία, ἡ, want of forethought, indiscretion, Plat. Legg. 867 B.
 ἀ-πρόβουλος, ov, = ἀπροβούλευτος:—Adv. -ως, recklessly, Aesch.
 Cho. 620.
 ἀ-πρόγνωστος, ov, improvident, Eccl.
 ἀ-πρόγρῆφος, ov, not written in public, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 6. 144.
 ἀ-προδιηγῆτως, Adv. (διηγέομαι) without preface, Tzetz. Hes.
 ἀ-πρόεδρος, ov, without president, ἐκκλησία Eunap. 249 Mai.
 ἀ-πρόθεσμος, ov, not fixed to any definite time, opp. to εὐπρόθεσμος,
 Soran. 10, p. 28.
 ἀπροθέτως, Adv. (προτίθημι) undesignedly, Polyb. 9. 12, 6.
 ἀπροθυμία, ἡ, want of readiness, Suid.
 ἀ-πρόθυμος, ov, not eager or ready, unready, backward, Hdt. 7. 220,
 Thuc. 4. 86, etc. Adv. -μως, Plat. Legg. 665 E.
 ἀπροϊδής, es, (προϊδεῖν) unforeseen, Nic. Th. 2. 18, Anth. P. 7. 213.,
 9. 111. 2. act. unforeseeing, unaware, Nonn. Jo. 7. 168.
 ἀ-προικος, ov, (προίξ) without portion or dowry, ἀπρ. τὴν ἀδελφὴν
 δίδουσι to give her in marriage without dowry, Isae. 41. 2; λαβεῖν to
 receive her so, Lys. 153. 14, Diod. Incert. 1. 4.
 ἀ-πρόϊτος, ov, not coming forth, staying within, Byz.
 ἀ-προκάλυπτος, ov, undisguised:—Adv. -πτως, Chion. Ep. 7. 3.
 ἀ-προκατασκευαστος, ov, not elaborate, Dion. H. de Isae. 14.
 ἀ-πρόκοπος, ov, making no progress, Manetho 3. 375: without promo-
 tion, Eccl.
 ἀ-προκρίμῳτίστως, Adv. (προκρίνω) indiscriminately, Eccl.
 ἀ-πρόληπτος, ov, not hastily assumed, Hierocl. p. 150. ●
 ἀπρομήθεια, ἡ, want of forethought, Plat. Lach. 197 B, Joseph. B. J. 3. 5, 6.
 ἀ-προμήθευτος, ov, later form for ἀπραμήθευτος, Byz. Adv. -τως, Suid.
 ἀ-προμήθης, es, without forethought, indiscreet, Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 5.
 ἀ-προμήθης, ov, unforeseen, Aesch. Supp. 357.
 ἀπρονοησία, ἡ, inconsiderateness, Eccl.: -νοητέω, to be imprudent,
 Schol. Il. 4. 2.
 ἀ-προνόητος, ov, not thought of beforehand, unpremeditated, ἀκрасία
 Arist. M. Mor. 2. 6, 42; χώρα ἀπρ. an unguarded country, Polyb. 4. 5,
 5; τόποι ἀπρ. unexamined, Id. 3. 48, 4. II. act. not considering
 beforehand, improvident, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 7, Polyb. 5. 7, 2; ἀπρ. τινος
 Luc. Bis Acc. 2, etc.:—Adv. -τως, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 21, etc.; ἀπρ. τινὸς
 ἔχειν Strabo 109; opp. to προνοία Sext. Emp. P. 1. 151.
 ἀ-προνόμευτος, ov, not ravaged for forage, Eust. Opusc. 283. 72.
 ἀ-πρόξενος, ov, without πρόξενος, Aesch. Supp. 239.
 ἀ-πρόοδος, ov, not proceeding from any cause, self-existent, Damasc.
 ἀ-προομιαστος, ov, without preface, Dion. H. de Lys. 17, Luc. Hist.
 Conscr. 23. Adv. -τως, Walz Rhett. 3. 478.
 ἀ-πρόοπτος, ov, unforeseen, Aesch. Pr. 1074:—Adv. -τως, Chrysipp.
 ap. Plut. 1038 F. II. act. not foreseeing, unvary, Poll. 1. 179;
 ἀπρ. τοῦ μέλλοντος Id. 3. 117.
 ἀ-προοράτος, ov, = foreg. 1, Diod. 20. 96. II. = foreg. II, Poll.
 1. 179:—Adv. -τως, Diog. L. 9. 62.
 ἀ-προπετία, ἡ, freedom from precipitancy, Tim. Locr. 102 E.
 ἀ-προπτωσία, ἡ, like ἀπροπετία, freedom from precipitancy, deliberate-
 ness, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 46, M. Anton. 3. 9.
 ἀ-πρόπτωτος, ov, not precipitate, deliberate, συγκατάθεσις Att. Epict.
 2. 8, 29. Adv. -τως, Chrysipp. ap. Plnt. 2. 1038 C.
 ἀ-πρόρητος, ov, not foretold, Plat. Legg. 968 E, as Ast for ἀπόρητος.
 ἀ-προσῆγορος, ov, not mentioned, unnoted, Walz Rhett. 4. 21.
 ἀ-προσάρμοστος, ov, not fitted, inconvenient, Eust. 1271. 58.
 ἀ-προσάρρητος, ov, unattached, independent, Theol. Ar. 46 A.
 ἀ-προσαύδητος, ov, not accosted, unnoticed, Plut. 2. 29 B, 921 F.
 ἀ-πρόσβῆτος, Dor. ἀποτίβητος, ov, inaccessible, πέτραι Arist. H. A. 6.
 5, 1; ἀποτίβ. νοῦσος unapproachable, Soph. Tr. 1030.
 ἀ-πρόσβλεπτος, ov, not to be looked at, E. M. 433. 49. Adv. -τως, Byz.
 ἀ-πρόσβλητος, ov, unapproachable, invincible, Cyrill.
 ἀ-προσδεής, es, without want of anything more, τινος Plut. 2. 122 F,
 381 B, etc.; absol., Luc. Conscr. Hist. 36.
 ἀ-προσδέητος, ov, = foreg., Polyb. 22. 6, 4.
 ἀ-πρόσδεικτος, not to be pointed out, Aesch. Supp. 794.
 ἀ-πρόσδεκτος, ov, inadmissible, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 229: unacceptable,
 Eust. Opusc. 70. 95.
 ἀ-προσδιόνυσος, ov, uncongenial to the festival of Bacchus: hence, not
 to the point, out of place, proverbial like οὐδὲν πρὸς Διόνυσον, Cic. Att.
 16. 12, 1, Plut. 2. 612 E, Luc. Bacch. 6.
 ἀ-προσδιόριστος, ov, undefined, Schol. Dem. Adv. -τως, Tzetz. Prol. Lyc.
 ἀ-προσδόκητος, ov, unexpected, unlooked for, Aesch. Pr. 680, Soph.
 El. 1017, Thuc. 3. 39, etc.; πράγμ' ἡμῖν ἰδεῖν ἀπρ. Ar. Lys. 352;
 κακοπάθεια Antipho 122. 19; τύχη Plat. Legg. 920 D; ἀπρ. [ὄδον]
 πορευθεῖς Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 3—ἐξ ἀπροσδοκῆτου, Lat. necopinato, Hdt. 1.
 129., 7. 204; so Adv. -τως, Thuc. 4. 29, Lys. 92. 35, etc. II.
 act. not expecting, unaware, ἐπιθέσθαι τισὶ ἀπροσδοκῆτοις Thuc. 2. 33,
 cf. 7. 39; ἀπρ. εἶναι Id. 6. 69; ἀπρ. μὴ ἂν ποτέ τινα σφίσι ἐπιθέσθαι
 Id. 7. 29.
 ἀπροσδοκία, ἡ, non-expectation, Def. Plat. 412 D.
 ἀ-προσέγγιστος, ov, unapproachable, Hesych.
 ἀ-πρόσειλος, unsunned, Eur. Incert. 203.
 ἀπροσεκτέω, to be heedless, inattentive, cited from Eust.
 ἀ-πρόσεκτος, ov, heedless, careless, Tzetz. Lyc. 314. Adv. -τως,
 Porph. ap. Stob. 24. 33.—Also ἀ-προσεχής, es, Ephraem. Syr.
 ἀ-προσέλευστος, ov, inaccessible, Hesych.
 ἀ-προσεξία, ἡ, want of attention, Arr. Epict. 4. 12, 5, Origen., etc.
 ἀ-προσηγορία, ἡ, want of intercourse by speech, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 5, 1.
 ἀ-προσήγορος, ov, not to be accosted, of a man, Soph. O. C. 1277; of
 a lion, Id. Tr. 1093. II. act. not accosting, Plut. 2. 679 A.
 ἀ-προσηνής, es, ungentle, harsh, Schol. Pind.
 ἀ-προσθετέω, not to assent, Diog. L. 9. 76.
 ἀ-πρόσθετος, ov, not added to, Theol. Ar. 30 C.
 ἀ-πρόσθικτος, ov, untouched, not to be touched, Hesych.
 ἀ-πρόσικτος, ov, not to be attained, ἔρωτες Pind. N. 11. fin.
 ἀ-πρόσιτος, ov, unapproachable, inaccessible, ὕρη Polyb. 3. 49, 7;
 καταφυγή Diod. 19. 96: metaph., παρησία Plut. Alc. 4. Adv. -τως,
 Plut. 2. 45 F.
 ἀ-πρόσκεπτος, ov, unforeseen, not thought of, Xen. Lac. 13, 7. II.
 act. improvident, Dem. 1232. 18:—Adv. -τως, Antipho Προγον. 1. 9.
 ἀ-πρόσκλητος, ov, without summons to attend the trial, ἀπρ. εἴκη a
 prosecution in support of which no πρόσκλησις has been issued, Dem.
 1251. 12; so, ἀπρ. γνώσις Id. 544. 3.
 ἀ-προσκλίνης, es, without bias, Cyrill. Adv. -ως, Clem. Al. 169.
 ἀ-πρόσκλητος, ov, unbending, firm, Theod. Stud. Adv. -τως, Basil.
 ἀ-προσκόλλητος, ov, not adhering, τινί Eust. 1940. 20.
 ἀπροσκοπέω, to be ἀπρόσκοπος, Hesych.
 ἀ-πρόσκοπος, ov, not stumbling, void of offence, Ep. Phil. 1. 10; συνεί-
 δησις Act. Ap. 24. 16:—Adv. -πως, Eccl. II. giving no offence,
 τινί Sext. Emp. M. 1. 195, 1 Ep. Cor. 10. 32, Clem. Al. 525.
 ἀ-πρό-σκοπος, ov, = ἀπρόσκεπτος, Aesch. Enn. 105.
 ἀπρόσκοπτος, ov, without offence, C. I. 5625. Adv. -τως, Byz.
 ἀ-προσκορής, es, not satiating or disgusting, Heliod. 1. 6, Clem. Al. 170.
 ἀ-πρόσκρουστος, ov, not taking offence at others, Procl. ad Hes.
 ἀ-προσκύνητος, ov, not worshipped, Athanas.
 ἀ-πρόσληπτος, ov, not assumed, Eccl. II. Act. not taking or
 assuming, τινος Apollon. de Pron. 16 C.
 ἀ-προσλόγιστος, ov, not to be reckoned in, Eust. Opusc. 65. 43.
 ἀ-πρόσλογος, ov, not to the point, Origen. Adv. -ως, Polyb. 9. 36, 6.
 ἀ-πρόσμαστος, ov, v. sub ἀπροτίμαστος.
 ἀ-προσμάχητος, ov, = ἀπρόσμαχος, Eccl.
 ἀ-πρόσμάχος, ov, irresistible, Soph. Tr. 1098; τινί Luc. Tox. 48.
 ἀ-προσμηχάνητος, ov, against whom no device avails, Schol. Il. 16. 29.
 —Also, -μηχανος, ov, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1053.
 ἀ-προσμίγης, es, = sq., Steph. Byz. s. v. Σήπες, Eust. Dion. P. 752.
 ἀ-πρόσμικτος, ov, holding no communion with, ξένοισι Hdt. 1. 65:
 absol. solitary, isolated, Poll. 3. 64. Adv. -τως, Id. 5. 139.
 ἀ-προσδέυτος, ov, not visited or greeted, Eust. Opusc. 360. 91.
 ἀ-πρόσδοδος, ov, without approach, inaccessible, βίος Phryn. Com. Mov.
 1, ubi v. Meineke.
 ἀ-πρόσοιστος, ov, not to be withstood, irresistible, Aesch. Pers.
 91. II. unsociable, in Adv. -τως, Isoer. 198 E.
 ἀ-προσόμιλος, ov, unsociable, Soph. O. C. 1236:—in Byz. also ἀπροσο-
 μιλήτος, ov.
 ἀ-πρόσοπτος, ov, not to be looked at, faced, ἀστραπή Poll. 1. 117.
 ἀ-προσώρατος, ov, not to be looked on, horrid, frightful, πόνος Pind.
 O. 2. 121; epith. of Κύρβας, Orph. H. 38. 2.
 ἀ-προσόρμιστος, ov, where one cannot land, Diod. 20. 74.
 ἀ-προσπάθης, es, without affection or passion, Clem. Al. 869. Adv.
 -θως, Id. 187.—Hence ἀπροσπάθεια, ἡ, Theod. Stud.
 ἀ-προσπέλαστος, ov, unapproachable, Strabo 20, Plut. Anton. 70.
 ἀ-πρόσπλοκος, ov, not to be interwoven, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1379, Origen.
 ἀ-προσποίητος, ov, unfeigned, Tzetz. Adv. -τως, Diod. Exc. Vat. 93.
 ἀ-πρασπίριστος, ov, not acquired or gained beside, Byz.
 ἀ-πρόσπταιστος, ov, = ἀπρόσκοπος, Hipp. 1283. 50.
 ἀ-πρόσρητος, ov, = ἀπροσηγόρητος, Poll. 5. 137, 138.

ἀπροστασίαστος, *ον*, without προστάτης, guardian or advocate, Philo 1. 170.

ἀ-προστώσιον γραφή, ἡ, at Athens, an indictment of a μέτοικος for not having chosen a προστάτης or patron from among the citizens, Dem. 940. 15; ἀπρ. δίκη Arist. Fr. 387, 388.

ἀ-προστάτευτος [ᾶ], *ον*, without a leader or guide, Joseph. A. J. 20. 8, 8, Ael. N. A. 15. 8.

ἀ-προστάτητος [ᾶ], *ον*, = foreg., M. Anton. 12. 14.

ἀ-προστίμητος [ῖ], *ον*, without specified penalty, Byz.: unpunished, Byz.

ἀ-πρόστομος, *ον*, without sharp edge, ξίφος Magnes Incert. 1.

ἀ-προσφάλης, *ές*, (σφάλλομοι) unerring, Nicet. Ann. 136 D.

ἀ-πρόσφιλος, *ον*, unfriendly, hostile, Heliod. 5. 7.

ἀ-πρόσφορος, *ον*, unsuitable, dangerous, νήσους ναύταις ἀπροσφόρους Eur. I. A. 287. Adv. -ρως, Eccl.

ἀ-προσφυής, *ές*, unsuitable, incongruous, Tzetz., Eust., etc. Adv. -ῶς, Eust. 529. 31.

ἀ-πρόσφυλος, *ον*, (φύλον) not belonging to the tribe, Heliod. 4. 8, dub.

ἀπροσφωγητί, Adv. of sq., without accosting, Aesop.

ἀ-προσφώνητος, *ον*, not accosted, Cic. Att. 8. 8, 1. 2. unnoticed, unreinforced, Plut. 2. 575 B.

ἀ-προσχάριστος [ᾶ], *ον*, (πρὸς χάριν) doing nothing by partiality, Const. Apost. 8. 11.

ἀ-πρόσψανστος, *ον*, not to be touched, Eust. Opusc. 310. 64.

ἀ-προσωπόληπτος, *ον*, not respecting persons, Suid. s. v. ἀδυσώπητος: τὸ ἀπρ. Clem. Al. 772. Adv. -τως, without respect of persons, 1 Ep. Petr. 1. 17. Hence Subst. -ληψία, ἡ, Byz.

ἀ-πρόσωπος, *ον*, without a face, i. e. without beauty of face, opp. to εὐπρόσωπος, Plat. Charm. 154 D, cf. Ael. N. A. 14. 18; of a country, Liban. 4. 784. II. impersonal, A. B. 420:—Adv. -πως, Jo. Chrys.

ἀ-προτί-εल्पτος, *ον*, Dor. for ἀπρόσ-, unlooked for, Opp. C. 3. 422 (but the best Ms. ἀπροτίεπτον).

ἀ-προτίμαστος, *ον*, Dor. for ἀπρόσμαστος (προσμάσσω), untouched, undefiled, ἀλλ' ἔμεν' ἀπρ., of Briseis, Il. 19. 263. II. unapproachable, of Homer, Euphor. 62.

ἀ-προτίεπτος, *ον*, Dor. for ἀπρόσπτος, invisible, obscure, Opp. H. 3. 159, Q. Sm. 7. 74, etc.; cf. ἀπροτίελπτος.

ἀ-προφάνης, *ές*, = ἀπρόφατος, unexpected, Orph. Arg. 785.

ἀ-προφάνιστος [ᾶ], *ον*, offering no excuse, unhesitating, ready, προθυμία Thuc. 6. 83; εἴνοια Lys. ap. Suid.; σύμμαχοι Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 10; ἀνεραστής Timocl. Δρακ. 1. Adv. -τως, without disguise, Thuc. 1. 49, etc.: without evasion, honestly, Id. 6. 72:—Eur. Bacch. 1002. is corrupt.

ἀ-πρόφῆτος, *ον*, unfortold, unexpected, Arat. 424, 768, Ap. Rh. 2. 268, Nic. Al. 611 (598):—Adv. -τως, Ap. Rh. 1. 1201, 2, 580, etc. II. unutterable, terrific, Id. 1. 645. III. = ἀπροφόσιστος: in Adv., Id. 2. 68., 4. 1005.

ἀ-προφύλακτος [ῦ], *ον*, not guarded against, unforeseen, Thuc. 4. 55:—Adv. -τως, Dio C. 38. 41. 2. unguarded, Opp. H. 5. 106. II. act. using no precautions, cited from Ach. Tat.

ἀ-προφώνητος, *ον*, not announced beforehand, Schol. Od. 4. 727.

ἀ-πρόχωστος, *ον*, not protected by mounds, Walz Rhett. 9. 174.

ἀ-πταισία, ἡ, a not making the proper pauses in music, Plat. Legg. 669 E; but ἀπταισσία would be the correct form; Ast suggests ἀπαιστία.

ἀ-πταιστος, *ον*, not stumbling, ἀπταιστότερον παρέχειν τὸν ἵππον to make a horse less apt to stumble, Xen. Eq. 1, 6: metaph. without offence, ἀπτ. ἐν τῷ βίῳ Epict. Fr. 62, cf. M. Anton. 5. 9:—Adv. -τως, Plat. Theact. 144 B; -τί Hdn. Epini. 256. II. not causing to stumble, giving a good footing, of snow, Plut. 2. 691 D.

ἀπτεῖον, verb. Adj. of ἀπτομαι, one must cling to a thing, bestow pains upon it, μουσικῆς Plat. Rep. 377 A; πλακοῦντος Alex. Φιλακ. 1.

ἀπτερίως, Adv. without wings, i. e. without wavering, steadily, resolutely, Parmenid. 17, Ap. Rh. 4. 1765; v. Herm. Aesch. Ag. 261.

ἀ-πτερος, *ον*, without wings, unwinged, Hom. only in Od., and always in phrase τῇ δ' ἀπτερος ἐπλετο μῦθος, the speech was to her without wings, i. e. did not fly away, sank into her heart, 17. 57., 19. 29; ἀπτερα πωτήματα wingless flight, Aesch. Eum. 250; ἀπτ. δρόμος, of the Trojan horse, Tryph. 85, ubi v. Wernick.:—ἀπτερα, τά, animals without wings, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 6; ἀπτερον the class of such animals, Id. P. A. 1. 3. 3. II. without feathers, unfeathered, featherless, of the Harpies, Aesch. Eum. 51, cf. Eur. I. T. 1095; of arrows, Hdt. 7. 92. 2. of young birds, unfledged, callow, ἀπτερος ὠδιν τέκνων Eur. H. F. 1039; ἀνθρωπος ζῶν ἀπ. Def. Plat. 415 A. 3. metaph., φάτις ἀπτ. an unfledged (i. e. unconfir- med) report, Aesch. Ag. 283 (as Herm. and Humboldt), or an unwinged (i. e. unspoken) word, the opp. of ἔπειτα περὸντα.

ἀ-πτέρυγος, *ον*, without wings, Hedyllé ap. Ath. 297 B.

ἀπτερύσμαι, = πτερύσσομαι (with a euphon.), to fly, Arat. 1009 (unless we read ἀμπερύσσομαι with Herm. Ag. 261).

ἀ-πτέρωτος, *ον*, unfeathered, of arrows or bolts, Inscr. in Böckh's Urkund. pp. 411, 499.

ἀπτήν, ἦνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πτηνός) unfledged, callow, properly of young birds, ἀπτήσι νεοσσοῖσι Il. 9. 323; metaph. of men, ἀπτήνα, τυτθόν Com. Anon. 167. II. unwinged, ἐφημέριον Ar. Av. 687; in Plat. Polit. 276 A, with a neut. Subst., ἀπτήναι ζῴους.

ἀπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπτομαι) able to lay hold of, ἀλλήλων Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 6, 5. 2. absol., τὴν ἀπτ. αἴσθησιν the sense of touch, Id. de An. 2. 2, 7; τὸ ἀπτ. Ib. 2. 3, 8; γλῶττα ἀπτικωπάτη most sensitive to touch, Id. P. A. 2. 17, 2.

ἀ-πτίλος, *ον*, unfeathered, Suid.

ἀ-πτιστος, *ον*, not winnowed or ground, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13.

ἀπτοεπής, *ές*, (a priv., πτώω, ἔπος) undaunted in speech, Il. 8. 209; the Schol. notes a v. l. ἀπτοεπής (from ἀπτομαι) attacking with words.

ἀ-πτότητος, ποῖτ. ἀπτοίητος, *ον*, undaunted, Basil. 2. p. 124 D, Schol. Hom., etc.:—Adv. -τως, Phalar.—Subst. ἀπτοησία, ἡ, Eccl.

ἀ-πτολέμιστος, *ον*, unwarlike, Orac. ap. Ath. 524 B.

ἀ-πτόλεμος, *ον*, ποῖτ. for ἀπόλεμος, Il., Eur., etc.

ἀ-πτολίεθρος, *ον*, = ἀπολις, Greg. Naz.

ἀ-πτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπτω) subject to the sense of touch, Cicero's tractabilis, ὁρατὰ καὶ ἀπτὰ σώματα Plat. Rep. 525 D, cf. Tim. 32 B, al., Arist. de An. 2. 11, 1.

ἀπτρα, ἡ, and ἀπτριον, τό, (ἀπτω B) the wick of a lamp, ap. Schol. Dion. Thr. in A. B. 794.

ἀπτύελος, *ον*, without spittle, Byz.

ἀ-πτυστος, *ον*, without expectoration, Hipp. Coac. 177.

ἀπτω, fut. ἄψω: aor. ἤψα:—Pass., pf. ἤμμαι, Ion. ἄμμαι Hdt. 1. 86 (v. sub ἑάφθη): fut. ἀφθήσομαι Galen.:—Med., fut. ἄψομαι: aor. ἤψαμην. (The √'ΑΦ appears in ἀφ-ἡ, Ἐπ-αφ-ος.) To fasten or bind to, used by Hom. in this sense, once in Act., ἄψας ἀμφοτέρωθεν . . ἔντερον οἰός (of a person putting a new string to a lyre), Od. 21. 408; and once in Med., ἀψαμένη βρόχον . . ἀφ' ὑψηλοῦ μελόθρου having fastened the noose to the beam (to hang herself), Od. 11. 278; so, ἄψεται ἀμφὶ βρόχον . . δείρα Eur. Hipp. 770; ἀψαμένη βρόχον αὐχένι Ap. Rh. 1. 1065; so in Act., βρόχους ἄ. κρεμαστούς Eur. Or. 1036; and reversely, βρόχῳ γ' ἄ. δέρην Id. Hel. 136, cf. Anth. P. 7. 493. 2. to join, ἀπτειν χορόν Aesch. Eum. 307; πάλιν τινὶ ἀπτειν to fasten a contest in wrestling on one, engage with one, Id. Cho. 868 (cf. ἀφή):—Med., ἀπτεισθαι τὴν Μεγαρέων πόλιν καὶ Κορινθίων τοῖς τείχεσιν Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 9. II. much oftener in Med. ἀπτομαι, fut. ἄψομαι, with pf. pass. ἤμμαι (Soph., Plat.):—to fasten oneself to, cling to, hang on by, lay hold of, grasp, touch, c. gen., ἄψασθαι γούνων, χειρός, ποδῶν, Hom., etc.; ἀψαμένη δὲ γενείου Ὀδυσσῆα προσέειπεν addressed Odysseus, having taken hold of his chin, Od. 19. 473 (yet Ὀδυσσῆα may depend on προσέειπε); ἀπτεισθαι νηῶν Il. 2. 152; βρώμης δ' οὐχ ἀπτει οὐδὲ ποτήτος Od. 10. 379, cf. 4. 60; ὡς δ' ὕτε τις τε κύων σὺς . . ἀπτηται κατόπισθεν . . ἰσχία τε γλουτούς τε (where the acc. are added out of any regular constr.), Il. 8. 339;—so also later, ἄ. τοῦ ἐπέοντος ἐπὶ τῶν δενδρέων καρποῦ Hdt. 2. 32; ἄ. τῶν τύμβων Id. 4. 172; ἄ. τινος, Lat. manus injicere alicui, Id. 3. 137, al.; so in Att. b. absol., τῶν μὲν γὰρ πόντων βέλε' ἀπτειται for the spears of all the Trojans reach their mark, Il. 17. 631; ἀμφοτέρων βέλε' ἤπτετο 8. 67:—cf. also ἑάφθη, prob. belonging to ἀπτω.—Later, esp. Att., writers transferred this sense to everything with which one can come in contact, esp., 2. to engage in, undertake, βουλευμάτων Soph. Ant. 179; ἀγῶνος Eur. Supp. 317; ἀπτεισθαι πολέμου to prosecute it vigorously, Thuc. 5. 61; ἤπται τοῦ πράγματος Dem. 564. 26; ἡμμένους φόνου engaged in . . , Plat. Phaedo 108 B; so, ἄπ. τῆς μουσικῆς Id. Rep. 411 C; γεωμετρίας Id. Polit. 266 A; τῆς θαλάττης Polyb. 1. 24, 7:—very freq. ἀπτεισθαι λόγου or λόγων Eur. Andr. 662, al.; but ἀπτεισθαι τῶν λόγων, also, to lay hold of, dispute the argument of another, Plat. Rep. 497 E, Phaedo 68 D; also, τούτων ἤψατο touched on these points, handled them, Thuc. 1. 97. b. absol. to begin, set to work, Ar. Eccl. 582. 3. to fasten upon, set upon, attack, assail, Pind. N. 8. 37, Aesch. Ag. 1608, etc.; μόνον τῷ δακτύλῳ Ar. Lys. 365; τῆς οὐραγίας Polyb. 2. 34, 12; esp. with words, Hdt. 5. 92, 3; so, of diseases, ἤπται μου Soph. Tr. 1009; ἤψατο τῶν ἀνθρώπων Thuc. 2. 48; ὅσα ἀπτειται ἀνθρώπων all that feed on human flesh, Ib. 50. 4. to touch, affect, ἄλγος οὐδὲν ἀπτειται νεκρῶν Aesch. Fr. 244, cf. Soph. O. C. 955, Plat. Ion 535 A; τῆς ἐμῆς ἤψω φρενός Eur. Rhes. 916; ὡς μου χρησμός ἄ. φρενῶν Ar. Eq. 1237; cf. ἀνθάπτομαι. 5. to grasp with the senses, apprehend, perceive, Soph. O. C. 1550, Plat. Phaedo 99 E. 6. to have intercourse with a woman, Plat. Legg. 840 A, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 18, 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 1:—generally, to enjoy, Plat. Legg. 913 A, etc. 7. to come up to, reach, overtake, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 43: to gain, Lat. assequi, attingere, τῆς ἀληθείας Plat. Phaedo 65 B, al.; τοῦ τέλους Symp. 211 B; παιδείας ὀρθῆς Legg. 694 C:—the Med. is used by Pind. in the last sense, c. dat. (as he uses ψαύω), P. 10. 44, l. 4. 20 (3. 30); though he has it in the same sense c. gen., O. 3. 78. B. in Act., also, to kindle, set on fire, as being done by contact of fire, Pind. l. 3 (4). 74, Hdt. 8. 52, Thuc. 4. 100; (so in Med., v. Call. Dian. 116); ἀπτειν τι πυρὶ Aesch. Ag. 295:—Pass., with fut. med. (in Od. 9. 379), to be set on fire, ὁ μόχλος ἐλαῖνος ἐν πυρὶ μέλλεν ἄψεσθαι Od. l. c.; ὡς ἀφθη τάχιστα τὸ λήμιον . . , ἄψατο νηοῦ as soon as the corn caught fire, it set fire to the temple, Hdt. 1. 19; πυρῆς ἤδη ἀμμένης Ib. 86; ἤπται πυρὶ Eur. Hel. 107. II. ἄ. πῦρ to kindle a fire, Ib. 503:—Pass., ἀνθρακες ἡμμένοι red-hot embers, Thuc. 4. 100; δᾶδ' ἐνεγκάτω τις ἡμμένην Ar. Nub. 1490, cf. Pl. 301. III. to cook, Alex. Λέβ. 5. 1.

ἀ-πτώς, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, (πίπτω) not falling or liable to fall, ἀπτῶτι δόλω, of a wrestler's art, Pind. O. 9. 139; λόγος Plat. Rep. 534 C; ἄ. ἐστάναι M. Anton. 7. 61.

ἀπτωσία, ἡ, firmness, infallibility, Eccl.

ἀ-πτωτος, *ον*, = ἀπτώς, Longin. 33. 6, C. I. 5924. II. without case, indeclinable, Diog. L. 7. 58, A. B. 501.

ἀ-πτώχευτος, *ον*, free from poverty, Eccl. Adv. -τως, Jo. Chr.

ἀπύ, Aeol. for ἀπό, v. ἀπό init.

ἀ-πύγος, *ον*, without buttocks, Simon. Iamb. 6. 76, Plat. Com. Incert. 2.

ἀ-πύθμενος, *ον*, without bottom or base, φιάλη Parthem ap. Ath. 501 A:

ἀπυθμένιστος, *ον*, Eust. 870. 28: ἀπύθμην, ενος, Theognost. Can. 86.

ἀ-πυκνος, *ον*, not dense, not compressed, Ptolem.:—also ἀπύκνωτος, *ον*, Eust. 972. 39.

ἀ-πύλωτος [ῦ], *ον*, not secured by gates, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 20; v. l. for ἀθύρωτος, Ar. Ran. 838.

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ἀπυνδάκωτος [ἄ], *ov*, = ἀπύθμενος, Soph. Fr. 541.
 ἀ-πύσος, *ov*, *not suppurating*, Suid.
 ἀ-πυργος, *ov*, *untowered, unfortified*, Eur. Fr. 749.
 ἀ-πύργωτας, *ov*, *not girt with towers*, Od. II. 264.
 ἀπύρεκτος, *ov*, = ἀπύρετος, Att. Epict. 4. 6, 21.
 ἀ-πύρεξια, ἡ, *absence of fever, time or state free from fever*, Galen.
 ἀ-πύρετος [ῦ], *ov*, *without fever*, Hipp. Aph. 1249; *δίαιτα* Id. Art. 832; δ βίος Antiph. Incert. I. 6.
 ἀπυρηναμήλη, ἡ, *a probe without a knob (πυρήν) at the end*, Galen.
 ἀ-πύρηνος [ῦ], *ov*, *without stone or kernel, or with a poor, soft kernel*, Lat. *apyrenus*, βοά Ar. Fr. 165, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 2; cf. Arist. de An. 2. 10, 3.
 ἀ-πύρος, *ov*, *without fire*, in Hom. only of pots and tripods, *that have not yet been on the fire, fire-new, brand-new*, ἐπ' ἀπύρους τρίποδας II. 9. 122, cf. 23. 267; *πινακίσκος* Ar. Fr. 449; *σκευῶν ἐμπύρων καὶ ἀπύρων* Plat. Legg. 679 A; *χρυσίον* C. I. 150 B. 27. 2. *ἀπ. οἶκος* without fire, i. e. *cold, cheerless*, Hes. Op. 523. 3. of food, *ἀπ. οἶνος* Alcman 110; *σιτία* Plut. 2. 349 A; *ἀκολος* Anth. P. 9. 563, etc. 4. *ἀπ. χρυσίον unsmelted*, opp. to *ἀπεφθον*, Hdt. 3. 97; *ἀπ. τέχνη* Aristid. 1. 12. 5. *ἱερά ἀπ.* sacrifices in which no fire was used, Pind. O. 7. 88; *θυσίαν ἀπυρον παγκαρπείας* Eur. Fr. 904; but, 6. in Aesch. Ag. 70, *ἀπυρα ἱερά* must be sacrifices *unfit for the sacred fire, profane, impious*, like that of Iphigenia (v. Herm. ad l., and cf. Aesch. 72. 17., 75. 12), or, it may be, *unoffered, neglected* sacrifices, cf. Soph. Fr. 366; (the old notion of the *fireless* rites of the Furies is refuted by Eum. 108). 7. in Aesch. Pr. 880, *ἀπ. ἀρδῖς* an arrow-point, *but one not forged in fire*, i. e. the sting of the gad-fly, cf. *ἀποχρήματος*. II. as Medic. term, *without fever*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 938:—Adv. *ἀπύρως*, Id. Protr. 77.
 ἀ-πύρσευτος, *ov*, *not lighted by fire*, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 333.
 ἀ-πύρωτος [ῦ], *ov*, *not exposed to fire*, like *ἀπυρος*, *φιάλη* II. 23. 270; of the moon in eclipse, Plut. 2. 891 E.
 ἀ-πυστος, *ov*, *not heard of, ἔχει ἄιστος, ἀπυστος* Od. 1. 242; *πάμπαν ἀπ.* Epigr. Gr. 1046. 16. 2. of words, *ἀπυστα φωνῶν* speaking *what none can hear*, Soph. O. C. 489. II. act. *without hearing or learning* a thing, οὐδὲ δὴν ἦεν ἀπυστος Ζεὺς Od. 5. 127; c. gen., οὐδ' ἄρα . . πολλὸν χρόνον ἦεν ἀπ. μύθων 4. 675.
 ἀπύω, v. sub ἡπύω.
 ἀπφά or ἀπφα, a term of endearment used by brothers and sisters, also by lovers, Eust. 565. 23 sqq.; of like form with ἀπφύς, ἀππα, ἄττα, πάππα, πέττα.
 ἀπφάριον [φᾶ], Dim. of ἀπφά, Xenarch. Πεντ. 1. 15.
 ἀπφίδιον [φῖ], τό, Schol. Luc., and ἀπφίον, τό, Eust. ubi supr., Dim. of ἀπφά, cf. Poll. 3. 74.
 ἀπφύς or ἀπφύς (A. B. 857), gen. ύος, δ, a term of endearment used by children to their father, *παπα*, Hebr. *Abba*, Theocr. 15. 14: cf. ἀπφά:—Eust. (ibi cit.) seems to suggest as a deriv., δ ἀφ' οὐ ἔφν.
 ἀ-πώγων, ύνος, δ, ἡ, *beardless*, Suid.
 ἀπφδέω, v. l. for ἀπφδω in Plut. 2. 1043 B.
 ἀπφδός, ύν, *out of tune*, Eur. Cycl. 490, Luc. Icarom. 17.
 ἀπφθεν (in late Poets also ἀπφθε, Q. Sm. 6. 647, Anth. P. 7. 172), Adv. *from afar*, Soph. Ant. 1206, Tr. 816, Eur. Heracl. 674, etc.; οἱ ἀπφθεν Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 16, al. 2. c. gen. *far from*, νεώς Eur. I. T. 108, cf. Ar. Pl. 674, Thuc. 3. 111, Babr. 1. 12.—In Prose-writers, the MSS. vary between ἀπφθεν and ἀποθεν, and there is no doubt that in later times the short ο prevailed. But it is no less certain that the old Att. form was ἀπφθεν, as appears from the places quoted from Trag. and Ar., where the metre always requires ἀπφθεν. Cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 9.
 ἀπφθέω: fut. ἀπφσω: aor. ἀπέωσα, and Byz. ἀπφθησα:—Med., aor. ἀπφσάμην Hom., etc., ἀπφθησάμην Dio C. 38. 28. *To thrust away, to push back*, ὤϊξε πύλας καὶ ἀπφσεν ὀχῆας II. 24. 446, cf. 21. 537; ἀπ. ἐπάλξεις *pushed them off the wall*, Thuc. 3. 23: and in Med., *χερσὶν ἀπφσασθαι λίθον* Od. 9. 305; ἀπφσατο ἦκα γέροντα *pushed him gently away*, II. 24. 508. 2. *to drive away*, ἠέρα μὲν σκέδασεν καὶ ἀπφσεν δμύχλην [Ζεὺς] II. 17. 649; of the wind, *to beat from one's course*, Βορέης ἀπέωσε Od. 9. 81; (and so in Med., σφέας κείθεν ἀπφσατο ἰς ἀνέμοιο 13. 276). 3. c. gen., εἰ κέ μιν οὐδοῦ ἀπφσομεν 22. 76, cf. 2. 130; γῆς ἀπφσαί [με] πατρίδος Soph. O. T. 641, cf. 670:—Med. *to thrust from oneself, drive away*, *μνηστῆρας ἀπφσεαί ἐκ μεγάροιο* Od. 1. 270:—Pass. *to be expelled*, Hdt. 1. 173; ἀπφθούμαι δόμον Ar. Ach. 450. 4. *to push away, reject*, Soph. Aj. 446, al.:—Pass., τὸν δῆμον πρότερον ἀπφσμένον *pushed aside*, Hdt. 5. 69. 5. *to repel, drive back*, mostly in Med., Τρῶας ἀπφσασθαι II. 8. 206; νεῖκος ἀπφσαμένου 12. 276; ἀπφσασθαι κακὰ νηῶν 15. 503; νηῶν μὲν ἀπφσάμενοι δῆϊον πῦρ 16. 301, etc.:—so also in Prose, Hdt. 8. 109, Antiph. 128. 27, etc.:—Pass., ἀπφσθαι Thuc. 2. 39. 6. in Med., also, *to reject*, τὸ ἀργύριον Hdt. 1. 199; τὸν αὐλόν Soph. Tr. 216; φιλόττητα Id. Ph. 1122; τὰς σπονδάς Thuc. 5. 22; τὰ κέρδη Plat. Rep. 366 A; ἀπ. πόνους *to decline them*, Eur. Fr. 787; τὴν δουλοσύνην ἀπ. *to shake off slavery*, Hdt. 1. 95; so, ἀπ. ὑπνον Plat. Rep. 571 C: absol., *to refuse, ποιῶσω κοῦκ ἀπφσομαι* Soph. Tr. 1249.
 ἀπφθητος, *ov*, *thrust or driven away, rejected*, Suid.
 ἀπφλεια, ἡ, *destruction*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 5, Probl. 17. 3, 2; pl., Id. Meteor. 1. 14, 5. II. *loss*, Id. Probl. 29. 14, 10. 2. *perdition*, Ep. Rom. 9. 22, 2 Thess. 2. 3.
 ἀπφλεσί-οικος, *ov*, *ruining one's house*, μετράκιον Com. Anon. 257.
 ἀ-πφλευτος, *ov*, of horses, *unbroken*, Suid.
 ἀπφμαστος, *ov*, (πῶμα) *without a lid*, Babr. 60. 1, Galcn. 2. p. 488:—so, ἀπφμος, *ov*, Geop. 6. 1, 4.
 ἀπφμιζομαι, Dep. *to shake off from one's shoulders*, Byz.
 ἀπφμωσία, ἡ, (ἀπόμνημι) *denial upon oath*, as Att. law-term, opp. to ἐξωμωσία, Poll. 8. 54, Att. Process p. 696. n. 8.

ἀπφμωτικός, ἡ, ύν, *of or for denial on oath*, Eust. 54. 23. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 92. 22.
 ἀπφμωτος, *ov*, (ἀπόμνημι) *abjured, declared impossible on oath*, χρημάτων ἀελλπτον οὐδὲν ἐστιν οὐδ' ἀπφμωτον Archil. 69; *βροτοῖσιν οὐδὲν ἐστ' ἀπ.* Soph. Ant. 388; *πρᾶγμα ἀπ.* Eupol. Πολ. 25. II. of persons, *under oath not to do a thing*, *καίπερ ὦν ἀπ.* Soph. Ant. 394; *κάν ἀπ. τις ἦ* Poëta ap. Themist. 207 D.
 ἀπφνώσμαι, Dep. *to buy, purchase*, ἀπφνηθήσεται Theopomp. Com. Incert. 34: cf. ἀπφπρίασθαι.
 ἀπφρῶξ, υγος, ἡ, (ἀπορύσσω) *a canal from a place*, ἀπφρῶγες *συχναί* Procop. Hist. 285 B, as restored by Scaliger, for ἀπφρῶγες: cf. ἀπφρῶξ. II. *a layer of a vine*, Lat. *mergus*, LXX (Ezek. 17. 6), Geop.
 ἀ-πφρωτος, *ov*, *not forming a callus*, of fractured bones, Diosc. 1. 89: the Subst. ἀπφρωσία in Cocch. Chirurg. 23.
 ἀπφρῶσι-κᾶκος, *ov*, *repelling evil*, θεοί C. I. 5991.
 ἀπφρῶσι-κύματος [ῦ], *ov*, *repelling waves*, Anth. P. 6. 90.
 ἀπφρῶσις, εως, ἡ, *a thrusting or driving away*, διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀνέμου ἀπφρῶσιν αὐτῶν Thuc. 7. 34. 2. *repulsion*, opp. to ἐλξίς (attraction), Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 3, sq.
 ἀπφρῶσις, δ, =foreg., LXX (Lament. 1. 7).
 ἀπφρῶσις, verb. Adj. *one must reject*, Eur. H. F. 294.
 ἀπφρῶσις, δ, *one that drives away*, ἀνεμος Eust. 1741. 22; cf. ἐξῶσις.
 ἀπφρῶσις, ἡ, ύν, *fitted for driving away, rejecting*, Galen.
 ἀπφρῶσις, ἡ, ύν, *thrust or driven away from*, τῆς ἐωντοῦ (sc. γῆς) Hdt. 6. 5, cf. Soph. Aj. 1019. II. *that can be driven away*, οὐδὲ ἀπφρῶσις ἔσονται Hdt. 1. 71.
 ἀπφρῶσις, Sup. Adv. of ἀπφθεν, *furthest from*, τινος Dem. 675. 27.
 ἀπφρῶσις, a, *ov*, Comp. (ἀπφ) *further off*, ap. Suid.
 ἀπφρῶσις, Comp. Adv. of ἀπφθεν, *further off*, Soph. O. T. 137, Ar. Nub. 761, Plat. Phaedr. 254 C, etc.; γένει ἀπ. ὄντες Dem. 1066. 26: proverb., ἀπ. ἡ γόνυ κνήμα Theocr. 16. 18. 2. c. gen. *further from*, Cratin. Χειρ. 6, Plat. Rep. 449 B.
 ἀπφρῶσις, *to make pale*, v. l. Arist. Color. 5, 21, for ἀπφρῶσις.
 ἀρ, Ep. before a consonant for ἄρα, Hom.
 ἀρᾶ, Ep. ᾶ (which is enclitic), before a consonant ἀρ: (prob. akin to *ἀρω, ἀραρίσκω):—implying *close connexion*, with a force more or less *illative*; but always in a *subjective* sense, denoting *an impression or feeling*, one would expect or conclude so and so; whereas οὐν rather expresses a positive conclusion. It cannot begin a sentence.—The Epic usages are not easily classified; the Att. are much more precise.
 A. EPIC USAGE. It denotes, I. simply immediate *transition* from one thing to another, *then, straightway, at once, suddenly*, and sometimes, *lo! ὡς φάτο, βῆ δ' ἀρ' ὄνειρος* II. 2. 16; in this sense mostly with other Particles, δέ, ἦ, ὡς, etc.: and so after Adv. of Time, τότε δὴ ᾶ, τῆμος ᾶρα; often in apodosis, as αὐτὰρ ἐπειδὴ θῆησατο . . , αὐτίκ' ἀρ' ἦλυθεν Od. 5. 77; repeated from the protasis, as II. 21. 426, etc. 2. in enumerating many particulars, e. g. in Homer's catalogue, *then, next*, οἱ δ' ἀρ' Ἀθηνας εἶχον, etc. 3. where some surprise is to be expressed, or attention called to something startling, τὸν τρεῖς μὲν ἐπιρρήσσεσκον . . τῶν ἄλλων, Ἀχιλεὺς δ' ἀρ' ἐπιρρήσεσκε καὶ οἶος, but Achilles, *mark ye!* did it single-handed, II. 24. 456; so, ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ κατ' ἀρ' ἔξεν, but, *as you are here, come, sit down!* 24. 522, cf. h. Hom. Ven. 10;—to point a moral or general statement, φευγόντων δ' οὐτ' ἀρ' κλέος ὄρνυται οὔτε τις ἀλκή 5. 532; v. Hartung Partikeln I. 446: in II. 1. 93, 96, οὐτ' ἀρ' ὕγ' εὐχολῆς ἐπιμέμφεται . . , ἀλλ' . . , τοῦνεκ' ἀρ' ἀλγέ' ἔδωκεν . . , may be rendered, 'tis not (as you seem to think) . . , but . . ; for this *then, I say* . . ; v. signf. II. I. II. actual *connexion* between one thing and another, such as, 1. that of *antecedent and consequent*, as where Hephaistos φνοχόει . . , ἀσβεστος δ' ἀρ' ἐνῶρτο γέλωσ II. 1. 599, cf. 24. 507; so, τοῦνεκ' ἀρ' ἀλγέ' ἔδωκε for this cause *then*, 1. 96; in which cases it is often also found with οὐνεκα in protasi. So where a question suggests itself, τίς τ' ἀρ' τῶν ὄχ' ἄριστος ἔην; who *then* (say you) was . . , 2. 761:—and thus with demonstr. Pronoun in recapitulation, ἀλλ' οὐδὲν Πριάμοιο . . , τὸν ρ' Ὀδυσσεὺς βάλε he it was, *whom* . . , 4. 501: so in such phrases as, ὡς ᾶρα φωνήσας, ὡς ἀρ' ἔφη, ἦ ᾶ, 'well,—thus he spoke;' 'thus, *then* he spoke,' Hom.—This usage is universal in Greek. 2. *explanation* of a thing going before, εἰ μὴ ὑπερφιάλον ἔπος ἐκβαλε, . . φῆ ᾶ δέκητι θεῶν φυγείν 'had he not let fall an impious word,—for he said,' v. Herm. h. Ven. 53: with relat. Pron. ᾶρα makes it more striking and emphatic, ἐκ δ' ἔθορε κλήρος, ὃν ἀρ' ἤθελον αὐτοῖ just the one, the *very* one which . . , II. 7. 182, v. Herm. h. Apoll. 360.
 B. ATTIC USAGE. Here it always has a somewhat *illative* force, whether, 1. in direct conclusions, nearly = οὐν, but still, as above said, more *subjective*, *one would conclude, then, so then*, ἄριστον ᾶρα ἡ εὐδαιμονία Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 14; or more commonly, 2. by way of *oblique or informal inference*, μάτην ἀρ', ὡς εἰοικεν, ἦκομεν so, *it seems then, after all*, Soph. El. 772; οὕτω κοινὸν ᾶρα χαρᾶ καὶ λύπη so true is it that . . , Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 32:—mostly expressing pain or sorrow, Herm. Aj. 1005; always slight surprise, Jelf Gr. § 788. 4;—sometimes the discovery or correction of an error, as οὐκ ἐνοήσαμεν ὅτι εἰσὶν ᾶρα . . Plat. Rep. 375 D; καὶ οὐχ ἐωρῶμεν ἀρ' αὐτό Ib. 432 D; εἰκότως ᾶρα οὐκ ἐγίγνωτο ὡς γὰρ ἐγὼ νῦν πυνθάνομαι . . Xen. An. 2. 2, 3; v. Hartung, 1. 433. 3. in questions, not being itself, like ᾶρα, an interrogative, but expressing *the anxiety* of the questioner, as τίς ᾶρα ῥύσεται; oh! *who is there to save?* Aesch. Theb. 92; whereas ἀρᾶ τίς ῥύσεται; would be simply, 'will any one save?' Hartung, 1. 443, sq.—Connected with this is its use in exclamations to heighten the expression of feeling, οἶαν ἀρ' ἦβην . . ἀπφλεσεν *what* a band of youth was that . . I Aesch. Pers. 733; so, ὡς ᾶρα Ib. 472, Soph. Fr. 508; τίς ᾶρα; τί ᾶρα; Soph. Ant. 1285;

πῶς ἄρα; οὕτως ἄρα, etc.; or without other particle, ἔζησ ἄρα Id. Fr. 603:—esp. in commenting, with irony or wonder, on something stated, Ar. Vesp. 3, Av. 476, 1371, etc. 4. exegetic, namely, ἐρῶ, ὡς ἄρα .. Plat. Theaet. 152 D, cf. 156 E. 5. for τοῖ ἄρα, τᾶρα, v. sub τοῖ II. 2. 6. εἰ μὴ ἄρα seems to be *unless perhaps*, v. Buttm. ad Dem. Mid. n. 35; in which case ἄρα is often separated from εἰ μὴ, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 355 B; with some irony, εἰ μὴ ἄρα ἢ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐπιμέλεια διαφθορά ἐστίν Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 8:—so, εἰ ἄρα, ἦν ἄρα, in hypotheticals, to indicate the improbability of the supposition, ἦν ἄρα ποτὲ κατὰ γῆν βιασθῶσιν Thuc. 1. 93, etc.

C. Not only are the crases τᾶρα, μεντᾶρα, οὐτᾶρα found; but, δῆξομαρ for δῆξομαι ἄρα, Ar. Ach. 325; οἰμώξετᾶρα, κλαύαετᾶρα Thesm. 248, Pax 532; v. Ahrens de Crasi p. 7.

ἄρα; interrog. Particle, implying *anxiety* or *impatience* on the part of the questioner, = Ep. and Lyr. ἦ ῥα, Lat. *num?*—in accent and sense a stronger form of ἄρα: 1. when it stands alone it simply marks the question, the nature of which must be determined from the context: e. g. in Dem. 939. 4, a *negative* answer is implied in the question, ἄρ' ἂν οἴεσθε ..; but an *affirmative* in Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4, ἄρα βέβληκα δις ἐφεξῆς; cf. ἄρ' εὐτυχεῖς .., ἢ δυστυχεῖς; Eur. Phoen. 424.—To make it plainly negative, we have ἄρα μὴ ..; *num vero?* conjoined, Aesch. Theb. 208; and to make it plainly affirmative, ἄρ' οὐ; ἄρ' οὐχί; *nonne vero?* Soph. O. C. 791, O. T. 540, cf. Plat. Phaedo 64 C, Phil. II D; v. Hartung, I. 454.

2. ἄρα οὖν; is used to draw an affirmative inference, Plat. Gorg. 477 A: but also as a merely strengthened form of ἄρα; so that we find it alone, or with a negat., ἄρ' οὖν μὴ ..; ἄρ' οὖν οὐ ..; v. Herm. Soph. Ant. 268. 3. in ἄρα γε, each Particle retains its force, γε serving to make the question more definite, Ar. Pl. 546, etc. 4. joined with τίς interrog., much like ἄρα, not freq., τίνος ποτ' ἄρ' ἔπραξε Soph. Aj. 905; τί δ' ἄρ' ἐγώ σε; Eur. I. A. 1228; τίς ἄρ' ὁ φεύγων; Ar. Vesp. 893; so with ἦν, Eur. Rhos. 118, cf. Hartung, I. 456; in Plat. Phaedo 70 E, σκεπώμεθα τοῦτο, ἄρα .., two constructions seem to be mixed, cf. Ael. V. H. 2. 31. II. in Poets sometimes much like ἄρα, Archil. 80, 82, Pind. P. 4. 138; τοιοῖσδε χρησμοῖς ἄρα χρῆ πεποιθέηναι Aesch. Cho. 297, cf. 435; τῷ δὲ ξιφῆρης ἄρ' ὑφείσθηκει λέχος Eur. Andr. 1114:—so also, in exclamations, βραδείαν ἡμᾶς ἄρ' ὁ τῆνδε τὴν ὄδον πέμψας ἐπεμψεν Soph. Aj. 738; ὀδονηρὸς ἄρ' ὁ πλοῦτος! Eur. Phoen. 575, cf. El. 1229, Hipp. 1086; ἔμελλον σ' ἄρα κινήσειν Ar. Nub. 1301 (where ἄρ' οὐ with the interrog. would be used, were it a question). Herm. denies this usage altogether, praef. Soph. O. C., but v. Hartung, I. c.—In Prose, ἄρα almost always stands first in the sentence, yet cf. Plat. Prot. 467 E: in Poetry, naturally, a much greater licence is taken, v. supr. I. 4, II.

ἄρα, Ion. ἀρή, ἡ, a prayer, Il. 15. 378, 598., 23. 199, Hes. Op. 724, Pind. I. 5 (6). 63; ἀρῆν ἐποιήσαντο παῖδα γενέσθαι Ἀρίστωνι offered prayers that a child should be born, Hdt. 6. 63. 2. a curse, imprecation, execration, ἐξ ἀρέων μητρὸς .., ἦ ῥα θεοῖσιν πολλ' ἀχέουσι ἠρᾶτο Il. 9. 566; freq. in Trag., who also mostly use it in pl., e. g. Aesch. Pr. 910, Soph. O. T. 295, Eur. Phoen. 67; ἀρὰς ἀρᾶσθαι, προστιθέηναι, ἐξανιέναι Soph. O. C. 952, 154, 1375; but also in siag., πατρὸς δ' ἀρὰ .. κρανθήσεται Aesch. Pr. 910, cf. 946, Ag. 457, etc.; ἡ τοῦ νόμου ἀρὰ Plat. Legg. 871 B; ἀρὰ .. ἔνοχος ἐστὼ Ib. 742 B, etc.:—ἀραί, *dirae*, imprecations, are freq. in Inscr. on those who shall mutilate or remove them, C. I. 989-991, 2664, al.; v. Newton Halic. 2. pp. 720-45. II. the effect of the curse, bane, ruin, ἀρῆν ἐταροῖσιν ἀμύνειν Il. 12. 334; ἀρῆς ἀλκτῆρα γενέσθαι 18. 100; ἀρῆν καὶ λαιγὸν ἀμύναι 24. 489; cf. Od. 2. 59; so in Aesch. Supp. 83, where the gloss of the Schol., βλάβης confirms the reading ἀρῆς for ἀρης.

III. Ἀρά is personified as the goddess of destruction and revenge, Lat. *Dira*, distinct from, though with the same office as the Erinyes in Soph. El. 111, ὦ πότνι Ἀρά, σεμναί τε θεῶν παῖδες Ἐρινύες; δεινόπους Ἀρά (cf. χαλκόπους Ἐρινύς) Id. O. T. 418; but in Aesch. Eum. 417 the Erinyes say that Ἀραί is their own name γῆς ὑπαί, cf. Theb. 701;—in Theb. 70 Ἀρά is addressed as the curse of Oedipus personified; Ἀρὰς ἱερόν Ar. Fr. 481. (Hence the Verb ἀράομαι.) [ἀρ- Ep. in arsi, ἀρ- in thesi, but in signf. II. ἀρ- always. Ia Att. always ἀρ-.]

Ἀραβ-ἀρχης, ου, ὁ, prefect of the Arabian nome in Egypt, C. I. 4751, 5075, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 1, and received by some Editors (from Mss.) in Cic. Att. 2. 17, Juven. 1. 130, for Ἀλαβάρχη, *Alabarches*. This latter form is explained to mean *tax-gatherer*, in which sense it is applied by Cicero to Pompey; and in Joseph. it appears to be the name of the chief officer of the Jews at Alexandria.—The question is whether both forms existed, or whether one (and if so, which) is a corruption of the other: cf. ἀλαβαρχέω, ἀλαβαρχία, and v. omn. Sturz Dial. Mac. pp. 65 sq. ἀραβδος, v. ἀραβδος.

ἀράβδωτος, v. ἀραβδωτος. ἀράβειω, fut. ἦσω, (ἀραβος) to rattle, ring, Hom. (mostly in Il.) and always of armour, ἦριπεν ἐξ ὀχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ Il. 5. 42, etc.; of the teeth, to gnash, Theocr. 22. 126; ἀραβεῖ δ' ἄ γνάθος Epich. 9 Ahr.: but trans. in Hes. Sc. 249, Ap. Rh. 2. 281, ἀρ. ὀδόντας to gnash or grind the teeth.

Ἀραβία, ἡ, Arabia, Hdt. 2. 8, etc.; poet. Ἀραβία Theocr. 17. 86:—hence, Ἀράβιος, α, ου, Arabian, οἱ Ἀράβιοι Hdt. 1. 198, al.; later Ἀραβες (v. Ἀραβ):—also -ικός, ἡ, ὄν, Plut. Anton. 69:—pecul. fem. Ἀραβίς, ἴδος, Themist. 56. Ἀραβίζω, to take part with the Arabs, Suid. II. = ἀραβέω, Tzetz. Post-Hom. 242.

Ἀραβιστί, Adv. in Arabic, Eust. Dion. P. 954. ἀραβος, ὁ, a gnashing or chattering of teeth, ἀρ. δὲ διὰ στόμα γίγνεται ὀδόντων Il. 10. 375, cf. Hes. Sc. 404; absol., Plut. 2. 654 B. 2.

generally a rattling, ringing, σάκεος Call. Del. 147. (Prob. an onomatop. word, Curt. p. 425.)

ἀράγδην, Adv. (ἀράσσω) with a rattle, Luc. Lexiph. 5. ἀραγμα, ατος, τό, =sq., τυμπάνων ἀρ. Eur. Cycl. 205. ἀραγμός, ὁ, a striking so as to make a sound, a clashing, clattering, rattling, Aesch. Theb. 249; ἀρ. πετρῶν a crashing shower of stones, Eur. Phoen. 1145; στέρνων ἀρ. beating of the breast in grief, Lat. *planctus*, Soph. O. C. 1609.

ἀραδέω, v. ἀραδος. ἀ-ραδιούργητος, ου, not thoughtlessly done, A. B. 357, Suid. ἀράδος, ὁ, a rumbling in the stomach, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Acut. 385, etc.: palpitation of the heart, Nic. Th. 775. (Hesych. quotes also ἀραδέω, κινέω. Prob. onomatop., like ἀραβος.)

ἀράζω or ἀρράζω, (a euphon., ῥάζω) to snarl, growl, of dogs, Ael. N. A. 5. 51, Poll. 5. 86, Philo I. 694.

ἀραιά, ἀς, ἡ, the belly, v. sub ἀραιός. ἀραι-ῶδους, ὁ, ἡ, with thin-set teeth, Arist. H. A. 2. 3, 2. ἀραιό-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, τό, with thin hair, Moer. s. v. ψεδνός, p. 421. ἀραιό-πορος, ου, thinly porous, flaccid, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 2, etc.

ἀραιός, α, ου, also ος, ου, Soph. Ant. 867: (ἀρά):—Att. (mostly Trag.) Adj., cf. εὐκταῖος: I. pass. prayed to or entreated, Ζεὺς ἀραιός, = ἰκέσιος, Soph. Ph. 1181. 2. prayed against, accursed, laden with a curse or curses, γονά Aesch. Ag. 1565; πότμος ἀρ. ἐκ πατρὸς Id. Theb. 898; μ' ἀραιὸν ἔλαβες you adjured me under a curse, Soph. O. T. 276. II. act. cursing, bringing mischief upon, c. dat., φθόγγος ἀρ. οἴκοις Aesch. Ag. 236; δόμοις ἀραιός Soph. O. T. 1291; ἀραιός γονεύς ἐγγόνους Plat. Legg. 931 C:—absol., Aesch. Ag. 1398, Soph. Tr. 1202; cf. Elmsl. Med. 595 (where however the passive sense seems preferable).

ἀραιός, ἄ, ὄν, thin, lean, narrow, slight, slender, Lat. *tenuis*, of the legs of Hephaistos, Il. 18. 411; the arm of Aphrodité, 5. 425; the tongues of thirsty wolves, 16. 161; of the entrance of a harbour, Od. 10. 90; of ships, Hes. Op. 807; φάλαγγες ἀρ., opp. to βαθύτεραι, Xen. Lac. 11, 6; ἀραιᾶ τροφή χρῆσθαι scanty, of food, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 14. II. later, of the substance of bodies, much like *μανός*, not dense, of loose texture, porous, Lat. *rarus*, opp. to πυκνός, Anaxag. 8; opp. to πίων, Arist. Probl. 8. 10; freq. in Hipp., Vet. Med. 17; δέρμα Aph. 1256; ὀστέον Art. 799; εἶμα 588. 45; δμίχλη .. νέφους ἀραιότερα Arist. Mund. 4, 4, cf. Meteor. 2. 6, 21; σπύγγος Diod. 3. 14. III. with intervals, intermittent, of the breath or pulse, Hipp. Epid. 1. 966, 970, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 11, etc.:—Adv. -ῶς, Hipp. 243. 36, etc.

IV. unfrequent, scanty, few and far between, τρίχες Arist. Color. 6, 5; ἀκτῖνες Ib. 1, 6; φωναί Id. Audib. 57; ὀδόντες Poll. 2. 94, etc. V. as Subst., ἀραιά (sc. γαστήρ), ἡ, the flank, belly, Medic.; cf. Nic. Th. 133.

ἀραιό-σαρκος, ου, with porous, spongy flesh, Hipp. 241. 35., 588. 40, Hices. ap. Ath. 288 C. ἀραιό-στημος, ου, of thin warp, fine, Hesych. s. v. μανόστημος. ἀραιό-στύλος, with columns far apart, araeostyle, Vitruv. 3. 2. ἀραιό-σύγκριτος, thinly compounded, = εὐδιάπνευστος Galen. 6. p. 171. ἀραιότης, ητος, ἡ, looseness of substance, porousness, rarity, opp. to πυκνότης, Hipp. Aph. 1255, al., Arist. Probl. 2. 32, 2; pl., Id. Phys. 8. 7, 5. II. scantiness, fewness, τῶν πόρων Id. Audib. 32.

ἀραιό-τρητος, ου, with few pores, opp. to πολύτρητος, Galen. 4. p. 493. ἀραι-ὀφθαλμος, ου, with few eyes or buds, κλήμα Geop. 5. 8, 2. ἀραιό-φυλλος, ου, with few, scanty leaves, Zonar. ἀραιόω, to make porous, rarefy, τὴν ἐπιδερμίδα Hipp. 241. 1; τὴν σάρκα Id. 372. 42, Arist. Probl. 5. 34, 1; opp. to πυκνώω, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 1, cf. Caus. 2. 2, etc. II. Pass. to be rarefied, Hipp. 345. 31, Arist. Mund. 4, 7.

ἀραίρηκα, -ημένος, -ητο, Ion. redupl. forms, v. sub αἰρέω. ἀραιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) loose of substance, porous, Galen. ἀραιώμα, ατος, τό, (ἀραιόω) a gap, interval, Diod. 1. 39, Luc. V. H. 1. 30: a porous part, σαρκός Hero Autom. 208:—a little bit, Lat. *frustulum*, Longin. 10. 12.

ἀραιώσις, εως, ἡ, a becoming or making porous, opp. to πύκνωσις, Anaximand. ap. Eus. P. E. 22 D, Hipp. 275. 2, etc. ἀραιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for rarefying, ὑγρῶν Diosc. 1. 75. ἀράκη, ἡ, = φιάλη, Hesych. s. v. ἀράη (l. ἀράκη), and s. v. ἀρκιάων (l. ἀρακάων): so in Ath. 502 B, Αἰολεῖς τὴν φιάλην ἀράκην (Cod. ἀρακίον) καλοῦσιν.

ἀρακίς, ἴδος, ἡ, and ἀρακίσκος, ὁ, Dims. of ἀρακος, Galen. Lex. p. 442. ἀρακος, ὁ, a leguminous plant, Ar. Fr. 364, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 3. II. acc. to Hesych., Tyrrhea. word for ἰέραξ. ἀρακώδης, ες, like an ἀρακος, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 12. ἀραξ, ακος, ὁ (?), = ἀρακος, Clem. Al. 338. ἀραξίς, εως, ἡ, a dashing, beating, Cass. Probl. 25. ἀραξί-χειρος, ου, (ἀράσσω) beaten with the hand, τύμπανα Anth. P. 6. 94. The form ἀραξόχειρος is rejected by Lob. Phryn. 770.

ἀράομαι, Ion. ἀρέομαι: fut. ἀράσομαι [ᾶ], Ion. ἀρήσομαι: 2or. ἡρησάμην: pf. ἡράμαι (only found in compds. ἐπήραμαι, κατήραμαι): Dep.: (ἀρά). Poët. Verb (v. infr.), to pray to a god, Ἀπόλλωνι Il. 1. 35; δαίμοσιν 6. 115:—once c. acc. to invoke, στυγεράς ἀρήσεται Ἐρινύς Od. 2. 135. 2. c. acc. et inf. to pray that .., ἀράται δὲ τάχιστα φανήμεναι Ἠῶ Il. 9. 240; τὰ ἐναντία .. ἀρέομαι ὑμῖν γενέσθαι Hdt. 3. 65; ἡρῶντο (sc. σφέας) ἐπικρατῆσαι prayed that they might prevail, 8. 94; ἦ σε θεοῖς ἀράται .. μολεῖν Soph. Aj. 509, cf. O. C. 1445, Ar. Thesm. 350. b. c. inf. only, πάντες κ' ἀρησάιαν' ἐλαφρότεροι πόδας εἶναι would pray to be, Od. 1. 164. o. also followed by optat., ἀράμενος εἶος ἴκοιο praying till thou should'st come, Od. 19. 367, but v. Mehlh. Anacr. p. 121, sq. 3. to pray something for one, τινί τι, sometimes

II. = ἀραβέω, Tzetz. Post-Hom. 242. Ἀραβιστί, Adv. in Arabic, Eust. Dion. P. 954. ἀραβος, ὁ, a gnashing or chattering of teeth, ἀρ. δὲ διὰ στόμα γίγνεται ὀδόντων Il. 10. 375, cf. Hes. Sc. 404; absol., Plut. 2. 654 B. 2.

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in good sense, ἀρ. τιμὴ ἀγαθὰ Hdt. 1. 132, cf. 3. 65; but usually in bad, to imprecate upon one, Soph. O. T. 251; ἀρὰς ἀρ. τιμὴ Id. O. C. 952, etc., Andoc. 5. 17, cf. Aesch. Theb. 633, Pr. 912; and without an acc., ἀρᾶσθαι τιμὴ to curse one, Eur. Alc. 714, cf. Soph. O. T. 1291. 4. c. inf. fut. to vow that . . . πατήρ ἠρήσατο Πηλεὺς . . . με . . . σοὶ τε κόμην κερεῖν βέξειν τε Il. 23. 144. II. the Act. only occurs in Ep. inf. ἀρήμεναι = ἀρᾶν, to pray, Od. 22. 322; but Butt. m., Catal. s. v., remarks that a past tense is needed there, and thinks that ἀρήμεναι may be Ep. for ἀρήναι, aor. 2 pass. = ἀρήσασθαι, to have prayed. III. the part. ἀρημένος (q. v.) does not belong to this Verb.

ἀραρίσκω (redupl. form of √AP, to join, fit together, v. sub *ἄρω), only known from the impf. ἀράρισκε, Od. 14. 23, Theocr. 25. 103. The tenses in use are formed from ἄρω, and divide themselves acc. to the trans. or intr. sense of the word; all of them are poet., and mostly Ep., v. infr.

A. TRANS. :—Ion. aor. 1 ἤρσα (ἐπ-) Il. 14. 167, Ep. ἄρσα Od. 21. 45, imper. ἄρσον 2. 289, part. ἄρσας Il. 1. 136: aor. 2 ἤρᾶρον, Ion. ἄρᾶρον, inf. ἀρᾶρεῖν, part. ἀρᾶρών (but ἄρᾶρον is used intr. in Il. 16. 214, Od. 4. 777, Simon. 54; while for ἄρῆρεν, in trans. sense (Od. 5. 248), ἄρᾶσεν is the true reading, but v. Pind. N. 5. 81:—Pass., pf. ἀρήρεμαι (to which the new pres. ἀρέσκω is akin in form and sense) Hes. Op. 431 (in compd. προσαρήρεται); part. ἀρηρεμένος or -έμενος Ap. Rh.; for which ἀρηράμενος is erroneously written in Q. Sm. 2. 265, etc.; 3 pl. plqpf. ἠρήρειντο Ap. Rh. 3. 1398:—aor. 1 ἠρήρη, of which Hom. has only 3 pl. ἄρθεν for ἠρήρησαν, Il. 16. 211:—Med., aor. 1 ἠρᾶσῃ, part. ἀρᾶσμενος Hes. Sc. 320: 3 pl. aor. 2 opt. ἀραροῖατο Ap. Rh. 1. 369. To join, join together, fasten, οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ ἀλλήλους ἀραρον βόεσσι when they had knitted themselves one to another with their shields, Il. 12. 105; (so in Pass., μάλλον δὲ στίχες ἄρθεν 16. 211); ἀγγεῖσιν ἄρσον ἅπαντα rack up everything in the vessels, Od. 2. 289. II. to fit together, construct, ὅτε τοῖχον ἀνήρ ἀράρη πυκνοῖσιν λίθοισιν Il. 16. 212; so in Med., ἀρᾶσμενος παλάμησι Hes. Sc. 320. 2. μνηστῆρσιν θάνατον καὶ Κῆρ' ἀραρόντες, like ἀρτύναντες, having prepared, contrived, Od. 16. 169. III. to fit, equip, furnish with a thing, νῆ' ἄρσας ἐρέτησιν 1. 280; καὶ πώμασιν ἄρσον ἅπαντας fit all [the vessels] with covers, 2. 353, cf. 289; καὶ ἤραρε θυμὸν ἐδωδῆ furnished, i. e. satisfied, comforted, his heart with food, 5. 95. 2. to please, gratify, ἐμέ γ' ἄραρεν ἄστονδέσσω φρένας (where ἄραρεν is lyr. for ἤραρεν) Soph. El. 147; δ Νεμέα ἄραρε Νεμεά favoured [him], Pind. N. 5. 81. IV. to make fitting or pleasing, ἄρσαντες κατὰ θυμὸν (sc. τὸ γέρας), Il. 1. 136. V. of pf. pass. the part. is most in use, fitted or furnished with a thing, τινί Ap. Rh. 1. 787, etc., just as Hom. uses the intr. part. pf. ἀρηρός.

B. INTR. :—pf. ἄραρα with pres. sense, Ion. and Ep. ἄραρα, part. ἀρᾶρός, ἀρηρός, Hom., Trag., and late Prose (except that Xen. has προσαραρέναι, Hell. 4. 7, 6); Ep. fem. part. ἀρηρῖα Hes. Th. 608, and metri grat. ἀρᾶρῖα Hom.; and so in Opp. H. 3. 367, εὐ ἀρᾶρός: Ion. and Ep. plqpf. ἀρήρειν, also ἠρήρειν, with impf. sense, Il. 10. 265, 12. 56, etc. :—of the Med. we only find part. aor. 2 syncop. ἄρμενος, η, ον, also ος, ον Hes. Op. 784, (cf. however ἀρηρεμένος): on aor. 2 used intr., v. supr. A. 1. To be joined closely together, Τρῶες ἀρηρότες the Trojans thronged together, in close order, Il. 13. 800; ἀραρον κύρυθές τε καὶ ἀσπίδες 16. 214; ἐξείης ποτὶ τοῖχον ἀρηρότες [πίθαι οἴνου] piled close against the wall, Od. 2. 342: hence, 2. absol. to be fixed, φρεσὶν ἦσιν ἀρηρός 10. 553; θυμὸς ἀρηρός Theocr. 25. 113:—in Trag., ἄραρε a thing is fixed, either physically, ἄραρεν ἦδε γ' ὠλένη Aesch. Pr. 60; or metaph., ἄραρε γὰρ τις ὄρκος Id. Ag. 1284 Dind.; θεῶν . . . πίστις οὐκέτ' ἄραρε Eur. Med. 414; ὡς ταῦτ' ἄραρε Ib. 322: absol., ἄραρε 'tis fixed, Ib. 745, Or. 1330, ubi v. Pors. II. to fit or suit, fit well or closely, ζωστήρ ἀρηρός a close-fitting belt, Il. 4. 134; πύλαι, σανίδες εὐ (or στιβαρῶς) ἀραρῖαι Hom.: to fit or be fitted to a thing, δοῦρα, ἔγχος παλάμησιν ἀρήρει fitted the hands, often in Hom.; κύρυθες κροτάφοι ἀραρῖαι, κνημίδες ἐπισφυρίαι ἀραρῖαι, Hom.; κυνέη ἑκατὸν πρυλλέσσω ἀραρῖα fitting a hundred champions, i. e. large enough for them, Il. 5. 744; also with a Prep., κυνέη ἐπὶ κροτάφοι ἀραρῖα Od. 18. 378, Hes. Sc. 137; ὄφρ' ἂν . . . δοῦρατ' ἐν ἀρμονίῃσιν ἀρήρη Od. 5. 361; κεραυνὸς ἐν κράτει ἀρ. joined with might and victory, Pind. O. 10 (11). 98. III. to be fitted, furnished with a thing, τάφρος σκολόπεσσιν ἀρήρει Il. 12. 56; πόλις πύργοις ἀραρῖα 15. 737; ζώνη θυσάνοις ἀραρῖα 14. 181: hence, later, furnished, endowed with, χαρίτεσσιν ἀραρῶς Pind. I. 2. 29; κάλλι ἀραρῶς Eur. El. 948; πολλῆσιν ἐπωνυμίῃσιν ἀρηρός Dion. P. 28. IV. to be fitting, meet or suitable, agreeable or pleasing, like the kindred ἀρέσκω, ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἤραρεν ἡμῖν it fitted our temper well, Od. 4. 777 (this sense nowhere else in Hom.); so, ἀκοίτιν ἀραρῖαν πραπίδεςσι Hes. Th. 608: also ἄραρεν, 'tis fair or favourable, Pind. N. 5. 81. V. we must esp. remark the syncop. part. aor. 2 med. ἄρμενος, η, ον, fitting, fitted or suited to (in Hom. just like pf. part. ἀρηρός), c. dat., ἰστών . . . καὶ ἐπίκριον ἄρμενον αὐτῷ fitted or fastened to the mast, Od. 5. 254 (v. sub ἄρμενα, τὰ); also, τροχὸν ἄρμενον ἐν παλάμησιν Il. 18. 600; πέλεκυν . . . ἄρμ. ἐν π. Od. 5. 234. 2. fitting, fit, meet, convenient, Lat. habilis, ὡς ὅ τε τις τροχὸν ἄρμενον . . . κεραμεὺς πειρήσεται Il. 18. 600; μάλα γὰρ νύ οἱ ἄρμενα εἶπεν Hes. Sc. 116; rarely c. inf., ἡμέρα κούρησι γενέσθαι ἄρμενος a day meet for girls to be born, Hes. Op. 784 (where the part. is used like an Adj. of two termin.). 3. prepared, ready, χρήματα δ' εἰν οἴκῳ πάντ' ἄρμενα ποιήσασθαι Hes. Op. 405; ἄρμενα πάντα παρασχεῖν Id. Sc. 84, Theogn. 275; ἄρμενος εἰς τι Ap. Rh. 4. 1461. 4. agreeable, welcome, ἄρμενα πράξαις, = εὖ πράξαις, Pind. O. 8. 96; ἐν ἀρμένιοις θυμὸν αὔξων Pind. N. 3. 99; so of men, ξείνοισι ἄρμενον Plat. Epigr. 28.

ἀραρότως, Adv. of ἀρᾶρός, pf. part. of ἀραρίσκω, compactly, closely,

strongly, Aesch. Supp. 945, Eur. Med. 1192, Plat. Phaedr. 240 D.—Themist. 270 C has a Comp. ἀραρότερον.

ἀράσιμος [pā], ον, (ἀράομαι) accursed, Suid.

ἀράσσω, Att. —ττω: Ion. and poet. impf. ἀράσσεσκον Pind.: fut. ἀράξω (συν-) Hom., Dor. ἀραξῶ Theocr. 2. 159; aor. ἤραξα (ἀπ-) Hom., Ep. ἀραξα Hes. Sc. 461:—Pass., aor. ἤραχθην, Ep. ἀράχθην (συν-) Hom.: fut. med. in pass. sense κατ-ἀράξεσθαι Plut. Caes. 44: (a euphon., βάσσω). To strike hard, smite, dash in pieces, (Hom. only has it in the compds. ἀπαράσσω, συναράσσω); of any violent impact, with collat. notion of rattling, clanging, as of horses, ὄπλαῖς ἀρ. χθύνα Pind. P. 4. 401; θύρας ἀρ. to knock furiously at the door, Eur. Hec. 1044; τῆν θύραν Ar. Eccl. 978; in Pass. of the door, to open with a crash, Luc. D. Meretr. 15:—ἀράσσειν στέρνα, κρᾶτα to beat the breasts, the head, in mourning, Lat. plangere, Aesch. Pers. 1054, Eur. Tro. 279; ἀρασσε μάλλον strike harder, Aesch. Pr. 58; ὕψεις ἀράξας having smitten them, Soph. O. T. 1276; ἤρασσε βλέφαρα Id. Ant. 52; ἀρ. πέτροις τινά to strike with a shower of stones, Eur. I. T. 327; ἀρ. κιθάρην to strike the lyre wildly, Orph. Arg. 384; hence, ὕμνον, μέλος etc., freq. in Nonn. 2. c. dat. modi, ἀράσσειν ὀνειδέσει, κακοῖς to throw with reproaches or threats, i. e. fling them wildly about, Soph. Aj. 725, Ph. 374, cf. Ar. Nub. 1372 (and v. βάλλω I. 1). II. Pass. to be dashed against, πρὸς τὰς πέτρας Hdt. 6. 44; πέτρας Aesch. Pers. 460:—of things, to dash one against the other, Ap. Rh. 2. 553, Ael. N. A. 16. 39. 2. to be inflicted, of a wound, Soph. Ant. 972.—The simple Verb is poetic, used once by Hdt. and in late Prose;—cf. ἀπ-, ἐπ-, κατ-, συν-ἀράσσω.

Ἀράτειον, τό, a shrine dedicated to Aratus, Paus. 2. 9, 4, Plut. Arat. 53. ἀρατήριον, τό, v. ἀρητήριον.

ἀρατῆκος, ἦ, ὄν, of, for prayer or cursing, Scxt. Emp. M. 8. 72, Diog. L. 7. 66.

ἀρατός, Ion. ἀρητός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἀράομαι) accursed, unblest, which seems to be the sense of ἀρητός γένος Il. 17. 37 (where some would read ἀρητός, v. Spitzn. on the various interpr.), 24. 741; ἀρατόν ἔλκος Soph. Ant. 972. II. prayed for: hence Ἀρητός, Ἀρητή, (propratox.), as prop. n., the Prayed-for, like the Hebrew Samuel, Hom.: later Ἀράτος.

[ἀρ- Ep., ἀρ- Att.]

ἀραχίδινα, ἦ, a vetch, perh. lathyrus amphicarpos, Theophr. H. P. I. 1. 7. ἀραχναῖος, α, ον, of or belonging to a spider, Anth. P. 6. 39, 206; ἀραχναίη, = ἀράχνη, Ib. 9. 233:—also ἀράχνειος, ον, Basil.

ἀραχναῖομαι, Dep. to weave the spider's web, Enst. 285. 41.

ἀράχνη, ἦ, more Att. form of ἀράχνης, ἀράχνης ἐν ὑφάσματι Aesch. Ag. 1492, cf. 1516, Soph. Fr. 269, Anth. P. 11. 110; αἱ λειμώνια ἀρ. Arist. H. A. 5. 27, 3, though elsewhere he uses the masc. form ἀράχνης. II. a spider's web, Lat. aranea, Hipp. 269. 44, Anth. P. 11. 106. (V. sub ἄρκυς.)

ἀραχνήεις, εσσα, εν, = ἀράχνειος, Nic. Th. 733, Al. 492.

ἀράχνης, ὁ, a spider, Lat. araneus, (known in Hom. only from ἀράχνην), Hes. Op. 775, Pind. Fr. 268, Aesch. Fr. 119, Arist. H. A. 9. 49, 3, al.: in Att. mostly ἀράχνη.

ἀράχνην, τό, a spider's web, cobweb, Lat. aranea, Od. 8. 250, 16. 35, Cratin. Πυτ. 18, Pherecr. Τυρ. 3, Plat. Com. Ἑλλ. 1, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 7, etc.:—also ἀραχνίδιον, τό, Jo. Chr. 2. a disease in olive-trees, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 10. II. Dim. of ἀράχνη, a small spider, Arist. H. A. 5. 27, 1., 9. 39, 1. [ἀραχν- Hom.; ἀραχν- Com. II. c.]

ἀραχνίω, fut. ὠσω, to spin a cobweb, Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 2:—Pass. to be covered with cobwebs, Ib. 9. 40, 23. II. to form as it were cobwebs over; τοῦ σπληνός Hipp. 280. 9.

ἀραχνώδης, es, like a cobweb, Hipp. 267. 53, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 6. 2. of liquids, filled with filaments (like a spider's web), οὔρον Hipp. Coac. 213; γάλα Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 4; so, ἀραχνώδες οὔρειν Diosc. 4. 66.

ἀραχνο-ειδής, es, like a cobweb, of the scum of urine, Hipp. Progn. 40; also used of capillary veins or nerves, Galen. 2. 808, 366; ἀρ. χιτῶν in Medic. the retina of the crystalline lens, Greenhill Theophil. p. 164. 7.

ἀραχνος, ὁ, = ἀράχνης, Aesch. Supp. 886.

ἀραχνο-ὑφής [ὑ], es, spun by spiders, Philo 1. 666.

ἀραχνώδης, es, = ἀραχνοειδής, Arist. H. A. 5. 23, 2:—cf. ἀραχνωδής v. 2.

ἀραχας, ὁ, later form for ἀρακος, Galen.

Ἀραψ, ὁ, pl. Ἀραβες, οἱ, an Arab, pl. Arabs, Strabo 42.

ἀράω, fut. ἦσω, an old Verb, = βλάπτω, to damoge, οὐδὲ τὰς ὁδοὺς . . . ἀράσονται (Dor. for ἀρήσουσι) Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 133:—otherwise only found in pf. pass. part. ἀρημένος [ā], expl. by the Gramm. by βεβλαμμένος, distressed, harassed, worn out, once in Il., γῆραῖ λυγρῶ κείται ἐνὶ μεγάροισι ἀρημένος 18. 435; more freq. in Od., ὕπνω καὶ καμάτῳ ἀρημένος (cf. Horace's ludo fatigatumq. somno) 6. 2; τίπτε τύσον, Πολύφημ', ἀρημενος ὦδ' ἐβύσας 9. 403; γῆρα ὑπὸ λιπαρῶ ἀρ. 11. 136; δὴ ἀρ. 18. 53. (The Root has not been traced.)

ἀρβηλος, a rounded knife, as of shoemakers, Nic. Th. 423.

ἀρβύλη [ῥ], ἦ, a strong shoe coming up to the ankle, a half-boot, used by country-people, hunters, travellers, Aesch. Ag. 944, Fr. 255, and often in Eur. (who calls it Mycenaean, Or. 1470); πηλοπατίδες ἀρβ. Hipp. Art. 828; αὐταῖσιν ἀρβύλαισιν ἀρμόσας πόδα with shoes and all, Eur. Hipp. 1189; in which place it is taken by Eust. as = δίφρος, the stand of the charioteer, but v. Monk ad l.—Cf. Dict. Antiqq.

ἀρβύλις, ἴδος, ἦ, = foreg., Theocr. 7. 26, Anth. Plan. 306.

ἀρβύλα-πτερας, ον, with winged shoes, Lyc. 839.

Ἀργαδεῖς, οἱ, name of one of the four old Attic tribes, Eur. Ion 1580, cf. Hdt. 5. 66; cf. Αἰγικαρεῖς. In Plut. Solon 23, it is written Ἐργαδεῖς, prob. from a conj. of the copyist, to give the sense of Husbandmen.

ἀργαῖνω, to be white, Eur. Fr. 74, Opp. 3. 299.

ἀργαλέος, α, ον, painful, troublesome, grievous, Lat. gravis, ἀνεμοί Il. 13. 795; ἔρις 11. 3; νοῦσος 13. 667; Ἀσκηρὴ χεῖμα κακῆ, θέρει ἀργαλέη

(to be pronounced ἀργαλή), οὐδέποτε ἔσθλη Hes. Op. 640; never in Trag., but not seldom in Com., ἀργ. πρᾶγμα Ar. Pl. 1; λύπη Id. Thesm. 788; ἀργαλέας νύκτας ἄγειν Id. Lys. 764: rare in Prose, as Xen. Hier. 6, 4.

2. of persons, *troublesome, vexatious*, Theogn. 1208, Ar. Nub. 450, Menand. Πλοκ. 2; ἀργαλεώτατος Ar. Eq. 978; rare in Prose, Aeschin. 9, 20.

II. ἀργαλέον ἐστί, c. dat. et inf., ἀργαλέον δέ μοι ἐστί διασκοπιᾶσθαι Il. 17. 252, cf. 12. 410, Od. 13. 312, etc.; rarely c. acc. et inf., ἀργαλέον δέ με πάντ' ἀγορεύειν Il. 12. 176; or without case, ἀργαλέον δέ πληκτίζεσθ' ἀλόχοισι Διός 21. 498, cf. Od. 7. 241, etc.;—also,

2. agreeing with the obj., ἀργαλέος . . θεὸς βροτῶ ἀνδρὶ δαμῆναι God is *hard* to be subdued by mortal man, for ἀργαλέον ἐστί βροτῶ θεὸν δαμάσαι, Od. 4. 397; ἀργαλέος γὰρ Ὀλύμπιος ἀντιφέρεσθαι Il. 1. 589.

III. Adv. -ως, Anth. P. 9. 499. (Akin to ἄλγος, cf. στόμαργος (for στόμαλγος), λήθαργος, etc.)

ἀργαλεότης, ητος, ἡ, *grievousness, troublesomeness*, Eust. 892. 32.

ἀργᾶς, Dor. contr. for ἀργῆεις, q. v.

ἀργεί-λοφος (ἀργί-?), ον, *white-crested*, κολώνα Pind. Fr. 214.

Ἀργεῖος, α, ον, of or from Argos, *Argive*: Ἀργεῖοι in Hom., like Ἀχαιοί, for the Greeks in general:—ἡ Ἀργεῖα (sc. γῆ), Argolis, Thuc.

Ἀργειφόντης, ου, ὁ, (Ἀργος, *φένω) *slayer of Argus*, epith. of Hermes, Hom., v. Nitzsch Od. 1. 38, Soph. Fr. 972: II. acc. to Paus. ap. Eust. 183. 12. (from ἀργῆς), *serpent-slayer*, i. e. Apollo, cf. Schol. Aesch. Pr. 569.

ἀργέλοφοι, ων, οἱ, *the legs and feet of a sheep-skin*, and so, generally, *offal*, Ar. Vesp. 672.

ἀργεμον, τό, Soph. Fr. 221 (in Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 5, some read ἀργεμα, τό) Diosc. 2. 96:—*a small white speck or ulcer* partly on the cornea, partly on the sclerotic coat of the eye. Poll., 2. 65, has ἀργεμος, ὁ.

ἀργεμώνη, ἡ, a kind of *porphy*, Diosc. 2. 208.

ἀργενναος, ον, = ἀργεννός, Anth. P. 15. 35.

ἀργεννός, ἡ, ὄν, Aeol. and Dor. for ἀργός, *white*, in Hom. almost always of sheep, ἀργεννῆς ὄϊεσσι Il. 6. 424, etc.; of woollen cloths, ἀργεννῆσι καλυψαμένη ὀθόνησι 3. 141; rare in Att., ἀργ. μύσχος Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 575; κρήνη Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 F:—freq. in Anth.

ἀργεστής, ὁ, in Il. 11. 306., 21. 334, epith. of the South wind, ἀργεστάο Νότοιο, *clearing, brightening*, like Horace's *Notus albus, detergens nubila caelo*, cf. λευκόνωτος. 2. in Nic. Th. 592, = ἀργῆς, *white*, with a neut. Subst.

II. as a prop. n. Ἀργεστής (παροχ.), *the North-west wind* (like Βορέας, etc.), called Ἀργεστής Ζέφυρος, Ἀργεστέω Ζεφύροιο in Hes. Th. 379, 870;—so in the compass of Aristotle, Meteor. 2. 6, 12.—On the accent, v. Göttl. Hes. l. c.

ἀργέτι, ἀργέτα, v. sub ἀργῆς:—the nom. ἀργέτις, ἡ, = ἀργήεσσα, Nonn. D. 16. 124; voc. ἀργέτι, Anth. P. 5. 254:—also nom., ἀργετᾶ Μῆνη Maxim. π. καταρχ. 305.

ἀργεῖω, = ἀργέω, Galen.

ἀργέω, fut. ἤσω, (ἀργός, ἀεργός), *to lie idle, be unemployed, do nothing*, Hipp. Mochl. 854, Soph. Fr. 742, Eur. Phoen. 625, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15, Plat., etc.; οἱ ἀργοῦντες *the idle*, Soph. Fr. 288; γῆ ἀργοῦσα *lying fallow*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11; ἀργεῖ τὸ ἐργαστήριον *is out of work*, opp. to ἐνεργόν ἐστί, Dem. 819. 17: *to be slow of sight*, Arist. Probl. 11. 33, 4:—c. gen. rei, ἀργήσει . . τῆς αὐτοῦ δημιουργίας *be so idle as to quit his work*, Plat. Rep. 371 C.

II. Pass. *to be left undone*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 3: *to be fruitless*, Id. Hier. 9, 9.

ἀργῆεις, εσσα, εν: Dor. ἀργάεις, contr. ἀργᾶς, gen. ἄντος: (v. ἀργός):—*white, shining*, ταῦρον ἀργᾶντα Pind. O. 13. 99; ἐν ἀργάεντι μαστῶ Id. P. 4. 14; and so, we ought to read ἀργᾶς for ἀργίας in Aesch. Ag. 115; v. sub πύγαργος:—with neut., ἀργῆντα χαλινά Opp. C. 2. 140, of Boreas; cf. ἀργῆντες ἄελλαι Orph. Arg. 685, like ἀργεστής.

ἀργῆς, ητος, ὁ, ἡ: also with several Ep. forms, dat. and acc. ἀργέτι, ἀργέτα (v. infr.), also Ep. gen. ἀργέος Nic. Al. 305, and v. l. Th. 856; dat. pl. ἀργήεσσι Orph. Arg. 685: (v. ἀργός):—*bright, glancing*, mostly of *vivid lightning*, Il. 8. 133, Od. 5. 128, al., Ar. Av. 1747; opp. to φολόεις κεραυνός, Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 10; Ζεὺς ἀργῆς, i. e. *fire*, Emped. 160.

2. *shining, white*, of fat, ἀργέτι δημῶ Il. 11. 818; ἀργέτα δημόν 21. 127; of a robe, ἐανῶ ἀργῆτι φαεινῶ 3. 419; ἀργῆτι μαλλῶ Aesch. Eum. 45, cf. Soph. Tr. 675; ἀργῆς Κολωνός because of its chalky soil, Id. O. C. 670:—with neut., ἀργῆτος ἐλαίου Nic. Th. 105.

ἀργῆς, Dor. ἀργᾶς, ὁ, a kind of *serpent*, ὄφεις ἀργῆς Hipp. 1160 C, cf. ἀργηστής: also an obscure nickname of Demosthenes, Aeschin. 41. 15, Plut. Dem. 4.

ἀργηστής, οὔ, ὁ, = ἀργῆς or ἀργῆεις, *glancing, quivering*, πτηνός ἀργ. ὄφεις Aesch. Eum. 181. 2. *white*, ἀφρός Id. Theb. 60; κύκνοι Theocr. 25. 131.

ἀργήτης, = ἀργῆς, Tzetz.

ἀργία, ἡ, = ἀεργία, *want of employment or use*, Soph. Fr. 380, Hipp. Mochl. 854: *idleness, laziness*, Eur. Med. 297, H. F. 592; νόμος ἀργίας against those who would not work, Dem. 1308. 19; γραφῆ ἀργίας Arist. Fr. 381, cf. Plut. Sol. 17, 31;—in pl., Isocr. 148 D. 2. in good sense, *rest, leisure*, τῶν οικείων ἔργων from . . , Plat. Legg. 761 A. 3. in pl. to express the Lat. *feriae*, Arr. Epict. 4. 8, 33, App. Civ. 1. 56.

ἀργίας, v. sub ἀργῆεις.

ἀργι-βόειος, ον, *with white kine*, of Euboea, Ροῖτα ap. Ael. N. A. 12. 36.

ἀργι-κέραυνος, ον, *with bright, vivid lightning*, epith. of Zeus, Il. 19. 121, al., Pind. O. 8. 3.

ἀργι-κέρως, ὁ, ἡ, *white-horned*, αἴγες Orac. ap. Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 4.

ἀργικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀργός, *indolent*, Eur. Fr. 793 (Nauck *μαντικοῖς*).

ἀργιλίπης, ἐς, Archil. 150, and ἀργίλιψ, ιπος, Nic. Th. 213 (of serpents), *white*; cf. Lob. Paral. 290.

ἀργίλλα or ἀργίλα, ἡ, *an underground dwelling*, so called in Magna Graecia, Ephorus ap. Strabo 244, cf. Eust. ad Dion. P. 1166. II. = sq., Galen.

ἀργίλλος or ἀργίλος, ἡ, (v. ἀργός) *white clay, potter's earth*, Lat. *argilla*, Arist. Probl. 9. 6, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 3.

ἀργιλλώδης or ἀργιλώδης, ἐς, *like clay, clayey*, ἀργιλωδεστέρην γῆν, of Samos, Hdt. 2. 12, cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 17, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 5.

ἀργίλοφος, v. sub ἀργείλοφος.

ἀργι-νεφής, ἐς, *clouded with white*, ὄπός Soph. Fr. 479.

ἀργινόεις, εσσα, εν, = ἀργός (q. v.), *bright-shining, white*, epith. of the cities Cameiros and Lycastos, from their lying on chalky hills (so Hor. *claram Rhodon*), Il. 2. 647, 656; hence the islets off Aeolis were called Ἀργινοῦσαι, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 27; of milk, Anth. P. 7. 23; χαλινά Ar. Rh. 4. 1607.

ἀργι-όδους, ὄδοντος, ὁ, ἡ, *white-toothed, white-tusked*, λευκοὶ ὄδοντες ἀργιόδοντος ὄος Il. 10. 264, cf. Od. 8. 60, etc.; κύνες Il. 11. 292:—also ἀργιόδων in Ar. Rh. 2. 820.

ἀργι-πόδης, ου, ὁ, = sq., χίμαρος Anth. P. 6. 299.

ἀργί-πους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, *swift-footed*, ἀργίποδας κύνας Il. 24. 211; of rams, Soph. Aj. 237 (where the Schol. expl. it by λευκόποδας, but v. ἀργός).—The collat. form ἀργιόπους is acc. to Hesych. Macedon. for an eagle.

ἀργίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = νύξ (διὰ τὴν ἀνάπαυσιν), Orph. ap. Clem. Al. 676.

ἀργμα, ατος, τό, (ἀρχω) only used in pl. ἀργματα, = ἀπάργματα, ἀπαρχαί, *the firstlings* at a sacrifice or feast, Od. 14. 446.

Ἀργο-γενής, ἐς, *native of Argos*, Anth. P. app. 160.

ἀργι-πόδας, ον, *slow of dying*, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 143.

Ἀργόθεν, Adv. from Argos, Soph. Ant. 106, Eur. I. T. 70.

ἀργό-θριξ, gen. τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, τό, *white-haired*, Archimed.

ἀργόλας, α, ὁ, a kind of *serpent*, Suid.: cf. ἀργῆς.

Ἀργολίξω, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to take the part of the Argives*, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 34, Ephor. 137.

Ἀργολίς (sub. γῆ), ἴδος, ἡ, a district in Peloponnesus, Hdt., etc. 2. as Adj., ὁ, ἡ, of Argolis, Argolic, ἐσθῆς Aesch. Supp. 236: later, Ἀργο-λικός, ἡ, ὄν, Plut. Rom. 21; Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 722. 63.

Ἀργολιστί, Adv. in the Argive tongue or fashion, Soph. Fr. 411.

ἀργο-λογεῖν, *to talk idly*, Basil.

ἀργολογία, ἡ, *idle talking*, Eccl.:—Adj. -λογικός, ἡ, ὄν, Eust. Opusc. 252. 14; Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 260. 86.

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ἀργός, ἡ, ὄν, *shining, bright, glistening*, of a goose (cf. Pope's 'silver swan'), Od. 15. 161; of a sleek, well-fed ox, Lat. *nitidus*, Il. 23. 30; but in Hom. mostly used in the phrase πόδας ἀργοί, as epith. of dogs, or rather of hounds (so, ἀργιπόδες Il. 24. 211, ἀργοί alone, 1. 50., 18. 283), *swift-footed*, because all swift motion causes a kind of *glancing* or *flickering light*, 18. 578, Od. 2. 11, etc.; cf. πόδαργος. There is a similar connexion of notions in αἰόλος. The old interpr. of *white* or *white-footed* has been long given up, as not applicable to all dogs, v. Nitzsch Od. 2. 11; cf. sq. 2. *white*, Arist. Top. 6. 11, 3. II. parox. as prop. n., Ἄργος, ὁ, the name of a dog, *Swift-foot*, Od. 17. 292:—but the mythic herdsman Argus (γηγενής Aesch. Pr. 568, cf. Supp. 305) was so called from his eyes being ever open and bright. (From √APG come also ἀργῆς, ἀργῆεις, ἀργινόεις, ἀργεννός, ἀργυρος, ἀργυ-φείος, ἀργίλος; cf. Skt. rāḡāmi (splendeo), arjūnas (lux), rajatas (albus), rajatam (argentum); Lat. argentum (Osc. aragetum), argilla.)

ἀργός, ὄν, later also ἡ, ὄν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 3, Meteor. 1. 14, 11, Theophr., etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 105: (contr. from ἀεργός):—properly, *not working the ground, living without labour*, Hdt. 5. 6: hence *doing nothing, idle, lazy, slow*, opp. to ἐργάτις, Soph. Ph. 97, Ar. Nub. 73, etc.; ἀργοὶ ἐπιθυμῖαι Plat. Rep. 572 E; ἀργοὶ τὴν διάνοιαν Ib. 458 A; τὸ πρὸς πᾶν ξυνετὸν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἀργόν Thuc. 3. 82; θεὸς δὲ τοῖς ἀργοῖσιν οὐ παρίσταται Menand. Monost. 242; ἂν ἀργὸς ᾖ if he be in no trade, Antiph. Κναφ. 1, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 11:—c. gen. rei, *idle at a thing, free from it*, τῶν οἰκασθεν from domestic toils, Eur. I. A. 1000; πόνων σφοδρῶν Plat. Legg. 835 D; γυναῖκας ἀργούς ταλασίας Ib. 806 A; ἀργός αἰσχροῦν slow to evil, Aesch. Theb. 411:—also, ἀργότεραι ἐς τὸ δρᾶν τι Thuc. 7. 67; ἀργὸς περὶ τι Plat. Legg. 966 D. 2. of things, ὄρνυ. Eur. Phoen. 1357; of money, *lying idle, yielding no return*, opp. to ἐνεργός, Dem. 815. 15., 819. 22; of land, *lying fallow or untilled*, Isocr. 68 A, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 19, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 8; διατριβὴ ἄ. in which nothing is done, idle, Ar. Ran. 1498, Isocr. 49 C; χρόνος Plut. Cor. 31.—Adv., ἀργῶς ἐπιμέλεσθαι Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 7; ἔχειν Dem. 66. 16: Comp. and Sup. ἀργότερον, -ότατα Xen. Oec. 15, 1 and 4. II. Pass. *unwrought*, πηλός Soph. Fr. 432, e Brunckii conj.; πυροὶ ἀργοὶ unprepared for eating, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12; ἀργυρος Paus. 3. 12, 3. 2. *not done, yet remaining to be done, left undone*, Lat. *infectus*, κοῦκ ἦν ἔτ' οὐδὲν ἀργόν Soph. O. C. 1605; ἐν δ' ἐστὶν ἡμῖν ἀργόν Eur. Phoen. 767; οὐκ ἐν ἀργοῖς not among things neglected, Soph. O. T. 287; τὰ μὲν προβέβηκεν, ἀμῆχανόν ἐστι γενέσθαι ἀργά Theogn. 584. 3. *unattempted, μάχη* Plat. Euthyd. 272 A.

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ἀργός, ἡ, ὄν, *shining, bright, glistening*, of a goose (cf. Pope's 'silver swan'), Od. 15. 161; of a sleek, well-fed ox, Lat. *nitidus*, Il. 23. 30; but in Hom. mostly used in the phrase πόδας ἀργοί, as epith. of dogs, or rather of hounds (so, ἀργιπόδες Il. 24. 211, ἀργοί alone, 1. 50., 18. 283), *swift-footed*, because all swift motion causes a kind of *glancing* or *flickering light*, 18. 578, Od. 2. 11, etc.; cf. πόδαργος. There is a similar connexion of notions in αἰόλος. The old interpr. of *white* or *white-footed* has been long given up, as not applicable to all dogs, v. Nitzsch Od. 2. 11; cf. sq. 2. *white*, Arist. Top. 6. 11, 3. II. parox. as prop. n., Ἄργος, ὁ, the name of a dog, *Swift-foot*, Od. 17. 292:—but the mythic herdsman Argus (γηγενής Aesch. Pr. 568, cf. Supp. 305) was so called from his eyes being ever open and bright. (From √APG come also ἀργῆς, ἀργῆεις, ἀργινόεις, ἀργεννός, ἀργυρος, ἀργυ-φείος, ἀργίλος; cf. Skt. rāḡāmi (splendeo), arjūnas (lux), rajatas (albus), rajatam (argentum); Lat. argentum (Osc. aragetum), argilla.)

ἀργός, ὄν, later also ἡ, ὄν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 3, Meteor. 1. 14, 11, Theophr., etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 105: (contr. from ἀεργός):—properly, *not working the ground, living without labour*, Hdt. 5. 6: hence *doing nothing, idle, lazy, slow*, opp. to ἐργάτις, Soph. Ph. 97, Ar. Nub. 73, etc.; ἀργοὶ ἐπιθυμῖαι Plat. Rep. 572 E; ἀργοὶ τὴν διάνοιαν Ib. 458 A; τὸ πρὸς πᾶν ξυνετὸν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἀργόν Thuc. 3. 82; θεὸς δὲ τοῖς ἀργοῖσιν οὐ παρίσταται Menand. Monost. 242; ἂν ἀργὸς ᾖ if he be in no trade, Antiph. Κναφ. 1, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 11:—c. gen. rei, *idle at a thing, free from it*, τῶν οἰκασθεν from domestic toils, Eur. I. A. 1000; πόνων σφοδρῶν Plat. Legg. 835 D; γυναῖκας ἀργούς ταλασίας Ib. 806 A; ἀργός αἰσχροῦν slow to evil, Aesch. Theb. 411:—also, ἀργότεραι ἐς τὸ δρᾶν τι Thuc. 7. 67; ἀργὸς περὶ τι Plat. Legg. 966 D. 2. of things, ὄρνυ. Eur. Phoen. 1357; of money, *lying idle, yielding no return*, opp. to ἐνεργός, Dem. 815. 15., 819. 22; of land, *lying fallow or untilled*, Isocr. 68 A, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 19, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 8; διατριβὴ ἄ. in which nothing is done, idle, Ar. Ran. 1498, Isocr. 49 C; χρόνος Plut. Cor. 31.—Adv., ἀργῶς ἐπιμέλεσθαι Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 7; ἔχειν Dem. 66. 16: Comp. and Sup. ἀργότερον, -ότατα Xen. Oec. 15, 1 and 4. II. Pass. *unwrought*, πηλός Soph. Fr. 432, e Brunckii conj.; πυροὶ ἀργοὶ unprepared for eating, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12; ἀργυρος Paus. 3. 12, 3. 2. *not done, yet remaining to be done, left undone*, Lat. *infectus*, κοῦκ ἦν ἔτ' οὐδὲν ἀργόν Soph. O. C. 1605; ἐν δ' ἐστὶν ἡμῖν ἀργόν Eur. Phoen. 767; οὐκ ἐν ἀργοῖς not among things neglected, Soph. O. T. 287; τὰ μὲν προβέβηκεν, ἀμῆχανόν ἐστι γενέσθαι ἀργά Theogn. 584. 3. *unattempted, μάχη* Plat. Euthyd. 272 A.

ἀργόλας, α, ὁ, a kind of *serpent*, Suid.: cf. ἀργῆς.

Ἀργολίξω, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to take the part of the Argives*, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 34, Ephor. 137.

Ἀργολίς (sub. γῆ), ἴδος, ἡ, a district in Peloponnesus, Hdt., etc. 2. as Adj., ὁ, ἡ, of Argolis, Argolic, ἐσθῆς Aesch. Supp. 236: later, Ἀργο-λικός, ἡ, ὄν, Plut. Rom. 21; Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 722. 63.

Ἀργολιστί, Adv. in the Argive tongue or fashion, Soph. Fr. 411.

ἀργο-λογεῖν, *to talk idly*, Basil.

ἀργολογία, ἡ, *idle talking*, Eccl.:—Adj. -λογικός, ἡ, ὄν, Eust. Opusc. 252. 14; Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 260. 86.

ἀργο-μέτωπος, ον, *with rough-hewn faces*, λίθοι Philo Belop. 82.

Ἀργο-ναύτης, ου, ὁ, a sailor in the ship Argo, an Argonaut, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 16, etc.; ὁ τοῦς Ἀργοναύτας ποιήσας, i. e. Apollonius Rhod., Strabo 655.

ἀργο-ποιός, ὄν, *making idle*, Plut. Num. 22.

ἀργόπους, ον, *slow of foot*, Manass. Chron. 3559.

Ἄργος, εος, τό, name of several Greek cities, of which the Peloponnesian is the best known, called by Hom. Ἄ. Ἀχαικόν, Il. 9. 141; to distinguish it from Ἄ. Πελασγικόν, 2. 681. Under the former name he comprehends all Argolis, and sometimes the whole Peloponnesus; under the latter, all Thessaly; cf. Strabo. 369. See the minute examination of the Homeric uses of the word in Gladstone, Hom. Studies, *Achaeis*, § 8. He connects it with ἀργός, as applied to a lowland district; while others take it in much the same sense as regio (a tract of country) from ὀρέγω, v. Curt. p. 184.—Hence Adjs

ἀργότης, ἡτος, ἡ, *idleness, sloth*, Epiphan.
 ἀργο-τροφίω, *to live idle or at leisure*, Cyrill.
 ἀργο-φάγος, *ov*, (φάγειν) *eating without working*, Constt. Apost. 2. 49.
 ἀργο-φώνια, ἡ, *idle talking*, Eust. Opusc. 252. 7.
 ἀργό-χρως, *ωτος*, *white in colour*, Byz.
 ἀργύρ-ἀγχη, ἡ, (formed after *κυνάγχη*) *the silver-quinsy*, which Demosthenes was said to have, when he abstained from speaking on the plea of quinsy, but really (it was said) because he was bribed, Demad. ap. Poll. 7. 104, Plut. Dem. 25.
 ἀργύραιος, *a, ov*, = ἀργύρειος, C. I. 5128. 30.
 ἀργύρ-ἀμοιβικός, ἡ, *ov*, of *or for a money-changer, money-changing*, Luc. Bis Acc. 13; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Poll. 7. 170. Adv. -κῶς, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 10.
 ἀργύρ-ἀμοιβός, *δ*, *a money-changer, banker*, Lat. *argentarius*, Plat. Polit. 289 E, Theocr. 12. 37, etc.
 ἀργύρ-ἀσπίδες, *οἱ*, *the silver-shielded*, a corps of the Macedonian army, Polyb. 5. 79, 4, Phylarch. 41, etc.
 ἀργύρειος [ῦ], *ov*, = ἀργύρεος, ἀργύρεια μέταλλα *silver-mines*, Thuc. 2. 55, 6. 91; so, τὰ ἀργύρεια (Codd. ἀργύρια) ἔργα Xen. Vect. 4, 5; τὰ ἔργα τὰ ἀργύρεια Dem. 568. 17; and τὰ ἀργύρεια alone, Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 2, Aeschin. 14. 27.
 ἀργύρ-ἐνδέτος, *ov*, *overlaid with silver*, Jo. Chrys.:—in Cyrill. Hierosol. also ἀργύρ-ἐνδύτος, *ov*.
 ἀργύρεος, *a, ov*, contr. ἀργύρους, *ἄ, οῦν*: *silver, of silver, silver-shining*, Lat. *argenteus*, Hom.; of the bow of Apollo, Il. 1. 49; of costly bowls and plate, 23. 740, Od. 4. 615; of ladies' work-baskets, 4. 125, cf. Il. 18. 412; of baths in palaces, Od. 4. 128, etc.; so also Hes. Op. 143, Pind. O. 9. 48, Aesch. Fr. 184, etc.; ἀργυρούς πλοῦτος Plat. Legg. 801 D. 2. *silvered*, κλίνειν Hdt. 9. 82. II. as Subst. ἀργυρούς, *δ*, *a silver coin*, Epiphan. and Hero ap. Gronov. Pec. Vet. p. 91, 435.
 ἀργύρ-εῖω, *to dig for silver*, Diod. 5. 36, Strabo 147.
 ἀργύρ-ἡλάτος, *ov*, of *wrought silver*, Aesch. Fr. 170, Eur. Ion 1181:—ἀργύρ-ἡλάτης, *ov*, *δ*, *a silver-smith*, Hesych.
 ἀργύριδιον [ρι], τό, = ἀργύριον, generally in a contemptuous sense, Ar. Pl. 147, Fr. 462, Eupol. Δημ. 42, Isocr. 291 E; v. sub χρυσίδιον.
 ἀργύριζομαι, Med. *to get or extort money*, πάντοθεν Dinarch. 95. 21; τινά from one, Joseph. A. J. 14. 14, 6, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4957. 52, cf. 4879, al. II. the Act. in neut. sense, *to be of a silvery colour*, Eust. Opusc. 309. 36.
 ἀργύρικός, ἡ, *ov*, of, for or in silver, ζημία ἀργ. a fine in money, Diod. 12. 21, Plut. Salon 23.
 ἀργύριον [ῦ], τό, Boeot. ἀργούριον C. I. 1569. 50:—a small coin, piece of money, Ar. Fr. 255, Xen. Oec. 19, 16, etc.; pl. (v. Poll. 9. 89), Ar. Av. 600, Eupol. Καλ. 19, Plat. Legg. 742 D, Xen. Oec. 19, 16; then, 2. collectively money, as we also say 'silver,' Ar. Pl. 156; 158, al.; ἀργ. βήτην a fixed sum, Thuc. 2. 70; εἰς ἀργ. λογισθέντα calculated in our money, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 33; ἀργ. καθαρὸν 'hard cash,' Theocr. 15. 36;—in Com. oft. with the Art., τὰργύριον the money, the cash, δανείζεσθαι Ar. Nub. 756; ἀπαιτεῖν Ib. 1247; κατατιθέναι Antiph. Knoισθ. 1. 14, etc.; so, τὸ ἀργ. καταβάλλειν Thuc. 1. 27, etc. II. = ἀργυρος, silver, πεντηκοσίας μνέας ἀργυρίου Hdt. 3. 13; ἀργ. ἐπίσημον and ἀσημον Thuc. 2. 13; oft. in Plat.;—ἀργυρίου ἄνθος, Lat. *flos argenti*, Hipp. 574. 53.
 ἀργύρις, ἰδος, ἡ, *a silver cup or vessel*, Pind. O. 9. 137, Pherecr. Περσ. 6, C. I. 140. 46., 141 B. 12., 142. 13; cf. Ath. 502 A. 2. plate in general, πίνειν ἐξ ἀργυρίδων χρυσῶν Anaxil. Inscr. 8. II. a name given to the drachma, ap. Ath. 98 E.
 ἀργύρισμός, *δ*, (ἀργυρίζομαι) like χρηματισμός, *a getting money*, Strabo 300, freq. in Philo; ἀργυρισμοῦ πρόφασιν Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4957. 37.
 ἀργυρίτης, *δ*, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, of or belonging to silver: I. ἀργυρίτις, ἡ, as Subst. *silver-ore*, φλέψ ἀργυρίτιδος Xen. Vect. 1, 5, cf. 4, 4; κατεργασάμενος τὴν ἀργ. ap. Dem. 974. 28, cf. 29; γῆ ἀργ. Strabo 147; v. Böckh on Laureion in P. E. 2. 427 F. Tr. II. of or belonging to money, ἀγὼν ἀργυρίτης a contest in which the prize was money, on the analogy of στεφανίτης, Plut. 2. 820 C, Lynceus ap. Ath. 584 C. 2. in A. B. 442, a moneyed man.
 ἀργύρο-βίος, *ov*, (βίος) *with the silver bow*, Eust. 41. 11.
 ἀργύρο-γνωμονέω, *to try or assay silver*, Eumath. 434.
 ἀργύρο-γνωμονικός, ἡ, *ov*, skilled in assaying silver, Arr. Epict. 2. 3, 2.
 ἀργύρο-γνώμων, *ov*, *δ*, ἡ, an assayer of silver, Plat. de Virt. 378 E, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 7, Plut. Crass. 2, etc.
 ἀργύροδάμας [ἄ], *αντος*, *δ*, a precious stone, Plin. 37. 54 (cf. ἀδάμας).
 ἀργύρο-δέκτης, *ov*, *δ*, one who takes silver or money, Greg. Naz.
 ἀργύροδίνης [ι], *ov*, *δ*, (δίνη) *silver-eddy*, epith. of rivers, Il. 2. 753., 21. 8, 130, Hes. Th. 340, etc.; cf. Nonn. D. 19. 304.
 ἀργύρο-δουλας, *δ*, a slave to silver, ap. Suid.
 ἀργύρο-ειδής, *es*, like silver, silvery, δίνειν Enr. I. A. 752, Ion 95; ὕδωρ Orph. Arg. 601; ἀργυροειδέϊ χαλκῶ (as Xylander for ἀργυροδινεί), Tryph. 98:—metaph. of the eyes in disease, Hipp. Prorrh. 102.
 ἀργύρο-εἶσα, *ev*, = ἀργύρεος, Byz., v. l. Nic. Al. 54.
 ἀργύρο-ήλος, *ov*, *silver-studded*, ξίφος Il. 2. 45; θρόνος Od. 7. 162, etc.
 ἀργύρο-θήκη, ἡ, a money-chest, Antiph. Μίδ. 1, Theophr. Char. 10; cf. Poll. 4. 19.
 ἀργύρο-θρόνος, *ov*, *silver-throned*, Ἥρα Himer. p. 364.
 ἀργύρο-θώραξ, *ακος*, *δ*, with a silver breastplate, Walz Rhett. 1. 531.
 ἀργύρο-κάπηλος, *δ*, dealing in money, Cyrill.
 ἀργύρο-κέντητος, *ov*, *silver-broidered*, Byz.
 ἀργύρο-κοπέιον, τό, a silversmith's shop, a mint, Antipho ap. Harp. Andoc. ap. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1007, Arist. Probl. 24. 9, 1, C. I. 123. 30.
 ἀργύρο-κοπέω, *to coin money*, LXX (Jer. 6. 29), dub. in Poll. 7. 102.

ἀργύρο-κοπιστήρ, ἡρος, *δ*, a coiner, λόγων Cratin. Τροφ. 7.
 ἀργύρο-κόπος, *δ*, (κόπτω) a coiner, Phryn. Com. Ἐφ. 5. II. a worker in silver, silver-smith, Plut. 2. 830 E, Inscr. Smyrn. in C. I. 3154, Poll. 7. 102, 103, LXX, N. T.
 ἀργύροκοσμέω, *to adorn with silver*, C. I. 8765. IV. c.
 ἀργύρο-κράνος, *ov*, *silver-headed* (cf. πολιοῦκρανος), of Hadrian, Or. Sib. 5. 47.
 ἀργύρο-κυκλος, *ov*, *silver-wheeled*, Nonn. D. 18. 10.
 ἀργύρο-λαμπής, *es*, (λάμπω) *shining with or as silver*, Greg. Nyss.:—hence Verb -λαμπέω, Byz.
 ἀργύρολογέω, *to levy money*, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 12: c. acc. pers. *to levy money upon*, lay under contribution, Thuc. 2. 69., 8. 3, Aeschin. 76. 17, etc.; so, ἀργ. ἐκ πόλεων Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 30; παρά τινος Themist. 289 D.
 ἀργύρολόγητος, *ov*, made for levying money, LXX (2 Macc. 9. 3).
 ἀργύρολογία, ἡ, a levying of money, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 8, etc.
 ἀργύρολόγος, *ov*, (λέγω) *levying money*, ναῦς Ar. Eq. 1071, Thuc. 3. 19, etc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 375.
 ἀργύρο-λοφος, *ov*, *silver-crested*, ap. Ideler Phys. 2. 200.
 ἀργύρομίγης, *es*, (μίγνυμι) *mixed with silver*, γῆ Strabo 147.
 ἀργύρον, τό, a Byzantine silver coin, Byz.
 ἀργύρο-νόμος, *δ*, (νέμω) a money-dealer, Constt. Apost. 2. 37.
 ἀργύρο-παστος, *ov*, *silver-broidered*, ὕπλα Polyaen. 4. 16; ἐνδύμα Meliss. in Gal. Opusc. p. 749.
 ἀργύρο-πέξα, ἡ, *silver-footed*, regular epith. of Thetis, Il.; of Aphrodité, Pind. P. 9. 16: hence later was formed an Adj. ἀργυρόπεζος, *ov*, Anth. P. 5. 60.
 ἀργύρο-πηχυσ, *ov*, *silver-armed*, Nonn. D. 42. 419.
 ἀργύρο-ποιός, *δ*, a worker in silver, Anth. P. 14. 50: —ποίητος, *ov*, wrought in silver, Byz.
 ἀργύρο-πους, *δ*, ἡ, with silver feet or legs, κλίνη Xen. An. 4. 4, 21, cf. Dem. 741. 6, Polyb. 31. 3, 18.
 ἀργύρο-πράτης [ἄ], *ov*, *δ*, a money-dealer, Cyrill.:—hence -ἄτικός, ἡ, *ov*, Byz.: —πράτειον, τό, Byz.
 ἀργύρο-πώλης, *ov*, *δ*, a money-dealer, Sozom.: —πωλεῖον, τό, Id.
 ἀργύρο-ρίζος, *ov*, (ρίζα) with a silver root, πηγαὶ Ταρτήσσου ἀργ. i. e. having silver in the soil, Stesich. 5.
 ἀργύρορρύτης [ῦ], *ov*, *δ*, (ρέω) *silver-flowing*, Eur. H. F. 385.
 ἀργύρος, *δ*, (v. ἀργός, ἡ, *ov*) *white metal*, i. e. silver, often mentioned in Hom., though not so often as gold; forming parts of a chariot, as the wheel-naves, Il. 5. 726; the pole, Ib. 729; ornamenting armour or arms, cf. ἀργύρεος, ἀργυρόηλος; gilded over, Od. 6. 232; brought from Alybé in Pontus, ἐξ Ἀλύβης, ὅθεν ἀργύρου ἐστὶ γενέθλη Il. 2. 857; so, πηγή ἀργύρου Aesch. Pers. 238, etc.; ἀργ. κοῖλος, v. sub χρυσός. 2. ἀργ. χυτός *quicksilver* (v. ὑδράργυρος), Arist. de An. I. 3, 11, Meteor. 4. 8, 9, Theophr. Lap. 60. II. *silver-money*, and generally *money*, Aesch. Supp. 935; ἐπ' ἀργύρω γε τὴν ψυχὴν παραδούς Soph. Ant. 322; εἴ τι μὴ ξὺν ἀργύρω ἐπράσσει by bribery, Id. O. T. 124;—but in Prose not till late, as Alciphro. 2. 3; ἀργύριον being the classical form in this sense, v. Böckh P. E. 1. 35.
 ἀργύρο-σάλπιγξ, γγος, *δ*, ἡ, with silver trumpet, Manass. Chron. 2334.
 ἀργύρο-σκελής, *es*, *silver-limbed*, Nicet. Eug. 1. 146.
 ἀργύρο-σκόπος, *δ*, ἡ, = ἀργυρογνώμων, A. B. 18.
 ἀργύρο-στερής, *es*, (στερέω) *robbing of silver*, βίος ἀργ. a robber's life, Aesch. Cho. 1002.
 ἀργύρο-τάμιος, *ov*, *δ*, an officer in the tax department at Athens under the emperors, C. I. 354, 355. 12; also at other places, 2782, 3631, 3773, al.:—hence ἀργυροτάμεια, ἡ, for -ταμεία, 2787, 2817:—and -ταμειεύω, 2930.
 ἀργύρο-τεκτος, *ov*, wrought of silver, Epiphan.
 ἀργύρο-τοιχος, *ov*, with silver sides, δροῖτη Aesch. Ag. 1539.
 ἀργύρο-ταξος, *ov*, with silver bow, Homeric epith. of Apollo; also simply Ἀργυρότοξος, bearer of the silver bow, Il. 1. 37.
 ἀργυρο-τρώκτης, *ov*, *δ*, a nibbler of silver, a covetous man, Greg. Naz.
 ἀργύρο-φάλαρος, *ov*, with silver trappings, Polyb. 31. 3, 6.
 ἀργύρο-φεγγής, *es*, *silver-shining*, Anth. P. 11. 313:—also -φάνης, *es*, Cyrill.
 ἀργύρο-φλέψ, *δ*, ἡ, with veins of silver ore, Schol. Plat. p. 208.
 ἀργύρο-χάλινος, *ov*, with silver or silver-studded bridle, Philostr. 532.
 ἀργύρο-χεύμων, *ov*, (χέω) *silver-flowing*, Manass. Chron. 6257.
 ἀργύρο-χοείω, *to melt or cast silver*, Cyrill.:—hence -χοεῖον, τό, Eccl.
 ἀργύρο-χοός, *δ*, (χέω) a melter of, worker in, silver, LXX (Sap. 15. 9).
 ἀργύρο-χρσος, *ov*, *silver-coloured*, Tzetz.
 ἀργύρο-χρυσος [ῦ], *ov*, of silver and gold, perhaps silver-gilt, Byz.
 ἀργύρω, *to cover with silver*, C. I. 435:—elsewhere always in Pass. *to be silvered, plated*, βύπος ἡργυρωμένος Menand. Monost. 469;—in Pind., of persons, ἀργυρωθέντες σὺν οἰνηραῖς φιάλαις rewarded with silver wine-cups, N. 10. 80; so, αἰοδαὶ ἀργυρωθεῖσαι πρόσωπα songs with silver in their faces, i. e. mercenary, I. 2. 13.
 ἀργύρωδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *rich in silver*, τόπος Xen. Vect. 4. 3.
 ἀργύρωμα [ῦ], τό, silver plate, mostly in pl., Lys. Fr. 50, Antiph. Χρυσ. 1, Menand. Ἰμν. 3, etc.:—hence Dim. ἀργυρωμάτιον, τό, Arr. Epict. 3. 26, 36.
 ἀργύρο-ώνητος, *ov*, bought with silver, θεράπων Hdt. 4. 72; ὑφαί Aesch. Ag. 949; ὁ ἀργ., i. e. a slave, Isocr. 300 B; ἀργ. σέθεν Eur. Alc. 676.
 ἀργύρο-ωρυχείον, τό, a silver-mine, Schol. Aeschin. p. 27. 30 Dind.
 ἀργύφεις [ῦ], *η, ov*, Ep. Adj. *silver-shining, silver-white*, Il. 18. 50, Od. 5. 230, Hes. Th. 574. (ἀργύφεις is related to ἀργυρ-ος as λιγύς to λιγυρ-ός: v. sub ἀργός.)
 ἀργύφης, *es*, = foreg., Orph. Lith. 284.
 ἀργύφος, *ov*, = ἀργύφεις, epith. of sheep, Il. 24. 621, Od. 10. 85.
 Ἀργώ, βος, contr. οὐς, ἡ, (ἀργός, ἡ, *ov*) *the Argo or ship in which*

Jason sailed to Colchis, *the Swift*, first in Od. 12. 70:—Adj. Ἀργῶς, α, ον, of the Argo, δόρυ, σκάφος Eur. Andr. 794, Mcd. 477. 2. the constellation Argo, Eratosth. Catast. 35. ἄρδα, ἡ, (ἄρδα) dirt, τὴν ἄρδα ἀπ' ἐμοῦ σπόγγισον Pherecr. Ἐπιλ. 7. ἄρδαλιον, τό, a water-pot or trough, Hesych.; v. ἄρδάνιον. ἄρδαλος, ὁ, v. l. for ἄρδα, l. c. ἄρδαλώ, to dirty, soil, Hipp. 582. 12., 599. 6, Philem. Πανηγ. 2:—Pass., ἡρδαλωμένος filthy, LXX (Sir. 21. 6). ἄρδάνιον, τό, = ἄρδαλιον, Poll. 8. 66, A. B. 441. ἄρδεία, ἡ, (ἄρδα) a watering of fields, Strabo 205, Plut. 2. 687 F; of cattle, εἰς ἀρδείαν ἀγειν Ael. N. A. 7. 12. ἄρδεις, εως, ἡ, (ἄρδευ) = foreg., Polyb. 9. 43, 5, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 D:—ἄρδευμα, τό, Eus. ἄρδευτέον, verb. Adj. one must water, irrigate, Geop. 9. 11. ἄρδευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a waterer, Manetho 4. 258. ἄρδευτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. watered, Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 55. ἄρδύω, = ἄρδα, to water, Lat. irrigare, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 1, Probl. 20. 15, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 2, etc.:—ἄρδα is the form used by earlier writers, except Aesch. Pr. 852:—cf. Lob. Phryn. 763, Meineke Com. Gr. 3. 158. ἄρδηθμός, ὁ, = ἄρδμός, Lyc. 622, Nic. Th. 401. ἄρδην, Adv. contr. for ἀέρδην (as αἶρω for ἀείρω):—lifted up on high, of a vase carried on the head, Soph. Ant. 430, Aj. 1279; φέρειν ἄρδην Eur. Alc. 608; πηδῶντος ἄ. Ἐκτορος τάφρων ὑπερ Soph. Aj. 1279. II. taken away utterly, wholly, Lat. raptim, Aesch. Pr. 1051, Eur. Hec. 887; ἄρδην ἀπολλύναι, διαφθείρειν, Lat. penitus, funditus evertere, Plat. Rep. 421 A; ἄ. διαφθείρεσθαι Id. Legg. 677 C, cf. Dem. 385. 2; πάντας ἄρδην τοὺς θεοὺς all together, all at once, Ar. Thesm. 274. ἄρδιο-θήρα, ας, ἡ, (ἄρδης) a forceps to extract arrow-heads, etc., ap. Serv. ad Virg. ἄρδης, ἡ, the point of an arrow, acc. ἄρδιν Hdt. 4. 81; pl. ἄρδεις (Ion.) 1. 215; gen. ἄρδέων 4. 81:—on Aesch. Pr. 880, v. ἄπυρος. ἄρδμός, ὁ, a watering-place, Il. 18. 521, Od. 13. 247, Ap. Rh. 4. 1247. ἄρδα: impf. ἡρδον Plat. Tim. 76 A, Ion. 3 sing. ἄρδσκε Hdt. 2. 13; fut. ἄρσω (?): aor. ἡρσα Hdt. 5. 12, subj. ἄρση Id. 2. 14, part. ἄρσας Hdt. 2. 14., 5. 12: used by Att. only in pres. and impf. (Froin ✓ΑΡΔ come also ἄρδύω, ἄρδμός, ἄρδα, ἄρδαλος, and perhaps ραίνω (ἔρ-ράδ-αται); cf. Skt. ārdras (univus), ārdrayāmi (humecto).) To water, and so, 1. of men, to water cattle, ἵππους ἄρσασα βαθυ-σχοίνοιο Μέλητος from or at the Meles, h. Hom. 8. 3; ἄρδ. Σιμόντος Euphor. 75; ἡρσε τὸν ἵππον Hdt. 1. c.:—also to walk or swim cattle in water, Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἀπέρσαι 3:—Pass. to drink, ἀρδόμενοι h. Hom. Ap. 263. 2. of rivers, to water land, Lat. rigore, irrigare, Hdt. 2. 14, Aesch. Pers. 487, 806, etc.; also of men, μισθωτὸς-ἄρδει πεδία Timocl. Ἰκ. 3, cf. Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 8, 4:—Pass. to be watered, of countries, Hdt. 2. 13; σίτος χειρὶ ἀρδόμενος watered by hand, Id. 1. 193; ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ Ib., cf. Ibyc. 1; καρπὸς ἀρδομένην . . χθόνα having its corn watered, Ar. Nub. 282. II. metaph. to foster, cherish, Lat. fovere, στρατὸν, δλβον ἄρδειν Pind. O. 5. 28, 55; χαρίτων ἄρδειν δρόσφ, i. e. to cover with glory, Id. I. 6 (5). 94 (v. sub ραίνω); so, τὸ λογιατικὸν ἄ. καὶ αὖθειν Plat. Rep. 550 B, cf. 606 D, etc.; ἄρδειν νοῦν οἴνω Ar. Eq. 96, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 276 D, Xen. Symp. 2, 24. Ἀρέθουσα, ἡ, name of several fountains, the earliest known in Ithaca, Od. 13. 408:—the most famous at Syracuse, said to be an Arcad. nymph, who, being pursued by the river-god Alpheius, and changed into a stream by Artemis, disappeared underground and re-appeared at Syracuse, Strabo 270; its Nymph became the Muse of Bucolic poetry. (A participial form, as if ἄρδουσα, the Waterer:—ἀρέθω is quoted by Theognost. Can. 141.) ἀρεία [ἄρ], Ion. and poët. ἀρείη, ἡ; (ἀρά):—Collective noun, menaces, threats, λευγαλέοις ἐπέεσσιν . . καὶ ἀρείη Il. 21. 339., 20. 109; πολλὰ δὲ μελιχίοισι . . , πολλὰ δ' ἀρείη 17. 431:—hence the Verb ἀρείω = ἀπειλέω, Hipponax ap. E. M. 139. 38, Gaisf. Ἀρει-θύσανος, ὁ, tassel of Ares, a bold word for a brave and tried warrior, Aesch. Fr. 200. (Cf. Eust. 600. 43:—unless it be from θύω,—cf. ἀρειμανής.) Ἀρειμῶνης, ἴς, (μαίνομαι) full of warlike frenzy, Simyl. ap. Plut. Rom. 17, Anth. P. 9. 210:—also -μάνιος, ον, θρασύτης Philo 1. 375, cf. Plut. 2. 321 E, al.; a name given by the Magi to the Spirit of Evil, opp. to Oromasdes, Arist. Fr. 8, Plut. 2. 369 E, sq.:—hence -μανιότης, ἡ, Stob. Ecl. 2. 322. Ἀρειο-βάτης, ον, ὁ, marching martially, Or. Sib. 12. 160. Ἀρειο-θολόμοι, Pass. to be tainted with Arianism, Byz. Ἀρειο-πάγιτης, Ἀρειόπαγος, ὁ, v. sub Ἀρειος πάγος. Ἀρειος [ἄ], ον, also α, ον Eur. H. F. 413; Ion. Ἀρήιος, ἡ, ον: (Ἀρης):—devoted to Ares, warlike, martial, Lat. Mavortius; in Hom., mostly of warriors, Μενέλαος Ἀρήιος Il. 3. 339, al., cf. Ἀρηίφιλος; Ἀρήιοι νῆες Ἀχαιῶν 11. 800, al.; also of their arms, ἀρήια τεύχεα δύω 6. 340, cf. 10. 407; the Att. form only in the phrase τεῖχος Ἀρειον, 4. 407, al.; also in Hdt., ἀρήιοι ἀγῶνες conflicts in real war, opp. to γυμνικοί, 9. 33; ὄπλον ἄ. 4. 23; of a man, as Subst., a warrior, 6. 98:—Ἀθηνᾶ Ἀρεία Lap. Par. in C. I. 3137. 70, cf. 4393.—The later Comp. Ἀρειότερος (q. v.) is prob. formed from ἀρείων, as χερειότερος from χερείων. II. as nom. pr. Arius; esp. of the heresiarch, Eccl.:—whence Ἀρειανός, -νός, Ἀρειανίζω, ἀνικός, -ανισμός, -ανιστής or ἴτης, -ανόφρων, Eccl. Ἀρειος πάγος, ὁ, the hill of Ares, over against the west side of the Acropolis at Athens, Ἀρήιος π. Hdt. 8. 52; also Ἀρειος πάγος (where Ἀρειος is gen. of Ἀρης) Soph. O. C. 947, cf. Eur. El. 125, 8, cf. 950. On it was held the highest judicial court, which took cognisance of murder and other capital crimes, v. Dem. 271. 14: originally it discharged high political functions, of which it was deprived in the time of Pericles: it is called ἡ βουλή ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου, Inscr. vet. Att. in C. I. 75, cf.

123. 59, al., Dem. 271. 14, cf. Lys. 176. 21, Arist. Fr. 360; ἡ ἐν Ἀ. πάγῳ βουλή Id. Pol. 2. 12, 2; also, Ἀρεία βουλή C. I. 426; εἰς τὸν Ἀρειον πάγον ἀναβῆναι to become a member of the court, Isocr. 147 B, 265 B; ἐν Ἀ. πάγῳ δοῦναι δίκην Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 12; δίκαι ψευδο-μαρτυριῶν τῶν ἐξ Ἀ. πάγου Id. Fr. 378. Its mythical origin is treated by Aesch. Eum. 681, sq.—On its history, v. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2. 49., 3. 23, Grote 3. 97.—The compd. Ἀρειόπαγος occurs in a late Att. Inscr. (C. I. 181. 15), but is used in no good writer, Lob. Phryn. 599.—But we find the noun Ἀρειοπαγίτης (not Ἀρειο-, which is late, Lob. Phryn. 698), an Areopagite, Aeschin. 11. fin., C. I. 263, 372, al., Arist. Fr. 366; proverb., Ἀρειοπαγίτου σκληρότερος Themist. 263 A, cf. Alciphro 1. 13:—Adj., Ἀρειοπαγίτης βουλή Id. 2. 3; Ἀρειοπαγίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Strabo 260. ἀρειότερος, α, ον, a later form of ἀρείων, Theogn. 548, etc. ἀρειότης, ἡ, (ἀρείων) excellence, Cyrill. Ἀρεί-τολμος, ον, warlike, bold, Anth. P. 9. 40. Ἀρείφατος, ἔρ. Ἀρηίφατος, ον, (*φένω, πέφαται) slain by Ares, i. e. slain in war, Il. 19. 31, etc.; φόνοι ἄρ. Eur. Supp. 603. 2. later it seems generally = Ἀρειος, martial, ἄρ. ἀγῶν, λῆμα Aesch. Eum. 913, Fr. 146; κόποι Eur. Rhes. 124. ἀρείων [ἄ], ὁ, ἡ, -ον, τό, gen. ονος, used as Comp. to ἀγαθός, cf. ἀριστος: (v. *ἄρω):—better, stouter, stronger, braver, more excellent, in Hom. of all advantages of body, birth, and fortune, e. g. Il. 1. 260; also in Hes. Op. 205, Pind. N. 7. 149, and Aesch. Pr. 420, Theb. 305, Ag. 81:—rare in Prose, ἄ ὑμῖν ἄρειον μὴ γινῶναι Arist. Fr. 40. ἄ-ρεκτος, ον, poët. for ἀρρεκτος, unaccomplished, Il. 19. 150, Simon. 111. ἀρέομαι, Ion. for ἀράομαι, Hdt. II. poët. fut. of αἶρομαι, I shall win, gain, Böckh Pind. P. 1. 75 (147). Ἀρειο-παγίτης, ον, ὁ, v. Ἀρειοπαγίτης. Ἀρειος, α, ον, collat. form of Ἀρειος, Ἀρεία (sc. κρήνη) the spring of Ares, Pind. P. 9. 97. ἀρέσαι, ἀρέσασθαι, v. sub ἀρέσκω. ἀρεσκεία, ἡ, (ἀρεσκεύω) the character of an ἀρεσκος, complaisance, obsequiousness, cringing, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 7, M. Mor. 1. 29, 1; ἄρ. βασι-λέως Polyb. 6. 2, 12. 2. in good sense, πρὸς θεὸν καὶ ἀρετὴν Philo 1. 168. ἀρεσκευε, τό, an act of obsequiousness, Plut. Demetr. 11. ἀρεσκεύομαι, to comply with, τινι Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 C, Hesych.; prob. l. for ἀρέσκεσθαι in Plut. 2. 4 D. ἀρεσκευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, obsequious, M. Anton. 1. 16. ἀρεσκόντως, Adv. part. pres. act. of ἀρέσκω, agreeably, Eur. I. T. 463, 581, Plat. Rep. 504 B. ἀρεσκος, ἡ, ον, pleasing, but mostly in bad sense, obsequious, cringing, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 13., 4. 6, 1, Theophr. Char. 5. ἀρέσκω, and impf. ἡρεσκον Soph. and Att. Prose: fut. ἀρέσω Dem. 1004. 13, Ep. ἀρέσω Ap. Rh. (in compd. συν-); aor. ἡρεσα Hdt., Att., Ep. ἄρεσσα Ap. Rh., inf. ἀρέσαι Il., Xen.: pf. ἀρήρεκα Sext. Emp. M. 1. 238:—Med., fut. ἀρέσομαι Aesch. Supp. 655, Ep. ἀρέσσομαι Il. 4. 362: aor. ἡρεσάμην, Ep. ἄρ- Hes. Sc. 255, Ep. part. ἀρεσσάμενος Il. 9. 112, Theogn. (cf. ἐξαρέσκομαι): aor. pass. in med. sense, Soph. Ant. 500:—Pass., aor. ἡρέσθη Paus., Joseph. (On the Root, v. *ἄρω). I. having a pers. as the subject, to make good, make amends, ἀψ' ἐθέλω ἀρέσαι Il. 9. 120., 19. 138:—so in Med., ταῦτα δ' ὕπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθα this will we make up among ourselves, 4. 362, cf. Od. 22. 55; ἀπονδᾶς θεοῖς ἀρέσασθαι to make full drink-offerings to the gods, Theogn. 760. 2. in Hom. also often in Med., c. acc. pers. et dat. modi, to appease, conciliate, αὐτὸν ἀρεσσάσθω ἐπέεσσιν καὶ δῶρω Od. 8. 396, (so, 402, τὸν ξείνον ἀρέσσομαι ὡς σὺ κελεύεις); ὡς κέν μιν ἀρεσσάμενοι πεπύθωμεν δῶροισι Il. 9. 112, cf. 19. 179; καθαροῖσι βωμοῖς θεοῖς ἀρέσσονται Aesch. Supp. 655; c. gen. rei, ἀρέσαντο φρένας αἵματος they sated their heart with blood, Hes. Sc. 255. 3. after Hom., c. dat. pers. to please, satisfy, οὐ γὰρ μοι Πολυκράτης ἡρεσκε δεσπόζων . . Hdt. 3. 142; δεῖ μ' ἀρέσκειν τοῖς κάτω Soph. Ant. 75, cf. 89; ἀεὶ δ' ἀρέσκειν τοῖς κρατοῦσιν to be obsequious to them, Eur. Fr. 94; ἄρ. τρόποις τινός to conform to his ways, Dem. 1406. fin.; τὸ κολακεύειν νῦν ἀρέσκειν ὄνομ' ἔχει Anaxandr. Σαμ. 1; cf. ἀρεσκος:—also in Med., μάλιστα ἡρέσκοντα [αὐτῷ] οἱ ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν pleased him most, Hdt. 6. 128. II. having a thing for the subject, c. dat. pers., to please, ταῦτα ἀρέσκει μοι Hdt. 1. 89; κάρτα οἱ ἡρεσε ἡ ὑποθήκη Id. 8. 58, cf. 3. 40., 6. 22; so in Att. τῷ ταῦτ' ἡρεσεν; Soph. El. 409; σοὶ ταῦτ' ἀρέσκει Id. Ant. 211, etc.; τοῖς . . πρέσβειν ἡρεσκεν [the proposal] pleased them, Thuc. 5. 37, cf. Plat. Theaet. 157 D, al.:—in Soph. Ant. 500, the aor. pass. must have the same sense, μηδ' ἀρεσθείη πότε (sc. μηδὲν τῶν σῶν λόγων). III. in Att. also c. acc. pers., οὐ γὰρ μ' ἀρέσκει γλῶσσά σου τεθηγγμένη Soph. Aj. 584; οὐδέ σ' ἀρέσκει τὸ παρόν Eur. Hipp. 185, cf. Or. 210; τουτὶ . . μ' οὐκ ἄρ. Ar. Pl. 353, cf. Ach. 189, Ran. 103, Thuc. 1. 128; πότερός σε ὁ τρόπος ἄρ. Plat. Crat. 433 E, cf. 391 C, Rep. 557 B, Theaet. 172 D:—hence the pass. usage, to be pleased, satisfied, τῇ κρίσει with the decision, Hdt. 3. 34; διαίτη Σκυθική 4. 78, cf. 7. 160., 9. 66; τοῖς λόγοις Thuc. 1. 129, cf. 2. 65; τῇ σῇ συνουσίᾳ Plat. Theag. 127 B; later in aor., ἡρέσθη τῇ γνώμῃ Joseph. A. J. 12. 9, 6; ἀρεσθεῖς τῷ πώματι Paus. 2. 13, 8. IV. ἀρέσκει is used, like Lat. placet, to express the opinion or resolution of a public body, ταῦτα ἡρεσέ σφι ποίειεν Hdt. 8. 19; ἡν δ' ἀρέσκη ταῦτ' Ἀθηναίους Eupol. (?) Incert. 143. 20; ἀρέσκει . . εἶναι Δελφῶν it is resolved that . . , C. I. 1711. 10:—so in Med., ἐξεῖναι παρ' ὀποτέρους ἀν ἀρέσκηται ἐλθεῖν Thuc. 1. 35. V. part. ἀρέσκων, ουσια, ον, grateful, acceptable, ὅσοις τὰδ' ἔστ' ἀρέσκοντ' Soph. O. T. 274; ἀρέσκον λέγειν Thuc. 3. 34; ἀρέσκοντας ὑμῖν λόγους Isocr. 159 D; τὰ ἀρέσκοντα or ἀρέσαντα, Lat. placita, the favourite dogmas of philosophers, Plut. 2. 448 A, 1006 C. 2. of persons, popular, τῇ πόλει ἄρ. Lys. 153. 8, cf. Plat. Legg. 951 E. ἄρεστέον, verb. Adj. one must be pleased, c. inf., Tzetz. 11st. 8. 212.

ἀρεστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a cake, as a propitiatory offering, Poll. 6. 76, A. B. 215:—ἀρεστήριος, α, ὄν, propitiatory, θυσίαι Dion. H. 1. 67:—also ἀρεστής, αὐ, ὁ, E. M. 138. 57.

ἀρεστός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀρέσκω, acceptable, pleasing, Simon. Iamb. 6. 46, Hdt. 1. 119, etc.; ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἀρεστά Id. 2. 64; τῶν σῶν λόγων ἀρ. αὐδέν Soph. Ant. 500, cf. O. T. 1096; cf. ἀρέσκω II. 1; τὰ ἀρεστά ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς αἰρεῖσθαι Lys. 141. 2:—of persons, acceptable, agreeable, τινί Plut. Anton. 9. Adv., ἐωντῶ ἀρεστῶς quite to his own satisfaction, Hdt. 6. 129. ἀρεταίνω, = ἀρετάω, Hesych., Eust. 1599. 32.

ἀρεταλογία, ἦ, jesting, Manetho 4. 447. II. in LXX (Sirach. 36. 14) it must have the literal sense of discussion or praise of virtue.

ἀρεταλόγος, ὁ, (ἀρετή, λέγω) a prater about virtue: at Rome a kind of jester or court-fool, Casaub. ad Suet. Aug. 74, Juven. 15. 16; cf. ἠθολόγος.

ἀρετάω, fut. ἦσω, to be fit or proper, to thrive, prosper, οὐκ ἀρετὰ κακὰ ἔργα Od. 8. 329; λαοὶ ἀρετῶσι 19. 114; also in late Prose, ἀρετῶσα γῆ Philo 2. 372; διάνοια 2. 280.

ἀρετή [ᾶ], ἦ, (v. Ἄρης sub fin., *ἄρω):—goodness, excellence, of any kind, but in Hom. esp. of manly qualities (like Lat. *vir-tus*, manhood), ποδῶν ἀρετὴν ἀναφαίνων Il. 20. 411; ἀμείνων παντοίας ἀρετὰς ἡμῖν πόδας ἡδὲ μάχεσθαι καὶ νόον 15. 642; so of the gods, τῶν περ καὶ μείζων ἀρετὴ τιμὴ τε βίη τε 9. 498; so later, ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα for his manhood, bravery, valour, Hdt. 8. 92; pl., ἀρετὰς ἀπεδείκνυντο displayed brave deeds, 1. 176., 9. 40. 2. rank, nobility, Theogn. 30, etc.; cf. ἀγαθός.

3. in Prose generally, goodness, excellence in its kind (Arist. Metaph. 4. 16, 3, Eth. N. 2. 6, 2); of land, Hdt. 4. 198., 7. 5, Thuc. 1. 2; of animals, τοῦ ἵππου Hdt. 3. 88; κυνῶν, ἵππων Plut. Rep. 335 B; of things, σκεύους Ib. 601 D; ἀστάκου Archestr. ap. Ath. 105 A; of classes of persons, δικαστοῦ αὐτῆ ἀρ. Plat. Apol. 18 A; ἀρ. δημιουργική, πολιτική, κυβερνητική Id. Prot. 322 D, E, Alc. 1. 135 A; also, ἀρ. βίαν Id. Rep. 618 C; πολιτείας Legg. 886 B, etc. 4. its sense in Att. still remained, like Lat. *virtus*, more of active excellence than of the strictly moral virtues, πύξ ἀρετὰν εὐρόντα Pind. O. 7. 163, cf. P. 4. 331, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 21, sq.; ἀρετὴ τεκτονική, κυβερνητική, of excellence in art, skill, Plat. Prot. 322 D, Alc. 1. 135 A:—with this is closely combined the notion of distinction, and so ἀρετὴ seems to imply fame, praise for excellence, Soph. Ph. 1420, Thuc. 1. 33; ἀρ. καὶ δόξα Plat. Symp. 208 D; so, γενναίων ἀρεταὶ πόνων splendour of noble deeds, Eur. H. F. 357, cf. Lys. 193. 12; ἀρεταὶ noble deeds, Plat. Rep. 618 B. II. in philosophical writers it was the word for virtue, Plat. Rep. 500 D, Legg. 963 C, sq., Dem. 1394. 4, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, Pol. 4. 11, 3, al.

III. ἀρ. εἰς τινα active merit, good service done him, Thuc. 3. 58, cf. 2. 40; so, ἀρ. περί τινα Xen. An. 1. 4, 8; cf. ἀνταποδοῦναι ἀρ. Thuc. 4. 19; ἀρετὰς παρασχέσθαι ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 441. 19. ἀρετή [ᾶ], crasis for ἡ ἀρετή, Aesch. Ag. 1357. ἀρετη-φόρος, ὄν, virtuous, Philodem. Rhet. p. 74 (Gros), cf. ib. 163. ἀρετούμαι, Pass. to become excellent, grow in goodness, Simpl. ad Epict. Ἄρεως, ὁ, Aeol. for Ἄρης, Alcae. 28-31, cf. Koen Greg. p. 194. ἀρηαι, Ep. 2 sing. subj. aor. 2 med. from αἶρω, Il., Hes. ἀρηγασύνη, ἦ, help, aid, Anth. P. 9. 788, append. 333. ἀρήγω [ᾶ], fut. ξω, to help, aid, succour, τινί Il. 2. 363, al. (never in Od.); always to succour in war, often c. dat. pers. et modi, μάχη Τρώεσσιν ἀρ. Il. 1. 521., 5. 507; δμασσον, ἦ μὲν μοι . . ἔπεισιν καὶ χερσὶν ἀρ. Ib. 77: generally to help, succour, λέχει Ἀλκμήνας Pind. N. 1. 73, cf. P. 2. 115; θνητοῖς Aesch. Pr. 267, and often in Trag.; and in mock Trag. passages of Com., γυναῖκες, αὐκ ἀρήξεται; Ar. Thesm. 696, cf. Pl. 475;—rare in Prose, ὁ ναυτικὸς τῷ πεζῷ ἀρήξει Hdt. 7. 236; ταῖς φίλαις ἀρ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 13; to be good for a patient or his case, Hipp. Protrh. 108, cf. 395. 6. 2. impers., c. inf., like Lat. *juvat*, it is good or fit, φέρειν ἀρήγει Pind. P. 2. 173; σιγᾶν ἀρήγει Aesch. Eum. 571. II. c. acc. rei, to ward off, prevent, ἀρηξαν . . ἄλωσιν Aesch. Theb. 119; also, like ἀρκέω, ἀρ. τινί τι to ward off from one, φόνον τέκναις Eur. Med. 1275, cf. Tro. 772. (Akin to ἀρκέω, arceo, v. sub ἀλαλκε.)

ἀρηγῶν, ὄνας, ὁ, ἦ, a helper, Il. 4. 7., 5. 511, in fem.; masc. in Batr. 281, etc.; ἀρηγῶνας ἡμιόχοιο Opp. H. 5. 108. Ἄρηι-θαός [ᾶ], ὄν, swift as Ares, swift in war, Il. 8. 298., 15. 315. Ἄρηικτάμενος [ᾶρ], ἦ, ὄν, (κτείνω) slain by Ares, Il. 22. 72. Ἄρηιος [ᾶ], ἦ, ὄν, also ὄσ, ὄν, Ion. for Ἄρειος, Hom.:—pecul. fem. Ἄρηιάς, ἄδας, Q. Sm. 1. 187.

Ἄρηιφᾶτος [ᾶ], ὄν, Ion. for Ἄρειφάτος, Hom.

Ἄρηι-φθορός, ὄν, slain in war, πτώματα Cornut. N. D. 21.

Ἄρηι-φίλος [ᾶ], ἦ, ὄν, dear to Ares, favoured of the god of war, freq. epith. of warriors in Hom., as Il. 2. 778, cf. Hes. Th. 317, Pind. 1. 7 (8). 53, etc.; of the river Thermodon, Tryph. 33.

ἀρήμεναι, v. sub ἀράσμαι.

ἀρημένος, ἦ, ὄν, v. sub ἀράω.

ἀρήνα, ἦ, the Lat. *arena*, Byz.

ἀρηξίς, εὼς, ἦ, (ἀρήγω) help, succour, τινος from a person, Aesch. Pr. 547, Soph. O. C. 829. II. c. gen. rei, help against a thing, means of averting it, e. g. πημάτων Soph. El. 876.

ἀρηρα, ἀρήρειν, ἀρηρεμένος, v. sub ἀραρίσκω.

ἀρηρομένος, ἦ, ὄν, v. sub ἀράω.

Ἄρης, ὁ: Ep. gen. Ἄρεως, Att. Ἄρεως Aesch. Theb. 64, Eur. El. 1258; but Ἄρεος (never contr.) is required by the metre in Aesch. Theb. 115, Soph. O. C. 947, Ant. 125, El. 1423, and three times in Eur.: dat. Ἄρει, contr. Ἄρει: acc. Ἄρεα Soph. O. T. 190 (lyr.), Att. Ἄρη (never Ἄρην, which seems to be an error of the scribes; for it is never required by the metre, and in Il. 5. 909 Ἄρη is the true reading): voc. Ἄρες, Ep. (metri grat.) Ἄρες:—Ion. and Ep. declens. Ἄρης, ἦος, ἦι, ἦα:—Aeol. Ἄρεως, εὼς, εὐα, εὐι, εὐ, Alcae. 20-23 Ahr. Ares, called by the Latins *Mars*, son of Zeus and Hera, god of war and slaughter, represented by Hom. as

a gigantic warrior: in Trag. the god of destruction generally, the author of plague, Soph. O. T. 190, etc.; so, ἐς Οἰδίπου παῖδε . . Ἄρης κατέσκηψ' Ar. Fr. 471; in Com., Ἄρεως νεοττός chicken of Ares, Id. Av. 385. 2. the planet Mars, Arist. Cael. 2. 12, 3. II. in Poets, as appellat. for war, battle, discord, slaughter, murder, ξυνάγωμεν Ἄρηα Il. 2. 381; Ἄρη μίξουσιν Soph. O. C. 1046; χρονίφ σὺν Ἄρει Pind. P. 11. 55; Ἄρης ἐμφύλιος, Ἄ. τιθασός Aesch. Eum. 863, 355; θηλυκτόνφ Ἄρει δαμέντων Aesch. Pr. 861; ναύφρακτος Ἄ. Id. Pers. 951; λιθόλευστον Ἄρη death by stoning (cf. φόνος λιθ.), Soph. Aj. 254; ἐνθα μάλιστα γίγνεται Ἄ. ἀλεγεινὸς οἰζυροῖσι βροτοῖσι, of a mortal wound, Il. 13. 569. 2. warlike spirit, Aesch. Ag. 78, Eur. Phoen. 134; κᾶν γυναιξίν . . Ἄ. ἐνεστίν Soph. El. 1242, cf. Ant. 952; μέγαν ἐκ θυμοῦ κλάζειν Ἄ. Aesch. Ag. 48; Ἄρη βλέπειν Ar. Pl. 328, Timocl. Ἡρ. 1. 3. iron, Anth. P. 7. 531, cf. Plut. 2. 23 C. (The ✓AP appears also in ἀρι-, ἀρετή, ἀρείων, ἀριστος, the first notion of goodness (*vir-tus*) being that of manhood, bravery in war, v. sub *ἄρω. M. Müller, Sc. of L. 2. p. 323, thinks it prob. that Ἄρης and Mars are identical, and refers them to the Skt. ✓MAR (*terere*.) [ᾶ in Hom., but a of vocat. may be long in arsi, e. g. Ἄρες, Ἄρες βρατόλαιγε Il. 5. 31, and gen. Ἄρηος has ᾶ in Il. 2. 767, cf. Call. Jov. 77, Ar. Rh. 2. 991., 3. 183:—in Trag. Poets, regularly ᾶ, but Aesch. uses ᾶ even in dialogue, as Th. 244, 469; and Soph. in lyrics, Aj. 252, 614, Ant. 139.]

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κνωσι, ἀρίγνωτοι δὲ θεοὶ περ II. 13. 72, cf. 15. 490; δώματα Od. 6. 300; βεῖα τ' ἀρίγνωτη πέλεται Ib. 108. 2. well-known, far-famed, Hom.:

also in bad sense, infamous, Lat. *nimium notus*, ὡ ἀρίγνωτε συβῶτα Od. 17. 375 (where it must be pronounced ὡ ῥίγνωτε).

ἀρίγος, ον, insensible to cold, Arist. Probl. 31. 22.

ἀρίγων, ὠνος, ὁ, a kind of spear, Theognost. Can. 31.

ἀριδάκρυος, ον, = sq., Arist. Probl. 3. 24.

ἀρί-δακρῦς, υ, gen. vos, much weeping, very tearful, γῶος Aesch. Pers. 947; of persons, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 1, Probl. 30. 1, 7; proverb., ἀριδάκρυες ἀνέρες ἐσθλοὶ Schol. Ven. II. 1. 349.

ἀρι-δάκρυτος, ον, much wept, Hesych.

ἀριδᾶλος, ον, Dor. for ἀρίδηλος, Simon.

ἀριδείκετος, ον, (δείκνυμι) much shewn, hence like Lat. *digito monstratus*, famous, renowned: Hom. uses it mostly as a Sup., c. gen., ἀριδείκετος ἀνδρῶν II. 11. 248, al.; but also, υἱὸν . . ἀριδείκετον εἶναι Od. 11. 540; ἀρ. τέκνα Hes. Th. 385.

ἀρι-δηλος, Dor. -δᾶλος, ον, very clear or distinct, far seen, Ὅσσα Simon. 185, cf. Arat. 94; μνήμα C. I. 1050. II. quite clear, manifest, τάδε γὰρ ἀρ. Hdt. 8. 65;—in Tyrtae. 8. 7, ἀτῆλα seems to be the true reading;—cf. sq. Adv. -λως, Byz.

ἀρίζηλος, ον, also η, ον, v. infr.:—Ep. for ἀρίδηλος (v. Ζζ. II. 2), conspicuous, remarkable, Lat. *insignis*, of the light of a star, ἀρίζηλοι δὲ οἱ ἀγχαί II. 13. 244, cf. Pind. O. 2. 101; of the sound of a voice, ὡς δ' ὄτ' ἀρίζηλη φωνή II. 18. 219, cf. 221; of persons whom all admire, ὥστε θεῶ περ, ἀμφὶς ἀρίζηλω 18. 519; so Hes. Op. 6, βεῖα δ' ἀρίζηλον μινύθει, καὶ ἀδελον ἀέξει:—Adv., ἀρίζηλως εἰρημένα a plain tale, Od. 12. 453;—for II. 2. 318, v. sub ἀτίζηλος. II. (ζηλος) = ἀριζήλωτος, only in Hesych.

ἀρι-ζήλωτος, ον, much to be envied, Ar. Eq. 1329; -ζήλωτος in Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 413 C.

ἀρι-ήκοος, ον, much heard of, Call. Del. 308. II. act. far-hearing, hearing readily, Ar. Rh. 4. 1707.

ἀριθμᾶτός, ὄν, Dor. for ἀριθμητός.

ἀριθμέω: impf. as ἡρίθμεον as trisyll., Od. 10. 204, 3 sing. ἡρίθμει 13. 218: fut. ἡσω Plat.: aor. ἡρίθμησα, etc.:—Med., aor. ἡριθμησάμην Plat. Phaedr. 270 D:—Pass., fut. med. in pass. sense ἀριθμησομαι Eur. Bacch. 1318, fut. ἀριθμηθήσομαι LXX, Galen.: Ep. aor. inf. ἀριθμηθήμεναι (for -ῆναι) II. 2. 124. To number, count or reckon up, Od. 4. 411, Pind. N. 10. 85, etc.; ἀντὰρ ἐγὼ δίχα πάντας . . ἐταίρους ἡρίθμεον counted them so as to halve them, Od. 10. 204; ἀριθμήσαντες after numbering the army, Hdt. 7. 60; οὐδεὶς πάποτ' . . ἡρίθμησε stopped to count the enemy, Ar. Eq. 570;—poët., ἀριθμήσεις γαῖαν ἀπειρεσίην = μετρήσεις, Anth. P. 11. 349:—Pass., Hdt. 6. 111., 9. 32:—in Thuc. 3. 20, the Med. ἡριθμοῦντο, they got the courses of bricks counted, is followed by ἀριθμοῦντες.

2. to count out, and so to pay, τὸ χρυσίον, ἀργύριον Xen. Symp. 4, 44, Dem. 1192. fin. 3. to reckon, account, ἐν εὐεργεσίας μέρει Dcm. 568. 5; ἀρ. τινα κλυτύπαιδα Anth. P. 9. 262; κέρδος τι ἀρ. Dio Chr. p. 649:—Pass. to be reckoned, ἐν τισι Eur. Hel. 729; ἐν γράμμασι Luc. Jud. Voc. 2; εἰς τινας Hdu. 1. 1; also, ἀριθμεῖσθαι τῶν φιλάτων as one of . . Eur. Bacch. 1318; μακάρων Theocr. 13. 72.

ἀρίθμημα, τό, a reckoning, number, τῶν πάλων Aesch. Eum. 753.

ἀρίθμησις, εως, ἡ, a counting, reckoning up, Hdt. 2. 143; a counting out, payment of money, C. I. 2058 B. 36. II. = ἀριθμητική, ἡ, Hipp. Epist.

ἀριθμητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be reckoned, counted, Hipp. 1031 B. 2. ἀριθμητέον, one must reckon, count, Theophr. Fr. 3. 3.

ἀριθμητής, οὔ, ὁ, a calculator, Plat. de Just. 373 B.

ἀριθμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for reckoning, skilled therein, ἄνθρωπος Plat. Gorg. 453 E; ἀναλογία Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 7: ἡ ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη) arithmetic, Plat. Rep. 525 A, al.; ἀριθμητική without Art., Id. Gorg. 450 D; ἡ ἀρ. ἐπιστήμη Plat. 2. 979 E; cf. λογιστικός I. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. 2. 643 C.

ἀριθμητός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. -ᾶτός, (ἀριθμέω) that can be counted, οὐκ ἀρ. Cratin. Πανόπτ. 2; ἀριθμούμενον ἢ ἀριθμητόν Arist. Phys. 4. 14, 5; opp. to μετρητόν, Id. Metaph. 4. 13, 1. 2. easily numbered, few in number, ἀριθματοὶ ἀπὸ πολλῶν ραυεὶ de multis, Theocr. 16. 87. 3. οὐκ ἀριθμητός nullo numero habitus, Id. 14. 48.

ἀρίθμιος, α, ον, = ἐναριθμῶς, for which it is v. l. in Rhian. 1. 16, Opp. H. 1. 151; ἐν τισιν ἀρ. Diou. P. 263.

ἀριθμός [ᾶ], ὁ, (v. *ἄρω) number, Lat. *numerus*, first in Od., λέκτο δ' ἀριθμόν 4. 451; ἀριθμῶ παῦρα Simon. 47; ἐν ἀριθμῶ Hdt. 3. 6; ἀριθμὸν ἕξ Id. 1. 14, cf. 50; ἐς τὸν ἀρ. τρισχίλια Id. 7. 97; πλῆθος ἐς ἀριθμόν the amount in point of number, Id. 7. 60; so in Att., τὸν ἀρ. δώδεκα Euphro Incert. 1. 11; δύο τινὲς . . εἰς τὸν ἀρ. Menand. Ἐπικλ. 2; ἔλαττον μήτε ὕγκω μήτε ἀριθμῶ Plat. Theaet. 155 A; οὐτ' ἀριθμοῖς οὔτε μεγέθει ἐλάττους Id. Legg. 861 E; σταθμῶ καὶ ἀρ. Xen. Symp. 4. 45; μέτρον καὶ ἀρ. Plat. Rep. 16, cf. Eur. Tro. 616:—proverb., λέγειν ἀριθμὸν ποτιᾶν ψάφων 'to count the pebbles on the shore,' Pind. O. 13. 66, cf. 2. 179; οὐ γινώσκω ψήφων ἀριθμούς, of a blockhead, Ephipp. Πελατ. 1; οὐτ' ἀριθμὸν οὐτ' ἐλεγχον . . ἔχων Dionys. Ὅμ. 1. 13. 2. amount, sum, extent, πολλὸς ἀρ. χρόνου Aeschin. 7. 36; ἀρ. τῆς ὁδοῦ Xen. An. 2. 2, 6; ἀρ. ἀργυρίου a sum of money, Id. Cyr. 8. 2, 15. 3. ἀριθμῶ absol. in certain numbers, Hdt. 6. 58; but, δένδρα ἀριθμῶ ὑμέτερα by tale, Thuc. 2. 72; ἀρ. διδόναι Dionys. Ὅμ. 1. 6. 4. a number, ὁ δεύτερος ἀρ. Eur. Ion 1014; πολλοὺς ἀριθμοὺς ἀγνυται ναυαγίων Hel. 410; τὸν τέτταρα ἀριθμόν Luc. Hermot. 35. 5. number, as a mark of station, worth, rank, μετ' ἀνδρῶν ἴζεσθαι ἀριθμῶ to take one's place among men, Od. 11. 449; in many Att. phrases, εἰς ἀνδρῶν μὲν οὐ τελοῦσιν ἀριθμόν Eur. Fr. 495; εἰς ἀρ. τῶν κακῶν πεφύκαμεν Id. Hec. 1186; ξενίας ἀριθμῶ in regard of friendship, Ib. 794; δειλοὶ γὰρ ἄνδρες οὐκ ἔχουσιν ἐν μάχῃ ἀριθμόν have no account made of

them, Id. Fr. 523; οὐδ' εἰς ἀριθμὸν ἤκεις λόγων you come not into my account, Id. El. 1054; οὐδεὶς ἀρ. ἐστὶ τινος like Lat. *nullo esse in numero*, Plut. 2. 682 F: cf. ἀριθμέω, χώρα 1. 3. 6. also mere number, quantity, opp. to quality, worth, ταῦτ' οὐκ ἀρ. ἐστίν, ὡ πάτερ, λόγων a mere set of words, Soph. O. C. 382; so of men, οὐκ ἀρ. ἄλλως not a mere lot, Eur. Tro. 476; so ἀριθμός alone, like Horace's *nos numerus sumus*, Ar. Nub. 1203; sometimes even of a single man, οὐκ ἀριθμόν, ἀλλ' ἐτητύμως ἄνδρ' ὄντα not a mere unit, Eur. Heracl. 997. 7. in some phrases as a mark of completeness, οἱ ἀριθμοὶ τοῦ σώματος Plat. Legg. 668 D; πάντας τοὺς ἀριθμοὺς περιλαβών, Lat. *omnibus numeris absolutus*, Isocr. 224 D; πάντες ἀριθμοὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος the sum total of duty, M. Anton. 3. 1. II. a numbering, counting, μάσσω ἀριθμοῦ past counting, Pind. N. 2. 35; esp. in phrases, ἀριθμὸν ποιέσθαι τῆς στρατιῆς, τῶν νεῶν to hold a muster of, review. . . Hdt. 8. 7; ποιεῖν Xen. An. 7. 1, 7, etc.; παρεῖναι εἰς τὸν ἀρ. Ib. 11; εἰ τι δυνατόν ἐς ἀρ. ἐλθεῖν can be stated in numbers, Thuc. 2. 72. III. the science of numbers, numeration, arithmetic, ἀριθμόν, ἕξοχον σοφισμάτων Aesch. Pr. 459, cf. Hermipp. Πελατ. 1; ἀριθμῶν καὶ μέτρων εὐρήματα Soph. Fr. 379; ἀρ. καὶ λογισμὸν εὐρεῖν Plat. Phaedr. 274 C, cf. Rep. 522 C: proverb., εἴπερ γὰρ ἀριθμὸν οἶδα Eur. Fr. 362. 19. IV. on the Pythag. doctrine, that numbers were the constituent elements of the universe, v. Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 22 sq., 13. 3, al., cf. Grote's Plato 1. p. 10.

ἀρικύμων [ῦ], ον, (κύω) prolific, Hipp. 262, etc.

ἀριμάζω, = ἀρμόζω, Hesych.

Ἄριμασποί, οἱ, a Scythian word, meaning one-eyed, acc. to Hdt. 4. 27, who says that ἄριμα = ἕν, and σποῦ = ὀφθαλμός (v. Rawlinson, 3. p. 197); whereas Eust. ad Dion. P. 31 makes ἀρι = ἕν, and μασπός = ὀφθαλμός; in Aesch. Pr. 805 they are ἵπποβάμονες.

ἀριμηλον, τό, a kind of apple, Antig. Car. ap. Ath. 82 B.

ἀρίν or ἀρίς, v. ἄρριν.

Ἄριοι, οἱ, the ancient name of the Medes, acc. to Hdt. 7. 62; applied to them or a portion of them, 3. 93., 7. 66, Strabo 510, 514; so, Μάγοι καὶ πᾶν τὸ Ἄριον (vulg. Ἀρειον) γένος Eudem. ap. Damasc. π. ἀρχῶν iuit.: Ἄρια is mentioned as a Περσικὴ χώρα by Hellenic. ap. Steph. B., (so, ἡ Ἀρεία in Arr. An. 3. 25); and the name Ἀριανή remained as the name of a large district north of Persis, Strabo 720 sq.—Hence the emend. of Herm., ἔκοφα κομμὸν Ἄριον (for Ἀρειον) I lamented with Median lament, Aesch. Cho. 423. (In Skt., *arya* was the name of the first three Castes, opp. to *Sutra*, the lowest, v. M. Müller Sc. of L. 1. 246 sq.)

ἀρί-πικρος, ον, very bitter, Hesych.

ἀριπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) very distinguished or noble, ὡς καὶ σοὶ εἶδος μὲν ἀριπρεπέα Od. 8. 176; δότε δὴ τόνδε γενέσθαι . . ἀριπρεπέα Τρώεσσι II. 6. 477; ἵππον ἀρ. 23. 453; ἀρ. βασιλῆες Od. 8. 390. 2. of things, very bright, ἔχε δ' αἰγίδα . . ἀριπρεπέα II. 15. 309; ἄστρα . . φαίνετ' ἀρ. 8. 556; and of a mountain, very conspicuous, Νήριτον ἀρ. Od. 9. 22. Adv. -πῶς, Ion. -πέως, C. I. 1656 c, Greg. Naz., etc.

ἀρίς, v. ἄρριν.

ἀρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a carpenter's tool, prob. an auger or drill, Hipp. Art. 789, Callias Πεδ. 5, Apollod. Pol. 18 C, Anth. P. 6. 103, 205; cf. φράκτης.

ἀρί-σαμος, ον, Dor. for -σημος.

ἀρίσαρον, τό, a plant of the *arum* kind, Diosc. 2. 198.

Ἄρισβηθεν, Adv. from Arisbé (in the Troad), II. 2. 838.

ἀρίσημος, ον, (σημα) very notable, ἀρίσημα δὲ ἔργα τέτυκτο h. Hom. Merc. 12; καὶ τύμβος καὶ παῖδες ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἀρίσημοι Tyrtae. 9. 29; εἰκῶν C. I. 5362 b. II. very plain, visible, τρίβος Theocr. 25. 158:—Adv. -μῶς, Heliod. 6. 14.

ἀρισθ-άρματος, ον, (ἄριστος, ἄρμα) best in the chariot-race, ἀρ. γέρας the prize of the best chariot, Pind. P. 5. 39.

ἀρισκυδής, ἐς, (σκύζω) very wrathful, Call. Fr. 108.

ἀρίστ-αθλος, ον, victorious in the contest, Anth. Plan. 94.

Ἄρισταῖος, ὁ, prop. n., Hes.: a name of Apollo, Pind. P. 9. 116; also a rural hero, son of Apollo, perh. connected with Lat. *arista*, Virg.

Ἄριστάρχειος, α, ον, of Aristarchus (the critic), Strabo 103.

ἀρίστ-αρχος, ὁ, best-ruling, epith. of Zeus, Simon. 70, Bacchyl. (48) ap. Apoll. de Constr. 186.—Verb ἀρισταρχέω, to rule in the best way, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 12:—Subst. -αρχία, ἡ, Byz.

ἀριστάφυλος, ον, (ατάφολη) rich in grapes, Anth. P. 9. 580.

ἀριστάω, inf. ἀριστᾶν, Ion. -ῆν Hipp. 366. 45; fut. ἡσω: aor. ἡρίστησα: pf. ἡρίστηκα Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 39, Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 25; of this tense the Com. also used a syncop. 1 pl. ἡρίσταμεν Ar. Fr. 428, Theopomp. Καλλ. 2, inf. ἡριστᾶναι Hermipp. Στρατ. 11: pf. pass. ἡρίστημαι, v. infr. [ἀρ- Ar. Eq. 815, Nub. 416, Eupol. Ταξ. 1, al.; but ἀρ- in Anth. P. 11. 387.] To take the ἀριστον or mid-day meal, Lat. *prandere* (cf. ἀριατον), Ar. Nub. 416, Eq. 815; ἡρίστων opp. to εἰδέπνου, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 12, etc.; and in Xen. An. 4. 6, 21, ἡρίστων should be taken in the same sense, for, though in § 17 ἐπειδὴν δειπνήσωμεν is used of the same meal, δειπνον is sometimes used generally for any meal:—c. acc. rei, to breakfast on, ἰα καὶ ρόδα Diod. Ἐπικλ. 1. 37, cf. Pherecr. Μυρμ. 5:—pf. pass. impers., ἡρίστηταί τ' ἐξαρκούντως Ar. Ran. 376. 2. to eat a second meal, opp. to μονοσιτέω (to eat only once a day), Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Acut. 388.

ἀριστεία, ἡ, excellence, prowess, Soph. Aj. 443; also in pl., Plat. Legg. 942 D. So those rhapsodies of the Il., in which the prowess of Diomedes, Agamemnon, Menelaus is described (II. 5, 11, 17), are called respectively Διομήδους, Ἀγαμέμνονος, Μενελάου ἀριστεία.

ἀριστεία, Ion. -ῆια, τά, the prize of the best and bravest, the meed of valour, ἀρ. διδόναι τῷ ἀξιώτατῳ Hdt. 8. 123, cf. 124; ἀπαίτεε τοὺς Αἰγινήτας τὰ ἀρ. demanded of them the reward (they had received) for prowess, Ib. 122; τὰ ἀρ. τῆς νίκης φέρεσθαι Hipp. Aër. 294; so in Soph. Aj. 464, Plat., etc.; ἀρ. τῆς θεοῦ offered to her, C. I. 150 A. 29,

al.; ἀρ. τῆ θεῶ Ib. 151. 27; so, ἀριστεῖον τῶ θεῶ Ib. 158. 31. 2. the sing. is (rarely) used in same sense, Hdt. 8. 11; (Plut., Thes. 26, has γέρας ἀριστεῖον, as if from an Adj. ἀριστεῖος, where either γέρας or ἀριστεῖον seems to be a gloss). 3. in sing. also, a monument of valour, memorial, τοῦ πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους πολέμου Dem. 428. 16, cf. 616. 4., 1378. 5. ἀριστερεύω, to be left-handed, v. l. LXX (I Paral. 12. 2). ἀριστερεύων, ἡ, = περιστερεύων, Orph. Arg. 916, Ael. N. A. 1. 35. ἀριστερο-μάχος, ον, fighting left-handed, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 992. ἀριστερός, ἄ, ὄν, left, on the left, Lat. sinister, ἐπ' ἀριστερά towards, i. e. on, the left, Il. 2. 526, al.; ἐπ' ἀριστερά χειρός on the left hand, Od. 5. 277; ἐπ' ἀρ. χειρῶν Ap. Rh. 2. 1266; παρ' ἀριστερά C. I. 150. 17, 151, 3156. 2. ἀριστερά (with or without χεῖρ), ἡ, the left hand, ἐξ ἀριστερῆς χειρός on the left hand, Hdt. 2. 30; or simply, ἀριστερῆς χ. Id. 4. 34: so, ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς Soph. Ph. 20, Plat., etc.; οὐξ ἀριστερᾶς . . ναὸς Soph. El. 7; ἐς ἀριστερῆν, ἐν ἀριστερῇ Hdt. 7. 42. 3. metaph. boding ill, ominous, because to a Greek augur, looking northward, the unlucky or western signs came from the left, Od. 20. 142, sq.: also of awkward, erring, crazy behaviour, φρενόθεν ἐπ' ἀριστερά ἔβασ turnedst to the leftward of thy mind, Soph. Aj. 183.—Cf. omnino ἐπαριστερος. (Lepsius ap. Donalds. N. Cratyl. 203 n. connects ἀ-ριστερός with Lat. si-nist-er.) ἀριστερο-στάτης [ἄ], οὐ, ὄ, standing on the left, esp. in the Trag. chorus, Cratin. Σεριφ. 9, Aristid. 2. 161. ἀριστερόφιν, Ep. gen. of ἀριστερός, ἐπ' ἀρ. Il. 13. 309. ἀριστερά-χειρ, ρος, ὄ, ἡ, left-handed, Synes. 162 B. ἀριστεύμα, τό, = ἀριστεία, a deed of prowess, Eust. 115. 14. ἀριστεύς, ἔως, ὄ: dual ἀριστεῖον Soph. Aj. 1304: (ἀριστος):—used by Hom. mostly in pl. ἀριστῆες, Lat. optimates, the best or noblest, chiefs, princes, lords; so in Hdt. 6. 81, Pind. P. 9. 188, and Trag.; but sing., Aesch. Pers. 306 (Blomf.); ἀνδρὸς ἀριστεύς Eur. I. A. 28. ἀριστευτής, ὄ, an improver, πεδίων ἀρ., of a husbandman, Secund. in Gal. Opusc. p. 639. ἀριστευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to, fit for valiant deeds, Max. Tyr. 29. 1, Plut. 2. 319 B. ἀριστεύω, to be best or bravest, freq. in Hom.; αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν καὶ ὑπέροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων Il. 6. 208; δὲ δὲ κ' ἀριστεύησι μάχη ἐνὶ Il. 409; ἀρ. ἐν ἀέθλοις Pind. N. 11. 18:—to gain the prize for valour, (v. ἀριστεία, τά), gain the highest distinction, Hdt. 3. 55., 9. 105, Plat. Rep. 468 B, 540 A. 2. c. gen., ἀριστεύεσκε . . Τρώων he was the best of the Trojans . . , Il. 6. 460, cf. Hdt. 5. 112., 7. 206, al.; οὐνεκα βουλῇ ἀριστεύεσκεν ἀπάντων Il. 11. 627, cf. Pind. N. 10. 17. 3. c. inf., ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι he was best at fighting, Il. 16. 292, 551, etc.; ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι Τρώων, v. supr. 4. c. acc. rei, ἀρ. τι to be best in a thing, Pind. O. 10 (11). 76., 13. 61; ἀρ. Σπέρχιν to be best at [singing] the Spermis, Theocr. 15. 98. 5. c. acc. cogn., τὰ πρῶτα καλλιστεῖ ἀριστεύσας = τῶ ἀριστεύσαι τὰ κ. λαβῶν, Soph. Aj. 435, cf. 1300; πάντα ἀρ. Plat. Rep. 540 A; ἀριστείαν ἀρ. Plut. Pelop. 34. II. of things, to be best, ἀριστεύουσα χθονὸς εὐκάρπου best of all lands on fruitful earth, Pind. N. 1. 20; τὸ κηδεύσαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀριστεύει Aesch. Pr. 890; of an opinion, to be deemed best, to prevail, Hdt. 7. 144. ἀριστητήριον, τό, in Eccl., a refectory. ἀριστητής, οὐ, ὄ, (ἀριστάω) one who breakfasts, i. e. takes more than one full meal in the day, Hipp. Aër. 250. ἀριστητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of one's breakfast, Eupol. Δημ. 43. ἀριστηίζω [ἀρ-], fut. ἴσω, to give one breakfast, ἀπὸ μικρᾶς δαπάνης ὑμᾶς ἀριστηίζων ἀπέπεμψεν Ar. Eq. 538; τούτους ἀριστίσων εὐ Id. Av. 659; τὴν πόλιν ἀρ. ἐπὶ πενταετίαν Inser. Boeot. in C. I. 1625. 42:—Med. to breakfast, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12. ἀριστηίνδην, Adv. (ἀριστος) according to worth or merit, Andoc. 27. 22, Isocr. 71 B, Plat. Legg. 855 C; opp. to πλουτίνδην, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 3 and 8; much like κατ' ἀρετήν, Ib. 9; or κατ' ἀξίαν, 3. 5, 5: cf. ἀριστοκρατία. ἀριστό-βιος, ον, living best, Orac. ap. Heliod. 2. 35. ἀριστά-βουλος, η, ον, best-advising, epith. of Artemis, Plut. Them. 22:—Subst. -βουλία, ἡ, C. I. 8750. ἀριστο-γένεθλας, ον, producing the best, χῶρος Anth. P. 9. 686. ἀρισταγάνος, ὄν, (γενέσθαι) bearing the best children, μάτηρ Pind. P. 11. 5. ἀριστό-δειπνον, τό, a breakfast-dinner, Alex. Incert. 25, Menand. Opy. 6. ἀριστό-δικας, ον, judging most righteously, Greg. Naz. ἀρισταεπέω, to speak excellently; and -επής, ἔς, speaking excellently, Cyrill. ἀριστο-κράτεσθαι, Pass. to be governed by the best-born, to live under an aristocratical form of government, Ar. Av. 125, Plat. Rep. 338 D; cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 5. ἀριστοκρατία, ἡ, the rule of the best-born, an aristocracy, ἀρ. σώφρων Thuc. 3. 82, Plat. Polit. 301 A, etc., but, II. in Arist. Pol. an ideal constitution, the rule of the Best, (where the governors are chosen ἀριστίνδην, κατ' ἀξίαν), its corruption being ὀλιγαρχία, described in 4. 7, sq.; cf. Eth. N. 8. 10, 3, Plat. Menex. 238 D, Polyb. 6. 4, 3. ἀριστοκρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, aristocratical, inclining to aristocracy, Plat. Rep. 587 D; ἀρ. πολιτεία (cf. ἀριστοκρατία II), Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 16, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 4. 15, 20., 6. 1, 4. ἀριστα-λόχεια, ἡ, an herb promoting child-birth, like our birth-wort, Lat. aristolochia, Nic. Th. 509.937, Eust. 887; ἀριστολογία in Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 4, and Diosc. 3. 4; -λόχων, τό, Hipp. 572. 45. ἀριστό-λοχας, ον, well-born, Epigr. in Cramer An. Par. 4. 280. ἀριστο-λύρης [ῥ], ον, ὄ, skilled in the use of the lyre, Byz. ἀριστό-μαντις, εως, ὄ, best of prophets, Soph. Ph. 1338: pl. ἀριστο-μάντιδες as fem., Inscr. Ceph. in C. I. 1929. ἀριστομάχος, ον, (μάχη) best in fight, Pind. P. 10. 3. 2. as

n. pr., Hdt., etc.:—hence Adj. -μάχειος, ον, Anth. P. 13. 8. (The accent is doubtful.)

ἀριστον, τό, the morning meal, breakfast, twice in Hom., ἐντύνοντο ἀριστον Il. 24. 124, Od. 16. 2, where it is taken at sunrise; so in Aesch. it is the first meal, ἀριστα, δείπνα, δόρυπα θ' αἰρεῖσθαι τρίτα Fr. 181, cf. Ag. 331;—later, breakfast was called ἀκράτισμα, and then ἀριστον was the mid-day meal, our luncheon, the Roman prandium, as may be seen from Thuc. 4. 90., 7. 81; ἀριστον αἰρεῖσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι to be getting breakfast or luncheon, Hdt. 3. 26., 6. 78; ἀπ' ἀριστον μέχρι δείλης Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 7, cf. ἀριστάω. (Acc. to Pott, akin to ἤρι, and perhaps to our ear-ly; but it had the digamma in Hom., if we adopt the common reading ἐντύνοντο ἀριστον. Since however α is long in Att., it has been proposed to read ἐντύνοντ' ἀριστον.)

ἀριστό-νικος, ον, granting glorious victory, κράτος Ath. 457 B. II. conquering gloriously, Manass. Chron. 3188.

ἀριστο-νομία, ἡ, (νέμω) = ἀριστοκρατία, Suid., Hesych.

ἀριστό-νοος, ον, of the best disposition, Anth. P. 9. 213.

ἀριστόπαις, παῖδος, ὄ, = ἀριστος παῖς, Byz.

ἀριστα-ποιέω, to prepare breakfast, τὰ ἀριστοποιούμενα things prepared for breakfast, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 1:—mostly used in Med. to get one's breakfast, Thuc. 4. 30., 8. 95, Xen. An. 3. 3, 1., 4. 3, 9, etc.; ἡριστοποιήντο is a faulty form in Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 8, now corrected from MSS.—Hence Subst. ἀρισταποῦσα, ἡ, Onesand. 12.

ἀριστοπολίτευτής, οὐ, ὄ, (πολιτεύω) honoured as best administrator, C. I. 1340, sq., v. Böckh p. 611:—ἀρισταπολίτης, ὄ, best citizen, C. I. 1226. 10:—hence ἀριστοπαλιτεία, ἡ, best government, Ib. 1242, 1343, 1346:—these are all Peloponn. inscriptions.

ἀριστο-πάνος, ον, working excellently, χεῖρες Pind. O. 7. 94; μέλισσα Pseudo-Phocyl. 159; Manetho has pl. ἀριστοπονῆες, as if from -πονεύς, 4. 512. Adv. -νως, Cramer An. Par. 4. 281.

ἀριστοπάσεια, ἡ, (πόσις) νύμφη wife of a noble husband, Opp. C. 1. 6.

ἀριστοπράγεια, (πράγος) = ἀριστεύω, Eust. 621. 39:—Subst., -πραξία, ἡ, excellence of conduct, Id. Opusc. 152. 8, in pl.

ἀριστος, η, ον, (with Art. Ep. ἀριστος, Att. ἀριστος: v. Ἄρης, *ἄρω):—best in its kind, and so in all sorts of relations, like ἀγαθός, to which it serves as Sup. (cf. ἀρείων): I. of persons, 1. the best in birth and rank, noblest, and so much like ἀριστεύς, a chief, Ἀργείων οἱ ἀριστοὶ Il. 4. 260, cf. 2. 580., 6. 209; ἀριστος ἔην, πολλὸν δὲ πλείστους ἄγε λαοὺς 2. 580; so, θεῶν ὑπάτος καὶ ἀριστος 19. 258; πατρὸς πάντων ἀριστοῦ Soph. El. 366; ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἀριστῶν ὁμιλίη, opp. το δῆμος, Hdt. 3. 81. 2. best in any way, bravest, ἀνδρῶν αὐτὸν μέγ' ἀρ. ἔην Τελαμώνιος Αἴας Il. 2. 768, cf. 7. 50, etc.; οἰωνοπόλων ὄχ' ἀρ. 6. 76. b. c. dat. modi, βουλῇ μετὰ πάντας . . ἔπλεν ἀριστος 9. 54, etc.; ἔγχεσιν εἶναι ἀριστοῦς Od. 4. 211. c. c. acc. rei, εἶδος ἀριστε Il. 3. 39; ψυχὴν ἀρ. Ar. Nub. 1048. d. c. inf., ἀριστοὶ μάχεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 4. 44; ἀρ. διαβολὰς ἐνδέκεσθαι readiest to give ear to calumnies, Hdt. 3. 80; ἀρ. ἀπατάσθαι best, i. e. easiest, to cheat, Thuc. 3. 38. 3. best in point of moral goodness, εἰς τινα Eur. Alc. 83; οἱ ἀρ. ἀπλῶς κατ' ἀρετὴν Arist. Pol. 4. 7, 2. 4. best, most useful, πόλει Eur. Fr. 194; αὐτῶ Id. Heracl. 5. II. of animals, things, etc.: 1. best, finest, ἀριστος . . ἵππων Il. 2. 762; μῆλων, ὑῶν Od. 9. 432., 14. 414; τεύχε' ἀριστα Il. 15. 616; χῶρος Od. 5. 442; ποταμῶν ἀριστος Hdt. 4. 90. 2. neut., τὰ ἀριστα, = ἀριστεία, Soph. El. 1097. III. neut. pl. as Adv. ἀριστα, best, most excellently, Il. 3. 110, Od. 13. 365, Hdt. 1. 193, al., Plat., etc.; ἀριστά γε, in answers, well said, Plat. Theaet. 163 C: in late Greek also ἀριστῶς.

ἀριστα-σκάπος, ον, keen-sighted, Tzetz. II.

Ἀριστατελίω, to follow or imitate Aristotle, Strabo 609:—Adj. Ἀριστατελείας, α, ον, Aristotelic, Cic. Att. 13. 9; also Ἀριστατελικός, ἡ, ὄν, Luc. Demon. 56; Adv. -κῶς, Tatian.

ἀριστα-τέχνης, ον, ὄ, best artificer, of Zeus, Pind. Fr. 29. Hence, -τεχνία, ἡ, excellent workmanship, Byz.

ἀριστο-τόκας, ον, = ἀριστογόνος, bearing the best children, Opp. C. 3. 62, Epigr. Gr. 896:—poët. fem. ἀριστοτόκεια, Theocr. 24. 72, Tryph. 401, C. I. 2384; cf. δυσαρματοτόκεια. II. Pass. ἀριστότοκος, ον, = ἀριστόγονος, born of the best parents, γέννα Eur. Rhes. 909.

ἀριστουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) doing illustrious things; hence Verb -ουργέω, and Subst. -ούργημα, τό, all Byz.

Ἀριστοφάνειος, α, ον, of Aristophanes, Dion. H. de Rhet. 11. 10. ἀριστα-φόνος, ον, slaying chiefs, Tzetz. Antehom. 322.

ἀριστο-φυής, ἔς, of best nature, Ecphantus ap. Stob. 324. 2, in Sup. -έστατος.

ἀριστό-χαλκος, ον, with, producing finest brass, Schol. Lyc. 854. ἀριστό-χειρ, ὄ, ἡ, won by the stoutest hand, ἀγών Soph. Aj. 935.

ἀριστ-ώδιν, ἴνος, ὄ, ἡ, bearing the best children, Anth. Plan. 221. ἀρι-σφάλης, ἔς, very slippery or treacherous, οὐδός Od. 17. 196.

ἀριφάνης, ἔς, very famous, f. l. for ἀειφανής in Anth. P. 7. 698. ἀριφρῶδης, ἔς, (φράζομαι) easy to be known, very clear or manifest, like ἀρίγνωτος, ἀρίζηλας, σῆμα Il. 23. 326; δοτέα . . ἀριφραδέα τέτυκται Il. 23. 240: so poët. Adv. -δέως, plainly, ἀρ. ἀγορεύει Theocr. 25. 176. 2. clear to the sight, bright with light, Theocr. 24. 39. II. very thoughtful, wise, Soph. Ant. 347 (as in Eust. 135. 25).

ἀρίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρήν) very wise or prudent, Suid. ἀρίχασμαι or ἀρρίχ-, v. sub ἀναρριχάσμαι.

ἀρκᾶλος, ὄ, Dor. for ἀρκηλος.

ἀρκάνη, ἡ, the bar on which the threads of the warp are fastened, Hesych.; v. Schneid. Ind. Script. R. R. p. 375. (Cf. ἀρκυς.) Ἀρκάς, ἄδος, ὄ, an Arcadian, pl. Ἀρκάδες Il. 2. 611: also as Adj., ὄ, ἡ, Ἀ. κυνῆ Soph. Fr. 262:—Ἀρκῦδία, ἡ, the country Arcadia, Il.; hence -ίηνδε, Ap. Rh. 2. 1052; -ίηθεν, Ib. 1. 161:—Ἀρκῦδικός, ἡ, ὄν, Arcadian, Menand. Troph. 1. 8.

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ἄρκειος, α, ον, = ἄρκειος, of a bear, στέαρ Diosc. 2. 21. 2. πνοή
 ἄρκειος an arctic, northern blast, Aesch. Fr. 127 b, as restored metri grat.
 by Lob. for ἄρκιος: cf. ἀπαρκτίας. II. ἄρκειον, τό, a plant, the
 burdock, Diosc. 4. 107.

ἄρκεόντως, Att. contr. ἄρκούντως, Adv. part. pres. of ἄρκέω, enough,
 abundantly, ἀρκούντως ἔχει 'tis enough, Aesch. Cho. 892, Thuc. 1. 22,
 Hipp. 660, etc.; ἄρκ. λέγεται Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 9; ἀρκεόντως ἔχειν
 τοῦ βίον Vit. Hom.; ἄρκ. ποδώκης swift enough, Xen. Eq. 3. 12.

ἄρκεσί-γυλιος, ον, limb-strengthening, οἴνος Antiph. τραυμ. 1. 8.
 ἄρκεσίμιμος, η, ον, assisting, θεός C. I. 9899.

ἄρκεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρκέω) help, aid, service, Soph. O. C. 73, C. I. (add.)
 2465 f:—also ἄρκεσμα, τό, Hesych.

ἄρκετός, ἡ, ον, sufficient, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 113 B, Ev. Matth.
 6. 34: esp., ἄρκετόν [ἔστι] it is enough, c. inf., Anth. P. 9. 749. Adv.
 -τός, Epiphon.

ἄρκεύθινος, η, ον, of juniper, LXX (2 Paral. 2. 8).

ἄρκευθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a juniper-berry, Theophr. Odor. 5 (Schneid.), Plnt. 2.
 383 D:—hence ἄρκευθιδίτης, ον, ὁ, made from juniper-berries, or
 flavoured with them, οἴνος Diosc. 5. 46. 2. =sq., Plut. 2. 383 E.

ἄρκευθος, ἡ, a juniper-bush, Lat. juniperus, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 1,
 Theocr. 5. 97.

ἄρκέω: impf. 3 sing. ἤρκει II., Att.: fut. ἀρκέσω: aor. ἤρκεσα, Dor.
 ἄρκεσα Pind. O. 9. 5:—Med., aor. ἤρκεσάμην, but for ἤρκέσω, which
 is corrupt, in Aesch. Eum. 213 Wellauer proposed ἠδέσω, Herm. ἤκε σοι.
 —Pass., inf. ἀρκέσθαι Hdt. 9. 33, ἀρκεῖσθαι Hes. Fr. 181: pf. ἤρκεσμαι
 Sthen. in Stob. 332. 60: aor. ἤρκεσθην Plut., Luc.: fnt. ἀρκεσθήσομαι
 Dion. H. 6. 94, Diod., etc. (For the Root, v. sub ἀλαλκε: cf. Buttm.
 Lexil. v. χραισμεῖν 4.) Like Lat. arcea, to ward off, keep off, c. dat.

pers. et acc. rei, σάκος, τό οἱ ἤρκεσε λυγρόν ἄλεθρον Il. 20. 289, cf. 6.
 16, Simon. 104 (159), and Att.: ὅς οἱ ἀπό χροδὸς ἤρκει ἄλεθρον Il. 13.
 440, cf. 15. 534; ὥστε ταῦτά γ' ἀρκέσαι Soph. Aj. 535; ὡς οὐκ ἀρκέσαι
 τὸ μὴ οὐ . . θανεῖν would not keep off death, Ib. 727. 2. c. dat.
 only, to defend, πικνὸς δὲ οἱ ἤρκεσε θώρηξ Il. 15. 529; οὐδ' ἤρκεσε
 θώρηξ, without dat., 13. 371, 397:—to assist, succour, 21. 131, Od. 16.
 261, Soph. Aj. 824, El. 322, Enr. Hec. 1164. II. in Soph. Aj.
 439, to make good, achieve, οὐδ' ἔργα μείω . . ἀρκέσας. III. mostly
 in Att., and always in Prose, to be strong enough, to be sufficient, to suffice,
 c. inf., first in Pind. O. 9. 5; ἀρκῶ σοι σαφηνίσαι Aesch. Pr. 621, cf.
 Soph. O. T. 1209; also c. part., ἀρκέσω θνήσκουσα my death will suffice,
 Id. Ant. 547, cf. Eur. Alc. 383; ἔνδον ἀρκεῖτω μένων let him be con-
 tent to stay within, Soph. Aj. 76; ἀρκεῖν γὰρ αἶμαι μίαν ψυχὴν τὰδ'
 ἐκτίνοσαν Id. O. C. 498; and so in Prose, as οὐκ ἤρκειον ἰατροὶ θερα-
 πεύοντες Thuc. 2. 47; ellipt., σοφὸς ὡς περ σὺ μηδὲν μάλλον ἀρκε-
 σσαι γὰρ [σοφοὶ ὄντες] Eur. Heracl. 576, where we should say, it will
 suffice: ἄρκ. εἰς τι Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5; ταῦτον ἀρκεῖ σκῶμμα ἐπὶ πάντας
 holds equally for all, Plat. Theat. 174 A. 2. c. dat. to suffice, be
 enough for, satisfy, ταῦτά τοι οὐκ ἤρκεσε Hdt. 2. 115, cf. Soph. Ant.
 308, etc.: to be a match for, ψιλὸς ἀρκέσαιμι σοὶ γ' ὠπλισμένῳ Id.
 Aj. 1123; πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους Thuc. 6. 84. 3. absol. to be enough,
 be strong enough, avail, endure, βίος ἀρκεῖτω Aesch. Ag. 1314; οὐδὲν
 γὰρ ἤρκει τόξα Id. Pers. 278: to hold out, last, ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀρκεῖν
 Thuc. 1. 71, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 31; οὐδ' ἔτ' ἀρκῶ I can hold out no
 longer, Soph. El. 186; ὥστε ἀρκεῖν πλοῖα to be sufficient in number,
 Xen. An. 5. 1, 13:—often in part., ἀρκῶν, οὔσα, οὖν, sufficient, enough,
 βίος ἀρκέων ὑπὴν Hdt. 1. 31, cf. 7. 28; τὰ ἀρκοῦντα a sufficiency, Eur.
 Supp. 865; ἀρκοῦσα ἀπολογία Antiph. 120. 21; ἀρκοῦντα οἱ τὰ ἀρκοῦντα
 ἔχειν Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 1, Symp. 4. 35: cf. ἀρκεόντως. 4. impers.,
 ἀρκεῖ μοι 'tis enough for me, I am well content, c. inf., οὐκ ἀρκεῖται ποθ'
 ὑμῖν . . εἶκειν Soph. Aj. 1242, cf. Xen. An. 5. 8, 13: c. acc. et inf., ἐμοὶ
 μὲν ἀρκεῖ ταῦτον ἐν δόμοις μένειν Soph. Aj. 80; also, ἀρκεῖ μοι εἰ . . ,
 εἰάν . . , ὅτι . . , Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 14, cf. Mem. 1. 4, 13, 4. 4, 9; also, ἐμ'
 ἀρκεῖ βουλευεῖν 'tis enough that I . . , Aesch. Theb. 248; οὐκ ἀρκοῦν
 μοὶ ἔστι c. acc. et inf., Antiph. 116. 30:—also absol., ὅτ' οὐκέτ' ἀρκεῖ
 since there is no help, Soph. Tr. 711; ἀρκεῖν δοκεῖ μοι it seems enough,
 seems good, Id. El. 1364. IV. in Pass. to be satisfied with, c. dat.
 rei, ἔφη οὐκέτι ἀρκέσθαι τούτοις Hdt. 9. 33, cf. Plat. Ax. 369 E, Arist.
 Eth. N. 2. 7, 5, Anth. P. 6. 329, etc. 2. oft. in late Prose, c. inf.
 to be contented to do, Polyb. 13. 2, 4, etc.

ἄρκη, ἡ, the Lat. arca, C. I. 3484.

ἄρκηλος, ὁ, a young panther, Ael. N. A. 7. 47, Callix. ap. Ath. 201 C;
 Dor. ἄρκᾶλος Inscr. Vet. Lacon. in C. I. 15.

ἄρκιος, α, ον, Arat. 741, ον, ον Anth. P. 11. 59: (ἀρκέω):—Ep. Adj.
 to be relied on, sure, certain, οὐ αἰ ἔπειτα ἄρκιον ἐσσεῖται φυγέειν he
 shall have no hope to escape, Il. 2. 393; νῦν ἄρκιον ἡ ἀπολέσθαι ἢ ἐ
 σαωθῆναι one of these is certain, to perish or be saved, 15. 502; μισθὸς
 δὲ οἱ ἄρκιος ἔσται a sure reward, 10. 303, cf. Od. 18. 358, Hes. Op. 368;
 βίος ἄρκιος Ib. 499, 575. II. enough, sufficient, ἄρκιον εὐρεῖν
 to be sure of having enough, Ib. 349, Ap. Rh. 2. 799, Theocr. 8. 13;
 ὄφρα . . σφίσιν ἄρκιος εἶη that he might be a match for them, Id. 25.
 190; δέμας ἄρκιος Opp. C. 3. 185: helpful, useful, Nic. Th. 508, Opp. C.
 3. 173; ἄρκια ναύσων remedies against . . , Nic. Th. 837.

ἄρκιος, v. sub ἄρκειος.

ἄρκος, ὁ and ἡ, = ἄρκτος, a bear, Ael. N. A. 1. 31, Enst. 1156. 16, Suid.;
 cf. Jac. Anth. P. 3. p. 696.

ἄρκος, εος, τό, (ἀρκέω) a defence against, βελέων Alcae. 1.

ἄρκοῦντως, contr. for ἀρκεόντως.

ἄρκτηία, ἡ, (ἀρκτηῖω) an offering at the Brauronia, Schol. Ar. Lys. 645.

ἄρκτηϊας, α, ον, of a bear, cited from Diosc.

ἄρκτηῖον, verb. Adj., I. of ἀρχομαι, one must begin, Soph. Aj.
 853; ἀρχὴν ἀρκτηῖον one must make a beginning, Plat. Tim. 48 B; ἀπό

τινος ἀρκτηῖον one must begin with . . , Strabo 685. II. of ἀρχω,
 one must govern, τινὶ τινας Isocr. 298 D. 2. in pass. sense, Soph.
 O. T. 628 (ubi v. Schneidewin), you must be ruled, i. e. obey; so σωστέον
 is pass. in Ar. Lys. 501; οὐ καταπληκτέον in Dinarch. 103. 45.

ἄρκτηῖω, to serve as an ἄρκτος (signf. II), Lys. ap. Harp. s. v.: so in
 Med., Schol. Ar. Lys. 645.

ἄρκτηῖ (sub. δαρὰ), ἡ, a bear-skin, Anaxandr. Incert. 14.

ἄρκτηῖρια, a dub. word in Eur. Fr. 698 ῥάκη ἄρκτη. τύχης; Bernh. ἀλκτῖρια.

ἄρκτηϊκός, ἡ, ον, near the bear, arctic, northern, πόλος Arist. Mund. 2,
 5, Polyb. ap. Strabo 96; ἐν τῷ δ. μέρει C. I. 4449.

ἄρκτηϊκός, ἡ, ον, (ἀρχομαι) beginning, Apoll. de Constr. p. 17.

ἄρκτηϊον, τό, a plant, Diosc. 4. 106, Nic. Th. 841, Galen.; acc. to
 Adams, verbascum; others lappa.

ἄρκτηϊος, ον, arctic, northern, Nonn. D. 38. 329.

ἄρκτηϊοειδής, ἐς, bear-like, Origen. c. Cels. p. 295; and -μορφος, ον,
 Tzetz. Lyc.

ἄρκτος, ἡ, the bear, esp. Ursus arctos, the brown bear, Od. 11. 611,
 h. Hom. Merc. 223, Ven. 160, Hdt. 4. 191, and Att.: the instances of
 the masc. are dnb. (as in Arist. Color. 6, 12), the fem. being used even
 when both sexes are included, Id. H. A. 5. 2, 5. 2. ἄρκτος, ἡ, the
 constellation Ursa Major, also called ἄμαξα, the Wain, (as the star just
 behind is called Ἄρκτουρος, Ἄρκτηφύλαξ, the Bear-ward, or Βωώτης the
 Waggoner), Ἄρκτηον θ', ἣν καὶ ἄμαξαν ἐπίκλησιν καλέονται Il. 18. 487,
 Od. 5. 273 (where also is added οἷη δ' ἄμμορός ἐστι λαέτρων Ὀκεανοῖο,
 i. e. the only constellation then known by name, v. Lewis, Astron. of
 Ancients, p. 59); τὰ ὑπὸ τὴν ἄρκτηον ἀοίκητα Hdt. 5. 10; ἄρκτηον στρο-
 φάδες κέλευθοι Soph. Tr. 131; Palamedes discovered Ἄρκτηον στροφάς
 τε καὶ Κυρὸς ψυχρὰν δύσιν Id. Fr. 379. 11; in pl., the greater and lesser
 bears, Arat. 27, Strabo 132, 133, Cic. N. D. 2. 41. 3. the region
 of the bear, the North, sing., Hdt. 1. 148., 5. 10, Eur. El. 733, etc.;
 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄ. C. I. 1534, al.; pl., Hipp. Aër. 282, 291, Plat. Criti. 118 B,
 etc.;—ἡ ἑτέρα ἄρκτηος the south pole, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 11:—cf. ἀρ-
 κτικός.

II. ἄρκτηος, ἡ, at Athens a girl appointed to the service
 of Artemis Brauronia or Ἀρχηγέτις, Eur. Fr. 767, Ar. Lys. 645; cf.
 ἀρκτηῖω, ἀρκτηία.—On the mythol. connection of this office with ἄρκτηος
 a bear, cf. Müller Prolegom. zur Mythol. p. 73. III. a kind of
 erab, prob. Caneer arctus L., Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 10, v. Meineke ad
 Mnesim. Ἴππ. 1. 45 (3. 574). (Cf. the forms ἄρκος, ἄρκηλος; Skt.
 ῥkshas (for arkshas); Lat. ursus (for urcusus).)

ἄρκτη-τρόφος, ον, keeping bears, a bear-ward, Procop.

Ἄρκτηούρος, ὁ, (οὔρος, guard,) Arcturus, Bear-ward (v. sub ἄρκτηος I.
 2), Hes. Op. 564, 608. II. the time of his rising, the middle of
 September, Hipp. Aër. 288; the time when cattle left the upland pastures
 (being stormy, Plaut. Rud. prol. 69 sq.), Soph. O. T. 1137; the time of
 the vintage, Plat. Legg. 844 E; Ἄρκτηούρου ἐπιτολαί Thuc. 2. 78, etc.

Ἄρκτηο-φύλαξ, ὁ, = Ἄρκτηούρος, Arat. 92.

ἄρκτη-χειρ, χερίας, ὁ, ἡ, with bear's paws for hands, Artemid. 5. 49.

ἄρκτηύλος, ὁ, a young bear, Poll. 5. 15.

ἄρκτηῖος, α, ον, (ἄρκτηος) of a bear, γενέσσειν Nonn. D. 2. 44. 2.
 arctic, northern, Dion. P. 519, etc.; τὰ ἀρκτηῖα the arctic regions, the
 north, Luc. Contempl. 5.

ἄρκτης, υος, ἡ: pl., nom. and acc. ἄρκτηες, -νας, Att. contr. ἄρκτης:—a
 net, hunter's net, Lat. cassis, Aesch. Ag. 1116, Cho. 1000; more freq. in
 pl., ἐξ ἀρκύων πέπτωκεν Id. Eum. 147; ἀρκύων μολεῖν ἔσω Enr. Cycl.
 196; so also in Xen., ἄρκτης ἰσθάναι to set nets, Cyn. 6, 5; εἰς τὰς ἄρκτης
 ἐμπίπτειν to be caught in them, Ib. 10; ἄρκτης πλέεσθαι Ar. Lys. 790:
 —metaph., ἄρκτηες ξίφους the toils, i. e. perils, of the sword, Eur. Med.
 1278; οὐς . . Ἀφροδίτας ἀρκτησιν θηρεύομεν C. I. 511. 6.—Also ἄρκτηον,
 τό, Hesych. (who has also ἀρκτηλον), E. M. 2. a hair-net, woman's
 head-dress, Hesych. (Prob. from √APK, a development of √AP
 (v. *ἄρω), to fit, join: hence also ἀρκάνη, and perh. ἀράχνη; also (by
 change of p into λ) ἡλακάτη: Cnrt. no. 489.)

ἄρκτη-στάσια, ἡ, οἱ -στάσιον, τό, a line of nets, Xen. Cyn. 6, 6.

ἄρκτηστάτος, η, ον, Eur. Or. 1420 (ἄρκτης, ἴστημι):—beset with nets, ἐς
 ἀρκτηστάταν μηχανὰν ἐμπεσεῖν into the hunter's toils, Eur. l. c. II.
 ἀρκτηστάτα, τά, surrounding toils or nets, a place beset with nets, Aesch.
 Eum. 112, Soph. El. 1476; in Aesch. Ag. 1375 Elmsley's suggestion, πη-
 μονῆς ἀρκτηστάτ' ἄν is generally received for πημονῆν ἀρκτηστάτον; while
 in Pers. 98, Herm. restored ἄρκτης Ἄτα for ἀρκτηστάτα, cf. the Schol.

ἄρκτηυρέω, to watch the nets, of a spider, Ael. V. H. 1. 2. II.
 metaph. to keep carefully, καλώδια Enpol. Incert. 18.

ἄρκτηυρός, ὁ, (οὔρος) a watcher of nets, Xen. Cyn. 6, 5, etc.

ἄρμα, ατος, τό, a chariot, esp. a war-chariot, with two wheels, Hom.;
 often in pl. for sing., Il. 4. 366, etc.; ἵππους ὑφ' ἄρμασι ζευγνύσαι Aesch.
 Pers. 190, Enr. Hipp. 111; ἵππους ὑφ' ἄρματα ἄγειν Aesch. Pr. 465;
 πῶλον . . ζυγόντ' ἐν ἄρμασιν Id. Pers. 795; opp. to ἀρμάμαξα (v. sub
 v.): also a racing-chariot drawn by horses, opp. to ὄχημα (a mule-car),
 Pind. Fr. 73; ἄ. τέλειον C. I. 1591. 6, al.;—but, ἀρμάτων ὄχηματα Eur.
 Supp. 662, cf. Phoen. 1190. 2. chariot and horses, the yoked chariot,
 Hom.; ἄρμα τέθριππον, τετράρονον, etc., Pind. and Trag.; metaph., τρί-
 πωλον ἄρμα δαιμόνων, of three goddesses, Eur. Andr. 277. 3. the
 team, the horses, ἄρμασιν ἐνδίδωσι κέντρον Id. H. F. 881; ἄρματα . .
 φυσῶντα καὶ πνέοντα Ar. Pax 901; ἄρματα τρέφειν, like ἀρματοτρο-
 φεῖν, to keep chariot horses for racing, Xen. Hier. 11, 5; ἄρματος τρο-
 φεύς Plat. Legg. 834 B. II. a mountain district in Attica,
 where omens from lightning were watched for; hence the proverb, ὀπίταν
 δι' Ἄρματος ἀστράψη, i. e. seldom or never, Strabo 404, Plnt. 2. 679 C.
 (Cf. ἀρμός, ἀρμόζω, and v. sub *ἄρω.)

ἄρμα, ατος, τό, (αἶρω) that which one takes: food, cited from Hipp.

ἄρμα, ἡ, (*ἄρω) union, love, a Delphic word, Plut. 2. 769 A; cf. ἀρμή, ὄρπυς:

ἄρμαλα, in Diosc. 2. 53, Syrian name of *wild rue*.
 ἄρμαλία, ἡ, *sustenance allotted, food*, Hes. Op. 558, 765; ἄρμ. ἔμμητος Theocr. 16. 35; *stores in a ship*, Ap. Rh. 1. 393.
 ἄρμ-άμαξα, ἡ, ἡ, a *covered carriage*, generally mentioned in connexion with Persian luxury; so Xerxes, when tired in his march, μεταβαίνεσκε ἐκ τοῦ ἄρματος ἐς ἀρμάμαξαν Hdt. 7. 41, cf. 83; the ambassadors to Persia are represented as ἐφ' ἄρμαμαξῶν μαλθακῶς κατακείμενοι, Ar. Ach. 70; used by women, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 40., 6. 4, 11.
 ἄρμασί-δουπος, av, *sounding in the chariot*, Pind. ap. Eust. Opusc. 56. 18.
 ἄρματ-αρχία, ἡ, a *squadron of sixteen war-chariots*, Aselepiod. Tact. 8, p. 164 Köchly.
 ἄρμάτειος, av, (ἄρμα) of or *belonging to a chariot*, σύριγγες Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 230; δίφρος Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 9; (ἄρμάτινον, Apoll. Lex. s. v. δίφρον, is prob. a copyist's error); τροχός Plut. 2. 890 A; μέλας ἄρμ. a kind of *dirge*, Eur. Or. 1385; but, νόμος ἄρμ. a *martial strain*, Plut. 2. 335 A, 1133 E; v. Müller Eum. § 19. 1.
 ἄρματεύω, (ἄρμα) to *drive a chariot, go therein*, Eur. Or. 994.
 ἄρματηγός, ὄν, (ἄγω) *driving a chariot*, Parthen. 6. 3.
 ἄρματηλασία, ἡ, *chariot-driving*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 27, Luc. Demosth. 23.
 ἄρματηλατέω, to *go in a chariot, drive it*, Hdt. 5. 9, Xen. Symp. 4. 6.
 ἄρματηλάτης, ου, ἄ, a *charioteer*, Pind. P. 5. 154, Soph. El. 700, Xen., etc.
 ἄρματ-ἡλάτος, ον, *driven round by a chariot or wheel*, e. g. Ixion, Eur. H. F. 1297. 2. ὄδὸς ἄρμ. a *road for chariots*, Iambl. Protr. p. 60.
 ἄρματιαῖος, α, ον, = ἄρμάτειος, Theodoret.
 ἄρματίσθαι, Dep. to *go in a chariot*, Lyc. 1319.
 ἄρμάτιον, τό, Dim. of ἄρμα, Gloss.
 ἄρματίτης [ἱ], ου, ἄ, *using chariots*, Αυδοί Philostr. 788.
 ἄρματο-δρομέω, to *race in a chariot*, Apollod. 3. 5, 5; vulg. -δραμέω, v. Lob. Phryn. 617; -δρομία, ἡ, a *chariot-race*, Strabo 236; -δρέμος, ον, *running a chariot-race*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1333.
 ἄρματοίς, εσσα, εν, = ἄρμάτειος, Critias ap. Ath. 28 C.
 ἄρματο-εργος, av, (*ἔργω) *building chariots*, Schol. Il. 24. 277.
 ἄρματο-θεσία, ἡ, (τίθημι) a *chariot-race*, Eust. 226. 6.
 ἄρματο-κτύπος ἄτοβας, the *rattling din of chariots*, Aesch. Theb. 204.
 ἄρματο-μαχέω, to *fight in or from a chariot*, Eust. 1088. 27.
 ἄρματοπηγέω, to *build a chariot*, Poll. 7. 115.
 ἄρματοπηγός, ὄν, (πήγνυμι) *building chariots*: ἄρμ. ἀνήρ a *wheelwright, chariot-maker*, Il. 4. 485, Theocr. 25. 247.
 ἄρματοπήξ, ἡγος, ὄ, ἡ, = foreg., Theognost. ap. A. B. 1340.
 ἄρματο-ποιός, ὄν, = ἄρματο-πηγός, Joseph. A. J. 6. 3, 5:—hence Verb -ποιέω, Poll. 7. 113; Subst. -ποιῖα, ἡ, Eccl.
 ἄρματο-στροφός, av, *turning, guiding chariots*, Manass. Chron. 2030, etc.:—also Subst. -στροφία, ἡ, Id.
 ἄρματο-τροφέω, to *keep chariot-horses*, esp. for racing, Xen. Ages. 9, 6, Diog. L. 4. 17; cf. ἄρμα 2.
 ἄρματο-τροφία, ἡ, a *keeping of chariot-horses*, Xen. Hier. 11, 5.
 ἄρματο-τροχία, ἡ, the *wheel-track of a chariot*, Luc. Demosth. 23, Acl. N. A. 2. 37:—Hom. uses poet. form ἄρματροχίη Il. 23. 505, cf. Q. Sm. 4. 516.
 ἄρματωλία, ἡ, acc. to the Schol. for ἄρματηλασία, with a play on ἀμαρτωλία (if indeed that word should not be read, as Bentley proposed), Ar. Pax 415.
 ἄρμ-ελάτης, ου, ὄ, = ἄρματηλάτης, Welcker Syll. Epigr. 212; also, ἄρμε-λάτηρ, ἡρος, ὄ, Epigr. Gr. 618. 1.
 ἄρμενα, τά, the *tackling or rigging of a ship, sails, etc.*, like ὄπλα, Hes. Op. 806, Theocr. 22. 13. 2. *surgical apparatus*, joined with ὄργανα, Hipp. Offic. 740, cf. Fract. 773. 3. like ὄπλα, any *tools*, τέκτονος Anth. P. 6. 205, cf. 11. 203, C. 1. 2058 B. 52., 2694 b. 4.—Properly neut. of ἄρμενας, v. sub ἀρarisκω B. V. 1.
 Ἄρμενία, ἡ, *Armenia*, ἡ μεγάλη and ἡ μικρά Strabo 521, 527 sq., cf. App. Mithr. 105:—Ἄρμενίας, α, ον, an *Armenian*; but also as Adj. *Armenian*, elsewhere Ἄρμενιακός, ἡ, ὄν, Strabo 530:—Ἄρμενιστί, Adv. in *Armenian fashion*, ἐσκενάσθαι Id. 500.
 ἄρμενίζω, fut. ἴσω, to *sail*, Gloss.
 ἄρμενιον, τό, v. sub σάνδυξ.
 ἄρμή, ἡ, (*ἄρω) *junction, union*, Q. Sm. 12. 361, cf. ἄρμα:—of the *suture of a wound*, Hipp., v. Erotian. et Galen. Lex. p. 80, 442.
 ἄρμογή, ἡ, (ἄρμόζω) a *joining, junction*, Luc. Zeux. 6: a *fitting, arrangement*, Polyb. 6. 18, 1, etc. 2. the *joining of two bones without motion*, = σύμφυσις and opp. to ἀρθρον, Galen. 19. 460, cf. 2. 734. II. = ἄρμονία, Eupol. Aἴγ. 13.
 ἄρμόδιος, α, av, (ἄρμόζω) *fitting together, θύραι* Theogn. 422. II. *well-fitting, accordant, agreeable*, Id. 724; δειπνον Pind. N. 1. 31; ἄρμ. τόπος a *suitable place*, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 1:—cf. ἄρμόζω II. 2:—Adv. -ως, Plut. Aristid. 24.
 ἄρμαδιο-τύπης, ἐς, of *accordant mould or cast*, Hesych.
 ἄρμαδιο-φύης, ἐς, of *accordant nature*, Walz Rhett. 6. 556.
 ἄρμοζόντως, Adv. part. pres. of sq., *suitably*, Diod. 3. 15; the form ἄρμοζόντως in Philo Belop. 82.
 ἄρμόζω, Att. (except in Trag.) ἄρμόττω, Lob. Phryn. p. 241; Dor. ἄρμόσσω, Theocr. 1. 53 (in compd. ἐφ-); the part. ἄρμόσσον (Hipp. Art. 802) should prob. be fut. ἄρμόσον:—impf. ἤρμοζον, Dor. ἄρμ- Pind. N. 8. 20; fut. ἄρμόσω Trag., Att.: aor. ἤρμοσα Il., Att., Dor. ἄρμοσα (συν-) Pind. N. 10. 22:—pf. ἤρμοκα Arist. Poët. 24, 8:—Med., Ep. imper. ἄρμόζεο Od., -όζαν Att.: fut. -όζασμαι Galen.: aor. ἤρμοσάμην Hdt., Att., Dor. ἄρμαξάμην Alcman 66:—Pass., pf. ἤρμοσμαι Eur., Plat., Ion. ἄρμοσμαι Hdt.; Dor. 3 sing. ἄρμοσται Ecphant. ap. Stob. 333. 48; aor. ἤρμόσθην Plat., Dor. ἄρμόχθην Diog. L. 8. 85; fut. ἄρμοσθήσομαι Soph. O. C. 908. (From √AP, v. *ἄρω.) To *fit together, join*, esp. of *joiner's work*, ἤρμοσεν ἀλλήλοισιν (sc. τὰ δοῦρα) Od. 5. 247; and in Med. to *put together*, ἄρμόζεο χαλκῷ εὐρείαν

σχεδίην Ib. 162 (so, ναυπηγίαν ἄρμόζειν Eur. Cycl. 460);—so, ἄρ-
 μόζειν χαίταν στεφάνοισι Pind. I. 7 (6). 54, cf. infr. 11; ἀρβύλαισιν
 ἄρμ. πόδας Eur. Hipp. 1189; ἄρμ. πόδα ἐπὶ γαίας to *plant foot on*
 ground, Id. Or. 233; ἄρμ. ποδὸς ἴχνια Simon. (?) 175; so, ἐν ἡσυχαίᾳ
 βάσει βάσιν ἄρμασαι (imper. aor. med.) Soph. O. C. 198; ἄρμ. ψαλίοις
 ἵππους to *furnish them with* . . . Eur. Rhes. 27. b. ἄρμ. δικὴν εἰς
 τινα to *bring judgment upon him*, Solon 35. 17; ἄρμ. τινὶ βίοτον
 to *accord him life*, Pind. N. 7. 145: to *prepare, make ready*, Soph. Tr.
 687; ταῦπτάτιον Hegesipp. Ἄδ. 1. 19:—Med. to *accommodate, suit one-*
self, πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν . . ἄρμ. τύχην Philcm. Incert. 84; πρὸς τινα
 Luc. Merc. Cond. 30; ἄρμ. σύνεσιν to *acquire it*, Hipp. Lex. 2.
 of marriage, ἄρμόζειν τινὶ τὴν θυγατέρα τινὸς to *betroth one's*
 daughter to any one, Hdt. 9. 108; also, ἄρμ. κόρα ἀνδρα Pind. P.
 9. 207; ἄρμ. γάμον, γάμους, etc., Ib. 9. 21, Eur. Phoen. 411:—Med.
 to *betroth to oneself, take to wife, τὴν θυγατέρα τινὸς* Hdt. 5. 32, 47
 (but Med. = Act., 2 Ep. Car. 11. 2):—Pass., ἤρμόσθαι θυγατέρα τινὸς
 γυναῖκα to *have her betrothed or married to one*, Hdt. 3. 137, v.
 Wytttenb. Plut. 2. 138 C; cf. Soph. Ant. 570. 3. to *bind fast*, ἄρμ.
 τινα ἐν ἄρκυσι Eur. Bacch. 231. 4. to *set in order, regulate, govern,*
 στρατόν Pind. N. 8. 20; στόμ' ἄρμοσον Eur. Tro. 758; so in Pass.,
 [νόμοις] οὐκ ἄλλοισιν ἄρμοσθήσεται Soph. O. C. 908; κονδύλοισι ἤρματ-
 τύμην I was *ruled or drilled with cuffs*, Ar. Eq. 1236:—esp. among
 the Lacedaemonians, to *act as harmostes, ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν* Xen. Rep.
 Lac. 14, 2, etc.; c. acc., ἄρμοσθὴν δὲ ἤρμοζε τὴν Ἀσίαν Luc. Tax.
 17. 5. to *arrange according to the laws of harmony, compase, ἔπεα*
 Pind. P. 3. 202; to *tune instruments*, Plat. Phileb. 56 A, Phaedo 85 E,
 etc.:—so in Med., ἄρμόττεσθαι ἄρμονίαν to *maintain a harmony*, Id.
 Rep. 591 D; ἄρμ. τὴν λύραν to *tune one's lyre*, Ib. 349 E; cf. ἐναρ-
 μόζω I. 2;—μέλη ἐς τι ἄρμ. to *adapt them to a subject*, Simon. 116:
 —Pass., of the lyre, ἤρμόσθαι to *be in tune*, Plat. Theaet. 144 E; ἤρμο-
 σμένας in *harmony or tune*, Id. Phaedo 85 E; ἄρμονίαν καλλίστην ἤρμ.
 Id. Lach. 188 D; ὁμονοητικὴ καὶ ἤρμοσμένη ψυχὴ at *harmony with*
 itself, Id. Rep. 554 E. II. intr. to *fit, fit well*, of clothes or
 armour, ἤρμοσε δ' αὐτῷ [θώραξ] Il. 3. 333; Ἐκτορι δ' ἤρμοσε τεύχε'
 ἐπὶ χροῖ 17. 210; ἐσθὰς ἀρμόζοισα γυίοις Pind. P. 4. 141; ἄρ' ἄρμό-
 σει μαι (sc. τὰ ὑποδήματα); Ar. Thesm. 263; ἄρμ. ὡσπερ περὶ πόδα to
fit like a shoe, Plat. Com. Σκεν. 3; θώραξ περὶ τὰ στέρνα ἄρμόζων Xen.
 Cyr. 2. 1, 16. 2. to *fit, suit, be adapted, fit for*, τινὶ Soph. O. T.
 902, El. 1293, Andoc. 29. 31; τὸδ' οὐκ ἐπ' ἄλλον ἄρμόσει shall *not be*
adapted to another, Soph. Ant. 1318; ἐπὶ τινος Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 5 (cf.
 ἐφαρμόζω); εἰς τι, πρὸς τι Plat. Polit. 289 B, 286 D, Isocr. 21 D. 3.
 impers., ἄρμόζει, it is *fitting*, Lat. decet, c. acc. et inf., σιγᾶν ἂν ἄρμόζαι
 σε Soph. Tr. 731; c. inf. only, λόγους αὐς ἄρμόσει λέγειν Dem. 240. 2;
 πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα ἄρμόττει καλεῖν Id. 568. 10, cf. 1025. 4; τὰ τοιαῦτα
 βῆθῆναι ἂν ἄρμ. Isocr. 203 E. 4. part., ἄρμόττων, οὔσα, ον, *fitting,*
suitable, Pind. P. 4. 229; ἀλλήλοισι Plat. Lach. 188 A, al. (v. sub σχη-
 ματίζω II); c. gen., Polyb. 1. 44, 1; πρὸς τι Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 5, etc. 5.
 to *be in tune, λύραν ἐπιτεῖν' ἕως ἂν ἄρμόσῃ* Macho Ἐπιστ. 1. 9.
 ἄρμοῖ, Adv. = ἄρτι, ἄρτίως, *just, newly, lately*, Aesch. Pr. 615 (ubi v.
 Blomf.), Theocr. 4. 51, Lyc. 106. 2. *just, gradually, a little*, Hipp.
 591. 47., 675. 18, etc.—Written ἄρμῷ by Pind. acc. to Eust. Opusc. 57.
 18, cf. E. M. 144. 19, and by Pherecr. (Μεταλλ. 4) as cited by Erotian;
 but as the word is Doric, Meineke justly doubts its usage in Att. Comedy:
 (It is, in fact, an old dat. from ἄρμός; cf. αἶκαι, πέδοι, etc.)
 ἄρμολογέω, to *join, pile together, τάφαν* Anth. P. 7. 554: Pass., ἤρμο-
 λογημένον τῷ πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ *closely connected with* . . , Sext. Emp. M. 5.
 78. Cf. συναρμολογέω.
 ἄρμολόγος, ον, (ἄρμός, λέγω) *joining together*, Gloss.: -λόγησις, ἡ,
 a *joining*, Gloss.: -λογία, ἡ, a *joining, union*, Eccl.
 ἄρμονία, ἡ, (ἄρμόζω) a *means of joining, a fastening* of some kind,
 used to keep ship-planks together, γόμφοις μιν . . καὶ ἄρμονίῃσιν ἄρῃεν
 Od. 5. 248; of the ship, ὄφρ' ἂν . . ἐν ἄρμονίῃσιν ἀρήρη Ib. 361; cf.
 Ἄρμονίδης. 2. a *joining, joint*, as between a ship's planks, τὰς ἄρμ.
 ἐπάκτωσαν τῇ βύβλῳ caulked the *joints* with byblus, Hdt. 2. 96; τῶν
 ἀρμυῶν διαχασκουσῶν the *joints wide-gaping*, Ar. Eq. 533; αἱ τῶν
 λίθων ἄρμ., in masonry, Diod. 2. 8, cf. Paus. 8. 8, 8., 9. 33, 7:—in anatomy,
 the *union of two bones* by mere apposition, Galen. 2. 255, in pl. 3.
 a *frame, frame-work, βηγνὺς ἄρμονίαν* . . λύρας Soph. Fr. 232, cf. Plat.
 Symp. 187 A; esp. of the *human frame, ἄρμονίην ἀναλυμέναν ἀνθρώπου*
 Pseudo-Phoc. 96, cf. Hipp. 277. 6., 749 D; κώλων ἐκλυτας ἄρμ. Anth.
 P. 7. 283; τὰς ἄρμ. διαχαλᾶ ταῦ σώματα, of a worn-out, decaying
 person, Epicr. Ἄντ. 2. 19. b. of the mind, δύστροπος γυναικῶν ἄρμ.
 women's *perverse temperament*, Eur. Hipp. 162. II. a *covenant,*
agreement, in pl. (like συνθήκαι, etc.), μάρτυροι . . καὶ ἐπίσκοποι ἄρμο-
 νιάων Il. 22. 255. III. *settled government, order, τὰν Διὸς*
 ἄρμ. Aesch. Pr. 551. IV. *harmony, as a concord of sounds*, first
 as a mythical personage, *Harmonia, Music*, companion of Hebe, the
 Graces and the Hours, h. Ilom. Ap. 195; child of the Muses, Eur. Med.
 834; properly a Boeotian divinity, daughter of Ares and Aphrodité, Hes.
 Th. 937; wife of Cadmus, Ib., Pind. P. 3. 161, Eur. Bacch. 1356; sym-
 bolising, both by her parentage and by her union with the introducer of
 the alphabet, the civilisation of a rude country by music and letters, cf.
 Plut. Pelop. 19. 2. appellat. *concord, music, or rather a system*
of music, esp. the octave-system (ἡ διὰ πασῶν), attributed to Pythagoras,
 Philolaus p. 66 Böckh, Nicom. in Mus. Vett. p. 17, Plut. 2. 1145 A; ἐκ
 πασῶν ὄκτω αὐσῶν μίαν ἄρμ. *συμφωνεῖν* Plat. Rep. 617 B; ἐπὶ τὰ χαρδὰ
 ἡ ἄρμ. Arist. Metaph. 13. 6, 5, cf. Probl. 19. 25; cf. Chappell's Hist. of
 Music, 77 sq.;—but ἄρμονία never meant 'harmony' in the modern sense,
 Ib. 15. The Pythag. theory of the *music of the spheres* seems to have been
 based on this system, v. Arist. Cael. 2. 9, 1 sq., Mund. 6, 17 sq., cf. Lewis,

Astron. of Ancients, p. 131. 3. a special kind of music, a mode, ἄρμονία Λυδία Pind. N. 4. 73; Αἰολίς Pratinas 5, Lasus 1; cf. Plat. Rep. 398 E, 443 D sq., Arist. Pol. 3. 3, 8., 8. 7, 8 sq. — the technical word for this was τόνος, v. τόνος II. 2. d, or τρόπος IV. 4. ἄρμονιαν λόγων λαβών a due arrangement of words, fit to be set to music, Plat. Theact. 175 E, 176 A: — also the intonation or modulation of the voice, Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 4. 5. metaph., of persons and things, harmony, concord, Plat. Rep. 431 E, etc. Ἄρμονιδης, οὐ, ὁ, patron., son of a Carpenter, Il. 5. 60. ἄρμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in music, Plat. Phaedr. 268 D; ἀρμ., οὐ μάγειρος a musician, Daniox. Σύντρ. 1. 49. II. musical, according to the laws of musical sound, κατ' ἀριθμῶς ἀρμ. Tim. Locr. 96 A, cf. Arist. de An. 1. 3, 11. III. suitable: — τὰ ἄρμονικά, the theory of music, music, Plat. Phaedr. 268 E, Arist. Metaph. 12. 2, 9; so, ἡ — κῆ (sc. ἐπιστήμη), Arist. ib. 3, 7, al.; ἀρμ. πραγματεία a treatise thereon, Plut. 2. 1142 F. Adv. — κῶς, Aristaen. 1. 13. ἄρμόνιος, οὐ, fitting, harmonious, LXX (Sap. 16. 20), Clem. Al. 447. Adv. — ἰως, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 2, Philo 1. 179, lambl. V. Pyth. 20 (mostly with v. l. ἀρμαδ-). ἄρμονιῶδης, ες, = ἄρμόνιος, Ep. Socrat. 15 in Sup. — ωδέστατος. ἄρμο-ποιός, ὄν, uniting, joining, Schol. Lyc. 832. ἄρμός, ὁ, (v. sub *ἀρω), a joint, in masonry, C. I. 160, v. Büekh p. 283: — in pl. the fastenings of a door, Eur. Med. 1315, Hipp. 809; ἀρμὸς χώματος λιθασπαδῆς a fissure in the tomb made by tearing away the stones at their joining, Soph. Ant. 1216; so, ἀρμὸς θύρας comes to mean a chink in the fitting of a door, Dion. H. 5. 7, Plut. Alex. 3. 2. a fastening, bolt, peg, ἄ. ἐν ξύλῳ παγέλις Eur. Fr. 362. 12. 3. the shoulder-joint, Lat. armus, Hippiatr. ἄρμοσις, εως, ἡ, a joining together, fitting, adapting, A. B. 15. ἄρμοσμα, τό, joined work, τρόπις δ' ἐλείφθη ποικίλων ἀρμοσμάτων Eur. Hel. 411. ἄρμοστῆον, verb. Adj. one must fit, suit, adapt, Clem. Al. 196. ἄρμοστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 39. II. = κοσμητής I. 2, Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 8. ἄρμοστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who arranges or governs, esp. a harmonist, governor of the islands and foreign cities, sent out by the Lacedaemonians during their supremacy, Thuc. 8. 5, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 28, etc.; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 39, and Dict. Antiqu.: the governor of a dependent colony, Xen. An. 5. 5, 19: — in App. Civ. 4. 7, used to express the Roman *Triumvirs*, and in Luc. Tox. 17 and 32 the *Praefecti*. 2. a betrothed husband, ap. Poll. 3. 34. ἄρμοστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for joining together, Theol. Arithm. p. 34. 2. suitable, Byz. ἄρμοστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀρμόζω, joined, adapted, well-filled, Math. Vett. p. 116; κατὰ τι Polyb. 22. 11, 15: suitable, fit, ἀρμοστόν μοι λέγειν ταῦτο Philem. Ἄδ. 1. Adv. — τῶς, Plut. 2. 438 A. ἄρμοστρα, τά, sponsalia, Gloss. ἄρμόστρω, ὄρος, ὁ, a commander, ναυβατῶν Aesch. Eum. 456: cf. ἀρμοστής. ἄρμόσυνος, ὁ, = ἀρμοστής, Hesych. ἄρμόττω, ἀρμοττόντως, Att. for ἀρμόζω, — ζύντως, qq. v. ἀρμῶ, v. sub ἀρμοῖ. ἄρνα, acc. sing., dual ἄρνε, pl. ἄρνες; v. sub ἀρνός. ἄρνῶγός, ὁ, sheep-leader(?), a word of dub. meaning in C. I. 1465. ἄρνῶκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a sheep's skin, Ar. Nub. 730, Plat. Symp. 220 B, Ariston. Ἡλ. 4. (Formed as if from *ἀρναξ, a Din. of ἀρνός.) ἄρνεά, ἡ, = foreg., Herodian. p. 445, ed. Piers. ἄρνεος, α, οὐ, (ἀρνός) of a lamb or sheep, κρέα Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47, Pherecr. Δουλ. 1, Xen. An. 4. 5, 31; σπλάγχνα Eubul. Ὀρθ. 1. 5; ἄ. φόνος slaughtered sheep, Soph. Aj. 309. II. ἀρνεῖον, τό, a shop where lamb is sold, a butcher's shop, Didym. ap. E. M. 146. 39. ἄρνεῖός, ὁ, a young ram or wether, just full grown, Il. 2. 550, etc.; ἄρνεῖός ὄν joined, like ἱρηξ κίρκος, etc., Od. 10. 572, etc.; also, θῆλυς ἄ. Ap. Rh. 3. 1033. ἄρνεο-θεινής, οὐ, ὁ, feasting on lambs, Anth. Plan. 235. ἄρνεῖσθαι, fut. ἦσομαι Aesch., Ar.; also ἀρνηθήσμαι (ἀπ-) Soph. Ph. 527, N. T.: aor. pass. ἠρνήθησθαι often in Att., as Thuc. 6. 60, etc.; also aor. med. ἠρνησάμην Ilom. (v. infr.), Hdt. 3. 1, but rare in Att., as Eur. Ion 1026, Aeschin. 37. 8., 85. 45: pf. ἠρνημαι Dem. 843. 10: — cf. ἀπ-, ἐξ-, κατ-αρνεῖσθαι: Dep. Oppr. το φημί, εἶπον, to deny, disown, τὸν ἔπος ἀρνήσασθαι Il. 14. 212, Od. 8. 358, etc.; ἄρν. ἀμφί τινι h. Hom. Merc. 390; ἄρν. ἄ εἶπαν Eur. Hec. 303; cf. Hdt. 2. 174. 2. oppr. to δοῦναι, to refuse, τόξον . . δόμεναι καὶ ἀρνήσασθαι Od. 21. 345, cf. Hcs. Op. 406, Hdt. 3. 1; ἄρν. γάμον Od. 1. 249; ἄρν. χρεῖαν to decline, renounce a duty or office, Dem. 319. 26; διαθήκην Id. 955. 10; ζῶαν ἄρν., of a suicide, Anth. P. 7. 473. 3. absol. to say No, decline, refuse, ὁ δ' ἠρνεῖτο στεναχίζων Il. 19. 304; αὐτὰρ ὄγ' ἠρνεῖτο στερεῶς 23. 42, etc. Constr., dependent clauses are put in inf., either without μή, to deny that . . , Hdt. 6. 13, Aesch. Eum. 611, Eur. 1. A. 966; or with μή, to say that . . not . . , Ar. Eq. 572, Antipho 123. 12, Xen. Ath. 2. 17, etc.; ὄρν. μὴ αὐ . . , Dio C. 50. 22: also, οὐκ ἂν ἀρναίμην τὸ δρᾶν Soph. Ph. 118; also, ἄρν. ὅτι οὐ . . , ὡς οὐ . . , Xen. Rep. Ath. 2, 17, Lys. 100. 41, Dem. 124. fin.; — poet. also c. part., οὐ γὰρ εὐτυχῶν ἀρνήσασθαι Eur. Alc. 1158, cf. Or. 1582. ἄρνευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἀρνεύω) in three places Hom. describes one falling headlong from a height, ὁ δ' ἀρνευτήρι εἰακῶς κάππεσε Il. 12. 385., 16. 742, Od. 12. 413; and from 16. 742, compared with 745, 750, it is plain that ἀρνευτήρ = κυβιστητήρ, a tumbler. — Hence, ἀρνευτήρια, τά, tumbling or diving tricks, Hesych. (Acc. to Schol. on Hom., from ἀρνός, one that butts like a ram. Curt. compares Lat. *urinari* (to dive), *urinator* (diver), Skt. *vāri* (water), taking ἀρνευτήρ to mean a diver.)

ἀρνευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg.: name of a fish, Numen. ap. Ath. 304 D, Eust. 1083. 59. ἀρνεύω, (ἀρνός) to frisk, tumble, Lyc. 465: to plunge, dive, Id. 1103. ἀρνητής, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub ἀρνός. ἀρνησί-θεος, οὐ, denying God, Justin. M.: — the Subst., — θεῖα, ἡ, Epiphany. ἀρνησίμιμος, οὐ, to be denied, τούτων δ' οὐδέν ἐστ' ἀρν. Soph. Ph. 74. ἀρνησις, εως, ἡ, a denying, denial, τούτου δ' οὐτις ἀρνησις πέλει Aesch. Eum. 588; τῶνδ' ἀρν. οὐκ ἐνεστί μοι Soph. El. 527, cf. O. T. 578; also foll. by τὸ μή c. inf., Dem. 392. 12. ἀρνησί-σταυρος, οὐ, denying the Cross, Eust. Opusc. 164. 82. ἀρνησί-χριστος, οὐ, denying Christ, Eccl. ἀρνητέον, verb. Adj. one must deny, Arist. Top. 8. 7, 2, Helioid. 1. 26. ἀρνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, denying, negative, ἐπίρηγμα Eust. 211. 37. Adv. — κῶς, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1503. ἀρνίον, τό, Dim. of ἀρνός, a little ram, lamb, Lys. 906. 2, Eubul. Incert. 15 A. II. a sheep-skin, fleece, Luc. Salt. 43. ἀρνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a festival at Argos, in which dogs were slain, held in memory of Linos, who was said to have been torn to pieces by dogs, Conon 19; called ἀρνητής, ἴδος, ἡ, Ael. N. A. 12. 34; cf. κυνοφάντις. ἀρνό-γλωσσον, τό, (γλώσσα) sheep's-tongue, prob. a kind of plantago, Theophr. H. P. 7. 10, 3, Diosc. 2. 153, Luc. Trag. 150. ἀρνο-κτασία, ἡ, (κτείνω) a slaughter of sheep, Walz Rhett. 3. 607. ἀρνός, τοῦ, τῆς, gen. without any nom. in use, ἀρνός (q. v.) being used instead: (the nom. ἀρνός, ὁ, is only in late Gr., as Aesop., C. I. 8966, and ῥῆν also is late): dat. and acc. ἀρνί, ἀρνα: dual ἄρνε: pl. ἄρνες, gen. ἀρνῶν; dat. ἀρνασι Joseph. A. J. 3. 8, 10., 10, 1, Ep. ἀρνεσι; acc. ἀρνας: — a lamb, Lat. *agnus*, *agna*, ἀρνῶν πρωτογόνων Il. 4. 102, etc.; ἀρνῶν γαλαθηνῶν Crates Γειτ. 1; cf. μετασσαι. II. a sheep, whether wether or ewe, ἀρν' ἕτερον λευκὸν ἐτέρην δὲ μελαίναν Il. 3. 103; ἄρνες κεραοί Od. 4. 85. (Hence ἀρνεῖος, ἀρνίον. Prob. from √FAP; for ἀρνός has the digamma in Hom., and we find *Farῶν* in a Boeot. Inscr. in C. I. 1569. II; cf. Skt. *ura-dhras* (n wether, ram) = *erio-phoros*, wool-bearer, and *urā, ūrṇā* = respectively *sheep*, *wool*. Prob. therefore it is connected with *ἔριον*, *είρας*, rather than with *ἀρῆν*, *aries*, or *ram*: v. Curt.) ἀρνο-τροφία, ἡ, the rearing of lambs, Geop. 18. 1, 2. ἀρνο-φάγος [ἄ], οὐ, lamb-devouring, Manetho 4. 255. ἀρνύμαι, Dep., used only in pres. and impf., lengthd. form of αἶρωμαι (cf. πταίρω, πτάρνυμαι), whence the fut. ἀρῶμαι and other tenses: — to receive for oneself, reap, win, gain, earn, esp. of honour or reward, τιμὴν ἀρνύμενοι Μεγελῶφ Il. 1. 159; ἀρνύμενος πατρός τε μέγα κλέος maintaining . . , 6. 446; οὐχ ἱερῆιον οὐδὲ βοεῖην ἀρνύσθην 22. 160; ἀρνύμενος ἦν τε ψυχὴν καὶ νόστον ἐταίρων trying to win, striving to secure . . , Od. 1. 5; so, ὦν . . τὴν μάθησιν ἀρνύμαι Soph. Tr. 711, etc.; κράτος ἀρνύται Id. Ph. 838; τὴν δόκησιν ἀρν. Eur. Andr. 696; ἀρνύται Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 7; imper. ἀρνώσο Sappho 75, Trag. ap. Plut. 2. 18 E; — also a few times in Prose, μισθὸν ἀρνώσθαι, like *μαθαρνεῖν*, Plat. Prot. 349 A, Rep. 346 C, Legg. 813 C, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 7; ζῶν ἀσχερὰν ἀρν. μᾶλλον to choose rather, prefer, Plat. Legg. 944 C: — rarely in bad sense, ἀρνύμενος λῶβαν, perh., reaping vengeance for my injuries (cf. *τίσασθαι* λῶβην), Eur. Hec. 1073. Cf. Ruhnck. Tim. ἀρν-φῶδός, ὁ, one who sings for a lamb, Eust. Opusc. 53. 49, E. M.; cf. τραγφῶδός. ἀρομα, τό, corrupt for ἀρωμα, Luc. Lexiph. 2, cf. A. B. 450, Lob. Phryn. 227. ἄρον, τό, Lat. *arum*, the wake-robin, cuckoo-pint, Arist. H. A. 8. 17, 4, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 6, Diosc. 2. 197. ἄρος [ἄ], εως, τό, use, profit, help, Aesch. Supp. 885. ἀρόσιμος, οὐ, (ἀρώω) arable, fruitful, χώρα ἀρ. corn-land, Or. Sib. 14. 115; κλίμα Suid. II. metaph. fit for engendering children, Soph. Ant. 569, in poet. form ἀρώσιμος; cf. Lob. Phryn. 227. ἀροσις, εως, ἡ, arable land, corn-land, Lat. *arvum*, Il. 9. 580, Od. 9. 134. ἀροτέον, verb. Adj. one must plough, Gemin. in Au. Ox. 3. 226. ἀροτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a plougher, husbandman, Il. 18. 542., 23. 835, Eur. El. 104, etc.: — in Prose, Σκύθαι ἀροτήρες, oppr. to νομάδες, Hdt. 4. 17, cf. 191., 1. 125., 7. 50; also in late Prose, as Plut. Pyrrh. 5. 2. as Adj., βούς ἀροτήρ a steer for ploughing, Hes. Op. 403, Arat. 132, ὄλκός Noun. D. 3. 192. II. metaph. a begetter, father, τέκνων Eur. Tro. 135, cf. Anth. P. appond. 356. ἀρότης, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., Pind. 1. 1. 67, Hdt. 4. 2, Pherecr. Περσ. 1; βόες ἀρ. Hipp. Art. 784; Πιερίδων ἀρόται workmen of the Muses, i. e. poets, Pind. N. 6. 55; ἀρ. κύματος a scaman, Call. Fr. 436. ἀροτήσιος, οὐ, of or for ploughing, ἀρ. ὦρα seed-time, Arat. 1053. ἀροτός, ὁ, a corn-field, οὐτ' ἀρα ποιμνησιν κατασχεται, αὐτ' ἀρότοισιν Od. 9. 122: metaph., Ἄρη τὸν ἀρότοις θερίζοντα βροταὺς ἐν ἄλλοις Aesch. Supp. 638. 2. a crop, the fruit of the field, Soph. O. T. 270 (Schol. καρπός): — metaph., as we say seed, τέκνων δὲ ἔτεκες ἀροταν Eur. Med. 1281; ὅσον εὐαεβία κραταῦμεν ἀνδρῶν ἀροταν ἀνδρῶν (restored by Barnes for ἀροτρον) Id. Ion 1095. 3. tillage, ploughing, Hes. Op. 382, 456; ζῆν ἀπ' ἀρότου to live by husbandry, Hdt. 4. 46. 4. metaph. the procreation of children, ὁ ἀρ. ὁ ἐν γυναικί Plat. Crat. 406 B; παῖδων ἐπ' ἀρότῳ γνησίων was the customary phrase in Athen. marriage-contracts, Menand. Incert. 185, ubi v. Meineke, Luc. Tim. 17, ubi v. Hemst.: cf. ἀρώω, ἀραυρα. II. the season of tillage, seed-time, Hes. Op. 448, Arat. 267, etc.: hence a season, year, τὸν παρελθόντ' ἀρ. Soph. Tr. 69; δωδέκατος ἀρ. Ib. 825. — On the accent, v. ἀμητας. ἀροτός, ἡ, ὄν, arable, Theognost. Can. 95. ἀροτραῖος, ἡ, οὐ, of corn-land, rustie, θαλάμη Anth. P. 7. 209. ἀρότρευμα, ατος, τό, a ploughing: metaph., Poëta ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 1000. ἀροτρεῦς, εως, ὁ, = sq., Theocr. 25. 1, 51, Bion 4. 8, etc. ἀροτρευτήρ, ὁ, = ἀρατήρ, ἀρούρης Anth. P. 9. 299; πόντου Ib. 242.

ἀροτρεύω, *to till, plough*, Pherecyd. 60, Lyc. 1072, Nic. Th. 6, etc. ἀροτρητής, οὐ, ὁ, *belonging to the plough, biosos, χαλκός* Anth. P. 9. 23., 6. 41 (prob. should be -τρευτής).

ἀροτριάμα, ατος, τό, *ploughed land*, Schol. Ar. Pax 1158. ἀροτριάσμός, οὐ, ὁ, *ploughing, tillage*, Schol. Soph. Ph. 1232:—also -ῆσις, ἡ, Schol. Od. 9. 129.

ἀροτριάστος, οὐ, ὁ, *a husbandman*, E. M. 207. 31. ἀροτριάω, = ἀρώω, Call. Dian. 161, Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 3, Babr. 55. 2. ἀρότριος, ον, *of husbandry*, epith. of Apollo, Orph. H. 33. 3. ἀροτρο-δίαιλος, ὁ, *a plougher, who goes backwards and forwards as in the δίαυλος*, Anth. P. 10. 101.

ἀροτρο-ειδής, ἑς, *like a plough*, Diod. 3. 3. ἀροτρον, τό, (ἀρώω) *a plough*, Lat. aratrum, Od. 18. 374; *πηκτόν ἄρ.* Il. 10. 353; cf. Theogn. 1201, Pind. P. 4. 398, etc.; *ἰλλομένων ἀρότρων* Soph. Ant. 340; ἀρότρω ἀναρρήγνυντες αὐλακας Hdt. 2. 14;—sometimes in pl. for sing., Ar. Pl. 515, Mosch. 8. 6. 2. in pl. metaph. of the organs of generation, Nonn. D. 12. 46, etc.

ἀροτρο-πόνος, ον, *working with the plough*, Anth. P. 9. 274. ἀροτρό-πους, ποδος, ὁ, *a ploughshare*, LXX (Jud. 3. 31).

ἀροτρα-φαρέω, *to draw the plough*, Anth. P. 9. 347.

ἀρουρα, ἡ, (ἀρώω), *tilled or arable land, seed-land, corn-land*, Lat. arum, Il. 11. 68, al.; *φυταλιῆς καὶ ἀρούρης* 6. 195; *οὐθαρ ἀρούρης* 9. 141, al.; *τέλσον ἄρ.* 18. 544; and in pl. *corn-lands, fields*, 14. 122., 23. 599. 2. generally, *earth, ground*, ὀλίγη γ' ἦν ἀμφὶς ἄρ. Il. 3. 115; *σέο δ' ἀστία πύσει ἄρ.* 4. 174. 3. *a land*, generally = γῆ; *πατρὶς ἀρουρα* father-land, Od. 1. 407; ἄρ. *πατρία, πατρώα* Pind. O. 2. 26, I. 1. 51. 4. *the earth*, ἐπὶ ζείδωρον ἄρ. Il. 8. 486, Od. 7. 332; *ἄχθος ἀρούρης* Il. 18. 104, al. 5. metaph. of a woman as receiving seed and bearing fruit, Theogn. 582, Aesch. Theb. 754, Soph. O. T. 1257, cf. Tr. 32; ἄρ. *θήλεια* Plat. Legg. 839 A: cf. ἀροτος 3, ἀλοξ.—The word recurs in all Poets, but is rare in Prose, as Plat. Tim. 22 E, 73 C, 91 D, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 17, Metcor. 1. 4, 5 (in signf. 1). II. *a measure of land* in Egypt, 100 *Egyptian cubits square*, nearly = the Roman *jugerum*, Hdt. 2. 168, cf. 14, 141, Lap. Ros. in C. I. 4697. 30, Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 22.

ἀρουραῖος, α, ον, *of or from the country, rural, rustic*, μὺς ἄρ. *a field-mouse*, Hdt. 2. 141, cf. Aesch. Fr. 226; ὦ παῖ τῆς ἄρ. θεοῦ, of Euripides as the reputed son of a herb-seller, Ar. Ran. 840; ἄρ. Οἰνόμαος, of Aeschines, who played the part of Oenomaüs 'in the provinces,' Dem. 307. 25, cf. A. B. 211 sq., Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 98 sq.

ἀρουρείτης (or -ίτης), ὁ, = foreg., μὺς ἄρ. Babr. 105. 29.

ἀρούριον, τό, Dim. of ἀρουρα, Anth. P. 11. 365.

ἀρουρο-πάνος, ον, *working in the field*, Anth. P. 6. 36, 104.

ἀρώω, Ion. inf. pres. ἀρόμεναι Hes. Op. 22: fut. ἀρώσω Anth. P. 9. 740, -ώσω or -όσω Ib. 7. 175; med. ἀρόσομαι Theod. Metoch.: aor. ἤρσα Hes., Pind., Soph., etc., (ἄροσε Call. Cer. 138), Ep. inf. ἀρόσαι Ar. Rh. 3. 497:—Pass., pres. ἀροῦται Dinarch. 93. 14: aor. ἠρόθην Aesch. Supp. 1007, Soph. O. T. 1485; Ion. part. pf. ἀρηρόμενος Il. 18. 548 (ubi v. Spitzn.), Hdt. 4. 97: (v. sub fin.). *To plough, till*, Lat. arare, οὔτε φυτεύουσιν . . . αὐτ' ἀρώσιν (Ep. for ἀρούσι), Od. 9. 108: metaph. of Poets, ἔδωκε Μοίαισι ἀρόσαι gave them *work to do* (cf. ἀρότης), Pind. N. 10. 49; *πόντος . . ἠρόθη δορί* Aesch. l. c. II. *to sow*, ἀροῦν εἰς κήπους Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 276 B; cf. σπείρω. 2. metaph. of the man, ἀλλοτρίην ἀροῦν ἀρουραν Theogn. 582; *τὴν τεκοῦσαν ἤροσεν* Soph. O. T. 1497; of the mother, *to bear*, Epigr. Gr. 496:—Pass., of the child, ἐνθεν αὐτὸς ἠρόθην was *begotten*, Soph. O. T. 1485. III. in Med., like καρποῦσθαι, *to enjoy*, ὄλβους Id. Fr. 298. (Prob. from √APOF (cf. ἀρουρα, Lat. arum), so that the inf. cited from Hes. would orig. be ἀρόφμεναι; hence also ἀροτήρ, ἀροτος, ἀροτρον; cf. Lat. arare, aratrum, arvum;—Goth. arjan (ἀροτριάω), O. Norse erja, A. S. erian (Old Engl. *to ear*); O. H. G. aran; Lith. arti; Slav. orati (arare); also Welsh ar (arable land), arad (plough); Cornish aradar: cf. M. Müller in Oxf. Essays, 1856, p. 27.

ἀροπάγδην, Adv. *hurriedly, violently*, Ar. Rh. 1. 1017: *greedily*, Opp. H. 3. 219, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 12.

ἀροπάγεύς, ἑως, ὁ, = ἀρπαξ, Themist. 247 A, Eccl.

ἀροπάγη, ἡ, *seizure, rapine, robbery, rape*, first in Solon 15. 13; ὕφλων ἀροπάγῃς δίκην found guilty of *rape*, Aesch. Ag. 534; αἰτέειν δίκος τῆς ἄρπ. Hdt. 1. 2; ἀροπάγῃ χρεέσθαι *to plunder*, Id. 1. 5; ἀροπάγῃ ποιεῖσθαι, ποιεῖν Thuc. 6. 52, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 12; ἐπὶ or εἰς ἄρπ. *τρέπεσθαι* Thuc. 4. 104, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 25; τοῦ κρητῆρος ἡ ἄρπ. Hdt. 3. 48; also in pl. of a single act, τὰς Ἐλένης ἄρπ. Id. 5. 94, cf. Aesch. Theb. 351, Supp. 510, and Eur.; Καδμείων ἄρπ. of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 1021. II. *the thing seized, booty, prey, plunder*, τοῦ φθάσαντος ἀροπάγῃ Aesch. Pers. 752; so, ἄρπ. *κυσί, θηροί* Aesch. Theb. 1014, Eur. El. 896; ἀροπάγῃν ποιεῖσθαι *to make booty of a thing*, Thuc. 8. 62; cf. λεία. III. *greediness, rapacity*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 17.

ἀροπάγη, ἡ, *a hook for drawing up a bucket*, Menand. Incert. 210. 2. *a rake*, Lat. horrago, Eur. Cycl. 33.

ἀροπαγμαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Orph. H. 28. 14, A. B. 5.

ἀροπάγιμος, η, ον, *ravished, stolen*, Call. Cer. 9, Anth. P. 11. 290.

ἀροπάγιον, τό, *a vessel like the κλειψύδρα*, Alc. Aphr. Probl. 1. 95.

ἀροπαγία, ατος, τό, *booty, plunder*, cf. ἀρπασμα; ἄρ. *εὐτυχίας* a wind-fall, Plat. 2. 330 D; οὐχ ἄρπ. οὐδ' ἔρμαιον ποιεῖσθαι τι Helioid. 7. 20.

ἀροπαγμός, ὁ, *robbery, rape*, Plut. 2. 12 A. 2. *a robbery, a matter of robbery*, Ep. Phil. 2. 6.

ἀροπάζω, fut. ἀροπάξω Il. 22. 310, Babr. 89; Att. ἀροπάσω Xen. Eq. Mag. 4. 17, ἄν- Eur. Ion 1303; but in Att. more commonly ἀροπάσομαι Ar. Pax 1118, Eccl. 866, Av. 1460, Xen., etc., as also in Hdt.; contr. ἀρπῶμαι, ἀρπῶ LXX (Lev. 19. 13):—aor. ἤρπαξα Hom., Pind.; Att. ἤρπασα Eur. Or. 1634, Thuc. (also Il. 13. 528, Hdt.):—pf. ἤρπακα Ar. Pl. 372,

Plat.:—Med., aor. ἤρπασάμην Luc. Tim. 22, etc.; (ὑφ-ἤρπασαίω Ar. Eccl. 921); in Anth. P. 11. 59, we have ἀρπαμένης ἰχθία Περσεφόνης (as if from ἄρπημι), cf. 9. 619, and often in Nonn.:—Pass., pf. ἤρπασμαι Xen. An. 1. 2, 27, ἄν- Eur. Phoen. 1079: 3 plqpf. ἤρπαστο Id. El. 1045; later, ἤρπαγμαί Paus. 3. 18, 7, inf. -άχθαι Strabo 587:—aor. 1 ἤρπασθην Hdt. 1. 1 and 4, etc., Att., but also (not in Att.) -χθην Hdt. 2. 90., 8. 115; later, aor. 2 ἤρπάγην [ᾶ] Lyc. 505, etc.:—fut. ἀρπάγησομαι Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 3.—Cf. ἄν-, δι-, ἐξ-, συν-, ὑφ-αρπάζω, and v. ἀρπασμα. (From √ΑΡΠ come also ἀρπαξ, ἀρπαγή, ἀρπη, ἀρπυια, ἀρπαλέος; cf. Lat. rapio, rapax, rapidus, also (in Festus) sarpio and sarmentum; O. H. G. sarf, scarp (sharp). *To snatch away, to carry off*, ὅτε σε πρῶτον Λακεδαιμόνος ἐξ ἐρατεινῆς ἐπλεον ἀρπάξας Il. 3. 444, etc.; ὡς δ' ὅτε τίς τε λέων . . ἀγέλης βοῦν ἀρπάσῃ Il. 17. 62; τοὺς δ' αἰψ' ἀρπάξασα φέρε πόντονδε θέελλα (like Lat. raptim ferre), Od. 10. 48, cf. 5. 416; ἀρπάσαι βία Soph. Ph. 644; ἄρπ. τοῦ βασιλέως τὴν θυγατέρα Hdt. 1. 2; ἄρπ. *χροσὸν ὑπέκ τῶν γρυπῶν* Id. 3. 116; ἄρπ. *καὶ φέρειν* Lys. 159. 28:—absol. *to steal, be a thief*, ὅτι πῶρκεῖς ἤρπακῶς Ar. Eq. 428, cf. Pl. 372:—Pass., ἐκ χειρῶν ἀρπάζομαι *I have her torn from my arms*, Eur. Andr. 661 (though this may be Med.). 2. *to seize hastily, snatch up*, λᾶαν Il. 12. 445; δόρυ Aesch. Theb. 624; τὰ ὄπλα Xen. An. 5. 9, 8; ἄρπ. *τινὰ μέσον* *to seize him by the waist*, Hdt. 9. 107; c. gen. of the part seized, ἄρπ. *τινὰ τένοντος ποδός* Eur. Cycl. 400; with partit. gen., ἄρπ. *τούτων ἐνέτραγον* Timocl. Ἰκαρ. 4. 7; absol., ἀπογεύονται ἀρπάζοντες *greedily*, Plat. Rep. 354 B:—Med. in Luc. Sacr. 3. 3. 3. *to seize, overpower, overmaster*, γλῶσσαν ἄρπ. φόβος Aesch. Theb. 259; also *to seize or occupy a post*, Xen. An. 4. 6, 11; in Soph. Aj. 2 ὄρῳ σε θηρώμενον ἀρπάσαι πείραν *I see thee always seeking to seize an opportunity of attempting*, cf. Lob. ad l.; cf. ἄρπ. τὸν καιρὸν Plut. Philop. 15. 4. *to seize, adopt* a legend, of an author, Hdt. 2. 156. 5. *to grasp with the mind, apprehend*, Plut. 2. 647 E; cf. συναρπάζω 3. II. *to plunder, pilfer*, πόλεις, τοὺς φίλους, τὴν Ἑλλάδα, etc., Thuc. 1. 5, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 5, Dem. 103. 16.

ἀρπακτεῖρα, ἡ, fem. of sq., Anth. P. 7. 172.

ἀρπακτής, ὁ, *a robber*, Il. 24. 262, Opp. H. 1. 373; also Call. Ep. 2. 6, with v. l. ἀρπακτής, which form is quoted in Gloss. A third form ἀρπακτωρ occurs in Ephraem. Caes. 1194.

ἀρπακτήριος, ον, = ἀρπακτικός, Lyc. 157.

ἀρπακτί, Adv., = ἀρπαγδην, *greedily*, ἀρπακτὶ πῖε C. I. 8470 b.

ἀρπακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *rapacious, thievish*, Luc. Pisc. 34; c. gen., ἄρπ. *πυρός* *readily catching fire*, Diosc. 1. 101, Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Od.

ἀρπακτός, ἡ, ὄν, *gotten by rapine, stolen*, Hes. Op. 318. 2. *to be caught*, i. e. *to be got by chance, hazardous*, Ib. 680.

ἀρπακτής, ὄν, ἡ, Ion. for ἀρπαγή, Call. Apoll. 94.

ἀρπά-λαγος, ὁ, *a hunting implement*, Opp. C. 1. 153.

ἀρπαλέος, α, ον, (v. ἀρπάζω):—old Ep. Adj. *greedy*: but this sense only found in Adv. *greedily, eagerly*, ἦτοι ὁ πῖνε καὶ ἦσθε . . ἀρπαλέως Od. 6. 250, cf. 14. 110; δέξεται ἀρπαλέως Theogn. 1042; ἄρπ. *εὐδὲν glady, pleasantly*, Mimnerm. 8. 8; ἄρπ. *ἐπεχάρατο vehemently*, Ar. Rh. 4. 56; once in Ar., ἄρπ. *ἀραμένη* Lys. 331 (lyr.). II. *attractive, alluring, charming, κέρδεα* Od. 8. 164; ἄρπ. *ἔρωσ*, opp. to ἀπηνής, Theogn. 1353 Bekk.; *ἀνθεα ἦβης ἀρπαλέα* Mimnerm. 1. 4; cf. Pind. P. 8. 93., 10. 96.

ἀρπαλίξω, fut. ἴσω, *to catch up, be eager to receive*, Lat. excipere, τινὰ *καυκτοῖς* Aesch. Theb. 243. 2. ἄρπ. *to exact greedily*, Id. Eum. 983.

ἀρπαλίμος, η, ον, = ἀρπακτός, *προσφιλής*, Hesych.

ἀρπάμενος, η, ον, v. sub ἀρπάζω.

ἀρπαξ, αγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀρπάζω) *robbing, rapacious*, Lat. rapax, Ar. Eq. 137, Fr. 525, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6; also with a neut., ἀρπαγι χεῖλει Anth. P. 9. 272:—Sup. ἀρπαγίστατος, Plat. Com. Κλεοφ. 2. II. mostly as Subst., 1. ἀρπαξ, ἡ, *rapine*, Hes. Op. 354. 2. ἀρπαξ, ὁ, *a robber, peculator, τῶν δημοσίων* Ar. Nub. 351; ὁ μὲν κλέπτῃς, ὁ δ' ἀρπαξ Myrtill. Incert. 1; πάντες εἰσὶν ἀρπαγες (sc. οἱ Ὀράπιοι) Xen. Incert. 1. 3. in Opp. C. 3. 304, as name of a species of wolf. 4. ἀρπαξ, ὁ, *a kind of grappling-iron*, used in sea-fights, App. Civ. 5. 118, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 D.

ἀρπαξ-άνδρος, α, ον, *snatching away men*, Aesch. Theb. 776, restored by Herm. (in the fem. form ἀρπαξάνδραν) for ἀναρπ-.

ἀρπαξί-βιας, ον, *living by rapine*, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 4 E.

ἀρπαξ-ομίλης, ὁ, in Com. Anon. 258, explained by Phryn. A. B. 25. 17, ὁ ἀρπάζων τὰς ἀφροδισίας ὀμιλίας.

ἀρπασμα, τό, Att. form of ἀρπαγμα, Plat. Legg. 906 D, cf. Lob. Phryn. 241; prob. therefore to be restored in Aeschin. 85. 27:—so, ἀρπασμός, = ἀρπαγμός, Plut. 2. 644 A; ἀρπασίς, εως, ἡ, A. B. 36.

ἀρπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *rapacious*, of birds of prey, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 47.

ἀρπαστάν, τό, *a hand-ball*, Lat. harpastum, Ath. 15 A, Artemid. 1. 57; the dim. form ἀρπαστίον, in Arr. Epict. 2. 5, 19; v. Hemst. Ar. Pl. p. 282.

ἀρπαστός, ἡ, ὄν, *carried away (as by a storm)*, Anth. P. 12. 167.

ἀρπεδής, ἑς, Nic. Th. 420; and ἀρπεδέεις, εσσα, εν, E. M., *flat, level*, (perhaps for ἀρπεδής):—ἀρπεδίξω, = ὀμαλίξω, ἐδαφίξω, Hesych.

ἀρπεδανάπται, ὦν, οἱ, name of the *wise men of Egypt*, in Democr. ap. Clein. Al. 357, Eus. P. E. 472 B:—acc. to Sturz, Dial. Mac. p. 99, 'ob redimitum caput,' cf. Lat. flamen.

ἀρπεδόνη, ἡ, *a cord, for binding or for snaring game*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28, Anth. P. 9. 244. 2. *the twist or thread of which cloth is made*, Hdt. 3. 47, Critias 18, cf. Anth. P. 6. 160, cf. Poll. 7. 31: *the silk-worm's thread*, Paus. 6. 26, 8: *a bow-string*, Anth. P. 5. 194. (Cf. the causal Skt. verb arpayāmi (to fit, make fast), v. sub *ἄρω.)

ἀρπεδονίξω, fut. ἴσω, *to catch or lie with an ἀρπεδόνη*, Hesych.

ἀρπεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, = ἀρπεδόνη, Anth. P. 6. 207, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 2.

ἀρπεζα, ἡ, *a thorn-hedge, thicket*, Nic. Th. 393. For the breathing, v. Draco p. 25. 13.

ἄρπη, ἡ, acc. to Sundevall, *miluus ater*, the Egyptian kite; in Il. 19. 350, Athena swoops down ἄρπη εἰκυῖα τανυπτέρυγι, λιγυφώνω;—the name (from √ΑΡΠ, ἀρπάζω) denotes a bird of prey; said by Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 16 to be a sea-bird; cf. Ael. N. A. 2. 47. II. a sickle, = δρέπανον, Hes. Op. 571, Soph. Fr. 374; καλαμητόμος Ar. Rh. 4. 987; hence the scimitar of Perseus, Pherecyd. 26; cf. Eur. Ion 192. 2. an elephant-goad, Ael. N. A. 13. 22. 3. metaph. of a grazing horse's tooth, Nic. Th. 567.

ἀρπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = κρηπίς, akin to ἀρβυλίς, Call. Fr. 66. But in E. M. 148. 36 sq., we read ἀρπίδες (not ἀρπίδες), and in Suid. ἀρπίς, ἴδος.

Ἄρπυιαι, αἱ, the Snatchers, a name used in Od. to personify whirlwinds or hurricanes (cf. Philo 1. 333); for it is said of those who have utterly disappeared, that ἄρπυιαι ἀνηρείψαντο (Od. 1. 241., 20. 77), or ἀνηρείψαντο θύελλαι (4. 727), ἀνέλοντο θύελλαι (20. 66); whence it appears that ἄρπυιαι = θύελλαι. Hes. makes them sisters of Aello and Iris, Th. 267 (where acc. pl. ἄρπυιάς). In later mythology they appear as hideous winged monsters, first in Aesch. Eum., where (after v. 50) some lines have been lost, as the Schol. shews; cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 188 sq., whence Virgil borrowed his description; πτηνά τ' Ἄρπυιῶν γένη Anaxil. Neott. 1. 5. A singular, Ἄρπυια Ποδάργη, mother of the horses of Achilles by Zephyrus, occurs Il. 16. 150, with notion of hurry, speed.—Also Ἄρπυια as a name of one of Actæon's hounds, Aesch. Fr. 239. (A quasi-participial form, cf. ἀγυῖα, ὄργυια, v. sub ἀρπάζω.)

Ἄρπυιό-γουνος, ον, Harpy-legged, ἀηδόνες, of the Sirens, Lyc. 653.

ἀρπυς, ὁ, Aeol. for ἀρτυς, union, love, Parthen. ap. E. M. 148. 34.

ἀρρ-, in words beginning with ρ, ρ is doubled after a prefix.

ἀρρᾶβάσσω, = ραβάσσω with a euphon. (cf. ἀράσσω, ράσσω):—hence ἀρράβαξ, ὁ, = ὄρχηστῆς, Hesych. and Lex. Paus. ap. Eust.

ἀρ-ραβδος, ον, without staff or rod, Nicet. Ann. p. 381, ubi ἀραβδος.

ἀρ-ράβδωτος, ον, not striped, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 6, Fr. 287; of columns, not fluted, C. I. 160. 55, 65.

ἀρρᾶβῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, earnest-money, caution-money, deposited by the purchaser and forfeited if the purchase is not completed, Lat. *arrhabo*, *arrha*, ἀρρ. δούναί τινος for a thing, Isae. 71. 20, cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 4, 5; in pl. deposits required from public contractors, Decret. Olb. in C. I. 2058. 2. generally, a pledge, earnest, τὴν τέχνην ἔχοντες ἀρραβῶνα τοῦ ζῆν Antipho Κναφ. 1; τοῦ δυντυχεῖν .. ἀρρ. ἔχειν Menand. Incert. 148; cf. Lxx (Gen. 38. 17, 18), Ep. Eph. 1. 14. (A pure Semitic, prob. Phoenician, word, the Hebr. *ērōḥōn*, for which Lxx have ἀρραβῶν in Gen. 1. c.: it occurs also thrice in N. T.: v. Gesenius).

ἀρραβωνίζω, to take into one's service, Eus. V. Const. 1. 3.—Med., in Eccl. to espouse:—hence Adj. -ωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for espousals, Ib.

ἀρραγάδωτος, ον, without chink or fissure, Apoll. Pol. 23, (as if from ραγαδῶν, v. sub ραγᾶς).

ἀρρᾶγῆς, ἑς, (ῥήγνυμι) unbroken, ὀστέον Hipp. V. C. 903; σίδηρος Plut. Demetr. 21: τὸ ἀρραγές unbroken surface, Arist. Probl. 11. 7. 2. that cannot be rent or broken, ξύλα Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 6; τεῖχος Dion. P. 1006. II. ἀρρ. ὄμμα an eye not bursting into tears, Soph. Fr. 847.

ἀρραδιούργητος, ον, not tampered with, inviolate, Polycrat. ap. Eus. H. E. 5. 24.

ἀρράζω, fut. ἄσω, = ἀράζω, Ael. N. A. 5. 51.

ἀρραθύμως, Adv. readily, eagerly, Eust. Opusc. 40. 41.

ἀρραιστος, ον, unbroken, Schol. Od. 13. 259.

ἀρραντος, ον, (ῥαίνω) unwatered, unwet, Arat. 868, Strabo 510.

ἀρρατος, ον, only found in Plat. Rep. 535 C, Crat. 407 D, where it is explained by σκληρός, ἀμετάστροφος, firm, hard, unchanging, (prob. from ραίω, Ruhnck. Tim.)

ἀρρᾶφῆς, ἑς, = sq., without suture, κεφαλαί Arat. ap. Poll. 2. 38.

ἀρρᾶφος, ον, (ῥάπτω) without seam, Ev. Jo. 19. 23, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 4.

ἀρραψῶδης, ον, not recited by rhapsodists, unsung, Theod. Prodr.

ἀρ-ρεκτος, ον, undone, ποῖτ. ἀρεκτος, Il. 19. 150, Simon. 69 (111 r).

ἀρρέμβαστος, ον, without distraction, fixed, steady, Eccl.

ἀρρениκόν, τό, v. ἀρσениκόν.

ἀρρениκός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀρρην) male, Luc. D. Deor. 16. 1; opp. to θηλυκός, C. I. 5858 b; in less Att. form ἀρσениκός Call. Epigr. 26, Anth. P. 5. 116. 2. of masculine gender, Plut. 2. 1011 C:—Adv. -κῶς, Ath. 590 B.

ἀρρениστέον, as if from ἀρρениζω, one must make manly, Clem. Al. 217.

ἀρρениγονέω, to beget or bear male children, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 5, Philo 1. 262; and ἀρρениγονία, ἡ, a begetting or bearing of male children, Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 2;—from ἀρρениνο-γόνος, ον, begetting or bearing male children, Ib. 7. 1, 19 and 6, 2.

ἀρρениό-θηλυς, etc.; for this and other words beginning with ἀρρени-, v. sub ἀρσεν-.

ἀρρениνο-κοίτης, ον, ὁ, Lat. *cinaedus*, Anth. P. 9. 686, Eus.: also ἀρσεννοκοίτης, Diog. L. 6. 65 (ubi v. Menag.), 1 Ep. Cor. 6. 9:—the Verb -κοιτέω in Or. Sib.:—Subst. -κοιτία, ἡ, Eccl.

ἀρρениνο-κνέω, to bear male children, Strabo 206.

ἀρρениνο-μᾶνέω, to be mad after males, of lustful women, Byz.:—Also the Adj. -μανής, ἑς; and Subst. -μανία, ἡ, Ib.

ἀρρениνομιξία, ἡ, sodomy, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 152., 3. 199, Clem. Al. 223:—also -μικτής, ον, ὁ, (in form ἀρσεν-), Manetho 4. 590.

ἀρρениνόομαι, Pass. to become a man, do the duties of one, Luc. Amor. 19, A. B. 19:—the Act. to make manly, to nerve, is cited from Synes.

ἀρρениό-παις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, of male children, γόνος Anth. Plan. 134; γονή Anth. P. app. 384. 12. II. with a boy, Κύπρις Ib. 5. 54.

ἀρρениνοπίτης [ῥ], ον, ὁ, (ὀπιπτεύω) one who looks lewdly on males, Eust. 827. 30: cf. παρθενοπίτης.

ἀρρениνοποιέω, to make masculine or manly, opp. to θηλύνω, Byz.

ἀρρениνοποιός, ὄν, favouring the generation of males, Ael. N. A. 7. 27.

ἀρρениνο-πρεπής, ἑς, befitting men, manly, Aristid. Music. p. 92.

ἀρρениνότης, ἡ, manhood, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 491. 10, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 8.

ἀρρениνοτοκέω, to bear male children, Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 4, G. A. 4. 1, 22.

ἀρρениνο-τόκος, ον, bearing male children, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 21.

ἀρρениνουργός, ὄν, (ἐργω) = ἀρρениνοποιός, Nicom. ap. Phot. Bibl. 144. 15.

ἀρρениνοφᾶνής, ἑς, masculine-looking, J. Lyd. de Magistr. 3. 62.

ἀρρениνο-φθορία, ἡ, = ἀρρениνομιξία, Argum. Aesch. Theb.:—Verb -φθορέω, and Adj. -φθόρος, ον, in Eccl.

ἀρρениνό-φρων, ον, ονος, (φρήν) of manly mind, Byz.

ἀρρениνώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) brave: in Adv. -δῶς, Lxx (2 Macc. 10. 35).

ἀρρениνωυμέω, (ὄνομα) to use in masculine gender, change into it, of a feminine noun, Eust. 560. 15.

ἀρρениνωπία, ἡ, a manly look, manliness, Plat. Symp. 192 A.

ἀρρениνωπός, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν, Luc. Fugit. 27: (ὠψ):—masculine-looking, masculine, manly, Plat. Legg. 802 E; γυναικες Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 16; εὐμορφία Luc. Scyth. 11; τὸ ἀρρениνωπὸν = ἀρρениνωπία, Diod. 4. 6. 2. of things, befitting a man, manly, ἀτολή, τρόπος Ael. N. A. 2. 11, Byz.—A form ἀρρениνωπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, is cited from Cratin. Incert. 32 b, cf. A. B. 446; and a Subst. ἀρρениνωπότης, ητος, ἡ, Byz.

ἀρ-ρεπής, ἑς, of a balance, inclining to neither side: hence, without weight or influence, ἀρρениπὲς πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν Plut. 2. 1070 A, cf. 1015 A, etc.: firm, unwavering, Philo 2. 25. Adv. -πῶς, Clem. Al. 60;—also -πί, Hdn. Epim. 256.

ἀρ-ρениματίστος, ον, stopping the flow of blood, styptic, Galen. 13. 77.

ἀρ-ρениστος, ον, without flux or change, Eccl.

ἀρρениψία, ἡ, equilibrium of the soul, absence of bias, Diog. L. 9. 74, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 190, etc.

ἀρρениήδην, Adv. negatively, οὐ κατατιθέμενος τῇ ῥήσει Hesych.; Poll. 2. 129, mentions it with διαρρениήδην.

ἀρ-ρениκτος, ον, (ῥήγνυμι), unbroken, not to be broken, δεσμὸν .. χρέσειον ἀρρениκτον Il. 15. 20, cf. 13. 37; τεῖχος χάλκεον ἀρρ. Od. 10. 4, cf. 11. 13. 56; ἰν' ἀρρ. πόλις εἶη 21. 447; ἀρρениκτον νεφέλην 20. 150; πολέμοιο πείραρ .. ἀρρениκτον τ' ἄλυτον τ' (v. sub ἐπαλλάσσω) 13. 360; φωνή τ' ἀρρениκτος 2. 490:—so later, ἀρρ. πέδαι Aesch. Pr. 6; σάκος Id. Supp. 191, Soph. Aj. 576; ἀρρениκτος φυάν, i.e. invulnerable, Pind. 1. 6 (5). 68; δέρμα ἀρρ. ἐπὶ τοῦ νότου, of the crocodile, Hdt. 2. 68, cf. Arist. H. A. 2. 10, 4. Adv., ἀρρениκτως ἔχειν Ar. Lys. 182.

ἀρ-ρениμων, ον, without speech, silent, Poll. 2. 128.

ἀρρениν, later Att. for ἀρρην.

ἀρρениνής, ἑς, fierce, savage, of dogs, Theocr. 25. 83, Hesych. (Perhaps a collat. form of ἀρρην: acc. to Lob. Pathol. 194, onomatop. from a dog's snarl,—cf. *litera canina*.)

ἀρρениσία, ἡ, (ἀρρениτος) silence, Nicoph. Incert. 3.

ἀρρениτο-γενής, ἑς, ineffably, mysteriously born, Byz.

ἀρρениτο-λεπτό-πνευστος, ον, of ineffably delicate odour, Paul. Sil.

ἀρρениτοποιέω, to act with infamous lewdness, Origen:—the Subst. -ποιία, ἡ, Eus. H. E. 4. 7:—Adj. -ποιός, ὄν, acting infamously, Eccl.; pedantically for celebrating mysteries, Luc. Lexiph. 10.

ἀρ-ρениτόρευτος, ον, not taught rhetoric, Walz Rhett. 8. 58.

ἀρ-ρениτος, ον, also η, ον Eur. Hec. 201:—unspoken, Lat. *indictus*, ἔπος προέηκεν, ὅπερ τ' ἀρρениτον ἀμεινον Od. 14. 466; ἄνδρες .. ῥητοῖ τ' ἀρρениτοῖ τε Hes. Op. 4; ἔστω ἀρρениτα τὰ εἰρημένα Plat. Symp. 189 B, etc., cf. Aeschin. 85. 4; οὐκ ἐπ' ἀρρениτοῖς γε τοῖς ἐμοῖς λόγοις not without warning spoken by me, Soph. Ant. 556; ἀρρ. κάτελῆ φυλάξομαι Id. El. 1012. II. that cannot be spoken or expressed, inexpressible, ἀδιανόητον καὶ ἀρρ. καὶ ἀφθεγκτον καὶ ἄλογον Plat. Soph. 238 C: hence unspeakable, immense, App. Civ. 3. 4. III. not to be spoken, and so, 1. not to be divulged, ἱεροεργαίαι, ἱρά Hdt. 5. 83., 6. 135; σέβας ἀρρениτων ἱερῶν Ar. Nub. 302; ἀρρ. σφάγια Eur. 1. T. 41; ἀρρ. τιμὴ εἶδεναι Id. Baech. 472; διδακτὰ τε ἀρρениτὰ τ' i.e. things profane and sacred, Soph. O. T. 301; ἀρρ. κόρη the maid whom none may name, Proserpine, Eur. Fr. 64, cf. Hel. 1307; ἀρρениτων θέσμια, sc. of Demeter and Cora, C. I. 401. 2. unutterable, inexpressible, horrible, Lat. *nefandus*, δειπνα Soph. El. 203; λώβη Eur. Hec. 201; ἀρρениτ' ἀρρениτων 'deeds without a name,' Soph. O. T. 465. 3. shameful to be spoken, ῥητόν τ' ἀρρениτόν τ' ἔπος Soph. O. C. 1001, cf. Aj. 214, 773; ῥητὰ καὶ ἀρρениτα ὀνομάζων, 'dicenda tacenda locutus,' Dem. 268. 13; πάντας ἡμᾶς ῥητὰ καὶ ἀρρ. κακὰ ἐξείπον Id. 540. 9; cf. ἀπόρρητος:—so Adv. -τως, Diog. L. 7. 187. IV. in Mathem., ἀρρениτα, like ἄλογα, irrational quantities, surds, opp. to ῥητὰ, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 303 B, cf. Rep. 546 C.

ἀρρениτο-τόκος, ον, ineffable parent, Synes. H. 3. 202.

ἀρρениτο-τρόπος, (τρόπος) Adv. in unspeakable way, Eccl.

ἀρρениτουργία, ἡ, = ἀρρениτοποιία, Clem. Al. 13:—Adj. -ουργός, ὄν, Byz.:—Verb -ουργέω, An. Ox. 3. 188:—Subst. -ούργημα, τό, Tzetz. 11.

Ἄρρениφόροι, αἱ, at Athens two maidens of noble birth, chosen in their seventh year, who carried the peplos and other holy things of Athena Polias by an underground passage from her temple in the Acropolis to a sanctuary below: from their election to the time of the festival they lived in the Acropolis, Plat. Com. Ἑλλ. 7, Paus. 1. 27, 3, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 872. The Verb was ἀρρениφορέω, to serve as Ἄρρениφόρος, Ar. Lys. 642, Harpocr. s. v.; the procession was ἀρρениφορία, ἡ, Lysias 162. 6; the festival Ἄρρениφόρια, τά, Schol. Ar. 1. c., E. M. 149. 13. (The common account is that the word is syncop. for ἀρρениφορός, Schol. Ar., E. M.:—others refer it to ἀρρениχος: but the forms Ἄρρениφόρια, Ἐρρηφορία, cited in E. M., point to Ἐρρη a daughter of Cecrops, who was worshipped along with Pallas. V. Müller Minerv. Pol. p. 14 sq.)

ἀρ-ρениγής, ἑς, = sq.:—Adv. -γέως Hipp. Acut. 388.

ἀρ-ρениγτος, ον, not shivering, daring, Anth. P. 6. 219.

ἀρ-ρениγος, ον, insensible to cold, Arist. Scns. 2, 13. II. without shivering, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 14.

ἀρ-ρίζος, *ov*, without roots, Arist. de Resp. 17, 2. II. metaph., ῥήμα ἄρρ. ἐκ τῆς ὀργῆς not rooted in . . . Themist. 111 B; ἄρρ. καὶ ἀνέστια ἐάν Strabo 26. Adv. -ζως, Byz.

ἀρ-ρίζωτος, *ov*, not rooted, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 20.

ἀρρίνον, τό, = νᾶπυ, Nic. ap. Ath. 366 F, cf. Boiss. An. 1. 238.

ἀρ-ρίπιστος [τ], *ov*, not cooled or dried, Galen.

ἀρρῖς, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ, without power of scenting, Xen. Cyn. 3, 2, with v. l. ἄρινες.

ἀρριχάομαι, v. sub ἀναρριχάομαι.

ἀρριχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἄρριχος, Ath. 139 C.

ἀρριχος, ἡ, a wicker basket (v. σύριχος), Ar. Av. 1309; masc. in Anth. P. 7. 410;—also ἄρριχος, Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 55, v. l. Diod. 20. 41.

ἀρροια, ἡ, the stoppage of a discharge, Hipp. 424. 22 sqq.

ἀρ-ροίζος, *ov*, without whistling or whizzing, Eust. 1538. 31.

ἀρρῦ, said to be a cry of boatmen, Theognost. Can. 161: ἀρῦ in Eust. 855. 23.

ἀρρῦθμῶ, not to be in rhythm with, ῥυθμῶ ἄρρ. Plat. Legg. 802 E.

ἀρρῦθμία, ἡ, want of rhythm or proportion, Plat. Rep. 401 A.

ἀρρῦθμιστος, *ov*, not reduced to form, unorganised, Arist. Metaph. 4. 4, 3, Phys. 2. 1, 11.

ἀρρῦθμο-πότης, ὁ, an immoderate drinker, Timo ap. Ath. 445 E.

ἀρ-ρῦθμος, *ov*, of sounds, not in rhythm or time, unrhythmical, opp. to εὔρῦθμος, Plat. Rep. 400 D; λέξις . . . μὴτ' ἔμμετρος μὴτ' ἄρρ. unmetrical, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 1:—Adv., ἀρρῦθμῶς βαδίζειν to step out of time, Alex. Incert. 7. II. metaph. in undue measure, Eur. Hipp. 529: ill-proportioned, σώματα Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 11; πλίνθοι ἄ. ill-made, C. I. 160. 97.

ἀρρῦπαντος, *ov*, unsoiled, Eust. 598. 43. Adv. -τως, Tzetz.—ἀρρῦ-πυτος, *ov*, is also cited.

ἀρ-ρῦπᾶρος, *ov*, not dirty, Greg. Naz.: so, ἀρ-ρῦπος, *ov*, Eccl.

ἀρ-ρῦπτος, *ov*, unwashen, Nic. Al. 469.

ἀρ-ρῦσίαστος, *ov*, not carried off as a hostage, not liable to be enslaved, Aesch. Supp. 610, Dion. H. 6. 41.

ἀρ-ρῦτίδωτος, *ov*, uncrinkled, Anth. P. 5. 13., 6. 252.

ἀρρῶδέω, ἀρρῶδέη, Ion. for ὀρρῶδέω, ὀρρῶδία.

ἀρ-ρῶξ, ὦγος, ὁ, ἡ, without cleft or breach, unbroken, γῆ Soph. Ant. 251; also c. Subst. neut., ὄπλοισ ἀρρῶξεν, like ἀρρήκτοισ, Id. Fr. 168; cf. Lob. Paral. 287.

ἀρρῶστῶ, to be ἀρρῶστος, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 10, Dem. 379. 15; c. acc. cogn., ἀρρῶστιν, ἀρρῶστημα, Hipp. Coac. 215, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 6.

ἀρρῶστημα, τό, an illness, a sickness, Hipp. 298. 40, Dem. 24. 5, cf. 808. 14. 2. a moral infirmity, Plut. Nic. 28:—as a Stoic term, the imperfection of all but philosophers, Cic. Tusc. 4. 10.

ἀρρῶστήμων, *ov*, = ἀρρῶστος, Eupol. Ἀντολ. 24.

ἀρρῶστία, ἡ, weakness, sickness, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, Thuc. 7. 47, etc.; esp. a lingering ailment, bad state of health, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 14, cf. A. B. 8; ἄρρ. τοῦ στρατεύειν inability to serve, Thuc. 3. 15; so, ἄρρ. τοῦ ἀδικεῖν Plat. Rep. 359 B. 2. moral weakness, Dem. 1459. 26.

ἀρρῶστος, *ov*, (ῥῶννυμι) weak, sickly, Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 16, Plut.:—Adv., ἀρρῶστως ἔχειν Aesch. Chin. 30. 5, etc. 2. in moral sense, weak, feeble, τὴν ψυχὴν Xen. Apol. 30, cf. Oec. 4, 2. 3. ἀρρῶστώτερος ἐς τὴν μισθοδοσίαν more slack, less inclined to . . . Thuc. 8. 83; v. also ἀρῶστος.

ἀρσαι, ἀρσον, ἀρσαντες, ἀρσάμενος, v. sub ἀραρίσκω.

ἀρσενικόν, τό, yellow orpiment (not our arsenic), Arist. Probl. 38. 2, Theophr. Lar. 40 (in form ἀρρην-), Diosc. 5. 121, Strabo 726: v. sub σανδαράκη:—also, ἀρσενίκιον, τό, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 10, v. Eust. 913. 59.

ἀρσενικός, v. sub ἀρρηνικός.

ἀρσενικο-φάνης, ἐς, of a word, of masculine form, late Gramm.

ἀρσενο-γενής, ἐς, male, γένος Aesch. Supp. 818.

ἀρσενό-θηλυς, v, gen. ἐός, hermaproditic, of both sexes, Plut. 2. 368 D, Eus. P. E. 109 D; or ἀρρηνόθηλυς, Manetho 5. 140.

ἀρσενό-θυμος, *ov*, man-ninded, Procl. Hymn. 6. 3.

ἀρσενο-κοίτης, v. sub ἀρρηνοκοίτης.

ἀρσενό-μορφος, *ov*, of masculine form, or look, Orph. H. 35. 7.

ἀρσενο-πληθής ἐσμός, a crowding swarm of men, Aesch. Supp. 30.

ἀρσην, ὁ, ἡ, ἀρσεν, τό, gen. ἀρσενος; Ep. and old Att. for later ἀρρην, which first appears in Plat.: Ion. ἔρσην, as in Hdt.:—male, Lat. mas, μήτε τις οὖν θήλεια θεός . . . μήτε τις ἀρσην Il. 8. 7; βοῦν . . . ἀρσενά 7. 314; ἀρσενες ἵπποι 23. 377, etc.; ἀρσην σπορά Eur. Tro. 503; νηδὺς Bacch. 527 (of the birth of Bacchus); γονή Hipp. 234. 14:—ἀρρην, ὁ, or ἀρρην, τό, the male, Aesch. Ag. 861, Supp. 393, Plat. Legg. 665 C, Symp. 191 C, etc.; οἱ ἀρσενες the male sex, Thuc. 2. 45; so, τὸ ἀρσεν Aesch. Eum. 737; of plants, ἀρσεν' ἐκτεμόνθ' ὁμοῦ ἄγριον ἔλαιον (cf. Ovid. Fast. 4. 741, ure uares oleas), Soph. Tr. 1196. 2. masculine, strong, Aesch. Supp. 952; φρένες Eur. Or. 1204: metaph. mighty, κτύπος ἀρσην πόντου Soph. Ph. 1455; Ἀχέροντος ἀρσενας χόας Id. Fr. 469; ἀρρην βοή Ar. Thesm. 125. 3. of the gender of nouns, masculine, ὀνόματα Id. Nub. 682:—Adv. ἀρρῆνως, Diog. ap. Stob. 572. 16. (Prob. akin to Skt. ῥshabhas (taurus), Zd. arshan (vir), and therefore not the same as that of Lat. ar-ies, Gr. ἄρ-ης, etc., v. sub *ἄρω, and cf. Curt. no. 491.)

ἀρσηνάλης, *ov*, ὁ, an arsenal, C. I. 8680, v. Ducang.

ἀρσιος, *ov*, (*ἄρω) fitting, meet, right, Hesych.; cf. ἀνάρσιος.

ἀρσί-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, contr. for ἀρσιόπους, raising the foot, active, h. Hom. Ven. 212, Anth. P. 7. 717.

ἀρσις, εως, ἡ, (αἶρω) a raising or lifting, as of the foot in walking, τῶν σκελῶν Arist. Incess. An. 12, 10; πᾶσα πορεία ἐξ ἀρσιως καὶ θέσεως συντελεῖται Id. Probl. 5. 41: a putting up, building, Polyb. 8. 6, 6. 2. (from Pass.) a rising, κυμάτων Arist. Mund. 4, 35; θαλάττης Diod. 3. 41. 3. that which is lifted, a burden, LXX (4 Regg. 8. 9, al.):—that which is raised, a gift, lb. (2 Regg. 19. 42, cf. 11. 8). II. a taking away, removal, abolition, Arist. Metaph. 4. 12, 8, Plut. 2. 1130 A. 2. a negation, Philodem. in Gomperz. III. the raising of

the foot in beating time, opp. to θέσις, the downward beat:—in Latin metrical writers arsis is the raising of the voice on the first syll. of a foot, thesis the lowering it on subsequent syllables: v. Böckh Metr. Pind. p. 13.

ἀρσίχος, ὁ, v. ἀρριχος.

ἀρσω, fut. of ἀρῶ.

II. Aeol. fut. of αἶρω.

ἀρτάβη, ἡ, a Persian measure, artaba, = 1 medimnus + 3 choenices, Hdt. 1. 192; or exactly 1 medimnus, Suid., Hesych.—There was also an Egyptian ἀρτάβη = Att. μετρητής, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4697. 30, 4862 b, Inscr. Cyren. ib. 5109; cf. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 87, Rawlinson Hdt. I. c.

ἀρτάμῶ, to cut in pieces, Eur. El. 816; ἀρτ. γνάθους Id. Alc. 494.

*Ἀρταμῖς, Ἀρταμίτιος, -μίτιον, v. sub Ἀρτεμ-.

ἀρτάμος, ὁ, a butcher, cook, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 4, Epicrat. Ἐμπορ. 1. 2. metaph. a murderer, Soph. Fr. 848, Lyc. 236, 797.

ἀρτάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, (ἀρτάω) that by which something is hung up, a rope, noose, halter, Aesch. Ag. 875, 1091, etc.; ἄ. κρεμαστή Soph. O. T. 1266; πλεκταῖσιν ἀρτ. Id. Ant. 54.

ἀρτάω: fut. ἦσω Anth. P. 6. 245; ἦρτησα Eur., etc.: pf. ἦρτηκα (προσ-) Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 14:—Pass., pf. ἦρτημαι Hdt., Eur., etc., Ion. 3 pl. ἀρτέαται (v. infr.): aor. ἦρτήθη (προσ-) Manetho 4. 199.—Cf. ἀν-, ἐξ-, κατ-, προσ-αρτάω: (*ἄρω). To fasten to or hang one thing upon another, τι ἀπὸ τινος Thuc. 2. 76; ἀρτ. δέρην to hang, Eur. Andr. 811; ἰμάσιν . . . ἀρτήσας δέμας having bound, Id. Hipp. 1222:—Med., βρόχους ἀρτωμένη fastening halters to one's neck, Id. Tro. 1012; so, ἀρτήσαντο Orph. Arg. 1101:—but II. commonly in Pass., to be hung upon, hang upon, ἦρτησθαι ἐκ τινος Eur. Hipp. 857, Plat. Ion 533 E, etc.; also, ἐν βρόχοις Eur. Hipp. 779. 2. ἀρτᾶσθαι ἐκ τινος to depend upon, Lat. pendere ab aliquo, Hdt. 3. 19., 6. 109, al.; ἐξ ὧν ὄλλοι ἀρτέαται Πέρσαι on whom the rest of the Persians depend, i. e. whom they acknowledge as their chiefs, Id. 1. 125; so, παρρησία ἐξ ἀληθείας ἦρτημένη Dem. 1397. 1; so, ἀπὸ ταύτου ἦρτ. Arist. M. Mor. 2. 11, 11; ἐντεῦθεν Id. de Juv. 4, 5, Ael. N. A. 4. 51, Philostr. 848, etc. Cf. ἐξαρτάω, ἀρτέομαι.

ἀρτέμεια, ἡ, = ἀρτεμία Herm. Aesch. Supp. 697.

ἀρτεμῶ, to be safe and sound, Nonn. D. 35. 387.

ἀρτεμῆς, ἐς, (ἀρτιος) safe and sound, ζῶν τε καὶ ἀρτεμῆα Il. 5. 515; φίλοισι σὺν ἀρτεμῆεσσι Od. 13. 43, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 415. Ep. word.

ἀρτεμία, ἡ, soundness, recovery, Anth. P. 9. 644; pl., Max. π. κατ. 184.

*Ἀρτεμιδο-βλητος, *ov*, stricken by Artemis, Macrobi. Sat. 1. 17.

*Ἀρτεμῖς, ἡ: gen. ἴδος: acc. ἴν, also ἴδα h. Hom. Ven. 16:—Artemis, the Roman Diana, goddess of the chase, daughter of Zeus and Leto, sister of Apollo: in Hom., women who die suddenly and without pain are said to be slain by her ἀγανά βέλεα, as opp. to δολιχὴ νόσος, Od. 11. 172; ἡ κυναγός Soph. El. 563; αἰὲν ἀδμήτη Ib. 1238. Later legends connect her with Selené, Aesch. Fr. 169, etc.; with Eileithyia, Inscr. Lebad. in C. I. 1598 (in pl.), cf. Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 38 D.—A dat. *Ἀρτέμῖτι in Dor. Inscr., C. I. 1416, etc.; Dor. also *Ἀρταμῖς, -ίτος, Alcman 93, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688, al., Inscr. Cnid. in Newton no. 52, etc.; Ἀρτάμῖτι C. I. 1172.

ἀρτεμισία, ἡ, a herb like wormwood, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 4, Diosc. 3. 127.

*Ἀρτεμισιον, τό, a temple of Artemis, place sacred to her, Hdt. 8. 8 sq.: Dor. Ἀρταμίτιον, Ar. Lys. 1251; Ἀρτεμίτιον Inscr. Sicil. in C. I. 5430. 15.

*Ἀρτεμισιος, Dor. Ἀρταμίτιος, ὁ, a Spartan and Macedonian month, answering to part of Att. Elaphebolion, Thuc. 5. 19, Plut. Alex. 16:—also Ἀρτεμισίων, ὠνος, ὁ, at Ephesus, C. I. 2220.

ἀρτέμων, *ov*, ὁ, (ἀρτάω) acc. to Smith's 'Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul,' pp. 102, 153 sqq., the foresail of a ship, Act. Ap. 27. 40.—Also -ώνιον, τό, Tzetz. Lyc. 359. II. the principal pulley in a system, Vitruv. 10. 5.

ἀρτέομαι, Ion. Verb. only used in Pass. to be prepared, get ready, make ready, c. inf., οἱ δὲ αὐτῖς πολεμεῖν . . . ἀρτέοντο Hdt. 5. 120; also, ἀρτέετο ἐς πόλεμον 8. 97. II. as Med., c. acc., οἱ οὐκ ἔων ναυμαχίην ἀρτέεσθαι (cf. ναυμαχίην παρασκευασάμενος, just above), 7. 143.—This Verb can hardly be an Ion. form of ἀρτάομαι, with which it has no relation in sense, being exactly = ἀρτύομαι or ἀρτίζομαι: it occurs also in the compds. ἀν-, παρ-αρτέομαι. Cf. Veitch s. v.

ἀρτέον, verb. Adj. of αἶρω, one must take away, Alex. Φιλισκ. 1.

*Ἀρτ-επιβουλος, ὁ, Bread-thief, name of a mouse in Batr.

ἀρτημα, τό, (ἀρτάω) a hanging ornament, earring, Hdt. 2. 69; cf. λίθινος. II. any hanging weight, as of the steelyard, Arist. Mechan. 18, 1., 20, 1; ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτοῦ ἀρτ. νεύειν Strabo 11, cf. Plut. Cato Mi. 38, etc.

ἀρτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a kind of felt shoe, Pherecr. Gra. 5; still called ἀρτᾶριον. II. that by which anything is carried, LXX (Neh. 4. 17).

ἀρτηρία, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, the wind-pipe, ἡ ἀρτηρία μόλις ἀναπνεύσθη ὑπεσῦριζε Hipp. Epid. 7. 1216 D, cf. 1220 H, Plat. Tim. 70 D, Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 1, de An. 2. 8, 17, al.; in pl. the bronchial tubes, ἀσθμα . . . περὶ στήθεα καὶ ἀρτηρίας Hipp. ib. 1215 B, cf. Plat. Tim. 78 C; so, πνεύμονος ἀρτηρίαί Soph. Tr. 1054. II. an artery as distinct from a vein, αἱ τῶν φλεβῶν καὶ ἀρτηριῶν κοινωμένη Hipp. Art. 809 H, cf. 832 B; τὰς δὲ φλέβας καὶ τὰς ἀρτ. συνάπτειν εἰς ἀλλήλας . . . τῇ αἰσθήσει φανερόν εἶναι Arist. de Spir. 5, 11.—Whether the arteries and veins were distinguished so early depends on the genuineness of the treatises just cited. It is certain however that no use was made of such distinction. Long after, the arteries continued to be regarded as air-ducts, and seem to have been conceived as ramifications from the original ἀρτηρία or wind-pipe, 'sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias,' Cic. N. D. 2. 55. The windpipe came to be designated as ἡ ἀρτ. τραχεία or ἡ τραχεία alone, the trachea, while the others were called ἀρτηρίαί λείαι. See on the whole question, Littré Hipp. 1. pp. 201-215. III. = ἀορτή, the aorta, δύο εἰσι κοίλαι φλέβες ἀπὸ τῆς καρδίας, τῇ μὲν ὄνομα ἀρτηρία, τῇ δὲ κοίλη φλέψ Hipp. 250 B; also

called ἡ ἀρτ. ἡ μεγάλη, ἡ παχεῖα, ἡ πνευματική, Greenhill Theophil. p. 296. (The word seems to be derived from αἶρω, as ἀορτή (cf. ἀορτήρ) from αἰέρω. But the connexion of meaning is obscure; and the orig. sense of ἀρτηρία led the Ancients to refer it to ἀήρ.)

ἀρτηριακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the trachea or bronchi, Galen. 13. 1; ἀρτ. πάθος, τὰ ἀρτ. affections of these organs, Paul. Aeg. 3. 28; ἡ -κή, a medicine, Aët. p. 165 B, sq.; ἡ ἀρτ. κοιλία τῆς καρδίας Diog. Apoll. ap. Plut. 2. 899 A.

ἀρτηριο-τομέω, to cut an artery, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 2. 55; the aor. pass. ἀρτηριοτμηθέντες, of those who have had an artery cut, Galen. 8. 202:—Subst. -τομία, ἡ, Antyll. ut supr., Galen. 11. 312.

ἀρτηριώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like an ἀρτηρία, ἀρτ. φλέψ *arteria pulmonalis*, Herophil. ap. Rufum Eph., v. Greenhill Theoph. p. 96. 12.

ἀρτησιμύς, ὁ, (ἀρτάω) a hanging, suspension, A. B. 447:—ἀρτητός, ὄν, = κρεμαστός, Hesych.

ἀρτι [ἰ], (v. *ἄρω) Adv. just, exactly, of coincidence of Time, just now, this moment, even now, (not in Hom.; for ἀρτι- in ἀρτι-επής, ἀρτι-φρων belongs to ἀρτίας):

1. mostly of the present, with pres. tense, as first in Theogn. 998, Pind. P. 4. 281, Aesch. Theb. 534; and, opp. to πάλαι, with the pf., τέθνηκεν ἀρτι Soph. Ant. 1283; βεβᾶσιν ἀρτι Id. El. 1386; so, ἀρτι ἤκεις ἡ πάλαι; Plat. Crit. 43 A:—more fully, ἀρτι νυνί Ar. Lys. 1008; ἀρτι . . νῦν or νῦν . . ἀρτι Plat. Polit. 291 A, B;—later also = νῦν, Theocr. 23. 26, Joseph. A. J. 1. 6, 1; ἀρτι καὶ πρῶην *to-day* and yesterday, i. e. very lately, Plut. Brut. 1, etc.; ἕως ἀρτι till now, Ev. Matth. 11. 12, cf. ἀπαρτί:—with 2 Subst., ὁ ἀρτι λόγος Plat. Theaet. 153 E; ἡλικίαν . . τὴν ἀρτι ἐκ παίδων Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 25; ἐν τῷ ἀρτι (sc. χρόνῳ) Plat. Meno 89 C; ἡ ἀρτι ὥρα 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 11;—ἀρτι μὲν . . , ἀρτι δέ . . , now . . , now . . , at one time . . , at another . . , Luc. Nigr. 4.

2. of the past, just now, just, with the impf., ἀρτι βλαστάνεσκε Soph. Fr. 491, cf. Eur. Bacch. 677, Plat. Gorg. 454 B; with the aor., λέξας ἀρτι Soph. Aj. 1272; καθημάτωσεν ἀρτι Eur. Phoen. 1160; opp. to νῦν, δ ἀρτι ἐρρήθη . . , νῦν δέ . . Plat. Alc. 1. 130 D, cf. 127 C; ἐν τῷ ἀρτι, opp. to ἐν τῷ νῦν, Id. Meno 89 C.

3. in late writers also of the future, just now, presently, Luc. Soloec. 1, App. Mithr. 69, Aesop. 142 Schäf.: in Plat. Charm. 172 D, εἰ ἀρα τι ὀνήσει is restored:—so with the imperat., Nann. D. 20. 277, etc.—Cf. ἀρτίως.

ἀρτιάω, fut. ἄσω, (ἀρτίας) to play at odd and even, Lat. *par impar ludere*, Ar. Pl. 816; ἀστραγάλαις ἀρτ. Plat. Lys. 206 E; cf. ποσίνδα.

II. to count, Anth. P. 12. 145.

ἀρτιάκις [ἄ], Adv. an even number of times, opp. to περισσάκις, Plat. Parm. 144 A, Plut. 2. 429 D; ἀρτία ἀρτιάκις even times even, of numbers which divided by even numbers give an even quotient, as 4, 8, etc., Plat. Parm. 143 E.

ἀρτι-άλωτος, ὄν, newly-caught, Xenocr. Aq. 14.

ἀρτιασμός, ὁ, (ἀρτιάω) the game of odd and even, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 4.

ἀρτι-βαφής, ες, newly dyed, Synes. 183 B.

ἀρτι-βλαστής, ες, = sq., Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 1.

ἀρτι-βλαστός, ὄν, newly budding, Callix. ap. Ath. 206 B.

ἀρτι-βρεφής, ες, of young children, v. sub ἀρτιτρεφής.

ἀρτι-βρεχής, ες, just steeped, Anth. P. 5. 175.

ἀρτι-γάλακτος, ὄν, just weaned, τέκνον Epigr. Gr. 205:—so, ἀρτι-γάλαξ, ὁ, ἡ, Hdn. ap. Eust. Od. 1627. 44.

ἀρτι-γάμος, ὄν, just married, Anth. P. append. 233, Opp. H. 4. 179.

ἀρτι-γένεθλος, ὄν, just born, Orph. Arg. 384.

ἀρτι-γένειος, ὄν, with the beard just sprouting, Anth. P. 9. 219:—metaph. full grown, σαλαικισμοί Luc. Sol. 2.

ἀρτι-γενής, ες, just born or made, Nic. Al. 357, Ael. N. A. 4. 34.

ἀρτι-γέννητος, ὄν, = foreg., Luc. Alex. 13, Longus 1. 7., 2. 3.

ἀρτι-γευστος, ὄν, freshly tasted, Byz.

ἀρτι-γλυφής, ες, newly carved, Theocr. Ep. 4.

ἀρτι-γνωστός, ὄν, newly, or perhaps exactly, known, App. Civ. 3. 12.

ἀρτι-γονός, ὄν, = ἀρτιγενής, Anth. P. 6. 252, Opp. C. 3. 9.

ἀρτι-γραφής, ες, just written, Luc. Lexiph. 1.

ἀρτι-δαής, ες, just taught, Anth. P. 6. 227.

ἀρτι-δαίκτης, ὄν, just slain, Nonn. D. 15. 393.

ἀρτι-δακρυσ, υ, just weeping, ready to weep, Elmsl. Med. 873 (903), for ἀρίδακρυσ (v. Herm.); cf. Luc. Lexiph. 4.

ἀρτι-δίδακτος [δι], ὄν, just taught, App. Civ. 3. 20.

ἀρτι-δισον, τό, Dim. of ἀρτος, a small loaf, rail, Diog. L. 7. 13.

ἀρτι-δομος, ὄν, just built, Nann. Jo. 19. 62.

ἀρτι-δορος, ὄν, just stripped off or peeled, Anth. P. 6. 22.

ἀρτι-δρεπής, ες, just plucked, Heliod. 2. 23:—for ἀρτίδρεπος, v. ἀρτι-τροπος.

ἀρτι-επεία, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq., Hes. Th. 29.

ἀρτι-επής, ες, (ἀρτίας, ἔπος) ready of speech, glib of tongue, ἀρτ. καὶ ἐπικλοπας ἐπλεο μύθων Il. 22. 281:—in good sense, ἀπεφθέγγετο δ' ἀρτιεπής answered readily, Pind. O. 6. 105, cf. I. 5 (4). 58.

ἀρτι-ζύγια, ἡ, (ζυγός) a recent union, ἀνδρῶν ἀρτ., i. e. newly-married husbands, Aesch. Pers. 542.

ἀρτι-ζω, fut. ἴσω (*ἄρω) to get ready, prepare, Anth. P. 10. 25; also in Med., χορὸν ἀρτίζοντα Theocr. 13. 43, cf. Diod. 14. 20:—Pass., πρόσ τε C. I. 3601. 9, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 208.

ἀρτι-ζωός, ὄν, just alive, Hipp. 261. 55.

ἀρτι-θαλής, ες, just budding or blooming, Anth. P. 5. 198; ἐλπίδες Epigr. Gr. 348.

ἀρτι-θανής, ες, just dead, Eur. Alc. 600.

ἀρτι-θηκτός, ὄν, newly sharpened, Theod. Prodr.

ἀρτι-θητός, ὄν, newly caught, Damocr. ap. Galen.

ἀρτι-θραός, ὄν, contr. -θραός, ὄν, newly uttered, Byz.

ἀρτι-θύτος, ὄν, newly sacrificed or slain, Byz.

ἀρτι-καυτός, ὄν, just burnt, Theophr. Ign. 65.

ἀρτι-κόλλος, ὄν, close-glued, clinging close to, ἀρτικόλλος ὥστε τέκτονος χιτών = ἀρτίως κολληθεὶς ὡς ὑπὸ τέκτανος, Soph. Tr. 768.

II. metaph. fitting well together, ἀρτ. συμβαίνει τάδε turn out exactly right, Aesch. Cho. 580; ἀρτικόλλον ἀγγέλου λόγον μαθεῖν in the nick of time, opportunely, Id. Theb. 373.

ἀρτι-κόμιστος, ὄν, just brought, Nann. D. 9. 53.

ἀρτι-κροτέομαι, Pass. to be brought to an agreement, γάμοι Menand. Incert. 330:—the Act. is dub. I. in Plat. Ax. 369 D.

ἀρτι-κύκλος, ὄν, exactly, completely round, Manass. Chron. 112.

ἀρτι-ληπτός, ὄν, just taken, App. Mithr. 108.

ἀρτι-λογία, ἡ, a speaking readily, Poll. 6. 150:—Adv. -γως, Ib.

ἀρτι-λόχευτος, ὄν, just born, Anth. Plan. 122, and freq. in Nonn.

ἀρτι-μαθής, ες, having just learnt, κακῶν Eur. Hec. 687: absol., Long. 3. 20.

ἀρτι-μελής, ες, sound of limb, Plat. Rep. 536 B.

Ἀρτιμπασα, ἡ, acc. to Hdt. 4. 59, the name under which the Scythians worshipped Aphrodite Urania; cf. C. I. 6014 d. 1.

ἀρτι-νοός, ὄν, contr. -νοός, ὄν, sound of mind, Dio C. 69. 20.

ἀρτιο-δύναμος, ὄν, of even power, of numbers the halves of which are even, Nicom. Arithm. 1. 8.

ἀρτιο-λαγέω, to speak distinctly, Eust. 1151. 59: cf. ἀρτιλογία.

ἀρτιο-παγής, ες, compact of an even number, χορδαί Auctt. Mus.

ἀρτιο-πέρισσος, ὄν, even-odd, of even numbers, the halves of which are odd, as 6, 10, etc., Plut. 2. 1139 F, Philo 1. 3.

ἀρτιος, α, ὄν, (ἀρτι) complete, perfect of its kind, suitable, exactly fitted, ἀρ. ἀλλήλαισι ἀπόνδυλοι Hipp. Art. 809; ἀρτία βάσειν to speak to the purpose (cf. ἀρτιεπής), Il. 14. 92, Od. 8. 240; ὅτι οἱ φρεσὶν ἀρτία ἦδη thought things in accordance with him, was of the same mind with him, Il. 5. 326, Od. 19. 248; ἀρτία μήδεσθαι Pind. O. 6. 159: meet, right, proper, Solon 3. 39, Theogn. 154, 946; ἀρτίας εἰς τι well-suited for . . , Epigr. Gr. 810. 6; ἀρτιωτάτην ἔχειν τάξιν most perfect, Philostr. 516.

2. full-grown, Theophr. H. P. 2. 5, 5; sound of body and mind, σώμασιν Diod. 3. 33.

3. c. inf. prepared, ready, like ἐτοίμος, c. inf., ἀρτιοί ποιεῖν, πειθεσθαι Hdt. 9. 27, 48, 53.

II. of numbers, perfect, i. e. even, opp. to περισσός (odd), Plat. Prot. 356 E, al.; ἀρτιοὶ πόδες an even number of feet, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 6; ἐν ἀρτίῳσι happening on the even days, of paroxysms, Hipp. Epid. 1. 954.

III. Adv. ἀρτίως, just, newly, now first, just like ἀρτι, first in Soph.; who uses it often,

1. of present time, with pres., Aj. 678, O. T. 78, etc.; with pf., O. C. 892, etc.

2. of the past, with impf., Tr. 664, 674, etc.; with aor., Ib. 346, O. T. 243, etc.

3. with an Adj., ἀρτίως νεοσφαγής Aj. 898, cf. Ant. 1282:—cf. Lob. Phryn. 18. (V. sub *ἄρω.)

ἀρτιότης, ἡ, ὄν, entireness, Lat. *integritas*, Stob. Ecl. 1. 144.

2. of numbers, evenness, opp. to περιττότης, Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 18.

ἀρτιουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) working completely, a finished worker, Byz.

ἀρτιό-χρησις, ὄν, thoroughly useful, Byz.

ἀρτιόω, to make perfect, complete, Eust. Opusc. 153. 74.

ἀρτιπᾶγής, ες, just put together or made, στάλικες Theocr. Ep. 3; ναῦς Anth. P. 9. 32.

II. freshly coagulated, Lat. *recens coactus*, ἀλίτυρος Anth. P. 9. 412.

ἀρτι-παῖς, παῖδος, ὁ, lately a boy, prob. f. I. for ἀντίπαῖς, Thom. M. s. v. παῖς, and Eriphan.

ἀρτι-πλουτός, ὄν, newly gotten, χρήματα Eur. Supp. 742; cf. ἀρχαῖο-πλουτός.

ἀρτι-πόλεμος, ὄν, having just tried war, App. Syr. 37.

ἀρτι-πούς, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τὰ, gen. ποδος; Ep. nom. ἀρτίπος: I. (ἀρτίας, πούς) sound of foot, ὁ μὲν καλὸς τε καὶ ἀρτίπος, opp. to χωλός (2 lines above), Od. 8. 310, cf. Hdt. 3. 130., 4. 161.

2. generally, strong or swift of foot, ἡ δ' Ἄτη σθεναρὴ τε καὶ ἀρτίπος Il. 9. 505; ἀρτίποδες καὶ ἀρτίχειρες Plat. Legg. 795 D.

II. (ἀρτι, πούς) coming just in time, Soph. Tr. 58.

ἀρτίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρτίω) a mode of preparing, equipment, dressing, ἡ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἄ. Hdt. 1. 195.

ἀρτι-σκαπτός, ὄν, just dug, Anth. P. 7. 465.

ἀρτι-σκόκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἀρτας, a little loaf, Hipp. 677. 27, Diosc. 2. 203.

ἀρτι-στεφής, ες, newly crowned, Byz.

ἀρτιστομέω, to speak in good idiom, accurately, Strabo 662.

ἀρτιστομία, ἡ, distinctness or precision in speech, Poll. 6. 150.

ἀρτι-στομος, ὄν, speaking in good idiom, or with precision, Plat. Cor. 3S, Suid.:—Adv. -μως, Poll. 6. 150.

II. with a good mouth or opening, κόλπος Strabo 244; but Coraës restores ἀμφίστομος.

III. in Hipp. V. C. 903, of weapons, it must be evenly (i. e. globularly) tipped, i. e. pointless; acc. to Galen. πανταχόθεν ὕμαλά, —such as brnise, but do not pierce.

ἀρτι-στράτευτος, ὄν, young in military service, App. Civ. 3. 49.

ἀρτι-σύλληπτος, ὄν, newly-conceived in the womb, Diosc. Par. 2. 77.

ἀρτι-σύστατος, ὄν, only just settled, Clem. Al. (Fr.) 1021.

ἀρτι-σφαγής, ες, newly slain or sacrificed, Theod. Stud.

ἀρτι-τέλεστος, ὄν, just completed, Nonn. D. 5. 579, etc.

ἀρτι-τελής, ες, newly initiated, Plat. Pbaedr. 251 A. II. just finished, Nonn. D. 26. 46.

ἀρτι-τευχής, ες, newly made, Tzetz.

ἀρτι-τοκος, ὄν, new-born, Anth. P. 6. 154, Luc. D. Deor. 7. 1: metaph., αελήνη Opp. C. 4. 123.

II. paroxyt. ἀρτιτόκος, ὄν, having just given birth, Opp. C. 3. 119, Anth. P. 7. 729., 9. 2:—so ἀρτιτοκοῦσα, part. from ἀρτιτοκέω, Geop. 5. 41, 1.

ἀρτι-τομος, ὄν, just cut or severed, Ap. Rh. 4. 1515. II. paroxyt. ἀρτιτόμος, ὄν, having just cut or hewn, Suid.

ἀρτι-τρεφής, ες, just nursed, ἀρτιτρεφεῖς βλαχαί the wailings of young

children, Aesch. Theb. 350 (so Cod. Med.); there is a v. l. ἀρτιβρεφείς: Schütz restores ἀρτι βρεφῶν.

ἀρτί-τροπος, ον, (if this word given by Cod. Med. in Aesch. Theb. 333 be correct) *just of age, marriageable*; there is a v. l. ἀρτιδρόποις, which seems to mean *just plucked, of tender age*.

ἀρτί-τύπος, ον, *just formed or fashioned*, Nonn. D. 39. 11 (al. ἀντι-).

ἀρτι-ύπωχρος, ον, *turning pale*, Hipp. 550, sub fin.

ἀρτι-φαής, ἐς, *just recovering sight*, Nonn. Jo. 9. 88. II. *newly shining*, μήνη Id. D. 5. 165.

ἀρτι-φάνης, ἐς, *just seen, having newly appeared*, Nonn. D. 12. 5.

ἀρτίφᾶτος, ον, (φάω) *just killed*, Opp. H. 4. 256.

ἀρτί-φρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀρτιος, φρήν) *sound of mind, sensible, οὔτε μάλ' ἀρτίφρων Od. 24. 261, cf. Eur. Med. 295, Plat. Rep. 536 B; ἀρτίφρων . . . πλὴν . . . quite in one's senses, except . . . Eur. I. A. 877: c. gen., ἐπεὶ δ' ἀρτίφρων ἐγένετο . . . γάμων when he came to full consciousness of . . . Aesch. Theb. 778.*

ἀρτι-φυής, ἐς, *just born*, ἀρτ. ἔθανον Epitaph. in C. I. 3627. 11: *fresh*, κράμβη Anth. P. 6. 21, etc. II. of number, *even*, Hipp. 257. 36.

ἀρτί-φύτας, *just born, fresh*, ἀνθεα Anth. P. 4. 2, 14.

ἀρτιφωνία, ἡ, = ἀρτιλογία, Poll. 6. 150.

ἀρτί-φωνος, ον, = ἀρτιλόγος:—Adv. —ως, Poll. 6. 150.

ἀρτι-χάνης, ἐς, *just opening*, Anth. P. 6. 22.

ἀρτι-χάρακτος [χᾶ], ον, *newly graven*, γράμμα Epigr. ap. Ath. 209 D.

ἀρτί-χειρ, ὁ, ἡ, *strong of hand* (cf. ἀρτίπους), Plat. Legg. 795 D.

ἀρτί-χναυς, ον, gen. ον, = ἀρτιγένειος, *with the first bloom on*, μήλον Anth. P. 6. 22; ἀρτ. ἴουλος a *young beard*, Philostr. 871; ἀρτίχνον γονέων ἐλπίδα Epigr. Gr. 201. 6.

ἀρτι-χάρευτας, ον, *recently celebrated in the dance*, Nonn. D. 7. 46.

ἀρτί-χριστος, ον, *fresh-spread*, φάρμακον Soph. Tr. 687.

ἀρτί-χῦτος, ον, *just poured or shed*, φόνος Opp. H. 2. 617.

ἀρτι-ὠνύμος, ον, of *even name*, epith. of all even numbers, Theol. Arithm. 1. 8:—hence Verb —υμέω, *to be even*, Ib., Iamb.

ἀρτίως, v. sub ἀρτιος III.

ἀρτίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a completing, making perfect*, Eust. Opusc. 216. 75.

ἀρτα-δαισία, ἡ, (δαίω B) *a distribution of loaves*, Byz.

ἀρτα-δάτης; ον, ὁ, *a giver of bread*, Tzetz. Lyc.

ἀρτο-ζήτητης, ον, ὁ, *one who begs for bread*, Schol. Lyc. 775.

ἀρτα-θήκη, ἡ, *a pantry: a bread-basket*, Schol. Ar.

ἀρτο-κλασία, ἡ, *a breaking of bread*, Eccl.: —κλασμα, τό, *a morsel of bread*, Tzetz.

ἀρτοκοπεῖον, τό, *a bake-house*, Diosc. 2. 38.

ἀρτοκαπέω, *to be a baker*, Phryn. Com. Mon. 11: cf. ἀρτοκόπος.

ἀρτοκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to a baker or baking*, τὸ ἀρτ., name of a work by Chrys. Tyan. in Ath. 647 C.

ἀρτο-κόπος, ὁ, *a baker*, whether fem., Hdt. 1. 51; or masc., 9. 82; also in Att., Plat. Gorg. 518 B, Xen. An. 4. 4, 21, Hell. 7. 1, 38, C. I. 1018. 3. (The deriv. from √ΚΟΠ, as if it literally meant a *bread-cutter* (cf. τρισκοπάνιστος) is now generally abandoned. Phrynich., p. 222, suggested that the true form was ἀρτοπόπος from √ΠΕΠ; and Curt. adopts this form of the Root, while he defends the form —κόπος by comparison with Lat. *coq-uo*, as also we have *popina = coquina*, v. Gr. Et. no. 630.)

ἀρτό-κρεας, τό, *bread and meat*, prob. = Lat. *visceratio*, Conington, Persius 6. 50.

ἀρτα-λάγανον, τό, *a savoury cake made with spices, wine, oil and milk*, Lat. *artolaganus*, Ath. 113 D, cf. Cic. Fam. 9. 20.

ἀρτα-λάγυνος πήρα, ἡ, *a bag with bread and bottle*, Anth. P. 11. 38.

ἀρτό-μελι, τό, *a plaster or poultice of bread and honey*, late Medic.

ἀρτα-παιεῖον, τό, = ἀρτοκοπεῖον, Eccl.

ἀρτα-ποιέω, *to make into bread, bake*, c. acc., App. Civ. 2. 61:—in Pass., Diosc. 2. 111.

ἀρταποιία, ἡ, *a baking*, Ar. Fr. 295, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6.

ἀρταποιϊκάς, ἡ, ὄν, of *στ* for *baking*, Ath. 113 A, Poll. 10. 112; and ἀρτοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Schol. Eur. Hec. 358; ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη) Jo. Chr.

ἀρτο-ποιός, ὁ, *a bread-maker, baker*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 39; cf. ἀρτοκόπος and Lob. Phryn. 222.

ἀρταπόπας, v. sub ἀρτοκ-.

ἀρτ-οπτεῖον, τό, *a place or vessel for baking*, Poll. 10. 112.

ἀρτ-όπτης, ον, ὁ, (όπτᾶω) *a baker* (Juven. *artopta*), Poll. 10. 112. 2. *a baking vessel*, Ib.

ἀρτοπτίκιας, ον, (ἀρτος) *a kind of bread*, Chrys. Tyan. ap. Ath. 113 B.

ἀρτοπωλέω, *to deal in bread*, Poll. 7. 21.

ἀρτοπωλία, ἡ, *a dealing in bread*, Poll. 7. 21 and 24, A. B. 20.

ἀρταπώλιαν, τό, *a baker's shop, bakery*, Ar. Ran. 112, Fr. 199, cf. Poll. 7. 21:—Suid. also quotes the form ἀρτοπωλείον.

ἀρτάπωλις (not —πῶλις), ἰδος, ἡ, *a bread-woman*, Ar. Vesp. 238, Ran. 858:—masc. —πῶλης, ον, Poll. 7. 21. 2. as Adj., *τηλία ἀρτόπωλις a baker's sieve*, Poll. 9. 108.

ἀρτος, ὁ, *a cake or loaf of wheat-bread* (barley-bread is μᾶζα, cf. Hipp. Acut. 389), mostly in pl., Od. 18. 120, al.: then collectively in sing. *bread*, ἀρτος οὔλος *soft bread*, 17. 343; ἀρτος τρισκοπάνιστος Batr. 35:—freq. in all writers. (The Root is dub.)

ἀρτο-σίτέω, *to eat wheaten bread*, opp. τὰ ἀλφιτοσιτέω, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 28. 2. *to eat bread*, opp. τὸ ὑσοφαγέω, Plat. Com. Ὑπερβ. 7, Hipp. 228. 40., 366. 47.

ἀρτασιτία, ἡ, *a feeding on bread*, Hipp. 615. 45., 1155 A.

ἀρτο-στραφέω, *to turn bread*, as in baking, Ar. Fr. 587.

ἀρτα-τραφία, ἡ, = ἀρτοσιτία, Jo. Chr.

ἀρτό-τύρος, ὁ, *bread and cheese*, Osann. Auct. 105.

ἀρταυργός, ὄν, = ἀρτοποιός, Tzetz.

ἀρταφᾶγέω, *to eat bread*, Hdt. 2. 77.

ἀρτο-φάγας, ον, *a bread-eater*, Hecatae. Fr. 290 (Müll.):—as name of a mouse in Batr. 209.

ἀρταφόριον, τό, *a bread-basket*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 234: the form ἀρτο-φαρίς, Ib., is prob. corrupt. II. ἀρτοφόρια, τά, *a festival*, An. Ox. 3. 277.

ἀρτα-φάρας, ον, *holding bread*, κανοῦν Poll. 6. 32: τὸ ἀρτοφόρον = foreg., Ath. 129 E.

ἀρτύμα, τό, *a condiment, seasoning, sauce, spice*, ἀρτύμασι παντοδαποῖσι Batr. 41; βορᾶς ἀρτύματα Soph. Fr. 601, cf. 305; τὰ παλαιὰ καὶ θρυλούμενα ἀρτύματ' Anaxipp. Έγκ. 1. 4:—metaph., ἡ ἀνάπαυσις τῶν πόνων ἀρτ. Plut. 2. 9 C.

ἀρτύματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *spicy, savoury*, Suid.

ἀρτύνας [ῦ], ὁ, *a magistrate at Argos and Epidaurus*, like the Spartan ἀρμοστής, Thuc. 5. 47; ἀρτυνας Plut. 2. 291 D, Hesych.: cf. Ἄρτυτήρ.

ἀρτύνω [ῦ], fut. ὑνῶ, Ion. ὑνέω: aor. act. ἤρτυνα, med. —υνάμην, pass. —ύνθην. A form of ἀρτύω used exclusively in Ep., ψεύδεά τ' ἀρτύ-

νοντες Od. 11. 366; λόχον ἀρτύναντες, cf. Lat. *insidias struere*, 14. 469; μνηστήρσιν θάνατον κακὸν ἀρτύναντε 24. 153; ὑμῖν ἤρτυνον 11. 15. 303; ἀρτύνη δὲ μάχη 11. 216; also, ἀρτυνέουσιν ἔεδνα Od. 1. 277; σφέας αὐτοὺς ἀρτύναντες putting themselves in order, dressing their ranks, 11. 12. 43 and 86., 13. 152:—Med., πικρινὴν ἤρτυνετο βουλὴν prepared his counsel, 2. 55; ἤρτυναντο ἐρετμὰ τροποῖς ἐν δερματίνοισιν fitted them with . . . Od. 4. 782., 8. 53.

ἀρτύς, ὄν, ἡ, (*ἄρω) Ion. for ἀρθμός, Hesych.

ἀρτύσια, ἡ, *the art of seasoning*, like ὀψαρτυαία, cf. Mein. Alex. Γαλατ. 1.

ἀρτύσι-λαος or —λεως, ὁ, *a public servant at Delos*, Ath. 173 A.

ἀρτύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρτύω) *a dressing, seasoning*, Diad. 2. 59, Plut. 2. 99 C, 137 A: *a mixing of metals in smelting*, Ib. 395 C. [ῦ wrongly in Greg. Naz.]

ἀρτύτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *director*, the name of a magistrate at Thera, C. I. 2448.

ἀρτύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for dressing, seasoning*, Gramm.

ἀρτύτός, ἡ, ὄν, *seasoned, flavoured*, Diosc. 2. 107.

ἀρτύω Od. 4. 771; impf. ἤρτυον Hom.: besides these Homeric tenses, the following occur in later writers: fut. ἀρτύσω [ῦ] Soph. Fr. 601: aor. ἤρτυσα Hdt. 1. 12, Cratin.:—pf. ἤρτυκα (κατ-) Aesch. Eum. 473:—Pass., pf. ἤρτυμαι Pherecr., Eupol., Hipp. (v. infr.): aor. ἤρτυθη [ῦ] Oribas.:—in Att., this Verb is chiefly used in compos. with κατὰ and ἐξ: (v. sub *ἄρω). Like ἀρτύνω, *to arrange, devise, prepare, make ready*, of all things requiring art and cunning, of a smith, τὰ δ' ἤρτυε 11. 18. 379; also, σοὶ δὲ . . . δόλον ἤρτυε Od. 11. 439; τῷδ' ἤρτυεν . . . ὄλεθρον 16. 448, cf. 20. 242; γάμον . . . ἀρτύει 4. 771; so, ἤρτυσαν τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν Hdt. 1. 12; cf. ἐπαρτύω.

II. in culinary sense, *to dress savoury meat, to season*, Soph. Fr. 601, Cratin. Incert. 12; πρὸς ἡδονὴν Hipp. Vet. Med. 13; ἀρτ. τὰ ὑψα Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 9:—Pass., κίχλαι . . . ἀνάβραστ' ἤρτυμένοι Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 23; ὕψα πολυτελῶς ἤρτυμένω Eupol. Incert. 49; ἤρτυμένος οἶνος Theophr. Odor. 51.

ἄρῦ, v. sub ἄρρυ.

ἀρῦβαλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = sq., Hesych., and E. M. (ubi ἀρῦβαλίς).

ἀρῦβαλλας [ῦ], ὁ, *a bag or purse*, made so as to draw close, Stesich. 11, Antiph. Αὐτ. ἐρ. 3, cf. Poll. 10. 152. II. *a vessel shaped like a purse*, i. e. narrow at top, larger than the ἀρῦταινα, Ar. Eq. 1094, cf. Ath. 783 F (post 446); both were used in the baths, Poll. 7. 166., 10. 63.

ἀρῦσάνη, ἡ, = ἀρῦτήρ, Timon ap. Ath. 445 E.

ἀρῦσσομαι, Med. *to draw for oneself*, Hdt. 6. 119: cf. ἀρῦω.

ἀρῦστηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = ἀρῦτήρ, Simon. Iamb. 28: used as a liquid measure by 11dt. 2. 168.

ἀρῦστις, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἀρῦτήρ, Soph. Fr. 703; cf. Lob. Paral. 442.

ἀρῦστίχας, ὁ, Dim. of ἀρῦτήρ, Ar. Vesp. 855, Phryn. Ποαστρ. 2, C. I. 2139.

ἀρῦστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἀρῦταινα, Anth. P. 6. 306; written ἀρῦστις, C. I. 8345.

ἀρῦταινα [ῦ], ἡς, ἡ, fem. form of ἀρῦτήρ, used at the baths, Ar. Eq. 1092, Fr. Antiph. Ἀλειπτ. 1, Theophr. Char. 9: cf. ἀρῦβαλλος.

ἀρῦταινο-ειδής, ἐς, *shaped like an ἀρῦταινα*, χόνδρος ἀρ. of the arylæ-*noïd* cartilages of the larynx, Galen. 3. 556, cf. ib. 553.

ἀρῦτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἀρῦω) *a ladle or cup*, Diosc. 2. 84.

ἀρῦτήσιμας, ον, *that can be drawn; drinkable*, Anth. P. 9. 575.

ἀρῦω Simon. 55, Att. ἀρῦτω [ῦ], Plat. Phaedr. 253 A (cf. ἀνύω, ἀνύτω): impf. ἤρῦον Hes. Sc. 301: aor. ἤρῦσα Pherecr. Πεταλ. 5, Xen.:—Med., ἀρῦτομαι Ar. Nub. 272, ἀρῦομαι Anth., etc., (cf. ἀρῦσσομαι): fut. ἀρῦ-

σομαι Anth. P. 9. 230, Luc.: aor. ἤρῦσάμην Plut., opt. ἀρῦσαίμην Eur. Hipp. 210 (lyt.), inf. ἀρῦσασθαι Xen., part. ἀρῦσάμενος Hdt., Ep. ἀρῦ-

σάμενος Hes.:—Pass., aor. ἤρῦθη, ἀρ-αρῦθείς Alex. Δημ. 6; also ἤρῦ-

σθην Hipp. 244. 44 and 49, Plut. 2. 690 C. *To draw water or any liquor for others*, οἱ δ' ἤρῦνον others drew off the must, Hes. Sc. 301; ἀρῦνόντεσσιν . . . ὕδωρ Simon. 55; ἐκ πιθῶνος ἤρῦσαν ἄκρατον Pherecr. 1. c.; ἀρῦσαντες ἀπ' αὐτῆς [τῆς φιάλης] τῷ κυάθῳ Xen. Cyr. 1.

3, 9; metaph., κἂν ἐκ Διὸς ἀρῦταινῶν if they draw inspiration from Zeus, Plat. Phaedr. 253 A.

II. Med. *to draw water for oneself*, ἀρῦσάμενος ποταμῶν ἀπο having drawn water from . . . Hes. Op. 548; σφῶν ἀρῦσασθαι Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 5; ἀρῦσασθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 8; c. acc., ἀρῦσασθαι ὑδάτων πῶμα Eur. Hipp. 210; ἀρ. ἐκ τῶν ποταμῶν μέλι καὶ γάλα Plat. Ion 534 A: c. gen. partit., ὀρῦτεσθαι Νεῖλον ὑδάτων *to draw* of the waters of the Nile, Ar. Nub. 272; so, ἐς τὸν κόλπον τρὶς ἀρῦσάμενος τοῦ ἡλίου having (as it were) drawn the rays of the sun into his bosom, Hdt. 8. 137; metaph., ἀρ. μαντικῆς Plut. 2. 411 F.

2. in Arat. 746, ὠκεανοῦ ἀρῦνται they draw themselves, i. e. rise, from ocean, where Buttm. and Schneid. αἶρονται.

3. ἀρῦτή-μενος (as if from ἀρῦτήμι) Alcae. ap. Ath. 38 E (47 Bgk.) ex emend. Seidleri pro ἀρητύμενοι.

ἀρῦός, in Maced. = ἰμάς, acc. to Hesych.

ἀρχ-ἀγγελος, ον, *an archangel*, N. T., Eccl.:—Adj. —γελικός, ἡ, ὄν, Eccl. ἀρχαγέτης, ἀρχῦγός, Dor. and Att. for ἀρχηγ-.

ἀρχαγέτης, ἀρχῦγός, Dor. and Att. for ἀρχηγ-.

ἀρχαγέτης, ἀρχῦγός, Dor. and Att. for ἀρχηγ-.

ἀρχαγέτης, ἀρχῦγός, Dor. and Att. for ἀρχηγ-.

ἀρχαίω, fut. ἴσω, to be old-fashioned, copy the ancients in manners, language, etc., Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 5, Plut. 2. 558 A. II.

trans. to make or reckon old, antiquate, τινά Clcm. Al. 43.

ἀρχαϊκός (or ἀρχαϊκός, acc. to Phryn. 39), ἡ, ὄν, old-fashioned, antiquated, primitive, in dress, manners, thoughts, language, ἀρχαϊκὰ φρονεῖν Ar. Nub. 821; ἐν τοῖς δ' ἐκείνων ἔθεσιν ἴσθ' ἀρχαϊκός Antiph. Ἀρχ. 1. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Metaph. 13. 2, 5, ubiv. Bonitz.—Cf. ἀρχαῖος I. 2, Κρονικός. ἀρχαῖο-γενής, ἐς, = ἀρχαῖογονος, Byz.

ἀρχαῖογονία, ἡ, the antiquity or origin of a race, Eust. 1156. 54, etc.

ἀρχαῖο-γονος, ὄν, of ancient race, of old descent, Soph. Ant. 981. II.

perh. parox. ἀρχαῖο-γόνος, original, primal, αἰτία Arist. Mund. 6, 21.

ἀρχαῖο-γράφος, ὄν, writing of antiquities, Gloss.

ἀρχαῖο-εἰδής, ἐς, old-fashioned, archaic, Dem. Phal. 245.

ἀρχαῖολογέω, to discuss antiquities or things out of date, Thuc. 7. 69;

ἀρχ. τὰ Ἰουδαίων Joseph. B. J. prooem. 6:—Pass., ἱστορία ἀρχαῖολογούμενη a history treated in an antiquarian manner, Dion. H. 1. 74, of Cato's Origines. II. to use an old-fashioned style, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

ἀρχαῖολογία, ἡ, antiquarian lore, ancient legends or history, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 285 D, Diod. 2. 46, Dion. H. 1. 4.

ἀρχαῖολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in antique lore, Strabo 452.

ἀρχαῖο-λόγος, ὄν, antiquarian, Theod. Stud.

ἀρχαῖο-μελί-σιδωνο-φρύνιχ-ἡρώτος, ὄν, in Ar. Vesp. 220 μέλη ἀρχ. dear honey-sweet old songs from Phrynichus' Phoenissae.

ἀρχαῖον, τό, v. sub ἀρχαῖος.

ἀρχαῖο-νομος, ὄν, old-fashioned, ἦθη Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. αἰρεσις.

ἀρχαῖο-παράδοτος, ὄν, handed down from of old, Phot.

ἀρχαῖο-πίνης, ἐς, with the rust of antiquity, Dion. H. de Dem. 38.

ἀρχαῖο-πλουτος, ὄν, rich from olden time, of old hereditary wealth, Aesch. Ag. 1043, Soph. El. 1395, Lys. 156. 16, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 9, and v. ἀρτίπλουτος.

ἀρχαῖο-πρεπής, ἐς, distinguished from olden time, time-honoured, Aesch. Pr. 409. 2. old-looking, beseming old age, Plat. Soph. 229 E.

ἀρχαῖος, α, ὄν, (ἀρχή 1) from the beginning or origin: I. mostly of things, ancient, primeval, σκότος Soph. O. C. 106: then, simply, ancient, olden, ἐσθής Hdt. 5. 88; then freq. in Pind. and all writers; δόμοις ἐπασσάλευσαν ἀρχαῖον γένος Aesch. Ag. 579; Ζηνὸς ἀρχαῖοῖς νόμοις Soph. O. C. 1382; χερὸς σῆς πίστιν ἀρχαῖαν faith firm for ever, Ib. 1632. 2. like ἀρχαϊκός, old-fashioned, antiquated, Aesch. Pr. 317, Ar. Nub. 984, Dem. 597. 18: also simple, silly, Ar. Nub. 915, 1357, 1469, Pherecr. Incert. 62, Plat. Euthyd. 295 C. 3. ancient, former, τὸ ἀρχ. βέθρον Hdt. 1. 75; τοῦ ἀρχ. λόγον Id. 7. 160; οὐ γὰρ δὴ τὸδ' ἀρχ. δέμας Soph. O. C. 110; οἱ ἀρχαῖοι opp. to οἱ ὕστερον Thuc. 2. 16.

—We sometimes have ἀρχαῖος and παλαιός joined, as παλαιὸν δῶρον ἀρχαῖον θηρὺς Soph. Tr. 555, cf. Lys. 107. 40, Dem. 1. c., as in Lat. *priscus et vetustus*, *priscus et antiquus*, Ruhnk. Vellei. 1. 16, 3. II. of persons, Θέμιμ . . ἀρχαῖαν ἀλοχον Διός Pind. Fr. 6. 5; ἀρχ. θεαί, of the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 728; Πέλοψ Soph. Aj. 1292; οἱ ἀρχαῖοι the Ancients, name given by Arist. to the Ionic and other old philosophers, Metaph. 11. 1, 2, Gen. et Corr. 1. 1, 2., 1. 8, 3; in N. T. the old Fathers, Prophets, etc. 2. ancient, old, βαλὴν ἀρχ., of Darius, Aesch. Pers. 658; λάτρης Eur. Hec. 609; ἐταῖρος Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 1; μαθητὴς Act. Ap. 21. 16; παιδαγωγὸς ἀρχ., i. e. of old, formerly, Eur. El. 287, cf. 853.

III. Adv. ἀρχαῖως, anciently, Dem. 123. 20; so also τὸ ἀρχαῖον (cf. τὸ παλαιόν), Ion. contr. τῶρχαῖον Hdt. 1. 56, 173, al., Att. τάρχαῖον Aesch. Supp. 325; ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρχ. Hdt. 4. 117; ἐξ ἀρχαίων Diod. 1. 14. 2. in olden style, καινὰ ἀρχαῖως λέγειν Plat. Phaedr. 267 B, cf. Isocr. 42 C, Ephor. 2; ἀρχ. καὶ σεμνῶς Aeschin. 26. 12. IV. irreg. Comp. ἀρχαῖοστερος Pind. Fr. 20; (on ἀρχέστατος v. sub v.): usual Comp. -ότερος Ar. Av. 469; Sup. -ότατος, Hdt. 1. 105, etc. V. as Subst., τὸ ἀρχαῖον, of money, the prime cost, πλέον τοῦ ἀρχ. Xen. Vect. 3, 2: the principal, Lat. *sors*, mostly in pl., Ar. Nub. 1155, and Oratt.; τὰ ἀρχαῖα ἀποδιδόναι Dem. 914. fin., etc.; τῶν ἀρχαίων ἀπέστησαν, i. e. they declared themselves insolvent, Id. 13. 21 (v. sub κεφάλαιος):—opp. to τύκος, ἔργον, ἐπικαρπία, πρόσδοτος (Id. 816. 15, Isac. 60. 10, etc.), as Lat. *sors* or *caput* is opp. to *fenus*, *fructus*, *usus*, *usura*, *reditus*.

2. ἀρχαῖα, ἡ, = ἀρχή, Eust. 475. 1, etc.; cf. σεληναία, ἀναγκαῖη. ἀρχαῖότης, ἡ, antiquity, old-fashionedness, Plat. Legg. 657 B: simpleness, Alciphro 3. 64.

ἀρχαῖοτροπία, ἡ, old fashions or customs, Plut. Phoc. 3.

ἀρχαῖο-τροπος, ὄν, old-fashioned, ἐπιτηδεύματα Thuc. 1. 71; of a person, Dio C. 59. 29. Adv. -πῶς, Phot.

ἀρχαῖο-φάνης, ἐς, seeming ancient, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 18.

ἀρχ-αἰρεσία, ἡ, (αἰρεσις) an election of magistrates, ἀρχ. συνίξει an election is held, Hdt. 6. 58; but mostly in pl., as Plat. Legg. 752 C, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 1, Isae. 66, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 8, etc.; used to translate the Rom. *comitia*, Polyb. 3. 106, 1, etc. II. in later Prose also in neut. form, ἀρχαῖρέσια, τά, Polyh. 4. 67, 1, Dion. H. 6. 89., 8. 90, etc.; v. Moer. p. 11.

ἀρχαῖρεσιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to hold the assembly for the election of magistrates, Isae. ap. Poll. 8. 82, Plut. Camill. 9, etc.: to elect a magistrate in the assembly, Ib. 42, Dion. H. 2. 14. 2. to canvass for a magistracy, Lat. *ambire honores*, Polyb. 26. 10, 6, Plut. Camill. 42.

ἀρχαῖρεσιακός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the ἀρχαῖρεσῖαι, Gloss.: -ἀρχης, ὄ, the leader of a political party, Hdn. Epim. 167.

ἀρχαῖσμός, ὄ, an antiquated phrase or style, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.

ἀρχε-, insepar. Prefix (from ἀρχω), = ἀρχι-, with which it is sometimes interchanged, v. ἀρχιθέπος, and cf. Lob. Phryn. 769.

ἀρχέ-γονος, ὄν, first of a race, original, primal, Arist. Plant. 1. 3, 14, oft. in Nonn. II. perh. parox. ἀρχέγονος, the first author or origin, ἡ φύσις πάσης τέχνης ἀρχέγονόν ἐστ' Damox. Συνατρ. 1. 8, cf. Diod. 1. 88.

ἀρχε-δίκης [1], ὄν, ὄ, the first, legitimate possessor, Pind. P. 4. 196.

ἀρχεῖον, Ion. ἀρχήϊον, τό, neut. of an Adj. ἀρχεῖος, α, ὄν: (ἀρχή II):—the senate-house, town-hall, or the residence or office of the chief magistrates, Lat. *curia*, Hdt. 4. 62, Lys. 115. 7, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3; τὰ ἀρχ. καὶ βουλευτήρια Dem. 145. 16; oft. in Inscr., as C. I. 124, al. 2.

τὰ ἀρχεῖα the public records, archives, C. I. 1543. 22, Dion. H. 2. 26: original documents, Eccl. II. the college or board of magistrates, the magistracy, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 14., 5. 4, 8: but ἀρχεῖα, the several special boards, Ib. 4. 15, 8., 5. 7, 9.

ἀρχέ-κᾶκος, ὄν, beginning mischief, Il. 5. 63, Plut. 2. 861 A.

ἀρχέ-λαός, ὄν, leading the people, a chief, Aesch. Pers. 297; contr. ἀρχέλας Ar. Eq. 164. 2. often as n. pr.; also in Att. form Ἀρχέ-λαός, ω, Soph. ap. Hephaest. p. 8.

ἀρχ-έμπορος, ὄ, a chief merchant, C. I. 4485-86.

ἀρχέ-πλουτος, ὄν, enjoying ancient wealth, like ἀρχαῖοπλουτος, Soph. El. 72: on the form v. Lob. Phryn. 769.

ἀρχέ-πολις, ι, gen. εως, ruling a city, Pind. P. 9. 92.

ἀρχ-εραῖνιστής, οὔ, ὄ, the chief of a company or society (ἐρανος) C. I. 2525 b. 40:—the Verb -νιστέω, Ib.:—ἀρχι-εραῖνιστής in 126. 35.

ἀρχεσί-μολπος, ὄν, beginning the strain, Stesich. (75) ap. Ath. 180 E.

ἀρχ-έσπερος, ὄν, = ἀκρέσπερος, q. v.

ἀρχέστατος, said to be irreg. Sup. of ἀρχαῖος, most ancient, Aesch. Fr. 186; but Lob. Paral. 81 suggests ἀρχέστρατος, ruler of the people (of Crete), cf. Od. 19. 181, sq.

ἀρχέτας, ὄ, Dor. for ἀρχέτης, a leader, prince, Eur. El. 1149: as Adj., ἀρχ. θρόνος a princely throne, Eur. Heracl. 753.

ἀρχέ-τύπος, ὄν, first-moulded, as an exemplar or model, σφραγίς, παράδειγμα Philo 1. 5. II. ἀρχέτυπον, τό, an archetype, pattern, model, opp. to ἀπόγραφον, Dion. H. de Isaeo 11, cf. Anth. Plan. 204, Cic. Att. 16. 3, 1, Juv. 2. 7: the figure on a seal, Luc. Alex. 21; ἀρχ. Διδούσ a portrait of Dido as she really was, Anth. Plan. 151, cf. Epigr. Gr. 1084. 4; and v. πρωτότυπος.—Also Adv. -τυπικῶς, Eust. 931. 22; —Subst. -τυπία, ἡ, = ἀρχέτυπον, Eccl.

ἀρχεύω, (ἀρχω) to command, c. dat., ἀρχεύειν Τρώεσσι Il. 5. 200, cf. 2. 345; c. gen., Ar. Rh. 1. 347.

ἀρχ-εφηβεύω, to be head of the ἐφηβοί, C. I. 1121.

ἀρχέ-χορος, ὄν, leading the chorus or dance, πούς Eur. Tro. 151; of a person, Anth. P. append. 221.

ἀρχή, ἡ, (v. ἀρχω) beginning, origin, first cause, νέικος ἀρχή Il. 22. 116; πῆματος Od. 8. 81; φόνου 21. 4, etc.; ἀ. γενέσθαι κακῶν Hdt. 5. 97; ἀρχήν τινος ποιέσθαι to make a beginning, Thuc. 1. 128; ἀρχήν υποθέσθαι to lay a foundation, Dem. 29. 4, etc.; ἀρχήν ἀρχεσθαι τινος Plat. Tim. 36 E. b. often with Preps. in adverbial usages, ἐξ ἀρχῆς = ἀρχῆθεν, from the beginning, from the first, from of old, Od. 1. 188, etc.; οὐξ ἀρχῆς φίλος Soph. O. T. 385; ἡ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἔχθρα Xen., etc.; τὸ ἐξ ἀρχῆς Xen. Cyn. 12, 6; but, πλουτεῖν ἐξ ἀρχῆς πάλιν anew, afresh, Ar. Pl. 221; λόγον πάλιν ὡς περ ἐξ ἀρχῆς κινεῖν Plat. Rep. 450 A; ὁ ἐξ ἀρχῆς λόγος the original argument, Id. Theaet. 177 C, cf. 179 D, etc.; αἱ ἐξ ἀρχῆς [μναί] i. e. the principal, Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 5:—so, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς Hes. Th. 425, Hdt. 2. 104, Pind., Trag.:—κατ' ἀρχάς in the beginning, at first, Hdt. 3. 153., 7. 5; αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχάς Id. 8. 94; τὸ κατ' ἀρχάς Plat. Legg. 798 A, al.

o. esp. in acc., ἀρχήν, used absol. to begin with, at first, Hdt. 1. 9., 2. 28, al.; τὴν ἀρχήν Andoc. 26. 5:—often followed by a negat. in the sense of absolutely not, not at all, Lat. *omnino non*, ἀρχήν μηδὲ λαβῶν Hdt. 3. 39; ἀρχήν δὲ θηρᾶν οὐ πρέπει τὰμήχανα Soph. Ant. 92; ἀρχήν κλύειν ἂν οὐκ . . ἐβουλόμην Id. Ph. 1239, cf. El. 439; sometimes with the Art., τοῦτο οὐκ ἐνδέκομαι τὴν ἀρχήν Hdt. 4. 25, cf. 28; τὴν ἀρχήν γὰρ ἐξῆν αὐτῷ μὴ γράφειν Dem. 651. 23; cf. Antipho 138. 6, Plat. Gorg. 478 C; and this sense appears without a negat., ἐόντες ἀρχήν ἔπτα in all, Id. 8. 132, v. 1. 9:—cf. ἀρχῆθεν. 2. a first principle, element, first so used by the Ion. Philosophers, Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 3, sq.; often in Plat. and Arist., esp. in pl.: Heraclit. called the soul ἀρχή, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 19. 3. the end, corner, of a bandage, rope, sheet, etc., Hdt. 4. 60, Hipp. Offic. 743, Eur. Hipp. 762, Act. Ap. 10. 11. II. the first place or power, sovereignty, dominion, not in Hom.; Διὸς ἀρχή Pind. O. 2. 106; often in Hdt. and Trag., etc.; μεγάλην ἀρχήν εὔρηκας Dem. 577. 22, cf. 69. 1: also in pl., ἀρχαὶ πολισσόνομοι Aesch. Cho. 864; τὰς ἐμὰς ἀρχὰς σέβειν Soph. Ant. 744, etc.: also c. gen. rei, τῆσδ' ἔχων ἀρχήν χθονός Soph. O. C. 737; ἀρχή τῶν νεῶν, τῆς θαλάσσης, τῆς Ἀσίας power over them, Thuc. 3. 90, Xen. Ath. 2. 16, etc.:—proverb., ἀρχή ἀνδρα δείξει Bias ap. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 16, cf. Dem. 1455. 15: often also in pl. commands, authority, Trag. 2. a sovereignty, empire, realm, as Κύρου, Περδικκου ἀρχή, i. e. Persia, Macedonia, Hdt. 1. 91, Thuc. 1. 128, etc. 3. in Att. Prose, a magistracy, office in the government, ἀρχήν ἀρχεῖν, λαμβάνειν to hold an office, Hdt. 3. 80., 4. 147; καταστήσας τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ ἀρχοντας ἐπιστήσας the offices and officers, Hdt. 3. 89; εἰς ἀρχήν καθίστασθαι to enter on an office, Thuc. 8. 70; γενέσθαι ἐπ' ἀρχῆς Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 19; ἀρχήν εἰσιέναι Dem. 1369. 19, etc.; ἀρχήν λαχεῖν to obtain an office, Id. 1306. 14; Ἑλληνοταμίαι τότε πρῶτον κατέστη ἀρχή Thuc. 1. 96; even with sing. noun, Κυθηροδίκης ἀρχῆ ἐκ τῆς Σπάρτης διέβαινε αὐτόσε Id. 4. 53:—also a term of office, ἀρχῆς λοιποὶ αὐτῷ δύο μῆνες Antipho 146. 16; cf. ἦρξαν τὴν ἐνιαυσίαν ἀρχήν Thuc. 6. 54.—These offices were commonly obtained in two ways, χειροτονητῆ by election, κληρωτῆ by lot, Aeschin. 3. 35, cf. 15. 11. 4. in pl., αἱ ἀρχαί (as we say) 'the authorities,' the magistrates, Thuc. 5. 47, cf. Decr. ap. Andoc. 11. 29; also ἡ ἀρχή collectively, 'the government,' Dem. 1145. 26; παραδιδόναι τινὰ τῇ ἀρχῇ Antipho 135. 8; so, κατ' ἀρχῆς γὰρ φιλαίτιος λέως against authority, Aesch. Supp. 485; πομποὺς ἀρχὰς Aesch. Ag. 124.

ἀρχη-γενής, ἔς, = ἀρχέγονος, causing the first beginning of a thing, τινός Aesch. Ag. 1628.

ἀρχηγετεύω, to be chief leader, τῶν κάτω Hdt. 2. 123 (v. l. ἀρχηγετέω).

ἀρχηγετέω, to make a beginning, ἀπὸ τῶνδε Soph. El. 83.

ἀρχηγέτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ἀρχηγέτις, ιδος, but dat. ἀρχηγέτι (Ar. Lys. 644): Dor. ἀρχαγέτης: (ἠγέομαι):—a first leader, primal author, esp. the founder of a city or family, elsewhere κτίστης, οἰκιστής, Hdt. 9. 86, Pind. O. 7. 143, C. I. 1732 b. 2; and Apollo was called so at Cyrené as the cause of the city being founded, Pind. P. 5. 80; so at Naxos in Sicily, Thuc. 6. 3; at Tauromenium, Eckhel. 1. p. 248; at Hierapolis, C. I. 3906, etc.;—at Athens the ἥρωες ἐπώνυμοι were so called, Ar. Fr. 186, ap. Dem. 1072. 25; so, ὁ δήμου ἀρχ., i. e. the tutelary hero of the deme, Plat. Lys. 205 D; at Sparta of the kings, Plut. Lycurg. 6; so fem. ἀρχηγέτις of Athena, C. I. 476, 477, al.; τάρχηγέτι = τῆ ἀρχηγέτιδι Ar. Lys. 644. 2. generally, a first leader, prince, chief, Aesch. Theb. 999, Supp. 184, 251, Soph. O. T. 751, etc. 3. a first cause, author, ἀρχ. τύχης Eur. El. 891; γένους Or. 555.—Hence Adj. —επικός, ἡ, ὄν, Byz. ἀρχηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, principal, primal, Origen. Adv. —κῶς, Dion. Areop. ἀρχηγός, Dor. ἀρχαγός, ὄν: (ἠγέομαι):—beginning, originating, λόγος ἀρχηγός κακῶν Eur. Hipp. 881; Τροίας ἀρχ. τιμᾶς Id. Tro. 196:—primary, leading, chief, δύο φλέβες ἀρχ. Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 22. II. as Subst., like ἀρχηγέτης, a founder, first father, Lat. auctor, of a tutelary hero, Soph. O. C. 60; τοῦ γένους Isocr. 32 C; τῆς πόλεως θεός ἀρχ. τίς ἐστίν Plat. Tim. 21 E; the founder of a family, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 4.

2. a prince, chief, Aesch. Ag. 259: chief captain, leader, Ἐλληθων Simon. (198) ap. Thuc. 1. 132: also, ἀρχ. ἱερέων C. I. 6798, cf. 2882. 3. a first cause, originator, τοῦ πράγματος Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 4, cf. Dinarch. 109. 15, Isocr. 253 D; Θαλής ὁ τῆς τοιαύτης ἀρχ. φιλοσοφίας Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 5; τῆς τέχνης Sosip. Καταψ. 1. 14:—so, τὸ ἀρχηγόν the originating power, Plat. Crat. 401 D.

ἀρχῆθεν, Dor. —ἀθεν, Adv. from the beginning, from of old, from olden time, Pind. O. 9. 81, 1. 4. 11 (3. 25), Hdt. 1. 131., 2. 138, al.; rarely in Trag., Aesch. Fr. 427, Soph. Fr. 132; never in Att. Prose, A. B. 7. 12, cf. Lob. Phryn. 93. 2. with a neg., κρέσσον .. ἀρχῆθεν μὴ ἐλθεῖν not at all, Hdt. 5. 18; cf. ἀρχή 1. 1. c.

ἀρχῆϊον, τό, v. sub ἀρχεῖον.

ἀρχῆν, Adv., v. ἀρχή 1. 2.

ἀρχι-, insep. Prefix, like ἀρχε-, from the same Root as ἀρχω, ἀρχός (cf. Engl. arch-, Germ. Erz-), mostly in late words.

ἀρχι-ιατρος (or ἀρχιατρός acc. to Arcad. 86. 19), Ion. —ιητρος, ὁ:—a chief physician, as it were the head of the medical faculty, C. I. 1227, 1407, al.; v. Franz. ad Erotian. p. 2, and Dict. of Antiqu. II. a great physician, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 5.

ἀρχι-βασίλευς, ἔως, ὁ, chief king, king of kings, Byz.

ἀρχι-βασσάρα, ἡ, a leader of Bacchanals, C. I. 2052.

ἀρχι-βούκολος, ὁ, chief herdsman, Schol. Il. 1. 39.

ἀρχι-βουλος, ου, chief in council, Suid.

ἀρχι-γένεθλος, ου, = ἀρχέγονος, Orph. H. 13.

ἀρχι-γέρον, ουτος, ὁ, chief of the senate, Byz.

ἀρχι-γόης, ητος, ὁ, an arch-impostor, arch-quack, Byz.

ἀρχι-γραμματεὺς, ἔως, ὁ, a chief clerk, Polyb. 5. 54, 12, Plut. Eum. 1.

ἀρχι-δαφνηφάρειω, to be chief δαφνηφόρος C. I. 1766, in Thessal. form (?) ἀρχιδαφνηφόρεϊσα.

ἀρχι-δεσμοφύλαξ and —δεσμώτης, ὁ, chief gaoler, LXX (Gen. 39. 21, sq., 40. 4).

ἀρχι-διάκονος [ᾱ], ου, an archdeacon, Eccl.: v. Suicer s. v.

ἀρχι-διδασκαλία, ἡ, primary teaching or doctrine, Athanas.:—and —διδάσκαλος, ὁ, a chief teacher, Eust. Opusc. 16. 45.

ἀρχι-δικαστής, ου, ὁ, chief judge, Diod. 1. 48, Plut. 2. 355 A, C. I. 4734.

ἀρχι(διαν, τό, Dim. of ἀρχή (II. 3), a petty office, Ar. Av. 1107; ὑπηρετεῖν τοῖς ἀρχ. to serve the petty magistrates, Dem. 314. 7. II. Dim. of ἀρχή 1, Philol. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 420, cf. C. I. 5235.

ἀρχι-επισκοπος, ὁ, an archbishop, Theodoret., etc.:—and —επισκοπή, ἡ, the office or rank of an archbishop, Eust. Opusc. 294. 60.

ἀρχιεράομαι, Med. to be high priest or priestess, LXX (4 Macc. 4. 18), C. I. 1929, 3422, al.

ἀρχιερατεύω, to be ἀρχιερεύς, LXX (1 Macc. 14. 47), C. I. 2719, 2766, 4266, al.:—hence, —ιερατεία, ἡ, the high priesthood, Athan.; also —ιερατευμα, τό, Eust. Opusc. 247. 55:—in Galen, 13. 600 also ἀρχιερεύω.

ἀρχιερατικός, ἡ, ὄν, the ἀρχιερεύς, ἐκ γένους ἱερ. Act. Ap. 4. 6, cf. Joseph. A. J. 15. 3, 1, C. I. 4363. 2. episcopal, Eccl.

ἀρχιέρεια, ἡ, a chief-priestess, C. I. 1718, 2511, al.:—at Rome, the chief of the Vestals, Dio C. 79. 9.

ἀρχ-ιερεύς, ἔως, ὁ: Ion. ἀρχιέρεως, εω, Hdt. 2. 37, also in Plat. Legg. 947 A: acc. pl. ἀρχιρέας (from ἀρχιρέυς) Hdt. 2. 142:—an arch-priest, chief-priest, ll. c. and often in Inscr., C. I. 381–3, 479, al.:—at Rome, the Pontifex Maximus, Plut. Num. 9; ἀρχ. μέγιστος, of the Emperor, C. I. 320, 1305, al.:—at Jerusalem, the High-priest, Ev. Matth. 26. 3, etc.

ἀρχ-ιερωσύνη, ἡ, the high-priesthood, Plut. Pomp. 67, LXX (1 Macc. 7. 21, al.), C. I. 2719, 2767, al.:—also —ιερότης, ητος, ἡ, Byz.

ἀρχι-εταῖρος, ὁ, a chief friend or companion, LXX (2 Regg. 16. 16, cf. 1 Par. 27. 33).

ἀρχι-ευνοῦχος, ὁ, chief of the eunuchs, LXX (Dan. 1. 3), Heliod. 8. 3.

ἀρχι-ζάκορος, ὁ, ἡ, chief keeper of a temple, C. I. 4470.

ἀρχι-ζωγράφος, ὁ, chief painter, Eust. Opusc. 307. 23.

ἀρχι-ζωος, ου, beginning life, Dion. Areop.

ἀρχι-θάλασσοσ, ου, ruling the sea, Anth. P. 6. 38.

ἀρχι-θεος, ου, divine from the beginning, Eccl.

ἀρχι-θεράπων, ουτος, ὁ, chief attendant, Eust. Opusc. 291. 49.

ἀρχιθεωρέω, to be ἀρχιθέωρος, Dcm. 552. 4, C. I. 2336.

ἀρχιθεώρησις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Isac. ap. Poll. 8. 82.

ἀρχιθεωρία, ἡ, the office of ἀρχιθέωρος, Lys. 162. 5.

ἀρχι-θέωρος, ὁ, the chief θεωρός, chief of a θεωρία or sacred embassy, Andoc. 17. 19, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 2, C. I. 2860. 6, al.; written ἀρχεθ. Ib. 158 A. 33, 2270. 9.

ἀρχι-θιάσιτης, ὁ, the leader of a θίασος, C. I. 2271. 4.

ἀρχι-θρόνος, ὁ, ἀρχι-θρονος, ὁ, occupying the chief seat, presiding, Byz.

ἀρχι-θύτης [ῥ], ου, ὁ, a chief sacrificer, C. I. 8756, 8761.

ἀρχι-κέραυνος, ου, ruling the thunder, Cleanth. h. Jov. 31, Orph. Fr. 6. 9 (v. l. ἀργι-).

ἀρχι-κλωψ, ωπος, ὁ, a robber-chief, Plut. Arat. 6.

ἀρχι-κοιτωνίτης, ου, ὁ, chief chamberlain, C. I. 2132 d. 6.

ἀρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀρχή) of or for rule, royal, πυθμῆν Aesch. Cho. 260; γένος Thuc. 2. 80. 2. of persons, fit for rule, command or office, skilled in government or command, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 16, Plat. Prot. 352 B, al.: having served as magistrates, C. I. 2774; c. gen., νεώς Plat. Rep. 488 D; φύσει ἀρχ. πατήρ υἱῶν Arist. Eth. N. 8. 11, 2. 3. dominant, sovereign, ἡ ἀρχικωτάτη ἐπιστήμη the sovereign science, i. e. σοφία, Id. Metaph. 1. 2, 7; τῆν ἀρχ. χώραν ἔχειν Id. P. A. 3. 4, 6; ἀρχ. ἀρετή, opp. to ὑπηρετική, Id. Pol. 1. 13, 9, al. II. first of all, original, Walz Rhett. 8. 657:—Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 46, etc.

ἀρχι-κύβερνήτης, ου, ὁ, chief pilot, Strabo 698, Plut. Alex. 66.

ἀρχι-κύνητος, ὁ, chief-huntsman, Joseph. A. J. 16. 10, 3.

ἀρχι-ληστής, ου, ὁ, a robber-chief, Joseph. B. J. 1. 10, 5, etc.

Ἀρχιλόχειος, α, ου, of or used by Archilochus, of a particular kind of verse, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 844.

ἀρχι-μάγειρος, ου, ὁ, chief cook, chief of the kitchen, LXX (Gen. 39. 1, al., cf. Philo 2. 63); seemingly the title of a great officer in Oriental courts, LXX (Dan. 2. 14, cf. Joseph. A. J. 10. 10, 3), Plut. 2. 11 B.

ἀρχι-μάγας, ὁ, chief of the magi, Epigr. Gr. (Add.) 903 a. 7, Sozom.

ἀρχι-μανδρίτης, ου, ὁ, chief of a μάνδρα, archimandrite, abbot, C. I. 8726, al., Epiphan.:—fem. —ίτις, ἡ, Gloss.

ἀρχι-μήνος, ἡ, (sc. ἡμέρα) the first of the month, Tzetz. Hist. 13. 247.

ἀρχι-μηχανητής, ου, ὁ, an arch-plotter, Tzetz.

ἀρχι-μίμιας, ὁ, a chief comedian, Plut. Sull. 36.

ἀρχι-μύστης, ου, ὁ, chief of the mystæ, C. I. 2052.

ἀρχι-νεώκορος, ὁ, chief of the νεώκοροι, C. I. 3831 a. 13.

ἀρχι-νεωποιός, ὁ, chief of the νεωποιοί, C. I. 2782. 15., 2795, 2814.

ἀρχιουνοχοεῖα, ἡ, the office of chief cup-bearer, LXX (Gen. 40. 13).

ἀρχι-ουνοχός, ὁ, chief cup-bearer LXX (Gen. 40. 1 sq.).

ἀρχι-πάρθενος, ου, chief among virgins, E. M. 702. 6.

ἀρχι-πατριώτης, ου, ὁ, the head of a family, LXX (Jos. 21. 1).

ἀρχι-πάτωρ, ωπος, ὁ, a patriarch, Eccl.

ἀρχι-πειράτης, ου, ὁ, a pirate-chief, Diod. 20. 97, Plut. Pomp. 45.

ἀρχι-περσο-σατράπης, ὁ, chief satrap of Persia, Nicet. Eugen.

ἀρχι-πλάνος, ὁ, a Nomad chieftain, Luc. Tox. 39.

ἀρχι-ποίμην, ὁ, a chief shepherd, Ep. Eph. 5. 23, etc.

ἀρχι-πρεσβευτής, ου, ὁ, chief ambassador, Diod. 14. 53, C. I. 4347.

ἀρχι-πρόβουλος, ὁ, a chief counsellor, C. I. 4364.

ἀρχι-προφήτης, ου, ὁ, a chief prophet, Philo 1. 594, Clem. Al. 356.

ἀρχι-πρύτανις, ὁ, chief president, C. I. 2878, 2881, al.

ἀρχι-ραβδούχος, ὁ, chief lictor, Gloss.

ἀρχ-ρεύς, ὁ, Ion. for ἀρχιερεύς.

ἀρχι-σατράπης, ου, a chief satrap, Nicet. Eug. 1. 237., 5. 181.

ἀρχι-σιτοποιός, ὁ, chief baker, LXX (Gen. 40. 1 sq.), Philo 1. 661.

ἀρχι-σκηπτούχος, ὁ, a chief staff-bearer, Inscr. Eph. in C. I. 2987. 21.

ἀρχι-στράτηγος, ὁ, commander in chief, LXX (Jos. 5. 15, al.), Joseph. A. J. 6. 11, 9.

ἀρχι-συβώτης, ου, ὁ, chief swineherd, Byz.

ἀρχι-συνάγωγος, ὁ, the ruler of a synagogue, Ev. Marc. 5. 22 sq., al., C. I. 9894 b, 9906. II. head of a guild or company, C. I. (add.) 2007, 2221.

ἀρχι-σωμάτο-φύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, chief of the body-guard, LXX (Esth. 2. 21), Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 5, cf. C. I. 2617, 4677, al.

ἀρχιτεκτανέω, to be the architect, Plut. Pericl. 13, cf. Sosip. Καταψ. 16, C. I. 1458, al. 2. generally, to contrive, Lat. struere, Ar. Pax 305, Fr. 241.—The Verb —εύω and Subst. —ευμα, prob. are only errors in Math. Vett.

ἀρχιτεκτάνημα, τό, a stroke of art, artifice, plot, Luc. Asin. 25.

ἀρχιτεκτονία, ἡ, architecture, Math. Vett. 107, LXX (Ex. 35. 33).

ἀρχιτεκτονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ἀρχιτέκτων, his business and art, Plat. Polit. 261 C: of persons, fit to be an ἀρχιτέκτων or master-builder, one skilled in his art, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 11. II. ἡ —κῆ (sc. τέχνη or ἐπιστήμη) architecture, Sosip. Καταψ. 36. 2. the master-art or science, which prescribes to all beneath it, as an ἀρχιτέκτων to his workmen, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 1, 4, cf. Metaph. 4. 1, 2, al.; of the dramatic art, Id. Poët. 19, 7.

ἀρχι-τέκτων, ωνος, ὁ, a chief-artificer, master-builder, etc., director of works, architect, engineer, τοῦ ὀρύγματος, τῆς γεφύρας Hdt. 3. 60., 4. 87; opp. to χειροτέχνης Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 11; often in Inscr., C. I. 77., 160. 2, 2158, al. 2. ἐργατῶν ἀρχων, a foreman or clerk of works, opp. to ἐργαστικός, Plat. Polit. 259 E. 3. generally, a leader, author, Eur. Cycl. 477; ἀρχ. κύριος τῆς ἡδονῆς Alex. Mil. 1; ἀρχ. τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς Dem. 1286. 10; τοῦ τέλους Arist. Eth. N. 7. 11, 1: τοὺς ταῖς διανοαῖς ἀρχ. τινός those that are masters of a thing by force of intellect, Id. Pol. 7. 3, 8. II. esp., at Athens, the manager of the state theatre and of the Dionysia, Dem. 234. 24; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 294.

ἀρχι-τελώνης, ου, ὁ, a chief toll-collector, chief-publican, Luc. 19. 2.

ἀρχι-τέχνης, ου, ὁ, a chief artificer or author, Epiphan.

ἀρχι-τρικλινος, ὁ, the president of a banquet (triclinium) Ev. Jo. 2. 9, Heliod. 7. 27.

ἀρχι-υπασπιστής, οὐ, ὁ, chief of the men at arms, Plut. Eum. 1.
 ἀρχι-υπηρέτης, οὐ, ὁ, chief minister, C. I. 600, cf. t. 3. p. 302.
 ἀρχί-φύλος, ὁ, chief of a tribe, LXX (Deut. 29. 10).
 ἀρχι-φῶρ, ὦρος, ὁ, = ἀρχίκλωψ, Diod. 1. 80.
 ἀρχίφωτος, οὐ, (φῶς) author or source of light, Eccl.
 ἀρχι-χιλίαρχος, ὁ, chief of the commanders of thousands, Origen.
 ἀρχο-γλυπτάδης, οὐ, ὁ, son of a place-hunter, Com. Anon. 81:—and
 ἀρχο-λίπαρος, οὐ, (λίπαρέω) grasping at office, lb.
 ἀρχο-ειδής, ἐς, first, principal, Arist. Metaph. 2. 3, 9, H. A. 8. 2, 11,
 al. Adv. -δῶς, Moschio Mul. 2.
 ἀρχο-οινόχοος, ὁ, a chief butler, C. I. (add.) 1793 b.
 ἀρχο-μηνία, ἡ, the beginning of the month, C. I. 71. 17 and 37.
 ἀρχοντεύω, to preside, C. I. 2076, 2402:—hence ἀρχοντεία or -τία, ἡ, Byz.
 ἀρχοντιῶν, to wish to be ruler, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 341, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr.
 1. 28, Isid. Pel. 3. 216.
 ἀρχοντικός, ἡ, ὁ, of an archon, πέλεκυς Anth. P. 9. 763, in lem-
 mate. 2. of the rank of archon, C. I. 5799, 6615. II. οἱ ἀρχ.
 heretics, who asserted that there were more Supreme Beings than one, Eccl.
 ἀρχός, ὁ, a leader, chief, commander, εἰς δέ τις ἀρχὸς ἀνὴρ Il. 1. 144;
 c. gen., 2. 493, etc., Pind. P. 1. 13, etc. II. the rectum, Hipp.
 Aph. 1255, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 7, al.
 ἀρχω, Il., etc., Ep. inf. ἀρχέμεναι Il. 20. 154: impf. ἤρχον, Il., etc.;
 Dor. ἀρχον Pind.: fut. ἀρξω Aesch., Thuc.: aor. ἤρξα Od., Att.: pf.
 ἤρξα C. I. 3487. 14, Decret. ap. Plut. 2. 851 F:—Med., Od.: impf., Il.,
 Hdt.: fut. ἀρξομαι (in nied. sense, v. supr.) Il. 9. 97, Eur., Xen.; Dor.
 ἀρξομαι Theocr.: aor. ἤρξάμην Od., Hdt., Att.—Pass., pf. ἤργμαι only
 in med. sense, v. infr. I. 2: aor. ἤρχθην, ἀρχθῆναι Thuc. 6. 18, Arist.:
 fut. ἀρχθήσομαι; but also ἀρξομαι in pass. sense, v. infr. II. 5. (From
 ✓APX come also ἀρχή, ἀρχι-, ἀρχός, ἀρχων, ὄρχαμος, ὄρχμα; cf.
 Skt. arh, arhāmi (possum), arhas (dignus), argham (pretium).) To
 be first, and that, I. in point of Time, to begin, make a be-
 ginning, both in Act. and Med., though in Hom. the Act. is more freq.,
 in Att. Prose the Med., the sense being much the same, except that the
 Med. puts forward the notion of personal action; πολέμου ἀρχεῖν to be
 the party that begins the war, Thuc. 1. 53; π. ἀρχεσθαι to begin one's
 warlike operations, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 6; ἀρχεῖν τοῦ λόγου to be the one
 who begins a conversation, Id. An. 1. 6, 6; ἀρχεσθαι τοῦ λόγου to
 begin one's speech, lb. 3. 2, 7. Construct.: 1. mostly c. gen. to
 make a beginning of, ἀρχεῖν πολέμοιο, μάχης, ὁδοῖο, μύθων, etc., Hom.,
 etc.; so in Hdt., ἀρχ. τῶν ἀδικημάτων Id. 1. 2, so in Att., ἤρξεν ἐμβολῆς
 Aesch. Pers. 409; τοῦ κακοῦ lb. 353; ἀρχεῖν χειρῶν or χειρῶν ἀδικῶν,
 ἀρχεῖν τῆς πληγῆς to strike the first blow, Antipho 126. 5, 9; v. χεῖρ
 II. 2. c, 3. d:—in Med. also in a religious sense, like ἀπαρχεσθαι and
 ἐπαρχεσθαι (cf. ἀπαρχή, καταρχή), ἀρχόμενος μελέων beginning with
 the limbs, Od. 14. 428, cf. Eur. Ion 651; so in Act., ἀρχεῖν σπονδῶν
 Thuc. 5. 19; for which Pind. I. 6. 55 has σπονδαῖσιν ἀρξαι, v. Dissen
 (5. 37). 2. also c. gen. to begin from or with . . . ἐν σοὶ μὲν λήξω
 σέο δ' ἀρξομαι Il. 9. 97; ἀρχεσθαι Διός, Lat. ab Jove principium, Pind.
 N. 5. 45; πόθεν ἀρξομαι; Aesch. Cho. 855; ὁπόθεν ποτὲ ἤρξται Hipp.
 Vet. Med. 10; so, ἀρχεσθαι, ἤρξθαι ἐκ τινος Od. 23. 199, Hipp. Offic.
 744; ἀπὸ τινος freq. in Prose, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ παιδίων even from boyhood,
 Hdt. 3. 12, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 15; but of Time more commonly ἐκ
 παιδῶν, ἐκ παιδός, etc., Plat. Rep. 408 D, Theag. 128 D;—ἀπὸ being used
 in all other relations, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ σοῦ, i. e. including yourself, Plat. Gorg.
 471 C, Dem. 325. 7; μέχρι τῶν δώδεκα ἀπὸ μᾶς ἀρξάμενος Plat. Legg.
 771 C; ἀφ' ἱερῶν ἠργμῆν ἀρχή lb. 771 A; ἀφ' ἐστίας ἀρχόμενος Ar.
 Vesp. 846. 3. c. gen. rei et dat. pers., ἀρχ. θεοῖς δαιτὸς to make
 preparations for a banquet to the gods, Il. 15. 95; τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἤρχε
 2. 433, etc.; τῆσι δὲ . . . ἤρχετο μολπῆς Od. 6. 101; ἤρξε τῆ πόλει
 ἀνομίας τὸ νόσημα Thuc. 2. 53, cf. 12; ἀρχεῖν ἐλευθερίας τῆ Ἑλλάδι
 Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 23:—ἀρχεῖν τινός τι it is the beginning, cause, origin
 of a thing to one, c. g. ἡμῖν οὐ σμικρῶν κακῶν ἤρξεν τὸ δῶρον Soph. Tr.
 871. 4. c. acc., ἀρχεῖν ὁδόν τι, like Lat. praeire viam alicui, to
 show him the way, Od. 8. 107, cf. ἡγεμονεύω; and absol. (sub. ὁδόν),
 to lead the way, ἤρχε δ' Ἀθήνη Od. 3. 12; σὺ μὲν ἀρχε Il. 9. 69; ἡ βα
 καὶ ἤρχε λέχοσδε κίων 3. 447; ἤρχε δ' ἄρα σφιν Ἄρης 5. 592: cf.
 infr. II. 2: but also with other accusations, ἀρχεῖν ὕμνον Pind. N. 3. 16;
 ἄπερ ἤρξεν Aesch. Ag. 1529; λυπηρόν τι Soph. El. 553; ὕβριν Id. Fr.
 337. 5. of actions, c. inf., τοῖσιν δ' ἤρχ' ἀγορεύειν among them,
 Il. 1. 571, etc.; ἤρχε νέεσθαι, ἤρχ' ἱμεν 2. 84, 13. 329; ἀρχετε
 φορέειν Od. 22. 437, etc.; ὑφαίνειν ἤρχετο μῦθον Il. 7. 324; so in Att.,
 ἤρξαντο οικοδομεῖν Thuc. 1. 107; ἡ νύσος ἤρξατο γενέσθαι Id. 2. 47:—
 but of continued action or condition, c. part., ἤρχον χαλεπαίνων Il. 2.
 378; ἦν ἀρξη ἀδικῶν Hdt. 4. 119; ἡ ψυχὴ ἀρχεται ἀπολείπουσα Xen.
 Cyr. 8. 7, 26; ἀρχομαι ἐπαινῶν Plat. Menex. 237 A, cf. Theact. 187 A,
 (but, ἀρχομαι ἐπαινεῖν Id. Phaedr. 241 E); ἀρχ. διδάσκων Xen. Cyr. 8.
 8, 2, (but, ἀρχ. μαθάνειν Id. Mem. 3. 5, 22). 6. absol., esp. in
 imperat., ἀρχε begin! Hom.: also, ἀρχεῖν [τῆν ἐκεχειρίαν] τῆνδε τῆν
 ἡμέραν ap. Thuc. 4. 118, cf. Dem. 713. 25: part. ἀρχόμενος, at first,
 Xen. Eq. 9, 3, Cyn. 3, 8; at the beginning, ἀρχομένου δὲ πίθου καὶ λή-
 γοντος Hes. Op. 366, cf. Fr. 214 Marcksch.; ἀρχ. ἡ καταπανομένοισι
 Ar. Eq. 1263; ὕπερ εἶπον ἀρχ. Isocr. 25 C; ἅμα ἦρι ἀρχομένῳ Thuc.
 2. 1; θέρουσ εὐθύς ἀρχομένου Id. 2. 47. II. in point of Place
 or Station, to lead, rule, govern, command, be leader or commander,
 (never so in Med.):—Construct.: 1. mostly c. gen. to rule, be leader
 of . . . τινός Hom. and Att. 2. more rarely c. dat., ἀνδράσιν ἤρξα
 Od. 14. 230, cf. 471, Il. 2. 805; and so sometimes later, as Pind. P. 3. 7,
 Aesch. Pr. 940, Eur. Andr. 606, I. A. 337, C. I. 1569, 1573; also, ἐν δ'
 ἄρα τοῖσιν ἤρχ' held command among them, Il. 13. 690, and so Plat.
 Phaedr. 238 A:—c. inf. added, ἀρχε Μυρμιδόνεσσι μάχεσθαι led them

on to fight, Il. 16. 65 (unless this rather belongs to 1. 4, ἀρχε
 ὁδόν . . .). 3. absol. to rule, ὅσον τό τ' ἀρχεῖν καὶ τὸ δουλεύειν δίχα
 Aesch. Pr. 927, cf. Pers. 774: esp. to hold a subordinate office, ὁκοῖόν τε
 εἶη ἀρχεῖν μετὰ τὸ βασιλεύειν Hdt. 6. 65:—at Athens, to be archon,
 Dem. 572. 14 (cf. ἀρχων); also, ἀρχάς, ἀρχὴν ἀρχεῖν Hdt. 3. 80, Thuc.
 1. 93; ἀρχεῖν τῆν ἐπάνυμον (sc. ἀρχήν) C. I. 402: v. ἀρχή II. 3. 4.
 rarely like κρατέω, to gain the mastery, prevail, αἰὼ ἐξεται, ὅττι κεν
 ἀρχῆ on thee 'twill depend what prevails, Il. 9. 102. 5. Pass., with
 fut. med. ἀρξομαι, Hdt. 1. 174, Pind. O. 8. 60, Aesch. Pers. 589, Lys.
 180. 6; but pass. ἀρχθήσομαι Arist. Pol. 1. 13, 5:—to be ruled, governed,
 etc., ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. 1. 103; ἐκ τινος Soph. El. 264, Ant. 63; ὑπὸ τινι
 Hdt. 1. 91; σφόδρα Lys. 128. 36; ἀρχε πρῶτον μαθῶν ἀρχεσθαι Solon
 ap. Diog. L. 1. 60, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 14; οἱ ἀρχόμενοι subjects, Xen.
 An. 2. 6, 19, etc.
 ἀρχ-φδός, ὁ, a precentor, Byz.
 ἀρχων, οντος, ὁ, (part. ἀρχω) a ruler, commander, captain, νεός Hdt.
 5. 33; absol., Aesch. Theb. 674, Soph. Aj. 668, etc.: a chief, king, Ἀσίας
 Aesch. Pers. 74. 2. Ἀρχοντες, οἱ, the chief magistrates of Athens,
 nine in number, Thuc. 1. 126, etc.,—the first being called emphatically
 ὁ Ἀρχων or Ἀρχων ἐπάνυμος, the second ὁ Βασιλεύς, the third ὁ Πολέ-
 μαρχος, the remaining six οἱ Θεσμοθέται: v. sub στεφανῶν III:—also
 of other magistrates at Athens, τοὺς κληρωτοὺς ἀρχ. Aeschin. 58. 7,
 sq. 2. the title Ἀρχων was also given to the chief magistrate in
 other places, as at Sparta to the Ephors, Hdt. 6. 106, cf. Diod. II. 40;
 Ἀρχοντος ἐν Δελφοῖς Κλευδάμου Curt. Inscr. Delph. 3. 3, etc.; at Pla-
 taeae, Plut. Aristid. 21; in Boeotia, Keil's Inscr. 2; of the Roman Consuls,
 Polyb. 1. 39, 1. 3. of inferior commanders, praefecti, Id. 6. 26, 5.
 ἀρχώνης, οὐ, ὁ, a chief contractor, C. I. (add.) 3912; restored by
 Reisk. in Andoc. 17. 24 for ἀρχων εἰς τῆς πεντηκοστῆς.
 *ἀρω, radical form of ἀραρίσκω (q. v.). (From ✓AP, which is very
 prolific, come ἀραρίσκω; ἀρθρον, ἀρθμός; ἀρμός, ἀρμόζω, ἀρμονία;
 ἀριθμός; ἀρτι, ἀρτιος, ἀρτίζω; ἀρτύω, ἀρτύς; ἀρι-, ἀρείων, ἀριστος, and perh.
 Ἄρης; ἀρέσκω, ἀρετή, ἐρίηρος; cf. Skt. ar, aram (artus, velox), aryas
 (fidus); irmas (armus); Zd. ar (iré), areta (perfectus), erethé (ἀρετή);
 Lat. artus (Subst.), articulus, armus, arma, artus or arctus (Adj.),
 artare, ars (artis);—Goth. arms (arm); Lith. arti (near):—cf. also
 ἀμ-αρτή, ὁμ-αρτή, ὁμαρτέω, ὁμηρος, ἀρπεδόνη.)
 ἀρωγή, ἡ, (ἀρήγω) help, aid, succour, protection, poet. word, rare in
 Prose, Ζηνὸς ἀρωγῆ given by Zeus, Il. 4. 408; ἐς μέσον . . . δικάσσετε μῆτ'
 ἐπ' ἀρωγῆ judge impartially and not in anyone's favour, Il. 23. 574;
 πέμπειν ἀρ. Aesch. Cho. 477, 774; οὐδ' ἔχων ἀρ. Soph. Ph. 856; used
 in a parody of Aesch., Ar. Ran. 1267 sq.:—ἀρ. νόσου, πόνων help
 against . . . , Plat. Legg. 919 C, Menex. 238 A. II. of persons, an
 aid, succour, διπλᾶς ἀρωγᾶς μολεῖν, of Apollo and Artemis, Soph. O. C.
 1094; στρατιῶτιν ἀρ., of the Greek host, Aesch. Ag. 47, cf. 73.
 ἀρωγο-ναύτης, οὐ, ὁ, helper of sailors, Anth. P. 9. 290.
 ἀρωγός, οὐ, (ἀρήγω) aiding, succouring, propitious, serviceable, τινι
 Pind. O. 2. 81, Aesch. Eum. 289; absol., Id. Pr. 997, Soph. O. T. 206:—
 rare in Prose, beneficial, medically, Hipp. Acr. 288; ἔλαιον . . . ταῖς θριξί
 ἀρ. Plat. Prot. 334 B. 2. c. gen. serviceable, useful towards a
 thing, ἀρωγὰ τῆς δίκης ὀρκώματα Aesch. Eum. 486; γένος ναῦας ἀρωγῶν
 τέχνας serviceable in sea-craft, Soph. Aj. 357; also, δίψου ἀρ. against
 thirst, Antipho. Mel. 1; πόνων Luc. Trag. 54:—so also, ἐπὶ ψευδέσσι
 ἀρ. Il. 4. 235; πρὸς τι Thuc. 7. 62; and c. dat., ἐχέουσιν ἀρ. Nic. Th.
 636. II. as Subst., as always in Hom., a helper, aid, esp. in battle;
 also a defender before a tribunal, advocate, Il. 18. 502.
 ἀρωμα, τό, any spice or sweet herb, Hipp. Aph. 1254, Xen. An. 1. 5,
 1, Arist. Probl. 12. 7, al. (Root uncertain: M. Müller suggests that it
 may mean the smell of a ploughed field, Sc. of L. 1. p. 263.)
 ἀρωμα, τό, (ἀρόω), arable land, corn-land, Lat. arvum, Soph. Fr. 77,
 Ar. Pax 1158, Eupol. Incert. 6: cf. ἄρομα.
 ἀρωματίζω, to spice, Diosc. 2. 91. 2. intr. to have a spicy flavour
 or scent, Diod. 2. 49, Plut. 2. 623 E.
 ἀρωματικός, ἡ, ὁ, aromatic, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 1, Diosc. 2. 202, Plut.
 2. 791 B.
 ἀρωματιστέον, verb. Adj. one must spice, perfume, Diosc. 2. 91.
 ἀρωματίτης, οὐ, ὁ, -ίτης, ιδος, ἡ, = ἀρωματικός, Diosc. 5. 64.
 ἀρωματο-πώλης, οὐ, ὁ, a dealer in spices, Artemid. 2. 22:—also -πρά-
 τῆς, οὐ, ὁ, Theod. Stud.
 ἀρωματο-φόρος, οὐ, spice-bearing, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 1, Strabo 39, Plut.
 ἀρωματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like spice, spicy, Diosc. 1. 12.
 ἀρώμεναι, v. sub ἀρώω.
 ἀρωνία, ἡ, = ἀρον, Phanas ap. Ath. 371 D; but = μέσπιλον, Diosc. 1. 169.
 ἀρωραῖος, Dor. for ἀρουραῖος, Ar. Ach. 762.
 ἀρώσιμος, οὐ, poet. for ἀρόσιμος, q. v.
 ἀρωστος, οὐ, poet. for ἀρρωστος, Anth. P. 11. 206.
 ἄς, also ἄς and ἄς, Aeol. and Dor. for ἔως, Pind. O. 10 (11). 61, Theocr.
 14. 70; v. Koen Greg. p. 188. II. ἄς, Dor. fem. gen. of ὄς, ἡ, ὄ.
 ἀ-σαγήνευτος, οὐ, not to be caught in a σαγήνη, Cyrill.
 ἀ-σαγῆς, ἐς, unaccustomed to bear the saddle, of horses, Justin. M.
 ἄσαι, contr. for ἄσαι, v. sub ἄωω, to hurt.
 ἄσαι, ἄσαιμι, v. sub ἄωω, to satiate.
 ἄσαι, ἄσας, v. sub ἄωω.
 ἀ-σακτος, οὐ, (σάπτω) not trodden down, γῆ Xen. Oec. 19, 11.
 ἀ-σαλαμίνιος [μί], οὐ, not having been at Salamis, Ar. Ran. 204.
 ἀσάλευα, ἡ, carelessness, Sophron in E. M. 151. 51 (ubi ἀσάλευα pro-εταν).
 ἀ-σάλευτος, οὐ, unmoved, tranquil, of the sea (v. sub ἀστάλακτος);
 ἀσ. ἡ γῆ Arist. Mund. 3, 4:—metaph. of the mind, Eur. Bacch. 390;
 ἀσ. ἡσυχία Plat. Ax. 370 D; ἀτάλα ἀσ. Epigr. Gr. 1028. 4; νίκη lb.
 855. 3. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 9. 9, 8.

ἀ-σῶλης, ἔς, = *foreg.*, ἀσ. *μανία unthinking, careless*, Aesch. Fr. 362.
 ἀ-σῶλος, *ov*, = ἀσάλευτος, Plut. 2. 981 C.
 ἀ-σῶλικτος, *ov*, *without sound of trumpet*, ὥρα ἀσῶλιπ. the hour when no trumpet sounds, i. e. midnight, Soph. Fr. 351.
 ἀσάμβυλος, Aeol. for ἀσάνδαλος, Nonn. D. 32. 256., 44. 14.
 ἀσάμινθος, ἡ, a *bathing-tub*, ἔς ῥ' ἀσάμινθον ἔσασα having made sit in it, Od. 10. 361; ἔκ ῥ' ἀσ. βῆ 3. 468; ἔς δ' ἀσάμινθους βάντες ἐϋξεστας Il. 10. 576, al.; ἀργυρέας ἀσ. Od. 4. 128; rare in Att., Cratin. Χειρ. 13.
 ἄσῶμος, Dor. for ἄσημος.
 Ἄσῶνα, Ἄσῶναι, Ἄσῶναῖος, Lacon. for Ἄσῶν-, Ar. Lys. 1300, 980, al.
 ἀ-σάνδαλος, *ov*, *unsandalled, unshod*, Pherecyd. 60, Bion 1. 21; v. s. ἀσάμβυλος.
 ἀ-σαντος, *ov*, *not to be soothed, ungentle*, θυμός Aesch. Cho. 422.
 ἀσῶπης, ἔς, (σῆπομαι) *not liable to rot or decay*, Hipp. 1150 G, Arist. Probl. 14. 7. Adv. -έως, = ἀπέπτως, Hipp. Acut. 386, v. Littré.
 ἀσαρίτης, οἶνος, ὁ, *wine flavoured with ἄσαρον*, Diosc. 5. 68.
 ἀσαρκέω, *to be ἄσαρκος or lean*, Hipp. 352. 27.
 ἀ-σαρκής, ἔς, *not fleshly, i. e. spiritual*, Anth. P. 8. 142.
 ἀσαρκία, ἡ, *want of flesh, leanness*, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 2, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8 and 16.
 ἀ-σαρκος, *ov*, *without flesh, lean*, opp. to σαρκώδης, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1, Arist. Probl. 6. 6: *bare of flesh*, Hipp. Fract. 764; ὁστᾶ Com. Anon. 41. 2. *not fleshly, spiritual*, Greg. Naz.:—Adv. -κως, Jo. Chrys. II. (a copul.) *with flesh, fleshy*, Lyc. 154.
 ἀσαρκώδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) *lean, meagre-looking*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8.
 ἄσαρον, τό, a plant, *asarabacca, asarum Europ. L.*, Diosc. 1. 9.
 ἀσᾶρός, Aeol. for ἀσηρός.
 ἀ-σάρωτος [σᾶ], *ov*, *unswept*: in Plin. H. N. 36. 25, οἶκος ἀσάρωτος a room paved in Mosaic to look as if strewn with crumbs, etc.
 ἄσασθαι, ἄσεσθε, v. sub ἄω, *to satiate*.
 ἄσατο, contr. for ἀάσατο, v. sub ἀάω, *to hurt*.
 ἀσάφεια, ἡ, *want of clearness, uncertainty, obscurity*, opp. to σαφήνεια, Plat. Rep. 478 C:—ἀσάφεια has been restored in Polyb. 1. 67, 11, for ἀσαφία, —ἀσαφίη being only an Ion. form, Hipp. 28. 41; Ἄσαφίη personified in Emped. 27.
 ἀ-σαφήνιστος, *ov*, *not explained, declared*, Schol. Eur. Med. 722.
 ἀ-σῶφης, ἔς, *indistinct (to the senses), dim, faint*, ἀσ. σημεῖα Thuc. 3. 22; σκιαγραφία Plat. Critias 107 C: *indistinct (to the mind), dim, baffling, uncertain, obscure*, πάντ' . . αἰνικτὰ κάσαφῆ λέγεις Soph. O. T. 439, cf. Thuc. 4. 86; νύξ ἀσαφεστέρα ἐστίν by night one sees less distinctly, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 4, cf. Anth. P. 12. 156; ἀσ. γλῶσσα Hipp. Epid. 1. 990, Littré; of sounds, Arist. Audib. 24; φθέγματα Epigr. Gr. 1003. 6. 2. of persons, *obscure*, διδασκαλος Plat. Rep. 392 D. II. Adv. -φῶς, *obscurely*, Id. Crat. 427 D; ἀσαφῶς ποτέρων ἀρξάντων *without knowing* which began, for ἀδήλου ὄντος πρότεροι ἀρξαιεν, Thuc. 4. 20.
 ἀσαφό-γρᾶφος, *ov*, *obscurely written*, Walz Rhett. 6. 587.
 ἀσᾶω [ᾶσ], only used in Pass. ἀσᾶομαι, imper. ἀσᾶω, part. ἀσᾶμενος: aor. ἠσᾶθη: (ᾶση):—*to feel loathing or nausea*, caused by surfeit, ἀσᾶται Hipp. 309. 15., 551. 17; ἀσᾶνται, of pregnant women, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 6:—*metaph. to be disgusted or vexed at* a thing, c. dat., μηδὲν ἄγαν χαλεποῖσιν ἀσᾶ φρένα Theogn. 657; μήτε κακοῖσιν ἀσᾶ τι λίην φρένα (as Bgk. for ἀσᾶντα, which would otherwise be an example of the Act.), Id. 593; ὅταν δέ τι θυμὸν ἀσηθῆς Theogn. 989; ἐδίξετο ἐπ' ᾧ μάλιστα τὴν ψυχὴν ἀσηθείη Hdt. 3. 41; ἀσᾶμενος ἐν φρεσὶ Theocr. 25. 240; for which we have an Aeol. form ἀσᾶμενοι [ᾶσᾶ] *disgusted*, Alcae. 29.—Never in the best Att.
 ἀ-σβεστος, *ov*, also ἡ, Il. 16. 123:—*unquenchable, inextinguishable*, φλόξ Il. 1. c.; but in Hom. mostly as epith. of κλέος, γέλως, μένος, βοή; so, ἐργμάτων καλῶν ἀσβεστος ἀκτὶς αἰεὶ Pind. l. 4. 71 (3. 60); ἀσβ. πῶρος ὠκεανοῦ ocean's ceaseless flow, Aesch. Pr. 532, cf. Ag. 958. II. as Subst., ἀσβεστος (sc. τίτανος), ἡ, *unslaked lime*, Diosc. 5. 133, Plut. Sert. 17, Eum. 16:—hence, in Hesych., ἀσβεστήριοι *plasterers*; ἀσβέστωσις, εως, ἡ, a *plastering, stuccoing*. 2. ἀσβ., ὁ, *asbestos*, a mineral substance used for making fire-proof cloth: the cloth hence made was called ἀσβέστινος, Plin. 19. 4.
 ἀσβεστό-τυρος, ὁ, (ἀσβεστος II. 1) *cheese of the consistency of mortar*, Byz.
 ἀσβολαίνω, *to cover with soot*, Gloss.; so ἀσβολάω, Plut. Cim. 1.
 ἀσβόλη, ἡ, = ἀσβολος, Simon. Iamb. 6. 61.
 ἀσβόλησις, εως, ἡ, a *covering with soot*, Aesop.
 ἀσβολο-ποιός, ὄν, *making soot or sooty*, Eust. 1949. 36.
 ἀσβολος, ἡ, (δ, Hippon. 110), more Att. form for ἀσβύλη, *soot*, Ar. Thesm. 245, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 16, cf. Lob. Phryn. 113. (Akin to ψόλος.)
 ἀσβολόω, = ἀσβολαίνω, Macho ap. Ath. 581 E, Plut. Cim. 1.
 ἀσβολώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *sooty*, Diosc. 1. 83.
 ἄσε, contr. for ἀασε, v. sub ἀάω, *to hurt*.
 ἀσεβ-άρχης, *ov*, ὁ, a *ringleader in impiety*, Theod. Stud.
 ἀσέβεια, ἡ, *ungodliness, impiety, profaneness, sacrilege*, opp. to ἀδικία, διὰ τὴν ἐκείνων περὶ μὲν θεοῦ ἀσέβειαν περὶ δὲ ἀνθρώπου ἀδικίαν Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 7; ἀσ. εἰς θεοῦ Antipho 140. 2, Plat. Rep. 615 C, etc.; ἀσέβειαν ἀσκεῖν Eur. Bacch. 476; ἀσ. πρὸς . . . Lys. 104. 13; ἀσέβειας δίκη or γραφή an action or indictment for *profaneness*, Lys. 104. 13; ἀσ. γράφεσθαι τινα Plat. Euthyphro 5 C. 2. in pl. = ἀσεβήματα, Id. Legg. 890 A.—Cf. εὐσέβεια.
 ἀσεβέω, fut. ἦσω, *to be impious, to act profanely, sin against the gods, commit sacrilege*, opp. to ἀδικέω, Hdt. 1. 159, Ar. Thesm. 367; ἀσ. εἰς τινα or τι Hdt. 8. 129, Eur. Bacch. 490, Antipho 125. 26; περὶ τινα or τι Hdt. 2. 139, Antipho 140. 27, Xen. Apol. 22, etc.; πρὸς τι Id. Cyn. 13, 16: also c. acc. cogn., ἀσ. ἀσέβημα Plat. Legg. 910 C, cf. 941 A; περὶ οὗ τὴν ἑορτὴν ἀσεβῶν ἤλωκε Dem. 587. 2. 2. more rarely c.

acc. pers. *to sin against*, ἡ θεὸν ἢ ξένον τιν' ἀσεβῶν Aesch. Eum. 271; ἀσ. θεοῦ Diod. 1. 77, Plut. 2. 291 C; hence in Pass., ἀσεβούνται οἱ θεοὶ Lys. 191. 10: of persons, *to be affected with the consequences of sin*, ὅταν τις ἀσεβῆται τῶν οἴκων Plat. Legg. 877 E. 3. Pass. also of the act, ἐμοὶ ἠσέβηται οὐδὲν περὶ τίνος Andoc. 2. 27; τὰ ἠσεβημένα Lys. 103. 35.
 ἀσεβήμα, τό, an *impious or profane act, sacrilege*, opp. to ἀδίκημα, Antipho 115. 11, Thuc. 6. 27, Dem. 548. 11; τὰ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς ἀσεβήματα Id. 557. 16.
 ἀ-σεβής, ες, (σέβω) *ungodly, godless, unholy, profane, sacrilegious*, opp. to εὐσεβής, Pind. Fr. 97. 1, Aesch. Supp. 9; τὸν ἀσεβῆ, of Oedipus, Soph. O. T. 1382, 1441: τὸ ἀσ. = ἀσέβεια, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 16: c. gen., θεῶν ἀσεβῆς against them, Paus. 4. 8, 1; περὶ θεοῦ Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 27; πρὸς ἄλλοτρίους Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 5. Adv. -βῶς, Sup. -έστατα, Dio C. 79. 9.
 ἀ-σειρος, *ov*, *without trace*, ἵππος Eust. 1734. 2.
 ἀ-σειρώτος, *ov*, *not drawn by a trace* (but by the yoke, cf. σειραφόρος), ἀσειρ. ὄχημα Eur. Ion 1150.
 ἀ-σειστος, *ov*, *unshaken*, Schol. Ar. Ach. 12. Adv. -τως, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 87, Arr. Epict. 2. 17, 33.
 ἀσεκτος, *ov*, Dor. for ἀψεκτος, ἀγαθός, Rhinthon ap. Hesych.
 ἀ-σελάγητος, *ov*, *not illuminated*, Manass. Amat. 4. 7.
 ἀ-σελαστος, *ov*, *not lighted*, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 445.
 ἀσελγαίνω, inf. -αίνειν, part. -αίνων Andoc., Plat.: impf. ἠσελγαίνων Dem. 524. 15; fut. ἀσελγανῶ Id.: aor. ἀσελγήναι Dio C. 52. 31:—pf. pass. ἠσελγήμαι (v. infr.):—*to be ἀσελγής, behave licentiously, rudely*, Andoc. 30. 2, Plat. Symp. 190 C; εἰς τινα Dem. 1257. 25:—Pass., of acts, τὰ εἰς ἐμὲ ἠσελγημένα *outrageous acts*, Id. 521. 2.
 ἀσελγεία, ἡ, *licentiousness, wanton violence*, Plat. Rep. 424 E, Isac. 39. 23, etc.; οἱ προελήλυθεν ἀσελγείας ἄνθρωπος Dem. 42. 25: joined with ὕβρις, Id. 514. 12; τῶν δημαγωγῶν Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 1. II. *lasciviousness, lewdness*, Polyb. 37. 2, 4, etc.
 ἀσελγής, ες, *licentious, wanton, brutal*, Andoc. 34. 23, Isac. 73. 42, Dem. 23. 19; joined with βίαιος, Id. 556. 21, Isac. 73. 42; σκῶμμα Eurpol. Προσπ. 2: generally, *outrageous, ανεμος* Eurpol. Incert. 25:—Adv., ἀσελγῶς *πιοτες extravagantly fat*, Ar. Pl. 560; ἀσ. ζῆν Dem. 958. 16; ἀσ. διακεῖσθαι Lys. 169. 32; ἀσ. τινι χρῆσθαι Dem. 120. 10. II. *lascivious, lewd*, esp. of women, Joseph. B. J. 1. 22, 3, Lob. Phryn. 184. (Perh. from θέλω, by the interchange of θ and σ: others compare σαλακῶν.)
 ἀσελγῶ-κερως, ὁ, ἡ, *with outrageous horn*, κριός Plat. Com. Incert. 24.
 ἀσελγο-μᾶνέω, *to be madly dissolute*, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 7.
 ἀ-σέληνος, *ov*, *moonless*, νύξ Thuc. 3. 22, cf. Polyb. 7. 16, 3.
 ἀ-σέλινος, *ov*, *without crowi of parsley*, νίκη Dio C. 68. 19 Bekk.
 ἀ-σεμνολόγητος, *ov*, *not solemnly extolled*, Eust. 342. 39.
 ἀ-σεμνος, *ov*, *undignified, ignoble*, Arist. Mund. 6, 13, Dion. H. de Comp. 18: *indecent*, Eust. 1650. 63. Adv. -νως, Eccl.
 ἀσεμνότης, ἡτος, ἡ, *immodesty*, Epiphon.
 ἀσεπτέω, = ἀσεβέω, ἐς τὰ θεῶν μηδὲν ἀσεπτέω (as Dind. for τὰ τ' εἰς θεοῦ μ. ἄ.), Soph. Ant. 1350.
 ἀ-σεπτος, *ov*, *unholy*, τὰ ἀσεπτα Soph. O. T. 890; Πρώτεως ἀσέπτου παιδός Eur. Hel. 542.
 ᾶση [ᾶ], ἡ, a *surfeit, loathing, nausea*, Hipp. Aph. 1255. 2. *distress, vexation*, Hdt. 1. 136, Plat. Tim. 71 C; ἔπανσε καρδίαν ᾶσης Eur. Med. 245: also in pl., Sappho 1. 3; λύπας καὶ ᾶσας παρέχειν Plat. Tim. 71 C. II. = ᾶσις (which Cobet would read), Luc. Cyn. 1, Poll. 1. 49. (From ᾶω, *to satiate*: akin also to ᾶδην as ἴσ-ημι to ἴδ-εῖν.)
 ἀ-σῆκαστος, *ov*, *not in the fold, unsheltered*, Nicet. Ann. 186 A.
 ἀ-σῆμαντος, *ov*, *without leader or shepherd*, μήλοισιν ἀσημάντοισιν ἐπελθῶν Il. 10. 485, cf. σημάντωρ; δόμος Opp. H. 3. 361. II. *unsealed, unmarked*, Hdt. 2. 38, Plat. Legg. 954 A. III. *ἀσημαντοὶ τούτου, δ . . σῶμα ὑνομάζομεν not entombed in this*, which we call body, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C, cf. σῆμα 3. IV. act. *without significance*, λέξις, φωνή Diog. L. 7. 57, Plut. 2. 1026 A.
 ἀ-σημείωτος, *ov*, *unmarked*, cited from Philo, cf. C. I. 2060. 22.
 ἀσημο-γράφος, *ov*, in late Eccl., *registering, keeping silver or gold vessels*; v. ᾶσημος 1. And so ᾶσημο-κλέπτης, ὁ, in Anth. P. 11. 360, is perhaps a *thief of plate*:—ἀσημο-ποιία, ἡ, *the making of gold by alchemy*, Ducange.
 ἀ-σημος, Dor. ᾶσᾶμος, *ov*, *without mark or token*, ἀσ. χρυσός *uncoined gold, bullion, or plate*, Hdt. 9. 41; ἀσ. χρυσίον, ἀργύριον Thuc. 2. 13., 6. 8, Alex. Ἐκπ. 2; oft. in Inscr., opp. to ἐπίσημον, C. I. 146. 10, al., Luc. Contempl. 10:—later, τὸ ᾶσημον (sc. ἀργύριον), *plate, silver* (like ᾶσημι in Mod. Greek), Anth. P. 11. 371; μέταλλα ᾶσημου *silver-mines*, Ptol. Geogr. 7. 2, 17:—generally, *shapeless, unformed*, Opp. C. 3. 160:—ἀσ. ὕπλα *arms without device*, Eur. Phoen. 1112. II. of sacrifices, oracles, and the like, *giving no sign, unintelligible*, χρηστήρια Hdt. 5. 92, 2; χρησμοί Aesch. Pr. 662; ὄργια Soph. Ant. 1013. III. *leaving no mark, indistinct*, a. to the hearing, πτερῶν γὰρ ροῖβδος οὐκ ἀσ. ἦν lb. 1004; of sounds and voices, *inarticulate or unintelligible*, ᾶσημα φράζειν Hdt. 1. 86, cf. 2. 2; ᾶσημα βοῆς = ᾶσημος βοή (cf. ἀβρὰ παρηίδος Eur. Phoen. 1500), Soph. Ant. 1209, cf. Arist. Poët. 20, 6, Rhet. 3. 2, 11; ᾶσημα τρίζειν, of a mouse, Babr. 108. 23. b. to the eye, ᾶσημον ἔχειν *μυελόν* Arist. P. A. 2. 6, 4, cf. Audib. 30. c. generally, *unperceived, unnoticed*, Aesch. Ag. 1596, Soph. Ant. 252; ᾶσημων ὑπὲρ ἐρμάτων *hidden, sunken rocks*, Anacr. 38. IV. of persons, cities, etc., *of no mark, unknouin, obscure, insignificant*, Eur. H. F. 849, cf. Ion 8; νύξ οὐκ ᾶσημος a night to be remembered (being a feast), Antipho 120. 10. V. Adv. -μως, *without distinctive symptoms*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 938, etc.; ἀσ. πορεύεσθαι *without leaving traces*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 4; ἀσ. καὶ κενῶς φθέγγεσθαι Arr. Epict. 2. 17, 6. 2. *ignobly, insignificantly*, Diod. 5. 52.

ἀσημότης, ἦτος, ἦ, a being unknown, Gloss.
 ἀσήμων, ον, gen. ονος, = ἀσημος III, only in Soph. O. C. 1668.
 ἀσηπτος, ον, not liable to decay or corruption, Hipp. 885 D, Xen. Cyn. 9, 13, Arist., etc. 2. undigested, σιτία Hipp. 522. 48.
 ἀσηρός, ον, (ἀση) causing nausea, irksome, Hipp. Fract. 766, 774. Adv. -ρως, Poll. 3. 99. 2. feeling disgust, disdainful, of a woman, Sappho 78, v. Gaisf. Hephaest. 64.
 ἀσητος, ον, (σήτω) unsifted, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 115 D.
 ἀσθενάριον, τό, the infirmary of a monastery, Byz.
 ἀσθένεια, gen. ας, Ion. ης (Dind. de dial. Hdt. § 9), ἦ, want of strength, weakness, Thuc. 1. 3, Plat., etc.; in pl., ἰσχυρές καὶ ἀσθ. Plat. Rep. 618 D: esp. feebleness, sickliness, Hdt. 4. 135; ἀσθ. γήρας Antipho 127. 23; σαμάτων Thuc. 4. 36, etc. 2. a disease, Id. 2. 49, in pl. 3. ἀσθ. βίου, poverty, Hdt. 2. 47., 8. 51. 4. in moral sense, feebleness, weakness, τῆς ἀνθρώπινης φύσεως Plat. Legg. 854 A, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 8; τοῦ ἀκροατοῦ Arist. Rhet. 3. 18, 4.—Rare in poetry, as Eur. H. F. 260.
 ἀσθενέω, to be weak, feeble, sickly, ἀσθ. μέλη to be weak in limb, Eur. Or. 228; τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἀσθ. Plat. Lys. 209 F; absol., Eur. Hipp. 274, Thuc. 7. 47, Plat., etc.; ἠσθένησε he fell sick, Dem. 13. 2; ἀσθενέων a sick man, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12 (Phot. says that μαλακίεσθαι is used of women); ἰατρὸς ἀσθενούσι . . τοῖς κάμνουσιν εἰσιών coming to visit the sick in bed, Hipp. 307. 29, cf. Polyb. 31. 21, 7. 2. to be needy, Ar. Pax 636; v. sub ἀσθενής 4. 3. c. inf. to be too weak to do a thing, not to be able . . , Joseph. B. J. 2. 15, 5.
 ἀσθένημα, τό, a weakness, ailment, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 61.
 ἀσθενής, ἐς, without strength, weak, Lat. infirmus: hence in various relations, 1. in body or frame, feeble, sickly, weakly, τοὺς ἀσθενέας τῆς στρατιῆς Hdt. 4. 135, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Pind. P. 1. 106, etc.; ὁ παντάπασιν ἀσθ. τῷ σώματι Dem. 567. 25; τοὺς ἀσθενεστάτους least able to bear εἰς τάλαιπαρήν, hardship, Hdt. 4. 134; ἀσθενεστερος πόνον ἐνεγκεῖν τοῦ weak to . . , Dem. 637. 18; also, ἀσθ. εἰς ὠφέλειαν Id. 1471. 4.—Adv., ἀσθενῶς ἰσχεῖν Plat. Legg. 659 E. 2. in mind, and the like, τὸ ἀσθενὲς τῆς γνώμης the weakness, Thuc. 2. 61. 3. in power, weak, feeble, ἀσθ. δύναμις Hdt. 7. 9, 1, cf. 1. 58, Aesch. Pr. 514, Soph. O. C. 1033. 4. in property, weak, poor, οἱ χρήμασιν ἀσθενεστεροὶ Hdt. 2. 88; absol., ὁ τ' ἀσθενὴς ὁ πλούσιός τε Eur. Supp. 434, cf. Lysias 92. 2; οἱ ἀσθενεστεροὶ the weaker sort, i. e. the poor, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 30. 5. insignificant, οὐκ ἀσθενεστάτος σοφιστῆς Ἑλλήνων Hdt. 4. 95; so, ἀσθενὲς σόφισμα paltry, Aesch. Pr. 1011; of streams, petty, small, Hdt. 2. 25; of water, of small specific gravity, rare, Id. 3. 23; of an event, ἐς ἀσθενὲς ἔρχεσθαι to come to nothing, Id. 1. 120:—so Adv. -ως, slightly, a little, Plat. Rep. 528 B; so, Comp. ἀσθενεστερῶς ἐπιθυμεῖν Id. Phaedr. 255 E; but -εστερον, Id. Charm. 172 B; and in Thuc. 1. 141, -εστερα.
 ἀσθενικός, ἦ, ον, weakly, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 3, Timo ap. Diog. L. 2. 55. Adv. -κως, Arist. Insomn. 3, 17.
 ἀσθενο-ποιέω, to make weak, App. Maced. 9. 7.
 ἀσθενόρ-ριζος, ον, with weak roots, Theophr. C. P. 4. 14, 4.
 ἀσθενό-ψυχος, ον, weak-minded, Joseph. Macc. 15.
 ἀσθενόω, to weaken, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 3.
 ἀσθενώσις, εως, ἦ, weakness, faintness, Hipp. 54. 4.
 ἀσθμα, ατος, τό, (ἄω, to blow) short-drawn breath, panting, ἄσθμα καὶ ἰδρῶς Il. 15. 241; ἀσθματι ἀργαλέω Ib. 10; ὑπ' ἀσθματος κενοί Aesch. Pers. 484; ὑπὸ ἀσθματος ἀδυνατεῖν Plat. Rep. 568 D, cf. 556 D:—for Pind. N. 10. 139, v. φρίσσω sub fin. II. as Medic. term, ἀσθμα, Hipp. Aph. 1248, al., v. Adams on Paul. Aeg. 3. 29. III. generally, a breath, breathing, Mosch. 3. 52; a blast, ἀ. πυρός Anth. P. 9. 677, Coluth. 178; κεραυνοῦ Noun. D. 1. 2.
 ἀσθμάζω, fut. ἄσω, =sq., A. B. 451:—also ἀσθματίζω, Tzetz.
 ἀσθμαίνω, to breathe hard: mostly in part. pres. panting, as after running, τῷ δ' ἀσθμαίνοντε κινήτην Il. 10. 376; gasping for breath, of one dying, ὁ γ' ἀσθμαίνων . . ἔκπεσε δίφρου 5. 585, cf. 10. 496, Pind. N. 3. 84; οὐδὲν ἀσθμαίνων without an effort, cf. κατασθμαίνω, Aesch. Eum. 651; 3 sing. ἀσθμαίνει Hipp. 489. 31; ἀσθμαίνουσι Arist. Probl. 11. 60; impf. ἠσθμαινον Luc. D. Meretr. 5. 4:—ἀσθ. τι to pant for a thing, Heliod. 4. 3; but c. acc. cogn., ἀσθμ. πυρός δριμύειαν ὀμοκλήν Opp. H. 4. 14.—Rare in Att.
 ἀσθματικός, ἦ, ον, asthmatic, Galen. 8. 292, Diosc. 1. 23: panting, breathing hard, Id. 13. 106, Manetho 4. 274: so ἀσθματίας, ον, ὁ, Adam. Physiogn. 2. 28.
 ἀσθματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = foreg., Hipp. 1014 G, 1128 G.
 Ἀσία [ἄ], Ion. -τη, ἦ, Asia, first in Pind. O. 7. 34, Hdt. 1. 4, Aesch. Pr. 411; γῆ Ἀσία Soph. O. C. 694; (except that Hes. has it as name of an Oceanid, Th. 359):—Adj. Ἀσιανός, ἦ, ον, Asiatic, Asiatic, οἱ Ἀσ. the Asiatics, Thuc. 1. 6, etc.; fem. Ἀσιάς, ἄδος, and Ἀσίς, ἴδος, [the latter with ἄ], freq. in Aesch. and Eur., never in Soph., Ἀσιάς being required by the metre in Aesch. Pers. 549, Eur. Or. 1397, Bacch. 1169, Cycl. 443, Ἀσίς in Aesch. Pers. 270, Supp. 547; in other places either form is admissible.—Ἀσιάς (sc. γῆ), = Ἀσία, Eur. Tro. 743, Ion 1356; but also (sub. κιθάρα), the Asiatic harp, as improved by Cepion of Lesbos, Ar. Thesm. 120, cf. Eur. Cycl. 443, Plut. 2. 1133 C:—also Ἀσιάτης, -ἄτις, Ion. ἠτης, ἠτις, Aesch. Pers. 61, Eur., etc.:—Ἀσιῶτικός, ἦ, ον, Strabo 723:—also Ἀσιῆθεν, Adv. from Asia, C. I. 6336.
 Ἀσιῶ-γενής, ἐς, of Asiatic descent, Diod. 17. 77; Ion. Ἀσιηγενής, Opp. C. 1. 235; v. Lob. Phryn. 646.
 Ἀσιῶνίζω, to imitate the Asiatics, Phot.
 Ἀσι-άρχης, ον, ὁ, an Asiarch, the highest religious official under the Romans in the province of Asia, Strabo 649, Act. Ap. 19. 31, C. I. 2511, 2912, al.; Ἀσ. ναῶν τῶν ἐν Ἐφέσῳ 2464:—also Ἀσιάρχος, with Vcrb -αρχέω, 3990 a, cf. 3504.

Ἀσιῶτο-γενής, ἐς, of Asian birth, Aesch. Pers. 12.
 ἀσιγησία, ἦ, inability to keep silence, Plut. 2. 502 C.
 ἀσιγητος, ον, never silent, Call. Del. 286, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 203, Nonn. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
 ἀ-σιγμος, ον, without sigma, φδαί Dion. H. de Comp. 14; ἄσ. φδῆ name of a poem of Lasus without a sigma in it, Ath. 455 C: hence ἀσιγμο-ποιέω, to compose such a poem, such as Pind., Fr. 47, speaks of; v. Eust. 1335. 53, Casaub. Ath. 448 D, Schäf. Dion. H. l. c.
 ἀ-σιδηρος [ῥ], ον, not of iron, μύχλοι Eur. Bacch. 1104: not made by iron, αἰλαξ Anth. P. 9. 299. II. without sword, χεῖρ Eur. Bacch. 736.
 ἀσιδήρωτος, ον, = ἀσιδηρος, Byz.
 Ἀσιῆτις, Ion. for Ἀσιῶτις.
 ἀ-σικχος, ον, not nice as to food, Plut. Lyc. 16. II. not easily causing satiety or disgust, of food, Id. 2. 132 B.
 ἀσιλλα, ἦ, a yoke, like that of a milk-man, to carry baskets, pails, etc., Simon. 223; ἄσ. ἐπώμιος Alciphro 1. 1; cf. ἀναφορεύς.
 ἄσιλος, ον, v. ἀνάσιλος.
 ἀ-σίνης, ἐς, unhurt, unharmed, of persons, τὰς εἰ μὲν κ' ἀσινέας ἐἶπε Od. 11. 110; ἀσινέα τινα ἀποπέμπειν Hdt. 2. 181; ἀσινὴς ἀπικέσθαι, ἀναχωρεῖν Id. 8. 19, 116; so, ἀσινὴς δαίμων a secure, happy fortune, Aesch. Ag. 1341; ἄσ. βίωτος, αἰών Id. Cho. 1018, Eum. 315. 2. rarely of things, undamaged, οἴκημα Hdt. 2. 121, 3; ἐὼν τὰ ἐπιθέματα . . ἀσινῆ C. I. 989 b, cf. 991 b. II. act. not harming, doing no harm, Sappho 83, Hdt. 1. 105, Hipp. Fract. 769; ἀσινεστεραι πηρώσιες Id. Art. 827: harmless, of wild animals, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 7: harmless, innocent, ἡδοναί Plat. Legg. 670 D; ἀσινεσταται τῶν ἡδονῶν Id. Hipp. Ma. 303 E. 2. protecting from harm, πόλεως ἀσινεῖ σωτήρι [τύχη added by Dind.] Aesch. Theb. 826.—Adv. -νως, Hipp. Epid. 1. 938, Arist. H. A. 9. 18, 2: Sup. -έστατα, Xen. An. 3. 3, 3.
 ἀσινότης, ἦτος, ὁ, innocence, Eunap. p. 62.
 ἀσιο-γείαι, αἱ, mud-walls, Schol. Il. 21. 321.
 ἄσιος, α, ον, miry, from ἄσις [ἄ], so that we cannot adopt ἀσίφ ἐν λειμῶνι in Il. 2. 461, for the common reading Ἀσίφ ἐν λειμῶνι, in the Asiatic mead; Strabo 650, the Scholl. and Eust. mention also the reading Ἀσίω, Dor. gen. of Ἀσίας, the hero Asiatic; but v. Spitzn.
 ἀσίρακος, ὁ, a sort of locust without wings, Diosc. 2. 57; cf. ἔνος IV.
 ἄσις [ἄ], εως, ἦ, slime, mud, such as a swollen river brings down, Il. 21. 321, Opp. H. 3. 433, Nic. Th. 176; ἐκ θαλάσσης Charito 2. 2:—cf. ἄση II.
 ἄσις, εως, ἦ, a singing, a song, Ptol. ap. Eust. 1312. 41.
 Ἀσίς [ἄ], ἴδος, ἦ, v. sub Ἀσία.
 ἀσῖτῆω, to go without food, abstain from food, fast, Eur. Hipp. 277, Plat. Symp. 220 A; ἄσ. ἡμέρας δύο Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 5. 2. to have no appetite, Hipp. Aph. 1245.
 ἀσῖτία, Ion. -τη, ἦ, want of food, Hdt. 3. 52, Eur. Supp. 1105, both in pl. II. abstinence from food, fasting, Hipp. Acut. 389, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 15. 2. want of appetite, Hipp. Aph. 1258.
 ἀ-σίτος, ον, without food, fasting, Od. 4. 788, Soph. Aj. 324, Eur. Med. 24, Thuc. 7. 40, etc.; ἰχθύς Plat. Com. Ἑορτ. 3. Adv. -ως, Tzetz.; but ἀσιτί, LXX (Job. 24. 6).
 ἀ-σιώπητος, ον, not to be kept secret or unspoken, cited from Eunap.
 ἀσκαίρω, = σκαίρω (with a euphon.), Q. Sm. 5. 495, dub.
 ἀσκάλαβος, ὁ, =sq., Nic. Th. 484.
 ἀσκαῦλῶβότης, ον, ὁ, = γαλεώτης, the spotted lizard, Lat. stellio, prob. lacerta gecko, Ar. Nub. 170, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 9., 8. 29, 4, al.
 ἀσκάλαφος, ὁ, an unknown bird, prob. (from the story in Ovid's Metam.) a kind of owl, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 34. II. as n. pr., Il. 2. 512, etc.
 ἀσκαλίζω, to hoe, A. B. 24; cf. σκαλίζω, σκαλεύω, etc.
 ἀσκαῦλος, ον, Theocr. 10. 14; ἀσκαλευτος and -ιστος, ον, Schol. Ib.; and ἀσκαλτος, ον, Hesych.; unhoed, unweeded.
 ὀσκαλώπας, ὁ, a bird, perhaps the same as σκολόπαξ, Arist. H. A. 9. 26.
 ἀ-σκαμβεύτως, (σκάμβος) Adv. without obliquity, Eust. Opusc. 51. 73.
 ἀσκαμωνία, ἦ, = σκαμωνία, Tzetz.
 ἀ-σκανδάλιστος, ον, without stumbling or falling, Clem. Al. 597.
 ἀσκάντης, ον, ὁ, a poor bed, much like κράββατος, Ar. Nub. 624, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 6. II. a bier, Anth. P. 7. 634.
 ἀσκαρδάμυκτέω, to look without winking, Schol. Ar. Eq. 292.
 ἀσκαρδάμυκτί, Adv. of ἀσκαρδάμυκτος without winking, with unchanged look, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 28, etc.
 ἀ-σκαρδάμυκτος, ον, not blinking or winking, Ar. Eq. 292:—Adv. -τως, Eust. 756. 59.—In Hipp. 1050 a pl. ἀσκαρδαμύκται is given.
 ἀσκαρθμος, ον, not hopping or skipping, Hesych.; so, ἀσκαρθής, ἐς, Id.
 ἀσκαρδιδώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) full of ascarides, Hipp. Coac. 144.
 ἀσκαρρίζω, fut. ἰω, Att. form of σκαρίζω (with a euphon.), Cratin. Δηλ. 3.
 ἀσκαρίς, ἴδος, ἦ, a worm in the intestines, a paw-worm, Hipp. Apl. 1248, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 4; cf. ἔλμυς. II. the larva of the ἐμπίς, Ib. 14 sq.
 ἀ-σκαρίστος, ον, without struggling, Schol. Soph. Aj. 833.
 ἀσκαρος, ὁ, a kind of castanel, Poll. 4. 60.
 ἀσκ-αύλης, ον, ὁ, (ἀσκός) a bag-piper, v. Reisk. ad Dio Chr. 2. 351.
 ἀ-σκαῦφος, ον, not dug, unhoed, Strabo 502.
 ἀσκεθής, ἐς, Od. 14. 255, v. sub ἀσκηθής.
 ἀσκελα, ἦ, (ἀσκέω) = ἀσκησις, Hesych.
 ἀσκελής, ἐς, (a euphon., σκέλλω) dried up, withered, worn out, ἀσκελέες καὶ ἄθυμοι Od. 10. 463. 2. neut. ἀσκελές as Adv. toughly, obstinately, stubbornly, ἀσκελές αἰεὶ Od. 1. 68., 4. 543; also, ἀσκελέως αἰεὶ Il. 19. 68: cf. περισκελής. (In the latter usage some would refer it to a privat., not to be dried up, unceasingly.) II. (a priv., σκέλος) without legs, Plat. Tim. 34 A, Arist. G. A. 1. 5, 1. 2. later (a copul., σκέλος), = ἰσοσκελής, even, of a balance, Nic. Th. 41.
 ἀσκελοποιός, ον, (a priv., σκέλλω, ποιέω) not allowing to pine, Tzetz., by way of deriv. for Ἀσκληπιός.

ἀσκέπαρος, ον, *without the axe, unhewn*, βάθρον Soph. O. C. 101.

ἀσκέπαστος, ον, *uncovered*, Diosc. 5. 132:—also ἀσκεπής, ἐς, Anth. P. 5. 260:—and ἀσκεπος, ον, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 21.

ἀσκεπτος, ον, *inconsiderate, unreflecting*, Plat. Rep. 438 A, Plut. 2. 45 E:—mostly in Adv. —τως, *inconsiderately*, Thuc. 6. 21, Plat. Charm. 158 E, etc.; ἀσκέπτως ἔχειν Plat. Crat. 440 D; ἀσκ. ἔχειν τινός Id. Gorg. 501 C; also ἀσκεπτι Athanas.; Comp. —ότερον Plut. Demetr. 1.

II. *unconsidered, unobserved*, Ar. Eccl. 258, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 19; ἀσκεπτον γίγνεται περί τινος it is left *unconsidered*, Plat. Theaet. 184 A.

2. *unseen, hidden*, γάμοι Opp. II. 1. 773. 3. *too small to be observed, inconsiderable*, ἐν ἀσκέπτῳ χρόνῳ Arist. An. Post. 1. 34, 1.

ἀσκέρα, ας, ἡ, *a winter shoe with fur inside*, Hippon. 10, Lyc. 855, 1322: Dim. ἀσκερίσκος, ὁ, metapl. pl. ἀσκερίσκα (cf. σαμβαλίσκα), Hippon. 9.

ἀσκεύαστος, ον, *not made by art, natural*, κάλλος Philostr. 826.

ἀσκευής, ἐς, *without the implements of his art*, Hdt. 3. 131. II. *without furniture*, Muson. ap. Stob. 412. 24.

ἀσκευος, ον, *unfurnished, unprepared*, οὐ ψιλὸν οὐδ' ἀσκ. Soph. O. C. 1029; ἀσκ. βίος *unartificial, simple*, Greg. Naz.:—c. gen., ἀσκ. ἀσπίδων τε καὶ στρατοῦ *unfurnished with . . .*, Sopn. El. 36. II. *ἀσκευοί, light-armed troops*, Paus. 8. 50, 2.

ἀσκευώρητος, ον, *not searched thoroughly*, Strabo 381.

ἀσκεψία, ἡ, *want of consideration, heedlessness*, Polyb. 2. 63, 5.

ἀσκέω, fut. ἤσω, *to work raw materials, εἶρια, κέρατα* Il. 3. 388: *to work curiously, form by art*, [κρητήρα] Σιδόνες πολυδαίδαλοι εὐ ἤσκησαν Il. 23. 743; ἐρμύν' ἀσκήσας Od. 23. 198; πτύξασα καὶ ἀσκήσασα χιτῶνα having folded and smoothed it, 1. 439; ἄρμα . . χρυσῶ . . εὐ ἤσκηται the chariot is finely wrought with gold, Il. 10. 438; χορὸν ἤσκησεν (v. χόρος) 18. 592:—often added to Verbs in aor. part., [θρόνον] τεύξει ἀσκήσας *with skilful art, elaborately* will he make a throne, 14. 240; [χρυσὸν] βοὸς κέρασιν περιχευέν ἀσκήσας Od. 3. 437; [ἐάνδ' ἔξυσ' ἀσκήσασα Il. 14. 178, cf. 4. 110. 2. of personal adornment, *to dress out, trick out, adorn*, ἀσκέειν τινα κόσμῳ Hdt. 3. 1; ἀσκέειν εἰς κάλλος Eur. El. 1073; δέμας Eur. Tro. 1023:—freq. in Pass., πέπλοισι Περσικοῖς ἤσκημένη Aesch. Pers. 182 (v. Blomf. Gloss.); οὐ χλιδαῖς ἤσκημένος Soph. El. 452; so of buildings, παστὰς ἤσκημένη στύλοισι Hdt. 2. 169; Παρίῳ λίθῳ ἤσκημένα Id. 3. 57; absol., οἴκημα ἤσκημένον Id. 2. 130; σῶμα λόγοις ἤσκημ. *tricked out with words only, not real*, Soph. El. 1217:—Med., σῶμ' ἤσκησατο *adorned his own person*, Eur. Hel. 1379, cf. Alc. 161. 3. in Pind. *to honour a divinity, do him reverence*, Lat. colere, δαίμονα ἀσκ. θεραπεύων P. 3. 193; ἀσκέεται θέμις O. 8. 29.

II. in Att. Com. and Prose, *to practise, exercise, train*, Lat. exercere, properly of athletic exercise, and the like: Construct., 1. c. acc. of person or thing trained, ἀσκέειν τὸν υἱὸν τὸν ἐπιχώριον τρόπον Ar. Pl. 47; ἀσκέειν τὸ σῶμα εἰς οὐ πρὸς τι for an object or purpose, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 20, Mem. 1. 2, 19; ἐχθρὸν ἐφ' ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς τηλικούτον ἤσκηκαμεν Dem. 36. 13:—Pass., σώματα εὐ ἤσκημένα Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 41; ἀσκέεισθαί τι Ib. 2. 1, 24; ἀσκέεισθαι λέγειν Luc. Demon. 4; τὴν κονικὴν ἀσκησιν Id. Tox. 27; τινι, ἐν τινι Dio C. 45. 2., 60. 2; πρὸς τι Diod. 2. 54:—in Eccl. *to discipline or mortify the body*. 2. c. acc. of the thing practised, ἀσκ. τέχνην, πεντάεθλον Hdt. 3. 125., 9. 33; μαθάνειν καὶ ἀσκ. τι Plat. Gorg. 509 E; ἀ. παγκράτιον, στάδιον, etc., Id. Legg. 795 B, Theag. 128 E; ἤσκημένοι μηδεμίαν ἀσκησιν κυριώτεραν τῆς πολεμικῆς Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 34:—often metaph., ἀσκ. τὴν ἀλήθειαν, τὴν δικαιοσύνην Hdt. 7. 209., 1. 96; δίκαια Soph. O. C. 913; ἀρετὴν Eur. Fr. 219, Plat.; κακότητα Aesch. Pr. 1066, cf. Soph. Tr. 384; ἀσέβειαν Eur. Bacch. 476; λαλίαν Ar. Nub. 931, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 1102; c. dupl. acc., ἀσκ. αὐτὸν τὰ πολεμικά Xen. Cyr. 3. 6, 10. 3. c. inf., ἀσκει τοιαύτη μένειν *practise, endeavour* to remain such, Soph. El. 1024; so, λέγειν ἤσκηκότες Id. Fr. 865; ἀσκ. γαστρὸς κρείττους εἶναι, τοὺς φίλους ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 45., 5. 5, 12; ἤσκει ἐξομιλεῖν he made a practice of associating with others, Id. Ages. 11, 4. 4. absol. *to practise, go into training, train, take pains*, Plat. Rep. 389 C; οἱ ἀσκέοντες those who practise gymnastics, Hipp. Acut. 384, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 29; περί τι Polyb. 9. 20, 9.—Cf. ἀσκητός, ἀσκητέον.

ἀσκη, ἡ, = ἀσκησις, Plat. Com. Incert. 48.

ἀσκηθής, ἐς, *unhurt, unharmed, unscathed*, often in Hom. of persons, ἀψ εἰς ἡμέας ἔλθοι ἀσκ. Il. 10. 212; ἀσκ. ἰκόμην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν Od. 9. 79, etc.: later, of things, ἀσκ. νόστος safe return, Ar. Rh. 2. 690; ἀσκηθὲς μέλι pure, virgin honey, Antim. 9:—in Od. 14. 255, ἀσκηθῆες (so Wolf and Pors. for ἀσκηθῆες of the MSS.), must be pronounced as trisyll. (Perhaps from a privat., and the Root which appears in our scathe, Germ. schaden, i. c. hurt.)

ἀσκημα, τό, *an exercise, practice*, Hipp. Offic. 742, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 79, Occ. 11, 19. 2. ἀσκηνος, ον, *without tents, not under canvas*, Plut. Sert. 12. *without stage-effect, without illusion*, Synes. 274 D.

ἀσκησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀσκέω) *exercise, practice, training*, Plat. Prot. 323 D, al.; esp. of the life and habits of an athlete, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, Thuc. 2. 39; πολεμική Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 34; in pl. exercises, Plat. Rep. 518 E, Polit. 294 D. II. c. gen., ἀσκ. τινος practice of or in a thing, Thuc. 5. 67; ἀρετῆς Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 20; δειλίας, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀνδρείας Plat. Legg. 791 B. III. generally, *a mode of life, profession*, Luc. Vit. Auct. 7; of a philosophical sect, ἡ κονικὴ ἀσκ. Id. Tox. 27. 2. in Eccl. *the monastic life, asceticism*.

ἀσκητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be practised*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 43. II. ἀσκητέον, *one must practise*, σοφίαν, σωφροσύνην Plat. Gorg. 487 C, 507 D; ποῖα πρὸς ποίους ἀσκ. Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 18.

ἀσκητήριον, τό, in Eccl. *a hermitage or monastery*.

ἀσκητής, οὔ, ὁ, *one who practises any art or trade*, ἀσκ. τῶν πολεμικῶν etc., opp. to ἰδιώτης Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 11; λόγων Dion. II. de Isac.

2; σοφίης C. I. 938: but esp. = ἀθλητής, with which word it is often confounded, Ar. Pl. 585, Plat. Rep. 403 E sq. II. *a hermit or monk*, Eccl.

ἀσκητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *laborious, βίος* Plat. Legg. 806 A; ἀσκ. νόσημα such as is incident to an athlete, Ar. Lys. 1085:—Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 3. 145. II. *ascetic, monastic*, Eccl.

ἀσκητός, ἡ, ὄν, *curiously wrought, νῆμα* Od. 4. 134; λέχος 23. 189; χρίματα Xenophon. 3. 6; εἶματα Theocr. 24. 138: *adorned, decked, πέπλῳ with . . .*, Id. 1. 33. 2. *to be got or reached by practice, οὐ διδακτόν, ἀλλ' ἀσκ.*, of virtue, Plat. Meno 70 A, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 23; μαθητὸν ἢ ἐθιστὸν ἢ ἄλλως πῶς ἀσκητὸν Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 1. II. of persons, *exercised, practised* in a thing, τινί Simon. 215, cf. Plut. Lyc. 30.

ἀσκήτρια, ἡ, fem. of ἀσκητής: *a nun*, Eccl. ἀσκήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = ἀσκητής, Poeta ap. Galen.

ἀσκίαστος, ον, *unshaded*, Eust. 1550. 63.

ἀσκίδιον, τό, = σκ., Ar. Eccl. 307, Posidon. ap. Ath. 692 C.

ἀσκίον, τό, Dim. of ἀσκός, Crates 'Hr. 1, Plut. Artox. 12.

ἀσκίος, α, ον, *without shade, unshaded*, ὄρεα Pind. N. 6. 73. II. *shadowless*, Theopomp. Hist. 272, Strabo 817, Heliod. 9. 22.

ἀσκήτων [ἴ], ον, gen. ονος, *without staff*, Anth. P. 9. 298.

ἀσκήτης νόσος, *a kind of dropsy, ascites* (from ἀσκος), Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1097 E, Aretae. 48, Galen. 15. 891. [ἴ]

ἀσκληπιός, ὁ, an uncertain plant, Diosc. 3. 106.

Ἀσκληπιός, ὁ, Asclepius, Lat. Aesculapius (cf. the Dor. Ἀσκληπιός), in Hom. a Thessalian prince, famous as a physician, Il. 2. 729: later, son of Apollo and Coronis, tutelary god of medicine, h. Hom. 15:—hence, Ἀσκληπιάδης, ον, ὁ, son of Asclepius, Il.; in pl., as a name for physicians, Theogn. 432, Plat. Rep. 405 D,—taken from Il. 2. 732, v. Littre Hipp. 1. 10:—in Soph. Ph. 1333, Ἀσκληπιῶν:—Ἀσκληπιεῖον, τό, the temple of Asclepius, Polyb. 1. 18, 2, Strabo 832; in MS. corruptly Ἀσκληπιον, as in Luc. Icar. 16:—Ἀσκληπιεῖος, α, ον, of, belonging to Asclepius, τὰ Ἀσκληπιεῖα (sc. ἱερά) his festival, Plat. Ion 530 A; Ἀσκληπιάδειος [στίχος], ὁ, a kind of verse, Hephaest. 10. 7. [Ἀσκληπιῶν Il. 2. 731. Dem. is said to have made it proparoxyton. Ἀσκληπιῶν, deriving it from ἤπιος, Plut. 2. 845 B; cf. Böckh Pind. P. 3. 6.]

ἀσκο-δέτης, ον, ὁ, *a string for wine-skins*, Nic. Th. 928.

ἀσκο-δορέω, *to flay a person, and make a bag of his skin*, Byz., cf. Solon 32. 7, Ar. Nub. 442.

ἀσκο-θύλακος, ὁ, *a leathern bag*, Ar. Fr. 217, cf. Meineke Archipp. Ἀμφ. 7, Diocl. Βακχ. 4.

ἀσκο-κῆλης, ον, ὁ, *having a bad rupture*, Gloss.

ἀσκόπευτος, ον, *unspied, late*.

ἀσκο-πήρα, ἡ, = πήρα, *a knapsack, scrip*, Ar. Fr. 482.

ἀσκοπος, ον, (σκοπέω) *inconsiderate, heedless*, Il. 24. 157, 186; ὄμμα Parmen. 54 Karsten; ἀσκοποί τινος *unregardful of . . .*, Aesch. Ag. 462. II. pass. *not seen, not to be seen, invisible*, πλάκες ἀσκ., of the nether world, Soph. O. C. 1682. 2. *not to be seen or understood, unintelligible, obscure*, ἔπος Aesch. Cho. 816, cf. Soph. Ph. 1111; πᾶγος Id. Aj. 21; ἀσκ. χρόνος *an unknowable time*, Id. Tr. 246: *inconceivable, incalculable*, ἀσκ. ἀλώβα Id. El. 864; ἤργασαι δέ μ' ἀσκοπα Ib. 1315.

ἀσκοπος, ον, (σκοπός) *aimless, random*, βέλη Dion. H. 8. 86; ἀσκοπα τοξεύειν Luc. Tox. 62.

ἀσκο-πυτίνη [ἴ], ἡ, *a leathern canteen*, Antiph. Μελ. 1, Menand. Καρχ. 6, LXX.

ἀσκός, ὁ, *a skin made into a bag, esp. a wine-skin, οἶνον . . ἀσκῶ ἐν αἰγίῳ* Il. 3. 247, Od. 6. 78; ἀσκὸν . . μέλανος οἴνοιο 5. 265., 9. 196; cf. ποδεῶν II, ἀσκωλιάζω:—ἀσκὸς βοῦς the bag in which Aeolus bottled up the winds, Od. 10. 19, cf. 45, 47; ἀσκόυς καμήλων skins of camel's hide, Hdt. 3. 9; ἀ. Μαρσύεω a bag made from the skin of Marsyas, Id. 7. 26; εἴ μοι ἡ δορὰ μὴ εἰς ἀσκὸν τελευτήσῃ ὥσπερ ἡ Μαρσύου Plat. Euthyd. 285 C; ἀσκόις καὶ θυλάκοις Xen. An. 6. 4, 23, cf. Thuc. 4. 26. 2. metaph. of the bladder, Eur. Med. 679; ἀ. ἀφύσητος Hipp. Art. 814. 3. generally, *the paunch, belly*, Archil. 67. 4. proverb. usages, *a wine-skin*, of a wine-bibbing-fellow, Antiph. Αἰολ. 2, cf. Alex. Ἔσιον. 1: a playful name for a child, PUNCH, Theophr. Char. 5, v. sub πέλεκυς:—so, ἀσκὸν δείρειν τινά *to skin, flay alive, abuse, or maltreat wantonly*, Ar. Nub. 441; and in Pass. ἀσκός δεδάρθαι Solon 25. 7. (The Root is uncertain.)

ἀσκόπιστος, ον, *without darkness*, Greg. Nyss.:—also ἀσκότωτος, ον, Manass. Chron. 4618.

ἀσκοφορέω, *to bear wine-skins at the feast of Bacchus*, A. B. 214:—Adj. —φόρος, ον, Ib.

ἀσκούβάλιστος, ον, *cleansed, purged from filth*, Eccl.

ἀσκούλευτος, ον, *not pillaged or stripped*, Dion. H. 11. 27, Heliod. 1. 1.

ἀσκυλτος, ον, *not pulled about, not harassed*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 71. Adv. —τως, *without being mangled or hurt*, Eust., etc.: *without shrinking*, ὑπομείναι τι, Eus. H. E. 4. 15.

ἀσκυρον and ἀσκυροειδές, τό, *a kind of St. John's wort, tutsan*, Hypericum androsaemon, Diosc. 3. 172, Galen., etc.

ἀσκυφός, ον, *without cup*, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 F.

ἀσκωλιάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to hop as at the Ἀσκώλια* (the 2nd day of the rural Dionysia, when they hopped upon greased wine-skins (ἀσκοί), Ar. Pl. 1129 (ubi v. Schol.), cf. Eubul. Δαμαλ. 1 (ἀσκὸν εἰς μέσον καταθέντες εἰσάλλεσθε); Virg. G. 2. 384 (unctos saluere per utres); ἀσκωλιάζειν ῥᾶον ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀριστέροις, whence it appears that it means to hop on one leg, Arist. Incess. An. 4, 8; cf. Plat. Symp. 190 A, Ael. N. A. 3. 13, Plut. 2. 621 F, Poll. 2. 194, Hesych., etc.:—a form ἀσκωλίω is cited by Phryn. A. B. 24, 452, An. Bachm. 1. 366, and was read in Plat. l. c. by Stob. 395. 21.

ἀσκιωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀσκός) *the leather padding or lining of the hole which served for the row-lock, put there to make the oar move easily,*

Ar. Ach. 97, Ran. 364:—so the Verb ἀσκόδομαι, *to be equipt with these*, Inscr. in Böckh's *Urkunden*, p. 289. 58, etc. 2. a kind of *leathern bellows*, Apollod. Poliorc. 21:—Dim. -ἄτιον, τό, Hero Spir. 193.

ᾄσμα, τό, (ᾄδω) a song, esp. a lyric ode or lay, Plat. Prot. 343 C sq., Alex. Ἀποβ. 1.

ἀ-σμάγαρος, ον, *noiseless*, Opp. H. 3. 428.

ᾄσματίζω, to sing an ᾄσμα, Eccl.:—Adj. ᾄσματικός, ἡ, ὄν, Eccl., esp. of the canticles. Adv. -κῶς.

ᾄσματιον, τό, Dim. of ᾄσμα, Plat. Com. Incert. 50.

ᾄσματο-γράφω, to write songs or canticles;—and -γράφος, ον, *writing, composing them*, Byz.: also, ᾄσματο-ψαλμο-γράφος, and -γράφω, Byz.

ᾄσματο-κάμπτης, ον, δ, *twister of song*, used by Ar. of the Trag. and Dithyrambic poets of his time, Nub. 333:—the Verb -καμπέω, Tzetz. in Cramer An. Ox. 3. 339.

ᾄσματο-λογέω, to repeat songs, Artemid. 1. 76.

ᾄσματο-ποιός, ὁ, a composer of songs, Ath. 181 E.

ᾄσμεναίματα, -έστατα, v. sub ᾄσμενος.

ᾄσμενέω, (ᾄσμενος) =sq., only in Dinarch. 94. 34 ᾄσμενέω μεταβολήν *to wish for a change*.

ᾄσμενίζω, fut. ἴσω, to take gladly or readily, τι Polyb. 6. 8, 3:—intr. *to be satisfied with a thing*, τινί, or more rarely ἐπί τινι, Id. 3. 97, 5., 5-87, 3; ᾄσμ. εἰ . . . Id. 4. 11, 5; c. part., ᾄσμ. ἔσθαντες Plut. 2. 101 D.—So too as Dep., Aesop.

ᾄσμενισμός, δ, gratification, Philo 1. 450, Stob. Ecl. 2. 174.

ᾄσμενιστέον, verb. Adj. one must take a thing gladly, Hipp. 268. 1.

ᾄσμενιστός, ἡ, ὄν, acceptable, welcome, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 85.

ᾄσμενος, η, ον, (v. sub ἀνδάνω) well-pleased, glad, always with a Verb, where it may be rendered by the Adv. gladly, or by a periphr. *to be glad to . . .*, φύγεν ᾄσμενος ἐκ θανάτου he was glad to have escaped death, Il. 20. 350, cf. Od. 9. 63, Pind. O. 13. 103; and freq. in Att., ᾄσμενος δὲ τᾶν . . . κάμψειν γόνυ Aesch. Pr. 395; ᾄσμ. αἰρεθείς Thuc. 6. 12; ἐκάθειδαν ᾄσμενος, ἡκων ἐξ ἀγραυῦ Lys. 92. 45:—freq. in dat. in such phrases as, ἐμοὶ δὲ κεν ᾄσμένῳ εἶη glad would it make me I. 14. 108 (just like βουλαμένῳ σοὶ ἐστί, Lat. *volentibus vobis est*); ᾄσμένῳ δέ σοι . . . νύξ ἀποκρύψει φάος glad wilt thou be when night shuts out the light, Aesch. Pr. 23; ὡς σοφὶ ᾄσμέναισι ἡμέρα ἐπέλαμψε Hdt. 8. 14; ᾄσμένῃ δέ μοι . . . ἦλθε Soph. Tr. 18; ὡς ἦλθες ἡμῖν ᾄσμέναις Ar. Pax 582, Plat. Crat. 418 C, etc. Adv. ᾄσμένως, gladly, readily, joyfully, like ἀσπασίως, Aesch. Pr. 728, Eur. Hel. 398, Alex. Μανδρ. 2 (with v. l. ἡδέως), Timocl. Ἰκαρ. 2; (but this Adv., which is common in late Greek, has often been substituted for the Adj., as in Thuc. 4. 21, Plat. Rep. 614 E):—Sup. ᾄσμεναίματα, -έστατα, Plat. Rep. 329 C, 616 A (though the Adj. makes -ώτερος, -ώτατος, A. B. 12, Hipp. Art. 785).

ᾄ-σμηκτος, ον, not rubbed off or rubbed smooth, Pherecr. Incert. 16.

ᾄσμός, ὁ, = ᾄσμα, Plat. Com. Incert. 50.

ᾄ-σολοικιστος, ον, = ᾄσολοικος, Eust. 591. 9. Adv. -κως, Id. 316. 32:—also -κιστί, Byz.

ᾄ-σλόικος, ον, without saletism, not barbarous, Soph. Fr. 555, Diog. L. 7. 18:—Adv. -κως, A. B. 452. II. metaph. uncorrupted, unspoiled, κρέας Eubul. Ἀμαθ. 1. 8; ᾄσ. παιδιά not coarse, refined, Plut. Cleom. 13.

ᾄσοφία, ἡ, folly, stupidly, Plut. Pyrrh. 29, Luc. Astrol. 2; not acknowledged by Poll. 4. 13.

ᾄ-σόφιστος, ον, not to be deluded by fallacies, Arr. Epict. 1. 7, 26; ᾄσ. λόγων παρασκευαῖς Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 41. II. unsophisticated, simple, Eccl.

ᾄ-σοφος, ον, unwise, foolish, silly, Theogn. 370, Pind. O. 3. 79, Plut. 2. 330 A. Adv. -φως, Diod. 2. 29.

ᾄσπάζομαι, fut. ᾄσμαι: Ep. aor. ἱσπάζσατο Epigr. Gr. 990. 9: Dep. To welcome kindly, bid welcome, greet, Lat. *salutare*, τινά Hom., etc.; often c. dat. modi, δεξιῇ ἱσπάζαντο ἐπεισὶ τε μελιχίαισι Il. 10. 542; χερσὶν τ' ἱσπ. Od. 3. 35, al.; φωνᾷ ᾄσπ. Pind. I. 2. 37; μεγάλως ἱσπάζαντα αὐτὸν received him with great joy, Hdt. 1. 122, cf. 3. 1; παρὰ τὴν πόσιν ᾄσπ., over wine, Id. 2. 121, 4: Att. mostly without any modal word, e. g. Aesch. Ag. 524, Soph. O. T. 596; esp. as the common form on meeting, ᾄσπάζομαί σε or ᾄσπάζομαι alone, Ar. Nub. 1145, Pl. 1042 (v. Schol.), Plat. Euthyd. 273 B; ᾄσπ. and δεξιούσθαι joined, Ar. Pl. 752; πρόρρωθεν ᾄσπ. to salute from a distance, Plat. Charm. 153 B; πρόσωθεν αὐτὴν ἀγνὸς ὦν ᾄσπ. I salute her at a respectful distance, i. e. keep away from her, Eur. Hipp. 101, cf. Plat. Rep. 499 A; ᾄσπ. ταῖς κώπαις, of the saluting of ships, Plut. Ant. 76:—ᾄσπ. τινά βασιλέα to hail or salute as king, Dion. H. 4. 39: metaph., ᾄσπ. συμφορᾶν to bid the event welcome, Eur. Ion 587:—of a dog, δν ἂν γνῶριμον [ἴδῃ], ᾄσπάζεται Plat. Rep. 376 A. b. to take leave of, Eur. Tro. 1276, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, etc.; τὰ ὄστατα ᾄσπ. to take a last farewell, Lys. 133. 22. 2. from the modes of salutation in use, to kiss, fondle, caress, Ar. Vesp. 607; ᾄσπ. ταῖς στόμασι Plut. Rom. 1: hence of dogs, Lat. *blandiri*, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 9:—to cling fondly to, ἴσαν σ', ὡς τεκαῦσ', ᾄσπάζομαι Eur. Ion 1363; φιλεῖν καὶ ᾄσπ. Plat. Legg. 689 A; ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς ᾄσπ. καὶ φιλῶ Id. Apol. 29 D. 3. of things, to follow eagerly, cleave to, like Lat. *amplectar*, ᾄσπ. τὸ ὄμοιον, τὸν αἶνον Plat. Symp. 192 A, Rep. 475 A, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 44; and of dogs, ᾄσπ. τὰ ἴχνη Xen. Cyn. 3, 7. 4. ᾄσπ. ὅτι . . . to be glad that . . . , Ar. Pl. 324.—The Act. ᾄσπάζω, and Pass., with fut. -σθήσομαι, occur in late Byz.

ᾄσπάθητος, ον, (σπᾶθᾶω) not struck close with the σπάθη, not closely woven, χλαῖνα Soph. Fr. 849:—generally, not in close order, φάλαγξ Dion. H. Epit. 16. 7.

ᾄσπαίρω: impf. ἡσπαιραν, Ion. and Ep. ᾄσπαίρεσκον Q. Sm. 11. 104: (a euphon., σπαίρω):—to pant, gasp, struggle convulsively, in Hom. always of the dying (for so κραδίη ᾄσπαίρουσα must be taken Il. 13. 443); περὶ δουρὶ ἡσπαιρ', ὡς ὅτε βοῦς κτλ. Il. 13. 571; ζῶν, ἔτ' ᾄσπαίροντα

12. 203, cf. Od. 19. 228; so Aesch. Pers. 976, Eur. I. A. 1587, Antipho 119. 39; ᾄσπ. ἄνω κάτω Eur. El. 843; of an infant, Hdt. 1. 111; of fish taken out of the water, Id. 9. 120, Babr. 6. 5:—but in Hdt. 8. 5, Ἀδείμαντος μόνος ἡσπαιρε was the only one who still made a struggle, resistèd, cf. Dion. H. 7. 25.—A poet. and Ion. word, used only once in good Att., v. supr.

ᾄσπάλαθος, ὁ, Ar. Fr. 588, but more commonly ἡ, as Pherecr. Met. 2:—*aspalathus*, a prickly shrub, yielding a fragrant oil, *Genista acanthocladia*, Theogn. 1193, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 3, Theocr. 24. 87:—used as an instrument of torture, ἐπ' ᾄσπαλάθων τινὰ κνάπτειν Plat. Rep. 616 A.

ᾄσπάλαξ [πᾶ], ακας, ὁ, elsewhere σπάλαξ (q. v.), the mole, talpa caeca, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 2, al.; ᾄσπ. ἀντόχθονα φύλα Opp. C. 2. 612; proverb., τυφλότερος ᾄσπάλακος Diogenian. 8. 25.

ᾄσπᾶλιεύομαι, Dep. to angle, Suid. In Suid. and Hesych. for the Subst. ᾄσπαλία one would expect ᾄσπαλιεία, ἡ, angling. Aristaen. 1. 17 has a fut. act. -ιεύσω: and prob. ᾄσπαλίσαι ἀλιεύσαι, σαγγνεύσαι in A. B. 183, should be ᾄσπαλιεύσαι. Hesych. has a Noun ᾄσπαλος, a fish, and calls it an Athamanian word.

ᾄσπᾶλιευτής, οὔ, ὁ, an angler, Plat. Soph. 218 E; so, ᾄσπαλιεύς, εως, ὁ, Nic. Th. 704, and often in Opp.

ᾄσπᾶλιευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an angler: ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη) angling, Plat. Soph. 219 D, 221 A.

ᾄσπᾶνιστεία, ἡ, superfluity, Teles ap. Stob. 524. 52.

ᾄσπᾶραγιά, ᾄσπᾶραγος, ᾄσπᾶραγωνία, v. sub ᾄσπ-.

ᾄσπαρίζω, for σπαρίζω, = ᾄσπαίρω, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 11.

ᾄσπαρτος, ον, of land, unsown, untilled, Od. 9. 123. 2. of plants, not sown, growing wild, lb. 109, Numen. ap. Ath. 371 B.

ᾄσπάσιος, α, ον, also ας, ον Od. 23. 233, Luc. Nocyom. 1: (ᾄσπάζομαι):—welcome, gladly welcomed, ᾄσπασίη, τρίλλιστας ἐπήλυθε νύξ Il. 8. 488; ὡς δ' ὅταν ᾄσπασίας βίβας παίδεσαι φανείη πατρός Od. 5. 394, etc. II. well-pleased, glad, γαίης ᾄσπασίαι ἐπέβαν 23. 238; ᾄσπασίον δ' ἄρα τόνγε θεοὶ κακότητος ἔλυσαν they released him to his joy, 5. 397:—Adv. -ίως, gladly, Hom. with a Verb, to be glad to . . . , as φημί μιν ᾄσπασίως γόνυ κάμψειν Il. 7. 118, so 18. 232, Od. 4. 523, etc.—Ep. word: but Adv. -ίως, with glad welcome, Aesch. Ag. 1555 (lyr.): gladly, Hdt. 7. 152. Cf. ᾄσπαστός, ᾄσμενος.

ᾄσπασμα, τό, =sq., esp. in pl. embraces, Eur. Hec. 829, etc. II. the thing embraced, dear one, Plut. 2. 608 E.

ᾄσπασμός, ὁ, a greeting, embrace, Theogn. 858: generally, a salutation, Ev. Matth. 23. 7, Marc. 12. 38. 2. affection, opp. to μίσος, Plat. Legg. 919 E.

ᾄσπαστέον, verb. Adj. one must greet, Plat. Phil. 32 D.

ᾄσπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to greet, kindly, friendly, Polyb. 28. 3, 10; οἶκος ᾄσπ. a reception-room, Eccl.

ᾄσπαστός, ἡ, ὄν, = ᾄσπασίας, welcome, Hom. (only in Od.), ᾄσπ. τινε 5. 398., 13. 35; Ep. word, used by Hdt., κάρτα ᾄσπ. [τὸ πρᾶγμα] ἐπαῖησαντο 5. 98; οἷσιν ἡ τυραννὶς πρὸ ἐλευθερίας ἦν ᾄσπαστότερον 1. 62; also in Eur. Rhes. 348, Plat. Phil. 32 D. Adv. -τῶς, Hdt. 4. 201; neut. ᾄσπαστόν as Adv., Hes. Sc. 42.

ᾄσπαστός, ὄν, Ion. for ᾄσπασμός, Call. Fr. 427.

ᾄσπειστος, ον, (σπένδω) to be appeased by no libations, implacable, Dem. 786. 10; κότος Nic. Th. 367; πόλεμος ᾄσπειστος = ᾄσπανδος, Plut. 2. 537 B.

ᾄσπερμος, ον, without seed, i. e. posterity, Il. 20. 303:—in literal sense, opp. to πολὺσπερμος, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 57; of plants, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 4.

ᾄσπερχέες, hastily, hotly, unceasingly, Hom., who uses only this neut. form as Adv., esp. in phrase ᾄσπερχέες μενεαίνειν Il. 4. 32; ᾄσπ. κεχαλωσθαι 16. 61, etc. (The α is euphon.; unless, with Herm., we take σπέρχω in causal sense, and treat the α as privat., needing no instigation, impetuously.)

ᾄσπετος, ον, (α priv., εἰπεῖν) unspeakable, unutterable, Hom., Hes.; mostly in sense of unspeakably great, ᾄσπ. αἰθήρ, βῶας Ὀκεανῶ, ὕλη, ὕδωρ Il. 8. 558., 18. 403, etc.; so, ᾄσπ. κλέας, κυδαίμος, ἀλκή, κλαγγή, etc., Hom.; more rarely of number, countless, ᾄσπετα παλλὰ Od. 4. 75; κρέα ᾄσπετα 9. 162:—τρεῖτε ᾄσπεταν γε tremble unspeakably, Il. 17. 332; but, φωνὴ βέει ᾄσπετας seems to be a voice that can no longer be heard, indistinct, h. Hom. Ven. 238 (where Herm. reads τρεῖ ᾄσπετον),—but it may be runs incessant.—The word is Ep., but found once in Soph. (Tr. 961), twice in Eur. (Tro. 78, Cycl. 615). A lengthd. form ᾄσπετος is used by Q. Sm., 3. 673., 7. 193, etc.

ᾄσπιδ-αποβλήτης, ἡ, one that throws away his shield, a runaway, Ar. Vesp. 592.

ᾄσπιδής, v. σπιδής.

ᾄσπιδη-στροφός, f. l. for ᾄσπιδηφόρος or a similar Adj. in Aesch. Ag. 825.

ᾄσπιδη-φόρος, ον, shield-bearing, of warriors, Aesch. Theb. 19; κῶμος ᾄσπ. Eur. Supp. 390; cf. foreg.

ᾄσπιδιον, τό, Dim. of ᾄσπιδίς, a small shield, Hermipp. Δημ. 2, Menand. Incert. 227.

ᾄσπιδίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ᾄσπιδίς; a boss, Schol. Il. 5. 743:—also -ίσκη, ἡ, LXX (Ex. 39. 18): -ίσκιον, τό, Diosc. 3. 105; and -ισκάριον, τό, J. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 11.

ᾄσπιδιώτης, ὁ, shield-bearing, a warrior, ἀνέρες ᾄσπιδιώται Il. 2. 554., 16. 167, Anacr. 34:—so, ᾄσπιδίτης [δῖ], ον, Soph. Fr. 376.

ᾄσπιδω-γέννητος, ον, viper-generated, Eccl.

ᾄσπιδω-γοργών, ὄνας, ἡ, a fabulous asp of Egypt, Epiphan.

ᾄσπιδό-δηκτος, ον, bitten by an adder or asp, Diosc. 2. 36.

ᾄσπιδό-δουπος, ον, clattering with shields, Pind. l. 1. 32; cf. ὕπλιτης 1.

ᾄσπιδω-ειδής, ἐς, like, shaped like a shield, Diod. 3. 48. II.

ᾄσπιδω-εἰδής, ἐς, like, shaped like a shield, Diod. 3. 48. II.

ᾄσπιδω-εἰδής, ἐς, like, shaped like a shield, Diod. 3. 48. II.

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ἀσπίδο-θρέμμων, *ον*, = ἀσπιδοφέρμων, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 802.
 ἀσπίδοπηγείον, τό, *the workshop of an ἀσπιδοπηγός*, Dem. 945. 15.
 Some Mss. -πῆγιον, as in Poll. 7. 155, Liban. 4. p. 626. 31.
 ἀσπίδο-πηγός, ὁ, *a shield-maker*, Poll. 1. 149, Themist. 197 C.
 ἀσπίδο-ποιία, ἡ, *the making of the shield*, Gramm. name for Il. 18, v. Eust. 1154. 41.
 ἀσπίδο-ποιός, ὁ, *a shield-maker*, Poll. 7. 155.
 ἀσπίδο-τροφος, *ον*, *feeding on adders or asps*, Galen.
 ἀσπίδοῦχος, ὁ, (ἐχῶ) *a shield-bearer*, Soph. Fr. 376, Eur. Supp. 1144.
 ἀσπίδο-φέρμων, *ον*, (φέρβω) *living by the shield, i. e. by war*, ἀσπ. θίασος Eur. Phoen. 796.
 ἀσπίδοφορέω, *to bear a shield*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 984.
 ἀσπίδο-φόρος, *ον*, *bearing a shield*, Theod. 2 Reg. 11. 4.
 ἀσπίδο-χελώνη, ἡ, *a shield-tortoise, shield-turtle*, name of a fabulous sea-monster in Byz. writers.
 ἀσπίζω, *to shield, cover with a shield*, Hesych.
 ἀ-σπίλος, *ον*, = sq., Diosc. 2. 197, Anth. P. 6. 252, 1 Ep. Tim. 6. 14, 1 Petr. 1. 19, etc. Adv. -λως, Eccl.
 ἀ-σπίλωτος [τ], *ον*, *spotless, stainless*, Suid.
 ἀσπίνθιον, τό, prob. a vulgar form of ἀψίνθιον, v. Meineke Com. Gr. 4. 382.
 ἀσπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a round shield* (εὐκυκλος Il. 14. 428, al.; κυκλοτερής Hdt. 1. 194; ἀσπίδος κύκλος Aesch. Theb. 489; ὀμφαλόεσσα Il. 4. 448, al.); in Hom. large enough to cover the whole man, mostly of bull's hide, overlaid with metal plates, with a boss (ὀμφαλός) in the middle, and fringed with tassels (θύσανοι): different from the ὄπλον or oblong shield used by the Greek men-at-arms (ὀπλίται), but often put for it, as opp. to the Thracian πέλιτη and Persian γέρρον, cf. esp. Xen. An. 2. 1, 6, Mem. 3. 9, 2:—to lose the shield, ἀσπίδα ἀποβαλεῖν, was a soldier's greatest disgrace, Ar. Vesp. 19; v. ἀσπίδαποβλήκει and cf. Bgk. Anacr. 26, 11dt. 5. 95:—metaph., οὗτος γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀσπίς οὐ μικρὰ θράσους Aesch. Ag. 1437; τὴν ἀσπ. ἀποβέβληκει τοῦ βίου Nicost. Incert. 5. 2.
 in Prose, used for a body of men-at-arms, (ἀσπισταί or ὀπλίται), ὀκτακισχιλίη ἀσπίς Hdt. 5. 30, cf. Eur. Phoen. 78, Xen. An. 1. 7, 10; as we say 'a hundred lances, bayonets,' etc., cf. αἰχμή II. 2, λόγχη III:—also to estimate a victory, ἀσπίδας ἔλαβον ὡς διακοσίας Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 3. 3. military phrases: ἐπ' ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι τάξασθαι to be drawn up twenty-five deep or in file, Thuc. 4. 93; so, ἐπ' ἀσπίδων ὀλίγων τετάχθαι Id. 7. 79; ἴστασθαι ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἀσπίδας Ar. Fr. 47; ἐπὶ μιᾷ ἀσπίδος in single line, Isocr. 136 C; ἐπ' ἀσπίδα, παρ' ἀσπίδα (opp. to ἐπὶ δόρυ) *on the left, towards or to the left*, because the shield was on the left arm, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6, An. 4. 3, 26, cf. κλίνω IV. 3, κλίσις III; so, παρ' ἀσπίδος Aesch. Theb. 624; ἐξ ἀσπίδος Polyb. 11. 23, 5; cf. δόρυ III:—but παρ' ἀσπίδα, literally, *beside the shield*, Il. 16. 400; παρ' ἀσπ. στήναι to stand in battle, Eur. Med. 250, Phoen. 1001; παρ' ἀσπ. βεβηκέναι Ib. 1073; πονεῖν Id. Or. 653, cf. Hel. 734; εἰς ἀσπίδ' ἦκειν Id. Phoen. 1326:—ἀσπίδας συγκλείειν (cf. συγκλείω); ἀσπίδα τίθεσθαι either *to bear the shield, serve*, Plat. Legg. 756 A; or *to lay it down*, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 12,—just as τίθεσθαι ὄπλα is used, v. s. τίθημι A. II. 10:—ἐπειδὴν ἀσπίς ψοφῆ when the shields ring, i. e. when two bodies of men meet in a charge, Xen. An. 4. 3, 29:—a shield was sometimes raised as a signal for battle, etc., Hdt. 6. 115, 121, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 27. 4. of a round, flat bowl, Aristopho Φιλ. 1. II. *an asp, the Egyptian cobra, Coluber haidé* L., Hdt. 4. 191, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 14, Menand. Incert. 154; v. Nic. Th. 157-208, Ael. N. A. 10. 31.
 ἀσπιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Soph. Aj. 565, Eur. Heracl. 277.
 ἀσπιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one armed with a shield, a warrior*, Hom. (in Il.) always in gen. pl. ἀσπιστῶν, Il. 4. 90, etc.:—as Adj., ἀσπισταί μόχθοι τευχέων, i. e. the shield of Achilles, Eur. El. 443.
 ἀσπίστωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, = foreg., κλόνοι ἀσπίστορες *turmoil of shielded warriors*, Aesch. Ag. 404.
 ἀσπλαγχνία, ἡ, *unmercifulness*, Athanas., etc.:—the Verb ἀσπλαγχνέω in Aquila V. T.
 ἀ-σπλαγχνος, *ον*, *without bowels*, or rather *without heart (viscera thoracis)*; metaph. *heartless, spiritless*, Soph. Aj. 472; *merciless*, in Adv. -νως, Hesych. II. *not eating σπλάγχνα*, Plat. Com. Ποιητ. 1.
 ἀσπλήνιος, *ον*, = sq., πῶς Diosc. Parab. 2. 61; cf. Lob. Paral. 197.
 ἀσπληνον, τό, (a euphon., σπλήν) *asplenium, spleen-wort, ceterach*, supposed to be a cure for the spleen, Diosc. 3. 151; also ἀσπληνος πῶς Id. Parab. 2. 4.
 ἀσπονδέϊ, Adv. of ἀσπονδος, *without truce, implacably*, πολεμεῖν Philo 2. 195. II. but also of time of peace, *without formal treaty*, ἀσυλεῖ καὶ ἀσπονδέϊ C. I. 2134 b. 21., 2256. 16., 2354. 9, cf. 2053 b. 9, al.; ἀσυλεῖ καὶ ἀσπονδέϊ 3523.
 ἀσπονδέω, *not to make or keep a covenant or treaty*, Philo 2. 423, susp.
 ἀσπονδία, ἡ, *a being-without truce or treaty*, Poll. 8. 139. II. *implacability*, Liban. 4. 967 (where -εία).
 ἀ-σπονδος, *ον*, *without σπονδή or drink-offering*, and so, I. of a god, *to whom no drink-offering is poured*, ἀσπ. θεός i. e. death, Eur. Alc. 424. II. *without a regular truce* (which was ratified by σπονδαί), ἀνοκωχῆ Thuc. 5. 32: of persons, *without making a truce*, Id. 3. 111, 113; ἀσπόνδους τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνελεῖσθαι to take up their dead without leave asked, Id. 2. 22: τὸ ἀσπονδον *a keeping out of treaty or covenant with others, neutrality*, Id. 1. 37. 2. *admitting of no truce, implacable, deadly*, Lat. *internecinus*, of war. ἀσπονδόν τ' Ἄρη (vulg. ἄραν) Aesch. Ag. 1235; πόλεμος Dem. 314. 16, Polyb. 1. 65, 6, etc.; ἀσπόνδοισι νόμοις ἔχθραν συμβάλλειν Eur. El. 905; cf. ἀκήρυκτος.
 ἀσπορία, ἡ, *barrenness*, Manetho 4. 585, Or. Sib. 3. 542.
 ἀ-σπορος, *ον*, = ἀσπαρτος, χώρα Dem. 379. 4, Plut. Alex. 66, etc. II. of plants, *unsoiwn, growing without cultivation*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 8, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 B. III. Adv. -ρως, in Eccl., of the Incarnation.

ἀ-σπούδατος, *ον*, *not zealously pursued or courted*, γυνή Eur. Fr. 503. 2. *not to be sought for, mischievous*, σπεύδειν ἀσπούδατα Id. Bacch. 913, I. T. 202:—Adv. -τως, Ael. N. A. 10. 30. II. act. *not in earnest*: τὸ ἀσπ. *want of earnestness*, περί τι Dion. H. 5. 72.
 ἀ-σπουδί [τ] or -εί, Adv. *without zeal, effort or trouble*, Il. 8. 512., 15. 476: *without a struggle, ignobly*, μὴ μὰν ἀσπουδί γε . . ἀπολοίμην 22. 304.
 ἀσπουδος, *ον*, = οὐ σπουδαῖος, Eurpol. Πολ. 29. Adv. -δως, Basil.
 ἀσπρις, ἡ, *a kind of oak*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 7.
 ἀσπρος, α, *ον*, the Lat. *asper*, Ael. N. A. 1. 26, v. Jac. ad l. II. in Byz. and Modern Greek, *white*; whence ἀσπρόσαρκος, *ον*, *fair*; ἀσπρότης, ἦρος, ἡ, *whiteness*; ἀσπρο-φορέω, *to dress in white*; ἀσπρόχρους, *ον*, *of fair complexion*;—all in Byz.
 ἄσσα, Ion. for ἄτινα, Att. ἄττα, neut. pl. ἄστις, *which, whichever*, *what, whatever*, Il. 10. 208, al., Hdt.; Att. ἄττα, Plat. Com. Ζεὺς κακ. 6, 7, etc. 2. interrog., εἰπέ . . , ἄσσα . . , *tell me, what . .*, Il. 10. 409. II. ἄσσα, Ion. for τινά, Att. ἄττα, *something, some*, Hom. only once, ὀπποῖ' ἄσσα *what sort?* Od. 19. 218; πῶσ' ἄττα; Ar. Ran. 173, cf. 925; οἱ' ἄττα βαύζει Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 3, etc.; also added to a temporal Conj., πηνικ' ἄττα . . ; v. Meineke in Indice Com. Gr.
 ἄσσάριον, τό, Dim. of Lat. *as*, a *small as*, Dion. H. 9. 27, C. I. (add.) 2347 k, al., Plut. Camill. 13, N. T. II. *a sort of valve*, Lat. *assarium*, Vitruv. 10. 13.
 ἄσσον, Adv. Comp. of ἄσχι, *nearer*, Hom., mostly with the Verbs *ἴεναι, ἰκέσθαι, στήναι*, to draw near, stand near, as friend or foe, Il. 6. 143., 23. 8, 667, Hcs. Th. 748: sometimes c. gen., ἄσσον ἐμείο *nearer to me*, Il. 24. 74; so, ἄσσόν τινος *ἴεναι, ἔρχεσθαι, στείχειν*, Il. 22. 4, Hdt. 4. 3, Soph. O. C. 312, 722, etc.; with a double Comp., ἔρποντι μᾶλλον ἄσσον Id. Ant. 1210, cf. El. 900.—Eust. 1643. 32 mentions a Dor. form ἄσσιον. II. hence, as a new Comp., ἄσσοτέρω, with or without gen., Od. 19. 506., 17. 572; later a Comp. Adj. ἄσσοτέρος = ἐγγύτερος, Arat. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 546, Opp. C. 4. 121:—Sup. Adv. ἄσσοτάτω, Anth. P. 9. 430; whence the Adj. ἄσσοτάτος Anth. P. 6. 345; also Sup. Adv. ἄσσοιστα, Aesch. Fr. 62 (Hesych.).
 Ἀσσύριοι, οἱ, *the Assyrians*, Hdt. 1. 192, al.:—Ἀσσυρία, Ion. -ίη (sc. γῆ), ἡ, *their country*, Id. 2. 17, etc.:—Ἀσσύριος, α, *ον*, as an Adj, Theocr. 2. 162, al.; later Ἀσσυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Steph. Byz., al.
 ἀσσύτεροι, = ἐπασσύτεροι, Opp. C. 4. 121, 202.
 ἄσσω, Att. contr. for ἀίσσω.
 ἀ-σταγής, ἔς, *not trickling*, ἀ. κρύσταλλος, *hard-frozen ice*, Soph. Fr. 162. II. *not merely trickling, i. e. gushing, in a stream*, Ap. Rh. 3. 804, Valck. Ad. p. 228.
 ἀστάθεια, ἡ, *unsteadiness*, Jo. Chr.
 ἀ-σταθής, ἔς, (ἴσταμαι) *unsteady, unstable*, Anth. P. 10. 74, and freq. in Nonn.:—also ἀ-σταθερός, ὄν, Byz.
 ἀ-σταθμῆτος, *ον*, *unsteady, unstable*, ἀστέρες Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 5:—of persons, ὁ δῆμος ἀσταθμητότατον πρᾶγμα Dem. 383. 5, cf. Ar. Av. 169, Plat. Lys. 214 D; of life, ἀστ. αἰών Eur. Or. 981; τὸ ἀστ. τοῦ μέλλοντος *the uncertainty of . .*, Thuc. 4. 62, cf. 3. 59. Adv. -τως, Dio Chr. p. 180.
 ἀ-σταθμος, *ον*, *unweighed, without record of weight*, C. I. 137, 138, 140, al.; cf. ἄστατος. II. *unable to guess*, Hipp. 683. 33.
 ἀστακός, ὁ, *a lobster*, Lat. *gammarus* or *cammarus*, Philyll. Πολ. 1, Arist. H. A. 4. 2., 5. 17, 8; also written ὄστακός, Aristom. Γοητ. 2:—ὁ ἐν τοῖς ποταμοῖς ἀστ. *the cray-fish*, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 35; v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 70. II. *the hollow of the ear*, Poll. 2. 85.
 ἀστακτί, Adv. of sq., *not in drops, i. e. in floods*, Soph. (who has -τῖ in O. C. 1646, -τῖ 1251), Plat. Phaedo 117 C.
 ἀ-στακτος, *ον*, = ἀσταγής II, Eur. I. T. 1242.
 ἀ-στάλακτος, *ον*; *not dripping*, Plut. Crass. 4; in 2. 982 F, f. l. for ἀσάλευτος or ἀσάλακτος.
 ἀ-σταλής, ἔς, (στέλλομαι) *unarmed, unclad*, Call. Fr. 266.
 ἀσταλύζω, = σταλύζω, restored by Hemst. in Hesych. for ἀσταλύχειν and ἀστυλάζειν.
 ἀσάνδης, ὁ, *a courier*, Persian word, Plut. Alex. 18, v. Wyttenb. ad 2. 326 F; cf. ἄγγαρος.
 ἀστασία, ἡ, Subst. of ἄστατος, *unsteadiness, inconstancy*, Manetho 1. 19.
 ἀ-στασίαστος, *ον*, *not disturbed by faction*, γῆ Thuc. 1. 2. II. of persons, *free from faction or party-spirit, not factious*, Lys. 195. 38, Plat. Rep. 459 E, etc.; of forms of government, Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 15:—Adv. -τως, Diod. 17. 54 (for which in Gramm. also -αστικῶς);—Sup. -ότατα, Plat. Rep. 520 D.
 ἀστυτέω, *to be unsteady, to be never at rest*, Anth. P. append. 39; of the sea, App. 2. *to be unsettled, to be a wanderer*, 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 11.
 Ἀστυται, οἱ, the Roman *Hastati*, Polyb. 6. 23, 1.
 ἀ-στυτός, *ον*, (ἴσταμαι) *never standing still, unstable*, τὸ κύκλω σῶμα Arist. Metaph. 11. 8, 4; ἀστ. τροχός Mesomed. h. Nemes. 7; of the sea, ἀστ. χειμῶσι Plut. Crass. 17. 2. *unsteady, unstable*, Polyb. 6. 57, 2; τὸ τῆς τύχης ἀστ. Plut. 2. 103 E; ἀστ. αἰών C. I. 1656; θνητῶν βίος Epigr. Gr. 699. II. *unweighed*, Nic. Th. 602, C. I. 151, 152, 159; cf. ἀσταθμος.
 ἀστυφιδίτης, *ον*, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἴδος, *of raisins*, ἀσταφιδίτις ῥάξ *a bunch of raisins*, Anth. P. 9. 226.
 ἀστυφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, as collect. noun, *dried grapes, raisins*, Lat. *uva passa*, Hdt. 2. 40, Alex. Aεβ. 2, etc.; so in pl., ἡ ῥόδος ἀσταφίδας φέρει Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 16; used for fattening cattle, Arist. H. A. 8. 7, 1; ἀσταφίδος οἴνος *raisin-wine*, Plat. Legg. 845 B; also written ἀσταφίς, Nicoph. Χειρ. 7; also σταφίς Hipp. Acut. 395, Theocr. 27. 9, etc. (σταφίς seems to be the radic. form, α or σ being euphon. prefixes, cf. ἀστακός, ἀσταχίς; σταφυλή is prob. from the same Root.)
 ἀσταφύλιος, dub. l. for σταφυλίος in Diocl. ap. Ath. 371 D.
 ἀ-στάφυλος, *ον*, *without grapes*, Cyrill.

ἄ-στυχος, υος, δ, (σταχύς with a euphon., cf. ἀσταφίς, σταφίς):—*an ear of corn*, Il. 2. 148, Hdt. 5. 92;—not Att., but cf. Luc. Charid. 3.
 ἄ-στέγαστος, ον, *uncovered*: of a ship, *undecked*, Antipho 132. 8; διὰ τὸ ἀστέγαστον from their *having no shelter*, Thuc. 7. 87.
 ἄ-στέγνωτος, ον, *uncovered, unclosed*, Galen.
 ἄ-στεγος, ον, (στέγη) *without roof, houseless*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 22, LXX (Isai. 58. 7). II. (στέγω) Act. *not holding*: metaph., ἄστ. χεῖλεσι *unable to keep one's mouth shut, given to prating*, LXX (Prov. 10. 8); στόμα ἄστεγον (Ib. 26. 28); cf. ἀθυρόστομος.
 ἀστεῖζαμαι, Dep. *to talk cleverly*, Plut. Marcell. 21: the Act. in Steph. Byz. s. v. ἄστν. So, ἀστείουμαι, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1057, Pax 369:—ἀστειορρημονέω, Zonar.
 ἀστειολαγία, ἡ, (λόγος) *clever talking, wit*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 29, 4:—so ἀστείουμα, τό, Eust. Opusc. 106. 65:—ἀστειασμός, ὁ, Eccl.
 ἀστεῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον Diphil. Σνν. 1: (ἄστν):—*of the town*, but in the literal sense ἀστικός is the word in use. II. like Lat. urbanus, *befitting the town, town-bred, polite, courteous*, opp. to ἀγροικός, Plat. Phaedo 116 D; γένοιτ' ἀστεῖος οἰκῶν ἐν πόλει Alcae. Com. Πασ. 1. 2. of thoughts and words, *refined, elegant, dainty, witty, clever, διάλεκτον ἀστεῖαν ὑποθηλυτέραν*, opp. to ἀνελεύθερον ὑπαγροικότεραν, Ar. Fr. 552; ἀστεῖόν τι λέγει Id. Ran. 5, 901; ἀστεῖα λέγεις (where there is a play on the double sense,—*witty and popular*), Id. Nub. 204; ἀστεῖον εἰπεῖν Com. Anon. 248; ἄστ. οἱ λόγοι Plat. Phaedr. 227 D; ἀστεῖοτάτας ἐπινοίας Ar. Eq. 539; of persons, οἱ ἀστεῖοι *the wits*, Plat. Rep. 452 D: τὰ ἀστεῖα *witty sayings, witticisms*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 1, al.:—Adv. —ως, Plut. 2. 123 E, al. 3. as a general word of praise, of things and persons, *dainty, nice, pretty, charming, βοσκήματα* Ar. Ach. 811; ἐορτή Plat. Gorg. 447 A; ἄστ. καὶ εὐθήης Id. Rep. 349 B, cf. Phaedr. 242 E; but opp. to ἀπλοῦς in Anaxil. Νεοττ. 2 (ἐστὶ γοῦν ἀπλή τις.—ἀστεῖα μὲν οὖν); ἀστεῖόν [ἐστὶ] ὅτι ἐρυθρίῃς 'tis *charming to see you blush*, Plat. Lys. 204 C. b. ironically, ἄστ. κέρδος *a pretty piece of luck*, Ar. Nub. 1064; ἀστεῖος εἶ Diphil. Σνν. 1. 4. of outward appearance, *comely, pretty, graceful*, Hipp. 1276. 38, al., LXX (Ex. 2. 2), al.; οἱ μικροὶ ἀστεῖοι καὶ σύμμετροι, καλοὶ δ' οὐ Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 5; but in LXX (Jud. 4. 17) of Eglon:—in Comedy, often of *dainty dishes*, κραιβίδιον, κρείσκον Antiph. Ἄγρ. 6, Alex. Πον. 4; but later also of natural productions, just like ἀγαθός, *good of its kind*, ἐλλέβορος Strabo 418, etc. ἀστεῖότης, ἡ, *politeness, wit*, Lat. urbanitas, Liban. 1. 365, Schol. Ar.: so ἀστεῖοσύνη, Liban. 1. 322.
 ἄ-στυπτος, ον, v. sub ἀστυπτος.
 ἀστεῖσμός, ὁ, *clever talk, wit*, Dion. H. de Dem. 54, Philostr. 540:—also —είσμα, ατος, τό, Tzetz.
 ἄ-στεκτας, αν, (στέγω) *insufferable*, Aesch. (Fr. 220) ap. A. B. 426; Hesych. ἀστερκτος. Adv. —τως, Hesych.
 ἀστέλεφος, ὁ, in Hesych. *a leather case for a lyre*.
 ἄ-στελέχης, es, *without stalk*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 1: also, ἀστέλεχος, ον, Eust. Opusc. 166. 11.
 ἄ-στέμβακτος, ον, = ἀστεμφής, Euphor. 106, Lyc. 1117.
 ἄ-στέμφής, es, (στέμβω) *unmoved, unshaken*, Βουλή Il. 2. 344; βίη Ar. Rh. 4. 1375; ἀστεμφές ἔχεσκε [τὸ σκῆπτρον] he held it *stiff*, Il. 3. 219; οὐδός Hes. Th. 812; ἄστ. οἴη νέκυσ Opp. H. 2. 70:—Adv., ὑμεῖς ἀστεμφέως ἐχέμεν you hold *fast*, Od. 4. 419, cf. 459: also neut. ἀστεμφές, as Adv. *stiff, stark*, Mosch. 4. 113. 2. of persons, *stiff, ποιηταὶ σκληροὶ καὶ ἄστ.* Ar. Fr. 563; ἄ. Τελαμών *unflinching*, Theocr. 13. 37. 3. metaph., of the gout, *relentless*, Anth. P. 6. 296; ζυγός, δεσμός Opp. H. 1. 417., 2. 84; νύξ Anth. P. 9. 424.
 ἄ-στένακτας, ον, *without sigh or groan*, ἄστ. κῦδάκρυτος Soph. Tr. 1200, cf. 1074; ἀκλαυτος, ἄστ. Eur. Alc. 173; ἄστ. ἡμέρα *a day free from groans*, Id. Hec. 690. Adv. —τως, Plut. 2. 107 A; also ἀστενακτί, Aesch. Fr. 297, Ar. Eccl. 464.
 ἄ-στενοχώρητος, ον, *not straitened, or to be straitened or placed in difficulty*, Eccl. Adv. —τως, Eccl.
 ἄ-στένωτος, ον, *not straitened or contracted*, Athanas.
 ἀστέον, verb. Adj. *one must sing*, Ar. Nub. 1205, Plat. Rep. 390 E.
 ἄ-στυπτος, ον, (στέφω) *uncrowned, τίς ἀστυπτος θεῶν*; Eur. Heracl. 440.
 ἀστερ-ἀρχης, ον, ὁ, *chief of the stars*, Nicet. Eugen.
 ἄ-στεργάνωρ [ἄν], οπος, ὁ, ἡ, *without love of man, unwedded*, παρθενία, of Io, Aesch. Pr. 898.
 ἄ-στεργής, es, *without love, implacable, ὕργῃ* Soph. Aj. 776; ἄστ. τι παθεῖν something *intolerable*, Id. O. T. 229.
 ἄ-στέρητος, ον, *not deprived*, Athanas.
 ἀστεριαῖος, α, ον, *like a star*, Cleomed. 1. 11.
 ἀστερίας, ον, ὁ, *starry*, I. a fish, a kind of γαλεός Philyll. Αἴγ. 2, Arist. H. A. 5. 10, 1. II. a bird, 1. the ardea stellaris, bittern, Ib. 9. 1, 23. 2. a kind of hawk, Ib. 9. 36, 1.
 ἀστερίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to make into a star*, Plut. 2. 888 C. II. to mark with stars, Ptol. Geogr. 1. 23, 3, in Pass.
 ἀστερικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of the stars*, Theol. Ar. p. 37.
 ἀστερίος, α, ον, also ος, ον, *starred, starry*, Arat. 695; ἄστ. ἄμαξα (v. sub ἄρκτος) Call. Fr. 146. II. ἀστερίον, τό, a kind of spider, Nic. Th. 725.
 ἀστερίσκιον, τό, Dim. of sq., *a little star, boss, knob on a helmet*, in Apollon. Lex. Hom.
 ἀστερίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἀστήρ, *a little star*, Call. Fr. 94. 2. = ἀστερίσκιον Eust. 424. 5. II. an asterisk, the mark ✕ by which Grammi. distinguished fine passages in MSS., (v. sub X, χ), Eust. 599. 34, etc.; also used as a metrical sign, Hephaest. p. 137. III. a plant, a kind of aster, Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 2.
 ἀστερισμός, ὁ, *a marking with stars*, Ptol. Geogr. 1. 22, 4: *a constellation*, Grammi.: *a starry ornament*, dub. in Diod. 19. 34.
 ἀστερίτης, λίθος, ὁ, *a brilliant, precious stone*, Phot.

ἄ-στερκτος, ον, = ἀστεργής, v. sub ἀστεκτος.
 ἀστερο-δίνητος, ον, (δινέω) *brought by the revolution of the stars*, Procl. hyinn. 1. 49.
 ἀστερο-ειδής, es, *star-like*, Plut. 2. 933 E. Adv. —δῶς, Diosc. 1. 18. II. *starred, starry*, Eur. (Fr. 114) ap. Ar. Thesm. 1067.
 ἀστεραῖος, εσσα, εν, *starred, starry*, οὐρανός Il. 4. 44, Epit. Corc. in C. I. (add.) 1907 bb, al. II. *like a star, sparkling*, θώρηξ Il. 16. 134; Ἡφαίστου δῶμος 18. 370. III. ἄστ. πέδιλα, of the Senators' buskins which had a *half-moon* in front, Epigr. Gr. 1046. 23.
 ἀστερόθεν, Adv. *from the stars*, Arat. 1013, with v. l. οὐρανόθεν.
 ἀστερο-λέσχης, ον, ὁ, *talking about the stars*, Manass. Chron. 2047, 2098:—the Verb —λεσχέω, Ib. 3935.
 ἀστερό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, *prophesying from the stars*, Theodoret.
 ἀστερο-μαρμαρυγή, ἡ, *the brightness of the stars*, Schol. Arat.
 ἀστερό-μορφος, ον, *star-like*, Manass. Amat. 9. 67.
 ἀστερό-νωτος, ον, *with starry back*, οὐρανός Nonn. D. 2. 335.
 ἀστερο-όμματος, ον, *star-eyed*, epith. of night, Orph. H. 34. 13.
 ἀστεροπαῖος, ον, = ἀστεροπητής, Cornut. N. D. 9.
 ἀστεροπή, ἡ, = στεροπή, ἀστραπή, *lightning*, Il. 10. 154, Pind. N. 9. 44, Ar. Av. 1746, 1748 (in anap. verse).
 ἀστεροπητής, οὔ, ὁ, *the lightener*, of Zeus, Il. 1. 580, Hes. Th. 390; so also Soph. Pb. 1198, in a dactylic line.
 ἀστερο-πληθής, es, *full of stars*, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 193 C.
 ἀστεράρ-ρῦσις, εως, ἡ, *efflux from the stars*, i. e. a comet, Tzetz.
 ἀστεροσκοπέω, *to watch the stars*, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 68:—the Subst. —σκοπία, ἡ, Ib. 5. 8:—Adj. —σκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, Origen.
 ἀστερο-σκόπος, ον, *an astronomer or astrologer*, Artemid. 2. 69.
 ἀστερο-φειγγής, es, *shining with stars*, Orph. H. 3 and 4:—also —φάνης, es, Eccl.
 ἀστερό-φοιτος, ον, *walking among the stars*, Nonn. D. 2. 262, etc.
 ἀστερόωνται, f. l. in Arat. 548, for ἀστερόντες, cf. Plut. 2. 879 E; Stob. Eccl. 1. 508 cites from Anaxag. ἡστερωκέναι, for which ἡστερικέναι in Plut. 2. 888 D.
 ἀστερώδης, es, = ἀστεροειδής, Schol. Arat. 47.
 ἀστερ-ωπός, ὄν, *star-faced, star-like, bright-shining*, ὄμμα Aesch. Fr. 169; σελήνη Eur. Hipp. 851, where however, as in Phoen. 129, the form ἀστρωπός (preserved by MSS. in H. F. 406) is read metri grat. by Dind. II. *star-eyed, starry*, αἰθήρ Eur. Ion 1079.
 ἀστερωπός, ὄν, *starred, starry*, Julian. 165 B.
 ἄ-στέφανος, ον, *without crown, ungarlanded*, mostly in token of victory, Eur. Hipp. 1137; ἀμίλλας ἔθετ' ἀστεφάνους (nullos habitura triumphos) Id. Andr. 1020.
 ἄ-στέφάνωτος, ον, *unowned, not to be crowned*, Sappho 44, Plat. Rep. 613 C, Dem. 331. 4; ἄστ. ἐκ τῶν νόμων Aeschin. 79. 3. 2. *without the nuptial crown, unwedded*, Epit. in C. I. 3272. 33.
 ἄ-στέφης, es, = ἀστέφανος, Manetho 6. 517; ἄ-στέφος, ον, Apollon. Pron. 38 C.
 ἀστή, ἡ, fem. of ἀστός, Hdt. 1. 173, al., Ar. Thesm. 541.
 ἄ-στηλίτευτος, ον, *not inscribed on a monument, not commemorated*, Byz.
 ἄ-στηλος, ον, *without tombstone*, Anth. P. 7. 479.
 ἀστηνος, ον, v. sub δύστηνος.
 ἀστήρ, ὁ, gen. ἑρος: dat. pl. ἀστρασι Il. 22. 28, 317 (not ἀστράσι, Lob. Paral. 175):—*a star, a single star*, opp. to ἀστρόν (v. sub voc.), of the dog-star, ἀστέρ' ὑπῶρινϕ Il. 5. 5; οὐλιος ἄ. 11. 62; so, Ζεῖριος ἄ. Hes. Op. 415; also, ἄ. Ἀρκτοῦπος *the chief star* in the constellation Ib. 563, etc.:—*a shooting star or meteor*, Il. 4. 75, Plat. Rep. 621 B; οἱ διατρέχοντες ἀστέρες Ar. Pax 838; ἄπτοντας ὡσπερ ἀστέρας Plat. Rep. 621 B, cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 33. 2. *a flame, light, fire*, Eur. Hel. 1131. 3. ἀστήρ πέτρινος *a meteoric stone*, Diog. Apoll. ap. Diog. L. 9. 53. II. metaph., like ἀστρον, of *illustrious persons, etc.*, ἀστήρ Μουσῶν, Ἀθήνης Valck. Hipp. 1122. III. *a star-fish*, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 20, P. A. 4. 5, 50. IV. *a kind of singing-bird*, Opp. Ix. 3. 2. V. a plant, prob. Aster Atticus, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 D, cf. Arist. Plant. 2. 3, 2, Diosc. 4. 120. VI. *a Samian clay used as sealing-wax*, Theophr. Lap. 63. (Cf. ἀστρον, also τέρας, τέριος (signum); Skt. staras, tārá; Lat. astrum, stella (i. e. ster-ula);—Goth. stairnō, O. Norse stjarna, A. Sax. steorra (star); O. H. G. sterro (Germ. stern). Since the a fails in all languages except Greek and the Lat. astrum, it is prob. euphon., and the Root is to be found in the Skt. STAR (sternere),—from the stars being strewn over the sky.)
 ἄ-στήρικτος, ον, *not steady, unstable*, Anth. P. 6. 203, Longin. 2. 2, N. T. ἄστυς, ον, ὁ, (ἄδω) *a singer*, Gloss.
 ἄ-στίβης, es, (στίβω) like ἀστυπτος, *untrodden*, τιμνι Aesch. Theb. 859; hence, 2. *desert, pathless*, χῶπος Id. Aj. 657; ἄστ. πόπος, of the sea, Arion ap. Ael. N. A. 12. 45. 3. *not to be trodden, holy*, ἄλσος Soph. O. C. 126; rare in Prose, as Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 10. II. act. *leaving no track*, τροχός Mesomed. h. Nemes. 7.
 ἄ-στίβητος, ον, Lyc. 121; and ἄ-στίβος, ον, Anth. P. 7. 745, = foreg.
 ἀστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄστν) *of a city or town*, opp. to country, λέως ἄ. Aesch. Eum. 997; βωμοί Id. Supp. 501; τὰ ἀστικά Διονύσια (also called τὰ κατ' ἄστν), Thuc. 5. 20, v. sub Διονύσια IV: also *home*, opp. to ξενικός (foreign), Aesch. Supp. 618; ἀστικά δίκαι suits *between citizens*, Lys. 148. 21. 2. as Subst. = ἀστός, C. I. (add.) 4269 d. II. *fond of the town or town life*, Dem. 1274. 24. 2. like ἀστεῖος, *polite, neat, nice*, ἀστικά (as Adv.) Theocr. 20. 4.—In MSS. often written ἀστικός, v. Bremi Lys. δημ. ἄδικ. 3.
 ἄ-στικτος, ον, *not marked with στίγματα, not tattooed*, τὸ ἀστικτον Hdt. 5. 6. II. *χωρίον ἄστ.* an estate *not pledged or mortgaged*, (those that were so being marked by στήλαι or ὄροι), Lys. ap. Harp. Menand. Incert. 322, Poll. 3. 85.

ἀστιξία, ἡ, a want of punctuation, An. Ox. 4. 51.
 ἀστιπτος, ον, like ἀστιβής, untrodden, ἀκτῆ .. βροτοῖς ἀστ. Soph. Ph. 2; Eust. ἀστειπτος, but v. ἀσπτός.
 ἀστίτης [Ἔ], ον, ὁ, (ἀστν) a townsman, citizen, Soph. Fr. 81; spelt ἀστέιτης in C. I. 2134 b. 23.
 ἀ-στίγγιστος, ον, not scraped clean, Anth. P. 6. 298.
 ἀστίλιξ, ἰγγος, ἡ, = ὄστίλιξ, Philet. 36.
 ἀ-στοβος, ον, ἀλοιδύρητος, Hesych.
 ἀ-στοιχείωτος, ον, ignorant of the first elements, Philo 1. 337, Cyrill.: —the Verb pass. ἀστοιχείομαι is found in Oecum.
 ἀ-στοιχος, ον, not in a row, of the grains in an ear of wheat, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2.
 ἀ-στολος, ον, unrobed, ἀστ. χιτῶν = φαινομηρίς, Soph. Fr. 791. 2. of Charon's boat, used in the same way as νᾶες ἀναες, γάμος ἄγαμος, Aesch. Th. 857 (Cod. M. ἀστανος).
 ἀστομάχητος, ον, without anger, Lat. sine bile, Aleiphro 2. 2: Adv. -τως, C. I. 6647. 5; ἀστομαχί, Ib. 7314. (As if from Lat. stomachari.)
 ἀστόμιος, α, ον, = ἀστομος II, Nonn. D. 7. 244.
 ἀ-στομος, ον, mouthless, not using the mouth, Soph. Fr. 78, Strabo 70, Luc. Lexiph. 15: speechless, Arr. Epict. 2. 24, 6, C. I. 6308. II. of horses, hard-mouthed, unbitted, restive, Aesch. Fr. 336, Soph. El. 724. III. of dogs, soft-mouthed, unable to hold with the teeth, Xen. Cyn. 3, 3. IV. of meat and drink, unpalatable, Hices. ap. Ath. 323 A. V. of metal, soft, incapable of a fine edge, Plut. Lys. 17.
 ἀ-στόμωτος, ον, unsharpened, untempered, as metal, Hesych.
 ἀ-στονάχητος, ον, = sq., Anth. P. append. 337.
 ἀ-στονος, ον, without sighs, πόντος ἀστανος a potion to chase away sighs, Mehlhorn Anaer. 50. 6, p. 188; cf. ἀχαλος II. Cf. ἀστολος.
 ἀστό-ξενος, ὁ, ἡ, the public guest of a city, Aesch. Supp. 356.—Acc. to Eust. 405. 36, Hesych., a blood-relation, though a foreigner by birth (as Atrens in Phrygia); Herm. conjectures ἀστο-ξένια, τά, in Aesch. Ag. 1590.
 ἀστοργία, ἡ, want of natural affection, Menand. Ψευδ. 5, Dion. H. 3. 18.
 ἀ-στοργος, ον, without natural affection, ἀστοργος ψυχῆν Aeschin. 47. 29; ὠστοργος (i. e. ὁ ἀστ.) the heartless one, Theoc. 2. 112; ἀστ. γυνή Id. 17. 43; ἀστ. πρὸς τὰ ἔκγονα Ath. 655 C; ἀστ. θάνατος cruel, Anth. P. 7. 662, Epigr. Gr. 146. 6. 2. without attraction, Plut. 2. 926 F. —Also ἀστοργής, ἐς, An. Ox. 1. 50. Adv. -γως, Athanas.
 ἀ-στορής, ἐς, without bedding, χαμεῦναι Nonn. D. 16. 93.
 ἀστός, ὁ, (ἀστν) a townsman, citizen, Il. 11. 242, Od. 13. 192, etc.; distinguished from πολίτης, ἀστός being one who has civil rights only, πολίτης one who has political rights also, Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 8; ἀστός πικρὸς πολίταις Eur. Med. 223:—οἱ ἀστοί the commons, opp. to αἱ ἀγαθοί, Pind. P. 3. 124; ἀστός opp. to ξένος, Id. O. 7. 165, Hdt. 2. 160., 3. 8; esp. at Athens, Lys. 104. 41, cf. Soph. O. T. 817, O. C. 13, etc.; to μέτοικος Plut. Rep. 563 A.—Fem. ἀστή, q. v.
 ἀστος, ον, contr. for αἴστος.
 ἀ-στόχαστος, ον, not aimed, Dion. H. Epit. 14. 17. 2. hard to guess at, Theophrast. ap. Stob. 358. 18.
 ἀστοχέω, to miss the mark, to miss, τινος Polyb. 5. 107, 2, etc.; τοῦ μετρίου Plut. 2. 414 F:—to fail, περί τινος Polyb. 3. 21, 10; περί τι I Ep. Tim. 6. 21, cf. 2. 2. 18; ἐν τινι Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 12; absol., Aleiphro 3. 53.
 ἀστόχημα, τό, a failure, fault, Plut. 2. 520 B.
 ἀστοχία, ἡ, a missing the mark, failing, Plut. 2. 800 A. 2. imprudence, thoughtlessness, error, Polyb. 2. 33, 8, etc.
 ἀ-στοχος, ον, missing the mark, aiming badly at, τινος Plut. Tim. 19 E, Anth. P. 9. 370. 2. absol. aiming amiss, random, οὐκ ἀστόχου διανοίας Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 1; κατηγορία aimless, absurd, Polyb. 5. 49, 4. Adv. -χως, aniss, Alex. Κυβερν. 1, Polyb. 1. 74, 2.
 ἀστραβεύω, to ride a mule, Plat. Com. 'Εορτ. 13.
 ἀστράβη, ἡ, (ἀστράβης) a mule's saddle, an easy padded saddle, used by effeminate persons (Harpoer. s. v.), ἐπ' ἀστράβης ἄν ὠχούμην Lys. 169. 13; ἐπ' ἀστράβης ὠχούμενος ἀργυρᾶς Dem. 558. 16; εὐτελῶς ἐπ' ἀστράβης Macho ap. Ath. 582 C; μαλακίζομαι ἐπ' ἀστράβης ὠχηθεῖς Luc. Lexiph. 2.—There is no occasion in any passage to take it in the sense of a mule.
 ἀστράβ-ηλάτης, ον, ὁ, a muleteer, Luc. Lexiph. 2, Poll. 7. 185.
 ἀστράβηλος, ὁ, = στράβηλος (with a euphon.), a kind of shell, Agias et Dercyl. ap. Ath. 86 F.
 ἀστράβης, ἐς, = ἀστράβης, not twisted, straight, steadfast, κίων Pind. O. 2. 146; γένυες Hipp. Art. 798; τρίγωνον Plat. Tim. 73 B; τὸ σῶμα ποιεῖν ἀστρ. Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 2; of timber, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 2: rigid, stiff, ἀστρ. ἐντέταται Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6. Adv. -βῶς, Ael. N. A. 2. 11.
 ἀστράβίζω, (ἀστράβη) to serve as a beast of burden, ἀστραβίζουσαι κάμηλοι Aesch. Supp. 285 (a dubious passage).
 ἀστραβιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, an instrument used in levelling, surveying, Inser. Att. in Böckh Urkund. p. 411, etc.
 ἀστράγαλιος χιτῶν, ὁ, tunica talaris, a long, flowing robe, Aquila V. T.
 ἀστράγαλη, ἡ, Ion. for ἀστράγαλος Anacr. 44.
 ἀστράγαλίξω, to play with ἀστράγαλοι, Plat. Lys. 206 E, Alc. 1. 110 B; also, ἀστρ. ἀρτοῖς Cratin. Πλουτ. 4, cf. Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 14.
 ἀστράγαλινος, ὁ, a gold-finch, elsewhere ποικιλίς, Opp. Ix. 3. 2.
 ἀστράγαλινος, εως, ἡ, a playing with ἀστράγαλοι, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 15.
 ἀστράγαλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἀστράγαλος, Poll. 6. 99.
 ἀστράγαλιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a dice-player; in pl., name of a Comedy by Alexander Aetolus.
 ἀστράγαλιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the dice, βόλος Eust. 1397. 47.
 ἀστράγαλις [ἰ], ἰδος, ἡ, like an ἀστράγαλος, a kind of iris, Galen.
 ἀστράγαλό-μαντις, ὁ, ἡ, divining from ἀστράγαλοι, Artemid. 2. 69.
 ἀστράγαλος [τρά], ὁ, (v. sub ὄστεον), one of the vertebrae, esp. of the

neck, Il. 14. 466, Od. 11. 65. II. the ball of the ankle joint, Lat. talus, Hdt. 3. 129: Theoc. 10. 36 compares pretty feet to ἀστράγαλοι, perhaps from their being well-turned, or (as the Schol.) from their whiteness. III. pl. ἀστράγαλοι, dice or a game played with dice, ἀμφ' ἀστραγάλοισι χολωθεῖς Il. 23. 88, cf. Hdt. 1. 94; ἀστρ. διάσειστοι Aeschin. 9. 9, Menand. Πωλ. 5; ἀστρ. μεμολιβδωμένοι loaded dice, Arist. Probl. 16. 3; cf. ἀρτιάζω:—they were at first made of knuckle-bones (often used by boys in their simple state, as in a Marble in the Brit. Mus.), cf. Lat. tali; but in time ἀστράγαλοι came to mean dice proper, —ἀντ. ἀστράγαλων κονδύλοισι παίζετε Pherecr. Δουλ. 9. The ἀστράγαλοι, however, continued to have only four flat sides, the two others being round. The flat sides were marked with pips; so that the side with one pip stood opposite to that with six, and that with three to that with four; the two and five were wanting. Dice marked on all the six sides were called κύβοι. In playing they threw four ἀστράγαλοι out of the palm of the hand or from a box (πύργος). The best throw (βόλος), when each die came up differently, was called Ἀφροδίτη, Lat. jactus Veneris, also Μίδας and Ἡρακλῆς; the worst, when all the dice came up alike, κύων, Lat. canis, canicula. The locus classicus on the subject is Eust. 1397. 34 sq. There was another game at dice called πενταθλίξειν (q. v.). Cf. Becker Gallus 1. p. 221 sq., Diet. of Antiqq. s. v. talus. IV. ἡ ἐκ τῶν ἀστραγάλων μᾶστιξ a scourge of strung bones, used like the knout, Luc. Asin. 38; called ἀστραγαλωτῆ μᾶστιξ in Crates Τολμ. 3, ubi v. Meineke; ἀστραγαλωτὸς ἰμάς in Posidon. ap. Ath. 153 A. V. a moulding in the capital of the Ionic column, Inser. Att. in C. I. 160. 35 sq. (§ 11), Vitruv. 3. 3; cf. Diet. of Antiqq. VI. a leguminous plant, Diosc. 4. 62. VII. a measure used by physicians.
 ἀστράγαλῶ, (ἀστράγαλος IV), to scourge, Eccl.
 ἀστράγαλῶδης, ἐς, shaped like an ἀστράγαλος, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 231.
 ἀστράγαλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, made of ἀστράγαλοι: v. sub ἀστράγαλος IV.
 ἀστράτος, α, ον, (ἀστρ) starry, Orac. ap. Porph. in Eus. P. E. 124 A.
 ἀστράλος, ὁ, = ψαρός, Thessal. word, acc. to Hesych.
 ἀστράπαλος, α, ον, of lightning, ἀνεμος α. a wind with thunder-storms, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 22, cf. Theophr. Fr. 6. 2, 8; ἀστρ. ὕδατα thunder-showers, Plut. 2. 664 D; Ζεὺς ἀστρ. Arist. Mund. 7, 2.
 ἀστράπευς, εως, ὁ, = ἀστεροπητής, Orph. H. 19. 5.
 ἀστραπή [ἄ], ἡ, = ἀστεροπή, στεροπή, a flash of lightning, lightning, βροντῆ καὶ ἀστραπή Hdt. 3. 86, etc.; βροντῆ δ' ἔρραγη δι' ἀστραπῆς Soph. Fr. 507; also in Prose, Plat. Tim. 68 A, Crat. 409 C, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 7, al.:—often in pl. lightnings, τὰς ἀστραπὰς τε καὶ κεραυνίους βολὰς Aesch. Theb. 430; τὰν πυρφόρων ἀστραπάνκράτη νέμων Soph. O. T. 201. 2. of a lamp, Aesch. Fr. 383, Ev. Luc. 11. 36. 3. metaph., ἀστραπὴν τιν' ὀμμάτων, of one greatly excited, Soph. Fr. 421; βλέπειν ἀστραπὰς Ar. Ach. 566; ἐκτυφλοῦν τιν' ἀστραπή [εἰμί] Antiph. Προγ. 1. 3.
 ἀστράπηβολέω, to hurl lightnings, Eust. 1060. 43.
 ἀστράπη-βόλος, ον, (βάλλω) hurling lightnings, Eumath. 197.
 ἀστράπηδόν, Adv. like lightning, Eus. P. E. 378 A.
 ἀστράπηλάτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) averting thunder, Tzetz.:—he has also the Verb -ηλατέω, but in signif. to hurl lightning.
 ἀστράπη-τόκος, ον, producing lightnings, Eccl.
 ἀστράπηφορέω, to carry lightnings, Ar. Pax 722.
 ἀστράπη-φόρος, ον, flashing, πῦρ Eur. Bacch. 3.
 ἀστράπιος, ον, = ἀστράπαλος, Orph. H. 15. 9.
 ἀστράπο-βλητος, ον, thunder-stricken, Byz.
 ἀστράπο-βολέω, to hurl lightnings, Eumath.
 ἀστράπο-βροντο-χάλαξο-ρειθρο-δάμαστον, ον, crushing with lightning, thunder, hail, and flood, Pseudo-Basil.
 ἀστράπο-ειδής, ἐς, like lightning, forked, Gloss.
 ἀστράπο-πληκτος, ον, lightning-stricken, Senec. Q. N. 1. 15.
 ἀστράπο-φρικτος, ον, thunderstruck, scared, Eccl.
 ἀστραπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, lightning, Schol. Il. 1. 580.
 ἀστράπτω (cf. στράπτω), impf. ἤστραπτον, Ion. and Ep. ἀστράπτεισκον Mosch. 2. 86: fut. ἀστράψω Nonn.: 2στ. ἤστραψα Hom., etc.:—Pass., plqpf. ἤστραπτο is f. l. for ἤστραπτε in Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 1:—Med., aor. subj. ἀστράψεται Aristid. 2. 391. To lighten, hurl lightnings, often of omens sent by Zeus, ἀστράπτων ἐπιδέξι' Il. 2. 353; Κρονίδης ἐνδέξια σήματα φαίνων ἀστράπτει 9. 237; ὡς δ' ὄτ' ἄν ἀστράπτη πόσις Ἥρης 10. 5; ἀστράψας δὲ μάλα μέγαλ' ἔκτυπε 17. 595; οὐλύμπιος ἤστραπτεν, ἔβροντα Ar. Ach. 531, cf. Vesp. 625. 2. impers., ἀστράπτει it lightens, ἤστραψε it lightened, οὐράνου δ' ἀπο ἤστραψε Soph. Fr. 507, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 21. II. to flash or glance like lightning, πᾶς γὰρ ἀστράπτει χαλινός Soph. O. C. 1067; κατάχαλκον ἀστρ. πεδίον gleams with brass, Eur. Phoen. 110; so, ἀστρ. χαλκῶ Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 1; of the eyes, εἶδον τὴν ὄψιν .. ἀστράπτουσαν Plat. Phaedr. 254 B; ἀστρ. ὄμμασι Xen. Cyn. 6, 15; of flowers, ἀνεμωνίδες ἀστράπτουσαι bright, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 C:—c. acc. cogn., ἐξ ὀμμάτων δ' ἤστραπτε .. σέλας (sc. Τυφῶν) flashed flame from his eyes, Aesch. Pr. 356; ἴμερον ἀστράπτουσα κατ' ὄμματος Anth. P. 12. 161; ἤστραψε γλυκὺ κάλλος Ib. 110. III. trans. to consume with lightning, Cratin. Δραπ. 4. 2. to illuminate, τι Musae. 276.
 ἀστρ-άρχη, ἡ, queen of stars, of the moon, Orph. H. 9. 10.
 ἀστρ-αῖα, ἡ, exemption from service, Ar. Pax 526. 2. a shunning of service, which at Athens was a heavy offence, liable to indictment, φεύγειν γραφὴν ἀστρατείας to be accused of it, Ar. Eq. 443; ἀστρατείας ἀλῶναι, ὀφλεῖν to be convicted of it, Lys. 140. 10, Andoc. 10. 22; also, αἱ τῆς ἀστρ. δίκαι Plat. Legg. 943 D, cf. Dem. 999. 6:—cf. Diet. of Antiqq. II. she that stops an invasion, of Artemis, Paus. 3. 25, 3. ἀ-στράτευτος [ἄ], ον, without service, and so, 1. exempt therefrom, Lys. 115. 26. 2. never having seen service, Ar. Vesp. 1117, Aeschin. 78. 41:—Adv. -τως, Poll. 1. 159.

ἀστρατηγισία, ἡ, incapacity for command, Dion. H. 9. 31.
 ἀστρατήγητος, ον, never having been general, Plat. Alc. 2. 142 A. 2. incapable of command, Cic. Att. 7. 13 a. II. without a general, Joseph. B. J. 2. 12, 4:—Adv. —τως, App. Civ. 1. 47.
 ἀστράφης, ἐς, =sq., in signif. 1. 3, Soph. Fr. 367:—also in signif. II, πύλαι Aristid. 1. 310:—in Hesych. also ἀστρεφής, ἐς.
 ἀστρεπτός, ον, not to be bent, not liable to warp, of wood, Theophr. (?) 2. without turning the back, like ἀστροφος, Theocr. 24. 94:—Adv. —τεί in Anth. P. 7. 436. 3. unbending, inflexible, rigid, δόγμα Anth. P. 7. 103, cf. 6. 71; cf. ἀστροφος. II. whence none return, Ἄιδης Lyc. 813.
 ἀστρητα, τά, some part of a chariot, Poll. 1. 143.
 ἀστρίζω, fut. ἴσω, (ἀστρίς) = ἀστραγαλίζω, Poll. 9. 99.
 ἀστρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the stars, Eust. Opusc. 264. 41:—ἡ —κή, astronomy or astrology, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 270, etc.
 ἀστριον, τό, Dim. of ἀστήρ, a small star, Byz.
 ἀστρίς, ἰος, ἡ, = ἀστράγαλος, Call. Fr. 238, 239:—also, ἀστρίχος, ὁ, Antiph. Ἐπιδ. 1.
 ἀστρο-βλήης, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, sun-stricken, paralysed, Lat. sideratus, Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 1.
 ἀστραβλησία, ἡ, prob. l. for —βολησία, q. v.
 ἀστρά-βλητος, ον, = ἀστροβλήης, blasted, Arist. Juvent. 6, 3, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 7.
 ἀστρο-βολέομαι, Pass. to be sun-stricken, blasted, Lat. siderari, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 2, etc.:—the Act. in Porph. V. Plotin. 10.
 ἀστρα-βολησία, ἡ, the state of an ἀστροβλήης, Lat. sideratio, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 4 (nisi legend. ἀστροβλησία).
 ἀστρα-βάλητος, ον, = ἀστροβλήης, Hesych. v. l. in Theophr. for —βλητος.
 ἀστρα-βαλία, ἡ, = ἀστραβλησία, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 2.
 ἀστρο-βολίζομαι, Pass. = ἀστροβολέομαι, Gloss.
 ἀστρο-βρόντης, ον, ὁ, thundering from above, epith. of Mithras, C. I. 6012.
 ἀστρο-γείτων, ον, gen. ονος, near the stars, κορυφαί Aesch. Pr. 721.
 ἀστρα-γαητεία, ἡ, astrological quackery, Cyrill.
 ἀστρο-δίαυτος, ον, living under the stars, i. e. in the open air, Orph. H. 11. 5 (unless ἀντροδ- should be read).
 ἀστρο-ειδής, ἐς, starlike, starry, Philo 1. 485; ἀστρ. περίοδος like that of the stars, Strabo 173.
 ἀστραθεάμων [α], ονος, ὁ, (θεάομαι) watching the stars: τέχνη ἄ. astronomy, Philostorg., etc.
 ἀστρα-θεσία, ἡ, the relative position of stars, Eccl. 2. a group of stars, constellation, Ath. 490 F.
 ἀστραθετέω, to class or group the stars (in constellations), Strabo 3.
 ἀστροθέτημα, τό, a group of stars, constellation, Suid. s. v. ἀστήρ.
 ἀστρο-θέτης, ον, ὁ, one who classes the stars, Orph. H. 64. 2.
 ἀστρο-θέτας, ον, astronomical, κανών Anth. P. 7. 683.
 ἀστρο-θύτης [ῥ], ον, ὁ, a star-worshipper, Diog. L. prooem. 8, Schol. Plat.: also ἀστρο-λάτρης, ον, ὁ, Byz.
 ἀστρο-κύων, υνος, ὁ, the dog-star, Horapollon 1. 3.
 ἀστρο-λάβρον, ἄργανον, τό, an astrolabe, Ptolem. Geogr. 1. 2, 2.
 ἀστρο-λέσχης, ον, ὁ, one who prates of stars, Nicet. Ann. 64 A:—Verb —λεσχέω, Ib. 100 D.
 ἀστρολογέω, to study or practise astronomy, Theophr. Sign. 1. 4, Sosip. Καταψ. 1. 15, Polyb. 9. 20, 5:—Pass., τὰ ἀστρολογούμενα astronomical treatises, Clem. Al. 757.
 ἀστρολόγημα, τό, astronomy, Tzetz. Lyc. 363.
 ἀστρολογία, ἡ, astronomy, Lat. astrologia, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 4, Isocr. 226 A; a branch of mathematics, Arist. Phys. 2. 2, 4, Metaph. I. 8, 17, cf. 2. 2, 23, al. 2. later, astrology, as opp. to astronomy, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 1.
 ἀστρολαγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for astronomy, Arist. An. Post. I. 13, 7; ἡ —κή (sc. ἐπιστήμη), = ἀστρολογία, Ib.; τὰ —κά Id. Cael. 2. 11, 3.
 ἀστραλόγος, ον, (λέγω) an astronomer, Lat. astrologus, = ἀστρονόμος Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 10, Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 1. 34. 2. later, an astrologer, = ἀστρομαντις, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 93, LXX.
 ἀστρο-μαντεία, ἡ, =sq., Diod. 36. 5.
 ἀστρο-μαντική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, astrology, Diod. 36. 5, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 132.
 ἀστρά-μαντις, εως, ὁ, an astrologer, Poll. 7. 188.
 ἀστραν, τό, (v. sub ἀστήρ) mostly in pl. the stars, Il. 8. 555, Od. 12. 312, Aesch. Pr. 458, Ag. 4, etc.; τοῦ κατ' ἀστρα Ζηνός = τοῦ ἐν οὐρανῷ Soph. Tr. 1106; ἀστρων εὐφρονή = εὐφρ. ἀστερέεσσα Id. El. 19, v. Dind. ad l.:—when in sing., like ἀστήρ, mostly of Sirius, Alcae. 39, Xen. Cyn. 4, 6, and freq. in Theophr.; or poet. of the Sun, Pind. O. 1. 9;—but seldom of any common star, cf. Galen. 17. 1, p. 16, Schol. Arat. 11; ἀστρα πλανώμενα or πλανητά, opp. to ἀπλανῆ, cf. Plat. Legg. 822 A, with Tim. 38 C, 40 B; to ἐνδεδεμένα, Arist. Cael. 2. 8, 7; ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀστροῖς at the times of the stars' rising or setting, Hipp. Aër. 286, Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 9; ἀστροῖς σημαίνεσθαι, τεκμαίρεσθαι, to guide oneself by the stars, Ael. N. A. 2. 7., 7. 48; cf. ἐκμετρέω. 2. metaph. of something brilliant, admirable, Anth. P. 7. 297., 9. 400, cf. Soph. El. 66.
 ἀστροναμέω, to be an ἀστρονόμος, study astronomy, Ar. Nub. 194, Plat. Theaet. 173 E; so in Med., Diog. L. 1. 34, Iambl. V. Pyth. 112:—Pass., ὡς νῦν ἀστρονομεῖται as astronomy is now practised, Plat. Rep. 530 C.
 ἀστρονόμημα, τό, observation of the stars; poet. of Thales, Timon ap. Diog. L. 1. 34.
 ἀστραναμία, ἡ, astronomy, Hipp. Aër. 281, Ar. Nub. 201, Plat., etc.
 ἀστραναμίζω, fut. σω, to study astronomy, Theophr. Char. 14.
 ἀστρονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in astronomy, Plat. Rep. 530 A, etc.; ἀστρονομικώτατον ἡμῶν Id. Tim. 27 A:—Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 4. 16. II. of questions, pertaining to astronomy, Plat. Prot. 315 C.
 ἀστρονόμος, ὁ, (νέμω) an astronomer, Plat. Rep. 531 A, etc.: cf. ἀστρολόγος.

ἀστροδρόμαι, Pass. to be decked with stars, starry, Simplic.
 ἀστρο-πληγος, ον, = ἀστροβλήης, Geop. 5. 36:—also —πληκτος, ον, Galen.
 ἀστρα-παλιέω, τι, to make a constellation of it, An. Ox. 3. 164.
 ἀστρα-παλιέω, to be busied with the stars, Favorin.:—also —πολιέω, Greg. Naz.
 ἀστράρ-ρῦσις, εως, ἡ, the course of the stars, Tzetz.
 ἀστρο-σκαπία, ἡ, the study of the stars, Byz.
 ἀστρο-ταξία, ἡ, a shooting of stars, Byz.
 ἀ-στρούθιστος, ον, not washed with στρούθιον (soap-wort), Diosc. 2. 84.
 ἀστρα-φαῖς or —φῦνης, ἐς, shining like a star, Eumolp. ap. Diod. 1. 11.
 ἀστρο-φάναξ, ἄκος, ὁ, an astrological charlatan, Nicet. Ann. 142 D.
 ἀστρα-φόρητος, ον, star-borne, Synes. H. 2. 15.
 ἀστρο-φόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing stars, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 23.
 ἀ-στραφος, ον, (στρέφω) without turning round or away, fixed, Lat. irretortus, ὄμματα Aesch. Cho. 99; ἀφέρπειν ἀστρ: to go away without turning back, Soph. O. C. 490; cf. ἀστρεπτος 2. 2. without turning or twisting, Plat. Polit. 282 D. II. without strophé, Hephaest. 126.
 ἀστρα-φύτευτας, ον, planted with stars, Manass. Chron. 132.
 ἀστρο-χίτων, ον, star-clad, of night, Orph. Arg. 511, 1026, Nonn.
 ἀστροδής, ἐς, = ἀστροειδής, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 73.
 ἀστρώος, α, ον, and in Gramm. ος, ον, = ἀστρικός, starry, οἶκος Anth. P. 9. 400; ἀστρ. ἀνάγκη the law of the stars, Ib. 505. 14.
 ἀστροπός, ὄν, v. sub ἀστεραπός.
 ἀστρωσία, ἡ, the practice of sleeping without bedding, in pl., Plat. Legg. 633 C.
 ἀ-στρωτος, ον, without bed or bedding, εὔδειν Epich. 19. 14, cf. Plat. Prot. 321 C, Polit. 272 A. 2. metaph. unsmoothed, rugged, πέδον Eur. H. F. 52. 3. of a horse, without saddle or trappings, Suid.
 ἄστνυ, τό; Ep. gen. εος, Att. εως, as always in Trag., for ἄστεως is never required by the metre, whereas ἄστεως (trisyll.) is necessary in Eur. Or. 761, Phoen. 842, El. 246, and is found in Att. Inscr.; it is a dissyll. in Eur. El. 298, Baceh. 840:—Att. pl. ἄστη Id. Supp. 952. A town, Lat. urbs, oppidum, Hom., etc., passim; ἄ. μέγα Πριάμοιο Il. 2. 332, al.:—the name of the town is oft. added in gen., Σουσίδος or Σούσων ἄ. the town of Susa, Aesch. Pers. 119, 535; ἄ. Θήβης Soph. O. C. 1372, Tr. 1154, etc. II. the Athenians called Athens ἄστνυ, as the Romans called Rome urbs, mostly without the Art. (as we speak of 'being in town,' 'going to town'), στυγῶν μὲν ἄ. Ar. Ach. 33; ἐξ ἄστεως νῦν εἰς ἀγρὸν χωρῶμεν Id. Fr. 169; ἔγημα . . ἀγροικος ὦν ἐξ ἄστεως I married a town girl, Id. Nub. 47; τῶν κατ' ἄστνυ πραγμάτων Menand. Γεωργ. 5; but also with the Art., πρὸς τὸ ἄ. Plat. Rep. 327 B, 328 C, al.:—ἄστνυ often means Athens as opp. to Peiræus or Phalerum, Id. Symp. 172 A, Dem. 460. 12, 18, Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 8, al.; ἄρχοντας ἐν ἄστει, opp. to ἐν Σαλαμῖνι, C. I. 108. 1, whereas in earlier times it was the lower town, as opp. to the Acropolis (often called πόλις, v. πόλις I. 1). III. a town or city in the material sense, opp. to πόλις, the city or civic body (Lat. civitas), v. πόλις III. IV. Adv. ἄστνυδε, v. sub voc. (The Ep. forms ἀνὰ ἄστνυ, κατὰ ἄστνυ, περὶ ἄστνυ, προτὶ ἄστνυ, etc., shew that in Homer's time it must have been ἴαστνυ, cf. C. I. 373, Theocr. 25. 45, and a gen. ἴαστιος occurs in a Boeot. Inscr. in C. I. 1569 c;—cf. Skt. vas (habitare), vâstu (domus), vastis, vastyam (domicilium); Goth. visan (μένειν); O. H. G. wist (mansio).)
 ἄστνυ-ἀναξ, ακτας, ὁ, lord of the city, epith. of certain gods, Aesch. Supp. 1019; in Hom. only as prop. n., Ashtanax, the son of Hector:—hence Adj. Ἄστνυανάκτηος, α, ον, Anth. P. 9. 351. II. by an obscene pun, = ἄστνυτος, Eust. 849. 54.
 ἀστνυ-βωώτης, ον, ὁ, (βοάω) crying or calling through the city, epith. of a herald, Il. 24. 701.
 ἀστνυγειτανέομαι, Dep.: ἀστ. χθόνα to dwell in a neighbouring land, Aesch. Supp. 286:—so, ἀστνυγειτινώσα πόλις neighbouring, C. I. 2820. A. 20.
 ἀστνυγειτονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or with neighbours, πόλεμος Plut. 2. 87 E.
 ἀστνυ-γείτων, ον, gen. ονος, near or bordering on a city, σκοπαί Aesch. Ag. 309; πόλις Hdt. 6. 99, cf. 9. 122, Eur. Hipp. 1161; πόλεμοι Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 11. 2. as Subst. a neighbour to the city, a borderer, Hdt. 2. 104., 5. 66, Thuc. 1. 15, etc.
 ἀστνυδε, Adv. into, to, or towards the city, Il. 18. 255, Od. 17. 5, etc., and in late Prose.
 ἀστνυ-δίκης, ον, ὁ, the Rom. Praetor urbanus, J. Lyd. de Mens. 1. 19.
 ἀστνυ-δρομέομαι, Pass., ἀστνυδρομουμένη πόλις filled with the turmoil of pursuers and pursued, etc., Aesch. Theb. 221.
 ἀ-στύλος, ον, without pillar or prop, οἶκος Anth. P. 7. 648, cf. Plin. N. H. 34. 19.
 ἀ-στύλωτας, ον, in Schol. Ael. to explain ἀνεργάτιστος.
 ἀστνυ-μέριμος, ον, caring for the city, Synes. 319 D.
 ἀστνυ-νίκας πόλις, ἡ, Athens the victorious city, Aesch. Eum. 915.
 ἀστνυνομέω, to be an ἀστυνόμος, Dem. 1461. 11, C. I. 2085 i, k, al.:—at Rome, to be Praetor, Dio C. 42. 22.
 ἀστνυνομία, ἡ, the office of ἀστυνόμος, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 5. 2. at Rome, the City Praetorship, Dio C. 42. 22.
 ἀστνυνομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ἀστυνόμος or his office, Plat. Rep. 425 D, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 21.
 ἀστνυνόμιον, τό, the court of the ἀστυνόμοι, Plat. Legg. 918 A.
 ἀστνυνόμας, ὁ, (νέμω) protecting the city, θεοί Aesch. Ag. 55; ἀγλαῖαι ἀστ. public festivals, Pind. N. 9. 74; δργαί ἀστ. the feelings of law-abiding or social life, Soph. Ant. 355. II. as Subst. a magistrate at Athens, who had the care of the police, streets, and public buildings; they were ten in number, five for the city and five for the Peiræus, Isae. 36. 40, Dem. 735. 10, and freq. in Plat. Legg., cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 272; also at other places, as Tenos, C. I. 203-206; cf. Böckh 2. pp. 89, 250. 2. in Roman history, used to translate Praetor urbanus, Dio

- C. 53. 2; (in 54. 32 ἀγορανόμος should prob. be read). III. in Byz., literally, a *city-dweller, citizen*.
- ἀστυόχος, *ον*, (ἔχω) *protecting the city*, τείχος Anth. P. 9. 764; μέριμνα Anth. Plan. 4. 36: cf. πολιούχος.
- ἀστυπολέω, *to go up and down in a city, live in it, lounge about the streets*, Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 129, Max. Tyr. 8. 9.
- ἀστυπολία, *ἡ*, *residence in a city*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 490. 34.
- ἀστυπόλος, *ον*, *living in a city*, Synes. 27 B:—also —πολίτης, *ὑ*, Byz.
- ἀστυρον, *τύ*, Dim. of ἀστυ, Call. Fr. 19, Nic. Al. 15.
- ἀστυτος, *ον*, *incapable of the act of στυεῖν*, Xenarch. Bouv. 1: hence ἀστυτίς, *ἰδος, ἡ*, Lat. *lactuca*, a lettuce, used as an anti-aphrodisiac, Lyc. ap. Ath. 69 E:—and Subst. ἀστυσία, *ἡ*, *impotence*, Dio C. 79. 16.
- ἀστυ-τριψ, *ἴβος, ὁ, ἡ*, (τρίβω) *always living in the city*, Critias 63, Philostr. 852; cf. οἰκότηριψ.
- ἀστυφέλικτος, *ον*, *unshaken, undisturbed*, βασιλεία Xen. Lac. 15, 7; θεός Call. Del. 26; Ἄιδης Epigr. Gr. 540. 3.
- ἀστυφέλος, *η, ον*, Theogn. 1040, *ος, ον*, Anth. P. 9. 413:—*not rugged*.
- ἀστυφός, *ον*, (στυφώ) *not astringent*, Alex. Trall. 2. 1, p. 41.
- ἀσσυγενής, *ἑς*, *not akin*, Hesych. s. v. ἀσσυγενής.
- ἀσσυγνωμόνητος, *ον*, =sq., Phintys ap. Stob. 74. 61.
- ἀσσυγνώμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, *not pardoning, relentless, merciless*, Dem. 547. 8, Plut. 2. 59 D:—*irreg. Sup. ἀσσυγνωμύτατος or -έστατος*, Phintys ap. Stob. 445. 38.
- ἀσσυγνωστός, *ον*, =foreg., Galen. 2. 7. Adv. —τως, Byz.
- ἀσσυγράφος, *ον*, *without bond*, δανείζεσθαι Diod. 1. 79.
- ἀσσυγύμναστος, *ον*, *unexercised*, Luc. Paras. 6.
- ἀσσυκάλυπτος, *ον*, *not covered up*, Byz.
- ἀσσυκατάβατος, *ον*, *not condescending*, Byz.
- ἀσσυκαταθετέω, *to withhold one's assent*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 157.
- ἀσσυκατάθετος, *ον*, *without assenting*, Aristocl. ap. Eus. P. E. 761 D, Philo 1. 287. Adv. —τως, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1057 A.
- ἀσσυκάταινος, *ον*, *not consenting*, Byz.
- ἀσσυκέραστος, *ον*, *unmixed, untempered*, Anth. P. 9. 180.
- ἀσσυκίνητος, *ον*, *without agitation*, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. p. 109.
- ἀσσυγκλειστός, *ον*, *not enclosed*, πλευραῖς Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 44.
- ἀσσυγκλωστός, *ον*, *not joined or twined together, incompatible*, κλώθειν τὰ ἀσ. Synes. 198 C; cf. Cic. Att. 6. 1.
- ἀσσυκοινώνητος, *ον*, *uncommunicated, incommunicable*, Epiphan.
- ἀσσυκόμιστος, *ον*, *not gathered in*, καρπός Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 10.
- ἀσσυγκράτος, *ον*, =ἀσσυκέραστος, *not mixed or blended, uncongenial*, Plut. 2. 418 D, cf. Wyttenb. ib. 134 D.
- ἀσσυγκρίτος, *ον*, *not to be compared, unlike*, Anth. P. 5. 65, Plut. Marcell. 17:—Adv. —τως, *without comparison*, Apollon. de Adv. 635. 2. *incomparable, surpassing*, Id. Dion. 47:—Adv. —τως, *incomparably*, C. I. 3493. 14. II. *antagonistic, of alien kind*, Plut. 2. 134 D.
- ἀσσυκρότητος, *ον*, v. ἀσσυκρότης.
- ἀσσυχριστός, *ον*, *unappointed*, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 2. 415 Dar.
- ἀσσυχῆτος, *ον*, *not confused*, Plut. 2. 735 B: *not mingled together*, Arr. Epict. 4. 11, 8. Adv. —τως, Ib. 4. 8, 20.
- ἀσσυχώρητος, *ον*, *unpardoned, unpardonable*, Diod. 1. 78, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 380. Adv. —τως, late Eccl.
- ἀσσυζευκτός, *ον*, *not paired*, Hesych. Adv. —τως, A. B. 456.
- ἀσσυζυγής, *ἑς*, =foreg.: *independent*, Greg. Nyss.:—also —υγος, *ον*, Apollon. Constr. 100. Adv. —τως, Archig. ap. Gal. 8. 625.
- ἀσσυζωός, *ον*, *not living together*, Dion. Ar.
- ἀσσυκος, *ον*, *without figs*, Tzetz.
- ἀσσυκοφάντητος, *ον*, *not plagued by informers, not calumniated*, Aeschin. 84. 44, Plut. 2. 756 D, Luc. Salt. 81. Adv. —τως, Plut. 2. 529 D.
- ἀσσυλαῖος, *α, ον*, *of an asylum*, θεός Plut. Rom. 9.
- ἀσσυλεί or —λί, Adv. of ἀσυλος, *inviolably*, v. sub ἀσπονδέι.
- ἀσσυλητος, *ον*, =ἀσσυλος 1, Eur. Hel. 449, Dio C. 75. 14.
- ἀσσυλία, *ἡ*, *inviolability*, i. e., 1. *safety to the person*, of suppliants, ἀσ. βροτῶν Aesch. Supp. 610; in Inscr. as a privilege bestowed on one who has deserved well of the state, εἰμὲν δ' αὐτῷ ἀπέλειαν καὶ ἀσ. καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν C. I. 1052, cf. 1335, 1542, al.; often in Delph. Inscr., Curtius 41 sq. 2. *sacredness, sanctity, inviolability of character*, ἀσ. ἱερέως Dion. H. 11. 25:—of a place of refuge, *sanctuary*, Polyb. 4. 74, 2.
- ἀσσυλλάλητος, *ον*, *not to be talked with*, Eccl.
- ἀσσυλληπτος, *ον*, *not conceiving*, Diosc. 4. 19.
- ἀσσυλληψία, *ἡ*, *inability to conceive, barrenness*, Diosc. 3. 41.
- ἀσσυλλόγηστος, *ον*, *not concluded by just reasoning, inconclusive, illogical*, Arist. An. Post. 2. 5, 2:—Adv. —τως, Ib. 1. 12, 7. 2. *unattainable by reasoning, incalculable*, Menand. Ξενολ. 2, Plut. 2. 24 B, 580 C. II. *act. not reasoning justly, unreasoning*, Arist. Phys. 1. 3, 1, Menand. Monost. 50; ἀσ. τοῦ συμφέροντος *not calculating it*, Joseph. A. J. 9. 12, 3:—Adv. —τως, Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 7; ἀσ. ἔχειν τινός Plut. Caes. 59.
- ἀσσυλος, *ον*, *safe from violence, inviolate*, ἐπεὶ πᾶν ἐστὶν ἀσυλον Parmen. 108: esp. of persons seeking protection, μενεῖς ἀσυλος Eur. Med. 728; ἐκπεπέτω ἀσυλον Plut. Legg. 866 D; of the persons of magistrates, Dion. H. 7. 45., 10. 39; τὸ ἀσυλον *the right of sanctuary*, C. I. 2557 B. 4, al. 2. c. gen., γόμων ἀσυλος *safe from marriage*, Eur. Hel. 61. II. of places, γῆν ἀσυλον παρασχεῖν *to make the land a refuge*, Id. Med. 387; ἱερὸν δ' ἀσυλον *νεύμισται* Polyb. 4. 18, 10, cf. C. I. 2715:—(hence Lat. *asylum*).
- ἀσσυλωτός, v. sub ἀτύλωτος.
- ἀσσυμβάμα, *τύ*, *not a σύμβημα or full predicate*, Prisc. 18. 1, 4.
- ἀσσυμβύσια, *ἡ*, *inconsistency, incongruity*, Jo. Chrys.
- ἀσσυμβύτος, old Att. ἀξύμβ-, *ον*, *not coming to terms*, τὸ ἀσύμβ. Thuc. 3. 46; ἀσ. ἐχθρός Philo 1. 223; ἀντίθεσις ἀσ. *irreconcilable*, Plut. 2. 946 E:—τραῦμα ἀσ. *a wound that will not heal*, Aretac. 97:—Adv. —τως ἔχειν *to be irreconcilable*, Plut. Cic. 46. II. *act. bringing no union*, Polyb. 15. 9, 1.
- ἀσσυμβίβαστος, *ον*, *not to be brought into union, reconciled or harmonized*, Eccl.
- ἀσσυμβλητος, *ον*, *incommensurate, incapable of combination*, Arist. Metaph. 12. 6, 2 and 4: of weights or measures, *not true according to the standard*, C. I. 123. 17: ἀσ. πρὸς . . Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 83. II. *not to be guessed, unintelligible, ἀξύμβλητον ἀνθρώπων μαθεῖν* Soph. Tr. 694, cf. Ael. N. A. 6. 60. III. *not to be met with, unsocial*, Soph. Fr. 350.
- ἀσσυβολέω, *to pay no contribution towards*, τινός Achill. Tat. 8. 17, dub.
- ἀσσυβολός, *ον*, *without contribution (συμβολαί)*, freq. in later Com.: I. of the dinner, δείπνον ἀσ. *to which no one brings anything*, Alex. Φυγ. 1, Amphisc. Incert. 3; δείπνων ἡδοναῖς ἀσσυβόλοις Timocl. Δρακοντ. 1. 10:—*metaph., ἀσ. βίος unsocial, solitary*, Plut. 2. 957 A. II. of persons, *not contributing to a feast, not paying one's scot or share*, Lat. *immunis*, δείπνα δειπνεῖν ἀσσυβόλον Aeschin. 11. 13, cf. Dromio Ψαλτρ. 1; ἀσ. κινεῖν ὑδόντας Timocl. Ἐπιστ. 1; the ἀσ. was to make up for his defect by wit, τὸν ἀσ. εὔρε γελοῖα λέγειν Anaxandr. Γερωντ. 2, cf. Terent. Phorm. 2. 2, 25; so Ctesibius said his philosophy gave him the privilege of ἀσσυβόλως δειπνεῖν, Ath. 162 F:—*granted as a privilege by the state*, ἔστω ἀσ. . . ἐν . . συνύδοις πόσαις C. I. 2271. 44.
- ἀσσυβούλευτος, *ον*, *unadvised, without counsel*, Basil.
- ἀσσυβούλος, *ον*, *unadvised, imprudent*, Eus. P. E. 349 A.
- ἀσσυμελής, *ἑς*, *with ill-proportioned limbs, deformed*, Tzetz.
- ἀσσυμετρία, *incommensurability*, Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 15, al. II. *disproportion, want of proportion or harmony*, Plat. Gorg. 525 A; πρὸς τι Arist. Cael. 4. 3, 5. III. *unseasonableness*, Tim. Locr. 102 B.
- ἀσσυμέτρος, old Att. ἀξ-, *ον*, *incommensurable, having no common measure*, τινι with a thing, Plat. Tim. 87 D, and oft. in Arist.; πρὸς τι Plut. Them. 22: *absol., ἀσ. ἡ διάμετρος καὶ ἡ πλευρά* Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 3. II. *wanting symmetry, disproportionate*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7, Arist. Poët. 25, 16, al.; ἀσ. πρὸς τι *disproportionate to it*, Id. Incess. An. 8, 2; ἀσ. οὐσία *excessive, enormous*, Plat. Legg. 918 B:—Adv. —τως, Attic. ap. Eus. P. E. 805 C. III. *c. inf. not of fit size to . .*, Arist. G. A. 1. 12, 4.
- ἀσσυμμίγης, *ἑς*, =sq., Cyrill.
- ἀσσυμμίκτος, *ον*, *not to be united*, Dion. H. de Comp. 22:—the Subst. —μῖξια, *ἡ*, Dion. Ar.
- ἀσσυμπάγης, *ἑς*, *not compact*, Luc. Gymn. 24.
- ἀσσυμπάθεια, *ἡ*, *want of fellow-feeling*, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 44.
- ἀσσυμπάθης, *ἑς*, *without fellow-feeling or sympathy*, τινι Plut. Cor. 21; πρὸς τινα Id. 2. 976 C. Adv. —θῶς, Diod. 13. 111.
- ἀσσυμπάθητος, *ον*, =foreg., Byz.
- ἀσσυμπέρατος, *ον*, *inconclusive*, Arist. Phys. 1. 3, 4.
- ἀσσυμπέραστος, *ον*, *unfinished*, Schol. Pind.
- ἀσσυμπερίφορος, *ον*, *unacquainted with*, πρὸς τι Philod. in Vol. Herc. Ox. 1. 58.
- ἀσσυμπλεκτός, *ον*, *unconnected*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 3.
- ἀσσυμπλήρωτος, *ον*, *not filled up, not fulfilled*, Diosc. 1. 89.
- ἀσσυμπλοκος, *ον*, *unconnected, absolute*, Philo 2. 19. Adv. —ως, A. B. 456.
- ἀσσυμππτωτός, *ον*, *not compressed or close*, Hipp. 47. 42.
- ἀσσυμπώρωτος, *ον*, (πωρούμαι) *not become callous; of fractured bones that have not united*, Diosc. 1. 155.
- ἀσσυμφάνης, *ἑς*, *invisible*, Arist. Mirab. 82, 2: *obscure*, Cyrill. Adv. —νῶς, *obscurely*, Suid.
- ἀσσυμφερόντως, Adv. *inexpediently*, Byz.
- ἀσσυμφθαστός, *ον*, (συμφθόνω) *inconvenient*, Byz.
- ἀσσυμφορία, *ἡ*, *uselessness*, Byz.
- ἀσσυμφορός, old Att. ἀξ-, *ον*, *inconvenient, inexpedient, useless*, Hes. Op. 780: c. dat. *inexpedient for, prejudicial to*, Hipp. Acut. 393, Eur. Tro. 491, Antipho 116. 11, Thuc. 3. 40; ἑς τι Id. 1. 32; πρὸς τι Id. 2. 91:—*Sup., ἀσσυμφορώτατον ὑμῖν ἔθος εἰσάγειν* Dem. 341. 20. Adv. —τως, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 1, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 13.
- ἀσσυμφυής, *ἑς*, *incompatible, unsuitable*, Plut. 2. 908 D, Clem. Al. 223.
- ἀσσυμφύλος, *ον*, *not akin, strange, unlike*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 11: *incompatible, unsuitable*, Plut. 2. 709 B, etc. Adv. —λως, Schol. II.
- ἀσσυμφυρτός, *ον*, *not mingled together*, Eccl.
- ἀσσυμφύτος, *ον*, *not grown together*, Hipp. 6. 22, Aretac. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 7.
- ἀσσυμφωνία, old Att. ἀξ-, *ἡ*, *want of harmony, discord*, Plat. Legg. 861 A. The Verb —φωνέω, cited from Plotin.
- ἀσσυμφωνος, old Att. ἀξ-, *ον*, *not agreeing in sound, not harmonious*, Plat. Rep. 402 D; χορδῆ Dion. H. de Comp. 11. 2. *metaph. discordant, at variance, τινι with another*, Plat. Gorg. 482 C; πρὸς ἀλληλοῦς Act. Ap. 28. 25:—Adv. —νως, Plat. Legg. 860 C. II. *not speaking the same language, πρὸς τινα* Id. Polit. 262 D, cf. Legg. 777 D; ἀσ. ταῖς διαλέκτοις Diod. 17. 53.
- ἀσσυμψηφός, *ον*, *not agreeing with, τινος* Plut. Dio 30, Schäf.
- ἀσσυψηφίτος, *ον*, *uncontracted*, Eust. 50. 36. Adv. —τως, Id. 16. 32.
- ἀσσυναίσθητος, *ον*, *not perceptible*, Byz.
- ἀσσυνακόλουθος, Att. ἀξ-, *ον*, *without attendants*, Antiph. Ἄθαμ. 1.
- ἀσσυνακτός, *ον*, *incompatible, incoherent, illogical*, Philodem. in Gomperz Herk. Stud. 1. 18, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 137, Epict. Ench. 44. II. in Eccl. *excluded from the Holy Communion (σύναξις)*.
- ἀσσυναλγής, *ἑς*, *without compassion*, Cyrill.
- ἀσσυνάλειπτος, *ον*, (συναλείφω) *without synaloephé*, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 7. 15:—Adv. —τως, Eust. 19. 39, Schol. Ven. 11. 3. 150. II. in Eccl. *without confusion*.

ἀσυνάλλακτος, *ov*, without social relations, Plut. 2. 416 F.—The Subst. —ἀξία, ἡ, in Stob. Ecl. 2. 320.
 ἀσυνάντητος, *ov*, not to be met, unsocial, Hesych.
 ἀσύναπτος, *ov*, unconnected, Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 6; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Id. An. Pr. 1. 25, 5.
 ἀσύναρθρος, *ov*, without the article, in Gramm., as Apollon. de Constr. 101. Adv. —θρως, Schol. II. 2. 1.
 ἀσυνἀρίθμητος, *ov*, not to be reckoned with another, ἐτέρω Cyrill.
 ἀσυνάρμοστος, *ov*, unfitting, unsuitable, Plut. 2. 709 B.
 ἀσυναρτησία, ἡ, incongruity, inconsistency, Epiphan.
 ἀσυνάρτητος, *ov*, not united, unconnected, incoherent, Dion. H. de Thuc. 6. II. in Metre, ἀσυνάρτητοι are verses compounded of heterogeneous parts, Hephaest. 15, Herm. El. Metr. p. 588.
 ἀσυνάφης, ἐς, = ἀσύναπτος, Cyrill. c. Jul. 122 B.
 ἀσύνδετος, *ov*, unconnected, loose, unattached, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30, Plut. 2. 386 A. II. of language, without conjunction, Arist. Interpr. 5, 2, cf. Rhet. 3. 12, 4; (but Ib. 3. 6, 6, ἀνευ μὲν συνδέσμων, μὴ ἀσύνδετα δὲ without conjunction, but not without connexion); τὸ ἀσ. in Rhet. a style without conjunctions:—so Adv. —τως, Philostr. 503.
 ἀσύνδηλος, *ov*, strengthd. for ἀδηλος, Plut. Lyc. 28.
 ἀσυνδρομία, ἡ, unwillingness, inability to come together, Theod. Stud.
 ἀσυνδύαστος, *ov*, unpaired, without union, Greg. Nyss. II. Adv. —τως, without coition, Walz Rhett. 3. 731.
 ἀσυνέθιστος, *ov*, unusual, Byz.
 ἀσυνειδησία, ἡ, want of sense, Jo. Chrys.
 ἀσυνείδητος, *ov*, (συνείδων) not privy to a thing: Adv., ἀσυνειδήτως τοῖς ἄλλοις, Lat. clam ceteris, Plut. 2. 214 E. II. unwise, Jo. Chrys.:—Adv. foolishly, rashly, Athanas.
 ἀσυνείκαστος, *ov*, not to be compared, incommensurate, φέρτος Epiphan. 1. 477. 2. not to be guessed, unintelligible, Schol. Soph. Tr. 694.
 ἀσυνείσφορος, *ov*, contributing nothing, εἰς τι Walz Rhett. 3. 573.
 ἀσυνέλευστος, *ov*, inconvenient, unsuitable, Apollon. Pron. 57 A.
 ἀσυνέμπτωτος, *ov*, not coincident, varying, Eust. 879. 30, etc.
 ἀσυνέξωστος, *ov*, not to be thrust from his position, of an athlete, C. I. 5912-14.
 ἀσύνεργος, *ov*, not affording help, Ael. N. A. 11. 40.—Also —γητος, *ov*, Matthaei Medic. 331.
 ἀσυνεσία, old Att. ἀξ-, ἡ, (ἀσύνετος) want of understanding, witlessness, stupidity, Eur. Phoen. 1727, Thuc. 1. 122; opp. to σύνεσις, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 10, 1.
 ἀσυνετέω, to be without understanding, Hipp. Fract. 767, etc. A form ἀσυνέτημι occurs in Alcae. (18 Bgk.), as restored by Ahrens (10) from A. B. 1045. Also ἀσυνετίζομαι, Incert. V. T.
 ἀσυνετο-ποιός, *ov*, nonsensical, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1319.
 ἀσύνετος, old Att. ἀξ-, *ov*, void of understanding, unwise, witless, stupid, Hdt. 3. 81, Hipp. Fract. 772, Eur. Or. 493, Thuc. 1. 142, etc.; φρὴν ἀξ. Ar. Av. 456; τί τὰδ' ἀσύνετα; what folly is this? Eur. Hel. 352:—Adv. —τως, Plut. 2. 141 B. 2. ἀσ. τινος not able to understand a thing, Plut. 2. 713 B, cf. Heraclit. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 6. II. not to be understood, unintelligible, Eur. Ion 1205, Phoen. 1731.
 ἀσυνεχής, ἐς, not continuous; of winds, variable, Theophr. Fr. 5. 11.
 ἀσυνηγόρητος, *ov*, undefended, Basil.:—also ἀσυνήγορος, Id.
 ἀσυνήθεια, ἡ, want of use or experience, Arist. Metaph. I (min.): 3, 1, Theophr. H. P. 9. 17, 2; ἀσ. τοῦ δικολογεῖν inexperience in . . . , Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 38, cf. Polyb. 15. 32, 7.
 ἀσυνήθης, ἐς, gen. eos, unaccustomed, χῶρος Emped. 17; τὰ ἀσυνήθη Hipp. Aph. 1246; ἀσυνήθες τοῖς ζώοις τὸ πίνειν Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 13. II. of persons, unaccustomed, inexperienced, Hipp. l. c.; τινός in a thing, Polyb. 10. 47, 7; c. inf., ἀσ. ὁρᾶσθαι Dion. H. 8. 44:—Adv. —θως, Plut. 2. 678 A. 2. unacquainted with others, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6, 5.
 ἀσυνήμων, old Att. ἀξυν-, *ov*, = ἀσύνετος, Aesch. Ag. 1060:—ἀσυνημονέω = ἀσυνετέω, Tzetz.
 ἀσυνθεσία, ἡ, breach of covenant, transgression, LXX (Ezr. 9. 2, 4). II. a being uncompounded, Apollon. Pron. 39 B.
 ἀσυνθετέω, to break covenant, be faithless, LXX (Ps. 72. 15, al.).
 ἀσύνθετος, old Att. ἀξ-, *ov*, (συντίθημι) uncompounded, Plat. Phaedo 78 C, Theaet. 205 C, Arist. Pol. 1. 1, 3, al., and often in Gramm.:—Adv. —τως, Eust. 17. 6. II. (συντίθεμαι) bound by no covenant, disorderly, ὁ δὴ μὸς ἐστὶν ὕχλος, ἀσυνθετώτατον πρᾶγμα τῶν ἀπάντων Dem. 383. 6, cf. Ep. Rom. 1. 31:—Adv. —τως, Justin. M.
 ἀσυνθηκέω, Symm. V. T.; —θηκος, *ov*, Onosand. 37; = ἀσυνθετέω, —θετος.
 ἀσυννεφής, ἐς, unclouded, Schol. Pind.
 ἀσύννοος, *ov*, contr. —vous, *ov*, unconsidered, Plat. Soph. 267 D.
 ἀσυνόδευτος, *ov*, unaccompanied, Eccl. II. act. not accompanying, that goes not with one, Eccl.
 ἀσυναίκιστος, *ov*, sparsely inhabited, Nicet. Ann. 97 D.
 ἀσύνοπτος, *ov*, not easily perceived, opp. to εὐσύνοπτος, Aeschin. 47. 31.
 ἀσυνουσίαστος, *ov*, without sexual intercourse, Jo. Chrys.
 ἀσύντακτος, old Att. ἀξυντ-, *ov*, not ranged together; of soldiers, not in battle-order, opp. to συντεταγμένοι, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 16; c. dat. not ranked on an equality with . . . , Greg. Nyss. 2. undisciplined, disorderly, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 21; ἀξ. ἀναρχία Thuc. 6. 72; ἡ πρόνοια τυφλῶν τι κἀσύντακτον Nicostr. ap. Ath. 693 A:—Adv. —τως, Plut. Nic. 3. 3. not combined in society, opp. to ἀθρως, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 45. 4. loosely put together, ill-proportioned, σῶμα Id. Cyn. 3, 3. 5. ungrammatical, irregular, Choerob. 2. 486:—but of books, not comprehended in a list, Diog. L. 9. 46. 6. not put on the tax-roll, free from public burdens, Dem. 170. 19. II. act. not having composed a speech, without premeditation, unprepared, Plut. 2. 6 D.

ἀσυνταξία, ἡ, want of arrangement, confusion, Apollon. de Pron. 16 A: irregularity, Choerob. 2. 488.
 ἀσυντέλεστος, *ov*, incomplete, C. I. 2058 B. 57, Diod. 4. 12, Plut.
 ἀσυντελέω, to be useless, Eccl.
 ἀσυντελής, ἐς, not contributing, useless, Themist. 352 C, Synes: Adv., ἀσυντελῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τινὰς Schol. Pind. O. 3. 81. II. = ἀσυντέλεστος, βίος M. Anton. 3. 8.
 ἀσύντονος, *ov*, not strained, slack:—Adv., —ως, lazily, Sup. —ώτατα, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 31.
 ἀσύντρητος, *ov*, not pierced, imperforate, Galen. 19. 438.
 ἀσύντριπτος, *ov*, not rubbed to pieces, Philo Belop. p. 60, Origen.
 ἀσύντροχος, *ov*, not concurrent, Eust. Opusc. 122. 53.
 ἀσυνύπαρκτος, *ov*, not coëxistent, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 202.
 ἀσυρής, ἐς, lewd, filthy, ἄνθρωπος Polyb. 4. 4, 5; βίος Id. 18. 38, 7; also in LXX and Hesych. (Hellenistic word, of uncertain origin:—perhaps from ἀνασύρω.)
 ἀσύρρηκτος, *ov*, not burst or rent, late Medic.
 ἀσυσκέυαστος, *ov*, not arranged, not ready, Xen. Oec. 8, 13.
 ἀσυσκίαστος, *ov*, not to be kept in the shade, Jo. Chrys.
 ἀσυστάσια, ἡ, want of union, confusion, Archigen. ap. Galen. 8. 626.
 ἀσυστάτέω, to be inconsistent, A. B. 494. 2. act. to throw into confusion, Manass. Amat. 5. 7.
 ἀσύστατος, old Att. ἀξύστ-, *ov*, (συνίσταμαι) not holding together, having no cohesion or consistency, γῆ Plat. Tim. 61 A; ὑδῶρ Plut. 2. 949 B, etc.; τὸ ἀσ. want of cohesion, Id. 2. 697 A; γάλα ἀσ. els τυρὸν ἴκω will not curdle, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 13. 2. metaph. incoherent, incongruous, irregular, Lat. dispar sibi, of Aeschylus, Ar. Nub. 1367; and in Aesch. himself, ἀξύστ. ἄλγος may have a similar sense, transcendent misery, Ag. 1467; in Xenarch. Bouv. I, Meineke restores ἀσυστάτοισι . . . τύχαις, for ἀσυντάτοισι. 3. without law or order, Plut. 2. 963 F, etc.:—Adv. —τως, confusedly, Epiphan.
 ἀσύστροφος, *ov*, not compressed, Hipp. 272: of style, like ἀφυγκρότητος, not condensed, Dion. H. de Dinarch. p. 646. II. careless, Eccl.—The Verb ἀσυστροφέω, and Subst. —φία, ἡ, Eccl.
 ἀσύφη, ἡ, a kind of κασία, prob. l. in Diosc. 1. 12.
 ἀσύφηλος [ῥ], *ov*, vile, mean, of no account, ὡς μ' ἀσύφηλον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔρεξεν, ὡσεὶ τιν' ἀτίμητον μετανάστην Il. 9. 647: low, paltry, οὐπω σεῦ ἄκουσα κακὸν ἔπος, οὐδ' ἀσύφηλον 24. 767:—Adv. meanly, Diu. ap. Stob. 408. 53. 2. perhaps act. slighting, dishonouring, degrading, Q. Sm. 9. 521. (Curt. considers it as a compd. of a privat., and the same Root as ὀπός, Lat. sucus, sapor, so that the orig. sense would be insipid.)
 ἀσυχαιός, ὀσυχίμος, Dor. for ἡσυχ-
 ἀσφύγης, ἐς, not to be sacrificed, Philo 2. 323.
 ἀσφάδαστος [ἀδ], *ov*, without convulsion or struggle, esp. in dying, Aesch. Ag. 1293, Soph. Aj. 833:—cf. σφαδάζω.
 ἀσφάκελιστος, *ov*, not gangrened or mortified, Hesych.
 ἀσφακτος, *ov*, unslaughtered, Eur. Ion 228.
 ἀσφάλαθος, ἀσφάραγος, v. sub ἀσπ-
 ἀσφάλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, collat. form of ἀσπάλαξ, a mole, Babr. 108. 13.
 ἀσφάλεια, gen. ὁ, Ion. ης, ἡ, (ἀσφάλῃς) security against stumbling or falling, ἀσφ. πρὸς τὸν πηλὸν Thuc. 3. 22: steadfastness, stability, ἀσφαλεία . . . ἀνὸρθωσον πόλιν raise up the city, so that it stand fast, Soph. O. T. 51; κατασκευάζειν τὴν τῆς πόλεως ἀσφ. Arist. Pol. 6. 5, 2. 2. assurance from danger, personal safety, Lat. securitas, Aesch. Supp. 495, etc.; τηρεῖν ἀσφ. ἐπιβουλής Antipho 117. 15; ἀσφ. τινος precaution regarding it, Andoc. 27. 37, cf. Thuc. 4. 68., 8. 4; ἡ ἰδία ἀσφ., opp. to ἡ τῆς πόλεως κίνδυνος, Lys. 187. 20; δεηθεὶς τῆς ἀσφ. ἐτυχε α safe-conduct, Hdt. 3. 7; ἀσφ. διδόναι, παρέχειν Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 2, Cyr. 4. 5, 28;—often with Preps., ἀσφαλείης εἵνεκεν Hdt. 4. 33; ἀσφαλείας οὐνεκα Ar. Av. 293; δι' ἀσφαλείας οἰκεῖν Thuc. 1. 17; ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ καθιστάναι τινά Isocr. 194 D; ἐν ἀσφ. καταστήναι Xen. Hier. 2, 10; κατ' ἀσφάλειαν in safety, Thuc. 4. 128; μετ' ἀσφαλείας Id. 1. 120, Plat.:—pl., ἀσφάλεια seasons of safety, Isocr. 163 C. 3. assurance, certainty, ἀσφ. πολλὴ μὴ ἀν ἔλθειν αὐτοῦς Thuc. 2. 11; cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 5. 4. ἀσφάλεια λόγου the convincing nature, certainty of an argument, Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 15; cf. Ev. Luc. 1. 4; v. sub ἀσφαλῆς 1. 4. 5. as law-term, a security, bond, Arr. Epict. 2. 13, 7.
 Ἀσφάλειος, *ov*, (with collat. form —λιος) epith. of Poseidon, the Securer, Ar. Ach. 682, Paus. 7. 21, 7, Plut. Thes. 36.
 ἀσφύλης, ἐς, (σφάλλομαι, σφαλῆναι):—not liable to fall, immovable, steadfast, stable, in Hom. only once as Adj. (cf. infr. 11), θεῶν ἔδος ἀσφαλῆς Od. 6. 42, cf. Hes. Th. 128; then in Hdt., Pind. and all authors; ἀσφαλῆ θεῶν νόμιμα Soph. Aut. 454; ἀσφ. ὑ νοῦς Id. Fr. 322, etc. 2. of friends and the like, unfailing; trusty, safe, Lat. tutus, cautus, οὐ γὰρ οἱ . . . εὐρύνωτοι φῶτες ἀσφαλέστατοι Soph. Aj. 1251; ἀσφ. στρατηλάτης Eur. Phoen. 599, cf. Thuc. 1. 69, Plat. Soph. 231 A: c. inf., φρονεῖν γὰρ οἱ ταχεῖς οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς the hasty in counsel are not safe, Soph. O. T. 617; σώζειν . . . ἀσφαλέσταται Eur. I. T. 1062:—so of things, sure, certain, Thuc., etc. 3. assured from danger, safe, unharmed, Lat. tutus, securus, ἀσφ. αἰών Pind. P. 3. 153; ἀσφαλεῖ σὺν ἐξύδω Soph. O. C. 1288; ἀσφ. ὄρος Xen. Rep. Lac. 12, 1; ὑδός Id. Hell. 5. 4, 51; ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ in safety, Thuc. 8. 39, Xen.; ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ βίου Eur. Hipp. 785; so, μένειν ἐν τῷ ἀσφ. Xen. An. 7. 4, 8; ἐξ ἀσφαλοῦς from a place of safety, Id. Eq. Mag. 4, 16; τοῦ ἀσφαλέος εἵνεκεν Hdt. 1. 109; τὸ ἀσφαλῆς = ἀσφάλεια Thuc. 6. 55, etc.; ἀσφαλῆς [ἔστι], c. inf., it is safe to . . . , Ar. Av. 1489, Eur. Phoen. 891, Plat., etc.; φεύγειν αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλέστερον Xen. An. 3. 2, 19. 4. ἀσφ. βήτωρ a convincing speaker, Id. Meni. 4. 6, 15; cf. ἀσφάλεια 4. II. Ep. Adv. ἀσφαλέως ἔχειν or μένειν to be, remain fast, firm, steady, Hom.; so also neut. ἀσφαλῆς used as Adv., Id.; ἀσφ. ἀγορεύει without faltering, con-

tinually, Od. 8. 171 (ubi v. Nitzsch, cf. *μειλίχιος*), Hes. Th. 86: Hom. also joins ἔμπεδον ἀσφαλῆως, *without fail for ever, for ever and aye*, Il. 13. 141, Od. 13. 86; still further strengthd., ἔμπεδον ἀσφαλῆς ἀέϊ Il. 15. 683.—The Att. Adv. ἀσφαλῶς is used in all senses of the Adj., *in safety, with certainty*, Soph. O. T. 613; ἀσφ. βουλευεῖν Andoc. 28. 1; ἀσφ. ἔχει Hdt. 1. 86; c. inf., Lys. 178. 15:—Comp. —ἐστέρον, Hdt. 2. 161, Plat. Phaedo 85 D; but —εστέρωσ Hipp. Protrh. 100, Thuc. 4. 71; Sup. —έστατα, Hipp. Protrh. 105, Plat. Rep. 467 E.

ἀσφαλίζω, Polyb. 18. 13, 3; but mostly in Med., fut. —αῖμα Diod., Joseph.: pf. ἠσφάλισμαι Polyb. 5. 43, 6: aor. ἠσφαλισάμην Id.; also ἠσφαλίσθην Id. 5. 7, 12:—but some of these tenses are used in pass. sense, v. infr. To make safe, secure, fortify, τὸν τόπον Polyb. 18. 13, 3, etc.

2. more often in Med. = Act. to secure, τὰς πλευράς, τὴν χῶραν, etc., Id. 1. 22, 10, etc.; ἀσφαλίζεσθαι πύδας εἰς τὸ ξύλον to make them fast, Act. Ap. 16. 24; hence in Byz. to imprison. 3. ἀσφαλίζομαι also as Pass. to be made secure, to be fortified, Polyb. 1. 42, 7., 4. 70, 9, etc.

II. in Med. also to make oneself safe against, to ward off, τὰς καταφορὰς τῶν μαχαίρων Id. 6. 23, 4, cf. 9. 3, 3.—The word is ἄσφαρον acc. to A. B. 456.

Ἄσφάλιος, collat. form of Ἀσφάλειος (q. v.), Opp. H. 5. 680.

ἀσφάλις, εὖς, ἡ, a securing, assurance, Byz.

ἀσφάλισμα, τό, in Byz. law, a guarantee: generally a security, Jo. Chrys.

ἀσφαλιστός, ὄν, made secure, Hdn. Epim. 178.

ἀσφαλτίας, ὄν, ἄ, (a priv., σφάλω) not failing, σφόνδυλος ἀσφ. the lowest vertebra, Poll. 2. 179 (with v. l. —τίτης).

ἀσφαλτίζω, to be like asphalt, cited from Diosc.

ἀσφάλτιον, τό, a kind of trefoil, so called from its bituminous smell, Diosc. 3. 123.

ἀσφαλτίτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. —ίτις, ἰδος, of asphalt, bituminous, βῶλος Strabo 316; λίμνη Ἄ. the Dead Sea, Diod. 19. 98.

ἀσφαλτό-πισσα, ἡ, = πισσάσφαλτος, LXX (Ex. 2. 3).

ἀσφαλτος, ἡ, asphalt, bitumen, forming in lumps (θρόμβοι) on the surface of some waters, as on those of the Is near Babylon, Hdt. 1. 179; and at Ardericca near Susa, Id. 6. 119; ἀσφ. ὀρυκτή Arist. Mirab. 127:—also ἀσφαλτον, τό, Hipp. Aër. 284, Tim. Locr. 99 C. II. a kind of petroleum, Diosc. 1. 99. (Not a Greek word; Philo, I. 420, erroneously derives it from σφάλω.)

ἀσφαλτώ, to smear with asphalt, LXX (Gen. 6. 14).

ἀσφαλτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) full of or like asphalt, Arist. Sens. 5, 25, Strabo 316, etc. Adv. Comp. —εστέρωσ, Origen.

ἀσφάλτωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a plastering with asphalt, Cyrill.

ἀσφᾶρᾶγέω, (a euphon. σφαραγέω) to resound, clang, of armed men, Theocr. 17. 94; but Meineke ἀμφαγέρονται (restoring μιν, for οἱ, in the line before).

ἀσφαραγία, ἡ, the asparagus-plant, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 2.

ἀσφᾶρᾶγος [φᾶ], ὄ, = φάρυγξ, the throat, gullet, Il. 22. 328.

ἀσφᾶρᾶγος, ὄ, asparagus, Cratin. Incert. 135, Antiph. Incert. 37, Amips. Incert. 3, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 4, etc. II. the tender shoot of other plants, eaten like asparagus, Nic. Th. 883, Anth. P. 11. 325, Galen.; cf. Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 6., 6. 4, 1.—The form in φ is recognised as Att.; in later writers the form in π prevails, Phryn. 110, A. B. 24, 28, etc. (Prob. from same Root as σπαργᾶω, σφριγᾶω, with a prefixed.)

ἀσφᾶρᾶγωνία, ἡ, a wreath of asparagus, Plut. 2. 138 C.

ἀσφηλος, ὄν, immovable, Hesych. (Prob. from σφάλω, ἔσφηλα.)

ἀσφι, ἄσφε, Aeol. for σφί, ἀφέ, v. sub ἀφείς.

ἀσφικτος, ὄν, not to be bound, loose, Galen. 12. 373.

ἀσφοδέλιος, ἡ, ὄν, of asphodel, ναῦς ἄ. a ship built of asphodel stalks, Luc. V. H. 2. 26.

ἀσφοδέλιος, ὄ, asphodel, king's-spear, a plant of the lily kind, the roots of which were eaten, Hes. Op. 41, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 7., 7. 13, 2 sq., Theocr. 7. 68, etc.; σφοδέλιος (sic) Ar. in Mein. Fr. 2. p. 1198. II. oxyt., as Adj., ἀσφοδέλιος λειμών the asphodel mead, which the shades of heroes haunted, Od. 11. 539., 24. 13; generally, a flowery mead, h. Hom. Merc. 221, 344.

ἀσφοδέλιος, ες, (εἶδος) like asphodel, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 9.

ἀσφράγιστος [ᾶ], ὄν, unsealed, Suid.: in Eccl. unbaptized, Greg. Naz.

ἀσφυκτώ, to be without pulsation, Diosc. praef.

ἀσφυκτος, ὄν, (σφύζω) without pulsation, lifeless, Anth. P. 11. 211; metaph. of the mind, without vehement impulse, calm, Plut. 2. 446 D; moderate, languid, Ib. 500 C. II. act. causing no violent pulsation, Ib. 132 D.

ἀσφυξία, ἡ, a stopping of the pulse, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 11.

ἀσχαδής, ες, (αχάζω) not to be restrained, Aesch. (Fr. 363) ap. E. M.

ἀσχαδῶ, only used in pres., of which Hom. has these irreg. forms, 3 sing. ἀσχαλάα, 3 pl. ἀσχαλώσι, inf. ἀσχαλάαν, part. ἀσχαλάων: imperat. ἀσχάλα Archil. 60:—the form ἀσχάλλω occurs once in Hom. (ἀσχάλλης Od. 2. 193), and is the form chiefly used by Trag. (Eur. I. A. 920 has ἀσχαλάαν, cf. συνασχαλάω), but is rare in good Att. Prose, as Xen. Eq. 10, 6, Dem. 555. 26; impf. ἠσχαλλον Hes. Fr. 37 (67), Hdt. 3. 152., 9. 117; imper. ἀσχαλλε Theogn. 219; 3 sing. fut. ἀσχαλεῖ (as L. Dind. for —αλᾶ) Aesch. Pr. 764, cf. 161, 243. To be distressed, grieved, absol., ἀσχαλάαν παρὰ νηυσί Il. 2. 297, cf. 22. 412, etc.: the cause of distress is added by Hom. either in part., μένων ἀσχαλάα Il. 2. 293, cf. Od. 1. 304; ἦν κε (sc. θῶην) τίνων ἀσχάλλης 2. 193; or in gen., ἀσχαλάα δὲ πᾶσι βίοντον κατεδόντων to be vexed because of . . ., 19. 159; κτήσιος ἀσχαλώων, τὴν οἱ κατέδουσαν Ἀχαιοί Ib. 534; later in dat., ἀσχ. τινί at a thing, Archil. l. c., Aesch. Pr. 764, Eur. I. A. 920; also, ἐπὶ τῷ δίδουσι δίκην ἀσχάλλειν Dem. l. c.; πρὸς τι Longus 3. 8; also c. acc., ἀσχάλλειν θάνατον Eur. Or. 785.

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ἀσχετος, Ep. also ἀάσχετος, ὄν, (σχεῖν) not to be held in or checked, irrepressible, ungovernable, πένθος . . . ἀσχετον, οὐκ ἐπιεικτὸν Il. 16. 549; ἀάσχετον ἴκετο πένθος 24. 708; μένος ἀσχετοι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν resistless in might, Od. 3. 104; μητρὸς ται μένος ἐστὶν ἀάσχετον οὐδ' ἐπιεικτὸν Il. 5. 892. Adv. —τως, Plat. Crat. 415 D: but also ἀσχετον, —τα, as Adv., Ap. Rh. 4. 1738, 1087.

ἀσχημάτιστος, ὄν, unformed, without form or figure, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C, Arist. Phys. 1. 7, 12. II. without figure of speech, Dem. Phal. 67:—Adv. —τως, Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 11.

ἀσχημονέω, to behave unseemly, disgrace oneself, to be put to shame, Eur. Hec. 407, Cratin. Παν. 4, Plat. Rep. 506 D, etc.: also, ἀσχ. ἄλλα ἄ . . ., Dem. 609. 17; ἀσχ. τὰ δεινύτατα, Id. 1396. 26; μηδὲν ἀσχ. Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 10;—c. part., Plut. 2. 178 D.—Pass., πολλὰ ἀσχημονεῖται many unseemly things are done, Dion. H. 2. 26.

ἀσχημόνημα, τό, an act of indecency, Nicet. Ann. 94 B.

ἀσχημόνησις, εὖς, ἡ, = ἀσχημοσύνη, Symm. V. T.

ἀσχημος, ὄν, late form for ἀσχήμων, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 6.—Sup. —ότατος, Diog. L. 2. 88. Adv. —μως, Byz.

ἀσχημοσύνη, ἡ, want of form, ἀσχ. καὶ ἀμορφία Arist. Phys. 1. 7, 8, cf. 1. 5, 5.

2. disfigurement, τοῦ προσώπου, in playing on the flute, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 14: ungracefulness, Plat. Symp. 196 A. II. in moral sense, ill behaviour, indecorum, Id. Rep. 401 A, etc.

ἀσχήμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, (σχήμα) without form or figure, misshapen, ugly, Hipp. Art. 796. II. unseemly, shameful, Lat. turpis, opp. to εὐσχήμων, Eur. Hel. 299, Plat. Phil. 46 A, al. 2. of persons, ἀσχ. γενέσθαι to be indecorous, Hdt. 7. 160; ἀσχημονέστερος Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 11. III. Adv. —ως, Joseph. B. J. 2. 12, 1; Sup. —έστατα, Plat. Legg. 959 D.

ἀσχιδής, ες, (σχιζῶ) uncloven, undivided, ἰσχάδες Arist. Probl. 22. 9; of animals, ἀσχιδῆ, οἶον τὰ μώνυχια Id. H. A. 2. 1, 30, cf. P. A. 1. 3, 2. Adv. —δῶς, Eust. Opusc. 49. 14.

ἀσχιον, τό, = ὕδρον, truffle, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 9.

ἀσχιστος, ὄν, uncloven, of solid-hoofed animals, opp. to σχιζόπους, Arist. Metaph. 6. 12, 8. II. undivided, Plat. Soph. 221 E, Tim. 36 D; πτερὸν ἀσχ. Arist. H. A. 3. 12, 5; δάκτυλοι Ib. 3. 9, 6; φλέψ Ib. 3. 3, 14. 2. indivisible, Id. Meteor. 4. 8, 5., 4. 9, 20. Adv. —τως, Byz.

ἀσχολεύω, to engage, occupy, τινά Luc. Zeux. 7:—Pass., impf. ἠσχολεῖτο v. infr.: fut. —ήσομαι M. Ant. 12. 2, Aristid. 1. 423; —ῆσομαι LXX (Sirac. 39. 1): pf. ἠσχόλημαι Dio C. 71. 10: aor. ἠσχολησάμην Galen., and —ήθην Diod. 4. 32, Luc. Macrob. 8. To be occupied, busy, Alex. Πυρ. 5, Menand. Incert. 415; ἀσχολούμεθα ἵνα σχολάζωμεν Arist. Eth. N. 10. 7, 6; περί or ἐπὶ τι Diod. 2. 40., 17. 94; c. part., λαλῶν ἠσχολεῖτο Alex. Incert. 1. 12, etc.; ἀσχ. ἀσχολίας ἀνωφελεῖς Dio Chr. 2. 234. II. the Act. is also used intr., in same sense as Pass., Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 14., 8. 3, 2, Phileni. Incert. 130 A: to be engaged in one's own business, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 11.—Not used in the best Att.

ἀσχόλημα, τό, hindrance, Greg. Nyss.:—also —ησις, ἡ, Byz.

ἀσχολία, ἡ, an occupation, business, Pind. I. 1. 2, Thuc. 8. 72, etc.; πρῶτης καὶ ἀσχολία Lys. 106. 15; ἀσχ. καὶ ἀπραγμοσύνη Dem. 560. 22; opp. to ἡσυχία Thuc. 1. 70; ἐμοὶ ἀσχ. τίς ἐστίν I have an engagement, Plat. Prot. 335 C; δι' ἀσχολίαν because of business, Eubul. Incert. 1. 12; ὑπ' ἀσχολίας Plat. Theaet. 172 D. II. want of time or leisure, ἀσχολίας τινὸς οὐσης Thuc. 1. 90; ἀσχ. ἔχειν φιλοσοφίας πέρι to have no leisure for pursuing it, Plat. Phaedo 66 D; ἀσχ. ἄγειν to be engaged or occupied, Id. Apol. 39 E; opp. to σχολή, Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 12; ἀσχ. παρέχειν τινί to cause one trouble, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 12; μυρίας . . . ἡμῖν παρέχει ἀσχολίας τὸ σῶμα Plat. Phaedo 66 B; also c. inf. to hinder one from doing, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 13; ἀσχ. μοι ἦν παρεῖναι I had no time, Antipho 142. 38, cf. Plat. Phaedo 58 D; to which the Art. is often prefixed, ἀσχ. τοῦ ποιεῖν, as Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 11, (and τῷ should prob. be τοῦ in Cyr. 8. 7, 12); also, εἰς τὸ μὴ ποιεῖν Id. Hell. 6. 1, 16.

ἀσχολος, ὄν, (σχολή) of persons, without leisure, engaged, occupied, busy, Plat. Legg. 832 A, Dem. 36. 5; ἀσχ. ἐς τι with no leisure for a thing, Hdt. 4. 77; but, ἀσχ. περί τι busy about . . ., Plut. Timol. 12; πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 8:—c. inf. having no time to . . ., Pind. P. 8. 40; ἀσχ. εἶναι ἐπιβουλεύειν Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 8; or, ἀσχ. ὡστε μὴ ἐκκλησιάξιν Ib. 6. 4, 2:—Adv., ἀσχόλως ἔχειν Dem. 900. 18. II. of actions, etc., ἀσχ. προσεδρία attendance leaves me no leisure, Eur. Or. 93; πάντα χρόνον ἀσχολον ποιεῖν fully occupied, Plat. Legg. 831 C; ἀσχ. πράξεις continual, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 7, 6; κίνησις ἀσχ. incessant, continuous, Id. Cael. 2. 1, 6.

ἀσχυ, τό, the inspissated juice of a Scythian tree, Hdt. 4. 23.

ἀσώδης [ᾶ], ες, (ᾶση) attended with nausea, ἐδύνη Hipp. Art. 794: suffering from nausea, Id. Acut. 395:—Adv. —δῶς, Chirurg. Vett. 73. II. (ᾶσις) slimy, muddy, Aesch. Supp. 32.

ἀσώματος, ὄν, unembodied, incorporeal, Plat. Phaedo 85 E, al., Arist. Phys. 4. 1, 10, de An. 1. 2, 20, al.; ἀσωματώτατον Ib. 1. 5, 4. Adv. —τως, Athanas., etc.:—also ἀσωματοειδής, ες, Cyrill.

ἀσωματότης, ἡ, incorporeality, Philo 1. 44: ἀσωμασία, Greg. Naz.

ἀσωματώ, to make incorporeal, Eccl.:—hence, —τωσις, ἡ, Eccl.

ἀσωμος, ὄν, = ἀσώματος, Greg. Naz.

ἀσωστος, ὄν, (σώζω) not to be saved, past recovery, ἀσωστά οἱ ἐστίν Ael. N. A. 13. 7:—in Plut. Alc. 3, Cobet (V. LL. 386) proposes ἀβίωτον.

ἀσωτεία, ἡ, = ἀσωτία, Hdn. 2. 7.

ἀσώτειον, τό, the abode of a prodigal, Strattis Χρυσ. 1; restorcd for ἀσώτιον from Phryn. A. B. 24, cf. Poll. 6. 188.

ἀσωτεύομαι, Dep. c. pf. ἠσώτευμαι Sext. Emp. M. 8. 201:—to lead a profligate, wasteful life, Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 17, Babr. 108. 12. 2. c. acc. to squander in riotous living, χρήματα Ael. V. H. 5. 9.—The Act. is found in signif. 1 in Tzetz.

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ἀσωματότης, ἡ, incorporeality, Philo 1. 44: ἀσωμασία, Greg. Naz.

ἄσωτία, ἡ, *prodigality, wastefulness*, Plat. Rep. 560 E, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 3; τὴν ἄσ. ὑγρότητα προσαγορεύουσιν Crobyl. Ἀπολ. 1.

ἄσωτο-διδάσκαλος, = ἄσωτείας διδάσκαλος, name of a play of Alexis.

ἄσωτο-ποσία, ἡ, *drunken debauchery*, Cyrill.

ἄσωτος, ον, (σώζω) *having no hope of safety, in desperate case*, Arist. Probl. 33. 9, cf. Clem. Al. 168. 6:—Adv. -τως ἔχειν to be past recovery, Plut. 2. 918 D.

II. in moral sense, *abandoned, prodigal, wasteful*, τὰς ἄσωτου Σισυφιδᾶν γενεᾶς Soph. Aj. 190, cf. Plat. Legg. 743 B, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 5., 4. 1, 4, al.:—Adv. -τως, Dem. 1025. 19; Comp. -ότερον Dio C. 62. 27.

III. Act., ἄσωτος γένοι bringing a curse on the race, Aesch. Ag. 1597.

ἄ-σωφρόνιστος, ον, *incorrigible*, Theod. Prodr. Adv. -τως, Oecum.

ἄσωφρόνως, Adv. = ἄσελγῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 560.

ἄτακτέω, of a soldier, *to be undisciplined, disorderly*, opp. to εὐτακτέω, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 6, Dem. 31. 17; Joseph., A. J. 17. 10, 10, has a Pass., πολλὰ γὰρ ἠτάκτητο αὐτοῖς.

2. generally, *to lead a disorderly life, be disorderly*, Lys. 141. 19, Xen. Oec. 7, 31; c. gen., τῆς πατρῖου ἀγωγῆς to desert it, Plut. 2. 235 B, etc.

ἄτακτημα, τό, *a disorderly act, excess*, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194.

ἄ-τακτος, ον, *not in battle-order*, of troops, Hdt. 6. 93, Thuc. 8. 105, etc.

2. *not at one's post, hence taking no part in the war*, Lycurg. 152. 42.

II. *undisciplined, disorderly, θόρυβος* Thuc. 8. 10; ποιεῖν τὴν πολιτείαν ἀτακτοτέραν Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 17; *irregular, πυρετός* Hipp. Coac. 121; οὐδὲν ἄτ. τῶν φύσει Arist. Phys. 8. 1, 16; φθορὰ ἄτ. casual, Id. H. A. 5. 29:—of sensual excess, *irregular, inordinate, ἡδοναί*, Ἀφροδίτη Plat. Legg. 660 B, 840 E:—in Music, *without rhythm*, Arist. Quint. p. 32.

2. *uncivilised, lawless, βίος* Critias 9. 1.

B. Adv. -τως, *in an irregular, disorderly manner*, of troops, ἄτ. καὶ οὐδὲν προσπίπτοντες Thuc. 3. 108; ἄτ. διώκειν Id. 2. 91; ἀτακτοτέρων προσπεσόντες Id. 6. 97, cf. Isocr. 9 A, Xen., etc.

2. *irregularly*, of fevers, Hipp. 945 E, al.; ζῆν Isocr. 21 A, etc.

ἄ-ταλαίπωρος, ον, *without pains or patience, indifferent, careless*, οὕτως ἄτ. τοῖς πολλοῖς ἢ ζήτησις τῆς ἀληθείας Thuc. 1. 20: so in Adv., οὕτως αὐτοῖς ἄτ. ἢ ποιήσις διέκειτο Ar. Fr. 250.

II. of persons, *incapable of bearing fatigue*, Hipp. Aër. 280:—Adv. -πως, Hipp. Acut. 389. Also -πώρητος, ον, Poll. 4. 28; Adv. -τως, Schol. Eur. Hec. 204.

ἄ-ταλάντευτος, ον, *unweighed, excessive*, Eccl.

ἄτаланτος, ον, (a copul., τάλαντον) *equal in weight, equivalent or equal to, like, τιμι* Hom.; of men, ἄτ. Ἀρῆ II. 5. 576; Διὶ μῆτιν ἄτ. equal to Zeus in wisdom, 2. 169, etc.; generally, *like, ἀστέρι* Ar. Rh. 2. 40.

2. *in equipoise*, Arat. 22.

ἄταλά-φρων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρονέω) *tender-minded*, of a child in arms, Il. 6. 400; v. 1. ἀταλόφρων, as in an Inscr., Epigr. Gr. 325. 13.

ἄτάλλω [ᾶ], only in pres. and impf. *to skip in childish glee, gambol*, ἀταλλε δὲ κῆτε' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ Il. 13. 27, Mosch. 2. 116.

II. Act. *to bring up a child, rear, foster*, like ἀτιτάλλω, Ep. Hom. 4. 2; νέαν ψυχὴν ἀτάλλων Soph. Aj. 559; metaph., ἐλπίς ἀτάλλουσα καρδίαν Pind. Fr. 233:—Pass. *to grow up, wax*, h. Hom. Merc. 400:—and the Act. is used intr. in this sense, ἐτρέφετ' ἀτάλλων [ᾶτ-] Hes. Op. 130.—

Ep. word, used once by Pind. and Soph.

ἄταλμα, τό, *a playful skip, frolic*, Hesych.

ἄταλός [ᾶτᾶ], ἡ, ὄν, (akin to ἀπαλός) *tender, delicate*, of youthful persons, as of maidens, Od. 11. 39; of fillies, Il. 20. 222; ἄταλά φρονέοντες of young, gay spirit, 18. 567, cf. Hes. Th. 989, h. Hom. Cer. 24, and ἀταλάφρων:—c. dat. ἀταλὸς πατρί, i. e. *subject, amenable* to him, Pind. N. 7. 134, v. Dissen.

II. in Eur. El. 699, ἀταλᾶς ὑπὸ ματέρος is sometimes explained as act. *suckling* her lamb; but in Aesch. Pers. 537 Herm. refers it to aged people, in the sense of *tremulous* (al. ἀμαλαῖς). Ep. word, used by Pind. and Eur. l. c. Adv. -λως, Schol. Il. 5. 271.

ἄταλό-φρων, ονος, v. sub ἀταλάφρων.

ἄτάλδ-ψυχος, ον, *soft-hearted*, Anth. P. 5. 297.

ἄτάλυμος, ὄ, = κοκκυμηλέα, *a plum-tree*, Nic. Al. 108.

ἄ-τάμιευτος, ον, *not husbanded, lavish*, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 27, Philo 1. 5; *uncontrolled, inordinate*, Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 6.

II. Act. *not husbanding, prodigal, ἡδονῶν* Plut. 2. 12 B:—Adv. -τως, *prodigally*, Plat. Legg. 867 A.

ἄταξία, ἡ, (ἀτακτος), *want of discipline, disorderliness*, properly among soldiers, opp. to εὐταξία, Hdt. 6. 11, Thuc. 2. 92, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 9, etc.

2. generally *disorder, confusion, irregularity*, ἄτ. καὶ ἀκολασία Plat. Crito 53 D, cf. Xen. Ath. 1, 5; ἄτ. καὶ ἀναρχία Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 5; ἐκ τῆς ἀταξίας without any sort of order, Cicero's ex inordinato, Plat. Tim. 30 A; ἀπὸ τύχης καὶ ἄτ. Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 37:—in pl. *disorders*, Plat. Legg. 653 E.

3. c. gen., *διαίτης ἄτ. irregularity*, Hipp. Coac. 152 A; νόμων Aeschin. 59. 5.

ἄτάομαι [ᾶτ], Pass. (ᾶτη) *to suffer greatly, be in dire distress*, always in part. pres. ἀτώμενος Soph. Aj. 384, Ant. 17, 314, Eur. Supp. 182; except ἀτώμεθα Soph. Aj. 269.

ἄ-τάπειντος, ον, *not humbled*, Plut. 2. 28 C, etc. Adv. -τως, Basil.

ἄτάρ, Ep. also αὐτάρ (q. v.), *Conjunct. but, yet, however, nevertheless*: ἄτάρ, like Lat. at, marks a strong contrast in the mind of the speaker, often in Hom.; introduces an objection or correction, Il. 1. 506, etc.; generally in form of a question, Eur. Hec. 258, etc.: it begins a sentence or clause, and, in apostrophé, is placed after the voc., Ἔκτορ, ἄτάρ που ἔφης truly thou didst say, Il. 22. 331; Ἔκτορ, ἄτάρ σύ μοι ἔσαι πατήρ . . . , ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν ἐλάειρε 6. 429:—γε is often added to it, with a word between, as to ἀλλά, 16. 573, cf. Elmsl. Med. 83:—ἄτάρ sometimes answers to μέν, more emphatic than δέ, Il. 21. 41, Od. 3. 298, Hdt. 6. 133, and Att.; πῶς παισὶ μὲν πληθύνεις, ἄτάρ . . οὐ πέμπεις τινά; Soph. Tr. 54, cf. Plat. Soph. 225 C; sometimes after ἐπειδή, when it may be translated *then*, Il. 12. 133; ἄτάρ ἡδέ is noted as peculiar to

Aretae., e. g. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 9, 11, etc.

2. often (in Att.) to mark a rapid transition to another thought, Aesch. Pr. 341, Soph. O. T. 1052, Plat. Phaedr. 227 B, etc.; so ἄτάρ δή, Eur. Tro. 63, etc.

3. used to mark a rapid succession of details, without real contrast, often in Hom., e. g., Il. 2. 214., 3. 268, 270, etc.—This word is more freq. in Poetry (esp. Ep.) than in Prose, though we find it in Plat. ll. c., Theaet. 142 D, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9, An. 4. 6, 14, etc.

ἄτῶρακτέω, *to keep calm*, Epic. ap. Diog. L. 10. 80, M. Anton. 9. 41.

ἄτῶρακτο-ποιῖα, ἡ, *acting with perfect composure*, Hipp. 24. 43 (where the Mss. give the corrupt form -ποιήσιη).

ἄ-τῶρακτος, ον, *not disturbed, uniform, περιφοραί* Plat. Tim. 47 C.

II. *not disturbed, without confusion, steady*, of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 31; and so in Adv., Id. Eq. Mag. 2, 1 (in Sup. -ότατα): generally, *without disturbance, quiet*, Id. Eq. 7, 10.

III. *not disturbed by passion*, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 7: *impassive*, M. Anton. 4. 24.

ἄτῶραξία, ἡ, *impassiveness, coolness, calmness*, Democr. p. 416 Mullach., Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 82, Plut. 2. 101 B, etc.; in sickness, opp. to παραχή, Hipp. 28. 45.

ἄ-τῶραχος, ον, = ἄτῶρακτος, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 15., 4. 5, 3, Strabo 61, etc. Adv. -χος, *calmly*, Diod. 17. 54.

ἄτῶραχώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *liable to be disturbed*, ἀταραχώδστερος Arist. Divin. per Somn. 2, 6.

ἄ-ταρβής, ες, *unfearing, fearless*, Il. 13. 299, Pind. P. 5. 68; ἄτ. τῆς θέας *having no fear about the sight*, Soph. Tr. 23.

2. *causing no fear*, Aesch. Pr. 849 (v. tamen Herm. ad l.).

ἄ-τῶρβητος, ον, *fearless, undaunted*, ἐνὶ στήθεσιν ἄτ. νόος ἐστίν Il. 3. 63; cf. Hes. Sc. 110, Aesch. Fr. 196, Soph. Aj. 197:—Adv. -τως, Suid.

II. *not dreaded, κάματοι* Epigr. Gr. 831. 2.

ἄ-τῶρβητος [ῖ], ον, *not salted or pickled*, Arist. Probl. 20. 31, 1.

ἄ-τῶρβητος, ον, *unwincing, unflinching, ὄμμα* Euphor. 103; γνώμα Pind. P. 4. 149, as Herm. reads for ἀτῶρβητος;—cf. also Pors. Hec. 958, Bentl. Hor. Od. 1. 3, 18; οἴστρος Nic. Al. 161.

ἄταρπῖτός, ἄταρπός, ἡ, *for ἀτρ-*.

ἄταρτάομαι, Dep. *to hurl*, Hesych.

ἄταρτηρός, ὄν, *mischievous, baneful*, ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσιν Il. 1. 223; of a person, Μέντορ ἀταρτηρέ Od. 2. 243; γενέθλη Hes. Th. 610; στόμα Πόντου Theocr. 22. 28; of wild beasts, Q. Sm. 4. 223. (Considered as Ep. redupl. form of ἀτηρός.)

ἄ-τῶρχῦτος, *unburied*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 93, Lyc. 1326.

ἄτασθαλία, ἡ, *presumptuous sin, recklessness, wickedness*, Hom., always in pl.; σφετέρησιν or σφῆσιν ἀτασθαλίησιν Il. 4. 409, Od. 1. 34, etc.; ἀτασθαλίαι δὲ οἱ οἴφ' ἐχθραὶ ἔσαν 21. 146; δι' ἀτασθαλίας ἔπαθον κακὰν 23. 67; ἀτασθαλίησιν κακῆσιν 12. 300:—in sing., ἀτασθαλίη μέγα βέξαι, of the Titans, Hes. Th. 209; εἶνεκ' ἀτασθαλίας τε καὶ ἠνορέης ὑπερόπλου Ib. 516; οὐκ ἤρθη νοῦν ἐς ἀτασθαλίην Simon. (170) ap. Thuc. 6. 59; ἀτασθαλίη χρέεσθαι Hdt. 2. 111:—also in later Prose, Alcidas ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 2, Luc. Astr. 15; ἄτ. εἰς τὸ θεῖον Ar. An. 7. 14, 9. Cf. ἀτάσθαλος.

ἄτασθάλλω, *to be ἀτάσθαλος*, only used in part. pres., μή τις . . πλῆξη ἀτασθάλλων strike me in his insolence, Od. 18. 57; οὔτις . . γυναικῶν λήθει ἀτασθάλλουσα 19. 88.—Also ἀτασθαλέω, Nonn. Io. 9. 16, Greg. Naz.

ἄτάσθαλος [ᾶτ], ον:—*reckless, presumptuous, wicked*, of men, ἄνδρα . ἄτ., ὄβριμόεργον Il. 22. 418; ἄτ. ἀνδρὶ εἰοικας Od. 8. 166, etc.; so in Hdt., ἄνδρα ἀνόσιον τε καὶ ἄτ. 8. 109; ἀνὴρ δεινὸς καὶ ἄτ. 9. 116.

2. of men's acts, words, etc., Τρωσίν, τῶν μένος αἰὲν ἄτ. Il. 13. 634; λίην γὰρ ἄτ. ὕβριν ἔχουσιν Od. 16. 86; so, λέγειν βάρβαρά τε καὶ ἄτ. Hdt. 7. 35; ἔρδειν πολλὰ καὶ ἄτ. Id. 3. 80; πρῆγμα ἄτ. ποιήσαντες Ib. 49.—Ep. word, used by Hdt.; very rare in Att., Strato Φοιν. 38; but found in later Prose, as Luc. Contempl. 3, Arr. An. 6. 27, 9, etc.—In E. M. 261. 56, also ἀτασθάλεος, ον. (Prob. akin to ἀτη, notwithstanding the ᾶ, v. Gladstone Hom. Stud. 2. 430.)

ἄταύρωτος, ον, Aesch. Ag. 244, also η, ον Ar. Lys. 217:—*unwedded, maiden, virgin*, Aesch. and Ar. ll. c., v. Scholl., Poll. 2. 173:—in Aesch. Herm. expl. it non efferata, meek and mild (from ταυρόδομαι), cf. Eur. Med. 91, 190.

ἄτᾶφια, ἡ, *want of burial*, Luc. Salt. 43.

ἄτᾶφος, ον, *unburied*, Hdt. 9. 27, Soph. Ant. 29, O. C. 1732, Thuc. 2. 50, etc.

II. ἄτ. πράξεις, refusal of the rites of burial, Plat. Legg. 960 B.

ἄτάω, v. ἀτάομαι.

ἄτε, properly acc. pl. neut. of ὄστε, I. like ἄπερ, καθά, just as, as if, so as, Pind. O. 1. 3, P. 4. 53, Hdt. 5. 85, Soph. Aj. 168:—in Il. 22. 127 (δαριζέμεναι, ἄτε παρθένος ἠΐθεός τε) it may be merely the acc. pl. of ὄστε; so too in Il. 779.

II. mostly in a causal sense, *inasmuch as, seeing that*, Lat. quippe, with participle, ἄτε τὸν χρυσὸν ἔχων Hdt. 1. 154, cf. 108, Thuc. 4. 130, etc.; so with gen. absol., ἄτε τῶν ὀδῶν φυλασσομένων quippe viae custodirentur, Hdt. 1. 123, cf. Plat. Symp. 223 B, etc.:—also with the part. omitted, δίκτυα δοῦς [αὐτῷ], ἄτε θηρευτῆ [ὄντι] Hdt. 1. 123, etc.; ἄτε γένους προμάτωρ Aesch. Theb. 140, Soph. O. T. 478:—ἄτε δή is also common, Hdt. 1. 171, Plat. Prot. 321 B, etc.—Chiefly in Prose: rare in Trag., and only in lyric passages.

ἄ-τέγεια, ἡ, (τέγος) *a bivouac*, Byz.

ἄ-τεγκτός, ον, *not to be wetted*, opp. to ἀτηκτος (v. sub τεγκτός), χαλκός Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 2.

II. metaph. *not to be softened, παρηγορήμασιν* Aesch. Fr. 413; absol. *hard-hearted, relentless*, Soph. O. T. 336, Eur. H. F. 833, Ar. Thesm. 1047, and in late Prose, as Dion. H. 5. 8, Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 3, etc.; v. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v. τέγγεσθαι, and cf. ἀτηκτος. Adv. -τως, Philostr. 931.

ἄ-τεϊρής, ες, *not to be rubbed or worn away, indestructible*, in Hom. mostly of brass or iron, Il. 5. 292, etc.

II. metaph. *stubborn, unyielding*, αἰεὶ τοι κραδίη, πέλεκυς ὧς, ἐστίν ἀτεϊρής Il. 3. 60., cf. 15.

697; [Hercules] μένος αἰὲν ἀπειρή Od. II. 270; of a voice, II. 13. 45., 17. 555; ὄμματα Emped. 218; ἀπειρέσιον ἀκτίνεσσιν Ib. 225; ἀγαθόν Pind. O. 2. 60; of a man, ἀπειρήσιν οἴνῳ Anth. P. 12. 175; τὸ ἀπειρές stubbornness, Plat. Crat. 395 B.—In Archig. ap Gal. ἀπειρός, cf. Diog. L. 2. 130.

ἀτείχιστος, ον, *unwalled, unfortified*, Thuc. 1. 2., 8. 62, Lys. 914. 16:—Adv. —χωρ, Symm. V. T. 2. *not walled in, not blockaded*, Thuc. 1. 64.

ἀτέκμαρτος, ον, *without distinctive mark, not to be guessed or made out, obscure, baffling*, χρηστήριον Hdt. 5. 92, 3; μοῖρα Aesch. Pers. 910; ἀτέκμαρτον προνοῆσαι *without mark* whereby to judge it, Pind. P. 10. 98; ἀτ. δέος Thuc. 4. 63, cf. Plat. Legg. 638 A:—Adv., ἀτεκμάρτως ἔχειν ὅτου ἕνεκά ἐστι Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 4; neut. pl. as Adv. *bafflingly*, Pind. O. 7. 83. 2. of persons, *uncertain, inconsistent*, Ar. Av. 170. II. *boundless, unlimited*, ὕδωρ Orph. Arg. 1150; metaph., γαστήρ Opp. H. 2. 206.

ἀτέκμων, ονος, ἡ, (τίκτω, τεκεῖν) *childless, barren*, Manetho 4. 584.

ἀτεκνέω, to be ἀτεκνος, *have no children*, Hipp. 677. 32.

ἀτεκνία, ἡ, *childlessness, barrenness*, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 12, al.; pl., Ib. 10.

ἀτεκνος, ον, *without children, childless, barren*, Hes. Op. 600, Aesch. Theb. 828, Soph. El. 164, etc.; of animals, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 1; also c. gen., ἀτ. ἀρσένων παίδων Eur. Bacch. 1306. II. in causal sense, λειχὴν ἀφυλλος, ἀτ. Aesch. Eum. 785. [ἀτεκνος Soph. l. c., ἀτεκνος Aesch. ll. c.]

ἀτεκνώω, to *make childless*, Eust. Opusc. 306. 55:—Pass. *to be deprived of children*, Anth. P. 14. 40:—of the earth, *to be barren*, LXX (4 Regg. 2. 19).—Subst., ἀτεκνωσις, ἡ, *barrenness*, Basil.

ἀτέλεια, Ion. —ἡ, ἡ, *incompleteness, imperfection*, Arist. Phys. 8. 7, 15, G. A. 3. 9, 7, Meteor. 4. 2, 7, Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 1. II. *exemption from some or all of the public burdens (τέλη, λειτουργία)*, Lat. *immunitas*, granted to those who have deserved well of the state, ἀτ. στρατηγῆς καὶ φόρου Hdt. 3. 67; ἔδοσαν Κροίσῳ. ἀτελείαν καὶ προεδρίην Id. 1. 54, cf. 9. 73, Dem. 471. 10., 475. 10, C. I. 1052, etc.; ἐς τὴν ἀτ. to secure their *immunity*, C. I. 82; ἀτ. τινὸς ποιεῖν Alex. Inert. 6; εὐρέσθαι, ἀγειν to enjoy it, Dem. 457. 9., 462. 25, etc.; generally, τοιούτων πραγματειῶν ἀτ. Isocr. 263 C; and so prob. Aesch. Eum. 363, ἀτέλειαν θεῶν ἐπικραίνειν to accomplish their *exemption from all trouble*, v. Herm. Opusc. 6. 2. p. 70; ἐξ ἀτελείας *without payment, gratis*, Dem. 1358. 11, cf. Poll. 4. 46.

ἀτελείωτος, ον, *unfinished, incomplete*, Arist. Fr. 59. Adv. —τως, Schol. Nic.

ἀτέλεστος, ον, *without end or issue, to no purpose, without effect, unaccomplished*, ἄλιον θεῖναι πόνον ἢδ' ἀτέλεστον Il. 4. 26, cf. 57. 168, Od. 2. 273; μὰψ αὐτῶς ἀτέλεστον Od. 16. 111 (where it is perhaps Adv.); τὰ δέ κεν θεὸς ἢ τελέσειεν, ἢ κ' ἀτέλεστ' εἶη 8. 571; rare in Prose, as Antipho 113. 39:—ἀτέλεστα as Adv. *in vain*, λαλεῖν Anth. P. 12. 21. II. *uninitiated in . . .*, c. gen., βακχευμάτων Eur. Bacch. 40; absol., ἀτ. καὶ ἀμύητος Plat. Phaedo 69 C, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 18, 1; ἀτ. τῷ θεῷ Ael. V. H. 3. 9:—hence in Eccl. *unbaptized*, Greg. Naz. III. = ἀτελής III, Dem. 1461. 16, v. Reisk. ad l.

ἀτελεσφόρητος, ον, *not brought to accomplishment*, Cyrill.

ἀτελεύτητος, ον, *not brought to an end or issue, unaccomplished*, ἀτελευτήτῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ Il. 4. 175, cf. 1. 527. 2. *without an end, interminable*, Arist. Phys. 3. 4, 14, Metaph. 10. 10, 1. 3. *endless, everlasting*, Plut. 2. 114 F, etc.:—Adv. —τως, Athanas. II. in Soph. of a person, *impracticable, ἀτεγκτος* κάτελεύτητος O. T. 336.

ἀτέλευτος, ον, *endless, eternal*, Aesch. Ag. 1451.

ἀτελής, ἐς, *without end*, i. e., 1. *not brought to an end or issue, unaccomplished*, τῷ κε καὶ οὐκ ἀτελής θάνατος. γένοιτο Od. 17. 546; εἰρήνη ἐγένετα ἀτελής the peace was *not brought about*, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 15. 2. *incomplete, unfinished*, ἀτελή σοφίας καρπὸν δρέπειν Pind. Fr. 227; τὰ μὲν λελεγμένα ἄρρητ' ἐγὼ σοὶ κάτελή φυλάξομαι Soph. El. 1012; ἀτελεῖ τῇ νίκῃ. ἀνέστησαν Thuc. 8. 27; of a building, Ib. 40:—*without an end or purpose*, Lat. *irritus*, ἡ φύσις οὐθὲν. ἀτελες ποιεῖ Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 12. 3. *inchoate, imperfect*, of growth, Hipp. Art. 807; ἔρημον καὶ ἀτ. φιλοσοφίαν λείπειν Plat. Rep. 495 C; ψὰ ἀτ. Arist. G. A. 3. 21, 14; ζῶα Ib. 4. 6, 1, al.; πολῖται ἀτ. *vives non optimo jure*, Id. Pol. 3. 1, 5; ἀτ. συλλαγισμός Id. Au. Pr. 1. 1, 7, al.; ἀτ. ποιεῖν τινά Luc. D. Syr. 20:—Adv. —λῶς, *incompletely*, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 5, Plut. 2. 472 F. 4. *never-ending, endless*, Plat. Phileb. 24 B. II. Act. *not bringing to an end, not accomplishing one's purpose*, Lat. *re infecta*, ἀτελεῖ νόῳ Pind. N. 3. 74; of persons, ἀποπέμπειν τινά Plat. Symp. 179 D; c. gen., ἀτ. τῆς θέας Id. Phaedr. 248 B; ἀτ. περί τινος *imperfectly fitted for . . .*, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 9; ἀτ. εἰς τι Philo 2. 417: c. inf. *unable to do effectually*, ἄκυρος καὶ ἀτ. σῶσαι Andoc. 30. 12. 2. *not giving accomplishment to a thing*, μαντεύμασι Pind. P. 5. 83. III. (τέλος IV) *free from tax or tribute, scot-free*, Lat. *immunis*, either absol., as Hdt. 2. 168., 3. 91, Lys. 908. 3; or c. gen., ἀτ. τῶν ἄλλων *free from all other taxes*, Hdt. 1. 192; καρπῶν ἀτ. *free from tithe on produce*, Id. 6. 46; τῶν ἄλλων λειτουργιῶν Dem. 565. 4; στρατείας Id. 568. 11; πάντων πραγμάτων ἀτελεῖς C. I. 2737 b, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 18. b. of things, *untaxed*, Dem. 917. 26, cf. 1044. 17. 2. of sums, *without charge or deduction, nett, clear*, ὀβολὸς ἀτ. an obol *clear gain*, Xen. Vect. 4. 14 sq.; τριάκοντα μνᾶς ἀτελεῖς ἐλάβανε τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ Dem. 816. 8; ἀτελέα ἔστω there shall be *no charges*, C. I. 2556. 23. 3. *not costly*, Soph. Fr. 248, Amphisp Πάν 1. IV. (τέλος V) *uninitiated in . . .*, c. gen., ἱερῶν h. Hom. Cer. 481.

ἀτέμβω [ᾶ], only used in pres. *to maltreat*, οὐ καλὸν ἀτέμβειν. ξείνους Τηλεμάχου Od. 20. 294., 21. 312: *to afflict, perplex*, ἀτέμβει θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν 2. 90:—Pass., c. gen., *to be bereft or cheated of a thing*, ἀτέμβονται νεότητος they have *lost their youth*, Il. 23. 445; ἀτεμβόμενος γε σιδήρου Ib. 834; μήτις ἀτεμβόμενος κίαι ἴσης Id. 11. 704, Od. 9. 42. II. Med. like Act., Q. Sm. 5. 147, 173; also c. dat., *to blame, be dissatisfied with*, Ap. Rh. 2. 56., 3. 99. (Deriv. unknown.)

ἀτενής, ἐς, (a copul., τείνω) *stretched, strained, tight*, κισσός Soph. Ant. 826; often of the eyes, Arist. H. A. 1. 10, 3; τὸ ἀτ. τῆς ὕψεως Dion. 11. 5, 8; τὴν ὄψιν εἰς τὸ ἀτ. ἀπερίεσθαι *intently*, Luc. Icarom. 12; v. infr. II. 2. *intense, excessive, ὀργαί* Aesch. Ag. 71. 3. *straight, direct*, ἦκω δ' ἀτενής ἀπ' οἴκων *straight* from home, Eur. Fr. 66. II. of men's minds and speech, *intent, earnest*, ἀτενεῖ. . . νόῳ Hes. Th. 661, cf. Pind. N. 7. 129; ἀπλοῖ καὶ ἀτ., of men, Plat. Rep. 547 E; ἀτ. παρησία Eur. Fr. 737. 2. *unbending, stubborn*, ἀτενής ἀτεράμων τε Ar. Vesp. 730; ἀστενάκτος καὶ ἀτ. Dion. H. 5. 8. III. Adv. ἀτενῶς, Ion. —ως, Hipp. Protrh. 78; ἀτ. ἐμβλέπειν Diod. 3. 18; ἀτ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Plut. Galb. 25:—more freq. in neut., ἀτενὲς ἕκελου *exceeding like*, Pind. P. 2. 141; καταμαθεῖν ἀτενὲς Epich. 96 Ahr.; ἀτ. τηρεῖν Diphil. Παρασ. 4; ἀτ. βλέπειν Polyb. 18. 36, 9; cf. ἀτενίζω.

ἀτενίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to look intently, gaze earnestly*, εἰς τι Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 12; πρὸς τι Id. Probl. 39. 19, 1; of the eyes, ἀτενίζοντες αὐτῷ Ev. Luc. 4. 20; absol., also of the eyes, Arist. Probl. 31. 4:—Pass. *to be gazed upon*, Simōn. (?) 188. II. metaph. of the mind, ἀτ. τὴν διάνοιαν πρὸς τι Arist. Phys. 1. 9, 3: *to be obstinate*, Ath. 313 F.

ἀτενισμός, ὁ, *intent observation*, Theophr. Fr. 8. 9.

ἀτεξ, κος, ἡ, = ἀτοκος, Cyrill.

ἀτερ [ᾶ], Prep. with gen. *without, apart from*, Hom. and Pind. N. 7. 40; ἀτερ Ζηνός *without* his will, Il. 15. 292; οὐ θεῶν ἀτερ *non sine diis*, Pind. P. 5. 102. II. *aloof, apart, away from*, Il. 1. 498; Hes. joins νόσφιν ἀτερ Op. 91.—Often also in Trag., mostly after its case, but before it in Aesch. Pr. 456, Supp. 703, Cho. 338, Soph. Ph. 703, El. 866.—Poetic word, found in late Prose, as Dion. H. 3. 10, Plut. Cato Mi. 5, LXX. Cf. ἀτερθε, ἀνευ, χωρῖς.

ἀτεραμνία, Ion. —ἡ, ἡ, *harshness, hardness*, ἰδάτων Hipp. Aër. 282.

ἀτέραμνος, ον, *unsoftened, hard*, ὕδατα Hipp. Aër. 280, Arist. G. A. 4. 2, 8; ἀτ. κοιλία *costive*, Hipp. u. s. 282. II. metaph. *stubborn, unfeeling, merciless*, κῆρ Od. 23. 167; ὀργή, βροντή Aesch. Pr. 190, 1062.

ἀτεραμνότης, ητος, ἡ, *stubbornness*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 3, 2.

ἀτεραμνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *not to be softened*, Galen.

ἀτεράμων [ᾶμ], ον, gen. ονος, Att. for ἀτέραμνος, *hard*, Ar. Ach. 181 (cf. ἀτενής 5), Plat. Legg. 853 D, 880 E; of seeds, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 2.

ἀτεράτευτος, ον, *no-wise prodigious or wonderful*, Eust. 918. 5.

ἀτέρεμνος, ον, = ἀτέραμνος, in Hesych.

ἀτερηδόμιστος, ον, *not worm-eaten*, Diosc. 1. 15.

ἀτερθε, before a vowel —θεν, = ἀτερ, as ἀνευθε = ἀνευ, Pind. O. 9. 118, and Trag.; c. gen., ἀτερθε πτερύγων Aesch. Supp. 783; λιτρῶν ἀτ. Ib. 1011; ἀτ. τοῦδε Soph. Aj. 645. II. as Adv. *aloof, apart*, Pind. P. 5. 129.

ἀτερμάτιστος, ον, *unbounded, boundless*, ἐπιθυμία Diod. 19. 1:—also ἀτέρμαντος, ον, Eccl.

ἀτέρμων, ον, gen. ονος, *without bounds or end*, αἰὼν Arist. Mund. 7, 2; ἵπνος Mosch. 3. 105; ἐνόπτρων ἀτέρμονες αὐγαί the mirror's *countless rays*, Eur. Hec. 926; ἀτ. πέπλος *having no end or issue, inextricable*, Aesch. Eum. 634 (cf. ἀπειρος, ἀπέραντος).

ἄτερος [ᾶ], Dor. for ἕτερος, Archytas, etc.; τὸ ἄτερον, Megaric in Ar. Ach. 813. 2. ἄτερος [ᾶ], Att. contr. for ὁ ἕτερος, neut. θάτερον, gen. θάτερου, dat. θάτερῳ, θάτερῳ, or with mark of crasis, θάτερου, etc., Trag.:—but contr. forms when the Art. ending with a conson., as θάτερον for τὸν ἕτερον, θάτερας for τῆς ἑτέρας, etc., are incorrect.

ἀτερπεια, ἡ, = ἀτερπία, Democr. ap. Clem. Al. 498, Diog. L. 7. 97.

ἀτερπής, ἐς, *unpleasing, joyless*, λιμός Il. 19. 354; of the nether world, νίκυας καὶ ἀτερπέα χῶρον Od. 11. 94, etc.; πέτρης. . . καὶ ἀτερπέι χῶρον, of a rocky shore, 7. 279; cf. Aesch. Pr. 31, Simon. 44. 6; so λόγοι Eur. El. 293; γῆρας Mosch. 4. 114; ἀτερπέστερον εἰς ἀκρόασιν *less attractive to the ear*, Thuc. 1. 22. II. Act. *not enjoying a thing*, c. gen., κράτους Aesch. Supp. 685.

ἀτερπνας, ον, quoted in E. M. from Ibyc. (9), and Stesich. (76), as if for ἀτέρπνος or ἄγρπνος, in the Rbegian dialect.

ἀτερπος, ον, = ἀτερπής, Il. 6. 285.

ἀτερπία, ἡ, *unpleasantness*, Luc. Vit. Auct. 14.

ἀτευκτέω, to *fail in gaining*, ἐλπίδων Babr. 123. 6, cf. Synes. 8 C.

ἀτευκτος, ον, *not gaining or obtaining*, Hesych.

ἀτευξία, ἡ, *a not obtaining, privation*, Apollon. de Constr. 56, Eccl.

ἀτευχής, ἐς, (τεῦχος) *unequipped, unarmed*, Eur. Andr. 1119, Auth. P. 9. 320.

ἀτευχητος, ον, = foreg., Anth. P. 9. 543.

ἀτέχναστας, ον, *artless*, Themist. 39 D.

ἀτεχνέω, to *be ἀτεχνος, to be unskilful*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 296.

ἀτεχνής, ἐς, = ἀτεχνος, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 395, Babr. 75. 4; in Comp., —έστερος Hipp. Fract. 763; cf. ἀτέχνως II.

ἀτεχνία, ἡ, *want of art or skill, unskilfulness*, Hipp. Lcx 2, Plat. Phaedo 90 D, al., Arist. Eth. N. 6. 4, 6.

ἀτεχνίτευτος, ον, *artless, simple*, Dion. H. de Lys. 8:—the Verb —τεύομαι, Hesych.

ἀτεχνολάγητος, ον, *inartificial*, Basil.

ἀτεχνος, ον, *without art, unskilful*, Plat. Polit. 274 C: esp. *ignorant of the rules or principles of art*, opp. to ἐντεχνος or τεχνίτης, *unskilled, unprofessional, empirical*, of persons, Plat. Soph. 219 A:—so also of pursuits, ἀτ. τριβή Id. Phaedr. 260 E, cf. 262 C, Legg. 938 A; πίστεις ἀτ. arguments *not invented by the orator*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 2., 1. 15; αἰσχρὸν καὶ ἀτ. *not workmanlike*, Hipp. Fract. 772.

ἀτέχνως, Adv. of ἀτεχνος, *without art, without rules of art, empirically*, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 7, Plat. Garg. 501 A, ubi v. Stallb. II. ἀτεχνῶς (with penult. short), Adv. of ἀτεχνής, *simply*, i. e. *really, absolutely*, Lat. *plane, prorsus, omnino*, often in Com. writers, Plat., etc.; ἀτ. ἦκω *παρεσκευασμένος* Ar. Ach. 37, cf. Nub. 408, 1174, al.; καλὸν ἀτ. *simply beautiful*, Id. Av. 820; ἀτ. γε παμπόνηρα Id. Ran. 106; βύγχος ἀτ.

ἔσθ' ὕς simply a swine's snout, Pherecr. Ληρ. 3; ἀτ. μὲν οὖν σκύθη βλέπει Eurpol. Χρυσ. γεν. 12; ἀτεχνῶς τὸ τοῦ Ὀμήρου ἐπεπόνθη Plat. Symp. 198 C; bona fide, sincerely, opp. to κόμπου ἕνεκα, Philostr. 260:—freq. in comparisons, ἀτεχνῶς ὡσπερ just like, Plat. Phaedo 90 C, etc.; ἀτ. οἶον Id. Legg. 952 E:—with a negat., οὐδ' ἂν διαλεχθείην γ' ἀτεχνῶς would just not have spoken a word to him, Ar. Nub. 425; ἀτεχνῶς οὐδεὶς simply no one, Id. Av. 605, cf. Pl. 362, Plat. Polit. 288 A.—On ἀτέχνως and -νῶς, v. Schol. Ar. Pl. 109.

ἀτέω [ᾶ], ll. 20. 332, Hdt. 7. 223, both times in part. ἀτέων, fool-hardy, reckless, like one possessed. 2. c. gen. to offend against, Μουσέων κείνος ἀνὴρ ἀτέει Call. Fr. 471.

ἄτη, ἡ, Aeol. αὐάτα, v. sub fin.:—bewilderment, infatuation, reckless impulse, caused by judicial blindness or delusion sent by the gods, mostly as the punishment of guilty rashness, τὸν δ' ἄτη φρένας εἶλε Il. 16. 805; Ζεὺ πάτερ, ἦ βρά τιν' ἦδη .. βασιλῆων τῆδ' ἄτη ἄσασας 8. 237; Ζεὺς καὶ Μοῖρα καὶ .. Ἐρινὺς .. φρεαὶν ἐμβαλον ἄγριον ἄτην 19. 88; (so, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἀσάμην καὶ μεν φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεὺς Ib. 134); ἄτην δὲ μετέστενον, ἦν Ἀφροδίτη δῶχ', ὅτε μ' ἤγαγε κείσε, says Helen, Od. 4. 261.—Hence we often find ἄτη personified, the goddess of mischief, author of all blind, rash actions and their results, ἄτη, ἡ πάντας ἀάται Il. 19. 91; having power even over her own father Zeus, Ib. 95: the Αἰταί come slowly after her, undoing the evil she has worked, 9. 500 sq., cf. Hes. Th. 230, Plat. Symp. 195 D; and v. Gladstone, Hom. Stud. 2. 159 sqq. In Trag. her functions often coincide with those of Ἐρινὺς, Aesch. Ag. 1433, al., v. Herm. Soph. El. 111. II. of the consequences of such visitations, either 1. active, reckless guilt or sin, Ἀλεξάνδρου ἕνεκ' ἄτης Il. 6. 356; in pl. baneful arts, 10. 391: or, 2. passive, bane, ruin, ll. 24. 480, Od. 4. 261, Hdt. 1. 32; so mostly in Trag.: but opp. to simple misery or calamity (πῆμα), Soph. Aj. 363, etc., cf. Eust. 767. 63; the fruit of ὕβρις, ὕβρις γὰρ ἐξανθοῦσ' ἐκάρπωσε σταχὺν ἄτης Aesch. Pers. 822; of weakness, Πειθῶ προβουλόπαις .. ἄτης Id. Ag. 386; in pl., Id. Pers. 652, 1037, Soph. Aj. 848, etc.

b. in Trag. also, of persons, a bane, pest, δίκην ἄτης λαθραίου Aesch. Ag. 1230; of two persons, δύο ἄτα Soph. Ant. 533.—The word is found in Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7, 8; elsewh. neither in Comedy nor good Att. Prose, (ἐγγύα, πάρα δ' ἄτα is an old proverb cited in Cratin. Min. Incert. 1, Plat. Charm. 165 A, Dem. 419. 14), unless ἄτης (for αὐτῆς) be received in Ar. Pax 605; nor is any deriv. used in Att., except single instances of ἀτηρός, ἀτηρία. (From ἀάω, q. v.: the orig. form was ἀάτη, or rather ἀφάτη, which is preserved in the Aeol. αὐάτα, Piud. P. 2. 52., 3. 42; cf. ἀτάσθαλος.) [The quantity is ἀάτη, ἄτη.]

ἀ-τηκτος, ον, not melted or to be melted (in fire, opp. to ἀτεγκτος), χιών Plat. Phaedo 106 A; ἄτ. πυρί Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 18, cf. Meteor. 4. 8, 5, and v. τεγκτός. II. metaph. not to be softened or subdued, νόμοις ἀτηκτοι Plat. Legg. 853 D.

ἀτημέλεια and -ησία, ἡ, carelessness, Byz.

ἀτημελέω, to take no heed of, neglect, Procop., in Pass.

ἀ-τημελής, ἐς, neglected, κόμη Plut. Ant. 18. II. of persons, careless, neglectful, χρημάτων Eur. (?) ap. Sext. Emp. M. 6. 27:—Adv., ἀτημελῶς ἔχειν Plut. Agis 17; ἀτημελέως ἀλάληντο Ap. Rh. 1. 812, with v. l. -λέες.

ἀτημέλητος, ον, unheeded, uncared for, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 18., 8. 1, 14. 2. baffled, disappointed, Aesch. Ag. 891. II. act. taking no heed, slovenly, Alciphro 3. 55:—Adv., ἀτημελήτως ἔχειν τινὺς to take no heed of . . . , Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 15.

ἀτημέλεια, ἡ, poet. for ἀτημέλεια, Ap. Rh. 3. 830.

ἀτηρός, ἐς, = ἀτηρός, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon. s. v.

ἀ-τήρητος, ον, unobserved, unnoticed, Themist. 294 C.

ἀτηρία, ἡ, mischief, evil, Plat. Com. Φα. 8, v. l. Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 17.

ἀτηρός [ᾶ], ᾶ, ὄν, blinded by ἄτη, hurried to ruin, Theogn. 433, 634. II. baneful, ruinous, mischievous, Aesch. Pr. 746, Ag. 1484, Soph. Tr. 264: τὸ ἀτηρόν bane, mischief, Aesch. Eum. 1007. Once in Com., ἀτηρότατον κακόν Ar. Vesp. 1299; rare in Prose, Diog. L. 6. 99; in Plat. Crat. 395 B only introduced for an etymol. purpose; v. ἄτη fin.

ἀτήσιμος, ον, = ἀτηρός, suggested by Dind. in Soph. Ant. 4, for ἄτης ἄτερ: for the form, cf. ἀκούσιμος, ἀρνήσιμος.

Ἄτθις, ἴδος, ἡ, Attic: II. as Subst. (sub. γῆ, χώρα), Attica, Eur. I. A. 247; γῆς ἀπ' Ἀτθίδος Epinic. Μνησ. 1. 6. 2. (sub. γλώττα), the Attic dialect, Strabo 333. 3. (sub. γυνή), an Athenian woman, Sappho 43.

ἀ-τίετος [ᾶ], ον, (τίω) unhonoured, Aesch. Eum. 385, 839. II. act. not honouring or regarding, τινος Eur. Ion 700.

ἀτίζω, mostly used in pres. part.; but in 2 and 3 sing., Eur. Rhes. 252, 327; inf., Soph. O. C. 1153: fut. ἀτίσεις [ῖ] Aesch. Fr. 103; Ep. aor. subj. ἀτίσης [ῖ] Id. Eum. 540; Ep. aor. ἀτίσσα Ap. Rh.:—not to honour, not to heed, ὃ δὲ πρῶτον μὲν ἀτίζων ἔρχεται unheeding, ll. 20. 166: but c. acc., like ἀτιμάω, ἀτιμάζω, to slight, treat lightly, θεοὺς ἀτίζων Aesch. Theb. 441, cf. Eur. Supp. 19, Monk Alc. 1056: c. gen. rei, to deprive of honour due, γεράων μιν ἀτίσαν Ap. Rh. 1. 615.—Never used in Prose. (From a priv., and τίω = τίω, which formation, like that of ἀτίω, is against analogy; for ἀ- is properly compd. only with Nouns and their derivatives.)

ἀ-τιθάσεντος, ον, untamable, wild, Plut. Artox. 25., 2. 728 A.

ἀ-τιθῦσος, ον, = forcq., Hdn. 5. 6, 21; λύτται Philo 1. 20.

ἀ-τιθηνος, ον, without a nurse, Manetho 4. 368; v. l. h. Hom. 18. 38.

ἀτιμάγελέω, to forsake the herd, stray, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 16., 9. 3, 4, Theocr. 9. 5. II. metaph. to give oneself airs, Luc. Lexiph. 10.

ἀτιμ-ἀγέλης, ον, ὄ, (ἀγέλη) despising the herd, i. e. straying, feeding alone, Soph. Fr. 850, Theocr. 25. 132, Anth. P. 6. 255.

ἀτιμάζω, fut. -άσω and aor. ἠτίμασα, Trag., Plat., etc.: pf. ἠτίμακα Plat. Polit. 266 D:—Pass., pf. ἠτίμασμαι Eur., Plat.: aor. ἠτιμάσθην

Pind. Fr. 100, Plat.: fut. ἀτιμασθήσομαι Aesch. Ag. 1068, Soph. O. T. 1081: (ἀτιμος). To hold in no honour, to esteem lightly, dishonour, disdain, feel or shew contempt for, c. acc., Hom. once in Il. (9. 450, ἀτιμάεσκε δ' ἀκοιτιν), often in Od., τούσδε γ' ἀτιμάζει κατὰ δῆμον 6. 283; οἶκον ἀτιμάζοντες ἔδουσι 21. 332, cf. 427; so, ἀτ. τοκῆας Theogn. 821: often also in Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 1018, Eum. 712, 917, al.; μὴ μ' ἀτιμάσας γένη Phryn. Com. Incert. 10; freq. also in Plat., τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ἀσθένειαν ἀτ. Phaedo 107 A, al.:—so in Med., Soph. Aj. 1342:—c. acc. cogn., ἔπη ἂ ἀτιμάσεις πόλιν the words thou speakest in dishonour of the city, Id. O. T. 340:—Pass. to suffer dishonour, insult, etc., πρὸς τινος Pind. Fr. 89. 7, Hdt. 1. 61; οὐκ ἀτιμασθήσομαι Soph. O. T. 1081; c. neut. pl., ἀνάξι' ἠτιμασμένη Eur. I. A. 943, cf. Dem. 538. 24. 2. c. gen. rei, to treat as unworthy of, μὴ μ' ἀτιμάσης λόγου Aesch. Pr. 783; μὴ μ' ἀτιμάσης ὧν σε προστρέπω φράσαι = τούτων ᾶ σε πρ. φρ., Soph. O. C. 49, cf. Ant. 22. 3. c. inf., μὴ μ' ἀτιμάσης μολεῖν do not think me unworthy of thy visit, Aesch. Fr. 244: more fully, μήτοι μ' ἀτιμάσης τὸ μὴ οὐ θανεῖν σὺν σοὶ deem me not unworthy to die, Soph. Ant. 544:—but also, οὐκ ἀτιμάσω θεοὺς προσεπεῖν will not disdain to . . . , Eur. H. F. 608, cf. Plat. Lach. 182 C.

II. = ἀτιμῶ in legal sense, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 20, cf. Thuc. 3. 42, where the one sense plays into the other:—so at Rome, of the Censors, Dio C. 38. 13.—Chiefly in Poets; cf. ἀτιμάω, -ῶ.

ἀτιμασμός, ὁ, dishonour, despite, LXX (1 Macc. 1. 40, v. l.).

ἀτιμαστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be despised, Hipp. Fract. 773, Plat. Phaedr. 266 D. 2. ἀτιμαστέον, one must dishonour, prob. l. Xen. Symp. 4, 17.

ἀτιμαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a dishonourer, Aesch. Theb. 637: -τήριος, ον, late Eccl.: -αστής, οὗ, ὁ, Gloss.

ἀτιμαστός, ὄν, (ἀτιμάζω) dishonoured, Mimnerm. 1. 9.

ἀτιμάω, Ep. impf. ἀτίμων: fut. ἀτιμήσω: aor. ἠτίμησα: pf. ἠτίμηκα, and aor. pass. -ήθην (only in Galen.):—used by Hom. for ἀτιμάζω, to dishonour, treat lightly, disdain, σὲ δ' ἀτιμῶ Od. 16. 307; δν τὸτ' ἀτίμα 21. 99; τὸν πάντες ἀτίμων 23. 28; τὸν Χρῦσσην ἠτίμησε Il. 1. 11, cf. 94, etc.; νῦν δὲ σ' ἀτιμήσουσι 8. 163, cf. Hes. Op. 185; used once by Pind. in Dor. aor. ἠτίμησα, P. 9. 139; once by Soph. in imper. ἀτίμα, Aj. 1129; and in late Prose, for in Xen. Ath. 1, 14 ἀτιμοῦσι (from ἀτιμῶ) is now restored; cf. ἀτιμητέον.

ἀτιμητέον, verb. Adj. one must disgrace, τινά Isocr. Antid. § 175 (nisi leg. -ωτέον).

ἀτίμητος, ον, (τιμάω) unhonoured, despised, ὡσεὶ τιν' ἀτίμητον μετανάστην Il. 9. 648., 16. 59; ἀγαλμα ἀτ. Epigr. Gr. 805; οὐκ ἀτ. not unrewarded, Xen. Hier. 9, 10. II. (τιμή II) not valued or estimated, δίκη ἀτ. a cause in which the penalty is not assessed in court, but fixed by law beforehand, Dem. 543. 16., 834. 28, Aeschin. 84. 7; opp. to τιμητός (where the penalty is settled in court), Dem. 834. 36: cf. Poll. 8. 54, 63, Harp. s. v.; Suid. erroneously reverses this explanation. 2. invaluable, incomparable, Eust. 781. 19.

ἀτιμία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, dishonour, disgrace, Od. 13. 142 (v. ἰάλλω), Pind. O. 4. 33, Soph., etc.; ἐν ἀτιμῇ τινὰ ἔχειν Hdt. 3. 3; ἀτιμίην προστιθέναι τινί 7. 11; ἀτ. ἔχειν 7. 231., 9. 71; ἀτιμῆς κυρεῖν πρὸς τινος 7. 158; ἀτ. τινὸς dishonour done to one, Eur. Heracl. 72, Plat. Lucr. Cup. 229 C; οὐκ ἀτιμία σέθεν Aesch. Eum. 796:—pl., ταῖς μεγίσταις κολάζειν ἀτ. Plat. Polit. 309 A, cf. 310 E, Rep. 492 D, al.; ὕβρις καὶ ἀτιμίας Dem. 296. 21., 552. 13, ubi v. Dind. 2. at Athens, a public stigma, the loss of civil rights, either total or partial, infamy, Lat. *imminutio capitis*, Aesch. Eum. 395, Andoc. 10. 14, Arist. Pol. 7. 17; v. ἀτιμος I. 2. II. nf things, ἔσθημάτων ἀτ., i. e. ragged garments, sorry garb, Aesch. Pers. 847; κόμη . . ἀτιμίας πλέως Cratin. Ἀρχ. 8. [Ep. ἀτιμῆ, Hom. I. c., Tyrtae. 1. 10.]

ἀτιμο-πενθήης, ἐς, sorrowing for dishonour incurred, Aesch. Eum. 792.

ἀτιμο-ποιός, ὄν, making dishonoured, Cyrill., etc.

ἀ-τίμος, ον, (τιμή I) unhonoured, dishonoured, Il. 1. 171; μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτη θεὸς εἶμι Ib. 516; ἀτιμότερον δὲ με θήσεις 16. 90; ἀτιμοί, opp. to λαχόντες τιμῆς, Theogn. 1111; ἀτ. μόρος dishonourable, Aesch. Theb. 589; ἀτιμα δ' οὐκ ἐπραξάτην i. e. they have met with their deserts, Id. Ag. 1443; ἀτιμος Ἀργείοισι by them, Soph. Aj. 440; ἔκ γ' ἐμοῦ by me, Id. O. C. 51. b. c. gen., ἀτ. δωμάτων without the honour of . . . , not deemed worthy of . . . , Aesch. Cho. 408, cf. 295; ἐκφορᾶς Id. Theb. 1024; also, χάρις οὐκ ἀτιμος πόνων no unworthy return for . . . , Id. Ag. 354; ὧν μὲν ἰκόμην, ἀτιμον ἐξέπεμψεν Soph. O. T. 789; ἀτιμον . . χεῖρα τεκτοσύνας (v. τεκτοσύνη) Eur. Andr. 1015. 2. deprived of the rights of citizenship, ignoble, ἀτιμα τὰ τέκνα γίνεται Hdt. 1. 173; esp. at Athens of a citizen judicially deprived of privileges, punished with ἀτιμία (2), Lat. *capite deminutus, aerarius*, opp. to ἐπίτιμος, Ar. Av. 766, Ran. 691, Andoc. 19. 13; ἀτ. τι or κατὰ τι Id. 10. 23, 25:—also c. gen., Id. 10. 28; ἀτ. γεράων deprived of privileges, Thuc. 3. 58; ἀτ. τοῦ τεθνηκότος debarred from all rights in him, Soph. El. 1214, cf. 1215; ἀτ. τοῦ συμβουλεύειν deprived of the right of advising, Dem. 200. 15; ἀτιμον τῆς πόλεως καθιστάναί τινά Lys. 122. 9. The various kinds of ἀτιμία at Athens are given by Andoc. 10. 13 sq., cf. Dem. 122. 12; at Sparta by Xen. Lac. 9, 4 and 5. 3. of things, not honourable, Hdt. 5. 6; ἀτιμον ποιείσθαι τι to hold in dishonour, Soph. Ant. 78; ἀτιμα ποιεῖν ἐς τινα Hdt. 2. 141; ἀτ. ἔργον Ar. Av. 166; ἔδρα ἀτιμοτέρα less honourable, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 5; of parts of the body, τὸ τιμώτερον καὶ τὸ ἀτιμότερον Arist. P. A. 3. 10, 3; so of animals, Ib. 1. 5, 5. II. (τιμή II) without price or value, τοῦ νῦν οἶκον ἀτιμον ἔδεις thou dearest his substance without payment made, Od. 16. 431; of little price, cheap, opp. to τίμιος, Xen. Vect. 4, 10, cf. Diod. 17. 66:—so, 2. unrevenged, like ἀτιμώρητος, Aesch. Ag. 1279, Valck. Hipp. 1416. 3. unpunished, Plat. Legg. 855 C. III. Adv. -μως, dishonourably, ignominiously, Aesch. Pr. 195, 919, Theb. 1021, Soph. O. C. 428, Lys. 903. 12, etc.: Sup. ἀτιμώτατα, Plat. Legg. 728 B.

ἀτιμώω, fut. ὤσω: aor. ἠτίμωσα Aesch. Supp. 644, etc.: pf. ἠτίμωκα Dem. 548. 8:—Pass., pf. ἠτίμωμαι Eur. Hel. 455, Dem.: plqpf. ἠτίμωτο Hdt. 7. 231: aor. —ὄθην Aesch. Cho. 636, Andoc., etc.: fut. ἀτιμωθήσομαι Isocr. 95 A; also ἠτιμώσομαι restored from MSS. in Dem. 432. 17. To dishonour, like ἀτιμάζω, Aesch. Supp. 644:—Pass. to suffer dishonour or indignity, Hdt. 4. 66., 7. 231, Aesch. Cho. 636, Eur. Hel. 455. II. at Athens, to punish with ἀτιμία (2), like Lat. *aerarium facere*, Ar. Pax 743, Andoc. 5. 28., 14. 25, Dem. 253. 3, etc.; ἀτ. ἐπὶ αἰτία Lys. 105. 25:—Pass., Plat. Rep. 553 B:—cf. ἀτιμος 1. 2.

ἀτιμωρησία, ἡ, impunity, Jo. Chrys.

ἀτιμωρητεῖ or -τί, Adv. of sq., Eus.

ἀ-τιμώρητος, ον, unavenged, i. e.,

I. unpunished, ἀτ. γίγνεσθαι to escape punishment, Hdt. 2. 100, Thuc. 6. 6, etc.; ἀτ. ἀμαρτημάτων unpunished for . . , Plat. Legg. 959 C:—Adv. —τως, with impunity, lb. 762 D.

II. for whom no revenge has been taken, Antipho 123. 18; ἀτιμώρητον ἔαν θάνατον Aeschin. 20. 22. III. undefended, unprotected, Thuc. 3. 57.—Cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

ἀτίμωσις [ῖ], εως, ἡ, a dishonouring, dishonour done to, c. gen., τραπέζας Aesch. Ag. 702; πατρός Id. Cho. 435.

ἀ-τίνακτος [ῖ], ον, unshaken, immovable, Opp. H. 2. 8, etc., and freq. in Nonn.

ἀτίσ-ανδρέω, = ἀτιμάζω ἄνδρα in Hesych.: cf. ἀτιμαγελέω.

ἀτίσια, ἡ, inability to pay, insolvency, Cic. Att. 14. 19.

ἀτίταλλω, aor. 1 Ion. ἀτίτηλα C. I. 6289:—Med. ἀτιτήλατο Opp. C. I. 271: (ἀταλός). Redupl. form of ἀτάλλω, to rear, tend, feed,

παῖδα δὲ ὡς ἀτίταλλε Od. 18. 323; οἱ μ' ἐν σφοῖσι δόμοισιν ἐὺ τρέφον ἢ δ' ἀτίταλλον Il. 14. 202, cf. 16. 191, cf. Hes. Th. 480, Pind. N. 3. 99:—also of animals, τοὺς μὲν [ἵππους] . . ἀτίταλλ' ἐπὶ φάτνη Il. 5. 271:—Pass., χῆν' ἤραξ' ἀτιταλλομένην ἐνὶ οἴκῳ Od. 15. 174. 2. metaph.

to cherish, Theocr. 17. 58; c. dat., καλοῖς Id. 15. 111; and in bad sense, to beguile, cajole, σκιράφοις ἄτ. Hippon. Fr. 82.

ἀτίταν, ανος, ὁ, in Hesych., ὁ μὴ ἔχων ἀποτίσαι.

ἀτίτέω, = ἀτίω, Dion. P. 1158.

ἀτίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, unpunished, Aesch. Eum. 257. II. unhonoured,

ἀτίται σαρκὶ παλαιᾷ Aesch. Ag. 72, where Blomf. ἀτιτοι: but cf. Lob. Paral. 428.

ἀτίτος, ον, also η, ον, v. foreg.: (τίω):—unhonoured, unavenged, Il. 13. 414: v. ἀτίτης. II. unpaid, ποινή Il. 14. 484 [where ῖ].

ἀτίω [ῖ], = ἀτίζω, ἀτίει Theogn. 621; ἀτίουσι Orph. L. 62:—Med., aor. ἀτίσατο [ῖ] Tzetz. Posthom. 702: cf. ἀτίζω.

Ἄτλαγενής, ἐς, (γένος) sprung from Atlas, of the Pleiads, Hes. Op. 381: the common form would be Ἄτλαντογενής.

Ἄτλαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Atlas, Atlantic, τέρμονες Ἄτλ. the pillars of Hercules, Eur. Hipp. 3, 1053; τὸ Ἄτλ. πέλαγος Plat. Tim. 24 E; ἡ Ἄ. θάλασσα Arist. Mund. 3, 2:—also Ἄτλάντειος, α, ον, Eur. Fr. 597:—fem. Ἄτλαντίς, ἴδος, as patronym., Hes. Th. 938; θάλασσα ἡ Ἄ. καλουμένη Hdt. 1. 202: ἡ Ἄτλ. νῆσος, a fabulous island in the far West, Plat. Tim. 24. F, Strabo 102.

Ἄτλας, αντος, ὁ: acc. also Ἄτλαν (cf. Ἄτλαγενής) Aesch. Pr. 427, ubi v. Schol.: (a euphon., and τλάς, v. sub *ταλαω):—Atlas, one of the older family of gods, who bears up the pillars of heaven, Od. 1. 52:—later, one of the Titans, Hes. Th. 513, Aesch. Pr. 348, 427; αἱ δ' ἔπτ' Ἄτλαντος παῖδες Id. Fr. 298. II. in hist. writers, Mount Atlas in West Africa, regarded as the pillar of heaven, Hdt. 4. 184, etc.; used in pl., Dionys. Per. 66:—called by the natives Duris, acc. to Strabo 825.

III. in Architecture, Ἄτλαντες are colossal statues of men serving for columns to support the entablature, called by Roman Architects τελαμώνες, Ath. 208 B, Vitruv. 6. 10, cf. Dict. of Antiqq.; κίονες ἄτλαντες in C. I. 3431. 7. IV. name of one of the neck-vertebrae, Poll. 2. 132. [ἄτλ-, Aesch. Fr. 1. c.]

ἄ-τλας, αντος, ὁ, not enduring or daring, Hesych.

ἀτλητέω, to be impatient, not to endure or submit to a thing, Soph. O. T. 515.

ἀ-τλητος, Dor. ἀτλάτος, ον, not to be borne, insufferable, πένθος, ἄχος, Il. 9. 3., 19. 367, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 56, Pind. O. 6. 65; ἀγγελία Soph. Aj. 223. 2. not to be dared, ἀτλητα τλάσα Aesch. Ag. 408. II. act. incapable of bearing, impatient of, c. gen., μύθων ἄτλ. Anth. P. 9. 321.

ἀτμενία, ἡ, (ἀτμήν) slavery, servitude, Anth. P. 9. 764, Manetho 6. 59.

ἀτμενιος, ον, tailsome, prepared with trouble, Nic. Al. 178, 242.

ἀτμεύω, for ἀτμενέω, to be a slave, serve, Nic. Al. 172.

ἀτμή, ἡ, = ἀτμός, ἀτμίς, Hes. Th. 862.

ἀτμήν, ἐνος, ὁ, a slave, servant, E. M. 164. 32; also ἀτμενος, ὁ, Eust. 1750. 62, Hesych.: but a fem. ἀτμενίς, ἴδος, E. M. 18. 32,—which is etymologically correct, if like δμῶς it be deriv. from δαμάω.

ἀ-τμητος, ον, uncut, ἔθειραι Ar. Rh. 2. 708: not cut up, not laid waste, untravaged, γῆ Thuc. 1. 82; ἀμπελοι Plut. Num. 14; ἀργυρεῖα ἀτμητα silver-mines as yet unopened, Xen. Vect. 4, 27: of animals, uncastrated, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 5. II. undivided, Soph. Fr. 126: indivisible, Plat. Phaedr. 277 B, Arist. Metaph. 4. 22, 4:—Adv. —τως, Eccl.

ἀτμιάω, (ἀτμή) to steam, emit vapour, cited from Hipp. Cf. ἀτμίζω.

ἀτμιδομαι, Pass. to be turned into vapour, Arist. Meteor. 1. 9, 3.

ἀτμιδοῦχος, ον, (ἔχω) containing vapour, damp, Hesych.

ἀτμιδώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like vapour, vaporous, ἀναθυμίασις Arist. Meteor.

1. 4. 2., 2. 4. 3, al.; ὁ βορέας lb. 2. 3, 25; ἀήρ Id. G. A. 5. 6, 6.

ἀτμίζω, fut. ἴσω: pf. ἠτμικα Arist. Probl. 22. 9:—to smoke, βωμὸς ἀτμίζων πυρὶ Soph. Fr. 340; of water, to steam, Xen. An. 4. 5, 15: generally to emit vapour, of hot meat, ἡδιστον ἀτμ. Pherecr. Met. 4. 15:—of perspiration, Hipp. Progn. 38; of fresh-burnt tiles, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 7, cf. 10, 11. II. to become vapour, be in a state of vapour, lb. 1. 13, 9., 2. 3, 28, al.

ἀτμίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἀτμός, Hdt. 4. 75, Plat. Tim. 86 E, etc.: properly moist vapour, steam, opp. to καπνός, Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 1, cf. 1. 9, 4, al.; ἡ ἄ. συνίσταται εἰς ὕδωρ lb. 4. 7, 5.

ἀτμιστός, ἡ, ὄν, turned into vapour, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 28.

ἀτμο-ειδής, ἐς, = ἀτμιδώδης, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 119. Adv. —δῶς, Galen.

ἀτμός, ὁ, (v. ἄω to blow):—steam, vapour, Aesch. Ag. 1311, Eum. 138;

ὅταν ἐκ γῆς ἄ. ἀνῆ . . ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου Arist. Probl. 1. 21:—in pl. vapours, Aesch. Fr. 195, Liban. 1. 394:—πυρὸς ἄ., periph. for πῦρ, late Inscr. in C. I. 8639:—cf. νέκταρ.

ἀτμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = ἀτμιδώδης, Arist. Mund. 4, 2, Theophr. C. P. 3. 16, 4.

ἀ-τοιχος, ον, unwallled, Eur. Ion 1133, Dio C. 74. 4.

ἀ-τοιχώρυκτος, ον, not having the wall broken through, not robbed by house-breakers, Jo. Chrys.

ἀτοκέω, not to bring forth, to be barren, Philo 1. 478.

ἀτοκέ; Adv. of ἀτοκος (signf. II), Dio C. 58. 21.

ἀτοκία, ἡ, unfruitfulness, barrenness, Muson. ap. Stob. 450. 15.

ἀτόκιος, ον, causing barrenness, Diosc. 1. 109; ἀτόκιον (sc. φάρμακον),

τό, a medicine for causing it, Hipp. 623. 11, Diosc. 1. 105.

ἀ-τοκος, ον, having never yet brought forth, never having had a child, Hdt. 5. 41, Eur. El. 1127; ἄτ. ὑπὸ νόσου barren . . , Hipp. Aër. 281; δι' ἡλικίαν Plat. Theaet. 149 C; of mules, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 21, 8. II. not bearing interest, χρήματα Plat. Legg. 921 C, Dem. 1250. 12, C. I. 2335. 42.

ἀτολμέω, to be ἀτολμος, be disheartened, Hipp. 1194 H:—also ἀτολ-

μῶ, A. B. 407; ἀτολμάω, Suid.

ἀ-τόλμητος, ον, = ἀτολμος, Galen.

ἀ-τόλμητος, Dor. —μᾶτος, ον, = ἀτλητος, not to be endured, insufferable, μόχθος Pind. I. 8 (7). 23: and so of wicked men, Aesch. Ag. 375.

ἀτολμία, ἡ, want of daring, cowardice, Eur. Fr. 366 (al. ἀνανδρία),

Thuc. 2. 89, etc. 2. simply, backwardness, Dem. 1407. 14.

ἀ-τολμος, ον, daring nothing: 1. wanting courage, spiritless,

cowardly, Pind. N. 11. 42, Thuc. 2. 39, etc.; λῆμα . . οὐκ ἄτ. ἀλλ' ἔτοι-

μον Ar. Nub. 458; ἄτ. καὶ μαλακός Dem. 106. 22, etc.:—of women, unenter-

prising, retiring, Aesch. Cho. 630:—Adv. —μως, Polyb. 3. 103, 3, Plut.:—c. inf., ἀτολμός εἰμι . . δεῖσαι I have not the heart to bind, Aesch. Pr. 14.

ἀ-τομος, ον, uncut, unpioun, λειμών Soph. Tr. 200; ἄτ. πώγωνος βάθη

Ephipp. Nav. 1. II. that cannot be cut, indivisible, Plat. Soph.

229 D, Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 2, Metaph. 1. 9, 25, al.: ἄτ. σώματα atoms or

indivisible particles of matter, the first elements of the universe, Democr.

ap. Arist. Cael. 3. 4, 8, cf. Metaph. 6. 13, 10, Phys. 8. 9, 9, de An. 1. 2,

3; also ἄτομοι (sc. οὐσίαι) Plut. 2. 1110 F; introduced into Lat. by

Cicero, Plut. Cic. 40, cf. Cic. Fin. 1. 6. 2. so of Time, οὐχ οὐν

τε εἰς ἄτ. χρόνους διαιρεῖσθαι τὸν χρόνον Arist. Phys. 8. 8, 24; κατ' ἄτ.

χρόνον Id. Sens. 7, 8; ἐν ἀτόμῳ in a moment, 1 Cor. 15. 52. b.

metaph. infinitely small, διαφοραὶ Plut. Phoc. 3. 3. in Logic,

ἄτομον is an individual or infima species, which cannot serve as a predicate,

Arist. Categ. 2, 3., 5, 28, An. Post. 2. 13, 6, al.:—Adv., ἀτόμως ὑπάρχειν

individually, without the intervention of a middle term, lb. 1. 15 and 17.

ἀτονέω, to be relaxed, exhausted, Arist. Probl. 26. 42, Plut. Cor. 25;

ὑδοιορίας C. I. 6287; στόμαχος, Diosc. 1. 150.

ἀτονία, ἡ, slackness, enervation, languor, Hipp. Aër. 292, Plut. 2. 535 D.

ἀ-τονος, ον, not stretched, slack, relaxed, languid, feeble, of the limbs,

Hipp. Aër. 281, 292; φωνεῖν ἄτονον Arist. Physiogn. 6, 51: of oratorical

style, Dion. H. de Dem. 20:—Adv. —τως, Plut. Lyc. 18. II.

without accent, Gramm.

ἀ-τόξευτος, ον, out of bow-shot, πέτρα Plut. 2. 326 E, cf. Od. 12. 84 sq.

ἀτοξος, ον, without bow or arrow, Luc. D. Deor. 19. 1.

ἀ-τόπαστος, ον, not to be guessed, Aesch. Fr. 115.

ἀτοπέω, to act unreasonably; τὸ ἀτοπούμενον = ἀτόπημα, Nicet. Ann.

296 A.

ἀτόπημα, τό, an absurd word or act, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 80:—later, an

offence, Walz Rhett. 1. 618.

ἀτοπηματο-ποιός, ὁ, one who commits absurdities or offences, Gloss.

ἀτοπία, ἡ, a being out of the way, and so: 1. strangeness, odd-

ness, absurdity, eccentricity, Ar. Ran. 1372, Plat. Symp. 215 A; of per-

sons, Ar. Ach. 349. 2. extraordinary nature, νοσήματος Thuc. 2.

51; τῶν τιμωριῶν Id. 3. 82; τοῦ πάθους Plat. Phaedr. 251 D.

ἀ-τοπος, ον, out of place, out of the way, and so, 1. strange, un-

wanted, extraordinary, of symptoms, Hipp. Aph. 1251; ἡδονή Eur.

I. T. 842; ὄρνις Ar. Av. 276; πόθος Ar. Eccl. 956; freq. in Plat. and

Arist. 2. strange, odd, absurd, eccentric, paradoxical, δοῦλοι τῶν

ἀεὶ ἀτόπων slaves to every new paradox, Thuc. 3. 38; ἀτοπὸν τι πάσχειν

Andoc. 33. 34; τῶν ἀτοπωπάτων . . ἂν εἶη Dem. 16. 24; ἀτοπα τῆς

συμκρότητος absurd for their pettiness, Plat. Theaet. 175 A:—ἀτοπὸν

ἔστι, c. inf., Pherecr. Kraip. 19, Eubul. Incer. 3, Plat. Gorg. 521 D, al.:

οὐδὲν ἄτ. (sc. ἔστιν) Arist. Categ. 8, 41, al. b. of persons, Isocr.

263 E, Plat. Rep. 493 C, al.; ἄτ. καὶ δυσχερεῖς τῇ πόλει Dem. 439. 27;

τὸν ἀτοπον φεύγειν ἀεὶ Menand. Ἡνιοχ. 3. 3. unnatural, disgust-

ing, foul, πνεῦμα Thuc. 2. 49; monstrous, ἀτοπώτατον πρᾶγμα ἐξευρών

Lys. 97. 7. II. Adv. —τως, marvellously or absurdly, Thuc. 7.

30, and often in Plat.; ἄτ. καθίζων = ἀνυπόπτως, Eupol. Mar. 3.

ἀ-τέρητος, ον, not to be pierced, invulnerable, Nonn. D. 14. 350.

ἀ-τέρνευτος, ον, not turned in the lathe, not rounded, Gloss.

ἀ-τόρτυτος, ον, not stirred with a ladle, Matthaei Med. 49.

ἄτος, ον, contr. for ἄατος.

ἀ-τραγῶδης, ον, not treated tragically, Luc. Merc. Cond. 19.

ἀ-τράγωδος, ον, untragic, unsuitable to tragedy, ἀτραγῶδύτατον

τοῦτο . . Arist. Poët. 13, 3. Adv. —δως, without noise or fuss, M. Anton. 1. 16.

ἀτράκτιον, τό, Dim. of ἄτρακτος, very late.

ἀτρακτο-ειδής, ἐς, spindle-shaped, Diosc. 4. 36.

ἄτρακτος, ὁ, and in Plut. 2. 271 F, ἡ: (v. sub τρέπω):—a spindle, ἄτρακτος

στρέφειν Hdt. 5. 12, cf. 4. 34, 162; λίνου μεστὸν ἀτρ. Ar. Ran. 1348, cf. Plat. Polit. 281 E, al.; Ἀνάγκης ἀτρ. Id. Rep. 616 C; τῶν Μοιρῶν Arist. Mund. 7, 6, cf. Epigr. 222. 7. II. an arrow, ἀτρ. τοξικός Aesch. Fr. 129; also ἀτρ. alone, Soph. Ph. 290, Tr. 714;—so also ἡλακάτη has both senses, because both spindle and arrow were made of reed, and had somewhat the same shape. In this sense it seems to have been specially a Lacon. word, v. Thuc. 4. 40; cf. χρυσηλάκατος. III. the upper part of a ship's mast, cf. ἡλακάτη, Poll. 1. 91.

ἀτρακτυλῖς or ἀτρακτυλλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a thistle-like plant, used for making spindles, *Carthamus Creticus*, Sprengel, (the *Euoonymus Europaëus* is our *Spindle-tree*), Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 49, Theocr. 4. 52, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 6. ἀτρακτώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a spindle, Eust. 1328. 46.

ἀ-τράνωτος [ᾶ], ὄν, not made clear, Dion. Areop. Adv. -τως, Origen. —Also, ἀτράνης, ἐς, Tzetz., Cyrill. Adv. -νῶς, Hesych. ἀ-τράπεζος, ὄν, (τράπεζα) without a table, Greg. Naz. 2. unsocial, Manetho 4. 563.

ἀτράπελος, ὄν, = δυστράπελος, Schol. Soph. Aj. 913. ἀτράπιζω, (ἀτραπός) to go through, traverse, τὰς ἀρμονίας Pherecr. Ἄπομ. 3.

ἀτράπιτός, ἡ, = sq., Od. 13. 195, Ar. Rh., etc.: also ἀταρπιτός, Od. 17. 234; and ἀτραπητός in A. B. 460.

ἀτράπος, Ἐρ. ἀταρπός, as always in Hom., e. g. Il. 17. 743, ἡ: (a privat., τρέπω):—properly a path with no turnings or branches, generally a path, way, road, Hom., Hdt. 7. 215, Ar. Nub. 77, Thuc. 4. 36, etc. 2. metaph. a walk of life, ἡ πολιτικὴ ἀτρ. Plat. Polit. 258 C; λόγων Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 418 C; ἱστορίας C. I. 380; ἀτρ. μύρμηκος, v. μυρμηκία.

ἀ-τραυματίστος, ὄν, invulnerable, Luc. Ocyr. 36. Adv. -τως, Nicet. Eug. ἀτράφαξ, ὄν, ἡ, the herb orach, Lat. *atriplex*: that this was the correct form of the word appears from ψευδ-ατραφάξ in Ar. Eq. 630, cf. E. M. 565. 17: but in Diosc. 2. 145, etc., it is written ἀτράφαξι; in Hipp. 359. 43, Theophr., etc., ἀνδράφαξι; in Eust. 539. 5, ἀδράφαξ.

ἀτράφης, ἐς, (τρέφω) wasting, atrophic, Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 4, with v. l. ἀτρεφής or ἀτροφής.

ἀ-τράχηλος, ὄν, without neck, Teles ap. Stob. 575. 46, Anth. P. 6. 196. ἀ-τράχυντος, ἰον. ἀτρήχ-, ὄν, not made rough, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 12, Cur. M. D. 1. 10:—also ἀ-τράχυν, v. Eust. 340. 21, Cyrill.

ἀτρεής, ἐς, = ἀτρεστός: acc. ἀτρεία for ἀτρεία, Euphor. 94; pl. ἀτρείες (for ἀτρείες) ἀνάγκαι, Inscr. of Herodes in Epigr. Gr. 1046. 77: cf. εὐκλής. Ἀτρείδης, ὄν, Ἐρ. Ἀτρείδης, ἔω, Dor. Ἀτρείδας, a, son of Atreus, Hom., etc.

ἀτρεκέα, ἡ, ἰον. gen. -είης, v. Dind. dial. Hdt. p. ix: (ἀτρεκής):—reality, strict truth, certainty, Pind. Fr. 232. 4; ἀτρεκέαν τινος εἶδέναι to know the strict truth or exact state of a thing, Hdt. 4. 152., 6. 1; μαθεῖν.. τὴν ἀτρ., ὅ τι οὐκ αἰρέει learnt for certain that he is unable to take it, Ib. 82, cf. Inscr. Corc. in C. I. 1907. 2; in pl., Hipp. Prorrh. 84: v. ἀτρεκής sub fin. II. Ἀτρεκέα, Strictness, Justice, Pind. O. 10 (11). 17.

ἀτρεκέω, to be sure, ἀτρεκέσασα Eur. Fr. 317. ἀτρεκής, ἐς, (v. sub τρέπω):—real, true, ἀτρεκές αἰμ' ἔσσευα Il. 5. 208. 2. strict, precise, exact, ἀλάθεια, καιρός Pind. N. 5. 31, P. 8. 9; ἀριθμός Hdt. 7. 187; βίοντος ἀτρ. ἐπιτηδύσεις over-nice, precise, Eur. Hipp. 261, ubi v. Monk:—τὸ ἀτρεκές = ἀτρεκέα, φράσαι, εἶπαι τὸ ἀτρ. Hdt. 5. 9., 7. 60; τὸ ἀτρεκέστερον τούτων their greater exactness, Id. 5. 54; τὸ ἀτρεκέστατον Ib. 214, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12:—rarely of persons, exact, strict, Pind. O. 3. 21, cf. ἀτρεκέα II. 3. sure, certain, ποδὶ ἀτρεκέϊ Id. N. 3. 72; ἀτρ. δόξα Eur. Hipp. 1114. II. except in the place cited, Hom. has only the Adv. ἀτρεκέως, mostly with the Verbs ἀγορεύειν, καταλέγειν, to tell truly, exactly, Il. 2. 10, Od. 1. 169, etc.; also, ἀτρ. μαντεύσομαι 17. 154; ἀτρεκέως ἔφρασεν Epit. in C. I. 380; ἀτρ. ὀλίγοι Theogn. 636; oft. also in Hdt., ἀτρ. εἶπαι I. 57, al.; εἶδέναι I. 209, al.; ἐπίστασθαι 3. 130; ἐκμαθεῖν 7. 10, 7; διακρίνειν I. 172; διασημαίνειν 5. 86; φαίνειν 2. 49;—in Hipp. Art. 790, ἀτρ. ἀποκαυλισθεῖσα broken straight across, opp. to παραμηκέως. 2. also neut. as Adv., δεκάς ἀτρεκές just ten of them, Od. 16. 245; so, τὸ δ' ἀτρεκές Theogn. 167; ἐπ' ἀτρεκές C. I. 1907. 12; ἀτρ. ἔφυγεν really, Ib. 3685. —The word and its derivs. are rare in Att. (v. supr.), ἀκριβής and its derivs. being used instead. It is freq. in Ion. Prose, esp. in Hipp. and Aretae., and in late Prose, as Polyb. 1. 4, 9, Plut., etc.

ἀτρεκότης, ἦτος, ἡ, = ἀτρεκέα, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 1114. ἀτρεμά, used by Poets for ἀτρέμας before a conson., once in Hom., αἰγίδα .. ἐχ' ἀτρ. Φοῖβος Il. 15. 318; μεν' .. ἀτρ. σοῖς ἐν δρυμῶσι Eur. Or. 258, cf. Bacch. 1072, Ar. Nub. 743, Av. 1244, Ran. 339; once in Plat., ἀτρ. σκοπεῖσθαι Gorg. 503 D.

ἀτρεμαῖος, α, ὄν, ποῖτ. for ἀτρεμής, ἀτρ. βοά a whisper, Eur. Or. 147; οὐκ ἀτρεμαῖοι Hipp. 309. 9:—ἀτρεμαῖότης, ἦτος, ἡ, Id. 28. 33.

ἀτρέμας: Adv.:—without trembling, without motion, ἀτρέμας ἕσταότα Il. 13. 438; ὀφθαλμοὶ δ' ὡσεὶ κέρα ἕστασαν ἢ ἐσίδηρος ἀτρέμας ἐν βλεφάροισι Od. 19. 212; ἀτρέμας εὔδειν Il. 14. 352, Od. 13. 92; ἀτρέμας ἦσο sit still, Il. 2. 200; ἀτρέμας ἔχειν to keep quiet, Hdt. 5. 19., 8. 16; ἀτρ. εἶχον τὸ στρατόπεδον Id. 9. 53, cf. 54; so in Att., ἀτρ. ἴθι Eur. Or. 150; ἀτρ. ἔχειν Ar. Av. 1200, al.; ἀτρ. ἄπτεισθαι τινος gently, softly, Eur. Hipp. 1358; ἀτρ. πορεύεσθαι to go gently or softly, Xen. Cyn. 5, 31; opp. to ταχύ, Dem. 982. 17. Cf. ἀτρέμα, ἀτρεμεί.

ἀτρεμεί or -ί, Adv. of ἀτρεμής, written ἀτρεμί in Ar. Nub. 261, but ἀτρεμεί in Alex. Λεβ. 5. 12, acc. to the rule of the Gramm.; v. Dind. Ar. l. c.

ἀτρεμεότης, ἦτος, ἡ, security, firmness, Hipp. 28. 33. ἀτρεμέω, fut. ἦσω, Plut., App., etc.: aor. ἠτρέμησα Hdt., Hipp.:—not to tremble, to keep still or quiet, ἵνα τοι τρίχες ἀτρεμέωσι Hes. Op. 537; οὐδαμᾶ κω ἠτρέμησαμεν, of a restless people, Hdt. 7. 8, 1, etc.; of a state of health, to remain stationary, Hipp. Aph. 1242, Aretae.:—the inf. med. ἀτρεμέεσθαι, Theogn. 47, is altered by Bgk. into ἀτρεμειόσθαι.

The word occurs in Arist. de Xenophan. 3, 9, but the best Att. writers prefer ἠρεμέω.

ἀτρεμής, ἐς, (τρέμω). not trembling, unmoved, calm, θάλασσα Simon. Iamb. 6. 37; φάσματα Plat. Phaedr. 250 C; ὄμμα Xen. Symp. 8, 3: the neut. τὸ ἀτρεμές, as Subst., calmness, Xen. Ages. 6, 7. Adv. -έως, Theogn. 978, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1101.

ἀτρεμί, v. sub ἀτρεμεί.

ἀτρεμία, ἡ, a keeping still, ἀτρεμίαν ἔχειν or ἄγειν, = ἀτρεμῆν Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 13:—intrepidity, Pind. N. 11. 15. Also ἀτρεμησία, ἡ, Cyrill.

ἀτρεμίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, Ion. inf. -ίειν: aor. ἠτρέμισα Hipp.:—to keep quiet, Theogn. 303; and in Ion. Prose, mostly with negat., ἀσπίδος.. οὐδαμᾶ ἀτρεμισούσης never being kept still, Hdt. 9. 74; of restless, aggressive kings or nations, οὐκ ἀτρεμίζειν Id. 1. 185, 190; of people attacked, οὐδὲ αὐτοὺς οἰκὸς.. ἀτρεμείειν Id. 8. 68, 2; without a negat., γνώμην εἶχον ἀτρεμίζοντά σε μακαριστὸν εἶναι Id. 7. 18; oft. also in Hipp., but never in good Att., except in Antipho 120. 13., 124. 21 and 29, where it is opp. to νεωτερίζω. Cf. ἀτρεμέω.

ἀ-τρεπτος, ὄν, unmoved, immutable, Arist. Mund. 7, 6, Ar. Rh. 4. 704; Μοῖρα C. I. 1778; τὸ πρόσωπον Luc. V. H. 2. 23; ἀτρ. πρὸς τι not caring for a thing, Plut. Alc. 13. Adv. -πτως, Philo 2. 87; also -πτί, A. B. 1346.

ἀτρεπτότης, ἦτος, ἡ, immutability, unchanging nature, Athanas., etc. ἀτρεστί, Adv., = ἀτρέστως, Herm. Aesch. Supp. 963, e conj.

ἀ-τρεστός, ὄν, (τρέω) not trembling, unfeeling, fearless, Lat. intrepidus, Trag., and Plat. Crat. 395 B: c. gen., ἀτρ. μάχας fearless of fight, Aesch. Pr. 416; ἀτρ. ἐν μάχαις Soph. Aj. 365; ἀτρ. εὔδειν securely, Soph. O. T. 586. Adv. -τως, Aesch. Supp. 240: also neut. pl. ἀτρεστα, as Adv., Eur. Ion 1198; cf. ἀτρεστί.

ἀτρεύς, ἐώς, ὄ, v. sub ἀτρεψής. 2. in Hom. as n. pr., Ἀτρεύς, ὄ.

ἀτρεψής, v. sub ἀτραφής.

ἀτρεψία, ἡ, immutability, of the Godhead, Athanas., etc.

ἀ-τρητος, ὄν, not perforated, without aperture, Plat. Polit. 279 E, Arist. H. A. 3. 7. 5. II. for ἀτρητα ζῶα, Ib. 1. 1, 28, v. sub τρηματώδης.

ἀτρήχυντος, ἰον. for ἀτράχ-, q. v.

ἀ-τριάκαστος, ὄν, not belonging to a τριακάς (III); Hesych.; v. Bückh C. I. 1. 140.

ἀ-τριάκτος, ὄν, unconquered, Aesch. Cho. 338; cf. τριάξω, ἀποτριάξω.

ἀ-τρίαστος, ὄν, not tripled, Byz.

ἀ-τρίβαστος, ὄν, = sq., not worn, ἵππος ἀτρ. πρὸς τραχέα a horse whose hoofs have not been worn off on rough ground, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 3.

ἀ-τρίβης, ἐς, not rubbed, and so: I. of places, not traversed, pathless, Thuc. 4. 8, 29: of roads, not worn or used, opp. to φανερά ὁδοί, Xen. An. 4. 2, 8: generally, fresh, new, Lat. integer, Id. Mem. 4. 3, 13. 2. not in common use, choice, rare, Eust. Opusc. 54. 5. 3. of the neck, not galled, Plat. Rival. 134 B; ἀτρ. ζεύγλης Babr. 37. II. not practised in a thing, τινος Dion. H. 3. 52:—Adv. -βῶς, Poll. 5. 145.

ἀτρίβων, ὄν, ποῖτ. for ἀτρίβης, unskilled in, τινός Eur. Fr. 476.

ἀτριον, τό, Dor. for ἠτριον, Theocr.

ἀτριον, τό, the Lat. atrium, C. I (add.) 4683 c.

ἀ-τριπτος, ὄν, = ἀτριβής, χεῖρας ἀτρίπτους, ἀπαλὰς not worn hard by work, Od. 21. 151; of corn, not threshed, Xen. Oec. 18, 5; of bread, not kneaded, Hipp. 548, 6, Arist. Probl. 21. 17; ἀτρ. ἄκανθαί thorns on which one cannot tread, or untraversed thorns, Theocr. 13. 64; κέλευθοι ἀτρ. untrampled ways, Opp. H. 4. 68, cf. App. Hisp. 62. 2. metaph. unknown, strange, Artemid. 4. 63. II. unpractised, Themist. 121 C, v. l. Plut. 2. 499 D.

ἀτρίχος, ὄν, ποῖτ. for ἀτριξ, without hair, Call. Dian. 77:—hence the Verb ἀτριχέω, Matth. Med. 304.

ἀτρίχό-σαρκος, ὄν, smooth-skinned, not hairy, Procl.

ἀτρίχωτος, ὄν, unfurnished with hair, Theophr. Prot. 180. 4.

ἀ-τριψ, ἴβος, ὄ, = ἀτριβής II, A. B. 11; c. gen., Suid.

ἀτριψία, ἡ, want of practice, inexperience, Cic. Att. 13. 16.

ἀτρομέω, = ἀτρεμέω, Opp. H. 3. 355.

ἀ-τρόμητος, ὄν, = sq., Anth. P. 6. 256.

ἀ-τρομός, ὄν, fearless, dauntless, Lat. intrepidus, ἐν δὲ τε θυμὸς στήθεσιν ἀτρομός ἐστι Il. 16. 163; μένος.. ἀτρ. 5. 126., 17. 157; νεῦρα Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2; ἀτρ. ὕπνος calm, undisturbed, Anth. P. 6. 69.

Adv. -μως, Plut. 2. 474 D, 475 F.

ἀτροπία, ἡ, inflexibility, κρείσσον τοι σοφίη.. ἀτροπῆς Theogn. 218: rigour, cruelty, ἀτροπῆη Ar. Rh. 4. 387; ἀτροπῆσι Ib. 1006.

ἀτρο-ποιός, ὄν, (Lat. ater) making ink, Byz.

ἀ-τροπος, ὄν, not to be turned, unchangeable, eternal, ὕπνος Theocr. 3. 49. 2. inflexible, rigid, unbending, Ἄιδης Anth. P. 7. 483; ἀρετή Ib. 10. 74:—hence Ἀτροπος, ἡ, the name of one of the Μοῖραι or Parcae, first in Hes. Th. 218, 905, Sc. 259, cf. Plat. Legg. 960 C; ἀτρ. Κλωθῶ C. I. 1066. II; hence the decrees of fate, ἀτροπα γραψάμεναι Ib. 956. 4; ἀτρ. νόμος Ib. 2647. 3. uncourteous, unseemly, ἔπεα Pind. N. 7. 151. II. not turned by the plough, untilled, Call. Del. 11.

ἀτροφέω, to have or get no food, Ael. N. A. 10. 21, etc.: to waste away, suffer from atrophy, Arist. Mund. 4, 28, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 9, Plut. Rom. 20; ἀτρ. πῦρ to have no fuel, Philo 2. 620.

ἀτροφής, v. sub ἀτραφής.

ἀτροφία, ἡ, want of food or nourishment, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 9, Plut. 2. 949 A. 2. a disease, atrophy, Arist. Probl. 8. 9, 2, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 108.

ἀ-τροφός, ὄν, ill-fed, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4; ἀτροφώτερος εἶναι Ael. N. A. 12. 20: ill of atrophy, pining away, Plut. 2. 912 D. 2. act. not feeding, not nutritious, Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 40; ἀτρ. καὶ ἄγωνα τῶν φυτῶν Ib. 2. 5, 1. II. of milk, that will not curdle, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 9: cf. τρέφω I.

ἀτρυγέτος, *ov*, later also *η*, *ov* Anth. P. append. 234:—*that which yields no harvest, unfruitful, barren*, freq. in Hom. as epith. of the sea, *παρὰ θιν' ἀλδς ἀτρυγέτοιο* Il. 1. 316, etc.; *πόντον ἐπ' ἀτρ.* Od. 2. 370, etc.; also of ether, *δι' αἰθέρος ἀτρυγέτοιο* Il. 17. 425, h. Cer. 67. 457; Ep. Adj., borrowed by Soph. Fr. 423, Ar. Vesp. 1521, Av. 1338 (all lyr.):—so Eur. speaks of the sea's ἀκάρπιστα πεδία; and *τραφερή, fruitful land*, is in Hom. opp. to the sea, v. Heyne Il. 1. 316.

2. metaph., *δτρ. νύξ*, of death, Anth. P. 7. 735. (The word is expl. above as if from *α-*, *τρυγῶ*: but it is = *ἀτρυτος*, *never worn out, un-resting*, acc. to Hdn. ap. E. M. 167; whence Curt. suspects that it was orig. *ἀτρυφέτος* and that the *γ* represents the digamma.)

ἀ-τρυγέτος, *ov*, *not gathered*, opp. to *τετρυγημένος*, of grapes, Arist. Probl. 20. 23, 1; ἀ-τρυγής, *és*, Anth. P. 7. 622.

ἀ-τρυγος, *ov*, *without lees, clarified, pure, αἶνος*, opp. to *τρυγίας*, Orac. ap. Plut. 2. 295 E; *ἐλαιον* LXX (Ex. 27. 20).

ἀ-τρυμῶν [ῶ], *ov*, = *ἀτρυτος*, c. gen., *ἀτρ. κακῶν not worn out by ills*, Aesch. Theb. 875.

ἀ-τρυπητός [ῶ], *ov*, = *ἀτρητος*, *ψῆφοι ἀτρ.*, opp. to *τετρυπημένοι*, Arist. Fr. 424; *τὸ αὖς ἔχειν ἀτρ.* Plut. Cic. 26., 2. 205 B.

ἀ-τρυτος, *ov*, *not worn away, untiring, unwearied, πᾶς* Aesch. Eum. 403: *indefatigable*, Plut. Pomp. 26: *τὸ ἀτρυτον* Arist. Eth. N. 10. 7, 2:—Adv. *-τως*, Orph. Fr. 33.

2. of things, *unabating*, e. g. *πόντος* Pind. P. 4. 317; *κακά* Soph. Aj. 788; *ἀλγεα* Mosch. 4. 69; *Ἰξίανος μαῖρα ἀτρυτος καὶ ἀτρ.* Arist. Cael. 2. 1, 6; of a road, *wearisome, never-ending*, Theocr. 15. 7; *ὀδοιπορίαί* Plut. Caes. 17.

Ἀτρυτώνη, *η*, *the Unwearied, Tameless*, a name of Pallas Athené, Il. 2. 157, Od. 4. 762, etc. (Lengthd. form of *ἀτρυτή*, as *Ἀιδωνεύς* of *Ἄιδης*.)

ἀ-τρυφέρος [ῶ], *ov*, *not delicate or luxurious*, Eupol. Βαπτ. 10: *plain, simple*, *στολή* Cebes 20.

ἀ-τρυφήτος, *ov*, (*τρυφῶ*) = *foreg.*, Plut. 2. 10 B.

ἀ-τρυφας, *ov*, = *ἀθρυπος*, *τυρός* Alc. 25. II. = *ἀτρυφέρος*, Eccl.

ἀ-τρώς, *ωτας*, *δ*, *η*, = *ἀτρωτος*, Choerob. 1. 49.

ἀτρωσία, *η*, *invulnerableness*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 57.

ἀ-τρωτος, *ov*, *unwounded*, *καρδία* Pind. N. 11. 12; *αῦθα* Aesch. Cho. 532; *ἀτρωτον οὐ μεθῆκ' ἄν* Soph. O. C. 906, cf. Eubul. Σφιγγ. 1. 4, etc.

II. *invulnerable*, *παῖδες θεῶν* Pind. 1. 3. 31, Eur. Phoen. 594, Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 12: metaph. *ἀτρ. χρήμασιν* Plat. Symp. 219 E. *ἄττα*, Att. for *ἄσσα* = *τινά*, *οἱ ἄττα* Cratin. Ἀρχ. 3, cf. Ar. Ran. 173; *δεῖν' ἄττα* Ib. 925; *μικρ' ἄττα* Eupol. Παλ. 9, etc.; oft. in Plat.; with numerals, *δύ' ἄττα* some two, *about two*, Soph. 255 C; *τρί' ἄττα* Lys. 216 D, al.; so, *ὀλίγ' ἄττα* some few, Arist. Sens. 3, 12; *ἔστιν ἄττα* Id. Phys. 5. 4, 2, al.

II. *ἄττα* for *ἄσσα* = *ἄτινα*, Plat. Com. Ζεὺς 6, etc. *ἄττα*, a salutation used to elders, *father*, Il. 9. 607, Od. 16. 31, etc.; cf. Eust. 777. 54., 1793. 12. (Cf. *ἄππα*, *ἄπφα*, *πάππας*, *τέττα*; Skt. *attā* (*mater*); Lat. *atta*; Goth. *atta* = *pater*.)

ἀττύγας, *α*, *δ*, a bird described as of a reddish colour and spotted on the back, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 387 F; *περιπαίκιλος*, *παικίλος* Ar. Av. 247, 761; held to be a delicacy, Hippon. 27, Ar. Ach. 875, Fr. 397:—it was prob. a kind of *partridge*, *Pterocles alchata*, found on the coasts of the Levant, v. C. T. Newton in Cont. Review 1876, p. 92;—but Ar. Vesp. 257 describes it as frequenting the water, whence Adams supposes it to be the *godwit* or *redshank*.

ἀτταγῆν, *ῆνας*, *δ*, a bird, apparently diff. from the *ἀτταγᾶς*, prob. a kind of *grouse*, *the francolin*, *tetrao orientalis*, Phoenicid. Μισ. 1, Arist. H. A. 9. 26; classed with the *partridge*, *pheasant*, etc., Ib. 49 B, 10; *attagen Ionicus*, a great dainty at Rome, Hor. Epod. 2. 54, cf. Mart. 13. 61:—Dim. *ἀτταγηνάριον*, τό, Choerob. 1. 43.

ἀτταγῆς, *έος*, *δ*, = *ἀτταγῆν*, Opp. C. 2. 405, 427.

ἀττάκης, *ov*, *δ*, a kind of *locust*, LXX (Lev. 11. 23), v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 70:—in Philo 1. 85, also *ἄττακος*:—cf. *ἀπτέλαβας*.

Ἀτταλισταί, *αί*, a guild of persons connected with the worship of Dionysus at Pergamus, called after Attalus, who built them a meeting-place called τὸ Ἀτταλεῖον, C. 1. 3067-71, v. Böckh p. 658.

ἀττανίτης, *ov*, *δ*, a kind of cake, mentioned with *τηγανίτης*, Hippon. 27.

ἀττανόν, τό, Ion. for *τήγανον*, Hesych.

ἀττάρᾶγος or *-χος*, *δ*, a *crumb* or *morsel of bread*, Ath. 646 C: metaph. *the least crumb* or *bit*, Call. Ep. 48. 9.

ἀτταταῖ, a *cry of pain* or *grief*, Trag.; doubled, Ar. Ach. 1190; prolonged, *ἀτταταταῖ*, *ἀτταταταῖξ* Id.

ἀπτέλαβας, Ion. *-εβας*, *δ*, a kind of *locust without wings*, Hdt. 4. 172, Arist. H. A. 5. 29., 5. 30. 4.

ἀπτελεβ-δφθαλμος, *ov*, *with locust-eyes*, i. e. *with prominent, staring eyes*, Eubul. Σφιγγ. 1. 10.

ἀπτηγας, *δ*, a *he-goat*, Ion. word, Eust. 1625. 35.

Ἀπτηγῆς, a mystic form of exorcism, used by the priests of Cybelé, Dem. 313. 26, cf. A. B. 207, Lob. Aglaoph. 1045 sq.

Ἀπτικεύομαι, Dep. = *Ἀπτικίζω*, Eumath. 438.

Ἀπτικῆρως, Adv. *in Attic fashion*, Alex. Συντρεχ. 1. 4.

Ἀπτικίζω, fut. Att. *ἰῶ*, *to side with the Athenians*, *Atticize*, Thuc. 3. 62, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 13. II. *to speak Attic*, Plat. Com. Ὑπερβ. 1; opp. to *Ἐλληνίζω*, Posidipp. Incert. 2.

Ἀπτικίσις, *εως*, *η*, *Attic style*, *Atticism*, Luc. Lexiph. 14, cf. Philostr. 568.

Ἀπτικισμός, *δ*, a *siding with Athens*, *attachment to her*, Thuc. 3. 64., 4. 133. II. = *foreg.*, Alciphro 2. 4, cf. Cic. Att. 4. 17.

Ἀπτικιστής, *αὐ*, *δ*, *one who affects or collects Attic expressions*, Iamb. V. P. 80, Gramm.

Ἀπτικιστί, Adv. *in the Attic dialect*, Dem. 1424. 1; Ἀπτ. λέγειν, λαλεῖν Antiph. Εὐθυδ. 3, Alex. Πρωτ. 1.

Ἀπτικίων, a comic Dim., *my little Athenian*, Ar. Pax 214.

ἀπτικα-πέρδιξ, *ικας*, *δ*, *the Attic partridge*, Ath. 115 B.

Ἀπτικός, *η*, *δ*, (*ἀκτῆ*) *Attic*, *Athenian*, Solon 2, Aesch. Eum. 681, etc.; *σφόδρ'*. Ἀπτικός of true Attic breed, Ar. Lys. 56; Ἀπτ. πάροικος, proverb. of a troublesome neighbour, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 12. II. *η*

Ἀπτική (sc. *γῆ*), *Attica*, Hdt. 5. 76, etc.; cf. Ἀπθίς. III. τὸ Ἀπτικόν *the Attic style or elegance*, Plut. 2. 79 D:—Adv. *-κῶς*, Dem. 202. 11.

Ἀπτικουργής, *és*, *wrought in Attic fashion*, Menand. Incert. 428.

Ἀπτικωνικός, *η*, *δ*, a comic alteration of Ἀπτικός, after the form of Λακωνικός, Ar. Pax 215.

ἄπτομαι, Dep., = *διάζομαι*, Hermipp. Ἀθ. γον. 5.

ἄπτω, Att. for *ἄσσω*, *ἀτόσσω*: in MSS. often written *ἄπτω*, without *i* subscr., Valck. Phoen. 1388.

ἀτυζήλος, *η*, *δ*, *frightful*, Ap. Rh. 2. 1058.

ἀτύζομαι, used in pres., and in aor. part.: Pass. :—*to be distraught from fear, mazed, bewildered, astonished*, *ἀτυζόμενος ὑπὸ καπνοῦ* Il. 8. 183; *ἀτυζόμενοι πεδίοιο fleeing bewildered o'er the plain*, Il. 6. 38., 18. 7, etc., cf. Od. 11. 606; so absol., *ἀτύζονται*, *ἀτυζόμενος* Pind. P. 1. 26, O. 8. 51: also *to be distraught with grief*, *ἀτυζόμενος* Soph. El. 149, Eur. Tro. 808: c. acc. *to be amazed at a thing*, *ὕψιν ἀτυχθεῖς* Il. 6. 468, cf. Tryph. 685: c. inf., *ἀτυζομένη ἀπολέσθαι terrified even to death*, Il. 22. 474:—also, *ἀτυζόμενα δέμας αἰκέλιον afflicted*, Eur. Andr. 131.

II. in late Ep. we find the Act. *ἀτύζω*, *to strike with terror or amazement*, Ap. Rh. 1. 465; aor. opt. *ἀτύξαι* Theocr. 1. 56; fut. *-έξω*, Apollin. V. T.—Ep. Verb. used by Trag. only in lyr. passages.

ἄτυκτος, *ov*, *undone*, *αὐκέτι γὰρ δύναται τὸ τετυγμένον εἶναι ἀτυκταν* Pseudo-Phoc. 50.

ἀ-τύλωτος [ῶ], *ov*, (a euphon.) *made callous by labour, hardened*, ὤμοι Call. Dian. 213, (as *Toup* for the corrupt *ἀούλωτοι*.)

ἀ-τύμβευτος, *ov*, *without tomb*, *θάνατος* Anth. P. 9. 439; *τάφος ἀτ.* burial but not in a tomb, Opp. H. 5. 346.

ἀ-τύμβας, *ov*, *without burial, without a tomb*, Luc. Contempl. 22.

ἀ-τύπας, *ov*, *speaking inarticulately, stammering*, cf. Gell. 4. 2. II. *conforming to no distinct type* (of illness), Galen. 7. 471.

ἀ-τύπωτος [ῶ], *ov*, *unformed, shapeless*, Ael. N. A. 2. 19, Plut. 2. 636 C.

ἀ-τύραννευτος, *ov*, *not ruled by tyrants*, Thuc. 1. 18:—Adv. *-τως*, Cyrrill.:—also *ἀ-τυράννητος*, *ov*, Clem. Al. 642:—*ἀ-τύραννος*, *ov*, A. B. 19.

ἀ-τύρβαστος, *ov*, *undisturbed, calm*, Walz Rhett. 3. 602.

ἀ-τύρωτος, *ov*, *not curdled or coagulated*, Diosc. 3. 41. [ῶ]

Ἄτυς, *vas*, *δ*, *Atys*, son of Manes, Hdt. 1. 7, etc.; son of Croesus, Ib. 34.

ἀτύφια, *η*, *freedom from arrogance*, Menand. Κυβ. 4, Plut. 2. 552 B.

ἀ-τύφας, *ov*, *not puffed up, without pride or arrogance, modest*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 A, Timon ap. Eus. P. E. 761 E:—Comp., Plut. Alex. 45. Adv. *-φως*, Plut. 2. 32 D; also *ἀτύφι* (?), C. 1. 6645 b.

ἀτύχέω, fut. *ήσω* Ar. Nub. 427, Eupol. Δημ. 25: aor. *ήτύχησα* Hdt., Att.: pf. *ήτύχηκα* Dem. 472. 28, Menand. Ἐγχειρ. 1, Philem. Incert. 22:—rarely in Pass., v. infr. *To be ἀτυχής, to be unlucky or unfortunate, fail, miscarry*, Hdt. 9. 111, Ar. Nub. 427, Thuc. 1. 32, etc., and freq. in Com. writers; opp. to *κατορθῶ*, Isocr. 31 D, etc.; *ἀτ. ἐν τινι* Id. 254 C; *περὶ ἄνθρωπον* Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 7; *οἱ ἀτυχεῖς* = *οἱ ἀτυχεῖς*, Antipho 120. 12: euphem. for *ἀτιμαῖσθαι*, Dem. 533. 22. 2. c. gen., like *ἀποτυγχάνειν*, *to fail of a thing, fail in getting or gaining it*, *τῆς ἀληθείας* Plat. Theaet. 186 C; *τῶν δικαίων οὐδενός* Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 22: also c. part., *ἀτ. κτώμενοι* Thuc. 2. 62. 3. *ἀτ. πρὸς τινι to fail with another*, i. e. *to fail in one's request, meet with a refusal*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 14; *ἀτ. παρὰ τινος to fail in obtaining a thing from . .*, Ib. 1. 6, 6; *ἀτ. τινός* Eupol. Δημ. 25:—Pass., *τὰ ἀτυχηθέντα mischances, failures*, Dem. 298. 28; *τὰ ήτυχημένα* Joseph. A. J. 16. S. 6; *ήτυχητο ή μάχη* Dion. H. de Isocr. 9.—Chiefly in Com., and in Att. Prose, never in Trag.

ἀτύχημα, τό, a *misfortune, miscarriage, mishap*, Antipho 124. 29, Isae. 81. 42, Timocl. Διαν. 1. 18, Dem. 643. 10, etc. 2. a *fault of ignorance, mistake*, opp. to *ἀδικημα* and *ἀμαρτημα*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 16, Eth. N. 5. 8, 7; euphem. for a *crime*, Polyb. 12. 14, 2, cf. Ib. 13, 5.

ἀ-τύχης, *és*, *luckless, unfortunate*, Antipho 116. 23 (in Sup.), Plat. Legg. 905 A; *οὐ γὰρ οὕτως ἄφρων οὐδ' ἀτυχῆς εἰμι* Dem. 34. 13:—Adv. *-χῶς*, Isocr. 236 A. II. *missing, without share in*, *τινας* Ael. N. A. 11. 31.

ἀτύχια, *η*, *the state or fortune of an ἀτυχής, ill-luck, misfortune*, such as is supposed to cling to some persons, Dinarch. 100. 6, cf. Amphib. Fract. 767, Antipho 117. 40, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 8, etc. 2. euphem. for *ἀτιμία*, Dem. 533. 11; and for a *crime*, Polyb. 12. 13, 5, etc.; cf. *συμφαρά, ἀτυχέω*.

ἀτώμαι, v. *ἀτάω*.

αὐ, Adv. I. of Place, *back, backwards*, but v. *αὐερώ* s. fin. II. of Time, and so, of any repetition of an action, *again, anew, afresh, once more*, Il. 1. 540, from Hom. downwards very freq.: often after numerals, *δέυτερον αὐ, τρίτον αὐ*, etc., Hom.; *τὸν δὲ πέμπτον αὐ λέγω* Aesch. Theb. 526, cf. Chn. 1066. III. generally, *again*, i. e. *further, moreover, besides*, Lat. *porro*, Od. 4. 211, and freq. in Att.; *ἔτι γε αὐ* Plat. Theaet. 192 B.

2. then (as *again* is connected with *against*, Germ. *wieder* with *wider*) it takes the sense of *on the other hand, on the contrary*, following *δέ, ταύτω μὲν . . , ταύτω δ' αὐ . .*, Il. 4. 417; also, *in turn*, Lat. *vicissim*, *ἤξει γὰρ ἄλλας αὐ τιμάσας* Aesch. Ag. 1250:—hence = *δέ*, even when *μὲν* precedes, Il. 11. 109, and so in Att.; also joined with *δέ . . , δν δ' αὐ δήμον τ' ἄνδρα ἴδαι* Il. 2. 198; *ὦ πολλὰ μὲν τάλαινα πολλὰ δ' αὐ σοφή* Aesch. Ag. 1295, cf. Eum. 954; *ὁ μὲν ἤμαρτε, ὁ δ' αὐ . . κατειργάσασα* Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4; *αὐκ . . , οὐδ' αὐ* Soph. O. C. 1373, El. 911, cf. Plat. Theaet. 160 B.

3. sometimes seemingly = *δη*, as *τῶν αὐ τέσσαρες ἀρχαὶ ἔσαν 'now, of these there were . .*, Lat. *ergo . .*, Il. 2. 618. IV. the pleon. phrases, *πάλιν αὐ, αὐ πάλιν, ἔμπαλιν αὐ, αὐθις αὐ, αὐθις αὐ πάλιν*, are only Att., mostly

Trag.;—μάλ' αὐ Aesch. Eum. 254, etc.:—v. sub αὐθις, αὐτε.—The position of αὐ is usually second in a sentence; but it is placed first in a Megar. Inscr. in Keil, no. iv b. 10.

αὐ, αὐ, *bow wow*, of a dog, Ar. Vesp. 903. αὐαῖνω, Att. αὐ— (cf. ἀφ—, ἐπαφ-αυαῖνω): impf. (καθ-)αὐαῖνον Luc. Amor. 12: fut. αὐανῶ Soph., v. infr.: aor. ἠῆνα or αὐ— Hdt.:—Pass., impf. Ar. Fr. 514: aor. ἠῆανθην or αὐ—, v. infr., ἐξ— Hdt. 4. 151: fut. αὐανθήσασμαι (cf. ἀφ—); but also med. αὐαναῖμαι in pass. sense, Soph., v. infr.:—Mss. and Editors differ with regard to the augm.: (for the Root, v. αὐω). To dry, αὐανθέν (of a log of wood), Od. 9. 321; αὐαῖνειν ἰχθύς πρὸς ἥλιον Hdt. 1. 200, cf. 2. 77, 92., 4. 172:—Pass., Xen. Oec. 16, 14., 19, 11, An. 2. 3, 16, etc. 2. to dry, wither, or parch up, Solon 15. 35; αὐανθεῖς πυθμῆν Aesch. Cho. 260; αὐανῶ βίον I shall waste life away, pine away, Soph. El. 819; αὐαναῖμαι I shall wither away, Id. Ph. 954; ἠῆανόμεν θεώμενος Ar. Fr. 514. II. intr.—Pass., Hipp. 598. 27.—The Act. is comparatively rare, esp. in good Attic.

αὐαῖλος α, ον, (αῦος) dry, parched, withered, αὐ. χρῶς ὑπὸ καύματος Hes. Op. 586; of hair, rough, squalid, Simon. 50. 9; of plants, Orph. Arg. 248; of the mouth, Call. Cer. 6; of eyes, sleepless, Anth. P. 5. 280. Cf. αὐσταλέας, αὐχμηρός.

αὐανσις, εως, ἡ, a drying up, Arist. Meteor. 4. 1, 5, G. A. 5. 5, 5, al.

αὐαντή (sc. νόσος), ἡ, a wasting, atrophy, Hipp. 484. 24.

Αὐασις, ἡ, = Ὀασις (q. v.), Strabo 170.

αὐασμός, ὁ, a drying, dryness, Hipp. 47. 43, etc.; cf. A. B. 462.

αὐάτα, i. e. ἀφάτα, Aeol. for ἀτη (q. v., sub fin.).

αὐγάζω, fut. ἀσω, aor. ἠῆγασα Anth. P. 7. 726: Pass., v. infr.: (αὐ-γή):—to view in the clearest light, see distinctly, discern, Soph. Ph. 217; so also in Med., Il. 23. 458, Hes. Op. 476, Eur. Bacch. 596:—Pass., αὐγαθειῖσα being mirrored in the smooth water, Soph. Fr. 587. 6. II. of the sun, to beam upon, illumine, τινά Eur. Hec. 637. 2. to appear bright or white, LXX (Lev. 13. 25, al.).

αὐγασμα, τό, brightness, whiteness, LXX (Lev. 13. 38), C. I. 8686.

αὐγασμός, ὁ, a glittering, lustre, splendour, Plut. 2. 894 E.

αὐγέω, to shine, glitter, LXX (Job. 29. 3).

αὐγή, ἡ, the light of the sun, sunlight, and in pl. his rays or beams, πέπτατα δ' αὐγῆ ἡελίου Il. 17. 371, cf. Od. 6. 98., 12. 176; ἡελίου ἴδεν αὐγάς, i. e. was born, Il. 16. 188; ὑπ' αὐγάς ἡελιαίο, i. e. still alive, Od. 11. 498, 619; also, Διὸς αὐγάς Il. 13. 837; αὐγάς ἰσίδειν to see the light, i. e. to be alive, Theogn. 426, Eur. Alc. 667; αὐγάς λεύσσειν Aesch. Pers. 710; αὐγάς βλέπειν Eur. Andr. 935; but, ὑπ' αὐγάς λεύσσειν or ἰδεῖν τι to hold up to the light and look at, Id. Hec. 1154, Plat. Phaedr. 267 E; ὑπ' αὐγάς δεικνύναι τι Ar. Thesm. 500; (whereas πρὸς and ὑπ' αὐγῆν, in Hipp. Offic. 740, are explained to mean in a full and in a side light); δυσμαὶ αὐγῶν συν-σῆ, Pind. I. 4. 110 (3. 83); ξύναρθρον αὐγαῖς dawning with the sun, Aesch. Ag. 254; κλύζειν πρὸς αὐγάς to rise surging towards the sun, Ib. 1182; λαμπροτάτη τῶν παρευσεῶν αὐγέων of present days, Hipp. Fract. 752; oft. in Arist.:—metaph., βίαν δύντος αὐγαί 'life's setting sun,' Aesch. Ag. 1123;—whereas αὐγαί ἡελιαίο is used of the East in Dion. P. 84, 231:—αὐγῆ the dawn, day-break, Act. Ar. 20. 11. 2. generally, any bright light, as of fire (v. sub ἔσχαρα), Od. 6. 305, Il. 2. 456; ἀρίζηλοι δὲ οἱ αὐγαί, of lightning, Il. 13. 244, cf. Soph. Ph. 1199; of a beacon, Il. 18. 211, Aesch. Ag. 9; λαμπάδος Cratin. (?) 'Od. 16; cf. ἠλεκτραφαῆς, ἀτέρμων. 3. of the eyes, ὀμμάτων αὐγαί Id. Aj. 70; also, αὐγαί alone, like Lat. lumina, the eyes, Eur. Andr. 1180, Rhés. 737; so prob., ἀνακλίναντας τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς αὐγῆν Plat. Rep. 540 A. 4. any gleam on the surface of bright objects, sheen, αὐγῆ χαλκείη Il. 13. 341; χρυσοῦς αὐγάς ἔδειξεν Pind. N. 4. 134; ἀμβρόσιας αὐγὰ πέπλου Eur. Med. 983; αὐγῆ τῆς κρόκης Menand. Incert. 33; so of marble, etc., Jac. Philostr. Imag. 2. 8.—Mostly poet., but freq. in Arist., chiefly in the sense of sun-light. (The Root is as yet not made out.)

αὐγῆς, εσσα, εν, bright-eyed, clear-sighted, Nic. Th. 34.

αὐγῆταιρα, ἡ, an enlightener, of the moon, Orph. H. 8. 5.

αὐγο-ειδής, ἐς, brilliant, beaming, Plut. 2. 565 C; the Comp. and Sup. freq. in Philo. Adv. -δῶς, Philo 2. 487.

αὐγος, τό, the morning light, dawn, Byz.

αὐγουρ, -pas, ὁ, the Lat. augur, C. I. 6494.

Αὐγουστος, ὁ, Augustus, used as an Adj. = Gr. σεβαστός, Paus. 3. 11, 4, etc.:—hence Αὐγουστειος, ον, Dio C. 61. 20; Αὐγουστειον, τό, the temple of Augustus, Ib. 57. 10:—Αὐγουστάλιος, ον, Augustalis, τὰ Αὐγουστάλια, ludii Augustales, Ib. 54. 34. II. the month August, Sextilis, Plut. Num. 19.

αὐγ-ωπός, ὄν, radiant, Welcker Syll. Ep. 32. 7.

αὐδάζομαι, fut. Dep.: (αὐδή):—to cry out, speak, αὐδάσασθαι φωνῆ ἀνθρωπηῆ Hdt. 2. 55, cf. 5. 51:—to name, Opp. H. 1. 127.—An act. fut. αὐδάζω occurs in Lyc. 892; aor. ἠῆδαξα Id. 360, Anth. P. 6. 218; aor. pass. αὐδαχθεῖσα Orph. H. 27. 9.

αὐδάω, impf. ἠῆδων Il. 3. 203, Hdt., Att.: fut. αὐδήσω, Dor. ἀσω [ā] Pind., Soph.; Dor. 3 pl. αὐδασσῶντι Anth. Plan. 120:—aor. ἠῆδησα, Dor. αὐδάσα, Pind., etc.; part. αὐδήσας Il. 10. 47, Dor. αὐδάσαις Pind.; Ion. 3 sing. αὐδήσασκε Il.:—pf. ἠῆδηκα (ἀπ-) Hipp. 273. 19:—Pass., impf. ἠῆδῶμην (v. infr.): aor. ἠῆδήθην Soph. Tr. 1106; Dor. part. αὐδαθείς Eur. Med. 175: fut. αὐδηθήσασμαι Lyc. 630:—Ep. pres. 3 pl. αὐδῶνται Opp. H. 1. 776.—But also as Dep. αὐδάομαι, Aesch. Pr. 766, Eum. 350, Soph. Ph. 130: impf. ἠῆδατο Id. Aj. 772: fut. ἡσασμαι Id. O. T. 846, Dor. ἀσομαι Pind. O. 2. 166: (αὐδή). I. c. acc. rei, 1. to utter sounds, speak, Il. 1. 92, etc.; τῶσαν αὐδήσασχ', ἔσαν ἄλλοι πεντήκοντα 5. 786; ὡς δὲ τις.. αὐδήσασκεν 17. 420; αὐδῶν κραυγῆν to utter a cry, Eur. Ion 893. 2. c. acc. rei, to speak or say, ἔπος ἠῆδα

Il. 6. 54; αὐδα ὅτι φρονεῖς 18. 426; so, οὐκ αὐδῶν ἐσθ' ἂ μὴδὲ δρῶν καλὸν Soph. O. T. 1409; τί τιμι Id. O. C. 25; so in Med., Id. Ph. 130, 852:—also Pass., ἠῆδατο γὰρ ταῦτα so 'twas said, Id. O. T. 731, cf. 527; ὡς ἠῆδατ' ἐκεῖ Ib. 940. 3. of oracles, to utter, proclaim, tell, Ib. 392, etc.; αὐστινας καμπεῖς γάμους αὐδῶν to speak out concerning them, Aesch. Pr. 948. 4. αὐδ. ἀγῶνα to sing of a contest, like Lat. dicere, Pind. O. 1. 12. 5. absol. to speak, utter, of the statue of Memnon, Epigr. Gr. 988, 989. 8, 991, 998. 5, 1000. 7; cf. αὐδή II. 2, αὐδήεις II. II. c. acc. pers., 1. to speak to, address, often in Hom., ἀντίον αὐδῶν τινα to speak to or accost; also, ἔπος τέ μιν ἀντίον ἠῆδα Il. 5. 170; αὐδῶν δεινὰ πρόσπαλαν κακά Eur. Hipp. 584:—hence to call on or invoke a god, Id. H. F. 499, 1215. 2. c. acc. et inf. to tell, did, order to do, αὐδ. σε χαιρεῖν Pind. P. 4. 108, cf. Soph. O. C. 1630; αὐδ. σε μή.. to forbid, like ἀπαυδάω, Aesch. Theb. 1042, etc.; αὐδῶ τινι παιεῖν Eur. I. T. 1226; αὐδῶ σιωπῶν Soph. O. C. 864; αὐδήσας χαιρεῖν Epigr. Gr. 205. 7: so in Med., Soph. Aj. 772. 3. to call by name, call so and so, λεῶς νιν Θετρίδειον αὐδῶ Eur. Andr. 20: more often in Pass., αὐδῶμαι παῖς Ἀχιλλέως Soph. Ph. 241; Ζηνὸς αὐδηθεῖς γόνος Id. Tr. 1106; αὐδάσθαι νεκρὸν Id. Ph. 430; κάκιστ' αὐδῶμενος most ill reported of, Aesch. Theb. 678; δ παραμασῆτης ἐν βραταῖς αὐδῶμενος Alex. Τροφ. 2. 4. like λέγειν, Lat. dicere, to mean such an one, Eur. Hipp. 352.—The simple Vcrb is used once only by Hdt., once or twice in Com. (Ar. Ran. 369, Alex. Τροφ. 2), never in good Att. Prose. Cf. ἀπ-, προ-αυδάω, al.

αὐδή, Dor. αὐδά, ἡ, the human voice, speech, opp. to δμφή, not so much the words as the tone, μέλιτος γλυκίων βέεν αὐδή Il. 1. 249; cf. αὐδήεις. 2. the sound or twang of the bowstring, καλὸν ἀεῖσε χελιδύνη εἰκέλη αὐδήν Od. 21. 411; also, of a trumpet, Eur. Rhés. 989; of the τέττιξ, Hes. Sc. 396; of the sound uttered by the statue of Memnon, Epigr. Gr. 990. 7; cf. αὐδάω I. 5. II. = λόγος or φήμη, a report, account, ἔργων ἀπαντες αὐδήν Soph. O. C. 240, cf. Eur. Supp. 600, Hipp. 567. 2. an oracle, Id. I. T. 976. 3. αὐδά τινος a song in honour of.., Pind. N. 9. 10. (Cf. Skt. vad (loqui), v. sub αείδω,—the va or fa being transposed, as in αἶψαμαι to wax, αῦρα from Skt. va (spiro).)

αὐδήεις, εσσα, εν, speaking with human voice, αὐδηέντων.. σχεδὸν ἀνθρώπων Od. 6. 125; so of Ino the sea-goddess, ἡ πρὶν μὲν ἔην βροτῶς αὐδήεσσα 5. 334; and of Achilles' horse, αὐδηέντα δ' ἔθηκε θεά Il. 19. 407; θνητοὶ αὐδηέντες, opp. to ἀθάναται, Hes. Th. 143;—therefore, when θεὸς αὐδήεσσα is applied to Calypso and Circé, Od. 10. 136., 11. 8., 12. 150, 449, it means a goddess who used the speech of mortals; so, χθόνια θεαὶ αὐδήεσαι Ar. Rh. 4. 1322; Ἀργούς.. αὐδηεν ξύλον (as Bgk. for αὐδασαν) Aesch. Fr. 19.—The application of the word to goddesses gave rise to much debate among the ancients; Aristoph. Gramm. gave the explanation adopted above; Arist. proposed αὐδήεσσα, dwelling on earth, in Od. 5. 334; αὐλήεσσα, dwelling in palaces, in 10. 136, al. 2. generally, vocal, κόσμον αὐδάεντα λόγων Pind. Fr. 206; of the statue of Memnon, Epigr. Gr. 1000, al.; opp. to ἀναυδος, ap. Paus. 10. 12, 8. αὐδρία, ἡ, = ἀνυδρία, Plat. Legg. 844 A, Bekk.

αὐδρός, ον, = ἀνυδρος, v. Lob. Phryn. 729, Schneid. Ind. Theophr. αὐελλα, i. e. ἀφέλλα, Aeol. for ἀελλα.

αὐερῶ, Ep. aor. αὐερῶσα:—to draw back or backwards, τὰς [στήλας] οἶγ' αὐερῶν pulled them backwards, Il. 12. 261: to draw the bow, αὐερῶντα παρ' ὤμων 8. 325: mostly absol., in a sacrifice, to draw the victim's head back, so as to cut its throat, αὐερῶσαν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ἔσφαζαν (cf. σφάζω), 1. 459., 2. 422, Pind. O. 13. 114. II. of leeches, to suck, Opp. H. 2. 603. (It can hardly be a compd. of αὐ ἐρῶ; for αὐ is never elsewhere used in the local sense of back: Döderl. regards the α as representing ἀνά and υ as = φ, so that the Vcrb would properly be ἀνφερῶ; cf. καυάζαις for κατφάζαις, v. κατάγνυμι.)

αὐετής, i. e. ἀ-φετής, ἐς, (a copul., ἔτας) = αὐτοετής, Hesych.; also ἀετής, Id.

αὐέτος, ον, without rain, Byz. αὐηλός, ὁ, ὄν, = αὐαλέος, Anth. P. 12. 121. ubi vulg. αὐηρός. αὐήρ, i. e. ἀφῆρ, Aeol. for ἀήρ.

αὐθ-αγιότης, ητας, ἡ, essential haliness, Byz. αὐθάδεια, poet. -ία, ἡ, self-will, wilfulness, doggedness, stubbornness, contumacy, presumption, Aesch. Pr. 79, Soph. O. T. 549, Ar. Thesm 704, etc. (in poet. form), Plat. Rep. 590 A, etc. (in the other); opp. to εὐβουλία, Aesch. Pr. 1034, 1036; to ἀρέσκεια, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 7; αὐθαδῖαν αὐθαδίᾳ [ἐξελαύνειν] Antiph. Incert. 13; ἡ αὐθ. τῶν συνθηκῶν Dion. H. 9. 17.

αὐθάδης [α], es, (ἠδομαι) self-willed, wilful, dogged, stubborn, contumacious, presumptuous, ἔσαν τε αὐθαδέστεραι Hdt. 6. 92, cf. Hipp. Aër. 295, Theophr. Char. 15; αὐθάδη φρονῶν Aesch. Pr. 908; of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 6, 25. 2. metaph. of things, remorseless, unfeeling, σφηνὸς γνάθος αὐθάδης Aesch. Pr. 64; cf. ἀναιδής. Adv. -δως, Ar. Ran. 1020; Comp. -έστερον, Plat. Apol. 34 C. II. the Ion. form was αὐτῶδης, q. v.

αὐθαδία, ἡ, poet. for αὐθάδεια. αὐθαδιάζομαι, Dep. late form for sq., Joseph. B. J. 5. 3, 4, dub. in Sext. Emp. P. 1. 237:—hence -διασμός, ὁ, Jo. Chrys.

αὐθαδιζομαι, Dep. to be self-willed, contumacious, οὐκ αὐθαδιζόμενος Plat. Apol. 34 D; aor. -ισάμενος, Themist. p. 467. 23 Dind.:—Act. in Greg. Naz.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 66.

αὐθαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, like an αὐθάδης, self-willed, Ar. Lys. 1116. αὐθαδισμα [α], τό, an act of self-will, wilfulness, Aesch. Pr. 964. αὐθαδό-στομος, ον, stubborn of speech, Ar. Ran. 837.

αὐθαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, (αἷμα) of the same blood, a brother, sister, kinsman, Soph. Tr. 1041: so, αὐθαίμος, ον, Id. O. C. 1078, Anth. P. 7. 707. αὐθ-αίρετος, ον, self-chosen, self-elected, στρατηγῶν Xen. An. 5. 7, 29 (cf. 28). II. by free choice, of oneself, Eur. Supp. 931: inde-

II. 6. 54; αὐδα ὅτι φρονεῖς 18. 426; so, οὐκ αὐδῶν ἐσθ' ἂ μὴδὲ δρῶν καλὸν Soph. O. T. 1409; τί τιμι Id. O. C. 25; so in Med., Id. Ph. 130, 852:—also Pass., ἠῆδατο γὰρ ταῦτα so 'twas said, Id. O. T. 731, cf. 527; ὡς ἠῆδατ' ἐκεῖ Ib. 940. 3. of oracles, to utter, proclaim, tell, Ib. 392, etc.; αὐστινας καμπεῖς γάμους αὐδῶν to speak out concerning them, Aesch. Pr. 948. 4. αὐδ. ἀγῶνα to sing of a contest, like Lat. dicere, Pind. O. 1. 12. 5. absol. to speak, utter, of the statue of Memnon, Epigr. Gr. 988, 989. 8, 991, 998. 5, 1000. 7; cf. αὐδή II. 2, αὐδήεις II. II. c. acc. pers., 1. to speak to, address, often in Hom., ἀντίον αὐδῶν τινα to speak to or accost; also, ἔπος τέ μιν ἀντίον ἠῆδα Il. 5. 170; αὐδῶν δεινὰ πρόσπαλαν κακά Eur. Hipp. 584:—hence to call on or invoke a god, Id. H. F. 499, 1215. 2. c. acc. et inf. to tell, did, order to do, αὐδ. σε χαιρεῖν Pind. P. 4. 108, cf. Soph. O. C. 1630; αὐδ. σε μή.. to forbid, like ἀπαυδάω, Aesch. Theb. 1042, etc.; αὐδῶ τινι παιεῖν Eur. I. T. 1226; αὐδῶ σιωπῶν Soph. O. C. 864; αὐδήσας χαιρεῖν Epigr. Gr. 205. 7: so in Med., Soph. Aj. 772. 3. to call by name, call so and so, λεῶς νιν Θετρίδειον αὐδῶ Eur. Andr. 20: more often in Pass., αὐδῶμαι παῖς Ἀχιλλέως Soph. Ph. 241; Ζηνὸς αὐδηθεῖς γόνος Id. Tr. 1106; αὐδάσθαι νεκρὸν Id. Ph. 430; κάκιστ' αὐδῶμενος most ill reported of, Aesch. Theb. 678; δ παραμασῆτης ἐν βραταῖς αὐδῶμενος Alex. Τροφ. 2. 4. like λέγειν, Lat. dicere, to mean such an one, Eur. Hipp. 352.—The simple Vcrb is used once only by Hdt., once or twice in Com. (Ar. Ran. 369, Alex. Τροφ. 2), never in good Att. Prose. Cf. ἀπ-, προ-αυδάω, al.

αὐδή, Dor. αὐδά, ἡ, the human voice, speech, opp. to δμφή, not so much the words as the tone, μέλιτος γλυκίων βέεν αὐδή Il. 1. 249; cf. αὐδήεις. 2. the sound or twang of the bowstring, καλὸν ἀεῖσε χελιδύνη εἰκέλη αὐδήν Od. 21. 411; also, of a trumpet, Eur. Rhés. 989; of the τέττιξ, Hes. Sc. 396; of the sound uttered by the statue of Memnon, Epigr. Gr. 990. 7; cf. αὐδάω I. 5. II. = λόγος or φήμη, a report, account, ἔργων ἀπαντες αὐδήν Soph. O. C. 240, cf. Eur. Supp. 600, Hipp. 567. 2. an oracle, Id. I. T. 976. 3. αὐδά τινος a song in honour of.., Pind. N. 9. 10. (Cf. Skt. vad (loqui), v. sub αείδω,—the va or fa being transposed, as in αἶψαμαι to wax, αῦρα from Skt. va (spiro).)

αὐδήεις, εσσα, εν, speaking with human voice, αὐδηέντων.. σχεδὸν ἀνθρώπων Od. 6. 125; so of Ino the sea-goddess, ἡ πρὶν μὲν ἔην βροτῶς αὐδήεσσα 5. 334; and of Achilles' horse, αὐδηέντα δ' ἔθηκε θεά Il. 19. 407; θνητοὶ αὐδηέντες, opp. to ἀθάναται, Hes. Th. 143;—therefore, when θεὸς αὐδήεσσα is applied to Calypso and Circé, Od. 10. 136., 11. 8., 12. 150, 449, it means a goddess who used the speech of mortals; so, χθόνια θεαὶ αὐδήεσαι Ar. Rh. 4. 1322; Ἀργούς.. αὐδηεν ξύλον (as Bgk. for αὐδασαν) Aesch. Fr. 19.—The application of the word to goddesses gave rise to much debate among the ancients; Aristoph. Gramm. gave the explanation adopted above; Arist. proposed αὐδήεσσα, dwelling on earth, in Od. 5. 334; αὐλήεσσα, dwelling in palaces, in 10. 136, al. 2. generally, vocal, κόσμον αὐδάεντα λόγων Pind. Fr. 206; of the statue of Memnon, Epigr. Gr. 1000, al.; opp. to ἀναυδος, ap. Paus. 10. 12, 8. αὐδρία, ἡ, = ἀνυδρία, Plat. Legg. 844 A, Bekk.

αὐδρός, ον, = ἀνυδρος, v. Lob. Phryn. 729, Schneid. Ind. Theophr. αὐελλα, i. e. ἀφέλλα, Aeol. for ἀελλα.

αὐερῶ, Ep. aor. αὐερῶσα:—to draw back or backwards, τὰς [στήλας] οἶγ' αὐερῶν pulled them backwards, Il. 12. 261: to draw the bow, αὐερῶντα παρ' ὤμων 8. 325: mostly absol., in a sacrifice, to draw the victim's head back, so as to cut its throat, αὐερῶσαν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ἔσφαζαν (cf. σφάζω), 1. 459., 2. 422, Pind. O. 13. 114. II. of leeches, to suck, Opp. H. 2. 603. (It can hardly be a compd. of αὐ ἐρῶ; for αὐ is never elsewhere used in the local sense of back: Döderl. regards the α as representing ἀνά and υ as = φ, so that the Vcrb would properly be ἀνφερῶ; cf. καυάζαις for κατφάζαις, v. κατάγνυμι.)

αὐετής, i. e. ἀ-φετής, ἐς, (a copul., ἔτας) = αὐτοετής, Hesych.; also ἀετής, Id.

αὐέτος, ον, without rain, Byz. αὐηλός, ὁ, ὄν, = αὐαλέος, Anth. P. 12. 121. ubi vulg. αὐηρός. αὐήρ, i. e. ἀφῆρ, Aeol. for ἀήρ.

αὐθ-αγιότης, ητας, ἡ, essential haliness, Byz. αὐθάδεια, poet. -ία, ἡ, self-will, wilfulness, doggedness, stubbornness, contumacy, presumption, Aesch. Pr. 79, Soph. O. T. 549, Ar. Thesm 704, etc. (in poet. form), Plat. Rep. 590 A, etc. (in the other); opp. to εὐβουλία, Aesch. Pr. 1034, 1036; to ἀρέσκεια, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 7; αὐθαδῖαν αὐθαδίᾳ [ἐξελαύνειν] Antiph. Incert. 13; ἡ αὐθ. τῶν συνθηκῶν Dion. H. 9. 17.

αὐθάδης [α], es, (ἠδομαι) self-willed, wilful, dogged, stubborn, contumacious, presumptuous, ἔσαν τε αὐθαδέστεραι Hdt. 6. 92, cf. Hipp. Aër. 295, Theophr. Char. 15; αὐθάδη φρονῶν Aesch. Pr. 908; of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 6, 25. 2. metaph. of things, remorseless, unfeeling, σφηνὸς γνάθος αὐθάδης Aesch. Pr. 64; cf. ἀναιδής. Adv. -δως, Ar. Ran. 1020; Comp. -έστερον, Plat. Apol. 34 C. II. the Ion. form was αὐτῶδης, q. v.

αὐθαδία, ἡ, poet. for αὐθάδεια. αὐθαδιάζομαι, Dep. late form for sq., Joseph. B. J. 5. 3, 4, dub. in Sext. Emp. P. 1. 237:—hence -διασμός, ὁ, Jo. Chrys.

pendent, free, εὐβουλία Thuc. 1. 78. III. of things taken upon oneself, self-incurred, voluntary, πημοναί Soph. O. T. 1231; (in O. C. 523 the metre requires ἐθελήτων or some such word); οὐκ αὐθαίρετοι βροτοῖς ἔρωτες Eur. Fr. 340; νόσοι .. αἱ μὲν εἰς αὐθ. Ib. 294; κίνδυνοι, δουλεία Thuc. 1. 144., 6. 40; θάνατος Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 36; λύπη, ἀτύχημα, δυστύχημα Menand. Incert. 70, etc. Adv. —τως, independently, Luc. Anach. 34. αὐθ-ἔδραστος, ον, self-established, self-supported, Walz Rhett. 3. 476. αὐθ-ἕκαστος, ον, one who says everything as it is, calls things by their right names, downright, blunt, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 4; then in New Comedy, οὐκ ἔστ' ἀλώπηξ ἢ μὲν εἶρων .. ἢ δ' αὐθέκαστος Philem. Incert. 3, cf. Menand. Incert. 229, Posidipp. Incert. 13:—of style, inartificial, rough, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.—In earlier writers, as Aesch. Pr. 950, Eur. Hec. 1227, αὐθέκαστα is now written αὐθ' ἕκαστα. Adv. —τως, Plut. Lys. 21.—The Subst. αὐθεκαστότης, ητος, ἡ, is condemned by Phryn. p. 349, ubi v. Lob.

αὐθεντέω, to have full power or authority over, τινα Byz., and in Pass.; c. gen., 1 Tim. 2. 12. 2. to commit a murder, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 42.

αὐθέντης, ον, δ, contr. for αὐτοέντης (which is used by Soph.), one who does anything with his own hand, an actual murderer, Hdt. 1. 117, Eur. Rhcs. 873, Thuc. 3. 58; τινός Eur. H. F. 1359:—a felo-de-se, a suicide, Antipho 122, ult.:—more loosely, one of a murderer's family, Eur. Andr. 172. 2. a perpetrator or real author of any act, Polyb. 23. 14, 2, Diod. 16. 61; cf. Lob. Phryn. 120. 3. an absolute master, autocrat, commander, late word for δεσπότης, acc. to Gramm. (for δῆμος αὐθέντης χθονός Eur. Supp. 442, Markland restores εὐθοντής).

II. as Adj., αὐθέντης φόνος, αὐθένται θάνατοι murder by one of the same family, Aesch. Eum. 212, Ag. 1572. An Adv. —τως is found in Eust. Opusc. 40. 51. (The latter part of the word is a lost Noun ἔντης, which appears also in συνέντης, cited by Hesych. as =συνεργός.)

αὐθεντία, ἡ, absolute sway, authority, C. I. 2701. 9, Eccl. 2. αὐθεντία ἀποκτείναν with his own hand, Dio C. Excerpt. p. 49.

αὐθεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, warranted, authentic, Eccl.:—the Adv. —κῶς is used, Cic. Att. 9. 14., 10. 9.

αὐθέντρια, ἡ, a mistress, pecul. fem. of αὐθέντης, Byz.

αὐθ-ερμήνευτος, ον, self-interpreted, Jo. Chrys.

αὐθ-έψης, ον, ὄ, (ἔψω) Lat. authepsa, a self-boiler, a utensil for boiling, like our tea-urns (cf. πανθέψης), cf. Cic. pro Roscio Amer. 46, Lamprid. Heliog. 18.

αὐθημεραίος, α, ον, = αὐθήμερος, Hipp. 868 D.

αὐθημερίζω, to do a thing or return on the same day, Poll. 1. 64.

αὐθημερίνός, ὄν, =sq., ephemeral, ποιηταί Cratin. Incert. 5. 2. μίσθιος αὐθ. a day-labourer, LXX (Job 7. 1).

αὐθ-ήμερος, ον, made or done on the very day, αὐθ. ἀναπλάσσεσθαι Hipp. Art. 802; λόγοι αὐθ. extemporaneous speeches, dub. in Aeschin. 83. 38. II. Adv. αὐθημερόν (oxyt., v. Hdn. ap. Jo. Alex. 30), on the very day, on the same day, immediately, Aesch. Pers. 456, Ar. Ach. 522, al., Thuc. 2. 12, Dem. 543. 11; Ion. αὐτημερόν, Hdt. 2. 122., 6. 139; but αὐθ-, in Hipp. Progn. 42, Aph. 1249;—αὐθήμερα Id. Fract. 766.

αὐθι, Adv. shortened for αὐτόθι, of Place, on the spot, here, there, Il. 1. 492, etc.; αὐθ' ἐπὶ τόφρῳ Il. 48; ἐνθάδε κ' αὐθι μένων Od. 5. 208; ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι αὐθι Il. 3. 244; αὐθι ἔχειν to keep him there, as he is, Od. 4. 416. 2. hence (though some question this sense), of Time, forthwith, straightway, Il. 6. 281, etc.—Ep. word, borrowed by Soph. Fr. 468; cf. αὐτόθι.

3. later = αὐθις, Lyc. 732, Call. Dian. 241; cf. Jac. A. P. 537.—Also αὐθιν (said to be Rhegian) acc. to Theognost. Can. 161, 163. αὐθι-γενής, Ion. αὐτιγ-, ἐς:—born on the spot, born in the country, native, Lat. indigena, θεός Hdt. 4. 180, cf. Dion. H. 1. 9; αὐτ. ποταμοὶ Σκυθικοὶ the Scythian rivers that rise in the country, Hdt. 4. 48; τὸ ὕδωρ .. αὐτ. μὲν οὐκ ἔστι not from a natural spring, Id. 2. 149; κνάρισσος Eur. Fr. 475 a; οἶνος Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 70:—genuine, sincere, ἰάλεμος Eur. Rhcs. 895.

αὐθις, Ep. and Ion. αὐτις (a form erroneously introduced into MSS. of Att. authors, e. g. Soph. O. C. 234, 1438):—Adv., a lengthd. form of αὐ, with which it agrees in most senses:

I. of Place, back, back again, αὐτις ἰέναι, βαίνειν, etc., Il.; also, ἀψ αὐτις Il. 8. 335; τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν αὐτις 6. 391; δευρὶ καὐθις ἐκέισε Ar. Ran. 1077;—but this sense is rare in Att. II. of Time, again, afresh, anew, freq. in Hom., and Att.: often strengthd., ὕστερον αὐτις Il. 1. 27, cf. Soph. Aj. 858; ἔτ' αὐτις Il. 9. 375; πάλιν αὐτις 5. 257; so in Att., πάλιν αὐθις Soph. Fr. 434; or more often, αὐθις πάλιν Id. O. C. 364, etc.; αὐθις αὐ πάλιν Ib. 1420, Ph. 952; μάλ' αὐθις Aesch. Cho. 654, cf. 876, Ag. 1345:—βοᾶν αὐθις to cry encore! Xen. Symp. 9. 4. 2. of future Time, again, hereafter, καὶ αὐτις Il. 1. 140, etc., cf. Aesch. Ag. 317, Soph. Aj. 1283, Isocr. 63 D. III. of Sequence, moreover, besides, in turn, on the other hand, Aesch. Theb. 576, Soph. O. T. 1403; οὐτ' ἀβέλτερος οὐτ' αὐθις ἐμφρων Alex. Φαίδρ. 1; sometimes in apodosis for δέ, τοῦτο μὲν .., τοῦτ' αὐθις .., Soph. Ant. 167; πρῶτα μὲν .., αὐθις δέ .., Hdt. 7. 102:—for αὐθις αὐ, v. αὐ IV: cf. also εἰσαὐθις.

αὐθ-όμαιμος, strengthd. for ὁμαιμος, Soph. O. C. 335, Lyc. 222:—Verb —ομαιμονέω, to be of the same blood, akin, Manass. Chron. 3938.

αὐθ-ομολογέομαι, Dep. to confess of oneself, πράγμα αὐθομολογούμενον a thing that speaks for itself, Luc. Hermot. 59 (dub. for αὐθις ὄμ.).

αὐθ-ὄρητος, ον, self-impelled, Eust. 1148. 13. Adv. —τως, Id. 1370. 23. αὐθ-ὕπαρκτος, ον, self-subsistent, Cyrill.

αὐθυπόστατος, ον, (ὑφίσταμαι) = forcq., Iambl. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 400. αὐθ-υπότακτος, ὄ, the subjunctive aor. 2, sometimes also the aor. 1, Hdn. Epim. 278. Adv. —τως, in the subjunctive of this tense.

αὐθ-ωρος, ον, at the very hour:—Adv. —ρόν, Hipp. Mochl. 845; also αὐθωρεῖ or —ρί, Plut. 2. 512 E, Cic. Att. 2. 13, 1.

αὐλάχος, ον, (i. e. ἀ-φίαχος) either, 1, (from a copul., ἰαχή) loud-

shouting, noisy, or, 2. (from αυ or a privat.) noiseless:—in Il. 13. 41, of the Trojans marching to battle, ἄβρομοι, αὐίαχοι, which Aristarch. and others take in the first sense, appealing to Il. 3. 2-9., 4. 429-438; those who prefer the second cite Q. Sm. 13. 70 (where the MSS. ἀνίαχοι), Hesych., etc.; cf. ἄβρομος and v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 515.

αὐλδετος, i. e. ἀ-φίδετος, ον, unseen, Hesych.

αὐλαφυδός, ὄ, Aeol. for αὐλαφός, C. I. 1583. 15.

αὐλαία, ἡ, (αὐλή) Lat. aulaeum, a curtain, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 4. 122; esp. in the theatre, Menand. Incert. 201 [where -αἶα], Plut. Alex. 49, etc.: also a carpet, Ib. 40.

αὐλακ-εργάτης, ον, δ, tracing furrows, Anth. P. 9. 742.

αὐλακίζω, fut. ἴσω, (αὐλαξ) to trace furrows on, plough; αὐλακισμέναν ἀροῦν, proverb. of doing work over again, Pratin. 3; metaph., αὐλ. παρείαν Eumath. 213.

αὐλάκιον, τό, Dim. of αὐλαξ, A. B. 794.

αὐλάκισμα, τό, -ισμος, ὄ, a tracing of furrows, Manass.

αὐλακός, εσσα, εν, furrowed, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 506.

αὐλακοτομέω, to cut into furrows, γῆν Sext. Emp. M. 9. 40.

αὐλακώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a furrow, in furrows, φυτεία Eust. 831. 59.

αὐλαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, (also ὄ, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13, Anth. P. 9. 274); also ἄλοξ, οκος; ὦλξ, only found in acc. ὦλκα, ὦλκας; and Dor. ὦλαξ (E. M. 625. 38):—a furrow made in ploughing, Lat. sulcus, [βόε]

ἰεμένω κατὰ ὦλκα hastening along the furrow, Il. 13. 707; (so, κατὰ ὦλκας Ar. Rh. 3. 1054); εἰ ὦλκα διηνεκία προταμοίμην Od. 18. 375;

[βόε] ἐρίσαντες ἐν αὐλακι Hes. Op. 437; ἰθείαν .. αὐλακ' ἐλαύνειν Ib. 441; ὕρσας .. αὐλακας ἤλουνε Pind. P. 4. 405; ἀρότρῳ ἀναρρήγγυντες αὐλακας Hdt. 2. 14; αἰθέρος αὐλακα τέμνων Ar. Av. 1400; ἐξ ἀλόκων ἐπετειᾶν Aesch. Ag. 1016; βοθείαν ἄλοκα .. καρπούμενος (v. καρπύω)

Id. Theb. 593; ἐν ἄλοκι Ar. Av. 234. 2. metaph. of a wife as the bearer of children, σπείρειν τέκνων ὄλοκα Eur. Phoen. 18; πατρῶναι ἄλοκες thy father's wife, Soph. O. T. 1210. 3. metaph. also, a furrow in the skin, a gash, wound, ὄνυχος ἄλοκι νεοτόμῳ Aesch. Cho. 25; δορὺς ἄλοκα Eur. H. F. 164; so also of the line drawn by the stile in writing, ποίαν αὐλακα; Ar. Thesm. 782, cf. Anth. P. 6. 68. 4. = ὄγμος, a swathe, Theocr. 10. 6. 5. αὐλαξ ὕδροφόρος an aqueduct, Epigr. Gr. 599. 4. It appears then that the word is poet., being never used in good Att. Prose; that the only form used by Hom. is the acc. ὦλκα; that αὐλοξ only is used by Pind. and Hdt., ἄλοξ only by the Trag.; both αὐλαξ and ἄλοξ by Ar. (Comparison with ὄλοκος, Lat. sulcus, shews that the Root is one and the same, viz. FĒLK (cf. ἔλκω), for in Hom. the metre requires Fῶλκο, and αὐλαξ is = ἄφλαξ.)

αὐλ-άρχης, ον, ὄ, a chief of the court or palace, LXX (2 Regg. 8. 18).

αὐλειος, α, ον, sometimes also ος, ον (cf. infr.):—of or belonging to the αὐλή or court, ἐπ' αὐλείῃσι θύρῃσι at the door of the court, i. e. the outer door, house-door, Od. 18. 239, etc.; ἐπὶ προθύροις .., οὐδοῦ ἐπ' αὐλείου 1. 104, cf. Pind. N. 1. 29, Hdt. 6. 69; ἐκτὸς αὐλείων πυλῶν Soph. Ant. 18; πρὸς αὐλείοισιν ἐστηκὼς πύλαις Eur. Hel. 438:—so, in Att., ἡ αὐλεία θύρα Ar. Pax 982, Plat. Symp. 212 C, cf. Solon 3; ἡ αὐλειος θ. Lys. 93. 20; αὐλιος and αὐλία θύρα both in Menand. Ίερ. 2; also ἡ αὐλεία, αἱ αὐλειοὶ alone, Ar. Fr. 251, Polyb. 5. 76, 4, Plut. Pomp. 46; ἡ αὐλειος Plut. 2. 516 F, Luc. Tox. 17. Cf. αὐλή, αὐλείον.

αὐλείτης, ον, ὄ, = αὐλίτης, Ar. Rh. 4. 1487.

αὐλέω, fut. ἴσω: Boeot. part. αὐλίων C. I. 1579-80: (αὐλός):—to play on the flute, first in Alcman 71, Hdt. 1. 141., 2. 60, cf. Plat. Prot. 327 A: c. dat. pers., Xen. Symp. 2, 8, etc.: αὐλ. ἔξοδον to play a finale, Ar. Vesp. 582. II. Pass., of tunes, to be played on the flute, ὄ Βόκχειος ρυθμὸς ἠυλείτο Xen. Symp. 9, 3; but, αὐλείται πᾶν μέλαθρον is filled with music, Eur. I. T. 367. 2. in Pass. also of persons, to be played to, hear music, Xen. An. 6. 1, 11, Cyr. 4. 5, 7, Arist. Probl. 19. 1; perh. it is Med. in Plat. Legg. 791 A, cf. ψάλλω 2.

αὐλή, ἡ, (prob. from ἀημι to blow; for the αὐλή was open to the air, τύπος διαπνεόμενος Ath. 189 B):—in Hom. the open court before the house, the court-yard, surrounded with out-buildings, and having the altar of Ζεὺς Ἐρκεῖος in the middle, so that it was at once the meeting-place of the family, and the cattle-yard, Il. 4. 433., 11. 774. It had two doors, viz. the house-door (cf. αὐλειος), and another leading through the αἴθουσα into the πρόδομος, Od. 9. 185; Achilles had an αὐλή round his tent, Il. 24. 452; Telemachus' θάλαμος was in the αὐλή, Od. 1. 425. 2. the wall of the court-yard, αὐλῆς ὑπεράλμενον Il. 5. 138, cf. Od. 13. 5. II. after Hom., the αὐλή was the court or quadrangle, round which the house itself was built, having a corridor (περιστυλιον) all round, from which were doors leading into the men's apartments; opposite the house-door (cf. αὐλειος) was the μέσσυλος or μέταυλος (q. v.), leading into the women's part of the house, Hdt. 3. 77, Ar. Vesp. 131, Plat. Prot. 311 A, etc.; cf. Becker Charikles 1. p. 173 sq., 182 sq. III. generally, any court or hall, Ζητὸς αὐλή Od. 4. 74, cf. Il. 6. 247; τὴν Διὸς αὐλήν Aesch. Pr. 122; αὐλή νεκρῶν Eur. Alc. 259:—any dwelling, abode, chamber, Soph. Ant. 945, etc.; of a cave, Id. Ph. 153; ἀγρόνομοι αὐλαί, v. Dind. ad Ant. 785:—later, a country-house, Lat. villa, Dion. H. 6. 50; cf. αὐλιον. IV. later, ἡ αὐλή, the Court, Lat. aula regia, Menand. Incert. 347, Polyb. 5. 26, 9: ὄ περὶ τὴν αὐλήν the courtiers, etc., Id. 5. 36, 1, etc.; cf. αὐλικός.

αὐλημα, τό, a piece of music for the flute, Ar. Ran. 1302, Plat. Symp. 216 C, al.

αὐληρα, τά, Dor. for εὐληρα, Epich. ap. E. M. 393. 5, cf. A. B. 464. (Prob. for ἄφληρα: Hesych. cites a form ὄβληρα.)

αὐλησις, εως, ἡ, flute-playing, Plat. Prot. 327 B, C, al., Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 14, etc.

αὐλητήρ, ἡρος, ὄ, = αὐλητής, Hes. Sc. 283, 299, Arichil. 110, Theogn. 825, Ar. Fr. 478.

αὐλητήριον, τό, a court-house (at Tarentum), Hesych.
 αὐλητής, αὐ, ὁ, (αὐλέω) a flute-player, Lat. *tibicen*, Theogn. 941, Hdt. 1. 141., 6. 60, 129, Ar. Vesp. 581, Andoc. 2. 43, etc.
 αὐλήτης, ου, ὁ, (αὐλή III) v. sub αὐλήτης.
 αὐλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (αὐλός) of or for the flute, Plat. Apol. 27 B; δάκτυλοι Plat. Com. Incert. 12:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) flute-playing, Plat. Gorg. 501 D, al. Adv., αὐλητικῶς δεῖ καρκινουῖν τοὺς δακτύλους Antiph. Ἀφρ. γων. 1. 15.
 αὐλήτρια, ἡ, = αὐλητρίς, Diog. L. 7. 62.
 αὐλητρίδιον, τό, Dim. of αὐλητρίς, Theopomp. Hist. 238, Diog. L. 7. 13.
 αὐλητρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a flute-girl, Lat. *tibicina*, Simon. (?) 181, Ar. Ach. 551, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 23, Plat. Prot. 347 D, freq. in Com.; often represented on vases in banquet-scenes, v. Catal. of Vases in Brit. Mus. no. 740.
 αὐλία, ἡ, (αὐλος) want of matter or material, Hierocl. 216.
 Αὐλιάδες Νύμφαι, nymphs protecting cattle-folds, Anth. Plan. 291.
 αὐλίδιον, τό, Dim. of αὐλή: a place of athletic exercises, ring, Theoph. Char. 5.
 II. (from αὐλός) a small tube, Alex. Trall. 3. 6, p. 61.
 αὐλίειον, τό, = αὐλίον II (nisi leg. αὐλείον), Epigr. Gr. 1075. 6.
 αὐλίζομαι: aor. I ἠὐλισάμην always in Thuc., as 4. 13., 6. 7; ἠὐλίσσθην always in Xen., cf. Porpo Xen. An. 2. 3, 22; both in Hdt., cf. 8. 9., 9. 15:—late fut. αὐλισθήσομαι LXX: pf. ἠὐλισμαι Ar. An. 3. 29, Joseph. B. J. 1. 17, 5: cf. ἐν-, ἐπ-, κατ-αὐλίζομαι: (αὐλή). To lie in the αὐλή or court-yard, μνηθμόν . . βοῶν αὐλιζομένων Od. 12. 265; κλαγγή . . σῶν αὐλιζομένων 14. 412: to take up one's abode, lodge, live in a place, ἐν ἀντρῷ, of sheep, Hdt. 9. 93; περὶ τὴν λίμνην, of birds, 3. 110, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 9; αἴσις ἐν πέπλοις αὐλ. Eur. El. 304; ἀδειπνός . . ἠὐλιζόμενος passed the night, Eupol. Incert. 28; esp. as a military term, to encamp, bivouac, Hdt. 8. 9:—of blood, to lodge or settle in a place, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.—The Act. only in LXX, but cf. ἐν-, παρ-αὐλίζω.
 αὐλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (αὐλή) of the court, courtier-like, κατὰ τὴν φύσιν Polyb. 24. 5, 4: as Subst. a courtier, Id. 16. 22, 8, Plut. 2. 778 B.
 αὐλίον, τό, any country house, a cottage, h. Hom. Merc. 103: a fold, stable, etc., Eur. Cycl. 345, 593, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 4, etc.: proverb., βαῦς ἐν αὐλίῳ, of useless people, Cratin. Δηλ. 10.
 II. a chamber, cove, gratto, ἀμφιτρῆς αὐλ. Soph. Ph. 19, cf. 954, 1087, 1134, Anth. P. 6. 334.
 αὐλιός, α, ον, (αὐλή I) belonging to farm-yards, αὐλιός . . ἐν ἀντραῖς in rustic grotts, Eur. Ion 500, (though Herm. restricts this sense to αὐλείος as the Adj. of αὐλή, deriving αὐλιός from αὐλός, echoing to the pipe):—but, ἀστὴρ αὐλιός is the 'star that bids the shepherd fold,' in Ar. Rh. 4. 1630, Callim. Fr. 465 (Blomf.).
 II. αὐλιός θύρα = αὐλείος, Menand. Ἱερ. 2.
 αὐλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a tent or place for passing the night in, αὐλῖν ἔθεντο Il. 9. 232; αὐλῖν ἐσιέμεναι to go to roost, of birds, Od. 22. 470; also in h. Hom. Merc. 71, Eur. Cycl. 362.
 αὐλῖσις, εως, ἡ, = αὐλισμός, Ael. N. A. 4. 59.
 αὐλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of αὐλός, a small reed, pipe, λιγύφθογγος Theogn. 241: proverb., φουᾶ οὐ σμικραῖσιν αὐλίσκοις to make a great bluster, Soph. Fr. 753.
 II. generally, a small pipe or tube, Hipp. 238. 30, Arist. Fr. 424, etc.
 αὐλισμός, ὁ, a housing, dwelling, lodging, Symm. V. T.
 αὐλιστέον, Verb. Adj. one must fold or house cattle, Geop. 18. 3, 8.
 αὐλιστήριον, τό, an abode, stall, Stob. Ecl. 1. 1074, Aquila V. T., Hesych. s. v. σουβαύβαλοι.
 αὐλιστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a house-mate, Herm. Theocr. 2. 146.
 αὐλήτης [ἡ], ου, ὁ, (αὐλή III) = αὐλείτης, a farm-servant, Soph. Fr. 445; vulg. αὐλήτης.
 αὐλο-βόας, ὁ, ἡ, sounding the flute, flute-playing, Epigr. Gr. 928. 6.
 αὐλο-δόκη, ἡ, a flute-case, Anth. P. 5. 206.
 αὐλο-ειδής, ἐς, pipe-shaped, tubular, Greg. Nyss. Adv. -δῶς, Id.
 αὐλο-θετώ, to make flutes or pipes, Anth. P. 6. 120.
 αὐλο-θήκη, ἡ, a flute-case, Hesych.
 αὐλομαῆνέω, to play the flute in mystic orgies, Diod. Fr. lib. 36.
 αὐλο-μαῆνής, ἐς, flute-inspired, Nonn. D. 8. 29.
 αὐλο-μελωδία, ἡ, flute-, or pipe-music, Pseudo-Callisth. p. 51 A.
 αὐλοποιία, ἡ, flute-making, Poll. 8. 153.
 αὐλοποιική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, = foreg., Plat. Euthyd. 289 C. Adv. -κῶς, should be read for -ητικῶς, Poll. 7. 153.
 αὐλοποιός, ὁ, (παίω) a flute-maker, Plat. Rep. 399 D, 601 D.
 αὐλο-πρωτάκτιστος, ον, immaterial and first created, Byz.
 αὐλός, ὁ, (prob. from ἀνέμι to blow):—any wind-instrument, usually rendered a flute, though it was more like a clarinet or oboe, for it was played by a mouthpiece (γλωσσίς), Aeschin. 86. 29: αὐλοῖ were of reed, wood, bone, ivory, or metal: the first mention of them in Il. 10. 13., 18. 495; Λύδης Pind. O. 5. 45; Ἐλυμος, i. e. Φρύγας (q. v.), Soph. Fr. 398; Λίβυς Eur. Alc. 347: in Hdt. 1. 17, αὐλαὶ ἀνδρῆϊαι are distinguished from γυναικῆϊαι by their depth of tone, as the Lat. *tibia dextra* from *sinistra*; in later times, there were three kinds—ἀνδρείαι, παιδικαί, παρθένιαι, Ath. 176 F, Poll. 4. 81; ὁ παρθένιος αὐλός τοῦ παιδικαῦ ὀξύτερος Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 7; v. παιδικός 1. 1. Sometimes one person played two αὐλαί at once (Theocr. Ep. 5), as is often represented on Greek vases, v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. *Tibia*: ἐμφυσᾶν εἰς αὐλοῦς Diod. 3. 59:—αὐλός Ἐνναλίον, i. e. a trumpet, Anth. P. 6. 151:—ὑπ' αὐλοῦ to the sound of the flute, Hdt. 1. c.; also, πρὸς αὐλόν, ὑπὸ τὸν αὐλόν Xen. Symp. 6, 3, etc.:—pl., αὐλοὶ πηκτίδας the pipes of the πηκτίς, Epigr. Gr. 271.
 2. any hollow body, a tube, pipe, or groove, περόνη τέτυκτο αὐλαῖσιν διδύμαισι the buckle was furnished with two pipes or grooves (into which the tongue fitted), Od. 19. 227; ἐγκέφαλος παρ' αὐλὸν ἀνέδραμε spirited up beside the cone of the helmet in which the plume was fixed, or the socket of the spear-head into which the shaft fitted, Il.

17. 297 (cf. Xen. Cyn. 10, 3, Poll. 5. 20, and v. s. διάυλος, δολίχουλος); and in Od. 22. 18 αὐλός παχύς seems to mean the gush of blood through the tube of the nostril:—in Hipp. Art. 814, 837, αὐλός ἐκ χαλκείου the smith's bellows, cf. Thuc. 4. 100: the tube of the clepsydra, Arist. Probl. 16. 8, 7; βλέπειν δι' αὐλοῦ Id. G. A. 5. 1, 35; cf. σὺριγγίς. 3. in animals, the blow-hole of cetacea, Id. H. A. 4. 10, 11, P. A. 4. 13, 25: the intestinal tube of molluscs, Id. H. A. 4. 1, 11; the vessel connecting the heart with the aorta, Id. Resp. 16, 4, etc. 4. the stadium (cf. διάυλος), Lyc. 40.
 II. a fish, also σωλήν, q. v.
 ἄ-υλος [ῥ], ον, immaterial, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 5, 28, Clem. Al. 928; cf. Lob. Phryn. 729 sq. Adv. -λως, Eccl. 2. v. sub ἀνυλος.
 αὐλότης, ητος, ἡ, immateriality, Plotin. 1. 2, 7.
 αὐλο-τρύπη [ῥ], ὁ, a flute-borer, Stratt. Ἀταλ. 1, Arist. Probl. 18. 23.
 αὐλο-τρύπητικῶς, Adv. belonging to flute-boring, Poll. 7. 153.
 αὐλο-ουρός, ὁ, a watch of the court or fold, Hesych.
 αὐλωδία, ἡ, song to the flute, Plat. Legg. 700 D, Plut. 2. 1132 F.
 αὐλωδικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to αὐλωδία Plut. 2. 1132 C, etc.
 αὐλο-φῶς, ὁ, one who sings to the flute, Plut. 2. 149 F, Ath. 621 B, C. I. 1584. 13; cf. αὐλοφῶδός.
 αὐλών, ὠνας, ὁ, poet. also ἡ Soph. Fr. 493, Ar. Av. 244, Carcin. ap. Ath. 189 D:—any hollow between hills or banks, a hollow way, defile, glen, h. Hom. Merc. 95, Hdt. 7. 128, 129, Ar. 1. c. 2. a canal, aqueduct, trench, Hdt. 2. 100, 127, cf. Xen. An. 2. 3, 10. 3. a channel, strait, Μαιωτικός Aesch. Pr. 731; so in Soph. Tr. 100, πόντια αὐλώνες the sea-straits, an expression descriptive enough of the channels between the islands of the Aegaeon. 4. a pipe, conduit, Plat. Tim. 79 A: the windpipe, Arist. Resp. 7, 8, P. A. 3. 3, 3.
 Αὐλωνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a glen-nymph, Orph. H. 50.
 αὐλωνίζω, to live in an αὐλών, Hesych.
 αὐλωνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of αὐλών, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 1.
 αὐλωνο-ειδής, ἐς, of a country, like an αὐλών, sunken, Diod. 19. 17.
 αὐλωπίας, οὔ, ὁ, a fish, perh. a kind of mackerel, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 7, Henioch. Παλυμπ. 1, Ael. N. A. 13. 17; prob. also the same as αὐλωπός in Opp. H. 1. 256.
 αὐλωπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ὠψ) in Il. always αὐλ. τρυφάλεια, a helmet with tubes for the eyes to see through; but acc. to Schol. with a tube (αὐλός) to hold the λόφος, Il. 5. 182, etc.; and Soph. Fr. 851 uses it of a spear-head set in a socket.
 αὐλωπός, ἡ, ὄν, made with αὐλοῖ, αὐλ. φιμαί a nose-band with αὐλαί on it, through which the horses breathed and trumpeted, Aesch. Fr. 330; cf. κῶδων in Id. Theb. 463.
 αὐξάνω, Pind. Fr. 130, Hdt. 7. 16, Aesch. Pers. 756, Eur. (bis), Plat., Dem.; also αὐξω (poet. δέξω, q. v.) Theogn. 823, Soph., Xen., Plat.: fut. αὐξήσω Thuc., etc., (αὐξανῶ only in LXX): aor. I ἠὐξῆσα Solon 11, Xen.: pf. ἠὐξῆκα Plat. Tim. 90 B, Xen. Hier. 2, 15:—Pass., αὐξάνομαι Hdt., Eur. Med. 918, Ar., Isoer., Plat.; αὐξομαι Hes. Th. 493, Mimmern. 2, Hdt. and Att. Verse and Prose: pf. ἠὐξῆμαι Eur. Fr., Plat., Ion. αὐξ- Hdt.; but plqpf. ἠὐξῆτο Id. 5. 78: aor. ἠὐξῆθην Thuc., Plat.: fut. αὐξήθησομαι Dem. 1297. 15; but αὐξήσομαι Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 12, Plat. Rep. 497 A. (For the Root, v. ἀέξω.) To make large, increase, not in Hom. (who only uses ἀέξω), but often from Pind., e. g. Fr. 118 (125) and Hdt. downwards; ὕβριν αὐξ. Hdt. 7. 16, 1; ὕλβον Aesch. Pers. 756; opp. to ἰσχυραίνειν, Plat. Polit. 293 B; εἰς ἀπειρον αὐξ. τι Id. Legg. 910 B; ἐπὶ τὸ ἔσχατον Id. Rep. 573 A; ἐπὶ πλείον ἠὐξον τὴν . . τέχνην Athenio Σαμ. 1. 16, etc. 2. to increase in power, strengthen, exalt, aggrandise, αὐξ. τὰ Ἑλλήνων to increase their power, Hdt. 8. 30; αὐξ. πόλιν Soph. Ant. 191, Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 2; also to exalt by one's deeds, glorify, magnify, πόλιν, πάτραν Pind. O. 5. 8, P. 8. 53, and Trag.: to exalt by praise, extol, ἐπαίνειν καὶ αὐξεῖν τινα Plat. Lys. 206 A; σέ γε . . καὶ τροφὸν καὶ μητέρ' αὐξεῖν to honour thee as . . , Soph. O. T. 1092:—of an orator, to amplify, exaggerate, αὐξεῖν καὶ μειοῦν Arist. Rhet. 2. 26, 1. 3. with an Adj., αὐξ. τινα μέγαν (i. e. ὥστε γίγνεσθαι μέγαν) to bring a child up to manhood, Plat. Rep. 565 C; μείζω πόλιν αὐξ. Eur. I. A. 573; τὸν ὄγκον . . ἀπειρον αὐξεῖν Plat. Rep. 591 D; v. infr. II. 2. 4. αὐξεῖν ἔμπυρα to sacrifice, Pind. I. 4. 107 (3. 80), cf. Eur. Hipp. 537.
 II. Pass. to grow, wax, increase, in size, number, strength, power, etc., Hes. Th. 493, Pind. P. 8. 132, al., Hdt. 7. 189, etc.; αὐξ. ἐς πλῆθος, ἐς ὕψος Id. 1. 58., 2. 14; of a child, to grow up, Id. 5. 92, 5; ἐν γὰρ ταῖς πόνοισιν αὐξεται, of Theseus, Eur. Supp. 323; ἠὐξανόμενος ἀκούων I grew taller as I heard, Ar. Vesp. 638; of the wind, to rise, Hdt. 7. 188; also to become perfect, Dem. 1402. fin. 2. with an Adj., αὐξάνεσθαι μέγας to wax great, grow up, Eur. Bacch. 183, Plat., etc.; αὐξ. μείζων Aesch. Supp. 337, Plat. Legg. 681 A; αὐξ. ἐλλόγμως Id. Prot. 327 C; v. supr. I. 3. 3. of Verbs, to take the augment, E. M. 399. 47.
 III. the Act. is used intr., like Pass., but only in later Att., as Arist. An. Post. 1. 13, 3, H. A. 9. 42, 5, and often in late Gr.
 αὐξη, ἡ, = αὐξησις, Hipp. 238. 4, and almost exclusively used in Plat.; σώματος αὐξη καὶ φθίσις Rep. 521 E; τὴν γένεσιν καὶ αὐξην καὶ τραφήν Ib. 509 B; also in pl., Id. Phil. 42 D.—On the accent, v. A. B. 464.
 αὐξημα, τό, = foreg., Hipp. 259. 2.
 αὐξηρός, ὄν, if this be true reading in Nic. Al. 588, must be full-grown; —alii aliter.
 Αὐξησία, ἡ, the Goddess of growth, Hdt. 5. 82 sq.; cf. Αὐξίω, Ἀξησία.
 αὐξησις, εως, ἡ, growth, increase, = αὐξη, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, Thuc. 1. 69, Arist., etc.; of crops, Hdt. 2. 13; in pl., Plat. Rep. 546 B. 2. amplification, in Rhetoric, Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 4. 3. in Gramm. the augment, E. M. 338. 48.
 αὐξητέον, verb, Adj. one must amplify, exaggerate, Menand. in Walz Rhett. p. 93

αὐξητής, οὐ, ὁ, *an increaser*, Orph. H. 10. 11., 14. 8.
 αὐξητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *growing, of growth*, ἡ αὐξ. ζώη Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 12; αὐξ. εἰς μῆκος Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 1:—Adv. —κῶς, Philo 1. 492. II. act. *promoting the growth*, τινος Hipp. Acut. 394. 2. metaph. *fit for amplification*, in oratory, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 38:—Adv. —κῶς, Longin. 38. 2.
 αὐξητός, ὄν, *that may be increased*, Arist. Cael. 4. 3, 2, H. A. 10. 5, 5.
 αὐξί-βιος, ὄν, *prolonging life*, Jo. Gaz.
 αὐξίθάλῃς, ἐς, (θάλλω) *promoting growth*, Orph. H. 25. 3.
 αὐξί-κερως, ὦ, *with rising horns*, Meineke Archipp. Ἡρακλ. 2.
 αὐξίμος, ὄν, *promoting growth*, Hippon. 87, Emped. ap. Arist. Respir. 7, 5, Xen. Cyn. 7, 3. II. intr. *growing, well-grown*, Hipp. Art. 825.
 αὐξίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Byz. for κορδύλη or σκορδύλη, *the young of the tunny*, Phryn. Com. Τραγ. 7, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 13, Nic. Al. 469.
 αὐξί-τροφος, ὄν, *promoting growth*, Orph. H. 9. 17., 50. 12.
 αὐξί-φαής, ἐς, *increasing light*, Manetho 5. 174, 257.
 αὐξί-φύτος, ὄν, *making plants grow*, Manass. Chron. 5715.
 αὐξί-φωνος, ὄν, *strengthening the voice*, Philem. Lex. s. v. ἀλεξίκακος.
 αὐξί-φωτος, ὄν, *increasing light*, E. M. 59. 40:—Verb —φωτέω, *to increase in light, to wax*, of the moon;—and Subst. —φωτία, ἡ, *increase of light*, Byz.
 αὐξο-μείωσις, εως, ἡ, *the rise and fall of the tide*, Chrestom. Strabo 32 Huds.: *the waxing and waning of the moon*, Phot. Bibl. 109. 29:—the Verb αὐξο-μείω, in Ptol.
 αὐξο-σέληνον, τό, *the increase of the moon, the waxing moon*, Anth. P. 5. 271.
 Αὐξώ, οὐς, ἡ, (αὐξάνω) *the goddess of growth*, called to witness in an Athenian citizen's oath, Paus. 9. 35, 1, cf. Clem. Al. 22.
 αὐξω, v. sub αὐξάνω.
 αὐδ-κωλος, ὄν, *withered of limb*, Simon. Iamb. 6. 76, as Bgk. for αὐτοκ-.
 αὐονή, ἡ, (αὐος) *dryness, withering*, Aesch. Eum. 333, ubi v. Herm.
 αὐονή, ἡ, (αὐω to cry) *a cry*, Simon. Iamb. 6. 20.
 αὐος, η, ὄν, Att. αὐος, α, ὄν (αὐω):—*dry*, αὐα παλαί, περίηλα, of timber, Od. 5. 240; αὐην καὶ διερὴν ἀρόων (sc. γῆν) Hcs. Op. 458: *dried*, of fruit, opp. to ἀπαλός, Hdt. 2. 71, cf. Plat. Legg. 761 C; *withered*, of leaves, Ar. Eq. 534:—in Il. only in phrase αὐον αὐτεῖν or αὐειν, *to give a dry, grating, rasping sound* (like aridus fragor in Virg., cf. καρφαλέος), of metal, κόρυθες δ' ἀμφ' αὐον αὐτευν Il. 12. 160; αὐον αὐσειν [the coat of mail] 13. 441:—αὐον ἀπὸ χλωροῦ τάμνειν, i. e. *to cut the end of the nail from the quick part*, Pythagorean phrase in Hes. Op. 741. 2. *dried up, withered*, of old men, Ar. Lys. 385; σῶμα .. αὐον ἐγένετο Alex. Ὀλυμπ. 1. 3. *drained, dry, exhausted*, Alex. Ὀλυμπ. 1, Theocr. 16. 12; δίψη αὐη Epigr. Gr. 1037. 8.
 αὐότης, Att. αὐότης, ητος, ἡ, *dryness*, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 5.
 αὐπνέομαι, Dep. *to be sleepless*, A. B. 7.
 αὐπνία, ἡ, *sleeplessness*, Plat. Legg. 807 E, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 6.
 ἄ-ὑπνος, ὄν [ῦ], *sleepless, wakeful*, of persons, Od. 9. 404., 10. 84., 19. 591, Aesch. Pr. 32, Eur. Or. 83, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 26; ἔχειν ἄπνους ἄγρας, of fishermen, Soph. Aj. 880; of the eye, αὐπνά τ' ὀμμάτων τέλη Eur. Supp. 1137:—then metaph. *sleepless, never-resting*, ἄ. πηδάλια Aesch. Theb. 206; κρῆναι Soph. O. C. 685; ἀκταί Eur. I. T. 423. 2. of *sleepless nights, in which one gets no sleep*, πολλὰς μὲν ἄπνους νύκτας ἴανον Il. 9. 325, Od. 19. 340:—also, ὑπνος ἄπνους *a sleep that is no sleep, from which one easily awakes*, Soph. Ph. 848.
 αὐπνοσύνη, ἡ, = αὐπνία, Q. Sm. 2. 155.
 αὐρα, Ion. αὐρη, ἡ, (v. sub ἀρημ) *air in motion, a breath of air, breeze*, esp. *a cool breeze from water, or the fresh air of morning*, Lat. aura, in Hom. only once, αὐρη δ' ἐκ ποταμοῦ ψυχρὴ πνέει Od. 5. 469, cf. h. Merc. 147, Hes. Op. 668, and often in Poets; rare in good Prose, αὐρας ἀποπνεούσας ὁ Νεῖλος μούνος οὐ παρέχεται Hdt. 2. 19, cf. Plat. Rep. 401 C, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 29, Symp. 2, 25. 2. metaph., *θυμιαμάτων αὐρα the steam of incense*, Ar. Av. 1717; ξανθαῖσιν αὐραις σῶμα πᾶν ἀγάλλεται, of a well-fried fish, Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 22; δειπνον ὄζον αὐρας Ἀττικῆς Dionys. Θεσμ. 1. 40. 3. metaph. also of *the changeful course of events*, μετάρροποι πνέουσιν αὐραι Eur. El. 1148; πολέμου μετάρροπος αὐρα Ar. Pax 945; of a *thrilling movement in the body*, Eur. Hipp. 165; ψυχᾶς ἀδόλοισ αὐραις guileless movements of soul, Id. Supp. 1048; αὐρη φιλοτησίη of the attractive influence of the female, Opp. H. 4. 114.
 αὐράω, v. ἀπαυράω.
 αὐρηκτος, i. e. ἄ-φρηκτος, *unbroken*, Hesych.
 αὐριβάτης, ὁ, (αὐρι = ταχέως, A. B. 464) *swift-striding*, Aesch. Fr. 263.
 αὐρίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to procrastinate*, Hesych., E. M. 171, fin.
 αὐριον, Adv. (v. sub ἡώς):—*to-morrow*, Lat. cras, Il. 9. 357, Od. 1. 272, Att.; αὐρ. τηρικᾶδε *to-morrow*, Il. 8. 538, or *till morning*, Od. 11. 351; also, ἐς αὐριον *on the morrow*, Il. 8. 538, or *till morning*, Od. 11. 351; so, εἰς αὐριον Nicoch. Incert. 1: cf. ἐπαύριον. II. as Subst., αὐριον ἦν ἀρετὴν διαείσεται *the morrow will distinguish ..* (v. διαείδω), Il. 8. 535. III. in Att., ἡ αὐριον (sc. ἡμέρα) *the morrow*, Soph. Fr. 945, (in O. T. 1090, an anapaest, like ἐτέραν, is required by the metre); τὴν αὐρ. μέλλουσιν Eur. Alc. 784; in full, ἡ αὐρ. ἡμέρα Xen. Occ. 11, 6, Lys. 175. 35; also, ἡ ἐς αὐρ. ἡμέρα Soph. O. C. 567; τὸ ἐς αὐριον Id. Fr. 685; εἰς τὴν αὐριον Alc. Ὑπν. 2, al.; also, εἰς ταῦριον Apaxandr. Ἀγχ. 1 Meineke; ὁ αὐριον χρόνος Eur. Hipp. 1117:—ἡ Αὐριον personified by Simon. 47.
 αὐρον, τό, Lat. aurum, *gold*, Zosim.
 αὐρο-φόρητος, ὄν, *wind-borne*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1485.
 αὐρω, v. ἀπαυράω.
 αὐς, v. αὐτός, τό, Lacon. and Crct. for οὐς, q. v.
 αὐσαυτοῦ, τὰς, τοῦ, Cretan form for ἑαυτοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ, C. I. 2566, cf. Ahrens Dial. D. 273.
 αὐσιος, v. sub τηύσιος.

αὐσταλέος, α, ὄν, Ep. αὐσταλέος Od. 19. 327, Hes. Sc. 265, Theocr. 14. 4; the other form in Call. Cer. 17, Ap. Rh. 2. 200, etc. (αὐω to dry):—*sun-burnt, squalid*, Lat. siccus, squolidus: cf. αὐαλέος, αὐχμηρός.
 αὐστηρία, ἡ, = αὐστηρότης, Theophr. C. P. 6. 12, 6:—metaph. of men, *austerity, harshness*, Polyb. 4. 21, 1, etc.
 αὐστηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (αὐω to dry) *making the tongue dry and rough, harsh, rough, bitter*, ὕδωρ Plat. Phil. 61 C, cf. Tim. 65 D; οἶνος αὐστ., opp. to γλυκός, Hipp. Acut. 392, Fract. 770, Arist. Probl. 3. 13; ὁσμή Id. de An. 2. 9, 5:—αὐστηρίζων, as if from a Verb —ρίζω, occurs in Ermerins Anecd. Med. 235. 2. metaph. like Lat. austerus, *harsh, crabbed*, ποιητής Plat. Rep. 398 A: *severe, unadorned*, πραγματεία Polyb. 9. 1, 2, cf. Dion. H. de Dem. 47; γυμνάδος αὐστηρόν .. πόνον severe, Epigr. Gr. 201. b. in moral sense, *rigorous, austere*, αὐ. καὶ αὐθαδῆς Dion. H. 6. 27, cf. Ev. Luc. 19. 21:—Adv. —ρῶς, Dion. H. de Dem. 55, etc.
 αὐστηρότης, ητος, ἡ, *harshness, roughness*, οἶνου Xen. An. 5. 4, 29; ἡ περὶ οἴνου αὐστ., opp. to γλυκύτης, Plat. Theaet. 178 C. 2. metaph. *harshness, crabbedness*, τοῦ γῆρας Id. Legg. 666 B, cf. Dio C. 56. 3.
 αὐτ-ἀγαθος, ὄν, *essentially good*: and αὐταγαθότης, ητος, ἡ, *essential goodness, goodness itself*, Byz.
 αὐτ-ἀγγελος, ὁ, *carrying one's own message*, Soph. Ph. 568, cf. 500 (where it is divided, πομπὸν τε καὶ τὸν ἀγγελοῦ): *bringing news of what oneself has seen*, Thuc. 3. 33; c. gen. rei, λόγων αὐτ. Soph. O. C. 333, cf. Plut. 2. 489 E.—The form αὐτάγγελτος, ὄν, in Basil.
 αὐτάγητος, ὄν, (ἀγαμαι) = αὐθάδης, Anaer. 112: *self-conceited*, Ion ap. Hesych.
 αὐτ-αγρεσία, ἡ, *free choice*, ἐξ αὐταγρεσίης Call. Fr. 120. 2.
 αὐτάγρετος, ὄν, (ἀγρέω) ποῖτ. for αὐθαίρετος, *self-chosen, left to one's choice*, εἰ γὰρ πᾶς εἴη αὐτάγρετα πάντα βροτοῖσι Od. 16. 148; σοὶ δ' αὐτάγρετόν ἐστι δαήμεναι h. Hom. Merc. 474. 2. *taken by one's own hands or exertions*, Ap. Rh. 4. 231. II. act. *taking or choosing freely*, Simon. Iamb. 1. 19, Opp. H. 5. 588.
 αὐτ-ἀδελφος, ὄν, *related as brother or sister*, αἶμα Aesch. Theb. 718, Eum. 89; αὐτ. Ἰσμήνης κάρα Soph. Ant. 1. II. as Subst. *one's own brother or sister*, Ib. 503, 696.
 αὐτ-αίτιος, ὄν, *self-caused*, Eccl.
 αὐτ-ἀναξ, κτος, ὁ, = αὐτοκράτωρ, Byz.
 αὐτανδρί, Adv. of sq., Polyb. 3. 81, 11.
 αὐτανδρος, ὄν, (ἀνήρ) *together with the men, men and all*, ναῦς αὐτανδρῶν λαβεῖν, etc., Polyb. 1. 23, 7, Ap. Rh. 3. 582; cf. Thuc. 2. 90:—hence, αὐτ. λαός *the people, every man of them*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 31.
 αὐτ-ἀνέψιος, ὁ, *an own cousin*, Lat. consobrinus, Aesch. Supp. 933, 954, Eur. Heracl. 987, Plat. Euthyd. 275 B; the fem. —ία in Lyc. 811.
 αὐτ-ἀπειρία, ἡ, *infinity itself, or in the abstract*, Walz Rhett. 3. 476:—also αὐτο-ἀπ-, Procl.
 αὐτάρ, Conjunct., *but, yet, besides, moreover*, Hom.; properly to introduce a contrast, e. g. Od. 13. 286; but also used to mark a rapid succession of details, e. g. Il. 2. 405; opp. to μὲν, Ἡφαιστος μὲν .., αὐτάρ ἄρα Ζεὺς .., Il. 2. 102 sq., cf. Od. 19. 513 sq.; αὐτάρ τοι *but nevertheless*, Il. 15. 45.—Like ἀτάρ it always begins a sentence or clause.—Ep. form of ἀτάρ, adopted by Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 17, in an hexam.
 αὐταρέσκεια, ἡ, *self-satisfaction or indulgence*, Symm. V. T., Basil.
 αὐτ-ἀρεσκος, ὄν, *self-satisfied, self-willed*, Eccl., v. Lob. Phryn. 621. The Verb —κέω, Byz.
 αὐτάρκεια, ἡ, *the state of an αὐτάρκης, sufficiency in oneself, independence*, Plat. Phil. 67 A, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 5, al.; αὐτ. ζωῆς Id. Rhet. 1. 5, 3; κτήσεως Id. Pol. 1. 8, 14; ἡ τῆς τροφῆς αὐτ. Id. G. A. 4. 8, 6.
 αὐταρκέω, f. l. for ἀνταρκέω in MSS., as in Thuc. 7. 15, Isocr. 132 C.
 αὐτάρκης, ἐς, (ἀρκέω) *sufficient in oneself, having enough, independent of others*, ἀνθρώπου σῶμα ἐν οὐδέν. αὐτ. ἐστίν Hdt. 1. 32; αὐτ. εἰς πάντα Plat. Polit. 271 D; οὐκ αὐτ., ἀλλὰ πολλῶν ἐνδεής Id. Rep. 369 B; αὐτάρκη φρονεῖν Eur. Fr. 29; νηδὺς αὐτ. τέκνων *helping itself, acting instinctively*, Aesch. Cho. 757; χώρα or πόλις αὐτ. *a country wanting no imports, that supplies itself*, Thuc. 1. 37, cf. 2. 36, Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 8., 3. 9, 12, etc.; αὐτ. πρὸς τι *strong enough for a thing*, Thuc. 2. 51, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 11:—c. inf. *able of oneself to do a thing*, εἰ γὰρ αὐτάρκη τὰ ψηφίσματα ἦν ἡ ὑμᾶς ἀναγκάζειν, κτλ. Dem. 32. 12, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 4:—αὐτ. βοή *a strong brave shout*, such as gives earnest of success, Soph. O. C. 1057:—in Arist., applied to virtue, Eth. N. 1. 7, 6, etc. Adv., αὐτ-ἀρκως ἔχειν Id. Rhet. 1. 6, 2:—Sup., αὐταρκέστατα ζῆν Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 14.
 αὐταρκέω, *to be autocratic*, Dio C. 44. 2.
 αὐτ-αρχή, ἡ, *the very first principle, principle of principles*, Simplic.
 αὐταρχία, ἡ, *absolute power, autocracy*, Dio C. 45. 1.
 αὐταρχος, ὄν, *autocratic, despotic, absolute*, ἰσχύς Dio C. 61. 7:—as Subst. = αὐτοκράτωρ, Byz.
 αὐταύτου or -τω, αὐταύτης, Dor. for ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς, πεπαίδευται γὰρ αὐταύτας ὑπο Epich. 96 Ahr.; πρὸ αὐταύτας for herself, C. I. (add.) 5776, often in Dor. Fragments ap. Stob.; cf. Apollon. de Pron. 79 B, Porson's Tracts 277, Ahrens D. Dor. 273:—also αὐτούτα, for ἑαυτοῦ, Inscr. Segest. in C. I. 5542 c, 5543.
 αὐτε, Adv. (αὐ, τε, —where τε is otiose, as in ὄστε, ἄλλοτε, etc.) used by Hom. like αὐ, I. of Time, *again*, Il. 1. 202, 340., 2. 105, 225, 370, etc. II. to mark Sequence or Transition, *again, furthermore, next*, ἔκτον δ' αὐτ' Ὀδυσῆα Il. 2. 407; Δαρδανίων αὐτ' ἦρχεν .. Αἰνείας Ib. 819, cf. 826, etc.; esp. in speeches, τὸν δ' αὐτε προσέειπε .. him in turn addressed .., 3. 58, etc.; ἦδ' αὐθ' ἔρπει Soph. Tr. 1009. 2. *on the other hand, on the contrary*: hence it sometimes follows μὲν instead of δέ, Il. 1. 237, Od. 22. 5, h. Hom. Cer. 137, Cratin. Πυλ. 1, Ar. Nub. 595, Vesp. 1015, Lys. 66; or is coupled with δέ, Aesch. Pers. 183, Theb. 5, Ag. 553.—This form is used often by Aesch., once by Soph., never by Eur.; and, though not rare in Com., seems not to occur in Prose.

αὐτ-εθελεῖ, Adv. of one's own accord, spontaneously, Inscr. Att. in Böckh's P. E. of Athens.

αὐτεῖ, Adv., Dor. for αὐτοῦ, Apollon. de Constr. 335, Greg. Cor. 351.

αὐτ-εκδίκητος, on, self-vindicated, Theod. Stud.

αὐτ-έκμαγμα, τό, one's very image, Ar. Thesm. 514.

αὐτ-έλεγκτος, on, self-convicted, Athanas.

αὐτ-εναντίος, on, self-contradictory, Byz.

αὐτ-ενέργητος, on, or αὐταεν-, self-moving or working, Byz.

αὐτ-ενιαυτός, ὄν, of this year, this year's, Geop. 2. 21, 10.

αὐτεξουσία, ἡ, absolute power, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 59.

αὐτ-εξουσίος, on, in one's own power, free, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 62; of captives, freed unconditionally, Diod. 14. 105:—τὸ αὐτ. free power, Babr. 49. Adv. -ως, Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 5.

αὐτ-εξουσιότης, ητος, ἡ, independent power, Joseph. Macc. 3, Eccl.

αὐτ-επάγγελτος, on, offering of oneself, of oneself, of free will, Lat. sponte, αὐτ. ἠθέλησε συμβαλέσθαι χρήματα Hdt. 7. 29; αὐτ. ὑποστήναι Eur. H. F. 706; παρεῖναι, χωρεῖν Thuc. 1. 33., 4. 120; βοηθεῖν Isocr. 7 C; παραχωρῆσαι Dem. 247. 25. Adv. -τως, Philo 2. 173.

αὐτ-επαίνετος, on, self-praised or praising, Clem. Rom. 30.

αὐτ-επίβουλος, on, plotting against oneself, Aesop. in Notices et Extraits 2. 699.

αὐτ-επίσκοπος, ὁ, an eye-witness, Cyrill.

αὐτ-επίσπαστος, on, drawn on oneself, self-incurred, Hesych.

αὐτ-επιστατέω, to stand oneself over or on a thing, and Subst. -στασία, ἡ, the doing this, Schol. Theocr.

αὐτ- or αὐτο-επιστήμη, ἡ, absolute science, Procl., Plotin.

αὐτ-επιτάκτης, on, ὁ, one who rules absolutely, Plat. Polit. 260 E.

αὐτεπιτακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to absolute power: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of ruling monarchically, Plat. Polit. 260 E, etc.

αὐτ-επίτακτος, on, self-bidden, spontaneous, Poll. 1. 156, Synes. 148 D.

αὐτ-επώνυμος, on, of the very same surname with, τινος Eur. Phoen. 769.

αὐτ-ερέτης, on, ὁ, one who rows himself, i. e. rower and soldier at once, Thuc. 1. 10., 3. 18., 6. 91; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 373.

αὐτ-έρως, ὁ, love itself, very love, Theod. Prodr.

αὐτέω [ῶ], used by Hom. only in 3 pers. impf., and in Att. Poets (never in Soph.) only in pres. and impf.: ἤτησα Nonn. D. 11. 185, Epigr. Gr. 995. 7, cf. ἐπαυτέω: (αὐω to cry). To cry, shout, μακρὸν αὐτεῖ Il. 20. 50; καὶ μέγ' αὐτεῖ 21. 582; κληδὼν αὐτεῖ Aesch. Ag. 927:—c. acc. cogn., βοῶν αὐτῶ Eur. Hec. 1092; τοιαυτ' αὐτεῖ Aesch. Theb. 284; αὐτεῖ δ' ὄξυ Id. Pers. 1059; τί τιμι Eur. El. 757, etc. 2. c. acc. pers. to call to, αὐτεῖ πάντας ἀρίστους Il. 11. 258, Eur. Hipp. 168; τί Ζῆν' αὐτεῖς; why call on Zeus? Ar. Lys. 717:—c. acc. pers. et inf., Eur. Rhes. 668. 3. of things, v. sub αὐος I.

αὐτή [ῆ], ἡ: (αὐω to cry):—a cry, shout, esp. battle-shout, war-cry, αὐτῆ δ' οὐρανὸν ἴκεν Il. 2. 153, etc.; Hom. is fond of joining αὐτῆ τε πτόλεμος τε Il. 6. 328, etc.; so, κίνδυνος δρείας αὐτῆς Pind. N. 9. 83; cf. βοή: generally, γλώσσης αὐτῆν Φωκίδος Aesch. Cho. 564:—of the sound of the trumpet, Id. Pers. 395:—of the creaking of the axle, Patmen. 8 Mullach and Karst. (Written ἀφῦτά in a Corc. Inscr., Epigr. Gr. 180. 3.)

αὐτήκοος, on, (ἀκούω) one who has himself heard, an ear-witness, αὐτ. τινος γενέσθαι Thuc. 1. 133, Plat. Legg. 658 C.

αὐτ-ἡμαρ, Adv., = αὐθημερόν, on the self-same day, Il. 1. 81, etc.

αὐθημερόν, Ion. for αὐθημερόν, v. sub αὐθήμερος.

αὐτι-γενής, ἔς, Ion. for αὐθιγενής.

αὐτίκῃ [ῆ], Adv. (αὐτός) forthwith, at once, in a moment, which notion is strengthened by Hom. in αὐτίκα νῦν, μάλ' αὐτίκα, on the spot, Od. 10. 111, etc.; c. partic., αὐτίκ' ἴοντι immediately on his going, 2. 367; so, in Prose, αὐτίκα γενόμενος as soon as born, Hdt. 2. 146; αὐτ. μάλα Id. 7. 103, Plat. Prot. 318 B; αὐτίκα δὴ μάλα presently (at the end of a sentence), Dem. 521. 7., 522. 14, etc. 2. now, for the moment, straightway, αὐτίκα καὶ μετέπειτα Od. 14. 403; ὁ μὲν αὐτίχ', ὁ δ' ἤξει Aesch. Cho. 1020; ἠδὲ μὲν γὰρ αὐτίκα . . . ἐν δὲ χρόνῳ κτλ. Eur. Andr. 780; so Thuc. opposes τὸ αὐτίκα and τὸ μέλλον, 1. 36, cf. 2. 41:—with a Subst., τὴν μὲν αὐτίχ' ἡμέραν Soph. O. C. 433; ὁ αὐτίκα φόβος momentary fear, Thuc. 4. 108, cf. 1. 41, 124, Dem. 346. 10. 3. also in a slightly future sense, immediately, presently, Lat. mox, Soph. Ph. 14, 1001, Ar. Pl. 347, etc.; opp. to νῦν, Plat. Gorg. 495 C, Rep. 420 C; ἐμπέπτωκεν εἰς λόγους, οὗς αὐτίκα μάλλον . . ἀρμόσει λέγειν Dem. 240. 2. 4. αὐτίκα τε . . καὶ . . like ἄμα τε . . καὶ . . , as soon as, Lat. simul ac, Hdt. II. for example, to begin with, αὐτίκα γὰρ ἄρχει διὰ τίν' ὁ Ζεὺς; Ar. Pl. 130, cf. Av. 166, 573, Plat. Prot. 359 D, Rep. 340 D, etc.; αὐτίκα δὴ μάλα for example now, Dem. 778. 25:—this usage is only Att.: v. Kocu Greg. p. 416, Ruhnck. Tim. p. 56, and cf. εὐθύς.

III. = αὐθις, Arat. 880, 1076. (Buttm. Lexil. s. v. εὐτε not. 1, derives the word from τὴν αὐτηνίκα, assuming an old word *ἴξ, φίξ, correspondent to the Lat. vice, vices:—but v. Hartung Partik. 1. 157.)

αὐτίς, Ion. and Dor. for αὐθις, q. v.

αὐτίτης [ῆ], on, ὁ, (αὐτός) by oneself, alone, Arist. ap. Dem. Phal. 144. II. as Subst., αὐτίτης (sc. οἶνος), ὁ, home-made wine, Teleclid. Ἄμφ. 9, Polyzel. Δημ. 2, Hipp. 492. 4.

αὐτμή, ἡ, (ἄημι) breath, εἰαδὶ αὐτμῆ ἐν στήθεσσι μένη Il. 9. 605 (609), etc.; τεῖρε δ' αὐτμῆ Ἥφαιστοιο the fiery breath of Hephaistos, Il. 21. 366; ὅσον πυρὸς ἴκετ' αὐτμῆ Od. 16. 290; (hence absol. for heat, 9. 389); in pl., περισχίζοντο δ' αὐτμαὶ Ἥφαιστου Q. Sm. 13. 329:—of bellows, εὐπρηστον αὐτμῆν ἐξανείσαι Il. 18. 471; ἀνέμων ἀμέγαρτον αὐτμῆν Od. 11. 400. 2. scent, odour, fragrance, με κνίσσης ἀμφήλυθεν ἠδὺς αὐτμῆ 12. 369, cf. Il. 14. 174; θήρειος αὐτμῆ the scent of game, Opp. C. 1. 467.

αὐτμήν, ἔνος, ὁ, = αὐτμή, χέ' αὐτμένα Il. 23. 765; ἀνέμων ἐπ' αὐτμένα χεῦεν Od. 3. 289.

αὐτο-αγαθόν, τό, the ideal good, the Form of good, Arist. Metaph. 2. 2, 2:—the masc. Adj., in Eccl. Hence Subst. -αγαθότης, ητος, ἡ, absolute goodness, Eccl.

αὐτο-αγάπη, ἡ, love itself, very love, Eccl.

αὐτο-άγγελτος, on, = αὐτάγγελτος, Jo. Chrys.

αὐτο-αγιασμός, ὁ, very sanctification, Athanas.:—also αὐτο-αγιότης, ητος, ἡ, Dion. Ar.: -άγιος, on, Basil.

αὐτο-αδάμας, αντος, ὁ, very adamant, Jo. Chrys.

αὐτο-αήρ, ἔρος, ὁ, air by itself, Herm. in Stob. 137. 36.

αὐτο-αθανασία, ἡ, Jo. Chrys.; -αἰδιος, on, and -αἰσθησις, ἡ, Epiphani.; -αἰών, ὁ, Dion. Ar.; the ideal or Form of each of these things.

αὐτο-αλήθεια, ἡ, truth itself, the Form of truth, Origen., etc.; also -αληθής, ἔς, Athanas.; Adv. -θῶς, in very truth, v. l. Arist. Top. 8. 11, 14.

αὐτο-άλλα, -βῆτα, τό, the very ἄλλα, βῆτα, Arist. Metaph. 12. 10, 6 (al. divisim).

αὐτο-άνθρωπος, ὁ, the ideal man, the Form of man, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 5. II. a very man, of a statue, Luc. Philops. 18.

αὐτο-απερία, ἡ, v. s. αὐταπ-:—Adj. -ος, on, Plotin. 2. 4, 7.

αὐτο-απολύτρωσις, ἡ, Origen.: -αρετή, ἡ, Epiphani.: -αρχή, ἡ, Julian. 455 B: the ideal, abstract of these things.

αὐτο-βασιλεία, ἡ, the ideal of βασιλεία, Origen.:—so, -βασιλεύς, ὁ, a very king, Jo. Chrys.

αὐτο-βαφής, ἔς, self-dipped, Nonn. D. 30. 123:—also -βαπτος, on, Manass.

αὐτό-βητα, τό, v. sub αὐτό-αλφα.

αὐτο-βλάβη, ἡ, very mischief. Schol. Soph. El. 301: αὐτο-βλάβης, ἔς, self-harming, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 917.

αὐτο-βοάω, to bear testimony of oneself, A. B. 465.

αὐτο-βοεῖ, Adv. by a mere shout, at the first shout, αὐτ. ἐλεῖν to take without a blow, Thuc. 2. 81., 3. 113., 8. 62, etc.

αὐτο-βοηθῶ, and -βοηθός, ὄν, = αὐταρκῶ, -κῆς, Byz.

αὐτο-βόητος, on, self-sounding, ὄργανον Nonn. D. 1. 432.

αὐτο-βορέας, on, ὁ, Boreas bodily, Luc. Tim. 54.

αὐτο-βούλησις, εως, ἡ, the abstract will, v. l. Arist. Top. 6. 8, 7:—also αὐτο-βουλή, ἡ, Epiphani.

αὐτο-βούλητος, on, Irenae.: Adv. -τως, Hesych.:—and -βουλος, on, Aesch. Theb. 1053, self-willing, self-purposing.

αὐτό-γάμος, on, willingly mated, Noun. D. 40. 405.

αὐτο-γένενα, ἡ, a very hell, Jo. Chrys.

αὐτο-γένεθλος, on, = sq., Orph. Fr. 38.

αὐτο-γενής, ἔς, self-produced, δαίμων Stob. Ecl. 1. 972: natural, αἰδῶς Christod. Ecphr. 339. II. sprung from the same stock, kindred, Aesch. Supp. 9, as Baniberger for αὐτογένητον; v. φυζάνωρ.

αὐτο-γέννητος, on, = αὐτογενής: αὐτογέννητα κοιμήματα μητρός a mother's intercourse with her own child, Soph. Ant. 864 (Codd. αὐτο-γένητ').—Also αὐτογεννήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, the father himself, Origen.

αὐτο-γῆ, ἡ, earth by itself, Herm. 2p. Stob. 137. 36.

αὐτό-γλύφος, on, self-engraved, λίθος Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1156 B.

αὐτο-γλώχιν, ὁ, ἡ, together with the point, οἰστός Heliod. 9. 19.

αὐτογνωμονέω, to act of one's own judgment, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 6.

αὐτο-γνώμων, on, gen. ονος, on one's own judgment, at one's own discretion, κρίνειν αὐτ., opp. to κατὰ γράμματα, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 23; αὐτ. ἄρχειν to rule absolutely, Ib. 2. 10, 11. Adv. -ῶνως, Plut. Demetr. 6.—Hence Subst. -οσύνη, ἡ, Zonar.

αὐτα-γνωσία, ἡ, absolute knowledge, Walz Rhett. 3. 476:—so, αὐτο-γνωσις, ἡ, Olympiod.

αὐτό-γνωτος, on, self-determined, self-willed, ὄργῃ Soph. Ant. 875.

αὐτο-γόννας, on, self-produced, Nonn. D. 8. 103. II. act. self-producing, breeding alone, lb. 9. 229.

αὐτο-γραμμῆ, ἡ, the ideal line, Arist. Metaph. 6. 11, 6.

αὐτό-γρύφος, on, written with one's own hand, ἐπιστολάς Dion. H. 5. 7, Plut. Sert. 27: τὸ αὐτόγραφον one's own writing, the original, Plut. 2. 1115 C.

αὐτό-γυος, on:—ἄροτρον αὐτ. a plough whose γύης is of one piece with the ἔλυμα and ἰσοβοεύς, not fitted together (πηκτόν), Hes. Op. 431, Ap. Rh. 3. 232, 1285.

αὐτο-δαής, ἔς, self-taught, ἀρετὰ Diagor. in Bgk.'s Lyr. p. 846: unpremeditated, ὄρχήματα Soph. Aj. 700.

αὐτο-δάικτος, on, self-slain or mutually slain, Aesch. Theb. 735, Opp. II. 2. 349.

αὐτό-δαίτος, on, of a guest, bringing his own share to a feast, Lyc. 480.

αὐτ-οδάξ, Adv. with the very teeth, γυναῖκες αὐτοδάξ ὠργισμέναι women angered even to biting, Ar. Lys. 687; τὸν αὐτοδάξ τρόπον your ferocious temper, Id. Pax 607.

αὐτό-δειπνος, on, finding one's own meals, Hesych.; cf. αὐτύσιτος.

αὐτό-δεκα, just ten, Thuc. 5. 20:—αὐτο-δεκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the number ten itself, Plotin. 6. 6, 14.

αὐτό-δερμος, on, skin, bark and all, Hesych.

αὐτο-δεσπότης, on, ὁ, an absolute master, Nicet. Eug.:—hence -ποτεία, ἡ, Procl.

αὐτο-δέσποτος, on, at one's own will, free, Hierocl. 242: absolute master, παθῶν Joseph. Macc. 2. 13.

αὐτό-δετος, on, self-bound, Opp. C. 2. 376.

αὐτό-δηλος, on, self-evident, Aesch. Theb. 848; and so Dind Ar. Vesp. 463.

αὐτο-δημιούργητος, on, self-made, i. e. in the natural state, Hesych.

αὐτο-δικονία, ἡ, self-service, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 18 B:—the Verb -κονέω, Eust. 732. 65.

αὐτο-διάκονος [ᾶ], on, serving oneself, Strabo 783; βίος Clem. Al. 157.

αὐτο-δίδακτος, on, self-taught, Od. 22. 347; αὐτ. ἔσωθεν θυμός Aesch.

Ag. 991; φιλοσοφία Dion. H. 5. 12. Adv. -τως, *instinctively*, Clem. Al. 279.

αὐτο-διδάσκομαι, Pass. *to be self-taught*, ὑπὸ τῆς φύσεως Synes. 126 C. αὐτο-διήγητος, *on, narrated in the first person*, opp. to dialogue, Diog. L. 9. 111; αὐτο-διηγούμενος, *η, on, narrating* . . ., Ib.

αὐτο-δίκαιον, τό, *abstract right*, Aristid. 2. 182: -δικαιοσύνη, ἡ, *very righteousness*, Origen., etc.

αὐτοδικέω, *to be autódikos*, Dinarch. ap. Harpocr., Poll. 8. 24.

αὐτό-δίκος, *on, with independent jurisdiction, with one's own law-courts*, Thuc. 5. 18, Joseph. A. J. 19. 2, 2.

αὐτόδιον, Adv. *straightway*, only in Od. 8. 449. (It seems to be lengthd. from αὐτός, as μαψίδιος from μάψ, μινυνθάδιος from μίνυνθα.)

αὐτο-διπλάσιον, τό, *the ideal double, its Form*, Arist. Metaph. 1. 9, 6.

αὐτό-δοξα, ἡ, *opinion in the abstract*, Arist. Top. 8. 11, 14. II.

very, absolute glory, of the Godhead, Eccl.:—so αὐτοδοξάζομαι, Pass., of God, *to be glorified, glorious in Himself*, Epiphani.

αὐτό-δορος, *on, hide and all*, Plut. 2. 694 B.

αὐτό-δρομος, *on, running or moving of itself*, Galen.

αὐτο-δύας, ἄδος, ἡ, *the ideal number two*, Byz.

αὐτο-δύναμις, *εως, ἡ, very, absolute might, omnipotence*, Athanas., etc.

αὐτο-δύναμος, *η, on, powerful of itself*, Greg. Naz.: also -δύνατος, *on*, Theoph. Simoc.

αὐτο-ειδής, *és, like itself, uniform*, M. Anton. 11. 12: but prob. αὐγο-ειδής should be read.

αὐτοεῖναι, τό, (εἰμί) *self-existence*, of the Deity, Eccl.

αὐτο-εἰρήνη, ἡ, *very peace*, Eccl.

αὐτο-ἐκαστος, *on, = αὐθέκαστος*, Arist. Top. 8. 11, 14: τὸ αὐτ. *the idea of each object*, Id. Eth. N. 1. 6, 5.

αὐτο-εκουσίως, Adv. *of one's own accord, voluntarily*, Byz.

αὐτο-ἐκτῆτος, *on, self-lengthened*, Eust. 943. 59.

αὐτο-ἐλικτος, *on, naturally curling*, of hair, Christod. Ecphr. 269: *returning into itself*, κύκλος Nonn. D. 33. 272, etc.

αὐτο-ἐν, τό, *abstract or ideal unity*, Procl.:—αὐτο-ενάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *the abstract unit*, Procl.

αὐτο-ενεάς, ἡ, *the ideal number nine*, Schol. Arist.

αὐτοεντεῖ, Adv. *with one's own hand*, Dio C. 58. 24; v. l. αὐτοεντία.

αὐτο-έντης, *on, ὁ, in Soph. for αὐθέντης, a murderer*, O. T. 107, El. 272; cf. Lob. Phryn. 120.

αὐτο-ἐπαινος, *on, praising oneself, τὸ αὐτ.* Schol. Hom.

αὐτο-ἐπιθύμια, ἡ, *the Form of Desire*, v. l. Arist. Top. 6. 8, 7.

αὐτοετεί, Adv. of sq., Theocr. 28. 13 (Bggk. αὐτοενεί, from ἔνος), Theophr. C. P. 3. 12, 1.

αὐτοετής, *és, (ἔτος) in or of the same year*, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 10; αὐτ. αὐαίνονται Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 1. Adv. αὐτότετες, *in the same year, within the year*, Od. 3. 322, Dio C. 36. 20.

αὐτο-ζήμιος, *on, self-punished*, Hesych.

αὐτο-ζήτητος, *on, self-sought, i. e. unsought*, E. M. 173. 13; cf. αὐτο-βόητος.

αὐτό-ζυμος, *on, self-leavened, i. e. prob. unleavened*, ἄρτοι Ermerins Anecd. Med. p. 275.

αὐτο-ζωή, ἡ, *underived existence*, of the Deity, Athanas., etc.

αὐτό-ζωον, τό, *an animal in the abstract*, Arist. Top. 5. 7, 7. II.

αὐτό-ζωος, *on, or αὐτόζως, ζων, self-existent*, Procl.

αὐτό-ηδον, τό, *pleasure in the abstract*, v. l. Arist. Top. 6. 8, 7.

Αὐτο-θαῖς, ἡ, *Thaïs herself*, Luc. Praec. Rhet. 12.

αὐτο-θάνατος [ἄ], *on, dying by one's own hand*, Plut. 2. 293 E.

αὐτόθε, v. αὐτόθεν.

αὐτοθελεί, Adv. of sq., *voluntarily*, Anth. P. 7. 470; v. sub αὐτεθεί.

αὐτοθελής, *és, of one's own will*, Anth. P. 9. 79. Adv. -λῶς, Byz.

αὐτο-θέλητος, *on, of free will, spontaneous*, Byz. Adv. -τως, Inscr.

αὐτο-θέμεθλος, *on, self-founded*, Nonn. Jo. 14. v. 23.

αὐτόθεν, before a conson. sometimes αὐτόθε (Theocr. 5. 60): Adv. (αὐτοῦ):—of Place, ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ τόπου, like Lat. *illinc, indidem, from the very spot*, Hom. and Att., but very rare in Trag., v. infr.; often with a Prep., αὐτ. ἐξ ἔδρης straight from his seat, without rising, Il. 19. 77; αὐτ. ἐξ ἔδρῶν Od. 13. 56, cf. 21. 420; αὐτ. ἐκ Σαλαμίνος Hdt. 8. 64; ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους αὐτ. Thuc. 5. 83; Ἄργεος ἐξ ἱεροῦ αὐτ. Theocr. 25. 170; αὐτ. δ' αὐτόθεν μοι χαίρει *from where you stand, not coming nearer*, Soph. O. C. 1137; τῶν μὲν αὐτόθεν, τῶν δὲ ἀπὸ Στρώμονος *some from the country itself, others* . . ., Hdt. 1. 64; αὐτ. βιοτεύειν *to find a living from the place*, Thuc. 1. 11, cf. Xen. Ages. 1, 28:—οἱ αὐτ. *the natives*, Thuc. 2. 25., 6. 21, cf. 4. 129; χρυσὸς αὐτ. καθαρὸς *from its native mine*, Polyb. 34. 10, 12; ἐνθένδ' αὐτόθεν Ar. Ach. 116. 2. *from oneself, of one's own accord, spontaneously*, Dem. 1215. fin. II.

of Time, as we say *on the spot*, i. e. *at once, immediately*, Lat. *illico*, Il. 20. 120, Aesch. Supp. 101, Hdt. 8. 64; δῆλός ἐστιν αὐτ. Ar. Eq. 330, cf. Eccl. 246; λέγετε αὐτόθεν Plat. Gorg. 470 E, Symp. 213 A:—*once for all*, Thuc. 1. 141. III. *merely, only*, τὸ μὲν ἔρκεσιν αὐτόθεν . . ., τὸ δὲ πληγῇ Plat. Soph. 220 B.

αὐτό-θεός, ὁ, *Very God*, Eus.:—θεότης, ἡ, *Very Godhead*, Epiphani.

αὐτό-θερμος, *on, warm in itself*, Olympiod.:—θερμότης, ἡ, Basil.

αὐτό-θετος, *on, self-placed*, A. B. 848.

αὐτό-θηκτος, *on, self-sharpened*, an epithet of cold-forged iron, Aesch. Fr. 371.

αὐτο-θήρευτος, *on, self-caught or taken, = αὐτάγρετος*, Schol. Opp.

αὐτο-θήριον, τό, *a very beast*, Jo. Chrys.

αὐτόθι, Adv. for αὐτοῦ, = ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ τόπῳ, *on the spot, here or there*; αὐτόθ' ἔασαν κείσθαι Il. 5. 847, etc.; παρ' αὐτόθι (nisi leg. αὐτόφι) 23. 147; also in Hdt. 1. 93., 2. 44, 56, al.; freq. in Att., even Com. and Prosc. Ar. Eq. 119, Phoccr. Κραπ. 2, Plat. Prot. 314 B, al.

αὐτό-θροος, *on, self-spoken*, Nonn. Jo. 5. 124.

αὐτο-ἵππος, ὁ, *the ideal horse, the Farm of horse*, Arist. Metaph. 6. 16, 6.

αὐτό-ἴσος, *on, ideally equal*, Arist. Fr. 182 (p. 1509 a. 19).

αὐτο-ισότης, ἡ, *abstract equality*, Dion. Areop.

αὐτο-ισχύς, ὕος, ἡ, *very strength*, Eccl.

αὐτο-κάβδαλος, *on, wrought or done carelessly, slovenly, random*, both of persons and things, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 11; περὶ εὐόγων αὐτοκαβδά-λως λέγειν *to speak at random on important matters*, Ib. 3. 7, 2; αὐτ. σκάφος *a bark built off-hand*, Lyc. 745. II. Αὐτοκάβδαλοι were a sort of buffoons or buffo-actors, *who spoke off-hand*, Semus ap. Ath. 622 B, cf. Eurpol. Mar. 16, Luc. Lexiph. 10. (The origin of κάβδαλον is unknown, v. Lob. Pathol. 94.)

αὐτο-κάθαρσις, *εως, ἡ, very or absolute purification*, Greg. Naz.

αὐτο-κάκία, ἡ, *very, absolute evil*, Eust. Opusc. 123. 31.

αὐτό-κάκος, *on, evil in oneself or itself*, A. B. 8. 2. *evil to one-self, a self-tormentor*, Theopomp. Com. Θησ. 4.

αὐτο-καλλονή, ἡ, and -καλλος, τό, *ideal, absolute beauty*, Procl.:—καλλοποιός, *on, itself giving beauty*, Dion. Areop.

αὐτό-κάλον, τό, *the ideal κάλον, the Form of κάλον*, Aristid. 2. 182.

αὐτό-καρνος, *on*, in Hesych. = αὐτοζήμιος.

αὐτό-καρπος, *on, self-fructifying*, A. B. 464.

αὐτο-κάσιγγήτη, ἡ, *an own sister*, Od. 10. 137, Eur. Phoen. 136, etc.

αὐτο-κάσιγγητος, ὁ, *an own brother*, Il. 2. 706, al.

αὐτο-κατάθετος, *on, self-confessed*, Theoph. Simoc.

αὐτο-κατάκριτος, *on, self-condemned*, Ep. Tit. 3. 11, Eccl.

αὐτο-κατασκευάστος, *on, self-made, natural*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 298, 301.

αὐτο-κατήγορος, *on, self-accusing*, Byz.

αὐτό-καυστος, *on, self-burnt*, Theod. Prod.

αὐτο-κέλευθος, *on, going one's own road*, Tryph. 314, Anth. P. 9. 362:

αὐτο-κέλευστος, *on, self-bidden, i. e. unbidden, of one's own accord*, Xen. An. 3. 4, 5, Dion. H. 8. 66, Anth. P. 5. 22. Adv. -τως, Eccl.: but also -τί, Philo p. 19, Mai.

αὐτο-κελής, *és, = foreg.*, Hdt. 9. 5.

αὐτόκερας, (κεράννυμι) *self-mixed*, Poll. 6. 24; used as Adv. acc. to Phryn. in A. B. 3; v. Lob. Paral. p. 223.

αὐτο-κέραστος, *self-mixed, i. e. unmixed*, properly of light wines that need no water, A. B. 3: metaph. *with absolute power*, Or. Sib. 8. 135.

αὐτο-κέφαλος, *on*, in Eccl., used of certain bishops (e. g. of Cyprus) who were independent of patriarchal jurisdiction.

αὐτο-κῆρυξ, ὕκος, ὁ, *self-heralded*, A. B. 5.

αὐτο-κινέω, *to have the principle of motion in oneself*, Procl.:—also -κινήσις A. B. 1348.

αὐτο-κίνησις [ῖ], *εως, ἡ, voluntary motion*, v. l. Arist. Phys. 8. 9, 10:—also -νήσις, ἡ, Procl.

αὐτο-κίνητος [ῖ], *on, self-moved*, Arist. Phys. 8. 5, 21, Plut., etc. Adv. -τως, Eccl.—Also -ητικός, ἡ, *on*, Dion. Areop.

αὐτό-κλάδος, *on, branches and all*, Luc. V. H. 1. 40.

αὐτό-κλητος, *on, self-called, i. e. uncalled, unbidden*, Aesch. Eum. 170, Soph. Tr. 392, Ep. Plat. 331 B. Adv. -τως, Cyril.

αὐτο-κμής, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (κάμνω) = αὐτοπόνητος, Opp. H. r. 718.

αὐτό-κομος, *on, with natural hair, shaggy*, λοφία Ar. Ran. 822. II.

αὐτό-κράνος, *on, self-accomplishing*, λόγος Aesch. (Fr. 429) ap. A. B. 467. II. Pass. *self-accomplished, self-evident*, Hesych., E. M.

αὐτό-κρας, = αὐτοκέραστος, Poll. 6. 24.

αὐτοκράτεια, ἡ, *absolute power, autocracy*, Def. Plat. 412 D.

αὐτοκράτειρα, ἡ, fem. of αὐτοκράτωρ, Orph. H. 69. 8.

αὐτο-κράτης, *és, ruling by oneself, absolute, autocratic*, νοῦς Anaxag. 8 (cf. αὐτοκράτωρ 3); τύχη Hipp. 423. 5; φρήν Eur. Andr. 483; ἀπει-θής τε καὶ αὐτ. Plat. Tim. 91 B:—τὸ αὐτ. *autocracy, free will*, Plut. 2. 1026 C. Hence Verb -κρατέω, *to be αὐτοκρατής*, Eust. Opusc. 202. 48:—also -κρατητικός, ἡ, *on*, Dion. Areop.

αὐτοκράτορεύω, *to be or become αὐτοκράτωρ*, Dio C. 69. 4:—also -ρέω, Byz.

αὐτοκράτορία, ἡ, *absolute sway or sovereignty*, Dio C. 67. 12: in Byz., ἡ σὴ Αὐτ. *your Majesty*.

αὐτοκράτορικός, ἡ, *on, of or for the Emperor*, Dion. H. 8. 59. 2. *free, of free will*, Clem. Al. 434. Adv. -κῶς, *despotically*, Plut. Ant. 15.

αὐτοκράτορίς, ἡ, *the residence of an absolute sovereign*, Joseph. A. J. 18. 2, 1; αὐτοκρατόρισσα, ἡ, *an empress*, Byz.: αὐτοκρατορόθεν, Adv. *from the emperor*, Byz.

αὐτό-κράτος, *on, = αὐτοκέραστος*, Ath. 32 E, A. B. 18.

αὐτο-κράτωρ, *oros, ὁ, ἡ, (κράτέω) one's own master*, and so, 1. of persons or states, *free and independent*, Lat. *sui juris*, Thuc. 4. 63: of a youth *that has come of age*, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 21. 2. of ambassadors and commissioners, *possessing full powers, plenipotentiary*, αὐτοκράτορά τινα ἐλέσθαι Ar. Pax 359, πρέσβεις Id. Av. 1595, cf. Lysias 130. 29; ζυγγραφεῖς Thuc. 8. 67; so, αὐτ. βουλή Andoc. 3. 13, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 125. 10; ἀποδείξαι ἄνδρας ἀρχὴν αὐτοκράτορας, opp. to a reference to the assembly, Thuc. 5. 27. 3. of rulers, *absolute, arbitrary*, στρατηγοί Id. 6. 72; ἀρχοντες Xen. An. 6. 1, 21; ἀνυπεύθυνος καὶ αὐτ. ἀρχεῖν Plat. Legg. 875 B; τὸ πᾶν αὐτ. διαθεῖναι *to manage all at their pleasure*, Thuc. 1. 126, cf. Plat. Polit. 299 C; ἦρχε τῶν ἀκολουθούντων αὐτοκράτωρ ἄν, of Philip, Dem. 305. 26; μόναρχοι Arist. Pol. 4. 10, 2; whence στρατηγία τις αὐτοκράτωρ should be restored (for αὐτοκρατόρων) in 3. 14, 4; νοῦς αὐτ. (cf. αὐτοκρατής) Anaxag. ap. Plat. Crat. 413 C:—hence used to translate the Roman Dictator, Polyb. 3. 86, 7, etc.; and in later times, *the Emperor*, Plut. Galb. 1, etc. 4. αὐτ. λογισμὸς *peremptory reasoning*, Thuc. 4. 108. II. c. gen. *complete master of* . . ., εἰαυτοῦ, τῆς τύχης Id. 3. 62., 4. 64; τῆς αὐτοῦ πορείας

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Plat. Polit. 274 A; τῆς ἐπιρκίας αὐτ. quite at liberty to swear falsely, Dem. 215. 2:—c. inf., αὐτ. κολάσαι having full power to punish, Id. 1372. 14. αὐτο-κρηής, ἐς, = αὐτακέραστος, Nic. Al. 163.
 αὐτόκριτας, ον, (κρίνω) self-condemned, Artemid. 4. 72.
 αὐτό-κτητος, ον, acquired or possessed by oneself, χωρίων C. I. 2448. II. 1.
 αὐτό-κτίτος, ον, (κτίζω) self-produced, i. e. made by nature, natural, αὐτόκτιτ' ἄντρα Aesch. Pr. 301; αὐτ. δόμους Soph. Fr. 306.
 αὐτακτονέω, to slay one another, restored in Soph. Ant. 56, for the f. l. αὐτακτενῶντε, Lob. Phryn. 623.
 αὐτο-κτόνος, ον, self-slaying; Adv. -ως, with one's own hand, Aesch. Ag. 1635:—so χεῖρ αὐτ., of Medea, who slew her own children, Eur. Med. 1254. 2. slaying one another, χέρες Aesch. Theb. 805; θάνατος αὐτ. mutual death by each other's hand, Ib. 681, cf. -ως 734; δῶρα αὐτ. Anth. P. 7. 152.
 αὐτο-κυβερνήτης, ον, ὁ, one who steers himself, Anth. P. 9. 438.
 αὐτό-κυκλος, ὁ, the ideal circle, the Form of circle, Themist. 165 A, cf. Ep. Plat. 342 C.
 αὐτο-κύλιστος [ῦ], ον, self-rolled or moved, Opp. H. 2. 604, Nonn. D. 2. 434.
 αὐτο-κύριος, ὁ, very Lord, Greg. Naz.
 αὐτόκωλος, v. sub αὐόκωλος.
 αὐτό-κωπας, ον, together with the hilt, βέλη αὐτ., i. e. swords, Aesch. Cho. 163: cf. πρόκωπος:—in Hesych. also -λαβος, ον.
 αὐτο-λάλητης, ον, ὁ, one who talks to himself, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9. 69.
 αὐτα-λεξεί, Adv. with the very words, in express words, Clem. Al. 804:—so Adj. -λεκτος, ον, in the exact words, Eccl. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
 αὐτο-λήκυθος, ὁ, one who through poverty or avarice carries his own oil-flask, one who has no slave to do so: hence, wretchedly poor, Antiph. Ἰθ. 1, Dem. 1261. 17, Menand. Δακτ. 4. II. a flatterer, parasite, Luc. Lexiph. 10, Plut. 2. 50 C, ubi v. Wyttenb.
 αὐτο-λίθινος, ον, all of a stone, stony-hearted, Jo. Chrys.
 αὐτό-λίθος, made of a single stone, Soph. (Fr. 133) ap. Poll. 10. 120, acc. to a doubtful conj. of Hemsterh. for αὐταχέιλεσι. 2. a very stone, Jo. Chrys.
 αὐτο-λόγος, ὁ, the very Word of GOD, Origen.
 αὐτο-λόχευτος, ον, self-engendered, Nonn. D. 4. 427, Or. Sib. 1. 20.
 αὐτο-λύριζων ὄνος, an ass that plays the lyre to himself, proverb in Luc. D. Meretr. 14. 4.
 αὐτό-λύσις, εως, ἡ, a couple or leash for hounds, Hesych.: hence in Opp. C. 4. 357, for αὐτόλυγαι κύνες, Schneid. restores αὐτόλυτοι κ., dogs in couples.
 αὐτομάθεια, ἡ, a self-teaching or learning, Plut. 2. 973 E:—also -μαθία, dub. in Philo 1. 552.
 αὐτο-μάθης, ἐς, having learnt of oneself, self-taught, Plut. 2. 992 A; τινος in a thing, Anth. P. 6. 218. Adv. -θῶς, Philostr. 498.
 αὐτο-μακαριότης, ητος, ἡ, blessedness itself, Jo. Chrys.
 αὐτο-μανία, ἡ, madness itself, mere madness, Jo. Chrys.
 αὐτο-μαρτυρέω, in Diog. L. 9. 110, should be αὐτῷ μαρτ-.
 αὐτό-μαρτυς, ὅρος, ὁ, ἡ, oneself the witness, i. e. an eyewitness, Aesch. Ag. 989, Cyrill.
 αὐτοματεί οἱ -τί, Adv. of -ματος, Nonn. D. 4. 153, Jo. Chrys.
 Αὐταματία, ἡ, the goddess of chance, Plut. 2. 816 D, 2. 542 E.
 αὐταματίζω, fut. ἴσω, to act of oneself, act off-hand or unadvisedly, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 21: to introduce the agency of chance, of Anaxagoras, Simplic. ad Arist. Phys. p. 73. 2. of things, to happen of themselves, casually, Hipp. 402. 36; φήμη Diod. 16. 92. 3. of natural agencies, to act spontaneously, ὡς περ αὐταματιζούσης τῆς φύσεως Arist. G. A. 1. 1, 11.
 αὐτοματισμός, ὁ, that which happens of itself, a chance, Hipp. 406, Dion. H. 1. 4.
 αὐταματιστής, ον, ὁ, one who refers all things to chance, an Epicurean, Byz.
 αὐταματα-ποιάς, ὁ, an automaton-maker: ἡ -ποιητική, or more correctly -ποιική, (sc. τέχνη) his art; τὰ αὐτ. a treatise thereupon; v. Hero in Math. Vett. p. 243.
 αὐτόματος, η, ον, Hom. and Att.; ος, ον Hes. Op. 103, Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 14, H. A. 10. 6, 43. 1. of persons, acting of one's own will, of oneself, αὐτόματος δέ αἱ ἦλθε Il. 2. 408; αὐτ. φοιτῶσι Hes. Op. 103; αὐτ. ἦκειν Ar. Pl. 1190, Thuc. 6. 91. 2. of inanimate things, self-moving, self-acting, spontaneous, of the gates of Olympus, αὐτόματα δὲ πύλαι μύκων οὐρανοῦ Il. 5. 749; of the tripods of Hephaistos, which ran of themselves on wheels or rollers, ὄφρα αἱ αὐτόματα .. δυσαίαιτ' ἀγῶνα 18. 376, cf. Plat. Com. Incert. 6; ὄπλα .. αὐτ. φανῆται ἐξω προκείμενα ταῦ νηαῦ Hdt. 8. 37; αὐτ. κοχλίας a self-acting block, Polyb. 12. 13, 11; τὰ αὐτόματα automata, Arist. G. A. 2. 1, 40. 3. of natural agencies, ὁ παταμός αὐτ. ἐπελθὼν of itself, Hdt. 2. 14; so of plants, growing of themselves, αὐτ. ἐκ τῆς γῆς γίνεται Id. 3. 100; αὐτ. φύεσθαι Id. 2. 94., 8. 138; κύτισος αὐτ. ἔρχεται Cratin. Μαλθ. 1. 8; metaph., αὐτόματα ταῦτ' ἀγαθὰ .. πορίζεται Ar. Ach. 978, cf. Cratin. Πλουτ. 6; of certain philosophers, αὐτ. ἀναφύονται Plat. Theaet. 180 C. 4. of events, happening of themselves, without external agency, αὐτ. δεσμὰ διελεύθη Eur. Bacch. 347; αὐτ. βίος a life needing no external support, Plat. Polit. 271 E; αὐτ. θάνατος a natural death, Dem. 296. 18; κόπος αὐτ. not to be accounted for externally, Hipp. Aph. 1244; ἀπὸ τινος αἰτίας αὐτομάτης Plat. Soph. 265 C: without cause, visible, accidental, opp. to ἀπὸ πείρης, Hdt. 7. 9, 2. II. αὐτόματαν, τό, mere chance, Lys. 105. 27; διὰ τὸ αὐτ. Arist. Phys. 2. 4, 1; τῷ αὐτομάτῳ, opp. to τέχνη, Id. Metaph. 11. 3, 2;—but most freq. in the form ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐταμάτου or ἀπὸ ταῦτο-μάτου, like Lat. sponte, ἀποθανεῖν ἀπὸ ταῦ αὐτ. Hdt. 2. 66, cf. Thuc. 2. 77, Plat., and oft. in Arist.; ἐκ ταῦ αὐτ. Xen. An. 1. 3, 13. III. Adv. -τως = ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου, Hdt. 2. 180, Hipp. Fract. 778, Arist.:—also αὐτοματεί οἱ -τί (q. v.); and -την Diod. 2. 25.

αὐτομαχεί, Adv. fighting for oneself, Dio C. Exc. p. 161 Mai.
 αὐταμαχέω, (μάχομαι) to fight for oneself, to plead one's own cause, in a law-court, Lys. ap. Harp., Suid.
 Αὐτομέδων, οντος, ὁ, Self-ruler, name of Achilles' charioteer, Il.
 αὐτο-μέλαθρος, ον, of the same house, Nonn. D. 48. 519.
 Αὐτο-μέλινα, ἡ, Melinna herself, Anth. P. 6. 353.
 αὐτα-μεμφής, ἐς, self-blaming; and Subst. -μεμφία, ἡ, self-accusation, Byz.
 αὐτο-μήκας, τό, abstract length, v. l. Arist. Top. 6. 6, 4, Iambl.
 αὐτο-μηνί, Adv. in the very month, Attic. ap. Ens. P. E. 796 D.
 αὐτο-μηνύτος, ον, self-revealed or betrayed, A. B. 29.
 αὐτο-μήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, a very mother herself, or her mother's very child, Simon. Iamb. 6. 12.—The form αὐτομήτηρ, -ερος is against analogy, Lob. Phryn. 659.
 αὐτό-μοιρος, ον, with special destiny, Soph. Fr. 249.
 αὐτομολέω, to be an αὐτόμαλος, to desert, Hdt. 8. 82, Ar. Eq. 26, Thuc. 3. 77, etc.; αὐτ. πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας Hdt. 1. 127, etc.; ἐς αὐτοῦς Id. 3. 154, al.; ἐς Ἀθήνας ἐκ Περσέων Id. 3. 160; παρὰ τινος Xen. An. 1. 7, 13; αὐτο-μαλήσας ἀίχεσθαι Andoc. 7. 4. II. metaph., αὐτ. ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ to keep changing sides, to rat, Aeschin. 64. 22; αὐτ. πρὸς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν Diod. 2. 26.
 αὐτομόλησις, εως, ἡ, = αὐτομολία, Tzetz. Posthom. 533, 573; rejected by Th. Mag. 128.
 αὐταμαλητέον, verb. Adj. one must desert, Byz.
 αὐτομολία, ἡ, desertion, Thuc. 7. 13, etc.
 αὐτό-μολος, ον, going of oneself, without bidding, Opp. H. 3. 360, Anth. P. 5. 22:—but mostly, 2. as Subst. a deserter, Hdt. 3. 156, al., Thuc. 4. 118, al.; παρὰ τινος Xen. An. 1. 7, 2; γυνὴ αὐτ. Hdt. 9. 76.—Adv. -λως, treacherously, Soph. Fr. 617.
 αὐτό-μορφος, ον, self-formed, natural, Eur. Fr. 124.
 αὐτό-νεκρας, ον, verily dead, a mere corpse, Alciphro 3. 7.
 αὐτά-νεως, ον, ship and all, Byz.
 αὐτο-νόητος, ον, self-understood, self-evident, Tzetz. in An. Ox. 4. 52.
 αὐτονομέσμαι, Dep. c. aor. pass. -ήθην Strabo 545:—to be αὐτόνομος, live by one's own laws, be independent, Thuc. 1. 144, etc., Dem. 41. 16. The Act. in Walz Rhett. 1. 587.
 αὐτονομία, ἡ, of a state, freedom to use its own laws, independence, Thuc. 3. 46, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 36, C. I. 2845.
 αὐτό-νομος, ον, living under one's own laws, independent, opp. to τυραννεύομενος, of persons and states, Hdt. 1. 96., 8. 140, 1, and often in Thuc., e. g. αὐτ. οἰκεῖν 2. 63; ἀφιέναι αὐτ. τινα 1. 139; αὐτ. ποιεῖν τινα 5. 33; so, αὐτ. ἀπὸ τινος Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 36; ἡ πόλις .. ἐλευθέρη καὶ αὐτ. C. I. 340, al. 2. generally, of one's own free will, ἀλλ' αὐτόνομος .. Αἶδην καταβάσει Soph. Ant. 821; cf. Xen. Lac. 3, 1. 3. of animals, feeding and ranging at will, Anth. P. 7. S. Adv. -μως, Phot. Bibl. p. 205. 31.
 αὐτό-νοος, ον, contr. -νοος, ον, self-willed, obstinate, αὐτόνῳ γνώμα Aesch. Pr. 543, as Dind. for ἰδίᾳ γνώμα, which violates the metre. 2. of the Phaeacian ships, instinct with sense, Eust. 1153. 32, with allusion to the nymph Autonoe.
 αὐτό-νοος, ὁ, pure intellect, Plotin. 3. 2, 16, Eus. P. E. 327 A.
 αὐτα-νυκτί, Adv., = sq., Joseph. A. J. 17. 9, 5.
 αὐτο-νύχι [ι], Adv. (νύξ) that very night, Il. 8. 197: in the same night, Arat. 618. II. αὐτ-ονύχι (ὄνυξ), with the nail, E. M. 173. 57.
 αὐτο-νύχιος, ον, nightly, Hesych.
 αὐτανύχιος and αὐτονύχιος, = αὐτονύχι, Theognost. p. 163. 17.
 αὐτό-ξύλος, ον, of mere rough wood, ἔκπωμα Soph. Ph. 35, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 235, Strabo 502.
 αὐτα-ολότης, ητος, ἡ, abstract, absolute completeness, Procl.
 αὐτο-ομοιότης, ητος, ἡ, abstract similarity, Dion. Areop.
 αὐτα-ουσία, ἡ, abstract, ideal substance, Plotin. 6. 8, 12:—hence -ούσιος, ον, Eriphan.; -ουσίωσις, ἡ, Dion. Arcop.
 αὐτο-παγής, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) self-joined, self-built, Ephor. Fr. 108, Anth. P. 9. 404.
 αὐτο-πάγητος [α], ον, self-formed, i. e. rudely formed, Sophron ap. Poll. 10. 107; cf. αὐταπαίητας.
 αὐταπάθεια, ἡ, one's own feeling or experience, Polyb. 3. 108, 2, Dion. H. de Demosth. 1023. 2. in Gramm. of words that are reflexive, opp. to transitive, Apollon. de Constr. 147.
 αὐτα-παθής, ἐς, speaking from one's own feeling or experience:—Adv. -θῶς, Polyb. 3. 12, 1, etc. II. in Gramm., αὐταπαθῆ are nouns, pronouns, and verbs which throw back the action on themselves, reflexive and intransitive, opp. to ἀλλοπαθῆ or μεταβατικά, Apollon. Fron. 56 A, Bachm. Anecd. 2. 302.
 αὐτό-παις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, the own child, τῷ Διὶ αὐτόπαιδι Soph. Tr. 826.
 αὐτοπάμων, ον, (πέπαμαι) an only heir, Hesych. (Ms. αὐτόπαμα).
 αὐτα-παράκλητος, ον, self-invited, i. e. spontaneously, Jo. Chrys.
 αὐτο-πάρακτος, ον, self-produced, Justin. M.
 αὐτο-πάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, self-engendered, φύσις Orph. II. 9. 10.
 αὐτό-πειρος, ον, learnt by one's own experience, Damasc. Adv. -πως, Nicet. Ann. 117 A.
 αὐτο-περίγραφος, ον, self-limited, Damasc.
 αὐτα-πηγή, ἡ, the very fountain, καλῶν Jo. Chrys.
 αὐτο-πήμων, ον, far-one's own woes, γόος Aesch. Theb. 916.
 αὐτο-πικρία, ἡ, bitterness itself, Jo. Chrys.
 αὐτά-πιστος, ον, credible in itself, v. l. in Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 228 D, Olympiod.
 αὐτό-πλαστος, ον, self-formed, prob. l. Greg. Naz.
 αὐτό-πλεκτος, ον, self-twined, Opp. H. 4. 449.
 αὐτο-ποδητί, Adv., = sq., Luc. Lexiph. 2.

αὐτο-ποδί, Adv. on one's own feet, on foot, Dio C. 50. 5.
αὐτο-ποδία, ἡ, the use of one's own feet, walking, Dio C. 44. 8.
αὐτο-ποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, opp. to εἰδωλοποιικός, making not a copy, but the thing itself, Plat. Soph. 266 A.
αὐτο-ποίητος, ὄν, = αὐτοπάγητος, Sophron ap. Poll. 6. 60.
αὐτό-ποιος, ὄν, self-produced, i. e. not planted by man, naturally grown, as the Athenian olive, Soph. O. C. 698.
αὐτο-πόκιστος, ὄν, = sq., Hesych.
αὐτό-ποκος, ὄν, made of simple wool, ἰμάτιον Com. Anon. 322, cf. Poll. 7. 61.
αὐτό-πολις πόλις, a free, independent state, Thuc. 5. 79.
αὐτο-πολίτης, ὄν, ὁ, a citizen of a free state, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 14 (as Valesius for αὐτοὶ πολῖται).
αὐτο-πόνητος, ὄν, self-wrought, natural, βεῦμα μελισσῶν Anth. P. 9. 404.
αὐτό-πονός, ὄν, = foreg., Nic. Th. 23.
αὐτό-πορος, ὄν, self-moving, Nonn. D. 1. 308., 6. 370.
αὐτο-πόρφυρος, ὄν, of native purple, Philes de Plant. p. 136 Wernsd.
αὐτό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, on foot, on one's own feet, Luc. Tim. 24; suggested by Dind. Aesch. Pers. 565, for αὐτὸν ὡς.
αὐτο-πρᾶγέω, to act for oneself, be independent, Strabo 355.
αὐτοπρᾶγία, ἡ, free, independent action, Def. Plat. 411 E, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1043 B; ἐξουσία αὐτοπραγίας the moral freedom of the Stoics (potestas vivendi ut velis, Cic. Parad. 5. 1), Diog. L. 7. 121.
αὐτο-πραγματεύτως, in Dion. H. should prob. be ἀπραγμ-
αὐτό-πρακτος, ὄν, voluntarily done, Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 156.
αὐτο-πράοτης, ἡ, mildness itself, Eust. Opusc. 320. 72.
αὐτό-πρεμνος, ὄν, together with the root, root and branch, ἀπόλλυται Soph. Ant. 714; τὰ δ' ἀντιτείνοντ' αὐτόπρεμν' ἀπάλλυται (sc. δένδρα) Antiph. Incert. 10; αὐτ. ἀνασπᾶν Ar. Ran. 903; αὐτ. τι διδόναι to give in absolute possession, Aesch. Eum. 401.
αὐτο-προαίρετος, ὄν, self-chosen, freely undertaken, Vit. Hom. 105. II. act. self-acting, acting of free-will, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 17, Walz Rhett. 4. 27. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
αὐτο-πρόβλητος, ὄν, self-appointed, Eust. Opusc. 127. 93.
αὐτο-προθύμως, Adv. voluntarily, E. M. 173. 8.
αὐτο-πρόνοια, ἡ, providence itself, Nemes. 350.
αὐτο-προσωπείω, to speak in one's own person, Clem. Al. 152.
αὐτο-πρόσωπος, ὄν, in one's own person, without a mask, of an actor, Ath. 452 F; αὐτ. φανῆναι Luc. pro Imag. 3; αὐτ. ὕρᾶν τὸ κάλλος Id. Tim. 27: face to face, λέγειν Id. Jup. Trag. 29: τὸ αὐτ. (sc. σύγγραμμα), a work in which the author speaks in his own person, as opp. to dialogue; cf. αὐτοδιήγητος. Adv., αὐτοπροσώπως λέγειν Clem. Al. 543.
αὐτό-πτερος, ὄν, with his own wings, Aristid. 1. 15.
αὐτ-οπτεύω, to see with one's own eyes, Paus. 4. 31, 5, Heliad. 3. 1.
αὐτ-όπτως, ὄν, ὁ, seeing oneself, an eyewitness, Hdt. 2. 29., 3. 115, al., Plat. Legg. 900 A, Euang. Ἀνακ. 1.
αὐτοπτικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, like an eyewitness, πίστις αὐτ. the credit of an eyewitness, Scymn. 128.
αὐτ-οπτος, ὄν, self-revealed, Julian. 221 B, Suid. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
αὐτο-πύθιος τρίπους, ὁ, the very Pythian tripod itself, Psell. 144.
αὐτο-πῦρ, τό, very fire, fire itself, Herm. ap. Stob. 137. 35.
αὐτό-πῦρος, ὁ, of unbolted wheaten flour, ἄρτος Alex. Κυπρ. 2:—so, αὐτο-πυρίτης [ῖ], ὄν, ὁ, Phryn. Com. Ποαστρ. 1, Hipp. 542. 56., 544. 7.
αὐτο-πύρσευτος, ὄν, brilliant as a very torch, Philes.
αὐτο-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, selling one's own goods or products, Plat. Polit. 260 C; αὐτ. περί τι Id. Soph. 231 D; cf. μεταβολεύς.
αὐτοπωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg.: ἡ -κη (sc. τέχνη), the trade of an αὐτο-πώλης, opp. to ἐμπορικὴ and καπηλική, Plat. Soph. 223 D, cf. 224 E.
αὐτο-ρέγμων, ὄν, (ρέζω) self-wrought, πότμος Aesch. Fr. 117.
αὐτο-ρήτωρ, ὄν, ὁ, a self-made orator, Eust. 1301. 32.
αὐτ-όροφος, ὄν, self-covered, roofed or vaulted by nature, πέτραι Opp. H. 1. 22; σκηναί Dion. H. 1. 79; αὐτ. στέγη natural roof, Ael. N. A. 16. 17.
αὐτόρ-ρεκτος, ὄν, self-produced, Opp. C. 2. 567, H. 1. 763.
αὐτόρ-ριζος, ὄν, roots and all, Diod. 4. 12; poet. αὐτόριζος, Babr. 36. 1. II. self-rooted, self-founded, ἐστία Eur. Rhcs. 287.
αὐτορ-ρίψης, ἐς, (ρίπτω) self-precipitated, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 640.
αὐτόρ-ρῦτος, ὄν, (ρέω) self-flowing, flowing unbidden, Anth. P. 9. 669, Galen. 13. 626; poet. αὐτόρυτος, Pind. P. 12. 30.
αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, reflexive Pron., self, Lat. ipse:—in the oblique cases used simply for the personal Pron., him, her, it:—with the Artic. ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό (also ταυτόν), etc., the very one, the same.
I. self, myself, thyself, etc., acc. to the person of the Verb: often also joined with ἐγώ, σύ, etc., as αὐτὸς ἐγώ I myself, Hom.; v. infr.: 1. oneself, one's true self, the soul, not the body, in Od. 11. 602; but also reversely the body, not the soul, in Il. 1. 4: or oneself, as opp. to others who are less prominent, as the king to his subjects, 6. 18., 8. 4; parent to his children, 2. 317; the man to his wife, Od. 14. 265; the warrior to his horses, Il. 2. 466; the shepherd to his herd, Od. 9. 167, cf. Il. 1. 51; the people to their allies, 11. 220; the scamen to their ships, 7. 338; generally, the whole to its parts, 7. 474:—hence αὐτός τε καὶ . . . of a chief person with his followers, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 1, etc.:—hence also it marks emphasis without opposition, and is used absol. for the Master, (Ipse, Catull. 3. 7), as in the Pythagor. phrase αὐτὸς ἔφα, Lat. Ipse dixit; so, τίς οὗτος . . .;—αὐτός—i. e. Socrates, Ar. Nub. 219; ἀναβόησον αὐτόν Ib. 220; ἀνοιγέτω τις δώματ' αὐτὸς ἐρχεται the Master, Id. Fr. 261; αὐτὸς αὐτεῖ Theocr. 24. 50: similarly the neut. is used, αὐτὸ δείξει, αὐτὸ σημαίνει res ipsa declarabit, the result will shew, Valck. Phoen. 626, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 B: in full, τοῦργον τάχ' αὐτὸ δείξει Ar. Lys. 375: redupl., αὐτὸς θ' ὁ χρήσας αὐτὸς ἦν ὁ μαρτυρῶν Aesch. Enm. 798, cf. Fr. 266:—so, of things, the very, ὑπὸ λόφον αὐτὸν, Lat. sub cristam ipsam, i. e. just, exactly under . . ., Il. 13. 615; αὐτὸ τὸ περίορθρον the

point of dawn, Thuc. 2. 3:—also, for Lat. vel, adeo, even, οὐ μοι μέλει ἄλλος οὐτ' αὐτῆς Ἐκαβῆς Il. 6. 451.—In these senses αὐτός in Att. Prose either precedes both the Article and Subst., or follows them both, e. g. αὐτὸς ὁ υἱός, or ὁ υἱὸς αὐτός. The Article can only be omitted with proper names, or nouns denoting individuals, e. g. αὐτὸς Μένων Krüg. Xen. An. 1. 2, 20; αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς, αὐτὸς πατήρ, etc. 2. of oneself, of one's own accord, Lat. sponte, ἡκε αὐτόματος, ἀλλά τις αὐτὸς ἴτω let each go of himself, Il. 17. 254; σπεύδοντα καὶ αὐτὸν ὑτρύνεις 8. 293; καταπαύσομεν οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ παύεσθων Od. 2. 168; ἦξει γὰρ αὐτὰ Soph. O. T. 341. 3. by oneself, alone, = μόνος, αὐτὸς περ ἑῶν although alone, Il. 8. 99; ἀνακομισθῆναι αὐτὸν ἐς Φάληρον by himself, Hdt. 5. 85; ψαθεῖν αὐτοῖσι ἱματίοισι only with his garments, Id. 2. 47; αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἐσμεν we are by ourselves, i. e. among friends, Ar. Ach. 504, cf. Thesm. 472, Plat. Parm. 137 B; αὐτοῖσι τοῖς ἀνδράσι . . . ἡ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Xen. An. 2. 3, 7:—sometimes strengthd., αὐτὸς κτήσατο οἶος himself alone, Od. 14. 450; αὐτὸς μόνος, v. μόνος 11; αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτόν, v. ἑαυτοῦ. 4. Plato used αὐτός to signify a thing by or in itself, the abstract concept or idea, τὸ δίκαιον αὐτὸ Phaedo 65 D; αὐτὸ τὸ ἐν Parm. 143 A, al.; cf. Arist. Metaph. 2. 2, 22: the neut. αὐτό is freq. in this sense, attached to Nouns of all genders, οὐκ αὐτὰ δικαιοσύνην ἐπαινοῦντες, ἀλλὰ τὰς ἀπ' αὐτῆς εὐδοκίμασεις Plat. Rep. 363 A, ubi v. plura ap. Stallb.; more fully, εἰ αὐτὸ τοῦτο, πατέρα, ἡρώτων, ἀρα ὁ πατήρ ἐστι πατήρ τινος, ἡ οὐ; Id. Symp. 199 D; ἀδελφύς, αὐτὸ τοῦτο ὅπερ ἐστὶν the ideal, abstract father, brother, Ib. E:—hence, later, in compos., αὐτοαγαθόν, αὐτοἰσθραππος, αὐτογραμμὴ, αὐτάϊππος, αὐτοῦγία, etc.; v. Arist. Metaph. 6. 16, 6:—the more regular construction, ἵνα αὐτῇ δικαιοσύνη πρὸς ἀδικίαν αὐτῇ κριθείη, occurs in Plat. Rep. 612 C, etc.; doubled, ἐκ τῆς εἰκόνας μανθάνειν αὐτῇ τε αὐτῇ, εἰ καλῶς ἦκασται, its very self, Id. Crat. 439 A. 5. in dative with a Subst., αὐτός denotes accompaniment, together with, ἀνύρουσεν αὐτῇ σὺν φόρμιγγι he sprang up lyre in hand, Il. 9. 194; αὐτῇ σὺν πῆληκι κάρη helmet and all, 14. 498, cf. Od. 13. 118, etc.; and without σὺν, αὐτῇ κεν γαίη ἐρύσαι Il. 8. 24: the latter use is most frequent in Prose and Att., αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι men and all, Hdt. 6. 93; αὐτοῖσι συμμαχοῖσι allies and all, Aesch. Pr. 221; and with Artic., αὐτοῖσι τοῖς πόρπαξι Ar. Eq. 849, etc.; αὐτοῖσι τοῖς ἵπποις Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 7: sometimes, however, the Att. also add σὺν, e. g. αὐτῷ ξὺν ἄγγει Eur. Ion 32, cf. Hipp. 1213, v. Elmsl. Med. 160: cf. infr. v. 9. 6. added to ordinal Numbers, e. g. πέμπτος αὐτός himself the fifth, i. e. himself with four others, Thuc. 1. 46, cf. 8. 35, etc.;—αὐτός always being the chief person. 7. when αὐτός seems to be put for αὐτός or ἐκεῖνος, these words are in fact understood, as αὐτὸ ἄν, ἔφη, τὸ δέον εἶη this very thing, precisely this, Xen. An. 4. 7, 7; αὐτὸ οὐκ εἴρηται, ὁ μάλιστα ἔδει Plat. Rep. 362 D; indeed in Plat. αὐτὸ τοῦτο is very freq., as αὐτὸ τοῦτο τὸ ζητηθέν Polit. 267 C, etc.; αὐτὸ τοῦτο μόνον Gorg. 500 B; so, λεγόντων ἄλλο μὲν οὐδέν . . . αὐτὰ δὲ τάδε Thuc. 1. 139. 8. seemingly pleonast. where the Noun has gone before, to which it serves to recall the attention and add distinctness, as hic and is in Latin, whether in the apodosis of the same sentence (infr. 11), v. Buttm. Soph. Ph. 766; or after a stop, as Od. 7. 73; repeated in apodosis it marks strong indignation, αὐτὸς ἐπαγγειλάμενος σώσειν . . . αὐτὸς ἀπώλεσεν Lys. 126. 20, cf. Aesch. Fr. 281, Xen. An. 3. 2, 4. 9. in connexion with the person. Pron., ἐγὼ αὐτός, ἐμέθεν αὐτῆς, σὲ αὐτόν, etc., but always divisim in Hom.; with an euclit. Pron. he puts αὐτός first, as αὐτόν μιν Od. 4. 244; so, αὐτόν γὰρ σε δεῖ Προμηθέως Aesch. Pr. 86: so also, αὐτὸς ἐγώγε Plat. Phaedo 59 B, etc.:—in the oblique cases αὐτός coalesces with the Pron., ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ, etc., but not in Hom., v. sub vocc. b. sometimes the person. Pron. is omitted, as αὐτός . . . ἦσθαι λιλαίομαι, for ἐγὼ αὐτός, Il. 13. 252; αὐτόν ἐλέησον, for ἐμὲ αὐτόν, 24. 503; αὐτῶν γὰρ ἀπωλύμεθ' ἀφραδίῃσιν Od. 10. 27; in 2. 33, οἱ αὐτῷ is simply a strengthened form of αἰ; and so in Att., when σὲ αὐτόν, ἐμαὶ αὐτῷ, etc., are read divisim, they are merely emphatic, not reflexive; but in this case, αὐτός generally precedes the pers. Pron., cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 25 with 6. 1, 14. c. αὐτός is joined with the reflexive ἑαυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ, etc., to add force and definiteness, αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτοῦ Aesch. Theb. 406; αὐτοὶ ὑφ' αὐτῶν Ib. 194; and sometimes between the Art. and reflex. Pron., τοῖς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ πῆμασιν βαρύνεται Id. Ag. 836, cf. Pr. 762; τοὺς γ' αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ πολεμίους Soph. Aj. 1132; also, κατ' αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ C. I. 5774. 124; v. Ahr. D. D. p. 274 sq. d. also αὐτοῦ is used with the possessive Pron., πατὴρ κλέος ἦδ' ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ Il. 6. 446; θρήνον . . . ἐμὸν τὸν αὐτῆς Aesch. Ag. 1323; ἐχθρὸς ὢν τοῖς σοῖσιν αὐτοῦ Soph. O. T. 416; τοῖς οἰσιν αὐτοῦ Ib. 1248; also, αὐτῶν σφετέρῃσιν ἀτασθαλίῃσιν Od. 1. 7; τοῖς ἡμετέροις αὐτῶν φίλοις Xen. An. 7. 1, 29. e. αὐτός ἑαυτοῦ is also used with Comp. and Sup. Adj., on which the gen. depends, e. g. αὐτὸς ἑαυτοῦ ῥέει πολλῷ ὑποδέεστερος Hdt. 2. 25; τῇ εὐρυτάτῃ ἐστὶ αὐτῇ ἑαυτῆς Id. 1. 203. 10. αὐτός for ὁ αὐτός, the same, but only in Ep., e. g. Il. 12. 225, Od. 10. 263, and in late Prose; for all the Att. instances in which αὐτός is the predicate (and beyond this no one extends the supposed Att. usage of αὐτός for ὁ αὐτός) may properly be translated himself, etc., although the Lat. idiom would require idem: see them in Herm. Soph. Ant. 920; cf. Soph. O. T. 458 and 557 (though here others read αὐτός), Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. αὐτός fin. 11. Epich. 2 Ahrens has a Comp. αὐτότερος; and Ar. Pl. 83, a Sup. αὐτότατος, Lat. ipsissimus, his very self: cf. Bast Greg. p. 366, 896.

II. He, she, it, for the simple Pron. of 3 person, only in oblique cases, and never at the beginning of a sentence: hence unnecessarily considered enclitic by some old Gramm., v. Spitzn. Il. 12. 204. It occurs at beginning of a line in Il. 14. 457, Od. 16. 388. Later it is not rare in Att., though the Trag. hardly use it except in dialogue (as the Lat. is is rare in Lat. poetry, Bentr. Hor. Od. 3. 11, 18); in Prose it serves to recal the

noun which has been used earlier in the sentence, ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα, .. οὐκ οἶδα ὅ τι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὀμῶσαι Xen. An. 2. 4. 7; πειράσομαι τῷ πάππῳ .. συμμαχεῖν αὐτῷ Id. Cyr. 1. 3. 15; after a relative, ὅς κε θεοῖς ἐπιπέθηται, .. ἔκλυον αὐτοῦ Il. 1. 218; οὐδ' ἐὺρίσκον, κενοτάφιον αὐτοῖς ἐποίησαν Xen. Cyr. 6. 4. 9, cf. 1. 9. 29; esp. where a second verb requires a change of case in the pronoun, οἱ ἂν ἐξελεγχθῶσι .., ὡς προδύτας αὐτοὺς ὄντας τιμωρηθῆναι Id. An. 2. 5. 27; ἐκεῖνοι, οἷς οὐκ ἐχαρίζοντο οἱ λέγοντες, οὐδ' ἐφίλουν αὐτούς Dem. 35. 4; in subdivisions, as ὅσοι .. οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν .. Xen. Cyr. 1. 1. 1, cf. Plat. Charm. 168 E.—The nearest approach to this use in the *nom. case* is in such instances as those given *supr.* I. 7. (q. v.).—A pleonast. use is alleged from Soph. Ph. 315 οἷς Ὀλύμπιοι δοῖέν ποτ' αὐτοῖς, where however we should read with Porson, οἱ' for οἷς (cf. 278); for this usage dates from the time of Callim., ὧν ὁ μὲν αὐτῶν Epigr. 44; ὧν ὁ μὲν ὑμῶν Anth. P. 7. 72; not rare in LXX and N. T.—On the shades of difference between the oblique cases αὐτοῦ, αὐτῷ, αὐτόν, and the reflex. Pron. αὐτοῦ, αὐτῷ, αὐτόν, v. sub *ἑαυτοῦ*.

III. with Article ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, and Att. contr. αὐτός, αὐτή, ταυτό and ταυτόν (as required by the metre, cf. Soph. O. T. 734 with 325, Elmsl. Mcd. 550): gen. ταυτοῦ, dat. ταυτῷ, pl. neut. ταυτά: Ion. ὠτύς, τῶτύ:—*the very one, the same*, Lat. *idem*, of which there are some examples even in Hom., as Il. 6. 391, Od. 7. 55, 326; οὐδεὶς αὐτὸς εὐτυχεῖ ποτε Eur. Tro. 1206; ὁ αὐτὸς εἰμι τῇ γνώμῃ Thuc. 3. 38, cf. 5. 75; ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ αἰ γυνῶμαι ἔφερον Id. 1. 79. 2. it freq. takes a dat., like ὅμοιος, παραπλήσιος, etc., to denote *sameness or agreement*, esp. in Prose, as τῶντῶ ἂν ὑμῖν ἐπρήσομεν Idt. 4. 119; τὸν αὐτὸν χῶρον ἐκλιπὼν ἐμοί Aesch. Cho. 543; ὁ αὐτὸς τῷ λίθῳ *the same as the stone*, Plat. Euthyd. 298 A; τὸ αὐτὸ πράσσειν οἱ πάσχειν τινί Hdt. 4. 119, etc.; ἐν ταυτῷ εἶναί τινι to be *in the place with* .., Xen. An. 3. 1. 27; προσίεσθαι τινι ἐς ταυτὸ ἑαυτῷ to have a person meet one, Ib. 1. 30, cf. Aesch. Cho. 210; also, κατὰ ταυτά τινι Hdt. 2. 20:—also, ὁ αὐτός .. καί (like Lat. *simul ac* ..) Id. 4. 109; τὴν αὐτὴν ταύτην διάνοιαν καὶ κατ' ἐκείνην ἡλικίαν Isocr. 99 A; ὁ αὐτός τε .., καὶ .., Wolf. Lept. pp. 258, 370:—ὁ αὐτός .. ὡσπερ Stallb. Plat. Phaedo 86 A:—v. *supr.* I. 10.

IV. Special phrases: 1. αὐτὸ ἕκαστον *each thing in itself, as it is*, v. αὐτοέκαστος, Plat. Phaedo 65 E, etc. 2. αὐτὸ μόνον, like αὐτόχρημα, *simply, merely, nothing but*, strengthd. form of μόνον, Valck. Call. p. 28. 3. αὐτό, *just, about*, of accidental meeting, and in loose definitions of number, Herm. Vig. n. 123, xiv: but κατὰ ταυτό, and ἐπὶ ταυτό, *at, about the same time*, Lat. *sub idem tempus*, Ib. 4. εἰς ταυτό, ἐν ταυτῷ, ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ, *to, in, from, the same place*, Att. 5. αὐτό as Adv. = ἄρτι, Epigr. Gr. 540. 1.

V. In Compos.: 1. of *itself*, i. e. *natural, native, not made artificially*, as in αὐτόκτιστος, αὐτόροφος. 2. in a *simple, rude state of nature*, as in αὐτοπόκιστος. 3. of *mere* .., of *nothing but* .., as in αὐτόξυλος, αὐτολίθινος. 4. of *oneself, self* .., as in αὐτοδιδάκτος, αὐτογνώμων, αὐτόματος: and so *independently*, as in αὐτοκράτωρ, αὐτόνομος. 5. hence, as a *second self, very* .., *bodily*, as with proper names, Αὐτοθαῖς, Lat. *altera Thais*, Schäf. Mel. 28. 6. in the *abstract, the ideal*, v. *supr.* I. 4. 7. *just, exactly*, as in αὐτόδεκα. 8. rarely, with reflex. sense of αὐτοῦ and ἀλλήλων, as αὐθέντης, αὐτοκτονέω. 9. *together with*, as in αὐτόπρεμος, αὐτόρριζος *roots and all*; v. *supr.* I. 5. 10. *alone, by oneself*, as in αὐτόσκηνος.—For αὐτοῦ, αὐτῶς, etc., v. the respective heads.

(The chief authority on this subject is still Hermann's Dissertatio de Pron. αὐτός, Opusc. I. 308, etc., also printed at the end of his Viger, with a summary of its contents, ib. § 123 B.)

αὐτός, v. sub αὐτός III.
αὐτο-σανδύρακη, ἡ, *σανδάρακη itself, the Form of it*, Alciphro Fr. 4.
αὐτο-σαπρία, ἡ, *mere rottenness*, Phot.
αὐτό-σαρξ, ὁ, ἡ, *nothing but flesh, utterly carnal*, Jo. Chrys.
αὐτόσε, Adv., (αὐτοῦ) *thither, to the very place*, στέλλεσθαι Hdt. 3. 124; καταβαίνειν Ag. Lys. 873; αὐτομολεῖν Thuc. 7. 26, etc.; σφενδύνη οὐκ ἂν ἐφικοίμην αὐτόσ' Antiph. Ἀφρ. γον. 1. 19.
αὐτο-σίδηρος, ον, *of sheer iron*, ἀμίλλα αὐτ. *stroke of sword*, Eur. Hel. 356.
αὐτό-σίτος, ον, *bringing one's own provisions*, jokingly of a παράσιτος, Croybl. Ἀπαρχ. 1, cf. Ath. 47 E, and v. αὐτόδειπνος.
αὐτο-σκῆπᾶνεύς, ἔως, ὁ, *a very digger*, Alciphro 3. 70.
αὐτο-σκεύαστος, ον, *self-made, i. e. natural*, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 22.
αὐτό-σκευος, ον, *self-made, i. e. artless, plain*, Poll. 10. 14; φύσεως ἔρευθος αὐτ. Aristaen. 2. 21. Adv. -ως, Synes. 16 D.
αὐτό-σκωμμα, τό, *essence of banter*, as Ruhnck. in Alciphro 3. 43.
αὐτο-σοφία, ἡ, *very wisdom*, Athanas., etc.
αὐτό-σοφος, ον, *of, with native mother-wit*, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 437.
αὐτό-σπορος, ον, *self-sown*, Aesch. Fr. 198.
αὐτό-σπυτος, ον, *self-spied*, Aesch. Eum. 170, Soph. Fr. 503.
αὐτο-σταδία (sc. μάχη), ἡ, *a stand-up fight, close fight*, Ep. word, only used in dat. (cf. αὐτοσχεδῖος), ἐν γ' αὐτοσταδία Il. 13. 325.
αὐτο-στατέω, (ἵσταμαι) *to be independent, self-sufficient*, Philo 1. 688.
αὐτό-στεγος, ον, = αὐτόροφος, Dionys. Trag. ap. Ath. 401 F.
αὐτο-στέριφος, ον, *strong in itself*, Hesych.
αὐτό-στοιχος, ον, *going by oneself, independent*, ap. Suid.
αὐτό-στολος, ον, *self-sent, going or acting of oneself*, Soph. Ph. 496, Musae. 255, Anth. P. 7. 585; αὐτόστολον ναυλοῦν *to let a ship by private contract*, C. I. (add.) 4302 a.
αὐτο-στοματί, *with one's own mouth*, Walz Rhett. 7. 736.—The Adj. -στόματος, ον, occurs in Tzetz. Ep. 22.
αὐτό-στονος, ον, *sighing or lamenting for oneself*, Aesch. Thcb. 916.
αὐτό-στῦλος, ον, *resting on natural columns*, Hesych.
αὐτο-σύμμετρος, ον, *ideally symmetrical*, Arist. Fr. 182 (p. 1509 a. 19).

αὐτο-σύνεσις, ἡ, *pure intellect*, Epiphon.
αὐτο-σύστατος, ον, *self-commended, approved*, Epiphon.
αὐτο-σφαγή, ἡ, *homicide*, Byz.
αὐτο-σφῦγής, ἔς, *slain by oneself or by kinsmen*, both senses being combined in Soph. Aj. 841 (prob. a spurious passage), cf. Eur. Phoen. 1316.
αὐτοσχεδά, v. sub αὐτοσχεδῖος.
αὐτασχεδιάζω, fut. ἄσω, (αὐτοσχεδῖος) *to do, act, speak off-hand or without preparation*, Plat. Crat. 413 D, Xen. Mem. 3. 5. 21. 2. c. acc. *to extemporise, strike out at a heat*, τὰ δέοντα Thuc. 1. 138, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 2. 32. II. mostly in bad sense, *to act, speak, or think unadvisedly or hastily, try rash experiments*, Plat. Euthyphro 16 A, Euthyd. 278 E; περί τινος Id. Euthyphro 5 A, Apol. 20 C; περί τι Arist. Pol. 7. 4. 13; εἰς τὰ σώματα τῶν Ἑλλήνων Aeschin. 76. 12.
αὐτοσχεδίασμα, τό, *work done off-hand, an impromptu, improvisation*, Arist. Poët. 4. 7, Plat. Com. Νῦξ μ. 5.
αὐτοσχεδιασμός, ὁ, *extemporaneous speaking*, Alciam. p. 48 Bekk.
αὐτοσχεδιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who acts or speaks off-hand*: and so, a *raw hand, bungler*, Lat. *tiro*, opp. to τεχνίτης, Xen. Rep. Lac. 13. 5.
αὐτοσχεδιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *extemporary*, Arist. Poët. 4. 14; also -σχεδιαστός, ὄν, Alciam. p. 47 Bekk.
αὐτο-σχεδῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον Plut. Sull. 7:—*hand to hand*: used by Hom., like αὐτοσταδία, in dat., αὐτοσχεδία (sc. μάχη) *in close fight, in the fray, mêlée*, αὐτοσχεδία μίξαι χεῖρας τε μένος τε Il. 15. 510; in acc. as Adv., = αὐτοσχεδῖον, Ἀντιφάτην δ' .. πλῆξ' αὐτοσχεδία Il. 192., 17. 294; αὐτοσχεδία οὐτασμένος Od. 11. 536. II. *off-hand, ἐξ αὐτοσχεδίας πειρώμενος* (of an improvisatore), first in h. Hom. Merc. 55; ποιήματα αὐτ. Dion. H. 2. 34; τριήρη ναυπηγεῖν αὐτ. Arist. Fr. 558; of persons, αὐτοσχεδῖος ἂν περὶ τὰς ἰσηγορίας Plut. 2. 642 A; ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοσχεδίου εἰπεῖν Dio C. 73. 1:—Adv. -ίως, Paus. 6. 24. 3. LXX.
αὐτο-σχεδῖον, Adv. *near at hand, hand to hand*, Lat. *cominus*, in Hom. always of close fight, ξιφέεισ' αὐτ. οὐτάζοντο Il. 7. 273; δῆλον ἀλλήλους αὐτ. 15. 708; αὐτ. ὠρμήθησαν 13. 496; cf. Od. 22. 293:—once also, αὐτοσχεδῖα δουρὶ .. ἐπόρουσε Il. 16. 319: cf. αὐτοσχεδῖος. 2. *ready at hand*, σκηναὶ ποιοῦνται .. ὕλης αὐτοσχεδίου Paus. 10. 32. 15. 3. c. gen. *near, close to, ἀλλήλων* Arat. 901. II. of Time, *on the spot, at once*, Ap. Rh. 1. 12., 3. 148, etc.
αὐτο-σχημάτιστος, ον, opp. to πολυσχημ-, *of simple form or style*, Phot. Bibl. p. 73. 25.
αὐτο-σχιδής, ἔς, *simply slit: simple*, ὑπόδημα Hermipp. Δημ. 5.
αὐτό-σωμα, τό, *the abstract or ideal body*; and αὐτο-σωφροσύνη, ἡ, *abstract moderation or temperance*; both in Hermias in Plat.
αὐτο-τύγος, ον, *without a master, independent*, ap. Hesych.
αὐτο-τέλεια, ἡ, *perfection, completeness*, Ocell. Luc. p. 510, A. B. 595:—Adj. -τέλειος, ον, *self-complete, perfect*, Procl.: -τελειότης, ἡ, *the being αὐτοτέλειος*, Iambl. Myst. p. 26. 24.
αὐτο-τέλεστος, ον, *self-accomplished, spontaneous*, Opp. H. 1. 763, Anth. P. 1. 19.
αὐτο-τελής, ἔς, *ending in itself, complete in itself*, Arist. Top. 1. 5. 9, Pol. 7. 3. 8:—Adv. -λῶς, *completely*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 85. 2. *absolute, self-subsisting*, Wyt. Plut. 2. 122 E. 3. *absolute, with full powers*, Dio C. 52. 22; περί τινος Polyb. 3. 4. 4; πρὸς τι Ib. 36. 2; αὐτ. ψήφισμα *peremptory, final, without appeal*, Hyperid. Euxen. 28; δίκη Suid.:—Adv. -λῶς, *at one's own discretion, οὐκ αὐτ., ἀλλ' ἀκριβῶς arbitrarily*, Lys. Fr. 22, cf. Polyb. 3. 29. 3, A. B. 467. 4. *sufficing for oneself*: also *supporting oneself, ἱππεῖς* Luc. Tox. 54. 5. *absolutely accomplished, τινος by one*, Polyb. 5. 12. 4. II. (τέλος IV) *taxing oneself, self-taxed*, Thuc. 5. 18, cf. Stob. Ecl. 2. 55.
αὐτό-τεχνος, ον, *self-instructed, πρὸς ἴασην* Plut. 2. 991 E.
αὐτότης, ητος, ἡ, *identity*, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 261.
αὐτό-τιγρις, ὁ, ἡ, *a very tiger*, Manass. Chron. 2234.
αὐτο-τιμή, ἡ, *abstract, ideal honour*, late Eccl.
αὐτό-τμητος, ον, *self-severed*, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 349.
αὐτό-τοκος, ον, *young and all*, Aesch. Ag. 137: but, II. parox. αὐτοτόκος, ον, act. *self-producing*, Nonn. D. 8. 81, etc.
αὐτο-τρῦγικός, ἡ, ὄν, *arrant tragic*, αὐτ. πίθηκος Dem. 307. 25.
αὐτο-τριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *the abstract number three*, Schol. Arist. p. 821. 36, etc.
αὐτο-τρίγωνον, τό, *the ideal triangle, the Form of triangle*, Arist. de Gen. et Corr. 1. 2. 11, Themist. 165 A.
αὐτοτροπήσας, in h. Hom. Merc. 86, ὄδον αὐτ., as if from αὐτοτροπάω, *to turn straightway*: but the place is dub.; other Mss. give αὐτοπρηπής ὡς, others αὐτοτροπής ὡς, and Herm. conj. ὄδον ἀντιτροπήσων, *penetraturus viam*.
αὐτό-τροφος, ον, = αὐτόσιτος, a word blamed by Phryn. 201.
αὐτό-τύπος, ον, *self-stricken, ἀτειλήσι* Opp. H. 2. 358.
αὐτοῦ, Dor. αὐτῶ and αὐτεῖ, Adv., properly a gen. of αὐτός, = ἐπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ τόπου, *just there or just here*, Lat. *illico*, Hom., Hdt., and Att.; ἐπίσχεσ αὐτοῦ *stop there!* Cratin. Eὐν. 6:—often with the place added, αὐτοῦ ἐν Τροίῃ, αὐτοῦ τῷδ' ἐν χώρῳ *here in Troy*, etc., Il. 2. 237, Od. 10. 271; αὐτοῦ ἐνθα Il. 8. 207; αὐτοῦ που ἄγρων *somewhere there* on the farm, Od. 4. 639; αὐτοῦ ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς 8. 68; αὐτοῦ περὶ τεῖχος Aesch. Ag. 452; αὐτοῦ ταύτη in this *very place, exactly here*, Hdt. 1. 214., 3. 77., 4. 135; ἐνθάδ' αὐτοῦ Solon 35 (25). 11, Ar. Pl. 1187; τοῖς ἐνθαδ' αὐτοῦ δημόταις Soph. O. C. 78; αὐτοῦ τῆπερ ἔπεισεν Hdt. 1. 30:—so that αὐτοῦ properly precedes; but κείθι αὐτοῦ h. Hom. Ap. 374; κατ' οἴκου αὐτοῦ Ar. Pax 89.
αὐτοῦ, Att. contr. for ἑαυτοῦ.
αὐτο-υγεία, ἡ, *health in the abstract*, Arist. Fr. 182 (p. 1509 a. 17), Hermias in Plat.
αὐτο-υμνηγορία, ἡ, *the ideal of hymnody*, Epiphon.
αὐτο-υπερούσιος, ον, *ideally super-substantial*, Dion. Ar.

αὐτουργέω, to be an αὐτουργός, work with one's own hand, Luc. D. Mar. 6. 1.

II. c. acc. to execute or fulfil of oneself, τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς Arist. Mund. 6, 7; τὴν μαντήην Luc. Syr. Dea 36; τὴν ἐπιβουλήν Philostr. 517, etc.:—Pass., Dionys. ap. Eus. P. E. 774 E.

αὐτούργημα, ατος, τό, a piece of one's own work, Dio Chr. 1. 403. 2. a farm, Byz.

αὐτούργητος, αν, self-wrought, rudely wrought, Anth. P. 6. 33.

αὐτουργία, ἡ, a working on oneself, i. e. self-murder or the murder of one's own kin, Aesch. Eum. 336. II. one's own working, personal labour, opp. to slave-labour, Polyb. 4. 21, 1, Plut. Cat. Ma. 1. III. experience, Polyb. 9. 14, 4.

αὐτουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, willing or able to work with one's own hand, M. Anton. 1. 5; industrious, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 370. II:—Adv. —κῶς by one's own labour, Clem. Al. 283. II. ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of making real things, not semblances (εἶδωλα), Plat. Soph. 266 D.

αὐτουργίον, τό, a farm tilled by αὐτουργαί, Byz.

αὐτουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργῶ) self-working, αὐτουργῶ χερί Soph. Ant. 52; αὐτ. βίος Dion. H. 10. 19. 2. mostly as Subst. one who works his land himself (not by slaves), a husbandman, poor farmer, like ἐργάτης, Eur. Or. 920, Plat. Rep. 565 A; αὐτ. γεωργαί Xen. Oec. 5, 4; of the Peloponnesians, Thuc. 1. 141. b. metaph., αὐτουργός τῆς φιλοσοφίας one that has worked at philosophy by himself, without a teacher, Xen. Symp. 1, 5; αὐτ. τῆς τλαιπωρίας engaging in hard service oneself, Polyb. 3. 17, 8. II. pass. self-wrought, i. e. rudely wrought (cf. αὐτοσχέδιος), Dion. H. de Dem. 39: simple, native, μέλος Anth. P. 9. 264.

αὐτουργό-τευκτος, αν, = foreg. II, Lyc. 747.

αὐτούτα, v. sub αὐταύτου.

αὐτο-φάγος [α], αν, self-devouring, Hesych. v. αὐτόφαρβας.

αὐτο-φάνης, ἐς, (φαίνομαι, φανῆναι) self-appearing, personally appearing, Iambl., etc. Adv. —ῶς, Byz.

αὐτοφαρίζω, = αὐτοματίζω, Hesych.

αὐτό-φθονος, αν, the very embodiment of envy, East. Opusc. 205. 4.

αὐτο-φθορά, ἡ, very destruction, Eccl.: —φθόρος, αν, self-destroyed or corrupted, Eccl.

αὐτόφι, —φιν, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. and pl. of αὐτός, in Hom. always with a Prep., ἀπ. αὐτόφιν from the very spot, Il. 11. 44; so, παρ' αὐτόφιν or —φι, 12. 302., 13. 42, etc.; ἐπ' αὐτόφιν on the spot, 19. 255.

αὐτο-φιλανθρωπία, ἡ, humanity itself, Greg. Naz.

αὐτο-φίλαυτος, αν, wholly given to self-love, Joseph. A. J. 5. 6, 3.

αὐτό-φλοιος, αν, with the bark on, βάκτρον Theocr. 25. 208, cf. Epigr. 4, Anth. P. 6. 99.

αὐτο-φονευτής, οὔ, ὄ, = αὐτοφόντης, Eccl.

αὐτο-φόνευτος, αν, self-slain, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 735.

αὐτο-φονία, ἡ, = αὐτουργία I, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 336.

αὐτο-φόνος, αν, self-murdering, murdering those of one's own family, αὐτοφόνος κακά Aesch. Theb. 850, Ag. 1091; παλάμη Anth. P. 7. 149; cf. αὐθέντης: Adv. —ως, Aesch. Supp. 65.—In Hom. only as prop. n.

αὐτο-φόντης, αν, ὄ, a murderer, Eur. Med. 1269.

αὐτό-φορβος, αν, (φέρβω) = αὐτοφάγος, Aesch. Fr. 112, Arcad. 88.

αὐτο-φόρητος, αν, self-borne, Nonn. D. 10. 150.

αὐτό-φορτος, αν, bearing one's own baggage, Aesch. Cho. 675, Soph. Fr. 250, cf. Cratin. Χειρ. 20. II. cargo and all, ναῦς Plut. Aemil. 9., 2. 467 D.

αὐτο-φρόνησις, εως, ἡ, absolute prudence, Himer. Ecl. 32.

αὐτο-φρούρητος, αν, self-guarded, Justin. M.

αὐτο-φύης, ἐς, self-grown, στρωμνὴ αἰκεία καὶ αὐτ., of the fur of beasts, Plat. Prot. 321 A: self-existent, Critias 15. 2. self-grown, of home production, Xen. Vect. 2, 1; so, like αὐτόχθων, ᾧ πύλι φίλη Κέκροπος, αὐτοφύης Ἀττική Ar. Fr. 162. 3. natural, opp. to artificial, αὐδός Hes. Th. 813; λιμὴν Thuc. 1. 93; χρυσοὺς αὐτ. virgin gold, Diod. 3. 45; αὐτ. λόφοι hills in their natural state, not quarried or mined, Xen. Vect. 4, 2; κορύναν αὐτοφύα rough as it came from the tree, Theocr. 9. 24; opp. to τὰ διὰ τέχνης, wild, uncultivated, Theophr. C. P. 3. 1, 1; of a horse, τὸν αὐτοφύη [sc. δρόμον] διατροχάζειν to have natural paces, Xen. Eq. 7, 11; αὐτ. γηρύματα 'native wood-notes wild,' of birds, opp. to language, Plut. 2. 973 A; of style, natural, simple, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 7.—Adv., αὐτοφύως ὁμοιον like by nature, Plat. Gorg. 513 B. 4. τὸ αὐτοφύης, the very nature, one's own nature, Plat. Rep. 486 E: a natural state, opp. to τὸ ἐπίκτητον, Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 33. II. act. bearing, producing of itself, spontaneously, γῆ αὐτ. ὦν φέρει Philostr. 840.

αὐτο-φύια, ἡ, a springing spontaneously, of a fountain, cited from Liban.

αὐτό-φύλος, αν, of the same, the very tribe, Eccl.

αὐτό-φύτος, αν, self-caused, ἔλκεα Pind. P. 3. 83: self-existent, Nonn. Jo. 1. 3: innate, ἀρετή Dio C. 44. 37. 2. natural, αὐτ. ἐργασία, = αὐτουργία, i. e. agriculture, opp. to δι' ἀλλαγῆς παρίζειν τὴν τροφήν, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 8.

αὐτοφωνία, ἡ, the voice itself, Julian. 209 B.

αὐτό-φωνος, αν, self-sounding, χρησμὸς αὐτ. an oracle delivered by the god himself, Luc. Alex. 26. Adv. —ως, Basil.

αὐτο-φώρητος, αν, self-betrayed, self-revealed, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 173.

αὐτά-φωρος, αν, (φώρ) self-detected, ἀμπλακῆματα Soph. Ant. 51. II. mostly in the phrase ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ λαμβάνειν, to catch in the act, Lat. in ipso furto deprehendere, Eur. Ion 1214, Lys. 137. 43 sq., Dem. 382. 5., 646. fin.; ἐπ' αὐτ. ἐλέγχειν Lys. 112. 8., 132. 30; so with Pass. Verbs, ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ ἀλῶναι Hdt. 6. 72; εἰληφῆθαι Ar. Pl. 455, Eur. Mar. 5, Antipho III. 48, etc.: cf. ἀπαγωγή IV: hence, 2. in a more general sense, notoriously, manifestly, ἐπιβουλεύοντας φανῆναι ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ Hdt. 6. 137; ἐπ' αὐτ. καταλαμβάνειν τινα ἀμαθέστερον ὄντα Plat. Apol. 22 B, cf. Rep. 359 C; ἐπ' αὐτ. εἰλημμαι πλουσιώτατος ὦν

Xen. Symp. 3, 13; ἀξιώ σε .. ἐπ' αὐτ. ταῦτά μοι ἐπιδείξαι Lys. 93. 37; ἐπ' αὐτ. κλέπτῃς ὦν Aesch. 55. 12; so also in reference to the arrest (ἀπαγωγή) mentioned by Dem. 646. fin., where the offence was of old date, cf. Lys. 137. fin.

αὐτό-φως, ατος, τό, Very Light, of the Deity, Greg. Naz.

αὐτο-χάλκευτος, αν, self-forged, Byz.

αὐτο-χάρακτος, αν, self-engraven or impressed, of an image in a mirror, Nonn. D. 5. 599.

αὐτό-χάρις, ιτος, ἡ, very grace: αὐτοχάριτες Ἀττικαί the essence of Attic graces, Alciphro 3. 43.

αὐτο-χειλής, ἐς, v. sub αὐτόλιθος.

αὐτό-χειρ, ρας, ὄ, ἡ, with one's own hand, Aesch. Supp. 592; αὐτ. λούειν, παίειν, κτείνειν Soph. Ant. 900, 1315, Aj. 57; τίνες φκαδόμησαν; .. ὄρνιθες αὐτόχειρες; Ar. Av. 1132 sq., cf. Lys. 269, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 29: also c. gen. the very doer, the perpetrator of a thing, αὐτ. τοῦδε τοῦ τάφου Soph. Ant. 306; τῆς ἀσελγείας ταύτης Dem. 524. 3; αὐτ. οὔτε τῶν ἀγαθῶν οὔτε τῶν κακῶν μεν who accomplish neither .., Isocr. 112 D. II. absol., like αὐθέντης, one who kills himself or one of his kin, Herm. Soph. Ant. 1160; but also simply a murderer, homicide, Soph. O. T. 231, Dem. 552. 18; αὐτὸν .. ναμίξω αὐτόχειρά μου γεγενῆσθαι τούτοις ταῖς ἐργαίς Id. 549. 5; in full, τὸν αὐτ. τοῦ φόνου Soph. O. T. 266, cf. El. 955, Plat. Rep. 615 C, Dem. 321. 18. III. as Adj. murderous, esp. of murder committed by one's own hand or by kinsmen, αὐτ. θάνατος, σφαγή, μοῖρα Eur. Phoen. 880, Or. 947, Med. 1281; πηγύντες αὐτόχειρι μιάσματι of brothers smitten by mutual slaughter, Soph. Ant. 172; cf. αὐθέντης II. 2. αὐτόχειρα γράμματα written with one's own hand, autograph, Dio C. 59. 4.

αὐτοχειρί, Adv. of foreg., with one's own hand, Lycurg. 165. 8, Paus. 7. 16, 4, cf. Pors. Or. 1037; cf. αὐτοχειρί.

αὐτοχειρία, ἡ, murder perpetrated by one's own hand, Plat. Legg. 872 B. II. mostly in dat. αὐτοχειρία, Ion. —ίη, used adverbially, = αὐτοχειρί, mostly of slaughter, αὐτ. κτείνειν Hdt. 1. 140; ἀπολέσαι Id. 3. 74, cf. 66; generally, αὐτ. διελέειν Id. 1. 123; διασπείρειν Id. 3. 13; λαβεῖν Dem. 787. 26.

αὐτοχειρίζω, fut. ἴσω, to do a thing, or commit a murder with one's own hand, Philist. (60) ap. Poll. 2. 154, where the word is called παμμίαραν.

αὐτοχειρίος, α, αν, = αὐτόχειρ, Schol. Eur. Med. 1269, Apollon. Prop. 89 A.

αὐτόχειρος, αν, = foreg., Hesych. Adv. —ως, = αὐτοχειρί, Byz.

αὐτο-χειροτόνητος, αν, self-elected, Arg. Dem. Fals. Leg. 338. 7, Eccl.

αὐτοχειρί, Adv. of αὐτόχειρ, poet. for αὐτοχειρί, Call. Ep. 21; c. gen., αὐτοχειρί ποσίων ἐδάμησαν Manetho 3. 200.

αὐτό-χθονος, αν, country and all, Aesch. Ag. 536; but Blomf. suggested αὐτόχθον' ὄν.

αὐτό-χθων, αν, gen. ονος, sprung from the land itself, Lat. terrigena: αὐτόχθωνες, οί, like Lat. Abarigines, Indigenae, not settlers, of native stock, Hdt. 1. 171, Thuc. 6. 2, etc.; c. gen., αὐτ. Ἰταλίας Dion. H. 1. 10:—the Athenians were fond of being so called, Eur. Ion 29, 589, 737, Id. Fr. 362. 8, Ar. Vesp. 1076, cf. Thuc. 1. 2, Isocr. 45 C, 258 C. II. as Adj. indigenous, native, τὰ μὲν δύο αὐτόχθονα τῶν ἐθνέων Hdt. 4. 197; ἀρετή Lys. 194. 37; λάχανα τῶν αὐτοχθόνων Polioch. Incert. 1. 6.

αὐτο-χόλωτος, αν, angry at oneself, Anth. P. 7. 688.

αὐτο-χορήγητος, αν, self-furnished, Plat. Ax. 371 D.

αὐτο-χόωνος, αν, Ep. for αὐτοχόανος, —χωνος, rudely cast, massive, of a lump of iron used as a quoit, Il. 23. 826.

αὐτό-χρημα, Adv. in very deed, really and truly, Ar. Eq. 78. II. just, exactly, Ael. N. A. 2. 44, Luc. Dem. Enc. 13.

αὐτό-χρῶος, αν, contr. —χρῶος, αν, with its own, natural colour, Plut. 2. 270 E. 2. of one and the same colour, Ib. 330 A.

αὐτό-χρῦσος, αν, of very gold, precious, Hesych.

αὐτό-χῦτος, αν, poured out of itself, self-flowing, Aristid. 1. 253, Schol. Pind. O. 7. 12; freq. in Nonn.

αὐτοψεί or —ψί, Adv. of αὐτοπτος, with one's own eyes, Gramm.

αὐτοψία, ἡ, a seeing with one's own eyes, Diosc. praef., Luc. Syr. D. 1; ἐκ τῆς αὐτοψίας Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1711 A. 4; ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτ. ἐλθεῖν Ib. 1732 a.

αὐτῶ, Dor. for αὐτοῦ, there, Theocr. 11. 14.

αὐτῶδης, ες, Ion. for αὐθάδης, Apollon. de Pron. 354 C, Hesych. But Hdt. 6. 92 has the common form αὐθαδέστερον.

αὐτῶλης, ες, = αὐτόχειρ II, Hesych.

αὐτ-ωνητής, οὔ, ὄ, one that buys for himself, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 3. 81.

αὐτῶρης, ες, (ᾠρα) managing, acting or speaking of oneself, Call. Fr. (264) ap. Schol. Pind. P. 4. 107.

αὐτῶροφος, αν, for αὐτόροφος, metri grat., Greg. Naz.

αὐτως, Adv. I. in this very manner, even so, just so, as it is, γυμνὸν ἐλντα, αὐτως—ᾠατε γυναῖκα, unarmed just as I am—like a woman, Il. 22. 125; αὐτως ὕπασπερ .., Soph. Aj. 1179; αὐτως ὡς .., Ar. Rh. 1. 890. 2. hence in a contemptuous sense, just so, no better, τί σὺ κῆδεαι αὐτως ἀνδρῶν; why take you no better care? Il. 6. 55 (Spitzn. οὕτως, as in 2. 342); οἴχεται αὐτως has gone off just as he pleased, Od. 4. 665: often joined with other words implying contempt, νῆπιος αὐτως a mere child, Il. 24. 726 (but in 6. 400 the same phrase denotes fondness); so, μὰψ αὐτως 20. 348; ἀνεμῶλιον αὐτως 21. 474; αὐτως ἀχθος δραύρης Od. 20. 379, etc.—Hence seems to come the form ᾠσαύτως (in Hom. always ᾠς δ' αὐτως), in just the same manner, common in Att., cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaedo 102 E; in Soph. Tr. 1040, ᾠδ' αὐτως, ᾠς μ' ᾠλεσεν. II. in reference to the past, still so, just as before, as it was, Il. 1. 133., 18. 338, Od. 20. 130; also with ἔτι added, λευκὸν ἔτ' αὐτως still white as when new, Il. 23. 268; ἔτι κείται αὐτως ἐν κλισίῃ he still lies just as he was, 24. 413; so, καὶ αὐτως still, unceasingly, 1. 520., 5. 255. III. in vain, without effect,

οὐκ αὐτως μὴθῆσομαι, ἀλλὰ σὺν ὄρκῳ Od. 14. 151; but many passages to which this sense is attributed may be referred to one of the former heads, as Il. 16. 117., 18. 584, etc.—(As to the origin of the word, ancient and modern Gramm. dispute whether it is to be written αὐτως (from fem. of αὐτός) = αὐτως, or αὐτῶς (from αὐτός), cf. Apoll. in A. B. 585, E. M. 172. 34 with Buttm. Lexil. s. v., Herm. de Pron. αὐτός § 15. The latter is the more prob. opinion. The accent, αὐτῶς for αὐτῶς, is called Aeol.)

αὔφην, acc. to Jo. Gramm. 344, Aeol. for αὐχὴν.

αὐχᾶλέος, α, ον, (αὐχῆ) boastful, Xenophan. 3. 5.

αὐχενίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, (αὐχὴν) to cut the throat of .., behead, τοὺς μὲν ἠὺχενίζε Soph. Aj. 298. 2. in Philo I. 654 (cf. 2. 372) prob. to seize by the throat, thrattle, which sense is cited from Hippiatr.

αὐχένιον, τά, = αὐχὴν III, Eust. 1533. 46, An. Ox. 356. 31, etc.

αὐχένιος, α, ον, belonging to the neck, τέναρτες αὐχ. the neck-sinews, Od. 3. 450; χαίτη Opp. C. 3. 255. II. a kind of tunie, Antiph. Incert. 79.

αὐχενιστήρ, ἦρας, ὅ, βρόχος αὐχ. a halter, Lyc. 1100.

αὐχέω, used only in pres. and impf. ἠύχων, except that fut. αὐχῆσω occurs in Luc. D. Mort. 22. 2, aor. ἠύχῃσα in Anth. P. 15. 4, Apollod. 2. 4, 3, and in compos. with ἐξ-, ἐπ-, κατ- 1: (αὐχῆ). Like καυχάσμαι, to boast, plume oneself, ἐπί τιμι on a thing, Batr. 57, Anth. P. 6. 283; τιμι Eur. I. A. 412: with a neut. Adj., τασούτων αὐχέιν Hdt. 7. 103; μέγ' αὐχεῖν Eur. Heracl. 353; μηδὲν τὺδ' αὐχεῖ Id. Andr. 463: c. acc. objecti, to boast of, ἀστέρας Anth. P. 7. 373. II. c. acc. foll. by inf. aor. or pres. to boast or declare loudly that .., αὐχέαντες κάλλιστα τιθέναι ἀγῶνα Hdt. 2. 160, cf. Thuc. 2. 39, Eur. Andr. 311, Bacch. 310:—but the inf. is sometimes omitted, αὐχῶ Σεβήραν boast (that I hold her), Epigr. Gr. 567. 3, cf. 822. 5., 932. 7:—Med., ἠύχουμην .. ἐκ βασιλῆων boasted (that I was descended) from kings, Ib. 192. 1.

2. c. inf. fut. to say confidently, to be proudly confident that, αὐχῶ γὰρ .. τήνδε δωρεὰν ἐμοὶ δώσειν Δί' Aesch. Pr. 338, cf. 689, Pers. 741, Cratin. Ἀρχ. 1; with a negat., οὐ γὰρ παρ' ἠύχων .. μεθέξειν I never thought that .., Aesch. Ag. 506, cf. Eum. 561, Eur. Heracl. 931.—Never in Soph., though he has ἐπαυχῶ, El. 65; rare in Com., and in Prose.

αὐχῆ (not so well αὐχῆ), ἡ, boasting, pride, κενεόφρονες αὐχαι Pind. N. 11. 38:—Dor. αὐχάν in Hesych. expl. by καύχησιν. (Prob. akin to εὐχομαι, q. v.)

αὐχῆεις, εσσα, εν, braggart, proud, Opp. H. 2. 677; βοῦς Anth. P. 6. 114.

αὐχῆμα, τά, a thing boasted of, an object of pride, the pride, boast, χθανός Soph. O. C. 710: cause for boasting, glory, σὺ γὰρ νιν ἐς τὸδ' εἶσας αὐχ. Ib. 713, cf. Thuc. 7. 75. II. = αὐχῆ, boasting, self-confidence, Thuc. 2. 62., 7. 66:—for Pind. P. 1. 180, cf. ὑπισθύμβρατας.

αὐχῆματίας, ου, ὅ, a boaster, Eust. 537. 42.—Adj. -ματικός, ἡ, ὄν, Id. 1967. 9.

αὐχὴν, ἐνος, ὅ, the neck, throat, of men and beasts, Il. 7. 12, Hes. Op. 813, etc.; whether the back (Od. 10. 559) or front (Hes. Sc. 418): for its several parts, v. Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 1, P. A. 4. 11, 16:—rarely the gullet, Nic. Th. 350:—in pl., like Lat. cervicēs, of one neck, Soph. Fr. 487. 4, Anth. P. 5. 28, Orph. L. 137. II. metaph. any narrow band or connexion (like a neck): 1. a neck of land, isthmus, Hdt. 1. 72., 6. 37, Xen. An. 6. 2 (4), 3. 2. a narrow sea, strait, of the Bosphorus, Hdt. 4. 85, 118; αὐχ. πόντου, of the Hellespont, Aesch. Pers. 72; of the point at which the Danube spreads from a single stream into several branches, Hdt. 4. 89. 3. a narrow mountain-pass, defile, Id. 7. 223. 4. the neck of the thigh-bone, the womb, etc., Hipp. Art. 822 D, al. 5. the tiller in a ship, Poll. 1. 90, Polyaen. 3. 11, 14.—Cf. τράχηλας. (The √ATX was perhaps orig. FAX = Skt. vah (veho), v. sub ἔχω.)

αὐχῆσις, εως, ἡ, (αὐχέω) boasting, exultation, Thuc. 6. 16.

αὐχῆτης, αὐ, ὅ, a boaster, blamed by Poll. 9. 146.

αὐχῆτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = αὐχῆεις, Schol. Pind. Adv. -ῶς, Eust. 750. 23.

αὐχῆαλέος, α, ον, = αὐχμηρός, Choeril. p. 130.

αὐχμέω, (αὐχμός) to be squalid or unwashed, Lat. squalleo, αὐχμῆεις τε κακῶς καὶ ἀεικία εἶσαι Od. 24. 250; so αὐχμῆιν Ar. Nub. 442, 9, Plat. Rep. 606 D; αὐχμῆι Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 7:—the other form αὐχμῆω appears in part. αὐχμῆσαι Hipp. 37. 21; αὐχμῆσις Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 9; αὐχμῆντες Theophr. H. P. 8. 10; αὐχμῆντα Luc. Vit. Auct. 7; αὐχμῆσαν Plut. 2. 187 D, Luc., etc.; Ep. αὐχμῆντα Nonn. D. 26. 108, etc.—Phryn. in A. B. 7. 26 remarks that, except in the part., αὐχμέω only was used; αὐχμῆς cited from Phryn. Com. (Incert. 18) is dub., v. Meineke: other forms might be referred to either Verb. as αὐχμῆν Ar. Pl. 84, Anaxandr. Ὀδ. 2. 6; αὐχμῆση Plat. Phaedr. 251 D, etc.

αὐχμῆ, ἡ, = αὐχμός, Q. Sm. 9. 372, v. A. B. 7.

αὐχμῆεις, εσσα, εν, = αὐχμηρός, h. Hom. 18. 6.

αὐχμηρο-κόμης, ου, ὅ, with staring, squalid hair, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 9.

αὐχμηρός, ὅ, ὄν, dry, without rain, χειμῶν Hipp. Aph. 1247, cf. Aēr. 287, Arist. H. A. 8. 27; ξαρ Id. Probl. 1. 9; of places, dry, parched, τόποι Plat. Legg. 761 B; χωρία Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 10, etc.; καρποί Diod. 2. 53. 2. dry, rough, squalid, Eur. Alc. 947; σκληρὸς καὶ αὐχμ. Plat. Symp. 203 C; esp. of hair, (cf. foreg.), Soph. Fr. 422, Eur. Or. 387; βίος Luc. Salt. 1.—Plat. Com. Ὑπ. 5 has the irreg. Sup. αὐχμῆ-τατος. Adv. -ρῶς, Philostr. 147. Cf. ἀταταλέος.

αὐχμός, ὅ, (αὐχῆ) drought, Hdt. 2. 13., 4. 198, Hipp. Aph. 1247; in pl., Thuc. 1. 23, Isocr. 191 D:—metaph., ὥσπερ αὐχμός τις τῆς σοφίας a drought or dearth of .., Plat. Meno 70 C; and so perhaps, αὐχμός τῶν σκευαρίων Ar. Pl. 839. 2. the effects of drought, squalor, μεστὰς αὐχμῆν τε καὶ κόψεως Plat. Rep. 614 D. 3. of style, dryness, meagreness, Dion. H. de Dem. 44.

αὐχμῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) looking dry, τὸ αὐχμῶδες drought, Hdt. 1. 142, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 19; χώρα αὐχμῶδεστέρα Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 6: squalid, κόμη Eur. Or. 223; σάρξ Plut. 2. 688 D: cf. αὐχμηρός.

αὐχος, ὅ, a kind of pulse, Herophil. in Notices des Mss., II. 2, p. 193.

αὐχος, τό, = αὐχῆμα, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 871.

αὐω, Att. αὔω (cf. ἀφ-αὔω):—to kindle, light a fire. ἵνα μὴ ποθεν ἀλλαθεν αὐοί (sc. πῦρ) Od. 5. 490,—where the Att. would use ἐναῖοι, cf. Ar. (Fr. 589) ap. A. B. 13:—Med. to take fire, Arat. 1035.—Only poet.; cf. ἀφαῦω, ἐναῦω. (From the same Root come αἶσας, αὐαῖνω, αὐστάλεος, αὐστηρός, αὐχμός, also εὔω or εὔω, εὔστρα, εὔρος; cf. Skt. ush, āshāmi (uro), ushas (calidus); Lat. uro (√us), ustus, Auster (?).)

αὐω: fut. αὔσω: aor. ἤυσα; [in the pres. and impf. av- is a diphthong; in fut. and aor. a dissyll. αὔσω, ἤυσα, cf. ἐπαῦω]. To shout out, shout, call aloud, often in Hom., αὔε δ' Ἀθήνη Il. 20. 48, cf. Call. Dian. 56 sq.; κέκλετ' αὔσας 4. 508, cf. 6. 66, etc.; μακρὸν αὔσε 5. 101; ἤυσε .. μέγα τε δεινὸν τε ὄρθια II. 10; ἤυσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Ib. 275, etc.:—also in Trag., αὔειν, λακάσειν Aesch. Theb. 186; μηδὲν μέγ' εὔσης Soph. El. 830; δεινὸν δ' αὔσας O. T. 1260: c. acc. cogn. to utter, στεναγμῶν .. αὔσατ' Eur. Supp. 798; τίν' αὔδαν αὔσω; Id. Ion 1446; ἤυσεν φωνήν C. I. 4748. 2. c. acc. pers. to call upon, αὔε δ' ἑταίρους II. 11. 461., 13. 475, cf. Od. 9. 65, Theocr. 13. 58. 3. rarely of things, to ring, καρφάλειον δὲ οἱ .. ἀσπίς αὔσεν Il. 13. 409 (v. sub αὔσας 1): of the sea, to roar, Ap. Rh. 2. 566. (Hence αὔ-τή, αὔ-τέω, λ-ω-ή (=λω-ή); the orig. Root being ἀφ-, ἀ-ημι q. v.)

αὔω, ἡ, Aeol. for δῶς, ἡῶς.

ἀφάβρωμα, τό, Megarean name of a woman's garment, Plut. 2. 295 A; cf. ἀβρωμα in Hesych.

ἀφαγνέω, = sq., Plut. 2. 943 C; Dind. proposes ἀφαγνίσαι.

ἀφαγνίζω, fut. ἰῶ LXX: aor. -ήγνισα Paus., LXX:—Med., fut. -ισάμην Hipp. 303. 39: aor. -ηγνισάμην Eur.:—Pass., fut. -αγνισθήσομαι: aor. -ηγνισθην LXX (Num. 19. 12, 19). To purify, consecrate, Paus. 2. 31, 8; πυρκαϊὴν χρῆ ἀφαγνίσαι .. αἴων Epigr. Gr. 1034. 28:—Med., ταῖς νεφτέροις θεοῖς Eur. Alc. 1146 (v. foreg.), cf. Hesych., Suid., A. B. 26. Verb. Adj. -ιστέον, one must purge off from oneself, ῥυπαρὸν ἐπι-τήδευμα Clem. Al. 506.

ἀφαγνισμός, ὅ, purification, Schol. Eur.

ἀφάδια, ἡ, displeasure, Eupol. Ἀστρ. 7.

ἀφᾶδος, ον, (ἀφανδάνω) displeasing, odious, E. M. 174. 52.

ἀφαιδρύνομαι, Pass. to grow large or full, Theophr. C. P. 4. 7, 8.

ἀφαίμαξις, εως, ἡ, a bleeding, Byz.

ἀφαιμάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, to bleed, let blood, Byz.

ἀφαίρεμα, τό, that which is taken away as the choice part, LXX (Ex. 35. 22, Num. 18. 27, sq., al.).

ἀφαιρεματικός, ἡ, ὄν, taking away, abstracting, Gramm.

ἀφαιρέ-οικος, ον, rest of home, Byz.

ἀφαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, a taking away, carrying off, Plat. Crito 46 C, etc.; opp. to πρόσθεσις, Plut. Lyc. 13. 2. as law-term, the assertion of the freedom of a reputed slave, Hyperid. ap. Suid. II. in Logic, ἐξ ἀφαιρέσεως by abstraction, in the abstract, Arist. An. Post. 1. 18, 1; —Cicero jokes on this term, ad Att. 6. 1, 2. 2. in Gramm., the removal of initial letters, as in στῆ for ἔστη, Choerob. 1. 84.

ἀφαιρέτεον, verb. Adj. one must take away, Hipp. Aph. 1253, Plat. Rep. 361 A: one must exclude, Id. Polit. 291 C. II. ἀφαιρετός, εἶα, ἔον, to be taken away, removed, Id. Rep. 398 E.

ἀφαιρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for taking away, τινός Clem. Al. 286.

ἀφαιρέτης, ἴδας, ἡ, a she-robber, Orph. H. 59. 18.

ἀφαιρετός, ὄν, to be taken away, separable, Plat. Polit. 303 E. II. προπαροχ. ἀφαιρέτας, taken away, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 3. (On the difference of accent, v. Lob. Paral. 479:—but it is questioned.)

ἀφαιρέω, Ion. ἀπαιρέω: fut. ἤσω: pf. ἀφήρηκα, Ion. ἀπαραίρηκα: aor. ἀφείλον, later ἀφήρησα in Galen.: (v. αἰρέω). To take from, take away from:—Construct.: mostly ἀφ. τί τιμι, as, σίτον μὲν αφιν ἀφείλε took it from him, Od. 14. 455; and so in later writers, Aesch. Eum. 360, etc.; (but also to relieve one of a duty, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 44):—more rarely, ἀφ. τί τινος, Ar. Pax 561, Xen. Rep. Lac. 4, 7; κῆρα χώρας Aesch. Theb. 777; ἐκ τινος Id. Eum. 444; but also τινά τι Ib. 360, Soph. Ph. 933, v. infr. II. 1., III:—c. gen. rei, to take from a thing, to diminish it, Xen. Vect. 4, 4:—c. acc. solo, ἀπελὼν τὰ ἀχθεα having taken them off, Hdt. 1. 80; βασιλέων .. ὄργας ἀφήρουν took away, Eur. Med. 455, cf. Ar. Pl. 22, Ran. 518. 2. to take away, exclude, separate, set aside, τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ὡς ἐν ἀπὸ πάντων ἀφαιρούντες χωρὶς Plat. Polit. 262 D; τί τινος Id. Rep. 360 E; opp. to πρᾶσιθῆναι, Id. Phaedo 95 E, etc. II. Med., fut. ἀφαιρήσομαι (but in pass. sense, if the reading be correct, Hdt. 5. 35), and later ἀφελούμαι Timostr. Φιλοδ. 1 (cf. Meineke Com. Gr. 5. 117), Polyb. 3. 29, 7: aor. ἀφειλόμην, in late Gr. ἀφειλάμην, v. Phryn. 183:—from Hom. downwards more freq. than Act. to take away for oneself, take away, but seldom without some notion of taking for oneself, (the thing taken being still the rightful property of the person who has lost it):—also in reciprocal seuse, ἀφαιρείσθαι τύχην ye have received each the fortune of the other, Eur. El. 928.—Construct. like Act., ἀφαιρείσθαι τί τιμι, αἱ, καὶ δὴ μοι γέρας .. ἀφαιρήσεσθαι ἀπειλείς Il. 1. 161;—τί τινος 5. 673, 691., 9. 335, etc., Lys. 168. 36; (also, τεύχεα .. ὤμαιν ἀφελέσθαι Il. 13. 510);—so, τι πρὸς τινος Eur. Tro. 1034; τι ἀπὸ τινος Ar. Vesp. 883; ἐκ τινος Xen. Cyn. 12, 9:—also c. dupl. acc. rei et pers. to bereave or deprive of, μήτε αὐ τόνδ' .. ἀποαίρει κόρυνην Il. 1. 275, cf. Hdt. 1. 71., 7. 104; freq. in Att., τέκνα ἀφ. τινα Eur. Andr. 613, v. Elmsl. Ach. 464; rarely c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, ἀφ. τὰς κύνας ταῦ εὐρεῖν Xen. Cyn. 6, 4, cf. Plut. Anton. 60, Paus. 5. 10, 9. 2. c. acc. rei, ἀπ. ψήφισμα to cancel or rescind, Andoc. 22. 37; ἀφελομένης τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ ἔργον having broken off the action, Thuc. 4. 134; so; ἕως κελαίνης νυκτὸς ὅμμ' ἀφείλετο Aesch. Pers. 428, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 16; ἀφ. τὴν μνήμην πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν Dem. 597. 17. 3. followed by μή c. inf. to prevent, hinder

from doing, τί μ' ἀνδρα . . ἀφειλοῦ μὴ κτανεῖν; Soph. Ph. 1304, cf. Eur. Tro. 1146; ἔκτεινας, ἢ τις συμφορά σ' ἀφείλετο [μὴ κτείνει] Id. Andr. 913; or with inf. only, Pind. I. 1. 87; cf. Heind. Plat. Prot. 260 A.

4. ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τινα εἰς ἐλευθερίαν, Lat. vindicare in libertatem, to set a man free, Plat. Legg. 914 E, Isocr. 252 E, Dem. 100. 8, cf. Lys. 167. 20, 23, Aeschin. 9. 29.

III. Pass., fut. -αιρεθήσομαι (v. supr. II. init.): pf. ἀφρήρημαι, Ion. ἀπαραίρημαι Hdt. 7. 159, etc.:—to be robbed or deprived of a thing, to have it taken from one, τι Aesch. Cho. 962, Hdt. 3. 137, etc.; τι πρὸς or ὑπὸ τίνος Hdt. 1. 70., 3. 65., 7. 159; ἐκ χειρῶν ἀφρήρηθη had them taken out of my hands, Eur. Tro. 486; c. inf., ἀφρήρηθη Σκείρωνος ἀκτὰς ὄμμα τοῦμόν εισορᾶν, was deprived of, hindered from seeing them, Id. Hipp. 1207: more rarely, μηδὲν ἐμοῦ ἀφαιρεθέντος τοῦ ὄγκου (as Badham for τοῦ ἐμοῦ, comparing μηδὲν ἀπολλύς τοῦ ὄγκου just below), Plat. Theaet. 155 B.

2. ὁ ἀφαιρεθείς, in law, the person who has suffered loss, the plaintiff, Id. Legg. 915 A, cf. 914 D.

*Ἀφαιστος, Dor. for Ἡφαιστος.

ἀφάκη, ἢ, (φᾶκός) a kind of vetch (v. φακή), Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 3, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, etc., v. Meineke ad Pherecr. Incert. 17. II. a wild plant, dandelion, dub. in Theophr.; v. sub ἀπάπη.

ἀφ-ἀλλομαι, fut. -αλοῦμαι, Ep. aor. part. ἀπάλμενος Bion 4. 15:—to spring off or down from, πήδημα κούφον ἐκ νεὺς ἀφήλατο, like πήδημα πηδᾶν, Aesch. Pers. 305; ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν . . ἀφήλατο jumped off on to his head, Ar. Nub. 147; ἀφ' ἵππου Plut. Caes. 27. II. to rebound, glance off, ἀπὸ τῶν λείων Arist. de An. 2. 8, 11, cf. Nic. Th. 906, Anth. P. 9. 159: to be reflected, of light, Plut. 2. 931 D.

ἀ-φᾶλος, ov, without the φᾶλος or metal-boss, in which the plume was fixed, κυνέη Il. 10. 258: cf. τετράφαλος.

ἀφ-αλσις, εως, ἢ, a springing off, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3:—also ἀφαλμός, δ, Antyll. in Matth. Med. p. 121.

ἀφ-αλτος, ov, springing off or back, Hesyech.

ἀφᾶμαρτάνω, fut. -αμαρτήσομαι: Ep. aor. ἀπήμβροτεν Il. 15. 521., 16. 466, 467:—to miss one's mark, c. gen., καὶ τοῦ μὲν β' ἀφᾶμαρτεν Il. 8. 119, etc.; also in Prose, Antipho 121. 39, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 15. II. to lose, be deprived of what one has, σεῦ ἀφᾶμαρτούση Il. 6. 411, cf. 22. 505.

ἀφᾶμαρτο-επίς, ἐς, = ἀμαρτοεπίς, random talking, Il. 3. 215.

Ἀφᾶμιῶται, ὦν, οἱ, serfs, ascripti glebae, at Crete, like the Helots in Laconia, Strabo 701, Ath. 263 F; written Ἀμφαμιῶται in Eust.

ἀφανδάνω, fut. ἀφᾶδήσω: Ion. aor. inf. ἀπαδεῖν Hdt. 2. 129:—to displease, not to please, εἰ δ' ὑμῖν ὄδε μῦθος ἀφανδάνει Od. 16. 387; σοὶ τὰμ' ἀφανδάνοντ' ἔφν Soph. Ant. 501.

ἀφᾶνεί, Adv. of ἀφανής, invisibly, obscurely, Hdn. Epim. 255.

ἀφάνεια, ἢ, a being ἀφᾶνης, darkness, obscurity, Pind. I. 4. 52 (3. 49): metaph., ἀξιώματος ἀφ. want of illustrious birth or rank, Thuc. 2. 37. II. disappearance, utter destruction, perdition, Aesch. Ag. 384.—The form ἀφανία is mentioned by Apollon. de Constr. p. 341.

ἀ-φάνερος, ov, undistinguished; also ἀφανέρωτος, ov, both in Byz.

ἀφᾶνης, ἐς, (φαίνομαι, φανῆναι) unseen, invisible, viewless, Lat. caecus, esp. of the nether world, Τάρταρος Pind. Fr. 223, cf. Aesch. Theb. 860; so, χάσμα ἀφ. a blind pit, Hdt. 6. 76; ἢ ἀφ. θεός, of Proserpine, Soph. O. C. 1556; δ ἀφ. πόλος, i. e. the South pole, Arist. Cael. 2. 2, 15, Mund. 4. 14; for Thuc. 4. 67, v. φυλακή 1. 1. 2. ἀφ. γίγνεσθαι = ἀφανίζεσθαι to disappear, be missing, Hdt. 3. 104, Eur. I. T. 757, Plat. Rep. 359 E; so, ἀφ. ἦν disappeared, Hdt. 7. 37, cf. Xen. An. 1. 4, 7:—of soldiers missing after a battle, Thuc. 2. 34.

3. unseen, unnoticed, secret, ἀφ. νόος ἀθανάτων Solon 10; ἀφ. νεῦμα a secret sign, Thuc. 1. 134; ἀφ. χωρίον out of sight, Id. 4. 29; ἀφ. ξιφίδιον concealed, Id. 8. 69:—c. part., ἀφ. εἰμι ποιῶν τι I do it without being noticed, Xen. An. 4. 2, 4; but also, ἀφ. ὦν ποιῶ τι Thuc. 1. 68; μαντικῇ χρώμενος οὐκ ἀφανῆς ἦν he was well known to do . . , Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 2. b. unknown, uncertain, doubtful, obscure, ἀφ. νόσος Hdt. 2. 84; σὺν ἀφανεί λόγῳ on an uncertain charge, Soph. O. T. 657; ἐν ἀφανεί λ. Antipho 136. 18; μῦθος Soph. O. C. 1683; ὄνομα Eur. Tro. 1322; ἐλπίς Thuc. 5. 103; πρόφασις ἀφανιστάτη λόγῳ Id. 1. 23; οὐκ ἀφ. τεκμήρια Xen. Ages. 6, 1; μεθέοντας τάφανῆ, opp. to τὰ πρὸς ποσίν, Soph. O. T. 131, cf. ἐτοῖμος 1. 2, fin.; ἀφ. χάρις a favour from an unknown hand, Dem. 416. 4:—esp. of future events, τὸ ἀφανές uncertainty, Hdt. 2. 23; μισῶ μὲν ὅστις τάφανῆ περισκοπεῖ Soph. Fr. 770; τὰ ἀφανῆ μεριμνᾶν Ar. Fr. Incert. 61 Meineke; ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀφανῶν φανεροῖς μαρτυρίοις χρῆσθαι Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 6; τὸ τῆς τύχης ἀφ. Eur. Alc. 785; τὸ ἀφ. τοῦ κατορθώσῃν Thuc. 2. 42; ἐν ἀφανεί κείσθαι, ἐν τῷ ἀφανεί εἶναι Id. 1. 42, etc.; ἐν ἀφ. κεκτῆσθαι τι secretly, Plat. Legg. 954 D;—so, ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς Thuc. 1. 51., 4. 96, etc.: and ἐξ ἀφανοῦς Aesch. Fr. 55: but also neut. pl. ἀφανῆ, as Adv., Eur. Hipp. 1289; and reg. Adv. ἀφανῶς, Thuc. 3. 43, etc.; Sup. ἀφανέστατα Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 27.

4. of persons, unnoticed, obscure, Eur. Tro. 1244, 1322, Thuc. 3. 57.

5. ἀφανῆς οὐσία personal property, as money, which can be secreted and made away with (cf. ἀφανίζω 1. 7), opp. to φανερά (real), as land, Lys. Fr. 47; ἀφανῆ καταστήσαι τὴν οὐσίαν to turn one's property into money, Id. 160. 8; so, ἀφ. πλοῦτος, opp. to γῆ, Ar. Eccl. 602; but in lit. sense, πλοῦτος ἀφ. ὃν σὺ κατορύξας ἔχεις Menand. Δύσκ. 2. 16.

ἀφᾶνίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ: pf. ἠφᾶνικα, Dem. 950. 3:—to make unseen, hide from sight, νεφέλη . . ἠφᾶνισεν ἥλιον (prob. l.) Xen. An. 3. 4, 8; hence, like Lat. abscondo, to lose sight of, Eubul. Σφιγγ. 1. 18, et ibi Meineke; ἀφ. τὸ συμφορώτατον to cancel, do away with, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17: to make away with state-criminals, so that their fate remained unknown, Hdt. 3. 126, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 53, cf. Thuc. 4. 80, Xen. An. 1. 6, 11: generally, of death, to remove from the earth, Epigr. Gr. 376. 8, 380. 6, al.:—Pass., τὴν γνώμην μηδὲν . . ἀφανισθείσαν in no part con-

cealed or suppressed, Thuc. 7. 8.

2. to do away with, remove, ἀχός Soph. O. C. 1712; τινὰ πόλεος to carry off one from the city, Eur. Phoen. 1041; Μούσας ἀφ. Ar. Nub. 971; ἀφ. αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν νεῶν to disappear into the temple, Id. Pl. 741.

3. to destroy utterly, rase to the ground, erase writing, etc., Thuc. 6. 54, etc.; ὄλωσ ἀφ. τὰ ἱερά Dem. 562. 17.

4. to obliterate or mar footsteps, Xen. Cyn. 5, 3, etc.: to obliterate the traces of bloodshed, Antipho 134. 37: to spirit away a witness, Id. 135. 29: to get rid of, δίκην Ar. Nub. 760.

5. to secrete, steal, Xen. Oec. 14, 2. 6. to obliterate, obscure, mar one's good name, etc., ἀρετὴν, ἀξίωσιν, δόξαν, τὸ δίκαιον, etc., Thuc. 7. 69., 2. 61, Plat., etc.:—but in good sense, ἀφ. ἀγαθῶ κακόν to wipe out ill deeds by good, Thuc. 2. 42; δύσκλειαν Id. 3. 58; τὰ χρώματα ἀφ. ἐκ τοῦ σώματος of the wasting effect of grief, Antiph. Εὐπλ. 1; τρίχα βαφῆ ἀφ. to disguise it by dyeing, Ael. V. H. 7. 20; ἀφ. τὰ πρόσωπα (cf. ἀπρόσωπος) of assumed, hypocritical sadness, Ev. Matth. 6. 16, cf. LXX Joel 2. 20, Zach. 7. 14).

7. to make away with property, ἀργύριον, ναυτικόν Aeschin. 14. 24., 85. 31; ὄλον τὸ ἐργαστήριον Dem. 821. fin., cf. 820. fin., 839. 15:—also, ἀφ. τὴν οὐσίαν to turn the property into money, for the purpose of making away with it (cf. ἀφανής 5), Dem. 827. 12, Aeschin. 14. 38.

8. to drink off, drain a cup of wine, Eubul. Παμφ. 3; cf. Meineke Fragm. Com. 2. 829.

II. Pass. to become unseen, to disappear, be missing, Hdt. 4. 8, 124, Soph. Ant. 255; of persons buried by a sand-storm, Hdt. 3. 26; or, lost at sea, Thuc. 8. 38, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 24; ἀφ. κατὰ τῆς θαλάσσης, of islands, Hdt. 7. 6; ὑποβρύχιος ἢφ. Plut. Crass. 19; ἀφ. ἐξ ἀνθρώπων Hdt. 4. 95, Lys. 191. 27; ἀφ. εἰς ὕλην to disappear into it, Xen. Cyn. 10, 23; καταγελασθὲν ἠφανίσθη was laughed down and disappeared, Thuc. 3. 83.

2. to keep out of public, live retired, Xen. Ages. 9, 1. ἀφάνισις, εως, ἢ, a getting rid of, τῆς δίκης Ar. Nub. 764; obliteration, λόγων Plat. Soph. 259 E.

II. (from Pass.) disappearance, Hdt. 4. 15, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 2.

ἀφᾶνισμός, δ, = foreg. 1, Polyb. 5. 11, 5. II. = foreg. II, Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 3; ἀστρων Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 2; τῆς σελήνης Plut. 2. 670 B.

ἀφᾶνιστέες, εἰα, εἶον, verb. Adj. to be suppressed, λόγος Isocr. 281 B.

ἀφᾶνιστής, οὔ, δ, a destroyer, susp. in Plut. 2. 828 F, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 175, etc.:—fem. ἀφανίστρια, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 187, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 487:—hence ἀφανιστικός, ἢ, ὢν, destroying, Synes. 98 B, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 145; and Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Il. 21. 220.

ἀφᾶνιστός, ἢ, ὢν, destroyed, Gloss.

ἀ-φαντασίστος, ov, not moved by fancies, Jo. Chrys.

ἀ-φαντασίωτος, ov, unable to imagine a thing, Plut. 2. 960 D.

ἀ-φάνταστος, ov, without φαντασία, φύσις Sext. Emp. M. 9. 114.

ἀφαντος, ov, (φαίνομαι) made invisible, blotted out, utterly forgotten, ἀκῆδεστοι καὶ ἀφ. Il. 6. 60; ἀσπερμος γενεῆ καὶ ἀφ. ὄληται 20. 303, etc.: hidden, ἀφ. ἔρμα Aesch. Ag. 1007; ἔφην' ἀφαντον φῶς (silicis venis abstrusum excudit ignem), Soph. Ph. 297; ἀφ. ἔπελες Pind. O. 1. 72; ἐκ βροτῶν ἀφ. βῆναι Soph. O. T. 832; ἀνὴρ ἀφαντος ἐκ . . στρατοῦ he has disappeared, Aesch. Ag. 624; ἀφ. οἴχεσθαι, ἔρρειν, = ἀφανισθῆναι, Ib. 657, Soph. O. T. 560; ἀρθείσ' ἀφαντος Eur. Hel. 606; ἐκ χειρῶν Id. Hipp. 827; ἴχνος ἀφ. πλατᾶν disappearing, Aesch. Ag. 695.

2. in secret, ἀφαντ. βρέμειν Pind. P. 11. 46. 3. obscure, Pind. N. 8. 58.—Only poet. and N. T.

ἀφαντώω, to make ἀφαντος, make away with, Epiphan.

ἀφάντωσις, εως, ἢ, destruction, ruin, Nicet. Ann. 127 C.

ἀφάπτω, to fasten from or upon, ἄμματα ἀφ. to tie knots on a string, Hdt. 4. 98, cf. Hipp. 885 C:—so in Med., LXX (Prov. 3. 3, al.):—Pass. to be hung on, hang on, pf. part. ἀπαμμένος (Ion. for ἀφῆμμ-), Hdt. 2. 121, 4; ἀφῆμμένος ἐκ τίνος Theocr. 22. 52.

ἀφαρ [ω], poet. Adv. properly denoting immediate sequence of one thing on another, straightway, forthwith, in Hom. mostly at the beginning of a sentence, with δέ following, ἀφαρ δ' ἤμυσε καρῆατι Il. 19. 405, cf. 17. 417: or without δέ, thereupon, after that, II. 418, Od. 2. 95.

2. suddenly, quickly, presently, soon, ἀφαρ τότε λώϊον ἐστι 2. 169; ἀφαρ κεραοὶ τελέθουσι 4. 85; strengthd., ἀφαρ αὐτίκα Il. 23. 593:—also in Pind., πέμπε δράκοντας ἀφαρ N. 1. 60; and a few times in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 469, Soph. Tr. 135, 529, 821, 958, Eur. I. T. 1274.

II. in Theogn. 716 as if it were an Adj. swift, fleet (cf. ἀφάρρετος), παῖδες βορέω τῶν ἀφαρ εἰσὶ πόδες.—An Ion. form ἀφᾶρεί, in E. M. 175. 15, Suid., etc. Cf. also Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 70.

ἀφαρέυς, εως, δ, the belly-fin of the female tunny, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 6.

ἀ-φᾶρῆς, ἐς, without φᾶρος, unclad, naked, of the Χάριτες, Euphor. 66. Also, ἀφᾶρος, ov, Hesyech.

ἀφάρκη, ἢ, an evergreen tree, perh. privet, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 3.

ἀφαρκτος, ov, v. sub ἀφρακτος.

ἀ-φαρμάκευτος, ov, without medicine, not physicked, Hipp. 401. 15: without cosmetics, ξανθίζειν ἀφαρμάκευτα Alciphro Fr. 5. 4.

ἀ-φάρμακτος, ov, = foreg., esp. unpoisoned, Nic. Th. 115; κύλιξ ἀφ. Luc. D. Mort. 7. 2; βέλη Strabo 499 (where Coraῖς φαρμακτοῖς).

ἀφ-αρμόζω, Att. -πτω, not to suit, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 217 D.

ἀ-φᾶρος, ov, = ἀφάρωτος, Call. Fr. 183; cf. φᾶρᾶω, ἀφαρῆς. II. but, ἀ-φᾶρος, ov, = ἀφαρῆς, Hesyech.

ἀφ-αρπάζω, fut. Ep. ἄζω, Att. ἄσομαι: Pass., pf. -ἤρπασμαι Xen. Cyn. 9, 18; aor. I -ἤρπασθην Hell. 5. 4, 17; in late Inscr., -ἤρπάγην [ᾶ]. To tear off or from, Ἐκτωρ δ' ὤρμηθη κόρυθα . . κρατὸς ἀφάρπαζει Il. 13. 189: to snatch away, steal from, τί τίνος Ar. Eq. 1062: c. acc. only, to snatch eagerly, Soph. Tr. 548, Eur. Ion. 1178; ἀφ. τὸν στέφανον Dem. 535. 15:—Pass., Lys. 154. 36; φωτὸς ἀφαρπαθείς, of one dead, Epigr. Gr. 577. 3.

ἀφάρτερος, α, ov, Comp. Adj. (from ἀφαρ), more fleet, τῶν δ' ἵπποι μὲν ἔασιν ἀφάρτεροι Il. 23. 311; cf. Dionys. ap. Steph. B. v. Κάσπειροι.

ἀφάρωτος, ov, (φᾶρᾶω) unploughed, untilled, Call. Fr. 421.

ἀφᾶσία, ἢ, (ἀφατος) speechlessness, caused by fear or perplexity; ἔκπλη-

ἐν ἡμῖν ἀφασίαν τε προστίθης Eur. Hel. 549; ἀφασία μ' ἔχει Id. I. A. 837, cf. Ar. Thesm. 904; ἀφ. ἡμᾶς λαμβάνει τί ποτε χρῆ λέγειν Plat. Legg. 636 E; εἰς ἀφ. τινὰ ἐμβάλλειν Id. Phil. 21 D; ἀφασία πράγματος inability to say anything about it, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 211;—cf. ἀμφασία.
 ἀφάσσω, Ion. Verb. = ἀφᾶω, *to feel*, Hipp. 565. 30, etc.; ἀφασσον αὐτοῦ τὰ ὄτα Hdt. 3. 69; so Ar. Rh. 2. 710, Call., etc.;—Med., Ar. Rh. 4. 181;—the 2 sing. aor. ἀφασσῆση in Hipp. 566. 45 seems to be f. l. for ἀφάσση.
 ἀ-φᾶτος, *on, not uttered or named, nameless*, Hes. Op. 3. 2. unutterable, ineffable (cf. ἀναύδητος), Eur. Ion 784; ἀφ. μέλεα monstrous, Pind. N. 1. 70; ἀφ. χρήματα untold sums, Hdt. 7. 190; ἀφ. νέφος, κτύπος Soph. O. T. 1314, O. C. 1464; ὀρνιθαρῶν ἀφατον (sic l.) πλήθος Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 62; πῶλων ἀφατον τάχος Epigr. Gr. 618. 4; ἀφατον ὡς . . . there's no saying how . . . i. e. marvellously, immensely, Ar. Av. 427, Lys. 198. Adv. —ως, Diosc. I. 12.
 ἀφαναίνω, = ἀφᾶνω, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 9;—Pass., δίψη ἀφαναθήσομαι Ar. Eccl. 146, cf. Arist. Probl. 10. 46.
 ἀφαιρός, ἄ, ὄν, feeble, powerless, ἡῦτε παιδὸς ἀφαιροῦ Il. 7. 235; but Hom., as well as other Poets, uses it almost exclusively in Comp. and Sup., σέο πολλὸν ἀφαιρότερος Ib. 457; ἵνα μὴ οἱ ἀφαιρότερον βέλος εἴη 12. 458; οὐ μὴν ἀφαιρότατος βάλ' Ἀχαιῶν 15. 11, cf. Od. 20. 11, Hes. Op. 584, Pind., etc.; βείθρων ἀφαιροτέρην, of a bridge, *too weak* to resist the stream, Epigr. Gr. 1078. 6; so in Prose, Xen. Eq. 12, 8; but the Posit. occurs in Tim. Locr. 102 C, Arist. Eth. N. I. 11, 5. Adv. —ρῶς, Anth. P. 6. 267. (Prob. = φαῦρος, i. e. φαῦλος, φλαῦρος, with a euphon.; cf. ἀμαυρός.)
 ἀφαιρότης, ητος, ἡ, feebleness, Anaxag. Fr. 25.
 ἀφαιρόω, *to make weak*, Erotian. p. 56 (but with v. l. ἀμαυροῦται), Nicet. Ann. 335 C.
 ἀφᾶνω, (αῦω, Att. αῦω) *to dry up, parch, τὸς στάχους* Ar. Eq. 394. Cf. ἀφείω.
 ἀφᾶω, (ἀφή) Ep. Verb. *to handle, θύρηκα καὶ ἀγκύλα τὸς ἀφῶντα rubbing and polishing them*, Il. 6. 322; ὠτειλάς ἀφῶσιν Orp. H. 5. 329; ἀφῶν θησαυρόν Anth. P. 11. 366.—Cf. ἀμφ-, ἐπ-αφᾶω, ἀφάσσω.
 ἀφῆγγεια, ἡ, want of light, Max. Tyr. 40. 4.
 ἀ-φῆγγής, ἐς, without light, φῶς ἀφ. a light that is no light, (i. e. to the blind), Soph. O. C. 1549; Eur. calls the moon νυκτὸς ἀφῆγγές βλέφαρον, as opp. to the sun, Phoen. 543; Ἄϊδα . . τὸν ἀφῆγγέα χῶρον Epigr. Gr. 372. 13. 2. not visible to the eye, or, simply, obscure, faint, ὀδμά Aesch. Pr. 115. 3. metaph., εἴ τι . . τυγχάνεις ἀφῆγγές φέρειν something ill-starred, unlucky, Soph. O. C. 1481.
 ἀφεδράζω, fut. ἄσω, *to remove*, Byz.
 ἀφεδρεύω, *to sit apart*, Hesych.;—ἀφεδρεία, ἡ, seclusion, caused by menstruation, Damasc. ap. Suid.
 ἀφεδριατεύοντες, αἱ, a Boeotian magistracy, Inscr. Orchom. in C. I. 1593.
 ἀφῆδρος, ἡ, menses muliebres, LXX (Lev. 15. 19, al.), Diosc. 2. 85.
 ἀφῆδρῶν, ὄνας, ὄ, (ἔδρα) a privy, Lat. cloaca, N. T., A. B. 469.
 Ἄφείδας, αντος, ὄ, prop. n., the Unsparing, Od. 24. 304.
 ἀφειδέω, fut. ἡσῶ, *to be unsparing or lavish of, ψυχῆς* Soph. El. 980; τοῦ βίου Thuc. 2. 43; ἐαυτοῦ Ib. 51; τῶν σωματίων Lys. 193. 5;—absol., ἀφειδήσαντες [κινδύνου, πόνου, or the like] ungrudgingly, Hipp. Art. 802; recklessly, Eur. I. T. 1354. II. in Soph. Ant. 414, εἴ τις τοῦδ' ἀφειδήσοι πόνου should be careless of it, i. e. neglect, avoid this labour, so that ἀφειδεῖν comes to much the same as φείδεσθαι, v. Herm. ad I., cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 98, 869; Dind. has now received Bonitz' conj. ἀκηδήσοι.
 ἀφειδής, ἐς, (φείδαμαι) unsparing or lavish of, τινός Aesch. Ag. 195; ἀφ. δέματος lightly regarding it, Ar. Rh. 4. 1252; ἀφ. πρὸς τι Call. Epigr. 47. 2. of things, ἀφ. ὃ κατάπλους καθεστήκει the landing was made without regard to cost or risk, Thuc. 4. 26; not spared, lavishly bestowed, Call. Cer. 128, Anth. P. 11. 59; ἀφειδέες ἀγῶνες Epigr. Gr. 1064. 12. II. Adv. —δῶς, Ion. —δέως (Alcae. 34, Hdt.), Ep. —δείως (Ar. Rh. 3. 897);—freely, lavishly, Alcae. l. c.; διδόναι Hdt. 1. 163, Dem. 255. 7; ἀφ. ἀπιέναι τὰ τοξεύματα Hdt. 9. 61;—also sparing no pains, with all zeal, Dem. 152. fin. 2. unsparingly, without mercy, κατακόψαι Hdt. 1. 207; φονεύειν Id. 9. 39; ἀφειδέστερον κολάζειν, ἀφειδέστατα τιμωρεῖν Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 47, An. 1. 9, 13; ἀφ. ἔχειν ἐαυτῶν Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 31, cf. Paus. 4. 4, 8.
 ἀφειδία, ἡ, profuseness, extravagance, Def. Plat. 412 C, Plut. 2. 762 D. 2. unsparing treatment, σώματος Ep. Col. 2. 23.
 ἀφείργνωμι, = ἀπείργω (q. v.), Ael. N. A. 12. 21.
 ἀφ-εκάς [ἄς], Adv. far away, Nic. Th. 674.
 ἀφεκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀπέχουμι one must abstain from, τινός Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 34, etc.;—so in pl. —τέα, Ar. Lys. 124. Cf. ἀπασχετέον.
 ἀφεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπέχουμι) abstemious, Arr. Epict. 2. 22, 20.
 ἀφέλεια, ἡ, simplicity, naïveté, Antiph. Μυστ. 1. 8, cf. Walz Rhett. 3. 306: περὶ τὴν διαίταν Polyb. 6. 48, 3; of style, Ath. 693 F, cf. Eust. 1279. 44.
 ἀφελής, ἐς, (φελλεύς) without a stone, even, smooth, διὰ τῶν ἀφελῶν πεδίων Ar. Eq. 527; cited from Soph. (Fr. 648) in A. B. 83. II. of persons, simple, plain, blunt, Dem. 1489. 10, Luc. D. Deor. 4. 3; ἀφ. ψυχῆ simple, in good sense, Epigr. Gr. 727. 5, cf. 14;—Adv. ἀφελῶς, simply, roughly, Theogn. 1211, Polyb. 39. 1, 4, Plut. Pomp. 40, etc. 2. of language, simple, not intricate or involved, opp. to ἐν κώλοις, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 5; naïve, artless, unaffected, Plut. Lyc. 21.
 ἀφελκῶω, *to open a wound or incision afresh*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 5; Pass. *to be ulcerated*, Hipp. 1136 B, Arist. Probl. 9. 1, 2.
 ἀφέλκωσις, εως, ἡ, a dragging away, Gloss.
 ἀφέλκυστέον, verb. Adj. one must draw off, Antyll. in Matth. Med. 148.
 ἀφέλκω, Ion. ἀπέλκω: fut. ἀφέλξω, Eur. Hec. 144; but aor. ἀφέλκωσα, v. infr. *Τα drag away* suppliants, ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ Hdt. 3. 45, cf. Soph. O. C. 844, Eur. Heracl. 113; ἀφ. τέκνον ἀπὸ μαστῶν Id. Hec. 144; τινὰ ἀπὸ τῶν τέκνων Lys. 129. 13; of policemen arresting culprits, Plat.

Prot. 319 C; ἀφ. τὰς τριήρεις *to drag or tow ships away*, Thuc. 2. 93, cf. 7. 53, 74;—*to draw aside*, ἐπὶ τι Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 6; τὸ δέρμα ἀφ. *to draw it off*, Hipp. 787 H. II. *to draw off liquor, κάδων πώματα* Archil. 4; θρόμβους οὐδ' ἀφείλκωσας φόνου Aesch. Eum. 184. 2. Méd., τοῦ δόρατος ἀφελκῶσμαι τοῦλυτρον *let me draw off the sheath from . .*, Ar. Ach. 1120.
 ἀφέλκωσις, εως, ἡ, the formation of a sore, Theophr. C. P. 5. 5, 3.
 ἀφελληνίζω, *to hellenize*, i. e. civilise thoroughly, τὴν βάρβαρον Philo 2. 567;—Pass. aor. —ηλλήνισθη Dio Chr. 2. 114.
 ἀφελδότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἀφέλεια, Act. Ar. 2. 46, and Eccl.
 ἀφελπίζω, = ἀπελπ-, Gloss.
 ἀφεμα, τό, that which is let go; remission, LXX (1 Macc. 10. 28, al.)
 ἀ-φενάκιστος, ὄν, free from cajolery, straightforward, Philo 1. 564.
 ἄφενος (and in Pind. ἄφνος), τό, revenue, riches, wealth, abundance, ἀφενος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφύξειν Il. 1. 171, cf. 23. 298, Theogn. 30; of the wealth of the gods, Hes. Th. 112; some Poets have a masc. acc. ἄφενον, as Hes. Op. 24, Call. Jov. 96, Anth. P. 9. 234. (The orig. form was prob. ἄφνος (whence ἀφνεός), ε being inserted by the Ep. Poets; cf. Skt. ar-nas (income, property); Lat. op-es, op-ulentus, copia, i. e. co-op-ia.)
 ἀφεξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπέχομαι) abstinence, τινος from a thing, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2.
 ἀφέργω, *to keep off, withhold*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 83.
 ἀφερεπονία, ἡ, incapacity for bearing labour, effeminacy, Eust. 222. 28.
 ἀ-φερέπονος, ὄν, incapable of labour, weak, effeminate, Eccl. Adv. —νος, Eccl.
 ἀφερκτος, ὄν, (ἀπείργω) shut out from (cf. μυχός 2), Aesch. Cho. 446.
 ἀφερμηνεύω, *to interpret, explain, expound*, τὸ λεχθὲν παρ' αὐτῶν ἀφ. Plat. Soph. 246 E; absol., ὡς οὐ κατ' Αἴγυπτον ἐρμ. Id. Legg. 660 B.
 ἀ-φερνος, ὄν, dowerless, Hesych.
 ἀφερπετόμαι, Pass. *to become a reptile*, Stob. Eccl. 1. 1098.
 ἀφερπυλλόσομαι, Pass. *to become ερπυλλος*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 7, 2.
 ἀφέρπω, *to creep off, steal away*, Soph. Tr. 813, O. C. 490; generally, *to go away, retire*, Id. Aj. 1162.
 ἀ-φερτος, ὄν, insufferable, intolerable, Aesch. Ag. 386, 395, 564, 1103, 1600, Eum. 146.
 ἀφέσιμος ἡμέρα, a holiday, Arist. Fr. 395, Aristid. I. 344.
 Ἄφείσιος, ὄ, the Releaser, epith. of Zeus, Arr. Bithyn. in E. M. 176. 32., Paus. 1. 44, 13.
 ἀφῆσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀφήμι) a letting go, dismissal, περὶ τῆς τῶν πλοίων ἀφέσεως Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 3; of a slave or captive, Plat. Polit. 273 C; ἀφ. τῆς στρατείας exemption from service, Plut. Ages. 24. 2. c. gen. ἀφ. φόνου πατρί a quittance from murder, Plat. Legg. 869 D: a quittance or discharge from the obligations of a bond, Dem. 893. 13., 1114. 8; opp. to ἀπόδοσις χρημάτων Isocr. 364 D. 3. relaxation, exhaustion, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1085. 4. a dismissal, divorce, Plut. Pomp. 44. 5. a letting go (Lat. missio) of horses from the starting-post, ἵππων ἀφ. παιεῖν Diod. 4. 73; and so the starting-post itself, ἰσώσας τάφεσει (so Musgr. for τῆ φύσει) τὰ τέρματα, having made the winning-post one with the starting-post, i. e. having completed the δίαυλος and come back to the starting-post, Soph. El. 686, cf. Aristid. T. 339, Paus. 5. 15, 4., 6. 20, 7, and v. ἀφετήριος 2;—metaph. the first start, beginning of anything, Manetho 3. 405, etc. 6. a sending forth, discharge, emission, τοῦ ὕδατος Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 26; τοῦ θοροῦ, τοῦ αἵου Id. G. A. 2. 5, 10; τοῦ κνήματος Id. H. A. 8. 30, 7; the drapping of a foal, Ib. 6. 22, 8. 7. = ἀφεσμός Ib. 9. 40, 25.
 ἀφεσμός, ὄ, a young swarm of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 42, 3.
 ἀφεσταίη, 3 sing. opt. pf. syncop. of ἀφίστημι.
 ἀφεστήξω, old Att. intr. fut. formed from ἀφίστηκα, I shall be absent, away from, τινός Plat. Rep. 587 B, Xen. An. 2. 4, 5.—On the form, cf. τεθνήξω and v. Butt. Irreg. Verbs s. v. ἴστημι.
 ἀφεστήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, at Cnidos, the officer who took the votes, Cnid. Inscr. in Newton p. 763, Plut. 2. 292 A; cf. ἀποστατήρ.
 ἀφέστιος, ὄν, far from hearth and home, dub. l. in LXX.
 ἀφῆταιρος, ὄν, friendless, Theopomp. Hist. 332, ap. Poll. 3. 58.
 ἀφετέον, verb. Adj. one must dismiss, τὴν σκέψιν, τὸ νῦν λεχθὲν, etc.; Plat. Rep. 376 D, Phaedr. 260 A, al. 2. ἀφετέος, ἑα, ἔον, *to be let go*, Id. Euthyphro 15 D.
 ἀφετήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, = ἀφῆτης, Iambl. Protrept. p. 160.
 ἀφετήριος, α, ὄν, (ἀφήμι) far letting go, sending away, throwing, e. g. ἀφ. ὄργανα engines for throwing stones, etc., Joseph. B. J. 3. 5, 2, cf. 5. 6, 3. 2. ἀφετήρια (sub. γραμμή), ἡ, the starting-place of a race, C. I. 2758. III. D. 7, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1156, cf. Synes. 161 C;—hence, ἀφ. Διδόσκουροι, whose statues adorned the race-course, Paus. 3. 14, 7, cf. Anth. P. 9. 319;—metaph., ἀφετήριον πρὸς μάθησιν Sext. Emp. M. 1. 41. 3. τὸ ἀφετήριον (sc. πλοίων), the outlet of a seaport, Strabo 494; cf. ἀφετός II.
 ἀφῆτης, ου, ὄ, (ἀφήμι) one who lets off a military engine, Polyb. 4. 56, 3. 2. astrolog. term for certain heavenly bodies, Ptol. II. pass. a freed-slave among the Spartans, Myron ap. Athl. 271 F.
 ἀφετικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to let go, remit, c. gen., ἀμαρτημάτων Clem. Al. 464.
 ἀφετο-θυρ-ἀνοίκτης, ου, ὄ, in Byz., one who opened the barriers to start the racing chariots.
 ἀφρετος, ὄν, (ἀφήμι) let loose at large, ranging at will, ranging at large, esp. of sacred flocks that were free from work, ἀφ. ἀλαῶθαι γῆς ἐπ' ἐσχάτοις ὄροις Aesch. Pr. 666; ἀφῆτων ὄντων ταύρων ἐν τῷ . . ἱερῷ Plat. Criti. 119 D; νέμονται ὡσπερ ἀφῆτοι Id. Prot. 320 A, cf. Rep. 498 C, Isocr. 108 A, Call. Del. 36. II. metaph. of persons, dedicated to some god, free from worldly business, Eur. Ion 822, Plut. 2.

768 A. 2. of things, ἄφ. ἡμέραι *holidays*, Poll. 1. 36; *νομῆ ἀφ. free range*, Plut. Lys. 20. 3. τὸ ἄφρον, *licentiousness*, Cyrill. 315 E; τὸ ἄφ. τῆς κόμης Luc. Dom. 7:—Adv., —ως ὀρμᾶν, *freely*, Philo 1. 135. 4. of style, *rambling, prolix*, Luc. Tox. 56. III. Ἀφέται, or rather Ἀφεταί, n. pr., the place whence the Argonauts *loosed their ship*, Hdt. 7. 193. (On the accent v. Lob. Paral. 475 sq., Dind. de dial. Hdt. p. vi.)

ἄ-φευκτος, v. ἄφυκτος fin.

ἄφευω, aor. I ἀφευσα (without augm.) Simon. 1. citand., Ar. Thesm. 590; but part. pf. pass. ἠφευμένος Aesch. Fr. 321: aor. part. ἀφευθείς Suid.:—*to singe off*, ἀφευών τὴν . . τρίχα Ar. Eccl. 13: absol. *to singe clear of hair*, joined with ἀποξύρειν, τίλλειν, Ar. Thesm. 216, 236, 590:—Pass., καλῶς ἠφευμένος ὁ χόλπος well *singed*, Aesch. 1. c. 2. *to toast, roast*, κρέα Simon. Iamb. 22; φασήλους Ar. Pax 1144. ἀφέψαλος, *ov, without a spark of fire*, Hesych. ἀφέψημα, τό, a *desecration*, Diosc. 2. 129, Galen. 13. 9. ἀφέψις, εως, ἡ, = ἀφεψίς, Eust. Opusc. 311 S2. ἀφεψιάσμαι, Dep. *to retire from intercourse or converse*, ἀφεψιασάμην (sic legend. in A. B. 470) = ἀφωμίλησα, Soph. (Fr. 142) ap. Hesych.: Soph. also has ἐψία, Fr. 4. ἀφεψίς, εως, ἡ, a *boiling off or down*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 5. ἀφέψω, fut. ἀφεψήσω: Ion. ἀπέψω, etc.:—*to purify or refine by boiling off the refuse, to boil down*, καρπὸν Hdt. 2. 94:—esp. *to boil free of dirt and dross, to refine, purify*, χρυσίον καθαρῶτατον ἀπεψήσας Id. 4. 166; τὸν Δῆμον ἀπεψήσας . . καλὸν ἐξ αἰσχροῦ πεποιήκα Ar. Eq. 1321, cf. 1336:—Pass., ὕδωρ ἀπεψημένον Hdt. 1. 188, Hipp. Aër. 285. 2. *to boil off*, τοῦ ὕδατος μέρος τι Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 37:—Pass., ἀφέψεται τὸ ἀλμυρὸν Id. Probl. 23. 18; τοῦ ὀγδόου μύνον ἀφεψηθέντος Polyb. 34. 10, 12, cf. ἀπεψθος. ἀφέωνται, a rare form of ἀφείνται, 3 pl. pf. pass. of ἀφήμι, Ev. Luc. 5. 23; cf. ἀνέωνται from ἀνίημι. ἀφή, ἡ, (ἄπτω) a *lighting, kindling*, περὶ λύχνων ἀφάς about *lamp-lighting time*, Lat. *prima faex*, Hdt. 7. 215. II. (ἄπτομαι) a *touching, touch*, ἐπώνυμον δὲ τῶν Διὸς γέννημ' ἀφῶν τέξεις . . Ἐπαφον (as Wieseler for γεννημάτων) Aesch. Pr. 850: *the sense of touch*, Plat. Rep. 523 E, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 9 sq., de An. 2. 11; ἀκριβεστάτην . . τῶν αἰσθήσεων τὴν ἀφήν Id. H. A. 1. 15, 14; ἡ ἀφή ἐν ταῖς αἰσθήσεσι παρέσπαρται Luc. Salt. 72. 2. *the touch of the harp-strings*, metaphr., ἐμμελοῦς ἀφῆς καὶ κρούσεως Plat. Pericl. 15; οὐχὶ συμφώνως ἀφάς Damox. Συμπρ. 1. 42. 3. a *grasp, grip*, in wrestling, etc., ἀφήν ἐνδιδόναι αὐτοῦ Plut. 2. 86 F: hence, metaphr., τοῖς ἀθληταῖς τῆς λέξεως ἰσχυρὰς τὰς ἀφὰς προσεῖναι δεῖ καὶ ἀφύκτους τὰς λαβὰς Dion. H. de Dem. 18; ἀφὰς ἔχει καὶ τόνους ἰσχυροῦς Id. de Lys. 13; ἀφήν εἶχεν ἄφυκτον, of Cleopatra, Plut. Anton. 27. 4. of *the yellow sand* sprinkled over wrestlers after they were anointed, *to enable them to get a grip of one another*, Arr. Epict. 3. 15, 4, ubi v. Schweigh. 5. *a wound, hurt*, LXX (2 Regg. 7. 14, al.). III. a *junction, a joint* in the body, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 24., 1. 9, 3; v. sub ἐπιχορηγέω. ἀφηβάω, fut. ἦσω, *to be past the spring of life*, Poll. 2. 10 and 18, Liban. 4. 309; τὴν ἀκμήν τῶν παθῶν ἀφηβῶντες Philo 1. 516; ἀφηβηκότες κλάδοι Poll. 1. 236. ἀφηβος, *ov, beyond youth*, dub. in Cyrill. ἀφηγέομαι, Ion. ἀπηγ-, fut. ἦσομαι:—Dep. *to lead the way from a point, and so generally, to lead the way, go first*, Plat. Legg. 760 D, etc.; οἱ ἀπηγούμενοι *the van*, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 37; ἀφ. τῆς ἀποικίας, τῆς ἀγέλης *to be leader of . .*, Arist. Fr. 471, Mirab. 10; τῆς πρεσβείας Strab. 47; τῆς σχολῆς Diog. L. 4. 14. II. *to tell, relate, explain*, Hdt. 1. 24, 86, and often:—the pf. is used in pass. sense by Hdt., ἀπήγηται μοί τι 5. 62: τὸ ἀπηγημένον *what has been told*, 1. 207, cf. 9. 26.—A prose word, also found in Pseudo-Eur. Supp. 186 in signif. II. ἀφήγημα, Ion. ἀπηγ-, τό, a *tale, narrative*, Hdt. 2. 3. II. a *guiding, leading*, Joseph. Macc. 14. ἀφηγηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *like a tale*, Dion. H. de Rhet. 1. 8. Adv. —κῶς, Procl. ἀφηγήμων, *ov, ὁ, = ἀφηγητής* Hesych.; prob. should be ἀφηγεμῶν. ἀφήγησις, Ion. ἀπηγ-, εως, ἡ, a *telling, narrating*, ἀξίον ἀπηγήσιος *worth telling*, Hdt. 2. 70; οὐκ ἀξίως ἀπ. in a way not fit *to be told*, Id. 3. 125. ἀφηγητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Anth. P. 14. 114; and in Hesych., ἀφηγητής, οὐ, ὁ, a *guide*. ἀφηδύνω, fut. ὕνω, like ἡδύνω, *to sweeten*, Luc. Amor. 3, Plut. Dio 17. ἀφήκω, *to arrive at, all πάντα δεῖ ἀφήκειν* Plat. Rep. 530 E; εἰς τι Hipp. 900 H. ἀφηλικία, ἡ, in Basil. used of *childhood, nonage*, cf. Phryn. Com. Incert. 8. 30:—so ἀφηλικιότης, ἦτος, ἡ, Eust. 1282. 24:—and —λικίωσις, ἡ, Byz. ἀφήλιξ, Ion. ἀπήλιξ, *ikos, ὁ, ἡ, beyond youth, elderly, ἀνὴρ ἀπηλικέστερος* Hdt. 3. 14; ἀφηλικεστέρων Pherecr. Incert. 65; acc. to Phryn. in A. B. 3, its usage was confined to the Comp.; but the Posit. also occurs in h. Hom. Cer. 140, Cratin. Incert. 95, Phryn. Com. Incert. 8 (who used it of *young persons*); v. Lob. Phryn. 84. ἀφηλιώτης, *ov, ὁ*, the analogous (but not used in Att.) form of ἀπηλιώτης (q. v.), C. I. 6180, and in old Edd. of Arr. An. 5. 6, 4, al.; so the Adj. ἀφηλιωτικός in Ptolem. Geogr. 1. 11. ἀφηλώω, as opp. to προσηλώω, *to detach*, Lat. *refigo*, Porphyg. Abst. 1. 57. Hence Subst., ἀφήλωσις, ἡ, Gloss. ἀφήμαι, Pass. *to sit apart*: part. ἀφήμενος, II. 15. 106. ἀφημερεύω, *to be absent for a day*, ἀφ., ἀποκατεῖν Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 10. ἀ-φημος, *ov*, and ἀφήμων, *ov*, (φήμη) *unknown*, Hesych. ἀφηνιάζω, fut. ἄσω, (ἡνία) *to get rid of the bridle, to run away*, Luc. D. Deor. 25, cf. Philo 1. 85; hence *to turn restive, rebel*, Ildn. 1. 4, 12; ἀφ. τινός *to rebel against*, Luc. Bis Acc. 20; πρὸς τι Synes. 101 A. ἀφηνιασμός, ὁ, *rebellion*, Plut. 2. 371 B; also ἀφηνιάσις, ἡ, Byz.

ἀφηνιαστής, ὁ, *refusing the reins*, ἵππος Philo 1. 114: *rebellious*, Eccl. ἀφηνιώζω, aor. —ἠνώϊξα, (ἦρος), *to canonise as a hero*, C. I. 2467-73, 2480, al. (p. 1087 sq.). ἀφηνιόχάζω, *to settle down, be quiet*, Hipp. 1275. 43, Polyb. 2. 64, 5. ἀφήτωρ, *ov, ὁ*, (ἀφήμι) *the archer*, epith. of Apollo, II. 9. 404:—the Schol. gives another expl. *the prophet* (from a copul., and φημί). ἀφθα, ἡ, (ἄπτω) *an eruption, ulceration in the mouth, thrush*, mostly in pl. ἀφθαι, Hipp. Aph. 1248. ἀφθαρσία, ἡ, *incorruption, immortality*, LXX (Sap. 2. 23), Plut. 2. 881 B, etc. ἀφθαρτίζω, *to make incorruptible or immortal*, Greg. Naz. ἀ-φθαρτος, *ov, uncorrupted, undecaying*, Matt. Vett. 67 D. II. *incorruptible*, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 22, 3, An. Post. 1. 24, 5, al. 2. *immortal*, Dion. H. 8. 62, etc.: of poems, Epigr. Gr. 226. 5; so Adv., ἀφθάρτως τιμᾶν Ib. 919. 10. ἀφθάω, *to suffer from ἀφθαι*, Hipp. 581. 31., 583. 10., 584. 43, etc. ἀφθγγής, *es, speechless*, A. B. 473. ἀφθγγέτω, fut. ἦσω, *to be speechless*, Poll. 5. 146. ἀφθγγεῖν, Adv. of sq., *without speech*, Poll. 5. 147. ἀ-φθγγετος, *ov, = ἀφθογγος, voiceless, μὴνυτήρ* Aesch. Eum. 245; στόμα Anth. P. 9. 162. 2. of places, etc., *where none may speak*, τῶδ' ἐν ἀφθέγκτῳ νάπει Soph. O. C. 155; ὄργια Christod. Ecphr. 301. II. pass. *unspeakable*, Bacchyl. 10, Plat. Soph. 238 C. Adv. —τως, Iambli. Myst. p. 153. ἀφθιτό-μητις, *ios, ὁ, ἡ, of eternal counsel*, Greg. Naz. ἀφθίτος, *ov*, later also *η, ov*, Anth. P. app. 323; (φθίνω):—*not liable to perish, undecaying, imperishable*, freq. in Hom. (mostly in II.), and Trag.: 1. of things, σκήπτρον πατρώιον, ἀφθιτον αἰεὶ II. 2. 46; χρυσὴ ἰτὺς ἀφθ. 5. 724; καλὸν θρόνον, ἀφθ. αἰεὶ 14. 238; Ἡφαίστου δόμος 18. 370, etc.; also ἀφθ. ἄμπελοι Od. 9. 133; πῦρ Aesch. Cho. 1037; γῆ Soph. Ant. 339. 2. of persons, *immortal*, of the gods, h. Hom. Merc. 326, cf. Hes. Th. 389, 397; of Tantalus, Pind. O. 1. 101; ἀφθ. ὑμνοπόλος, of Anacreon, Simon. 116; ἀφθίτους θεῖναι βροτούς Aesch. Eum. 724; γέννας ἀφθίτου λαχόντες Soph. Fr. 267. 3. of men's thoughts, etc., Zeus ἀφθιτα μήδεα εἰδώς, II. 24. 88, Hes. Th. 545; κλέος ἀφθ. II. 9. 413; ἀφθ. ὅπισ' unceasing care, Pind. P. 8. 101; ἀφθιτοι γνῶμαι *unchanging, unchangeable*, Soph. Fr. 368; ἀφθιτα μηδομένοισι Ar. Av. 659.—Poët. word, used in late Prose, as Plut. 2. 723 E. Adv. ἀφθίτως Or. Sib. 5. 503 [where *ι* is long]. ἀ-φθογγος, *ov, voiceless, speechless*, h. Hom. Cer. 198, Hdt. 1. 116, Aesch. Pers. 206, etc.; ἀφθογγος εἶναι *to remain silent*, Id. Eum. 448; ἀφθ. ἄγγελος of a beacon-fire, Theogn. 549; ἀφθύγγω φθεγγομένα στόματι, of an epitaph, Epigr. Gr. 234. 4. 2. ἀφθογγα (sc. γράμματα), Plat. Theact. 203 B, Crat. 424 C (v. sub ἄφωτος). II. pass., like ἀφατος, *not to be spoken of*, γάμοι Soph. Fr. 548. ἀ-φθόνητος, *ov, unenvied*, Pind. O. 10 (11). 7, Aesch. Ag. 939: *ungrudged*, αἶνος Pind. O. 10. 7. II. act. *bearing no grudge against*, τιμῆ Ib. 13. 35:—Adv. —τως Eust. 823. 8. ἀφθονία, ἡ, *freedom from envy or grudging, liberality*, πᾶσαν προθυμίαν καὶ ἀφθονίαν εἶχομεν ἀλλήλους διδάσκειν Plat. Prot. 327 B, cf. Clem. Al. 474; ἀφθονία ἦν καταπίνειν Teleclid. Ἄμφ. 1. 10. II. of things, *plenty, abundance*, Pind. N. 3. 14, Plat. Apol. 23 C, 24 E; ἀφθονίας οὐσης ὀργίζεσθαι *abundance of matter for . .*, Lys. 120. 20; τασαύτην ἀφθονίαν . . κατηγοριῶν Dem. 547. 26; εἰς ἀφθονίαν *in abundance*, Xen. An. 7. 1, 33; opp. to ἀφορία, Id. Symp. 4. 55. ἀ-φθονος, *ov, without envy*, and so: I. act. *free from envy*, Pind. O. 6. 10; ἀνδρα τύραννον ἀφθ. εἶδει εἶναι Hdt. 3. 80, Plat. Rep. 500 A:—Adv. —τως, Id. Legg. 731 A. 2. *ungrudging, bounteous*, Lat. *benignus*, of earth, h. Hom. 30. 16; ἀφθόνω μένει, ἀφθόνω χερὶ Aesch. Ag. 305, Eur. Med. 612. II. more commonly (esp. in Prose), *not grudged, bounteously given, plentiful, abundant*, ἀφθ. πάντα παρέσται h. Hom. Ap. 536; καρπὸν πολλόν τε καὶ ἄ. Hes. Op. 118; πλαῦτος Solon 32; χρυσὸς ἀφθ. Hdt. 6. 132, cf. 7. 83; χώρα . . ἀφθ. λίην Id. 2. 6; so in Att., ἀφθ. βίσιος Aesch. Fr. 198; ἀφθ. μένει Id. Ag. 305; ἀφθονος χρήμασιν Eupol. Incert. 13; πολὺς καὶ ἀφθ. or ἀφθ. καὶ πολὺς, Xen. An. 5. 6, 25, Aeschin. 83. 2; λόγους δὲ ἀφθόνους ταιούτους Dem. 559. 11; ἐν ἀφθόνοις βιοτεύειν *to live in plenty*, Xen. An. 3. 2, 25; ἐν ἀφθόνοις τραφήναι Dem. 312. 18. 2. = ἀνεπίφθονος, *unenvied, provoking no envy*, ὄλβος Aesch. Ag. 471. III. irreg. Comp. —έστερος, Pind. O. 2. 171, Aesch. Fr. 68, Plat. Rep. 460 B; Sup. —έστατος, Eupol. 1. c.; but the regular forms —ώτερος, —ώτατος in Xen. An. 7. 6, 28, Cyr. 5. 4, 40, etc. IV. Adv., πάντα δ' ἀφθόνως πάρα Solon 37; ἀφθ. ἔχειν τινός *to have enough of it*, Plat. Gorg. 494 C; ἀφθ. διδύναι Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 19; πολλά με διδάσκεις ἀφθ. Philem. Incert. 62. ἀφθορία, ἡ, *incorruption*, prob. l. for ἀδιαφθορία in Ep. Tit. 2. 7, Greg. Nyss. ἀ-φθορος, *ov, uncorrupt*, of young persons, Artemid. 5. 95, Anth. P. 9. 229. ἀφθώδης, *es, (εἶδος) suffering from ἀφθαι*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1083. ἀφία (?), ἡ, a certain plant, used for food, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 3. ἀ-φιδίτος ἡμέρα, a day when a Spartan was excused *from appearing at the public table (φιδίτιον)*, if engaged in a sacrifice or in hunting, Hesych. 1. 637, cf. Plut. Lyc. 12. ἀφιδρύω, fut. ὠσω, *to sweat off, get rid of a thing by sweating*, Hipp. 1226 C, Arist. Probl. 2. 22, 1:—Pass. *to exude, από τινος* Diosc. 5. 1. ἀφιδρύμα, τό, a *copy of a model*, esp. of a shrine or image, Diod. 15. 49, Cic. Att. 13. 29, 2. ἀφιδρύσις, εως, ἡ, a *setting up a statue made after a model*, Strabo 385, Plut. 2. 1136 A. ἀφιδρύω, fut. ὠσω, *to remove to another settlement, to transport*, πατρίδος θεοί μ' ἀφιδρύσαντο γῆς ἐς βάρβαρ' ἔθνη Eur. Hel. 273. II.

to make statues or temples after a model or plan, Strabo 403; ἀφιδρωθῆναι ἐκ Κρήτης Diod. 4. 79:—also simply for ἰδρῖνω, to set up, Anth. Plan. 4. 260, in later form of aor. —ἴνθη. [ῥ in pres., ῖ in fut., aor. I, pf. pass.] ἀφιδρωσις, εως, ἡ, a sweating off, Arist. Probl. 2. 8.

ἀφιδρωτήριος, α, ον, sudatory, Oribas. Matth. 342. ἀφιερῶ, to purify, hallow, like καθιερῶ, freq. in later Prose, as Diod. 1. 90, Diocl. Caryst. ap. Ath. 110 B, Inscr. Cyren. 15 (Newton), v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 271 A; cf. Lob. Phryn. 192. II. Pass., ταῦτ' ἀφιερῶμεθα I have had these expiatory rites performed, Aesch. Eum. 451; cf. ἀφοσιόομαι.

ἀφιέρωμα, τό, a consecrated thing, votive offering, Eus. P. E. 134 D. ἀφιέρωσις, εως, ἡ, a hallowing, consecrating, Diod. 1. 90, Plut. Popl. 15. ἀφιερωτής, οῦ, ὁ, a consecrator, Dion. Ar.: also Adj. —ωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Id. ἀφίξω, to rise from one's seat, Suid.:—so ἀφίξω, Hesych.

ἀφίημι, irreg. in the pres. and impf.; pres., 2 sing. ἀφίης Plat., etc., 3 ἀφίει Ion. ἀπεί Hdt. 2. 96, 1 pl. ἀφίεμεν Ar. Nub. 1426; imperat. ἀφίει Id. Vesp. 428:—impf., ἀφίην, with double augm. ἡφίην Plat. Euthyd. 293 A; 3 sing. ἀφίει, Ion. ἀπεί Hdt. 4. 157, ἡφίει Thuc. 2. 49, Plat. Lach. 222 B, Dem. 70. 27, ἡφίει Ev. Marc. 11. 16; 2 pl. ἡφίετε (v. l. ἀφ-) Dem. 683. 20; 3 pl. ἀφίεσαν Eur., Thuc., etc., ἡφίεσαν Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 11, Dem. 540. 11, ἡφίον Isae. 60. 19; cf. ἀνίημι:—fut. ἀφίσω Il., etc., Ion. ἀπ- Hdt.:—pf. ἀφείκα Xen. An. 2. 3, 13, Dem.:—aor. I ἀφῆκα, Ion. ἀπ-, Ep. ἀφῆκα, used in indic. only, Hom., etc.:—aor. 2 ἀφῆν, indic. used only in dual and pl., ἀφῆτην, δφείμεν, ἀφῆτε, ἀφῆσαν or ἀφετε, ἀφεσαν; imper. ἀφες, subj. ἀφῶ, opt. ἀφῆην (2 pl. ἀφῆετε for —είητε Thuc. 1. 139), inf. ἀφῆναι, part. ἀφείς:—Med., Od. 23. 240, Att.; impf. ἀφίεμην, 3 sing. ἡφίετο Dem. 35. 47; fut. ἀφῆσομαι Eur.: aor. 2 ἀφείμην Xen. Hier. 7. 11; imper. ἀφού, ἀφεσθε Soph., Ar.; inf. —εσθαι Isocr., part. —έμενος Ar.:—Pass., pf. ἀφείμαι Soph. Ant. 1165, Plat. (cf. ἀφῆωνται):—aor. ἀφείθην Eur., ἀφῆθην Batr. 84, Ion. ἀπείθην Hdt.: fut. ἀφῆθσομαι Plat., etc. [I mostly in Ep. (except in augm. tenses): I always in Att. Hom. also has ἀφῆτε, metri grat., Od. 22. 251, cf. 7. 126.] To send forth, discharge, Lat. *emittere*, of missiles, ἔγχος, δίσκον ἀφῆκεν Il. 10. 372., 23. 432; ἀφῆκ' ἀργῆτα κεραυνόν 8. 133; so, ἀπῆκε βέλος Hdt. 9. 18, etc.:—hence in various senses; ἀφ. εαυτὸν ἐπὶ or εἰς τι to throw oneself upon, give oneself up to it, Plat. Rep. 373 D, etc.; ἀφ. γλῶσσαν let loose one's tongue, make utterance, Hdt. 2. 15, Eur. Hipp. 991; also, ἀφ. φθογγήν Ib. 418; ἔπος Soph. O. C. 731; φωνάς Dem. 301. 11; γόους Eur. El. 59 (v. infr. II. 2); ἀράς ἀφῆκας παιδί Id. Hipp. 1324; ἀφ. θυμόν, ὄργην to give vent to . . (v. infr. II. 2), Soph. Ant. 1088, Dem. 611. 3; ἀφ. δάκρυα Aeschin. 75. 23; ἀφ. παντοδαπά χρώματα to change colour in all ways, Plat. Lys. 222 B; often of liquids, ἀφ. τὸ ὑγρόν, τὸν θόλον, σπέρμα, etc., Arist. H. A. I. 1, 13., 4. 1, 11, al.; also, ἀφ. φόν, κήμη Ib. 6. 14, 12, al.; of a spider, ἀφ. ἀράχιον Ib. 5. 27, 2:—Pass. to be sent forth, Il. 4. 77; of troops, to be let go, be launched against the enemy, Hdt. 6. 112. 2. to let fall from one's grasp, Il. 12. 221; opp. to κατέχω, Plut. 2. 508 D; πόντιον ἀφ. τινά Eur. Hec. 797. 3. in Prose, to send forth an expedition, dispatch it, Hdt. 4. 69, etc.; ἀφ. περιστεράς Alex. Eis. 1. 3. 4. to give up or hand over to, τινί τι Hdt. 9. 106, Aesch. Theb. 306, etc., cf. Thuc. 2. 13:—Pass., ἡ Ἀττικὴ ἀπέιτο ἤδη Hdt. 8. 49. II. to send away, Lat. *dimittere*, 1. of persons, κακῶς ἀφίει Il. 1. 25; αὐτὸν δὲ κλαίοντα . . ἀφῆσω 2. 263. b. to let go, loose, set free, ζῶν τινα ἀφ. Il. 20. 464; ἀφ. τινὰ αὐτόνομον Thuc. 1. 139; ἀφ. ἐλεύθερον, ἀζήμιον Plat. Rep. 591 A, etc.; ἀφέντ' εἶν τινα Soph. Aj. 754, cf. Eur. Fr. 466; ἐς οἴκους, ἐκ γῆς Soph. O. T. 320, Eur. I. T. 739:—c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, to set free from a thing, let off from, Hdt. 4. 157: in legal sense to release from or acquit of an engagement, accusation, etc., ἀφ. τινὰ φόνου, συναλλαγμάτων, ἐγκλημάτων, λειτουργιών, etc., Dem. 983. 22., 896. 11, etc.; κινδύνου ἀφιέμενοι Thuc. 4. 106: c. acc. only, to acquit, Antipho 115. 10, etc.: v. infr. 2. c. c. to let go, dissolve, disband, break up, of an army, Hdt. 1. 77, etc.; in Pass., Id. 7. 122:—to dismiss the council and law-courts at Athens, whereas λύνει was used of the assembly, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 173, cf. Vesp. 595, Eccl. 377. d. to put away, divorce, γυναῖκα Hdt. 5. 39; ἀφ. γάμους to break off a marriage, Eur. Andr. 973; also, ἀφ. τὸν υἱόν to disown him, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 14, 4. e. to let go as an offering, consecrate, Xen. Cyn. 5. 14; ἱερὸν . . ἄβατον ἀφῆτο Plat. Criti. 116 C. 2. of things, to get rid of, ἀφῆτην πολυκαρκέα δίψαν Il. 11. 642; of plants, ἀνθος ἀφιεῖσαι shedding their blossom, Od. 7. 126; ἀφίει μένος [ἔγχους] slackened its force, Il. 13. 444 (ubi v. Heyne); ἀφ. ὄργην to put away wrath (v. supr. I. 1), Aesch. Pr. 315; γόους (v. supr. I. 1) Eur. Or. 1022; νόσημα Hipp. Proth. 112; ἀφ. πνεῦμα to give up the ghost, Eur. Hec. 571:—so in Prose, to give up, leave off, μόχθον Hdt. 1. 206; ξυμμαχίαν, σπονδάς Thuc. 5. 78, 115, etc.: so in Med., ἀφ. τὸ προλέγειν Diod. 19. 1. b. ἀφ. πλοῖον ἐς . . to loose ship for a place, Hdt. 5. 42. c. in legal sense (v. supr. I. b), c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, ἀφ. τινὶ αἰτήν to remit him a charge, Hdt. 6. 30; τὰς ἀμαρτάδας 8. 140, 2; τὰς δίκας . . ἡφίεσαν τοῖς ἐπιτρόποις Dem. 540. 11; ἀφ. τινὶ χιλίας δραχμάς Id. 1354. 26; ἀφ. πληγὰς τινὶ to excuse him a flogging, Ar. Nub. 1426; ἀφ. ὄρκον ap. Andoc. 13. 19. III. to leave alone, pass by, not notice, Lat. *omittere*, *praetermittere*, Hdt. 3. 95, etc.: to let pass, neglect, τὰ θεῖα Soph. O. C. 1537; τὸν καιρὸν Dem. 11. 8: to leave, neglect, λέκτρων εἰνάς Aesch. Pers. 544; foll. by a predicate, ἀφύλακτον ἀφ. τὴν ἐωυτῶν to leave unguarded, Hdt. 8. 70; ἀτιμον, ἐρημον ἀφ. τινά Soph. O. C. 1279, Ant. 887; ἀφ. τι ἀόριστον Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 10:—Pass., esp. in imper. pf., ἀφείσθω ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος *missum fiat*, Id. Eth. N. 9. 4, 6, cf. Pol. 3. 15, 2., 4. 2, 4; v. infr. v. 2. 2. c. acc. et inf., ἀφ. τι δημόσιον εἶναι to give up to be public property, Thuc. 2. 13; but, ἀφ. τὸ πλοῖον φέρεσθαι to let the boat be carried away, Hdt. 1. 194. IV. c. acc. pers. et

inf. to let, suffer, permit one to do a thing, Lat. *permittere*, ἀφ. τινὰ ἀποπλέειν Hdt. 3. 25, cf. 6. 62, al., Plat., etc.:—Pass., ἀφείθη σχολάζειν Arist. Metaph. I. 1, 16. V. seemingly intr. (sub. στρατὸν, ναῦς, etc.), to break up, march, sail, etc., Hdt. 9. 193; ἀφ. ἐς τὸ πέλαγος Thuc. 7. 19; cf. signf. II. 2. b. 2. c. inf. to give up doing, ἀφείς σκοπεῖν τὸ δίκαιον Diphil. Incert. 14; ἀφ. ζητεῖν Arist. Metaph. I. 6, 4; ἀφ. περὶ τινος Ib. 1. 4, 12.

B. in Med. to send forth from oneself, freq. in Prose, much like the Act. 2. to loose something of one's own from, δειρῆς δ' οὐπῶ . . ἀφίετο πήχεε λευκῶ she loosed not her arms from off my neck, Od. 23. 240. 3. often in Att. c. gen. only, τέκνων ἀφού let go hold of the children, Soph. O. T. 1521; so, τοῦ κοινοῦ τῆς σωτηρίας ἀφ. Thuc. 2. 60; λόγων Plat. Gorg. 458 C, Aeschin. 25. 22; μὴ ἀφίεσο τοῦ Θεαιτήτου, ἀλλ' ἐρώτα Plat. Theaet. 146 B, etc.; ἀφείσθαι τοῦ δικαίου τούτου Dem. 966. 6; ἀφόμενος τῆς ἰαμβικῆς ἰδέας Arist. Poët. 5, 6. Cf. μεθίημι III. ἀφικάνω [ᾶ], Ep. word for sq., only in pres. and impf. to arrive at, to have come to, Hom.; mostly c. acc.; also πρὸς τείχος . . ἀφικάνει Id. 6. 388.

ἀφικνέομαι, Ion. ἀπ-, Hdt., Att.: impf. ἀφικνεῖτο Thuc. 3. 33; fut. ἀφίξομαι Il. 18. 270, Att., Ion. 2 sing. ἀπίξαι Hdt. 2. 29; pf. ἀφίγμαι Od. 6. 297, Att. ἀφίξαι Aesch. Pr. 303, Soph., ἀφίξται Soph. O. C. 794; Ion. 3 pl. πλqpf. ἀπικάτο Hdt. 8. 6; aor. ἀφικόμην Il. 18. 395, Att., Ion. 3 pl. ἀπικέατο Hdt. 1. 169 (whence in Byz. a strange form of pres. ἀφίκομαι), inf. ἀφικέσθαι: an aor. I, ἀφίξάμενος, in Epigr. Gr. 981. 9: Dep. To arrive at, come to, reach:—Construction; in Hom., Pind., and Att. Poets mostly c. acc. loci, as Il. 13. 645, Pind. P. 5. 37, etc.; ὄνδε δόμονδε Hes. Sc. 38; often also, ἀφ. ἐς . . , Il. 24. 431, Od. 4. 255, etc.; more rarely ἐπὶ . . , Il. 10. 281., 22. 208; still more rarely κατά . . , πρὸς . . , 13. 329, Od. 6. 297; absol. to arrive, ὀπποῖης ἐπὶ νηὸς ἀφίκεο; on board of what ship . . ? I. 171; ὅταν ἀφ. ὠρη Theogn. 723; and with the place or person whence, παρὰ τίνος ἀφ. Soph. O. T. 935, etc.:—Hom. also puts the person reached in acc., μνηστήρας ἀφ. came up to them, Od. 1. 332, cf. 11. 122, etc.; μ' ἄλγος ἀφίκετο came to me, Il. 18. 395; so, τοῦτον νῦν ἀφίκεσθε come up now to this throw (of the quoit), Od. 8. 202:—in Prose the Prep. εἰς or ἐπὶ (or, with persons, πρὸς, παρά, ὡς . .) is seldom omitted; also, ἀφ. πρὸς τέλος γόων Soph. O. C. 1621; ἐπὶ τίνος at a place, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 2, etc.; ἄχρι τοῦ μὴ πεινῆν ἀφ. Id. Symp. 4. 37; θανάτου τοῦτ' ἐγγυτάτω τοῦπος ἀφίκεται Soph. Ant. 934:—Phrases: 1. ἀφ. ἐπὶ or εἰς πάντα to try every means, Soph. O. T. 265, Eur. Hipp. 284; ἀπ. ἐς πᾶσαν βόσσανον Hdt. 8. 110; ἐς διάπειράν τινος ἀφ. Id. 1. 28, 77. 2. to come into a certain condition, ἀπ. ἐς πᾶν κακόν or κακοῦ, ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον κακοῦ Valck. Hdt. 7. 118; ἐς ἀπορίην Id. 1. 79; ἐς τοσοῦτον τύχης, ἐς τοῦτο δυστυχίας to come into such a . . , Ib. 124, Thuc. 7. 86; ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφ. νικηθῆναι to come within little of being conquered, Id. 4. 129; εἰς τὸ ἴσον ἀφ. τινὶ to attain equality with . . , Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 5; ellipt., εἰς ἀνδρ' ἀφίκου reachedst man's estate, Eur. Ion 322. 3. of intercourse with others, ἀπ. τινὶ ἐς λόγους to hold converse with one, Hdt. 2. 28; so, ἐς ἔριν, ἐς ἔχθεα ἀφ. τινὶ Id. 3. 82, Eur. I. A. 319; διὰ μάχης, δι' ἔχθρας ἀπ. τινὶ to come to battle, or into enmity with one (cf. διά A. IV), Hdt. 1. 169, Eur. Hipp. 1161; διὰ λόγων τινὶ Id. Med. 872; whence perhaps comes the rarer phrase, ἀφ. τινὶ to come at his call, to come to him, Pind. O. 9. 101, Hdt. 5. 24, Thuc. 4. 85. 4. ἐς τόξευμα ἀφ. to come within shot, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23, etc. 5. of things, ἐς δὲν ἀπ. (but v. δπάγω I. 1), Hdt. 2. 28., 7. 64; ὁ λόγος εἰς ταῦτ' ἀφ. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 2, cf. 9. 5, 3, al. II. it is often interpr. to return, as in Od. 10. 420, Pind. P. 8. 75, Eur. El. 6, Plat. Charm. 153 A:—but this sense is merely implied in the context, and never lies in the word.

ἀφίκτηρ, ορος, ὁ, = ἰκέτης, Aesch. Supp. 241. 2. Ζεὺς ἀφίκτηρ = ἰκέσιος, Ib. 1. Only poet. ἀ-φίλάγαθος, ον, not loving the good, 2 Ep. Tim. 3. 3. ἀ-φίλάδελφος, ον, without brotherly love, Basil. ἀ-φίλάλληλος, ον, without mutual love, Cyrill. ἀ-φιλάνθρωπος, ον, not loving men, Plut. 2. 135 C:—also ἀφιλανθρώπευτος, ον, Eccl. ἀφίλαργυρία, ἡ, freedom from avarice, Hipp. 23. 35:—the Verb —γυρέω in Cyrill. ἀ-φιλάργυρος, ον, not loving money, 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 3, Hebr. 13. 5. ἀφ-ιλάρνω, = ἰλαρῶν, to cheer up, Diog. L. 7. 86, in Pass. ἀ-φίλαρχος, ον, without love of rule, Eccl. ἀφ-ιλάσκομαι, fut. ἄσομαι, Dep. to appease, θυμόν Plat. Legg. 873 A. ἀ-φίλαυτος, ον, not shewing self-love, Plut. 2. 542 B. Adv. —τως, Clem. Al. 914. ἀ-φιλένδεκτος, ον, not fond of display, Eust. Opusc. 191. 10. ἀ-φιλεργῆς, ἐς, not fond of work; ἀφιλεργέω, to dislike work; ἀφιλεργία, ἡ, dislike of work:—all in Cyrill. ἀ-φιλέταιρος, ον, disliking friends or companions, Basil. ἀ-φιλέθρως, Adv. with no disposition towards enmity, Tzetz. ἀ-φιλῆδονος, ον, not liking sensuality, M. Anton. 5. 5. ἀ-φιλῆκοος, ον, unwilling to listen, Julian. 358 D, in Comp. —κοέστερος. ἀ-φίλητος [I], ον, unloved, Soph. O. C. 1702. ἀφίλια, ἡ, want of friends, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 3, Rhet. 2. 8, 10. ἀ-φιλίωτος, ον, not to be made a friend of, or reconciled, Hesych. ἀφίλοδοξία, ἡ, freedom from ambition, Cyrill. ἀ-φιλόδοξος, ον, not ambitious, Cic. Att. 2. 17, 2. Adv. —ξως, Clem. Al. 914. ἀ-φιλοδοξία, ἡ, aversion to gifts, both to giving or receiving, Byz. ἀ-φιλοθεάμων, ον, averse to spectacles, or to speculation, Cyrill. ἀ-φιλόθεος, ον, ungodly, ἀφιλοθεία, ἡ, ungodliness, both in Cyrill. ἀ-φιλοκτῆρων, ον, gen. ovos, unmerciful, Cyrill. Adv. —μόνως, Id. ἀφίλοκᾶλία, ἡ, character of the ἀφιλόκαλος, Ath. 3 A.

ἀφιλόκαλος, *ov*, without love for beauty, Plut. 2. 672 E:—also in Eust. 669. 41, ἀφιλοκάλητος, *ov*.

ἀφιλόκομος, *ov*, averse to arrogance, Cyrill.:—hence Verb -κομπέω, and Subst. -κομπία, *ῆ*, Id.

ἀφιλόλογος, *ov*, without love for science or literature, Plut. 2. 673 A.

ἀφιλομαθής, *ἑς*, averse to study, uncultivated, Cyrill.—Subst. -μαθία, *ῆ*, Id.

ἀφιλόμαχος, *ov*, =sq., Cyrill.

ἀφιλόνεκος, *ov*, not fond of strife, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 4. 3., 6. 4. Adv. -κως, Polyb. 22. 3. 1.—In Byz. also ἀφιλονεκτήτος, *ov*.

ἀφιλοξενέω, *to be inhospitable*, Cyrill.—Subst. -ξενία, *ῆ*, Clem. Rom. —Adj. -ξενος, *ov*, Eust. 1733. 20.

ἀφιλοπλουτία, *ῆ*, contempt for wealth, Plut. Comp. Lys. c. Sull. 3.

ἀφιλοπόλεμος, *ov*, not fond of war, peaceable, Cyrill.

ἀφιλόποννος, *ov*, disliking work, Polyb. Excerpt. p. 402 Mai.

ἀφιλοπρωτεία or -ία, *ῆ*, want of ambition, Byz.

ἀφίλος, *ov*, of persons, friendless, Aesch. Cho. 295, Soph. El. 819, Plat. Legg. 730 C; *ἄφ.*, ἔρημον, ἀπολεν Soph. Ph. 1018; ἀκλαυτος, *ἄφ.* Id. Ant. 876; c. gen., *ἄφ.* φίλων Eur. Hel. 524. II. of persons and things, unfriendly, hateful, Aesch. Theb. 522, Soph. O. C. 186, Plat. Rep. 580 A; ἀφιλα παρ' ἀφίλοις ἔπεσε [Ἀτρείδαις] Soph. Aj. 620.—Adv. ἀφίλως in unfriendly manner, Aesch. Ag. 805.

ἀφιλοσόφητος, *ov*, not versed in philosophy, Dion. H. 2. 20. II. unartistic, Argum. Schol. Od. 1.

ἀφιλοσοφία, *as*, contempt for philosophy, Def. Plat. 415 E.

ἀφιλόσοφος, *ov*, of persons, without taste for philosophy, Plat. Soph. 259 E. 2. of conditions, unsuited for it, unphilosophic, διαίτα Plat. Phaedr. 256 B; γαστριμαργία Id. Tim. 73 A; *ἄφ.* τήρησις Sext. Emp. M. 11. 165. Adv. -φως, Origen., etc.

ἀφιλοστάχυος, *ov*, without ears of corn, starving, πενία Anth. P. 6. 40.

ἀφιλοστοργέω, *to be without love*, Cyrill.

ἀφιλόστοργος, *ov*, without natural affection, Plut. 2. 140 C.

ἀφιλοτεκνία, *ῆ*, want of parental affection, Byz.

ἀφιλοτιμία, *ῆ*, want of due ambition, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 4, 5, Theophr. Char. 22.

ἀφιλότιμος, *ov*, without due ambition, Isae. 67. 5, Lycurg. 156. 31, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 4, 3, al.:—Adv. -μως, Polyb. 12. 23, 8. II. of things, not honourable, paltry, ἢ ἀπὸ μικρῶν δόξα *ἄφ.* Plut. 2. 35 A.

ἀφιλοχρηματία, *ῆ*, contempt for riches, Plut. Comp. Agid. c. Gracch. 1:—the Adj. -ατος, *ov*, Eunap. p. 44.

ἀφιματώ, (ιμάτιον) *to strip of clothing*, Suid.

ἀφιμός, *ov*, unmuzzled, insolent, Or. Sib. 5. 438.

ἀφιξις, *ως*, Ion. ἀπιξις, *ως*, *ῆ*: (ἀφικνέομαι):—an arrival, Hdt. 1. 69, al.; τὴν ἀπὸ Κορίνθου ἀπ. arrival from C., Id. 5. 92, 6; ἑς τόπον Id. 9. 17, al.; ἀπ. ἐπὶ τόπον ποιείσθαι Id. 7. 58; μέρος αὐτῆς ἀπίξιος παρὰ τὸν Μάγον her turn for going in to him, Id. 3. 69, cf. Ep. Plat. 337 E; *ἄφ.* εἰς τινα ποιείσθαι Dem. 58. fin.; ἢ ἐνθάδε, ἢ ἐνθαῦτα *ἄφ.* Hdt. 3. 145, Lys. 193. 9; ἢ οἴκαδε *ἄφ.* a going home again, Dem. 1463. 6., 1484. 7. 2. in Act. Ap. 20. 29, departure. II. = ἰκεσία, Aesch. Supp. 483.

ἀφιππάξομαι, *aor.* -ασάμην Heliod. 7. 29; Dep.:—to ride off or away, Polyb. 29. 6, 16, Plut. Aemil. 19.

ἀφιππεύσις, *ῆ*, a riding away, Byz.

ἀφιππεύω, *to ride off, away, or back*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12, Diod. 2. 19:—also in Med., Heliod. 4. 18.

ἀφιππία, *ῆ*, awkwardness in riding, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 13.

ἀφιππος, *ov*, unsuited for cavalry, χώρα Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 12, cf. Plut. Anton. 47. II. of persons, unused to riding, opp. to ἱππικός, Plat. Prot. 350 A, Rep. 335 C. 2. without cavalry, Polyæn. 4. 6, 6.

ἀφιπποτοξότης, *v.* ἀφιπποτ-.

ἀφιπταμαι, = ἀποπέτομαι, *to fly away*, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1608.

ἀφιστάνω, later form of ἀφίστημι, Diosc. 3. 101. Also ἀφιστάω, Ath. 9 B; opt. ἀφιστῶν dub. in Xen. Symp. 2, 20 (v. sq., A. 11): cf. Luc. Soloc. 7.

ἀφίστημι: A. Causal in pres. and impf., in fut. ἀποστήσω, and *aor.* 1 ἀπέστησα, as also in *aor.* 1 med., *v.* infr. To put away, remove, τινά Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 23; ἄχος Aesch. Cho. 416; ἀπ. ἀλλήλων Plat. Polit. 282 B; *ἄφ.* τῆς ἐλάας τὸν φλοῖον Theophr. C. P. 3. 3, 2; *ἄφ.* τινά λόγου to hinder from . . , Eur. I. T. 912; *ἄφ.* τὴν ἐπιβουλήν to frustrate it, Thuc. 1. 93; *ἄφ.* τὸν ἄρχοντα to depose him, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 45:—so in pres. med., to break up an assembly, Lycurg. ap. Plut. Lycurg. 6; and in *aor.* med., Ἀργείων δόρυ πυλῶν ἀπεστήσασθε removed it from your own gates, Eur. Phoen. 1087:—in Hdt. 9. 23 ἀποστήσαντες is used = ἀποστάντες having retired. 2. to make to revolt, move to revolt, τινά Hdt. 8. 19, Ar. Eq. 238, Thuc. 1. 81; τινά ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. 1. 76, 154, etc.; τινά τινος Andoc. 26. 16. II. to weigh out, Xen. Symp. 2, 20; ἀποστατήτωσαν τὰ χρυσία C. I. 1570 a. 19: also in *aor.* 1 med., μὴ . . ἀποστήσονται Ἀχαιοὶ χρεῖος lest they weigh out (i. e. pay in full) the debt, Lat. ne debitum nobis rependant, Il. 13. 745, cf. C. I. 26. 20., 2360. 15:—but Dem. 1199. 14 has this tense in strict sense of Med., ἀποστήσασθαι τὸν χαλκὸν to have the money weighed out to one.—Hom. has it trans. only in l. c. III. cf. ἀποστατήρ.

B. intr., in Pass., as also in *aor.* 2 ἀπέστην, imperat. ἀπόστηθι Ar. Thesm. 627, ἀπόστα Menand. Παιδ. 6; pf. ἀφέστηκα in pres. sense, syncop. in pl. ἀφέσταμεν, -στατε, -στασι, as in inf. ἀφεστάναι, part. ἀφεστῶς, -ῶσα, -ῶς or -ῶς: plqpf. ἀφεστήκη or -ειν Plat. Theact. 208 E; fut. med. ἀποστήσομαι (Eur. Hec. 1054, Thuc. 5. 64, etc.), while *aor.* 1 med. is causal (v. supr.): for fut. ἀφεστήξω, *v.* sub voc. To stand away or aloof from, keep far from, ὄσον δὲ τροχὸν ἵππος ἀφίσταται Il. 23. 517; οὐ μὲν κ' ἄλλη ὦδε γυνή . . ἀνδρὸς ἀφεσταίη Od. 23. 101, 169; ἀποσταῖσ' ἐκποδῶν Eur. Hel. 1023; ἑς ἄλλο σχῆμ' ἀπ. βίου Id. Med.

1039; ἀποστάθωμεν πράγματος τελουμένου Aesch. Cho. 872; ὡς γραφεὺς ἀποσταθεῖς Eur. Hec. 807; μακρὰν τόποις καὶ χρόνοις *ἄφ.* Diod. 13. 22:—hence in various relations, ἀφεστάναι φρενῶν to lose one's wits, Soph. Ph. 865; φύσεως Ar. Vesp. 1457; *ἄφ.* τῶν δικαίων to depart from, object to right proposals, Thuc. 4. 118; *ἄφ.* φόνου Eur. Or. 1544; *ἄφ.* ἀρχῆς to be deposed from office, Plat. Legg. 928 D; *ἄφ.* πραγμάτων, τῆς πολιτείας, etc., to withdraw from business, have done with it, Dem. 131. 8., 328. 5; *ἄφ.* κινδύνου, πόνων to shun them, Isocr. 57 C, Xen., etc.; ἄν εἴλεν ἀποστάς giving up all claim to what he had won (at law), Dem. 573. 4, cf. 386. fin., 924. 22, etc.; ἀφίστασθαι τῶν ἀδελφοῦ Id. 939. 7; τὴν πολιτείαν . . τὴν ἀφεστηκυῖαν τοῦ μέσου πλείον further removed from . . , Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 21; ἀποστάς τῶν πατρίων Luc. D. Mort. 12. 3; ἀπ. ἐκ Σικελίας to withdraw from the island, give up the expedition, Thuc. 7. 28:—rarely c. acc., like φεύγειν, Xen. Cyn. 3. 3- 2. in Prose, *ἄφ.* ἀπὸ τινος to revolt from . . , Hdt. 1. 95, 130, etc.; τινος Id. 2. 113; also *ἄφ.* πρὸς or εἰς τινος Id. 2. 30, 162, cf. Xen. An. 1. 6, 7; ἑς δημοκρατίαν ἀπ. Thuc. 8. 90: absol. to revolt, Hdt. 1. 102, etc.; ὑπὸ τινος at his instigation, Thuc. 8. 35. 3. *ἄφ.* τινός τινι to give up a thing to another, Dem. 99. 4; and hence *ἄφ.* τινι only, to make way for him, give way to him, Eur. Hec. 1054, Plat. Legg. 960 E: also c. inf. to shrink from doing, ἀπέστην τοῦτ' ἐρωτῆσαι σαφῶς Eur. Hel. 536. 4. absol. to stand aloof, recoil from fear, horror, etc., τίποτε καταπτώσσοντες ἀφέστατε; Il. 4. 340; πολλὸν ἀφεσταύτες 17. 375; cf. 3. 33, Pind. O. 1. 84, P. 4. 259, Plat. Theaet. 169 B, Dem. 355. 20, etc.; δούλος ἀφεστῶς a runaway, Lys. 167. 12. 5. as Medic. term, ἀφίσταται = ἀπόστασις γίνεται, εἰς ἄρθρα Hipp. Aph. 1252:—*ἄφ.* ὀστέον, it exfoliates, Ib. 1258; also, *ἄφ.* ἀπὸ τῶν ὀστέων Plat. Tim. 84 A, cf. Xen. Eq. 1, 5.

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ἀφλεγής, *ἑς*, not burning, unscorched, Nonn. D. 40. 475., 45. 100. Adv. -γέως, Tzetz. Hom. 50.

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ἀφλεκτος, *ov*, (φλέγω) unburnt, unconsumed by fire, πέλανοι Eur. Hel. 1334; πεύκαι Epigr. Gr. (add.) 241 a. 1: uncooked by fire, *ἄφλ.* ἔδοντες Ap. Rh. 1. 1074. Adv. -τως, Jo. Damasc.

ἀφλεψ, βος, = ἀφλεβος, Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 52.

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ἀφλογος, *ov*, (φλόξ) without flame or fire, Lyc. 36. Adv. -γως, Tzetz.

ἀφλοιος, *ov*, without bark, Theophr. H. P. 7. 9, 4, Anon. ap. Ath. 455 E, Epigr. ap. Plut. Flamin. 9.

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ἀφλυκταίνωτος, *ov*, free from heat-spots, Diosc. 5. 176.

ἀφνειός, ὄν, also ἦ, ὄν Hes. Fr. 39, Ap. Rh. 1. 57, etc.: (ἄφενος):—rich, wealthy, Il. 2. 825, etc.; in a thing, c. gen., ἀφνειὸς βίβωσις 5. 544; χρυσαίου τε ἐσθῆτός τε Od. 1. 165; c. acc., φρένας ἀφνειὸς Hes. Opp. 453; c. dat., ἀφν. ἀρούραις, μήλοισ Theocr. 24. 106., 25. 118:—abundant, ἄγρη Opp. H. 3. 648; δάκρυα Nonn. D. 2. 156.—Irreg. Sup. -έστατος, Antim. Fr. 72; but Hom. has the regular Comp. and Sup., Od. l. c., Il. 20. 220.—Ep. word, used also by Pind.—But Pind. mostly uses the collat. form ἀφνεός, ἄ, ὄν, as also Theogn. 188, 159, Aesch. Pers. 3, Fr. 96, Soph. El. 457. [ἄφν- in Hom.; ἄφν- Aesch.; ἀφνέω-τερος in Soph. l. c.: Theogn. has both ἄ and ἄ.]

ἀφνήμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, = ἀφνεός, Antim. (Fr. 61) in E. M. 178. 12.

ἄφνος, *ως*, τό, shortd. for ἄφενος, Pind. Fr. 240.

ἄφνύνω, *to make rich, enrich*, Hesych.

ἄφνω, Adv. *unawares, of a sudden*, Aesch. Fr. 195, Eur. Med. 1205, Alc. 420, Eurpol. Φιλ. 4, etc.; in Prose, Thuc. 4. 104, Dem. 527. 16; also ἄφνω, C. I. 6862. (Cf. αἴφνης, αἰφνίδιος, ἐξαίφνης, ἐξαπίνης.)

ἀφόβητος, *ov*, without fear of, δίκης Soph. O. T. 885: absol. fearless, Anth. P. 9. 59.

ἀφοβία, ῆ, fearlessness, Plat. Legg. 649 A sq., Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 2.

ἀφοβο-ποιός, ὄν, removing fear, calming, Schol. Aesch. Fr. 849.

ἄφοβος, *ov*, without fear, and so: 1. unfeared, fearless, intrepid, dauntless, Pind. I. 5 (4). 50, Soph. O. C. 1325, etc.; πρὸς τι, περὶ τινος Plat. Lyc. 16, Galb. 23; τινος Dio Chr. 1. 90:—τὸ ἀφοβον = ἀφοβία, Plat. Lach. 197 B:—Adv. -βως, Xen. Hier. 7, 10, etc. 2. causing no fear, free from fear, Aesch. Pr. 902; λόγος οὐκ ἄφ. εἰπεῖν Plat. Legg. 797 A. 3. ἀφοβοὶ θῆρες, in Soph. Aj. 366, is an oxymoron, beasts which fear not men or which no one fears, tame beasts, cattle.

ἀφοβό-σπλαγχνος, *ov*, fearless of heart, Ar. Ran. 496.

ἀφόδευμα, τό, excrement, Geop. 12. 11:—ἀφόδευσις, ῆ, the voiding of excrement, Ep. Barnab. 10, Clem. Al. 221.

ἀφοδευτήριον, τό, a privy, a close-stool, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1185.

ἀφοδεύω, *to go to stool, discharge excrement*, Plat. Com. Ἄδων. 4, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 50, al.

ἄφ-οδος, ῆ, a going away, departure, Hdt. 5. 19., 9. 55, Xen. An. 6. 4, 13, etc.: departure out of life, death, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 462. 39. 2. a going or coming back, return, Hdt. 4. 97, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 20: a retreat, Id. An. 5. 2, 21; ἄφ. λείπειν τινί Ib. 4. 2, 11. II. like

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ἀπόπατος, a privy, Hipp. Fract. 763, Ar. Eccl. 1059, Antiph. Ἄρκ. 1. 5.
 2. excrement, Hipp. 388. 51., 633. 14, Arist. Mirab. 1. 5:—generally, an evacuation, Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 12.
 ἀ-φοίβαντος, ov, uncleaned, unclean, Aesch. Eum. 237, Fr. 147.
 ἀ-φοίνικτος, ov, unreddened, Achill. Tat. 3. 7.
 ἀ-φοίτητος, ov, untrodden, inaccessible, Opp. H. 2. 527.
 ἀ-φολίδωτος, ov, not sheathed in scales, Porph. Abst. 4. 14.
 ἀ-φο-οική, ἡ, a drawing away, distraction, ἀπό τινος Clem. Al. 503.
 ἀ-φο-οικός, ov, (ὀλική) not having weight, δραχμῆ ἀφοικότερον too light by a drachm, Strabo 735.
 ἀφομιλέω, to retire from intercourse, Cic. Fam. 6. 17: cf. ἀφεψιάμοι.
 ἀ-φο-ομοίος, ov, unlike, Diosc. 5. 119:—but 2. likened, made like to, Byz. The Subst. ἀφομοιότης, ητος, ἡ, in Amphiloeh. p. 44.
 ἀ-φο-ομοιόω, fut. ὠσω, to make like, τινί τι Plat. Crat. 427 C, Xen. Eq. 9, 9; τοῖς μαινομένοις .. ἀφ. αὐτοῖς Plat. Rep. 396 A; τὰ [τῶν θεῶν] εἶδη ἐαυτοῖς ἀφ. οἱ ἄνθρωποι Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 7:—so too in Med. or Pass. to be or become like, τινι Plat. Rep. 396 B, al.; πρὸς τι Id. Soph. 240 A. II. to compare, τινί τι Id. Rep. 517 B, 564 A. III. c. acc. rei only, to pourtray, represent, copy, of painters, Id. Crat. 424 D, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 2.
 ἀφομοίωμα, τό, a resemblance, copy, Plat. Rep. 395 B. The Adj. -ωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, Iambl. Myst. p. 127. Adv. -κῶς, Procl.
 ἀφομοίωσις, εως, ἡ, a making like, a comparison, Plut. 2. 988 D.
 ἀφομοιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, copying, imaging, Damasc. Adv. -κῶς, Procl.
 ἀ-φο-οπλίζω, fut. ἴσω, to strip of arms, τινά τινος Luc. D. Deor. 19. 1: to disarm, τινά Diod. 11. 35, Anth. Plan. 4. 171.—Med., ἀφοπλίσεσθαι ἔντεα to put off one's armour, Il. 23. 26.
 ἀφοπλισμός, ὁ, a disarming; and -ιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who disarms, Byz.
 ἀ-φο-οράω, Ion. -έω: fut. ἀπόψομαι: aor. ἀπέιδον: pf. ἀφεόρακα:—to look away from all others at one, to have in full view, Lat. prospicere, Hdt. 8. 37:—then, like ἀποβλέπω, to look at, Lat. respicere, τι Lycurg. 150. 5, Dem. 1472. 15; πρὸς τι Thuc. 7. 71, Plat. Rep. 585 A; ἀφ. ὄθεν .. to look to see whence a thing arises, Ib. 584 D; εἰς τι or τινα Plut. Lye. 7, etc.; ἐπί τινα, πρὸς τινα Id. Cato Mi. 52, Cato Ma. 19:—also in Med., Ar. Nub. 281. 2. to view from a place, ἀπὸ δένδρου Hdt. 4. 22; πόρρωθεν Timocl. Λήθ. 1. II. rarely, to look away, have the back turned, ἀφορῶντας παίειν Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 36.
 ἀφ' ὀρδίων, τό, = ἀφ' ὀρδίου, Nic. Th. 692, Al. 140.
 ἀφορέω, (ἀφορος) to be barren, Xenag. ap. Macrob. Sat. 5. 19, Theophr. H. P. 4. 16, 6.
 ἀ-φόρητος, ov, intolerable, insufferable, κρυμός Hdt. 4. 28; χειμῶνος χρῆμα ἀφόρητον Id. 7. 188; μεγέθει βοῆς ἀφορήτω Thuc. 4. 126; οὐκ ἔστιν .. οὐδὲν τῆς ὑβρεως ἀφορητότερον Dem. 529. 9; ἀφ. κακόν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 13:—Adv. -τως, Poll. 3. 130. II. not worn, new, censured by Luc. Lexiph. 9, Ath. 98 A.
 ἀφορία, ἡ, (ἀφορος) a not bearing:—hence, I. e. gen. objecti, non-production, deorth, καρπῶν Xen. Vect. 4, 9; παίδων Plat. Legg. 470 C:—absol. dearth, al. ἀφ. γίγνονται Antipho 115. 18, cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 6. 2. in subj. sense, barrenness, sterility, of land, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 4; ἀφ. ψυχῆς τε καὶ σωματῶν Plat. Rep. 546 A; φρενῶν Xen. Symp. 4, 55.
 ἀ-φο-ορίζω: fut. Att. ἴω:—to mark off by boundaries, ἐξελόντας τὸ ὄρος τῶ θεῶ καὶ ἀφορίσαντας Hyperid. Euxen. 30; οὐσία ἀφορισμένη property marked out by stones, as was done in case of mortgage, Dem. 1202. 21:—Med. to mark off for oneself, to detach from another and appropriate to oneself, χώραν ὅτι πλείστην Isocr. 106 D; and metaph., ἀφ. τιμᾶς Eur. Ale. 31:—so in Pass., ἡ ὑπὸ τινος ἀφορισθεῖσα χώρα Isocr. 48 A. b. to have as a boundary, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ ἀφ. τὸν Ἀσωπὸν Plat. Criti. 110 E. 2. to mark out, determine, define, both in Act. and Med., Id. Soph. 240 C, Polit. 280 C; ἀφορίζεσθαι περὶ τινος to lay down determinate propositions on a subject, Id. Charm. 173 E; χρόνος ἀφορισμένος a determinate time, Id. Legg. 785 B; ἀφορισμένα definite cases, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 7:—part. ἀφορίσας, much like Adv. ἀφορισμένως, definitely, Dem. 778. 27:—absol. to deal in aphorisms, Synes. 255 B. 3. to part off, separate, except, distinguish, Plat. Rep. 501 D, al.; more fully, ἀφ. χωρὶς Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 2; ἀφ. τί τινος Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 D; ἰππέων ἔδρας ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων Dio C. 36. 25:—so also in Med., Plat. Soph. 227 C, Legg. 643 E:—Pass., ἀφορίζεσθαι τινος or ἀπὸ τινος Id. Soph. 229 C, Symp. 205 C, etc.; absol., ἄροι ἀφορισμένοι distinct bounds, Id. Criti. 110 D; ἐπιστήμη ἀφορισμένη Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 1. 4. to bring to an end, finish, Polyb. 2. 71, 10. 5. to grant as a special gift, τᾷ κάλλος ἀφώρισε Κύπρις Epigr. Gr. 244. 3. II. c. acc. pers., 1. to banish, καί μ' ἀπὸ γᾶς ὤρισε Eur. Hec. 940. 2. to separate, Act. Ap. 19. 9, etc.; and in Pass., Plat. Tim. 24 A; ἐκ τινῶν ἀφορισμένων from a definite class of persons, Arist. Pol. 4. 5, 1; ἀφορισμένος τι having a definite property assigned one, Plat. Soph. 231 E. b. to set apart for rejection, to cast out, excommunicate, Ev. Luc. 6. 22, Eccl. c. to set apart for some office, to appoint, ordain, Act. Ap. 13. 2, cf. Rom. 1. 1, Gal. 1. 15; ἀφορισμένος πρὸς τὰς θυσίας Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 20.
 ἀφ' ὀρισμα, τό, that which is set apart: in LXX, the wave offering. • ἀφορισμός, ὁ, a limitation, C. I. 1711. 13. II. a separation, distinction, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 1., 1. 3, 5. 2. a definition, Lat. determinatio, Arist. Categ. 5, 31. 3. a short pithy sentence, aphorism, as those of Hipp.
 ἀφοριστέον, verb. Adj. one must put aside, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 12:—one must define, fix, Math. Vett. 92 D.
 ἀφοριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for defining: aphoristic, sententious, Phot. Bibl. 3. Adv. -κῶς, pithily, sententiously, Dion. H. de Isac. 7.
 ἀφορκίζω, = ἐφορκίζω, restored from Vat. Ms. in Cyrill. 496 C.

ἀφορμάω: Dor. part. dat. ἀφορμῶντι (vulg. -ῶντι) Archyt. ap. Diog. L. 3. 22:—to make to start from a place:—Pass. to go forth, start, depart, Il. 2. 794, Od. 2. 375., 4. 748, and Att.; c. gen., from a place, οἶον ἀρ' ὁδοῦ τέλος Ἀργεὺς ἀφορμήθημεν Soph. O. C. 1401; δόμων Eur. Or. 844; ἐκ τόπου Thuc. 8. 10:—to a place, δεῦρο Ar. Nub. 607. II. intr. in Act. in same sense as Pass., ἀφορμᾶν χθονός Eur. Rhes. 98; ἐκ δόμων Id. Tro. 939, cf. Thuc. 4. 78, etc.; εἰς τόπον Polyb. 1. 39, 1; of lightning, to break forth, Soph. O. C. 1470:—c. acc. cogn., τί τήνδ' .. ἀφορμᾶς πείραν; after the analogy of ὁρμᾶν ὁρμήν, Id. Aj. 290.
 ἀ-φο-ορμή, ἡ, a starting-point, esp. in war, a base of operations, Thuc. 1. 90, Polyb. 1. 41, 6, etc.:—also a place of safety, Eur. Med. 342. 2. generally, a starting-point, the origin, cause, occasion or pretext of a thing, ἀφορμαὶ λόγων Eur. Hec. 1239, Phoen. 199; λαβεῖν ἀφ. τινα Isocr. 53 A; ἀφορμῆν παρέχειν to give occasion, Dem. 270. 27., 279. 26; διδόναι Id. 546. 19; the occasion, origin of an illness, Hipp. 1009 H; εἰ δέ τις οἰεταί μικρὰν ἀφορμῆν τὸ σιτηρέσιον τοῖς στρατευομένοις a small inducement, Dem. 48. 7; τὸ γὰρ εἶν' πράττειν παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν ἀφορμῆ τοῦ κακῶς φρονεῖν Id. 16. 2. 3. the means with which one begins a thing, resources, ἀφ. τοῦ βίου Lys. 170. 27; εἰς τὸν βίον Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 4; τίναν εἶχεν ἀφορμᾶς ἡ πόλις; Dem. 305. 7; ἀφελεῖν τὴν ἀφ. δι' ἣν ὑβρίζει Id. 546. 16; πίστις ἀφ. μεγίστη πρὸς χρηματισμὸν good faith is the best help for business, Id. 958. 3, cf. 156. 20; ἀφ. ἐπί .., Id. 37. 21:—esp. means of war, as money, men, ships, Andoc. 14. 37, Wolf Lept. p. 287; ἀφ. εἰς ξένους χιλίους means for levying 1000 mercenaries, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 33; ἀφ. ἔργων means for undertaking .., Id. Mem. 2. 7, 11; cf. 3. 5, 11; πρὸς ἀφορμῆν ἐμπορίας ἡ γεωργίας Arist. Pol. 4. 5, 8; πάντων ἀφ. τῶν καλῶν Philem. Incert. 14. 4. the capital of a banker, etc., Lat. fundus, Lys. Fr. 2. 2, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 12, Lycurg. 151. 21, Dem. 186. 18., 947. 22. II. with the Stoics as antithesis to ὁρμή, disinclination, Plut. 2. 1037 F, Diog. L. 7. 104:—as ἀφορμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, is used as opp. to ὁρμητικός in Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 12.
 ἀφορμίζομαι, Med. to loose one's ships from harbour, ναῦς Eur. I. T. 18, where however ἀφορμήση (or -ει), from ἀφορμάω, is the prob. I.
 ἀ-φόρμηκτος, ov, without the lyre, of wild melancholy music (cf. ἄλυρος), Aesch. Eum. 332; v. Müller § 18.
 ἀ-φο-ορμος, ov, = ἀφορμηθεῖς, moving off from, departing from, ἔκτοπος, ἀφορμος ἐμᾶς χθονός Soph. O. C. 234.
 ἀ-φορολόγητος, ov, not subjected to tribute, C. I. 3045. 20, Polyb. 4. 25, 7, Lxx.
 ἀ-φορος, ov, not bearing, barren, δένδρεα Hdt. 2. 156; γῆ Xen. Oec. 20, 3; of females, often in Hipp. 2. causing barrenness, blighting, Aesch. Eum. 784 (but for χθονὶ ἀφορον Heimsöth suggests χθονὶ φθοράν). II. not paying, free from tribute, Strabo 704. III. pass. not to be borne, νόσημα Hipp. Vet. Med. 11 (but with v. l. ἀπορος).
 ἀ-φορτος, ov, not burdened:—Adv., ἀφόρτως φέρειν to bear easily, Teles ap. Stob. 19. 34.
 ἀ-φόρυνκτος, ov, unspotted, unstained, Anth. P. 9. 323.
 ἀ-φο-οσιόω, Ion. ἀποσ-: fut. ὠσω:—to purify from guilt or pollution, Lat. religione exsolvere, τὴν πόλιν Plat. Legg. 873 B, cf. Euthyphro 4 C. 2. to dedicate, devote, κόρας ἑταιρισμῶ Ath. 516 B. II. mostly in Med. to purify oneself from sins of negligence, Plat. Phaedo 60 E, Phaedr. 242 C; ἀφοσιούσθαι τῇ θεῶ to make expiatory offerings to .., Hdt. 1. 199; ἀφ. ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ Plat. Legg. 874 A. 2. c. acc. rei, to acquit oneself of an obligation, ἀποσιούσθαι τὴν ἐξόρκωσιν to quit oneself conscientiously of one's oath, Hdt. 4. 154; ἀπ. λογίον quitting oneself of the orders of an oracle, Ib. 203. b. to expiate or avert a curse or omen, Dion. H. 4. 79, cf. Müller Eum. § 58. 8. c. ἀφοσιούσθαι τι to do a thing for form's sake, Lat. ominis causa, i. e. to do it cursorily, Lat. re defungi perfunctorie, dicis causa tractare, οὐδ' ἀφοσιούμενος, ἀλλ' ὡς οἶόν τ' ἀρίστα παρασκευαζόμενος Isac. 67. 20; ἀφ. περὶ τινος Plat. Legg. 752 D, cf. Ep. 331 B. III. Pass., ἀφοσιώμεναι ἀνομοί, ἀποθεν τοῦ ὀσίου γεγενημένοι Soph. (Fr. 251) ap. Hesych.
 ἀφοσίωμα, τό, an act of purification, expiation, Hesych.
 ἀφοσίωσις, εως, ἡ, purification, expiation, Dion. H. 2. 52. 2. a doing as matter of form, ἀφοσιώσεως ἕνεκα for form's sake, Plut. Eum. 12; τιμῆς ἀφοσίωσις outward, formal respect, Id. Timol. 39.
 ἀφοσιωτέον, verb. Adj. one must discharge a duty formally, Byz.
 ἀφ' ὄτε, i. e. ἀφ' ὅτε, = ἀφ' οὗ, Byz.
 ἀφραδέω, only in pres. to be senseless, behave thoughtlessly, σοι .. μαχῆσομαι ἀφραδέοντι Il. 9. 32; αἰεὶ γὰρ τε νεώτεροι ἀφραδέουσι Od. 7. 294.
 ἀ-φραδής, ἐς, (φράζομαι) insensate, reckless, μνηστῆρες Od. 2. 282; of the dead, without sense, senseless, 11. 476. Adv. ἀφραδέως, senselessly, recklessly, Il. 3. 436, etc.
 ἀφράδια, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, folly, thoughtlessness; Hom. always in dat. pl., ἀνέρος ἀφραδίησι Il. 5. 649; ποιμένος ἀφραδίησι 16. 354, etc.;—except in Od. 19. 523, where δι' ἀφραδίας is used in same sense; and Il. 2. 368, where we have ἀφραδίη πολέμοιο.—Ep. word, ἀφροσύνη being used for it in Prose; ἀφραδίησι in a mock heroic line, Ar. Pax 1064.
 ἀ-φράδμων, Att. ἀφράσμων, ov, gen. ονος, = ἀφραδής, c. inf., ἀφράδμων προγνώμεναι without sense to foresee, h. Hom. Cer. 257; γυναικὸς ὡς ἀφράσμωνος Aesch. Ag. 1401, Soph. Fr. 542. Adv. ἀφρασμόνως Aesch. Pers. 417. Only poet.
 ἀφραίνω, (ἀφρων) to be silly, Il. 2. 258., 7. 109, Od. 20. 360, Phocyl. 5. Poët. word, used later as a philosophic term, Plut. 2. 1037 D, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 94.—The form ἀφράζω is cited from Hipp. by Galen., but is not found in the existing text.
 ἀφρακτα, ov, τὰ, vessels without hatches, Polyb. 4. 53, 1, etc., Cic. Att. 5. 11, 12:—strictly neut. from sq.
 ἀ-φρακτος, ov, old Att. ἀφακτος (though this form has generally been altered by the copyists, v. Dind. ad Soph. Ant. 958, Aj. 909, cf. κατά-

φρακτος):—*unfenced, unfortified, unguarded*, οἰκησις, στρατόπεδον Thuc. 1. 6, 117; c. gen., ἀφρ. φίλων by friends, Soph. Aj. 910; c. dat., ὄρκους Eur. Hipp. 657; ναὺς ἀφρ., opp. to κατάφρακτος, C. I. 2524-5. 2. *not to be kept in, irrepressible, σταγόνες* Aesch. Cho. 186 (with v. l. ἀφραστοί). II. *unguarded, off one's guard*, Ar. Thesm. 581, Thuc. 6. 33; πρὸς τινα Id. 3. 39. ἀφράσμων, v. sub ἀφράδμων. ἀφραστός, ον, (φράζω) *unutterable, strange, marvellous*, h. Hom. Merc. 80, Ep. Hom. 5. 2; πέδη Soph. Tr. 1029:—*inexpressible, μέριμνα* Aesch. Pers. 165; φάτις Soph. Tr. 694:—*untold, numberless, σταγόνες ἀφρ.*, v. l. for ἀφρακτοί, Aesch. Cho. 186. II. (φράζομαι) *not perceived, unseen*, h. Hom. Merc. 353: *not to be observed, known, or guessed*, Aesch. Supp. 94; τὸ ἀφραστότατον χωρίον *the place least likely to be thought of*, Id. 5. 92, 4: *unforeseen, δλεθρος* Ap. Rh. 2. 224:—Adv. —ως, *beyond thought*, Soph. El. 1263. 2. of persons, *unreasoning*, Nic. Th. 776. ἀφραστότης, ητος, ἡ, *inexplicableness, ineffableness*, Athanas. ἀφραστύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for ἀφραδία, Poëta ap. Suid. ἀφρενος, ον, = ἀφρων, Byz. ἀφρέω, (ἀφρός) *to foam*, Hipp. 305. 47, etc. II. c. acc. *to befoam, cover with foam*, ἴπποι ἀφρεον στήθεα (where it is dissyll.) Il. 11. 282. ἀφρη-λόγος, ον, poet. for ἀφρολόγος (which form does not occur), *gathering froth, skinning*, τινός Anth. P. 6. 101. ἀφρηστής, οὔ, ὁ, *the foamer*, of a dolphin, Anth. P. 7. 214. ἀφρήτωρ, ὁ, Ion. for ἀφράτωρ, *without brotherhood* (φράτρα), i. e. *bound by no social tie*, Il. 9. 63. ἀφριάω, poet. for ἀφρέω, Opp. H. 1. 772, Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 114 C. ἀφρίζω, fut. ἴσω, = ἀφρέω, *to foam*, Soph. El. 719, Hipp. 645. 2; of a wine-cup, Antiph. Ὀμ. 1, Alex. Κυκν. 1. ἀφρικτί, Adv. (φρίσσω) *without shuddering*, Call. Dian. 65. ἀφριδεύς, εσσα, εν, (ἀφρός) *foamy*, Anth. P. 7. 531, Nic. Al. 206. ἀφρισμός, ὁ, (ἀφρίζω) *a foaming*, Epiphan., v. l. Orph. Lith. 475. ἀφριστής, οὔ, ὁ, *a foamer*, Manass. Chron. 302, Schol. Ven. B. II. 9. 539. ἀφριτίς, ιδος, ἡ, *the foam-fish*, a kind of ἀφύη, Arist. Fr. 292, Opp. H. 1. 776. ἀφρό-γάλα, ακτος, τό, *frothed milk*, Galen. Ἄφρο-γένεια, ἡ, *the foam-born*, Aphrodité, Mosch. 2. 71; ἀφρογενής, ἐς, hence ἀφρογενέα τε θεάν Hes. Th. 196 Göttl., cf. Orph. H. 1. 11. Ἄφροδίσια, ων, τά, v. sub Ἄφροδίσιος. ἀφροδισιάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to indulge one's lusts*, in Act. of the man, Hipp. 370. 36, al., Plat. Rep. 426 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 14, etc.: in Pass. of the woman, Id. Hier. 3, 4, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 9, etc. ἀφροδισιακός, ἡ, ὄν, *sexual, τέρψεις* Diod. 2. 23. Ἄφροδισιάς, ἡ, *sacred to Aphrodité*, name of an island, Hdt. 4. 169. ἀφροδισιασμός, ὁ, *sexual intercourse, lustfulness*, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 54, etc. ἀφροδισιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀφροδισιακός, χάρις Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 17. 2. of men and animals, Id. G. A. 4. 5, 7, etc. II. *aphrodisiac, ἐδέσματα* Id. Probl. 30. 1, 13. Ἄφροδίσιος [δῖ], α, ον, also ος, ον, Lat. *venereus, belonging to the goddess of love*, Simon. Iamb. 6. 48, Soph. Fr. 257; ὄρκος Plat. Symp. 183 B. II. Ἄφροδίσια, τά, *sexual pleasures*, Hipp. Mochl. 861, freq. in Plat.; τέρπν' ἀνθε' Ἄφρ. Pind. N. 7. 79; τὰ τῶν ὠραίων Ἄφρ. Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 22; also, ἔργα Ἄφρ. Hipp. Jusj. 1:—also as concrete = *amasius*, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 8. 2. *a festival of Aphrodité*, Id. Hell. 5. 4, 4, cf. Alex. Φιλοῦσ. 1. 3. *the pudenda*, Luc. Nigrin. 16 (?). III. Ἄφροδίσιον, τό, *the temple of Aphrodité*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 58, C. I. 2554. 162; or *her statue*, Plut. Thes. 21. IV. Ἄφροδίσιος, ὁ, name of a month at Cyprus, Porph. Abst. 2. 54, etc. Ἄφροδίτη [ῆ], ἡ, (ἀφρός) *Aphrodité*, Lat. *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty. The first allusion to her as *foam-born* (cf. ἀφρός, Ἄφρογένεια) is in h. Hom. 5, cf. Hes. Th. 192 sq.; διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀφροῦ γένεσιν Ἄφροδίτη ἐκλήθη Plat. Crat. 406 C. She was daughter of Zeus and Dioné; in Od. wife of Hephaistos, paramour of Ares. II. as appellat. *sexual love, pleasure, lust*, Od. 22. 444; ὑπό τινι ψάειν Ἄφροδίτας Pind. O. 6. 58; ἔργα Ἄφροδίτης h. Hom. Ven. 1, 9, etc.; μὰ τὴν Ἄφρ., νῆ τὴν Ἄφρ., a woman's form of oath, Ar. Lys. 208, Eccl. 189, etc. 2. *any vehement longing or desire*, like ἔρως, Pseudo-Eur. 1. A. 1264; Ἄφρ. τιν' ἠδέϊαν κακῶν *enjoyment*, Eur. Phoen. 399. 3. like χάρις, *attractive beauty, grace*, Lat. *venustas*, Aesch. Ag. 419; τοιαύτην Ἄφρ. ἐπὶ τῇ γλώττῃ . . . ἔχει Luc. Scyth. 11, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 11. III. Ἄφροδίτης πόλις, name of several cities in Egypt, Strabo 802, etc.: hence Ἄφροδιτοπαλίτης νόμος, name of a district there, Ib. 809. IV. ὁ τᾶς Ἄφροδίτας, *the planet Venus*, Tim. Locr. 97 A, cf. Plat. Epin. 987 B, Arist. Metaph. 11. 8, 10. ἀφρό-κομος, ον, *foam-haired, ῥοθάμιγξ* Musae. 262, Nonn. D. 2. 618. ἀφρό-λιτρον, τό, Att. for ἀφρόνιτρον. ἀφρονεύομαι, Dep., = ἀφρονέω, Symm. V. T. (Job. 1. 22), Byz. ἀφρόνευσις, εως, ἡ, *a playing the fool*, Stob. Eccl. 2. 100. ἀφρονέω, fut. ἴσω, (ἀφρων) *to be silly, act foolishly*, Il. 15. 104, Hipp. 370, Anth. P. 10. 66, only in part. pres. 2. *trans. to make foolish or vain*, Aquila V. T. ἀφρόνη, ἡ, = ἀφροσύνη, A. B. 472: v. sub *δυσφρόνη*. ἀφρονικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀφρων, Schol. Luc. Bis Acc. 21. ἀφρό-νιτρον, Att. ἀφρόλιτρον, τό, *a kind of coarse soda or potass* (cf. νίτρον), distinguished by Galen from the finer ἄνθος νίτρον: in Hipp. and correct Greek, *divisim*, ἀφρός νίτρον, Lob. Phryn. 303. ἀφροντις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, *free from care, careless*, Lat. *securus*, c. gen., ἀφρ. τοῦ θανείν Eur. Incert. 76, cf. Plut. 2. 48 D; absol., 792 B (in acc. ἀφροντιν), etc. ἀφροντιστέω, *to be heedless*, Plat. Legg. 917 C. 2. *to have no care of, pay no heed to, τινος* Ib. 885 A, Xen. An. 5. 4, 20; περί τινος

Hipp. 27. 30; ὑπέρ τινος Philostr. 47:—so verb. Adj. ἀφροντιστήεον, Polyb. 9. 16, 5. ἀφροντιστί, Adv. of ἀφρόντιστος, Ath. 632 D. ἀφροντιστία, ἡ, *thoughtlessness*, Themist. 186 C. ἀφρόντιστος, ον, *thoughtless, heedless, taking no care*, Lat. *securus*, Xen. Symp. 6, 6; ἔρως Theocr. 10. 20:—c. gen., τοῦ καλοῦ Polyb. 38. 1, 5.—Adv. —ως, *without taking thought, inconsiderately*, Soph. Tr. 366, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 1; ἀφρ. ἔχειν *to be heedless*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 42; but also euphem. for ἀφρων εἶναι Soph. Aj. 355. II. pass. *unthought of, unexpected*, ἐμοὶ δ' ἀγῶν ὄδ' οὐκ ἀφρ. . . ἦλθε Aesch. Ag. 1377. ἀφρόνως, Adv., v. sub ἀφρων. ἀφρόομαι, Pass. *to become frothy*, Theol. Arithm. p. 40. ἀφρός, ὁ, *foam*, of the sea, ῥόος Ὀκεανοῦ ἀφρῶ μορμύρων Il. 18. 403, etc.; of a river, 5. 599:—also of an angry lion, *foam, slaver, froth*, περί δ' ἀφρός ὀδόντος γίνεται 20. 168; ἀφρός περί στόμα Hipp. Aph. 1246; μέλαν' ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων ἀφρόν *frothy blood*, Aesch. Eum. 183, cf. Fr. 434; θρομβώδεις ἀφροί Soph. Tr. 702; βακχίου παλαιγένοῦς ἀφρῶ, of wine, Antiph. Incert. 15; κύλικα . . ἀφρῶ ζέουσαν Theophil. Boi. 1. II. ἀφρός νίτρον, v. sub ἀφρόνιτρον, v. Hipp. 621. 47, Theophr. Fr. 20. 21. III. *the spawn of the ἀφύη*, supposed to be produced from *foam*, Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 4 sq., Ath. 325 B. (Perh. akin to ὄμβρος, imber, cf. Skt. abhram (nubes), ambu (aqua).) ἀφρο-σέληνος, ὁ, Diosc. 5. 159, v. sub *σεληνίτης*. ἀφροσί-βομβαξ, ὁ, *a puffing, bustling fellow*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 126. ἀφροσύνη, ἡ, (ἀφρων) *folly, thoughtlessness, senselessness*, Hom.; in pl., παῖδας καταπαυέμεν ἀφροσύνων Od. 24. 456, cf. 16. 278; in sing., οὐδέ τί σε χρὴ ταύτης ἀφροσύνης Il. 7. 110, cf. Hdt. 3. 146., 9. 82; κοῦφαι ἀφρ. Soph. O. C. 1230; καταφρόνησιν, ἡ . . ἀφρ. μετωνόμασται Thuc. 1. 122; opp. to σωφροσύνη or σοφία, Plat. Prot. 332 E. ἀφρο-τόκος, ον, *producing foam, foaming*, Nonn. D. 45. 156. ἀφρουρέω, fut. ἴσω, *to be without guards*, Strabo 709. ἀφρούρητος, ον, *unguarded, ungarrisoned*, Plat. Legg. 760 A, Polyb. 4. 25, 7. ἀφρούρος, ον, *unguarded, unwatched*, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C; ἀφρ. καὶ ἄσπλος Plut. Demetr. 32. 2. *free from garrison duty*, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 18. ἀφρο-φῆρος, ον, *foam-bearing, foaming*, Jo. Chrys. ἀφρο-φυής, ἐς, *foam-producing*, of a lettuce, from its milky juice, (as Lat. *lactuca* from *lac*), Anth. P. 9. 412. ἀφρυκτος, ον, *unroasted, κριθαί* Poll. 6. 77, Harpocr. s. v. *προκόνια*, etc. ἀφρώ, οὐς, ἡ, = Ἄφροδίτη, Nic. Al. 406. ἀφρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *foamy*, αἶμα Hipp. Aph. 1253, cf. Eur. Or. 220, Plat. Tim. 60 B. ἀφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρήν) *senseless*, of statues, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 4:—and so, *erazed, frantic*, ἀφρονα κούρην Il. 5. 875, cf. 761, Aesch. Eum. 377, Soph. El. 941: or *silly, foolish*, Lat. *amens*, Il. 3. 220, Hes. Op. 208, etc.; φρένας ἀφρ. Il. 4. 104: τὸ ἀφρον = ἀφροσύνη, Thuc. 5. 105, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 55; ἐξ ἀφρονος σώφρων Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 17: cf. ἀπόπληκτος. Comp. and Sup., ἀφρονέστερος, —έστατος. Adv. ἀφρόνως, *senselessly*, Soph. Aj. 766, etc. ἀφ-υβρίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, *to work off youthful passion, to sow one's wild oats*, Menand. Παλλ. 4: of wine, *to be done fermenting*, Alex. Δημ. 6. II. *to give a loose to passion, indulge freely*, εἰς τρυφᾶς Plut. Demetr. 19. ἀ-φύγῆς, ἐς, (φυγεῖν) *without strength to flee*, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 164. ἀφ-υγιάζω, = υγιάζω, *to make sound again*, Iamb. V. Pyth. 114. ἀφ-υγιάσμος, οὔ, ὁ, *a healing*, Iamb. V. Pyth. 64. ἀφ-υγραίνω, = υγραίνω, *to moisten*, susp. in Arist. H. A. 10. 6, 5. ἀφύδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀφύη, Ar. Fr. 442. [ῦ, Meineke Menand. p. 160.] ἀφυδραίνω, *to wash clean from dirt*:—Med. *to wash oneself clean, bathe*, καθαρῶς δρόσοις Eur. Ion 97. ἀφ-υδρος, ον, *without water*, Hipp. 289. 23. ἀ-φυζα, used by Hes. (Fr. 238 Marcksch.) of the lion, *the un-fleeing*. ἀφύη, ἡ, (but in gen. pl. ἀφύων, not ἀφύων, A. B. 473):—commonly supposed to be *the anchovy or sardine*, but acc. to Yarrell and Adams, *the mackerel-midge, Motella glauca*, first in Epich. 35 Ahr., Ar. Ach. 640, etc.; cf. Ath. 586 B. ἀ-φυής, ἐς, acc. ἀφύη Soph. Ph. 1014: (φυή):—*without natural talent, witless, not clever, dull*, opp. to εὐφυής πρὸς τι, Plat. Rep. 445 B; οὐκ ἀφ. *no fool*, Id. Legg. 832 A; ἀφ. πρὸς ταύτην σκέψιν *wanting wit for it*, Id. Phaedo 96 C; εἰς τι Anth. P. 14. 62:—in good sense, *simple, unschooled*, Soph. l. c. II. *naturally unsuited*, πρὸς τὸ φιλοκερδεῖν Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 32: of places, etc., Polyb. 1. 30, 7, etc.:—Adv., ἀφύως *διακείσθαι πρὸς τι* Id. 1. 88, 11; ἀφ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Plut. Aemil. 6. III. *not growing*, = *δυσφυής*, Ath. 324 D. ἀφύια, ἡ, *want of natural power or faculty, τῆς κάμψεως* Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 7; ὀργάνων Strabo 662, cf. Plut. 2. 104 C; ἀφ. πρὸς τι *natural unfitness for . .*, Id. 2. 1088 B. ἀ-φύκος, ον, *without cosmetics*, Hecsyth. ἀ-φυκτος, ον, (φεύγω) *not to be shunned, from which none escape, θάνατος* Simon. 54; χεῖρ, γυιοπέδαι Pind. 1. 8 (7). 140, P. 2. 80; ὄμμα Aesch. Pr. 903, 1016; ἀφ. κύνες, of the Erinyes, Soph. El. 1388: of an arrow, *unerring*, Lat. *certa sagitta*, Id. Ph. 105, Tr. 265, Eur. Med. 634: of a question, *admitting no escape, inevitable*, Plat. Theaet. 165 B, cf. Aeschin. 56. 14; ἀφυκτα ἐρωτᾶν Plat. Euthyd. 276 E:—Adv. —ως, Lyc. 493, etc. II. act. *unable to escape*, ἀφ. τινα λαμβόνειν Ar. Nub. 1047; in Aesch. Supp. 784 Dind. suggests *ἀθικτον*.—In MSS. often written ἀφευκτος, Philem. Incert. 20; so ἀφευκτος ἀνάγκη C. I. 5820. 7; cf. Lob. Phryn. 726. ἀφ-ὑλακτέω, *to bark out, λόγοι ἀφυλακτούμενοι* Luc. Amor. 17. ἀφῦλακτέω, *to be ἀφύλακτος, to be off one's guard*, Xen. An. 7. 8, 20,

Eq. Mag. 5, 15: c. gen. to be careless about, Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 5:—Pass. to be ill-guarded, Polyb. 5. 73, 10.

ἀφύλακτος, ον, (φύλασσω) unguarded, unwatched, ἀφέντες τὴν ἐωυτῶν ἀφύλακτον Hdt. 8. 70, cf. Thuc. 2. 13, 93; ἀφ. ἢ τήρησις no watching is sufficient, Eur. Fr. 162.

II. (φυλάσσομαι) unguarded, off one's guard, Lat. securus, Hdt. 9. 116, Thuc. 7. 32; πρὸς τι Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 4; ἀφύλακτον εὔδειν εὐφρόνην to sleep securely through the night, Aesch. Ag. 337; ἀφ. τινα λαμβάνειν to catch one off his guard, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 37; ἵνα . . ἀφ. ληφθῆ Dem. 45. 6: τὸ ἀφ. want of precaution, Thuc. 3. 30:—Adv. -τως, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 17, etc.

2. of things, against which no precautions are or can be used, not guarded against, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 5 sq.: inevitable, τύχη Dion. H. 9. 25; τὸ πεπρωμένον Plut. Caes. 63; Ἐρινύς Epigr. Gr. 218. 7.

ἀφύλαξία, ἡ, carelessness in watching, Xen. Occ. 4, 10: negligence, Antipho 124. 37.

ἀφύλιζω, fut. ἴσω, = ὑλίζω, to strain off, Anth. P. 6. 191.

ἀφύλισμα [ῥ], τὰ, sediment, Hesych. s. v. ὄρροβς.

ἀφυλλάκανθος, ον, without prickles on the leaves, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 8.

ἀφυλλ-ανθής, ἐς, dub. in Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 3, perhaps without a leafy flower:—some take it for the name of a plant; and Pliny writes phyllanthos.

ἀφυλλόρροος, ον, not deciduous, evergreen, Epiphan.

ἀφυλλος, ον, leafless, of dry wood, Il. 2. 425: stript of leaves, στέφανος Xenarch. Στρατ. 1:—ἀφ. στόμα words not seconded by the suppliant's olive-branch, Eur. Or. 383.

II. act. stripping off the leaves, blighting, λειχήν Aesch. Eum. 785.

ἀφύλλωτος, ον, bare of leaves, treeless, πέτρα Soph. Fr. 281.

ἀφύλος, ον, = ἀφρήτωρ in E. M.

ἀφύξιμος, ον, in Nic. Th. 603, acc. to some (from a priv. and φύξιμος) not fleeting, enduring; acc. to others, from ἀφύσσω, abundant.

ἀφυπνίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to wake one from sleep, Eur. Rhes. 25, Plut. Nic. 9:—Pass. to wake up, keep awake, Cratin. Incert. 5, Pherecr. Incert. 31: so also intr. in Act., Philostr. V. Apoll. 2. 36, 1:—hence Subst., -πνισίς, ἡ, Byz.; -νισμός, ὁ, Eust. 1297. 31; -νιστής, οὐ, ὁ, Byz.

ἀφυπνος, ον, raised from sleep, Cyrill.

ἀφυπνώω, fut. ὤσω, to wake from sleep, Anth. P. 9. 517.

II. to fall asleep, Ev. Luc. 8. 23; and so in Med., Helioid. 9. 12 with v. l. ὑπνυ-; cf. Lob. Phryn. 224:—hence verb. Adj. -ωτέον, one must fall asleep, Nicet. Ann. 47 A.

ἀφυπνώτω, = ἀφυπνώω II, Byz.

ἀφύρατος [ῥ], Ion. -ητος, ον, unmixed, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13.

ἀφурτος, ον, = foreg., unmixed, Byz.:—Adv. -τως, Nic. Damasc.

ἀφυσγετός, ὁ, the mud and filth which a stream carries with it, rubbish, Il. 11. 495, cf. Opp. H. 1. 779.

II. as Adj. abundant (cf. ἀφύξιμος), Nic. Al. 597.

ἀφύσητος [ῥ], ον, not blown up, ἀσκός Hipp. Art. 814, 837.

ἀφύσικος [ῥ], unskilled in natural philosophy, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 250.

II. not according to nature, Theodoret.

ἀφύσιολόγητος, ον, not to be explained by natural philosophy, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1117 B.

ἀφυσμός, ὁ, a drawing off, of liquids, Suid.

ἀφύσος, ον, (φύσα) causing no flatulence, Hipp. 47. 33, Diocl. ap. Ath. 46 D.

ἀφυσσα, ἡ, a cup, Tarent. word, acc. to Hesych.

ἀφύσσω, Ep. impf. ἀφύσσον Call. Cer. 70: fut. ἀφύξω, Dor. -ξῶ Theocr. 7. 65; also ἀφύσω [ῥ] Anth. P. 5. 226: aor. ἠφύσα Od. (cf. δι-), Ep. ἀφύσσα Od. 2. 379, Eur. I. A. 1051 (lyr.), imper. ἀφύσσον Od. 2. 349:—Med., aor. ἠφύσαμην, Ep. ἀφύσσατο Il. 16. 230:—(the aor. is by others referred to a pres. ἀφύω, which occurs in compos. ἐξαφύω, ὑπεξαφύομαι).

To draw liquids, esp. from a larger vessel with a smaller, νέκταρ ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσω Il. 1. 598, cf. Od. 9. 9; οἶνον ἐν ἀμφιφορεῦσιν ἠφύσαμεν 9. 165; εἰς ἄγγε' ἀφύσσαι δῶρα Διονύσου Hes. Op. 611: so in Pass., πίθων ἠφύσατο οἶνος was drawn from the wine-jars, Od. 23. 305:—metaph., ἀφενος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφύξειν to draw full draughts of wealth, i. e. to hear it up, τινί for another, Il. 1. 171;—for 13. 508., 17. 315, v. sub διαφύσσω.

II. Med. to draw for oneself, help oneself to, οἶνον ἀφύσσόμενος Il. 23. 220; ἀπὸ Κηφισοῦ ῥοὰς . . ἀφύσσαμέναν, of Aphrodité, Eur. Med. 838:—metaph., φύλλα ἠφύσαμην I heard me up a bed of leaves, Od. 7. 286, cf. 5. 482.

—Ep. word, used also by Eur. I. c., I. A. 1051, and in late Prose, as Luc. Paras. 10.

ἀφυστερῶ, to come too late, be behindhand, Polyb. 1. 52, 8., 22. 5, 2, Dion. H. 10. 26.

II. to withhold, LXX (Neh. 9. 20).

ἀφύτευτος, ον, not planted, χῶρος Xen. Occ. 20, 22.

ἀφύω, v. sub ἀφύσσω.

ἀφύω, to become white or bleached, Hipp. 553. 47.

ἀφύωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) whitish, like an ἀφύη, χρῶμα Hipp. 638. 20., 641. 12.

ἀφωκτος, ον, not roasted, Dieuch. in Matth. Med. p. 42.

ἀφωνέω, to be speechless, Hipp. Epid. 1. 990.

ἀφώνητος, ον, unspeakable, unutterable, ἄχος Pind. P. 4. 422.

II. voiceless, speechless, παρέσχε φωνὴν τοῖς ἀφ. Soph. O. C. 1283; δεσμός, πόνος ἀφ. Christod. Ecphr. 44, 256.

ἀφωνία, ἡ, speechlessness, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1098, Plat. Symp. 198 C.

ἀφωνος, ον, (φωνή) voiceless, speechless, dumb, silent, Theogn. 669, Hdt. 1. 85, cf. Dem. 292. 6; ῥήτωρ Antiph. Σαπφ. 1. 14; stronger than ἀναυδος (q. v.), Hipp. Epid. 3. 1098: c. gen., ἀφ. τῆσδε τῆς ἀρᾶς unable to utter it, Soph. O. C. 865:—Adv. -τως, Ib. 131; also neut. pl. as Adv., ἀφωνα σημανοῦσιν . . ὡς . . Aesch. Pers. 819.

2. ἀφωνα (sc. γράμματα), consonants, opp. to φωνῶντα or φωνήεντα (vowels), ἀφωνα καὶ φωνῶντα Eur. Fr. 582; τοῖς . . ἄλλοις φωνῆσίν τε καὶ ἀφώναις

Plat. Crat. 393 D; but in Phileb. 18 C, Plat. seems to divide consonants into ἀφωνα and ἀφθογγα, ἀφθογγα being the mutes, and ἀφωνα the semi-vowels or spirants (φωνήεντα μὲν οὐ, οὐ μὲντοι γε ἀφθογγα), cf. Crat. 424 C: so, Arist. (Poët. 20, 3) divided letters into φωνήεντα, ἡμίφωνα and ἀφωνα, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 14: later, σύμφωνα was the gen. name for consonants, divided as above, Sext. Emp. I. 102.

ἀφώρρατος, ον, not detected, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 211 C.—Adv. -τως, Philo 2. 521.

ἀφωρισμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀφορίζω, separately, specially, apart, Arist. Categ. 7, 32, al.

ἀφως, ωτος, without light, Eust. 968. 48.

ἀφώτιστος, ον, not enlightened, dark, obscure, Joseph. A. J. 13. 11, 2, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 164.

2. in Eccl. unbaptized.

ἀχά, ἡ, v. sub ἡχέω, laχή.

Ἀχαία, Ion. Ἀχαιίη, ἡ, epith. of Demeter in Attica, Hdt. 5. 61. (Acc. to Hesych. from ἄχος grief for the loss of her daughter. Others write it Ἀχαιά, Elmsl. Ach. 709.)

II. v. sub Ἀχαιός.

Ἀχαιικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Ἀχαιός) of or for the Achaians, Achaian, Aesch. Ag. 184, 624, Eur.

ἀχαιίνη, ἡ, a kind of large loaf, baked by the women at the Thesmo-

phoria, Semus ap. Ath. 109 F.

Ἀχαιίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the Achaian land, with or without γαῖα, Il. 1. 254., 3. 75, etc.

2. (sub. γυνή) an Achaian woman, Il. 2. 235, etc.; also Ἀχαιιάς, ἴδος, Il. 5. 424, etc.—Ἀχαιίς seems to be a late form.

ἀχαιίνης ἔλαφος, [ῥ], ὁ, a brocket, two-year stag, from his single pointed horns (ἀκίδες, cf. ἀκαχμένος), Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 8; also in fem. ἀχαιίνη, Ib. 2. 15, 9; generally a deer, Babr. 95. 87:—poët. form ἀχαιίνη, Ap. Rh. 4. 175, Opp. C. 2. 426. (Sundevall makes it = ἀχαιϊκός.)

Ἀχαιός, ἄ, ὄν, Achaian, Lat. Achivus, Hom., etc.: hence as Subst.,

1. Ἀχαιοί, οἱ, the Achaians: in Hom. for the Greeks generally, esp. Spartans and Argives, Paus. 7. 1.

2. Ἀχαιία, ἡ, Achaia in Peloponnese, Thuc., etc.; but under the Romans, Greece (without Thessaly).

ἀχάλατος, ον, without hail, Or. Sibyll. 3. 369.

ἀχάλαστος, ον, unrelaxed, Greg. Nyss.

ἀχάλεπως, Adv. without difficulty, Matth. Vett. p. 92.

ἀχάλιναγώγητος, ον, = sq., Irenae.

ἀχάλινος, ον, unbridled, στόμα Eur. Bacch. 385, cf. H. F. 383, Ar. Ran. 838, Plat. Legg. 701 C; ἀχ. ἐπ' ἀργύρου, i. e. uncorrupted by bribes, Epigr. Gr. 855. 7.

Adv. -τως, Cyrill.

ἀχάλινωτος [ῥ], ον, unbridled, without bridle, ἵππος Xen. Eq. 5, 3; στόμα Anth. P. 11. 177; ἀνάγκαι Orph. H. 55. 13.

ἀχάλκεος, ον, without a χαλκοῦς, penniless, ἀχ. οὐδός (with a pun on χαλκεος οὐδός), Anth. P. 11. 403.

ἀχάλκευτος, ον, not forged of metal, πέδαι Aesch. Cho. 493, cf. Soph. Fr. 640.

ἀχαλκῆω, (χαλκοῦς) to be penniless, Anth. P. 11. 154.

ἀχαλκής, ἐς, without brass, ὄπλαί Tryph. 87.

ἀχαλκος, ον, without brass, ἀχαλκος ἀσπίδων, i. e. ἀνευ ἀσπίδων χαλκείων, Soph. O. T. 190.

ἀχάλκωτος, ον, not brasened; without money, Anth. P. 6. 298.

ἀχάνεια, ἡ, (ἀχάνης II) immense width, a chasm, M. Anton. 12. 7:—in Medic. a wide opening, Paul. Aeg. 6. 107.

ἀχάνη, ἡ, a Persian (also Boeotian) measure, = 45 μέδιμοι, Ar. Ach. 108, 109.

2. a chest, box, Phanodem. Fr. 25, Plut. Arat. 6.—V. Poll. 10. 164 sq. [ἀχάνη, Elmsl. Ach. l. c.]

ἀχάνης, ἐς, (χάσσω, χανεῖν) not opening the mouth, of one mute with astonishment, Hegesipp. Ad. 1. 25, Polyb. 7. 17, 5, Luc. Icarom. 23:—in Theophr. Vent. 29, δι' ἀχανοῦς through a narrow opening.

II. (a euphon.) yawning, κρημνός Timae. Fr. 28; πέλαγος Plut. Alex. 31, etc., v. Wyttenb. 2. 76 C; χάσμα Anth. P. 9. 423:—τὸ ἀχανές the void of space, Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 16; ἀχανές τὸ μὴ ἔχον στέγην . . ἐπὶ τοῦ λαβυρίνου Soph. Fr. 852.

2. generally, vast, immense, στρατευμα Plut. 2. 866 A; πέλαγος Id. Cic. 6.

ἀχαρκτήριστος, ον, without distinctive features or character, Epiphan.

ἀχάρακτος, ον, not graven or cut, Nonn. D. 13. 84., 16. 158, etc.

ἀχάρακτος, ον, not palisaded, Polyb. 10. 11, 2, Plut. Mar. 20. Adv. -τως, Arrian. Civ. 3. 70.

ἀχάριότης, ητος, ἡ, awkwardness, stupidity, with a play on the name Χαριμύρτης, Polyb. 18. 38, 2 (Lob. ἀγριότητα).

ἀχάρις, ὁ, ἡ, ἀχαρι, τό, gen. ιτος:—without grace or charms, graceless, συμπόσιον γίνεται οὐκ ἀχαρι Theogn. 496; of an immature girl, Sappho 38.

2. unpleasant, disagreeable, οὐδὲν ἀχαρι παθεῖν Hdt. 2. 141., 6. 9; πρὸς τινος 8. 143; οὐδὲν ἀχ. παριδεῖν τινι 1. 38, 108; ἐνδιδόναι οὐδὲν ἀχ. 7. 52; esp. as euphem. for a grievous calamity, ἀχ. συμφορῆ 1. 41., 7. 190; τὸ τέλος σφι ἐγένετο ἀχ. 8. 13; βίος οὐκ ἀχαρις εἰς τὴν τριβῆν Ar. Av. 156.

II. ungracious, thankless, Lat. ingratus, ἀχ. τιμῆ a thankless office, Hdt. 7. 36; χάρις ἀχαρις a graceless grace, thankless favour, Aesch. Pr. 545, Ag. 1545; κακῆς γυναικὸς χάριν ἀχαριν ἀπώλετο Eur. I. T. 566; cf. ἀχόριστος, ἀχάριτος.

ἀχάριστέω, to be thankless, shew ingratitude, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 2, Plut. Phoc. 36.

2. = οὐ χαρίζομαι to discourage, τινί Plat. Symp. 186 C.

3. Pass. to be treated ungratefully, Polyb. 23. 11, 8.

ἀχάριστη, ἡ, thanklessness, ingratitude, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7; εἰς ἀχ. ἀγειν Dem. 330. 14.

2. ungraciousness, rudeness, grossness, Plat. Rep. 411 E.

ἀχάριστος, ον, (χαρίζομαι) ungracious, unpleasant, unpleasing, οὐκ ἀχόριστα μεθ' ἡμῖν ταῦτ' ἀγορεύεις Od. 8. 236; irreg. Comp., δῦρπον ἀχαρίστερον (for -ιστέρον) Od. 20. 392: without groce or chorms, οὐκ ἀχάριστα λέγειν Xen. An. 2. 1, 13; cf. sq.; ἀχ. ἐπιμέλημα a thankless business, Id. Occ. 7, 37.

II. of persons, ungracious, un-

favourable, Theogn. 839. 2. *ungrateful, thankless*, Hdt. 1. 90, Xen., etc.; *δῆμος* Hdt. 5. 91; *προδότας* Eur. Ion 880, cf. Med. 659; *ἀχ. πρὸς τινα* Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 14; *τινι* Eur. Hec. 140; *σπείρων εἰς ἀχάριστα* sowing in *thankless soil*, Epigr. Gr. 816. 14. 3. *pass. unthanked, unrequited*, Lys. 162. 34; *οὐκ ἂν ἀχαριστῶς μοι ἔχοι πρὸς τινος* thanks would not be refused me by . . , Xen. An. 2. 3, 18. 4. *with a bad grace, with an ill will*, ἀχαριστῶς ἐπεσθαι to follow *sulkily*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 14; *τὰς χάριτας ἀχαριστῶς χαρίζεσθαι* Isocr. 8 E. Cf. ἀχαρισ, ἀχάριτος.

ἀχαριστό-γλωσσος, *ov*, *ungraced in speech*, Tzetz. in An. Ox. 3. 358. ἀχάριτος, *ov*, = ἀχάριστος, *unseemly*, Plut. Sol. 20:—in Hdt., like ἀχαρισ, euphem., παθήματα ἀχάρिता ἐόντα Hdt. 1. 207. 2. *ungrateful, thankless, ungracious*, δῆμον εἶναι συνολκήμα ἀχαριστάτων Id. 7. 156; *χάρις ἀχ.*, like ἀχαρισ, Eur. Phoen. 1757; and ἀχάριτον was restored by Elmsl., metri grat., in Aesch. Cho. 44.

Ἀχαρναί, *ων, αι*, *Acharnae*, a famous demos of Attica, Thuc. 2. 19 sq.:—Ἀχαρνεύς, *έως, δ*, an inhabitant of Acharnae, pl. Ἀχαρνεῖς, Com.; poet. Ἀχαρνηίδαί Ar. Ach. 322:—Adj. Ἀχαρνικός, *ή, έν*, Ib. 180:—Adv. Ἀχαρνήσι, at *Acharnae*, Luc. Icarom. 18; Ἀχαρνήθεν, from *Acharnae*, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 18.

ἀχαρνώς, *ώ, δ*, = ὀρφνός, a kind of sea-fish, Callias Com. Κυκλ. 1; ἀχαρνος in Ath. 286 B; ἀχάρνας, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 7; gen. ἀχάρνου, Ib. 2. 27:—also, ἀχάρνα and ἀχέρλα, names of fish in Hesych.

ἀ-χάσμητος, *ov*, *without hiatus*, Eust. 919. 35:—also -χασμώδηςτος, *ov*, Walz Rhett. 3. 544.

ἀχάτης, *ov, δ*, *the agate*, Theophr. Lap. 31, Dion. P. 1075. [ἀχά-] ἀ-χαίνωτος, *ov*, *not relaxed; not enervated*, Athanas.

ἀχεδών, Dor. for ἠχεδών, Mosch.

ἀχει or ἀχι, τό, *meadow grass*, LXX (a Hebr., or perhaps Egyptian, word), v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 88.

ἀ-χείμαντος, *ov*, *not disturbed by storms*, Alcae. 46, Bacchyl. 39:—so ἀ-χείμαστος, *ov*, Hesych.; ἀ-χείματος, *ov*, Aesch. Supp. 135; ἀ-χείμερος, *ov*, Arat. 1121; ἀ-χείμων, *ov*, gen. ονος, Nonn. D. 1. 142.

ἀ-χειρ, *πος, δ, ή*, *without hands*, Plut. 2. 798 A:—hence *awkward*, Synes. 308 C. Cf. ἀχειρος.

ἀ-χειρᾶγώγητος, *ov*, *untamed, wild*, Cyrill.

ἀ-χειράπτητος, *ov*, *not to be touched by hand*, f. l. in Jambl. V. P. p. 330, where ἀχείραπτος should be restored.

ἀ-χειρής, *ές*, = ἀχειρ, Batr. 300, in pl. ἀχειρέες, of crabs.

ἀχειρί, Adv. *without hands*, Epiphan.

ἀ-χειρία, *ή*, *want of hands; awkwardness*, Hipp. 446. 22.

ἀ-χειρίδωτος, *ov*, *without sleeves*, Eccl.

ἀ-χειρόγραφος, *ov*, *not written by hand*, Byz.

ἀ-χειρόκλωστος, *ov*, *not woven by hand*, Byz.

ἀ-χειρομίαντος, *ov*, *not defiled by hand or by touch*, Eccl.

ἀ-χειρόπλαστος, *ov*, = sq., Cyrill. Hieros.

ἀ-χειροποίητος, *ov*, *not made by hands*, of buildings and statues, Ev. Marc. 14. 58, 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 1, Eccl.; ἀχ. περιτομή, i. e. *spiritual*, Ep. Col. 2. 11. Adv. -τως, Cyrill.

ἀ-χειρος, *ov*, = ἀχειρ, Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 7: τὰ ἀχειρα of the *hinder parts of the body*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 45.

ἀ-χειρότευκτος, *ov*, (τεύχω) = ἀχειροποίητος, Eccl. Adv. -τως, Eccl.

ἀ-χειρότμητος, *ov*, *not cut by the hand*, Eccl.

ἀ-χειροτόνητος, *ov*, *not elected*, Gramm. 2. *not ordained*, Eccl.

ἀ-χειρώτος, *ov*, *untamed, unconquered*, Thuc. 6. 10, Diod. 5. 15. II.

ἀχ. φύτευμα, of the olive, Soph. O. C. 698, as Poll. 2. 154 quotes it, interpreting it by ἀχειρούργητον, i. e. *αὐτοφυῆ, not planted or touched by hand of man*.

Ἀχελώϊδες (sc. νῆσοι), *αι*, *islands at the mouth of the Acheloius*, Aesch. Pers. 866.

Ἀχελῷος, poet. Ἀχελῷος, *δ*, *Acheloüs*, name of several rivers; the best known ran through Aetolia and Acarnania, now *Aspro potamo*, Il. 21. 194, Hes. Th. 340; another in Phrygia, Il. 24. 616; another in Thessaly, Strabo 434. II. in later Poets it signified *any stream* (cf. ἄναυρος), or, generally, *water*, Eur. Bacch. 625, Ar. Fr. 130, Achae. ap. Ath. 427 F, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 866; so Virg. *Acheloiä pocula*, cf. Ephor. 27, Lob. Aglaoph. 2. 883.

ἀ-χερδος, *ή*, more rarely *δ* (Theocr. 24. 88):—a *wild prickly shrub*, used for hedges, perh. (like ἀχράς) a *wild pear*, Od. 14. 10, Soph. O. C. 1596, Pherecr. Incert. 32.

Ἀχερδούσιος, formed from ἀχερδος, as if the name of a δῆμος, *Crabby*, μοχθηρὸς ὦν καὶ τὴν γνώμην Ἀχερδούσιος Comic. in Meineke Fragm. 4. p. 621: cf. ἀχραδούσιος.

Ἀχερόντιος, *α, ov*, *Acherontian*, ναῦς Call. Fr. 110: also Ἀχερόντιος Eur. Alc. 444, Ar. Ran. 471; and Ἀχερούσιος Aesch. Ag. 1160; fem. Ἀχερουσιάς, *άδος*, Xen. An. 5. 10, 2, Plat. Phaedo 113 A.

ἀχερωίς, *ιδος, ή*, *the white poplar*, elsewhere λευκή, Il. 13. 389., 16. 482. (From Ἀχέρων, for the legend ran that it had been brought from the nether-world by Hercules, Paus. 5. 14, 2; cf. Nic. Al. 13, Ἀχ. ὄχθαι.)

Ἀχέρων, *οντος, δ*, (ἄχος) *Acheron, River of woe* (cf. Κωκυτός), one of the rivers of the world below, Od. 10. 513, cf. Fragm. ap. Valck. Diatr. p. 17. II. name of a river in Thesprotia, Thuc. 1. 46; of another in Campania, cf. Strabo 243, etc.

ἀχέτας or ἀχέτᾶ, Dor. and Att. for ἠχέτης, q. v.

ἀχεύω and ἀχέω, (v. ἄγχω), Ep. Verbs used only in part. pres. *grieving, sorrowing, mourning, sighing, groaning*, οδυρόμενος καὶ ἀχεύων Il. 9. 612, Od. 2. 23; κείτ' ἀχέων Il. 2. 724; ἀχέουσα περ ἔμπης Od. 15. 362: c. acc., κῆρ ἀχέων *grieving in heart*, Il. 5. 399; θυμὸν ἀχεύων Ib. 869., 18. 461, Hes. Op. 397: with a neut. Adj., πυκινὸν περ ἀχεύων Od. 11. 88, cf. 16. 139: c. gen. causae, τῆς ἀχέων *sorrowing for her*, Il. 2.

694., 18. 446; Ὀδυσσῆος μέγ' ἀχεύων Od. 16. 139; so, ἔνεκ' ἄλλοτριῶν ἀχέων Il. 20. 298; τοῦτ' εἶνεκα θυμὸν ἀχεύων Od. 21. 318; later, ἐπὶ σφετέρους ἀχέουσα Ap. Rh. 3. 643. II. from √AX came several forms, chiefly used by Ep. poets:

1. in Causal sense, *to grieve, vex, annoy, distress*, redupl. aor. 2 ἠκάχε (but part. ἀκαχών intr., *grieving*, Hes. Th. 868): hence again was formed a redupl. pres. ἀκαχίζω: also redupl. fut. ἀκαχῆσω, aor. 1 ἀκάχησα:—Construction: c. acc. pers., μέγα δ' ἠκάχε λαόν Il. 16. 822, cf. Od. 16. 427; ἐμὲ μεγάλως ἀκαχίζεις 16. 432; with part. of manner, θανὼν ἀκάχησε τοκῆας by his death, Il. 23. 223; ἠκαχ' ἀποφθιμένη Od. 15. 357; ἀκαχῆσεις μηλοβοτῆρας h. Hom. Merc. 286. 2. Pass. ἄχομαι, ἄχνυμαι, ἀκαχίζομαι: imper. ἀκαχίζεο, -ίζεν:—pf. ἀκάχημαι, 3 sing. ἀκάχηται, Ep. 3 pl. ἀκηχέδαται (with v. l. ἀκηχέαται, i. e. ἀκῆχηται) Il. 17. 637; plqpf. ἀκαχέιατο 12. 179; imperat. ἀκάχησο Ap. Rh. 4. 1324; inf. ἀκάχησθαι; part. ἀκαχήμενος (accent. as a pres.), Ep. also ἀκηχήμενος Il. 5. 364., 18. 29; aor. 2, 3 pl. ἀκάχοντο, opt. ἀκαχοίμην, -οίτο, -οίμεθα Hom.; later, aor. 1 ἀχνυθέντι Anth. P. 6. 343:—Construction: absol., ἄχομαι Od. 18. 256., 19. 129; ἄχνυται Il. 18. 62; ἄχνύμενος, like ἀχέων or ἀχεύων, 1. 103, 241, etc.; ἄχνυμένη κραδίη 24. 584; so also, ἄχνύμενος κῆρ 7. 428, 431, etc.; ἀκαχήμενος ἦτορ Od. 9. 62, etc.; ἀκηχεμένη θυμὸν Il. 18. 29; ἀκαχέιατο θυμὸν 12. 179; rarely c. dat., ἀκαχίζεο θυμῷ 6. 486; also κῆρ ἄχνυται ἐν θυμῷ, ἄχνυτο . . θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι 6. 524., 14. 38:—c. gen. causae, *to grieve for*, sometimes with a part., ἄχνύμενός περ ἑταίρου, υἱὸς ἔηος, etc., 8. 125., 24. 550, etc.; σείο . . ἄχνύμεθα φθιμένοιο Od. 11. 557, cf. 14. 376, Il. 16. 16; rarely c. dat., οὐ κε θανόντι περ ὧδ' ἀκαχοίμην Od. 1. 236; and, ἄχνυμένη περὶ παιδί h. Hom. Cer. 77; later c. acc. *to lament*, τὸδ' ἄχνυμαι Pind. P. 7. 18; ἄχνύμενος μόρον Ἀντιγόνης Soph. Ant. 627; the cause of grief may also be expressed by a part., ὀρόων ἀκάχημαι Od. 8. 314, cf. Il. 17. 637; μή τι θανὼν ἀκαχίζεο Od. 8. 314, cf. 10. 133.—All forms of the word are Ep.; only once in Trag., in Soph. l. c.; never in Prose.

ἀχέω [ᾶ], old poet. form for ἰάχέω, h. Hom. Cer. 479, Eur. Phoen. 1523. Cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v.

ἀχέω [ᾶ], Dor. for ἠχέω (q. v.).

ἀ-χῆλος, *ov*, *with undivided hoof*, Galen. 2. 431.

ἀ-χῆλωτος, *ov*, *without notch*, Math. Vett. 73 D.

ἀχῆν, *δ, ή*, *poor, needy*, Theocr. 16. 33. (V. sub ἄγχω.) [ᾶ Meineke Theocr. l. c.; and Hesych. quotes a form ἠχῆν, though ἀχηνία has ᾶ.]

ἀχηνία, *ή*, *need, want, χρημάτων* Aesch. Cho. 301; φίλων ἀχηνία Ar. Fr. 91; ὀμμάτων ἀχηνία in the eyes' *blank gaze*, Aesch. Ag. 419.

ἀχρηής, *ές*, (ἀχέω) = ἀχθηρής, Suid.

ἀχθεινός, *ή, έν*, (ἄχθος) *burdensome, oppressive, wearisome*, of persons, Eur. Hipp. 94; of things, Id. Hec. 1240, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 1:—Adv. -νῶς, *unwittingly*, Id. Hell. 4. 8, 27.

ἀχθέω, *to weigh down, oppress, fatigue*, τινα Arctae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 13. 2. intr. *to be oppressed*, Ib. 2; cf. Hesych. s. v. ἀχθῆσας.

ἀχθηδών, *όνος, ή*, a *weight, burden*, ἀχθ. κακοῦ Aesch. Pr. 26. 2. metaph. *grievance, distress, vexation, annoyance*, Thuc. 2. 37, Plat. Legg. 734 A; ἐρέσθαι τινὰ δι' ἀχθηδὸνα for the sake of *teasing*, Thuc. 4. 40; πρὸς ἀχθηδὸνα μου with *anger towards me*, Luc. Tox. 9. (From ἄχθος, as ἀλγηδών from ἄλγος, cf. Plat. Crat. 419 C.)

ἀχθηρής, *ές*, = sq., Hesych.

ἀχθηρός, *όν*, *grievous*, Antiph. Ἐπικλ. 1: elsewhere as v. l. for ἀχθεινός.

ἀχθηφορέω, = ἀχθοφορέω, Lob. Phryg. 680.

ἀχθίζω, fut. σω, *to load*, Ἀραψ κάμηλον ἀχθίσας Babr. 8. 1.

ἄχθομαι, Pass.: fut. med. ἀχθέσομαι Ar. Nub. 865, 1441, Av. 84, Plat. Rep. 603 E, Hipp. Ma. 292 E (with v. l. ἀχθήσομαι); also in pass. form ἀχθεσθήσομαι Andoc. 26. 7, Plat. Gorg. 506 C, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 10, (συν-) Aeschin. 88. 23: pf. ἠχθημαι Lyc. 827: aor. ἠχθέσθην Hdt. 2. 103, Aesch. Pr. 390, Thuc.: (v. sub ἄγχω). *To be loaded*, ὅτε δὴ κόιλῃ νηὺς ἠχθετο Od. 15. 457: c. gen., τράπεζα τυροῦ καὶ μέλιτος πίονος ἀχθομένη Xenophon. 1. 10; c. dat., ἐλάτην . . ἀχθομένην ὄζοις Ap. Rh. 1. 1191. II. mostly of mental oppression, *to be weighed down, vexed, annoyed, grieved*:—Construction: absol., ἠχθετο γὰρ κῆρ Il. 11. 274, cf. Aesch. Pr. 390; ὅτω μὴ ἀχθομένῳ εἶη (constr. like ἀσμένῳ, βουλομένῳ ἐστί), Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 21; also, ἀχθομένην ὀδύνησι Il. 5. 354:—but, ἀχθ. τινι at a thing, or with a person, Hdt. 2. 103., 3. 1, al., Ar. Ach. 62, Pax 119, Thuc. 6. 28, etc.; μὴ μοι ἀχθεσθε λέγοντι τάλπηθῆ Plat. Apol. 31 E; also, ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 32, etc.; ἐπὶ τινος Plat. Parm. 130 A; περὶ τινος Hdt. 8. 99; ὑπὲρ τινος Ar. Lys. 10, Plat. Apol. 23 E; διὰ τινα Isocr. 236 C:—also c. acc., λίην ἀχθομαι ἔλκος Il. 5. 361; so with neut. Adj., τοῦτο Xen. An. 3. 2, 20; μείζον Plat. Symp. 216 C:—c. gen., τῆς οἰκίας Plut. Popl. 10:—also c. part., either of subject, as οὐκ ἀχθομαί σ' ἰδὼν τε καὶ λαβὼν φίλον Soph. Ph. 671, cf. Ar. Pl. 234, Thuc. 1. 92, etc.; or of object, ἠχθετο δαμναμένους at their being conquered, Il. 13. 353; Ἀρίσταρχον στρατηγόντ' ἀχθ. Eupol. Aut. 7; but the part. of the object is also put in gen., οὐδὲν ἠχθετο αὐτῶν πολεμούντων he had no objection to . . , Xen. An. 1. 1, 8, cf. Thuc. 1. 95; and sometimes in dat., ὅδε σοι ἀχθεταί λέγοντι Plat. Meno 99 E:—followed by a relat. clause, ἀχθ. εἰ . . , or ἦν . . , Eur. I. A. 1414, Thuc. 8. 109, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 E; less often ἀχθ. ὅτι . . , Ar. Pl. 899, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 13, Plat. Rep. 549 C.

ἄχθος, *εος, τό*, (ἄχθομαι) a *weight, burden, load*, Il. 12. 453, Hes. Op. 690, Tyrtac. 4, etc.; ἀχθεα δυνατώτεροι φέρειν, of camels, Hdt. 3. 102, cf. 1. 80, Ar. Ran. 9, Thuc. 4. 115; ἄχθος οὐ εὐάγκαλον Aesch. Pr. 350, cf. Soph. El. 1116; ἄχθος ὀρούρης a *dead weight* on earth, *cumberers* of the ground, proverb. of idle, do-nothing people, Lat. *pondera terrae, fruges consumere nati*, Il. 18. 104, Od. 20. 379, etc.; ἄχθος γυναικῶν a *plague* of women, Soph. El. 1242: so, γῆς ἄλλως ἀχθη Plat. Theaet. 176 D: but, φίλτατον ἀχθος Eur. Rhes. 377. II. a *load of grief*,

χάρμα καὶ ἄχθος Hes. Sc. 400; ἀπὸ φροντίδος ἄχθος . . βαλεῖν Aesch. Ag. 165; λύπης ἄχθος Soph. El. 120; φέρειν ἄχθη κακῶν Eur. I. T. 710: absol. trouble, distress, sorrow, Pind. N. 6. 99, Trag., etc.; ἄχθος φέρειν to bring or cause such, Xen. Epist. I, 4.

ἀχθοφορέω, to bear burdens, Polyb. 4. 32, 7, Plut. Mar. 13: to be loaded, ἡ κοιλία Hipp. Acut. 388. 2. to bear as a burden, τι Antb. P. 7. 468, Epigr. Gr. 1102.

ἀχθοφορία, ἡ, a bearing of burdens, βαρῶν Plut. 2. 1130 D: any heavy pressure, Hipp. Art. 829:—so, -φόρημα, τό, Nicet. Ann. 40 C: -φορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or far bearing burdens, Basil.

ἀχθο-φόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bearing burdens, κτήνεια Hdt. 7. 187; ὑποζύγια Dion. H. I. 85, etc. II. as Subst. a porter, Gell. 5. 3.

ἄχι, v. ἄχει.
'Αχιλλεύς, a, ὄν, of Achilles, Eur., etc.; poet. 'Αχιλλέϊος Theocr. 29. 34: Ion. 'Αχιλλήϊος, Hdt. 4. 55, 76; used in lyrics by Soph. Fr. 164 (cf. Φοίβειος):—pecul. fem. 'Αχιλλεΐτις, ἰδος, Diog. L. 1. 74. II. 'Αχιλλεΐαι κριθαί a fine kind of barley, Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 3, Ath. 114 F; also, κριθαί 'Αχιλλεΐδες Hipp. 496. 53; so, 'Αχιλλεΐαι μᾶζαι cakes of fine barley, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 4; 'Αχιλλεΐων ἀπομάττεσθαι (v. sub ἀπομάσσω), Ar. Eq. 819; 'Αχιλλεΐον, τό, a cake of this sort, Eust. Od. 1414. 33. 2. ἄχ. (sub σπόγγος), ὄ, a fine kind of sponge, used as padding for the inside of helmets, greaves, etc., Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 3 and 6.

'Αχιλλεύς, gen. 'Αχιλλέως (either quadris. or dissyll., as the metre requires, cf. Soph. Ph. 4, 50 with 57, 364): acc. 'Αχιλλεῖα Ib. 331, 358, voc. 'Αχιλλεῦ: Ep. gen. 'Αχιλλῆος, etc.: Ep. nom. also 'Αχιλεύς: (from ἄχος, the grief of the hero being the subject of the Il., cf. 'Οδυσσεύς):—Achilles, son of Peleus and Thetis, prince of the Myrmidons, hera of the Iliad. II. the fallacy called in full 'Achilles and the Tortoise,' invented by Zeno of Elea, Arist. Phys. 6. 9, 3, Diog. L. 9. 29.

ἄ-χιλος, ὄν, without grass, or (with a intens.) rich in grass, both senses in Hesych.

ἄ-χιόνιστος, ὄν, not snowed upon, Schol. Od. 6. 44.

ἄ-χίτων [ι], ὄν, gen. ἄνωτος, without tunic, i. e. wearing the ἱμάτιον only, of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 2; so of Agesilaüs, Ael. V. H. 7. 13, Plut. 2. 210 B, cf. 276 C; of Cleanthes the Cynic, Diog. L. 7. 169; of Gelon, ἄχ. ἐν ἱματίῳ Diog. 11. 26.

ἄχλαινία, ἡ, want of a χλαῖνα, cloak or mantle, Eur. Hel. 1281.

ἄ-χλαινος, ὄν, without cloak or mantle, Simon. 237, Call. Dian. 115.

ἄχλας, ἄδος, ἡ, late form of ἀχράς (q. v.), Schol. Theocr.:—hence ἀχλαδηφορέω, to bear ἀχράδες, Byz.

ἄ-χλευαστος, ὄν, not mocked, Athanas.

ἄ-χλοσηφόρος, ὄν, without herbage, Eccl.

ἄ-χλοος, ὄν, contr. ἄχλους, ὄν: (χλόα):—without herbage, Eur. Hel. 1327. II. sere, withered, Opp. H. 2. 496.

ἄχλυη-φόρος, ὄν, bringing darkness, Jo. Chrys.

ἄχλύνω, = ἀχλύω II, Q. Sm. 2. 550, in Pass.

ἄχλυόεις, εσσα, εν, gloomy, dismal, δεσμός Simon. (188) ap. Hdt. 5. 77.

ἄχλυό-πεζα, ἡ, gloom-footed, ἡώς Tryph. 210.

ἄχλυόω, to darken, make dim, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3:—Pass. to become gloomy, grow dark, Theophr. Vent. 35.

ἄχλυσ, ὄσος, ἡ, a mist, Lat. caligo, Od. 20. 57; but elsewh. in Hom. of a mist over the eyes, as of one dying, κατὰ δ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχνητ' ἄχλυσ Il. 5. 696., 16. 344; as a symptom in sickness, ἀχλύες Hipp. Prorrh. 102; or in emotion, κατ' ἄχλυν ὀμμάτων ἔχευεν Archil. 94; or of a person whom a god deprives of the power of seeing and knowing others, κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν χέεν ἄχλυν Il. 20. 321; ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν σκέδαα' ἄχλυν Ib. 341, cf. 5. 127:—personified as Sorrow, παρ δ' Ἀχλὺς εἰατήκει ἐπι-αμνηγερή τε καὶ αἰνή, χλωρή, αὔσταλέη (cf. ἀχνύς), Hes. Sc. 264. 2. metaph., δνοφερὰν τιν' ἄχλυν . . αὐδαταί Aesch. Eum. 279, cf. Pers. 669.

—Mostly poet., but used by Hipp. (v. supr.) and Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 26., 3. 3, 6, al. [ῥ in nom. and acc. sing., Hom., Hes.: ῥ in late poets.]

ἄχλύω, (cf. ἐπ-): aor. I ἠχλύσα:—to be or grow dark, Od. 12. 406., 14. 304. II. trans. to darken, Ap. Rh. 3. 963, Q. Sm. 1. 598:—hence aor. pass., ἠχλύθη Q. Sm. 2. 550.

ἄχλυώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = ἀχλύεις, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 19.

ἄχνασθημι, (ἄχω) to be miserable, to mourn, Alcae. 98; v. Koen Greg. p. 620.

ἄχνη, Dor. ἄχνα, ἡ, (akin to λάχνη, Lat. lana, lanugo):—anything that comes off the surface, any light substance: I. of liquids, foam, froth, in Hom. of the sea, Od. 12. 238, al.; ἄλδς ἄχνη 5. 403; οἰνωπὸς ἄχνη the froth of wine, Eur. Or. 115; ἄχνη οὐρανια the dew of heaven (which is on the surface of grass, etc.), Soph. O. C. 681; δακρῶν ἄχνη dewy tears, Id. Tr. 849; also ἄχνη πυρός, i. e. smoke, Aesch. Fr. 364. II. of solids, the chaff that flies off in winnowing, in pl., ὡς δ' ἄνεμος ἄχνας φορέει Il. 5. 499; καρπὸν τε καὶ ἄχνας Ib. 501: the down on the plum or quince, Anth. P. 6. 102; ἄχνη ὀθονίου etc., lint, Hipp. Art. 802, Mochl. 845; ἄ. χαλιπίδος metallic dust, Plut. 2. 659 C.

III. ἄχνην in acc., as Adv. a morsel, the least bit, κἂν ἄχνην καταμύση Ar. Vesp. 92.

ἄ-χνοος, ὄν, contr. ἄχνους, ὄν, without down, Anth. P. 6. 259; metapl. nom. pl. ἄχνοες, in Manetho I. 126.

ἄχνυμαι, v. sub ἀχεύω, ἀχέω.

ἄχνύς, ὄσος, ἡ, = ἄχος, Ion. form in E. M. 182. I (perh. a v. l. for Ἀχλὺς in Hes.).

ἄχνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like, of the nature of ἄχνη, Hesych.

ἄχολία, ἡ, want of gall, meekness, Plut. 2. 608 D.

ἄ-χολος, ὄν, lacking gall, Hipp. Prorrh. 75 B; ἡπαρ ἄχ. Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 11; τὰ μῦνυχα ἄχ. Id. 4. 2, 11. 2. metaph., πόλεως τᾶς ἀχόλω Alcae. 37 (where Bgk. ζαχόλω), cf. Plut. ap. Eus. P. E. 84 A.

II. act. allaying bile or anger, φάρμακον . . νηπενθές τ' ἀχολόν τε Od. 4. 221; cf. ἄατος, ἄκοπος II. 2.

ἀχομαι, v. sub ἀχεύω, ἀχέω.

ἄ-χονδρος, ὄν, without cartilage, Arist. de Spir. 6, 4.

ἄ-χορδος, ὄν, without strings, unmusical, Poëta ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 6, 7, cf. 3. 11, 11.

ἄχόρευτος, ὄν, banished from the dance or chorus, Plat. Legg. 654 A.

II. like ἄχοπος, not attended with the dance, ill suiting it, joyless, melancholy, ονειδῆ Soph. El. 1069; ἄται Eur. Tro. 121; φάμα Telest. 2 Bgk.

ἄχορηγησία, ἡ, want of supplies, Polyb. 28. 8, 6:—a corrupt form ἀχορηγία, Ib. 5. 28, 4.

ἄ-χορηγῆτος, ὄν, without supplies, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 15; ἄχ. τῶν ἀναγκαίων Id. Pol. 4. 1, 4.

ἄ-χορος, ὄν, without the dance, epith. of Ares, to mark the horrors of war, Aesch. Supp. 635, 681; of death, μοῖρ' . . ἄλυρος, ἄχ. Soph. O. C. 1223; ἄχ. στοναχαί Eur. Andr. 1038.

ἄ-χόρταστος, ὄν, unfed, starving, τύχη Menand. Incert. 144:—hence Subst. -τασία, ἡ, ravenous hunger, Symm. V. T.

ἄχος, εος, τό, (v. sub ἀγχω) pain, distress, in Hom. always of mind, ἄχος αἰνόν, ἄλαστον, ἀτλητον, ἄξυ Il. 4. 169, al.; ἄχεος νεφέλη μέλαινα 17. 591; ἄχ' ἄκριτα 3. 412; in Pind. and Trag. of both body and mind; δειμάτων ἄχη Aesch. Cho. 505; ἀκοῦ δ' ἄχη, with a play on the words, Soph. Tr. 1035; for οὐράνιον ἄχος, v. sub οὐράνιος; ἐμοὶ δ' ἄχ' ἄχεα κατέλιπε, a mock Trag. line in Ar. Ran. 1353.—Rare in Prose, as Hdt. 2. 131, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 6.

ἄχος, Dor. for ἠχος.

ἄχράαντος [ρᾶ], ὄν, poet. for ἀχραντος (q. v.), Call. Apoll. 110.

ἄχράδο-πώλης, ὄν, ὄ, a seller of wild pears, Nicoph. Χειρ. 1.

'Αχραδούσιος, formed from ἀχράς, as if the name of a δῆμος, Crabby, Ar. Eccl. 362; cf. 'Αχερδούσιος.

ἄ-χράης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, =sq., Nic. Th. 846, Anth. P. 9. 314.

ἄ-χραντος, ὄν, undefiled, immaculate, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1574, Plat. Alc. I. 113 E, Ap. Rh. 4. 1025, etc.; c. gen., αἵματος Opp. H. 2. 648; hence in Byz., Subst. ἀχραντία, ἡ, etc.

ἄχράς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of wild pear, pyrus pyraster, Teleclid. Στεν. 2, Ar. Eccl. 355; used for the tree as well as the fruit, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 4., 9. 40, 58, cf. Theophr. H. P. 1. 4, 1, C. P. 2. 8, 2; cf. ἄχερδος.

ἄ-χρεία, ἡ, uselessness, Byz.; v. Lob. Phryn. 106.

ἄχρειάστως, Adv. without necessity, Byz.

ἄχρειό-γελας, ὄν, untimely-laughing, epith. of the Athenians, Cratin. Incert. 51; cf. ἀχρεῖος.

ἄ-χρεῖος (Att. also ἀχρειος, Eust. 1842. 54), ὄν, rarely a, ὄν (Lob. Phryn. 106): Ion. ἀχρήϊος:—useless, unprofitable, good for nothing, ἀχρήϊος ἀνήρ Hes. Op. 295; ἀχρεῖος δ' ἐπέων νόμος Ib. 401; δέμας Aesch. Pr. 363; οἰκητήρ Soph. O. C. 627; opp. to εὐγενής, Id. Fr. 583; ἐρινὸς ἀχρ. ὦν ἐς βρῶσιν Ib. 190; ἀχρ. κοῦ σοφός Eur. Med. 300; οὐκ ἀπράγμονα ἀλλ' ἀχρεῖον νομίζομεν Thuc. 2. 40;—c. inf. unfit to do, ἀχρ. πράττειν τι Plat. Rep. 371 C (cf. ἀχρηστος). 2. in regard to military service, unserviceable, unfit for war, ἀχρ. ὄμλος Hdt. 3. 81; τὸ ἀχρήϊον τοῦ στρατοῦ the unserviceable part of an army, opp. to τὸ καθαρὸν, Id. 1. 191, cf. Thuc. 1. 93., 2. 6, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18; so, τὸ ἀχ. τῆς ἡλικίας Thuc. 1. 44:—cf. χρεῖος, ζαχρεῖος. II. Hom. has neut. ἀχρεῖον, as Adv., twice, ἀχρεῖον ἰδῶν giving a helpless look, looking foolish, of Thersites after being beaten, Il. 2. 269; ἀχρεῖον δ' ἐγέλασαε laughed without use or cause, made a forced laugh, of Penelopé trying to disguise her feelings (cf. ἀχρειόγελας), Od. 18. 163; so, ἀχρεῖον κλάζειν to bark without need or cause, Theocr. 25. 72.

ἄχρειότης, ἡ, unprofitableness, worthlessness, Lxx (Tob. 4. 13).

ἄχρειόω, pf. ἠχρεῖωκα, to make useless, disable, Polyb. 1. 14, 6., 3. 64, 8, in Act. and Pass.

ἄχρειώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = ἀχρεῖος, Eust. Opusc. 253. 36, etc.

ἄχρειώσις, εως, ἡ, a making ἀχρεῖος, damage, injury, Byz.

ἄχρεος, ὄν, = ἀχρεῖος, Tryph. 125.

ἄχρηεις, εσσα, εν, = ἀχρεῖος, v. l. Manetho 4. 76; so ἀχρήϊστος, ὄν, Musae. 328.

ἄχρηῖος, ὄν, Ion. for ἀχρεῖος.

ἄχρημάτεια, ἡ, want of money, Thuc. 1. 11, Dion. H. 7. 24:—Verb. ἀχρηματέω, Tzetz.

ἄ-χρημάτιστος, ὄν: ἡμέρα ἀχρ. a day on which no public business was done, a 'dies non,' Plut. 2. 273 C, cf. C. I. 4703 d.

ἄ-χρημάτος, ὄν, without money or means, Hdt. 1. 89; ἀχρ. τὴν πύλιν ποιεῖν Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 37; μήτ' ἀχρημάτοισι λάμπειν φῶς on the poor, Aesch. Pers. 167: cf. ἀποχρήματος.

ἄχρημονέω, to be ἀχρήμων, Plat. Com. ap. Poll. 6. 196.

ἄχρημοσύνη, ἡ, want of money, Od. 17. 502, Theogn. 156.

ἄχρήμων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος: (χρήματα):—poor, needy, like ἀχρήματος, Solon 5. 41, Pind. Fr. 198 (239), Eur. Med. 460 (nowhere else in Trag.).

'ἀχρησία, ἡ, (χράσμαι) disuse, non-user, Pandect.

ἄχρησιμος, ὄν, useless, profitless, Theophr. C. P. 6. 19, 3, Or. Sib. 8. 382; in Byz. also ἀχρησίμευτος:—Subst. ἀχρησιμότης, ἡ, Gloss.

ἄ-χρησιμώδης, ὄν, not like an oracle, free from ambiguity, Byz.

ἄχρηστέω, to be obsolete, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 259:—also ἀχρηστεύω, A. B. 793.

ἄχρηστία, ἡ, uselessness, unfitness, Hipp. 27. 49, Plat. Rep. 489 B. II. the non-usance of a thing, Ib. 333 D.

ἄχρηστολογέω, to speak unprofitably or amiss, E. M. 463. 23.

ἄχρηστο-ποιέω, to make useless, disable, Jo. Chrys.

ἄ-χρηστος, ὄν, useless, unprofitable, unserviceable, μετάνοια Batr. 70; νῆες Hdt. 1. 166; ἄχρ. ὃ ὀφθαλμὸς γίνεται Hipp. Prorrh. 102; οὐκ ἄχρ. ἡδ' ἡ ἀνοια Thuc. 6. 16; χρεομένω ἀχρηστα unless if you try to use them, Hipp. Art. 791; ἄχρ. πίπτει θέαφατον without effect, Eur. I.

T. 121:—ἀχρ. ἐς τι or πρὸς τι *unfit for a thing*, Hdt. 9. 142, Lycurg. 154. 33; also c. gen. rei, ἀχρ. τῶν ἔργων Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 9; ἀχρ. τινι *useless to a person*, Hdt. 1. 80, Eur. Heracl. 4: οὐκ ἀχρηστὸν ἐστὶ, c. inf., Arist. Categ. 7, fin. 2. just like ἀχρείος (which it nearly superseded in the Oratt. and later Greek), of *useless, do-nothing persons*, ἀχρ. πολῖται Isae. 67. 15; σοφισταί Lys. 212. 11, etc.; so (with a pun—*not having received an oracle*), ap. Ath. 98C:—Adv., ἀχρηστῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Dem. 1414. 5. II. *not χρηστός, unkind, cruel, θεοί* Hdt. 8. 111; λόγος Id. 9. 111. III. act. *making no use of*, c. dat. (like χρᾶσθαι), συνέσει τ' ἀχρηστον τῇ φύσει τε λείπεται Eur. Tro. 667. IV. *not used*, i. e. *new*, ἱμάτια Luc. Lexiph. 9, Ath. 97 E. 2. *obsolete*, Gramm. 3. *not to be used, unseemly*, E. M. 463. 23; cf. ἀχρηστολογέω.

ἀχρηστώ, *to make useless, destroy, corrupt, τὴν Ἑλλάδα φωνήν* Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 360, Greg. p. 965.

ἄχρι and ἄχρῖς (v. sub fin.): I. an Adv. *to the very bottom, to the uttermost, utterly*, Lat. *usque*, τένοντε καὶ ὀστέα λαῶσ ἀναιδῆς ἄχρῖς ἀπηλοῖησεν Il. 4. 522; ἀπὸ δ' ὀστέων ἄχρῖς ἀραξε 16. 324, cf. 17. 599. 2. after Hom., before Preps., like Lat. *usque*, ἄχρι εἰς Κοτύωρα Xen. An. 5. 4, 4; ἄχρι πρὸς τὸν σκοπόν, πρὸς τὴν πύλιν Luc. Nigr. 36, Hermot. 24; ἄχρῖς ἐπ' ἀκνηστῖν Ap. Rh. 4. 1403; ἄχρῖς ἐς ἡῶ Q. Sm. 6. 177; ἄχρι ὑπὸ τὴν πυγὴν Luc. D. Mort. 27. 4; more rarely after the Noun, ἐς τέλος ἄχρῖς Id. 2. 617, cf. Nonn. D. 5. 153, etc.; rarely c. acc., ἄχρι . . θρόνον ἦλθεν Epigr. Gr. 618. 8; with an Adv., ἄχρι πόρρω still farther, Id. Amor. 12; ἄχρι δεῦρο Plut. Anton. 34. II. Prep. with gen. *even to, as far as*,

1. of Time, *until*, ἄχρι μάλα κνέφαος *until deep in the night*, Od. 18. 370; so in Att., ἄχρι τῆς τῆμερον ἡμέρας Dem. 118. 12; ἄχρι τῆς τελευτῆς Id. 288. 11; ἄχρι γῆρας Apollod. Ἄφαν. 1; ἄχρι δὲ τούτου *until then*, Solon 12. 35; ἄχρι τοῦ νῦν Timostr. Ἄσπ. 1; ἄχρι νῦν Luc. Tim. 39; ἄχρι παντός *continually*, Plut. Cicero 6. 2. of Space, *as far as, even to*, ἄχρι τῆς ἐσόδου τοῦ ἱεροῦ Hdt. 2. 138 (who elsewh. has μέχρῖ); ἔδακνεν ἄχρι τῆς καρδίας Com. Anon. 198; ἄχρι ἥπατος Tim. Locr. 101A, cf. 100E; ἄχρι τῆς πόλεως Dion. H. 2. 43. 3. of Measure or Degree, ἄχρι τούτου up to this point, Dem. 660. fin.; ἄχρι τοῦ μὴ πεινᾶν Xen. Symp. 4, 37; ἄχρι τοῦ θορυβῆσαι Dem. 109. 11. III. as Conj., ἄχρι οὐ or ἄχρι alone,

1. of Time, Lat. *donec, until, so long as*, ἄχρι οὐ ὅδε ὁ λόγος ἐγράφετο Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 37; ἄχρῖς ὅτου Epigr. Gr. 314. 24; ἄχρι οὐ ἂν or ἄχρι ἂν with Subj., ἄχρι ἂν σχολάσῃ till he should be at leisure, Xen. An. 2. 3, 2; ἄχρι οὐ ἂν δοκῆ Hipp. 884 F; ἄχρι ἂν αἱ ἡμέραι παρέλθωσιν Id. 553. fin.; but ἂν is often omitted, esp. in non-Att. writers, ἄχρῖς βεύση Bion 1. 47; ἄχρι οὐ τελευτήσῃ (v. l. -σει) Hdt. 1. 117; v. Lob. Phryn. 16 and cf. ἂν A. 1. 2. 2. of Space, *so far as*, διώξας, ἄχρι οὐ ἀσφαλῆς ᾤετο εἶναι Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 16, cf. Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 8; ἄχρι ἂν ἔχη Luc. Hist. Conscr. 9.—Cf. μέχρι throughout.—Ep. poets use ἄχρι or ἄχρῖς, as the metre requires: in Ion. μέχρι is preferred (v. supr.): but ἄχρι, -is are more common in Hom. than μέχρι: the only Att. forms are ἄχρι, μέχρι, before both consonants and vowels, as the Atticists (Phryn. p. 14, Moeris p. 35, etc.) observe. The Tragic writers never use these words. In Com. the hiatus before a vowel is admissible, as in ὄτι and other words, Menand. Incert. 93, Diphil. Ἀδελφ. 1, Hegesipp. Ἄδ. 1. 26. In later authors the Ep. forms ἄχρῖς, μέχρῖς prevailed, and thence were introduced by the Copyists into MSS. of good authors. (Though ἄχρι and μέχρι so closely resemble one another in form and sense, the connexion between them is denied, v. Curt. p. 545.)

ἀχροῖω and ἀχροίω, (ἀχροός) *to be colourless: to be discoloured, ill-coloured*, Hipp. Fract. 767.

ἀχροία, ἡ, *want of colour, loss of colour, paleness*, Hipp. Prorrh. 107, Arist. Probl. 38. 4; opp. to εὐχροία, Theophr. Fr. 9. 39.

ἀχροίος, ον, = ἀχροός, Hipp. Prorrh. 110.

ἀχρονος, ον, *without time, brief*, Plut. 2. 908 C: *independent of time*, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 225. Adv. -ως, Themist. 196 B.

ἀχρονο-τριβής, ἐς, *not wasting time*, Hesych.

ἀχροός, ον, contr. ἀχρῶς, ον, *colourless*, Hipp. Prorrh. 72, Arist. de An. 2. 7, 7, Nic. Th. 236. II. *ill-complexioned, pallid*, opp. to εὐχροός Hipp. Aër. 283, V. C. 911, Arist. Probl. 38. 3, al.:—Comp. ἀχρῶστερος, Hipp. Prorrh. 86, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 3; also -ώτερος Hipp. 363. 47.

ἀχρῦσῶ-πεπλος, ον, *without cloth of gold*, f. l. in Simon. ap. Plut. 2. 404 C. ἀχρῦσος, ον, *without gold*, ἀχρ. καὶ ἀνάργυροι Plut. Legg. 679 B: *poor*, Ath. 231 E.

ἀχρῦσωτος, ον, *ungilded*, Achmes Onir. 150.

ἀχρωμάτιστος, ον, *uncoloured*, Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 6., 3. 6, 1, Theophr. Odor. 31. Adv. -τως, Liban. 4. 1070.

ἀχρώματος, ον, *colourless*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C, Plut. 2. 97 A. 2. *unblushing, shameless*, Suid.

ἀχρωμος, ον, *colourless: unblushing, shameless*, Hipp. 1240 D.

ἀχρῶς, ον, gen. ω, = ἀχροός, Hipp. 1233 E, Plat. Charm. 168 D.

ἀχρωστος, ον, (χρῶζω) *untouched*, ἀχρ. χερῶν ἐμῶν Eur. Hel. 831. II. *uncoloured, colourless*, Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 1111 A.

ἀχῦλος, ον, *without juice, insipid*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 19, 4.

ἀχῦλωτος, ον, *not converted into chyle*, Galen.

ἀχῦμος, ον, = ἀχυλος, Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 13, de Sens. 5, 4.

ἀχῦμωτος, ον, = foreg., Suid.

ἀχύνετος [ῥ], ον, (χέω, χύνω) *far-spread, copious*, ἕδαρ Nic. Al. 174.

ἀχῦρινος, η, ον, (ἀχῦρον) *fed by chaff*, φλόξ Plut. 2. 658 E.

ἀχῦριος, ὅ, = ἀχυρός, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 139 sq.

ἀχυρίτης, ιδος, ἡ, *pecul. fem. of foreg.*, Anth. P. 9. 438.

ἀχυρμιά, ἡ, *a heap of chaff*, Il. 5. 502, Anth. P. 9. 384, 15.

ἀχῦρμιος, α, ον, = ἀχῦρινος, Arat. 1098.

ἀχυρμός, οὔ, ὅ, v. sub ἀχυρός.

ἀχυρο-βολών, ἄνος, ὅ, *a chaff-heap*, Eust. 1698. 32.

ἀχῦρο-δόκη, ἡ, *a chaff-holder*, Xen. Oec. 18, 7.

ἀχῦροθήκη, ἡ, (τίθημι) = *foreg.*, Schol. Il. 5. 202.

ἀχῦρον [ᾶ], ῥό, mostly in pl. ἀχυρα, *chaff, bran, husks* left after threshing or grinding, Hdt. 4. 72, cf. Pherecr. Incert. 14; ἐν τοῖς ἀχ. κυλινδομένην Hermipp. Moir. 2; the sing. in Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 1, etc.:—*proverb.*, ὄνος εἰς ἀχυρα, of unexpected good fortune, Phot.:—*metaph.*, ἀχυρα τῶν ἀστῶν Ar. Ach. 508; ἀχυρα ἀπὸ τοῦ τοίχου ἀποσπᾶν, of dying persons, Hipp. Progn. 38.

ἀχῦρόομαι, Pass. *to be strewed with chaff*, of the arena in theatres, Arist. Probl. 11. 25; μᾶζαν ἠχυρωμένην *mixed with chaff*, Polioch. Incert. 1, cf. Antiph. Incert. 1.

ἀχῦρός or ἀχῦρος (as Hesych. writes it), ὅ, *a chaff-heap*, found in Eupol. Incert. 22, Plat. Com. Ἄδων. 6, Com. Anon. 100, and in the best MSS. of Ar. Vesp. 1310: but the quantity of the penult. is suspicious; some MSS. of Ar. give ἀχῦρώνας; but Dind. restored ἀχυρμόν, and Meineke follows him in the other three Com. passages:—the passage of Ar. is to be interpreted from the proverb ὄνος εἰς ἀχυρα, v. sub ἀχυρον.

ἀχῦρό-τριψ, ἴβος, ὅ, ἡ, *threshing out the husks*, Anth. P. 6. 104.

ἀχῦρο-φάγέω, *to eat chaff*, Cyrill.:—Adj. -φάγος, ον, *eating chaff*, Epiphani.

ἀχῦρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like chaff, chaffy*, Arist. Probl. 21. 12, 2, Hices. ap. Ath. 328 C; of an eruption, Hipp. 427. 26.

ἀχῦρώνυμος, ον, (ὄνομα) *named of chaff*, Byz.

ἀχῦρωσις, εὼς, ἡ, *a mixing with chaff*, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 1.

ἀ-χῦλωτος, ον, *unbathed, unanointed*, Nonn. D. 9. 25.

*ἀχῶ, v. sub ἀχέω.

ἀχῶ, ἡ, Dor. for ἠχῶ.

ἀ-χῶλαντος, ον, *not halting or lame*, prob. 1. in Epiphani.

ἀ-χῶνευτος, ον, *not molten or cast in a mould*, Eccl. 2. *that cannot be melted*, Hesych.

ἀχωρ, ορος, ὅ, *scurf, dandruff*. This is the genuine form, not ἀχώρ, ὦρος, as written by Alex. Trall. after the analogy of λχώρ, ὦρος; v. Dind. ad Ar. Fr. 360, Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 1120.

ἀ-χώρητος, ον, *not to be contained in space*, Justin. M., etc.: hence *immeasurable, immense*, Clem. Al. 82. 2. *incapable of, without capacity for*, τινος Greg. Nyss.

ἀχώριστος, ον, (χωρίζω) *not parted, not divided*, Plat. Rep. 524 B: *inseparable*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 10, de An. 3. 2, 19, al. II. (χώρος) *without a place assigned one*, Xen. Lac. 9, 5:—Adv. -τως, Eccl.

ἀ-χωρος, ον, *without resting-place, homeless*, Aelian. Fr. 129 Hercher.

ἀ-χωστος, ον, *not heaped up*, Heliod. 9. 3.

ἄψ, (ἀπό) Adv. of Place, *backwards, back, back again*, freq. in Hom., mostly with Verbs that signify going, going back, yielding, returning, often before the Preps., ἐς, ἀπό, ἐκ, ας, ἄψ ἐς Ὀλυμπον ἵκεαθον Il. 8. 456, cf. 10. 211, etc.; also with trans. Verbs, ἄψ ἐς κουλεδν ὤσε 1. 220, cf. 15. 418; ἄψ ἐπὶ νῆας ἔεργε 16. 395; ἄψ ἵππους ατρέψαι 13. 396, cf. 18. 224. 2. of actions, *again, in return*, ἄψ δίδοναι Il. 22. 277; ἄψ ἀφελέσθαι 16. 54; ἄψ ἀπολύειν 6. 427; ἄψ ἀρέσαι 9. 120; ἄψ τέτατο ὑσμίνῃ 17. 543; ἄψ ἐπιμισγομένων 5. 105; ἄψ λαμβάνειν = ἀναλαμβάνειν, Theocr. 25. 65:—*pleon.*, ἄψ αὐτίς yet again, Il. 8. 335., 15. 364; ἄψ πάλιν 18. 280.

ἀ-ψάλακτος [ᾶ], ον, *untouched, unhandled*, Soph. Fr. 495, Crates Incert. 11. 2. *scot-free*, Ar. Lys. 275.

ἀ-ψαλτος, ον, *unhymned, without singing of psalms*, Byz.

ἀ-ψάματος, ἀ-ψαμμος, ον, *without sand, not sandy*, Hesych.

ἀψανστέω, *to leave untouched*, App. ap. Suid.: in Pass., Poll. 1. 9.

ἀψανστί, Adv. of ἀψανστος, *without touching*, Plut. 2. 665 F.

ἀψανστία, ἡ, *want of contact*, Iambl. in Nicom.

ἀ-ψανστος, ον, *untouched*, Hdt. 8. 41: *not to be touched, sacred*, like ἄθικτος, Thuc. 4. 97. II. act. *not touching*, c. gen., ἄψ. ἐγχοῦς Soph. O. T. 969; ἄψ. τέκνων, of persons dying young, Epigr. Gr. 241. 2.

ἀ-ψεγής, ἐς, *unblamed, blameless*, Soph. El. 497 (Dind. suggests ἀψεφές). Ep. Adv. ἀψεγέως, Ap. Rh. 2. 1023.

ἀ-ψεκτος, ον, = ἀψεγής, Theogn. 799.

ἀψευδία, ἡ, *truthfulness*, Plat. Rep. 485 C: ἀψευδία, Themist. 257 C.

ἀψευδέω, *not to lie, to speak truth*, πρὸς τινα Soph. Tr. 469, Ar. Fr. 591, Plat. Theaet. 199 B; περί τι Arist. Soph. Elench. 1, 17.

ἀ-ψευδής, ἐς, *without lie and deceit, truthful, sincere, trusty*, esp. of oracles and the like, Hes. Th. 233, Hdt. 1. 49., 2. 152, al.; μάντις ἄψ., of Apollo, Aesch. Cho. 559, cf. Fr. 181. 5; ἀψευδεῖ τέχνη, of augury, Id. Theb. 26; ἠθος Eur. Supp. 869: *unerring*, Plat. Theaet. 160 D, etc.:—(in Hom. only as a pr. name). 2. of things, *uncorrupt, pure from all deceit*, Pind. P. 1. 166. II. Adv. -δέως, Att. -δῶς, *really and truly*, ὁ ἄψ. ἄριστος Hdt. 9. 58.

ἀψευστῶ, later form of ἀψευδέω, Polyb. 3. 111, 8; v. Lob. Phryn. 593 sq.:—so ἀ-ψευστος, ον, later form of ἀψευδής, Plut. Artox. 28: *unfeigned*, πένθος Anth. P. 7. 638.

ἀψεφής, ἐς, (ψέφω) = ἀφρόντιστος, *uncared for*, Soph. (Fr. 618) ap. Hesych., et A. B. 476; cf. ἀψεγής.

ἀψηκτος, ον, (ψηχῶ) *untanned, κύθορον* Ar. Lys. 658: *uncombed*, χαῖται Ap. Rh. 3. 50.

ἀ-ψηλάφητος, ον, *not handled, not tested*, Polyb. 8. 21, 5. 2. *intangible, impalpable*, Eccl.

ἀ-ψηφιστος, ον, *not having voted*, Ar. Vesp. 752.

ἀ-ψηφος, ον, *without a stone*, δακτύλιος Artemid. 2. 5.

ἀ-ψηφοφόρητος, ον, *not having yet voted*, Polyb. 6. 14, 7.

ἀψίδο-ειδής, ἐς, *circular; arched, vaulted*, Dio C. 68. 25.

ἀψιδόομαι, Pass. *to be tied in a circle or curve*, δικτύοις μόλιβδος ἠψιδωμένος Anth. P. 6. 90; cf. ἀψίς.

ἀψίδαμα, τό, a vault, Enst. Opusc. 167. 16:—also ἀψιδωσις, ἡ, a vaulting, Ib. 180. 58:—ἀψιδωτος, ον, vaulted, Gloss.

ἀψικάρδιος, ον, (ἀπτομαι) heart-touching, M. Anton. 9. 3.

ἀψικορία, ἡ, fastidiousness, fickleness, Polyb. 14. 1, 4, Plut. 2. 504 D:—the Verb -κορέω, to be fastidious, Byz.

ἀψικόρος, ον, (ἀπτομαι, κόρος) satisfied with touching, i. e. fastidious, dainty, Plat. Ax. 369 A; ἀψ. πρὸς τὰς ἐπιθυμίας οἱ νέοι Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 4:—τὸ ἀψ., = ἀψικορία, Plut. Coriol. 4, Luc. Calumn. 21.—Adv. -ρος, Hesych.

ἀψιμάχέω, to skirmish with an enemy, Polyb. 17. 8, 4, Diod. 11. 52: to entice or lead on to fight, Plut. Crass. 10, etc.

ἀψιμάχια, ἡ, a skirmishing, Polyb. 5. 49, 5, Diod. 20. 29;—metaph., ῥητόρων Aeschin. 51. 37; ἀψιμ. χειρῶν, a boxing-match, Dion. H. 6. 22.

ἀψιμάχος, ον, (ἀπτομαι, μάχη) skirmishing:—Adv. -χος, Dion. H. 6. 59.

ἀψιμίση, ἡ, (μίση) triviat and transient enmity, Suid.

ἀψιμίση, τό, wormwood, artemisia absinthium, Hipp. 491. 1., 619.

53, Xen. An. 1. 5, 1, Theophr. H. P. 1. 12, 1, etc.; ἀψιμίση κατέπασας Ἀττικὸν μέλι Menand. Incert. 160;—also ἀψιμίση, ἡ, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 13, N. T.; and ἀψιμίση, ἡ, Walz Rhet. 1. 487:—ἀψιμίση, τό, to be bitter as wormwood, Byz.:—ἀψιμίση (sc. πρόσημα), τό, Alex. Trall. 1. 15:—ἀψιμίση, ἡ, to become bitter as wormwood, Enst. Opusc. 103. 65:—ἀψιμίση, ἡ, ον, of wormwood, Alex. Tr. 1. 15.

ἀψιμίση, οἶνος, δ, wine prepared with wormwood, Diosc. 5. 49.

ἀψιμίση, ες, like wormwood, Eust. Opusc. 23. 56, cf. 112. 10.

ἀψιμίση-κρήνη, ἑς, mixed with wormwood, Anecd. Boisson. 3. 410.

ἀψίς, ἰον. ἀψίς, ἴδος, ἡ: (ἀπτω):—a loop, juncture, mesh, Lat. commissura, such as form a net, ἀψίσι λίνου Il. 5. 487, cf. Opp. H. 4. 146, where ἀψίδες absol. means nets.

2. the fellow or felly of a wheel, and so, the wheel itself, Hes. Op. 424, Hdt. 4. 72, Eur. Hipp. 1233; κύκλος ἀψίδος the potter's wheel, Anth. Plan. 191.

3. any circle or disk, τὴν ἡμερῖαν ἀψίδα, of the sun, Eur. Ion 88: an arc or bow, of the rain-bow, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 3, cf. Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 103 F.

4. an arch or vault (cf. ψαλίς II), ὑπὸ τὴν οὐράνιον ἀψίδα Plat. Phaedr. 247 B, cf. Suid. s. v. αἰθεροβατεῖν, C. I. 2644, 4440, al.; κατὰ τὴν ἀψίδα πατῶμενος Luc. Bis Acc. 33: a triumphal arch, Dio C. 53. 22 and 26, etc.:—metaph., κάμπτειν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀψίδα Ar. Thesm. 53.

b. σελάνας ἐς δεκάτην ἀψίδα in the moon's tenth orbit, i. e. the tenth month, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 37.

c. in Byz. Architecture, the apsis or apse of a basilica, Lat. concha, the Bishop's chair, v. Suicer. [ἀψίδα in late Poets, Epigr. Gr. 440. 9, 445. 4.]

ἄψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπτομαι) a touching, Hipp. 1211 B, Plat. Parm. 149 A sq.

2. metaph., ἄψις φρενῶν distraction of mind, Hipp. Acut. 392.

ἄ-ψογος, ον, blameless, Poll. 3. 139. Adv. -γως, Eust. 19. 17.

ἄψορρος, ον, contr. -ρρως, ον: (ἀψ, ῥέω):—back-flowing, refluxent, Homeric epith. of Ocean, regarded as a stream encircling the earth and flowing back into itself, Il. 18. 399, Od. 20. 65.

ἄψορρος, ον, going back, backwards, ἀψορροὶ ἐκίμεν Il. 21. 456; ἀψορροὶ προτὶ Ἴλιον ἀπονέοντο 3. 313; ἐκ δόμων ἀψορρος . . περᾶ Soph. Ant. 386, cf. O. T. 431:—but mostly in neut. ἀψορρον as Adv., much like ἀψ, backward, back again, ἀψορρον . . ἔβη Il. 7. 413, cf. 4. 152, etc.; ἀψορρον ἤξει Aesch. Pr. 1021, cf. Soph. El. 53; ὦ παῖδες, οὐκ ἀψορρον (sc. ἀπτε); Ib. 1430; in Aj. 369, it may be either Adj. or Adv. (Perh. a shortd. form for foreg, as χείμαρρος for χειμάρρους:—Curt. takes it as a compd. of ἀψ, ὄρω, ὄρνημι, like παλίνορρος.)

ἄψος, εος, τό, (ἀπτω) a juncture, joint, ἄψεα πάντα λύθεν all the joints were relaxed [by sleep], Od. 4. 794., 18. 189; ἄψεα δεσμοῦ Opp. H. 3. 538.

ἄψοφητί, Adv. of sq., Plat. Theat. 144 B, Dem. 797. 12, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 15.

ἄψοφητος, ον, (ψοφέω) noiseless; c. gen., ἀψ. κωκυμάτων without sound of . . , Soph. Aj. 321; cf. ἀπεπλος, ἀσκευος, ἀχαλκος.

ἄ-ψοφοποιός, ον, = ἀψοφος, Eriphan.

ἄ-ψοφος, ον, = ἀψοφητος, Hipp. 344. 51, Soph. Tr. 967, Eur. Tro. 887.

Adv. -φος, Greg. Naz.; -φως, E. M. 183. 20.

ἄ-ψυδρακίωτος, ον, without pustules or pimples, σῶμα Diosc. 2. 81.

ἄ-ψυθής, ἑς, = ἀψευδής, Hesych.

ἄ-ψυκτος, ον, not capable of being cooled, Plat. Phaedo 106 A.

ἄ-ψυχῶ γῶγτος, ον, not rejoicing the heart, Polyb. 9. 1, 5. Adv. -τως, without being rejoiced, Julian. 252 A.

ἄψυχέ, Adv. of ἀψυχος, Hdn. Epim. p. 257.

ἄψυχέω, to be lifeless, to swoon, Hipp. 463. 15., 1207 A.

ἄψυχία, ἡ, want of life, swooning, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Coac. 155.

II. want of spirit, faint-heartedness, Aesch. Theb. 259, 383, Eur. Alc. 642, etc.

ἄψυχόμοι, Pass. to be lifeless, Boiss. Anecd. 3. 453.

ἄψυχο-ποιός, ον, making lifeless or faint, Eust. 611. 5.

ἄ-ψυχος, ον, lifeless, inanimate, opp. to ἐμψυχος, Archil. 77, Simon. 111, Soph. Fr. 743, Eur. Tro. 619, freq. in Plat. and Arist.

2. ἀψ. βορά non-animal food, Eur. Hipp. 952.

II. spiritless, faint-hearted, κάκη Aesch. Theb. 192; ἀνήρ Com. Anon. 253; ἀψυχότεραι αἱ θήλειαι Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 30: of style, Dion. H. de Dem. 20:—Adv. -χος, Poll. 2. 227.

ἄω (A), = ἄημι (q. v.), to blow, used only in impf. ἄεν, Ap. Rh. 1. 605., 2. 1229, but cf. διάημι. II. = λαύω, ἄωτέω, to sleep, used only in aor., ἐνὶ κοίτῃ ἄεσσα Od. 19. 341; νύκτα μὲν δέσμεν 3. 151; ἐνθα δὲ νύκτ' ἄεσαν Ib. 490; so in the contr. form, νύκτ' ἄσαρην 16. 367.

ἄω (B), to hurt, contr. from ἄωω (q. v.): cf. ἄτη.

ἄω (C), Ep. inf. ἄμεναι (contr. for ἀέμ-): fut. ἄσω Il. 11. 817: aor. I subj. ἄσω Ib. 281, inf. ἄσαι Il. 11:—Med., Ep. 3 sing. ἄσται Hes. Sc. 101 (v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἄατος): fut. ἄσομαι and aor. ἄσαμην Il. To satiate, αἵματος ἄσαι Ἀρῆα to give him his fill of blood, Il. 5. 289: but, II. mostly intr. to take one's fill of a thing, ἰεμένη χροδὸς

ἄμεναι Il. 21. 70; ἰεμένη χροδὸς ἄσαι Ib.; λιλαιομένα χροδὸς ἄσαι 15. 317; γόσιο μὲν ἐσσι καὶ ἄσαι 23. 157:—Med., ἄσεσθε . . κλαυθμοῖο 24. 717; ποτήτος ἄσασθαι φίλον ἦτορ 19. 307.—V. also sub v. ἔωμεν.

(For the Root, v. sub ἄδην: hence Verb. Adj. ἄ-ατος, ἄτος.)

ἄωδης, ες, (ὄζω) without smell, Theophr. Odor. 18, Plut. 2. 1014 F.

ἄωθεν, Adv., Dor. for ἠώθεν, Theocr.

ἄωλιος, for ἠώλιος, ἄστηρ, Ion 11.

ἄών, ἄωνος, ἡ, Dor. for ἠών, Mosch.

ἄών, ὄνος, ὄ, a kind of fish, Epich. 34 Ahrens. [ā]

ἄωρ, ὄ, v. sub ἄωρ.

ἄωρέω, to be careless, Hesych., Suid.

ἄωρῖ, Adv. of ἄωρος, at an untimely hour, too early, Heraclid. in Mein. Com. 3. 565, Luc. Bis Acc. 1, Anth. P. 12. 116: but in the best authors always with τῆς νυκτός or the like added (cf. ἀωρόνυκτος), ἄωρῖ τῆς νυκτός at dead of night, Lat. intempesta nocte, Antipho 119. 39, Theocr. 11. 40; ἄωρῖ τῶν νυκτῶν Antipho 115. 18; νυκτός ἄωρῖ πον [ἔστι] Theocr. 24. 38; ἄωρῖ νύκτωρ (vulg. νυκτῶν) Ar. Eccl. 741, Phalaris Ep. 88. Cf. ἄωρῖα.

ἄωρῖα, ἡ, a wrong time: untimely fate or death, Pind. Fr. 101:—c. gen., ἄωρῖα θέρουσ ἀνὴρῶν, i. e. unseasonable, summer, Plut. 2. 371 B; ἄωρῖα νυκτός midnight, Lat. nox intempesta, Alciphro 3. 47; so ἄωρῖα alone, Ael. ap. Suid., Hesych., etc.; metaph., ἄωρῖ τῶν πράγματος Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4:—in acc. as Adv., ἄωρῖαν ἦκειν, to have come too late, Ar. Ach. 23, ubi v. Dind.; so, πῶς βαδίσεις ἄωρῖα; whither so late? Luc. Asin. 24: cf. Hemst. Thom. M. 136.

ἄωρι-λουστῆς, οὔ, δ, an early bather, v. l. M. Anton. 1. 16.

ἄωριος, α, ον, = ἄωρος, Theophr. C. P. 2. 2, 2, Arat. 1076, Anth. P. 7. 600.

ἄωρο-θάνατος, ον, untimely dead, Ar. Fr. 592, as Dind. for ἄωρῖ θ.; cf. ἀωροθανῆς in C. I. (add.) 3846 q.

ἄωρο-λειος, ον, unnaturally smooth, esp. of men who by pulling out their beards tried to make themselves look young, Cratin. Ἀρχ. 9: of a youth, beardless, Ael. N. A. 13. 27.

ἄωρόνυκτος, ον, (νύξ) at midnight, Lat. intempesta nocte, Aesch. Cho. 34: cf. ἄωρῖ.

ἄωρος (A), ον, (ἄωρα) untimely, unseasonable, χειμῶν, τύχαι Aesch. Pers. 496, Eum. 956; θάνατοι Eur. Or. 1030; τελευτή Antipho 121. 4; ἄωρος θανεῖν Eur. Alc. 168, cf. ἄνωρος; οἱ ἄωροι those who die untimely, Apollod. Διαμ. 1; in Epitaphs, ὦλετ' ἄωρος Epigr. Gr. 12, al.:—c. gen., γῆρας ἄωρότερα πράττειν things unbecoming old age, Plut. Sull. 2.

2. unripe, of fruit, Diosc. 1. 180; of fish, out of season, opp. to ὠριμος, Nicom. Εἰλειθ. 1. 21:—metaph., ἄωρος πρὸς γάμον Plut. Lyc. 15.

3. without youthful freshness, ugly, opp. to ὠραῖος, Eupol. Βαπτ. 4, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 14, Plat. Rep. 574 C:—Adv. -ρος, Plut. 2. 119 F.

ἄωρος (B), ον, (ἀείρω, cf. μετέωρος) pendulous, waving about, of the πλεκτάναι or polypus-like legs of Scylla, τῆς ἦτοι πόδες εἰσὶ δυώδεκα πάντες ἄωροι Od. 12. 89; one of the Schol. expl. it as above, κρεμαστοί, ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰωρῶ, but several other interpr. are given.

II. in Philem. Incert. 51 a, ἄωροι πόδες are the fore-feet, οὐ τοὺς ἄωρους εἶπά σοι . . πόδας πρίασθαι, σὺ δὲ φέρεις ὀπισθίους.

ἄωρος (C), contr. ὄρος, ὄ, sleep, Sappho 39; and perh. ἦλασ' ἄωρον ἄπο should be read in Call. Fr. 150, for ἦλασεν ὄρον, but cf. ὠριος (B).

ἄωροσύνη, ἡ, untimeliness, immaturity, C. I. 4708.

ἄωρο-τοκος, ον, born out of due time, prematurely, Hippiatr.

ἄωρο, Eq. p. q. p. pass. of ἀείρω.

ἄωρῖ, Dor. for ἠώρῖ, ἠώρῖ.

ἄωσφόρος, ὄ, = ἠωσφόρος, q. v.

ἄωτέω, to sleep, Ep. Verb used only in pres., τί πάννυχον ὕπνον ἄωτέεις Il. 10. 159; μηκέτι νῦν εὐδοντες ἄωτέετε γλυκύν ὕπνον Od. 10. 548: absol., Simon. 50. 7:—in Hesych., ἄωτέω. (Acc. to some from ἄημι, ἄω, spirare; and hence, to sleep, cf. αὔω, λαύω, Buttm. Lexil. ἄωτος 8.)

ἄωτίζομαι, Dep. to cull the choicest or best; v. λωτίζομαι.

ἄωτον, τό, and ἄωτος, ὄ, the fairest, best, choicest, the flower of its kind: Hom. uses it only in this sense, and mostly of the finest wool, οἷος ἄωτον Il. 13. 599, 716, Od. 1. 443; also without οἷος (which must be supplied from the context), flock, down, 9. 434; and once of the finest linen, λίνοιο τε λεπτόν ἄωτον Il. 9. 657; so, Ap. Rh. calls the golden fleece χρύσειον ἄωτον, 4. 176; and Call., Apoll. 111, calls pure water ἄκρον ἄωτον ὕδατος:—but the word is most freq. in Pind., ἄωτος ζωῆς the prime or flower of life, 1. 5 (4). 14; ἄωτ. στεφάνων the fairest, best of . . , 1. 6 (5). 5; Χαρίτων ἄωτος their fairest gift, 1. 8 (7). 37; σοφίας ἄκρος ἄωτ. the very choicest gift of minstrel's art, 1. 7 (6). 25; ἄωτ. γλώσσης, i. e. a song, 1. 1. 75; δίκας ἄωτος N. 3. 50; so, Ἀφροδίτας . . ἄωτον Aesch. Supp. 665:—rarely in pl., στεφάνων ἄωτοι Pind. O. 9. 30, etc.; ἠρώων ἄωτοι N. S. 15; ῥόδων ἄωτοι Simon. 150:—in Epitaphs, θνήσκω . . ἀκμᾶς ἐν ἄωτῳ in the flower of youth, Epigr. Gr. 154; τὸν . . ἄωτον τοῦ δήμου C. I. 2804, cf. 4650.

II. Pind. uses it in another sense, that which gives honour and glory to a thing, as ἄωτος ἵππων a song in praise of horses, O. 3. 6; ἄωτος δρετᾶν O. 5. 2; ἄωτος χειρῶν O. S. 99.—The gender cannot be settled from Hom., or from Aesch. (the only one of the Trag. who uses it, and that only once); Pind. always has ἄωτος, and so Theocr. 13. 27; Ap. Rh. and the later Ep. ἄωτον (Opp. C. 4. 154, οἷος ἄωτα in pl.). (The signif. flower, which was long regarded as the primary one, is not found at all, except in a metaph. sense, v. ἄνθος, λωτίσμα; cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. voc. The word seems originally to have been used of fine wool.)

ἄωτος, ον, (οὖς) without ears, Plut. 2. 963 B; of vessels, without handle or handles, Philet. 39.

B

B, β, βῆτα, indecl., second letter of the Gr. alphabet: hence as numeral, β' = δύο and δεύτερος, but β = 2000.

I. β is the medial labial mute, between the tenuis τ and the asp. θ. In the Indo-Eur. languages, the Gr. b ought to appear in Lat., Skt., etc., and ought to become p in the Northern languages: but of the former rule there are few instances (v. βληχάσμαι, βραχύς, βύας), of the latter none, Curt. p. 273. Indeed in Skt., and occasionally in Lat., β is represented by g, and in Goth., etc., by k (qu), as βαίνω (√BA) = Skt. gā, *gigāmi*, Goth. *quiman* (to come); βάλλω = Skt. gal, *golāmi*, O. H. G. *quillu* (Germ. *quellen*); βαθύς = Skt. *gah-anos*; βαρύς = Skt. *gurus*, Lat. *gravis*, Goth. *kauris*; βούς, = S. *gāus*, A. S. *cū* (cow, Germ. *kuh*), etc., v. Curt. p. 431 sq.

II. the pronunc. of β was softer than our b; it was often used to represent the lost digamma, v. infr. 3; in modern Gr. it is sounded like our v; in Lat., names beginning with v are written in Gr. with β, as Βάρρων, Βιργίλιος (sometimes replaced by the soft sound ou, as in Ουαλέριος, Ουελία); in Maced., it represented φ, as Βίλιππας, Βερενίκη for Φίλιππος, Φερενίκη.

III. the dialectic variations of β seem to be mostly due to uncertainties of pronunciation: 1. for γ, as βληχών for γληχών, βλέφαρον Dor. γλέφαρον, βανά Aeol. for γυνή, βέφυρα for γέφυρα, πρέιγυς Cret. for πρέσβυς; cf. the changes above cited. 2. Aeol. for δ, βλήρ for δέλεαρ, βελφίς for δελφίς, Βελφαί for Δελφαί. 3. to represent the lost digamma, v. sub δίγαμμα III. 4. in Arcad., β was changed into ζ, as ζέλλω, ζέρεθρον, ἐπιζαρέω for βάλλω, βέρεθρον (βάραθρον), ἐπιβαρέω, Pors. Phoen. 45. 5. for the alleged interchange of β and κ, v. sub τήκω. 6. for μ, as βεμβράς for μεμβράς, βροτός for μορτός (*mort-alis*). 7. Delphic for π, as βατείν, βικρός for πατείν, πικρός, Plut. 2. 292 F; cf. Lat. *buxus* for πύξος, *Burrus* for Πύρρος. 8. β is sometimes inserted between μλ, μπ to give a fuller sound, as in ἀμβροτος, μεσημβρία, γαμβρός, μέμβλεται.

βᾶ, shortd. form of Βασιλεῦ, *King!* Aesch. Supp. 892, Valck. Hdt. 4. 59, Adon. p. 383; so μᾶ, δῶ for μάτηρ, δῶμα, cf. Lob. Paral. p. 78: A nom. Βᾶς, occurs in Memn. ap. Phot. Bibl. 228, cf. A. B. 1181. II. an exclam. *bah!* Hermipp. Δημ. 9.

βαβάζω, redupl. for βάζω, Hesych.; cf. βάβαξ, βαβάκτης. βαβαί, Lat. *rapae!* exclamation of surprise or amazement, *bless me!* Eur. Cycl. 156, Ar. Av. 272, etc.; οὐχὶ τῶν μετρίων, ἀλλὰ τῶν βαβαί βαβαί, to denote persons *extravagant* in their expressions, Alex. Σικ. 1, ubi v. Meineke; c. gen., βαβαί τοῦ λόγου, *bless me what an argument!* Plat. Phil. 23 B. (For the accent, v. Arcad. 183.)

βαβαιάξ, strengthd. for βαβαί, Ar. Ach. 64, al.; βαβαί βαβαιάξ Pax 248. βαβάκνας, acc. to Hesych. *a kind of dish*. βάβακαι, in Elis = τέττιγες, in Pontus = βάτραχοι, Hesych. βάβαξ, δ. (βαβάζω) *a chatterer*, Archil. 29; in Hesych. βαβάκτης:—βαβάκτης also, *a loud talker, roarer, reveller*, epith. of Pan, Cratin. Incert. 22, cf. Eust. 1431. 46.

βαβέλιος, in the Pamphylian dialect, for ἀέλιος, ἥλιος, Eust. 1654. 20. βαβράζω, *to chatter, chirp*, of the grasshopper, Anan. 1. 6. βαβύας, δ. *mud*, in Hesych.:—also βαβύλας, Suid., etc. βαβύκα, ἡ, Lacon. for γέφυρα, Arist. ap. Plut. Lycurg. 6, cf. Pelop. 17. βαβυκάς, = πελεκάν, Phillet. 40.

Βαβυλών, ὄνος, ἡ, *Babylon*, Hdt., etc.:—Βαβυλώνιος, δ. *a Babylonian*, Id.; also Βαβυλωνεύς, ἔως, ὅ, Steph. B.; fem. Βαβυλωνίς, ἴδος, Nonn. D. 40. 203:—Adj. Βαβυλωνίας, α, ον, Hdt., os, ον, Arr. An. 6. 29; or Βαβυλωνιακός, ἡ, ὄν, Alex. Incert. 55.

βάγμα, ατος, τό, (Βάζω) *a speech*, Aesch. Pers. 636. βαγός, δ, Lacon. for ἀγός, C. I. 58; βαγός βασιλεύς Hesych. βαγώας, ὅ, Lat. *Bagoas* and *Bagōus*, Persian word, said to be = εἰνοῦχος, as n. pr. in Strabo 15, etc., v. Plin. N. H. 13. 4. 9.

βάδην, Adv. (βαίνω) *step by step*, Lat. *pedetentim*, βάδην ἀπιόντος Il. 13. 516; ἀραχὸς ὡς β. Aesch. Supp. 886: *in marching step*, ἦγε β. Hdt. 9. 57; ἡγαῦ β. Ar. Lys. 254; β. ταχὺ ἐφέπεσθαι αὐτὸν *quick march*, opp. to δρόμῳ ἔθεαν, Xen. An. 4. 6. 25; θάπτον ἡ β. Id. Hell. 5. 4. 53, Menand. Incert. 221; β. ὑπαχωρεῖν Arist. H. A. 9. 44. 3. 2. *gradually, more and more*, πεινῆν Ar. Ach. 535. II. *walking, marching on foot*, opp. to riding, driving or sailing, Aesch. Pers. 19.

βαδίζω: fut. Att. βαδισάμαι Ar. Thesm. 617, Pl. 495, Plat., etc.; later βαδίσομαι Galen., and βαδιῶ (δια-) Luc. Dem. Enc. 1, etc.; aor. ἐβάδισα Hipp. 556. 16, Arr., etc., (δια-) Thuc. 6. 101: pf. βεβάδικα Arist. Metaph. 8. 6, 9, Joseph.:—Med., imper. βαδίζου Cratin. Incert. 167:—cf. ἀπο-βαδίζω: (βάδος, βαίνω, vado). *To go slowly, to walk*, Lat. *ambulare*, ἐπιστραφάδην δ' ἐβάδιζεν h. Hom. Merc. 210; opp. to τρέχω, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 10, etc.; of horsemen, Id. An. 6. 3, 19; ἐπὶ κτήνους β. Dio Chr. 2. 34: *to go by land*, opp. to πλέω, Dem. 392. 6., 398. 15:—of certain animals, κατὰ σκέλη β., v. σκέλος 1:—c. acc. cogn., βάδον β. Ar. Av. 42; ὕδον Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22; αἰετὸν μίαν ἀτραπὸν Arist. H. A. 9. 38, 2;—also, ὕδω β. Luc. Tim. 5. 2. *to go about*, Cratin. Διον. 5, al.; κατὰ ζυγὰ in pairs, Arist. H. A. 5. 12. 3. generally, *to go*, Antipho 132. 15; ἐπ' οἰκίας βαδ. *to enter houses*, Dem. 271. 13; β. ἐπὶ τινα *to proceed against him*, Id. 1251. 20; εἰς τὸ πολίτευμα, εἰς τὰς ἀρχάς, εἰς τὰ ἀρχεῖα Arist. Pol. 4. 6, 9., 4. 14, 4., 4. 15, 6; β. εἰς τὰ πατρῶα *to enter on one's patrimony*, Isac. 44. 14; *to proceed* (in argument), Dem. 314. 21, Arist. An. Post. 2. 13, 12, etc. 4. of things, αἱ τιμαὶ ἐπ' ἔλαττον ἐβάδιζον *prices were getting lower*, Dem. 1285. 22; τὸ πρᾶγμα περαντέρω β. Id. 688. 14.—The word is almost confined to Comedy and Prose; it occurs however in Eur. Phoen. 544.

βαδίσαι, ατος, τό, *walk, gait*, Xen. Apol. 27, Dem. 982. 18. βαδισματίας, ον, ὅ, *a good walker*, Cratin. Incert. 105. βαδισμός, ὁ, = βάδισις, Plat. Charm. 160 C, etc. βαδιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must walk or go*, σοὶ βαδ. πάρας Soph. El. 1502, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 16:—so in pl. βαδιστέα, Ar. Ach. 394. βαδιστής, αῦ, ὅ, *a goer*, ταχὺς βαδ. *a quick runner*, Eur. Med. 1182. βαδιστικός, ἡ, ἄν, *good at walking*, Ar. Ran. 128: τὸ βαδιστικὸν *capacity for walking*, Arist. Interpr. 12. Adv. —κῶς, Zonar.

βαδιστός, ἡ, ὄν, *that can be passed on foot*, Arr. Ind. 43. βάδας, ὅ, *a walk*, βάδον βαδίζειν Ar. Av. 42. βᾶδύς, (i. e. *fadús*) Elean for ἡδύς, i. e. Pherecyd. Fr. 36, Paus. 5. 3, 2. βάζω, poet. Verb. used chiefly in pres. and impf.: pf. pass. (v. infr.): cf. βαβάζω:—*to speak, say*, Hom., who often joins ἄρτια βάζειν, as Il. 14. 92; ἀνεμῶλια βάζειν Od. 4. 837; πεπνυμένα βάζεις Il. 9. 58; οἴτ' (Beckk. οἴτ') εὔ μὲν βάζουαι, κακῶς δ' ὄπιθεν φρονέουσιν Od. 18. 167; βάζειν τινά τι *to say somewhat to a man*, Il. 16. 207, Eur. Hipp. 119; παλλὰ κακῶς β. τινά Id. Rhos. 719; also, τινί τι Aesch. Cho. 882; also c. dat. modi, χαλεπαῖς βάζειν ἐπέεσσι *to address with sharp words*, Hes. Op. 184; κακοῖσι β. πολλὰ Τυδέως βίαν Aesch. Theb. 571; ὑπέραυχα β. ἐπὶ τινί Ib. 483:—Pass., ἔπος .. βέβακται *a word has been spoken*, Od. 8. 408. (From √BAΓ, as appears from βέ-βαγ-μαι, βᾶξ-ις: hence also βαβάζω.)

βαθίων, βάθιστος, Comp. and Sup. of βαθύς. βαθμηδόν, Adv. (βαθμός) *by steps*, Galen. 12. p. 479, Ath. 1 C. βαθμῖς, ἡ: gen. ἴδος, Pind. N. 5. 3, ἴδος Anth. P. 7. 428:—*a step or threshold*, ἀκρὰν βαθμηδὸν ἀπο Pind. P. 5. 9, cf. Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 5:—*a form*, βασμῖς, ἴδος, is restored in Paus. 8. 6, 4 from Mss. II. *a base, pedestal*, Pind. N. 5. 3. 2. *a socket*, Hipp. Fract. 751: generally, *a hollow in a bone*, Ib. 776.

βαθμα-ειδής, ἔς, *like steps*, Plut. 2. 1079 E. βαθμός or βασμός, ὁ, (βαίνω) *a step, threshold*, LXX (1 Regg. 20. 9), Pseudo-Soph. ap. Clem. Al. 602: *a degree on the dial*, LXX (4 Regg. 20. 9 sq.). II. metaph. *a step, degree* (οἱ β. κλίμακος προκατὴν σημαίνουσι Artemid. 2. 42), 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 13; *τολμημάτων βαθμοί* Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 10, v. sub ἀναλογέω:—also of a genealogy, ἀπωτέρω δυοῖν β. *two steps further back*, i. e. further back than one's grandfather, Dio Chr. 2. 181. III. = βάδισις, Eccl.—Acc. to Phryn., βαθμός is the Ion., βασμός the Att. form; so also Moer. and Thom. M. The Mss. vary so much as to throw little light on the diff. of form, v. Lob. Phryn. 324: βασμός occurs in a Mityl. Inscr. (C. I. 2189), and a Lyd. (3486).

βάθος, εος, τό, (βαθύς) *depth or height*, acc. as measured up or down, Lat. *altitudo*, ταρτάρου βάθη Aesch. Pr. 1029; αἰθέρος βάθος Eur. Med. 1297, cf. Ar. Av. 1715; βάθους μετέχειν i. e. *to be a solid body, possessing depth as well as length and breadth*, Plat. Rep. 528 B, cf. D:—with Preps., ἐκ βάθεος *in depth*, Hdt. 1. 186; εἰς βάθος Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 18, al.; ἐν βάθει Id. Sens. 3. 14, etc.; κατὰ βάθους Id. Meteor. 1. 3, 5:—esp. in military sense, *the depth of a line of battle*, Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 13, etc.; ἐπὶ βάθος *in depth of column*, Thuc. 5. 68; so, ἐς β. ἐκτάσσειν Arr. An. 1. 2:—β. τριχῶν of *long thick hair*, Hdt. 5. 9; ἄτομα πώγωνος βάθη Ephipp. Ναυαγ. 1. 7:—in LXX and N. T., τὸ βάθος *the deep water*, opp. to the shallows near shore:—pl. βάθη *depths*, Plat. Tim. 44 D, etc.; ἐν βάθει Id. Polit. 299 E; ἐν τοῖς βάθεισιν Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 3; cf. βαθύς. 2. metaph., κακῶν ὄρων βάθος Aesch. Pers. 465; ἡ μακροῦ πλοῦτου βάθη (cf. βαθύπλουτος) Soph. Aj. 130: *depth of mind*, β. τι ἔχειν γενναίαν, of Parmenides, Plat. Theaet. 183 E; ἐν βάθει πύσιος *deep in drink*, Theocr. 14. 29.

βάθρα, ἡ, = βαθμός, Et. Gud.; used only in compds. ἀπο-, ἐπι-βάθρα. βαθράδιον, τό, Dim. of βάθρον, Ar. Fr. 433: Hemst. βαθρίδιον. βάθρακος, v. βάτραχος. βαθρεία, ἡ, = βάθρον, Aesch. Supp. 859,—*a corrupt passage*. βαθρηδόν, Adv. *from the bottom*, Lat. *funditus*, Or. Sib. 5. 118. βαθρικόν, τό, *a base*, C. I. 3924. βάθρον, τό, shortd. from βατήριον: (βαίνω):—*that on which anything steps or stands*, hence, 1. *a base, pedestal*, τὸ β. καὶ ὁ θρόνος Hdt. 1. 183; of a statue, Id. 5. 85; so, δαιμόνων ἰδρύματα .. ἐξαναστρέπται βάθρων Aesch. Pers. 812, cf. Xen. Eq. 1, 1. 2. *a stage or scaffold*, Hdt. 7. 23. 3. generally *solid ground*, ἀμφιφύταν Σαλαμίνος β. Soph. Aj. 135, cf. Ph. 1000, O. C. 1662; ὦ πατρῶων ἐστίας βάθρον i. e. *house of my father*, Id. Aj. 860:—in pl. *foundations*, βάθρα πολίων Pind. O. 13. 7; Ἰλίου .. ἐξαναστήσας βάθρα Eur. Supp. 1198; ἐν βάθροις εἶναι *to stand firm*, Id. Tro. 47; ἐκ βάθρων, *utterly*, Lat. *funditus*, Dion. H. 8. 1. 4. *a step*, Soph. O. C. 1591: *the round of a ladder*, Eur. Phoen. 1179. 5. *a bench, seat*, Soph. O. T. 142, O. C. 101, Phryn. Com. 1. 5; τὰ β., of a lecture-room or school, Plat. Prot. 315 C, 325 E, etc.; τὰ βάθρα σπογγίζων Dem. 313. 12; of the *seats in the council-chamber*, Lys. 133. 11. 6. metaph., κινδύνου βάθρα *the verge of danger*, Eur. Cycl. 352. βαθρῶ, *to found firmly*, Tzetz. βαθυ-αγκής, ἔς, *with deep dells*, Anth. P. 9. 283. βαθύ-βουλος, ον, *deep-counselling*, Aesch. Pers. 142. βαθύ-γειος, ον, Call. Ap. 64, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 9; Ion. βαθύγειος Hdt. 4. 23; Att. βαθύγεως, ον, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 10:—*with deep soil, productive*, γῆ Il. cc.; cf. λεπτόγεως. βαθύ-γένειος, ον, *with deep, full beard*, Poll. 2. 88, Julian. 349 C. βαθύ-γεος, -γεως, v. sub βαθύγειος. βαθύ-γήρως, ον, gen. ω, *in great old age*, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 13: *decrepit*, Anth. P. 6. 247. βαθύ-γλυπτος, ον, *deep-carved*, Paul. Sil. Ambo 156.

βαθυγνωμοσύνη, ἡ, *depth of wisdom*, Theophyl. Bulg. 3. p. 685.
 βαθύ-δενδρος, ον, *deep-wooded*, Lyr. ap. Plut. 2. 1104 E.
 βαθύ-δίνης, ου, ὁ, *deep-eddyng*, ποταμός II. 20. 73, etc.; ὠκεανός Hes. Op. 169:—so also βαθύδινῆεις, εσσα, εν, II. 21. 15; and -δίνης, ες, Dem. Bithyn. ap. Steph. B. v. Ἡραία.
 βαθύ-δοξος, ον, *far-famed, illustrious*, Pind. P. 1. 127.
 βαθυεργέω, (*ἐργω) *to plough deep*, Geop. 2. 23, 14.
 βαθύ-ζωνος, ον, *deep-girded*, i. e. girded not high under the breast, but low over the hips, so that the gown fell over the girdle in full folds (cf. βαθύκολπος), βαθυζώνους τε γυναίκας II. 9. 594, Od. 3. 154; in both places of *foreign women taken captive by Greeks* (βαρβάρων γυναικῶν τὸ ἐπίθετον Schol. Od. l. c.); so, βαθυζώνων .. Περσίδων Aesch. Pers. 155; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 339, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 3. 35.
 βαθύ-θριξ, -τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, *with thick, long mane*, Opp. C. 1. 313: of sheep, *with thick or long wool*, h. Hom. Ap. 412.
 βαθύ-καμπής, ἐς, *strongly curved*, Anth. P. 6. 306.
 βαθύ-καρπος, ον, *rich in fruits*, εἰρήνη Epigr. Gr. 792.
 βαθύ-κήτης πόντος, *the deep yawning sea*, Theogn. 175; cf. μεγακήτης.
 βαθύ-κλής, ἐς, = βαθύδοξος, Anth. P. 9. 575.
 βαθύ-κληρος, ον, *with rich lands*, of persons, Ep. Hom. 16. II. *very rich*, of land, Coluth. 214 (218), Manetho 3. 229.
 βαθύ-κνήμις, ἴδος, *wearing high greaves*, Q. Sm. 1. 54.
 βαθύ-κολπος, ον, *with dress falling in deep folds* (cf. βαθύζωνος), epith. of the Trojan women, II. 18. 122, 339., 24. 315; of Nymphs, h. Hom. Cer. 5, Ven. 258. II. *with deep, full breasts*, ἐκ β. στηθέων Aesch. Theb. 864: metaph. of the earth, *deep-bosomed* (cf. βαθύστερνος) Pind. P. 9. 177, N. 9. 60. 2. simply, *very deep*, χεῖρ Nonn. D. 12. 327; so, prob., πηγῆ βαθ. Id. Jo. 4. 17.
 βαθύ-κομος, ον, *with thick hair or leaves*, ὄρεα βαθ. *covered with thick forests*, Ar. Fr. 557:—also -κόμης, ου, Poll. 2. 24.
 βαθύ-κρημνος, ον, *with high cliffs*, ἄλς Pind. I. 4. 96; β. ἀκταί *deep and rugged headlands*, N. 9. 95.
 βαθύ-κρήπις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, *with deep foundations*, Musae. 229.
 βαθύ-κρύσταλλος, ον, *with deep ice*, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 220.
 βαθύ-κτέανος, ον, *with great possessions, rich and plenteous*, ναετῆρες Epigr. Gr. 1069; τύχη Anth. P. 10. 74; ῥέεθρον Nonn. D. 12. 126: cf. βαθύπλουτος.
 βαθύ-κτῆμων, ον, = βαθυκτέανος, Manass. Chron. 2606.
 βαθύ-κύμων [ῦ], ον, *with deep waves*, Musae. 189, etc.
 βαθύ-λειμος, ον, =sq., II. 9. 151, 293.
 βαθύ-λείμων, ον, gen. ονος, *surrounded by rich meadows*, πέτρα βαθ., i. e. Cirrha, where the land was forbidden to be ploughed, Tennyson's 'deep-meadow'd,' Pind. P. 10. 23.
 βαθύ-λήιος, ον, *with deep crop, very fruitful*, II. 18. 550, Ap. Rh. 1. 830.
 βαθύ-μαλλος, ον, *thick-fleeced*, Pind. P. 4. 286, App. Mithr. 103.
 βαθύμητα, ὁ, Aeol. for βαθυμήτης (cf. μητίετα) *deep-counselling*, Pind. N. 3. 92.
 βαθύ-νοος, contr. -vous, ον, *of deep mind*, Arist. in Anth. P. append. 9. 23 (Fr. 13 Bgk.).
 βαθύνω, fut. βαθύνω: pf. βεβάθυγα:—Pass., plqpf. βεβάθυστο Nonn. D. 39. 305: (βαθύς):—*to deepen, hollow out*, βάθυνε δὲ χῶρον ἅπαντα, of a torrent, II. 23. 421; ἔσκαψε καὶ ἐβάθυνε (sc. τὸ σκάφος) dug and dug deep, Ev. Luc. 6. 48. 2. as military term, *to deepen, to become deep*, τὴν φάλαγγα Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 23., 8. 5, 15:—Pass. *to become deep, be deepened*, λίμνη β. Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 3; βαθυνομένης ἀπὸ ριζῶν, of Delos, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 70; of a deep wound, Nonn. D. l. c.; βαθυνομένης χερσὶ in or with the hollowed hands, Ib. 11. 180, Jo. 2 (6). 48.
 βαθύ-ξύλος, ον, *with deep wood*, ὕλης βαθυξύλῳ φόβῃ Eur. Bacch. 1138; β. δρυμοί Arist. Mund. 3. 1.
 βαθύ-πεδος, ον, *with deep plain, lying low* (between hills), of Nemea, Pind. N. 3. 30.
 βαθύπελμος, ον, (πέλμα) *thick-soled*, εὐμαρὶς Anth. P. 7. 413.
 βαθύ-πεπλος, ον, *with long robe*, Q. Sm. 13. 552.
 βαθύ-πικρος, ον, *intensely bitter*, ἀψίνθιον Diosc. 3. 26 (v. l. βαρύ-).
 βαθύ-πλεκτής, ἐς, *close-knit*, Opp. H. 4. 638.
 βαθύ-πλευρος, ον, *deep-flanked*, Geop. 17. 2, 1.
 βαθύ-πληξ, ὁ, ἡ, *deep-striking*, σκορπίος Nic. ap. Ael. N. A. 3. 40.
 βαθύ-πλόκαμος, ον, *with thick hair*, Ap. Rh. 1. 742.
 βαθύ-πλοος, ον, *going deep in the water*, ναὺς prob. l. Diod. 3. 40.
 βαθύ-πλούσιος, ον, =sq., Poll. 3. 109.
 βαθύ-πλουτος, ον, *exceeding rich*, Aesch. Supp. 555, Eur. Fr. 462, Ar. Fr. 163; cf. βαθυκτέανος, βάθος 2.
 βαθύ-πόλεμος, ον, *plunged deep in war*, Pind. P. 2. 2.
 βαθύ-πόνηρος, ον, *deeply depraved*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 223.
 βαθύ-πρήμων, ὁ, ἡ, *with high headland*, ῥάχης Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 219.
 βαθύ-πύθμην, ὁ, ἡ, *with deep foundations*, A. B. 1339, E. M. 696. 35.
 βαθύ-πώγων, ον, *with thick beard*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 26.
 βαθυρρείτης, ου, ὁ, (ῥέω) = βαθύρροος, Ep. gen. βαθυρρείταιο II. 21. 195, Hes. Th. 265.
 βαθυρ-ρείων, ον, gen. οντος, = βαθύρροος, Ap. Rh. 2. 659, 795.
 βαθύρρηνος, ον, (ῥήν) *with thick wool*, τάπης Anth. P. 6. 250.
 βαθυρριζία, ἡ, *depth of root*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 7, 1.
 βαθύρ-ρίζος, ον, *deep-rooted*, δρῦς Soph. Tr. 1195; Comp. -ρίζυτερος Theophr. H. P. 1. 7, 2.
 βαθύ-ροθος, ον, *deeply roaring*, ὄμβρος Manass. Chron. 411.
 βαθύρ-ροος, ον, contr. -ρους, ον, *deep-flowing, brimming*, II. 7. 422, etc.; β. ποταμὸν Εὐφρον Soph. Tr. 559; also, χρόνος β. Synes. H. 9. 61.
 βαθύρρωχμος, ον, (ῥωχμή) *with deep clefts*, Q. Sm. 1. 687.
 βαθύς, βαθεία Ion. βαθεῖα, βαθύ; fem. βαθύς h. Hom. Cer. 384, Call. Dcl. 37; gen. βαθέος, βαθείας Ion. βαθείης: dat. βαθεῖ, βαθειῇ Ion.

βαθεῖν:—Comp. βαθύτερος, poet. βαθίων [i Att., i Theocr. 5. 43], Dor. βάσσων (q. v.): Sup. βαθύτατος, poet. βάθιστος. (From √BAΘ come also βάθος, βένθος (cf. πάθος, πένθος), βυθός, βυσσός, βήσσα; cf. Skt. gōh (to bathe), gohanos (deep), etc.; for this correspondence of β and γ, v. sub Ββ II.) Deep or high, acc. to one's position, like Lat. altus, Hom., etc.; βαθείς ἐξάλλεται αὐλῆς a court within a high fence, II. 5. 142, cf. Od. 9. 239; ἰμῶνος προπάροιθε βαθείης the deep, i. e. wide, shore, II. 2. 92; τάφρος II. 7. 341, al.; κρατήρ Soph. Fr. 149; βαθὺ πῶμα a fall from a high rock, Aesch. Supp. 796; πλευρὰ βαθυτάτη (vulg. βαρυτάτη), of an athlete, Ar. Vesp. 1193; in Prose of a line of battle, β. φάλαγγξ Xen. Lac. 11, 6; β. τομή, πληγὴ a deep cut, Plut. 2. 231 A, Luc. Nigr. 35:—τὰ βαθέα τοῦ Πόντου Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 1; ἐν τοῖς βαθέσι Id. H. A. 6. 14, 11 (elsewh. written βάθεισι, from βάθος). 2. deep or thick in substance, of a mist, ἡέρα βαθείαν II. 21. 7, cf. Od. 9. 144; of sand, ἀμάθοιο βαθείης II. 5. 587; of ploughed land, νεοῖο βαθείης 10. 353; β. γῆ, opp. to stony ground, Eur. Andr. 657, Theophr. C. P. 1. 18, 1; cf. βαθύγειος:—hence of luxuriant growth, deep, thick, of woods, corn, clouds, βαθείης τάρφειν ὕλης II. 5. 555; βαθείης ἐκ ξυλόχαιο II. 415; βαθὺ λήιον (cf. βαθυλήιος) 2. 147, Theogn. 107; τοῦ ληίου τὸ .. βαθύτατον Hdt. 5. 92, 6; λειμών Aesch. Pr. 652; χλόα Eur. Hipp. 1139; χαιτή, τρίχες, πάγων (cf. βαθύμαλλος, etc.) Simon. Iamb. 7. 66, Xen. Cyn. 4, 8, Luc. Pisc. 41:—deep, of colour, cf. βαθύχρους. 3. of quality, strong, violent, βαθείη λαίλαπι II. 11. 306. b. generally, large, copious, abundant, βαθύς κληρος Pind. O. 13. 83; βαθύς ἀνὴρ a rich man, Xen. Oec. 11, 10; βαθύς οἶκος Call. Cer. 113; β. πλοῦτος Ael. V. H. 3. 18; βαθὺ χρέος deep debt, Pind. O. 10 (11). 10; στεφάνων βαθεία τέρψις Soph. Aj. 1200; β. εἰρήνη Jacobson Clem. Ep. 1. 2:—so also, βαθὺ κλέος Pind. O. 7. 98; κίνδυνος P. 4. 368; β. ὕπνος deep sleep, Theocr. 8. 65, cf. Luc. D. Marin. 2. 3; β. γῆρας Epigr. Gr. 452. 12. 4. of the mind, deep, φρὴν βαθεία II. 19. 125; cf. Pind. N. 4. 13, Aesch. Supp. 407; μέριμνα Pind. O. 2. 100; (so metaph., βαθείαν ἀλοκα διὰ φρενὸς καρπούμενος Aesch. Theb. 593); so, βαθύτερα ἤθεα Hdt. 4. 95, Plat. Legg. 930 A:—of persons, deep, wise, βαθύς τῆ φύσει Posidipp. Incert. 4; τῆ ψυχῆ Polyb. 6. 24, 9; but also deep, crafty, Menand. Incert. 414. 5. of Time, βαθύς ὕρθρος (v. sub ὕρθρος); β. νύξ a late hour in the night, Luc. Asin. 34; περὶ ἐσπέραν β. Plut. 2. 179 D; βαθὺ τῆς ἡλικίας Ar. Nub. 514; β. γῆρας Anth. P. 7. 163. II. Adv. -έως, Theocr. 8. 66; Sup. βαθύτατα, Ael. V. H. 2. 36.
 βαθύσκαρθμος, ον, (σκαίρω) *high-leaping*, Nonn. D. 10. 238.
 βαθύ-σκάφης, ἐς, *deep-dug*, Soph. El. 435.
 βαθύ-σκιος, ον, *deep-shaded, shaded, dark*, πέτρης κευθμῶνα h. Hom. Merc. 229, cf. Theocr. 4. 19; ὕλη Babr. 92. 2. II. act. throwing a deep shade, ἀστήρ Musae. 111.
 βαθύ-σκόπελος, ον, *with high cliffs*, Orph. Arg. 462, Q. Sm. 1. 316.
 βαθύ-σκοτος, ον, *of deep gloom, murky*, θύελλα Tzetz. Hist. 10. 294.
 βάθυσμα, τό, a depth, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 8.
 βαθύ-σμήριγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, *thick-haired*, Nonn. D. 1. 528.
 βαθύ-σπηλυγξ, υγγος, ὁ, ἡ, *with deep caves*, Nonn. D. 40. 260.
 βαθύ-σπορος, ον, *deep-sown, fruitful*, Eur. Phoen. 648. 2. acc. to Hesych., also in act. sense, = βαθείαν σπείρων γῆν.
 βαθύ-στερνος, ον, *deep-chested*, λέων Pind. l. 3. 19; βαθ. αἶα *deep-bosomed earth*, Hom. Fr. 23, cf. Pind. N. 9. 59, and v. βαθύκολπος II.
 βαθύ-στολέω, *to wear long flowing robes*, Strabo 530.
 βαθύ-στολμος, ον, *with deep, full robe*, Anth. P. 7. 413.
 βαθύ-στομος, ον, *deep-mouthed, deep*, σπήλαια Strabo 756.
 βαθύ-στρωτος, ον, *deep-strewn, well-covered*, λέκτρα Musae. 266; κλίνη Babr. 32. 7.
 βαθύ-σχοινος, ον, *deep-grown with rushes*, Ἀσωπός II. 4. 383; χλόη Babr. 46. 2.
 βαθύ-τέρμων, ον, *deep-laden*, ναὺς Opp. C. 2. 87.
 βαθύτης, ητος, ἡ, = βάθος, depth, Luc. Icarom. 5.
 βαθύ-τιμος, v. sub βαρύτιμος.
 βαθύ-τροπος, ον, *of deep mind, crafty*, Manass. Chron. 5313.
 βαθύ-υδρος, ον, *with deep water*, Schol. II. 16. 3.
 βαθύ-υπνος, ον, *in deep sleep*, Nic. Th. 394.
 βαθύ-φάραγξ, αγγος, ὁ, ἡ, *with deep glens*, Manass. Chron. 4817.
 βαθύ-φρων, ον, = βαθύβουλος, Solon 25. 1, Pind. N. 7. 1.
 βαθύ-φυλλος, ον, *thick-leaved, leafy*, Mosch. 5. 11.
 βαθύ-φωνος, ον, *with deep, hollow voice*, LXX, dub. for βαρύ-.
 βαθύ-χάϊος or -χαῖος, ον, *of old nobility*, Aesch. Supp. 858; v. χάϊος.
 βαθύ-χαιτήεις, εσσα, εν, =sq., Aesch. Fr. 450.
 βαθύ-χαιτής, ου, ὁ, *with thick long hair*, Hes. Th. 977.
 βαθύ-χεύμων, ον, (χεύμα) = βαθυκύμων, Procl. h. Mus. 6.
 βαθύ-χθων, ον, gen. ονος, = βαθύγειος, Aesch. Theb. 306.
 βαθύ-χρήμων, ον, gen. ονος, = βαθύπλουτος, Manetho 4. 66.
 βαθύ-χρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ον, *deep-coloured*, Diosc. 5. 109, cf. Salmas. Solin. 346.
 βαῖα, ἡ, a nurse, Strabo Epit. 5 (3. p. 483 Kramer).
 βαῖνός, ὄν, (βαῖς) *of palm-branches*, Symm. V. T.
 βαίνω: fut. βήσομαι Hom., Trag., Dor. βᾶσεύμαι Theocr. 2. 8, etc., Ep. βέομαι or βείομαι (v. βέομαι):—pf. βέβηκα Hom., Att., Dor. βέβηκα, with syncop. forms βεβάσσι II. 2. 134, contr. βεβάσι Trag.; subj. βεβῶσι (ἐμ-) Plat. Phaedr. 252 E; inf. βεβάμεν II. 17. 359, βεβάναι Eur. Heracl. 610; part. βεβαῶς, -αῖα Hom., Att. contr. βεβῶς: plqpf. ἐβεβήκειν II. 11. 296, etc., Ep. βεβήκειν 6. 495; sync. 3 pl. βεβάσαν 17. 286, etc.:—aor. 2 ἐβην Hom., Trag., Dor. ἐβᾶν; Ep. 3 sing. βῆ II. 13. 297, Ep. 3 dual βάτην [ᾶ] I. 327, 3 pl. ἐβαν Aesch. Pers. 18, (κατ-) Soph. Tr. 504; imperat. βῆθι, Dor. βᾶθι Soph., (also βᾶ in compds. ἐμβα, κατάβα, etc.), 2 pl. βᾶτε Aesch. Supp. 191, Eum. 1033; subj. βῶ, Ep. 3 βῆη (ὑπερ-) II. 9. 501, βείω 6. 113, ἐμ-βέη Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554.

15 (cf. βέομαι), Dor. βᾶμες (for βῶμεν) Theocr. 15. 22; opt. βαίνω; inf. βῆναι (Att. Prose only in compds.), Ep. βῆμεναι Od. 19. 296, Dor. βᾶμεν Pind. P. 4. 69; part. βᾶς βᾶσα βᾶν, Dor. pl. ἐκ-βῶντας Thuc. 5. 77.—Med., Ep. aor. 1 ἐβήσατο, not ἐβήσατο, v. Spitzn. II. 1. 428.—Pass., pres. (v. infr. II. 1): in compds., aor. ἀν-, παρ-, συν-εβᾶθη; ἀνα-, παρα-βέβαμαι: a fut. παραβαθήσομαι Schol. Eur. Hec. 802.—For the act. fut. and aor. 1, v. infr. B. The forms of this word resemble those of ἵστημι, and so we find in Hom. a pres. part. redupl. βιβᾶς.—In correct Att. Prose, the pres. βαίνω is almost the only tense in use, the fut. being supplied by εἶμι, the inipf. by ἦεν, the aor. and pf. by ἦλθον, ἐλήλυθα: but in compds., Prose writers used all tenses freely. (From √BA come also βᾶις, βᾶσκω, βῆμα, βιβᾶς, βιβᾶσθων, βιβᾶζω (causal), βᾶδος, βᾶδίζω, βᾶθρον, βέβαιος, βηλός, βέβηλος, βωμός; the Skt. Root is gā (v. sub B, β), gīgāmi (to gae or go), gatis (gate, gait, going); Goth. quim-an; O. H. G. queman, koman (kommen), etc.)

A. in the above tenses, I. intr. to walk, step, properly of motion on foot, ποσσὶ βαίνειν Hom.; but also of all motion on ground, the direction being commonly determined by a prepos.:—the kind of motion is often marked by a part., ἐβη φεύγων, ἐβη ἀίξασα II. 2. 665, etc.; a part. fut. points out the purpose, βῆ ῥ' Ἴσον . . ἐξεναρξίζων he went to slay, II. 11. 101:—with neut. adj. as Adv., σαυλὰ ποσσὶν β. h. Hom. Merc. 28; ἀβρὸν β. παλλεύκῳ ποδί Eur. Med. 1164, cf. 830; ἴσα or ὁμοίως β. τινί Dem. 442. 15, Xen. Eq. 1, 3; ἐν ποικίλοις β. Aesch. Ag. 936, cf. 924: to march or dance, μετὰ ρυθμοῦ, ἐν ρυθμῷ Thuc. 5. 70, Plat. Legg. 670 B:—often c. inf. in Hom., βῆ δ' ἰέναι set out to go, went his way, II. 4. 199, etc.; βῆ δ' ἴμεν 5. 167, etc.; βῆ δὲ θέειν started to run, 2. 183, etc.; βῆ δ' ἐλάαν 13. 27:—it is constructed c. acc. loci, Soph. O. T. 152, O. C. 378; and with all Preps. implying motion: the foll. are to be noted, ἐπὶ νηὸς ἐβαίνειν was going on board ship, Od. 11. 533 (cf. ἀναβαίνω); but ἐν δὲ ἐκάστη [νηί] . . ἐκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι βαίνον were on board, II. 2. 510; ἐφ' ἵππων βάντες having mounted the chariot, Od. 15. 531; ἐπὶ πᾶλλον βεβῶσα mounted on . . , Soph. O. C. 312 (cf. ἐπι-βαίνω); ἐς δίφρον II. 5. 364; ἐς ἄρματα Eur. El. 320: βαίνειν δι' αἵματος to wade in blood, Eur. Phoen. 20; but, β. δι' ὀδύνης, διὰ πόθου, for ὀδυ-νάσμαι, ποθέω, etc., v. διά A. IV. 2. in pf. to stand or be in a place,

χῶρος ἐν ᾧ βεβήκαμεν Soph. O. C. 52: often almost = εἶμι (sum), εὖ βεβηκώς on a good footing, well established, prosperous, [θεοί] εὖ βεβη-κώτας ὑπτίους κλίνουσι Archil. 51; τυραννίδα εὖ βεβηκυῖαν Hdt. 7. 164, cf. Soph. El. 979; and in Nicomach. Ναυμαχ. 1, Meineke (Com. Fr. 5. 117) suggests εὖ βίου βεβηκώτα (cf. ἦκω I. 2. c): so, ἀσφαλῆως βεβηκώως standing steady, Archil. 52; ἀγαλμα βεβηκός ἄνω Eubul. Σφιγγ. 23; οἱ ἐν τέλει βεβῶτες they who are in office, Hdt. 9. 106, Soph. Ant. 67; ἐν κακοῖς βεβῶσι β. Soph. El. 1057, cf. 1094; βουῖς, κλεῖς ἐπὶ γλώσση βέβηκεν, v. sub βουῖς IV, κλεῖς 4; ἐπὶ ξυροῦ βεβηκέναι, v. sub ξυρόν. 3. to go, go away, depart, ἐν νηυσὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδ' II. 12. 16; ἐβαν ἄγοντες, ἐβαν φέρουσαι have gone and taken away, I. 391., 2. 302; ἄφαρ βέβακεν Soph. Tr. 135; θανάσιμος βέβηκεν Id. O. T. 959, cf. 832; βεβᾶσι φροῦδοι Eur. I. T. 1289; hence βέβηκα euphem. for τέθηκα, Aesch. Pers. 1002, Soph. Ant. 996, etc.:—metaph. of lifeless things even in Hom., ἐννέα ἐνιαυτοὶ βεβᾶσι nine years have come and gone, II. 2. 134; πῆ ὄρκια βήσεται; Ib. 339, cf. 8. 229. 4. to come, τίπτε βέβηκας; II. 15. 90: to arrive, Soph. O. T. 81, Aj. 921. 5. to go on, advance, ἐς τόδε τόλμης, ἐς τοσοῦτον ἐλπίδων Soph. O. T. 125, 772; ἐπ' ἔσχατα Id. O. C. 217.

II. c. acc. to mount, Hom. only in aor. med., βῆσασθαι δίφρον II. 3. 262, Od. 3. 481:—then (in Act.) of the male, to mount, cover, Plat. Phaedr. 250 E, Achae. ap. Hesych. (cf. Νυμφόβας), Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 1, etc.: in Pass., ἵπποι βαινόμεναι brood mares, Hdt. 1. 192. 2. c. acc. cogn., βαίνειν κέλευθον to tread a path, Pind. Fr. 201; v. Καλλαβίς:—metaph., β. μέτρον to scan it, Dion. H. de Comp. 21, A. B. 85. 21, etc.; βαίνεται τὸ ἔπος is scanned, Arist. Metaph. II. 6, 7. 3. αἶνον ἔβα κόρος disgust comes after praise, Pind. O. 2. 173; so, χρέος ἔβα με debts came on me, Ar. Nub. 30; cf. Eur. Hipp. 1371:—cf. also ἐρχομαι A. II. 2. 4. in Poets, with an accus. of the instrument of motion, which is simply pleonastic, βαίνειν πόδα Eur. El. 94. 1173; so πόδα ἐκ-, ἐπι-, προ-βῆναι, ἐπαίσσειν, χρίπτω, etc. (v. sub vocc.), cf. Pors. Or. 1427, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 558. 2.

B. Causal, in fut. βήσω, (ἐπι-) II. 8. 197, (εἰς-) Eur. I. T. 742: aor. 1 ἐβησα:—to make to go, φῶτας βῆσεν ἀφ' ἵππων he made them dismount, II. 16. 810; ἀμφοτέρους ἐξ ἵππων βῆσε κακῶς he brought them down from the chariot in sorry plight, 5. 164; so in Pind. O. 6. 40; rarely in Att. Poets, as Eur. Med. 209, cf. ἀνα-, ἀπο-, εἰς-, ἐμ-, ὑπερ-βαίνω; for in Att. there was a causal pres. βιβᾶζω, with fut. βιβῶ, aor. 1 ἐβίβασα; Luc. returned to the old poet. usage, D. Mort. 6. 4, al., cf. A. B. 395.

βαῖον, τό, = βᾶις, q. v. βαῖός, ἄ, ὄν, little, small, Pind. P. 9. 134; β. νῆσος Aesch. Pers. 448; μέρος β. ἔχειν Id. Ag. 1574: scanty, and of number, few, σῦκα βαιά Ἀπαν. Fr. 3 Bgk.; βαιά γ' ὡς ἀπὸ πολλῶν Aesch. Pers. 1023; βαιὰ κύλιξ a scanty cup, i. e. one only, Soph. Fr. 49; βᾶκη β. a few, paltry, Id. Ph. 274; εἰπέ πρὸς με βαιά few words, Id. Aj. 292, cf. Fr. 255. 2 (but, βαιὼν . . λόγων φάμαν low-spoken, Id. Ph. 845); ἐχώρει βαιός he was going with scanty escort, i. e. alone, Id. O. T. 750: of condition, low, mean, humble, βαιοί, opp. to οἱ μεγάλοι, Id. Aj. 160; ἐκ . . βαιῶν γνωτὸς ἀν γένοιτ' from a low condition, Id. Fr. 255; οὐχὶ βαιὰ τάνθυμματα Id. O. C. 1199; βαιᾶ τῆδ' ὑπὸ στέγῃ Id. Ph. 286; of time, short, Solon 17, Soph. Tr. 44; ἀπὸ βαιῆς [sc. ἡλικίας], from infancy, Anth. P. append. 210:—neut. βαιόν, as Adv. a little, Soph. Aj. 90, Ph. 20; of Time, Id. O. C. 1653, Tr. 335; so pl. βαιά, Ar. Ach. 2; κατὰ βαιόν by little and little, Dion. P. 622: Comp. βαιότερος Opp. C. 3. 86.—Poët. word, used by Hipp. in the sense of few. Cf. the Ion. form ἡβαιός.

βαῖουλος, ὁ, = παιδοτρίβης, a tutor, trainer, Schol. Soph. 549, Byz. βαῖοφόρος, ὄν, v. βαῖοφόρος. βᾶις, ἡ, a palm-branch (the Coptic bai), Chaerem. Stoic. ap. Porph. Abst. 4. 7; βᾶια φοινίκων Ev. Jo. 12. 13, cf. I Macc. 13. 51; v. Sturz. Dial. Mac. p. 88 sq., and cf. σπάδιξ. βαίτη, ἡ, a shepherd's or peasant's coat of skins (Att. σισύρα), Hdt. 4. 64, Theocr. 3. 25., 5. 15: L. Dind. restores βαῖτο-φόρος (for βαῖτο-) in Diod. Excerpt. Vat. 15. II. a tent of skins, Soph. Fr. 553. βαῖτυλος, ὁ, and βαῖτύλιον, τό, a meteoric stone, held sacred, because it fell from heaven, Damasc. ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 348. 10 and 28. βαῖτυξ, υἱος, ἡ, a leech, A. B. 1199. βαῖοφόρος and βαῖοφόρος, ὄν, bearing a palm-branch, Eccl. βαῖων, ὄνος, ὁ, = βλέννος, Epich. 37 Ahr. II. in Alex. Gr. a measure, Hesych. βᾶκηλος, ὁ, Lat. bacelus, baceolus, an eunuch in the service of Cybelé, Gallus, Luc. Eun. 8; also βακέλας, Anth. P. 7. 709. II. a lewd or weak man, like βλάξ, Antiph. Kar. 1, Menand. Ἰμν. 9; v. Thom. M. p. 138. Βᾶκίξω, to prophesy like Bacis, Ar. Pax 1072, cf. Hdt. 8. 20. Βακίς, ὁ, an old Boeotian prophet, Hdt. 8. 20, 77, al.; two others are also mentioned, Schol. Ar. Pax 1071; and Βακίδες became an appell. for soothsayers, Arist. Probl. 30. 3. βᾶκκᾶρις, ἡ: gen. ἰδος Magnes Λυδ. 1, Ar. Fr. 303; εὖς Hippon. 27, etc., ap. Ath. 690: dat. βακκᾶρει or -ῖ, Simon., etc., ib.: pl. βακκᾶρεις Aesch. Fr. 12, etc., ib.:—baccar or baccaris, an unknown plant, with an aromatic root yielding an oil (βακκᾶριον ἔλαιον Hipp. 569. 49, cf. 645. 45), called by some Nardus, by others Conyza: cf. βᾶκχαρις. (A Lydian word, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 41.) βᾶκλον, τό, Lat. baculum, a stick, cudgel, Aesop. 188 (Halm), etc.:—pl. βᾶκυλα, = Lat. fasces, Plut. Rom. 26. βακτηρεύω, = βακτρέω, Eccl. βακτηρία, ἡ, = βᾶκτρον, a staff, cane, Ar. Ach. 682, Thuc. 8. 84, Xen. II. the staff, as a badge of office, carried by the δικασταί, Dem. 298. 6; ὁ λαβὼν τὴν β. βαδίζει εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον τὸ ὁμόχραν τῆ β. Arist. (Fr. 420) ap. Schol. Ar. Pl. 277, cf. 973.—A form βακτηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, is prob. l. for ἀκτηρίς in Achae. ap. Poll. 10. 157. βακτηριάξω, to support as a staff, Jo. Chrys. βακτηρίον, τό, Dim. of βακτηρία, Ar. Ach. 448:—so βακτηρίδιον, Hesych. s. v. κάλιον. Βᾶκτρα, τά, the modern Balkh, Arist. Mirab. 46, Strabo 514, al.: the people were Βᾶκτριοι, Ib. 513; or Βακτρίανου, Ib. 514:—the Bactrian camels were famous, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 24. βᾶκτρευμα, τό, a staff, βακτρεύμασι τυφλοῦ ποδός by support lent to . . , Eur. Phoen. 1539, cf. 1719. βακτρέω, to lean on a staff, Suid. βακτριασμός, οὐ, f. l. in Poll. 4. 104 for μακτριασμός. βᾶκτρον, τό, (√BA, βιβᾶζω) Lat. baculus, a staff, stick, cudgel, Aesch. Ag. 201, Cho. 632, Eur. Phoen. 1719, Theocr. 25. 207; metaph., τοκέων β. Epigr. Gr. 257. 2. βακτρο-προσαίτης, ὄν, ὁ, going about begging with a staff, epith. of a Cynic, Anth. P. 11. 410. βακτρο-φόρας, ὄν, ὁ, the staff-bearer, epith. of Diogenes the Cynic, Cercid. ap. Diog. L. 6. 76. Βακχανάλια, τά, the Lat. Bacchanalia, Jo. Lyd. βᾶκχαρις, ἡ, = βᾶκχαρις Cephisod. Τροφ. 1. Βακχᾶς, ὁ, = Βακχευτής, Soph. Fr. 598; v. Lob. Phryn. 433 sq. Βακχᾶω, to be in Bacchic frenzy, to rave, Aesch. Theb. 498. Βακχίβακχον ἔσαι, to sing the song (to Bacchus) beginning with Βᾶκχε Βᾶκχε! Ar. Eq. 408. Βακχία, ἡ, the feast of Bacchus, Bacchic frenzy, revelry, Βακχίας καλῆς Aesch. Cho. 698 (Herm. suggests Βακχίας ζᾶλης), cf. Eur. Bacch. 232, and v. sub Φρυγιστί; τῆς φιλοσόφου μανίας καὶ Βακχίας the madness and frenzy of philosophy, Plat. Symp. 218 B:—in pl. Bacchic orgies, Eur. Bacch. 215, 1294. Βακχέιον, τό, the temple of Bacchus, Ar. Lys. 1. II. Bacchic revelry, Eur. Phoen. 21:—in pl. Bacchic orgies, Ar. Ran. 357; also Βᾶκχια, Eur. Bacch. 126 (ubi v. Dind.). Βᾶκχειος or Βακχέιος, α, ὄν, also Βᾶκχιος, α, ὄν (to suit the metre), fem. ὄν Luc. Ocypr. 3: (Βᾶκχος):—Bacchic, of or belonging to Bacchus and his rites, βότρυς Soph. Fr. 239; νόμος Eur. Hec. 685; ρυθμός Xen., etc.: hence frenzied, frenzy-stricken, rapt, Βᾶκχειος Διόνυσος h. Hom. 18. 46, cf. Hdt. 4. 79; ὁ Βᾶκχειος θεός Soph. O. T. 1105; ὁ Βᾶκχειος δεσπότης Ar. Thesm. 988, cf. Wess. Hdt. 4. 79; τὸν Β. ἀνακτα, of Aeschylus, Ar. Ran. 1259. II. as Subst., Βᾶκχιος, ὁ, = Βᾶκχος, Soph. Ant. 154, Eur. Cycl. 9; cf. Valck. Eur. Phoen. 21:—also = οἶνος, Eur. I. T. 953, Cycl. 519, Antiph. Incert. 15. 2. Βᾶκχια or -εῖα, τά, v. sub Βακχέιον. 3. Βακχέιος (sc. ποῦς), ὁ, also Βακχιακός, the bacchius, a metrical foot of three syllables, — — —, the converse foot (— — —) being ὑποβᾶκχειος (Dion. H. de Comp. 17) or παλιμβᾶκχειος, Lat. antibacchius, (Draco p. 128, Schol. Hephaest. p. 159 Gaisf.); but these names are sometimes reversed, Santen ad Terent. Maur. p. 89; τὸ Β. μέτρον Hephaest. 77, 79, al. Βᾶκχευμα, τό, in pl. Bacchic revelries, Eur. Bacch. 40, 317, Plut. Ti. Gracch. 10. Βακχεύς, εὖς, ὁ, = Βᾶκχος, Aesch. Fr. 394, Soph. Ant. 1122, Eur. Bacch. 145, etc., but only in lyric passages. Βακχεύσιμος, ὄν, Bacchanalian, frenzied, Eur. Bacch. 298. Βακχευτής, εὖς, ἡ, Bacchic revelry, Eur. Bacch. 357. Βακχευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a Bacchanal, any one full of Bacchic frenzy or of wine, Orph. H. 10. 21., 46. 6:—fem. -εὔτρια A. B. 225, Hesych. II. as Adj., Β. ρυθμός Anth. P. 11. 64.

Βακχευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to Bacchic revels, Arist. Pol. S. 7, 14.
 Βακχεύτωρ, ὄρος, ὄ, = Βακχευτής, C. I. 38, Anth. P. 9. 524.
 Βακχεύω, to keep the feast of Bacchus, celebrate his mysteries, esp. at the great Trieterides, Hdt. 4. 79. 2. to speak or act like one frenzy-stricken, to be frantic or fanatic, Lat. bacchari, Soph. Ant. 136, Eur., al.: also of places, Aesch. Fr. 64 a, Eur. I. T. 1243. II. Causal, to inspire with frenzy, Eur. Or. 411, H. F. 966:—Pass., Id. Or. 835; φιλοσοφία εὐ μάλα βεβακχ. full of mysticism, Plut. 2. 580 C.
 Βακχέ-χορος, ὄν, leading the Bacchic dance, Orph. H. 56.
 Βάκχη, ἡ, a Bacchant (v. Βάκχος III), Aesch. Eum. 25, Soph. Ant. 1125, Plat., etc.:—generally, Βάκχη Ἄιδου frantic handmaid of Hades, Eur. Hec. 1076; β. νεκύων Id. Phoen. 1489. II. a kind of pear, Nic. Al. 354.
 Βακχιάζω, = Βακχεύω, Eur. Cycl. 204, Bacch. 931.
 Βακχιακός, ἡ, ὄν, = Βάκχιος, Orph. H. 78.
 Βακχιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, ποët. fem. of Βάκχειος, Anth. P. 6. 72, and oft. in Nonn.
 Βακχικός, ἡ, ὄν, = Βάκχειος, Arist. Probl. 19. 48, Diod. I. 11, al. Adv. -κῶς, Strabo 687: Comp. -ώτερον, Ath. 560 F.
 Βάκχιος, α, ὄν, = Βάκχειος, q. v.
 Βακχιώω, to range in Bacchic fury, βεβακχιωμένην βροτοῖς Νῦσαν Soph. Fr. 782; cf. καταβακχιώω.
 Βακχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = Βάκχη, Soph. Ant. 1129, Com. in Meineke Fr. 4. 671.
 Βακχιώτης, ὄν, ὄ, = Βακχευτής, Soph. O. C. 678.
 Βάκχος, ὄ, Bacchus, a later name of Dionysus, called Διόνυσος Βάκχειος and ὄ Βάκχειος in Hdt. 4. 79, and the Verb βακχεύειν occurs in the same place; but the name Bacchus first occurs in Soph. O. T. 211, and is freq. in Eur.; cf. Ἰακχος. The earlier and prevailing name Dionysos occurs in Hom., but not often (v. sub vocc.). But his worship seems to have been primitive and manifold; and he himself is variously represented, as the civiliser of mankind, as the inspirer of noble enthusiasm, as the symbol of the generative and productive principle of nature, etc.; v. Creuzer's Dionysos, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 383 sq. II. often used for wine itself, Eur. I. A. 1061, etc.; cf. Βάκχειος. III. a Bacchanal, like Βάκχη a Bacchant, generally any one inspired, frantic with passion or otherwise, Ἄιδου Βάκχος Eur. H. F. 1119; cf. Heind. Plat. Phaedo 69 C. IV. a kind of fish, = ὄνισκος II, Dorio ap. Ath. 118 C. (The Root seems to be FAX, so that Βάκχος represents Fάκχος; and Ἰακχος is for Fίφακχος; connected prob. with ἡχέω, λαχῆ, i. e. Fίφαχῆ, cf. the Hom. αὐίαχος = ἀφίαχος: Hesych. also has βα-βάκ-της· κραύγασος, ὅθεν καὶ Βάκχος.)
 Βακχοῦρια, τά, Hebr. word in LXX, = πρωτογεννήματα.
 Βάκχυλος, ὄ, bread baked in hot ashes, an Elean word, Ath. 111 D.
 Βακχώδης, ες, (Βάκχος, εἶδος) filled with the spirit of Bacchus, Arr. Iud. 8. 1.
 Βάκχων, ὄνος, ὄ, Dim. of Βάκχος, A. B. 856.
 Βάλαγρος, ὄ, a fresh-water fish, barbel, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 7.
 Βάλαν-άγρα, ἡ, a key or hook for pulling out the βάλανος (v. βάλανος II. 3), Hdt. 3. 155, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 29;—in Polyb. 7. 16, 5, seemingly = βάλανος II. 3.
 Βάλανει-ὄμφαλος, ὄν, with a boss like the valve of a bath, φιάλη βαλ. a cup with a round bottom, Cratin. Δραπ. 9, ubi v. Meineke.
 Βάλανείον, τό, Lat. balineum, balneum, a bath or bathing-room, often in Com., as Ar. Nub. 837, 1054; more often in pl., Ib. 991, Eq. 1401, etc. 2. a bath taken, Aristo ap. Plut. 2. 42 B, Galen.—The poet. word is λοετρά, λουτρά, τά.
 Βάλανείτης, ὄν, ὄ, = sq., Polyb. 30. 20, 4.
 Βάλανεύς, εως, ὄ, the bath-man, Lat. balneator, whose office was to trim the hair, beard, and nails, to furnish ῥύμματα, etc., Ar. Eq. 1403, Ran. 710, Plat., etc. They were proverbial for their busy chattering, like barbers,—βαλανεύς ἐπὶ τῶν πολυπραγμόνων Pseudoemigr.
 Βαλανεντής, οὔ, ὄ, = βαλανεύς, Jo. Chrys.: fem. βάλανεύτρια, Poll. 7. 166, Liban. 4. 140.
 Βάλανευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for baths, κομία Geop. 10. 29, 4: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Plat. Soph. 227 A.
 Βάλανεύω, to wait upon a person at the bath, Ar. Lys. 337; β. εαυτῷ to be one's own bath-man, Id. Pax 1103: to drench one like a bath-man, οἶνω β. τινά Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 6:—Pass., Timocl. Βαλαν. 1.
 Βάλανηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (βάλανος) of the acorn-kind, in form like καρνηρός, σταχυηρός, etc., Theophr. H. P. I. 11, 3.
 Βάλανηφάγιω, to live on acorns, App. Civ. 1. 50.
 Βαλανηφαγία, ἡ, a living on acorns, Philo 2. 409.
 Βάλανη-φάγος, ὄν, acorn-eating, Alcac. 89, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66, Plut.
 Βάλανη-φόρος, ὄν, bearing acorns or dates, Hdt. 1. 193.
 Βάλανίζω δρῶν, to shake acorns from the oak, hence as a proverb. answer to beggars, ἄλλην δρῶν βαλάνιζε Anth. P. 11. 417. II. (βάλανος II. 4) βαλ. τινά to administer a suppository to him, Hipp. ap. Poll. 10. 150: verb. Adj., Paul. Aeg.
 Βάλανικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the bath: τὸ β. = ἐπιλουτρον, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 2.
 Βάλανίνος, η, ὄν, made of βάλανος, β. ἔλαιον oil of ben., Theophr. Odor. 29, Diosc. 1. 40.
 Βάλανιον, τό, a decoction of acorns, used as a restorative after drunkenness, Nichoch. Incert. 1. 2. = βάλανος II. 4, Hipp. 627. 31., 679. 35, etc.
 Βάλανίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = βάλανος II. 4, Hipp. 658. 51. II. in Suid., etc., = sq.
 Βάλανισσα, ἡ, fem. of βαλανεύς, as βασίλισσα of βασιλεύς, a bathing-woman, Anth. P. 5. 82.
 Βάλανίτης [Γ], ὄ, acorn-shaped, β. λίθος a precious stone, Plin. 37. 10.

βαλανίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of chestnut, Plin. 15. 23.
 Βάλανο-δόκη, ἡ, (δέχομαι) the socket in a door-post to receive the βάλανος (II. 3), Aen. Tact. 18, ubi v. Casaub.
 Βάλανο-εἰδής, ες, like an acorn, Diosc. 5. 155.
 Βάλανο-κάστυνον, τό, the chestnut, Alex. Trall. p. 312.
 Βάλανος [βᾶ], ἡ, an acorn, Lat. glans, the fruit of the φηγός (cf. ἄκυλος) given to swine, Od. 10. 242., 13. 409, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 6:—any similar fruit, the date, Hdt. 1. 193, Xen. An. 2. 3, 15; Διὸς βάλ. the sweet chestnut, v. Sprengel Diosc. 1. 145: the ben-nut, glans purepsica, Theophr. H. P. 1. 12, 1. 2. the tree which bears βάλανοι, Ib. 4. 2, 6. II. from similarity of shape, 1. a sea shell-fish, the barnacle, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 33., 5. 15, 16. 2. glans membri virilis, Ib. 1. 13, 3. 3. an iron peg, a bolt-pin, Lat. pessulus, passed through a hole in the wooden bar (μόχλος) which was put across the inside of the gates and went into a hole in the door-post (βαλανοδόκη), so that the bar could not be removed till the pin was taken out with a hook (βαλανάγρα), Ar. Vesp. 200, Thuc. 2. 4; cf. κλείς 3, and v. Salmas. in Solin. pp. 648-656, Casaub. Aen. Tact. 18:—a similar fastening for necklaces, Ar. Lys. 410. 4. in Medic. a suppository, Hipp. Epid. 1. 966: a pledget, pessary, Lat. pessus, pessarium, Id. (Cf. Lat. glans, g representing b, v. ββ. IV. Perhaps from √ΒΑΛ (βάλλω), that which is cast or falls, Curt. no. 637.)
 Βάλανο-φάγος, = βαλανηφάγος, E. M. 790. 36:—Verb -φαγέω, Schol. Od. 19. 163.
 Βάλανῶω, to fasten with a βάλανος (II. 3), βεβαλάνωκε τὴν θύραν Ar. Ecc. 361:—Pass., βεβαλανωμένος, η, ὄν, shut close, secured, Ib. 370, Id. Av. 1159.
 Βαλαντίδιον (prob. βαλλ-), τό, Dim. of βαλλάντιον, Eur. Pol. Αἴγ. 23. [τι]
 Βάλαντητόμος, = βαλαντιτόμος, v. sub βαλλάντιον.
 Βάλαντιοειδής, ες, χιτών β. tunica vaginalis, Melet. p. 115. 4.
 Βάλαντιον, τό, v. βαλλάντιον.
 Βάλαντιοτόμος, to cut purses, Plat. Rep. 575 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 62;—and βάλαντιο-τόμος, ὄν, a cut-purse, Teleclid. Ἡσ. 8, Elephant. Incert. 3, Plat. Rep. 552 D:—but prob. βαλλ- should be restored, v. sub βαλλάντιον.
 Βάλανώδης, ες, (εἶδος) acorn-like, Theophr. C. P. 4. 3, 4.
 Βάλανωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (βαλανώω) fastened with a βάλανος (II. 3), ὄχεύς Parmenid. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 111, cf. Xen. Oec. 9, 5. II. adorned with acorns, φιάλη Ath. 502 B; cf. καρνωτός II.
 Βαλαρός, ὄ, Cretan word for φυγός, Paus. 10. 17, 9.
 Βαλαύστιον, τό, the flower of the wild pomegranate, Arist. Plaet. 1. 6, fin., Diosc. 1. 154.
 Βαλβιδώδης, ες, (εἶδος) with two projecting edges, Hipp. Mochl. S42.
 Βαλβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, properly, the rope drawn across the race-course; but mostly in pl., like Lat. carceres, the posts to which this rope was attached, the line whence the racers started, and to which they returned, both in running and driving, Ar. Eq. 1159: also the point from which the quoit was thrown, Philostr. 798:—hence any starting point, ἀπὸ βαλβίδων Eur. H. F. 867, Ar. Vesp. 548; metaph., ἔρπε πρὸς βαλβίδα λυπηρὰν βίου Eur. Med. 1245; ἐκ β. εἰς τέρμα Themist. 177 D. II. since the starting point was also the goal, βαλβίδες was used for any point to be gained, as the battlements (by one scaling a wall), Soph. Aut. 131; cf. Lyc. 286, Opp. C. 1. 513. (Prob., like βηλός, from √ΒΑ (βαίνω).)
 Βάλε, utinam! O that I would God! with opt., Alcman Fr. 12: cf. ἄβαλε. (Properly, imperat. of βάλλω.)
 Βάλερος or βαλίνος, ὄ, a kind of carp, Arist. H. A. 6. 14, 12: perh. βαλλίρος, Ib. 9. 20, 2, is the same.
 Βαλήν, ὄ, v. βαλλήν.
 Βάλιός, ἄ, ὄν, (βάλλω) Lat. varius, spotted, dappled, ἔλαφος, λύγκες Eur. Hec. 90, Alc. 579. 2. παροχ. Βαλίος, as name of one of Achilles' horses, Pie-ball or Dapple, Il. 16. 149, al., cf. Eur. I. A. 222. II. swift, Opp. C. 2. 314: cf. αἰόλος.
 Βαλλάντιον, τό, a bag, pouch, purse, Simon. 181, Epich. 6, Ar. Eq. 707, 1197, Av. 157, al.; παῖς ἐκ βαλλαντίου a supposititious child, Teleclid. Incert. 1. 2. in late writers, a purse, i. e. a sum of 250 denarii, Epiph.: (a similar phrase still prevails in the East).—It was usually written βαλάντιον with siugle λ; but in Simon. l. c. the metre requires βαλλ-, and this form is consistently given by the Rav. MS. of Ar.: in Ar. Ran. 772, indeed, this MS. and the Venet. give τοῖς βαλαντιοτόμοις, and to restore the metre correctors introduced βαλαντιητόμοις, but Lachm. suggested τοῖσι βαλλαντιοτόμοις, which has been now received, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 14. II. a javelin (as if from βάλλω), a pun in Dionys. ap. Ath. 98 B.
 Βαλλ-αχράδαι, οἱ, a nickname among boys at Argos, v. Plut. 2. 303 A.
 Βαλλήν, ὄ, (not βαλήν Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 17, Arcad. 9), a king, Aesch. Pers. 658, Soph. Fr. 144. (A Phrygian word, prob. akin to Hebr. Baal, Bel (a lord), cf. Hesych., Sext. Emp. M. 1. 313.)
 Βαλλήνυδε βλέπειν, a pun between βάλλω and the Attic deme Παλλήνη, Ar. Ach. 234.
 Βαλλητύς, ὄνος, ἡ, a throwing, Ath. 406 D, 407 C.
 Βαλλίζω, to throw the leg about: hence to dance, jump about, in Sicily and Magna Graecia, Epich. p. 46; cf. Ath. 362 B sq. (Cf. Ital. ballare, French ballet, our ball.)
 Βαλλιρός, οὔ, ὄ, v. sub βάλερος.
 Βάλλις, εως, ἡ, an unknown plant, supposed to have wonderful medicinal properties, v. Creuzer Xanth. Lyd. Fr. 16.
 Βαλλισμός, ὄ, a jumping about, dancing, Alex. Kour. 1.
 Βάλλω: fut. βάλῶ (but only in compds.), Ion. βαλέω Il. S. 403, rarely βαλλήσω Ar. Vesp. 222, 1491: 2or. 2 ἔβαλον, Ion. προ-βάλεσκε Od. 5. 331; Ion. inf. βαλέειν Hom., Hdt., but βαλεῖν Il. 13. 387., 14. 424; an opt. βλείης in Epich. Fr. 154 (v. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 338), as if from

ἔβλην (v. συμβάλλω): pf. βέβληκα: plqpf. ἐβεβλήκειν, Ep. βεβλήκειν II. 5. 661.—Med., Ion. impf. βαλλέσκετα Hdt. 9. 74: fut. βάλομαι (in compos.) Ar. Ran. 201, Thuc., etc., Ep. βαλεῦμαι (ἀμφι-) Od. 22. 103: aor. 2 ἐβάλομαι, Ion. imper. βαλεῦ Hdt. 8. 68,—used mostly in compos.—Pass., fut. βληθήσμαι Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 11, (δια-) Eur.; also βεβλήσμαι Eur., (δια-) Dem. 202. 17; (Ep. fut. συμ-βλήσμαι, v. συμβάλλω): aor. ἐβλήθη Hdt., Att. Prose (Eur. in compos.):—Hom. also has an Ep. syncop. aor. pass., with plqpf. form, ἔβληται II. 11. 675, ἐμβλητο 14. 39; subj. βλήεται (for βλήται) Od. 17. 472; opt. βλήῃ or βλεῖο II. 13. 288; inf. βλήσθαι 4. 115; part. βλήμενος II., Od.:—pf. βέβλημαι, Ion. 3 pl. βεβλήταται II. 11. 657, opt. δια-βεβλήσθε Andoc. 22. 41: pf. ἐβεβλήμην (περι-) Xen.; Ion. 3 pl. ἐβεβλήταται Hdt. 6. 25.—An Ep. pf. βεβόλημαι also occurs in special sense, v. sub *βαλέω. (From √ΒΑΛ come also βέλος, βέλεμον, βελόνη, βαλή, βόλος, βολίς; cf. Skt. gal, galāmi (decido), galanas (stillans); O. H. G. quillu (scaturio), quella (Germ. quelle): for the interchange of β and γ, v. sub B, β.)

A. Act. to throw: I. with acc. of person or thing aimed at, to throw so as to hit, to hit one with any kind of missile, properly opp. to striking with a weapon in the hand (τύπτω, αὐτάω), βλήμενος ἢ τυπέι II. 15. 495; τὸν βάλεν, οὐδ' ἀφάμαρτε II. 350, cf. 4. 473, etc.; nor is it necessary to take it in the sense of τύπτω in II. 5. 73, ἐγγύθεν ἔλθων βεβλήκει .. δουρί; or in 16. 807, δουρὶ ὤμων μεσσηγύς σχεδόθεν βάλε:—Construction: c. dat. instrumenti, β. τινὰ δουρί, ἰῶ, ἔγχεϊ, πέτρῳ, κεραυνῶ, etc., Hom.; c. dupl. acc. pers. et partis, μιν βάλε μῆρον δίστῳ II. 11. 583; and c. acc. partis only, 5. 19, 661; so, τὸν δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς κατὰ λαίμων .. βάλεν ἰῶ Od. 22. 15; δουρὶ βαλὼν πρὸς στήθος II. 11. 144: c. acc. cogn. added, ἔλκος .., τό μιν βάλε Πάνδαρος ἰῶ II. 5. 795:—also, βάλε Τυδείδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα smote upon it, II. 5. 281. 2. more rarely of things, ἡνίοχον κονίης ραθάμγγες ἔβαλλον II. 23. 502; so of drops of blood, 11. 536, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1390; of the Sun, ἀκτίσιν ἔβαλλον [χθόνα] Od. 5. 479, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 885: to strike the senses, of sound, κτύπος αὐτά βάλλει II. 10. 535, cf. Soph. Ant. 1188, Ph. 205; and of smell, ὄσμη β. τινά Id. Fr. 411, cf. 483. 3. metaph., β. τινὰ κακοῖς, φθόνῳ, ψόγῳ to smite with reproaches, etc., Id. Aj. 1244, Eur. El. 902, Ar. Thesm. 895; and even στεφάνοις β. τινά Pind. P. 8. 80; (whence simply to praise, laud, Id. O. 2. 161, P. 11. 62); also, φθόνος βάλλει Aesch. Ag. 947; φίλημα βάλλει τὴν καρδίαν Ach. Tat. 2. 37: cf. *βαλέω.

II. with acc. of the weapon thrown, to throw, cast, hurl, of missiles, rare in Hom., βαλὼν βέλος II. 9. 495; χαλκὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βαλὼν II. 5. 346, cf. Od. 20. 62; ἐν νηυσὶν .. πῦρ β. II. 13. 629:—but also with dat. of the weapon, to throw or shoot with a thing, οἱ δ' ἄρα χερμαδίαισι .. βάλλον II. 12. 155; βέλεσι Od. 16. 277:—in Prose absol., β. ἐπὶ τινα to throw at one, Thuc. 8. 75; ἐπὶ σκοπόν or σκοποῦ Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 29, Luc. Amor. 16; and alone, οἱ ψιλοὶ βάλλοντες ἔργον Thuc. 4. 33. 2. generally of anything thrown, εἰς ἅλα λύματ' ἔβαλλον II. 1. 314; τὰ μὲν ἐν πυρὶ βάλλον Od. 14. 429; [γῆας] β. παρὶ πέτρας 12. 71; εὐνὰς β. to throw out the anchor-stones, 9. 137; β. σπύρον to cast the seed, Theocr. 25. 26:—metaph., ἕπνον .. ἐπὶ βλεφάροις β. Od. 1. 364; β. σκόταν ὄμμασι Eur. Phoen. 1530; β. λύπην τινί Soph. Ph. 67. b. of persons, β. τινὰ ἐν κονίησιν, ἐν δαπέδῳ II. 8. 156, Od. 22. 188; γῆς ἔξω β. Soph. O. T. 622; β. τινὰ ἀθαρτον Id. Aj. 1333, cf. Ph. 1068; and in Pass., Anth. P. 5. 165, etc.:—then metaph., ἐς κακὸν β. τινά Od. 12. 221; ἄς με μετ' .. ἔριδας καὶ νείκεα β. II. 2. 376; β. τινὰ ἐς ἐχθραν, ἐς φάβαν Aesch. Pr. 388, Eur. Tro. 1058; also, ἐν αἰτίᾳ or αἰτία β. τινά Soph. O. T. 657, Tr. 940, (but in Eur. Tro. 305, β. αἰτίαν ἐς τινα); κινδύνῳ β. τινά Aesch. Theb. 1048. 3. to let fall, ἐτέρωσε κάρη βάλεν II. 8. 306, cf. 23. 697; β. ἀπὸ δάκρυ παρειῶν Od. 4. 198, cf. 114; κατὰ βλεφάρων β. δάκρυα Theogn. 1206; κατ' ἄσσων Eur. Hipp. 1396; αἵματος πέμφιγα πρὸς πέδῳ β. Aesch. Fr. 182;—β. τοὺς ὀδόντας to cast or shed them, Arist. H. A. 6. 20, 11, etc.; so βάλλειν alone, Ib. 22, 6. 4. of the eyes, ἐτέρωσε βάλ' ὄμματα cast them, Od. 16. 179; so, ὄμμα, ἀγῆας, πρῶσωπαν β. εἰς or πρὸς τι Eur., etc. 5. of animals, to push forward or in front, τοὺς σοὺς [ἵππους] πρὸσθε βαλὼν II. 23. 572; πρ. βαλόντες (sc. ἵππους) Ib. 639; βάλλε κάτωθε τὰ μασχία Theocr. 4. 44; so, β. ψυχὰν παρὶ κέρδεα Bion 5. 12. 6. in a looser sense, to throw, cast, i. e. to put, place, but mostly with a notion of hurry, τὼ μὲν .. βαλέτην ἐν χερσὶν ἑταιρῶν II. 5. 574, cf. 17. 40., 21. 104; μῆλα .. ἐν νηὶ β. Od. 9. 470; ἐπὶ γᾶν ἵχνας παδὸς β. Eur. Rhes. 721; φάσγανον ἐπ' αὐχένος β. Id. Or. 51:—metaph., ἐν στήθεσσι μένος βάλε ποιμένι λαῶν II. 5. 513; ἄπως .. φιλύτητα μετ' ἀμφατέραισι βάλομεν πᾶσι put friendship between them, 4. 16; β. τί τινι ἐν θυμῷ, like τιθέναι ἐπὶ φρεσίν, Od. 1. 201, cf. 14. 269; so, ἐν καρδίᾳ β. Pind. O. 13. 21; but also, θυμῷ, ἐς θυμὸν β. to lay to heart, as in Med., Aesch. Pr. 705, Soph. O. T. 975. b. esp. of putting round, ἀμφ' ὕχεσσι θοῶς βάλε καμπύλα κύκλα II. 5. 722, cf. 731; and of clothes or arms, ἀμφὶ δ' Ἀθήνη ὤμοις .. βάλ' ἀγίδα 18. 204; cf. ἀμφιβάλλω, περιβάλλω.

7. of the dice, to throw such and such a throw, v. sub κυβός:—so prob., ψῆφος βαλαῦσα, absol., by its throw, Aesch. Eum. 751, cf. Lob. Paral. 165. 8. βαλὼν is sometimes added, like λαβὼν or ἔχων, at the end of a sentence, almost as an expletive, with, Soph. O. C. 475. III. intr. to fall, tumble (cf. ῥίπτω 7), ποταμὸς Μινυήτας εἰς ἅλα βάλλον II. 11. 722, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 744, etc.; [ἵππους] περὶ τέρμα βαλαύσας having run round the post (unless this is by tmesis for περιβ-), II. 23. 462; ἐγὼ δὲ .. τάχ' ἐν πέδῳ βαλῶ (sc. ἐμαντήν) Aesch. Ag. 1172, cf. ῥίπτω 7; (in Cho. 574 Herm. restores ἀρεῖ .. καὶ κατ' ὀφθαλμοὺς βαλεῖ);—later, β. εἰς τόπον to arrive at .., Ap. Rh. 4. 1579; βαλὼν καθεῦθε lay down and slept, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 10. 2. so in familiar language, βάλλ' ἐς κόρακας away with you! be hanged! Lat. pasce corvas! abi in malam rem! Ar. Vesp. 835, etc.; βάλλ' ἐς μακαρίαν Plat. Hipp. Ma. 293 A.

B. Med. to put far oneself, ὡς ἐνὶ θυμῷ βάλλεται that thou may'st lay it to heart, II. 20. 196, cf. Od. 12. 218; σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεται Hes. Op. 107; εἰ μὲν δὴ νόστον γε μετὰ φρεσὶ .. βάλλεται II. 9. 435; ἐς θυμὸν βάλλεσθαι τι Hdt. 1. 84, etc.; εἰς or ἐπὶ ναῦν, εἰς μνήμην Plut. Thes. 24, etc.; v. supr. A. 11. 6; ἐφ' ἑωυτοῦ βαλόμενος on one's own judgment, of oneself, Hdt. 3. 71, 155., 4. 160., 5. 73:—in Od. 1. 234, ἐβόλοντα is now restored. 2. τόξα or ξίφος ἀμφ' ὤμοις βάλλεσθαι to throw about one's shoulder, II. 10. 333., 19. 372, etc.; ἐπὶ κάρᾳ στέφῃ β. Eur. I. A. 1513. 3. ἐς γαστέρα βάλλεσθαι to conceive, Hdt. 3. 28. 4. to lay as foundation, κρηπίδα βάλλεσθαι, Lat. fundamenta jacere, Pind. P. 7. 4, cf. 4. 245: also to lay the foundations of, begin to form, οἰκαδομίαν, στρατόπεδον, etc., Plat., etc.; β. ἄγκυραν to cast anchor, Hdt. 9. 74, etc. II. rarely, χροῖα βάλλεσθαι λουτραῖς to dash oneself with water, bathe, h. Hom. Ccr. 50; (but, λουτρὰ ἐπὶ χροῖας βαλεῖν Eur. Or. 203).

βαλλωτή, ἡ, a plant, perhaps black horehound, Diosc. 3. 117. βάλᾶς, ὁ, Dor. for βηλός, q. v. βαλαμίνη, ἡ, the balsam-plant, cited from Diosc. βάλαμον, τό, the balsam-tree, Theophr. H. P. 9. 6, 1. 2. the fragrant resin of this tree, balm of Gilead, Ib. 4, 1, Arist. Fr. 105. II. an aromatic herb, like mint, Geop. 11. 27. (Prob. Semitic, v. Pusey on Dan. append. G.) [βάλσαμον in Nic. Th. 947, but ἄ in Androm. and Damocr. ap. Galen., as in bolsāmu in Lat. Poets.]

βάλσαμος, ἡ, the balsam-tree, Pallad.; who also has βαλαμουργός, ὁ, a preparer of balsam: the Verb -ουργέω in Byz.

βαλοῦμα-φόρος, ἄν, balsam-bearing, χωρίον Georg. Syncell. βαλαμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like balsam, Plin. 12. 19.

βαλοῦμῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a balsam-grove, Pallad. βάλη, ἡ, a swamp, Byz.:—βαλῶδης, ἐς, swampy, Ib.

βᾶμα, τό, Dor. for βῆμα, Pind. βαμβαίνω, onomatop. word, to chatter with the teeth, II. 10. 375: to stammer, Bion 4. 9, Anth.:—so also βαμβακίζω, Hippon. 10: also βαμβαλίζω or -ύζω, A. B. 30, Eust. 812. 46, and thence restored (for βομβυλιάζω) in Arist. Probl. 27. 11.—βαμβάλω is dub., Meineke Mosch. 3. 7.

βαμβακεία, -κεῦτρια, ἡ, = φαρμακεία, -κεῦτρια, Hesych.:—βάμβακος, ὁ, = φαρμακός, A. B. 85.

βάμβαξ, ἄκας, ἡ, cotton, Achmes Onir. 222; hence βαμβάκιον, τό, as in mod. Greek, Suid.:—Adj. βαμβάκερός or -ηρός, ἄ, ὄν, and βαμβάκτινός, ἡ, ὄν, of cotton, Byz.:—βαμβάκα-ειδής, ἐς, like cotton, Diosc. 3. 18.

βαμβραδών, ὄνος, = βεμβράς, Epich. et Sophr. ap. Ath. 287 B, 305 C. βᾶμες, Dor. for βῶμεν, 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 of βαίνα, Theocr.

βάμμα, τό, (βάπτω) that in which a thing is dipped, dye, Plat. Legg. 956 A; βάμμα Σαρδιανικόν, Κυζικηνικόν, v. βάπτω 1. 2:—β. λευκώματος a whitish tinge, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 49. II. sauce, Nic. Th. 622, etc.

βάν [ᾶ], Ep. for ἔβαν, ἔβησαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 of βαίνω. βανά, Boeot. for γυνή, Corinna 21; pl. βανῆκες, Hesych.; γάνα in Greg. Cor. p. 345:—v. sub γυνή.

βαναυσέω, to be βάνουσος, Synes. 22 D. βᾶναυσία, ἡ, handicraft, the practice of a mere mechanical art, like χειρωναξία and τέχνη, Hdt. 2. 165, cf. 167, etc. II. the life and habits of a mere mechanic, vulgarity, bad taste, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 6., 4. 2, 4, cf. Pol. 6. 2, 7.

βᾶναυσικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for mechanics: τέχνη β. a mere mechanical art, Lat. ars sellularia, Xen. Symp. 3, 4, Oec. 4, 2.

βάνουσος, ὄν, (as if βάνουσος, from βάνω, αὐῶ):—properly, working by the fire, mechanical, epith. of the class of handicraftsmen or artisans, which leads a sedentary life, despised among warlike or nomad people, defined as being περὶ τὰς τέχνας ὧν ἀνευ πόλιν ἀδύνατον οἰκεῖσθαι Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 9; ἡ βελτίστη πόλις οὐ παιήσει β. πολίτην Ib. 3. 5, 3, etc.; ὁ β. δῆμος, opp. ὁ γεωργικός, Ib. 4. 3, 2: as Subst. a mechanic, Ib. 3. 5, 3; and τὸ βάνουσον, = οἱ βάνουσοι, the class of mechanics, Ib. 7. 9, 7, cf. 6. 7, 1.

II. τέχνη βᾶναυσος a mere mechanical art, a base, ignoble art, Soph. Aj. 1121, cf. Plat. Theaet. 176 C; β. ἔργον Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 4; βᾶναυσόταται τῶν ἐργασιῶν Ib. 1. 11, 6; β. βίον ζῆν a mere mechanic's life, Ib. 3. 5, 5., 7. 9, 3:—hence, 2. vulgar, in bad taste, Id. Eth. N. 4. 2, 20:—Adv. -ως, Clem. Al. 273.

βαναυσα-τεχνέω, = sq., Strabo 782. βαναυσουργέω, to follow a mere mechanical art, Poll. 7. 6.

βαναυσουργία, ἡ, handicraft, Plut. Marcell. 14. βαναυσουργός, οὐ, ὁ, a handicraftsman, Just. M. Apol. 1. 55, Poll. 7. 6.

βαναυσώδης, like a βάνουσος, vulgar, Byz. βᾶξις, εὖς, ἡ, (βάζω), poet. Noun, a saying, esp. an oracular saying, like φήμη, ἐναργής β. ἦλθεν Ἰνάχῳ Aesch. Pr. 663; θεσφάτων βᾶξιν Soph. Tr. 87. 2. a report, rumour, μιν .. β. ἔχει χαλεπή Mimnerm. 15, cf. 16; θεῶν ἐποπίξω μῆνιν βᾶξιν τ' ἀνθρώπων Theogn. 1208; β. ἀλγεινήν, β. καλὴν λαβεῖν Soph. Aj. 494, El. 1006; σπεῖρειν ματαίαν β. ἐς πᾶσαν πόλιν Ib. 642, cf. 637; διὰ δὲ πολέας ἔρχεται βᾶξις Eur. Icl. 223; ὄξεια γὰρ σου βᾶξις .. διήλθ' Ἀχαιοῦς a report concerning thee, Soph. Aj. 998; ἀλώσιμος β. tidings of the capture, Aesch. Ag. 10; θανόντος β. ἀνδρός Eur. Hel. 350; so, τὴν τ' ἀμφὶ Θησέως β. Id. Supp. 642.

II. voice, Epigr. Gr. 989. 2. βαπτέαν, verb. Adj. one must dye, τρίχας Clem. Al. 291.

βάπτης, οὐ, ὁ, a dyer or dipper:—οἱ βάπται were certain priests of Cotytto, perhaps so called because they dyed their hair; v. Meineke Com. Fr. 1. p. 119 sq.

βαπτίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to dip in or under water, βάπτισον σεαυτὸν Plut. 2. 166 A; of ships, to sink or disable them, Polyb. 1. 51, 6, etc., cf. 16. 6, 2; ἐβάπτισαν τὴν πόλιν, metaph. of the crowds who flocked into Jerusalem at the time of the siege, Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 3; also, β. τινὰ

ὑπνω Anth. P. 11. 49:—Pass., ὡς ἐκ τοῦ βεβαπτίσθαι ἀναπνέουσι Hippocr. 5. 242 (Littré): *to be drenched*, Eubul. Ναυσικ. 1; metaph., βεβαπτισμένοι *soaked in wine*, Lat. *uino madidi*, Plat. Symp. 176 B; ὀφλήμασι βεβ. *over head and ears in debt*, Plut. Galb. 21; γνοὺς βαπτίζομενον τὸ μειράκιον *seeing that he was being drowned with questions or getting into deep water*, Plat. Euthyd. 277 D; β. εἰς ἀναισθησίαν καὶ ὑπνον Joseph. A. J. 10. 9, 4; ὁ τῷ θυμῷ βεβαπτισμένος καταδύεται Ach. Tat. 6. 19: cf. Dorvill. Charit. 2. 4. 2. *to draw wine by dipping* the cup in the bowl, Aristopho Φίλων. 1; φιάλαις β. ἐκ . . κρατῆρων Plut. Alex. 67; cf. βάπτω 1. 3. 3. *to baptize*, τινά Ev. Marc. 1. 4, etc.: freq. in Pass., βαπτίζεσθαι εἰς μετάνοιαν Ev. Matth. 3. 11; εἰς ἀφροσύνην ἀμαρτιῶν Act. Ap. 2. 38; εἰς Χριστόν Ep. Rom. 6. 3, etc.:—Med. *to dip oneself*, LXX (4 Regg. 5. 14): *to get oneself baptized*, Act. Ap. 22. 16, cf. 1 Ep. Cor. 10. 2.

βάπτισις, εὖς, ἡ, a dipping: baptism, Joseph. A. J. 18. 5, 2. βάπτισμα, τό, baptism, the usual form in N. T. both of John's and of Christian baptism. βάπτισμός, ὁ, a dipping in water, ablution, Ev. Marc. 7. 4, 8, Ep. Hebr. 9. 10. 2. baptism, Joseph. A. J. 18. 5, 2, Eccl. βάπτιστήριον, τό, a bathing-place, swimming-bath, Plin. Ep. 2. 17. II. the baptistery in a church, Eccl.;—also βάπτιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Byz. βάπτιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one that dips: a baptizer, ὁ βαπτ. the Baptist, N. T., cf. Joseph. A. J. 18. 5, 2. βάπτιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for baptism, baptismal, Cedren. 1. p. 797 ed. Bonn. βαπτός, ἡ, ὄν, dipped, dyed, Diod. 5. 30; bright-coloured, ὄρνις Ar. Av. 287; ἰμάτια Id. Pl. 530; τὰ βάπτ' ἔχοντες dyed, i. e. black, garments, Hegesipp. Ἀδελφ. 1. 13. 2. for dyeing, χρώματα Plat. Legg. 847 C. II. of water, drawn by dipping vessels (cf. βάπτω 1. 3), Eur. Hipp. 123. βάπτρια, ἡ, fem. of βάπτης, Eupol. Incert. 111. βάπτω, fut. βάψω (ἐμ-) Ar. Pax 959: aor. ἐβαψα Trag., etc.:—Med., fut. βάψομαι Ar. Lys. 51: aor. ἐβαψάμην Anth.:—Pass., fut. βᾶψήσομαι LXX, M. Anton. 8. 51: aor. ἐβάφθην (ἀπ-) Ar. Fr. 366; in Att. generally ἐβάφην [ᾶ] Plat., etc.: pf. βέβαμμαι Hdt., Ar. (From √BAΦ, as appears from aor. βαφῆναι, βαφή, etc., being prob. akin to √BAΘ, βαθύς, q. v.) I. trans. *to dip in water*, Lat. *immergere*, ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀνὴρ χαλκεὺς πέλεκυν . . εἰν ὕδατι ψυχρῷ βάπτῃ (so as to temper the red-hot steel), Od. 9. 392; β. εἰς ὕδωρ Plat. Tim. 73 E; εἰς μέλι, εἰς κῆρον Arist. H. A. 8. 26, 1, al.; (so, in Pass., βαπτόμενος σιδήρος tempered iron (cf. βαφή), Plut. 2. 136 A; and of coral, *to become hard*, Diosc. 5. 138). b. of slaughter in Trag., ἐν σφαγαίσι βᾶψασα ξίφος Aesch. Pr. 863; ἐβαψας ἔγχος εὐ πρὸς Ἀργείων στρατῷ; Soph. Aj. 95; φάσανον εἰσω σαρκὸς ἐβαψεν Eur. Phoen. 1577; and in late Prose, εἰς τὰς πλευρὰς β. τὴν αἰχμὴν Dion. H. 5. 15, cf. Joseph. B. J. 2. 18, 4. c. also, *to dip in poison*, ἐβαψεν ἰούς Soph. Tr. 574; χιτῶνα τόνδ' ἐβαψα Ib. 580. 2. *to dip in dye, to dye*, ἐβαψεν . . ξίφος the sword dyed [the robe] red, Aesch. Cho. 1011; β. τὰ κάλλη *to dye* the beautiful cloths, Eupol. Incert. 45; β. ἔρια ὥστε εἶναι ἀλουργά Plat. Rep. 429 D; εἶματα βεβαμμένα Hdt. 7. 67; τρίχας βάπτειν Anth. P. 11. 68; absol. in Med. *to dye the hair*, Menand. Ὀργ. 1, Nicol. Incert. 1. 33, cf. βάπτης:—also of the glazing of earthen vessels, Ath. 480 E:—Comic, βάπτειν τινὰ βάμμα Σαρδιανικόν *to dye* one in the [red] dye of Sardis, i. e. give him a bloody coxcomb, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 112; but, βέβαπται β. Κυζικηνικόν *he has been dyed* in the dye of Cyzicus, i. e. is an arrant coward, Id. Pax 1176 (v. Schol.) 3. *to draw water by dipping* a vessel (cf. βαπτίζω 2), ἀνθ' ὕδατος τῆ κάλπιδι κηρία βάψαι Theocr. 5. 127; ἀρύταιναν . . ἐκ μέσου βᾶψασα τοῦ λέβητος . . ὕδατος *to draw water by dipping* the bucket, Antiph. Ἀλειπτρ. 1, cf. Theophr. Char. 9; βᾶψασα ποντίας ἁλός (sc. τὸ τεῦχος) *having dipped* it so as to draw water from the sea, Eur. Hec. 610; cf. βαπτός II. II. intr., ναῦς ἐβαψεν the ship dipped, sank, Eur. Or. 707; β. εἰς ψυχρὸν αἰ ἐγγέλυες Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 37; c. acc. cogn., νῆα . . βάπτουσιν ἤδη κῆμα κυρτὸν dipping into . . , Babr. 71. 2, Arat. 858. 2. βᾶψας πλεῖν (sc. τὰς κώπας) Ar. Fr. 16. βαραγχιᾶ, βαράγγιον, = βραγχ-. βάραγχος, ὁ, = βράγχος, Hippon. 94. βάραθρον, Ion. βέρεθρον (cf. ζέρεθρον), shortened βέθρον (q. v.), τό, a gulf, pit, Arist. Probl. 26. 28:—esp. at Athens a yawning cleft beyond the Acropolis, into which criminals were thrown, like the Spartan καιάδας, Hdt. 7. 133, Ar. Nub. 1450, Plat. Gorg. 516 E, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 431. 2. metaph. ruin, perdition, Dem. 101. 1; name of a courtesan, Theophil. Φίλαυλ. 2. II. a woman's ornament, Ar. Fr. 309. 8. III. = βράθυ, Diosc. 1. 104. (The Root seems to be the same as that of βιβρώσκω *to devour*, cf. Lat. vorago and vorare; v. βιβρώσκω.) βάραθρος, ὁ, one that ought to be thrown into the pit (βάραθρον), Luc. Pseudol. 17. βαραθρόω, *to cast into a pit*, Cyrill. βαραθρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a pit or gulf, probl. 1. Strabo 614, Plut. Lyc. 16:—β. πέλαγος, abysmal, of a dangerous sea, Philo 2. 514:—pre-cipitous, of a road, Strabo p. 217. βάραξ, ὁ, a kind of cake, Epilyc. Κωρ. 2 ubi v. Meineke. βαρβάρα, ἡ, a kind of plaster, mentioned by Alex. Trall. 3. 8. βαρβαρία, ἡ, land of barbarians, Steph. Byz. βαρβαρίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, *to behave like a barbarian or foreigner, speak like one*, Hdt. 2. 57: *to speak broken Greek, speak gibberish*, Plat. Theaet. 175 D; *to violate the laws of speech, commit barbarisms*, τῇ λέξει β. Arist. Soph. Elench. 3, 2; cf. Strabo 663, Luc. Rhet. Pracc. 17 and 23, etc. II. *to hold with the barbarians, i. e. the Persians* (cf. μηδίζω, etc.), Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 35.

βαρβαρικός, ἡ, ὄν, barbaric, foreign, like a foreigner, opp. to Ἑλληνικός, Simon. 138; τὸ βαρβαρικόν, = οἱ βάρβαροι, Thuc. 1. 6, cf. 7. 29; τὰ β. ἔθνη Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 5, etc.; νόμιμα β. *leges barbarorum*, name of a treatise by Arist. (Fr. 562):—esp. of the Persians, Xen. An. 1. 5, 6; ἐς τὸ βαρβαρικώτερον *more to the Persian fashion*, Arr. An. 4. 8:—Adv., ἐββα καὶ βαρβαρικῶς καὶ Ἑλληνικῶς i. e. both in Persian and Greek, Xen. An. 1. 8, 1; λεγόμενον β. *in the language of the country*, Arist. Mirab. 159. II. barbarous, violent, Plut. 2. 114 E; τὸ β. barbarous usage, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 3:—Adv. -κῶς, barbarously, ὠμῶς καὶ β. Plut. Dion 35.

βαρβαρισμός, ὁ, use of a foreign tongue or of one's own tongue amiss, barbarism, Arist. Poët. 22, 4 and 6; cf. Gellius 5. 20. βαρβαριστί, Adv. in barbarous fashion, ἐπαρχεῖσθαι Plut. 2. 336 C. II. in barbarian or foreign language, κεκράζονται β., (in Persian?), Ar. Fr. 45; ἀξύνετα βαρβαριστί παρακαλοῦντων App. Mithr. 50.

βαρβαρό-γλωσσος, ον, = βαρβαρόφωνος, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 276. βαρβαρό-θυμός, ον, of barbarous mind, Or. Sib. 3. 332. βαρβαρο-κτόνος, ον, slaughtering barbarians, Thom. M. p. 141. βάρβαρος, ον, barbarous, i. e. not Greek, strange to Greek manners or language, foreign, known to Hom., as appears from his Κᾶρες βαρβαρόφωνοι, Il. 2. 867; later as Subst. βάρβαροι, αἱ, originally all that were not Greeks, or that did not speak Greek, then specially of the Medes and Persians, Simon. 141, Aesch. Pers. 255, 337, 434. Hdt., etc.; put by Aesch. (Pers. 187) even into the mouth of Atossa. So Plato divides mankind into Barbarians and Hellenes, Polit. 262 D, cf. Thuc. 1. 3. Arist. Fr. 81, Strabo 661 sq.;—the latter considering themselves naturally superior, βαρβαρῶν Ἑλληνας ἀρχεῖν εἰκός Eur. I. A. 1400; β. καὶ δοῦλον ταῦτόν φύσει Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 5; οἱ β. δουλικώτεροι τὰ ἦθη φύσει τῶν Ἑλλήνων Ib. 3. 14, 6; β. πόλεμον war with the barbarians, Thuc. 2. 36:—ἡ βάρβαρος (sub. γῆ), opp. to αἱ Ἑλληνίδες πόλεις, Thuc. 2. 97, cf. Xen. An. 5. 5, 16. The Egyptians had a like term for all foreigners (Hdt. 2. 158), as the Chinese have now; and the Hebrews called the rest of mankind Goyim, Gentiles. It was used of all defects which the Greeks thought foreign to themselves and natural to all other nations: but, 2. as the Hellenes and Barbarians were most of all separated by language, the word had especial reference to this, φωνῆ β. Aesch. Ag. 1051, Plat. Prot. 341 C; γλώσσα β. Soph. Aj. 1263, etc.; so Ar. (Av. 199) calls the birds βάρβαροι, as singing inarticulately, cf. Hdt. 2. 57, Strabo 662, where the word is fully treated:—so Adv., βαρβαρῶς ὀνόμασται have foreign names, Strabo 471; v. βαρβαρικός, κάρβανος. 3. in Gramm. it denoted any fault or solecism in the use of Greek, Luc. Solsec. 5; cf. βαρβαρισμός. II. after the Persian war the word took the contemptuous sense of outlandish, brutal, rude, ἀμαθῆς καὶ βόρβαρος Ar. Nub. 492; τὸ τῆς φύσεως βάρβαρον Dem. 563. 13; βαρβαρώτατος Ar. Av. 1573, Thuc. 8. 98, Xen. An. 5. 4, 34, cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 4. III. the Romans called even themselves Barbarians, until the Greek language and literature were naturalised at Rome, ('Marcus vortit barbarè,' i. e. Latinè, says Plautus of himself, Prolog. Asin.; but v. Ovid. Trist. 5. 10, 37). From the Augustan age however the name was given to all tribes which had no Greek or Roman accomplishments. IV. as these spread, the name was at last confined to the Teutonic race: though the Greek writers of Constantinople persisted in calling the Romans so to the last. (Commonly held to be onomatop., to express the sound of a foreign tongue, Strabo 662; Curt. questions its relation to Skt. varvaras or barbaras (which appears to mean curly), and compares Lat. balbus, balbutia. Cf. also Gibbon ch. 51, Roth über Sinn u. Gebrauch des Wortes Barbar, Nürnberg 1814.)

βαρβαρο-στομία, ἡ, (στόμα) a barbarous way of speaking, Strabo 662: βαρβαρότης, ητος, ἡ, the nature or conduct of a βάρβαρος, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 972. βαρβαρό-τροπος, ον, of barbarous manners, Manass. Chron. 3999. βαρβαρό-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) of barbarous mind, Or. Sib. 1. 342, etc. βαρβαρό-φύλος, ον, φυλαὶ β. barbarous tribes, Manass. Chron. 5760. βαρβαροφώνω, *to speak Greek barbarously*, Strabo 663:—Subst. -φωνία, ἡ, Phot., Eust.

βαρβαρό-φωνος, ον, speaking a foreign tongue, Κᾶρες Il. 2. 867, cf. Strabo 661 sq., Nitzsch Od. 1. p. 35; of the Persians, Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 20., 9. 43; v. βάρβαρος. II. speaking bad Greek, Strabo 663. βαρβαρώω, *to make barbarous*: only used in Pass. *to become barbarous or savage*, Eur. Or. 485; κακῷ κλάζοντας αἰατρῷ καὶ βεβαρβαρωμένῳ of barbarous or outlandish sound, unintelligible, of birds, Soph. Ant. 1002. βαρβαρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) barbaric, Schol. Ar. Pax 753. βάρβιλος, ἡ, the wild peach-tree, Geop. 10. 13. (Akin to βράβυλος.) βαρβιτίζω, *to play on the barbiton*, Ar. Fr. 594. βαρβιτιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a player on the barbiton, name of a play by Magnes, Schol. Ar. Eq. 519.

βάρβιτος, ἡ or ὁ, a musical instrument of many strings (πολύχορδος Theocr. 16. 45), like the lyre, and often used for the lyre itself, first in Anacr., v. Bgk. Fr. 113, then in Eur. Cycl. 40, Ar. Thesm. 137, etc.; fem. in Anacreont. 1. 3, but masc. in 9. 34:—in earlier Poets the gender is not determined. Later, we have also βάρβιτον, τό, as in Latin, Dion. H. 7. 72, Ath., etc. (A foreign, prob. an Oriental, word, like μάγαδις, νάβλας or νάβλα, σαμβύκη, Strabo 471.) βαρβιτι-φῶς, ὄν, singing to the barbiton, Luc. Lexiph. 14. βαρβός, ὁ, = μύστρον, Ar. Fr. 320. βάρδιστος, η, ον, poet. for βράδιστος, Sup. of βραδύς, Il. 23. 310: another form βαρδύτερος occurs in Theocr. 29. 30. βάρδοι, οἱ, the poets of the Kelts, Bards, Diod. 5. 31, Strabo 197. βαρέω, fut. ἦσω, pf. βεβάρηκα, etc.; cf. ἐπιβαρέω:—*to weigh down, depress*, later form for βαρύνω, βαρήσει ταῦτα τὸ πορθμεῖον Luc. D.

Mort. 10. 4; ἵνα μὴ τὴν πόλιν βαρῶμεν C. I. 5853. 15; τὸ ἔθνος ἐβάρει ταῖς εἰσφοραῖς Joseph. B. J. 2. 14, 1, cf. Dio C. 78. 17, Plut. Aemil. 34:—in Pass. c. acc., *to be indignant at*, αὐτῶν τὴν εὐγένειαν Hdn. 8. 8, 2; οὓς ἐβαροῦντο M. Anton. 8. 44. II. intr. in Ep. pf. part. *βεβαρηώς*, weighed down, heavy, οἶνω βεβαρηότες Od. 3. 139., 19. 122:—for this, in later Greek, the pass. βεβαρημένος was substituted, Poëta ap. Plat. Symp. 203 B, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, Theocr. 17. 61, Anth., etc.; also pres. pass. βαρέεται Hipp. 7. 578 Littré: aor. ἐβαρήθη Dion. H. 1. 14; βεβάρηται Plut. 2. 895 F.

βαρέως, v. sub βαρύς.

βάρημα, τό, a burden, load, Byz.

βάρησις, εως, ἡ, a pressure, oppression, Iambl. Protr. p. 326.

βῆρι-βας, αντος, ὁ, one that goes in a boat, Soph. Fr. 453.

βαρή, ἡ, Ion. word, = βάρος, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 11.

βαρίνος, ὁ, v. l. for βάλαιγος.

βῆρις, ιδος, Ion. ιος, ἡ: pl. βῆρεις LXX, Ion. βῆρις, Hdt. 2. 41; poet. dat. pl. βαρίδεσσι Aesch. Pers. 554:—a flat-bottomed boat, used in Egypt, Id. Supp. 874, Hdt. 2. 41, 96, 179; βάρβαροι βῆριδες Eur. I. A. 297; v. ἀμφίστροφος. 2. later a large house, tower, palace, LXX (Ps. 44. 9, Dan. 8. 1, al.); cf. Valck. Ammon. p. 44, Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 89, and v. πυργόβαρις.

βάρναμαι, = μάρναμαι, Epit. Corcyr. in Epigr. Gr. 180.

βάρος [ᾶ], εως, τό, weight, Hdt. 2. 73, etc. II. a weight, burden, load, Aesch. Cho. 992, Soph., etc.; β. περισσὸν γῆς, like Homer's ἄχθος ἀρούρας, Id. Fr. 682:—pl. βάρη weights, Arist. Mechan. 3, etc. III. oppressiveness, τὸ τῆς ὑσμῆς β. LXX (2 Macc. 9. 10), cf. Diosc. 4. 76. IV. heaviness, torpor, β. ναρκῶδες Plut. 2. 345 A; βάρος τῶν ὠτων Synes. Enc. Calv.; β. σπληνός Hipp. 396. 45. V. metaph. a heavy weight, σίγης β. Soph. Ant. 1256, cf. O. C. 409; βάρος πημονῆς, συμφορᾶς Id. El. 939, etc.; χρῆ τοῦ βάρους μεταδιδόναι ταῖς φίλοις Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 1, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 2: and then alone for grief, misery, Aesch. Pers. 945; κεφαλῆς πόνος καὶ β. Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 2; β. ἔχειν Lat. graviter ferre, Id. Eth. N. 4. 5, 10:—of heavy demands, β. τῶν ἐπιταγμάτων, τῶν φόρων Polyb. 1. 31, 5, etc. VI. abundance, πλούτου, ἄλβου Eur. El. 1287, I. T. 416: strength, στρατοπέδων Polyb. 1. 16, 4; β. τῆς ὑλακῆς violence of . ., Alciphro 3. 18. VII. weight, influence, Lat. gravitas, Polyb. 4. 32, 7, Plut. Per. 37, etc.

βᾶρος, ὁ, or βᾶρον, τό, a kind of spice, Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 62.

βαρ-ουλικός (sc. μηχανή), ἡ, the lifting-screw, invented by Archimedes, Hero Math.: also βαρουλκός.

βαρυ-αῆς, ἐς, breathing hard, ὕπνος Opp. C. 3. 421. II. strong-smelling, Nic. Th. 43.

βαρυ-αλήτης, ἐς, grievously suffering, Orph. H. 6S. 7. II. =sq., νοῦσος Anth. P. append. 269, Epigr. Gr. 803.

βαρυ-ἀληγτος, ον, very grievous, Soph. Aj. 199.

βαρυ-ἀχῆς, ἐς, heavy with woe (cf. δυσᾶχῆς), Soph. O. C. 1561.

βαρυ-ἀχῆς, ἐς, Dor. for βαρυηχῆς, Ar. Nub. 278, Av. 1750.

βαρυ-αχθῆς, ἐς, very burdensome, Nonn. D. 40. 155.

βαρῦ-βόας, ον, ὁ, heavy-sounding, Pind. Fr. 107. 2.

βαρῦ-βρεμέτης, ον, ὁ, loud-thundering, Zeus Soph. Ant. 1117; also, -βρομήτης, Anth. P. 7. 394; fem. -βρεμέτειρα, Orph. H. 9. 25.

βαρυ-βρίμητος [ῖ], ον, greatly indignant, Boisson. Anecd. Nov. 377.

βαρῦ-βρομος, ον, loud-roaring, Fr. Hom. 71, Eur. Phoen. 183, etc.:—loud-sounding, αὐλός, τύμπανα Eur. Bacch. 156, Hel. 1305; βαρ. ἁρμονία Aiolis Lasus I Bgk.

βαρυ-βρώς, ὁ, ἡ, gnawing, corroding, στόνος Soph. Ph. 695.

βαρῦ-γδουπος, ον, loud-thundering, loud-roaring, Zeus Pind. O. 8. 58; ἄνεμοι Id. P. 4. 373; ἔρωτες Ion 9. 1 Bgk.

βαρῦ-γλωσσος, ον, grievous of tongue, Nonn. Jo. 10. v. 33.

βαρῦ-γουνος, ον, heavy-kneed, lazy, Call. Del. 78; βαρῦ-γούνατος, Theocr. 18. 10.

βαρῦ-γυιος, ον, weighing down the limbs, wearisome, κέλευθα Opp. H. 5. 63; νοῦσος Anth. P. 6. 190.

βαρῦδαιμονέω, to be grievously unlucky, Ar. Eq. 558.

βαρῦδαιμονία, ἡ, grievous ill-luck, Antipho 116. 29, Lys. 101. 24.

βαρυδαιμονιάω, = βαρυδαιμονέω, Heliod. ap. Lob. Phryn. 81.

βαρῦ-δαίμων, ον, gen. onos, pressed by a heavy fate, luckless, Alcae. 5, Eur. Alc. 866, Ar. Eccl. 1102.

βαρῦ-δάκρυος, ον, =sq., Nonn. D. 40. 194, Christod. Ecphr. 194.

βαρῦ-δακρυς, v, weeping grievously, Anth. P. 9. 262, etc.

βαρῦ-δεσμος, ον, loaded with chains, Nonn. D. 25. 140, etc.

βαρῦ-δικος, ον, taking heavy vengeance, Aesch. Cho. 936.

βαρῦδιον, Dim. a small weight at bottom of a water-level, Hero in Math. Vett.

βαρῦ-δότειρα, ἡ, giver of ill gifts, Μοῖρα Aesch. Theb. 975, 988.

βαρῦ-δουπος, ον, = βαρυγδουπος (q. v.), Mosch. 2. 116, Musac., etc.; θρηῖνος Epigr. Gr. 344. 13.

βαρυ-εγκέφαλος, ὁ, heavy-headed, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1086 E.

βαρυ-εργῆς, ἐς, hard-working, App. Civ. 1. 83.

βαρῦ-ζηλος, ον, exceeding jealous or envious, Lyc. 57, Anth. P. 5. 273.

βαρυηκοέω, to be hard of hearing, Hipp. 462 (Littré 7. 10):—Subst. βαρῦηκοῖα, ἡ, hardness of hearing, Id. Aph. 1247.

βαρυ-ἦκοος, ον, (ἀκούω) hard of hearing, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 4, Poll. 2. 81. II. act. deafening, νότοι Hipp. Aph. 1247, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 49.

βαρυ-ἠχῆς, ἐς, heavy-sounding, deep-sounding, Diod. 5. 31, Opp. H. 4. 317, etc.:—also -ἠχητος, ον, Jo. Damasc.; and in A. B. 225 βαρῦ-ἠχος, ον; in Sup. -ἠχότατος Agath. 294. 8.

βαρῦ-θροος, ον, deep or loud-sounding, Mosch. 2. 119, Gaisf.

βαρῦθυμέω, to be weighed down: to be melancholy or indignant, App. Civ. 2. 20; ἐπὶ τινι Diod. 20. 41: in Med., Plut. Sull. 6.

βαρῦθυμία, ἡ, sullenness, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 2, Plut. Mar. 40.

βαρῦ-θύμος, ον, heavy in spirit: indignant, sullen, Eur. Med. 176, Call. Cer. 81, etc. Adv. -μωσ, Alciphro 2. 3; rejected by Poll. 3. 99.

βαρῦθω [ῦ], to be weighed down, βαρῦθει δέ μοι ὄμωσ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ [τοῦ ἔλκεος] Il. 16. 519: βαρῦθει δέ τ' ὑπ' αὐτῆς he is weighed down by [insolence], Hes. Op. 213; καμάτω Ar. Rh. 2. 47; ὑπὸ κύματι Nic. Th. 135. 2. absol. to be heavy, Anth. P. 7. 481; βαρῦθεσκε . . γυῖα Ar. Rh. 1. 43:—so in Pass., Maxim. π. καταρχ. 212, Q. Sm. 13. 5.

βαρῦ-κάρδιος, ον, heavy, slow of heart, LXX (Ps. 4. 3), Eccl.

βαρῦ-κέφαλος, ον, heavy-headed, Justin. M.:—large or heavy-headed, of dogs, Ar. Ven. 4. 4. II. metaph. top-heavy, Vitruv. 3. 2.

βαρῦ-κομπος, ον, loud-roaring, λέοντες Pind. P. 5. 76.

βαρῦ-κοτος, ον, heavy in wrath, Aesch. Eum. 780.

βαρῦ-κράνος, ον, = βαρυκέφαλος, Greg. Naz.

βαρυ-κτῆμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (κτῆμα) very wealthy, Eust. Opusc. 243. 44.

βαρῦ-κτύπος, ον, heavy-sounding, loud-thundering, epith. of Zeus, h. Hom. Cer. 3, etc., Hes. Op. 79: also of Poseidon, Hes. Th. 81S, Pind. O. 1. 116:—also βαρυ-κτυπῆς, ἐς, Or. Sib. 8. 433.

βαρῦ-λαῖλαψ, ἄπος, ὁ, ἡ, loud-storming, Anth. P. 9. 247.

βαρῦλλιον, τό, Dim. of βάρος: an instrument to find the weight of liquids, Synes. 175 A.

βαρῦ-λογος, ον, vented in bitter words, ἔχθεα Pind. P. 2. 100.

βαρῦ-λύπος, ον, very sad, Plut. 2. 114 B.

βαρῦ-μαστος, ον, with large, heavy breasts, Strabo 827.

βαρῦ-μελής, ἐς (μέλος) with heavy limbs, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 360.

βαρῦ-μηνιάω, to be exceedingly wrathful, Heliod. 1. 15.

βαρῦ-μήνιος, ον, =sq., Theocr. 15. 138.

βαρῦ-μηνις, ι, heavy in wrath, exceeding wrathful, δαίμων Aesch. Ag. 1482; ἡ β. Κλωθῶ Epigr. Gr. 693.

βαρῦ-μισθος, ον, largely paid, grasping, Anth. P. 5. 2.

βαρῦ-μοχθος, ον, hard-working, painful, v. l. Soph. O. C. 1231, Anth. P. 10. 97.

βαρῦ-νουσος, ον, (νόσος) exceeding sick, Nonn. Jo. 6. v. 2.

βαρῦνσις, εως, ἡ, oppression, annoyance, Artemid. 1. 17.

βαρυντέον, one must mark with the grave accent, Schol. Il. 14. 264.

βαρυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, weighing down, Arist. Cael. 4. 3. 3. II. fond of using the grave accent, Gramm.

βαρύνω, Pind., Plat.: impf., Hom.: fut. ἔνω Xen. Apol. 9: aor. ἐβάρυνα Plut., etc.:—Pass., pres., Hom., Att.: fut. βαρυνθήσομαι Soph. Fr. 627, Polyb.: aor. ἐβαρύνθησιν Hom., Att.: pf. βεβάρυμαι Hipp. Epist., LXX: (βαρύς). To weigh down, oppress by weight, depress, εἴματα γὰρ ῥ' ἐβάρυνε Od. 5. 321; βάρυνε δέ μιν δῶρυ μακρὸν ἐλκόμενον Il. 5. 664, etc.:—Pass., λάθρη γυῖα βαρύνεται he is heavy, i. e. weary, in limb, Il. 19. 165; χεῖρα βαρυνθείς disabled in hand, 20. 480; to be oppressed by surfeit, etc., Arist. Physiogn. 6, 10, cf. H. A. 7. 2, 2; βαρύνεσθαι τὴν γαστέρα to be pregnant, Luc. Merc. Cond. 34, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5; τόκοις Eur. I. T. 1228; so, βαρύνεται τινι τὸ σκέλος Ar. Ach. 220; ὄμμα β., of one dying, Eur. Alc. 385. 2. metaph. to oppress, weary, τοὺς δικαστὰς Xen. Apol. 9; of cold, Arist. Somn. 3, 9:—Pass. to be oppressed, distressed, Lat. gravari, aegre ferre, Simon. 116, Pind. N. 7. 63, Soph. El. 820; πῆμασιν by calamities, Aesch. Ag. 836, cf. 189; χόλω Soph. Aj. 41; κακῇ ὑσμῆ Id. Ph. 890; ξυντυχία Cratin. Πλουτ. 7; διά τι Thuc. 5. 7; ἐβαρύνθη ἡ καρδιά was made stubborn, was hardened, LXX (Ex. 8. 15, al.). II. to mark with the grave accent, Gramm.

βαρῦ-νωτος, ον, with heavy back, Emped. 300.

βαρυοδμία, ἡ, oppressiveness of smell, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5.

βαρῦ-οδμος, ον, of oppressive smell, Nic. Th. 51: cf. βαρῦοσμος.

βαρῦοσος, ον, (ὄσω) = foreg., Diosc. 5. 123.

βαρῦ-ολβος, ον, very wealthy, Eust. Opusc. 322. 85.

βαρυ-ολκός, ὄν, lifting weights; ἡ β. a machine for this purpose, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 155, etc.: cf. βαρουλικός.

βαρῦ-όπης, ον, ὁ, (ὄψ) loud-voiced, of Zeus, Pind. P. 6. 24.

βαρυ-όργητος, ον, exceeding angry, Anth. P. 5. 107.

βαρῦ-οσμος, ον, = βαρῦοδμος, Arist. Mirab. 17.

βαρῦ-παθῆω, to be much annoyed, Plut. 2. 167 F:—Adj., βαρυ-παθῆς, ἐς, much-afflicting, φθορά Eus. H. E. 10. 4.

βαρῦ-πάλαμος, ον, heavy-handed, χόλος Pind. P. 11. 37.

βαρῦ-πειθῆς, ἐς, slow to believe, Nonn. Jo. 3. v. 12.

βαρῦ-πενθῆς, ἐς, =sq., Epigr. Gr. 212, 367. II. causing grievous woe, Anth. Plan. 4. 134, Philo 2. 268.

βαρῦ-πένθητος, ον, mourning heavily, Anth. P. 7. 743.

βαρῦ-πενθία, ἡ, heavy, deep affliction, Plut. 2. 118 B.

βαρῦ-πεσῆς, ἐς, heavy-falling, πούς Aesch. Eum. 369.

βαρυπεψία, ἡ, difficulty of digestion, Hermes Trism. Iatrom. 50.

βαρῦ-πήμων, Dor. -πάμων, ον, afflicting heavily, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 44. Suid.

βαρῦ-πλους, ον, of difficult navigation, Byz.

βαρῦ-πλουτος, ον, very wealthy, Eust. Opusc. 286. 36.

βαρῦ-πνοος, ον, = βαρυαῆς, Nic. Th. 76, Al. 338.

βαρῦ-ποτμος, ον, = βαρυδαίμων, of persons, Soph. Ph. 1096; of sufferings, grievous, Id. O. C. 1449:—Comp. -ότερος, Sup. -ύτατος, Plut. 2. 989 E, Ti. Gracch. 5; but ξυνφορᾶς βαρυποτμωτάτας (metri grat.) Eur. Phoen. 1345, cf. Pors. 1367.

βαρῦ-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, of a club, heavy at the end, Anth. Plan. 104.

βαρυρ-ρήμων, ον, using heavy words, Schol. Ar. Ran. 863.

βαρύς, εἶα, ὁ, poet. gen. pl. fem. βαρεῶν (for -εἶων) Aesch. Eum. 932: Comp. βαρύτερος, Sup. βαρύτατος. (Cf. the poet. words βρῖ, βριαρός, βρίθω, βριθῦς, βρίζειν, and Lat. brutus; Skt. gurus, garīyas, = Lat.

gravis, gravior; Goth. *kaurs* (βαρύς); v. sub B β.) *Heavy* in weight, opp. to *κούφος*, Hdt. 4. 150, Plat. Theaet. 152 D, al.: in Hom. mostly with collat. notion of *strength and force*, χείρα βαρείαν Il. 1. 219, etc.; so, ἀκμῆ βαρύς Pind. I. 4 (3). 86:—but also, *heavy with age, infirmity or suffering*, γήρα, νόσῳ Soph. O. T. 17, Tr. 235; ἐν γήρα Id. Aj. 1017:—β. βάσις *heavy, slow*, Id. Tr. 966; τυπάδι βαρεία Id. Fr. 724. 2. *heavy, i. e. heavy to bear, grievous, ἀτη, ἔρις, κακότης* Il. 2. 111, etc.; Κῆρες, Κατακλῶθες I. 97, Od. 7. 197; also, βαρὺ ἢ βαρέα στενάχειν to sob heavily, 8. 95, 534, Il. 8. 334, etc.:—hence, in Trag. and Att. Prose, *burdensome, grievous, oppressive*, βαρὺ .. φίλοις Aesch. Ag. 441; β. ξυμφορά, τύχαι, καταλλαγαί, etc., Id. Pers. 1044, Theb. 332, 767, etc.; ἡδονή Soph. O. C. 1204; ἀγγελία Plat. Crito 43 D; βαρὺ καὶ οὐχὶ δίκαιον Dem. 535. fin.; of a wound, *oppressive, causing disgust*, Soph. Ph. 1330; of a place, *oppressive, unwholesome*, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 12; of food, Id. Cyn. 7, 4; so, β. νότος Paus. 10. 17, 11:—βαρέως φέρειν τι to take a thing ill, suffer it impatiently, Lat. *graviter ferre*, Hdt. 5. 19, etc.; β. ἔχειν, c. part., Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 18; πρὸς τι Id. Pol. 5. 10; βαρέως ἀκαύειν to hear with disgust, Xen. An. 2. 1, 9. 3. *violent, θυμός* Theocr. I. 96; ἐπιθυμία Plat., etc. 4. *weighty, impressive, αἰ ἐπιστολαί* 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 10; εὐδαιμονία Hdn. 2. 14, 7. II. of persons, *severe, stern, β. ἐπιτιμητής* Aesch. Pr. 77; εὐθνος Id. Pers. 828, cf. Soph. O. T. 546:—also, *wearisome, troublesome, oppressive*, Id. Fr. 926, Eur. Supp. 894, Plat. Theaet. 201 C, Dem. 307. 15. 2. in good sense, *grave, dignified*, a milder term for *σεμνός*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 4: *important, powerful*, Polyb. 1. 17, 5, etc. 3. of soldiers, *heavy-armed*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 37; τὰ β. τῶν ὄπλων Polyb. 1. 76, 3. 4. *difficult, ὄρκας γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἀνδρὶ φηλήτη* β. Soph. Fr. 672. III. of impressions on the senses, 1. of sound, *strong, deep, bass*, opp. to *δέξυς*, Od. 9. 257, Aesch. Pers. 572, Soph. Ph. 208; φθέγγεσθαι βαρύτατον Hipp. Aër. 290:—of accent, *grave, ἀντὶ ὀξείας τῆς μέσης συλλαβῆς βαρείαν ἐφθεγγάμεθα* Plat. Crat. 399 A; ὀξεία καὶ βαρεία καὶ μέση φωνῆ Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 4, etc.:—hence, ἡ βαρεία (sc. προσῳδία) *accentus gravis*, Gramm. 2. of smell, *strong, offensive*, Hdt. 6. 119, Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 17, al. βαρῦ-σίδηρος [ι], *on, heavy with iron*, Plut. Aemil. 18. βαρῦ-σκίπων [ι], *on, gen. ωνος, with a heavy club*, Call. Fr. 120. βαρῦ-σμάραγος [σμά], *on, = βαρύκτυπος*, Nonn. D. 1. 156. βαρῦ-σπλαγχνος, *on, ill-tempered*, Philo 2. 269. βαρῦ-σταθμῆ, to weigh heavy, Diosc. 1. 25:—βαρῦ-σταθμος, *on, weighing heavy*, Ar. Ran. 1397, Canthar. Μηδ. 3, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 8, 7. βαρῦ-στενάχων, *ουσα, sobbing heavily*, better written βαρῦ-σ- divisim, Il. 1. 364, etc. βαρῦ-στομος, *on, of heavy, i. e. abusive, mouth*, Nonn. D. 48. 420. 2. metaph. of a weapon, *cutting deeply*, Opp. H. 4. 481. βαρυστοναχέω, =sq., Manass. Chron. 5274. βαρυστονέω, to groan deeply, Eriphan. βαρῦ-στονος, *on, groaning heavily, ταῖς βαρυστόναις ἐπικαλουμένοις .. ὑποκριταῖς* nicknamed the bellowers, Dem. 314. II, cf. Epicur. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 4:—Adv. -ως, Aesch. Eum. 794. II. of things, *heavily lamented, grievous*, Soph. O. T. 1233, Orac. ap. Paus. 10. 9, 11. βαρῦ-σύμφορος, *on, weighed down by ill-luck*, only in Sup. -ώτατος, Hdt. 1. 45, App., etc. βαρῦ-σφάραγος [α], *on, = βαρυσμάραγος, loud-thundering, of Zeus*, Pind. 1. 8 (7). 47. βαρῦ-σωμος, *on, heavy in body*, Schol. Pind. N. 8. 41. βαρῦ-ταρβής, *és, exceeding fearful, εἰκὼν* Aesch. Fr. 55. βαρῦτης [υ], *ητος, ἡ, (βαρύς) weight, heaviness*, Thuc. 7. 62: *heaviness of limb*, Plut. 2. 978 C. II. of men, *troublesomeness, impartunity*, Isocr. 239 B: *disagreeableness*, Dem. 237. 14, Plut., etc.; β. φρονήματος Plut. Cat. Mi. 57. 2. in good sense, *gravity, dignity* (v. βαρύς II. 2), Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 4; τοῦ ἥθους Plut. Fab. 1. III. of sound, *strength, depth*, opp. to *δέξυτης*, Plat. Prot. 316 A, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 1, al.:—the grave accent, opp. to *δέξυτης*, Arist. Poët. 20, 4. βαρῦ-τίμος, *on, severely punishing, of the gods below*, Aesch. Supp. 25. II. *very costly*, Strabo 798, Ev. Matth. 26. 7 (Lachm. πολυτίμου). βαρῦ-τλήτος, *on, bearing heavy weight*, Naumach. ap. Stob. 420. 4; Ἀττική βαρ. Anth. P. 7. 343. II. pass. *ill to bear, οὐδυναί* Anth. Plan. 4. 245. βαρῦ-τόνως, to mark with the grave accent, Dion. H. 2. 58: βαρῦτονητέος, α, *on, to be so marked*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 864, etc. βαρῦτόνησις, *εως, ἡ, the grave accentuation*, Eust. 70. 45. βαρῦ-τόνος, *on, (τόνος) deep-sounding, β. φωνεῖν, of dogs*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 50; and perhaps this is what Xen. means by βαρ. στήθος, Cyn. 5, 30. 2. in Gramm., of syllables, *with grave accent*: of words, *poroxytone*:—Adv. -ως, Moer. 109. 3. Rhet. *strongly marked, emphatic*. βαρῦ-υπνος, *on, sleeping heavily*, Nonn. D. 48. 765. βαρῦ-φθέγκτης, *on, ὄ, =sq., λέων* Pind. Fr. 265. βαρῦ-φθογγος, *on, loud-sounding, roaring, λέων* h. Hom. Ven. 160; βδες Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 13; β. νευρά the loud-twanging bowstring, Pind. 1. 6 (5). 50. βαρῦ-φθονος, *on, heavy with envy, χεῖρ* Epigr. in C. I. 3814, 3815, al. βαρῦ-φλοισβος, *on, loud-ronring*, Procl. ap. Anth. Jac. 3. p. 148. βαρῦ-φορτος, *on, heavy-burdened*, Nonn. D. 48, 769. βαρῦφρονέω, to be melancholy, Tzetz. Antehom. 362. βαρῦφροσύνη, ἡ, *melancholy*, Plut. 2. 710 E: *indignation*, Id. Cor. 21. βαρῦφρων, *on, gen. ονος, (φρήν) heavy of mind, melancholy, gloomy, συντυχία* Lyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 174:—*savage, ταῦρος* Lyc. 464. 2. *weighty of purpose, grave-minded*, Theocr. 25. 110, Ap. Rh. 4. 731.

βαρῦφωνέω, to speak in a deep, bass voice, Arist. Probl. 11. 15. βαρῦφωνία, ἡ, *deepness of voice, a bass voice*, Hipp. Aër. 285, Alex. Incert. 51, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 9. βαρῦ-φωνος, *on, with a deep, bass voice*, opp. to *δέξυφωνος*, Hipp. Aër. 283, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 9, etc. βαρῦ-χειλος, *on, thick-lipped*, Anth. Plan. 20. βαρῦ-χείμων, *on, ωνος, with heavy storms*, Theognost. Can. 460. βαρῦ-χολος, *on, savage*, Manass. Chron. 5711. βαρῦ-χορδος, *on, deep-toned, φθόγγος* Anth. P. 12. 187. βαρῦ-ψύχος, *on, heavy of soul, dejected, abject*, Soph. Aj. 319. βαρῦώδης, *es, (ὄξω) = βαρῦοδμος*, Nic. Th. 895. βαρῦώδυνος, *on, (ὀδύνη) suffering grievous pangs*, Nonn. D. 48. 808. βαρῦ-ωπέω, to be dim-sighted, LXX (Gen. 48. 10):—Adj. -ωπής, *és, Eccl. βάς, βᾶσα; βάν, v. sub βαίνω*. βᾶσᾶν-αστραγάλα, ἡ, *plague of the joints, of the gont*, Luc. Tragop. 190. βᾶσᾶνέω, =sq., cited in Hesych. βᾶσᾶνίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, Ar. Ran. 802, 1121, Eccl. 748: aor. ἔβασᾶνισα, subj. βασᾶνίσω Ran. 618 (Rav. Ms.):—Pass., aor. ἔβασᾶνίσθη: pf. βεβασᾶνισμαι. To rub upon the touch-stone (βάσανος), βᾶσ. χρυσόν Plat. Gorg. 486 D: hence, of things, to put to the test, prove, Id. Rep. 413, Symp. 184 A, etc.: to investigate scientifically, Hipp. Aër. 281. II. of persons, to examine closely, cross-question, Hdt. 1. 116., 2. 151, Ar. Ach. 110, Ran. 802, etc.; βεβασᾶνισμένος *és δικαιοσύνην* having his love of justice put to the test, Plat. Rep. 361 C; ὑπὸ δακρύων βᾶσανίζεσθαι, i. e. to be convicted of being painted (by tears washing off the cosmetic), Xen. Oec. 10, 8. 2. to question by applying torture, to torture, rack (v. βάσανος III), Ar. Ran. 616, 618; [δούλους] πάντας δίδωμι βᾶσανίσαι Antipho 120. 8:—Pass. to be put to the torture, for the purpose of extorting confession, Thuc. 7. 86., 8. 92, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 27: to be tortured by disease, Ev. Matth. 8. 6; ὑπὸ τῶν κυμάτων Id. 14. 24. 3. metaph. of style, βεβασᾶνισμένος, *η, on, tortured, strained, unnatural*, Dion. H. de Thuc. Hist. 55. βᾶσανισμός, *ὁ, torture; ὁ γὰρ Κορίνθιος (sc. οἶνος) β. ἐστὶ* Alex. Incert. 23. βᾶσανιστέος, α, *on, verb. Adj. to be proved or tested under suffering*, Ar. Lys. 478, Plat. Rep. 539 E. II. βᾶσανιστέον, one must put to the torture, τινά Id. 503 D, Dem. 855. 2. βᾶσανιστήριον, τό, the question-chamber, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 1. II. a touchstone; test, Themist. 248 A. βᾶσανιστήριος *on, of or for torture, ὄργανον* Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 10. βᾶσανιστής, *οὐ, ὁ, an examiner, questioner, torturer*, Antipho 112. 19, Dem. 978. 11: in Ev. Matth. 18. 34 it seems to mean no more than a gaoler.—Fem. βᾶσανίστρια, an examiner, ἐπὼν Ar. Ran. 826. βάσανος [βᾶ-], ἡ, the touch-stone, Lat. lapis Lydius, a dark-coloured stone on which pure gold, when rubbed, leaves a peculiar mark, *és βάσανον δ' ἐλθὼν παρατρίβομαι ὥστε μολίβδα χρυσός* Theogn. 417; χρυσὸν τριβόμενον βάσανῳ Id. 450, cf. 1105; παρατρίβεσθαι πρὸς τὰς β. Arist. Color. 3, 7. II. the use of this as a test, χρυσὸς ἐν β. πρέπει Pind. P. 10. 105: generally, a test, trial whether a thing be genuine, solid, or real, οὐκ ἐστὶν μείζω β. χρόνου Simon. 101; *és πᾶσαν β. ἀπικνέεσθαι* Hdt. 8. 110; δοῦναί τι βάσανῳ Pind. N. 8. 33; σοφὸς ὠφθη βάσανῳ δ' ἀδύπολις Soph. O. T. 510, cf. 494; βάσαναν λαμβάνειν περὶ τίνος Plat. Legg. 648 B; *és β. εἴ χερῶν wilt come to a trial of strength*, Soph. O. C. 835; πλοῦτος β. ἀνθρώπου τρόπων Antiph. Incert. 60; [νόσου] ἔσ' ἐπὶ σοὶ βάσανον had experienced it in you, i. e. you had had it first, Epigr. Gr. 722; cf. ἔλεγχος II. III. inquiry by torture, the 'question,' torture, used to extort evidence from slaves, Antipho 112. 24., 133. 29, etc., v. Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 26; *és βάσαναν παραδιδόναι* Isac. 70. 34; *ἐκ βάσανων εἰπεῖν* Id. 8:—in pl. confession upon torture, Dem. 1254. 9:—it was forbidden to torture freemen at Athens, Andoc. 6. 44, Lys. 102. 4., 132. 16; v. Dicl. of Antt. s. v. tormentum. 2. tormenting labour, torture of disease, etc., Sext. Emp. M. 6. 24, Ev. Matth. 4. 24. (In Skt. also occurs an isolated form pāshānas (lapis), and in Hebr. Bāshan = Basalt-land: but the origin of all these words is uncertain.) βασιλεία, ἡ, βασιλεία Pind. Nem. 1. 59: (βασιλεύς)—a queen, princess, lady of royal blood, Od. 4. 770, Aesch. Ag. 84, etc.; also of goddesses, βασιλεία θεά joined, Ar. Pax 794; β. γύναι Aesch. Pers. 623, Eur. El. 958. Cf. βασίλη, βασίλις, βασίλισσα. βασιλεία, Ion. -ήτη, ἡ, (βασιλεύω) a kingdom, dominion, Hdt. 1. 11, etc.: a king's reign, Diod. 17. 1: hereditary monarchy, opp. to τυραννίς, Thuc. 1. 13, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, etc.; cf. Arnold Append. Thuc. 1:—ἡ πρώτη πολιτεία μετὰ τὰς β. after the age of monarchies, Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 10. 2. the office of βασιλεύς, the kingly office, Id. 2. 11, 10. 3. at Athens, the office of the archon βασιλεύς, Paus. 1. 3, 1. 4. pass. a being ruled over, τῆς ὑπ' ἐκείνου βασιλείας Isocr. 197 C. II. a diadem, Diod. 1. 47, Lapis Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 43 sq. III. majesty, as a form of address. Byz. βασιλείω, to aim at royalty, Joseph. B. J. praef. 2., 1. 4, 1. βασιλείδης, *on, ὁ, a prince, τῶν δέκα βασιλείδων* Plat. Criti. 116 C. βασιλείδιον, τό, Dim. of βασιλεύς, a petty king, Plut. Ages. 2. βασιλείον, Ion. -ήιον, τό, a kingly dwelling, palace, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 3, etc.; but more common in pl., Hdt. 1. 30, 178, etc.:—the seat of empire, a capital, royal city, Polyb. 3. 15, 3, etc. 2. the royal treasury, Hdt. 2. 149. II. a tiara, diadem, Plut. 2. 358 D. III. a name given to choice things, as king-figs (cf. βασιλεύς IV), Hesych.: a rare unguent, Poll. 6. 105, etc. βασιλείος, *on, also α, on, Aesch. Pers. 589: Ion. -ήϊος, η, on, Aeol. βασιλῆος* Melisso ap. Stob. 87. 23, Inscr. Andr. in Epigr. Gr. 1028. 48:—of the king, kingly, royal, δεινὸν δὲ γένος βασιλῆϊὸν ἐστὶ κτείνειν

Od. 16. 401; ὁ β. θρόνος Hdt. 1. 14, etc.; β. οἶκοι, μέλαθρα Aesch. Ag. 156, Cho. 343; ἰσχύς, τῆρα Id. Pers. 589, 663; νόστος ὁ β. the king's return, Ib. 8; τοῖς β. νόμοις Soph. Ant. 382:—cf. πῆχυς v, στοά II. 2.

2. of the archon βασιλεύς, ἢ β. στοά, v. στοά.
βᾶσιλεύς, ὁ: gen. έως, Ion. ἦος; acc. βασιλέα, contr. βασιλῆ Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 220, Eur. Fr. 781. 25; nom. pl. βασιλεῖς, Ion. -ῆες, old Att. βασιλῆς Soph. Aj. 189, 959; acc. pl. βασιλεῖς, old Att. βασιλῆς Ib. 390; also, βασιλέας Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 25. A king, chief (v. sub ἀναξ), Hom.: often with collat. sense of captain or judge, Hes. Op. 200. Homer's kings are διοτρεφέες, Il. 2. 445, etc.; θεῖοι Od. 4. 691, etc.; and later it was an hereditary king, opp. to τύραννος (cf. βασιλεία); but it was applied by poets to tyrants, as to Hiero, Pind. O. 1. 35; to Pisistratus, Eupol. Δημ. 33, cf. Schol. Ar. Ach. 61.—Hom. joins βασιλεύς ἀνῆρ, Il. 3. 170, etc.; ἀνῆρ β. Hdt. 1. 90; ἀναξ β. lord king, Aesch. Pers. 5: c. gen., β. νεῶν Id. Ag. 115; οἰωνῶν β., of the eagle, Ib. We have a Comp. βασιλεύτερος more of a king, more kingly, Il. 9. 160, 392, Od. 15. 533, Tyrtae. 9. 7; and Sup. βασιλεύτατος Il. 9. 69; (cf. κύων, κύντερος).—Used in addressing the Gods first in Hes. Th. 886 and Pind. (for in this sense Hom. uses ἀναξ).

2. of the king's son, prince, or any one sharing in the government, Od. 1. 394, 8. 390, Xen. Oec. 4. 16. 3. generally, a lord, master, householder, Il. 18. 556, Pind. O. 6. 79: the name used by slaves of their owner, by parasites, flatterers, clients, etc. of their patrons, as Lat. rex. II. at Athens, the second of the nine Archons was called βασιλεύς; he had charge of the public worship, and the conduct of criminal processes, Antipho 145. 41, Lys. 103, 30, Plat. Euthyphro 2 A, Theaet. 210 D, etc.; cf. στοά II. 2. matters of religion at Athens and elsewhere were the only business left to the βασιλεύς (cf. the rex sacrificulus at Rome), Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 13, Fr. 385. III. after the Persian war, the king of Persia was called βασιλεύς (without the Art.), Hdt. 7. 174, Aesch. Pers. 5, 144, 633, 855, Ar. Ach. 61, Thuc., etc.; (βασιλῆς βασιλέως ὑποχοι μεγάλου, of the Satraps, Aesch. Pers. 24, cf. 44); more rarely ὁ βασιλεύς, Hdt. 1. 132, 137, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 13; or ὁ μέγας βασιλ. Hdt. 1. 188; whereas Alexander and his successors were commonly called ὁ βασιλεύς, οἱ βασιλεῖς, Menand. Kol. 1, Μισουμ. 2, Antipho Παρεκδ. 1, Alex. Κρατ. 3, Ὑποβ. 1; and later, βασιλεύς βασιλέων Wessel. Diod. 1. 47. 2. still later of the Roman emperors, after Augustus, Hdn. 1. 6, 14, etc.; cf. Eckh. Doctr. Num. 8. 366. IV. of any great man, πενήσι τε καὶ βασιλεύσιν Pseudo-Phocyl. 106, cf. Hor. Od. 1. 4, 13. 2. the first or most distinguished of any class, Philostr. 586, etc.; βασιλέως ἐγκέφαλος, i. e. a choice dainty, Suid.; β. σῦκα king-figs, a fine kind, Philem. Incert. 130, cf. Poll. 6. 81. V. = συμποσίταρχος, Luc. Satum. 4. VI. a bird, the golden-crested wren, regulus cristatus Arist. H. A. 9. 11, 5. VII. the name given by the Greeks to the queen-bee, Ib. 9. 40, 12 sq., Id. G. A. 3. 10, etc. (The origin is still uncertain. The deriv. most favoured is from √BA (causal as in ἐβησα) and λέυς = λέως or λαός (as in Λευτυχίδης) leader of the people; but -εύς seems to be a mere term., as in so many nouns, ἀριστεύς, νομεύς.)

βᾶσιλευτός, ἢ, ὄν, verb. Adj. suited for monarchical rule, Arist. Pol. 3. 17, 1 (v. l. βασιλικόν).
βᾶσιλευτώρ, ορος, ὁ, = βασιλεύς, Antimach. ap. E. M. 189. 5.
βᾶσιλεύω, to be king, to rule, reign, οὐ μὲν πως πάντες βασιλεύσομεν ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιοί Il. 2. 203; ἴσον ἐμοὶ βασιλεύει ο. 616; ἐν ὑμῖν .. βασιλεύει was king among you, Od. 2. 47; ὄφρ' Ἰθάκης κατὰ δῆμον .. βασιλεύοι 22. 52; also of a woman, ἡ βασιλεύειν ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ reigned as queen, Il. 6. 425, cf. Od. 11. 255; in aor. to have become king, Hdt. 2. 2:—also c. gen. to be king of, rule over, ἐν .. Ἰθάκῃ βασιλεύσει Ἀχαιῶν Od. 1. 401; etc.;—also c. dat. to be king among, Γιγάντεσσιν βασιλεύειν 7. 59:—Pass. to be governed by a king, Plat. Rep. 576 D, E, al., Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 1, etc.; and c. acc. cogn., βασιλείαν βασιλεύεσθαι Plat. Legg. 680 E;—and generally to be governed or administered, Pind. P. 4. 189, Plat. Legg. 684 A; ὑπὸ νόμου Lys. 192. 22;—hence, to submit to, join the party of, the king, Plut. Sull. 12. b. later, ἡ βασιλεύουσα πόλις, the imperial city, of Rome, Ath. 98 C; of Constantinople, Byz. 2. to enjoy as absolute master, τῷ χρυσῷ β. Theocr. 21. 60. 3. absol. to live right royally, β. ἐν πενίᾳ Plut. 2. 101 E, cf. 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 8. II. Causal, to appoint as king, τινά LXX (Jud. 9. 6): but, β. τισὶ βασιλέα to make them a king, Ib. (1 Regg. 8. 22., 9. 1).

βασιλέω, = βασιλεύω, C. I. 2107 c (add.), 2691 d, e, 2919.
βᾶσιλη, ἡ, rare poet. form for βασιλεία, a queen, princess, cited by Steph. B. s. v. Ἀγάμεια, and from Soph. (Fr. 292) by Hesych.: and so Dind. in Pind. N. 1. 59, for βασιλεία: a gen. βασιλείας occurs in Epigr. Gr. 768. 8.
βᾶσιλητή, βᾶσιλητής, Ion. for βασιλεία, -λειος.

βᾶσιλητής, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of βασιλείος, royal, τιμή Il. 6. 193; also in Hes. Th. 462, Eur. Hipp. 1281. 2. = βασιλεία, a queen, Manetho 1. 283, Epigr. Gr. 989. 3, al.
βᾶσιλιζώ, to be of the king's party, Plut. Flam. 16:—Med. to affect, assume the state of a king, App. Civ. 3. 15; and so in Act., Joseph. A. J. 1. 10, 4.

βασιλικό-πλώμιος, ον, of or belonging to the imperial navy, Byz.
βᾶσιλικός, ἡ, ὄν, like βασιλείος, royal, kingly, Hdt. 2. 173, Aesch. Pr. 869, Plat., al.; μοναρχία β., opp. to τυραννικαί, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 11; αἱ β. βίβλοι the books of Kings, Philo 1. 427. 2. like a king, kingly, princely, βασιλικώτατος καὶ ἀρχεῖν ἀξιώτατος Xen. An. 1. 9, 1, cf. Isocr. 20 D; ἦθος β. Xen. Oec. 21, 10; so, τὸ βασ. Id. Cyr. 1. 3, 18:—Adv., βασιλικῶς παρών as a king, with kingly authority, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 14; β. ἀρχεῖν Arist. Pol. 1. 12, 1. 3. of or belonging to a king, οἱ βασιλικοί the king's friends or officers, Polyb. 8. 12, 10; ἐγκλήματα βασ. charges of high-treason, Id. 26. 5, 1; ὀφειλήματα βασ. debts to the king, Id. 26. 5, 3; τὰ β. royalties, crown-dues, LXX (1 Macc. 15. 8, al.);

ὁδὸς β. the king's highway, Ib. (Num. 20. 17); μὴ εἶναι βασιλικὴν ἀτραπὸν ἐπὶ γεωμετρίαν no royal road, Eucl. ap. Procl. Diad. Probl. 2. 19. II. as Subst., 1. βασιλική, ἡ, a. (sub. τεχνή), hereditary monarchy (cf. βασιλεία), Plat. Polit. 291 E. b. (sub. στοά, which is supplied in Strabo 236), a colonnade at Athens (also called ἡ βασιλείος στοά, Ar. Eccl. 685), Plat. Charm. 153 A; v. στοά II. 2. c. at Rome, a public building with colonnades or aisles, in the forum, where merchants congregated, trials were held, etc., Vitruv. 5. 1, cf. Plut. Popl. 15: on the same plan Constantine built the Christian churches, which were hence called basilicae. 2. βασιλικόν, τό, a. (sub. ταμεῖον) the royal treasury, Diod. 2. 40, C. I. 3137. 107., 4697. 29. b. (sub. δῶμα) the palace, Dio C. 60. 4. c. (sub. πρόσταγμα) a royal decree, LXX (Esth. 1. 19). d. (sub. φάρμακον) a kind of plaster, basilicon, also τετραφάρμακον, Alex. Trall. e. (sub. λάχανον) the herb basil, ocimum basilicum, Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 10. 3. βασιλικός (sub. οἶκος), ὁ, a palace, C. I. 2782. 25.

βασιλίναυ, barbarism for βασιλίνα, βασιλεία, Ar. Av. 1678.
βᾶσιλίνα, Adv., ἡ βασ. παιδιὰ king I ani, a child's game (cf. ὑστρακίνα, etc.), Poll. 9. 110, A. B. 1353.
βᾶσιλίνα, v. sub βασιλίνα.

βᾶσιλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = βασιλεία, a queen, princess, Soph. Ant. 941, Eur. Hec. 552; joined with νύμφη, γυνή, Eur. Med. 1002, Hipp. 778; also in Prose, β. γυναικῶν Plat. Legg. 694 E, cf. Plut. Alex. 21: cf. βασιλίνα 2. 2. as Adj. royal, ἐστία, εἰναί Id. Rhes. 718, 1. A. 1306: ἡ β. πόλις, of Rome and Constantinople, Just. M. 1 Apol. 26, 56, Evagr. H. E. 2. 9. II. a kingdom, Diod. Excerpt. p. 623 Wessel.

βᾶσιλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of βασιλεύς, a little king, chieftain, Lat. regulus, Polyb. 3. 44, 5, C. I. 5072, cf. Ath. 566 A. II. a kind of serpent, a basilisk, perhaps the Cobra di Capello, LXX (Ps. 90. 13, al.), Heliod. 3. 8; cf. Plin. 8. 21. III. the golden-crested wren, Aesop. ap. Plut. 2. 806 E. IV. a sea-fish, Opp. H. 1. 129.

βᾶσιλίνα, ἡ, later form for βασιλεία, a queen, Alcae. Com. Gav. 5, Philem. Βαβ. 1, Xen. Oec. 9, 15, Theocr. 15. 24, C. I. 4893; ἡ β. τῶν μελισσῶν Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 99;—not approved by Atticists, cf. Lob. Phryn. 225. 2. the wife of the Ἀρχων βασιλεύς at Athens, Arist. Fr. 385:—so in the form βασιλίνα, Dem. 1370. 17, Menand. Incert. 336; and βασιλίς, Eust. 1425. 42. 3. the Roman Empress, Hdn. 1. 7, 6, al.—Cf. Phryn. p. 225, Curt. p. 637.

βᾶσιμος [ᾶ], ον, (βαίνω) passable, accessible, Dem. 763. 5; χρόνος ἱστορία βᾶσ. Plut. Thes. 1.
βᾶσις [ᾶ], εως, ἡ, (βαίνω) a sleeping, sleep, and collectively steps, Aesch. Eum. 36, Soph. Aj. 8, 19, etc.; metaph., ἡσύχῳ φρενῶν βόσει Aesch. Cho. 452; οὐκ ἔχων βᾶσιν power to step, Soph. Ph. 691; τροχῶν βᾶσεις the rolling of the wheels, the rolling wheels, Id. El. 717; ἀρβύλης β. the tread or point of the boot, Eur. El. 532;—ποιμναὶς τῆνδ' ἐπεμπίπτει βᾶσιν (= ἐπεμβαίνει βᾶσιν, βᾶσιν being an acc. of cogn. signif.), Soph. Aj. 42; cf. ἐπίσθημι C. 2. a measured step or movement, β. χορείας Ar. Thesm. 968, cf. Pind. P. 1. 4:—hence rhythmical or metrical movement, Plat. Rep. 399 E, Legg. 670 D:—in Rhet. the rhythmical close of a sentence, Hermog.: and in Gramm. a verse consisting of one metre, a monometer, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 14, Metaph. 13. 1. II. that with which one steps, a foot, Plat. Tim. 92 A; ποδῶν β. Eur. Hec. 837; θηλύπους β. their women's feet, Id. I. A. 421: absol., αἱ βᾶσεις Act. Ap. 3. 7. III. that whereon one steps or stands, a base, pedestal, κρατήρας Alex. Κυκν. 1; τρία ἔργα .. ἐπὶ μιᾷ β. Strabo 637: a foundation, basement, ρίζα πάντων καὶ βᾶσις ἃ γὰ ἐρήρευσται Tim. Locr. 97 E. 2. the base of a triangle, Plat. Tim. 55 B, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 24, al. IV. position, fixedness, opp. to φορὰ, Plat. Crat. 437 A; πεδίων β. Epigr. Gr. 1028. 72.

βασκαίνω, fut. ἀνῶ: aor. ἐβάσκηνα, -ᾶνα Arist. Probl. 20. 34:—Pass., aor. ἐβασκάνθη: 1. c. acc. to slander, malign, belie, disparage, Pherecr. Incert. 8, Dem. 94. 19; ἂν τι δύσκολον συμβαίη, τοῦτο βασκαίνει Id. 291. 21; εἰσὶν τινες .. οὐδ' τὸ βασκαίνειν τρέφει Dionys. Incert. 1. 6. 2. c. dat. to envy, grudge, Dem. 464. 11, etc.; τινί τινος one for a thing, Philostr. 250, cf. Luc. Philops. 35; ἐπὶ τινί Id. Nav. 17. II. to use ill words to another. bewitch him, by means of spells, an evil eye, etc., Arist. Probl. 20. 34; ἐβάσκηνη πάντα .. τυχή Hdn. 2. 4:—Pass., ἵνα μὴ βασκανθῶσι Arist. Fr. 271:—the charm was broken by spitting thrice, Theocr. 6. 39. (The connexion with Lat. fascino, as if from √ΦΑΣ, is doubted by Curt.)

βασκάνια, ἡ, slender, envy, malice, Plat. Phaedo 95 B, Dem. 311. 8; ὄχλος καὶ β. Dem. 348. 24. II. sorcery, witchery, Call. Ep. 22; βασκανίας φάρμακον τὸ πήγανον Arist. Probl. 20. 34.
βασκάνιον, τό, a charm, amulet, Ar. Fr. 510. II. in pl. sorceries, Epigr. Gr. 381; cf. Lob. Phryn. 86.

βᾶσκᾶνος, ον, slanderous, envious, malicious, Plat. 2. 682 D.
βασκάς (or -ᾶς), ἡ, a kind of duck, Ar. Av. 885; cf. βασκάς, φασκάς. βασκοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for βασκανία, Poëta de Herb. 51, 210.
βᾶσκω (akin to βαίνω, cf. χάσκω, χαινῶ), only used in imperat., βᾶσκ' ἴθι, speed thee I away! Il. 2. 8, etc.; βᾶσκετε Ar. Thesm. 783; but, βᾶσκε come I Aesch. Pers. 664, 672. Cf. δια-, ἐπι-βᾶσκω.

βασμῖς, βασμός, v. βαθμ-.

βάσσα, ἡ, Dor. for βῆσσα.
 βασσάρα, ἡ, = ἀλώπηξ, a fox, Schol. Lyc. 771; cf. βασσάριον. II. the dress of Thracian bacchanals, prob. made of fox-skins, A. B. 222. 2: a Thracian bacchanal, Aesch. Fr. 20-22, Anth. P. 6. 74, Ath. 198 E, Hesych., but v. Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 70:—an impudent woman, courtesan, Lyc. l. c., 1393.
 Βασσαρεύς, ἔως, ὁ, name of Bacchus, Cornut. N. D. 30, Hor. Od. 1. 18, 11.
 Βασσαρέω, = Βακχεύω, v. ἀναβασσαρέω.
 βασσαρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = βακχικός, Anth. P. 6. 165: τὰ βασσαρικά = τὰ Διονυσιακά, Soterich. ap. Suid.
 βασσάριον, τό, Dim. of βασσάρα 1, a little fox, Hdt. 4. 192.
 βασσαρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = βασσάρα II. 2, Anacr. 55.
 Βάσσαρος, ὁ, = Βασσαρεύς, Orph. H. 44. 2.
 βάσσων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, Dor. Comp. of βαθύς, Epich. 164 Ahr.; cf. θάσσων, βράσσων, ἐλάσσων, ἥσσω.
 βαστάγη, ἡ, the act of bearing, τῶν ἀναγκαίων Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 13.
 βάσταγμα, τό, that which is borne, a burden, Eur. Supp. 767, Plut. 2. 59 B, etc.: power, Polyb. 36. 4, 7.
 βαστάζω, Hom., Att.: fut. ἄσω, Aesch. Pr. 1019, Soph. Aj. 920; late -ἄζω Maur. Strateg., etc.: aor. ἐβάστασα Hom., Att., late ἐβάσταξα Anth. P. append. 324:—Pass., fut. βασταχθήσομαι Pseudo-Callisth. 1. 42: aor. ἐβαστάχθην Diog. L. 4. 59, Ath. 693 E; aor. 2 βασταγήναι Artemid. 2. 68. To lift, lift up, raise, λᾶν βαστάζοντα . . ἀμφοτέρησι Od. 11. 594; ἐπεὶ μέγα τύξον ἐβάστασε 21. 405; πεπτώτα βαστ. τινά Soph. Aj. 827, etc.: to lift a veil, Id. El. 1470. 2. metaph. to lift up, exalt, ennoble, Pind. O. 12. 27, I. 3. 14, etc. II. to bear, carry, Aesch. Pr. 1019, etc.; χερσὶν β. τινά Soph. El. 1129, cf. 1216; δόρυ, ὄπλα Hermipp. Moir. 1, Menand. Incert. 297. 2. to hold in one's hands, Soph. El. 905; χερσὶν Id. Ph. 657, cf. 1127, O. C. 1105:—Pass. in manibus esse, to be popular, of books, Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 2. 3. βαστάζειν ἐν γνώμῃ to have in mind, consider, weigh, make proof of, Aesch. Pr. 888; φρενὶ Ar. Thesm. 437; β. βούλευμα to deliberate on . . , Eur. Supp. 6; βαστάσας ἀλήσομαι on consideration, Id. Incert. 3. III. to carry off, take away, Ev. Jo. 20. 15: and so (as Scoticé to lift) to steal, Polyb. 32. 25, 4, Diog. L. 4. 59, Luc., Joseph. A. J. 1. 19, 9; some explain it so in Ev. Jo. 12. 6. IV. Att. also = ψηλαφᾶω, to handle, touch, χέρα ἀνακτος . . τῆδε β. χερὶ Aesch. Ag. 35, ubi v. Blomf.—Used by Hom. and Att. Poets only in Act., and not at all in the best Att. Prose.
 βαστακτέον, verb. Adj. one must bear, Schol. Eur. Or. 769.
 βαστακτέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be borne or carried, Schol. Ar. Ach. 259.
 βαστακτής, οὔ, ὁ, a bearer, porter, Gloss.
 βαστακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for bearing:—Adv. -κῶς, to expl. ἀέρδην, Schol. Aesch. Ag. 240.
 βαστακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be borne, Anth. P. 12. 52.
 βασυνίας (sc. πλακοῦς), ὁ, a kind of cake, Semus ap. Ath. 645 B.
 βατάλιζομαι, Dep. to live like a βάταλος, Theano Ep. 1.
 βάταλος, ὁ, = πρωκτός, Eur. Supp. 14:—hence, of persons, = κίναϊδος, pathicus, Clem. Al. 266. II. a nickname given to Demosthenes, with allusion to βατταρίζω, because he stuttered when a young man, and could not pronounce the β, Aeschin. 41. 14, cf. Dem. 288. 17. The MSS. vary between βάταλος and βάτταλος:—the metre requires Βάτταλος as pr. n. Hedy. ap. Ath. 167 D.
 βῦτάνη [τᾶ], ἡ, = πατάνη, Lat. patina, Sicil. word, Matro ap. Ath. 163 D:—Dim. βατάνιον, τό, Antiph. Eὐθ. 1, Eubul. Ἴων. 1, Alex. Ἄσκλ. 1, Πανν. 1. 18, etc.
 βᾶτε, Dor. imper. aor. 2 of βαίνω.
 βᾶτέω, (βαίνω) to cover, τὰς χιμάρας ἐβάτευν Anth. P. 9. 317:—Pass., of she-goats, οἷα βατεῦνται Theocr. 1. 87. II. at Delphi = πατέω, Plut. 2. 292 F.
 βᾶτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (βαίνω) that on which one treads, the threshold, Amips. Incert. 5. 2. the place from which one starts, the goal, = βαλβίς, A. B. 224, Hesych., Eust. 3. that with which one walks, a staff, Nic. Th. 377. 4. in a lyre, the lower part where the strings are tuned, also χορδότονον, Nicom. Harmon. p. 13. 19.
 βατηρία, ἡ, = βακτηρία, Herodes ap. Schol. Nic. Th. 377, Hesych.
 βατηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, κλίμαξ β. a mounting ladder, Anth. P. 7. 365.
 βᾶτης, ὄν, ὁ, (βαίνω) one that treads or covers, Hesych.:—hence, βατήριον ἐς λέχος ἐλθεῖν, i. e. eis ὀχείαν, Pseudo-Phoc. 175.
 βατία, ἡ, = βάτος, a bush, thicket, Pind. O. 6. 90.
 βατιακή, ἡ, a kind of cup, Diphil. Τιθρ. 1; β. χρυσαῖ, χαλκαῖ Arist. Mirab. 49:—Dim. βατιάκιον, τό, dub. in Philem. Χηρ. 1.
 βατιδο-σκόπος, ὄν, looking after skates, greedy for them, Ar. Pax. 811.
 βᾶτινος, ἡ, ὄν, (βάτος) of the bush or thicket, Galen.
 βᾶτιον, τό, Dim. of βάτος (ἡ), q. v. II. = βατιακή, Ib. 784 B. III. in Ar. Pl. 1011, Bentl. restored φᾶτιον.
 βᾶτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a flat fish, perhaps the skate or ray, Epich. 68 Ahr., Ar. Vesp. 510, and freq. in Comedy, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 10, 9., 6. 12, 10: v. βάτος. II. a bird that frequents bushes, rubicola, perh. the stone-chat, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 4. III. a plant, akin to βάτος, Plin. 21. 50 and 101.
 βᾶτο-δρόπος, ὄν, pulling thorns off or up, h. Hom. Merc. 190.
 βᾶτόεις, εσσα, εν, (βάτος) thorned, Nic. Al. 267.
 βᾶτον, τό, a blackberry, Diod. 1. 34.
 βᾶτος [ᾶ], ἡ, a bramble-bush or wild raspberry, Od. 24. 230; but masc. in Ar. Fr. 593 and Theophr., as H. P. 1. 5, 3; βάτος Ἰδαία the raspberry, Diosc. 4. 38: the Dim. βᾶτιον in Ath. 51 F, a mulberry, cf. A. B. 224.
 βάτος, ὁ, a fish, a kind of ray, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 6, etc.; cf. βατίς.
 βάτος, ὁ, the Hebrew liquid measure bath, = Egypt. ἀράβη or Att. μετρητής, Ev. Luc. 16. 6; also βάδος, Joseph. A. J. 8. 2, 9.

βᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, (βαίνω) passable, τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις Xen. An. 4. 6, 17, Arr. An. 4. 21, 5, Menand. Incert. 39.—For Soph. Fr. 109, v. sub βέβηλος.
 βατράχειος, ὄν, (βάτραχος) of or belonging to a frog: βατράχεια (sc. χρώματα), frog-colour, pale-green, Ar. Eq. 523:—also βατράχεος, α, ὄν, Nic. Fr. 11.
 βατραχίζω, to be or move like a frog, Hippiatr.
 βατράχιον, τό, ranunculus, frog-wort, Hipp. 570. 43, al., Diosc. 2. 206. II. = βάτραχος 3, Ptol.
 βατραχιούν, τό, a court of law at Athens, so called from its colour (cf. Φοινικιοῦν), Pausan. 1. 28, 8.
 βατραχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a frog-green coal, Ar. Eq. 1406, C. I. 155. 19, 50. 2. = βατράχιον 1, Alex. Trall.: but, II. βατραχίς, ἴδος, Dim. of βάτραχος, Nic. Th. 416.
 βατραχίτης, λίθος, ὁ, a frog-green stone, Plin. 37. 10.
 βατραχο-μυο-μαχία, ἡ, the battle of the frogs and mice, a mock heroic poem generally printed among the Homeric poems.
 βάτραχος [βᾶτρά-], ὁ, a frog, Batr. 6, 18, 59, etc., Hdt. 4. 131, etc.:—proverb., ὕδωρ πίνειν βάτραχος a very frog to drink, Aristopho Πυθ. 1. 3; βατράχοις οἰνοχοεῖν, of those who give what is not wanted, like Horace's Calabrian host, Pherecr. Κορ. 4. II. a fish of the σέλαχος kind, Lophius piscatorius or barbatus, also called ἀλιεύς, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 3., 9. 37, 5, cf. Ael. N. A. 13. 5, Plut. 2. 978 A. III. the frog of a horse's hoof, Geop. 16. 1, 9; v. χελιδών III. IV. a disease of the tongue, esp. in children, called in Lat. rana, ranula, Aët.—Several dial. forms are cited by Gramm., 1. Ion. βᾶθρακος, cited from Hdt. (prob. 4. 131) by Schol. Il. 4. 243, Eust. 1570. 18: Ion. also βῦτραχος or βρόταχος from Xenophanes by E. M. 214. 42. 2. βράταχος, Hesych.; prob. to be restored in Batr. 294, Marcell. Sid. 21. 3. Cypr. βρούχετος, Hesych. 4. Phoc. βριαγχόνη and βρόαγχος, Id. 5. Pontic βάβακος, Id.:—with several other forms belonging to unknown dialects.
 βατραχώδης, es, (εἶδος) frog-like, Greg. Nyss.
 βάτταλος, ὁ, v. βάταλος.
 βατταρίζω, onomatop. word, to stammer, Hippon. 108, Luc. Jup. Trag. 27, cf. Cic. Att. 6. 5. Hence βατταρισμός, ὁ, a stuttering; and, βατταριστής, οὔ, ὁ, a stutterer, Hesych.
 βαττολογέω, = βατταρίζω, to speak stammeringly, say the same thing over and over again, Ev. Matth. 6. 7, Simplic. ad Epict. 340:—verb. Adj. -λογητέον, Eccl.:—hence βαττολογία, ἡ, = βατταρισμός, idle talk, Eccl., who also use βαττολόγημα, τό, and βαττολόγος, ὁ, ἡ. (The Root is the pr. n. Βάττος, which seems to have been onomatop. for a Stammerer, cf. Hdt. 4. 155: for the proverb τὸ Βάττου σίλφιον, v. σίλφιον.)
 βατύλη, ἡ, she-dwarf, dub. name of a play by Theopompus, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1011.
 βᾶτώδης, es, (εἶδος) like thorns, thorny, Strabo 194. II. overgrown with thorns, Polyb. 2. 28, 8.
 βαύ, βαύ, bow, wow, imit. of a dog's bark, Com. Anon. 195.
 βαυβαλίζω, = sq., Alex. Τιθρ. 4.
 βαυβάω, to fall asleep, Eur. Fr. 684, Canthar. Μηδ. 2. II. to lull to sleep, like βαυκαλάω, Hesych.
 βαύζω, Dor. βαύσδω, onomatop. word, like Lat. baubor, to cry βαά βαά, to bark, Heraclit. ap. Plut. 2. 787 C, Theocr. 6. 10: of angry persons, to snarl, yell, παῦσαι βαύζων Ar. Thesm. 173, cf. 895; τᾶδε αἰγά τις βαύζει thus they snarl in secret, Aesch. Ag. 449; so, οἱ ἄττα β. Cratin. Ἄρχιλ. 3; βαύζας (dissyll.) Iamb. trim. in Tzetz. Schol. Lyc. 77. II. trans. to shriek aloud for, τινά Aesch. Pers. 13 (where Herm. alters so as to make it intr.) Cf. δυσβάυκτος.
 βαυκαλάω, akin to βαυβάω, to lull to sleep, Luc. Lexiph. 11, Origen. Hence βαυκάλημα, τό, a lullaby, Ep. Socr. 27. Also βαυκαλίζω, = βαυκαλάω (cf. the compd. καταβ-); and dub. form βαυκανίζω in Hesych. (Onomatop. from the nurse's song. Cf. Moeris.)
 βαυκάλιον or καυκάλιον, τό, a narrow-necked vessel, that gurgles when water is poured in or out, in late writers cited by Ducange.
 βαυκάλις, ἡ, a vessel for cooling wine or water in, elsewhere ψυκτήρ, Anth. P. 11. 244; also καύκαλις, Coraëc Isocr. p. 446.—Alexandr. word, v. Ath. 784 B; on the accent, v. Arcad. 31. 10.
 βαυκίδες, αἱ, a kind of woman's shoes, Ar. Fr. 311, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 7.
 βαυκίζω, (βαυκός) to play the prude, Lat. delicias facere, A. B. 225:—Med., Alex. Ταραντ. 4. 9, Hesych.
 βαυκισμα, τό, a piece of affectation, A. B. l. c., Hesych.; and βαυκισμός, ὁ, a kind of coquette-dance, Poll. 4. 100, Hesych.
 βαυκο-πανούργος, ὁ, a paltry braggart, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 15.
 βαυκός, ἡ, ὄν, prudish, affected, like τρυφερός, Araros Καμπ. 2.
 βαῦνος or βαυνός, ὁ, (αῦω) a furnace, forge, A. B. 654, Poll. 10. 100; in Hesych. also βαῦνη, ἡ.
 βαῦστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to bark, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 721.
 βᾶφέιον, τό, a dyer's house, Strabo 757.
 βᾶφεύς, ἔως, ὁ, (βάπτω) a dyer, Plat. Rep. 429 D, Diphil. Συντρ. 1, etc.; the βαφεῖς seem to have been a guild at Thyatira, C. 1. 3496-8, cf. Act. Ap. 16. 14, and v. Böckh C. I. 3480.
 βᾶφή, ἡ, (βάπτω) a dipping of red-hot iron in water, the temper produced thereby, τὴν βαφήν ἀφιᾶσιν ὡς περ σίδηρος, εἰρήνην ἀγοντες Arist. Pol. 7. 14, fin.:—metaph. of wine, Plut. 2. 650 B. II. a dipping in dye, dyeing, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 5: also dye, Aesch. Pers. 317, Plat., etc.; κρόκου βαφάς the saffron-dyed robe, Aesch. Ag. 239; βαφαὶ ὕδρας the robe dipped in the hydra's blood, Eur. H. F. 1188; metaph., β. τυραννίδος Plut. 2. 779 C. III. in Aesch. Ag. 612, χαλκοῦ βαφαί, is taken by Blomf. and others to mean the art of dyeing or enamelling brass, as a proverb. expression for something unknown or impossible (βόψις χαλκοῦ καὶ σιδήρου. is mentioned by Antipho ap. Poll. 7. 169; and φάρμαξις τῶν παλαι

τεχνιτῶν περὶ τὸν χαλκόν by Plut. 395 B); but, acc. to Herm., χαλκοῦ βαφαί is merely the *imbru*ing of a sword in blood, bloodshed (cf. βάπτω I. 1); for (as he remarks) the actual adulteress and intending murderess, would naturally disclaim these precise crimes. IV. in Soph. Aj. 651 also, βαφῆ αἰδήρος ὡς ἐθλύνθη στόμα, the word presents a difficulty, seeing that iron is hardened, not softened, by being dipped in water: perh. it is to be taken here in a general sense,—I became soft and gentle in word, as iron is made ductile and tractable by the art of the metal-worker, cf. Plat. Rep. 411 A; others connect βαφῆ α. ὡς with ἐκαρτέρουν. βαφικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for dyeing, βοτάνη Luc. Alex. 12; βίβλοι β. books on dyeing, Synes.: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of dyeing, Plut. 2. 228 B. βάψιμος, ὄν, to be dyed, lambl. V. Pyth. 17. βάψις, εως, ἡ, a dipping, dyeing, Antipho ap. Poll. 7. 169. II. a dye, Perictyoné ap. Stob. 487. 52. βάω, = βαίνω, but only found in compds. ἐκ-, προ-βάω. βδάλλω, aor. ἐβδηλα Nic. Al. 262, part. βδάλας Alciphro 3. 16:—to milk cows, πολὺ βδάλλων milking many kine, rich in kine, Plat. Theaet. 174 D; βδ. τινά Ib.; ὁ βδάλλων the milker, Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 2:—Med. to yield, of the cow, βοῖδια . . . ὧν ἕκαστον βδάλλεται γάλα πολὺ Ib.; βόες βδάλλονται ἐκάστη ἀφορέα Ib.; absol., βδαλλόμεναι being in milk, Ib. 3. 20, 8. II. to suck, Id. G. A. 2. 7, 8. βδάλας, εως, ἡ, a milking, Galen. βδέλλα, ἡ, (βδάλλω) a leech, Hdt. 2. 68, Theocr. 2. 56. (In the story Hdt. tells of the crocodile, he should have said *flies*, not leeches, v. Bähr I. c.) 2. a lamprey, Strabo 826. II. = βδέλλιον, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri 39. βδελλίζω, to bleed with leeches, Galen. II. 317, Antyll. p. 148, in Pass. βδέλλιον, τό, a plant, Diosc. I. 80:—a fragrant gum which exudes from it, Id.; v. Plin. N. H. 12. 9. βδελλο-λάρυγξ [ᾶ], υγγος, ὄ, leech-throat, name for a greedy parasite, Cratin. Διονυσ. 4. βδέλυμα, τό, an abomination, i. e. an idol or an offering to idols, LXX (Dan. 9. 27., 1 Macc. 1. 54), cf. Ev. Matth. 24. 15:—βδελυγμός, ὄ, in Hesych. βδελυγμία, ἡ, nausea, sickness, disgust, Cratin. Ὀρ. 6, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 13. 2. filth, nastiness, Hipp. 883 D. βδελύζομαι, Dep. = βδελύσσομαι, Byz. βδελυκτός, α, ὄν, to be abominated, Manass. Chron. 558. βδελυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, disgusting, abominable, Ep. Tit. 1. 16, Philo 2. 261:—in Byz. also, —κτός, α, ὄν. βδελυκ-τροπος, ὄν, = foreg., Aesch. Eum. 52: v. Lob. Phryn. 671. βδελυρεύομαι, Dep. to behave in a beastly manner, fut. in Dem. 214. 24. βδελυρία, ἡ, beastly conduct, want of shame and decency, brutal passions, Andoc. 16. 13, Isae. 73. 38, Aeschin. 15. 17. 2. disgust, nausea, Hipp. 546. 47. βδελυρός, ἄ, ὄν, disgusting, loathsome, shameless, Ar. Ran. 465, al., and Oratt.; Sup. —ώτατος, Dem. 405. 12, 27: v. omnino Theophr. Char. 12. Adv. —ρῶς, Philo 1. 209. βδελυρότης, ητος, ἡ, = βδελυρία, Manass. Chron. 4662, 5091. βδελύσσομαι, Att. —τομαι: fut. —ύσομαι Hipp. 606. 49., 607. 33: aor. ἐβδελύχθη Ar. Vesp. 792, Plut. Alex. 57, etc.; later ἐβδελυξάμην LXX, Joseph.: Dep.: (βδέω). To feel a loathing for food, Hipp. II. c.: to be sick, Ar. Vesp. 792. 2. c. acc. feel a loathing at, to loath, Id. Ach. 586, etc. II. later, in Act. with a causal sense, to cause to stink, make loathsome or abominable, fut. —ύξω, aor. ἐβδέλυξα, LXX:—Med. and Pass. to be loathsome, fut. —ύξομαι and —υχθήσομαι, aor. ἐβδελυξάμην and —ύχθη, pf. ἐβδέλυμαι, Ib.; οἱ ἐβδελυγμένοι the abominable (in ref. to the use of βδέλυγμα as an idol) Apoc. 21. 8:—this pf. in causal sense, LXX (Prov. 28. 9). βδελυχρός, ἄ, ὄν, Dor. for βδελυρός, Epich. 34 Ahr. βδέννυμαι, = βδέω, Suid. βδέσμα, τό, (βδέω) a stench, Lat. visium, Gloss. βδεῦ, (βδέω) comic parody on Ζεῦ, ὦ βδεῦ δέσποτα Com. Anon. 338 b. βδέω, poet. aor. βδέσα Anth. P. 11. 242:—to break wind, Ar. Pl. 693, Pax 151, etc.; c. acc. cogn., οὐ λιβανωτὸν βδέω Id. Pl. 705:—so in Med. or Pass.; Id. Eq. 900. 2. generally, to stink, of a plant, Galen., Aët. (Hence βδύλλω, βδέννυμαι, βδελυρός, βδελύσσομαι, βδόλος; cf. Lat. visire, visium.) βδόλος, ὄ, (βδέω) stench, stink, Com. Anon. 65. βδύλλω (βδέω), Lat. oppedere, to insult grossly, τινά Ar. Lys. 354. 2. to be afraid of, Id. Eq. 224; cf. Luc. Lexiph. 10. βεβαίω-πιστος, ὄν, firm in faith, Eccl. βέβαιος, ὄς, ὄν, also α, ὄν, v. infr.: (βαίνω):—firm, steady, κρύσταλλος Thuc. 3. 23; ὄχημα Plat. Phaedo 85 D: steady, steadfast, durable, ὕμλια . . . πιστῆ καὶ βέβαιος Soph. Ph. 71; ἀρετῆς βέβαιαι . . . αἱ κτήσεις μόναι Id. Fr. 202; ψῆφος βεβαία Eur. El. 1263; τὴν χάριν βέβαιον ἔχειν (v. l. —αίαν, but Thuc. prefers ὄς, ὄν), Thuc. 1. 32; οὐδέπω βέβαιος ἦν ἡ σωτηρία Andoc. 8. 9; εἰρήνην βεβαίαν ἀγαγεῖν Isocr. 76 E; φιλία βέβαιος Plat. Symp. 183 C; βεβαίου τε καὶ καθαρὰς ἡδονῆς Id. Rep. 586 A; πίστεως βέβαιοι καὶ ἀληθεῖς Id. Tim. 37 B, etc.:—sure, certain, τέκμαρ Aesch. Pr. 456; ἄκος Id. Eum. 506; β. τοξεύματα (cf. Virg. certa sagitta), Soph. Ant. 1086; βεβαιότερος κίνδυνος a surer game, Thuc. 3. 39: Sup. —ώτατος, Id. 1. 124. 2. of persons, etc., steadfast, steady, sure, constant, φίλος Aesch. Pr. 297, cf. Thuc. 5. 43; and often in Att.; c. inf., βεβαιότεροι μηδὲν νεωτεριεῖν more certain to make no change, Thuc. 3. 11; βέβαιος ἦν he was sure to . . . Dion. 11. 3. 35. 3. τὸ βέβαιον certainty, Hdt. 7. 50: τὸ β. τῆς διανοίας firmness, resolution, Thuc. 2. 89, cf. Plat. Phileb. 59 C, etc. II. Adv. —ως, Aesch. Ag. 15; β. κληρῶν Thuc. 2. 17; β. οἰκειῶσαι Id. 1. 2; ἔχειν Dem. 99. 29: Comp. —ότερον, Thuc. 1. 8; —ότερος, Isocr. 171 C: Sup. —ύτατα, Thuc. 6. 91.

βεβαιότης, ητος, ἡ, firmness, steadfastness, stability, τῆς οὐσίας Plat. Crat. 386 A; μετὰ βεβαιότητος in a steady, settled manner, Id. Rep. 503 C, cf. Legg. 735 A, 790 B. 2. assurance, certainty, Id. Phaedr. 277 D: security, safety, βεβαιότητος ἕνεκα Thuc. 4. 66. βεβαίω-τροπος, ὄν, firm, resolute, Damasc. ap. Phot. p. 336. βεβαίω, fut. ὠσω, to make firm, confirm, establish, secure, warrant, make good, Plat. Crito 53 B, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 2, etc.; ἔργω βεβαιούμενα opp. to ἀκοῆ λεγόμενα, Thuc. 1. 23; β. λόγον to make good one's word, Lys. 161. 1; β. τὴν πράξιν Xen. An. 7. 6, 17:—β. τινί τι to secure one the possession of a thing, οὐδ' ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς βεβαιούμεν [τὴν ἐλευθερίαν] Thuc. 1. 122, cf. Lys. 105. 38:—Med. to establish for oneself, to confirm, secure, σφᾶς αὐτοῦς Thuc. 1. 33; τὴν ἀρχὴν, τὴν φιλίαν τινός Id. 6. 10, 78; β. τινὰς to confirm them in one's interest, Ib. 34. 2. in Med. also to secure one's ground in argument, Plat. Theaet. 169 E: to affirm stoutly, asseverate, maintain, make good, Id. Gorg. 489 A, Prot. 348 D, Dinarch. 95. 22. 3. to guarantee the validity of a purchase, β. τινὶ τὸ θαλανεῖον Isae. 53. 11, cf. Dem. 969. fin.:—hence βεβαιώσεως δίκη, at Athens, an action of warranty of title to property sold by the defendant to the plaintiff, Poll. 8. 34, cf. Att. Proc. pp. 525–528; v. βεβαιωτής. 4. Pass. to be informed of, Lat. certior fieri, Anna Comn. II. intr. to determine, shew itself positively, τοῖσιν ἐνδοιαστῶς ἔχουσι . . . ἐβεβαίωσε [ἡ νοῦσος] Hipp. Epid. 1. 939. βεβαίωμα, τό, a confirmation, proof, Joseph. A. J. 2. 12, 4, cf. 17. 1, 1. βεβαίωσις, εως, ἡ, confirmation, β. γνώμης Thuc. 1. 140, cf. 4. 87, Aeschin. 89. 17; εἰς β. for a certainty, LXX (Lev. 25. 23). 2. for the legal sense, v. βεβαιώω 1. 3. βεβαιωσύνη, ἡ, = βεβαιότης, Ignat. βεβαιωτέον, verb. Adj. one must confirm, ὄρκον Philo 2. 272. βεβαιωτής, οὔ, ὄ, one who gives assurance of a thing, Dion. H. 1. 1242. 2. in legal sense, one who makes good, a surety, Lat. fidejussor, Polyb. 2. 40, 2, C. I. 2693 e; β. τῆς ὠνῆς 2694 a:—so βεβαιωτήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, Delph. Inscr. in C. I. 1699, 1702, al. βεβαιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, confirmatory, Epict. Enchir. 52. Adv. —κῶς, Eus. βεβάμεν, v. sub βαίνω. βεβάρηώς, v. sub βαρέω. βεβᾶσαν, v. sub βαίνω. βεβῶσιν, Adv. pf. pass. with severe scrutiny, Poll. 6. 150, Orig. βέβηλος, ὄν, (βαίνω, βηλός) allowable to be trodden, permitted to human use, Lat. profanus, opp. to ἱερός, as βάσιμος to ἄδυτος; καὶ πῶς β. ἄλλος ἂν ρύοιτό με; Aesch. Supp. 509; ἡ πρὸς βεβήλοισι ἢ πρὸς ἄλλοισιν θεῶν either on profane ground or . . . , Soph. O. C. 10; ἔς τε τάβατα καὶ πρὸς βέβηλα (vulg. τὰ βατά) Id. Fr. 109; καὶ βέβηλα καὶ κεκρυμμένα λόγια public or current, opp. to secret, Eur. Heracl. 404; ἐν βεβήλω Thuc. 4. 97; βέβηλα permitted meats, Ath. 65 F; cf. ὄσιος. II. of persons, unhallowed, = ἀμύητος, Lat. profanus (so, odi profanum vulgus; procul este, profani), Soph. Fr. 154: impure, Eur. 650, Plat. Symp. 218 B:—also c. gen. uninitiated, β. τελετῆς Anth. P. 9. 298:—Adv. —λως, Philo 1. 523.—Cf. Ruhnk. Tim. βεβηλώω, to profane, τὸ σάββατον LXX (Ex. 31. 14), Ev. Matth. 12. 5. 2. to pollute, defile, τινὰ LXX (Lev. 21. 9), Heliod. 2. 25. βεβήλωσις, εως, ἡ, a profanation, LXX (Lev. 21. 4), Philo 1. 523. βεβιασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of necessity, Diod. 3. 25. βεβολήατο, βεβολημένος, v. sub βάλλω. βεβουλευμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of βουλευόμεναι, advisedly, designedly, Lat. ex consulto, Dem. 527. 21. βεβρός, ἄ, ὄν, stupid, δεσπύτω βεβροῦ at the end of a choliambic line, Hippon. in An. Ox. 3. p. 310: Hesych. writes βεμβρός. βέβρυχε, v. sub βρύχω. βεβρώθους, v. sub βιβρώσκω. βεβώς, βεβῶσα, v. sub βαίνω. βέδω, τό, = ἀήρ, Philyll. Incert. 1: also = ὕδωρ, Orph. Fr. 19. 9: v. Clem. Al. 673. βέη, v. sub βέομαι. βέθρον, τό, contr. from βέρεθρον, Euphor. Fr. 136, ubi v. Meineke. βείκουλον, τό, the Lat. vehiculum, C. 1. 2509. 12. βέλομαι, βείω, v. sub βέομαι. βεκε-σέληνος, ὄν, = ἀρχαῖος, superannuated, dotting, like κρονικός, κρόνιος, Ar. Nub. 398, cf. Plut. 2. 881 A. (Ar. seems to have coined the word, with an allusion to the story about βέκος in Hdt. 2. 2, and to the Arcadian claim of being προσέλληνοι.) βέκος, τό, bread: Hippon. 57 has Κυπρίων βέκος, whence some think the word Cyprian; but Hdt. 2. 2 says it is Phrygian: v. Höck's Kreta, 1. 116.—The best Edd. of Hdt. have βέκος, others βεκός or βέκκος (cf. βεκεσέληνος); gen. βέκους, Aristid. 2. 3. βελεη-φόρος, ὄν, bearing darts, Anth. P. 14. 111. βέλεκα, τά, a kind of pulse, Ar. Fr. 595; βέλεκος, ὄ, Suid., al. βέλεμον, τό, poet. for βέλος, a dart, javelin, II. only in pl., as πικρὰ βέλ. 22. 206; in sing., Aesch. Ag. 1496, 1520; poet. of hail-stones, Orph. Lith. 591. βελένιον, τό, a plant, said to be poisonous in Persia, but harmless if transplanted into Egypt or Palestine, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 2. βελεσσι-χάρης, ἔς, joying in darts, of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 3. βελικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to darts, Athenio de Mach. 3. βελίτης κάλαμος, ὄ, a reed for making arrows, Geop. 2. 6, 23. [i] βελο-θήκη, ἡ, a quiver, Liban. 4. 1070. βελο-μαντία, ἡ, a divination by drawing arrows out of the quiver, like ραβδομαντία, Hieronym. ad Ezech. 21. βελόνη, ἡ, (βέλος) any sharp point, a needle, Batr. 130, Eupol. Taξ. 11, Arist. Cael. 4. 6, 1; βελόνας διείρειν Aeschin. 77. 28. II. α

sharp-nosed kind of fish, *gar-fish*, elsewhere *ραφίς*, Arclipp. Ἴχθ. 5, Arist. H. A. 5. 11, 2., 6. 13, 9., 9. 2, 1.

βελονίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of foreg., a *little needle*, Hermipp. Μοιρ. 8; (also βελόνιον, τό, Eust. Opusc. 305. 67). II. a *little fish*, Schol. Opp.

βελονο-ειδής, ἐς, *needle-shaped, pointed*, Galen.

βελονο-ποικίλτης, ου, ὁ, an *embroiderer*, Lat. *phrygio*, Hesych.

βελονο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a *needle-seller*, Ar. Pl. 175; fem. -πωλις, ἴδος, Poll. 7. 197.

βело-ποιία, ἡ, *the making of arrows*, Hero Belop. p. 121, Poll. 7. 156:—also βело-ποιική (sub. τέχνη), ἡ, Hero p. 122.

βело-ποιός, ὄν, *making arrows*, Philo in Math. Vett. 58, Poll. 7. 156.

βέλος, εὐς, τό, (βάλλω) a *missile*, esp. an *arrow, dart, bolt*, often in Hom.; of the piece of rock hurled by the Cyclops, πόντονδε βαλὼν βέλος Od. 9. 495; of the ox's leg thrown by one of the suitors at Ulysses, 20. 305, cf. 17. 464; (for Il. 8. 513, v. πέσσω sub fin.); ὑπέκ βελέων out of the reach of darts, out of shot, Il. 4. 465; ἐκ βελέων Il. 163; so ἔξω βελῶν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 69, etc.; ἔξω βέλους Arr. An. 2. 27, 1; opp. to ἐντὸς βέλους, Diod. 20. 6, Arr. An. 1. 2, 5; εἴσω β. Id. 1. 6, 8;—β. ἰθύνειν, ἰάπτειν, ἀκῆτειν, etc., v. sub vocc.

2. like ἔγχος, used of any weapon, as a sword, Ar. Ach. 345, cf. Soph. Aj. 658; an axe, Eur. El. 1159:—even the sting of a scorpion, Aesch. Fr. 165, cf. Supp. 556.

3. the ἀγανά βέλεα of Apollo and Artemis in Hom. always denote the sudden, easy death of men and women respectively; but in Il. 11. 269, the βέλος ὑξύ of Eileithyia is the pain of childbirth; cf. Theocr. 27. 28.

4. after Hom. of anything swift-darting, Διὸς βέλη the bolts of Zeus, lightnings, Pind. N. 10. 15, cf. Hdt. 4. 79, etc.; Ζητὸς ἀγρυνον β. Aesch. Fr. 371; πύρπνον β. Ib. 917; βέλεσι πυρπνίου ζάλης, of a storm, Ib. 371; βέλη πάγων the piercing frosts, Soph. Ant. 358:—metaph., ὀμμάτων βέλος the glance of the eye, Aesch. Ag. 742; φίλοικτον βέλος a piteous glance, Ib. 240; ἱμέρον βέλος the shaft of love, Id. Fr. 649; θυμοῦ βέλη Soph. O. T. 893; of arguments, πᾶν τετόξευται βέλος Aesch. Eum. 679, cf. Plat. Phil. 23 B; also of mentol prangs, anguish or fear, ἀτλατον β. Pind. N. 1. 71; ὁ φθόνος αὐτὸς ἑαυτὸν εἰς βελέεσσι δαμάζει C. I. 1935.

βελό-στασις, εὐς, ἡ, a range of warlike engines, a battery or position for engines of war, Polyb. 9. 41, 8, Diod. 20. 85:—also βελοστασία, ἡ, Athenio de Mach. p. 6.

βело-σφενδόνη, ἡ, a dart wrapped with pitch and tow, and thrown while on fire from an engine, Plut. Sull. 18; Lat. *falarica*, Liv. 21. 8.

βελουκός, ὄν, (ἐλκω) drawing out a dart from a wound:—hence the Verb βελουκέω, to draw out arrows, αὐτὸς ἑαυτὸν βελουκεί extracts the weapon (i. e. hook) from itself, Plut. 2. 977 A; Subst. βελουκία, ἡ, a drawing out of darts, Eust. 464. 41; Adj. βελουκικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for βελουκία, Paul. Aeg. 6. 88.

βέλτερος, α, ον, = βελτίων, poet. Comp. of ἀγαθός, better, more excellent, used by Hom. only in neut., βέλτερόν [ἔστι] it is better, c. inf., Il. 15. 511., 21. 485; c. dat. pers. et inf., Od. 17. 18; βέλτερον εἰ. . 6. 282; also in Theogn. 91, Aesch. Theb. 337, etc.—Hence a rare Sup. βέλτατος, η, ον, in Aesch. Eum. 487, Supp. 1055.

βελτιώω, to improve, cited from Philo:—mostly in Pass., Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 3, Plut. 2. 85 C (ubi v. Wyt.).

βέλτιστος, η, ον, Dor. βέντ-, Sup. of ἀγαθός, Ar. Eq. 765, Plat., etc.; β. γεννηθῆσαι περί τινα to have done him excellent service, Ar. Eq. 765:—ὦ βέλτιστε or βέλτιστε, a common mode of address, my dear friend, Ar. Pl. 1172, Antiph. Incert. 42, Plat., etc.; ὦ βέλτιστε σύ Eubul. Σφιγγ. 3; ὦ β. ἀνδρῶν Plat. Gorg. 515 A, etc.; βέντισθ' οὗτος Theocr. 5. 76:—ὑπὲρ τὸ βέλτιστον Aesch. Ag. 378:—οἱ βέλτιστοι or τὸ βέλτιστον the aristocracy, Lat. *optimates*, (like οἱ ἀγαθοί, etc.), Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 6, Cyr. 8. 1, 16, Rep. Ath. 1, 5, etc.:—τὸ βέλτιστον, in philos., the absolute best, Plat. Phaedo 99 A, B, etc.

βελτίων, ον, gen. ονος, Comp. of ἀγαθός, never in Hom. (for in Od. 17. 18, βέλτερον is now received); βέλτιόν [ἔστι] it is fitting, convenient, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 1; μανθόνειν βελτίονα Soph. Fr. 779. 5; ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον χωρεῖν to improve, advance, Thuc. 7. 50; so, ἐπὶ τὸ β. ἐλθεῖν Dinarch. 98. 25; ἀγειν Id. 94. 2; τὰ βελτίω προσδοκᾶν ἀεὶ Apollod. Παιδ. 1. [ἢ Att., but βέλτιον Mimnerm. 2. 10.]

βελτιώσις, εὐς, ἡ, (βελτιώω) improvement, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 23.

βελτιώτης, ου, ὁ, = ὁ βελτίων, dub. in Telesilla Fr. 7. II. one who amends, an improver, Epirh.

βελτιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, amending, bettering, β. ψυχῆς Clem. Al. 700.

βευβικία, (βέμβιξ) to spin like a top, Ar. Av. 1465.

βευβικίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, (βέμβιξ) to set a spinning, Ar. Vesp. 1517.

βευβικώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a top, Ath. 496 A.

βέμβιξ, ἴκος, ἡ, Lat. *turdo*, a top spun by whipping (also ῥύμβος, στρόμβος), Ar. Av. 1461, Call. Ep. 1. 9. II. a whirlpool, Opp. H. 5. 222. III. a buzzing insect, Nic. Al. 183.

βευβράς, ἄδος, ἡ, v. sub μεμβράς.

βευβρ-αφύη, ἡ, a dish of μεμβράδες and ἀφύαι, Aristom. Ἦλ. 1.

βευβρός, v. sub βεβρός.

Βενδῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, acc. Βενδῖν, (not Βένδῖς, ἴδος, Arcad. p. 36, Göttl. Theodos. p. 243):—the Thracian Artemis, worshipped under this name in the Piræus at Athens, Ruhnck. Tim., cf. Herni. praef. Eur. I. T. xxxii. Hence Βενδίδειον, τό, the temple of Bendis, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 11:—Βενδίδεα, ὠν, τά, her festival, v. Interpp. ad Plat. Rep. 354 B.

βενετιανός, ὁ, a favorer of the blues, Marc. Ant. 1. 5; cf. C. I. 6354.

βενετίζω, to favor the blue faction, Byz.

βένετος, ον, = καλλάϊνος, δίνε, Jo. Lyd. p. 43. 12 (Bonn): in pl., οἱ βένετοι the blue faction in the Circus at Byzantium, Jo. Lyd. 43. 10, sq., Procop. 1. 119, 14; βενέτειος, ον, as Adj., Id. 1. 128, 2.

βένθος, εὐς, τό, poet. for βάθος, as πένθος for πάθος, the depth of

the sea, κατὰ βένθος ἄλος Il. 18. 38, 49; ἄλος βένθοσδε Od. 4. 780., 8. 51:—in pl., ὅστε θαλάσσης πάσης βένθεα αἶδεν 1. 53; ἐν βένθεσιν ἄλος Il. 1. 358; βένθεαι λίμνης Id. 13. 21, 32:—also, βαθείης βένθεσιν ὕλης Od. 17. 316:—metaph., βένθει σῆς κραδίης Anth. P. 5. 274.—Used also by Pind., and once or twice in lyr. passages of Trag., Eur. Fr., cf. Ar. Ran. 666.

βέντιστος, α, ον, Dor. for βέλτιστος, q. v.

βέξιλλον, τό, the Lat. *vexillum*, Just. M.

βέομαι and βέομαι, Homeric fut. with no pres. in use, I shall live, οὔτι Διὸς βέομαι φρεαίν Il. 15. 194; οὐδ' αὐτὸς δηρὸν βέη 16. 852, cf. 24. 131; ἐγὼ δειλὴ τέ νυ βέομαι 22. 431. (Curt. regards it as belonging to the Root βίος, βίωω.)

βερβεία, a corrupt word, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 557.

βέρβερι, εὐς, τό, mother-of-pearl, foreign word, Androsth. ap. Ath. 93 B.

βερβερίζω, = βατταρίζω, in late Greek, E. M. 191. 35.

βερβέριον, τό, a shabby garment, Anacr. 19, ubi v. Bgk.

βέρεθρον, Ion. for βάραθρον.

Βερέκυντες, οἱ, a Phrygian people, Strabo 469, 580:—Aesch. Fr. 146 has an acc., χώραν Βερέκυντα:—Adj. Βερεκύνθιος, α, ον, Phrygian, devoted to Cybelé, Call. Dian. 246.

βερεκυντίας, ὁ, = ἀπηλιώτης, Theophr. de Ventis 62.

Βερενίκη, ἡ, Macedon. form for Φερενίκη, freq. pr. n. in the time of the Ptolemies:—in N. T. also Βερνίκη.

βερέσχεθος, ὁ, a booby, Ar. Eq. 635,—prob. coined by him.

βέρηδος, ὁ, = ὁ δημόσιος ἵππος, the Lat. *veredus*, Procop. 1. 241, 11.

βερικόκκον, τό, the Apricot, Geop. 10. 73, 2 and βερικόκκιον Id. 3. 1, 4.

βέρνα, ὁ, the Lat. *verna*, C. I. 3095.

βέρρης, ὁ, = δραπέτης, a fugitive; and βερρεύω, = δραπετεύω, Hesych.

βετέρανος, βέτρανος, ὁ, the Lat. *veteranus*, C. I. 6557, 3112.

βεύθος, εὐς, τό, a woman's dress, Sappho (Fr. 101) ap. Poll. 7. 49: also βεύδος, Call. Fr. 155.

βέφυρα, Boeot. for γέφυρα, Strattis Φοιν. 3. 5.

βῆ βῆ, δαα, the cry of sheep, βῆ βῆ λέγων βαδίζει Cratin. Δικν. 5, cf. Ar. Fr. 562, Varro R. R. 2. 1.

βῆγμα, τό, (βήσσω) expectoration, phlegm, Hipp. 475. 40.

βηλά, ὠν, τά, = πέδιλα, Panyas. ap. Schol. Il. 1. 591.

βῆλον, τό, the Lat. *velum*, C. I. 2758. B, 4283. 16.

βηλός, Dor. βᾶλός (which form is also constantly used in Att., A. B. 224), ὁ, (√BA, βαίνω):—the threshold, Lat. *limen*, Il. 1. 591, Aesch. Cho. 571.

βῆμα, τό, (βαίνω) a step, pace, stride, h. Hom. Merc. 222, 345, Pind. P. 3. 75, Aesch. Cho. 799; σπουδῆ . . βημάτων πορεύεται Eur. Andr. 880; βῆμα διαβεβηκὼς τοσούδε Ar. Eq. 76; in Soph. El. 164 it takes a sort of causal sense, Διὸς εὐφρονη βήματι μολεῖν to journey under the kindly guidance of Zeus, like πομπῆ Διός. 2. a pace, as a measure of length, = 10 παλαισταί, about 2½ feet, Hero in Anal. Benedict. p. 309. II. = βάθρον, a step, seat, Soph. O. C. 193:—a raised place or tribune to speak from in a public assembly, etc., Lat. *rostra*, *suggestus*, Thuc. 2. 34; esp. in the Pnyx at Athens, Antipho 146. 7, Dem. 53. 8, etc. In the law-courts were two βήματα, one for the accuser, one for the defendant, Id. 1176. 2, Aeschin. 83. 32, cf. Ar. Pl. 382. 2. = θυμέλη, Poll. 4. 123; β. θεήτρου Epigr. Gr. 820.

βημάτιζω, to measure by paces, Polyb. 3. 39, 8; βηματίζεσθαι αἰθέρα ὄμμασι Dionys. Eleg. 3. II. generally, to step, walk, Eust. Opusc. 27. 40; v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 37 sq.

βημάτιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who measures by paces, Ath. 442 C.

βῆμεναι, v. sub βαίνω.

βῆξ, βηχός, (βήσσω) a cough, gender uncertain in Hipp. Progn. 41, Arb. 1247; masc. in Thuc. 2. 49; fem. in Phryn. Com. Incert. 6, Arist. de An. 2. 8, 11, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 3.

βῆρυλλος, ἡ, a jewel of sea-green colour, beryl, Dion. P. 1012, Tryph. 70; Ἴνδῆ β. Anth. P. 9. 544; β. λίθος Luc. V. H. 2. 11:—Dim. βηρύλλιον, τό, Eriphan.; βηρύλλιος, ὁ, LXX; βηρύλλιο-λίθος, ὁ, Ib.

βῆσαλον (or βῆσσ-), τό, a brick, Byz.: Adj. βησαλωτός, ὄν, Ib.

βῆσσο, v. sub βαίνω.

βῆσσα, Dor. βᾶσσα, ἡ, poet. noun, a wooded comb, glen, in Hom. mostly οὐρεὸς ἐν βῆσσασι in the mountain glens, Il. 3. 34, etc.; ἐν καλῇ βῆσση 18. 588; ἐς βῆσσαν Od. 19. 435; κοίλη δ' ὑποδέδρομε βῆσση, τρηχία h. Hom. Ar. 284; in pl. for sing., ἐν βῆσσησι Od. 10. 210; used also by Pind., and twice by Soph. (lyr. passages), O. C. 673, Aj. 198. II. a drinking-cup (among the Alexandrians), broader below and narrower above, Ath. 784 B. (Prob., like βυσσός, from the same Root as βαθύς; see the Skt. words cited under βαθύς.)

βησσῆεις, εσσα, ἐν, of or like a glen, woody, ἄγκεα, δρυμά Hes. Op. 387, 528.

βῆσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. βήξω Hipp. 607. 46: aor. ἔβηξα Hdt. 6. 107, Hipp.:—onomatop. word, to cough, Hipp. Progn. 39, etc., Ar. Eccl. 56, etc.:—Med. in act. scense, Hipp. 479. 33; cf. ἀποβῆσσω.

βητ-αρμός, ὁ, (βαίνω) a measured step, Ar. Rh. 1. 1135.

βητάρμων, ονος, ὁ, a dancer, Od. 8. 250, 383, in pl.: later, as Adj., ὀρχηθμός β. Manetho 2. 335, etc.

βηχία, ἡ (or βηχίας, ὁ), (βῆξ) hoarseness, Nicom. Geras. p. 20.

βηχικός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from cough, Hipp. 1236. 4.

βηχίον, τό, coll's-foot, Lat. *tussilago*, used to allay cough, Hipp. de Art. 816, Diosc. 3. 126. II. a slight cough, Diosc. Eup. 2. 31.

βηχ-ώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) coughing, Hipp. Epid. 1. 941. 2. like a cough, κατάρροι Id. Aph. 1248.

βία, Ion. βίη, ἡ: Ep. dat. βίηφι, Od. 6. 4:—bodily strength, force, power, might, Hom., etc.; often, like ἴς, periph. of strong men, βίη Ἠρακλείη Il. 2. 658, where the part. masc. πέρας follows, cf. 11. 690; βίη Ἐτεοκλείη, Ἴφικλείη, etc.; βίη Διομήδεος 5. 751; in Hes. Th. 332.

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is. . βίης Ἰρακλήϊης; so in Trag., Τυδέως βία, Πολυαίκοις β. Aesch. Theb. 571, 577, etc.; φίλτατ' Αἰγίσθου β., as if he had written Αἰγίσθε, Id. Cho. 893; θήρειος β., = Κένταυροι, Soph. Tr. 1059. 2. personified, Κράτος βία τε Aesch. Pr. 12. 3. of the mind, οὐκ ἔστι βίη φρεσίν Il. 3. 45. II. force, an act of violence, violent dealing, ὕβρις τε βίη τε Od. 15. 329; but mostly in pl., as II. 117., 16. 189; βίαι ἀνέμων Il. 16. 213:—esp. in Att., βία τινός against one's will, in spite of him, Aesch. Theb. 746, Soph. Ant. 791, Thuc. 1. 43, etc.; βία φρενῶν Aesch. Theb. 612; β. καρδίας Id. Supp. 798; also βία alone as an Adv., perforce, Od. 15. 231, Hdt. 6. 5, Aesch. Pr. 74, al.; so, πρὸς βίαν τινός Id. Eum. 5; and πρὸς βίαν alone, Id. Pr. 208, Soph. O. T. 805, Ar. Vesp. 443, etc.; opp. to ἐκόν Plat. Phaedr. 236 D; ἐκ βίας Soph. Ph. 563, 945, 985; ὑπὸ βίης Hdt. 6. 107:—of the special, though friendly interference of Zeus, εὐμενεὶ βία κτίσας Aesch. Supp. 106S.

βιάζω, later form of βιάω, the Act. only once in Hom., in ἡ μάλα δὴ με βιάζετε Od. 12. 297; ἐβίασε τὴν γυναῖκά μου Alcae. Com. Incert. 3; absol., εἰ ἐβίαζον if they used force, Hipp. 1016 H:—Pass., fut. βιασθήσομαι Paus. 6. 5, 9 (v. βιάω 1): aor. ἐβιάσθη, pf. βεβίασμαι (v. infr.):—to be hard pressed or over-powered, βελέεσι βιάζεται Il. 11. 589; βιάζετο γὰρ βελ. 15. 727; βιασθέντες λύα Pind. N. 9. 34; νόσῳ Ar. Fr. 91; to be forced or constrained to do, c. inf., Id. Thesm. 890; absol., βιάζομαι τὰδε I suffer violence herein, Soph. Ant. 66, cf. 1073; βιασθεὶς Id. El. 575; ἐπεὶ ἐβιάσθη Thuc. 4. 44, cf. 1. 2., 4. 10; βιασθεὶς ἄκων Dem. 69. 14; ἵνα ἡ συγχωρήσωσιν . . ἡ βιασθῶσιν Id. 286. 26; βιαζόμενος ὑπὸ τινος ἐξήμαρτεν Antipho 128. 32; βεβιασμένοι forcibly made slaves, Xen. Hier. 2, 12, cf. Hell. 5. 2, 23; τὸ βιασθέν those who are forced, Arist. Pol. 1. 6, 2:—of things, τούνειδας ὕργῃ βιασθέν forced from one by anger, Soph. O. T. 524; τὸ βεβιασμένον that which is forced upon one, Arist. Metaph. 12. 7, 24; βεβ. σχήματα forced figures of speech, Dion. H. de Thuc. Hist. 33. II. more commonly as Dep. βιάζομαι, with aor. med. ἐβιασάμην, and sometimes pf. βεβίασμαι (Dem. 405. 21, Dio C. 46. 45):—to overpower by force, press hard, ἡ μάλα δὴ σε βιάζεται ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς Il. 22. 229; so in Od. 10. 410, Pind., and Att. (cf. ἀγέλαστος); βιάζεσθαι νόμους to do them violence, Thuc. 8. 53; βιασάμενοι πάντα having broken through all bonds, Lys. 107. 44;—β. γυναῖκα to force her, Al. Pl. 1092; opp. to πείθειν, Lys. 94. 41;—β. αὐτόν to lay violent hands on oneself, Plat. Phaedo 61 C, D:—β. τινα, c. inf., to force one to do, Xen. An. 1. 3, 1, Arist. Fr. 40; and with the inf. omitted, β. τὰ σφάγια to force the victims [to be favourable], Hdt. 9. 41; β. ἄστρα Theocr. 22. 9, cf. Heind. Plat. Soph. 246 B:—c. dupl. acc., αὐδῶ πόλιν σε μὴ β. τὸδε Aesch. Theb. 1042. 2. c. acc. rei, to carry by force, βιάζεσθαι τὸν ἐκπλοῦν to force the entrance, Thuc. 7. 72; τὴν ἀπόβασιν Id. 4. 11; cf. Andoc. 31. 21, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 12. 3. absol. to act with violence, use force, struggle, Aesch. Pr. 1010, Ag. 1509, Soph., etc.; opp. to δικάζομαι, Thuc. 1. 77; β. διὰ φυλάκων to force one's way, Id. 7. 83; β. ἐς τὸ ἔξω, β. εἴσω Ib. 69, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 69; δρόμῳ β. Thuc. 1. 63; also c. inf., β. πρὸς τὸν λόφον ἐλθεῖν Id. 7. 79; βιαζόμενοι βλάπτειν using every effort to hurt me, Lys. 115. 29:—esp. in part. with another Verb, ἵνα βιασάμενοι ἐκπλεύσωσι may sail out by forcing their way, Thuc. 7. 67; συνεξέρχονται βιασάμενοι Xen. An. 7. 8, 11:—ἐπὶ μᾶλλον ἔτι β. (of a famine), to grow worse and worse, Hdt. 1. 94. 4. to contend or argue vehemently, c. inf., Plat. Soph. 241 D, 246 B: absol. to persist in assertion, Dem. 580. 16.

βιαιοθῶνᾶσία, ἡ, violent death, cited from Paul. Alex.

βιαιοθῶνᾶτέω, to die a violent death, Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1152 B.

βιαιοθῶνᾶτος, ον, dying a violent death, A. B. 1354, Lob. Phryn. 642 sq.; late word, often corrupted into βιοθῶνᾶτος or βιοθανῆς, v. Ducange.

βιαιοκλώψ, ὦπας, δ, (κλέπτω) stealing forcibly, Lyc. 548.

βιαιομάχας, α, ὁ, fighting violently, Anth. P. 6. 129 (where Cod. Pal. —μάχος).

βιαιομάχεω, to fight with open force, Polyb. 1. 27, 12.

βιαίος, α, ον, also ος, ον Plat. Rep. 399 A: (βία):—forcible, violent,—the Adj. once in Hom., ἔρδειν ἔργα βίαια Od. 2. 236; but the Adv. twice, by force, perforce, κατέδουσι βιαίως αἶκων Ὀδυσῆος 2. 237; γυναῖξί παρεννάξεσθε βιαίως 22. 37:—then in all writers, Theogn. 1343; χρόνος καταψήχει καὶ τὰ βιαιώτατα Simon. 90; β. θάνατος a violent death, Hdt. 7. 170, Plat., etc.; β. νόσος Soph. Ant. 1140; ὁ πόλεμος β. διδάσκαλος is a teacher of violence, Thuc. 3. 82:—δίκη βιαιῶν an action for forcible seizure, τοῖς β. ἐνοχος Lys. 167. 3; συναλλάγματα β. offences against the person, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, fin.:—Adv., βιαίως ἀποθανεῖν Antipho 114. 13; but βιαίως σέλμα σεμνὸν ἡμένων in their irresistible might, Aesch. Ag. 183; βιαιῶν [ἐγκαλεῖ] Dem. 976. 7; τὰ περὶ τῶν βιαιῶν Id. 976. 10; χαλεπῶς καὶ βιαίως by struggling and forcing their way, Thuc. 3. 23; so also neut. pl. βίαια, Aesch. Supp. 821; and πρὸς τὸ βίαιον, Id. Ag. 130; ἐκ ταῦ β. Dion. H. 10. 36. II. pass. forced, constrained, compulsory, elsewhere βεβιασμένος, opp. to ἐκούσιος, Plat. Rep. 603 C, Arist., al.; opp. to φύσει (natural), Plat. Tim. 64 D, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 8; τὸ β. = αὐ ἐξωθεν ἡ ἀρχὴ μηδὲν ἐμβάλλοντος τοῦ βεβιασμένου Ib. 3. 1, 12; ἡ β. τροφή, of the diet of athletes, Id. Pol. 8. 4, 7; so, πᾶναι β. Ib. 7. 16, 13:—Adv. —ως, = παρὰ φύσιν, Id. Phys. 8. 3, 8, cf. 9.

βιαιώτης, ητος, ἡ, violence, Antipho 130. 16, Andoc. 30. 17.

βιαρκῆς, ἐς, (βίος, ἀρκέω) supplying the necessaries of life, Anth. P. 6. 179.

βί-αρχος, ὁ, (βίος) a commissary-general, Jo. Lyd. p. 160. 15, Athanas.

βιασμός, ὁ, violence, Eupol. Αὐτολ. 26: rape, Dion. H. 1. 77.

βιαστέον, verb. Adj. one must do violence to, τύχην Eur. Rhes. 584.

βιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, = βιατάς, Ev. Matth. 11. 12.

βιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, forcible, violent, νόμος Plat. Legg. 921 E, Arist. de Motu An. 10. 4, al. Adv. —κῶς, violently, of a forced construction, E. M. s. v. βία.

βιαστός, ἡ, ὄν, violent, Liban. 4. 793.

βιατάς, οὔ, ὁ, forceful, mighty, strong, often in Pind.; σοφοὶ καὶ χερσὶ βιαταὶ P. 1. 81; β. νόος O. 9. 114: of wine, potent, N. 9. 122.

βιάω, older Ep. form of βιάζω, to constrain, the Act. only occurring in the pf., ἄχος, χρεῖω βεβίηκεν Ἀχαιοὺς Il. 10. 145, 172., 16. 22:—Pass. to be forcibly driven, of fire, ἀνέμῳ βιῶμενον Hdt. 1. 19; πῦρ βεβιημένον Anth. P. 9. 546; θανάτῳ βιηθείς Hdt. 7. 83, cf. Hipp. 606. 55; fut., αὐ βιησεται (in pass. sense) will not yield to force, Id. 647. 53; βιάται Plat. Tim. 63 C (but as this form nowhere else occurs in Att. Prose, Veitch suggests that βιάται may be an Att. fut. of βιάζομαι, as βιῶμαι from βιβάζω); βιωμένη (v. l. βιαζ-) Mosch. 2. 13. II. often as Dep. in act. sense, αἱ κείνον βιῶντο Od. 11. 503, cf. 23. 9; ὡς εἰ ἐ βιῶτατο (opt.) . . Τρῶες should press him hard, Il. 11. 467; βιῆσατο κύμ' ἐπὶ χέρσου it forced me upon . . , Od. 7. 278; ψευδεσσι βιησάμενος overreaching, Il. 23. 576; τότε νῶϊ βιῆσατο μισθόν he did us wrong in respect of our wages, 21. 451; τὸ δοκεῖν καὶ τὴν ἀλάθειαν βιάται Simon. 76, cf. Pind. N. 8. 57:—to force, ravish, παρθένον Hdt. 4. 43:—to force or urge on, βιάται δ' ἂ τάλαινα πειθῶ Aesch. Ag. 385.

βιβάζω: fut. βιβάσω, Att. βιβῶ Soph. O. C. 381, (δια-) Plat. Legg. 900 C, Dem. 672. 13, (ἐμ-) Xen. An. 5. 7, 8, (προσ-) Ar. Av. 426, Plat. (whence Dind. corrects διαβιβάζοντες in Xen. An. 4. 8, S., 5. 2, 10): aor. ἐβίβασα (ἀν-) Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 3, (ἀπ-) Plat. Gorg. 511 E:—Med., pres. (ἀνα-) Thuc. 3. 33: fut. βιβάσομαι, Att. βιβῶμαι (ἀνα-) Amips. Incert. 10, Aeschin. 47. 33, Dem., (whence prob. ἀναβιβάσομαι in Andoc. 19. 18, Lys. 151. 28 are to be corrected): aor. ἐβιβασάμην (ἀν-) Thuc. 7. 35, Lys. 161. 9, etc.:—Pass., fut. βιβασθήσομαι (δια-) Diod. 13. 81: aor. βιβασθείς Arist. H. A. 6. 23, 3; pf. βεβίβασται (συμ-) Sext. Emp. M. 7. 283. Causal of βαίνω, mostly used in compds. (v. supr.), to make to mount, to lift up, exalt, πρὸς οὐρανὸν βιβῶν Soph. O. C. 381. II. of animals, to put the female to the male, Alcae. Com. Καλλ. 2, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 28:—Pass., of the female, Ib. 6. 23, 3, LXX.

βιβασθῶ, = βιβάω, βιβημι, only in part., μακρὰ βιβασθῶν long striding, Il. 13. 809., 16. 534.

βιβᾶσις, εως, ἡ, a peculiar kind of dance (such as is described in Ar. Lys. 82), Poll. 4. 102.

βιβαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a male animal for getting stock, stallion, Gloss.

βιβᾶω, poet. collat. form of βαίνω, to stride, πέλωρα βιβᾶ he takes huge strides, h. Hom. Merc. 225; ἐβίβασκε, Ion. impf., Id. Ap. 133:—elsewhere only in part., μακρὰ βιβῶντα, μακρὰ βιβῶσα Il. 3. 22, Od. 11. 539; κοῦφα βιβῶν lightly stepping, Pind. O. 14. 24: cf. βιβημι, βιβασθῶ, βιβημι, poet. collat. form of βαίνω, to stride, used by Hom. only in part., μακρὰ βιβᾶς Il. 7. 213, etc.; ὑπὶ βιβᾶντα 13. 371, etc. (and recent Edd. read βιβᾶντα, βιβᾶσα in the places cited under βιβάω); a Dor. 3 pl. βιβαντι, Epigr. Lacon. in Ahrens D. Dor. p. 483.

βιβλᾶριον, τό, Dim. of βίβλος, Anth. P. 11. 78: βιβλαρίδιον, Apocal. 10. 2 sq.

βιβλια-γράφος, v. sub βιβλιογράφος.

βιβλιακός, ἡ, ὄν, versed in books, Lat. literatus, ἐν ἱστορίᾳ βιβλιακώτατος Plut. Rom. 12: pedantic, Timon ap. Ath. 22 D.

βιβλιᾶριον, τό, = βιβλᾶριον, Antisth. ap. Diog. L. 6. 3.

βιβλιᾶ-φόρος, ον, = βιβλιοφόρος, Polyb. 4. 22, 2.

βιβλίδιον [ἰδ], τό, Dim. of βίβλις, Dem. 1283, 5, Anth. P. 12. 208, Antiph. Mύλ. 1: also βιβλιδάριον, τό, Ar. Fr. 596.

βιβλινος αἶνος, ὁ, Biblical wine, said to be so called from a district in Thrace, Hes. Op. 587, Theocr. 14. 15; written Βύβλινος in Eur. Ion 1195: and perh. ἂ βυβλία and ἂ βυβλίνα μασχάλα in the Cret. Inscr. (C. I. 5774. 58, 92) mean the vineyard.

βιβλιο-γράφος, ὁ, a writer of books, Antiph. Σαπφ. 2; poet. also βιβλιᾶ-γράφος, Cratin. Χειρ. 18, v. Lob. Phryn. 655:—hence βιβλιογράφῆς, to write books, Eust. Opusc. 281. 11; and βιβλιογράφῆς, ἡ, the writing of books, Diosc. 1. 114, Diog. L. 7. 36.

βιβλιοδέτης, ὁ, a book-binder, Byz.

βιβλιο-θήκη, ἡ, a book-case, Cratin. Jun. Ψευδ. 2. 2. a library or collection of books, Polyb. 12. 27, 4:—the first great library is attributed to Neleus, a disciple of Arist., Strabo 608; but soon after, libraries became common in large cities, as at Pergamos, Id. 624; at Smyrna, Id. 646; at Antioch, Suid. s. v. Εὐφορίων; at Alexandria, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 1, etc.:—v. sub Μουσείον, cf. Lewis Cred. of Early R. Hist. 1. 196 sq.

βιβλια-κάπηλος [ᾶ], ὁ, a dealer in books, Luc. adv. Indoct. 4, 24.

βιβλιο-λάθας [λα], α, ὁ, (λήθη) book-forgotten, nickname of Didymus the Gramm., who had written so many books (3500 l) that he could not remember them, Ath. 139 C.

βιβλίον, τό, Dim. of βίβλος, a paper, letter, Hdt. 1. 123., 3. 128, Ar. Av. 974, Xen., al.; often written βυβλίον. 2. a tablet, parchment, LXX (Tób. 7. 14). II. a book, Theognet. Φόσμ. 1, Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 1. 2. a book as the division of a work, ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ βιβλίῳ Diosc. 2 proem. 3. τὰ βιβλία, a place in which books are kept, a library, ἀνεθήκατε εἰς τὰ β. Dio Chr. 2. 104. 4. τὰ βιβλία τὰ ἅγια the sacred books or Scriptures, LXX (1 Macc. 12. 9).

βιβλιοπωλείον, τό, a bookseller's shop, Ath. 1 E:—βιβλιο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a bookseller, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 25, Nicoph. Χειρ. 1, Arist. Fr. 134.

βιβλιο-φόριον, τό, a book- or letter-case, A. B. 314.

βιβλιο-φόρος, ον, carrying letters, Lat. tabellarius, Polyb. Fr. 38.

βιβλιο-φύλακιον, τό, a place to keep books in, τὰ βασιλικά β. the royal archives, LXX (1 Esdr. 6. 21, 23):—the Verb —φυλακέω, in Eust. Opusc. 158. 23; Subst. —φύλαξ, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 964.

βιβλίς, ἰδας, ἡ, = βιβλίον, E. M. 197. 30. II. in pl. cords of βίβλος, Ib.

βιβλοπώλης and βιβλογράφος = βιβλιο- A. B. 29. 29.

βίβλος, ἡ, the inner bark of the papyrus (βύβλος): generally, bark, Plat. Polit. 288 E. II. a book, of which the leaves were made of

this bark, Aesch. Supp. 947, Dem. 313. 13, etc.; αἱ βίβλοι the nine books or divisions of history of Herodotus, Luc. Herod. 1; cf. βύβλος.

βιβρώσκω, Babr. 108. 9; βρώσασθαι Philostr. 129, Or. Sib. 7. 157 (v. Phryn. p. 347): aor. ἔβρωσα (ἀν-) Nic. Th. 134: (the forms βρώξω, ἔβρωξα are prob. errors of copyists for βρώξω, ἔβρωξα, v. Lyc. 675, Anth. P. 11. 271, and cf. *βρόχω): Ep. aor. 2 ἔβρων Call. Jon. 49, (κατ-) h. Hom. Ap. 127: pf. βέβρωκα Hom., Att.; syncop. part. βεβρώς, ὠτος, Soph. Ant. 1022: an opt. βεβρώθεις, as if from a pf. βέβρωθα, occurs in Il. 4. 35 (cf. καταβρώθω):—Pass., pres., Hipp.: fut. βρωθήσομαι Lyc. 1121, Sext. Emp.; βεβρώσασθαι Od.: aor. ἔβρώθην Hipp. 389. 32, etc., (κατ-) Hdt. 3. 16: pf. βέβρωμαι Aesch. Ag. 1097, Plat., etc.: plqpf. ἔβέβρωτο Hipp. 112 H:—the deficient tenses are supplied from ἐσθίω. (From √BOP come also βορά, βορός, βρώμα; cf. Lat. voro, vorax, vorago (so that βάραθρον prob. belongs to this Root); Skt. gar, girāmi (sorbeo); Lith. gėrti (bibere); v. sub ΒΒ.) To eat, eat up, βεβρωκῶς κατὰ φάρμακ' Il. 22. 94, etc.; οὐδὲν βεβρ. Eupol. Βαπτ. 3, al.; (v. ἐκ-βιβρώσκω, λίπος): c. gen. to eat of a thing, [λέων] βεβρωκῶς βοός Od. 22. 403; τῶν μελῶν βεβρωκότες Ar. Vesp. 462; absol., βεβρωκῶς, opp. to πεινῶν, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 2, cf. Fr. 223:—Pass. to be eaten, Hipp., etc., v. supr.; χρήματα δ' αὐτε κακῶς βεβρώσεται will be devoured, Od. 2. 203. βίδη, ἡ, εἶδος κρούματος Soph. (Fr. 79) ap. Hesych.; cf. βυδοί.

Βιδιαῖοι, οἱ, officers at Sparta, whose duties were connected with the charge of the youth at the gymnastic Schools, five in number, Paus. 3. 11, 2, Inscr.; but six are given in C. I. 1271, 1364.—The form in Lacon. Inscr. is βίδεοι or βίδουοι (a sing. βίδεος 1241. 18., 1242. 23, etc.), βίδεοι in An. Ox. 2. 290, Eust., Suid.; and the word is no doubt connected with ἰδυῖοι, i. e. φιδυῖοι (from φιδεῖν videre), i. e. witnesses (a word cited in Phot., Hesych., and other Lexx.), v. Böckh C. I. 1. p. 609, Müller-Dor. 3. 7, § 8.

βιη-μάχος, ον, = βιαιομάχος, Aeth. P. 5. 293.

βικάριος, ὁ, the Lat. vicarius, Epigr. Gr. 919. 2.

βικίον, τό, Dim. of sq., Diosc. 1. 96; also βικίδιον, Suid. II. = κύαμος (cf. vicia), Galen.

βίκος, ὁ, Oriental word for πίθος or ἀμφορεύς, a wine-jar, Hdt. 1. 194, Xen. An. 1. 9, 25:—also a drinking-bowl, Ath. 784 D. [For the quantity of ι, v. Ephipp. Εφηβ. 1, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 116 F.]

βινέω, inire, coire, of illicit intercourse, opp. to σπύτω, Ar. Ran. 740; c. acc. pers., Id. Av. 563, etc.:—Med., Ion. impf. βινεσκόμην, Id. Eq. 1242:—Pass., of the woman, Eupol. Incert. 2, Philetæer. Κυν. 1.

βινητιάω, Desiderat. of βινέω, coire cupio, Ar. Lys. 715: cf. κινήτιάω.

βιαγρᾶφία, ἡ, biography, τινος Phot. Bibl. 335. 114.

βιο-δότης, ὁ, giver of life or food, θεός Plat. Legg. 921 A.

βιο-δωρος, ον, life-giving, Ροῦτα ap. Plat. Rep. 381 D, Aesch. Fr. 170; γῆ Soph. Ph. 1162.

βιο-δῶτης, ον, ὁ, = βιοδότης, of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 2; βιοδῶτα Epigr. Gr. 1026. 5:—fem. -δῶτις, ἰδος, Orph. H. 28. 3; also βιο-δῶτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Orph. H. 72. 2, Epigr. Gr. 820.

βιο-ζυγής, ἐς, linking lives together, ὑμέναιοι Nonn. D. 33. 179.

βιο-θάλλιος, ον, (θάλλω) lively, strong, hale, h. Hom. Ven. 190.

βιο-θανασία, -θανατέω, -θάνατος, v. sub βιαιο-.

βιο-θρέμων, ον, life-supporting, πάντων Ar. Nub. 570.

βιο-θρέπτειρα, ἡ, life-supporting, Orph. H. 26. 13.

βιο-κωλύτης [ῦ], ὁ, an officer to suppress violence or lawlessness, Byz.

βιο-λογέομαι, Pass. to be sketched from life, esp. common life, τὰ βιολογούμενα Longin. 9. 15.

βιολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a biolύγος, Suid. s. v. Φιλιστίων.

βιο-λόγος, ὁ, like ἠθολόγος, one who represents to the life, i. e. a player, C. I. 6750, v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 970.

βιομηχανία, ἡ, industry in gaining a living, Antipho ap. Poll. 7. 189.

βιο-μήχανος, ον, clever at getting a living, Arist. H. A. 9. 15, 3.

βιο-πλαγκτος, ον, = sq., τύχη Nonn. D. 3. 356.

βιο-πλανής, ἐς, wandering to get one's living, a beggar, βιοπλανές (poët. for -πλαγές) Callim. in A. B. 1253.

βιοποννητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 249. 2.

βιο-πόνος, ον, living by labour, Ib. 248. 26.

βιο-ποριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, getting a living, Eus. P. E. 15 C.

βίος, ὁ, life, i. e. not animal life (ζωή), but a state of life, course of life; manner of living (mostly therefore of men, v. Ammon. p. 30; διε-χώριζον ζῶν τε βίον δένδρων τε φύσιν Epicr. Incert. 1. 14; but v. Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 6), ζῶεις δ' ἀγαθὸν βίον Od. 15. 491; ἐμὸν βίον ἀμφιπο-λεύειν 18. 254., 19. 127; αἰῶνα βίοιο Hes. Fr. 172. 1 Gottl.:—then in all writers, τὸν μακρὸν β. τείνειν Aesch. Pr. 537; ὁ καθ' ἡμέραν β. Soph. O. C. 1364; βίον διάγειν Ar. Pax 439; τελεῖν Soph. Ant. 1114; διατελεῖν Isocr. 125 B; διέρχεσθαι Pind. I. 4. 7; τελευτᾶν Isocr., Plat., etc.; τέρμα βίου περᾶν Soph. O. T. 1530; ὁδὸς βίου Isocr. 2 A, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 21; διὰ βίου Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 11, etc.;—also, βίος ζωῆς Plat. Epinom. 982 A; so, ζῶας βιοτά Eur. H. F. 664; ζῆν θαλάττιον βίον Antiph. Εφεσ. 1; ἀμέ-μινον ζῆν β. Philem. Incert. 7. 8; λαγῶ βίον ζῆν δεδιὼς καὶ τρέμων Dcm. 314. 21; rarely in pl., Aesch. Fr. 41, Alex. Κυβ. 1. 6 and 11, Menand. Incert. 291; τίνες καὶ πόσοι εἶσι βίοι; Plat. Legg. 733 D, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 3, Pol. 1. 8, 4 sq. 2. in Poets sometimes = ζωή, βίον ἐκπνεῖν Aesch. Ag. 1517; ἀποψύχειν Soph. Aj. 1031; φείδεσθαι βίου Id. Ph. 749; νοσφίζειν τινὰ βίου Ib. 1427, etc. 3. life-time, Hdt. 6. 109, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A. II. a living, livelihood, means of living (in Hom. βίος), βίος ἐπηετανός Hes. Op. 31, Pind. N. 6. 19; τὸν βίον κτᾶσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι, ἔχειν ἀπὸ τινος to make one's living of, to live by a thing, Hdt. 8. 106, Thuc. 1. 5, etc.; ἀπεστέρηκας τὸν βίον, i. e. his bow and arrows, Soph. Ph. 931, cf. 933, 1252 (v. βιοστερής); κτᾶσθαι πλοῦ-τον καὶ βίον τέκνοισ Eur. Supp. 450; πλείον' ἐκμοχθεῖν β. Ib. 451; β. πολὺς 861; ὀλίγος Ar. Pl. 751. III. the world we live in, 'the

world,' οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ βίου, opp. to the philosophers, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 49; ἐκκαθαίρειν τὸν β., of Hercules, Luc. D. Deor. 13. 1. IV. a dwelling, abode, ἐν Θρακίᾳ βίου ἰδρύσαντο Dion. Il. 1. 68, 72. V. a life, biography, as those of Plut., q. v. Thes. 1, cf. Philo 2. 180. (From same Root come βιοτή, βίος, βίω, Lat. vivo, vivus, vita, victus, v. ζῶω; cf. Skt. giv, givāmi (vivo), givitam, givitu (vita), cf. B β; Goth. quius (vivus), ga-quium (ἀναζῆν); O. H. G. quek (our quick, quicken); Lith. gyv-enū (vivo), gyvas (vivus).)

βίος, ὁ, a bow, = τόξον, Il. 1. 49, etc. (Qu. biegen, bug, bogen; our bow? Curt. cites Skt. ὄγα (bowstring).) βιοσ-σῶας, ον, life-supporting, Nonn. D. 33. 109. βιο-στερής, ἐς, rest of the means of life, Soph. O. C. 747; cf. βίος II. βιοτεία, ἡ, a way of life, Xen. Oec. 6, 10, Polyb. 6. 7, 5. βιοτεύμα, τό, manner of life, Epist. Socr. 29. βιοτεύω, to live, Pind. N. 4. 11; ἀβίωτον χρόνον β. Eur. Alc. 242; β. ἀκρατῶς Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 14. 2. to get food, αὐτόθεν Thuc. 1. 11: to live by or off a thing, ἀπὸ πολέμου Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 25; ἀπὸ τῶν κτανθῶν Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 26.

βιοτή, ἡ, Lat. vita, = βίος, βίος, Od. 4. 565, Phocyl. 10, Pind. P. 4. 503, and Att. Poets, as Aesch. Pers. 852, Soph. Ph. 690, Eur. Andr. 786; rare in Prose, Hdt. 7. 47, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 27, Luc. II. a living, sustenance, Soph. Ph. 164, 1160, Ar. Vesp. 1452.

βιότης, ητος, ἡ, = foreg., h. Hom. 7. 10, Orph. 88, C. I. 6206, 6290.

βιοτήσιος, ον, supporting life, Ap. Rh. 2. 1006.

βιότιον, τό, Dim. of βίος, a scant living, Ar. Pl. 1165.

βίος, ὁ, (βίω) = βίος I, life, Il. 7. 104, and often in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 360, 708, 711, etc. (cf. ἀβίος); also used by Ar. (in anapaest.), but never in Att. Prose. II. = βίος II, means of living, substance, Lat. victus, ναῖε δὲ δῶμα .. βιόσιοι Il. 14. 122; β. κατακείρετε πολλόν Od. 4. 686; γυῖα φέρουσι β. ἀφθονον βροτοῖς Aesch. Fr. 198. III. = βίος III, the world, mankind, Anth. P. append. 262.

βιοτο-σκόπος, ον, of or for a horoscope, ὤρη Manetho 4. 572.

βιο-φειδής, ἐς, penurious, Anth. P. 6. 251.

βιοφθορία, ἡ, destruction of life, Orph. H. 72. 8.

βιο-φθόρος, ον, destructive of life, Pseudo-Phocyl. 39.

βιώω, βιοῖ Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 5, al., βιοῦσι Emped. 52, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 9; βιοῦν Eur. Fr. 240; βίων Arist. H. A. 6. 12, 6:—impf. ἐβίων Hipp. 1153 H:—fut. βιώσομαι, Eur., Ar., Plat., etc.; later βιώσω Menand. Monost. 270, Diog. L. 2. 68, App.:—aor. 1 ἐβίωσα Hdt. 1. 163, Plat. Phaedo 113 D, Xen. Oec. 4, 18, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 9; but in correct writers aor. 2 is more used, ἐβίων Isocr. 203 C, Isae. 38. 14; 3 sing. imper. βιώτω Il. 8. 429, subj. βιώω Plat. Legg. 872 C; opt. βιώων Id. Gorg. 512 E, Tim. 89 C; inf. βιώναι Il., Att.; part. βιούσ Hdt. 9. 10, Thuc. 2. 53, al., βιούσα Anth. P. append. 262:—pf. βεβίωκα Isocr. 315 C, D, Plat. Phaedo 113 D, etc.:—Med., βιόομαι Hdt., Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 11: for aor. med. v. sub βιώομαι:—Pass., fut. βιωθήσομαι M. Anton. 9. 30: pf. βεβίωμαι (v. infr.).—In writers before Arist. the pres. and impf. are mostly supplied by ζῶω, yet v. supr.: Hom. has only aor. 2.—Cf. ἀνα-, δια-βιώω. (V. sub βίος.) To live, pass one's life (whereas ζῶω properly means to live, exist), βέλτερον ἢ ἀπολέσθαι ἕνα χρόνον, ἢ ἐβιώναι Il. 15. 511, cf. 10. 174; ἄλλος μὲν ἀποφθίσθω, ἄλλος δὲ βιώτω 8. 429:—in Att. often βίον βιοῦν, as Plat. Lach. 188 A, etc.; β. παρανόμως, κοσμίως, καλῶς, φαύλως, etc., Dem. 601. 2, Plut., etc.; with neut. Adj., ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὧν αὐτὸς βεβίωκεν ἀρξομαι .. from the very actions of his own life, Dem. 270. 19; hence in Pass., τὰ σοὶ κάμοι βεβιωμένα the actions of our life, Id. 315. 5, cf. Isocr. 311 D, Lys. 145. 35; τὰ πεπραγμένα καὶ βεβ. Dem. 609. 23; τοιοῦτων ὄντων τῷ βδελυρῷ τούτῳ .. ὧν βεβιώται Id. 563. 17; so, ἐπιτηδευμάτων ὅλα τούτῳ βεβιώται Id. 618. 11; also, ὅ γε βεβιωμένος [βίος] Id. 403. 25; impers., βεβιώται μοι I have lived, Lat. vixi, Id. 617. fin.: v. sub ζῶω 1:—Med. in act. sense, Hdt. 2. 177, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 11.—For βιόομαι (as if from βιόομαι) h. Hom. Ap. 528, Wolf preferred to read βεβιόομαι, v. βεβίωμαι.

βιόωνται, -το, v. sub βιάω.

βιπτάζω, for βαπτίζω, Epich. et Sophron ap. E. M. 197.

βίρρος, ὁ, a kind of χλαμύς, Artemid. 2. 3.

βίσεκτος, ον, = διασεκτος, Jo. Lyd. p. 34. 23.

βίσων [ι], ὄνος, ὁ, the bison, Paus. 10. 13, Opp. C. 2. 159.

βίττακος, ον, ὁ, = ψίττακος, Eubul. Incert. 14.

βίω, βιώων, βιώναι, βιώτω, v. sub βιάω.

βιῶατο, v. sub βιάω.

βιῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of, belonging to life or living, secular, Eccl.

βι-ώλεθρος, ον, destructive of life, Hdn. Epim. 203, Zonar., v. Lob. Phryn. 706.

βιώνης, ον, ὁ, (ὠνέομαι) one who buys food, etc., Suid.

βιώσιμας, ον, (βιώω) like βιωτός, to be lived, χρόνος Eur. Alc. 650: esp., οὐ βιώσιμὸν ἐστὶ τινι 'tis not meet for him to live, Hdt. 1. 45; τί γὰρ μὴ μοι τῆσδ' ἄτερ β.; Soph. Ant. 566; οὐκ ἂν ἦν βιώσιμα ἀνθρώποις Hdt. 3. 109. 2. likely to live, Theophr. H. P. 9. 12, 1, Arr. Anab. 2. 4.

βιώσις, εως, ἡ, way of life, LXX (Sirach. prolog.), Act. Ap. 26. 4.

βιώσκομαι, Dep., Causal of βιάω, to quicken, make or keep alive, used once by Hom. in aor., σὺ γὰρ μ' ἐβίωσαο, κούρη Od. 8. 468; but the pres. occurs in the compd. ἀναβιώσκομαι. II. later in pass. sense, to recover life, revive, βιώσκονται Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 3; simply to live, βιωσαμένῳ Epitaph. in C. I. 6295, cf. 6412; βιώσκεσθαι Arr. Ind. 9:—the Act. only in a late Epigr. in Notices de Mss. 8. p. 183.

βιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for life, lively, β. τὴν διάνοιαν καὶ εὐμήχανος = βιομήχανος, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2; acc. to Phryn. 354 (who condemns the word) = χρήσιμος ἐν τῷ βίῳ. II. of or pertaining to life, Polyb. 4. 73, 8, etc.; χρεία β. Diod. 2. 29; ἡ -κή (sub. τέχνη), M.

βλασφημία, ἡ, a speech or word of evil omen, a profane speech (opp. to εὐφημία), βλασφημίαν ἐφθέγγατο, at a sacrifice, Eur. Ion 1189; παρα-
 ατὰς τοῖς βωμοῖς βλ. πᾶσαν βλασφημίαν Plat. Legg. 800 C; βλασφημίαν
 ἱερῶν καταχέουσι Ib. D. 2. *defamation, evil-speaking, slander,*
 Dem. 141. 2., 257. 22; βλ. ποιῆσθαι εἰς τινα Aeschin. 24. 4; ὄλας
 ἀμάξας βλασφημιῶν whole cart-loads of abuse, Luc. Eun. 2. 3.
 impious and irreverent speech against God, blasphemy, ἡ εἰς τὸ θεῖον βλ.
 Menand. Incert. 169; often in N. T., Eccl.; τινός against . . ., Ev. Matth.
 12. 31; πρὸς τινα Apoc. 13. 6.
 βλασφημό-γλωσσος, ον, of blasphemous tongue, Eriphan.
 βλάσ-φημος, ον, (perhaps from βλάξ and φήμη; others from βλάπτω,
 as if for βλαψίφημος):—speaking ill-omened words, evil-speaking, c. gen.,
 against . . ., Plut. 2. 1100 D, etc. 2. of words, slanderous, libellous,
 δέδοικα μὴ βλάσφημον μὲν εἰπεῖν ἀληθὲς δ' ἢ Dem. 110. 9:—Adv. —μωσ,
 Philostr. 156: Sup. —τάτα, Luc. Alex. 4. 3. speaking blasphemy,
 blasphemous, LXX, N. T.: as Subst. a blasphemer, LXX (2 Macc. 10. 36),
 1 Tim. 1. 13, etc.
 βλασφημοσύνη, ἡ, = βλασφημία, Synes. 198 B.
 βλαύτη, ἡ, a kind of slipper worn by soles, Lat. solea, Hermipp. Moir.
 2. 4, Lysipp. Βακχ. 2; but mostly in pl., βλαύτας σύρων Anaxil. Λυροπ.
 1. 2; ὑποδεδεμένους Plat. Symp. 174 A.
 βλαυτίον, τό, Dim. of βλαύτη, Ar. Eq. 889, Ath. 338 A.
 βλαυτώω, to beat with slippers, Hesych.; cf. Ter. Eun. 5. 7, 4.
 βλαῦχά, Dor. for βληχῆ.
 βλάψις, εως, ἡ, a harming, damage, Plat. Legg. 932 E.
 βλαψί-τάφος, ον, for violating the grave, κόλασις Epitaph. in C. I. 6307.
 βλαψί-φρων, ον, (φρήν) maddening, φάρμακα Euphor. Fr. 10; ἀτη
 Tryph. 411, Orph., etc. II. = φρενοβλαβής, Aesch. Theb. 726.
 βλείης, βλείο, v. sub βάλλω.
 βλεμεαίνω, (βλέπω) to look fiercely, glare around, σθένει βλεμεαίνων, of
 a lion, Il. 12. 42; of Hector, 8. 337. II. in Batr. 275, = μενεαίνω, c. inf.
 βλέμμα, τό, (βλέπω) a look, glance, Eur. H. F. 306, Ar. Pl. 1022, Dem.,
 etc.: the eye itself, in pl., Aesch. Fr. 238, Antiph. Incert. 12.
 βλέννα, ἡ, = μύξα, a thick mucous discharge, Hipp. 611. 5.
 βλέννος, τό, slime, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 26. II. ὁ, the blenny or
 butterfly-fisk, also called βαιών, Sophron ap. Ath. 288 A.
 βλεννός, ἡ, ὄν, drivelling, Sophron ap. A. B. 85.
 βλενωδής, ες, (εἶδος) slimy, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 26.
 βλεπε-δαίμων, ον, superstitious, Poll. 1. 21: a nickname of the Socratics,
 Com. ap. Eust. 206. 27, Hesych.
 βλέπησις, εως, ἡ, a look, a glance, Ar. Fr. 597.
 βλέπος, τό, = βλέμμα, a look, Ἀττικὸν βλ. Ar. Nub. 1176.
 βλεπτέαν, verb. Adj. one must look, εἰς τι Plat. Legg. 965 D.
 βλεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for sight, αἰσθησις Anth. P. append. 304:
 sharp-seeing, Hdn. Epimer. p. 101.
 βλεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, to be seen, worth seeing, Soph. O. T. 1337.
 βλέπω: fut. βλέσομαι Dem. 799. 21, βλέσω Or. Sib. 8. 207, LXX,
 etc.: aor. ἔβλεψα: pf. βέβλεφα (ἀπο-) Antip. ap. Stob. 428. 10:—Pass.,
 aor. ἔβλέφθην (προσ-) Plut. 2. 680 F: pf. βέβλεμμαι Ath. 409 C:—
 little used by correct writers, except in pres. and aor. act.; in compos.
 however the fut. —βλέσομαι is not unfreq. (cf. ἀνα-, ἀντι-, ἀπο-, δια-,
 περι-, προσ-, ὑπο-βλέπω): the Med. (save the fut.) and the Pass. are
 only found in late writers. To look, see, have the power of sight, opp.
 το τυφλός εἰμι, Soph. O. T. 302, 348, O. C. 73, Ar. Pl. 15, etc.; βλέποντες
 ἔβλεπον μάτην Aesch. Pr. 447; βλέποντας ἐν ἀλαωτάτοις Alex. Τραυμ.
 2 (v. Meineke 5. 91); μὴ βλέπη ὁ μάντις lest he see too clearly, Soph.
 O. T. 747; ὁ βλέπων the seer, a literal Hebraism in LXX (3 Regg.
 9. 9). II. to look, βλέφ' ὤδε Soph. Tr. 402; ἐπὶ ἐμοί Id. Aj. 345;
 εἰς τι Aesch. Pers. 802; ἐπὶ τι Thuc. 7. 71; εἰς τινα Dem. 320. 3, etc.;
 also, πῶς βλέπων; with what face? Soph. Ph. 110; ὕμνασιν ποίαις βλ.;
 Id. O. T. 1371;—with an Adv., φιλοφρόνως, ἐχθρῶς βλ. πρὸς τινα Xen.
 Mem. 3. 10, 4, etc.:—often foll. by a noun in acc., φόβον βλ. to look
 terror, i. e. to look terrible, Θουὶς ὡς φόβον βλέπων Aesch. Theb. 498,
 (so, Ἄρη δεδερκότων Ib. 53); and in Comedy, ἔβλεψε νᾶπυ looked
 mustard, Ar. Eq. 631; ἀνδρείον . . . καὶ βλέποντ' ὀρίγανον Id. Ran. 602;
 βλεπόντων κάρδαμα Id. Vesp. 455; πυρρίχην βλέπων looking like a
 war-dancer, Id. Av. 1169; αἰκίαν βλέπων looking like one disgraced, Ib.
 1671; σκύτη βλ., of a slave, Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. 12; βλ. ἀπιστίαν Id.
 Incert. 22;—also foll. by an Adj., γλισχρὸν βλ. Euphor. Συνέφ. 1. 16;
 by an inf., ὀρχεῖσθαι μόνον βλ. Alex. Ἴσοστ. 2; by a part. neut., τί
 πεφροντικὸς βλέπεις; Eur. Alc. 773; cf. Lob. Phryn. 119. 2.
 to look to some one from whom help is expected, εἰς θεούς Soph. Ant.
 923; οὐκέτ' ἐστὶν εἰς ὃ τι βλέπω Id. Aj. 514; εἰς σε δὴ βλέπω, ὅπως . . .
 in the hope that . . ., Id. El. 954:—also to look or incline towards, ἡ
 πολιτεία βλ. εἰς πλοῦτον Arist. Pol. 4. 7, 4: of aspects, οἰκία πρὸς
 μεσημβρίαν βλέπουσα, spectans ad . . ., Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 9; so, κάτω γὰρ
 οἱ ὀδόντες βλέπουσι Arist. H. A. 2. 5; τὸ οὐθαρ βλ. κάτω Ib. 3. 21, 6. 3.
 to look longingly, expect eagerly, c. inf., Ar. Ach. 376, Vesp. 847. 4.
 to look to a thing, to take care, beware, ἀπό τινας Ev. Marc. 8. 15; τι Ep.
 Philipp. 3. 2; c. acc. pers., βλ. ἑαυτοῦ Ev. Marc. 13. 9; βλ. ἴνα . . . 1 Ep.
 Cor. 16. 10; βλ. μὴ . . . 2 Ep. Jo. 8. III. trans. to see, behold, c. acc.,
 Trag., etc.; ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ βλεπόμενον self evident, Sext. Emp. M. I. 184. 2.
 βλ. φάος, φῶς ἡλίου to see the light of day, to live, Aesch. Pers.
 261, 299, Eur. Hel. 60; so, βλέποντα νῦν μὲν ὄρθ', ἔπειτα δὲ σκόταν
 (i. e. being blind), Soph. O. T. 419:—hence, without φάος, to be alive,
 live, Aesch. Ag. 677, etc.; βλέποντα κάμπνέοντα Soph. Ph. 883, cf.
 1349, Aj. 962; and of things, ἀληθῆ καὶ βλέποντα actually existing,
 Aesch. Cho. 844. 3. to look to or for, βλ. καὶ ζητεῖν τι Plat. Charm.
 172 C.—(The derivative βλέφαρα occurs in Hom., but not βλέπω itself.)
 βλεφάρῳ, fut. ἴσω, to wink, Clem. Al. 294.

βλεφάρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the eyelids, Cael. Aur.
 βλεφάρῳ, ἴδος, ἡ, an eyelash, Ar. Eccl. 402: mostly in pl. eyelashes, Lat.
 cilia, Id. Eq. 373, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6, Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 1, etc. II.
 = βλέφαρον, an eyelid, Id. H. A. 2. 12, 7., 3. 11, 7, al. [Draco p. 45 says
 that it makes gen. —ἴδος in Ion.; but no such instance is known.]
 βλεφάρῳ, ἴδος, ἡ, of or on the eyelids, τρίχες Paul. Aeg. 7. p. 255.
 βλεφάρο-κάτοχος, ον, holding the eyelid, Paul. Aeg. 6. p. 179.
 βλέφαρον, Dor. γλέφαρον (v. ββ. III. 1), τό: (βλέπω):—mostly in pl.
 (as always in Hom.), the eyelids, βλέφαρ' ἀμφὶ καὶ ὑφρύνας Od. 9. 389;
 mostly of sleep, φίλα βλέφαρ' ἀμφικαλύψας 5. 493; ὕπνος ἀπὸ βλεφά-
 ροῖν (dual) Il. 10. 187; ὕπνον ἐπὶ βλεφάροισιν ἔχευεν Od. 20. 54, etc.;
 παῦρον ἐπὶ γλεφάροις ὕπνον ἀναλίσκοισα Pind. P. 9. 43; so of sleep,
 γλεφάρων ἀδὸν κλάστρον Ib. 1. 14; βλ. συμβαλεῖν, καιμᾶν Aesch. Ag.
 15, Theb. 3:—of weeping, δάκρυ χαμαὶ βάλεν ἐκ βλεφάροῖν Od. 17. 490,
 cf. 23. 33: of death, λυεῖν βλ. Soph. Ant. 1302:—rarely in sing., βλέ-
 φαρον κέκληται Id. Fr. 85, cf. Eur. Or. 302; βλ. τὸ ἄνω καὶ τὸ
 κάτω Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 1, cf. P. A. 2. 13. II. the eyes, βλεφάρων
 κυανεῶν Hes. Sc. 7 (where the fem. Adj. points to a nom. ἡ βλέφαρος),
 and often in Trag., σκοτώσω βλ. καὶ δεδερκότα Soph. Aj. 85, cf. Tr.
 107:—in sing., Soph. calls the sun ἀμέρας βλέφαρον, Ant. 104; and
 Eur. the moon νυκτὸς ἀφεγγὲς βλέφαρον, Phoen. 546.—Cf. ὄμμα 111.
 βλεφαρό-ξυστον, τό, an instrument for trimming the eyelids, Paul.
 Aeg. 3. p. 73.
 βλεψίας, ὁ, a fish, Dorion ap. Ath. 306 F.
 βλέψις, εως, ἡ, the act of seeing, sight, Plut. Pelop. 32, Hesych.
 βλήδην, Adv. (βάλλω) by throwing, hurling, Hesych.
 βλήεται, v. sub βάλλω.
 βλήμα, τό, (βάλλω) a throw, cast, of dice, ἄλλα βλήματ' ἐν κύβοις βαλεῖν
 Eur. Supp. 330; of a missile, Dion. H. 10. 16:—also the missile itself, Philo
 2. 431. 2. a shot, wound, Hdt. 3. 35. 3. a coverlet, Anth. P. 7. 413.
 βλήμενος, v. sub βάλλω.
 βλήρ, Aeol. for δέλεαρ, Alcae. 122 Bgk.
 βλής, ητός, ὁ, ἡ, thrown, Poëta ap. Schol. Ven. II. 23. 254.
 βλήσθαι, v. sub βάλλω.
 βληστρίξω, fut. ἴσω, (βλητός) to toss about, ἑαυτὸν βλ., as a sick person
 on his bed, Hipp. 489. 40; βληστρίζοντες ἐμὴν φροντίδ' ἄν' Ἑλλάδα γὰν
 Xenophon. 7. 2:—Pass., = βληστρίξειν ἑαυτὸν, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.
 βληστρισμός, ὁ, a tossing about, restlessness, Hipp. Epid. 1. 970.
 βλήτειρα, ἡ, a thrower, darter, ὄιστων Alex. Aetol. ap. Macr. Sat. 5. 22.
 βλητέον, verb. Adj. one must throw or put, Ev. Marc. 2. 22.
 βλητικόν, τό, = βλητόν (v. βλητός 11), Theophr. ap. Ath. 314 B.
 βλήτο, v. sub βάλλω.
 βλητός, ἡ, ὄν, (βάλλω) stricken, palsy-stricken, Lat. sideratus, Hipp.
 Acut. 356, Coac. 182: smitten by disease, λεχωίδες Call. Dian. 127, cf.
 Id. Cer. 102. II. striking: βλητόν (sc. ζῶον), τό, a beast that
 strikes, opp. to δακετύν, Ael. N. A. 3. 32.
 βλήτρον, τό, an iron band or hoop; or a nail or rivet, ξυστὸν κολλη-
 τὸν βλήτροισι Il. 15. 678.
 βληχάξω, =sq., Autocr. (Incert. 1) in A. B. 336.
 βληχάομαι, aor. ἐβληχασάμην Anth. P. 7. 657, Lougus: Dep.:—to
 bleat, of sheep and goats, προβατίων βληχωμένων Ar. Pax 535, cf. Fr.
 344; βληχόμενοι προβατίων αἰγῶν τε . . . μέλη Id. Pl. 293:—also of
 infants, τὰ δὲ συγκύψανθ' ἄμα βληχᾶται Id. Vesp. 570:—in Theocr.
 16. 92 for the opt. βληχοῖντο (as if from —έομαι), Ahrens reads βλη-
 χῶντο. (Cf. βληχῆ, βληχός, Lat. balo; O. H. G. blāzu; Germ.
 blöken, our bleat. The word is an imitation of the sound of sheep and
 goats, as is μηκάομαι; so μυκάομαι of bulls, βρυχάομαι of lions, etc.)
 βληχός, ἄδος, ἡ, a bleater, ὄϊας περὶ βλ. Opp. C. 1. 145.
 βληχῆ, Dor. βλαῦχά, ἡ, a bleating, οἰῶν Od. 12. 266; the wailing of
 children, Eur. Cycl. 48; cf. ἀρτιτρεφής. (V. βληχάομαι.)
 βληχηθμός, ὁ, = foreg., Ael. N. A. 5. 51.
 βληχημα, τό, = βληχῆ, Hesych., Basil.
 βληχητά, ὦν, τά, bleaters, i. e. sheep, Ael. N. A. 2. 54; βληχητὰ τέκνα
 sheepish lads, of the sons of Hippocrates, Eupol. Δημ. 38; called βλιτο-
 μάμμαι by Ar. Nub. 1001:—Basil. has also βληχητικός, ἡ, ὄν.
 βληχων, τό, a kind of fern, Diosc. 4. 186.
 βληχρός, ἄ, ὄν, (βλάξ) faint, gentle, ἀνεμοί Alcae. 16 (46); of the
 rivers of hell, dull, sluggish (Horace's languidum flumen), Pind. Fr. 95. 9;
 βλ. πυρετός slight, Hipp. Aph. 1255, cf. Plut. Pericl. 38; βλ. σφυγμοί
 Hipp., etc. Adv. —ρῶς, slightly, Hipp. 671. 31, Ctes. ap. Phot. 41. 11.—Not
 found in Hom. (who only has the form ἀβληχρός), nor in good Att.
 βληχρος, ἡ, a woody plant, flowering late, Theophr. C. P. 1. 7, 4.
 βληχώδης, ες, (εἶδος) bleating, sheepish, Babr. 93. 5.
 βλήχων, ἡ (later ὁ, Geop.), gen. ὠνος, also βληχῶ, gen. οῦς; and
 γλήχων, —ῶ, Dor. γλάχων, —ῶ:—peunyroyal, Lat. mentha pulegium,
 v. infr. II. = ἐφήβαιον, in acc. βληχῶ Ar. Lys. 89.—
 Phryn. in A. B. 30 and other Gramm. represent γλήχων (or γληχῶ) as
 the Ion., γλάχων (γλαχῶ) as the Dor. βλήχων (βληχῶ) being the Att.
 form, v. Schol. Ar. Pax 712: the foll. examples confirm this rule: gen. γλή-
 χωνος h. Hom. Cer. 209, γληχούς Hipp. 497. 33 and 47; γλάχωνος Boeot.
 ap. Ar. Ach. 869; acc. γλάχωνα Ib. 861; γλαχῶ Ib. 874, Theocr. 5. 56;
 βληχῶ Ar. Lys. l. c., cf. βληχωνίας; but dat. γληχοῖ Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 1.
 βληχωνίας, ου, ὁ, prepared with peunyroyal, κυκεῶν Ar. Pax 712.
 βλίξω, = βλίττω, Gramm.
 βλίκανος, ὁ, = βάτραχος, Hesych., Choerobosc.
 βλιμάξω [ῖ], Lacon. —άττω:—to feel hens to see if they have eggs, Ar.
 Av. 530: hence sensu obscuro, Cratin. Incert. 23, Crates Incert. 3, Ar. Lys.
 1164:—Pass. to be squeezed, Hipp. 1142 D. II. = βλίττω, E. M. 200.
 βλιμάσις [ῖ], εως, ἡ, a lewd handling, squeezing, Hesych.
 βλίσσω, v. βλίττω.

βλιστηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (βλίττω) *honey-taking*, χείρ Anth. P. 9. 226.
 βλιτάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a *worthless woman*, Menand. Incert. 346.
 βλιτάχεια, τά, = κογχύλια or σελάχια, Epich. ap. Hesych.
 βλιτο-μάμματος or -μάμματος, ου, ὁ, a *booby*, v. sub βληχητά: akin are μαμμάκνθος, συκομάμματος.
 βλίτον, τό, a plant, perhaps *strawberry-blite* or *amarant-blite*, Theopomp. Com. Φιν. 1, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2; in pl., Diphil. Ἄπλ. 1.
 βλίττω: aor. ἐβλίσα Plat. Rep. 564 E: cf. ἀποβλίττω:—to cut out the comb of bees, take the honey, Plat. l. c.; σφηκιάν βλ. Soph. Fr. 856: metaph., βλ. τὸν δῆμον to rob the people of their honey, Ar. Eq. 794, cf. Lys. 475:—Pass., πλείστον δὴ . . τοῖς κηφήσι μέλι βλίττεται (as restored by Ruhnck. for βλύττει) Plat. l. c.; βλ. τὰ σμήνη the hives have their honey taken, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 9, cf. 9. 40, 55. (From same Root as μέλι, μέλιττα, with β added, cf. μαλακός βλάξ, βρότος ἄμβροτος, μολεῖν βλώσκω, ἡμέρα μεσ-ημβρία, etc.)
 βλίτυρι, τό, the sound of a harp-string, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 133, cf. Diog. L. 7. 57, Galen. 8. 662.
 βλιτυρίζομαι, Pass. to sound like a harp-string, Galen. 8. 69, 662.
 βλιχ-ώδης, es, running at the nose, = κορυζών, Hipp. ap. Hesych.: so βλιχανώδης, es, of fish, clammy, Diphil. Ἀπολείπ. 1. 15.
 βλοσυρός, ἄ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Hes. Sc. 250:—grim, awful, of the expression of a man's face, μειδιῶν βλοσυροῖσι προσώπασι Il. 7. 212; τὸ δὲ οἷ ὄσσε λαμπέσθην βλοσυρῆσιν ὑπ' ὀφρύσιν Il. 15. 608, cf. Hes. Sc. 147; so of lions, Ib. 175; of the Κῆρες, Ib. 250; ἡ δὲ σὺς βλοσυρῆς, to describe a woman, Phocyl. 3. 3:—later of anything terrible, ἄγος Aesch. Eum. 168; ἄκρη Ar. Rh. 2. 740:—in Plato, bluff, burly, valiant, γενναίους τε καὶ βλ. τὰ ἦθη Rep. 535 B; βλ. γε τὴν ψυχὴν ἔχεις Nicostr. Incert. 4; so, of a woman, μαῖα γενναία καὶ βλ. stout, stork, Plat. Theaet. 149 A: also coarse, rough, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 3. Adv. -ῶς, Heliod. 10. 27.
 βλοσυρότης, ητος, ἡ, grimness, Eust. 1194. 46.
 βλοσυρό-φρων, ον, savage-minded, Aesch. Supp. 833.
 βλοσυρ-ώπης, ον, ὁ, later masc. of sq., Opp. C. 1. 144.
 βλοσυρ-ῶπις, ἴδος, ἡ, (ῶψ) grim-looking, Γοργώ Il. 11. 36.
 βλοσυρ-ωπός, ὄν, later form of foreg., Dion. P. 123.
 βλύξω, fut. βλύσω [ῶ] Anth. P. 9. 819: aor. ἐβλύσα Ar. Rh. 4. 1446, Q. Sm., etc.; poet. opt. βλύσσει Anth. P. 11. 58: aor. pass. ἐβλύσθη Orac. in Eus. P. E. 204 D: cf. ἀνα-, ἀπο-βλύξω: (v. sub φλέω). To bubble or gush forth, of liquids, Ar. Rh. l. c., Orac. in Paus. 5. 7, 3, Philostr. 132, etc.; θερμῶν ὑδάτων βλ. to gush with . . C. 1. 5127 B. 11; c. dat., βλ. Λυαίφ with wine, Anth. P. 11. 58; c. acc. cogn., μέθω βλ. to sprout wine, Ib. 7. 27; ὕδωρ Orph. Arg. 601.—Cf. βλύω.
 βλύσις [ῶ], εως, ἡ, a bubbling up, Anth. P. 9. 819. Also βλύσμα, τό, Hdn. Epim. 11, βλυσμός, ὁ, Gloss.
 βλύω, = βλύξω, c. dat., φόνω βλύουσαι Lyc. 301; c. acc., ὕδωρ . . ἔβλυε πηγῇ Nonn. Jo. 2. v. 6; aor. ἐβλύσε Chr. Pat. 1087:—so also βλύσσω, Nonn. Jo. 7. v. 38; βλυστάνω, Jo. Chrys., etc.: cf. βλίττω. [ῶ between two long syll. in Ep., ἀναβλύεσκε Ar. Rh. 3. 223, cf. 4. 1417.]
 βλωθρός, ἄ, ὄν, (βλώσκω) tall, stately, ἡὲ πίτυς βλωθρή Il. 13. 390; στὰς ἄρ' ὑπὸ βλωθρῆν ἔγχυην Od. 24. 234.
 βλωμός, ὁ, = ψωμός, a morsel of bread, Call. Fr. 240: cf. ὑκτάβλωμος:—Dim. βλωμίδιον, τό, Eust. 1817. 55. In Philem. ap. Ath. 114 E, βλωμιαῖοι ἄρτοι is the prob. l., the Lat. quadrati.
 βλώσις, εως, ἡ, an arrival, presence, Hesych.
 βλώσκω, Nic. Th. 450, (κατα-, προ-) Hom.: fut. μολοῦμαι Aesch. Pr. 689, Soph. O. C. 1742: aor. 2 ἐμολον Hom., Att. Poets, and late Prose; imper., μόλε Cratin. Νέμ. 10: pf. μέμβλωκα Od., Eur. Rhes. 629:—later, fut. βλώξω (κατα-) Lyc. 1068; aor. 1 ἐβλώξα Id. 448, 1327; aor. 2 ἐβλων ap. Hesych. (βλώσκω (i. e. μλώσκω, v. sub βλίττω), μολοῦμαι, μολεῖν are in form precisely similar to θρώσκω, θοροῦμαι, θορεῖν, the Roots being ΜΟΛ-, ΘΟΡ-; but no pres. tenses μολέω, θορέω occur, except in late Poets, Jac. Anth. P. pp. 27, 609.) To go or come, used mostly by Poets in aor. 2, δεῦρο μολόντες Od. 3. 44; μολούσα ποτὶ μέγαρ Il. 6. 286; of time, πρὶν δωδεκάτη μόλη ἡὲς 24. 781; μέμβλωκε μάλιστα ἦμαρ Od. 17. 190:—so in Pind. and Trag., ὅτε τὸ κύριον μόλη Aesch. Ag. 766; often with a Prep., μολεῖν εἰς . . ἐπὶ . . , πρὸς . . , or ἀπὸ . . , ἔξ . . ; but also c. acc. only, ἐμολεν Ἥρας λαόν Pind. N. 10. 66; γῆν μολόντες Ἑλλάδα Aesch. Pers. 809, cf. Ag. 968, Supp. 239, Soph. Ph. 1332, Eur. Rhes. 223, 289; ἡβης τέλος μ. Eur. Med. 921, cf. I. T. 1421:—c. dat. pers., μηδέ μοι . . θάνατος μόλοι Solon 1. 5, cf. Soph. O. C. 70, Ant. 233, etc.; δι' ἔχθρας μ. τι, διὰ μάχης μολεῖν τι (cf. διά A. IV), Eur. Phoen. 479, I. A. 1392; εἰς ὑποπτα μ. τι = ὑφορᾶν τινα Id. El. 345; ἐς λόγους μ. τι Id. Med. 666.—Rare in Att. Prose, Xen. An. 7. 1, 33; and used by Ar. only in lyrics (Av. 404, Thesm. 1146, 1155, etc.), or in the mouth of a Lacomian, Id. Lys. 984, cf. Plut. 2. 220 E, 225 D.
 βοᾶγός, ὁ, v. sub βουαγός:—βοαγίδης, ὁ, of Hercules, Lyc. 652.
 βοάγριον, τό, a shield of wild bull's hide, Il. 12. 22, etc.
 βό-αγρος, ὁ, (βοῦς) a wild bull, Philostr. 265.
 βοαθός, Dor. for βοηθός, Pind.:—name of a Delphic month, Anecd. Delph. 16. 19, 26.
 βόᾶμα, τό, (βοᾶω) Dor. for βύημα, but the only form in use, a shriek, cry, χαμαιπετὲς β. Aesch. Ag. 920: a loud strain, τηλέπορον τι β. λύρας Cydias ap. Ar. Nub. 967 (Fr. 1).
 βο-άνθεμον, τό, = βούφθαλμον, Hipp. ap. Galen., Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C.
 βο-άνθρωπος, ὁ, bull-man, of the Minotaur, Tzetz. Chil. 1. 489.
 βόαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, contr. βῶξ (Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 356 A), a fish, sacred to Hermes, called from the sound it makes, βοαί, Epich. 10 Ahr., Ar. Fr. 400, v. Ath. 286 sq.
 βοάρσιος, α, ον, the Lat. boarius: ἡ ὑγορὰ β. = forum boarium at Rome, Dion. H. 1. 40.

βοαρμία, ἡ, (*ἄρω) ox-yoker, epith. of Athena, Lyc. 520.
 βοᾶτις, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub βοητής.
 βόαυλος, ὁ, (βοῦς, αὐλή) an ox-stall, Theocr. 25. 108: also βόαυλον, τό, Ar. Rh. 3. 1288; βοαύλιον, Orph. Arg. 436.
 βοᾶω, Ep. 3 sing. βοᾶα, 3 pl. βούωαι, part. βοᾶων, Hom.: Ion. impf. βοᾶσσκε, Ar. Rh. 2. 588:—Att. fut. βοήσομαι, Dor. βοᾶσομαι; later βοήσω, Ib. 3. 792, Anth. P. 7. 32, etc., (βοᾶσω Eur. Ion 1446 is aor. subj.):—aor. ἐβόησα Hom., Soph.; Ep. βόησα Il. 23. 847; Ion. ἔβωσα 12. 337 and Hdt.; sometimes also in Att., Cratin. Incert. 168, Ar. Pax 1155: pf. βεβόηκα Philostr. 561:—Med., βοῶμενος Ar. Vesp. 1228: Ep. aor. βοήσατο Q. Sm. 10. 465, Ion. ἐβῶσατο Theocr. 17. 60.—Pass., Ion. aor. ἐβῶσθην Hdt.: pf. βεβόημαι Anth. P. 7. 138, Ion. part. βεβωμένος Hdt. 3. 39: plqpf. ἐβεβόητο Paus. 6. 11, 2. Cf. ἀνα-, ἐπι-, κατα-βοᾶω. (The Root seems to be BOF, cf. Lat. bou-are in Enn. and bouinator with re-boare; Skt. gu, redupl. gūgu (notum facere), so that perh. γοᾶω, γόος belong to the same Root, cf. ββ. I). To cry aloud, to shout, ὄξδ' βοήσας Il. 17. 89; ὄσον τε γέγωνε βοήσας (v. sub γέγωνε) Od.; πᾶσα γὰρ πόλις βοᾶ Aesch. Ag. 1106; ὡς δρᾶκων βοᾶ Id. Theb. 381; βοᾶ γραμμάτων ἐν συλλαβαῖς, where βοᾶ refers to the boastful shouts of Capaneus, not to any articulate sounds, Ib. 468; οἱ βοησόμενοι men ready to shout (in the ἐκκλησία), Dem. 172. 4: v. sub κράζω.
 2. of things, to roar, howl, as the wind and waves, Lat. reboare, οὐδὲ . . κῆμα τόσον βοᾶα ποτὶ χέρας Il. 14. 394: to resound, echo, ἀμφὶ δὲ τ' ἄκραι ἦτονες βοᾶσαν 17. 265; βοᾶ δὲ πόντιος κλυδῶν Aesch. Fr. 431, cf. 392, etc.; βοᾶ δ' ἐν ὧσὶ κέλαδος sounds, Id. Pers. 605; τὸ πρᾶγμα φανερόν ἐστιν, αὐτὸ γὰρ βοᾶ it proclaims itself, Ar. Vesp. 921.
 II. c. acc. pers. to call to one, call on, Pind. P. 6. 36, Eur. Med. 205, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 5. 2. c. acc. also, to call for; shout out for, Soph. Tr. 772. 3. c. acc. cogn., β. βοᾶν Ar. Nub. 1153; β. μέλος, ἰωάν Soph. Aj. 976, Ph. 216; so, β. λοιγόν Aesch. Chφ. 402; ἄλγος Eur. Tro. 1310:—c. dupl. acc., βοᾶτε τὸν ὑμέναιον . . νύμφαν sound aloud the bridal hymn in honour of the bride, Ib. 335 (lyr.). 4. to noise abroad, celebrate, ἡ δᾶφανος ἦν ἐβοᾶτε Alex. Ἀπεγλ. 1. 7; πρήγματα βεβωμένα ἀνὰ Ἰωνίην Hdt. 3. 39; ἐβῶσθησαν ἀνὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Id. 6. 131:—cf. καταβόητος, περιβόητος. 5. c. inf. to cry aloud or command in a loud voice to do a thing, Soph. O. T. 1287, Eur. Andr. 298; βοᾶν τι ἀγειν Xen. An. 1. 8, 12; β. τι μὴ θεῖν, Ib. 1. 8, 19; also to cry aloud that . . , Epicrat. Incert. 1. 31:—also, β. ὅτι . . , ὡς . . , Xen. An. 1. 8, 1, Antiph. Κνωισθ. 2.
 βοειακός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., only in E. M. 254. 46.
 βοεικός, ἡ, ὄν, (βοῦς) = βόειος, of or for oxen, ζεύγη β. wagons drawn by oxen, Thuc. 4. 128, Xen. An. 7. 5, 2, cf. Ar. Fr. 163. The form βοϊκός, freq. in inferior Mss. (v. Dion. H. 8. 87), is censured by Hdn. in A. B. 1354.
 βόειος, Ep. aor. Ion. βόειος, α, ον: (βοῦς):—of an ox or oxen, esp. of ox-hide, Hom., who uses both forms, δέρμα βόειον Od. 14. 24; βοείσιν ἰμάσιν Il. 23. 324; βοείας ἀσπίδας 5. 452; βόεια κρέα Hdt. 2. 37, 168; τὰ βόεια κρέα Plat. Rep. 338 C; γάλα βόειον cows-milk, Eur. Cycl. 215; τὸ βόειον γάλα Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 14; metaph., βόεια ῥήματα bull-words (cf. βούπαις, etc.), Ar. Ran. 924. II. βοείη or βοέη (sc. δορή), ἡ, an ox-hide, ἀδέψητον βοέην Od. 20. 2, 142, cf. 22. 364; βοῦς μέγαλοιο βοείην Il. 17. 389; an ox-hide shield, βοέης εἰλυμένω ἄμους αἴησι, στερεῆσι 17. 492; βοῶν τ' εὖ ποιητάων (contr. for βοέων) 16. 636; v. sq. and cf. ἱερείον. 2. = βοεῦς, λύσαντε βοείας h. Hom. Ar. 487, cf. 503; Buttm. proposed to read βοήσας.
 βοεῦς, εως, ὁ, a rope of ox-hide, εὐατρέπτοισι βοεῦσι Od. 2. 426.
 βοή, for βοέη, v. sub βόειος.
 βοή, Dor. βοᾶ, ἡ, (βοᾶω) a loud cry, shout, Hom., etc.:—in Hom. mostly the battle-cry, βοήν ἀγαθός, as an epith. of heroes, good at the battle-cry, Il. 2. 408, al.; so, βοᾶς δ' ἔτι μὴδ' ὄνομ' ἔστω let there be not even the name of war, Theocr. 16. 97; in Trag., often of the cry of suppliants, Aesch. Pers. 936, etc.; of oracles, αἰδούσα . . βοᾶς ἄς ἀν' Ἀπόλλων κελადῆση Eur. Ion 92 (lyr.):—also of the roar of the sea, Od. 24. 48; of the sound of musical instruments, αὐλοὶ φόρμιγγές τε βοήν ἔχον Il. 18. 495, cf. Pind. O. 3. 12, P. 10. 60; β. σάλπιγγος Aesch. Theb. 394; the cry of birds, Soph. Ant. 1021; of beasts, Eur. Bacch. 1085:—βοήν θωῦσασιν, ἀυτεῖν Soph. Aj. 335, Eur. Hec. 1092; ἐφθέγγετο βοή τις Id. I. T. 1386; βοᾶσομαι τὰν ὑπέρτονον βοᾶν Phryn. Com. Ποαστρ. 4; βοήν ἱστάναι Antiph. Σαφφ. 1. 2; ὄσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκεν as far as sound went, only in appearance, Thuc. 8. 92, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 31. II. = βοήθεια, aid called for, succour, Aesch. Supp. 730, Ag. 1349, Soph. O. C. 1057.
 βοη-γενής, ἐς, born of an ox, of bees, Anth. P. 9. 363, 13: cf. βούπαις II.
 βοηγία, ἡ, a dub. word, thought by Chishull to be = ταυροκαθαψία C. I. 2858; cf. κνήμον 2.
 βοηδόν, Adv. like oxen, πίνειν Agatharchid. Peripl. 38.
 βοη-δρομέω, to run to a cry for aid, haste to help, Eur. Or. 1356, Heracl. 121, etc.; cf. βοηθέω. 2. to run with a cry, App. Hann. 42, Civ. 2. 119.
 βοη-δρόμια, ον, τά, games in memory of the succour given by Theseus against the Amazons, Plut. Thes. 27; B. πέμπειν to lead a procession at the B., Dem. 37. 6 (restored from Mss. for βοῖδια).
 βοη-δρομή, ἡ, a helping, aiding, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 381.
 βοη-δρόμιος, ον, = βοηδρόμος, of Apollo, Call. Ap. 68, Paus. 9. 17, 2.
 βοηδρομίων, ἄνος, ὁ, the third Attic month, in which the βοηδρόμια were celebrated, answering nearly to our September, Dem. 29. fin., Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 2., 8. 12, 6.
 βοη-δρόμος, ον, (cf. βοηθός) giving succour, a helper, Eur. Phoen. 1432; β. ποδί Id. Or. 1290; epith. of Apollo, Call. h. Ap. 69.
 βοήθ-αρχος, ὁ, captain of auxiliaries, name of a Carthaginian officer, Polyb. 1. 79, 2, App. Pun. 70.
 βοήθεια, ἡ, help, aid, rescue, support, Thuc., al.; β. τῶ λόγῳ πρὸς τινα Plat. Parm. 128 C; ἡ ὑπὲρ τῶν δικαίων β. Dem. 1287. 27; βοήθειαν ἔχειν

πρός τι Arist. P. A. 2. 5, 4, cf. 2. 7, 2:—pl., Id. Rhet. 2. 5, 17, etc. 2. *medical aid, cure*, Plut. Alex. 19. II. = *βοηθοί, auxiliaries*, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 20; *νεῶν βοήθεια* Thuc. 4. 8: esp. of *occasional aid*, mercenaries and the like, opp. to regular forces (*παρασκευὴ συνεχῆς*), Dem. 49. 1. *βοηθέω*, Ion. *βωθέω* (as should prob. be restored in Hdt., where the Mss. give the other form, Dind. Dial. Hdt. p. viii.): fut. *-ήσω*, etc. Like *βοηδρομέω* (cf. *βοηθός*), *to come to aid, to succour, assist, aid*, c. dat. pers., Hdt. 1. 82, Eur. I. A. 79; *πρός τινα* Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 3; *τινὶ ἀντία τινός* Hdt. 5. 99; *τινὶ πρόσ τι* Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 38; *ναυσὶ β. τινὶ* *to help one with . . .*, Ib. 1. 6, 22; also, β. *τινὶ τὰ δίκαια* Id. Mem. 2. 6, 25:—even, β. *τοῖς τῶν προγόνων ἀτυχήμασιν* Aeschin. 78. 3; β. *τῷ λόγῳ τῇ ὑποθέσει*, etc., Plat. Phaedo 88 E, etc.; β. *τῷ θεῷ* *to maintain his rights*, Philipp. ap. Dem. 280; β. *τοῖς νόμοις* Aeschin. 5. 23, etc.:—of a physiciao, Plut. Alex. 19. 2. absol. *to lend aid, come to the rescue*, Hdt. 1. 30., 7. 158, etc., Aesch. Supp. 608; β. *παρά τινα* Hdt. 9. 57; but also, *ἐπί τινα* *against one*, Hdt. 1. 62, Thuc. 1. 126, etc.;—β. *ἐς* or *ἐπὶ τόπον* Hdt. 6. 103., 4. 125, Thuc., etc.; *ἐκέισε* Dem. 52. 1; β. *πρός τι* either *to promote an object*, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 1, 2, or *to keep it off*, Id. Resp. 8, fin., H. A. 9. 37, 9; *χρήμασι* *with money*, Id. Eth. N. 5. 2, 2:—impers., *βοηθεῖ πρόσ τι* *it is serviceable for . . .*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 1. 3. Pass. *to be assisted, receive help*, Diosc. 4. 83, Plut. 2. 687 F, 689 B, 720 C; *βοηθῆσομαι* LXX; *ἐβοήθηθη* Ib.: impers., *ἐμοὶ βοηθῆθηται* *τῷ τεθνεῶτι* Antipho 114. 36; *ταύτη μοι βοηθημένον ἐγεγόνει φιλοσοφία* Plat. Ep. 347 E. *βοήθημα*, *αἶος, τό, an aid, resource*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 8: *assistance*, *πρός τι* Polyb. 1. 22, 3. 2. *a remedy, medicine*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Diod. 1. 25. *βοηθηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, = βοθητικός*, cited from Diosc. *βοηθήσιμος, ὄν, that may be assisted or cured*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 7. *βοηθητέον*, verb. Adj. *one must help*, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 10, Dem. 14. 5. *βοηθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, ready or able to help, serviceable, τινὶ* Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 12; *πρός τι* so as to keep it off, Id. Pol. 2. 7, 13; or towards promoting it, Id. H. A. 3. 5, 4. *βοηθός*, Dor. *βοᾶ-*, *ον*: (*βοή, θέω*, cf. *βοη-δρόμος*) *hasting to the battle-shout, warlike*, Il. 13. 477; *βοηθόν ἄρμα* *a chariot hastening to the battle*, 17. 481. II. *aiding, helping*, Pind. N. 7. 48; and as Subst. *an assistant*, Theocr. 22. 23, Call. Del. 27:—in Prose *βοηθός, ὄν, assisting, auxiliary, νῆες* Thuc. 1. 45; and often as Subst. *an assistant*, Hdt. 5. 77., 6. 100, Antipho 111. 40, Plat., al. *βοηλασία, ἡ, a driving of oxen, cattle-lifting*, Il. 11. 671. II. *a place where cattle are pastured, a cattle-run*, Anth. P. 7. 626. III. *a struggle with a bull*, Helioid. 10. 31. *βοηλατέω, to drive away oxen*, Ar. Fr. 598: generally, *to urge on*, Sosith. ap. Diog. L. 7. 173, v. Näke Opusc. p. 7. 2. *to tend oxen*, Lyc. 816. II. (*βοή*) *to raise a cry*, Opp. C. 4. 64. *βοηλάτης, ου, ὄ, fem. -ηλάτις, ἰδύς, ἡ*: (*βοῦς, ἐλαύνω*):—*one that drives away oxen, a cattle-lifter*, Anth. P. 11. 176. II. *ox-driving, ráβδος* Anth. Plan. 200: *ox-tormenting, μύωψ* Aesch. Supp. 307. III. *a cattle-driver*, Lys. 110. 7, Plat. Polit. 261 D. IV. in Pind. O. 13. 26, β. *διθύραμβος* *the dithyramb which gains a bull for the prize*, or the word may refer to the worship of Διόνυσος Ταῦρος,—v. Donaldson ad l. *βοηλατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for cattle-driving*:—*ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*) *the herdsman's art*, Plat. Enthym. 13 D. *βόημα, τό, v. βόᾶμα*. *βοηνόμος, ὄ, = βουνόμος*, Theocr. 20. 41. *βόηξ, ηκος, ὄ, Ion. for βόαξ*, Numen. ap. Ath. 286 F. *βοήροτος, ὄν, ploughed by oxen*, Nic. ap. Steph. B. s. v. Ἀσπαλόθεια. *βόησις, εως, ἡ, = βόη, a cry, a shout for assistance*, Triclin. ad Soph. O. T. 419, v. l. Psalm. 22. 2. *βοητής, οῦ, ὄ, clamorous*, Hipp. 1286. 38, and now restored in 309. 6, cf. Hesych. v. *ἠπύται*:—Dor. fem., *βοᾶτις αὐδά* Aesch. Pers. 575. *βοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, shouting, noisy*, Arist. Quint. 96. *βοητός, ἡ, ὄν, (βοᾶω) shouted or sung aloud, θρήνοισι βοητῶν ὑμῆναον* Epigr. Gr. 418. 7. *βοητός, ὄς, ἡ, Ion. for βόησις*, Od. 1. 369. *βόθρευμα, τό, a ditch, trench*, Manass. Chron. 1673. *βοθρεύω, to dig a trench or pit*, Geop. 9. 6, 2: *βοθρέω*, Nonn. D. 47. 69. *βοθρίζω, fut. ἴσω, = foreg., Oribas. p. 117. 8 ed. Cocch., Eccl.* *βοθρίον, τό, Dim. of βόθρος, a small trench, to set plants in*, Geop. 8. 18, 2. II. *a small kind of ulcer*, Hipp. 427. 22. *βοθρο-ειδής, ἔς, ditch-like, hollowed*, Hipp. 641. 52. *βόθρος, ὄ, any hole or pit dug in the ground*, Lat. *puteus, βόθρον ὀρύξαι* Od. 10. 517: *the hole or trench in which a tree is planted, βόθρου τ' ἐξέστρεψε [τὴν ἐλαίαν]* Il. 17. 58: *a natural trough for washing clothes in*, Od. 6. 92 (πλυνοί Ib. 86):—*a hole or hollow*, such as a fire makes in the snow, Xen. An. 4. 5, 6. Cf. Dissen Pind. N. 5. 15. (Prob. from the same Root as *βαθύς*, q. v.: cp. also Lat. *fo-dio*.) *βοθρόω, = βοθρεύω*, Galen. *βόθυνος, ὄ, = βόθρος*, Cratin. Σερμ. 7, Xen. Occ. 19, 3, Lys. Fr. 17, al. *βοθυνωτής, οῦ, ὄ, a ditcher, delver*, Incert. V. T. *βοῖ*, like *αἰβοῖ*, exclam. of dislike or of scorn, Ar. Pax 1066. *βοιδάριον, τό, Dim. of βοῦς*, Ar. Av. 585, Fr. 52. *βοιδής, ου, ὄ, like an ox, quiet, stupid*, Menaud. Incert. 437. *βοιδιον, τό, Dim. of βοῦς*, Ar. Ach. 1036, Arist. Il. A. 3. 21, 2; v. sub *βοηδρομία*, cf. Piers. Moer. 276. The form *βούδιον*, rejected by Phryn. 86, was used by Hermipp. (Κέρκωπ. 1) acc. to A. B. 85; but v. Mein. ad l. *βοϊκός, v. sub βοεικός*. Adv. *-κῶς*, Porph. Abst. 3. 3. *βοιοστί*, Adv. *in ox-language*, λαλεῖν Porphyr. V. Pyth. 24. *Βοιωτ-άρχης, ου, ὄ, a Boeotarch*, one of the chief magistrates at Thebes, Hdt. 9. 15, Thuc. 4. 91, etc.; also *Βοιωτάρχος*, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 4.—Hence *Βοιωτάρχειω, to be a Boeotarch*, Thuc. 4. 91, Dem. 1378. 22; and *Βοιωτάρχια, ἡ, the office of Boeotarch*, Plut. Pelop. 25.

Βοιωτιάω, to play the Boeotian, esp. *to speak Boeotian*, Xen. An. 3. 1, 26, Com. Anon. 341. II. *to side with the Boeotians, Boeotize in politics*, etc., Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 34, Aeschin. 73. 24:—also *Βοιωτίζω*, Plut. 2. 575 D. *Βοιωτίδιον [τῆ], τό, Dim. of Βοιωτός*, Ar. Ach. 872. *Βοιωτι-ουργής, ἔς, (*ἔργω) of Boeotian work*, κράνος Xen. Eq. 12, 3. *Βοιωτός, ὄ, a Boeotian*, Il. 2. 494, etc.:—*Βοιωτία, ἡ, Bceotia*, so called from its *cattle-pastures*, Hes. Fr. 4 (146), etc.:—Adj. *Βοιωτικός, α, ὄν, Boeotian*, with a notion of *gluttonous, σῦτῳ σφοδρ' ἐστὶ τοὺς τρόπους Βοιωτικός* Eubul. Ἰων. 3, cf. *Εὐρωπ. 1*; *εἰμὶ γὰρ Β. πολλὰ . . . ἐσθίων* Mnesim. Βουσ. 1; *ὀξύπεινον ἄνδρα καὶ Β. Demon. Ἀχελ. 1*: and of *dull, stupid*, Plut. 2. 995 E; whence the proverb *ὡς Βοιωτία*, Böckh Pind. O. 6. 152, Meineke Menand. Incert. 249:—also *Βοιωτικός, ὄν, ἡ, ὄν, Diod. 14. 81, Strab. 404, 406*:—Adv. *-κῶς*, Strabo 404; in Schol. Il. 2. 494, where the *Βοιωτικά* of Hellanicus are cited:—fem. *Βοιωτίς, ἰδος*, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 36. *βολαῖος, α, ὄν, (βολή) violent*, Trag. ap. Plut. Lucull. 1. *βόλβα, ἡ, the Lat. vulva*, Anth. P. 11. 410. *βολβάριον, τό, Dim. of βολβός*, Epict. Enchir. 7. *βολβίδιον* or rather *βολβίτιον, τό, a small kind of cuttle-fish*, with a strong smell (cf. *ὕζαινα, ὀσμήλη*), Hipp. 649. 35., 651. 50:—also called *βολίταινα, βολβοτίνη, βολβιτίς*. *βολβίνη, ἡ, a white kind of βολβός*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 9, Matro ap. Ath. 64 C. *βολβιον, τό, Dim. of βολβός*, Hipp. 669. 53:—*βολβίσκος, ὄ, Anth. P. 11. 35.* *βολβίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, = βολβίδιον*, Epich. 33 Ahr. *βόλβιτον, τό, βόλβιτος, ὄ, worse forms of βόλιτον, -τος*, Phryn. 357. *βόλβο-ειδής, ἔς, bulb-like, bulb-shaped*, Paul. Aeg. 7. p. 249. *βόλβος, ὄ, Lat. bulbosus, a certain bulbous root that grew wild in Greece*, and was much prized, Arist. Probl. 20. 26, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 8, v. Schol. Ar. Nub. 189, Theocr. 14. 17; freq. in Com., Plut. Com. Φα. 1, al. *βόλβοτίνη, ἡ, = βολβίδιον*, Ath. 318 E. *βόλβο-φάκη, ἡ, soup of bulbs and lentils*, Ath. 584 D. *βόλβώδης, ἔς, = βολβοειδής*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 8. *βολεύς, εως, ὄ, a slinger*, Tzetz. Antehom. 393. **βολέω, = βάλλω*, but hardly used save in Ep. pf. pass. *βεβόλημαι, to be stricken with grief and the like*, ἀχεῖ . . . *βεβολημένος ἦτορ* Il. 9. 9, cf. Od. 10. 247; *πένθει . . . βεβολήατο πάντες* (3 pl. plqpf.) Il. 9. 3; *ἀμφασίη βεβόλητο* Q. Sm. 7. 726. *βολεών, ὄν, ὄ, (βολή) a dunghill*, Philem. Incert. 120: cf. *σιτοβολών*. *βολή, ἡ, a throw, the stroke or wound of a missile*, opp. to *πληγή* (stroke of sword or pike), Od. 17. 283, cf. 24. 160; β. *πέτρων* Eur. Or. 59; *μέχρι λίθου καὶ ἀκοντίου βολῆς* Thuc. 5. 65:—also, *κύβων βολαί* *throws or casts of dice*, Soph. Fr. 381; *βολαῖς . . . σφύγγος ὤλεσεν γραφήν* by its *stroke or touch*, Aesch. Ag. 1329. 2. metaph., like *βέλος*, β. *ὀφθαλμῶν* *a quick glance*, Od. 4. 150; *κάτω . . . βλεμμάτων ῥέπει β.* Aesch. Fr. 238, cf. Ag. 742. 3. also, *βολαὶ κεραῦνιοι* *thunder-bolts*, Id. Theb. 430; *βολαὶ ἡλίου* *sun-beams*, Soph. Aj. 877; and without *ἡλίου*, *πρὸς μέσας βολαῖς* Eur. Ion 1135; so, *χρυσοῦ . . . βολαῖς* *with golden rays*, Epigr. Gr. 832; *βολῆ χιόνος* *a snow-shower*, Eur. Bacch. 661. *βολίση, ἡ, a female slave*, Cretan word in Seleuc. ap. Ath. 267 C. *βολίζω, (βολίς) to heave the lead, take soundings*, Act. Ap. 27. 28:—Pass. *to sink in water*, Geop. 6. 17. *βόλινθος, ὄ, perh. the same as βόνασος*, Arist. Mirab. 1, 2. *βολίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a missile, javelin*, Plut. Demetr. 3. 2. *the sounding-lead*, Schol. Il. 24. 80. 3. *ἀστραπῶν βολίς* *a flash of lightning*, LXX. 4. *a cast of the dice*, Anth. P. 9. 767:—*a die*, Ib. 768. *βολιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (βόλος) to be caught by the casting-net*, Plut. 2. 977 E. *βολίταινα, ἡ, = βολβίδιον*, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 27., 9. 37, 16. *βολίτινος, η, ὄν, of cow-dung*, Ar. Ran. 295. *βόλιτον, τό, or βόλιτος, ὄ, cow-dung*, mostly in pl., Cratin. Διονυσ. 6, Ar. Ach. 1026, Eq. 658; v. *βολβ-*. *βόλλα, Aeol. for βουλή*, Plut. 2. 288 B, Inscr. Lesb. in C. I. 2166. 33, 2181, 2190, etc. *βολο-κτύπη, ἡ, the rattling of the dice*, Anth. P. 9. 767. *βόλομαι, = βούλομαι*, Τρωσὶν δὲ βόλεται δοῦναι κράτος Il. 11. 319; *εἰ . . . βόλεσθε αὐτὸν τε ζῶειν κτλ.* Od. 16. 387; *νῦν δ' ἐτέρως ἐβόλοντο θεοί* (vulg. *ἐβάλλοντο*), 1. 234; also impf. *ἐβόλλομαι*, Theocr. 28. 15. V. Butt. Lexil. v. *βούλομαι* 8. *βόλος, ὄ, a throw with a casting-net*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 62 (cf. *ρίπτω* 1); *μέγα δίκτυον ἐς βόλον ἔλκει* *draws it back for a cast*, Theocr. 1. 40:—metaph., *εἰς βόλον καθίστασθαι, ἐρχεσθαι* *to fall within the cast of the net*, Eur. Bacch. 847, Rhcs. 730:—hence *a net*, Acl. N. A. 8. 3; for birds, Anth. P. 6. 184. 2. *the thing caught, ἰχθύων βόλος* *a draft of fishes*, Aesch. Pers. 424; *βόλον ἐκσπᾶσθαι* *to land one's draft of fish*, Eur. El. 582. II. *a casting of teeth*, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 12, G. A. 2. 8, 18. III. *a cast with the dice*, Poll. 7. 204. *βομβάζω, = βομβέω*, Suid. *βομβάξ*, mock-heroic expression of wonder, Ar. Thesm. 45; and Ib. 48, in the exaggerated form *βομβαλοβομβάξ*. *βομβαύλιος, ὄ, (βομβέω, αὐλός) a comic compd. for ἀσκαύλης, a bag-piper*, with a play on *βομβυλίος*, Ar. Ach. 866, Vesp. 107. *βομβέω*, fut. *ήσω, to make a booming, humming noise* (cf. *βόμβος*); in Hom. always of falling bodies, *to sound deep or hollow, τρυφάλεια χαμαὶ βόμβησε πεσοῦσα* Il. 13. 530; *αἰχμὴ χαλκείη χαμάδις βόμβ. πεσ.* 16. 118, cf. Od. 18. 396; *βόμβησαν . . . κατὰ ῥέον* *the oars fell with a loud noise . . .*, Od. 12. 204; *βόμβησεν δὲ λίθος* *the stone flew humming through the air*, 8. 190:—of the sea, *to roar*, Simon. 2:—later, in the proper sense, *to hum*, as bees, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 3., 9. 40, 53. Theocr. 3. 14, cf. Plat. Rep. 564 D; so, *βομβεῖ δὲ νεκρῶν σμήνος* Soph. Fr. 693; of mosquitoes, *to buzz*, Ar. Pl. 538; generally of a sound, *to buzz in one's ears*, Plat. Crito 54 D; also, *ὦτα βομβεῖ μοι* Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 2.

βομβηδόν, Adv. *buzzing, with a hum*, Ap. Rh. 2. 133.
 βομβηεις, εσσα, εν, = βομβητικός, Anth. Plan. 4. 74.
 βόμβησις, εως, ή, a *buzzing*: a *buzzing crowd*, LXX (Baruch 2. 29).
 βομβητής, ου, ό, a *buzzer, hummer*, Anth. P. 6. 236.
 βομβητικός, ή, όν, *humming*, Eust. 945. 23; βομβικός, ή, όν, Schol. Pind.
 βόμβος, ό, Lat. *bombus*, a *booming, humming*, Plat. Prot. 316 A, Arist.
 Resp. 9. 5; β. άνέμου κατιόντος its *booming sound*, Heliod. 5. 27; of thunder,
 Epic. ap. Diog. L. 10. 102; a *buzzing in the ears*, Hipp. Coac. 149; in the *intes-*
tines, Galen. 7. 241.—βόμβο, τό, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1176. (Onomat.)
 βομβύκια, ων, τά, a kind of *bee* that makes a cell of clay, *apis caement-*
taria, Arist. H. A. 5. 24 (v. 1. βομβυκοειδών). II. *the cocoons*
of the silk-worm, lb. 5. 19, 11.
 βομβυκίας, ό, v. sub βόμβυξ II.
 βομβύλη, ή, = βομβύλιος, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 569.
 βομβυλιάζω, (βομβέω) v. sub βορβορούζω.
 βομβύλιος or -ύλιος, ό, an *insect that hums or buzzes, a humble-bee*,
 Ar. Vesp. 107, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 2 and 43, 1: a *gnat, mosquito*,
 Hesych. 2. *the larva of the silk-worm* (v. 1. βομβυλίσ), Arist. H. A.
 5. 19, 10; v. Schneid. vol. 3. p. 372. II. a *narrow-necked vessel*,
 that *gurgles* in pouring, Hipp. 494. 55, v. Ath. 784 C, A. B. 220. (On
 the accent v. E. M. 380.)
 βομβυλίσ, ίδος, ή, = πομφόλυξ, Hesych. II. cf. βομβυλίσ I. 2.
 βόμβυξ, ύκος, ό, a *silk-worm* (cf. βομβυλίσ I. 2), Arist. H. A. ap. Ath.
 352 F. 2. *silk*, Alciphro I. 39. II. a kind of *flute*, Aesch. Fr. 55,
 cf. Arist. Metaph. 13. 6, 8, Poll. 4. 82; or *part of a flute*, lb. 70:—hence βομ-
 βυκίας κάλαμος Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 3: v. Chappell Hist. of Anc. Mus. p.
 268 sq. III. in Lacon., = στάμνος, Arist. Audib. 11, 11, A. B. 1354.
 βομβώδης, ες, (είδος) = βομβητικός, Ael. N. A. 6. 37.
 βομβών, ώνος, ό, late form for βομβών: whence βομβωνάρια, τά,
drawers, Jo. Malal. 288. 10 Bonn.
 βόνασος or βόνασος, ό, the *bonassus* or *bison, wild-ox, bos urus*, Arist.
 H. A. 2. 1, 35., 9. 45, P. A. 3. 2, 5.
 βοο-βοσκός, ό, a *herdsman*, Suid.
 βοό-γληνος, ον, *ox-eyed*, Nonn. D. 7. 260.
 βοοδητήρ, ήρος, ό, (δαμάω) a *tamer of oxen*, Q. Sm. 1. 524, 587.
 βοο-ζύγιον, τό, an *ox-yoke*, LXX (Sirach. 26. 7).
 βοο-θύτης, ου, ό, = βοουθύτης, Suid.
 βοό-κλειψ, contr. βοουκλειψ, ό, *stealer of oxen*, Soph. Fr. 857.
 βοο-κλόπος, ον, *ox-stealing*, Orph. Arg. 1055, Nonn. D. 1. 337.
 βοό-κραιρος, ον, *ox-horned*, Nonn. D. 13. 314.
 βοοκτασία, ή, (κτείνω) a *slaying of oxen*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1724.
 βοόκτιτος, ον, (κτίζω) of Thebes, *founded where the heifer lay*, Nonn.
 D. 25. 415.
 βοορ-ραίστης, ου, ό, *slayer of oxen*, Tryph. 361.
 βοο-σκόπος, ον, *looking after oxen*, Nonn. D. 31. 225.
 βοοσσόδος, ον, (σεύω) *driving oxen wild*, of the gadfly, Q. Sm. 5. 64;
 contr., βοουσσόν, ύντε μύωπα .. καλέουσι Call. Fr. 46.
 βοό-στασις, εως, ή, = βούστασις, Call. Del. 102.
 βοό-στολος, ον, *drawn by or riding on oxen*, Nonn. D. 1. 66.
 βοο-σφαγία, ή, *slaughter of oxen*, Anth. Plan. 101: cf. βοουσφαγέω.
 βοο-τρόφος, ον, = βοουτρ-, Dion. P. 558, Nonn. D. 14. 377.
 βοόω, fut. ώσω, to *change into an ox*, like *ιππόω*, Eust. 70. 28.
 βορά, ή, (v. βιβρώσκω) *eatage, meat*, properly of the food of carnivorous
 beasts, *ποντίοις δάκεσι δδς βοράν* Aesch. Pr. 583, cf. Cho. 530; *θηρσιν*
άθλιον β. Eur. Phoen. 1603, Soph. Ant. 30; *κυνδς β.* Ar. Eq. 417; *ό*
λέων . . [χαίρει], *δι βοράν ζει* Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 7: then of cannibal-
 like feasts, Hdt. 1. 119; *κρεών* . . *οικίας βοράς* of their own flesh *that*
had been served up as food, of the children of Thyestes, Aesch. Ag. 1220,
 cf. 1597; *βοράν του* . . *Οιδίπου γόνου* food torn from the body of the son
 of Oedipus, Soph. Ant. 1017, cf. 1040; *βορά χαίρουσιν άνθρωποκτόνω*
in feeding on the corpses of slain men, Eur. Cycl. 127, cf. 249, 367; *ού γάρ*
έν γαστρδς βορά τδ χρηστόν είναι in *gluttony*, Id. Supp. 865:—more
 rarely of simple food, Pind. Fr. 94, Aesch. Pers. 490, Soph. Ph. 274, etc.
 βόρασος, ό, the *palm-fruit*, Diosc. 1. 150.
 βόρατον, τό, a kind of *cedar*, Diod. 2. 49, ubi v. Wessel.
 βορβορίζω, (βόρβορος) to *be like mud*, έν γένεαι Diosc. 5. 85.
 βορβορό-θύμος, ον, *muddy-minded*, Ar. Pax 753.
 βορβορο-κοίτης, ον, ό, *Mudcoucher*, name of a frog, Batr. 229.
 βορβορο-όπη, ή, *filthily lewd*, Hippon. 98, Com. in Meineke 4. 631.
 βόρβορος, ό, *mud, mire, filth*, Lat. *coenum*, Asius 1, Aesch. Eum. 694,
 Ar. Vesp. 259, Plat., al.:—it differs from *πηλός* clay, *moist earth*, Lat.
lutum (q. v.), v. Hemsterh. Luc. Prom. es. 1.
 βορβορο-τάραξις, ό, *mud-stirrer*, Ar. Eq. 309.
 βορβορο-φάγος, ον, *feeding on dirt*, Manass. Chron. 4236.
 βορβορώω, to *defile*, Eccl.:—Pass. to *be made muddy or miry*, Arist. G.
 A. 3. 11, 31.
 βορβορούζω, in Hesych., to *have a rumbling in the bowels*, for which
 Arist. (Probl. 27. 11) uses βομβυλιάζω:—Subst. βορβορυγμός, ό, a
rumbling in the bowels, Hipp. Progn. 40; or βορβορυγή, Hesych. Cf.
 κορκορυγέω, κορκορυγή.
 βορβορώδης, ες, (είδος) *miry, filthy*, *πηλός βορβορώδέστερος* Plat.
 Phaedo 111 E; *ιλύς* Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 16, cf. 15; *θάλαττα* Menand.
 Άλ. 12: of pus, *turbid*, Hipp. Aph. 1260.
 βορεάδης, ου, ό, *son of Boreas*, Diod. 4. 44; Ep. Βορηιάδης, Anth. P. 9. 550.
 Βορέας, ου, ό; Ion. Βορέης, Hom., or Βορηίς, έω, Hdt. 2. 101., 4. 37; Att.
 Βορράς, ά, Cratin. Σερικ. 1, Thuc. 6. 2, al., cf. Βορράθεν:—the *North*
wind, Lat. *Aquilo*, personified as *Boreas*, Od. 5. 296, etc.:—the word
 included winds from several northerly points, generally opp. to νότος, β.
 και άπαρκτίας Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 25., 2. 6, 6; pl., lb. 2. 4, 18, H. A. 9.
 6, 10. 2. used to denote the *North, προς βορήν άνεμον* towards

the *North*, Hdt. 2. 101; προς βορέαν τινός northward of a place, Thuc.
 2. 96, cf. Hdt. 6. 139. (V. sub όρος, mons.)
 Βορέας, Ion. Βορείας, ποët. Βορηιάς, άδος, ή, a *Boread, daughter of*
Boreas, Soph. Ant. 985; also Βορηίς, ίδος, Nonn. D. 33. 211. II.
 generally as fem. Adj. *boreal, northern*, πνοαί Aesch. Fr. 195.
 Βορεασμός, ό, the *festival of Boreas* at Athens, Hesych.
 Βορήθεν, Adv. *from the north*, Dion. P. 79; cf. Βορράθεν.
 Βορήνδε, Adv. *northwards*, Dion. P. 137.
 Βορηίτις, ίδος, ή, fem. of Βόρειος, Dion. P. 243.
 βορειαιός a, ον, = βόρειος, Anth. Plan. 230.
 Βορείας, άδος, ή, ποët. for Βορέας, Orph. Arg. 736.
 Βορείοθεν, ποët. for Βορήθεν, Nonn. D. 6. 127.
 βόρειος, a, ον, also os, ον Soph. O. C. 1240: Ion. Βορήιος, η, ον:—
from the quarter of the North wind, northern, opp. to νότιος, Hdt. 4.
 37., 6. 31, etc.; β. άκτά *exposed to the north*, Soph. 1. c.; τδ β. τείχος,
 one of the Long Walls at Athens, Ar. Fr. 269, Andoc. 24. 2, Plat. Rep.
 439 E; τδ β. *northern districts*, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 10; τής Πλειάδος
 βορείου γενομένης *having appeared in the North*, lb. 5. 8, 10. 2.
of the North wind, β. χειμών a *winter during which northerly winds*
prevail, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. Probl. 1. 8 sq.; βόρεια, τά, *northerly*
winds, lb. 26. 31, etc.; (rarely in sing., Xen. Cyn. 8, 1); βορείοις in the
 time of *northerly winds*, Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 4, al.; so, βορείων όντων lb.
 8. 2, 36:—Sup. -ότατος, Manetho 4. 241.
 Βορέυς, ό, = Βορέας, in oblique cases Βορήος, -ήι, -ήα, Arat. 430, 829,
 882, etc.: nom. pl. Βορείς, Alciphro 1. 17
 Βορεώτις, ίδος, ή, = Βορέας, Paul. Sil. Epchr. 163.
 Βορηίς, Βορήιος, Βορηίς, Ion. for Βορείας, Βόρειος, Βορεία.
 Βορηίς, έω, ό, Ion. contr. for Βορέας, Hdt.
 βοροποιός, όν, (ποιέω) *making one eat, appetising*, Eust. 1538. 30.
 βορός, ά, όν, (βορά) *devouring, gluttonous*, Ar. Pax 38, Arist. Physiogn.
 6, 10. Adv. -ώς, Ath. 186 C.
 βορότης, ητος, ή, *gluttony, voracity*, Eust. Opusc. 91. 26.
 Βορράθεν, Adv., Att. for Βορήθεν, Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 11; also in Hipp.
 353. 49.
 Βορραίος, a, ον, also os, ον Anth. P. 9. 561, = Βόρειος, Aesch. Theb.
 527, Anth. P. 6. 245, etc.
 Βορρ-απηλιώτης, ου, ό, a *N. E. wind*, Ptol.:—Adj. -απηλιωτικός, ή, όν, Id.
 Βορράς, ά, ό, Att. contr. for Βορέας, q. v.
 βόρυες, οί, unknown *Libyan animals*, Hdt. 4. 192; cf. όρυες.
 Βορυσθένης, ους, ό, the *Borysthenes* or *Dnieper*, a river of Scythia, Hdt.
 4. 18:—Βορυσθενείτης, ον, Ion. -είτης, έω, ό, an *inhabitant of its banks*,
 Hdt. 4. 17, Menand. Incert. 491.
 βόσις, εως, ή, (βύσσω) *food, fodder*, Ιχθύσι 11. 19. 268 οίωνοίς και
 θηρσί Q. Sm. 1. 329.
 βοσκάδιος, a, ον, *foddered, fattened*, χήν Nic. Al. 228.
 βοσκάς, άδος, ή, *feeding, fed*, Nic. Th. 782, Al. 293. II. as
 Subst., a small kind of *duck*, perhaps *anas crecca, the teal*, Arist. H. A. 8.
 3, 15; cf. βασκάς.
 βοσκέων (not βοσκέων), ώνος, ό, a *feeder*, Hesych.
 βοσκή, ή, *fodder, food*, Aesch. Eum. 266; πέτεσθαι επί βοσκήν Arist. H.
 A. 9. 40, 12; in pl., μήλων τε βοσκάς Aesch. Fr. 41, cf. Eur. Hel. 1331.
 βόσκημα, τό, *that which is fed or fattened*: in pl. *fatted beasts,*
cattle, Soph. Tr. 762, Eur. Bacch. 677, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 6; of sheep, Eur.
 Alc. 576, El. 494; *έμης χερδς β.*, of horses, Id. Hipp. 1356; *ζήν από*
βοσκημάτων Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 11;—in dual, of a couple of pigs, Ar. Ach.
 811; in sing. of a *single beast*, άκανθα *ποντίου βοσκήματος* Aesch. Fr.
 270; έν τρόπω *βοσκήματος* Plat. Legg. 807 A; opp. to θηρίον, Arist.
 M. Mor. 2. 7, 4, Strabo 775. II. *food, β. πημονής* Aesch. Supp.
 620, cf. Soph. El. 364; *ανάιματον β. δαιμόνων* a *prey drained of blood*
 by the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 302.
 βοσκηματώδης, ες, (είδος) *bestial, θηριώδες και β.* Strabo 224.
 βόσκησις, εως, ή, a *feeding, pasture*, Symm. V. T.
 βοσκητέον, verb. Adj. *one must feed*, τι Ar. Av. 1359.
 βοσκός, ό, a *herdsman*, Anth. P. 7. 703; β. προβάτων a *shepherd* Diosc.
 4. 118:—in Gramm. also βοσκήτωρ.
 βόσσω, impf. έβοσκον, Ep. βόσκε 11. 15. 548: fut. -ήσω Od. 17. 559,
 Ar. Eccl. 599: aor. έβόσκησα Geop.:—Pass. and Med., Hom., Att.: Ion.
 impf. βοσκεσκοντο Od. 12. 355; fut. βοσκήσομαι Serap. in Plut. 2. 39S
 D, Or. Sib. 3. 788, Dor. βοσκούμαι Theocr. 5. 103: aor. έβοσκήθην
 Trag. Incert. 268 Wagner: cf. κατα-, περι-βύσσω: I. properly of
 the herdsman, to *feed, tend*, Lat. *pasco, αιπόλια* Od. 14. 102; τας Strat-
 τισ Μακεδ. 7; ό βόσκων the *feeder*, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 8. 2. generally,
 to *feed, nourish, support*, βύσκει γαία . . ανθρώπους Od. 11. 365, cf. 14.
 325; γαστέρα βύσκειν to *feed one's stomach*, 17. 559; πάντα βύσ-
 κουσαν φλόγα . . Ηλίον Soph. O. T. 1425:—of soldiers, etc., to *main-*
tain, keep, επικούρους Hdt. 6. 39; ναυτικόν Thuc. 7. 48: metaph., β.
 νόσον Soph. Ph. 313; πράγματα β. troubles, i. e. children, Ar. Vesp.
 313. II. Pass., of cattle, to *feed, graze*, Lat. *pascor*, Od. 21. 49,
 etc.; κατά ξύλοχον 11. 5. 162:—to *feed on*, τι Aesch. Ag. 118, Arist. H.
 A. 8. 2, 24, al.; τινί Aesch. Theb. 244. 2. metaph. to *be fed or*
nurtured, ινυμοίσι Id. Cho. 26; *κούφοις πνεύμασιν* Soph. Aj. 559;
έλπισιν Eur. Bacch. 617; and β. τινί or περί τι to *run riot in a thing*,
 Anth. P. 5. 272, 286. (Though βόσσω, βόσκομαι agree so closely in
 sense and form with pasco, pascor, they cannot be from the same
 Root; for no such interchange of b and p is possible. The Root
 of βόσσω is BOT, cf. βοτήρ, βοτόν, βότανη; pasco is to be found
 in πατέομαι.)
 βόσμορον, τό, a kind of *Indian grain*, Strabo 690: also βόσμορος, ό,
 Id. 690.
 Βόσπορος, ό, (βούς πόρος Opp. 11. 1. 617) properly *Ox-ford*, name of

several straits, of which the Thracian and Cimmerian are best known, Hdt. 4. 83 and 12, etc.; but the name was sometimes given to the Hellespont, Aesch. Pers. 723, 756, Soph. Aj. 886, et Schol. ad Il. (For the mythic origin of the name, v. Aesch. Pr. 732, Long. 1. 30:—it is however a solitary instance of βοσ—, in compos., for βοῦς).—Adj. Βοσπόρειος, ον, Steph. B.; Βοσπόριος, α, ον, Soph. Aj. 1. c.: hence τὸ Βοσπορείον, as the name of a temple occurs in Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 256. 11:—Βοσπορίτης [ἴ], ον, ὁ, a dweller on the Bosphorus, Soph. Fr. 446: also Βοσπόρανος, ὁ, Strabo 312, 495; Βοσπορηνός Id. 762.

βοστρυχιδόν, Adv. curly, like curls, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 19.
βοστρυχίζω, to curl, dress as hair, Anaxil. Incert. 10, Dion. H. 7. 9: metaph. to dress out, διαλόγους Dion. H. de Comp. 25.

βοστρυχίον [ῦ], τό, Dim. of sq., Anth. P. 11. 66:—a vine-tendril, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 1: a feeler of the polypus, Ib. 5. 12, 2.

βόστρυχος, ὁ, pl. βόστρυχα in Anth. P. 5. 260: (v. sub βότρως):—a curl or lock of hair, Archil. 52, Aesch. Cho. 178, etc. 2. poet., like ἔλιξ, anything twisted or wreathed, πύρρος β., of a flash of lightning, Aesch. Pr. 1044, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1261; v. βοστρυχίον. II. a winged insect, acc. to some, the male of the glow-worm, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 14.

βοστρυχῶ, = βοστρυχίζω, Poll. 2. 27, Achill. Tat. 1. 19, in Pass.
βοστρυχῶδης, ες, curly, Philostr. 571:—Adv. -δῶς, Galen.

βοστρυχώμα, ατος, τό, a lock, Eumath. 2. 2.
βοτάμια, τά, (βόσκω) pastures, dub. in Thuc. 5. 53; al. παραποτάμια.

βοτάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, (βόσκω) grass, fodder, Il. 13. 493, Plat., al.; ἕκ βοτάνης from feeding, from pastura, Theocr. 25. 87; ἔγρονται ἐς βοτάναν, of horses, Eur. Fr. 775. 27; βοτ. ἁ λέοντος the lion's pasture, i. e. Nemea (cf. χόρτος), Pind. N. 6. 71; ἐν κακῇ β. in bad pasturage, Plat. Rep. 401 C. II. a herb, opp. to λάχανον, Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 7.

βοτάνηθεν, Adv. from the pasture, Opp. H. 4. 393.
βοτάνη-φάγος, ον, grass-eating, Opp. H. 3. 424.

βοτάνη-φόρος, ον, herb-bearing, Nonn. D. 25. 526.
βοτάνια, ἡ, = βοτάνη, Philo 1. 8, in pl.

βοτάνίζω, fut. ἴσω, to root up weeds, to weed, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 9.
βοτάνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of herbs, φάρμακα Plut. 2. 663 C; ἡ β. παράδοσις the science of botany, Diosc. prooem.

βοτάνιον, τό, Dim. of βοτάνη, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 3.
βοτάνισμός, ὁ, the rooting up of weeds, weeding, Geop. 2. 24.

βοτάνο-λογέω, to gather herbs, Hipp. 1278. 21.
βοτάνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) herbaceous, Diosc. 4. 175:—rich in herbs, Geop.

βοτέομαι, = βόσκομαι, Nic. Th. 394.
βοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (βόσκω) a herdsman, herd, Od. 15. 504; οἰωνῶν β. a soothsayer, Aesch. Theb. 24; κύων βοτήρ a herdsman's dog, Soph. Aj. 297; also in late Prose, Plut. Rom. 7, al.:—fem. βότερα as epith. of Demeter, v. Ruhk. ad h. Cer. 122.—Also βότης, ον, ὁ, (v. βούτης), E. M. 218. 42.

βοτηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a herdsman, Plut. Rom. 12, Anth. P. 6. 170.
βοτόν, τό, (βόσκω) = βόσκημα, a beast, Aesch. Ag. 1415, Soph. Tr. 690: mostly in pl. grazing beasts, Il. 18. 521, Trag., etc.; but of birds, Ar. Nub. 1427; of fishes, Opp. H. 4. 630.

βοτρυδιον [ῦ], τό, Dim. of βότρως, Alex. Πανν. 1. 13. II. an earring of this pattern, Com. ap. Poll. 5. 97, cf. Hesych., and v. βοτρυς 3.

βοτρυδόν, Adv. (βότρως) like a bunch of grapes, in clusters, βοτρυδὸν πέτονται, of bees, Il. 2. 89; τίπτει ὁ πολύπους πρὸ β. Arist. Fr. 315;—also βοτρυηδόν, acc. to Cod. Urbinas in Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 4.

βοτρυηρός, ἁ, ὄν, of the grape kind, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 5.
βοτρυη-φόρος, ον, grape-bearing, ἄμπελος Philo 1. 681.

βοτρυίος, α, ον, of grapes, φυτόν Anth. P. 6. 168.
βοτρυίτης [ἴ], ον, ὁ, like grapes, a precious stone, Plin. N. H. 34. 10 (22):—fem. βοτρυίτις, calamine, Galen.

βοτρυό-δωπος, ον, grape-producing, Ar. Pax 520.
βοτρυο-ειδής, ες, like a bunch of grapes, Diosc. 4. 191.

βοτρυόεις, εσσα, εν, full of grapes, clustering, ολίνας Ion 1. 4 (Ath. 447 D); κισσός Anth. P. 9. 363; δένδρα C. I. 6280 A. 10.
βοτρυό-κοσμος, ον, decked with grapes, Orph. H. 51. 11.

βοτρυόκομαι, Pass. of grapes, to form bunches, Theophr. C. P. 1. 18, 4.
βοτρυό-παις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, grape-born, child of the grape, χάρις Anth. P. 11. 33. 2. act. bearing grapes, Theocr. Ep. 4. 8.

βοτρυο-σταγής, ες, dripping with grapes, Archestr. ap. Ath. 29 C.
βοτρυο-στεφάνος, ον, grape-crowned, of a vine-bearing district, Archyt. ap. Plut. 2. 295 A; κωμφιδία Epigr. Gr. 38.

βοτρυο-φορέω, to bear grapes, Philo 2. 54.
βοτρυο-χαίτης, ον, ὁ, with clustering hair, Anth. P. 9. 524.

βότρως, υος, ὁ, a cluster or bunch of grapes, μέλανες δ' ἀνὰ βότρως ἦσαν Il. 18. 562; so in Att. 2. = βύτρυχος, βύτρυς χαίτης Anth. P. 5. 287, Nonn. D. 1. 528, etc. 3. an earring (v. βοτρυδιον II), Ar. Fr. 309. 10. II. an herb, also ἀρτεμισία, Diosc. 3. 130. (From the same Root as βόστρυχος, as the form βύτρυχος shows.)

βοτρυ-φόρος, ον, grape-bearing, Psell.
βότρυχος, ὁ, = βύτρυχος, Pherecr. Incert. 67, cf. Bgk. Anacr. p. 255, Dind. Eur. Or. 1267. II. a grape-stalk, Galen.

βοτρυχῶδης, ες, = βοστρυχῶδης, Eur. Phoen. 1485, ubi v. Dind.
βοτρυῶδης, ες, = βοτρυοειδής, Eur. Bacch. 12, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 6.

βου-, often used in compos. to express something huge and monstrous, e. g. βούλιμος, βούπαις, βούγαιος, βουφάγος, βουχανδής. No doubt it is a form of βοῦς, as we also find compounds with ἵππος, like our horse-laugh, horse-chestnut, horse-radish, etc.

βούα, ἡ, = ἀγέλη παίδων, and βουάγορ, ὁ, = ἀγελάρχης, Lacedæm. words in Hesych.; βουαγός occurs in many Lacon. Inscr. in C. I. 1241, 1245, 1251, al.; also written βουαγός, 1350, 1370, 1453: v. Böckh 1. p. 612.

βουβάλια, ον, τά, a kind of bracelets, Nicostr. Incert. 7, Diphil. Παλλ. 1. II. in sing. a kind of gourd, Hesych.

βουβῦλις, υος, ἡ, an African species of antelope, of a stout, ox-like form, prob. Antilopé bubalis, the hartbeeste, Hdt. 4. 192, Aesch. Fr. 316; gen. βουβαλίδος (sic), Arist. H. A. 3. 6, 2, cf. Arcad. p. 31.

βουβῦλος, ὁ, prob. = βούβαλις, for it is grouped with ἔλαφοι and δορκάδες, Arist. P. A. 3. 2, cf. Polyb. 12. 3, 5.
βουβήτις, υδος, ἡ, a stream for watering cattle, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 11. 13; v. Franz p. 711.

βουβόσιον, τό, (βόσκω) a cattle-pasture, Call. Ap. 49, Arat. 1120:—in pl. grazing, Strabo 565.
βούβοσις, υος, ἡ, (βόσκω) = βούβρωσις, E. M. 206.

βου-βότης, ον, ὁ, feeding cattle, πρῶνες Pind. N. 4. 85. 2. as Subst. a herdsman, Id. I. 6. (5). 46.
βου-βOTOS, ον, grazed by cattle, Od. 13. 246, Anth. P. 6. 114.

βου-βρωσις, υος, ἡ, a ravenous appetite, famine, Opp. H. 2. 208, Call. Dem. 103, C. I. 3973; cf. βούλιμος:—in Hom. only metaph. grinding poverty or misery, Il. 24. 532.

βουβών, ὠνος, ὁ, the groin, Lat. inguen, Il. 4. 492, etc.; κοινὸν μέρος . . . μηροῦ καὶ ἤτρον β. Arist. H. A. 1. 14, 2; in pl., μέχρι βουβώνων Pherecr. Αὐτομ. 1:—also, like inguen, of the membrum virile, Menand. Γεωργ. 7. 2. a swelling in the groin, a bubo, Hipp. Aph. 1251, Arist. Probl. 5. 26.

βουβωνιάω, to suffer from swollen groins, Ar. Ran. 1280, Vesp. 277, Callias Incert. 6:—βουβωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or affecting the groin, Georg. Cedren. 1. p. 676 (Bonn).
βουβώνιον, τό, a plant, Aster Atticus, used as a remedy for a βουβών, Diosc. 4. 120.

βουβωνίσκος, ὁ, a truss for inguinal hernia, Oribas. p. 111 Mai.
βουβωνο-ειδής, ες, like a βουβών, Poll. 4. 198.

βουβωνο-κῆλη, ἡ, inguinal hernia, Oribas. p. 112 Mai: the Adj. -κηλικός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from it, Paul. Aeg. 6. 66, p. 200.
βουβωνόομαι, Pass. to swell to a βουβών, Hipp. 272. 5.
βουγάϊος [ᾶ], ὁ, (γαίω) a bully, braggart (cf. βου-), only used in vocat. as a term of reproach, Il. 13. 824, Od. 18. 79.
βουγενής, ες, = βοηγενής, Emped. 215, Call. Fr. 230.
βούγλωσσον, τό, = sq. 1, Diosc. 4. 120.
βού-γλωσσος, Att. -πτος, ὁ, bugloss, i. e. ox-tongue, a boragineous plant, v. Plin. 25. 8. II. ὁ, and ἡ (v. Matro ap. Ath. 136 C, Archestr. ib. 288 A) a fish, the sole, lingulaca, Epich. 38 Ahr., cf. Arist. Fr. 277, Xenarch. Πορφ. 2, Opp. H. 1. 99.
βούδιον, τό, v. βοίδιον.
βουδόρος, ον, (δέρω) slaying oxen, galling, Hes. Op. 502. II. as Subst. a knife for slaying, Babr. 97. 7.
βου-δύτης, ον, ὁ, a little bird, the wagtail, Opp. IX. 3. 2.
βου-ζύγης, ὁ, epith. of an Attic hero, who first yoked oxen, Hesych.; Hercules, acc. to Suid.:—also the man who kept the bullocks at Elcuisis, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 491.—Cf. Eupol. Δημ. 7 and 34.
βουζύγιος (sc. ἄροτος), ὁ, a harvest festival at Athens, Plut. 2. 144 B; also τὰ Βουζύγια, Philo 2. 630:—β. ἀρά Clem. Al. 151. 32 Sylb., v. Valck. Hdt. 7. 231.
βου-θερής, ες, affording summer-pasture, λειμών Soph. Tr. 188.
βου-θεινής, ον, ὁ, beef-eater, epith. of Hercules, Anth. Plan. 123.
βου-θόρος, ον, vaccas iniens, ταῦρος Aesch. Supp. 301.
βου-θρέμμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, feeding cattle, πύα Manass. Chron. 84: a herdsman, Ib. 6126.
βουθύσια, ἡ, the sacrifice of oxen, C. I. 2336. 10., 5853. 11, Anth. P. 7. 119; Ἥρας in her honour, Pind. N. 10. 42; in pl., Id. O. 5. 12.
βου-θύτιω, to slay or sacrifice oxen, Soph. O. C. 888, Eur. El. 785, etc.: generally to sacrifice or slaughter, β. ἕν καὶ τράγον καὶ κριῶν Ar. Pl. 819; τὰς θυσίας τὰς καθηκούσας C. I. 108. 5.
βου-θύτης [ῦ], ον, ὁ, sacrificing oxen, Suid., v. 1. Ath. 660 A.
βού-θύτος, ον, of or belonging to sacrifices, esp. of oxen, τιμαί Aesch. Supp. 706; ἡδονή Eur. Ion 664. 2. on which oxen are offered, sacrificial, ἐστία Soph. O. C. 1495; ἐσχόρα Ar. Av. 1232; ἡμαρ, ἡμέρα Aesch. Cho. 261, Eur. Hel. 1474.
βουκαῖος, ὁ, (βούκος) Lat. bubulcus, a cowherd, Nic. Th. 5. II. one who ploughs with oxen, Theocr. 10. 1, 57, Nic. Fr. 35.
βουκανάω, βουκανισμός, v. sub βυκ-.
βου-κάπη, ἡ, an ox stall, Hesych.
βου-κάπηλος, ον, ὁ, a cattle-dealer, Poll. 7. 185.
βουκάπιος, ὁ, a Delphic month, C. I. 1702, Curt. Anecd. p. 29.
βου-κέντης, ον, ὁ, a goader of oxen, ox-driver, Diogenian. 7. 86.
βού-κεντρον, τό, an ox-goad, Greg. Naz.
βουκέρασ, ον, = βούκερας, Nonn. D. 14. 319.
βούκερας, τό, a plant, perh. fenugreek, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 5, Nic. Al. 424.
βού-κερας, ον, gen. ω, horned like an ox or cow, Hdt. 2. 41; β. παρ-θένος, of Io, Aesch. Pr. 588. II. = foreg., Diosc. 2. 124.
βουκεφάλιον, τό, an ox-head, Lys. Fr. 18.
βου-κέφαλος, ον, bull-headed, epith. of certain Thessalian horses, τὸν βουκέφαλον καὶ κοππατιαν Ar. Fr. 135:—Βουκεφάλας, gen. -α, the horse of Alexander the Great, Strabo 698, Plut. Alex. 61.
βουκινίζω, Lat. buccino, to blow the trumpet, στρόμβοις Sext. Emp. M. 6. 24; also βυκανίζω or -νίζω, Eust. 1321. 33, etc.: βουκινάτωρ, ὁ, buccinator, C. I. 5187 c. 8.
βουκολέω, Dor. βωκ-: (βουκόλος):—to tend cattle, ἔλικας βοῦς βουκολέεσκαες (Ion. impf.), Il. 21. 448:—Med., βουκολεῖσθαι αἴγας Eur. Pol. Αἴγ. 25:—Pass. of cattle, to range the fields, graze, ἔλος κατά βουκολέοντο, of horses (cf. ἵπποβουκόλος), Il. 20. 221; metaph. of meteors, to range through the sky, Call. Del. 176. 2. of persons, βουκολεῖς Σαβάζιον you tend, serve him (perhaps with allusion to his tauriform worship), Ar. Vesp. 10; also in Med., μὴ πρόκαμνε, τύνδε

Βουκολούμενος πόνον despond not at being constantly engaged in this toil, Aesch. Eum. 73.

II. metaph. like ποιμαίνω, Lat. *pasco*, *lacto*, to delude, beguile, πάθος Aesch. Ag. 669, cf. Ar. Eccl. 81; β. λύπην Babr. 19. 7: and in Med., ἐλπίαι βουκολοῦμαι I feed myself on hopes, cheat myself with them, Valck. Hipp. 151; κάτω κάρα ρίψας με βουκολήσεται Ar. Pax 153.

Βουκόλησις, εως, ἡ, a tending of cattle: metaph. a deguiling, Plut. 2. 802 E:—βουκόλημα, τό, a beguilement, τῆς λύπης Babr. Fr. 3 Lewis.

Βουκολία, ἡ, a herd of cattle, h. Hom. Merc. 498, Hes. Th. 445. II. a byre, ox-stall, Hdt. 1. 114.

Βουκολιάζομαι, Dor. βουκολιάσδομαι, fut. -αζοῦμαι: Dep.:—to sing or write pastorals, Theocr. 5. 44 (with v. l. -αζείν), 60., 7. 36., 9. 1 and 5:—in Eust. 1416. 39 also -ίζω.

Βουκολιασμός, ὁ, a singing of pastorals, Ath. 619 A (al. -ισμός).

Βουκολιαστής, Dor. βωκ-, ὁ, a pastoral poet, Theocr. 5. 68.

Βουκολικός, Dor. βωκ-, ἡ, ὄν, rustic, pastoral, Theocr. 1. 64, 70, etc.

Βουκόλιον, Dor. βωκ-, τό, a herd of cattle, Hdt. 1. 126, Theocr. 8. 39., 25. 13. 2. τὰ βουκ. a district of lower Egypt, inhabited by shepherds, Helioid. 1. 5. II. a means of deguiling, πενήτης Anth. P. 9. 150.

Βουκολίς (sc. γῆ), ἴδος, ἡ, cattle-pasture, Dion. H. 1. 37; so, β. πόα lb. 39.

Βου-κόλος, Dor. βωκ-, ὁ, a cowherd, herdsman, Il. 13. 571, Od. 11. 292, al.; with another Subst., β. δούλος Plat. Ion 540 C; ποιμὴν αἰπόλος . . καὶ β. Cratin. Incert. 20; βέλει βουκόλον πτερύεντος, i. e. the gad-fly, Aesch. Supp. 557:—also, β. ἵππων Ael. N. A. 12. 44. (For the Root, v. sub αἰπόλος.)

Βου-κόρυθα, ης, ἡ, a severe cold in the head, Menand. Fr. 413.

Βουκόρυξος, ὄν, stupid and drivelling, Hesych.

Βούκος, Dor. βῶκος, ὁ, =βουκαῖος, Theocr. 10. 38.

Βου-κράνιον, τό, an ox-head, E. M. 207. 55. II. name of a kind of bryony, Diosc. 4. 185. III. some kind of surgical instrument, Oribas. p. 129 Mai.

Βού-κράνος, ὄν, bull-headed, Emped. 216, Call. Fr. 203; βούκρανον, τό, an ox-head, cited from Procl.

Βουλαῖος, α, ὄν, (βουλή) of the council, epith. of certain gods as having statues in the Senate House (Ἐστία Βουλαία· ἡ ἐν τῇ βουλῇ ἰδρυμένη Harp.), τὴν Ἐστίαν ἐπάμωσε τὴν β. Aeschin. 34. 10, cf. Andoc. 7. 2, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 52; of Zeus and Athena, Antipho 146. 35, cf. C. I. 1245; of Artemis, C. I. 112, 113; of a man, θεῶν βουλαῖος their counsellor, Ib. 1167: the form βουλαῖος is a fiction of Fourmont, v. Böckh 1. p. 95.

Βουλαπτεροῦν, absurd deriv. of βλαβερόν (βουλόμενον ἄπτειν βούν) suggested in Plat. Crat. 417 E.

Βουλαρχέω, to be a βουλαρχος, C. I. 1725, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5.

Βούλ-αρχος, ὁ, chief of the senate, at Thyateira, C. I. 3494; at Amorgus, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 277 a. II. adviser of a plan, Lat. *auctor consilii*, Aesch. Supp. 12, 969.

Βουλαῖ-φόρος, Dor. for βουληφ-.

Βουλεία, ἡ, (βουλεύω) the office of councillor, Ar. Thesm. 809.

Βουλείον, τό, the court-house, Vit. Hom. 12. II. the Senate, in form βουλήον, C. I. 5878.

Βούλευμα, ατος, τό, a deliberate resolution, purpose, design, Lat. *consilium*, Hdt. 3. 80, 82, Aesch. Pr. 170, 619, etc.; more freq. in pl., Pind. N. 5. 52, Trag., and Att. Prose.

Βουλευμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Ar. Eq. 100.

Βούλευσις, εως, ἡ, deliberation, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 12. II. as Att. law-term, 1. a plot to murder; 2. the wrongful enrolment of a person among the public debtors, γραφή (or δίκη) τῆς βουλεύσεως prosecution for this crime, Dem. 778. 19., 792. 2, Arist. Fr. 378, Harp. s. v.

Βουλευτέον, verb. Adj. one must take counsel, Thuc. 7. 60; ὅπως . . Aesch. Ag. 847; τί χρῆ δρᾶν Soph. El. 16.

Βουλευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =βουλευτής, Hesych.

Βουλευτήριον, τό, =βουλεῖον, the council-chamber, senate-house, Lat. *curia*, Hdt. 1. 170, Aesch. Eum. 570, 684, Eur. Andr. 1097, Andoc. 6. 3, Dem., al.:—the Roman *curia*, Hdn. 5. 5, 12. II. the council or senate itself, Dion. H. 2. 12; of individuals, δόλια βουλευτήρια treacherous counsellors, Eur. Andr. 446; ῥυαῖ β. Theopomp. Com. Incert. 6.

Βουλευτήριος, ὄν, =βουλευτικός 1. 2, giving advice, κακῶν τ' Ἀδράστφ τῶνδε βουλευτήριον Aesch. Theb. 575.

Βουλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a councillor, senator, Il. 6. 114, Hdt. 9. 5, Plat., al.;—at Athens, one of the 500, Antipho 146. 35, Andoc. 6. 41, cf. Ar. Thesm. 808:—at Rome, Dion. H. 2. 12, al. 2. an adviser, θανάτου Antipho 127. 29.

Βουλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the council or the councillors, βουλ. ὄρκος the oath taken by the councillors, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 18; νόμοι ap. Dem. 706. 13; β. τιμαί C. I. 1716; ἀρχὴ β. the right to sit in the βουλή, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 12. 2. able to advise or deliberate, ὁ β., opp. to ὁ πολεμικός, Plat. Rep. 434 B, 441 A, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 8, 3., 7. 10, 3; τὸ β. the deliberative faculty, Id. Pol. 1. 13, 7. II. as Subst., βουλευτικόν, τό, in the Athen. theatre, the seats next the orchestra, reserved for the council of 500, Ar. Av. 794. 2. the senatorial order, Plut. Rom. 13.

Βουλευτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of βουλευτής, Aesch. (or Plat. Com. Ξαντρ. 3) ap. E. M. 595. 40; v. Lob. Phryn. 256.

Βουλευτός, ἡ, ὄν, devised, plotted, Aesch. Cho. 494. II. being matter for deliberation, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 17, etc.

Βουλεύω, fut. aw: aor. ἐβούλευσα Hom., Att., Ep. βούλ- Hom.: pf. βεβούλευκα Soph. O. T. 701: for Med. and Pass., v. infr.: (βουλή). To take counsel, deliberate, concert measures, and in past tenses to determine or resolve after deliberation: 1. absol., ὡς βουλεύσαντε Il. 1. 531; βουλεύμεν ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι in council or in battle, Od. 14. 491; β. ὅπως τι γένηται 9. 420., 12. 228; δυσμενέεσσιν φόνου πέρι β. 16. 234; εἰ γε μίαν βουλεύσομεν [sc. βουλήν] we shall agree to one plan, 2. 379; θυμῷ β. 12. 58; β. περί τινος Hdt. 1. 120, Thuc. 3. 28., 5.

116; but, in Prose, this sense chiefly belongs to the Med., v. infr.

B. 2. c. acc. rei, to deliberate on, plan, devise, β. βουλᾶς (v. sub βουλή); οὐ . . τοῦτον μὲν ἐβούλευσας νόον αὐτῆ Od. 5. 23; ὄδόν 1. 444; φύξιν 10. 311, 398; κέρδεα 23. 217; ψεύδεα 14. 296; c. dat. pers., τῷ γὰρ βα θεοὶ βούλευσαν ἄλεθρον Il. 14. 464; β. πῆμά τι Od. 5. 179, etc.; and so in Hdt. 9. 110, and Att.; νεώτερα β. περί τινος Hdt. 1. 210:—Pass. (with fut. med., Aesch. infr. cit.): anr. ἐβουλεύθην Thuc. 1. 120, Plat.: pf. βεβούλευμαι (more often in med. sense, v. infr. B):—to be determined or resolved on, ψήφος κατ' αὐτῶν βουλεύσεται Aesch. Theb. 198; βεβούλευται τάδε Id. Pr. 998, cf. Hdt. 7. 10, 4; τὰ βεβουλευμένα = βουλεύματα Id. 4. 128, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 2.

3. c. inf. to take counsel, to resolve to do, τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ βούλευσα . . οὐτάμενα Od. 9. 299; so Hdt. 1. 73., 6. 52, 61, etc.: Pass., βεβούλευτό σφι ποιέειν Id. 5. 92, 3. II. to give counsel, τὰ λῶστα β. Aesch. Pr. 204, cf. Plat. Legg. 694 B; c. dat. pers. to advise, Il. 9. 99, Aesch. Eum. 700. III. in polit. writers, to be a member of council, Hdt. 6. 57, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 16; esp. of the Council of 500 at Athens, Antipho 146. 34, Andoc. 10. 27, Plat. Gorg. 473 E, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 18, Dem., etc.; ἡ βουλή· ἡ βουλευούσα Lys. 131. 16.

B. Med., fut. -εὔασμαι Aesch. Ag. 846, Cho. 218, Thuc. 1. 43, Plat.: aor. ἐβουλευσάμην Id., etc.; Ep. βουλ- Il. 2. 114; also ἐβουλεύθην Hdt. 7. 157, Dion. H.: pf. βεβούλευμαι Hdt. 3. 134, Soph. El. 385, Thuc. 1. 69, Eur., etc.; though this is also used in pass. sense, v. supr.:—more usual in Att. Prose than the Act., 1. absol. to take counsel with oneself, deliberate, Hdt. 7. 10, 4, often in Plat. and Arist.; ἄμα τι Hdt. 8. 104; περί τινος Thuc. 3. 44, Plat. Phaedr. 231 A, etc.; περί τι Id. Rep. 604 C; ὑπέρ τινος Ib. 428 D; πρὸς τι Thuc. 7. 47:—c. acc. cogn., β. βούλευμα Andoc. 27. 15; βουλήν Plat., etc.; ἴσον τι ἡ δίκαιον Thuc. 2. 44. 2. to act as member of council, and so to originate measures, opp. to συμβουλεύομαι, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 15; τὸ βουλεύμενον Ib. 16. 3. c. acc. rei, to determine with oneself, resolve on, κακὴν ἀπάτην βουλεύσατο Il. 2. 114 (the only place in which Hom. uses the Med.); ἀλλοῖόν τι περί τινος Hdt. 5. 40. 4. c. inf. to resolve to do, 3. 134, Plat. Charm. 176 C. 5. rarely foll. by a relat., β. ὅ τι ποιήσεις Ib.; β. ὅπως . . with subj., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 13.

Βουλή, ἡ: Dor. βωλά Decr. Byz. ap. Dem. 255. 21, etc.: Aeol. βόλλα, Plut. 2. 288 B:—Hes. has βουλᾶς in acc. pl., Th. 534: (βούλομαι):—will, determination, Lat. *consilium*, esp. of the gods, Il. 1. 5, etc. 2. a counsel, piece of advice, plan, design, βουλᾶς βουλεύουσι Il. 24. 652, cf. 10. 147, 327, 415: generally, counsel, advice, opp. to prowess in the field, Il. 1. 258, cf. 4. 323., 5. 54, etc.: so, later, πρᾶτος . . καὶ βουλᾶ καὶ χερσὶν ἐς Ἄρεα Epigr. Gr. 187; νυκτὶ βουλήν διδύναι Hdt. 7. 12; ἐν βουλῇ ἔχειν τι Id. 3. 78; βουλήν ποιέεσθαι = βουλεύεσθαι, Id. 6. 101, etc.; β. εἰσηγείσθαι Andoc. 9. 4; β. προτιθέναι περί τινος Dem. 292. 13; οὐ κοινὴ βουλή ἡμῖν we have no common ground of argument, Plat. Crato 49 D; βουλήν ὀρθότης ἡ εὐβουλία Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 3:—in pl. counsels, Aesch. Pr. 219, Theb. 842; ἐν βουλαῖς ἄριστος, ἐν βουλαῖσι κράτιστος Epigr. Gr. 854, 878. 3. a decree, Lat. *auctoritas*, Andoc. 9. 4., 23. 15. II. like Lat. *concilium*, a Council of the elders or chiefs, a Senate (cf. ἀγορά), βουλήν ἴζε γερόντων Il. 2. 53, cf. 202, Od. 3. 127; in Aesch. Ag. 884, prob. the Council of Regency in the king's absence:—at Athens, the Council or Senate of 500 created by Cleisthenes, who were in fact a committee of the ἐκκλησία, to prepare measures for that assembly, etc., Hdt. 9. 5, Ar. Vesp. 590, Antipho 145. 27, etc.; commonly called ἡ βουλή (or ἡ β. οἱ πεντακόσιοι Aeschin. 56. 35, to distinguish it from ἡ β. ἡ ἐν Ἀρείφ πάγφ Ib. 30):—so also, the Council at Argos, Hdt. 7. 140, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 29: the Roman Senate, Dion. H. 6. 69, etc.:—βουλήν εἶναι to be of the Council, a member of it, Thuc. 3. 70 (whence the Schol. and Suid. made a Subst. βουλήν, ὁ); ἀνὴρ βουλήν τῆς Ῥωμαίων Paus. 5. 20, 8; ἀνδρα ἐκ τῆς βουλήν Id. 7. 11, 1. Cf. Ἀρείος πάγος.

Βουλ-ηγόρος, ὁ, one who speaks in the senate, Poll. 4. 25: hence βουληγορέω, to speak in the senate, App. Civ. 3. 51: and βουληγορία, ἡ, a speech in the senate, Poll. 4. 26.

Βουλήεις, εσσα, εν, of good counsel, sage, Solon 25. 1.

Βούλημα, τό, an intent, purpose, Plat. Legg. 769 D, 802 C, al. II. the express will, consent, τῆς συγκλήτου Polyb. 6. 15, 4.

Βουλήον, v. βουλεῖον.

Βούλησις, εως, ἡ, a willing: one's will, intention, purpose, πράσσειν β. Eur. H. F. 1305; cf. Thuc. 3. 39, Plat. Gorg. 509 D, etc.; βούλησιν ἐλπίζει entertains a hope and purpose, Thuc. 6. 78; κατὰ τὴν β. Plat. Crat. 420 D, al.; παρὰ τὴν β. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 9, 5:—pl., Plat. Legg. 688 B, etc. II. the purpose or meaning of a poem, Id. Prot. 344 B: the signification of a word, Id. Crat. 421 B.

Βουλητέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be wished for, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 11, 7. 2. βουλητέον, one must wish for, Id. Rhet. Al. 1.

Βουλητός, ἡ, ὄν, that is or should be willed:—τὸ β. the object of the will, Plat. Legg. 733 D, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 1.

Βουλη-φόρος, ὄν, counselling, advising, in Il. a constant epith. of princes and leaders, βουλ. ἀνδρα 2. 24, etc.; also c. gen., βουλ. Ἀχαιῶν, Τρώων, etc.: in Od. 9. 112, οὐτ' ἀγοραὶ βουλ. οὐτε θέμιστες, cf. Pind. O. 12. 6. Adv. -πως, like a counsellor, Menand. Δις ἔξαπ. 1.

Βουλιμία, ἡ, ravenous hunger, dulimy, Timocle. Ἦρ. 2, Arist. Probl. 7. 9. Βουλιμακός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from βουλιμία, Theod. Priscian. 2. 16.

Βουλιμίαισις, εως, ἡ, a suffering from βουλιμία, Plut. 2. 695 D. Βουλιμίαιω, to suffer from βουλιμία, Ar. Pl. 873, Xen. An. 4. 5, 7, al.

Βούλιμος, ὁ, =βουλιμία, Alex. Luv. 1. 17, Plut. 2. 693 F.

Βουλιμώδης, ες, of the nature of βούλιμος, Medic. in Matthaei p. 77; also βουλιμώδης in Galen. 13. 122 Kühn.

Βουλιμώττω, later form for βουλιμίαιω, Suid.

βούλιος, ον, (βουλή) = βουλευτικός 2, sage, Aesch. Cho. 672 (in Comp.), and (as restored by Aurat. for δούλιος) Supp. 599.

βουλογραφία, ἡ, registration of senatorial decrees, C. I. 4015.

βούλομαι (Ep. also βόλομαι, v. sub v.), Ion. 2 sing. βούλει Od. 18. 364, Hdt.: impf. ἐβούλομην Il. 11. 79, Att.; in Att. also ἡβουλόμην Eur. Hel. 752, Dem., etc., Ion. 3 pl. ἐβούλετο Hdt. 1. 4., 3. 143:—fut. βουλήσομαι Aesch. Pr. 867, Soph., etc.; later fut. βουληθήσομαι Aristid., Galen.:—aor. ἐβουλήθη, Att. also ἡβ-, βουληθείς Soph. O. C. 732, etc.:—pf. βεβούλημαι Dem. 226. 11; also βέβουλα (προ-) Il. 1. 113:—the forms with double augm. are said to be more Att.; they are not made necessary by any poet. passage, but occur frequently in MSS. as ἡβούλοντο Thuc. 2. 2., 6. 79, Dem. 307. 4; cf. μέλλω.—An Act. βούλω in a papyrus in Curt. Inscr. Delph. p. 87: Dep. (From √BOΛ (cf. βόλομαι) come also βουλή, βούλησις, βουλεύω, etc., cf. Lat. vol-o, vol-untas, ul-tro; Goth. viljan (βούλεσθαι), our will, etc.; Skt. var, vrināmi (eligo), vratam (vatum).) To will, wish, be willing: Hom., etc.:—acc. to Buttm. Lexil. s. v. it differs from θέλω, in that θέλω expresses a positive wish, implying purpose or design, βούλομαι merely willingness or readiness to do, without implying an active purpose, v. esp. Il. 24. 226, Od. 15. 21; λέξει θέλω σοι, πρὶν θανεῖν, ἂ βούλομαι Eur. Alc. 281: Hom. uses βούλομαι for θέλω in the case of the gods, for with them wish is will. It follows that θέλω is the more general word, and is sometimes used where βούλομαι might have stood, e. g. Il. 7. 182.—Construct.: mostly c. inf., Hom., etc.; sometimes c. inf. fut., Theogn. 187; c. acc. et inf., Od. 4. 353, Il. 1. 117, and often in Prose: when βούλομαι is foll. by acc. only, an inf. may generally be supplied, as καὶ κε τὸ βουλοίμην (sc. γενέσθαι) Od. 20. 316; ἔτυχεν ὦν ἐβούλετο (sc. τυχεῖν) Antiph. Αἰολ. 1; πλακοῦντα β. (sc. ἔχειν) Id. Ἀφροδ. 1. 11; from this construct. c. inf. arose the Homeric usage (in speaking of gods), c. acc. rei et dat. pers., Τρώεσσι ἐβούλετο νικῆν he willed victory to the Trojans, Il. 7. 21; in full, Τρώεσσι ἐβούλετο κύδος ὀρέξοι 11. 79, cf. 23. 682: so, καὶ εἰ μάλα βούλεται ἄλλη (sc. τοῦτο γενέσθαι) 15. 51; so, εἰς τὸ βαλανεῖον βούλομαι (sc. ἵεναι) Ar. Ran. 1279; βουλοίμην ἄν (sc. τότε γενέσθαι) Plat. Euthyphro 3 A:—also, βουλούμενον τὴν πολιτείαν πλήθος that wish well to the state, Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 5.

II. Att. usages: 1. βούλει or βούλεσθε followed by a subjunctive Verb, adds force to the demand, βούλει λάβωμαι would you have me take hold, Soph. Ph. 762; βούλει φράσω Ar. Eq. 36, cf. Valck. Hipp. 782, Heind. Phaedo 79 A. 2. εἰ βούλει, a courteous phrase, like Lat. sis (si vis), if you please, Soph. Ant. 1168, Xen. An. 3. 4, 41; also εἰ δὲ βούλει, ἐὰν δὲ βούλη, to express a concession, or if you like it, Lat. sin manvis, vel etiam, Plat. Symp. 201 A, etc. 3. ὁ βουλούμενος, Lat. qui vis, the first that offers, Hdt. 1. 54, Thuc., al.; ἔδωκε παντὶ τῷ βουλομένῳ Dem. 528. 26:—so also ὁ βούλει, Plat. Gorg. 517 B; ὅστις βούλει Id. Crat. 432 A. 4. βουλομένῳ μοι ἐστί, nobis volentibus est, c. inf., it is according to my wish that . . ., Thuc. 2. 3; εἰ σοὶ β. ἐστὶν ἀποκρίνεσθαι Plat. Gorg. 448 D; cf. ἄσμενος, ἀσπάσιος:—but, τὰ θεῶν οὕτω βουλόμεν' ἐστὶ Eur. I. A. 33; τὸ κείνου βουλούμενον his wish, Ib. 1270. 5. τί βουλόμενος; with what purpose? Plat. Phaedo 63 A, Dem. 285. 24; τί βουληθεὶς πάρε; Soph. El. 1100. 6. to mean so and so (cf. θέλω 4-6), Plat. Rep. 590 E, etc.; εἰ βούλει ἀνδρὸς ἀρετὴν Id. Meno 71 E; τί βούλεται εἶναι; quid sibi vult haec res? Id. Theaet. 156 C:—hence, βούλεται εἶναι professes or pretends to be, would fain be, like μέλλει or κινδυνεύει εἶναι, Id. Rep. 595 C, Crat. 412 C, and oft. in Arist., τὸ ἐκούσιον βούλεται λέγεσθαι, οὐκ εἰ . . ., Eth. N. 3. 2, 15, cf. 4. 1, 5., 4. 5, 3, etc.; esp. of tendencies, ἡ τοῦ ὕδατος φύσις β. εἶναι ἄχυμος de Sens. 4, 4; β. ἡδὴ τότε εἶναι πόλις, ὅταν . . ., Pol. 2. 2, 8, cf. 4. 8, 4. 7. to be wont, Xen. An. 6. 3, 11. III. followed by ἢ . . ., to prefer, for βούλομαι μᾶλλον (which is more usu. in Prose), inasmuch as every wish implies a preference, βούλομαι ἢ γὰρ λαὸν σύον ἔμμεναι, ἢ ἀπολέσθαι I had rather . . ., Il. 1. 117, cf. 23. 594, Od. 2. 232., 11. 489., 12. 350; β. τὸ μὲν τι εὐτυχεῖν . . ., ἢ εὐτυχεῖν τὰ πάντα Hdt. 3. 40; β. παρθενεῦσθαι πλέω χρόνον ἢ πατρὸς ἐστερηθῆναι, where one would expect πολὺν χρόνον, μᾶλλον ἢ . . ., Ib. 124; cf. Eur. Andr. 351:—more rarely without ἢ . . ., πολὺν βούλομαι αὐτὴν οἴκοι ἔχειν I much prefer . . ., Il. 1. 112, cf. Od. 15. 88. Cf. μάλα II. 3.

βουλό-μῆχος, ον, strife-desiring, Ar. Pax 1203.

βουλόσιος ὥρα, the time for unyoking, Arat. 825. [v]

βού-λύσις, εως, ἡ, =sq., only in Cic. Att. 15. 27, 3.

βου-λύτος (sc. καιρός), ὁ, the time for unyoking oxen, evening, Ar. Av. 1500, Ar. Rh. 3. 1342; ὑπὸ . . . ἀστέρᾳ βουλυτοῖο Epigr. Gr. 618. 15:—in Hom. only as Adv. βουλυτόνδε, towards even, at eventide, Il. 16. 779, Od. 9. 58.

βού-μασθος or -μαστος (sc. ἄμπελος), ἡ, bumastus, a kind of vine bearing large grapes, Virg. G. 2. 102, Macrob. Sat. 2. 16.

βου-μελία, ἡ, a large kind of ash, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 4., 4. 8, 2;—v. l. βουμέλιος, ὁ.

βου-μολγός, ὁ, (ἀμέλγω) cow-milking, Anth. P. 6. 255.

βού-μῦκοι, οἱ, loud bellowings, a kind of subterranean noise, Arist. Probl. 25. 2, 1; in Hesych., βούμῦκαι.

βουναία, ἡ, epith. of Hera, because her temple stood on a βουνός on the way to the Acrocorinthus, Paus. 2. 4. 7.

βού-νεβρος, ὁ, a large fawn, Aesop. 39.

βού-νευρον, τό, a thong or whip of ox-hide, Achmes Onir. 17. 90.

βουνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a plant of the rape kind, Diod. 3. 24, Diosc. 2. 136.

βουνίζω, (βουνός) to heap up, pile up, LXX (Ruth. 2. 14, 16).

βούνιον, τό, a plant, perhaps the earth-nut, bunium, Diosc. 4. 124.

βούνις, ἴδος, ἡ, hilly, Ἀπίαν βούνιν Aesch. Supp. 117; voc., ἡ γὰ βούνι, πάνδικον σέβας (as Paley for βουνῆτι ἐνδικον) Ib. 776.

βουνίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, a dweller on the hills, of Pan, Anth. P. 6.

106. 2. = βούτης, Suid.—The Dor. form βωνίτης in Hesych. and Call. Fr. 157. II. made from or flavoured with βούνιον Diosc. 5. 56.

βοννο-βάτέω, to walk on or mount hills, πρῶνας ἐβουν. Anth. P. 6. 218.

βοννο-ειδής, ἔς, hill-like, hilly, Diod. 5. 40, Plut. Thes. 36.

βοννομέω, to pasture cattle, Strabo 586.

βού-νομος, ον, grazed by cattle, of pastures, Aesch. Fr. 243, Soph. El. 181: but, 2. ἀγέλαι βοννόμοι (parox.) herds of grazing oxen, Id. O. T. 26.

βουνός, ὁ, a hill, height, mound, prob. a Cyrenaic word, Hdt. 4. 158, 199; adopted by Aesch. in Sicily, and frequent afterwards, v. Philem. Noth. 1, Incert. 34 A, Inscr. Miles. in C. I. 2905 D. 12, 14.

βουνώδης, ἔς, = βοννοειδής, hilly, Polyb. 2. 15, 8, etc.

βού-παις, αἶδος, ὁ, a big boy, Ar. Vesp. 1206, Eupol. Incert. 95. II. child of the ox, = βουγενής, of bees, in allusion to their fabulous origin, Anth. P. 7. 36, cf. Virg. G. 4. 281. III. in Hesych., a kind of fish.

Βουπάλειος, ον, like Bupalus, i. e. stupid, Call. Fr. 90, Anth. P. 7. 405.

βούπαλις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (πάλη) wrestling like a bull, i. e. hard-struggling, ἀεθλοσύνη Anth. Plan. 4. 67.

βου-πάρμων [ᾶ], ον, (πάρμοι) rich in cattle, Anth. P. 7. 740.

βού-πεινα, ἡ, = βουλιμία, Lyc. 581, 1395.

βου-πελάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, a herdsman, Ar. Rh. 4. 1342, Nic. Al. 39.

βουπλάνόκτιστος, ον, (βούς, πλάνη, κτίζω) built on the track of an ox, of Troy, λύφος Lyc. 29.

βου-πλάστης, ον, ὁ, cow-modeller, of the sculptor Myron, Anth. P. 9. 734.

βού-πλευρος, ἡ, a plant, bupleurum, hare's-ear, Nic. Th. 586, where the gender is indicated by the Schol.

βου-πληθής, ἔς, full of oxen, Euphor. Fr. 82.

βού-πληκτρος, ον, goading oxen, ἄκαινα Anth. P. 6. 41.

βου-πληξ, ἡγος, ὁ, (also ἡ, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 4, E. M. 371) an ox-goad, Lat. stimulus, θεινόμεναι βουπληγῆι (gender undetermined) Il. 6. 135. 2. an axe for felling an ox, Anth. P. 9. 352, Timon ap. Ath. 445 E, Q. Sm. 1. 159.

βου-ποίητος, ον, = βούπαις II, Anth. P. 12. 249.

βου-ποίητην, ενος, ὁ, a herdsman, Anth. P. 7. 622.

βου-πόλος, ον, (πολέω), tending oxen, Hesych.

βου-πομπός, ον, celebrated with a procession of oxen, ἐορτή Pind. Fr. 205.

βου-πόρος, ον, (πέρω) ox-piercing, βουπ. δβελύς a spit large enough for a whole ox, Hdt. 2. 135, Eur. Cycl. 302; ἀμφώβολοι σφαγῆς . . . βουπόροι spits fit to pierce an ox's throat, Id. Andr. 1134, cf. Xen. An. 7. 8, 14.

βού-πρηστις, ἴδος or εως, ἡ, (πρήτω) a poisonous beetle, which being eaten by cattle in the grass, causes them to swell up and die, Hipp. 573. 14 sq., Arist. Fr. 338, Nic. Al. 346, Diosc. 2. 66. II. a kind of pot-herb, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 3.

βου-πρόσωπος, ον, with the face of an ox or cow, Porph. Abst. 3. 16, Jo. Lyd.

βού-πρωρος, ον, (πρῶρα) with the forehead or face of an ox, Soph. Tr. 13 (as Strabo; Laur. Ms. βούκρανος). II. βούπρ. ἑκατόμβη an offering of 100 sheep and one ox (or 99 sheep and one ox?), Plut. 2. 668 C.

βούς, ὁ and ἡ: gen. βούς, poet. also βού Aesch. Fr. 430, Soph. Fr. 277: acc. βούν, or (in Il. 7. 238 and Hes.) βῶν, poet. also βόα Anth. P. 9. 255:—Dual βόε Hes. Op. 436:—Plur., nom. βόες, rarely contr. βούς Ar. ap. Thom. M., Antiph. Οἶνομ. 1. 5, Plut., etc.: gen. βῶν, contr. βῶν Hes. Th. 983; Boeot. βουών C. I. 1569. III. 45: dat. βουσί, Ep. βύεσαι, in Anth. P. 7. 622 βοαί; Boeot. Βούεσαι C. I. l. c., 38: acc. βόας, Att. βούς Soph. Aj. 175, etc. (With βούς, Lat. bos, cf. Skt. gāus; O. H. G. ehuo (cow); Lett. gohu:—on this interchange of β and γ, v. Β Β Ι.) A bullock, bull, ox, or a cow, in pl. oxen or kine, cattle: if the gender is not marked, it is commonly fem.: to mark the male Hom. often adds a word, as βούς ἄρσην (v. ἄρσην), or ταῦρος βούς Il. 17. 389; the calf was πύρτις, πύρις, πύρταξ.—The ox and cow were used in Hom. times both for draught and the plough, Il. 7. 332., 13. 703; for treading out corn, 20. 495: beef was the common food of the heroes, cf. νῶτον; ox-hide was used for shields, ropes, etc.; kine furnished a measure of value, λέβητ' ἄπυρον, βούς ἄξιον 21. 885, cf. 7. 472; a bride receives as her portion a hundred kine, 11. 211, cf. ἀλφεισίβοιος; cf. also τεσσαρά-, ἐννεά-, δωδεκά-, ἑκατόμ-βοιος:—the Hom. epithets are εἰλίποδες, ἔλικες, ὀρθόκραϊρος, εὐρμέτωπος, ἐρίμυκος, ἐρύγμηλος, and in respect to colour, ἀργός, αἶθαν, οἶνοψ; they feed at large (ἄγραυλοι), or are folded (ἀλιζόμεναι), cf. ἀγρόμενος, ἀγελαιός; when offered in sacrifice, kine must be ἀδμηται, ἡκαται; cf. ἑκατόμβη. 2. metaph. of any dam or mother, μία βούς Κρηθεῖ τε μάτηρ καὶ Σαλμωνεῖ Pind. P. 4. 253; cf. Aesch. Ag. 1125, and v. s. ταῦρος. II. = βοεῖη or βοήη (always fem.), an ox-hide shield, νωμήσαι βῶν Il. 7. 237; τυκτῆσι βύεσσιν 12. 105; βόας αἶας Ib. 137. III. a sea-fish, of the ray kind, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 3. IV. proverb., βούς ἐπὶ γλώσση βέβηκε, βούς ἐπὶ γλώσσης ἐπιβαίνει, of people who keep silence from some weighty reason, Theogn. 813, Aesch. Ag. 36; βούς ἐμβαίνει μέγας Strattis Incert. 8:—rather from the notion of a heavy body keeping down the tongue, than from that of coin bearing the stamp of an ox, (for Menand. Ἀλ. 1 has παχὺς γὰρ ὕς ἔκειτ' ἐπὶ στόμα, cf. κλείς I. 4:—βούς ἐν πόλει, some strange event, a bull in a china-shop, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 133; βούς ἐν αὐλίῳ, of a useless person, Cratin. Δηλ. 10; βούς λύρας (cf. ὕνος), Macho ap. Ath. 349 C. βου-σκάφειω, to undermine, Lyc. 434.

βού-σταθμον, τό, an ox-stall, Eur. Hel. 29, l. A. 76; also masc., ἀμφὶ βουστάθμους Id. Hel. 359:—so βού-στάσις, εως, ἡ, Aesch. Pr. 653; βουστασία, ἡ, Luc. Alex. 1; and βουστάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Soph. Fr. 417.

βου-στροφιδόν, Adv. turning like oxen in ploughing; used of the early Greek manner of writing, which went from left to right, and right to left, alternately; so Solon's Laws were written, and so the Sigeian Inscr. in C. I. I. p. 15 sq., cf. Paus. 5. 17, 6.

βού-στροφος, ον, ploughed by oxen, Lyc. 1438; but, II. parox. βουστρόφος, ον, ox-guiding, Anth. P. 6. 104: as Subst. an ox-goad, Ib. 95.

βου-στρόφος, ον, ox-guiding, Anth. P. 6. 104: as Subst. an ox-goad, Ib. 95.

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βού-σुकον, τό, (βου-) a large, coarse fig, Hesych., cf. Varro R. R. 2. 5, 4.
 βου-σφύγιω, to slaughter oxen, Eur. El. 627:—cf. βοοσφαγία.
 βούταλις, ἡ, a kind of nocturnal singing-bird, Aesop. 235.
 βουτελάτης, ου, ὁ, = βούτης, Or. Sib. 8. 480.
 βούτης, ου, Dor. βούτας or (in Theocr.) βώτας, α, ὁ, (βούς) a herdsman, Aesch. Pr. 569, Ag. 719, Eur. Andr. 280, Theocr. 1. 80, etc.:—as Adj., βούτ. φόνος the slaughter of kine, Eur. Hipp. 537.
 βού-τίμος, ον, worth an ox, Hesych., E. M.
 βού-τομον, τό, or βούτομος, ὁ, (τέμνω) a water-plant, perhaps butomus, the flowering rush, Ar. Av. 662, Theocr. 13. 35:—Theophr. has it masc., H. P. 1. 10, 5; neut., Ib. 4. 10, 4.
 βού-τραγός, ὁ, an ox-goat, a fabulous animal, Philostr. 265: in Tzetz., βου-τραγο-ταυρ-άνθρωπος, ὁ, a compound of ox, goat, bull, and man.
 βου-τρόφος, ον, ox-feeding: ὁ βουτρόφος, = βούτης, Poll. 1. 249, E. M. 209: in Dion. P. 558, βοοτρόφος.
 βου-τύπος [ῥ], ον, ox-slaying, Ap. Rh. 4. 468. II. as Subst. an ox-butcher, slaughterer, prob. 1. Ath. 660 A, Suid. 2. = αἰστρος, the gadfly, Opp. H. 2. 529.
 βουτύρινος, η, ον, of butter, μύρον Diosc. 1. 64, cf. Plut. 2. 1109 B.
 βουτύρον, τό, (βούς, τυρός) butter, τό πῖον τοῦ γάλακτος Hipp. 508. 46, cf. Arist. Fr. 593; in Galen. also, βουτύρος, ὁ. It seems, from Plin. 11. 96., 28. 46, that the use of butter, as an article of food, was derived from the northern nations.
 βουτύρο-φάγος, ον, ὁ, butter-eater, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 8, v. Meineke.
 βου-φάγος [ἄ], ον, ox-eating, Simon. in Anth. P. 6. 217, cf. 7. 426; of Hercules, Luc. Amor. 4, cf. Anth. P. 9. 59.
 βούφθαλμον, τό, (βούς, ὀφθαλμός) ox-eye, chrysanthemum segetum, or (as others) chomomile, Diosc. 3. 156, etc.; βούς ὄμμα in Anth. P. 4. 1, 52. Cf. ζώφθαλμον.
 βουφονέω, to slaughter oxen, Il. 7. 466.
 βουφόνια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a festival with sacrifices of oxen, at Athens, Ar. Nub. 985, cf. Androt. ap. Schol.
 βου-φόνος, ον, ox-slaying, ox-offering, h. Hom. Merc. 436:—as Subst. a priest, Paus. 1. 28, 10; but β. θεράπων, Ath. 456 C sq. II. at or for which steers are slain, θοῖναι Aesch. Pr. 531.
 βουφορβέω, to tend cattle, Eur. Alc. 8.
 βουφόρβια, ον, τά, a herd of oxen, Eur. Alc. 1031, etc.
 βου-φορβός, ὄν, ox-feeding:—as Subst. a herdsman, Eur. I. T. 237, Plat. Polit. 268 A.
 βού-φορτος, ον, (v. βου-) = πολύφορτος, Anth. P. 6. 222.
 βου-χανδής, ἑς, (χανδάνω) holding an ox, λέβης Anth. P. 6. 153.
 βού-χιλος, ον, rich in fodder, cattle-feeding, Aesch. Supp. 540.
 βούδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) ox-like, Adamant. Physiogn. 2. 26, E. M. 206.
 βούων, ὄνος, ὁ, a cow-house, byre, C. I. 2694 b. 12., 5774. 1. 139, Phryn. in A. B. 29.
 βούωνης, ον, ὁ, (ὠνέομαι) at Athens, a magistrate, who bought oxen for the sacrifices, Dem. 570. 7, C. I. 257. 8, Harp.:—hence βουώνεω, to buy oxen, Inscr. Att. in Ussing. p. 46; βουωνία, ἡ, purchase of oxen, C. I. 157. 10; βουώνητος, ον, purchased with an ox, Hesych.; τὰ βουώνητα name of a place in Sparta, Paus. 3. 12, 1.
 βούωπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὠψ) ox-eyed, i. e. having large, full, finely-rounded eyes, in Hom. always of females; most commonly βούωπις πύτνια Ἥρη; but of women, Il. 3. 144., 7. 10., 18. 40.—The masc. βούωπις in Eust. 768. 43.
 βουώτιω, to plough, Hes. Op. 389.
 βούωτις, ον, ὁ, a ploughman, Lyc. 263, Babr. 52. 3. II. the name given to the constellation Arcturus, as that of ἄμαξα to Ἄρκτος, Od. 5. 272, Arat. 92.
 βουωτία, ἡ, arable land or ploughing, Crito ap. Suid.
 βουβεία, ἡ, the office of the βραβεύς; generally, arbitration, judgment, ὅπως κλύοιμί σου κοινὰς βραβείας Eur. Phoen. 450.
 βουβείον, τό, a prize in the games, Menand. Monost. 653, C. I. 3674, al., Opp. C. 4. 197, N. T., etc.
 βουβείος, ἑως, ὁ, Att. pl. βραβῆς: acc. sing. βραβῆ in an old Epigr. ap. Dem. 322. 11:—the judge who assigned the prizes at the games, Lat. arbiter, Soph. El. 690, 709, cf. Plat. Legg. 949 A: generally, a judge, arbitrator, umpire, δίκης Eur. Or. 1630; λόγου Id. Med. 274, etc. 2. generally, a chief, leader, μυρίας ἵππων βρ. Aesch. Pers. 302; φιλόμαχοι βρ. Id. Ag. 230: an author, μύχθων Eur. Hel. 703. (Of unknown origin.)
 βουβεύτης, ον, ὁ, later form of βραβεύς, Isae. 78. 28; βρ. τῶν λόγων Plat. Prot. 338 B; βρ. τοῦ δικαίου ὁ δικαστής Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 24.
 βουβεύω, (βραβεύς) to act as a judge or umpire, Isocr. 144 B: to preside at an election, of the Rom. Tribune, Plut. Cat. Mi. 44. II. c. acc. to arbitrate, decide on, τὰ δίκαια Dcm. 36. 7; ἀμίλλαν Plut. 2. 960 A, etc.:—Pass., τὰ παρά τινι βραβευόμενα Isocr. 96 B; συνέβη . . τὴν κρίσιν βραβευθῆναι C. I. 2561 b (addend.). 2. to direct, arrange, control, Anth. P. 12. 56:—Pass., C. I. 2270. 10, Polyb. 6. 4, 3.
 βράβυλον, τό, a kind of wild plum, a sloe, Theocr. 7. 146 (acc. to Schol. the damascene or damson).
 βράβυλος, ἡ, the tree which bears βράβυλα, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2: cf. βάρβυλος. II. = βράβυλον, Anth. P. 9. 377.
 βραγχαλέος, α, ον, (βράγχος) hoarse, Hipp. 405. 50.
 βραγχαίω, to have a sore throat, Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 3: cf. βραγχιάω.
 βραγχιία, ἡ, and βραγχιίασις, εως, ἡ, in Choerob., = βράγχος, ὁ.
 βραγχιάω, = βραγχαίω, Arist. Probl. 11. 22, 2, Audib. 64:—rejected by the Atticists, v. Lob. Phryn. 80.
 βραγχιο-ειδής, ἑς, = βραγχοειδής, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 13.
 βράγχιον, τό, a fin, πτέρωμα βραγχιίου Ael. N. A. 16. 12, cf. Arion. Ib. 12. 45 (p. 566 Bgk.). II. in pl., Lat. branchiae, the gills of fishes, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 8, P. A. 4. 13, 15, al. III. = βρόγχιον,

βρόγχος, Id. Probl. 50. 5, Spir. 5, 1; βράγχια Id. H. A. 8. 21, 1; but in these places βρογχ- is a v. l. and prob. ought to be restored.
 βραγχιώδης, ἑς, = βραγχοειδής, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 13.
 βραγχο-ειδής, ἑς, like fishes' gills, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 7.
 βράγχος, ὁ, hoarseness, or sore throat causing hoarseness, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16, etc., Thuc. 2. 49, Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 1: cf. κατάρροος. II.
 βράγχος· τό, in pl., = βράγχια, Opp. H. 1. 160. (Akin to βρόγχος.)
 βραγχός, ἡ, ὄν, hoarse, Anth. P. 11. 382.
 βραγχώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) subject to hoarseness, Hipp. Acr. 283, Epid. 1. 939:—Adv. -δῶς, Galen. 13. 4. 2. causing it, Hipp.
 βράδινός, α, ὄν, Aeol. for βραδινός, Sappho Fr. 32, 34.
 βράδος, εως, τό, = βραδύτης, Xen. Eq. 11, 12.
 βραδύ-βάμων [ἄ], ον, slow walking, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 44.
 βραδύ-βουλία, ἡ, slowness of counsel, Philo 2. 662 (in lemmate).
 βραδύ-γάμος, ον, slow or late in marrying, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 256.
 βραδύ-γενής, ἑς, late born, Schol. Lyc. 1276.
 βραδύ-γλωσσος, Att. -ττος, ον, slow of tongue, LXX (Ex. 4. 10).
 βραδύ-δινής, slow-eddying or whirling, Nonn. D. 37. 482.
 βραδύ-ήκοος, ον, (ἀκούω) slow of hearing, E. M. 430. 28.
 βραδύ-θάνατος, ον, = δυαθάνατος, Galen.
 βραδύ-καρπος, ον, late-fruiling, Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 6.
 βραδύ-κίνητος, ον, slow-moving, Galen.: -κίνησις, ἡ, Aristid. Quint.
 βραδύ-λογία, ἡ, slowness of speech, Poll. 2. 121: Adj. -λόγος, ον, Schol. Il.
 βραδύ-μαθής, ἑς, slow in learning, Hesych. s. v. ὑψιμαθής:—Subst. -μαθία, ἡ, Zonar.
 βραδύ-νοια, ἡ, slowness of understanding, Diog. L. 7. 93.
 βραδύ-νοος, ον, contr. -νοος, ον, slow of understanding, Eccl.
 βραδύνω, fut. ἔνω, LXX: aor. ἐβράδυνα Luc., App.; plqpf. ἐβεβραδύκειν Luc. Symp. 20: (βραδύς): I. trans. to make slow, delay, LXX (Isai. 46. 13):—Pass. to be delayed, τὰ πὺ σοῦ βραδύνεται Soph. O. C. 1628; ἡ δ' ὀδὸς βραδύνεται Id. El. 1501. II. intr. to be long, to loiter, delay, Aesch. Supp. 730 (and so in Med., χεῖρα δ' οὐ βραδύνεται Id. Theb. 623); μὴ βραδύνε Soph. Ph. 1400: c. inf., Plat. Rep. 528 D; βραδύνει σοι τοῦτο; are you slow, slack in this? Philostr. 770.
 βραδύ-πειθής, ἑς, (πέθομαι) slow to believe, Anth. P. 5. 287.
 βραδύ-πεπτέω, to digest slowly, Diosc. 5. 49.
 βραδύ-πεψία, ἡ, slowness of digestion, Galen. 7. 62.
 βραδύ-πλοέω, to sail slowly, Act. Ap. 27. 7, cf. A. B. 225:—Subst. -πλοία, ἡ, a slow voyage, Byz.
 βραδύ-πνοος, ον, breathing slow, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 16.
 βραδύ-πορεύω, to walk slowly, Plut. 2. 907 F.
 βραδύ-πόρος, ον, slow-passing, of food, Hipp. Acut. 394: generally, slow, ὄρασις Plut. 2. 626 A; βρ. πέλαιος slow to pass, Ib. 941 B.
 βραδύ-πους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, slow of foot, slow, ἡλυσίς Eur. Hec. 66.
 βραδύς, εἶα, ὁ: Comp. βραδύτερος, Hipp. Progn. 44; metath. βραδύτερος Theocr. 29. 30; ποῖτ. βραδίων Hes. Op. 526; βράσων (v. sub. v.): Sup. βραδύτατος, also βραδύτατος (metath. βραδύτατος, Il. 23. 310, 530), Ar. Fr. 324. (With √BPAΔ, cf. Skt. mridus (tender, lentus), Slav. mladū (tender).) Slow, opp. to ταχύς or ὠκύς, Hom., etc.:—c. inf., ἀλλά τοι ἵπποι βράδυστοι θέειν slowest at running, Il. 23. 310; β. λέγειν Eur. H. F. 237, etc.:—Adv., βραδέως χωρεῖν Thuc. 5. 70; θεῖν Plat. Prot. 336 A, etc.: Comp. -ύτερον Id. Theaet. 190 A; Sup. -ύτατα Id. Tim. 39 B. 2. of the mind, like Lat. tardus, βράσων . . νύος Il. 10. 226; ἐπιλήσμων καὶ βρ. Ar. Nub. 129; opp. to ἀγχίνους, Plat. Phaedr. 239 A; c. inf., προνοῆσαι βραδείς Thuc. 3. 38; τὸ βρ. καὶ μέλλον slowness and deliberation, Id. 1. 84:—Adv., βραδέως βουλευέσθαι Ib. 78. II. of Time, tardy, late, Hipp. supra cit., Soph. Tr. 395, Thuc. 7. 43; so of a journey, βραδείαν . . ὄδον πέμπων Soph. Aj. 738:—Adv., Plat. Phaedr. 233 C; ἕως βραδέως ἦν τῆς ἡμέρας Diog. L. 2. 139.
 βραδύ-στέω, to eat late in the day, Alex. Trall. 7. p. 343:—also -στέα, ἡ, Id. 1. p. 86.
 βραδύ-σκελής, ἑς, slow of leg, Anth. P. 6. 101.
 βραδυσμός, οὔ, ὁ, a making slow, Schol. Or. 426, Theod. Prodr.
 βραδυτής, ἦτος, ἡ, slowness, βραδυτήτι τε νωχελίη τε Il. 19. 411; then in Soph. Ant. 932, Thuc. 1. 71., 5. 75, Plat. etc.: in pl., Isoer. 70 A, Dem. 308. 29. 2. of the mind, Plat. Phaedo 109 C, Theophr. Char. 14.
 βραδύ-τόκος, ον, late in having young, Arist. Probl. 10. 9:—hence, -τοκέω, Jo. Chrys.
 βράζω, fut. ἄσω, to boil, froth up, ferment, Callias ap. Macrobi. 5. 19, Heliod. 5. 16: cf. βράσσω. II. to growl, of bears, Juba ap. Poll. 5. 88.
 βράθω, vos, τό, savin, herba sabina, Diosc. 1. 104.
 βράκαι, ὦν, αἰ, Lat. bracciae, the breeches or trews of the Gauls (cf. ἀναξυρίς), Diod. 5. 30. Also βράκια, τά, Schol. Ar. (Celtic breac, i. e. spotted.)
 βράκανα, τά, wild herbs, Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 2, Luc. Lexiph. 2.
 βράκος, τό, a rich woman's-garment, Sappho Fr. 23, Theocr. 28. 11; cf. ράκος.
 βράσις, εως, ἡ, the boiling, of water, Medic. in Matthaei p. 84.
 βράσμα, τό, that which boils up, scum, Eust. Opusc. 304. 89.
 βρασματίας, = βράστης, opp. to σεισματίας, Posidon. ap. Diog. L. 7. 154, Heraclid. Alleg. 38.
 βρασματώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) effervescing, Greg. Naz.
 βρασμός, ὁ, a boiling up: hence, agitation, shaking, Arist. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 628, Orph. H. 46. 3: a shivering as from cold, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3. II. = βράστης, Dio C. 68. 24.
 βρασμώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) boiling up, throbbing, κίνησις Greg. Nyss.
 βράσσω, Att. -ττω: aor. ἐβράσα:—Pass., aor. ἐβράσθην Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5: pf. βέβρασμαι: cf. ἀνα-, ἀπο-, ἐκ-βράσσω. Το shoke violently, throw up, of the sea, σκολόπενδραν . . ἐβρασ' ἐπὶ . . σκοπέλους Anth. P. 6. 222, τὸν πρέσβυν . . ἐβρασε . . εἰς ἡῖνα Ib. 7. 294:—Pass.

δοτέα .. βέβρασται .. τῆδε παρ' ἠϊόνι Ib. 288. 2. to winnow grain, Ar. Fr. 267, Plat. Soph. 226B:—βραστέον, Geop. 3. 7, 1. II. absol., like βράζω, to boil, Ar. Rh. 2. 323, Orp. H. 2. 637:—Pass., βράσσεσθαι ὑπὸ γέλωτος to shake with laughter, Luc. Eun. 12. (β prob. represents F, as shewn in the Slav. vrěti (fervere), Lett. virti (coquere), etc.)

βράσσω, ov, Homeric Comp. of βραδύς; but, acc. to Curt. Gr. Et. p. 623, of βραχύς, like ἐλαχύς, ἐλάσσω: βραχύς however is not a Homeric word.

βράστῃς, ov, δ, (βράσσω) of an earthquake, upheaving the earth vertically, Arist. Mund. 4, 30: cf. βρασματίας.

βραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (βράζω) of or for boiling or fermenting, κίνησις Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 742.

βράταχος, v. sub βάτραχος.

βραυκανάομαι, v. l. for βρυχανάομαι, Nic. Al. 221.

βράχεια, τά, as if from a nom. βράχος, τό, (or βραχέα, neut. pl. of βραχύς, as Bekk. writes it, Arist. H. A. 6. 14, 12):—shallows, Lat. vada, breviss, like τενάγη, Hdt. 2. 102., 4. 179, Thuc. 2. 91, etc.:—the sing. only in late writers, as Procop.

βράχεις, εἶσα, ἐν, v. sub βρέχω.

βραχιόνιον, τό, = βραχιονιστήρ, Achmes Onir. 127.

βραχιονιστήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, an armlet, Lat. torques, Plut. Rom. 17.

βραχίων [ἴ], ονος, ὄ, the arm, Lat. brachium, opp. to πῆχυς, Il. 13. 529, al., cf. Xen. Eq. 12, 5; πρυμνὸς βραχίων the shoulder, Il. 13. 532., 16. 323; cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 3: also, the shoulder of beasts, Ib. 8. 5, 4:—in Poets as a symbol of strength, ἐκ βραχιόνων by force of arm, Eur. Supp. 478; but rare in Trag. (Origin uncertain.)

βραχίων [Ion. ἴ, Att. ἴ], βράχιστος, Comp. and Sup. of βραχύς.

βράχος [ἄ], ὄ, prob. an error for βρασμός, Ephipp. Kvd. 2.

βράχος, εὐς, τό, v. sub βράχεια.

βραχῦ-βάμων [ἄ], ov, taking short steps, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 44.

βραχῦ-βίος, ov, short-lived, Plat. Rep. 546 A, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 4, etc.; —Comp., Hipp. Art. 807, Arist.:—Subst. βραχῦβιότης, ἡτος, ἡ, shortness of life, Arist. Probl. 34. 10 (he also wrote περὶ μακρο- καὶ βραχυβιότητος); of plants, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 1.

βραχῦ-βλάβης, ἐς, harming slightly, Luc. Trag. 323.

βραχῦ-βωλος, ov, with small or few clouds, β. χέρος a small spot of ground, Anth. P. 6. 238, cf. 7. 2.

βραχῦ-γνώμων, ov, of small understanding, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 18.

βραχῦ-δρομος, ov, running a short way, Xen. Cyn. 5, 21.

βραχῦ-επίης, ἐς, of few words:—Adv. —πῶς, Justin. M.

βραχῦ-κατάληκτος, ov, too short by a foot, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1043, etc.:—hence —ληκτέω, to end so, Schol. Ran. 317; and Subst. —ληξία, ἡ, such an ending, Joann. Alex. p. 21. Cf. καταληκτικός, ὑπερκατάληκτος.

βραχῦ-κέφαλος, ὄ, short-head, a fish, Xenocr. Aquat. in Fabric. 9. 457.

βραχῦ-κομέω, to wear short hair, Strabo 520.

βραχῦ-κωλος, ov, with short limbs or ends, Strabo 168. II.

consisting of short clauses, περίοδοι Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 6.

βραχῦλογέω, to be short in speech, Arist. Rhet. Al. 23, 5: verb. Adj.

βραχυλογητέον, Ib. 36, 10:—Subst. —λόγημα, τό, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 317.

βραχῦλογία, ἡ, brevity in speech or writing, Hipp. 24. 43, Plat. Gorg. 449 C, Id. Prot. 343 B, etc.; opp. to μήκος, Id. Legg. 887 B.

βραχῦ-λόγος, ov, short in speech, of few words, Plat. Gorg. 449 C, etc.; of the Spartans, Id. Legg. 641 E, etc.

βραχῦ-μογής, ἐς, suffering but a short time, v. l. Hipp. 1017 C.

βραχῦ-μῦθια, ἡ, = βραχυλογία, Suid.

βραχύνω, fut. ὑνώ, to abridge, shorten, Hipp. Aph. 1243: ἵο use as short, συλλαβὴν Plut. Pericl. 4.

βραχῦ-νωτος, ov, short-backed, Orac. ap. Strabo 262.

βραχῦ-ὄνειρος, ov, with short or few dreams, Plat. Tim. 45 E.

βραχῦ-παραληκτέω, to have the penult. short, Draco p. 20.

βραχῦ-παραλήκτως, Adv. with short penult., Draco 33, Schäf. Greg. Cor. p. 121.

βραχῦπνοια, ἡ, shortness of breath, Galen.:—Verb —πνοέω, in Oribas. p. 108:—βραχῦ-πνοος, ov, contr. —πνοος, ουν, short of breath, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1115.

βραχῦ-πορος, ov, with a short passage, Plat. Rep. 546 A; οἱ βρ. ὑρνιθες of short flight, Philostr. 134:—Verb —πορέω, to make a short passage, Eust. Opusc. 274. 94. 2. with narrow passage, εἰσπλους Plut. Mar. 15.

βραχῦ-πότης, ov, ὄ, one that drinks little, Hipp. Protrh. 68.

βραχῦ-πότος, ov, drinking little, Galen. 17. 1, 755 Kühn.

βραχυ-προ-παραληκτέω, to have a short antepenult., Draco p. 22.

βραχῦ-πτερος, ov, short-winged, Arist. P. A. 1. 4, 2.

βραχῦ-πτολις, εὐς, ἡ, a little city, Lyc. 911.

βραχυρρήμων, ov, (ῥῆμα) brief of speech, Themist. 315 A.

βραχυρρίζια, ἡ, shortness of root, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 2.

βραχῦρ-ρίζος, ov, with a short root, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 1.

βραχύς, εἶα (Ion. εἶα, Hdt. 5. 49), ὄ: Comp. βραχύτερος, βραχίων (cf. βράσσω): Sup. βραχύτερος, βράχιστος. (With √BPAX cf. Lat. brevis (so ἐλαχύς, levis).) Short:

1. of Space and Time, βρ. οἶμος, ὕδος Pind. P. 4. 441, Plat. Legg. 718 E, etc.; βίος Hdt. 7. 46; χρόνος Aesch. Pr. 939, etc.; μῦθος, λόγος Ib. 505, Pers. 713, etc.; ἐν βραχεῖ συνθεῖς λέγω in small compass, briefly, Soph. El. 673; but also ἐν βραχεῖ (Ion. βραχεῖ) in a short time, Hdt. 5. 24, al.; διὰ βραχέος Thuc. 2. 83; βραχεῖ χρόνῳ Menand. Incert. 193; βραχύ a short distance, Xen. An. 3. 3, 7, etc.; ἐπὶ βραχύ Ib. 3. 3, 17; πρὸ βραχέος Iambl. V. Pyth. 112:—Adv., βραχέως [πολέμους] ἐπ' ἀλλήλους ἐπιφέρειν scantily, seldom, Thuc. 1. 141. 2. of Size, short, small, little, βραχὺς μορφάν Pind. 1. 4. 89 (3. 71), cf. 7 (6). 61; βρ. τεύχος Soph. El. 1113, cf. 757; βρ. τεῖχος a low wall, Thuc. 7. 29; βραχύ μοι στόμα my mouth is too small to . . . , Pind. N. 10. 35; κατὰ βρ. little by little, Thuc. 1. 64,

Plat. Soph. 241 C; παρὰ βραχύ scarcely, hardly, φυγεῖν Alciphro 3. 5; βραχύ τι λαφάρων ἀπύ . . . , Thuc. 6. 12:—cf. βράχεια, τά. 3. of Quantity, few, διὰ βραχέων in few words, Plat. Prot. 336 A; ὡς ἂν δύνωμαι διὰ βραχυτάτων Dem. 814. 4, cf. Lys. 146. 27, etc.; ἐν βραχυτάτοις Antipho 113. 21:—so Adv., βραχέως ἀπολογεῖσθαι briefly, in few words, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 5.

4. of Value or Importance, of persons, humble, insignificant, Soph. O. C. 880; τὸν μὲν ἀφ' ὑψηλῶν βραχὺν ἔκτισε Eur. Heracl. 613; βρ. τὴν διάνοιαν Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 1:—of things, small, petty, trifling, βρ. ἐλπὶς, χάρις Soph. O. T. 21, Tr. 1217; πρόφασις Eur. 1. A. 1180; λυπεῖν βραχύ, opp. to μεγ' εὐρεῖν κέρδος Soph. El. 1304; οὐ περὶ βραχέων βουλευέσθαι Thuc. 1. 78; βραχὺ καὶ οὐδενὸς ἄξιον Id. 8. 76; βρ. κέρδος Lys. 109. 41; οὐσία Isae. 82. 23; etc.:—neut. as Adv., βραχὺ φροντίζειν τινὸς to think lightly of, Dem. 212. 25.

5. short, of syllables, Arist. Categ. 6, 3, Rhet. 3. 8, 6. βραχῦ-σίδηρος [ἴ], Dor. —σίδᾶρος, ov, ἄκων βρ. a dart with a short, small head, Pind. N. 3. 79.

βραχῦ-σκελής, ἐς, short-legged, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 1, Inc. An. 17, 6.

βραχῦ-σκίος, ov, with a short shadow, Ach. Tat. in Arat.

βραχῦ-στελέχης, ἐς, with a short stem, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 10.

βραχῦ-στίχος, ov, of few verses, Eust. ad Dion. P. 1052.

βραχυστομία, ἡ, smallness of mouth, Eust. 767. 16.

βραχῦ-στομος, ov, with narrow mouth, Strabo 641, Plut. 2. 47 E.

βραχῦσυλλαβία, ἡ, fewness of syllables, brevity, Call. Ep. 9.

βραχῦ-σύλλαβος, ov, of short syllables, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 218.

βραχῦ-σύμβολος, ov, bringing a small contribution, Anth. P. 9. 229.

βραχυ-τελής, ἐς, ending shortly, brief, LXX (Sap. 15. 9).

βραχῦτης, ἡτος, ἡ, shortness, opp. to μήκος, Plat. Polit. 283 C; μελέτης βραχῦτητι with shortness of practice, Thuc. 1. 138: narrowness, deficiency, μετὰ βραχῦτητος γνώμης Id. 3. 42. 2. smallness, τοῦ βάθους Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 11. 3. shortness of a syllable, in prosody, Id. Poët. 20, 4.

βραχῦτομέω, to cut short off, Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 2.

βραχῦτομος, ov, cut short, clipped, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 3.

βραχῦτονέω, to extend, reach but a short way, Philo Belop. 53.

βραχῦτονος, ov, reaching but a short way, Plut. Marc. 15.

βραχῦ-τραχηλος, ov, short-necked, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 13.

βραχῦ-υπνος, ov, of short or little sleep, Arist. Somn. 1, 13, H. A. 4. 10, 3.

βραχῦ-φειγίτης [ἴ], ov, ὄ, giving a short light, dub. in Anth. P. 6. 251.

βραχῦ-φυλλος, ov, with few leaves, Anth. P. 9. 612.

βραχῦ-φωνία, ἡ, smallness, weakness of voice, Polyaen. 1. 21, 2.

βραχῦ-χειρ, pos, ὄ, ἡ, short-handed, opp. to μακρόχειρ, Eust. 610. 32.

βραχῦ-χρόνιος, ov, of brief duration, Plat. Tim. 75 B; τὸ βρ. Plut. 2. 107 A.

βραχῦ-ωτος, ov, (οὐς) with short handles, κάθων Henioch. Gory. 1.

*βράχω, a Root only found in the 3 sing. 2or. 2 ἔβραχε or βράχε,—onomatop. Verb, to rattle, clash, ring, ll., mostly of arms and armour, δεινὸν ἔβραχε χαλκός 4. 420; βράχε τεύχεα χαλκῶ 12. 396, etc.; so βράχε δ' εὐρεῖα χθῶν (with the din of battle) 21. 387; also of a torrent, to roar, βράχε β' αἰπὰ ρέεθρα Ib. 9; to creak, ὄ δ' ἔβραχε φήγιμος ὄζων 5. 838; to shriek or roar with pain, ὄ δ' ἔβραχε χάλκεος Ἄρης Ib. 859; ὄ δ' ἔβραχε θυμὸν ἀσθῶν (of a wounded horse) 16. 468.

βρέγμα, τό, the front part of the head, Lat. sinciput, Batr. 230, Hipp. V. C. 896, Strattis Μηδ. 2, Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 2, al., P. A. 2. 7, 18, al.: also βρεγμός or βρεχμός, βρέγμα: (prob. from βρέχω, because this part of the bone is longest in hardening, Hipp. l. c., Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 36.) II. = ἀπόβρεγμα, an infusion, extract, Diod. 3. 32.

βρεκεκεκέξ, formed to imitate the croaking of frogs, Ar. Ran. 209 sqq.

βρεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must soak, Geop. 3. 8.

βρέμω, only used in pres. and impf.:—to roar, of a wave, βηγνύμενον μεγάλα βρέμει ll. 4. 425; so in Med., αἰγιαλῶ μεγάλῳ βρέμεται 2. 210; of a storm, μέγα βρέμεται χαλεπαίνων Id. 14. 399, cf. Soph. Ant. 592, Ar. Thesm. 998. II. in later Poets, of arms, to clash, ring, Eur. Heracl. 832; of men, to shout, clamour, rage, βρ. ἐν αἰχμαῖς Aesch. Pr. 423, cf. Theb. 378, Eur. Phoen. 113; δεινὰ βρ. τινί against one, Id. H. F. 962; of a seditious mob, Aesch. Eum. 978, cf. Pind. P. 11. 46: to wail, in Med. (v. sub βληχῆ); and Pind. applies it even to the lyre, N. 11. 8 (in Med.), cf. Eur. Bacch. 161. (Cf. βρόμος, ὑψιβρεμέτης, and Lat. fremo.)

βρένθειος (not -ιος), α, ov, proud, costly, μύρον Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 5.

βρένθος, ὄ, an unknown water-bird, of stately bearing, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 16; but Ib. 11, 5 (with v. l. βρίνθος) some kind of singing-bird. II. a haughty carriage, arrogance, Ath. 611 E; (cf. σκώπτω, σκώψ).

βρενθύομαι [ῦ], Dep., only used in pres. and impf. to bear oneself haughtily, to hold one's head high, to cock up one's nose (a sort of slang word), Hemst. Luc. D. Mort. 10. 8), ὑπὸ φρονήματος Ar. Pax 26, cf. Nub. 362, Plat. Symp. 221 B; πρὸς τινα Ar. Lys. 887; βρ. ἐπὶ τινι to plume oneself on . . . , Ath. 625 B; ἔβρενθύετο Liban.

βρέξις, εὐς, ἡ, (βρέχω) = βροχή, a wetting, Xen. Eq. 5, 9.

Βρετάνικος or Βρεττανικός, ἡ, ὄν, British, νῆσοι Arist. Mund. 3, 12.

βρέτας, τό, gen. βρέτεος: pl., nom. and acc. βρέτεια Aesch. Supp. 463, but βρέτη Theb. 95, 185, etc.; gen. βρετέων Ib. 97, Supp. 430: Ep. dat. βρετάεσσιν Nicand. ap. Ath. 684 D:—a wooden image of a god, Id. Eum. 80, 242, 258, 409, Eur. Alc. 974, Ar. Eq. 31, etc.; of a man, Epigr. Gr. 958:—in Prose, Strabo 385. 2. in Anaxandr. Διδ. 1, a mere image, of a blackhead.

βρέττιος, α, ov, Brutlian, γλῶσσα βρ., i. e. barbarous, Ar. Fr. 719.

βρεφικός, ἡ, ὄν, childish, Philo 2. 84, and later.

βρέφιον, τό, Dim. of βρέφος, Byz.

βρεφόθεν, Adv. from a child, Eust. 14. 20, etc.

βρεφο-κομέω, to nurse children, Eust. 565. 40.

βρεφοκτονία, ἡ, child-murder, Manass.

βρεφο-κτόνος, ov, child-murdering, Lyc. 229.

βρέφος, εὐς, τό, the babe in the womb, like ἔμβρυον, Lat. foetus, βρέφος

ἡμίονον κύνουσαν, of a mare, Il. 23. 266. II. *the new-born babe*, Simon. 44. 15 Bgk., Pind. O. 6. 55, Aesch. Ag. 1096; νέον βρέφος Eur. Bacch. 289; but never in Soph.:—of beasts, a foal, *whelp, cub*, etc., Hdt. 3. 153, Opp. H. 5. 464, etc.:—ἐκ βρέφους from *babyhood*, Anth. P. 9. 567, etc. (Cf. Skt. *garbhas* (foetus, pullus), from the root *grabh* (conceive); Zd. *garewa* (foetus); Slavon. *žrēbe* (pullus):—on the interchange of β and γ, v. Β β. 1.)

Βρεφο-τρόφος, *ov*, rearing infants, Manass. Chron. 4032: —τροφέω, Tzetz.: —τροφεῖον, τό, a foundling or orphan hospital, Eccl.

Βρεφύλλιον, τό, Dim. of βρέφος, Luc. Fugit. 19, etc.

Βρεφώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) childish, Philo 1. 394, Clem. Al. 123, etc.

Βρέγμα, τό, = βρεχμός, Alciphro.

Βρεχμός, *δ*, = βρέγμα, the top of the head, Il. 5. 586.

Βρέχω: fut. ξω late, Or. Sib. 5. 376, etc.: aor. ἔβρεξα Plat. Phaedr. 254 C, Xen., etc.:—Pass., aor. ἔβρέχθην Eur., Xen., etc.: later, aor. 2 ἔβράχην [ᾶ] Hipp. 630. 7, Arist. Probl. 12. 3, 6: pf. βέβρεγμα Pind., Hipp., etc.: cf. ἀνα-, κατα-βρέχω. (From √BPEX come also βροχή, βροχετός: the β is lost in Lat. *rig-o*, *irriguus*; Goth. *rign* (βροχή), *rignjan* (βρέχειν), O. H. G. *regan* (Germ. *regen*, our rain).) To wet, of persons walking through water, τὸ γόνυ Hdt. 1. 189; cf. Xen. An. 1. 4. 17, Plat. Phaedr. 229 A: to steep in water, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9; ἐν οἴνῳ Id. Fract. 770; βρ. χρυσαῖς νιφάδεσσι πόλιν to shower wealth upon it, Pind. O. 7. 64; δακρύοισιν ἔβρεξαν ὄλον τάφον Epigr. Gr. 699:—Pass. to be wetted, get wet, βρεχόμενοι πρὸς τὸν ὀμφαλόν Xen. An. 4. 5, 2; βρέχεσθαι ἐν ὕδατι to be bathed in sweat (as commonly explained), Hdt. 3. 104 (so, ἰδρῶτι βρέχειν τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Phaedr. 254 C); βεβρεγμένος filled with water, opp. to διερός, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 2, 9; of sponges, Id. Meteor. 4. 9, 14: to be wetted by rain, Polyb. 16. 12, 3:—metaph., ἀκτίσι βεβρεγμένος steeped or bathed in light, Pind. O. 6. 92; σιγᾷ βρέχεσθαι Id. Fr. 269:—of hard drinkers, μέθη βρεχθεῖς Eur. El. 326; βεβρεγμένος tipsy, Lat. *uvidus*, *madidus*, Eubul. Incert. 5, cf. Antiph. Incert. 10. 4.

II. to rain, send rain, Ev. Matth. 5. 45; c. acc., ἔβρεξε Κύριος χάλασαν LXX (Ex. 9. 23), cf. Ev. Luc. 17. 29. 2. impers. βρέχει, like ὕει, Lat. *pluit*, it rains, Teleclid. Incert. 16; ὅταν βρέχη Arr. Epict. 1. 6, 26; also in LXX, N. T., etc.

βρί, contr. from βριθύ, A. B. 567; used by Hes. for βριαρόν, as βᾶ for βᾶδιον, κρι, δῶ, etc., Strabo 364. (Cf. βριαρός, βριάρεως, βριάω, δ-βριμος, βριθύς, βρίθω, βρίμη, βριμάομαι. V. sub βαρύς.)

Βρίακχος, ἦ, = Βάκχη, Soph. Fr. 860.

Βριάρεως, *δ*, (βριάρός) a hundred-handed giant, so called by the gods, but by men *Aegaeon*, who assisted Zeus, Il. 1. 403, cf. Hes. Th. 714, 817: he was son-in-law to Poseidon, and with his brothers Cottos and Gyas defended the gods against the Titans:—βριάρεω στήλαι, older name for the pillars of Hercules, Arist. Fr. 628:—Also Ὀβριάρεως, v. ὄβριμος sub fin. [—ρεως is pronounced as a monos. in Ep.]

βριαρός, *α*, *ον*, Ion. βριερός, ἦ, *ον*, (v. βαρύς) Ep. Adj. strong, κόρυς, τρυφάλεια Il. 16. 413, 19. 381, al.; στρατιή Epigr. Gr. 448; λέων Ib. 2.

βριαρότης, *ητος*, ἦ, strength, might, Eust. 1289. 14.

βριαρό-χειρ, *ειρος*, *δ*, ἦ, strong-handed, C. I. 8750, Eust. 586. 2.

βριάω, (βρί) to make strong and mighty, βριάει Hes. Th. 447.

II. intr. to be strong, βριάων Opp. H. 5. 96.—Hes. Op. 5 unites both senses, ῥέα μὲν γὰρ βριάει, ῥέα δὲ βριάοντα χαλέπτει, of Zeus.

βρίγκος, *δ*, a sea-fish, Ephipp. Κυδ. 1. 3, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 38.

βριερός, ἦ, *ον*, Ion. for βριαρός.

βρίζα, ἦ, a grain like rye, in Thrace and Macedonia, still called *vrisa*, of the same species with *τίφη*, Galen. The word seems to have been Aeol. for *ρίζα*, Greg. Cor. p. 576.)

βρίζω: aor. ἔβριξα Eur. Rhos. 825 (but ἔβρισα in Chr. Pat.), cf. ἀποβρίζω: (v. sub βαρύς):—poët. Verb. to be sleepy, to nod, οὐκ ἂν βρίζοντα ἴδοις Ἀγαμέμνονα Il. 4. 223: to slumber, βρίζων Aesch. Cho. 897; δόξαν . . βρίζουσης φρενός Id. Ag. 275; metaph. of guilt, βρίζει γὰρ αἷμα Id. Eum. 280.

βρι-ήπυος, *ον*, (ἀπύω) loud-shouting, of Ares, Il. 13. 521.

βρίθος, *εος*, τό, weight, Hipp. 609. 15, Eur. Tro. 1050; τῶν ἀτυχημάτων τὰ μὲν ἔχει τι βρ. καὶ ῥοπήν πρὸς τὸν βίον Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11, 3.

βρίθοσύνη, ἦ, weight, heaviness, Il. 5. 839, 12. 460.

βρίθῦ-κερας, *ων*, gen. *ω*, with heavy horns, Opp. H. 2. 290.

βρίθῦ-νοος, *ον*, grave-minded, thoughtful, Anth. P. 9. 525.

βρίθῦς, *εἶα*, *ύ*, (βρί) weighty, heavy, ἔγχος Il. 5. 746, etc.; once only in Trag., βριθύτερος Aesch. Ag. 200, cf. Fr. 447.

βρίθω [ἦ], Ep. subj. βρίθῃσι Od. 19. 112: Ep. impf. βρίθων 9. 219: fut. βρίσω, Ep. inf. —έμεν h. Hom. Cer. 456: aor. Ep. ἔβρισα Il., etc.: pf. βέβριθα Hom., Hipp., Eur.: plqpf. βεβρίθει Od. 16. 474:—Pass. (v. infr.): cf. καταβρίθω: (v. sub βαρύς). Poët. Verb. to be heavy or weighed down with a thing, c. dat., σταφυλαῖς βρίθουσα ἀλώη Il. 18. 561; βρίθῃσι δὲ δένδρεα καρπῶ Od. 19. 112, cf. 16. 474; also, ὑπὸ λαίλαπι . . βέβριθε χθῶν [sc. ὕδατι] Il. 16. 384:—metaph., ἀλάστωρ ξίφεσι βρίθων Eur. Phoen. 1556; ὄλβω βρίθειν Id. Tro. 216; πίνω . . βέβριθα Id. El. 305. 2. c. gen. (like πίμπλαμαι), to groan with weight of, τράπεζαι σίτου καὶ κρειῶν ἢ δ' οἴνου βεβρίθασι Od. 15. 334; πάντα δ' ἐρίθων . . βρίθει Soph. Fr. 269. 3. c. acc., φόνον βρ. C. I. 3973. 4. absol. to be heavy, ἔρις . . βεβριθῖα = βαρεῖα Il. 21. 385; εὐχεσθαι . . βρίθειν Δημήτερος ἱερὸν ἀκτὴν Hes. Op. 464:—so in the Ion. Prose of Hipp., and in late Prose, ἦ ἂν . . βρίαση wherein the weight is thrown, Hipp. 299. 30; βεβρίθασιν οἱ μαζοὶ are loaded, Id. 640. 8; but very rare in Att., βρίθει ὁ ἵππος bows or sinks, Plat. Phaedr. 247 B; ὅταν βρίαση ἐπὶ θάτερον μέρος inclines to one side, Arist. Probl. 16. 11.

II. of men, to outweigh, prevail, ἐέδνοισι βρίας Od. 6. 159: absol. to have the preponderance in fight, to be master, prevail, ἔβρισαν Λυκίων ἀγῶν Il. 12. 346; τῇ δὲ γὰρ ἔβρισαν . . Ἐκτωρ Αἰνεΐας τε 17. 512, cf. 233:—so later, εὐδοξία βρ. to be mighty in . . , Pind. N. 3. 70; εἰ . . χειρὶ βρίθεις ἦ

πλούτου βάθει Soph. Aj. 130: cf. ἐπιβρίθω, καταβρίθω.

III. trans. to weigh down, load, ὅσπερ Κινύραν ἔβρισε πλούτῳ Pind. N. 8. 31; τάλαντα βρίας Aesch. Pers. 346:—but, 2. the Pass. to be laden, as early as Hom., μήκων καρπῶ βριθομένη laden with fruit, Il. 8. 307; μύροισι βρίθεται [ἦ βάτος] Aesch. Fr. 114; τῶ δ' οὐ βρίθεται [ἦ τράπεζα]; Eur. Fr. 470; c. gen., πέτῃλα βριθόμενα σταχύων Hes. Sc. 290; συμποσίων . . βρίθοντ' ἀγυαί Bacchyl. 13; βριθομένης ἀγαθῶν τραπέζης Pherecr. Incert. 34; βριθομένη χαρίτων Anth. P. 5. 194; absol., ἄξονες βριθόμενοι Aesch. Theb. 154.

βρίκελος, *δ*, a name of a tragic mask, Cratin. Σερ. 11.

βρίμάζω and —αίνω, = βριμάομαι, Suid., Hesych.

βρίμάομαι, (βρίμη) Dep. (mostly in compd. ἐμβριμάομαι):—to snort with anger, to be indignant, εἰ σὺ βριμήσαιο Ar. Eq. 855;—so (as from βριμάομαι) ἐβριμούτο τῶ Κύρῳ was enraged with Cyrus, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 9. βρίμη, ἦ, strength, bulk, like βρίθος, h. Hom. 28. 10, Ap. Rh. 4. 1677:—also = ἀπειλή (cf. βριμάομαι), Hesych.

βρίμηδόν, Adv. with snorting, Nonn. Jo. 11. 38.

βρίμημα [ἦ], *ατος*, τό, = βρίμη, prob. l. Anth. Plan. 4. 103.

βρίμόομαι, v. sub βριμάομαι.

βρίμῳ, ἦ, (βρίμη) epith. of Hecató or Persephoné, the grim, the terrible one, Ap. Rh. 3. 861, cf. Luc. Necyom. 20.

βρίμῳδης, *es*, (εἶδος) grini, stern, Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 986.

βρίμωσις, *εως*, ἦ, indignation, Philodeni. ap. Vol. Hercul. 1. 50.

βρίσ-άρματος, *ον*, (βρίθω) chariot-pressing, cpith. of Ares, Hes. Sc. 441, h. Hom. 7. 1.

βρίτόμαρτις, ἦ, name of Artemis in Crete, *virgo dulcis*, acc. to Solin.; gen. —εως, Strabo 479, —ιδος, E. M. 214. 23.

βρόγχα, *ων*, τά, the bronchial tubes, the ramifications by which the windpipe passes into the lungs, Hipp. Acut. 386, Anct. ad Herenn. 3. 12: cf. βράγχα. 2. the sing. βρόγχιον, τό, = βρόγχος (v. βράγχιον III), Galen., etc. II. also, a cartilage in the nose, Hipp. 252. 51.

βρογχο-κήλη, ἦ, a tumor in the throat, goitre, Paul. Aeg. 6, p. 188.

βρογχοκηλικός, *ον*, suffering from βρογχοκήλη, Diosc. 4. 120.

βρόγχος, *δ*, the trachea, windpipe, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Arist. Probl. 11

11. II. a gulp, draught, Arr. Epict. 3. 12, 17. (Cf. βράγχος.)

βρογχοτήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, the neck-hole in a garment, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7. 4.

βροδόν, Aeol. for βροδόν, Sappho 69 Ahr.

βρομέω, = βρέμω, only used in pres. and impf.; of flies, to buzz, Il. 16. 642; of fire, to roar, Ap. Rh. 4. 787; of wind, Nic. Al. 609; of boiling water, Id. Fr. 1. 5.

βρομιάζομαι, Dep., = βακχεύω, from βρόμιος, Anth. P. 9. 774.

βρομιάς, *άδος*, ἦ, fem. of sq., Antiph. Αφρ. 1. 12:—a large cup, Ath. 784 D.

βρόμιος, *α*, *ον*, (βρόμος) sounding, φόρμυξ Pind. N. 9. 18:—noisy, boisterous, whence II. Βρόμιος, *δ*, as a name of Bacchus,

Pind. Fr. 45, Aesch. Eum. 24, freq. in Eur.; βρομίου πῶμα, i. e. wine, Eur. Cycl. 123; also in Com., Ar. Thesm. 991, Telecl. Incert. 24, Alex. Tok. 1. 2. Adj. βρόμιος, *α*, *ον*, Bacchic, Eur. H. F. 889, etc.; B. χάρις, of the Dionysia, Ar. Nub. 311:—so Βρομιώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) Bacchic, Anth. P. 11. 27:—fem. Βρομιώτις, *ιδος*, ἦ, Opp. C. 4. 340: a Bacchante, Ib. 300.

βρόμος, *δ*, (βρέμω) Lat. *frenitus*, any loud noise, as the crackling of fire, Il. 14. 396; roaring of thunder, Pind. O. 2. 45, Eur.; of a storm, Aesch. Theb. 213, Fr. 195; of the drum, Simon. 191; of horses, Aesch. Theb. 476; of the flute, h. Hom. Merc. 452, cf. Soph. Fr. 454:—hence, rage, fury, Eur. H. F. 1212:—rare in Prose, of the wind or sea, Arist. Mund. 4. 17 and 32, Mirab. 130; of a volcano, Id. Fr. 591.

βρόμος or βόρμος, *δ*, a kind of oats (in mod. Greek βρώμι), Theophr. H. P. 8. 9, 2.

βρονταῖος, *α*, *ον*, thundering, Ζεὺς Arist. Mund. 7. 2; νεφέλαι Orph. H. 14. 9.

βροντάω, (v. βροντή), to thunder, Ζεὺς δ' ἄμυδις βρόντησε Od. 14. 305, cf. Il. 8. 133; metaph. of Pericles, Ar. Ach. 531, cf. Vesp. 624. 2. impers., βροντᾷ it thunders, Id. Fr. 142, al.; βροντήσαντος if it thundered, Arist. H. A. 9. 3, 4. II. Pass. to be thunderstruck, Arist. Div. Somn. 1. 9.

βροντεῖον, τό, an engine for making stage-thunder, Poll. 4. 130.

βροντή, ἦ, thunder, in Hom. always attributed to Zeus, Διὸς μέγαλοιο κεραυνὸν δεινὴν τε βρ. Il. 21. 198; ὑπὸ βροντῆς πατρὸς Διὸς 13. 796; Ζητὸς τε βροντῆ Od. 20. 121; βρ. καὶ ἀστραπή Hdt. 3. 86; βρ. στεροπή τε Aesch. Supp. 35; βρ. καὶ κεραυνία φλογί Id. Pr. 1017; βροντῆς μύκημα Ib. 1062, cf. 1083; βρ. δ' ἐρράγη δι' ἀστραπῆς Soph. Fr. 507, etc.:—in pl., Id. O. C. 1514; χθόνιαί βρ. Ar. Av. 1745. II. the state of one struck with thunder, astonishment, Hdt. 7. 10, 5.

βροντηδόν, Adv. like thunder, Or. Sib. 5. 345.

βρόντημα, τό, a thunder-clap, Aesch. Pr. 993.

βρόντης, *δ*, Thunderer, one of the three Cyclopes, Hes. Th. 140.

βροντησι-κέραυνος, *ον*, sending thunder and lightning, νεφέλη Ar. Nub. 265.

βροντιαῖος, *α*, *ον*, = βρονταῖος, Hipp. 1180 F.

βροντο-ποιός, *ον*, (ποιέω) thunder-making, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 4. 24.

βροντο-σκοπία, ἦ, divination from thunder, Jo. Lyd.; cf. κεραυνοσκοπία.

βροντώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like thunder, thundering, Paul. Sil. 74. 51.

βρόξαι, v. sub βρόχω.

βρότᾶχος, *δ*, Ion. for βάτραχος, q. v.

βρότειος, *ον*, also *α*, *ον* Archil. 13, Eur. Hipp. 19:—poët. Adj. mortal, human, of mortal mould, Aesch. Pr. 116, etc.; βρ. γένος Soph. Fr. 132; ψυχὴν βρότειος Eur. Supp. 777; βρ. πόνοι of mortals, Alc. Ὑπν. 1. 9:—in Hom. only βρότεος, *η*, *ον*, Od. 19. 545, h. Hom. Ven. 47; so also in Pind. O. 9. 52, etc., Aesch. Eum. 171.

βροτήσιος, *α*, *ον*, = forcg., Hes. Op. 771, Eur. Bacch. 4.

βροτο-βάμων [ᾶ], *ον*, trampling on men, Anth. P. 15. 21.

βροτό-γηρυς, *υ*, with human voice, ψιττακός Anth. P. 9. 562.

βροτο-δαίμων, *δ*, = ἡμίθεος, Hesych.; cf. ἀνθρωποδαίμων.

βροτο-ειδής, *és*, like man, of man's nature, Manetho 5. 446.
 βροτόεις, *εσσα, εν*, (βρότος) gory, blood-boltered, of dead nien's armour, *ἐναρα* Il. 6. 480, etc.; *ἀνδράγρια* 14. 509.
 βροτο-κέρτης, *ου, δ*, a man-shaver, pedantic word for barber, Alexarch. ap. Ath. 98 E.
 βροτοκτονέω, to murder men, Aesch. Eum. 421.
 βροτο-κτόνος, *ον*, man-slaying, homicidal, *θυσία* Eur. I. T. 384; *οὐ τὴν Οἰδιπόδαο βροτοκτόνον* his murderess, i. e. the Sphinx, C. I. 4700.
 βροτο-λοιγός, *όν*, plague of man, bane of men, epith. of Ares, Od. 8. 115, and often in Il.; of Apollo, Epigr. Gr. 1034. 29;—once in Trag., Aesch. Supp. 665; *ἔρω* Anth. P. 5. 180.
 βροτόμαι, Pass. (βρότος) to be stained with gore, *βεβρωμένα τεύχεα* Od. 11. 41, cf. Q. Sm. I. 717. II. (βροτός) to become man, of the Redeemer, in Eccl.:—in Act., *βρ. τοὺς λίθους* to turn them into men, Nicet. Eug. 5. 205.
 βροτός, *ὁ*, poet. Noun, a mortal man, opp. to *ἀθάνατος* or *θεός*, often in Hom., who always uses it as Subst., *οἳοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσι* Il. 5. 304, etc.; *βροτὸς ἀνὴρ* 5. 361:—as fem., *βροτὸς αἰδέησσα* Od. 5. 334; *β. οὖσαν* Anth. P. 9. 89; in Trag. the sing. is not usual, *βροτῶν* being very commonly put after *τις, οὐδείς, πολλοί*, etc., Soph. O. T. 437, 981, etc.; *βροτοί* never takes the Art. in Att. Poets, except when an Adj. or Pron. is added, *τῶν πολυπόνων βρ.* Eur. Or. 175; *ἡμεῖς οἱ βρ.* Ar. Eq. 601, cf. Sannyr. Γελ. 1; *οἱ ταλαίπωροι βρ.* Alex. εἰς τὸ Φρέαρ 2; *οἱ πάντες βρ.* Menand. Incert. 9.—Rare in Prose, Plat. Rep. 566 D, Arist. Top. 5. 4. II. in Aesch. Cho. 129, *βροτοῖς* is used loosely for *mortal men* (after death); Herm. reads *φθιτοῖς*, the Schol. *νεκροῖς*. (The β represents μ of the Root, v. sub ἀ-μβροτος.)
 βρότος, *ὁ*, blood that has run from a wound, gore (λύθρον), in Il. always *αἱματόεις*, as 7. 425; *μέλας* Od. 24. 189. (Of uncertain origin.)
 βροτο-σκόπος, *ον*, taking note of man, epith. of the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 499.
 βροτοσοδός, *ον*, (σαδῶ, σώζω) man-saving, Orph. L. 750.
 βροτο-στυγής, *ές*, hated by men or man-hating, Aesch. Pr. 799, Cho. 51.
 βροτόσωμος, *ον*, (σῶμα) with human body, Orac. ap. Bentl. Ep. Mill. p. 10.
 βροτο-φεγγής, *ές*, giving light to men, Anth. P. 9. 399.
 βροτο-φθόρος, *ον*, man-destroying, Aesch. Eum. 787, Supp. 264, etc. II. *σκῦλα βροτοφθόρα* of slain men, Eur. Fr. 268.
 βροτώ, v. βροτόμαι.
 βροῦκος or βροῦχος, *ὁ*, a locust without wings, also *ἀπτέλαβος*, Theophr. Fr. 14. 4.
 βροχετός, *ὁ*, (βρέχω) a wetting, rain, Anth. P. 6. 21.
 βροχέως, Acol. for *βραχέως*, Sappho 2. 7.
 βροχή, *ἡ*, (βρέχω) = *βροχετός*, Ev. Matth. 7. 25, Orac. ap. Clem. Al. 50.
 βροχθίζω, to gulp down, Arist. Probl. 27. 3, 4; cf. *κατάβρ.* II. to clear the throat, *τινί* with . . . , Clearch. ap. Ath. 623 C.
 βρόχθος, *ὁ*, the throat, Theocr. 3. 54, Anth. P. 11. 298. II. a draught, Hipp. 485. 30., 487. 22.
 βρόχιος, *ον*, of or by a halter, β. μόρος, cited from Nonn.
 βροχίς, *ἡ*, Dim. of sq., Opp. H. 3. 595, Anth. P. 9. 372. II. (βρέχω) an ink-horn, Anth. P. 6. 295. III. a certain measure of length, C. I. (add.) 2439 c.
 βρόχος, *ὁ*, a noose or slip-knot, for hanging or strangling, Od. 11. 278., 22. 472, Hdt. 4. 60, Soph. Ant. 1222, etc.:—a snare for birds, Ar. Av. 527; *θηρῶν βρ.* Eur. Hel. 1169; *ἀλοὺς βρόχων πλεκταῖς ἀνάγκαις* Xenarch. Βουτ. 1. 8:—the mesh of a net, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5, etc.; β. ἀρκύων Eur. H. F. 729; metaph., *ληφθέντες ἐν ταύτῳ βρόχῳ* Aesch. Cho. 557; *ἐν βρόχῳ τὸν τράχηλον ἔχειν* to do a thing 'with a halter round one's neck,' Dem. 744. 6. [Theogn. 1095 uses the first syll. long, and in some MSS. it is written *βρόγχον*: but the true reading is *βρόκχον*, like *λακχέω* for *λαχέω*, etc.] (Origin uncertain.)
 βρόχω, to gulp down (Hesych. *βρόχαι· ροφήσαι*), a Root only found in aor. I *ἔβρωξα*, Anth. P. 9. 1:—used by Hom. only in compds., I. *ἀναβρόξαι*, to swallow again, suck down again, *ἀλλ' ὄτ' ἀναβρόξαιε . . ἀλμυρὸν ὕδωρ*, opp. to *ὄτ' ἐξεμέσσειε*, of Charybdis, Od. 12. 240; *πάντας ἀναβρόξασα*, also of Charybdis, Ap. Rh. 4. 826; and in Pass., *ὑδωρ ἀπολέσκει' ἀναβροχέν* Od. 11. 585:—in Il. 17. 54, Zenodot. read *ἄλις ἀναβέβροχεν ὕδωρ* (sc. *ὁ χῶρος*) has drunk up water enough (where the vulg. is *ἀναβέβροχεν*). 2. *καταβρόξαι*, to gulp down (*καταβρόξαι· καταπιεῖν* Hesych.), *ὃς τὸ καταβρόξαιε* whoever swallowed the potion, Od. 4. 222: aor. part. pass. *καταβροχθείς* Lyc. 55:—the forms *καταβρωξήη* Id. 742, *-βρωξαιε* Dion. P. 604, *-βρωξας* Ap. Rh. 2. 271 should probably be amended into *καταβρωξήη*, *-βρωξαιε*, *-βρωξας*; for the aor. I of *βιβρωσκω* is *ἔβρωσα*, not *ἔβρωξα*:—cf. *καταβροχθίζω*.
 βροχωτός, *όν*, ensnared, Neophr. ap. Schol. Eur. Med. 1337, v. Herm. Opusc. 3. 255. 2. in meshes or squares, β. ἔργον *opus laqueatum*, Aq. V. T.
 βρυάξω, like *βρύω*, to swell, teem, only used in pres. and impf. (except that Hesych. cites a fut. *-άσομαι*, and an aor. *ἔβρυαξα* occurs in comp. with *δνα-*), *καρποῖσι βρ.* Orph. H. 53. 10, cf. 33. 7: of a lioness, to be pregnant, Aesch. Fr. 4: to bubble up, *δέπας ἀφρῶ βρυάξων* Timoth. 4 Bgk.:—metaph. to wax wanton, Aesch. Supp. 878; and generally = *ἡδομαι*, to enjoy oneself, Epicur. ap. Stob. 159. 25, cf. Plat. 2. 1098 B.
 βρυάκτης, *ον, δ*, of Pan, the jolly god, Orph. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 68.
 βρυαλίκτης or βρυαλλίκτης, *ον, δ*, one who performs in a kind of war-dance, Stesich. 77, Ibyc. 46 (ap. Hesych.).
 βρύας, *ον, ὁ*, v. sub *βύας*.
 βρυασμός, *ὁ*, voluptuousness, Plut. 2. 1107 A.
 βρύγδην, Adv. (βρύκω) properly with clenched teeth: but in Antn. 1. 9. 14, of a polypus, tightly.
 βρύγμα, τό, a bite, gnawing, Nic. Th. 483.
 βρυγμός, *ὁ*, a biting, Nic. Th. 716: a gnashing of teeth, Eupol. Κολ. 13.
 βρύζω, in Archil. 31, *ἔβρυζε βρύτον* brewed beer (?); al. *ἔβρυζε*, devoured.

βρύκω or βρύχω [ῥ], (the former being the Att. form, acc. to Moer. and Ammon.), mostly in pres.: fut. *βρύξω* Hipp. 589. 44, Lyc. 678: aor. *ἔβρυξα* Hipp. 1160 D, Anth. P. 7. 624: aor. 2 *ἔβρυχε* Ib. 9. 252 (unless this late Poet used ῥ in the impf.): for *βέβρυχα*, v. *βρυχάομαι*:—Pass., v. infr. To eat with much noise, to eat greedily, *γνάθος ἰππειος βρύκει* Ep. Hom. 14. 13; *ἔφθ' ἀ καὶ ὄπτα κρέ'* . . *βρύκειν* Eur. Cycl. 358, cf. 372; *πρὸς ταῦτα βρύκει'* Ar. Pax 1315; *βρύκουσ' ἀπέδεσθαι . . τοὺς δακτύλους* biting, Id. Av. 26; of smoke, *ὀδᾶξ ἔβρυκε τὰς λήμας ἐμοῦ* Id. Lys. 301:—metaph., to tear in pieces, devour, of a gnawing disease, *βρύκει* Soph. Tr. 987; *βρύκει γὰρ ἅπαν τὸ παρὸν* Cratin. Δραπ. 2; τὰ πατρῶα *βρύκει* Diphil. Ζωγρ. 1. 27:—Pass., *ἀπόλωλα, τέκνον, βρύκομαι* Soph. Ph. 745; *ἄλλ' βρυχθείς* Anth. P. 9. 267. II. to gnash or grind the teeth, *τοὺς ὀδόντας βρύχει* Hipp. 593. 29, etc.; also *βρύχει* alone, Id. 643. 42; and in neut. sense, *οἱ ὀδόντες βρύχουσι* Id. 604. 20; so, *βρύκων στόμα* Nic. Al. 226.
 βρύλλω, = *ὑποπίνω*, or rather to cry for drink, of children (cf. *βρῦν*), Ar. Eq. 1123, ubi v. Schol.
 βρῦν, in Ar. Nub. 1382, *βρῦν εἰπεῖν* to say *bryn*, cry for drink:—in A. B. 31 we find *βρῦ* . . *τοῖς παιδίοις σύμβολον τοῦ πιεῖν*, cf. Schol. and v. *βρύλλω*.
 *βρύξ, in acc. *βρύχα*, the depth of the sea, Opp. H. 2. 588.
 βρυόεις, *εσσα, εν*, weedy, ποταμός. Nic. Th. 208. II. flourishing, Id. Al. 371, 478.
 βρύον, τό, (βρύω) a kind of mossy sea-weed, Theocr. 21. 7; βρ. θαλάσσιον Hipp. 610. 14, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 29, etc.: also a marsh-plant, Plut. 2. 911 F, Nic. Th. 416. II. tree-moss, lichen (v. σφάκος), Diosc. 1. 20, Paul. Aeg. III. the clustering male blossom of the hazel, the catkin, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 14: generally a blossom or flower, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 3, Nic. Th. 71, 898:—whence the male laurel is called *βρυο-φόρος*, catkin-bearing, Theophr. C. P. 2. 11, 4.
 βρυόομαι, aor. *ἔβρωθην*, Pass. to be grown over with βρύον, Arist. Color. 1, 11 and 12.
 βρύσις, *εως, ἡ*, a bubbling up, Suid., Eust.:—βρυσμός, δ, Arcad. 58.
 βρύσσιος, *ὁ*, a kind of sea-urchin, Arist. H. A. 4. 5, 2.
 βρυσωνο-θρασυμαχειο-ληψι-κέρματος, *ον*, taking small coin like Bryson and Thrasymachus, Ephipp. Ναυαγ. 1.
 βρύτεια or βρύτια, τά, Lat. *bryssa*, *brissa*, the refuse of olives or grapes after pressing, Ath. 56 D.
 βρύπτικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, drunken with beer, Antiph. Ἀσκληπ. 1, dub.
 βρύπτιος, *ἡ, ὄν*, of or for βρύπτιον, Cratin. Μαλθ. 4, ubi τ. Mein.
 βρύπος, *ὁ* (Soph. Fr. 533), βρύπτιον, τό (Ath. 447 C), in other places the gender is dub.:—a fermented liquor made from barley, a kind of beer Archil., Hecatae., Hellenic., al., ap. Ath. l. c.; cf. *βρύζω*.
 βρύχανάομαι, Dep., rarer form of sq., Nic. Al. 221.
 βρυχάομαι, fat. *-ήσομαι* (κατα- Eumath.): aor. *ἔβρυχησάμην* Dio C. 68. 24, (ἀν-) Plat. Phaedo 117 D; also *ἔβρωχῆθην* (v. infr.): Dep. with Ep. pf. *βέβρυχα* (cf. *μυκάομαι, μέμυκα*): plqpf. *ἔβεβρύχει* Od. 12. 242. Onomatop. Verb (cf. *βληχάομαι*), to roar, bellow, Lat. *rugire*, properly of lions, acc. to Hesych. and Ammon.; of a bull, *ταῦρος ὡς βρυχώμενος* Soph. Aj. 322, cf. Ar. Ran. 823; of wild beasts, *δεινὸν δ' ἔβρωχῶντο* Theocr. 25. 137; of the elephant, Plut. Pyrrh. 33:—in the Il. mostly of the death-cry of wounded men, *κεῖτο τανυσθείς, βεβρυχώς* 13. 393., 16. 486; so, *βρυχώμενον σπασμοῖσι*, of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 805, cf. 904; *βέβρυχα κλαίων* Ib. 1072; *δεινὰ βρυχηθείς* Id. O. T. 1265:—in the Od. of the roaring of waves, *ἀμφὶ δὲ κύμα βέβρυχεν ῥόθιον* 5. 412, cf. 12. 242, so Il. 17. 264:—also in Hipp. 302. 7 (*βρυχῶνται* in the MSS.), Luc. D. Mar. 1. 4 (*βρυχώμενος* MSS.); *βρυχομένη* (as if from *βρύχομαι*) is required by the metre in Q. Sm. 14. 484.
 βρυχετός, *ὁ*, (βρύκω) a chattering of teeth; the ague, Hesych.
 βρυχή, *ἡ*, a gnashing of teeth, *ὀδόντων* Ap. Rh. 2. 83, etc. II. (βρυχάομαι) a roaring, Opp. H. 2. 530.
 βρυχηδόν, Adv. (βρύχω) with gnashing of teeth, Anth. P. 9. 371. II. (βρυχάομαι) with bellowing, Ap. Rh. 3. 1374, al.
 βρυχηθμός, *ὁ*, = sq., Opp. C. 4. 171.
 βρύχημα, τό, a roar, roaring, Opp. C. 3. 36; improperly of sheep (cf. *βληχάομαι*), Aesch. Fr. 155; of men, Plut. Mar. 20, Alex. 51.
 βρύχητης, *οὔ, δ*, a bellower, roarer, Anth. P. 6. 57.
 βρύχητικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, roaring, bellowing, Greg. Nyss. 1. 145.
 βρύχιος [ῥ], *α, ὄν*, also *ος, ὄν* Aesch. Pers. 397: (*βρύξ):—from the depths of the sea, deep, *ἄλμη* Aesch. l. c.; *ἄλς* Ap. Rh. 1. 1310; *βρυχία ἠχῶ βροντᾶς* the sound of thunder from the deep, Aesch. Pr. 1052, ubi v. Herm.:—generally, *βρύχιον ὑποστένειν* to heave a deep sigh, Heliod. 6. 9.—Cf. *ὑποβρύχιος*.
 βρυχητή, *ἡ*, f. l. for *βρυχή*, Q. Sm. 4. 241.
 βρύχω, v. sub *βρύκω*:—for *βέβρυχα*, v. sub *βρυχάομαι*.
 βρύω, mostly used in pres.: fut. *βρύσω* [ῥ] Or. Sib. 6. 8: (v. sub *φλέω*). To be full to bursting, poet. Verb, found also in late Prose: 1. c. dat. to swell or teem with, esp. of plants, *ἔρνος . . βρύει ἀνθεὶ λευκῶ* swells with white bloom, Il. 17. 56, cf. Eur. Bacch. 107; *κίσσῳ κᾶρα βρύουσαν* Eubul. Κυβ. 1:—metaph., *βίος . . βρύων μελίτταις καὶ προβάτοις κτλ.* Ar. Nub. 46: of men, *παμμάχῳ θράσει βρύων* Aesch. Ag. 167; *ἀγαθοῖσι βρύοις* Id. Supp. 966; *μαντικῆ βρ. τεχνῆ* Id. Fr. 251; *ἄλλων ἰατρὸς, αὐτὸς ἔλκεισι βρύων* Eur. Fr. 1071. 2. c. gen. to be full of, *χῶρος . . βρύων δάφνης, ἔλαιας, ἀμπέλου* Soph. O. C. 16; *τράπεζαν . . κόσμου βρύουσαν* Alex. Ἡσ. 2: metaph., *νόσση βρ.* Aesch. Cho. 70. 3. absol. to abound, grow luxuriantly, Soph. El. 422: of the earth, to teem with produce, Xen. Cyn. 5, 12:—Aesch. Cho. 64 is corrupt. 4. c. acc. cogn. to burst forth with, gush with, *ὑδωρ* Ep. Jac. 3. 11; *ῥόδα* Anaercont. 47. 2.—Poët. word, found in Arist. Mund. 3. 1.

βρωδης, es, (είδος) full of sea-weed, Arist. H. A. 5. 10, 4.
 βρωδης, ἡ, a wild creeping plant, bryony, Nic. Th. 939:—so βρωδία,
 ἡ, Diosc. 4. 184; and βρωδία, ἰδος, ἡ, Nic. Th. 858.
 βρωμα, τό, (βιβρώσκω) that which is eaten, food, meat, Hipp. Vet. Med.
 9, Thuc. 4. 26, al.; metaph., Ar. Fr. 313:—often in pl., Antiph. Incert.
 14, Plat., al.; opp. to ὄψα, Sosipat. Καταψ. 1. 30. II. a cancerous
 sore, Hipp. 1131 E; joined with ἰός in LXX (Baruch. 6. 11):—a cavity
 in a tooth, Diosc. 1. 141, al.
 βρωμάομαι, Dep. to bray, Lat. rudere, βρωμασάμενος Ar. Vesp.
 618. II. = βρωμέω, of the elephant, Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 6.
 βρωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of βρωμα, Ath. 111 A.
 βρωμάτο-μξ-άπατη, ἡ, the false pleasure of eating made dishes, Anth.
 P. 9. 642.
 βρωματώδης, es, = βρωμώδης, Xenocr. 20.
 βρωμέω, (βρωμος) to smell rank, Cyrill.: cf. βρωμάομαι II.
 βρώμη, ἡ, (βιβρώσκω) = βρωμα, food, Od. 10. 460, Opp. C. 2. 352.
 βρωμήεις, εσσα, εν, a brayer, i. e. an ass, Nic. Al. 409, 486.
 βρωμησις, εως, ἡ, the braying of an ass, Ael. N. A. 3. 7.
 βρωμητής, ου, δ, the brayer, i. e. the ass, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C.
 βρωμητωρ, ορος, δ, = foreg., Nic. Th. 357.
 βρωμο-λόγος, ον, foul-mouthed, Pseudol. 24.
 βρωμος, δ, (βιβρώσκω) = βρωμα, Arat. 1021.
 βρωμος, δ, a stink, smell, esp. of beasts at rut, not found in old Att.,
 Phryn. p. 156, ubi v. Lob. The MSS. always vary between βρωμ- and
 βρόμ-, Schwcigh. Ath. t. 2. p. 94; for βρόμ-, v. Alcae. ap. Schol. Soph.
 O. T. 153; for βρωμ-, Arcad. 60, and cf. βρωμάομαι.
 βρωμώδης, es, (είδος) stinking, foul-smelling, Strabo 246.
 βρωσείω, Desiderat. of βιβρώσκω, to be hungry, Call. Fr. 435.
 βρώσιμος, ον, eatable, Aesch. Pr. 479, Diphil. Αναζωσ. 2.
 βρώσις, εως, ἡ, (βιβρώσκω) meat, opp. to πόσις, Od. 15. 490, Hes.
 Th. 797, Plat. Legg. 783 C; βρ. ἀναγκαία Thuc. 2. 70. II. eat-
 ing, Hipp. Acut. 388, Plat. Rep. 619 C; ἐρινός ἀχρεῖος ὦν ἐς βρώσιν
 Soph. Fr. 190. 2. corrosion, rust, Ev. Matth. 6. 19.
 βρωτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be eaten, Luc. Paras. 9.
 βρωτήρ, ἦρος, δ, eating, βρωτήρας αὐχμούς (so Scal. for αἰχμάς) Aesch.
 Euni. 803; ὀδόντες Nic. Al. 421; ἰππάκης βρωτήρες . . Σκύθαι Aesch. Fr. 203.
 βρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to eat, voracious, Arist. Probl. 23. 39, G. A. 4. 5,
 etc. II. promoting this inclination, δυνάμεις Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 335 D.
 βρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of βιβρώσκω, to be eaten, Archestr. ap. Ath.
 321 E. II. βρωτόν, τό, meat, opp. to ποτόν, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 1;
 βρωτοῖσι καὶ ποτοῖσι Eur. Supp. 1110.
 βρωτός, ἡ, Ion. for βρώσις, Il. 19. 205, Od. 18. 407, in acc. βρωτῶν
 [with ὄν]; gen. βρωτῶν Philox. ap. Ath. 147 C.
 βύας, ου, δ, the eagle-owl, strix bubo, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 2; βύας ἔβυζε
 an owl hooted, Dio C. 56. 29., 72. 24:—the form βύζα and the Verb
 βύζω shew that βύας is f. l. in Arist.
 βυβλάριον, τό, Dim. of βύβλος, Anth. P. 11. 78.
 βυβλινο-πέδιλος, ον, with sandals of byblus, ap. Eust. 1913. 44.
 βύβλιος, η, ον, (βύβλος) made of byblus, ὄπλον νεὸς ἀμφικλίσεως
 βύβλιον Od. 21. 391, cf. Hdt. 7. 25, 36; ὑποδήματα, ἰστία Id. 2. 37,
 96.—Cf. βίβλιος.
 βυβλιον, τό, byblus-paper, Hesych.; a freq. v. l. for βιβλίον, and so
 written in C. I. 2448. VIII. 30., 3311, 3408.
 βύβλος, ἡ, the Egyptian papyrus, Cyperus papyrus, the triangular
 stalk and root of which were eaten by the poor (cf. πάπυρος), Hdt. 2. 92,
 Aesch. Supp. 761. 2. its fibrous coats, as prepared for ropes, sails,
 mats, paper, (this use was known to Hom., v. βύβλιος), Hdt. 2. 96:—
 esp. the outer coat of the papyrus used for writing on, hence in pl. leaves
 of byblus, Id. 5. 58, Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 13. 3. a paper, book, Hdt.
 2. 100, Epigr. Gr. 305, 1005;—but then more commonly written βίβλος
 (q. v.):—pl. βύβλα, τά, Anth. P. 9. 98. II. β. στεφανωτρῖς,
 another plant, mentioned by Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 11, cf. Plut. Ages. 36.
 [ὑ, Aesch. Supp. 761.]
 βυδοί, οἱ, = μουσικοί, Soph. (Fr. 79) ap. Hesych.; cf. βίδη.
 βύζα, ἡ, = βύας, Nic. ap. Anton. Lib. 10.
 βύζην, Adv. close pressed, closely, β. κλείειν Thuc. 4. 8.
 βύζω (A), fut. βύσω, (βύω) to be frequent, βύζεται (βύζει?) Aretae.
 Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2, cf. Hesych. βύζον· πυκνόν.
 βύζω (B), aor. ἔβυξα, to hoot, v. sub βύας.
 βύθια, (βυθός) to be in the deep, Nic. Th. 505.
 βύθίζω, to sink a ship, Soph. (?) ap. Hesych.; μίαν τριήρη ἐβύθισαν
 Polyb. 2. 10, 5; β. ἀνθρώπους εἰς ὄλεθρον I Ep. Tim. 6. 9:—Pass., of
 a ship, etc., to sink, Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 6, Diod. 11. 18, etc.
 βύθιος, α, ον, also ος, ον Galen.:—ἰν the deep, sunken, Luc. D. Marin.
 1. 3; κρηπίδας βυθίας πῆξα Anth. P. 9. 791; ἐκ βυθίας ἰλύος from the
 mud of the deep, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 71. II. in or of the sea. τὰ
 βύθια (sc. ζῷα), water-animals, Anth. P. 6. 182; β. Κρονίδης Poseidon,
 Luc. Epigr. 34. III. metaph. deep, βύθιον φθέγγεσθαι Plut.
 Crass. 23; β. λογισμός Philo 1. 639.
 βύθισμός, ου, δ, a sinking, submersion, Helioc. 9. 8.
 βύθιτις, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of βύθιος, ψάμμος Anth. P. 9. 290.
 βύθός, δ, the depth, esp. of the sea, the water-deeps, Aesch. Pr. 432;
 metaph., ἐξ οὐρίων δραμοῦσαν ἐς βυθὸν πεσεῖν Soph. Aj. 1083; ἀνα-
 κούφισαι κάρα βυθῶν Id. O. T. 24; ἐκ βυθῶν κηκίον αἶμα from the deep
 wound, Id. Ph. 783; καταφέρεισθαι εἰς β. Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 5, etc.; ἐκ
 τοῦ β. Ib. 9. 37, 29; ἐν τῷ β. τῆς θαλάττης Ib. 4. 10, 5:—metaph., ἐν
 βύθῳ ἀτεχνίης in the depth of . . , Hipp. 27. 10; ἀθεότητος Plut. 2.
 757 B; β. ἀγνοίας, κακῶν, etc., Eccl. (V. sub βαθύς.)
 βύθο-τρεφής, ἐς, living in the deep, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 8):—τρόφος, ον,
 Manass.

βυκάνη, ἡ, a trumpet, Lat. buccina, Polyb. 15. 12, 2; orig. called
 κῆρυξ, Chappell Hist. of Anc. Mus. p. 283 sq.:—βυκανάω or βουκανάω,
 to blow the trumpet, Polyb. 6. 35, 12:—βυκάνημα, τό, the sound of the
 trumpet, App. Pun. 21:—βυκανητής and -ιστής, οὔ, δ, a trumpeter,
 Polyb. 2. 29, 6., 30. 13, 11:—βυκανισμός, δ, = βυκάνημα, Nicom. Harm.
 p. 35; βουκανισμός in Ptol. Mus. 1. 4. (Some would connect this
 family of words not with Lat. buccina, but with βοῦς,—as of a sound
 like the lowing of oxen.)
 βύκτης, ου, δ, (βύζω, βύω) swelling, blustering, ἀνεμοὶ βύκται Od. 10. 20,
 in gen. pl. βυκτῶν. II. as Subst. a wind, hurricane, Lyc. 738, 757.
 βύνέω, = βύω, χρυσίω . . ἐβύνουν τὸ στόμα Ar. Pax 645: cf. διαβύω.
 βύνη, ἡ, malt for brewing, Aët. 10. 29.
 Βύνη [ὑ], ἡ, an old name of the sea-goddess Ino or Leucothea, Lyc. 107;
 hence the sea itself, Euphor. 90.
 βύρσα, ἡ, the skin stripped off, a hide, Lat. corium, Batr. 127, Hdt. 3.
 110, Arist. H. A. 4. 6, 1; βύρσης ὄζειν to smell of leather, Ar. Eq. 892;
 βύρσης κτύπος of the drum, Eur. Bacch. 505: a wine-skin, Luc. Lexiph.
 6. 2. the skin of a live animal, Theocr. 25. 238, 272.
 βυρσο-αλετος, δ, leather-eagle, com. name of Cleon the tanner, Ar. Eq. 197.
 βυρσεύς, εως, δ, later word for βυρσοδέψης, Artemid. 4. 56, Act. Ap.
 9. 43: there was a guild of βυρσεῖς at Thyatira, C. I. 3499; cf. βαφεύς.
 βυρσεύω, to dress hides, tan, Hesych.
 βυρσικός, ἡ, ὄν, of hides or leather, Geop. 6. 2, 7.
 βυρσίνη, ἡ, a leathern thong, Ar. Eq. 59, 449, with a play on μυρσίνη.
 βύρσινος, η, ον, leathern, πλοῖα Dio C. 48. 19.
 βυρσίς, ἰδος, δ, Dim. of βύρσα, Hesych.
 βυρσοδεψέω, to dress or tan hides, Ar. Pl. 167.
 βυρσοδέψης, ου, δ, (δέψω) a tanner, Ar. Eq. 44, etc., C. I. 6665.
 βυρσοδεψικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for tanning, Hipp. 628. 22, Theophr. C. P. 3. 9. 3.
 βυρσοδέψιον, τό, a tan-pit, C. I. 5594. 1. 71; -δεψεῖον, E. M. 187. 17.
 βυρσοπάγχιος, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) made of hides, Plut. Crass. 23.
 βυρσο-παφλαγών, δ, leather-Paphlagonian, nickname of Cleon, Ar. Eq. 47.
 βυρσο-πόλης, ὄν, tanning hides, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7. 160.
 βυρσο-πώλης, ου, δ, a leather-seller, Ar. Eq. 136.
 βυρσο-τετής, ἐς, = βυρσοτόνος, τύμπανα Eur. Hel. 1347.
 βυρσο-τόμος, ον, (τέμνω) leather-cutting, Manetho 4. 320, Hesych.
 s. v. βυροτόμος:—hence βυρσοτομέω, to cut leather, Poll. 7. 81.
 βυρσο-τόνος, ον, with skin stretched over it, β. κύκλωμα = τύμπανον,
 Eur. Bacch. 124.
 βυρσώω, to cover with skins or leather, Athen. in Math. Vett. 4.
 βυρσώδης, es, (είδος) like leather, Galen.
 βύσ-αύχην, ενος, ὄ, ἡ, (βύω) short-necked, Ar. ap. Poll. 2. 135 (Fr.
 648), Xenarch. Bouv. 1.
 Βύσιος, δ, a Delphic month, C. I. 1704.
 βύσμα, τό, (βύω) a plug, bung, Hipp. 640. 12, Ar. Fr. 285; Στίλ-
 πωνος βύσματα Stilpo's stoppers, i. e. arguments with which he stopped
 his opponents' mouths, Diphil. Γαμ. 2.
 βύσσα, ἡ, = βυσσός, Opp. H. 1. 453. II. a sea-bird, Anton. Lib. 15.
 βύσσινος, η, ον, made of βύσσιος, συνδών β. a fine linen bandage, used
 for mummy-cloths, Hdt. 2. 86; for wounds, Id. 7. 181; πέπλοι Aesch.
 Pers. 125; φάρος Soph. Fr. 342; ὀθόνια β., paid as tribute in Egypt, C.
 I. 4697. 18.
 βυρσοδομεύω, (δομέω) to build in the deep, hence to brood over a
 thing in the depth of one's soul, ponder deeply; Hom. only in Od.,
 always in bad sense, κακὰ φρεσὶ βυρσοδομεύων 17. 66, etc.; also, μύθους
 βυρσοδ. 4. 676; so, δύλον φρεσὶ βυρσοδ. Hes. Sc. 30; so in later
 authors, ὀργὴν βυρσοδ., Luc. Calumn. 24; τὰ βυρσοδομεύμενα secret
 designs, Helioc. 7. 11.—Also -δομέω, Eust. 1513. 46, Suid.
 βυρσοθέεν, Adv. from the bottom of the sea, Soph. Ant. 590; κινήσασα
 βυρσοθέεν γνώμην Babr. 95. 49, cf. Eratosth. ap. Ath. 36 F.
 βυρσο-μέτρης, ου, δ, measuring the deeps, epith. of a fisherman, Anth.
 P. 6. 193.
 βυρσοός, δ, older form of βυθός, the depth of the sea, the bottom, Il. 24.
 80; also in Hdt. 2. 28, 96, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 15.
 βύσσιος, ἡ, (Hebrew bütz, Gesenius Lex. s. v.) a fine yellowish flax,
 (esp. Indian and Egyptian), and the linen made from it, Emped. 293,
 Theocr. 2. 73:—the Egyptian mummy-cloths were made of it (cf. βύσ-
 σινος), not of cotton, v. Wilkinson's Egypt (1st series), 3. p. 115:—but
 in later writers taken for cotton, as by Philostr. 71, Poll. 7. 76; distin-
 guished from κανναβίς and λίνον, Paus. 6. 26, 6, cf. 5. 5, 2; also used of
 silk, which was supposed to be a kind of cotton, τὰ Σηρικά, ἐκ τινων
 φλοιῶν ξαινομένης βύσσου Strabo 693. (The byssus of mod. naturalists
 is the silky thread of the pinna marina.)
 βυρσοόφρων, ον, (φρήν) = βαθύφρων, deep-thinking, Aesch. Cho. 651.
 βύσσωμα, τό, = βύσμα, of nets, which stopped the passage of a shoal
 of tunnies, Anth. P. 6. 33.
 βύσταξ, ακος, δ, = μύσταξ, Antiph. Αρχ. 1; cf. καταφρονέω II.
 βύστρα, ἡ, = βύσμα, Antiph. Όρφ. 1.
 βυτίνη, ἡ, = πυτίνη, a Tarentine word, Hesych.
 βύω Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 6 (cf. βύζω, βυνέω): fut. βύσω [ὑ] (ἐπι-)
 Cratin. Πυτ. 7, (προ-) Ar. Vesp. 250: aor. ἔβυσα Hipp. 492. 2, (ἐπι-)
 Ar. Pl. 379, (προ-) Id. Vesp. 249:—Med. (v. δια-, ἐπι-, παρα-βύω):—
 Pass., aor. ἐβύσθην (παρ-) Luc. Deor. Conc. 10: pf. βέβυσμαι, the
 tense chiefly in use, v. infr. To stuff, 1. c. gen. rei, to stuff
 full of, only in Pass., νημάτος βεβυσμένος stuffed full of spun-work or
 spinning, Od. 4. 134; τὸ στόμα ἐβέβυστο [sc. χρυσοῦ] Id. 6.
 125. 2. c. dat rei, to stop or bung up with, plug, βύσας τὴν ἔδρην
 σπόγγῳ Hipp. 492. 2, cf. Arist. l. c.:—Pass., σπογγίῳ βεβυσμένος Ar.
 Ach. 463; κηρίῳ Id. Thesm. 506; ραφάνοις τὴν ἔδραν βεβυσμένους
 Alciphro 3. 62; cf. βύσμα. 3. absol., βεβυσμένος τὴν ῥίνα having

one's nose stopped, Hegesipp. Ad. 1. 27; βεβ. τὰ ὠτὰ deaf, Luc. Catapl. 5; εἶμα βεβ. a close, thickwoven robe, Hipp. 588. 43.

βῶδιον, τό, = βοῖδιον, Dor.

βῶθῆω, Ion. contr. for βοθηῶ.

βῶκκαλις, ἡ, an Indian bird, Ael. N. A. 13. 25.

βωκολιάσδω, -αστής, βωκόλος, -ικός, Dor. for βουκ-.

βῶκος, ὁ, Dor. for βοῦκος, βουκαῖος.

βωλά, Dor. for βουλή, Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 255. 20.

βωλάκιον, τό, Dim. of βῶλαξ, Hesych., Zonar.

βωλάκιος, α, ὄν, *lumpy, loamy*, opp. to dry sandy soil, Pind. P. 4. 406.

βῶλαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, = βῶλος, Pind. P. 4. 66, Theocr. 17. 80.

βωλάριον, τό, Dim. of βῶλος, Strabo 777.

βωλευομαι, Dor. for βουλ-, C. I. 2556. 75.

βωληδόν, Adv. *clod-like*, Diosc. 5. 123.

βῶλιος, ἡ, ὄν, *made of clay*, i. e. of brick, Hesych.

βωλίον, τό, Dim. of βῶλος, Ar. Vesp. 203, Arist. Mirab. 46.

βωλίτης, ὄν, ὁ, a kind of fungus, Lat. *boletus*, Geop. 12. 17, 8, al.

βωλο-ειδής, ἑς, *cloddy, lumpy*, Theophr. Ign. 65. Adv. -δῶς, Diosc. I. 100.

βωλοκοπέω, to break clods of earth, Ar. Fr. 600.

βωλο-κόπος, ὄν, *clod-breaking*, Cratin. Arch. 6.

βῶλομαι, Dor. for βούλ-, C. I. 2556. 49.

βωλο-ποιέω, to make into clods, Hipp. Ep. 1282.

βῶλος, ἡ, more rarely ὁ (v. sub fin.), a lump of earth, a clod, Lat. *gleba*, εἰκοι δ' ὑπὸ βῶλος ἀρότρῳ Od. 18. 374; ἕγρᾶς ἀρούρας β. Soph. Aj. 1286; ὡς βαλῶ ταύτη τῇ βῶλῳ Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 28; often in Anth., and late Prose: βῶλος ἀρουραν, proverb. like carrying coals to Newcastle, Patoemiogr. 2. in Poets, also like Lat. *gleba, land, ground, soil*, Mosch. 4. 37, Anth. P. 9. 561, etc.:—an estate, Synes. Ep. 38. 3. generally, a lump of anything, as of gold, a nugget, Arist. Mirab. 45, Fr. 248, Strabo 146; so Eur., as the pupil of Anaxagoras (v. μύδος), called the sun χρυσία βῶλος, ap. Diog. L. 2. 10, cf. Or. 983 et Pers. ad l. (975); β. μολίβδου Diod. 3. 14.—The gender is fem. acc. to the best Gramm., as Phryn. in A. B. 30, Moer. 95; and the masc. has been corrected in many places; it remains in Arist. l. c., Dio C. 40. 47, and many late writers.—In Anth. P. 7. 719, ὑπὸ βῶλεω stands in the Ms.; Reiske βῶλακι.

βωλο-στροφῆω, to turn up clods in ploughing, Geop. 2. 23, Eust. 581.

16: βωλο-στροφία, ἡ, a turning up of clods, Gloss.

βωλο-τόμος, ὄν, *clod-breaking*, μύρμηκες Anth. P. 9. 438:—βωλοτομέω, in Vit. Hom. is prob. f. l. for κωλο-, cf. Plut. 2. 377 E.

βωλώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) = βωλκειδής, Theophr. Lap. 42.

βῶμαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, = βωμολόχος, Agath. 130. 21, E. M., Suid.; v. κῶμαξ:

—hence βωμάκευμα, τό, = βωμολόχευμα, Apoll. Car. ap. Schol. Plat. Rep. 606 C.

II. βῶμαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, Dim. of βωμός, A. B. 85. [On the quantity, v. Draco 18.]

βωμαῖος, α, ὄν, rarer form for sq., Soph. Fr. 36.

βῶμιος, ὄν, also α, ὄν, v. infr.: (βωμός):—of an altar, ἀκτὰν παρὰ βῶμιον Soph. O. T. 184; βῶμοι ἐσχάροι Eur. Phoen. 274. 2. of a suppliant, βωμία ἐφημένη at the altar, Id. Supp. 93, cf. Soph. Ant. 1301; ἀμφὶ βωμίους λίτας Eur. Phoen. 1750.

βῶμιος, ὁ, name of a Laniaian month, Curt. Inscr. Delph. p. 14.

βωμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of βωμός, a step, Hdt. 2. 125.

βωμισκάριον, τό, Dim. of βωμός, C. I. 5996.

βωμισκόσ, ὁ, Dim. of βωμῖς, a wedge-shaped body, Hero Spir. p. 191 sq.

βωμιστρία, ἡ, a priestess, Nic. Al. 217.

βωμο-ειδής, ἑς, like an altar, Plut. Themist. 32.

βωμολόχευμα, τό, a piece of low flattery, only in pl. base flatteries, rivald jests, Ar. Eq. 902, Pax 748.

βωμολοχεύομαι, Dep. to use low flattery, play the buffoon, indulge in ribaldry, Ar. Fr. 212; opp. to σεμνύνομαι, Isocr. 149 D:—also of bad Music, v. sub βωμολόχος I. 2. The Act. in Hesych. v. Λέσβιος φίδος, Suid.

βωμολοχέω, to beg, Poll. 3. 111. 2. = foreg., Plut. 2. 407 C.

βωμολοχία, ἡ, mendicancy, Poll. 3. 111. 2. low flattery, coarse jesting, buffoonery, ribaldry, Plat. Rep. 606 C, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 13, etc.: cf. βωμολόχος.

βωμολοχικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to ribaldry, Luc. Hermot. 58.

βωμολόχος, ὄν, (λοχάω) properly one that waited about the altars, to beg or steal some of the meat offered thereon, ἵνα μὴ πρὸς τοῖσι βωμοῖς αἰεὶ λοχῶντες βωμολόχοι καλώμεθα Pherecr. Tyr. 2:—hence a half-starved beggar, Luc. Merc. Cond. 24, cf. Plaut. Rud. 1. 2, 52, Ter. Eun. 3. 2, 38: but mostly, 2. metaph. of such as would do any dirty work to get a meal, a lick-spittle, low jester, buffoon, Ar. Eq. 1358, Ran. 1055, 1521, etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 13., 4. 8, 3, Rhet. 3. 18, 7; βωμολόχον τι ἐξευρεῖν to invent some ribald trick, Ar. Eq. 1194; τὸ β. = βωμολοχία, Plut. 2. 68 A, sq.:—Ar. (Nub. 970) applies the Vrb. and (Ran. 358) the Adj., to the music of his day, which had lost its former gravity, and sought to tickle the vulgar ear by tricks of art. II. a bird of the jackdaw kind, Arist. H. A. 9. 24, 1.

βωμο-νίκης [ῆ], ὄν, ὁ, at Sparta, the lad who won the prize for the endurance of the voluntary whipping at the altar of Artemis Orthia, C. I. 1364 b, cf. Thiersch Epochen der Kunst, p. 172.

βωμός, ὁ, (βαίνω) any raised platform, whereon to place a thing, a stand, Lat. *suggestus*, for chariots, Il. 8. 441: the base of a statue or the like, elsewh. βάσις, βαθμός, Od. 7. 100, Christod. Ecphr. 1:—but, 2. mostly a raised place (the ἐσχάρα was not raised) for sacrificing on, an altar with a base or steps, Hom., who sometimes adds ἱερὸς, Il. 2. 305, etc.; often in Trag., cf. λακτίσω, etc.; πρὸς βωμῶ σφαγεῖς Aesch. Eum. 305; βωμὸς ἀρᾶς φηγάσιν ῥῆμα Id. Supp. 83; βωμῶν ἀπείργειν τινά Id. Cho. 293; ἀγνῆδς β. Soph. Fr. 340; βωμὸς ὑρίζειν (cf. ὀρίζω II); of suppliants, ποτὶ βωμὸν ἵζεσθαι Od. 22. 334; βωμῶ προσῆσθαι, καθῆσθαι, Id. O. T. 16, O. C. 1158; βωμὸν ἵζειν Eur. Ion 1314:—also in Prose,

Plat., al.; ἐπὶ βωμῶν καθέζεσθαι Lys. 191. 31. 3. later, a tomb, cairn, Lat. *tumulus*, Anth. P. app. 262, Jac. A. P. p. 922.

βωμό-σπειρα, ἡ, the round base of a column placed upon a square plinth, C. I. 2782. 31.

βῶν, late Dor. for βοῦν, acc. of βοῦς, Ahr. D. Dor. p. 166.

βωνίτης, Dor. for βουνίτης.

βῶξ, βωκός, ὁ, contr. for βῶαξ.

βωρεὺς, ὁ, a kind of fish, Xenocr. Aquat. 36:—Dim. βαρίδιον, τό, Ib.

βῶς, late Dor. for βοῦς, Theocr. 9. 6; τὰς βῶς Id. 8. 48; v. Ahr. D. Dor. 166.

βῶσας, βῶσον, v. sub βοῶω.

βῶσεσθε, poët. for βιώσεσθε (cf. σωπάω), Ar. Rh. 1. 685.

βωστρέω, to call on, esp. to call to aid, βωστρεῖν δὲ κραταῖν Od. 12.

124, cf. Ar. Pax 1146, Theocr. 5. 64; β. τιμὴν ποιεῖν τι Opp. C. 4. 193.

—(Formed from βοῶω, as καλιστρέω from καλέω, ελαστρέω from ἐλάω).

βῶτας, Dor. for βούτης, Theocr. 1. 86, etc.

βωτιάνειρα, ἡ, (βῶσκω) man-feeding, nurse of heroes, epith. of fruitful countries, as Phthia, Il. 1. 155, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 363.

βῶταρ, ὄρος, ὁ, = βοτήρ, βοτήρ, Il. 12. 302, and often in Od.

Γ.

Γ, γ, γάμμα (Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 5, Oec. 19, 9), Ion. γέμμα (Democr. ap. Eust. 370. 15), indecl., third letter in Gr. alphabet; as Numeral γ' = three, third: but γ = 3000.

I. γ is the medial palatal mute, between the tenius κ and the asp.

χ. In the Indo-Eur. languages, the Greek, Lat. and Skt. γ = Gothic,

O. Norse and A. S. k (c), = O. H. G. ch or k (but examples of this last are rare):—as, ἄγω, Lat. ago, Skt. ag, ajāmi, = O. Norse aka; ἄγρος, Lat.

ager, Skt. agras, = Goth. akrs, O. Norse akr, A. S. æer, = Germ. acker;

ἀμέλω, Lat. mulgeo, Skt. marg, mārjāmi, = O. Norse myllja, A. S. melcian,

= O. H. G. milchu (cf. γάλα);—ζεύγνυμι (ζυγ-όν), Lat. jungere (jug-um),

Skt. yuj, yujāmi, = Goth. juk, ga-juk (ζεῦγος), = O. H. G. joh, joch, etc.;

v. Curt. p. 161 sq. II. before the palatals γκχ and ξ, γ is pronounced

like η in our ηg, as in ἄγγος ἄγκος ἄγγι ἄγγω: before the same letters

ἐν- in compos. becomes ἐγ-, except in Aeol. III. changes of γ,

etc.: 1. γ is sometimes prefixed, as by Hom., αἶα γαῖα, δοῦπος

γδοῦπος; in Att., mostly before λ and ν, λεύσσω γλαύσσω, λήμη γλήμη,

λαε γλάγος, γάλακτος (as also χ is freq. prefixed to λ, cf. χ), νοέω γνῶναι,

νέφος γνύφος. 2. for the alleged change of γ into δ, v. sub Δ δ.

II. 2. 3. sometimes interchanged with β, v. Β β. I. 4. also

with κ, γνάπτω κνάπτω. 5. with λ, μόγισ μόλις. 6. put

for the digamma, v. εἶγαμμα IV.

γᾶ, Dor. for γε, Ar. Lys. 82, etc.; so in compds. ἐγωγα, τῦγα: just as

κα is Dor. for κε.

γᾶ, Dor. and Aeol. for γῆ.

Γᾶγάτης, ὄν, ὁ, gagātes, jet, Orph. L. 468, Diosc. 5. 146; so called

from Γάγας or Γάγγαι, a town and river in Lycia.

γαγγαλίξω, later form of Att. γαργαλίξω, Lob. Phryn. 97, Mehlhorn

Anacr. 5. 7 (but the contrary is stated in A. B. 31):—γαγγαλάω or γαγ-

γαλιάω only in Gramm.

γαγγάμευτής, οὔ, ὁ, an oyster-fisher, restored by Sylburg. in E. M. 219.

25, for γαγγαμεύς τις.

γάγγαμον, τό, a small round net, esp. for oyster-catching, Opp. H. 3. 81;

metaph., μέγα δουλείας γ. Aesch. Ag. 361: also γαγγάμη, ἡ, Strabo 307. 2.

the omentum, Poll. 2. 169 (where the form γαγγαμών is an error).

γαγγαμουλκός, ὄν, (ἐλκω) dragging an oyster-net, E. M. 219. 23.

γάγγλιον, τό, a tumour under the skin, on or near tendons or sinews,

Poll. 4. 197, Paul. Aeg. 6. 39, etc.; (in modern Anatomy, a plexus or

junction of nerves). Prob. orig. written γαγγάλιον.

γαγγλιώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) of the ganglion kind, Hipp. Art. 106. Also

γαγγλιο-ειδής, ἑς, Hesych.

γάγγραινα, ἡ, (γράφω) a gangrene, an eating sore, which ends in morti-

fication, but then is named σφάκελος, Galen.; cf. Plut. 2. 65 D.

γαγγραινικός, ἡ, ὄν, gangrenous, Diosc. 4. 94. Adv. -κῶς, Oribas. 158.

γαγγραινόμαι, Pass. to become gangrenous, Hipp. Art. 828.

γαγγραινώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) of the gangrene kind, Hipp. 1238 E.

γαγγραινωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a becoming gangrenous: a gangrenous affection,

φλεβῶν Hipp. Fract. 759:—so, γαγγραίνωμα, τό, Pallad. Febr. 26.

Γάδαρα, ὄν, τό, a town in Palestine, Strabo 759:—Γαδαρεὺς or Γαδα-

ρηνός, ὁ, an inhabitant:—ἡ Γαδαρίς (sc. γῆ), the country, Strabo l. c.

Γάδειρα, ὄν, τό, Lat. Gades, Cadiz, Pind. N. 4. 114, etc.; Ion.

Γήδειρα, Hdt. 4. 8:—Γαδερίτης, Γαδερεὺς, ὁ, a man of Cadiz:—Adj.

Γαδερικός, ἡ, ὄν Eurpol. Μαρικ. 23; or Γαδεραιός, α, ὄν, as Γ. πορθμῖς

the Straits of Gibraltar, Plut. Sert. 8:—Adv. Γαδεῖρᾶθεν, Anth. P. 14.

121, et sic leg. in Euthyd. ap. Ath. 116 C.

γάδος, a fish, the same as ὄνος, Dorio ap. Ath. 315 F.

γαεών, ὄνος, ὁ, v. sub γαιών.

γάξα, ἡ, treasure, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 5, C. I. 5127 A. 22; ἐκ τῆς

βασιλικῆς γ. Diod. 17. 35; in Polyb. a sum of money, 11. 34, 12, etc.

(Said to be a Persian word.)

γαζο-φύλαξ [ῆ], ἄκος, ὁ, a treasurer, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 261 B, Joseph.

A. J. 11. 1, 3:—γαζοφυλακέω, Diod. 17. 74:—γαζοφύλακιον, τό, a

treasury, Lat. aerarium, Strabo 319, Ev. Luc. 21. 1, al.

γαῖθῆω, γάθω, Dor. for γηθῆω, γήθω.

γαῖα, ἡ, gen. γαῖης Hom. (and Antiph. l. citand.), Att. γαῖας, dat. γαῖα

Aesch. Pers. 618, Soph. Aj. 659, Eur. Med. 736, etc., acc. γαῖαν: a nom.

γαῖη only in late Poets, Anth. P. append. 153, 172; Dor. γαῖᾶ, Epigr.

Gr. 563:—pl. γαῖαι Od., LXX. Poët. for γῆ, a land, country, in Hom.,

often, φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν to one's dear fatherland; γαῖόν τε τεῖν

δῆμόν τε Od. 8. 555; and so in pl., οὐδέ τις ἄλλη φαίνεται γαῖαν

12. 404. 2. *earth*, χυτή γαῖα *earth* thrown up to form a cairn, II. 23. 256; v. infr.—In Hom. γαῖα is the commonest form; it is also used in Trag., as is αἶα, whenever the metre requires; occasionally also in Com., ὡ γαῖα κεραμί, of potters' earth, Eubul. Καμπ. 2, cf. Sannyr. Γελ. 4; κύτος πλαστὸν ἐκ γαῖης Antiph. Ἀφροδ. 1. 2. II. Γαῖα, as prop. n., *Gaia*, *Tellus*, *Earth*, spouse of Uranus, mother of the Titans, Cyclopes and other monsters, Hes. Th. 45.—Cf. αἶα.
 γαιγενής, ἐς, poet. for γηγενής, Ap. Rh. 3. 1186.
 γαίθην, Adv. (γαῖα) from the land, Opp. H. 1. 39. 2. out of the earth, ἐκφύεται γ. Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 237 A.
 Γαίηος, η, ον, sprung from Gaia or Earth, Τιτυόν, Γαῖιον υἱόν Od. 7. 324, cf. Anth. P. 14. 23.
 γαίηοςχος, Dor. γαῖαχος, or γεάοςχος, v. infr., ον, (ἔχω) poet. for γηούχος, earth-upholding, earth-surrounding, in Hom. always epith. of Poseidon, perhaps as opp. to his celestial and infernal brothers, or rather from the poetic idea of Ὀκεανός, q. v.; so, Aesch. Theb. 310, Soph. O. C. 1072; Dor. Γεάοςχος absol., Pind. O. 13. 114. II. protecting the country, γαῖαοχε, παγκρατὲς Ζεῦ Aesch. Supp. 816; γαῖαόχαν τ' Ἀρτεμιν Soph. O. T. 160.
 γαιηφάγος [ᾶ], ον, earth-eating, Numen. ap. Ath. 305 A.
 γαιογράφος [ᾶ], ὁ, = γεωγράφος, Hesych.
 γαιοδότης, ον, ὁ, (δίδωμι) a giver of land, Call. Fr. 158.
 γαιομάχης, to fight from land, Manass. 6481: -μάχος, ον, Id. 6707.
 γαιομέτρης, ον, ὁ, = γεωμ-, Manetho 4. 210.
 γαιονόμος, ον, dwelling in the land: an inhabitant, τεκμήρι', ἃ γαιονόμοισιν ἄελλα, as restored by Herm. for τεκμήρια τὰ τ' ἀνόμοια οἷδ' ἄελλα in Aesch. Supp. 54.
 γαιορύχος, ον, f. l. for γεωρύχος, ap. Strabo 144.
 γαῖος, ον, Dor. for γήιος, on land, Aesch. Supp. 826, cf. Herm. ad Theb. 736; παῖς γαῖος child of earth, of a slave who could name no father, Epigr. Gr. 606; cf. γῆς ὦν πρόσθε γόνος μητέρα γαῖαν ἔχω Ib. 4; γῆς παῖς Ib. 1037. 6; cf. Anth. P. 7. 371. II. τὸν γαῖον Aesch. Supp. 156, = καταχθόνιον, is a conj. of Wellauer for the corrupt τόνταιον, v. Dind. Fr. 229.
 γαιοτρεφής, ἐς, earth-nourished, Synes. 340 D.
 γαιοφάγος [ᾶ], ον, = γαιηφάγος, Nic. Th. 754.
 γαιοφάνης, ἐς, earth-coloured, Archig. in Matth. Med. p. 158:—τὸ γαιοφ. the earthy appearance of the moon, Philolaos ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 562.
 γαῖω, to make land, make solid, Tzetz. Chil. 1. 907, al.: Pass. to become land or earth, Synes. 139 A.
 γαῖσος, ὁ, or γαῖσον, τό, (A. B. 88) *gaesuni*, a sort of javelin, Polyb. 6. 39, 3, etc.:—hence prob. the Celtic name of Γαῖσάται or -οί, which Polyb. interprets by mercenaries, 2. 22, 1. (An Iberian word acc. to Ath. 273 F.)
 γαῖω, used by Hom. only in phrase, κύδει γαῖων exulting in his renown, of Briareos, Ares, Zeus, II. 1. 405., 5. 906., 8. 51 (never in Od.); μονίη γαῖων Emped. 24. (From √ΓΑΦ or ΓΑΥ, which appears in ἄ-γαυ-ός, ἀγαυρός, γαῦρος, Lat. *gaudeo*, *gaudium*, *gavisus*; cf. also γηθῶν, γάνυμαι.)
 γαῖωδης, f. l. for γεώδης in Polyb. 2. 15, 8, Hesych. s. v. Σκυρία.
 γαῖων, ὠνος, ὁ, a heap of earth, boundary-heap, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 88; γαῖων in a Sicil. Inscr., 5594. 83.
 γάκινος, ὁ, pl. γάκινα, τά, an earthquake; and γῦκίνας, ὁ, the earth-shaker:—only in Hesych. and E. M.
 γάλα [γῶ], τό: gen. γάλακτος, also γάλατος Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 18 (v. Meineke ad l., Dind. Eur. Phoen. 1527, cf. γαλατοθρέμμων); also τοῦ γάλα indecl., Plat. Com. Incert. 39 (ubi v. Meineke): dat. pl. γάλαξι Plat. Legg. 887 D. (The form γαλακτ appears in the Lat. *lact* (*lac*), with γα prefixed; cf. also γλάγος, γάλατος: it is difficult not to believe that Goth. *mi-luk-s* (*milk*) is not an equiv. form, in which case ἀμέλγω, *mulgeo* would be akin.) *Milk*, Hom., etc.; εὔποτον γ., εὔτραφές γ. Aesch. Pers. 611, Cho. 898; ἐν γάλακτι εἶναι, γενέσθαι to be at the breast, Eur. H. F. 1266, Plat. Tim. 81 C; ἐν γάλαξι τρέφεσθαι Id. Legg. 1. c.; γάλα δοῦναι Xen. Cyn. 7, 4; ἐμπλήσαι γάλακτος to fill full of milk, Theocr. 2. 4. 3: metaph., -οῖνος, Ἀφροδίτης γάλα Ar. Fr. 490. 2. ὀρνίθων γάλα (name of a plant, Nic. ap. Ath. 371 C, cf. *ornithogalum*, but mostly) proverb. of rare and dainty things, Ar. Vesp. 508, Av. 733, ubi v. Schol., Strabo 637; so, οὐδ' εἰ γάλα λαγοῦ εἶχον .. καὶ ταῦς, κατήσθιον Alex. Λαμπ. 1; so in Plin., *gallinaei lactis haustus*, our 'pigeon's milk.' II. the sap of certain plants, as lettuce, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 11, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 4, etc. III. τὸ γάλα, the milky way, Anaxag. al. ap. Arist. Meteor. 1. 8, 4, cf. 1. 1, 2., 1. 6, 1.
 γαλαθηνός, ἡ, ὄν, sucking, young, tender, νεβροί Od. 4. 336; τέκος Simon. 20; ἄρνες Theocr. 18. 41; γαλαθηνά (sc. πρόβατα), Hdt. 1. 183; of sucking pigs, Crates Γειτ. 1, Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 5; even βρέφη, Clearch. ap. Ath. 396 C; ἐπὶ γαλαθηνῶ (sic), opp. to τῷ τελείῳ, C. I. 2656. 32.
 γαλακτίας: v. sub γαλαξίας.
 γαλακτιάω, to give much milk, Poll. 3. 50, Hesych.
 γαλακτίζω, to be milk-white, Philo 1. 660.
 γαλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, milky, milk-like, milk-white, v. I. Diosc. 2. 205.
 γαλάκτινος, η, ον, = foreg., Anth. P. 5. 193.
 γαλάκτιον, τό, Dim. of γάλα, a little milk, M. Anton. 5. 4.
 γαλακτίτης λίθος, ὁ, a stone which, when wetted and rubbed, gives out a milky juice, Diosc. 5. 150; also γαλακτίς πέτρα, Orph. Lith. 2. 11: cf. γαλαξίας II.
 γαλακτοδόχος, ον, receiving, holding milk, Schol. Theocr. 1. 25.
 γαλακτοειδής, ἐς, like milk, milk-white, Parmen. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 574, Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 16; cf. γαλακτώδης.
 γαλακτοθρέμμων, v. sub γαλατοθρ-.
 γαλακτόμαι, Pass. to become milk or milky, Theophr. C. P. 1. 7, 3, Diosc. 1. 18, Plut. 2. 968 A.
 γαλακτοπάγης, ἐς, like curdled milk, Anth. P. 5. 60., 12. 204.

γαλακτοποσία, ἡ, a drinking of milk, Hipp. 540. 39.
 γαλακτοποτέω, to drink milk, Hipp. 479. 26., 540. 39, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 4. Also -πωτέω, Ammon. 115, v. Lob. Phryn. 456.
 γαλακτοπότης, ον, ὁ, a milk-drinker, Hdt. 1. 216., 4. 186, Eur. El. 169.
 γαλακτοτροφέω, to nourish with milk, Lxx (4 Macc. 13. 20): -τροφία, ἡ, Ib. 16. 7.
 γαλακτουργέω, to make of milk, as cheese, Poll. 1. 251. II. to make milk, as a nursing woman, Soran. p. 212.
 γαλακτουργός, ὄν, making milk-dishes, Parmen. ap. Ath. 608 A.
 γαλακτουρέω, to have or suck milk, Poll. 3. 50; γαλακτουρούσης must be restored in Plut. 2. 640 F for γαλακτούσης.
 γαλακτουρία, ἡ, a sucking of milk, Clem. Al. 456.
 γαλακτούχος, ον, (ἔχω) having or sucking milk, Poll. 3. 50.
 γαλακτοφάγος, to live on milk, Philostr. 553.
 γαλακτοφάγος, ον, milk-fed, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 36, Strab. 311; v. γλακτ-.
 γαλακτοφορέω, to give milk, Greg. Nyss.
 γαλακτοφόρος, ον, giving milk, Joseph. B. J. 3. 3, 4. Opp. C. 1. 443.
 γαλακτόχρως, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, milk-coloured, Philyll. Αὐγ. 2, Nausicr. Ναυκλ. 2: neut. pl. γαλακτόχροα Diosc. 3. 47:—nom. pl. γαλακτόχροες in Opp. C. 3. 478 is f. l. for γαλακτόχροες or γαλατόχροες.
 γαλακτώδης, ἐς, = γαλακτοειδής, ὑγρότης Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 6; γ. τροφή Id. P. A. 4. 11, 20:—metaph., γ. λόγοι Eus. H. E. 4. 23. 2. milk-warm, Hipp. 1235 G.
 γαλάκτωσις, ἐως, ἡ, a changing into milk; v. Schneid. Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 7.
 γαλάνα, γαλάνος, Dor. for γαλην-.
 γάλαξ, ἡ, a kind of shell-fish, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 6.
 γαλαξίαιος, α, ον, milky, milk-white, Nonn. D. 6. 338. 2. milk-fed, a suckling, Ib. 3. 389.
 γαλαξίαιος, ἐσσα, ἐν, milk-white, βέεθρα Nonn. D. 22. 18.
 γαλάξια, τά, a festival at Athens in honour of Cybelé, at which a kind of milk-frumenty (γαλαξία, ἡ) was eaten, Hesych.
 γαλαξίας, ον, ὁ: 1. (sub. κύκλος), the galaxy, milky way, Lat. *circulus lacteus*, *via lactea*, Diod. 5. 23, Luc. V. H. 1. 16, etc.; in Ptolem., γαλακτίας. II. (sub. λίθος) = γαλακτίτης, Diosc. 5. 152. III. a kind of fish, prob. lamprey, Galen. 6. p. 395, ubi γαλαξίας.
 Γαλάται, οί, later word for Κελτοί, Arist. Fr. 30, Polyb. 1. 6, 2, al.:—Adj. Γαλατικός, ἡ, ὄν, Arist. Mund. 3, 9 and 11.
 γαλατοθρέμμων, ον, (τρέφω) milk-fed, restored by Dind. in Antiph. Ἀφρ. 1. 4 for γαλακτο-.
 γάλατος, v. sub γάλα.
 γαλατόχρως, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, v. s. γαλακτ-.
 γάλε-άγρα, ἡ, a weasel-trap or weasel-cage, Ar. Fr. 474: metaph. of a cage for prisoners, Hyperid. ap. Ath. 616 C, Strabo 273, Lxx.
 γαλααγών, f. l. for γαλααγών, q. v.
 γαλή, contr. γαλή, ἡς, ἡ, a name given to various animals of the weasel kind, the weasel, marten-cat, polecat or founart (*foul mart*), Lat. *mustela*, Batr. 9. 51, 114, Hdt. 4. 192, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 15 and 24 sq., 9. 6, 9, compared with Plin. 8. 41., 20. 51; so γαλή in Babr. 27, 31 is transl. by *mustela* in Phaedr. 1. 22., 4. 6: the foul smell of the γαλή was noted, Ar. Ach. 255, Pl. 693, etc.: its appearance was a bad omen, εἰ διάξειεν γαλή Id. Eccl. 792, cf. Plaut. Stich. 3. 2, 43: proverb., θύρα, δι' ἧς γαλή .. οὐκ εἰσέρχεται Apollod. Car. Διαβ. 1.—The γ. ἀγρία (described as an enemy of mice, Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 4) seems to have been a native of Africa and Spain, prob. the same as *iktis*, the yellow-breasted marten, Hdt. 1. c., Strabo 144; perhaps the γ. Ταρτησία was the same, Hdt. 1. c., Paroemiogr.; γ. ἐνοικίδιος (sic leg.) the domestic marten, kept for the same purpose as our cat, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4; γ. κατοικίδιος Diosc. 2. 27. 2. it is doubtful whether γαλή meant a cat, except in late writers, as in the γαλεομομαχία, and perhaps in the proverb γαλή κροκωτόν or χιτάνιον, of a great incongruity, borrowed from the fable of the γαλή changed into a woman, Babr. 32. II. a small fish, distinguished from γαλεός by Ael. N. A. 15. 11.
 γαλεοειδής, ἐς, (γαλεός) of the shark kind, οἱ γαλεοειδεῖς Arist. H. A. 6. 11, 8; but οἱ γαλεώδεις is more usual, Ib. 2. 13, 6., 2. 17, 4, etc.; τὰ γαλεώδη Ib. 2. 13, 6, al.
 γαλεομομαχία, ἡ, Battle of the Cats and Mice, a mock Tragedy by Theodoros Prodromus.
 γαλεός, ὁ, a kind of shark, marked like a γαλή, Lat. *mustelus*, Plat. Com. Σοφ. 4, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 2., 5. 5, 5, al.; γ. ἀστερίας = ἀσκαλαβώτης, Philyll. Αἰγ. 1. II. = γαλή 1, οἱ ἐνοικίδιοι γ. Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4.
 γαλερός, α, ὄν, cheerful, A. B. 229. Adv. -ρῶς, Anth. P. 12. 50.
 γαλερ-ωπός, ὄν, with cheerful, happy face, A. B. 229.
 γαλεώδης, ἐς, = γαλεοειδής, q. v.
 γαλεώτης, ον, ὁ, a spotted lizard, elsewhere ἀσκαλαβώτης, Lat. *stellio*, Ar. Nub. 173; γαλεώτης γέρον 'gray as a cat,' Menand. Eύν. 3, cf. Bentl. Terent. Eun. 4. 4, 22. II. the sword-fish, = ξιφίας, Polyb. 34. 2, 12.
 γαλή, ἡ, contr. for γαλή, q. v.
 γαληναίη, ἡ, Ep. for γαλήνη, Ap. Rh. 1. 1156.
 γαληναῖος, α, ον, = γαληνός, Anth. P. 10. 21, etc. Adv. -ως, Schol. Od. 7. 319.
 γαλήνεια, Dor. γαλάνεια, ἡ, = γαλήνη, Eur. I. A. 546, H. F. 402.
 γαλήνη, ἡ, stillness of the sea, calm (ταῦτόν γ. μὲν ἐν θαλάσση νηνεμία δ' ἐν ἀέρι Arist. Top. 1. 17, 1), Hom. only in Od.; λευκή δ' ἦν ἀμφὶ γαλήνη 10. 94, cf. 12. 168; (in 5. 452 it expresses only the absence of wind, as the sequel shews); οἱ δ' ἐλώσει γαλήνην will sail the calm sea, i. e. over it, Od. 7. 319; νηνεμίας τε καὶ γ. Plat. Theaet. 153 C; ἐν γ. καὶ εὐδαίαις Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 15:—metaph. of the mind, calmness, gentleness, φρόνημα νηνέμου γαλάνας spirit of serene calm, Aesch. Ag. 740; ἐν γαλήνῃ in calm, quiet, Soph. El. 899. II. a silvery

kind of lead-ore, Plin. 33. 6. III. an antidote to poison, Galen. (Curt. suggests a connexion with γάλα; perh. rather with γελάω.)

γαληνίς, ἑς, = γαληνός, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 29.

γαληνιάζω, = sq., Hipp. 361. 35, Philo 1. 276, Themist. 17 A:—Pass., aor. γαληνιασθῆναι Simplic. ad Epict. 43 C.

γαληνιάω, to be calm, Opp. C. 1. 115, Anth. P. 9. 208, Themist. 195 A; Ep. part. γαληνιώσα Anth. P. 5. 35.

γαληνίζω, to calm, still, hush, esp. the waves or winds, Hipp. 369. 54, Eur. Incert. 47.

2. intr. to be calm or tranquil, Alex. Παρασ. I (ubi v. Meineke); τὸ γαληνίζον τῆς θαλάττης Arist. Probl. 23. 41:—so in Med., Xenocr. Matthaei p. 22.

γαληνίος, ον, = γαληνός, Luc. Halc. 2.

γαληνισμός, ὁ, a calm, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 83.

γαληνός, ὄν, calm, esp. of the sea, γαλήν' ὄρῳ (neut. pl.) I see a calm, Eur. Or. 279, ubi v. Pors.; γ. ἡμαρ, as Herm. for κάλλιστον, Aesch. Ag. 900: of persons, gentle, Eur. I. T. 345; γ. προσφθέγματα Id. Hec. 1160; γαληνὴ ἕξις μετώπου Arist. Physiogn. 6, 30; γαληναίησιν [ὄπωπαίς] Epigr. Gr. 403. 2. Adv. -νῶς, Diog. L. 9. 45.

γαληνότης, ἡ, = γαλήνη, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 10: as a title, Serenity, Evagr. H. E. 2. 9.

γαλι-άγκων, ὄν, weasel-armed, i. e. short-armed, Hipp. Art. 789, etc.:—it is written γαλααγκῶν in Arist. Physiogn. 2, sub fin., 6, 5, and in Plut. 2. 520 C; and this would seem to be the correct form.

γαλιδεύς, ἑὼς, ὁ, a young weasel or kitten, Cratin. Ὄρ. 19.

γάλιον, τό, galium, bed-straw, Diosc. 4. 96.

γαλιόψις, ἑὼς, ἡ, a kind of dead nettle, Diosc. 4. 95.

Γάλλος, ὁ, a priest of Cybelé, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 17, ubi v. Schweigh.: generally, an eunuch, Anth. P. 6. 234. (From the Phrygian river Gallos.)

γαλουργέω, -ουργός, -ουχέω, -ουχία, later forms for γαλακτ-.

γάλως, ἡ, gen. γάλω, dat. and nom. pl. γάλω Il. 3. 122., 22. 473: Att. γάλως, gen. γάλω:—a husband's sister or brother's wife, a sister-in-law, Lat. *glas* (cf. Curt. 124), Il., etc. The corresponding masc. is δαήρ: cf. also ἀέλιος.

γαμβρεύω, to form connexions by marriage, πρὸς τινὰ LXX (Deut. 7. 3):—Pass. to be connected by marriage, τινι Joseph. A. J. 14. 12, 1.

γάμβριος, α, ον, belonging to a γαμβρός, Ath. 30 A; Suid. γάμβριος.

γαμβρο-κτόνος, ον, bridegroom-slaying, Lyc. 161.

γαμβρός, ὁ, any one connected by marriage, Lat. *affinis*, Pind. N. 5. 67, Aesch. Ag. 740 (in pl.); and so, I. a son-in-law, the common sense in Hom.; so Hdt. 5. 30, 67, Eur. Phoen. 427, etc.

II. a brother-in-law, i. e. a sister's husband, Il. 5. 474., 13. 464, Hdt. 1. 73, etc.; or, a wife's brother, Soph. O. T. 70. III. = πενθερός, a father-in-law, Eur. Hipp. 636, Andr. 641. IV. Dor. and Aeol. a bridegroom, wooer, suitor, Pind. P. 9. 206; cf. νύος, and v. Theocr. 18. 49, and 15. 129, ubi v. Valck. (Cf. Skt. *gāmātri* (gener), *gāmā* (sacer); v. γάμος s. f.)

γάμεν, Dor. for ἔγημεν, aor. I of γαμέω, Pind. P. 3. 161, Theocr. 8. 93.

γάμετή, ἡ, fem. of sq., a married woman, wife, opp. to a concubine (κτητή), γυνὴ γαμ. a wedded wife, Hes. Op. 404, Plat. Legg. 841 D, 868 D, 874 C; γαμετῆ ἀλόχῳ Epigr. Gr. 310; so, γαμετή alone, Aesch. Supp. 164, Lys. 94. 36, Arist. Fr. 172.

γάμετης, ον, ὁ, a husband, spouse, Aesch. Pr. 896, Eur. Tro. 312; poet. word used by Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 3; Dor. gen. γαμέτα, Eur. Supp. 998:—Fem. γάμετις, ἰδος, a wife, Anth. P. 5. 180.

γαμετρία, = γεωμετρία, Perictyoné in Stob. t. 1. 63: so γαμέτρας, for γεωμέτρης, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 187.

γάμέω: fut. γαμέω Il. 9. 388, 391, Hdt., Att. contr. γαμῶ Aesch. Pr. 764, Soph. O. T. 1500, Ant. 750, Eur. Or. 1655, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 12, etc.; later γαμήσω Plut. 2. 386 C, Luc., etc. (unless even in these late writers it is due to the Copyists, as is indicated by Luc. Tim. 52, where γαμήσεις is immediately preceded by γαμῶ):—aor. I ἔγημα Hom., Att.; later ἔγάμησα Diod. 2. 39, Luc., etc. (v. infr. II. 2):—pf. γεγάμηκα Ar. Lys. 595, Plat.: plqpf. ἔγεγαμήκει Thuc. 1. 126.—Med., fut. Ep. γαμέσεται (v. infr. II. 2), Att. γαμοῦμαι Eur. Phoen. 1673, Ar. Thesm. 900, later γαμήσομαι Plut. Artox. 26, etc.: aor. ἔγαμήθην Od., Att.—Pass., fut. γαμηθήσομαι Dio C. 58. 3, Heliod., etc.: aor. ἔγαμήθην Dion. H. 11. 34, Strabo, etc.; poet. shortd. γαμεθεῖσα in Theocr. 8. 91, cf. Eust. 758. 52: pf. γεγάμημαι Xen. An. 4. 5, 24, Dem. 954. 22; plqpf. ἔγεγάμητο App. Civ. 4. 23: (γάμος).

To marry, i. e. to take to wife, Lat. *ducere*, of the man, freq. in Il.; Ἀδρήστοια δ' ἔγημε θυγατρῶν one of his daughters, Il. 14. 121; ἔνθα δ' ἔγημε γυναῖκα Od. 15. 241; γ. γυναῖκα ἐς οἰκίαν, like ἀγεσθαί, Hdt. 4. 78, ubi v. Valck.: c. acc. cogn., γάμον γαμίην Aesch. Pr. 764, 909; τὸν Ἐλενην γάμον . . γήμας Eur. I. A. 467; γήμαι λέκτρα βασιλέως the king's daughter, Id. Med. 594: rare c. dupl. acc., γάμους τοὺς πρώτους ἐγάμει Κύρου δύο θυγατέρας, for πρῶτον ἐγάμει . . θυγατέρας Hdt. 3. 88, cf. 4. 145, Eur. Tro. 357:—also, γάμω γ. to marry in lawful wedlock, Dem. 1002. 12:—ἐκ κακοῦ, ἐξ ἀγαθοῦ γήμαι to marry a wife of mean or noble stock, Theogn. 189, 190, cf. Hdt. 3. 88; so, γ. ἀπὸ or παρά τινος Eur. Andr. 975, Plat. Polit. 310 C; ἐπὶ θυγατρὶ γ. ἄλλην γυναῖκα to set a step-mother over one's daughter, Hdt. 4. 154, cf. Eur. Alc. 372: but, ἐπὶ δέκα ταλάντοις γαμεῖν to marry a wife with a dowry of ten talents, Andoc. 30. 37.

2. also of mere sexual intercourse, to take for a paramour, Od. 1. 36, cf. Luc. Asin. 32; γ. βιαίως ἀκύτιον λέχος Eur. Tro. 44. II. Med. to give oneself or one's child in marriage: 1. of the woman, to give herself in marriage, i. e. to get married, to wed, Lat. *nubere*, c. dat., γαμέεσθαι τῷ ὄτῳ τε πατὴρ κέλεται Od. 2. 113; γημαμένη φ' υἱεῖ δ' ὄν πατέρ' ἐξενάριξας γήμεν Il. 273, cf. Hdt. 4. 117; σοὶ μὲν γαμεῖσθαι μύριμον, γαμεῖν δ' ἐμοί Aesch. Fr. 11; γήμασθαι εἰς . . to marry into a family, Eur. Tro. 474; γήματο δ' εἰς Μαραθῶνα, i. e. she married Herodes of Marathon, Epigr. Gr. 1046. 5:—(in Eur. Med. 262, ἡ τ' ἔγηματο has been properly restored for ἦν τ' . . by Pors. and Elmsl.

99. v. ad l., v. infr. 2):—ironically of a henpecked husband, *κεῖνος οὐκ ἔγημεν ἀλλ' ἔγηματο* Anacr. 84 (as Martial, *uxori nubere uolo meae*); so Medea speaks contemptuously of Jason, as if she were the husband, μὴν γαμοῦσα . . σέ; Eur. Med. 606; and Antiph. Ἄσωτ. 1 uses ἔγημα-μην of a man who has married a rich wife; γαμῆται ἕκαστος (in another sense) Luc. V. H. 1. 22; conversely, γαμοῦμεναί τε καὶ γαμοῦσαι γυναῖκες women who are wives and husbands too, Clem. Al. 264. 2. of the parents, to get their children married, or betroth them, to get a wife for the son, Πηλεὺς θῆν μοι ἔπειτα γυναῖκα γαμέσεται αὐτός (where Aristarch. γε μάσεται will seek or make suit for) Il. 9. 394:—in this sense ἦν τ' ἔγη-ματο must be taken in Eur. Med. if this reading be retained (v. supr. II. 1); and in this sense aor. I act. ἔγάμησα is used by Menand. Incert. 303. III. Pass. to be taken to wife, and so, just as in Med. to marry a husband, see the passages cited above; but rarely in correct authors, Poll. 3. 45.

γαμήλευμα, τό, = γάμος, Aesch. Cho. 624.

γαμήλιος, ον, belonging to a wedding, bridal, κοίτη Aesch. Supp. 805; τέλος Eum. 835; χοαί Cho. 487; λέκτρα Fr. 238; εὐνή Eur. Med. 673; οὐδ' ἦσαν φῶς τὸ γ. Epigr. Gr. 256. 7; ζυγόν γ. Ib. 564:—of certain gods, presiding over marriage, Ath. 185 B, Poll. 1. 24. II. as Subst., γαμήλιος, ὁ, (sc. πλακοῦς) a bride-cake, Philetaer. Oiv. 1. 2. γαμη-λία (sc. θυσία), ἡ, a wedding-feast, Isae. 45. 33., 46. 5; γαμηλίαν εἰσφέρειν τοῖς φράτεροι to contribute the wedding-feast for one's clansmen, Dem. 1312. 12., 1320. 13, Schöm. ad Isae. p. 263, Hesych.

Γαμηλιών, ὄν, ὁ, the seventh month of the Attic year, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 11, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 2; (from γαμέω, because it was the fashionable time for weddings):—it answered to the last half of January and first half of February; and was in old times called *Ληναίων*.

γαμησεῖω, Desiderat. of γαμέω, to wish to marry, Alciphro I. 13, etc.

γαμητέον, verb. Adj. one must marry, Plut. Demetr. 14.

γαμίζω, to give a daughter in marriage, Apoll. de Constr. p. 277, and so Lachm. in 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 38:—Med. to wed her, Eccl.

γαμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for marriage, νόμοι Plat. Legg. 721 A; γ. ὀμιλία connubial intercourse, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 1; γ. ὕμνος a bridal song, Hip- poloch. ap. Ath. 130 A; τὰ γαμ. a bridal, wedding, Lat. *nuptiae*, Thuc. 2. 15., 6. 6:—Adv., γαμικῶς ἐστῖαν to feast as at a wedding, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 20. II. of persons, of marriageable age, Epitaph. in C. I. 2647, cf. 5719. 2. uxorious, Or. Sib. 7. 5.

γάμιος, α, ον, = γαμήλιος, Mosch. 2. 120, Opp. C. 3. 149; γαμῆς ἐλπίδος ἐστέρησεν Epigr. Gr. 325. 14.

γαμίσκω, = γαμίζω, Callierat. ap. Stob. 486. 49:—Med. in Arist. Pol. 7. 16. 7. γάμμα, τό, indecl., the letter γ, q. v.

γαμματίον, τό, and γαμματίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of γόμμα: v. Ducang.

γαμμο-ειδής, ἑς, shaped like a Γ, Oribas. p. 21 Mai. Adv. -δῶς, Nicom. Arithm. p. 28. Also γαμματοειδής: Adv. -δῶς, Leo Tact. 19. 61.

γαμο-δαΐσια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a wedding, Ael. N. A. 12. 34.

γαμοκλοπέω, to have illicit intercourse, Pseudo-Phocyl. 3.

γαμοκλοπία, ἡ, lawless love, adultery, Or. Sib. 2. 52., 5. 429.

γαμο-κλόπος, ον, (κλέπτω) adulterous, Anth. P. 9. 475, Tryph. 45.

γαμο-ποιία, ἡ, the celebration of a wedding, Ath. 180 C.

γάμορος, ὁ, Dor. for γημόρος.

γάμος, ὁ, a wedding, Il. 5. 429, al.: esp. a wedding-feast (v. sub εἰλαπίνη), γάμον τεύχειν to furnish forth a wedding, Od. 1. 277; γ. δαυ-νύναι 4. 3; ἀρτύειν Ib. 770; often in pl., γάμους ἐστῖαν to give a wedding-feast, Isae. 69. 35; ποιέσθαι Menand. Συναρ. 1; ἐπιτελεῖν γάμους τῆς θυγατρὸς Arist. Fr. 508; οἱ κεκλημένοι εἰς τοὺς γ. Diphil. Ἄπολ. 1. 2; ἐν τοῖς γ. ἀκλητος εἰσδεδυκέναι Apollod. Car. Ἱερ. 1. II. marriage, wedlock, the union of man and wife, Hom., etc.; τὸν Οἰνέως γ. marriage with him, Soph. Tr. 792; γ. θεῶν τινος Eur. Tro. 979, cf. I. T. 25; εἰς γ. τινὸς ἐλθεῖν Id. I. A. 1044:—but mostly in pl., like Lat. *nuptiae*, *nuptials*, Aesch. Pr. 559, 739, Ag. 1156, etc., cf. γαμέω 1:—also, τοῖς μεθημερινοῖς γάμοις, i. e. prostitution, Dem. 270. 10; Πανὸς ἀναβοᾶ γάμους, i. e. rape and violence, Eur. Hel. 190; γάμοι ἄρρετες Luc. V. H. 1. 22.—Eur. Andr. 103, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 19, are quoted to establish the sense of a wife, but without reason. (Cf. Skt. *gam* (uxor), *gam-pati* (spouse, m. and f.):—*gener*, the Lat. form of γαμβρός (q. v.), indicates that the Root is GEN, *gigno*; cf. Curt. p. 536.)

γαμοστολέω, to furnish forth a wedding, Schol. Pind. N. 3. 97.

γαμο-στόλος, ον, preparing a wedding, *pronuba*, epith. of Hera and Aphrodité, Pisand. ap. Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1760, Auth. P. 6. 207.

γαμφαί, αἰ, = sq., Lyc. 152, 358. (Cf. γόμφος.)

γαμφηλαί, ὦν, αἰ, (cf. γόμφος) the jaws of animals; of the lion, Il. 16. 489; of the horse, 19. 394; of Typhon, Aesch. Pr. 325: the bill or beak of birds, Eur. Ion 159. Never in sing.

γαμφός, ἡ, ὄν, (κάμπτω) curved, crooked, κέρατα Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 4; βύγχος Id. P. A. 3. 1, 14; ὄνυχες Ib. 4. 12, 21; κέρατα Ib. 3. 2, 5. 2. of birds of prey, = γαμφώνυξ, Ar. Nub. 337.

γαμφότης, ητος, ἡ, crookedness, of talons, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 12.

γαμφώω, to make curved: only used in Pass. to be or become so, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 7.

γαμφωλή, ἡ, = γαμφότης, Hesych., A. B. 1356.

γαμφ-ώνυξ, υχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄνυξ) with crooked talons, of birds of prey, αἰγυπιοὶ γαμφώνυχοι Il. 16. 428, Od. 22. 302; οἰωνόν Aesch. Pr. 488; τὰν γ. πάρθενον, of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 1199; γ. ἄρηη Nonn. D. 12. 336, etc.:—a form γαμφώνυχος, ον, also occurs in Arist., H. A. 6. 7, 2, G. A. 3. 1, 13; pl. γαμφώνυχοι Epich. 13 Ahr.; neut. γαμφώνυχα Arist. H. A. 3. 9, 6. 2. more rarely of beasts of prey, Ib., cf. 2. 11, 4.

γάνα [ᾶ], Dor., esp. Sicil., for γυνή, v. Greg. Cor. 345; cf. βάνα.

γανάεις, εσσα, εν, rejoicing; cf. γανάω 11.

γανάω, (γάνος) to shine, glitter, gleam, of metals; Hom. always in Ep. part., θώρηκες λαμπρὸν γανώνωντες Il. 13. 265; κύρυβες λαμπρὸν γανόωσαι

19. 359: hence, like Lat. *nitere*, to look fresh and smiling, *πρασιαί* . . . *ἐπιετανὸν γανύωσι*, of garden-beds, Od. 7. 128; *νάρκισσον* . . . *γανύοντα* h. Hom. Cer. 10:—then to exult, rejoice, Opp. H. 1. 659:—for Aesch. Ag. 1392, v. γάνος 2. II. trans. to make or keep bright, Arat. 190: to gladden, C. I. 4935 b (addend.); and Herm. suggests γανύοντες (for -εντες) in Aesch. Supp. 1019, in the sense of glorifying, magnifying.

γάνειον, τό, Lat. *ganeum*; γανῖται, οἱ, Lat. *ganeones*, Hesych.: v. Schneid. Ind. Script. R. R. p. 205.

γάνος, ὁ, v. sub γλάνος.

γάνος [ᾶ], εὐσ, τό, (γαίω, cf. γάννυμαι):—brightness, sheen: gladness, joy, pride, λάφυρα . . . ἀρχαῖον γάνος Aesch. Ag. 579. 2. mostly of water and wine, from their quickening and refreshing qualities, χαίρουσαν οὐδὲν ἦσσαν ἢ διοσδότῳ γάνει (as Pors. for διὸς νότῳ γᾶν εἶ), i. e. rain, Ib. 1391; κρηναῖον γ. Id. Pers. 483; γ. ἀμπέλου, βότρυος Ib. 615, Eur. Bacch. 261, 380; cf. οὐθαρ II; also of honey, γ. μελίσης Id. I. T. 634:—in Lyc. absol. for water, Ib. 1365; so, Αἰσωποῦ γ. Id. Supp. 1151.

γανόω, to make bright, polish, Plut. 2. 74 D, 683 E; εἰς ἐγάνωσεν ἰάκχους glorified, Epigr. Gr. 985:—Pass. to be made glad, exult, ταῦθ' ὡς ἐγανώθην Ar. Ach. 7; but almost always in part. pf. pass. γεγανωμένος, like Lat. *nitidus*, glad-looking, joyous, Anacr. 11, Plat. Rep. 411 A, cf. Wytttenb. Plut. 2. 42 B:—in Eust. 1188. 61, γεγανωμένα tinned or lackered vessels.

γάννυμαι [ᾶ], Dep., mostly used in pres.; impf. ἐγάννυτο Q. Sm. 5. 652: Ep. fut. γανύσσομαι II.: pf. part. γεγανωμένος in Anacreont. 38. 3 should prob. be γεγανωμένος: (v. sub γαίω). To brighten up, be glad or happy at, γάννυται φρένα he is glad at heart, Il. 13. 493; c. dat., δάμαρ ἀνδρὶ φίλῳ ἐλθόντι γανύσσειται 14. 504, cf. 20. 405, Od. 12. 43; γ. ἐπὶ τινι Eur. I. T. 1239; τινος Aesch. Eum. 970, cf. Eur. Cycl. 504; ὑπὸ τινος Plat. Phaedr. 234 D.—Rare in correct Prose, as Plat. l. c., but used in Plut., Heliod., etc., being often written γάννυμαι.

γανύσκομαι, Dep. = γάννυμαι, Themist. 26 D, 254 C; c. gen., γ. τοῦ τύπου Ep. Socr. 18.

γάνυσμα, ατος, τό, = γάνος, Paul. Sil. 74. 6. γανώδης, ες, (εἶδος) bright: of ground, rich, Theophr. H. P. 6. 5, 4. γάνωμα, τό, = γάνος, brightness, brilliance, Plut. 2. 48 C, 50 A, etc. γάνωσις, εως, ἡ, a brightening, Plut. 2. 287 B: a varnishing, lackering, Symm. V. T.

γᾶνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, tinned, polished, Byz.

γάπεδον, τό, Dor. for γήπεδον.

γάποτος, ον, [ᾶ], to be drunk up by Earth, γ. χύσις, γ. τιμαί, of libations, Aesch. Cho. 97, 163, Pers. 621: cf. γάπεδον.

γάρ, Conjunction, from Hom. downwards the commonest causal or syllogistic Particle; commonly treated as a compd. of γε, ἄρα, the former specifying, the latter enforcing; though it is idle to assign the proportions in which these notions are combined in the several uses of γάρ. These are

I. ARGUMENTATIVE; and that, I. simply introducing the reason or cause of what precedes, for: yet in such sentences as Zeus πολλῶν πολιῶν κατέλυσε κάρηνα . . . τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον Il. 2. 118, etc., the reference is rather to a portion of the preceding statement, or to something implied but not expressed, than to the clause as it stands; in such cases it may be rendered ay, or nay, according to the form of the sentence: so in answers to questions or to assertions challenging assent or denial, οὐκ οὐκ . . . ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ:—ἀνάγκη γάρ, ἔφη, ay doubtless it is necessary, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 7, cf. § 4 and 12; so, in answer, ἔχει γάρ—Plat. Phaedr. 268 A; ἰκανὸς γάρ, ἔφη, —συμβαίνει γάρ, ἔφη, Id. Rep. 502 B, C, cf. Apol. 41 A, etc.; οὐκ οὐκ δὴ τὸ εἰκός . . . οὐ γάρ Id. Phaedr. 276 C. b. it often stands for ἐπεὶ in the first clause, so that the reason precedes that of which it is the reason, when it may be rendered since, as, Ἀτρείδῃ, πολλοὶ γὰρ τεθνήσκουσιν Ἀχαιοί, . . . τῷ σε χρὴ πόλεμον παῦσαι Il. 7. 328: the words in Hdt. 1. 8 χρόνου δὲ οὐ πολλοῦ διελθόντος (χρῆν γὰρ Κανδαύλῃ γενέσθαι κακῶς) ἔλεγε πρὸς τὸν Γύγην τοιαύδε, Γύγῃ, οὐ γὰρ σε δοκέω πείθεσθαι . . . (ᾧτα γὰρ τυγχάνει κτλ.), ποίειε ἄκως . . . furnish a remarkable instance; this kind of parenthesis is freq. in Hdt., cf. 1. 24, 30., 6. 102, etc.; sometimes varied by a kind of attraction, where the principal proposition is blended with the causal one, τῇ δὲ κακῶς γὰρ ἔδεε γενέσθαι εἶπε, i. e. ἡ δὲ (κακῶς γὰρ αἱ ἔδεε γενέσθαι) εἶπε, Id. 9. 109; cf. 4. 149, 200, Thuc. 1. 72., 8. 30.—In Hypothes. Propositions γάρ sometimes follows the Hypothes. Particle instead of being joined to the apodosis, οὐδ' εἰ γὰρ ἦν τὸ πρᾶγμα μὴ θεήλατον, ἀκάθαρτον ὑμᾶς εἰκός ἦν αὐτως εἶναι, i. e. οὐδὲ γὰρ, εἰ ἦν . . . Soph. O. T. 255. c. sometimes repeated, οὐ γὰρ ἂν σιγήσομαι ἔτικτε γὰρ . . . Id. O. C. 980, cf. Ant. 659 sq., 1255. 2. where that of which γάρ gives the reason is omitted, and must be supplied, a. common in Trag. Dialogue, when yes or no may easily be supplied from the context, καὶ δὴτ' ἐτόλμας τοῦσδ' ὑπερβαίνειν νόμους;—οὐ γὰρ τί μοι Zeus ἦν ὁ κηρύξας τάδε, [yes], for it was not Zeus, etc., Soph. Ant. 405, cf. O. T. 102, 339, 433, 626, etc.; so also often in Plat., ἔστι γὰρ οὕτω [yes], for so it is, i. e. yes certainly, v. Stallb. Symp. 194 A: so λέγεται τι καινόν; γέναιτο γὰρ ἂν τι καινότερον ἢ . . . [yes], for could there be . . .? Deni. 43. 8: and in negatives, as, Ar. Ran. 262, τούτῳ γὰρ οὐ νικήσετε [do so], yet shall ye never prevail by this means: for ἀλλὰ γάρ, v. inf. IV. 1. b. where γάρ is used simply to confirm or strengthen something said, οἷδ' οὐκέτ' εἰσὶ τοῦτο γὰρ σε δέχεται [I say this], for it will sting thee, Eur. Med. 1370: so after an Exclamation, ᾧ πόποι ἀνάριθμα γὰρ φέρω πῆματα Soph. O. T. 167, cf. Eur. Hel. 857. c. in Conditional Propositions, where the Condition is omitted, when it may be transl. else, οὐ γὰρ ἂν με ἔπεμπον πάλιν [sc. εἰ μὴ ἐπίστευον], Xen. An. 7. 6, 33; γίνεται γὰρ ἡ κοινωνία συμμαχία Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 8; cf. ἐπεὶ II. 3. c.

II. EPEXEGETIC, where γάρ introduces the full

detail of what has been before alluded to, and so is used to begin a promised narration, as ὅμως δὲ λεκτέα δ' ἡ γινώσκω ἔχει γὰρ ἡ χώρα πεδία κάλλιστα . . . , now, the country has . . . , Xen. An. 5. 7, 6: often after the Pronoun or demonstr. Adj., ἀλλὰ τὸδ' αἰνὸν ἄχος . . . Ἐκτῶν γὰρ ποτε φήσει Il. 8. 148, cf. Od. 2. 163: after the Superlatives ὁ δὲ (or τὸ δὲ) μέγιστον, δεινύτατον, as in Ar. Av. 514; after the introductory forms, σκέψασθε δέ, δῆλον δέ, τεκμήριον δέ, μαρτύριον δέ, etc., esp. in Plat., and Oratt.; or more fully, τούτου δὲ τεκμήριον τὸδε γάρ . . . , Hdt. 2. 58, cf. Thuc. 1. 2 (bis), 3, 20, etc. III. STRENGTHENING, 1. a question, like Lat. *nam*, Engl. *why*, *what*, τίς γὰρ σε θεῶν ἐμοὶ ἀγγελοῦν ἤκεν; why who hath sent thee? Il. 18. 182; πῶς γὰρ δὴ . . . εἴδουσι; 10. 424; πατροκτονοῦσα γὰρ ξυνοικήσεις ἐμοί; what, wilt thou . . .? Aesch. Cho. 909; and so generally after interrog. Particles, ἦ γὰρ . . . ; what, was it . . .? Soph. O. T. 1000, 1039, etc.; τί γὰρ; quid enim? i. e. it must be so, Id. O. C. 539, 542, 547, etc.; v. Herm. Vig. n. 108: opp. to πῶς γάρ; πύθεν γάρ; it cannot be so:—so, τί γὰρ δήποτε; quidnam enim? Dem. 528. 12: but also without any Particle, as Aesch. Cho. 927. 2. a wish, with the opt., κακῶς γὰρ ἐξόλοιο O that you might perish! Eur. Cycl. 261; in Hom. mostly αἰ γάρ, Att. εἰ or εἴθε γάρ, Lat. *utinam*, O that! so also πῶς γὰρ would that:—v. sub εἰ VII. 2. b.

IV. IN CONNEXION WITH OTHER PARTICLES: 1. ἀλλὰ γάρ, where γάρ gives the reason of a clause to be supplied between ἀλλὰ and itself, as, ἀλλ' ἐν γὰρ Τρώων πεδίῳ . . . but [far otherwise], for . . . , Il. 15. 739; ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἤκουσ' αἰδ' ἐπὶ πρᾶγος πικρὸν but [hush], for . . . , Aesch. Theb. 861; ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ σ' ἐθέλω . . . , but [look out] for . . . , Il. 7. 242, cf. Od. 14. 355, etc.:—the full construction is found in Hdt. 9. 109, ἀλλ', οὐ γὰρ ἐπειθε, διδοὶ τὸ φᾶρος, so that γάρ should not follow ἀλλὰ, as in Att., but should stand after the second word, as in Hom. ll. c. 2. γὰρ ἄρα for indeed, Plat. Prot. 309 C, 315 C. 3. γὰρ δὴ for of course, for you know, Il. 2. 301., 23. 607, Hdt. 1. 34, 114, etc.; φάμεν γὰρ δὴ yes certainly we say so, Plat. Theaet. 187 E, cf. 164 D; cf. οὐ γὰρ δὴ. 4. γὰρ νυ Od. 14. 359. 5. γὰρ οὖν for indeed, to confirm or explain, Il. 15. 232, Hdt. 5. 34, and Att., v. Pors. Med. 585; φησὶ γὰρ οὖν yes of course he says so, Plat. Theaet. 170 A: also, γὰρ οὖν δὴ Id. Parm. 148 C, etc.; cf. οὐ γὰρ οὖν, τοιγαροῦν. 6. γὰρ που for I suppose, Id. Rep. 381 C, etc.; cf. οὐ γὰρ που. 7. γὰρ ῥα, like γὰρ ἄρα, freq. in Hom. 8. γὰρ τε, Lat. *etenim*, Il. 23. 156; cf. τε. 9. γὰρ τοι makes the reason stronger, for surely . . . , very frequently, as Eur. Hel. 93, Supp. 564; cf. οὐ γὰρ τοι, τοιγαροῦν.

B. POSITION:—γάρ, like Lat. *enim*, properly stands after the first word in a clause, but in Poets it may stand third or fourth, when the preceding words are closely connected, as ὁ μὲν γὰρ . . . Soph. Aj. 764; χὴ ναῦς γὰρ . . . Id. Ph. 527; τὸ τ' εἰκαθεῖν γὰρ . . . Id. Ant. 1096; τὸ μὴ θέμις γὰρ . . . Aesch. Cho. 641, cf. 753: sometimes however, from metrical reasons, where there is no such connexion, as third (Aesch. Ag. 222, 729, Soph. Ph. 219), fourth (Ar. Av. 1545);—but the licence was greater with the late Comic Poets, who placed it fifth (Menand. ap. Ath. 132 D); sixth (Antiph. ib. 339 B); and even seventh (Alex. ib. 21 D, Athenio 660 E). Soph. has once allowed himself this licence, Ph. 1451 καιρὸς καὶ πλοῦς ἂδ' ἐπείγει γὰρ κατὰ πρύμναν. 2. it is inserted before the demonstr. -ί, as νυγαρί for νυγί γάρ: v. νῦν.

C. QUANTITY:—γάρ is sometimes long in Hom. in arsi, but prob. only before digammated words, or before two short syllables; v. however Od. 11. 580.—In Att. always short: Ar. Eq. 366, Vesp. 217, Lys. 20 are corrected by Porson.

γαργαίρω, fut. ἄρῳ, (γάργαρα) to swarm with, ἀνδρῶν Cratin. Incert. 141, Ar. Fr. 327 (but v. Bgk. in Meineke Com. 2. 1099); ἀργυρωμάτων ἐγάργαιρεν ἂ οἰκία Sophron 59 Ahr. (where Ath. gives ἐμάρμαιρεν), but cf. citata ap. Schol. Ar. Ach. 3.

γαργαλίξω, to tickle, Lat. *titillare*, Plat. Phil. 47 A; αὐτὸς αὐτὸν οὐθεῖς γ. Arist. Probl. 35. 6:—Pass., γαργαλίξεται μόνος ὁ ἄνθρωπος Id. P. A. 3. 10, 8, cf. Eth. N. 7. 7, 8: also, generally, to feel tickling or irritation, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C.—Cf. γαργαλίξω.

γαργάλισμα, τό, = sq., Eumath. 5. 1.

γαργαλισμός, ὁ, a tickling, Lat. *titillatio* (γέλως διὰ κινήσεως τοῦ μορίου τοῦ περὶ τὴν μασχάλην Arist. P. A. 3. 10, 8), Plat. Symp. 189 A, Phaedr. 253 E, Hegesipp. Ἀδελφ. 1. 16:—in Ar. Thesm. 133 (and prob. Fr. 218), γάργαλος, ὁ, which is said to be more Att.; a fem. γαργάλη is also quoted by Erotian. p. 114.

γάργαρα, τά, heaps, lots, plenty, Aristom. βοηθ. 1, Alcae. Com. Κωμωδ. 1; cf. ψαμμακοσιογάργαρα. (Hence γαργαίρω, and prob. Mount Gargara, v. Virg. G. 1. 103.)

γαργαριών, ὄντος, ὁ, the uvula, Hipp. Progn. 45, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 7; γ. ἀνεσπασμένος Hipp. Epid. 3. 1074. Cf. πρηγορέων.

γαργαρίζω, to gargle, Schol. Il. 8. 48; gargarizari Plin. 28. 51.

γαρίνος, ὁ, an unknown fish, Marcell. Sid. 37.

γάριον, τό, Dim. of γάρος, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 29.

γαρίσκος, ὁ, an unknown fish, Marcell. Sid. 33.

γάρκα, ἡ, a rod, Maced. word in Hesych.; cf. Lat. *virga*.

γάρος [ᾶ], ὁ, a sauce made of brine and small fish, or, a kind of caviare, τῶν ἰχθύων γ. Aesch. Fr. 209, cf. Soph. Fr. 531, Comici ap. Ath. 67 C: also γάρον, τό, Strabo 1591:—γαρ-έλαιον, τό, a sauce made of fish-pickle and oil, Galen.; hence in Alciphro 3. 58, Φιλο-γαρέλαιος, as name of a parasite.

γᾶρότας, α, ὁ, (γῆ, ἀράω) Sicilian for a bullock, Dionys. ap. Ath. 98 D.

γᾶρύω, fut. ὕσω, Dor. for γηρύω, Pind.

γᾶρώδης, ες, of the colour of γάρος, Theophil. de Urin. p. 267 Idcler.

γάσσα, ἡ, acc. to Hesych. = ἡδονή. (Prob. akin to γηθέω.)

γαστερό-χειρ, εἰρος, ὁ, ἡ, = γαστρόχειρ, q. v.

γαστήρ, ἡ: gen. έπος, sync. γαστρός: dat. pl. γαστράσι. *The paunch, belly*, Lat. *venter*, Hom., etc.: hence, γ. άσπίδος *the hollow* of a shield, Tyrtae. II. 24:—*the belly or wide part* of a bottle, Meineke Cratin. Πυτ. 18: *the middle or fleshy part* of a muscle, Galen. 5. 366. 2. *the belly*, as craving food, κέλεται δέ έ γαστήρ Od. 6. 133; γαστέρι δ' ού πως έστι νέκυν πενθήσαι, i. e. by fasting, Il. 19. 225; έν γαστρός άνάγκαις Aesch. Ag. 726:—to express *gluttony*, γαστέρες οίον Hes. Th. 26; γαστέρες άργαί Epimen. ap. Ep. Tit. 1. 12; γαστρός καί ποτού Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 8; γαστρός έγκρατής master of *his belly*, Id. Mem. 1. 2, 1; opp. to γαστρός ήττων, Ib. 1. 5, 1; γαστρί δουλεύειν or χορίσασθαι to be the *slave of his belly*, Ib. 1. 6, 8., 2. 1, 2; γαστρί δελεάζεσθαι Ib. 2. 1, 4; τή γαστρί μετρείν την εύδαιμονίαν Dem. 324. 25; τās γαστρός φείδεσθαι, comic phrase of one who has nothing to eat, Theocr. 21. 41. 3. *the paunch stuffed with mince-meat, a black-pudding, sausage, haggis*, Od. 18. 44, 118., 20. 25, Ar. Nub. 409, cf. γαστρίον:—hence γαστρόπτης, ov, ό, quoted among kitchen utensils by Poll. 10. 105. II. *the womb*, Lat. *uterus*, έντινα γαστέρι μήτηρ . . φέροι Il. 6. 58; εκ γαστρός from *the womb*, from infancy, Theogn. 305; έν γαστρί έχειν to be big with child, Hdt. 3. 32; φέρειν Plat. Legg. 792 E; έν γ. λαβείν to conceive, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 8:—also, γυνή έπτά ήδη γαστέρας δυστοκούσα Philostr. 129. (Cf. Skt. *gathar-as* (*venter*), Goth. *quith-us*: the Lat. *venter* prob. belongs to the same Root, cf. *uoro*=Skt. *gar* (v. sub βιβρώσκω), γέντα=έντερα, Call. Fr. 309, Hesych.; and perh. γέντο=έλαβε may be compared.) γάστρα, Ion. -τη, ή, *the lower part* of a vessel bulging out like a paunch, Il. 18. 348, Od. 8. 437, cf. Diosc. 5. 144, Ath. 199 C. γαστραία, ή, *a kind of turnip*, Lacon. word, Hesych.; restored in Ath. 369 A for γαστέρας or γαστέας. γαστρίδιον, τό, Dim. of γαστήρ, γαστρίον, Ar. Nub. 392. γαστρί-δουλος, ό, *a slave to one's belly*, Diod. Excerpt. 549. 82. γαστρίζω, fut. ίσω, (γάστρις) to *punch* a man in the belly, like *κολετράω*, Ar. Eq. 274, 454, Vesp. 1529. II. to *fill* or *stuff* one's belly full, Luc. D. Meretr. 10. 4:—Pass. to be stuffed full, eat gluttonously, Theopomp. Hist. 213, Posidon. ap. Ath. 210 F; cf. Lob. Phryn. 94. γαστρίμαργία, ή, *gluttony*, Hipp. 534. 20, Plat. Phaedo 81 E, etc. γαστρί-μαργός [ί], ov, *gluttonous* (cf. λαίμαργος), Pind. O. 1. 82, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 11, 3: -μαργέω, Philo 2. 22, Eccl.; -μαργικός, ή, έν, Epiphani. γαστρίον, τό, Dim. of γαστήρ, *a sausage*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 286 D. 2. *a kind of cake*, E. M. 221. 45. γάστρις, ιδος, ό, ή, *pot-bellied*, πίθος Ael. N. A. 14. 26. 2. as Subst. *a glutton*, Ar. Av 1604, Thesm. 816; Comp. γαστρίστερος, *more of a glutton*, Plat. Com. Incert. 11. II. *a kind of cake*, Ath. 647 F. γαστρισμός, ό, (γαστρίζω) *gluttonous eating*, Sophil. Φυλ. 1. γαστρο-βάρης, ές, *heavy with child*, Anth. P. 5. 54. γαστρο-βόρος, ov, =γαστρίμαργος, Poll. 2. 168, 175. γαστρο-ειδής, ές, *paunchlike, round*, ναύς Plut. Pericl. 26; in Eust. 1684. 28, γαστροείδης. γαστροίς, =foreg., Pherecr. Tyr. 1. 5, in pl. γαστρο-κνημία, ή, *the calf of the leg*, Hipp. Art. 826, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5, etc.:—so, -κνήμη, Galen.; -κνήμιον, τό, Poll. 2. 190. γαστρο-λογία, ή, *the Greek Almanach des Gourmands*, written by Archestratus, Ath. 104 B, 278 B;—also quoted, by the title of ή γαστρονομία, Ib. 4 E, 56 C. γαστρο-μαντεύομαι, Dep. to *divine by the belly*, Alciphro 2. 4. γαστρο-νομία, v. sub γαστρολογία. γαστρο-πίων, onos, ό, ή, *a fat-bellied person*, Dio C. 65. 20. γαστρο-όπτης, ov, ό, v. sub γαστήρ 1. 3. γαστρορραφία, ή, (ράπτω) *a sewing up of a belly-wound*, Galen., Oribas. p. 21 Mai. γαστρόρροια, ή, *diarrhoea*, Jo. Lyd. p. 320. 22 (Bonn), Choerob. γαστρο-τόμος, ov, *opening bellies*, for embalming, Manetho 4. 267. γαστρο-φορέω, to *bear in the belly*, of a bottle, Anth. P. 9. 232. γαστρο-χάρυβδης, ιος, ό, ή, *with a gulf of a belly*, Cratin. Incert. 130. γαστρό-χειρ, ό, ή, *living by one's hands*, written γαστερόχειρ in Strabo 373, E. M. 221: also χειρογάστρω, q. v. γαστρώδης, ει, =γαστροειδής, *pot-bellied*, Ar. Pl. 560: generally, *swollen, tumid*, Hipp. 20. 40. γάστρων, onos, ό, =γάστρις, '*fat-guts*,' Alcae. 6, Ar. Ran. 200. γάτομέω, Dor. for γητομέω. γά-τόμος, ov, Dor. for γή-τομος, the only form used in Att. (cf. γάπεδον) *cleaving the ground*, Aesch. Fr. 198, Anth. P. 6. 95, Hesych. s. v. τηγάς. γαυλικός, ή, έν, of or for a γαυλος, χρήματα γ. its cargo, Xen. An. 5. 8, 1; v. l. γαυλιτικά. γαυλός, ή, =γαυλός, Opp. C. 1. 126. γαυλός, ό, *a milk-pail*, Od. 9. 223: *a water-bucket*, Hdt. 6. 119: generally, *any round vessel, a bee-hive*, Anth. P. 9. 404, cf. omnino Antiph. Xpoc. 1: *a drinking bowl*, Theocr. 5. 104, Long. 3. 4. II. γαυλος (properisp., Eust. 1625. 3, etc.; though the Mss. neglect the distinction, v. Dind. Ar. Av. 602), *a round-built Phoenician merchant vessel*, opp. to the μακρά ναύς used for war, γαυλοισιν έν Φοινικικοίς Epich. 24 Abr., cf. Hdt. 3. 136, 137, etc. (Curt. cites Skt. *gólú, gólam* (*a round waterpot*): others refer it to the Semitic Root *gól* (*rotare*); but no similar word signifying *a ship* is found in Hebr. or Syr.: others compare Byz. γαλέα, low Lat. *galea, galio, our galleon, gallias, galley*.) γαυνάκης, ov, ό, =καυνάκης, Clein. Al. γαυρήξ, ηκος, ό, (γαυρος) *a braggart*, Alcae. 38, v. Hesych. s. v. γαυριάμα, τό, *arrogance, exultation*, LXX (Judith. 10. 8), Plut. Aemil. 27, etc. γαυριάω, mostly used in pres. act. and med.: aor. 1 έγαυρίασα LXX (Judith. 9. 7). To *bear oneself proudly, prance*, properly of horses, γαυριώντες Plut. Lyc. 22; and in Med., *φυσώντα καί γαυριώμενον* Xen.

Eq. 10, 16: to be splendid, γαυριώσαι . . τράπεζαι Cratin. Incert. 9:—c. dat. to *pride oneself on* a thing, είταύτη γαυριώσ Dem. 308. 6; so, επί σφισι γαυριώοντες (Meineke -ώνοντο) Theocr. 25. 133, cf. Plut. Lyc. 30, Palaeph. 1. 8. γαυρος, ov, *exulting in, boasting*, Archil. 52; δλβω Eur. Supp. 862: absol. *haughty, disdainful*, Eur. Fr. 786, Ar. Ran. 282; in good sense, majestic, Dio C. 68. 31:—of a calf, *skittish*, Theocr. 11. 21:—τό γ. = γαυρύτης, τό γ. έν φρεσίν κεκτημένη Eur. Supp. 217. (Cf. άγαυρός, and for the Root v. γαίω.) γαυρότης, ητος, ή, *exultation, ferocity*, Plut. Marcell. 6; of a horse, Id. Pelop. 22. γαυρόω, to *make proud*, only in aor. έγαύρωσε, Dio C. 55. 6:—elsewhere as Pass. γαυρόομαι, like γαυριάω, to *exult*, στη δε παρά λίμνην γαυρούμενος Batr. 266: to *pride oneself on*, μη γαυρού σοφίη Phocyl. 47; ξανθοίς βοαστρώχοις γαυρούμενος Eur. Or. 1532, cf. Bacch. 1142; επί τῷ έργῳ γαυρούται Xen. Hier. 2, 15;—impf. έγαυρούμην Babr. 43. 15, Dio C.; fut. -ωθήσομαι LXX, aor. έγαυρώθην Dio C. 48. 20; pf. γεγαυρώμαι LXX:—cf. εκ-, επι-γαυρόομαι. γαυρώμα, τό, *a subject for boasting*, Eur. Tro. 1250, Aristid. 2. 394. γαυσάπος or -άπης, ov, ό, the Lat. *gausāpa*, Strabo 218. γαυσός, ή, έν, and Aeol. γαυσος, a, ov, *crooked, bent outwards*, μηρός Hipp. Fract. 765, Art. 837:—γαυσόομαι, to be bent, Soran. in Med. Min. 1. 251. γδούπος, γδουπέω, poet. strengthd. forms for δούπος, δουπέω (esp. in compounds, e. g. έρίγδουπος, επιγδουπέω), επί δ' έγδούπησαν Il. 11. 45. γε, Dor. γα, Enclitic Particle, serving to call attention to the word or words which it follows, by limiting or strengthening the sense: cf. γούν. But this distinction rests not on any change in the sense of γε, but on the nature of the words to which it is attached, or on their relation to the context. The chief usages only can be given. I. with single words, the general sense is *at least, at any rate, at all events*, Lat. *quidem, saltem*; but in many cases γε cannot be expressed in Latin, and often in English only by italics in writing, or by emphasis in pronouncing, the word which it affects; τό γάρ . . σιδήρου γε κράτος έστιν such is the power of iron, Od. 9. 393; αδέ γε so *at least*, i. e. so and not otherwise, Il. 2. 802; εί που πτωχών γε θεοί . . ελπίν if the poor have any gods to care for them, Od. 17. 475; μάλιστά γε 4. 366; ό γ' ένθάδε λέως *at any rate* the people here, Soph. O. C. 43, etc.: with negatives, ού δύο γε, Lat. *ne duo quidem*, not even two, Il. 5. 203., 20. 286; ού φθόγγος γε not the least sound, Eur. I. A. 9. 2. with Pronouns:—with Pron. of 1st Pers. so closely joined, that the accent is changed, but only in έγωγε, έμοιγε and sometimes in έμεγε; hence έμουγε is often written έμου γε, and so the other pers. Pronouns σύγε or σύ γε, etc.: so in Hom. often with the Art. used as Pron., v. sub δγε: also with other demonstr. Pronouns, κείνός γε, τούτό γε, etc.; and in Att. (not in Trag.) so as to coalesce with -ί final, αύτηγί Ar. Ach. 784; τούτογί, ταύταγί, etc., Id. Vesp. 781, Pax 1057, etc.:—after possess. Pronouns, έμόν γε θυμόν Il. 20. 425, etc.:—in Att. often after relat. Pronouns, ός γε, οί γε, etc., much like Lat. *quippe qui*, οί γε σου καθύβρισαν Soph. Ph. 1364; ός γ' έξέλυσας δασμόν Id. O. T. 35, etc.; so also, όσον γε χρήσεις, Lat. *quantum quidem, even as much as . .*, Ib. 365; ούν γε μοι φαίνεται Plat. Rep. 329 A:—rarely with interrog. Pronouns, τίνα γε . . είπας; Eur. Tro. 241; ποίον γε τούτου πλήν γ' Όευσσέως έρείς; Soph. Ph. 441, ubi v. Herm. 3. after Conjunctions of all kinds, γε strengthens the modification or condition introduced by the subjoined clause, πριν γε, before *at least*, sometimes repeated, ού μὲν . . ύτω πριν γ' άποπαύσεσθαι, πριν γε . . αίματος άσαι Άρῆα Il. 5. 287, cf. Od. 2. 127; so, πριν άν γε or πριν γ' άν Ar. Eq. 961, Ran. 78, etc.:—οτε γε, ύποτε γε, επει γε, επειδή γε, ύπου γε, etc., Lat. *quandoquidem*, when *that is to say . .*, Soph. O. C. 1699, Thuc. 6. 18, Xen., etc.:—εί γε, εάν γε, άν γε, Lat. *siquidem*, if *that is to say*, if *really*, Thuc. 6. 18, Plat. Phaedr. 253 C; but also simply to make the condition emphatic, κάν γε μη λέγω and if I do not . . , Ar. Ach. 317; also, είπερ γε if *at any rate*, Hdt. 7. 16, 143, etc.:—ως γε or ώστε γε, with inf., so far *at least* as to . . , Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; ως γ' έμοι χρήσθαι κριτή Eur. Alc. 801: but, ως γε or ώσπερ γε as *at least, exactly* as, Soph. Ant. 570, O. T. 715, etc.:—γε may follow τε, when τε is closely attached to the preceding word, as ούς τέ γε Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 2, Plat. Rep. 412 B; εάν τέ γε Id. Polit. 293 D; οί τέ γε Id. Gorg. 454 D; v. infr.:—for its use in opposed or disjunctive clauses, v. infr. II. 3. 4. after other Particles γε retains its simple force; as often after άλλά μὲν, καί μὲν, ού μὲν, but in Att. always with a word between, Pors. Phoen. 1638:—after άν conditional, only when preceded by ού or καί, Elmsl. Med. 837:—άταρ γε but *yet*, Ar. Ach. 448:—καίτοι γε, v. sub καί τοι:—but, 5. γε often precedes certain Particles, when it properly refers to the preceding word, while the following Particle, εή, μέν, μήν, etc., retains its own force: in some cases however γε modifies the sense of following Particle, γε μὲν nevertheless, πάντως γε μὲν Ar. Eq. 232, cf. Eur. El. 754, Xen., etc.; so in Ep. and Ion. γε μέν, Il. 2. 703, 726, Hdt. 7. 152; γε μὲν δή Aesch. Ag. 661, Soph. Tr. 484; γε μένται Plat. Theaet. 164 A, Xen. An. 2. 3, 9, etc.:—in Att. γε δή and γέ τοι are common to strengthen an assertion, γε δή simply, as Aesch. Pr. 42, Thuc. 2. 62, etc.; γε δή, much like γούν, Plat. Euthyd. 275 A; also to mark a transition, in a series, Id. Theaet. 156 B;—γέ τοι implying that the assertion is *the least* that one can say, Ar. Vesp. 934, Pl. 424, 1041, etc., v. Herm. Vig. n. 297: so, γε δή που Plat. Phaedo 94 A, etc.; γέ τοι δή Soph. O. T. 1171, Plat.; γέ τοί που Id. Legg. 888 E:—γέ που *at all events, any how*, Ar. Ach. 896, Plat., etc. II. exercising an influence over the whole clause: 1. cpxegetic, namely, that is, Διός γε δίδοντος that is if God grant it, Od. 1. 390; κλῦθι, Ποσειδάων . . , εί έτεόν γε σός είμι if *indeed* I am really thine, 9. 529:—hence to limit or strengthen a general assertion, άνήρ . . όστις-πινυτός γε any

man,—at least any wise man, Od. 1. 229; often with *καί* before, *ἢ μὴν κελεύσω κάπιθωῦξω γε πρὸς αὖ* and besides that . . . , Aesch. Pr. 73; *παρῆσάν τινες καὶ πολλοίγε* some, *αὖ* and a great many, Plat. Phaedo 58 D; and so, often, with the last words of a series, *ταύτη ἄρα . . . πρακτέον καὶ γυμναστέον, καὶ ἐδεστέον γε καὶ ποτέον* Id. Crito 47 B:—hence, 2. often in Att. dialogue in answers, where something is added to the statement of the previous speaker, as, . . . *ἔλετο—πορθῶν γε τήνδε γῆν, . . .* he died—*yes and that* while he was destroying this land, Soph. Ant. 518; *ἐπεμψέ τις σοι . . . κρέα*; Answ. *καλῶς γε παιῶν* *yes and* quite right too, Ar. Ach. 1049; *κενὸν τὸδ' ἄγγος, ἢ στέγει τι*; Answ. *σά γ' ἐνδύτα . . .* *yes indeed*, your clothes, Eur. Ion 1412; *οὕτω γὰρ ἂν μάλιστα δηχθεῖη πόσις*. Answ. *σὺ δ' ἂν γέναιο γ' ἀθλιωτάτη γυνή* *yes truly*, and you . . . , Id. Med. 817; cf. Soph. O. T. 679, etc.: so, *πάνυ γε*, etc., Plat. Euthyphro 8 E, etc.; *οὕτω γέ πως* *yes somehow so*, Id. Theaet. 165 C; sometimes preceded by *καί*, *καὶ οὐδέν γε ἀτύπως* *yes and no wonder*, Ib. 142 B, cf. D, 147 E:—sometimes ironically, *εὖ γε κηδέυεις πόλιν* Eur. I. T. 1213. 3. to heighten a contrast or opposition, a. after conditional clauses, *εἰ μὲν δὴ σύ γ' . . . τῶ κε Ποσειδάων γε . . .* if you do so, then *at all events* Poseidon will . . . , Il. 15. 48 sq.; *ὡς πρὸς ταῦτο σιωπᾶν ἤδιόν σοι . . . τὸδε γε εἰπέ* at any rate tell me this, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 20, cf. 8. 1, 30, Dem. 317. 1, etc.:—so, sometimes, in the conditional clause, *εἰ δὲ μὴ ἔκοντες γε . . . ἀλλ' ἄκοντες . . .*, Hdt. 4. 120. b. in disjunctive sentences, *ἦτοι κείνῳ γε . . . δεῖ ἀπόλλυσθαι, ἢ σέ . . .*, Id. 1. 11:—to add to the force of the contrast, Hom. often repeats the Pron. with *γε* in the second clause, *εἰπέ μοι, ἢ ἐκὼν ὑποδάμνασαι, ἢ σέ γε λαοὶ ἐχθαίρουσι* Od. 3. 214, cf. Hdt. 7. 10, 8, Soph. O. T. 1098 sq.: often also in the first clause, *πατὴρ δ' ἐμός . . . ζῶει ὄγ' ἢ τέθνηκε* Od. 2. 131, cf. Il. 10. 504. 4. in exclamations and the like, *ὡς γε μὴ ποτ' ὄφελον λαβεῖν* Eur. I. A. 70, cf. Soph. O. C. 977, Ph. 1003, Ar. Ach. 93, 836, etc.:—so in oaths, *οὗτοι μὰ τὴν Δήμητρά γ'* Ar. Eq. 698; but mostly with a word or words between, *νῆ τὸν Διὰ . . . γε*, etc.:—and so, often, merely in strong assertions, *τίς ἂν φιλέοντι μάχοιτο; ἄφρων δὴ κείνός γε . . .*, Od. 7. 209, etc. 5. implying concession, *εἰμί γε* *well then* I will go, Eur. H. F. 861; *δρᾶ γ' εἰ τι δράσεις* Id. I. A. 817, cf. Andr. 239. III. *γε* is often repeated both in protasis and apodosis, as *πρίν γε . . . πρίν γε*, v. supr. 1. 3; *εἰ μὴ γε . . . τιμὴ μείζονι, τῆ γε παρούση ἀτιμία* Lys. 189. 31; and even in the same clause, *οὐδέν γ' ἄλλα πλὴν γε καρκίνους* Ar. Vesp. 1507, cf. Soph. O. C. 977, Elmsl. Med. 837 (867). IV. POSITION of *γε*. It ought to follow the word which it limits; but in the case of Substantives it often follows the Article, as *οἱ γε Ἀνδοί, ὃ γ' ἄνθρωπος*; or the Prepos., *κατὰ γε τὸν σὺν λόγον, ἐν γε ταῖς Θήβαις*, etc.; so *γε* follows *δέ*, which retains its right to the second word, while *γε* refers to the preceding word, *νῦν δέ γε* Plat. Theaet. 144 E; *τὸ δέ γε* Ib. 164 A, etc. *γέα*, ἡ, rare resolved form of *γῆ*, q. v. *γεάοχος*, ον, Dor. for *γαιήοχος*, as Bekk. in Pind. O. 13. 114. *γεγάατε*, *γεγάασι*, v. sub *γίγνομαι*. *γεγάθει*, v. sub *γηθέω*. *γεγάκειν* [α], Dor. for *γεγακέναι*, = *γεγονέναι* Pind. O. 6. 83. *γεγάμεν*, *γεγαῶς*, v. sub *γίγνομαι*. *γέγειος*, ον, (cf. *γείος*) in sense of *αὐτόχθων*, v. Bentr. Call. Fr. 103, Hecatae. Fr. 366. *γεγηθότως*, Adv. pf. of *γηθέω*, with joy, Heliod. 7. 5, Philo 2. 295. *γέγονα*, v. sub *γίγνομαι*. *γέγωνα*, an Ep. perf. with both pres. and past signif., used by Hom. in 3 sing. *γέγωνε* and part. *γεγωνώς* (v. infr.), 3 sing. plqpf. (with imperf. signif.) *ἐγεγώνειν* Il. 22. 34., 23. 425, Od. 21. 368 (Bekker).—In Il. 8. 223., 11. 6, we have an inf. *γεγωνέμεν*, which seems to imply a pres. *γεγώνω*, as also 3 sing. impf. *ἐγέγωνεν* (unless we read *γέγωνεν*) in Il. 14. 469:—imperat. *γέγωνε* Aesch. Pr. 193, Soph. Ph. 238, Eur. Or. 1220; subj. *γεγώνω* Soph. O. C. 213; part. *γεγωνώς* Arist. Probl. 11. 25. A pres. *γεγωνέω* is used by Hom. in inf. *γεγωνεῖν*, as in Aesch. Pr. 523, 657, 787, etc.: impf. *ἐγεγώνεν* Od. 17. 161, *γεγώνεν* 9. 47., 12. 370: this form occurs also in post-Hom. writers, 3 sing. *γεγωνεῖ* Arist. de An. 2. 8, 7, Probl. 19. 2; imp. —*εἶτω* Xen. Cyn. 6, 24; inf. —*εἶν* Pind., Trag., Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 D; fut. *γεγωνήσω* Eur. Ion 696, Plut.: aor. inf. *γεγωνῆσαι* Aesch. Pr. 990, part. —*ήσας* Dio C.: verb. Adj. —*ητέον* Pind. O. 2. 10.—For the pres. *γεγωνίσκω*, v. sub voce. 1. absol. to call out, cry aloud, to be heard calling, *κώκυσεν . . . γέγωνέ τε πᾶν κατὰ ἄστυ* Il. 24. 703; *ἐβόησε, γέγωνέ τε πᾶσι θεαῖσι* Od. 8. 305; (in which places it is used as an aor.); but in the phrase *ὑσσαν τε γέγωνε βοήσας* (Od. 6. 294) it is certainly pres., as far as [a man] can make himself heard by shouting, while elsewhere it may be aor., as far as one could . . . , Od. 5. 400., 6. 294., 9. 473., 12. 181; *οὕτως οἱ ἔην βῶσαντι γεγωνεῖν* Il. 12. 337:—c. dat. pers. to cry out to, *ἐγεγώνει . . . Πουλυδάμαντι* 14. 469, etc.; *θεαῖσι μετ' ἀθανάτοισι γεγώνεν* Od. 12. 370:—sometimes in Att., to be heard speaking, *πλέον γεγωνεῖν*, restored by Cobet in Antipho 134. 30, for *πλέον γ' ἀγνοεῖν*, cf. Arist. Probl. 19. 2: to speak, opp. to mere sound, *ὃ ἄρ' οὐ γεγωνεῖ* Id. de An. 2. 8, 7; *αὐ δύνανται γεγωνεῖν . . . ἀλλὰ μόνον φωνοῦσιν* Id. Audib. 72, cf. 32, 37. 2. c. acc. pers. to sing, celebrate, Pind. O. 2. 10, P. 9. 3. 3. c. acc. rei, to tell out, proclaim, Aesch. Pr. 523, 657, 787, 820, 990; *τινί τι* Ib. 192, 784, Soph. Ph. 238:—also, *οὐκ ἔχω . . . γεγωνεῖν ὅπα* I cannot tell where [it is], Eur. Hipp. 585. *γεγώνησις*, εως, ἡ, loud talking, hallooing, Plut. 2. 722 F. *γεγωνίσκω*, lengthd. pres. for *γέγωνα*, to cry aloud, *ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον* Thuc. 7. 76; impf. *ἐγεγώνισκον* Dio C. 56. 14. 2. c. acc. rei, to tell out, proclaim, Aesch. Pr. 627, Eur. El. 809. *γεγωνο-κώμη*, ἡ, filling the village with clamour, Com. Anon. 106. *γεγωνός*, ον, Adj. (from part. *γεγωνώς*, as *ἀραρός*, ον, from *ἀραρός*) loud-sounding, *ἐς οὐρανὸν πέμπει γεγωνά . . . ἔπη* Aesch. Theb. 443; *ὄντα*

δ' ἄφωνα βοῆν ἴσθησι γεγωνά Antiph. Σαφ. 1. 2: loud of voice, ἀνήρ Anth. P. 7. 428; also in late Prose, Dion. H. 8. 56, etc.:—Comp. *γεγωνότερος*, Anth. P. 9. 92, Dion. H. 5. 24; *γεγ. φθέγγεσθαι* Ath. 622 E, etc. 2. also *γεγωνός* as neut. part., *γ. μέλος* Ael. V. H. 2. 44; *γεγωνός ἀναβοᾶν* Luc. Somn. 1, cf. Philostr. 195. *γεγώς*, ὡσα, ὡς, v. sub *γίγνομαι*. *γέεννα*, ης, ἡ, a Hebr. compd. *gê-hinnôm*, the valley of Hinnom, which represented the place of future punishment, Ev. Matth. 5. 22, al. *γεηπᾶνας*, *γεηπονικός*, *γεηπονία*, ἡ, v. sub *γεωπ*-. *γεηόχος*, ὁ, = *γαιήόχος*, Hes. Th. 15. *γεηρός*, ον, (*γέα*) of earth, earthy, Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 55, etc.; *γ. καὶ πετρώδη* Plat. Rep. 612 A, cf. Hipp. Aer. 284. *γέθεν*, i. e. *φέθεν*, Alcae. 6 Ahr. *γει-ἄροτης*, ον, ὁ, a plougher of earth, Anth. P. 9. 23, etc.; of oxen, Epigr. Gr. 793; also *γει-ἄροτήρ*, Tzetz. Antehom. 202. *γεϊκός*, ἡ, ον, of land, *γ. πόδες*, in land-measuring, Hero in Scriptt. Metr. p. 186, Hültsch. *γεῖνομαι*, (from an obsol. act. **γεῖνω*, = *γεννάω*): I. as a Pass., only used in pres. and impf., to be born, just like *γίγνομαι* (which Bekk. reads everywhere for *γεῖνομαι*), *γεῖνομένῳ* at one's birth, Il. 20. 128., 24. 210, Od. 4. 208, cf. Hes. Th. 82, Op. 821; impf. *γεῖνόμεθ'*, Il. 22. 477, Hes. Sc. 88. II. as a Med., aor. 1 *ἐγεῖνάμην*, in causal sense, like *ἐγέννησα*, of the father, to beget, *ἐγεῖναο παῖδ' ἀίδηλον* Il. 5. 880, etc., cf. Aesch. Theb. 751, Soph. Aj. 1172; more often of the mother, to bring forth, *θεὰ δέ σε γεῖνατο μήτηρ* Il. 1. 280, cf. 6. 26, Od. 6. 25, etc.; *οἱ γεῖνάμενοι* the parents, Hdt. 1. 120, Xen. Apol. 20; *ἡ γεῖναμένη* the mother, Hdt. 4. 10., 6. 52, Eur. Tro. 825; *αἱ γεῖν. γυναῖκες* who have become mothers, women in childbed, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 4; so, *ἡ μ' ἐγεῖνατο* she who bare me, Aesch. Eum. 736, Fr. 172, cf. Supp. 581, Soph. O. T. 1020; *πατρίς, ἡ μ' ἐγεῖνατο* Eur. Phoen. 996. 2. of Zeus, to bring into life, *οὐκ ἐλαίρεις ἄνδρας, ἐπὴν δὴ γεῖναι* (Ep. for *γεῖνῃ*) *αὐτός* Od. 20. 202. 3. metaph., *γ. μόρον* *αὐτῶ* Aesch. Theb. 751. III. this aor. 1, in late Poets, is used in pass. sense, just like *ἐγενόμην*, Call. Cer. 58, Or. Sib. 1. 9. *γεῖοθεν*, Adv., = *γαιήθεν*, *γῆθεν*, Call. Fr. 509. *γεῖο-κόμος*, ον, cultivating land, Hesych. *γεῖομόρος*, v. sub *γημόρος*:—*γεῖοπόνος*, *γεῖοτόμος*, v. sub *γεω*-. *γεῖος*, ον, Adj. of *γῆ*, indigenous, Herm. Aesch. Supp. 858; cf. *γέγειος*. *γεῖο-φόρος*, ον, earth-bearing, Anth. P. 6. 297. *γεῖσιον*, τό, Dim. of *γεῖσον*, a low parapet, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 6. *γεῖσι-ποδίζω*, to support the *γεῖσον*, Isac. ap. Harp.; and *γεῖσιποδίσμα*, τό, or *γεῖσιπόδες*, οἱ, projecting beams or corbels to support the *γεῖσον*, Poll. 1. 81, A. B. 227. *γεῖσον* (in MSS. often *γεῖσσον*, but pl. *γεῖσα* occurs in an Att. Inscr., C. I. 160, col. 2. 25), τό, the projecting part of the roof, the eaves, cornice, Theophr. Sign. 1. 18, etc., cf. Böckh C. I. 1. p. 284:—generally, the coping of a wall, like *θρίγκος*, Eur. Or. 1569, 1620, Phoen. 1165, 1187. 2. metaph. the hem or border of a garment, Ar. Fr. 602: the visor of a helmet, Wiuckelm. Monum. Ined. 199; *γεῖσα ἀφρώων* Poll. 2. 49; cf. *ἀπογεῖσώ*.—In A. B. 227, *γεῖσα*, ἡ; in Hesych. and LXX, *γεῖσος* or *γεῖσος*, ὁ; *γεῖσος*, τό, C. I. 2782. 23. (Said to be of Carian origin, Steph. B. s. v. *Μανόγισσα*, Ruhnk. Tim., Valck. Phoen. 1165.) *γεῖσώ* or *γεῖσώω*, to protect with a *γεῖσον*, Jac. A. P. 3. 640. *γεῖσωμα*, τό, a pent-house (cf. *ἀπογεῖσ-*), v. l. Arist. P. A. 2. 15, 1, Poll. 1. 76. *γεῖσωσις*, εως, ἡ, a covering with a pent-house, Hesych., E. M. 229. 41. *γείταινα*, ἡ, fem. of *γείτων*, as *τέκταινα* of *τέκτων*, A. B. 1199. *γεινία*, ἡ, = *γειτανία*, Hipp. Epist. 1289. 13, A. B. 32. *γεινιάζω*, = *γεινιάω*, Arist. Plant. 2. 8, 6. *γεινιάκός*, ἡ, ον, neighbouring, Joseph. A. J. 2. 14, 6. *γεινιάσις*, ἡ, = *γειτανία*, neighbourhood, nearness, Arist. P. A. 3. 10, 5, etc. 2. a neighbourhood, the neighbours, Plut. Pericl. 19, Coriol. 24. II. proximity, resemblance, *κατὰ τὴν γ. καὶ ὁμοιότητα* Arist. Eth. E. 3. 5, 1, cf. 3. 6, 2, cf. Pol. 1. 9, 1. *γεινιάω*, mostly in pres.:—in local sense, to be a neighbour, to border on, c. dat., Ar. Eccl. 327, Dem. 1272. 20, al.; Ep. part., *γεινιάωσαν* Πόντῳ C. I. 5956. II. to border on, resemble, *γ. τῆ πολιτεία* Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 2; *γ. τῶ καλῶ* Id. Rhet. 1. 9, 30:—later fut. —*άσω*, Galen.; aor. *ἐγεινιάσα* Pseudo-Luc. Philop. 1. *γειτανεύω*, = foreg., Xen. Vect. 1, 8, Strabo, etc.: in Med., *γειτανεύεσθαι* τι Hipp. Fract. 764. *γειτονέω*, = *γεινιάω*, Aesch. Pers. 311, Theb. 780, Soph. O. C. 1525, Plat. Legg. 843 A. *γειτόνημα*, τό, neighbourhood: a neighbouring place, Alcman 62, cf. Plat. Legg. 705 A.—Also —*εσμα*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 6. *γειτόνησις*, εως, ἡ, = sq., Luc. Symp. 33. *γειτονία*, ἡ, neighbourhood, Plat. Legg. 843 C, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 15. 2. a quarter, in a city, Byz.: hence *γειτονίαρχης*, ὁ, Ib. *γειτονιάω*, = *γεινιάω*, Theopomp. Hist. 326. *γειτοσύνη*, ης, = *γειτανία*, Strabo 591. *γειτόσυνος*, ον, neighbouring, Anth. P. 9. 407. *γείτων*, ανος, ὁ, ἡ, (*γῆ*) a neighbour, borderer, *γείτωνες ἡδὲ ἔται* Μενελάου Od. 4. 16, cf. 9. 48, Hes. Op. 344, etc.; *γείτων τινός* Eur. I. T. 1451, Cycl. 281, Xen. An. 3. 2, 4; *τινί* Eur. Ion 294, H. F. 1097, Xen. An. 2. 3, 18; (the latter preferred by Thom. Mag. p. 184):—*ἐκ τῶν γειτόνων* or *ἐκ γειτόνων* from or in the neighbourhood, Ar. Pl. 435 (et ibi Kust.), Plat. Rep. 531 A; *λύχρον ἐκ τῶν γειτόνων ἐνάψασθαι* Lysias 93. 2; *ἐκ γειτόνων τῆς πατρίδος μετακίειν* Lycurg. 150. 33; rarely ἀπὸ γ., Diod. 13. 84; *ἐν γειτόνων οἰκεῖν* (sc. *αἰκίαις*) Luc. Philops. 25, etc.; metaph., *ἐν γειτόνων εἶναι* to be of like kind, Icarom. 8:—proverb., *μέγα γείτωνι γείτων* Alcman 34, cf. Pind. N. 7. 130. II. from Pind. downwards as Adj. neighbouring, bordering, *πόλις, πόντος* P. 1.

60, N. 9. 103; so in Aesch. Pers. 67, Theb. 486, Soph. Aj. 418; and in Prose, ἡ γ. πόλις Plat. Legg. 877 A: neut. pl. γέιτονα, Arist. Plant. 2. 8, 8, cf. C. I. 1. p. 259.

γειω-πείνης, ὁ, = γεωπείνης, Hdn. Epim. p. 15.
γειώρας, ου, ὁ, a sojourner, LXX, Philo 1. 417:—a proselyte, Hesych.
γελᾶντης, ἐς, (γελᾶω) laughing, cheerful, καρδία, θυμός Pind. O. 5. 5, P. 4. 322.
γελῦσείω, Desiderat. of γελᾶω, to be like to laugh, ready to laugh, Plat. Phaedo 64 B, Valck. Phoen. 1214.

γελᾶσιμος, ον, laughable, Strattis Incert. 13:—worse form than γέλοιοι, acc. to Phryn. 226.

γελᾶσινος, ὁ, (γελᾶω) a laughter, of Democritus, Ael. V. H. 4. 20: fem. γελᾶσίνη, Anaxandr. Κωμῶδ. 1. II. οἱ γελᾶσινοὶ (sc. ὀδόντες), the grinders, i. e. the front teeth, which shew when one laughs, Poll. 2. 91.

2. in pl. the dimples, which appear in the cheeks when persons laugh, Choerob., Martial. 7. 24; hence in Alciphro 1. 39, Anth. P. 5. 35, of dimples in the hinder parts, for which Luc. uses γέλωτες.

γελᾶσις, εως, ἡ, a laughing, E. M. 801. 13.

γελᾶσκω, = γελᾶω, Anth. P. 7. 621.

γέλασμα, τό, a laugh, κυμάτων ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα Keble's 'many-twinkling smile of Ocean,' (cf. ridentibus undis, Lucret.), Aesch. Pr. 90, ubi v. Blomf.: cf. ἐπιγελᾶω, γέλωι 1. 2.

γελᾶστέον, verb. Adj. one must laugh, Clem. Al. 167. II.

γελᾶστέος, α, ον, to be laughed at, Tzetz.

γελᾶστής, οὔ, ὁ, a laughter, sneerer, Soph. O. T. 1422: fem. γελᾶστρία, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 1059.

γελᾶστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to laugh, risible, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 211, Luc. Vit. Auct. 26. Adv. -κῶς, Suid.

γελᾶστός, ἡ, ὄν, laughable, ridiculous, Od. 8. 307, Babr. 45. 12.

γελᾶστύς, ὄος, ἡ, Ion. for γέλωι, Call. Del. 329.

γελᾶω, Ep. γελῶω Od. 21. 105, Aeol. γέλαιμι Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. p. 23; Ep. part. γελῶντες Od. 18. 40, γελῶντες -ῶντες or -οῖωντες Ib. 110., 20. 390: Ep. impf. γελῶν or -ῶν 20. 347 (cf. γελῶω): Dor. part. γελᾶσα, 3 pl. γελᾶντι (vulg. -εῦσα, -εῦντι) Theocr. 1. 36, 90 (v. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 197); Aeol. γελᾶσας (for -άσας) Sappho 2. 5:—Att. fut. γελᾶσομαι Plat., Xen., etc.; later, γελᾶσω Anth. P. 5. 179., 11. 29, Anacreont. 41. 8, etc.:—aor. ἐγέλασα Eur., etc.; Ep. ἐγέλασσα, Dor. ἐγέλαφα Theocr. 7. 42., 20. 1; 3 pl. γέλαν for ἐγέλασαν (as βρόντας for βροντήσας) E. M. 255. 6, from an old Poet.—Pass., fut. -ασθήσομαι Diog. L. 1. 78, Luc.: aor. ἐγέλασθην Dem. 23. 22, (κατα-) Thuc., Plat., etc.: pf. γεγέλασται (κατα-) Luc. D. Mort. 1. 1. (✓ΓΕΛ seems to have denoted brightness or smiling cheerfulness, rather than loud laughter, if, i. e., γαλήνη, γαλήνιος come from it.) I. absol. to laugh, ἀπαλὸν or ἡδὺν γελᾶν, ἀχρεῖον γ., ἀλλοτρίοις γναθμοῖς γ., Σαρδόνιον γ. Hom. (see the respective Adjs.); δακρυόεν γ. Il. 6. 484; cf. Soph. Aj. 1011; ἡ δ' ἐγέλασεν χεῖλεσιν, of feigned laughter, Il. 15. 101; ἐγέλασε δὲ οἱ φίλον ἦτορ his heart laughed within him, 21. 389:—Pass., ἐνεκα τοῦ γελᾶσθῆναι for the sake of a laugh being raised, Dem. 23. 22.

2. of things, ἐγέλασε δὲ πᾶσα περὶ χθῶν Il. 19. 362; ὀδμῆ πᾶς τ' οὐρανός . . , γαῖά τε πᾶς ἐγέλασε h. Hom. Cer. 14; γελᾶ δὲ τε δώματα . . θεᾶν ὑπὲρ λειριόεσση Hes. Th. 40. II. to laugh at, ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἡδὺν γέλασαν Il. 2. 270., 23. 784; ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι γελῶσιν Theogn. 1113; γελᾶ δὲ δαίμων ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ θερμῷ laughs scornfully at . . , Aesch. Eum. 560; also, ἐπὶ τινὶ at a thing, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 5, Symp. 2. 18; often also c. dat., γελᾶ δὲ τοῖσδε . . ἀχρεῖον πολλὴν γέλωτα Soph. Aj. 957, cf. 1043, Ar. Nub. 560; ἐγέλασα ψολοκομπῆταις was amused at them, Id. Eq. 696; also, εἰς ἐχθροὺς γ. Soph. Aj. 79; ἐν κακοῖσι τοῖς ἐμοῖς Aesch. Cho. 222:—rarely, like καταγελᾶω, c. gen. pers., γελᾶ μου Soph. Ph. 1125, cf. Luc. Dem. Enc. 16. 2. c. acc. to deride, τινά Theocr. 20. 1; ἡ τῶδε γελᾶτε, εἰ . . Xen. Symp. 2. 19; τί δὲ τοῦτ' ἐγέλασας ἐτέον; what is this you are laughing at? Ar. Nub. 820; μὴ γελᾶσθε . . μοῖραν Epigr. Gr. 284:—hence in Pass. to be derided, Aesch. Eum. 789, Soph. Ant. 838; πρὸς τινος Id. Ph. 1023; παρά τινος Id. O. C. 1423.

γέλη, ὦν, τά, = ῥῶπος, frippery: the market where they are sold, Eupol. Incert. 5, Luc. Lexiph. 3. (γέλη, ἡ, seems to be a mistake of Gramm.)

γελγιδόμοι, Pass. to grow to a head (γέλη), of garlic, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4. 11.

γέλησις, ἡ, gen. γέλησιος, also γέλησιος and -ιδος, (in MSS. often with false accent γελγίσις, γελγίσιος, etc., against the rule of Arcad. p. 29): pl. γέλησις Theophr. C. P. 1. 4, 5:—like ἀγλῖς, a head or clove of garlic, Lat. spica or nucleus allii, πότιμοι γέλησιος Anth. P. 6. 232; cf. Theocr. 14. 17.

γελγο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in garlic, Poll. 7. 198; fem. γελγόπωλις, ιδος, Cratin. Διον. 10:—γελγοπωλέω, Hermipp. Art. 6.

Γελέοντες, οἱ, v. sub Τελέοντες.

Γελλῶ, οὖς, ἡ, a kind of vampire or goblin, supposed to carry off young children, Γελλοῦς παιδοφιλωτέρα Sappho 52.

γελῶιάζω, only in pres. to jest, Aristarch. ap. Ath. 39 E, Plut. 2. 231 C.

γελῶιασμός, ὁ, jesting, LXX (Jer. 31 (48). 27).

γελῶιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a jester, buffoon, Ath. 246 C, Poll. 5. 128, LXX.

γελῶιαώ, Ep. for γελᾶω, in aor. part. γελῶιήσασα h. Hom. Ven. 49.

γελῶιο-μελέω, to write comic songs, Anth. P. 7. 719.

γέλοιοι or γελῶιοι, α, ον, (γελᾶω) causing laughter, laughable, ridiculous, once in Hom., Il. 2. 215 (in Ep. form γελῶιῖος), Archil. 73, Hdt. 8. 25; Αἰσώπου τι γέλοιοιον Ar. Vesp. 566, cf. 1259, etc.; γελῶια jests, Theogn. 311; γέλοια λέγειν Anaxandr. Γερωντ. 2, Alex. Ποιητ. 2; opp. to σπουδαῖος, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 1:—Adv. -ως, in a laughable way, ridiculously, Plat. Rep. 527 A, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 14. II. of persons, making laughter, jesting, μῶω γελῶιῖος Melanipp. 29:—also causing laughter, ridiculous, Plat., etc.; c. partic., γ. ἔσομαι αὐτοσχεδιάζων Plat. Phaedr. 236 D.—Properly distinguished from καταγέλαστος, as facetious from absurd, γελῶια εἰπεῖν, ἀλλὰ μὴ καταγέλαστα Plat. Symp. 189 B; τὰ γ. ἡδέα Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 29, cf. Poët. 5, 2; but

even in Plat. this distinction is not much observed, v. Prot. 340 D, Rep. 392 D, etc. (The opinions of the Gramm. on the accent differ strangely; but the older of them seem to have thought γέλοιοι the old Att., and γελῶιοι the later form, v. Apollon. de Pron. 323, Schol. Ar. Ran. 6 (who adds ἡ δὲ σημασία ἡ αὐτή), Moeris 109. Others wrote γέλοιοι in signif. 1, γελῶιοι in II, v. Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 205, Ammon. 36, E. M. 224; others exactly the reverse, Thom. M. 185, v. l. (E. M. l. c.)

γελῶιότης, ητος, ἡ, absurdity, Ath. 497 F.

γελῶιῶδης, ες, = γέλοιοι II, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 579. Adv. -ῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 681.

γελῶιῶν, γελῶιῶντες, γελῶω, γελῶντες, v. sub γελᾶω.

γελῶωμῖλλα, ἡ, fellowship in laughing, Anth. P. 9. 573.

γέλωι, Aeol. γέλωι (as ἔρος for ἔρωι, Greg. C. 608), ὁ: gen. γέλωιτος, Att. γέλωι: dat. γέλωιτι, Ep. γέλωι or γέλωι Od. 18. 100 (as ἔρωι or ἔρωι Ib. 212): acc. γέλωιτα, poet. γέλωι, v. infr., (an acc. γέλωι is read in some passages of Od., v. infr., but nowhere certainly):—pl. γέλωτων Plat. Legg. 732 C: (γελᾶω). Laughter, γέλωι (or γέλωι) ἔκθανον Od. 18. 100; γέλωιτα . . παρέχουσαι (v. l. γέλωι τε) 20. 8, cf. Ar. Eq. 319, etc.; ἀσβεστον γέλωι ὤρσεν (v. l. γέλωι) Od. 20. 346; ἀσβεστος δ' ἀρ' ἐνῶρτο γέλωι . . θεοῖσι Il. 1. 599, cf. Od. 8. 326; γέλωι δ' ἐτάροισιν ἔτευχεν 18. 350; γέλωι δ' ἔθηκε συνδείπνοισι Eur. Ion 1172; γέλωιτα ποιεῖν, κινεῖν, παρασκευάζειν, μηχανᾶσθαι, etc., Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 11, Symp. 1, 14, etc.; γέλωι ξυνηθέναί, γέλωιτα ἄγειν Soph. Aj. 303, 382; also, γέλωι ὄρνυται (v. supr.); γ. ἔχει τινα Od. 8. 344; γ. γίγνεται Att.; καταρρήγνυται Ath. 511 C;—κατέχειν γέλωιτα Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 5, etc.; οὐ γέλωιτα δεῖ σ' ὀφλεῖν Eur. Med. 404, cf. Ar. in Mein. Com. Fr. 2. 1176:—ἐπὶ γέλωιτι to provoke laughter, Hdt. 9. 82, Ar. Ran. 404; γέλωιτος ἄξια ridiculous, Eur. Heracl. 507; ἄμα or σὺν γέλωιτι Plat. Legg. 789 D, Xen. An. 1. 2, 17; μετὰ γέλωιτος Antiph. Δημν. 2. 6; ἐν γέλωιτι in joke, Plut. 2. 124 D:—epithets, ἀσβεστος (v. supr.); πολλὸν γ. loud laughter, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 18, etc., (whereas πλατὺς γ., which Thom. M. recommends as more Att., is first found in Synes. 188 C, but cf. κατάγέλωι); μέγας, ἰσχυρὸς γ. Plat. Polit. 295 E, Rep. 388 E; Σαρδόνιος γ. (v. sub Σαρδόνιος); Αἰάντειος γ. a malignant laugh, Pseudoepigr.: 2. metaph. of waves (cf. γέλασμα), Opp. H. 4. 334. II. occasion of laughter, matter for laughter, γ. γίγνομαι τινα Soph. O. C. 902; ταῦτ' οὐ γ. κλύειν ἐμοί Eur. Ion 528; γέλωιτα τίθεσθαι or ἀποδείξαι τι Hdt. 3. 29., 7. 209, Plat. Theaet. 166 A; εἰς γ. τρέπειν, ἐμβάλλειν Thuc. 6. 35, Dem. 151. 19; ἐν γέλωιτι ποιῆσθαι τι Luc. Hist. Conscr. 32, etc.; γ. ἔσθ' ὡς χρώμεθα τοῖς πράγμασι Dem. 47. 6; ὅσα γάρ . . , πλείων ἐστὶ γ. τοῦ μηδενὸς Id. 185. 18. III. a dimple, cf. γελᾶσινος.

γελῶω-ποιεῖω, to create, make laughter, esp. by buffoonery, Plat. Rep. 606 C, Xen. Symp. 3. 11. Verb. Adj. γελῶωποιητέον, Clem. Al. 196.

γελῶωποιεῖα, ἡ, buffoonery, Xen. Symp. 4. 50.

γελῶωποιεῖκῶς, Adv. ridiculously, Poll. 9. 149.

γελῶω-ποιός, ὄν, exciting laughter, ridiculous, Aesch. Fr. 179: as Subst. a jester, buffoon, Xen. An. 7. 3, 33, Symp. 1, 11, Plat. Rep. 620 C.

γελῶων, γελῶωντες, v. sub γελᾶω.

γεμίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ (γέμω) to fill full of, to load, freight or charge with, properly of a ship, τινός Thuc. 7. 53, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 25, etc.; γεμίσας τὴν ναὸν ξύλων Dem. 569. 4: then, σποδοῦ γ. λέβητας charging them with ashes, Aesch. Ag. 443; γεμίσω σε let me fill you, addressed to a cup, Theopomp. Com. Νεμ. 1. 4:—Pass. to be laden or freighted, Dem. 466. 28; metaph. of the Cyclops, Eur. Cycl. 505; of bees, γεμισθεῖσαι ἀποπέτονται Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 14. II. later, c. acc. rei, γεμίσειν ὕδωρ (sc. τὴν ὑδρίαν) to fill it full of water, Paus. 3. 13, 2; and in Pass., οἶνον, πῦρ γεμισθεῖς Anth. P. 12. 85.

γεμιστός, ἡ, ὄν, laden, full, Ath. 381 A.

γέμος, τό, a load, freight, σπλάγχν', ἐποικτιστον γέμος, for they were carrying their own σπλάγχνα in their hands, Aesch. Ag. 1232.

γέμω, used only in pres. and impf. to be full, properly of a ship, Hdt. 8. 118, Xen. Hell. 5. 1. 21. 2. c. gen. rei, to be full of, πλοῖα γέμοντα χρημάτων Thuc. 7. 25; λιμὴν ἐγέμε πλοίων Plat. Criti. 117 E, cf. Xen. An. 4. 6, 27, 21; metaph., κόμπος τῆς ἀληθείας γ. Aesch. Ag. 613, cf. Soph. O. T. 4, Eur. H. F. 1245; also c. dat. to be filled with, ἰτρίοισι, πέμμασι Archipp. Ἦρ. γαμ. 4, Antiph. Ὀμ. 1. (Cf. Lat. gemo; a similar relation of senses occurs in στένομαι, στένω.)

γεν-ἀρχης, ου, ὁ, the founder or first ancestor of a family, Lyc. 1307, Herm. Aesch. Supp. 531; of Julius Caesar, Philo 2. 527:—hence γεναρ-χέω, to be a γενάρχη, Iambl. Myst. p. 177.

γενεά, ᾶς, Ion. γενεή, ἦς, ἡ: Ep. dat. γενεῆφι: (γενεῖσθαι): I. of the persons in a family, 1. race, stock, family, Πριάμου γ. Il. 20. 306, cf. Od. 1. 222., 16. 117; γενεὴν τε τόκον τε Il. 15. 141; ἴδμεν . . γενεὴν, ἴδμεν δὲ τοκῆας 20. 203, cf. 214., 6. 145, 151, etc.; γενεῆ ὑπέρτερος, opp. to πρεσβύτερος, 11. 786; ταύτης εἶναι γενεῆς καὶ αἵματος of this race and blood, 6. 211; ἐκ γενεῆς according to his family, 10. 68; γενεῆ by family-right, by birth-right, Od. 1. 387; γενεὴν Αἰτω-λός by descent, 11. 23. 471; γενεὴν εἶναι τινος 21. 187; γενεῆ ὑπέρτερος higher by blood, 11. 785; γενεῆ ἐκ τινος descent from . . , 21. 157:—of horses, their breed, stock, 5. 265, 268:—generally, γενεὴν in kind, Hdt. 2. 134:—this sense of race or family sometimes passes into that of tribe, nation, Περσῶν γ., Τυρρηνῶν γ. Aesch. Pers. 912, Fr. 448:—rare in Prose, as Plat. Soph. 268 D, Phil. 66 B; τίς ὦν γενεάν; Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 6. 2. a race, generation, αἴηπερ φύλλων γενεῆ ταῖδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν Il. 6. 146; δύο γενεαὶ μερόπων ἀνθρώπων 1. 250, etc.; three generations made a century, Hdt. 2. 142, cf. Thuc. 1. 14:—also an age, γ. ἀνθρωπότης the historical, as opp. to the mythical, age, Hdt. 3. 122. 3. offspring, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86: and of a single person, Τυροῦς γ. (i. e. Pelias) Pind. P. 4. 242, cf. I. 8 (7). 143, Soph. Aj. 190; and so perhaps in Il. 21. 191: cf. γένος 11. II. of time or place in reference to birth, 1. a

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birth-place, γ. ἐπὶ λίμνῃ Γυγαίῃ Il. 20. 390; of an eagle's *eyrie*, Od. 15. 175. 2. *age, time of life*, esp. in phrases γενεῇ νεώτατος, πρεσβύτατος, προγενέστερος, ὑπλότερος, youngest, eldest, etc., in age, or by birth, often in Hom., esp. Il. 3. *time of birth*, after Hom.; ἐκ γενεῆς (Hom. ἐκ γενετῆς) Hdt. 3. 33., 4. 23; ἀπὸ γ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 8. γενεαλογέω, to trace ancestry, make a pedigree, γεν. γένεσιν Hdt. 2. 146; γεν. τινα to draw out his pedigree, Ib. 143; γ. τὴν συγγένειαν Xen. Symp. 4, 51; γεν. τινά τινος Plut. 2. 894 B; γ. τινα γενέσθαι or εἶναι . . . Id. Lycurg. 2, Paus. 5. 14, 9; περί τινος Luc. Salt. 7:—Pass., ταῦτα μὲν νῦν γεγενηλόγηται Hdt. 6. 53; τὰ νῦν δὴ γενεαλογηθέντα Plat. Tim. 23 B; γενεαλογούμενος ἐκ τινος Ep. Hebr. 7. 6; ἐγενεαλογήθη (impers.) the genealogy was reckoned, LXX (1 Paral. 5. 1). γενεαλόγημα, τό, a pedigree, Eust. 18. 29. γενεαλογία, ἡ, the making a pedigree, tracing a family, Isocr. 223 B, Plat. Crat. 396 C, al.; in pl., a work by Hecataeus. γενεαλογικός, ἡ, ὄν, genealogical, Polyb. 9. 1, 4. γενεα-λόγος, ὁ, a genealogist, Dion. H. 1. 13. γενε-άρχης, οὐ, ὄν, = γενάρχης, Apollod. 2. 1, 4, and later authors, mostly with v. l. γενάρχης. γενεάτις, ἰδος, ἡ, = γενειάτις, q. v. γενεῆθεν, Adv. from birth, by descent, Arat. 260, Anth. P. 7. 445. γενέθλη, Dor. -θλα, ἡ: I. of persons, race, stock, family, c. gen. pers., Παιήονός εἰσι γενέθλης Od. 4. 232, cf. 13. 130; σῆς ἐξ αἱματός εἰσι γενέθλης of thy race by blood, Il. 19. 111; of horses, breed, stock, 5. 270; θηρῶν γ. h. Hom. 27. 10; τῶν ἀλιθίων ἀπείρων [ἔστι] γενέθλα Simon. 8. 13. 2. race, offspring, h. Hom. Ap. 136, Soph. El. 129, 226, etc. II. of place or time, birth-place, ἀργύρου γ. a silver-mine, Il. 2. 857. 2. a generation, age, οὐ τι παλαιόν, ἐφ' ἡμετέρῃ δὲ γενέθλη Opp. H. 5. 459. 3. time of birth, ἐκ γενέθλης Dion. P. 1044. γενεθλήϊος, οὐ, = γενέθλης, Or. ap. Ens. P. E. 258 E, Procl. H. 2. 8. γενέθλια, τά, v. sub γενέθλιος. γενεθλιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to keep a birthday, App. Civ. 4. 134. γενεθλιάκος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a birthday, Anth. P. 6. 321. II. = γενεθλιαλόγος, Galen., cf. Gell. 14. 1. γενεθλιαλογέω, to cast nativities, to practise astrology, Strabo 739. γενεθλιαλογία, ἡ, casting of nativities, astrology, Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 9. γενεθλιαλογικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for nativity-casting, Origen., etc.: ἡ -κῆ (sub. τέρχη), = foreg., Philo 1. 466. γενεθλια-λόγος, ὁ, a caster of nativities, Hierocl. ap. Phot. Bibl. 172. 8. γενεθλιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of γενέθλιος, Nonn. Jo. 9. 7. γενεθλίδιος, οὐ, = γενέθλιος, Anth. P. 6. 325, cf. 243. γενεθλια-λογία, γενεθλια-λόγος, = γενεθλια-λόγος, οὐ, also α, οὐ Lyc. 1194:—of or belonging to one's birth, Lat. natalis, γ. δόσις a birthday gift, Aesch. Eum. 7; τῇ γενεθλίῳ ἡμέρᾳ on one's birthday, C. I. 2930 b (addend.), 3417, 3902 b; and ἡ γενέθλιος, without ἡμέρα, 3957 b; γενέθλιον ἡμαρ Anth. P. 6. 261:—also, ἀγῶν γ games to celebrate a birthday, C. I. 4342 d sqq.: τὰ γενέθλια a birthday feast, (but in Eccl. the commemoration of a martyr's death, v. γενέσια), γ. θύειν to offer birthday offerings, Eur. Ion 653, Plat. Alc. 1. 121 C; ἐστιάν, ἀγειν Luc. Hermot. 11, etc. II. of one's race or family, esp. of tutelary gods (dii gentiles), Ζεὺς γ. Pind. O. 8. 20, P. 4. 299; γ. δαίμων Id. O. 13. 148; γ. θεοί Aesch. Theb. 639 (but in Plat. Legg. 729 C, 879 D, dii gentiles, presiding over generation):—γενέθλιον αἵμα kindred blood, Eur. Or. 89; γ. ἀραὶ a parent's curse, Aesch. Cho. 912. III. giving birth, generative, γενέθλιος ἀκτίνων πατήρ, i. e. the Sun, Pind. O. 7. 129; γεν. πόρος thy natal stream, Aesch. Eum. 293; βλασταὶ γεν. Soph. O. C. 972; ἀνέλυσσα γενέθλιον . . [νηδύν], of her first child, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 17. γενεθλιώμα, τό, = γενέθλη, Iambl. ap. Schol. Hes. Th. 459. γενέθλον, τό, = γενέθλη, race, descent, Aesch. Supp. 290. 2. = γέννημα, offspring, Id. Ag. 784, 914, etc.; γ. Οἰταίου πατρός Soph. Ph. 453; τὰ θνητῶν γ. the sons of men, Id. O. T. 1425. γενειάζω, Dor. -άσδω: (γένειον):—to get a beard, come to man's estate, Dion. H. 1. 76, Anth.; ἀρτι γενειάσδων Theocr. 11. 9, cf. C. I. 3715; pl. γεγενείακα Philem. Aul. 1:—cf. γενειάω, γενειάσκω. γενειάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (γένειον) a beard, κνάναει . . γενειάδες ἀμφὶ γένειον (pl. for sing.) Od. 16. 176; δάσκιον γενειάδα Aesch. Pers. 316, cf. Soph. Tr. 13; πρὸς σε τὴν γενειάδα . . ἀντομαι Eur. Supp. 277; cf. γένειον. 2. in pl. the sides of the mouth, cheeks, Eur. Ion 1460, Phoen. 1381, I. T. 1366. II. a bandage for the chin, Galen.:—in a bridle, the chin-strap, Poll. 1. 147. γενειάσκω, = γενειάζω, to begin to get a beard, Plat. Symp. 181 D, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5; ἀρτι γενειάσκων Epigr. Gr. 100. γενειάτης [ᾶ], οὐ, ὄν, bearded, Theocr. 17. 33; Ion. -ειήτης, Call. Dian. 90:—fem. -ειάτις, ἰδος, or -εᾶτις Sophron ap. Ath. 324 F. γενειάω, = γενειάζω, to grow a beard, get a beard, ἐπὴν δὴ παῖδα γενειήσαντα ἴδῃαι Od. 18. 175, 268, cf. Hipp. 240. 56, Plat. Polit. 270 E, Xen., etc.; εἰς ἀνδρα γενειῶν Theocr. 14. 28. 2. to have a beard, Ar. Eccl. 145, Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 15. γενειήτης, οὐ, ὄν, Ion. for γενειάτης. γένειον, τό, (γένυς), the part covered by the beard, the chin, Od. 16. 176 (cf. γενειάς); πολλῶν γ. Il. 22. 74; esp. as in supplication, ἔλλαβε χεῖρὶ γένειου 8. 371; γένειον χεῖρὶ παχείῃ ἀψάμενος 10. 454; γένειον . . λευκῆρη τρίχα Aesch. Pers. 1056, cf. Theb. 666, etc.; in pl., Soph. O. T. 1277:—proverb. of a lean animal, οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν γένειον τ' καὶ κέρατα nothing but chin and horns, Ar. Av. 902. 2. the beard, Hdt. 6. 117; in pl., Paus. 2. 10, 3., 2. 13, 5. 3. in Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 10, the upper jaw (v. γένυς): the jaw, the cheek, Nic. Th. 53, Anth. P. 7. 531. γενειο-συλλεκτάδαι, οἱ, beard-gatherers, Ath. 157 B.

γένεο, Ep. for ἐγένον. γενεσι-άρχης, οὐ, ὄν, = γενάρχης, LXX (Sap. 13. 3). γενεσι-λόγος, ὁ, = γενεθλιαλόγος, Artemid. 2. 69 Reiff. γενέσιος, οὐ, = γενέθλιος, θεός Plut. 2. 402 A, cf. Paus. 2. 38, 4. II. γενέσια, τά, a day kept in memory of the dead, Hdt. 4. 26, cf. Ammon. 34, Lob. Phryn. 103: to be distinguished from γενέθλια a birthday-feast, v. Stallb. Plat. Alc. 1. 121 C; though used for it in Alciphro 3. 18 and 55, Ev. Matth. 14. 6, Marc. 6. 21:—so ἡ γ. ἡμέρα = ἡ γενέθλιος, C. I. 2883 c. γενεσιουργέω, to generate; and -ουργία, ἡ, generation; both in Eccl. γενεσιουργός τινος, author of his or its existence, creator, Stob. Eccl. 2, 962, Iambl. V. Pyth. § 228, LXX. γένεσις, εὐς, ἡ, (γένεσθαι) an origin, source, productive cause, Ὀκεανὸν τε θεῶν γένεσιν Il. 14. 201; Ὀκεανοῦ, ὅσπερ γένεσις πάντεσσι τέτυκται Ib. 246, cf. Plat. Theact. 180 D: a beginning, in dual, τοῖν γενεσίῳν ἡ ἐτέρα Id. Phaedo 71 E. II. manner of birth, Hdt. 1. 204., 6. 69, etc.: race, descent, Id. 2. 146; πατὴρ οὐσα γένεσιν Εὐρύτου Soph. Tr. 380. 2. in Astrology, a nativity, Anth. P. 11. 164, 183. III. production, generation, opp. to φθορά, Plat. Phil. 55 A, etc.; Arist. wrote a Treatise περὶ γένεσεως καὶ φθορᾶς:—formation of anything, e. g. πύον Hipp. Aph. 1246:—generally, origination, making, even of common things, ἱματίων, ἀμφιεσμάτων Plat. Polit. 281 B, E; and of abstract qualities, e. g. δικαιοσύνης Id. Rep. 359 A. 2. = τὸ γίγνεσθαι becoming, opp. to complete existence (οὐσία) Ib. 525 B. IV. creation, i. e. all created things, Lat. rerum natura, Id. Phaedr. 245 E, Tim. 29 E, freq. in Philo; v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 99. V. a race, kind or sort of animals, Plat. Polit. 265 B, etc.: a family, Id. Legg. 691 D. VI. a generation, age, Id. Phaedr. 252 D, Polit. 310 D. VII. παιδοπόρος γ. genitalia muliebria, Anth. P. 9. 311. VIII. in astrology, one's nativity, Lat. genitura, Epigr. Gr. 314. 21; so prob. μοῖρα γενέτειρα Ib. 287. γενέτειρα, fem. of γενετήρ, a mother, Pind. N. 7. 3, C. I. 4132, 4735: cf. γένεσις VIII. II. a daughter, Euphor. 47, v. Meincke p. 112. γενετή, ἡ, = γενεή, ἐκ γενετῆς from the hour of birth, Il. 24. 535, Od. 18. 7; εὐθὺς ἐκ γ. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 13, 1; opp. to δι' ἔθος, Ib. 7. 14, 4; later, ἀπὸ γενετῆς Iambl. V. P. 171. γενετήρ, ἡρος, ὄν, = γενετής, C. I. 380, 391; in pl. parents, Ib. 1656. γενετήριος, α, οὐ, begetting, Synes. 317 B. γενετής, οὐ, ὄν, a begetter, father, ancestor, Eur. Or. 1011, C. I. 765, al.; in pl. parents, Ib. 1212:—generally, an author, Epigr. Gr. 979. 4; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 48. 2. the begotten, the son, ὁ Διὸς γ. Soph. O. T. 472; ὁ ἐμὸς γ. Eur. Ion 916; cf. γενέτειρα. II. as Adj., = γενέθλιος, Lat. gentilis, e. g. θεοί, Aesch. Supp. 77, Eur. Ion 1130; cf. γεννήτης. γενετήσιος, οὐ, sexual, ὕμνη Anth. P. 15. 12. Γενετυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, goddess of one's birth-hour, Ar. Nub. 52; in pl., Id. Thesm. 130. γενέτωρ, ορος, ὄν, = γενετής, Hdt. 8. 137, Eur. Ion 136, C. I. 1408, 6224, Arist. Mund. 6, 4 and 22; Ἀπόλλων ὁ γ. Id. Fr. 447; Ἀδριάνῳ γενέτωρι C. I. 3841. (With γενέτωρ, γενέτειρα, cf. Lat. genitor, genitrix, Skt. janitār, janitī.) γενή, ἡ, poet. for γενεά, Call. Fr. 241. γενήϊς, -ηῖδος, Att. γενῆς, ἡδος, ἡ, = γένυς, an axe, pickaxe, mattock, Soph. Ant. 249. γενήτης, γενητικός, dub. forms for γεννήτης, γεννητικός. γενητός, ἡ, ὄν, (γενέσθαι) originated, opp. to αἰδῖος, Arist. Cacl. 1. 11, prob. l. Plat. Tim. 28 B, 29 C: cf. γεννητός. γενικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the γένος, generic, opp. to εἰδικός (specific), Arist. Top. 1. 5, 7; ἡ διαφορά γ. Ib. 1. 4:—Adv. -κῶς, M. Anton. 8. 55. II. = Lat. gentilis, Dion. H. 4. 14, etc.: of the family, νόμος C. I. 3167, cf. 2712. III. sexual, ἀμάρτημα Hdn. 5. 1. IV. in Gramm., ἡ γενική (sc. πῶσις), the genitive case. V. in Byz. of or for the treasury; τὸ γ. the treasury, v. Ducang. Graec. Inf. Lex. γέννᾶ Aesch. Ag. 1477, but γεννᾶ in lyr. passages of Eur., Dind. Hec. 159, as, ἡ:—poet. for γένος, descent, birth, γέννα μεγαλυνομένων Aesch. Fr. 892, cf. Ag. 760. 2. generally, origin, production, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 14 and 15, etc. II. offspring, a son, Pind. O. 7. 39; γέννας ἀτερ θνήσκειν Aesch. Theb. 748, Ag. 119: a generation, πέμπτη δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ γέννα Id. Fr. 853. 2. a race, family, Ib. 165, 774, 853, Eur. Med. 428:—rare in Prose, Plat. Phileb. 25 D, Isae. ap. Poll. 3. 6. γεννάδας [ᾶ], οὐ, ὄν, pl. γεννάδαι, noble, generous, Lat. generosus, Ar. Ran. 179, Plat. Phaedr. 243 C, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 12. γενναῖο-θυμος, οὐ, and -κάρδιος, οὐ, noble-hearted, Manass. 5754; 2056. γενναῖο-πρεπής, ἐς, befitting a noble; only in Adv. -πῶς, Ar. Pax 958. γενναῖος, α, οὐ, also ος, οὐ Eur. Hec. 592: (γέννα):—suitable to one's birth or descent (τὸ γενναῖον ἐστὶ τὸ μὴ ἐξιστάμενον ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ φύσεως Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32), οὐ μοι γενναῖον ἀλυσκάζοντι μάχεσθαι Il. 5. 253 (nowhere else in Hom.): hence, I. of persons, high-born, noble by birth, Lat. generosus, Pind. P. 8. 65, Hdt. 1. 173, and often in Trag.; ὦ γονῆ γενναῖε Soph. O. T. 1469; ἐσθλοὺς ἐκ τε γενναίων γεγῶτας Id. Fr. 794; γενναῖός τις ἐπὶ τὰ πάππους ἔχων Plat. Theact. 174 E; οἱ γενναῖοι, opp. to οἱ ἀγενεῖς, Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 2:—so of animals, well-bred, σκύλαξ, etc., Plat. Rep. 375 A, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 15; ζῷα γ., opp. to ἀγεννή, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32. 2. noble in mind, high-minded, Archil. 96, Hdt. 3. 146, and often in Att.;—indeed the two notions are often combined, as in Pind. l. c. and in Trag.; and Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 3 distinguishes γενναῖος from εὐγενής, as necessarily containing both notions, cf. H. A. 1. c.:—τὸ γ. = γενναῖότης, Soph. O. C. 569:—so of actions, noble, Hdt. 1. 37; τλάσα τὸ γενναῖον Soph. O. C. 1640, cf. Eur. Alc. 624:—also γενν. ἔπος, λόγος, πόνου Soph. Ph. 1402, Eur. Heracl. 538, Il. F. 357. 3. used as a form of civil refusal, γενναῖος εἴ you are very good, Ar. Thesm. 220:—also ironically, Wyt. Ep. Cr.

p. 233. II. of things, good of their kind, excellent, οὐκα Plat. Legg. 844 E: notable, πολλά .. γενναία ἐποίησεν ὁ ἀνεμος Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 17; γένει γ. σοφιστικὴ Plat. Soph. 231 B: genuine, intense, δύη Soph. Aj. 938, etc. III. Adv. —ως, nobly, Hdt. 7. 139, Aesch. Ag. 1198, Thuc. 2. 41: Comp. —τέρως Plat. Theact. 166 C: Sup. —ότατα, Eur. Cycl. 657.

γενναιότης, ἡ, the character of a γενναῖος, nobility, Eur. Phoen. 1680, Thuc. 3. S2: of land, fertility, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 38.

γεννάω, fut. ἤσω: fut. med. γεννήσομαι in pass. sense, Diod. 19. 2: (γέννα):—Causal of γίγνομαι (cf. γείνομαι), mostly of the father, to beget, engender, Aesch. Supp. 48, Soph. El. 1412; οἱ γεννήσαντες the parents, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 27; τὸ γεννώμενον the child, Hdt. 1. 108, etc.; ὄθεν γεγενναμένοι sprung, Pind. P. 5. 99: but also of the mother, to bring forth, bear, Aesch. Supp. 47, Arist. G. A. 3. 5, 6, etc.: Med. to produce from oneself, create, Plat. Tim. 34 B, Menex. 238 A:—singularly, like φύω I. 2, as κὰν σῶμα γεννήσῃ μέγα even if he grow, get a large body, i. e. if he be of giant frame, Soph. Aj. 1077. 2. metaph. to engender, produce, παντοῖαν ἀρετὴν Plat. Symp. 209 E; διανοήματά τε καὶ δόξας Id. Rep. 496 A, etc.; γεννώσι τὸν οὐρανὸν [οἱ φιλόσοφοι] call it into existence Arist. Cael. 2. 1, 1; ὁ ἐξ ἀσωμάτου γεννῶν λόγος Ib. 3. 6, 5.

γέννημα, τό, that which is produced or born, a child, Soph. Tr. 315; τῶν σῶν παιδῶν νεάτων γ. Id. Ant. 627; τῶν λατῶν .. τις ἦν γεννημάτων (where note the masc. τις) Id. O. T. 1167:—any product or work, Plat. Rep. 597 E, etc.: in pl. the fruits of the earth, Polyb. 1. 71, 1, etc. 2. breeding, nature, δηλοῖ τὸ γ. ὤμδον (sc. ὄν) Soph. Ant. 471. II. act. a begetting, Aesch. Pr. 850 (but v. ἀφή). 2. a producing, Plat. Soph. 266 D.

γεννηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, = γεννητικός, Joseph. B. J. 4. 8, 3. γέννησις, Dor. —άσις, εως, ἡ, an engendering, producing, Eur. I. A. 1065, and often in Plat.; γ. καὶ τόκος Plat. Symp. 206 E. 2. production, ἀγαθῶν Arist. Pol. 7. 13, 7.

γεννήτειρα, ἡ, fem. of γεννητήρ, Plat. Crat. 410 C. γεννητής, οὐ, ὄ, (γεννάω) a begetter, parent, Soph. O. T. 1015, Fr. 772, Plat. Crito 51 E, Legg. 717 E; τῶν πράξεων ὡσαυτὸς καὶ τέκνων Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 5. II. γεννηταί, οἱ, (γέννα) at Athens heads of families, bound by common sacred rites, Plat. Legg. 878 D, cf. Dem. 1319. 27; εἰς τοὺς γ. ἐγγράφειν, ἀγειν Isac. 64. 35., 65. 2:—30 γεννηταί made up a γένος (cf. γένος III), 30 γένη made a φρατρία, 3 φρατρίαι a φυλή; v. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2. p. 12. (Often wrongly written γεννητής.)

γεννητικός, ἡ, ὄν, generative, productive, ἡ πράξις ἡ γ. Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 2:—c. gen. generative or productive of .. Hipp. 404. 47, Arist. de An. 2. 4, 9:—Adv. —κῶς, by way of generation, Eccl. 2. of animals, capable of procreation, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 3, de An. 3. 9, 6. γεννητός, ἡ, ὄν, (γεννάω) begotten, υἱὸς γ., opp. to παιητός, Plat. Legg. 923 E: mortal, Dion. H. 5. 29, Luc. Icarom. 2; γεννητοὶ γυναικῶν born of women, Ev. Matth. 11. 11, Luc. 7. 28. II. generative, productive, opp. to φθαρτός, Arist. Metaph. 5. 3, 1; ὕλη γ. Ib. 7. 1, 8: cf. γενητός.

γεννήτρια, ἡ, = γεννήτειρα, Achmes Onir. 235, A. B. 35. γεννήτωρ, Dor. —άτωρ, ορος, ὄ, = γενέτωρ, Aesch. Supp. 206, Eur. Hipp. 683, and often in Plat.; θεῶ γεννήτορι πάντων Epigr. Gr. 915. 7: cf. νάτωρ. γεννικός, ἡ, ὄν, = γενναῖος, noble, Lat. generosus, Ar. Eq. 457, Plat. Phaedr. 279 A. Adv. —ως, Ar. Lys. 1071.

γεννο-δοτεῖρα, ἡ, the giver of heirs, Ἀφροδίτη Orph. H. 54. 12. γένος, εος, τό, (γενέσθαι) race, stock, family, whether by blood or by nationality, ἀμφοτέροισιν ὄμδον γ. ἰδ' ἴα πάτρην Il. 13. 354; αἰμά τε καὶ γ. Od. 8. 583; ὑμετέραν δ' οὐκ ἐστὶ γ. βασιλεύτερον 15. 533; γένος πατέρων αἰσχυρόμεν 6. 209; γ. ἀπόλωλε τοκῆων 4. 62; ὅθι τοι γένος ἐστὶ καὶ αὐτῆ 6. 35:—often absol. in acc., ἐξ Ἰθάκης γένος εἰμί from Ithaca I am by race, 15. 267, cf. 4. 63, Il. 5. 544, 896, etc.: in Att. often with the Art., ποδαπὸς τὸ γένος εἶ; Ar. Pax 187; so in dat., γένει πολιτῆν Dem. 628. 8; γένει υἱός, opp. to an adopted son, Id. 1081. 7; οἱ ἐν γένει = συγγενεῖς, Soph. O. T. 1430; opp. to οἱ ἔξω γένους Ib. 1016; οὐδὲν ἐν γένει Id. Ant. 660; γένει προσήκειν τινὶ Xen. An. 1. 6, 1; γένει ἀπωτέρω εἶναι Dem. 1084. 16: in gen., γένους εἶναι τινος to be of his race, ἀναγνος καὶ γένους τοῦ Αἰαίου Soph. O. T. 1383, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 9; ἐγγυτέρω, ἐγγύτατα γένους nearer, next of kin, Isac. 72. 30, Aesch. Supp. 388. 2. direct descent, opp. to collateral relationship, γένος γάρ, ἀλλ' οὐχὶ συγγένεια Isac. 72. 33; αἱ κατὰ γένος βασιλείαι hereditary monarchies, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 5., 5. 10, 38. II. offspring, even a single descendant, a child, Lat. genus (Hor. Od. 1. 3, 27, etc.), σὺν γένος Il. 19. 124., 21. 186; ἡ δ' ἀρ' ἐπὶ θεῶν γένος, οὐδ' ἀνθρώπων 6. 180; ἀμὲν γ. Aesch. Theb. 654; Διὸς γ., of Bacchus, Soph. Ant. 117; Τέκμησσα, δῦσμορον γ. Id. Aj. 784; (cf. γενεά I. 3); so in pl., ἵνα σφὶ γένεα ὑπογίγηται Hdt. 3. 159. 2. collectively, offspring, posterity, ἐκεῖνοι καὶ τὸ γένος τὸ ἀπ' ἐκείνων Thuc. 1. 126; ἐξώλη ποιεῖν αὐτὸν καὶ γένος καὶ οἰκίαν Dem. 363. 23.

III. a race in regard to number, γ. ἀνδρῶν mankind, Il. 12. 23; ἡμίονων, βοῶν γ. Il. 2. 852, Od. 20. 212; ἵππειον γ. = ἵπποι Soph. Ant. 342; ἰχθύων πλωτῶν γ. Id. Fr. 678. b. from Hdt. downwards, a sept, clan or house, Lat. gens, Hdt. 1. 125; Φρύξ μὲν γενεῆ, γένους δὲ τοῦ βασιλείου Ib. 35; τοὺς ἀπὸ γένους men of noble family, Plut. Rom. 21:—at Athens as a subdivision of the φρατρία (v. sub γεννήτης), Plat. Alc. 1. 120 E, Arist. Fr. 347:—the Eumolpidae, Κήρυκες, etc., formed γένη at Athens, Inscr. Brit. Mus. 19. 32, C. I. 397, 399. c. a tribe, as a subdivision of ἔθνος, Hdt. 1. 56, 101. d. a caste, Id. 2. 164, Plat. Rep. 434 B, Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 1:—of animals, a breed, Hdt. 4. 29. 2. a race in regard to time, an age, generation, Od. 3. 245, ubi v. Nitzsch; γ. χρύσειον, etc., Hes. Op. 109:—hence age, time

of life, γένει ὑστερος Il. 3. 215, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 6. IV. sex, Plat. Symp. 189 D: gender, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 5. V. a class, sort, kind, τὰ γ. τῶν κυνῶν ἐστὶ δισάα Xen. Cyn. 3, 1; τῶν ἰχθυοπωλῶν γ. Xenarch. Πορφ. 1. 4; τὸ τῶν παρασίτων γ. Nicol. Incert. 1. 1, etc. 2. in Logic, opp. to εἶδος (species), Plat. Parm. 129 C, al., Arist. Top. 1. 5, 6., 4. 1, 9, al.; τὰ γ. εἰς εἶδη πλείω καὶ διαφέροντα διαιρεῖται Metaph. 10. 1, 12; but a γένος may become an εἶδος to a more comprehensive γένος, and vice versa,—and in the animal kingdom, τὰ μέγιστα γ. = the modera Classes, such as birds, fishes, H. A. 1. 6, 1, cf. I. 1, 4, 21.; whereas the species of these μέγιστα γένη are often γένη to the species below them, as τὸ τῶν περδίκων γ., τὸ τῶν ἀλεκτρυόνων, etc., Ib. 1. 1, 30, al. 3. τὰ γένη the elements, Plat. Tim. 54 B.—On the word, v. Spitzn. Exc. ix. ad Il., Nitzsch Od. 4. 64.

γενούσσης, ου, ὄ, = γεννήτης, v. Stallb. Plat. Phileb. 30 D. γέντα, τά, = ἔντερα, Call. Fr. 309, Nic. Al. 62, 569. γεντιῶνῆ, ἡ, the gentian, a common Alpine plant, Diosc. 3. 3.—Also γεντιῶς, ἄδος, ἡ, Androm. ap. Galen. γέντο, he grasped, = ἔλαβεν, 3 sing. of an old Verb found only in this form, Il. 8. 43., 13. 25, 241, etc.:—said to be Aeol. for ἔλετο, like κέντο for κέλετο, ἦνθον for ἦλθον. II. syncop. for ἐγένετο, v. sub γίγνομαι.

γένυς, vos, ἡ: dat. γένυι. Pind. O. 13. 121, Eur. Ion 1427:—pl., gen. γένυων, contr. γένυν Pind. P. 4. 401, Aesch. Theb. 123 (cf. Ἐρινύς): dat. γένυσι Soph. Ant. 121, Ep. γένυσαι Il. 11. 416: acc. γένυας, contr. γένυς:—the under jaw (v. γένειον), Od. 11. 320; ἡ ἀνω γ., ἡ κάτωθεν Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 10, al.; pl. γένυες both jaws, the mouth with the teeth, Il. 23. 688., 11. 416, Pind. P. 4. 401, and Trag.; and so in sing., Theogn. 1327, Eur. Phoen. 1180:—generally, the side of the face, cheek, φίλον φίλημα παρὰ γένυν τιθέντα Eur. Supp. 1155. II. the edge of an axe, a biting axe, Soph. Ph. 1205, El. 197, v. Valck. Diatr. p. 145:—of a fishing-hook, Opp. H. 3. 539; or fork, Nic. Al. 50. (Cf. γένειον, γνάθος, γναθμός; Skt. hanus (maxilla); Lat. gena; Goth. kinnus, kinn (cheek); A. S. cyn, etc.:—cf. also gingiva (gums), Irish and Welsh gēn, Corn. genau.) [ū twice in Eur., El. 1214, Fr. 534. 6.]

*γένω, v. γίγνομαι. γεο-ειδής, ἐς, earth-like, Tim. Locr. 101 A, Arist. H. A. 1. 23, fin., 5. 28, 3: more commonly γεώδης.

γεο-θάλλης, ἐς, earth-cherishing, C. I. 3769. γεο-κτείτης, ου, = γεωμόρος (?), C. I. 3695 b (addend.).

γεδομαι, Pass. to become earth, Diod. 3. 40. γεούχος, αν, = γηούχος, C. I. 1086, Eccl.

γεραιός, ἄ, ὄν, (γέρων, γῆρας) = γηραιός, old: in Hom. (who never has γηραιός) always of men, with notion of dignity, like signor; and so in Pind. N. 4. 145, and Trag.; ὁ γεραιός that reverend sire, Il. 1. 35, etc.; γεραιεῖ 10. 164, etc.; γεραιαί 6. 87:—Comp. γεραιτέρος, like παλαιτέρος, Hom., al.; but mostly in political sense, οἱ γεραιτέροι the elders, senators, who in old times formed the council of state, Aesch. Eum. 848, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 5, Plat. Legg. 952 A, al.;—cf. γέρων:—Sup. γεραιτάτος Ar. Ach. 286, Plat. Legg. 855 E, etc.; rarely = πρεσβύτατος eldest, Theocr. 15. 139. II. of things, ancient, πόλις Aesch. Ag. 710; σῶμα Soph. O. C. 200: χεῖρ Eur. Hec. 64. [γεραιός Tyrtae. 7. 20, etc.; cf. γεραιός.]

γεραιό-φλοῖος, ον, with old, wrinkled skin, Anth. P. 6. 102. γεραιόφρων, ονας, ὄ, ἡ, (φρήν) old of mind, sage, Aesch. Supp. 361, as Burges for γεραφρόνων; cf. παλαιόφρων.

Γεραῖρά, ἡ, v. γεραρός. γεραῖρω: Ep. impf. γέραιρον Il.: fut. γεραῖρω Anth. P. app. 393: aor. 1 ἐγέρηρα C. I. 2936, Anth., γέρηρα C. I. 1167; ἐγέρῃρα Pind. O. 5. 11, N. 5. 15: cf. ἐπιγεραῖρω: (γέρας). To honour or reward with a gift, νῶτοισιν δ' Αἴαντα διηνεκέεσαι γέραιρον Il. 7. 321, cf. Od. 14. 437, 441, etc.: generally, to honour, glorify, τινά Pind. O. 3. 3; c. dat. modi, βωμοὺς ἑορταῖς Ib. 5. 11; γ. τινά φωνῆ Ar. Thesm. 961; δώροις καὶ ἀρχαῖς καὶ ἔδραις καὶ πάσαις τιμαῖς Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 39; στεφάνοις Id. Hell. 1. 7, 33; δν .. ἐστεφάνωσε γεραῖρων Epitaph. in C. I. 401.—Pass., τίμιος γεραῖρεται Eur. Supp. 553; τιμαῖς Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 4. 2. reversely, γ. τινί τι to present as an honorary gift, τὰ Ἰαβάκχεα τῷ Διονύσῳ ap. Deni. 1371. 25; so an aor. med. is used in a late Epit., γονέσι μνήμα γερασσάμενος Epigr. Gr. 425. II. to celebrate, τὰ πάθεα τραγικοῖσι χόροις Hdt. 5. 67.—Poetic word, used by Hdt. l. c. and Xen.; Plat. Rep. 468 D refers to Il. l. c.

γεραῖτερος, γεραῖτατος, Comp. and Sup. of γεραιός, q. v. γεράνδρυνον, τό, (δρύν) an old tree or stem, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 2: hence of an old man or woman, Aristaen. 2. 1. [ū, Jac. A. P. p. 185.]

γεράνειον, τό, a kind of truffle, Eust. 1017. 19; different from ὕδνον Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 5. γερῶνίας, ον, ὄ, (γέρας) crane-necked, A. B. 31. γεράνιον, τό, (γέρων) geranium, crane's bill, a plant, Diosc. 3. 131. II. = γέρας II, v. Ducang.

γερανίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of surgical bandage, Galen. γερανίτης (sc. λίθος), ὄ, a precious stone, Plin. 37. 11. [i] γερανο-βωτία, ἡ, the feeding of cranes, Plat. Polit. 264 C, v. sub χηναβοσία;—in Poll. 9. 16—βοτία.

γερανο-μῦχλα, ἡ, a battle of cranes, Strabo 70. γερῶνος, ἡ, also ὄ, Theophr. Sign. 3. 1:—a crane, grus cinerea, Il. 3. 3, etc.; its advent marked the winter and ploughing season, Hes. Op. 446, cf. Ar. Av. 710; for its migrations, v. Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 3; cf. πυγμαῖος. II a crane for .. p. di the i car; Poll. 4. 130. III to be sensible, as of the crane, Luc. Salt. 34. IV a just, A. N. 15. 9, where it is masc. (W. 174 ονος, cf. L. 1. 1. O. 1. G. h. and (Gest. kranieh); A. S. crun; 1. t. g. te. A. m. . Co. n. s. r. van:—p. r. the Root is Skt. r. u. . . γ. 15), γ. γενοσ κρ p. the scree r.)

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γερανώδης, ες, (εἶδος) crane-like, A. B. 31.
 γεράδος, ἡ, ὄν, = γεραῖός, Soph. O. C. 200, 238, Epigr. Gr. 853 b.
 γεραῖός, ἡ, ὄν, (γεραῖω) of reverend bearing, majestic, Il. 3. 170;
 γεραῖότερος ἦεν Ὀδυσσεύς Ib. 211; γεραῖή τράπεζα a table of honour,
 Xenophon. 1. 9 Bgk.; γεραῖαί χερσίν Epigr. Gr. 670. 2. later, =
 γεραῖός, Aesch. Ag. 722; γ. τοκῆς C. 1. 765. 3. γεραῖοί, οἱ, priests,
 Aesch. Supp. 667; so γεραῖαί, as is now written for γεραῖαί in Dem.
 1369, 1371, 1372, priestesses of Dionysos; but, Μητρὸς . . πρόπολος σεμνή
 τε γεραῖά occurs in an Att. Epitaph, Epigr. Gr. 44.
 γέραις, αὐς, ὤς, τό; nom. pl. γέραι, apoc. for γέραα, Il. 2. 237., 9. 334,
 Od. 4. 66; but Att. γέραι, contr., Pors. Phoen. 888; γέραα Hdt. 2. 168; a
 form γέρατα occurs in Epigr. Gr. 1046. 29; Ep. dat. γέρασσιν Ib. 857:—
 a gift of honour, such as chiefs received from the spoil before it was
 divided, very freq. in Hom.; γέρας, opp. to μοῖρα, Od. 11. 534; τὸ γὰρ
 γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων the last honours of the dead, Il. 16. 457:—any
 privilege or prerogative conferred on kings or nobles, like τιμή, γέρας θ'
 δ' τι δῆμος ἔδωκεν Od. 7. 150; cf. Il. 20. 182, Hdt. 1. 114, etc; πρότε-
 ρον δὲ ἦσαν ἐπὶ βῆτοῖς γέρασι πατρικαὶ βασιλείαι Thuc. 1. 13; opp. to
 ἀρχή, Aeschin. 56. 21; so, δαίμοσιν νέμει γέρα ἄλλοισιν ἄλλα Aesch.
 Pr. 229, cf. 83, 107, 439. 2. generally a gift, present, Od. 20.
 297, etc. (Curt. compares Zd. gar (dignitas), garanā (reverentia).)
 γεράσμιος, ον, (γέρας) honouring, h. Hom. Merc. 122. II.
 = γεραῖός, honoured, Eur. Phoen. 923; aged, Id. Supp. 95.
 Γεράστιος, a Spartan month, Thuc. 4. 119 (v. Arnold), Ath. 639 B.
 γερασ-φόρος, ον, winning honour, Pind. P. 2. 81.
 γεργέριμος (sc. ἐλαία), = δρυπετής, Call. Fr. 50, cf. Suid., Hesych., Eust.;
 also of figs, Ath. 56 D.
 γέργυρα, v. sub γόργυρα.
 γέρα, Ion. nom. pl. of γέρας, Hdt.
 Γερήνιος, ὁ, Homeric epith. of Nestor, Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ, from
 Gerena or Gerenon, a city of Messenia; ξείνος ἐὼν . . παρ' ἵπποδάμοισι
 Γερήνοισι Hes. Fr. 22. 10.
 γερη-φορία, ἡ, the bearing of a dignity, Dion. H. 2. 10.
 Γερμᾶν-ολέτης, ον, ὁ, a German-killer, Or. Sib. 14. 45.
 γεροντᾶγωγέω, (ἀγωγός) to guide an old man, Soph. O. C. 348, Com.
 in Meineke 4. p. 674; c. acc., Πηλέα γερ. Soph. Fr. 434:—in Ar. Eq.
 1099, a parody on παιδαγωγέω.
 γερόντιος, α, ον, belonging to an old man or old age, Poll. 2. 13, v.
 Ar. Fr. 603:—γεροντιαῖος in Eust. Opusc. 343. 83.
 γεροντεύω, to be a Senator, γεροντεύσας Inscr. Lac. in C. I. 1261:—
 Med. in Hesych.
 γεροντία, ἡ, Lacon. form of γεροσσία, Xen. Lac. 10, 1.
 γεροντίας, ον, ὁ, father's father, Lacon., Schol. Il. 14. 118, Eust. 971. 23.
 γεροντιάω, to grow old or childish, Diog. L. 3. 18.
 γεροντίζω, to grow old, Alex. Trall. 9. p. 524.
 γεροντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like an old man, Plat. Legg. 761 C:—cf. sq.
 Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 639 D.
 γερόντιον, τό, Dim. of γέρον, a little old man, Ar. Ach. 993, Xen. An. 6. 3,
 22. II. the Carthaginian Senate, Polyb. 6. 51, 2, with v. l. γεροντικόν.
 γεροντο-γράδιο [ᾶ], τό, (γραῦς) an old man-woman, barbarism in Ar.
 Thesm. 1199; ubi Dind. divisim.
 γεροντο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, ἡ, an old man's master, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C.
 γεροντο-ειδής, ἐς, like an old man, Eust. 1923. 63.
 γεροντοκομείον, τό, (κομείω) a hospital for the old, Justinian. Cod., where
 is also the Subst. γεροντοκόμος, ὁ.
 γεροντο-μᾶνία, ἡ, the craze or dotage of old men, name of a play by
 Anaxandrides, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 3.
 γεροσσία, ἡ, a Council of Elders, Senate, Eur. Rhes. 401: esp. at Sparta,
 where it was a smaller and more aristocratic body than the βουλή, Dem.
 489. 19, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 22 (the Lacon. names being γερωῖα and γεροντία,
 qq. v.):—it was characteristic of Doric States, ἡ ἱερὰ γεροσσία or -σσία,
 Keil Inscr. p. 92, Müller Dor. 3. 6; cf. γέρον:—also the Carthag.
 Senate, Arist. Pol. 9. 11, 3; and the Roman, Plut. 2. 789 F. II.
 = πρεσβεία, Eur. Rhes. 936.
 γεροσσιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the senate, χρήματα C. I. 3080.
 γεροσσιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a senator, Polyb. 7. 9, 1, Inscr. in Keil p. 91:—
 the Verb -άζω, to be a senator, Nicet. Ann. 308 A.
 γερούσιος, α, ον, for or befitting the γέροντες, γ. οἶνος wine drunk only
 by the chiefs, Il. 4. 259; γ. ὄρκος an oath taken by them, 22. 119.
 γεράδια, τά, mats of plaited work, Hesych.
 γέρρον, τό, (εἶρω) Lat. gerra, anything made of wicker-work: I.
 an oblong shield, covered with ox-hide, such as the Persians used, Hdt. 7.
 61, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 33, etc.; cf. γεροφόροι. II. γέρρα, τά, wattled
 screens or booths, used in the Athen. market-place, τὰ γ. ἐνεπίμπρασαν
 Dem. 284. 24; τὰ γ. ἀναιρεῖν Id. 1375. 20. III. the wicker body
 of a cart, Strabo 197, 294. IV. = γεροχελώνη, ἡ, Lat. vinea,
 Polyb. 8. 5, 2, Arr. An. 1. 21, 10, etc. V. a rod, stake, Eupol.
 Incert. 140: a dart, susp. in Alcman. 125. 2. = αἰδοῖον, v. Epi-
 charm. ap. Schol. Luc. Anach. 32.
 γερο-φόροι, οἱ, a kind of troops that used wicker shields, Xen. An. 1.
 8, 9, Plat. Lach. 191 C.
 γερο-χελώνη, ἡ, v. γέρρον, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 99.
 γέρυνος, ὁ, = γύρινος, Nic. Th. 620, Al. 576.
 γερωῖα, ἡ, Lacon. form of γεροσσία, Ar. Lys. 980.
 γέρον, οντος, ὁ, an old man, Hom.: pleon., παλαιοὶ γέροντες Ar. Ach.
 676; ἄνους τε καὶ γέρον Soph. Ant. 281, cf. Ar. Eq. 1349; αἰεὶ γὰρ ἡβῆ
 τοῖς γέροσιν εὖ μαθεῖν Aesch. Ag. 584; καλὸν δὲ καὶ γέροντα μανθάνειν
 σοφί. Id. Fr. 292. 2. as early as Hom., it assumes a political sense, the
 notion of age being merged in that of dignity; γέροντες the Elders or
 Chiefs, who with the king formed the chief council, κίκλησκον δὲ γέρον-

τας ἀριστῆας Παναχαιῶν Il. 2. 404 sq., cf. 9. 570, Od. 2. 14; (δημογέ-
 ροντες however are really old men, Il. 3. 149):—later, like Lat. Patres,
 the Senators, esp. at Sparta, Hdt. 1. 65., 6. 57, Plat. Legg. 692 A; Arist.
 Pol. 2. 6, 17, etc.; and other Dor. states (cf. γεροσσία), as at Elis, Ib. 5.
 6, 11; at Crete, Ib. 2. 10, 6: cf. πρεσβύς III. II. as Adj. old, γέρον
 σάκος Od. 22. 184; γ. γράμμα Aesch. Fr. 305; but more commonly
 in masc., φῶς γ. Theogn. 1351; γ. χαλκός Simon. 146; γ. λόγος,
 φόνος Aesch. Ag. 750, Cho. 805, Eur. H. F. 26; ἵππος Soph. El. 25;
 πόνος Id. O. C. 1258; οἶνος Alex. Ὀρχ. 1, cf. Eubul. Incert. 4; πέπλος,
 λέμβος Theocr. 7. 17., 21. 12 (so the Latins said anus mater, charta,
 fama, amphora, etc., Catull. 68. 46, etc., Martial 6. 27):—rarely so in
 Prose, οἱ γέροντες τῶν ἰχθύων, τῶν ἐλάφων Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 6., 9. 5,
 5; also Ἀντίγονος ὁ γ. Antigonus the Elder, Plut. Pelop. 2; so even in
 neut. pl., γέροντα βουλεύειν (for ἀρχαῖα) Soph. Fr. 682. III. a
 part of the spinning-wheel, Pherecr. Murm. 4, ubi v. Meineke. (From
 the same Root come γραῦς, γραιῖα, γήρας, but perh. not γέρας (v. sub
 vocc.); Skt. ḡaran, ḡarā (senex, senectus); A. S. græg (grey); O. H. G.
 grā, grāwēr (grau).)

γευθμός, ὁ, = γεῦσις, Nic. Al. 399.
 γεῦμα, τό, (γεῦω) a taste, smack of a thing, Eur. Cycl. 150, Ar. Ach.
 187, etc.; γεύματος χάριν Arist. H. A. 1. 6, 8. II. food, Hipp. Acut. 385.
 γεῦσις, εως, ἡ, the sense of taste, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 8, etc. II.
 a tasting, LXX. III. food, LXX (Sap. 16. 2).
 γευστέον, verb. Adj. of γεῦω, one must make to taste, τινά τινος Plat.
 Rep. 537 A.
 γευστήριον, τό, a cup for tasting with, Ar. Fr. 285, Pherecr. Týp. 1. 3.
 γεύστης, ον, ὁ, a taster, C. I. 2214. 8.
 γευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for taste, γ. αἰσθητήριον the seat of the sense
 of taste, Arist. de An. 2. 10, 5.
 γευστός, ἡ, ὄν, to be tasted, τὸ γ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 5, de An. 2. 10, 3, al.
 γεῦω, fut. γεύω Anaxipp. Ἐγκ. 1. 27: aor. ἔγευσα Hdt., Eur.:—Med.,
 fut. γεύσομαι Hom., Plat.: aor. ἔγευσάμην Od., Hdt., Att.; γεύσεται,
 -σόμεθα, Ep. for -ῆται, -όμεθα, Il. 21. 61., 20. 258., cf. 24. 356; 3 pl.
 opt. γευσαίατο Eur. I. A. 423: pf. γέγευμαι Aesch., etc. (γεύμεθα
 Theocr. 14. 51): plqpf. ἐγγέγευτο Thuc. (From √ΓΕΥ, or rather
 ΓΕΥΣ, come also γεῦμα, γεῦσις; cf. ḡush, ḡushé (delectari), ḡushtis,
 ḡōshas (delectatio); Lat. gus-to, gustus; Goth. kaus-jan (γεῦσθαι);
 O. Norse kost (Germ. kost, cibus).) To give a taste of, γλυκὺν
 γεύσας τὸν αἰῶνα Hdt. 7. 46, ubi v. Valck.; rarely τινά τι Eur. Cycl.
 149; or τινά τινος Anaxipp. l. c., Plat. Legg. 634 A: cf. γευστέον:
 but, II. in Med. γεύομαι, with pf. and plqpf. pass., to taste,
 c. gen., προικὸς γεύσασθαι Ἀχαιῶν Od. 17. 413; δαλλήλων ἐγγέγευτο
 they had tasted, eaten of . ., Thuc. 2. 70; μέλιτος Plat. Rep. 559 D,
 etc. 2. metaph. to taste, make proof of, feel, δουρὸς ἀκωκῆς ἡμε-
 τέροιο γεύσεται Il. 21. 60; ὑστάου Od. 21. 98; χειρῶν 20. 181; ἀλλ'
 ἄγε . . γευσόμεθ' ἀλλήλων ἐγχείαις let us try one another with the spear,
 Il. 20. 258; γ. στρατοῦ Soph. Aj. 844: to taste the sweets of, ἀρχῆς,
 ἐλευθερίας Hdt. 4. 147., 6. 5; ὕμνων Pind. I. 5. 25 (4. 22); ἀλκᾶς,
 στεφάνων Id. P. 9. 61, l. 1. 29; γεῦσθαι τί τινος to have some pleasure
 or profit from him, Id. N. 7. 127; of a married woman, ἀνδρὸς γεγευ-
 μένη Aesch. Fr. 238; γ. πόνων to have experience of them, Pind. N. 6.
 41; μόχθων Soph. Tr. 1101; πένθους Eur. Alc. 1069; ἀμφοτέρων Plat.
 Rep. 358 E; γ. ἐμπύρων to examine them, Soph. Ant. 1005:—rarely
 c. acc., ἔρσης ἱκμάδα γεύμενος Anth. P. 6. 120.
 γέφυρα (Boeot. βέφυρα or βλέφυρα Strattis Φοιν. 3), ἡ, used by Hom.
 (only in Il.) always in pl. It is uncertain whether the primary sense was
 that of a dyke, dam, or mound to bar a stream, or that of a bridge to
 cross it: the former is most natural in Il. 5. 88 sq. (ποταμῷ πλήθοντι
 εἰκῶς χειμάρρῳ, ὅσ' ὦκα βέων ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας· τὸν δ' οὐτ' ἄρ τε
 γέφυραι ἐεργμέναι ἰσχανόωσι), and is confirmed by the use of πογε-
 φυρώ in Hdt., and γεφυρώ in Eus. Chron.; the latter is indicated by
 Homer's use of γεφυρώ.—There is the same uncertainty whether the
 phrase πολέμοιο γέφυραι means the ground which divided two lines of
 battle, or the passage to be crossed between them; but the general sense
 is evidently like the later μεταίχμιον, the battle-field, Il. 4. 371., 11. 160,
 etc.; so, when Pind. N. 6. 67 calls the Isthmus of Corinth πόντου
 γέφυραν, either sense is possible, cf. I. 4. 34 (5. 38). II. after
 Hom., in sing., certainly in the sense of a bridge, γέφυραν ζευγνύσαι Hdt.
 4. 97; γ. γαῖν δυαῖν ζευκτηρίαν Aesch. Pers. 73; γ. λύσαι Xen. An. 2.
 4. 17; πύρον ὑπὲρ γεφυρῶν ἄγοντες Liban. 1. 353;—also of a tunnel,
 ὑποστείχει γ. Philostr. 33. (Deriv. uncertain.) [v long; short only in
 late Poets, Anth. P. append. 223, Orell. Inscr. Lat. 1. 1949.]
 γεφύρ-εργάτης, ον, ὁ, = γεφυροποιός, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 82.
 γεφύριζω, to abuse from the bridge (there was a bridge between Athens
 and Eleusis, and as the people passed it in solemn procession, they had an
 old custom of abusing whom they would, Hesych., Suid.), and so, to abuse
 freely, Plut. Sull. 6. 13:—hence γεφύρισμός, ὁ, gross abuse, Strabo 400;
 and γεφύριστής, οὔ, ὁ, an abuser, reviler, Plut. Sull. 2.
 γεφύριον, τό, Dim. of γέφυρα, Ael. V. H. 8. 14.
 γεφύροποιέω, to make a bridge, Polyb. 3. 64, 1.
 γεφύρο-ποιός, ὁ, a bridge-maker, the Lat. Pontifex, Plut. Num. 9.
 γεφύρουργία, ἡ, (*ἔργω) bridge-making, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 931.
 γεφύρω, (γέφυρα) to bridge over, make passable by a bridge, γεφύ-
 ρωσε δὲ μιν (sc. τὸν ποταμὸν ἢ πτελεή) the fallen ash made a bridge
 over the river, Il. 21. 245; so in Prose, γ. τὸν ποταμὸν to throw a bridge
 over it, Hdt. 4. 118, cf. 88, Plat. Criti. 115 C; ἐγεφυρώθη ὁ πόρος Hdt.
 7. 36; ποταμὸν πλοίοις γ. Polyb. 3. 66, 6; νεκροῖς Luc. D. Mort. 12.
 2. 2. to make [a passage] like a bridge, γεφύρωσε κέλευθον he
 made a bridge-way, Il. 15. 357; νόστον Ἀτρείδαις γ. Pind. I. 8 (7).
 111. II. to protect by a mound (cf. ἀπογεφ-), Eus. Chron.

γεφύρωσις [ὑ], εως, ἡ, a furnishing with a bridge, Strabo 59.
 γεωγραφία, to describe the earth's surface, Arist. Mund. 3, 13:—Pass., τὰ γεωγραφούμενα geographic description, Ath. 657 F.
 γεωγραφία, ἡ, geography, Plut. Thes. 1. II. a map, Gemin. Elem. Astr. 13.
 γεωγραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for geography, γ. ἐμπειρία, γ. πίναξ, etc., Strabo 2, 7, etc.; Adv. —κῶς, Id. 94, etc.:—τὰ —κά a geographic treatise, Ath. 121 A, Strabo 67 sq.
 γεωγράφος [ἄ], ὄν, (γῆ, γράφω) earth-describing: ὁ γ. the geographer, i. e. Strabo, freq. in Eust.
 γεωδαισία, ἡ, (δαίω) land-dividing, geodesy, the art of mensuration, as opp. to the science of geometry, Arist. Metaph. 2. 2, 26.
 γεώδης, ες, (εἶδος) earth-like, earthy, Plat. Phaedo 81 C; γ. καὶ ἄλιθον with deep soil (cf. βαθύγεως), Xen. An. 6. 4, 5, 21; τὸ γ. Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 17., 5. 3, 15, al.; τὸ γεώδεστέρον Ib. 3. 1, 31, al.; ἀνθρακες γεωδέστατοι Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 1.
 γεωλοφία, ἡ, a hill of earth, Strabo 242, Anth. P. 6. 98.
 γεώλοφος, ὄν, crested with earth, ὄρη Strab. 755, cf. 570. II. as Subst. γεώλοφος, ὁ, a hill, hillock, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 28 (v. l. γηλ-), Polyb. 1. 75, 4; so γεώλοφον, τό, Theocr. 1. 13., 5. 101.
 γεωμετρίω, to measure the earth, to practise or profess geometry, Plat. Theaet. 162 E, Meno 85 E, Arist., al. II. to measure, c. acc., τὰ ἐπίπεδα ap. Plat. Theaet. 173 E; πόδας Xen. Symp. 6, 8.
 γεωμέτρης, ὄν, ὁ, a land-measurer, geometer, Plat. Theaet. 143 B, al., cf. Menand. Ἰπ. 15, C. I. 3544, al.: v. γαμέτρας.
 γεωμετρία, ἡ, geometry, Hdt. 2. 109, Plat. Meno 76 A; cf. γεωδαισία.
 γεωμετρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for geometry, geometrical, Plat. Rep. 546 C, etc.: γεωμετρικῆ (sc. τέχνη), geometry, Id. Gorg. 450 D: τὰ —κά matters connected with geometry, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 12. II. skilled in geometry, a geometrician, Plat. Rep. 511 D, etc.:—Adv. —κῶς, Arist. Top. 8. 11, 3, Strabo 94.
 γεωμίγης, ες, mixed with earth, Strabo 571, Plut. 2. 893 B.
 γεωμορέω, to till or farm the land, Alexand. ap. Eus. P. E. 427 D.
 γεωμορία, ἡ, a portion of land, Opp. C. 4. 430, Nic. Al. 10, etc. II. = γεωργία, Alciphro 1. 4; Anth. P. 7. 532.
 γεωμορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for γεωμορία, γ. νόμος an Agrarian law, Dion. H. 10. 39.—For γεωμόρος, v. sub γημόρος.
 γεωνόμος, ὄν, (νέμω) receiving a portion of distributed lands, a colonist, Dio. C. 38. 1; so in form γεωνόμης, A. B. 32.
 γεωπέδιον, τό, a portion or plot of ground, a garden, esp. within a town, Hdt. 7. 28, where the Sancr. Ms. gives γεωπέδων, which form also appears in Hdn. Epimer. p. 15; cf. γήπεδον.
 γεωπένης, ὄν, ὁ, poor in land, Hdt. 2. 6., 8. 111; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.
 γεωπονέω, to till the ground, Philo 1. 212: γᾶπονέειν Eur. Rhes. 75.
 γεωπονία, Ion. —ίη, ἡ, tillage, Pseudo-Phocyl. 161, C. I. 4598; γεηπονίαν Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 2.
 γεωπονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for agriculture: τὰ γ. a treatise on the subject compiled by Cassianus Bassus.
 γεωπόνος, ὄν, a husbandman, Anth. P. 7. 175, 281, Philo 1. 212; in Babr. 108. 14, γεηπόνος. The Dor. form γᾶπόνος was used in Att., Eur. Supp. 420; cf. γητόμος.
 γεωργέω, to be a γεωργός, be a husbandman, farmer, Plat. Legg. 805 E, Xen., etc.; γ. ἐν τόπῳ Andoc. 12. 28, Plat. Euthyphro 4 C, etc.; c. acc. cogn., γεωργίαν γ. to practise husbandry, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 7; τὸ ἔλαιον γ. to grow oil, C. I. 355. 2. II. c. acc. to till, plough, cultivate, γῆν, ἀγρόν, Ar. Eccl. 592, Thuc. 3. 88, al.; γεωργῶν τὰ ἐκείνων Dem. 239. 28: of a river or manure, to fertilise land, Heliod. 2. 28:—Pass., of land, C. I. 1732. 39; τὰ γεωργοῦμενα φυτὰ Arist. Probl. 10. 45. 2. generally to tend, cultivate, ἐλαίας Geop. 9. 2: hence, γ. ἐλαίον, οἶνον to produce it, Dio C. 49. 36. 3. metaph. to work at a thing, practise it, Lat. agitare, Dem. 794. 22; φιλίαν Plut. 2. 776 B; γ. ἐκ τίνος to draw profit from it, live by it, Dem. 442. 6.
 γεωργήμα, τό, cultivated land, Plat. Legg. 674 C.
 γεωργήσιμος, ὄν, fit for tillage, Arist. Probl. 20. 12, 4.
 γεωργία, ἡ, tillage, cultivation, γῆς, χώρας, Thuc. 1. 11, Plat. Soph. 219 A, etc.: agriculture, farming, Id. Symp. 186 E, etc.; γ. ψιλῆ the tillage of arable land and pasture, as opp. to πεφυτευμένη, of vineyards and orchards, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 2. 2. in pl. farms, tilled land, τοῖς μὲν γεωργίας ἐπὶ μισθώσεσι παραδιδόντες Isocr. 146 A, cf. Plat. Legg. 806 D, etc.; the sense is rare in sing., Dem. 872. 11.
 γεωργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for tillage, agricultural, σκευή, βίος Ar. Pax 552, 590; ὁ γ. λέως the country folk, lb. 920; κόποι γ. C. I. 4659; βιβλίον γ. a book on rural economy, Plut. Cato Ma. 25:—ἡ γ. (sc. τέχνη), agriculture, farming, Plat. Legg. 889 B, etc.:—τὰ γεωργικά lands, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1044 D; but also, a treatise on agriculture, Ath. 649 D. II. skilled in farming, agricultural, Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 2:—as Subst. a good farmer, Plat. Apol. 20 B, etc.: fond of rural pursuits, Plut. 2. 268 B:—Adv. —κῶς, Clem. Al. 325, Poll. 7. 141.
 γεωργίον, τό, a field, Theagen. ap. Schol. Pind. N. 3. 21 (36), Strabo 671. II. cultivation, LXX (Sirach. 27. 6). III. a crop (Prov. 24. 5).
 γεωργός, ὄν, (γῆ, ἔργω) tilling the ground, βολίδιον Ar. Ach. 1036:—as Subst., γεωργός, ὁ, a husbandman, Hdt. 4. 18, Ar. Pax 296, Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, etc.; οἱ γ. were no doubt small land-owners, for they are opp. to οἱ μισθαρνοῦντες, Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 3; but γ., opp. to ὁ δεσπότης τοῦ χωρίου, C. I. 355. 21; so of vine-dressers, gardeners, etc., Plat. Theaet. 178 C, Ael. N. A. 7. 28, Philostr. 78; γ. ὄχλος the peasantry, Dion. H. 10. 53.
 γεωργώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a husbandman, agricultural, Plut. 2. 8 B.
 γεωρῦχέω, to dig in the earth, dig a mine, Hdt. 4. 200, Ael. N. A. 16. 15:—but also γ. χρυσίον Clem. Al. 242.

γεωρῦχια, a digging in the earth, C. I. 93. 27, Ael. N. A. 6. 43.
 γεωρῦχος [ὑ], ὄν, (γῆ, ὀρύσσω) throwing up the earth, Strabo 144.
 γεωτομία, ἡ, a turning up the earth, ploughing, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 499.
 γεωτόμος, ὄν, cutting the ground, ploughing, Anth. P. 10. 101.
 γεωτρυγία, ἡ, an eating of earth, Hipp. 513. 19, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 3.
 γεωφάνης, ες, looking like earth: only in pl. τὰ γ., a spot where a kind of ochre was dug, at Samos, Theophr. Lapid. 61:—so γεωφάνιον or —ειον, τό, Dinarch. ap. Harp., Poll. 7. 99, E. M. 229. 21.
 γεωχῆρης, ες, fond of the earth, of creeping plants, Julian. 175 D.
 γῆ, ἡ, (contr. for γαῖα, v. infr.), the only form in Att. Prosc. and found even in Hom. for γαῖα, αἶα: a dual γαῖν in Aesch. Pers. 736: pl. is very rare, γαῖ Arist. Probl. 23. 29, uncontr. γαῖαι Anth. P. 9. 430; gen. γεῶν Hdt. 4. 198; γῶν Hesych.; acc. γᾶρ Strabo 126. (Cf. γαῖα, γηίτης, γείτων, γήινος, γῆ; Skt. gāis (terra); also perh. Goth. gavi (Germ. gau).) Earth opp. to heaven, or land opp. to sea, Γῆ τε καὶ Ἥλιος Il. 19. 259, cf. 3. 104; τίς γῆ; Od. 13. 233; regarded by Hom. and early writers as a flat circular plain, surrounded by the Ocean-stream, Hdt. 4. 36, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 13, Geminus Elem. Astr. 13; personified, Aesch. Theb. 69, Pers. 629, etc.:—κατὰ γῆν, on land, by land, opp. to ναυσί Thuc. 1. 18; or to ἐκ θαλάσσης, Id. 2. 81; also, κατὰ γῆς στέλλεσθαι Xen. An. 5. 6, 5, etc.:—ἐπὶ γῆς on earth, opp. to νέρθε, Soph. O. T. 416; κατὰ γῆς, like κατὰ χθονός, below the earth, = ἐνερθε, Aesch. Cho. 377, 475, Soph. O. C. 1775, etc.; so, κάτω γῆς Id. O. T. 968; ὑπὸ γῆς Id. Fr. 964; γᾶρ ὑπαί Id. El. 1419; νέρθε γῆς, etc.:—the gen. with local adverbs, ἵνα γῆς, ποῦ or ποῖ γῆς, ὅπου or ὅποι γῆς, ubi terrarum, where in (in what quarter of) the world, where on earth, Soph. El. 922, O. T. 108, Ph. 1211, Eur. Andr. 168, Ar. Av. 9, etc.:—γῆς γένος, γῆς παῖς, v. sub γαῖος. 2. earth, as an element, opp. to air, water, fire, Plat. Prot. 320 D, Legg. 859 B, Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 2 sq., Cael. 3. 7, 7, al.; cf. στοιχεῖον. II. a land or country, καὶ γῆν καὶ πόλιν Aesch. Eum. 993; γῆν πρὸ γῆς from land to land, Id. Pr. 682, Ar. Ach. 235; in this sense the art. and pron. stand often without γῆ, as ἐκ τῆς ἐμαντοῦ (sc. γῆς) δραπέτας Eur. Heracl. 140, etc.;—in Trag. often a city, like χθών, γῆ δορὶ πεσοῦσ' Ἑλληνικῆ Id. Tro. 868. III. the earth or ground as tilled, Soph. O. T. 270, 665, etc.; τὴν γῆν ἐργάζεσθαι or θεραπεύειν to till the ground, Plat. Rep. 420 E, etc.; τὰ ἐκ τῆς γῆς φυόμενα Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 10:—an estate, farm, γῆν πρίασθαι Lys. 906, ult.; ἐπὶ γῆ δανείζειν τι to lend on mortgage, Dem. 946. 6. IV. a lump of earth, in the phrase γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ αἰτεῖν, as tokens of submission, Hdt. 5. 17, 18., 7. 133, Lycurg. 156. 43; γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ διδόναι, φέρειν Hdt. 5. 18, 73. V. of particular kinds of earth or minerals, Galen. 13. p. 246.
 γηγενέτης, ὄν, ὁ, =sq., Timoth. Fr. 10 Bgk., Eur. Phoen. 128.
 γη-γενής, ες, earth-born, βομβύς Xenarch. Βουταλ. 1; of a potter's vessel, Antiph. Παρασ. 1. 2. like αὐτόχθων, earthborn, of the primeval men, Hdt. 8. 55, Aesch. Supp. 250; τοὺς ἐμπροσθεν φύεσθαι γηγενεῖς καὶ μὴ ἐξ ἀλλήλων γεννᾶσθαι Plat. Polit. 269 B, cf. Legg. 727 E, Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 25; of the Thebans, Trag. ap. Arist. Poët. 16, 2. II. born of Gaia or Tellus, of the Titans and Giants, Aesch. Pr. 351, 677; ὁ γ. στρατὸς Γηγάντων Soph. Tr. 1058:—in Com., like Lat. terrae filius, in contempt, with an insinuation of impiety, Ar. Nub. 853, Alex. Κρατεῦ. 2;—so also of things, portentous, furious, γηγενεῖ φυσήματι Ar. Ran. 825.
 γῆδιον, τό, Dim. of γῆ, a little farm, a piece of land, Ar. Pax 570, Fr. 344. 2, Arist. Pol. 6. 5, 8; μικρὸν γ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 38.
 γηθιάλειος, α, ὄν, (γηθέω) joyous, Androm. ap. Galen. 13. 876.
 γῆθεν, Adv. out of or from the earth, Aesch. Theb. 247, Eum. 904, Soph. O. C. 1591: from beneath, Id. El. 453.
 γηθέω, γηθεῖ ἐνὶ (contr.) Il. 14. 140 (al. γηθεί ἐν . .), Dor. γᾶθει Theocr. 1. 54; (but the pf. is always used for pres. in Att., unless γηθαῖση φρενί be retained in Aesch. Cho. 772, and impf. ἐπ-εγήθει (v. infr.) in Id. Pr. 157); impf. ἐγήθειον Il. 7. 127, 214; fut. γηθήσω Il., Hes.: aor. ἐγήθησα, Ep. γῆθησα, Hom., Hes.: pf. γέγηθα, Dor. γέγαθα (in pres. sense, v. supr.), Hom., Att.: plqpf. ἐγεγήθειν restored by Elmsl. in Aesch. Pr. 157, Ep. γεγήθειν Il. 11. 682., 13. 494, Dor. γεγάθειν Epich. 75 Ahr. A collat. form γῆθω, Dor. γάθω, mentioned by Gramm., is found in Aesch. l. c., C. I. 3632; but Med. γῆθομαι in Q. Sm. 14. 92, Anth. P. 6. 261, etc. (V. sub γαῖω.) To rejoice, Hom.; c. acc. rei, τίς ἂν τὰδε γηθήσειεν Il. 9. 77; γ. κατὰ θυμὸν 13. 416; γηθήσει προφανεῖσα (dual) will rejoice at our appearing, 8. 378:—often c. part., to rejoice in doing . . , γέγηθας ὣν Soph. Ph. 1021; πίνων Eur. Cycl. 168:—γέγηθε φρένα Il. 11. 683, etc.; θυμῷ γηθήσας Hes. Sc. 116; ἂν περὶ ψυχὰν γάθησεν Pind. P. 4. 218:—also, παλαιαῖσιν ἐν ἀρεταῖς γ. Id. N. 3. 56; and in Att., γεγηθέναι ἐπὶ τινι Soph. El. 1231, Dem. 332. 8:—in part. γεγηθώς, like χαίρων, Lat. impune, ἡ καὶ γεγ. λέξειν δοκεῖς; Soph. O. T. 368.
 γῆθος, εος, τό, =sq., Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 27, Plut. Ages. 29, etc.
 γηθοσύνη, ἡ, joy, delight, Il. 13. 29., 21. 390; in pl., h. Hom. Cer. 437, Ap. Rh. 2. 878.
 γηθόσυνος, ἡ, ὄν, also or, ὄν, Anth. P. 6. 235:—joyful, glad, Il. 7. 122; τινι at a thing, 13. 82. Adv. —ως, Hipp. Ep. 1285. 46, Suid.
 γηθυλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of γῆθον, (acc. to Moer. 115, the Attic equivalent for ἀμπελόπρασσον); Epich. (in Dor. form γᾶθυλλίς) 89 Alir., Eubul. Πορν. 2, Nic. Al. 431.
 γῆθον, τό, a kind of leek, Ar. Fr. 122, Phryn. Com. Κρον. 3; v. Schneid. Theophr. 3. 574: cf. γῆτειον.
 γήινος, ἡ, ὄν, of earth, τὴν δὲ . . πλάσαντες γῆν Simon. Iamb. 6. 21; πλίνθι Xen. An. 7. 8, 14; τείχη Plat. Legg. 775 D; σῶμα Id. Phaedr. 246 C; τὸ ξύλον οὐ γῆ, ἀλλὰ γήινον Arist. Metaph. 8. 7, 5. Adv. —ως, Eccl.—Also γῆιος, Anth. P. append. 39; cf. Lob. Phryn. 97.
 γηίτης, ὄν, ὁ, a husbandman, Soph. Tr. 32, in contr. form γῆτης.
 γη-λεχίης, ες, sleeping on the earth, Call. Del. 286.

γήλοφος, ὁ, = γεώλοφος, a hill, Xen. An. 1. 5, 8, etc.
 γη-μόρος, ὁ, Dor. and Trag. γᾰμόρος Aesch. Supp. 613 and (by Dobree's emend.) τῆσδε γᾰμῶρος χθονός for τῆ δὲ γ' ἀμῶρου, Id. Eum. 890, cf. γάπεδον; Att. γεωμόρος:—one who has a share of land, a landowner: in the Doric states of Sicily the wealthy citizens were called οἱ γᾰμόροι, Hdt. 7. 155, cf. Valck. ad 6. 22; and so at Argos, Aesch. Supp. 1. c.: whereas at Athens, the γεωμόροι were all the landowners, large or small, opp. on the one hand to the εὐπατρίδαι, on the other to the δημιουργοί, Plat. Legg. 737 E, cf. Thuc. 8. 21, Arist. Fr. 346. 2. οἱ γεωμόροι, the Roman *triumviri agris dividendis*, Dion. H. 9. 25. II. as Adj. *dividing earth*, i. e. *ploughing*, βούς Ap. Rh. 1. 1214; γεωμῶρος τέχνα Inscr. Corcyr. in C. I. 1907. 8.
 γηοῦχος, ον, (ἔχω) land-holding, Eust. 1392. 23, cf. γαιήοχος.
 γηοχέω, Ion. for γηουχέω, Hdt. 7. 190.
 γη-πάτταλος, ὁ, a radish, comic word in Luc. Lexiph. 2.
 γη-πέδον, τό, = γεωπέδιον, a plot of ground, Plat. Legg. 741 D, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 2; cf. Phryn. in A. B. 32. II. the Dor. form γάπεδον [ᾱ] has been restored for δάπεδον [ᾱ] in Pind. N. 7. 121, Aesch. Pr. 829, metri grat.; cf. Steph. B., γῆπεδον .. ὕπερ οἱ τραγικοὶ διὰ τοῦ ᾱ φασὶ δωρίζοντες: so they used the Dor. forms γάμαρος, γάποτος, etc.
 γηπετής, ἐς, (πίπτω) falling or fallen to earth, Eur. Phoen. 668.
 γηπονέω, γηπονία, γηπονικός, γηπόνος, = γεωπ-, qq. v.
 γη-ποτος, αν, v. sub γόποτος.
 γηραιός, ἄ, ὄν, (γῆρας):—longer form of γεραιός, aged, old, γηραιός δὲ θάνοις Hes. Op. 376; so in Hdt. 3. 64, Pind. P. 4. 280, Aesch. Pers. 854, Supp. 606, Anth.; cf. γηραός.—Poët. Adj., found in Antipho 125. 25, who also uses γηραιός as fem.
 γηραλέος, α, ον, = foreg., Xenophan. 1. 18 Bgk., Pind. P. 4. 216, Aesch. Pers. 171, Cratin. Nom. 5.
 γῆραμα, τό, = γῆρειον, Schol. Arat. 921.
 γηράναι, v. sub γηράσκω.
 γῆρανσις, ἡ, a growing old, Arist. Metaph. 10. 9, 3.
 γηραός, ὄν, = γηραιός, Anth. P. append. 147.
 γηράς, v. sub γηράσκω.
 γῆρας, τό: gen. γῆραος in Hom., Att. contr. γῆρας, and very late γῆρατος: dat. γῆραι, Att. contr. γῆρα Soph. Aj. 507, late γῆρει LXX, Tzetz.: (v. sub γέρων):—*hoary old, old age*, Hom. mostly with λυγρόν, στυγρόν, χαλεπόν, (v. sub αὐδός); opp. to γ. λιπαρόν, Od. 19. 368; γ. πολίον Theogn. 174; γῆρας ἐκδύναι, ἀποσεισασθαι Ar. Pax 336, Lys. 670 (which seem to be connected with signif. II); ἐπὶ γῆρας in old age, Id. Eq. 524; ἐν τῷ γῆρα, ἐν γῆρα Plat. Rep. 329 C, Lysias 197. 25; σὺν γῆρα, ἐν γ. βαρύς Soph. O. T. 17, Aj. 1017; διανοίας γ. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 25: metaph., οὐκ ἔστι γῆρας τοῦδε τοῦ μιάσματος, i. e. it never wears out, Aesch. Theb. 682. II. the old cast skin of a serpent, γῆρας ἐκδύνειν Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 10., 8. 17, 11.
 γηράσκω Hom., Hdt., Att.: fut. γηράσομαι [ᾱ] Critias 7. 5 (and in compds., ἐγ-, κατα-, συγ-, Thuc. 6. 18, Ar. Eq. 1308, Eur. Fr. 1044); but γηράσω Simon. 85. 9, Plat. Rep. 393 E: aor. ἐγήρασα Hdt. 7. 114, (κατ-) Id. 2. 146, Plat. Theaet. 202 D (v. infr. II): pf. γεγήρακα Soph. O. C. 727, Eur. Ion 1392.—A pres. γηράω is also found (Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 15, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 3, Menand. Typob. 2. 14, Monost. 283, 608, Plut. 2. 911 B, cf. καταγηράω), and some aor. 2 forms occur, as if from a pres. γῆρημι or γῆραμι, viz. ἐγήρα Il. 7. 148., 17. 197, Od. 14. 67, (κατ-) Hdt. 6. 72; inf. γηράναι [ᾱ] Aesch. Cho. 908, Soph. O. C. 870 (where some write γηράναι, as if from an aor. I ἐγήρανα, but v. E. M. 250. 53, Thom. M. 192; part. γηράς Il. 17. 197 (cf. ἀπογηράσκω), dat. pl. γηράντεσσι Hes. Op. 188; (cf. the aor. participles ἀποκλάς, βροντάς, γελάς, for ἀποκλάσας, etc.): another rare form of the partic. is γηρεῖς, έντος, Xenophan. (8) ap. E. M.: (γῆρας, γέρων). To grow old, become old and infirm, and in aor. and pf. to be so, κηρύσσων γῆρασκε grew old in his office of herald, Il. 17. 325, cf. 2. 663, etc.; of things, ὄγχνη ἐπ' ὄγχνη γ. Od. 7. 120; χρόνος γηράσκων Aesch. Pr. 981; πάλιν γὰρ αὐθις παῖς ὁ γ. ἀνὴρ Soph. Fr. 434; μετὰ τὴν δόσιν γ. χάρις Menand. Monost. 347: c. acc. cogn., βίον τοιοῦτον γηράναι Soph. O. C. 870:—so in Med., Hes. ap. Plut. 2. 415 C. II. Causal in aor. I ἐγήρασα, to bring to old age, ἐγήρασάν με τροφῇ Aesch. Supp. 894; γηράσας πόδα Anth. P. 6. 94.
 γῆρειον, τό, the down on seeds, Lat. *rappus*, Arat. 921, Nic. Al. 126.
 γηροβοσκέω, to feed or cherish in old age, esp. one's parents, Eur. Med. 1033, Alc. 663:—Pass. to be cherished when old, Ar. Ach. 678.
 γηροβοσκία, ἡ, care of an old person, Alex. Incert. 48, Plut. 2. 111 E.
 γηρο-βοσκός, ὄν, (βόσκω) nourishing or taking care of in old age, esp. one's parents, Soph. Aj. 570; γηροβοσκὸν οὐκ ἔχω .. παῖδα Eur. Supp. 923; γ. χάριτες gratitude shown by such nurture, Dion. H. 8. 47; γ. ἐλπίδες hopes of such nurture, Ib. 51.
 γηρο-κομέω, = γηροβοσκέω, Call. Ep. 53, Luc. Tox. 22.
 γηρο-κομία, = γηροβοσκία, Plut. Cato Ma. 5., 2. 583 C.
 γηροκομικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to γηροκομία, Galen. 6. 146.
 γηροκόμος, ον, (κομέω) tending old age, χῆται γηροκόμοιο for want of one to tend one's age, Hes. Th. 605; δαίμων ἀντ' ἐμέθεν ἔπασε γηροκόμου, i. e. daughters, Epigr. Gr. 536; χεῖρ γ. Epitaph. in C. I. 765. 14; φραντίδες γ. Opp. H. 5. 85.
 γῆρος, τό, = γῆρας, LXX (Ps. 91. 15, al.), Epigr. Gr. 426. 3.
 γηροτροφέω, = γηροβοσκέω, Isac. J. 47, Plat. Menex. 248 D:—Pass., γηροτροφούμενοι Isocr. 305 E; fut. med. in pass. sense, γηροτροφήσονται Dem. 1399. 17; ὑπὸ τῶν .. παίδων γηροτροφήθέντες Lys. 133, fin.
 γηροτροφία, ἡ, = γηροβοσκία, Plut. 2. 579 E.
 γηροτρόφιον or -τροφίον, τό, a place where old men are taken care of, an almshouse, Byz.:—also -κομίον Zonar.
 γηρο-τρέφος, ον, (τρέφω) = γηροβοσκός, Eur. Alc. 668; γηρ. ἐλπίς Pind. Fr. 233, cf. C. I. 2240.

γηρο-φορέω, to carry an old person, Plut. 2. 983 B.
 γηρυ-γόνη, ἡ, born of sound, κούρας γηρυγόνας, i. e. echoes, Theocr. Syriux 6.
 γῆρῦμα, τό, (γηρύω) a voice, sound, tone, Aesch. Eum. 569.
 Γηρυόνης, ον, ὁ, (γηρύω) the three-bodied Giant Geryon, i. e. the Shouter, Pind. I. 1. 13, etc.; also Γηρυονεύς, ἔως, Ep. ἦος, Hes. Th. 287; Γηρυών, ὄνος, Aesch. Ag. 870:—hence Γηρυονίς or -ῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, a poem on Geryon by Stesichorus, Ath. 499 E, Paus. 8. 3, 2.
 γῆρυς, vos, ἡ, voice, speech, Il. 4. 437; στονίεσσα γ. Soph. O. T. 186; Ὀρφέα γ., i. e. Orpheus, Eur. Alc. 969; also used by Plut. 2. 397 C.
 γηρύω, Dor. γᾰρύω Pind., inf. γαρύεν, -νέμεν Id. O. 1. 5, N. 3. 55: fut. ὕσω: aor. ἐγήρυσσα Ar. Pax 805.—Med., fut. -ύσομαι Pind., Eur.: aor. ἐγηρυσάμην Eur. El. 1327, Theocr., etc.; also ἐγηρύθην (v. infr.). (Cf. γῆρυς, Γηρυόνης, and perh. γέρανος; Skt. *gar*, *grīhāmi* (voco, laudo), *gir* (vox), *girā* (oratio); Zd. *gar* (cano); Lat. *gorrio*, *garrulus*; O. H. G. *kirru* (Germ. *knarren*), *quiru* (groan); Lith. *gūrsas* (vox), *gyrā* (laus):—Curt. also refers Lat. *gallus*, O. Norse *kalla* (call) to the same Root.) To sing or say, speak, cry, Simon. 38, Pind. O. 2. 138, and Trag.; c. acc. cogn., to utter, γ. εὐχος Pind. N. 6. 100; φθέγμα Eur. Hipp. 1074; ὅπα Ar. Pax 805; τοὶ σκῶπες ἀηδῶσι γαρύσαινο let the owls sing against the nightingales, Theocr. 1. 136 (where Scaliger suggested δαρίσαινο, Dor. for δηρίσαινο). 2. trans. to sing of, celebrate, τινά Pind. N. 7. 122; τι Id. O. 13. 70, etc. II. the Med. is used in the same way, absol. to sing, h. Hom. Merc. 426: c. acc. cogn., γηρύει' ἀνθρώπων νόον Hes. Op. 258; γαρύσομαι αἴσαν Pind. I. 1. 50, cf. P. 5. 97; οὐ μὴ τάδε γηρύσει Eur. Hipp. 213; αὐδὴν τῆνδε γηρυθείσ' ἔσει, Aesch. Supp. 460. [v of pres. short in Hes., Pind., etc., but long in Theocr. 8. 77, Orph., Anth., and even in Aesch. Pr. 78: ὕ always in fut. and aor.]
 γηρωβοσκέω, γηρωκομέω, incorrect forms of γηρο-, Lob. Phryn. 692.
 γῆρως, contr. gen. of γῆρας.
 γῆτειον, τό, said to be Att. for γῆθιον (q. v.), Ar. Eq. 677, Alex. Aεβ. 2; γῆτιον, Id. Παννυχ. 3. 6.
 γῆτης, ὁ, contr. for γῆτης, q. v.
 γητομέω, to cleave the ground, Ap. Rh. 2. 1005, Lyc. 263: cf. γατόμος, γηφαγέω, to eat earth, Arist. ap. E. M. 222. 9.
 γη-φάγος [ᾱ], ον, = γαιηφάγος, Call. Fr. 58.
 γῆ-χῦτον, τό, (χέω) the soft mould or soil on the earth's surface, Galen, Gloss. Hipp.
 Γίγαντιος, α, ον, gigantic, Luc. Philops. 23:—also Γιγαντιαῖος, α, ον, Aesop. and Gramm.;—and Γιγαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the Giants, Eus. P. E. 186 C.
 γίγαντία, ἡ, the war of the Giants, Philostr. 518.
 Γίγαντιάω, to behave like a giant, Byz.: cf. γηροντιάω, etc.
 Γίγαντ-ολέτης, ον, giantkiller, name of Dionysus and Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 524, 525; -ολέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Luc. Tim. 4: Fem. -ολέτειρα, and -ολέτις, ἴδος, Suid., Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 8.
 Γίγαντο-μάχια, ἡ, the battle of the giants, Plat. Rep. 378 C.
 Γίγαντο-ραιστος, ὁ, giant-quelling, Lyc. 63.
 Γίγαντο-φόνος, ον, giant-killing, Eur. H. F. 1191.
 Γίγαντο-φόντις, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Cornut. N. D. 20.
 Γίγαντώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) gigantic, LXX (Sir. 23. 4), Philo 2. 117.
 γίγαρτον [ῖ], a grape-stone, Simon. 91: in pl. grapes, Ar. Pax 634.
 γίγαρτώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like, or full of grape-stones, Theod. V. T.
 Γίγας [ῖ], avros, ὁ, mostly in pl. the Giants, a savage race of men destroyed by the gods, called ὑπέρθυμοι, λαὸς ἀτάσθαλος, Od. 7. 59, 60; Κύκλωπες τε καὶ ἄγρια φύλα Γιγάντων Ib. 206; οὐκ ἀνδρεσσιν ἐοικότες ἀλλὰ Γίγασιν Io. 120: in Hes. Th. 185, the sons of Gaia, cf. γηγενής, and v. Eur. Phoen. 129. 1131; of the heaven-defying Capaneus, Aesch. Theb. 424. II. as Adj. mighty (γίγαντος' μέγαλον, ἰσχυροῦ, ὑπερφυοῦς Hesych.), Ζεφύρου γίγαντος αὐρα Id. Ag. 692. (Commonly derived from γαῖα, γῆ, v. supr.; but referred by Curt. to the Root γέγασ, γίγνομαι.)
 γιγγίδιον, τό, a plant, said to be *daucus ginggidium*, Diosc. 2. 167.
 γιγγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, of the turnip kind, Alex. Trall. 8. p. 140.
 γίγγλαρος, ὁ, a kind of flute or fife, Poll. 4. 82: Dim. γιγγλάριον, τό, A. B. 88: cf. γίγγρας.
 γιγγλισμός, ὁ, a tickling, Gramm.
 γιγγλυμοειδής, ἐς, like a γίγγλυμος, Hipp. Fract. 751. Adv. -δῶς, Galen.
 γιγγλυμόμαι, to be hinge-jointed, Hipp. Art. 810.
 γίγγλυμος or γιγγλυμός, ὁ, a hinge joint, Lat. *ginglymus*, Hipp. 411. 12, Arist. de An. 3. 10, 9. 2. a joint in a coil of mail, Xen. Eq. 12, 6. 3. a mode of kissing, Hesych. (Perhaps redupl. from γλύφω.)
 γιγγλυμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = γιγγλυμοειδής, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 22.
 γιγγλυμωτός, ὄν, hinge-jointed, Math. Vett. 91.
 γιγγραῖνος, ον, like the γίγγρας, αὐλοῖ Ath. 174 F.
 γιγγραντός, ἡ, ὄν, composed for the γίγγρας, as the songs of Axionicus are called in Ath. 175 B.
 γίγγρας, -γρον, ὁ, a small Phoenician flute or fife, of a high pitch and plaintive tone, Amphis Διθ. 1; also, γίγγρος αὐλός Antiph. Ἰατρ. 2, Menand. Kap. 1; cf. Ath. 174 F. 2. its music, Id. 618 C: a dance to its tune, Poll. 4. 102. (Cf. Lat. *gingrire*, *gingritus*.)
 γιγγρασμός, ὁ, the tone of the γίγγρας, Hesych.
 γίγνομαι, Ion. and after Arist. γίνομαι [ῖ], but γίγνομαι always in good Att., cf. γιγνώσκω, and see the old Att. Inscr. in C. I. 86. 9., 93. 25:—fut. γενήσομαι:—aor. ἐγενόμην (Dor. ἐγενάμην, Dind. Dem. 255. 22), Ion. 2 sing. γένευ Il. 5. 897, 3 sing. γενέσκετο Od. 11. 207; syncop. 3 sing. ἐγεντο Hes. Th. 283, 705, Sappho 19, Pind. P. 3. 153, and restored by Bentl. in Scol. ap. Ar. Vesp. 1226, Ep. γέντο Hes. Th. 199, Emped. 207 Stein.:—pf. γέγονα Hom., Att.: plqpf. ἐγεγόνει Plat., etc.,

Ion. ἐγεγόνεε Hdt.; besides these, there are Ep. forms (as if from a pf. γέγαα), 2 pl. γεγάατε Babr. 143, cf. Hom. Epigr. 16; γεγάασι Il. 4. 325, often in Od.; 3 dual plqpf. ἐκ-γεγάτην [ᾶ] Od. 10. 138; inf. γεγάμεν [ᾶ] Pind. O. 9. 164, (ἐκ-) Il. 5. 248, etc.; part. γεγάως-αῖα, pl. -αῖες, αῖαι Hom., etc., contr. γεγάως, -ᾶσα Soph. Aj. 472, 1013, Eur.; Pind. O. 6. 83 has also an inf. γεγάκειν [ᾶ].—To these must be added some pass. forms, used in the same sense, fut. γενηθήσονται (only in Plat. Parm. 141 E, οὔτε γενήσεται, οὔτε γενηθήσεται, where Schleierm. proposed γέγενήσεται,—for otherwise there would be no difference): aor. ἐγενήθη Hipp. 1202 A, 1208 E, and in late Att., as Philem. Incert. 39 and 73, cf. Lob. Phryp. 109: pf. γεγένημαι, often in Att. Poets and Prose; 3 pl. γεγενέανται Philetas Fr. 65: plqpf. ἐγεγένητο Thuc. 7. 18, al.; γεγένητο Id. 5. 14.—Cf. ἐκγίγνομαι, and for the Causal tenses, v. γείνομαι, γεννάω. (γί-γνομαι is = γι-γένομαι, redupl. from √ΓΕΝ, cf. μί-μνω, μι-μνήσκω: hence also γείνομαι, γεννάω, γένεσις, γυνή, etc.; cf. Skt. jān, jā-ganmi (gigno), jāyē (γέ-γαα, gnascor), jānitā, jānitri (genitor, genetrix), jānus (gens); gnā, later jānī, (γυνή); Zd. zan (gigno), ghenā (γυνή); Lat. gigno, genus, genius, gnascor, gnatus, nat-ura; Goth. kei-n-ai (βλαστάνειν), us-keinan (ἐκφύειν), quind, quens (θήλυς), ganus (γένος); O. Norse kona, kvenna, A. S. cwēn (quean), etc.)

Radical sense, to come into a new state of being: hence, I. absol. to come into being; Lat. gigni, and so, I. of persons, to be born, νέον γεγάως new born, Od. 19. 400; ὑπὸ Τμώλῳ γεγάωτας born (and so living) under Tmolus, Il. 2. 866; γιγνομένοισι λάχη τὰδ' . . ἐκράνθη at our birth, Aesch. Eum. 347; γεγονέναι ἐκ τινος Hdt. 7. 11, etc.; σέθεν . . ἐξ αἵματος Aesch. Theb. 142; more rarely ἀπό τινος Hdt. 8. 22, etc.; τινος Eur. Hec. 380, etc.:—γεγονέναι κακῶς, καλῶς Ar. Eq. 218, Isocr. 147 B, etc.; κάλλιον, εὖ Hdt. 1. 146., 3. 69; τὸ μὴ γενέσθαι not to have been born, Aesch. Ag. 395:—often with Numerals, ἕτα τρία καὶ δέκα γεγονῶς, Lat. natus annos tredecim, Hdt. 1. 119; or, to denote uncertainty, ἀμφὶ τὰ ἐκκαίδεκα ἔτη γενόμενος Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16; γεγονῶς ἔτη πεντήκοντα Dem. 564. 18; ὑπὲρ τὰ στρατεύσιμα ἔτη γεγονῶς being of an age beyond . . , Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 4; also c. gen., γεγονῶς πλείονων ἔτων ἢ πενήκοντα Plat. Legg. 951 C, and often in late Prose: rarely with ordinals, ὀγδοηκοστὸν ἔτος γεγονῶς, Lat. annum agens octogesimum, Luc. Macrob. 22, cf. Plat. Philop. 18.

2. of things, to be produced, γιγνομένον καὶ ἀπολλυμένον Plat. Rep. 527 B, etc.; γίγνεσθαι διὰ τινος or τιμι Ib. 392 D; ὁ ἐκ τῆς χώρας γιγνόμενος σίτος Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 13; τὰ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ γιγνόμενα Ib. 2. 9, 4; also of profits, καρποὶ αἱ ἐξ ἀγελῶν γιγν. Id. Cyr. 1. 1, 2, etc.; τὰ ἀθλα ἀπὸ τεττάρων ταλάντων ἐγένοντο were the produce of, i. e. were worth, 4 talents, Id. Hell. 4. 2, 7; τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων γενόμενον ἀργύριον produced by [the ransom of] . . , Id. An. 5. 3, 4; αἱ γιγ. δασμοὶ the tribute that came in, Ib. 1. 1, 8:—of sums, ὁ γεγονῶς ἀριθμὸς the sum or amount, Plat. Apol. 36 A; ἑκατὸν εἰκοσι στατήρων γίγνονται τριαχίλια τριακόσια ἐξήκοντα δραχμαὶ 120 staters amount to 3360 drachmae, Dem. 914. 14, etc.:—of times of day, ὡς ἡ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο Thuc. 7. 81, Xen., etc.; ἕως ἂν φῶς γένηται Plat. Prot. 311 A; ἅμα ἔφ' ἡμετέρας γιγνομένης Thuc. 4. 32.

3. of events, to take place, come to pass, come on, happen, and in past tenses to be, γίγνεται ἄχος τινί, etc.; γίγνεται μάχη, πόλεμος, ἀνοκωχή, etc.; ἐκεχειρία γίγνεται τισὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους Thuc. 4. 58; ἡ νόσος ἤρξατο γίγνεσθαι Id. 2. 47; πνεῦμα, ὕδωρ, ἄμβρος γ. Ib. 84, etc.; τὰ Ὀλύμπια γίγνεται, τραγωδοὶ γίγνονται are held, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 28, Aesch. 59. 23, etc.; ψήφισμα, κρίσις γ. is passed, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 21; πιστὰ γίγνεται, ὅρκαι γ. pledges are given, oaths taken, Ib. 7. 4, 3, Dem. 390. 28; γίγνεται τι ὑπὸ τινος Thuc. 6. 88, etc.; ἐκ or ἀπό τινος Hdt. 1. 1, Xen. An. 5. 6, 30; παρά τινος Plat. Rep. 614 A:—δ μὴ γένοιτο, Lat. quod dii prohibeant, Dem. 381. 22., 842. 15, etc.:—c. dat. et part., γίγνεται τί μοι βουλομένῳ, ἀσμένῳ (v. sub βούλομαι, ἀσμενος); so, οὐκ ἂν ἔμοι γε ἐλπομένῳ τὰ γένοιτο, i. e. I could not hope to see these things take place, Od. 3. 228; ἠδομένοισι ἡμῖν οἱ λόγοι γεγόνασι Hdt. 9. 46, etc.:—of sacrifices, omens, etc., οὐ γὰρ σφι ἐγένετο τὰ σφάγια χρηστὰ Id. 9. 61, cf. 62; τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ ἐγ. Xen. An. 6. 2, 9; but the Adj. is often omitted, τὰ διαβατήρια ἐγ. were favourable, Thuc. 5. 55, cf. Xen. An. 6. 2, 14 sq.:—in neut. part., τὸ γενόμενον the event, the fact, Thuc. 6. 54; τὰ γενόμενα the facts, the truth, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 9, etc.: also, τὸ γιγνόμενον Plat. Theact. 161 B, etc.; τὰ γεγενημένα former events, the past, Xen. An. 5. 10, 14; τὸ γενησόμενον the future, Thuc. 1. 138:—of Time, ὡς τρίτη ἡμέρη ἐγένετο arrived, Hdt. 1. 113; ἕως ἂν χρόνοι γένωνται Plat. Phaedo 108 C; but in pf. and plqpf., to have passed, ὡς διετῆς χρόνος ἐγεγόνεε Hdt. 2. 2; πρὶν ἐξ μῆνας γεγονέναι Plat. Prot. 320 A: also, ἐν ταῖς γιγνομέναις ἡμέραις in due course of time, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 51: hence ordinary, usual, τὸ γιγν. τίμημα Dem. 726. 26, cf. 992. 3:—impers., ἐγένετα ὥστε . . or ὡς . . , it happened, came to pass that . . , Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 10, often in N. T.: also, γίγνεται εὐρεῖν it is possible to find, Theogn. 639.

II. followed by a Predicate, to come into a certain state, to become, Lat. fieri, and (in past tenses), to be so and so, I. followed by Nouns, δηλοῖται δὲ χάσμα γ. Il. 6. 85, cf. 8. 282, Aesch. Cho. 2, etc.; [οὔροι] νηῶν παμπῆες γίγν. Od. 4. 362, etc.; πάντα δὲ γιγνόμενος πειρήσεται turning every way, Ib. 417: hence in Prose, παντοῖος γ., followed by μή c. inf., Hdt. 3. 124; so, παντοῖος γ. δεόμενος Id. 7. 10, 3; and so in all authors with all kinds of Nouns:—rarely with a part., μὴ προδοῦς ἡμᾶς γενῆ, i. e. προδότης ἡμῶν, Soph. Aj. 588, cf. Ph. 773, Thuc. 3. 68, etc.;—with a Pron., τί γένωμαι; what am I to become, i. e. what is to become of me? Aesch. Theb. 297, cf. Theocr. 15. 51; οὐκ ἔχοντες ὅ τι γένωνται Thuc. 2. 52; more rarely, οὐκ ἔχω τίς ἂν γενοίμην Aesch. Pr. 905; γίγνονται πᾶν ὅ τι βούλονται Ar. Nub. 348. 2. with Adverbs, κακῶς ἐγένετό μοι it went ill with me, Hdt. 1. 8, etc.; εὖ, καλῶς, ἡδέως γ. it goes well, etc., Xen. An. 1. 7, 5, etc.; δίχα γ. to be at two, Xen.

Cyr. 8. 7, 20; τριχῆ γ. to be in three divisions, Id. An. 6. 2, 16; γ. ἐμπόδων, ἐκπόδων, ἐκεῖ, ἐγγυς, etc. 3. followed by oblique cases of Nouns, a. c. gen., γ. τῶν δικαστέων, τῶν γεραιτέρων to become one of . . , Hdt. 5. 25, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15, cf. Ar. Nub. 107, etc.:—to fall to the share of, belong to, ἡ νίκη γίγνεται τινος Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 20:—to be master of, Lat. compos esse, sui juris esse, εαυτοῦ γ. Soph. O. C. 660, Plat. Phaedr. 250 A, etc.; ὑμῶν αὐτῶν γενέσθαι Dem. 42. 11; (also, ἐντὸς εαυτοῦ γ. Hdt. 1. 119; ἐν εαυτῷ γ. Xen. An. 1. 5, 17); so, ἐλπίδος γίνεσθαι Plut. Phoc. 23:—of things, to be at, i. e. to cost, so much, αἱ τριχίδες εἰ γενοῖαθ' ἑκατὸν τοῦβολοῦ Ar. Eq. 662, cf. Xen. Oec. 20, 23. b. with Preps., γ. ἀπὸ or ἐκ δείπνου to be done supper, Hdt. 2. 78, etc. (v. sub ἀπὸ II, ἐκ II. 2): γ. ἀπὸ τινος to be separated from . . , Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 25:—γ. εἰς τι to turn into, τὸ κακὸν γ. εἰς ἀγαθόν Theogn. 164; γ. εἰς τόπον to be at . . , Hdt. 5. 38; (in Hom. even without Prep., ἐμὲ χρεῶ γ. Od. 4. 634); so, γ. τι εἰς τινα comes to him, befalls him, Isac. 41. 39:—γ. ἐξ ἀφθαλμῶν τινι to be out of sight, Hdt. 5. 24; ἐξ ἀνθρώπων γ. to disappear from . . , Paus. 4. 26, 6:—γ. ἐν τόπῳ to be in a place, Hdt. 5. 33, etc.; also, γ. ἐν . . , to be engaged in . . , ἐν ποιήσει in poetry, Id. 2. 82; ἐν πολέμῳ Thuc. 1. 78; ἐν πείρᾳ γ. τινος Xen. An. 1. 9, 1; ἐν ὀργῇ, ἐν αἰτίᾳ γ. Plut. Flam. 16, Rom. 7: of things, ἐν καιρῷ γ. to be in season, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 2; ἐν τύχῃ γ. μοί τι Thuc. 4. 73:—γ. διὰ γηλόφων, of a road, Xen. An. 3. 4, 24; but, δι' ἔχθρας, δι' ἀπεχθείας, δι' ἐριδος γ. τινι, to be at enmity with, Ar. Ran. 1412 (v. sub διὰ A. III. c):—γ. ἐπὶ τόπῳ to arrive or be at . . , Hdt. 1. 189, etc.; γ. ἐπὶ τινι to fall into or be in one's power, Xen. An. 3. 1, 13, etc.; so, ἐπὶ συμφυραῖς γ. Dem. 533. 4; but, γ. ἐπὶ τινι, also, to be set over . . , Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 53; γ. ἐφ' εαυτοῦ to be alone, Aesch. 33. 4; γ. ἐπὶ τινος to be engaged in . . , Dio C. 43. 48; γ. ἐπ' ἐλπίδος to be in hope, Plut. Sol. 14:—γ. κατὰ τινα or τι to be near . . or opposite to . . , Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 14, Hell. 4. 2, 18; but, κατὰ ξυστάσεις γ. to be formed into separate factions, Thuc. 2. 21; καθ' ἐν γ. Id. 3. 10; καθ' αὐτοῦ γ. to be alone, Dem. 145. 11:—γ. μετὰ τινος to be on his side, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 27, etc.; so, γ. σὺν τινι, Id. Ages. 2, 13:—γ. παρά τινα to come to one, Hdt. 3. 69; παρά ποταμῷ γ. Thuc. 7. 80; γ. παρά τινι to be present at an event, Id. 5. 26; γ. παρά τι to depend upon . . , Dem. 305. 3:—γ. περὶ τι to be engaged in . . , Isocr. Nic. 4, etc.; but γ. περὶ τινα to behave [in a certain way] towards him, Plat., etc.:—γ. πρὸς τόπῳ to be at or near . . , Plat. Phaedo 118 A, etc.; γ. πρὸς τινι to be engaged in . . , Isocr. 289 C, Dem. 287. 4; so, γ. πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 604 C, etc.: impers., ἐπεὶ πρὸς ἡμέραν ἐγίγνετο Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 6; γ. πρὸς τινος to be inclined towards one:—γ. πρὸ ὁδοῦ to be forward on the way, Il. 4. 382:—γ. ὑπὸ τινι to be subject to . . , Hdt. 7. 11, Thuc. 7. 64 (but ὑπὸ τινος, Id. 6. 86); also to be under the protection of . . , Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 34.—Of cases, in which the sense of γίγνομαι is in no way influenced by the Prep. which follows, it is needless to collect examples. 4. γίγνεται is sometimes foll. by pl. nouns (cf. εἰμί A. v), ἵνα γίγνηται . . ἀρχαὶ τε καὶ γάμοι Plat. Rep. 363 A, cf. Symp. 188 B; ἐγένετο . . ἡμέραι ὀκτώ Ev. Luc. 9. 28.

γιγνώσκω (redupl. from √ΓΝΩ, v. sub fin.), Ion. and after Arist. γινώσκω, but γιγνώσκω always in good Att., cf. γίγνομαι and see Att. Inscr. in C. I. 356. 25: fut. γνώσομαι Il. 23. 497, Att., rarely γνώσω Hipp. 3. 7; a Cret. form ἀνα-γνώσκω C. I. 2554. 40:—(for aor. 1, v. inf. B and ἀναγιγνώσκω):—pf. ἔγνωκα Att.:—aor. 2 ἔγνω (as if from a Verb in -μι), Il., Att., Ep. γνῶν Od. 21. 36, Dor. 3 pl. ἔγνων Pind. 4. 214; imper. γνῶθι Att.; subj. γνῶ, γνῶς, γνῶ Il., Att., Ep. also γνώω, γνώωμεν Od. 16. 304, γνώωσι Il. 23. 610; opt. γνοίην Il., Att., pl. γνοίμεν (for γνοίημεν) Plat. Alc. 1. 129 A; inf. γνῶναι Od., Att., Ep. γνώμεναι Il. 21. 266; part. γνῶς Att.:—Med., aor. 1 γνώσασθαι Manetho 2. 51:—Pass., fut. γνωσθήσομαι Ar. Nub. 918, Thuc., etc.: aor. ἐγνώσθην Aesch. Supp. 7, Eur., etc.: pf. ἐγνωσμαι Eur. (For the Root, v. sub fin.) To learn to know, to perceive, mark, learn, and in past tenses, to know, c. acc., Hom., etc.:—also to discern, distinguish, ὡς εὖ γιγνώσκης ἡμῖν θεὸν ἠδὲ καὶ ἄνδρα that thou mayst discern between gods and men, Il. 5. 128; ἀσπίδι γιγνώσκων by his shield, Ib. 152, cf. 815, 824: ironically, εὖ νῦν τις αὐτὸν γνώσεται he will learn him to his cost, 18. 270, cf. 125, Soph. Ant. 960, Theocr. 3. 15 (like Lat. sentire and scire, Ter. Eun. 1. 1, 21, Virg. Ecl. S. 43): sometimes also c. gen., γνῶτην ἀλλήλων were aware of . . , Od. 21. 36, cf. 23. 109 (as we sometimes find with εὖ εἰδώς); and so even in Prose, Xen. Oec. 16, 3.

2. followed by relative clauses, γιγνώσκω δ' ὡς . . I perceive that . . , Od. 21. 209; ἔγνωσ ὡς θεὸς εἰμι Il. 22. 10; ἔγνωσ ὡς οὐδὲν λέγεις Ar. Nub. 1095; so, γιγ. ὅτι . . Aesch. Pr. 104, 377, etc.; ἐν' εἰδῆτε ὑμεῖς καὶ γνῶτε ὅτι . . , Dem. 561. 12; so, γνώμεναι εἰ μιν . . φοβέουσι Il. 21. 266; Τυδείδην δ' οὐκ ἂν γνοίης, ποτέροισι μετείη 5. 85; γ. τί πέπαυθε Plut. Phil. 60 D:—so also with part., ἔγνω μιν . . οἰωνῶν ἐόντα perceived that he was . . , Od. 15. 532; γνόντες οὐδεμίαν σφίσι τιμωρίαν οὔσαν Thuc. 1. 25; ἔγνωκα . . ἠπατημένη Soph. Aj. 807; ἔγνω ἠττημένος I felt that I was beaten, Ar. Eq. 658, cf. Nub. 912; Antipho 133. 20, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 17; also c. gen., when he was aware of . . , ὡς γνῶ χωρομένοιο Il. 4. 357:—but c. inf., ἵνα γνῶ τρέφειν that he may learn how to keep, Soph. Ant. 1089:—c. dupl. acc. to perceive or know another to be . . , οἷους γνώσεσθε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Xen. An. 1. 7, 4:—absol., ὁ γιγνώσκων the perceiver, opp. to τὰ γιγνώσκόμενα the objects perceived, Plat. Rep. 508 E; but ὁ γ., also, one who knows, a prudent person, Ib. 347 D:—so in Pass., εἰ γνωσθεῖεν φ' . . if it were known of them in what . . , Plat. Prot. 342 B.

II. in Prose, to observe, and so to form a judgment on a matter, to judge or think so and so, Hdt. 9. 2, Thuc., etc.; τάναντία γ. Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 38; οὕτω γ. Id. An. 5. 9, 19, etc.; τὰ δίκαια γ. Lys. 164. 22; ἂ γιγνώσκω λέγειν (=τὴν γνώμην λ.) Dem. 40. 6; περὶ τῆς βοηθείας ταῦτα γιγνώσκω Id. 14. 18;

τοῦτο γινώσκων, ὅτι. Menand. Incert. 47, cf. 113; ὡς ἐμοῦ δ' ἀγωνιου-
μένον, οὕτω γίγνωσκε Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 15; absol., αὐτὸς γνώσει see thou
to that, Plat. Gorg. 505 C; esp. in dialogne, ἔγνω I understand, Soph.
Aj. 36; ἔγνω you are right, Id. Tr. 221, Eur. Andr. 885; ἔγνωκας;
Lat. tenes? Nausicr. Ναυκρ. 1.—Pass. to be pronounced, of a sentence or
judgment, Thuc. 3. 36; παρανόμως γνωσθεῖσα δίαίτα Dem. 903. 11, cf.
1360. 23; κρίσις ἐγνωσμένη ὑπὸ τινος Isocr. 121 E.—also, to judge,
determine, decree that . . . c. acc. et inf., Hdt. 1. 74, 78., 6. 85, Thuc. 1.
43, Andoc. 14. 28, Isocr. 361 D, etc. 2. in Pass., of persons, to be
judged guilty, Aesch. Supp. 7; γνωσθέντα ζημιούσιν οἱ νόμοι Arist. Rhet.
Al. 16, 2. 3. pf. pass. with act. sense, ἀμολόγηκεν ὑμᾶς ὑπάρχειν
ἐγνωσμένους are determined (unless ἡμᾶς be read), Dem. 303. 27:—cf.
γνώμη. III. to know carnally, Menand. Incert. 32, Call. Ep.
58. 3, and freq. in LXX. IV. γ. χάριν, like εἰδέναι, only late,
as Dio C. 39. 9, Plut. Galb. 22, etc.

B. very rarely Causal (cf. ἀναγιγνώσκω), to make known, celebrate,
in fut., γνώσομαι τὰν δλιβίαν Κόρινθον Pind. O. 13. 3, cf. 6. 150; in aor.,
πᾶν δ' ἔγνωσεν. Μεγακλέα C. I. 2221. (From √ΓΝΩ come also
νοέω (i. e. γνοέω, cf. ἀ-γνοέω), ἀμφι-γνοέω, γνῶναι, (by rednpl.) γι-
γνώσκω, γνῶμη, γνωρίζω; cf. Skt. jñā, jñāmi (cognosco), jñānam
(cognitio); jñās, jñātis (gnotus or notus); Lat. gnosco, notus, nomen,
gnarus, i-gnoro; Goth. kunnan (γινώσκω), kunths (γνώστος),
kunthi (γνώσις); O. Norse kenna; A. S. cniawan; O. H. G. knāu
(Germ. kennen), etc.—This Root is usually opp. to another of like sense,
as in Gr. γνῶναι to φεῖδέναι, Engl. know to wit or wot, Germ. kennen
to wissen (which are all corresponding Roots), as also Latin novisse to
scire, French connaître to savoir, etc. The strict distinction seems to
be, that the former class, ἐγνωκέναι, novisse, etc., means to know by
observation; the latter εἰδέναι, scire, etc., to know by reflection, γνόντες
δὲ εἰδὸτας περιορᾶν Thuc. 1. 69; ἐγὼ δ' οἶδ' ὅτι γινώσκετε τοῦτον
ἄπαντες Dem. 318. 6; χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ τὸ γνῶναι εἰ οἶδεν ἢ μὴ it is
hard to perceive whether he knows or not, Arist. An. Post. 1. 9, 5, cf.
*εἶδω B. II. 1. The former class is usually constructed with an acc., the
latter followed by a relative, an infin., or (in Greek) by a participle, v. snpr.
I fin. The distinction is less strictly observed in Greek than in some
other languages; and in English has been quite lost. When γινώσκω
is constr. like οἶδα, it means to perceive, v. supr. 1. 2.)

γιζί, ἡ, a species of cassia, Galen.; γίζιρ or ζίγρ, Diosc. 1. 12.

γίννος, ὁ, a stunted mule, the foal of a mare by a mule (ὄρεός), Arist.
H. A. 6. 24, 2, cf. G. A. 2. 8, 24, Varro R. R. 2. 8, Plin. N. H. 8. 69:—
written γίνος in a Rhod. Inscr. (Trans. of R. Soc. of Lit. 11. part 3. p.
9), which will account for the form γίννος in MSS. of Arist. With ἵννος
in Schol. Ar. Pax 790 cf. Lat. hinnus.

γίνομαι, γινώσκω, v. sub γιν-.

γλαῖάω, to be milky, juicy, Anth. P. 9. 384, 23.

γλαῖαγρός, ἄ, ὄν, full of milk, Opp. C. 1. 200, Anth. P. 6. 154.

γλαῖαγροί, εσσα, εν, = foreg., μαζοί Anth. P. 5. 56: milk-white, Opp. H.
4. 113.

γλαῖαγο-πήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, curdling milk, γαυλοὶ γλ. bowls for the purpose,
Anth. P. 6. 35.

γλαῖαγος [ᾱ], εος, τό, poet. for γάλα (q. v.), milk, Il. 2. 471., 16. 643.

γλαῖαγό-τροφος, ὄν, milk-fed, Lyc. 1260.

γλαῖαζω, softer form for κλάζω, to sing aloud, Pind. Fr. 64.

γλακτο-φάγος [ᾱ], ὄν, syncop. for γαλακτ-, living on milk, Il. 13. 6:
hence the Γλακτοφάγοι, a Scythian shepherd people, Hes. Fr. 16; cf.
γαλακτοπότης.

γλαῖαμάω, Att. for λημάω, Poll. 4. 185, Moer. 111.

γλαμυξιάω, = γλαμάω, Zonar.: and γλαμυξος, ὄν, = sq., E. M. 232. 42.

γλαμυρός, ἄ, ὄν, (v. sub λήμη) blear-eyed, Lat. gramiosus, Hipp. 641.
11; also, ὀφθαλμοὶ γλ. Id. 642. 50; ἐν τυφλῶν πόλει γ. βασιλεύει
Proverb. ap. Schol. Il. 24. 192.

γλαμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = foreg., E. M. 232. 42.

γλαμῶν, ὄν, = γλαμυρός, Ar. Ran. 588, Eccl. 254, Eupol. Αἴγ. 14, Lysias
142. 4.

γλάνις, ἴδος or ἰος, ὁ and ἡ: pl. γλάνεις, αἱ, Arist.:—prob. the sheat-
fish, Ar. Eq. 1004, 1097, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 1.

γλάνος, ὁ, the hyena, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 2.

γλαῖαξ, ἡ, the milk-vetch, Arcad. 125, E. M. 232, etc.—restored in Diosc.
4. 141, and Galen. for γλαῖαξ.

γλαρίς [ᾱ], ἴδος, ἡ, a chisel, whether for wood or stone work, Lat. cae-
lum, scalprum, Soph. Fr. 477, Call. Fr. 159, Poll. 10. 147.

γλάρος, ὁ, = λάρος, very late, Hieracosoph.

γλαυκη-πόρος, ὄν, blue-rolling, κλύδων Emped. 142.

γλαυκιάω, used by Hom. only in Ep. part. γλαυκιδῶν, glaring fiercely,
of a lion, Il. 20. 172; γλαυκιδῶν ὄσσος δεινόν Hes. Sc. 430; of a
sparkling stone, Dion. P. 1121; 3 pl. γλαυκιδῶσι Opp. Cyn. 3. 70; only in
late Prose, γλαυκιδῶν τὸ βλέμμα Heliod. 7. 368. 2. to have a γλαυ-
κῶμα, glare blindly, ὀφθαλμοὶ . . . δυσαλθέα γλαυκιδῶντες Q. Sm. 12. 408.

γλαυκίδιον, τό, Dim. of γλαυκός, Antiph. Φιλοτ. 1.

γλαυκίζω, fut. ἴσω, to be bluish-gray, Strabo 222.

γλαυκινίδιον [νί], τό, = γλαυκίδιον, Amphis Φιλετ. 1.

γλαυκίνος, ἡ, ὄν, bluish-gray, Plut. 2. 821 E.

γλαυκίον, τό, the juice of a plant, like the horned poppy, glaucium
corniculatum, Diosc. 3. 100. II. a gray-eyed water-bird, Ath. 395 C.

γλαυκίσκος, ὁ, a fish so called from its colour, Philon. Στρατ. 1. 21,
cf. Ath. 102 sq.

γλαυκ-όμματος, ὄν, gray-eyed, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E.

γλαυκόμαι, Pass. to suffer from γλαυκῶμα, Hipp. 102 G. The Act.
in E. M. 233. 24.

γλαυκός, ἡ, ὄν, Aeol. γλαῦκος, α, ὄν:—at first prob. without any

notion of colour, gleaming, silvery, in Hom. only once (though he has
the derivs. γλαυκιάω, -ῶπις) of the sea, γλαυκὴ δὲ σε τίκτε θάλασσα
Il. 16. 34 (whence Hes. Th. 440 calls the sea simply γλαυκὴ); so in
Trag., γλ. λίμνη, ἄλς, οἶδμα, κύμα, etc.; so also, γλ. σελήνη Emped.
176; γλ. δῶς Theocr. 16. 5; and freq. in late Ep.: also, γλ. δράκων
Pind. O. 8. 48, where the Schol. takes it = γλαυκῶψ, γλαυκῶπις. II.
later, certainly, with a notion of colour (κυανούς λευκῶ κεραννύμενος
Plat. Tim. 68 C), a bluish green or gray, Lat. glaucus, of the olive, Pind.
O. 3. 23, Soph. O. C. 701, Enr. I. T. 1101, Tro. 799, etc., (cf. γλαυκό-
χροος); of the willow and sedge, Virg. G. 4. 182, Aen. 6. 416; in Soph.
Tr. 703 also of grapes; of some precious stones, as the beryl and topaz,
Dion. P. 1119 sq.; the σμάραγδος, Nonn., Plin. 2. often of the
eye, light blue or gray, Lat. caesius, the lightest shade of eyes known to
the Greeks, who distinguished μέλας as the darkest, then χαροπός, then
γλαυκός, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 20 sq., H. A. 1. 10, 1, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.
s. v. γλαυκῶσιες: so Hdt. 4. 108 speaks of 2 people being γλαυκῶν-
ισχυρῶς καὶ πυρρόν, blue-eyed and red-haired, cf. Hipp. Aër. 289, Arist.
Probl. 10. 11; so, γλ. Ἀθάνα Eur. Heracl. 754, etc., cf. Philostr. 321;
v. γλαυκῶπις:—this colour was not admired, Luc. D. Meretr. 2. 1. (That
γλαυκός even when applied to eyes orig. meant glaring or gleaming, as
in the Hom. γλαυκῶπις, γλαυκιάω, appears from the analogy of χαροπός
(which also passed to a notion of colour), as well as from the fact that
the eyes of the owl (γλαῦξ) are not blue or gray. This order of senses
agrees with the fact that it is radically akin to γλαύσω = λάμπω,
γλαυρός = λαμπρός (Hesych.))

γλαῦκος, ὁ, an eatable fish of gray colour, Epich. 55 Ahr., Arist. H. A.
8. 30, 5, Comici ap. Ath. 295. II. in Hom. as prop. n. of a Lycian
hero: proverb., ἡ Γλαύκου τέχνη of conjuring, Plat. Phaedo 108 D.

γλαυκότης, ἡ, ἡ, grayness, of the eyes, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 19, sq.

γλαυκ-ὀφθαλμος, ὄν, = γλαυκόμενος, Diosc. 1. 179.

γλαυκο-χαίτης, ὄν, ὁ, with grayish hair or mane, Choerob.

γλαυκό-χροος, ὁ, ἡ, acc. γλαυκόχροα, gray-coloured, gray, of the olive,
Pind. O. 3. 23; cf. γλαυκός, and Dissen ad l.

γλαυκῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) of the owl kind, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 7.

γλαυκ-ὠλενος, ὄν, of Tethys, with sea-gray arms, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 58.

γλαυκῶμα, τό, opacity of the crystalline lens, a species of cataract
(from the dull gray gleam of the eye so affected), Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 28,
cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: v. λεύκωμα, ὑπόχρσις.

Γλαυκῶπιον, τό, the temple of Athena Glaucopis, Alcae. ap. Strabo 600.

γλαυκ-ῶπις, ἡ: gen. ἴδος: acc. ἴδα, but also ἰω Od. 1. 156:—in Hom.
as epith. of Athena, not so much of the colour as of the glare or gleam
of her eyes, with gleaming eyes, v. esp. Il. 1. 206, Schol. Ven. ad 5. 458,
Hesych. s. v.: in Anacreont. 85, opp. to the softness (τὸ ὑγρόν) of
Aphrodité's eyes:—hence, Athena's eyes in works of art were repre-
sented by light gleaming gems, Pans. 1. 14, 6, cf. Winckelini. T. 5, p. 138,
with Fea's note. II. = γλαυκός, of the olive, Euphor. Fr. 140:—of
the moon, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 934 C, Eur. ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 1280.

γλαυκ-ωπός, ὄν, = foreg., Ael. N. A. 17. 23, Eust. 86. 46:—also -ῶπις,
ὁ, Eust. 1389. 2.

γλαυκῶσις, εως, ἡ, blindness from γλαυκῶμα, Hipp. Aph. 1248.

γλαυκ-ῶψ, ὠπος, ὁ, ἡ, = γλαυκῶπις, Pind. O. 6. 76, P. 4. 443.

γλαῦξ, Att. γλαῦξ, γλαυκός, ἡ, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1081, Lob. Phryn. 76:
—the owl, so called from its glaring eyes (v. γλαυκός), Epich. 116 Ahr.,
etc.; often Athena's owl as an emblem of her (cf. γλαυκῶπις), Müller
Archäol. d. Kunst § 371. 9. Proverb., γλαῦξ Ἀθήναζε, γλαῦξ εἰς
Ἀθήνας, like our 'carry coals to Newcastle,' Ar. Av. 301, cf. Antiph.
'Ομοσ. 1.—Athenian coins were called γλαῦκες Ααυριωτικαί, from the
stamp on them, lb. 1106.—γλαῦξ was perhaps the generic name; par-
ticular kinds being σκῶψ (the only kind mentioned in Hom.), βύας,
ἔλεος, αἰγωλιός, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 2. 2. a vessel in the shape of an
owl, C. I. 8345 b. II. a kind of dance, Ath. 629 F; cf. ἀλώπηξ

VI. III. a plant, v. sub γλάξ.

γλαύσω, to shine, glitter, Hesych.: aor. γλαῦξον, E. M. 234. 15: cf.
διαγλαύσω. (V. sub γλαυκός.)

γλάφῦ [ᾱ], τό, (γλάφω) a hollow, hole, cavern, Hes. Op. 531.

γλαῖφῦρία, ἡ, smoothness, polish, Plut. Pyrrh. 8; metaph. smoothness of
manner, Id. 2. 1065 D.

γλαῖφῦρός, ἄ, ὄν, (γλόφω) hollow, hollowed, common epith. of ships in
Hom.; γλ. πέτρη, σπέος Hom.; γλ. φόρμιγξ, made so for the sake of
sound, Od. 17. 262; γλ. ἄρμα Pind. N. 9. 28; γλ. λιμὴν a deep harbour
or cove, Od. 12. 305.—In this sense mostly in Ep. and Pind.; never in
Trag.; rare in Com., as Epigen. Ἡρω. 1 (for Hermipp. Φορμ. 1 is an Ep.
parody); κοῖλος being the Att. word. II. smoothed, polished,
finished, hence, I. of persons, subtle, critical, nice, exact, ὦ σοφώ-
τατ', ὦ γλαφυρώτατε Ar. Av. 1272; γλαφυρώτερος τῶν νῦν νομοθετῶν
Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 11; γλαφυρώτερον ἔχειν τὴν διάνοιαν Id. P. A. 2. 4,
2:—hence skilful, neat, χεῖρ Theocr. Ep. 7. 5; of spiders, Arist. H. A.
5. 27, 4., 9. 38, 1:—Adv. -ρῶς, neatly, prettily, Alex. Κρατ. 1. 20; γλ.
βιώσας C. I. 2004; γλ. ἔχειν Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 1: also neut. as Adv., γλα-
φυρόν μειδιᾶν, μελωδεῖν Luc. D. Deor. 20. 11., 7. 4: Comp., γλαφυρο-
τέρως εἶρηκεν . . . more subtly, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 15. 2. of things, neat,
delicate, pretty, πόδες Id. H. A. 4. 11, 12; ῥύγχος Id. P. A. 3. 1, 15;
κηρίον Id. H. A. 5. 23, 2. 3. of dishes, delicate, nice, δειπνᾶριον
Diphil. Πελιαδ. 1; ἐμβαμμάτια Anaxipp. Ἐγκ. 1.

γλαφυρότης, ἡ, ἡ, = γλαφυρία, Luc. Dem. 6, Philo 1. 170.

γλάφω [ᾱ], to scrape up, dig up, hollow, ποσσὶ γλάφει, of a lion, Hes.
Sc. 431: v. ἀπο-, δια-γλάφω. (From √ΓΛΑΦ come also γλάφω,
γλαφυρός, cf. Lat. glaber, Glabria:—γλάφω is to γλύφω as Lat. scalpro
to sculpro.)

γλάχων [ᾱ], Dor. for γλήχων, v. sub βλήχων.

γλείνος, ὁ, v. sub γλίνος.
 γλευκ-ἄγωγός, ὄν, for carrying new wine, βύρσα Pherecr. 'Αγρ. 10, v. Poll. 7. 192.
 γλεύκη, ης, ἡ, = γλυκότης, Schol. Nic. Al. 171.
 γλεύκινος, η, ὄν, of new wine, μύρον Diosc. 1. 67.
 γλευκο-πότης, ὁ, drinker of new wine, Anth. P. 6. 44.
 γλεῦκος, εὐς, τό, Lat. *mustum*, *must*, i. e. *sweet new wine*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 13, etc., Nic. Al. 184, 209:—metaph., γλ. τῆς ἡλικίας the exuberance of youth, Clem. Al. 178. II. *sweetness*, Arist. Probl. 22. 12. (Cf. γλυκός, ἀγλυκός, cf. also ἀδευκός.)
 γλέφαρον, τό, Aeol. for βλέφαρον, Pind.
 γλημίον, τό, Dim. of γλήμη (=λήμη), Hipp. (?)
 γλημώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = γλαμυρός, Galen. Lex. Hipp. p. 452, Hesych.
 γλήν, ἡ, apocor. form for sq., Hermesian. 1.
 γλήνη, ἡ, the pupil of the eye, eyeball, Il. 14. 494, Od. 9. 390, Soph. O. T. 1277:—and, II. because figures are reflected small in the pupil, a puppet, doll, like κόρη, Lat. *pupilla*, *pupula*: a taunt in Hom., ἔρρε, κακῆ γλήνη away, slight girl, Il. 8. 164. III. the socket of a joint, distinguished from κοτύλη as being not so deep, Galen. IV. a honey-comb, A. B. 233, Hesych. V. = γλίνη (q. v.), Suid., etc. (The Root is uncertain: Curt. inclines to identify it with the Root of γελάω, etc.)
 γληνο-ειδής, ες, like a γλήνη (signf. III), Hipp. Art. 838.
 γλήνος, εὐς, τό, (v. γλήνη) in pl. things to stare at, shows, wonders, Il. 24. 192: γλήνεα, in Arat. 318, is translated by Cic. *stellae*. II. = γλήνη 1, Nic. Th. 228.
 γλήχων, Dor. γλάχων, ἡ, v. sub βλήχων.
 γληχωνίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine prepared with γλήχων, Geop. 8. 7.
 γλία, ἡ, glue, Suid., E. M., Eust.; cf. γλοιά, γλοιός.
 γλίνη, ἡ, = γλοιός, Suid., etc.; γλίνα E. M. 234. 26: γλήνη in Arcad. 111; and the Adj. γλινώδης, ες, (Schol. Nic. Th. 471) is written γληνώδης in Geop. 2. 6, 35 and 41.
 γλίνας or γλείνος, ὁ, a kind of maple, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 1.
 γλισχραίνομαι, Pass. to be sticky, lubricated, Hipp. Art. 822.
 γλισχρ-αντιλογ-εξεπίτριπτος, ὄν, comic word in Ar. Nub. 1004, greedy-pettifogging-barefaced-knavish.
 γλισχρασμα, τό, gluten, Hipp. Acut. 385.
 γλισχρεῦσαι, Dep. to be close, stingy, M. Anton. 5. 5.
 γλισχρία, ἡ, = γλισχρότης, closeness, greediness, Schol. Ar. Pax 193, who expl. it by ἀτυχία.
 γλισχρο-λογεῖσθαι, Dep. to squabble about trifles, Philo 1. 526.
 γλισχρο-λογία, ἡ, discussion on trifles, straw-splitting, Philo 1. 698.
 γλίσχρος, α, ὄν, glutinous, sticky, clammy, Hipp. V. C. 907; joined with λιπαρός, Plat. Tim. 82 D, 84 A; γλ. τὸ σίαλον Pherecr. Kor. 3; of oil, Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 4:—for accent, v. Arcad. 74. II. metaph., 1. sticking close to another, importunate, γλίσχρος προσαιτῶν λιπαρῶν τε Ar. Ach. 452; γλίσχρον βλέπει Euphr. Συναφ. 1. 16:—so, γλ. πυρετοὶ clinging, lingering, Hipp. 1135 H:—Adv., γλίσχρως ἐπιθυμῶν Plat. Crito 53 E. 2. greedy, grasping, penurious, niggardly, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 39:—in Adv., γλίσχρως καὶ κατὰ μικρὸν φειδόμενος Plat. Rep. 553 C, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 37; γλ. ζῆν Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 7; γλ. λαμβάνειν, opp. to ἀφθόνως δίδουαι, Ib. 5. 11, 19: hence, with difficulty, hardly, γλ. καὶ μόλις Dem. 977. 25; ἡ τὸ πόραπαν οὐδὲν . . ἡ γλίσχρως Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 8; so, τρόπον τινα γλίσχρον but scantily, Id. P. A. 2. 17, 7. 3. of things, mean, shabby, meagre, οἰκοδόμημα γλ. Dem. 689. 25; γλ. δειπνον Plut. Lycin. 17; γλ. τέχνη Luc. Fugit. 13:—esp. of disputations, poor, petty, miserable, Lat. *putidus*, and the like, Plat. Crat. 434 C, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 31 E: so in Adv., γλ. εἰκάξειν to make a poor comparison, Plat. Rep. 488 A; μάλα γε γλ. very poorly, shabbily, Id. Crat. 414 C. (The Root is the same as that of λίσ, λιτός, etc., v. sub λισσός.)
 γλίσχρότης, ητος, ἡ, glutinousness, stickiness, clamminess, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 2, etc. II. metaph. greediness, stinginess, meanness, Id. Pol. 7. 5, 2. 2. of disputations, meagreness, pettiness, Plut. 2. 125 E: cf. foreg.
 γλίσχρό-χολος, viscous from bile, Hipp. 1131 G.
 γλίσχρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) of glutinous nature, Hipp. V. C. 911.
 γλίσχρων, ονος, ὁ, a niggard, Ar. Pax 193.
 γλίττον, τό, γλοιός, Hesych.; cf. Eust. 1560. 32.
 γλίχομαι, only used in pres. and imperf., except aor. 1 ἐγλιξάμην Plat. Com. Incert. 70: (v. sub γλίσχρος, λισσός). To cling to, strive after, long for, desire eagerly, c. gen. rei, ἐλευθερίας Hdt. 3. 72., 4. 152 (but γλ. περὶ ἐλευθερίας Id. 2. 102); ταῦτ' ἦν ὧν μάλιατ' ἐγλίχετο Dem. 62. 26; γλ. τοῦ ζῆν Plat. Phaedo 117 A:—also c. acc., Hipp. Ep. 1282. 37, Plat. Hipparch. 226 D:—foll. by a relative clause, γλίχομεθα τὴν μάσαν ἵνα λευκῆ παρῆ Alex. Μανδρ. 1. 7; ὡς στρατηγήσεις, γλίχειαι how thou shalt become general, Hdt. 7. 161:—c. inf., ὧν ἐγλίχοντο μὴ ἀψασθαι Thuc. 8. 15; εἰδέναι Plat. Gorg. 489 D; λέγειν Dem. 68. 18; ἀποστρεφίσθαι Id. 297. 4; ζῆν Antiph. Διπλ. 2. Not used in Ep. or Trag. Poets. [γλί-: for γλίχων with ἱ (mentioned by Arcad. 16, etc.) is either an error for γλήχων or a pr. n., cf. Suid. s. v. γλήχων.]
 γλοιά or γλοιά, ἡ, = γλία, glue, Hesych.
 γλοιάξω, to wink or twinkle with the eyes, Galen., E. M. 234. 45.
 γλοιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, vicious, of mares, Soph. Fr. 863: so masc. γλοιήης, ητος, of horses, Hdn. in Philol. Mus. 5. p. 246, Hesych., E. M.
 γλοιόδομαι, Pass. to become sticky, Diosc. 5. 92.
 γλοιο-ποιεῖσθαι, Pass. to become sticky, Diosc. Parab. 1. 2.
 γλοιο-πότις, ιδος, ἡ, sucking up grease, χλαμύς Anth. P. 6. 282.
 γλοιός, ὁ, (v. λισσός) any glutinous substance, gluten, gum, ὁ γλίσχρό-τατος γλ. Arist. Mirab. 134: esp. oil-lees, the oil and dirt scraped off the wrestler's skin with the στλεγγίς, Lat. *strigmenulum*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 448;

or, generally, oil or the oily sediment in baths, Simon. Iamb. 9, Teles. ap. Stob. 97. 31; γλ. ἀπὸ τῆς ὕλης tree-gum, Hdt. 3. 112. II. as Adj., γλοιός, ἄ, ὄν, slippery, knovish, Ar. Nub. 1. c.
 γλοιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) glutinous, Plat. Crat. 427 B, Arist. Fr. 294.
 γλοῦτια, τά, certain medullary tubercles near the pineal gland of the brain, Galen. 4. 502.
 γλουτός, ὁ, (v. κλόνης) the rump, Il. 5. 66, Hipp. Fract. 761, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 2., 14, 1:—pl. the buttocks, Lat. *nates*, Il. 8. 340, Hdt. 4. 9:—in Att. mostly πυγή.
 γλυκάξω, fut. ἄσω, (γλυκός) to afford a sweet taste to, τοὺς ὑγιαίνοντας Sext. Emp. P. 1. 211:—Pass. to receive a taste of sweetness, taste sweet, Ib. 1. 20:—also the Act. in neut. sense, to be sweet, of wine, Ath. 26 C.
 γλυκαίνω: fut. ἀνῶ LXX: aor. ἐγλυκᾶνα Diog. L. 8. 70:—to sweeten, opp. to πικραίνω, Diog. L. 1. c., Dion. H. de Comp. 15:—more used in Pass., fut. γλυκανθήσασθαι LXX: aor. ἐγλυκάνθην Hipp. 497. 44, Mosch. 3. 111: pf. γεγλυκασμαι Ath. 384 D, but ἀπεγλ- Diphil. Siphn. ib. 55 F:—to be sweetened, to turn sweet, Soph. Fr. 239, Hipp. Aër. 285, al.
 γλυκαῖος, α, ὄν, sweetish, Synes. Medic. de Febr. pp. 62, 190.
 γλύκανσις, εως, ἡ, a sweetening, Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 5.
 γλύκαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for sweetening, Ocell. p. 510. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 344.
 γλύκασμα, ατος, τό, sweetness, LXX (Prov. 16. 24, al.).
 γλύκασμός, ὁ, sweetness, sweet wine, LXX (Amos 9. 13, al.), C. I. 8970.
 γλύκειος, α, ὄν, = γλυκός, τῆς . . οὔτι γλυκειότερον Epigr. Gr. 572.
 γλυκ-έλαιον, τό, sweet oil, Galen.
 γλυκερός, ἄ, ὄν, = γλυκός, Od. 14. 194., 17. 41, Pind. P. 4. 56, Eur. Med. 1099 (anap.), Arist. P. A. 4. 2, 9.
 γλυκερο-στάφυλος, ὄν, with sweet grapes, Opp. C. 1. 465.
 γλυκερό-χρως, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, with sweet skin, Anth. P. 7. 207.
 γλυκίζω, to treat with sweetmeats, τοὺς οὐνεθόντας . . ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ C. I. 1625. 57: γλυκισμός, ὁ, Ib. 49.
 γλύκιος, α, ὄν, = γλυκός, v. l. for λύκιον in Soph. Ph. 1461, but it occurs in Arist. Eth. E. 7. 2, 40, v. L. Dind. praef. Xen. Symp. p. xii; cf. γλύκειος.
 γλυκισμός, ὁ, sweetness, Ath. 200 A. II. a distribution of sweetmeats, C. I. 1625. 49.
 γλυκίεις, εσσα, εν, = γλυκός, Nic. Al. 444.
 γλυκο-φόρος, ὄν, bearing sweet (grapes), ἄμπελος Jo. Chrys.
 γλυκύ-δακρυς, υ, causing sweet tears, ἔρωσ Anth. P. 7. 419., 12. 167.
 γλυκύ-δερκής, ες, sweet-looking, Or. Sib. prooem. 30.
 γλυκύ-δωρος, ὄν, with sweet gifts, Bacchyl. 8, Anth. P. 5. 22, etc.
 γλυκύ-ηχής, ες, sweet-sounding, Anth. P. 9. 26.
 γλυκύθυμέω, to be pleasant, Hierocl. p. 216.
 γλυκύθυμία, ἡ, sweetness of mind, γλ. πρὸς τὰς ἡδονὰς readiness to indulge . . , opp. to ἐγκράτεια, Plat. Legg. 635 D. II. kind disposition, benevolence, Plut. Them. 10, Id. 2. 970 B.
 γλυκύ-θυμος, ὄν, sweet-minded, sweet of mood, Il. 20. 467; of the Epicureans, Luc. Hermot. 16. II. act. charming the mind, delightful, ἔρωσ, ὕπνος Ar. Lys. 551, Nub. 705.
 γλυκύ-καρπέω, to bear sweet fruit, Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 7.
 γλυκύ-καρπος, ὄν, bearing sweet fruit, ἄμπελος Theocr. 11. 46.
 γλυκύ-κρεος, ὄν, of sweet flesh, Sophron ap. Ath. 86 E (v. l. -κρεως).
 γλυκύ-λογος, ὄν, sweet speaking, Schol. Eur. Hec. 134.
 γλυκύ-μάλον, Aeol. and Dor. for γλυκύμηλον, = μελίμηλον, sweet-apple, Sappho 35: as a term of endearment, Theocr. 11. 39.
 γλυκύ-μαρίδες, αἱ, a kind of oyster, Xenocr. Aquat. 43.
 γλυκύ-μείλιχος, ὄν, sweetly winning, h. Hom. 5. 19.
 γλυκύ-μορφος, ὄν, of sweet form, Jo. Gaz.
 γλυκύμυθέω, to speak sweetly, Anth. P. 12. 122; and γλυκύμυθος, sweet-speaking, Ib. 9. 195.
 γλυκύ-νους, ουν, gen. ουν, = γλυκύθυμος, Polemo Physiogu. 1. 6.
 γλυκύ-παις, ὁ, ἡ, having a fair offspring, Anth. P. 12. 52.
 γλυκύ-πάρθενος, ἡ, a sweet maid, Anth. P. 9. 16.
 γλυκύ-πικρος, ὄν, sweetly bitter, ἔρωσ Sappho 37; cf. Plat. Phil. 46 D, E.
 γλυκύρ-ριζα, ἡ, a plant with a sweet root, which we call liquorice, i. e. *glycyrrhize*, Diosc. 3. 5; γλυκύρριζον, τό, Geop. 7. 24.
 γλυκός, εἶα, ὄν, sweet to the taste, sweet, νέκταρ Il. 1. 598, etc.; γλυκὸ ὕζειν Crates Γειτ. 2, Cratin. Jun. Γίγαντ. 1:—but mostly metaph., even in Hom., sweet, delightful, ἴμερος, ὕπνος, etc.; γλ. αἰών Od. 5. 152; πόλεμος Il. 2. 453; πατρὶς καὶ τοκῆς Od. 9. 34; freq. in Pind., and Att.:—γλυκὸ ἐστι c. inf., Aesch. Pr. 698, Alex. Συναπ. 2; ὄτω . . μηδὲν ἦν ἰδεῖν γλυκὸν Soph. O. T. 1335, cf. 1390. b. of water, sweet, fresh, opp. to πικρὸς, Hdt. 4. 52; to ἄλμυρός, Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 12; etc. 2. after Hom., of persons, sweet, dear (cf. ἡδύς Il. 1), γλυκεῖαι παῖδες ἀρχαίου Σκότου Soph. O. C. 106; c. inf., γλ. ὀμλεῖν Pind. P. 6. 52; ὦ γλυκὸν ταρταρὸν my dear fellow, Ar. Ach. 462, cf. Eccl. 124:—sometimes in bad sense, like ἡδύς, εὐήθης, simple, silly, ὡς γλυκὸς εἶ! Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 B; cf. γλύκαν. II. as Subst., ὁ γλυκός (sc. οἶνος), Lat. *passum vinum*, raisin wine, Alex. Δρωπ. 1, Πανν. 1. 14, Arist. Probl. 3. 28: also, τὸ γλυκὸν Nic. Al. 386. 2. ἡ γλυκεῖα, = γλυκύρριζα, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 2. 3. ἡ γλυκεῖα, = χολή, Epiphon. 2. p. 485, Schol. Nic. Th. 595, by an Att. antiphrasis, v. Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 538, 8:—so, applied to a swine, Galen. 18. 2, 611; to mustard, Matro ap. Ath. 136 D. III. Comp. and Sup. γλυκίων (Hom.), γλύκιστος Ael. N. A. 12. 46, etc.; also γλυκύτερος, -τατος Pind. and Att.: also γλύσσων Xenophon. in Et. Gud. 301; cf. γλύκιος. IV. Adv. -κέως, Poll. 4. 24. (Cf. Skt. *gul-yam* (γλυκότης), Lith. *gar-dūs* (well-flavoured), and perh. Lat. *glutire*: the connexion of Lat. *dulcis*, *dulcedo* is more dub.: and for the supposed word *δευκος*, v. sub ἀδευκός.)
 γλυκύσιδη [ἱ], ἡ, the peony, Plat. Com. Κλεοφ. 5, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 6.

γλύκισμα, τό, *sweetness*, Liban. 4. 1072.
 γλυκύ-στρυφνος, *ov*, *sweet with an astringent taste*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 5.
 γλυκύτης, ητος, η, *sweetness of taste*, Hdt. 4. 177, Theophr. C. P. 6. 9, 4.
 2. *sweetness, pleasantness*, τοῦ ζῆν Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 5; τῆς λέξεως Dion. H. de Comp. 11; of persons, Plut. 2. 67 B.
 γλυκύ-φῶγία, η, *the use of sweet food*, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 71.
 γλυκύ-φθογγος, *ov*, *sweet-toned*, Schol. Pind. O. 6. 162.
 γλυκύφωνέω, *to speak sweetly*, Theocr. 15. 146: melius γλυκὺ φωνεῖ.
 γλυκύφωνία, η, *a sweet voice or speech*, Diod. 3. 69.
 γλυκύ-φωνος, *ov*, *sweet-voiced, sweet-sounding*, Schol. Pind. O. 4. 4, and other late writers, though Poll. 2. 113 says it is rare.
 γλυκύ-χυλος, *ov*, *with sweet juices*, Hipp. 1278. 44, Xenocr. in Matthaeci Med. p. 21.
 γλυκύ-χῦμος, *ov*, = foreg., Galen.
 γλύκων, ὁ, *sweet one*: ὡ γλύκων, like ὦ γλυκύντατε (γλυκὺς 1. 2), a coaxing term, but insinuating that your friend is silly, Ar. Eccl. 985.
 Γλυκῶνεις, *a, ov*, *Glyconie*, a kind of verse, so called from its inventor Glycon, Hephaest. 56 Gaisf.
 γλύμμα, τό, (γλύφω) *an engraved figure*, Eupol. Incert. 113, C. 1. 7298.
 γλύξις, *εως, η*, *sweet insipid wine*, Phryn. Com. Incert. 13: Hesych. also has γλεῦξις.
 γλυπτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (γλύφω) *a graving tool, chisel*, Anth. P. 6. 68.
 γλυπτῆς, *ov*, ὁ, *a carver, sculptor*, Anth. P. 4. 142, 145.
 γλυπτός, ἦ, ὄν, *fit for earving*, of wood or stone, Theophr. Lap. 5. 2. *earved*, ἐν στήλῃ γλ. Anth. P. 5. 194; γλ. ὁμοίωμα LXX (Deut. 4. 25); and γλυπτόν, *a carved image*, Ib. (Is. 44. 10, al.).
 γλύφανος, ὁ, (γλύφω) *a tool for carving, knife, chisel*, h. Hom. Merc. 41, Theocr. 1. 28; γλ. καλάμου *a pen-knife*, Anth. P. 6. 63.
 γλύφειον, τό, = γλύφανος, Luc. Somn. 13.
 γλύφεύς, *εως, ὁ*, *a carver*, Joseph. A. J. 8. 5, 2, Schol. II.
 γλύφή, η, *carving: carved work*, Diod. 5. 44; γλ. τῆ σφραγιῶδι its emblem, device, Plut. 2. 985 B; Δημητρίου γλ. the work of D., under a carving, C. 1. 1409, cf. 4558. II. *a hole cut*, ap. Suid. v. καινοπρεπές.
 γλύφικός, ἦ, ὄν, *of or for carving: γλυφική* (sc. τέχνη), Epigr. Gr. 841.
 γλύφίς, ἴδος, η, in good authors always in pl. γλυφίδες, *the notched end of the arrow*, ἔλκε δ' ὀμοῦ γλυφίδας τε λαβῶν καὶ νεῦρα II. 4. 122; ἔλκεν νευρήν γλυφίδας τε Od. 21. 419; in Hdt. 8. 128 persons are described as having wrapped the letter round the γλυφίδες and made it serve as feathers to the arrow (περὶ τὰς γλυφίδας περιελίξαντες καὶ πτερῶσαντες τὸ βιβλίον); hence Schweigh. inferred that the γλυφίδες were not the notch which fits on the string, but the grooves into which the feathers were fitted: this interpr. explains the use of the pl., and agrees well with the use in Hom., as also with Eur. Or. 274, where πτερῶται γλυφίδες is used poet. for the arrow itself. II. *a pen-knife*, Anth. P. 6. 62, 64; cf. γλύφανος. III. in Architecture, θριγκὸς . . λαίνεος χαλκέρσιν ἐπὶ γλυφίδεσσιν ἀρήρει, perhaps capitals of bronze, Ar. Rh. 3. 218.
 γλύφω [ῦ]: fut. γλύψω LXX: aor. ἐγλυψα Strabo 410, Anth. P. 9. 818, cf. ἐγ-, παρα-γλύπτω:—Med., aor. ἐγλυψάμην Theocr., Plut.:—Pass., aor. 1 part. γλυφθέν Anth. P. 6. 229, but aor. 2 γλυφέν [ῦ] Ib. append. 66, (δι-) Ael.: pf. γέγλυμαι Anth. P. 9. 752, (ἐγ-) Hdt., but ἐγλυμαι Plat. Symp. 216 D, (ἐξ-) Eupol. Incert. 42, Plat. Rep. 616 D. (V. sub γλάφω.) *To carve, cut out with a knife, ναῦς τ' ἐγλυφεν*, of a boy, Ar. Nub. 879; γλ. σφρηγίδας *to carve or engrave them*, Hdt. 7. 69, cf. Plat. Hipp. Mi. 368 C; of sculptors, opp. to γράφω, Hdt. 2. 46, Strabo 410; ἐγλυψέν με σίδηρος, written under a statue, C. 1. 5972:—also in Med., Plut. 2. 806 D. II. *to note down or write* [on waxen tablets], τόκου Anth. P. 11. 289; cf. τοκογλύφος.
 γλώξ, η, only found in pl. γλώγες, *the beard of corn*, Hes. Sc. 398. (Akin to γλωχίν.)
 γλώσσα, Att. γλώττα, ης, η, *the tongue*, as a member of the body, Hom., etc.; γλώσσας τάμνειν and ἐν πυρὶ βάλλειν *to cut out and burn the tongues of victims at the end of a meal, in honour of Hermes*, Od. 3. 332, 341, yet v. Nitzsch ad l. 2. *the tongue*, as the organ of speech, γλώσσης χάριν *through love of talking*, Hes. Op. 707, Aesch. Cho. 266; γλώσση ματαία Id. Pr. 329, cf. Eum. 830: γλώσσης ἀκρατῆς Id. Pr. 884; μεγάλης γλ. κόμποι Soph. Ant. 127; γλώσση δεινός, θρασύς Id. O. C. 806, Aj. 1142:—with Preps., ἀπὸ γλώσσης *by the free use of the tongue, by frankness of speech*, like παρρησία, Theogn. 63, Pind. O. 6. 19; but also simply, like ἀπὸ στόματος, *by word of mouth*, Hdt. 1. 123, Thuc. 7. 10; τῶ νῶ θ' ὁμοίως καπὸ τῆς γλ. Soph. O. C. 936; τὰ γλώσσης ἀπο, i. e. *our words*, Eur. Bacch. 1049; opp. to γράμμασιν, Cratin. Nom. 1; οὐκ ἀπὸ γλώσσης *not from mere word of mouth*, such as *the tongue of an advocate*, but after full and solemn argument, Aesch. Ag. 813; so, μὴ διὰ γλώσσης *without using the tongue*, Eur. Supp. 112; ἐν ὄμμασιν . . δεδορκὸς καὶ κατὰ γλώσσαν κλύων Soph. Tr. 747:—Phrases: πᾶσαν γλώτταν βασάνιζε *try every art of tongue*, Ar. Vesp. 547; πᾶσαν ἰέναι γλώσσαν *to let loose one's whole tongue, speak without fear and restraint*, Soph. El. 596; πολλὴν γλ. ἐγχείαι Id. Fr. 668; κακὴ γλ. slander, Pind. P. 4. 505; pl., κερτομίους γλώσσαις, i. e. *with blasphemies*, Soph. Ant. 962, cf. Aj. 199:—for βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώσση, κλῆς ἐπὶ γλ., v. sub βοῦς, κλείς. 3. of persons, *one who is all tongue, a speaker*, of Pericles, Cratin. Incert. 4, Ar. Fr. 719. II. *a tongue, language*, ἄλλη δ' ἄλλων γλώσσα μεμιγμένη Od. 19. 175, cf. Il. 2. 804; γλώσσαν ἰέναι *to speak a language or dialect*, Hdt. 1. 57., 9. 16, Thuc. 3. 112, cf. Aesch. Pers. 406, Cho. 564; so, γλώσσαν νομίζειν Hdt. 1. 142., 4. 183; γλώσση χρῆσθαι Id. 4. 109; κατὰ τὴν ἀρχαίαν γλ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 17. 2. *an obsolete or foreign word*, which needs explanation, Ib. 3. 3, 2, Poët. 21, 6, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 25; cf. γλώσσημα and v. λέξις II. 2. III. *anything shaped like the tongue* (cf. γλώσ-

σημα), 1. in Music, *the reed or tongue of a pipe*, Aeschin. 86. 29, Arist. H. A. 6. 10, 9, etc. 2. *a tongue or thong of leather, shoe-string*, Lat. *lingula*, Plat. Com. Zeῦς Κακ. 4. 3. *a tongue of land*, Anna Comn. (Deriv. uncertain.)
 γλωσσ-αλγέω or -αργέω, *to talk till one's tongue aches*, Poll. 4. 185.
 γλωσσ-αλγία, η, *endless talking, wordiness*, Eur. Med. 525, Andr. 690: later γλωτταργία, Luc. Lexiph. 19.
 γλώσσαλγος, *ov*, (άλγος) *talking till one's tongue aches, very talkative*, Poll. 6. 119, Philo 2. 571; also γλώσσαργος, Dio Chrys. 2. 229. Cf. στόμαργος, κεφάλαργος.
 γλωσσάριον, τό, Dim. of γλώσσα, Galen. 13. 238.
 γλώσσημα, τό, = γλώσσα II. 2, M. Anton. 4. 33. 2. opp. to γλώσσα, *the gloss*, by which such a word is explained, Quintil. 1. 8, 15. II. *the tongue or point of a dart*, Aesch. Fr. 151.
 γλωσσηματίας, *ov*, ὁ, *a chatterer*, Byz.
 γλωσσηματικός, ἦ, ὄν, (γλώσσα II. 2) *having a foreign air*, λέξις, φράσις Dion. H. de Thuc. 2, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Timae. Lex. p. 2.
 γλωσσίδιον, Att. γλωττ-, τό, Dim. of γλώσσα, Paroemiogr. II. Dim. of γλωττίς II, Porph. in Ptol. Mus. 273.
 γλωσσίς, = γλωττίς (q. v.), Luc. Harm. 1.
 γλωσσο-γαστήρ, *oros*, ὁ, ἦ, *living by one's tongue*, Poll. 2. 108.
 γλωσσο-γράφος [ᾶ], *ov*, *interpreting γλώσσαι*, Ath. 114 B.
 γλωσσο-εἰδής, *és*, v. sub γλωττ-.
 γλωσσο-κάτοχος, *ov*, *keeping the tongue still*, Medic.
 γλωσσο-κηλό-κομπος, *ov*, *soothing with boastful tongue*, Comic word in Eust. 1689. 41.
 γλωσσοκομείον, τό, (κομῶ) *a case to keep the reeds or tongues of musical instruments*, Lysipp. Βακχ. 4:—the form γλωσσόκομον, *a case, casket*, is rejected by Phryn. 98, A. B. 32, but occurs in an old Dor. Inscr. (C. 1. 2448. viii. 25, 31), in later Com. (Poll. 10. 154), in LXX (where it = κιβωτός, cf. 2 Paral. 24. 8 sq. with 4 Regg. 12. 9 sq.), and in N. T.: in Anth. P. 11. 3, prob. *a coffin*, v. Jac. ad l. II. *a surgical instrument*, used for reducing fractures and dislocations, Galen. 3. 573, al. III. *rudenda muliebria*, Eubul. Incert. 27.
 γλωσσο-πέδη, η, *a gag or muzzle*, Byz.
 γλωσσοποιία, η, *a making of mouth-pieces* (γλώσσα III. 1); and γλωσσοποιός, ὄν, *making them*, Poll. 2. 108., 7. 153.
 γλωσσός, ἦ, ὄν, *talking, chattering*, Arcad. 76.
 γλωσσο-τέχνης, *ov*, ὁ, *a tongue-artificer*, Byz.
 γλωσσό-τμητος, *ov*, *with the tongue cut out*, LXX (Lev. 22. 22): also -τόμητος, Justin. M.
 γλωσσο-τομέω, *to cut out the tongue*, Plut. 2. 849 B, LXX (2 Macc. 7. 4).
 γλωσσο-χαριτέω, = χαριτογλωσσέω, *to flatter*, LXX (Prov. 28. 23).
 γλωσσώδης, *es*, = γλωσσοειδής: *talkative, babbling*, LXX (Ps. 139. 12, al.).
 γλωττα, η, Att. for γλώσσα.
 γλωττηματίζω, *to make to speak*, Eust. Opusc. 134. 22, in Pass. II. *to chatter*, Byz.
 γλωττίζω, *to kiss lasciviously, bill*, Anth. P. 5. 129; v. καταγλωττίζω.
 γλωττικός, ἦ, ὄν, *of the tongue*, τὸ γλ. ὄργανον Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 13.
 γλωττίς, ἴδος, η, *the glottis, mouth of the windpipe*, Galen. II. *the mouthpiece of a pipe, in which the reed or tongue was inserted* (v. γλώσσα III. 1), Luc. Harm. 1. III. *a shoe-string*, Lob. Phryn. 229. IV. *a bird, the landrail*, or, acc. to Sundevall, *the wryneck* (ἰνυγί), Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 12.
 γλώττισμα, τό, = sq., Eccl.
 γλωττισμός, ὁ, *a lascivious kiss*, Anth. P. 5. 132; v. γλωττίζω.
 γλωττο-δεψέω, *obscene word*, Lat. *fellare*, E. M.
 γλωττο-εἰδής, *és*, *tongue-shaped*, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 22, etc.; in Diosc. 2. 216 γλωσσοειδής.
 γλωττο-ποιέω, = γλωττοδεψέω, Ar. Vesp. 1283.
 γλωττο-στροφέω, *to ply the tongue*, Ar. Nub. 792.
 γλωχίν or rather γλωχίς, η, gen. ἰνος:—*any projecting point*, hence, 1. once in Hom., *the end of the yoke-strap* (v. sub ὑποκάμπτω), Il. 24. 274. 2. *the point of an arrow*, etc., Soph. Tr. 681, and Anth. 3. Pythagorean name for an angle, Hero. 4. *the world's end*, Dion. P. 184. (Cf. γλωξ.)
 γναθμός, ὁ, *the jaw*, poet. form of γνάθος, Hom.: also in pl., Od. 18. 29; γναθμοῖς ἀδήλοις φαρμάκων Eur. Med. 1201; for ἀλλοτρίοις γναθμοῖσι γελᾶν, v. sub ἀλλότριος.
 γνάθος [ᾶ], η, (v. sub γένυς) *the jaw*, Lat. *maxilla*, the usu. prose form of γναθμός, but also in Poets, first in Ep. Hom. 14. 13; ἡ κάτω γν. Hdt. 2. 68; καὶ γνάθος καὶ τὸ ἄνω τῆς γνάθου (where γνάθος = γένυς, *the lower jaw*) Id. 9. 83; ἔπαγε γνάθον *take your teeth to it* Ar. Vesp. 370; γνάθου δούλος *a greedy fellow*, Eur. Fr. 284. 5, cf. γνάθων: oft. in pl., Plat. Phaedr. 254 E, Arist. P. A. 3. 2, 20, al. 2. metaph., ποταμοὶ πυρὸς δάπτοντες ἀγρίαις γνάθοις Aesch. Pr. 368, cf. Cho. 280. 3. metaph. also, like Lat. *fauces*, of a narrow strait, πύντου Σαλμυδησία γν. Aesch. Pr. 726, cf. Xen. An. 7. 5, 12. II. like γένυς, *the point or edge*, as of a wedge, Aesch. Pr. 64.
 γνάθω, *to hit on the cheek*, Phryn. Com. Mov. 9.
 γνάθων, *ωνος, ὁ*, *full-mouth*, in later Com. as prop. n. of a parasite, Plaut., Terent.: cf. γνάθος.
 γναθῶνεις, *ov*, *like a γνάθων*, Plut. 2. 707 E.
 γναμπτός, ἦ, ὄν, *curved, bent*, ἰχθυάσκον γναμπτοῖς ἀγκίστροισιν Od. 4. 369; μετὰ γναμπτήσι γένυσσιν II. 11. 416; πόρπας τε γναμπτάς θ' ἔλικας 18. 401; ὄνυχες γν. Hes. Op. 203; γν. δρόμοι, of the diaulos, Pind. I. 1. 82. 2. *supple, pliant*, of the limbs of living men, opp. to the stark and stiff ones of the dead, ἐνὶ γναμπτοῖσι μέλεσσι II. 11. 669., 24. 359, Od. 11. 393, etc. 3. metaph. *to be bent*, οὔτε νόημα γναμπτόν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι (of Achilles), Il. 24. 41.

γνάμπτω (in MSS. often κνάμπτω), fut. ψω Aesch.: 2or. ἔγναμψα Ep. γνάμψα:—poët. form of κάμπτω used by Hom. only when a short vowel is to be made long before it (cf. ἀνα-, ἐγ-, ἐπι-, ὑπο-γνάμπτω), γν. τινα to bend his will, Aesch. Pr. 995:—Pass., Nic. Th. 423.

γναπτός, ἡ, ὄν, worse form for γναμπτός, Hesych.
γνάπτω, γνάπτωρ, γνάφαλον or -αλλον, -φείον, -φεύς, -φρευτικός, -φείω, -φικός, -φος, -φω, -ψις, v. sub κν-.

γναφάλιον, τό, a downy plant used in stuffing cushions, Lat. *gnaphalium*, *cudweed*, or acc. to others, *lavender-cotton*, Diosc. 3. 132, Plin. 27. 10: cf. κνάφαλλον.

γνάφαλος, ὁ, a bird, perh. the Bohemian Chatterer, *Ampelis garrulus* L., Arist. H. A. 9. 16, 2.

γνήσιος, α, ον, (γένος) belonging to the race, i. e. lawfully begotten, born in wedlock, opp. to νόθος, νόθον καὶ γνήσιον Il. 11. 102, cf. Od. 14. 202, Hdt. 3. 2, Ar. Av. 1665, Andoc. 16. 41, etc.; ὁ δὲ νόθος τοῖς γνησίοις ἴσως σθένει Soph. Fr. 108; φρονεῖν γνήσια to have a noble mind (though of base birth), Eur. Hipp. 309; γν. φρόνημα Soph. Fr. 289.

2. generally, real, genuine, true, legitimate, φίλος Phocyl. 2; γν. γυναῖκες lawful wives, opp. to παλλακίδες, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 1; ἀδελφός Ar. Av. 1659; πολῖται Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 8, cf. 6. 4, 16; γν. τῆς Ἑλλάδος true Greeks, Dem. 118. 24; γν. ἀρεταί real, unfeigned virtues, Pind. O. 2. 21, etc.; of fevers, γνήσιος τριταῖος a genuine tertian, Hipp. Progn. 46; γν. ὕψος genuine vinegar, Eubul. Mvλ. 1; so of writings, genuine, Galen.:—Adv. -ίως, lawfully, really, truly, Eur. Alc. 678, Lys. 179. 40, Dem. 1483. 15, etc.; γν. φέρειν to bear nobly, Menand. Ἦνιοχ. 4.

γνησιότης, ητος, ἡ, legitimate birth, ἀπ' ἀμφοῖν by both parents, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 5.

Γνίφων, ὁ, a niggard, Luc. Vit. Auct. 23. (Akin to κνίψος.)

γνοφερός, γνόφος, γνοφώω, γνοφώδης, v. sub δνοφ-.

γνύθος, τό, a cave, pit, hollow, Lyc. 485.

γνύξ, Adv. (γόνυ) with bent knee, Il., always in phrase γνύξ ἐρπεῖν to fall on the knee, 5. 309, 357, 21.

γνύπετος, ον, (γόνυ, √ΠΕΤ, πίπτω) falling on the knee; whence γνυπτέω, γνυπόμαι, to be sad or weak, Hesych.

γνώμα, τό, (√ΓΝΟ, γνῶναι) a mark, token, like γνώρισμα, Hdt. 7. 52, Soph. Tr. 593; of a horse's teeth (v. γνώμων III), Arist. H. A. 6. 23, 4.

II. an opinion, judgment, = γνώμη, Aesch. Ag. 1352, Eur. Heracl. 407.

III. = Lat. *gnoma*, Suid.

γνώματευμα, τό, a judgment, maxim, saw, Eust. Opusc. 98. 16.

γνώματευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a dealer in maxims, Schol. Il. 10. 31.

γνώματεύω, to form a judgment of, discern, σκιάς γν. Plat. Rep. 516 E; γν. τινί τι to measure one thing by another, Themist. 36 B; γν. τινά, εἰ . . . Id. 32 C.

II. to utter maxims, Eust. 388. 44.

γνώμη, ἡ, (√ΓΝΟ, γι-γνώσκω) a means of knowing, and so, like γνώμα, a mark, token, Theogn. 60; of the teeth (v. γνώμων III), Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 12.

II. the organ by which one perceives or knows, the mind, and its various operations; 1. thought, judgment, intelligence (τῆς ψυχῆς ἡ γν. Plat. Legg. 672 B); ἐκμαθεῖν ψυχὴν τε καὶ φρόνημα καὶ γν. Soph. Ant. 166; acc. absol., γνώμην ἱκανός intelligent, Hdt. 3. 4; γν. ἀγαθός, κακός Soph. O. T. 657, Ph. 910; τοῖσδε τὴν γν. Id. El. 1021; also, κατὰ γν. ἴδρις Id. O. T. 1088:—γνώμα διπλόαν θέτο βουλάν Pind. N. 10. 167; γνώμη μαθεῖν τι Soph. O. C. 403; γνώμη κυρήσας Id. O. T. 398; γνώμη φρενῶν, opp. to ὑργῆ, Ib. 524; γνώμης ξυνέσει Thuc. 1. 75; opp. to ἰσχός and σῶμα, Id. 3. 11, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10; γνώμης ἀπτεσθαι to affect the head, of wine or fever, Hipp. Acut. 394, Fract. 759:—γνώμην ἔχειν to understand, Soph. El. 214, Ar. Ach. 396; πάντων γν. ἰσχεῖν Soph. Ph. 837; so, προσέχειν γνώμην (like πρ. νοῦν) to give heed, attend, δεῦρο τὴν γν. προσίσχετε Eurpol. Ἄστρ. 5; also to be on one's guard, Thuc. 1. 95:—δηλοῦν τὴν γν. ἐν τινι to shew one's wit in . . . Id. 3. 37; ἐν τῇ γνώμῃ παρέστη τι Dem. 44. 26:—ἀπὸ γνώμης with a good conscience, Aesch. Eum. 674; but, οὐκ ἀπὸ γν. not without judgment, with good sense, Soph. Tr. 389; ἀτερ γνώμης Aesch. Pr. 456; ἀνευ γν. Soph. O. C. 594:—γνώμη with good reason, Xen. An. 2. 6, 9; γνώμη τῇ ἀρίστη (sc. κρίνειν or δικάζειν) to the best of one's judgment, a phrase used in the dicasts' oath, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 5, etc., cf. Eth. N. 6. 11, 1; so, περὶ ἂν ἂν νόμοι μὴ φῶι, γνώμη τῇ δικαιοτάτῃ κρίνειν Dem. 493. 1; γνώμη τῇ δ. δικάσειν ὁμωμόκασιν Id. 652. 25, cf. 1006. 26; τῇ δικ. γν. Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 5.

2. one's mind, i. e. will, disposition, inclination, εὐσεβεῖ γνώμα Pind. O. 3. 73; γν. Διός Aesch. Pr. 1003; ἐν γνώμῃ γεγονέναι τινί to stand high in his favour, Hdt. 6. 37; πάση τῇ γνώμῃ with all one's zeal, Ib. 45; τινά γν. ἔχει τις; Andoc. 14. 9, etc.; τὴν γν. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα or τι to have a mind, be inclined towards . . . Thuc. 3. 25., 5. 13; περὶ τινα Isocr.; ἐμπιπλάναι (or ἐκπ-) τὴν γν. τινός to satisfy his wishes, Xen. An. 1. 7, 8, Hell. 6. 1, 15:—ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ γνώμης of his own accord, Thuc. 4. 68; ἐκ μᾶς γν. of one accord, with one consent, Dem. 147. 1; so, μᾶ γνώμη Thuc. 1. 122., 6. 17; διὰ μᾶς γν. γίγνεσθαι Isocr. 69 B:—κατὰ γνώμην according to one's mind or wishes, θείναι τι κατὰ γνώμην ἐμὴν Eur. Andr. 737, cf. Dem. 14. 3:—in pl., φίλαι γνώμαι friendly sentiments, Hdt. 9. 4.

III. the result of such operations of the mind, a judgment, opinion, πλείστός εἰμι τῇ γνώμῃ I incline mostly to the opinion that . . . Hdt. 7. 220; so, ταύτῃ πλείστος τὴν γν. εἰμι I. 120; ἡ πλείστη γν. ἐστὶ μοι 5. 126; πλέον φέρεῖ ἡ γν. τινί 3. 77; τὸ πλείστον τῆς γν. εἶχεν . . . προσμίζει Thuc. 3. 31; γνώμην τίθεσθαι Hdt. 3. 80; οὕτως γνώμην ἔχειν to be of this opinion, Thuc. 7. 15, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 8; εἰ τινι γν. τοιαύτη παρεστήκει περὶ ἐμοῦ Andoc. 8. 14; τὴν αὐτὴν γν. ἔχειν Thuc. 2. 55; τῆς αὐτῆς γν. εἶναι or ἔχεσθαι Id. 1. 113, 140; ὁ αὐτὸς εἰμὶ τῇ γν. Id. 3. 38; but, γνώμην ἔχειν, like λόγον ἔχ., to be right, Ar. Nub. 157:—κατὰ γν. τὴν ἐμὴν mea sententia, in my judgment or opinion, Hdt. 2. 26., 5. 3; ellipt., κατὰ γε τὴν ἐμὴν

Ar. Ecc. 153; and absol., γνώμην ἐμὴν Id. Vesp. 983, Pax 232; opp. to παρὰ τὴν γν., contrary to general opinion, Thuc. 1. 70., 4. 19, 40; εἰπέ μὴ παρὰ γν. ἐμοί Aesch. Ag. 931, cf. Supp. 454:—often of opinions delivered in public by orators, ἐστάναι πρὸς τὴν γν. τινός Thuc. 4. 56; Θεμιστοκλέους γνώμη in the opinion or by the advice of Th., Id. 1. 90, 93; γνώμην ἀποφαίνειν to deliver an opinion, Hdt. 1. 40; ἀποδείκνυσθαι Ib. 207; ἐκφαίνειν 5. 36; τίθεσθαι Soph. Ph. 1448, Ar. Ecc. 658; ἀποφαίνεσθαι Eur. Supp. 338; δηλοῦν Thuc. 1. 90; ποιεῖσθαι Id. 3. 36.

2. like Lat. *sententia*, a proposition, motion, γνώμην εἰσφέρειν Hdt. 3. 80, 81; εἰπεῖν Thuc. 8. 68, etc.; προθεῖναι Id. 3. 36; γνῶμαι τρεῖς προεκέατο Hdt. 3. 83; hence, γνώμην νικᾶν to carry a motion, Ar. Vesp. 594, Nub. 432; κρατεῖν τῇ γν. Plut. Cor. 17:—for Soph. Aj. 51, v. sub δνόφορος.

3. γνῶμαι the opinions of wise men, maxims, often in metrical collections, Lat. *sententiae*; v. γνωμικός, and cf. Soph. Aj. 1091, Xen. Cyn. 13, 3, Isocr. 36 C, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 1., 2. 21, 2 sq.

4. a meaning, purpose, resolve, ἀπὸ τοιαύδε γνώμης with some such purpose as this, Thuc. 3. 92; γνώμην ποιεῖσθαι, c. inf., to resolve to do, Id. 6. 128; κατὰ γνώμην of set purpose, Dion. H. 6. 81:—τινά ἔχουσα γνώμη; with what purpose? Hdt. 3. 119; οἶδα δ' οὐ γνώμην τίνι with what intent, Soph. O. T. 527, cf. Aj. 448; ἡ ξύμπασα γν. τῶν λεχθέντων the general sense or purport . . . Thuc. 1. 22; ἦν τοῦ τείχεος ἡ γνώμη . . . ἵνα . . . the purpose of it was . . . that . . . Id. 8. 90.

γνώμηδόν, Adv. (γνώμη III. 2) vote by vote, Dion. H. 9. 43.

γνώμηδιον, τό, Dim. of γνώμη, Ar. Eq. 100, Nub. 321.

γνώμηδιότης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in saws or pithy sayings (γνώμηδια), Cratin. Incert. 155, acc. to the best MSS.: Meineke reads γνώμηδιώκτης, which should at least be γνώμηδιώκτης.

γνώμηδός, ἡ, ὄν, (γνώμη III. 3) dealing in maxims, sententious, ποιηταὶ γν. Poëtae Gnomici, didactic poets, such as Solon, Phocylides, Theognis, etc., Ath. 191 E; γν. ἀ φύσις Philol. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 8. Adv. -κῶς, Ath. 191 E.

γνώμηλογέω, (λόγος) to speak in maxims, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 1, Rhet. Al. 33, 9:—verb. Adj. γνώμηλογητέον, Ib. 33, 3.

γνώμηλογία, ἡ, a speaking in maxims, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 1: a collection of maxims, Plut. Cato Ma. 2.

γνώμηλογικός, ἡ, ὄν, sententious, Arist. Rhet. Al. 33, 3, Dem. Phal. 9. Adv. -κῶς, Walz Rhett. 1. 206.

γνώμηνομικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γνώμων I) fit to give judgment, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 10: experienced or skilled in a thing, τινος Plat. Rep. 467 C.

II. (γνώμων II) of or for sun-dials, Anth. P. 14. 139; ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of making them, Vitruv. 1. 3. Adv. -κῶς, Strabo 87.

γνώμησίνη, ἡ, prudence, judgment, Solon 8. 1.

γνώμησύνεω, to coin maxims, Ar. Thesm. 55.

γνώμησύνεω, ἡ, ὄν, clever at coining maxims, Ar. Eq. 1379.

γνώμησύνεω, ὄν, (τύπτω) maxim-coining, sententious, Ar. Ran. 877, Nub. 950; γν. μάλιστα οἱ ἀγροῖκοι Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 9.

γνώμων, ονος, ὁ, (√ΓΝΟ, γι-γνώσκω) one that knows or examines, a judge, interpreter, θεσφάτων Aesch. Ag. 1130; τῶν παραχρήμα Thuc. 1. 138; γλῶττα γν. (sc. γλυκεῶν καὶ δριμέων) Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 5:—in Lys. 110. 28, γνώμονες are the guardians or inspectors of the sacred olives at Athens, v. Bremi.

II. the gnomon or index of the sundial, Hdt. 2. 109, Plut. 2. 1006 E, etc.; invented by Anaximander, Diog. L. 2. 1, Eus. P. E. 504 A, etc.

2. = κλειψύδρα Ath. 42 B.

III. of γνώμονες, the teeth that mark a horse's age, Xen. Eq. 3, 1, Arist. H. A. 6. 23, 1; v. γνώμη I, γνώμα.

IV. a carpenter's square, Lat. *norma*, Arist. Categ. 14, 4, Phys. 3. 4, 4, Probl. 15. 9:—in Geometry, a *gnomon*, cf. Eucl. 2 Def.

2. metaph., like *norma*, a rule of life, Theogn. 543; τὸν γν. τοῦ ἰδίου λόγου προσέχειν C. 1. 4957. 44.

V. a tariff, A. B. 233.

VI. γνώμονες with the Pythagoreans are the five odd numbers, v. Böckh Philolaos 143.

γνώριζω, fut. Att. ἴω: pf. ἐγνώρικα Plat. Phaedr. 262 B; (√ΓΝΟ, γι-γνώσκω):—to make known, point out, explain, Aesch. Pr. 487, al.:—but this causal sense mostly appears in Pass. to become known, Plat. Rep. 428 A, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 16, 1, etc.

b. c. acc. pers. to make known, τινά τινι Plut. Fab. 21.

II. mostly like εἰδέναι or ἐγνωκέναι, to gain knowledge of, become acquainted with, discover, c. part., τοῦργον ὡς οὐ γνωριοῖμί σοι δόλω πρόσεργον Soph. O. T. 538, cf. Thuc. 5. 103, Menand. Ἄστρ. 8, Plat., al., Arist. Phys. 1. 1, 1, al.; also, γν. περὶ τι or περὶ τινος Id. Metaph. 3. 3, 6., 6. 11, 13.

2. to be acquainted with, make acquaintance with, τινά Plat. Lach. 181 C, Dem. 924. 28:—Pass., ἐγνωρισμένοι αὐτῷ δεῖν made acquainted with him, Id. 925. 5.

γνώριμος, ον, rarely η, ον, Plat. Rep. 614 F; (√ΓΝΟ, γι-γνώσκω):—well-known, γνώριμα λέγεις Ib. 558 C; φίλα τε καὶ συνήθη καὶ γν. Id. Legg. 797 E; λόγος γν. τινι Dem. 34. 29; ὑνόματα γν. familiar, Arist. Poët. 9, 7, al.

2. of persons, Plat., al.; γνωριμώτερον ποιεῖν τινά τινι Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 28:—as Subst. an acquaintance, εταῖρος ἡ καὶ γν. ἄλλος Od. 16. 9; less than φίλος, Dem. 320. 16; τοὺς συνήθεις τε καὶ γν. Plat. Rep. 375 E, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 1, Dem. 538. 10, etc.:—a pupil, opp. to διδάσκαλος, Philostr. 591, Plut. 2. 448 E, Epigr. Gr. 883.

II. known to all, notable, distinguished, οἱ γνώριμοι the notables or wealthy class, opp. to δῆμος, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 6, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 2 and 21:—Sup., οἱ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι γνωριμώτατοι Dem. 424. 7.

III. Adv. -μως, intelligibly, γν. αἰνίζομαι Eur. El. 946; γν. μοι πάνυ φράσεις Antiph. Ἄφρ. 1. 6; πᾶσι γν. γράφειν Dem. 722. 15; γν. μᾶλλον λέγειν, opp. to οὐ σαφῶς, Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 1, al.

2. familiarly, γν. ἔχειν τινί to be on friendly terms with one, Dem. 1247. 14.—Hardly used but in Prose, v. ll. c.

γνώριμότης, ητος, ἡ, acquaintance, Stob. Ecl. 2. 130.

γνώρισις, εως, ἡ, acquaintance, τινος with another, Plat. Polit. init., etc.

2. knowledge, Id. Legg. 763 B, Soph. 219 C.

γνώρισμα, τό, that by which a thing is made known, a mark, token,

Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 27, Arist. Physiogn. 1, fin.; *γνωρίσματα tokens by which a lost child is recognised*, Plut. Thes. 4, etc.

γνωρισμός, ὁ, *a making known*, Arist. Anal. Post. 2. 3, 2. **II.** *a recognising*, E. M. 735. 25, Suid.

γνωριστέον, verb. Adj. *one must know*, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 16.

γνωριστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one that takes cognisance of*, δίκης Antipho 140. 37.

γνωριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fitted for acquiring knowledge*, Def. Plat. 414 C, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 13; *τινός* Id. Phys. 2. 2, 10; *περί τινος* Id. Metaph. 3. 2, 20.

γνωσιμάχῳ, *to fight with one's own opinion* (v. A. B. 33, etc.), or *to recognise one's own fighting power* (as compared with the enemy); and *so to give way, submit*, Hdt. 3. 25., 7. 130, Eur. Heracl. 706, Ar. Av. 555; (cf. *γνώσει τάχα you shall soon be put right*, Aesch. Ag. 1649; *γίγνωσκε δ' ἄλκην* Eur. Hec. 227); *γν. μὴ εἶναι ὁμοιοί to give way and confess that ..*, Hdt. 8. 29.

II. in late Prose, *to struggle resolutely*, Philo 1. 526, etc. (who also has the Subst. *-μαχία*); *γνωσιμαχήσαντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους having come to a compromise after a struggle*, Dion. H. 9. 1.

γνώσις, εὐς, ἡ, (√ΓΝΩ, *γι-γνώσκω*) *a seeking to know, a judicial inquiry or investigation*, esp. of a judicial kind, Lat. *cognitio*, τὰς τῶν δικαστηρίων *γνώσεις* Dem. 302. 28; *τὴν τοῦ δαιτητοῦ γν.* Id. 544. 2, cf. 79. 1., 775. 14, Lycurg. 168. 1.

II. *a knowing, knowledge*, often in Plat., as Rep. 478 C, Arist., al.:—esp. *higher knowledge, deeper wisdom*, 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 7, 10, Eph. 3. 19, Eccl.; cf. *γνωστικός*. **2.** *acquaintance with a person*, πρὸς τινα ap. Aeschin. 8. 4. **3.** *a knowing, recognising*, Thuc. 7. 44. **4.** *carnal knowledge, intercourse*, Clem. Al. 470.

III. *a being known, γνώσιν ἔχει τι, = γιγνώσκειται*, Plat. Theaet. 206 B:—*fame, credit*, Hdn. 7. 5, Luc. Herod. 3.

γνωστέον, verb. Adj. *one must know*, Plat. Rep. 396 A.

γνωστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *one that knows: a surety*, Lat. *cognitor, notor*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 39, cf. Piers. Moer. 116.

γνωστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one that knows, τῶν ἐθῶν* Act. Ap. 26. 3: csp. *one who knows the future, a diviner*, LXX (1 Regg. 28. 3). **II.** = *γνωστήρ*, *a surety*, Plut. Flam. 4, etc.

γνωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *good at knowing: ἡ -κή* (sc. *δύναμις*) *the power or faculty of knowing*, opp. to *ἡ πρακτική*, Plat. Polit. 258 E, etc.; *so, τὸ -κόν* Ib. 261 B:—*οἱ γνωστικοὶ men that claimed to have a deeper wisdom*, Gnostics, Eccl. Adv. *-κῶς*, freq. in Clem. Al.

γνωστός, ἡ, ὄν, collat. form of *γνωτός* (q. v.), *known, to be known*, Aesch. Cho. 702, Soph. O. T. 361, Plat. Theaet. 205 B, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 44, etc.:—Adv. *-τῶς*, *clearly*, LXX (Prov. 27. 23), Eust. 1540. 1. **II.** as Subst. (cf. *γνωτός* II), = *γνωριμοί, notables*, Symm. V. T.

γνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, older and more correct form of *γνωστός* (Eust. 400. 26., 1450. 62, cf. Elmsl. O. T. 361):—of things, *perceived, understood, known*, Il. 7. 401, Od. 24. 182; *γνωτὰ κοῦκ ἄγνωτὰ μοι* Soph. O. T. 58; —Ib. 396, we have [*μαντείαν*] *ἐκ θεῶν του γνωτῶν*,—where perh. *γνωτῶν* is neut., *a thing learnt from some god*. **II.** of persons, *well-known*, Od. 21. 218, Soph. Fr. 225:—in Hom. also as Subst. *a kinsman, brother*, *γνωτοί τε γνωταί τε brothers and sisters*, Il. 15. 350; *θάλαμον γνωτούς τε λιπούσα* 3. 174, cf. 22. 234; *γνωτὸν μητρύης* 13. 697.

γνωτο-φόνος, οὐ, *murderer of one's kinsman*, Noun. D. 26. 82; fcm. *γνωτο-φόντις*, Lyc. 1318.

γοάω, *γοάει*, -άουσι Ap. Rh., etc.: Dor. 3 pl. -άοντι Mosch. 3. 24: opt. *γοάοιεν* (Bekk. -άειν) Hom.: *γοᾶν* Aesch. Pers. 676, Ep. *γοήμεναι* Il. 14. 502: part. *γοῶν*, -άωσα 6. 373, etc.: Ep. impf. *γόων* Od. 10. 567, Ion. *γοάασκεν* Od. 8. 92: Ep. aor. 2 *γόων* Il. 6. 500: fut. *γοήσομαι* Hom., later *γοήσω* Anth. P. 7. 638, Nonn.: aor. 1 *ἐγόησα* Anth. P. 7. 599, 611:—Med., Trag., Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 9 (nowhere else in Prose):—Pass., v. infr.: (v. *γῶος*). *To wail, groan, weep*, Ilom.:—c. acc. *to bewail, mourn, lament, weep for*, Il. 16. 857, etc.; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Mosch. 4. 83:—so also in Med. (never in Hom. except in fut.), *γοᾶσθε* Aesch. Pers. 1072, cf. Herm. Cho. 622 (632); *γοᾶσθὲ τι ὀδύρματα* Soph. Tr. 51; *ἀμφὶ νιν γοῶμενος* Ib. 937:—Pass., *γοᾶται* Aesch. Cho. 632; *γοηθεῖς* Anth. P. 7. 371.

γογγρο-ειδής, ἐς, *like a conger*, Arist. II. A. 2. 14, 1.

γογγρο-κτόνος, οὐ, *conger-killing*, Plut. 2. 966 A.

γόγγρος, ὁ, *a conger-eel*, Lat. *conger*, Alex. Ἐπτ. 1, Arist. II. A. 6. 17, 16, etc.: hence Dim. *γογγρίον*, τό, Schol. Opp. **II.** *an excrescence on trees*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 6.

γογγρώνη, ἡ, *an excrescence on the neck*, Hipp. 1175 C: cf. *γόγγρος* II. **γογγύζω**, *to mutter, murmur*, Arr. Epict. 1. 29, 55, al., Ev. Matth. 20. 11, Jo. 6. 41, etc.; v. Lob. Pliryn. 358. **2.** of doves, *to coo*, Poll. 5. 89. (Cf. Skt. *gungj, gungjāmi* (*murmuro*), Slav. *gagnanije* (*γογγυσμός*)).

γογγυλάτης [ᾶ], ὁ, of Zeus, *hurling balls of fire*, Lyc. 435.

γογγύλη, ἡ, = *γογγυλίς*, Poll. 6. 54; rejected by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 103, but used in the jargon of a Scythian in Ar. Thesm. 1185, and by later authors, as Diocles ap. Ath. 59 A, Diosc. 2. 134, Strabo, etc. On Ar. Pax 28, v. sub *γόγγυλος*.

γογγυλίξω, *γογγυλέω*, v. sub *γογγύλλω*.

γογγυλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a turnip*, Ar. Fr. 476, cf. Comici ap. Ath. 369; *γογγυλίδια* f. l. for *γογγυλίδια* ap. Erotian. p. 116, Galen. Lex. p. 454.

γογγύλλω, *to round*, restored by Pors. in Ar. Thesm. 56, *γογγυλίξει*, (which form Suid. interprets by *μεταστρέφειν*); so Cnbt V. LL. would write *εὐγογγυλλας* for *-υλίας* in Ar. Thesm. 61, Lys. 973; and *γογγυλεῖν* seems to be f. l. in Hesych. for *γογγύλλειν*.

γογγύλο-ειδής, ἐς, *roundish*, Schol. Nic. Th. 855.

γογγύλος [ῆ], η, οὐ, = *στρογγύλος*, *round*, Aesch. Fr. 182; *μάζα γογγύλη* Ar. Pax 28; *λίθος γ.* C. I. 160 a. 22, cf. Büekh p. 274. **II.** as Subst. *γόγγυλος*, ὁ, (proparox. acc. to Arcad. 56) = *κόνδυλος*, Schol. Lyc. 435; (*γογγύλη χεῖρ* in Eudoc.)

γογγυλώδης, ἐς, (*εἶδος*) *roundish*, Schol. Ar. Pax 789.

γογγυλ-ώπός, ὄν, *round-faced, stout-looking*, Hesych.

γόγγυσις, εὐς, ἡ, = sq., LXX (Num. 14. 27).

γογγυσμός, ὁ, (*γογγύζω*) *a murmuring, muttering*, M. Anton. 9. 37, LXX (Ex. 16. 7-9), Act. Ap. 6. 1.

γόγγυσος, ὁ, = *γογγυστής*, Theod. V. T. (Prov. 16. 28), Arcad. 78. 1.

γογγυστής, οὐ, ὁ, *a murmurer, mutterer*, Ep. Jud. 16, Theod. V. T. (Prov. 26. 21).

γογγυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to murmur*, Eccl. Adv. *-κῶς*, E. M. 771. 11.

γόδα, τά, = *έντερα*, Maced. word in Hesych.

γοεδνός, ἡ, ὄν, (cf. *μακεδνός*) = sq., Aesch. Pers. 1039, 1057, Supp. 72, 194.

γοερός, ἄ, ὄν, (*γῶος*) of things, *mournful, distressful*, *θρήνοι* Erinna 2 Bgk.; *πάθη* Aesch. Ag. 1176; *δόκρυα, γάμος* Eur. Phoen. 1567, etc.; *τὸ γ. καὶ ἡσύχιον μέλος* Arist. Probl. 19. 48. **II.** of persons, *wailing, lamenting*, Eur. Hec. 84; of the nightingale, Call. Lav. Pall. 94. Adv. *-ρῶς*, Eust. 1147. 9.

γοήμεναι, v. sub *γοάω*.

γοήμων, οὐ, gen. οὐος, = *γοερός*, Anth. Plan. 4. 101.

γοηρός, ἄ, ὄν, poet. for *γοερός*, Lyc. 1057, Epigr. Gr. 790. 2.

γόης, ἦρος, ὁ, (*γοάω*) properly, *a wailer, howler* (cf. *γοητής*), and so (from the *howl* in which spells were chanted, *barbaricus ululatus*, Seneca) *a wizard, sorcerer, enchanter*, Hdt. 2. 33., 4-105; γ. *ἐπφδὸς* *Λυδίας ἀπὸ χθονός* Eur. Bacch. 234, cf. Hipp. 1038, Soph. Aj. 582; in Hdt. 7. 191 (*γόησι καταειδόντες τῷ ἀνέμῳ*) *γόησι* seems to be by means of sorcerers. **2.** *a juggler, cheat*, *δεινὸς γόης καὶ φαρμακεὺς καὶ σοφιστής* Plat. Symp. 203 D; *δεινὸν καὶ γόητα καὶ σοφιστήν .. ὑνομάζων* Dem. 318. 1; *ἄπιστος, γ., πονηρός* Id. 374. 20; *μαγὸς καὶ γ.* Aeschin. 73. 13.

γοητεία, ἡ, (*γοητεύω*) *witchcraft, juggling, cheatery*, Plat. Symp. 203 A, Rep. 584 A, etc.: metaph., γ. *τῆς ὑποκρίσεως* Diod. I. 76; *ἡδονῆς δι' ὀμμάτων* Plut. 2. 961 D.

γοητεύμα, τό, *a magic spell, trick, juggle*, Plat. Phil. 44 C, Alciphro 3. 17.

γοητευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *γοητικός*, ἡ, ὄν, Poll. 4. 48. Adv. *-κῶς*, Poll. 4. 51., 9. 135.

γοητεύω, (*γῶης*) *to spell-bind, bewitch, beguile*, Plat. Phaedo 81 B, Gorg. 483 E, etc.:—Pass., Id. Rep. 412 E, 413 B, Dem. 373. 29. **2.** absol. *to play the wizard*, Diog. L. 8. 59.

γοητής, οὐ, Dor. *γοατάς*, ᾶ, ὁ, (*γοάω*) *a wailer, γοατῶν νόμον* (Herm. *γοατᾶν* as Adj.) Aesch. Cho. 822.

γοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*γῶης*) *skilled in witchcraft, juggling*, ἡ γ. *μαγεία* Arist. Fr. 31; *μαντεία* Diog. L. prooem. 8. Adv. *-κῶς*, Poll. 4. 51:—pecul. fcm. *γοητίς μορφή bewitching*, Anth. P. 12. 192.

γοῖ, γοῖ, to imitate the sound of pigs *grunting*, Anth. P. 11. 327; cf. *κοῖ*.

γῶμος, ὁ, (*γέμω*) *a ship's freight, cargo*, Aesch. Supp. 444; *πεντακισχιλίων ταλάντων γῶμον ἔχειν*, of a ship, to be of 5000 talents *burden*, Hdt. 1. 194, cf. Dem. 883. 11; often in Inscr., C. I. 4980-5037. **2.** *a beast's load*, Babr. 7. 11, LXX (Ex. 23. 5, al.).

γομόω, (*γῶμος*) *to load, γομῶσων τὸν ὕνον* Babr. 111. 9, v. Hesych.

γομφάριον, τό, = *κεστρεύς*, Lat. *mugil*, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 664, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 112., 3. 339: In Gloss. *γῶμφος ἰχθύς*.

γομφιάζω, *to have pain in the back teeth* (*γομφίοι*) or *to gnash them*, γ. *τοὺς ὀδόντας* LXX (Sirac. 30. 10). **2.** of the teeth, *to suffer pain*, lb. (Ezech. 18. 2).

γομφιάσις, εὐς, ἡ, *toothache or gnashing of teeth*, Diosc. 2. 63; **γομφιασμός**, ὁ, LXX (Amos 4. 6).

γομφιό-δονπος, οὐ, *rattling in the teeth*, *χαλινός* Anth. P. 6. 233.

γομφίος (sc. *ὀδούς*), ὁ, more Att. than *μύλος*, Moer. 111: (v. *γῶμφος*):—*a grinder-tooth*, Lat. *molaris*, Hdt. 9. 83, Ar. Pax 34, etc., cf. Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 3; *ψοφεῖ δ' ὁ γ.* Epich. 9 Ahr.; *γομφίους συγκρούων* with his teeth chattering, Babr. 92. 8:—opp. to *προσθίος*. **II.** *the tooth of a key*, Ar. Thesm. 423.

γομφό-δετος, οὐ, *nail-bound*, Aesch. Supp. 846.

γομπο-πάγης, ἐς, *fastened with bolts, well-bolted*, *ρήματα γομποπαγῆ*, of the long compound words of Aeschylus, Ar. Ran. 824.

γῶμφος, ὁ, *a bolt*, for ship-building, Od. 5. 248; and for other uses, Hes. Op. 429, Aesch. Theb. 542:—generally, *any bond or fastening*, as in Hdt. 2. 96, *γῶμφοι* are the *cross-ribs* of the Egyptian canoes; in Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 5, of the ankle-joint, cf. 4. 10, 60, Phys. 5. 3, 7:—metaph., *τῶνδ' ἐφήλωται .. γῶμφος*, v. *ἐφηλώω*.—The Gramm. distinguish *γῶμφος* from *ἦλος*, as if the former was of wood, the latter of metal; but *γῶμφοι χαλκοῖ* occur in C. I. 1838. 11, γ. *σιδηροῖ* in Polyb. 13. 7, 9: they seem rather to differ in size, *γῶμφος* being the larger, v. Schol. Ar. Eq. 463, and cf. Aesch. 1. c. **2.** *a stile for writing*, Nonn. 10. 19. 101.

II. *a sea-fish*, v. *γομφόριον*. (Perh. the orig. sense was *a tooth*, cf. *γῶμφοις, γάμφοι, γαμφηλή*; Skt. *gambhas* (*dens*), *gabh, gabhé, (capto)*; Lith. *gėmbė* (*uncus*)).

γομφό-τομος, οὐ, *pierced with nails*, Nonn. 10. 19. 76.

γομφῶω, *to fasten with bolts or nails*, esp. of ships, *ἴκρια γομφῶσαντες* Nonn. D. 40. 448:—mostly in Pass., *γεγῶμφωται σκάφος* the ship's hull is ready built, Aesch. Supp. 440, cf. Ar. Eq. 463, Anth. P. 11. 248. **II.** metaph., *γάλα λευκὸν ἐγῶμφωσεν*, like *ἐπηξεν*, curdled it, Emped. 193.

γῶμφομα, τό, *that which is fastened by bolts, frame-work*, Plut. Marc. 15:—but = *γῶμφος*, Id. 2. 321 D.

γῶμφοσις, εὐς, ἡ, *a bolting together*, Schol. Theocr. 7. 105. **II.** *a mode of articulation*, Galeu. 2. 738.

γομφωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *a ship-builder*, Anth. P. 9. 31.

γομφωτήριον, τό, *a way of bolting*, Hero Aut. p. 271, Schol. Od. 5. 246.

γομφωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fastening with nails: ἡ -κή (sc. *τέχνη*), *the joiner's art, carpentry*, Plat. Polit. 280 D.

γομφωτός, ἡ, ὄν, fastened with bolts: πλοῖα γ. ships slightly put together, so that they could be taken to pieces, Strabo 741.
 γονατίξω, to thrust with the knee, A. B. 31, prob. from Cratin. Incert. 101. II. to make to kneel, Aquil. V. T. (Gen. 24. 11).
 γονάτιον, τό, Dim. of γόνυ, but, apparently, the hip-joint or groin, Luc. Asin. 10, cf. Schol. Nic. Th. 541, etc. II. = γύης I, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 425, Et. Gud. 130. 34. III. a knot or joint of a reed, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 741: so γονυτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Epiphan.
 γονυτό-δεσμος, ὁ, a knee-band, Gloss.
 γονυτόομαι, Pass. to get or have a joint, of grasses, reeds, etc., Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 4, Diosc. 3. 55.
 γονυτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) with joints, like grasses, reeds, etc., Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 3, Diosc. 4. 30.
 γονάω, = γεννάω, Hesych.
 γονεία, ἡ, (γονεύω) generation, Hdn. Epim. 16.
 γονεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a begetter, father, mostly in pl. γονεῖς, ἑων, οἱ, the parents, h. Hom. Cer. 241, Hes. Op. 233, Hdt., Pind., Att.:—in sing., of a serpent, Hdt. 3. 109; of a man, Plat. Rep. 457 D; φράζε τίνος γονεός C. I. 2415; generally, a progenitor, ancestor, ὁ πέμπτος γ. one's ancestor in the fifth generation, Hdt. 1. 91;—acc. pl. γονεῶς Antiph. Incert. 58.
 γονεύω, to beget, generate, produce, of plants, Theophr. H. P. 8. 10, 5, etc.; of animals, Plut. 2. 980 C, etc.
 γονή, ἡ, (γενέσθαι) produce, offspring, γονή γέμετο κρειόντων II. 24. 539; γονήν Ἀρκεισιάδαο Od. 4. 755; οἱ οὐ τι παίδων . . γονή γέμετο a race of children, II. 24. 539; γ. τέκνων, = τέκνα, Eur. Med. 1136; so in pl., εἰσὶ χιτῆροις γοναὶ κακαί Soph. O. C. 1192; γονὰς κατηκόους φύσαντες Id. Ant. 642;—also, the young of animals, Aesch. Fr. 180; ἐν . . τετρασκελεῖ γονῇ, i. c. among quadrupeds, Soph. Fr. 678. 10: the fruits of the earth, Plat. Ax. 371 C. 2. like γενεά, γένος, a race, stock, family, Aesch. Ag. 1565; γονῇ γενναῖος Soph. O. T. 1469, cf. El. 156 (v. sub ἀπόρητος); ἡ Δαρδόνου γ. Eur. Tro. 1290; and in pl., μηδὲν ὦν γοναῖσι Soph. Aj. 1094, cf. Eur. Ion 328: cf. infr. III. 3. 3. a generation, Pind. P. 4. 255; τρίτος . . πρὸς δέκ' ἀλλαισιν γοναῖς Aesch. Pr. 774; τριτοσπόρω γονῇ Pers. 818. II. that which engenders, the seed, Hes. Op. 731, Hdt. 3. 101, 109, Hipp. 232. 29, etc., cf. Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 38; in pl., Pind. N. 7. 124, Soph. Ant. 950. 2. the parts of generation generally, Hipp. Mochl. 842; esp. the womb, Id. Art. 810, v. Foës. Oecon.; πρὶν . . μητρὸς ἐκ γονῆς μολεῖν Eur. Phoen. 1597. III. as an act, generation, Pind. I. 7 (6). 10. 2. of the mother, child-birth, Eur. Phoen. 355, 1591, Theocr. 17. 44. 3. of the child, a being born, birth, ἐκ γονῆς Hipp. 1133 D; γονῇ φῦναι γεραιτέρᾳ Soph. O. C. 1294:—this sense often runs into that of I. 2.
 γονίας χειμῶν, in Aesch. Cho. 1067, interpr. by Hesych. εὐχερῆς, a fair wind; but, acc. to the Schol., ὕταν ἐξ εὐδίας κινήθῃ χαλεπὸν πνεῦμα.
 γονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γονή II) of the seed, γ. ἐκκρίσις Arist. Probl. 4. 26, 6. 2. ancestral, Byz.
 γόνιμος, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν, Hipp. 347. 25:—productive, able to produce, endowed with generative power, fruitful, σπέρμα γ., opp. to ἀγονον Arist. H. A. 3. 22, 3, al.; so, κύημα γ. Id. G. A. 2. 3, 3; φά γ., opp. to ὑπηνέμια, Ib. 1. 21, 9:—of women, opp. to ἀτεκνος, Id. H. A. 10. 3, 11, cf. Probl. 4. 2; of the male, Id. H. A. 5. 14, 18, al.; ἐν τῆσι ἡλικίῃσι τῆσι γονίμῃσι εἶναι Hipp. l. c.; γ. μέλεα a parent's limbs, Eur. El. 1209; hence (metaph.), τίκτειν γ. τε καὶ ἀληθῆς Plat. Thact. 150 C; γ. ἡ ἀνεμαῖον Ib. 151 E. 2. c. gen. sei, Arist. Mund. 4, 5, Theophr. Ign. 44, Ael. N. A. 7. 5; also c. acc., producing, able to produce, ἀγαθὰ γ. τῇ αὐτῶν φύσει Plat. Rep. 367 D. 3. metaph. of persons, ποιητῆς γ. a poet of true genius, a genuine poet, Ar. Ran. 96: so, of children, = γνήσιος, Manetho 6. 56; γ. ὕδωρ ποταμῶν, opp. to νόθον, Anth. P. 9. 277. II. critical, and hence (with ἡμέρα), odd, because on odd days illnesses came to their crisis, Hipp. 1046 B, C, etc.; so, γ. μῆν, ἔτος Id. 1053 D sq.; v. Foës. Oecon.:—hence, generally, odd, uneven, Plut. 2. 288 C.
 γονιμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) fruitful, Orph. H. 54. 19.
 γονο-ειδής, ες, like seed, Hipp. Coac. 148.
 γονόεις, εσσα, εν, (γόνος) fruitful, Nic. Al. 101, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 1.
 γονο-κτονέω, to murder one's children, Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1162 A.
 γονοποιέω, to impregnate, Geop. 19. 4, Schol. Lyc. 899.
 γονοποιία, impregnation, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 65.
 γονοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) impregnating, fertilising, Justin. M.
 γονόρροια, ἡ, (ρέω) gonorrhoea, Galen.
 γονορροικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Medic. Matth. p. 112.
 γονόρ-ροιος, ὄν, subject to gonorrhoea, Joseph. B. J. 6. 9, 3.
 γονορρυέω, to be subject to gonorrhoea, LXX.
 γονορρυής, ες, = γονόρροιος, LXX.
 γόνος, ὁ, and (in signif. I), ἡ, Eur. I. A. 794: Ion. γούνος Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 5: (γενέσθαι):—like γονή, that which is begotten, a child, II. 5. 635., 6. 191; offspring, 20. 409, Hes. Th. 919, and Att.; ἀπαις ἔρσεως γόνου Hdt. 1. 109, cf. 7. 2; ὁ Πηλέως γ. his son, Soph. Ph. 333, cf. 366, 416, etc.: of animals, Id. Fr. 962; of fish, ροε, Hegem. ap. Ath. 108 C. 2. any product, of plants, γόνος ἀμπέλου Anacreont. 58. 7; γόνος γὰς πλουτόχθων, of the silver mines at Laureion, Aesch. Eum. 946; τοῦ φέρου τὸν γ. Ar. Vesp. 1116. 3. ἐς ἔρσενα γόνον to any of the male sex, Hdt. 6. 135. II. like γένος, one's race, stock, descent, Od. 1. 216., 11. 234; γόνω by blood, C. I. 606 a, 643, 654. III. a begetting, procreation, Aesch. Supp. 172; γόνω πατήρ, opp. to ποιητός, Lys. 138. 30, cf. Dem. 1090. 6 sq. IV. the seed, like γονή II, Hipp. 232. 29, Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 14; of the egg of insects, Id. H. A. 5. 22, 3, al. 2. membrum virile, Hipp. 426. 15.
 γονός, ὁ, v. sub γουνός.
 γόνυ, τό, gen. γόνατος, Ion. γούνατος, etc.: Ep. also, γόνυ, γουνός, γουνί, pl. γούνα, γούνων, γούνεσσι, like δόρυ: Aeol. pl. gen. γύνων

Neue Sapph. Fr. 25 (but Bgk. reads κομῶν); an Ep. dat. γονάτεσσι Epigr. Gr. 782:—the Ion. forms γούνατος, -ατι are found in Trag., but never γουνός, γουνί, Elmsl. Med. 324. (Hence γονάζομαι, γουνόομαι, γνύξ, πρόχλυ, i-γνύα, γνύ-πετος; cf. Skt. ḡṇu, abhi-ḡṇu (usque ad genu); Zd. zṇu; Lat. genu, geniculum; Goth. kniu, etc.) The knee, freq. in Hom.; γόνυ γουνός δμείβων II. 11. 547, etc. 2. to clasp the knees was a sign of submission adopted in earnest supplication, ἀψασθαι γούνων II.; ἐλεῖν, λαβεῖν γούνων 21. 71., 1. 407, etc.; τῶν γονάτων λαβέσθαι Hdt. 9. 76; περὶ οὐ ἀμφὶ γούνασίνος χεῖρας βαλεῖν Od. 6. 310., 7. 142; περὶ γόνυ τινός Eur. Or. 1414, cf. Phoen. 1622, etc.; also, τὰ σὰ γούναθ' ἰκόνομαι II. 18. 457, cf. Od. 7. 147, etc.; κικανόμενοι τὰ σὰ γούνα ἰκόμεθ' 9. 266; ἀντίος ἤλυθε γούνων II. 20. 463; so, later, γόνυ σὺν ἀμπίσχειν χερί Eur. Supp. 165; σοῖς προστίθμι γούνασιν ὠλένας Id. Andr. 895; ἐς γούνατά τινα οὐ τινος πεσεῖν Hdt. 5. 86, Soph. O. C. 1607; ἀμφὶ γόνυ τινὸς πίπτειν Eur. Hec. 787; γόνυ τινός οὐ πρὸς γόνυ προσπίπτειν Ib. 339, H. F. 79; γούνασίνος προσπίπτειν Id. Or. 1332 (but, προσπίττω σε γούνασιν οἱ my knees, Soph. Ph. 485); πίπτειν πρὸς τὰ γ. τινος οὐ τινα Lys. 93. 31, Dem. 403. 6;—also, γούνων λίσσεσθαι, λιτανεύειν, γονάζεσθαι to supplicate by [clasping] the knees (v. sub vocc.), Hom.; ἀντεσθαι οὐ λίσσεσθαι πρὸς τῶν γονάτων Eur.; ἰκετεύειν πρὸς τ. γ. Dem. 1343. fin. 3. of a sitting posture, φημί μιν ἀσπασίως γόνυ κάμψειν will be glad to bend the knee so as to sit down and rest, II. 7. 118, cf. 19. 72, and v. sub κάμπτω:—ἐπὶ γούνασι οἱ one's knees, ἐπὶ γούνασι πατρός 22. 500; so, ποτὶ γ. 5. 408; γούνασιν ἐφέσσεσθαι 9. 455; σ' ἐπ' ἐμοῖσι . . γούνεσσι καθίσσας 9. 488; τὸν βὰ οἱ . . ἐπὶ γούνασι θῆκεν Od. 19. 401; also, ἐν τοῖς γούνασίνος στρέφεσθαι Plat. Rep. 617 B; also, πέπλον . . θεῖναι Ἀθηναίῃς ἐπὶ γούνασιν to lay it on her lap (as an offering), II. 6. 92:—then, metaph., θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται, where we should say, it rests in the bosom of . . , 17. 514, Od. 1. 267, etc., cf. Herm. Opusc. 7. p. 94; but, Νίκης ἐν γούνασι πιτνεῖν to be victorious, Pind. I. 2. 39, cf. N. 5. 76. 4. the knees are in Hom. the seat of strength, II. 17. 569., 22. 204, etc.; γούνατά τινος λύειν to weaken, lame, kill him, 5. 176, etc.; ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἔλυσεν II. 579; βλάπτειν γ. τινα, δαμνᾶν γ. 7. 271., 21. 52, etc.; and in Pass., αὐτοῦ λύτο γούνατα 21. 114, etc.; cf. Nitzsch Od. 1. 267. 5. metaph., ἐς γόνυ βάλλειν, to bring down upon the knee, i. e. to humble, conquer, Hdt. 6. 27 (ubi v. Valck.); Ἀσία δὲ χθῶν . . ἐπὶ γόνυ κέκλιται Aesch. Pers. 930. 6. proverb., ἀπωτέρω ἢ γόνυ κνήμη 'Charity begins at home,' Theocr. 16. 18; so, γ. κνήμης ἔγγιον Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 2, Ath. 383 B. II. the knee or joint of grasses, such as the cane, Lat. geniculum, Hdt. 3. 98, Xen. An. 4. 5, 26.
 γονυ-αλγής, ες, suffering pain in the knee, Hipp. 1180 D.
 γονυ-καμπ-επίκυρτος, ὄν, twisting the knee awry, of the gout, Luc. Tragop. 203:—so γονυ-καυσ-ἀγρυπνα, ἡ, keeping awake by inflammation of the knee, Ib. 201, as L. Dind. for γονυκλαυσ-.
 γονυκλινέω, to bend the knee, Eust. 669. 32: also -κλιτέω, Eccl.
 γονυ-κλινής, ες, with bent knee, Eus.: and γονυκλισία, ἡ, Basil.
 γονυ-κροτος, ὄν, knocking the knees together, of the gait of women, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 12; of weak men, Anacr. 114, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 9., 6. 5.
 γονυπετέω, to fall on the knee, Polyb. 15. 29, 9, etc. 2. to fall down before one, τινα Ev. Matth. 17. 14, τινα Marc. 1. 40.
 γονυπετής, ες, (πεσεῖν) falling on the knee, ἔδραι γον. a kneeling posture, Eur. Phoen. 293.
 γονώδης, ες, = γονοειδής, Hipp. Coac. 190.
 γόον, v. sub γοάω.
 γόος, ὁ, any outward sign of grief, weeping, wailing, groaning, howling, mourning, lamentation: in Hom. as well of weeping, e. g. σχέθε δ' ὄσσε γόοιο Od. 4. 758; as of louder signs of grief, Ib. 103; ἐρικλάγκταν γόον Pind. P. 12. 37; ἀρίδακρυς γ., πολύδακρυς γ. Aesch. Pers. 947, Cho. 449; γόους δακρύειν Soph. Aj. 579; οἰκτρᾶς γ. ὄρνιθος, of the nightingale, Ib. 628:—γ. τινός grief for one, Q. Sm. 3. 644; so, γόους [τούτων] θησόμεσθ', ἃ πάσχομεν for our sufferings, Eur. Or. 1121. (Hence γοάω. Perh. √GO and √BO are akin, v. sub B β. I.)
 Γοργάδες or -ίδες, αἱ, sea-nymphs, Soph. (Fr. 174) ap. Hesych.
 Γόργειος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to the Gorgon, Γοργεῖη κεφαλὴ II. 5. 741, Od. 11. 634; τὸ Γόργειον (sc. πρόσωπον), Medusa's head, Cic. Att. 4. 16; in Gramni. a Tragic mask.
 Γοργιάζω, to speak like the sophist Gorgias, Philostr. 501.
 Γοργίειος, ὄν, of Gorgias, Gorgias-like, Xen. Symp. 2, 26.
 Γοργο-λόφας, οὐ, ὁ, he of the Gorgon-crest, Ar. Ach. 567: fem. Γοργο-λόφα, ἡ, Eq. 1181.
 Γοργόνειος, ὄν, = Γοργεῖος, Aesch. Pr. 793:—τὸ Γ. the Gorgon's head, C. I. 150 B. 1, 6, Plut. Them. 10.
 Γοργόνη, ἡ, collat. form of Γοργώ, Hdn. Epim. 17, Suid., Scholl.
 Γοργονώδης, ες, (εἶδος) Gorgon-like, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 146.
 Γοργό-νωτος ἀσπίς, ἡ, a shield with the Gorgon on it, Ar. Ach. 1124.
 γοργόομαι, Pass. to be hot or spirited, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 10. 4.
 γοργός, ἡ, ὄν, grim, fierce, terrible, γ. ὄμμα ἔχων, of Parthenopaeus, Aesch. Theb. 537; so, ὄμμασι γοργός Eur. Phoen. 145 (v. Valck. 149); τοῖς κερτομοῦσι γοργὸν ὡς ἀναβλέπει looks fiercely at . . , Id. Supp. 322; γοργὸς ἰδεῖν, ὄρασθαι terrible to behold, Xen. Cyr. 4. 4, 3, Symp. 1, 10; γοργὸν βλέπειν to look terrible, Ael. V. H. 2. 44; in late Att. Inscr., φίλοι, γοργοί, γνήσιοι, of athletes, C. I. 282, cf. 264;—also of horses, hot, spirited, Xen. Eq. 10, 17, etc., cf. Poll. 1. 192:—of language, rough, Dion. H. de Comp. 19. p. 133:—Adv. -γώς, of style, nervously, concisely, Eust. 1082. 5. II. as prop. n. Γοργός, ἡ, = Γοργώ, Γοργούς θ', αἱ ναῖουσι κτλ. Hes. Th. 274.
 γοργότης, ἡ, fiercer, hastiness, freq. in Eust., etc.
 Γοργοτομία, ἡ, (τέμνω) a cutting off the Gorgon's head, Strabo 379.

γοργόφθαλμος, ον, = γοργώπιος, Suid. s. v. γοργώπιος.

Γοργοφόνος, ον, *Gorgon-killing*, Eur. ap. Plut. 2. 747 D: fem. Γοργοφόνη, as a name of Athena, Id. Ion 1478.

γόργυρα, Ion. -ρη, ἡ, *an underground drain or sewer*, Alcman (124), ap. E. M. 228 (in form γέργυρα), cf. A. B. 233, Zonar., Hesych.: used as a *dungeon*, Hdt. 3. 145, cf. Harpocr., Suid., Poll. 9. 45.

Γοργώ, ἡ, (v. sub fin.):—*the Gorgon*, i. e. *the Grim One* (cf. γοργός); she dwelt (acc. to Od. II. 635) in the nether world, cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 224. Hes. (in Sc. 230) speaks of several Gorgons; whereas in Th. 276 he names three (daughters of Phorcys and Ceto), Euryalé, Stheino, Medusa,—the last being *the Gorgon*; her snaky head was fixed on the aegis of Athena, and all who looked on it became stone, Eur. Or. 1520.—The regular sing. is Γοργώ, Il. II. 36, Eur. Rhés. 306, gen. Γοργούης Il. 8. 349, Hes. Sc. 224, Eur. Or. 1521, Ion 1003, etc.; dat. Γοργοῖ (restored by Seidl.) Id. Hec. 1316: but when the metre requires it, cases are formed as if from a nom. Γοργών, sc. gen. Γοργόνος Eur. ap. Lycurg. 161. 46; so, without necessity, Id. Phoen. 458; dat. Γοργόνι Id. Alc. 1118; and, in pl., Γοργόνες, acc. -ας, are the only forms admitted (v. γοργός II), Hes. Sc. 230, Aesch. Pr. 799, Cho. 1048, Enm. 48, Eur.; gen. Γοργόνων Pind. P. 12. 12, Eur. Bacch. 990.

γοργώπιος, ον, *fierce-eyed, grim-eyed*, Aesch. Pr. 356, Eur. H. F. 868, Ion 210:—also γοργώψ, ὠπιος, ὁ, ἡ, Id. El. 1257, Or. 261; fem. γοργώπις, ἰδος, of Athena, Soph. Aj. 450, Fr. 724.

γοῦν or γ' οὔν, Ion. and Dor. γῶν: (γε οὔν) restrictive Particle with an illative force, *at least then, at any rate, any way*, but often hardly distinguishable from the simple γε: in Hom. only twice, γ' οὔν (with a second γε added), εἴ γ' οὔν ἕτερός γε φύγησι Il. 5. 258; μή ἐμέ γ' οὔν οὗτός γε 16. 30; (so, εἰκα γοῦν τούτου γε .. σοφώτερος εἶναι Plat. Apol. 21 D); but freq. later, δοκέων πάγχυ δευτερεῖα γῶν αἰσέσθαι Hdt. 1. 31; γνώσει .. ὑπὲρ γοῦν τὸ σωφρονεῖν Aesch. Ag. 1425, cf. 432, etc.; sometimes used as if it were enclitic, like γε, πρὸς γοῦν ἐμοῦ Soph. Aj. 527:—often in quoting an example, freq. in Att., e. g. Thuc. 1. 2, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 8; τὸν γοῦν ἄλλον χρόνον in past time *at all events*, Dem. 462. 1:—often also in answers, *of a truth, yes certainly*, τὰς γοῦν Ἀθήνας οἶδα Soph. O. C. 24, cf. O. T. 626, Ant. 45, Eur. Phoen. 618, Plat. Soph. 219 D, etc.—Freq. separated by a word, πάνυ γ' ἂν οὔν Ar. Eccl. 806, cf. Thuc. 1. 76, etc.:—but γε οὔν (in full) not till late, as in Dion. H. 2. 56.

γοῦνα, γούνων (not γουνῶν), poet. pl. of γόνυ, q. v.

γουνάζομαι, fut. σομαι: Dep.: (γόνυ):—Ep. Verb. *to clasp another's knees* (v. sub γόνυ I. 2), and so *to implore, entreat, beseech, supplicate*, absol., Il. II. 130; c. inf., τῶν ὑπὲρ .. γουνάζομαι οὐ παρεόντων ἐατάμεναι κρατερῶς in whose name .. *I implore you to stand your ground*, 15. 665; νῦν δέ σε πρὸς πατρός γουνάζομαι Od. 13. 324; νῦν δέ σε τῶν ὀπιθεν γ., .. πρὸς τ' ἀλόχου πατρός τε II. 66; also, μή με .. γούνων γουνάζεο *entreat me not by [clasping] my knees*, Il. 22. 345, cf. Od. 13. 324.

γούνασμα, τό, *supplication*, Lyc. 1243.

γούνατα, γούνασι, Ep. γούνεσι, etc., v. sub γόνυ.

γουνόομαι, contr. -οῦμαι: Dep.:—Ep., like γουνάζομαι, only used in pres. and impf., γουνούμαι Il. 21. 74, Od. 6. 149, etc.; γουνούμην II. 29; γουνούσθαι Io. 521; γουνούμενος 4. 433, etc.

γουνό-πύχης, ἐς, *thick-kneed*, or (better) γουνό-παγής, *cramping the knees* (cf. γυιοπαγής), Hes. Sc. 266; cf. Herm. Opusc. 6. 1, 202.

γουνός, ὁ, *fruitful land*, φυτὸν ὡς γουνῶ ἀλωῆς Il. 18. 57; ἀνὰ γουνὸν ἀλωῆς οἰνοπέδιο Od. 1. 193, etc.; ἐκ Κρήτης ἐς γουνὸν Ἀθηναίων II. 323; τῆς Ἀττικῆς .. τὸν γ. τὸν Σουνιακὸν Hdt. 4. 99; so in pl., γουνοῖσιν Ἐλευθῆρος μεδέουσα Hes. Th. 54; γούνοισιν κατένασσε Νεμείης Ib. 329; ἐν γούνοισι Ἀθανῶν Pind. I. 4. 42 (3. 43).—The two first-cited passages (γ. ἀλωῆς) led to the interpr. given by the Scholl., that γ. signified *a fertile spot*, (τόπος γονιμώτατος) and was derived from √ΓΕΝ, γεννάω. But the sense of *fertility* ill suits its application to Athens and Sunium, and in E. M. 239. 5 another interpr. of γουνός is preserved, viz. ὁ ὑψηλὸς τόπος (cf. Orion 38), *a hill, eminence, high land*, like βουνός, cf. B. B. 1. This sense well suits all the passages cited except the first two, and even here there is no reason why γ. ἀλωῆς may not mean *a piece of rising ground*, such as would be well adapted for a threshing-floor.

γούρος, ὁ, a kind of *cake*, Solon 30.

γούρῳ, τό, a kind of *cake*, Ath. 647 C.

γούρως, ἐς, (εἶδος) *mournful*, Plat. Legg. 800 D, Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 4.

γράβδην, Adv. (γράφω) *grazing, scraping*, Eust. 852. 8, E. M. 781. 27.

γράβιον, τό, a *torch*, Strattis Φαιν. 6, cf. Ath. 699 E.

γράδας, ὁ, the Lat. *gradus*, C. I. 1900 (p. 25), 3902 i.

γραῖα, Ion. and Ep. γραῖη, ἡ, *an old woman*, fem. of γραῖς, γέρων (v. γεραιά), Od. 1. 438, Soph. Fr. 870, oft. in Eur.; also with Subst., γραῖαι δαίμονες, of the Eumenides, Aesch. Eum. 150, cf. 69.

2. as Adj. in the obl. cases (cf. γέρων), of things, *old*, γραῖας ἐρείκης Id. Ag. 295; γραῖας δκάνθας Soph. Fr. 748; γραῖαν ὠλένην Eur. Ion 1213; γραῖα χερὶ Id. Hec. 877; γραῖαν πηρᾶν Theocr. 15. 19, cf. Wüstem. ad 7. 126 (ubi γραῖα).

3. Γραῖαι, αἱ, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, with fair faces, but *hair gray* from their birth, Hes. Th. 270; watchers of the Gorgons, Aesch. Fr. 253; cf. Herm. Opusc. 6. 1, 168.

II. like γραῖς II, *the scum or skin which forms over boiled milk, gruel*, etc., Arist. Probl. 10. 27, 1.

III. a *sea-crab*, Epicharm. 33 Ahr.

γραῖτιον, τό, Dim. of γραῖς, *an old hag, old woman*, Ar. Pl. 536, Xen. An. 6. 3, 22, Philyll. Aύγ. 3: contr. γραῖδιον Ar. Pl. 674, 688, 1095, Dem. 313. 29.

γραῖζω, to *skim*, Ar. Fr. 108.

γραῖκός [α], ἡ, ὄν, (γραῖς) *old-womanish*, Clem. Al. 58.

Γραικός, ὁ, Lat. *Graecus*, old name of the *Greeks*, Ἕλληνες ὠνομάσθησαν, τὸ πρότερον Γραικοὶ καλούμενοι Marm. Par. in C. I. 2374. 11

(c. 355 B. C.), cf. Arist. Meteor. I. 14, 15, Apollod. I. 7, 3. The word fell into disuse, but was revived by Sophocles (Enst. 890. 14), from whom however Phot. 480. 15 quotes the form Γραικός; and Steph. Byz. (s. v. Γραικός) cites Γραικός αἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων μητέρες, from Alcman and Soph. Hence Γραικίτης, ον, ὁ, Lyc. 605; Γραικίζω, to *speak Greek*, Hdn. Epim. 12; Γραικιστί, in *Greek*, E. M. 239. 19.

γραῖνω, = γράω, to *gnaw*, Hesych.

γραῖομαι, Pass. to *become an old woman*, Anth. P. 9. 261.

γραῖος, α, ον, contr. for γεραιός, fem. γραῖᾶ Theocr. 7. 126; σταφυλή γραῖη raisins, Anth. P. 6. 231. Otherwise only used in Ion. form γρηῖος, Call. ap. Choerob.:—the fem. γραῖα (as the accent shews) does not belong to it, but the Homeric γραῖη may.

γραῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = γραῖς, γραῖα, Charito 6. 1.

γράμμα, τό, (γράφω) *that which is drawn*, in pl. *the lines of a drawing or picture*, Eur. Ion 1146, Theocr. 15. 81: in sing. *a drawing, picture*, Plat. Rep. 472 D, Crat. 430 E, cf. 431 C; so in pl., Anth. P. 6. 352.

II. *that which is written, a written character, letter*, Lat. *litera*, Hdt. 1. 139, 148, etc.; and in pl. *letters, γραμμάτων τε συνθέσεις* Aesch. Pr. 460, cf. Theb. 434, 468, 660; hence, *the letters, the alphabet*, Hdt. 5. 58, Plat. Phaedr. 275 A sq.; γρ. Φοινίκια Soph. Fr. 460; γράμματα ἐπίστασθαι Plat. Legg. 689 D; μαθεῖν to *have learnt to read*, Id. Prot. 325 E; ἐδίδασκες γράμματα, ἐγὼ δ' ἐφοίτων you *kept school*,—I went there, Dem. 315. 8; παιδεύειν γράμματα Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 1.

b. *an articulate sound, letter*, τὰ γρ. πάθη ἐστὶ τῆς φωνῆς Id. Probl. 10. 39; γράμματα φθέγγεσθαι Ib.; cf. P. A. 2. 16, 15., 3. 1, 4, al.

c. *παρὰ γράμμα* by alteration of *a letter*, Id. M. Mor. 1. 6, 2; τὰ παρὰ γρ. σκώμματα puns, Id. Rhet. 3. 11, 6.

d. *an inscription*, Epigr. Gr. 89. 6, cf. 114, al.:—*proverb.*, εἰς πέλαγος .. γράμματα γράψαι Ib. 1038. 8.

2. *a note in music*, Anth. P. 11. 78.

3. *a mathematical diagram*, Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 8. 12.

4. *the letter inscribed on the lots which the δικασταὶ drew*, Ar. Pl. 277, Philoch. 119.

5. *an accent*, E. M. 240. 42, Zonar.

6. *a small weight* (cf. the French *gramme*), Geop. 7. 13, 2.

III. in pl. *a set of written characters, a piece of writing*, Hdt. 1. 124: hence, like Lat. *literae*, *a letter*, Id. 5. 14, Aesch. Fr. 317; γραμμάτων πτυχαί Soph. Fr. 150, freq. in Eur. I. T., etc.: *an inscription, epitaph*, and the like, ἐκόλαψε ἐς τὸν τάφον γράμματα, λέγοντα τὰδε Hdt. 1. 187; στήλας ἔστησε δύο, ἐνταμῶν γρ. Id. 4. 87, cf. 91, Andoc. 25. 1, etc.:—*a short inscription*, such as γνῶθι σεαυτῶν, is called τὸ Δελφικὸν γράμμα (in sing.), Plat. Alc. I. 124 A, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 24.

2. *papers or documents* of any kind, Ar. Eccl. 1050, Plat. Gorg. 484 A, etc.; τούτων τὰ γράμματα *the documents to prove this*, Lys. 901 ult., cf. Antipho 114, fin.; τὰ δημόσια γρ. *the public records*, Decret. ap. Dem. 243. 25:—*an account of moneys lent*, Dem. 1202. 3: *a day-book*, Plat. Legg. 955 D, Dem. 950. 10: *a catalogue*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 12:—in sing. *a bill; account*, Ev. Luc. 16. 7; *a note of hand*, Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 3.

3. *a man's writings*, i. e. *a book, treatise*, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 1: so the sing. in later Poets, Πλάτωνος ἐν τῷ περὶ ψυχῆς γρ. Call. Ep. 24, cf. Anth. P. 9. 63:—the sing. also expresses *a passage of a treatise or work*, Plat. Parmen. 128 A—D: *an article of a treaty*, Thuc. 5. 29.

4. *written rules*, κατὰ γράμματα λατρεύεσθαι Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 6; ἡ ἐκ τῶν γρ. θεραπεία Ib. 7; so, κατὰ γράμματα ἄρχειν Ib. 2. 10, 11; ἡ κατὰ γρ. πολιτεία Ib. 3. 15, 4; οἱ κατὰ τὰ γρ. νόμοι, *statute-law*, opp. to *custom*, Ib. 3. 16, 9.

IV. in pl., also, *letters, learning*, like μαθήματα, Plat. Apol. 26 D, etc.

γραμμάριον, τό, *a weight of three obols*: v. Ducang. append.

γραμμάτεια, ἡ, *the office of the γραμματεὺς*, Plut. Comp. Sert. c. Eum. 1.

II. *learning*, LXX (Sirach. 44. 4).

γραμμάτειδιον, τό, Dim. of γραμματεῖον, *small tablets*, Dem. 126S. 14; γρ. δίθυρον Menand. Mισ. 7. In Mss. often γραμματίδιον, which is expl. in E. M. 241, Suid., etc., to be Dim. of γράμματα, *a small letter, a paper*: the latter therefore is the correct form in Antipho 135. 32, Plut. Artox. 22. But it is often difficult to distinguish between these senses, v. Plut. Brut. 5.

γραμμάτειδιο-ποιός, ὁ, *a maker of tablets*, Meineke Com. Fr. 1. 460., 4. 441.

γραμμάτειον, τό, *that on which one writes, tablets*, Ar. Fr. 206, Antipho 112. 28, Plat. Prot. 326 D:—*a tablet on which names are recorded*, Arist. Fr. 429, C. I. 76, 11, al.

2. *a bond, document*, Lys. 897. 3, Dem. 956. 2: *an account-book*, Id. 1111. 22:—in this sense often written γραμμάτιον (v. sub γραμματεῖδιον), Antipho 135. 33, Luc. Merc. Cond. 36, etc.

3. τὸ ληξιαρχικὸν γρ. *the list in which all Athenian citizens were enrolled*, by which means only they could get possession of their patrimony (τῆς λήξεως ἄρχειν), Isae. 66. 14, Dem. 1306. 22, C. I. 80, cf. Schömann de Comit. Ath. p. 379.

II. *the place where γράμματα were taught, a school*, Poll. 9. 41, Suid.

γραμμάτευσ, ὥς, ὁ, *a secretary or clerk*, Lat. *scriba*, the name of many officers at Athens of various ranks, Büekh P. E. 1. 249; the chief of the class, ὁ γρ. τῆς πόλεως *the state-clerk*, who read public documents to the ἐκκλησία, Thuc. 7. 10; the next in rank was *the clerk of each πρυτανεία* appointed by the βουλὴ to keep and publish decrees, v. Poll. 8. 98: the latter was often named at the head of the decree, especially in earlier times, Φαίλιππος ἐγραμμάτευε κτλ. Thuc. 4. 118, cf. Andoc. 13. 2, Dem. 315. 9, al.:—*clerks of lower grade* were much looked down on, Id. 269. 20., 371. 22:—ἡ γραμμ., in joke, Ar. Thesm. 432:—used once in Trag., Aesch. Fr. 370.

γραμμάτευν, to *be secretary, hold his office*, v. sub γραμματεὺς: c. gen., γρ. τοῦ συνεδρίου Epigr. Gr. 964.

γραμμάτη-φόρος, ὁ, *a letter-carrier*, Plut., etc.; Lob. Phryn. 682.

γραμμάτιδιον, v. sub γραμματεῖδιον.

γραμμάτιζω, to *teach γράμματα*, Pandect.: pf. pass. to *be skilled in*

γράμματα, Hesych. II. to be a γραμματεὺς, γραμματίδδοντος Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1573, 1574, etc.

γραμματικεύομαι, Dep. to be a grammarian, Anth. P. 9. 169. γραμματικός, ἡ, ὄν, knowing one's letters, skilled in grammar, well grounded in the rudiments, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 20, Plat. Theaet. 207 B, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 4, 1, al.:—Adv. —κῶς, Plat. l. c., Arist. ib. 2. 2. γρ. ἔκπωμα a cup engraved with the alphabet or an inscription, Eubul. Neott. 1, v. Ath. 466 A sq. II. as Subst., γραμματικός, ὁ, a teacher of the rudiments, Plut. 2. 59 F. 2. one who occupies himself with the text of Homer and the like, a grammarian, a critic, C. I. 6083, Polyb. 32. 6, 5, Diog. L. 3. 61, etc. III. ἡ —κή (with or without τέχνη) grammar, Plat. Crat. 431 E, Soph. 253 A, etc.; ἡ γρ. ἐπιστήμη Arist. Top. 6. 5, 2:—also critical acumen, learning, Eratosth. ap. A. B. 725. 2. an alphabet, written character, Strab. 139, Plut. Aristid. 1, etc.; cf. Wolf Prol. Hom. lxiv.

γραμμάτιον, τό, Dim. nf γράμμα, Luc. Merc. Cond. 36. γραμματιστής, οὐ, ὁ, = γραμματεὺς, Hdt. 2. 28., 3. 123, al., Plat. Phil. 39 B. II. one who teaches γράμματα, a schoolmaster, Xen. Symp. 4. 27, and often in Plat., as Prot. 312 B, 326 D:—hence γραμματιστική, ἡ, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 44, An. Ox. 4. 311.

γραμματοδιδασκαλεῖον, τό, = γραμματεῖον 4, Plut. 2. 712 A. γραμματοδιδάσκαλος, ὁ, a schoolmaster, Teles ap. Stob. 535. 15; γραμμο-διδασκαλίδης in Timon ap. Ath. 588 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 669. γραμματο-εισαγωγεὺς, ὁ, a schoolmaster: governor, LXX (Deut. 1. 15, al.).

γραμμᾶ-τόκος, ον, mother of letters, epith. of ink, Anth. P. 6. 63; but γραμμοτόκος is the correct form, v. Lob. Phryn. 669.

γραμμᾶτο-κύφων [ῦ], ὠνος, nickname of a γραμματεὺς, a porter over records, Dem. 297. 22, Philo 2. 536.

γραμμᾶτο-λικρίφίς, ἴδος, ὁ, a puzzle-headed grammarian, Anth. P. 11. 140.

γραμμᾶτοφορέω, to carry or deliver letters, Strabo 251. γραμμᾶτο-φόρος, ον, letter-carrying, Polyb. 2. 61, 4, etc.

γραμμᾶτο-φύλακίον, τό, a box for keeping records, Plut. Aristid. 21, C. I. 4094, 4247; also —εῖον, Plut. 2. 520 B, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 27.

γραμματο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a keeper of records, registrar, C. I. 1239. 17., 1240. 29, cf. Böckh p. 608.

γραμμῆ, ἡ, (γράφω) the stroke or line of a pen, a line, as in mathematical figures, Plat. Meno 82 C, Rep. 509 D, etc.: also in forming letters, Lat. ductus litterarum, Id. Prot. 326 D:—an outline, Archyt. 695 Gale, Polyb. 2. 14, 8, etc. II. = βαλβίς, the line across the course, to mark the starting or winning place, Pind. P. 9. 208, v. Interpp. Ar. Ach. 483: metaph. of life, like Horace's ultima linea rerum, cf. Eur. El. 956, Fr. 169:—hence, a boundary-line, edge, Hipp. Art. 839.

III. the middle line on a board (like our draught-board), also called ἡ ἱερά, hence proverb., τὸν ἀπὸ γραμμῆς οἱ ἀπ' ἱερᾶς κινεῖν λίθον to move one's man from this line, i. e. try one's last chance, Alcae. 77, Theocr. 6. 18; cf. Eust. 633. 58., 1397. 31: αἱ γραμμαὶ the board itself (cf. πεσσοί), Poll. 9. 99. 2. διὰ γραμμῆς παίζειν was a game played by two parties pulling against one another across a line, like our 'French and English,' also called διεκκυστίνδα, v. Plat. Corn. Συμμ. 2, Plat. Theaet. 181 A. IV. ἡ μακρά (sc. γραμμῆ), v. sub τιμάω III. 1.

γραμμικός, ἡ, ὄν, linear, geometrical, θεωρία, ἀπόδειξις Diog. L. 1. 25, Plut., etc.:—Adv. —κῶς by lines, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 92. II. = γραμματικός (si vera l.), Plut. 2. 606 C. γραμμο-διδασκαλίδης, v. sub γραμματοδιδάσκαλος.

γραμμο-εἰδής, ἐς, in lines, Aristid. Quint. Adv. —δῶς, Arist. Mund. 4. 20.

γραμμο-ποικίλος, ον, striped, Arist. (Fr. 279) ap. Ath. 319 C. γραμμο-τόκος, v. sub γραμματόκος.

γραμμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = γραμμοειδής Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 2, etc. γρῦολογία, ἡ, old wife's talk, gossip, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 141.

γρῦο-πρεπής, ἐς, old-womanish, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 126. 14, Cyrill. γρῦο-σόβης, ον, ὁ, scaring old women, Ar. Pax 812.

γρῦο-συλλέκτρια, ἡ, a gossip-monger, Suid., s. v. Τίμαιος. γρῦο-τρεφής, ἐτ, reared by an old woman, coddled, Eust. 971. 41.

γρῦό-φίλος, ὁ, a lover of old women, Schol. Ar. Pax 812. γραπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the cast slough of serpents, etc., Hesych. 2. a shrunk, wrinkled one, E. M. 239. 31.

γραπτέον, verb. Adj. one must write or describe, ὕπως . . , Xen. Eq. 2, 11. 2. γραπτέος, ον, to be written, described, Luc. Imag. 17.

γραπτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a writer, Anth. P. 6. 66. γραπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. painted, Eur. Fr. 764, Achae. ap. Ath. 451 D; v. Böckh C. I. 1 p. 662. 2. marked as with letters, d γραπτὰ δάκνθος Theocr. 10. 28; γρ. λίθος Epigr. Gr. 1089. 8. II. written, νόμοι γρ. Gorg. Apol. Palam. p. 190. 103, v. sq.:—γραπτὰ, τά, = γράμματα, 2 Macc. 11. 15, Manetho 3. 214.

γραπτύς, ὕος, ἡ, a scratching, tearing, Od. 24. 229:—in Ap. Rh. 4. 279 Gesner restored γραπτὸς . . κύρβιας.

γράφος, ὁ, the smell of a goat, and so, like Lat. hircus, of men, Aesch. Fr. 76 (cf. Dind. Ar. Fr. 706), Eupol. Πολ. 34, Arist. Probl. 4. 24., 13. 9; cf. γράσων:—the smell of ill-dressed wool, Synes. 257 C, M. Anton. 9. 36.

γραστίζω, to feed at grass, ἵππους Geop. 16. 1, 11, Hippiatr. γράστις, κως, ἡ, (γράφω) grass, green fodder, Eust. 633. 47; also κράστις or κράτις, v. Moer. p. 211, et Interpp.

γράφων, ὀνος, ὁ, ἡ, (γράφος) smelling like a goat, Lat. hircum olens, Ath. 585 E. II. = γράσος, M. Anton. 8. 37 (nisi hoc legend.).

γραῦς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dor. for γρηῦς, γραῦς, Call. ap. E. M. 240. 5. γραῦς, gen. γραῦς, ἡ; Ion. γρηῦς, γρηῦς, voc. γρηῦ: poet. also γρηῦς, voc. γρηῦ: barbarous voc. γραῖο in Ar. Thesm. 1222: nom. pl. γραῖες

Ar. Fr. 128, Timocl. Ὀρέστ. 1: acc. γραῖς Eur. Andr. 612, etc.: (v. γέρων):—an old woman, Hom., esp. in Od., Aesch. Eum. 38; strengthd. γρ. παλαιή Od. 19. 346: also with Subst., γραῖς γυνή Eur. Tro. 490, Ar. Thesm. 345, Dem. 432. 12:—comically, ὁ γραῖς of an old man, Ar. Thesm. 1214.

II. scum, as of boiled milk, Id. Pl. 1206, Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 26. III. a sea-crab, Schneid. Opp. H. 1. 285.

γραῖφείδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., E. M. 240. 16, Suid. γραῖφείον, τό, (γράφω) a pencil, Lat. stilus, Hipp. 261. 10, Arist. Phys. 7. 4, 4, Macho ap. Ath. 582 C: a graving tool, chisel, Epigr. Gr. 980. 4. II. a register-office, Newton Inscr. Halic. p. 690, al. III. τὰ γραφεία = ἀγιογράφα, Eccl.; v. Jacobson Patr. Ap. 1. p. 105.

γραῖφεύς, ἴδος, ὁ, a painter, Emped. 82, Eur. Hec. 807, Andoc. 31. 15, al. II. = γραμματεὺς, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 39. III. a writer, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 6: a scribe, scrivener, Xen. Ages. 1, 26: a copyist, Gramm.

γραῖφή, ἡ, (γράφω) representation by means of lines; and so, I. drawing or delineation, Hdt. 4. 36; κατὰ γραφήν in outline or profile, Plat. Symp. 193 A; but often also of painting, γραφῆ κοσμέειν Hdt. 3. 24; εἰκὼν γραφῆ εἰκασμένη Ib. 182: the art of drawing or painting, Plat. Polit. 277 C, Tim. 19 B. 2. that which is drawn, a drawing, painting, picture, ὅσον γραφῆ only in a picture, Hdt. 2. 73; πρέπουσά θ' ὡτ ἐν γραφαῖς Aesch. Ag. 241; σφόγγος ὄλεσεν γραφήν Ib. 1329: also of embroidery, Id. Cho. 232; so in Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 9, etc. II. the use of written characters, writing, the art of writing, Plat. Phaedr. 274 B, etc.:—αἱ γραφαὶ τῶν δικῶν the registration of . . , Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 7, cf. 7. 12, 7; γραφαὶ περὶ συμμαχίας treaties, Ib. 3. 9, 7:—also of the matter, a way of writing, style, Strabo 31, Scholl. 2. that which is written, written characters, writing, Soph. Tr. 683, Agatho ap. Ath. 454 D:—hence of various written documents, a letter, Thuc. 1. 129; also in pl., like γράμματα, Eur. I. T. 735: ψευδεῖς γρ. false, spurious documents, ap. Dem. 243. 25 (but in Eur. Hipp. 1311 false statements): a legislative form, Plat. Legg. 934 C. b. a catalogue, Diod. 1. 64. c. a description, Ib. 91. d. an inscription, Lat. titulus, Epigr. Gr. 211, 347, al. III. (γράφομαι) as Att. law-term, 1. the writing or bill of indictment in a public prosecution, λέγε, τὴν γραφήν αὐτὴν λαβὼν Dem. 243. 7. 2. a criminal prosecution of any kind undertaken by the state, (opp. to δίκη, a private action), γραφήν ὑβρεως καὶ δίκην κακηγορίας ἰδίαν φεύζεται Id. 524. 22:—γραφῆν γράφεισθαι Plat. Legg. 929 E, etc.; γραφήν γρ. τινά Id. Euthyphro 2 B, etc.; γραφήν ἀποφέρειν Aeschin. 85. 2; γραφήν διώκειν τινά Dem. 435. 8; γραφήν ἐλεῖν τινα, as, πολλὰς γραφὰς διώξας οὐδεμίαν εἶλεν Antipho 115. 24; γραφήν ἀλῶναι Id. 117. 17; γραφήν κατασκευάζειν κατὰ τινος, ἐπὶ τινα Dem. 547. 27., 593. 15; γρ. εἰσέρχεσθαι, εἰσιέναι to appear before the court in a state prosecution, either as prosecutor or prosecuted, Id. 261. 8; v. sub εἰσέρχομαι. 3. an ordinary public action, opp. to special forms (such as εἰσαγγελία, ἀπαγωγῆ, ἐνδείξις, εἴθυνα, etc., included in III. 2), γραφάς, εἴθυνας, εἰσαγγελίας, πάντα ταῦτα ἐπαγόντων ἐμοί Dem. 310. 5, cf. 269. 2., 310. 19. Cf. Dict. of Antt., Att. Proc. 197-199.

γραῖφικός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of drawing or painting, Plat. Theaet. 144 E, etc.:—ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of painting, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16, Plat., al.; or without Art., Plat. Gorg. 450 C. 2. of things, as if painted, as in painting, Plut. Anton. 26: picturesque, Diod. 2. 53. II. of or for writing, suited for writing, γραφικὴ λέξις, opp. to ἀγωνιστικὴ, Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 1; γρ. βέεθρον, i. e. ink, Anth. P. 6. 33: in writing, γρ. ἀμάρτημα a clerical error, Polyb. 34. 3, 11. 2. able to describe, Plut. 2. 874 B:—of style, graphic, lively, Dion. H. de Demosth. 5; ὑπόθεσις γρ. a subject for description, Plut. Alex. 17:—Adv. —κῶς, Plut. Anton. 26.

γραῖφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = γραφείον 1, Anth. P. 6. 63, 65, 67: esp. a stile for writing on waxen tablets, Plat. Prot. 326 D: a graving tool, οὐμβολα . . γραφίδεσσι κατέψυσα Epigr. Gr. 1028. 11: a needle for embroidering, Anth. Plan. 4. 324. II. = γραφή, drawing in outline, Vitruv. 1. 1: embroidery, Anth. P. 5. 276.

γραφο-εἶδης ἀπόφυσις, the styloid process of the ulna, Galen. 2. 252. γράφος, εος, τό, = γράμμα, τὰ γράφεια Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 11.

γράφω [ᾶ], fut. ψω: aor. ἔγραψα, Ep. γράψα: pf. γέγραφα Cratin. Nom. 7, Thuc.; in late writers γεγράφηκα Synes.:—Med., fut. γράψομαι: (v. inf.). aor. ἔγραψάμην:—Pass., fut. γραῖφήσομαι Hipp. Acut. 388. 4, (μετεγ-) Ar. Eq. 1370; more often γεγράφομαι: aor. ἔγράφην [ᾶ] Plat., etc.; in late writers ἔγράφην Aristid., etc.: pf. γέγραμμαι (also in med. sense, v. fin.), poet. ἔγραπται, Opp. C. 3. 274. Used by Hom. only in aor. act. (From √ΓΡΑΦ come also γραφή, γραφίς, γραμμῆ, γράμμα, and perh. γρομφάς, q. v.; cf. Goth. graban (σκάπτειν), groba (φωλεύς), O. Norse grafa, A.S. grafan, Germ. graben, etc.:—if Lat. scribo, scribs, scripsa are akin, the orig. root was prob. scrabh, v. Corssen Lat. Spr. p. 477.) Orig. sense, to scratch, scrape, graze, ἀλχμὴ γράψεν οἱ δατέον ἄχρις II. 17. 599; γράψας ἐν πινάκι πτυκτῶ θυμόφθορα πολλά having marked or drawn tokens thereon, 6. 169, cf. Wolf proleg. lxxxii, sq.: nowhere else in Hom. (except in deriv. forms γραπτύς, ἐπιγράφην, ἐπιγράφω):—hence, later, to represent by lines drawn, to delineate, draw, paint, Hdt. 2. 41, Aesch. Eum. 50; γρ. Ἐρωθ' ὑπὸ πτερον Eubul. Καμπ. 3; προσπεπαταλευμένον γρ. τὸν Προμηθεά Menand. Incert. 6; εἰκὼν γεγραμμένη Ar. Ran. 537: also in Med., ζῆα γράφεισθαι = ζωγραφεῖν, Hdt. 4. 88; cf. ἀπόμουσος. II. to express by written characters, to write, τι Hdt. 1. 125, etc.; γρ. τινά to write a person's name, Xen.; γ. ἐπιστολήν, διαθήκην, etc., Id. Cyr. 4. 5. 34, Plat. Legg. 923 C, etc.: γρ. τινὲ ὅτι . . , Thuc. 7. 14:—γρ. τι εἰς διφθέρας Hdt. 5. 58; proverb., ἄρκου . . γυναικὸς εἰς ὕδωρ γράφω Soph. Fr. 694; Xenarch. Πεντ. 3; so, εἰς τέφραν γρ. Philonid. Incert. 1; εἰς ὕδωρ, ἐν ὕδατι Menand. Μονοστ. 25, Plat. Phaedr. 276 C, cf. Criti. 120 C; καθ'

ὔδατος Luc. Catapl. 21; εἰς πέλαγος γράμματα γράφωι Epigr. Gr. 1038. 8:—Pass., πύθι φρενὸς γέγραπται in what leaf of memory it is written, Pind. O. 10 (11). 3; ἐν τῷ προσώπῳ γραφεῖς τὴν συμφορὰν ἔχοντα it branded on his forehead, Plat. Legg. 754 A. 2. to inscribe, like ἐπιγράφω, γρ. εἰς σκῦλα, εἰς στήλην Eur. Phoen. 574, Dem. 121. 21:—Pass., γράφεσθαι τι to be inscribed with a thing, Br. Soph. Tr. 157; ὠδε γέγραμμοι have my name inscribed, Epigr. Gr. 285. 1. 3. to write down, γρ. τινὰ αἴτιον to set him down as the cause, Hdt. 7. 214; γρ. τι ἱερὸν τινὶ to register as . . ., Pind. O. 3. 54; γρ. τινὰ κληρονόμον, ἐπιτροπον to make him so by a written document, Plat. Legg. 923 C, 924 A: to register, enrol, γρ. τινὰ τῶν ἰππευόντων among the cavalry, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3. 21; οὐ Κρέοντος προστάτου γεγράφωμαι, as a dependent of Cr., Soph. O. T. 411. 4. γρ. εἰς τινα to write a letter to one, Luc. D. Syr. 23. 5. γρ. περὶ τινος to write on a subject, Xen. Cyn. 13. 2; ὑπὲρ τινος Polyb. 1. 1. 4, etc.:—absol. to write, as an author does, describe, Id. 2. 56, 4, in Pass.:—c. dupl. acc., τί . . . γράψειεν ἂν σε μουσοποιὸς ἐν τάφῳ; Eur. Tro. 1188. 6. to write down a law to be proposed, hence to propose, ποιεῖν, γνώμην, νόμον, ψήφισμα, etc., Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 37, Mem. 1. 2. 42; γράφειν, absol. (sub. νόμον), Dem. 288. 9., 715. 27, etc.; γρ. πόλεμον, εἰρήνην, etc., Id. 146. 2., 358. 17; also c. inf., σὺ γράφεις ταῦτ' εἶναι στρατιωτικά Id. 14. 24; ἔγραψα . . ἀποπλεῖν . . τοὺς πρέσβεις Id. 233. 21; v. sub παράνομος II. 7. to prescribe, ordain, πόντος ἔγραψε Pind. N. 6. 13.

B. Med. to write for oneself or for one's own use, note down, Hdt. 2. 82, etc.; γράφεσθαι τι ἐν φρεσίν Aesch. Cho. 450; φρενῶν ἔσω Soph. Ph. 1325; ἔγραψάμην ὑπομνήματα I wrote me down some memoranda, Plat. Theaet. 143 A: to couse to be written, συγγραφήν Dem. 1284. 20, etc.; γρ. πρόσθετον πρὸς τὴν βουλήν to petition for a hearing before the Council, Id. 715. 25: cf. ἐγγράφομαι. 2. as Att. law-term, γράφεσθαι τινα to indict one, τινός for some public offence, e. g. τῆς αἰσχροκερδείας, Plat. Legg. 754, fin.; γρ. τινα παρανόμων, v. sub παράνομος II; (see the form in Dem. 548. 4); in full γραφήν γράψασθαι τινα Ar. Nub. 1482 (but in Pass., εἰ σοι γράφωιτο δίκη Id. 758); v. γραφή III: also c. acc. et inf., γρ. τινὰ ἀδικεῖν Id. Vesp. 894, cf. Pax 107: absol., οἱ γραψάμενοι the prosecutors, Id. Vesp. 881; οὐκ ἦν ἑτέροις γράψασθαι Andoc. 10. 27:—but, γράφεσθαι τι to indict as act, i. e. the doer of it, as criminal, ἔγραψατο τὴν Χαβρίου δωρεάν, i. e. he brought a γραφή παρανόμων against the person who proposed the gift to Chabrias, Dem. 501. 28, cf. 486. 1; τὸ χάριν τούτων ἀποδοῦναι παρανόμων γράφει (2 sing. Med.) Id. 267. 7. b. Pass. to be indicted, not seldom in Dem. and Aeschin.; τοῦτο τὸ ψήφισμα ἐγράφη παρανόμων was indicted as illegal, Aeschin. 62. 28; ψηφίσματα ὑπὸ τούτου οὐδὲ γραφέντα not even indicted, Dem. 302. 18; (but 254. 13, εἰ μὴ τοῦτο ἐγράφη if this decree had not been proposed, as Pass. of A. II. 6); so in pf., τὰ γεγραμμένα the articles of the indictment, Id. 244. 10., 930. 1; τὸ γεγραμμένον the penalty named in the indictment, Id. 727. 2:—but γέγραμμοι usually takes the sense of the Med., to indict, Id. 245. 2., 267. 4, cf. Plat. Euthyphro 2 B, Theaet. 210 D.

γραψαῖος, ὁ, a crab, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 106 D. γραψαίω, Desiderat. of γράφω, Gloss. γράω, to gnaw, eat, Call. Fr. 200, Galen. 5. 715; Cypr. acc. to Hesych. (Prob. from the same Root as βι-βρώσκω (v. Bβ. I), cf. Skt. gras (vorare); whence also γράστις, Lat. gramen (grass): cf. also γράϊνω, γάγγραινα.) γράωδης, ες, (εἶδος) = γράϊκός, Strabo 16, lambl. V. Pyth. 23, I Ep. Tim. 4. 7. γρεῦς, ἡ, collat. form of γραῦς, Arcad. 126. γρηγορέω, late pres., formed from pf. ἐγρήγορα (q. v.), Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 2, C. I. 9599, LXX, N. T. γρηγόρησις, εως, ἡ, LXX; γρήγορησις, Philo 1. 510;—later forms for ἔγρηγ-:—also τὸ γρήγορον φῶς Christ. Inscr. in C. I. 8686. γρήλιος, ον, Ion. for γραῖος, Call. ap. Choerob. γρηῦς, γρηῦς, Ion. and Ep. for γραῦς. γρίνιος, ὁ and ἡ, Aeol. for βινός, Eust. 1926. 56. γρίπεις, εως, ὁ, = γρίπων, Theocr. 1. 39, Mosch. 5. 9. γρίπείω, to fish, Zonar. Lex. p. 456. γρίπτις τέχνη, ἡ, the art of fishing, Anth. P. 6. 223. γριπίζω, = γριπέω, Hesych.: metaph., Liban. Epist. 1593. γρίπσιμα, τό, that which is caught, gain, E. M. 241. 22, Zonar. γρίπιος, ὁ, = γρίφος, Anth. P. 6. 23, Artemid. 2. 14. II. a haul or take of fish, Diog. L. 1. 32. (V. sub βίψ.) γρίπων, ὁ, (γρίπος) a fisherman, γρίπωνος γριπέυς . . ἔχασε τάφον Anth. P. 7. 504; cf. γριπέυς. γριπέω, to speak riddles, Diphil. ap. Ath. 451 B, Eust. 884. 10. γρίφος, ὁ, like γρίπος, a fishing-basket, creel, made of rushes, Opp. H. 3. 80, Plut. 2. 471 D. 2. metaph. anything intricate, a dark saying, riddle, Ar. Vesp. 20; γρίφον προβάλλειν Antiph. Γανυμ. 2; λέγειν γρίφους παρὰ ποτῶν Id. Κνωσθ. 1: cf. Müller Dor. 4. 8, § 4 sq. (Prob. from the same Root as βίψ, Lat. scirpus.) γριφώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a riddle, Luc. Jup. Trag. 28, Ath. 456 C. γρομφάς, ἄδος, ἡ, or γρομφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Lat. scrofa, an old sow, Hippon. 48; cf. Hesych. and Suid. (Prob. from same Root as γράφω (Dor. γρόφω), to grub up; cf. Lat. scrobs.) γρόνθος, ὁ, a late word, = πηγμή, the fist, Hesych., E. M., etc.; γρόνθω παίσας Schol. Il. 2. 219; γρόνθον ἀντὶ γρόνθου βλω for blow, Polyc. Ep. ad Phil. 2:—γρ. παλαστιαῖος = σπιθαμή, Aquil. V. T. (Jud. 3. 16). II. a stone or block standing out from a wall, Math. Vett. γρόνθων, ὁ, first lessons on the flute, Hesych., Poll. 4. 83. γρόππα, Aeol. or Dor. for γράμμα, C. I. 4725, 4730 (but here perh. γροπτά = γραπτά is the true reading). γροσφο-μάχος, ον, fighting with the γρόσφος, οἱ Γρ. the Roman Velites, Polyb. 1. 33, 9., 6. 21, 7: cf. γροσφοφόρος.

γρόσφος, ὁ, a kind of javelin, described by Polyb. 6. 22, 4. γροσφο-φόρος, ον, = γροσφομάχος, Polyb. 6. 21, 9. γροννός, ὁ, v. γρυνός. γρόφω, Dor. for γράφω, Inscr. Mel. in C. I. 3: so γροφεύσαντα Dor. for γραμματεύσαντα, Inscr. Arg. ib. 1125; cf. γρόππα. γρῦ, used in Comic writers always with οὐδέ or μηδέ,—ἀποκρινομένῳ . . οὐδὲ γρῦ not a syllable, Ar. Pl. 17; οὐδὲ γρῦ ἀπαγγέλλειν Dem. 353. 10; μηδέ γρῦ λέγε Menand. Ψευδ. 4; ὄψου μηδὲν . . μηδὲ γρῦ not a morsel, not a bit, Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 13; διαφέρει Χαιρεφῶντος οὐδὲ γρῦ Menand. Ὀργ. 2. (Commonly explained of the noise of swine, not even a grunt, Schol. Ar. l. c.; but Hesych. and others say that γρῦ was properly the dirt under the nail, and so anything utterly insignificant.) γρύζω, fut. γρύξω, Ar. Eq. 294, γρύξομαι Alcae. Com. Παλοιστρ. 1: aor. ἔγρυξα:—to say γρῦ (v. sub voc.), to grumble, mutter, γρύζειν δὲ καὶ πολμάτων . .; Ar. Pl. 454; παιδὸς φωνὴν γρύζοντος Id. Nub. 963; εἴ τι γρύξει Id. Eq. 294; μὴ φλαῦρον μηδὲν γρύζειν Id. Pax 98; οὐδὲ γρύζοντας ταυτί Id. Ran. 913; οὐκ ἐτόλμα γρύξαι τὸ παράπαν Isae. 71. 42; cf. γρυκτός. II. in Arist. Probl. 4. 2, 5, a fut. γρύσει is used in the sense of τήξει will liquefy. γρυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of γρύζω, ὄρα γρυκτόν ἐστιν ὑμῖν; will ye dare to grumble? Ar. Lys. 656. γρυλίζω, later γρυλλίζω (A. B. 33, etc.): Dor. fut. γρυλιξεῖτε, Ar. Ach. 746:—to grunt, of swine, Ar. l. c., Pl. 307. γρυλισμός, ὁ, grunting, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 5. γρυλλίων (better γρυλίων), ονος, ὁ, Dim. of sq., a little pig, Hesych. γρύλος, later γρύλλος (Arcad. 52), ὁ, a pig, porker, Zonar.; cf. Plut. 2. 985 sqq. 2. = γόγγρος, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 356 A, Nic. ib. 288 C. II. an Egyptian dance, A. B. (Onomatop.) γρυμῆα (in MSS. often γρυμαῖα), ἡ, a bag or chest for old clothes, etc., Diphil. Inscr. 45, Poll. 10. 100, A. B. 33: the form γρυμῆα, Ib., Et. Gud. 130. 5. II. like γρύτη I (Hesych.), trash, trumpery, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 3, Vol. Heracl. 1. p. 64, Themist. 257 A, etc.:—hence γρυμειο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, Luc. Lexiph. 3; v. Lob. Phryn. 230. γρῦνός, ὁ, a fagot, dry wood, Lyc. 86, 294: also γρουνός. γρῦπ-άετος, ὁ, a kind of griffin or wyvern, Ar. Ran. 929. γρῦπαίνω, = γρυπόμαι, Dionys. ap. Harp., Suid., E. M.:—the aor. ἔγρυπεν ἢ γῆ, cited from Melanthis ib., is referred to the form γρύπτω, known from Hesych. γρῦπ-αλώπηξ, ἡ, griffin-fox, of a deformed person, Hipp. 1201 E. γρῦπάνιος, ον, bowed by age, Antipho ap. Harp. γρῦπόμαι, Pass. to become hooked or bent, of the nails, Hipp. Progn. 42: cf. γρυπαίνω. γρῦπός, ἡ, ὄν, hook-nosed, with a high or aquiline nose, opp. to σιμός, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 21, Plat. Rep. 474 E; so, γρ. ὄνυχες Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1, M. Diut. 1. 8. 2. generally, curved, γρυπὴ γαστήρ a round paunch, Xen. l. c.; γρ. στέφανος Eubul. Στεφ. 3:—τὸ γρυπόν, = γρυπύτης, Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 7. γρῦπότης, ητος, ἡ, hookedness, of the nose, opp. to σιμότης, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 21, Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 12; of a beak, Plut. 2. 994 F; of talons, Ib. 641 D. γρύπωσις, εως, ἡ, a crooking, hooking, Cael. Aurel. M. Ac. 2. 32. γρυσμός, ὁ, (γρύζω) a grunting, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 376 A. γρυτάριον, τό, Dim. of γρύτη, Pseudoepitaph. γρύτη [ῦ], ἡ, (Lat. scruta, also gruta, Schol. Hor. Ep. 1. 7, 65, whence scrutari, etc.):—trash, frippery, A. B. 33, Phryn. 230:—also (cf. γρυμῆα) a woman's dressing-case, Sappho 102. II. small fish, Geop. 20. 12, 2. γρῦτο-δόκη, ἡ, = γρυμῆα, Anth. P. 6. 254. γρῦτοπωλείον, τό, a frippery-shop, Gloss. γρῦτο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a seller of small wares, Schol. Ar. Pl. 17. γρύψ, gen. γρυπός, ὁ, a griffin or griffon, a fabulous creature variously described, first mentioned by Aristaeus about 560 B. C., Hdt. 3. 116, cf. Aesch. Pr. 395, C. I. 139. 11. [ῦ in obliq. cases, Virg. Ecl. 8. 27, as in γρῦπός: in Hdt. 4. 13, 27, the older Edd. give γρύπας, wrongly, for γρῦπας.] γρῶνος, η, ον, (γρῶν) eaten out, cavernous, Lyc. 631, 1280. II. as Subst. γρῶνη (sc. πέτρα), ἡ, a cavern, grot, Nic. Al. 77, E. M. 241. 52, etc.:—hence any hollow vessel, a kneading-trough, Anth. P. 7. 736. γύα, ἡ, v. sub γύης. γύαια, τά, (γύης II) = πρυμνήσια Anth. P. 10. 1. γυάλη, ἡ, a Megarean cup, Philet. 41, cf. C. I. 8347 b. γυᾶλον, τό, a hollow, in Il. always of the cuirass (θώρηξ), which was composed of a back-piece and breast-piece, called γυάλα or ἡμθαράκια, which were joined at the sides by clasps or buckles (πόρπαι, περόναι); whence the cuirass was called γυαλοθώραξ, Paus. 10. 26, 2: in Il. 15. 530 we have θώρηκα . . γυάλοισιν ἀρηρότα a cuirass formed of these two pieces; cf. κραταιογυάλος. 2. the hollow of a vessel, κρατήρων γ. Ep. 1. A. 1052: or a hollow vessel, χρυσοῦ γέμοντα γυάλα Id. Andr. 1093. 3. κοίλας πέτρας γ. the hollow of a rock, Soph. Ph. 1081: a cavern, grotto, πέτρινα μύχαρα γυάλα Eur. Hel. 189. 4. in pl., of hollow ground, vales, dales, dells, γυάλοις ὑπο Παρνησοῖο Hes. Th. 499, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 396; Νύσης 25. 5; γυάλα Φοίβου, θεοῦ, of Delphi, Eur. Phoen. 237, Ion 245, cf. Ar. Thesm. 110; Αὐδιά τ' ἄγ γυάλα (so Herm.) throughout the vales of Lydia, Aesch. Sapp. 550; γυάλα χώρας Ar. Thesm. 110; αἰθέρια γυάλα the vault of heaven, Opp. C. 1. 281. (The root appears in ἐγ-γυαλίζω, and prob. ἐγ-γύη is akin: but the relationship either to γύης or γυῖον is doubtful.) γυαλός, ὄν, hollow, Eust. 526. 42. γύγης, ου, ὁ, a water bird, paraphr. Opp. 1x. 2. 16. γύης, ου, ὁ, (γῆ, γαῖα, cf. ἔγγαιος II):—the curved piece of wood in a plough, to which the share was fitted, the tree, Lat. buris, under which the dentale was fixed, Hes. Op. 425, 434, cf. Virg. G. 1. 169. II.

a certain measure of land (cf. Lat. *juger*), rarely in sing., Soph. Fr. 643, Eur. Heracl. 839;—in pl. *lands*, Σικελίας λευρὸς γύας Aesch. Pr. 369; ἀνηρότους γύας Ib. 708; αὐτόσποροι γ. Id. Fr. 198; οἱ πληροὶ γύαι Soph. O. C. 58:—metaph. of a wife, ἀρώσιμοι γ. Id. Ant. 569.—Elmsl. Heracl. l. c. (also ad Bacch. 13, Soph. O. C. 58) maintains that the Trag. always use γύαι masc. (from γύης), never fem. (from γύα); and the best critics have followed him; in Aesch. Pr. 369, λευρὸς γύας is restored from the Cod. Med.; and in Eur. Hel. 89, Bacch. 13, τοὺς . . , τοῦσδε . . γύας are received.—In most places the gender is indeterminate, as in Aesch. Pr. 708, Soph. Ant. l. c., Eur. Phoen. 646; in C. I. 5775. 13 we have τῶν γυῶν.

γυι-αλθής, ἐς, *nourishing the limbs*, Nic. Th. 529.
γυι-αλκής, ἐς, *strong of limb*, ἤβη Opp. H. 2. 277; παλαιμοσύνη Ib. 5. 465.

γυι-αρκής, ἐς, *strengthening the limbs*, Pind. P. 3. 12.
γυιο-βῦρής, ἐς, *weighing down the limbs*, Aesch. Ag. 63, Anth. P. 10. 12.
γυιο-βόρος, ον, *gnawing the limbs, eating*, μελεδῶναι (v. l. γυιοκύρος, sensu dubio), Hes. Op. 66; πῦρ Anth. P. 9. 443.

γυιό-δᾶμος, η, ον, *taming limbs, conquering*, ἐν γυιοδάμῃς . . χερσίν Pind. I. 5 (4). 75, as Herm.; others take ἐν γυιοδάμῃς separately (from γυιοδάμας, ον, ὁ,) among athletes.

γυιό-κόλλος, ον, *binding the limbs*, Lyc. 1202.
γυῖον, τό, a limb, freq. in Hom., who always uses pl., in phrases γυῖα λέλυντο, τρύμος οἰ κάματος λάβε γυῖα, etc.; so also in Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 913, cf. Fr. 449; also, γυῖα ποδῶν the feet, Il. 13. 512; γυῖα the hands, Theocr. 22. 81; and γυῖον in sing. the hand, Ib. 121; but γυῖον the whole body, Pind. N. 7. 108, Hipp. 1181. 1, etc., v. Foës. Oecon.:—μητρὸς γυῖα the womb, h. Hom. Merc. 20.—Never in Att. Prose. II.

γύης, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 5774. 183.

γυιο-πᾶγής, ἐς, *stiffening the limbs*, νιφάς Anth. P. 6. 219; κάματοι Epigr. Gr. 853. 6.

γυιο-πέδη, ἡ, a fetter, Pind. P. 2. 41, Aesch. Pr. 168, in pl.
γυιός, ἡ, ὄν, lame, Call. Dian. 177, Lyc. 144, Anth. P. 6. 203.

γυιο-τάκῃς, ἐς, *melting or wasting the limbs*, Anth. P. 6. 30. II. pass. with pining limbs, Ib. 71.

γυιο-τόρος, ον, *piercing the limbs*, Christod. Ecphr. 226.
γυι-οὔχος, ον, *fettering the limbs*, Lyc. 1076.

γυιό-χαλκος, ον, of brasen limb, Anth. P. 15. 26.
γυιῶν, (γυιός) to lame, γυιῶσω . . ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους Il. 8. 402, cf. 416; so, γυιωθεῖς lame, Hes. Th. 858, cf. Hipp. Art. 819:—to weaken, reduce, Hipp. Acut. 394, etc.

γυλι-αύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, lang-necked, scraggy-necked, Ar. Pax 789; explained by Suid. γυλιοστράχηλος.

γύλιος οἰ γυλιός (A. B. 228, E. M. 244), ὁ, a long-shaped wallet, Ar. Ach. 1097, Pax 527 (ubi v. Schol.), Critias 25, Philem. Ἴατρ. 1: also γύλιον, τό, Zonar., etc.

γυμνάδδομαι, Dor. for γυμνάζομαι, Ar. Lys. 82.
γυμνάζω, fut. ἄσω: aor. ἐγύμνασα Aesch.: pf. γεγύμνακα Id.—Pass., aor. ἐγυμνάσθην Dem. 1414. 8: pf. γεγύμνασμαι (v. infr.): (γυμνός). To train naked, train in gymnastic exercise: generally, to train, exercise, τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν Isocr. 2 E; ἐαυτὸν καὶ τοὺς ἵππους Xen. An. 1. 2, 7: c. inf., γ. τοὺς παῖδας ποιεῖν to train or accustom them to do a thing, Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 32; so also, γ. τινά τινα to accustom him to it, Ib. 1. 2, 10; τινὰ περὶ τι Isocr. 209 A:—Med. to exercise for oneself, practise, γυμνάσασθαι τέχνην Plat. Gorg. 514 E; γυμνάσιον τὸ εἰωθὸς Ael. V. H. 5. 6:—Pass. to practise gymnastic exercises, Hdt. 7. 208, etc.: generally, to practise, exercise oneself, Thuc. 1. 6, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 16; of a disputer, Arist. Top. 1. 17, 2, etc.:—ὁ γεγυμνασμένος the trained or practised orator, opp. to ὁ εὐφνής, Id. Rhet. 3. 10, 1;—c. part., ὕστις ἐρῶν γυμνάζεται Theogn. 1335:—γυμνάζεσθαι πρὸς τι to be trained or practised for a thing, Plat. Legg. 626 B; περὶ τι in a thing, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 23; ἐν τινι Plat. Legg. 635 C; also, γεγυμνασμένος τι practised in . . , Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 11; τινός Philostr. 688, 696, 708; τινί 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 14.

II. metaph. to wear out, harass, distress, ἄδην με . . πλάναι γεγυμνάκασι Aesch. Pr. 586; ἔρως πατρῶας τῆσδε γῆς ἀ' ἐγύμνασε Id. Ag. 540; κρυμὸς . . πλευρὰ γυμνάζει χολῆς, of pleurisy, Eur. Fr. 683:—Pass., τοὺς ὑπερμήκεις δρόμους . . γυμνάζεται Aesch. Pr. v. 594.

γυμνάς, ἄδος, properly fem. of γυμνός, naked, Eur. Tro. 448: but also with a masc. Subst., γ. στόλος ἀνδρῶν Id. Fr. 106; cf. Lob. Paral. 263.

II. trained or exercised, ποδὶ γυμνάδος ἵππου (restored for γυμνάδας ἵππους), Eur. Hipp. 1134:—as masc. Subst. trained, practised, ἀμφ' ἀρετῆν Epitaph. in C. I. 938.

III. as Subst. = γυμνασία οἰ γυμνάσιον, γυμνάδος ἐν τεμένει Epigr. Gr. 222; γυμνάδος . . πόνον ἐκτελέσαντα Ib. 201.

γυμνασία, ἡ, = γύμνασις, exercise, Plat. Theaet. 169 C, Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 1, al.; in disputing, Id. Top. 1. 2, 1:—σωματικὴ γ. 1 Ep. Tim. 4. 8.

γυμνασιάρχῳ, to be gymnasiarch, at Athens, C. I. 267, 270. 1, al.; γ. εἰς Προμήθεια Lys. 161. 46, Isac. 67. 10; γ. λαμπάδι (cf. λαμπαδηφορία), Id. 62. 20; also in Med., γυμνασιαρχεῖσθαι ἐν ταῖς λαμπάσι Xen. Vect. 4. 52:—Pass. to be supplied with gymnasiarchs, γυμνασιαρχοῦσιν οἱ πλοῦσοι . . , ὁ δὲ δῆμος γυμνασιαρχεῖται Id. Rep. Ath. 1, 13. 2. at Sparta, C. I. 1351, etc.

γυμνασι-ἀρχῆς, ὁ, = -ἀρχος, C. I. 270, Lex ap. Aeschin. 2. 37.
γυμνασιαρχία, ἡ, the office of a gymnasiarch, Xen. Ath. 1. 13, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 22.

γυμνασιαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a gymnasiarch, Plut. Ant. 33.
γυμνασιαρχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of -ἀρχῆς, C. I. 5132.

γυμνασι-ἀρχος, ὁ, a gymnasiarch, performer of one of the liturgies or public duties at Athens, who superintended the palaestrae, and paid the training-masters, Andoc. 17. 20, Dem. 940. 13, etc. He was elected

by his φυλή for a definite time, Böckh P. E. 2. 216, Wolf Lept. p. xcii. 2. a training-master, esp. at Sparta, C. I. 1326, 1349, al., cf. Böckh p. 611.

γυμνασίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 29.
γυμνάσιον [ᾶ], τό, I. in pl. bodily exercises, Pind. Fr. 95. 4, Hdt. 9. 33; and so in Hipp. Art. 824, Plat., etc., 2. metaph., γυμνάσιον γράφειν to write an exercise or essay, Galen. II. in sing. the public place where athletic exercises were practised, the gymnastic school, like παλαίστρα, held sacred to the gods, Eur. Phoen. 368, Antipho 121. 26, Plat. Criti. 117 C, etc.; ἐκ θήμετέρου γυμνασίου from our school, Ar. Vesp. 526, cf. Plat. Gorg. 493 D: pl., γ. τὰ ἵπποκροτα the hippodrome, Eur. Hipp. 229. 2. generally, a school, ἐν γυμνασίοις Ἀκαδημίας Epicr. Inscr. 1. 11; ἐν Ὀμηρεῖ γυμνασίῳ Epigr. Gr. 860. 3. in collective sense, the youths who attend the school, Ib. 252. 6.

γύμνασις, εως, ἡ, exercise, Poll. 7. 153.
γυμνασιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) fit for a γυμνάσιον, Cic. Att. 1. 6.

γύμνασμα, τό, an exercise, practice, Dion. H. de Rhet. 1, Plut. 2. 1119 D.

γυμναστέον, verb. Adj. one must practise, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 28.
γυμναστήριον, τό, = γυμνάσιον, Aristaen. 2. 3.

γυμναστής, οὔ, ὁ, a trainer of professional athletes, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 20, Plat. Legg. 720 E, etc.: opp. to the παιδοτρίβης, who taught gymnastics as an accomplishment, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 7; ἱατρὸς καὶ γ. Id. Eth. 10. 9, 15.

γυμναστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of athletic exercises, skilled in them, Hipp. Aph. 1242, Plat. Prot. 313 D; of the gymnastic master, Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 2:—γ. θεραπεία, Plat. Gorg. 464 B; and ἡ-κῆ (with or without τέχνη), gymnastics, Id. Symp. 186 E, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Vesp. 1212.

γυμνής, ἦτος, ὁ, = γυμνός, Diod. 3. 8:—esp. a light-armed foot-soldier, Tyrtae. 8. 35, Hdt. 9. 63, Eur. Phoen. 1147, Xen. An. 4. 1, 28. II. in pl. γυμνήτες, οἱ, Argive serfs, like the Spartan Helots, Thessalian Penests, etc., Poll. 3. 83; also γυμνήσιοι, Müller Dor. 3. 4, § 2, cf. 3. 3, § 2. 2. = Γυμνοσοφισταί, Strabo 719; hence γυμνήτις σοφία their philosophy, Plut. 2. 322 B.

Γυμνήσῃαι νῆσοι, αἱ, (γυμνής) the Balearic islands, from the skill of the inhabitants as slingers, Arist. Mirab. 88, Strabo 167, Diod. 5. 17, etc., cf. Virg. G. 1. 309.

γυμνητεία, ἡ, nakedness, Eust. Opusc. 190. 43, etc.: v. γυμνητία.
γυμνητεύω, to be lightly clad, Dio Chrys. 25: to be light-armed, Plut. Aemil. 16; cf. γυμνιτεύω.

γυμνήτης, ον, ὁ, = γυμνός, with which it is often interchanged, Schneid. Xen. An. 4. 1, 6:—as Adj. naked, Luc. Bacch. 3.

γυμνητία, ἡ, (γυμνής) the light-armed troops, Thuc. 7. 37.
γυμνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a γυμνής, ὄπλα Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 4, Plut. Flamin. 4: τὸ γυμνητικόν, = γυμνητία, Strabo 306.

γυμνήτις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of γυμνήτης, v. sub γυμνής II. 2.
γυμνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for gymnastic exercises, γ. ἀγῶν a gymnastic contest, Hdt. 2. 91, etc.; opp. to ἱππικός, Id. 1. 167; to μουσικός Thuc. 3. 104, Plat. Legg. 658 A.

γυμνιτεύω, to be naked, 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 11 Lachm.; vulg. γυμνητεύω.
γυμνο-δερκέομαι, Pass. to shew oneself naked, Luc. Cyn. 1.

γυμνό-καρπος, ον, with the fruit bare, i. e. without shell or husk, Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 8; cf. γυμνοσπέρματος.

Γυμνο-παιδία, αἱ, a yearly festival in honour of those who fell at Thyrea, at which naked boys danced and went through gymnastic exercises, Hdt. 6. 67, Thuc. 5. 82, Xen., etc.; cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

γυμνο-παιδική (sc. ἕρχησις), ἡ, a dance of naked boys, Ath. 630 D.
γυμνοποδέω, to go barefoot, Ep. Socr. 13.

γυμνοπόδης, ον, ὁ, = γυμνόπους, Suid.
γυμνο-πόδιον, τό, a kind of sandal or slipper, Poll. 7. 94.

γυμνό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, barefooted, Strabo 294, Joseph. B. J. 2. 15, 1.
γυμνο-ρύπαρος, ον, naked and dirty, of Zeno, Diog. L. 7. 16.

γυμνός, ἡ, ὄν, naked, unclad, γυμνός περ ἐῶν Od. 6. 136, etc.; γυμνὸν στάδιον, as opp. to the ὑπλιτόδρομος, Pind. P. 11. 73. 2. unarmed, οὐδ' ὑπέμεινεν Πάτροκλον, γυμνὸν περ ἐόντ' ἐν δηϊότητι Il. 16. 815, etc.; γυμνὰ τὰ νῶτα παρέχειν Plut. Fab. 11:—τὰ γυμνά, of single men, the parts not covered by armour, the exposed parts, Thuc. 3. 23, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 12; esp. the right side, (the left being covered by the shields), Thuc. 5. 10, 71; cf. γύμνωσις. 3. sometimes of things, γυμνὸν τόξον an uncovered bow, i. e. taken out of the γωρυτός or case, Od. 11. 607; γ. διστός 21. 417; γ. μάχαιρα, ξίφος Theophr. 22. 146, Ap. Rh.; γυμνῇ τῇ κεφαλῇ with the head bare, Plat. Phaedr. 243 B. 4. c. gen. stripped of a thing, κολεοῦ γυμνὸν φάσγανον Pind. N. 1. 80, cf. Xen. Ages. 2, 14; κάπος δένδρον γυμνός Pind. O. 3. 43; γυμνός ὑστράκων Aesch. Fr. 401; γυμνός προπομπῶν Id. Pers. 1036; γ. τῶν ἀριστείων ἄτερ Soph. Aj. 464; and so in Prose, γυμνός ὄπλων Hdt. 2. 141; ἡ ψυχὴ γυμνῇ τοῦ σώματος Plat. Crat. 403 B, cf. Rep. 577 B, Gorg. 523 D. 5. in common language γυμνός meant lightly clad, i. e. in the tunic or under-garment only (χιτῶν), without the mantle (ἐμάτιον), Hes. Op. 389, cf. Xen. An. 1. 10, 3, Dem. 583. 21; (so nudus ara, sere nudus, Virg. G. 1. 299); of horses, without harness, Arr. Ven. 24. 3. 6. of facts, naked, bald, τὰ πράγματα γυμνὰ θεωρεῖν Diod. 1. 76; γυμνὸν τὸ ἔργον διηγῆσασθαι Luc. Tox. 41. 7. bare, mere, κόκκος 1 Ep. Cor. 15. 37. 8. beardless, Ap. Rh. 2. 707. 9. of impossibilities, γυμνῶ φυλακὴν ἐπιτάττει Pherecr. Tyr. 4, Philem. Ἀρπάζ. 1.

Γυμνο-σοφισταί, ὄν, οἱ, the naked philosophers of India, Arist. Fr. 30, Strab. 762, Plut. Alex. 64, Luc. Fugit. 7; cf. γυμνής II. 2.

γυμνο-σπέρματος and -σπερμος, ον, having the seed bare, uncovered by shell or husk, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 2 and 3; cf. γυμνόκαρπος.

γυμνότης, ητος, η, nakedness, LXX (Deut. 28. 48), N. T.
 γυμνό-χραυς, ο, η, having the body naked, Nonn. D. 7. 124.
 γυμνώω, fut. ὠσω, (γυμνός) to strip naked, τὰ ὀστέα τῶν κρεῶν γ. to strip the bones of their flesh, Hdt. 4. 61; ἀῶμα γυμνωσαντες εὔ Soph. Ant. 410:—Hom. uses it only in Pass., mostly of warriors, to be stript naked or exposed, ὅτε στρεφθέντι μετὰφρενα γυμνωθείη Il. 12. 428; οὐτα θύαντα στέρνων γυμνωθέντα παρ' ἀσπίδα 16. 312, cf. Od. 10. 341; so, τείχος ἐγυμνώθη the wall was left bare, i. e. defenceless, Il. 12. 399: but also to strip oneself naked or to be stript naked, ἀδέσμαι γὰρ γυμνοῦσθαι Od. 6. 222; c. gen., ἐγυμνώθη βακίων he stript himself of his rags, 22. 1; so later, γυμνωθὲν ξίφος Hdt. 3. 64, cf. Aesch. Theb. 624:—also to be stript or deprived of a thing, Plat. Rep. 601 B; cf. γυμνωτέος.
 γύμνωσις, εως, η, a stripping, Plut. Cato Ma. 20. II. nakedness, LXX (Gen. 9. 22):—ἐξαλλάσσειν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γ. his defenceless side, (cf. γυμνός 2), Thuc. 5. 71.
 γυμνωτέος, α, αν, to be stript of, τινός Plat. Rep. 361 C.
 γυναικ-ἀδελφος, ο, a wife's brother; fem. γυναικαδέλφη, η, (acc. to others, oxyt., -φύς, -φή) a wife's sister; cf. Lob. Phryn. 304, Thom. M. P. 197.
 γυναικ-άνηρ, ο, a woman-man; dat. pl. γυναικάνδρεςσι Epich. 156 Ahr.
 γυναικάριον, τό, Dim. of γυνή, Diocl. Mel. 6, M. Anton. 5. 11, etc.
 γυναικείον, τά, v. sq.
 γυναικείος, α, αν, Aesch. Cho. 630, 678, also as, αν, Eur. I. A. 233: Ion. γυναικίος, η, αν: (γυνή):—of or belonging to women, like women, befitting them, feminine, Lat. muliebris, γυναικίαι βουλαί a woman's designs, Od. 11. 437; λουτρὸν Hes. Op. 751; often in Hdt., and Att.; γυν. ἀγαρά, v. sub ἀνδρείας:—η γ. θεός, the Roman bona dea, Plut. Caes. 9, Cic. 19: γ. πόλεμος war with women, Anth. P. 7. 352. 2. in bad sense, womanish, effeminate, πένθος Archil. 8. 10; δρᾶμα Ar. Thesm. 151; cf. Plat. Alc. I. 127 A, etc.; so Adv. -ως, Id. Legg. 731 D:—cf. ἀλύς. II. as Subst., 1. η γυναικίη = γυναικίων, the part of the house reserved for the women, the harem, Hdt. 5. 20; τὸ γυναικίον in LXX. 2. τὰ γυναικία partes muliebres, Hipp. Epid. 1. 195. b. = τὰ κατὰ μήνια, Id. Aph. 1254, Arist. P. A. 2. 2, 10, al.
 γυναικ-εραστής, ο, a woman-lover, and γυναικεραστέω, Poll. 3. 68, 70.
 γυναικίος, η, αν, Ion. for γυναικίος, Hdt.
 γυναικηρός, α, ὄν, = γυναικίος, Diocl. (Βακχ. 3) in A. B. 87, where Meineke needlessly conj. γυναικισμός: γυναικηρός τρόπος is cited by Phryn. ib. 31, perhaps from the same Poet.
 γυναικίος, αν, ο, = γύννις, a weakling, Luc. Pisc. 31.
 γυναικίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to be womanish, play the woman, dress or speak like one, Hipp. Acr. 293, Ar. Thesm. 268:—so in Med., Polyb. 32. 25, 7. II. muliebria pati, Luc. Somn. 19.
 γυναικικός, η, ὄν, womanish, feminine, Arist. G. A. 4. 2, 1; γυναικικώτεραι γίνονται οἱ μαστοὶ more like those of women, Id. H. A. 7. 1, 15.
 γυναικίον, τό, Dim. of γυνή, Longus 3. 6, 15 (with v. l. γύναιον).
 γυναικίσις, εως, η, womanish behaviour, Ar. Thesm. 863.
 γυναικίσκιον, τά, a very young girl, Hesych.
 γυναικισμός, ο, womanish weakness, Polyb. 30. 16, 5. Δ 8^v
 γυναικιστί, Adv. like a woman, Ath. 528 F.
 γυναικίδ-βουλος, αν, devised by a woman, Aesch. Cho. 626; cf. ἀνδρό-βουλος.
 γυναικο-γῆρυτας, αν, proclaimed by a woman, κλέος Aesch. Ag. 487.
 γυναικο-ειδής, ες, = γυναικώδης, Schol. Ar. Nub. 289.
 γυναικο-ήθης, ες, of womanish disposition, Hesych.
 γυναικο-θείνας, ο, feasted by the women, Paus. 8. 48, 4.
 γυναικίδ-θύμος, αν, of womanish mind, Ptol.—Adv. -μως, Polyb. 2. 8, 12, etc.
 γυναικίδ-κλωψ, ωπος, ο, a stealer of women, Lyc. 771.
 γυναικο-κράσια, η, (κράσις) womanish temper, a woman's nature, Strabo 165, Plut. Anton. 10; v. Wyttenb. 2. 20 A, Schäf. 5. p. 340.
 γυναικο-κράτεσθαι, Pass. to be ruled by women, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 7.
 γυναικο-κράτητος, αν, ruled by women, Schol. Eur. Or. 742.
 γυναικο-κράτεια, η, the dominion of women, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 11, Plut. Cato Ma. 8.
 γυναικο-κτόνος, αν, murdering women, Philo 2. 581.
 γυναικομαδέω, to be mad for women, Ar. Thesm. 576.
 γυναικομαδία, ες, mad for women, Anth. P. 12. 86, Luc. Alex. 11.
 γυναικομαδία, η, madness for women, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 464 D.
 γυναικίδ-μασθας, αν, having breasts like a woman, Galen.
 γυναικίδ-μίμος, αν, aping women, γυναικαμίμοις ὑπιδόμασιν χερῶν Aesch. Pr. 1005; ἐσθήματα Soph. Fr. 706; στολή Eur. Bacch. 980.
 γυναικίδ-μορφας, αν, in woman's shape, Eur. Bacch. 855.
 γυναικονομέω, to be a γυναικονόμος, Artemid. 2. 31.
 γυναικονομία, η, the office of γυναικονόμος, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 22.
 γυναικονόμος, ο, one of a board of magistrates at Athens and other cities, to maintain good manners among the women, Timocl. Φιλαδ. 1, Menand. Κεκρ. 1; Arist. (Pol. 4. 15, 13) says it was an aristocratical institution:—cf. παιδονόμος.
 γυναικίδ-σμαι, Pass. to become a woman or womanly, Hipp. 1202 A.
 γυναικοπαθία, to be effeminate, Ath. 523 C.
 γυναικοπίπης [ι], αν, ο, (ὀπιπτεύω) one who looks lustfully on women, Eust. 851. 54; cf. παρθεναπίπης.
 γυναικο-πληθής, ες, full of women, ὄμιλος Aesch. Pers. 122; σύλλογος Eur. Alc. 955.
 γυναικίδ-ποινος, αν, woman-avenging, πόλεμοι Aesch. Ag. 225.
 γυναικο-πρεπής, ες, befitting women, womanish, Plut. 2. 102 D.
 γυναικο-πρόσωπος, αν, with woman's face, Schol. Il. 1. 131.
 γυναικο-φίλης [ι], αν, Dor. -ας, α, ο, woman-laving, Polyzcl. Μουσ. 4, Theocr. 8. 60:—but φιλογύνης is the approved word.

γυναικίδ-φρων, αν, of woman's mind, Eur. Fr. 364. 34.
 γυναικο-φυής, ες, female by nature, Emped. 217.
 γυναικίδ-φωνος, αν, 'speaking small like a woman,' Ar. Thesm. 192.
 γυναικίδ-ψυχος, αν, of womanish soul, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 228.
 γυναικίδ-ωδης, ες, (εἶδος) woman-like, womanish, Polyb. 2. 56, 9.
 γυναικίων, ὠνος, ο, = γυναικωνίτις, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 2.
 γυναικωνίτις, ιδας, η, the women's apartments in a house, opp. to ἀνδρών (cf. γυναικίων), Lys. 92. 28., 97. 1, Menand. Ψευδ. 2; v. Dict. of Antt. s. v. domus:—the harem of an eastern prince, i. e. the women, Plut. Cato Mi. 30., 2. 819 D:—as Adj., η γ. αὐλή the court of the women's apartments, Diod. 17. 50.
 γυναι-μαδία, ες, = γυναικομαδία, mad for women, Il. 3. 39, Ael. N. A. 15. 14. In late Ep. γυναιμανέων, as if a partic., Q. Sm. 1. 735.
 γύναιος, α, αν, = γυναικίος, γύναια δῶρα presents made to a woman, Od. 11. 531., 15. 247. II. as Subst., γύναιον, τό, little woman, as a term of endearment for a wife, Ar. Vesp. 610, Thesm. 792:—often in a contemptuous sense, a weak woman, Andoc. 17. 9, Dem. 787. 25, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 4:—but not a true Dim., Lob. Paral. 305, cf. Diod. 17. 24, Plut. Pelop. 9.
 γύν-ανδρος, αν, of doubtful sex, womanish, Soph. Fr. 865.
 γύνη, Dor. γυνά, Acol. βανά (v. sub voce), η: gen. γυναικός, acc. γυναικα, voc. γύναι:—dual γυναικε Soph. Ant. 61:—pl. γυναικες, γυναικῶν, etc., (as if from γύναι); a gen. γυναικίων Phocyl. 3:—we also find a Comic acc. γυνήν Pherecr. Κραπ. 19; pl. nom. γυναί, Alcae. Com. Incert. 7, Menand. Incert. 480, acc. γυνάς Com. Anon. in Meineke 4. 622; v. E. M. 243. 24, A. B. 86. A woman, Lat. femina, opp. to man, Il. 15. 683: without regard to age or station, both married and single; in pl. the maids, attendants, Hom.: he often joins it, like ἀνήρ, with a second Subst., γυνή ταμίη housekeeper, Il. 6. 390; δέσπαινα, γρηθς, ἀλετρίς, δμωαὶ γυναικες, etc.; so γυνή Περσίς Hdt.:—in voc. often as a term of respect or affection, mistress, lady, cf. Wiistem. Theocr. 15. 12; —φαντὶ γυναικες the lasses say, Id. 20. 30:—πρὸς γυναικός like a woman, Aesch. Ag. 592:—proverb., γ. μονωθεῖσ' οὐδέν Aesch. Supp. 749; ὄρκους γυναικός εἰς ὕδωρ γράφω (cf. γράφω II) Soph. Fr. 694; γυναιξὶ κόσμον ἢ σίγη φέρει Id. Aj. 293; v. Indices Eur. et Comic. II. a wife, spouse, opp. to παρθένος, Il. 6. 160, Od. 8. 523, etc., cf. Xen. An. 3. 2, 25; but also a concubine, Il. 24. 497. III. a mortal woman, opp. to a goddess, 14. 315, Od. 10. 228, etc. IV. the female, mate of animals, first in Arist. Pol. 2. 3, fin. V. in Il. 24. 58, γυναικα θήσατα μαζών, it has been taken as Adj.; but μαζών merely stands in the Homeric schema καθ' ὄλον καὶ μέρος, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 584. (Cf. Skt. jāni, Zd. ghenā, Goth. quīno, Icel. kona or kvinna, A. S. cwen (Scott. quean = woman, cp. queen), etc.: v. sub γίγναμαι.)
 γύννις, ιδος, ο, a womanish man, παδαπὺς δ γύννις; of Bacchus, Aesch. (Fr. 56) ap. Ar. Thesm. 136, cf. Theocr. 22. 69, Ael. V. H. 12. 12.
 γυπάετος, ο, v. s. ὑπάετος.
 γυπάριον, τό, Dim. of sq., a nest, cranny, Ar. Eq. 793.
 γύπη, η, (γύψ) a vulture's nest: a hole, Hesych., cf. κύπη.
 γυπιάς, ἄδος, η, vulture-haunted, πέτρα Aesch. Supp. 796.
 γυπίνος [υ], η, αν, of a vulture, πτέρυξ, Luc. Icarom. 11.
 γυπώδης, ες, (εἶδος) vulture-like, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 16.
 γυράλεος, α, αν, = γυρός, rounded, curved, Opp. C. 1. 57.
 γυργαθός (not γύργαθος, Arcad. 49. 19), ο, a wicker-basket, Ar. Fr. 19; esp. for catching fish, Arist. H. A. 5. 27, 4: proverb., γυργαθὸν φυαῖν to labour in vain, Aristaen. 2. 20.
 γυρεύω, to run round in a circle, Strabo 259, Babr. 29. 4.
 γυρη-τόμος, αν, tracing a circle, ἀπλαξ Anth. P. 9. 274.
 γυρίνη, η, a kind of cake, Luc. Tragop. 157.
 γυρίνος or γυρίνος (Arcad. 65. 16), ο, a tadpole, porwigle, so called from its round shape, βάτραχος γ. Plat. Theaet. 161 D; cf. γέρννος, [υ, Arat. 947.]
 γυρίνωδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a tadpole, Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 12.
 γύριος, α, αν, (γυρός) circular, round, ap. Suid., Zonar.
 γύρις, εως, η, the finest meal, Lat. pollen, Diosc. 2. 107, Ath. 115 D.
 γυρίτης (sc. ἄπρας), αν, ο, bread of the finest meal, Geop. 20. 41.
 γυρο-δρόμος, αν, running round in a circle, Anth. P. 9. 20.
 γυρο-ειδής, ες, like a circle, round. Adv. -δῶς, Diosc. 2. 204.
 γυρόθεν, Adv. in a circle, Liban. 4. 1071, C. I. 8763 b.
 γυρό-μαντις, ο, (γύρις) = ἀλευρόμαντις, Artemid. 2. 69;—prob. a ditto-graphy of τυρόμαντις, which goes just before.
 γυρός, α, ὄν, round, γυρός ἐν ὤμοισι round-shouldered, crook-backed, Od. 19. 246; freq. in Anth.
 γύρος, ο, a ring, circle, Polyb. 29. 11, 5: a round hole to plant a tree in, Theophr. C. P. 3. 4, 1.
 γυρόω, to round, bend, Opp. H. 2. 333: to bind up, Ib. 4. 419. II. to surround, Ib. 4. 159. III. to plant in a γύρος, Arat. 9: to make a γύρος round a tree, Lat. oblaqueare, Geop. 4. 3, 1: and Subst. γύρωσις, η, in same sense, Ib. 2. 46, 4.
 γύψ, γυπός, ο, a vulture, Il. 22. 42, al.; prob. including several species, the common vulture (v. cinereus), the griffon vulture (v. fulvus), and perh. the Egyptian vulture (Neophron percnopterus); cf. αἰγύπιος, περ-κνόπτερος.
 γύψος, η, chalk, Hdt. 7. 69, Plat. Phaedo 110 C. II. gypsum, Theophr. Lap. 64 sq.
 γυψόω, to rub with chalk, chalk over, Hdt. 3. 24., 8. 27. 2. to plaster with gypsum, C. I. 3145, Geop. 4. 15, 13.
 γωλέος, ο, a hole, Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 4 (v. l. φωλέος); heterog. pl. γωλεά Nic. Th. 125; γωλειά Lyc. 376.
 γών, Ion. for γων, as ὦν for οἶν, Hdt.
 γωνία, η, a corner, angle, Hdt. 1. 51, etc. II. a joiner's square,

Plat. Phil. 51 C, Plut. Marcell. 19. III. *the buttress of a bridge, made angular to divide the stream*, Diod. 2. 8. (Perhaps from γόνυ, *the bent knee*.)

γωνιαῖος, α, ον, ον or at the angle, στυλῖς Dion. H. 3. 22, cf. C. I. 160 α. 19. II. *angular*, γ. ῥήμα, i. e. hard to pronounce, Plat. Com. Λακων. 2.

γωνιασμός, δ, *a cornering off, squaring the angles*, Lys. (Fr. 38) ap. Harp. s. v.: metaph., ἐπῶν γωνιασμοί *the finishing of verses by square and rule*, Ar. Ran. 956.

γωνίδιον, τό, Dim. of γωνία, Luc. Nocyom. 17, M. Anton. 3. 10.

γωνιο-βόμβυξ, ὄκος, δ, *one that buzzes in a corner*, nickname of Grammatarians, Herodic. ap. Ath. 222 A.

γωνιο-ειδής, ἐς, *angular*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 1.

γωνιόδομαι, Pass. *to be angular*, Diosc. 3. 9.

γωνιο-ποιέω, *to make into an angle*, Galen.

γωνιό-πους, δ, ἡ, -ποῦν, τό, *crook-footed*, Diog. L. 9. 116.

γωνιό-φυλλος, ον, *with pointed leaves*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 5.

γωνιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *angular*, Thuc. 8. 104: *at a sharp angle*, διαστροφή Hipp. Art. 812.

γωνυῖος, ὄ, *a bow-case, quiver*, ἀπὸ πασσάλου αἰνυτο τόξον αὐτῷ γωνυῖος Od. 21. 54, cf. Lyc. 458: also fem., Anth. P. 6. 34.

Δ

Δ, δ, δέλτα, indecl., fourth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral, δ' = τέσσαρες and τέταρτος, but δ = 4000.

I. δ is the medial dental mute, between the tenuis τ and the aspirate θ. In the Indo-Eur. languages, the Greek, Lat. and Skt. d = Gothic, O. Norse and A. S. t, = O. H. G. z:—as, δύο, L. duo, S. dwa, = Goth. twai, O. N. tveir, A. S. twā, = O. H. G. zer (Germ. zwei);—δέκα, L. decem, S. daçan, = Goth. taihun, O. N. tin, A. S. tyn, = O. H. G. zehan (Germ. zehn);—ἴδος, ἰδρῶς, L. sudor, S. swēdos, = O. N. sveiti, A. S. swāt (sweat), = O. H. G. sveiz (Germ. schweiss);—δ-δούς, δ-δόντος, L. dens, dentis, S. dantas, = Goth. tunthus, O. N. tōnn, A. S. toð (tooth), = O. H. G. zand (Germ. zahu);—πούς, ποδός, L. pes, pedis, S. pādas, = Goth. fōtus, O. N. fōtr, A. S. fōt, = O. H. G. fuoz (Germ. fuss); v. Curt. p. 214 sq.

II. changes of δ in the Gr. dialects: 1. Aeol. into β, as ἀάβαλον for ἀάνδαλον, βελφίς for δελφίς, Βελφοί for Δελφοί, Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 41:—reversely, the common ὕβελός becomes ὀδελός in Dor.

2. Aeol. or Dor. into γ, but this is very doubtful, v. s. vocc. δᾶ, δνόφος.

3. into ζ, or ζ into δ and σδ, v. sub Z ζ. II. 2, and cf. δᾶ.

4. into θ, as we have ψεύδος ψύθος, βάδος βάθρον βαθμός.

5. into κ, if κνέφας is the same word with δνόφος, v. Curt. p. 657.

6. into λ, as δᾶήρ, Lat. levir, δάκρυ lacryma, δασύς λάσιος, Πολυ-δούκης Pol-lux.

7. into σ, as ὀδμή δαμή, ἴδμεν ἴαμεν; also with an additional consonant, βάδος βασμός, ἔδω ἐσθίω.

8. perh. into τ, as γδοῦπος κτύπος.

9. sometimes δ is inserted to give a fuller sound, ἀνήρ δνέρος ἀνδρός (much as β is inserted before μ, cf. μεσημβρία); and in Lat. before vowels, as prodesse, prodire.

10. δ is sometimes lost, cf. διωγμός, δίωξις with ἰωκή, ἴωξις (in παλιώξις, πρώξις, and μέσος (μέσος) with Lat. medi-us, Skt. madj-as, Goth. midj-is.

11. it sometimes represents j (y), as in ἦδη or δή, Lat. jam, v. Curt. p. 580.

δᾶ-, intensive Prefix, = ζα- (v. sub Z), as in δάσκιος, δαφινός.

δᾶ, explained by the Scholl. as Dor. for γᾶ, γῆ, in the phrases φεῦ δᾶ, Eur. Phoen. 1296, Ar. Lys. 198; οἰοῖ δᾶ φεῦ Aesch. Eum. 874; ἀλεῦ δᾶ Id. Pr. 568; οὐ δᾶν no by earth, Theocr. 4. 17; in the prop. n. Δα-μάτηρ, and the n. δᾶ-πέδον.—But Ahrens (D. Dor. p. 80) observes that the invocation of Earth in the above-cited passages is strange, that no Gr. form Γῆ-μήτηρ occurs, that δᾶπέδον has δᾶ- and cannot therefore come from δᾶ; he concludes that the word δᾶ, or rather Δᾶ, is a Dor. voc. of Δᾶν = Ζᾶν (i. e. Ζῆν, Ζεὺς), and Δᾶν in Theocr. = Ζῆν (i. e. Ζῆνα).

δαγκάνω, Byz. form of δάκνω, v. Ducange; but also older, cf. Heraclid. ap. Eust. 28. 42., 1525. 12, Arcad. 161, 23, etc.

δάγκολον, τό, in Hesych. = δρέπανον:—cf. ζάγκλη.

δάγμα, τό, for ὄδαγμα, a bite, Nic. Th. 119, etc.

δᾶγύς, ὄδος, ἡ, a wax doll, used in magic rites, a puppet, Theocr. 2. 110; ubi al. δατύς. (Prob. a Thessal. word, cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 8. 73.)

δάδινος, ἡ, ον, (δάς) of pine wood, Galen.

δάδλον, τό, Dim. of δαῖς, δάς, a little torch or taper, Poll. 10. 111; used of firewood, Ar. Eq. 921.

2. a resinous application, Hipp. 597. 17, etc.

δάδλις, ἴδος, ἡ, a torch-feast, Luc. Alex. 39.

δαδο-κοπέω πεύκην, to cut out the resin from it, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 2; cf. δαῖς (Δ) 3, δαδουργέω.

δαδόομαι, Pass. (δάς) to become choked with resin, Theophr. C. P. 5. 11, 3.

δαδουργέω, = δαδοκοπέω, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 2; Pass., H. P. 4. 16, 1.

δαδ-ουργός, ον, one who cuts pines for resin, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3.

δαδουχέω, to hold the office of δαδούχος, to carry a torch, esp. in pageants, Eur. Tro. 343, Luc. Catapl. 22; δαδουχῆσας having held this office, C. I. 387, 388, al.

II. c. acc. to celebrate, τὰ μυστήρια Themist. 71 A; and in Med., γόνον, οὐχ ὑμέναιον ἐδαδουχῆσατο Epigr. Gr. 413:—Pass. to be illuminated, Ath. 148 C.

δαδουχία, ἡ, a torch-carrying, Plut. 2. 621 C, etc.

δαδούχος, ὄ, (έχω) a torch-bearer, an officer at the mysteries of the Eleusinian Demeter, whose torch symbolised her search for her daughter (cf. πυρφόρος II), C. I. 185, 187, al.; also, δ. Κόρης Epigr. Gr. 822. 9.

This office was hereditary in the family of Callias, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 3, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10.

2. metaph., δαδούχοι τῆς σοφίας Plut. 2. 10 E.

II. a torch-stand, candelabrum, C. I. 4647.

δαδο-φορέω, to carry torches, Luc. Peregr. 36.

II. to bear resin, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 8.

δαδο-φόρος, ον, a torch-bearing, Νύξ Bacchyl. 40.

δαδῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) resinous, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 7.

δαδωσις, ἐως, ἡ, a becoming resinous, Theophr. C. P. 5. 11, 3.

Δάειρα, contr. Δαῖρα, ἡ, the knowing one, epith. of Persephoné at Athens, Lyc. 710:—Δαειρίτης, ἡ, her priest, Poll. 1. 35.

δαείω, δαήμεναι, v. sub *δάω.

δαελός, Syracusan form of δαλός, Sophron ap. E. M. 246. 35.

δαημοσύνη, ἡ, skill, knowledge, Ar. Rh. 4. 1273; in pl., 2. 175.

δαήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (δαῖναι) knowing, experienced in a thing, τέκτονος ἐν παλάμῃ δαήμονος II. 15. 411; ἐν πάντεσσ' ἔργοισι δαήμονα 23. 671; also c. gen. rei, δαήμονι φωτὶ ἔτακω ἄθλων Od. 8. 159:—poët.

Adj., but Sup. δαημονέστατος Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12; c. inf., κοσμήσαι δ. knowing best how to .., Ar. An. 7. 28.

δαῖναι, v. sub *δάω.

δαῖήρ, ἔρος, ὄ, voc. δᾶερ, a husband's brother, brother-in-law, answering to the fem. γάλως, II. 3. 180; gen. pl. as disyll., δαῖρων ἢ γαλόων 24. 769.—(Originally digammated δαφῆρ; cf. Skt. dēvā, dēvaras; Lat. lēvir (cf. δάκρυ lacryma); A. Sax. tācor; O. H. G. zeihhur; Slav. deveri.)

δαητός, ὄν, (δαῖναι) wise, v. l. Orph. for δαϊκτός.

δαί, colloquial form of δῆ (and therefore found in Plat. and Comic Poets), used only after interrogatives, to express wonder or curiosity, τί δαί λέγεις σύ; Ar. Ran. 1453; τί δαί σὺ .. πεποιήκας; Id. Eq. 351; but mostly in a separate clause, τί δαί; what? how? Pherecr. Κραπ. 7, Ar. Eq. 171, Nub. 1275, Ran. 558, etc., and very often in Plat.; also, τί δαί σὺ; Ar. Av. 136; πῶς δαί; Id. Vesp. 1212; but δαί is often wrongly written for δέ, as the metre shows in Ar. Ach. 912; and τί δαί δῆ; is corrected from MSS. into τί δέ δῆ; Plat. Gorg. 474 D, Crat. 404 B, etc.—Never in Hom. (v. Spitzn. II. 10. 408), nor in Soph.; and doubtless it was only by errors of the transcriber that it occurs even in the Med. Ms. of Aesch. Pr. 933, Cho. 900: in Eur. however it is possibly genuine, Med. 1008, Ion 275, El. 244, 1116, I. A. 1444, 1448, though even here Pors. (Med. l. c.) would write δῆ.

δαῖ [i], Ep. dat. of δαῖς.

δαϊδᾶλέ-οδμος, ον, smelling artificially, Emped. 309.

δαϊδάλεος, α, ον, also ος, ον Anth. P. 9. 755: (δαϊδάλλω):—like δαῖδα-

λος, cunningly or curiously wrought, in Hom. always of metal or wood, ζωστήρ, θώρηξ, σάκος, θρόνος, etc.; never of embroidery, not even in Od. I. 131 (for there it belongs to θρόνον, not to λίτα);—but it is so used in Hes. Th. 575, Eur. Hec. 470, Theopomp. Com. Ὀδυσσα. 2.

2. of natural objects, dappled, spotted, etc., of fish, Alex. Ἀπεργλ. 3; of deer, Nonn.

II. cunning, of the artificer's hand or skill, Anth. P. 9. 755, 826. Cf. δαῖδαλος.

δαϊδαλέομαι, Dep., = δαϊδάλλω, Philo 1. 666.

δαϊδαλέντρια, ἡ, a skilful workwoman, Lyc. 578.

δαϊδάλλω, the Act. only in pres. and impf. (cf. δαϊδαλώω): (redupl. from √ΔΑΛ):—to work cunningly, deck or inlay with curious arts, to embellish, σάκος .. πάντοσε δαϊδάλλων II. 18. 479; λέχος ἔξεον .. δαϊδάλλων χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ ἡδ' ἐλέφαντι Od. 23. 200; of a sculptor, Anth. P. append. 55.

2. metaph., δ. πῶλον εὐανορίαῖσι Pind. O. 5. 49:—Pass., μῦθοι ψεύδεσι δεδαϊδαλμένοι Id. O. 1. 46; πλοῦτος ἀρεταῖς δεδ. Ib. 2. 96; [μέλη] δαϊδαλθέντ' αἰδαῖς Id. N. 11. 23.

δαῖδαλα, τό, a work of art, Theocr. 1. 32, Luc. Amor. 13.

δαῖδαλό-γλωσσοσ, ον, of cunning, subtle tongue, Synes. 324 A.

δαῖδαλοει, εσσα, εν, = δαῖδάλεος, Q. Sm. 1. 141, Anth. P. 9. 332.

δαῖδαλο-εργός, ον, curiously working, Paul. Sil. Ambo 94.

δαῖδαλον, τό, v. sub δαῖδαλος.

δαῖδάλος, ον: (δαῖδάλλω):—like δαῖδάλεος, cunningly or curiously wrought, μάχαιρα Pind. N. 4. 95 (e conj. Böckh.); πέπλος Aesch. Eum. 635; but in Hom. only in neut. as Subst., ὅς χειρὶν ἐπίστατο δαῖδαλα πάντα τεύχειν .. to frame all cunning works, II. 5. 60, cf. 14. 179., 18. 482, cf. Pind. P. 5. 48; also in sing., Od. 19. 227; v. sub fin.

II. as prop. n., Δαῖδαλος, ὄ, Daedalus, i. e. the Cunning Worker, the Artist, from Cnossus in Crete, contemporary with Minos, the first sculptor who gave the appearance of motion to his statues by separating their feet, v. Stallb. Plat. Meno 97 D; Εὐχειρ (Dext-hand) was his mythical kinsman, Arist. Fr. 344:—Hom. mentions him, II. 18. 592, as the maker of a χαρὸς (q. v.) for Ariadne:—from him statues were called δαῖδαλα, Paus. 9. 3, 2.

δαῖδάλο-χειρ, ὄ, ἡ, cunning of hand, Anth. P. 6. 204.

δαῖδαλώω, = δαῖδάλλω, Opp. C. 1. 351; poët. inf. fut. -ωσέμεν Pind. O. 1. 170.

Δαῖδαφόριος, ὄ, a Delphic month, Anecd. Delph. 2. 13, etc.

δαῖζω, fut. ζω: aor. ἐδάιξα:—Pass. (v. infr. and cf. δαίω B). Poetic Verb, to cleave asunder, cleave, πάντα διειμοῖατο δαῖζων Od. 14. 434; χιτῶνα περὶ στήθεσσι δαῖζαι II. 2. 416, cf. 7. 247; δαῖζων ὀξεί χάλκῳ 24. 393; κάρανα δαῖζας Aesch. Cho. 297.

2. to slay, δαῖζων ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας II. 11. 497; τέκνον δαῖζω Aesch. Ag. 207:—often in Pass., χάλκῳ δεδαῖγμένος II. 22. 72, etc.; δεδαῖγμένος ἦτορ pierced through the heart (as if χάλκῳ) 17. 535; δεδαῖγμένον ἦτορ a heart torn and tortured by misery, Od. 13. 320; ἐκ βελέων δαῖχθεις Pind. P. 6. 33; ἐξ ἐμᾶν χειρῶν Eur. I. T. 873.

3. to rend, χειρὶ κόμην ἦσχυνε δαῖζων II. 18. 27:—δαῖζειν πόλιν to destroy it utterly, Aesch. Supp. 680, cf. Cho. 396.

4. simply, to divide, ἐδαῖζετο θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι his soul was divided within him, i. e. was in doubt, II. 9. 8; δαῖζόμενος κατὰ θυμὸν διχθάδια divided or doubting between two opinions, 14. 20:—also, δαῖζειν ἔννεα μοῖρας to divide into .., Orph. Lith. 707. [δᾶ-; but δᾶ- II. 11. 497, Aesch. Cho. 396.]

δαῖθμός, ὄ, (δαίω B) a division, boundary, C. I. 5594. 23.

δαῖκτάμενος, ἡ, ον, better divisim δαῖ κτάμενος, slain in battle, II. 21. 146, 301.

δαϊκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a slayer, murderer, of Ares, Alcae. 20 Ahr. 2. as Adj. heart-rending, γῶος Aesch. Theb. 916; cf. δαϊκτής, δαϊκτωρ. δαϊκτής, οὔ, ὁ, (δαίω) = foreg. 2, φθόνος Anacreont. 43. 10. δαϊκτός, ἡ, ἄν, verb. Adj. of δαίω, to be slain, Orph. Arg. 974. δαϊκτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, = δαϊκτήρ 2, Aesch. Supp. 798. δαιμονάω, to be under the power of a δαίμων, to suffer by a divine visitation, δαιμονῶ δόμος κακοῖς Aesch. Cho. 566; δαιμονῶντες ἐν ἄτα, Id. Theb. 1001:—absol. to be possessed, to be mad, Eur. Phoen. 888, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 9; δαιμονῶς Menand. 'Εαυτ. τ. 1; c. acc. cogn., δ. ἄχη to have griefs decreed one, Ar. Thesm. 1054. δαιμονιάω, = δαιμονάω, Byz. δαιμονίζομαι, Med. = δαιμονάω, ἄλλος κατ' ἄλλην δαιμονίζεται τύχην each one hath his own fate appointed, Philem. Incert. 98. II. as Pass. to be deified, Soph. Fr. 180. III. to be possessed by a demon or evil spirit, Ev. Marc. 5. 2, etc.; cf. Plut. 2. 706 D; epilepsy was called ἱερὴ νόσος (as some thought) because it was due to 'entrance of a demon into the man,' Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 4. δαιμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of persons or animals, possessed by a demon, Plut. 2. 362 F: of things, sent by a demon, demoniac, οὐ θεῖον, ἀλλὰ δ. Ib. 996 D; δ. δύναμις Ib. 363 A, cf. 458 B. δαιμονιό-ληπτος, ὄν, possessed by a devil, Eccl. δαιμόνιον, τό, the divine Power, the Deity, the Divinity, Lat. numen, Hdt. 5. 87, Eur., Plat., etc.: acc. to Arist., θεὸς ἢ θεοῦ ἔργον, Rhet. 2. 23, 8, cf. 3. 18, 2; φοβεῖσθαι μὴ τι δ. πράγματ' ἐλαύνῃ some fatality, Dem. 124. 26; τὰ τοῦ δ. the favours of fortune, Plat. Epin. 992 D. II. an inferior divine being, a demon, μεταξὺ θεοῦ τε καὶ θνητοῦ Id. Symp. 202 D; καινὰ δαιμόνια εἰσφέρειν Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 2, Plat. Apol. 24 B; so Arist. says, ἡ τῶν ἄλλων ζῴων φύσις δαιμονία, ἀλλ' αὐθία, Divin. per Somn. 2, 1. 2. the name by which Socrates called his genius, or the spirit that dwelt within him, v. Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 2, Plat. Apol. 40 A, Theaet. 151 A, Euthyd. 272 E. 3. a demon, evil spirit, N. T.; cf. δαιμονίζομαι. (Not Dim. of δαίμων, but neut. of δαιμόνιος.) δαιμονιό-πληκτος, ὄν, = δαιμονιόληπτος; and Subst. -πληξία, ἡ, Procl. δαιμόνιος, α, ὄν: also ὄν, ὄν Aesch. Theb. 891:—of or belonging to a δαίμων: I. in Hom. only in voc. δαιμόνιε, δαιμονίη, implying that the person addressed is in some astonishing or strange condition; mostly used in the way of reproach, thou luckless wight! thou wretch! sirrah! madam! Il. 2. 190, 200., 4. 31., 9. 40, Od. 18. 15, etc.; pl. δαιμόνιοι 4. 774;—more rarely by way of admiration, noble sir! excellent man! 23. 174, Hes. Th. 655; δαιμόνιε ξείνων Od. 14. 443;—also by way of pity, poor wretch! Il. 6. 486., 24. 194:—so also in Hdt., δαιμόνιε ἀνδρῶν 4. 126., 7. 48;—so in Att. like ὦ βέλτιστε, in an iron. or wheedling sense, my good fellow! good sir! ὦ δαιμόνι' ἀνδρῶν Ar. Eccl. 564, 784, etc.; ὦ δαιμόνι' Id. Ran. 44, 175; ὦ δαιμόνι' ἀνθρώπων Id. Av. 1638; cf. Plat. Rep. 344 D, 522 B, Gorg. 489 D, etc. II. from Hdt. and Pind. downwards, anything proceeding from the Deity, heaven-sent, divine, miraculous, marvellous, δαιμονίη ὑρμή Hdt. 7. 18; ἀραί, ἄχη Aesch. Theb. 891, Pers. 581; τέρας Soph. Ant. 376; εὐεργεσία Dem. 18. 9; εἰ μὴ τι δαιμόνιον εἶη were it not a divine intervention, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 5, cf. Soph. El. 1269; τὰ δαιμόνια visitations of Heaven, Thuc. 2. 64, etc.; δ. ἀνάγκη Lys. 106. 3; δ. τύχη of ill fortune, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 B; Ἀπολλων, ἔφη, δαιμονίης ὑπερβολῆς! Id. Rep. 509 C. 2. of persons, τῷ δαιμονίῳ ὡς ἀληθῶς καὶ θαυμαστῷ Id. Symp. 219 B; ὁ περὶ τοιαῦτα σοφὸς δαιμόνιος ἀνὴρ Ib. 203 A; δαιμόνιος τὴν σοφίαν Luc. Philops. 32; cf. δαιμόνιον II. 1. III. Adv. -ως, by Divine power, opp. to ἀνθρωπίνως, Aeschin. 72. 33: marvellously, strangely, extraordinarily, Ar. Nub. 76; [οἶνος] δ. γέρον Alex. 'Ορχ. 1:—so in neut. pl. δαιμόνια, Ar. Pax 585, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 3; δαιμονιώτατα θηήσκει most clearly by the hand of the gods, Ib.: also in fem. dat. δαιμονίῳ, formed like κοινῇ, θεσπεσίῳ, etc., Pind. O. 9. 118, with v. l. δαιμονίως. δαιμονιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a demon, Schol. Ar. Ran. 295: demoniacal, devilish, Ep. Jacob. 3. 15. δαιμονο-βλάβεια, ἡ, a heaven-sent visitation, Polyb. 28. 9, 4. δαιμονο-φύρητος, ὄν, possessed by a demon, Eust. Opusc. 41. 26, etc. δαίμων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, a god, goddess, used like θεός and θεά of individual gods, Il. 1. 222., 3. 420, etc.; interchanged with θεός in Od. 6. 172, 174., 21. 196, 201; so in Pind., Trag., etc.:—but in Hom. most commonly of the Divine power (while θεός denotes a God in person), the Deity, Lat. numen, cf. Od. 3. 27; πρὸς δαίμονα against the Divine power, Il. 17. 98; σὺν δαίμονι with it, by its favour, II. 792:—so later, κατὰ δαίμονα, nearly = τύχη, by chance, Hdt. 1. 111; ταῦτα δ' ἐν τῷ δ. = θεῶν ἐν γούνασι, Soph. O. C. 1443; joined with τύχη, Lys. 135. 33, Aeschin. 69. 38; with συντυχία Ar. Av. 544:—for ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος, v. sub ἀγαθός II. 4. 2. one's daemon or genius, and so one's lot or fortune, στυγερὸς δὲ οἱ ἔχραε δαίμων Od. 5. 396, cf. 10. 64; δαίμονος αἴσα κακῆ II. 61; δαίμονι δῶσω, i. e. I will kill thee, Il. 8. 166; and often in Trag. of good or ill fortune; of good, Aesch. Pers. 158, 601, Ag. 1342, etc.; more often of bad, Id. Theb. 705, 812, etc.; γενναῖος πλὴν τοῦ δαίμονος Soph. O. C. 76; δαίμονος σκληρότης Antiph. 122. 44; τὸν οἶακα στρέφει δ. ἐκάστω Anaxandr. 'Αγλ. 1; ἀπαντι δ. ἀνδρὶ ἀσυμπαρίσταται εὐθύς γενομένῳ, μυσταγωγὸς τοῦ βίου Menand. Incert. 18: esp. of the evil genius of a family, δ. τῷ Πλεισθενιδῶν Aesch. Ag. 1569, cf. Soph. O. T. 1194. II. δαίμονες, in Hes. Opp. 121, are the souls of men of the golden age, acting as tutelary deities, Lat. lares, lemures, genii, cf. Theogn. 1348, Phocyl. 15 Bgk., Plat. Phaedo 108 B, etc.; θεῶν μὲν παῖδες, θεοὶ δὲ οὐ Arist. Rhet. 3. 18, 2. They formed the connecting link between gods and men:—rarely in sing., δαίμονι δ' οἶος ἔησθα τὸ ἐργάζεσθαι ἄμεινον Hes. Op. 312; τὸν δὲ δαίμονα Δαρεῖον ἀνακαλεῖσθε, of the deified Darius, Aesch. Pers. 620; νῦν δ' ἐστὶ μόκαιρα δ., of Alcestis, Eur. Alc. 1003. Hence when δαίμονες and θεοὶ are mentioned

together, the δαίμονες are gods of lower rank (cf. δαιμόνιον II); and here note, that θεός is never used for δαίμων, though δαίμων is for θεός, v. signf. I.—In later authors, of any departed souls, Lat. manes, lemures, Luc. Luct. 24; δαίμοσιν εὐσεβέσιν Epigr. Gr. 607. III. in N. T. an evil spirit, a demon, devil. B. = δαήμων, knowing, δ. μάχης skilled in fight, Archil. 4. 4. (Plat., Crat. 398 B, suggests this as the orig. sense; while others would write δαήμονες in Archil., and get rid of this sense altogether: cf. however αἶμων. More probably the Root of δαίμων (deity) is δαίω to distribute destinies: cf. Alcman. 48.) δαίνυμι, imper. δαίνυ II., part. ἔντα Od. 4. 3; Ep. impf. δαίνυ Hom., δαίνυεν (from δαίνω) Call. Cer. 84; fut. δαίσω II., Trag.: aor. ἔδαισα Hdt., Trag.:—Med., δαίνυται II. 15. 99; 2 sing. subj. δαίνυ Od.; Ep. 3 sing. δαίνυτο (for -ύοιτο) II. 24. 665; 3 pl. opt. δαίνυατο Od. 18. 248; part. -ύμενος Cratin. 'Οδ. 4; 2 sing. impf. δαίνυ' (i. e. -υο) II. 24. 63; fut. δαίσομαι Lyc., etc., (μετα-) Hom.: aor. ἔδαισάμην Archil., Pind., etc.; δαισάμενοι Od. 18. 407. [δαίνυ Od. 19. 328, etc.; hence, for δαίνυ in 8. 243, Ahrens would read δαίνυε', i. e. δαίνυεαι.] (V. δαίω B.) Poetic Verb (used also by Hdt.) to give a banquet or feast, δαίνυ δαῖτα γέρονσι II. 9. 70; ἔφασκες . . δαίσειν γάμον didst promise to give me a marriage-feast, 19. 299, cf. Od. 4. 3; δ τοῖαι τάφον μενοεικέα δαίνυ II. 23. 29, cf. Od. 3. 309; so in Att., δ. ὑμεναῖους γάμους, Eur. I. A. 123, 707. 2. c. acc. pers. to feast one on a thing, τὸν . . 'Αστυάγης ἀνόμῳ τραπέζῃ ἔδαισε Hdt. 1. 162; ζῶν μὲ δαίσεις θοῦ shall be my living feast, Aesch. Eum. 305, cf. Eur. Or. 15. II. Med. to have a feast given one, to feast, in Hom. much more freq. than Act., and so Pind. I. 6. 52, Hdt. 1. 211. 2. c. acc. to feast on, consume, eat, δαῖτα, ἐκατόμβας, κρέα Hom.; so, κρέα δαίνυσθαι Hdt. 3. 18; ἔδαισατο παῖδα Soph. Fr. 123; δαίσασθαι γάμον Archil. 90; μίαν δ. τράπεζαν to eat at a common table, Theocr. 13. 38:—also of fire, poison, etc., Pind. N. 9. 56, Soph. Tr. 765, 1088. δαίνω, = δαίνυμι, Call. Cer. 84. δαῖξ-άνηρ, -άνδρος, ὁ, ἡ, man-destroying, χεῖρες Epigr. Gr. 1028. 45. δαῖος, contr. δᾶος, α, ὄν, Dor. for Ep. δήιος (contr. δῆος Theogn. 552 B), η, ὄν; also δαῖος, ὄς, ὄν Eur. Tro. 1031, H. F. 915; the Trag. always use the Dor. form, as also they used γάιος, νάιος for γήιος, νήιος, though they said δηρὸν and ἀδηρὸς, v. Dind. Aesch. Ag. 559, Cho. 628: (δαῖς, δαίω A):—hostile, destructive, dreadful, Hom., but only in Il.; esp. as epith. of πῦρ, burning, consuming; and in Trag.:—δαῖοι enemies, Pind. N. 8. 49; λάφυρα δᾶων Aesch. Theb. 271; φόβημα δαῖων Soph. O. C. 699; and in sing. an enemy, Ar. Ran. 1022; so, δαῖαν ὄρμάν hostile, Id. Nub. 335; ἔπιτε δαῖαν ὄδον Id. Ran. 897. 2. unhappy, wretched, Aesch. Pers. 282, etc., Soph. Aj. 784, Eur. Andr. 838 (where we have a fem. gen. δαῖας). II. (δαῖναι) knowing, cunning, τεχνίτης Anth. Plan. 119; cf. δαῖφρων. [δαῖος: but in Hom., where the last syllable is long, the word must be pronounced as a disyll.; but in Att., when disyll., it is written δᾶος, Aesch. Pers. 271; in Anth. P. 6. 123 we have δᾶϊων at the end of a pentam.] δαῖόφρων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) unhappy in mind, miserable, Aesch. Theb. 919. δαῖώ, Dor. for δηῖώ, Epigr. Gr. 26. δαῖρω, v. sub δέρω. δαῖς, δαῖδος, Att. contr. δᾶς, δαδός, ἡ; (δαίω A, to kindle):—a firebrand, pine-torch, Lat. taeda, δαῖδων ὑπὸ λαμπομενάων II. 18. 492; δαῖδας μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχοντας Od. 7. 101; δᾶδες = λαμπάδες, Philyll. Incert. 7; ἀραμένη δαῖδας C. I. 2388. 8; ἔλαχον μυστιπόλους δ., of a δαδουχός, Epigr. Gr. 822. 8; in sing., Ar. Nub. 1494, Antiph. Σκυθ. 1, Incert. 29:—metaph., ἐπὶ τὴν δᾶδα προελθεῖν to come to the funeral-torch, i. e. end of life, Plut. 2. 789 A (as Propert. 4. 12, 46, viximus insignes inter utramque facem). 2. as collective noun, pine-wood, such as torches were made of, Thuc. 7. 53, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 23, Arist. Color. 1, 11. 3. a disease in trees, like Lat. taeda, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 5; cf. ἐνδαδόμαι. δαῖς (δαίω A, to kindle), war, battle, mostly in apoc. dat. δαῖ, as always in Hom., e. g. II. 13. 286; so in Hes. Th. 650, Aesch. Theb. 926; acc. δαῖν, Call. Fr. 243. δαῖς, δαιτός, ἡ, (δαίω B, to divide), a meal, feast, banquet, often in Hom., who calls the usual meal δαῖς ἕση, equally divided, because each guest got his share, Il. 15. 95, etc.; δαῖς πίερα a sumptuous banquet, 19. 179: a sacrificial feast, 24. 69; δαῖτα θαλείην Hom. ap. Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 8; Θυέστου δαῖτα παιδείων κρεῶν the feast of Th. on . . , Aesch. Ag. 1242, cf. 1593:—also in pl., Od. 20. 182, Aesch. Cho. 483:—used even of beasts of prey, Il. 24. 43; [τούτοις] παρέξω δαῖτ', ἀφ' ὧν ἐφερβόμην Soph. Ph. 957. 2. of the meat or food itself, Eur. Cycl. 245, cf. Od. 18. 279.—Also in Trag., but rare in Prose, as Hdt. 1. 133., 2. 11, Plat. Phaedr. 247 A, Symp. 174 B. δαισθεῖς, v. sub δαίω A. Δαισιος, ὁ, a Maced. month, answering to Att. Thargelion, Plut. Alex. 16, cf. Camill. 19: at Sicyon, it answered to Anthesterion, Id. Arat. 53. δαῖ-σφαλτος, ὄν, in which one is overthrown, πάλη Lyc. 170. δαιταλόμαι, Dep. to feast, Lyc. 654. δαιταλεύς, ἔως, ὁ, (δαίνυμι) a banqueter, ἄκλητος δ., of the eagle eating Prometheus' liver, Aesch. Pr. 1024; Δαιταλεῖς, a play by Aristophanes. δαιταλ-ουργία, ἡ, cookery, Lyc. 199. δαῖτη, ἡ, poet. for δαῖς, a feast, banquet, Il. 20. 217; of beasts, Opp. H. 2. 251, Nic. Al. 380. δαῖτηθεν, Adv. from a feast, Od. 10. 216, Theocr. 17. 28. δαῖτις, v. sub δέτις. δαιτρεία, ἡ, a place where meat is cut up, Hdn. Epim. p. 19. δαιτρεύω, (δαιτρός) to divide, esp. to cut up meat, δαιτρεύσαι τε καὶ ὑπτήσαι to cut up and roast it, Od. 15. 323; ἄν δὲ . . ἴστατο δαιτρεύων to carve, 14. 433; τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ἐς δῆμον ἔδωκε δαιτρεύειν to cut up for

distribution among the people, Il. II. 703, cf. 687; ἵππους δαίτρενον, of the Amazons, Ar. Rh. 2. 1176:—Med. in Opp. H. 2. 606.

δαιτρών, τό, (δαίω) one's portion, δαιτρὸν πίνειν Il. 4. 262.
δαιτρός, ὁ, (δαίω) one that carves and portions out, esp. meat at table, Od. I. 141., 17. 331, cf. Ath. 12 D.

δαιτροσύνη, ἡ, the art of carving meat and portioning it out, a helping at table, Od. 16. 253.

δαιτυμόνευς, Ep. gen. ἦος, ὁ, = δαιτυμών, Nonn. D. 2. 666.

δαιτυμών, ὄνος, ὁ, (δαίς) one that is entertained, an invited guest, Hom. only in pl., Od. 7. 102, 148, etc.; so Hdt. I. 73, etc.:—in Od. 4. 620 the δαιτυμόνες are ἐρανισταί, guests who bring each his own portion, v. Nitzsch ad l.; Wolf Proleg. p. cxxxii considers 621-624 to be an interpolation:—in sing., Plat. Rep. 345 C, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 14; τοῦ ξένου δαιτυμόνος who makes his meal on strangers, Eur. Cycl. 610.

δαιτύς, ὄνος, ἡ, Ep. for δαίς, a meal, Il. 22. 496.

δαίφρων, ὄνος, gen. ὄνος, often in Hom., I. in Il., mostly as epith. of warriors, joined with ἱππόδαμος.

2. in Il. 11. 482 and in Od., as epith. of Ulysses and often joined with ποικιλομήτης; and in Il. 24. 325, of the charioteer Idaeus; in Od. 15. 356, of Anticleia.—Buttni. Lexil. assumes two correspondent senses and derivations: (1). (δαίς battle) minded for battle, warlike. (2). (δαῖναι) wise of mind, prudent, wise. But Nitzsch, Od. I. 48, proposes to take δαῖναι for the Root in all cases, and translates the word, when used of warriors (as in Il.), skilful, proved. Later Poets use it in like manner: Pind. has it of women, P. 9. 148.

δαίω (A), the Act. only in pres. and impf.:—Pass., pres. and impf., Hom.: aor. 2 subj. δάηται Il. 20. 316: to this also belong pf. 2 act. δέδηκα, plqpf. δεδήκειν (v. infr.); Ep. part. fem. δεδαῖα Nonn. D. 6. 305:—aor. part. δαισθείς Eur. Heracl. 914 (al. δαισθείς from δαίω, sed v. Elmsl. ad l.): pf. pass. δέδανμαι (v. infr. II). (From √ΔΑΦ, as part. δε-δαν-μένος and the Skt. words shew; hence δαίς (δαδός) and δαλός, and perh. δαίς (battle), δαίος (which was properly δάφιος, acc. to Priscian); cf. Skt. du, dimḍni (uro, torqueo, cf. Gr. δύη, ὀδύνη); dāvas, dāvas (calor).)

Poetic Verb, to light up, kindle, Lat. accendo, δαίε οἱ ἐκ κόρυθος τε καὶ ἀσπίδος ἀκάματον πῦρ she made fire burn from . . , Il. 5. 4, cf. 5. 7., 18. 227; ἐκ δ' αὐτοῦ δαίε φλόγα 18. 206, cf. 227; so, πῦρ δ. Aesch. Cho. 564, cf. Ag. 496;—and so, δαίε δ' ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς . . πόθον (vulg. πόθος) Ar. Rh. 4. 1147:—Pass. to blaze, burn fiercely, ἐν πεδίῳ πῦρ δαίετο, καίε δὲ νεκρούς Il. 21. 343; πυρὶ ὅσσε δεδήκει blazed with fire, 12. 466; ἐν δὲ οἱ ὅσσε δαίεται blaze like fire, Od. 6. 132; ἐδαίετο φλόξ Soph. Tr. 765: but mostly in metaph. sense πόλεμος, ἐρις, μάχη, ἐνοπή δέδηκε war (etc.) blazed forth, Il.; ὅσσα δεδήκει the report spread like wild-fire, as in Lat. flagrat bellum, flagrat rumor, Il. 2. 93.

II. to burn, burn up, Lat. uro, mēra . . ἐπὶ βωμῶν C. I. 3538. 32; τὰν χώραν δαίειν Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 255. fin.: to use cautery, (vulg. δέων) Hipp. 891 G; (otherwise hardly to be found in Prose):—Pass., φλογὶ αἰῶμα δαισθείς Eur. I. c.; μηρίων δεδανμένων Simon. Iamb. 28; ἐν ἔρωτι δεδ., restored by Bentr. in Call. Epigr. 52.

δαίω (B), to divide (v. sub fin.): the Act. is not found, δαίω being used instead; but the Pass. occurs, δαίεται ἦτορ Od. I. 48; Ep. 3 pl. pf., Αἰθίοπας, τοὶ διχθὰ δεδαίεται Ib. 23:—more freq. in Med. to distribute, κρέα δαίετο 15. 140; κρέα πολλὰ δαιύμενος 17. 322; πῆματα . . δαίονται βροτοῖς ἀθάνατοι Pind. P. 3. 145:—for the fut. δάσομαι, aor. ἐδασάμην, pf. δέδασμαι, v. sub δατέομαι.

II. the aor. ἐδαισα, to feast, from Hdt. downwards, though formed from δαίω, belongs in sense to δαίνυμι (q. v.):—Med. to feast on, [ἀμβροσίην] δαίονται (Cobet δαίνυνται) Matro ap. Ath. 136 B. (From √ΔΑ come also δαίνυμι, δαίς (δαιός), δαιτρός (so ταμίης from τέμνω), δαιτυμών, δαίω, δατέομαι, δασμός; cf. Skt. dā, dāmi, dyāmi (seco), also day, dayé (distribuo), dāyas (portio):—perh. δαίμων also belongs to this Root: and cf. δάπτω.)

δᾶκέ-θυμος, ὄνος, heart-eating, heart-vexing, ἴδρω Simon. 26; ἄτη Soph. Ph. 705; cf. δηξίθυμος, θυμοδακῆς.

δᾶκετόν (cf. ἐρπετόν), τό, = δάκος I, Ar. Av. 1069, Theophr. H. P. 9. 19, 3. δακνάζομαι, Dep. = δάκνομαι, occurs once, in metaph. sense, to be afflicted, mournful, imper. δακνάζου Aesch. Pcrs. 571. The Act. δακνάζω = δάκνω in Anth. P. 7. 504.

δακνηρός, ἄ, ὄνος, biting, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. I. 964.
δακνιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a biter, stinger, v. sub μακιστήρ.

δάκνω, first in Tyrtae. and Theogn.: fut. δῆξομαι Hipp. 568. 35, Att.: pf. δέδηχα Babr. 77: aor. ἔδᾶκον Hdt., etc., Ep. δάκε Il., redupl. δέδακε Anth. P. 12. 15; Ep. inf. δακέειν Il. (this is the only tense used by Hom.):—Pass., fut. δηχθήσομαι Eur. Alc. 1100: aor. ἐδήχθη often in Att.; later ἔδακην, Aretac. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 2: pf. δέδηγμαι Att. (From √ΔΑΚ come also δάκος, δακετόν, δῆγμα, etc.; cf. Skt. das, dasāmi (mordeo), dasman (dῆγμα); Goth. tak-ja (σκορπίζω), dis-tak-eins (διασπορά): cf. δάκρυ.)

To bite, of dogs, δακέειν μὲν ἀπετρωπῶντο λεόντων Il. 18. 585; of a gnat, λαχανάα δακέειν 17. 572; στόμιον δ. to champ the bit, Aesch. Pr. 1009; χεῖλος ὀδοῦσι δακών, as a mark of stern determination, Tyrtae. 7. 32; δ. στόμα to bite one's tongue, so as to refrain from speaking, πρὸ τῶν τοιούτων χρῆ λόγων δ. στόμα Aesch. Fr. 293, cf. Soph. Tr. 976; δ. ἐαντόν to bite one's lips for fear of laughing, Ar. Ran. 43; so (by a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν), δ. θυμόν Id. Nub. 1369; δ. χόλον Ar. Rh. 3. 1170:—for Aesch. Cho. 843, v. sub ἐλ-καίνω.

II. metaph. of pungent smoke and dust, to sting or prick the eyes, Ar. Ach. 18, Lys. 298, Pl. 822; δ. ἔμματα of dry winds, Hipp. Aph. 1247.

III. of the mind, to bite or sting, δάκε δὲ φρένας Ἐκτορι μῦθος Il. 5. 493, cf. Hes. Th. 567; ἔδακε ἡ λύπη Hdt. 7. 16, 1; συμφορὰ δ. Aesch. Pers. 846; λύφοι δὲ κώδων τ' οὐ δάκνουσ' ἀνευ δορός have no sting, Id. Theb. 439; σαίνουσα δάκνει Soph. Fr. 902:—so often in Pass., of love, δηχθεῖσα κέντραις . . ἠράσθη Eur. Hipp. 1303; of vexation, δάκνομαι ψυχὴν Theogn. 910; καρδίαν δέδηγμαι Ar. Ach.

I; ὑπὸ τῆς δαπάνης Id. Nub. 12; πρὸς τι, ἐπὶ τινι at a thing, Soph. Ph. 378, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 3; with a partic., ἐδήχθη ἀκούσας Ib. I. 4, 13.

δᾶκνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) biting, pungent, Hipp. Aph. 1253, etc.

δάκος, εὐς, τό, (√ΔΑΚ, δάκνω) an animal of which the bite is dangerous, a noxious beast, like δακετόν, Aesch. Pr. 583, Theb. 558; Ἄργειον δ., of the Trojan horse, Id. Ag. 824; δάκη θηρῶν ravenous beasts, Eur. Hipp. 646; θῆρειον δ. Id. Cycl. 324.

II. a bite, sting, like δῆγμα, δ. κακαγοριᾶν Pind. P. 2. 97, where however others read κακαγορίαν; but cf. Opp. H. 2. 454., 5. 30.

δάκρυ, τό, used by Poets for δάκρυν, when the metre requires it, in sing. δάκρυ, and dat. pl. δάκρυσι Il. 9. 570, etc., and Att. Poets; indeed this dat. sometimes occurs in Prose, Thuc. 7. 75, Dem. 872. fin.: a pl. δάκρη is cited in An. Ox. I. 121:—a tear, Il. 2. 266, Od. 4. 114, Aesch. Pr. 638, etc.

II. like δάκρυν, any drop, δ. πένκινον Eur. Med. 1200. (Perh. from √ΔΑΚ (cf. δάκνω), because of the pungent nature of tears: cf. Lat. lacruma (v. Δ Δ II. 6, cf. Fest. p. 68); Goth. tagr; O. Norse tár; A. S. tear; O. H. G. zahar (zähre).)

δακρύδιον, τό, Dim. of δάκρυ:—in late Medic., a kind of scammony.

δακρῦμα, τό, that which is wept for, a subject for tears, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 169.

II. that which is wept, a tear, Aesch. Pers. 134, Eur. Andr. 92, in pl.

δακρυο-γόνος, ὄνος, author of tears, Ἄρης Aesch. Supp. 681.

δακρυβέις, ἐσσα, ἐν, I. of persons, tearful, much-weeping, Il. 21. 506, etc.; so γόος Od. 24. 322; δακρυβέν γελάσαι, as Adv., to smile through tears, Il. 6. 484.

2. of things, tearful, causing tears, πόλεμος, μάχη Il. 5. 737.

δάκρυν, τό, used in sing. δάκρυν, pl. δάκρυα, -ύων, -ύοις, Ep. gen. pl. δακρυόφι (-φιν) Il. 17. 696, Od. 5. 152, etc.: (v. sub δάκρυ):—a tear, Hom., who joins it with χεῖν, λείβειν, εἴβειν, ἀπὸ βλεφάρων βάλλειν; Ep. gen. δακρυόφι Il. 17. 696, Od. 5. 152; ἐς δάκρυα πίπτειν Hdt. 6. 21; ἴσχειν πηγὴν δακρῶν Soph. Ant. 803, etc.

2. anything that drops like tears, γυμ, σαρ, τῆς ἀκάνθης Hdt. 2. 96; λιβάνου Pind. Fr. 87. 2; κρομμύου Hipp. 670. 18; τῶν δένδρων Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 5; τὸ ἤλεκτρον καὶ ὅσα λέγεται ὡς δάκρυα Id. Meteor. 4. 10, 14.

II. = δάκρυμα I, Anth. P. 7. 527.

δακρυο-πετής, ἐς, making tears fall, Aesch. Supp. 112.

δακρυό-τιμος, ὄνος, honoured with tears, Orph. H. 55. 6.

δακρυπλώω, (πλέω) to swim with tears, of drunken men, Od. 19. 122.

δακρυρροέω, to melt into tears, shed tears, Soph. Tr. 326, El. 1313; ἐπὶ τινι at a thing, Eur. H. F. 1181; of the eyes, to run with tears, Hipp. 1131 B, Eur. Alc. 826, cf. Phoen. 370.

2. of plants, to drop gum, Theophr. C. P. 3. 13, 2.

δακρῦρροια, ἡ, a shedding of tears, Schol. Eur. Or. 788.

δακρῦρ-ροος, ὄνος, flowing with tears, Eur. Supp. 773, H. F. 98.

δακρυσί-στακτον βέος, a flood of tears, Aesch. Pr. 399.

δακρῦτός, ὄνος, wept over, tearful, ἐλπίς Aesch. Cho. 236; μύρος Anth. P. 7. 490. An irreg. Sup. δακρῦτάτος in Hesych.

δακρυ-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in tears, Anth. P. append. 98.

δακρυ-χέων, οὔσα, a participial form, shedding tears, often in Hom., and later Ep.; so too Aesch. Theb. 917; c. gen. caus., τοῦ ὄγε δακρυ-χέων for him, Od. 2. 24:—Nonn. formed an impf. δακρυχέσκε and an inf. -χέειν, D. 19. 168, etc.

δακρῦω, first in Aesch.: fut. ὕσω Eur. El. 658, later ὕσομαι Tryph. 394: aor. ἐδάκρῦσα Att., Ep. δάκρῦσα Od. 11. 55: pf. δεδάκρῦκα Alciphro 2. 3, 14:—Med., δακρῦεσθαι Aesch. Theb. 814 (Herm. δακρῦ-σασθαι):—Pass., pres., Eur. Hel. 1226: pf. δεδάκρῦμαι Hom., etc.: [v long in all tenses, except in late Poets, as Anth. P. 9. 148]: (for the Root, v. δάκρυ).

I. intr. to weep, shed tears, Hom., etc.; c. acc. cogn., δ. γόους to lament with tears, Soph. Aj. 580: c. gen. causae, δ. συμφορᾶς Eur. H. F. 528:—also, δ. βλέφαρα to flood them with tears, Id. Hel. 948; and so pf. pass. δεδάκρῦμαι, to be tearful, be all in tears, τίπτε δεδάκρῦσαι, Πατρόκλεις; Il. 16. 7; δεδάκρυνται δὲ παρειαί 22. 491; δεδάκρῦμένος all tears, like κεκλαυμένος, Plat. Ax. 364 B, Plut., etc.

2. of the eyes, Arist. H. A. 9. 34, 5.

3. of trees (cf. δάκρυν), Ath. 465 B; ἤλεκτρον δακρῦειν Luc. Salt. 55.

II. c. acc. to weep for, lament, Aesch. Ag. 1400, Soph. O. T. 1486, Ar. Ach. 1027, etc.:—Pass. to be wept for, Aesch. Theb. 814, Eur. Hcl. I. c.

δακρυώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like tears, δ. συμροή Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 8:—of a wound or sore which, instead of healthy pus, exsudes a watery humor, δ. καὶ ἀνεκπύητον Hipp. Fract. 767.

II. tearful, lamentable, Luc. V. Auct. 14.

δακτύληθρα, ἡ, (δάκτυλος) a finger-sheath, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 17, Clearch. ap. Ath. 6 D: a thumb-screw, Joseph. Macc. 8, 12.

δακτύληθρον, τό, = foreg., Themist. 253 A.

δακτύλιαίος, ἄ, ὄνος, of a finger's length, breadth or thickness, βάβδοι Hipp. Fract. 771; κάραβοι Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 7.

δακτυλίδιον [λί], τό, Dim. of δακτύλιος, Poll. 2. 155., 5. 100, etc., but rejected by Atticists, v. A. B. 88.

II. δακτυλίδιον [λί], τό, Dim. of δάκτυλος, a toe, Ar. Lys. 417 (where the metre is deficient, v. Dind.).

δακτυλίω, fut. ἴσω, = δακτυλοδεικτέω, Hesych. s. v. ἔδακτ-.

δακτυλικός, ἡ, ὄνος, of or for the finger, Lat. digitalis; αὐλὸς δ. a flute played with the fingers, Ath. 176 F; δ. ψῆφος, a stone set in a ring, Anth. P. II. 290.

II. dactylic, ρυθμός Longin. 39. 4:—Adv. -κῶς, Eust. II. 25.

δακτύλιο-γλυφία, ἡ, the art of cutting gems (for rings), Plat. Alc. I. 128 C:—δακτύλιο-γλύφος, ὁ, an engraver of gems, Critias 56.

δακτύλιο-θήκη, ἡ, a collection of gems, Plin. 37. 1. II. a ring-case, Martial II. 59.

δακτύλιος [ῦ], ὁ, a ring, seal-ring, Sappho 39, Hdt. 2. 38, Plat. Rep. 359 E; often worn as a charm or amulet, Ar. Pl. 884; δ. φαρμακίτης

Eupol. Δημ. 22. II. anything ring-shaped, as, 1. the fellow of a wheel, Poll. 1. 145. 2. the anus, Diosc. 1. 89, Luc. Demon.

17: cf. Lat. *anus*, *annulus*.

δακτύλι-ουργός, ὁ, a ring-maker, Pherecr. Incert. 77.

δακτύλις, ἰδᾶς, ἡ, name of a kind of grape, Plin. 14. 3, 4.

δακτύλιτις, ἡ, a kind of plant, (*aristolochia longa?*) Diosc. 3. 5.

δακτύλαδεικτέω, to point at with the finger, Dem. 790. 20, Dio C. 61. 17:—Pass., Dion. H. de Rhet. 7. 4.

δακτύλο-δεικτας, ον, pointed at with the finger, the Homeric ἀρδείκετας (cf. Horace's *digito monstrari*), Aesch. Ag. 1332; cf. Hemst. Luc. Somn. 12.

δακτύλο-δικτος, ον, (δικεῖν) thrown from the fingers, δ. μέλας, of the humming of a top, Aesch. Fr. 55; cf. Hesych.

δακτύλο-δόχμη, ἡ, four fingers' breadth, = παλαιστή, Poll. 2. 157.

δακτύλο-ειδής, ἐς, like a finger, Ath. 468 F.

δακτύλα-καμψ-ὀδύνας, ον, wearying the fingers by keeping them bent, Anth. Plan. 18.

δάκτυλος, ὁ: ποῖτ. pl. δάκτυλα Theocr. 19. 3, Anth. P. 9. 365, also Arist. Physiogn. 6, 2:—a finger, Lat. *digitus*, ἐπὶ δακτύλον συμβάλλεσθαι to reckon on the fingers, Hdt. 6. 63, cf. χεῖρ; ὁ μέγας δ. the thumb, Id. 3. 8; ὁ μέσας Arist. H. A. 2. 8, 6; ὁ ἔσχατος Id. P. A. 4. 10, 27. 2. οἱ δ. τῶν ποδῶν the toes, Xen. An. 4. 5, 12; and, without ποδός, like Lat. *digitus*, Ar. Eq. 874, Arist. H. A. 1. 15; τὸ τῶν δ. μέγεθος ἐναντίως ἔχει ἐπὶ τε τῶν ποδῶν καὶ τῶν χειρῶν Id. P. A. 4. 10, 64; cf. δακτυλίδιαν II.

b. of the toes of beasts, Id. H. A. 2. 1, 5, al.; of birds, Id. P. A. 4. 12, 34, al. II. the shortest Greek measure of length; a finger's breadth, = about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, Hdt. 1. 60, al.; πίνωμεν, δάκτυλος ἀμέρα Alcae. 31; δάκτυλας ἄως Anth. P. 12. 50: so, the modern Greek seamen measure the distance of the sun from the horizon by finger's breadths, Newton's Halicarn.: cf. δακτυλιαῖος.

III. a date, fruit of the φαίνιξ, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 10, Artemid. 5. 89. IV. a metrical foot, *dactyl*, — ∪ ∪, Plat. Rep. 400 B; cf. Ar. Nub. 651. V. Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι, mythical personages in Crete, priests of Cybele, and so probably the same as the Corybautes, Strabo 355, Diod. 5. 64; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 1166 sq. (With δάκτ-υλας, cf. Lat. *digit-us*; Goth. *taih-o*, O. Norse and A. S. *tá* (toe), O. H. G. *zeh-ā* (Germ. *zche*). Curt. holds the Root to be ΔΕΚ (δέχαμαι), comparing Germ. *finger* from *fangen*; cf. also δεξιός: he thinks that δέκα, as the number of the fingers, may be akin.)

δακτύλο-τριπτας, ον, worn by the fingers, Anth. P. 6. 247.

δακτύλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, with finger-like handles, ἔκπωμα Ion etc. ap. Ath. 468 C, sq.

δᾶλέομαι, Dor. for δηλέομαι.

δᾶλερός, ἄ, ὄν, burning, hot, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 663 A, where Macrob. (Saturn. 7. 5) θερμόν.

δᾶλιον, τό, Dim. of δαλός, Ar. Pax 959.

δᾶλιος, Dor. for Δήλιος.

Δαλμαῖτις, αἱ, the Dalmatians, Polyb. 12. 5, 2, Strabo 315; also Δαλμάται App. Illyr. 11:—Δαλματία, ἡ, Strabo: Adj. —τικός, ἡ, ὄν, whence

Δαλματική, ἡ, a robe worn by priests, a dalmatic, Eccl.

Δᾶλογενής, ἐς, Dor. for Δηλαγενής.

δᾶλός, ὁ, (δαίω) a fire-brand, piece of blazing wood, Il. 15. 421, Od. 5. 488; also in Aesch. Cho. 607, Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 5: a beacon-light, Anth. P. 9. 675. 2. a thunderbolt, Il. 13. 320. 3. a kind of meteor, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 6. II. a burnt-out torch, metaph. of an old man, (cf. Hor., *dilapsam in cineres facem*), Anth. P. 12. 41.

δαμάζω Aesch. Cho. 324 (v. sub δαμνάω, δάμνημι): fut. δαμάσω Anth. P. 6. 329; Ep. δαμάσσει Il. 22. 176, also δαμᾶ, δαμάα I. 61., 22. 271, 3 pl. δαμῶσι 6. 368 (v. δαμάω):—aor. 1 ἐδάμασσα Pind., Ep. ἐδάμασσα, δάμασσα Hom.; imper. δάματαν, —ασσον, Hom.; subj. δαμάση, Ep. —άσση, both in Hom.; part. δαμάσας Eur., Ep. —άσσας Od., Dor. —άσσαις Pind. O. 9. 139: pf. δεδάμακα Stob.:—Med., fut. Ep. δαμάσσομαι Hom.: aor. ἐδάμασσατα, δαμάσαντο, δαμασσάμενας, Hom.: aor. 2 opt. δάμαιτο C. I. 4000. 18:—Pass., fut. δεδμήσασμαι h. Hom. Ap. 543 (in med. sense, Or. Sib. 3. 384):—the aor. has three forms, (1) ἐδάμασθην Od. 8. 231, Pind., Aesch. and Eur., Ep. δαμάσθην Il. 19. 9, cf. 16. 816; (2) ἐδμήθην, imper. δηθήτω 9. 158, δηθείς 4. 99, Hes., Dor. δηθείς Aesch. Pers. 906 and Eur. (in lyr.); and (3) ἐδάμην [ᾶ] Il., Trag., Ep. δάμην Hom. 3 pl. δάμεν Il. 8. 344; Ep. subj. δαμείω Od. 18. 54, 2 and 3 sing. δαμήης —ήη Il. 3. 436., 22. 246, 2 pl. δαμείετε 7. 72; opt. δαμείην Il., Eur.; inf. δαμήναι Hom., Trag., Ep. inf. δαμήμεναι Il. 20. 312; part. δαμείς Hom., Trag.; (this is the only form of aor. used by Soph., and is preferred by Aesch. and Eur.):—pf. δέδμηται Il. 5. 878, etc., —ημένες Il., etc.; late, δεδαμασμένος Nic. Al. 29: plqpf. δέδμηται Od.; 3 pl. —ήατο Il. 3. 183.—Poetic Verb, used by Xen. in part. pres. δαμάζων, Mem. 4. 3, 10; aor. pass. δαμασθίεν Ib. 4. 1, 3; so, δαμασθῆναι Isoer. 148 C. (From √ΔΑΜ come also δάμαρ, δάμαλις, δμῶς, ᾶ-δμης; cf. Skt. *dam-yāmi*, *dam-itas*, *dam-anas* = Lat. *dom-o*, *dom-itus*, *dom-itor*, cf. also *domi-nus*; Goth. *ga-tam-jan* (δαμᾶν); O. Norse *ten-ia*, A. S. *tam-ian* (to tame); O. II. G. *zam-ān* (zähmen):—δμῶς is to *dominus* as χέρη to *herus*, Curt.) To overpower:

I. of animals, to tame, break in, to bring under the yoke, only twice in Hom., in Med., ἡμίονον .. ἡτ' ἀλγίστη δαμάσασθαι Il. 23. 655; τῶν κέν τω' .. δαμασαίμην Od. 4. 637;—so in Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 3, and Plut.

II. of maidens, to make subject to a husband, ἀνδρὶ δάμασεν Il. 18. 432; but in Pass. to be forced or seduced, 3. 301, Od. 3. 269: indeed it had at first prob. no connexion with marriage, cf. δάμαρ.

III. to subdue or conquer, the commonest sense in Hom.: hence (since in the heroic age subjection followed defeat) in Pass. to be subject to another, σαί τ' ἐπιπέιθανται καὶ δεδμήμεσθα ἕκαστος Il. 3. 183; δέδμητο δὲ λαὸς ὑπ' αὐτῷ Od. 3. 304: (hence δμῶς, a slave).

2. to strike dead, kill, esp. in fight, εἰ χ' ὑπ' ἔμοιγε θεός

δαμάση μνηστῆρας 21. 213; and in Pass., ὑπ' ἐμαὶ δμηθέντα Il. 5: 646; ὑπὸ δαυρὶ δαμέντα Ib. 653. 3. of the powers of nature, etc., to overcome, overpower, ἔρας .. θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι .. ἐδάμασεν 14. 316; in Med., δαμασσάμενας φρένας οἴνῳ Od. 9. 454, cf. 516; and in Pass. to be overcome, αἰθρῶ καὶ καμάτῳ δεδμημένον 14. 318; μαλακῶ δεδμημένοι ὑπνῷ Il. 10. 2, cf. 14. 353; ἀλλ' ἐδμητο φίλον ἦτορ Od. 5. 454, cf. 8. 231; αἱ δαμθέντες the dead, Eur. Alc. 127:—v. sub χεῖα.

IV. Pind. says, ἀγῶνα δαμάσσαι ἔργῳ to win it, P. 8. 116. Δαμαῖος, ὁ, epith. of Poseidon, prob. from δαμάζω, Tamer of a horse, Pind. O. 13. 98.

δᾶμᾶλη, ἡ, = δάμαλις, Eur. Bacch. 739, Theocr. 4. 12, etc.

δᾶμᾶληβοτος, ον, browsed by heifers, Anth. Plan. 230.

δᾶμᾶλης, ον, ὁ, (δαμάζω) a subduer, Έρωσ Anacr. 2. 1. II. α young steer, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 6, Anth. P. 6. 96; cf. fem. δάμαλις.

δᾶμᾶλη-φάγος [ᾶ], ον, beef-eating, Άλκείδης Anth. P. 9. 237.

δᾶμᾶλίζω, ποῖτ. lengthd. collat. form of δαμάζω, to subdue, overpower, opt. —ίξαι Pind. P. 5. 163; Med., πώλας δαμαλιζάμενα Eur. Hipp. 231 (lyr.).

δᾶμᾶλις, εως, ἡ, (δαμάζω) a young cow, heifer, Lat. *juvenca*, Aesch. Supp. 350, Nic. Al. 344; cf. δαμάλη, δαμάλης. II. like μόσχος, πῶλας, a girl, Epicr. Χαρ. 1, Anth. P. 5. 292; cf. Hor. Carm. 2. 5.

δᾶμᾶλα-πάδια, ον, τά, calves' feet, Alex. Trall. 362.

δᾶμᾶλος, ὁ, in Arcad. 54. 24.—perhaps a calf, Lat. *vitulus*.

δᾶμαντήρ, ὁ, a tamer, Alcman 3; v. Schol. Ven. Od. 14. 216.

δάμαρ [ᾶ], ἄρτας, ἡ, (δαμάω) a wife, spouse, Il. 3. 122, etc., Pind. N. 4. 92, and Trag.:—properly one that is tamed or yoked, like *conjug* (cf. δαμάζω II), whereas a maiden was δάμαστας, ἄδμης.

δάμαρ-ίππεως, ω, a kind of fig, Eupol. Incert. 83.

δαμασι-κόνδυλος, ον, conquering with the knuckles, Eupol. Incert. 84.

δᾶμᾶσίμβρατος, ον, taming mortals, man-slaying, Σπάρτη Simon. 220; αἰχμή Pind. O. 9. 119.

δᾶμᾶσ-ιππος, ον, horse-taming, of Athena, Lamprocl. ap. Schol. Ar. Nub. 964, v. Stesich. 97 Kleine.

δᾶμᾶσις, εως, ἡ, a taming, subduing, Schol. Pind. O. 13. 98.

δᾶμᾶσί-φρων, ον, heart-subduing, χρυσός Pind. O. 13. 111.

δᾶμᾶσί-φως, ωτας, ὁ, ἡ, = δαμασίβροτος, ὕπνας Simon. 232.

δαμασκηνόν, τό, the Damascus-plum, damison, Ath. 49 D.

δᾶμαστήριον, τό, an instrument for taming, Eccl.

δᾶμαστής, αὐ, ὁ, a subduer, Gloss.: δαμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, Schol. Pind.

δαμασώνιον, τό, a plant, *alisma plantago*, Diosc. 3. 169.

δᾶμᾶτερα, fem. of δαμαντήρ, Anth. P. 11. 403.

Δᾶμᾶτερ, Dor. voc. of Δημήτηρ, an exclamation of surprise.

Δᾶμᾶτριος, ὁ, a Boeot. month, answering to the Att. Pyanepsion, Plut. 2. 378 E.

δᾶμᾶω, a form assumed as the 1st pers. of δαμᾶ, δαμάα, δαμῶσι, which in Hom. are fut. of δαμάζω: but δαμῶσι, δαμῶνται, are pres. in late Ep., Q. Sm. 5. 247, 249.

δᾶμῆω, δαμῆμεναι, v. sub δαμάζω.

δᾶμῆα, Cret. for ζημία.

δᾶμιουργός, Dor. for δημιουργός; δᾶμιος, Dor. for δήμιος.

δαμνάω, = δαμάζω, Hom. only in 3 sing. pres. δαμνᾶ Od. 11. 220; impf. ἐδάμνα, 21. 52, etc., or δάμνα, Il. 16. 103, Od. 11. 220; Ion. δάμνασκε, h. Hom. Ven. 252; but 2 sing. pres. δαμνᾶς Theogn. 1388; imperat. δάμνα Sappho 1. 3.

δάμνημι, = δαμάζω, τὴν μὲν .. δάμνημι' ἐπέεσσιν Il. 5. 893; δάμνησε στίχας ἀνδρῶν Ib. 746, etc.; so also in Med., ἴμεραν, ᾧ τε σὺ πόντας δαμνᾶ ἀθανάτως Il. 14. 199; ἀλλὰ με χεῖμα δάμναται Od. 14. 488, cf. Hes. Th. 122, Archil. 78, Aesch. Fr. 164:—Pass., ὑφ' Ἑκτορι δάμνατο Il. 11. 309; Τρώεσσιν ἔα δάμνασθαι Ἀχαιαῖς 8. 244; Ἀχαιαῖς Τρωσὶν δαμναμένους 13. 16; δάμναμαι Aesch. Supp. 904.

δαμνήτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a woman that subdues, Hesych.

δᾶμν-ιππος, ον, horse-taming, Orph. Arg. 738.

δᾶμογέρον, δᾶμῶσιος, δᾶμος, δαμότης, δαμάομαι, Dor. for δημ-.

δᾶμῶματα, τά, = τὰ δημοσίᾳ ἀδόμενα, Ar. Pax 797, from Stesich. (Fr. 39, Kleine).

δᾶν, v. sub δᾶ.

δᾶν, δαναιός, Dor. for δᾶν, δηναῖος.

Δανάη, ἡ, mythol. name for Dry Earth (v. δανός), whose union with the fructifying air is expressed in the fable of Zeus and Danaë, O. Müller Myth. p. 252 E. Tr.

Δανάκη, ἡ, a Persian coin, something more than an obol:—the coin buried with a corpse as Charon's fee, Call. Fr. 110, Poll. 9. 82, Hesych. (ubi male δαναή), E. M. 247. 41, etc.

Δᾶναοί, οἱ, the Danaöns (Earth-born? v. Δανάη), subjects of the mythological Δᾶναος, king of Argos, but in Il., for the Greeks generally:—Δαναῖδαι, ὦν, οἱ, the sons or descendants of Danaus, Eur. Phoen. 466:—Δαναῖδες, αἱ, his daughters, name of a play of Aesch.:—Ar., Fr. 259 ὁ, uses a Sup. Δαναώτατος.

δανδαλῖς, ἰδᾶς, ἡ, = δενδαλῖς, Poll. 6. 76, Hesych.

δανείζω: fut. εἰσω Dem. 941. 27 (for the forms δανειῶ, —αῦμαι are only in LXX, v. Suid. s. v. θειῶ, Bast. Greg. p. 174): aor. ἐδόνεισα Xen., etc.: pf. δεδάνεικα Dem. 941. 28:—Med., pres., fut., aor. in Dem.: pf. δεδάνεισμαι in med. sense, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 19, Dem. 982. 5., 1030. 16:—Pass., aor. ἐδανείσθην Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 28, Dem.: pf. δεδάνεισμαι Id. 945. 27., 1200. 10: (δᾶνας). To put out money at usury, to lend, C. I. 82, 144, Ar. Thesm. 842, al.; more fully, δ. ἐπὶ τόκῳ Plat. Legg. 742 C; δ. ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ ὕβαλοῖς τὴν μῆνιν τοῦ μηνὸς ἐκάστου Dem. 1250. 21, cf. Aeschin. 15. 16; δ. ἐπὶ ταῖς ταῖς ἀνδραπόδοις on the security of .., Dem. 822. 10; so, εἰς τὰ ἡμέτερα Ib. 14; δανείσαι χρήματα εἰς τὸν Πόντον Id. 924. 10 sq.; cf. ναυτικός, ἐτερόπλοος. 2. Med. to

have lent to one, to borrow, Ar. Nub. 1306, etc.; ἀπό τινος Plat. Tim. 42 E; ἐπὶ μεγάλοις τόκοις Dem. 13. 19:—Act. and Med. opposed, ἀποδώσουσι οἱ δανεισάμενοι τοῖς δανείσασιν τὰ γυγνόμενον ἀργύριον Ar. Dem. 926. 24, cf. Lys. 148. 12 sq. 3. Pass., of the money, to be lent out, Ar. Nub. 756, Xen., Dem. II. c.

δάνειον, τό, (δάνος) a loan, δ. ἀπαιτεῖν Dem. 911. 3; ἀποδιδόναι Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 3; cf. sq.

δάνεισμα, τό, = δάνειον, δ. ποιεῖσθαι = δανείζεσθαι, Thuc. I. 121; τῶν μαρτύρων τῶν παραγιγνομένων τῷ δανείσματι Dem. 925. 24.

δάνεισμός, ὁ, money-lending, C. I. 82, Plat. Legg. 291 C, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 13; metaph., αἷμα δ' αἵματος πικρὸς δανεισμός ἦλθε Eur. El. 858.

δάνειστέον, verb. Adj. one must lend money, Plut. 2. 408 C.

δάνειστής, οὗ, ὁ, a money-lender, C. I. 2058. 84, Plut. Sol. 15, N. T.

δάνειστικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for money-lending, Plut. Ages. 13, etc.; ὁ δ. = δανειστής, Luc. Symp. 5.

δανίζω, late form for δανείζω, Anth. P. 11. 309.

δῦνός, ἢ, ὄν, (δαίω) burnt, dry, parched, ξύλα δανά Od. 15. 322; Sup., ξύλα δανότατα Ar. Pax 1134. Cf. Δανάη.

δάνος [ᾶ], eos, τό, a gift, present, Euphor. Fr. 89; πνεῦμα λαβὼν δ. οὐρανόθεν Epitaph. in C. I. 6287. II. commonly, money lent out at interest, a debt, Call. Ep. 50, Anth. P. append. 252. (V. sub δίδωμι; cf. old Lat. *dano*, = *dono*, *do*.)

δάνος [ᾶ], Maced. for θάνατος, Plut. 2. 22 C:—hence, prob., δανοτής, ἦτος, ἢ, in Soph. Fr. 338, ἀμερίων μόχθων καὶ δανοτήτος, perh. mortality, misery.

δάξ, Adv. = ὀδάξ (like γνύξ, πύξ, λάξ), Opp. H. 4. 60.

δαξασμός, ὁ, = ὀδαγμός, ὀδαξησμός, Tim. Locr. 103 A.

δάος [ᾶ], eos, τό, (δαίω, akin to φαός) = δαῖς, δαλός, a firebrand, torch, Hom., esp. in Od., e. g. 4. 300.

Δᾶος, ὁ, as the name of a slave, Lat. *Davus* (*Δᾶφος*), Menand.;—prob. from the name of a barbarous people, the Δᾶοι, like Καρίων, Φρύξ, Γέτης, etc., v. Niebuhr Kleine Schriften, I. 377.

δαπάνᾶω, fut. ἤσω, etc.:—Pass., fut. δαπανηθήσομαι Plut. 2. 218 D, Ath.: aor. ἐδαπανήθη Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 11; pf. δεδαπάνημαι Hdt. 2. 125, Lys., etc.: plqpf. δεδαπάνητο (κατα-) Hdt. 5. 34:—some pass. tenses are also used in depon. sense, δαπανᾶομαι Id. 2. 37, Ar. Pl. 588, Plat., etc.; impf. Ar. Fr. 476, Lysias 172. 18; aor. I, Isocr. Antid. § 225, Isae. 55. 22 (though δαπανήσας occurs just below); aor. med. ἐδαπανησάμην only in Eunap.: pf., Isocr. 383 A. To spend, Thuc., etc.; ὑπὲρ τὴν οὐσίαν δ. Diphil. Ἐμπ. 1. 7; δ. τὰ προστατόμενα Andoc. 34. 30; δ. εἰς τι το σπενδῦρον a thing, Thuc. 8. 45, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 11; δ. ἐκ τῶν αὐτοῦ Isae. 67. 18; τῶναλώματα πάντα ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἐδαπανῶμεν defrayed all expenses, Dem. 564. 23:—so in Pass., Hdt. 2. 125; τὰ λαμβανόμενα καὶ δαπανώμενα Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 19:—so also as Dep. (v. supr.) to spend, Hdt. 2. 37; δ. μεγάλα Andoc. 33. 20, cf. Lys. 914. 3; c. acc. cogn., τοσαύτας δαπανᾶσθαι δαπάνας Id. 161. 41; ὅσα δεδαπάνησθε εἰς τὸν πόλεμον Dem. 17. 3, cf. Isocr. 383 A; δ. δωρεάς Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 19; δαπανηθεὶς οὐδὲν Isae. 55. 22. 2. to expend, consume, use up, τὰς οὐσίας αἱ μικραὶ δαπάναι δαπανῶσι Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 2; ἢ φύσις δ. τὸν θυρόν Id. G. A. 3. 7, 3:—metaph. of persons, πῦρ σε . . δαπανήσει Or. Sib. 8. 39; and in Pass., Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 48; ἐν . . βαράθοις δαπανώμενος Dion. H. 4. 81; ὑπὸ νόσου δαπανᾶσθαι Plut. Galb. 17. II. Causal, τὴν πόλιν δαπανᾶν to put it to expense, exhaust it, Thuc. 4. 3, v. Suid. s. v.

δαπάνη [ᾶ], ἢ, (v. δάπτω) outgoing, cost, expense, expenditure, Hes. Op. 721, al.; δ. χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου, χρημάτων Thuc. I. 129., 3. 13; δ. κοῦφή the cost is little, c. inf., Eur. Bacch. 891; εἰς κενὸν ἢ δ. Epigr. Gr. 646. 10:—also in pl., Thuc. 6. 15; δαπάναι ἐλπίδων Pind. I. 5. 73 (4. 57).

II. money spent, ἵππων on horses, Ib. 3. 49; δαπάνην παρέχειν money for spending, Hdt. 1. 41; ξυμφέρειν Thuc. 1. 99; ὅπως μὴ ἢ εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν κειμένη δαπάνη εἰς τὸν μῆνα δαπανᾶται Xen. Occ. 7, 36. III. expensiveness, extravagance, ἢ ἐν τῇ φύσει δαπάνη natural extravagance, Aeschin. 85. 8.

δῦπάνημα, τό, money spent, cost, expense, expenditure, mostly in pl., Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 3, C. I. 1625. 13, etc.; δαπανημάτων ἐνδεία want of necessities, Polyb. 9. 42, 4:—sing. in Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 2, al., C. I. 3600.

δαπανηρία, ἢ, extravagance, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 4.

δῦπᾶνῆρός, ἁ, ὄν, of men, lavish, extravagant, Plat. Rep. 564 B, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 2; εἰς ἑαυτὸν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 15, cf. 4. 1, 3 and 35. II. of things, expensive, Lat. *sumptuosus*, πόλεμος Dem. 58. 6; λειτουργία Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 20, cf. Eth. N. 4. 2, 1:—Adv. -ρῶς, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 4.

δαπάνησις, εως, ἢ, expenditure, Eus. P. E. 372 C.

δῦπᾶνῆτικός, ἢ, ὄν, consuming, eating, φάρμακον δ. θυμοῦ Aët. 14 A. Adv. -κῶς, extravagantly, βιώναι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 230.

δάπανος, ον, = δαπανηρός, ἐλπίς Thuc. 5. 103; c. gen., Ath. 52 E.

δαπανῶω, = δαπανᾶω, to expend, C. I. 1464.

δάπεδον, τό (prob. for ζᾶ-πέδον, i. e. διάπεδον, v. sub ζα-):—any level surface, ἐν τυκτῷ δαπέδῳ Od. (v. sub τυκτός): in Hom. usually the floor of a chamber, like ἔδαφος, Od. 10. 227, etc., Hdt. 4. 200, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16; γῆς ἀρότροις βῆξας δ. Ar. Pl. 515; but also absol. the ground, κείμενον ἐν δαπέδῳ Od. 11. 577; and, in pl., a plain, Pind. N. 7. 50, Eur. Hipp. 230, C. I. 391.—Mostly poet. [δᾶ-, Ep. and Att.; v. sub γῆπεδον.]

δαπίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Hipparch. Ἀνασῶς. 1. 3.

δάπισ [ᾶ], ἰδος, ἢ, another form of τάπης, a carpet, rug, Ar. Pl. 528, Pherecr. Κραπ. 8, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16, in pl.; those of Carthage were in repute, Καρχηδῶν δαπίδας καὶ ποικίλα προσκεφάλαια Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 23.

δάπτῆς, ον, ὁ, an eater, bloodsucker, δάπτῆσις αἱμοπότησιν, of gnats, Lyc. 1403.

δάπτρια, ἢ, fem. of foreg., δ. νοῦσος Greg. Naz. 2. 121 B; δάπτειραν ἐδωδῆν Ib. 172 C.

δάπτω, fut. δάψω: (from √ΔΑΠ come also δαρδάπτω, δαπάνη, δαψιλής, δειπνον, and perh. δέπας: cf. Skt. *dāpoyāmi*, Causal of *dā* (*dividere*); Lat. *dapes*, *dapinare*.) To devour, as wild beasts, Il. 16. 159, etc.; also of fire, δώσω Πριαμίδην πυρὶ δαπτέμεν 23. 183; of a spear, to rend, χρῶα λειριβέντα δάψει (cf. διαδάπτω), 13. 831; of moths and worms, to gnaw, Pind. Fr. 243; δ. τὰν παρειᾶν to tear with the nails, Aesch. Supp. 70:—metaph., of envy, to devour or gnaw inwardly, Pind. N. 8. 40; δάπτει τὸ μὴ ἴδρικον Soph. O. T. 682; and so in Pass., συννοίᾳ δάπτομαι κέαρ Aesch. Pr. 437; for 899, v. δμαλάπτω.

δάρατος, ὁ, a Thessalian kind of bread, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 114 B.

Δάρδῦνος, ὁ, Dardanus, son of Zeus, founder of Dardania or Troy, Il. 20. 215:—as Adj., Δάρδανος ἀνὴρ a Trojan, 2. 701., 16. 807; but mostly in pl. Δάρδανοι, the Trojans, Il.:—Adj. Δαρδάνιος, α, ον, Trojan, Il.; and in Pind. Δαρδάνειος: fem. Δαρδανίς, ἰδος, ἢ, a Trojan woman, Il.: Δαρδανία (sc. γῆ), ἢ, Troy:—Δαρδανίδης, ον, ὁ, a son or descendant of Dardanus; Δαρδανῶνες, οἱ, sons of Dardanus, Il. 7. 414.

δαρδάπτω, lengthd. form of δάπτω, of wild beasts, Il. 11. 479, etc.: κτήματα χρήματα δαρδάπτουσιν they devour one's patrimony, Od. 14. 92, cf. 16. 315; also in Ar. Nub. 711, Ran. 66.

Δᾶρεικός, ὁ, a Persian gold coin, properly an Adj. agreeing with στατήρ (which is added in Thuc. 8. 28, Hdt. 7. 28), Ar. Eccl. 602, Xen. An. 1. 1, 9, etc.; so, χρυσοῦς χαρακτήρα Δαρείκων (Δαρείου?) ἔχων Diod. 17. 66; χρυσοῦς Δαρείκός Alciphro 1. 5. (Said to have been first coined by Darius, Schol. Ar. l. c., Harpocr.)

Δαρειο-γενής, ες, born from Darius, Aesch. Pers. 6.

Δᾶρειος, ὁ, Darius, name of several kings of Persia; acc. to Hdt. = Gr. ἐρφέης (q. v.). It is doubtless a Greek form of Persian *darā*, a king, v. Bähr Hdt. 6. 98, Ritter Erdkunde, 8. p. 77. There are also other forms, Δαριαῖος or Δαριαῖος Xen. Hell. 2. 18, 19, Ctes. Pers. 49, sq.; Δαρτιάν Aesch. Pers. 554, 650; Δαρτήκης, Strabo 785.

δαρθάνω, aor. 2 ἔδραθον (cf. δέρκομαι, ἔδρακον): more used in compds., v. κατα-, ἐπικατα-, συγκατα-δαρθάνω:—to sleep, ἔδραθ' ἐνὶ προδόμῳ Od. 20. 143. (With √ΔΑΡΘ, cf. Skt. *drā*, *drāmi*, *drāyāmi* (*dormio*); Lat. *dormio*.)

Δαρικός, ὁ, in Inscr. for Δαρείκός, C. I. 1511, 1571.

δᾶρός, δᾶρό-βιος, Dor. for δηρός, δηρό-βιος.

δάροις, εως, ἢ, (δέρω) excoriation, Herophil. ap. Galen. 2. 349.

δαρτός, ἢ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of δέρω, flayed, δαρτὰ πρόσωπα ἵππων the skin flayed from horses' heads, Choeril. 4; δ. χιτῶν, of skin stripped off, Paul. Aeg. 6. 61. II. τὰ δαρτὰ fish with no scales, but a hard skin, so that they must be skinned before dressing, Ath. 357 C.

δάρυλλος, ἢ, Macedon. for δρύς, Hesych.

δάς, gen. δαδύς, ἢ, Att. contr. for δαῖς (A).

δάσασθαι, δασάσκετο, δασαίμεθα, v. sub δατέομαι.

δάσκιλλος, ὁ, name of a fish, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 24.

δάσκτος, ον, (δα-, σκιά) thick-shaded, bushy, ὕλη Od. 5. 470, etc.; ὄρη Eur. Bacch. 218; of a beard, Aesch. Pers. 316, Soph. Tr. 13; cf. δαῦλος.

δάσμα, τό, (δάσασθαι) a share, portion, Hesych.

δάσμευσις, εως, ἢ, a dividing, distributing, Xen. An. 7. 1, 37.

δασμολογέω, to collect as tribute, τι παρά τινος Dem. 1355. 8. 2. c. acc. pers., δασμολογεῖν τινα to subject one to tribute, exact it from him, τοὺς νησιώτας δασμ. Isocr. 68 A; δ. τοὺς ἐκλογεῖς Hyperid. Eux. 45; hence in Pass., Isocr. 66 C:—cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 55, 375.

δασμολογία, ἢ, collection of tribute, Plut. Anton. 23.

δασμο-λόγος, ὁ, a tax-gatherer, Strabo 476, fin.

δασμός, ὁ, (δάσασθαι) a division, distribution, a sharing of spoil, ἢν ποτε δασμὸς ἵκηται Il. 1. 166; διάτριχα δασμὸς ἐτύχθη h. Hom. Cer. 86. II. in Att. an impost, tribute, like φορός, Isocr. 213 B; σκληρᾶς ἀοιδοῦ δ. tribute paid to her, Soph. O. T. 36; δασμὸν τίνειν Id. O. C. 635; applied by Xen. chiefly to the Persian tribute, δασμὸν φέρειν An. 5. 5, 10; ἀποφέρειν, ἀποδιδόναι Cyr. 4. 6, 9, 2. 4, 14; in pl., An. 1. 1, 8.

δασμοφορέω, to be subject to tribute, Aesch. Pers. 586:—Pass., δασμοφορεῖται τινι tribute is paid one, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 4.

δασμο-φόρος, ον, paying tribute, tributary, Hdt. 3. 97, etc.; δ. εἶναί τινι Id. 7. 51, Xen.

δάσομαι, v. sub δατέομαι.

δάσος, εως, τό, (δάσός) a thicket, copse, Strabo 821, Ael. N. A. 7. 2, etc. II. a being rough or bristly, Alciphro 3. 28.

δάσ-οφρυς, v, with shaggy brows, Physiogn., v. Lob. Phryn. 677.

δασπλήτης, ἢ, horrid, frightful, θεὰ δ. Ἐρινύς, Od. 15. 234, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 155; of Hecate, Thuc. 2. 14; so also δασπλήτης, ἦτος, ὁ, ἢ, sc. δασπλήτα Χάρυβδιν Simon. 46; δασπλήτες Εὐμενίδες Euphor. Fr. 52, cf. Anth. P. 5. 241. (This obscure epithet seems to be a compd. of the intens. prefix δα- or ζα-, with the Root of πέλας, πελάζω, σ being inserted:—for the form, cf. πλάτις, τειχεσι-πλήτης.)

δάσασσασθαι, v. sub δατέομαι.

δᾶσυ-γένειος, ον, with thick beard, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 307.

δᾶσύ-θριξ, ὁ, ἢ, thick-haired, hairy, μήλα Anth. P. 6. 113; αἰξ Nonn. D. 48. 673.

δᾶσύ-κερκος, ον, bushy-tailed, ἀλώπηξ Theocr. 5. 112.

δᾶσυ-κνήμις, ἰδος, = sq., Nonn. D. 14. 81.

δᾶσύ-κνημος, ον, shaggy-legged, of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 32.

δᾶσυ-κνήμων, ον, gen. ονος, = foreg., Anth. Plan. 4. 233.

Δασύλλιος, ον, epith. of Bacchus, Paus. 1. 43, 5; παρὰ τὸ δασύνειν τὰς ἀμπέλους, acc. to E. M. 284. 54.

δασυντής, οὐ, δ, *fond of the aspirate*, epith. of the Attics, Piers. Moer. 179, 245. (From δασύνω III.)

δασύνω, fut. ὑνῶ, *to make rough or hairy*, δ. τὰς ἀλωπεκίας *to bring back the hair on them*, Diosc. I. 179:—Pass. *to become or be hairy*, Ar. Eccl. 66, Hipp. 1202 A; opp. το φαλακρόμαι, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 15. II. *to make thick and cloudy, to overcast*, οὐρανόν Theophr. Vent. 51, Sign. 2. 11. III. *to aspirate*, Trypho ap. Ath. 397 E.

δασυπόδειος, ον, *of a hare*, Arist. H. A. 6. 20, 6.
δασύπους, ποδος, ὁ, *a rough-foot, i. e. a hare*, Lepus timidus, Cratin. Incert. 108, Alcae. Com. Καλλιστ. I, Antiph. Κυκλ. 2, etc., and often in Arist. H. A.; λαγῶς ὁ δ. Babr. 69. 1. II. in Plin., prob. a rabbit, Lepus cuniculus, 8. 81., 10. 83.

δασύπρωκτος, ον, *rough-bottomed*, Plat. Com. Ἄδων. 1.
δασύπυγος, ον, =foreg., Schol. Theocr. 5. 112.
δασυπόγων, ὠνος, ὁ, ἡ, *shaggy-bearded*, Ar. Thesm. 33.

δασύς, εἶα, ὕ: Ion. fem. δασέα Hdt. 3. 32: (v. sub fin.):—opp. to ψιλός in all senses: I. *with a shaggy surface*, I. *thick with hair, hairy, shaggy, rough*, δέρμα . . μέγα καὶ δασύ Od. 14. 51; δ. γενέσθαι, *of the bald, to recover their hair*, Hipp. Aph. 1257; *of young hares, downy*, Hdt. 3. 108; γέγρα δασέα βοῶν or βοῶν δασείων ὠμοβόδινα *shields of skin with the hair on*, Xen. An. 4. 7, 22., 5. 4, 12:—Adv., δασέως ἔχειν Arist. Physiogn. 6. 39. 2. *thick with leaves*, Od. 14. 49; θρίδαξ δασέα, opp. το παρατετιλμένη Hdt. 3. 32:—of places, *thickly grown with bushes, wood, etc.*, absol., Id. 4. 191, cf. Hipp. Aër. 280; διὰ . . τῶν δασέων through the corpses, Ar. Nub. 325; or c. dat. modi, δ. ὕλη παντοῖη Hdt. 4. 21; ἴδρισι Ib. 109; ἐλαίαις Lys. 109. 3; rarely c. gen., δ. παντοίων δένδρων Xen. An. 2. 4, 14:—τὸ δασύ *bushy country*, Ib. 4. 7, 7. 3. generally, *rough, thick, νεφέλαι* Diod. 3. 45. II. *aspirated*, Arist. de Audib. 70, and Gramm. esp. in Adv. —έως: ἡ δασεία (sc. προσῳδία), *the aspirate or rough breathing*, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 398 A, etc. (Prob. the orig. form was δασυλόσ, cf. ἡδύλος ἡδύς, παχυλός παχύς; so that it would come from the same Root as δαυλός; related also to Lat. densus, as βάθος to βένθος: perh. also akin to λάσιος, v. Δδ. II. 6.)

δασυμόσ, ὁ, *a making rough*, δ. φωνῆς *hoarseness*, Diosc. I. 77.
δασύστερνος, ον, *shaggy-breasted*, Hes. Op. 512; *of the Centaur Nessus*, Soph. Tr. 557:—so δασύστηθος, ον, Procl.
δασύστομος, ον, *with rough voice*, Galen.

δασύτης, ητος, ἡ, *roughness, hairiness*, Arist. Physiogn. 2, 7; in pl., Diod. 3. 35. II. *roughness, aspiration*, in the pronunciation of letters, opp. το ψιλότης, Arist. Poët. 20, 4, cf. Polyb. 10. 47, 10.
δασύτρωγλος, ον, =δασύπρωκτος, Anth. P. 12. 41.
δασύφλοιος, ον, *with rough rind*, Nic. Al. 269.
δασυχαίτης, ον, ὁ, *shoggy-haired*, τράγος Anth. P. 6. 32.
δασώδης, ες, *thick grown with bushes*, Gramm.

δαύειναι Hom., irr. inf. δατέασθαι (—έεσθαι?) Hes. Op. 765; δάσομαι II. 22. 354: aor. ἐδασάμην, δασάμην (cf. πατέομαι, ἐπασάμην) Hom., Eur.; Ion. δασάοκετο II. 9. 33; pf. δέδασμαι Q. Sm. 2. 57; but in pass. sense, v. infr. II: cf. ἀνα-, δια-, ἐν-δατέομαι. (V. sub δαίω B.) *To divide among themselves*, ὅτε κεν δατεώμεθα ληϊδ' Ἀχαιοί II. 9. 138; τὰ μὲν εὖ δάσαντο μετὰ σφισίν υἱες Ἀχαιῶν I. 368; ἀνδιχα πάντα δάσασθαι 18. 511, cf. Od. 2. 335, etc.; χθῶνα δατέοντο Ζεὺς τε καὶ ἀθάνατοι Pind. O. 7. 101:—μένος Ἄρης δατέονται they share, i. e. are alike filled with, the fury of Ares, II. 18. 264:—esp. of persons at a banquet, κρέα πολλὰ δατεῦντο Od. 1. 112; μοίρας δασάμενοι δαίνυντ' 3. 66., 20. 280; ὑπέστην Ἔκτορα . . δώσειν κυσίν ὠμὰ δάσασθαι *to tear in pieces*, II. 23. 21, cf. Od. 18. 87, Eur. Tro. 450. 2. [ἡμίονοι] χθῶνα ποσσὶ δατεῦντο *measured the ground with their feet*, Lat. carpebant viam pedibus, II. 23. 121. 3. *to cut in two*, τὸν μὲν . . ἵπποι ἐπισσώτροις δατέοντο 20. 394. II. in act. sense, simply, *to divide*, δύο μοίρας δασάμενοι τὸν στρατὸν *having divided into . .*, Hdt. 7. 121: *to divide or give to others*, τῶν θεῶν τῷ ταχίστῳ . . τῶν θνητῶν τὸ τάχιστον δατέονται Id. 1. 216:—pf. in pass. sense, *to be divided*, II. 1. 125., 15. 189, Hdt. 2. 84, Eur. H. F. 1329. Poetic Verb, used by Hdt. in signif. II, but rare in Att., and never in Att. Prose; cf. ἐνδατέομαι.

δατήριος, α, ον, *dividing, distributing*, Aesch. Theb. 711.
δατητής, οὐ, ὁ, *a distributor*, Aesch. Theb. 945, Arist. Fr. 383, Lys. ap. Harp.

Δατισμός, ὁ, *a speaking like Datis* (the Median commander at Marathon), i. e. *speaking broken Greek*, (called by Ar. Pax 289 Δατίδος μέλος), Hdn. p. 443 ed. Piers. (ubi male Δατιασμός), Suid. s. v. Δατίς.

δαύκος, ὁ, *a kind of porcupine or carrot*, growing in Crete, used in medicine, Athamania Cretensis, Hipp. Acut. 387, Diosc. 3. 83; also, δαύκων, τό, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 5; δαύκειον, τό, Nic. Th. 858.

Δαυλιάς, ἡ, *a woman of Daulis*, epith. of Philomela, who was changed into the nightingale, Thuc. 2. 29; so her sister Procné, changed into the swallow, was Δαυλίς, Plut. 2. 727 E.

Δαυλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *Daulis*, a city of Phocis, Hom., etc.:—Δαύλιος, ὁ, *a Daulian*, Hdt. 8. 35; or Δαυλιεύς, έως, Aesch. Cho. 674:—Δαυλία (sc. χώρα), ἡ, *the country of Daulis, Phocis*, Soph. O. T. 734.

δαυλός (not δαῦλος, Arcad. 53), ον, *thick, shaggy, ὑπήνη* Aesch. Fr. 30: metaph., δαυλοὶ πραιπίδων δάσκιό τε πόροι *dark devices, like πυκινὰί φρένες*, Id. Supp. 97. (V. sub δασύς.)

δαύκη, ἡ, said to be a Thessal. form of δάφνη.
δαύω, =λαύω, *to sleep*, Sappho 86; aor. ἔδασεν in Hesych. Cf. δαίω (A), fin.

δαφναῖος, α, ον, =δαφνικός, *of or for a laurel*, Christ. Ecphr. 260. II. like δαφνηφόρος, epith. of Apollo, Ib. 9. 477.

δαφν-έλαιον, τό, *oil of laurel*, Diosc. 1. 49.

δάφνη, ἡ, *the laurel*, or rather *the bay-tree*, laurus, Od. 9. 183, Hes. Th. 30; sacred to Apollo, who delivered his oracles ἐκ δάφνης γυάλων ὑπο Παρνησοῖο, h. Hom. Ap. 396; ἐξ ὧν εἶπέ μοι ὁ Φοῖβος . . Πυθικῆν

σεΐσας δάφνην Ar. Pl. 213; ἐρέω τι τορώτερον ἢ ἀπὸ δάφνης Call. Del. 94; στεφανῶσαι δάφνης στεφάνῳ Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1689, cf. 2661, 3641 b. 20 (add.).—The myths of Daphné are later, Paus. 8. 20, Ovid, Metam. 1. 452 sq. II. δ. Ἀλεξανδρεία, *butcher's broom, ruscus*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 8, Diosc. 4. 147.

δαφνήεις, εσσα, εν, *abounding in laurel*, Nonn. D. 13. 76.
δαφνηρεφής, ές, (ἐρέφω) *laurel-shaded*, Or. Sib. ap. Eus. P. E. 239 A.
δαφνη-φάγος [α], ον, *laurel-eating, hence inspired*, Lyc. 6.
δαφνηφορεῖον, τό, *the temple of Apollo δαφνηφόρος*, Theophr. ap. Ath. 424 F.

δαφνηφορέω, *to bear laurel boughs or crowns*, Paus. 9. 10, 4, Plut. Aemil. 34, Epigr. Gr. 1082 a, Hdn., etc.: *to be restored for δαφνοφορέω* in Dio C. 37. 21.

δαφνηφορία, ἡ, *the laurel-bearing*, in honour of Apollo, Procul. ap. Phot. p. 321. 11 sq.

δαφνηφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for Apollo δαφνηφόρος*: τὰ -κά *songs in his honour*, Poll. 4. 53, Phot. Bibl. 321. 34.

δαφνη-φόρος, ον, *laurel-bearing*, δ. τίμαις Aesch. Supp. 706; δ. κλώνες *laurel branches borne in worship of Apollo*, Eur. Ion 422; δ. ἄλσος *a grove of laurel*, Hdn. 1. 12. II. a name of Apollo, Paus. 9. 10, 4; Ἀπόλλωνος δαφναφορίῳ appears in a Chaeronean in C. I. 1595: cf. δαφνίτης, δαφναῖος.

δαφνιακός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to a laurel*: τὰ δαφνιακά, a poem by Agathias, Anth. P. 6. 88.

δάφνινος, η, ον, *made of laurel*, ἔλαιον Theophr. Odor. 28, Diosc. 1. 50: *of laurel-wood*, ὄρηξ Call. h. Apoll. 1.

δάφνιος, α, ον, =foreg., Hipp. 465. 46; name of Artemis, Strabo 343.
δαφνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a laurel-berry*, Hipp. 465. 44, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 3.
δαφνίτης, ον, ὁ, *laureate*, epith. of Apollo at Syracuse, Hesych.: cf. δαφνηφόρος. II. *of laurel*, οἶνος Geop. 8. 8.

δαφνο-γηθής, ές, *delighting in the laurel*, of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 5.
δαφνο-ειδής, ές, *like laurel*; τὸ δ. *a laurel-like shrub*, Hipp. 575. 15. Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 5.

δαφνο-κόμης, ον, ὁ, =sq., Opp. C. 1. 365.
δαφνό-κομος, ον, *laurel-crowned*, Anth. P. 9. 505, 11.
δαφνό-σκιος, ον, *laurel-shaded*, ἄλσος Diog. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A.
δαφνώδης, ες, =δαφνοειδής, *laurelled*, γυάλα Eur. Ion 76.
δαφνῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, *a laurel grove*, Arcad. p. 14.
δαφνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *like laurel*, Geop. 12. 39, 6.
δαφνοειδής, ον, =δαφνικός, q. v.

δαφνοειδής, εσσα, εν, later form of sq., Nonn. D. 1. 425; cf. φοινήεις.
δαφνοειδής, ον, in II. as epith. of savage animals, of their colour, *dark-red, black, tawny* (as explained by most of the old Interpr., though some of them add another signif. *very bloody, blood-reeking*), δαφνοειδὸν δέρμα λέοντος II. 10. 23; δράκων ἐπὶ νῶτα δαφνοειδὸς 2. 308; θῶες δ. II. 474; λαῖφος δ' ἐπὶ νῶτα δαφνοειδὸν λυγκὸς ἔχει h. Hom. Pan 23; the form δαφνοειδής bears the same sense, εἶμα . . δαφνοειδὸν αἵματι *dark with blood*, II. 18. 538, cf. Hes. Sc. 159;—so, δαφνοειδὸς ἀετός Aesch. Pr. 1022; λέοντων ἁ δ. ἴλα Eur. Alc. 551; and in Pind. N. 3. 142, δ. ἄγραν may refer to the colour of the beast carried off by the eagle. 2. metaph., δ. Κῆρες, Hes. Sc. 250; πῆμα h. Hom. Ap. 304; δαλός Aesch. Cho. 607.

δαψίλεια [γ], ἡ, *abundance, plenty, τροφή* Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 7; τοῦ ὕγρου Id. G. A. 5. 3, 12.

δαψιλεύομαι, Dep. *to abound*, τιμι in a thing, cited from Philo de VII Mir. 2. *to bestow lavishly*, τι Eust. Opusc. 81. 3.

δαψιλής, ές, (δάπτω) *abundant, plentiful, ample, ὕδωρ* Hipp. Acut. 395; ποτόν Hdt. 2. 121, 4; δωρεά Id. 3. 130; τροφή Arist. G. A. 4. 6, 5; τῷ ἄλλῳ δαψιλεστέρῳ χρῆσθαι *in greater quantity*, Id. H. A. 7. 4, fin.—Adv. —έως, *in abundance*, Theocr. 7. 145; δ. παρέχεσθαι πάντα Diod. 5. 14, cf. 19. 3. 2. *of space, ample, wide, ἐρημία* Lyc. 957; and so in another form, δαψιλὸς αἰθήρ Emped. 180. II. *of persons, liberal, profuse*, Epich. 139 Ahr.; δ. χορηγός Plut. Pericl. 16; so, κακία δ. τοῖς πάθεσιν Id. 2. 500 E:—Sup. Adv., δαψιλέστατα ζῆν, χρῆσθαι, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6, Cyr. 1. 6, 17.

*δάω, an old Root, *to learn*, Lat. disco, which becomes Causal, *to teach*, in redupl. aor. 2 δέδαε and in διδάσκω, Lat. doceo. The Homeric usages and forms are as follow: I. intr., aor. ἐδάην (commonly referred to a pres. δάημι), II. 3. 208, Trag. (in lyr. only), viz. Aesch. Ag. 129, Soph. El. 169; subj. δαῶ II. 2. 299, Ep. δαείω 16. 423, Od., δάης Parmen. 52; opt. δαείην Ar. Rh.; inf. δάηναι Od. 4. 493, Ep. δάημεναι Hom.; part. δαείς Solon 12. 50, Aesch. Cho. 604, Pind.; later also regul. aor. ἔδασον Theocr. 24. 127:—fut. (as if from δαέω) δαήσομαι Od.: pf. δεδάηκα 8. 134, 146; so also δέδαα 8. 448., 20. 72; and δεδάημαι h. Hom. Merc. 483, Theocr., etc. *To learn*, and in pf., *to know*, v. supr.: c. gen. pers., ἐμεν δαήσεαι *will learn from me*, Od. 19. 325; c. gen. rei, πολέμοιο δαήμεναι II. 21. 487; c. acc. rei, ἄξια Μοισῶν Epigr. Gr. 845; ἀλεξητήρια νόσων Ib. 884. 3; ἄκεσμα νόσου Ib. 554. 2; ἔργα Ἀθηναίης Ib. 268. 4:—absol., δαέντι *to one who knows*, Pind. O. 7. 98.—From δέδαα again is formed an inf. pres. med. δεδάασθαι, *to search out*, c. acc., Od. 16. 316.—The pres. in this sense is supplied by διδάσκομαι. II. Causal, *to teach*, Hom. only in redupl. aor. 2 act. δέδαε *he taught*, c. dupl. acc., δν Ἴφαιστος δέδαεν . . παντοίην τέχνην Od. 6. 233, cf. 8. 448., 23. 160; ἔργα δ' Ἀθηναίη δέδαε κλυτὰ ἐργάζεσθαι 20. 72:—ἔδασον also in this sense, Ar. Rh. 1. 724., 4. 989.—The pres. in this sense, with other tenses, is supplied by διδάσκω.

δέ, *but*: conjunctive Particle, I. properly used to distinguish the word or clause with which it stands from a word or clause preceding, with an opposing or adversative force. It commonly answers to μέν, and in Prose may often be rendered by *while, whereas, on the other hand*, v. sub μέν. But δέ is often introduced without μέν preceding. I. in

cases where μέν might be inserted in the preceding clause, *ὡς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Φοῖβος* Il. 1. 43, cf. 188, etc.; αἰεὶ τοὶ τὰ κακ' ἐστὶ φίλα .. *μαντεύεσθαι, ἐσθλὸν δ' οὔτε πω εἶπας* Ib. 108; ὕρως ἔλεξας, οὐ φίλων δέ μοι λέγεις Eur. Or. 100, etc.; and even in Prose, οὐκ ἐπὶ κακῶ, ἐλευθερώσει δέ .. Thuc. 4. 86; οἱ αἰχμάλωτοι .. *ᾤχοντο εἰς Δεκέλειαν, οἱ δ' εἰς Μέγαρα* Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 14, cf. Cyr. 4. 5, 46.

2. where the opposition is too slight to require μέν, a. with words added by way of explanation, τὴν νῦν Βοιωτίαν, πρότερον δὲ Καδμηίδα γῆν καλουμένην Thuc. 1. 12; ξυνέβησαν .. τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ἐλεῖν (ἦν δὲ σταδίων μάλιστα ὀκτώ) Id. 4. 66, cf. Il. 7. 48:—so when a Subst. is followed by several words in opposition, Ἀρισταγόρη τῶ Μιλησίῳ, δούλω δὲ ἡμετέρῳ Hdt. 7. 8, 2; μητὴρ βασιλέως βασιλεία δ' ἐμή Aesch. Pers. 152; so in answers, διπλᾶ λέγειν.—Answ. διπλᾶ δ' ὄραν, Id. Theb. 972. b. where several things are mentioned in rapid succession, Il. 1. 43-49, 345-351, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 1, etc.:—hence in repeating the same word in different relations, ὡς Ἀχιλεὺς θάμβησεν .., θάμβησαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Il. 24. 483; σάκος εἶλε .., εἶλετο δ' ἔγχος Id. 9 sq.; Ζεὺς ἐστὶν αἰθῆρ, Ζεὺς δὲ γῆ, Ζεὺς δ' οὐρανός Aesch. Fr. 65 a; κινεῖ κραδίην, κινεῖ δὲ χόλον Eur. Med. 99; ὄζει ἴων, ὄζει δὲ ῥύδων, ὄζει δ' ὑακίνθου Heripp. Φορμ. 2:—so, in rhetorical outbreaks, οὐκ ἂν εὐθέως εἴποιεν τὸν δὲ βάσκανον! τὸν δὲ ὄλεθρον! τοῦτον δὲ ὑβρίζειν,—ἀναπνεῖν δέ! Dem. 552. 1; sometimes only with the last of a series, πᾶν γύναιον καὶ παιδίον καὶ θηρίον δὲ *pay even beast*, Plat. Theaet. 171 E.

3. δέ sometimes answers to τε or καί by a sort of anacoluthon, ἃ τῶν τε ἀποβαινόντων ἕνεκα ἄξια κεκτῆσθαι, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον αὐτὰ αὐτῶν Plat. Rep. 367 C, ubi v. Stallb.; v. sub τε A. I. 3. 4. δέ sometimes subjoins a clause in such a manner as to denote connexion of cause and effect, when it might be replaced by γάρ (cf. Germ. *dann* and *denn*), Il. 6. 160, Od. 1. 433. 5. an interrogation sometimes begins with δέ, where an opposition to something said by the previous speaker is implied, τίς δ' αὖ τοι .. *συμφράσσατο*; Il. 1. 540; ἐβρακας δ', ἔφη, τὴν γυναῖκα; Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 4; καὶ ὁ Σακράτης, εἰπέ μοι, ἔφη, κύνας δὲ τρέφεις; Id. Mem. 2. 9, 2, cf. 2. 1, 26, Soph. Ant. 1172:—in Trag., when the speaker turns from one person to another, the voc. stands first, then the pers. Pron. followed by δέ, as, *Μενέλαε, σοὶ δὲ τάδε λέγω* .., Eur. Or. 622, v. Pors. (614); so in Hdt., ὦ δέσποτα, ἐγὼ δὲ ταῦτα ἐποίησα I. 115; cf. ἄλλὰ I. 4. 6. τί δε; in Plat. dialogue, v. τίς B. I. 9 e.

II. δέ is often redundant, 1. to introduce the apodosis, where it may be rendered by *then*, or *yet*, after hypotheticals, εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώσωιν, ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι if they will not give it, *then* I .., Il. 1. 135, cf. Od. 12. 54; εἰ μὴδὲ τοῦτο βούλει ἀποκρίνασθαι, σὺ δὲ τὸν τεύθειν λέγε Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 21; cf. Aesch. Ag. 1060, etc.:—so, after ἐπεὶ, ὅτε, ἕως, etc., Il. 24. 255, Hdt. 9. 70, etc.:—more often with demonstr. Pronouns or Adverbs answering to a preceding relative, οἷηπερ φύλλων γενεή, τοίη δὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν Il. 6. 146, cf. Hdt. 5. 1, 37, etc.; in which case the Copyists often joined δέ to the demonstr., as *τοιγῆδε* in Il. 1. c., *τούσδε* for *τούς δέ* Soph. Ph. 86 (ubi v. Herm.), etc.; v. Buttm. Excurs. xii ad Mid.:—sometimes also after Participles, like εἶτα, *χρὸν γὰρ μὴ λέγειν τὸ ἐὺν, λέγει δ' ὦν* though it was fitting .., *yet* he did .., Hdt. 5. 50, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 8.—So *at* in Lat., *si tu oblitus es, at Diu meminert* Catull. 30. 11. 2. to resume after interruption caused by a parenthesis or the like, where it may be rendered by *I say*, *now*, *so then*, *χρόνου δὲ ἐπιγινόμενου καὶ κατεστραμμένων σχεδὸν πάντων* ..,—*κατεστραμμένων δὲ τούτων* .. Hdt. 1. 28, 29; νῦν δ' αὖ πάλιν ὑπὸ τε πλούτου διαθρυπτόμενος .. καὶ ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων .., ὑπὸ τοιούτων δέ .. Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 19; and with an anacoluthon, ἦ δὲ ψυχὴ ἄρα,—οἱ ἂν θεὸς θέλη .. τῇ ἐμῇ ψυχῇ ἰτέον,—*αὕτη δὲ δὴ* .. Plat. Phaedo 80 D, cf. 78 D et ibi Stallb.

3. to begin a story, ἦμος δ' ἠέλιος .. *well*, when the sun .., Od. 4. 400. 4. to introduce a proof, *τεκμήριον δέ, σημεῖον δέ*, v. sub vocc. III. δέ sometimes loses its conjunctive force altogether, as in οὐδέ, μὴδέ in the sense of *not even*, v. sub vocc.: so in Ep., *καὶ δὲ and further, nay more, ἀλλ' ἐγὼ οὐδὲν σε βέξω κακά, καὶ δὲ κεν ἄλλον αεὺ ἀπαλέξαιμι* Il. 24. 370, cf. 563, Od. 7. 213, etc.; καὶ δ' Ἀχιλεὺς .., why *even* Achilles, Il. 7. 113, cf. 23. 494:—but in the Att. *καὶ .. δέ, δέ* is conjunctive and *καὶ* belongs to the intervening word or words, *καὶ σὺ δ' αὐθάδης ἔφες* but then also .., Eur. El. 1117; οἱ τε ἄλλοι .., καὶ ἡ τῶν Θηβαίων δὲ πύλις (which comes under I. 3), the rest, *and* also .., Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 37.

B. POSITION of δέ. It properly stands second; so much so that it is commonly put even between the Art. and its Subst., the Prep. and its case; but often it follows the Subst., and it may stand third, Aesch. Theb. 411, Eum. 530, etc.; fourth, Id. Pr. 321, 381, etc.; fifth, Ib. 398; even sixth, Epigen. Ποντ. 1, v. Meineke Menand. p. 7.—In these cases the preceding words often form one connected notion, Soph. Aj. 169, etc., v. supr. III, fin.; but δέ is sometimes postponed, metri grat., where there is no such close connexion, as *γυναῖκα πιστὴν δ' ἐν δόμοις εὔροι* Aesch. Ag. 606, cf. Soph. Pb. 959; so in Prose after a negat., οὐχ ὑπ' ἐραστοῦ δέ, to avoid the confusion between οὐ δέ and οὐδέ, Plat. Phaedr. 227 C. —δε, an enclitic Preposition, or rather Post-position: joined, I. to names of Places in the acc., to denote *motion towards* that place, οἰκόνδε (Att. οἰκαδε) *home-wards*, ἄλαδε *sea-wards*, Οὐλυμπόνδε *to Olympus*, Αἴγυπτόνδε *to the Nile*, θύραζε (for θύρασδε) *to the door*, Hom.; sometimes repeated with the possess. Pron., ἔνδε δόμονδε; and sometimes even after εἰς, as *εἰς ἄλαδε* Od. 10. 351; in Ἀἰδόσδε it follows the gen., cf. εἰς Ἀιδου (sc. οἶκον). In Att. mostly joined to the names of cities, Ἐλευσινάδε, etc.; also Ἀθήναζε, Θήβαζε (for Ἀθήνασδε, Θήβασδε); rarely, in Att., with appellatives, as οἰκαδε. 2. sometimes it denotes *purpose* only, *μήτι φύβονδ' ἀγύρευε* Il. 5. 252. II. to the demonstr. Pron., to give it greater force, ὅδε, τοιόσδε, τοσούσδε, etc., such a man *as this*.

δεά, ἦ, Dor. for θεά, Lat. *Dea*, Greg. Cor. Append. p. 692.

δέατο, only in Od. 6. 242, ἀεικέλιος δέατ' εἶναι, where it is expl. by ἐδόκει, *he seemed, methought* he was, a pitiful fellow; Hesych. also has δέαται· δοκεῖ; and in the Tegeate Inscr. (Jahn's Jahrb., 1861) occur the forms, εἰ κἂν δέατοι=ἦν δοκῆ, ὅσα ἂν δ.=δση ἂν δοκῆ. (The Root, acc. to Curt., is ΔIF (as in δέελος, δῆλος) *to appear*; but this is contested, v. Gr. Etym. p. 520.)

δέατος, gen., as if from *δέαρ or δέας, =δέος, Soph. Fr. 305; pl. δέατα, Hecatae. Fr. 369.

δέγμενος, v. sub δέχομαι, Hom.

δεδάσθαι, δέδαε, δεδάηκα, δεδαημένος, v. sub *δάω.

δεδαίεται, v. sub δαίω (B).

δέδασται, v. sub δατέομαι.

δεδαῶς, v. sub *δόω.

δεδειπνάει, v. sub δειπνέω.

δεδέχεται, v. sub δέχομαι, Hdt.

δέδηε, δεδήει, v. sub δαίω (A).

δέδια, ποët. δειδια, v. sub δείδω.

δεδιότως, Adv. of part. pf. δεδιώς, *in fear*, Dion. H. 11. 47.

δεδίσκομαι, =δειδίσκομαι, *to greet*, Od. 15. 150. II. =δειδίσκομαι, *to frighten*, δεδίσκει (conj. for τιτύσκει), h. Hom. Merc. 163; ἐδειδίσκετο Ar. Lys. 564.

δεδίττομαι, v. sub δειδίσκομαι.

δέδμημαι, pf. pass. both of δαμάζω and δέμω.

δεδοικότως, Adv. part. pf. of δείδω, Philostr. 157.

δεδοίκω, Dor. pres., =δείδω, δέδια, Theocr. 15. 58.

δεδοκήμενος, irreg. part. pf. of δέχομαι (Ion. δέκομαι), in act. sense, *waiting, lying in wait*, Il. 15. 730, Hes. Sc. 214;—not to be confounded with Att. δεδόκημαι from δοκέω.

δέδορκα, v. sub δέρκομαι.

δεδουπῶς, v. sub δουπέω.

δεδύκειν, Dor. for δεδυκέναι, Theocr. 1. 102. v. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 328.

δέελος, η, ον, resolved form of δῆλος, Il. 10. 466.

δέημα, τό, (δέομαι) *an entreaty, δέημα δέισθαι* Ar. Ach. 1059.

δέησις, εως, ἦ, (δέομαι) *an entreating, asking*, Isocr. 186 D, Ep. Plat. 329 D, etc.:—*a prayer, entreaty*, Lys. 145. 19; δέομαι δ' ὑμῶν .. *δικαίαν δέησιν* Dem. 845. 27; δέησιν ποιείσθαι Ev. Luc. 5. 33, etc. II. *a wanting, need, ἐν ἐπιθυμίαις τε καὶ δεήσεσιν* Plat. Eryx. 405 E; *κατὰ τὰς δεήσεις* according to their needs, Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 5; *δεήσεις εἰσιν αἱ ὑρέξεις* Id. Rhet. 2. 7, 2.

δεητικός, ἦ, ὄν, *disposed to ask*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 32: *suppliant, φωνή* Diod. 17. 44; λόγος Plut. Cor. 18.

δεῖ: subj. δέη, contr. δῆ (as is written by Dind., partly from MSS., in a few passages of Com., v. ad Ar. Ran. 266); opt. δέοι Thuc. 4. 4; inf. δεῖν; part. δέον, (also contr. δεῖν, v. infr. III): impf. ἔδει, Ion. ἔδεε; fut. δεήσει Eur., etc.: aor. 1 ἐδέησε Thuc., etc.—Impers. from δέω: I. c. acc. pers. et inf., *δεῖ τινὰ ποιῆσαι it is binding on one, it behoves one to do, one must, one ought*, Lat. oportet, decet; in Hom. (who elsewhere uses *χρή*) only once, *τί δὲ δεῖ πολεμιζέμεναι* .. Ἀργείους why *need* the Argives fight? Il. 9. 337; so, *δεῖ μ' ἔλθειν* Pind. O. 6. 48; often in Hdt. and Att.; with nom. of the Pron., ἡγοῦμην πρῶτος αὐτὸς περιεῖναι δεῖν Dem. 414. 15, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. 672. 4:—rarely, *δεῖ σε ὅπως δείξεις=δεῖ σε δεῖξαι*, Soph. Aj. 556, cf. Ph. 54; *δεῖ σ' ὅπως μὴδὲν διοίσεις* Cratin. Nem. 2; (the full constr. appears in Soph. Ph. 77, *τοῦτο δεῖ σοφισθῆναι, .. ὅπως γενήσεται*):—rarely also c. dat. pers. *there is need for one to do, δεῖ τινὲ ποιῆσαι* Eur. Hipp. 942, Xen. An. 3. 4, 35, Oec. 7, 20:—the acc. pers. is often omitted, *ἐκ τῶν μανθάνειν δεῖ* (sc. ἡμᾶς) Hdt. 1. 8, cf. Aesch. Ag. 567, Eum. 826:—the Med. δεῖται is also used impers., v. παρήμι IV. 1. 2. c. acc. rei et inf., *δεῖ τι γενέσθαι* Thuc. 5. 26; παραδείγματα, καθ' ἃ δέοι ἀποκρίνεσθαι Plat. Meno 79 A, etc.; also, *ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ ἔδεε κακῶς γενέσθαι* since *it was fated* for him .., since he *was doomed* .., Hdt. 2. 161, cf. 8. 53., 9. 109, Soph. O. T. 825:—so also in the phrase οἶομαι δεῖν, v. sub οἶομαι. 3. when used absol., an inf. may be supplied, *μὴ πείθ' ἃ μὴ δεῖ* (sc. πείθειν) Soph. O. C. 1442, cf. O. T. 1273; *εἰ τι δέοι, ἦν τι δέη* (sc. γενέσθαι), Thuc., etc.; *κἂν δῆ* (sc. τροχάζειν), τροχάζω Philetaer. Ἀταλ. 1. II. c. gen. rei, *there is need of, there is wanting*, Lat. *opus est re, οὐδὲν δεῖ τινός*, etc., often in Hdt. and Att.; sometimes an inf. is added, *μακροῦ λόγου δεῖ ταῦτ' ἐπεξελεῖν* Aesch. Pr. 870, cf. 875, Supp. 407. b. very often in phrases, *πολλοῦ δεῖ there wants much, far from it, ὀλίγου δεῖ there wants little, all but*; in full c. inf., *πολλοῦ δεῖ οὕτως ἔχειν* Plat. Apol. 35 D; *τοὺς Πλαταιέας ἐλάχιστα ἐδέησε διαφθεῖραι* [τὸ πῦρ] Thuc. 2. 77:—so, *πολλοῦ γε δεῖ, πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ* Ar. Ach. 543, Dem. 326. 1., 537. 14; *πλεῖνος δεῖ it is still further from it*, Hdt. 4. 43; *παντὸς δεῖ* Luc.:—also, *ὀλίγου δεῖν* absol., in same sense, Plat. Apol. 22 A, etc.; *μικροῦ δεῖν* Dem. 829. 27; and sometimes *ὀλίγου*, etc., with *δεῖν* omitted; cf. δέω (B). I. 2, ὀλίγος IV. 2. with a dat. pers. added, *δεῖ μοι τινος*, Lat. *opus est mihi re*, Aesch. Ag. 848, Eur. Med. 565, Thuc. 1. 71, etc. 3. with acc. pers. added, *αὐτὸ γὰρ σε δεῖ προμηθέως* Aesch. Pr. 86, cf. Soph. El. 612, Eur. Rhes. 837, Hipp. 23, cf. Pors. Or. 659. 4. the thing is rarely made the nom., *δεῖ μοι τι something is needful to me*, Eur. Supp. 594, Antipho 142. 43. III. neut. part. δέον, (contr. δεῖν, Ar. Fr. 15 (Meineke 22), Lysias 140. 11, cf. Greg. Cor. 140, A. B. 542, Hesych.):—used absol., like *ἐξίν, παρύν*, etc., *it being needful or fitting*, Plat. Prot. 355 D, etc.; *οὐκ ἀπῆντα, δέον*, he did not appear in court, though he ought to have done so, Dem. 543. 18; c. inf., Ar. Nub. 959; so, *οὐδὲν δέον there being no need*, Hdt. 3. 65, etc.; *δέησαν* Plut. Fab. 9, etc.:—also, *δέον ἐστί, =δεῖ*, Polyb. 2. 37. 5, etc. 2. for δέον, τό, as Subst., v. sub voc. (In signif. I, δεῖ seems to come from δέω *to bind*; in II, III, from δέω *to want*.)

δείγμα, τό, (δείκνυμι) a sample, pattern, proof, specimen, Lat. *documentum*, καρπῶν Isocr. 321 A; τοῦ βίου Ar. Ach. 988; λαβῶν δ' Ἀδραστον δείγμα τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων taking him as evidence of . . ., Eur. Supp. 354; μὴ . . . αὐτοὶ καθ' ἑμῶν αὐτῶν δ. τοιοῦτον ἐνέγκητε Dem. 573. 25; τοῦτο τὸ δ. ἐξενηνοχῶς περὶ αὐτοῦ Id. 344. 20, cf. Plat. Legg. 788 C; δειγματος ἕνεκα by way of sample, Dem. 641. 21; ἤθους δ. Τύχη θνητοῖς θῆκεν gave proof of her disposition, Epigr. Gr. 257. 6, cf. 805 a (add.); δ. ἀρετᾶς θεμένα Ib. 860. 6, etc.:—in Aesch. Ag. 976, one Ms. gives δείμα, which is accepted by Blomf., Herm., Dind. 2.

a place in the Peiræus, where merchants set out their wares for sale, like an Eastern bazaar, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 21, Lys. Fr. 45. 7; περιπάτου ἐν τῷ δείγματι τῷ ἡμετέρῳ Dem. 932. 21; also in other towns, as Olbia, C. I. 2058 B. 50. b. metaph., δ. δικῶν Ar. Eq. 979.

δειγματίζω, to make a show of, Ep. Coloss. 2. 15; cf. παραδειγμ-.

δειγματισμός, οὐ, ὁ, an exhibition or public show (?), Inscr. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 30.

δεῖδεκτο, δειδέχεται, δειδέχαστο, v. sub δείκνυμι.

δειδήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (δείδω) fearful, cowardly, Il. 3. 56.

δείδια, δείδεμεν and δειδέμεν, v. sub δείδω.

δειδίσκομαι, Ep. Dep., only used in pres. and impf.: (δείκνυμι):—to meet with outstretched hand, to greet, welcome, δεξιτερῇ δειδίσκετο χειρὶ Od. 20. 197; δέπαϊ χρυσῆφ δειδίσκετο 18. 121; also, δεδισκόμενος 15. 150: cf. δεικανόμαι, δεδίσκομαι, δεξιόμαι. 2. = δείκνυμι I, to shew, h. Hom. Merc. 163, Ar. Rh. 1. 558.

δειδίσσομαι, later δεδίσσομαι, Att. -τρομαι: fut. -ίσομαι: aor. I ἐδειδίξαμην: Dep. Causal of δείδω, to frighten, alarm, μὴ . . . δειδίσσο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν Il. 4. 184, cf. 13. 810; μὴ δὴ μ' ἐπέεσσι . . . ἔλπεο δειδίξεσθαι 20. 201, 432, cf. Hes. Sc. 111; Ἐκτορα . . . ἀπὸ νεκροῦ δειδίξεσθαι to scare him away from the corpse, Il. 18. 164; and so perhaps in 2. 190, οὐ σε εἶκε, κακὸν ὡς, δειδίξεσθαι it beseems not to attempt to frighten thee, as if thou wert a mean fellow, cf. 15. 196 (though others take it there in signif. II, it beseems thee not to fear):—c. inf., φευγέμεν ἀψ ὑπίσω δειδίξετο Theocr. 25. 74:—so in Att. form, Plat. Phaedr. 245 B, Dem. 434. 24., 1451. 7; cf. δεδίσκομαι II. II. intr. = δείδω, ἦν ἡ γυνή. δεδίσσεται Hipp. 600. 35; μὴ . . . λίην δειδίξεο θυμῷ Ar. Rh. 2. 1219, cf. Orph. Arg. 55, etc.; aor. δειδισάμενος App. Civ. 5. 79; pf. δειδίχθαι Maxim. π. καταρχ. 149.

δείδω, the pres. only used in first pers., and that only in Ep. writers, as Il. 14. 44, Od. 5. 300, δέδοικα or δέδια being used in Att., and the other persons supplied in Hom. by δέδια; (in Dion. 6. 32, Anth. P. 9. 147, δείδιμεν, -ιτε should prob. be restored for δείδομεν, -ετε):—fut. δείσομαι Il. 15. 299, etc., and perh. in Xen. An. 7. 3, 26; later δείσω Q. Sm. 4. 36, etc.:—aor. εἶδισα, or (metri grat.) εἶδισα, as always in Hom. (so ὑποδείσας); but Bekker writes εἶδισα, ὑποδείσας, holding the vowel before δ to be made long in arsi, v. Veitch sub v.:—pf. in pres. sense δέδοικα, as, ε, freq. in Att.; but rare in pl., δεδοίκαμεν Menand Incert. 5. 11, Luc.; -κατε Ar. Eccl. 181; Ep. δέδοικα II., subj. δεδοίκασι Hipp. Art. 803 C: inf. and part. δεδοικέναι, -κῶς Att. Poets, but rare in good Prose: plqpf. in impf. sense, Ar. Pl. 684, Plat., etc.; 3 pl. -οίκεσαν Thuc. 4. 27, Xen.: another pf. form is δέδια Aesch. Pr. 182, Soph. O. C. 1467 (lyr.), and in Prose, Dem. 179. 13, Luc., etc.; δέδιε Amphis Φιλαδ. 1. 6, Menand. Θεοφ. 2. 13; pl. δέδιμεν, δέδιτε Thuc. 3. 53, 56., 4. 126, etc.; δεδίασι Ar. Eq. 224, Plat., etc. (once in Hom., Il. 24. 663); Ep. δεΐδια, δεΐδιε Il. 13. 49., 18. 34, etc.; pl. δεΐδιμεν 9. 230, etc.; imperat. δεΐδιθι Ar. Eq. 230, Vesp. 273, Ep. δεΐδιθι Il. 5. 827, etc.; (later δεΐδιθι, δεΐδιθι Nic. Al. 443, Babr. 75. 2); subj. δεΐδη Xen. Rep. Ath. 1. 11; inf. δεΐδέναι Thuc. 1. 136, Plat., etc., Ep. δεΐδιμεν (to be distinguished from I pl. indic. δεΐδιμεν) Od. 9. 274., 10. 381; part. δεδιῶς Ar. Eccl. 643, Pl. 448, Thuc., etc., fem. δεδιῶσα Plat., Ep. acc. δεδιῶσα, pl. -ιότες, -ιότων, -ιότας Il. 6. 137, etc.: pl. ἐδεδίου, εις, ει, Hyperid. p. Lycophr. col. 5, Dem. 915. 13, etc.; 3 pl. ἐδεδίουσαν Thuc. 4. 55., 5. 14; Ep. I pl. ἐδεΐδιμεν Il. 6. 99, 3 pl. ἐδεΐδισαν 5. 790, etc., δεΐδισαν 15. 652; (hence in late Ep., an impf. ἐδεΐδιον, -ιες, -ις, Q. Sm. 10. 450, Nonn. D. 2. 608):—hence it appears that, in Att., δέδοικα only is used in 1st pers., in 2nd and 3rd both δέδοικας, -ε, and δέδιαι, -ε; in pl. δεΐδιμεν, δεδοίκατε or δέδιτε, δεδίασιν; in ἐδεδοίκαμεν or ἐδεδίου, 3 pl. plqpf. ἐδεδοίκασαν or ἐδεδίουσαν; inf. δεδοικέναι or δεδιέναι; part. δεδοικῶς or δεδιῶς; but in Prose the shorter forms are generally preferred. (For the Root, v. δῖω.) To fear, distinguished from φοβέομαι (v. sub δέος): Construct.: 1. absol., Hom., etc. 2. foll. by a Prep., δ. περί τινι to be alarmed, anxious about . . ., Il. 17. 242, and freq. in Att.; ἀμφί τινι Aesch. Pr. 182; περί τινος Eur. Supp. 446; ὑπέρ τινος Thuc. 1. 74; δ. ἐκ τῶν ὑπνῶν Polyb. 5. 52, 13; θορύβῳ Plut. Demosth. 9. 3. followed by a relat. clause mostly with μή . . ., like Lat. vereor ne . . ., I fear it is . . ., and mostly followed by subj., as Il. 1. 555, etc.; rarely by indic., δείδω μὴ . . . νημερτέα εἶπεν Od. 5. 300; δν δέδοικ' ἐγὼ μὴ μοι βεβήκη Soph. Ph. 493, cf. O. T. 767; so, δέδοικ' ὅπως μὴ . . . ἀναρρήξει κακά = δέδοικα μὴ . . ., Ib. 1074, cf. Dem. 103. 1; also, μὴ δείσης ποθ' ὡς . . . ὑψεται Soph. El. 1309; cf. Ar. Eq. 112, Dem. 130. 13:—but, δ. μὴ οὐ . . . vereor ne non or ut . . ., I fear it is not . . ., foll. by subj., δεΐδιμεν μὴ οὐ βέβαιοι ἦτε Thuc. 3. 57, cf. Hdt. 7. 163, etc.; so also, δ. ὅπως λάθω Eur. I. T. 995; δ. ὡς οὐ . . . with indic., Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 30.

4. c. inf. to fear to do, δείσαν δ' ὑποδέχθαι Il. 7. 93, Thuc. 1. 136; but c. acc. et inf., just like δ. μή . . ., Od. 22. 40, Eur. Ion 1564. 5. c. acc. to fear, dread, θεοῦ Od. 14. 389; σημάντορας Il. 4. 431, etc.; τὸ σὺν πρόσωπον Soph. O. T. 448; τοὺς γονέας Plat. Rep. 562 E:—in Thuc. 4. 117 exactly = φοβέομαι; so, οὐδὲ δέδοικα οὐδὲ φοβοῦμαι τὸν μέλλοντα ἀγῶνα Dem. 579. 7, cf. Isocr. 242 D, Plat. Euthyphro 12 C. 6. part. pf. τὸ δεδιός, one's fearing, much like δέος, Thuc. 1. 36; cf. φοβέομαι II. δειλιῶν, fut. ἦσω, (δειελοσ) to wait till evening, only in Od. 17. 599.

σὺν δ' ἔρχεο δειλιήσας:—Buttm., Lexil. s. v. δείλη 12, explains it having taken an afternoon meal, cf. sq.

δειελίη, ἡ, (δειελοσ) an afternoon meal, luncheon, v. l. Call. Fr. 190.

δειελινός, ἡ, ὄν, = δειελοσ, at evening, Theocr. 13. 33.

δειελοσ, ον, of or belonging to δείλη (q. v.), δειελον ἡμαρ the evening part of day, eventide, Od. 17. 606, Theocr. 25. 86; δ. ὥρη Ar. Rh. 3. 417: cf. δειλιός, εὐδειελοσ, ἐπιδειελοσ. II. as Subst. (sub.

χρόνος), late evening, εἰσόκεν ἔλθη δειελοσ ὑπὲρ δύων Il. 21. 232; ποτὶ οὐ ὑπὸ δειελον at even, Anth. P. 9. 650, Ar. Rh. 1. 1160. 2. =

δειελίη, Call. Fr. 190.

δεικανῶν, = δείκνυμι, to point out, shew, in Ion. and Ep. impf. δεικανῶσεν Theocr. 24. 56; Ep. 3 pl. pres. δεικανῶσι Arat. 208. But

II. Hom. uses it only in the Med., in the sense of δεξιόμοι, δειδίσκομαι, to salute, greet, καὶ δεικανῶντο δέπασσιν Il. 15. 86; καὶ δεικανῶντ' ἐπέεσιν Od. 18. 111. Cf. δείκνυμι sub fin.

δεικηλίκτης, ὁ, Dor. for δεικηλίστης, one who represents; esp. Lacon. = ὑποκριτής, Lat. *imitus*, an actor who played low, burlesque parts, Plut. Ages. 21., 2. 212 F, cf. Ath. 621 E.

δείκηλον, τό, (v. sub εἶκα) a representation, exhibition, Hdt. 2. 171, ubi v. Creuzer ap. Bähr.: also δεικέλον, Anth. P. 9. 153. II. the device on a shield, Ar. Rh. 1. 746: a sculptured figure, C. I. 6272.

δείκνυμι, (also δεικνύω Hes. Op. 449, 500, Hdt. 4. 150, and freq. later), irreg. 3 sing. δείκνυ Hes. Op. 524 (v. Göttl.): imperat. δείκνυε Ib. 502, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E, but δείκνυ Id. Rep. 523 A, 3 sing. δεικνύτω Soph. O. C. 1532:—impf. ἐδείκνυ and -νον Hdt., Att.:—fut. δείξω Od., Att.; Ion. δείξα Hdt.:—pf. δέδειχα Alex. Incert. 30, (ἐπι-) Dem. 805. 12.—Med., with pf. pass.; the Ep. forms δεΐδεκτο, δειδέχεται, δειδέχαστο, v. infr. II:—Pass., fut. δειχθήσομαι Isocr. 82 A, 233 C; also δεδειξομαι Plut. 2. 416 D: aor. ἐδείχθην Eur., etc., Ion. ἐδέχθην Hdt.: pf. δέδειγμα Soph. Fr. 379. (V. sub fin.) To bring to light, display, exhibit, θεὸς ἡμῖν δείξε τέρας Od. 3. 174, cf. Il. 13. 244; ἄγος δ. Soph. O. T. 1428, cf. 278; ἴν' ἐλαίας . . . εἶδειε κλάδον Ἀθάνα Eur. Tro. 799:—hence of artists, to portray, represent to the life, by statuary, etc., Strabo, v. Hemst. Luc. Somn. 8:—also, like ἀποδείκνυμι, to render so and so, τυφλοὺς τοὺς ἐμβλέποντας δεικνύει Menand. Αὐτ. πενθ. 1, cf. Incert. 291:—Med. δεικνύμαι, to set before one, Il. 23. 701; cf. ἐνδείκνυμι, ἐπιδείκνυμι.

2. to shew, point out, δ. Ἀλέξανδρον Μεγέλαφ Il. 3. 452; δέσμιον . . . εἶδει' Ἀχαιοῖς (sc. αὐτῶν) Soph. Ph. 609, cf. 492, 630:—absol., δείξει αὐτὸν or αὐτὸ δ. experiment will shew, Plat. Theaet. 200 E, Hipp. Ma. 288 B; and δείξει alone, time will shew, Ar. Ran. 1261:—δ. εἰς τινα to point towards, Hdt. 4. 150; and so in Med., δείξατο δ' εἰς Κρονίωνα h. Hom. Merc. 367.

3. to shew, make known, esp. by words, to tell, explain, teach, like ἀναφαίνω, Lat. *indicare*, ὑδὸν Od. 12. 25, etc.; ἀντολὰς ἐγὼ ἄστρον εἶδεια Aesch. Pr. 458, cf. 482. 4. to shew, prove, with part., ποῦ γὰρ ἂν δείξω φίλος; Eur. Or. 792, ubi v. Pors.; εἶδειαν ἔτοιμοι ὄντες Thuc. 4. 73, cf. 5. 72, etc.; δείξω αὐτὸν πολλῶν θανάτων ἄξιον ὄντα Dem. 521. 24; εἰ . . . δειχθήσεται τοῦτο πεπονηκῶς Id. 566. 20: followed by a relative clause with ὡς . . ., ὅτι . . ., εἰ . . ., etc., Aesch. Theb. 176, Thuc. 1. 76, 143, etc.: δ. τι κατὰ τινος Arist. Anal. Post. 2. 3, 4:—absol., δέδεικται it is clear or proven, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 66 D; cf. ἀποδείκνυμι.

5. of accusers, to inform against, τινά Ar. Eq. 278, where however Dind. restores ἐγὼ ἐνδείκνυμι. 6. = ἐπιδείκνυμι, to display, exhibit, ἀγλατῶν Pind. P. 6. 46; ἀρετῆν, προθυμίαν, τὴν δύναμιν Thuc. 1. 37., 6. 11, etc. 7. to offer, proffer, τὰ πιστά Aesch. Ag. 651: to cause, πῆματα Id. Theb. 979. II. in Med., like δειδίσκομαι, δεικανόμαι, δεξιόμαι, to welcome, greet, τὸ καὶ δεικνύμενος προσέφη Il. 9. 196, Od. 4. 59:—so also in pf. and plqpf. pass., πλησάμενος δ' οἴνοιο δέπας δεΐδεκτ' Ἀχιλλῆα he pledged him, drank to him, Il. 9. 224; τοὺς μὲν ἄρα χρυσοῖσι κυπέλλοις . . . δειδέχαστο Ib. 671, cf. 4. 4; δειδέχεται μύθοισι Od. 7. 72. (The double sense, to point out and to welcome, recurs in δειδίσκομαι, δεικανῶν -άομαι, and the latter of the two in δεξιόμαι: hence it seems prob. that the Root is the same as that of δέχομαι (Ion. δέκομαι); hence also δεξιά the right hand which was used both to point (cf. δάκτυλος), and to receive; δείκνυμι being reserved (after Hom.) for the former sense, δέχομαι for the latter.—Curt. believes that the Root is ΔΕΙΚ or ΔΙΚ, whence also δίκη, Skt. *dis*, *disāni*, Lat. *dicō*, *indico*, *con-dicio*; and holds that εἶκω, εἶκα belongs to the same, v. sub εἶκα.)

δεικτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be shewn, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 8. II. δεικτέαν μοι it is my duty to shew, Dem. 244. 23. δεικτηριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Lat. *mima*, Polyb. 14. 11, 4; cf. δεικηλίστης. δεικτηρίον, τό, a place for shewing; at Samos, a place where Athena shewed Perseus a representation of the Gorgon, E. B. 261. II. in Eccl., a sort of pulpit.

δεικτής, ον, ὁ, an exhibiter, Orph. H. 7. 16, C. I. 2932. δεικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to shew:—of arguments, direct, opp. to indirect, (such as reductio ad impossibile, or ἐξ ὑποθέσεως), Arist. An. Pr. 1. 29, 1; δ. ἐνθύμημα, opp. to ἐλεγκτικόν, Id. Rhet. 2. 22, 15:—Adv., -κῶς, by direct proof, Id. An. Pr. 1. 7, 3.

δεικτός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of proof, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 7. δειλαίνω, to be a coward or cowardly, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 19., 5. 9, 16:—also as Dep., Luc. Ocypr. 153.

δειλαιος, α, ον, but fem. δειλαιος C. I. 6296. 7:—lengthd. form of δειλός (q. v.), wretched, sorry, paltry, never in Hom., but often in Trag., mostly of persons, Aesch. Pr. 580, etc.; also, δ. χάρις a sorry kindness, Id. Cho. 517; δ. σποδός paltry dust, Soph. El. 758; δ. ἀληθῶν, δύναι Id. O. C. 513, Ant. 1311; γῆρας Eur. Hec. 157.—An Att. and mostly poet. word, used by Lys. 170. 22, Aeschin. 24. 32. [The penult. is short in Soph. Ant. 310, El. 849, Eur. Supp. 279, Ar. Eq. 139, Vesp. 165, etc.]

δειλαιότης, ητος, η, misery, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1148.

δειλακρίων, ωνος, ο, a coward: but commonly with a coaxing sense, poor fellow! Ar. Pax 193, Av. 143.

δείλ-ακρος, α, ον, very pitiable, Ar. Pl. 973, Poeta in Bgk. Lyr. Gr. p. 882.

δειλανδρέω, to be cowardly, Joseph. Macc. 10.

δείλ-ανδρος, ον, cowardly, Arcad. p. 74. 24, and late writers, who also use the Subst. δειλανδρία, η.

δειλαρ, ατος, τό, = δέλεαρ, Call. Fr. 458.

δείλη, η, the afternoon, εσαεται η ηώς η δειλη η μεσον ημαρ II. 21. III: the afternoon was divided into early and late (πρωτα and οψια), περι δειλην πρωτην γενομενην Hdt. 8. 6; δειλης οψιης Id. 7. 176, Dem. 1301. 28; περι δειλην ηδη οψιαν Thuc. 8. 26; (later, περι δ. εσπεραν Hdn. 3. 12).

2. this distinction was more often omitted (contrary to the rule of Them. M. and Moer.), and δ. was used alone for the afternoon, i. e. the time just after noon, δειλη δε τεμνεται οπαρα Soph. Fr. 239; ηδη ην μεσον ημερας . . . ηνικα δε δειλη εγενετο Xen. An. 1. 8, 8; αμφι δειλην, opp. to οψε (below), Ib. 2. 2, 14; περι δειλην Hdt. 9. 101, Thuc. 4. 69, 103; απο δειλης from the hour of afternoon, Arist. H. A. 6. 8, 3; της δειλης in the course of the afternoon, Xen. An. 7. 3, 10; but also, b. the late part of the afternoon, evening, της ημερας ολης διηλθον . . . αλλα δειλης αφικοντο Ib. 3. 3, 11; ηνικα ην δ., opp. to της νυκτος, Ib. 3. 4, 34, cf. 4. 2, 1., 7. 2, 16; μεχρι δειλης εξ εωθινου Id. Hell. 1. 1, 5, cf. 4. 1, 22; εωθεν και δειλης early in the morning and late in the evening, Arist. Fr. 488; προς την δειλην Id. Probl. 26. 33; δειλην alone, Theocr. 10. 5.

3. in late Prose, any time of the day, e. g. προ δειλης εφας in the early morning, Synes. 159 C; περι μεσημβριαν δ. about mid-day, Ach. Tat. 3. 2. (Buttm. Lexil. considers δειλη to be another form of ειλη, the hottest time of day.)

δειλια, η, timidity, cowardice, Hdt. 1. 37, Soph. O. T. 536, etc.; δειλην οφλειν to be charged with cowardice, Hdt. 8. 26; δειλιας οφλειν (sc. δικην) Andoc. 10. 21; ενοχος δειλιας (sc. δικη) Lys. 140. 1.

δειλαινω, to make afraid, LXX (Deut. 20. 8).

δειλαισις, εως, η, fright, faintheartedness, Plut. Fab. 17.

δειλαιω, to be afraid, Diod. 20. 78; more usu. in compd. αποδειλ-.

δειλιος, η, ον, (δειλη) contr. for δειλιος, in the afternoon, δ. ηρητο Com. Anon. 336, cf. Luc. Dem. Encom. 31; το δ., as Adv., at even. Id. Lexiph. 2.

II. το δ. (sc. δειπνον) evening meal, Ath. 418 B.

δειλο-κοπέω, to cheat or terrify, Hermipp. Incer. 10.

δειλομαι, Dep. (δειλη) to verge towards afternoon, δειλετο τ' ηελιος the sun was westering, Od. 7. 289; so Aristarch. read for δυσετο,—for the context shews that the sun was far from setting.

δειλοσμαι, Pass. to be afraid, Macc. 1. 16, v. l. Diod. 20. 78.

δειλο-ποιος, ον, making cowardly, Schol. Soph. Tr. 1030.

δειλος, η, ον, (δεος): I. of persons, cowardly, craven, opp. to αλκιμος, II. 13. 278; hence, in the heroic age, vile, worthless, II. 1. 293; δειλαι τοι δειλων γε και εγγυαι Od. 8. 351, ubi v. Nitzsch; and also, opp. to εσθλος, much like κακος, low-born, mean, Hes. Fr. 55; αγαθοι δειλων επι δαιτας ιασιν Eurpol. Χρυσ. γεν. 14; v. sub αγαθος I. 1:—δειλος τινος afraid of . . . Anth. P. 9. 410; so c. inf., Ib. 6. 232.

2. more commonly, miserable, luckless, wretched, Hom., with a compassionate sense, like Lat. miser, δειλοι βροτοι poor mortals! freq. in Hom.; α δειλε poor wretch! α δειλοι poor wretches! so, α δειλε ξεινων Od. 14. 361; Πατροκλος δειλοιο II. 17. 670. II. of things, miserable, wretched, γηρας Hes. Op. 113; τα δ. κερδη Soph. Ant. 326; εργα, λογος, etc., Theogn. 307, Eur. Androm. 757, etc.—The Att. used δειλος chiefly in former sense, δειλαιος in latter. Cf. δεινός.

δειλοτης, ητος, η, = δειλια, cowardice, Hesych. s. v. δειλην.

δειλο-ψυχος, ον, fainthearted, Joseph. Macc. 8. 16.

δειμα, τό, (δειδω) fear, affright, δειμα φερων Δαναοισι II. 5. 682; δειματι παλλων Soph. O. T. 153; δειμα λαμβανει τινά Hdt. 6. 74; ες δειμα πεσειν, εν δειματι κατεσταναι Id. 8. 118, 36:—pl., Soph. El. 626, O. T. 294; φοβοι και δ. Thuc. 7. 80, etc.

II. an object of fear, a terror, horror, ω πυρ συ και παν δ. Soph. Ph. 927; εκ δ. του νυκτηρου Id. El. 410; αντιπαλοισ δ. a terror to them, Epigr. Gr. 343;—esp. in pl., Aesch. Pr. 691, Cho. 524; δειματων αχη fearful plagues or monsters, Ib. 586; δειματα θηρων Eur. H. F. 700: cf. νυκτιφοιτος.

δειμαίνω, only used in pres. and impf., (fut. δειμανει in Aesch. Eum. 519 is merely a conj., and most Edd. prefer that of Dobree—δει μενειν):—to be afraid, in a fright, h. Hom. Ap. 404, Hdt. 3. 51, etc.—Construct. as with δειδω; absol., h. Hom. Ap. 404, Soph., etc.; περι τινι, υπερ τινος Hdt. 3. 35., 8. 140; αμφι τινι Soph. O. C. 492. 2. followed by a relat. clause with μη . . . Theogn. 541, Hdt. 1. 165, Soph. Tr. 481. 3. c. acc. to fear a thing, Hdt. 1. 159; παντα δ. Aesch. Pers. 600, cf. Pr. 41:—c. acc. cogn., δειμ' δ δειμαίνεις Eur. Andr. 868:—Pass. to be feared, Q. Sm. 2. 499.

δειμαλέος, α, ον, timid, Mosch. 2. 20, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 2:—Adv. —λέως, Or. Sib.

II. horrible, fearful, Batr. 289, Theogn. 1124.

δειματιος, ον, ο, epith. of Zeus, the Scarer, Dion. H. 6. 90.

δειματόεις, εσσα, εν, frightened, scared, Anth. P. 9. 244.

δειματο-σταγής, ες, (σταζω) reeking with horror, Aesch. Cho. 842; but most Edd. have adopted Stanley's emend. αιματοσταγής.

δειματώω, to frighten, Hdt. 6. 3, Ar. Ran. 144; cf. δειματώω.—Pass. to be frightened, Aesch. Cho. 845, Soph. Fr. 147, Eur. Andr. 42, etc., Plat. Ax. 370 A.

δειματώδης, ες, (ειδος) frightful, Hesych.

δειμός, ο, (δεος) fear, terror;—in the II. always personified as accompanying Φόβος, Έρις, Γοργώ, etc., as II. 4. 440, cf. II. 31., 15. 119; and then for distinction's sake, written properisp., Δείμος; acc. to Hes. Th. 934, son of Ares.

δειν, inf. of δέω, v. sub δει.

2. contr. neut. part., v. δει III.

δεινα, ο, η, τό, gen. δεινος, dat. δεινι, acc. δεινα: but sometimes indecl. (v. inf. citt.): a nom. δειν, ο, is cited from Sophron by Apoll. de Pron. 335 C, cf. Jo. Alex. τον παραγγ. 25; a gen. and dat. του δεινατος, τω δεινατι, cited by Apoll. ib. 336:—such an one, a certain one, whom one cannot or will not name, always with the Art., ο δεινα Ar. Ran. 918, etc.; τον δεινα τον του δεινα Id. Thesm. 622; ο δεινα του δεινος τον δεινα εισαγγελλει Dem. 167. 25; α αν ο δ. η ο δ. ειπη Id. 27. 11; ο δ. και ο δ. Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 5; το δ., euphem. for το πέος, Ar. Ach. 1149, cf. Schol. Luc. Bis Acc. 23; το δ. δ' εσθιεις; do you eat such a fish? Antiph. Kouρ. 2; in gen., εμος η του δεινος mine or some other's, Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 5; dat., τω δεινι μεμφομενος Dem. 488. 23, cf. 982. 25:—pl. of δεινες, Id. 756. 13; των δεινων Id. 489. 12.

II. το δεινα is also used in Com. as a sort of interjection, which Brunck (Ar. Lys. 921) explains by the Lat. perii l malum! plague on 't! Ar. Vesp. 524, Pax 268, Av. 648, Lys. l. c. and 926, Fr. 109; but perh. it is merely a euphemism for some coarse phrase, like Engl. dash it!

δειναζω, to be in straits, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 35).

δεινοβιης, ον, ο, (βια) terribly strong, Orph. Arg. 64.

δεινοθέτης, ον, ο, (τιθημι) a knave, Mosch. 7. 7.

δεινο-κάθεκτος, ον, hard to be repressed, Orph. H. 9. 6.

δεινο-λεχής, ες, dreadfully married, Orph. Arg. 904.

δεινο-λογέομαι, Dep. to complain loudly, δ. οτι . . . Hdt. 1. 44; absol., Id. 4. 68.

δεινολογία, η, exaggerated description, Polyb. 33. 5, 3.

δεινοπαθέω, (παθειν) to complain loudly of sufferings, Dem. 1023, fin., Polyb. 12. 6, 9; επί τινι Diod. 19. 75, Plut. 2. 781 A.—The Subst. δεινοπάθεια is blamed as εύτελες by Poll. 6. 201, cf. Suid. s. v. τραγηδία.

δεινο-ποιέω, to exaggerate, Dion. H. de Thuc. 23.

δεινο-πους, ο, η, —πουν, τό, with terrible foot, 'Αρα δ. (as if she was a hound upon the track), Soph. O. T. 418.

δεινο-προσωπέω, to have a terrible face, Arg. Eur. Phoen.

δεινός, η, ον, (from δεος, properly δεινός, cf. ελεεινός from ελεος):—

fearful, terrible, dread, dire; the chief sense in Hom., who uses it of persons and things, θεός, Χάρυβδις, κλαγγή, σπλα, etc.; often also of battle-cries and the like, δεινόν αυτειν, βρονταν to shout, thunder terribly, II.; δεινόν δερκεσθαι, παπταινειν to look terrible, Hom.; δεινα ιδων II. 15. 13; but also, δεινός ιδεσθαι fearful to behold, Od. 22. 405; δεινός μεν οραν, δ. δε κλυειν Soph. O. C. 141; δεινόν τω ακουσαι Thuc. 1. 122; δεινη παρα τοις ειδουσιν η [βασανος] Andoc. 5. 13:—also in milder sense, awful, δεινη τε και αιδοιη θεός II. 18. 394, cf. 3. 172, Od. 8. 22, etc.:—so also in all later writers.—From Hdt. downwards, το δεινόν danger, suffering; but, το δ. also anything horrible, Aesch. Cho. 634; awe, terror, Id. Eum. 516; σπου το δ., ελπις ουδεν ωφελει Soph. Fr. 205; προς το δ. ερχεσθαι Ib. 322; so in pl., τα δειν' οραν Id. 504; ει δειν' εδρασας, δεινα και παθειν σε δει Id. Fr. 11, etc.:—δεινόν γιγνεται μη . . . there is danger that . . . Hdt. 7. 157; also, ουδεν δεινοι, μη αποατεωσιν no fear of their revolting, Id. 1. 155, etc.:—δεινόν εστι c. inf., it is dangerous to do, Lys. 128. 16:—δεινόν ποιεισθαι (so, δεινα ποιειν Hdt. 3. 14), to take ill, complain of, be indignant at a thing, Lat. aegre ferre, often in Hdt., etc.; absol. or c. inf., as I. 127., 5. 41, etc.; also, δεινόν τι εσχε αυτον, c. inf., I. 61; δεινα παθειν, more rarely sing. δεινόν π., to suffer dreadful, illegal, arbitrary treatment, freq. in Att., Elmsl. Ach. 393; cf. δεινο-λογέομαι, —παθέω, —ποιέω, and v. sub σχετλιος fin.—So also in Adv., δεινωσ φερειν Hdt. 2. 121, 3; δ. εχειν to be in straits, Antipho 111. 34, Xen. An. 6. 4, 23; δεινωσ διατεθηναι τυπτομενος Lys. 98. 38.

II. to this sense is added a notion of Force or Power, marvellously strong, mighty, powerful, for good or ill; hence often in Hom. of the gods without any notion of terrible; so, δεινόν σάκος the mighty shield, II. 7. 245:—and then, simply, wondrous, marvellous, strange, το συγγενές τοι δεινόν η θ' ομιλία kin and social ties have strange power, Aesch. Pr. 39; δ. το κοινόν σπλάγγχον Id. Supp. 1031, cf. Soph. Ant. 333; δ. ιμερος, ερωσ, δεος, etc., Hdt. 9. 3, etc.; ολκτος Soph. Tr. 298, etc.; often also in the phrase δεινόν αν ειη, ει . . . it were strange that . . . as Eur. Hec. 592; δεινότατον μη . . . Andoc. 23. 34:—Adv. —νωσ, marvellously, exceedingly, like αινωσ in Hom.; δ. μέλας, ανδρος Hdt. 2. 76, 149; δ. εν φολακησι ειναι Id. 3. 152; and so in Att., δ. πως ειμ' επιλησμων Metag. Φρατ. 3, etc.

III. the sense of powerful, wondrous, passed into that of able, clever, skilful, first in Hdt. 5. 23, ανηρ δεινός τε και σοφός; of Ulysses, γλωσση . . . δεινου και σοφου Soph. Ph. 440, cf. O. C. 806; cf. Antipho 116. 33, Lys. 109. 20:—this sense became general in Plato's time, v. Protag. 341 B; esp. of practical ability, opp. to ασοφός, Phaedr. 245 C, Theaet. 164 D:—often c. inf., δεινός ευρειν Aesch. Pr. 59; δεινοι πλέκειν τοι μηχανας Αιγυπτιοι Id. Fr. 312; δεινός λέγειν clever at speaking, Soph. O. T. 545, etc.; (δ. ειπειν is rare, Dem. 502. 28, ubi v. Wolf Lept. p. 370); δεινός φαγειν Ar. Nub. 243; δεινός πράγμασι χρησθαι Dem. 10. 3, etc.; αι επραξιαι δειναι συγκρύψαι τα ονειδη are wonderfully liable to . . . Id. 23. 27:—also c. acc., δεινός την τέχνην Ar. Eccl. 364, Plat. Euthyd. 304 D; δ. περι τι or τινος Id. Rep. 405 C, Ion 531 A:—in Arist. Eth. N. 6. 13, δεινός is a man naturally quick and clever, who may become φρόνιμος by good training, πανούργος by bad; indeed δεινός often means over-clever, Plat. Euthyphro 3 C; δ. υπό πανουργίας Id. Theaet. 175 D.

δεινός, gen. of δεινα, q. v.

δεινός, δ, = δίνος, a name for different round vessels, a Cyren. word, Philei. 42, Strattis Μηδ. 2.

II. a round floor for dancing or threshing, Dionys. Com. Σωζ. 1; v. Ath. 467 D sq., Eust. 1207. 14.

δεινότης, ητος, η, (δεινός) terribleness, Thuc. 4. 10: harshness, sternness, severity, νόμων Id. 3. 46, cf. 59. II. natural ability, cleverness, shrewdness, Dem. 275. 28, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 13; opp. to αλήθεια,

Antipho 129, ult.; esp. in an orator, Thuc. 3. 37, Dem. 307. 27., 318. 9; ἡ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις δ. Isocr. 1 D.

δεινόω, to make terrible: to exaggerate, ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον πάντα δεινώσας Thuc. 8. 74; δεινώσαι τὰς ἀμφοράς Plut. Pericl. 28.

δεινωπός, ὄν, = δεινώψ, Hes. Sc. 250.

δεινωσις, εὖς, ἡ, (δεινόω) exaggeration, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 10., 24, 4. II. δ. ὄφρυνον a frowning, Hipp. Acut. 391.

δεινώψ, ὄψος, ὁ, ἡ, fierce-eyed, of the Erinyes, Soph. O. C. 84.

δείξις, εὖς, ἡ, (δείκνυμι) a proving, mode of proof, ἐκ τῶν σημείων Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 6, cf. An. Pr. 1. 15, 3, al. 2. a proof, specimen, δ. ἀνδρείας παρέχεσθαι, δ. εὐνοίας Hdn. 1. 15., 2. 3. II. a display, exhibition, like ἐπίδειξις, Macho ap. Ath. 245 E.

δείος, τό, Ep. for δέος (as κλέος for κλέος), χλωροὶ ὑπαὶ δείους II. 15. 4.

δειπνάριον, τό, Dim. of δείπνον, Diphil. Πελ. 1.

δειπνεύω, = δειπνίζω, C. I. 2719.

δειπνέω: fut. -ήσω Ar. Pax 1084, Xen., -ήσομαι Diod. 11. 9, Plut.:—

aor. ἐδείπνησα, Ep. δείπνησα Od.:—pf. δεδείπνηκα Ar., etc.; Att. syncop. I pl. δεδείπναμεν Alex. Kour. 31, Eubul. Προκρ. 2; inf. δεδείπναται Ar. Fr. 78, 423, cf. Ath. 422 E: Ep. pīpīf. δεδείπνήκειν Od. 17. 359: cf. παραδειπνέω.

To make a meal, Hom. (v. sub δείπνον): in Att. always to take the chief meal, to dine, only once in Trag., δειπνεῖν Eur. Incert. 160; δ. τὸ ἀριστον to make breakfast serve as dinner, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 11; δ. παρά τινι with one, Antipho 113. 24; ἐν πρυτανείῳ Andoc. 7. 13. 2.

c. acc., δ. ἄρτον to make a meal on bread, Hes. Op. 440; so, δ. μύσχιον Ephipp. Ὀμ. 1. 12; κοτύλην μίαν Alex. Ταραντ. 1. 17; δ. τὰλλότρια, of parasites, often in Com., as Theopomp. Ὀδ. 3, Eubul. Οἰδ. 1; also, δ. ἀπό τινοσ Ar. Pl. 890.

δειπνηστός (not δειπνιστός), ὁ, meal-time, Od. 17. 170: cf. δορπηστός. (Acc. to some Gramm., δειπνηστός is the meal-time, δειπνηστος the meal, v. Spitzn. Exc. xxx. ad 11.)

δειπνητήριον, τό, a dining-room, Plut. Lucull. 41, C. I. 5168.

δειπνητής, οὐ, ὁ, a diner, a guest, Polyb. 3. 57, 7.

δειπνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of dinner, Anaxipp. Ἐγκαλ. 1. 36; ἐπιστολαί δ. letters on cookery, Ath. 128 A. Adv. -κῶς, like a cook, artistically, Ar. Ach. 1016.

δειπνίζω, Att. fut. -ιώ Diphil. Παρ. 3: aor. ἐδείπνισα Hdt., Att., v. Od. inf. c.:—ta entertain at dinner, κατέπεφνεν δειπνίσσας Od. 4. 535; δειπνίζοντες Ἐέρφεα Hdt. 7. 118; δ. τὴν πόλιν ὄλην C. I. 1395; also c. acc. cogn., δ. τινὰ δείπνον to give one a dinner, Matro ap. Ath. 134 D:—Pass., βοὰς δεδειπνισμένων θεατῶν (vulg. -άτρων) the applause of spectators bribed by dinners, Plut. 2. 92 E.

δειπνίον, ον, τό, Dim. of δείπνον, Ar. Fr. 407.

δειπνίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a fem. of δειπνητικός, cited from Dio C.

δειπνο-θήρας, ον, ὁ, = δειπνολόχος, Philo 1. 665.

δειπνο-κλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, one who invites to dinner, Hecych. II. = ἐλέατρος, Artemid. ap. Ath. 171 B.

δειπνολογία, ἡ, a poem on eating, by Arcestratus, Ath. 4 E:—Arcestratus is himself called δειπνο-λόγος, the dinner-bard, Ib. 29 A.

δειπνο-λόχος, η, ον, laying traps, fishing for invitations to dinner, parasitic, Hes. Op. 702; cf. βωμολόχος.

δειπνο-μᾶχης, ἐς, mad after eating, Timo ap. Ath. 162 F.

δείπνον, τό, (v. sub δάπτω):—in Hom. sometimes the noonday meal, II. 11. 85 sq.; sometimes = ἀριστον, the morning meal, 2. 381., 10. 578., 19. 171 sq., Od. 15. 94 sq., 500: sometimes = δούρον, the evening meal, 17. 176., 20. 390 sq.; cf. Butt. Lex. s. v. δέλη 12. Nitzsch Od. 1. 124 holds that in Hom. it is the principal meal, whenever taken. In old Att. certainly it was the midday or afternoon meal, σίτον εἰδέναι διώρισα, —ἀριστα, δείπνα, δόρπα θ' αἰρεῖσθαι τρίτα Aesch. Fr. 181; but in later Att. times the δόρπον disappeared, and the δείπνον became the only afternoon meal; then, like our dinner, Lat. coena, its time varied with the fashion of the day, at some times being taken early, at other times so late as to become a supper, v. Dict. of Antt. s. v. coena: often in pl., like Lat. epulae, Soph. O. T. 770, El. 203, Eur. Or. 1008:—Phrases, ἀπὸ δείπνου straightway after the meal, ἀπὸ δ' αὐτοῦ θωρήσασοντο II. 8. 54; cf. ἀπὸ II. 2:—καλεῖν ἐπὶ δείπνον, κέκλησθαι ἐπὶ δ. Eubul. Οἰδ. 1, Incert. 1, etc.; cf. ἀκλήτος, ἀσύμβολος, etc.:—δ. παρασκευάζειν Phercct. Δουλ. 1, Incert. 91, etc.; παραθεῖναι Ib. 55; ποιεῖν Dionys. Θεσμ. 1. 4:—cf. ἀμφορητός. 2. generally, food, provender, ἵπποισιν δειπνον δότε II. 2. 383; ὄρνισι δειπνον Aesch. Supp. 801, etc.

δειπνοποιέω, to give a dinner, Alciphro 2. 1:—Med. to dine, Thuc. 4. 103, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 6, etc.

δειπνοποιία, ἡ, a preparing or taking dinner, Diod. 17. 37.

δειπνοποιός, ὁ, a dinner-giver, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 7, 30.

δείπνος, ὁ, late form of δείπνον, Zonar., E. M., etc.; cf. Greg. p. 22, 772.

δειπνο-σοφιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one learned in the mysteries of the kitchen: Athenaeus called his work by this name, = 'the cook's oracle.'

δειπνοσύνη, ἡ, comic for δείπνον, Matro ap. Ath. 134 F: v. Bast. Greg. C. p. 772, Hase ad Leon. Diac. p. 239.

δειπνοφορία, ἡ, a solemn procession with meat-offerings to Hersé, Pandrosos, and Aglauros, Isac. ap. Poll. 6. 102.

δειπνο-φόρος, ον, carrying food, of birds, Arist. H. A. 9. 18, 1., 34, 2. II. carrying meat-offerings (cf. ὄαχοφόρια), Lys. ap. Poll. 6. 102, Plut. Thes. 23; cf. forcg.

δειράδιον, τό, Dim. of δείρη 1. 2, Poll. 2. 235.

δειραῖος, α, ον, hilly, craggy, Lyc. 994.

δειράς, ἄδος, ἡ, the ridge of a chain of hills, like αὐχὴν and λύφος (q. v.), Hom. Ap. 281, Soph. Aj. 695; of the isthmus of Corinth, Pind. O. 8. 68, I. 1. 11; of Trachis, Soph. Ph. 491 (where Toup restored δειράδα, metri grat.):—in pl., Eur. Phoen. 206; metaph., τέγγει δ' ὑπ' ὄφρυσι δειράδας, of the petrified form of Niobé on Mt. Sipylus, which

poured tears under the brow of the hill over its ridges, Soph. Ant. 832; this took place in summer only (Paus. 8. 2, 7), i. e. when the snow was melting (χιῶν δ' οὐδαμὰ λείπει Soph. 1. c.). (With δείρη, δειράς, cf. Lat. collum, collis.)

δειρ-αχθής, ἐς, heavy on the neck, Anth. P. 6. 179, where Brunck conject. δειρ-αχχής, throttling.

δειρή, ἡ, the neck, throat, II. 11. 26, etc., Hdt. 1. 51; Att. δέρη, q. v. 2. a collar, Poll. 2. 235. II. in pl. = δειράς, Pind. O. 3. 48., 9. 89. (Cf. δειράς: Curt. suggests that the form δέρη (with η retained in Att.) and Aeol. δέρρα, Lat. dorsum, point to an orig. form δέρσα.)

δειρο-κύπελλον, τό, a long-necked cup, Luc. Lexiph. 7.

δειρό-παις, αἶδος, ὁ, ἡ, producing young by the neck, as weasels were supposed to do, Lyc. 843.

δειρο-πέδη, ἡ, a necklace or collar, Greg. Naz.

δειρο-τομέω, fut. ἤσω, ta cut the throat of a person, behead, σὺ δ' ἄμφω δειροτομήσεις II. 21. 89, cf. 555, Od. 22. 349.

δείρω, v. sub δέρω.

δεῖς, δέν, v. οὐδεῖς sub fin.

δεῖσα, ἡ, moistness, filth, Suid.: δεισαλέος, α, ον, filthy, Clem. Al. 297.

δεισ-ήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, fearing man, Aesch. Ag. 154.

δεισιδαιμονέω, to have superstitious fears, Polyb. 9. 19, 1, etc.

δεισιδαιμονία, ἡ, fear of the gods, religious feeling, Polyb. 6. 56, 7, C. I. 2737 b. 12, Diod. 1. 70; ἡ τῶν θεῶν δ. Id. 11. 89. 2. in bad sense, superstition, Theophr. Char. 16, Polyb. 12. 24, 5; ἡ πρὸς τὰ ζῶα δ. Diod. 1. 83: v. Plut. περὶ Δεισιδαιμονίας; cf. εὐσέβεια.

δεισι-δαίμων, ον, (δεῖδω) fearing the gods or demons: 1. in good sense, like εὐσεβής, fearing the gods, pious, religious, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58, Ages. 11, 8; δ. εἶναι καὶ φροντίζειν τῶν θεῶν Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 25; φίλος θνητοῖς, εἰς τ' ἀθανάτους δ. Epigr. Gr. 607. 2. in bad sense, superstitious, bigoted, Theophr. Char. 16; δ. διάθεσις = δεισιδαιμονία (q. v.), Diod. 1. 62.—Comp. -έστερος, somewhat superstitious, Act. Ap. 17. 22, cf. Diog. L. 2. 131: Sup. -έστατος, Luc. pro Imag. 27:—Adv. -όνως, Ib. 7.

δεισί-θεος, ον, = foreg., Poll. 1. 21, Procl.

δέκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl., ten, II. 2. 372, Od. 9. 160, etc.:—οἱ δέκα the Ten, Decemviri, Lys. 172. 26, Isocr. 372 B: οἱ δέκα [ἔτη] ἀφ' ἧβης those who are ten years past 20 (the age of military service), Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 23. δέκα enters into compos. with ἕν and δύο, ἕνδεκα, δώδεκα: but older and correct writers said τρεῖς καὶ δέκα, τέσσαρες καὶ δέκα, etc.: the compd. δεκα-τρεις occurs in Pseudo-Dem. 1158. 25., 1162. 21., 1164. 12; δεκα-τέσσαρες, α, Polyb. 1. 36, 11, etc.; δεκά-πεντε, Diod. 2. 13; δεκά-επτα, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 114, etc. (Cf. Skt. dasan, Lat. decem, etc., v. sub Δδ 1: cf. also δάκτυλος.)

δεκά-βαθμος, ον, with ten steps, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 6.

δεκα-βάμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, with ten steps or intervals, ἕνδεκάχορδε λύρη, δεκαβάμονα τάξιν ἔχουσα Ion 3. 1, v. Bgk. ad l., p. 427.

δεκάβοιος, ον, (βοῦς) worth ten oxen, τὸ δεκ. a coin attributed to The- scus, Plut. Thes. 25; δεκάβοιον ἀποτινεῖν, from a law of Draco, Poll. 2. 61.

δεκα-γονία, ἡ, the tenth generation, Luc. Hermot. 77.

δεκα-γράμματος, ον, of ten letters, Ath. 455 B; but the sense requires ἕνδεκαγρ-.

δεκα-δάκτυλος, ον, ten fingers long or broad, βάλανος Hipp. 491. 47. 2. ten-fingered, χεῖρες Dio C. 47. 40.

δεκαδ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, later form for δεκάδαρχος, Joseph. B. J. 2. 20, 7.

δεκαδαρχία, ἡ, the government of the ten, Isocr. 63 D: the Rom. decemvirate, Dion. H. 11. 27.

δεκάδ-αρχος, ὁ, = δεκάρχης, a commander of ten men, Lat. decurio, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 14, etc. II. the Rom. decemvir, Dion. H. 10. 60.

δεκαδεύς, εὖς, ὁ, one of a decury, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 30.

δεκαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, Lat. denarius, ἀριθμὸς δ. Greg. Naz.

δεκαδοῦχος, ὁ, (δεκάδα, ἔχων) one of the ten, Lys. ap. Harp.

δεκά-δραχμος, ον, at the price of ten drachmae, Arist. Oec. 2. 34, 7.

δεκά-δυο, οἱ, αἱ, τά, late form for δώδεκα, δώδεκα, N. T., Eccl.

δεκά-δωρος, ον, (δῶρον II) ten palms long or broad, Hes. Op. 424.

δεκά-επτα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, v. sub δέκα.

δεκαέτηρος, ον, (έτος) ten-yearly: χρόνος δ. a space of ten years, Plat. Legg. 772 B:—fem. -ετηρίς πανήγυρις Dio C. 57. 24:—also δεκαετη- ρία, ἡ, C. I. 8610.

δεκα-ετής, ἐς, οἱ -έτης, ες, ten years old, Hdt. 1. 114, Hipp. Epid. 1. 947. II. of or lasting ten years, πύλεμος Thuc. 5. 25, 26; ἱερεὺς δ. C. I. 3847 m. Cf. δεκέτης.—Some Gramm. distinguished between δεκαετής (of age), and δεκαέτης (of duration), and so with διετής, -έτης, δωδεκαετής, -έτης, etc., Poll. 1. 54; but other Gramm. give diff. accounts, and nothing definite can be made out; cf. Lob. Phryn. 406 sq., Chandler Gr. Accents § 703.

δεκαετία, ἡ, a space of ten years, Dion. H. 1. 71, Strabo 705.

δεκάζω, fut. ἄσω (δεκάς I. 2), to bribe, corrupt, esp. judges, Isocr. 169 D, Aeschin. 12. 30:—Pass. to be bribed, Lys. 182. 28, Plut. Cat. Mi. 44:—Anytus is said by Arist. to have been the first briber of jurymen, Harp. s. v.

δεκάκις, Adv. ten-times, II. 9. 379, etc.:—tenfold, Anth. P. 5. 118.

δεκάκλινος, ον, holding ten dinner-couches (κλῖναι), στέγη δ. Xen. Oec. 8. 13. II. ten κλῖναι long, Arist. Mirab. 57.

δεκα-κότυλος, ον, holding ten κοτύλαι, Strabo 145.

δεκακῦμία, ἡ, (κῦμα) the tenth (i. e. an overwhelming) wave, Lat. fluctus decumanus, Luc. Merc. Cond. 2; cf. τρικῦμία.

δεκά-λίτρος, ον, weighing or worth ten λίτραι, στατήρ Arist. Fr. 467:—δεκάλιτρον, τό, a coin worth ten λίτραι, Epich. 6 Ahr., Sophron 60 Ahr.; cf. Poll. 4. 173., 9. 81.

δεκά-λογος, ὁ, the Decalogue, Eccl.

δεκά-μαζος, ον, with ten breasts, of Demeter, Epigr. Gr. 406. 10.

δεκά-μετρος, of ten metres, Schol. Ar. Eq. 496, etc.

δεκαμηνιαῖος, α, ον, =sq., Plut. Num. 12; -μηνιαῖος, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 192.
 δεκά-μηνας, ον, ten months old, σκύλαξ Xen. Cyn. 7, 6, cf. Theocr. 24.
 I. 2. in the tenth month, ἡ αἰρεσις ἦν δ. Hdt. 9. 3; γυνὴ κρεῖδ δ.
 Menand. Πλοκ. 3; τόκος δ. Arist. G. A. 4. 10, 4:—neut. pl. as Adv.,
 Ib. 4. 4. 37.
 δεκαμηναῖος, α, ον, =sq., Polyb. 13. 2, 3.
 δεκάμνους, μνονν, (μνά):—weighing or worth ten minae, Ar. Pax 1224,
 1235; δεκάμνονν, τό, a weight of ten minae, C. I. 123. 8.
 δεκ-άμφορος, ον, holding ten ἀμφορεῖς (about ninety gallons), κρατήρ
 Eur. Cycl. 388; πίθος Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 55.
 δεκανᾶτα, ἡ, (ναῦς) a squadron of ten ships, Polyb. 23. 7, 4.
 δεκανία, ἡ, =δεκάς, a decury, Ar. Tact. 10, C. 1. 9228-9.
 δεκά-παλαι, Adv. a very long time ago, Comic form of πάλαι, like
 δωδεκάπαλαι, Ar. Eq. 1154, Philonid. Iucrt. 21.
 δεκά-πεντε, οί, αἰ, τά, v. sub δέκα.
 δεκαπηχυαῖος, α, ον, =sq., Geop.
 δεκά-πηχυς, υ, ten cubits long, Hdt. 9. 81.
 δεκαπλασιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to multiply by ten, Philo 1. 462.
 δεκαπλάσιος, ον, tenfold, Lat. decuplus, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Plat. Rep.
 615 B: c. gen. ten times greater than, Polyb. 22. 5, 15:—ἡ δεκαπλασία
 (sc. τιμῆ), τὴν δεκαπλασίαν ἀφαιρεῖν, καταδικάζειν to mulct in ten times
 the amount, Dem. 726. 23, cf. 733. 5:—Adv. -ως, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10.
 Also -πλασίων, ον, Schol. Hom.
 δεκά-πλεθρος, ον, enclosing ten πλέθρα, Thuc. 6. 102.
 δεκά-πλοκος, ον, folded ten times, Paul. Aeg. 6. 65.
 δεκα-πλόος, ον, contr. -πλοῦς, οὖν, =δεκαπλάσιος, Dem. 726. fin.
 δεκά-πολις, ἡ, a district with ten cities, Decapolis, N. T.
 δεκά-πους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, ten feet long, Ar. Eccl. 652.
 δεκά-πρωτοί, οί, Lat. decemprimi, the chief municipal authorities of a
 city, Böckh C. I. 2. p. 217.—Hence Verb -πρωτέω, to be one of them, Byz.
 δεκ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, =δεκαδάρχης, a decurion, Hdt. 7. 81. II. a
 Rom. decemvir, Dion. H. a. 14.
 δεκαρχία, ἡ, =δεκαδάρχια, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 2, etc.
 δεκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a decad: a company of ten, Lat. decuria, Il. 2. 126,
 Hdt. 3. 25, Aesch. Pers. 340, etc.:—generally, a company, ἧς καὶ σὺ
 φαίνειν δεκάδος Eur. Supp. 219; ἡ Ἀττικὴ δ., the ten Attic Orators, Luc.
 Scyth. 10, cf. Philostr. 564. 2. Λύκου δεκάς the company of Lycus,
 a name given to bribed Dicasts at Athens, because (it is said) the bribers
 were to be found near the statue of Lycus in the law-courts, Eratosth. ap.
 Harp. s. v. II. the number ten, Arist. Metaph. 12. 8, 17; τέλειον
 ἡ δ., a Pythag. principle, Ib. 1. 5, 3, cf. Fr. 198.
 δεκασμός, ὁ, (δεκάζω) bribery, Dion. H. 7. 64, Plut. Cat. Mi. 44: in
 pl., Id. Cicero 29.
 δεκά-σπορος χρόνος, ὁ, a lapse of ten seed-times, i. e. ten years, Eur.
 Tro. 20, cf. El. 1154.
 δεκα-στάτηρος, ον, in receipt of ten staters, Ar. An. 7. 23.
 δεκά-στεγος, ον, ten stories high, πύργος Strabo 730.
 δεκά-στῦλος, ον, with ten columns in front, Vitruv. 3. 2, 8.
 δεκά-σχημος, ον, with ten forms, of certain verses, Draco 136.
 δεκαταῖος, α, ον, on the tenth day, Plat. Rep. 614 B; δεκαταῖον δ' ἤδη
 ὄντος Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 5. II. ten days old, βρέφος Luc. Halc. 5.
 δεκαταλαντία, ἡ, a sum of ten talents, Poll. 9. 52.
 δεκα-τάλαντος, ον, weighing or worth ten talents, λίθος Ar. Fr. 264, cf.
 Menand. Παρακατ. 5:—δίκη δ. an action in which the damages were laid
 at ten talents, Aeschin. 41. 13.
 δεκατέλα, ἡ, =δεκάτευσις, Plut. Ant. 39.
 δεκα-τέσσαρες, α, v. sub δέκα.
 δεκάτευμα, τό, a tenth, tithe, Call. Ep. 40.
 δεκάτευσις, εως, ἡ, decimation, Dion. H. 1. 24.
 δεκατευτήριον, τό, =δεκατηλόγιον, the tenths-office, custom-house, Xen.
 Hell. 1. 1, 22; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 39, 41.
 δεκατευτής, οὖ, δ, a farmer of tenths, Lat. decumanus, Harp.
 δεκατεύω, (δεκάτη) to exact the tenth part (as tribute or tax) from a
 man, to make him pay tithe, τινά Dem. 617. 22; τὰς πόλεις Lycurg.
 158. 6; τούτους δεκατεύσαι τῶ ἐν Δέλφοισι θεῶ ἵα make them pay
 a tithe to Apollo, Hdt. 7. 132:—also of things, δ. τὰ ἐξ ἄγρου ὠραῖα
 to tithe them (as an offering) . . . Xen. An. 5. 3, 9: and so, Pass., ἀναγ-
 καίως ἔχει τὰ χρήματα δεκατευθῆναι τῶ Διὶ Hdt. 1. 89: hence pro-
 verb., ἐλπὶς ἦν δεκατευθῆναι τὰς Θήβας i. e. that it would be taken and
 tithed, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 20., 5. 35. 2. absol. to be a δεκατευτής, Ar.
 Fr. 392. II. to devote or dedicate the tenth man, send one in
 ten out of the country, cf. Creuzer Xanth. p. 178:—in war, to take out
 the tenth man for execution, decimate, Dio C. 48. 42, etc., cf. Dion. H. 9.
 50:—in App. Civ. 1. 49, for δεκατεύοντες should be read δέκα τινάς.
 δεκάτη, ἡ, v. sub δέκατος.
 δεκατηλογία, ἡ, collection of the tithe, Poll. 1. 169.
 δεκατηλόγιον, τό, =δεκατευτήριον (q. v.), Poll. 9. 28.
 δεκατηλόγος, ὁ, (λέγω) =δεκατευτής, Dem. 679. 27.
 δεκατημόριον, τό, (μέρος) the tenth part, Plat. Legg. 924 A.
 δεκατηφόρος, ον, tithe-paying, ἀπαρχαί Call. Del. 278.
 δέκατος, η, ον, (δέκα) tenth, Hom., who also uses it as a round number,
 Od. 16. 18, etc. II. δεκάτη (sc. μέρος), ἡ, the tenth part, tithe,
 Simon. 133 Bgk., Hdt. 2. 135, etc.; τῆ θεῶ Lys. 160. 14; τὰ ἐκ τῆς δ.
 the produce of the tenth, C. I. 76. 7, cf. 1034, al.: esp. as a duty on
 ship-goods, Dem. 475. 5. 2. δεκάτη (sc. ἡμέρα), ἡ, the tenth day,
 Hom.; at Athens, the festival on the tenth day after birth, when the
 child has a name given it, τὴν δ. θύειν to give a naming-day feast, Ar.
 Av. 922, cf. 494, Eur. El. 645; so, τὴν δ. ἐστίασαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ υἱοῦ Dem.
 1016. fin., cf. 1001. 5.
 δεκατό-σπορος, ον, in the tenth generation, Anth. P. append. 108.

δεκατόω, like δεκατεύω, to take tithe of a person, τινά Ep. Hebr. 7. 6;
 in Pass. to pay tithe, Ib. 9.
 δεκα-τρέις, -τρια, v. sub δέκα.
 δεκατ-ώνης, ον, ὁ, a farmer of tenths, Anaxil. Γλαυκ. 1.
 δεκατώνιον, τό, the office of the δεκατώναι, Antiph. Ἄλι. 2.
 δεκάφυιος, ον, (φυή) tenfold, Call. Fr. 162, ubi v. Bentl.: cf. δίφυιος.
 δεκά-φύλος, ον, consisting of ten tribes, Hdt. 5. 66.
 δεκά-χαλκον, τό, the denarius, =ten χαλκοί, Plut. Cam. 13.
 δεκαχῆ, Adv. in ten parts, Dio C. 55. 24.
 δεκά-χιλοί, αι, α, ten thousand, Il. 5. 860., 14. 148; cf. ἐννεάχιλοί.
 δεκά-χορδος, ον, ten-stringed, λύρα Ion Fr. 3 (Bgk. reads ἐνδεκάχορ-
 δος), LXX (Ps. 32. 2, al.)
 Δεκέλεια, Ion. -έτη, ἡ, a place in Attica, Hdt., etc.:—Δεκελεύς, εως,
 δ, a Deceleian, Hdt. 9. 73; Adj., Δεκελεικός, ἡ, ὄν, Deceleian, δ Δ. πόλε-
 μος, name given to the latter part of the Pelop. war, Isocr. 166 D, etc.
 —Adv., Δεκελεῖθεν, from D., Hdt. 1. c.; -είσθεν, Lys. 166. 35:—Δε-
 κελεῖᾶσιν, at D., Isocr. 175 E; -είαζε, to D., Steph. B.
 δεκ-έμβολος, ον, with ten beaks, ναῦς Aesch. Fr. 136.
 δεκ-ετηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a space of ten years, Dio C. 53. 16.
 δεκ-έτηρος, ον, =sq., Anth. P. 9. 474, C. I. 1907 bb.
 δεκ-έτης, ον, ὁ, lasting ten years, χρόνος Soph. Ph. 715, Plat. Legg. 682
 D: fem. δεκέτις, Paus. 4. 13, 7. II. ten years old, Eur. Andr. 307:
 fem. δεκέτις, ἴδος, Ar. Lys. 644, Plat. Legg. 784 B.—Cf. δεκαέτης.
 δεκήρης, ες, with ten oars or ten banks of oars, ναῦς δ. . . , a deceris,
 Polyb. 16. 3, 3. (Cf. τριήρης.)
 δεκ-οκτώ, for δεκάδεκα, Epigr. Gr. 566.
 δέκομαι, Ion. for δέχομαι.
 δεκ-όργυιος, v. δεκώργυος.
 δέκοτος, η, ον, Aeol. for δέκατος, Epigr. Gr. 988. 5.
 δεκτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of δέχομαι, to be received, Luc. Hermot.
 74. II. δεκτέον, one must take or understand, Strabo 460.
 δεκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =sq., Hesych., Suid.
 δέκτης, ον, ὁ, (δέχομαι) a receiver: a beggar, Od. 4. 248.
 δεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for receiving, Lat. capax, τὸ τῆς τροφῆς δ. the part
 that receives the food, sc. ἡ κοιλία, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 8, cf. H. A. 1. 2, 3,
 G. A. 1. 20, 14, al. 2. capable of, ἐπιστήμης Deff. Plat. 415 A;
 ἐναντίωσεων Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 4, 7; τῆς ἕξεως Id. Categ. 10, 10;
 τῶν αἰσθητῶν Id. P. A. 2. 1, 19. 3. absol. capable of receiving,
 recipient, Id. Metaph. 4. 23, 1, de An. 2. 2, 14, Phys. 7. 4, 8.
 δέκτο, v. sub δέχομαι.
 δεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of δέχομαι, to be received or accepted, accep-
 table, Lat. acceptus, Ev. Luc. 4. 19, 24, etc.
 δέκτρια, ἡ, poet. fem. of δεκτήρ, δέκτης, Archil. 17.
 δέκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for δέκτης, one who takes upon himself or on his
 own head, αἵματος δ. νέου Aesch. Eum. 204.
 δεκώργυος, ον, (όργυια) ten fathoms long, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6; cf. όργυια.
 δελαστρεύς, εως, ὁ, poet. for δελαστρεύς, Nic. Th. 793.
 δελεάζω, fut. ἄσω, (δέλεαρ) to entice or catch by a bait, Isocr. 166 A;
 τὴν γραῦν δ. λεπάστη Antiph. Ἄσκλ. 1:—Pass., γαστρὶ δελεάζεσθαι
 Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 4; βροστώνη καὶ σχολῆ Dem. 241. 2. II. c.
 acc. cogn., νῶτον ὑὸς περὶ ἀγκιστρον δ. to put it on the hook as a
 bait, Hdt. 2. 70; but, δ. ἀγκιστρον ἰσχάδι to bait it with a fig, Luc. Pisc.
 47; δ. ἀγκιστρον ἐπ' ἄλλους to catch others. Ib. 48.
 δελεῖμα, τό, a bait, ap. Suid. s. v. ἐγκείται, prob. f. l. for δελεῖσμα.
 δέλεαρ, ατος, τό, Ep. δέλαρ, Call. Fr. 478: (v. δόλος):—a bait, Xen.
 Mem. 2. 1, 4; metaph., δ. τινος bait for a person, Eur. Andr. 264; c.
 gen. rei, an incitement to . . . , ἡδονὴ κακοῦ δέλεαρ, Cicero's *esca malorum*,
 Plat. Tim. 69 D; δ. σοφίης Epigr. Gr. 880. 6:—in dat. sometimes contr.
 δέλητι, Hesych.; and there is little doubt that δέλητα is the right read-
 ing in Theocr. 21. 10; cf. δελήτιον.
 δελε-άρπαξ, ὁ, ἡ, snapping at the bait, πέρκης Anth. P. 7. 504.
 δελεῖσμα, τό, =δελεῖμα, δέλεαρ, Ar. Eq. 789.
 δελεασμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Philox. 2. 5.
 δελεασμός, ὁ, a catching with a bait, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 30.
 δελεαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, enticing, seductive, Clem. Al. 487.
 δελεάστρα, ἡ, a baited trap or noose, Cratin. Σερφ. 12.
 δελεαστρον, τό, =foreg., Nicoph. Ἄφρ. 4.
 δέλετρον, τό, =δέλεαρ, Opp. H. 2. 431., 3. 185. 2. a lantern,
 used to light people walking by night, Timachid. ap. Ath. 699 E.
 δελήτιον, τό, Dim. of δέλεαρ, Soph. ap. E. M. 254. 53.
 δελκανός, ὁ, a kind of fish, Ath. 118 B.
 δελλίθιον, τό, the nest of the δέλλις, Hesych. [ΛΙ]
 δέλλις, ἴθος, ἡ, a kind of wasp, Hesych., Arcad. 30. 13.
 δέλτος, εος, τό, =δέλεαρ, Eust. 235. 7.
 δέλτα, τό, indecl., v. sub Δ δ: a gen. δέλτατος in A. B. 781. II.
 anything shaped like a Δ, esp. a name for islands formed by the mouths
 of large rivers, as the Nile, Hdt. 2. 13, etc.; of the Indus, Strabo 701,
 Ar. 5. 4, etc. 2. pudenda muliebria, Ar. Lys. 151.
 δελτάριον, τό, Dim. of δέλτος, Polyb. 29. 11, 2.
 δελτίον, τό, Dim. of δέλτος, Hdt. 7. 239, C. I. 3641 b. 45 (addend.).
 δελτογράφημα, τό, an inscription, C. I. 3902 b.
 δελτο-γράφος [ᾶ], ον, writing on a tablet, recording, δελτογράφω δὲ
 πάντ' ἐπωπᾶ φρενί Aesch. Eum. 275.
 δελτο-ειδής, ες, delta-shaped, triangular, Hesych. s. v. καρχήσιον.
 δελτόομαι, Med. to note down on tablets for oneself, τᾶμ' ἐπι δελτου-
 μένας Aesch. Supp. 179.
 δέλτος, ἡ, a writing-tablet, from the letter Δ (the old shape of tablets),
 Lat. pugillares, Hdt. 8. 135, etc.; ἐν . . δέλτον πτυχαῖς γράφειν Eur. 1.
 A. 98; χαλκῆς . . δύσσιπτον ἐκ δέλτου γραφὴν Soph. Tr. 683; δέλτον
 ἐγγεγραμμένον ξυνηήματα inscribed with . . , Ib. 157; δέλτον ἀναθεῖναι

C. I. 2167 d (add.); esp. in pl., Soph. Tr. 115, 798; also, πινάκων δέλτοι Ar. Thesm. 778; metaph., ἡ ἐγγράφου σὺ μνήμοσιν δέλτοις φρενῶν on the tablets of the heart, Aesch. Pr. 789; θὲς ἐν φρενὸς δέλτοις τοὺς ἐμοὺς λόγους Soph. Fr. 535; cf. δελτογράφος. II. any writing, a letter, Ep. Plat. 312 D; a will, Luc. Tim. 22, etc.; Ὁμήρου δ. the books of Homer, C. I. 1907. 10.

δελτωτός, ἡ, ὄν, in the shape of the letter Δ: τὸ δελτωτόν a triangular-shaped constellation, Arat. 235.

δελφάκειος [α], ὄν, of a δέλφαξ, πλευρὰ δ. ribs of pork, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. I. 16.

δελφάκινη [ι], ἡ, = δέλφαξ, Epich. 82; but the form is dub., v. Ahr. I. c.

δελφάκιον [α], τὸ, a sucking-pig, Dim. of δέλφαξ, Ar. Thesm. 237, Lys. 1061, etc. II. pudenda muliebria, Hesych.: cf. χοῖρος.

δελφάκομαι, Pass. to grow up to pignood, Ar. Ach. 786.

δέλφαξ, ἄκος, properly fem. (Ath. 375 A), and so used by Hdt. 2. 70, Ar. Fr. 421, Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. 11, Theopomp. Πηνελ. 2, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 19; but masc., Epich. 71 Ahr., Plat. Com. Πουήτ. 5:—a young pig, parker, ll. c., cf. Arist. l. c.; sacrificed to Persephoné, C. I. 523.

δελφίν, ἴνος, ὄ, late form of δελφίς, (q. v.).

δελφινίζω, fut. ἴσω, to duck like a dolphin, τὸ κάρα Luc. Lexiph. 5.

Δελφίνιον [φι], τὸ, a temple of Apollo at Athens, τὸ ἐπὶ Δελφινίῳ δικαστήριον the law-court there, cf. Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 44, Arist. Fr. 419, Plut. Thes. 12. 18. II. a plant, larkspur, Diosc. 3. 84.

Δελφίνιος, ὄ, epith. of Apollo, h. Hom. Ap. 495.

δελφίνις, ἡ, τράπεζα, δ. prob. with dolphins for a base, Luc. Lexiph. 7.

δελφίνισκος, ὄ, Dim. of δελφίς, Arist. H. A. 9. 48, 3.

δελφίνο-ειδής, ἔς, like a dolphin, Diosc. 3. 84.

δελφινό-σημος, ὄν, bearing a dolphin as a device, Lyc. 658.

δελφίνο-φόρος, ὄν, bearing dolphins, Aesch. Fr. 150. II. v. sub δελφίς II.

δέλφιξ, ἴκος, ὄ, a tripod, among the Romans, δέλφικας ἀργυροῦς Plut. Ti. Gracch. 2 (as Dacier for δελφίνας).

δελφίς (later δελφίν, Mosch. 3. 37, Manetho 5. 157), ἴνος, ὄ:—the dolphin, Delphinus delphis, ll. 21. 22, Od. 12. 95, Simon. 69, etc.: a small species of whale, which played or tumbled before storms as if to warn seamen, and so was counted the friend of men; hence the story of Arion, Hdt. 1. 24, cf. esp. Opp. H. 1. 648., 5. 416, 449. Some of the accounts bring it near to our porpoise: Hom. does not describe it further than by calling it μεγακήτης. II. a mass of lead, probl. shaped like a dolphin, which was hung at the yard-arm, and then suddenly let down on the decks of the enemy's ships, τοὺς δ. μετεωρίζου Ar. Eq. 762, (where the Schol. ὁ δὲ δέλφις ἐστὶ μολιβδοῦς δελφίνοφόρος τε κερουχός, δὲ διακόψει τοῦδαφος αὐτῶν ἐμπύπτων καὶ καταδύων); so, κεραῖαι δελφίνοφόροι beams with pulleys to let down the δελφίς, Thuc. 7. 41:—also = κερκέτης, Eust. 1221. 28; cf. Opp. H. 3. 290. III. a constellation, Arist. Meteor. 1. 8, 10, Arat. 315, etc.

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houses, Od. 6. 9:—generally, to construct, prepare, make, δ. ἀλώην ἢ. Hom. Merc. 87; ἔρκος ἀλώης Ib. 188; δ. ὕδόν, ἀμαξίτον, Lat. munire viam, Hdt. 2. 124., 7. 100, ubi v. Wessel.

δενδαλῖς, ὄ, a kind of barley-cake, Nicoph. Χειρ. 2, Eratosth. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 972; cf. δανδαλῖς.

δενδίλλω, to turn the eyes or glance quickly, πολλὰ ἐπέτελλε . . , δενδίλλων ἐς ἕκαστον ll. 9. 180; ὄξέα δενδίλλων Ap. Rh. 3. 281.—Rare Ep. word, cited also from Soph. (Fr. 867).

δενδράς, ἄδος, ἡ, woody, Nonn. D. 2. 639.

δενδρέο-θρεπτος, ὄν, nourishing trees, Emped. 405.

δένδρεον, τό, Ion. for δένδρον, a tree, mostly in pl., Hom. and Hes., who have not the common form δένδρον: Hdt. has both (acc. to the MSS.), but δένδρεον ought prob. to be restored throughout, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xxxiv; δένδρεα, -έων, -έοις also occur in Cret. Inscr. (C. I. 2555. 24), Tab. Heracl. (2774. 135, 150, al.):—in late-Ep. also δένδρειον, τό, Arat. 1008; Nic. Th. 832. [Trisyll. forms with the ult. long, as δενδρέω δένδρεων, ll. 3. 152, etc., must be pronounced as disyll.]

δενδρέων, ὦνος, ὄ, a grave, restored in Simon. 19.

δενδρήεις, εσσα, εν, woody, Od. 1. 51., 9. 200. II. = δενδρικός, of or for a tree, πόθος Opp. H. 4. 270.

δενδρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = δενδρικός, Anth. P. 6. 22.

δενδρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a tree, σπέρματα Theophr. C. P. 5. 18, 1.

δένδρινος, η, ὄν, = foreg., Gloss.

δενδρίον, τό, Dim. of δένδρον, Ath. 649 F.

δενδρίτης [ι], ὄν, ὄ, of a tree, καρπός Theophr. Vent. 13: name of Bacchus, Plut. 2. 675 F:—fem. δενδρίτις γῆ, soil suited for planting, Dion. H. 1. 37; ἄμπελος δενδρίτις the tree-vine, elsewhere ἀναδενδράς, Strabo 231; νύμφη δενδρίτις a wood-nymph, Anth. P. 9. 665.

δενδρο-βάτέω, to climb trees, Anth. P. 11. 348.

δενδρο-ειδής, ἔς, tree-like, Gloss.: cf. δενδρώδης.

δενδρο-κόμης, ὄν, ὄ, = sq., Anth. P. 5. 19.

δενδρο-κομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like a woodman, Ael. N. A. 13. 18.

δενδρο-κόμος, ὄν, grown with wood, ἐναύλεια Eur. Hel. 1107; ὄρέων κορυφαί Ar. Nub. 280.

δενδρο-κοπέω, to cut down trees, esp. vines and fruit-trees, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 13: hence, δ. χώραν to waste a country by cutting down the trees, Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 236. 1: cf. δενδροτομέω.

δενδρο-λάχανα, τά, tall-growing potherbs, etc., Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 4.

δενδρο-λίβανος, ἡ, a plant, said to be rosemary, v. ad Geop. 11. 15 sq.

δενδρο-μαλάχη, ἡ, tree-mallow, perhaps an Althaea, Geop. 15. 5, 5.

δένδρον, τό, Ep. and Ion. δένδρεον (q. v.): the Ion., and sometimes Att., writers use forms derived from δένδρος, εος, τό, which is rare in nom. and acc. (Epigr. Gr. 546. 7, Hdt. 6. 79), but freq. in dat. sing. δένδρει; nom. and acc. pl. δένδρεα, contr. δένδρη Eur. Fr. 488, Antiph. Πέρσ. 1. 9; gen. δενδρέων; dat. δένδρεσι, which is more used than δένδροισι even in Att. Prose, e. g. Thuc. 2. 75, Plat. Legg. 625 B: (v. δρῦς):—a tree, Hom. (in form δένδρεον), etc.; δένδρον ἐλάας an olive-tree, Ar. Av. 617; δένδρα fruit-trees (opp. to ὕλη timber), Hdt. 1. 193, Thuc. 2. 75., 4. 69; δ. ἡμερα καὶ ἄγρια Hdt. 8. 115; ἄδον δ. a stick, Call. Fr. 39.

δενδρόομαι, Pass. to grow to a tree, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 4:—Nonn. has the act., D. 43. 234; and med., 12. 190.

δενδρο-πήμων, ὄν, blasting trees, Aesch. Eum. 938.

δένδρος, εος, τό, v. sub δένδρον.

δενδροτομέω, = δενδροκοπέω, to lay waste a country, Thuc. 1. 108: metaph., δ. τὰ νῶτα Ar. Pax 747:—δενδροτομία, ἡ, Philo 2. 401; from δενδροτόμος, ὄν, cutting down trees, Schol. Soph. El. 98

ἐμβάλλειν, etc. (v. sub vocc.). 2. as a sign of assurance, a pledge or treaty, σπονδαί . . . καὶ δεξιάς ἢς ἐπέπιθμεν Il. 2. 341., 4. 159; δεξιάς δόντες καὶ λαβόντες having exchanged assurances, made a treaty, Xen. An. 7. 3, 1; also, δεξιάν ἔλαβον καὶ ἔδωκα Ib. 1. 1, 6; and even δεξιάς παρὰ βασιλέως φέρειν μὴ . . . to bring pledges that he would not . . . , Ib. 2. 4, 1, cf. Pors. Med. 21.—Though δεξιά is manifestly fem. of δεξιός, it is almost always used as a Subst. without χεῖρ; so always in Hom. (though he uses δεξιτέρη both with and without χεῖρ); but we find χεῖρα δ. Soph. Ph. 912, 1254, etc.; φεῦ δ. χεῖρ Eur. Med. 496; χεῖρὸς δ. Ib. 899, etc.; τὴν χεῖρα δὸς τὴν δ. Ar. Nub. 81.

δεξιότης, ου, Dor. -as, α, ὁ, = δεξιός, Epitaph. in C. I. 6241.
 δεξιότης, to use the right hand, LXX (1 Paral. 12. 2, v. 1). II. Med. = δέχομαι, μηδὲ δῶρα δεξιόσθω Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. II.
 δεξιό-δωρος, ου, (δέχομαι) = δωροδόκος, Suid.
 δεξιό-μηλος, ου, receiving sheep, i. e. rich in sacrifices, δόμος, ἐσχάρα, ἀγάλματα Eur. Andr. 129, 1138, Phoen. 632.
 δεξιό-γυῖος, ου, (δεξιός III) ready of limb, Pind. O. 9. 164.
 δεξιό-λάβος, ὁ, a spearmen: in pl. guards, Act. Ap. 23. 23 (where Lachm. δεξιόβουλος), Jo. Lyd. ap. Const. de Them. p. 17 ed. Bonn., Theophyl. Sim. 91 C.

δεξιόσμαι: impf. ἐδεξιόμην, Ep. 3 pl. δεξιόωνται h. Hom. l. c., Ar. Rh. 2. 756, as if from δεξιόσμαι: fut. -ώσομαι Aesch., Soph.: aor. ἐδεξιόσάμην Lys., Xen.: Dep.: (δεξιά, δεξιός). To greet with the right hand, welcome, greet, (cf. δείκνυμι II), c. acc. pers., Ar. Pl. 753, Lysias 194. 11, Xen.; but also c. dat. pers., δεξιόσθαι θεοῖς to raise one's right hand to the gods, pay greeting or honour to them, Aesch. Ag. 852; also c. dat. modi, δ. χερσὶ h. Hom. 5. 16; ἐπαίνοισι Soph. El. 976; δῶροισι Arist. Mund. 1, fin.; λόγοις χρηστοῖς Paus. 2. 16, 2; but c. acc. rei, πυκνήν ἄμυστιν δεξιόσμενοι pledging one in many a bumper, Eur. Rhes. 419:—Plat. Rep. 486 B has aor. δεξιόσθηναι in pass. sense.

δεξιάς, ἄ, ὄν (v. sub fin.), on the right hand or side, opp. to ἀριστερός, δ. μαζός, γλουτός, etc., Hom., etc.; τὸ δ. (sc. κέρας) the right of an army, Xen. Ages. 2, 9, etc.; cf. δεξιτέρος:—often in adverb. usages, ἐπὶ δεξιά on the right, like the Att. ἐν δεξιᾷ (v. sub δεξιά), Il. 7. 238, etc.; ἐπὶ δεξιόφιν (Ep. gen.) towards the right, 13. 308; later also, χεῖρὸς εἰς τὰ δεξιά Soph. Fr. 527; ἐπὶ δ. χεῖρὸς Thesoc. 25. 18; (as ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ χεῖρὸς in Hom.); πρὸς δεξιά Hdt. 1. 51., 7. 69; cf. omnino δεξιά. II.

fortunate, boding good, esp. of the flight of birds and other omens, δεξιός ἄρνις, = αἰσιος, often in Hom.—This sense came from the practice of the Greek augurs, who always looked to the North, so that lucky omens, which came from the East, were on the right, while the unlucky ones from the West were on the left. To the Romans, on the contrary, who looked South (Liv. 1. 18), the good omens came from the left (laeva prospera existimantur Plin. 2. 55); but the Poets mostly followed the Greek usage, v. Coningt. Virg. G. 4. 7. From the Greek preference of the right hand, it was considered lucky to hand wine from left to right, Il. 1. 597; so also in handing round lots, begging round a table, cf. 7. 184, Od. 17. 365., 21. 141, Theogn. 938; v. ἐνδέξιος, ἐπιδέξιος. III.

metaph. dexterous, ready, opp. to σκαιός (sinister, French gauche); and of the mind, sharp, shrewd, clever, first in Pind. I. 5. 77 (4. 61), who has also Sup. in this sense, N. 3. 12; then freq. in Ar., both of persons and things, as Nub. 428, 834; also in Prose, Thuc. 3. 82, etc.; δεξιὸν ποιεῖν a clever thing, Antipho 113. 26; Εὐριπίδου δράμα δεξιότατον Strattis Ἀνθρ. 1; δ. περί τι Plat. Hipparch. 225 C:—Adv. δεξιῶς, Antiph. Incert. 5, etc.; Sup. δεξιότατα Ar. Nub. 148. (From √ΔΕΞ, a lengthd. form of ΔΕΧ (δέχομαι, cf. δεξιόζω), comes also δεξιτέρος; cf. Skt. daksh-īnas (ad dextram), Lat. dex-ter, Sup. dextimus; Goth. taihs-uó (δεξιά); O. H. G. zes-awo, Adj. zes-o.)

δεξιό-σειρος ἵππος, ὁ, the horse which was not under the yoke (of the chariot), but attached as a third abreast of the usual pair, on the right side; as it thus had more liberty for prancing than the others, the finest horse was put there for display:—hence, generally, spirited, impetuous, Soph. Ant. 140; cf. Herm. ad l., and v. σειραῖος, σειραφόρος.

δεξιό-στάτης [ᾶ], ου, ὁ, one who stands in the right file of the Chorus, Poll. 2. 161., 4. 106; cf. Müller Eum. § 12.

δεξιότης, ητος, ἡ, dexterity, esp. of mind, sharpness, cleverness, σοφία καὶ δ. Hdt. 8. 124, Ar. Eq. 719, al.; opp. to ἀμαθία, Thuc. 3. 37. II. = δεξιότης, Paus. 7. 7. 5.

δεξιό-τοιχος, ου, on the starboard side of a ship, A. B. 91, Hesych.

δεξιό-φάνης, ἐς, appearing on the right, Plut. 2. 930 B.

δεξιόφιν, v. sub δεξιός.

δεξιόω, only used as Dep. δεξιόομαι, q. v.

δεξιό-πῦρος, ου, receiving fire, δεξιόπυρος θυμέλας Eur. Supp. 65.

δέξις, εως, ἡ, reception, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1182: cf. δοχή.

δεξιτέρας, ἄ, ὄν, poet. lengthd. form of δεξιός, right, the right, Hom., Pind.; δ. κατὰ μαζόν Il. 5. 393; δ. χεῖρὶ Od. 20. 197; ποδί Pind. P. 4. 170; also δεξιτέρα, like δεξιά (sub. χεῖρ), the right hand, Il. 1. 501; Ep. dat. δεξιτέρῃφι 24. 284; rare in Att., as Antiph. Ὀμ. 1. 6.

δεξιώμα, τό, an acceptable thing, Trag. ap. Ath. 159 B. II. = δεξιότης, a pledge of friendship, Soph. O. C. 619.

δεξιόνυμος, ου, right or lucky in name: also simply = δεξιός, χερσὶ δεξιόνυμοις Aesch. Supp. 607; cf. εὐώνυμος.

δεξιότης, εως, ἡ, the offer of the right hand, a greeting, Plut. Alex. 9, Pomp. 79:—convassing, Lat. ambitus, Ib. 67.

δέξω, οὖς, ὁ, Receiver, Com. name of a corrupt person, Cratin. ap. Hesych., cf. Meineke 2. 58.

δέον, αντος, τό, a neut. Subst., being properly part. of the impers. δεῖ:—that which is binding, needful, right, proper, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8; τὰ δέοντα things needful or proper, advantages or duties, Thuc. 1. 22, etc.;

οὐδὲν τῶν δέοντων πράττειν Isocr. 32 A; πρὸ τοῦ δέοντος before it be needful, Soph. Ph. 891; μᾶλλον τοῦ δ. more than needful, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8, etc.: ἐν δέοντι (sc. καιρῷ), in good time, Lat. opportune, Eur. Med. 1277; ἐν τῷ δέοντι Hdt. 2. 159; so also, ἐς δέον γέγονε Hdt. 1. 119, 186; ἐς δ. πάρεστι Soph. O. T. 1416, cf. Ant. 386; εἰς δέον λέγειν Dem. 44. 7: but, εἰς τὸ δέον for needful purposes, or in case of need, ἐς τὸ δ. χρῆσθαι Hdt. 2. 173; hence (at Athens) the phrase for secret service, εἰς τὸ δέον ἀπόλεσα Ar. Nub. 859, ubi v. Interpp.; εἰς οὐδὲν δέον ἀναλίσκειν Dem. 36. 10, etc.

δέοντως, Adv. of δέον, as it ought, Plat. Legg. 837 C.

δέος, gen. δέους, τό: for the pl. v. infr. III: poet. δειός, τό: (δείδω):—like δεῖμα, fear, alarm, affright, Hom., who uses both forms, and often joins χλωρὸν δέος pale fear: distinguished by Ammon. from φόβος, as being more lasting (δέος . . . κακοῦ ὑπόνοια, φόβος δὲ ἡ παραντίκα πτόησις), cf. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 358 D; we have them joined, φόβος τε καὶ δ. Hdt. 4. 115; τὸ δ. καὶ ὁ φ. Lys. 158. 34; δέει καὶ φόβῳ Dem. 555. 15, cf. 654. 24;—also, δέος . . . αἰσχύνῃ θ' ὁμοῦ Soph. Aj. 1074; ἵνα γὰρ δ., ἔνθα καὶ αἰδώς Vers. Cypr. in Plat. Euthyphro 12 B:—Construct., δ. τινός fear of a person or thing, Ar. Ach. 581, Thuc. 1. 26, etc.:—in Dem. 53. 11 we have τεθνᾶσι τῷ δέει τοὺς τοιοῦτους (τεθνᾶσι τῷ δέει being regarded as a compound Verb, as if περιδεδίασι); τρέμειν τῷ δέει τί πείσεται Alex. Κρατεῦ. 1. 6:—δέος [ἐστὶ or γίνεταί], c. inf., Il. 12. 246; more often foll. by μὴ with the subjunct., Ar. Eccl. 650, Thuc. 3. 33, etc.: also, δέος ἴσχετε μηδὲν, ὅσ' αὐδῶ Soph. O. C. 223:—v. sub θνήσκω I, fin.

II. awe, reverence, Aesch. Pers. 702; ἀδελὸς δέας δεδιέναι to fear where no fear is, Plat. Symp. 198 A. III. reason for fear, Il. 1. 515: a means of inspiring fear, δ. δεινότερον Thuc. 3. 45:—rarely in pl., δὲ ἐπιπέμπειν Lys. 105. 9; δέα ποικίλα Ael. N. A. 8. 10.

δέπας, αος, τό, pl. nom. δέπα Od. 15. 466, etc.: Ep. dat. δεπάσσει Hom., δέπασσι Il. 15. 86: (v. δάπτω):—a beaker, goblet, chalice for libations, in Hom. commonly of gold, Od. 9. 316, etc.; also, χρυσεῖος ἡλοισι πεπαρμένον Il. 11. 632; cf. ἀμφικύπελλος, ἐπόρχομαι:—later also of earthenware, Anth. Plan. 4. 333. II. the golden bowl in which the sun floated back from West to East during the night, Sturz Pherecyd. p. 103, Kleine Stesich. 7, fin., cf. Mimnerm. 9, Aesch. Fr. 66;—perhaps to be restored for δέμας in Critias ap. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 54 (v. 33).

δέπαστραῖος, α, ου, in or of a cup, Lyc. 489.

δέπαστρον, τό, = δέπας, Antim. 9, and in the Swallow-song, ap. Ath. 360 (Bkg. Lyr. Gr. p. 883).

δεράγκη, ἡ, (δέρη) a collar, Anth. P. 6. 109:—δεράγκης, ἐς, throttling, Ib. 107.

δέρανον, τό, a necklace, Eur. Ion 1431, in pl.: a collar, Xen. Cyn. 6, 1.

δέρανο-πέδη, ἡ, = δειροπέδη, Anth. P. 6. 14., 9. 76.

δέρας, ατος, τό, = δέρος, q. v.

δεράς, ἄδος, ἡ, = δειράς, as restored by Toup in Soph. Ph. 491.

δέργμα, τό, (δέρκομαι) a look, glance, κυναῦν λεύσσων δέργμα δράκοντος looking the look of . . . , i. e. looking like . . . , Aesch. Pers. 83, cf. Eur. Med. 187, etc.:—in Hesych. also δεργμός, αῦ, ὁ.

δέρη, ἡ, Att. for δειρή, the neck, throat, Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 329; 875. II. = δειράς, Hesych.

δέρις, ιος, ἡ, = δέρη, Hesych. II. = δέρρις, Poll. 2. 235.

δερε-ευνής, ἐς, sleeping with the eyes open, Nic. Al. 67.

δερκιάομαι, poet. for δέρκομαι, Hes. Th. 911.

δέρκομαι, δερκύμενος Hom.: impf. ἐδερχάμην, Ion. δερκέσκετο Od. 5. 158: fut. δέρξομαι only in Galen.: pf. in pres. sense δέδορκα Il., Trag., and late Prose, as Luc. Hermot. 20, Icarom. 6 and 14:—aor. ἔδρακον Od., Aesch., Eur. (never in Soph.): the aor. also occurs in pass. forms, part. δρακίς Pind. P. 2. 39, N. 7. 4; ἐδέρχθη Aesch. Pr. 546; δέρχθη Soph. Aj. 425 (lyr.), imper. δέρχθητε Aesch. Pr. 93, δερχθείς Soph. Fr. 729; later also in med. forms, δέρξατο Anth. Plan. 166, ἔδρακόμην Anth. P. 7. 224: Poetic Dep. (From √ΔΕΡΚ come also δέργ-μα, δράκ-ων, δορκ-άς; cf. Skt. dars (videre), pf. dadarsa; A. S. torht (glorious); O. H. G. zoraht (clear).) To see clearly, see, Hom.; part. δεδαρκώς, having sight, opp. to τυφλός, Soph. O. T. 454: then, as light is necessary to sight, alive, living, ζώντος καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ δερκομένοιο Il. 1. 88, cf. Od. 16. 439; δρακίς ἀσφαλές since she lives in safety, Pind. P. 2. 38; ἀλαοῖσι καὶ δεδορκόσι Aesch. Eum. 322; δεδορκότ' Soph. El. 66:—often, like βλέπω, with a neut. Adj., δεινόν, σμερδαλέον δ. to look terrible, Hom., etc.; δεινὰ . . . ὀφθαλμοῖς δρακεῖν Aesch. Eum. 34, cf. Ag. 602; φόνια δ. Ar. Rau. 1336; so c. acc. cogn., πῦρ ὀφθαλμοῖσι δεδορκώς flashing fire from his eyes, Od. 19. 446; Ἄρη δεδορκότων Aesch. Theb. 53; but, σκότον δεδ. blind, Eur. Phoen. 377. 2. c. acc. objecti, to look on or at, esp. in pres., and aor., Hom.; ἐδέρχθης ὀλιγοδρανίαν Aesch. Pr. 546; so, δ. εἰς τινα Hes. Sc. 169, Eur. H. F. 951; κατὰ τι Aesch. Pr. 679: generally, to perceive, Eur. Andr. 545; κτύπον δέδαρκα Aesch. Theb. 103:—in Pind. P. 3. 151, = ἐποπτεύω. II. of light, to flash, gleam, like the eye, φάος, φέγγος δέδορκε Id. N. 3. fin., 9. 98: δεδορκός βλέπειν to be keen-eyed, Chrysipp. ap. Gell. 14. 4.—It seems properly to be used not merely of sight, but of sharp sight, cf. Aesch. Supp. 409, Soph. Aj. 85, Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 15: it is used only by Poets and in late Prose.

δέρμα, τό, (δέρω) the skin, hide, of beasts, Lat. pellis, Hom., etc.; δέρμα λέοντος a lion's skin for a cloak, Il. 10. 23; δέρμα κελαινόν, of a shield, 6. 117:—also of skins prepared for bags, bottles, etc., Od. 2. 291:—once in Hom. of a man's skin stripped off, Il. 16. 341, cf. Hdt. 4. 64., 5. 25; and in Od. 13. 431, of a skin put on. 2. later, one's skin, Lat. cutis, Aesch. Fr. 270; περὶ τῷ δέρματι δέδοικα Ar. Eq. 27, cf. Pax 746: of the shell of a tortoise, Ar. Vesp. 429, 1292. 3. the bark of trees, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 10: also the skin or slough of fruit, Ib. 1. 2, 6.—Cf. δορά, δέρας, δέρος, δέρις.

δερματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of skin, like skin, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 5, G. A. 1. 12, 2, etc.

II. δερματικόν (sc. ἀργύριον), τό, the money received for the sale of the hides of sacrificial animals, C. I. 157. 5, 27, Lycurg. ap. Harp.

δερμάτινος, ἡ, ὄν, of skin, leathern, ἠρτύναντο δ' ἔρετμα τροποῖς ἐν δ. Od. 4. 782., 8. 53; ἀσπίς Hdt. 7. 79; ὑμῆν Arist. Fr. 316; πλοῖα Strabo 778.

δερμάτιον, τό, Dim. of δέρμα, Plat. Eryx. 400 A, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 3. δερματίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of δέρμα, Phot. Epist. 364.

δερματοργικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*ἔργω) of or for tanning, Plat. Polit. 280 C.

δερματο-φάγέω, to eat the skin and all, Strabo 776.

δερματοφορέω, to wear a skin or hide, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 324.

δερματο-φόρος, ὄν, clothed in skins, Strabo 776.

δερματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like skin, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 7., 3. 3, 13, etc.

δερμηστής, οὐ, ὄ, (δέρμα, ἐσθίω) a worm which eats skin or leather, Soph. Fr. 397, Lys. ap. Harp. (ubi male δερμίστης), etc.

δερμό-πτερος, ὄν, with membranous wings, as a bat, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 20., 1. 5, 11.

δερμύλλω, = φλάω, Schol. Ar. Nub. 731.

δέρις, ἐως, ἡ, the sense of sight, Orac. ap. Plut. 2. 432 B.

δέρον, Ep. impf. from δέρω, Hom.

δέρος and δέρας, τό, poet. for δέρμα, but only used in nom. and acc.

(except a gen. δέρατος or δέρου in Diod. 4. 56):—the form δέρος is preserved in Soph. ap. Schol. Ar. Av. 934, and by the best MSS. in Eur. Med. 5, Phoen. 1120, Ion 995, and is freq. in Ap. Rh.; but δέρας in Eur. Med. 480, Bacch. 835, Inscr. Del. in C. I. 2265. 13.

δέρριον, τό, Dim. of sq., Anacr. 19. 5 c conj. Bgk.: v. Hesych., Suid.

δέρρις, ἐως, ἡ, (δέρος) a leathern covering or coat, Eupol. Incert. 39, Plat. Com. Incert. 35:—in pl. screens of skin or hide, hung before fortifications to deaden the enemy's missiles, like the Roman *cilicis*, Thuc. 2.

75 (where δέρρις are skins generally, διφθέραι dressed skins).

δέρτρον, τό, (δέρω) = ἐπίπλους or ἐπίπλου, the caul or membrane which contains the bowels, Lat. omentum, Antim. 107, Hipp. 1149 E: in Od.

11. 579 the vultures of Tityos are represented δέρτρον ἔσω δύνοντες, where δέρτρον ἔσω is for εἰς δέρτρον, even to the bowels, cf. Hipp. 1. c., and v. sub εἶσω.

II. in Od. 1. c., δέρτρον is expl. by Suid., E. M., etc., of the vulture's beak; whence Lyc. used it of a sharp point, 880.

δέρω, Ar., Plat., etc.; and when the first syll. is to be long, δείρω or δαίρω, Ar. Nub. 442, Av. 365, Cratin. Incert. 150, δείρω being also the form used by Hdt.: impf. ἔδερων Hom.:—fut. δερῶ Ar. Eq. 370: aor. ἔδειρα Il., (ἀπ-) Hdt., (ἐκ-) Plat.:—Med., v. ἀναδέρω:—Pass., fut. δάρησομαι N. T.: aor. ἐδάρην [ᾶ] Menand. Monost. 422, (ἀπ-) Xen., (ἐκ-) Hdt.: part. δαρθεῖς in Nicoch. Κεντ. 1: pf. δέδαρμαι, v. infir. (From

√ΔΕΡ come also δέρος, δέρμα, δορά, δέρρις, δέρτρον; cf. Skt. dar, dāriṇī (disseco), darvi (snake-skin), dāriti (a leather bag); Goth. gairaira (καταλύειν); O. H. G. zeru, fer-zeru (to destroy).)

To skin, flay, of animals, δ. βοῦς, μῆλα Hom.; κύνα δ. δεδαρμένην, of fruitless toil, Pherecr. ap. Ar. Lys. 158:—ἀσκὸν δεδάρθαι to have one's skin flayed off, Solon 32. 7; so, δερῶ σε θύλακον I will make a purse of your skin, Ar. Eq. 370.

II. also (like the slang words to tan or hide) to cudgel, thrash, δέδοκται μοι δέρεσθαι καὶ δέρειν δι' ἡμέρας Ar. Vesp. 485, cf. Nub. 442, Ran. 619: hence proverb., ὁ μὴ δαρεῖς ἄνθρωπος οὐ παιδεύεται, like παθήματα μαθήματα, Menand. 1. c.; cf. λέπω II.

δέσις, ἐως, ἡ, (δέω) a binding together, Plat. Crat. 418 E. II. like πλοκή, the complication of a dramatic plot, opp. to λύσις, Arist. Poët. 18.

δέσμα, τό, (δέω) poet. for δεσμός, a bond, fetter, αἰδήρεα δέσματ' Od. 1. 204, cf. 8. 278. II. a head-band, ἀπὸ κρατὸς χέει δέσματα Il. 22. 468; cf. ἀναδέσμη, ἀνάδημα.

δεσμάτιον, τό, Dim. of δέσμα, Schol. Theocr. 4. 18; cf. δεμάτιον.

δεσμευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for binding, Plat. Legg. 847 D.

δεσμεύω, (δεσμός) to fetter, put in chains, h. Hom. 6. 17, Eur. Bacch. 616, Plat. Legg. 808 D: to tie together, as corn in the sheaf, Hes. Op. 479: δ. ἐκ τινος to bind fast to . . ., Apollod. 2. 1, 3:—Pass., δεσμευθεῖσα ἀλύτοις καμάτοις Epigr. Gr. 737.

δεσμέω, = δεσμεύω, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 17, Heliod. 8. 9, Ev. Luc. 8. 29.

δέσμη, ἡ, (δέω) a package, bundle, Alex. Κυβερν. 2, Arist. Fr. 134.

δέσμιον, τό, = δεσμός, Anth. P. 9. 479, in pl.

δέσμιος, ὄν, also α, ὄν, Soph. Fr. 217:—binding: metaph., binding as with a spell, enchaining, c. gen., ὕμνος ἐξ Ἐρινύων δ. φρενῶν Aesch. Eum. 332, cf. 306. II. pass. bound, in bonds, captive, Soph. Aj. 299, Ph. 608, Eur. Bacch. 226, etc.

δεσμίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = δέσμη, Hipp. 626. 20, 26, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 2.

δεσμός, ὄ; pl. δεσμά h. Hom. Merc. 157, Theogn. 459, Hdt. 6. 91, and so mostly in Att. Poets, and Plat. Euthyphro 9 A; but δεσμοί Aesch. Pr. 525, Eur. Bacch. 518, 634, often in Plat. (δέω):—in Hom. generally, a band or bond, anything for tying and fastening, as a halter, Il. 6. 507: a mooring-cable, Od. 13. 100, etc.: a door-latch, 21. 241; so in Att., a yoke-strap, Xen. An. 3. 5, 10: any bond of union, Plat. Tim. 31 C: of the vowels, Id. Soph. 253 A; δεσμοί πολιτείας, of the laws, Id. Legg. 793 B.

2. in pl. bonds, chains, fetters, ἐκ δεσμών λυθῆναι Aesch. Pr. 509, 770; πρὶν ἂν χαλασθῆ δεσμά Ib. 513; ἐν δεσμοῖσι Soph. Fr. 60; δεσμοῖς Thuc. 7. 82; ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν δεσμών = δεσμοφύλαξ, Luc. Tox. 29:—hence in sing., collectively, bonds, imprisonment, a prison, δεσμός ἀχλύεις Epigr. ap. Hdt. 5. 77; οὐδὲν ἄξιον δεσμοῦ Hdt. 3. 145; ἐν δεσμῷ Soph. Ant. 858; ἐν δημοσίῳ δεσμῷ Plat. Legg. 864 E; δεσμοῦ τιμᾶσθαι Lys. 105. 16.

3. a ligature, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 14, al.:—but δεσμός ἄρθρον in Hipp. Fract. 776, is, acc. to Galen., ankylosis. II. = δέσμη, Poll. 2. 135, Eust. 862. 27; δ. ἀργυρίου LXX (Gen. 42. 27).

δεσμο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ακος, ὄ, ἡ, a gaoler, Luc. Tox. 30.

δεσμῶ, = δεσμεύω, to bind, fetter, late.

δέσμημα, τό, a bond, fetter, Aesch. Pers. 745, Soph. Fr. 27, in pl.

δεσμοτήριον, τό, a prison, Thuc. 6. 60, Plat., al.; δ. ἀνδρῶν Hdt. 3. 23.

δεσμώτης, ὄν, ὄ, a prisoner, captive, Hdt. 3. 143, and Att. II. as Adj. in chains, fettered, Aesch. Pr. 119 (the play is called Προμηθεὺς δ.); so in fem., δεσμώτις ποίμνη Soph. Aj. 234; Μελανίππη δ., name of a play by Eur.

δεσπόζω, mostly in pres. and impf.: fut. -όσω Aesch. Pr. 208, 930, Ag. 543: aor. inf. δεσπόσαι Eur. Alc. 486: 1. absol. to be lord or master, gain the mastery, Aesch. Pr. 208; ἀρχειν καὶ δ. Plat. Phaedo 80 A, al.

2. c. gen. to be lord or master of, h. Hom. Cer. 366, Hdt. 3. 142, etc.; Ζηνὸς (or Διὸς) δεσπόσαι Aesch. Pr. 930; δεσπόζοντ' ἐμοῦ Eur. Supp. 518; δ. τινός, opp. to δουλεύειν τινί, Plat. Rep. 576 A; δεσπόζειν φόβῃς to own it, Aesch. Cho. 188: to make oneself master of, λέκτροις ὧν ἐδέσποζον Eur. Andr. 928; and so, metaph., τοῦδε δ. λόγου Aesch. Ag. 543.

3. c. acc. to lord it over, δ. πόλιν Eur. H. F. 28:—Pass., δεσπόζονται Hipp. Aër. 290; δεσποζόμεναι πόλεις Plat. Legg. 712 E.

δέσποινα, ἡ, pecul. fem. of δεσπότης, the mistress, lady of the house, Lat. *hera*, of Penelopé, Od. 14. 127; ἄλοχος δ., of the wife of Nestor, 3. 403; γυνή δ., of Arête, 7. 347.

2. from Pindar's time, a princess, queen, P. 4. 19, Fr. 87. 11; δέσποινα πόλεων, . . Ἀθηναίων πόλις Com. Anon. 49.

3. in Att. often joined with the names of goddesses, δ. Ἐκάτη Aesch. Fr. 374; Ἄρτεμις Soph. El. 626, etc.: but at Athens esp. as a name of Persephoné, Plat. Legg. 796 B, cf. Paus. 8. 37, 1-10; of Κυπρίς, Xenarch. Πεντ. 1. 21.

4. in Thessaly δέσποινα was simply = γυνή, Hesych.

Δεσποσιο-ναῦται, ὧν, οἱ, Helots at Sparta who were freed on condition of serving at sea, Myron ap. Ath. 271 F.

δεσπόσιος, ὄν, = δεσπύσινος, Aesch. Supp. 845, Eust. 846. 13.

δεσποστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of δεσπόζω, suited to despotic rule, of persons, Arist. Pol. 3. 17, 1 (v. l. δεσποτικόν), 7. 2, 15.

δεσποσύνη, ἡ, absolute sway, despotism, Hdt. 7. 102.

δεσπύσινος, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν Pind. P. 4. 476:—of or belonging to the master or lord, λέχος δεσπ. the master's bed, h. Hom. Cer. 144; δόμοι δ. Aesch. Cho. 942; μέλαθρα Ar. Thesm. 42; τὰ δ. χρήματα the master's property, Xen. Oec. 9, 16; δ. ἀνάγκαι arbitrary rule, Aesch. Pers. 587.

II. as Subst. = δεσπότης, Tyrtae. 6. 2, C. I. 4301 c (addend.), Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 33.

δεσποτεία, ἡ, the power of a master over slaves, or the relation of master to slaves, Arist. Pol. 1. 3, 4., 3. 6, 3 (cf. δεσποτικός). 2. absolute sway, despotism, esp. of the Orientals, Plat. Legg. 698, Isocr. 113 D, C. I. 127. 28.

II. as Byz. law-term, absolute property, opp. to χρήσις (usufruct).

δεσπότης, α, ὄν, = δεσπύσινος, Lyc. 1183.

δεσπότηρα, ἡ, fem. of δεσπότης, a mistress, Soph. Fr. 868.

δεσποτεύω, = δεσπόζω, LXX (3 Macc. 5. 28), C. I. 3702, Dio C. 60. 28.

δεσποτέω, = δεσπόζω, c. gen., Plat. Tim. 44 E:—Pass. to be despotically ruled, πρὸς ἄλλης χειρός Aesch. Cho. 104; σὴν χερί Eur. Heracl. 884; δεσποτούμενος βίος, opp. to ἀνάρχετος, Aesch. Eum. 527, cf. 696.

δεσπότης, ὄν, ὄ; voc. δέσποτᾶ; the acc. δεσπότεα, δεσπότεας are f. II. in Hdt. 1. 11, 111, etc., v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xii: (v. sub πόσις, ὄ):—a master, lord, esp. of the master of the house (cf. οἰκοδεσπότης), Lat. *herus*, *dominus*, δόμων Aesch. Eum. 60, etc.; ὄμμα γὰρ δόμων νομίζω δεσπότην παρουσίαν Id. Pers. 169;—properly in respect of slaves, Plat. Parm. 133 D, Legg. 756 E, etc.; δ. καὶ δούλος Arist. Pol. 1. 3, 3, etc.; so that the address of a slave to his master was ὦ δέσποτ' ἀναξ Ar. Pax 90, Anacr. 3. 25; ὠναξ δέσποτα Ar. Pax 389, Fr. 492:—otherwise it was used chiefly,

2. of Oriental rulers, a despot, absolute ruler, whose subjects are slaves, Lat. *dominus*, Hdt. 3. 89, Thuc. 6. 77; τύραννος καὶ δ. Plat. Legg. 859 A; and the pl. is used by Poets of single persons, like τύραννοι, Aesch. Ag. 32, Cho. 53, 82:—but, among themselves, the free Greeks used the word in this sense chiefly of the gods, cf. Soph. Fr. 480, Eur. Hipp. 88, Ar. Vesp. 875, Xen. An. 3. 2, 13.

II. generally, an owner, master, lord, κώμον, ναῶν Pind. O. 6. 30, P. 4. 369; μαντευμάτων Aesch. Theb. 27; τῶν Ἡρακλείων ὄπλων Soph. Ph. 262; ἑπτα δεσποτῶν, of the seven Chiefs against Thebes, Eur. Supp. 636; τοῦ ὕρτυγος Xen. An. 7. 4, 10; cf. ἀναξ.—After Hom., though he uses δέσποινα in Od.

δεσποτίδιον, τό, Dim. of δεσπότης, Aristaen. 1. 24.

δεσποτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a master, δεσποτικαὶ συμφοραὶ misfortunes that befall one's master, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 64; δ. δίκαιον a master's right, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 6, 8; ὑπομένειν τὴν δ. ἀρχήν Id. Pol. 3. 14, 6; ἡ δ. = δεσποτεία Ib. 1. 3, 2; so, τὸ δ. Plat. Legg. 697 C.

II. of persons, inclined to tyranny, despotic, Id. Rep. 344 C, etc.; ὀλιγαρχία δ. Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 16; δῆμος Ib. 4. 4, 27, etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, Isocr. 62 C, Arist. Pol. 4. 10, 3.

2. c. gen. exercising despotic power over, τινος Id. Occ. 13. 5; so, ἐστὶ δὲ τυραννὶς μοναρχία δ. τῆς πολιτικῆς κοινωνίας Id. Pol. 3. 8, 2, cf. 4. 4, 28.

δεσπότης, ἡ, = δέσποινα, acc. δεσπότην, Soph. Tr. 407, El. 597, Eur. Med. 17, Plat. Tim. 34 C; dat. δεσπότηδι Anth. P. 6. 160.

δεσποτίσκος, ὄ, Dim. of δεσπότης, Eur. Cycl. 267.

δετή, ἡ, (properly fem. of δετός, sub. λαμπάς) sticks bound up, a fagot, καί-όμεναι δεταί Il. 11. 554., 17. 663; a torch, Ar. Vesp. 1361; v. sub λαμπάς.

δέτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a head of garlic (perhaps from its being as it were bound up like a fagot), Hipp. ap. Erot. 132; in Galen. Lex. 454, δαίτις.

δευήσεσθαι, Ep. inf. fut. med. of δεύω, to miss, want, Hom.

Δευκαλίων, ὄνος, ὄ, in Hom., the father of Idomeneus, Il. 13. 451, and of a Trojan, 20. 478: the Thessalian Deucalion first in Hes. (Fr. 21 Göttl.), and Pind.

δευκής, ἐς, = γλυκός, Nic. Al. 328: δεύκος, τό, is said to be Aeol. for τὸ γλυκόν: cf. ἀδευκής.

δέυμα, ατος, τό, (δέω) that which is wet, δέυματα κρεῶν boiled flesh, as restored by Bückh Pind. O. 1. 80, from MSS., for the old reading, δέυματα.

Δεύνυσος, ὁ, Ion. for Δεόνυσος, Διόνυσος, v. Bgk. Anacr. 2. (Acc. to E. M. 259. 32, δεύνος is Indian for βασιλεύς, v. Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 102.) δεύομαι, Ep. for δέομαι; v. δεύω.

δεύρω, strengthd. in Att. δευρί (Ar. Nub. 323, Andoc. 21. 8); a form δεύρω is quoted by Hdn. as occurring once in Hom., whence it was restored by Dind. in Il. 3. 240: Adv.: I. of Place, *hither*, Lat. *huc*, with all Verbs of motion, Hom., etc.: strengthd., δεύρω τὸδ' ἴκω Od. 17. 444, cf. Il. 14. 309; also in a pregn. sense with Verbs of Rest, *to [have come hither and] be here*, δεύρω παρέστης 3. 405; πάρεστι δεύρω . . ὅδε Soph. O. C. 1253; τὰ τῆδε καὶ τὰ δεύρω πόντ' ἀνασκόπει Ar. Thesm. 665:—also with Art., μακρὸν τὸ δ. πέλαγος Soph. O. C. 66; τῆς δ. ὕδου Ib. 1165; τὸ τῆδε καὶ τὸ κείσε καὶ τὸ δ. Ar. Av. 426, cf. Eur. Phoen. 266, 315. b. in later writers simply *here*, Arist. Metaph. 1. 9, 20, Cael. 1. 2, fin. 2. often used by Hom. in cheering up, or calling to one, *Here! this way! On! Come on!* Lat. *adesdum*, ἄγε δεύρω, δεύρ' ἄγε, δεύρ' ἴθι, and δεύρ' ἴτω always with a Verb sing. (δεύτε, q. v., being used with pl.); but δεύρω is occasionally used with a pl. in Trag., δ. ἴτε Aesch. Eum. 1041; δ. ἔπειθε Eur. H. F. 724:—sometimes it stands alone, δεύρω, φίλη, λέκτρονδε τραπέομεν *come let us . .*, Od. 8. 292; so in Att., καὶ μοι δ. εἰπέ *here now*, tell me, Plat. Apol. 24 C; δεύρ' σου στέψω *come let me . .*, Eur. Bacch. 341; and without any Verb, δεύρω, σύ *here*, you! Ar. Pax 880; δεύρω παρὰ Σωκράτη (sc. καθίζου) Plat. Theaet. 144 D, etc. 3. in arguments, μέχρι δ. τοῦ λόγου *up to this point* of the argument, Id. Symp. 217 E; τὸ μέχρι δ. εἰρήσθω Id. Legg. 814 D; also, δεύρ' αἰεὶ προεληλύθαμεν Id. Polit. 292 C; δ. δὴ πάλιν (sc. βλέπε) Id. Rep. 477 D. II. of Time, *until now*, *up to this time*, *hitherto*, only in Att., esp. Trag.; so Plat. Theaet. 143 D, Tim. 21 D; also, δεύρ' αἰεὶ Eur. Med. 670, Ion 56, etc., Ar. Lys. 1135; δεύρω γ' αἰεὶ Aesch. Eum. 596; cf. Valck. Phoen. 1215, Pors. Or. 1679:—in Prose also, μέχρι δ. αἰεὶ Plat. Legg. 811 C.

Δεύς, Aeol. for Ζεύς, Ar. Ach. 911, cf. Koen Greg. p. 599.

δευσοποιέω, *to dye, stain*, Alciphro 3. 11.

δευσοποιία, ἡ, *dyeing*, Poll. 1. 49.

δευσο-ποιός, ὄν, (δεύω) *deeply dyed, ingrained, fast*, of colours, δ. γίνεται τὸ βαφέν Plat. Rep. 429 E; δ. φάρμακα Luc. Imag. 16; δ. καὶ δυάεκιπτος Ael. N. A. 16. 1:—metaph., δόξα δ. Plat. Rep. 430 A; πονηρία Dinarch. 105. 23; cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

δευτάτιος, α, ὄν, *poët.* for δεύτατος, Jac. Anth. P. p. 74.

δευτάτος, η, ὄν, Sup. of δεύτερος, = ὕστατος, *the last*, Il. 19. 51, etc.:—for Pind. O. 1. 80, v. sub δεύμα.

δεύτε, Adv., as pl. of δεύρω, *hither! Come on! Come here!* just like δεύρω, but always with pl. imperat., either expressed (δεύτ' ἄγετ' Il. 7. 350, etc.; also, δεύτ' ἄγε, Φαιήκων ἡγήτορες Od. 8. 11) or understood (δεύτε φίλοι Il. 13. 481; δεύτ', ἵνα . . ἴδῃσθε Od. 8. 30): very rare in Trag., δεύτε, λείπετε στέγος Eur. Med. 894; δεύρω being by them used with a pl. Verb. (Acc. to Buttm. contr. from δεύρ' ἴτε.)

δευτεραγωνιστέω, *to be δευτεραγωνιστής*, Poll. 4. 124.

δευτερ-αγωνιστής, οὔ, ὁ, *the actor who takes second-class parts*, Lat. *secundarius*, Hesych.; cf. πρωταγωνιστής, ὑστεραγωνιστής. 2. metaph. *one who seconds or supports a speaker*, Dem. 344. 8, Luc. Peregr. 36.

δευτεραῖος, α, ὄν, *on the second day*, commonly agreeing with the subject of the Verb, δευτεραῖος ἦν ἐν Σπύρτῃ Hdt. 6. 106; so Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 2, etc.; but also τῇ δευτεραίῃ [sc. ἡμέρῃ], Hdt. 4. 113.

δευτερεῖα (sc. ἀθλα), τά, *the second prize in a contest*, hence *the second place or rank*, δ. νέμειν τινὶ Hdt. 1. 32; δευτερεῖοισι ὑπερβάλλειν Id. 8. 123; so in Plat. Phil. 22 C, etc. II. later in sing., C. 1. 2360. 28., 2758-9, Diog. L. 2. 133. 2. *secondary action*, Arist. Probl. 19. 42.

δευτερ-έσχατος, ὄν, *the last but one*, Helioid. in Cocch. Chir. p. 94.

δευτερεύω, *to be second*, δευτ. τινός *to be next best to it*, Diosc. 3. 47: δευτ. τινὶ *to play second to . .*, Plut. Eum. 13.

δευτεριάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to play the second part*, Ar. Eccl. 634.

δευτερίας (sc. οἶνος), ὁ, *seconds*, a poor wine made by pressing the grapes a second time, Lat. *lora*, Poll. 1. 248., 6. 17.

δευτέριος, α, ὄν, *of inferior quality*, οἶνος Nicoph. Χειρ. 6 (where L. Dind. δευτερίας). 2. τὸ δευτέριον or τὰ δευτέρια *the afterbirth*, Lat. *secundinae*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 75.

δευτερο-βόλος, ὄν, *shedding the teeth a second time*, Hierocl. Facet. 2.

δευτερογαμέω, *to marry a second time*; δευτερογαμία, ἡ, *a second marriage*; δευτερο-γάμος, ὄν, *marrying again*, all in Eccl.

δευτερο-γενής, ἐς, *produced later*, Autig. Car. 118.

δευτερ-οδέομαι, Pass. *to be repeated*, Theol. Arithm. 23.

δευτερο-κοιτέω, *to have a bedfellow*, Ath. 584 B.

δευτερολογέω, *to speak a second time*, LXX (2 Macc. 13. 22).

δευτερολογία, *the second place in speaking*, Hermogen.

δευτερο-λόγος, ὄν, = δευτεραγωνιστής, ranking between the πρωτολόγος and the ὑστερολόγος, Teles ap. Stob. 68. 50.

Δευτερο-νόμιον, τό, *the second or repeated Law*, the fifth book of the Pentateuch, LXX, v. Deut. 17. 18, Jos. 8 (9). 32.

δευτερό-ποτμος, ὄν, = ὑστερόποτμος, Hesych.

δευτερό-πρωτον σάββατον, τό, in Ev. Luc. 6. 1 (acc. to Scaliger) *the first sabbath after the second day of the feast of unleavened bread*; Wieseler (perhaps better) makes it *the first sabbath of the second year in the week of years* (i. e. of the year after the sabbatical year):—in Eccl. writers, ἡ δ. κυριακή was *the first Sunday after Easter*, Ducang.

δεύτερος, α, ὄν, *second*, being in fact a sort of Comp. of δύο, as δεύτατος is the Sup., Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 41 n: (v. sub δύο): I. in point of Order, but with a notion of Time, in Hom. (never in Od.) of one who comes in second in a race, Il. 23. 265; δεύτερος ἐλθεῖν 22. 207; δ. αὖ . . προτεῖ . . ἔγχοσ next, 20. 273, etc.; οὐ μ' ἔτι δεύτερον ὦδε ἴξετ' ἄχος no second grief, i. e. none hereafter like this, 23. 46; sometimes as an

actual Comp., ἐμεῖο δεύτεροι *after my time*, Ib. 248; σοὶ δεύτερον ἔσται 'twill be given thee as a second choice, i. e. will be allowed thee, Hes. Op. 34; in Att. also with the Art., ὁ δεύτερος Soph. O. C. 1315, etc.; αἱ δεύτεραι φροντίδες *second thoughts*, Eur. Hipp. 436; proverb., τὸν δ. πλοῦν *to try the next best way*, Plat. Phaedo 99 D, etc.; expl. by Menand. Θρασ. 2, ὁ δ. πλοῦς ἐστὶ δῆπον λεγόμενος, ἀν ἀποτύχη τις πρώτον, ἐν κώπαισι πλεῖν. 2. after Hom. of Time itself, δευτέρῳ χρόνῳ in *after time*, Pind. O. 1. 69; δευτέρῃ ἡμέρῃ *on the next day*, Hdt. 1. 82 (cf. δευτεραῖος): δευτέρῳ ἔτει τούτων in the year after this, Id. 6. 46:—so also often in neut. as Adv., δεύτερον αὖ, δεύτερον αὖτις *secondly, next, afterwards, again, a second time*, opp. to πρώτον, Hom., Att.; in Prose also δεύτερα, which Hom. has once, Il. 23. 538; also with the Art., τὸ δεύτερον Hdt. 1. 79, Aesch. Ag. 1082, etc.; τὰ δεύτερα Thuc. 6. 78; later, ἐκ δευτέρου *for the second time*, Lat. *denuo*, Ev. Marc. 14. 71:—regul. Adv. δευτέρως, Plat. Legg. 955 E, etc. II. in point of Order or Rank, without any notion of Time, *second*, δ. μετ' ἐκείνων Hdt. 1. 31, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 4, etc.; δ. πρὸς τι Soph. Fr. 325; πολὺ δ. μετὰ τι *far second, very much behind*, Thuc. 2. 97; so c. gen., δεύτερος οὐδενός *second to none*, Hdt. 1. 23; δ. παιδὸς σῆς Eur. Tro. 614; δεύτερα τῶν προσδοκιῶν *below expectations*, Dem. 348. 22; ἡγεῖσθαι δεύτερον *to think quite secondary*, Soph. O. C. 351; so, δ. ἀγεῖν, ποιεῖσθαι, τίθεσθαι Luc. Lap. 9, Plut. 2. 162 E, cf. Id. Fab. 24. 2. *the second of two*, δευτέρῃ αὐτῇ herself with another, Hdt. 4. 113; cf. A. B. 89; ἐπὶ τὰ δεύτεροι σοφοὶ *a second seven sages*, Euphro 'Aδελφ. 1. 12; εἰς καὶ δεύτερος, unus et alter, only in late writers, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 174; ἐν τι . . ἢ δεύτερον Dio Chr. 2. 4; δ. καὶ τρίτος *two or three*, Polyb. 26. 10, 2. III. as Subst., τὰ δεύτερα, = δευτερεῖα, *the second prize or place*, τὰ δ. φέρεσθαι Il. 23. 538, Hdt. 8. 104, cf. Valck. 9. 78. 2. *the after-birth*, Diosc. 1. 58.

δευτερο-στάτης [ᾶ], ὄν, ὁ, *one who stands in the second file of the Chorus*, Themist. 175 B; v. Müller Eum. § 12.

δευτερο-τάγης, ἐς, *placed in the second place*, Nicom. Arithm. 18.

δευτερο-τόκος, ὄν, *bearing a second time*, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 20. II. προπαροχ. δευτερότοκος, ὄν, *the second-born*, Jo. Chrys.

δευτερουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) *working in the second place, secondary*, opp. to πρωτουργός, Plat. Legg. 897 A; δ. τέχναι Poll. 7. 6:—but, II. χλαῖνα δευτερουργής, Ib. 7. 77, seems to mean *wrought a second time, second-hand*; and δευτερουργός, ὁ, *one who vamps up such clothes*; cf. ἐπίγναφος.

δευτεροῦχος, ὄν, = τὰ δευτερεῖα ἔχων, Lyc. 204.

δευτερό-φωνος, ὄν, *speaking after one*, of Echo, Nonn. D. 2. 119.

δευτερώω, *to do the second time, repeat*, LXX (Gen. 41. 32, al.). II. δ. τινὶ *to give one a second blow*, Ib. (1 Regg. 26. 8).

δευτέρωμα, τό, *a repetition*, Eust. 80. 10.

δευτέρωσις, εως, ἡ, *the second rank or course*, LXX (4 Regg. 23. 4). II. the Jewish traditions were so called, Eccl.

δευτερωτής, οὔ, ὁ, *an expounder of the traditions, a rabbi*, Eus. P. E. 513 C.

δευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *an utensil for cooking or baking*, Poll. 10. 105.

δέυω; impf. ἔδευον, Ep. δεύον, Ion. δέυεσκον, all in Hom.; a 3 pl. δέυεσαν, as if from δέυημι, Q. Sm. 4. 511: fut. δέυσω Eubul. Προκρ. 1: aor. ἔδευσα Trag.:—Pass., pres. in Hom.; aor. ἐδέυθην Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 1: pf. δέδευμαι Eur. Fr. 470. 5, Plat. *To wet, drench*, δευε δὲ γαῖαν [sc. αἷμα] Il. 13. 655, cf. 23. 220; γλάγος ἄγγεα δεύει 2. 471; δόκρυ δ' ἔδευε . . παρείας Od. 8. 522; σπογγιῶν δέυων Hipp. 413. 15, etc.: c. dat. modii, εἶματα δ' αἰεὶ δάκρυσι δέυεσκον Il. 7. 260; and in Pass., δέυοντο δὲ δάκρυσι κόλποι 9. 570; αἷματι δὲ χθῶν δέυετο 17. 361; and in Med., πυκινὰ πτερὰ δέυεται ἄλμη *wets his wings in the brine*, Od. 5. 53; cf. Eur. Alc. 184, Plat. Legg. 782 C:—rarely c. gen. modii, like καταδέυω in Hom., αἵματος ἔδευσε γαῖαν Eur. Phoen. 674. 2. *to mix a dry mass with liquid*, so as to make it fit to knead, Ar. Fr. 267; δεύσαι καὶ μάξαι Xen. Oec. 10, 11; ἄρτον ὕδατι Id. Cyr. 6. 2, 28, etc. 3. *to smear*, πίση Hdn. 8. 4. II. Causal, *to make to flow, shed*, ἐρεμνὸν αἷμ' ἔδευσα Soph. Aj. 376, v. Lob. ad l.

δέυω, Aeol. and Ep. form of δέω, *to miss, want*, the Act. only in aor., ἐδέυθην δ' οἰήϊον ἄκρον ἰκέσθαι *he missed, failed in reaching it*, Od. 9. 483, 540. II. elsewhere as Dep. δεύομαι, fut. δευήσομαι, = Att. δέομαι, *to feel the want or loss of, be without*, θυμοῦ δευόμενος *rest of life*, Il. 3. 294., 20. 472: *to stand in need of*, βόκτρον Eur. Tro. 276; ἐν καιροῖς ἐπιμελήϊας δευόμενοις, a phrase occurring in decrees of Asiatic cities, C. I. 2189, 3486. 2. *to be wanting, deficient in*, δεύεσθαι πολέμοιο Il. 13. 310; μάχης ἄρα πολλὸν ἐδέυεο 17. 142: absol. δευόμενος, Lat. *egens, in need*, 22. 492; τετράκις εἰς ἑκατὸν δευοῖτό κεν *it would fall short . .*, Ar. Rh. 3. 974:—c. inf. *to desire to do*, Id. 3. 1138. 3. c. gen. pers. *to be inferior to*, ἄλλα τε πόντα δεύεοι 'Αργείων Il. 23. 484; οὐ τευ δευόμενος Od. 4. 264.

δέφω, fut. ψω, *to soften by working with the hand* (cf. δέψω, διφθέρα): δ. εαυτόν, sensu obsceno, = Lat. *masturbari*, Eubul. Incert. 2: so in Med., Ar. Eq. 24.

δεχ-άμματος, ὄν, (ἄμμα) *with ten meshes*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.

δέχεται, v. sub δέχομαι.

δεχ-ἡμερος, ὄν, *for ten days, lasting ten days*, Ep. Plat. 349 D; ἐκεχειρία δεχ. *a truce from ten days to ten days*, i. e. terminable at any time *on giving ten days' notice*, Thuc. 5. 26, cf. Polyb. 20. 9, 5, Liv. 24. 27; σπονδαὶ δεχ. Thuc. 6. 7, 10. II. δεχῆμερον, τό, *a space of ten days*, Poll. 1. 63.

δέχνημαι, *poët.* for δέχομαι, Orph. Arg. 566, Parthen. 5, Anth. P. 9. 553.

δέχομαι, Ion. and Aeol. δέκομαι, Hdt., Sappho 1. 22, Pind.:—fut. δέξομαι, Ep. also δεδέξομαι Il. 5. 238, but not in Att.; δεχθήσομαι (in pass. sense) LXX:—aor. ἐδέξαμην Il., Hdt., Att.; also ἐδέχθην (ὑπ-) Eur. Heracl. 757 (but δεχθεῖς in pass. sense), pf. δέδεγμαί Il., Att., Ion. 3 pl. ἀπο-δεδέχεται Hdt.: plqpf. ἐδέδεγμαί:—Hom. also has several

forms of an Ep. syncop. aor., ἐδέγμην, ἔδεκτο or δέκτο, imperat. δέξο, inf. δέχθαι, part. δέγμενος, also a 3 pl. pf. δέχεται (with the redupl. thrown away), Il. 12. 147; in some places however this tense is impf. in sense, v. infr. II. 4: see also δεδοκήμενος: Dep. (From √ΔΕΚ, cf. Ion. and Acol. δέκ-ομαι, δοκός, δοχή, δοχός, δοχείον, δεξαμενή: (v. δείκνυμι, δάκτυλος, δεξιός):—cf. also τεταγών.)

I. of things as the object, to take, accept, receive what is offered, Lat. accipere, Hom., etc.:—Construction: δ. τι χειρὶ or χείρεσσι Hom., etc.; δ. τί τινι to receive something at the hand of another, δέξατό οἱ σκήπτρον πατρώϊον Il. 2. 186, etc., cf. Pors. Hec. 533; also, τι παρά τινος Hom.; τι ἔκ τινος Soph. O. T. 1106; τί τινος Il. 1. 596, 24. 305, Soph. O. T. 1163:—but also, δ. τί τινος to receive in exchange for . . , χρυσὸν φίλου ἀνδρὸς ἐδέξατο Od. 11. 327; τι δ. πρό τινος Plat. Legg. 729 D; μάλλον δ. τι ἀντί τινος Id. Gorg. 475 D:—also, μάλλον δ., c. inf., to take rather, to choose to do or be . . , Lys. 118. 4, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 14, Symp. 4. 12; and without μάλλον, οὐδεὶς ἂν δέξαιτο φεύγειν Thuc. 1. 143, cf. Plat. Apol. 41 A; οὐκ ἂν δεξαίμην τι ἔχειν Andoc. 1. 25; followed by ἦ . . , Plut. Phileb. 63 B.

b. simply to catch, as in a vessel (cf. δεξαμενή, δοχή), ὅπῃν . . κάδοις δ. Soph. Fr. 479. 2. of mental reception, to take or accept, without murmuring, χαλεπὸν περ ἔντα δεχόμεθα μῦθον Od. 20. 271; κῆρα δ' ἐγὼ τότε δέξομαι Il. 18. 115. b. to accept graciously, τοῦτο δ' ἐγὼ πρόφρων δ. 23. 647; of the gods, ἀλλ' ὃ γε δέκτο μὲν ἱρά 2. 420; so, προσφιλῶς γέρα δ., of one dead, Soph. El. 443; τὰ σφάγια δ. Ag. Lys. 204:—so also in Prose, τὸ χρησθέν, τὸν οἰωνὸν δ. to accept, hail the omen, Hdt. 1. 63., 9. 91, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1653, Soph. El. 668, Ar. Pl. 63, Xen. An. 1. 8, 17:—to accept or approve, τοὺς λόγους, τὴν ξυμμαχίην Hdt. 1. 95, Thuc. 1. 95, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 462; διδόναι καὶ δέχεσθαι τὰ δίκαια Thuc. 1. 37, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 312: on δέχεσθαι ὄρκον, v. sub ὄρκος.

c. simply give ear to, hear, Lat. accipere, ὡσὶν ἠχὴν, φῆμην ἀκοαίσιν Eur. Bacch. 1086, etc.; simply, δ. ὁμῶν Id. Med. 175; τὰ παραγγελλόμενα ὄξως δ. Thuc. 2. 11, 89. d. to take or regard as so and so, μηδὲ συμφορὰν δέχου τὸν ἄνδρα Soph. Aj. 68. 3. to take upon oneself, τὴν δαπάνην Polyb. 32. 14. 5. II. of persons as the object, to receive hospitably, entertain, Lat. excipere, Hom.; ἐν μεγάροισι, ἐν δόμοισιν Il. 18. 331, Od. 17. 110; also, δόμοις δ. τινα Soph. O. T. 818; στέγαις, πυρὶ δ. τινα Eur. Or. 47; δ. χώρα Id. Med. 713; τῇ πόλει δ. to admit into the city, Thuc. 4. 103; εἶσω δ. Id. 6. 44; εἰς τὸ τεῖχος Xen. An. 5. 5, 6. 2. to greet, worship, οἱ σε, θεὸν ὡς, δειδέχαι Il. 22. 434; δ. τινα ξύμμαχον to accept or admit as an ally, Thuc. 1. 43, etc. 3. to receive as an enemy, to await the attack of, Lat. excipere, ἐπιόντα δ. Il. 5. 238, cf. 15. 745; of a hunter waiting for game, 4. 107; of a wild boar waiting for the hunters, 12. 147: so, εἰς χεῖρας δ. Xen. An. 4. 3, 31; τοὺς πολεμίους δ. Hdt. 3. 54, cf. Thuc. 4. 43; ἐπιόντας δ. Id. 7. 77; δ. τὴν πρώτην ἔφοδον Id. 4. 126; ἐδέξατο πόλις πόνον Eur. Supp. 394. 4. to expect, wait, c. acc. et inf. fut., ἀλλ' αἰεὶ τινα φῶτα . . ἐδέγμην ἐνθάδ' ἐλεύσεσθαι Od. 9. 513, cf. 12. 230; also, δέγμενος Αἰακίδην, ὑπότε . . λήξειεν Il. 9. 191; δεδεγμένος εἰσόκεν ἔλθης 10. 62; also, μηδὲ συμφορὰν δέχου τὸν ἄνδρα do not expect or assume him to be . . , Soph. Aj. 68.—In these two last senses, Hom. always uses fut. δεδέξομαι, pf. δεδέγμαι, and δεδεγμένος, δέγμενος, which last indeed is used in this sense only, except in h. Hom. Cer. 29, Merc. 477. III. rarely with a thing as the subject, to occur, engage one, τίς ἀρχὰ ναυτιλίας δέξατο [αὐτοῦς]; Pind. P. 4. 124:—to receive, hold (cf. δεκτικός, δεξαμενή), τὴν τροφήν Arist. H. A. 4. 6, 4, al. IV. seemingly intr. to succeed, come next, Lat. excipere, ὡς μοι δέχεται κακὸν ἔκ κακοῦ αἰεί Il. 19. 290; ἄλλος δ' ἐξ ἄλλου δέχεται χαλεπώτατος ἄθλος Hes. Th. 800; of places, ἐκ τοῦ στενωποῦ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον δέκεται Hdt. 7. 176.

δέψω, aor. (as if from δεψέω):—Lat. deerso (cf. δέψω), to work or knead a thing till it is soft, κηρὸν δεψήσας μελιθεῖα Od. 12. 48; δέψει χερσὶ τὸ δέσμα Hdt. 4. 64; cf. σκυλοδέψης.

δέω (A), imper. 3 pl. δεύντων (v. sub δίδημι): fut. δήσω; aor. ἔδησα, Ep. δήσα Il. 21. 30:—pf. δέδεκα Dem. 764. 18; or δέδηκα Aeschin. 46. 2: plqpf. ἐδεδήκει Andoc. 31. 23:—Med., Ep. impf. δέοντο Il.: aor. ἔδησάμην Il.; Ep. 3 sing. δησάσκετο Il. 24. 15:—Pass., fut. δεθήσομαι Dem. 740. 9., 741. 18, etc., but δεθήσομαι Plat. Rep. 361 E, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 18:—aor. ἐδέθη Att.: pf. δέδεμαι, v. infr.: plqpf. ἐδεδέμην Andoc. 7. 26; Ep. δέδετο Il. 5. 387; Ion. 3 pl. ἐδεδέατο Hdt. 1. 66, etc.—In this Verb, though a disyll., εο and εω are occas. contr. τὸ δοῦν, τῷ δύνντι Plat. Crat. 419 A, B, 421 C; cf. ὑπόδημα and the compds. ἀνα-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-, κατα-, ὑπο-δέω. (From √ΔΕ come δι-δημι, δέσις, δετή, δεσμός; cf. Skt. dā, dyāmi (δίδημι), dāpā (δεσμός).) To bind, tie, fetter, often with a dat. modi added, δεσμῷ τινα δῆσαι Il. 10. 443, etc.; also, ἐν δεσμῷ 5. 286, etc.; δήσε δ' ὑπίσσω χεῖρας . . ἱμάσιν 21. 30; δ. τινα χεῖρας τε πύδας τε Od. 12. 50; δ. ἔκ τινος to bind from (i. e. to) a thing, ἐξ ἐπιδημίας ἱμάσι δέδεντο Il. 10. 475, cf. Hdt. 4. 72; δησαί τινα ξύλω or ἐν ξύλω (cf. ξύλον Il. 2); ἐν κλίμακι Ar. Ran. 619; δ. κύνα κλοιῷ to tie a clog to a dog, Solon ap. Plut. Sol. 34, cf. Eur. Cycl. 234; also, δ. τινὰ πρὸς φάραγγι Aesch. Pr. 15; πρὸς κίονα or κίονι Soph. Aj. 108, 240; δεδεμένοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους Thuc. 4. 47. 2. alone, to bind, put in bonds, πῶς ἂν ἐγὼ σε δέοιμι; says Hephaistos, pointing to the nets in which he had caught Ares, Od. 8. 352 (where others take it metaph., how can I keep thee to thy pledge?); αὐτὸς δ' ἔδησε πατέρα Aesch. Eum. 641; cf. Thuc. 1. 30, Dem. 733. 12, etc. 3. to bind, enchain, make still, γλώσσα δέ οἱ δέδετα Theogn. 178; κέρδει καὶ σοφία δέδετα Pind. P. 3. 96; ψυχὰ δ. λύπη Eur. Hipp. 160: later, to bind by spells, enchant, Anth. P. 11. 138. 4. c. gen. to let or hinder from a thing, like βλάπτω, ἔδησε κελεύθου Od. 4. 380, 469. II. Hom. also often uses the Med. to bind, tie, put on oneself (cf. ὑποδέω), ποσσὶ δ' ὑπαὶ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα tied

them on his feet, Il. 2. 44, etc.; also Pass., περὶ δὲ κνήμησι βοείας κνημίδας . . δέδετο he had greaves bound round his legs, Od. 24. 228.

δέω (B) Att.: fut. δεήσω Plat. Rep. 395 E; aor. ἐδέησα Lys. 183. 41, Ep. ἔδησα or δῆσα Il. 18. 100 (the only place where this dub. form occurs): pf. δεδέηκα Plat. Polit. 277 D:—Med., fut. δεήσομαι Att., Dor. δεοῦμαι Epich. ap. A. B. 90; later —ηθήσομαι Plut.: aor. ἐδεήθη Att.: pf. δεδέημαι Xen. An. 7. 7, 14, Isae. 71. 19. (The forms δεήσω, etc., compared with the Ep. ἐδεύησα, δεύομαι, point to √ΔΕΦ, which seems to be lengthd. from √ΔΕ (δέω, ligo), v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 264.) To lack, miss, stand in need of, c. gen., ἐμείο δ' ἔδησε . . ἀλκτῆρα γενέσθαι Il. 1. c.; (elsewhere Hom. always uses the poet. form δεύω, q. v.); so, παραδείγματος τὸ παράδειγμα αὐτὸ δεδέηκε Plat. Polit. 277 D, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 10. 2. often in Att., πολλοῦ δέω I want much, i. e. am far from, mostly c. inf. pres., e. g. πολλοῦ δέω ἀπολογεῖσθαι I am far from defending myself, Plat. Apol. 30 D; πολλοῦ δεῖς εἰπεῖν Id. Meno 79 B; π. δ. ἀγνοεῖν Id. Lys. 204 E; π. γε δέουσι μαινεσθαι Id. Meno 90 A; so also, μικροῦ ἔδεον εἶναι Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 11; τοσοῦτου δέουσι μιμῆσθαι Isocr. 300 A; (also, τοσοῦτον δέω εἶδέναι Plat. Meno 71 A); παρὰ μικρὸν ἐδέησα ἀποθανεῖν Isocr. 222 B; also absol., πολλοῦ γε δέω far from it, Plat. Phaedr. 228 A; τοῦ παντὸς δέω Aesch. Pr. 1006, cf. 961; παντὸς δεῖ τοιοῦτος εἶναι Plat. Soph. 221 D; (so, impers., πολλοῦ δεῖ, etc., v. δεῖ II. 1. b):—so also in partic., μικροῦ δέοντα τέτταρα τάλαντα Dem. 824. 21; the partic. is often used to express numerals compounded with 8 or 9, δυοῖν δέοντα τεσσαράκοντα forty lacking two, thirty-eight, Id. 1. 14; πεντήκοντα δυοῖν δέοντα ἔτη Thuc. 2. 1; ἐνὸς δέον εἰκοστὸν ἔτος the 20th year save one, the 19th, Id. 8. 6; δυοῖν δευσοῖς εἴκοσι ναυσίν Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 5:—later, sometimes, the inf. stands absol., περὶ τὰ ἐνὸς δεῖν πεντήκοντα fifty save one, Arist. Rhet. 2. 14, 4; also the part. in gen., τροφαλίδες μίας δεούσης εἴκοσιν Id. H. A. 3. 20, 14; πόλεων δυοῖν δεούσων ἐξήκοντα Diog. L. 5. 27; ἐξήκοντα ἐνὸς δέοντος ἔτη Plut. Pomp. 79. 3. part. δέων, δέουσα, as Adj., needful, ὁ καιρὸς ἐστὶ χρόνος δέων Arist. An. Pr. 1. 36, 6: but rare except in neut., v. sub δέον. 4. on δεῖ impers., v. sub δεῖ.

II. as Dep. δέομαι: fut. δεήσομαι: aor. ἐδεήθη, always personal, and only used by Hom. in form δεύομαι (v. sub δεύω): 1. absol. to be in want or need, require, mostly in part., as κάρτα δεόμενος Hdt. 8. 59, etc. b. to stand in need of, want, c. gen., as Hdt. 1. 36, etc.; τὰ σὰ δέεται κολαστοῦ . . ἔπη Soph. O. T. 1148; ῥώμης τινὸς δ. Ib. 1293; οὐδὲν δέομαί τινος I have no need of him, Thuc. 8. 43; ἦν τι δέωνται βασιλέως if they have any need of him, Ib. 37:—also c. inf., τοῦτο ἔτι δέομαι μαθεῖν Plat. Rep. 392 D, cf. Euthyd. 275 D, etc.; τὰ πράττεσθαι δεόμενα things needing to be done, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 3; also δεῖται impers., v. sub παρήμι IV. 1. 2. to beg a thing from a person, c. dupl. gen. rei et pers., τῶν ἐδέετο σφέων Hdt. 3. 157, cf. Thuc. 1. 32, etc.; often also with the neut. pron. in acc., τοῦτο δέομαι ὑμῶν Plat. Apol. 17 C, cf. Symp. 173 E, etc.: also c. acc. cogn., δέημα, or oftener δέησιν, δεῖσθαί τινος Ar. Ach. 1059, Aeschin. 33. 41, etc.; also c. acc. rei only, ξύμφορα δ. Thuc. 1. 32, etc.; διαπράξομαι ἂ δέομαι Xen. An. 2. 3, 29; rarely with gen. pers. only, μή μου δεθῆς Soph. O. C. 1170; δεθθεῖς ὑμῶν having begged a favour of you, Dem. 551. 3; δ. χάριν Menand. Incert. 472:—c. gen. pers. et inf. to beg a person to do, Hdt. 1. 59, and freq. in Att., as Plat. Prot. 336 A; δ. τινος ὥστε . . , Thuc. 1. 119:—very rarely c. acc. pers., ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσι Id. 5. 36, cf. Plut. Anton. 84.

δή, Particle used generally to give greater exactness, explicitness, or positiveness to the word or words which it influences. It is prob. a shortened form of ἦδη, Lat. jam. It is usually rendered now, in truth, indeed, surely, really: but no single Engl. word can express δή in all cases: its force must often be given by emphasis, or by periphrasis of various kinds. Like other Particles of similar kind, it follows the word or words which it influences. In Ep. and Lyric Poets, however, δὴ γάρ, δὴ τότε, δὴ πάνπαν (Il. 19. 342) stand at the beginning of clauses.

I. Usage of δή with single words: 1. mostly after Adjectives, οἶος δή, μόνος δή, all alone, Od. 12. 69, Hdt. 1. 25, and Att.; esp. such as imply magnitude, quantity, and the like, μέγας δή, πολὺς δή, μικρὸς δή, etc.; often also with Superlatives, μέγιστος δή, κράτιστος δή quite the greatest, confessedly the best, Thuc. 1. 50, etc.; πάντων δὴ . . ἀλγιστον Soph. Aj. 992, etc.:—so with Numerals, ὀκτώ δὴ προέηκα . . δίστοῦς I have shot full, no less than, eight arrows, Il. 8. 297; ἔννεα δὴ βεβᾶσι . . ἐνιαυτοῖ no less than nine years, 2. 134; ἔκτον δὲ δὴ τόδ' ἡμᾶρ this is just the sixth day, Eur. Or. 39, cf. Il. 24. 107, etc.; εἰς δὴ one only, Eur. Med. 1282, etc. 2. so also after Adverbs, πολλάκις δή many times and oft, often ere now, Lat. jam saepe, Il. 19. 85; ὑψὲ δὲ δή quite late, 7. 94; τρίς δὴ no less than thrice, even thrice, Pind. P. 9. 162; παλαιά δὴ Lat. jamdudum, Soph. Ph. 806:—νῦν δὴ even now, much like ἄρτι, Ar. Av. 923, Plat. Theaet. 145 B, etc.; νῦν τε καὶ ἀλλότε δή Ib. 187 D; or, now first, now at length, Id. Rep. 353 A, Xen., etc.:—τότε δή (δὴ ῥα τότε Il. 13. 719, etc.) at that very time, Thuc., etc.; also, δὴ τότε Plat. Theaet. 156 E: αὐτίκα δὴ μάλα on the very spot, Id. Rep. 338 B, etc.:—ὑστερον δὴ yet later, Thuc. 2. 17:—often with affirmative Particles, when it merely adds force, ναὶ δὴ yea verily, Il. 1. 286, etc.; ἦ δὴ, ἦ μὲν δὴ Ib. 518, 573, etc.; οὐ δὴ surely not, Soph. Ph. 246, cf. Eur. Or. 1069, etc.:—v. sub δηλαδὴ, δήπου, δήπουθεν, δήποτε. 3. with Verbs, δὴ γάρ ἴδον ὀφθαλμοῖσι for verily I saw him, Il. 15. 488; νῦν δ' ὕρατε δή now certainly ye see, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 12, etc.:—but δή associated with Verbs generally influences the whole clause; v. infr. II. 3. 4. with Substantives, not often, ἐς δὴ τὸ Ἄργος τοῦτο . . well to this A. they came, Hdt. 1. 1; τέλος δὴ its complete end, Aesch. Pr. 13; σοφιστήν δὴ τοι ὀνομάζουσι τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι a sophist as you know, Plat. Prot. 311 E:—in Att. sometimes used.

ironically, Lat. *scilicet*, εἰσέγγαγε τὰς ἐταιρίδας δὴ the pretended courtisans, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 6, cf. Eur. Ion 1181, Thuc. 4. 67., 6. 80:—here also δὴ generally belongs to the whole clause, v. infr. II. 5. 5. with Pronouns, to mark the person or thing strongly, ἐμὲ δὴ a man like me, Hdt. 3. 155; σὺ δὴ you of all persons, Id. 1. 115, Soph. Aj. 1226; οὗτος δὴ this and no other, Hdt. 1. 43; ἐκεῖνος δὴ Soph. Tr. 1091; οὗτος δὴ ὁ Σωκράτης, ironically, Plat. Theaet. 166 A; τὸ λεγόμενον δὴ τοῦτο as the well-known saying goes, Id. Gorg. 514 E, cf. Eur. Hipp. 962:—so with pers. Pronouns, τὸ σὺν δὴ τοῦτο Plat. Symp. 221 B, cf. Gorg. 508 D, etc.:—with relatives, ὅς δὴ νῦν κρατεῖ who plainly now holds rule, Il. 21. 315; τὰ δὴ καὶ ἐγένετο Hdt. 1. 22; οἷος δὴ σὺ just such as thou, Il. 24. 376, cf. Od. 1. 32, Soph. Aj. 995, etc.; so with relat. Advs., ὡς δὴ Aesch. Ag. 1633; ὅσα δὴ Ar. Ach. 1, etc.:—with interrogatives, τοῦ δὴ ἔνεκα; Plat. Gorg. 457 E; τί δὴ; Id. Phaedo 58 C; πότερα δὴ; Soph. Ph. 1235; (and with Advs., ποῖ δὴ καὶ πόθεν; Plat. Phaedr. init.; ποῦ δὴ; πῆ δὴ; Ib. 228 E, etc.):—with indef. Pronouns, δὴ strengthens the indef. notion, ἄλλοι δὴ others be they who they may, Il. 1. 295; μηδεὶς δὴ no one at all, Plat. Theaet. 170 E; δὴ τις some one or other, Lat. *nescio quis*, Id. Phaedo 108 C, 115 D, etc.; (rarely, τις δὴ Soph. Ant. 158, Eur. I. T. 946); the neut. δὴ τι is common, ἢ ἄρα δὴ τι ἐἴσκομεν ἄξιον εἶναι; in any way, whatever it be, Il. 13. 446; τὸ ἱππικόν, τῷ δὴ τι καὶ ἐπέιχε ἐλλάμψεσθαι Hdt. 1. 80; οὕτω δὴ τι Id. 3. 108, etc.; also, ὅστις δὴ whosoever it be, Id. 1. 86; ἐπὶ μισθῷ ὅσῳ δὴ, Lat. *quantocumque*, Ib. 160, etc. 6. with Conjunctions, ἵνα δὴ that in truth, Il. 23. 207, etc.; used ironically, Plat. Rep. 420 E, Meno 86 D; (and so, ὅτι δὴ Id. Phaedr. 268 D);—ὡς δὴ Il. 5. 24, etc.: ironically, Ar. Vesp. 1315, Plat.;—γὰρ δὴ for manifestly, Aesch. Cho. 874, 891, Plat. Theaet. 156 C; οὐ γὰρ δὴ Soph. O. C. 265;—ὅπως δὴ Thuc., etc.;—but mostly with temporal Conjunctions, ἐπεὶ δὴ strengthd. for ἐπεὶ (v. sub ἐπειδή), ὅτε δὴ, ὅταν δὴ, ἔς τε δὴ, εἰ δὴ, etc.:—hence δὴ is often used with a participle, when the part. represents a Conjunction and Verb, ἄτε δὴ ἔόντες inasmuch as they clearly are, Hdt. 8. 90; ὡς φόνον νίκουσα δὴ just as if she were . . , Eur. I. T. 1338, cf. Hdt. 1. 66, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 4, etc.; v. ἀλλά III. 6, γὰρ IV. 3.

II. usage of δὴ in reference to whole clauses: I. to continue a narrative, in which case it often follows μέν, so then, so, τότε μὲν δὴ . . ἡσυχίην εἶχε Hdt. 1. 11; Σόλων μὲν δὴ ἔνεμε Ib. 32; τὸν μὲν δὴ πέμπει Ib. 116; also alone, εἰς δὴ τούτων . . so one of these . . , Ib. 114, etc.:—often in summing up, τοιαῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, Lat. *haec haec tenus*, Aesch. Pr. 500, etc.; τοῦτο δὴ τὸ ἄγος . . , Thuc. 1. 127; τούτων δὴ ἔνεκα Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 28, etc.; so in summing up numbers, γίνονται δὴ οὗτοι χίλιοι these then amount to 1000, Ib. 1. 5, 5:—so also in resuming after a parenthesis, Ἀνδρομάχη, θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἡερίωνος . . , τοῦπερ δὴ θυγάτηρ Il. 6. 395; οὗτος δὴ . . , ὁ μὲν δὴ Hdt. 1. 43; ξένους μὲν λέγω, . . λέγω δὴ τοὺς πάντας κτλ. Dem. 45. 19, 25, etc. 2. in inferences, Hdt., etc.; esp. to express what is unexpected or surprising, καὶ σὺ δὴ . . so then you too . . I Aesch. Pr. 298, cf. Plat. Theaet. 159 C, etc.; σὺ δ' ἐν Ἄιδῃ δὴ κείσαι Eur. El. 122; cf. Aesch. Theb. 652, Soph. Tr. 153, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 8: often in questions, τοιοῦσδε δὴ σε Ζεὺς ἐπ' αἰτιάμασιν αἰκίζεται; is it then for such causes? Aesch. Pr. 255, cf. 118; ποῦ δὴ τὰ μαντεύματα; Id. Cho. 900, cf. 405; πῶς δὴ . . ; Id. Pers. 735; τί δὴ οὖν . . ; Plat. Theaet. 156 C. 3. with Imperat. and Subjunct., μὴ δὴ . . ἐπιέλεο only do not expect, Il. 1. 545, cf. 5. 684, etc.; χαρῶμεν δὴ πάντες now let us all go, Soph. Ph. 1469; ἐννοεῖτε γὰρ δὴ for do but consider, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 5; so, ἄγε δὴ, φέρε δὴ, ἴθι δὴ, σκύπει δὴ, etc., often in Prose. 4. to express what follows a fortiori, μετὰ ὕπλων γε δὴ above all with arms, Thuc. 4. 78; μὴ τί γε δὴ not to mention that, Dem. 24. 23; εἰ δὲ δὴ πόλεμος ἦξει Id. 17. 4. 5. καὶ δὴ and what is more, adding an emphatic statement, Il. 1. 161., 15. 251; in Prose mostly, καὶ δὴ καὶ . . , ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἀπύκετο . . , καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐς Σάρδεις Hdt. 1. 30, etc., cf. 5. 67, Lys. 130. 13; καὶ δὴ καὶ νῦν τί φῆς; and now what do you say? Plat. Theaet. 187 C; καὶ δὴ μὲν οὖν παρόντα yes, and actually here present, Soph. O. C. 31:—esp. in a series, ἔγνεια καὶ ἰσχύς καὶ κάλλος καὶ πλοῦτος δὴ and above all riches, Plat. Meno 87 E, cf. Rep. 367 C, 493 D. b. καὶ δὴ is also in answers ἢ καὶ παρέστη καπὶ τέρμ' ἀπύκετο; Answ. καὶ δὴ πὶ δισσαῖς ἦν . . πυλαῖς, he was even so far as . . , Soph. Aj. 49;—βλέψον κάτω. Answ. καὶ δὴ βλέπω, well, I am looking, Ar. Av. 175, cf. Pax 327, Pl. 227 sq., Soph. El. 317 sq., 1436, Plat. Gorg. 448 B, etc.;—πρόσθιγέ νῦν μου. Answ. ψαύω καὶ δὴ Soph. O. C. 173; so without καί, ἀποκρίνου περὶ ὧν ἐρωτῶ. Answ. ἐρώτα δὴ Plat. Theaet. 157 D. c. also in assumptions or suppositions, καὶ δὴ δέδεγμαί and now suppose I have accepted, Aesch. Eum. 894, cf. Cho. 565, Eur. Med. 386, 1065, 1107, Ar. Vesp. 1224, etc. 6. δὴ in apodosis, after εἰ or ἐάν, Il. 5. 898, Hdt. 1. 108, Plat., etc.; after ὅτε or ἦνικα, even then, Soph. Ant. 170 sq., El. 954; after ἐπεὶ or ἐπειδή, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 14, Plat., etc.; after ὡς, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 4; after ἐν ᾧ Id. An. 1. 10, 10.

δηάλωτος, ον, contr. for δηιάλωτος, q. v. δηγμα, τό, a bite, sting, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 12, Arist. H. A. S. 24, 6, al.: metaph., δ. λύπης Aesch. Ag. 791; ἔρωτος Soph. Fr. 721; cf. δάκνω III. δηγμός, ὁ, the act of biting: gnawing pain, Hipp. 221 E, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 5. 2. metaph. of a speech, δ. ἔχειν Plut. 2. 68 E. II. in pl. caustics, Id. Peric. 15. δηθά, Ep. Adv., = δὴν, long, for a long time, Hom.; δ. καὶ δολιχόν Il. 10. 52; δ. μάλα Il. 5. 587; οὐ μετὰ δηθά not long after, Ar. Rh. 2. 651. δηθάκι and δηθάκις, Adv., = foreg., Nic. Al. 215. δηθεν (not δηθε, for Eur. El. 268 is corrected by Elmsl.):—Adv., being a strengthd. form of δὴ, really, in very truth, τί δὴ ἀνδρωθέντες δηθεν ποιήσουσι; what then will they do when they are really grown up? Hdt. 6. 138; ἀρετὴ δηθεν Plat. Polit. 297 C:—also epeexegetic, like Lat. *vide-*

licet, that is to say, ὡς Ζεὺς ἀνάσσει δηθεν Aesch. Pr. 202; ὡς παῖδα δ. μὴ τέκοις Eur. El. 268, cf. Ion 831:—but, 2. mostly used ironically, like δηλαδὴ, Lat. *scilicet*, to imply that a statement is not true, οἱ μὲν ἠθέλησαν ἀπολέσαι δηθεν . . as he pretended, Hdt. 1. 59; δηθεν οὐδὲν ἱστορῶν Soph. Tr. 382; οὐκ ἐπὶ κωλύμῃ ἀλλὰ παραινέσει δηθεν Thuc. 1. 92, cf. 127., 3. 111:—often after ὡς, mostly with a word interposed, φέροντες ὡς ἄγρην δηθεν Hdt. 1. 73; ὡς κατασκόπους δ. ἔόντας Id. 3. 136, cf. 6. 39., 8. 5; in Poets before ὡς, κέντρον δηθεν ὡς ἔχων χερί Eur. H. F. 949; εἴσιμεν . . δηθεν ὡς θανούμενοι Id. Or. 1119, cf. Aesch. Theb. 247; θεατῆν δηθεν ὡς οὐκ ὄντ' ἐμὸν Eur. Ion 656. II. from that time, thenceforth, Anacreont. 1. 16, cf. Hesych.

δηθύνω, fut. ἔθύνω, (δηθά) to tarry, be long, delay, Il. 1. 27, etc. δηιάλωτος, ον, (δηίος, ἀλῶναι) taken by the enemy, captive, Eur. Andr. 105; contr. δηάλωτος Aesch. Theb. 72. Δη-άνειρα, ἡ, destroying her spouse, the wife of Hercules,—her name expressing the legend of his death, Soph., etc.

δηίος, η, ον, Ep. for δάιος, q. v. δηϊότης, ἦτος, ἡ, battle-strife, the battle, often in Hom. (csp. II.): mortal struggle, death, Od. 12. 257.

δηῖω, Ep. opt. δηῖομεν Od. 4. 226, part. δηῖομεν Il.; Att. pres. δηῖω, δηῖομεν, —οὔτε Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 18, Ar. Lys. 1146; part. δηῖων even in Il. 17. 65; impf. ἐδήιον Thuc. 1. 65, Xen., ἐδήιον Hdt. 8. 33, 50 (ἐδήειν 5. 89); Ep. δήουν Il. 11. 71; fut. δηῖσω Il., Att.; aor. ἐδήωσα Thuc., subj. δηῖωσι, —ωσιν Il., part. δηῖσας Il., Ion. δηῖσας Hdt., Dor. δαῖσας C. 1. 175; pf. δεδήωκα Walz Rhett. 8. 193:—Med., fut. (in pass. sense) Ap. Rh. 2. 117; aor. 1 δηῖσασθαι Q. Sm. 5. 567, cf. 374:—Pass., aor. ἐδηῖώθη Hdt. 7. 133, δηῖοίης Hom.; pf. δεδηῖωμένος Luc. D. Mort. 10. 11.—Hom. contracts this Verb, when the ι is followed by a long syll.: the forms δηῖομεν, δηῖομεν, δηῖομεντο, might be Ep. forms of a pres. δηῖάω, which perhaps led Ar. Rh. (2. 292) to form an impf. δηῖάσκον; but Ar. Rh. also has an impf. δηῖον, as from δηῖω, 3. 1374. To cut down, slay, χαλκῷ δηῖομεν Il. 17. 566, etc.; ἔγχρῃ δηῖομεν περὶ Πατρόκλου θανόντος slaying [men] . . , 18. 195; absol., δήουν were slaying, 16. 771; δηῖομεντο were being slain, 13. 675; Ἐκτορα δηῖσαστε 22. 218; Κικύωνων ὑπὸ δηῖομένων Od. 9. 66:—δήουν . . βοείας were cleaving shields, Il. 5. 452, etc.; also of a spear, to cut asunder, 14. 518:—of a savage beast, to rend, tear, ἔγκατα πάντα λαφύσσει δηῖων 17. 65, cf. 16. 158; τὸν πάγωνα δεδηῖωμένος having had his beard cut off, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 11.

II. after Hom. to waste or ravage a country, Hdt. 5. 89., 7. 133, etc.; δ. χώραν Ar. Lys. 1146, Thuc. 1. 81, etc.; ἄστρῳ δηῖασεν περὶ Soph. O. C. 1319. δηι-φόβος, Dor. δαῖφ-, ον, scaring the foe, restored by Bgk. in Alcae. 28:—in Hom. only as prop. n. δηκτηήριος, ον, biting, torturing, καρδίας Eur. Hec. 235. δηκτης, ον, ὁ, (δάκνω) a biter, Poeta in Stob. Ecl. 1. 106; δ. λόγος Plut. 2. 55 B:—with neut. Subst., δῆκτα στόματι Anth. Plan. 4. 266. δηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to bite, biting, stinging, φαλάγγια Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 1; τῶν ἰχθύων οἱ δ. Id. P. A. 3. 1, 13:—pungent, φάρμακον Luc. Nigr. 37; and so metaph., ἀστεῖον καὶ δ. Id. Demon. 50.

δηλαδὴ (for δηλα δὴ, and some Edd. so write it), Adv. quite clearly, manifestly, clearly, plainly, Soph. O. T. 1501, Eur. I. A. 1366, etc.:—also iron., like δηθεν, προφάσιος τῆσδε δηλαδὴ on this pretext forsooth, Hdt. 4. 135:—often in answers, οὐ πόλλ' ἔνεστι δεινὰ τῷ γῆρα κακά; . . δηλαδὴ yes plainly, of course, Ar. Vesp. 441, cf. Plat. Crito 48 B, etc. δηλαίνω, collat. form of sq., Hesych. δηλατορεύω, to inform against, denounce, τινά Hegesipp. ap. Eus. H. E. 3. 20. (From Lat. *delator*.) δηλέομαι, Dor. δἄλ—Theocr. 15. 48:—fut. ἦσομαι: aor. ἐδηλησάμην: pf. δεδήλημαι Eur. Hipp. 175 (but in pass. sense, Hdt. 4. 198., 8. 100):—the Act. δηλήσω, —ήσας only in Or. Sib. 7. 44, 28): indeed the Verb and all derivs. (except δηλήμα) are scarcely known in good Att., βλέπτω being used instead: Dep.: I. mostly of persons, to hurt, do a mischief to, μήπως [ἵππους] δηλήσει, by accident, Il. 23. 428; but also on purpose, Ἀχαιοὺς ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσασθαι 4. 66; ἦε σε . . ἄνδρες ἐδηλήσαντο did thee a mischief, i. e. slew thee, Od. 11. 401; μὴ με . . δηλήσεται ὀξεί χαλκῷ (Ep. for —ηται) 22. 368; also of the sword, μινὸν δηλήσατο χαλκός Ib. 278: so in Ion. Prose, ἵνα μὴ ἔχοιεν σφεας δηλέεσθαι Hdt. 6. 36, cf. 7. 51; πλείστον σφεας ἐδηλέετο ἢ ἐσθῆς Id. 9. 63:—to hurt by magic potions, Theocr. 9. 36. II. of things, to damage, spoil, waste, καρπὸν ἐδηλήσαντ' Il. 1. 156; so in Hdt., γῆν δηλησάμενος 4. 115; ἀλμῆν ἐπανθέουσιν, ὥστε καὶ τὰς πυραμίδας δηλέεσθαι 2. 12:—in Hom. esp. in the phrase, ὄρκια δηλήσασθαι to violate a truce, Il. 3. 107, etc.:—of thieves, μὴ τις . . δηλήσεται (Ep. subj.) should steal them, Od. 8. 444, cf. 13. 124. 2. absol. to do mischief, be hurtful, ἔνθα κε σὴ βουλή δηλήσεται Il. 14. 102: c. acc. cogn., ἦδ' ὅσα . . ἄνδρες ἐδηλήσαντο all the mischief they did, Od. 10. 459.

δηλήεις, εσσα, εν, = δηλήμων, Orph. Arg. 921. δηλήμα, τό, a mischief, bane, νῆων δ. bane of ships, Od. 12. 286; ὀδοιπόρον Aesch. Fr. 121; βροτοῖς h. Hom. Ap. 364; γονεῦσιν . . σφῶν θ' ὀμοῦ δηλήματα Soph. O. T. 1495; τύχης δηλήμασι Epigr. Gr. 538.

δηλήμων, ον, gen. ονος, baneful, noxious, βροτῶν δηλήμονα πάντων baneful to them, their bane, Od. 18. 85, 116., 21. 308; ὄφιες ἀνθρώπων οὐ δηλήμονες doing men no hurt, Hdt. 2. 74:—absol., of the gods, σχέτλιοι ἔστε, θεοί, δηλήμονες Il. 24. 33; in Od. 5. 118 the MSS. give ζηλήμονες (though Eust. notices the v. l. δηλ-).

δηλήσις, εως, ἡ, mischief, ruin, bane, Hdt. 1. 41., 4. 112, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 4; injury of health, Hipp. Jusj. δηλητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a destroyer, Ep. Hom. 14. 8.

δηλητήριος, ον, noxious, φάρμακα Hdn. 3. 5, C. I. 3044. 42. 2.

δηλητήριον (sc. φάρμακον), τό, poison, Arist. Plant. 1. 5, 7, Plut. 2. 662 C.

δηλητηριώδης, ες, poisonous, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 2.

Δήλιος, α, ον, also ος, ον Eur., Delian, Trag., etc.:—δ Δ., name of Apollo, Soph. Aj. 704, Thuc. 1. 13; τοῖς Δηλίοις καὶ ταῖς Δηλίσαις, the gods and goddesses worshipped at Delos, Ar. Thesm. 334:—Δήλιος, ὁ, a Delian, Hdt., etc.: pecul. fem. Δηλιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a Delian woman, κουραὶ Δ. h. Hom. Ap. 157, Eur. H. F. 687; also as Adj., with a neut. Subst., Δηλιάσιν γυάλοισι as Seidl. in Eur. I. T. 1235. II. ἡ Δηλιάς (sc. ναῦς), the Delian ship, which bore Theseus to Crete when he slew the Minotaur. In memory of this, a ship was sent every fourth year, with a solemn deputation to the Delian Apollo; v. θεωρίς, θεωρός, cf. Plat. Phaedo 58, Böckh P. E. 1. 286 sq.:—the members of this deputation were Δηλιασταί, Ath. 234 E, Harpocr., Hesych. III. τὰ Δήλια (sc. ἱερά) the quinquennial festival of Apollo at Delos (v. supr. II), Thuc. 3. 104, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 2.

Δηλο-γενής, Dor. Δᾶλ-, ες, Delos-born, Simon. 34.

Δήλομαι, Dor. for βούλομαι, Theocr. 5. 27, Tim. Locr. 94 D, Archytas ap. Stob. 1. 1. 70, Plut. 2. 219 D, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 146.

Δηλονότι, i. e. δῆλόν [ἐστιν] ὅτι, used parenthetically much like δηλαδὴ, quite clearly, manifestly, plainly, Plat. Crito 53 A, Gorg. 487 D, etc. But the full phrase appears in many writers, as καὶ δῆλον ὅτι . . . οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀπαρέσκοιμεν Thuc. 3. 38; τὰ Κύρου δῆλον ὅτι οὕτως ἔχει Xen. An. 1. 3, 9, cf. Cyr. 2. 4, 24, etc.; v. ὅτι III.

II. often used epexegetically, that is to say, namely, Lat. scilicet, Plat. Symp. 199 A, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 6, etc.; and in Gramm. it is the common form for introducing the explanation of a word.

Δηλο-ποιέω, to make clear, Plut. Pericl. 33.

Δήλος, ἡ, Delos, one of the Cyclades, birthplace of and sacred to Apollo and Artemis, Od. 6. 162, etc.: called also Ὀρτυγία: in a post-Hom. myth it was said to have floated about, till Zeus fixed it to receive Latona, Pind. Fr. 58, cf. Strabo 485:—proverb., ἄδεις ὡς περ εἰς Δ. πλέων, from the careless joviality of the Δηλιασταί, Paroemiogr. (Prob. from δῆλος, because of the legend that it became visible on a sudden, Arist. ap. Plin. 4. 22, E. M. 264. 22.)

Δῆλος, η, ον, also ος, ον Eur. Med. 1197: Ep. δέελος: (v. sub δῖος fin.): I. properly, visible, conspicuous, δέελον δ' ἐπὶ σῆμά τ' ἔθηκον Il. 10. 466: but, II. commonly, clear to the mind, manifest, evident, νῦν δ' ἤδη τόδε δῆλον Od. 20. 333, etc. 2. in Att. often δῆλός εἰμι with Part. (where acc. to our idiom it would be δῆλόν ἐστιν ὅτι . . .), δῆλός ἐστιν ἀλγεινῶς φέρων i. e. it is clear that he takes it ill, Soph. Ph. 1011, cf. O. T. 673, 1008, etc.; δῆλοί εἰσι μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντες they are clearly not going to permit, it is clear that they will not, Thuc. 1. 71; so with ὡς, δῆλός ἐστιν ὡς τι δρασεῖον κακόν Soph. Aj. 326; δῆλοι ἔσεσθαι ὡς ὀργιζόμενοι Lys. 128. 27, cf. Xen. An. 1. 5, 9; δῆλος ὀρᾶσθαι . . . ὡν being as was plainly to be seen, Eur. Or. 350:—also with ὅτι and a Verb, instead of the partic., δῆλός ἐστιν ὅτι . . . ἀκήκοεν Ar. Pl. 333, cf. Thuc. 1. 93:—and also, acc. to our idiom, δῆλόν [ἐστιν] ὅτι . . . v. sub δηλονότι:—sometimes the part. or relat. clause must be supplied, καταγελαῖς μου,—δῆλος εἶ (sc. καταγελαῶν) Ar. Av. 1407, cf. Id. Lys. 919; δῆλοι δὲ (sc. οὐ μένοντες) Thuc. 5. 10. 3. δῆλον ποιεῖν to shew plainly, τινι Thuc. 6. 34, etc.; with a part., δῆλον ἐποίησατε . . . μηδίσαντες Id. 3. 64. 4. δῆλον itself is used like δηλαδὴ, as αὐτὸς πρὸς αὐτοῦ δῆλον . . . all by himself, 'tis manifest, Soph. Aj. 906; ἀλγεινὰ Πρόκνη, δῆλον Id. Fr. 521; ἐκ πίθω ἀντλεῖς, δῆλον Theocr. 10. 13:—also, δῆλον δέ to introduce a proof, foll. by γάρ, Thuc. 1. 11, Arist. Color. 6, 20; cf. τεκμήριον. 5. the Adv. δῆλως is not Att., Poll. 6. 207.

Δηλώω, fut. ὠσω, etc.:—Pass., fut. δηλωθήσομαι Thuc. 1. 144; also δηλώσομαι in pass. sense, Soph. O. C. 581 (in act., Or. Sib. 1. 294); and δεδηλώσομαι Hipp. Art. 809 H. To make visible or manifest, to shew, exhibit, τὸν ἄνδρ' Ἀχαιοῖς δ. Soph. Ph. 616; ποῖον ὄμμα δηλώαις πατρί; Id. O. C. 462; with inf. added, ὡς γένος ἀτλητον ἀνθρώποισι δηλώσοιμι ὀρᾶν Id. O. T. 792, etc.:—Pass. to be or become manifest, Id. 1. c., etc. 2. to make known, disclose, reveal, Aesch. Pers. 519, Soph. O. T. 77, etc. 3. to prove, Id. O. C. 146, Thuc. 1. 3. 4. to declare, Id. 4. 68: to explain, set forth, Id. 2. 62; also to indicate, signify, Id. 1. 10, etc. Construct.: mostly, δ. τινί τι Antipho 114. 34: also, δ. τι πρὸς or εἰς τινα Soph. Tr. 369, Thuc. 1. 90; δ. τινὲ περί τινος Lys. 116. 42; περί τι Isocr. 223 B:—often foll. by a relat. clause, δ. ὅτι Soph. El. 1106, etc.; δ. περί τινος, ὡς . . ., Thuc. 1. 72, 73; δ. ὅτι . . . Hdt. 2. 149, cf. 1. 57, etc.; αὐτὸ [sc. τὸ ἔργον] δηλώσει ὡς . . ., Dem. 390. 19; but this is often expressed by a Partic., ἀκεῦν τε γὰρ σε καὶ τὸ δύστηνον κάρα δηλοῦτον . . . ὄνθ' ὅς εἰ Soph. O. C. 556; ὡς σε δηλώσω κακόν [όντα] Id. O. C. 783, cf. Ant. 471; the partic., if it refers to the nom. of the Verb, is itself in noni., δηλώσω πατρί μὴ ἀπλαγχνός γεγώς I will shew my father that I am no weakling, Id. Aj. 472; δηλοῖς . . . τι καλχαίνουσ' ἔπος θου shewest that thou art pondering . . ., it is clear that thou art . . ., Id. Ant. 20; δηλοῖς ὡς σημαῖων τι Ib. 242; δηλώσω οὐ παραγενόμενος I will shew that I was not present, Antipho 120. 8; δηλώσει γεγεννημένος Thuc. 1. 21:—in these last examples δηλώω is = δῆλος εἰμί, and comes very near the intr. usage. II. intr. to be clear or plain, δηλοῖ ὅτι οὐκ Ὀμήρου τὰ Κύπρια ἔπεα ἐστὶ Hdt. 2. 117; δηλοῖ δὲ ταῦτα . . ., ὅτι οὕτως ἔχει Plat. Gorg. 483 D; δηλώσει ἡ ἔχθρα πρῶτον, ὅταν . . ., Andoc. 30. 31. 2. impers. δηλοῖ=δῆλόν ἐστι Hdt. 9. 68, Plat. Crat. 434 C, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 15; δηλώσει Lys. 118. 2, Plat. Rep. 497 C; ἐδήλωσε Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 32, cf. Cyr. 7. 1, 30.

Δήλωμα, τό, a means of making known, Plat. Legg. 792 A, etc.

Δήλωσις, εως, ἡ, a pointing out, manifestation, explaining, shewing, Thuc. 1. 73, Plat. Min. 314 A, Polit. 287 A; δ. ποιέσθαι=δηλοῦν,

Thuc. 4. 40. 2. a direction, order, ἡ τῶν ἀρχόντων δ. Plat. Legg. 942 B.

δηλωτέον, verb. Adj. one must set forth, Plat. Tim. 48 E, Philo 1. 15.

δηλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, indicative, τινος Hipp. Acut. 391, Arist. Physiogn. 4. 4. Adv.—κῶς, Aen. Tact. 14.

δηλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, able to be shewn, Arist. de Xenoph. etc. 5, 1.

δημαγωγέω, to be a δημαγωγός, to lead the people, καλῶς δ. Isocr. 18 A; but almost always in bad sense, as Ar. Ran. 419, etc.; cf. δημαγωγός. 2. c. acc. pers., δ. ἄνδρας to curry favour with, win by popular arts, Xen. An. 7. 6, 4, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 6., 10, 31., 11, 33.—

Pass. to be won over, conciliated by popular arts, Joseph. A. J. 16. 2, 5:—opp. to τυραννεύω, Isocr. 215 C. 3. c. acc. rei, to introduce measures so as to win popularity, Dion. H. de vi Demosth. p. 1001; βουλὰς δ. LXX (1 Esdr. 5. 73). II. in Causal sense, δ. τινά to make him popular, App. Civ. 5. 53.

δημαγωγία, ἡ, the control or leadership of the people, Ar. Eq. 191, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 6; cf. δημαγωγός.

δημαγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for or like a demagogue, Ar. Eq. 217, Polyb. 15. 21, 1: generally, popular, of a dancer, Poll. 4. 96.

δημ-αγωγός, ὁ, a popular leader, of Pericles, Isocr. 184 D; δ. ἀγαθοί Lys. 178. 33: but commonly, 2. in bad sense, a leader of the mob, an unprincipled, factious orator, demagogue, such as Cleon, Thuc. 4. 21, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 27, etc.; λόγοι δημαγωγού, ἔργα τυράννου Andoc. 32. 37; ἔστι γὰρ δ. ὁ τοῦ δήμου κόλαξ Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 12, cf. 4. 4, 28, etc.: cf. δημηγόρος.

δημ-αίτητος, ον, demanded by the people, Synes. 174 B.

δημακίδιον [κί], τό, Comic Dim. of δῆμος (cf. δημίδιον), Ar. Eq. 823.

δημάρατος, ον, (ἀράσμαι) prayed for by the people: hence as a prop. n. of a king of Sparta, Hdt., etc.; v. Eust. 1093. 57.

δημαρχέω, to be δήμαρχος at Athens, Isae. 111. 4, Dem. 1306. 22; or tribune at Rome, App. Civ. 1. 2, etc.

δημαρχία, ἡ, the office or rank of δήμαρχος, Dem. 1318. 18: the tribunate, Plut. Fab. 9, etc.—The municipal body of a modern Gr. commune is so called.

δημαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, tribunician, Plut. Cato Mi. 40, Dio C. 54. 28; δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας, tribunicia potestate, as a title of the Emperor, C. I. 320, 1299, 1305, etc.

δημ-αρχος, ὁ, a governor of the people, and so, 1. at Athens, the president of a δῆμος, who managed its affairs, kept the registers, and had to enforce the collection of certain taxes, Ar. Nub. 37, Lysias ap. Harp., Dem. 1208. 5, Lex ib. 1069: in earlier times the corresponding officer was called ναύκρατος, Arist. Fr. 359, Böckh P. E. 2. 281 sq. 2. at Rome, a tribune of the plebs, Dion. H. 6. 89, Plut. Cor. 7, etc.

δημεραστής, ὁ, a friend of the people, Plat. Alc. 1. 132 A.

δημεραστής, ον, δ, a friend of the people, Plat. Alc. 1. 132 A.

δημευσίς, εως, ἡ, confiscation of one's property, Lat. publicatio bonorum, χρημάτων δημεύσεις Plat. Prot. 325 C, cf. Dem. 215. 24, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 3; δημεύσει τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ζημιούν Dem. 528. 7; τῆς οὐσίας C. I. 2691 d.

δημεύω, (δῆμος) to declare or seize as public property, esp. of a citizen's goods, to confiscate them, Lat. publicare, Thuc. 5. 60, Andoc. 7. 43, al.; πολλά δ. διὰ τῶν δικαστηρίων Arist. Pol. 6. 5, 3:—also, δ. τινά Hdn. 2. 14:—Pass., τὰ δημευόμενα Arist. Fr. 394, 401. II. generally, to make public, δεδήμευται κράτος the power is in the hands of the people, Eur. Cycl. 119: in Pass., also, to be published, Plat. Phil. 14 D, E.

δημεχθής, ες, (ἔχθος) hated by the people, Call. in A. B. 1188.

δημηγορέω, to be a δημηγόρος, to speak in the assembly, Lat. concionari, Ar. Eq. 956, etc.; πρὸ τοῦ πολιτεύεσθαι καὶ δ. ἐμέ Dem. 245. 9; δ. περί τινος Lys. 144. 5; δ. πρὸς τινος Plat. Legg. 817 C; ἐν τοῖς ὄχλοις Arist. Fr. 72:—also c. acc. cogn., δ. λόγον Dem. 345. 29; δ. τι παρὰ τισι Id. 657. 3: Pass., τὰ δεδημηγορημένα public speeches, Id. 344. 2. II. esp. to make popular speeches, such as are filled with popular fallacies, to speak rhetorically or ad captandum, to use clap-trap, Plat. Gorg. 482 C, 503 B, Theact. 162 D, Rep. 350 E; τῶν δημηγοριῶν ὡν δημ. Dem. 579. 15; δημ. πρὸς χάριν, πρὸς ἡδονήν Id. 29. 17., 51. 9. Cf. δημόδομαι, ῥητορεύω.

δημηγορία, ἡ, deliberative speaking (as we should say parliamentary), opp. to forensic (δικανική), Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 10, etc.: a speech in the public assembly, Aeschin. 36. 31. II. esp. popular oratory, clap-trap, Plat. Theact. 162 D.

δημηγορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for public speaking, qualified for it, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 48; δ. σοφία Plat. Rep. 365 D, etc.; λέξις Arist. Rhet. 3. 12. 5:—ἡ-κῆ (sc. τέχνη), =δημηγορία, Plat. Soph. 222 C; so, τὰ δημηγορικά Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 10.

δημηγόρος, ὁ, (ἀγορεύω) a popular orator, mostly in a bad sense, Plat. Gorg. 520 B, Legg. 908 D, etc.:—τιμαὶ δ. a speaker's honours, Eur. Hec. 254; στροφαὶ δημηγόροι rhetorical tricks, Aesch. Supp. 623.

δημηλασία, ἡ, banishment decreed by the people, exile, Aesch. Supp. 7:—so φυγή δημηλάτος, Ib. 614.

Δημήτηρ, τερος and τρος, ἡ: an acc. Δημήτηραν also occurs, as if from a nom. Δημήτρα, Epigr. ap. Paus. 1. 37, 2, and has often been introduced by copyists for Δήμητρα, v. Dobr. ad Ar. Pl. 64:—Demeter, Lat. Ceres, goddess of agriculture and rural life, mother of Persephoné; seldom mentioned in Il. (2. 696., 5. 500., 14. 326, cf. ἀκτῆ), once in Od. (5. 125), the chief authority for her legends being h. Hom. Cer.; worshipped specially at Eleusis (cf. Ἐλευσίνα), Arist. Fr. 594; and at Enna, Id. Mirab. 82. 2. appell., as a name for bread, Opp. H. 3. 463; v. sub ἀκτῆ, καρπός. (Commonly expl. as an old form of Γῆ μητήρ, but v. sub δᾶ.)

Δημήτριος, ον, (in MSS. sometimes wrongly Δημήτριος, as in Plut. 2. 876 C, Hesych.):—of or belonging to Demeter, βίος Aesch. Fr. 41; καρπός Δ. corn, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 5: Δημήτριος (sc. μήν), in

Bithynia, being the last part of August and the first of September:—also Δημητριακός, ἡ, ὄν, Geop. 1. 12, 36. II. pecul. fem. Δημητριάς, ἄδος, 1. name of a Tribe at Athens, created in honour of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Plut. Demetr. 10. 2. a city in Thessaly built by him, Polyb. 3. 6, 4, etc.:—Δημητριάς, οἱ, its citizens, Polyb. 5. 99, 3. III. τὸ Δημήτριον the temple of D., Strabo 435. IV. τὰ Δημήτρια her festival, Poll. 1. 37, etc.: but, later, in honour of Demetrius P., Plut. Demetr. 12. V. Δημητρίων, ὠνος, ὁ, new name of the month Μουνυχιῶν, in honour of Demetrius P., Plut. Demetr. 12. Δημίδιον [ἰδ], τὸ, Comic Dim. of δήμος, used by way of coaxing, Ar. Eq. 726, 1199; cf. δημακίδιον. Δημίζω, to affect popularity, cheat the people, Ar. Vesp. 699. Δημο-εργός, ὄν, poet. for δημιουργός, q. v. Δημο-πληθής, ἔς, abounding for public use, κτήνη δ. cattle of which the people have large store, Aesch. Ag. 128. Δημιό-πράτα, τὰ, goods seized by public authority, and put up for sale: included among the heads of revenue by Ar. Vesp. 659; cf. Lys. ap. Poll. 10. 96, Böckh P. E. 1. 265., 2. 127 sqq. Δήμιος, Dor. δάμ-, ὄν, and in Aesch. Cho. 55 a, ὄν: (δήμος):—belonging to the people, οἶκος Od. 20. 264; αἰουμνήται δ. judges elected by the people, 8. 259; πρῆξις δ' ἦδ' ἰδίη, οὐ δήμιος not public, 3. 82; so, δήμιον ἢ ἰδίον 4. 314, cf. 2. 32: as Adv., δήμια πίνειν at the public cost, Il. 17. 250: τὸ δήμιον, = τὸ κοινόν, the commonweal, Aesch. Supp. 370, 699:—cf. δημόσιος. II. ὁ δήμιος (sc. δοῦλος), the public executioner, Ar. Eccl. 81, Plat. Rep. 439 E, Lysias 135. 9, Aeschin. 44. fin., etc.; (δάμιος μαστίκτωρ in Aesch. Eum. 159); also, ὁ κοινὸς δήμιος Plat. Legg. 872 B. 2. a public physician, πτωχὸς ἦν καὶ δ. Phoenicid. Incest. 1. 13.—Cf. δημόσιος II, δημόκοινος. δημιουργεῖον, τὸ, a work-place, App. Pun. 93. δημιουργεῖω, to be a δημιουργός, practise a trade, do work, Plat. Soph. 219 C, etc.; τινὶ for one, Id. Legg. 846 E; ἡ δύναμις ἡ δημιουργήσασα the operative power, Arist. P. A. 2. 1, 22, cf. 1. 5, 4 and 5, al. 2. c. acc. rei, to work at, fabricate, Plat. Polit. 388 E; δ. τὸν υἱὸν εἰς ἀρετὴν to train him to . . ., Plut. Cato Ma. 20:—Pass. to be wrought or fabricated, often in Plat.; τὰ δημιουργούμενα artisans' works, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 1. II. to be one of the magistrates called δημιουργοί, Plat. Rep. 342 E, C. I. 4415 δ; δαμιουργέοντος Μικκωνος Inscr. Boeot. id. 1567. δημιουργημα, τὸ, a work of art, piece of workmanship, οὐ τύχης οὐδ' ἀνθρώπων δ., of the universe, Zaleuc. ap. Stob. 279. 20; δ. χειρῶν Dion H. de Comp. 1. δημιουργία, ἡ, a making, erecting, ζῶων Plat. Tim. 41 C, etc.; δ. τινὸς ἐκ τινος Id. Polit. 280 C. 2. workmanship, handicraft, Id. Rep. 401 A, 495 D. 3. a function, operation, Arist. H. A. 1. 3, 2. 4. δ. τῶν τεχνῶν a handling or practicing them, Plat. Symp. 197 A. II. the office of a magistrate (v. δημιουργός II): generally, a magistracy, office, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 5. δημιουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a δημιουργός or handicraftsman, Plat. Phaedr. 248 E; ἡ δ. τέχνη Id. Prot. 322 D; δ. τεχνήματα base mechanical works, Id. Legg. 846 D:—Adv. -κῶς, workmanlike, Ar. Pax 429. II. of or for the magistrates, τὸ δημιουργικόν the official class, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 16; δ. τιμαί Ath. 660 C. δημιούργιον, Dor. δαμιόργιον, τὸ, the council-room of the δημιουργοί at Cnidos, Newton's Inscr. Cnid. no. 52. δημιουργός, Ep. δημοεργός, ὁ: (*ἔργω):—one who works for the people, a skilled workman, handicraftsman (opp. to ἰδιώτης, Plat. Polit. 298 C, Prot. 327 C, Ion 531 C): among them in early times we have soothsayers, surgeons, heralds, along with carpenters, etc., Od. 17. 383 sq., 19. 135, cf. Plat. Symp. 188 D; ἐχάλκευσε ξίφος . . . Αἰδης, δημιουργὸς ἄγριος Soph. Aj. 1035; esp. of medical practitioners (cf. δήμιος II. 2), Hipp. Vet. Med. 8, Plat. Symp. 186 D; as opp. to scientific physicians, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 11; so, of sculptors, Plat. Rep. 529 E: of confectioners, Hdt. 7. 31; esp. a maker of bride-cakes, Meineke Menand. p. 45; οἱ δ. the artisan class at Athens, Arist. Fr. 346, 347:—generally, a framer, maker, νόμων, πολιτείας Id. Pol. 2. 12, 1 and 13; λόγων Aeschin. 84. 36; δ. κακῶν author of ill, Eur. Incest. 32; πειθοῦς δ. ἡ ρητορικὴ Plat. Gorg. 453 A; δ. τῆς ἀρετῆς Arist. Pol. 7. 9, 7: metaph., ἄρθρος δημοεργός mom that calls man to work, h. Hom. Merc. 98. 2. the Maker of the world, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 9, cf. Plat. Tim. 40 C, Rep. 530 A:—hence, in the Neo-Platonic philosophy, as the name of God, δημ. (ἐξ ὄντων) Fabricator, opp. to κτίστης (ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων) Creator, Philo 1. 632, etc. II. in some Peloponnesian states, the name of a magistrate, Thuc. 5. 47, Epist. Philipp. ap. Dem. 280. 3; cf. ἐπιδημιουργός, and v. Müller Dor. 3. 8. § 5; so, in the Achaean League, Polyb. 24. 5, 16:—in Dor. forms, δαμιουργοί or δαμιουργοί, Newton Inscr. Cnid. nos. 40, 50, 51.—Cf. δημιουργεῖω II, -ία II, -ικός II, -ιον.—In Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 2, there is a play upon the double meaning. δημιωσί, Adv. publicly, formed like μεγαλωσί, Draco 37. 5. δημο-βόρος, ὄν, devourer of the people, δ. βασιλεύς Il. 1. 231; used of Caligula, Philo 2. 561. δημο-γέρων, ὄντος, ὁ, an elder of the people, an elder, chief, Il. 11. 372: in pl. the nobles, chiefs, cf. Lat. senatores, A. Sax. ealdormen, Il. 3. 149, Eur. Andr. 300 (in a chorus), cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 6; δημογ. θεός, = Lat. deus minorum gentium, Anth. P. 9. 331. δημο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, a public teacher, preacher, Eccl. δημο-ειδής, ἔς, vulgar, low, κιβδηλία Hipp. Art. 837. δημόθεν, Adv. at the public cost, opp. to οἰκόθεν, δημόθεν ἀλφίτα δῶκα Od. 19. 197:—from among the people, Ar. Rh. 1. 7. II. δημόθεν Εὐπυρίδης an Eupyrion by deme, i. e. by birth-place, Anth. P. append. 328. δημοθουινεῖω, to give a public feast, C. I. (addend.) 2143f. 2374 e. 60:

—and δημοθουινία, ἡ, a public feast, Arist. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 82, Luc. Dem. Encom. 16, C. I. 2880, al. Δημό-θροος, ὄν, contr. -θροος, ὄν, uttered by the people, φήμη, ἀπὸ δ. Aesch. Ag. 938, 1409, 1413: δ. ἀναρχία lawlessness of popular clamour, Id. 883. δημο-κατάρπτος, ὄν, cursed publicly, Eccl. δημο-κηδής, ὁ, friend of the people, Lat. poplicola, Strabo 652, Dion. H. 5. 19, Plut. Poplic. 10. Δημό-κοινος (sc. δοῦλος), ὁ, = δήμιος II, the executioner, Soph. Fr. 869, Antipho 113. 33, Isocr. 361 D. II. as Adj., δημόκοινος, ὄν, vile, common, of coarse food, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C. δημο-κόλαξ, ὁ, a mob-flatterer, Dion. H. 6. 60, Luc. Dem. Enc. 31. δημοκοπέω, to curry mob-favour, Plut. C. Gracch. 9. δημοκόπημα, τὸ, an attempt to gain mob-favour, App. Civ. 1. 24. δημοκοπία, ἡ, love of mob-popularity, Dion. H. 6. 60, Epigr. Gr. p. xix. δημοκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or suited to a δημοκόπος, βίος δ. Plat. Phaedr. 248 E; δ. περί τινα M. Antou. 1. 16. Adv. -κῶς, Basil. δημο-κόπος, ὁ, a demagogue, Dion. H. 5. 65; cf. δαφοκόπος. δημόκραντος, ὄν, ratified by the people, ἀπὸ δ. Aesch. Ag. 457. δημοκράτεομαι, Pass. with fut. med. -κρατήσομαι (Thuc. 8. 48, Lys. 213. 14, Dem. 731. 15, but -κρατηθήσομαι Thuc. 8. 75; pf. δεδημοκράτημαι Dio C. 52. 13). To have a democratical constitution, live in a democracy, Hdt. 6. 43, Ar. Ach. 642, Thuc. 5. 29, etc.; πόλις δημοκρατούμενη Lex ap. Andoc. 12. 4, cf. Lys. 120. 28; cf. ὀλιγαρχεομαι. 2. impers., δημοκρατεῖται democratic principles prevail, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 17. II. the Act. in Byz. writers, of the factions of the Circus (δήμοι), to cause a riot, Jo. Malal. 393, etc.; cf. δημοτεύομαι. δημοκρατία, ἡ, democracy, popular government, Hdt. 6. 43, Antipho 146. 39; δ. καταλυθείσης Andoc. 12. 42; on its nature, v. Thuc. 6. 89, Arist. Pol. 3. 7, 5., 4. 4, 12., 6. 1 sq. δημοκράτιζω, to be on the democratical side, App. Pun. 70. δημοκρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a democracy, νόμοι Plat. Rep. 338 E; δημοκρατικόν τι δράν to do a popular act, Ar. Ran. 952; τὸ δίκαιον τὸ δημ. Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 1:—Adv. -κῶς, Diod. 2. 32. II. of persons, favouring democracy, Lys. 171. 36, Plat. Rep. 571 A, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 3, 7: but δημοτικός is more common of persons. Δημοκρίτειοι, οἱ, the followers of Democritus of Abdera, Ael. V. H. 12. 25, Plut. 2. 1108 E. δημό-λευστος, ὄν, publicly stoned, δ. φόνος death by public stoning, Soph. Ant. 36. δημολογέω, = δημόδομαι, Anth. P. 7. 440. δημολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for public speaking: ὁ δ. a mob-orator, Plat. Soph. 268 B:—so δημολόγος, ὁ, Synes. 55 A:—hence Δημολογοκλέων, ὁ, a nickname given by the Chorus to Bdelycleon in Ar. Vesp. 342. δημόδομαι, Dor. δαμ-, Pass. to talk popularly, to please or amuse the people (cf. δημοκοπέω), γλυκύ τι δαμωσόμεθα we will try some pleasant popular lay, Pind. I. 8 (7). 18; cf. δήμωμα:—so, δημοούμενον λέγειν to talk ad easiandum, Plat. Theaet. 161 E. II. to be publicly known, Dio C. ap. Zonar. δημο-πίθηκος [ἰ], ὁ, a mob-jaeknapes, charlatan, Ar. Ran. 1085. δημο-ποίητος, ὄν, made a citizen, but not one by birth, Plut. Solon 24, Luc. Scyth. 8, cf. Dem. 1376. 15. δημό-πρακτος, ὄν, done by the people, Aesch. Supp. 942. δημο-ρῖφής, ἔς, hurled by the people, ἀπὸ δ. Aesch. Ag. 1616. δήμος, ὁ, a district, country, land, Βοιωτοὶ μάλα πῖονα δήμον ἔχοντες Il. 5. 710; Λυκίης ἐν πῖονι δήμῳ 16. 437, cf. Od. 13. 322, etc.; Ἰθάκης ἐνὶ δήμῳ 1. 103; δήμῳ ἐνὶ Τρώων 13. 266; λαοὶ ἀπὸ δήμον 16. 95;—in all these places it is purely local, as in the phrase δήμος βνεύρων the land of dreams, 24. 12:—also, the people of such a district, πόλις τε παντί τε δήμῳ to town and country, Il. 3. 50. II. hence (as in early times the common people were scattered through the country, while the chiefs held the city), the commons, common people, δήμου ἀνήρ, opp. to βασιλεύς, ἔσχατος ἀνήρ, etc., Il. 2. 188, 198, cf. 11. 328, Hes. Op. 259, Aesch. Theb. 199, 1006, cf. δημότης; rarely of a single person, δήμος ἕων being a commoner, Il. 12. 213:—so also in historians, the commons, commonalty, opp. to οἱ εὐδαίμονες, Hdt. 1. 196; to οἱ παχέες, Id. 5. 30, cf. 66; to οἱ δυνατοί Thuc. 5. 4; οἱ . . . ἐπαναστάντες τοῖς δυνατοῖς καὶ ὄντες δήμος Id. 8. 73; (so, as collect. with pl. Verb, h. Hom. Cer. 271); so in writers of Roman Hist., to express the Lat. Plebs, Dion. H. 6. 88, etc.; τοῦ πολλοῦ δ. εἰς unus de plebe, Luc. Sat. 3; τοῦ δ. ὄν Id. Gall. 22:—of the soldiers, opp. to officers, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 14:—then, the people generally, Βακτρῶν ἔρρει πανωλῆς δ. Aesch. Pers. 732. 2. generally, a horde, mass, ἰχθύων Antiph. Τιμ. 1. 7; τυράννων Philostr. 498; ὑνέων, πιθήκων Alciphro 3. 30. III. in democratical states, like πλῆθος, the commons, the people, the free citizens, Hdt. 1. 170., 3. 81; esp. at Athens, v. Ar. Eq. 40 sqq. 2. democracy, opp. to οἱ ὀλίγοι, Hdt. 3. 82; to οἱ τύραννοι, Andoc. 14. 22, etc.; ταῦτα καταλύει δήμον, οὐ κομψοῦσα Philippid. Incest. 2; δ. ὁ ἔσχατος Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 12. 3. like ἐκκλησία, the Assembly of the Commons, ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δ. often in Inscr., etc. IV. δήμοι, οἱ, (from signf. 1) townships, hundreds, = Dor. κῶμαι, Lat. pagi, being very ancient divisions of Attica, which were distributed by Cleisthenes among his ten φυλαί: in the time of Hdt. they were 100 in number (10 in each φυλή), afterwards increased to 174, Strabo 396:—hence in Att. style, ἐκ δήμου or simply δήμου added to a name, Σαφάνης ἐκ δήμου Δεκελέθην Hdt. 9. 73; δήμου Ἀλαιεύς Antiph. Turp. 2; also, τῶν δήμων Πιθεύς Plat. Euthyphro 2 B; τῶν δ. Θεορίκιος Dem. 1003. 15 (where, as in other places, it was altered by the copyists into τὸν δήμον, v. Dind. praef. Dem. p. xii. ed. 1825); never τῷ δήμῳ, ut vulg. in Schol. Ar. Ran. 86. V. name for a prostitute, ἡγοῦν

καινή τῷ δήμῳ, Archil. (173) ap. Eust. VI. in Byz. writers, a faction in the Circus; v. sub δημοκρατέσθαι. (The Root is uncertain. Some Etym. refer it to √ΔΑΜ, δαμάω, Lat. dom-inus, comparing A. S. team (a family), Germ. zunft, as if the orig. sense were a body of people united by social ties. But the orig. sense seems to be that of cultivated land, and this leads to the comparison of O. Norse tún, A. S. tūn, Germ. zaun, an enclosure: v. Vigfússon in Icel. Dict. s. v. tūn.)

δημός, ὁ, (Root uncert.) fat, βοῦν . . πίνα δημῷ Il. 13. 168, cf. Hes. Th. 538, Ar. Vesp. 40, etc.; δίπλακι δημῷ (of sacrificial meat) with fat above and fat below, Il. 23. 243:—also of men, κορέει κύνας ἡδ' αἰωνοὺς δημῷ 8. 380.

Δημοσθένειας, α, ον, Demosthenic, Longin. 34: so Δημοσθενικός, ἡ, ὄν, Dion. H. de Rhet. II. 10, Luc. Dem. Encom. 15.

Δημοσθενίζω, to imitate Demosthenes, Plut. Cic. 24.

δημοσίᾳ, Adv., v. δημόσιος.

δημοσίευσίς, εως, ἡ, =δήμεισις, Eccl.

δημοσιεύω, to make public or common, to confiscate, like δημεύω, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 10. 2. to make public, publish, Plut. 2. 34 C:—Pass., τὰ δεδημοσιευμένα κοινῶν sayings, as γνῶθι σεαυτὸν, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 13.

3. δ. τὴν τοῦ σώματος ὥραν to prostitute it, Dion. H. 1. 84. II. intr. to be in the public service, esp. of physicians in receipt of a salary from the state, to practise as a state-physician (cf. δήμιος II), Ar. Ach. 1030, Plat. Gorg. 514 D: generally, to be a public man, opp. to ιδιωτεύω, Ib. 515 A, Apol. 32 A; φροντίσι δ. to devote oneself in every thought to the common good, Plut. 2. 823 C:—also of things, ἐν βαλανείῳ δημοσιεύαντι Id. Phoc. 4.

δημόσιος, Dor. δαμ-, α, ον, belonging to the people or state, Lat. publicus, opp. to ἴδιος, ἀγρός δ., Lat. ager publicus, Hdt. 5. 29; δ. χρήματα Cratin. Πυλ. 2; πλοῦτος Thuc. 1. 80; χάρα, opp. to ἱερά, ἴδιος, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 3; ἡ δ. τράπεζα C. I. 123. 4; ἀγῶνες, δίκαι Aeschin. 1. 11, etc.:—δημόσιον εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι to be, become state-property, be confiscated, etc., Thuc. 2. 13, C. I. 355. 41, Plat., etc.; γῆν δ. παιεῖν Lys. 150. 31. 2. common, δημοσιώτατος τρόπος Arist. Top. 8. 12, 1, cf. Soph. Elench. 1, 4. II. as Subst.: 1. ὁ δημόσιος (sc. δούλας), a public slave or servant, as, the public crier, Hdt. 6. 121: a policeman, Ar. Lys. 436, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 277: a public notary, = γραμματεὺς, Dem. 381. 2, etc.: a public executioner, Diod. 14. 102. b. a public victim, = φάρμακος II, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1136. Cf. δήμιος II.

III. as neut., δημόσιον, τὸ, the state, Lat. respublica, Hdt. 1. 14, Andoc. 10. 17, Aeschin. 62. 6. 2. any public building, as a public hall, Hdt. 6. 52, 57. 3. the treasury, elsewhere τὸ κοινόν, Andoc. 10. 16, Dem. 573. 11, Dinarch. 105. 11. 4. the public prison, Thuc. 5. 18. 5. τὰ δ. state-property, Ar. Vesp. 554. IV. as fem., ἡ δημοσία (sc. σκηνή) the tent of the Spartan kings, Lat. praetorium, οἱ περὶ δημοσίαν the king's council, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 8, Lac. 13, 7. V. as Adv.: 1. dat. δημοσίᾳ, Ion. -ίῃ, at the public expense, Hdt. 1. 30, etc.; by public consent, Dem. 530. 15; on public service, Id. 1102. 11: but, δ. κρίνειν to try in the public courts, Andoc. 14. 17; δ. τεθνάναι to die by the hands of the executioner, Dem. 1126. 7. 2. ἐκ δημοσίαν by public authority, Xen. Rep. Lac. 3, 3. 3. neut. pl. δημόσια, δ. ταφῶμεν Ar. Av. 396. 4. regul. Adv. -ίως, Strabo 562, and late Prose.

δημοσιώω, to confiscate, like δημεύω, δημοσιεύω, Thuc. 3. 68:—in Pass., of the Ager Publicus at Rome, to be converted to public use, Dion. H. 8. 74. II. Pass., also, to be commonly known, be published, Plat. Soph. 232 D, Plut. 2. 507 F.

δημοσιώνης, ον, ὁ, a farmer of the revenue, Lat. publicanus, Strabo 205: hence δημοσιωνία, ἡ, a leasing of the revenues, Meimno ap. Phot. Bibl. 232, 233; and δημοσιώνιον, τὸ, the office of revenue-leases, Plut. 2. 820 C.

δημοσσοῦς, ον, (σώω) saving the people; but II. δημόσσοος, (σεύω) driven away by the people;—both in Hesych.

δημοτελής, ἐς, (τέλος) of the public cost, public, national, θυσία Hdt. 6. 57, C. I. 3493. 9; ἐορτή Thuc. 2. 15; δημ. ἱερά τελεῖν Dem. 531. 25; τὰ ἱερά τὰ δ., opp. to τὰ ιδιωτικά, C. I. 2656. 9. Adv. -ίως, Suid.

δημότερος, α, ον, poet. for δημοτικός II, Ar. Rh. 3. 606. II. = δημόσιος, common, vulgar, Κύπρις Anth. P. 9. 415.

δημο-τερπής, ἐς, popular, attractive, Plat. Minos 321 A.

δημοτεύομαι, Pass. to be a δημότης, ἡρόμην ὑπόθε δημοτεύατα Lys. 166. 33 sq., cf. Dem. 1314. 9. II. in Act. of the factions of the Circus, Byz.; cf. δημοκρατέσθαι II.

δημότης, ον, ὁ, one of the people, a commoner, plebeian, opp. to a man of rank, Tyrtae. 2. 7, Hdt. 2. 172., 5. 11; so, δ. ἀνὴρ Soph. Aj. 1071; δ. λέως Ar. Pax 921; δ. τε καὶ ξένος Eur. Supp. 895; δημόται men of the people, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 58, Cyr. 2. 3, 7. 2. =ιδιώτης, γνωστὰ λέγειν δημότησι to speak popularly, Hipp. Vet. Med. 8, cf. Acut. 384, Art. 830. II. one of the same people, a fellow-citizen, Pind. N. 7. 96, Eur. Alc. 1057. III. at Athens, one of the same deme (cf. φυλήτης), Soph. O. C. 78, Susario 1, C. I. 82. 33, al.; φράτερας καὶ δ. Cratin. Jun. Χειρ. 1:—so fem. δημάτις, ἰδίας, Ar. Lys. 333, Theocr. 28. 22.

δηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the people, in common use, common, δ. γράμματα in Egypt, opp. to the ἱερά, Hdt. 2. 36 (v. sub ἱερογλυφικός); of opinions and the like, popular, Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 6. 2. public, =δημόσιος, Dion. H. 7. 63:—τὰ -κά public affairs, Alciphro 1. 4. II. of the populace, one of them, Lat. plebeius, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 6, Dem. 581. 24. 2. on the popular or democratic side, Lat. popularis, Ar. Nub. 205, Av. 1584; τὴν αὐτὴν παρανομίαν Thuc. 6. 28; λέγεις ἂ δει προσεῖναι τῷ δημοτικῷ Dem. 286. 9; αὐδὲν δ. πράττειν to do nothing for the people, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 39; generally, popular, δ. καὶ φιλόθεος Id. Mem. 1. 2, 60; τῶν μετρίων τινὰ καὶ δ. Dem. 573. fin.; τῶν πολ-

λῶν καὶ δ. Id. 581. 24; δημοτικὸν τοῦτο δρᾶ Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 19:—often in Adv. -ίως, affably, kindly, καλῶς καὶ δ. Dem. 719. 8. 3. of governments, popular, democratic, Isocr. 185 E, Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 8 and 5, 3:—Adv., χρῆσθαι ἀλλήλοισι δ. as members of a free state, Ib. 5. 8, 5, cf. 5. 9, 2. III. of or belonging to a deme, opp. to δημόσιος, ap. Dem. 1074. 20.

δημαῦχος, ον, (ἐχω) protecting the people, as epith. of guardian deities, Soph. O. C. 458; δημαῦχοι γᾶς, χθονὸς ruling the people of the land, Ib. 1086, 1348.

δημο-φάγος [ᾶ], ον, =δημοβόρος, τύραννος Theogn. 1151.

δημο-φάνης, ἐς, (φαίνω) public, solemn, ἐορτή Philo 2. 169.

δημο-φθάρος, ον, ruining the people, Callistr. Stat. 14.

δημο-χάρης, ἐς, pleasing the people, popular, late; v. Lob. Phryn. 486.

δημο-χάριστος, οὔ, ὁ, a mob-courtier, Eur. Hec. 134:—Adv. δημοχάριστικῶς, like a δημοχαριστής, Schol. Il. 2. 350.

δημῶν, v. sub δημόμαι.

δημῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the people, popular, μουσική Plat. Phaedo 61 A; σωφρασύνη Id. Legg. 710 A; στιχίδια Plut. Pericl. 30; λόγος Ael. V. H. 3. 45:—τὸ δ. πλῆθος the common herd, Hdn. 1. 4:—of a prostitute, common, Anth. P. 7. 345. Adv. -ίως, Origen.

δημῶμα, τό, a popular pastime, χαρίτων δαμώματα odes for public performance, Stesich. 34 (ap. Ar. Pac. 798); cf. δημόμαι.

δημ-ωφελής, ἐς, of public use, λόγοι Plat. Phaedr. 227 E; ἡγεμών Plut. Sull. 30: τὸ δ. the common good, Hdn. 2. 3. Adv. -ίως, C. I. 4415 b.

δῆν, Dor. δάν (or δοάν, Alcman 127, cf. Jo. Alex. 37. 31): Adv. :—long, for a long while, Il. 5. 412; οὐδὲ γὰρ . . δῆν ἦν nor was he long-lived, 6. 131., 16. 736; δῆν δὲ μὴ φίλοι ὦμεν Theogn. 1243. 2. long ago, δῆν οἴχεσθαι Od. 18. 313. II. of Place, far, much, αὐδὲ δῆν χάριτα ἀνδρός Il. 16. 736.—Only Ep., for in Aesch. Pers. 584 θῆν should prob. be restored. (The Dor. δάαν points to an orig. form δφάν, and this indicates a connexion with √ΔΙΦ, Lat. diu (cf. diu-rnus, bi-du-um with dies): hence come δηναίος, δηθά, δηθάκις, δηθύνω, δηράς.)

δηναίος, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. δαναίος, ἄ, ὄν:—long-lived, Il. 5. 407; δ. κλέος Theocr. 16. 54: long-continued, ὕδοιπορή C. I. 6255. 2. old, aged, κάραι Aesch. Pr. 794: ancient, θρόνοι Ib. 912, (and in Eum. 845 δαναίῶν should be restored, with L. Dind., for δαμίαν or δαμαύαν), Call. Fr. 105. II. late, Lat. serus, Ar. Rh. 4. 645; δηναίον, as Adv., Ib. 3. 590:—Θόωσα and Δηναίη, Over-speed and Loitering, Emped. 24.

δηνάριον, τό, a Roman coin, a denary, nearly, but not quite, =Gr. δραχμή, being worth about 8½d., Plut. 2. 900 C.

δῆνεα, τά, only in pl. counsels, plans, arts, whether good or bad, δ. θεῶν Od. 23. 82; δ. ἦπια Il. 4. 361; ὑλοφώϊα Od. 10. 289; δίκαια καὶ ἦπια Hes. Th. 236.—The sing. nom. δῆνος, εος, τό, is cited by Hesych., while Suid., no doubt incorrectly, makes it δῆνεον. (Cf. δῆω.)

δῆξ, gen. δηκός, ὁ or ἡ, a worm in wood, Schol. Hes. Op. 418.

δηξίθυμος, ον, =δακέθυμος, heart-eating, wasting, of love, Aesch. Ag. 744; comically, δ. ὀξάλμη Sopat. ap. Ath. 101 B.

δῆξίς, εως, ἡ, (δάκνω) a bite, biting, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 2: a stinging pain, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16:—metaph. of biting jokes, Plut. Lycurg. 14.

δηῶν, contr. for δηῶω.

δηπαθεν, indef. Adv., commonly written δῆ παθεν, from any quarter, Lat. undecunque, Aesch. Cho. 632.

δήποτε, indef. Adv., commonly written δῆ ποτε, Dor. δήποκα, at some time, once upon a time, Od. 6. 102, Aesch. Ag. 577, Eur. Supp. 1130. 2. εἰ δῆ ποτε, Lat. si quando, Il. 1. 40; ὅτι δῆ ποτε that as all know . . , Dem. 524. 20; ἀπόθεν δῆ ποτε (v. l. δῆ παθεν) from some quarter or other, Id. 925. 5. 3. as interrog., τί δῆ ποτε;—what in the world? what or why now? Lat. quidnam, Donat. Ter. Andr. 3. 4, 3 (cf. γάρ III. 1); καίτοι τί δῆ ποτε; jam vero quid tandem? Dem. 50. 4; also, ὅστις δῆ ποτε, ὅ τι δ. πράξαντα Hdt. 6. 134; ὅστις δ. ὦν Plat. Phaedr. 273 C:—πόσαι δῆ ποτε; how many do you suppose? Dem. 463. 12. 4. also, δῆ ποτ' οὖν, =Lat. cunque, Id. 1010. 15. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 373.

δήπου, indef. Adv., commonly written δῆ που, perhaps, it may be, φ δῆ που ἀδελφεῶν ἐκτανε Il. 24. 736: in Att. mostly with a sense of doubtless, I suppose, I presume, of course, Lat. scilicet, nimirum, οὐ δήπου τλητόν Aesch. Pr. 1064; τῶν Λαῶν δ. τις ὠνομάζετο Soph. O. T. 1042; cf. Ar. Pl. 491, 582, Thuc. 1. 121, etc.: often in phrases, ἵστε γὰρ δῆ που, μέμνησθε γὰρ δῆ που, Dem. 25. 15, etc.; σχέδον ἴσμεν ἅπαντες δῆ που Id. 31. 7; αὐδεῖς δῆ που ἀγναί Id. 356. 9, etc. II. as interrog. implying an affirm. answer, τὴν αἰχμάλωτον κάταισθα δῆ που; i. e. I presume you know, Soph. Tr. 417; ἀνόμοιον δῆ που Plat.: οὐ δῆ που; is it not so? implying a negat. answer, as Ar. Ran. 526, Pl. 261.

δήπουθεν, indef. Adv., much like δήπου, and chiefly used before a vowel, Ar. Vesp. 296, Pl. 140, and often in Com.; also in Lysias 106. 23, Plat., etc.; οὐδαμῶς δήπουθεν Dem. 832. 15: cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

δηριόμαι, Dep. (δῆρις) to contend, περὶ νεκροῦ δηριάσθαι (v. l. δηρίσασθαι) Il. 17. 734; ὥστ' ἀμφ' αὐροισι δν' ἀνέρε δηριάσθων wrangle about boundaries, 12. 421; absol., ὅτ' ἀριστοὶ . . δηριώοντο Od. 8. 78; αἱ δ' αὐτοὶ δηριάσθων Il. 21. 467; δ. τινί to contend with one, Ar. Rh. 4. 1729.—The Act. δηριῶω, to contest a prize, occurs in post-Hom. Poets; δηριῶν Pind. N. 11. 34; δηριῶντες Ar. Rh. 1. 752, cf. Opp. C. 1. 230.—From another form δηρίσμαι [ῖ] (used by Pind. O. 13. 63) Hom. has aor. 1 med. δηρίσαντα, Od. 8. 76; 3 dual aor. 1 pass. δηρινθήτην (as if from δηρίνομαι), Il. 16. 756; and Theocr. a fut. δηρίσομαι, 22. 70:—of this, an Act. occurs in Theogn. 995, δηρισάντων; in Theocr. 25. 82, οὐκ ἂν ταί τις ἐδήρισεν περὶ τιμῆς, cf. Lyc. 1306. [ῖ in pres.; ῖ in fut. and aor.]

δῆρις, ἡ, a fight, battle, contest, Il. 17. 158, etc. (but only in acc.): nom. in Aesch. Supp. 412, Epigr. Gr. 343; gen. δῆριος Aesch. Ag. 942; δῆριος in Suid.

δηρίφατος, ον, (φάω) =ἀρείφατος, Anth. P. 722.

δηρόβιος, Dor. δαρ-, *ov*, long-lived, Aesch. Theb. 524.
 δηρός, *ά, όν*, (cf. δήν) long, too long, δηρὸν χρόνον for a long, long time, Il. 14. 206, 305, h. Hom. Cer. 282; more often δηρὸν (sub. χρόνον) as Adv. *all too long*, Il. 2. 298, etc.; so, ἐπὶ δηρὸν 9. 415; often with a negat., οὐδέ σέ φημι δηρὸν . . ἀλύξειν 10. 371, cf. 2. 435, etc.:—the Trag. only use the Dor. form δαρός, πολλὸν δαρὸν τε χρόνον Soph. Aj. 414, cf. Aesch. Supp. 359, Eur. I. T. 1339; δαρὸν alone, Aesch. Pr. 646, 940, Soph., etc.; cf. Ἀθήνη, κυνηγός, etc.

δησάσκετο, v. sub δέω to bind.
 δῆσε, poet. aor. of δέω to bind: also for ἐδέησε, aor. of δέω to want.
 δῆτα, Adv., lengthd. and more emphatic form of δῆ, first found in Hdt. 4. 69, but mostly used by Att. Poets (esp. Aesch.), and Plat. It is never placed at the beginning of a sentence or verse, except in Soph. Aj. 986. Commonly rendered *manifestly, certainly, to be sure, of course*:

I. in answers, mostly added to a word which echoes the question, as ἴσασιν ὅστις ἦρξε . . ; Answ. ἴσασι δῆτα *aye* they know, Eur. Med. 1372; γινώσκειθ' ὑμεῖς . . ; Answ. γινώσκωμεν δῆτα *oh yes* we know her, Ar. Thesm. 606; ἰώ; Answ. ἰὼ δῆτα Aesch. Pers. 1071; Soph. O. C. 536; ἀρ' οὐκ οἶόν τε; Answ. οὐ δῆτα Plat. Meno 73 B, cf. Rep. 333 A, 351 B, 563 E, Phaedo 90 D; (also with a word repeated in the same speech, ὡς μ' ἀπώλεσας!—ἀπώλεσας δῆτ' how hast thou destroyed me!—*ay, destroyed indeed*, Soph. El. 1164; δύστηνε.—δύστηνε δῆτα Id. Ph. 760):—sometimes to correct the previous speaker, οἴκτειρέ θ' ἡμᾶς . . Answ. οἴκτειρε δῆτα . . ἐκγόνους *pay rather pity* . . , Eur. El. 673, cf. 676:—also without repeating the word, αὐτὸς δ' ἀναλοῖ δῆτα *yes truly* . . , Aesch. Theb. 813, cf. Ar. Ran. 552: often with a negat., *not so, οὐ δῆτα μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω* Id. Eq. 871; οὐ δῆτ' ἐγώ γε *faith* not I, Id. Av. 1391, cf. Eur. Med. 1048; οὐ δῆτα Lacon. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 18, 6, cf. Pol. 5. 11, 3. 2. in questions, mostly to mark an inference or consequence, τί δῆτα; what *then?* Aesch. Pr. 627, Ar. Nub. 1087, etc., cf. Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 1024 (1011); πῶς δῆτα; Aesch. Ag. 1211, Ar. Nub. 79; ἀρα δῆτα; Soph. O. T. 1014; εἶτα δῆτα; Eur. Hec. 623; ἀλλὰ δῆτα . . ; as the last of several questions, Soph. Aj. 466, Eur. Or. 781, etc.; ποῦ δῆτ' ὁ τίμος; Aesch. Cho. 916, cf. 1075, etc.:—sometimes it expresses indignation, καὶ δῆτ' ἐτόλμας; and so thou hast dared? Soph. Ant. 449; ταῦτα δῆτ' ἀνασχετά; Id. Ph. 987; ἢ ταῦτα δῆτ' ἀνεκτά; Id. O. T. 429; ἐγνώκας οὖν δῆτ' . . ; Ar. Eq. 871:—and sometimes there is a touch of irony, τῷ σῶ δικαίῳ δῆτ' ἐπισπένσθαι με δεῖ; *your* principle of justice *forsooth*, Soph. El. 1037, cf. O. T. 364:—so where a question is rather implied than put, esp. after ἀλλά, ἀλλ' ἢ τέκνων δῆτ' ὄψις ἦν ἐφίμερος Ib. 1375, cf. Ar. Av. 375, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 283 C; τὸν Εὐρυτείαν οἶσθα δῆτα παρθένον *of course* you know . . , Soph. Tr. 1219.

3. in prayers or wishes, ἀπόλοιο δῆτα *now* a murrain take thee! Ar. Nub. 6; λαβοῦ, λαβοῦ δῆτ' take, *oh* take hold, Eur. Or. 219, cf. 1231, etc.; σκόπει δῆτα *only* look, Plat. Gorg. 452 B:—with μή, it strengthens the deprecatory force, μὴ δῆτα τοῦτό γ' Soph. Ph. 763, cf. 1367; μὴ δῆτα, μὴ δῆτ' ἴδοιμι Ib. 830, cf. 1153. 4. sometimes in resuming after a parenthesis, ἐσπέρας γε . . —ἐσπέρας δῆτα, Plat. Gorg. 310 C. II. rarely, like δῆ I, to influence single words, ἀπασι δῆτα Ar. Eccl. 1143.

δηῦτε, contr. for δῆ αὐτε, restored for δεῦτε by Seidl. in Anacr. 13.
 δῆω, to find, meet with, always in pres. with fut. sense, δῆεις Il. 13. 260, Od. 7. 49; δῆομεν 6. 291; δῆετε Il. 9. 418, 685; also δῆουσι Ar. Rh. 4. 591; δῆωμεν, δῆοιμεν Ib. 1336, 1460. (Prob. akin to *δαώ, δαῆναι.)
 Δηώ, *ος*, contr. οὖς, ἦ, = Δημήτηρ, Demeter, Lat. Ceres, first in h. Hom. Cer. 47, 211, 492; Ἐλευσινίας Δηοῦς ἐν κόλποις Soph. Ant. 1121, cf. Eur. Supp. 290; Δηοῦς καρπός Ar. Pl. 515; dat. Δηοῖ Epigr. in C. 1. 1. p. 458:—Adj. Δηῶος, *a, ov*, sacred to Demeter, Anth. P. append. 50. 5:—Δηῶννη, ἦ, daughter of Demeter, Proserpine, Call. Fr. 48.
 Δί, Δία, v. sub Ζεὺς.

διά, poet. διαί, Prep. governing Gen. and Acc.—Rad. sense, *through*; never anastrophe. for fear of confusion with Δία: v. however Herm. on Elmsl. Med. 1143. [Properly διᾶ: but Hom. uses ἱ in arsi at the beginning of a line, Il. 3. 357, 4. 135, etc.: also ᾠ, metri grat., often in Hom., for which Aesch. uses διαί, Ag. 448, 1133, 1453, 1485:—διά as monosyll., Ar. Nub. 916, Av. 1752, Eccl. 1156, as also in the compd. διαπρέπον ap. Aesch. Pers. 1006,—in which places, to avoid the unusual synizesis, Dind. proposes to read ζά, ζαπρέπον (like ζάπυρος for διάπυρος in Aesch. Pr. 1084); cf. ζά.]

A. WITH GENIT. I. of Place or Space: I. of motion *in a line*, from one end to the other, *through, right through*, in Hom. often of the effect of weapons, διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἦλθε . . ἐγχος, καὶ διὰ θώρακος . . , Il. 3. 357; δουρὶ βάλεν Δάμασον κυνέης διὰ 12. 183; δι' ὤμου . . ἐγχος ἦλθεν 4. 481; so in Att., τιτρώσκειν διὰ τοῦ θώρακος Xen. An. 1. 8, 26, etc.:—often also of persons, ἦλθε διὰ Σκαιῶν *out through* the Scaean gate, Il. 3. 263:—this sense appears most clearly in Il. 14. 288 δι' ἠέρος αἰθέρ' ἵκανεν *quite through* the lower air even to the ether, cf. 2. 458; so, διὰ Τρώων πέτετο *straight through* them, 13. 755; so, δι' ὀμματος . . λείβων δάκρυον Soph. O. C. 1250, etc. This radic. sense is strengthd. by compos. with πρό or ἐκ, δόρυ δ' ὀφθαλμοῖο διαπρὸ καὶ διὰ ἰνίου ἦλθεν Il. 14. 494, cf. 5. 280; (often also as Adv. without case, ἦ δὲ διαπρὸ . . ἦξεν μελίη 20. 276, cf. 21. 164); so, διὲκ προθύρου 15. 124; διὲκ μεγάροιο Od. 10. 388, etc.:—in Att. also, διὰ τέλους from beginning to end, Aesch. Pr. 273; διὰ πάντων ἐλθεῖν to go *through* all offices in succession, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15, cf. Dem. 288. 10; cf. διαπασῶν. 2. of motion *through* a space, but *not in a line, throughout, all through, over, ἐρχεσθαι διὰ πεδίοιο* Il. 11. 754; δι' ὄρεσφι 10. 185, etc.; ὀδύνη διὰ χροῦς ἦλθε *through* all his frame, 11. 398; τευχε βοῆν δι' ἀστεος Od. 10. 118; δι' ὀμίλου Il. 6. 226, etc.: so in Att., θορύβου διὰ τῶν τάξεων ἰόντος Xen. An. 1. 8, 16, cf. 2. 4, 26, etc.:—

later, in quoting an authority, ἱστορεῖ διὰ τῆς δευτέρας *in the course of* . . , Ath. 438 B. 3. of being one *among* a number, κεῖτο τανυσσάμενος διὰ μήλων Od. 9. 298: hence arises a notion of *preëminence*, ἐπρεπε καὶ διὰ πάντων (unless this is rather a notion of *prominence*,—standing out above all others), Il. 20. 104; so in Hdt., εὐδοκιμεῖν διὰ πάντων 6. 63, cf. 1. 25, etc. 4. in Prose, sometimes, of extension *along a whole* distance, παρήκει διὰ τῆσδε τῆς θαλάσσης ἡ ἀκτῆ Hdt. 4. 39; λόφος, δι' οὗ τὸ σταύρωμα περιεβέβληντο Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 22. 5. in Prose, also, of Intervals of Space, διὰ τριήκοντα δόμων *at intervals* of 30 layers, i. e. *after every* 30th layer, Hdt. 1. 179; διὰ δέκα ἐπάλξεων *at every* 10th battlement, Thuc. 3. 21; cf. infr. II. 3:—but also, simply, διὰ πέντε σταδίων *at an interval* or *distance* of 5 stades, Hdt. 7. 30, cf. 198; διὰ τοσούτου μᾶλλον ἢ διὰ πολλῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδοῦ *at so short a distance*, etc., Thuc. 2. 29; διὰ πολλοῦ *at much distance*, 3. 94; διὰ πλείστου 2. 97; δι' ἐλάσσονος 3. 51; etc. II. of Time,

1. of *duration* from one end of a period to the other, *throughout, during*, διὰ παντός τοῦ χρόνου Hdt. 9. 13; δι' ὅλου τοῦ αἰῶνος Thuc. 1. 70; δι' αἰῶνος Soph. El. 1024; δι' ἡμέρας ὅλης Ar. Pax 27; δι' ὅλης τῆς νυκτός Xen., etc.: then without an Adj., δι' ἡμέρης *all day long*, Hdt. 1. 97; διὰ νυκτός, δι' ἔτους, διὰ ἐνιαυτοῦ, διὰ βίου, etc., Xen. An. 4. 6, 22, etc.:—also with Adjs. alone, διὰ παντός *continually*, Aesch. Cho. 862, etc.; δι' ὀλίγου *for a short time*, Thuc. 1. 77; διὰ μακροῦ Eur. Hec. 320:—so, διὰ τέλους *continually*, Aesch. Pr. 273, etc.; ὁ διὰ μέσου χρόνος Hdt. 8. 27. 2. of the interval which has passed *between* two points of Time, διὰ χρόνον πολλοῦ or διὰ πολλοῦ χρ. *after a long time*, Hdt. 3. 27, Ar. Pl. 1045; δι' ὀλίγου χρ., διὰ μακροῦ χρ. Xen.; also without an Adj., διὰ χρ. *after a time*, Soph. Ph. 758, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 28, etc.; and with Adjs. alone, δι' ὀλίγου Ib.; οὐ διὰ μακροῦ Thuc. 6. 15, 91; διὰ πολλοῦ Luc. Nigr. 2, etc.:—so with Numerals, δ' ἑτέων εἴκοσι Hdt. 6. 118, etc.:—but, διὰ τῆς ἑβδόμης *till* the seventh day, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 21:—also distributively, χρόνος διὰ χρόνον προῦβαινε *time after time*, Soph. Ph. 285; ἄλλος δι' ἄλλου Eur. Andr. 1251.

3. of successive Intervals, διὰ τρίτης ἡμέρης *every other day*, Hdt. 2. 37; διὰ τρίτου ἔτεος Ib. 4, etc. (cf. Lewis Astr. of Anc. p. 115); διὰ πεντετηρίδος *every quinquennium*, Hdt. 3. 97; δι' ἔτους πέμπτου, of the Olympic games, Ar. Pl. 583; (but, δι' ἐνδεκάτου ἔτεος *in the course of* the 11th year, Hdt. 1. 62); δι' ἐνιαυτοῦ, δι' ἔτους *every year*, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1. 16, etc.; v. supr. I. 5. III. Causal, *through, by*, a. of the Agent, δι' ἀγγέλων or -ου ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι *by the mouth of* . . , Hdt. 1. 69, 6. 4, cf. 1. 113; δι' ἐρμηνέως λέγειν Xen. An. 2. 3, 17, etc.; πεσόντ' ἀλλοτρίας διαί γυναικός *by her doing* (not on account of her, v. infr. B. III. 1), Aesch. Ag. 449; διὰ βασιλέων πεφυκέναι to owe one's birth to them, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 24:—often, δι' ἑαυτοῦ ποιεῖν *ti of oneself, not by another's agency*, Ib. 1. 1, 4, etc.; but also, *by oneself alone, unassisted*, Dem. 194. 9., 605. 10, etc. b. of the Instrument or Means, διὰ χειρῶν, = χερσί, *by hand* (properly, *by holding between* the hands), Soph. O. C. 470; also, διὰ χειρῶν or χειρὸς ἔχειν, λαβεῖν *in the hand*, Id. Ant. 916, 1258; διὰ στέρνων ἔχειν Ib. 639; ἡ ἀκούουσα πηγὴ δι' ὕτων Id. O. T. 1387; διὰ στόματος ἔχειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 25; διὰ μνήμης ἔχειν Luc. Catapl. 9; αἱ διὰ σώματος ἡδοναί Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 6; etc. o. of the Manner or Way in which a thing is done, where διά with its Noun often serves as an Adv., διὰ λόγων συγγίγνεσθαι to hold intercourse *by word*, Plat. Polit. 272 B; διὰ μέθης Id. Symp. 176 E; παῖω δι' ὀργῆς *through* passion, *in* passion, Soph. O. T. 807; διὰ τάχους = ταχέως, Id. Aj. 822; διὰ σπουδῆς *in* haste, hastily, Eur. Bacch. 212; δι' αἰδοῦς *with* reverence, respectfully, Ib. 441; διὰ ψευδῶν ἔπη *lying words*, Id. Hel. 309; αἱ διὰ καρτερίας ἐπιμέλεια *long-continued* exertions, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 20; also with Adjs., διὰ βραχείων, διὰ μακρῶν τοὺς λόγους ποιεῖσθαι, *for* βραχείως, μακρῶς, Isocr. 297 B, Plat. Gorg. 449 B; ἀποκρίνεσθαι διὰ βραχυτάτων Ib. D.: v. infr. IV.

2. in late Prose, of the Material *out of* which a thing is made, κατασκευάζειν εἶδωλα δι' ἐλέφαντος καὶ χρυσοῦ Diod. 17. 115, cf. Plut. Num. 8, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 167. IV. in Hdt. and Att. we also find a peculiar usage, διὰ τινος ἔχειν, εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι, to express conditions or states, διὰ πάσης ἀγωνίης ἔχειν to extend *through* every kind of contest, Hdt. 2. 91; δι' ἡσυχίης εἶναι Id. 1. 206; δι' ὄχλου εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι to be *troublesome*, Ar. Eccl. 888; δι' ἀπεχθείας γίγνεσθαι Xen. Hier. 9, 2; διὰ μᾶς γνώμης γίγνεσθαι Isocr. 69 A:—so also with Verbs of motion, διὰ μάχης ἐρχεσθαι to engage in battle, Hdt. 6. 9, Thuc., etc.; διὰ πολέμου, διὰ φιλίας εἶναι τινί Xen. An. 3. 2, 8; διὰ δίκης εἶναι τινί to go to law with . . , Soph. Ant. 742, cf. Thuc. 6. 60; διὰ τύχης εἶναι Soph. O. T. 773; δι' ὀργῆς ἦκειν Id. O. C. 905; διὰ λόγων εἶναι ἀφικέσθαι to hold converse with oneself, Eur. Med. 868; διὰ λόγων, διὰ γλώσσης εἶναι to come to open speech, Id. Tro. 916, Supp. 112; διὰ φιλημάτων εἶναι to come to kissing, Id. Andr. 416; διὰ δικαιουσύνης εἶναι καὶ σωφροσύνης Plat. Prot. 232 A, etc.; and in pass. sense, δι' ἀπεχθείας ἐλθεῖν τινί to be *hated* by . . , Aesch. Pr. 121:—also with trans. Verbs, δι' αἰτίας ἔχειν or ἄγειν τινά to hold in fault, Thuc. 1. 35, etc.; δι' ὀργῆς ἔχειν τινά Id. 2. 37, etc.; διὰ φυλακῆς ἔχειν τι Id. 7. 8; δι' οἴκτου ἔχειν τινά, δι' αἰσχύνης ἔχειν τι Eur. Hec. 851, I. T. 683; διὰ πένθους τὸ γῆρας διάγειν Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 6; δι' αὐθένος ποιεῖσθαι τι Soph. O. C. 584.

B. WITH ACC. I. of Place, only in Poets, in same sense as διά c. gen., 1. *through*, ἐξ δὲ διὰ πτύχας ἦλθε . . χαλκός Il. 7. 247; ἦξε διὰ δρυμὰ . . καὶ ὕλην Il. 118, cf. 23. 122, etc.; διὰ τάφρον ἐλαύνειν *across* it, 12. 62; βῆ διὰ δῶμα, etc.; so in Att. 2. *throughout, over*, ἔκειν δι' ἀκρίας Od. 9. 400, cf. 14. 2; ἀραβος δὲ διὰ στόμα γίγνεται ὀδόντων Il. 10. 375; (but, μῦθον, ὄν . . διὰ στόμα . . ἀγοῖτο *through* his mouth, 14. 91; so, διὰ στόματ' ὕσαν ἰεῖσαι Hes. Th. 65; as also in Trag.); νόμοι δι' αἰθέρα τεκνωθέντες Soph. O. T. 867. II. of Time, also only in Poets, διὰ νύκτα Il. 2. 57, etc.;

διὰ γλυκὺν ὕπνον *during* sweet sleep, Mosch. 4. 91. Causal, 1. of Persons, *through, by aid of, νικῆσαι διὰ . . Ἀθήνην* Od. 8. 520, cf. 13. 121; *διὰ δμῶδς . . εἶλον* 19. 155; *διὰ σε* by thy fault or service, Soph. O. C. 1129, Ar. Pl. 145, cf. 160, 170:—so also in Prose, *through, by reason of, on account of, δι' ἡμᾶς* Thuc. 1. 41, cf. Xen. An. 7. 6, 33; *οὐ δι' ἐμέ* Andoc. 18. 40; *εἰ μὴ δι' ἡμᾶς* Lys. 125. 36; *αὐτὸς δι' αὐτόν* for his own sake, Plat. Rep. 367 B, etc.; so, *εἰ μὴ διὰ τινα* if it had not been for . . , but for him, *Μιλτιάδην εἰς τὸ βάραθρον ἐμβαλεῖν ἐψηφίσαντο, καὶ εἰ μὴ διὰ τὸν πρύτανιν ἐνέπεσεν ἄν* Id. Gorg. 516 E, cf. Dem. 364. 10 sq.; *εἰ μὴ διὰ τὴν ἐκείνου μέλλῃσιν* Thuc. 2. 18, cf. Ar. Vesp. 558:—rarely, if ever, in correct authors to express the Agent, for in Pind. N. 7. 30, *Ὀδυσσεὸς λόγος ἐγένετο δι' Ὀμηρον* may be rendered—his tale is known *because, by reason of* Homer, known as widely as Homer is known; etc. 2. of things, which express the Cause, Occasion, or Purpose, *δι' ἐμὴν ἰότητα* because of my will, Il. 15. 41; *διὰ μῆτιν Ἀθήνης, Ἀθηναίης διὰ βουλᾶς* Hom.; *δι' ἀφραδίας* for, *through* want of thought, Od. 19. 523; *δι' ἀτασθαλίας*, etc.; so, often in Att., *δι' ἀχθηδόνα* for the sake of vexing, Thuc. 4. 40, cf. 102., 5. 53; *δι' ἐνδειαν* by reason of poverty, Xen. An. 7. 8, 6; *διὰ καῦμα, διὰ χειμῶνα* Ib. 1. 7, 6; *δι' ἀφροσύνην, δι' ἀγνοίαν*, etc., Plat., etc.: often also with neut. Adjs., *διὰ τί; wherefore?*—*διὰ τοῦτο, διὰ ταῦτα* on this account; *δι' ὅ, δι' ἃ* on which account; *διὰ πολλά* for many reasons; etc.

C. WITHOUT CASE as Adv. *throughout*, Hom., who strengthens it by using *διὰ πρό, v. supr. A. I. 1.*

D. IN COMPOS., I. *through, right through*, of Space, as in *διαβαίνω, διέχω, διππεύω*. II. *in different directions*, as in *διππέμω, διαφορέω*:—hence of separation, *asunder*, as in Lat. *dis-* (a cognate word, v. sub *δύο*), as in *διαίρῳ, διαλύω, διασκεδάννυμι*:—hence of difference or disagreement, *at variance*, as in *διαφωνέω, διαφέρω*; or simply mutual relation, *one with another*, as in *διαγωνίζομαι, διάδω, διαφιλοτιμέομαι, v. Valck. Hdt. 5. 18., 6. 15, Kiessl. Theocr. 5. 22.* III. *preëminence*, as in *διαπρέπω, διαφέρω*. IV. *completion, to the end, utterly*, as in *διεργάζομαι, διαμάχομαι* (cf. Lat. *decertare*), *διαπράττω, διαφθείρω*:—also of Time, as in *διαβιώω*. V. *simply to add strength, thoroughly, out and out*, as in *διαγαληνίζω*, etc.; v. ζά. VI. of mixture, *between, partly*, esp. in Adj., as *διάλευκος, διάχρυσος, διάχλωρος*, etc.

δία, ἡ, fem. of δῖος.
Δία, τά, (ἱερά) = Διάσια, Inscr. Teia in C. I. 3044. 34.
διαβᾶδίζω, fut. -ιῶμαι, later -ιῶ Luc. Dem. Enc. 1:—*to go across*, Thuc. 6. 101. 2. *to walk to and fro*, App. Civ. 1. 25, Luc. 1. c.; so in pres. med., Themist. 253 A.

διαβάθρα, ἡ, a ladder, Strabo 763: esp. a ship's ladder, Luc. Tox. 20.
διάβαθρον, τό, a kind of slipper, Lat. *diabathrum*, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 8, Alciphro 3. 46.

διαβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι: I. intr. *to make a stride, walk or stand with the legs apart*, Lat. *divaricari*, εὖ διαβάς of a man *planting himself firmly* for fighting, Il. 12. 458, cf. Tyrtae. 7. 21; *ὠδὲ διαβάς* Ar. Vesp. 658; *τόσονδε βῆμα διαβεβηκότος* Id. Eq. 77; opp. to *συμβεβηκώς*, Xen. Eq. 1, 14; *πόδας μὴ διαβεβώτας* Hipp. Art. 808:—*metaph.*, *μεγάλα δ. ἐπὶ τινα* to go with huge strides against . . , Luc. Anach. 32; *ὀνόματα διαβεβηκότα* great straddling words, Dion. H. de Comp. 22: v. *συμβαίνω* init., and cf. *διαβήτης*. II. c. acc. *to step across, pass over, τάφρον* Il. 12. 50; *πόρον Ὠκεανοῖο* Hes. Th. 292, cf. Aesch. Pers. 864; *τὸν ποταμόν* Hdt. 1. 75, etc., cf. 4. 88., 7. 35; also, *διὰ ποταμοῦ* Xen. An. 4. 8, 2. 2. absol. (θάλασσαν or ποταμόν being omitted), *to cross over*, like Lat. *trajicere*, Ἡλιδ' ἐς εὐρύχορον *διαβήμεναι* Od. 4. 635; *ἐς τήνδε τὴν ἡπειρον* Hdt. 4. 118; *πλοῖψ* Id. 1. 186; and often in Att., as Thuc. 1. 114: *metaph.*, *τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινε ἐς Εὐρυβιάδα* he went over to him, Hdt. 8. 62.

διαβάλλω, fut. -βᾶλῶ: pf. -βέβληκα:—*to throw over or across, to set over, carry over or across, νέας* Hdt. 5. 33, 34: hence, 2. seemingly intr., like Lat. *trajicere*, *to pass over, cross, pass, ἐκ . . , ἐς . . ,* Hdt. 9. 114; *πρός . . , Eur. Supp. 931*: also c. acc. spatii, δ. *πόρον* Aesch. Fr. 66; *γεφύρας* Eur. Rhes. 117; *τὸν Ἴόνιον* Thuc. 6. 30; *τὸ πέλαγος εἰς τόπον* Demetr. Σικελ. 1. 3. *to put through, τῆς θύρας δάκτυλον* Diog. L. 1. 118; *τύλος διαβεβλημένος διὰ τῆς ῥυμοῦ* Arr. An. 2. 2.

II. in Ar. Pax 643, *ἄττα διαβάλοι τις αὐτῷ, ταῦτ' ἄν ἦδιστ' ἦσθιεν*, it is used for *para-balloi*, whatever scraps they threw to him, with a play on signf. IV.

III. *to set at variance, make a quarrel between, ἐμὲ καὶ Ἀγάθωνα* Plat. Symp. 222 C, D, cf. Rep. 498 C; so, δ. [τινᾶς] *ἀλλήλοισ* Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 8:—Pass. *to be at variance with, τινί* Plat. Phaedo 67 E.

IV. like Lat. *traducere*, *to attack a man's character, slander, calumniate, accuse, differre aliquem sermonibus*, c. acc. pers., *μὴ με διαβαλῆς στρατῷ* Soph. Ph. 582; δ. *τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πρὸς τὸν Ἀρταφέρνηα* Hdt. 5: 96; *τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ἐς ταὺς Ἑλλήνας* Thuc. 3. 109; *διέβαλον τοὺς Ἴωνας ὡς δι' ἐκείνους ἀπολοίατο αἱ νῆες* Hdt. 8. 90; *διαβαλὼν αὐτοὺς ὡς οὐδὲν ἀληθὲς ἐν νῶ ἔχουσι* Thuc. 4. 45; also c. acc. rei, *to reproach a man with . . , τῇ δτυχίᾳ* Antipho 119. 34; δ. *τινὰ εἰς or πρὸς τι* Luc. Demon. 50, Macr. 14; *ἐπὶ τινι* Hdn. 2. 6:—δ. *ἔπος* to declare it not genuine, Plut. Thes. 34:—Pass., *διαβάλλεσθαι τινι* to be filled with suspicion and hatred against another, Hdt. 5. 35., 6. 64, Thuc. 8. 81, 83, Andoc. 22. 40; *πρὸς τινα* Hdt. 8. 22, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 4; *εἰς τινα* Thuc. 4. 22. 2. c. acc. rei, *to misrepresent*, Dem. 303. 8., 836. 6, etc.:—*to speak or state slanderously*, Hdt. 8. 110; *ὡς οὗτος διέβαλλεν* Dem. 232. 1, cf. 229. 26; *ταῦτό μου διαβάλλει* Id. 234. 21: generally, *to give hostile information*, without any insinuation of falsehood, Thuc. 3. 4.

V. *to deceive by false accounts, impose upon, τινά* Hdt. 3. 1., 5. 50:—so in Med., Id. 9. 116, Ar. Av. 1648 (ubi v. Schol.):—Pass., *διυβεβλήσθαι ὡς . . to be slanderously told*

that . . , Plat. Phaedr. 255 A. VI. in Med., *διαβάλλεσθαι ἀστραγάλοις πρὸς τινα* to throw against him, Plut. 2. 148 D, 272 F.

διαβαπτίζομαι, Dep. *to dive for a match, πρὸς τινα* Polyæn. 4. 2, 6. 2. *metaph. to contend in foul language with, τινί* Dem. 782. 26; cf. *πλύνω*. *διαβᾶσύνιζω, to test thoroughly*, Plat. Legg. 736 C, Arr. Epict. 3. 26, 13. *διαβᾶσειω, = διαβησειώ*, Dio C. 40. 32.

διάβασις, εως, ἡ, (διαβαίνω) a crossing over, passage, δ. *ποιεῖσθαι* Hdt. 1. 186, etc.: *the act of crossing, αἱ δ. τῶν ὀχετῶν διασπῶσι τὰς φάλαγγας* Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 16. 2. a means or place of crossing, Hdt. 1. 205: δ. *ποταμοῦ* a ford, Thuc. 7. 74, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12, etc.: a bridge, Ib. 2. 3, 10: *the passage along a ship's deck*, Hipp. Ep. 1276, Plut. Cim. 12.

II. ἡ τῶν ὥρων δ. the transition of the seasons, Ael. N. A. 9. 46. III. in Gramm. the transitive power of Verbs, Apoll. de Pron. 316 B, etc. IV. in Prosody, of the pauses in pronunciation caused by long syllables and the like, Dion. II. de Comp. 20.

διαβάσκω, = διαβαίνω, *to strut about, διαβάσκει* Ar. Av. 486. *διαβαστάζω, fut. ἄσω, to carry over*, Aquil. V. T., etc. II. *to weigh in the hand, estimate*, Plut. Demosth. 25, Luc. Ep. Sat. 33. III. *to bear with to the end*, Io. Chrys. Hom. IV (1 Cbr.) 32 D.

διαβᾶτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. that can be crossed or passed through, *ποταμός* Xen. An. 2. 4, 6; *νάπος* Ib. 6. 5, 12.

διαβατήρια (sc. ἱερά), τά, offerings before crossing the border, τὰ δ. *προὔχρηται, τὰ δ. ἐγένετο* they were favourable, Lat. *addicebant*, Thuc. 5. 54, 55, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 2; also for crossing a river, Plut. Luc. 24.

II. = τὸ πάσχα, Philo 2. 292. *διαβάτης, ον, δ, one who ferries over or crosses*, Ar. Fr. 726. *διαβᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to pass through, penetrating*, Greg. Naz. 2. of Verbs, *transitive*, Apoll. de Construct. p. 43, etc. II. *slipping through the fingers*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 448.

διαβᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of διαβαίνω, *to be crossed or passed, fordable*, Hdt. 1. 75, Thuc., etc.; *νῆσον δ. ἐξ ἡπείρου easily got at* from the main land, Hdt. 4. 195:—Aeol. ζάβατος, Sappho 150.

διαβεβαίβομαι, Dep. *to maintain strongly*, Dem. 220. 4; *οἱ πρεσβύτεροι δ. οὐδὲν* Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 1; δ. *γεγονέναι τι* Diod. 13. 90, cf. Dion. H. 2. 39:—*to be positive, περί τινος* Polyb. 12. 12, 6, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 191.

διαβεβαίωσις, εως, ἡ, strong affirmation, Gloss. *διαβεβαιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, with strong affirmation, δ. σύνδεσμος* E. M. 415. 42. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 233.

διάβημα, τό, a step across, a step, LXX (Ps. 84. 13), Hesych. *διαβησειώ*, Desiderat. of διαβαίνω, Agath. 39 D; cf. *διαβασείω*.

διαβήτης, ον, ὄ, (διαβαίνω) the compass, so called from its outstretched legs, Lat. *circinus*, Ar. Nub. 178, Av. 1003:—in Plat. Phileb. 56 B and Plut. 2. 802 E, it is commonly taken to mean a carpenter's level, Lat. *libella*, but without necessity. II. the siphon, Lat. *diabetes*, Columella 3. 10, Hero Spirit. p. 156. III. as Medic. term, the disease diabetes, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 2.

διαβιάζομαι, strengthd. for βιάζομαι, Eur. I. T. 1365; of plants, *to force their way through the soil*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 7.

διαβιβάζω, fut. ἄσω, Causal of διαβαίνω, *to carry over or across, to transport, lead over, δ. τὸν στρατὸν κατὰ γεφύρας* Hdt. 1. 75; *ἐς τὴν νῆσον τοὺς ὀπλίτας* Thuc. 4. 8: also c. acc. loci, *ποταμόν δ. τινά* to take one across a river, Plat. Legg. 900 C, Plut. Pelop. 24:—*metaph.* δ. *ἐπὶ τὰ ὁμοειδῆ τὸ χρήσιμον* Plut. 2. 34 B. 2. later, *to pass time*, v. Schäf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 847.—*Διαβιβάζω* is f. l. in Hipp. Fract. 763.

διαβιβασμός, ὁ, a passage, transition, Apoll. de Pron. 404 B. *διαβιβαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Verbs, transitive*, Apoll. de Constr. 294.

διαβιβρώσκω, fut. -βρώσομαι: pf. pass. -βέβρωμαι:—*to eat up, consume*, Hipp. 469. 14, Plat. Tim. 83 A:—Pass., *διαβέβρωσθαι* Luc. Indoct. 1.

διαβιώω, fut. ὠσομαι: aor. 2 -εβίω, inf. -βίωμαι:—*to live through, pass, χρόνον* Plat. Legg. 730 C; *βίον* Isocr. 203 B:—absol. *to spend one's whole life, δ. δικαίως, ὁσιώτατα* Plat. Gorg. 526 A, Meno 81 B; c. partic., *μελετῶν διαβεβιωκέναι* Xen. Apol. 3, cf. Mem. 4. 8, 4; and so verb. Adj., *διαβιωτέον παίζοντα* Plat. Legg. 803 E.

διαβλαστάνω, fut. -βλαστήσω, *to shoot out*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 8, 1. *διαβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, a shooting out*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 10.

διαβλέπω, *to look straight before one*, Plat. Phaedo 86 D, Arist. Insomn. 3. 13; δ. *εἰς τινα, πρὸς τινα* Plut. Alex. 14., 2. 548 B. 2. *to see clearly*, Dionys. Θεσμ. 1. 13.

διαβλητέον, verb. Adj. one must slander, Clem. Al. 445. *διαβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = διαβολικός*, Poll. 5. 118, 127.

διαβλητωρ, ορος, ὄ, a slanderer, Manetho 4. 236. *διαβοάω, fut. ἡσομαι, to shout out, proclaim, publish*, Aesch. Pers. 638 (where *διαβοάω* is subj. aor., not fut.):—Pass. *to be in every one's mouth, to be the common talk*, Ep. Plat. 312 B; *διαβεβημένος ἐπὶ τινι* Luc. Necyom. 6. II. *to cry out, δ. ὅτι . . , ὡς . . ,* Thuc. 8. 53, 78. III. Med. *to contend in shouting*, Dem. 806. 2.

διαβόησις, εως, ἡ, a crying out or aloud, Plut. 2. 455 B. *διαβόητος, ον, noised abroad, famous*, Plut. Lycurg. 5. Cf. *περιβόητος*.

διαβολή, ἡ, (διαβάλλω) false accusation, slander, Lat. *calumnia*, Epich. 122 Ahr.; *ἐπὶ διαβολῇ εἰπεῖν* Hdt. 3. 66, 73; δ. *λόγου* Thuc. 8. 91; *διαβολὰς ἐνδέχεσθαι, προσίεσθαι* to give ear to them, Hdt. 3. 80., 6. 123; δ. *ἔχειν* to be liable to slander, Menand. Incert. 250; δ. *ἔχειν ὡς . . , to have it slanderously said that . . ,* Isocr. 184 C; *ἐν διαβολῇ καθεστηκέναι, γενέσθαι* Lys. 171. 31, etc.; *διαλύσειν τὴν διαβολὴν* the charge (which he alleged to be) false, Thuc. 1. 131; *διαβολαῖς ταῖς ἐμαῖς* the accusations which I bring, Eur. Andr. 1005 (v. κλέπτω III); but, *ἐμῇ δ. the slanders against me*, Plat. Apol. 19 B; so, δ. *εἰς ἐμέ* Andoc. 5. 11; *κατὰ τινος* Plut. Them. 4; δ. *ποιεῖν, λυεῖν* to create, do anything with prejudice against an antagonist, Arist. Rhet. 2. 14, 7, cf. 15, 1 sq.

II. a quarrel, enmity, (cf. διαβάλλω III), *κατὰ τὰς*

ιδίας δ. Thuc. 6. 65; ἢ πρὸς τινα δ., Plut. 2. 479 B; ἢ πρὸς τι δ. *dislike* of it, Id. 110 A, etc. III. *fraud*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 373.

διαβολία, Ion. -ίη, ἢ, ποët. for διαβολή, Theogn. 324; in pl., Pind. P. 2. 140. In both places the 2nd syll. is long, and prob. Bgk. is right in restoring the ποët. form διαιβολία; cf. καταιβατός, μεταιβολία.

διαβολικός, ἢ, ὄν, *slandering, devilish*, Eccl.
διάβολος, ὄν, *slandering, backbiting*, γραῦς Menand. Incert. 485; διαβολώτατος Ar. Eq. 45; διάβολόν τι, *aliquid invidiae*, Andoc. 22. 38. 2. as Subst., a *slanderer*, Pind. Fr. 270, Arist. Top. 4. 5, 9 and 11: esp. *the Slanderer, the Devil*, N. T. 3. Adv. -ως, *injuriously, invidiously*, Thuc. 6. 15.

διαβομβέω, *to buzz through*, Dionys. Areop.
διαβορβορίζω, strengthd. for βορβορίζω, Hipp. Aph. 1252, etc.
δια-βόρειος, ὄν, *stretching northwards*, Strabo 86.
διαβόρος, ὄν, (βιβρώσκω) *eating through, devouring*, νόσος Soph. Tr. 1084, Ph. 7 (v. καταστάζω I. 2). II. *propagator*, διάβωρος, ὄν, *pass. eaten through, eaten up, consumed*, Id. Tr. 676.

διαβοστρέχδομαι, *Pass. to be all curled*, διαβεβοστρυχωμένος Archil. 152.
διαβουκολέω, *to cheat with false hopes*, Luc. D. Mort. 5. 2:—Med., διαβουκολείσθαι τινα *to beguile oneself with* . . . Themist. 255 D.

διαβουλεύομαι, *Dep. to deliberate or discuss pro and con, discuss thoroughly*, Andoc. 22. 12, Thuc. 2. 5., 7. 50.

διαβουλία, ἢ, =sq., LXX (Ps. 5. 10, Hos. 11. 7).
διαβούλιον, τό, *counsel, deliberation*, Polyb. 3. 20, 1, etc. II. *a resolution, decree*, Id. 4. 24, 2, etc. III. *a council*, Id. 29. 4, 2.

διαβραβεύω, *to assign as an umpire*, Aesop. 35.
διαβρεχής, ἔς, *wet through, soaked*, Luc. Trag. 304.

διαβρέχω, *to wet through, soak*, τάρτυματα Aesch. Fr. 318; absol., Arist. Probl. 1. 55:—*Pass.*, ἀλφίτα ζωμῶ διαβραχέντα Ael. N. A. 1. 21; διαβεβρεγμένος, of a person, *soaked in liquor*, Heliod. 5. 31.

διαβρῆμαίμαι, *Dep.*, strengthd. for βρῆμαίμαι, Themist. 261 C.
διαβροχισμός, ὁ, *catching in a noose, entangling*, Galen.

διάβροχος, ὄν, (διαβρέχω) *very wet, moist*, ὄμμα Eur. El. 503; ἄγκος ἴδασι δ. Id. Bacch. 1051; γῆ Hipp. Aër. 286, etc. 2. *wet through, soaked, sodden*, ναῦς δ. *ships with their timbers soaked and rotten*, Thuc. 7. 12; γῆ Arist. Soph. Elench. 5, 8; σάρξ Id. Probl. 2. 34: metaph., ἔρωτι, μέθη δ. Luc. Tox. 15, Bis Acc. 17.

διάβρωμα, τό, (διαβιβρώσκω) *that which is eaten through; wormeaten wood, parchment*, etc., Strabo 609.

διάβρωσις, εως, ἢ, *ulceration*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 9.
διαβρωτικός, ἢ, ὄν, *able to eat through, corrosive*, Jo. Chrys.

διαβύω, *to thrust through so as to stop up*, Hipp. 260. 48:—Med. (from -βυνέω), διαβυνέονται δίστους διὰ τῆς ἀριστερῆς *they pass arrows through their left hand*, Hdt. 4. 71:—*Pass.*, πηδάλιον διὰ τῆς τρόπιος διαβύνεται (perhaps -έται) *is passed through the keel*, Id. 2. 96.

διαγᾶληνίζω, *to make quite calm*, τὰ πρόσωπα Ar. Eq. 646.
δι-ἄγανάκτεω, *to be full of indignation*, Dem. 833. 17, Plut. 2. 74 A, etc.

διαγᾶνάκτησις, εως, ἢ, *great indignation*, Plut. Mar. 16.
διαγγεῖλαι, ἢ, *a notification*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 8, 5.

διαγγέλλω, fut. ελῶ: aor. διήγγειλα (never διήγγελον in good Greek, v. ἀγγέλλω):—*to give notice by a messenger, to send as a message*, Xen. An. 1. 6, 2, etc.; διαγγ. εἰς. Id. Mem. 3. 11, 3; πρὸς τινα Philipp. ap. Dem. 163. 8:—generally, *to noise abroad, proclaim*, δ. ὅτι. . . Pind. N. 5. 6; τι Eur. Hel. 436, Plat. Prot. 317 A; also c. inf. *to order to do*, Eur. I. A. 353:—Med. *to pass the word of command from man to man, inform one another*, Xen. An. 3. 4, 36.

διάγγελμα, τό, *a message, notice*, LXX (3 Regg. 4. 27).
δι-ἄγγελος, ὁ, *a messenger, negotiator*, Lat. internuncius, esp. *a secret informant, go-between, spy*, Thuc. 7. 73. 2. later, *a special officer in the Greek army, an adjutant*, Plut. 2. 678 D, cf. Wess. Hdt. 6. 4; for the Lat. *tesserarius*, Plut. Galb. 24.

διαγελάω, fut. ἄσομαι [ᾶ], *to laugh at, mock*, τινα Eur. Bacch. 272, 322, Xen. An. 2. 6, 26, Plut. 2. 1118 C. 2. intr. *to smile, look cheering*, of the air, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 4; of water, Plut. 2. 950 A.

διαγεύομαι, Med. *to taste*, Plut. 2. 469 B:—διάγευσις, εως, ἢ, *a tasting*, Geop. 7. 7.

διαγιγγράζω, *to tune up*, Athenio Σαμοθρ. 1. 31, ex emend. Dobr.

διαγίγνομαι, Ion. and in late Gr. -γίνομαι: fut. γενήσομαι: *Dep.*—*to go through, pass*, τόσαδε ἔτη Plat. Apol. 32 E; τὴν νύκτα Xen. An. 1. 10, 19: absol. *to go through life, live*, Ar. Av. 45, Thuc. 5. 16: *to survive*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 939; ἐὰν ἄρα διαγιγνώμεθα *if we live long enough*, Aeschin. 4. 22; δ. ἀπὸ τῆς τέχνης *to subsist by it*, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 10; γενναίως δ. ἐν τινα *to behave nobly in* . . . Plut. 2. 119 D:—often with part., διαγίγνεσθαι ἄρχων *to continue in the government*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 1; οὐδὲν ἄλλο ποιῶν διαγεγένηται ἢ διασκοπῶν *he was never anything but a theorist*, Id. Mem. 4. 8, 4; δ. κολακεύων Dem. 680. 19; cf. διατελέω. II. *to be between, intervene, elapse, χρόνον μεταξύ διαγιγνομένου* Lys. 93. 6; so, οἶδαμεν . . . ἤδη ἔτη ὀκτώ τῇ κρίσει ἐκείνη διαγεγονότα ap. Dem. 541. 10.

διαγιγνώσκω, Ion. and in late Gr. -γινώσκω: fut. -γνώσομαι:—*to know one from the other, distinguish, discern*, Lat. dignoscere, εὔ διαγιγνώσκοντες Il. 23. 240; ἐνθα διαγινῶναι χαλεπῶς ἦν ἄνδρα ἕκαστον 7. 424; δ. εἰ ὁμοῖοί εἰσι *to distinguish whether they are equals or no*, Hdt. 1. 134; οὐδ' ἂν . . . διαγνοίη, λίνος ἢ κάνναβις ἐστι Id. 4. 74; δ. πότερον . . . ἢ. . . Arist. Meteor. 4. 10, 12; δ. τὸν καλόν τε καὶ τὸν αἰσχρόν Plat. Symp. 186 C; δ. τὸ ὄρθον καὶ μὴ Aeschin. 82. 26; δ. τὴν θήλειαν καὶ τὸν ἄρρενα Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 7; δ. τοὺς νεωτέρους καὶ τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους ἐκ τῶν ὀδόντων Ib. 2. 2, 2:—δ. τινὰς ὄντας. . . i. e. δ. ὑμῶν οἵτινές εἰσιν. . . Ar. Eq. 517:—*Pass.*, τὸν χαλκὸν μὴ διαγιγνώσκεσθαι τῇ χρῶᾷ πρὸς τὸν χρυσόν Arist. Mirab. 49. 2. *to discern*

exactly, τι Soph. El. 1186; δ. ὅτι. . . Isocr. 36 C. II. *to determine, vote to do so and so*, c. inf., Hdt. 6. 138:—*Pass.*, impers., διέγνωστο αὐτοῖς τὰς σπονδὰς λελύσθαι Thuc. 1. 118. 2. as Athen. law-term, *to determine or decide a suit*, Lat. *dijudicare*, δίκην Aesch. Eum. 709; τὰ ἀμφισβητήσιμα Antipho 120. 41, cf. 141. 29; δ. διότι. . . Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 6:—*to give judgment*, περί τινος Thuc. 4. 46, Lys. 110. 18, Dem. 838. 24:—*Pass.*, κρίσις διεγνωσμένη Thuc. 3. 53; ἐμμενέτωσαν ἐν τοῖς διαγνωσθεῖσι Lex ap. Dem. 545. 9. III. = *διαναγιγνώσκω*, *to read through*, Polyb. 3. 32, 2.

διαγκυλίζομαι, *Dep. (ἀγκύλη) to hold a javelin by the thong*,—only in part. pf. *pass.* διηγκυλισμένος, *ready to throw or shoot*, Xen. An. 4. 3, 28:—so (from -αγκυλόδομαι), διηγκυλωμένος Ib. 5. 2, 12; and (from -έομαι), τόξον, κεραυνὸν διηγκυλημένος *ready to shoot with* . . . Hdn. 1. 14, Luc. Jup. Conf. 15.

δι-αγκωνίζομαι, *Dep. to lean on one's elbow*, Damasc.
δι-αγκωνισμός, ὁ, *a leaning on the elbow*, Plut. 2. 644 A.

διαγλαύσσω, *to shine brightly*, ἀταρπός Ar. Rh. 1. 1281.
διαγλάφω, *to scoop out*, εὐνὰς ἐν ψαμάθοισι διαγλάψασ' Od. 4. 438: nowhere else found, whence prob. the v. l. διαγνάψασ'.

διάγλυμμα, τό, *scrappings*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 835, Hesych.
διάγλυπτος, ὄν, *carved in intaglio, engraved*, Anth. P. 6. 227.
διαγλύφω, *to carve through, carve in intaglio, engrave*, opp. to ἀναγλύφω, Androsth. ap. Ath. 93 C, Diod. 1. 66.

διαγνώμη, ἢ, =διάγνωσις, *a decree, resolution, vote*, Thuc. 1. 87; δ. ποιείσθαι Id. 3. 67; περί τινος Id. 3. 42.

διαγνώμων, ὄν, *distinguishing, and so rewarding*, δόσιον Antipho 122. 39. II. as Byzant. law-term, *an arbitrator*.

διαγνωρίζω, *to make known, speak publicly*, περί τινος Ev. Luc. 2. 17.
διάγνωσις, εως, ἢ, *a distinguishing, a means of distinguishing or discerning*, Eur. Hipp. 926; καλῶν ἢ μὴ τοιοῦτων τίς δ.; Dem. 269. 27; δ. φωνῆς καὶ σιγῆς Arist. Cael. 2. 9, 4: esp. of medical diagnosis, Hipp. V. C. 901, Galen. 2. *power of discernment*, Eur. Hipp. 696. II. *a resolving, deciding*, δ. ποιείσθαι, *to decide, determine a matter*, Antipho 143. 30, Thuc. 1. 50; ταχίστην ἔχει δ. Isocr. 9 C; δ. τῆς ἀξίας ποιείσθαι *to determine the value*, Plat. Legg. 865 C; δ. περί τινος Dem. 227. 25.

διαγνωστός, verb. Adj. *one must distinguish*, Luc. Hermot. 16.
διαγνώστης, ὄν, ὁ, *one who examines and decides*, cited from Isocr.

διαγνωστικός, ἢ, ὄν, *able to distinguish*, Luc. Salt. 74, etc.: ἢ -κή, *the art of distinguishing [diseases]*, name given by late writers to Galen's treatise περὶ πεπονθόντων τόπων.

διαγνωστός, ἢ, ὄν, *to be distinguished*, Galen.
διαγογγύζω, fut. σω, *to mutter or murmur among themselves*, Ev. Luc. 15. 2., 19. 7; cf. Heliod. 7. 27.

διαγόρευσις, εως, ἢ, *a declaration*, Porphyry.
δι-ἀγορεύω (cf. ἀγορεύω, δείπων) *to speak plainly, declare*, Hdt. 7. 38, and often in later Prose: *to establish*, Dion. H. 1. 78: *to give orders*, τινί c. inf., Plut. C. Gracch. 16.—*Pass.* *to be declared or established*, Plat. Legg. 757 A. II. *to relate in detail*, Dion. H. 11. 19. III. *to speak of, κακῶς δ. τινά* Luc. Pisc. 26.

διάγραμμα, τό, (διαγράφω) *that which is marked out by lines, a figure, form, plan*, Plat. Rep. 529 E. 2. *a geometrical figure, diagram*, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 3, Plat. Phaedo 73 B, etc.: *a problem*, ζητεῖν καὶ ἀναλύειν, ὡς περὶ δ. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 11, cf. Soph. Elench. 16, 5. 3. in Music, *the gamut or a scale*, Phanias ap. Ath. 352 D; ἀφ' ἑνὸς δ. *on one note*, Plut. 2. 55 D. II. *a written list, register*, Lat. *scriptura*, Dem. 183. 20., 1150. 4. III. *a decree, edict*, C. I. 2556. 64., 2671. 45, Plut. Marcell. 24.

διαγραμμίζω, *to divide by lines: hence to play at draughts*, Philem. Incert. 115; and διαγραμμισμός, ὁ, *a game like draughts*, Poll. 9. 99, v. Ern. Clav. Cic. s. v. *scriptorum duodecim ludus*.

διάγραπτος, ὄν, (διαγράφω IV) *crossed out*, δίκη Hesych.
διαγράφεύς, ἔως, ὁ, *one who makes a διάγραμμα: at Athens, one who drew up financial tables*, Harp. s. v. διάγραμμα II. 2. *a describer, ἡθῶν δ.* Marcell. Vit. Thuc. p. xvi Bekk.

διαγράφη, ἢ, *a marking off by lines*, Plat. Rep. 501 A: *a geometrical figure, diagram*, Plut. Philop. 4; ἢ δ. τῶν φύλλων *their figure, outline*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 1, cf. 1. 13, 2. II. *a description, sketch*, Arist. Top. 1. 14, 3, Eth. N. 2. 7, 1: *a register*, Lat. *scriptura*, ἀπαντῶν τῶν γενῶν Diphil. Zogr. 2. 7, cf. C. I. 3060. III. *a decree, ordinance*, Dion. H. 3. 36. IV. *a crossing out, cancelling*, esp. of a debt, Polyb. 32. 13, 7; v. διαγράφω IV.

διαγράφω, fut. ψω, *to mark out by lines, draw out*, Lat. *delincare*, τὴν πόλιν Plat. Rep. 500 E: also δ. λόγῳ, *to describe*, Id. Legg. 778 A: so absol., Plut. Nic. 23, etc.: διαγρ. γραμμὴν *to draw a line between*, Plat. Com. Συμμ. 2. II. *to draw out, give a list of*, τὰς προτάσεις Arist. An. Pr. 1. 30, 1, Rhet. 2. 1, 9. III. *to write in a list, enroll, levy*, στρατιώτας, Lat. *conscribere milites*, Polyb. 6. 12, 6. IV. *to draw a line through, cross out*, and so *to strike off the list*, Lat. *circumscribere* (cf. διαγραφὴ IV), Ar. Lys. 676, Plat. Rep. 387 B, and so prob. in Eur. El. 1073:—δ. δίκην *to strike a cause out of the list, cancel, quash it*, Ar. Nub. 774, cf. Lysias 148. 34, Dem. 1324. 12: in Med., διαγράψασθαι δίκην *to give up a cause, withdraw it*, Lys. ap. Harp., Dem. 501. 20, cf. Ruhnck. Tim., Hemst. Thom. M. p. 211, Breni Lys. περὶ δημ. ἀδικ. 5. V. *to pay by note of hand, pay a debt*, Lat. *perscribere*, Dion. H. 5. 28, C. I. 4864-4890.

διαγρηγορέω, *to keep awake*, Hdn. 3. 4: *to awake out of sleep*, Byz.
δι-αγριαίνω, strengthd. for ἀγριαίνω, Plut. Brut. 20.
δι-αγρυπνέω, *to lie awake*, ἐν μακρῷ χρόνῳ νυκτὸς δ. Ar. Ran. 931; τὴν νύκτα Diod. 14. 105.
διαγρυπνητής, οὔ, ὁ, *one who lies awake*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 277.

διαγυμνάζω, fut. άσω, to keep in hard exercise, Polyacn. 6. 1:—Med. to take hard exercise, Galen., Byz.

διαγυμνασία, ή, hard exercise, Eus. H. E. 10. 4. 6.

διαγυμνώω, to strip naked, την άλήθειαν δ. Eunap. Exc. p. 84. 3.

δι-άγχω, fut. -άγξω, strengthd. for άγχω, Luc. Anach. 31.

δι-άγω, fut. -άξω, to carry over or across, πορθήτες δ' άρα τους γε διήγαγον Od. 20. 187; δ. την στρατιάν, etc., Thuc. 4. 78, Xen., etc. II.

of Time, to pass, spend, go through, αιώνια h. Hom. 19. 7; βίοντον, βίον Aesch. Pers. 711, Soph. O. C. 1619, Ar. Nub. 463; χρόνον, γήρας, ήμέραν Xen., etc.; χρόνος διηγέ με appears to be = χρόνον διηγον, Soph. El. 782:—also, δ. έορτην to celebrate it (cf. άγω IV. 2), Ath. 363 F:—hence, 2.

intr., without βίον, to pass life, live, like Lat. degere, transigere, Hdt. 1. 94, Dem. 311. 2S, etc.; δ. έν φιλοσοφία Plat. Theaet. 174 A: to tarry, έν τώ δικαστηρίω Id. Euthyphr. 3 E:—also in Med., διαγόμενος Id. Rcp. 344 E, etc.

b. to delay, put off time, Thuc. 1. 90. c. to continue, δ. σιωπή Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 14; έν εύδαιμονία Dem. 794. 19: often c. part. to continue doing so and so, δ. μανθάνων, έπιμελούμενος Xen. Cyr. 1. 2. 6., 7. 5, 85; λέγων διηγέ Id. An. 1. 2, 11.

d. with Adv., έν τοίς χαλεπώτατα δ. Thuc. 7. 71; άριστα Xen. Mem. 4. 4. 15; εύ Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 33; άκινδύνως Id. Pol. 4. 11, 9; so, εύσεβή δ. τρόπον περί τινα to conduct oneself piously, Ar. Ran. 457. III.

to make to continue or keep in a certain state, πόλιν όρθοδικαίον δ. Aesch. Eum. 995; πόλεις έν όμονοία Isocr. 35 B; έν πάσι τοίς κατά βίον . . διηγεν ύμάς Dem. 255. 11:—in Euclid., to produce a line. IV.

to entertain, amuse a person, Xen. An. 1. 2, 11; τέτταρον ύβόλοις τον δήμον δ. Dem. 1459. fin. (in proem.), cf. Luc. Phal. Pr. 3:—also intr. to amuse oneself, Hemst. Thom. M. 213: cf. διαγωγή II. 2. V.

to manage or conduct business, Dio C. VI. to separate, force apart, LXX (Ezek. 16. 25); τους ύδόντας Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6.

διάγωγή, ή, a carrying across (?) II. a passing of life, a way or course of life, Lat. ratio vitae, δ. βίου Plat. Rep. 344 E: absol., Id. Theaet. 177 A, etc. 2. a way of passing time, amusement, pastime, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 1., 10. 6, 3; δ. έλευθέριος Id. Pol. 8. 5, 8; διαγωγή του συζήν public pastimes, Ib. 3. 9, 13; cf. Wytt. Plut. 126 B, 158 D.

3. delay, Dio C. 57. 3. III. management, των πραγμάτων δ. dispatch of business, Dio C. 48. 5:—also, ή δια των δ. instruction in . ., Ep. Plat. 343 E. IV. a station for ships, Hdn. 4. 2.

διαγωγικός, ή, όν, of or for a passage; τέλος δ. =sq., Strabo 192.

διαγώγιον, τό, a transit-duty, Polyb. 4. 52, 5; v. παραγώγιον.

δι-άγωνιάω, fut. άσω, strengthd. for άγωνιάω, C. 1. 2058 B. 22, Polyb. 3. 105, 5: c. acc. to stand in dread of, Id. 3. 102, 10.

δι-άγωνίζομαι, Dep. to contend, struggle or fight against, τιμ and προς τινα Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 2, Cyr. 1. 6, 26; ταύτα δ. προς άλλήλους Ib. 1. 2, 12. II. to fight desperately, Thuc. 5. 10: contend earnestly, of the Chorus, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 16; to decide the contest, περί or ύπερ τινος Aeschin. 72. 27, etc.

δια-γώνιος, όν, from angle to angle, diagonal, Aristid. Quint. p. 115, Vitruv. 9. 1. Adv. -ίως, Nicom. Geras. p. 122.

διαγωνιστέον, verb. Adv. one must make a great effort, Philo 2. 471.

δι-άγωνοθετέω, to set at variance, Polyb. 26. 7, 7.

διαδάκνω, fut. -δήξομαι, to bite hard: metaph., δ. τινά Polyb. 4. 87, 5:—Med. to have a biting-match with, τινί Plut. 2. 1105 A.

διαδακρύω [v], to weep, shed tears, Dion. H. 10. 17.

διαδάπτω, fut. ψω, to tear asunder, rend, δια δέ χρόα καλόν έδαψεν II. 5. 858, cf. 21. 398.

διαδύτέομαι: aor. διαδάσασθαι: Dep.: 1. in reciprocal sense, to divide among themselves, δια κτήσιν δατέοντο II. 5. 158, Hes. Th. 606. 2. in act. sense, to divide, distribute, δια παύρα δασάσκετο (Ion. for έδάσατο), II. 9. 333, cf. Pind. O. 1. 8, etc.; διεδάσαντο την λητην Hdt. 8. 121; ές φυλάς διεδάσαντο distributed them among the tribes, Id. 4. 145:—Pass. to be divided, γής διαδατουμένης App. Civ. 1. 1.

διαδείκνυμι, fut. -δείξω, Ion. -δέξω:—strengthd. for δείκνυμι, to shew clearly, shew plainly, often in Hdt., mostly foll. by a relat. clause with ότι; also c. part., διαδεξάτω τις βασιλέος κηδόμενος δ. 118:—Pass., διαδεικνύσθω έών πολέμιος let him be declared the king's enemy, 3. 72. II. sometimes intrans. in forms διέδεξε and ώς διέδεξε, it was clear, manifest, 2. 134., 3. 82, v. Schweigh. 2. 117.

διαδεκτήρ, ό, a transmitter, σημείων Aen. Tact. 6 and 7.

διαδέκτωρ, όρος, ό, (διαδέχομαι) an inheritor, καμάτου Manetho 4. 223. II. pass. as Adj., πλούτος δ. inherited wealth, Eur. Ion 478.

διαδέξιος, όν, of right, good omen, Hdt. 7. 180.

διάδεξις, εως, ή, = διαδοχή, Hipp. 1170 A.

διαδέρκομαι, aor. -έδράκων: Dep. to see one thing through another, ούδ' άν νωί διαδράκοι would not see us through [the cloud], II. 14. 344. II. to see over, νήσον Stasin. ap. Tzetz.

διαδεσμέω, to bind, την κεφαλήν δ. ταινία Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 1. 18: διαδεσμούω is cited from Galen.

διά-δεσμος, ό, a connecting band, Hipp. 237. 12.

διαδετέον, verb. Adj. one must bind round, Oribas. p. 157 Cocchi.

διάδετος, όν, (διαδέω) bound fast, χαλινοί διάδετοι γενύων ίππέων bits firm bound through the horse's mouth, Aesch. Theb. 122; ήλέκτωρ δ. set in . ., Helioid. 5. 13; δ. ταινίας τας κόμας Liban. 4. 189.

διαδέχομαι, fut. ξομαι: Dep.:—to receive one from another, Lat. excipere, δ. λόγον to take up the word, i. e. to speak next, Plat. Rep. 576 B; (also without λόγον, Hdt. 8. 142); so, δ. νόμους, τέχνην Antipho 112. 1, Lys. 168. 35. 2. δ. την αρχήν to succeed to the government, Polyb. 2. 4, 7, etc., (for which Hdt. uses εκδέκομαι, cf. v. ll. ad 1. 26); την ναύν δ. τινι, of a trierarch (cf. διαδοχή I), Dem. 1218. 23. II. δια-

δέχεσθαι τιμ to succeed one, take his place, relieve him on guard, etc., Plat. Legg. 758 B, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 18:—later, δ. τινα Arist. Pol. 4. 15.

7, Polyb. 17. 3. 6. 2. absol. to relieve one another, τοίς ίπποις with fresh horses, Xen. An. 1. 5, 2: to succeed, οι διαδεχόμενοι στρατηγού Lys. 135. 30, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 6, 10; οι διαδεξάμενοι the successors (of Alexander), Polyb. 9. 34, 11; and as a Subst., οι Πύρρου δ. App. Illyr. 1:—part. pf. pass., νύξ εισάγει και νύξ άπωθει διαδεδεγμένη in turns, by turns, Lat. vicissim, Soph. Tr. 30; so, διαδεξάμενοι Hdt. 8. 142, Aet. 7. 45; cf. διάδοχος. III. later, = Lat. subrogare, Diod. Excerpt. 2. 507.

διαδέω, fut. -δήσω, to bind round, δ. τώ πλοίον Hdt. 2. 29, cf. 4. 154; δ. τὰ χαλκεία ταινία Arist. Audib. 36:—Pass., διαδεδεμένος fast-bound, Plat. Phaedo 82 E:—Med., δ. ιμάτια ταίς λαιαίς to bind, wrap them round their left arms, App. Mithr. 86:—absol., διαδήσασθαι to bind one's head (with a diadem), Plut. Demetr. 41; ό διαδούμενος the boy binding his hair, a famous statue by Polyclethus, v. Müller Archäol. § 120. 3: and in Pass., διαδεδεμένος την κεφαλήν διαδήματι, μίτρα having one's head bound with . ., Diod. 4. 4, Luc. D. Mort. 12. 3.

διαδηλέομαι, Dep. to do great harm to, tear to pieces, όλίγου σε κύνες διεδηλήσαντο Od. 14. 37, cf. Theocr. 24. 83.

διάδηλος, όν, also η, όν, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 10:—distinguished or distinguishable among others, Thuc. 4. 68, Plat. Rep. 474 B, etc.

διαδηλώω, to make manifest, Plut. Caes. 6, Diog. L. 4. 46, Joseph. B. J. 6. 9, 3. διάδημα, τό, (διαδέω) a band or fillet: esp. the band round the tiara of the Persian king, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 13, Plut. 2. 488 D: it was adopted by Alexander, Arr. An. 7. 22; and worn by the Macedon. kings, Hdn. 1. 3, 7; and then by kings generally, Plut. 2. 753 D, cf. Diod. 20. 54; its colour was blue with white spots, caerulea fascia albo distincta, Q. Curt. 3. 3, 19. διαδηματο-φορέω, to wear a diadem, Byz.; διαδηματο-φόρος, όν, bearing a diadem, Plut. Ant. 54.

διαδιδράσκω, fut. -δράσομαι: Ion. διαδιδρήσκω, -δρήσομαι: aor. 2 -έδραν; pf. -δέδρακα:—to run off, get away, escape, Hdt. 8. 75, al.; διαδεδρακότες shirkers, Ar. Ach. 601. 2. c. acc. to run away from, escape from, τινά Hdt. 3. 135.

διαδίδωμι, fut. -δώσω:—to give from hand to hand, to pass on, give or hand over, Lat. tradere, λαμπάδια έχοντες διαδώσουσιν άλλήλοις Plat. Rep. 325 A:—Pass., of reports, to be spread abroad, λόγος διεδόθη Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 10; διαδοθέντος του λόγου Isocr. 83 D, cf. 204 B; παρά των αρχαίων δ. to be handed down by tradition, Arist. Cacl. 1. 3, 12. 2. to distribute, τινί τι Xen. An. 1. 10, 28, Dem. 1188. 21; τη σάλπιγγι σιωπήν εις άπαντας δ. Plut. Flamin. 10:—Pass., τώ διαδιδόμενον εις τας φλέβας, of food, Arist. P. A. 4. 4, 5; cf. διάδοσις. 3. δ. κόρας to cast one's eyes around, Eur. Or. 1267, cf. Phoen. 1371. II. intr. to spread about, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 13. 2. = ένδίδωμι, to remit, Hipp. 396. 53.

διαδικάζω, fut. άσω, to give judgment in a case, Andoc. 4. 42, Plat. Rep. 614 C:—c. acc. rei, to decide, rule, Xen. Ath. 3, 4; διεδικάζαν δικας (Bocot.) Keil Inscr. IV. b. 10; τας άμφισβητήσεις Arist. Fr. 385: cf. διαδικασία. 2. Med. to go to law, dispute, διαδικασόμενος τη βουλή περί αληθείας Dinarch. 105. 5, cf. Plat. Symp. 175 E, etc.; διαδικάσασθαι έν φίλοις τὰ προς έμέ to settle by friendly arbitration, Dem. 864. 8. b. in Med. also to submit oneself to trial, Plat. Phaedo 107 D, 113 D, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 10:—the aor. pass. διαδικασθηναί = διαδικάσασθαι occurs in Diog. L. 1. 74, Dio C. 48. 12. II. = δια του όλου έταυς δικάζω, Critias 62.

διαδικαιώω, to hold a thing to be right, Thuc. 4. 106: to defend as matter of right, τι and ύπερ τινος Dio C. 40. 62., 39. 60.

διαδικασία, ή, an action or lawsuit brought to decide who (of several claimants) was entitled to any right or privilege, or who was liable to any burden, as, who was the rightful heir to the estate of a deceased person (διαδ. κλήρου Dem. 1082. 16), or to the hand of an heiress (v. επίκληρος); or to settle the claim of a citizen to money said to be chargeable on an estate confiscated to the Treasury, Lys. 148. 11; or a claim to exemption from a λειτουργία, Dem. 841. 5; or to decide who shall pay certain sums due on account of the τριηραρχία, Id. 704. 9; etc.:—την δ. ποιείσθαι C. 1. (add.) 2349 b. 2. metaph., δ. τώ βήματι προς τώ στρατήγιον a dispute between the orators and the war-office, Aeschin. 74. 19: generally, την των άριστέων δ. the competition for public honours, Plat. Legg. 952 D. 3. διαδικασίαν προθείνειν ταίς γνώμαις to put the question to the vote, Dion. H. 11. 21.

διαδικασμα, τό, the object of litigation in a διαδικασία, Lys. 149. 7, cf. Att. Process, p. 368.

διαδικασμός, ό, a lawsuit: contention, Aquila V. T.

δια-δικέω, (δίκη) to contend at law:—oi διαδικούντες the contending parties, Plut. 2. 196 B; but in Dio C. 40. 55, the judges. II. δι-αδικέω, to do wrong, to injure, Ib. 58. 16.

διά-δικος, ό, one party in a suit, Jo. Chrys., Isid. Pelus., etc.

διώδιπλος, όν, (διπλός) doubled, Diosc. 3. 105.

διαδιφρεύω, to drive horses as in a chariot-race, Eur. Or. 990.

διαδοιδυκίζω, (δοιδυξ) to rub as with a pestle, Hcsych.

διαδοκιμάζω, fut. άσω, to test closely, Xen. Oec. 19, 16.

διαδοκίς, ίδος, ή, (δοκός) a cross-beam, Hcsych.

διάδομα, τό, (διαδίδωμι) a distribution of money, C. 1. 1625. 61.

διαδονέω, to shake in pieces, overthrow, Dionys. Areop.

διαδοξάζω, strengthd. for δαξάζω, Plat. Phileb. 38 B.

διαδορατίζομαι, Dep. to fight with spears, skirmish, Lat. velitari, Polyb. 5. 84, 2, M. Anton. 4. 3: cf. διαξιφίζομαι.

διαδορατισμός, ό, a fighting with the spear, M. Anton. 7. 3.

διαδόσιμος, όν, transmitted, Synes. 202 D.

διάδοσις, εως, ή, (διαδίδωμι) a distribution, largess, Dem. 1091. 24, etc.; δ. αύρων an evacuation, Hipp. Epid. 1083; ή της τροφής δ. its distribution through the body, Arist. Incess. An. 4, 2; δ. εκ θεων εις ανθρώπους communication . ., Arr. Epict. 1. 12, 6.

διαδοτέος; εἶα, εἶον, verb. Adj. to be published, Isocr. 281 B. II. διαδοτέον one must distribute, Plat. Tim. 19 A. διαδοχή, ἡ, (διαδέχομαι) a taking from another, δ. νεώς, of a trierarch (cf. διαδέχομαι I. 2), Dem. 1206. 10; and so, 2. succession, ἄλλος παρ' ἄλλου διαδοχαῖς πληρούμενοι by successions or reliefs, Aesch. Ag. 313;—so, διαδοχῆ τῶν ἐπιγυνομένων Thuc. 2. 36; ἡ τῶν τέκνων δ. Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 2:—oft. in dat. pl., ἀνάσσειν διαδοχαῖσιν ἐν μέρει ἐνιαυσίαισιν Eur. Supp. 406; διαδοχαῖς Ἐρινύων (apparently) by successive attacks of the Furies, Id. 1. T. 79; μακραῖς δ. by long pedigrees, Hdn. 1. 2:—so with Preps., ἐκ διαδοχῆς ἀλλήλοισι in turns, Lat. vicissim, Dem. 46. 1, cf. Antiph. Ἄγρ. 9, Arist. Phys. 5. 4, 10; κατὰ διαδοχὴν χρόνου or κατὰ διαδοχὴν Thuc. 7. 27, 28; κατὰ διαδοχάς Arist. Mund. 6, 12. II. as a concrete noun, in military sense, a relief, relay, ἡ δ. τῆ πρόσθεν φυλακῆ ἔρχεται Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 17, cf. Dem. 567. 18. 2. the succession (i. e. successors), Luc. Nigr. 38:—αἱ Διαδοχαῖ was the name of a work by Sotion on the Successions or successive chiefs of the Philosophic Schools, Ath. 162 E, cf. Diog. L. prooem. I., 2. 12, Plut. 605 B. διάδοχος, ὁ, ἡ, (διαδέχομαι) succeeding a person in a thing: 1. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, δ. Μεγαβάσῳ τῆς στρατηγίης his successor in the command, Hdt. 5. 26, cf. 1. 162, etc.; and so in Att., θνητοῖς .. διάδοχοι μοχθημάτων succeeding them in, i. e. relieving them from, toils, Aesch. Pr. 464, cf. 1027; σοι τῶνδε διάδοχος δόμων Eur. Alc. 655, cf. Isocr. 393 A. 2. c. gen. rei only, δ. τῆς Ἀστύλοχου ναυαρχίας succeeding to his command, Thuc. 8. 85. 3. c. gen. pers. only, φέγγος ἕπνου δ. sleep's successor light, Soph. Ph. 867. 4. c. dat. pers. only, δ. Κλεάνδρῳ Xen. An. 7. 2, 5;—and in a similar sense, ἔργοισι δ' ἔργα διάδοχα Eur. Andr. 743; κακὸν κακῶ δ. Ib. 804; but Eur. sometimes uses it in a quasi-act. sense, λύπη .. διάδοχος κακῶν κακοῖς bringing a succession of evils after evils, Hec. 588; ἄγων .. γῶν γόοις διάδοχος Supp. 71. 5. absol., διάδοχοι ἐφοίτων they went to work in relays or gangs, Hdt. 7. 22, cf. Thuc. 1. 110: neut. pl. as Adv. in succession, Eur. Andr. 1201. διαδραματίζω, to finish acting a play, M. Anton. 3. 8, Diog. L. 3. 56. διαδραναί, Ion. -δρῆναι, v. sub διαδιδράσκω. διαδρασι-πολιταί, οἱ, citizens who shirk all state burdens, Ar. Ran. 1014. διάδρασις, εὖς, ἡ, (διαδιδράσκω) an escape, Joseph. A. J. 18. 5, 4. διαδράσσομαι, Dep. to seize hold of, τινος Polyb. 1. 58, 8. διαδρηστεύω or διαδρηπετεύω, to run off, go over to, a word suggested as an emend. for the vox nihili διεπρήστευσε in Hdt. 4. 79: cf. δραπετεύω. διαδρομή, ἡ, (διαδραμεῖν) a running about through a city, Aesch. Theb. 351, cf. Hipp. 1240 C, Polyb. 15. 30, 2; αἱ διαδρομαὶ τῶν ἀστέρων (cf. διαθέω, διατσω), Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 33, 21; δ. ἔχειν, to spread, of a disease, Plut. 2. 825 D. 2. a running across, Antipho 124. 22: a foray, Plut. Luc. 39. II. a place for running through, passage through, Xen. Cyn. 10, 8: an aqueduct, Plut. Lucull. 39. διάδρομος, ον, running through or about, wandering, φυγαί Aesch. Theb. 191; λέχος δ. stroy, lawless love, Lat. conjugium desultorium, Eur. El. 1156; ἔμβολα κίοισι δ. the lintels of the pillars reeling, Id. Bacch. 592. II. as Subst., διάδρομος, ὁ, = διαδρομή II, Luc. Hipp. 6. διαδύνω Hipp. 300. 2, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 3; διαδύω Hdt. 2. 66; more commonly as Dep. διαδύομαι, fut. -δύσομαι: aor. 2 διέδυν:—to slip through a hole or gap, διαδύντες διὰ τοῦ τείχους Thuc. 4. 110; διὰ τούτων ἡ φιλία διαδυομένη Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 22: absol. to slip through, slip away, Hdt. 1. c.; διαδύς Ar. Vesp. 212; μῶν ὁ γέρον πη διαδύεται; Ib. 396. 2. c. acc. to evade, shirk, τοῖς διαδυομένοις τὰς λειτουργίας Lys. 162. 34, cf. Dem. 1045. 27; ὅπη .. διαδύεται τὸν λόγον Plat. Soph. 231 C, etc.; τὸ δίκην δοῦναι διαδύς Dem. 271. 19. διάδύσις, εὖς, ἡ, a passing through, passage, Tim. Locr. 100 E, Theophr. Odor. 50:—metaph. in pl. evasions, τινος from a thing, Dem. 744. 5. II. in pl. passages, galleries, in mines, etc., Diod. 5. 36. διαδύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, penetrating, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 1. διαδύω, v. διαδύνω. διαδωρέομαι, Dep. to distribute in presents, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 6. 2. generally to distribute, assign, τινὰς εἰς τὰς ἐπαρχίας Joseph. B. J. 6. 9, 2. δια-εἶδω (i. e. διαφείδω), fut. -εἴσομαι, to discern, distinguish, αὐριον ἦν ἀρετὴν διαείσεται will discern, test his manhood, Il. 8. 535:—Pass., ἐνθα μάλιστ' ἀρετὴ διαείδεται is discerned, 13. 277; simply to appear between, Ar. Rh. 2. 579, cf. Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 1; and v. διείδω. δια-αἶδω, fut. -αἶσομαι: Att. δι-ᾄδω, -ᾄσομαι: Mcd., aor. διάσασθαι A. B. 37:—to contend in singing, τινί with one, Theocr. 5. 22. II. τὸ διαδόμενον the song sung between the acts, Arist. Poët. 26, 6. III. to produce a discord, opp. to συναδῶ, Ilcracl. ap. Arist. Mund. 5, 5. διαειμένος, part. pf. pass. of διήμι. διαειμένον, v. sub διείπον. δι-ᾄριος, v. sub διήριος. διαζάω, Ion. -ζῶω, inf. διαζῆν: fut. ἦσω:—to live through, pass, τὸν βίον Eur. 1. A. 923; τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν Plat. Rep. 561 C, etc.:—then, absol., like Lat. degere, Ar. Pl. 906, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 8. 2. c. part., like διαβίωω, to live by doing so and so, ποιηφάγοντες διέζων they supported life by .., Hdt. 3. 25; so also, δ. ἀπό τινος to live off or by a thing, Soph. Ph. 535, Ar. Av. 1434; πῶς οὖν διέζης ἢ πόθεν; Ar. Pl. 606; δ. νομῆ by pasturage, Plat. Legg. 679 A. διαζευγμός, ὁ, = διάζευξις, Polyb. 10. 7, 1. διαζεύγνυμαι, Pass. to be disjoined, separated, parted, τινος from one, Aeschin. 52. 13; ἀπό τινος Xen. An. 4. 2, 10:—absol., Arist. Pol. 3. 3, 3, etc.: to be divorced, Plat. Legg. 784 B (cf. διάζευξις 3); διεζευγμένον a disjunctive proposition, Sext. Emp. Hyp. 2. 191, Diog. L. 7. 69. 2. τὸ διεζ. σύστημα the disjunct system of music, in which two tetrachords were so combined that the first note of one was a tone lower than the last note of the other, whereas in the συνημμένον the last note of the one served as the first note of the other (cf. διάζευξις 2), Euclid. Harm.

p. 12 Meibom.; also, τὸ σύστημα τὸ κατὰ διάζευξιν Ib. p. 18, etc.; τετράχορδον διεζευγμένον Plut. 2. 1029 A, 1038 E: v. Dict. of Antt. p. 775. διαζευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disjunctive, Diog. L. 7. 72. Adv. -κῶς, Apoll. de Construct. p. 9. διάζευξις, εὖς, ἡ, a disjoining, parting, Plat. Phaedo 88 B; δ. ποιείσθαι, = διαζευγνύναι, Id. Legg. 930 B; ἡ δ. τῶν γυναικῶν, at Sparta, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 9. 2. as Musical term, the disjunction of two tetrachords, Plut. 2. 491 A, etc.; v. διαζεύγνυμι 2. διαζέω, to boil through, Suid. διαζηλεύομαι, Dep. to rival, dub. 1. Hipp. 28. 25. διαζηλοτύπομαι, Dep. to engage in rivalry, τινι Ath. 588 E; πρὸς τινι Polyb. Fr. 61. διάζησις, εὖς, ἡ, a way of living, Porphy. in Stob. Ecl. 2. 378. διαζητέω, fut. ἦσω, to search through, examine, Eupol. (?) in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 577, Plat. Polit. 258 B. II. to seek out, invent, λόγους Ar. Thesm. 439. διάζομαι, Dep. to set the warp in the loom, i. e. to begin the web, Nicoph. Πανδῶρ. 1; opp. to προφορεῖσθαι τὸν στήμονα, Schol. Ar. Av. 4:—cf. διάσμα, ἄπτομαι. διαζῦγία, ἡ, = διάζευξις, Anth. P. 5. 9. διαζωγράφω, to paint completely, Plat. Tim. 55 C, Ael. V. H. 12. 41. διάζωμα, τό, that which is put round as a girdle: hence, 1. a girdle, drawers, Lat. subligaculum, δ. ἔχειν περὶ τὰ αἰδοῖα Thuc. 1. 6; cf. διαζώννυμι, περίζωμα, διάζωμα. 2. φρενῶν δ. = διάφραγμα II, Arist. P. A. 3. 10, 1; τὸ δ. τὸ τοῦ θώρακος Id. H. A. 1. 17, 8: generally, a partition, Ib. 1. 13, 2. 3. the cornice or frieze in architecture, Lat. corona, Theophr. Lap. 7, Ath. 205 C. 4. a narrow gallery or lobby, giving access to the seats in a theatre, Lat. praecinctorio, C. I. 2755 (addend.), 4283, Vitruv., cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 289. 6. 5. a band in stone, Diosc. 5. 144. 6. an isthmus, Plut. Phoc. 13. διαζωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of διάζωμα (signf. 1), Gloss. διαζωμεύω, to make into soup, τὰ κρέα Hipp. 536. 10; dub. διαζώννυμι or -ύω, fut. -ζώσω:—to gird round, and so, like ὑποζώννυμι, to undergird a ship, in Med. for oneself, App. Civ. 5. 91:—Med. to gird oneself with, διαζώννυσθαι ἐσθῆτα, ἀκινάκην Luc. Somn. 6, Gynin. 6:—Pass., διεζωσμένοι wearing the διάζωμα (I. 1), Thuc. 1. 6. II. metaph. to engirdle, encompass, of fire, Plut. Brut. 31; τὸν ἀύχένα (i. e. the Chersonese) δ. ἐρύμασι Id. Pericl. 19, cf. Polyb. 5. 69, 1:—Pass. to pass like a girdle, διὰ τῶν τροπικῶν Arist. Mund. 2, 7. διάζωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a cincture, ἡ τοῦ ζωδιακοῦ δ. Eudem. ap. Theon. Smyrn. 40. διάζωμα, τό, = διάζωμα I. 1, Plut. 2. 132 A. διαζωστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, the twelfth vertebra in the back, Poll. 2. 179. διαζώστρα, ἡ, = διάζωμα I. 1, Persae. ap. Ath. 607 C. διαζώω, Ion. for διαζάω. δι-ᾄημι, impf. διᾄην, Ep. Verb. to blow through, c. acc., τοὺς [θάμνους] .. οὐτ' ἀνέμων διᾄημενος Od. 5. 478., 19. 440; πῶεα .. οὐ διᾄησις ἀνέμου Hes. Op. 512; c. gen., τῶν [οὐρῶν] ψυχρὸς ἐὼν διᾄησι [Βορέας] Ib. 515. διαθάλασσεύω, to part by the sea, Alciphro 2. 3. διαθάλλω, to warm through, Plut. 2. 799 R. διαθαπρέω, to take heart, Ael. N. A. 4. 14. διαθεάομαι, fut. ἄσομαι [ᾄ]: Dep.:—to look through, look into, examine, τι Plat. Prot. 316 A, Crat. 424 D; δ. ὅσιν χώραν ἔχοιεν Xen. An. 3. 1, 19:—so verb. Adj., διαθεατέον λογισμῶ Plat. Rep. 611 C. διαθειώω, to fumigate thoroughly, εὖ διεθειώσεν μέγαρον Od. 22. 494. διαθέλω, to soothe thoroughly, Incert. ap. Suid. s. v. κατεπάδουσα. διάθεμα, τό, (διατίθημι) the disposition of the stars at one's nativity, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 53, etc. διαθερίζω, to pass the summer, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 46. II. to cut asunder, Hesych. s. v. διαμήσαι. διαθερμαίνω, fut. ανῶ, to warm through, Plat. Tim. 65 E, Arist. Probl. 4. 32, etc.:—Pass. to be heated, inflamed, Hipp. Art. 817; by drinking, Dem. 402. 23, Plut. διαθερμαῖσία, ἡ, a warming through, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1109 F. διαθερμος, ον, thoroughly warm or hot, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15. II. of a hot temperament, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 8, Probl. 27. 3. διάθεσις, εὖς, ἡ, (διατίθημι) a placing in order, arrangement, Lat. dispositio (ἡ τοῦ ἔχοντος μέρη τάξις Arist. Metaph. 4. 19); τῆς πολιτείας Plat. Legg. 710 B; τῶν ξενίων Id. Tim. 27 A. 2. the disposition or composition in a work of art, as opp. to εὐρεσις, Id. Phaedr. 236 A, Polyb. 34. 4, 1, etc.; δ. φθῆς Eupol. Incert. 3; τῶν ἐπῶν Phryn. Com. Τραγῶδ. 8:—also the thing represented, the subject of a picture, etc., Callix. ap. Ath. 210 B; cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 16 B, 17 B:—also of geographical description, Strabo 9:—rhetorical art, μετ' αὐτῆς εὖς καὶ διαθέσεως Polyb. 2. 61, 1. 3. a disposition of property, a will, testament, = διαθήκη, Lys. Fr. 44, Plat. Legg. 922 B. 4. a disposing of, selling, sale, Isocr. 224 B, Strabo 496, Plut. Solon 24; cf. Gronov. Harpocr. s. v.: generally, οἷς δ. εὐπορος abundant means of disposing of it, of making away with it, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 8. II. (from Pass.) one's disposition, state, condition, such as health, illness, heat, cold, sleep, Arist. Categ. 8, 5, G. A. 5. 1, 10, etc.; of the body, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10; of the mind, ξῆς καὶ δ. Plat. Phil. 11 D; φιλόσοφος τὴν δ. Id. Rep. 489 A; distinguished from ξῆς, Arist. de An. 2. 5, 6, ubi v. Trendel. 2. in Grammi. of the different species of Verbs, Apoll. de Constr. p. 210. διαθεσμοθετέω, to arrange and set in order, Plat. Tim. 42 D. διαθέτης, ου, ὁ, (διατίθημι) one who arranges, Damasc. ap. Suid. δ. χρησμών, like διασκευαστής, a collector and arranger of oracles, Hdt. 7. 6, ubi v. Bähr; cf. διατίθημι III:—also διαθετήρ, ἡρος, Plat. Legg. 765 A. διαθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι, to run about, Thuc. 8. 92, etc.; of reports, to spread, Xen. Occ. 20, 3; so of a panic fear, Id. Cyr. 6. 2, 13; ἀστέρες

διαθέοντες shooting stars, Arist. Meteor. I. 5, 5. II. to run a race. Plat. Theaet. 148 C; τινί with or against . . . Id. Prot. 335 E; πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 58 E:—c. acc. cogn., δ. τὴν λαμπάδα to run the torch-race, Id. Solon I. διαθηγή, ἡ, v. sub διαθιγή.

διαθήγω, to sharpen to the uttermost, τὴν γλῶσσαν Ann. Comn.

διαθήκη, ἡ, (διατίθημι) a disposition of property by will, a will, testament, Ar. Vesp. 584, 589, and often in Oratt.; κατὰ διαθήκην by will, C. I. 1997:—also in pl., διαθήκας διαθέσθαι Lys. 155. 23; θέσθαι C. I. 2690, etc.: cf. διάθεσις 3. II. αἱ ἀπόρρητοι δ. mystic deposits on which the common weal depended, prob. oracles (cf. διαθέτης), Dinarch. 91. 17; v. Lob. Aglaoph. 965. III. a convention or arrangement between two parties, covenant, διαθέσθαι διαθήκην ἐμοί Ar. Av. 439; so in LXX, N. T., and Eccl. IV. v. sub διαθιγή.

διαθλήνω, fut. ἔσσω, strengthd. for θηλήνω, Theophr. C. P. I. 16, 1.

διαθληράω, to hunt after, cited from Philostr.

διαθληριώω, strengthd. for θηριώω, Plut. 2. 330 B.

διαθλιγγάνομαι, Pass. to be touched continually, Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 7.

διαθιγή, ἡ, a term used by Democr. for τάξις, arrangement, Arist. Metaph. I. 4, II., 7. 2, 2, Gen. et Corr. I. 2, 9., 1. 9, 4 (mostly with v. l. διαθηγή, as in Suid. s. v. βυσμός); so, in Sext. Emp. M. 7. 137, διαθήκην is an error for διαθιγήν.

διαθλάω, fut. ἄσω, to break in pieces, Ael. N. A. 4. 21.

διαθλέω, to struggle desperately, πρὸς τινα Ael. V. H. 5. 6; τινι Conon 12. II. to struggle through, βίον Heliod. 7. 5; ἀγῶνες διαθλούμενοι Clem. Al. 29.

διαθλητέον, verb. Adj. one must fight it out, Philo 2. 471.

διαθλίβω [ῖ], fut. ψω, to break in pieces, Call. Fr. 67.

διαθαλόω, to make quite dark or muddy, θάλασσαν Plut. 2. 978 B.

διαθορυβέω, to confound utterly, τινα Thuc. 5. 29, Luc. Alex. 31: absol. to make a great noise, Plut. Galb. 18.

διάθραυστος, ον, easily broken, Theophr. Lap. 11.

διαθραύω, to break in small pieces, Plat. Tim. 57 A, Theophr. C. P. 6. 9, 3:—Pass., Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 3.

διαθρέω, to look through, look closely into, examine closely, Ar. Eq. 543, Nub. 700, Thesm. 658.

διαθριαμβεύω, strengthd. for θριαμβεύω, App. Pun. 135.

διαθρίζω, shortd. from διαθερίζω, Q. Sm. 8. 322.

διαθροέω, to spread a report, give out, Thuc. 6. 46; δ. ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν, ὅτι . . . Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 4:—the Pass. in Dio C. 53. 19., 61. 8.

διαθροίζω, to collect, Galen.

διαθρυλέω (v. sub θρυλέω), = διαθροέω:—mostly used in pf. and plqpf. Pass., to be commonly reported, διετεθρύλητο ὡς . . . Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 2, cf. Plut. Cim. 15. II. to be talked deaf, διαθρυλούμενος ὑπὸ σου Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 37; διατεθρύλημαι ἀκούων Plut. Lys. 205 B; διατεθρυλημένος τὰ ᾄτα Id. Rep. 358 C.

διαθρυμματίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = θρυμματίς, Antiph. Δυσπρατ. 2.

διαθρύπτω, aor. pass. διεθρύφην [ῖ], II., διεθρύφθη Diog. L. 7. 153. To break in sunder, break in pieces, shiver: in Hom. only once, τριχθὰ τε καὶ τετραχθὰ διατρυνθέν [τὸ ξίφος] Il. 3. 363; ἀσπίδες διατεθρυμμέναι Xen. Ages. 2, 14; διαθρύπτειν τὸ κρᾶνιον Luc. D. Mort. 20. 2. II. metaph., like Lat. frangere, to break down by profligate living and indulgence, to enervate, pamper, spoil, make weak and womanish, Plat. Lys. 210 E, Xen. Rep. Lac. 2, 1:—Pass. like Lat. frangi, to be broken down, enervated, pampered, spoilt, πλούτῳ Aesch. Pr. 891; διὰ τὸν πλοῦτον Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 35; ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων Ib. 1. 2, 24; διατεθρύφθαι τὸν βίον Ael. V. H. 13. 8; τῷ βίῳ Plut. Pomp. 18; διατεθρυμμένος τὰ ᾄτα κολακείαις, Lat. animo fractus, Id. Dio 8; hence Adv., διατεθρυμμένως ἔχειν Plat. Legg. 922 C. 2. Med. to give oneself airs; of a prudish girl, to play off her coy tricks, τινι Theocr. 6. 15; of a singer, διαθρύπτεται ἤδη is beginning her airs and attitudes, Id. 15. 99.

διάθρυψις, εως, ἡ, (διαθρύπτω II. 2) affectation, Jo. Chrys.

διαθρώσκω, to spring asunder, Emped. ap. Arist. Sens. 2, 9, Opp. H. 1. 549.

διά-θύρα, ον, τά, a sort of rail across the doorway of a Greek house, the same as prothyra in a Rom. house, Vitruv. 6. 10.

διαί, διαιβολία, v. sub διά, διαβολία.

διαίτηδην, Adv. (διαίτσω) bursting through, cited from Opp.

διαίθομαι, Pass. to be inflamed, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. I. 11.

διαιθριάζω, fut. ἄσω, to become quite clear and fine, ἐδόκει διαιθριάζειν it seemed likely to be fine, Xen. An. 4. 4, 10.

δί-αιθρος, ον, quite clear and fine, Plut. Sull. 7.

διαιθύσσω, to move rapidly in different directions, διαιθύσσουσιν αἶραι they change rapidly, Pind. O. 7, fin. II. c. acc., ἐλπίς διαιθύσσει φρένας it rushes through the heart, Bacchyl. 27. 3.

δί-αιμας, ον, blood-stained, Hipp. 267. 40; ὕψις Eur. Hec. 656; δίαίμων ἀναπτύειν to spit blood, Plut. Arat. 52, cf. Polyb. 8. 14, 5.

διαίνω, fut. διάνω, aor. ἐδίηνα: (orig. unknown):—to wet, moisten, ὑπερώην δ' οὐκ ἐδίηνε Il. 22. 495; in Pass., διαίνετο . . . ἄξων 13. 30; αἴψω διαίνων ἔντερ' Axionic. in Meineke Com. Fr. 5. 93:—Med., διαίνεσθαι ὄσσε to wet one's eyes, Aesch. Pers. 1064; and absol. to weep, Ib. 258;—Ib. 1038, 1039, Xerxes cries δίαινε, δίαινε πῆμα, and the Chorus replies διαίνομαι, which can only mean (as the Schol.) weep, weep for the calamity—I weep.—Rare in Prose, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 26, Heliod. ap. Stob. t. 100. 6, cf. διαντικός, -τός.

διαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, division into parts, divisibility, Arist. Metaph. 4. 6, 19, al. II. a dividing, division, of money, Hdt. 7. 144; of spoil, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 55; ἐν διαίρεσει [ψήφων] in the reckoning of the votes on either side, Aesch. Eum. 749. III. distinction, ἀγνωσίας τε καὶ γνώσεως Plat. Soph. 267 B; τῆς δημοκρατίας καὶ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας Arist. Pol. 4. 9, 1, etc. IV. in Logic, division of genus into its species, Plat. Soph. 264 C, 267 D, Arist. An. Pr. I. 31, al.; opp. to

συναγωγή, Plat. Phaedr. 266 B. 2. the fallacy of division (cf. σύνθεσις), Arist. Soph. Elench. 6 and 20; called Calvus or Acervalis, Cic. Divin. 2. 4, Acad. Post. 2. 16. V. in Rhet. a division or distribution into heads, Cicero's *partitio*, see Sopater in Walz Rhet. VI. in Gramm. the separation of a diphthong into two syllables:—or of one word into two, κατὰ διαίρεσιν ἀναγνωστέον Ath. 492 A.

διαιρετέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be divided, Plat. Rep. 412 B. II. διαιρετέον, one must divide, Id. Legg. 874 E, Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 1.

διαιρέτης, ον, ὁ, a divider, distributor, Greg. Naz.

διαιρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for dividing, divisible, Plat. Soph. 226 C. 2. able to divide, separative, Arist. Probl. 5. 37, Plut. 2. 952 B. II. in Logic, by means of division, Arist. An. Post. 2. 5, 4:—Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 802 F. III. in Rhet. *partitive*, Hermog.

διαιρετός, ἡ, ὄν, divided, separated, opp. to σύνθετος, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 20; δ. τυραννίδες, of oligarchies and pure democracies, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 35. 2. divisible, opp. to συνεχής, Id. Phys. 1. 2, 8; An. Post. 2. 6, 3, Eth. N. 2. 6, 4:—δ. ναῦς that can be taken to pieces, Id. de An. 1. 5, 26. II. divided, distributed, μοῖραν γῆς διαιρετὴν νέμειν Soph. Tr. 163, ubi v. Dind. III. distinguishable, οὐ δ. λόγῳ not to be distinguished or determined by word, Thuc. 1. 84.

δια-αίρω, fut. ἦσω: aor. -εἶλον: aor. pass. -ηρέθη:—to take one from another, to cleave in twain, to divide into parts, διὰ δ' ἀμφατέρους ἔλε κύκλους ἀσπίδος Il. 20. 280; παῖδα κατὰ μέλας διελών Hdt. 1. 119; δ. λαγόν to cut it open, Ib. 123; δ. πυλῖδα to break it open, Thuc. 4. 110., 6. 51; δ. τὴν ὄροφὴν to tear it away, pull down, Ib. 48; τοὺς σταυρούς Xen. An. 5. 2, 21; δ. τοῦ τείχους to take down part of the wall, make a breach in it, Thuc. 2. 75; τὸ διηρημένον the breach, Ib. 76., 5. 3; διηρημένοι τὸ ὑπόζωμα, of insects, Arist. H. A. 5. 30, 1. II. to divide, δύο μοῖρας Λυδῶν the Lydians into two parts, Hdt. 1. 94, cf. 4. 148, Dem. 1170. 25; so, δ. τριχῆ Plat. Phaedr. 253 C; δ. εἰς δύο Dem. 144. 27; δ. τοὺς ἀμείνους καὶ τοὺς χείρονας Plat. Legg. 950 C; δ. εἰς τὰ ἐλάχιστα Arist. Sens. 3, 19; εἰς ὁμοιομερῆ Id. H. A. 1. 1, 1:—Med. to divide for themselves, ναῦς Thuc. 4. 11: but also to divide among themselves, τιμάς Hes. Th. 112; τὴν λήϊν Hdt. 9. 85; τὸ ἔργον Thuc. 7. 19, cf. 5. 114; τὰ ὑπάρχοντα Dem. 1113. 10:—Pass., διηρημένοι κατ' ἀναπαύλας divided into relays, Thuc. 2. 75; διαιρήσομαι as fut. pass., Plat. Polit. 261 C. 2. to divide or dissolve (into the component parts), opp. to συντιθέναι, Plat. Phaedo 78 C, etc., cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 3. III. to distinguish, αἰδῶ καὶ σωφροσύνην Xen. Oec. 7, 26; τυραννίδος εἶδη δύο διείλομεν Arist. Pol. 4. 10, 2:—absol., Ar. Nub. 742:—Med., Plat. Theaet. 182 C. 2. to determine, decide, διαίρειν διαφορὰς Hdt. 4. 23; δίκας Aesch. Eum. 472; τοῦτο πρᾶγμα Ib. 488; ψήφῳ δ. τοῦδε πράγματος περί Ib. 630; κλήρῳ δ. τὸν νικῶντα Plat. Legg. 946 B; δ. περί τινος Arist. Phys. 6. 9, 2, etc.; δ. πόσα . . . etc., Id. Pol. 4. 16, 2, etc.: absol., Ar. Ran. 1100:—also, δ. εἶτε Eur. Bacch. 206. 3. to say distinctly and expressly, to define, interpret, Hdt. 3. 103., 7. 16; so in Med., Id. 7. 47, and often in Plat.: δ. περί τινος Plat. Charm. 163 D. IV. in Logic, to divide, δ. κατ' εἶδη Id. Phaedr. 273 E: to divide a genus into its species, Arist. An. Pr. I. 31, al.

δια-αίρω, fut. διαίρω, to raise up, lift up, δ. ἄνω τὸν αὐχένα Xen. Eq. 10, 3:—Med. to lift up oneself, Arist. Mund. 1, 1: to lift up what is one's own, δ. τὴν βακτηρίαν Plut. Lys. 15 (unless τῆ βακτηρία be restored, when διαράμενος will be used as by Theophr., v. infr.); τόσον δ. to take so much on oneself, Plat. Ax. 370 B:—Pass., δ. εἰς, πρὸς ὕψος Philo 2. 510, 614. II. to separate, remove, τὸν πόλεμον ἀπὸ . . . Plut. Ages. 15:—Med., διαράμενος (sc. τὰ σκέλη), grandis gradu (Casaub.), Theophr. Char. 3. 2. δ. τὸ στόμα to open one's mouth, Dem. 375. 14., 405. 26: hence in Rhet. writers, διηρημένος, one who speaks ore ratundo, lofty, sublime, Dion. H. de Rhet. 6. 6, de Vett. Scriptt. 5. 3, Hermog., etc. III. intr. (sub. εαυτόν, etc.), to lift oneself over, cross, τὸ πέλαγος Arist. Fr. 268; τὸν πόρον Polyb. 1. 37, 1; εἰς Σικελίαν Id. 1. 24, 5, etc.; cf. αἶρω.

δια-αισθάνομαι, fut. ἦσομαι: Dep.:—to perceive distinctly, distinguish perfectly, τι Plat. Phaedr. 250 A, Soph. 253 D, etc.

δια-αἶσσω, fut. -αἶξω: Att. -άσσω or -άπτω (often written διάπτω without ι, Bekk. Arist. Meteor. I. 4, 7, al.), fut. -άξω:—to rush or dart through or across, λαγὸς ἐς τὸ μέσον διῆξε Hdt. 4. 134: also c. acc., Αὐκί' ὄρη διάσσει Soph. O. T. 208; of sound, ἀχὼ . . . διῆξεν ἀντροῦ μυχόν Aesch. Pr. 133; (but, φήμη διῆξε spread abroad, Eur. I. A. 426); and c. gen., σπασμός διῆξε πλευρῶν Soph. Tr. 1083; ἀστέρες διάπττοντες shooting stars, Arist. I. c.

δια-αἰστώω, to make an end of, αὐτὴν διήστωσε Soph. Tr. 881.

δια-αισχύνομαι, strengthd. for αἰσχύνομαι, Luc. Electr. 3.

διαίτα, ἡ, (v. sub ζάω):—a way of living, mode of life; with special reference to food and dress, maintenance, board and lodging, Lat. *cultus victusque*, τὰ τῆς οἴκου διαίτης Soph. O. C. 352; πτωχῶ διαίτη Ib. 751; σκληρὰς διαίτας ἐκπονεῖν Eur. Fr. 529; δ. ἔχειν Aesch. Pr. 490, Hdt. 1. 35, Thuc. 1. 6; παρά τινι Hdt. 1. 136; δ. ποιέσθαι to pass one's life, Id. 2. 68; (but, διαίταν ἐποίησα τῶν παίδων he made them live, Id. 2. 3); δ. ζῆς μεταβάλλειν Id. 1. 157, cf. Thuc. 2. 16. 2. a dwelling, abode, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 3, Plut. 2. 515 E, etc.: a room, Lat. *diaeta* (later *zeta*), Ar. Ran. 114, C. I. 3268, Plut.; of animals, Arist. Mund. 6, 16. 3. as Medic. term, a prescribed manner of life, diet, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Plat. Rep. 404 A. II. at Athens, arbitration, Soph. El. 1073, Lexap. Andoc. 12. 5; contrasted with δίκη, Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 19; ἐμμένειν τῇ δ. Ar. Vesp. 524; διαίταν ἐπιτρέψαι τινί Lysias 893. 10, Isocr. 373 E, Isae. 54. 7; ὀφλεῖν τὴν δ. to have judgment against one, Dem. 862. 2. 2. the office of arbiter, Hyperid. Euxen. 41: cf. διαιτητής.

διαιτώ: impf. διήτων Dion. H. 2. 75, but also ἐδιαίτων A. B. 91, in compos. κατ-εδήτῳ Dem. 1190. 7: fut. διαιτήσω Id. 861. 28:—aor. 1

διήτησα Isae. Menecl. § 31, Plut., etc.; ἀπ-εδιήτησα Isae. Euphil. § 12, Dem. 1013. 14; κατέδ- Id. 541. fin., 545. 25, etc.; μετέδ- Luc. D. Mort. 12. 3; Dor. δαιτῆσα Pind. P. 9. 119:—pf. δεδιήτηκα Dem. 902. 26: plqpf. κατ-εδεδιήτηκει Id. 542. 6:—Med. and Pass., impf. διητῶμην Plat. Com. Ὑπερβ. 1, Lys. 897. 7, etc., Ion. δαιτῶμην, -ἀτο Hdt. 3. 65., 4. 95: fut. δαιτήσομαι Lys. 145, fin.: so also in pass. forms, aor. διητήθη Thuc. 7. 87, Isae. 57. 40; δαιτήθη Hdt. 2. 112 (aor. med. only in compd. κατα-): pf. δεδιήτημαι Thuc. 7. 77: plqpf. ἐξεδεδιήτητο Id. 1. 132.—The double augm. and redupl. is the rule in compds., but in the simple Verb only occurs in pf. and plqpf., v. Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v. (δαι-τα). To feed in a certain way, to diet, τινά πως Hipp. Aph. 1243; δ. τοὺς νοσοῦντας Plut. Cato Ma. 23:—Pass., δαιτῶσθαι κατὰ ποτόν Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086; δαιτῶται σκέλος Id. Art. 824. 2. Med. and Pass. to lead a certain course of life, to live, ἐπ' ἀγροῦ Hdt. 1. 120, cf. 123, Thuc. 1. 6, etc.; παρά τινι Hdt. 2. 112, Soph. O. C. 928; τοὺν δόμοισιν Ib. 769, etc.; δαιτῶσθαι ἄνω, κάτω to live up or down-stairs, Lys. 92. 31; πολλὰ ἐς θεοὺς νόμιμα δ. to live in the observance of . . ., Thuc. 7. 77; δ. ἀκριβῶς Andoc. 33. 19; ἀνειμένως Thuc. 2. 39, cf. 1. 6, etc.: δαιτῶν τινα δ. Ep. Plat. 330 C. II. to be orbiter or umpire (δαιτητής), Isae. de Menecl. Haer. § 38; οὗτος δαιτῶν ἡμῖν Dem. 541. 20; c. acc. cogn., δ. δαιτῶν Arist. Fr. 414. 2. c. acc. rei, to be judge of, determine, decide, Theocr. 12. 34, Dion. H. 7. 52:—also, to settle, accomplish a thing, Pind. P. 9. 121. 3. generally, to regulate, govern, πόλιν Id. O. 9. 100, cf. Dem. 1142. 26. 4. to reconcile, τινά τινι App. Civ. 5. 93. δαιτήμα, τό, mostly in pl. food, diet, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13; in sing., Arist. Probl. 1. 56. 2. in pl. also, rules of life, a mode or course of life, esp. in regard of diet, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 5: generally, institutions, customs, Thuc. 1. 6, Xen. Ath. 1. 8. 3. an abode, Heliod. 2. 26. δαιτησμός, ον, belonging to a δαιτητής, Isae. ap. Poll. 8. 64. δαιτητέον, verb. Adj. one must diet oneself, live, Hipp. 347. 49. δαιτητήριον, τό, (δαιτα 1. 2) in pl. the dwelling rooms of a house, Xen. Oec. 9, 4. δαιτητής, οὔ, δ, an arbitrator, umpire, Lat. arbiter, Hdt. 5. 95, Plat. Legg. 956 C, etc.; τῆς γὰρ δίκης . . γίνεταί μοι δ. Στράτων Dem. 541. 16; δαιτητής . . ὁ μέσος Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 5.—At Athens the δαιτηταί were a body of men of mature age (prob. over 50) chosen annually by lot; to one of whom the magistrate could refer any private suit, instead of bringing it before the ἡλιασταί, though either party had a right of appeal to this court: they were paid by the fee of a drachma (παράστασις) charged on each party. There were also private δαιτηταί, chosen by the parties, and invested with such powers as the parties agreed upon. See Herm. Pol. Anth. § 145, or, for a full account, Meier Die Diäteten Athens (1846). II. in Byz. law, = *judex pedaneus*. δαιτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for diet: ἡ δ. (sc. τέχνη) wholesome living, dietetics, Hipp. 405. 42. II. of or for the δαιτητής, λόγος δ. an arbitration, Strabo 461. δι-αιωνίζω, to perpetuate, Philo 2. 318:—intr. to be eternal, Ib. 154. δαιώνιος, α, ον, strengthd. for αἰώνιος, lasting through time, everlasting, Plat. Tim. 39 E. Adv. -ως, Procl. δι-αιωρέομαι, Pass. to float about, move to and fro, Plat. Tim. 78 E. διακῆς, ἐς, (διακαίω) burnt through, very hot, Theophr. Vent. 21; τῷ ζῆλῳ δ. Luc. Dom. 31. Adv. -ως, Alciphro 1. 27. διακάθαίρω, fut. ἀρῶ, to cleanse or purge thoroughly, Ar. Eccl. 847, Plat. Rep. 399 E:—in Med., Id. Legg. 735 C. II. to prune, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 2. διακάθαρίζω, fut. ἰῶ, = foreg., Ev. Matth. 3. 12, Luc. 3. 17. διακάθαρσις, εως, ἡ, a thorough cleansing or purging, Plat. Legg. 735 D. II. a pruning, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 2, C. P. 3. 7, 5, al. διακαθέζομαι, Med. to take each his own seat, Plut. 2. 412 F; so διακάθημαι, Id. Cic. 47:—of an army, to occupy a position, Joseph. A. J. 14. 16, 1. διακαθίζανω, to sit down apart, LXX. διακαθίζω, to make to sit apart, set apart, Xen. Oec. 6, 6. II. intr. = foreg., LXX (2 Regg. 11. 1); so in Med., Joseph. B. J. 1. 15, 6. διακαίω, fut. -καύσω, to burn through, heat to excess, Hdt. 2. 26:—Pass., γῆ διάθερμος καὶ διακεκαυμένη Arist. Probl. 12. 3, cf. Meteor. 1. 8, 2, etc.; διακεκαυμένος εἰς τὸ μελάντατον Luc. Herc. 1; ἡ διακεκαυμένη ζώνη the torrid zone, Plut. 2. 896 B. 2. metaph. to inflame, excite, often in Plut.; c. acc. cogn., δ. φιλοτιμίαν Theopomp. (Hist.) Fr. 239. 3. in Surgery, to brand, applying cautery across or throughout, ἐς τι Hipp. Art. 787; πέρην Ib. 805. διακαλοκάγαθίζομαι, Dep. to vie with another in virtue (καλοκάγαθία), τινί Diog. ap. Stob. 59. 8. διακαλύπτω, fut. ψω, to reveal to view, Dem. 155. 26:—Med., διακαλύψασθαι τὸ ἱμάτιον to throw aside one's cloak, Ael. V. H. 5. 19. διακάμπω, fut. ψω, to bend or turn about, LXX (4 Regg. 4. 34). διάκαμψις, εως, ἡ, a bending, turning, Greg. Naz. διακάνασσω, only in aor. 1, μὴν τὸν λάρυγγα διεκάνασξέ σου; has aught run gurgling through thy throat? Eur. Cycl. 157: cf. ἐγ-, ἐκ-κάνασσω. διακάπηλεύω, to keep a shop, be a retail-trader, Dio Chr. 1. 278. διακαπνίζω, to fumigate, Jo. Chrys. διακαρῶδοκέω, to expect anxiously, Diphil. Ἐμπ. 4, Plut. Ant. 56. διακάρδιος, ον, heart-piercing, ὀδύνη Joseph. A. J. 19. 8, 2. διακαρτερέω, to endure to the end, last out, Hdt. 3. 52; ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον 7. 107; εἰς τὴν πατρίδα δ. to stand by one's country, Lycurg. 158. 33; ἐν τῇ συμμαχίᾳ Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 1: c. part., δ. πολεμῶν Ib. 7. 4, 8: c. inf., δ. μὴ λέγειν to be obstinate in refusing to speak, Arist. Rhct. 1. 15, 26. 2. c. acc. to bear patiently, δ. τηλικαύτην ἡμέραν, Alex. Toξ. 4; κακοπάθειαν δ. Polyb. 37. 3, 4. διακατελέγχομαι, Med. to confute thoroughly, τινι Act. Ap. 18. 28.

διακατέχω, to keep in check, Polyb. 2. 51, 2, etc. II. to hold in possession, Ib. 70, 3: to inhabit, Ib. 17, 5. III. to keep on foot, τὸν πόλεμον Diod. 15. 82. διακατοχή, ἡ, a holding, possessing, Epiphan. 1. 703, etc. διακάτοχος, ον, holding, possessing, Gloss. διακαυλέω, to run to stalk, Lat. *decaulescere*, Theophr. C. P. 7. 2, 4. διακαυνιάζω, (καῦνος) to determine by lot, Ar. Pax 1081. διάκαυσις, εως, ἡ, (διακαίω) the use of cautery, Hipp. Art. 806. II. burning heat, Plut. 2. 892 E. διακανοστήειν, verb. Adj. one must burn through, Geop. 17. 25. διακεάζω, fut. ἄσω, to cleave asunder, διὰ ξύλα δανά κέασσαι Od. 15. 322, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 392. διάκειμαι, inf. -κείσθαι: fut. -κείσομαι:—serving as Pass. to διατίθημι (cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 33., 6. 5, 1):—to be in a certain state of mind, body or circumstances, to be disposed or affected so and so, Hdt. 2. 83, etc.: often, like ἔχω, with an Adv., ὡς διάκειμαι what a state I am in, Eur. Tro. 113; ὄρατε ὡς δ. ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου Thuc. 7. 77, etc.; σχεδὸν μὲν οὕτω διάκεινται, πότε μὲν γελῶντες κτλ. Plat. Phaedo 59 A; κακῶς, μοχθηρῶς, φαύλως δ. to be in a sad state, sorry plight, Id. Gorg. 504 E, etc.; often also, εὖ or κακῶς δ. τινι to be well or ill disposed towards him, Isae. 48. 18, etc.; πρὸς τινα Isocr. 28 D, cf. Isae. 25. 23; φιλικῶς or οικείως δ. τινι Xen. An. 2. 5, 27., 7. 5, 16; ἐπιφθόνως δ. τινι to be envied by him, Thuc. 1. 75; ὑπόπτως τινι δ. to be suspected by him, Id. 8. 68; ἐρωτικῶς δ. τῶν καλῶν to be in love with . . ., Plat. Symp. 216 D; ἀπλήστως δ. πρὸς τὴν ἡδονὴν Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 14; λύμη δ. = λυμαίνεσθαι, Hdt. 2. 162:—τὸ διακείμενον = τὸ πάσχον, Arist. Soph. Elench. 4, 9. II. of things, to be settled, fixed, or ordered, ὡς οἱ δέκειτο so was it ordered him, Hes. Sc. 20; τὰ διακείμενα certain conditions, settled terms, ἐπὶ διακειμένοισι μονομαχεῖσθαι Hdt. 9. 26; of a gift, ἀμεινον διακίεσθαι it will be better disposed of, Xen. An. 7. 3, 17. διακίρω, fut. -κερῶ and -κέρω: pf. -κέκαρκα:—properly, to cut in pieces, μὴ τις . . πειράτω διακέρσαι ἐμὸν ἔπος to make it null, frustrate it, Il. 8. 8; cf. ἐπικίρω, ἐπικόπτω:—Pass., σκευάρια διακεκαρμένως shorn of his trappings, Ar. Vesp. 1313. διακεκρίμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of διακρίνω, differently from, τινός Arist. H. A. 8. 16, 2. II. specially, δ. ἀρίστη Paus. 10. 33, 7. διακέλευμα (or -κέλευσμα), τό, an exhortation, command, Plat. Legg. 805 C. διακελεύομαι, Dep. to exhort, give orders, direct, δ. τινι εἶναι, ποιεῖν, etc., Hdt. 1. 36, Lys. 174. 17, etc.; δ. τινι τοῦτο, ποιεῖν τι Plat. Euthyphro 6 D; so, δ. ὅπως . . Id. Rep. 549 E; also, δ. τινί τι (sc. ποιεῖν) Id. Soph. 218 A, etc.; δ. τινι alone, Id. Phaedo 61 A: absol., Id. Theaet. 148 E, etc. 2. to encourage one another, Hdt. 1. 1., 3. 77; often with ἀλλήλοις added, to cheer one another on, Xen. An. 4. 8, 3: hence even, δ. εαυτῷ Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 13. 3. to admonish, inform, τινι περί τινος Isocr. 206 E.—The Act. only in Suid. διακελευσμός, δ, an exhortation, cheering on, Thuc. 7. 71. διακελευστέον, verb. Adj. one must direct, Plat. Legg. 631 D. διακενῆς or better διὰ κενῆς, Adv. for διὰ κενῆς πράξεως, in vain, idly, to no purpose, Hipp. 1210 G, Eur. Tro. 753, cf. Thuc. 4. 126; δ. ἄλλως Ar. Vesp. 929; μάτην δ. Plat. Com. Φάων 2. 21. διάκενος, ον, quite empty or hollow; τὸ δ. a gap, vacuum, Thuc. 4. 135., 5. 71; τὰ δ. hollows, Plat. Tim. 58 B, 60 E. II. quite empty or vain, Id. Legg. 820 E. III. thin, lank, Plut. Lyc. 17, Poplic. 15; δ. δεδορκέναι to have a gaunt, hungry look, Luc. Nocyom. 15. διακενώω, to empty outright, Hipp. 248. 9, in Pass. διακεντέω, to pierce through, make a puncture, Hipp. 406. 43: verb. Adj. -κεντητέον, Geop. 17. 19, 2. διακέντησις, εως, ἡ, a piercing through, puncturing, Hipp. 267. 32. διακένωσις, εως, ἡ, an emptying out, Hesych. s. v. διελαφύξας. διακεράννυμαι, Pass. to be mixed up with, τινος Philostr. 592. διακερματίζω, to change into small coin, δραχμὴν Ar. Vesp. 789. διακερτομέω, strengthd. for κερτομέω, to mock at, Dio C. 43. 20. διακεχῦμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of διαχέω, excessively, like Lat. *effusè*, δ. γελᾶν ap. Suid. διακεχωρισμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of διαχωρίζω, distinctly, Suid. s. v. διακεκριμένως. διακεηρῶκεύομαι, Dep. to negotiate by herald, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 4. 28. II. in Byz. authors, both in Med. and Act., = sq. διακηρύσσω, fut. ξω, to proclaim by herald, ἐν διακεκηρυγμένοις in declared war, Plut. Arat. 10:—Med. = foreg. 1, Diod. 18. 7. 2. to sell by auction, τὴν οἰκίαν Philostr. 603; τὴν οὐσίαν Plut. Cic. 33. διακιγκλίζω, strengthd. for κικλίζω, Hipp. Art. 838, Ar. Fr. 94. διακινδυνεύω, to run all risks, make a desperate attempt, hazard all, absol., Thuc. 8. 27, etc.; δ. σώματι Antipho 136. 36; ἐς τι Thuc. 7. 47; πρὸς τινα Id. 1. 142; also c. inf., Id. 7. 1; (and so in verb. Adj., διακινδυνευτέον φάναι one must speak at all risks, Plat. Tim. 72 D); δ. ὑπὲρ or πρὸς τινος Lys. 192. 26, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 4; περί τινος Dem. 1477. 18: c. inf., δ. ἡ χρηστὸν [τὸ σῶμα] γενέσθαι ἢ μὴ πονηρόν Plat. Prot. 313 A:—Pass. of the attempt, to be risked, hazarded, Dem. 866. 27; διακεκινδυνευμένα φάρμακα desperate remedies, Isocr. 225 D; so in verb. Adj., ἐδόκει διακινδυνευτέα [εἶναι] Arr. An. 1. 1. διακινέω, to move thoroughly, ἀρθρον Hipp. Art. 786:—Pass. to be put in motion, move, Hdt. 3. 108, Hipp. Art. 797; so late writers in Act. 2. to throw into disorder, confound, τὰ πεπραγμένα Thuc. 5. 25: to agitate, τὰ συμμαχικά Plat. C. Gracch. 10. II. to sift thoroughly, scrutinise, pry into, Lat. *excutere*, τὸν νοῦν Ar. Nub. 477; τινα περί τινος Sosipat. ap. Ath. 378 C. διακίνημα, τό, displacement of a bone, partial dislocation, Hipp. Fract. 775:—so διακίνησις, εως, ἡ, Galen. 12. p. 456.

διακίρνώω, *to mix well*, τί τινι οἱ ἐν τινι Hipp. 361. 1., 557. 9.
 διακίρημι, *to lend to various persons*: in Pass., διακεχρημένον τάλαν-
 τον Dem. 817. 2.
 διάκλασις, *ews, ἡ, feebleness*, φωνῆς Jo. Chrys.; v. sq. II.
 διακλάω (v. sub κλάω), *to break in twain*, τόξα .. χερσὶ διακλάσας
 (Ep. for -κλάσας) Il. 5. 216. II. in Pass., like διαθρύπτομαι, Lat.
 frangi, διακλάσθαι Ἰωνικῶς *to practise soft Ionian airs (motus Ionici)*,
 As. Thesm. 163; διακεκλασμένος *enervated*, Luc. Demon. 18; διακλώ-
 μενοι ῥυθμοί, opp. to ἀνδρώδεις, Dion. H. de Dem. 43, etc.
 διάκλεισις, *ews, ἡ, a blocking up*, Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 4.
 διακλείω (v. κλείω), *to separate by shutting out, to shut out*, Lat.
 discludere, χορηγίας τινί Polyb. 1. 82, 13; τινὰ ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας Ib. 73, 6.
 διακλέπτω, *to steal at different times*, ὅσα δὲ διακέκλεπται Dem. 817.
 7; τὸ δὲ διακλαπὲν πολὺ *the number stolen [by the soldiers] and so dis-*
persed was great, Thuc. 7. 85, cf. Plut. Nic. 27. II. *to keep alive*
by stealth, τινὰ Hdt. 1. 38; ἑαυτὸν Plut. Sull. 22. III. *to keep*
back by stealth, τῇ ἀπολογία δ. τὴν κατηγορίαν Lys. 175. 19; διακλέπ-
 τοντα τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ λόγοις τὴν ἀλήθειαν Dem. 846. 10.
 διακληρανομέω, *to disperse*, Longin. 12. 4.
 διακληρώω, *to assign by lot, allot*, ἐφ' ἐκάστη .. φερνὴν Aesch. Supp.
 978; and in Pass., Plat. Legg. 760 C. 2. *to choose by lot*, Xen.
 Cyr. 6. 3, 36; τὸ δέκατον δ. θανεῖν, of decimating soldiers, App. Civ. 2.
 47:—Med. *to cast lots*, Thuc. 8. 30, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 34; πρὸς σφᾶς
 αὐτοῦς Dem. 1380. 4.
 διακλήρωσις, *ews, ἡ, a casting of lots*, Porphyg., Eccl.
 διακλιμακίζω, strengthd. for κλιμακίζω, Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 2.
 διακλίνω, *to turn away or retreat from*, τῆς ἀγορᾶς Polyb. 11. 9, 8;
 ἀπό τινος Id. 6. 41, 11. 2. c. acc. *to decline, shun*, Id. 35. 4, 6.
 διάκλισις, *ews, ἡ, a retreat*, Plut. Pyrrh. 21.
 διακλονέω, *to shake violently*, Hesych.
 διακλύζω, *to wash, wash out*, ἀντρ', ἃ πόντος νοτίδι δ. Eur. I. T. 107,
 cf. Ath. 381 B:—Med. *to wash out one's mouth*, Hipp. 1207, Arist. Probl.
 27. 3:—Pass. *to be washed out*, θερμῶ with hot water, Id. G. A. 2. 4,
 27: *to be purged*, Medic.
 διάκλυσμα, τό, *a lotion for washing out the mouth*, δ. ὀδονταλγίας *to*
prevent tooth-ache, Diosc. 1. 53; so διακλυσμός, ὁ, Id.
 διακλώθω, strengthd. for κλώθω, Greg. Naz.
 διακλωπάω, poet. for διακλέπτω, *to steal away*, dub. l. Anth. P. 5. 213:
 —Reisk. διὰ κλωπῶν.
 διακναίω (v. κναίω), *to scrape or grate to nothing*, ὄψιν δ. *to grind out*
his eye, Eur. Cycl. 487:—Pass. *to be lacerated*, Hipp. 644. 49; διακναιο-
 μένης κάμακος *the spear being shivered*, Aesch. Ag. 65. 2. *to wear*
out, wear away, ἡ ἀσιτή δ. Hipp. 451. 2; πόθος μ' ἔχει διακναίσας Ar.
 Eccl. 957, cf. Eur. I. A. 27, Heracl. 297; δ. Ὀρέστην *to murder Orestes*
(i. e. the character, by bad acting), Strattis Ἀνθρ. 1:—Pass. *to be warn*
quite away, destroyed, αἰκίαις, μόχοις Aesch. Pr. 94, 541, cf. Eur. Med.
 164, Alc. 108; διακναισθήσεται Ar. Pax 251; τὸ χρῶμα διακναισ-
 μένος *having lost all one's colour*, Id. Nub. 120.
 διακνίζω, *to pull to pieces*, δ. ἀνθεα Anth. P. 4. 1, 32:—Pass., Arist.
 H. A. 6. 16, 4., 7. 3, 8. 2. *to pull to pieces (by attacking)*, δ.
 καὶ συκοφαντεῖ Dion. H. de Dem. 35.
 διάκαιλος, *ov, quite hollow*, Diod. 17. 115.
 διακοιρᾶνέω, *to hold rule through*, Il. 4. 230 (ubi nunc διὰ κοιρ-).
 διακοιλᾶκεύαται, Med. *to vie with each other in flattery*, Isocr. 266 B:
 —Act. in Schol. Eur.
 διακολλάω, *to glue together*, Luc. Indoct. 16:—Pass., λίθω διακεκολ-
 λημένος *formed of stones morticed together*, Id. Hipp. 6.
 διακαλαυθέω, strengthd. for ἀκαλουθέω, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 275.
 διακολυμβάω, *to dive and swim across*, C. I. 2347 c. 30, Polyb.
 5. 46, 8.
 διακομιδή, ἡ, *a carrying over*, τινὸς εἰς τόπον Thuc. 3. 76.
 διακομίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, *to carry over or across*, εἰς τὴν νῆσον Thuc.
 3. 75; πέντε σταδίου δ. τινὰ Hdt. 1. 31:—Med. *to carry over what is*
one's own, δ. τοὺς παῖδας, Id. 1. 89:—Pass. *to be carried over*, Thuc. 1.
 136: *to pass over, cross*, Id. 3. 23, Andoc. 27. 34, Plat. Legg.
 905 B. II. *to recover, revive*, τινὰ σιτίοισι Hipp. 479. 28.
 διακομιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *a carrier*, ἐπιστολῶν, cited from Synes.
 διάκομμα, τό, *a cut, gash*, Hipp. Progn. 100.
 διακομπάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to boast one against the other*, πολλὰ δὲ διεκόμ-
 पासας σὺ κἀγώ, restored by Burges for διακόμσας (which is against the
 metre) in As. Av. 1248.
 διακομπέω, strengthd. for κομπέω, Pind. Fr. 128, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 B.
 διακονέω, Ion. διηκ-: impf. ἐδιακόνουν Eur. Cycl. 406 (Herm.), Alcae.
 Com. Ἐνδυμ. 2, Nicostr. in Meineke Fr. 5. 84; later also διηκόνουν
 N. T.: fut. -ήσω Hdt., Plat.:—aor. διηκόνησα Aristid., inf. διακονή-
 σαι Antipho 113. 10: pf. δεδιηκόνηκα Archedic. Θησ. 2, cf. Mocr. 121:
 —Med., impf. διηκονούμην Luc. Philops. 35: fut. -ήσομαι Id.: aor.
 διηκονησάμην Id.:—Pass., fut. δεδιακονήσομαι Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 7:
 aor. ἐδιακονήθην Dem. 1206. 19: pf. δεδιακόνημαι, v. infr. II: (διά-
 κωνος). *To minister, serve, do service*, absol., Eur. Ion 397, Ar. Av.
 1323; c. dat. pers., Dem. 362, ult., etc.; δ. διακονικὰ ἔργα Arist. Pol.
 7. 14, 7; δ. ὑποθήκαις τινός Antipho 113. 19; δ. παρὰ τῷ δεσπότη
 Posidipp. Ἀποκλ. 1; δ. πρὸς τι *to be serviceable towards* .. Plat. Rep.
 371 D:—Med. *to minister to one's own needs, serve oneself*, Soph. Ph.
 287; αὐτῷ διακονεῖσθαι Ar. Ach. 1017; διακονοῦντες καὶ διακονούμενοι
 ἑαυτοῖς *acting as servants and serving themselves*, Plat. Legg. 763 A:
 also simply like the Act., οἶνον ἡμῖν χρυσιῶ διακονούμενοι Luc. Asin.
 53. 2. *to be a deacon*, 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 10 and 13, Eccl. II.
 o. acc. rei, *to serve up, supply*, Lat. ministrare, τινι ὅ τι ἂν δεηθῆ Hdt.
 4. 154, Plat. Polit. 290 A; δ. γάμους Posidipp. Χορ. 1. 19:—Pass. *to be*

supplied, τῇ πόλει ἐδιακονήθησαν [αἱ πράξεις] Dem. 1206. 18; τῶν καλῶς
 δεδιακονημένων Id. 1230. 10.
 διακόνημα, τό, *servants' business, service, δουρικὰ δ.* Plat. Theaet.
 175 E, cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 7, 3, C. I. 2811 b. 24. II. in pl. instru-
 ments of service, as jugs, etc., Ath. 274 B.
 διακόνησις, *ews, ἡ, a serving, doing service*, Plat. Legg. 633 C.
 διακονητέον, verb. Adj. *one must minister*; and διακονητής, οὐ, ὁ, fem.
 -ήτρια, ἡ, *a minister*, all in Eccl.
 διακονία, ἡ, *the office of a διάκωνος, service*, Thuc. 1. 133, Plat. Rep.
 371 C, etc.; αὐκ ἔστι ταῦτ' ἀρχή, ἀλλ' ἐπιμέλειά τις καὶ δ. Aeschin.
 55. 35. 2. *attendance on a duty, ministrations*, Dem. 296. 29; ἡ δ.
 ἡ καθημερινή, of ministering to external wants, Act. Ap. 6. 1; but also, ἡ
 δ. τοῦ λόγου Ib. 4, cf. 1. 17, etc. 3. *deaconship*, Eccl. II.
 a body of servants or attendants, Polyb. 15. 25, 4. III. instru-
 ments of service (cf. διακόνημα II), Moschio ap. Ath. 208 B.
 διακονικός, ἡ, ὄν, *good at service, serviceable*, As. Pl. 1170, etc.; in
 Comp. -ώτερος, Plat. Gorg. 517 B; αἱ δ. πράξεις, τὰ δ. ἔργα *servants'*
business, menial work, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 12., 7. 14, 7; δ. ἀρεταί Ib. 1. 13,
 2. Adv. -κῶς, *in a business-like way*, Menand. Δημ. 1.
 διακόνιον, τό, *a sort of cake*, Pherecr. Incert. 6.
 διακονίωμα [νῆ], Pass. *to roll in the dust*, Hipp. 1293. 22; and so, *to*
prepare for combat, Plut. 2. 970 F.
 διακονίσσα, ἡ, *a deaconess*, Eccl.
 διάκωνος [ᾶ], Ion. διήκωνος, ὁ:—*a servant, waiting-man, menial*, Lat.
 minister, Hdt. 4. 71, 72, etc.: *a messenger*, Aesch. Pr. 942, Soph. Ph.
 497; ὄρνιθα καὶ κήρυκα καὶ δ. Id. Fr. 141:—also as fem., Ar. Thesm.
 1116, Dem. 762. 4. 2. *a minister of the church, esp. a deacon*, 1 Ep.
 Tim. 3. 8, etc.: and in fem. *a deaconess*, Ep. Rom. 16. 1. II. as Adj.
serving, serviceable, Plat. Polit. 290 C; irreg. Comp. διακονώτερος Epich.
 159 Ahr. (Buttm., Lexil. v. διάκτορος 3, makes it prob. that the Root
 is the same as the Root of διώκω, and that διάκτορος is a collat. form; v.
 sub διώκω.—The old deriv. from διά, κόνις, *one who is dusty with running*
 (cf. κονίω), is untenable, if for no other reason, from the quantity of the a.)
 δι-ἄκοντίζω, *to throw a javelin at*, τινὰ Eur. P. E. 210 D:—Med. *to*
contend with others at throwing the javelin, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4; πρὸς τινα
 Theophr. Char. 27.
 διακόντωσις, *ews, ἡ, = κόντωσις*, Ael. N. A. 12. 43.
 διακοπή, ἡ, *a gash, cleft*, as in a wounded bone, Hipp. V. C. 900, Plut.
 Mar. 19, etc.
 διάκοπρας, *ov, well-manured*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 3.
 διακόπτω, *to cut in two, cut through*, διὰ δέρην ἔκοψε μέσσην Anacr.
 80; then in Thuc. 2. 4, Xen. An. 7. 1, 17, etc.:—Pass. *to receive a gash*,
 Hipp. Aph. 1257, Polyb. 2. 30, 7. 2. *to break through the enemy's*
line, δ. τάξιν Xen. An. 1. 8, 10; τὴν φάλαγγα, τοὺς πολεμίους Plut.
 Pyrrh. 7, etc.:—and absol., *to break through the enemy's line*, Xen.
 Hell. 7. 5, 23, etc.; δ. πρὸς τὰς εἰσόδους Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 66; so, of a
 weapon, δ. ἄχρι τοῦ διελθεῖν Luc. Nigr. 37. 3. *to cut off, break*
off, interrupt, stop short, τὴν περίοδον Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 4; δ. τὰς διαλύ-
 σεις Polyb. 1. 69, 5; ὑπνον Ael. N. A. 3. 37. 4. *to stamp falsely*,
 of coin, like παρακόπτω, ap. Suid. II. intr. *to break through*,
 burst through, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 23.
 διακαρέω, =sq., Ar. Thesm. 480, Euphor. Fr. 164, Luc. D. Meretr. 11. 2.
 διακορέω, (κόρη) *to deflower, ravish*, Luc. D. Marin. 13. 1.
 διακορῆσις, ἐς, = διάκορος, τινός Plat. Legg. 629 B; τινί Plut. Lyc. 15.
 διακόρησις, *ews, ἡ, rape, ravishment*, Joseph. A. J. 7. 8, 1, Scholl.
 διακορίζω, = διακορέω, Hesych. s. v. διακεκόρισται. II. (κόρη
 III) *to gaze intently at*, Hesych.
 διακοροῦγέω, *to rumble through*, τὴν γαστέρα Ar. Nub. 387.
 διάκορος, *ov, satiated, glutton*, τινός with a thing, Hdt. 3. 117, Xen.
 Lac. 1, 5. Adv. -πως, *immoderately*, Dio C. 68. 7.
 διακοσιάκις, Adv. *two hundred times or two-hundred-fold*, Oribas. p. 103.
 διακόσιοι, Ion. διηκ-, αι, α, *two hundred*: sing. with n. of multitude,
 ἵππος δ. *two hundred horse*, Thuc. 1. 62, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 2.
 διακοσιαντά-χους, *ov, two-hundred-fold*, Strabo 731; Tyrrwh. διακο-
 σιάχουν, cf. τριακοσιάχουν in Strabo 742; but Suid. has a form διακο-
 σιοντάκις.
 διακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν, *the two-hundredth*, Dion. H. 8. 83.
 διακοσιο-τεσσαρακοντά-χους, *ov, two-hundred-and-forty-fold*,
 Strabo 831.
 διακοσμέω, *to divide and marshal, muster in array*, ὡς τοὺς ἡγέμονες
 διεκόσμεον Il. 2. 476; δ. τὴν πομπὴν Thuc. 1. 20:—Pass., εἶπερ .. ἐς
 δεκάδας διακοσμηθεῖμεν Ἀχαιοί (Ep. for -εῖμεν) Il. 2. 126; διὰ τρίχα
 κοσμηθέντες Ib. 655; v. sub τρίχα, διάτριχα. 2. generally, *to ar-*
range, regulate, set in order, Hdt. 1. 100, Thuc. 2. 100, Plat., al.:—
 Med., πᾶν μέγαρον διεκοσμήσαντο *got it all set in order*, Od. 22. 457; δ. τὸ
 σῶμα Hipp. 344. II. *to adorn variously*, τινί τι Crobyl. Incert. 3.
 διακόσμησις, *ews, ἡ, a setting in order, arranging, regulating, order-*
ing Plat. Symp. 209 A; τῶν νόμων Id. Legg. 853 A:—the term was
 used by the Pythagoreans and others for *the orderly arrangement* of the
 Universe, Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 2, cf. Fr. 13, Plut. Pericl. 4, Diod. 12. 20;
 cf. also χρησιμοσύνη.
 διακοσμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *regulative*, Iambli. Myst. p. 177.
 διάκοσμος, ὁ, = διακόσμησις, ὁ τοῦ βίου δ. Arist. Mund. 6, 25; δ.
 οὐρανοῦ καὶ γῆς Ib. 37: Democritus wrote works entitled μέγας and μικρὸς
 Διάκοσμος, Diog. L. 9. 13. 2. *battle-order*, Thuc. 4. 93. II.
 the Catalogue of ships in Il. 2, Strabo 542.
 διακονφίζω, intr. *to become lighter for an interval, remit*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 945.
 δι-ἄκούω, fut. -ακούσομαι: (v. ἀκούω):—*to hear through, hear out or*
to the end, τί Xen. Oec. 11, 1, etc.:—*to hear or learn from another*, τι
 τινος Plat. Polit. 264 B; παρὰ τινος Theopomp. Hist. 277; δ. τὰ δόξαντα

τοῖς ἀρχουσαί Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 6:—also c. gen. rei, δ. τῶν λόγων Plat. Parm. 126 C; περί τινος Polyb. 3. 15, 4:—but c. gen. pers. to be a hearer or disciple of, Plut. Cic. 4, cf. Ep. Plat. 338 D.

διάκοψις, εως, ἡ, = διακοπή, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11.

διακράδαινω, fut. ἀνώ, to shake violently, Arist. ap. Stob. 1. 628.

διακράζω, to scream continually, Ar. Av. 307. II. δ. τινί to match another at screaming, Id. Eq. 1403.

διακράτῃω, to hold fast, detain, Phylarch. Fr. 24, Dion. H. 1. 79, etc. 2. to support, δέπας Ath. 492 A: metaph. to support, keep alive, αὐτόν Diog. L. 9. 43. II. intr. to hold back, App. Civ. 2. 8: to hold one's own, Plut. Sert. 7.

διακράτησις, εως, ἡ, a holding fast, retention, Diosc. Ther. praef. sub fin.: possession, Schol. Thuc. 1. 139, Suid. v. ἀόριστος.

διακράτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to hold fast, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 72.

διακρέω, to strike the strings of the lyre, Anth. Plan. 307.

διακρημνίζω, strengthd. for κρημνίζω, Joseph. B. J. 1. 2, 4.

διακρηνώ, Dor. -κρᾶνώ, to make to flow, πῶμα Theocr. 7. 154.

δι-ακριβολογέομαι, Dep. to inquire too minutely, Plat. Soph. 245 E.

δι-ακριβώω, to portray exactly, Ἐρωτα Simon. 188. 2. to examine or discuss minutely or with precision, τι Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 27, Arist. Soph. Elench. 7, 5, Eth. N. 10. 8, 3:—so in Med., Plat. Theaet. 184 D; περί τινος Isocr. 44 C; διηκριβώται the subject has been examined minutely, Arist. Rhet. 1. 8, 7:—in Pass. also to be brought to exactness or perfection, Id. Eth. N. 3, 3, 8, etc.; οἱ διηκριβωμένοι accomplished persons, Plat. Legg. 965 A; διηκρ. τέχναι Ath. 511 D:—also verb. Adj. -ωτέον c. acc., Plut. Lys. 12.

διακριδιά, Adv. = sq., Opp. C. 2. 496.

διακριδών, Adv. (διακρίνω) eminently, above all, Lat. eximie, διακριδόν εἶναι ἀριστος, like ἔξοχα, Il. 12. 103., 15. 108; ἀρίστους δ. Hdt. 4. 53; δ. ἡσημένη κόμη Luc. Amor. 3. 2. distinctly, Nic. Th. 955.

διακρίνω, fut. -κρίνω: (v. κρίνω):—to separate one from another, ὥστ' αἰπόλια .. αἰπόλοι ἄνδρες βεῖα διακρίνωσιν Il. 2. 475: to part combatants, εἰσόκε δαίμων ἄμμε διακρίνη 7. 292, etc.; εἰ μὴ νύξ .. διακρινέει μένος ἀνδρῶν 2. 387, cf. Hdt. 8. 18; δ. φιλέοντε Od. 4. 179; also, στήμονας συγκεχυμένους δ. Plat. Crat. 388 B; δ. τὴν κόμην to part it, Plut. Rom. 15:—Pass. to be parted, of combatants, διακρινθῆμεναι ἤδη Ἀργείους καὶ Τρῶας (Ep. inf. aor. 1 pass.) Il. 3. 98, cf. 102., 7. 306, etc.; so also in fut. med. διακρινέσθαι, Od. 18. 149., 20. 180; διακριθῆναι ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Thuc. 1. 105, cf. 3. 9; διακρίνεσθαι πρὸς .. to part and join different parties, Id. 1. 18. 2. in old philosophers, to separate or dissolve into elemental parts, opp. to συγκρίνω, Anaxag. ap. Arist. Phys. 8. 9, 7, Emped. ap. Metaph. 1. 4, 8:—oft. in Pass., Epich. 126 Ahr., Plat. Phaedo 71 B, Parm. 157 A, etc. II. to distinguish, Lat. discernere, καὶ κ' ἀλαδς .. διακρίνειε τὸ σῆμα Od. 8. 195; οὐδένα διακρίνων without distinction of persons, Hdt. 3. 39; δ. τὴν κρόκην καὶ τοὺς στήμονας Plat. Crat. 388 B; οὐχὶ δ. τὴν πενιχρὰν ἢ πλουσίαν Diod. Ἐπικληρ. 1. 8; also, δ. τί τινος Plat. Tim. 58 B, etc.:—absol. to make a distinction, ἡ νοῦσος διακρίνει ἐν οὐδένι Hipp. 486. 32; so also in pf. pass., διακεκρίμεθα τὰς τε καθαρὰς ἡδονὰς καὶ .. Plat. Phileb. 52 C; but plqpf. in pass. sense, διεκέκριτο οὐδέν no distinction was made, Thuc. 1. 49. III. to settle, decide, of judges, Pind. O. 8. 32; δ. δίκας Hdt. 1. 100; διὰ τε κρίνησι θέμιστας Theocr. 25. 46; also to determine a fever, mark its crisis, Hipp. 137; δ. αἴρεσιν Hdt. 1. 11; δ. εἰ .. Id. 7. 54; δ. περί τινος Ar. Av. 719:—Med., νεῖκος δ. to get it decided, Hes. Op. 35; τὸ ζητούμενον Plat. Phileb. 46 B; ταῦτα .. ὅπως ποτε ἔχει δ. Dem. 890. 1:—Pass. of persons, to come to a decision, ἐπέεσσί γε νηπιτίοισι ὦδε διακρινθέντε Il. 20. 212; αἱ τινι τῶν πολλῶν ἢ ἀμφίλογα, διακριθῆμεν Foed. Dor. ap. Thuc. 5. 79; διακριθῆμεν περί τινος Plat. Euthyphro 7 C: also of combatants, μάχην διακριθῆναι πρὸς τινα Hdt. 9. 58; πρὸς τινα ὑπέρ τινος LXX (Joel. 3. 2); ὅπλοισ ἢ λόγοις διακρίνεσθαι Philipp. ap. Dem. 163. 15; διακρίνεσθαι absol., Lat. decertare, Polyb. 3. 111, 2; τινι with one, Ep. Jud. 9:—in full pass. sense, πόλεμος διακριθῆσεται Hdt. 7. 206. IV. to set [a place] apart for holy purposes, Pind. O. 10 (11). 56. V. to interpret, Junc. ap. Stob. 598. 43. VI. Med. and Pass. to doubt, hesitate, μηδὲν διακρινόμενος Act. Ar. 10. 20., 11. 12; μὴ διακριθῆτε Ev. Matth. 21. 21, cf. Ep. Rom. 4. 20.

Διάκριος, ol, the Mountaineers (dwelling in Διακρία), one of the three political parties at Athens, after Solon's time, Ar. Vesp. 1223, Plut. Sol. 13; cf. ὑπεράκριοι.

διάκρισις, εως, ἡ, separation, dissolution, opp. to σύγκρισις, Emped. ap. Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 6, 11, Anax. ap. Phys. 3. 4, 5, Plat., al. 2. in concrete sense, a solution, ἡ ἀπὸ ὕδατος δ. ἐστίν Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 18, cf. 1. 4, 3. II. a decision, determination, judgment, Plat. Legg. 765 A, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 27: interpretation of dreams or omens, Paus. 1. 34, 5. III. a dispute, Polyb. 18. 11, 4: quarrel, Arat. 109. IV. in Xen. Cyn. 4, 1, the space between the eyes in dogs.

διακριτέον or -έα, verb. Adj. one must decide, Thuc. 1. 86.

διακριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, discrete, opp. to compound (συγκριτικός), Arist. Metaph. 9. 7, 7. 2. separative, ἡ -ική, opp. to ἡ συγκριτική (q. v.), Plat. Polit. 282 B sqq.:—Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 117. II. able to distinguish, τῆς οὐσίας Plat. Crat. 388 C.

διακρίτος, on, separated; and so, choice, excellent, Theocr. 22. 163.

δι-ακροβολίζομαι, Dep. to skirmish with others, Joseph. B. J. 4. 7, 1.

δι-ακροβολισμός, ὁ, a skirmishing, mock-fight, Strabo 155.

διακροτέω, to strike through, sensu obscoeno, Lat. pertundere, Eur. Cycl. 180. II. to resolve into component parts, as words into their elements, opp. to συγκροτέω, Plat. Crat. 421 C. III. to knock off fetters, Plut. 2. 304 B.

διάκρουσις, εως, ἡ, a putting off, esp. of a cause, Dem. 1265. 14; of danger, Plut. Cor. 19.

διακρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to drive away, τινός Clem. Al. 821.

διακρούω, to knock or drive through, σφήνα Theophr. C. P. 2. 15,

4. 2. to prove by knocking or ringing, as one does an earthen vessel, δ. εἶτε ὑγιές εἶτε σαθρὸν φθέγγεται Plat. Theaet. 179 D; cf. Luc. Paras. 4, and v. περικρούω. II. in Med. to drive from oneself, get rid of, elude, τοὺς Ἕλληνας Hdt. 7. 168; τὴν πρόσδορον Dion. H. 3. 3; μακρὰς στρατηγίας Plut. Nic. 6; διακρούεσθαι τὸ δοῦναι δίκην Dem. 556. 25; and absol., in same sense, Id. 575. 6., 579. 13; δ. τινὰ to evade his creditor by delays, of a debtor, Id. 911. 8, cf. 988. 7; so, δ. τὸν παρόντα χρόνον Id. 351. 15, etc.; and absol. to practise evasions and delays, Id. 1266. 11:—Pass., διακροσθῆναι τῆς τιμωρίας to escape from punishment, Id. 741. 24. III. to hinder, entangle, ἐαυτὸν διακρούειν ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι Plut. 2. 80 D. Cf. ἐκκρούω, παρακρούω.

διακρούπτω, strengthd. for κρούπτω, Poll. 6. 209, Diog. L. 4. 16.

διακτενίζω, to comb well, διεκτενισμένα μεϊράκια Philostr. 335.

διακτενισμός, ὁ, a combing through, Clem. Al. 261.

διακτορία, the office of a διάκτορος, service, Musae. 6, Anth. P. 6. 68.

διάκτορος, ὁ, the regular epith. of Hermes in Hom., διάκτορος Ἀργειφόντης Il. 2. 103, Od. 5. 43, etc.; but διάκτορος alone in Od. 12. 390., 15. 319. Its sense is disputed. The common deriv. is from διάγω, the Conductor, Guide, which suits the character of Hermes in Hom. (cf. ἐριούνης), as in Il. 5. 390 (where he releases Ares), 24. 339 (where he conducts Priam to Achilles), Od. 1. 84 (where he releases Ulysses), 11. 625 (where he guides Hercules from Hades). It is, however, commonly interpreted the Messenger, Minister of Zeus, = δ. διάγων τὰς ἀγγελίας: but such an office is never attributed to him in Il., and is not necessary in Od.; v. Nitzsch ad 1. 84; and there is still less authority for the interpr. δ. διάγων τὰς ψυχὰς (E. M. 268. 20) adopted by Luc. Contempl. 1, where Charon calls Hermes his συνδιάκτορος (cf. Ar. Ran. 140, where διάγειν is used of Charon).—Buttm. considers it as merely another form of διάκονος, q. v.—Later writers used it in the general sense of attendant, as Call. Fr. 164, of Athena's owl; Anth. P. 7. 161, of Jove's eagle; Luc. Alex. 33 calls a poet πολέμων δ.; and Nonn. has it even as a neut. Adj., διάκτορα δηϊότητος ἔγχεα D. 39. 82.

διάκτορος, on, carried through pipes, of oils or unguents used at the bath, C. I. (add.) 2820, 3871 b.

διάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = foreg., βουτᾶν δ. Anth. P. 10. 101.

διακῦβερνάω, to steer through, pilot, τὰ θνητὰ, τὰνθρώπινα Plat. Tim. 42 E, Legg. 709 B; of a physician, Arist. Probl. 1. 3.

διακῦβέω, to play at dice with another, πρὸς τινα Plut. Rom. 5: hence to make a hazard or stake, περί τινος Id. 2. 128 A.

διακῦκάω, to mix one with another, jumble, ἄνω καὶ κάτω δ. Dem. 263. 19.

διακῦλινδέω, to roll about, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 5.

διακῦμαίνω, to raise into waves, τὸ πέλαγος, Luc. D. Marin. 15. 4.

διακῦνοφθαλμίζομαι, Med. to look askance one at another, Com. Anon. 116, v. ap. Eust. 756. 60, and Hesych.

διακῦπτω, fut. ψω, to stoop and creep through a narrow place, Hdt. 3. 145, Ar. Eccl. 930. 2. to stoop so as to peep in, Ar. Pax 78; διὰ τῆς κεραμίδος Diphil. Χρυσ. 1; δ. πρὸς τι to pry into, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 66.

διακῦρίττομαι, Dep. to butt against, τινί Synes. 77 C.

διακῦρῶ, to confirm, ratify, A. B. 35.

διακωδωνίζω, strengthd. for κωδωνίζω, Lys. ap. E. M. 267. 30, Dem. 393. 17. II. to bruit abroad, Strabo 99.

διακώλυμα, ατος, τό, a hindrance, obstacle, Plat. Legg. 807 D.

διακώλυσις, εως, ἡ, a hindering, preventing, αἱ τῶν ἀναιρέσεων δ. Plat. Rep. 469 E; τῶν προαιρεσέων Arist. Rhet. Al. 2, 3.

διακωλύτέον, verb. Adj. one must hinder, Plat. Rep. 401 B.

διακωλύτης, οῦ, ὁ, a hinderer, Hdt. 6. 56, Plat. Phaedr. 239 E.

διακωλύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, preventive, Plat. Polit. 280 D, Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 12.

διακωλύω [ῦ], fut. ὑσω, to hinder, prevent, τινὰ μὴ ποιεῖν Hdt. 8. 144, cf. Lys. 161. 25; or with inf. only, Eur. Hec. 150, Plat. Apol. 31 E; δ. τινὰ Thuc. 8. 92, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 8, 5; δ. τινὰ τι (sc. ποιεῖν) Ep. Plat. 315 D; δ. τινὰ τινος Diod. 17. 40; δ. φόνον Soph. O. C. 1771; δ. τὸ πρᾶγμα Alcae. Com. Gan. 2:—Pass., διακωλυθεὶς τυχεῖν Antipho 121, ult.; δ. διεκωλύθη (sc. ποιεῖν) Dem. 245. 12.

διακωμώδew, to satirise, Plat. Gorg. 462 E, Arist. Poët. 22, 9.

διακωχή, v. sub διακωχή.

διαλαβή, ἡ, a seizing by the middle, Dion. H. 19. 12.

διαλαγχάνω, fut. -λήξομαι, to divide or part by lot, Hdt. 4. 68, Aesch. Theb. 789, 816, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 1, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim.; δῶμα θηκτῷ σιδήρῳ δ. Eur. Phoen. 68:—metaph. to tear in pieces, Id. Bacch. 1292.

διαλαιμοτομέομαι, Pass. to have one's throat cut, Mnesim. Ἴπποτρ. 1. 16.

διαλακέω, to crack asunder, burst, Ar. Nub. 410.

διαλακτίζω, fut. ἴσω, to kick away, spurn, Theocr. 24. 25, Plut. 2. 648 B.

διαλαλέω, to talk with, τινι or πρὸς τινα Polyb. 1. 85, 2, etc.; τινί, περί or ὑπέρ τινος Ib., etc. II. δ. τινί τι to talk over a thing with another, Eur. Cycl. 175:—Pass. to be much talked of, Ev. Luc. 1. 65.

διαλάλησις, εως, ἡ, talking, discourse, Schol. Pind. O. 7. 17.

διαλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι: aor. διέλαβον: pf. διείληφα: pf. pass. διείλημμαι, also διαλέλημμαι Ar. Eccl. 1090, Ion. -λέλαμμαι Hdt.: (v. λαμβάνω). To take or receive severally, i. e. each for himself, each his own share, ἵνα διαλαμβάνοιεν ἕκαστοι τὰ ἄξια Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 1, cf. An. 5. 3, 4; δ. οικίας Lys. 120. 41, cf. Dem. 918. 10, etc. II. to grasp or lay hold of separately, διαλαβόντες .. τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τοὺς πόδας Hdt. 4. 94:—hence to seize or arrest, τινὰ Id. 1. 114, Plat. Rep. 615 E; διαλελαμμένος ἄγεται Hdt. 4. 68. 2. as a gymnastic term, to grasp round the waist, seize by the middle, διαλαβὼν ἠγκυρίσας (v. ἀγκυρίζω), Ar. Eq. 262; διαλαμβάνων τοὺς νεανίσκους ἐτραχίλισεν Plut. Anton. 33; in full, μέσον δ. τινὰ (Terent. medium arripere), Ach. Tat. 3. 13:—of the soul, διειλημμένη ὑπὸ τοῦ σωματοειδοῦς Plat. Phaedo 81 C. 2. metaph. to embrace many particulars in one, Arist. Mund. 5, 6, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 6. III. to divide, τὸν ποταμὸν ἐς τριηκοσίας διώ-

ρχας δ. Hdt. 1. 190, 202., 5. 52; τριχῆ δώδεκα μέρη δ. to divide 12 parts into 3 (i. e. of 4 each), Plat. Legg. 763 C; ἵνα χωρὶς ἡμᾶς διαλάβῃ, of a person taking his seat between two others, Id. Symp. 222 E; δ. εἰς δύο πάντας to divide them into two parties, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 13; ὁ πορθμὸς δ. τὴν Σικελίαν Id. Mirab. 105;—Pass., ποταμὸς διαλελαμμένος πενταχοῦ divided into five channels, Hdt. 3. 117; θώρακες διελημμένοι τὸ βάρος ὑπὸ τῶν τοῦ σώματος μερῶν coat-armour having its weight distributed so as to be borne by the several parts of the body, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 13.

2. to mark at intervals, στήλαις δ. τοὺς ὄρους Decret. ap. Dem. 278. 23; τὰ τεῖχη δ. φυλακτηρίοις καὶ πύργοις to provide them at intervals with . . ., Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 1; ἐπεισοδίοις δ. τὴν ποίησιν Id. Poët. 23, 5;—of Time, τὰ τῶν ὥρων ἐνιαυτοῖς διελημμένα Plat. Legg. 886 A.

3. to cut off, intercept, τὰ στενόπορα Thuc. 7. 73; δ. τάφρω Polyb. 5. 99, 9; δ. φυλακαῖς Id. 1. 18, 4, etc.;—absol., διαλαβῶν at intervals, Hipp. 617. 34.

4. to mark off, distinguish, αἱ πολιτεῖαι . . . τοὺς πλείστους διελήφασιν Isocr. 44 A; δ. τὸν δῆμον, τοὺς ἀπόρους Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 14., 6. 5, 10;—Pass., γῆ χρώμασι διελημμένη, Lat. coloribus distincta, marked with various colours, Plat. Phaedo 110 B.

5. to divide or distinguish in thought, ταῦτα δ. τοῖς διανοήμασι Id. Legg. 777 A; δ. δίχα αὐτοὺς τῷ παίξειν καὶ τῷ μή Id. 935 A, cf. Eur. El. 373; διὰ τῶν ἔργων δ. τὴν πίστιν to draw distinctive arguments from facts, Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 6;—hence to determine, define, τι Polyb. 15. 5, 2; περί τινος Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 1; ὑπέρ τινος Polyb. 2. 42, 7; δ. τί δεῖ ποιεῖν Id. 4. 25, 1, etc.; c. inf., 30. 9, 2; and in later Prose, simply, to think, believe, Luc. Nigr. 26, etc.

6. to state distinctly, discuss, Lat. disserere, Philipp. ap. Dem. 165. 17, Apollon. de Constr. 27. 9, etc.; so in Med., Schäf. Greg. 7. 931: cf. διελημμένως.

7. to interrupt in speaking, Arist. Probl. 5. 1, 2, etc.

8. to quote, mention, Byz.

διαλαμπρύνω, to make splendid, illustrate, τι Plut. 2. 735 A.

διαλάμπω, to shine through, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 10., 4. 9, 12; metaph., δ. τὸ καλόν (sc. διὰ τὰς ἀτυχίας) Id. Eth. N. 1. 10, 12.

2. to dawn, διέλαμψεν ἡμέρα Ar. Pl. 744; absol., διαλάμποντος (sc. ταῦ ἡλίου) Plut. Pyrrh. 32.

2. metaph. to shine or be conspicuous in a composition, δ. ἰδέαι Isocr. 233 B; of men, to be conspicuous, Call. ap. Suid. s. v. Καλλ.

II. of the voice, to sound clearly so as to be heard through a crowd, Arist. Probl. 19. 45, 2.

διάλαμψις, εὖς, ἡ, a lighting up, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 19.

metaph. distinction, ἔχειν τινα ἐν διαλάμψει C. I. 3524. 29.

διαλανθάνω, fut. -λήσω, and in Hipp. 399 -λήσομαι; aor. διέλαθον:—to escape notice, with part., διαλήσει χρηστὸς ὢν Isocr. 29, ult.; but also διαλαθῶν εἰσέρχεται Thuc. 3. 25: c. acc. pers. to escape the notice of, θεοῦ Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 19; σὲ τοῦτο διαλέληθε Plat. Euthyd. 278 A.

διάλαυρος, ον, = περιάμοδος, Hesych.

διαλάχαινω, to cut asunder as with a plough, διὰ κῆμα λ. Opp. H. 5. 264.

δι-αλγέω, strengthd. for ἀλγέω, Polyb. 4. 4, 2.

δι-αλγής, ἐς, grievous, ἀτα Aesch. Cho. 6S; the Schol. explains it by διαι-ωνίζουσα, whence Paley suggests that he found αἰῶνής in his Ms.

II. suffering great pain, Plut. Alex. 75.

διαλέγω, fut. ξω, to pick out one from another, to pick out, Hdt. 8. 107, 113, Xen. Oec. 8, 9, etc.; πάντα εἰς ἐν χωνεύσει καὶ εἰς καθαρὸν διαλέξει Or. Sib. 2. 213., 3. 87., 8. 412:—to distinguish, Plat. Legg. 735 B.

II. διαλέγων τὴν ὀπήν picking open the hole, to escape, Ar. Lys. 720.

B. as Dep., διαλέγομαι: fut. διαλέξομαι Isocr. 233 D, 255 E, etc.; also -λεχθήσομαι Id. 195 C, Dem. 311. 19: aor. διελέξαμην Hom., Ar. Fr. 321; also διελέχθην, Hdt., Att.; rarely aor. 2 διαλεγήναι Arist. Top. 7. 5, 2., 8. 3, 6, 3 pl. διέλεγεν C. I. 3052. 10., 3656. 7: pf. διέλεγμα Plat. Theaet. 158 C, Isocr.; plqpf. διέλεκτο Dem. 553. 11 (but in pass. sense, Lys. 114. 36): cf. προδιαλέγω. To converse with, hold converse with, c. dat. pers., μοι ταῦτα φίλος διελέξατο θυμὸς II. 11. 407; cf. Archil. 74, Hdt. 3. 50, 51, Ar. Nub. 425, etc.; πρὸς τινα Plat. Polit. 272 D, etc.; δ. τί τινι or πρὸς τινα to discuss a question with another, Xen. Mem. 1. 6; 1., 2. 10, 1; δ. ὄρους, πράγματα Arist. An. Post. 2. 7, 5, etc.; δ. περί τινος Isocr. 28 B, Dem. 506. 21; τινι περί τινος Thuc. 8. 93; δ. τινι μὴ ποιεῖν to argue with one against doing, Id. 5. 59; εἰ τοῦτο τὸ βῆμα καὶ μὴ τοῦτῃ διελέχθην ἐγὼ Dem. 305. 5; οἱ νόμοι οὐδὲν ταῦτῳ δ. have nothing to say to him, concern him not, Id. 1070. 4, cf. Aeschin. 3. 27; δ. πρὸς τι to argue on . . ., Arist. An. Pr. 1. 43; or against . . ., Id. Phys. 1. 2, 3:—absol. to discourse, reason, Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 12, Isocr. 104 C, etc., often in Plat.; οὔτε φωνεῖ οὔτε δ. Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 3:—the Act. is so used by Hermipp. Kerk. 5.

2. of the dialectic method of the Socratics, where the conclusions were not drawn directly by the speaker, but elicited by discussion, οὐκ ἐρίζειν ἀλλὰ δ. Plat. Rep. 454 A, cf. 511 C, Theaet. 167 E, etc., and v. sub διαλεκτικός.

3. to use a dialect or language, Hdt. 1. 142, cf. Polyb. 1. 80, 6: to write in prose, opp. to poetry, Dion. H. de Comp. 20. fin.

4. in Att., euphem. for συνοισιάω, to have intercourse, Ar. Eccl. 890, Pl. 1082.

διαλείβωμαι, Pass. to flow in different directions, Plut. 2. 136 B Wyttenb.

διάλειμμα, τό, (διαλείπω) an interval, Plat. Tim. 59 B, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 39; in music, Id. Probl. 19. 41; of time, Polyb. 1. 66, 2; ἐκ διαλειμάτων at intervals, Plut. Pericl. 7.

δι-αλείπτον, τό, (διαλείπω) a liniment, Hipp. 635. 17.

διαλείπω, fut. ψω: aor. διέλιπον:—to leave an interval between, τὸ δλίγιστον Arist. Phys. 5. 3, 3:—Pass., διέλειπτο a gap had been left, Hdt. 7. 40, 41; διαλέλειπται μικρὰ χώρα Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 5.

2. to intermit, τὴν ἔχειαν Id. G. A. 3. 7, 5:—esp. of Time, διαλιπὼν ἡμέρην, ἐνιαυτὸν having left an interval of . . ., Hdt. 3. 157, Dem. 459. 13; ἀκαρῆ διαλιπὼν having waited an instant, Ar. Nub. 496; χρόνον ὀλίγον Isocr. 84 B; πολὺν χρόνον Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 6; later also in gen., δ. μῖα ἡμέρας Hdn. 7. 8, 22; so διαλιπὼν, absol., after a time, Thuc. 5. 10,

Hyperid. Euxen. 42.

II. intr. to stand at intervals, δύο πλέθρα ἀπ' ἀλλήλων δ. Thuc. 7. 38, cf. Xen. An. 4. 7, 6; τὸ δέρμα δ. is discontinuous, opp. to συνεχές ἐστί, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 4: τὸ διαλείπον an interval or gap, Ib. 4. 8, 13:—impers., διαλείπει there are intervals, of the heavens, opp. to πλήρη ἀστέρων εἶναι, Id. Meteor. 1. 8, 19.

2. c. part., but mostly with negat., οὐ πάποτε διέλειπον ζῆτων Xen. Apol. 16; οὐδένα διαλέλοιπα χρόνον διαβαλλόμενος I have never ceased to be slandered, Isocr. 233 D.

3. of Time, διαλιπὼντων ἐτῶν τριῶν, διαλιπούσης ἡμέρας after an interval of . . ., Thuc. 1. 112., 3. 74; τὸ διαλείπον the interval of time, Arist. Phys. 5. 4, 11.

4. in part. intermittent, διαλείποντες πνέουσαν οἱ ἀνεμοὶ Id. Meteor. 2. 5, 11, cf. G. A. 2. 8, 13; δ. πυρετός Hipp. Aph. 1251, etc.

δι-αλείφω, fut. ψω, to anoint, Hipp. 614. 52.

II. to wipe out, Plut. Arat. 13, Ath. 407 C.

διαλείχω, fut. ξω, to lick clean, Ar. Eq. 1034, Vesp. 904.

διάλειψις, εὖς, ἡ, an interval, interstice, Hipp. Art. 802, Diog. L. 7. 51.

διαλεκτέον, verb. Adj. of διαλέγομαι, one must discourse, Isocr. 260 C, Plat. Lys. 211 C:—esp. dialectically, Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 3.

διαλεκτικεύομαι, Dep. to use logic, M. Anton. 8. 13.

διαλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in dialectic (v. infr.), ὁ ἐρωτᾶν καὶ ἀποκρίνεσθαι δυνάμενος Plat. Crat. 390 C: ἄδελφός to evolve truth by discussion, Id. Rep. 534 B; διαλεκτικώτερος more like a logical disputant, Id. Meno 75 D.

II. ἡ διαλεκτική (sc. τέχνη) dialectic, the art of discussing a point by way of question and answer, evolution of truth by such discussion, logical debate, invented by Zeno of Elea, Arist. Fr. 54; and perfected by Socrates, v. Grote Plat. 1. 241 sq., 256 sq.; ἡ δ. πειραστικὴ περὶ ὧν ἡ φιλοσοφία γνωριστικὴ Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 20; but Plato placed his dialectic above all sciences, ὡς περ θρηγκὸς τοῖς μαθήμασιν ἡ δ. ἐπάνω κείται Rep. 534 E:—also, τὸ -κόν Soph. 253 E.

2. in a positive sense, the Logic of probabilities, opp. to positive demonstration, Arist. Top. 1. 1, 2 and 14, 5, Rhet. 1. 1, 1; cf. Pacium ad Anal. Pr. 1. 1, 6:—the dialectic of the Stoics comprehended also grammar.

III. Adv. -κῶς, in dialectic manner, Plat. Phil. 17 A, etc.: for the sake of argument, opp. to κατ' ἀλήθειαν, Arist. Top. 1. 14, 5, cf. de An. 1. 1, 8.

διάλεκτος, ἡ, (διαλέγομαι) discourse, conversation, Hipp. Art. 794; πρὸς τινα Plat. Symp. 203 A: discussion, debate, arguing, Plat. Theaet. 146 B, Rep. 454 A.

2. common language or talk, Arist. Poët. 22, 14; ἡ ἐωθία δ. Id. Rhet. 3. 2, 5.

II. speech, language, way of talking, Ar. Fr. 552; καινὴν δ. λαλῶν Antiph. Ὄβρ. 1; δ. ἀμνίου, opp. to τὰ ἔνδον δράκοντος, Hermipp. Ἀθ. γον. 2: articulate speech, language, opp. to φωνή, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 16; ἴδιον τοῦτ' ἀνθρώπου Ib.; τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μία φωνή, ἀλλὰ διάλεκτοι πολλαί Id. Probl. 10. 38.

2. the language of a country, esp. the dialect of a special district, as the Ionic, Attic, etc., were dialects of Greek, Gramm.; also a local word or expression, Plut. Alex. 31:—cf. γλώσσα II.

III. a way of speaking, enunciation, Dem. 982. 19.

IV. style, Dion. H. de Comp. 3.

V. in Music, expression, Arist. de An. 2. 4, 18.

διαλελυμένως, Adv. (διαλύω) laxly, opp. to σφοδρῶς, Arist. Probl. 11. 13.

II. not in composition, Ath. 676 F; e. g. πόδας ὠκύς as compared with ποδώκης, Eust. 64. 22.

διάλεξις, εὖς, ἡ, discourse, arguing, Ar. Nub. 317, Ep. Plat. 350 D.

II. = διάλεκτος II, Dio C. 60. 17.

διαλεπτολογέομαι, Dep. to discourse subtly, chop logic, τινι with one, Ar. Nub. 1496.

διάλεπτος, ον, very small or narrow, ὑμῆν Eust. 1157. 18.

διαλεπτύνω, to make thin, reduce, Hipp. Fract. 759.

διαλεσχαίνω, to prate, chatter, A. B. 21.

διαλευκαίνω, to shew light through, Philostr. 883.

2. to illustrate, Eust. Opusc. 257. 66.

διάλευκος, ον, marked with white, Arist. Probl. 23. 6, Strabo 807, Plut.

διαληκάομαι, Dep. to laugh at, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1208. 41.

διάληξις, εὖς, ἡ, (διαλαγχάνω) a division by lot, Hesych., Suid.

διαληπτέον, verb. Adj. of διαλαμβάνω, one must divide, τὰς ἐπιστήμας Plat. Polit. 258 B; δ. ὡς . . . we must distinguish and say that . . ., Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 5.

II. one must discuss, treat, Polyb. 6. 44, 1.

διαληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, treating of, arguing, M. Anton. 10. 8.

διαληπτός, ἡ, ὄν, distinguishable, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 57.

διαληρέω, to speak foolishly, Eunap. Exc. p. 93. 8.

διάληψις, εὖς, ἡ, (διαλαμβάνω) a grasping both hands: ἐκ διαλήψεως, opp. to ἐκ καταφορᾶς, as punctum is opp. to caesim, thrusting to cutting, Polyb. 2. 33, 6, ubi v. Schweigh.

2. a power of holding, capacity, Diod. 3. 37.

II. a separating or distinguishing in thought, οὐκ ἔχει δ. makes no distinction, Arist. Incess. An. 3, fin.: a judgment, opinion, Polyb. 6. 56, 6, etc.

III. a division: pl. the points of division or ramification, Arist. P. A. 2. 1, 21., 2. 6, 7.

διάλιθος, ον, set with precious stones, C. I. 150. § 38, 153. 3, Menand. Φιλ. I.

διαλιμπάνω, = διαλείπω, to intermit, Galen.

διαλινάω, to slip through a net, A. B. 36:—Med., Eust. 574. 31.

Διάλιος ἱερεύς, ὁ, the Roman flamen Dialis, Dio C. 44. 6.

διαλιχμάομαι, = διαλείχω, Iambl. in Phot. Bibl. 74. 4, Agath.

διαλλάγη, ἡ, (διαλλάσσω) interchange, ὡς διαλλαγὰς ἔχομεν ἀλλήλοισιν ὧν πένοιτο γῆ Eur. Supp. 209.

II. a change, esp. from enmity, a reconciliation, truce, Hdt. 1. 22, Ar. Ach. 989: in pl., Eur. Phoen. 375, Ar. Vesp. 472, etc.; διαλλαγὰς πρὸς τινα Isocr. 60 B; τὰς πρὸς ἐκείνον δ. Dem. 18. 8; cf. λυκοφίλιος.

III. a difference, Dion. H. de Isocr. 11.

διάλλαγμα, τό, a substitute, changeling, Eur. Hel. 586 (where Ἥρας is rightly referred by Paley to the preceding question, τινὸς θεοῦ πλάσαντος);

II. a difference, Dion. H. 7. 64.

διαλλακτήρ, ὁ, a mediator, Hdt. 4. 161, Aesch. Theb. 908.
 διαλλακτήριος, ὄν, mediating, conciliating, Dion. H. 5. 31.
 διαλλακτής, αὐ, ὁ, = διαλλακτήρ, Eur. Phoen. 468, Thuc. 4. 60, etc.
 διαλλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to mediate, Dion. H. 7. 34.
 διάλλαξις, εὖς, ἡ, reconciliation, Emped. ap. Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 1, 7, Metaph. 4. 4, 5.
 δι-άλλασσω, Att. -πτω: fut. ξω: I. Med. to change one with another, interchange, τὰς τάξεις Hdt. 9. 47, cf. Pind. O. 11 (10), fin.: absol. to make an exchange, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 32. II. to exchange, i. e., 1. to give in exchange, τί τινα Eur. Alc. 14; τί τινα ἀντὶ δργυρίου Plat. Rep. 371 D; τινὰ περὶ τινος one for another, Dion. H. 10. 24; τι πρὸς τινα Dio C. 47. 10; or, 2. to take in exchange, δ. ἀετοῦ βίον to take an eagle's life for one's own, choose it, Plat. Rep. 620 B; τὴν ἐσθῆτα πρέπουσαν Plut. Cic. 19; δ. τὴν χώραν to change one land for another, i. e. to pass through a land, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 3: so in Med., Plat. Soph. 223 D; τι ἀντὶ τινος Dion. H. 2. 3. 3. simply, to change, alter, Emped. 203; τοὺς ναύαρχους Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 4; τοὺς λόγους Arist. Rhet. Al. 23, 2, etc. III. esp. to change enmity for friendship, to reconcile one to another, τινὰ τινα Thuc. 2. 95, 6. 47, etc.; τινὰ πρὸς τινα Ar. Lys. 628, Isocr. 104 E; but most freq. c. acc. pl. only, as Eur. Phoen. 436, Antipho 146. 2, etc.; rarely c. acc. sing. to make it up with one, εἰ γε διαλλάξεις με φιλάσας Theocr. 23. 42: absol. to make friends, Plat. Prot. 346 B, cf. Test. ap. Dem. 1361. 3:—Pass. with fut. διαλλαχθήσομαι Ar. Vesp. 1395, etc., cf. Thom. M. 238, but also διαλλαχθῆσομαι Plat. Rep. 471 A: aor. -ηλλάχθη and -ηλλάχην (v. ἀλλάσσω):—to be reconciled, to be made friends, Aesch. Theb. 885, etc.; τινα Isocr. 201 D; πρὸς τινα περὶ τινος Id. 33 D; τῆς ἐχθρας ἐς φίλους Eur. Med. 896, cf. Andoc. 23. 4. IV. intr., c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, to differ from one in a thing, Lat. differre aliquid alicui, εἶδος δ. οὐδὲν τοῖσι ἐτέροισι Hdt. 7. 70; δ. ταῖς ἡλικίαις, τῇ ἀρετῇ to differ in . . ., Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 6., 9. 3, 4; also c. gen. pers., δ. τινός τινα Polyb. 2. 37, 11; ἐν τινα Luc. Pisc. 23: absol., πολὺ διήλαχεν Dionys. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 10; τὸ διαλλάσσειν τῆς γνώμης Thuc. 3. 10. 2. δ. τινὰ to excel him, Dion. H. de Thuc. 51:—so, V. Pass. to be different, Lat. distare, διηλλαγμένα τοῖς εἶδεσι Thuc. 3. 82, cf. Dion. H. 1. 29.
 δι-άλληλος τρόπος, ὁ, argument in a circle, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 117.
 δι-αλλοῖω, strengthd. for ἀλλοῖω, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 12.
 διάλλομαι, Dep. to leap across, τάφρον Xen. Eq. 8, 8, Plut. Rom. 10.
 διάλυμα, τό, as Gymnastic term = ἄλμα, Schol. Pind. O. 13. 39.
 δι-αλοῶ, strengthd. for ἀλοῶ, Ael. N. A. 1. 9.
 διαλογία, ἡ, (διαλέγω) a distinct enumeration, an estimating, τῶν ψήφων Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 15; ἡ δ. τῶν ἔξεων καθ' ἕκαστον τὸ πάθος Id. Eth. E. 2. 5, 8. 2. = διάλογος or διάλεξις, Vita Hom. 36.
 διαλογίζομαι, fut. Att. ιούμαι: pf. -λελόγισμαι Amphis Φιλ. 1. 9: Dep.:—to balance accounts, πρὸς τινα Dem. 1236. 17. 2. to calculate exactly, ὅποσον . . ., Diphil. Ζωγρ. 1. 15, cf. Amphis l. c.:—to take full account of, consider, think over, πρὸς ἐάντων Isae. 68. 14, Isocr. 134 D: to stop to consider, Dem. 259. 3: to distinguish between, τὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰ μὴ Aeschin. 3. 30. II. to converse, debate, argue, περὶ τινος Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 1.
 διαλογικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to discourse, Dem. Phal. 21.
 διαλόγημα, τό, = sq. II, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 68 and 85.
 διαλογισμός, ὁ, a balancing of accounts, Dem. 951. 20: hence, II. calculation, consideration, reasoning, Plat. Ax. 367 A, Strabo 284, etc. III. conversation, debate, arguing, Plut. 2. 180 C.
 διαλογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for discourse: ἡ-κῆ, the reasoning faculty, Plut. 2. 1004 D.
 διάλογος, ὁ, (διαλέγομαι) a conversation, dialogue, Plat. Prot. 335 D, Soph. 263 E; οἱ Σωκράτικοι δ. Arist. Fr. 61; τὰ ἐν τοῖς διαλόγοις dialectic arguments, Id. An. Post. 1. 12, 8.
 διαλοιδοροῦμαι, Dep. to rail furiously at, τινα Hdt. 2. 121, 4; ἀπειλήσας καὶ διαλοιδορηθεὶς Dem. 542. 10.—The Act. only in late authors, as Liban. 4. 587:—Subst. διαλοιδορήσις, εὖς, ἡ, LXX (Sirac. 27. 5).
 διάλοξος, ὄν, strengthd. for λοξός, Liban. 4. 1071:—διαλοξεύω, to turn aside or askance, ὀφθαλμόν Ib. 1072.
 διαλύγίζω, to twist about; διαλύγισμα, τό, a bend, both in Hesych.
 διαλύμαινομαι, Dep. to maltreat shamefully, undo utterly, Hdt. 9. 112; Ἑλλάδα δ. Eur. Or. 1515; ἡμέρος με δ. Ar. Ran. 59, etc. 2. to cheat grossly, δ. τινα ταῖς κοτύλαις Id. Pl. 436. 3. to falsify, corrupt, τὸ νόμισμα Id. Thesm. 348; and of poetry, Id. Ran. 1062. II. no Act. occurs, but pf. part. διαλελυμασμένος in pass. sense, Hdt. 9. 112; aor. διελυμάνθη Eur. Hipp. 1350.
 διάλυσις, εὖς, ἡ, (διαλύω) a loosing one from anything, separating, parting, δ. τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τοῦ σώματος Plat. Gorg. 524 B; δ. τοῦ σώματος its dissolution, Id. Phaedo 88 B; ἡ δ. τῆς γεφύρας the breaking it up, Thuc. 1. 137; the disbanding of troops, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 3; the breaking up of an assembly, opp. to σύλλογος, Plat. Legg. 758 D; δ. ἀγορᾶς the time of its breaking up, Hdt. 3. 104; τὴν δ. ἐποίησαντο broke off the action, Thuc. 1. 51; χρεῶν δ. liquidation of debts, Plat. Legg. 654 D, cf. διαλύω 1. 7; δ. γάμου divorce, Plut. Sull. 35, etc.:—ἡ φθορὰ δ. οὐσίας Arist. Top. 7. 3, 7; hence, absol., dissolution, opp. to σύνθεσις, Id. Cael. 3. 6, 2, cf. Plat. Phil. 32 A: dissolution of friendship, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 3., 9. 3, 5, cf. Plat. Legg. 632 B. 2. an ending, cessation, κακῶν Eur. Phoen. 435; πολέμου Thuc. 4. 19, Isocr. 126 D: absol. a cessation of hostilities, treaty of peace, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 3; so in pl., ἡξίου δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἐμὲ αὐτῷ . . . γίγνεσθαι τὰς διαλύσεις Dem. 553. 20, cf. Phoenicid. Aὐλ. 1.
 διαλύσι-φίλος, ὄν, love-dissolving, Anth. P. 5. 21.
 διαλύτέον, verb. Adj. one must dissolve, φιλίαν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 3, 3.

διαλύτης, αὐ, ὁ, a dissolver, breaker-up, τῆς ἐταιρείας Thuc. 3. 82.
 διαλύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to dissolve, τινος Plat. Polit. 281 A, Tim. 60 B: relaxing, νότοι Hipp. Aph. 1247. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Top. 7. 3, 7.
 διάλυτος, ὄν, dissolved, relaxed, Plut. 2. 136 B; but, II. δια-λύτης, ἡ, ὄν, capable of dissolution, Plat. Phaedo 80 B, Tim. 57 B.
 διαλύτρωσις, εὖς, ἡ, mutual redemption, Polyb. 6. 58, 11.
 διαλύω, fut. -λύσω, etc.: (v. λύω):—to loose one from another, to part asunder, Lat. dissolvere, διαπλέκων καὶ διαλύων twining and untwining, Hdt. 4. 67; δ. τοὺς ἀγωνιζομένους Id. 8. 11; δ. τὸν σύλλογον, τὴν συνοσίαν, τὴν πανίγγυριν, etc., to break it up, dismiss it, Id. 7. 10, 4, Thuc. 2. 12, Plat. Lys. 223 B, etc.; τὴν σκηνὴν εἰς κοίτην δ. to break up the party and go to bed, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 1; δ. τὴν στρατιάν, τὸ ναυτικόν to disband it, Thuc., etc.; and so in Med., Plat. Gorg. 457 C:—Pass., of an assembly, to break up, disperse, Hdt. 1. 128, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ συλλόγου Id. 3. 73, cf. 5. 113; so in fut. med., Thuc. 2. 12: of a man, to die, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 20. 2. to dissolve into its elements, to break up, destroy, δ. καὶ ἀπολλύναι Plat. Rep. 609 A sq.; ἐξ ἐνός ἐς πολλὰ δ. Id. Tim. 68 D; so, δ. πολιτείαν, ἀρχήν, etc., Id. Legg. 945 C, etc.; τὰς οἰκήσεις Polyb. 4. 65, 4;—of the sun, to thaw frozen things, Xen. Cyn. 5, 2:—Pass., ἐξ ὧν σύγκειται καὶ εἰς ἃ διαλύεται Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 12, and often. 3. to break off, put an end to friendship, Lat. dirimere, δ. ἀπονδᾶς Thuc. 5. 1; ὁμολογίας Isocr. 77 C; φιλίαν Arist. Eth. N. 8. 5, 1:—so in Med., διαλύσασθαι ξεινίην Hdt. 4. 154: absol. to dissolve friendship, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 5 sq. 4. to put an end to enmity, ἐχθραν, πόλεμον Thuc. 4. 19., 8. 46; and in Med., δ. ἐχθρας Isae. 64. 25; διαφορᾶς Isocr. 266 D; πολέμου Id. 76 D, cf. Dem. 44. 10; in plqpf. pass. (with med. signif.), διελέλυθε τὸν πόλεμον Isocr. 301 C: hence, b. c. acc. pers. to reconcile, πρὸς ἐμὲ δ' αὐτὸν διαλύειν ἡξίου Dem. 555. 1, cf. 1032. 8; δ. τινὰ ἐκ διαφορᾶς Polyb. 1. 87, 4; οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὁ διαλύσων Thuc. 3. 83:—Pass. and Med., c. gen. rei, διαλύεσθαι νείκους to be parted from quarrel, i. e. be reconciled, Eur. Or. 1679; so, τῆς διαφορᾶς Diod. 14. 110: also absol. to be reconciled, make up a quarrel, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 25, etc.; πρὸς τινα Aeschin. 10. 4; περὶ τινος Lys. 100. 43; so in fut. med., ὅπως . . . μὴ διαλύσει Dem. 583. 23. 5. generally, to put an end to, do away with, διαβολήν Thuc. 1. 131; πάσας αὐτοῦ διαλύσω τὰς ἀπολογίας Dem. 831. 24, cf. 991. 20; τὸν φόβον τῶν Ἑλλήνων δ. Plat. Menex. 241 B:—so in Med., ἐγκλήματα δ. Thuc. 1. 140, cf. 145, Isocr. 228 D, 278 B, 313 C; δ. ἃ ἐψηφίσασθε to cancel your vote, Lys. 64. 25; διαλύεσθαι τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους to settle mutual claims, Isocr. 48 D, cf. Aeschin. 10. 4. 6. to solve a difficulty, Plat. Soph. 252 D; τὴν ἀπορίαν Arist. Metaph. 10. 6, 5, etc. 7. δ. τιμάς to pay the full value, Dem. 846. fin.: to pay, discharge, τὴν δαπάνην Hdt. 5. 30; χρήματα Dem. 460. 19; τὰ συμβόλαια Arist. Pol. 3. 3, 2; χρέας, χρέα, etc., Polyb. 32. 13, 4, etc.; πάντα διελέλυτο Dem. 836. 14: so Lat. diluere in Cic. Off. 1. 33:—also c. acc. pers., δ. τὸν ναύκληρον to satisfy him, i. e. pay him off, Dem. 1192. 24, cf. 919. 10., 959. fin.:—in Med. or Pass. to order debts to be paid, Arr. An. 7. 10: but also to have them paid to oneself, Dio Chrys. II. to relax, weaken, τὸ σῶμα Hipp. Aph. 1247: to make supple and pliant, Lat. relaxare, Ar. Pax 85:—Pass., δ. καὶ ἀδυνατεῖν Arist. H. A. 7. 5, 1; ἀνάπλους διαλελυμένος a sailing out in loose order, Polyb. 16. 2, 6; διαλελυμένη λέξις a lax style, Dion. H. de Lys. 9. 2. absol. to slacken one's hold, undo, Theocr. 24. 32.
 δι-αφύττω, to fill full of barley meal, Ar. Nub. 669.
 διαλωβάομαι, Dep. strengthd. for λωβάομαι, Polyb. 11. 4, 1, etc.:—part. pf. pass., in pass. sense, Plut. Caes. 68, etc.
 διαμάγεω, to charm with magic arts, Luc. Amor. 41.
 δι-αμαθίνω, to grind to powder, utterly destroy, πόλιν διημάθουνεν Aesch. Ag. 824; κύνες διημάθουνον ἄνδρα δεσπότην (sc. Actaeon) Id. Fr. 239.
 διαμάλαξις, εὖς, ἡ, a softening, Galen. 13. 116.
 διαμαλάττω, strengthd. for μαλάττω, Luc. Prom. 13:—Med., Hipp. 679.
 διαμανθάνω, to learn by inquiry, Philostr. 20.
 διαμαντεύομαι, Dep. to determine by an oracle, τι Plat. Legg. 696 A: to make divinations, Id. Sisyph. 387 E; ὄρνισι or ἐπ' ὄρνισι Plut. T. Gracch. 17, etc. II. to consult an oracle, take auguries, περὶ τινος Dion. H. 3. 69, Plut. 2. 302 D.
 δι-άμαξος, ὄν, for a chariot, ὕδος δ. a carriage-road, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 1554. 116.
 δι-αμαρτάνω, fut. -αμαρτήσομαι (Dem. 388. 15):—strengthd. for ἀμαρτάνω, to miss entirely, go quite astray from, τῆς ὁδοῦ Thuc. 1. 106; τοῦ πράγματος Dem. 576. fin., 1228. 10; τοῦ ἐταίρου Plat. Phaedr. 257 D; τῆς ὀρθοτάτης πολιτείας Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 1. 2. to fail utterly of, fail of obtaining, τινός Thuc. 2. 78; τῶν ἐλπίδων Isocr. 60 A; τῶν ἀγώνων Isae. 61. 26; τῆς εἰρήνης Dem. 235. 29; δυοῖν χρησίμων οὐ δ. not to miss both of two good things, Id. 388. 15. 3. absol. to fail utterly, opp. to τυγχάνω Plat. Theaet. 178 A: to be quite wrong, Macho Ἐπιστ. 1. 6; γνώμη in judgment, Dem. 716. 3., 734. 22; δ. τοῖς ὕλοις Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 7; ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ Ib. 8. 13, 9; περὶ τι Id. Oec. 2, 1.—Pass., τὰ πολλὰ . . . διημαρτημένα utter failures, Plat. Legg. 693 E.
 διαμάρτημα, τό, a great error, Arist. Poët. 25, 25 (δι' ἀμ-?).
 διαμαρτία, ἡ, a total mistake, Plut. Fab. 6; δ. τῶν ἡμερῶν a wrong reckoning of the days, Thuc. 4. 89. 2. a gross fault, Plut. 2. 153 B, etc. II. a failure in obtaining, disappointment in, τινός Luc. Sacrif. 1; δ. ἐρωτική Philostr. 16.
 διαμαρτυρέω, as Att. law-term, to use a διαμαρτυρία (q. v.), Dem. 1088 ult. 2. c. inf. to affirm by a διαμαρτυρία that . . . , δ. μὴ ἐπίδικον . . . τὴν δίκην εἶναι Isae. 38. 11, cf. Dem. 1095. 1:—Pass., aor. διεμαρτυρήθη, to be affirmed in a διαμαρτυρία to be so and so, Lys. 167. 40, Isae. 42. 17; τὰ διαμαρτυρηθέντα Isocr. 374 B. 3. Joseph. A. J. 9. 8, 3, has Med. in the sense of testifying against a thing, τι.

διαμαρτυρία, ἡ, as Att. law-term, an obstructive process, sometimes brought at the ἀνάκρισις to prevent the case from coming to trial, Dem. 1097. 20, etc.:

1. in any suit, the defendant could enter a διαμαρτυρία τὴν δίκην μὴ εἰσαγωγίμων εἶναι, and proceedings were put off till this preliminary question was settled, cf. Isocr. 373 C: occasionally the plaintiff put in a δ. to forestall the defendant, v. Lys. 167. 38 sq. 2. in a διαδικασία κλήρου (v. διαδικασία), any one claiming an estate by direct descent (and therefore entitled to take possession by mere entry) could bar proceedings by a διαμ. μὴ ἐπίδικον τὸν κλήρον εἶναι, and thus secure a trial of his claim before the other parties (οἱ ἀμφισβητούντες) could be heard. The διαμ. had to be supported by the testimony of at least one witness (whence the name); it was met by a δίκη ψευδομαρτυριῶν against the witness, and this process was called ἐπισκήπτεισθαι, ἐπίσκηψις (v. sub vocc.), Isae. 38. 13.—V. Harp. s. v.

διαμαρτύρομαι [ῥ], Dep. to call gods and men to witness, to protest solemnly, esp. in case of falsehood or wrong, Lat. obtestari, Dem. 232. 28., 275. 17, etc.; δ. μή . . . c. inf., Id. 899. 5; δ. ὅπως μή . . . c. fut., Id. 1047. 24:—δ. τινι μὴ ποιεῖν to protest against his doing, Aeschin. 40. 9, and often in Polyb. 2. generally, to protest, asseverate, Plat. Phaedo 101 A, etc. 3. absol. to beg earnestly of one, to conjure him, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 9.

διαμαρτύνω, Dep. to chew up, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 1, Apollon. Kρητ. 1; δ. τὴν γλώτταν, for ἐνδακτεῖν, Alciphro 3. 57; metaph., of elaborate rhetoric, Eust. Opusc. 314. 88:—as Pass. to be chewed, Arist. Probl. 8. 6. II. metaph. to carp at, Lat. arrodere, τι Philostr. 483.

διαμάσημα, τό, that which is chewed, Diosc. 1. 125. διαμάσησις, εως, ἡ, a chewing up, Nemes. de Nat. Hom. 238, 258. διαμασητός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for chewing, Hipp. 517. διαμάσσω, Att. -τω: fut. -μάξω:—to knead thoroughly, knead well up, Ar. Eq. 1105, Av. 463.

διαμαστιγώνω, to scourge severely, Plat. Gorg. 524 E. διαμαστιγώσις, εως, ἡ, a severe scourging, esp. of the Spartan boys, Plut. 2. 239 D, cf. Paus. 3. 16, 10.

διαμαστιγώνω, to scourge severely, τῷ λόγῳ Eus. Vit. Const. p. 540. διαμαστροπεύω, to pander, δ. τὴν ἡγεμονίαν γάμοις to bargain away the empire by a marriage, Plut. Caes. 14.

διαμασχάλλω, to stick under one's arm, τι Ar. Fr. 249. διαμασχέω, = διαμάχομαι, πρὸς τι Joseph. B. J. 6. 9, 4. διαμάχη, ἡ, a fighting against, πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 633 D, Plut. 2. 74 C, etc. διαμαχητέον, verb. Adj. one must deny absolutely, Plat. Soph. 241 D (v. l. διαμαχετέον), Id. Rep. 380 B.

διαμάχομαι [μά]: fut. -μαχέσομαι Hdt.: (v. μάχομαι): Dep.:—to fight or strive with, struggle against, τινι or πρὸς τινι Hdt. 4. 11, Plat. Legg. 833 D, etc.; πρὸς τι Dem. 217. 2; περί τινος Plat. Meno 86 C, etc.; ὑπέρ τινος Id. Symp. 207 B; δ. περί τούτου, ὡς . . . or ὅπως . . ., Lys. 100. 39, etc.; δ. μὴ μεταγνῶναι ὑμᾶς I resist to the uttermost your change of opinion, Thuc. 3. 40; δ. τὸ μὴ θανεῖν Eur. Alc. 694. 2. to fight one with another, Eur. Supp. 678. 3. to fight it out, contend obstinately, Lat. depugnare, Ar. Eq. 339, etc.: to use open force, Plat. Rep. 345 A. 4. to exert oneself greatly, ὅπως . . . Id. Prot. 325 C; ὅπως μή . . . Id. Gorg. 502 B. 5. in argument, to contend or maintain that . . . c. acc. et inf., Id. Theaet. 158 D; but usually with a negat., δ. τι μὴ εἶναι Thuc. 3. 42; δ. ὅτι οὐκ ἀπόλλυται Plat. Phaedo 106 C; ὡς οὐ . . . Id. Parm. 127 E, etc.:—also, δ. τι to contest a point, Id. Soph. 241 D.

δι-αμάω, fut. ἤσω, to cut through, χιτῶνα Il. 3. 359; λευκὴν παρηίδα Eur. El. 1023; διὰ λαιμὸν ἀμῆσαι Ar. Rh. 4. 374:—to scrape or clear away, δακτύλοις δ. χθόνα Eur. Bacch. 709, ubi v. Elmsl.; and so in Med., διαμάσθαι τὸν κάχληκα Thuc. 4. 26; τὴν χιτῶνα Polyb. 3. 55, 6.

διαμεθίημι, to let go, leave off, μόχθον Eur. Bacch. 627: to give up, τινί τι Id. El. 978.

δι-αμείβω, fut. ψω, to exchange, τι πρὸς τι one thing with another, Plat. Polit. 289 E; so in Med., διαμείβεσθαι τί τινος or ἀντί τινος one thing for another, Solon 13. 2, Plat. Legg. 915 E (where the dat. of the pers. with whom you exchange is added):—διαμείψαι Ἀσίαν Εὐρώπης to change Asia for Europe, i. e. to pass into Asia, Eur. I. T. 398. 2. δ. ὕδον to finish a journey, Aesch. Theb. 334; so in Med., δολιχῆς τέρμα κελεύθου διαμειψόμενος Id. Pr. 285; but in Med. also, to pass through, πολλὰ φύλα Id. Supp. 543; πόντου πέδιον Id. Fr. 150. 3. in Med., absol. to change, alter, Hdt. 9. 108. 4. ἀγορὰς διαποντίου; δ. to trade in foreign markets, Dion. H. 5. 66: to requite, Dio C. 56. 6.

διαμειδιάω, to laugh much, Plat. Tim. 21 C, cf. Wytttenb. Plut. 2. 152 C. δι-αμειπτός, ὄν, changeable, Sappho 17. διαμειρῦκνέομαι, Dep. to strive hotly with, τινί Plut. Comp. Dem. c. Cic. 2. δι-αμειψις, εως, ἡ, an exchange of prisoners, Plut. Fab. 7; of arms, Id. Pyrrh. 17.

διαμελαίνω, to make quite black, Plut. Flamin. 4. II. intr. to be or become so, Id. 2. 921 F. διαμελείστί, Adv. limb by limb, limb-meal, τοὺς δὲ διαμελείστί ταμῶν [ᾱ in arsi] Od. 9. 291., 18. 339.

διαμελετάω, to practise diligently, Plat. Parm. 126 C, Legg. 830 B. διαμελλίζομαι, Med. to rival in singing, Plut. 2. 973 B. διαμελλίζω, to dismember, Diod. 3. 65:—διαμελισμός, ὄ, Plut. 2. 355 B.

διαμέλλησις, εως, ἡ, a being on the point to do, πολλῆ δ. φυλακῆς long postponement of precautionary measures, Thuc. 5. 99; in Gloss. also διαμελλησμός.

διαμέλλω, fut. -μελλήσω, to be always going to do, to make a show of doing: hence to delay, put off, Thuc. 1. 71, 142.

διαμεμερισμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of διαμερίζω, in parts, A. B. 757. διαμέμφομαι, Dep. to blame greatly, τι Thuc. 8. 89; τινά τινος one

for a thing, Isocr. 26 A; τινὰ ἐπὶ τινι Dio C. 46. 51; τινὰ ὅτι . . . Arist. P. A. 3. 2, 10.

διαμένω, fut. -μενῶ: pf. -μεμένηκα:—to remain by, stand by, τινί Hipp. 1248 E, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 7:—to persevere, ἐν τινι Plat. Prot. 344 B; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Apol. 30; δ. ἐν ἑαυτῷ to maintain his purpose, Polyb. 10. 40, 6:—absol. to keep one's ground, stand firm, Dem. 44. 10., 583. 27: τὸ last, remain, live on, Epich. 146 Ahr.: to endure, be strong, Isocr. 169 D: of form, colour, and the like, ταῦτ' ὁ δ. to continue the same, be permanent, Alex. Βρεττ. 2; χρώμα διαμένον Nicol. Incert. 1. 28, cf. Antiph. Incert. 60:—c. part., δ. λέγων Dem. 107. 21; δ. ὅμοιοι ὄντες Arist. Eth. N. 8. 8, 5.

διαμερίζω, to distribute, Plat. Phil. 15 E; τοὺς πόνοὺς εἰς ἅπαν τὸ σῶμα Arist. Probl. 5. 40. II. to divide, part, separate, Menand. Incert. 491:—Med. to divide or part among themselves, Ev. Matth. 27. 35, etc. διαμερισμός, ὄ, a division, Diod. 11. 47, LXX, Joseph. A. J. 10. 11, 7. II. division, dissension, Ev. Luc. 12. 51.

διαμεριστής, ὄ, ὄ, a divider, Gloss. διαμεσολαβέω, to intervene, Byz. διάμεσος, ὄν, midway between: τὸ δ. the part between, cited from Dio C.:—οἱ δ. the middle class, Hesych.

διάμεστος, ὄν, brim-full, Antiph. Incert. 14; δ. εἰς τὸ ἡμισυ exactly half full, Arist. Probl. 19. 50.

διαμεστῶω, to fill full, Arist. Probl. 25. 8, 6.

διαμετρέω, to measure through, measure out or off, χῶρον δ. to measure lists for combat, Il. 3. 315; also in Med., Polyb. 6. 41, 3:—ἡμέρα διαμετρημένη measured by the clepsydra, Dem. 378. 7, Aeschin. 82. 12. 2. to measure out in portions, distribute, μεδίμνοὺς δ. τισι τῆς καθεστηκυίας τιμῆς Dem. 918. 24; οὐδὲν δ. τοῖς στρατιώταις to give out no rations, Xen. An. 7. 1, 40, cf. 41:—Med. to have measured out to one, receive as one's share, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 9, Dem. 918. 8:—but Call. has the Med. in Act. sense, Apoll. 54, Dian. 36. II. intr. = ἐκ διαμέτρου ἀντικεῖσθαι, to be diametrically opposed, τινί Manetho 4. 74.

διαμέτρῃσις, εως, ἡ, a measuring out, Plut. 2. 785 C, LXX. διαμετρητός, ἡ, ὄν, measured out or off, δ. ἐνὶ χώρῳ Il. 3. 344. διαμετρικός, ἡ, ὄν, diametrical, diagonal, Theol. Ar. 3 and 59. διάμετρον, τό, a measured allowance, soldiers' rations, Plut. Dem. 40. διάμετρος (sc. γραμμῆ), ἡ, the diameter or diagonal of a parallelogram, Plat. Meno 85 B, al.; κατὰ δ. ξυντίθεσθαι to be joined diametrically, Id. Tim. 54 E; so, ἡ κατὰ διάμετρον σύζευξις Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 8; τὰ κατὰ δ. Id. Cael. 1. 8, 11; κείσθαι κατὰ δ. Id. Meteor. 2. 6, 5, sq., al.; κατὰ διάμετρον κινεῖσθαι, of quadrupeds, which move the legs cross-corner-wise, as horses when trotting (opp. to κατὰ πλευρὰν κινεῖσθαι, ambling, in which the legs on each side move together), Arist. Inc. An. 1. 5., 14, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 43 A; ἐκ διαμέτρου ἀντικεῖσθαι Luc. Catapl. 14. 2. a diameter of a circle, Arist. Cael. 1. 4, 3, al.: the axis of a sphere, Id. de Mot. An. 3, 4, etc. II. a rule for drawing the diameter, Ar. Ran. 801.

διαμήδομαι, = μήδομαι, Ep. Hom. 4. 12. διαμηκίζω, (μῆκος) = διαμετρέω II, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 178. διαμηνύω, to point out clearly, Strabo 528: hence Subst. -νύσις, ἡ, Byz. διαμηρίζω, femora diducere, inire, Ar. Av. 669: διαμηρισμός, ὄ, femorum diductio, Plut. 2. 653 E: διαμήριον, τό, pretium impudicitiae, C. 1. 7789.

διαμηρκαόμαι, Dep. to chew the cud, ruminare, δ. τὰ βῆματα Jo. Chrys. διαμηρῶω [ῥ], to roll up into a ball, Hero Autom. p. 252, 255, 260. διαμηχανάομαι, Dep. to bring about, contrive, δ. ὅπως . . . Ar. Eq. 917; c. acc. et inf., Plat. Symp. 179 D.

διαμηχανητέον, verb. Adj. one must contrive, Plut. 2. 131 D. διαμίγνυμι or -ύω, fut. μίξω, to mix up, Plut. 2. 1132 D. διαμικρολογέομαι, to deal very meanly, πρὸς τινα Plut. Sol. 30. δι-αμιλλάομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. et aor. pass.:—to contend hotly, strive earnestly, δέκα πρὸς δέκα Plat. Legg. 833 E; τινι with one, Rep. 516 E; πρὸς τινα Polyb. 16. 21, 6; δ. περί τινος about a thing, Plat. Rep. 517 E; ἐν τινι Ib. 563 A; though he also has gen. rei, δ. λειοτέρας ὕδου Legg. 833 B:—the pf. διημίλληται in pass. sense, Luc. Paras. 58:—verb. Adj. διαμιλλητέον, Plut. 2. 817 D.

διαμνησκόμαι, only found in pf. pass. διαμνήμηναι, to keep in memory, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 13, Dion. H. 4. 9. διαμινύρομαι [ῥ], Dep. to sing plaintively, Ar. Thesm. 100. διαμίσγω, = διαμίγνυμι, Hipp. 614. 43.

διαμίσσέω, to hate bitterly, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 8, Plut. Timol. 35. διαμισθῶω, to farm out, App. Civ. 2. 10, in Med. διαμιστύλλω: aor. 1 -εμιστύλα:—to cut up piecemeal, Hdt. 1. 132. διάμιτρος, ὄν, veiled with a mίτρα, Poll. 4. 151, 154.

δί-αμμος, ὄν, very sandy, Polyb. 34. 10, 3. διαμνημονεύω, to call to mind, remember, absol., Hdt. 3. 3, Lys. 168. 4; τινὸς Plat. Symp. 180 C; τι Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 1, Plut. Sol. 3, etc.:—Pass., διὰ τούτων διαμνημονεύονται Diod. 12. 13. 2. to record, mention, Lat. commemorare, τι Antiph. 135. 37, Thuc. 1. 22; διαμνημονεύεται ἔχων he is mentioned as having, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 2. II. to recall to another's mind, τινί τι Plat. Epin. 976 C.

διαμνημονικός, ἡ, ὄν, having a good memory, Suid. s. vv. ἀνελέγετο, Ἀπολλώνιος Τυανεύς.

δι-αμοιβή, ἡ, a requital, Byz. διαμοιρασία, ἡ, a division into equal portions, Tzetz. Hes. Op. 56. διαμοιράω, to divide, tear, rend asunder, Eur. Hipp. 1376; so in Med., Id. Hec. 717. 2. in Med., also, to portion out, distribute, ἐπταχα πάντα διμοιράτω [ᾱ in arsi] Od. 14. 434.

διμοιρηδά, Adv. in equal portions, Ar. Rh. 3. 1029. διαμολύνω [ῥ], to defile, pollute, Plut. 2. 504 D.

διαμονή, ἡ, (διαμένω) *duration*, Arist. de Spir. 1, 1, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 5, C. 1. (add.) 2347. 4.
 διαμονῆς, Adv. (μόνος) *singly*, Inscr. Cyren. no. 8 Newton.
 διαμονομαχέω, *to fight a single combat*, πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 482 C.
 διάμορφος, ον, *endued with form*, Emped. 126.
 δια-μορφο-σκοπέομαι, Dep. *to vie in beauty with*, τινί Ath. 188 D.
 διαμορφώω, *to give form to, form, shape*, Plut. 2. 722 C, etc.
 διαμόρφωσις, εως, ἡ, *a forming, shaping*, Plut. 2. 1023 C:—*the style, character of oratory*, cited from Dem. Phal.
 διαμοτώω, *to put lint (μότος) into a wound, so as to keep it open*, δ. ἔλκος Hipp. V. C. 907:—Subst. διαμότωσις, εως, ἡ, Oribas. 10 Mai.
 διαμπάξ, Adv. *right through, through and through*, c. gen., στέρνων δ. Aesch. Pr. 65, cf. Supp. 945, Eur. Bacch. 994; δι' αἴας Φρυγίας δ. Aesch. Supp. 548; ἐτέρωτο τὸν μηρὸν δ. Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 23; δ. ἄχρῖς Luc. D. Mort. 27. 4. —
 διαμπείρω, poet. for διαναπ-, Q. Sm. 1. 614, Hesych.
 διαμπερές, Adv., I. of Place, *through and through, right through, clean through*, c. gen., δ. ἀσπίδος Il. 12. 429, cf. 20. 362; δ. στέρνων Soph. Ph. 791:—c. acc., κενέωνα δ. H. 5. 284; δ. οὖς Aesch. Cho. 380; δ. διὰ μέσου σφονδύλου Plut. Rep. 616 E. II. absol., much like διηνεκέως, *without break, continuously*, ἐκ κεφαλῆς .. δ. ἐς πόδας ἄκρουσ Il. 16. 640; πέτρῃ ἠλίβατος .. δ. ἀμφοτέρωθεν Od. 10. 88; σταύρουσ .. ἔλασσε δ. ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα 14. 11; ἡ δ' [the wall] ἔσπετο πᾶσα δ. all in a piece, Il. 12. 398: cf. παλάσσω II. 2. of Time, *throughout, for ever*, Od. 8. 245, 10. 88, Hes. Th. 402; pleon., ἡματα πάντα δ. Il. 16. 499; διαμπερές αἰεὶ *for ever and aye*, 15. 70.—Also διαμπερέως, Hipp. 535. 46, Nic. Th. 495, cf. sq. (Cf. δια-πρύ-σιος:—the simple word is found in tmesi, διὰ δ' ἀμπερές Il. 11. 377, 17. 309; and a form ἀναπερέως occurs in Philyll. Πολ. 3;—so that no doubt it is poet. for διαναπερές, from πείρω: cf. διάνδιχα.)
 διαμπερής, ἐς, *piercing, ὀδύνη* Hipp. 645. 22. Cf. foreg.
 διαμυδαίνω, *to filler through*, A. B. 238, E. M. 269. 1.
 διαμυδαλέος, α, ον, *drenching*, δάκρυα Aesch. Pers. 538.
 διαμυδάω, *to become fungoid*, of diseased bone, membrane, etc., Hipp. V. C. 912.
 διαμύθησις [ῦ], εως, ἡ, *deception, a talking over*, Hesych.
 διαμυθολογέω, *to communicate by word of mouth, to express in speech*, γλώσση Aesch. Pr. 889; τι Plut. Legg. 632 F; δ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους *to converse*, Id. Apol. 39 E; περί τινος Id. Phaedo 70 B.
 διαμυκτηρίζω, strengthd. for μυκτηρίζω, Diog. L. 9. 113.
 διαμυλλαίνω, fut. ἀνώ, *to make mouths* (in scorn), Ar. Vesp. 1315.
 δι-αμφάδην [ᾶ], Adv. strengthd. for ἀμφάδην, Poll. 2. 129.
 δι-αμφίδιος [φί], ον, *utterly different*, Aesch. Pr. 555.
 δι-αμφίς, Adv. *separately*, Dion. P. 5. 903.
 δι-αμφισβητέω, *to dispute or disagree*, πρὸς ἀλλήλους περί τινος Dem. 290. 16., 1097. 23; τινι περί τινος Ath. 351 A; τινί τινος Plut. 2. 787 C; δ. περί τινος alone, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 6; πρὸς τι Ib. 3. 16, 13; δ. ποῖα θερμὰ τῶν ζώων Id. P. A. 2. 2, 9: absol., Id. Pol. 3. 12, 2:—Pass., διαμφισβητεῖται περί φιλίας οὐκ ὀλίγα *not a few questions are raised*, Id. Eth. N. 8. 1, 6; τὰ διαμφισβητούμενα *the points at issue*, Dem. 1097. 23.
 διαμφισβήτησις, εως, ἡ, *a disputing*, ἔχει δ. *it admits of dispute*, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 2; δ. παρέχειν πύτερον .., Plut. Aemil. 1.
 δι-αμφοδέω, *to miss the right ἄμφοδος*, Eust. 789. 54: *metaph. to miss the right way* (in a question), Sext. Emp. M. 9. 31.
 δι-αμφοδῆσις, εως, ἡ, *a missing of the right ἄμφοδος*, Eust. 789. 51.
 διαμωκάομαι, Dep. *to mock or laugh at*, Dio C. 59. 25.
 διαμώκησις, εως, ἡ, *mocking, raillery*, τινος Ath. 220 B.
 δι-αναβάλλομαι, Med. *to put off continually*, Theod. Prodr., etc.
 δι-αναγιγνώσκω, fut. -γνώσομαι, *to read through*, Isocr. 275 A, Polyb. 31. 21, 9; Δημόκριτον πάντα δ. Damox. Σύντρ. 1. 13.
 δι-ἀναγκάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to coërcé, compel*, Plut. Legg. 836 A: *to set a limb*, Hipp. 863 F:—δ. πόρους *to open the pores violently*, Id. 364. 17.
 δι-ἀνάγκασις, εως, ἡ, *the setting of a limb*, Hipp. 863 G.
 δι-ἀναγκασμός, δ, *the setting of a limb: the instrument for doing it*, Hipp. Art. 812.
 δι-ἀνάγω, *to bring back into its place*, Galen.
 δι-ἀνακαθίζω, fut. ἴσω, = ἀνακαθίζω, Hipp. 670. 8.
 δι-ἀνακαλύπτω, *to reveal entirely*, Eccl.
 δι-ἀνακάμπω, *to bend quite back*, Eccl.
 διανακλάομαι, Pass. *to be completely reflected*, Arist. Probl. 23. 23.
 δι-ἀνακύπτω, *to raise the head: to look carefully into*, Philo 1. 383.
 δι-ἀναλίσκω, *to consume*, Dio C. Exc. p. 188 Mai.
 διανάπαυμα, τό, *an intermission*, A. B. 1167.
 δι-ἀνάπαυσις, εως, ἡ, *a resting at intervals*, Arist. de Spir. 8. 4.
 δι-ἀναπαύω, *to give one an interval of rest, to let rest awhile*, c. acc., Hipp. Aph. 1246, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 12; *to interrupt*, τὸ συνεχές Luc. Amor. 7:—Med. *to rest awhile*, Plat. Symp. 191 C, Legg. 625 B.
 δι-ἀναπνοή, ἡ, *a breathing through*, Galen.
 διαναρκάω, *to grow stiff or numb*, Lat. torpere, Cornut. N. D. 35. 2. *to remain torpid through the winter*, Theophr. de Pisc. 7, where however Cod. Voss. διαρκούντας, as in Arist. Mirab. 23.
 διανάσσω, fut. ξω, *to stop chinks: to coulk ships*, Strabo 195.
 δι-ἀνάστασις, εως, ἡ, *a rising up*, Hipp. 1212 H, Polyb. 5. 70, 8.
 δι-ἀνανυμάχέω, *to maintain a sea-fight*, Hdt. 5. 86., 8. 63, v. l. Thuc. 8. 78; πρὸς τινα Isocr. 60 E.
 διανάω, *to flow through, percolate*, Theophr. Pisc. 7 (ex emend. Schneid.), Plut. Aemil. 14.
 δι-ἀνδιχα, Adv., like ἀνδιχα, *two ways*, διάνδιχα μερμηρίζειν *to halt between two opinions*, Il. 1. 189; σοὶ δὲ διάνδιχα δῶκε *gave thee one of two things*, 9. 37; in tmesis, διὰ δ' ἀνδιχα θυμὸν ἔχουσιν Hes. Op.

13; δ. ἕαφα broke it in twain, Theocr. 25. 256; only once in Trag. (in a lyr. passage), δ. κλήθρα κλίνεται Eur. H. F. 1029.
 διᾶνεκῆς, ἐς, Dor. and Att. collat. form of διηνεκῆς, q. v.
 διανέμησις, εως, ἡ, *a distribution*, Arist. Mund. 7. 5, Plut. Anton. 54.
 διανεμητέον, verb. Adj. *one must distribute*, Xen. Oec. 7. 36.
 διανεμητής, οὔ, ὁ, = *δατητής, a distributor*, Arist. Fr. 383.
 διανεμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *distributive*, τινος εἰς ἴσα μέρη Plut. Tim. 55 A; τὸ δ. δίκαιον Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 2; of persons, Ib. 5. 5, 2.
 δι-ἄνεμόομαι, Pass. *to flutter in the wind*, Luc. Imag. 7, Anth. P. 9. 777.
 διανέμω, fut. -νεμῶ: pf. -νεμέμηκα:—*to distribute, apportion, τινί τι* Ar. Pl. 510, Plut. Legg. 830 E, etc.; τι ἐπὶ τι Id. Theaet. 194 D; δ. μέρη *to divide into portions*, Id. Legg. 756 B, cf. Tim. 35 C, and v. sub διακρίνω; but also, δ. κατὰ μέρη Id. Legg. 758 E; δ. ἑαυτὸν *to distribute oneself among many friends*, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 10, 4; ὁ διανέμων *the distributor*, Ib. 5. 9, 10:—Med. *to divide among themselves*, Andoc. 17. 38, Plat. Gorg. 523 A, etc.; δ. τὰ τῶν πλουσίων Arist. Pol. 3. 10, 2; also, διανειμάμενοι δίχ' ἑαυτοῦς Plut. Com. Συμμ. 2; cf. ψήφος II. 4:—Pass., δ. εἰς τὸν λαόν *to be spread abroad*, Act. Ap. 4. 17. II. *to set in order, govern*, ἄστν Pind. P. 4. 465, cf. 8. 90.
 διανέομαι, Pass. *to go through*, ἔργα Anth. P. 2. 34.
 διανεύω, *to nod, beckon, ταῖς κεφαλαῖς* Diod. 3. 18; τινί *to a person*, Alex. Incert. 1. 12. II. *to bend away from, shun*, τι Polyb. 1. 23, 8; cf. διακλίνω.
 διανέω, fut. -νεύσομαι, *to swim across*, ἐς Σαλαμίνα Hdt. 8. 89. II. c. acc. *to swim through, i. e. get safe through*, δ. πλήθος λόγων Plut. Parm. 137 A, cf. Rep. 441 C; v. sub ὑπτίος 1.
 διανήθω, fut. -νήσω, *to spin out*, Eccl.
 διάνημα, τό, *that which is spun, a thread*, Plat. Polit. 309 B.
 διάνηξις, ἡ, *a swimming through*, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 944.
 διανηστεύω, *to remain fasting*, Hipp. 523. 27:—Med., Joseph. A. J. 3. 10, 3.
 διανηστισμός, ὁ, *breakfast*, Ath. 11 D.
 διανήφω, *to be sober*, Eccl.
 διανήχομαι, fut. ξομαι, = διανέω, Hellenic. Fr. 97, Plut. Lucull. 10: of sound, *to penetrate*, Eriuna 1 Bgk. II. *to swim a race*, Ael. N. A. 6. 15.
 διάνηψις, εως, ἡ, *a clearing off*, τῶν χυμῶν Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 2.
 δι-ανθής, ἐς, *double-flowering*, Nic. Th. 534:—but in Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 2, Schneid. interprets ἀνθη διανθῆ, *variegated*.
 διανθίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to adorn with flowers*, δ. τὴν κεφαλὴν στεφάνους Luc. Bis Acc. 16:—Pass. *to be variegated or decorated*, χλαμύδες διηνηθισμένα Plut. Philop. 9; ζῳδια χρυσοῦ διηνηθισμένα Paus. 6. 19, 12, cf. 7. 26, 4.
 δι-ανιάομαι, Pass. *to grieve sorely*, Ael. V. H. 1. 24.
 διανίζω, fut. -νίψω, *to wash out, κύλικα, σκεῦος, λοπάδας* Crates Θηρ. 1. 7, Eubul. Δολ. 2, Damox. Σύντρ. 1. 44:—Med., Hipp. 631.
 διανίσσομαι, Dep. *to go through, τινος* Pind. P. 12. 43, Opp. H. 1. 550.
 δι-ανίστημι, fut. -στήσω, *to set up, raise up*, Dion. H. 4. 2: *to restore*, Id. 6. 12. II. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act. *to stand up, rise, νύκτωρ* Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 6, Polyb. 3. 74, 1. 2. *to stand aloof from, depart from*, τινός Thuc. 4. 128.
 διάνιψις, εως, ἡ, (διανίζω) *a washing off or out*, Hipp. 47. 19, etc.
 διανοέομαι, fut. -νοήσομαι: aor. διενόησθην (though the part. also occurs in pass. sense in Plat. Legg. 654 C, and Diod. 20. 3 has aor. med. ησάμην): pf. διανενόημαι: Dep.: (νοέω). *To be minded, intend, purpose*, like μέλλω, with inf. pres. or aor., Hdt. 2. 121, 4, and 126, Ar. Lys. 724, Plat., etc.; διανενοημένοι πέμψαι Thuc. 4. 72; also with inf. fut., Hdt. 7. 206, Thuc. 7. 56; ὑπουργεῖν ἃ διανοούμεθα (sc. ὑπουργεῖν) Antipho 127. 31; τί διανοούμενος εἶπε *what he really meant to say*, Plat. Theaet. 184 A. II. *to think over or of*, Lat. meditari, τι Hdt. 6. 86, 4, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 10; δ. περί τινος, περί τι Plut. Legg. 644 D, 686 D: c. acc. et inf. *to think or suppose that ..*, Id. Prot. 324 B:—absol. *to think*, Lat. cogitare, λέγω νοῦν ᾧ διανοεῖται .. ἡ ψυχὴ Arist. de An. 3. 4, 3, cf. 1. 4, 10-14; τὸ διανοεῖσθαι, *thinking, the process of thought*, Plat. Theaet. 189 E. III. with an Adv. *to be minded or disposed so and so*, οὕτω δ. πρὸς τινα, περί τινος Id. Rep. 343 B, Prot. 352 B; καλῶς, κακῶς δ. Id. Apol. 39 E, Isocr. 9 D: also with ὡς and a part., διανοοῦνται ὡς περὶ μένοι *they are affected as if* (i. e. fancy they are) *flying*, Plat. Theaet. 158 B; cf. Legg. 694 C.
 διανόημα, τό, *a thought, notion*, Plat. Prot. 348 D, Symp. 210 D, etc.; esp. *a whim, sick fancy*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 959.
 διανόησις, εως, ἡ, *the process of thinking, thought*, Plat. Polit. 306 E, Tim. 87 C. II. *an intention*, Id. Legg. 888 C.
 διανοητέον, verb. Adj. *one must think*, Plat. Legg. 626 D, etc.
 διανοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for thinking, intellectual*, ἡ δ. κίνησις Plat. Tim. 89 A; ἀρετὴ δ., opp. to ἠθικὴ, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 20, etc.; ἐπιστήμη δ. Id. Metaph. 5. 1, 1, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Arr. Epict. 1. 14, 7.
 διανοητός, ἡ, ὄν, *made the subject of thought*, Arist. Metaph. 3. 7, 3., 4. 15, 8.
 διάνοια, ἡ, poet. also διανοία Eust. 1679. 29 (cf. ἀνοια, ἀγνοια):—*a thought, intention, purpose*, Hdt. 1. 46, 90, Andoc. 33. 36, Plat., etc.; ὤλοντ' ἀσεβεί διανοία Aesch. Theb. 831, cf. Supp. 107; εὐφρονος ἐκ δ. Id. Ag. 797, cf. Eum. 1013; διάνοιαν ἔχειν = διανοεῖσθαι, c. inf., Thuc. 5. 9; ἐπὶ τινι Isocr. 85 B; πρὸς τινι Anaxipp. Ἐγκαλ. 1. 37; ἐπ' ἄλλο τι .. τρέψαι τινὸς τὴν δ. Plat. Euthyd. 275 B. 2. *a thought, notion, opinion*, Lat. cogitatio, Hdt. 2. 169, Plat. Prot. 324 B, Phaedo 63 C, etc.; ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς δ. Dem. 298. 1. II. *thinking, thought*, Lat. cogitatio, ὁ ἐντὸς τῆς ψυχῆς πρὸς αὐτὴν διάλογος .. ἐπωνομάσθη δ. Plat. Soph. 263 D; often in Plat. and Arist. III. *intelligence, understanding; μεταξὺ τι δόξης καὶ νοῦ* Plat. Rep. 511 D, al.; *implying activity*, as opp. to νοῦς (v. Arist. de An. 1. 4, 10 sq.), Plat. Rep. 395 B, Legg. 916 A; often in Plat. and Arist.; so, μαινόλις δ. Aesch. Supp. 109. IV. *the thought or meaning of a word or passage*, Plat. Lys. 205 A, Phaedr. 228 D; τὰς τῶν ὑνομάτων δ. Id. Crat. 418 A; τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχει δ. Arist.

de An. I. 2, 4, etc.; τῆ διανοίᾳ quantum ad sensum rei attinebat, Dem. 584. 22: so, in Arist. Poët. 6, one of the constituents of poetry, *the cast of thought, sentiment* of the piece.—Prose word.

δι-ανοίγω, fut. ξω, to open, Plat. Lys. 210 A, LXX, N. T.:—to open a dead body, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 5. II. to open so as to connect, τὸν Ἰνδικὸν καὶ Περσικὸν κόλπον Arist. Mund. 3, 10. III. to open and explain, τὰς γραφὰς Ev. Luc. 24. 22, cf. Act. Ap. 17. 3.

δι-ανοικίζω, to build up, restore, Philostr. 583.

δι-άνουξις, εως, ἡ, an opening, Nemes. de Nat. Hom. 210. 4.

διανομεύς, εως, ὁ, a distributor, Plut. Cim. 9.

διανομή, ἡ, distribution, Plat. Rep. 535 A, Legg. 714 A, etc.; παλαιὰς διανομὰς καταφθίσας Aesch. Eum. 727 (as read in Schol. Eur. Alc. 12 for δαίμονας): esp. of doles to poor citizens, C. I. 2336 (v. addend.), 2347 k (add.), 2719, al. II. regulation, Plut. 2. 102 E.

διανομοθετέω, = νομοθετέω, to get a motion carried and made law, Lat. *legem perferrē*, νόμους Plat. Legg. 628 A: absol. in Med., Ib. 833 E. II. to regulate by law, τι Dio C. 38. 7.

διανοσέω, to be very ill or long ill, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1085: to go through the course of an illness, Ib. 1. 951.

διανοσφίζω, to separate, part asunder, Dion. P. 19:—Med. to put aside for oneself, peculate, Diod. 19. 71.

δι-ανταῖος, α, ον, extending throughout, of ligaments running the whole length of the spine, Hipp. Art. 809: right through, διανταία πληγή a home-thrust, Aesch. Theb. 894; so, διανταίαν οὐτῶν Id. Cho. 640; δ. βέλει Ib. 184; ἀδύνα Eur. Ion 767:—μοῖρα δ. unchanging, remorseless destiny, Aesch. Eum. 334.

διαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διαίνω) able to wet, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 25.

δι-αντλέω, to drain out, exhaust: only metaph., as Lat. *exaurire*, *exantlare labores*, to drink even to the dregs, endure to the end, νοῦσον Pind. P. 4. 522; πόνους Eur. Andr. 1217; οἰκουρίας Id. H. F. 1373; πόλεμον Plat. Menex. 241 E.

δι-αντλίζομαι, Pass. to exhaust oneself, to be worried or troubled, περὶ μισθαρίων Hipp. 27. 29.

διαντός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of being wetted, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 1.

διανυκτερεύω, to pass the night, νύκτα Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 3, and often in Plut.; cf. διημερεύω.

δι-άνυσις, εως, ἡ, an accomplishing: a journey, Ptolem.

δι-άνυσμα, τό, a journey ended, Polyb. 9. 13, 6.

δι-άνυττω, strengthd. for νύττω, Aristaen. 1. 19.

δι-άνυω, later also διανύτω [ῥ]: fut. -άνυω: (άνύω):—to bring quite to an end, accomplish, finish, c. acc., κέλευθον δ. to finish a journey, h. Hom. Ap. 108, Cer. 381; so, δ. δίαυλον Eur. El. 825; ὄδον Xen., etc.;—hence also c. acc. loci (ὄδον being omitted), πολὺν διὰ πόντον ἀνύσας having finished one's course over the sea, Hes. Op. 633; πλείον δ. to pass over more space, Arist. de Lin. 5; absol., δ. εἰς τόπον to arrive at a place, Polyb. 3. 53, 9; cf. άνύω 1. 3:—c. part. to finish doing a thing, αὐτὸν κακότητα διήνυσεν ἢν ἀγορεύων Od. 17. 517; but, πόνους σε διδούσα διήνυσεν continued giving . . . Eur. Or. 1663.

διαφαίνω, fut. -ξάνω, to vamp up, ἐσθῆτας Strabo 529:—to tear in pieces, Ar. Lys. 578; metaph., δ. θάλασσαν πτερύγεσαι Opp. H. 5. 306.

διαξέω, fut. -ξέσω, to smooth, polish off, Poll. 1. 13, 6. 141.

διαξηραίνω, fut. ἀνώ, to dry quite up, Diod. 1. 10.

διάξηρος, ον, very dry, parched up, Geop. 6. 2, 4.

διαξίφίζομαι, Dep. to fight to the death, τινὲ περὶ τινος Ar. Eq. 781.

διαξιφισμός, ὁ, a fighting with swords, Plut. 2. 597 E.

διάξυλον, τό, a cross bar or beam, Apoll. Poliorc. 34.

διαξυράομαι, Med. to shave oneself, Arr. Epict. 1. 2, 29.

διάξυσμα, τό, filings, Chrysipp. ap. Pseudo-Plut. de Nobil. (p. 950 Wytt.) II. the flute of a column, Diod. 13. 82.

διαξύω, fut. ὕσω, to cut into wrinkles, τὰ περὶ τὸ πρόσωπον διεξυσμένα Arist. Physiogn. 3, 10, cf. 3, 17:—to cut up, Ael. ap. Suid.

διαπαγκρατιάξω, to contend in the παγκράτιον, Plut. 2. 811 D.

διαπαιδάγωγέω, to attend children: generally, to guide, Plat. Tim. 89 D: to entertain, amuse, ἡδοναῖς τὴν πόλιν Plut. Pericl. 11; δ. τὸν καιρὸν, Lat. *fallere tempus*, Id. Scrt. 16.

διαπαιδεύομαι, Pass. to go through a course of education, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15.

διαπαίζω, fut. ξομαι, to keep on playing, opp. to σπανδάσω, Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 37:—Pass., παιδιὰ διαπαισμένη a sport well kept up, Plat. Legg. 769 A. II. to laugh at, c. acc., Plut. 2. 79B, Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 22, cf. Diog. L. 8. 6.

διαπάλαιω, to continue wrestling, go on wrestling, Ar. Eq. 573, Joseph. A. J. I. 20, 2; πρὸς τινα Ach. Tat. 4. 19.

διαπάλη [ᾶ], ἡ, a hard struggle, Plut. Cor. 2., 2. 50 F.

διαπάλλω, to brandish, Aesch. Fr. 305. 4, Opp. H. 2. 620. II. to distribute by lot, χθόνα ναίειν διέπηλας Aesch. Theb. 731: v. πάλος.

διαπάλυνω [ῥ], to shiver, shatter, Eur. Phoen. 1159, Ar. Eq. 573.

διαπαννύχιζω, to pass the whole night, Plut. 2. 775 D.

διαπαννύχισμός, ὁ, a complete vigil, Dion. H. 2. 19.

διαπαντός, Adv., commonly written διὰ παντός, v. διά II. 1.

διαπαπταίνω, to look timidly round, Plut. Fab. 11.

διαπαρασιωπάω, to be quite mute, Joseph. Genes. 9 A.

διαπαρατηρέομαι, Dep. to lie in wait for, τινα LXX (2 Regg. 3. 30).

διαπαρατριβή, ἡ, violent contention, 1 Tim. 6. 5 (vulg. παραδιατριβαί).

διαπαρθενεω, to deflower a maiden, Hdt. 4. 168, Diocl. Incert. 3, Antiph. Γλαυκ. 1, Alex. Incert. 53:—Subst. διαπαρθένεσις, εως, ἡ, Hdn. Epim. 20; and -ευτής, αὐ, ὁ, Gloss.

διαπαρθένια [δῶρα], τὰ, presents made to the bride on the morning after the wedding, Amphip. (or Agias?) ap. Poll. 3. 36, v. Meineke Fr. 5. 85.

διάπαρσις, εως, ἡ, a piercing through, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7.

διάπασμα, τό, (διαπάσσω) scented powder to sprinkle over the

person, Diosc. 1. 6; mostly in pl., like Lat. *postilli*; Theophr. Odor. 8, Luc. Amor. 39.

διαπασσάλλεω, Att. διαπαττ-, to stretch out by nailing the extremities, as in crucifixion, Hdt. 7. 33: of a hide stretched for tanning, Ar. Eq. 371, cf. Plut. Artax. 17.

διαπάσσω, Att. -πτω: fut. -πάσω: aor. διέπασα:—to sprinkle, δ. ταῦ ψήγματος ἐς τὰς τρίχας Hdt. 6. 125; σμύρνη δ. τὴν ὄδον Eubul. Incert. 15 b; δασύποδας ἀλαῖ δ. Alcae. Com. Καλλ. 1; μέλανι διαπεπασμένος Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 11; πυρρὰ διαπεπασμένα with red spots, Ib. 4. 3, 7.

διαπᾶσων, ἡ, i. e. ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία, the concord of the first and last notes, the octave-scale; more correctly divisim, τέταται διὰ πασῶν (sc. χορδῶν) Plat. Rep. 432 A; τὸ δὲ διὰ πασῶν Plut. 2. 1019 B:—so, ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων the interval called the fourth, ἡ διὰ πέντε (or, δι' ὀφειῶν) the fifth, Damox. Συνηρ. 1. 56, Plut. 2. 389 D; cf. Dict. of Antiqu. s. v. Music (Greek).

δι-ἀπάτρω, to deceive utterly, Plat. Legg. 738E: Pass., Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 7.

διαπᾶτέω, to tread through, τὴν χιόνα Polyb. 3. 55, 2.

διάπαυμα, τό, cessation, rest, πόνων Plat. Legg. 824 A.

διάπαυσις, εως, ἡ, cessation, Arist. Probl. 10. 31.

διαπαύω, to make to cease, τὴν ταυτότητα Dion. H. de Comp. 12:—Med. to rest between times, pause, Plat. Symp. 191C, Rep. 336 B:—Pass., αἱ στρατιαὶ διεπέπαυοντο had ceased to exist, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 14.

διάπεξος, αν, of women's robes, either reaching to the feet (like παδήρης) or having a border (πέζα, πεζίς), Callix. ap. Ath. 198 C.

δι-απειλέω, to threaten violently, Hdt. 7. 15; δ. ὡς μηνύσει Id. 2. 121, 3; c. inf. fut., Plut. Oth. 16:—so in Med., διαπειλεῖσθαι τινί Aeschin. 7. 1, Alex. Incert. 72: c. inf., Polyb. 1. 78, 15.

διαπεινάω, inf. -πεινήν, to hunger one against the other, to have a starving-match, διαπεινάμε (Dor.), with a play on διαπίνομεν, Ar. Ach. 751.

διάπειρα, ἡ, an experiment, trial, εἰς διάπειράν τινος ἀπικέσθαι to make proof of a thing, Hdt. 2. 28, 77; ἀποπέμπειν εἰς τὴν δ. τινός Id. 1. 47; δ. βρωτῶν ἔλεγχος Pind. O. 4. 30.

διαπειράζω, to tempt, make trial of, τινά LXX (3 Macc. 5. 40). II. to attempt, try, c. inf., Joseph. A. J. 15. 4, 2.

διαπειραίνω, to pierce through, Manetho 2. 106, in Pass.

διαπειράομαι, fut. ἄσομαι: aor. -πειράθην Antipho 133. 22: pf. -πειράμαι Thuc. 6. 91: Dep. To make trial or proof of, τῶν Περσέων Hdt. 5. 109, cf. 3. 14, Plat. Apol. 27 A: to tamper with a man, try to bribe him, Id. Legg. 921 B:—c. acc. rei, to have experience of a thing, Thuc. 6. 91. 2. to attempt obstinately, c. inf., Antipho l. c. II. the Act. occurs in Plut. Pomp. 51, διαπειρῶν δωραδοκίαις.

διαπέρω, to drive through, τι διὰ τινος Eur. Phoen. 26, cf. Il. 16. 405.

διαπέμπω, to send off in different directions, send to and fro, send about or round, Hdt. 1. 46, 48, 84, etc.; δ. ἄλλον ἄλλη Thuc. 8. 64; δ. τὴν ἰκμάδα (through the body), Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 46; τὸ πνεῦμα Id. H. A. 1. 17, 6; τὴν φωνήν Id. P. A. 3. 1, fin. II. to send over or across, τινὰ πρὸς τινα Ar. Pl. 398; τινὰ τινί Thuc. 4. 123; τινὰ περὶ τινος πρὸς τινα Polyb. 5. 72, 1: to transmit, ἐπιστολήν Thuc. 1. 129; so in Med., Id. 3. 75.

διαπενθέω, to mourn through, ἐνιαυτὸν Plut. Poplic. 23.

διάπεντε, ἡ, the interval of a fifth in music; v. διαπασῶν.

διαπεπονημένως, Adv. (διαπονέω) elaborately, Isocr. 419 B.

διαπεραίνω, fut. ἀνώ, to bring to a conclusion, discuss thoroughly, Eur. Andr. 333, Plat. Phil. 47 B, etc.; διαπεραίνέ μαι tell me all, Eur. Andr. 1056; δ. ὄδον Plat. Legg. 625 B:—also in Med., διαπεράνασθαι κρίσιν to get a question decided, Eur. Hel. 26; διαπεραίνεσθαι λόγον Plat. Phaedr. 263 E, etc.

διαπεραιώω, to take across, ferry over, Plut. Sull. 27:—Pass. to be carried over, go across, ἐνθεῦτεν διαπεραιωθεῖς Ib. 5. 23; δ. τὸν παραμόν Ib. 2. 124; ἐπεὶ πάντες διεπεραιώοντο Thuc. 3. 23; so also in aor. med., Plat. Ax. 370 B. 2. διεπεραιώθη ξίφη swords were unsheathed, Soph. Aj. 730.

διαπεραιώσις, εως, ἡ, a carrying over, Schol. Thuc. 3. 16. II. a crossing over, Ann. Comn.

διαπεράω, aor. τό, (διαπεράω) a strait of the sea, a ferry, Ptol.

διαπεραντέον, verb. Adj. one must conclude, Plat. Legg. 715 E.

διαπεράσιμος [ᾶ], αν, penetrating, Schol. Il. 12. 439, etc.

διαπεράω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ]:—to go over or across, ῥοάς Eur. Tro. 1151; πέλαγος Isocr. 6 A; δ. ἐπ' ὄδμα Eur. I. T. 395; δ. πόλιν to pass through it, Ar. Av. 1264; δ. Ἑλλάδα Eur. Supp. 107; δ. εἰς Ἰταλίαν Arist. Fr. 443: also of Time, δ. βίον to pass through life, Xen. Oec. 11, 7:—διαπερᾶν Μαλασσίαν to reign through all Molossia, Eur. Andr. 1248. 2. to pass through, pierce, κνήμην διεπέρασεν Ἀργεῖον δούρυ Id. Phoen. 1394. 3. in Aesch. Theb. 990, the Schol. expl. by διαβάς, διερχόμενος, by going through, by experience. II. trans. to carry over, ὕδωρ σώμα δ. Eubul. Incert. 10, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 20. 1.

διαπερδικίζω, to slip through like a partridge, Meineke Com. Fr. 4. 634.

διαπέρθω, aor. 2 -ἐπράθον Il. 1. 367, Ep. inf. -πραθέειν 7. 32: aor. med. -επράθηρα in pass. sense, Od. 15. 384:—to destroy utterly, sack, waste, always of cities, Il. c.

διαπεριπᾶτέω, to keep walking about, Ath. 157 E, etc.

διαπερονάω, to pin or pierce through, σφυρὰ σιδήρῳ Diod. 4. 64; σαννίῳ διὰ τὸ σάκος διαπερονηθεῖς Dion. H. 9. 64.

δι-ἀπέρχομαι, Dep. to slip away one by one, of soldiers deserting, Dem. 1188. 23, 1199. 7.

διαπέταμαι, v. διαπέτομαι.

διαπετάννυμι or -ύω: fut. -πετάσω [ᾶ]:—to open and spread out, Ar. Lys. 732, 733; τὰς πλευράνας, of the polypus, Arist. H. A. 5. 6, 2.

διαπετής, ἐς, spread out, unfolded, open, cited from Hipp.

διαπέτομαι, fut. -πτήσομαι: aor. -επτάμην and -επτόμην: aor. act.

—έπτην Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 4: (the pres. διαπέταται in Soph. O. T. 1310 seems to be corrupt). To fly through, διὰ δ' έπτατο πικρὸς δίστος II. 5. 99; όρᾶς τὸ δῖον οὐ βέλος διέπτατο Eur. Supp. 860: c. acc., Eur. Med. I, Ar. Vesp. 1086; δ. διὰ τῆς πόλεως Id. Av. 1217. II. to fly away, vanish, Plat. Phaedo 70 A, 84 B, etc.: of time, Eur. H. F. 507. III. of a report, to fly in all directions, in form διήπταμένη Hdn. 2. 8.

διαπεττεύω, to play with another at dice, δ. τὴν έλπίδα πρὸς τινα to try one's luck at dice against him, Luc. Amor. 16.

διαπέττω, to digest, τροφήν Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 40.

διαπεύθομαι, poet. for διαπυθάνομαι, Aesch. Ag. 807.

διάπεισι, εως, ή, (διαπέσσω) digestion, Hipp. 344. 28.

διάπηγμα, τό, (διαπήγνυμι) a cross-beam, Philo and Hero in Math. Vett. p. 74, 254: Dim. διαπηγμάτιον, τό, Philo ib. p. 64.

διαπήγνυμι, to fix or thrust through, ακόντιον διὰ πλευρῶν Antipho 123. 4. II. to freeze hard, Theophr. Vent. 54:—pf. —ρέπηγα intr. to be frozen, Arist. Mirab. 67:—Med., δ. σχεδίας to get them put together, Luc. D. Mort. 12. 5.

διαπηδάω, fut. —πηδήσομαι, to leap across, τάφρον Ar. Ach. 1178, Xen. Eq. 3, 7:—absol. to take a leap, of a horse, Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 8. 2. in Medic. to ooze through, Hipp. 241. 44.

διαπήδησις, εως, ή, a leaping or starting through:—metaph. in Medic., of blood, etc., an oozing through the tissues, Hipp. 241. 49.

διαπηνικίζω λόγον, to trick out deceitfully, Cratin. Incert. 24.

διάπηξ, ηγος, ύ, = διάπηγμα, Apoll. Poliorc. p. 32.

διάπηξις, εως, ή, a fastening together, structure, Lat. compages, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1094.

διαπιάνω, to make very fat, Theocr. 16. 91.

διαπιδάω ύδωρ, to let water ooze through, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 12.

διαπιδύω, to ooze through, διὰ τῶν πόρων Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 19.

διαπίξω, fut. έσω, to press together, Luc. Lexiph. 11.

διαπιθάνεομαι, Med. to oppose one another by probable argument, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 324.

διαπιθηκίζω, strengthd. for πιθηκίζω, E. M. 269. 38, Suid.

διαπικραίνομαι, Pass. to be greatly embittered, πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 457 A.

διάπικρος, ον, very bitter, ύδωρ Diod. 2. 48.

διαπιμπλαμαι, Pass. to be quite full of, τινός Thuc. 7. 85: to be satiated or tired, τινός of one, Andoc. 16. 29.

διαπιμπρημι, fut. —πρήσω, to burn all of a thing, Polyb. 22. 26, 30:—Pass. to swell up (v. πρήθω), Nic. Al. 341.

διαπίνω [i], to drink one against another, challenge at drinking, Hdt. 5. 18., 9. 16, Plat. Rep. 420 E; so in Med., Hedyt. ap. Ath. 486 C. II. to drink at intervals, Anaxandr. Incert. 7, Arist. Probl. 3. 12.

διαπιπράσκω, to sell off, Lat. dividere, Plut. Comp. Lys. c. Sull. 3.

διαπίπτω, fut. —πεσοῦμαι, to fall through, Arist. Cael. 4. 6, 2. II. to fall away, slip away, escape, εν τῇ μάχῃ Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 4; πρὸς τινα Ib. 4. 3, 18; εις τόπον Polyb. 1. 34, 11, etc. 2. of reports and rumours, to get out, spread abroad, εις τὸ στρατεύμα Plut. Galb. 22. III. to fall asunder, crumble in pieces, Plat. Phaedo 80 C, Arist. Meteor. 2. 7, 6: to burst, of bubbles, Id. Probl. 24. 6: of authors' works, to be lost, Phot. 2. to fail utterly, go quite wrong, Ar. Eq. 695: of a thing, to turn out ill, be useless, τὸ συκοφάντημα διέπιπεν αὐτῷ Aeschin. 33. 19, cf. Polyb. 5. 26, 16, etc.; δ. τῆς δόξης to be disappointed of . . . , Ep. Socr. 22; περί τινος Arr. Epict. 2. 22, 36.

διαπιστεύω, to entrust to one in confidence, τινί τι Aeschin. 54. 39; also, δ. τινί περί τινος Id. 26. 40:—Pass. to have a thing entrusted to one, Dem. 145. 3. II. to believe thoroughly, τι Arist. P. A. 3. 10, 10.

δι-απιστέω, to distrust utterly, τινί Dem. 445. 11, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 15:—Med. to mistrust oneself, Polyb. 18. 29, 7.

διαπιδανάω, to lead quite astray, Plut. 2. 917 E, Arr. Epict. 1. 20, 10:—Pass. to go astray, wander, Diod. 17. 116.

διάπιδάσις, ή, a putting into shape: setting of a limb, Galen.

διάπιδασμα, τό, a modelled jug, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 614.

διαπιδασμός, δ, = διάπιδασις, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 877 D.

διαπιδάσσω, Att. —ττω, to form, mould, ζῶα Philo 1. 15; ύλην, άρτους, etc., Plut., etc.; metaph., δ. τῷ λόγῳ Ael. V. H. 3. 1, cf. Anth. P. 9. 542:—Pass., δ. τὰ μόρια [τοῦ έμβρύου] Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 39. II. to plaster over, πηλῷ Theophr. H. P. 4. 15, 2. III. as Medic. term, to set a limb, Galen.

διαπιδάτνω, to make very wide, dilate, Xen. Rep. Lac. 2, 5: to flatten out, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 648 A.

·διάπιδεγμα, τό, the woof or web, Eust. 1571. 56.

διαπιδέκω, fut. ξω, to interweave, to weave together, plait, διέπιδεκε θανματὰ έργα he wrought wondrous plaited-work, h. Hom. Merc. 80, cf. Hdt. 4. 67:—metaph., θρηνην δ. Pind. P. 12. 14; άγαν πάγχν δ. to try every twist, wind all ways, Ib. 2. 153 (v. sub άγή 3):—Med., διαπιδέξασθαι κόμην to plait one's hair, Aristaen. 1. 25:—Pass., ψυχῆ διαπιδακείσα interwoven [with matter] . . . , Plat. Tim. 36 E. II. δ. τὸν βίον, 1. like καταπιδέκω II, Lat. pertexere vitam, διαπιδέξαντος τὸν βίον εύ to finish the web of one's life, Hdt. 5. 92, 6 (v. l. διαπιδέξαντος, cf. διαπιδέω; but v. also καταπιδέκω); so also, δ. βίον λιπαρῷ γήραι Pind. N. 7. 146. 2. simply, to pass life, live, Plat. Legg. 806 A; and without βίον, δ. μετ' όρνίθων Ar. Av. 754.

διαπιδέω, fut. —πιδέσομαι:—to sail across, Thuc. 4. 25; Μέγαράδε Lys. 121. 31; εις Αίγιαν Ar. Vesp. 122, etc.: c. acc., δ. τὸ πέλαγος Plut. 2. 206 D, Epigr. Gr. 642. 13: metaph., δ. βίον to sail through life, make life's voyage, Plat. Phaedo 85 D: cf. διαπιδέκω.

διάπιδεως, ον, brim-full, Cratin. Incert. 11; pl. διάπιδεα, Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 4.

διαπιδηκτιζομαι, Dep. to spar with, τινί Luc. Anach. 11: generally, to

skirmish with, ίππεῦσι Plut. Luc. 31:—metaph., δ. τοῖς γυναίκοις Id. Timol. 14, cf. 2. 760 A; c. dat. modi, δ. τοῖς σκώμμασι Id. Sull. 2.

διαπιδηκτισμός, δ, a sparring, πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 710 C.

διαπιδηρώ, strengthd. for πιδηρώ, Aen. Tact. 16.

διαπιδηρῶ, Att. —ττω, to break in pieces, split, cleave, δρῦς II. 23. 120 (v. l. διαπιδηρῶντες, but this Verb is unknown in the pres. act., v. Spitzn.):—Pass., διαπιδηρῶσθαι πρὸς τι, like Lat. stupere ad . . . , to be astonished at . . . , Epict. Enchir. 33, 13.

διαπιδηρῶμαι, Dep. to stand or walk with the legs apart (cf. πιδηρῶμαι), διαπιδηρῶμενος a long-shanked, straddling fellow, Archil. 52; so in part. pf. act., στόμα διαπιδηρῶμενος wide open, Hipp. 662. 7.—Cf. διαπιδηρῶ.

διαπιδηρῶ, ή, an intermixture, Hipp. 381. 11.

διαπιδηρῶντος, ον, = sq., Strabo 818.

διαπιδηρῶντος, ον, interwoven, plaited, Heliod. 2. 3.

διαπιδηρῶντος, ον, contr. —πιδηρῶντος, ον, 1. as Adj. sailing across, or sailing continually, δ. καθίστασαν λέων they kept them at the oar, Aesch. Pers. 382. II. as Subst., διάπιδηρῶντος, δ, a voyage across, passage, πρὸς τόπον Thuc. 9. 93, cf. 6. 31. 2. room for sailing through, passage, δυοῖν νεοῖν for two ships abreast, Id. 4. 8. 3. a cross-channel, sluice, Plat. Criti. 118 E.

δι-απιδηρῶ, to unfold, Greg. Nyss., Eus.; διαπιδηρῶσθαι v. l. for διαπιδηρῶσθαι, Xen. Symp. 2, 2, cf. Ath. 504 D.

διαπιδηρῶντος, strengthd. for πιδηρῶντος, Ar. Fr. 546.

διαπιδηρῶντος, —πιδηρῶντος, ή, later forms for διαπιδέω, —πιδηρῶντος, Byz.

διαπιδηρῶντος, fut. ώσω, Ion. for διαπιδέω, Ar. Rh. 2. 629, etc.

διαπιδηρῶντος, poet. for διαπιδέω, Nonn.

διαπιδηρῶντος, τό, very dub. l. in Hipp. Aër. 291, a breeze, wind.

διαπιδηρῶντος, εως, ή, = διαπιδηρῶντος, an exhaling, Galen.

διαπιδηρῶντος, ή, όν, promoting evaporation, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.

διαπιδηρῶντος, Ep. —πιδηρῶντος: fut. —πιδηρῶντος:—to blow through, of air, δ. τὸ σῶμα Arist. Probl. 38. 3, cf. Meteor. 3. 1, 1, etc.:—Pass., αὔραις διαπιδηρῶσθαι Xen. Symp. 2, 25, cf. Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 6. II. to breathe between times, get breath, recover, like αναπιδέω, Plut. Cim. 12; εκ τινος Polyb. 31. 16, 1. III. intr. to disperse in vapour, evaporate, Arist. Resp. 17, 7, P. A. 3. 8, 5, al.: so, IV. Pass., διαπιδηρῶντος καὶ διαπιδηρῶντος Plat. Phaedo 80 C; δ. καὶ σήπεται τὸ σῶμα Arist. de An. 1. 5, 24. 2. to perspire, Galen.; and of plants, to exhale, Theophr. C. P. 1. 1, 3.

διαπιδηρῶντος, ή, a passage, outlet, vent for the wind, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 38; so διάπιδηρῶντος, Poll. 2. 219, Geop. 7. 6, 10. II. evaporation, Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 6: perspiration, Galen.

διαπιδηρῶντος, to measure with the foot, Hesych.

διαπιδηρῶντος, ό, a jumping about: a kind of dance, Poll. 4. 99.

δι-αποξενγνυμαι, Pass. to be utterly separated, depart, Philo 1. 255.

δι-αποθνήσκω, to keep dying, Polyb. 16. 31, 8.

διαπιδηρῶντος, to do thoroughly, effect, dub. l. Dion. H. 5. 45.

διαπιδηρῶντος, to variegate, adorn with variety, Lat. variare, ποιήσιν Isocr. 190 E; δ. τι άργύρῳ Plut. Sert. 14:—Pass., μέλανι δ. to be variegated with . . . , Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 6; but, δ. εκ . . . to be made up of various sorts, Plat. Legg. 693 D, cf. 863 A.

διαπιδηρῶντος, ον, variegated, Hipp. Coac. 219; άκανθος δ. τὴν χροάν Arist. Fr. 253; δ. ράβδοις striated, Id. H. A. 4. 1, 25.

διαπιδηρῶντος, to feed continually, Cyrill.; βίον δ. Manetho 4. 419.

διαπιδηρῶντος, to celebrate actively, άργια δ. dub. l. Hermesian. 5. 19.

διαπιδηρῶντος, to carry the war through, end the war, Lat. debellare, Hdt. 7. 158; δ. τὸν πόλεμον Plat. Criti. 108 E; δ. τινί to fight it out with one, Xen. An. 3. 3, 3, Polyb. 3. 2, 3; πρὸς τινα Diod. 14. 99:—Pass., διαπιδηρῶντος πόλεμος the war will be at an end, Thuc. 7. 14, cf. 25. II. to carry on the war, continue it, Id. 6. 37. III. to spend some time at war, Plut. Fab. 19.

διαπιδηρῶντος, εως, ή, a finishing of the war, Thuc. 7. 42.

διαπιδηρῶντος, to besiege continually, to blockade, Thuc. 3. 17.

διαπιδηρῶντος, ή, party-strife, Plut. 2. 510 C, Cic. Att. 9. 4, 2.

διαπιδηρῶντος, Dep. to be a political rival, but of the same party, whereas άντιπολιτευόμενος denotes a person of opposite political principles, Aeschin. 81. fin.; δ. τινί Marcelliu. V. Thuc. 28.

διαπιδηρῶντος, οὔ, δ, a political opponent, App. Hisp. 8.

δι-απόλλυμι, fut. —ολέσω, to destroy utterly, Theophr. H. P. 8. 10, 3.

διαπιδηρῶντος, to carry the procession to an end, Luc. Necyom. 16. II. to carry all round, ύδωρ Critias 7. 7.

διαπιδηρῶντος, ή, a sending to and fro, interchange of messages, negotiation, πρὸς τὰς πόλεις Thuc. 6. 41. II. dismissal, App. Civ. 5. 71.

διαπιδηρῶντος, ον, transmitted, exported, Diod. 2. 49, Opp. C. 3. 37.

διαπιδηρῶντος, to work out with labour, to labour to make complete, to cultivate diligently, like εκπονέω, Lat. elaboro, Isocr. 99 C, etc.; δ. τὰ γράμματα Plat. Legg. 810 B, Rep. 535 C; τὰ σώματα Xen. Cyn. 4, 10; τὰ πρὸς άγῶνας συντείνοντα Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 7; τοὺς νέους Luc. Anach. 18:—often also in Med., διαπιδηρῶντος επιτηδεύματα καὶ τέχνες Plat. Legg. 846 D, cf. Phaedr. 273 E, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33:—Pass., οἶκον . . . οὐχ ώς τὰ πρόσθ' άριστα διαπιδηρῶντος managed, governed, Aesch. Ag. 19; διαπιδηρῶντος τὴν μουσικήν to be taught it thoroughly, Plut. Pericl. 4; διαπιδηρῶντος veterans, Diod. 11. 1; ύφων . . . περιττῶς διαπιδηρῶντος Plut. Lucull. 40. 2. to till or cultivate completely, χῶραν Polyb. 4. 45, 7; and in Pass., Plat. Criti. 118 C. 3. in Pass. also to be worn out, troubled, vexed, Act. Ap. 4. 2., 16. 18, Joseph. II. intr. to work hard, toil constantly, δ. τῇ διανοίᾳ καὶ τῷ σώματι Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 9; δ. εις τι Ep. Plat. 326 D; περί τι Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 4; also c. inf., δ. πᾶν ισόρροπον ποιεῖν Xen. Symp. 2, 17:—so also in Med., Plat. Legg. 966 C; δ. περί τὰ τέκνα Arist. G. A. 3. 10, 6; ol διαπιδηρῶντος the hardworking, hardy, opp. to άπονοι, Xen. Rep. Lac. 5, 8.

διαπιδηρῶντος, τό, hard labour, exercise, τὰ περί τὸν πόλεμον δ. Plat.

Legg. 813 D. II. *a work*, τὰ τῶν τεκτόνων δ. Id. Criti. 114 E, cf. 118 C.

διαπονηρεύομαι, Dep. *to deal unfairly*, πρὸς τινα Dion. H. de Isaeo 3. διαπόνησις, ἡ, *a working at, preparing*, Plut. 2. 693 D.

διαπονητέον, verb. Adj. *one must work hard*, Clem. Al. 284.

διάπωνος, ον, of persons, *exercised, hardy*, δ. τὰ σώματα Plut. Mar. 26; δ. πρὸς τι Id. 2. 135 F. II. of things, *toilsome*:—Adv. —ως, with labour or toil, Plut. Fab. 1.

διαπόντιος, ον, *beyond sea*, Lat. *transmarinus*, γῆ Aesch. Cho. 352; στρατεύμα Hermipp. Στρατ. 1; πόλεμος Thuc. 1. 141; πρεσβεία C. I. 3956 b. II. *across the sea*, δ. πέτεσθαι Alex. Συναπ. 2.

διαπορεία, ἡ, *movement across the heavens, of the stars*, Plat. Epin. 984 E. II. *a long journey*, metaph., ἡ τοῦ λόγου δ. Id. Criti. 106 A.

διαπόρευσις, εως, ἡ, =foreg., Suid. s. v. διαπόρεια.

διαπορεύω, *to carry over, set across*, Xen. An. 2. 5, 18. II. mostly as Pass., with fut. med. and aor. pass. διεπορεύθην:—*to pass across*, ἐς Εὐβοίαν Hdt. 4. 33; c. acc. cogn., *to go through*, δ. τὰς ὁδοὺς Plat. Legg. 845 A; βίον Id. Phaedo 85 D; τὸ πνεῦμα δ. τοὺς μυκτῆρας Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 21; δ. γραμμῆν *to cross over a line*, Id. Eth. N. 10. 3, 4. 2. *to go through, detail*, like ἐξηγεῖσθαι, Polyb. 16. 26, 2.

δι-απορέω, *to be quite at a loss, to be in doubt or difficulty*, τί χρῆ δρᾶν Plat. Legg. 777 C; περί τινος Polyb. 4. 20, 2; ἐπί τινι Ib. 71, 5:—so in Med., with aor. and pf. pass., Plat. Soph. 217 A, Aeschin. 32. 42. 2. *to be in want*, Arist. Oec. 2. 39. II. *to go through all the ἀπορίαι*, Id. Pol. 3. 4, 4, etc.: but, 2. commonly only a stronger form of ἀπορέω, *to raise an ἀπορία, start a difficulty*, Id. Eth. N. 1. 6, 1, etc.; ἔστι δὲ τοῖς εὐπορήσαι βουλομένοις προὔργου τὸ διαπορήσαι καλῶς Id. Metaph. 2. 1, 2:—so also in Med., Plat. Phaedr. 237 A; διαπορεῖσθαι τι περί τινος Id. Soph. 217 A; τὸ διαπορεῖσθαι *the fact that we find difficulty*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11, 5:—Pass. *to be matter of doubt or question*, Plat. Soph. 250 E, Arist.; τὸ διαπορούμενον Plat. Legg. 799 E; τὸ διαπορηθέν Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 20, etc.; impers., διαπορεῖται περί τινος *a question arises about* . . , Id. H. A. 9. 48, 6.

διαπόρημα, τό, *a doubt, difficulty*, Arist. An. Post. 2. 8, 8, etc. II. *restlessness*, Hipp. Acut. 391.

διαπόρησις, εως, ἡ, *a doubting, perplexity*, Polyb. 28. 3, 6. διαπορητέον, verb. Adj. *one must raise questions*, PhiloI. 288, Longin. 2. 1. διαπορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *at a loss, hesitating*, Plut. 2. 395 A.

δια-πορθέω, = διαπέρθω, Il. 2. 691, Thuc. 6. 102, etc.:—Pass. *to be utterly ruined*, Aesch. Pers. 714, Soph. Aj. 869, Eur. Hel. 111, and late Prose. διαπορθμευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for carrying over*:—Adv. —κῶς, Eccl. διαπορθμεύω, *to carry over or across a river or strait*, Hdt. 4. 141, etc.: *to carry a message from one to another*, Id. 9. 4. 2. metaph., like ἐρμηνεύω, *to translate from one tongue into another, to interpret*, Plat. Symp. 202 E. II. δ. ποταμὸν, of ferry-boats, *to ply across a river*, Hdt. 1. 205., 5. 52.

δι-απορία, ἡ, = διαπόρησις, Diog. L. 10. 27, etc. διαπορηπᾶκίζω, v. sub πορηπᾶκίζω.

διαπόρφυρος, ον, *shot with purple*, Melissa in Gale's Opusc. p. 749.

δι-αποστέλλω, *to send off in different directions, dispatch*, Dem. 942. 16, Polyb. 5. 42, 7, etc.

διαποστολή, ἡ, *interchange of messengers*, Polyb. 5. 37, 3, etc.

δι-αποσώζω, *to carry safe through*, Arr. Indic. 37.

διαπραγματεύομαι, Dep. *to discuss or examine thoroughly*, τοῦτον τὸν λόγον Plat. Phaedo 77 D; τὴν αἰτίαν Ib. 95 E. II. *to attempt to execute*, τι Dion. II. 3. 72. III. *to gain by trading*, Ev. Luc. 19. 15.

διαπρακτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. *practicable*, Isocr. 419 C.

δι-απρακτέω, *to fail utterly*, Byz.

διάπραξις, εως, ἡ, *dispatch of business*, Plat. Symp. 184 B.

διάπραξις, εως, ἡ, *complete sale*, Dion. H. 7. 29, Plut. Sull. 33.

διαπράσσω, Att. —πτω, Ion. —πρήσσω: fut. —πράξω:—*to pass over*, like διαπεράω, c. gen., διέπρησσαν πεδίοιο they made their way over the plain, Il. 2. 785., 3. 14; also, οἱ κε . . διαπρήσσωσι κέλευθον may finish their journey, Od. 2. 213, cf. 429:—also of Time, c. part., ἡματα . . διέπρησσαν πολεμίζων I went through days in fighting, Il. 9. 326; εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν ἅπαντα οὔτι διαπρήξαιμι λέγων I should not finish speaking . . , Od. 14. 197:—so in Med., διαπραξάμενος βίον Alex. Incert. 34:—on this sense, v. πράσσω 1. II. *to bring about, accomplish, effect, settle*, Hdt. 9. 94; δ. τινί τι *to get a thing done for a man, obtain it for him*, Id. 3. 61, cf. Aesch. Eum. 953; δ. τινί, c. inf., Xen. Symp. 5, 9: absol., Ar. Eq. 93:—Pass., ἐπ' ἔργοις διαπραγμένους καλῶς Aesch. Cho. 739:—often also in Med., Hdt. 1. 2., 2. 2., Ar. Lys. 518, etc.; δι' ἐρμηνέων Hdt. 4. 24; οὐδὲν καινὸν διαπράττονται Dem. 923. 2; and pf. pass. in med. sense, τὸ αὐτὸ διεπραγμένοι εἰσίν Plat. Gorg. 479 A; πολλὰ παρὰ τοῦ πάππου ἀγαθὰ διεπράκτο Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 10, cf. An. 2. 3, 25; δ οὔτοι διαπραγμένοι εἰσὶ Dem. 931. fin.; τοὺς ἀνήκεστα δ. Theodect. ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 17; cf. Menand. Περιθ. 1:—but also strictly in sense of Med., *to effect for oneself, gain one's point*, Hdt. 9. 41; τὸ ἴδιον Antipho 136. 27; φιλίαν δ. πρὸς τινα Xen. An. 7. 3, 16; τι παρὰ τινος Ib. 6. 2, 17; c. inf. *to manage that* . . , Plat. Rep. 360 A; δ. ὥστε foll. by inf., Lys. 147. 11, Xen. An. 4. 2, 23; δ. μὴ καίειν Ib. 3. 5, 5; δ. ὅπως . . , ἵνα . . , Plat. Gorg. 479 A, etc. 2. in Med. also *to get for oneself, obtain*, πλοῖα Xen. An. 6. 2, 17, cf. 3. 2, 29. III. *to make an end of, destroy, slay*, Lat. *conficere*, in part. pf. pass., Aesch. Pers. 260 (v. Blomf.), Id. Cho. 880, 1008, Soph. Tr. 784, Eur. Hel. 858.

διαπράττω, *to soothe completely*, Philostr. 251.

διαπρεπής, ἐς, *eminent, distinguished, illustrious*, Pind. 1. 5 (4). 56, Thuc. 2. 34; τινί or τι in a thing, Eur. Supp. 841, I. A. 1588: τὸ δ. magnificence, Thuc. 6. 16. Adv. —πῶς, Sup. —πέστατα, Dem. 1208. 19.

διαπρέπω, *to appear prominent or conspicuous, to strike the eye*, h. Hom.

Merc. 351, Pind. O. 1. 3; διαπρέπον κακόν (where Dind. metri grat. restores ζαπρέπον, v. sub v. ζᾶ), Aesch. Pers. 1006. 2. *to be eminent above*, c. gen., δ. πάντων ἀψυχία Eur. Alc. 642; also ἐν or ἐπί τινι Anth. P. 9. 513, Luc. Salt. 9. II. c. acc. rei, *to adorn*, Eur. ap. Plat. Gorg. 485 E.

διαπρεσβεία, ἡ, *a reciprocal embassy*, Polyb. 5. 67, 11.

διαπρεσβεύομαι, Dep. *to send embassies to different places*, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 24, Polyb., etc.

διαπρηστεύω, v. sub διαδρηστεύω.

διάπριστος, ον, *sown through*, Poll. 10. 24.

διαπρίω [ῖω], *to saw quite through, to saw in twain, saw asunder*, Hipp. V. C. 912, Ar. Eq. 768; διαπεπρισμέν' ἡμίσε' . . ὡπερὲ τὰ σύμβολα Eubul. Ξουθ. 1:—metaph., διεπρίοντο ταῖς καρδίαις Act. Ap. 7. 54, cf. 5. 53. II. δ. τοὺς ὀδόντας *to gnash the teeth*, Luc. Calumn. 24: so absol. in Med., Eccl.

διαπρίωτος, ἡ, ὄν, = διάπριστος, Hipp. V. C. 912.

διαπρό (also written διὰ πρό, Spitzn. Exc. xix. ad II.), v. sub διὰ A. I. I. διάπροθι, Adv., =foreg., Nic. Al. 3.

διαπροστέτω, *to continue to propose*, τι Polyb. 4. 13, 7.

διαπρύσιος [ῖ], α, ον, *going through, piercing*, used by Hom. only as Adv., πρὶν πεδίοιο διαπρύσιον τετυχηκῶς a hill piercing into, running out into, the plain, Il. 17. 748. 2. of sound, *piercing, thrilling*, ἦυσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον he gave a piercing cry, Il. 8. 227., 11. 275; δ. κθαρίζων h. Hom. Ven. 80. II. later as Adj., Ἀπειρῶ διαπρύσιος, prob. like the first sense of διαπρύσιον in Hom., *far-stretching* (as appears from the following words, τόθι πρῶνες . . ἔξοχοι κατάκεινται πρὸς Ἴόνιον κόλπον), Pind. N. 4. 83. 2. commonly of sound, like διατόρος, ὀλολυγαί h. Hom. Ven. 19; ὄτοβος Soph. O. C. 1479; κέλαδος Eur. Hel. 1308. 3. in h. Hom. Merc. 336, δ. κεραίστης a manifest thief: in Diog. L. 2. 143, δ. πόλεμος open war. (Prob. formed from πείρω, περάω, *to go through*: cf. διαμπερές.)

διαπταίω, *to stutter much*, Luc. Somn. 8.

διαπτερνιστής, οὔ, ὄν, = πτερνιστής, a supplanter, Clem. Al. 982.

διαπτερόω, *to clean with or as with a feather*, Hipp. Acut. 393.

διαπτερόσομαι, Dep. *to flutter about*, Pseudo-Plut. de Flav.

διαπτέρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a cleaning with a feather*, Erot. p. 130.

διαπτοέω, fut. ἦσω: Ep. aor. διεπτοίησα:—*to scare away, startle and scatter*, ἐπέεσσι διεπτοίησε γυναῖκας Od. 18. 340: *to strike with panic*, στρατὸν . . φόβος διεπτόησε Eur. Bacch. 304; and in Pass. *to be panic-stricken*, δέισαντες διεπτοήθημεν Plat. Rep. 336 B; of horses, Polyb. 3. 51, 5.

διαπτόησις, εως, ἡ, *violent excitement*, Plat. Legg. 783 C.

διάπτυξις, εως, ἡ, *an unfolding*, Galen.: *explication*, Clem. Al. 806.

διαπτύσσω, Att. —πτω, fut. ξω, *to open and spread out, to unfold, disclose*, Soph. Ant. 709, Eur. Hipp. 985: *to explain*, Plat. Legg. 858 E; λόγῳ δ. Moschio in Stob. Ecl. 1. 240. II. *to fold one with another, to interfold*, Arist. G. A. 1. 15, 1.

διαπτυχή [ῖ], ἡ, *a fold, folding leaf*, δέλτου διαπτυχαί, γραμμάτων δ. Eur. I. T. 727, 793.

διαπτύω, fut. ὕσω, *to spit upon*, τινός Ael. N. A. 4. 22: metaph., c. acc., ὁ σεμνὸς ἀνὴρ καὶ διαπτύων τοὺς ἄλλους Dem. 313. 8, cf. Plut. 2. 101 C, etc.; δ. τὸν χαλινόν, Lat. *frenum respuere*, Philostr. 816.

δι-άπτω, *to kindle quite*, Phalar. p. 208.

διάπτωμα, τό, *a stumble, slip*, Philem. Παρεισ. 1; μεγάλοις δ. περιπίπτειν *to fall in with great losses*, C. I. 2058 A. 55.

διάπτωσις, εως, ἡ, *a falling away, aberration, failure*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 423, Plut. 2. 800 A, etc.

διαπυδαρίζω, v. sub πυδαρίζω.

διαπυέω, *to suppurate*, Hipp. Aph. 1252, etc.

διαπύημα [ῖ], τό, *a suppuration*, Hipp. Progn. 39.

διαπύησις [ῖ], εως, ἡ, *suppuration*, Hipp. Progn. 38.

διαπύητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *promoting suppuration*, Galen.

διαπύισκομαι, Pass. *to suppurate throughout*, Hipp. V. C. 898, M. Anton. 4. 39.

διαπυκτεύω, *to spar, fight with*, τινί Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 53, Arr. Epict. 2. 21, 11, etc.

διαπύλιον, τό, (πύλη) *a gate-toll paid at Athens*, Arist. Oec. 2. 15, 2, v. Böckh P. E. 2. 37 n.

διαπυνθάνομαι (ποῦτ. διαπεύθομαι, q. v.): fut. —πέυσσομαι: pf. —πέπυσσομαι: aor. ἐπυθόμην: Dep.:—*to search out by questioning, to find out*, τι Plat. Symp. 172 A, etc.; τί τινος something from one, Plut. Cato Mi. 16: also foll. by a relat. clause, δ. τοῦ θεοῦ, πῶς χρῆ . . , Plat. Rep. 496 A: absol., Id. Hipp. Mi. 369 D.

διάπυος, ον, (πύον) *suppurating*, Hipp. Aph. 1251.

διαπυρίαομαι, Pass. *to be thoroughly heated*, Hipp. 684. 54, in Pass. διαπύρίζω, *to heat thoroughly*:—Pass. *to glow*, Hesych.

διάπυρος, ον, *red-hot*, Anaxag. ap. Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 7, Hipp. Aër. 291, Eur. Cycl. 631, Arist. Probl. 30. 1. 2. *inflamed*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15. 3. metaph. *hot, fiery, passionate*, Plat. Rep. 615 E, Legg. 783 A; δ. πρὸς ὀργήν, πρὸς δόξαν Plat. 2. 577 A, etc.; so, δ. μῖσος, ἐρωτες Id. Arat. 3 and 15.

διαπύρῳ, *to set on fire*, Eur. Cycl. 693, in Med.:—metaph., τῷ θυμῷ διεπυροῦτο Plat. Phoc. 6.

διαπυροέω, *to throw a light over*, c. acc., Plut. Demetr. 8; c. gen., Philostr. 74 (v. l. —πυρσαίνω):—Med. *to make signals by beacons*, Polyb. 1. 19, 7. διάπυστος, ον, *heard of, well-known*, δ. γίγνεσθαι Hdn. 2. 12.

διαπυτίξω, *to spit or spirt out*, Arched. ap. Ath. 294 C.

διαπωλώ, *to sell publicly*, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 6, Plut. Oth. 4.

διαπωρόομαι, Pass. *to form a callus thoroughly*, of a broken bone, Hipp. Art. 795.

δι-ἄρασσω, fut. ἔξω, to strike through, Hes. Sc. 364 (in tmesi).
 δι-ἄργεμος, ov, fleck with white, Babr. 85. 15.
 δι-ἄρδω, fut. ἄρσω, to water, irrigate, Joseph. B. J. 3. 10, 8, in Pass.
 διαρετίζομαι, Dep. (ἀρετή) to be emulous in virtue, Synes. 28 D.
 δι-ἄρθρω, to divide by joints, to form organically, articulate, τὰ στήθη διήρθρον Plat. Symp. 191 A:—Pass., διηρθρωμένος well-jointed, well-knit, of men, Hipp. Aër. 295, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D; δάκτυλοι, πόδες Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 3, al.: to be articulated, of the embryo, Ib. 1. 5, 3: to be movable-jointed, Hipp. Art. 797; cf. διάρθρωσις. 2. to endue with articulate speech, τὴν γλῶτταν Luc. Eur. Dem. 14, cf. Plut. Demosth. 11; and in Med., φωνὴν καὶ ὀνόματα διηρθρώσατο τῇ τέχνῃ invented articulate speech and names, Plat. Prot. 322 A. 3. to describe distinctly, Id. Legg. 963 B, cf. 645 C. 4. to complete in detail, fill up so as to form an organic whole (opp. to ὑποτυπῶ, περιγράφω), Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 17, Metaph. 1. 5, 9:—Pass., διηρθρωμένον γράμμα, opp. to συγκεχυμένον Id. G. A. 1. 17, 9; ἂν διάρθρωτο ὁ συλλογισμὸς Id. Top. 8. 1, 8.
 δι-ἄρθρωσις, εως, ἡ, division by joints, articulation, organisation, δ. λαμβάνειν, of the embryo, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 9, cf. G. A. 2. 6, 4, al.:—esp. a movable articulation, still called diarthrosis, (when immovable it was called συνάρθρωσις), Galen., cf. Greenhill Theophil. p. 279. 2. of the voice, power to articulate, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 1, P. A. 2. 17, 4. 3. distinctness, λόγων Longin. Fr. 5. 5.
 δι-ἄρθρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, distinguishing, Epict. Enchir. 52.
 δι-ἄριθμέω, fut. ἤσω, to reckon up one by one, enumerate, ψήφους Eur. I. T. 966; ὑπαλείπει ἂν ὁ αἰὼν διαριθμοῦντας Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 13:—but more freq. in Med., as Plat. Crat. 437 D, al.:—Pass., Arist. Phys. 4. 14, 1. 2. to draw distinctions, distinguish, Plat. Phaedr. 273 E, Gorg. 301 A; διαριθμῆσθαι περὶ τίνος Id. Legg. 633 A:—Pass. to be distinguished, Aeschin. 83. 32.
 διαρίθμησις, εως, ἡ, a reckoning by single items, Plut. 2. 27 C.
 διαρίπτω, poet. for διαρρίπτω, Ar. Thesm. 665.
 δι-ἄριστάομαι, Dep. to eat at breakfast for a wager, βοῦν ἀντῷ δ. to eat an ox against another, Ath. 412 F.
 δι-ἄριστεῖν, Dep. to strive for the preëminence, πρότινα Longin. 13. 4.
 διάρκεια, ἡ, sufficiency, duration, Theophr. C. P. 1. 11, 6.
 δι-ἄρκέω, fut. ἔσω, to suffice, Pind. N. 7. 71, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 26, etc.; to have strength, to endure, hold out, prevail, Isocr. 18 D; πρὸς τι Theophr. C. P. 1. 16, 4; δ. πρὸς τινα to be a match for . . . , Luc. Luct. 24, etc. 2. in point of Time, to endure, hold out, last, Aesch. Theb. 842, Plat. Tim. 21 D, etc.; c. part., δ. πολιορκούμενος Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 21; δ. ἐπὶ πολλὸν χρόνον Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 16; ἀπόσιτος [ὄν] ἐς ἐβδόμην δ. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 21. II. to supply nourishment, τινί Plut. Sol. 22, cf. Aeschin. 732. 16.
 δι-ἄρκής, ἐς, sufficient, χώρα Thuc. 1. 15; τροφή Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 36; δ. πρὸς τι Dion. H. 4. 23, etc. 2. lasting, ὠφέλεια Dem. 37. 28; ἐπὶ πολὺ Dion. H. 6. 54:—Sup. διαρκέστατος, Paus. 6. 13, 3. II. Adv.—κῶς, Sup. διαρκέστατα ζῆν in complete competence, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 6.
 διαρμα, τὰ, (διαίρω) a passage by sea, Polyb. 10. 8, 2: a ferry, Strabo 199. II. elevation of style, cf. Plut. 2. 165 C, Longin. 12. 1, Clem. Al. 858; δ. ψυχῆς λαβεῖν Diog. L. 9. 7.
 δι-ἄρμενος, α, ov, (ἄρμενα) furnished with two sails, Synes. 163 A.
 δι-ἄρμόζω or -πτω: fut. σῶ:—to distribute in various places, Eur. Or. 1450:—hence, 2. Med. to arrange, dispose, Polyb. 8. 27, 5: Pass., Ib. 7, 1: to regulate, τὸν βίον Plut. 2. 88 A.
 διαρπᾶγή, ἡ, plunder, Hdt. 9. 42: peculation, Polyb. 10. 16, 6.
 δι-ἄρπάζω: fut. ἄσομαι Plat. Rep. 336 B, later ἄσω App. Puu. 8. 55:—to tear in pieces, [λύκοι] αἰψα διαρπάζουσι [ἄρνας] Il. 16. 355: of the wind, to carry away, efface, τὰ ἔχνη Xen. Cyn. 6, 2. II. to spoil, plunder, Lat. diripere, πόλιν Hdt. 1. 88, etc. 2. to seize as plunder, χρήματα Ib., cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 10, 3:—Pass., Plat. Polit. 274 B; τὰ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ διαρπασθησόμενα ὑπὸ τοῦ πολέμου Dem. 299. 16, cf. Lys. 155. 28.
 διαρρᾶγή, ἡ, (διαρρήγνυμι) a convulsion, Hipp. 148 D.
 διαρραῖνομαι, Pass. to flow all ways, Soph. Tr. 14, cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 32. II. pf. act. διέρραγκα, to besprinkle, LXX (Prov. 7. 17).
 διαρραῖω, to dash in pieces, destroy, διαρραῖσαι μεμαῶτες Il. 2. 473, etc.; ὄκον Od. 2. 49:—Pass., c. fut. med., to be destroyed, perish, τάχα δ' ἄμμε διαρραῖεσθαι ὄτω Il. 24. 355; διαρραῖσθέντας εἰς Αἴδου μολεῖν Aesch. Pr. 236.
 διάρραμμα, τό, (διαρράπτω) a seam, Plut. 2. 978 A.
 διαρραντίζω, to besprinkle, Byz.
 διαρρᾶπίζω, to cuff soundly, Heliod. 7. 7.
 διαρράπτω, to sew through or together, Plut. 2. 978 A, etc.
 διαρρᾶχίζω, to split, sever, carve, Eubul. Aῦγ. 1.
 διαρρέπω, to oscillate: to halt in one's gait, Hipp. Art. 822.
 διαρρέω, fut. διαρρέσομαι: aor. διερρήν: pf. διερρήκα:—to flow through, διὰ μέσον Hdt. 7. 108; δ. μέσον αὐτοῦ Ael. V. H. 3. 1; also c. acc., τὴν χώραν Isocr. 224 B; δ. εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, of rivers, Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 2:—Pass. to be drenched, ἰδρῶτι Heliod. 10. 13. 2. to slip through, τῶν χειρῶν Luc. Gymn. 28. 3. of a vessel, to leak, Id. D. Mort. 10. 1; τὸ ἔδαφος διαρρέον καὶ τὴν ἰκμάδα παρέχον Theophr. Ign. 41. 4. of a report, to spread abroad, Plut. Aemil. 25. 5. χεῖλη διερρηκῶτα gaping lips, Ar. Nub. 873. II. to fall away like water, die or waste away, χάρις διαρρεῖ Soph. Aj. 1267; of the moon, to wane, πάλιν διαρρεῖ καπὶ μηδὲν ἔρχεται Id. Fr. 713; of one diseased, Ar. Vesp. 1156; of money, Dem. 982. 10; of soldiers, δ. ἐκ τῆς στρατοπέδειας, Lat. dilabi, Polyb. 1. 74, 10, cf. Plut. Sull. 27, etc.; but of persons also, δ. ὑπὸ μαλακίας, Lat. diffuere luxuria, Plut. 2. 32 F, cf. Id. Ages. 14, Luc. D. Mort. 11. 4, etc.; δ. τῷ βίῳ to lead a loose life, Ael. V. H. 9. 24.
 διαρρήγνυμι: fut. διαρρήξω:—to break through, Hom. only in Med.,

διὰ τε ρήξασθαι ἐπάλλεις Il. 12. 308; διαρρήξασα χαλινὸν having broken the bridle asunder, Theogn. 259; μόγις ἂν . . διαρρήξαι [τὴν κεφαλὴν] Hdt. 3. 12; πλευρὰν διαρρήξαντα . . φασγάνῳ having cloven it, Soph. Aj. 834; δ. τὰς χορδὰς Plat. Phaedo 86 A:—later διαρρήσσω, Babr. 38. 7:—Pass. to burst, in various ways, as with eating, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 21, Anaxil. Πλουσ. 1, etc.; with passion, διαρραγήσομαι Ar. Eq. 340; οὐδ' ἂν σὺ διαρραγῆς ψευδόμενος Dem. 232. 12, cf. 254. 19; διαρραγείης, as a curse, 'split you!' Ar. Av. 2, etc.:—pf. διέρρωγα, in same sense, Plat. Phaedo l. c., Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 4.
 διαρρήδην, Adv. (διαρρηθῆναι) expressly, distinctly, explicitly, Lat. nominatim, h. Hom. Merc. 313, and Att. Prose; esp. of legal prohibitions, Andoc. 25. 20, Lys. 94. 31, etc.; δ. ψηφίσασθαι Dem. 342. 29.
 διάρρηξις, εως, ἡ, = διαρραγή Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 106.
 διάρρησις, εως, ἡ, a clear explanation, definition, Plat. Legg. 932 E.
 διαρρικνύομαι, Dep. to draw up and twist the body, of an unseemly kind of dance, Cratin. Troph. 4.
 διάρριμμα, τό, a casting about, questing, of a hound, Xen. Cyn. 4. 4.
 διαρρίνέω, to file through, Arist. Fr. 426.
 διαρρίπίζω, to blow away, disperse, in Pass., Heliod. 9. 14, Eust. Opusc. 310. 30; cf. διευριπίζω.
 διαρρίπτω, poet. διαρίπτω: fut. ψῶ: in Att. we have also a pres. διαρριπέω, Ar. Vesp. 59, Xen. Cyn. 5, 8, etc.:—to cast or shoot through, διαρρίπτασκειν ἰστόν Od. 19. 575. 2. to cast or throw about, διάρριπον ἄμμα πανταχῇ fling glances round, Ar. Thesm. 665; δ. τὰς ὄψιας πυκνὰ δ. Hipp. 153 B; δ. σκέλεα Id. Progn. 37; δ. τὴν οὐρὰν, of a dog, to wag the tail, Xen. Cyn. 6, 23:—Pass. to differ, Plat. Legg. 860 B. 3. to throw about, as nuts, money, etc., among a crowd, Ar. Vesp. 59, Polyb. 16. 21, 8: metaph. to squander, τὸν βίον Liban. 4. 631:—part. pf. pass. scattered, dispersed, Plut. Philop. 8; διερριμμένην μνήμην ποιεῖν to mention here and there, Polyb. 3. 57, 5. 4. to reject, Ep. Plat. 343 D. 5. to throw down, Lat. disjicere, τὸν περίβολον Polyb. 16. 1, 6. II. intr. to plunge, ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ Xen. Cyn. 5, 8.
 διαρρίφή, ἡ, a scattering, Pratinas 1. 17, Bgk.
 διάρριψις, εως, ἡ, a scattering, Xen. An. 5. 8, 7, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 4.
 διάρροδος, ov, compounded of roses, κολούριον Galen.
 διαρροή, ἡ, a channel or pipe, through which something flows, πνεύματος διαρροαί the wind-pipe, Eur. Hec. 567. II. a flowing through, ἡ ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω τοῦ ὠκεανοῦ διαρροή its ebb and flow, Dio C. 39. 41:—cf. διάρροια.
 διαρροθέω, to roar or rustle through, διαρροθῆσαι κάκην τινί to inspire fear by elamour, Aesch. Theb. 192.
 διάρροια, ἡ, a flowing through, diarrhoea, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Ar. Fr. 198. 13, Thuc. 2. 49; δ. κοιλίας Plut. Mar. 30.
 διαρροίζω, to whizz through, διερροίσησε στέρνων [ὁ λός] Soph. Tr. 568.
 διαρροίζομαι, Dep. to suffer from diarrhoea, Alex. Aphr. 1. 98.
 διάρρους, ov, δ, a passage, channel, Diod. 13. 47, Strabo 177.
 διαρρῦδαν, Dor. for -ρῦδην, Adv. flowing away, vanishing, φόνος πέπηγεν αὐ δ. Aesch. Cho. 65, cf. Theb. 736 sq., Soph. O. T. 1227, Eur. El. 318.
 διαρρῦνῆναι, -ρῦησομαι, v. sub διαρρέω.
 διαρρῦμίζω, to arrange in order, Maccab. 2. 7, 22.
 διαρρῦσκω, = διαρρέω, Phot. and later authors.
 διαρρῦτικός, ἡ, ὄν, cleansing, Galen.
 διαρρῦπτω, strengthd. for ρῦπτω, Galen.
 διαρρῦσις, εως, ἡ, = διάρρους, Hero Spirit. p. 164.
 διαρρῦτος, ov, intersected by streams, Strabo 213.
 διαρρωγή, ἡ, a gap, interstice, left in applying a bandage, Hipp. Art. 822.
 διαρρώξ, ὠγος, δ, ἡ, (διαρρήγνυμι) rent asunder, δ. κυμάτων σάλω ἀγμός a broken cliff rent asunder by the waves, Eur. I. T. 262. II. as Subst. a portion rent off, Opp. H. 5. 216.
 δι-ἄρσις, εως, ἡ, a raising up, ἰστίων Diod. 3. 40; ἐκ διάρσεως μάχεσθαι, Lat. caesim pugnare, to fight as with broadswords, Polyb. 2. 33, 5.
 δι-ἄρτάξω, fut. ἄσω, = sq.: metaph. to state in detail, Aesch. Fr. 333.
 διαρταμέω, strengthd. for ἀρταμέω, to cut limb-meal, Aesch. Pr. 1023, Anaxandr. Aισχρ. 1.
 διαρταμή, ἡ, a cutting in pieces; v. sub διατομή.
 δι-ἄρτάω, fut. ἤσω, to suspend, Polyb. 34. 9, 10; δ. ὀδόν to suspend, interrupt it, Plut. Timol. 25. 2. to keep in suspense, keep engaged, τινί in or by . . , Dion. H. 1. 46:—to mislead, deceive, Menand. Incert. 356. II. to separate, τινα ἀπὸ τόπου Plut. Timol. 25; διετηγμένους Strabo 234:—to interrupt, τὰς ἀκολουθίας Dion. H. de Dem. 40. III. = διαρτίζω, Hesych.
 διάρτησις, εως, ἡ, separation, disagreement, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 146.
 διαρτία, ἡ, (ἄρτιος) a putting in shape, form, Eust. Opusc. 253. 73.
 διαρτίζω, to mould, form, LXX (Job 33. 6): to speak fitly, Hesych.
 διάρτίσις, εως, ἡ, = διαρτία, E. M. 361. 8, Suid.
 διαρτύω, to adorn, Byz.
 δι-ἄρτύω, strengthd. for ἀρτύω, Hesych., E. M. 270. 3.
 Δι-ἄρχοι, οἱ, the two Hellenodicae, Hesych.
 δι-ἄρχω, to hold office to the end, Lys. ap. Harp., Dio C. 40. 66.
 διασαίνω, strengthd. for σαίνω, Xen. Cyn. 4, 3.
 διασαίρω, strengthd. for σαίρω: part. pf. διασεσηρῶς, grinning like a dog, sneering, Plut. Mar. 12.
 διασαλάκωνίζω, strengthd. for σαλακωνίζω, Ar. Vesp. 1169.
 διασαλεύω, to shake violently, of the wind, Polyb. 1. 48, 2; of warlike engines, Id. 16. 30, 4. 2. to confuse, τὰς ἁρμονίας, τοὺς ἤχους Dion. H. de Comp. 22, 23: to reduce to anarchy or ruin, Luc. Alex. 31: διασεσαλευμένος τὸ βᾶδισμα, τὸ βλέμμα unsteady in . . , Id. Rhet. Praec. 11, Merc. Cond. 33. II. intr. = σαλεύω II. 3, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 9.
 διασάπτω, to stuff with a thing, τινί Galen.; c. gen., διασεσαγμένος ἀφῆς gorged with anchovy, Macho ap. Ath. 244 C.

διασαυλόμαι, strengthd. for σαυλόμαι, Ar. Fr. 522.
 διασάφω, to make quite clear, shew plainly, τι ὄν Eur. Phoen. 398; τι Plat. Legg. 916 E, etc.; δ. εἰ .. Id. Prot. 348 B; also, δ. περί τινος to offer a full explanation about .., Arist. de An. I. 2, 5; δ. εἰς Καρχηδόνα περί τινος to send clear information .., Polyb. 3. 87, 4; δ. ὑπέρ τινος Id. 2. 19, 13:—Pass., Arist. Eth. N. I. 3, 1, etc.
 διασάφηνίζω, to make clear, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 11, Apol. 1.
 διασάφεις, εως, ἡ, explanation, interpretation, LXX (Gen. 40. 8).
 διασάφτεον, verb. Adj. one must make quite clear, Arist. de An. 2. 4, fin.; ὑπέρ τινος Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 5.
 διασάφτικός, ἡ, ὄν, explanatory, declaratory, E. M. 415. 27.
 διασεισμός, ὁ, a shaking violently, Eust. Opusc. 322. 82; so διάσεισις, εως, ἡ, Paul. Aeg. p. 196. II. abuse of power, extortion, Lat. concussio, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1097, and often in Egyptian Papyri.
 διάσειστος, ὄν, shaken about, ἀστράγαλοι Aeschin. 9. 9; v. Harpocr.
 διασεῖω, to shake violently, τι Plat. Tim. 85 E, 87 E; τὴν κεφαλὴν Plut. 2. 435 C; but also c. dat., δ. τοῖν χερσίν Aeschin. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 10; δ. τῆ οὐρᾶ to keep wagging the tail, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15:—Med. to shake people off, to shake oneself free, Dion. H. 1. 56. 2. to confound, throw into confusion, τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φρονήματα Hdt. 6. 109; τοὺς ἀκούοντας Polyb. 18. 28, 2: to intimidate, Id. 10. 26, 4: to extort money by intimidation from a person (cf. διασεισμός), Ev. Luc. 3. 14. 3. of political affairs, to throw into confusion, Plut. Cic. 10.
 διάσειμνος, ὄν, strengthd. for σεμνός, Inscr. Grut. p. 464, Eust. Opusc. 263. 35.
 διασεμνύνω, to honour highly, Joseph. Genes. 5 C.
 διασεύομαι, Pass. to dart through, used by Hom. only in 3 sing. Ep. aor. pass. διέσσυτο, c. gen., τάφροιο δ. Il. 10. 194; αἰχμῆ δὲ στέρνοιο δ. 15. 542; also, ἐκ μεγάροιο δ. Od. 4. 37; more rarely c. acc., δ. λαδν Ἀχαιῶν Il. 2. 450; absol., αἰχμῆ δὲ δ. [μηροῦ or μηρόν] 5. 661;—later in part. διεσσύμενος Q. Sm. 3. 641.
 διασήθω, to sift or filter, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9.
 διασηκᾶω, to weigh, Suid. s. v. βαστάσας.
 διασημαίνω, fut. ἀνώ, to mark out, point out clearly, τι Hdt. 5. 86, Xen. An. 2. 1, 23; τινί τι Id. Oec. 12, 11. 2. absol. to give a signal, χειρί, σάλπιγγι Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 10, Polyb. 10. 12, 4, etc. II. Med. to observe by marks, observe carefully, Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 9. 2. to approve, Diod. 19. 15. III. intr. to shew its symptoms, to appear, Hipp. Aph. 1257.
 διάσημος, ὄν, (σημα) clear, distinct: neut. pl. as Adv., διόσημα θρηνηί Soph. Ph. 209. II. conspicuous, eminent, Plut. Dio 54; δ. κράνος Id. T. Gracch. 17; διασημοτότη πόλις Epigr. Gr. 904, cf. 1078. 10.
 διασήπομαι, Pass. with pf. διασέσηπα, to putrefy, rot, decay, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 5. Luc. Luct. 18.
 Διάσια, τὰ, the festival of Zeus μελίχιος, at Athens, Ar. Nu. 408, etc. [ἄσ 1. c., cf. Schol. 862.]
 διασίξω, to hiss or whistle violently, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 10.
 διασιλλαίνω, to mock, jeer at, c. acc., Luc. Lexiph. 24:—so διασιλλῶω, Dio C. 59. 25; but quoted as if in earlier writers, A. B. 36, Poll. 9. 148.
 διασιτία, ἡ, a right of dining at the public table, Hipp. Ep. 1293.
 διασιωπάω, fut. ἦσομαι, to remain silent, Eur. Hel. 1551, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 4. II. trans. to pass over in silence, Eur. Ion 1566; so also in Dor. fut., διασωπάσομαι οἱ μόνον Pind. O. 13. 130.
 διασκαίρω, to bound through, dart along, Ap. Rh. 1. 574.
 διασκαλέω, = sq., Plut. 2. 980 E.
 διασκάλλω, to dig or pick out, Plut. 2. 981 B.
 διασκανδικίζω, properly, to feed on chervil (σκάνδιξ): hence in Com. Poets for διευριπιδίζω, to come Euripides over one, (his mother was a λαχανόπωλις), Ar. Eq. 19, Teleclid. Incert. 7, ubi v. Meineke.
 διασκάπτω, to dig through an isthmus, Paus. 2. 1, 5; δ. τὰ τεῖχη to make a breach in them, Lys. 131. 5; also c. gen., τοῦ τεύχους Plut. Pyrrh. 33.
 διασκαρῖφάομαι, Dep. to sketch in outline, Georg. Pachym. 2. 335 A:—in Isocr. 142 B, τὰς εὐτυχίας .. διεσκαρισάμεθα καὶ διελύσαμεν, where it seems to mean treated them negligently, slurred them over; cf. σκαριφάομαι.
 διασκατῶμαι, Pass. to be befouled or filthy, ἀνανδρος καὶ διεσκατωμένη τρυφή attributed to the Epicureans by Diog. Trag. ap. Clem. Al. 492.
 διασκεδάννυμι, fut. Att. -σκεδῶ Soph. Ant. 287, Ar. Vesp. 229: (v. σκεδάννυμι). To scatter abroad, scatter to the winds, δούρατα μακρὰ διεσκέδα' ἀλλυδὶς ἄλλη Od. 5. 369; τῷ κέ τοι ἀγλαίας γε διασκεδάσειεν 17. 244; γῆν ἐκείνων καὶ νόμους διασκεδῶν Soph. 1. c.; τὰ νῦν ξύμφωνα δεξιῶματα δόρει διασκεδῶσιν Id. O. C. 619; διασκεδάτε τὸ προσὸν νῦν νέφος Anaxandr. Incert. 6; of the wind, διεσκέδασε αὐτὰ (τὰ ναυάγια) πανταχῆ Thuc. 1. 54. 2. in Hdt., τὸν στρατὸν διεσκέδασε disbanded it, 1. 77, cf. 79., 8. 68; and in Pass., διεσκεδασμένοι 1. 63; διασκεδασθέντες 5. 15, cf. 8. 57. 3. to disperse the soul, when it leaves the body, Plat. Phaedo 77 B, cf. 70 A, 78 B. 4. in Pass., of reports, to be spread abroad, Hdn. 7. 6.
 διασκεδασμός, ὁ, a scattering, Hesych. s. v. φαραά:—διασκεδαστής, οὔ, ἄ, a scatterer, Philo 1. 89:—διασκεδαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for scattering or digesting, Diosc. 3. 94., 5. 133:—διασκεδαστός, ἡ, ὄν, scattered, Clem. Al.
 διασκελίζομαι, Pass. to have the legs parted, διεσκελισμένος καθῆσθαι Eust. 1038. 10, E. M. 502.
 διασκεπάξω, fut. ἄσω, to screen, veil, ἀγῆν Dio C. 60. 26.
 διασκεπτέον, verb. Adj. one must consider, Plat. Legg. 859 B, etc.
 διασκεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, cautious, considerate, Poll. 1. 178.
 διασκεπτομαι, late form of διασκοπέω, Luc. Vit. Auct. 27, Ver. Hist. 18.
 διασκευάζω, fut. ἄσω, to get quite ready, set in order, τι Polyb. 15. 27, 9. II. to equip, τινὰ βασιλικῶς Luc. Nec. 16:—Pass., εἰς Σατύ-

ρους διεσκευασμένοι dressed as .., Plut. Anton. 24, etc.:—Med. to prepare for oneself, provide, τάλλα ὡς ἐς τὸν πλοῦν Thuc. 4. 38: to arm, equip or prepare oneself, ὡς εἰς μάχην Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 19; πρὸς τι Dinarch. 99. 14; διασκευάσασθαι πρὸς τοὺς δικαστὰς to prepare all one's tricks for a trial, Xen. Ath. 3, 7. III. in Med., διασκευασάμενος τὴν οὐσίαν having disposed of one's property, Dem. 845. 13. IV. to revise a work for publication, Lat. recensere:—hence διασκευαστής, οὔ, ὁ, the reviser of a poem, an interpolator, cf. Wolf Proleg. cli., Lehrs Aristarch. 349 sq., Nitzsch Od. iii. p. 310, v. sq. II, and ἐπιδιασκευάζω.
 διασκευή, ἡ, like σκευή, equipment, dress, Polyb. 8. 31, 7, etc. II. διασκευαί set phrases, Id. 15. 34, 1. III. a new edition or recension of a work, Ath. 110 B.
 διασκευωρέω, to set all in order, Ep. Plat. 316 A:—Med., διασκευωρεῖσθαι τὴν πύλιν Plat. Rep. 540 E.
 διάσκεψις, εως, ἡ, close examination, Plat. Legg. 697 C; in pl. questions for decision, Plut. Timol. 38.
 δι-ασκέω, to deck out, τινα Luc. V. Auct. 9; διησκημένοι τὰς κόμας χρυσῷ Ath. 526 A. II. to practise, ῥητορικά Diog. L. 4. 49.
 διασκηνάω or -έω, to separate and retire each to his quarters (σκηναί), to take up one's quarters, εἰς or κατὰ τόπον Xen. An. 4. 4, 8, and 5, 29; cf. sq. II. to leave another's tent, Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 38, cf. Hell. 4. 8, 18.
 διασκηνητέον, verb. Adj. one must take up one's quarters, εἰς τὰς κόμας Xen. An. 4. 4, 14.
 διασκηνίπτω, v. σκηνίπτω.
 διασκηνώω, to pitch like tents at intervals, καπηλεία Ael. V. H. 3. 14. II. intr. = διασκηνάω I, Xen. An. 4. 4, 10.
 διασκηρίπτω, to prop on each side, to prop up, Anth. P. 6. 203.
 διασκιδνῆμι, poet. for -σκεδάννυμι, Il. 5. 526, Hes. Th. 875, Hdt. 2. 25:—Pass., Luc. D. Deor. 20. 6, Sacrif. 13.
 διασκιρτάω, to leap about or away, Plut. Eum. 11.
 διασκοπέω (cf. διασκέπτομαι): fut. διασκέψομαι: pf. διέσκεμμαι Ar. Ran. 836, but διεσκέφθαι is used in pass. sense, Id. Thesm. 687. To look at in different ways, to examine or consider well, Lat. dispicere, Hdt. 3. 38, Eur. Cycl. 554, etc.; ἐξῆς δ. τὸν λόγον Plat. Rep. 351 A, cf. Theaet. 168 E; also, δ. πρὸς ἑαυτὸν Id. Charm. 160 E; περί τι or τινος Thuc. 7. 71, Plat.; δ. περί τινος εἰ .. Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 9:—also in Med., διασκοπεῖσθαι πρὸς τι Thuc. 6. 59, etc. II. absol. to look round one, keep watching, Xen. Cyn. 9, 3.
 διασκοπιόμαι, Dep. to watch as from a σκοπία: hence to spy out, σε .. προέηκε διασκοπιᾶσθαι ἕκαστα, of Dolon, Il. 10. 388:—to discern, distinguish, ἀργαλέον .. διασκοπιᾶσθαι ἕκαστον 17. 252.
 διασκορπίζω, to scatter abroad, LXX (Dan. 11. 24), N. T., Polyb. 1. 47, 5, etc.
 διασκορπισμός, ὁ, a scattering, dispersion, LXX (Ezek. 6. 8, al.).
 διασκώπτω, to jest upon, τινά Plut. 2. 82 B:—Med. to jest one with another, pass jokes to and fro, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 23.
 διασμα, atos, τό, (διάζομαι) = στήμων, Call. Fr. 244, Nonn. D. 6. 151.
 δια-σμάω, Ion. -έω, to wipe or rinse out, ποτήρια Hdt. 2. 37.
 διασμήχω, to rub well, ἀλοῖν διασμηχθεῖς ὄναιτ' ἂν οὐτοσί Ar. Nub. 1237.
 διασμίλεύω, to polish off with the chisel: metaph., δ. βίβλους Anth. P. 15. 38; διεσμιλευμένοι φροντίδες refined, subtle theories, Alex. Taran. 1. 8:—Adv. διεσμιλευμένως, Poll. 6. 150, Hesych.
 διασμούχομαι, Pass. to smoulder, πῦρ διασμουχόμενον Philo 2. 143.
 διασοβέω, to scare away, Plut. 2. 133 A; διασεύβηται ὁ γάμος Heliod. 7. 26. II. to agitate, excite, Alciphro Fr. 5:—Pass. to be excited or arrogant, Plut. 2. 32 A.
 διασόβησις, εως, ἡ, trepidation, M. Anton. 11. 22.
 διασοφίζομαι, Dep. to quibble like a sophist, Ar. Av. 1619.
 διασπαθᾶω, to squander away, Plut. Cic. 27; cf. σπαθᾶω.
 διασπαράκτος, ἡ, ὄν, torn to pieces, Eur. Bacch. 1220, Ael. N. A. 12. 7.
 διασπαράσσω, Att. -πτω, to rend in sunder or in pieces, Aesch. Pers. 195; in Pass., Eubul. Aug. 1:—δ. τινὰ τῷ λόγῳ Luc. Icarom. 21.
 διάσπασις, εως, ἡ, a tearing asunder, forcible separation, Arist. Cael. 4. 6, 5, Meteor. 3. 3, 5. II. a gap, Plut. 2. 721 A:—so διάσπασμα, τό, Id. Aemil. 20, etc.; and διασπασμός, ὁ, Id. 2. 129 B, etc.
 διάσπαστος, ὄν, torn asunder, unconnected, ἐπιστολαί Alciphro 2. 2.
 διασπάω, fut. -σπάσομαι [ᾶ] Ar. Ran. 477, Eccl. 1076, but also -σπάσω Hdt. 7. 236: aor. -έσπασα, but also -εσπασάμην Eur. Hec. 1126, Bacch. 339:—Pass., aor. -εσπασθην, pf. -έσπασμαι. To tear asunder, part forcibly, Lat. divellere, τοὺς ἀνδρας κρουρηγῆδον δ. Hdt. 3. 13, cf. 7. 236, Eur. et Ar. Il. c., etc.; ἐμὲ καὶ τὸν ἄνδρα δ. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1. 45; δ. τὸ σταύρωμα to break through or tear down the palisade, Id. Hell. 4. 4, 10; δ. τὴν γέφυραν, τὸ ἔδαφος, Polyb. 6. 55, 1, Plut. Camill. 5, etc.:—Pass., τὸ Ἀπτικὸν ἔθνος .. διεσπασμένον Hdt. 1. 59; μόνον οὐ διεσπασθην Dem. 58. 8; δ. ἀπὸ τῶν φίλων to be torn away from .., Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 10. 2. in military sense, to separate part of an army from the rest, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 19; δ. τὰς φάλαγγας to break them up, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 16:—Pass., στρατεύμα διεσπασμένον an army scattered and in disorder, Thuc. 6. 98, cf. 7. 44., 8. 104; cf. διάβασις:—of soldiers, also, to be distributed in quarters, Xen. An. 1. 5, 9. 3. metaph. to pull different ways, Lat. distrahere, δ. τὴν πύλιν to distract the city or state, Plat. Rep. 462 A; τὰς πολιτείας Dem. 54. 5; τοὺς νόμους Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 25:—Pass., διασπῶμενος distracted, Lat. negotiis distractus, Luc. D. Deor. 24. 1.
 διασπείρω, fut. -σπερῶ:—to scatter or spread about, [τὰς μέγας] .. αὐτοχειρῆ διεσπειρε τῆ στρατιῇ Hdt. 3. 13; διεσπειρε ἡμέας, ἄλλην ἄλλη τάξας dispersed us, Ib. 68; δ. λόγον Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 25; τούνομα εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν Isocr. 103 B: to squander, Soph. El. 1291:—Pass. to be scattered abroad, κρατὸς διασπαρέντος αἱματός θ' ἰμοῦ Id. Tr. 782; πῶλοι διεσπάρησαν ἐς μέσον δρόμον Id. El. 748; of soldiers, διεσπαρμένοι Thuc.

I. II, etc., Xen., etc.; φύσεις ὁμοίως διασπαρμέναι equally *diffused*, Plat. Rep. 455 D, cf. Soph. 260 B, etc.; τῶν χρωμάτων διασπαρμένων Ael. N. A. II. 21.

διασπείδω, to work zealously, Polyb. 4. 33, 91:—in Med., Isaac. ap. Harp. II. to incite, c. acc. et inf., Polyb. Fr. Gram. 36.

διάσπιλος, *ov*, all rocky, Arr. Peripl. 25. 12.

διασπλεκώ, strengthd. for σπλεκώ, Ar. Pl. 1082.

διασπαδέω, sensu obscuro, Lat. *subagitare*, Ar. Eccl. 939, cf. Hesych. s. v. *διασποδῆμένη*, and s. v. *διασποδῆσατο*: *διέσεισε*, *διετιναξε*.

διασπορά, ἡ, (διασπείρω) a scattering, dispersion, Plut. 2. 1105 A, LXX. 2. collectively, = οἱ διασπαρμένοι, Ev. Jo. 7. 35, cf. Dent. 28. 25, etc.

διασποράδην, Adv. *dispersedly*, Clem. Al. 348.

διασπορεύς, *εως*, ὁ, a disperser, Poll. 3. 129.

διασπουδάξω, to do zealously; and Pass. to be anxiously done or looked to, τί μάλιστα διασπούδαστο; Dem. 505. 8; though he also uses *διασπούδαται* in act. sense, 681. 21:—Med. in act. sense, Arr. An. 7. 23, 12. 2. to be zealous, περί τι Dion. H. de Lys. 14. II. to stand as candidate against, Dio C. 36. 21.

διάσσω, Att. *διάρτω*, v. sub *διαίσσω*.

διαστῦδαν, Adv. *standing apart*, Ar. Rh. 2. 67; δ. ἀλλήλων *apart from* . . . Id. 4. 942, cf. Opp. H. 1. 502.

διαστάξω, to leak, Geop. 7. 8, 4.

διασταθμάομαι, Dep. to order by rule, regulate, αἰνῶ δ' ὅς βίον . . θεῶν *διασταθμήσατο* Eur. Supp. 201.

διασταλάσσω, = διαστάξω, Liban. 4. 1072.

διάσταλα, τό, distribution, ῥήματος Clem. Al. 677.

διάστασις, *εως*, ἡ, an arrangement, compact, LXX (2 Macc. 13. 25).

διασταλτέον, verb. Adj. one must distinguish, Origen.

διασταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able or serving to distinguish, Eust. 1610. 3:—Adv. *-κῶς*, Id. 73. 31. II. of Music, able to expand or exalt the mind, Aristid. Quint.

διαστυσίξω, to form into separate factions, πάντας Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 2; τοὺς ἐποίκους . . πρὸς τοὺς εὐπόρους Ib. 5. 6, 8. II. to be at variance, πρὸς σφᾶς, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Polyb. 1. 82, 4, etc.; τινι Dio C. 54. 17.

διάστασις, *εως*, ἡ, (διαστήναι) a standing aloof, separation, οὐρέων Hdt. 7. 129; ὁστέων Hipp. Art. 795; φάραγγες καὶ δ. τῆς γῆς openings, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 25. 2. an interval, Plat. Tim. 36 A, al., Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 16, al. 3. difference, Plat. Rep. 360 E:—esp. difference of opinion or feelings, disagreement, Lat. *dissidium*, στάσις ἡ δ. Id. Legg. 744 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 12., 4. 16, 5:—but in Thuc. 6. 18 it has a causal sense, ἡ δ. τοῖς νέοις ἐς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους his attempt to set the young men against the old. 4. divorce, Plut. Aemil. 5, etc. II. distention, κεφαλῆς Aretae. Cur. M. Dint. 1. 3.

διαστυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, separative, Tim. Locr. 100 E, Plut. 2. 952 B. 2. causing discord, Plut. Pomp. 53. 3. distinctive, distinctly expressing, τινος Diog. L. 4. 33.—Adv. *-κῶς*, separately, Lat. *divisim*; in Comp., A. B. 560.

διάστυτος, *ov*, also *η, ov*, Jo. Lyd.: split up, divided, Menand. Xhp. 2: divisible, Diog. L. 7. 135. II. extended in space, Plut. 2. 1023 B.

διασταυρώω, to cut off and fortify with a palisade, Dio C. 41. 50: Med., διασταυρώσασθαι τὸν ἰσθμὸν to have it fortified, Thuc. 6. 97: cf. διαταφρεύω.

διαστείβω, to go through, across, ναὶ θεῶ Pind. Fr. 242. 4. II. to trample on, τινά Nonn. D. 36. 239.

διαστείχω, aor. *-έστιχον*:—to go through or across, πόλιν, γύαλα Eur. Andr. 1090, 1092. 2. c. gen., δ. πλούτου to abound in wealth, Pind. I. 3, 27. 3. to go one's way, ἀνεγρομένη γε *διέστιχε* (Brunck *διαπέστιχε*) Theocr. 27. 67.

διαστέλλω, fut. *-στελῶ*, to put asunder, expand, separate, *ἐνεσταλλμένα* δ. Hipp. Off. 744; τὸν ἀέρα ταῖς πτέρυξιν Arist. Incess. An. 15, 7; δ. τι ταῖς ὀνυξί to tear it open, Plut. Thes. 36:—Pass., to be dilated, of the lungs, Arist. Audib. 7; διασταλέντα τὰ ὑγρά being expanded, Id. Probl. 9. 14. 2. to distinguish, define, τὰ λεγόμενα Plat. Enthyd. 295 D, cf. Polit. 265 E, Arist. Top. 5. 5, 6; so in Med., δ. περί τινος Id. Pol. 2. 8, 17; but in Med. also, to determine, like *διατρέομαι*, Plat. Rep. 535 B. 3. to command expressly, give express orders, τινι περί τινος Diog. Exc. 2. 619;—so in Med., LXX, N. T. II. intr. to differ, πρὸς τινα Polyb. 18. 30, 11.

διάστενος, *ov*, very narrow, Galen.

δι-άστερος, *ov*, starred, δ. λίθοις Luc. Amor. 41.

διάστημα, τό, (διαστήναι) an interval, Plat. Rep. 531 A, etc.; in sounds, Id. Phil. 17 C, Arist. Probl. 19. 47, Damox. Σντρ. 1. 57; of time, ἐκ πολλοῦ δ. Arist. Audib. 7, sq.; δ. τετραετές Polyb. 9. 1, 1. 2. a violent severance, Hipp. Offic. 748. 3. difference, τῶν ἡδονῶν μεγάλα τὰ δ. Nicomach. Εἰλειθ. 1. 22. 4. in Aristotle's Logic the relation of subject and predicate, so that it nearly = πρότασις, a premiss, An. Pr. 1. 4, 14, al., cf. 1. 25, 11, An. Post. 1. 21, 2. II. sublimity, Longin. 40.

διαστηματίζω, fut. *ίσω*, to make an interval, Joseph. Genes. 58 D.

διαστηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, separated by intervals, of musical sounds, Aristox., etc.

διαστηρίζω, to make firm, strengthen, Anth. P. 6. 203:—Pass. to prop oneself up, secure one's footing, Hipp. Ep. 1280.

διαστίζω, to distinguish by a mark, punctuate, οὐ ῥάδιον διαστίζει τὰ Ἡρακλείτου Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 6: to spot, mottle, Nonn. D. 28. 130.

διαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διάζομαι): ἡ *-κή τέχνη* weaving, Theodos. p. 53.

διαστίλβω, to gleam through, Ar. Pax 567, Fr. 114, Anth. P. 5. 48.

διάστιξις, *εως*, ἡ, (διαστίζω) punctuation, Galen.

διαστοιβάζω, fut. *άσω*, to stuff in between, Hdt. 1. 179.

διαστοιχίζομαι, Med. to arrange for oneself regularly, regulate exactly, ἀρχὴν Aesch. Pr. 230: cf. *στοιχίζω*.

διαστολεύς, *εως*, ὁ, an instrument for opening sores, Paul. Aeg. 6. 78.

διαστολή, ἡ, (διαστέλλω) a drawing asunder, expansion, dilatation, of the lungs, Arist. Audib. 7, 11, Galen. b. separation, Theophr. C. P. 3. 16, 3: a notch or nick, Plut. Cic. 1. 2. a distinction, Id. 2. 1079 B: a distinct narration or statement, Polyb. 1. 15, 6, etc.: a division or fence, Tab. Heracl. in C. 1. 5575. 46. II. the lengthening of a syllable, opp. to *συστολή*, Gramm. 2. in Music, a pause.

διαστομαλίζομαι, v. *στομαλίζομαι*.

διαστομβομαι, Pass. to be opened wide, Arist. H. A. 10. 2, 6.

διαστομωτής, (sc. *μήλη*), ἡ, = διαστολεύς, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

διαστράπτω, to glance like lightning, Apollinar. Psalm.; and (in tmesi) Manetho 2. 86.

διαστράτεομαι, Med. to serve through one's campaigns; διαστρατευόμενος a veteran, Dio C. 58. 18.

διαστράτηγέω, to serve as a general, assume his duties, Plut. Phoc. 25. II. trans., δ. τινα to out-general one, Polyb. 22. 22, 9. 2. δ. τι to practise stratagems, Id. 16. 37, 1. 3. δ. πόλεμον to conduct a war to its close, Plut. Sull. 23; δ. τὰν ἀρχάν Polus ap. Stob. 9. 54. 4. at Rome, to come to the end of one's Praetorship, Dio C. 54. 33.

διαστρεβλώω, strengthd. for *στρεβλώω*, Aeschin. 85. 38.

διάστρεμμα, *ατος*, τό, a wrench, a dislocation, Hipp. Offic. 748.

διαστρέφω, fut. *ψω*:—to turn different ways, to twist about, τὰ σώματα, as in the dance, Xen. Symp. 7, 3; δ. τὸ πρόσωπον to distort it, Plut. 2. 535 A:—mostly in Pass. to be distorted or twisted, of the eyes, limbs, etc., Hipp. Aph. 1251; ἡ ῥίς δ. Art. 803; μέλη *διαστραμμένα* Plat. Gorg. 524 C:—also of persons, to have one's eyes distorted, or to have one's neck twisted (the Scholl. give both interpr.), εὐδαιμονίζω δ' εἰ διαστραφήσομαι Ar. Eq. 175; so, ἀπολαύσομαι δ' οὖν, εἰ δ. Id. Av. 177; it is plainly used of the eyes in *διαστράφην ἰδῶν*, Id. Ach. 15; so, τὰ ὄμματα *διαστρέφουσαι* Arist. Probl. 31. 27; and without ὄμματα, Ib. 2, etc.; and ὁ *διαστραμμένος*, opp. to ὁ *τυφλός*, Eurpol. Χρυσ. γεν. 4; cf. *διαστροφή*;—*διαστρ. τοὺς πόδας* with the feet twisted, v. ap. Siebel. Paus. 5. 18, 1, Arist. Probl. 10. 50: also of torture, τῇ κλίμακι *διαστρέφονται* Comic. in Meineke 4. 622. 2. metaph. to distort, pervert, τρόπον Eur. Fr. 600; τοὺς νόμους Isaac. 83. 22; τὸν δικαστήν Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 5; ὑπόληψιν Id. Eth. N. 6. 5, 6; ὡς *διαστρέψαντες* τὰ ληθῆς having misrepresented it, Dem. 1453. 13. II. to turn aside, divert, ἴχνος τὸ πρόσθεν φρενῶν Aesch. Supp. 1017.

διαστρεβέω, to rush, whirl through, δ. πέλαγος Trag. ap. Plut. Luc. 1.

διαστραφή, ἡ, (διαστρέφω) a twisting, of a fractured limb, Hipp. Fract. 763; distortion, dislocation, Id. Art. 812: distortion, τῶν ὀμμάτων Arist. Probl. 31. 7 and 27. 2. metaph. distortion, deterioration, Id. Eth. E. 2. 10, 23; τινος ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον Polyb. 2. 21, 8.

διάστροφος, *ov*, twisted, distorted, δ. καὶ ἔμπηρα καὶ ἀπόπληκτα Hdt. 1. 167; μορφή καὶ φρένες *διάστροφοι* Aesch. Pr. 673, cf. Soph. Aj. 447; ὀφθαλμός, κόραι Id. Tr. 794, Eur. Bacch. 1122; of a person, *διάστροφος* τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, τὸ σῶμα Ath. 339 F, Luc. Indoct. 7. Adv. *-φως*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 152.

διαστρώννυμι, to spread a couch or table, Ath. 142 C.

διαστύλιον, τό, in Architecture, the space between the columns, Lat. *intercolumnium*, Bito de Mach. p. 109.

διάστυλος, *ov*, diastyle, i. e. having a space of three diameters between the columns, Vitruv. 3. 2.

διαστύλω, to support by pillars set at intervals, Polyb. 5. 4, 8., 5. 100, 4, Diod. 20. 23.

διασυγχέω, to confuse utterly, Plut. 2. 1078 A.

διασυκοφαντέω, strengthd. for *συκ-*, Joseph. Genes. 41 D.

διασυνίστημι, to set forth, signify clearly, Diog. L. 3. 79, Philo 1. 237.

διασυνρίζω, to continue whistling or screaming, Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 79.

διασυνρμός, ὁ, disparagement, ridicule, Diod. 14. 109, etc.; esp. a figure of speech, of which there is an example in Dem. 305. 3 sq.: cf. *διασύνρω*.

διασυρτέον, verb. Adj. one must ridicule, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 17.

διασυρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, abusive, Clem. Al. 146. Adv. *-κῶς*, Schol. Eur.

διασύρω [ῶ], pf. *-σέσυρκα*, Diphil. Σντρ. 3:—to tear in pieces: metaph. to pull to pieces, i. e. to disparage, ridicule, Alex. Μανδρ. 1. 11, Τροφ. 1; διέσυρε τὰ παρόντα Dem. 169. 22; τὰ χωρία ταῦθ', δ' αὐτος διέσυρε Id. 234. 12; λόγους . . διασύρει Id. 269. 16; τὸν τειχισμὸν δν σὺ . . διέσυρες Id. 325. 20, cf. 301. 15; λοιδορούμενος καὶ διασύρων Id. 288. 17.

διασύστασις, *εως*, ἡ, a making distinct; designation, Philo 2. 454.

διασφάγη, ἡ, a chasm, cleft, breach, LXX (Nebem. 4. 7); v. *διασφάξ*.

διασφάγμα, *ατος*, τό, = *διασφάξ* II, Hippon. 61.

διασφάζω, Att. *-ττω*, to cut in two: to slaughter, Liban. 4. 895.

διασφαιρίζω, to throw about like a ball, Eur. Bacch. 1136.

διασφακτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, murderous, σίδηρος, Anth. P. 7. 493.

διασφάλλομαι, pf. *-ησφάλισμαι*, Dep. to secure firmly, Polyb. 5. 69, 2, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 4.

διασφάλλω, to overturn utterly, τὴν τέχνην Luc. Abdic. 17:—Pass. to fail of, be disappointed of, τινός Aeschin. 33. 2., 66. 34, Diod. 20. 10.

διασφάξ, ἄγος, ἡ, (διασφάζω) any opening made by violence, a rent, cleft, esp. a rocky gorge, through which a river runs, both in sing. and pl., Hdt. 2. 158., 3. 117, etc. II. generally, a cavity, such as is found in fishes, Opp. H. 1. 744. 2. = *αἰδοῖον γυναικείον*, Valck. Schol. Phoen. 26, Ruhnck. Tim.

διασφάξις, *εως*, ἡ, = *διασφάξ*, Hipp. 1006 C (Foes. *διαστάσις*).

διασφάττω, v. *διασφάζω*.

διασφενδονάω, to scatter as by a sling, Diod. 17. 83:—Pass. to fly in pieces, Xen. An. 4. 2, 3, Plut. Marcell. 15.

διασφτερίζομαι, strengthd. for *σφτερίζομαι*, Philo 2. 130.

διασφηκόμεαι, Pass. to be made like a wasp, be pinched in at the waist, μέσος διεσφηκόμενος Ar. Vesp. 1072. II. Act. to bind tight, Nonn. D. 25. 189.

διασφηνώ, to separate or open by wedges, Hesych., E. M. 739. 7. διασφίγγω, to bind tight, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5:—Pass., A. B. 36. διάσφιγγις, εως, ἡ, a binding tight, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2. διασφυδύω, v. sub σφυδάω.

διάσφυξις, εως, ἡ, (σφύζω) pulsation, φλεβῶν Hipp. 383. 4; ἐγκεφάλου Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3.

διασχάζω, to open a vein, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10.

διάσχεσις, εως, ἡ, prob. = διάσχιμα II, Hesych. E. M. 340. 6.

διασχηματίζω, to form completely: Pass. to be so formed, Plat. Tim. 50 B, Luc. Prom. 11. II. Med. to adorn, Plat. Tim. 53 B.

διασχημάτισις, εως, ἡ, a forming, moulding, Procl.

διασχιδής, ἐς, cloven, split, parted, Ath. 488 D.

διασχίζω, to cleave asunder, sever, rend asunder, ἰστία δέ σφιν . .

διέσχισεν ἰς ἀνέμοιο Od. 9. 71; ἐάν τις ἐν δ. Plat. Phaedo 97 A, etc.:

—Pass. to be cloven asunder, νεῦρα διεσχίσθη Il. 16. 316; θοίματιον δ.

Plat. Gorg. 469 D; of soldiers, to be separated, parted, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5,

13: impers., ταύτοις διέσχισται they have a cleft, Arist. de Resp. 9. 2.

διασχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a division, Hipp. Fract. 778; of roads, Themist. 236 B.

διάσχισις, εως, ἡ, a division, cleft, Ath. 488 E.

διάσχιμα, τό, anything cloven, A. B. 787, as Dind. for διά-

σχημα. II. in Music, half the διέσις.

διασχιωμός, ὁ, = διάσχισις, Schol. Aesch. Ag. 1118.

δι-ασχολέω, strengthd. for ἀσχολέω, Hdn. 7. 6, 15, in Med.

διασώζω, fut. -σώσω, to preserve through a danger, of persons, Ἀπύλ-

λωνα δ. κατακρύψασα Hdt. 2. 156; δ. πόλιν Eur. Phoen. 783; δ. τινὰ

ἐξ ἀπορίας Plat. Tim. 22 D:—Pass. to come safe through, τοὺς διασω-

θέντας Id. Rep. 540 A; διασώζεσθαι εἰς . . or πρὸς . . , to come safe to

a place, Thuc. 1. 110., 4. 113, Xen. An. 5. 4, 5, etc.: to recover from

illness, Id. Mem. 2. 10, 2. II. of things, to preserve, main-

tain, ἀνδρὶ τὰμὰ δ. λέχη . . Eur. Hel. 65; to keep in memory, Xen. Mem.

3. 5, 22; δ. πίστιν τινί Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 17; δ. τὸν πρῶτον λόγον Plat.

Rep. 395 B; τὰ παλαιὰ Isocr. 218 D:—Med. to preserve for oneself,

retain, τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν Thuc. 3. 39, cf. 5. 16; δόξαν Lys. 197. 11.

διασωπάσομαι, Dor. fut. of διασιωπάω.

διασωστέον, verb. Adj. one must keep safe, Ep. Plat. 360 B.

διασωστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who brings safe through, v. Ducang.

διασωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to bring safe through, Max. Tyr. 20. 5.

διασωφρονίζομαι, Dep. to be emulous in temperance, Synes. 28 D.

διασώχω, to rub to pieces, Nic. Th. 696.

διατάγέω, to arrange, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 33, for διατάξαι.

διατάγή, ἡς, ἡ, a command, ordinance, Ep. Rom. 13. 2; ἐκ διαταγῆς

C. I. 3465.

διάταγμα, τό, an ordinance, edict, C. I. 153. 34, Diod. 18. 64, Plut.,

etc.; κατὰ τὸ δ. τῆς συγκλήτου C. I. 2485. 10.

διατάκτης, ὁ, a leader, Hermes Stob. Ecl. 1. 1084.

διατακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, distinguishing, distinctive, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 45.

διατάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = διατάκτης, Damasc. in A. B. 1362.

διατάλαιπωρέω, to bear up against misery, Eccl.

διατάλαντόμαι, Pass. to swing to and fro, of a ship, Ach. Tat. 3. 1.

διατάμιένω, to manage, dispense, Plat. Legg. 805 E; and in Med., Id.

Criti. 111 D.

διατάμνω, fut. -τάμω, Ion. for διατέμνω.

διατανύω, = διατείνω, διὰ πτερὰ . . τανύσσας Ap. Rh. 4. 601.

διάταξις, εως, ἡ, (διατάσσω) disposition, arrangement, of troops, Hdt.

9. 26; ἡ δ. τῶν φυλάκων Dem. 309. 29: the disposition of the elements,

Plat. Tim. 53 B; ταύτην ὁ κόσμος ἔχει τὴν δ. Arist. Cael. 3. 2, 6: in

Rhet. arrangement of topics, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 24. II. a com-

mand, Polyb. 4. 19, 10: a will, 4. 87, 5: a compact, 8. 18, 12.

διατάρασσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, to throw into great confusion, con-

found utterly, Lat. perturbare, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 20, Plat. Legg. 693 C:

—Pass., δ. ἐν τινί Isocr. 22 D.

διατάραχῆ, ἡ, disturbance, Plut. 2. 317 A.

διάτασις, εως, ἡ, tension, dilatation, φρενῶν, πνεύμονος, etc., Hipp.

Vet. Med. 18, etc.; τοῦ οἰσοφάγου Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 4; κεφαλῆς διατά-

σεις καὶ ἰλίγγους Plat. Rep. 407 C. II. tension, exertion, of the

voice, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 6, Theophr. Fr. 9. 32; of athletes and the like,

Arist. Probl. 6. 2, Incess. An. 3, 4; ὑπὸ τῆς δ. Id. H. A. 10. 4, 1; μετὰ δ.

Polyb. 10. 27, 8. III. metaph. intensity, ἡ εὐνοια . . οὐ ἔχει δ.

Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 1.

διατάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω:—to appoint or ordain severally, dispose,

εὐ δὲ ἕκαστα ἀθανάτοις διέταξε Hes. Th. 74, cf. Op. 274: to appoint

to separate offices, δ. τοὺς μὲν οἰκίας οἰκοδομέειν, τοὺς δὲ δορυφόρους

εἶναι Hdt. 1. 114; τίνας εἶναι χρεῶν τῶν ἐπιστημῶν . . ἡ πολιτικῆ δ.

Arist. Eth. N. 1. 2, 6:—absol. to make arrangements, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5,

16:—Med. to arrange for oneself, get things arranged, Plat. Phaedr.

271 B; δ. τι εἶναι Id. Tim. 45 B; τινὶ περὶ τίνος Polyb. 5. 21, 1:—

Pass. to be appointed, constituted, Plat. Legg. 931 E: c. inf., Hdt. 1. 110,

Polyb. 5. 14, 11. 2. esp. to draw up an army, set in array, Hdt.

6. 107: also to draw up separately, Id. 1. 103:—Med., διαταξάμενοι

posted in battle-order, Ar. Vesp. 360, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 20; so too in pf.

pass. διατετάχθαι, to be in battle-order, to be put at different posts, Hdt.

7. 124, 178; διετέτακτο Id. 6. 117 (but in med. sense, Joseph. A. J. 12.

5, 4). II. in Med. to make a will, περὶ τίνος Plut. 2. 1129 A:

to order by will, c. acc. pers. et inf., Anth. P. 11. 133.

διατάκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, on the stretch, urgent, Polyb. Fr. Gram. 38.

διαταφρεύω, to cut off or fortify by a ditch, Polyb. 3. 105, 11.

διατάχους, διαταχέων, better written divisim διὰ ταχ-.

διατεθρυμένως, Adv. (διαθρύπτω) effeminately, Plat. Legg. 922 C.

διατείνω, fut. -τενῶ, etc.: (v. τείνω):—to stretch to the uttermost, δ.

τὸ τόξον Hdt. 3. 35: to keep stretched out, τὴν χεῖρα Hipp. Fract. 757;

δ. τὰς χεῖρας ἐπὶ τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4; ἀράχιον δ. πρὸς τὰ πέρατα

Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 3. II. intr. to extend, διὰ παντὸς τοῦ βίου,

ἐπὶ πολὺ Id. Eth. N. 10. 1, 1; καθ' ἅπαν τὸ σῶμα Id. H. A. 2. 11, 10;

κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς ἕως εἰς . . , Polyb. 3. 37, 9: of persons, to continue, ἐν

πολιτείᾳ [ᾶν] Plut. Cato Ma. 15; so, δ. λαμπρὸς Id. Marcell. 30:—also

to extend or relate to, Lat. pertinere, Polyb. 8. 31, 6, etc. 2. to

reach, arrive at, Lat. contendere, πρὸς . . Id. 5. 86, 4, Diod. 12. 70, etc.

B. in good Att. the intr. sense is only found in Med. and Pass. to

exert oneself, τί οὖν . . διετεινάμην οὕτως σφύδρα; Dem. 275. 8; δια-

τεινάμενος φεύγειν at full speed, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 23; θεῖν διατετα-

μένους Plat. Rep. 474 A, cf. 501 C; πύξ διατεινάμενος Theocr. 22. 67:

to strain or exert the voice, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 11; διατεινεσθαι πρὸς τι

to exert oneself for a purpose, Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 9; διετεινάντο αὐτὸν

μὴ εἰσελθεῖν prevented him from going in, Antipho 134. 41; δ. τὰ κάλ-

λιστα πράττειν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 7. 2. to maintain earnestly,

contend for, ταῦτα Dem. 275. 7; δ. ὡς . . , ὅτι . . , to maintain stoutly

that . . , Plat. Soph. 247 C, Theophr. C. P. 4. 6, 1, etc. II. in

strict sense of Med., to stretch oneself, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 66. 2.

to stretch out for oneself or what is one's own, δ. τὸ τόξον Hdt. 4. 9;

τὰ βέλεα ὡς ἀπήσοντες to have their lances poised as if they were about

to throw, Id. 9. 118; διατεινάμενοι οἱ μὲν τὰ παλτὰ οἱ δὲ τὰ τόξα

Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23; διατεταμένοι τὰς μαστίγας Polyb. 15. 28, 2.

διατεινίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ:—to cut off and fortify by a wall, Ar. Eq. 818;

τὸν Ἰσθμόν Lys. 194. 39; τὴν πόλιν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀκρας Polyb. 8. 34, 2;

cf. διασταυρῶ. 2. to divide as by a wall, ἡ ρίς δ. τὰ ὄμματα Xen.

Symp. 5, 6; διατετέχιστα ἡ ἱστορία πρὸς τὸ ἐγκώμιον is separated

from it, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 7.

διατείχιον, τό, =sq., Diod. 16. 12.

διατείχιμα, τό, a place walled off and fortified, Thuc. 3. 34.,

7. 36. 2. a wall between two places, Polyb. 8. 36, 9: metaph.

a wall of partition, Luc. D. Meretr. 11. 4.

διατεκμαίρομαι, Dep. to mark out, Lat. designare, ἔργα Hes. Op. 396,

Dion. P. 1172.

διατελεστέον, verb. Adj. one must continue, Clem. Al. 530.

διατελευτάω, to bring to fulfilment, Il. 19. 90, in tmesi.

διατελέω: fut. -τελεσω, Att. -τελῶ:—to bring quite to an end, accom-

plish, opp. to ἀρχεσθαι, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 4; δ. χάριν Eur. Heracl. 434;—

so of time, δ. τὰ δέκα ἔτη Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 4. II. absol. 1.

mostly with a part. added, to continue being or doing so and so, τὸ λοιπὸν

τῆς ζῆς δ. τυφλὸν ἔοντα Hdt. 6. 117; δ. ἔοντες ἐλεύθεροι Id. 7. 111,

cf. 1. 32, etc.; δ. βίον δουλεύων Andoc. 18. 8; δ. καθεύδοντες Plat.

Apol. 31 A; δ. μινυρίζων τὸν ὄλον βίον Id. Rep. 411 A:—but the part.

is sometimes omitted, δ. πρόθυμος to continue zealous, Thuc. 6. 89, cf. 1.

34; δ. ἀχίτων Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 2; ἡδὺς δ. Alex. Δημητρ. 6. 9:—it may

often best be rendered by an Adv., as διετέλεσας πειρώμενος you have

constantly been trying, Plat. Theaet. 206 A, etc. 2. with no part.

or Adj., to continue, to live, δ. μετ' ἀλλήλων διὰ βίου Id. Symp. 192 C;

δ. χαριέντως Id. Rep. 426 A; ἀλύπως Id. Phil. 43 D. b. generally,

to continue, go on, persevere, διατέλει ὡσπερ ἤρξω Id. Gorg. 494 C; δ.

ἐν ὑπνῳ Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 15; ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ Id. Probl. 23. 14:—also

of things, to continue, Plat. Rep. 395 D.

διατελής, ἐς, continuous, incessant, βρονταὶ Soph. O. C. 1514: per-

manent, τυραννίδες Plat. Rep. 618 A:—διὰ τέλους serves as the Adv.

διατέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω: fut. -τεμῶ:—to cut through, cut in twain,

dissever, διὰ δὲ γλῶσσαν τάμε μέσσην Il. 17. 618, cf. 522, Hdt. 2. 139;

διὰ κάρη τεμῶν Soph. Fr. 153. 6; διχῆ γαῖαν δ. to part it asunder, Aesch.

Supp. 545; δίχα δ. Plat. Symp. 190 D; τι ἀπὸ τίνος Id. Polit. 280 B:—

metaph. to disunite, τὴν πολιτείαν Aeschin. 83. 29. 2. to cut up,

Hdt. 2. 41:—Pass., διατμηθῆναι λέπαθνα to be cut into strips, Ar. Eq. 768.

διατενής, ἐς, stretching, tending, πρὸς τι Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 2.

διατερσαίνω, strengthd. for τερσαίνω, Hesych., Prisc. Exc. Hist. p. 184.

διατεσσάρων, ἡ, the interval of a fourth, in music; v. διαπασῶν.

διατετάρμενος, Adv. (διατείνω), with might and main, earnestly, δ.

φεύγειν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 10; ἐνεργεῖν Ib. 10. 4, 9.

διατετραίνω: fut. -τρανέω Att. -τρανῶ, or -τρήσω:—to bore through,

make a hole in, τι Hdt. 2. 11., 3. 12; in aor. med. διετετρήματο, Ar.

Thesm. 18.—Theophr. (C. P. 1. 17, 9) has διατιτραίνω; and in late Prose

we have a pres. διατιτράω, App. Pun. 8. 122; and a part. as if from

διατίτρημι, διατιτράντες ὁδοῦ Dio C. 69. 12.

διατήκω, fut. ξω, to melt, soften by heat, Ar. Nub. 149: to relax the

bowels, Hipp. Aër. 284. II. Pass., with pf. τέτηκα, to melt away,

thaw, Xen. An. 4. 5, 6: to waste away, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 8.

διατηρέω, to watch closely, observe, Plat. Legg. 836 C, Arist. H. A. 9. 7,

3, etc.; δ. μὴ τι πάθωαι Dem. 115. 26. 2. to keep faithfully,

maintain, δ. ἐλευθερίαν Id. 290. 10; τὴν τάξιν Decret. ap. Eund. 238. 9;

τοὺς νόμους Aeschin. 54. 28; τὸ πρέπον Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 1; τὰ τοῦ

βίου δίκαια Menand. Incert. 132. 3. to keep through or during a

certain time, δ. βοῦς ἐννέα ἔτη δ. ἀνοχέτους Arist. II. A. 8. 7, 3; ἀβλαβές

δ. Polyb. 7. 8, 7;—δ. τὸν πόλεμον Plut. Dio 33. 4. δ. ἐαυτὸν ἐκ

τίνος to keep oneself from . . , Act. Ap. 15. 29.

διατήρησις, εως, ἡ, preservation, ἐαυτῶν Diod. 2. 50, cf. C. I. 8901.

διατηρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed for keeping, φίλων M. Anton. 1. 16.

διατί; better written διὰ τί; Lat. quomobrem? wherefore?

διατίθημι, fut. -θήσω, to place separately, arrange each in their own

places, distribute, Lat. disponere, τὰ κρέα, in sacrificing, Hdt. 1. 132; τὸ

μὲν ἐπὶ δεξιὰ, τὸ δ' ἐπ' ἀριστερά Id. 7. 39; θεοὶ διέθεσαν τὰ ὄντα

Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 27; δ. οἶνον εἰς ὕστράκια Arist. H. A. 8. 4, 3. II.

to manage well or ill, with an Adv., κράτιστα δ. τὰ τοῦ πολέμου Thuc. 6. 15; καλὸν πρᾶγμα κακῶς δ. Dem. 369. 13; of persons, δ. τινὰ ἀνηκέστως to handle or treat him barbarously, Hdt. 3. 155:—Pass., οὐ βραδῶς διετέθη he was not very gently treated or handled, Thuc. 6. 57; ἀπόρως διατεθέντας reduced to helplessness, Lys. 151. 24; ἀθλίως διατίθεσθαι Plat. Criti. 121 B.

2. οὕτω διατιθέναι τινὰ to dispose one so or so, give him such or such a character, taste, etc., Isocr. 98 A; αἰκειότερον δ. τινὰ Id. 266 C; οὕτω διαθεῖς .. τὰς πόλεις πρὸς ἀλλήλας Dem. 284. 14; δ. τινὰς ἀπίστως πρὸς τινὰς Id. 463. 19; τὸν ἀκροατὴν δ. πως Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 3:—so too in Pass., διατίθεμαι to be disposed in a certain manner, πρὸς τινα Plat. Theaet. 151 C, Isocr. 161 E; τὸν εἰρημένον τρόπον Arist. Pol. 5. 2, 4; ἐρωτικῶς δ. to be in love, Plat. Symp. 207 C; cf. διάκειμαι, which often serves as the Pass.

III. to set forth, of speakers, minstrels, etc., to recite, Id. Charm. 162 D, Legg. 658 D: so too in Med., cf. B. 6.

2. to describe, Strab. 9, etc.
B. Med. to arrange as one likes, to dispose of, τὴν θυγατέρα Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 7; τὰ σώματα ὀνειδίσθαι δ. Isocr. 261 E; οὐθ' ὅσ' ἂν πορίσῃσι .. ταῦτ' ἔχοντες διαθέσθαι Dem. 22. 27, cf. 840. 5; εἰς καλὸν δ. τὰ πεπραγμένα Luc. Hist. Conscr. 51, cf. Merc. Cond. 25; δ. τὴν οὐσίαν εἰς τι Polyb. 20. 6, 5; τὴν ἀργὴν εἰς τινα Id. 16. 1, 2.

2. to dispose of one's property, devise it by will, Plat. Legg. 922 C, sq., Isae. 44. 39, 63. 5; δ. διαθήκας to make a will, Lys. 155. 23; ἣν ἀπαθανῆ μη διαθέμενος intestate, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 15; ὁ δ. the deviser, testator, Ep. Hebr. 9. 16.

3. to set out for sale, dispose of merchandise, Hdt. 1. 1, 194, Xen. An. 7. 3, 10, Ath. 2, 11, Plat. Legg. 849 D; δ. τὴν ὥραν καὶ τὴν σοφίαν Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 13.

4. to arrange or settle mutually, δ. διαθήκην τινί to make a covenant with one, Ar. Av. 439, N. T.; δ. διαθήκην πρὸς τινα Act. Ar. 3. 25; ἔριν δ. ἀλλήλοις to settle a quarrel with one, Lat. litem componere, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 23.

5. to compose, make, νόμους Plat. Legg. 834 A. 6. to set forth, recite, λόγους, δημηγορίαν, etc., Polyb. 3. 108, 2, etc.; δ. βῆσιν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ Luc. Hermot. 1; cf. Schäff. Mel. p. 29, Heind. Plat. Charm. 162 D.

διατιλάω, to pass excrements, Hippiatr. pp. 105, 194.

διατίλλω, to pluck bare, κουραῖς .. διατετιλμένης φόβης the mane having been clipped close, Soph. Fr. 587.

διάτιμμα, τό, a portion plucked off, Anth. P. 6. 71.

διατιμάω, to finish honouring, honour no longer, (cf. διαπολεμέω), τὰ τοῦδε διατετίμηται θεοῖς Aesch. Tbeb. 1047; so the Schol. seems to have read, v. Paley ad l., and Dind. Lex. Aeschyl.

2. Med. to get a thing estimated or valued, τὴν οὐσίαν Diod. 4. 21; τὸ ἀδίκημα Id. 16. 29; τὴν χῶραν Joseph. A. J. 13. 9, 2, cf. C. I. 2266. 8.

διατίμησις, εὖς, ἢ, = τίμησις, Ath. 274 E.

διατίμητής, οὐ, ὁ, = τιμητής, an appraiser, valuer, Justin. Novell.

διατινάσσω, fut. ξω, to shake asunder, shake to pieces, ἐπὴν σχεδίην .. διὰ κῦμα τινάζει Od. 5. 363; τὰ δῶματα Eur. Bacch. 600; fut. med. in pass. sense, Ib. 588.

II. to shake violently, κάρα δ. ἄνω κάτω Id. I. T. 282.

διατινθαλέος, α, ον, = τινθαλέος, Ar. Vesp. 329.

διατιτραίνω, διατιτράω, v. sub διατετραίνω.

διατιτρώσκω, to pierce through, wound, δέρμα Hipp. Fract. 749.

διατλήναι, to endure, suffer, Hesych. s. v. διατλάς.

δι-ατμέω, (ἀτμός) to evaporate, Hipp. 505. 10.

διατμήγω, aor. 1 διέτμηξα: aor. 2 διέτμήγον, pass. -μάγην:—Ep. for διατέμνω, to cut in twain, ἐνθα διατμήξας .. then having cut [the Trojan host] in twain .., Il. 21. 3; νηρόμενος μέγα λαίτμα διέτμηγον swimming I clove the wave, Od. 7. 276; λαίτμα διατμήξας ἐπέρασσα 5. 409; ὄλκα δ., of ploughing, Mosch. 2. 81; (and in Med., ἀρούρας διατμήξασθαι Ar. Rh. 1. 628); Ἀπόλλωνα ἠέλιον δ. to distinguish him from the Sun, Call. Fr. 48:—Pass., διέτμηγεν (3 pl. aor. 2 for -μάγησαν) ἐν φιλότῃρι they parted friends, Il. 7. 302; absol. they parted, 1. 531, Od. 13. 439; also, they were scattered abroad, Il. 16. 354.

δι-ατμίξω, fut. ἴσω, to pass into vapour, to evaporate, Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 10., 2. 1, 3, etc.; c. acc. cogn., ἰδρῶτα δ. Plut. 2. 695 C:—Pass., in same sense, Arist. Cael. 3. 7, 3, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.

διατοιχέω, = ἀνατοιχέω (q. v.), Eubul. Κατακ. 5.

διατομή, ἢ, a cutting through, severance, division, Ael. N. A. 13. 30:—in Aesch. Theb. 935, Ahrens proposes to read διαπραμαῖς, metri grat.

II. cutting power, sharp edge, ὀδόντων Ael. N. A. 1. 31.

διάτομος, ον, = διχότομος, Martian. Capell.

διατόναιον, τό, a curtain-rod, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F: so, -τόνιον, LXX (Ex. 35. 11).

διατονθορύζω, strengthd. for τονθορύζω, Dio C. 73. 8.

διάτονος, ον, (διατείνω) on the stretch, vehement, αἶραι Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 1.

2. extending from front to back, of through-stones in a wall, Vitruv. 2. 8; cf. ὑπέρτανος II.

II. in Music, διάτονον, (sc. γένος), τό, the diatonic scale of the Ancients, opp. to τὸ χρωματικόν and τὸ ἐναρμόνιον, the intervals being simpler and more natural, Aristoxen. p. 44 sqq., etc.; also, δ. μέλος Alciphro 1. 18; δ. μελωδία Dion. H. de Comp. 19;—also, γένος διατονικόν Aristid. Quint. p. 111, etc.:—v. Dict. of Antiqq. p. 774, Chappell's Hist. of M. i. p. xvi.

διατοξεύσιμος, ον, that can be shot across, δ. χώρα a place within bow-range or arrow-shot, Plut. Luc. 28.

διατοξεύω, to shoot through; metaph., δ. λόγον τινί to shoot it across to him, Heliod. 5. 32.

II. Med. to contend with others in archery, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4; τινί Parthen. 4.

διατόρευμα, τό, graven work, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 31 v. 1).

διατορεύω, to engrave, Soph. Fr. 295 (a corrupt passage), Plut. 2. 1083 E (vulg. -τορνεύω), Ael. V. H. 14. 7.

διατορέω, to strike through, pierce, Incert. ap. Suid.

διατορνεύω, to finish off, Liban. 4. 1071.

διάτορος, ον, (τείρω) piercing, galling, πέδαι (where Herm. takes it pass.), Aesch. Pr. 76; δ. φόβος thrilling fear, Ib. 181; of sound, δ.

Τυρσηνική σάλπιγξ Id. Eum. 567; διατόρον φθέγγεσθαι Plut. 2. 303 E; ἀναβοᾶν Luc. Gall. 1: cf. διαπρύσιος.

II. pass. pierced, bored through, ποδοῖν ἀκμαί Soph. O. T. 1034.

διατράγειν, v. sub διατρώγω.

διατρώφιδέω, to talk in tragic style, Hesych. s. v. διακωμωδέω.

διάτρώμις, ὁ, ἢ, = λισπόπυγος, Strattis Incert. 15.

διατρώνω, to state clearly, Iamb. V. Pyth. 26.

διατρώχλιζομαι, Pass. to put one's neck under the yoke, Teles ap. Stob. 18. 40.

II. to rush headforemost, Plut. 2. 501 D.

διατρώχυνω, to make quite rough, Plut. 2. 979 B.

δι-ατρεμέω, to be very still, Ar. Peripl. M. Euxin. p. 6.

διατρεπτικός, ἢ, ὄν, dissuasive, Plut. 2. 788 F.

διατρέπω, fut. ψω, to turn away or deter from a thing, δ. αὐτοῦς τοῦ μη .. Polyb. 5. 4, 10:—Pass., with fut. med., aor. med. διετραπόμην, and pass. διετράπην [ᾶ], to turn aside from one's purpose, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 119: to be confounded or perplexed, Hipp. 1159 H, Dem. 798. 20: c. acc. to turn away from .., Epict. ap. Stob. 316, fin., Plut., etc.

διατρέφω, fut. -θρέψω, to breed up, support, Aragos Ὑμεν. 1: to sustain continually, Thuc. 4. 39; τινὰ ἀπό τινος Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6.

διατρέχω, fut. -θρέξομαι: aor. -έδραμον, also -έθρεξα Call. Lav. Pall. 23: pf. -δεδράμηκα.

To run across or over, ἰχθυόεντα κέλευθα διέδραμον Od. 3. 177; τίς δ' ἂν ἐκῶν .. διαδράμοι ἀλμυρὸν ὕδωρ; 5. 100; μη διατρέχων Antipho 121. 36.

2. metaph. to run through, τὸν βίον Plat. Legg. 802 A; τὰ ἡδέα Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31; δ. τὸν λόγον to get to the end of it, Plat. Phaedr. 237 A.

II. absol. to run about, Lat. discurre, Ar. Pax 536; διατρέχοντες ἀστέρες Ib. 838; νεφέλαι διέδραμον Theocr. 22. 20:—metaph. to run through, spread, ἐν τῷ σώματι διέδραμε γαργαλισμός Hegesipp. Ἀδελφ. 1. 16; δ. νεωτερισμός Plut. Alex. 68; θροῦς δ. τῆς ἐκκλησίας Plut. Pyrrh. 13.

2. of Time, to pass away, Hdn. 2. 6, etc.

3. δ. εἰς .. to come quite to .., Hipp. 553. 21; δ. μέχρι to penetrate to .., Plut. Pyrrh. 24.

διατρέω, fut. -τρέσω, to run trembling about, flee all ways, διέτρεσαν ἄλλυδις ἄλλας Il. 11. 486, cf. 17. 729.

διάτρησις, εὖς, ἢ, perforation: a pore, Hipp. 412. 32, Galen.

διάτρητος, ον, bored through, pierced, Jo. Damasc.

διατριβή, ἢ, a wearing away, esp. of time, a way or manner of spending, χρόνου τε διατριβᾶς .. ἐφηῦρε .., πεσσὸς κύβους τε pastimes, Soph. Fr. 380. 1:—hence, absol., 1. a pastime (pass-time), amusement, Ar. Pl. 923, Alex. Taran. 3. 4, etc.; ἐν συνουσίᾳ τινὶ καὶ διατριβῇ Dem. 537. 18; γέλωτα καὶ δ. παρέχειν τινί Aeschin. 25. 1; τοῦ συμποσίου δ. Alex. Πολυκλ. 1; πάρεσχε τοῖς κωμικοῖς δ. materiam jocandi, Plut. Pericl. 4:—a place of amusement, Menand. Ὑποβ. 2. 10, Bato Ἀνδρ. 1. 4.

2. serious employment, labour, study, ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ καὶ τῇ ταῖδε δ. Plat. Theaet. 172 C; διατριβὴν ποιεῖσθαι περὶ τι Lys. 146. 35, Isae. 87. 36; πρὸς τι Aeschin. 33. 15; ἐπὶ τινί Ar. Ran. 1498: esp. a discourse, Plat. Apol. 37 D; αἱ πολιτικά δ. Dion. H. 10. 15.

b. a school of philosophy, Ath. 211 C, al.: also a place of teaching, school, Id. 350 A.

3. a way of life, passing of time, δ. ἐν ἀγορᾷ Ar. Nub. 1058; δ. νέων ἐν δικαστηρίοις Andoc. 32. 2; ἢ ἐν Σικελίᾳ δ. stay there, Ep. Plat. 337 E; τὰς ἐν Λυκίῳ δ. your haunts in the L., Id. Euthyphro 2 A; ποιεῖσθαι ἐν τῷ ὕδατι τὴν δ., ἐν τῇ γῇ Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 12, al.

II. in bad sense, a waste of time, loss of time, delay, with or without χρόνου, Eur. Phoen. 751, etc.; in pl., Thuc. 5. 82; διατριβὴν ἐμπαιεῖν, παρέχειν Id. 3. 38, Xen. Oec. 8, 13, etc.; διατριβὴν ποτῷ ποιεῖν to prolong a carouse, Alex. Τιτθ. 1.

III. in Rhet. occasion for dwelling on a subject, Lat. commoratio, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 10.

IV. continuance, permanence, Id. Meteor. 3. 4, 12.

διατριβικός, ἢ, ὄν, scholastic, Polyb. Exc. Mai p. 395.

διατριβῶ [ῖ], fut. ψω:—Pass., aor. 2 διατριβῆν [ῖ]:—to rub between, rub hard, χερσὶ διατριβᾶς Il. 11. 847:—to rub away, consume, waste, πάντα διατριβόντων Ἀχαιοί Od. 2. 265; χρήματα Theogn. 917; εἰς αἰτίας ἀλόγους δ. τὸ θεῖον to fritter away Providence into unreasoning causes, Plut. Nic. 23:—Pass., κάκιστα διατριβῆναι to perish utterly, Hdt. 7. 120, cf. Thuc. 8. 78; cf. ἐκτριβῶ II.

II. δ. χρόνον, Lat. terere tempus, to spend time, Hdt. 1. 189, Lys. 97. 26; παρά τινί Hdt. 1. 24, etc.; so, δ. τινὰς ἡμέρας Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 49, etc.; ἐνιαυτὸς διετριβῆ Thuc. 1. 125.

2. often absol. (without χρόνον), to waste time, pass it away, οὐ μὴ διατριβῆς ..; make no more delay, Ar. Ran. 462; δ. ἐν γυμνασίοις to pass all one's time there, Id. Nub. 1002; ἐν ἀστεῖ Antipho 113. 4; ἐν ἀργῷ Philem. Πυρρ. 1. 6; αὐταῦ ἐνδον Plat. Prot. 311 A; δ. μετ' ἀλλήλων to go on talking, Id. Phaedo 59 D, etc.:—hence, to busy, employ oneself, ἐν ζητήσῃ Id. Apol. 29 C; ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ Id. Theaet. 173 C; ἐπὶ τινί Id. Euthyd. 305 A, Dem. 22. 25; ἀμφὶ τι Xen. Eq. 2, 1; περὶ τι Plat. Phaedo 90 B, Isocr. 1 C; πρὸς ἱππικῇ Plat. Parm. 126 C; πρὸς ταῖς ἐργαῖς Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 18; πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν Plat. Rep. 540 A; c. part., δ. μελετῶν Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12.

b. also absol. to lose time, delay, Il. 19. 250, Ar. Eq. 515, etc.; λέγε καὶ μὴ διατριβε Plat. Rep. 472 B; διατέτριφα I have let the time slip by .., Id. Theaet. 143 A:—with a part., καθ' ἕκαστα λέγων δ. to waste time in speaking, Isocr. 34 A, cf. Dem. 11. 19.

III. to put off by delay, to thwart, hinder, μὴ τι διατριβεῖν ἐμὸν χόλον Il. 4. 42; αὐτὶ διατριβῶ μητρὸς γάμον Od. 20. 341; ἀριστον Ar. Fr. 424: c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ὄφρα κεν ἦγε διατριβῆσιν Ἀχαιοὺς ἐν γάμον put them off in the matter of her wedding, Od. 2. 204: also c. gen. rei, μὴ δηθὰ διατριβώμεν ὁδοῖο let us not lose time on the way, Ib. 404; so in Med., μὴ τι διατριβώμεθα πείρης Ar. Rh. 2. 883.

διατριβῶ, to squeak, creak, Byz.

διατριμμα, τό, a sore from the skin being rubbed off in riding, Lat. intertrigo, Gloss.

διατριπτέον, verb. Adj. one must spend time, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 6.

διατριπτικός, ἢ, ὄν, fit for bruising, μύρον Ar. Lys. 943.

διάτριτος, *ov*, recurring every third day, tertian, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 237, Galen.

διάτριχα, Adv., = τριχα, in three divisions, three ways, Il. 2. 655, etc.: but better divisim.

διατροπή, *ή*, confusion, agitation, Polyb. 1. 16, 4, etc.

διατροπος, *ov*, various in dispositions, τριποις Eur. I. A. 560.

διατροφή, *ή*, sustenance and support, Xen. Vect. 4, 49, Menand. 'Al. 5.

διατροχάζω, fut. άσω, of a horse, to trot, Xen. Eq. 7, 11.

διατρύγιος, *ov*, (τρύγη): in Od. 24. 342, διατρύγιος δέ έκαστος [ύρχος] *ήην* each row bore grapes in succession, Eust. ad l.; cf. Od. 7. 122 sq.

διατρύπώ, to bore through, pierce, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 15., 5. 15, 13, etc.

διατρύφώ, strengthd. for τρυφώ, Plat. Legg. 695 C.

διατρύφέν, v. sub διαθρύπτω.

διατρώγω, fut. -τρώξομαι: aor. -έτρώγον:—to gnaw through, τὸ δίκτυον Ar. Vesp. 164, 368; τὰς νευράς Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 6: to keep munching, Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 10. 2. c. gen. rei, to eat of, Ael. V. H. 1. 10.

διαττώ, Att. for διαστώ, to sift through, Plat. Soph. 226 B, Tim. 73 E, Crat. 402 C:—Subst. διάττησις, *ews*, *ή*, as Schneider in Plut. 2. 693 E.

διάττος, *δ*, a sieve, v. Ruhnck. Tim.

διάττω or διάττω, v. sub διαττώ.

διατύλισσω, Att. -ττω, to unroll, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 281.

διατύπώ, to form perfectly, Diod. 4. 11; *δ*. νόμους to give them a lasting form, Luc. Jud. Voc. 5:—Pass., Arist. Audib. 21. 2. metaph.

in Med. to imagine, conceive, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 11; so in Act., Luc. Alex. 4: to represent, Plut. 2. 83 A.

διατύπωσις [ύ], *ews*, *ή*, full and perfect shape, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 8: configuration, Plut. Alex. 72, C. I. 5694. 2. vivid description, Longin. 20. II. a statute, canon, etc., Eccl.

διατύπωτέον, verb. Adj. one must represent, λόγῳ Dion. H. de Rhet. 2. 6.

διατωθάζω, to sneer much at, Alciphro 2. 4.

δι-αυγάζω, to glance, shine through, τινη Plut. 2. 893 D:—διανγάζει *ήμέρα* day dawns, 2 Ep. Petr. 1. 19; and impers., *άμα τῷ* διανγάζειν (sc. τὴν *ήμέραν*) Polyb. 3. 104, 5.

διανγασμός, *δ*, splendour bursting forth, Plut. 2. 893 D.

διαύγεια, *ή*, = foreg., Themist. 175 A. II. a hole to admit light, Diod. 17. 82.

διανγέω, = διανγάζω, Plut. Arat. 22, Dion. H. 5. 49 (vulg. διανγώσης).

διανγής, *ές*, (αύγή) translucent, transparent, of water, Arist. Mirab. 112, Anth. P. 9. 227, 277: radiant, of metal, Call. Lav. Pall. 21; of stars, Ap. Rh. 2. 1105.

διανγία, *ή*, = διαύγεια, Greg. Naz. ap. Suid.

δι-αύγιον, τό, = διαύγεια II, Hero Spir. pp. 163, 172, etc.

διαυθαίρετος, *ov*, (δι' αὐτοῦ, αἰρέομαι) chosen for its own sake, Stoic. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 264.

δι-αυθεντέω, to be certainly informed, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 425.

διαύλιον, τό, (αὐλός) an air on the flute in the interval of the choral song, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1282, Hesych.: in Suid. διαύλειον.

διαυλοδρομέω, to run the *δίαυλος*, Schol. Ar. Av. 292: metaph. to return to the starting point, Arist. G. A. 2. 5, 11.

διαυλοδρόμης, *ov*, *δ*, a runner in the *δίαυλος*, Pind. P. 10. 14.

διαυλοδρομία, *ή*, a running forwards and backwards, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. p. 8.

διαυλο-δρόμος, running the *δίαυλος*, C. I. 2758, Keil. Inscr. Boeot. p. 52: metaph. of the cock, διὰ γὰρ τῆς αὐλῆς τρέχει, Artemid. 4. 24.

δί-αυλος, *δ*, (δῖς) a double pipe or channel:—in the race, a double course, where the runner (διαυλοδρόμος) ran to the furthest point of the *στάδιον*, turned the post there (καμπτήρ), and ran back by the other side, Pind. O. 13. 50, Soph. El. 691, Eur. El. 825, etc.; v. sub *στάδιον* II. 2. metaph., κάμψαι διαύλου θάτερον κῶλον πάλιν to run the backward course, retrace one's steps, Aesch. Ag. 344, ubi v. Blomf. and cf. διαυλοδρομέω; also, *δίαυλοι κυμάτων ebb and flow, rise and fall* of the waves, Lat. *fluctus reciproci*, Eur. Hec. 29; *εις αὐγὰς πάλιν ἀλίου δίσσους ἂν ἔβαν διαύλους* they would twice return, Id. H. F. 662, cf. 1102 (where Bothe *δίαυλον ἐξ Ἄιδου μαλῶν*); τὸν ὑστατον τρέχων *δ*. τοῦ βίου Alex. Τραυμ. 1; τρέχειν διαύλους to run to and fro, Aristaen. 1. 27. II. a strait, Eur. Tro. 435. 2. in pl. of the nostrils, Opp. C. 2. 181; cf. αὐλών.

διαυλωνία, *ή*, (αὐλών) a strait, Eust. 1912. 32.

διαυλωνίζω, fut. *ίσω*, to pass through a narrow duct or channel, Arist. Respir. 6, 4, Meteor. 2. 8, 8. 2. to admit a thorough draught, Ath. 189 C.

διαυλωνισμός, *ov*, *δ*, passage through a narrow opening, Eust. 1107. 63.

διαυχενίζομαι, Dep. to hold the neck erect, Poll. 1. 218, Eunap. ap. Suid.

διαυχένιος, *ov*, running through the neck, μυελός Plat. Tim. 73 E.

διαύω, a corrupt word in Eur. H. F. 1049; Musgr. proposed *εὐδιάοντ' lying calm and tranquil*; Paley *εὐ ταύοντ'.*

διαφάγειν, inf. aor. 2 of διεσθίω, to eat through, Hdt. 3. 109.

διαφάδην [φά], Adv. openly, Poll. 2. 129.

διαφαίνω, fut. -φάνῶ:—to shew through, let a thing be seen through, τὴν λευκότητα *δ*. Arist. G. A. 2. 2, 6; *ἄως καλὸν διέφαινε πρόσωπον* Theocr. 18. 26; *δ*. τὰς ἑαυτῶν φύσεις Polyb. 12. 24, 1. II. Pass. to appear or shew through, νεκρῶν *δ*. χῶρος shewed clear of dead bodies, Il. 8. 491; esp. of things seen through a transparent substance, Hdt. 3. 24; μέλαν τὸ μὴ διαφανόμενον Arist. G. A. 3. 5, 34, cf. Probl. 28. 41. 2. to glow, to be red-hot, μοχλὺς διεφαινετο αἰνῶς Od. 9. 379; cf. διαφανής I. 2. 3. metaph. to be proved, shew itself, Pind. N. 3. 123, cf. Thuc. 2. 51: to be conspicuous among others, Id. 1. 18. III. seemingly intr. to shew light through, to be transparent, Philem. Συνεφ. 1: to dawn, *ήμέρα*, *ήως* διέφαινε Hdt. 7. 219., 8. 83; and metaph. to shine through, τὸ μεγαλοσπεπὲς διαφαίνει Xen. Mem. 3.

10, 5. 2. πυρὰ διέφανε (Dor. aor. 1) the pyre parted its flames, so as to allow a passage, Pind. P. 3. 78.

δι-αφαιρέω, to take quite away, Paul. Aeg. p. 187. 28.

διαφάνεια, *ή*, = διάφασις, transparency, Plat. Phaedo 110 D.

διαφάνης, *ές*, (διαφαίνω) seen through, transparent, ἕαλος Ar. Nub. 767; *οὐρα* Hipp. Aph. 1252; *ὑδάτια* Plat. Phaedr. 229 B; *χιτώνια* Ar. Lys. 48, cf. Menand. Incert. 231, Foës. Occ. Hipp.; τὸ διαφανές is defined by Arist. de An. 2. 7, 2 sq. 2. red-hot, Hdt. 2. 9., 4. 73, 75.

Hipp. Art. 788; cf. διαφαίνομαι 2. II. metaph. transparent, manifest, τὰδ *ήδη* διαφανῆ Soph. O. T. 754: distinct, distinctly seen, εἶδος *δ*. Plat. Rep. 544 D, 548 C:—so in Adv. -*νῶς*, Thuc. 2. 65, Xen. An. 5. 9, 24, Plat. 2. famous, illustrious, Plat. Rep. 600 B, Tim. 25 B.

διαφαρμάκεω, to give medicine to, τινά Plut. 2. 157 C.

διάφασις, *ews*, *ή*, (διαφαίνω) a view through, opp. to *ἐμφασις*, Theophr. Lap. 30, Plut. 2. 354 B.

διαφαναίω, fut. *ίσω*, to hold very cheap, Plat. Legg. 804 B.

διαφάσκω, Ion. -φώσκω:—to shew light through, to dawn, *ἄμ' ήμέρη* διαφωσκούση as soon as day began to dawn, Hdt. 3. 86., 9. 45; *ἄρτι* διαφάσκοντος (absol.) Polyb. 31. 22, 13: cf. διανγάζω.

διαφεγγής, *ές*, transparent, Luc. Amor. 26.

διαφερόντως, Adv. part. pres. act. of διαφέρω, differently from, at odds with, διαφερόντως *ή* .., Lys. 188. 35, Plat. Rep. 538 B, Phaedo 85 B. 2. c. gen., διαφερόντως τῶν ἄλλων above all others, Id. Crito 52 B, etc. II. absol. differently, in different ways or degrees, Thuc. 1. 38, etc.; *δ*. *ήττον* Plat. Legg. 862 D.

διαφέρω: fut. διοίω and διαίσομαι, h. Hom. Merc. 255, etc.: aor. 1 διήνεγκα, Ion. διήνεικα: aor. 2 διήνεγκον. To carry over or across, *δ*. ναῦς τὸν Ἰσθμόν Thuc. 8. 8: to carry from one to another, διαφέρει κηρύγματα Eur. Supp. 352; [τὸ *ήλεκτρον*] διαφέρεται εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας Arist. Mirab. 81:—metaph., γλῶσσαν διοίσει will put the tongue in motion, will speak, Soph. Tr. 323; cf. διήμι. 2. of Time, *δ*. τὸν αἰῶνα, τὸν βίον, Lat. *peragere vitam*, to go through life, Hdt. 3. 40, Eur. Hel. 10; τὴν νύκτα Id. Rhes. 600; and absol., *ἄπαις* διοίσει Ib. 982:—in Med. to live, continue, *ύγινοὶ* τὰλλα διαφέρονται Hipp. Art. 823; σοῦ διοίεται *μόνος* will pass his life apart from thee, Soph. Aj. 511; σκοπούμενος διοίσει Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 24 (ex emend. Bast. pro *δέσση*). 3. to bear through, bear to the end, σκήπτρα Eur. I. A. 1195; γαστρός *δ*γκον *δ*., of a woman, Id. Ion 15, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5: hence, 4. to bear to the end, go through with, πόλεμον Hdt. 1. 25, Thuc. 1. 11: but also to bear the burden of war, Id. 6. 54:—to endure, support, sustain, Lat. *perferre*, with an Adv., like Lat. *facillime* or *graviter ferre*, *ῤῥῶστα γὰρ τὸ σὺν τε σὺ καγὼ διοίω τοῦμόν* Soph. O. T. 321; so, *δ*. πότμον δάκρυσι Eur. Hipp. 1143. II. to carry different ways, Ar. Lys. 570, etc.: to toss about, ὄπλισμα .. διαφέρων *έσφενδύνα* Eur. Supp. 715; *δ*. τὰς κόρας to turn the eyes about, Id. Bacch. 1087, Or. 1262:—Pass. to be carried different ways, dispersed, opp. to *συμφέρεσθαι*, Plat. Soph. 242 D, Arist. Mund. 5, 5: to be tossed about, like Lat. *jactari*, Strabo 144. 2. *δ*. τινά to spread his fame abroad, Pind. P. 11. 91; *εις ἅπαντας τὴν μνήμην αὐτοῦ* *δ*. Dem. 1415. 12; so in Pass., *φήμη* διαφέρεται Plut. 2. 163 C. 3. to tear asunder, Lat. *differre*, Aesch. Cho. 68 (as the Schol.), Eur. Bacch. 754, Arist. Poët. 8, 4, in Pass.:—metaph. to distract, τὴν ψυχὴν φροντίσιν Plut. 2. 133 D: cf. διαφορέω. 4. *δ*. τὴν ψήφον to give one's vote a different way, i. e. against another, Hdt. 4. 138, etc.: but also simply, to give each man his vote, Eur. Or. 46, Thuc. 4. 74, Xen. Symp. 5, 8. 5. *εἰράνοος* διαφέρειν = *διαλύεσθαι*, to ray them up, Lycurg. 150. 38; cf. *εἰράνας*. III. intr. to differ, *φυσῶ* *δ*. Pind. N. 7. 79; *ἄρ' οἱ τεκόντες* διαφέρουσιν *ή* τροφαί; is it one's parents or nurture that make the difference? Eur. Hec. 599: c. gen. to be different from, Id. Or. 251, Thuc. 5. 86, etc.: c. acc., *οὐδὲν* διοίσεις *Χαιρεφῶντος τὴν φύσιν* Ar. Nub. 503; τὸ *δ*.. *ἀφανίζειν* *Ιερά* *έσθ'* *δτε* τοῦ κόπτειν διαφέρει Dem. 562. 18; *δ*. τὰς μορφάς Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 3; *δ*. *εις* *τι*, *έν* *τινι* Xen. Hier. 1, 2 and 7; *κατά* *τι* Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 1; *πρός* *τι* Ib. 2. 13, 10, etc.; *τινι* *δ*. τὰ *ἄρρενα* τῶν *θηλειῶν* .. θεωρεῖσθω Id. P. A. 4. 8, 10; c. inf., *μόνη* *τῆ* *μορφῆ* *μῆ* *οὐχί* *πρόβατα* *εἶναι* *δ*. Luc. Alex. 15; with the Art., *ψήφοι* *τρεῖς* *διήνεγκαν* τὸ *μῆ* *θανάτου* *τιμῆσαι* three votes made the difference of capital punishment, i. e. there was a majority of only three against it, Dem. 676. 10. 2. impers. διαφέρει, it makes a difference, *πλεῖστον* *δ*., Lat. *nultum interest*, Hipp. Aph. 1253; *βραχὺ* *δ*. τοῖς *θανοῦσιν*, *εί* .., Eur. Tro. 1248, etc.; *οὐδὲν* *διαφέρει*, *οὐ* *διαφέρει* it makes no odds, Lat. *nihil refert*, Plat. Prot. 329 D, Phaedo 89 C, etc.; *σμικρὸν* *οἶε* *διαφέρειν*; Id. Rep. 467 C:—c. dat. pers., *διαφέρει* *μοι* it makes a difference to me, Antipho 130. 46, Plat. Prot. 316 B, etc.; *αὐτῷ* *ἴδια* *τι* *δ*. he has some private interest at stake, Thuc. 3. 42; *εί* *ὑμῖν* *μῆ* *τι* *δ*. if you see no objection, Plat. Lach. 187 D; *τί* *δέ* *σοι* *δ*. *εἶτε* .., *εἶτε* *μῆ*; Id. Rep. 349 A, cf. Gorg. 497 B, etc.; c. inf., *αὐδέ* *τί* *οἱ* *διέφερον* *ἀποθανείν* Hdt. 1. 85, cf. Antipho 130, fin., etc. 3. τὸ *δ*. the difference, the odds, Plat. Legg. 723 C; = τὸ *εὐμφέρον* Antiph. Ἀνασῶς. 1; so, τὰ *διαφέροντα* Thuc. 6. 92, Lys. 187. 13, Isac. 47. 35; *έπιστάμενος* τὰ *διαφ.* *παραβαίνειν* *τολμῆ* Andoc. 31. 33:—but τὰ *δ*. also simply points of difference, in character and the like, Thuc. 1. 70, etc. 4. to be different from a man, generally in point of excess, i. e. to surpass, excel him, *τινός* Thuc. 3. 39; *τινί* in a thing, Id. 2. 39, Alex. Γαλ. 1. 6; *έν* *τινι* Isocr. 34 E; *εις* *τι* Plat. Apol. 35 A; *κατά* *τι* Xen. Lac. 1, 10; *πρός* *τι* Aeschin. 25. 42; c. inf., *δ*. *τινός* *προβιβῆσαι* (i. e. τῷ *προβιβῆσαι*) Plat. Prot. 328 A: sometimes foll. by *ή*, like a Comp., *πόλυ* *διέφερον* *ἀλέσασθαι* *ή* .. it was far better .. than .., Xen. An. 3. 4, 33, cf. Mem. 3. 11, 14, Vect. 4, 25 (where it means to differ in point of diminution); also, *δ*. *παρά* *τινι* Polyb. 10. 27, 5:—absol. to excel;

surpass, ἐπί τινι Isocr. 210 C. 5. to prevail, ἀπίστως ἐπὶ πολὺ δὴνεγκε Thuc. 3. 83. 6. to quarrel, struggle, Teleclid. 'Hoc. 7. 7. 7. to come between, intervene, ὁ διαφέρων χρόνος Antipho 140. 35. 8. to belong to, τινί, as property, Philo 1. 207. IV. in Pass., much like the intr. usage, to differ, be at variance, quarrel, Amphip. Σαπφ. 1; περί τινος Hdt. 1. 173, Plat. Enthym. 7 B; δ. τινι to differ with, Antipho 134. 22, Plat., etc.; τινί περί τινος Thuc. 5. 31; πρὸς τινα Lys. 150. fin.; διὰ τι Id. 117. 38; also, διαφέρεσθαι γνώμη Hdt. 7. 220; δ. ὡς .. to maintain on the contrary that .., Dem. 1296. 24; οὐ διαφέρομαι, = οὐ μοι διαφέρει, Id. 112. fin.—The word is altogether post-Hom.

διαφεύγω, fut. -φεύξομαι, to flee through, get away from, escape, τινά or τι Hdt. 1. 204., 3. 19, etc., Antipho 140. 9; θάνατον Plat. Apol. 39 A; νόσημα Arist. H. A. 8. 21,—absol., Hdt. 1. 10, etc.; ἐκ τῆς Μήλου Thuc. 8. 39; δ. ἐκ πόνων εἰς ἀγαθά Plat. Legg. 815 E; διαφεύγει δ' οὐδὲ νῦν but it is not now too late, Dem. 139. 17. 2. to escape one, escape one's notice or memory, Plat. Phaedo 95 E, Meno 96 E, etc.; διαπέφυγέ με, Lat. fugit me, Isocr. 80 B.

διαφευκτικός, ἢ, ὄν, (διαφεύγω) able to escape, Luc. Tim. 29. διάφευξις, εὖς, ἢ, an escaping, means of escape, Thuc. 3. 23, and (with v. l. διάφυξις) Plut. Ti. Gracch. 5.

διαφημίξω, fut. ἴσω, poet. ἴξω:—to make known, spread abroad, Dion. H. 11. 46, Arat. Phaen. 221, N. T.;—also in Med., Dion. P. 26.

διαφθάνω, to be much beforehand, always found with v. l. φθάνω, Plut. Demetr. 7, Joseph. A. J. 15. 5, 1, Liban. 4. 883.

διαφθαρτικός, ἢ, ὄν, destructive, Arist. Probl. 1. 47, Poll. 5. 132.

διαφθείρω: fut. -φθερῶ, Ep. -φθέρω II. 13. 625; pf. διέφθαρκα Eur. Mcd. 226, etc.; also διέφθορα, v. infr. III:—Pass., fut. διαφθάρησομαι Thuc. 4. 37; Ion. διαφθερέομαι Hdt. 8. 108., 9. 42; 3 pl. plqpf. διεφθάρησθε Id. 8. 90. To destroy utterly, πόλιν II. 13. 625; ἔργα Hdt. 1. 36, and Att.: to make away with, kill, τινά Id. 9. 88, etc.: to destroy, ruin, ἢδ' ἡμέρα φύσει σε καὶ διαφθερεῖ Soph. O. T. 438, cf. Ph. 1069; δ. χέρα to weaken, slacken one's hand, Eur. Med. 1055; to upset a chariot, Lys. Fr. 2. 5; to disable a ship, Hdt. 1. 166, 167, Andoc. 18. 32, etc. (cf. καταδύω); δ. τὴν συνοσίαν to break up the party, Plat. Prot. 338 D:—absol. to forget (cf. διόλλυμι), Eur. Hipp. 389. 2. in moral sense, to corrupt, ruin, γνώμην τινός Aesch. Ag. 932; δ. τοὺς νέους, τοὺς νεωτέρας Plat. Apol. 25 A, 30 B, etc.:—esp. to corrupt by bribes, Lat. corrumpere, Hdt. 5. 51; ἀργυρίῳ δ. τινά Lys. 180. 17; ἐπὶ χρήμασι Dem. 241. 1:—δ. γυναῖκα to seduce a woman, Lys. 93. 16, etc.; cf. Eur. Bacch. 318:—δ. τοὺς νόμους to falsify, counterfeit them, Isocr. 373 B. 3. οὐδὲν διαφθείρας τοῦ χρώματος having changed nothing of his colour, Plat. Phaedo 117 B. II. Pass. to be destroyed, δ. ἐπὶ τοῖς ἱματίοις to be murdered for the clothes he wore, Antipho 117. 1: esp. to be crippled, disabled, Hdt. 1. 34, 166, etc.: τὴν ἀκοὴν διεφθαρμένος deaf, Id. 1. 38; τὰ σκέλεα δ. with their legs broken, Id. 8. 28; διέφθαρμαι δέμας τὸ πᾶν Soph. Tr. 1056; τὰ ὄμματα δ. blind, Plat. Rep. 517 A; τὰς φρένας Eur. Hel. 1192; τὸ φρενῶν διαφθαρέν = φρενοβλάβεια, Eur. Or. 297:—absol., διεφθαρμένος blighted, corrupt, Plat. Rep. 614 B. III. the pf. διέφθορα is intr. in Hom., to have lost one's wits (cf. Eur. mox cit.), διέφθορας II. 15. 128; and so in late Prose, but mostly in partic. (as in παρέφθορα), διεφθορὸς αἷμα corrupted blood, Galen.; γάλα δ. ἤδη Joseph. A. J. 5. 5, 4; τὰ δ. σώματα Plut. 2. 87 C, cf. 128 E, cf. Luc. Soloec. 3, (v. plura in Lob. Phryn. 160):—but, 2. in good Att. always trans., τὰς .. ἐλπίδας διέφθορεν Soph. El. 306; τὰς φρένας διέφθορε .. μοναρχία Eur. Hipp. 1013 (ubi v. Valck); τὸν λόγον δ. Cratin. Incert. 156, cf. Pherecr. Χειρ., Ar. Fr. 418, Menand. 'Aδελφ. 6.

διαφθονέω, to envy, τινί LXX (Esth. 6. 3, v. l.):—to grudge, τινί τι Jo Chrys.:—Pass. to be envied, Joseph. A. J. 2. 6, 7.

διαφθορά, Ion. -ρή, ἢ, (διαφθείρω) destruction, ruin, blight, death, τῆς πόλεως Thuc. 8. 86; ἐπὶ διαφθορῇ διέστειλε Hdt. 4. 164; μέχρι διαφθορᾶς Plat. Menex. 242 D; pl., Soph. O. T. 573, etc. 2. destruction, blight, of things, ὀμμάτων διαφθοραὶ Ib. 552; διαφθορὰ μορφῆς Aesch. Pr. 643. 3. in moral sense, corruption, seduction, τῶν νέων Xen. Apol. 19; κριτῶν Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 8. 4. putrescence of the foetus in the womb, Hipp. 591. 23. II. in pass. sense, ichthūsiv διαφθ. a prey for fishes, of a corpse, like ἀρπαγῆ, Soph. Aj. 1297; πολεμίοις ὕβρισμα καὶ δ. Eur. H. F. 459.

διαφθορεύς, εὖς, ὄν, a corrupter, τῶν νόμων Plato Crit. 53 C; τῶν νέων Themist. Or. 296 B:—also as fem. in Eur. Hipp. 682 (v. l. διαφθορά).

διαφίημι, to dismiss, disband, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 24, Dem. 677. 18; v. sub διαφρέω.

διαφίλονεικέω, to dispute earnestly, Arist. Soph. Elench. 3. 1, Plut. Alex. 29.

διαφίλοτιμέομαι, Dep. to strive emulously, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 1; τινι ὑπέρ τινος Plut. Aristid. 16.

διαφλέγω, fut. ξω, to burn through, Plut. Alc. 39: to inflame, τὰς ψυχὰς Id. Mar. 16.

διαφοιβάζω, to drive mad, διαπεφοιβάζσθαι κακοῖς Soph. Aj. 332.

διαφοινίσσομαι, Pass. to become quite red, Hipp. 192 B.

διαφοιτάω, Ion. -έω, to wander or roam about continually, Hdt. 1. 60, 186; διὰ τῆς χώρας Ar. Av. 557; δ. τῆς Ἰταλίας Plut. Caes. 33:—of a report, to get abroad, Plut. Fab. 8, etc.

διαφορά, ἢ, (διαφέρω) difference, distinction, Thuc. 3. 10, etc.; παρά τι Dion. H. de Comp. 15; πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 1075 C; διαφορὰν ἔχειν to differ, Menand. 'Ραπισ. 2, etc. 2. in Logic, the differentia of a species, ἐκ τοῦ γένους καὶ τῶν διαφορῶν τὸ εἶδος Arist. Metaph. 9. 7, 8, cf. Top. 6. 1, 1, al.: hence διαφοραὶ almost = species, Id. Pol. 3. 14, 2., 4. 1, 11, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 4. II. variance, disagreement, Hdt. 1. 1; δ. ἔχειν τινί Eur. Med. 75; also in pl., τὰς διαφορὰς διαίρειν,

καταλαμβάνειν to settle the differences, Hdt. 4. 23., 7. 9, 2, etc.; so, δ. θέσθαι καλῶς Andoc. 18. 21; διαφοραὶ πρὸς τινος Plat. Phaedr. 231 B; δ. τισι περί τινος Lys. 172. 2; ἐν δ. καταστήναί τινι Antipho 111. 38; v. sub πεσσοῦς. III. distinction, excellence, Plat. Tim. 23 A. IV. advantage, profit, Antipho 118. 15; cf. διάφορος II. 4.

διαφορέω, = διαφέρω, to spread abroad, disperse, κλέος εὐρὺ διὰ ξείνοι φορέουσι Od. 19. 333; σῶρον .. διαφορῆσαι .. οὐ βῆδιον Diphil. Incert. 19; τὴν ὑγρότητα Plut. 2. 366 C, etc.; τὴν οὐσίαν Ib. 484 A; δ. κραιπάλη τὴν κραιπάλην Ib. 127 F. 2. to carry away, carry off, Lat. differre, τοὺς σταυροὺς Thuc. 6. 100; esp. as plunder, χρήματα τὰ σὰ διαφορέει Hdt. 1. 88, cf. 3. 53; ὃν κοινῇ διαπεφορημένων Dem. 822. 28, cf. 442. 25. 3. to plunder, οἶκον, πόλιν, etc., Hdt. 3. 53, etc.; διαφορεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τινος Dem. 1120. 25; διαφορεῖσθαι τὴν γνώμην to be robbed of one's wits, Plat. Legg. 672 B. 4. also to tear in pieces, ἄλλαι δὲ δαμάλας διεφόρου Eur. Bacch. 739; ὑπὸ κυνῶν τε καὶ οἰωνῶν διαφορούμενος Hdt. 7. 10, 8, cf. Ar. Av. 338. II. = διαφέρω I. 1, to carry across from one place to another, προσόδου ἀπὸ ζυμμάχων διαφορουμένης Thuc. 6. 91. III. a sense peculiar to this form is, to throw off by perspiration, Galen., etc., cf. διαφορητικός:—Pass., of snow, to thaw, Geop. 19. 6, 4. IV. Pass. to be doubtful, Diog. L. 7. 69.

διαφόρημα, τό, a thing thrown to and fro; the game of ball, Hesych., Suid. II. a thing torn to pieces, a prey, LXX (Jct. 37. 16).

διαφόρησις, εὖς, ἢ, a plundering, Plut. Cor. 9, etc. II. perspiration, Galen. III. dubitation, perplexity, Plut. 2. 389 A.

διαφορητικός, ἢ, ὄν, promoting perspiration, diaphoretic, Galen.

διαφορία, ἢ, = διαφορά I, Dion. H. de Rhet. 11. 10.

διάφορος, ον, (διαφέρω) different, unlike, Hdt. 2. 83., 4. 81, Plat. Legg. 964 A, etc.; c. gen. differing from, Id. Phil. 61 D, etc. 2. differing or disagreeing with another, πολλοῖς διάφορός εἰμι Eur. Med. 579; esp. in hostile sense, at variance with, Κλεομένει Hdt. 5. 75; τοῖς οἰκείοις Lys. 144. 2; ἀλλήλοισι, ἑαυτοῖσι Plat. Prot. 337 B, Legg. 679 B; so also c. gen., δ. τινος one's adversary, Dem. 849. 10, cf. Antiph. Τριταγ. 1, Philem. Incert. 67. 3. distinguished, excellent, remarkable, Antiph. 'Ομοπατρ. 1; δ. γλυκύτητι Diod. 2. 57; πρὸς ἀρετὴν Plut. Cleom. 16. 4. making a difference to one, a. in good sense, advantageous, profitable, important, δ. ἑτέρου μᾶλλον Thuc. 4. 3; πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 779 B. b. rarely in bad sense, injurious, γείτονοι μηδὲν ποιεῖν δ. Ib. 843 C. II. as Subst., διάφορον, τό, 1. difference, μικρὸν τι τὸ δ. εὖροι τις ἄν Hdt. 2. 7; διάφορα πολλὰ θεῶν βροτοῖσιν εἰσορῶ I see many differences between gods and men, Eur. Supp. 612; μέγα τὸ δ. ἐστὶ Hipp. 792 E; ἀρα μικρὰ τὰ δ. τῆς οὐσίας Isac. 89. 1; ἡλίκᾳ γ' ἐστὶ τὰ διάφορα ἐνθάδ' ἢ ἐκεῖ πολεμεῖν Dem. 16. 26. 2. what concerns one, τῶν ἡμῶν ἐς τὰ μέγιστα διαφύρων matters of the greatest concern to us, Thuc. 4. 86; τηλικούτων ὄντων αὐτῶ τῶν δ. Dem. 362. 25, cf. Arist. Oec. 2. 34, 4. 3. a difference, disagreement, ἔνεκα τῶν αὐτοῖσι ἰδίᾳ δ. on account of their private differences, Thuc. 1. 68, cf. 2. 27 and 37, etc. 4. in reference to money-matters, the difference, balance, Hyperid. Euxen. 30, cf. Epict. Enchir. 25. 4: expenditure, Arist. de Virt. et Vit. 7, 1 and 3; ἡ μικρολογία ἐστὶ φειδωλία τοῦ δ. Theophr. Char. 10; in pl. expenses, Dem. 887. 8:—a sum of money, Polyb. 4. 18, 8, C. 1. 2335. 33., 2695: price, Luc. Hermot. 81, C. 1. 2347 c. 56. III. Adv. -ως, with a difference, variously, Thuc. 6. 18. 2. δ. ἔχειν to differ, Plat., etc.; δ. ἔχειν τινί to differ with .., Dem. 898. 11. 3. excellently, Id. 761. 26.

διαφορότης, ητος, ἢ, difference, Plat. Rep. 587 E, Theaet. 209 A, etc.

διαφραγμα, atos, τό, a partition-wall, barrier, Thuc. 1. 133, Diod. 1. 33. II. the muscle which divides the thorax from the abdomen, the midriff, diaphragm (Homer's φρένες), Plat. Tim. 70 A, 84 D: cf. διάζωμα II:—δ. τοῦ μυκτῆρος the cartilage which divides the nostrils, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 8.

διαφράγνυμι, to barricade, Plut. Cam. 34, in Med.:—Pass. to be barricaded, προτεχίσμασιν Id. Aemil. 13; ἔλλοβα διαπεφραγμένα with divisions, Theophr. H. P. 8. 5, 2.

διαφράδης, ἐς, distinct, of sound; in Adv. -έως, Hipp. 408. 39.

διαφράζω, to speak distinctly, ὡς .. μοι μήτηρ διεπέφραδε II. 18. 9; διεπέφραδε κούρη Od. 6. 47, cf. 17. 590: v. ἐπέφραδον.

διαφράσσω, Att. -ττω, = διαφράγνυμι, Hdn. 3. 1.

διαφρέω, fut. ἴσω, to let through, let pass, διὰ τῆς πόλεως .. τὴν κνῖσαν οὐ διαφρήσετε Ar. Av. 193; ὅπως μὴ διαφρήσετε τοὺς πολεμίους Thuc. 7. 32.—Cf. εἰσφρέω.

διαφρίσσω, strengthd. for φρίσσω, Poll. 1. 107.

διαφροντίζω, to meditate on, consider, τι Hipp. Aër. 280; δ. δρᾶμα to compose, Lat. meditari, Ael. V. H. 2. 21:—absol. to meditate, Epict. Incert. 1. 22. 2. c. gen. to take care of, pay regard to, Arist. Pol. 2. 4, 8.

δί-αφρος, ον, all foamy, Galen.

διαφρουρέω, to keep one's post: metaph., διαπεφρούρηται βίος Aesch. Fr. 263.

διαφυάς, ἄδος, ἢ, = διαφυή, Diod. 1. 47, v. l. 5. 22.

διαφυγάνω, = διαφεύγω, Thuc. 7. 44, Aeschin. 55. 13.

διαφύγη, ἢ, (διαφεύγω) a refuge, means of escape, τινος from a thing, Plat. Prot. 321 A, al.; ἐκ τινος Plut. Alcib. 25.

διαφυή, ἢ, (διαφύω) any natural break, a joint, suture, division, branch, τὰ δσῆ .. διαφυὰς ἔχει χωρὶς ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Plat. Phaedo 98 C, cf. Polit. 259 D, Philostr. 168: a cleft, division, as in nuts, Xen. An. 5. 4, 29, cf. Plut. Cic. 1: a joint in reeds or grasses, Longus 1. 9: the division between the teeth, Plut. Pyrrh. 3: cf. διάφυσις II. II. a stratum or vein of earth, stone, metal, Theophr. Lap. 63.

διαφύλακτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be watched, preserved, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 43.

διαφύλακτικός, ἢ, ὄν, fit for preserving, Def. Plat. 412 A.

διαφύλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, to watch closely, guard carefully, τὰ

τείχεα, τὴν πόλιν Hdt. 6. 101, 133; τὴν πάροδον Lys. 193. 29, etc.; so in Med. *to guard for oneself*, Eur. I. A. 369. 2. *to observe closely*, τὰ μέτρα Hdt. 2. 121, 1. 3. *to observe, maintain, τὸν νόμον* Plat. Legg. 951 B; εἰρήνην Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 24; δ. τὸ μὴ σπουδάσειν *to guard against being particular* . . . Plat. Polit. 261 E; δ. ὅτι . . . *to take care that* . . . Id. Criti. 112 D.

διάφυξις, εὖ, ἢ, v. l. for -φευξις (q. v.).

διαφύομαι, Pass., with aor. 2 act. διέφυον, pf. διαπέφυκα:—*to grow through*, of buds, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 7. II. *to be disjoined*, διαφύοντος Ἐνός Emped. 71, cf. 66. III. *to grow between*, Arist. Fr. 316, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 9:—*to intervene*, χρόνος διέφυ καὶ πάντα ἐξήρτυτο Hdt. 1. 61. IV. *to be different from*, τινος Philostr. 884. V. *to be grown up with, closely connected with*, τινος Plut. Dio 12, Cic. 14, v. Wyttenb. ap. Schäf. adl. [ῦ only in arsi, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 189 D.]

διαφύρω, fut. ἄσω, *to knead together*, Epiphon.

διαφύσσω, *to blow in different directions, disperse*, μὴ . . . ὁ ἄνεμος αὐτὴν (τὴν ψυχὴν) διαφύσσει Plat. Phaedo 77 D:—Pass., lb. 80 D, 84 B. II. *to blow or breathe through*, Luc. Hermot. 68; ἐκ τοῦ στόματος Plut. 2. 950 B.

διαφύσσις, ἢ, *exhalation from the body*, Arist. Probl. 13. 4, 5.

διάφυσσις, εὖ, ἢ, (διαφύω) *a growing through, bursting of the bud*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 6. II. = διαφύω I, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 13., 6. 3, 18, etc.: *the point of separation between the stalk and branch*, Hipp. 259. 29.

διαφύσσω, fut. ξω, aor. -ήφυσσα:—*to draw continually*, οἶνον διαφύσσωμεν Od. 16. 110. II. *to draw away, tear away*, πολλὸν δὲ διήφυσσε σαρκὸς ὀδόντι 19. 450; διὰ δ' ἔντερα χαλκὸς ἤφυσ' II. 13. 508., 17. 315.

διαφύτω, *to plant out*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 3; *to plant*, Ar. Fr. 162.

διαφώνεω, *to sound apart, to be dissonant, differ in tone, voice*, like ἀναρροστέω, Plat. Gorg. 482 B. 2. generally, *to disagree*, Plat., etc.; δ. περί τινος Arist. Metaph. 12. 9, 14; διαφωνεῖ τι τῶν χρημάτων *the accounts disagree, are not balanced*, Polyb. 22. 26, 23:—δ. τινι *to disagree with*, Plat. Polit. 292 B, etc.; ἀλλήλοισι συμφωνεῖν ἢ δ. Id. Phaedo 101 D; τῷ ψεύδει δ. τάληθές Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 1, al.:—Pass., διαφωνεῖται *it is disputed*, Dion. H. 1. 45. II. *to breathe one's last*, Agatharch. in Phot. 457. 25: *to perish, be lost*, of books, Diod. 16. 3.

διαφώνια, ἢ, *discord*, Plat. Legg. 689 A, 691 A; διαφώνημα, Tzetz.

διάφωνος, *on, discordant*, Diod. 4. 55; τινι *with one*, Luc. Cyn. 16; διάφωνον ἔλκειν, *a musical phrase*, Damox. Σύντρ. 1. 61.

διαφώσκω, Ion. for διαφάσκω.

διαφωτίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to enlighten*, Plut. 2. 76 B; βία διαφωτίζει τύπον *to clear a place by force*, Fr. eclaireir, Id. Cato Ma. 20.

διαχάζομαι, Dep. *to withdraw*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 31; cf. διαχάζω II.

διαχάινω, *to gape wide, yaw*, Plut. 2. 976 B, 980 B.

διαχάλασις, εὖ, ἢ, *a disuniting in the bones of the skull*, Hipp. V. C. 903:—διαχάλασμα, τό, *an hiatus*, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.

διαχάλαω, fut. ἄσω, *to loosen, relax*, τὸ πῦρ δ. τὸ πεπηγὸς Arist. Probl. 7. 3; τὰς ἀρμονίας τοῦ σώματος Epicr. Ἀντιλ. 2. 19; δ. μέλαθρα *to unbar*, Eur. I. A. 1340. II. *to make supple by exercise*, Xen. Eq. 7. 11. III. intr. *to be relaxed, open, gape*, ὅστεον Hipp. V. C. 903.

διαχάρασσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, *to sever, divide*, Dion. H. de Demogth. 43: *to hew out, carve*, Plut. 2. 636 C.

διαχάριζομαι, Dep. *to distribute as presents*, Diod. 19. 20.

διαχάσκω, earlier form of διαχάινω, Ar. Eq. 533, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 1.

διαχαυνώω, *to relax, soften*, Jo. Chrys.

διαχειμάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to pass the winter*, Thuc. 7. 42, Xen. An. 7. 6, 31.

διαχειραγωγέω, *to lead by the hand*, Clem. Al. 506.

διαχειρίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ:—*to have in hand, conduct, manage, administer*, πράγματα, χρήματα Andoc. 21. 43., 19. 13, cf. Lys. 115. 16., 156. 13; αἱ ἀρχαὶ δ. πολλὰ τῶν κοινῶν Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 16:—so in Med., Hipp. 638. 42, etc.:—Pass., Xen. An. 1. 9, 17. II. in Med. also, *to lay hands on, to slay*, Polyb. 8. 23, 8, Plut. 2. 220 B.

διαχειρίσις, εὖ, ἢ, *management, administration*, Thuc. 1. 97.

διαχειρισμός, ὁ, *manipulation, φαρμάκων* Hipp. 1022 G.

διαχειροτονέω, *to choose between two persons or things by show of hands*, or, generally, *by open vote, to elect*, Dem. 1152. 9; so in Med., Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 34:—Pass. *to be so elected*, Plat. Legg. 755 D: cf. διαψηφίζομαι.

διαχειροτονία, ἢ, *choice between two persons or things, election*, δ. ποιεῖν = διαχειροτονεῖν, Dem. 707. 25, etc.; δ. διδόναι *to allow a right of election*, Aeschin. 59. 13.

διαχειρόω, = διαχειρίζω, dub. in Strabo and LXX.

διαχέω (v. χέω): fut. -χέω: aor. -έχεα, Ep. -έχεα (the only tense used by Hom.). *To pour different ways, to disperse*, τὸν χεῖν Hdt. 2. 150:—in Hom. *to cut up a victim*, αἰψ' ἄρα μιν διέχευαν Od. 3. 456, cf. II. 7. 316, etc. 2. *to dissolve, melt down, fuse*, χαλκόν Paus. 9. 41, 1; *to break up, disjoin, undo*, opp. to πηγνύναι, Plat. Phil. 46 D; νῆα . . . διέχευαν ἀελλαι Ar. Rh. 3. 320:—δ. φύματα *to disperse tumours*, Theophr. Odor. 61; δ. ἴχνη *to destroy all traces*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 3. 3. metaph. *to confound*, τὰ βεβουλευμένα Hdt. 8. 57. II. oftener in Pass. *to be poured from one vessel into another*, Hdt. 6. 119, cf. Arist. Fr. 233. 2. *to run through, spread about*, Thuc. 2. 75, 76. 3. *to be dissolved, melted*, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1, Arist., etc.; of a corpse, Hdt. 3. 16; *to disperse*, of soldiers, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 34; of humours, Hipp. 1137 B. 4. metaph. *to be or become diffuse*, Plat. Symp. 206 D: *to be dissipated, ὑπὸ μέθης διακεχυμένος* Id. Legg. 775 C; μαλακὸν καὶ διακεχυμένον βλέπειν Arist. Physiogn. 6, 48; δ. πρῶσωπον Plut. Alex. 19; of persons, of the sea, *to be calm*, Id. 2. 82 F.

διαχλαινώω, strengthd. for χλαινώω, τινά τινι Nonn. D. 2. 166.

διαχλευάζω, strengthd. for χλευάζω, c. acc., Dem. 1221. 26, Plat. Ax. 364 B; absol., Polyb. 30. 13, 12.

διαχλαινώω, fut. ἄνω, strengthd. for χλαινώω, Hipp. 674. 11.

διαχλίω, strengthd. for χλίω: part. pf. διακεχλιδώς, Archipp. Incert. 3.

διάχλωπος, *on, with a shade of pale green*, Philo de VII Mir. 7.

διαχῶω, old form for διαχώννυμι (q. v.), διαχῶον τὸ χῶμα *to complete the mound*, Hdt. 8. 97.

διαχράομαι, fut. ἦσομαι, with Dor. 3 sing. διαχρησείται Theocr. 15. 54. I. Dep., c. dat. rei, *to use constantly or habitually*, τῇ αὐτῇ γλώσσῃ Hdt. 1. 55; τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ 2. 127; οὐκ οἶνω διαχρέονται 1. 71, cf. 2. 77; ἐσθῆτι φοινηκῆν 4. 43; τῇ ἀληθείῃ δ. *to speak the truth*, 3. 72; οἰμαγῆ ἀφθόνω 3. 66, cf. 6. 58; ἀρετῇ 7. 102; ἀγνωμοσύνη 6. 10; ἀναιδείῃ τε καὶ ἀβουλίῃ 7. 210:—rare in Att., λιμῶ ὅσαπερ ὕψω δ. *to use hunger as a sauce*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12. b. like Lat. *utor*, of passive states, *to meet with, suffer under*, συμφορῇ μέγαλη, τοιούτω μόρῃ, Lat. affici morte, Hdt. 3. 117., 1. 167; αὐχμῶ δ. Id. 2. 13. 2. c. acc. pers. *to use up, consume, destroy*, Lat. conficere, 1. 24, 110, Antipho 113. 45, Thuc. 1. 126., 3. 36, etc. II. Pass. *to be lent out to different persons*, κατὰ διακοσίας καὶ τριακοσίας ὁμοῦ τι τάλαντον διακεχρημένον Dem. 817. 1: cf. χράω (C) B. 2. *to be killed*, Diog. L. 1. 102.

διαχρέμπομαι, strengthd. for χρέμπομαι, A. B. 72.

διαχρέομαι, subj. διαχρέωμαι, Ion. for διαχρῶμαι.

διάχρηστος, *on, very good*, Lync. ap. Ath. 109 D.

διάχρισμα, τό, *an unguent, salve*, Paul. Aeg. p. 185. 18, etc.

διάχριστος, *on, anointed*, Diosc. 1. 34; τὸ δ. = διάχρισμα, Galen.

διαχρίω [ῆ], fut. ἴσω, *to besmear all over*, Hipp. 889 F; τινί *with a thing*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 6.

διαχρῦσος, *on, interwoven with gold*, ἱμάτιον Dem. 522. 2; ἐσθῆτες Polyb. 6. 53, 7; ὑποδήματα Plut. 2. 142 C.

διάχυλος, *on, very juicy, succulent*, Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 4.

διάχυσις, εὖ, ἢ, (διαχέω) *a pouring forth, diffusion*, Plat. Crat. 419 C; δ. λιμνώδη λαμβάνειν *to spread out like a lake*, Plut. Mar. 27. 2. *a spreading abroad, wasting*, σπέρματος Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 7. II. *dissolution*, opp. to πῆξις, Arist. Meteor. 4. 5, 2. III. *merri-ment*, Plut. Cato Mi. 46.

διαχῦτικός, ἢ, ὄν, *able to dissolve*, τῆς σαρκὸς Plat. Tim. 60 B.

διαχώννυμι, = διαχῶω, Strabo 245.

διαχωρέω, *to go through*, Plat. Tim. 78 A. 2. *to pass through*, as excrement, Hipp. 889 F:—impers., κάτω διεχώρει αὐτοῖς *they laboured under diarrhoea*, Xen. An. 4. 8, 20, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 268 B: of a person, Diog. L. 8. 19; δ. ἀπεπτα *to pass food*, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 13. 3. of coins, *to be current*, Luc. Luct. 10. 4. metaph. *to go on well*, Polyb. 8. 23. II. *to go asunder*, Arr. An. 1. 1, 8; δ. εἰς πλάτος or εἰς βάθος, of a mountain-range, *to part so as to leave a plain between*, lb. 2. 8.

διαχώρημα, τό, *excrement*, Hipp. Aph. 1244, etc.:—so διαχώρησις, εὖ, ἢ, *excretion*, lb. 1245, etc., Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 15:—διαχωρητικός, ἢ, ὄν, *laxative*, Hipp. Aër. 284, etc.

διαχωρίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ:—*to separate*, Xen. Oec. 9, 7; τι ἀπὸ τινος Plat. Polit. 262 B; τι καὶ τι Epicr. Incert. 1. 14:—Pass., Plat. Tim. 59 C, Phileb. 17 A.

διαχώρισις, εὖ, ἢ, *separation*, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 26.

διαχώρισμα, τό, *a cleft, division*, Luc. V. H. 2. 43.

διαχωρισμός, ὁ, = διαχώρισις, Joseph. A. J. 6. 11, 10.

διαχωριστής, οὗ, ὁ, *a divider*, Gloss.

διαχωριστικός, ἢ, ὄν, *apt to divide or separate*, Epiphon.

διάχωσις, εὖ, ἢ, *the making of a mound*, Diod. 13. 47.

διαψάθᾶλλω, *to feel with the fingers, scratch*, Hesych.

διαψαίρω, *to brush away, blow away*, αἶραι διαψαίρουσι πλεκτάνην καπνοῦ Ar. Av. 1717; διαψαίρουσα πέπλους (sc. αἶρα) Hermipp. Ἀθ. γον. 4:—*to scratch through*, of birds, Opp. H. 2. 115. II. intr. *to flutter in the wind*, Nic. Al. 127.

διαψάλλω, strengthd. for ψάλλω, Eurpol. Βαπτ. 1.

διάψαλμα, used by the LXX, in the Psalms, for the Hebr. *Selah*: for its various interpretations, v. Suicer s. v.

διαψάω, strengthd. for ψάω, Hipp. Art. 824.

διαψάω, fut. ἦσω, *to scratch through*, Suid.

διαψέγω, fut. ξω, strengthd. for ψέγω, Plat. Legg. 639 A.

διαψεύδω, *to deceive utterly*, Dem. 1482. 26; so in Med., Andoc. 6. 38; and in aor. pass., Polyb. 3. 109, 12: but, II. more commonly διαψεύδομαι, Pass.: pf. διέψευσμαι: aor. διεψεύσθην:—*to be deceived, mistaken*, Isocr. 82 A, Dem. 15. 13; τινος *to be cheated of, deceived in a person or thing*, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 27, Dem. 626. 24; περί τινος Ep. Plat. 351 D; περί τι Arist. Eth. N. 6. 12, 10; τι in a thing, Id. Pol. 7. 1, 4; τινι Id. Eth. N. 6. 3, 1.

διάψευσσις, εὖ, ἢ, *deceit*, Stob. Ecl. 2. 220.

διάψευσμα, τό, *a falsehood*, Aquila V. T.

διαψευστῶς, Adv. *with fraudulent purpose*, Stob. Ecl. 2. 230.

διαψηλάφω, *to handle a thing*, Lat. pertrectare, LXX, Oribas. p. 103 Matth. Verb. Adj. -φητέον Paul. Aeg. p. 47. 27.

διαψηφίζομαι, fut. Att. ἰοῦμαι: Dep.:—*to vote in order with ballots (ψηφοί, calculi)*, *to give one's vote*, Antipho 130. 13, Hyperid. Euxen. 49, etc.; δ. περί τινος Plat. Legg. 937 A; δ. κρύβδην, κρύφα Andoc. 29. 16, Thuc. 4. 88: cf. διαψηφιστός. II. *to decide by vote*, τι Lys. 175. 10; ταύτη διαψηφίσασθε Dem. 842. fin.

διαψηφισσις, εὖ, ἢ, *a decision by ballot, voting*, Plat. Legg. 855 D, Aeschin. 11. 21; δ. ποιεῖν = διαψηφίζεσθαι, Lys. 123. 18; προτιθέναι τὴν δ. Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 14.

διαψηφισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Ath. 218 A.

διαψηφιστός, ἢ, ὄν, *elected*, ἀρχαὶ κρυπτῆ ψήφω δ. Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 17.

διαψιθύρίζω, *to whisper among themselves*, Polyb. 15. 26, 8, Luc. Gall. 25.

διαψυκτικός, ἢ, ὄν, *cooling, refreshing*, Hipp. 364. 27.

διάψυξις, ἢ, *a cooling*, Plut. 2. 967 F.

διαψύχω, fut. ξω, to cool, refresh, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14:—Pass. to be chilly, τὰ ἄκρα Id. Acut. 388.

2. to air, ventilate, dry and clean, ναῦς Thuc. 7. 12, etc.; so of misers bringing out their hoards, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 21:—in Plut. Lys. 23, for παραλύων καὶ διαψύχων τὴν ἐκείνου δύναμιν the prob. l. is διαψήχων, crumbling it away.

διάω, v. sub διάημι.

δίβᾶμος, ον, (βῆμα) on two legs, Eur. Rhés. 215.

δί-βᾶφος, ον, double-dyed, of purple cloth, Horace's lanæ bis murice tinctæ, Plin. 9. 63; ἡ δ. (sc. ἐσθῆς), a robe of rarest purple, Cic. Fam. 2. 16; cf. δευτερουργός.

διβόλια, ἡ, (βάλλω) = διβόλος χλαίνα, Plut. 2. 754 F. II. a double-edged lance, halbert, Ar. Fr. 401, Hdn. 2. 13:—in Plut. Mar. 25, of a German weapon, perhaps the framea of Tacit. Germ. 6.

δίβολος, ον, (βάλλω) twice-thrown, δ. χλαίνα a garment doubled and thrown over the shoulders, Lat. duplex paenula, Poll. 7. 47, Hesych. II. two-pointed, Eur. Rhés. 374, Anth. P. 6. 282: generally, redoubled, v. s. διόβολος.

δί-βράχης, εια, v, of two short syllables, Terent. Maur. 1365, etc.

δίβροχος, ον, (βρέχω) twice soaked or moistened, Diosc. 1. 65.

δι-γάμέω, to marry a second time; δι-γάμία, ἡ, a second marriage, Eccl.

δίγαμμα, τό, indecl., Donat. ad Terent. Andr. 1. 2, 2: also δίγαμμος littera, Terent. Maur. 163, cf. 645; and δίγαμμον (sc. στοιχείον) Macrob. de Verb. 6. 13:—the digamma, a name first found in the Gramm. of the 1st century (Trypho in Mus. Crit. 1. p. 34, Apoll. de Pron. p. 366); described, though not named, by Dion. H. 1. 20: ὡς περ γάμμα διτταῖς ἐπὶ μίαν ὀρθὴν ἐπιζευγνύμενον ταῖς πλαγίαις, ὡς Φελένη καὶ φάναξ καὶ φοῖκος καὶ φανήρ. This form, which appears in Inscr. (v. infr.) and in MSS., identifies it with the Latin F, though in sound it is said to have been nearer V, Priscian. 1. 4, 12. But the Lat. F holds the same place in the alph. with the Hebr. vav (ו), which as a numeral = 6; and, when it is remembered that the Greek sign for 6 was ς', there can be little doubt that this character (afterwards used to denote the letters στ) orig. represented the digamma, which was then the 6th letter in the Greek alphabet. The emperor Claudius attempted to replace the conson. V by the digamma, and wrote it like a reversed F, as TERMINAJIT, TRIVMJIRI, etc., v. Gruter pp. 196, 236, 238. The Gramm. called it the *Aeolic digamma*, prob. because it was known to them from Aeol. Poets: Apoll. (de Pron. pp. 366, 397) cites φοι, φε, φεός, (sibi, se, suus) from Sappho and Alcae., and the metre requires φοίνφ, φάδεια in Alcae. 39; φειπῆν in 54; φέσπερε in Sappho 96, etc.; also σῶως (i. e. ἄφως) appears for ἦως in Sappho 11; καυάφαις (for κατφάφαις) in Hes., v. sub κατάγνυμι; αὔατα (i. e. ἄφάτα) appears in Pind. P. 2. 51 (an Aeol. ode); and it remained in Boeot. Inscr. of a late date, φοικία C. I. 1565, cf. 1563 b; φάστν 1569 c. 3; φισοτελία 1563 b; κωμαφνός, τραγαφνός, φαφαφνός, αὔλαφνός (for κωμοσιδός or κωμφός, etc.) 1583: v. Ahrens D. Aeol. pp. 30 sq., 169 sq. II. it also appears in Dor., as αἰφεί for αἰεί in a very ancient Crissean Inscr. (C. I. no. 1); φικατι for εἰκοσι, πεδάφοικοι for μέτοικοι, Διφί for Δί (Ζοῖ), in old Argive Inscr. (nos. 14, 18, 19, 29); but most often in Lacon., v. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 40 sq. III. it was often preserved in Lat. and other languages when lost in Greek, as οἶνος vinum, οἶκος vicus, ἔργον Germ. Werke (work), φιδεῖν videre, etc.:—sometimes also before ρ, as φρήγγνυμι frango, v. Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 33:—it also occurred in the middle of words, as shewn by ὠφόν ουμ, ὄφίς οἰς, Δᾶφος Davus, Priscian. 6. 13. IV. it passed into β in a number of Lacon. words, as βαγός, βάννας, βείκατι, βέργον, βοῖνος, for ἀγός, ἀναξ, εἰκοσι, ἔργον, οἶνος, Ahrens D. Dor. p. 44 sq.:—there are also many Dor. words cited by Hesych. with initial γ, prob. by an error for the digamma, as γανδά-νευν for ἀνδάνειν, γᾶδος for ἦδος, γέαρ for ἔαρ (ver), γέτος for ἔτος (φέτος occurs in Tab. Heracl.), γεστία for ἔστία (Vesta), γοῖνος for οἶνος, etc., Ahrens lb. p. 53 sq.:—for these and other changes of the digamma, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 511 (549) sq. V. that it existed when the bulk of the Homeric poems were composed was first seen by Bentley; see extracts from his paper in Donaldson New Cratyl. 1. c. 5 append.; and for a list of Homeric words in which metrical reasons require it, v. Heyne Hom. 7. p. 730 sq. But it is prob. that it had fallen into disuse when the Homeric poems received their present form; for in many cases, as in the addition of ν ἐφελευστικόν, words have evidently been altered through ignorance of the existence of the digamma, as in Il. 1. 14, 83, 110, 151, etc.; and there are other cases where the existence of the digamma is ignored, so that the lines must have been composed when the letter was no longer in use, as 1. 64, 106, 203, etc.: v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 510 (548).

δί-γάμος, ον, married to two people, adulterous, Stesich. 74, Manetho 5. 291. II. married a second time, Hippol. Haer. 9. 12.

δι-γενής, ἐς, of doubtful sex, Eust. 150. 27.

δί-γληνος, ον, with two eye-balls, Theocr. Ep. 6.

δί-γλύφος, ον, doubly indented, Greg. Nyss.

δί-γλωσσος, Att. -τρος, ον:—speaking two languages, Lat. bilinguis, Thuc. 8. 85, cf. 4. 109: hence as Subst., διγλωσσος, δ, an interpreter, Plut. Them. 6. II. double-tongued, deceitful, LXX (Sirac. 5, 9, al.).

δί-γνωμος, ον, of two minds, vacillating, Diogenian. 4. 32; so, διγνώμων, δ, ἡ, Schol. Eur. Or. 633. Subst., διγνώμια, ἡ, duplicity of mind, Achmes Onir. 143.

δι-γονία, ἡ, double parturition, Arist. G. A. 1. 11, 7.

δί-γονος, ον, twice-born, of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524. 2. twin: double, μάσθλης δ, Soph. Fr. 137; δ. σώματα two bodies, Eur. El. 1178: but, II. parox., διγόνος, ον, bearing twice or twins, Hesych.

δί-γυιος, ον, (γυῖον) of two members, Auctt. Mus.

δίδαγμα, ατος, τό, a lesson, Hipp. Fract. 750, Ar. Nub. 668, Plat. Clit. 409 B; χρόνος δ. ποικιλώτατον Eur. Fr. 293.

διδακτέον, verb. Adj. one must teach, Plat. Rep. 452 A.

διδακτήριος, ον, =sq.: τὸ διδακτήριον a proof, Hipp. Acut. 390.

διδακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt at teaching, Philo 2. 412, 1 Tim. 3. 2., 2 Tim. 2. 24.

διδακτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Plat. Eryx. 398 D: I. of things, taught, learnt, ἅπαντα γὰρ σοὶ τὰ μὲν νοουθέντα κείνης διδακτά of her teaching, Soph. El. 344. 2. that can or ought to be taught or learnt, Pind. N. 3. 71; τὰ δ., opp. to ἀρρητα, prob. things which may be taught by study and experience, without revelation, Soph. O. T. 300; δίδαξον .., εἰ διδακτά μοι if I may learn them, Id. Tr. 64, cf. 671; τὰ μὲν δ. μαθάνω Id. Fr. 723; κᾶστ' οὐ διδακτόν (sc. τὸ τῆς τύχης) Eur. Alc. 786, cf. Supp. 914:—the question whether virtue could be taught is discussed in Plat. Meno, cf. Prot. 328 C, Enthyd. 274 E, Arist. Eth. 1. 9. II. of persons, taught, instructed, τινός in a thing, LXX, N. T.

δίδακτρα, τά, the teacher's fee, Lat. Minerval, Poll. 6. 186.

δι-δακτυλιαῖος, α, ον, two fingers long or broad, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 156:—so δι-δάκτυλος, ον, Hipp. Art. 783, Theophr.

δίδαξις, εως, ἡ, teaching, instruction, Eur. Hec. 600.

δίδασκᾶλειον, τό, a teaching-place, school, Soph. Fr. 799, Antipho 142. 33, Thuc. 7. 29, Plat., etc.; τὰ παιδία τὰ ἐκ τῶν διδασκαλείων Hyperid. Euxen. 34; τὸ Σωκρατικόν δ. Dion. H. de Dem. 2; cf. φοιτάω. II. in pl. = διδακτρα, Vita Hom. 26.

δίδασκᾶλία, ἡ, teaching, instruction, education, Lat. disciplina, Pind. P. 4. 180, Even. 1, Hipp. Lex 2, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 24, Plat., etc.; δ. ποι-εῖσθαι or παρέχειν to serve as a lesson to one, Thuc. 2. 42, 87; ἐκ δ., opp. to ἐξ ἔθους, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 1, 1. 2. an admonition, announcement by words, Id. Poët. 19, 6. II. the preparation, rehearsing of a chorus, etc., δ. τῶν χορῶν Plat. Gorg. 501 E, cf. Simon. 148: also, a drama so produced, the whole Tetralogy, Plut. Cim. 8, Pericl. 5; v. διδάσκω III. 2. διδασκαλῖαι or περὶ διδασκαλιῶν, Catalogues of the Dramas, their writers, dates, and success, such as were compiled by Arist. and others, v. Arist. Fr. 575-587, cf. Casaub. Ath. 235 C.

δίδασκᾶλικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for teaching, capable of giving instruction, instructive, Plat. Crat. 388 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 21; περὶ τίνος Plat. Gorg. 455 A:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the faculty of giving instruction, Id. Soph. 231 B; τινός in or about a thing, Id. Gorg. 453 E; τὸ -κόν, Id. Legg. 813 B:—τόπος δ., locus classicus, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. Crat. 388 B, Polyb. 6. 3, 5; Sup. διδασκαλικώτατα Clem. Al. 380.

δίδασκᾶλιον, τό, a thing taught, a science or art (= αὐτὸ τὸ μάθημα, Snid.), Hdt. 5. 58: a lesson, Xen. Eq. 11, 5. II. in pl., = διδακτρα, Plut. Alex. 7.

δίδασκᾶλος, δ and ἡ, a teacher, master, h. Hom. Merc. 556, etc.; διδ. τέχνης πάσης βροτοῖς Aesch. Pr. 110; δεινῶν ἔργων Lys. 127. 25; διδασκαλον λαβεῖν to get a master, Soph. Fr. 779; εἰς διδασκάλου (sc. οἶκον) φοιτᾶν to go to school, Plat. Alc. 1. 109 D, etc.; διδασκάλων or ἐκ διδασκάλων ἀπαλλαγῆναι to leave school, Id. Gorg. 514 C, Prot. 326 C; ἐν διδασκάλων at school, Id. Alc. 1. 110 A. II. a dithyrambic or dramatic poet was called χοροῦ διδάσκαλος, or simply διδάσκαλος, Cratin. Ὀρ. 2, Ar. Av. 912, Ach. 628, Antipho 143. 4, because he himself superintended the rehearsals of the chorus: cf. χοροδιδάσκαλος and διδάσκω II.

δίδασκω, Ep. inf. -έμεναι and -έμεν II. 9. 442., 23. 308: fut. διδάξω Att.: aor. ἐδίδαξα II., Att.; poët. ἔδιδάσκῃσα Voss h. Hom. Cer. 144, Hes. Op. 64, Pind. P. 4. 386: pf. δεδίδαχα Att.:—Med., fut. διδάξομαι Att.: aor. ἐδίδαξάμην Att.:—Pass., fut. διδαχθήσομαι Dion. H. 3. 70, etc.: aor. ἐδιδάχθην Hdt., Att.: pf. δεδίδαγμαί II., Plat. Redupl. form of δάω, in causal sense: (v. sub δάω). To teach (i. e. instruct or inform) a person, or teach a thing, Hom., etc.: hence c. dupl. acc., σε .. ἰπποσύνας ἐδίδαξαν they taught thee riding, Il. 23. 307, cf. Od. 8. 481; so in Att., πολλά διδάσκει μ' ὁ πολὺς βίσιος Eur. Hipp. 252, etc.; also, δ. τινὰ περὶ τίνος Ar. Nub. 382; τοῦτοις διδ. (if τοῦτους be not the true reading), in Plat. Theaet. 201 B, must be expl. by attraction to the relat. οἷς:—c. acc. pers. et inf., σε διδάσκουσιν θεοὶ αὐτοὶ ὑσαγόρην ἔμεναι teach thee to be .., Od. 1. 384; and c. inf. only, δίδαξε γὰρ Ἄρτεμις αὐτῇ βάλλειν ἄγρια πάντα she taught how to shoot, Il. 5. 51, and often so;—also with inf. omitted, διδάσκειν τινὰ ἰππέα [sc. εἶναι] to teach one to be .., train one as a horseman, Plat. Meno 94 B; so, δ. τινὰ σοφόν, κακόν Elmsl. Heracl. 575, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 327 C:—Med. to teach oneself, learn, φθέγμα καὶ ἀστυνόμους ὄργας ἐδίδαξο Soph. Ant. 356: but the usual sense of the Med. is διδάσκειν τινὰ δι' ἑτέρου, mandare aliquem docendum, esp. of a father, to have his son taught or educated, τὰ ἄλλα .. διδάσκεισθαι τοὺς υἱεῖς Plat. Prot. 325 B; δ. τοὺς υἱεῖς τὰς κόφας ἐργασίας Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 3; c. inf., δ. τινὰ ἰπ-πέειν Plat. Rep. 467 E; διδάσκεισθαι τινὰ ἰππέα (sc. εἶναι) Id. Meno 93 D; cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 5, Pors. Med. 297:—(this distinction between Act. and Med. was neglected by some Poets and late Prose writers, the Med. being used just like the Act. in Simon. 147, Pind. O. 8. 77, Luc. Somn. 10, etc.; but in Ar. Nub. 783 Elmsl. restored διδάξαιμ' ἂν σ' ἔτι for διδαξαίμην σ' ἔτι, and in Plat. Rep. 421 E, Cobet suggests διδάξει for -εσαι):—Pass. to be taught, to learn, c. gen., διδασκόμενος πολέμοιο trained, skilled in war, Il. 16. 811, cf. *δάω: also c. acc., τὰ σε προτί φασιν Ἀχιλλῆος δεδιδάχθαι which [medicines] they say thou wert taught by Achilles, Il. 11. 831; δς οὐτ' ἐδιδάχθη οὐτ' οἶδεν καλὸν οὐδὲν Hdt. 3. 81; διδάσκω καὶ διδάσκομαι λόγους Eur. Andr. 739: but often c. inf., δεδιδαγμένον εἶναι χειροῆθεα Hdt. 2. 69, etc.; βρέφος διδάσκειται λέγειν ἀκούσαι θ' Eur. Supp. 914; also, διδάσκεισθαι ὡς .. Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 45. II. absol. to explain, Thuc. 2. 60: to shew by argument, prove, λέγων διδασκέτω Xen. An. 5. 7, 11, etc.; δ. περὶ τίνος ὡς .., Thuc. 3. 71; ἡλικὸν ἐστὶ τὸ ἀλαζόνευμα .., πειράσομαι .. διδάξαι Aeschin. 87. fin. III. διδάσκειν is pecul. used of the dithyrambic and dramatic Poets, who taught the actors their parts, and superintended the getting up and bringing out of their pieces, δ. διθύραμβον, δράμα το

bring a piece out, Hdt. I. 23., 6. 21, cf. Plat. Prot. 327 D, etc.; in Med., διδάσθαι χορὸν Simon. 147: v. C. I. 211-226, διδασκαλία II, διδάσκαλος II, and cf. Böttiger *Quid sit docere fabulam*, Opusc. p. 284.

διδάχῃ, ἡ, = διδάξαι, teaching, Hdt. 3. 134, Thuc., etc.; δ. ποιῆσθαι Thuc. 4. 126:—but only in late Poets, as Pseudo-Phocyl. 79. II. = διδασκαλία II. 2, Epigr. Gr. 608. 4.

δίδημι, Ep. redupl. form of δέω (as τίθημι of *θέω), to bind, fetter, ὦ ποτ' Ἀχιλλεύς .. δίδη μύσχοιο λύγοισιν (Ep. 3 impf. for ἐδίδη), Il. II. 105: οἱ δὲ σ' .. ἐν δεσμοῖσι δίδέντων (as Pors. for δεόντων) let them bind thee, Od. 12. 54; 3 pl. indic. δίδεσσι occurs in Xen. An. 5. 8, 24 (vulg. δεσμεύουσι).

διδράσκω, to run away, only found in compds., ἀπο-, συναπο-, δια-, ἐκ-διδράσκω, except that Hesych. has διδράσκων φεύγων. (Redupl. from √ΔΡΑ, whence ἀπο-δρᾶναι, δρασμὸς, ἀδραστός, δρᾶπέτης; cf. Skt. drā, drāmi (fugio), ap-adran (ap-édran): δρᾶμειν, δρόμος, etc., come prob. from a kindred Root, Curt. no. 275.)

δί-δραχμος [ῖ], ov, worth two drachms, at that price, Arist. Oec. 2. 37; δ. ὀπλίται soldiers with pay of two drachms a day, Thuc. 3. 17:—so διδραχμαῖος, Critias 49; διδραχμαῖος, Eudem. ap. Galen. II.

διδραχμον, τό, a double-drachm or half-shekel, paid to the temple-treasury at Jerusalem, LXX (Nehem. 10. 32, cf. Ex. 38. 26), Ev. Matth. 17. 34.

Διδυμαῖος, ὁ, a name of Zeus as worshipped at Didyma in Miletus jointly with Apollo, Nic. ap. Ath. 477 B, cf. Hdt. 6. 19; (so Διδυμεύς, δ, of Apollo, Orph. H. 33); τὸ Διδυμαῖον, their temple at Miletus, Plut. Pomp. 24:—Διδύμεια, τά, their festival there, Inscr. Cnid. in Newton, p. 771, cf. C. I. 2881, -2, -3, -8.

διδύμ-άνωρ [ᾶ], ὁ, ἡ, τό, touching both the men, κακά Aesch. Theb. 849.

διδύμᾱ-τόκος, ov, Dor. for διδυμητόκος, = διδυμοτόκος, Theocr. 1. 25, Call. Ap. 54, Anth. P. 6. 99, etc.

διδύμᾶων [ᾶ], ovos, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for δίδυμος, used by Hom. only in dual nom. and pl. dat. twin-brothers, twins, Il. 5. 548., 6. 26., 16. 682.

διδυμένω, to bear twins, LXX (Cantic. 4. 2).

διδύμια, τά, certain medullary particles near the pineal gland of the brain, Galen. 3. 678.

δίδυμος, poet. for δίδυμος (as νώνυμος for νώνυμος), restored by Herm. metri grat. in Pind. O. 3. 61.

διδύμο-γενής, ἐς, twin-born, Eur. Hel. 206.

διδύμο-ζυγος, ov, with a pair of horses; twofold, ὕδωρ Nonn. D. 15. 21: also διδυμόζυξ, υγος, ὁ, ἡ, δίφρος Id. D. 21. 210.

διδύμο-θροος, ov, double-voiced, ἡχώ Nonn. Jo. 9. v. 16.

διδύμο-κτύπος, ov, double-sounding, Nonn. D. 20. 307.

δίδυμος [ῖ], η, ov, also os, ov Pind. P. 4. 371 (cf. δίδυμος), Eur. H. F. 656, Plat. Criti. 114 B:—redupl. from δύο, double, twofold, twain, Od. 19. 227, Il. 23. 641, and often in Att.; δίδυμαιν χειροῖν Soph. El. 206; also in sing., δίδυμα χερί with each hand, Pind. P. 2. 17; δ. ἄλς, i.e. the Pontus and Bosphorus, Soph. Ant. 967; δ. γένος Menand. Epigr. 1. II.

δίδυμο-γένος, δ. κασίγνητος Pind. N. 1. 56; δ. τέκνων ἀριστα Soph. O. C. 1693; δ. τέκνα Eur. Hel. 220. 2. Subst., δίδυμοι twins, Il. 23. 641, Hdt. 5. 41: of the Twins in the zodiac, C. I. 6179; also δίδυμα, τά, Hdt. 6. 52; δύο δίδυμα Eur. Or. 1401. b. οἱ δ. the testicles, Anth. P. 5. 126, Galen.

διδύμοτης, ητος, ἡ, duality, Plat. Phileb. 57 D.

διδύμοτοκέω, to bear twins, Hecatae. 58, Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 3.

διδύμοτοκία, ἡ, a bearing of twins, Arist. G. A. 4. 4. 38.

διδύμο-τόκος, ov, bearing twins, Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 3.

διδύμο-χρσος, ov, contr. -χρσος, ov, two-coloured, Musae. 59:—heterocl. acc. pl. διδυμόχρσος Nonn. D. 21. 214.

δίδωμι, Il. 23. 620, Att.; impf. ἐδίδω, δίδω Od. II. 289, Il. 5. 165, etc., 3 pl. ἐδίδοσαν Hdt. 8. 9, Att.; but the more usu. forms of the pres. and impf. are from *διδώω, esp. in Ep. and Ion., διδοῖς, διδοῖσθα Il. 9. 164., 19. 270; διδοῖ Od. 17. 350, Hdt., also in Aesch. Supp. 1010; διδοῦσι Il. 19. 265, etc.:—imper. δίδου Hdt. 3. 140, Eur.; Dor. δίδου Pind. O. I. 136, Ep. δίδωθι Od. 3. 380; inf. διδοῦν Theogn. 1302, Ep. διδοῦναι Il. 24. 425; Dor. δίδων Theocr. 29. 9):—impf. ἐδίδουν -ους -ου Hom. (Ep. δίδου Il., Hdt., Att.; 3 pl. ἐδίδουν Hes. Op. 138, also ἐδίδον h. Hom. Cer. 437, δίδον Ib. 328; Ep. impf. δύσκον Il. 14. 382:—fut. δώσω Att., Ep. δίδωσω Od. 13. 358., 24. 314:—aor. 1 ἔδωκα, Ep. δῶκα, Hom., Att.; aor. 2 ἔδων, whereof ἔδωκα is used only in the indic., ἔδων in the pl. indic. ἔδομεν ἔδοτε ἔδοσαν, and in the other moods, δός, δῶ, δοῖην, δοῦναι, δούς; special Ep. forms of aor., subj. 3 sing. δῶη, δῶησι, δῶσι Il. 16. 725., 1. 324, Od. 2. 144; 1 pl. δῶμεν Il. 7. 299, Od. 16. 184, 3 pl. δῶωσι Il. 1. 137; inf. δόμεναι, δόμεν 1. 116., 18. 458, (also Dor., Ar. Lys. 1163, etc.); in late writers also a regul. aor. 1, δώσης Anth. P. append. 204, cf. Schol. Aesch. Pr. 292, etc.:—pf. δέδωκα Pind., Att., Boeot. 3 pl. ἀπο-δεδῶσθαι Inscr. Orchom. in C. I. 1569. 35: plqpf. ἐδεδῶκει Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 26:—Med. (v. ἀποδίδωμι):—Pass., fut. δοθήσομαι Eur. Phoen. 1650, Isae., etc.: aor. ἐδόθη Od. 2. 78, Att.: pf. δέδομαι Il. 5. 428, Aesch. Supp. 1041, Thuc.; 3 pl. δέδονται Eur. Supp. 757: plqpf. ἐδέδοτο Thuc. 3. 109. (Redupl. from √ΔΟ, whence also δοτήρ, δόσις, δῶμα, δῶρον, δόνος, etc.; cf. Skt. da, dadāmi (δίδωμι), dātā (dator), dānam (donum, cf. danunt for dant, δάνος); Lat. da-re, dator, dos, donum, dedo, etc.; Slav. dami (do), daru (donum), dani (vectigal).)

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διειλύομαι, Pass. *to slip out of*, διειλυθείσα δύμοιο Ap. Rh. 4. 35.
 διέμι, serving as fut. *to διέρχομαι*, impf. διήειν: fut. διέσομαι Nic. Th. 494, 837, cf. Hesych.:—*to go to and fro, roam about*, Ar. Ach. 845; of a report, *to spread*, λόγος διήει Plut. Ant. 56. 2. *to get through, escape*, διὰ τῶν πόρων Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 14; ἔξω Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 12. 3. c. acc. *to go through*, τὸ ἀπειρον Arist. Phys. 3. 4, 14, etc.; also c. acc. cogn., δ. τὸν θεῖον δρόμον Plat. Ax. 370 E. b. *to go through a subject in speaking or writing, to narrate, describe, discuss*, Id. Crito 47 C, cf. Ar. Av. 1392: also, δ. τῷ λόγῳ Plat. Gorg. 506 A. Cf. διέξιμι.
 διέμι, *to be through*: διέση f. l. for διοίσει, v. sub διαφέρω.
 διείπον, in Hom. also διαείπον (i. e. διαφείπον), serving as aor. 2 *to say through, tell fully or distinctly*, τὰ ἕκαστα διείπομεν Il. 11. 705, Od. 12. 16; μεμυγμένοι . . ἢ ἀπάνευθε; διείπέ μοι, ὄφρα δαείω Il. 10. 425; τὸ αἰνίγμα δ. Soph. O. T. 394; τρύπον πόνων Id. Tr. 22: *to declare*, of an oracle, Id. O. T. 854: *to interpret a riddle*, Ib. 394; so in Plat. 2. *to speak one with another, converse*, διαειπέμεν ἀλλήλοισιν Od. 4. 215. II. in Med. *to fix upon, agree*, ἐν ᾧ χρόνῳ ἀποδώσει Arist. Oec. 2. 30, 1, cf. Eth. E. 7. 10, 22.—Cf. διερώ, διέρηκα.
 διέργω, Ep. and Ion. διέργω, Ep. also διεέργω:—*to keep asunder, separate*, τοὺς διέργων ἐπάλξεις Il. 12. 424; then in Hdt. 1. 180, Pind. N. 6. 4, Thuc. 3. 107; δ. τοῦ μὴ συγκεχύσθαι Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 18. 2. *to keep off, ward off*, Plat. Legg. 880 B. II. seemingly intr., *to lie between*, Xen. An. 3. 1, 2.
 διέρηκα, v. sub διερώ:—διείρομαι, v. sub διέρομαι.
 διείρῳ, Ion. for διερώ, *to draw across*, τὰς νέας τὸν ἰσθμὸν Hdt. 7. 24; δ. τί τινος Ap. Rh. 1. 687: cf. διῶσθιζω.
 διέρω, aor. inf. διέρσαι Hipp. Art. 788, 833, 834, (so that διέραι Ib. 472. 20, is prob. corrupt), but part. διέραι Luc. Alex. 26, Ael. V. H. 4. 28:—pf. διέρκα Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 10. *To pass or draw through*, ὑπέλειπτον διὰ καυμάτων Hipp. l. c.; χείρας διὰ τῶν κανδύων Xen. l. c.; τὸν δάκτυλον διὰ τῆς ὀπῆς Ael. l. c.:—Aeschin. 77. 28 is corrupt. II. *to string together in order*, λόγος διειρόμενος = εἰρόμενος, Dion. H. de Comp. 26.
 διειρωνό-ξενος, *on, dissembling with one's guests, treacherous under the mask of hospitality*, Ar. Pax 623; cf. κατειρωνεύομαι.
 διέις, v. sub διήμι.
 διεισδύνω or -δύω, *to go into and through*, cited from Alex. Aphr.
 διέκ, before a vowel διέξ (Archil. 154), v. διὰ A. I. 1; cf. παρέκ.
 διεκβαίνω, *to go through and out of*, τὰ ὄρη Strabo 536.
 διεκβάλλω, *to throw out through*, διὰ τινος Galen. II. intr. (sub. στρατόν) *to march through*, χώραν Polyb. 4. 68, 5, etc.
 διεκβολή, ἡ, *a mountain-pass*, in pl., Polyb. 1. 75, 4., 3. 40, 1.
 διεκβόλιον, τό, *a medicine to eject a dead foetus*, Hipp. 634. 9.
 διεκδίδωμι, = διαδίδωμι, Hipp. 612. 32.
 διεκδικέω, strengthd. for ἐκδικέω, Gramm., and Pandect.
 διεκδρομή, ἡ, *a passing through*, Poëta ap. Eus. P. E. 444 B.
 διεκδύομαι, aor. διεξέδυν:—*to slip out through*, Hipp. 305. 52; δ. τὸν ὄχλον Plut. Timol. 10.
 διεκδύσις, εὼς, ἡ, *a means of escape*, δ. μυῶν mice-holes, Ath. 98 D. 2. *an evasion, trick*, Plut. Sertor. 13.
 διεκθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι, *to run through*, Arist. Mund. 4, 19, Plut. Pelop. 17.
 διεκθρώσκω, inf. aor. -θορέειν, *to leap through*, Opp. H. 4. 674.
 διεκκύπτω, *to peep out*, LXX (2 Macc. 3. 19).
 διεκλάμπω, *to shine out through*, Heliod. 2. 31.
 διεκλανθάνομαι, Med. *to forget utterly*, Q. Sm. 13. 380.
 διεκλύω, *to dissolve, relax*, Galen.
 διεκμηρύομαι, *to unwind*, Philo Belop. p. 57.
 διεκμυζάω, *to suck out*, Geop. 7. 15, 2.
 διεκπαίω, *to break or burst through*, τινός Philostr. 732; διὰ τινος Paus. 7. 16, 5; c. acc., Dioxirop. Ἱστορ. 1, App. Civ. 5. 34, etc.; absol., Luc. Tox. 61; cf. διεκπίπτω.—Also in Med., δ. τὰς πύλας Dion. H. 11. 37.
 διεκπεραίνω, fut. ἀνῶ, *to go through with*, τὰ τούτων ἐχόμενα δ. Xen. Oec. 6, 1:—Pass., πρὶν . . βίος διεκπεραυθῆ Soph. Fr. 572.
 διεκπεραίομαι, Pass. *to pass out through*, Strabo 536.
 διεκπεράω, fut. ἦσῶ and ἄσῶ:—*to pass out through*, c. acc., τὰς Ἡρακλέας στήλας Hdt. 4. 152; δ. τὴν ἀνυδρον, *to pass quite through it*, Id. 3. 4; τὸν ποταμὸν Id. 5. 52; βίον Eur. Supp. 954. 2. absol., δ. ἐς χθόνα Aesch. Pers. 485: of food, like διαχωρέω, Plat. Tim. 73 A. II. *to pass by, overlook*, Ar. Pl. 283, v. Schol.
 διεκπερδικίζω, = διαπερδικίζω, Suid.
 διεκπηδάω, *to leap or daunt violently*, καρδία Aristaen. 2. 13.
 διεκπίπτω, *to get out through*, τινός Plut. 2. 51 A; τι Heliod. 10. 28, Ar. An. 1. 8, 13, etc. II. *to pass completely out*, Arist. Probl. 14. 14.—In Luc. V. H. 1. 30 διεξέπαισεν is the true reading.
 διεκπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι: Ion. -πλώω, aor. -έπλωσα:—*to sail out through*, τὸν Ἑλλησποντον Hdt. 7. 147; τὰς Κυανέας 4. 89; τὴν δῶρυχα 7. 122; σχοίνους δυώδεκα 2. 29; also, Ἡρακλέων στήλεων 4. 42: absol. *to sail out*, Ib. 43. II. in naval tactics, *to break the enemy's line by sailing through it*, so as to be able to charge their ships in flank or rear, Hdt. 6. 15, Thuc. 1. 50., 7. 36; cf. διέκπλους.
 διέκπλους, contr. διέκπλους, ὁ, *a sailing across or through, passing across or through*, Hdt. 7. 36; τῶν βραχέων through the shallows, Id. 4. 179, cf. Plat. Criti. 115 E. II. *a breaking the enemy's line in a sea-fight*, Hdt. 6. 12, Thuc. 1. 49, ubi v. Arnold; cf. foreg.
 διεκπλώω, v. s. διεκπλέω.
 διεκπνέω, *to blow forth continually*, of winds, Arist. Mund. 4. 15.
 διεκπνοή, ἡ, *a breathing out, exhalation*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 12.
 διεκπορεύομαι, Dep. *to go out through*, Dion. H. 9. 26.

διεκπτύω, fut. -πτύσω, *to spit all about*, Philostr. 848.
 διέκπτωσις, εὼς, ἡ, *a getting out through, escape*, Galen.
 διέκροος, ὁ, *a passage for the stream to escape*, Hdt. 7. 129.
 διέκτασις, εὼς, ἡ, *a stretching*, δ. καὶ χασμαί Clem. Al. 219.
 διεκτείνω, *to stretch out, extend*, Hipp. Mochl. 863 (v. l. δεῖ ἐκτ-).
 διεκτέλλω, *to arise, grow from*, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E.
 διεκτέμνω, *to cut, divide through the midst*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 10, 7.
 διέκτησις, εὼς, ἡ, *a hale quite through*, Galen.
 διεκφαίνω, strengthd. for ἐκφαίνω, Eust. 1538. 17, etc.
 διεκφέρω, strengthd. for ἐκφέρω, Hesych. s. v. διεξαγάγη.
 διεκφεύγω, strengthd. for ἐκφεύγω, Plut. Camill. 27; διέκ πέτρας φ. Ap. Rh. 2. 616.
 διεκχέω, strengthd. for ἐκχέω, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 5.
 διελύσις, εὼς, ἡ, *a driving through*, ἤλου Plut. 2. 659 D. II. *a charge or exercise of cavalry*, like διππασία, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 4.
 διελάνω, fut. διελάσω, Att. διελῶ: aor. I διήλασα. *To drive through or across*, τάφροιο διήλασε μώνυχας ἵππους Il. 10. 564, cf. 12. 120, Eur. Supp. 676. 2. *to thrust through*, λαπάρης δὲ διήλασε χάλκεον ἔγχος Il. 16. 318, cf. 13. 161; παρὰ τὴν ἀκανθαν ξύλον . . δ., of impaling, Hdt. 4. 72. 3. δ' τινὰ λόγχῃ *to thrust one through with a lance*, Plut. Marc. 29, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 14. 3. II. intr. (sub. ἵππον) *to ride through*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12, etc.: *to charge through*, Ib. 1. 10, 7., 2. 3, 19, cf. Id. Eq. Mag. 3, 6 and 11:—c. acc. cogn., δ' ὄδον Id. Cyr. 4. 4, 4. 2. on ἧδε σ' ἡμέρα διήλασε Eur. Heracl. 788, v. Elmsl. ad l. 3. τῆς ὑρσοθύρης διηλάμην (syncop. for -ηλασάμην, v. ἡλαστο), Simon. Iamb. 15.
 διελέγω, *to refute utterly*, Plat. Gorg. 457 E, Arist. Fr. 85.
 διελίνω, *to cease entirely from labour or exercise*, Hipp. Acut. 391.
 διελίσσω, Att. -πτω, *to unfold, expose*, Plut. 2. 411 B.
 διελκυσμός, ἡ, *a dragging about*, Dion. H. de Comp. 20 med.
 διελκυστίνδα παίξειν, or παιδιά, *a game like our boys' game of 'French and English'*, Poll. 9. 112; cf. γραμμή.
 διέλκω, fut. διελκύσω: aor. -έλκυσσα Ar. Pl. 1036, Plat. Rep. 440 A:—*to tear asunder, widen*, τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Plat. l. c.; τὸ στόμα Diog. L. 7. 20. II. *to pull through*, διὰ δακτυλίου Ar. l. c. 2. *to haul ships across an isthmus*, Diod. 4. 56. III. of Time, *to protract*, Polyb. 31. 26, 4; δ. βίον *to drag on life*, Plut. 2. 1033 D. IV. *to continue drinking*, Ar. Pax 1131 (where others supply τὸν βίον), cf. Fr. 163.
 διέμαι, Pass. *to speed*, ἵπποι πεδίοιο διένται speed over the plain, Il. 23. 475; οὐ . . μέμονε . . διέσθαι he is not minded *to hasten away*, 12. 304; v. διαπράσσω. II. *to fear*, c. inf., Aesch. Pers. 701 (restored by Herm. for δέομαι of the Med. MS.). (From an obsol. διήμι, still found in ἐνδίημι: v. sub δῖω.)
 διεμβάλλω, *to put in through*, LXX (Num. 4. 6, al.), Galen.
 διέμενος, v. sub διήμι.
 διεμμένω, fut. -μενῶ, *to last throughout*, Galen. 12. p. 501.
 διέμπιλος, *on, well-capped, well-hatted*, κεφαλή Luc. Lexiph. 13.
 διεμπίμπλημι, *to fill completely*, LXX, (2 Macc. 4. 40), Hesych.
 διεμπίπτω, *to fall quite into*, εἰς τι Polyb. 38. 1, 4.
 διεμπολάω, *to sell to different buyers, or sell in lots*, Lat. divendere, Eur. Baech. 512; ἐμπορικὰ χρήματα δ. Ar. Ach. 973. 2. metaph., τί με . . διεμπολῶ λύγοισι πρὸς σέ; what bargain is he driving? Soph. Ph. 579; of a mercenary marriage, ὠθοῦμεθ' ἔξω καὶ διεμπολώμεθα Id. Fr. 517. 7.
 διεμφαίνω, *to shew through*, ὀφθαλμοὶ . . γοργὸν διεμφ. Luc. Alex. 3.
 διεμφανίζω, *to let a thing be seen*, Aristaen. 2. 16.
 διενεγκάω, Ion. -ενεῖκαι, v. sub διαφέρω.
 διενεγκέω, *to involve*, λόγος διενειλημένος Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 1.
 διενείρω, *to shut quite up*, Galen., in Pass.
 διενεκτέον, verb. Adj. of διαφέρω, *one must excel*, Luc. Astrol. 1.
 διενεργέω, strengthd. for ἐνεργέω, Crito ap. Stob. 44. 12.
 διενθυμέομαι, Dep. *to consider, reflect*, Eccl.
 διενναυτίζω, *to live out the year*, Hdt. 4. 7.
 διενίσταμαι, Med. *to maintain in opposition*, Byz.: v. Lob. Phryn. 154.
 δί-ενος, *on, two-year-old*, Lat. diennis, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 5.
 διενοχλέω, *to annoy much*, Dion. H. 5. 9; τιμι Joseph. A. J. 9. 3, 1, etc.
 διενσκήπτω, *to break out furiously*, of stornis, Byz.
 διεντέρευμα, τό, (ἐντερον) *a looking through entrails*, Comic word for sharp-sightedness, coined by Ar. Nub. 166.
 διέξ, v. διέκ.
 διεξάγω, *to bring to an end*, Polyb. 5. 1, 5, etc.: *to manage, conduct*, Id. 1. 9, 6, etc.: *to treat so and so*, Id. 3. 77, 4. II. δ. βίον *to support life*, Id. 1. 71, 1; and so, absol., Plut. 1090 B.
 διεξάγωγη, ἡ, *a bringing to an end, issue*, Polyb. 5. 102, 3, etc. II. δ. τοῦ βίου *a way of living*, Diod. 4. 30; and so, absol., Sext. Emp. M. 7. 435.
 διεξαίρω, strengthd. for ἐξαίρω, Dem. Phal. 323.
 διεξάισσω, Att. -άπτω, *to rush forth*, Theocr. 13. 23, Arist. Mund. 4. 10., 5, 12.
 διεξαμβίβομαι, Pass. *to be passed*, of life, Epigr. Gr. 208. 11.
 διεξανθίζω, *to variegate with flowers*, Eubul. Στεφ. 4.
 διεξάπτω, *to inflame violently*, Byz.
 διεξατμίζω, strengthd. for ἐξατμίζω, Hipp. 506. 27.
 διεξάπτω, v. διεξάισσω.
 διέξιμι, (εἶμι ἰδο) *to go out through*, διεξιμεναι πεδίοις Il. 6. 393; ἐξ αὐλῆς ἐς . . Hdt. 2. 148:—*to go through, pass through a country*, δ. τὰ ἄνω Hdt. 2. 25; τὴν Μιλησίην 5. 29; δι' Εὐρώπης 2. 36, etc. II. in counting or recounting, *to go through in detail, recount in full, relate circumstantially*, Hdt. 1. 116., 7. 77, Plat. Phaedo 84 C, etc.; περί τινος Isocr. 83 A, Plat. Proi. 361 E, etc.: *to go through, by way of examining*, Eur. Hipp. 1024. Cf. διέμι, διέρχομαι, διεξέρχομαι.

διεξέλασις, εως, ἡ, = διέλασις, Plut. Sull. 18, Heliod. 9. 18.
 διεξελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω, Att. -ελάω:—intr. (cf. ἐλαύνω), to drive, ride, march through, absol., Hdt. 1. 187; c. acc. loci, δ. τὴν ἀνδρῶν 3. 11; τὰς πύλας 5. 52, etc.; also, κατὰ τὸ προάστειον 3. 86; δ. ἐπὶ ἄρματος 7. 100; δ. ἵππῳ τὸν ποταμὸν Plut. Popl. 19; also c. gen. loci, δ. τῆς Ρώμης Id. Cam. 7.
 διεξελέγχω, to refute utterly, Luc. Alex. 61.
 διεξέλευσις, εως, ἡ, = διέξοδος, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1573.
 διεξελλίσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, to unrull, untie, Hdt. 4. 67.
 διεξεργάζομαι, Dep. to work out, effect, Plat. Legg. 798 D. II. to make away with, Dion. H. 6. 35.
 διεξερέομαι, to learn by close questioning, ἐμὲ ταῦτα II. 10. 432.
 διεξερευνάω, to examine or survey closely, Pind. N. 3. 41: so in Med., Plat. Legg. 763 A, Phil. 58 D.
 διεξέρπω, to creep out, Arist. Mund. 6, 20; fut. διεξεργύσει, Ib. 16.
 διεξέρχομαι, fut. -ελεύσομαι, = διέξειμι:—to go through, pass through, τὸ χωρίον Hdt. 2. 29, cf. 5. 29, etc. 2. to go through, go completely through, νόμον τὸν ὄρθιον Id. 1. 24; πάντας φίλους Eur. Alc. 15; τὴν ὄδον Plat. Legg. 822 A; τὴν δίκην Ib. 856 A; δ. πόνους, Lat. exhaurire labores, Soph. Ph. 1419: also c. part., δ. πωλέων to be done selling, Hdt. 1. 196; cf. διέξοδος 1. 4. 3. with the Prep. διά, to go through in succession, διὰ πάντων δ. τῶν παίδων, i. e. killing them one after another, Hdt. 3. 11; διὰ τῶν δέκα Id. 5. 92, 3; διὰ πασῶν τῶν ζημιῶν trying one after another, Thuc. 3. 45; διὰ τῶν πλέων Plat. Prot. 315 A. 4. to go through in detail, recount in full, relate circumstantially, τι Hdt. 3. 75, 7. 18, Plat. Legg. 893 A, etc.; also, δ. περὶ τινος Ib. 857 E. b. δ. τι πρὸς αὐτόν to go over it in one's mind, Id. Theaet. 189 E. II. intr. to be past, gone by, of time, Hdt. 2. 52, cf. Buttm. Ind. Dem. Mid. 2. to be gone through, related fully, πάντα δ' ἤδη διεξεληλύθει Dem. 541. 22.
 διεξετάζω, strengthd. for ἐξετάζω, Greg. Nyss.
 διεξηγέομαι, strengthd. for ἐξηγέομαι, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 12.
 διεξίημι, strengthd. for ἐξίημι, to let pass through, διεξίηκαν αὐτοὺς διὰ τῆς πύλεως Hdt. 5. 29. II. intr. (sub. αὐτόν), of a river, to empty itself, ἐς θάλασσαν Thuc. 2. 102; cf. ἐξίημι, ἐκδίδωμι.
 διεξικνέομαι, Dep. to arrive at, εἰς τόπον Polyb. 10. 29, 3.
 διεξιπάζομαι, to ride out through, Polyæn. 5. 16, 5.
 διεξιστορέω, to narrate in detail, Joseph. Genes. 16 A.
 διεξίτεον, verb. Adj. one must go through, Plat. Tim. 44 D.
 διεξοδεύω, to have a way out, escape, Hipp. 1027 D. II. c. acc. to go through, λόγον Sext. Emp. P. 1. 202, in Pass.
 διεξοδικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for going through: τὸ δ. the vent, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 2. II. detailed, ἱστορία Plut. Fab. 16: Adv. -κῶς, in full, copiously, Galen.
 δι-έξοδος, ἡ, a way out through, an outlet, passage, channel, ἀποκεκλιμένον τοῦ ὕδατος τῆς δ. Hdt. 1. 117, cf. 4. 140; διέξοδοι ὕδων passage-ways, Id. 1. 199; ὅταν πλεύμων μὴ καθαρὰς παρέχη τὰς δ. Plat. Tim. 84 D, etc. 2. a pathway, orbit, of the sun, Hdt. 2. 24, cf. Eur. Andr. 1086; so, δ. ἀστρων Arist. Mund. 6, 17; ἀνέμων διέξοδοι their several ways, Soph. Fr. 424; τὰς τοῦ πνεύματος δ. Plat. Tim. 91 C, cf. 84 D: metaph., πολλὰς φροντίδων δ. Henioch. Troch. 1. 5. 3. the passage of the excrement, Hipp. Progn. 39, etc. 4. a way out, and so an issue, event, τῶν βουλευμάτων Hdt. 3. 156; ἐργῶν Polyb. 2. 1, 3, etc. 5. a means of escape, πάσας δ. διεξελθεῖν Plat. Rep. 405 C. II. in Plat. often of detailed narrative or description, ἡ τοῦ λόγου δ. the course of the narrative or argument, Criti. 109 A, Prot. 361 D; ἡ διὰ στοιχείου δ. description by resolving into elements, Theaet. 207 C: exposition, discussion, Legg. 768 D, 812 A, Tim. 48 C; δ. καὶ ἐπαινοὶ narratives, tales, Prot. 326 A, etc. III. a military evolution, δ. τακτικά Legg. 813 E: generally, an expedition, Phaedr. 247 A.
 διεξοίγνυμι, to lay quite open, πλευρὰ διεξώϊξεν Q. Sm. 13. 41.
 διεξοιδάω or -έω, to swell out, Philostr. 784.
 διεξουρέω, strengthd. for ἐξουρέω, Hipp. 539. 39.
 διεξυφαίνω, to weave to the end, finish the web, Plut. Rom. 2.
 διεορτάζω, to keep the feast throughout, τὰ Ἴοθμια διεορτάσαι Thuc. 8. 9; plqpf. διεορτάκει Dio C. 47. 20:—Pass., ταῦτα διεορτάσθη these festivities were kept, Ib. 51. 21.
 διεπέφραδε, v. sub διαφράζω.
 διεπιφώσκω, strengthd. for ἐπιφώσκω, Dion. H. 9. 63; prob. f. l. for ἐπιφ-, caused by ἤδη going before.
 διεπράθον, διεπράθομην, v. sub διαπέρθω.
 διέπτατο, v. sub διαπέταμαι.
 διέπω, fut. ψω, to manage an affair, sway, order, arrange, τὸ πλεῖον πολέμοιο II. 1. 165; στρατόν 2. 207; ἕκαστα II. 706; σκηπανίῳ διέπ' ἀνέρας drove them away, 24. 247; so in Pind., δ. πόλιν O. 6. 157; and Hdt., δ. τὰ πρήγματα, τὸν ἀγῶνα 3. 53, 5. 22, etc.; but rare in good Att., as Aesch. Pers. 106, Eum. 931. II. in Med. to be ever engaged in, γούσι dub. l. Eur. El. 146.
 διέραμαι, Dep. to love passionately, c. gen., Plat. Ax. 370 B.
 διεράω, to strain through, Plut. 2. 692 C:—διεράω, τὸ, a strainer, Ib. 1088 E.
 διεργάζομαι, fut. ἄσομαι: Dep.:—to work thoroughly, cultivate, but used by Theophr. only in pf. with pass. sense, γῆ διεργασμένη C. P. 5. 13, 10, etc.; so in aor., διεργασθέν (of wool), Arist. Probl. 22. 11. 2. to work out, Lat. elaborare, Isocr. 219 D; κακὰ δ. to work mischief, Polyb. 3. 73, 7. II. to make an end of, kill, destroy, Lat. conficere, Hdt. 1. 213, etc.; μὴ . . πόλιν διεργάσῃ Soph. O. C. 1417:—plqpf. in pass. sense, διεργαστο τὰ πράγματα, actum erat de rebus, Hdt. 7. 10, 3; so in aor., διεργασθεῖτ' ἄν Eur. Heracl. 174.
 διέργω, v. sub διείργω.
 διερεθίζω, to provoke greatly, Polyb. 9. 18, 9.

διερέθισμα, τό, vehement excitement, App. Civ. 5. 53.
 διερεῖδω, fut. σω, to prop up, Plut. 2. 529 C. II. Med. to lean upon, τι Eur. Hec. 66:—c. acc., σχῆμα βακτηρία δ. to lean one's body on . . , Ar. Eccl. 150. 2. δ. πρὸς τι to set oneself firmly, struggle against . . , Polyb. 22. 7, 14, Plut. Philop. 17; περὶ τινος for a thing, Polyb. 5. 84, 3.
 διερείκω, aor. -ῆρικον, to cleave, split, Euphor. 40.
 διέρεισμα, τό, a support, C. l. 150. § 6, p. 235.
 διερέσσω: fut. -ερέσω: aor. -ῆρεσα, roët. -ῆρεσσα:—to row about, χερσὶ δ. to swim, Od. 12. 444, 14. 351. 2. c. acc., δ. τὰς χεῖρας to swing them about, Eur. Tro. 1258.
 διερευνάω, to search through, examine closely, Plat. Soph. 241 B, etc.: often also in Med., Id. Phaedo 78 A, Rep. 368 C, etc.
 διερευνητέον, verb. Adj. one must trace out, Plat. Soph. 260 E.
 διερευνητής, οὐ, ὁ, a scout or vidette, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 4. 6. 3, 2.
 διερέω, (διερός) to wet, moisten, v. l. Arist. Probl. 25. 11.
 διερίζω, fut. ἰσω, to strive with one another, Epigr. in A. Gell. 3. 11:—Med. to contend with, τινί Plut. Cato Ma. 15.
 διερμηνεύσις, εως, ἡ, on interpretation, Plat. Tim. 19 C.
 διερμηνευτής, αὐ, ὁ, an interpreter, v. l. I Ep. Cor. 14. 28, Eccl.
 διερμηνεύω, to interpret, expound, LXX (2 Macc. 1. 36), Philo 1. 226, N. T., etc.:—verb. Adj. -τέον, Philo 1. 481.
 διέρομαι, Ep. διέρομαι, Med. to ask or question closely, τί με ταῦτα διείρει; Od. 4. 492; μὴ ταῦτα διείρειο II. 1. 550, etc.; aor. inf., διερέσθαι ἐρώτησιν Plat. Phileb. 42 E.
 διερός, ἄ, ὄν, used twice by Hom. (in Od.) in the sense of vegetus, οὐκ ἐστ' οὗτος ἀνὴρ διερός βροτός there exists not the mortal man alive and quick, 6. 201; διερώ ποδί with nimble foot, 9. 43; διερῆ φλογί Diog. L. 8. 75. II. after Hom. = liquidus, wet, liquid, ὕδατι διερόν Pind. Fr. 74. 11; αἷμα τὸ δ. Aesch. Eum. 263; τὸ δ., opp. to ξηρόν, Anaxag. 6; of the air, opp. to λαμπρός, Hipp. Aër. 290; of birds, which float through the air, Ar. Nub. 337, cf. δερονηχῆς; δ. μέλεα of the nightingale's notes, Lat. liquidae voces, Id. Av. 213; δ. καὶ βαρεία γῆ Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 2; δ. κέλευθος, of the sea, Ap. Rh. 1. 184; δ. πῶγων of one drowned in the sea, Anth. P. 6. 316; δ. μόρος death by drowning, Opp. H. 5. 345. (Properly, acc. to Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 2, 8, διερόν μὲν ἐστὶ τὸ ἔχον ἀλλοτριὰν ὑγρότητα ἐπιπολῆς, opp. to βεβρεγμένον, soaked through. This explanation points to the same Root as δι-αίνω: but the Homeric usage connects it with δι-ω, to run, flee; v. Curt. no. 268.)
 διερπύζω, =sq., Opp. H. 2. 261, Heliod. 6. 1.
 διέρπω, to creep or pass through, πῦρ δ., of the ordeal of fire, Soph. Ant. 265; διὰ τινος Plut. 2. 516 F.
 διερριμμένως, Adv. in a scattered way, Lat. sparsim, Polyb. 3. 58, 3.
 διέρρωγα, v. sub διαρρήγνυμι.
 διέρσις, εως, ἡ, a drawing through, restored in Arist. Probl. 16. 8, 9, for διαιρέσει, cf. Galen. Lex. p. 552.
 δι-έρυθρος, ον, shot with red, like διάλευκος, Diosc. 3. 11.
 διερύκω [ῦ], to keep off, Arat. 299: to hinder, ἀψιμαχίαν Plut. Lyc. 2.
 διερύω, v. sub διειρύω.
 διέρχομαι: fut. διελεύσομαι (but διέειμι is used in Att. as fut., and διήειν as impf.) aor. διήλθον: Dep. To go through, pass through, absol., ἀντικρὺ δὲ διήλθε βέλος II. 23. 876, etc.:—c. gen., φάτο . . ἔγχος βέα διελεύσεσθαι . . Αἰνείας 20. 263, cf. 20. 100; σφαγῶν διελθῶν ἰὺς Soph. Tr. 717; so, δ. διὰ τῆς νήσου Hdt. 6. 31:—c. acc., δ. πῶυ ἄστῃ II. 3. 198, 6. 392; ἅπαντα Ar. Av. 182; τὴν πολεμίαν Thuc. 5. 64; τρεῖς σταθμοὺς Xen. An. 3. 3, 8. 2. to pass through, complete, τὸ πεμπτόν μέρος τῆς ὁδοῦ Hdt. 3. 25; τὸν βίον Plat. Rep. 365 B, etc.; παιδείαν Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 1. 3. of reports, βάξιν διήλθ' Ἀχαιοὺς Soph. Aj. 999; and absol., λόγος διήλθε went abroad, spread, Thuc. 6. 46, Xen. An. 1. 4, 7. 4. of pain, to shoot through one, Soph. Ph. 743; of poison, Id. Tr. 717; of passion, ἕμερος δ. Ἡρακλῆ Ib. 477; cf. Ph. 256; ἐμὲ διήλθέ τι a thought shot through me, Eur. Supp. 288. 5. to pass through and teach, to arrive at, τὸ βίου τέλος Pind. I. 4. 7 (3. 23). 6. to go through in detail, tell all through, λόγον Id. N. 4. 117; χρησμόν Aesch. Pr. 874; ἅ διήλθον the details I have gone through, Thuc. 1. 21; ὀλίγα διελθῶν after a short statement, Plat. Prot. 344 B; also, δ. περὶ τινος Isocr. 54 A, 191 C, Plat. Prot. 347 A; ὑπὲρ τινος Polyb. 1. 13, 10; also, δ. τι μετὰ φρεσίν h. Hom. Ven. 277; πρὸς αὐτόν Isocr. 230 C; δ. τίς πολιτεία . . συμφέρει Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 1. II. intr. of Time, to pass, elapse, χρόνου οὐ πολλοῦ διελθόντος, Hdt. 1. 8, cf. 3. 152, Dem. 670. 21, etc.; so, σπονδῶν διελθουσῶν Thuc. 4. 115; but, διελθῶν ἐς βραχὺν . . χρόνον having waited, Eur. H. F. 957. Cf. διέξειμι.
 διερώ serving as fut., διείρηκα as pf., of διαγορεύω (διείπον, q. v., being the aor.):—to say fully, distinctly, expressly, Plat. Legg. 809 E, etc.; διείρηκεν ὁ νόμος, Dem. 465. 20, cf. 644. 5:—Pass., aor. διερρήθη Plat. Legg. 932 E; pf. διείρημαι Ib. 813 A, etc.; διερρημένον an express order, Id. 219. 23.
 διερωτάω, to cross-question, τινα Plat. Apol. 22 B, Gorg. 458 A, etc.; δ. τινά τι Id. Prot. 315 C. II. to ask constantly or continually, οἱ διερωτῶντες ὑμᾶς . . τί βούλεσθε; Dem. 34. 22.
 διέσθαι, inf. of δίομαι, Hom.; but of διέμαι, II. 12. 304.
 διεσθίω, fut. -έδομαι: aor. διέφαγον:—to eat through, δ. τὴν μήτραν, of young vipers, Hdt. 3. 109, Arist. H. A. 5. 34, 2. II. to consume, corrode, Diog. L. 5. 76, Plut. 2. 170 C: in metaph., τὴν ψυχὴν Philo 2. 541.
 διεσιαῖος, α, ον, (διέσις III) consisting of quarter-tones, Aristid. Quint. p. 134.
 διέσις, εως, ἡ, (διήμι) a sending through, discharge, esp. of a liquid, Hipp. 265. 4:—a putting through, τῆς πλεκτάνης διὰ τοῦ αὐλοῦ Arist. G. A. 1. 15, 4: a letting through, opp. to σύλληψις, Plut. Artox.

3. II. *a moistening, wetting*, Diosc. 1. 25. III. in Music, *a semi-tone* in the most ancient scale, Philolaos p. 66 Böckh.: later, *a quarter-tone*, taken by Arist. An. Post. 1. 23, 5, for the least sub-division, the unit in musical tones: v. Chappell Hist. of Gr. Mus. p. 79. διεσκευμένως, Adv. *prudently*, Xen. Oec. 7, 18. διεσκευμένως, Adv., v. sub διασκευεύω. διεσκευασμένως, Adv. *intermittedly*, δ. πνεῖν (al. διεσκευασμένως) Hipp. Epid. 938, 1082, of winds. διεσκευουδασμένως, Adv. *diligently*, Dion. H. 1. 6. διεσκευῶ, v. sub διασκευεύω. διεσκευασμένως, Adv. *perversely*, LXX (Sirach. 4. 17), Heliod. 2. 19. διεσκευασμένως, *wrongly*, Arr. Epict. 3. 23, 3. διεκτηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (διεκτηρίς) *a space of two years*, LXX (2 Regg. 13. 23). διεκτηρίς, ον, =sq., Welcker Syll. Ep. 183. 21; διεκτηρίων, ονος, Epigr. Gr. 1035. 21. διεκτηρίς, ἐς, or διεκτηρίς, ἐς, of or *lasting two years*, χρόνος Hdt. 2. 2; κήποις Arist. G. A. 4. 10, 4, etc.:—διεκτηρίς, τό, Lat. *biennium*, ἀπὸ διεκτηρίων Id. H. A. 2. 1; ἐπὶ διεκτηρίς (not ἐπιδιεκτηρίς) ἡβῶν to be *two years past* puberty, Isac. 72. 17., 80. 45, Aeschin. 70. 44, Lex ap. Dem. 1135. 4, etc.; cf. Clinton F. H. 2. 350 n. II. *two years old*, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 37., 5. 14, 14.—On the accent, v. sub δεκαετής. διεκτηρίας, ον, *lasting through the year*, Lat. *perennis*, θυσίαι Thuc. 2. 38. Adv. —ως, A. B. 35. διεκτηρία, ἡ, =διεκτηρίς, Act. Ap. 24. 27., 28. 30; διεκτηρία C. I. 5033. διεκτηρίζω, fut. ἴσω, (έτος) *to live the year through*, i. e. *to live more than a year*, of wasps, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 2, al.; of plants, opp. to being annual, αὐ δ., ἀλλ' ἐπέτειον εἶναι Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 13. διεκτημάγειν, διεκτημαγον, v. sub διακτημήγω. διεκτηργετέω, *to be a firm friend to*, τινά Schol. Aesch. Pers. 856. διεκτηθετέω, strengthd. for εὐθετέω, Joseph. Genes. 42 A. διεκτηθήσεις, εως, ἡ, *good order*, Eust. 26. 27. διεκτηθύμεσθαι, strengthd. for εὐθυμέσθαι, Eccl. διεκτηθύντηρ, ἡρος, ὁ, *a pilot, governor*, Manetho 4. 106. διεκτηθύνω, fut. ὕνω, *to set right, amend*, Luc. Prom. 19, Manetho 4. 90. διεκτηκρίνέω, *to separate accurately, arrange carefully*, Xen. Oec. 8, 6, in Pass. II. *to examine thoroughly, analyse*, Polyb. 2. 56, 4, Dion. H. de Comp. 20. fin.: but in earlier writers this sense only in Med., as Plat. Parm. 135 B, Dem. 818. 13. 2. *to judge rightly*, Polyb. 3. 22, 3, al. διεκτηκρίσεις, εως, ἡ, *analysis, discussion*, A. B. 390. διεκτηλαβέσθαι, aor. —ηλαβήθην Plat. Legg. 843 E: Dep.:—*to take good heed to, beware of, be on one's guard against*, c. acc., Id. Phaedo 81 E, Legg. 797 A; c. gen., Ib. 843 E; δ. μή . . . , Ib. 789 E; but, δ. μή παθεῖν Ep. Plat. 351 C. 2. *to reverence, τινα ὡς πατέρα* Ib. 879 C. διεκτηλαβητέαν, verb. Adj. *one must take heed to, ταῦτα* Plat. Rep. 536 A. διεκτηλύτῶ, = διαλύω, *to pay off a debt*, Joseph. A. J. 16. 9, 3, acc. to MSS.; cf. εὐλυτῶ. The Subst. διεκτηλύτῶσις, ἡ, in Gloss. διεκνώω, fut. ἄσω, *to lay asleep, τὸν βίον* Eur. Hipp. 1377. διεκπρωγέω, *to continue fortunate*, Joseph. A. J. 6. 10, 2. διεκρῖπιδίζω, *to play the part of Euripides*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 19. διεκρῖπιζω, *to be constantly changing like the tide of the Euripus*, Arist. Probl. 25. 22; Dind. suspects it to be corrupt for διακρῖπιζω. διεκρύνω, *to widen*, Hipp. 510. 8, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 13. διεκσταχέω, strengthd. for εὐστοχέω, Dion. H. de Comp. 11. διεκσχημονέω, *to preserve decorum*, Plut. Ages. 29. διεκτελίξω, *to hold very cheap*, Ael. V. H. 14. 49. διεκτανέω, *to retain strength, hold out*, Theophr. Fr. 1. 7, Polyb. 4. 43, 8. διεκτυχέω, *to continue prosperous, τῇ αὐσίᾳ* Dem. 1040. 5; περί τι Theopomp. Hist. 126; absol., Menand. Incert. 2. 3, etc.; διεκτυχεῖτε fare ye well, C. I. 4067, cf. 4075-6. διεκφάρᾳτα, v. sub διακφείρω, Hdt. 8. 90. δι-εφθας, αν, *well-boiled*, opp. to ὑπότος, Hipp. 526. 11, etc.; δκροκῶλια Pherect. Μεταλλ. 1. 14, Teleclid. Incert. 13. διέχεια, ἡ, *breach of continuity*, Arist. Quint. δι-εχής, ἐς, *separate*, opp. to συνεχής, Plut. 2. 115 F. διεκθραίνω, strengthd. for ἐκθραίνω, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 49. διεκθρεύω, strengthd. for ἐκθρεύω, τινί Dion. II. 4. 70. διέχω, fut. διέξω: I. trans. *to keep apart or separate*, Lat. *distinere*, ὁ ποταμὸς δ. τὰ βέεθρα Hdt. 9. 51; δ. τὴν φάλαγγα *to go through the gaps left in it*, Arr. An. 1. 1; δ. ταὺς μαχομένους Plut. Caes. 20; δ. τὰς χεῖρας *to spread them out*, esp. for the purpose of parting combatants, Polyb. 4. 52, 1; τὰς χεῖρας ἐν μέσῳ δ. Plut. Cim. 19, cf. Anton. 20. 2. *to keep off*, Id. Ti. Gracch. 18. 3. *to hold fast, κόντους* Paus. 10. 25, 2. II. intr. *to go through, hold its way, ἀντικρὺ δὲ διέσχε* [δίστος] Il. 5. 100., 11. 253; so, δι' ὤμου δ' ὄβριμον ἐγχοῦ ἔσχεν 13. 520; διὰ τινος δ. Arist. H. A. 1. 17, etc.:—*to extend or reach, ἐς τὸν κόλπον* Hdt. 4. 42., 7. 122; πρὸς τὰς φλέβας Arist. H. A. 3. 6, 1. 2. *to stand apart, be separated, distant*, Theogn. 970, Xen. An. 3. 4, 20, etc.; δ. πολὺ ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Thuc. 2. 81; δ. ἀλλήλων Xen. An. 1. 10, 4; διέχοντες ἦσαν they marched with spaces between man and man, Thuc. 3. 22; δ' Ἑλλησποντος σταδίου ὡς πεντήκοντα διέχει is about 50 stades wide, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 21, cf. Thuc. 8. 95. 3. of Time, παιδὸς δὲ βλάστας,—οὐ διέσχον ἡμέραι τρεῖς as to the birth,—not three days intervened . . . , Soph. O. T. 717; others take βλάστας as the acc. after διέσχον, not three days parted the birth from what followed. 4. of the earth, *to open, σεισμῶ* Philostr. 669. 5. like διαφέρω, *to differ*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 5; αὐδὲν ἂν διέχοι φαγεῖν ἢ μὴ φαγεῖν Id. Metaph. 10. 6, 11. b. *to excel, τόλμη* App. Pun. 132. διεψευσμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *falsely*, Strabo 47, M. Ant. 2. 17. διέψω, fut. —ψήσω, *to boil through, burn up, δ. ἀνθρώπων*, of the effect of the western sun, in Hipp. Aër. 283.

δίξημαι, Hdt. 7. 103; 2 sing. δίξηται Od. 11. 100; 3 pl. δίξηται Aesch. Supp. 821 (nowhere else in Att.); part. διζήμενος often in Hom. and Hdt.: impf. ἐδίξητο Hdt. 3. 41; fut. διζήσομαι Od. 16. 239; aor. ἐδίξησαμην Heraclit. ap. Plut. 2. 1118 C: Dep. The word is Ep. and Ion. = Att. ζήτω (which occurs only once in Hom.), and is one of the few Verbs in -μι which retain η in the inflexions of the pres.: (cf. δίξω). To seek out, look for among many, Πάνδαρον . . . διζήμενη, εἴ που ἐφεύροι Il. 4. 88., 5. 168, cf. 13. 760. II. to seek for, seek after, ἡ καὶ διζησόμεθ' ἄλλους Od. 16. 239; νόστον δίξαι . . . ; dos't thou seek after . . . ? 11. 100; νόστον ἐταίροισιν διζήμενος ἡδ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῶ devising means for a return, 23. 253; μνάσθω ἐέδνοισιν διζήμενας seeking to win her by gifts, Od. 16. 391., 21. 161; γύνην . . . κατ' ὄρος δ. ἡ κατ' ἄρουραν Hes. Op. 426; δ. τὸ μαντήϊον to seek out, seek the meaning of, Hdt. 7. 142; ἀγγέλους δ. εἰ . . . to inquire of them whether . . . , Id. 4. 151; δ. ἐπ' ᾧ ἂν . . . , Id. 3. 41. III. c. inf. to seek, desire to do, Id. 2. 147, Aesch. l. c., and late Ep.; c. acc. et inf. to demand, require that . . . , σε δ. εἴκοσι εἶναι ἀντάξιον Hdt. 7. 103. διζήμων, ον, gen. ονος, *seeking out*, Nonn. Jo. 8. 21. διζήσις, εως, ἡ, *inquiry*, Parmen. ap. Plat. Soph. 237 A, cf. 258 D. διζύγία, ἡ, *a double yoke of draught-cattle*, Geop. 2. 23, 14. δίξυξ, ζύγος, ὁ, ἡ, *double-yoked, ἵπποι* Il. 5. 195., 10. 473: *double, δίξυγος ἡπίροιο* Anth. P. 4. 3, 86; δίξυγι πυρί Nonn. D. 22. 352:—so also διζύγης, ἐς, Oribas. p. 19 Mai. δίξω, Ep. impf. δίξον Il.:—*to be in doubt, at a loss, δίξε γὰρ ἡ ἐ μάχοιτο . . . ἡ λαοὺς ὁμοκλήσειε* Il. 16. 713; δίξω ἢ σε θεὸν μαντεύσομαι Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 65:—the Med. δίξομαι often appears for δίξημαι, as in Hes. Op. 601, in old Edd. of Hdt., etc.; but these passages have been generally corrected, mostly from MSS., and Dind. only allows δίξομαι metri grat. in late Poets, as Theocr. 25. 37, Bion 11. 2, Q. Sm. 10. 447, Anth. Plan. 4. 146, Coluth. 80, C. I. 3123. (The sense of δίξω indicates a connexion with δι-, *dis, disceptare*, whereas δίξημαι both in sense and form seems to be closely akin to ζήτω, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 572.) δίξωσις, ον, (ζωή) *amphibious, φῶρ δίξωσις*, i. e. Sisyphus, who returned from Hades, Anth. P. 15. 26; cf. Theogn. 702 sqq. διηγέομαι, Dep. *to set out in detail, describe, narrate, τό πρᾶγμα* Ar. Av. 198; τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ τινος Antipho 113. 2; then in Thuc. 6. 54, Plat., etc.; περὶ ταύτης εἰπεῖν καὶ διηγῆσασθαι Dem. 539. 20; c. acc. pers., αἶον . . . σὺ τοῦτον διηγεί such as you describe him, Plat. Theaet. 144 C. διήγημα, τό, *a tale, λέγειν* Phoenicid. Incert. 1. 15; δ. ἀνωφελές Polyb. 1. 14, 6; δ. γέγονα, as in Horace *fabula fies*, cited from Charito. διηγηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *descriptive, narrative, δ. ποιήσις, μίμησις* Arist. Poët. 23, 1., 24, 9. Adv. —κῶς, Diog. L. 9. 103. διηγημάτιον, τό, Dim. of διήγημα, Strabo 651. διήγησις, εως, ἡ, *narration, narrative*, Plat. Rep. 392 D sq., Phaedr. 246 A, etc.: in a speech, *the statement of the case*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 1, al. διηγητής, οὔ, ὁ, *a narrator*, Ach. Tat. 4. 15. διηγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fond of telling stories*, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 2. διήρησις, α, ον, also os, ον, *through the air, δ. ποτέονται* Ar. Rh. 2. 227, etc.:—in prose, *διᾶρησις, ον*, Luc. Salt. 42, etc.; *διᾶρησις λέγειν*, like μετέωρα λ., Id. Icarom. 1. διηθέω, *to strain through, filter, Lat. percolare*, Hipp. Acut. 384, Plat. Soph. 226 B, Tim. 45 C:—Pass., Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 4. 2. *to wash out, cleanse, purge, τὴν κοιλίην αἵφ, θυμῆμασι* Hdt. 2. 86. II. intr., of the liquid, *to filter through, percolate*, Id. 2. 93. διήθησις, εως, ἡ, *a straining, filtering*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 1, 1. διηθητέον, verb. Adj. *one must strain*, Diosc. 2. 89. διηκανέω, διήκωνος, διηκόσιοι, Ion. for διακ-. διηκριβωμένως, Adv. (διακριβῶω) *exactly, carefully*, v. l. Plat. Legg. 905 A, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 1. διήκω, fut. ξω, *to extend or reach* from one place to another, ἐκ . . . εἰς or ἐπὶ . . . , Hdt. 2. 106., 6. 31; μέχρι . . . , Id. 4. 185; ἄχρις . . . Tim. Locr. 101 A; δ. ἐς τε τὸ ἔσω . . . , καὶ ἐς τὸ ἔξω, i. e. *right through*, Thuc. 3. 21. II. c. acc. *to persuade, πόλιν διήκει . . . βάξισ* Aesch. Ag. 476, cf. Theb. 900; τὸ σὺν ὄνομα δ. πάντας, *volitat per ora*, Soph. O. C. 306; δ. διὰ πάντων Arist. Mund. 5, 6. 2. *to pass over, ἡλίου κύκλος μέσον πόρον διήκει* Aesch. Pers. 505. διήλασε, v. sub διελαύνω. διηλιάω, *to scorch by the sun's heat*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 12. διηλίφης, ἐς, (ἀλείφω) *smear'd all over*, Soph. Fr. 148. διηλλαγμένως, Adv. pf. pass. *differently*, Strabo 582, Diod. 2. 31. διηλώω, *to drive a nail through, nail fast*, LXX (Judic. 5. 26). διηλύσις, εως, ἡ, *a passage*, Ar. Rh. 4. 1573. διημερεύω, *to stay through the day, pass the day*, Plat. Phaedo 59 D, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 53; ἐν τινί in a thing, Ib. 86; c. part., *to pass the whole day in doing*, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 8. 2. of things, *to continue all day*, Id. Probl. 26. 59. διημερώω, *to tame thoroughly, cultivate, γῆν* Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 6. διηλεκτής, ἐς: (from δι-ήνεγκα, cf. δουρ-ηλεκτής, ποδ-ηλεκτής: the simple ἡλεκτής only in late writers):—*continuous, unbroken*, Lat. *continuus, perpetuus*, ἀτραπιτοὶ τε διηλεκτές Od. 13. 195; *νώτοισι . . . διηλεκτέσαι* with slices cut the whole length of the chine, Il. 7. 321; *ρίξιν* . . . δ. 12. 134, cf. 297; εἰ ὦλκα διηλεκέα προταμοίμην Od. 18. 375; so, δ. σώματα Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 B, cf. Anaxandr. Αἰσχρ. 1; ὄρος δ. Strabo 137:—so of Time, *perennial*, Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 4, Ar. Rh. 2. 391; δ. νυκτί Luc. V. H. 1. 19; εἰς τὸ δ. App. Civ. 1. 4.—The Adv. *διηλεκτέως* occurs in Od., always in phrase δ. ἀγορεύειν *to tell from beginning to end*, Lat. *uno tenore*, e. g. 7. 241., 12. 56; but in 4. 836, *distinctly, positively*; so, δ. καταλέξει Hes. Th. 627; Aeol. *διᾶνεκῶς* without ceasing, Corinna Fr. 9; Att. *διηλεκῶς* Aesch. Ag. 319 (nowhere else in Trag.); so, *διηλεκές* Ar. Rh. 3. 291, Call. Fr. 158.—But the Aeol. and Dor. form *διᾶνεκῆς* is B b

used also in Att., as Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 B, E, Anaxandr. l. c.; whereas, νόμοι διήνεμοι. perpetual laws, is retained in Plat. Legg. 839 A.

διήνεμος, *ov*, blowing through, wind-swept, πάτρα Sopb. Tr. 327.

διήξε, *v. sub διαίσσω*: but διήξε, *v. sub διήκω*.

διηπειρώ, *to make dry land of*, θάλασσαν Anth. P. 9. 708.

διήρεσα, *v. sub διερέσσω*.

διηρεφής, *és*, (ἐρέφω) all covered, Q. Sm. 6. 325.

διηρημένως, Adv. (διαίρῶ) separately, Heliod. 10. 23.

διήρης, *és*, (*v. τριήρης*), double, διήρες ὑπερῶν an upper story, upper chamber, Plat. Com. Ποιητ. 4; μελάθρων διήρες ἔσχατον (*sc. ὑπερῶν*) Eur. Phoen. 90, cf. Plut. 2. 77 E.

II. ἡ διήρης (*sc. ναῦς*) a bireme or ship with two banks of oars, Poll. 1. 82.

διηκρινήμενος, Adv. of διευκρινέω, Diod. 1. 93.

διηχέω, *to transmit the sound of*, τι Plut. Timol. 21: absol. *to resound*, Id. 2. 901 F.

διηχή, ἡ, a conductor of sound, Philopon. ap. Suid.

διηχής, *és*, conducting sound, Plut. 2. 721 E.

δι-θάλασσος, Att. -πτος, *ov*, divided into two seas, of the Euxine, Strabo 124, cf. Dion. P. 156.

II. between two seas, where two seas meet, as is often the case off a headland, Act. Ap. 27. 41; βραχέα καὶ δι-θάλασσα shallows and meetings of currents, in the Syrtes, Dio Chr. Or. 5.

δι-θαλλος, *ov*, feeding on two kinds of food, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2.

δι-θηκτος, *ov*, two-edged, ξίφος Aesch. Pr. 863.

δι-θρονος, *ov*, two-throned, Ἀχαιῶν δ. κράτας the two-throned might of the Achaeans, i. e. the brother-kings, Aesch. Ag. 109, cf. 43.

διθροος, *ov*, of sound, redoubled. Nonn. D. 47. 26.

δι-θύμος, *ov*, at variance, Lat. discors, LXX (Prov. 26. 20).

διθύραμβέω, *to sing a dithyramb*, Ath. 628 A.

διθύραμβικός, ἡ, *ov*, dithyrambic, Dion. II. de Thuc. 29; τὰ δ. dithyrambic poems, Arist. Poët. 1, 13. Adv. -κώς, cited from Dem. Phal.

Διθύραμβο-γενής, ὁ, cf. διθύραμβος II.

διθύραμβο-γράφος, ὁ, a writer of dithyrambs, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 839.

διθύραμβο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, the dithyrambic poet who taught his own chorus, Ar. Pax 828; *v. διδάσκω* II.

διθύραμβο-ποιητική (*sc. τέχνη*), ἡ, the art of writing dithyrambic poetry, Arist. Poët. 1, 2.

διθύραμβο-ποιός, ὁ, a dithyrambic poet, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3. 12, 2.

διθύραμβος [ῦ], ὁ, *metapl. acc. sing. διθύραμβα* Pind. Fr. 56:—the dithyramb, first in Archil. 72, Epich. 90 Ahr., Hdt. 1. 23, Pind., etc.;

μυζοβόας δ. Aesch. Fr. 392: a kind of poetry, cultivated by the Doric lyric writers, and afterwards at Athens; of a lofty, but often inflated, style; *v. Ar. Av. 1388*. Its proper subject was the birth of Bacchus,

Plat. Legg. 700 B, Suid.; but afterwards it took a wider range.—It was always in the Phrygian mode, and therefore accompanied by flutes, Pind.

Fr. 45. 17, Ar. Nub. 313, cf. Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 9. It was at first anti-strophic, but commonly monostrophic, Id. Probl. 19. 15. Hdt., l. c.,

calls Arion (fl. B. C. 624) the inventor of it. 2. *metaph. any bombastic language*, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 C, cf. Phaedr. 238 D.

II. a name of Bacchus, who was said to have given the name to the strain from his own double birth, Eur. Bacch. 526 (but the *i* makes this very dub., Pors. Or. 5); hence Διθύραμβογενής [i], Anth. P. 9. 524. (Pind.

is said to have written it λυθίραμβος (Fr. 55),—as if from λυθι βάμμα, the cry of Bacchus when sewn up in his father's thigh. The origin of the word is in fact unknown, Müller Literat. of Greece I. p. 133.)

διθύραμβο-χάνα, ἡ, funnel of dithyrambs! Μοῦσα Anth. P. 13. 21.

διθύραμβώδης, *és*, dithyrambic, high-flown, Plat. Crat. 409 C.

δι-θύρος, *ov*, with two doors, Plut. Num. 20:—bivalve, of shell-fish, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 3, etc.:—of two leaves, δ. γραμματείδιον a diptych,

Menand. Miasog. 7, cf. Liban. Ep. 941 and *v. πολύθυρος*:—of seeds, which split in germinating, also διμερής, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 2. II. τὰ δ. in Polyb. 27. 1, 6, seems to be a seat of honour, Livy's tribunal, Schweigh. ad l.

δι-θύρσαν, τό, a double thyrsus, Anth. P. 6. 172.

Δί [ου], dat. of Ζεύς, Hom.: contr. Δί [-], Pind. O. 13. 149, etc.

δι-ἰαμβος, ὁ, a syzygy of two iambic feet, Hephaest. 3. 3.

διιδεῖν, *v. sub διείδω*.

διιδρος, *ov*, (ιδρώς) perspiring, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

διιδρώ, *to perspire*, Galen.

διίτημι, *to drive or thrust through*, διὰ δ' ἦκε σιδήρου (*sc. τὸν δίστον*) Od. 21. 328., 24. 177; δ. ξίφος λαϊμῶν Eur. Phoen. 1092; also *c. dupl. acc.*, λύγην δ. στέρνα Ib. 1398.

2. *to let people go through a country, give them a passage through*, Xen. An. 3. 2, 23, etc.; διέντες αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τινα Dem. 299. 11, cf. 276. 9:—*c. gen.*, ξυμπορὰς τοῦ σοῦ διήκας στόματος didst let them pass through thy mouth, gavest utterance to them, Soph. O. C. 963, cf. διαφέρω I. 1:—Pass. *to pass through*, Arist. Mirab. 73; Ep. pf. part. διαειμένος Ar. Rh. 2. 372.

II. *to send apart, to dismiss, disband*, τὸ στράτευμα Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 39, etc.; τοὺς ὀδόντας δ. *to unclose them*, Diod. Excerpt. 2. 558.

2. *to dissolve*, ἐλαδίφ διείς Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 27, cf. Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 2;—so in Med., διέμενος ὕξει having diluted it with vinegar, Ar. Pl. 720, cf. Hipp. Acut. 387; *v. Lob. Phryn. 27*.

διιθυντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = διευθυντήρ, Manetho 4. 40.

διιθύνω, *to direct by steering*, εὐπλοῖην Anth. P. 9. 107; τὸν πλοῦν Themist. 50 B.

δικμάζω, *to moisten*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 4, 3.

δικμος, *ov*, in Or. Sib. 5. 32, should prob. be διίσθμος, divided by the Isthmus.

δικνέομαι, fut. -ίξομαι, aor. -ικάμην: Dep.:—*to go through, penetrate*, δι' ὧτων ποτὶ τὰν ψυχάν Tim. Locr. 101 A, cf. Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 4; δίκτο ἢ δόξα μέχρι βασιλέως Plut. Dem. 20; also *c. acc.*, δίκκα πείρατ'

ἕθλων Ar. Rh. 2. 411:—*to reach*, with missiles, Thuc. 7. 79. 2. in speaking, *to go through, tell of*, like διέρχομαι, πάντα δ. Il. 9. 61., 19. 186.

Δίος, *ov*, of Zeus, Plat. Phaedr. 252 E, Plut. 2. 421 E.

Δῦπετής, *és*, (√ΠΙΕΤ, πίπτω) fallen from Zeus, i. e. from heaven, in Hom. always epith. of streams, fed or swollen by rain, as Il. 16. 174, Od. 4. 477, Hes. Fr. 25; δ. ὕδατα, of rain, Plut. Mar. 21: cf. Διοπετής. 2. generally, *divine, bright*, αθήρ δυπετής, = δίος, ἱερός, *divine, holy, pure*, Eur. Bacch. 1268; δ. πυροῖς gleaming with fires, Id. Rhos. 43.

3. in Hipp. 599. 51 it seems to mean *continual*, as if from διά, *v. Foës*. Oecon. 4. διῦπετέες ὀλωνοί, in h. Hom. Ven. 4, are prob. *hovering in air*: cf. ἀεροπέτης.

Διπόλεια, Διπόλια, Διπολιώδης, *v. sub Δίπολ-*.

διππασία, ἡ, a riding through, Suid., E. M.

διππεύω, *to ride through*, Diod. 19. 33; διὰ τινος Dio C. 59. 17.

δίπταμαι, late pres., = διαπέτομαι, Hdn. 2. 8, 12, Luc. Amor. 6.

δυσθμίζω, fut. ἰσω, (ισθμός) to draw ships across the Isthmus, Polyb. 4. 19. 7. Cf. διειρώ, δίορκος.

δυστάνω, = διίστημι, Diod. 19. 46.

δυστέον, verb. Adj. of δίδω, one must learn, Eur. Hipp. 491.

δίστημι, fut. διαστήσω, to set apart, to place separately, separate, τὰς λόχους Thuc. 4. 74; κατ' εἶδη Plat. Phil. 23 D; διέστησεν [αὐτοὺς] εἰς πολλὰ μέρη Dem. 245. 23; δ. τί τινος or τι ἀπὸ τινος Plut. Anton. 84, etc. 2. to separate one from another, set one at variance with another, τινὰ τινος Ar. Vesp. 41, Thuc. 6. 77; δ. τὴν Ἑλλάδα to set it at variance, divide it into factions, Hdt. 9. 2. 3. διαστήσας ἡμέρας δύο having left an interval of two days, Epigr. Gr. 996. 7. II. more often in Pass., with aor. 2, pf., and plqpf. act.:—to stand apart, to be divided, Il., mostly in aor. 2, as 24. 718; once in impf. med., θάλασσα διέστατο the sea made way, opened, 13. 29; διαστὰν γῆς βάθρον yawning wide, Soph. O. C. 1662; τὰ διεστεῶτα chasms, Hdt. 7. 129. 2. of persons, to stand apart, be at variance, διαστήτην ἐρίσαντε Il. 1. 6; εἴ τινές που διασταίεν Thuc. 1. 18; διέστη ἐς ξυμμαχίαν ἐκατέρων sided with one or the other party, Ib. 15; κατὰ πόλεις διέσταμεν 4. 61; διεστηκότες εἰς δύο Dem. 132. 12, cf. 231. 5; ἐρίξειν καὶ διεστάναι Id. 26. 20:—simply to differ, be different, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 19; πρὸς ἀλλήλα Arist. Pol. 1. 5, 8:—οὐρα διεστηκότα varying in shade, turbid, Hipp. Aph. 1259. 3. also to part after fighting, Hdt. 1. 76., 8. 16, 18: hence to be reconciled, Isocr. 89 E. 4. to stand at certain distances or intervals, Hdt. 2. 66; of trees in a row, 3. 72; of post-stations, 8. 98; of soldiers, δ. κατὰ διακοσίους Thuc. 4. 32. III. the Med. is sometimes used trans. to separate, γεώδη γένη διεστάμενοι Plat. Tim. 63 C; but this chiefly in aor. 1, as Plat. Rep. 360 E, etc., Theocr. 16. 97.

δυστορέω, to relate, Paul. Sil. 74. 77, Joseph. Genes. 26 A.

δυσσχάνω, poet. for διέχω, to come through, Ar. Rh. 4. 1696.

δυσχναίνω, to make very lean, Hipp. 420. 11.

δυσχυριέω, to wish or mean to affirm, Hipp. Art. 780.

δυσχυρίζομαι, Dep. to lean upon, rely on, τῷ λόγῳ Antipho 133. 20, cf. Aeschin. 25. 9. II. to affirm confidently, τι Plat. Phaedo 63 C, etc.; δ. τι εἶναι Ib. 114 D; δ. ὡς .., Id. Theaet. 154 A; ὅτι .., Dem. 447. 25; δ. περὶ τινος Andoc. 20. 14, Lys. 138. 3; τι ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Meno 86 B; περὶ τινος, ὡς .., Ep. Plat. 317 C:—absol., Id. Theaet. 158 D, etc.

δυσχυριστέον, verb. Adj. one must affirm, Strabo 283.

διυτέαν, verb. Adj. of διέμι, one must go through, Plat. Rep. 545 A.

δυτικός, ὄν, (διέμι) penetrable, Arist. Probl. 11. 58, 4.

Διυτρεφής, *és*, later form of Διοτρεφής, Ar. Av. 798, 1442.

διυχνεύω, to track out, Polyb. 4. 68, 3, Opp. H. 3. 37:—διυχνέω, Galeom. 34.

δικάζω: fut. δικάσω Il. 23. 579, Ar. Eq. 1089, Vesp. 689, 801, Plat., etc.; Ion. δικάω Hdt. 1. 97, but never so in Att.: aor. ἐδίκασα, Ep. δίκασα, δίκασσα Od. 11. 546, Il. 23. 574: pf. δεδίκακα Ath. 517 B:—Med. (*v. infr. II*), fut. -άσομαι Dem. 977. 17., 989. 13: aor. ἐδικασάμην Lys. 120. 27, Dem. 989. 20, etc.: plqpf. ἐδιδικαστο (*v. infr. II*):—Pass., fut. δικασθήσομαι Dion. H. 5. 61, δεδίκασομαι Luc. Bis Acc. 14: aor. ἐδικάσθην Thuc. 1. 28, Plat.: pf. δεδίκασμαι Lys. 163. 15: (δίκη). To judge, as was done in early times by the king himself, Il. 23. 579; or by the assembled chiefs, Ib. 575; or by the γέραντες in turn, 18. 506. Construct.: 1. *c. acc. rei*, to give judgment on a thing, decide or determine a point at issue, Il. 1. 542; δ. δίκην Hes. Op. 39, etc.; τὸ πρᾶγμα Aesch. Eum. 471, cf. 601; τὰμπλακῆματα Id. Supp. 230; δ. ἀδικον to give an unjust judgment, Hdt. 5. 25; δ. ἐμπορικὰς δίκας Dem. 939. 24:—more rarely, γραφὴν δ. Lycurg. 148. 30; εὐθύνας Dem. 382. 3: but, 2. *c. acc. cogn.*, δίκας δ., to adjudge a penalty, Hdt. 6. 139; δ. φυγὴν τινι to decree it as his punishment, Aesch. Ag. 1412; δ. φόνον ματρός to ordain her slaughter, Eur. Or. 164: rarely *c. gen.*, δ. τοῦ ἐγκλήματος [*sc. δίκην*] Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7:—Pass., δίκαι δικασθῆσαι Plat. Crito 50 B, cf. Lys. 148. 21; ὑποτέρων ἂν δικασθῆ εἶναι τὴν ἀποικίαν it may be decided .., Thuc. 1. 28. 3. *c. dat. pers.* to pass judgment on, condemn, γάμον ἀγαμον Soph. O. T. 1214. 2. φόνον δ. to plead in a case of murder, Eur. Or. 580, *v. supr. b.* 3. *c. dat. pers.* to decide between persons, judge their cause, Τρωαί τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι δικάζετο ὡς ἐπεικέες Il. 8. 431; ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέροισι δικάσατε 23. 574, cf. Hdt. 1. 97., 3. 31; ἐκάστω κατὰ τὸ μέγαθος τοῦ ἀδικήματος passed judgment on each, Id. 2. 137:—Pass. to be judged or accused, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7; ἀσχυρὰς δίκας δ. to have actions brought against one, Lys. 163. 15. 4. absol. to be judge, give judgment, Il. 18. 506., 23. 579, Hdt. 1. 14, Antipho 140. 6, etc.; δ. ὡς .., of an oracle, Hdt. 1. 84:—to sit as judges or jurymen (*v. δικαστής*), Dem. 538. 25; δ. καὶ ἐκκλητὰς Lys. 175. 15, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 16, etc.: *v. sub ἐνδείκνυμι*. II. Med. of the culprit, to plead one's own case, defend one's right, have one's case tried, go to law, Od. 11. 545., 12. 440, Hdt. 1. 96, Thuc. 1. 77, Plat., etc.:—δίκην δικάζεσθαι

81, etc. 2. at Athens, the *δικασταί*, like the Roman *judices*, were more like our *jurymen* (the *presiding judge* being *ὁ κριτής*), Soph. Aj. 1136, etc.; opp. to *νομοθέτης*, Lys. 139. 40; see esp. Antipho 114. 3, Xen. Symp. 5, 10, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 134. II. *δ. αἵματος* an avenger, Eur. H. F. 1150.

δικαστικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for law or trials, practised in them, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 38; νόμος δ. Plut. C. Gracch. 5:—ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη), the business of a judge or jurymen, Plat. Polit. 303 E, etc.:—τὸ δ. the juror's fee, daily pay of an Athenian dicast: it was first one obol, then three (never two) obols, Ar. Nub. 863, Ran. 140; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 312 sqq. 2. Adv. —κῶς, Luc. Hermot. 47.

δικάστρια, ἡ, a she-judge, fem. of *δικαστής*. Luc. Pisc. 9.

δι-καυλος, ὄν, with two stalks, opp. to *μονόκαυλος*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 8 (v. l. *δικαυλεῖ* as a Verb).

δικεῖν, inf. of *ἔδικον*, an aor. used by Pind. and Trag.:—Aristaen. 2. 1 formed a pres. *δίκει* for the aor. 1 *δίξε* in Anth. P. 15. 27, *έκιξε* has been restored. To throw, cast, τι Pind. P. 9. 218, Aesch. Cho. 99, and often in Eur.; *πεδόσε σώματα* Bacch. 599; *χείρ' ἐς οὐρανόν* H. F. 498; v. sub *πέσημα*. 2. like *βάλλω*, to strike, δ. *πέτρῳ* Pind. O. 10 (11). 86; *κρᾶτα φόνιον* .. *ὠλένας δικῶν βολαῖς* Eur. Phoen. 664. (With *ΔΙΚ* cf. Lat. *jac-ere*: hence *δικσος* (as *λέσχη* from *λέγω*), and perhaps *δικτυον*.)

δι-κέλλα [ἴ], ἡ, ἢ, (κέλλω) a mattock, a two-pronged hoe (such as may be seen on a coin of Tenedos and of Valerius Asciculus), Pseudo-Phocyl. 146, Aesch. Fr. 198, Soph. Ant. 250, Eur. Phoen. 1155; cf. *μάκελλα*, *σμινύη*. *δικελλίτης* [λί], ὄν, δ, a digger, Luc. Timo 8.

δι-κεντρος, ὄν, with two stings, Ael. N. A. 6. 40.

δι-κέρατος, ὄν, two-horned, two-pointed, Anth. P. 6. 111.

δι-κερας, ἄτος, τό, a double horn, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 B.

δι-κερκος, ὄν, with two tails, Ael. N. A. 12. 3.

δι-κερως, ὄν, ἡ, two-horned, h. Hom. 18. 2, Anth. P. 6. 32, etc.: also *δικερως*, ὄν, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 32.

δι-κέφαλος, ὄν, two-headed, Arist. H. A. 5. 4, G. A. 4. 4, 6.

δική [ἴ], ἡ, (v. sub *δείκνυμι*):—*right*: but, as in early times *right* was inferred from usage, the orig. sense of *δική* was *custom, usage, αὐτὴ δική ἐστὶ βροτῶν* this is the way of mortals, Od. 11. 218; ἡ γὰρ δική ἐστὶ γερόντων 24. 255, etc.; ἡ γὰρ δική ἐστὶ βασιλῶν 4. 691; ἡ γὰρ δμῶων δική ἐστὶν 14. 59, etc.; ἡ γὰρ δική, ὀππότῃ .. this is always the way, when .., 19. 168; *δικὴν ἐπέπειν τινός* to imitate him, Pind. P. 1. 97:—the ordinary course of things, ἐκ τουτέων ὁ θάνατος οὐ γίνεται κατὰ γε δικήν, οὐδ' ἦν γένηται Hipp. V. C. 898: hence, 2. the adverbial use of the acc. *δικήν*, in the way of, after the manner of, c. gen., Pind. P. 2. 155, Soph. Fr. 587, and often in Plat. (v. Ruhnck. Tim.); mostly of animals, but also of things, as *δικήν ὕδατος, ἀγγείου* Aesch. Theb. 85, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D: also like *χάριν*, for the sake of, Schneidewin Simon. p. 74. II. good custom, order, fitness, law, right: *μητι δικῆς ἐπιδενές* nothing short of what is fit, Il. 19. 180; opp. to *βία* might, Il. 16. 388, Od. 14. 84; personified as a goddess, daughter of Zeus and Themis, like the Rom. *Poena*, Hes. Th. 902, Aesch. Theb. 662, etc.; *Δικῆς βωμός* Id. Ag. 384, Eum. 539:—in Pind. *Truth*, P. 8. 100. 2. *δική ἐστὶ*, like *δικαίων ἐστὶ*, Aesch. Ag. 259, cf. 811, Eum. 257. 3. various Adverb. usages, *δική* duly, rightly, Il. 23. 542, Trag.; ἐν δικῇ Pind. O. 6. 19, Soph. Tr. 1069, etc.; σὺν δικῇ Theogn. 196, Pind. P. 9. 170, Aesch., etc.; κατὰ δικήν Hdt. 7. 35, Eur. Tro. 888; μετὰ δικῆς Plat. Legg. 643 E; πρὸς δικῆς Soph. O. T. 1014, El. 1211, (but, πρὸς δίκας on the score of justice, Id. O. C. 546); opp. to *παρὰ δικήν*, Pind. O. 2. 30, etc.; ἀνευ or ἀτερ δικῆς Aesch. Eum. 554, Supp. 703; πέρα δικῆς Id. Pr. 30; βία δικῆς Id. Supp. 430; δίχα δικῆς Plut. Ages. 32. III. a judgment, *δικήν ἰθύντατα εἰπεῖν* to give judgment most righteously (cf. *ἰθύς*), Il. 18. 508: esp. in pl. the righteous judgments of monarchs, *Λυκίην εἶρτο δικῆσὶ τε καὶ σθένει* ᾗ 16. 542, cf. Od. 3. 244, etc.; hence, generally, of any judgment, *δίκαι σκολιαί*, opp. to *ἰθείαι*, Hes. Op. 217, 248, cf. 260, Il. 23. 579. IV. after Hom., of all proceedings instituted to determine legal rights, and so, 1. any lawsuit, Dem. 298. 2; properly, a private suit or action, opp. to *γραφὴ* (a public suit or indictment), Lys. 95. 42, etc., cf. Plat. Euthyphro 2 A; (acc. to Poll. 8. 41, ἐκαλοῦνται αἱ γραφαὶ δίκαι, οὐ μέντοι αἱ δίκαι καὶ γραφαί); cf. *γράφομαι*, *δικάζω*, *εἰσάγω*, *ἐμπορικός*, *κρίνω*, *κυρώω*, *λαγχάνω*, *ὀφλισκάνω*; οἱ δικήν ἔχοντες the parties to a suit, Keil Inscr. 4. b. 8, cf. Plut. Cic. 17. 2. the actual trial of the case, πρὸ δικῆς Thuc. 1. 141, Isac. 57. 27, etc.; *δική γίνεται* Thuc. 2. 53; and, the court by which it was tried, ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστὶ καὶ τῇ δικῇ Antipho 142. 5; εὐθεῖα δική (v. *εὐθυδικία*) Aesch. Eum. 433. 3. the object or consequence of the action, an atonement, satisfaction, penalty, *δικήν τινεῖν*, ἐκτίνειν Hdt. 9. 94, Soph. Aj. 113: and often *δικήν* or *δίκας* διδόναι to suffer punishment, i. e. make amends, Lat. *poenas dare*, Hdt. and Att., (but *δίκας* δ., in Aesch. Supp. 703, to distribute justice); *δίκας διδόναι τινὶ* to pay it to one, Hdt. 1. 2; *τινός* for a thing, Id. 5. 106; τῶνδ' ἐμοὶ δώσει *δίκας* Soph. El. 538, etc.; also, ἀντί or ὑπέρ τινος Ar. Pl. 433, Lysias 100. 9: also, *δικήν* διδόναι ὑπό τινος to be punished by .., Plat. Gorg. 525 B; but, *δίκας* δόναι ἤθελον they consented to submit to trial, Thuc. 1. 28:—*δίκας λαμβάνειν* is sometimes = δ. διδόναι, Lat. *dare poenas*, Hdt. 1. 115, Dem. 110. fin., cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 852; but more often its correlative, Lat. *sumere poenas*, to inflict punishment, take vengeance, Lys. 94. 27, etc.; *λαβεῖν δικήν* παρά τινος Dem. 544. 6, etc.;—so, *δικήν* ἔχειν to have one's punishment, Antipho 124. 45, Plat. Rep. 529 C (but also to have satisfaction, Id. Legg. 319 E; παρά τινος Hdt. 1. 45);—so too, *δίκας* or *δικήν* ὑπέχειν to stand trial, Id. 2. 118, cf. Soph. O. T. 552; *δικήν* παρέχειν Eur. Hipp. 50:—*δικήν* ὀφλεῖν ὑπό τινος to incur penalty, Plat. Apol. 39 B; *δίκας* λαγχάνειν τινὶ Dem. 539. 23; *δικῆς* τυγχάνειν παρά τινος Id. 561. 1; *δικήν* ὀφλεῖν or ὀφλεῖν Id.

539. 21., 1158. 19, cf. Antipho 131. 1; *δικήν* φεύγειν to try to escape it, be the defendant in the trial (opp. to *διώκειν* to prosecute), Dem. 985. 6:—*δίκας* αἰτεῖν to demand satisfaction, *τινός* for a thing, Hdt. 8. 114; δ. ἐπιτιθέσθαι τινὶ Id. 1. 120; *τινός* for a thing, Antipho 125. 37; ἐπιφέρειν Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 4; *δίκας* ἀφιέναι τινὶ Dem. 540. 11; *δίκας* ἐλεῖν, v. sub *ἔρημος* II; *δικήν* τίσασθαι, v. *τίνω* II:—lastly, *δίκας* διδόναι καὶ λαμβάνειν παρ' ἀλλήλων to have their causes tried, of subject-states who were obliged to submit to trial in the ruling state's courts, as the Aeginetans at Epidaurus, and the allies at Athens, Hdt. 5. 83, cf. Xen. Ath. 1, 18; δ. δόναι καὶ δέξασθαι to submit differences to a peaceful settlement, Thuc. 5. 59.

δικησις, εως, ἡ, (δική) vengeance, = ἐκδίκησις, LXX (Sirach. 47. 25).

δικη-φόρος, ὄν, bringing justice, avenging, Zeus Aesch. Ag. 525; ἡμέρα δ. the day of vengeance, Ib. 1577:—δ δ. an avenger, opp. to *δικαστής*, Id. Cho. 120.

δικίδιον [ἴδ], τό, (δική) a little trial, Ar. Eq. 346, Vcsp. 508.

δικλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (κλίνω) double-folding, epith. of doors or gates, mostly in pl. with *θύραι*, *πύλαι*, *σανίδες*, Od. 2. 345., 17. 268, Il. 12. 455; later, *δικλῖδες* alone, *folding-doors*, Anth. P. 7. 182, cf. 5. 145. 256, etc.; rarely in sing., Theocr. 14. 42, Anth. P. 5. 242.—The form *δικλῖς*, εἶδος, as if from *κλείς*, double-fastened, Hipp. Art. 783.

δικογραφία, ἡ, the composition of law-speeches, Isocr. 310 B.

δικογραφικῶς, Adv. like a writer of law-speeches, Isocr. ap. Poll. 8. 24.

δικο-γράφος, ὄ, (γράφω) a composer of law-speeches, Diog. L. 6. 15.

δικο-δίφης [δίφ], ὄν, ὄ, one who grubs for law-suits, Luc. Lexiph. 9.

δικο-λέκτης, ὄν, ὄ, = *δικολόγος*, Anth. P. 1. 48, Plan. 4. 313.

δι-κόλλυβος, ὄν, a sum of two κόλλυβοι, Ar. as restored by Bgk. in Meineke Fr. 2. 944.

δικο-λόγος, ὄ, a pleader, advocate, Plut. Lucull. 1, etc.:—*δικολογέω*, to plead causes, speak forensically, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 11:—*δικολογία*, ἡ, forensic speaking, Ib. 10.

δι-κόλουρος, ὄν, doubly truncated, Nicom. Ar. p. 126 Ast.

δι-κόλπος, ὄν, with two hollows, Galen.

δικο-λύμης [ῦ], ὄν, ὄ, one who destroys by law-suits; and *δικο-μήτρα*, ἡ, mother of law-suits, Com. in Meineke Fr. 4. 664.

δικο-μάχέω, to carry on a law-suit, Alciphro 3. 29 (vulg. *ἀδικ-*).

δι-κόνδυλος, ὄν, double-knuckled, δάκτυλοι Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 3.

δι-κορμος, ὄν, with two trunks, Artemid. 5. 74 Reiff.

δικορ-ράπτης, ὄν, ὄ, = *δικορράφος*, A. B. 35.

δικορράφέω, to get up a lawsuit, Ar. Nub. 1483, Apollod. Incert. 1. 12.

δικορράφια, ἡ, the getting up a lawsuit, Manetho 2. 296.

δικορράφος [ᾶ], ὄ, (ράπτω) a pettifogger, Aristaen. 2. 3, A. B. 35.

δι-κορσος, ὄν, two-headed, Lex Rhet. ap. Eust. 947. 28.

δι-κόρυμβος, ὄν, two-pointed, two-peaked, Luc. Char. 5.

δι-κόρυφος, ὄν, two-peaked, δ. πλάξ of Parnassus, Eur. Bacch. 307; so, *λάμπουσα πέτρα* .. δ. σέλας Id. Phoen. 227; cf. *δίλοφος*. 2. with two crowns on the head, Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 4.

δι-κότυλος, ὄν, with two rows of tentacula, like the polypus, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 8, P. A. 4. 9, 14. II. holding two κοτύλαι, Sotad. Έγκλει. 1. 33.

δικραιόμαι, Pass. to branch out, restored in Hipp. 276. 43., 1035 A, from Erotian.:—*δικραιος*, ὄν, (κεραία) forked, cleft, Id. 411. 5, 10, al.:—*δικραιότης*, ἡ, division, Id. 411. 5. Cf. *δικροος*.

δι-κραιος, ὄν, two-horned, Anth. P. 6. 32. II. forked, v. Ar. Rh. 4. 1613.

δι-κράνος, ὄν, two-headed, Parmen. 47 Karst.:—*δίκρανον*, τό, a pitch-fork, *δίκρανους* ἐξωθεῖν, like Lat. *furca expellere*, Luc. Tim. 12.

δικρατής, ἐς, co-mote in power, *δικρατεῖς* Ἀτρεΐδαι Soph. Aj. 252; *δικρατεῖς λόγχας στήσαντε* double-slaying spears, of Eteocles and Poly-nices, Id. Ant. 146; cf. *δίπλοος* I. 3, *δίακηπτος*.

δι-κροος, α, ὄν, contr. *δίκρους*, α, ὄν; or *δικρόος*, contr. *δικροῦς*, ᾶ, ὄν; also written *δίκρος*, α, ὄν:—like *δίκραιος*, *δίκραιος*, forked, cloven, bifurcate, Xen. Cyn. 10, 7; of hoofs, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 20, etc.; of a serpent's tongue, Id. P. A. 2. 17, 6, al.; of the womb, Id. H. A. 3. 1, 20; *δικροῖς* ἐώθουν τὴν θεὸν—*κεκράγμασιν* (jokingly for *ξύλοισι*) Ar. Pax 637:—*δίκρουν* or *δικροῦν*, τό, a cleft, fork, bifurcation, Hipp. Coac. 156 A, Plat. Tim. 48 B; so also *δίκρῶς*, ἡ, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7., 9, 19.—On the forms, v. Lob. Phryn. 233, Paral. 42.

δι-κροσσος, ὄν, double-bordered or fringed, Poll. 7. 72.

δι-κροτος, ὄν, double-beating, κῶπαι Eur. I. T. 408. 2. of ships, double-oared, with two banks of oars on a side, elsewhere *διήρης*, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 28, Anth. P. 7. 640; cf. *μονόκροτος*. II. δ. ἀμαξίτος a road for two carriages, Eur. El. 775.

δι-κροινος, ὄν, with two springs, ῥυτὸν δ. a vase from which two kinds of wine could be poured, Damox. Adv. πενθ. 1.

δικταῖος, ὄ, epith. of Zeus, from the Cretan hill *Dictæ*, Strabo 478.

δικταμνίτης οἶνος, ὄ, wine flavoured with dittany, Diosc. 5. 57.

δικταμνον, τό, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 2; *δικταμνον*, Id. Mirab. 4; *δικταμνος*, ἡ, Diosc. 3. 36:—*dittany*, a plant which grew in perfection on mounts *Dictæ* and *Ida*: v. Höcks Kreta, 1. p. 34.

δικτάτωρ [ᾶ], ὄρος or ἄρος, ὄ, the Roman dictator, Polyb. 3. 87, 7, etc.:—*δικτάτωρεω* to be dictator, Dio C. 43. 1; *δικτάτωρεια*, ἡ, the dictatorship, Dion. H. 6. 22; or -ία, Plut. Fab. 3.

δικτός, ἡ, ὄν, (δικεῖν) thrown: cf. *δακτυλόδικτος*.

δικτυ-ἄγωγός, ὄ, a drawer of nets, Poll. 5. 17.

δικτυ-άλωτος, ὄν, taken in the toils, Synes. 150 C.

δικτυ-βολέω, to cast the net, Anth. P. 6. 186.

δικτυ-βόλος, ὄν, a fisherman, Anth. P. 6. 105, Opp. H. 4. 578.

δικτύδιον, τό, Dim. of *δικτυον*, Poll. 7. 179.

δικτυεία or -νία, ἡ, net-fishing, Ael. N. A. 12. 43.

Δικτυεύς, *έως, ό, one who fishes with nets*, Strabo 384, Ael. N. A. I. 12.
 Δίκτυον, ή, (δίκτυον) epith. of Artemis as goddess of the chase, Hdt. 3. 59, Eur. Hipp. 146, etc.
 Δικτυο-βόλος, *ον, = δικτυβόλος*, Poll. 7. 137.
 Δικτυο-ειδής, *ές, net-like: δ. πλέγμα the plexus choroides*, Galen.
 Δικτυο-θηρευτική, ή, (sc. τέχνη) *net-fishing*, Poll. 7. 139.
 Δικτυό-κλωστος, *ον, (κλώθω) woven in meshes, σπείραι δ. the net's meshy coils*, Soph. Ant. 347.
 Δίκτυον, τό, (v. δικεΐν):—*a net*, I. *a fishing-net*, δικτύω *έξέρυσα πολυώπω* (sc. *ιχθύας*) Od. 22. 386; *φελλοί δ' ώς άγουσι δ. Aesch. Cho. 506; μολιβδΐς ώστε δ. κατέσπασεν Soph. Fr. 783; δ. καθιέναι, άναίρεΐσθαι Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 12., 8. 19, 13.* 2. *a hunting-net*, Hdt. I. 123, Ar. Av. 1083, etc.; differing from *άρκυσ*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5, cf. Poll. 5. 26, 27. 3. *metaph., δ. άτης, "Αιδου Aesch. Pr. 1078, Ag. 1115, cf. Soph. Fr. 676.* II. *the bottom of a sieve*, Hesych.
 Δικτυόμαϊ, *Pass. to be wrought in net-work*, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 18), Eust.
 Δικτυο-πλόκος, *ον, weaving nets*, Poll. 7. 139.
 Δικτυουλκός, *ον, drawing nets: Δικτυουλκοί, a play by Aesch.*
 Δί-κτύπος, *ον, double-sounding, ήχώ Nonn. D. 10. 225.*
 Δίκτυς, *vos, ό, an unknown Libyan animal*, Hdt. 4. 192.
 Δικτυώδης, *ες, (είδος) = δικτυοειδής*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 99.
 Δικτυωτός, ή, *ον, made in net-fashion, θύσανος Diod. 18. 26:—latticed, trellised, Lat. reticulatus, θύραι δικτ. Polyb. 15. 30, 8; θυρίς δικτυωτή a lattice-window, LXX (Ezek. 41. 16).*
 Δί-κυκλος, *ον, two-wheeled: δ. [άρμα] a two-wheeled car*, Dio C. 76. 7.
 Δί-κυρτος, *ον, two-humped, of the Bactrian camel*, An. Ox. 4. 264, Geop. 16. 22, 4.
 *δίκω, v. sub δικεΐν.
 Δί-κωλος, *ον, with two limbs or legs*, Lyc. 636, Diosc. 2. 116. II. *with two clauses*, περίοδος Schol. Ar. Ach. 1212, etc.
 Δί-κωπος, *ον, two-oared, σκάφος Eur. Alc. 252, cf. 444:—hence δίκωπέω, to ply a pair of sculls, and, generally, to work double-handed*, Ar. Eccl. 1091:—*δίκωπία, ή, a pair of sculls*, Luc. Contempl. 1, Schol. Thuc. 4. 67.
 Δί-λήκυθον, τό, *a double λήκυθος*, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 C.
 Δίλημμα, τό, *a double proposition, dilemma, an argument, in which the adversary is caught between (διαλαμβάνεται) two difficulties*, Cicero's complexio, Suid.:—*so διλήμματον, τό, Hermog. Adv. -τως, Ulp. ad Dem. διλήμνιον, τό, a double lemniscus*, C. I. 2525 b. 56.
 Διλογέω, *to say again, repeat*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 2, Diod. 16. 46:—*Verb. Adj. -ητέον*, Dem. Phal. 202.
 Διλογία, ή, *repetition*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 2.
 Δί-λογος, *ον, double-tongued, doubtful*, 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 8.
 Δί-λογχος, *ον, double-pointed, two-fold, άτη Aesch. Ag. 643; epith. of Βενδΐς (i. e. Artemis) from her two-fold attributes*, Cratin. Θραππ. 12.
 Δί-λοφος, *ον, double-crested, δ. πέτρα, of Parnassus (v. δικόρυφος, άμφίπυρος)*, Soph. Ant. 1126.
 Δί-λοχία, ή, *a double λόχος*, Polyb. 10. 23, 4: *a body of 32 men*, Arr. Tact. 10. 1:—*διλοχίτης [τ], ου, ό, leader of a διλοχία*, Id.
 Δί-μακρος, *ον, of two long syllables*, Draco p. 59.
 Δι-μάχαιρος [α], *ον, with two swords*, Artemid. 2. 33.
 Δι-μάχης [α], *ου, ό, one who fights either on foot or horseback, a dragoon*, prob. 1. Diod. 5. 33, cf. Poll. 1. 132.
 Δι-μέδμνον, τό, *a measure holding two μέδμνοι*, Hesych.
 Δι-μερής, *ές, divided into two parts, bipartite, of the human body, the brain, etc.*, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 5., 3. 7, 2, al.
 Δι-μέτρητος, *ον, holding two μετρητά*, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 F, C. I. 3071.
 Δί-μετρος, *ον, of a verse, having two metres*, Hephaest.; v. διποδία.
 Δι-μέτωπος, *ον, with two fronts*, App. Civ. 5. 33.
 Δι-μηνιαΐος, *α, ον, two months old*, Hipp. 690 A, 757 F.
 Δί-μηνος, *ον, of or for two months*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 4; *δίμνηνα εκ-τιτρώσκειν Hipp. Aph. 1254:—δίμνηνος a space of two months*, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 22; *εις δ. Id. Oec. 2, 37; ή δίμνηνος*, Polyb. 6. 34, 3.
 Δι-μήτωρ, Dor. -μάτωρ, *ος, ό, ή, twice-born, of Bacchus*, Ovid's *bi-matris*, Alex. Incert. 13, Orph. H. 49:—*also διμήτριος*, Hdn. Epim. 265.
 Δί-μίτρος, *ον, of double thread; as Subst. δ., ή, dimity*, Eust. 393. 4.
 Δί-μιτρος, *ον, with double mitre*, Plut. Demetr. 41.
 Διμναΐος, *α, ον, (μνᾶ) worth or costing two minae, διμναΐους άποτιμή-σασθαι to value at two minae*, Hdt. 5. 77; *δ. τιμήσασθαι τι Arist. Oec. 2, 6; μισθώματα διμναΐα Luc. D. Meretr. 14. 4:—δίμνονν, τό, a weight of two minae*, C. I. 123 § 8 (p. 169).—*In Hdt. most of the MSS. have διμνέως, which is to διμναΐος as λέως to λαός, etc.*
 Δι-μοΐρία, ή, *a double share*, Xen. An. 7. 2, 36, Lac. 15, 4; *δ. βασιλέως Antiph. Διδυμ. 3: double pay*, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4. 2. *two thirds*, Dion. H. 8. 77. II. = *ήμιλοχία*, cited from Ael. Tact.
 Διμοιρίτης [τ], *ου, ό, one who has a double share, double pay*, Arr. An. 7. 23, 3. II. *the leader of a διμοΐρία*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 48, D. Meretr. 9. 5, Synes. 148 C. III. in Eccl. a name of the Apollinarians, who taught that our LORD had a human ψυχή, but a purely divine νοΐς, Epiphani.
 Δί-μοιρος, *ον, divided between two: δίμοιρον, τό, a half*, Aesch. Supp. 1071. 2. *half a drachma*, Plat. Ax. 366 C:—*at Rome, half a libra*, Plut. C. Gracch. 17. II. in Aesch. Theb. 850, Herm. restored *δίμορα τέλεα* (for *δίμοιρα τέλεια*) *metri grat.*
 Δί-μορφος, *ον, two-formed*, Lyc. 111, 892: *androgynous*, Diod. Excerpt. 2. 522.
 Δί-μυξος, *ον, with two wicks*, Philonid. Kaw. 5, Plat. Com. Νύξ 2, Metagen. Φιλαθ. 3, C. I. 3071. 9.
 Δινάζω, = *δινέω*, Artemid. ap. Ath. 333 F:—*for the aor. med. δινάσ-σατο in Pind. Fr. 70. 3, Dind. reads δινάσ' άπο.*

Δίνευμα [τ], τό, *a whirling round, esp. in dancing*, Ar. Thesm. 122, Xen. Eq. 3, 11.
 Δινέω, mostly in pres. and impf. (Ion. *δινεύεσκον* Il. 24. 12), but part. aor. *δινέουσας* Ar. Rh. 3. 310:—*also δινέω*, Aesch. Theb. 462: *impf. έδίνεον*, Ep. *δίνεον* Il. 18. 494, Od. 9. 384: aor. *έδίνησα* Il. 23. 840, Att.:—*Med., (cf. περιδ-):—Pass., δινεύομαι Arat., Opp.; but aor. έδινήθην Od. 22. 85, Eur.: pf. δεδίνημαι (άμφι-) Il. 23. 562:—Poet. Verbs, used once or twice in Pass. by Xen. and Plat.: (cf. δίνω, δίνη, δίνος). To whirl, twirl, or spin round, ήκε δέ δινήσας [τόν σόλον] after whirling it, Il. 23. 840; ζεύγεα δινέοντες driving them round a circle 18. 543; μοχλόν έλόντες δινέομεν twirled the stake round and round in the Cyclops' eye, Od. 9. 388; δινείν ίππους, άσπίδα Aesch. Theb. 462, 490; όμμα Eur. Or. 1459:—*Pass. to whirl or roll about, δασε. πανρόσε δινείσθην Il. 17. 680, cf. 16. 792; κάππεσε δινηθείς Od. 22. 85; of a river, to eddy, Eur. Rhes. 253: to whirl round in the dance, έδινείτο Xen. An. 6. 1, 9, cf. Symp. 2, 8; of a tumbler, έπί τροχού δινείσθαι Plat. Euthyd. 294 E.* 2. *Pass., also, to roam about, Lat. versari, έδινεόμεσθα κατ' αύτήν [νήσον] Od. 9. 153; βροτών έπί όστρα δινηθήναι 16. 63, cf. Pind. P. 11. 38.* II. *intr. in Act., just like Pass. to whirl about, άρχηστήρες έδίνεον Il. 18. 494; of tumblers, έδίνεον κατά μέσσουσ 1b. 606; also of a warrior, όστις .. δινέοι κατά μέσσον 4. 541; δινεύουσαν υπό πτερυγός βάλε as it was circling in its flight, of a pigeon, 23. 875: generally, to roam about, δινεύεσκ' άλύων παρὰ θίν' άλόσ 24. 12; δινέων κατά οίκον Od. 19. 67; δινέων βλεφάρουσ to look wildly about, Eur. Or. 837.**

Δίνη [τ], ή, *a whirlpool, eddy, Lat. vortex, in sing., Il. 21. 213, Aesch. Eum. 559, etc.; in pl., Il. 21. 353, Hes. Th. 791, Hdt. 2. 28, etc.; έπί Κυανέας δ. C. I. 3797:—δίνη was the name given by Empedocles to the rotating heaven which was supposed to maintain the earth in its position*, Plat. Phaedo 99 B, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 20 sq.; cf. *δίνος*, and v. Grote Plato 1. 42. 2. *a whirlwind*, Ar. Av. 697; *δίναι νεφέλασ Eur. Alc. 244.* 3. *generally, a whirling, rotation*, Ar. Av. 1198; *άτράκτου Plat. Rep. 620 E.* 4. *metaph., άνάγκης στερραΐς δ. Aesch. Pr. 1052; δίναισ κυκλούμενον κέαρ Id. Ag. 997.*
 Δινήεις, Dor. -άεις, *εσσα, εν, whirling, eddying, Ξάνθω έπί δινήεντι Il. 5. 479, cf. Od. 6. 89, Simon. 19, etc.* II. *rounded*, Mosch. 2. 55.
 Δίνησις, *εωσ, ή, whirling motion, rotation*, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 23, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 90.
 Δινητός, ή, *ον, (δινέω) whirled round*, Anth. P. 7. 394.
 Δίνος, *ά, like δίνη, a whirling, rotation, such as Anaxagoras held to be the effect of νοΐς as the regulator of the Universe*, Clem. Al. 435; *reference is made to this in Ar. Nub. 828, Δίνος βασιλεύει, τόν Δί' έξελη-λακώς, cf. 380; cf. Grote Plato 1. 59.* 2. *an eddy*, Epic. ap. Diog. L. 10. 105:—*a dance like the waltz*, Eust. 1166. 10, Hesych. II. *vertigo*, Hipp. V. C. 903. III. *the round area, where oxen trod out the corn, threshing-floor*, Telesilla 2 Bgk., Xen. Oec. 18, 5; cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 179. IV. *a large round goblet (also written δείνος)*, Ar. Vesp. 618; also *Cyrenaic for ποδανιπήρ*, Ath. 467 F.
 Δινώω, *to turn with a lathe*, Eust. 412. 31, etc., as *Root of δινωτός*.
 Δίνω, only used in pres., *to thresh out on the δίνος* (III), Hes. Op. 596: *Pass., δινωμένην υπό βουσΐν .. άλωα trodden by the circling oxen*, Call. Fr. 51.—*A Lesb. form δίννω*, Choerob., v. Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 53: a 3 pl. *άπο-δίνωντι*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 102.
 Δινώδης, *ες, eddying*, Dio C. 68. 13; *τά δινώδη eddies*, Plut. Cato Ma. 20.
 Δινωτός, ή, *ον, (δινώω) turned, rounded, άσπίς, λέχος Il. 3. 391, Od. 19. 56; ρινοΐσι βοών καΐ νώροπι χαλκῶ δινωτήν. [sc. άσπίδα] covered all round with hides and brazen plates*, Il. 13. 407.
 Διξᾶς, *άντρος, ό, a Sicilian copper coin, =two χαλκοΐ, Hemst. Poll. 9. 81; cf. τριξᾶς.*
 Δί-ξιστον, τό, *a measure of two ξέσαι*, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 347.
 Δίξοος, *ον, (ξέω) cleft, forked*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 9.
 Διξός, ή, *ον, Ion. for διασός, as τριξός for τρισός, cf. Koen. Greg. p. 435.*
 Διο-, is found at the beginning of many compd. Nouns, both proper and common, meaning not only *sprung from Zeus or the gods*, but generally *excellent, godlike, like θεο-* in compos.
 Διό, *Conjunct., for δι' ό, wherefore, on which account, Lat. quapropter, quocirca, quare*, Plat. Rep. 358 D, etc.; *διό δή Thuc. 2. 21, Plat. Gorg. 518 A, al.; διό καΐ, διό δή καΐ Id. Phaedr. 258 E, Symp. 203 C; διόπερ Thuc. 1. 71, 120., 8. 92, etc.* II. *later, = ότι, because*, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 5: cf. *διότι*.
 Διό-βολος, *ον, hurled by Zeus, of lightning*, Soph. O. C. 1464, Eur. Alc. 125:—*so Διόβλητος, ογ, Ael. H. A. 6. 62; and Διοβλής, ήτρος, ό, ή, Schol. Pind. P. 8. 22.*
 Διογένειον, τό, *the school of Diogenes*, C. I. 427.
 Διο-γενέτωρ, *ος, ά, giving birth to Zeus, Διογενέτορες έναυλοι natal cave of Zeus*, Eur. Bacch. 122.
 Διο-γενής, *ές, sprung from Zeus*, in Hom. always as an epith. of kings and princes, *ordained and upheld by Zeus (έκ δέ Διός βασιλῆς Hes. Th. 96), not as if actually his offspring; Aesch. calls the gods themselves θεοΐ Διογενείσ, Theb. 301, Supp. 631; Pallas is Διογενείσ κράτος, Theb. 129, cf. Soph. Aj. 91; Amphion is Δ., Theb. 528; αίμα τό δ., of Achilles, Eur. Andr. 1194: generally, divine, φάος Id. Med. 1258.* II. *parox., Διογένης, ουσ, ό, prop. n. [Δι- in Ep.]*
 Διο-ογκώω, *to make to swell, blow out, στόμα Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 3. 224:—Pass. to swell out*, Hipp. Acut. 385, 388: *metaph. to be lifted up, raised to a higher position*, Artem. 1. 14.
 Διόγκωσις, *εωσ, ή, inflation*, Plut. 2. 771 B: *a tumour*, Galen.
 Διόγνητος, *ον, contr. for Διογένητος, = Διογενής*, Hcs. Sc. 340.
 Διό-γονος, *ον, = Διογενής*, Eur. Hipp. 560 [with τ].
 Διο-οδεία, ή, *a passage through*, Suid.

δι-όδευσις, εως, ἡ, = διοδεία, Hipp. 298. 43.
 δι-οδεύω, to travel through, τὴν χώραν Polyb. 2. 15, 5, cf. Plut. Ages. 17; πανδοκεῖον Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 26; διὰ τῶν νομῶν C. I. 4956. 20:—Pass. in Anth. P. 9. 708.
 δι-οδοιπορέω, = διοδεύω, τὰς δύο μοίρας [τῆς ὁδοῦ] Hdt. 8. 129.
 δι-οδοποιέω, = foreg., f. l. in Theophr. Ign. 59, for διόδον ποιεῖν.
 δι-οδος, ἡ, a way through, thoroughfare, passage, Hdt. 7. 201., 9. 99, Ar. Thesm. 658, etc.; δ. ὕδατος Thuc. 2. 102; ἀστρων δίοδοι their paths, orbits, Aesch. Pr. 1049; δ. ἔχειν to command the road, Thuc. 7. 32; αἱ δ. τῶν πτερῶν Plat. Phaedr. 255 C; δ. αἰτεῖσθαι, αἰτεῖν to ask leave to pass, demand a passport or safe-conduct, Ar. Av. 189, Aeschin. 75. 9: cf. διέξοδος. II. a passing through the bowels, μελάνων Hipp. 78 E.
 Διό-δοτος, ον, v. sub Διόδοτος.
 δι-οδύρομαι, Dep. to bewail sorely, c. acc., Dem. 1248. 19.
 δι-οζόομαι, Pass. to branch out, Hipp. 240. 11.
 δι-οζος, ον, with two branches, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 3.
 Διόθεν, Adv. sent from Zeus, according to his will, by his favour, II. 15. 489., 24. 194, Trag., etc.; ἐκ Δ. Hes. Op. 763.
 δι-οίγνυμι, fut. ξω, to open, τὰς γνάθους διοίγνυτε Ar. Eccl. 852:—also διοίγω, Soph. Aj. 346, O. T. 1287, 1295, Plat., etc.; ἦ δ' ἂν διοίξῃς σπάγια [sc. τῆ μαχαίρα] Eur. Supp. 1205.
 διοῖδα, v. sub διεῖδον.
 διοιδάινω, fut. ἀνῶ, = sq., Hdn. 7. 3, 16: metaph., δ. τὴν ψυχὴν Ib. 8. 8.
 διοιδέω, fut. ἦσω, strengthd. for οἰδέω, prob. I. Hipp. Art. 838, Luc. Nemyom. 18; of the sea, Strabo 173:—Med., of a crowd, Heliod. 7. 7.
 διοιδῆς, ἐς, swollen, turgid, Nic. Al. 90.
 διοιδίσκομαι, = διοιδέω, Galen.
 διοικέω: διαίικουν Thuc. 8. 21, etc.: fut. -ἦσω Plat.: aor. διαίικησα Isocr., etc.: pf. διαίικηκα Plat., δεδιαίικηκα Arist. Fr. 429:—Med., fut. -ἦσομαι Dem.: aor. διαίικησάμην Dem.: pf. (in med. sense) διαίικημαι, v. infir.:—Pass., aor. διαίικηθην Luc. Nec. 19: pf. διαίικημαι Antiph. Πόισθ. 1. 18, Dem. 616. 27, plqpf. διαίικητο (προ-) Dem. 625. 5; but with both augm. and redupl., pf. δεδιαίικημαι Antiph. Μητρ. 2, Macho ap. Ath. 341 C: so impf. with double augm. ἐδιαίικουν in Malal. Properly, to keep house, then, generally, to control, manage, govern, regulate, administer, τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 8. 21, etc.; τὰ τῆς πόλεως Ar. Eccl. 305; τὰς τε οἰκίας καὶ τὰς πόλεις Plat. Meno 91 A; τὸν κόσμον Id. Phaedr. 246 C; τὸν οὐρανόν Id. Legg. 896 E; τὰ ἀνθρώπινα Ib. 713 C; τὸν βίον Isocr. 2 E, etc., cf. Dem. 774. 8; τὴν οὐσίαν Id. 829. 9; τὰ κοινά Id. 15. 22; τὴν ἀρχὴν Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 4; δ. ἀκριβῶς, of a housekeeper, Lys. 92. 23; πολέμους Dinarch. 98. 46; of a financier, δ. τὰ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, τὰ ἐπὶ τῇ τραπέζῃ Dem. 832. 23., IIII. fin.; τάλαντα, ἃ Καλλισθένης διαίικησεν Id. 467. 18:—Pass. to be ordered, managed, etc., τύχη δ. Hipp. Vet. Med. 8, Aeschin. 1. 20; ἅπας ὁ βίος φύσει καὶ νόμοις δ. Dem. 774. 7:—Med. to manage after one's own will and pleasure, τὰ πράγματα διοικῆσασθαι Dem. 43. 21; and pf. pass. (in same sense), ἵν' ἃ βουλόμεθα ὦμεν διαίικημένοι Id. 255. 1; διοικούμενος οὕτως ἀδίκους πλεονεξίας managing to make such iniquitous profits, Id. 1092. 5, cf. 22; but, διοικεῖσθαι πρὸς τινα to act collusively with . . . Id. 1327. 23, cf. 1328. 4.
 b. absol. to exercise authority, govern, τυραννικῶς Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 36, cf. 4. 14, 11. 2. to provide, furnish, ἀπορῶ τὰλλα ὅπθεν διοικῶ Dem. 834. 19, cf. 708. 25; δ. τὴν ἀδελφὴν to provide for, settle her, Id. 763. 6:—Pass. to be nourished or supported, ὑπό τινος Strabo 659; γάλακτι Ath. 46 E. 3. to digest food, Diog. L. 6. 34. 4. in Rhetor., the Med. διοικεῖσθαι was used of the distribution and arrangement of a discourse, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 4. II. to inhabit distinct places, Plat. Tim. 19 E:—Med. to live apart, κατὰ κώμας Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5.
 διοίκημα, τό, control, government, Hesych., Suid.
 διοικήσις, εως, ἡ, properly, housekeeping, Dem. IIII. 10: generally, control, government, administration, τῆς πόλεως Plat. Prot. 319 D, etc.; esp. of the finances, the treasury-department, ὅπως . . . ἡ δ. γένηται ἱκανή Dem. 728. 24; ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς διοικήσεως the controller, treasurer, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 14., 730. 24: hence expenditure, Lys. 185. 21, ap. Dem. IIII. 10., 1346. 21., 1359. 9. II. one of the lesser Roman provinces, Strabo 629, Cio Fam. 13. 52, 67, C. I. 3902 b; of Egypt, 4693. 2. as an Eccles. division, a bishop's jurisdiction, diocese, Eccl. διοικητής, οὔ, ὁ, a controller, Lat. procurator, Polyb. 27. 12, 2; οἱ ἀεὶ δ., a festival, Inscr. Att. in Ussing p. 46.
 διοικητικός, ἡ, ὄν, controlling, δύναμις Plut. 2. 885 B.
 διοικήτρια, ἡ, ἡ housekeeper, Schol. Ar. Eccl. 212.
 διοικίζω, fut. Att. ἴω:—to cause to live apart, to disperse, δ. τὰς πόλεις to break up, scatter their population, Isocr. 91 A, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 11; and more explicitly, τὴν Θηβαίων πόλιν διοικεῖν κατὰ κώμας Dem. 59. 15; δ. Μαντινεῖς ἐκ μιᾶς πόλεως εἰς πλείους Polyb. 4. 27, 6:—Pass., διαίικισθη ἡ Μαντινεῖα τετραχῆ Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 7; διαίικισμένοι κατὰ κώμας Dem. 366. 27: then, generally, to be scattered abroad, Plat. Symp. 193 A; cf. sq.
 διοικίσις, εως, ἡ, a dispersion: a removal, ἐν τῇ διοικίσει, ὅτ' ἐκ Κολυβίου διαίικίζετο εἰς . . . Lys. 961. fin.
 διοικισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Dion. H. 6. 81, Plut. Camill. 9.
 διοικοδομέω, to build across, wall off, Thuc. 4. 69., 8. 90. 2. to set as it were a partition-wall between, ἰσθμὸν καὶ ἕρον δ. τῆς τε κεφαλῆς καὶ τοῦ στήθους Plat. Tim. 69 E; δ. τοῦ θώρακος . . . τὸ κύτος Ib. II. to barricade, ὀδόν Diod. 13. 56.
 διοικονομέω, strengthd. for οἰκονομέω, Poll. 5. 156, Eust. Opusc. 76. 55:—Pass., Arist. Mund. 6, 37.
 διοινόομαι, Pass. to be quite full of wine, Plat. Legg. 775 C.
 διοινοχόω, to mix wine for drinking, Ath. 153 C.
 διοίξις, εως, ἡ, (διοίγνυμι) an opening, Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 3.

διοιστέον, verb. Adj. of διαφέρω, one must move round, ὄμμα πανταχῆ Eur. Phoen. 265.
 διοῖστέω, to shoot an arrow between, ὅς κε . . . διοῖστέω πελέκεων Od. 19. 578, etc. II. absol., καὶ κεν διοῖστέωσθαι thou mightest reach it with an arrow, i. e. thou art but a bow-shot from it, 12. 102.
 διοιστρέω, strengthd. for οἰστρέω, Diod. 4. 12, Philostr. 42, in Pass.
 διοῖσω, διοῖσομαι, v. sub διαφέρω.
 διοιχνέω, to go through, ἀσινῆς δ' αἰῶνα διοιχνεῖ Aesch. Eum. 315. II. absol. to wander about, ἐν πέτραις h. Hom. 18. 10.
 διοίχομαι, fut. -οίχσομαι: pf. -οίχημαι Hdt. 4. 136: Dep.:—to be quite gone by, of time, Hdt. 1. c.: of persons, to be clean gone, to have perished, Lat. periisse, Aesch. Fr. 133, Soph. Aj. 973, Eur., etc.; rare in Prose, as Hdt. 1. c., Plat. Phaedo 87 E. II. to be gone through, ended, ὁ λόγος διοίχεται Soph. O. C. 574 (as corrected in some later MSS. for διέρχεται); χῆ δίκη δ. Eur. Supp. 530.
 διοικνέω, to be much afraid, Ath. 607 E.
 διό-κτυπος, ον, smitten by Zeus: v. ἠλιόκτυπος.
 διοκωχή, ἡ, = διοχή, a cessation, Thuc. 3. 87: esp. an armistice, Dio C. 39. 47, etc.—On the form, v. sub ἀνοκωχή.
 διολισθάνω (in late authors -αίνω, v. ὀλισθάνω): fut. -ολισθήσω: Ion. aor. -ωλίσθησα Hipp. Art. 829: To slip through, ὑπὸ τοὺς δακτύλους Id. 806; of a joint put out, Id. 829; δ. τινά to give one the slip, Ar. Nub. 434, Plat. Lys. 216 C; ἐπ' ἄκρων δ. κυμάτων, of a ship, Luc. Dom. 12: absol. to slip away, Id. Anach. 28, 29; δ. τὴν γλῶσσαν slipping with his tongue, of one drunken, Id. Vit. Auct. 12.
 διολκή, ἡ, (διέλκω) diversity of opinion, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 322.
 δί-ολκος, ὁ, the part of the Isthmus of Corinth where ships were drawn across, Strabo 335.
 διόλλυμι or -ῶ (Themist. 356 A): fut. -ολέσω, Att. -ολώ:—to destroy utterly, bring to naught, Soph. O. T. 442, Tr. 1028, Plat. Crito 47 C, al.; δ. γυναῖκα to ruin a woman, Eur. El. 921:—Pass., with fut. -ολούμαι, pf. -όλωλα, to perish utterly, come to naught, Trag., Thuc. 3. 40, etc.; διώλετο ἐκ τινος by some one's hand, Soph. O. T. 225. II. to blot out of one's mind, forget, opp. to σώζω, εἰδὼς διώλεσα Ib. 318.
 διολούζω, strengthd. for ὀλούζω, Joseph. Genes. 35 A.
 διόλου, Adv., for δι' ὅλου (cf. καθόλου), altogether, Phocyl. 2, Arist. Poët. 24, 3, Anth. P. 5. 158.
 διολοφύρομαι, strengthd. for ὀλοφύρομαι, Polyb. 22. 9, 11.
 δίωμα, v. sub δίω.
 διομᾶλιζω, to be always evenminded, Plut. Cato Ma. 4, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 207:—hence διομᾶλισμός, ὁ, evenness, steadiness, Id. P. 3. 244.
 διομᾶλύνω, to make quite level, Plut. 2. 130 D.
 δί-ομβρος, ον, wet through, Arist. Probl. 2. 41.
 Διομει-αλαζών, ὁ, ἡ braggart of the deme Diomeia, Ar. Ach. 605.
 Διομήδεις, α, ον, of or like Diomedes, ἡ Διομήδεια λεγομένη ἀνάγκη, i. e. absolute, fatal necessity, Plat. Rep. 493 D, cf. Ar. Eccl. 1029 (for the form, cf. Ἀδράστεια, Πολυδεύκεια, etc.),—a proverb variously expl., v. Suid. and Paroemiogr. (where Διομήδεις ἀνάγκη).
 Διο-μήδης, εος, ὁ, Jove-counselled; in Hom. as a prop. n. Diomedes.
 Διο-μηνία [μῆ], ἡ (μῆνις) wrath of Zeus, Orph. περὶ Σεισμ.
 δι-ὀμνύμι, to swear solemnly, to declare on oath, esp. in courts of justice, c. inf. fut., ὄρκον αὐτῷ προσβαλὼν διώμοσεν, ἦ μὴν . . . δουλώσειν Soph. Tr. 255; δ. κτείνειν (leg. κτενεῖν) Lycurg. 165. 43:—oftener in Med., διόμνυμαι, fut. -ομοῦμαι, aor. -ωμοσάμην, to bind oneself by oath, Soph. Aj. 1233, Tr. 378; so almost always in Prose, esp. of the oath called διαμοσία, δ. ὄρκον Antipho 130. 33; ταῦτα διωμόσω ἐν τῇ ἀντιγραφῇ you swore to this in the oath you took in support of the indictment, Plat. Apol. 27 C; δ. τινι Lys. 96. 35; δ. ὑπὲρ τινος Antipho 114. 24; ἠρνεῖσθε διωμόμενοι on oath, Dem. 321. 8; διομόσασθαι τὸν υἱόν to swear by his head, Id. 1161. 16.
 διαμολογέω, to make an agreement, settle, undertake, Xen. Ages. 3, 5:—Pass. to be agreed on, mostly in pf., διαμολογημένον ἐμοί τε καὶ σοί Plat. Euthyd. 282 C, etc.; in aor., τοῦτο δεῖ διαμολογηθῆναι Id. Rep. 456 C. II. oftener in Med., aor. -ωμολογησάμην, to agree mutually, to agree upon certain points, take them as granted, concede, grant, δ. τι εἶναι Plat. Rep. 350 D; τι Id. 507 A, al.; δ. τοὺς τόκους to agree on the interest to be paid, Dem. 1284. 14; also, δ. περὶ τινος Plat. Theaet. 169 E; ἅπαντα διομολογησάμενος πρὸς τὸν πατέρα having agreed with my father to do everything, Dem. 840. 6; δ. τινι περὶ τινος Isac. 41. 43; and c. inf. fut., Id. 41. 29; foll. by a relat. Conj., δ. πύτερον . . Plat. Rep. 394 D; δ. εἰ . . Id. Gorg. 500 E; τί ποτ' ἐστίν Id. Soph. 260 A.
 Διομολόγησις, εως, ἡ, a convention, πρὸς τινα Polyb. 3. 27, 9.
 Διομολογητέον, verb. Adj. one must agree on or concede, Plat. Rep. 527 B, al. II. -έος, α, ον, to be conceded, Id. Parm. 142 B.
 Διομολογία, ἡ, = Διομολόγησις, δ. ποιεῖν περὶ τινος Isac. 86. 4, 15; γίνεται δ. τῆς ὑπουργίας Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 7.
 Δίον, v. sub δίος; but 2. Δίον, v. sub δίω.
 Διονομάζω, to distinguish by a name, Plat. Polit. 263 D:—Pass., διωνομασται has received a name, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 1, cf. Meteor. 1. 13. 20. II. in Pass. also to be widely known, Isocr. 398 D, Strabo 121, etc.
 Διονύ, as voc. of Διόνυσος in Phryn. Com. Κρον. 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 436.
 Διονύσια [ν], (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, the feast of Dionysos or Bacchus, of which there were four at Athens in four consecutive months: viz. 1. τὰ κατ' ἀγρούς (Ar. Ach. 202, Aeschin. 22. 26), τὰ ἐν ἀγροῖς (Schol. Ar. Ach. 503), or τὰ μικρά, in Posideon (December) when the vintage was just over: at these prob. old Tragedies and Comedies were represented. 2. τὰ ἐν Αἰμναῖς or Λήναια (in the suburb Αἰμναι, where the Αἰναιον stood), in Gamelion (January) when the wine was just made, and the presses (ληνοί) cleaned up: from this feast the month was once called Ληναίων, which name was retained by the Ionians of Asia.—

At these some of the new Tragedies and Comedies were performed, and a prize of the rich must of the new vintage was given: v. *ληναῖος* and *λίμνη* II. 3. τὰ Ἀνθεστήρια (q. v.) in Anthesterion (February), of which the first day was called *πιθουγία* (when the casks of the bygone vintage were first tapped); the second *χόες*; and, perhaps, the third *χύτραι* from the public picnic with which they were celebrated.—It is doubtful what dramatic performances accompanied them. 4. τὰ ἀστικά (Thuc. 5. 20), τὰ κατ' ἄστυ, ἐν ἄστει (Schol. Ar. Ach. 503), τὰ μέγαρα or simply τὰ Διανύσια (Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 23), in Elaphebolion (March), when Athens was full of strangers from all Greece, and all the most splendid exhibitions took place (v. Ar. Ach. 502 sqq.):—for these, most of the new Dramas were reserved.—Böckh (*Abhandl. Berl. Akad.* 1816, pp. 47–124) first established the point that there were four Dionysia: up to that time, it had been held that the Lenaea and the Anthesteria were the same: v. Philol. Mus. 2. 573 sq.

Διονυσιάζω, to keep the Dionysia; hence to live festively or extravagantly, Luc. Dem. Encom. 35, Ath. 445 B. Διονυσιακός, ἢ, ὄν, belonging to the Dionysia, or to Dionysos, Δ. θεῖον Thuc. 8. 93; ἀγών Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 8, Pol. 6. 8, 22:—Διονυσιακά, poems on the legend of Bacchus, as those of Nonnus. Διονυσιάς, ἄδος, ἢ, pecul. fem. of Διονυσιακός, Pratin. 1. 3, Eur. H. F. 891, etc. 2. as Subst. a Bacchanté, Paus. 4. 36, 5. II. a kind of plant, commonly called ἀνδρόσαιμον; Diosc. 3. 173. Διονυσιασταί, οἱ, the Dionysiaists, a guild at Rhodes, C. I. 2525 b. Διονύσιον (sc. ἱερόν), τό, the temple of Dionysos, Ar. Fr. 187, Paus. 1. 43, 5, etc.:—a form Διονύσειον occurs in Suid. s. v. Εὐγένειας; but v. Phryn. 367. Διονύσιος [ῦ], α, ὄν, of Dionysos or Bacchus, Bacchyl. 27. Διονυσίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of Διώνυσος, name given to certain bony excrescences on the temples, dub. in Deff. Medic. Διονύσο-κόλακες, οἱ, nickname of the τεχνῖται Διονυσιακοί, artifices scenici, (cf. Μουσοκόλακες), Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 297; v. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10, Chares ap. Ath. 538 F: hence, II. applied to the flatterers of Dionysius the Tyrant, and to the school of Plato, Diog. L. 10. 8, Ath. 249 F, 435 E. Διονύσο-μᾶνέω, to be full of Bacchic frenzy, Philostr. 214. Διώνυσος, ὁ, Od. 11. 324, Soph. Ant. 957, etc.; Ep. also Διώνυσος II. 6. 132., 14. 325, Od. 24. 74, Hes., etc., and Δεύνυσος (q. v.):—Dionysos (v. sub Βίκχος); Διονύσου γοναί, name of a comedy by Polyzelus, v. C. I. 230. δι-οξειῶν, ἢ, the fifth in the musical scale, Philolaos 3 Mullach; cf. διαπασῶν and v. Chappell Hist. of Anc. Mus. pp. 46, 78. Διό-παις, παιδός, ὁ, son of Zeus, Anth. P. 9. 525. Διό-πεμπτος, ὄν, sent from Zeus, Eust. 48. 29. Διόπερ or δι' ὅπερ, v. sub διό. Διοπετής, ἔς, that fell from Zeus, ἀγαλμα Eur. I. T. 977; Παλλάδιον Dion. H. 2. 66; πέλται Plut. Num. 13, cf. Dion. H. 2. 71:—v. Διῖπετής. Διοπεύω, to be in charge of a ship's freight (cf. δίοπος, ὁ, II), δ. τὴν ναῦν (as Dind. from Harpocr. for διοπτύων), ap. Dem. 929. 20., 934. 22. Διόπη, ἢ, (διά, ὀπή) a kind of earring, Ar. Fr. 309; v. δίοπος. Δίοπος, ὁ, (διέπω) a ruler, commander, Aesch. Pers. 44, Eur. Rhes. 741. II. one who is in charge of a ship's freight, a supercargo, E. M. 278, etc.; cf. διοπεύω. Δίοπος, ὄν, (ὀπή) with two holes, αὐλοί Ath. 176 F. II. = Διόπη, C. I. 150 § 48 (p. 237), Hesych. Διοπτύω, to watch accurately, spy about, ἢ ἐδιοπτύων II. 10. 451: to look into, στέγος Soph. Aj. 307:—v. διοπεύω. Διοπτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a spy, scout, στρατοῦ II. 10. 562. II. διάγ-γελοι καὶ διοπτῆρες, the optiones and tesserarii of the Romans, Plut. Galb. 24. III. = Διόπτρα III, Suid. Διοπτῆς, ὄν, ὁ, a looker through, ᾧ Ζεὺ διάπτα! says Dicaeopolis in Ar. Ach. 435, holding up a ragged garment to the light. II. = foreg. I, Eur. Rhes. 234. Διοπτῆρα, ἢ, an optical instrument for measuring heights, levelling, etc., a Jacob's staff, Polyb. 10. 46, 1. II. a plate of talc, lapis specularis, for glazing windows, Strabo 540. III. = διαστολεύς, Galen. Διοπτρικός, ἢ, ὄν, of, belonging to the use of the Διόπτρα (I), ὄργανον δ. = Διόπτρα, Strabo 87:—τὰ δ. the science of dioptrics, Plut. 2. 1093 E. Διοπτρισμός, ὁ, an opening with the Διόπτρα (III), Paul. Aeg. 6. 73. Δι-οπτρον, τό, a spying-glass, οἶνος γὰρ ἀνθρώποις δ., cf. Horat. aperit praecordia Lider, Alcae. Fr. 53. Διορᾶτικός, ἢ, ὄν, clear-sighted, Lat. perspicax, Luc. Salt. 4. Διοράω, fut. -όσομαι, to see through, see clearly, Xen. An. 5. 2, 30; δ. τὸ ἀληθές Plat. Parm. 136 C, etc. II. to distinguish, τοὺς .. κολακεύοντας καὶ τοὺς .. θεραπεύοντας Isocr. 20 C, 29 E; πότε ὑπάρχει καὶ πότε οὐ Arist. Meteor. 4. 12, 7; cf. διείδω. Διοργᾶνόςμαι, Pass. to be provided with organs, Iambl. V. Pyth. 66. Διοργάνωσις, εὼς, ἢ, formalion, fashioning, Iambl. V. Pyth. 67. Διοργίζομαι, Pass. to be very angry, Polyb. 2. 8, 13. Διοργύλιος, ὄν, two fathoms long, high, etc., Hdt. 4. 195, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5. Cf. διώρυγος. Διορθεύω, = sq., occurs only in Eur. Supp. 417, μὴ διορθεύων λόγους not judging rightly of words; v. Matthiä ad l. Διορθῶ, to make straight, Hipp. Art. 803; δ. λόγον to tell my tale aright, Pind. O. 7. 38. II. to set right, restore to order, Isocr. 198 C; δ. ἔριν to make up a quarrel, Eur. Hel. 1159; δ. ἀδικήματα to amend them, Polyb. 4. 24, 4; δ. πίστιν πρὸς τι to make good, redeem it, Id. 1. 7, 12; δ. τὰ προσοφειλόμενα to pay them off, Id. 11. 28, 5; δ. τὴν Ἰλιάδα to correct or revise it, Plut. Alex. 8, cf. Alcib. 7:—Med. to amend for oneself, διορθῶσθαι τὰ μέλλοντα Isocr. 78 E; τὰ ἀγνοούμενα Dem. 1463. 18; ἀφᾶς αὐτοῦ Polyb. 26. 3, 12: to maintain in argument,

Aeschin. 42. 38; but often just like Act., Polyb. 3. 16, 4, etc.: also, διορθῶσθαι περὶ or ὑπὲρ τινος to take full security for .., Dem. 112. 15., 895. 24. Cf. ἐπανορθῶ. Διόρθωμα, τό, a making straight, setting right, Hipp. Art. 799: an instrument or means of setting right, δ. τι ἐντιθέσθαι εἰς .., Ib. 802. II. correction, amendment, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 23, Plut. Num. 17. Διόρθωσις, εὼς, ἢ, a making straight, as in the setting of a limb, Hipp. Offic. 745, cf. Art. 803: a setting straight, restoration, οἰκοδομημάτων καὶ ὀδῶν Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 4. II. generally, amendment, reform, of men, Ib. 3. 1, 5; τῆς πολιτείας Ib. 6. 1, 9; τῶν νόμων C. I. 1845. 37. 2. right arrangement, τινος Plat. Legg. 642 A. 3. a fortunate event, Polyb. 5. 88, 2. III. a revision, revised edition of a work, v. Wolf. proleg. Hom. clxxiv. Διορθωτέος, α, ὄν, to be set, of joints, Hipp. Mochl. 863. Διορθωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., C. I. 1845. 38. Διορθωτής, οὔ, ὁ, a corrector, Plut. Sol. 16: esp. of books, Galen. Διορθωτικός, ἢ, ὄν, corrective, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 12, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 936. 43. Διορίζω, Ion. Διουρίζω: fut. Att. ἰῶ:—fut. med. in pass. sense, v. infr. 1. 3. To draw a boundary through, divide by limits, separate, Hdt. 4. 42; τὴν Εὐρώπην ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας Diod. 1. 55; δίχα δ. Plat. Soph. 266 E. 2. to distinguish, determine, define, τὰ οὐνόματα Hdt. 4. 45; θεοῖσι .. γέρα τίς ἄλλος ἢ γῶ .. διώρισα; Aesch. Pr. 440; πτῆσιν οἰωνῶν .. διώρισα, of auguries, Ib. 489; σίτον δ' εἰδέναι δ., so as to know it, Id. Fr. 181; δ. ἀκούσιά τε καὶ ἐκούσια Plat. Legg. 860 E, cf. Crat. 391 D; δ. περὶ τινος τί ἐστιν Arist. Metaph. 8. 6, 1; to define logically, δ. κατὰ τὰς διαφορὰς Id. Top. 6. 8, 4, cf. Eth. N. 1. 13, 20, etc.:—Med., διορίζεσθαι τῷ στόματι τὰ γράμματα to pronounce clearly, Alex. Incert. 21. 3. to determine, declare, τοιαῦτα φῆμαι μαντικά διώρισαν Soph. O. T. 723; also c. inf. to determine one to be so and so, Dem. 505. 19; and with the inf. omitted, οἱ .. μῆνές με μικρὸν καὶ μέγαν διώρισαν Soph. O. T. 1083:—Med., δηλοῖ καὶ δ. ὅτι .. Dem. 239. 19; διορισ-μένων ὅπως .. Id. 1286. 11; pf. pass. in med. sense, ἀ χρῆ ποιεῖν διωρισ-μεθα Id. 760. 14:—Pass., διώριστα ὑπόπερον .. Andoc. 30. 9; διωρισ-μένον it being prescribed, Lys. 183. 25; πρὸς οὓς ἐτέθη καὶ διωρισθη [ὁ νόμος] Id. 1376. 24; impers., διοριέται ἡμῖν περὶ τινος we will give precepts about .., Hipp. Art. 786; ἐν οἷς [λόγοις] διώριστα περὶ τῶν ἠθικῶν Arist. Pol. 3. 12, 1. 4. absol. to draw distinction, lay down definitions, οὐδ' οἰοῦν διορίζων Dem. 551. fin.:—mostly in Med., διορίζεσθαι περὶ τινος Andoc. 25. 7, Isocr. 27 C, etc.; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Gorg. 457 C; δίκην διώρισω didst settle the conditions of the trial, Ar. Ach. 364, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 9, 1. II. to remove across the frontier, to banish, ἔξω τῶν ὄρων Plat. Legg. 873 E; τὸν ἐνθένδε πόλε-μον εἰς τὴν ἠπειρον Isocr. 77 B; τινὰ ὑπὲρ θυμέλας Eur. Ion 46: generally, to carry abroad, στρατενμα Τροίαν ἐπι Id. Hel. 394; δ. πάδα to depart, Ib. 828. III. to mark off, include in a boundary, Polyb. 4. 43, 7. IV. in Pass. to be discontinuous, opp. τὰ συνάπτω, Arist. Categ. 6, 2; διωρισμένος, opp. τὸ συνεχής, Ib. 1. Διόρισις, εὼς, ἢ, = sq., Plat. Legg. 777 B, Arist. Phys. 4. 6, 9. Διορισμός, ὁ, division, distinction, Plat. Polit. 282 E, Tim. 38 C, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 4. II. logical distinction, definition, Arist. Soph. Elench. 6, 1, al. Διοριστέος, verb. Adj. one must distinguish, Plat. Legg. 874 D, Arist., etc. Διοριστικός, ἢ, ὄν, distinctive, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 128. Διορκισμός, ὁ, an assurance on oath, Polyb. 16. 26, 6. Διορμίζω, strengthd. for ὀρμίζω, τὰς ναῦς Longus 2. 25:—metaph., διορμίζεται ὁ βίος Hierocl. ap. Stob. 450. 37. Διόρνωμαι, Pass. to hurry through, Aesch. Supp. 552. Δίορος, a divider, Hesych.: a stone used in the game ἐφεδρισμός, Poll. 9. 119. Διορρόομαι or διορόομαι, Pass. to become serous, of the blood, Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 8; of milk, Ib. 3. 20, 7. Διόρρωσις, εὼς, ἢ, a becoming or making serous, Hipp. 460. 49. Διορύγη, ἢ, (διορύσσω) v. διωρυχή. Διορύγμα, τό, a through-cut, canal, as that across the Isthmus of Mount Athos, Thuc. 4. 109. II. a digging through, LXX (Ex. 22. 2). Διορυκτής, οὔ, ὁ, a digger: fem. διορυκτίς, ἴδος, ἢ, Apollod. in Math. Vett. p. 14 (with v. l. διορυκτίς). Διορύσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω:—to dig through, διὰ τάφρον ὀρύξας having dug a trench across or along, Od. 21. 120; τοίχον δ. = τοιχω-ρυχέω, Hdt. 9. 37, Ar. Pl. 565; also c. acc. loci, τὸν Ἄθω Lys. 193. 24, cf. Plat. Legg. 699 A:—metaph., like τοιχωρυχεῖν, to undermine, ruin, Dem. 1111. 2; and in Pass., διορρωγόμεθα Id. 118. 11. II. to dig, Diod. 4. 43. III. to worm one's way, Bato Incert. 3, Plut. 2. 87 C. Διορύχη, ἢ, v. διωρυχή. Διορχέομαι, Dep. to dance across or along, Opp. H. 5. 440. II. to dance a match with one, τινί Ar. Vcsp. 1481. Δῖος, διᾶ (Hom.), δῖον, but διᾶ in Eur. Rhes. 226 (ubi v. Dind.), I. T. 404, (δίη is dub. in Hes. Th. 260); also fem. δῖος, Eur. Bacch. 598:—cont. for δῖος (from Δῖς, Δίος) of or from Zeus: but no certain examples of this sense appear before the Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 619, 654, 1033, etc.; the nearest approach to them in Hom. is Il. 9. 538, δῖον γένας, ἰοχέαιρα, which, however seem to be simply divine, as elsewhere in Hom., who uses it 1. of goddesses, διὰ θεᾶ Il. 10. 290; more commonly διὰ θεᾶων, with Superl. force (like πιστὰ πιστῶν, ἀρρητὰ ἀρρήτων etc., in Trag.), Il. 18. 388., 19. 6, etc.; so, δῖος δαίμων Hes. Th. 991. 2. of illustrious men or women, divine, noble, Il. 2. 221, etc.; διὰ γυναικῶν noblest of women (like διὰ θεᾶων), Od. 4. 305:—but also noble, excellent, as of Eumaeus the swineherd, δῖος ὑφορβύς 21. 240. 3. of whole nations, δῖοι Ἀχαιοί, etc.; δῖοι ἑταῖροι Il. 5. 692: and of ancient cities, as Elis, Lacedaemon, Hom. 4. of a noble horse, Il.

S. 185., 23. 346. 5. of things, esp. of the powers of nature, like *θεῖος, θεσπέσιος, ἱερός, divine, awful, marvellous, αἰθέρος ἐκ δίης, εἰς ἄλα διαν, διὰ χθών* Il. 16. 365, etc.; so, *διὸν πῦρ* Eur. Alc. 5, etc.; *διὰ Χάρυβδιδος* Od. 12. 104. (From $\sqrt{\Delta I F}$ come *Δίς*, gen. *Διός* (*Διφός*), *διός, ἔνδιος, εὐδία, εὐδέλεος, δῆλος*; cf. Skt. *div, dyo, dyāus (coelum), divyāmi (splendo), divyas (coelestis), divasas (dies), dēvas (deus)*; Lat. *Dionis (Jovis), Diespiter, deus, divus, [sub] dio, dies, biduum, etc.*; Lith. *devas (deus)*:—cf. also O. Norse *Tivi, Týr, A. S. Tīw* (in *Tīus-dæg, Tues-day*):—O. H. G. *Zio*: v. M. Müller Lect. 2. p. 425; and cf. *θεός*.)

Δίος, ὁ, the first month of the Maced. year, answering to parts of October and November, Clinton F. H. 3. 349.

Διός [Γ], gen. of *Zeús*, from obsol. *Δίς*.

Διόδοτος, ὄν, (*δίδομι*) given by Zeus, heaven-sent, Pind. P. 8. 137, Aesch. Eum. 626; in Theb. 948 the metre requires *Διοδότων*; for Ag. 1391, v. *γάνος*.

Διοσημία, ἡ, a sign from Zeus, an omen from the sky, Lat. *ostentum*, esp. of thunder, lightning, rain, Ar. Ach. 171 (where Elmsl. restored *διοσημία* 'στὶ for *διοσημί* 'εστί), Diod. 2. 19, Plut. 2. 419 E. Cf. *εὐσημία*.

διοσκεῖω, to look earnestly at, Anacr. 81 sq. (as Bgk. from Hesych.).

Διοσκόρειον, τό, the temple of the Dioscuri, Thuc. 4. 110, Dem. 390. 27, etc.; later *Διοσκουρείον* (cf. *Διόσκοροι*), Plut. Sull. 33, etc. II.

Διοσκουρεία, τά, the festival of the Dioscuri, C. I. 1444.

Διόσ-κοροι, Ion. and in late Gr. *Διόσ-κουροι, οἱ*: the Att. form is required by the metre in Eur. El. 1239, Hel. 1644, and some MSS. give it even in Hdt. (2. 43., 6. 127): the sing. only in Gramm. and Varro L. L. 5. 20: *Διοσκουρίζαι* in C. I. 3540:—the sons of Zeus, i. e. the twins of Leda, Castor and Polydeuces (the Roman Pollux), h. Hom. 33, etc.; cf. *λευκίππος, λευκόπωλος*. II. the constellation named from them the Twins, Lat. *Gemini*, supposed to bring safety from a storm, if it appeared over the ship—the modern fires of *St. Elmo*: hence the Dioscuri were tutelary deities of sailors, Hor. Carm. 1. 3, 2, Hemst. Luc. D. Deor. 26. III. *Διόσκορος, ὁ*, the name of a Cretan month, LXX (2 Macc. 11. 21).

Διόσμος, ὁ, (*δύω*) transmitting smells, *ἀήρ* E. M. 136. 24:—as Subst. the internal organ of smell, Themist. 81 A.

Διόσ-πυρος, ὁ, or *-όν, τό*, name of a plant, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 3.

δι-όστεος, ὄν, double-boned, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5.

Διοσφραίνω, to give a smell to, perfume, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1107.

διότι, Conjunct. for *διὰ τοῦτο ὅτι ..*, because that, for the reason that, since, Hdt. 1. 44., 3. 55, Thuc. 1. 52; *οὐδὲ δι' ἐν ἄλλο ἢ διότι ..*, Plat. Phaedo 100 C; answering to *διὰ τί*; Id. Polit. 310 D, Amphip. Διθύρ. 1. 2. indirect, wherefore, for what reason, *φράσω διότι ..*, Hdt. 2. 24; *μανθόνειν διότι ..*, Id. 9. 7; *σκοπεῖν διότι ..*, Thuc. 1. 77; *ἐρωτῶν διότι ..*, Henioch. Τροχ. 1. 7. II. = *ὅτι, that*, Hdt. 2. 43, 50, Isocr. 50 C, Dem. 163. fin., Philipp. ap. Dem. 284. 1, Arist. Metaph. 10. 5, 3, Eth. N. 6. 8, 5, al.; sometimes foll. by inf., Polyb. 31. 20, 4, Diod. 4. 76.

Διο-τρεφής, ἐς, trained, cherished by Zeus, in Hom. as epith. of kings and nobles, cf. *Διογενής*:—of the Scamander, Il. 21. 223, it is perhaps = *διΐπετής*, q. v. Cf. *Διΐτρεφής*.

διουρέω, to pass in urine, τι Hipp. Aër. 284 (in Pass.). II. intr. to pass urine, Ib. 286.

διουρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, promoting urine, diuretic, Hipp. Acut. 392.

διουρίζω, Ion. for διορίζω, Hdt.

διοχετεία, ἡ, an aqueduct, Strabo 458.

διοχετεύω, to distribute as by conduits; so, *δ. τροφήν τῷ σώματι* Plat. Tim. 77 C:—Pass., *διωχετευμένων ὑδάτων* Diod. 20. 8. II. in Pass. also of a country, to be irrigated, Strabo 212.

διοχή, ἡ, (*διέχω*) distance, Philo Belop. 75.

διοχλέω, to trouble or annoy exceedingly, τινα Lys. 103. 38, Dem. 446. 24; later, *τινί* Plut. Cim. 18:—Pass., Luc. Amor. 50.

διόχλησις, εως, ἡ, annoyance, C. I. 356. 24.

διοχλίξω, fut. ἴσω, to move asunder, to open, Nic. Al. 226.

διοχῦρόω, strengthd. for *όχυρόω*, Polyb. 5. 46, 3.

διόψ, ὄπος, ὁ, ἡ, = *δίποπος, ὄν*, dub. in Hesych.

δι-όψις, εως, ἡ, a view through, Plut. 2. 915 A, etc. II. metaph. consideration, Plat. Tim. 40 D: *perspicacity*, Plut. 2. 408 E.

διόψομαι, v. sub διορώ.

δίπαις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, with two children, Aesch. Supp. 318. 2. *δ. θρήνος* a dirge chanted by one's two children, Id. Cho. 335.

δι-πάλαιστος, ὄν, two palms broad, Xen. Cyn. 2, 4, Polyb. 27. 9, 2.

δί-παλτος, ὄν, brandished with both hands, *δ. ξίφη two-handed swords*, Eur. I. T. 312; *δ. πῦρ lightning hurled by Zeus with both hands*, i. e. with all his might, Id. Tro. 1104. II. in Soph. Aj. 402, *πᾶς .. στρατὸς δίπαλτος ἂν με χειρὶ φονεύοι* all the host would kill me each with two spears (as in Hom. *δύο δούρε ἔχων*), i. e. with all their might: cf. *δορίπαλτος, τρίπαλτος*.

δί-πηχυς, v, two cubits long, broad, etc., Hdt. 2. 78, Hipp. Art. 783, etc.

διπλάδιος [ᾶ], ὄν, double, poet. for *διπλάσιος*, Anth. P. 11. 158.

διπλάζω, = διπλασιάζω, to double, Andoc. 30. 27 (Reisk. *διπλασιάζειν*), Alex. Κυρ. 3:—Pass. to be doubled, *στρατηλάταις δορὸς διπλάζεται* τιμή Eur. Supp. 781, cf. Menand. Μεθ. 1. 10. II. intr. to be twofold or double, *τό τοι δίπλαζον μείζον κακόν* Soph. Aj. 268.

δίπλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, twofold, double, in double folds, *δημός* Il. 23. 243 (cf. *δίπτυχος*); *θεσμός* Orph. Fr. 2. 37. II. as Subst., *δίπλαξ, ἡ*, a double-folded mantle, like *διπλή, διπλοῖς*, Lat. *duplex laena*, Il. 3. 126, Od. 19. 241; or (say others) variegated, woven with threads of various dye; or with double woof, like *δίμιτος*.—In Aesch. Pers. 277, Herm. explains *πλαγκτοῖς ἐν διπλάκεσι* in the Homeric sense of the mantles of the Persians floating on the waves; others take *δίπλακες* to be ship-planks (which double one over the other, cf. *διπλόη*), v. Dind. ad l.

διπλάσιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to double, Lys. 211, Plat. Legg. 920 A:—Pass., Xen. Ages. 5, 1: cf. *διπλόζω*. II. intr. to be twice the size of, *τινός* Diod. 4. 84.

διπλάσιασμός, ὁ, a doubling, *τοῦ κύβου* Plat. Sisyph. 388 E; *τοῦ στερεοῦ* Plut. 2. 718 E. II. in Gramm. the Ionic doubling of consonants, as in *τόσσος*; also the reduplication, Eust. 73. 3.

διπλασι-επιδίμοιρος, ὄν, and *διπλασι-επιδιμερής, ἐς*, $2\frac{2}{3}$ times as great:—*διπλασι-επιδίτριτος, ὄν*, $\frac{2}{3}$ times as great:—*διπλασι-επίεκτος, ὄν*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great:—*διπλασι-επίπεμπτος, ὄν*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great:—*διπλασι-επιτέταρτος, ὄν*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great:—*διπλασι-επιτετραμερής, ἐς*, and *διπλασι-επιτετράπεμπτος, ὄν*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great:—*διπλασι-επιτριμερής, ἐς*, $2\frac{2}{3}$ times as great:—*διπλασι-επίτριτος, ὄν*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great:—*διπλασι-εφήμιος, v*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great:—all these in Auctt. Mus. Vett.

διπλάσιο-λογία, ἡ, repetition of words, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C.

διπλάσιόμοι, Pass. to be doubled, become twofold, Thuc. 1. 69.

διπλάσιο-πλεύρος, ὄν, with two sides twice as long as the other two, Arist. Mechan. 25, 1.

διπλάσιος, α, ὄν, Ion. *διπλήσιος, ἡ, ὄν* (although *a* is short in Att.):—*twofold, double, twice as much as, twice as many as, as long as, etc.*, Hdt. 4. 68, and Att., but never in Trag. (for in Aesch. Fr. 151 the prob. r. is *διπλοῦν* or *δίκροον*); freq. as Comp. foll. by *ἢ ..*, Id. 6. 57, Thuc. 1. 10, etc.; also, *διπλήσιον ἢ ὅσον ..*, Hdt. 7. 23; or c. gen. *twice the size of*, 6. 133; *δ. ἐγένετο αὐτὸς ἔωντοῦ* 8. 137; *διπλόαία τῶν ἄλλων* Dem. 306. 28; *δ. τῆς ἀληθείας* Philem. Incert. 71; *διπλασίους ἐλάττω* [sc. *τὰ χρήματα*] Dem. 829. 24. 2. as Subst. *διπλάσιον, τό*, as much again, Lat. *duplum*, Hdt. 7. 103; also as Adv., Theogn. 229. 3. *διπλασίαν* (sc. *ζημίαν*), *ἐκτίθειν* Plat. Legg. 762 B; *τὴν δ. καταδικάζειν* Lex ap. Dem. 733. 5. 4. Adv. *-ως*, Thuc. 8. 1, Menand. Incert. 99; *δ. ἀμεινον* Aeschin. 44. 20.

διπλασίων, ὄν, later form for *διπλάσιος* (Lob. Phryn. 411), Arist. Probl. 19. 50, Mund. 6. 18; *δ. λόγος duplicate ratio*, Plut. 2. 1138 E.

διπλασμός, ὁ, (*διπλάζω*) = *διπλασιασμός*, Eust. 1396. 52.

διπλεθρία, ἡ, a measure of two πλέθρα, C. I. 1840. 20.

δίπλεθρος, ὄν, two πλέθρα long or broad, i. e. 202 ft. 6 in., Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 6, Luc. V. H. 1. 16:—*δίπλεθρον, τό*, a space of two πλέθρα, Polyb. 34. 12, 5.

διπλή, ἡ, (*διπλοῦς*) a marginal mark used by Gramm., like an Υ or ∇ lying on its side ($\Upsilon >$, $\Upsilon <$), to indicate vv. ll., rejected verses, etc., and, in dramatic poetry, a new speaker; v. Hephæst. 15. 1, Schol. Ar. Pl. 253, Cic. Att. 8. 2, 4. II. a dance, Poll. 4. 105, Hesych.; cf. Ar. Thesm. 982.

διπλή, Adv. twice, twice over, Soph. Ant. 725, Eur. Ion 760. II. *twice as much*, opp. to *ἀπλή*, C. I. 71; followed by *ἢ*, Plat. Rep. 530 C.

διπληγίς, ἴδος, ὁ, = *διπλοῖς*, Poll. 7. 47.

δι-πλήθης, ἐς, twice filled, Nic. Al. 153 (v. l. *διπλήρης*).

διπλήσιος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for *διπλάσιος*.

διπλο-εἵματος, ὄν, with double cloak, Cercid. ap. Diog. L. 6. 76.

διπλόη, ἡ, a fold, doubling, *τοῦ χιτῶνος* Pisd. ap. Suid.: the overlapping of the bones in the skull, Hipp. V. C. 896, v. Foës. Oecon.: a junction, as of two plates of iron welded together, a flaw, Plat. Soph. 267 E, cf. Plut. 2. 802 B; *αἱ δ. τῆς ψυχῆς* Ib. 715 F, v. Ruhnk. Tim. II. metaph. duplicity, Plut. 2. 441 D: ambiguity, Ib. 407 C. III. the sting of the scorpion with its sheath, Ael. N. A. 9. 4.

διπλό-θριξ, ὁ, ἡ, with double spines, of a pine, Opp. Ix. 1. 23.

διπλοῖζω, = διπλοσιόζω, Aesch. Ag. 835; cf. *ἐπιδιπλοῖζω*.

διπλοῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a double cloak, like *δίπλαξ*, Anth. P. 7. 65; the usu. costume of the Cynics, cf. Hor. Ep. 1. 17, 25: Dim. *διπλοῖδιον*, Poll. 7. 49. II. *διπλόη* 1, Hipp. 469. 10.

διπλός, ἡ, ὄν, contr. *διπλοῦς, ἡ, ὄν*, Ion. fem. *διπλή* is given by all the MSS. in Hdt. 3. 42, but *διπλᾶν* 5. 90; *διπλᾶς* 3. 28: the contr. form always in Trag., except *διπλοῖ* in Aesch. Fr. 33: (cf. *ἀπλός*):—*twofold, double*, of cloaks and articles of dress, *χλαῖνα διπλή = δίπλαξ* or *διπλοῖς*, Il. 10. 134, Od. 17. 226; *ὅθι .. διπλός ἦν τε τοῦ θώρηξ* where the cuirass met [the buckle] so as to be double, Il. 4. 133; *τὴν ἐπωμίδα πύξας διπλήν* having folded it double, i. e. so as to be double, Apollod. Car. in Meineke Fr. 4. 440; cf. *διπλόω*:—then in various relations, *διπλός θάνατος* Hdt. 6. 104; *παῖσον διπλήν* [sc. *πληγὴν*, cf. *ἀνταῖος*], Soph. El. 1416; *δ. οἰκίδιον* of two stories, Lys. 92. 28; *διπλή ἀκανθα* spine bent double by age, Eur. El. 492, ubi v. Seidl. (487); cf. Virgil's *duplucato poplite*. 2. *διπλή χειρὶ θανεῖν* by mutual slaughter, Soph. Ant. 14; cf. *δικρατής*. 3. *διπλᾶ ὀνόματα* compound words, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 5, etc. II. sometimes used as a Comp., like *διπλάσιος*, *twice as much, twice as long, large, etc.*, *βίος* Plat. Tim. 75 B; *δίκη* Id. Legg. 865 C: *δ. ἢ ..*, twice as much as .. (v. sub *διπλή*); or by gen., Id. Tim. 35 C; also, *διπλοῦν ὅσον ..* ap. Dem. 629. 22: *διπλῶ, = διπλή*, Plat. Legg. 722 B. III. in pl., = *δύο*, Aesch. Pr. 950, Cho. 761, Soph. Aj. 970, O. T. 20, Ant. 51. IV. double, doubtful, *οὐ γνώμα διπλόαν θέτο βουλάν*, cf. *διάνδιχα μερμήριξεν*, Pind. N. 10. 167. 2. double-minded, treacherous, Lat. *duplex*, opp. to *ἀπλοῦς* (*simplex*), Plat. Rep. 397 D, 554 D; *οὐδὲν δ. Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 32*. Cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

διπλός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for *διπλός* (cf. *ἀπλός*), Opp. C. 2. 449, Anth. P. 10. 101: Comp. *διπλότερος, = διπλάσιος*, App. praef. 10, Ev. Matth. 23. 15.

διπλο-σήμαντος, ὄν, with double meaning, Schol. Ar. Nub. 225.

διπλόω, (διπλός) to double, Arist. An. Post. 2. 4, 2, etc.; *τρίβωνα δ.*, of philosophers, Diog. L. 6. 22:—Pass., *ἐδεδίπλωτο ἡ φάλαγξ* Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 19; of swords, to be bent double, Plut. Camill. 41. II. to repay twofold, *τὰ ἔργα* Apoc. 18. 6.

δίπλωμα, τό, twice as much of a thing, Arist. Meteor. 1. 8,

18. II. a folded paper, a letter of recommendation or introduction, Cic. Fam. 6. 12, etc.:—later, letters of licence or privilege granted by the Emperor or by magistrates, a diploma, Plut. Galb. 8, cf. Suet. Octav. 50. 2. a duplicate, counterpart, C. I. 3276. III. a double pot (like our glue-pots) for boiling unguents, etc., Galen.

δί-πλωσις, εως, ἡ, a compounding of words, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3. 1.

δί-πνοος, ον, with two breathing apertures, Galen.

δι-πόδης, ες, two feet long, broad, etc., Xen. Oec. 19, 3.

διποδία, ἡ, a being two-footed, two-footedness, Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 4. II. a Lacedaemonian dance, Cratin. Πλουτ. 5. III. a combination of two feet in one metre, as in iambics, Longin. Fr. 3. 7, etc.

διποδιάζω, fut. ἀξω, to dance the Laced. διποδία, Ar. Lys. 1243.

διποδιαίος, α, ον, = διπόδης, dub. I. Xen. Oec. 19, 4.

Διπόλεια or Διπόλια, τά, contr. from Διπ-, an ancient festival of Zeus at Athens, Ar. Pax 420, Antipho 120. 10.—The MSS. and Gramm. mostly give the uncontr. form Διπ-; but the contr. Διπ- is preserved by Choerob. in An. Ox. 2. 192, A. B. 91. The form Διπόλεια is required by the metre in Ar. l. c.; but Διπολιώδης is necessary in Nub. 984.

διπολιής, ἴδος, ἡ, of or through two cities, φήμη Manetho 4. 376.

δί-πολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, of or divided into two cities, Strabo 160, 656.

διπολίτης, ου, ὁ, citizen of two cities, Manetho 5. 291.

Διπολιώδης, ες, like the feast of Dipolia, i. e. out of date, Ar. Nub. 984.

δίπολος, ον, (πολέω) twice-ploughed, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 462 (460 Gaisf.). II. = διπλός, Aesch. Fr. 207.

δί-πορος, ον, with two roads or openings, Eur. Tro. 1097.

δι-πόταμος, ον, between two rivers, πόλις Eur. Supp. 621; cf. διθάλαστος.

δί-πους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, two-footed, Lat. bipes, Aesch. Ag. 1258, cf. Supp. 895, Plat., etc.:—διπόδα, τά, two-footed animals, Plut. 2. 636 E. 2. δίπους, ὁ, a Libyan animal of the mouse kind, the jerboa, which springs from its two hind feet, like the kangaroo, Hdt. 4. 192. II. two feet long, Lat. bipedalis, Plat. Meno 83 D, Polit. 266 B.

δι-πρόσωπος, ον, two-faced, Hdn. 1. 16, 6:—ambiguous, Luc. Jup. Trag. 43. 2. denoting two persons, Apoll. de Pron. p. 401.

δί-πρυμνος, ον, v. sq.

δί-πρωρος, ον, ναῦς δ. καὶ δίπρυμνος a ship double-prowed and double-sterned, i. e. a twin ship, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 E, cf. 489 B; different therefore from ἀμφί-πρωρος.

δί-πτερος, ον, with two wings, opp. to τετράπτερος, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 12, al. II. ὁ δ. (sc. ναός), a temple with double peristyle, Vitruv. 3. 1, 21.

δι-πτέρυγος, ον, = δίπτερος, Anth. P. 5. 151, cf. 9. 570. II. διπτ., τό, a mantle with two πτερά (cf. πτερόν III. 10), C. I. 155. 40.

διπτύχης, ἐς, = δίπτυχος, Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 4.

δίπτυχος, ον, (πτύσσω) double-folded, doubled, δίπτυχον ἀμφ' ὤμοισιν ἔχων .. λώπην Od. 13. 224 (so, δίπτυχα λώπην, metaph. acc. as if from δίπτυξ, Ar. Rh. 2. 32); δ. δελτίον a pair of tablets, Hdt. 7. 239 (in late Greek δίπτυχα, τά, diptychs):—in the Homeric phrase δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες [τὴν κνίσαν], δίπτυχα is best taken with the Schol. Ven. as an Adv., having doubled the fat, i. e. putting one layer of fat under the thighs (μηροί) and another over them, Il. 1. 461., 2. 424, etc. II. twofold, Lat. geminus, δ. δῶρον Eur. Ion 1010; γλώσσα Id. Tro. 286; and in pl. = δισοί, two, δ. ὀδύναι Soph. Fr. 164; νεανία Eur. I. T. 242, cf. Or. 633, Andr. 578, Ar. Fr. 471.

δί-πτωτος, ον, with a double-cose-ending, Apoll. de Pron. p. 116.

δί-πύλος, ον, double-gated, with two entrances, Soph. Ph. 295. II. δίπυλον, τό, a name for the Θριάσιαι πύλαι at Athens, Polyb. 16. 25, 7, Plut. Pericl. 30; at Rome for the temple of Janus, Plut. 2. 322 B.

δίπυρηνος, ον, (πύρην) with two kernels or two nobbs, Galen.

δι-πυρίτης (sc. ἄρτος), ὁ, twice-baked bread, biscuit, Hipp. 546. 13.

δί-πύρος, ον, twice put in the fire, δ. ἄρτος, = διπυρίτης, Eubul. Gan. 2; or δίπυρος alone, Alex. Πανν. 1. 10. II. in Ar. Ran. 1351, διπύρους ἀνέχουσα λαμπάδας .. Ἐκάτα Hecaté holding up two flaming torches, cf. ἀμφίπυρος.

δί-ραβδος, ον, with two stripes, Arist. Fr. 278.

δί-ρυθμος, ον, = διμετρος, Schol. Ar. Eq. 613, etc.

διρρῦμία, ἡ, a double pole, Aesch. Fr. 334.

δί-ρῦμος, ον, with two poles, i. e. three horses, Aesch. Pers. 47.

δῖς (for δνίς, from δύο, q. v.), Adv. twice, doubly, Lat. bis (v. ἐλεύθερος sub fin.), with Nouns, δῖς τόσον twice as much, Od. 9. 491; ἀληθῆς ὁ λόγος ὡς δῖς παῖς γέρων Cratin. in Meineke Fr. 5. 16; δῖς παῖδες οἱ γέροντες Pseudo-epicr. ; oftener with Verbs, δῖς τοῦτο ἐγένετο Hdt. 8. 104; δῖς φράσαι Aesch. Pers. 173, cf. Ag. 1384; δῖς αἰάζειν καὶ τρίς Soph. Aj. 432; δῖς καὶ τρίς φασὶ καλὸν εἶναι τὰ καλὰ λέγειν Plat. Gorg. 498 E, cf. Phileb. 59 E; δῖς βιώναι twice over, Menand. Θεοφ. 1. 4; δειπνεῖν .. δῖς τῆς ἡμέρας Plat. Com. Incert. 44; ἐς δῖς App. Mithr. 78.—In compos., before a conson. (except before σ θ τ μ π χ) s is dropped.

-δῖς, inseparable Suffix, signifying motion to a place, like -δε, but only used in a few words, as ἀλλυδῖς, οἰκαδῖς, χαμάδῖς.

*Δῖς, an old nom. for Ζεύς, which appears in the oblique cases Διός, Διί, Δία (pl. Δίες, Δίας Plut. 2. 425 E), and the Lat. Dis, Diespiter, Djouis: the contr. dat. Δί occurs in C. I. 16, Pind. N. 1. 111: the apocop. acc. Δί in νηδί; v. Ζεύς. (V. sub δῖος.)

δισάβδος [ἴ], ον, Dor. for δισήβος, twice young, Anth. P. 15. 26.

δισ-άρπᾶγος, ον, twice ravished, Lyc. 513.

δισ-εκτος, ον, the 24th of February, reckoned twice over in leap-year, Lat. bis sextus (dies ante Kal. Mort.).

δισ-ευνος, ον, with two wives, Anth. P. 15. 26.

δί-σημος, ον, of doubtful quantity, Lat. anceps, A. B. 801.

δισ-θάνης, ἐς, twice dead, Od. 12. 22.

δί-σκαλμος, ον, two-oared, κελήτιον Synes. 167 A; cf. τρίσκαλμος.

δισκευμα, ατος, τό, (δισκεύω) the cast of a quoit, Tzetz.

δισκευτής, οὔ, δ, one who pitches quoits, Thom. M. 81.

δισκεύω, = δισκῶ, Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 59: Pass. to be pitched or thrown, Eur. Ion 1268, Anth. P. 9. 14.

δισκῶ, to pitch the quoit (δίσκος), δίσκον .. στιβαρώτερον οὐκ ὀλίγον περ ἢ οἶφ' .. ἐδίσκειον ἀλλήλοισιν much more massive than that which they used in playing with each other, Od. 8. 188; μακρὰ δισκήσας having made a long throw, Pind. I. 2. 51:—Pass. to be pitched, of a person, Anth. P. 9. 227.

δίσκημα, τό, a thing thrown, Eur. Tro. 1121. II. a quoit-throw, Soph. Fr. 69.

δί-σκηπτρος, ον, two-sceptred, of the Atridae, Aesch. Ag. 43; cf. δίθρονος, δικρατής.

δισκοβολέω, to pitch the quoit, Hesych.:—to throw down like a quoit, C. I. 3588. 6.

δισκο-βόλος, ὁ, the quoit-thrower, a famous statue by Myron, Luc. Philops. 18; a picture by Naucydes, Plin. 34. 19, 19; v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 122. 3.

δισκο-ειδής, ἐς, quoit-shaped, Diosc. 2. 186, Plut. 2. 891 C.

δισκόβομαι, Pass. to be made in the form of a disc, Jo. Lyd. de Ost. 6.

δίσκος, ὁ, (δικεῖν) a sort of quoit, Il. 2. 774, Eur., etc.; orig. of stone, Od. 8. 186 comp. with 190; λιθίνοις ἐν δ. Pind. I. 1. 34. It had a hole in the middle for a wooden helve, or leathern strap, to swing it by, whereas the σόλος was a solid piece of metal, Ammon. p. 40. Pitching the δίσκος was a very ancient Grecian game, esp. at Sparta. In Hom. there is no mark to aim at: the trial being simply who can pitch furthest, as in the North-country game of puttin' at the stane, cf. δισκῶ, δίσκουρα, and v. Nitzsch Od. 8. 192: a δίσκος of Lycurgus was preserved at Olympia, Arist. Fr. 490. II. anything quoit-shaped, a dish, trencher, Anth. P. 11. 371:—a round mirror, Ib. 6. 18: the sun's disc, Alex. Apbr. 2. 46, Plut. 2. 890 F.

δίσκουρα, τά, (οὔρος) a quoit's cast, as a measure of distance, ἐς δίσκουρα λέλειπτο Il. 23. 523; resolved into δίσκον οὔρα, Ib. 431; cf. οὔρον.

δισκο-φόρος, ον, bringing the discus, Luc. Philops. 18.

δισ-μῦρί-ανδρος πόλις a city of 20,000 inhabitants, Strabo 570.

δισ-μύριοι [ῦ], αἰ, α, twenty thousand, Hdt. 1. 32, Plat. Ion 535 D: sing. δισμύριος, α, ον, with collective nouns, ἵππος δισμυρία Luc. Zeux. 8.

δι-σπίθᾶμαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Diosc. 2. 174.

δι-σπίθᾶμος, ον, of two spans' length, Diosc. 3. 84.

δι-σπόνδειος, ον, a double spondee, Hephaest. 3. 3.

δι-σπορέω, (σπόρος) to sow twice, Strabo 768.

δισσάκις, ποῖτ. -ι, Adv. twice over, Arat. 968, Q. Sm. 2. 56.

δισσ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, a partner in sway, joint-ruling, δισσάρχαι βασιλεῖς Soph. Aj. 390.

δισσαχῆ, Adv. in two places, Arist. de An. 1. 3, 14.

δισσαχοῦ or διπτ-, Adv., = foreg., Theophr. Lap. 25.

δισσο-γονέω, to bear doubly, i. e. to be both viviparous and oviparous, Arist. G. A. 1. 11, 4.

δισσο-γράφεται, Att. διπτ-, it is written two ways; τὸ διπτογραφούμενον a double reading, Gramm.

δισσολογέω, Att. διπτ-, to say twice, repeat, as in phrases like στεφάνῳ στεφανῶσαι, Schol. Ar. Pl. 585.

δισσολογία, ἡ, repetition of words, Epiphani.

δισσο-λόγος, ον, speaking two languages, Manetho 5. 291.

δισσο-ποιός, ον, making doubtful, perplexing, Schol. Soph. El. 645.

δισσός, Att. διττός, Ion. διξός, ἡ, ὄν, (δῖς):—twofold, double, Hdt. 2. 44., 7. 70, Plat. Theaet. 198 D, etc.:—Adv. διττῶς, opp. to δπλωτ, doubly, in two ways, δ. λέγεσθαι Arist. Eth. N. 1. 4, 5, al. II. in pl. two, Pind. N. 1. 67, Hdt. 5. 40, 52, Aesch. Pr. 957, Soph. Aj. 57, etc. III. metaph. divided, disagreeing in mind, λήμασι δισοῦς (Dind. suggests λήμασιν ἴσους) Aesch. Ag. 122. 2. doubtful, ambiguous, ὄνειροι Soph. El. 645; also, τὸ διττόν ambiguity, Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 3:—Adv. διττῶς, Id. Soph. Elench. 24. 10. II. proparox.

δισσο-τόκος, ον, bearing twice, Nonn. D. 5. 199.

δισσότοκος, ον, twice-born, of Bacchus, Id. 1. 4.

δισσο-φύνης, ἐς, of double nature, Nonn. D. 14. 97, etc.

δισσύλλαβος, v. sub δισύλλαβος.

δισταγμός, ὁ, (διστάζω) doubt, uncertainty, Plut. 2. 214 E.

δι-στάδιος, ον, two stadia long, i. e. 1215½ feet, the length of the double stadium or δίαυλος, App. Hann. 37.

διστάζω, fut. ἄσω, (δῖς) to doubt, be in doubt, hesitate, absol., Plat. Theaet. 190 A, etc.; δ. ὅτι .., Id. Ion 534 E; δ. εἰ .., Legg. 897 B; μή .., Soph. 235 A; πῶς .., Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 8; πότερον .., Id. Metaph. 13. 3, 15; περί τι Id. Eth. N. 3. 3, 9; περί τίνος Plut. 2. 62 A.—δισταζόμενος doubting, uncertain, Diod. 17. 9. Cf. δοάζω.

διστακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, expressive of doubt, Apollon. de Constr. p. 261. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Eur. Or. 632.

διστάσιος, ον, of twice the weight or value, Plat. Hipparch. 231 D.

διστασμός, ὁ, = δισταγμός, Schol. Od. 2. 276.

δι-στεγία, ἡ, the second story, Poll. 4. 130; cf. διήρης 1.

δί-στεγος, ον, of two stories, Strabo 730. 2. of two chambers on the same floor, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 4.

δι-στήχια, ἡ, a double line, as of ships, Schol. Il. 14. 31: a distich, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1345. II. in Medic. the growth of a second row of eyelashes, Galen.

δί-στήχος, ον, with two rows, κριθαί Plut. 2. 906 B. 2. of two verses, ἐπίγραμμα Anth. P. 9. 369: δίστιχον, τό, a distich, Anth. P. 6. 329.

διστοιχία, ἡ, a double row, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 6, Acl. N. A. 9. 40.

δί-στοιχος, ον, in two rows, ὀδόντες Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 52; βράγχια Ib. 2. 13, 8; κριθῆ δ. two-row barley, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2.

δί-στολος, *ov*, in pairs, two together, ἀδελφαί Soph. O. C. 1055; cf. μονύστολος.
 δί-στομος, *ov*, (στόμα) double-mouthed, with two entrances, πέτρα Soph. Ph. 16; δίστομοι ὁδοί double-branching roads, Id. O. C. 900; so of rivers, Polyb. 34. 10, 5. II. of a weapon, two-edged, ξίφος Eur. Hel. 983; πελέκεις γένυς Id. Fr. 534. 5; cf. διχόστομος.
 δίσυλλαβίω, to be of two syllables, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 3. 6. II. to use as a disyllable, Apoll. Pron. 373 B.
 δισυλλαβία, ἡ, a pair of syllables, Schol. Ar. Av. 903, etc.
 δι-σύλλαβος, of two syllables, Dion. H. de Comp. 11, Luc. Gall. 29.
 δι-σύναπτος, *ov*, double-plaited, στέφανος Philox. ap. Ath. 685 D.
 δι-σύνπατος, ὁ, twice consul, Plut. 2. 777 B.
 δισχιδής, ἑς, (σχίζω) cloven-footed, of cows and the like, opp. to πολυσχιδής, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 30. 2. cloven, ποδότης Id. P. A. 1. 3, 2:—divided, parted, κόμη Callistr. Stat. 7; ὑδός A. B. 35.
 δισχιδόν, Adv. of foreg., divisim, A. B. 1171.
 δι-σχιλίαι [ἰ], αι, α, two thousand, Hdt. 2. 44, etc.; poet., δισχιλοῖς ἀνδραπόδεσσιν Epigr. Gr. 26. 7:—sing., δισχιλίος, α, *ov*, with collective nouns, e. g. ἵππος Hdt. 7. 158.
 δι-σχοῖνος, *ov*, two schoῖνοι (i. e. 60 stades) long, Strabo 558.
 δι-σώματος, *ov*, double-bodied, Diod. 4. 12, Orph. H. 70. 5: with two chambers, C. I. 2842:—so, δι-σώμος, *ov*, applied to certain constellations, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 6.
 Δισωτήριον, τό, contr. for Δῖσ- , the temple of Zeus Σωτήρ on the Acropolis at Athens, A. B. 91, cf. Coraës Lycurg. p. 48.
 δι-τάλαντος, *ov*, worth or weighing two talents, Hdt. 1. 50., 2. 96; δ. εἶχες ἔρανον Dem. 329. 17.
 διτοκέω, to bear two at a birth, opp. to μονοτοκέω, πολυτοκέω, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 4, G. A. 3. 1, 14, al.:—also διτοκεύω, Nic. ap. Ath. 395 C.
 δι-τόκος, *ov*, having borne two at a birth, Anacr. 142; opp. to μονοτόκος, Arist. G. A. 4. 6, 1.
 διτονέω, to have a double accent, Apoll. de Constr. p. 302:—διτονίζω, to accentuate in two ways, Schol. Soph. Aj. 733.
 διτονιαῖος, α, *ov*, = sq., Mus. Vett.
 δι-τονος, *ov*, of two tones: δίτονον, τό, (acc. to Chappell) the ancient major third, Plut. 2. 430 A, 1021 F.
 δι-τριχιάω, to have double touns of hair (cf. διστιχία), Galen.
 δι-τρόχαιος, ὁ, a double trochee, Hephaest. 3. 3.
 διττός, etc., v. sub δισ- .
 δι-τύλος, *ov*, with two humps or bunches, κάμηλοι Dind. 2. 54.
 διυγαινώ, to be healthy throughout, Plut. 2. 135 C.
 διυγραίνω, to soak thoroughly, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 3:—Pass., Hipp. Aph. 1260.
 διυγρος, *ov*, thoroughly wetted: diluted, Hipp. 537. 25, etc.: the passage, Aesch. Theb. 985, is corrupt. 2. of a melting glance, Anth. P. 12. 68, cf. ὑγρός II. 5. II. liquid, moist, Arist. Probl. 8. 4.
 διυδρος, *ov*, (ὑδωρ) full of water, Hipp. 546. 43.
 διυλάζω, (ὑλη) only found in Plat. Tim. 69 A, τὰ τῶν αἰτίων γένη διαλασμένα prepared as timber or material, v. Stallb.
 διυλίξω, to strain or filter thoroughly, refine, Diosc. 5. 82:—Pass., διυλισμένος οἶνος LXX (Amos 6. 6); metaph., διυλισμένα ἀρετὰ Archyt. ap. Stob. 13. 40, cf. Clem. Al. 117. II. to strain off, τι Ev. Matth. 23. 24.
 διυλίσις, εως, ἡ, a filtering, refining, purifying, Suid.
 διυλισμα, τό, filtered or clarified liquor, Galen.
 διυλισμός, οὐ, ὁ, = διυλίσις, Clem. Al. 117.
 διυλιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a filter, strainer, Epiphani.
 διυλιστός, ἡ, ὄν, strained through, Galen.
 διυπνίζω, (ὑπνος) to awake from sleep, trans., Ael. N. A. 7. 45: intr., Luc. Ocypr. 108; so also in Pass., Anth. P. 9. 378.
 διυφαίνω, to fill up by weaving, Luc. V. H. 1. 15:—to interweave, Ael. N. A. 9. 17, in Pass.
 διφάλαγγ-άρχης, *ov*, ὁ, leader of a διφάλαγγία, Suid.:—διφάλαγγ-αρχία, ἡ, his command, Ael. Tact. 40, Arr. Tact. 13.
 δι-φάλαγγία, ἡ, a double phalanx, Polyb. 2. 66, 9, etc.
 διφάλεος, α, *ov*, (διφάω) searching, sagacious, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 10.
 δίφας, ἡ, a kind of serpent, Artemid. 2. 13.
 διφασία, ἡ, (δίφαστος) = διλογία, Hesych.
 διφασίος [ἄ], α, *ov*, Ion. Adj., used much like διπλάσιος, two-fold, double, Lat. bifarius, Hdt. 2. 36., 3. 122, al. II. in pl. = δύο, Id. I. 18., 2. 17, al.
 δι-φάτος, *ov*, twice said, Hesych.
 διφάω, only used in pres., to search after, τήθεα διφῶν πόντω ἐν ἰχθυόεντι II. 16. 747; τήν διφῶσα καλήν Hes. Op. 372; ἐν οὐρεσι πάντα λαγῶν διφᾶ Call. Ep. 33, cf. Fr. 165; διφᾶν τὰ καλύμματα to search them well, Theophr. Char. 10:—Ion. διφέω, Anth. P. 9. 559.
 διφήτωρ, *ov*, ὁ, a searcher, βυθῶν διφήτορες Opp. H. 2. 435; χρυσοῦ διφήτορες after gold, Anth. P. 8. 230.
 διφθέρα, ἡ, (δέφω) a prepared hide, skin, piece of leather, Hdt. 1. 194, al.; διφθέραι are expressly opp. to δέρρεις (hides), Thuc. 2. 75:—διφθέραι were used for writing-material in ancient times, before papyrus came in, and the name was retained when the material was changed, τὰς βύβλους διφθέρας καλέουσι ἀπὸ τοῦ παλαιοῦ οἱ Ἴωνες Hdt. 5. 58; δ. μελεγεγραφεῖς Eur. Fr. 629; so Ctesias calls the Persian records δ. βασιλικαί, Diod. 2. 32; δ. ἱεραί, at Carthage, Plut. 2. 942 C; and even χαλκαί δ., Ib. 297 A; cf. Schol. II. 1. 175; proverb., ἀρχαιοτέρα τῆς διφθέρας λέγεις Pseudoepigr.; περιβάλλειν βιβλία διφθέρα Luc. Indoct. 16. II. anything made of leather, a leathern garment such as peasants wore, Ar. Nub. 72, Plat. Crito 53 D, Luc. Tim. 6 and 38, Arr. An. 7. 9, etc.; properly of goatskin, as opp. to μηλωτή,

Ammon. 2. a wallet, bag, Xen. An. 5. 2, 12. 3. in pl. skins used as tents, like Lat. pelles, Ib. 1. 5, 10, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 539 C, cf. Hdt. 7. 77.
 διφθερ-άλουφος, ὁ, Cyprian word for a schoolmaster, Hesych.
 διφθερίας, *ov*, ὁ, clad in a leather frock; the dress of old men in Tragedy, of boors in Comedy, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 E, Luc. Tim. 8, cf. Varro R. R. 2. 11.
 διφθέρινος, ἡ, *ov*, of tanned leather, Xen. An. 2. 4, 28, Strabo 155.
 διφθερίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = διφθέρα, Anth. P. 9. 546.
 διφθερίτις, ἰδος, fem. of διφθερίας, Poll. 4. 137.
 διφθεροομαι, Pass. to be clad in leather, Strabo 831; cf. καταδ- .
 διφθερο-πώλης, *ov*, ὁ, a leather-seller, Nicoph. Χειρογ. 1.
 δι-φθογγος, *ov*, with two sounds: διφθογγος, ἡ, and διφθογγον, τό, a diphthong; hence διφθογγίζω, διφθογγο-γραφέω, to spell, write with a diphthong, Gramm.
 δι-φορέω, to bear double, esp. of fruit, Theophr. C. P. 1. 14, 1. II. Pass. to be written or pronounced in two ways, E. M. 197. 51.
 διφόρησις, εως, ἡ, a double mode of writing, Eust. 74. 1.
 δι-φορος, *ov*, bearing fruit twice in the year, Lat. biferus, Ar. Eccl. 708, Pherecr. Κραπ. 11, Antiph. Σκληρ. 1.
 διφραξ, ἄκος, ἡ, poet. for δίφρος, a seat, chair, Ep. Hom. 15. 8, Theocr. 14. 41.—A form διφράς, ἄδος, ἡ, in Vit. Hom. 33.
 διφρεία, ἡ, (διφρεύω) chariot-driving, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 16.
 διφρ-ελάτεια, ἡ, pecul. fem. of διφρηλάτης, Anth. Plan. 4. 359.
 διφρευσις, εως, ἡ, = διφρεία, Synes. 58 B.
 διφρευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a charioteer, Soph. Aj. 857.
 διφρευτική, ἡ, = διφρεία, Ephor. ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. Βοιωτία.
 διφρεύω, (δίφρος) to drive a chariot, Eur. Andr. 108. 2. c. acc. to drive over, δ. ἄλιον πέλαγος Ib. 1011; νύξ .. νῦτα διφρεύουσι αἰθέρος Eur. ap. Ar. Thesm. 1067. 3. c. acc. cogn., αἴγλαν ἐδίφρευ' Ἄλιος .. κατ' αἰθέρα Eur. Supp. 991; cf. Arcestr. ap. Ath. 326 B.
 διφρηλάσια, ἡ, chariot-driving, Pind. O. 3. 67.
 διφρηλάτew, to drive a chariot, τὸν οὐρανὸν δ. of the Sun (cf. διφρεύω 2), Soph. Aj. 845; δ. ἵππους Eur. Rhes. 781.
 διφρ-ηλάτης [ἄ], *ov*, ὁ, a charioteer, Pind. P. 9. 143, Aesch. Eum. 156, Soph. El. 753, etc. Only poet.
 διφρ-ήλατος, *ov*, car-borne, Eur. ap. Argum. Rhes.
 διφρίον, τό, Dim. of δίφρος, Tim. Lex.
 δίφριος, α, *ov*, of a chariot: neut. pl. as Adv., δίφρια συρόμενος dragged at the chariot wheels, Anth. P. 7. 152.
 διφρίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of δίφρος, Ar. Nub. 31.
 δι-φροντις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, divided in mind, doubting, Aesch. Cho. 196.
 διφρο-πηγία, ἡ, coach-building, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6.
 δίφρος, ὁ; in Call. Dian. 135, with heterog. pl. δίφρα, τά: (syncop. for διφύρος):—the chariot-board, on which two could stand, the driver (ἡνίοχος) and the combatant (παραιβάτης), v. II. 5. 160., 11. 748, Hes. Sc. 61: metaph., ἔστηκεν ἐν τῷ δίφρῳ τῆς πόλεως Plat. Rep. 566 D. 2. the war-chariot itself, II. 10. 305, al., Hes. Sc. 61, Pind., etc.; ἐυπλέκτω ἐντὶ δίφρῳ II. 23. 335:—in Od. 3. 328, a travelling-chariot; later, a sort of litter, Dio C. 60. 2. II. a seat, couch, stool, II. 3. 424., 6. 354, and often in Od.; so in Ar. Eq. 1164, Plat., etc.: δίφρος Θετταλικός Eupol. Αὐτολ. 6, cf. ὀκλαδιάς:—in Polyb. 6. 53, 9, etc., the Roman sella curulis:—a night-stool, Aristid. 1. 314.
 διφρουλκέω, (ἔλκω) to draw a chariot, Anth. P. 9. 285.
 διφρουργία, ἡ, (*ἔργω) = διφροπηγία, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1.
 διφρούχος, *ov*, (ἔχω) with a seat, ἄρμα Melanipp. I Bgk.
 διφροφορέω, to carry in a chair or litter, Dio C. 47. 10:—Pass. to travel in one, οἱ διφροφορούμενοι, of the Persian princes, Hdt. 3. 146, cf. Dio C. 60. 2. II. to carry a camp-stool (cf. sq.), Ar. Av. 1552.
 διφρο-φόρος, *ov*, carrying a camp-stool; esp. of the female μέτοικοι, who had to carry seats for the use of the κανηφόροι (v. foreg.), Ar. Eccl. 734, Hermipp. Θεοί 2, Nicoph. Χειρ. 3, Strattis Ἀταλ. 4; also, ὁ βασιλέως δ. Ath. 514 B. II. carrying another upon a δίφρος, Plut. Anton. 11.
 διφρυγής, ἑς, (φρύγω) twice roasted: διφρυγές, τό, some compound of copper, Diosc. 5. 120.
 δι-φνής, ἑς: neut. pl. διφνῆ, but διφνᾶ Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 1:—of double nature or form, opp. to μονοφνής, ἐχιδνα μιφοπάρθενος δ. Hdt. 4. 9; of Centaurs, Soph. Tr. 1095, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1030; of Pan, Plat. Crat. 408 D; δ. Κέκροψ, of double sex (Suid.), or of double race (Egyptian and Greek), Diod. 1. 28:—δ. Ἔρωσ sexual intercourse, Orph. Arg. 14. 2. generally, twofold, double, bipartite, κόραι Ion 10 Bgk.; ὑφρως Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 1; στήθος διφνῆς μαστοῖς Ib. 1. 12, 2; ἡ τῶν μυκτῆρων δύναμις Id. P. A. 2. 10, 18; cf. μονοφνής, πολυφνής.
 διφνῆ, ἡ, bipartition, τῶν κώλων Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 17.
 δι-φνιος [ἰ], *ov*, = διφνής, Antagoras ap. Diog. L. 4. 27. II. = δύο, Aesch. Ag. 1468.—φνίω is Aeol. for φύω, E. M. 254. 17; cf. δεκάφνιος.
 δι-φωνος, *ov*, speaking two languages, Philist. Fr. 62, Diod. 17. 110.
 δίχα [ἰ], (δῖς), I. Adv. in two, asunder, apart, δίχα πάντα .. ἡρίθμεον Od. 10. 203; δίχα πάντα δέδασται 15. 412; δ. διαστήναι Hdt. 4. 180; πλευροκοπῶν δ. ἀνερρήγνυ Soph. Aj. 236; δ. πρίσαντες Thuc. 4. 100; τέμνειν δ. Plat. Soph. 265 E; δ. διαλαμβάνειν Id. Theaet. 147 E:—generally, apart, aloof, separate, διαστήναι Hdt. 4. 180; κείσθαι Pind. P. 5. 125; οἰκείν Soph. O. C. 602; δ. ποιεῖν Xen. An. 6. 4, 11; δ. τὴν δύναμιν λαβεῖν to catch it divided, Thuc. 6. 10. 2. metaph. at two, two ways, whether with others or oneself, of variance or in doubt, often in Hom.; δίχα δέ σφισι ἦνδαν βουλή II. 18. 510; δίχα θυμὸν ἔχοντες 20. 32; δίχα δέ σφιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἄητο 21. 386; δίχα θυμὸς ἐν φρεσὶ μερμήριζε Od. 16. 73; δίχα θυμὸς ὀρώρεται 19. 524; δίχ' ἐβάσομεν 3. 127; so, δ. ἔχειν νόον Thcogn. 91, etc.; ἐγίνοντο δ. αἱ γυνῶμαι Hdt. 6. 109; δόξα δ' ἔχῳρει δίχα Eur. Hec. 119; μαθήσεται ὅσον τὸ ὄρχειν καὶ τὸ δουλεύειν δίχα differ, Aesch. Pr. 927, cf. Ag. 1369; δ.

ψηφίζεσθαι on different sides, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 8: cf. χωρίς. II. Prep. with gen. apart from, without, Aesch. Theb. 25, Ag. 861; ἀνθρώπων δ. Soph. Ph. 31; οἷος Ἀτρεϊδῶν δ. Id. Aj. 750; μόνη . . φασγάνου δ. Id. Tr. 1063; also, ἐκ πόντων δ. Id. Ant. 164. 2. differently from, unlike, δ. ἄλλων Aesch. Ag. 757; οἷος δ. γνώμης λέγω Soph. El. 547; [ὁ ἕτερος] δ. πέφυκε τοῦ ἕτερου is different from . . , Thuc. 4. 61. 3. πόλεως δ. like ἀνευ, against the will of, Soph. O. C. 48, cf. Aj. 768. 4. besides, except, like χωρίς, δ. γε Διός Aesch. Pr. 162; τῶν λελεγμένων δ. Id. Cho. 778.—As a Prep. it commonly follows its case, but it precedes in Aesch. Pr. l. c., Soph. Ph. 195, 840, Aj. 768, Eur. I. T. 185.—Cf. διχῆ, διχοῦ.

διχᾶ, Dor. for διχῆ.

διχάδε, Adv., = δίχα, Plat. Symp. 215 B.

διχάδεια, = δίχα, Theognost. Can. 164. 26.

διχάζω, fut. ἄσω, to divide in two, Plat. Polit. 264 D. 2. δ. τιὰ κατὰ τινος to divide one against another, Ev. Matth. 10. 35. II. intr. to be divided, διχαζούσης ἡμέρας, at mid-day, Suid.: in Xen. An. 4. 8, 18, Schneid. restored διαχάζοντας.

διχαίω, = διχάζω, διχάω Arat. 495, 807.

δι-χαλκον, τό, a double chalcos, a copper coin, = 1/2 of an obol, Anth. P. II. 165, Poll. 9. 65; as a weight, Diosc. 4. 155.

διχᾶλος, Dor. for δίχηλος, q. v.

διχάμετρος, ον, to explain διάμετρος, Arist. Probl. 15. 2.

διχάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the half, middle, Arat. 807.

διχάσις, εως, ἡ, division, half, Arat. 737.

διχαστής, ον, ὁ, a divider, to explain δικαστής, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 9.

διχαστήρες ὀδόντες, οἱ, the incisors, Poll. 2. 91.

διχάω, poet. for διχάζω, Arat. 512, 605; also in Med., 856;—cf. διχαίω.

διχῆ, Adv. = δίχα, in two, asunder, Aesch. Supp. 544, Plat., etc. 2. in two ways, δ. ἐπονομασθῆναι Plat. Rep. 445 D; διχῆ βοηθητέον Dem. 14. 6.

διχηλέω, ὄπλην δ. to divide the hoof, LXX (Levit. 11. 2 sq.), Philo 1. 320:—so διχηλεύω, Clem. Al. 298, 677.

δι-χηλος, ον, cloven-hoofed, Hdt. 2. 71, Eur. Bacch. 740; mostly in Dor. form διχᾶλος, even in Att. writers, as Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 31, etc., v. Indic. s. v., and cf. Lob. Phryn. 639. II. δίχηλον, τό, a forceps, pincers, Anth. P. 6. 92, cf. 6. 196. 2. δίχηλα ὄσια pigs' feet, Luc. Lex. 6.

διχῆρης, ες, dividing in twain, κύκλος . . μηνὸς διχῆρης, of the moon, Eur. Ion 1156.

διχθά, Adv., Ep. for δίχα, as τριχθά for τρίχα, δ. δεδαίεται they are parted in twain, Od. 1. 23; δ. δέ μοι κραδίη μέμονε my heart is divided, II. 16. 435.

διχθάδιος, α, ον, twofold, double, divided, II. 9. 411., 14. 21; δ. κατὰ κῶλον in either leg, Anth. Plan. 1. 15.

διχθάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., Musae. 298.

δι-χίτων [χι], ἄνος, ὁ, ἡ, with two tunics, Byz.

διχό-βουλος, ον, of different counsel, adverse, Νέμεσις Pind. O. 8. 114.

διχογνωμονέω, to differ in opinion, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 21, Dio C.

διχό-γνωμος, ον, ambiguous, Schol. Eur. Or. 890.

διχογνωμοσύνη, ἡ, discord, Poll. 8. 153.

διχο-γνώμων, ὁ, ἡ, divided between two opinions, Plut. 2. 11 C.

διχόθεν, Adv. from both sides, both ways, Aesch. Pers. 76, Ar. Pax 477, Thuc. 2. 44, etc.

διχό-θῦμος, ον, wavering, v. l. Pittacus ap. Diog. L. 1. 78.

δι-χοϊνίκος, ον, holding 2 χοϊνικες, i. e. near 3 pints, Ar. Nub. 640.

δι-χολος, ον, with double gall, Ael. N. A. II. 29. II. δ. γνῶμαι, = διάφοροι, Achae. ap. Hesych., q. v.

δι-χόλωτος, ον, doubly furious, f. l. for τριχόλωτος, in Anth. P. 9. 168.

διχό-μην, ηνος, ὁ, ἡ, = διχόμενος, Arat. 78, 736.

διχό-μηνις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., Μῆνα Pind. O. 3. 35; δ. ἐσπέραι evenings at the full of the moon, Id. I. 8 (7). 93; which were lucky for marriages, Eur. I. A. 716 sq. II. δ., ἡ, the Lat. Idus, Dion. H. 1. 38, etc.

διχόμενος, ον, (μῆν) dividing the month, i. e. at or of the full moon, ἐσπερήν h. Hom. 32. 11; δ. σελήνη Plut. Flamin. 4; so διχόμενος, ἡ, Arat. 808:—also διχομηνία, ἡ, LXX (Sirach. 39. 15); ἡ σελήνη διχομηνίαν ἦγεν Plut. Dio. 23; and διχομηνιαία (sc. ἡμέρα), the Rom. Idus, Suid.

διχό-μῦθος, ον, double-speaking, νόημα Pittacus ap. Diog. L. 1. 78; γλῶσσα Solon ibid. 61; λέγειν διχόμεθα to speak ambiguously, Eur. Or. 890.

διχονοέω, = διχογνωμονέω, Poll. 2. 228.

διχόνοια, ἡ, discord, disagreement, Plat. Alc. 1. 126 C, Plut. 2. 70 C, etc.

διχό-νοος, ον, contr. -νοος, ον, double-minded, Philo 2. 269.

δι-χορδος, ον, two-stringed, πηκτίς Ath. 183 B:—δίχορδον, τό, Euphro Ἀδελφ. 1. 34.

δι-χόρειος ποῦς, δ, a ditrochaeus, Longin. 41. 1.

δι-χορία, ἡ, a division of a echorus into two parts, Gramm.

διχορράγης, ἐς, (ρήγνυμι) broken in twain, Eur. H. F. 1009.

διχόρ-ροπος, ον, oscillating, A. B. 37. Adv. -πως, waveringly, doubtfully, only used by Aesch., and always with a negat., οὐ or μὴ δ. Ag. 349, 815, 1272, Supp. 605, 982.

διχοστᾶσία, ἡ, a standing apart, dissension, Hdt. 5. 75: sedition, Solon 3. 37, Theogn. 78.

διχοστατέω, (σθῆναι) to stand apart, disagree, διχοστατῶν λόγος Aesch. Ag. 323, Eum. 386; δ. πρὸς τινα Eur. Med. 15, Plat. Rep. 465 B. II. to feel doubts, Alex. Aphr.

διχό-στομος, ον, = δίστομος II, Soph. Fr. 164.

διχοτομέω, to cut in two, cut in twain, Plat. Polit. 302 E, Arist. Probl. 16. 4, etc. 2. to punish with the last severity, Ev. Matth. 24. 51. 3. to divide into two (logically), Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 1., 1. 4, 9.

διχοτόμημα, τό, the half of a thing cut in two: any portion of a thing cut up, LXX (Ex. 29. 17, Lev. 1. 8).

διχοτόμησις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Sext. Emp. M. 9. 284.

διχοτομία, ἡ, a cutting in two, Arist. G. A. 4. 10, 6. II. division into two parts (logically), dichotomy, Id. P. A. 1. 3, 21, cf. Simplic. in Phys. fol. 30.

διχο-τόμος, ον, cutting in two, Ammon. p. 43; but, II. proparox. διχότομος, ον, cut in half, divided equally, μυκτῆρ Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 8; δ. σελήνη the half-moon, Id. Probl. 15. 7, 1.

διχοῦ, Adv., = δίχα, δ. σφέας διελόντες Hdt. 4. 120.

δι-χους, ον, holding two χόες, Posidon. ap. Ath. 495 A; δίχουν, τό, cited from Diosc.: v. sub χοῦς.

διχο-φορέω, = sq., Plut. 2. 447 C.

διχοφρονέω, to hold different opinions, Plut. 2. 763 E.

διχοφροσύνη, ἡ, discord, faction, Plut. 2. 824 E, etc.

διχόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρήν) at variance, Lat. discors, πύτμος δ. a destiny full of discord, Aesch. Theb. 899.

διχο-φυία, ἡ, a disease of the hair, when it splits, Galen. 19. 430.

διχο-φωνία, ἡ, (φωνή) discord, Iambl. V. Pyth. 7 (34).

δι-χροια, ἡ, double colour, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 30 sq.

διχρονο-γράφητέον, as if verb. Adj. of διχογραφέω, one must write a syllable with a common vowel, Boiss. Anecd. 2. 355.

δι-χρονος, ον, in Metre, of two quantities, common, Lat. anceps, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 100.

δι-χροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ον, two-coloured, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 5, G. A. 3. 1, 30:—so δίχρως, ον, Id. H. A. 6. 10, 3; and δι-χρωμος, ον, Luc. Prom. 4.

διχῶς, Adv. like δίχα, doubly, in two ways, Aesch. Cho. 915, Arist. Poët. 20, 13, etc.

δίψα, ης, ἡ, thirst, δίψα τε καὶ λιμός II. 19. 166; πείνα καὶ δ. Plat. Rep. 585 A; δίψη ξυνέχεσθαι Thuc. 2. 49, etc.; of trees, Antiph. Incert. 10:—in pl., Arist. Eth. N. 7. 14, 5. 2. c. gen. thirst for, ποτοῦ Plat. Rep. 437 D; metaph., αἰοδᾶν δ. Pind. P. 9. 180. Cf. δίψος.—The Ion. form δίψη occurs in Opp. C. 4. 339, and in Mss. of Aesch. Cho. 756, where for δίψη τις Wellauer proposed δίψησις, Butt. δίψ' εἴ τις: cf. πείνα.

δίψακος, ὁ, prob. a kind of diabetes, attended with violent thirst, Galen. II. the teasel, a plant used by wool-carders, dipsacus fullonum, Diosc. 3. 13.

διψάλεος, α, ον, = δίψιος, thirsty, Batr. 9; δ. θρυαλλίδιον wanting oil, Luc. Tim. 14:—ὀδύνη δ. the pain of thirst, Id. Dips. 6:—dry, parched, ἀήρ Call. Jov. 27, Ap. Rh. 4. 678.

διψάς, ἄδος, used as fem. of δίψιος, Opp. C. 4. 322, Anth. P. 7. 172, etc. II. as Subst., a venomous serpent, whose bite caused intense thirst, Nic. Th. 334, Ael. N. A. 6. 51; δ. ἐχίονα C. 1. 1152. 2. a kind of thorn, Euphor. Ep. 1, Theophr. H. P. 4. 7, 1, ubi v. Schneid.

διψάω, Ion. -έω, Archil. 62; contr. 3 sing. διψῆ Pind. N. 3. 10, Plat., inf. διψῆν Hdt. 2. 24, Soph. Fr. 701, Ar., etc.: impf. 3 sing. ἐδίψη Hipp. Epid. 1063, 1067 (the regul. contr. διψᾶς, -ᾶ, -ᾶν only in late writers, Anth. Plan. 137, Plat. Axioch. 366 A, LXX): fut. -ήσω Xen.: aor. ἐδίψησα Plat. Rep. 562 C: pf. δεδίψηκα Hipp., Plut.:—Med., v. infr. To thirst, στεῦτο δὲ διψῶν [ᾶ] Od. 11. 584, etc.: and of the ground, to be thirsty, parched, Hdt. 2. 24; δ. ἐπὶ καύματος Alcae. 39. 2; of trees, Theophr. C. P. 3. 22, 5:—so in Med., διψόμεθα Hermipp. Θεοί 1. 2. metaph., δ. τινος to thirst after a thing, like Lat. sitire, Pind. N. 3. 10; ἐλευθερίας Plat. Rep. 562 C: later also c. acc., δ. χιόνα Teles ap. Stob. 69. 24; φόνον Anth. Plan. 4. 137; δικαιοσύνην Ev. Matth. 5. 6; also, δ. πρὸς τὸν θεόν LXX (Ps. 41. 2); c. dat., ἐδίψησαν ὕδατι Ib.:—c. inf., διψῶ χαρίζεσθαι ὑμῖν Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, fin.; ἀκρατῶς ἐδίψη οἴνου πίνειν Ael. V. H. 2. 41, etc.

διψηρός, ἄ, ὄν, = δίψιος, Hipp. Aër. 283, Arist. H. A. 10. 2, 9:—also διψηρός, Eumath. 5. 11; and διψηρήρης, ες, Nic. Th. 371.

δίψησις, εως, ἡ, a thirst, longing, Ath. 10 B; cf. δίψα.

διψητικός, ἡ, ὄν, thirsty, Arist. P. A. 3. 8, 2. 2. provoking thirst, Diosc. 1. 183, in Comp. -ώτερος.

δίψιος, α, ον, also ος, ον Aesch. Cho. 185, Nic. Th. 147: (δίψα):—thirsty, athirst, and of things, thirsty, dry, parched, δίψια κύβητες Aesch. Ag. 495, Soph. Ant. 246, 249; χθῶν Eur. Alc. 563:—in Aesch. Cho. 185, ἐξ ὀμμάτων δὲ δίψιοι πίπτουσι σταγόνες may be explained from Ag. 887 (cf. Blomf. adl. and v. πολυδίψιος), while Herm. explains it plene desiderii, ποθειναί. II. causing thirst, δ. σήψ Nic. Th. 147, cf. διψάς II; and δίψιος is cited as = βλαβερός from Soph. (Fr. 279).

διψο-ποιός, ὄν, provoking thirst, Schol. Theocr. 7. 66.

δίψος, εος, τό, = δίψα, Thuc. 4. 35, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 36, Plat. Rep. 437 D, etc.; also as v. l. for δίψα in Aesch., Ar., etc.:—δίψα seems to be the older Att. form, v. W. Dind. in Steph. Thes.

διψοσύνη, ἡ, = δίψα, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 237 A.

διψυχέω, to be perplexed, hesitate, Clem. Ep. 1. 23.

διψυχία, ἡ, uncertainty, indecision, Byz.

δί-ψυχος, ον, = δίθυμος, double-minded, Philo 2. 663, Ep. Jacob. 1. 8.

διψώδης, ες, (εἶδος) thirsty, Hipp. Aph. 1251, Plut. 2. 129 B; τὸ δ. thirst for a thing, Ib. 555 E. II. exciting thirst, Hipp. Acut. 392.

δίω [I], Ep. Verb (used also by Aesch. in lyric passages, v. sub δίω), only found in pres. and impf.: for δέδια, etc., v. sub δέω. (From √ΔΙ come also δέ-δια, δί-εμαι, δέ-δα, δέ-ος, δει-λός, δει-νός, perh. also δι-ερός: cf. Skt. di, di-yami (fugio); Lat. di-rus: cf. also διώκω.) I. in Act. δίω, always intr., 1. to run away, take to flight, flee, like δέεμαι, τρίς περὶ ἄστν . . δίον II. 22. 251. 2. to be afraid, δέε ποιμένοι λαῶν μήτι πάθη 5. 556; v. sub περιδίω. II. in Med. (of which Hom. has subj. διαμαι, δίηται, δίωνται, opt. δίοιτο Od. 17. 317, but most often inf. δέεσθαι):—Causal, = διώκω, to frighten or scare away, chase, put to flight, δηλοῦς προτὶ ἄστν δέεσθαι II. 12. 276; [μητέρα] ἀπὸ μεγάροιο δέεσθαι Od. 20. 343; μή σε . . ἀγρόνδε δίωμαι, βάλλων χερμαδίοισι 21. 371; ὡς δ' ὅτε νεβρόν . . κύων . . δίηται 22. 189; ἐπεὶ κ' ἀπὸ ναυφί μάχην . . δίηται 16. 246; rarely in the simple

sense of *driving* horses, ὅστ' ἵππους ποτὶ ἄστν δίηται Il. 15. 681:—also used by Aesch., ἀτίετα διόμεναι λάχη *pursuing* a dishonoured office, Eum. 385; and intr. foll. by a Prep. *to give chase, hunt*, ἐπὶ τὸν . . διόμεναι Ib. 357; μετὰ με δρόμοισι διόμενοι Supp. 819. 2. in Aesch. Pers. 700, prob. an error for *δίεμαι, to fear*.

διωβελία, ἡ, (ὀβολός) at Athens, *the daily allowance of two obols to each citizen during the festivals, to pay for their seats in the theatre*, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 2 (where L. Dind. restores διωβελίας for Δεκελείας), Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 19 (ubi male διωβολία), C. I. 147. 22., 148. 12: cf. θεωρικός, and v. Böckh P. E. 1. 296.

δι-ὀβολιαῖος, α, ον, *weighing or worth two obols*, Galen.

δι-ὀβολον, τό, a double obol, Ar. Fr. 111, Alex. Pion. 1. 6.

δίωγμα, τό, (διώκω) a *pursuit, chase*, Aesch. Eum. 139, in pl.; δ. πάλων = τοὺς διώκοντας πάλους Eur. Or. 988; ὑπ' αἰετοῦ δ. φεύγων = ὑπ' αἰετοῦ διωχθεῖς Id. Hel. 20; δ. ξιφοκτόνον i. e. the sword, Ib. 354; τὰ πλούτου διώγματα *eager pursuit of wealth*, Plat. Polit. 310 B. II. *that which is chased*, as in old Engl. the deer was called 'the chase,' Xen. Cyn. 3, 9.

III. a secret rite in the Thesmophoria, *from which men were driven away*, Hesych.

διωγμαίτης, οὔ, ὁ, a *mounted courier*, C. I. 3831 a⁸ (addend.).

δίωγμός, ὁ, *the chase*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 21, etc. II. *pursuit, persecution, harassing*, in pl., Aesch. Supp. 148, 1046, Eur., etc.

διώδυνος, ον, (ὀδύνη) *with thrilling anguish*, σπαραγμός Soph. Tr. 777.

διωθέω, fut. διωθήσω and διώσω:—*to push asunder, tear away*, [πτελέη] ἐκ βίξέων ἐριπούσα κρημνὸν . . διώσει the elm as it fell uprooted *tore* the bank away, Il. 21. 244; διώσας . . ἐχθρούς Eur. Heracl. 995. 2. *to stop up, bar*, τὰς διεξόδους Plat. Tim. 67 E. 3. *to thrust through*,

τι διὰ τι Polyb. 22. 11, 17, cf. Plut. Brut. 52. II. *more often in Med. to push asunder for oneself, force one's way through, break through*,

τὰ γέγρα Hdt. 9. 102; τὸν ὄχλον Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 39; τὰς τάξεις Polyb. 11. 1, 12; δ. τὴν ὕλην, of roots, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 8; τὴν θάλατταν, of a river, Polyb. 4. 41, 4:—absol., διωθεῖσθαι πρὸς τι Plut. Aemil. 1, etc. 2. *to push from oneself, push away*, τοῖς κόντοισι διωθοῦντο *they began to push one another away*, of seamen keeping ships from collision, Thuc. 2. 84:—*to repulse, drive back*, στρατὸν ἰθυμαχίῃ Hdt. 4. 102; οἷς [πέτροις] . . διώσει στρατὸν Aesch. Fr. 196. 9; δ. τὰς τύχας Eur. H. F. 315; ψευδῆ λόγον καὶ σὺκοφαντίαν *to repel* it, Dem. 555. 18; τὴν ἐπιβολὴν Id. 1342. 20:—absol. *to get rid of danger*, Hdt. 9. 88. 3. *to reject*, Lat. *respuere*, τὴν εὐνοίαν Id. 7. 104; δ μὴ ἐφίενται Thuc. 4. 108; τὴν ἐπικουρίαν Arist. Eth. N. 8. 14, 4:—absol. *to refuse*, Hdt. 6. 86, 2; Bgk. reads pf. pass. διώσμαι in this sense, Theogn. 1311.

διωθίζω, fut. ἴσω, = foreg., App. Civ. 2. 117.

διωθισμός, ὁ, a *pushing about, a scuffle*, Plat. Cam. 29, in pl.

διωκάθω [ᾶ], a pres. assumed by the Gramm. as lengthd. form of διώκω: but all forms of this kind belong to an aor. διωκαθεῖν (Elmsl. Eur. Med. 86, 995, Heracl. 272, Dind. Soph. El. 396), Eur. Fr. 364. 25, Ar. Nub. 1482, Plat. Gorg. 483 A, etc.: v. ἀμυνάθω, εἰκάθω, etc.

διωκτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of διώκω, *to be pursued*, Hdt. 9. 58, Ar. Ach. 221. 2. of objects, *to be pursued*, Plat., etc. II. διωκτέον, *one must pursue*, Plat. Gorg. 507 D, al.

διωκτής, ἦρος, ὁ, a *pursuer*, Babr. 6:—also διώκτης, ον, ὁ, N. T., Eccl.

διωκτός, ἡ, ὄν, *to be pursued or banished*, Soph. Fr. 870. 2. of objects, *to be pursued*, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 8 D, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 4, al., διώκτρια, ἡ, fem. of διωκτής, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 206, Eccl.

διωκτὺς, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for διώξῃς, *persecution*, Call. Dian. 194.

διώκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = διωκτής, prob. l. Anth. P. 10. 104.

διώκω, Ep. inf. διωκέμεναι, -έμεν: fut. ξω, Pind. O. 3, fin., Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 13, An. 1. 4, 8, Dem. 989. 11; but διώξω Ar. Eq. 368, Ach. 278 (and Elmsl. restores διώξῃ, for -εις, in Eq. 969, Nub. 1296, Thesm. 1224), Plat. Theaet. 168 A: aor. ἐδίωξα: aor. 2 ἐδιώκαθον (v. διωκάθω): pf. δεδίωχα Hyperid. Lyc. 13:—Med. (v. infr.):—Pass., fut. διωχθήσομαι Diod. 19. 95; but διώξωμαι in pass. sense, Dion. H. 3. 20: aor. ἐδιώχθην Antipho (ἐπ-, κατ-), Thuc.: pf. δεδιώγμαι N. T. (The ✓ΔΙΩΚ is prob. lengthd. from ✓ΔΙ (v. δίω), cf. ἰωκή, διάκωνος, διάκτωρ, and v. Curt. p. 608.) *To make to run, set in quick motion*, opp. to φεύγω: 1. *to pursue a person, for the purpose of catching, to chase, hunt*, in war or hunting, Il., etc.; φεύγοντα διώκειν 22. 199; absol., πεδίοιο διωκέμεν ἢ δὲ φέβεσθαι 5. 223, cf. Hdt. 9. 11:—so in Med., διώκεσθαι τινα πεδίοιο, δόμοιο *to chase* onc over or across . . , Il. 21. 602, Od. 18. 8. b. *to be a follower of a person, attach oneself to him*, Lat. *sectari*, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 6, Plat. Theaet. 168 A. 2. *to pursue an object, seek after*, κίχῃτα διώκειν Od. 17. 75; often in Att., σὸν μόρον δ. Soph. Aj. 997; τιμὰς δ. Thuc. 2. 63; ἡδονήν, τὰ καλά Plat. Phaedr. 251 A, Gorg. 480 C, etc.; λαθραῖαν Κύπριν Eubul. Navn. 1. 8; proverb., τὰ πετόμενα δ. Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 15:—of plants, δ. τοὺς ξηροὺς τόπους *to prefer* them, Theophr. H. P. 1. 4, 2:—δ. τὰ συμβάντα *to follow or wait for* the event, Dem. 51. 20., 137. 4, etc.:—in Med., διώκεσθαι τὸ πλέον ἔχειν Dion. H. 1. 87; μοῖρα διωξαμένη [αὐτοῦς] Epigr. Gr. 478. 4. 3. *to pursue an argument*, Plat. Soph. 251 A: also *to describe*, Lat. *persequi*, ὕμνω ἀρετὰς Pind. 1. 4. 6 (3. 20); τὴν παιδευσιν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 34. II. *to drive or chase away*, διώκω οὐτιν' ἔγωγε I don't *force* any one away, Od. 18. 409; ἐκ γῆς Hdt. 9. 77; and absol. *to banish*, Id. 5. 92, 5:—metaph., διώκεις μ' ἢ μάλιστ' ἐγὼ σφάλῃν *you push or press* me . . , Eur. Supp. 156. III. of the wind, *to drive a ship*, Od. 5. 332; of rowers, *to impel, speed on her way*, βίμφα διώκοντες (sc. τὴν νῆα), 12. 182; and in Pass., νῆὺς βίμφα διωκομένη 13. 162; so of a chariot, Συρηγενὲς ἄρμα διώκων *driving* it, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, cf. Aesch. Pers. 84; ἄρτυτον δ. πόδα Aesch. Eum. 403, cf. Theb. 371. 2. *seemingly intr. to drive, drive on*, Il. 23. 344, 424: *to gallop, speed, run*, etc., Aesch.

Thuc. 91; ἀναπηδήσαντες ἐδίωκον Xen. An. 7. 2, 20. 3. *to urge, impel*, βέλος χερὶ Pind. 1. 8 (7). 73; φόρμιγγα πλάκτρῳ Id. N. 5. 44; δ. μέλος Simon. 36:—Pass., ὑφ' ἡδονῆς διώκομαι . . σὺν τάχει μολεῖν Soph. El. 871. IV. as law-term, *to prosecute, bring an action against a man*, ὁ διώκων *the prosecutor* (opp. to ἀφεύγων *the defendant*), Hdt. 6. 82, Aesch. Eum. 583, etc.; ὁ διώκων τοῦ ψηφίσματος *he who impeaches the words of the decree*, etc., Dem. 245. 1:—γραφὴν δ. [τινά] *to indict* him, Antipho 115. 24, Dem. 1368. 8; δ. εἰσαγγελίαν Hyperid. Euxen. 24: c. gen. poenae, θανάτου or περὶ θανάτου δ. τινά, Lat. *capitis accusare*, Xen. Apol. 21, Hell. 7. 3, 6: but c. gen. criminis, *to accuse of . . , to prosecute for . .*, δ. τινα τυραννίδος Hdt. 6. 104; δειλίας Ar. Eq. 368; παρανόμων Andoc. 4. 10; φόνου Plat. Euthyphro 15 D; ψευδομαρτυριῶν Dem. 848. 17, etc.; also, δ. ἀπάτης εἵνεκεν Hdt. 6. 136; περὶ τινος Dem. 228. 6; but, φόνου τινὸς δ. *to avenge another's murder*, Eur. Or. 1534, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 20:—δίκην δ. *to pursue one's rights at law*, Lys. 208, Dem. 1270. 3; v. sub δίκη fin.:—c. acc. et inf. *to accuse one of doing*, App. Civ. 4. 50:—Pass., ὁ διωκόμενος Antipho 115. 22; and in Ar. Ach. 698 sq. there is a pun on the two senses of *pursuing an enemy, and being pursued or prosecuted in court*. V. later, like ἔπομαι, *to attend another, esp. on a journey*, Thom. M. p. 244.

διωλένιος, ον, Anth. P. 7. 711; also α, ον Arat. 202:—*with stretched-out arms*, Arat. l. c.

διωλύγιος, ον, interpr. by Hesych., ἡχοῦν ἐπὶ πολὺ, μέγα καὶ σφοδρὸν, διατεταμένον, by Suid. μέγα καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ διήκων:—the general sense of *excessive, immense, enormous* is the only one occurring in Plat., μήκη διωλύγια Legg. 890 E; μακρὰ . . καὶ δ. φλυαρία Theaet. 161 D; often so in Neo-Platonists, cf. Ruhnke. Tim.; so also, κύμα δ. Call. Fr. 111: in Anth. P. 7. 641, πνεῦμα δ. (of the sound of the flute) perh. expresses the first sense given by Hesych., *far-sounding*; so in Charito 3. 3, δ. ἀνεβόησεν. (The origin of the word is unknown.)

διωμοσία, ἡ, an *oath taken by both parties at the ἀνάκρισις before the trial came on*, Antipho 139. 41, Lys. 117. 13: cf. ἀντωμοσία.

διωμοτος, ον, (διόμνυμι) *sworn, bound by oath*, Lat. *juratus*, c. inf., Soph. Ph. 593.

Διώνη, ἡ, Dioné, mother of Aphrodité by Zeus, Il. 5. 370, Hes. Th. 17:—in Epirus of Hera, Strabo 329. II. later, as a Metronymic, *daughter of Dioné*, i. e. Aphrodité, Theocr. 7. 116, Bion 1. 93:—Adj. Διωναῖος, α, ον, Κύπρις Δ. Theocr. 15. 106; or Διωναίη alone, Dion. P. 853. (Formed from Διός, as Ἄρτυάνη from ἄρτυος.)

διωνύμια, ἡ, a *pair of names*, Manetho 4. 376.

διωνύμος, ον, (δῖς, ὄνυμα, ὄνομα) *with two names, or, of two persons, named together*, Eur. Phoen. 683. II. (διά) *far-famed*, Plut. Timol. 30, App. Civ. 4. 54.

Διωνυσιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, v. sub θιάσος.

Διωνῦσος, etc., Ep. for Διον--.

διώξι-κλέυθος, ον, *urging on the way*, κέντρα Anth. P. 6. 246.

διώξι-ππος, ον, *horse-driving*, Κυράνα Pind. P. 9. 4; μύωψ Anth. P. 6. 233.

διώξις, εως, ἡ, (διώκω) *chase, pursuit*, of persons, esp. of soldiers or ships, Thuc. 3. 33, etc.; δ. ποιείσθαι Id. 8. 102. 2. *pursuit of an object, joined with ἐπιθυμία*, Plat. Symp. 192 E; opp. to φυγή, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 2, 2; δ. τῶν καλῶν Plut. 2. 550 E. II. as law-term, *prosecution*, δ. ποιείσθαι Antipho 142. 8, Dem. 1116. fin.; δ. τῶν ἀδικούντων Plut. Pericl. 10.

διωρία, ἡ, (ῥα) a *couple of hours*, Byz. II. (ὄρος) a *fixed space or interval, an appointed time*, Joseph. B. J. 5. 9, 1.

διωρισμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of διορίζω, *definitely, distinctly, separately*, Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 8.

διωροφος, ον, (ὄροφος) *with two roofs or stories*, App. Pun. 95.

διωρυγή, ἡ, v. l. for διωρυχή.

διωρυγος, ον, = διόργγιος, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6: cf. δεκάρυγος.

διωρυξ, ὕχος (and perhaps in later Gr. ὕχος, v. Lob. Phryn. 230), ἡ:—a *trench, conduit, canal*, Hdt. 1. 75, Hipp. Aër. 290, Thuc. 1. 109, etc.; κρυπτή δ. an *underground passage*, Hdt. 3. 146.

διωρυχή, ἡ, a *digging or cutting through*, Χερσονήσου Dem. 86. 17, cf. Plut. Fab. 1:—διωρυγή, -ωρυγή are incorrect forms, Lob. Phryn. 231.

διώσις, εως, ἡ, a *pushing asunder, repulsion*, Arist. Probl. 34. 8. II. a *pushing off, delaying*, δίκης Id. Rhet. 1. 12, 8.

διωσμός, ὁ, = διώσις, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3.

διωστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a *surgical instrument to extract things from wounds*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 88. II. a *pole running through rings, for carrying the ark*, LXX (Ex. 38. 11 = 37. 5).

διώτος, ον, (οὖς, ὠτός) *two-eared*; of vessels, *two-handled*, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 D, Ath. 473 C, C. I. 2852. 57: cf. Horace's *diota*.

διωχτής, ἐς, (έχω) *that will hold two*, δίφρος Pherecr. Ἄγαθ. 3, Paus. ap. Eust. 882. 12, ubi male διόχης.

δημηθείς, δημηθῆτω, v. sub δαμάζω.

δημησίς, εως, ἡ, (δαμάζω) a *laming, breaking*, ἵππων Il. 17. 476.

δημητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a *tamer*, ἵππων h. Hom. 21. 5, Alcman ap. Schol. Pind.:—fem., νῆξ δημητῆρα θεῶν Il. 14. 259.

δημητός, ἡ, ὄν, *tamed*, Hesych.

δμωή, ἡ, (δαμάω) properly, a *female slave taken in war*, δμωαὶ δ', ἄς Ἀχιλεὺς λητσατο (cf. δμῶς) Il. 18. 28, cf. 9. 658., 24. 643:—then, generally, a *female slave, serving-woman*, Lat. *ancilla*, often in Hom., who only has the pl., and that mostly joined with γυναῖκες; so too in Trag., δμῶαι Aesch. Ag. 908, Soph. Aj. 1189; δ. γυναῖκες Aesch. Cho. 84; very rare in Prose, as Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6:—of things, δμῶην . . Ἀἴδος . . μάκελλαν Epigr. Gr. 1046. 84.

δμωίος, ἄδος, ἡ, = δμωή, Q. Sm. 3. 684., 9. 341.

δμώλιος, ον, in *servile condition*, βρέφος Anth. P. 9. 407.

δμωίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = δμωή, Aesch. Theb. 363, Supp. 334, Eur. Bacch. 514.

δμῶς, ὠός, ὄ, (δαμάω) a slave taken in war, δμῶν, οὖς . . ληίσσατο δίας Ὀδυσσεύς (cf. δμῶς) Od. I. 398:—then, generally, a slave, τεύ δμῶς εἰς ἀνδρῶν; Od. 24. 256; but mostly in pl., κτήσιν ἐμὴν δμῶς τε Il. 19. 333, and often in Od., with or without ἀνδρες; dat. pl. δμῶεσσι Od. 6. 71, etc.; also in Soph. Ant. 578, and freq. in Eur., but not found in Prose:—also δμῶος, ὄ, Hes. Op. 428.

δνοπαλίξω, fut. ξω, to shake violently, fling down, ἀνὴρ ἀνδρ' ἐδνοπαλίξεν Il. 4. 472; τὰ σὰ βάρκα δνοπαλίξεται 'wrap thy old cloak about thee,' Od. 14. 512.—Pass., γυῖα δνοπαλίξεται, of the polypus, its tendrils waver about, Opp. H. 2. 295. (Akin to δονέω.)

δνοφερός, ἄ, ὄν, dark, dusk, murky, νύξ Od. 13. 269; ὕδωρ Il. 9. 15; also in Theogn. 243, and Trag.; metaph., δν. κᾶδος Pind. P. 4. 200; πένθος Aesch. Pers. 536:—a poet. word; but τὸ δνοφερόν, gloom, occurs in Hipp. 308. 10.

δνοφός, εσσα, εν, = δνοφερός, Emped. 124.

δνοφόμεναι or γνοφ-, Pass. to be darkened, Nilus.

δνόφος, ὄ, darkness, dusk, gloom, Simon. 44; and in pl., Aesch. Cho. 52:—poet. word, though its collat. form γνόφος occurs in later Prose, Arist. Mund. 2, 13, Luc. Peregr. 43, etc.

δνοφώδης, ες, = δνοφερός, Eur. Tro. 79 (as Dind. for γνοφώδης), Hipp. 308. 22; later γνοφ-, Plut. 2. 949 A, etc. (On the relation of δνόφος, γνόφος, to κνέφας, ζόφος, but not to νέφος, v. Curt. p. 657.)

δοάν, Dor. for δήν (q. v.), Alcman. 127 Bgk.

δοάσσατο, Homeric aor. form with impers. sense, = Att. ἔδοξε, it seemed, always in phrase ὦδε δέ (or ὡς ἄρα) οἱ φρονέοντι δοάσσατο κέρδιον εἶναι so it seemed to him to be best, Il. 13. 458, Od. 5. 474, al.;—except in Il. 23. 339, ὡς ἂν σοι πλήμνη γε δοάσσεται ἄκρον ἰκέσθαι (Ep. for δοάσσηται) till the nave appear even to graze.—The supposed impf. δεικέλιος δύατ' εἶναι, Od. 6. 242, has been altered since Wolf into δέατ', v. δέατο. (Its relation to δοκεῖν is assumed by Buttm. Lexil. v. δέαται: but Curt. connects it with √ΔΕΦ, ΔΙΦ, δίος.)

δοάσσατο, as used by Ap. Rh., belongs to δαιάζω.

δόγμα, τό, (δοκέω) that which seems to one, an opinion, esp. a philosophic dogma, Lat. placitum, Plat. Rep. 538 C, etc. 2. a public decree, ordinance, Andoc. 29. 30, Plat. Legg. 644 D; τὰ τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων δ. Dem. 62. 4., 278. 17, etc.; δόγμα ποιέσθαι, c. inf., Xen. An. 3. 3, 5:—not used of decrees made by the Athenian ἐκκλησία, which were ψηφίσματα.

δογματίας, ου, ὄ, a writer who abounds in δόγματα, Philostr. 502.

δογματίξω, to lay down as an opinion, Diog. L. 3. 52, Nemes. N. H. 2. 50:—Pass., Clem. Al. 324. 2. to decree by ordinance, c. inf., Diod. 4. 83, LXX (1 Esdr. 6. 33); δ. τινὰ καλήν to declare her beautiful, Anth. P. 9. 576:—Pass., τὰ δογματισθέντα C. I. 2485. 47, cf. 5785. 13. 3. in Pass., of persons, to submit to ordinances, Ep. Coloss. 2. 20.

δογματικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for opinions, didactic, διάλογοι Quintil. 2. 15, 26. II. of persons, δ. ἰατροί physicians who go by general principles, opp. to ἐμπειρικοί, Galen.

δογματιστής, οὖ, ὄ, one who maintains δόγματα, Eccl.

δοματο-λογία, ἦ, the expounding of a δόγμα, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 367.

δοματο-ποιέω, to make a decree, Polyb. 1. 81, 4.

δοματοποιία, ἦ, maintenance of δόγματα, Aristob. ap. Eus. P. E. 664 B.

δοθιήν, ἦνος, ὄ, a small abscess, doil, Lat. furunculus, Hipp. 51. 39, etc., Hermipp. Θεοί 4, Ar. Vesp. 1172, Teleclid. Incert. 5.

δοθιηνικόν, τό, a remedy for boils, Paul. Aeg.

δοιάξω or δοάζω, (v. sub fin.):—to consider in two ways (cf. Homer's διάνδιχα μερμηρίζε), βουλάς δοιάζεσκε was hesitating between . . , Ap. Rh. 3. 819; ὅποτε δούπον . . δοάσσαι (poet. aor. opt.) when she imagined a noise, Ib. 955:—also in Med., δοάσσατο she doubted, Ib. 770; δοιάζοντο λεύσσειν imagined they saw, Id. 4. 576. (From δύο, διοί, to be at two, to doubt, and not related to Homer's δοάσσατο: prob. Ap. Rh. formed the Verb from the older form ἐνδοιάζω.)

δοιδυκο-ποιός, ὄ, a pestle-maker, Plut. Phoc. 4.

δοιδυκο-φόβα, ἦ, pestle-fearing, Luc. Trag. 201.

δοιδυξ, ὄκος, ὄ, a pestle, Ar. Eq. 984, etc.

δοιή, ἦ, doubt, perplexity, ἐν δοιῇ Il. 9. 230, Call. Jov. 5. (V. sub δύο.)

δοιοί, αἱ, ἄ, Ep. for δύο, two, both, Il. 5. 206, Hes. Op. 430, etc.: neut. δοιά as Adv. in two ways, in two points, Od. 2. 46. 2. sing. δοίος, ἦ, ὄν, like δισσός, two-fold, double, Call. Ep. 1. 3, Anth. P. 9. 46, etc.—Ep. word, used by Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 9 and 11. Cf. δοιά.

δοιο-τόκος, ον, bearing twins, Anth. P. 7. 742 (Jacobs δισσοτ-).

δοιώ, = διοί (of which it is properly the dual), = δύο, indecl., Hom.; commonly masc., Il. 3. 236, etc.; but neut. in Il. 24. 648.

δοκάξω, fut. ἄσω, to wait for, Sophron ap. Dem. Phal. 151.

δόκανα, τά, (δοκός) at Sparta, a hieroglyphic of the Dioscuri, being two upright parallel bars joined towards each end (as in the astronom. figure of the constellation Gemini), Plut. 2. 478 A; v. Dict. of Antt.

δοκάνη, ἦ, (δόκη, δέχομαι) a receptacle, Hesych. II. = στάλιξ, the forked pole on which hunting nets are fixed, Id.

*δοκάω, assumed as pres. of δεδοκήμενος: but v. sub δέχομαι.

δοκεύω, (δέχομαι) to keep an eye upon, watch narrowly, ἐλίσσόμενον τε δοκεύει [the hound] watches [the boar] turning to bay, Il. 8. 340; so θῶνα μεταστρεφθέντα δοκεύσας having watched for his turning round, 13. 545; Ἀμφικλον ἐφορηθέντα δοκεύσας 6. 313; τὸν προύχοντα δοκεύει watches him that is before [in the race], 23. 325; of the Great Bear, ἦ τ' . . Ὀρίωνα δοκεύει watches the hunter Orion, Il. 18. 488, Od. 5. 274; λόχμισαι δ. to lie in wait for [them] in . . , Pind. O. 10. 36 (9. 30); νιν . . ὄψεται δοκεύοντα will see him playing the spy, Eur. Bacch. 984; ἄ μη θέμις οὐκ ἐδόκευσα sought not for, Epigr. Gr. 615. 5.—Later, to observe, see, freq. in Nonn., and Anth.; also to think, Herm. Orph. p. 823.

δοκέω, Il. 7. 192, Att. impf. ἐδόκουν; the fut. and other tenses are

twofold, 1. from *δόκω, fut. δόξω and aor. 1 ἔδοξα h. Hom. Merc. 208, Pind. and Att.; pf. δέδοχα only inferred from plqpf. ἐδεδύχεσαν in Dio C. 44. 26:—Pass., aor. ἐδόχθην Polyb., etc., (κατ-) Antipho 116. 32: pf. δέδογμαi Hdt., Att. 2. the regul. forms, hardly used but by Poets and in late Prose, fut. δοκήσω Aesch. Pr. 386, Ar. Nub. 562, etc. (also in Hdt. 4. 74); Dor. δοκησῶ or -ᾶσῶ Theocr. 1. 150: aor. ἐδόκησα, Ep. δόκ-, Od. 10. 415, Pind., Trag., Ar. Ran. 1485: pf. δεδόκηκα Aesch. Eum. 309:—Pass., aor. ἐδοκήθην Eur. Med. 1417, Alc. 1161, Bacch. 1390: pf. δεδόκημαι Pind. N. 5. 36, Eur. Med. 763, Ar. Vesp. 726, also in Hdt. 7. 16 (unless δέδοκται be restored); but δεδοκήμενος (q. v.) belongs to δέχομαι. (From √ΔΟΚ come also δοκ-ή, δόξ-α, etc.; cf. Skt. dasas (fama); Lat. dec-us, dec-or, dec-et.)

I. of the action of the Mind itself, videor mihi, to think, suppose, imagine, expect (opp. to φρονέω, Soph. Aj. 942, Pherecr. Χειρ. 7), Hom., etc. I. c. acc. et inf., δοκέω νικησάμεν Ἐκτορα Il. 7. 192; οὐ αὖ δοκέω πείθεσθαι Hdt. 1. 8, cf. 11. 27, al., Antipho 121. 24, etc.; rarely with the inf. omitted, δοκῶ . . οὐδὲν ῥήμα . . κακὸν [εἶναι] Soph. El. 61; τούτους τι δοκεῖτε [εἶναι] Xen. An. 5. 7, 26:—often used of persons relating a dream or vision, τεκεῖν δράκοντ' ἔδοξεν she thought a serpent bare young ones, Aesch. Cho. 527; ἐδόκουν ἀετὸν . . φέρειν methought an eagle was bearing, Ar. Vesp. 15; but the acc. is mostly omitted, ἔδοξ' ἰδεῖν, Lat. visus sum videre, methought I saw, Eur. Or. 408; ἔδοξ' ἀκούσαι Plat. Prot. 315 E; ἔδοξ' ἐν ὕπνῳ . . οἰκεῖν ἐν Ἀργεῖ Eur. 1. T. 44 (sometimes also, as in signif. II, ἔδοξάτην μοι μολεῖν δύο γυναῖκες Aesch. Pers. 181; ἐν τῷ σταδίῳ . . μέ τις ἐδόκει στεφανοῦν Alex. Incert. 2):—also to think to do, purpose, ὅταν δ' αἰδεῖν . . δοκῶ Aesch. Ag. 16. 2. absol. to have or form an opinion, περί τινος Hdt. 9. 65; but more commonly, like Lat. opinor, in parenthetic phrases, ὡς δοκῶ Trag.; δοκῶ alone, Plat. Parmen. 126 B; πῶς δοκεῖς: to call attention to something remarked, τούτον, πῶς δοκεῖς; καθύβρισεν Eur. Hipp. 446, cf. Hec. 1160, Diphil. Incert. 8, etc.; cf. πῶς III. 5. 3. δοκῶ μοι in Att., just like δοκεῖ μοι (infr.), as Lat. videor mihi for videtur mihi, I seem to myself, methinks, c. inf., ἐγὼ μοι δοκέω κατανοεῖν τούτο Hdt. 2. 93, etc.; οὐ μοι δοκῶ I think not . . , Plat. Theaet. 158 E:—but δοκῶ μοι, also, I am determined, resolved, c. inf. praes., Ar. Vesp. 177, etc.; c. inf. fut., Id. Plut. 1186, etc.: c. inf. aor., Ar. Av. 671, etc.: rarely without μοι, ὅταν δ' αἰδεῖν . . δοκῶ whenever I think fit, Aesch. Ag. 16; γνῶθι τίνα πέμπειν δοκεῖς Id. Theb. 650. 4. like προσποιεῖμαι, c. inf., to seem or pretend to be doing, Lat. simulo, or with a negat. to seem or pretend not to be doing, Lat. dissimulo, ὀρέων μὲν οὐδὲν, δοκέων δὲ [ὀρᾶν] Alcman 76; οὔτε ἔδοξε μαθέειν Hdt. 1. 10; οὐδὲ γινώσκειν δοκῶν Pherecr. Incert. 30; τὰ μὲν ποιεῖν, τὰ δὲ δοκεῖν Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 19; ἤκουσά του λέγοντος, οὐ δοκῶν κλύειν Eur. Med. 67; πόσους δοκεῖς . . ὀρῶντας . . μὴ δοκεῖν ὀρᾶν Id. Hipp. 462; cf. Ar. Eq. 1146, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 6.

II. of the action of an Object on the Mind, videor, to seem, c. dat. pers. et inf. praes., δοκεῖς δέ μοι οὐκ ἀπινύσσειν Od. 5. 342: δόκησε δ' ἄρα σφίσι θυμὸς ὡς ἔμεν ὡς εἰ . . , their heart seemed just as if . . , felt as though . . , Od. 10. 415; c. inf. fut. to seem likely, δοκεῖ δέ μοι ὦδε λῶϊον ἔσσεσθαι Il. 6. 338; c. inf. aor., never in Hom., but often in Att.: τί δ' ἂν δοκεῖ σοι Πρίαμος (sc. ποιῆσαι) Aesch. Ag. 935: to seem or be thought to have done, esp. of suspected persons, Thuc. 2. 21., 5. 16. 2. absol. to seem, as opp. to reality, τὸ δοκεῖν καὶ τὴν ἀλάθειαν βιάται Simon. 76; οὐ δοκεῖν, ἀλλ' εἶναι θέλει Aesch. Theb. 592, cf. Plat. Gorg. 527 B:—in full, τὸ δοκεῖν εἶναι Aesch. Ag. 788. 3. to seem good, δε resolved on, Lat. placere, εἰ δοκεῖ σοι ταῦτα Aesch. Ag. 944; τοιαῦτ' ἔδοξε τῷδε Καδμείων τέλει Id. Theb. 1025. 4. often impers. δοκεῖ μοι much in the same sense as δοκῶ μοι (supr. I. 3), it seems to me, meseems, methinks, ὡς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἄριστα Il. 12. 215; cf. δοάσσατο:—often in all later writers, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ as I think, Wess. Hdt. 6. 95; often in inf. in parenth. clause, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκέειν to my thinking, Hdt. 9. 113; δοκέειν ἐμοὶ Id. 1. 172; ἀλλ', ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν, τάχ' εἴοι Aesch. Pers. 246, etc.; also (without μοι) Xen. An. 4. 5, 1. b. it seems good to me, it is my opinion or pleasure, δοκεῖ ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι Thuc. 4. 118, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1350, Theb. 1025:—esp. of a public resolution, τοῖσι Ἑλλησι ἔδοξε . . ἀπαιτέειν Hdt. 1. 3, etc.; so in Att., ἔδοξεν Ἀργείοισιν Aesch. Supp. 605, cf. Theb. 1008; esp. in decrees and the like, ἔδοξε τῇ βουλῇ, τῷ δήμῳ Ar. Thesm. 372, Thuc. 4. 118, etc., cf. C. I. 76, etc.; τὸ δόξαν, = δόγμα, the decree, Hdt. 3. 76, etc.; τὰ δόξαντα Soph. El. 29, Dem. 32. 11; τό σοι δοκοῦν your opinion, Plat. Rep. 487 D; παρὰ τὸ δοκοῦν ἡμῖν Thuc. 1. 84, etc.:—also in Pass., δέδοκται, Lat. visum est, Hdt. 4. 68, Trag., etc.; εἰ δεδόκηται ἐπαινήσαι Pind. N. 5. 36; δεδόχθω τὸ ἀτοπον τούτο Plat. Legg. 799 E, etc.; τούτ' ἐστ' ἐμοὶ δεδοκήμενον Eur. Heracl. 1; δεδομέν' [ἐστὶ] . . τήνδε κατθανεῖν Soph. Ant. 576, cf. O. C. 1431; δέδοκται τῇ βουλῇ, etc., often in Inscr. o. acc. absol. δόξαν, when it was decreed or resolved, δόξαν αὐτοῖς ὥστε διαναυμαχεῖν (i. e. ὅτε ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς) Thuc. 8. 79; δόξαν δέ σφι (sc. λιπέσθαι) Hdt. 2. 148; δόξαν ἡμῖν ταῦτα (sc. πράττειν) Plat. Prot. 314 C:—so, ἰδία δοκῆσάν τοι τόδ' . . ; Eur. Supp. 129; and δεδοκήμενον αὐτοῖς Thuc. 1. 125, etc.:—but also, δόξαντος τούτου Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 36; δόξαντα ταῦτα Ib. 3. 2, 19. 5. to be thought or reputed so and so, c. inf., Pind. O. 13. 79, P. 6. 40; ἄξιοι ὑμῖν δοκοῦντες Thuc. 1. 76: οἱ δοκοῦντες εἶναι τι men who are held to be something, men of repute, Plat. Gorg. 472 A; τὸ δοκεῖν τινες εἶναι . . προσειληφότες Dem. 582. 27; ἐδόκει τις εἶναι Plut. Aristid. 1; so οἱ δοκοῦντες alone, Eur. Hec. 295; τὰ δοκοῦντα, opp. to τὰ μηδὲν ὄντα, Id. Tro. 608; ἀρετὴ δοκοῦσα = δόξα ἀρετῆς, Thuc. 3. 10: also in Pass., οἱ δεδοκήμενοι ἀνδροφόνου those who have been found guilty of homicide, Dem. 629. 71; cf. ἀδόκητος II. (The two senses of δοκέω are sometimes contrasted, τὰ αἰεὶ δοκοῦντα . . τῷ δοκοῦντι εἶναι ἀληθῆ that which seems true is true to him who thinks it, Plat. Theaet. 158 E; τὸ δοκοῦν ἐκάστῳ τούτο καὶ εἶναι τῷ

δοκοῦντι Ib. 162 C. With this double sense, cf. A. S. þencan, O. Norse þekka, to think, with þincan, þykkja, to seem; a trace of the second sense remains in Engl. in the phrase *methinks, methought*.)

δοκή (not δόκη, Arcad. 106. 16), ἡ, = δόκησις, a vision, fancy, Aesch. Ag. 421, as restored by Herm. for δόξαι. II. = δοχή, Hesych.

δόκημα, τό, a vision, fancy, δ. ὑνείρων Eur. H. F. 111; τὰ δοκήματα = οἱ δοκοῦντες, Poëta ap. Stob. 451. 52; οἱ δοκήμασιν σοφοί the wise in appearance, Eur. Tro. 411. 2. opinion, expectation, δοκημάτων ἐκτός Id. H. F. 771.

δόκημι, Aeol. for δοκέω, Sappho 15.

δοκησι-δέξιος, ον, clever in one's own conceit, Pherecr. Ψευδ. 1, Callias Incert. 8 (where also δοκησι-νους, ουν), and freq. in late Prose.

δόκησις, εως, ἡ, (δοκέω) an opinion, mere opinion, a conceit, fancy, δ. δὲ δεῖ λέγειν Hdt. 7. 185; δ. εἰπεῖν, opp. to ἐξακριβῶσαι λόγον, Soph. Tr. 426; δ. ἀγνώστους λόγων ἤλθε a vague suspicion was thrown out, Id. O. T. 681; δ. ἀλήθειας Thuc. 2. 35; δ. παρέχειν ὡς . . , Plut. Pomp. 54. 2. an appearance, apparition, phantom, κενὴν δ. Eur. Hel. 36; σκοπεῖτε μὴ δόκησιν εἶχετ' ἐκ θεῶν Ib. 119; οὕτω δοκεῖτε τὴν δ. ἀσφαλῆ Ib. 121. II. good report, credit, like δόξα, Lat. aestimatio, Thuc. 4. 18; ὁ στρατηγὸς τὴν δ. ἀρνύται Eur. Andr. 696.

δοκησι-σοφία, ἡ, conceit of wisdom, Plat. ap. Poll. 4. 9. δοκησι-σοφος, ον, wise in one's own conceit, Ar. Pax 44.

δοκίας, ον, ὁ, v. δοκός II.

δοκίδιον, τό, Dim. of δοκός, Harp.

δοκιμάζω, fut. άσω, (δοκιμος) to assay or test metals, to see if they be pure, Isocr. 240 D; so, δ. πορφύραν Ib.; τοὺς οἴνους Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 9; τὰ νομίσματα Id. H. A. 1. 6, 11:—Pass., ἐπειδὴν τὸ ἔργον . . δοκιμοσθῆ C. I. 2266. 15:—Med. to prove for oneself, choose, χῶραν Xen. Oec. 8, 10, cf. Menand. Incert. 3. 11. 2. of persons, δ. αὐτοὺς put them to the test, make trial of them, scrutinise, Lat. examinare, Hdt. 2. 38; δ. τοὺς μνηστὰς Thuc. 6. 53; φίλους Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 1. II. as a consequence of such trial, to approve, sanction, Lat. probare, comprobare, opp. to ἀποδοκιμάζω, Thuc. 3. 38, Andoc. 11. 22, Plat., etc.; c. inf., ἐκπονεῖν ἐδοκιμάζε he approved of their working, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 4:—Pass., ἐπειδὴ . . ἐδοκιμάσθη ταῦτα καλῶς ἔχειν Thuc. 2. 35. 2. as a political term at Athens, a. to approve as fit for an office, Plat. Legg. 759 C (cf. δοκιμασία); and ia Pass. to be approved as fit, Lys. 144. 43, etc.; δοκιμασθεὶς ἀρχέτω Plat. Legg. 765 B; δοκιμαζομένου when I was undergoing a scrutiny, Dem. 551. 2; metaph., ὑπὲρ τοῦ στεφανωθῆναι δοκιμάζομαι Id. 315. 13. b. to pass as fit to serve in the cavalry, ἰππεύειν δεδοκιμασμένος Lys. 142. 36, cf. Xen. An. 5. 3, 20, C. I. 126, 1688. 15, al. c. to examine and admit boys to the class of ἔφηβοι or ἐφηβοὶ to the rights of manhood, to let them pass the δοκιμασία (q. v.), Lys. 145. 41; and in Pass. to pass it, Id. 146. 19, Ar. Vesp. 578, etc.; ἔως ἐγὼ ἀνὴρ εἶναι δοκιμασθεῖν Dem. 814. 20; εἰς ἀνδρας δεδοκιμασμένοι Isocr. 238 C. d. to test an orator's right to speak (v. δοκιμασία 4), A. B. 310. 25. 3. c. inf. to think fit to do, or with negat. to refuse to do, Ep. Rom. 1. 28, Joseph. A. J. 2. 7, 4.

δοκιμασία, ἡ, an assay, examination, scrutiny: I. of magistrates after election, to see if they fulfil the legal requirements of legitimacy, full citizenship, etc., ἡ δ. τῶν στρατηγῶν Lys. 144. 24, cf. 146. 25; τῶν ἱερέων Plat. Legg. 759 D; δ. εἰσάγειν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς Arist. Fr. 378. 2. δ. τῶν ἰππέων their passing muster, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 9. 3. δ. τῶν ἐφήβων, before admission to the rights of manhood, Dem. 1318. 13. 4. δ. τῶν ρητόρων, a judicial process to determine the right of a man to speak in the ἐκκλησία or in the law-courts, such as the process in the case of Timarchus, Aeschin. 1. 9, sq.: the offences which disqualified a person are given ib. 4. 40 sq.

δοκιμαστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be scrutinised, Luc. Eun. 8. II. impers. δοκιμαστέον, one must scrutinise, Lys. 189. 11.

δοκιμαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = δοκιμαστής, Polyb. 25. 8, 5. δοκιμαστήριον, τό, a test, means of trial, Com. in Meineke Fr. 4. 355. δοκιμαστής, οὔ, ὁ, an assayer, examiner, scrutineer, Lys. 176. 42, Plat. Legg. 802 B, Dem. 1167. 20: a money-changer, Menand. Incert. 3. 8. II. an approver, panegyrist, Dem. 566. 17.

δοκιμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for scrutiny, Stoic. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 154. δοκιμαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (δοκιμάζω), approved, Diog. L. 7. 105. δοκιμείον, τό, a test, means of testing, Plat. Tim. 65 C Bekk., but with v. l. δοκίμιον, as in Ep. Jacob. 1. 3., 1 Petr. 1. 7. II. a specimen of metal to be tested, C. I. 1570 a. 31, Zosim. 3. 13.

δοκιμή, ἡ, a proof, test, trial, Diosc. 4. 186. 2. tried or approved character, Lat. probitas, Ep. Phil. 2. 22, cf. 2 Cor. 2. 9. δοκιμος, ον, (δέχομαι) assayed, examined, tested, properly of metals, Dem. 931. 3. II. generally, 1. of persons, approved, esteemed, notable, Lat. probus, Hdt. 1. 65, 96, 158, etc.; δ. παρά τινι Id. 7. 117; δοκιμώτατος Ἑλλάδι most approved by Hellas, her noblest son, Eur. Supp. 277: c. inf. of approved ability to do . . , δοκιμος δ' οὐτις . . εἶργειν Aesch. Pers. 87. 2. of things, excellent, τὸ ἔαρ Hdt. 7. 162: also notable, considerable, ποταμός Id. 7. 129: ὕμνος δόκιμος τινι approved by, acceptable to him, Pind. N. 3. 18. 3. Adv. -μως, really, truly, Aesch. Pers. 547, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 7.

δοκιμότης, ητος, ἡ, excellence, Eccl. δοκιμώω, = δοκιμάζω, Pherecyd. ap. Diog. L. 1. 122. δοκιμώμι, Aeol. form of δοκέω, Sappho 74, Epigr. Gr. 991. 7. δοκίον, τό, = δοκίς Arist. H. A. 2. 7, 14, Diod. 18. 42. δοκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of δοκός, a small beam, stick, rod, Hipp. Fract. 761, Xen. Cyn. 9, 15. II. = δόκος II, Arist. Mund. 2, 11., 4, 24, Diod. 15. 50. δοκίτης, ον, ὁ, v. δοκός II.

δοκός, ἡ, later also ὁ Luc. V. H. 2. 1: (δέχομαι):—a bearing-beam, main beam, esp. in the roof or floor of a house, Od. 22. 176, cf. Ar. Nub. 1496: any balk or beam of timber, Il. 17. 744, Thuc. 4. 112: the bar of a gate or door, Ar. Vesp. 201:—proverb., ὁ τὴν δοκὸν φέρων, of a stiff, ungraceful speaker, Ar. Rhet. 3. 12, 3:—the sense of ἐν δοκοῖσι, Archil. 60, is doubtful. II. a kind of meteor, Diog. L. 5. 81, Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 2. 1088; so δοκίας, Theodoret., δοκίτης Suid.; cf. δοκίς II.

δοκός, ὁ, = δόκησις, Xenophon. Fr. 14, Call. Fr. 100. II. an ambush, snare, as some interpr. Archil. 60; v. foreg. δοκῶ, ὄος, contr. οὖς, ἡ, = δόκησις, only in Eur. El. 747.

δολερός, ἄ, ὄν, (δόλος) deceitful, deceptive, treacherous, Hdt. 2. 151., 3. 22, Soph. Ph. 1112, etc. Adv. -ρῶς, Poll. 3. 132. δολιεύομαι, Dep. to deal treacherously, λόγος δεδολιευμένος a sophism, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 229.

δολίζω, fut. ἴσω, to adulterate, Diosc. 1. 77. δολιό-μητις, ἴδος, ἄ, ἡ, crafty-minded, Aesch. Supp. 750. δολιό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, stealthy of foot, Soph. El. 1392. δόλιος, α, ον, and ος, ον, Eur. Alc. 35, Tro. 530, etc.:—crafty, deceitful, treacherous, in Od. always of things, e. g. ἔπεα, τέχνη 9. 282., 4. 455; ὅποτε . . δόλιον περὶ κύκλον ἄγωνισιν the treacherous circle, i. e. the net, 4. 792; later of persons, Pind. P. 2. 150, Aesch. Ag. 155, etc.; so, δόλιον ὄμ' ἔχων Id. Pr. 570; esp. as an epith. of Hermes, Soph. Ph. 133, cf. Ar. Ran. 142, Pl. 1158; also in later Prose, as Arist. Fr. 624, Polyb. 22. 17, 1. Adv. -ίως, Batr. 93, Epigr. Gr. 387. 7, LXX. δολιότης, ητος, ἡ, deceit, subtlety, LXX (Num. 25. 17, al.). δολιό-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, crafty of mind, wily, πονά Aesch. Cho. 947; Κύπρις Eur. I. A. 1301.

δολιόω, to deal treacherously with one, LXX (Ps. 5. 9, al.), Ep. Rom. 3. 13. δολιχ-αἶων, ὁ, ἡ, long-lived, immortal, Emped. 131. δολιχ-άορος, ον, with long sword, Ἀθηναίη Philet. ap. Schol. Il. 14. 385. δολιχ-αυλος, ον, with a long tube, δ. αἰγανέα a spear with a long iron socket for fixing the shaft in (v. αὐλός II), Od. 9. 156. δολιχ-αύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, long-necked, πταναί Eur. Hel. 1503; κύκνος Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 794.

δολιχ-εγχῆς, ἐς, with tall spear, Παίονες Il. 21. 155. δολιχεύω, = δολιχοδρομέω, Anth. P. 11. 82: generally, δρόμον δ. to go through a long course, Philo 1. 331; δ. τὴν φύσιν to prolong its existence, Ib. 9. δολιχή-πους, ὁ, ἡ, with long feet, Numen. ap. Ath. 305 A. δολιχ-ἡρετμος, ον, (ἡρετμός) long-oared, of a ship, Od. 4. 499, etc.; of the Phaeacians, using long oars, 8. 191; δ. Αἴγινα Pind. O. 8. 27. δολιχῆρης, ες, = δολιχός, long, Nic. Th. 183, Opp. C. 1. 408. δολιχο-γράφια, ἡ, prolix writing, Anth. P. 6. 327. δολιχό-δειρος, Ep. δουλ-, ον, long-necked, Il. 2. 460. δολιχοδρομέω, to run the δόλιχος, Aeschin. 66. 32. δολιχο-δρόμος, ον, running the δόλιχος, like σταδιοδρόμος, Plat. Prot. 335 E, Xea. Symp. 2, 17; δολιχαδρόμος in C. I. 2758, 3206. δολιχόεις, εσσα, εν, Ion. δουλ-, = δολιχός, Anth. P. 6. 4. δολιχό-ουπος or δολιχ-ουπος, ον, long-tailed, metaph. of verses with a syll. redundant, as Od. 5. 231; cf. μείουρος.

δολιχό-πους, ἄ, ἡ, πουν, τό, = δολιχήπους. δολιχός, ἡ, ὄν, long, ἔγχεα, δόρυ Il. 4. 533, al.: also of Time, νόσος, νύξ Od. 23. 243., 11. 172; and so δολιχόν, as Adv., 11. 10. 52, Plat. Prot. 329 A:—some phrases, as δολιχὸς πλόος, δολιχὴ ὁδός, write both senses, Od. 3. 169., 4. 393. (Cf. ἐν-δελεχ-ῆς, Δουλίχ-ιον (Long-island); Skt. dirgh-as, Zd. darēgh-as (longus); Slav. dlug-u: for Lat. longus, v. λογγά(ω).)

δόλιχος, ὁ, the long course, in racing, opp. to στάδιον, freq. in C. I., as 245, 1515, al.; τὸν δ. ἀμυλλᾶσθαι Plat. Legg. 833 B; θεῖν Xen. An. 4. 8, 27; νικᾶν Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 30; δολιχῶ κρατεῖν Paus. 3. 21, 1. —Its length was 20 stades, acc. to Schol. Soph. El. 656, Suid. and Zonar.; ἐπταδρόμος, acc. to Schol. Ar. Nub. 28, Tzetz.;—metaph., δόλιχον τοῖς ἔτεσι . . τρέχειν Epicr. Ἀντιλ. 1. 18; δόλιχον βίτου σταδίου Epigr. Gr. 311, cf. 231. II. a kind of kidney-bean, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 2, v. λοβός II.

δολιχόσκιος, ον, Homeric epith. of ἔγχος, Il. 3. 346, etc.; more prob. for δολιχ-όσχιος (όσχος) long-shafted, than for δολιχό-σκιος (σκιά) casting a long shadow:—in later Ep. as a general epithet, long, οὐρή Opp. C. 1. 411; ἴας Nonn. D. 2. 612, etc. δολιχ-ούατος, ον, (ούας) long-eared, Opp. C. 3. 186. δολιχό-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, far-reaching, μέριμναι Emped. 113. δολοίς, εσσα, εν, (δόλος) subtle, wily, Καλυψώ, Κίρκη Od. 7. 245., 9. 32. II. of things, craftily contrived, artful, like τεχνήεις, δέσματα 8. 281; θάνατος Hellan. 82; Τροίας ἔδη Eur. I. A. 1527. δολο-εργῆς, ἐς, working by fraud, Manetho 4. 394; so δολο-εργός, ὄν, Ib. 57, etc. δολο-κτᾶσία, ἡ, (κτείνω) murder by treachery, Ar. Rh. 4. 479. δολο-μήδης, ες, gen. εος, wily, crafty, Simon. 53. δολο-μήτης, ον, ὁ, = sq., Il. 1. 540. δολό-μητις, ι, crafty of counsel, wily, of persons, Od. 1. 300, etc.; ἀπάτα Aesch. Pers. 93. δολο-μήχανος, ον, contriving wiles, Ἀρης Simon. 53, cf. Epigr. Gr. 1140. 1. δολό-μῦθος, ον, subtle-speaking, f. l. Soph. Tr. 840. δολο-πλᾶνῆς, ἐς, treacherous, Nonn. D. 8. 126. δολοπλοκία, ἡ, subtlety, craft, Theogn. 226. δολο-πλόκος, ον, weaving wiles, Ἀφροδίτα Sappho 1. 2, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 6, 3. δολο-ποιός, ὄν, treacherous, ensnaring, Soph. Tr. 832. δολορράφέω, to lay snares, Ctes. ap. Phot. δολορ-ρῦφῆς, ἐς, treacherously wrought, of nets, Opp. H. 3. 84. δολορρᾶφία, ἡ, artful contrivance, Anth. P. 5. 286.

δολορράφος [α], ον, (ράπτω) *treacherous*, Tzetz. H. 8. 925.
 δόλος, ὁ, properly, a bait for fish, Od. 12. 252: hence any cunning contrivance for deceiving or catching, as the net in which Vulcan catches Mars, Od. 8. 276; the Trojan horse, Ib. 494, cf. Pind. P. 2. 71; the robe of Penelopé, Od. 19. 137; ξύλινος δ. the mousetrap, Batr. 116:—generally, any trick or stratagem, πυκινὸν δόλον ἄλλον ὑφαίνειν Il. 6. 187, etc.; in pl., wiles, δόλοι καὶ μῆδεα Il. 3. 202; δόλοισι κεκασμένε Il. 4. 339, etc.; cf. μέλω init.
 2. in the abstract, *wile, craft, cunning, treachery*, Lat. *dolus*, δόλω ἢ ἐ βίβηφι Od. 9. 406; ἔπεφνε δόλω, οὔτι κράτεί γε Il. 7. 142; so in Att., οὐ κατ' ἰσχὺν . . , δόλω δέ . . Aesch. Pr. 213, cf. Cho. 556, etc.; δόλοισι Ib. 888, Soph. O. T. 960, etc.; ἐκ δόλου Id. El. 279; ἐν δόλω Id. Ph. 102; σὺν δόλω Aesch. Pers. 775, Soph. El. 279; μετὰ δόλου Isocr. 195 E; v. sub ἀπάτη. (Cf. δέλος, δέλεαρ; Lat. *dolus*; O. Norse *iál*, A. S. *tæl*; Old H. G. *zāla*.)
 δολοφονέω, to murder by treachery, Dem. 401. 26:—Pass., Arist. Mirab. 79, Polyb. 2. 36, 1.
 δολοφόνησις, εως, ἡ, =sq., App. Syr. 69.
 δολοφονία, ἡ, death by treachery, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 13, Polyb. 6. 13, 4.
 δολοφόνος, ον, slaying by treachery, privy to treacherous murder, λέβησι δ. Aesch. Ag. 1129:—δολοφόντης, ον, ὁ, Or. Sib. 8. 196.
 δολοφράδης, ἐς, wily-minded, h. Hom. Merc. 282, Pind. N. 8. 56.
 δολοφρονέων, ουσά, ον, only as a partic., planning craft, wily-minded, Il. 3. 405, Od. 10. 339, Archil. 87.
 δολοφροσύνη, ἡ, craft, subtlety, wiliness, Il. 19. 97, 112.
 δολόφρων, ον, =δολοφραδής, Aesch. Supp. 750, Anth. P. 7. 145.
 δόλωσι, σπος, ὁ, a lurker in ambush, Hesych.:—in Hom. as prop. n.
 δολώω, (δόλος) to deguile, ensnare, take by craft, Hes. Th. 494, Aesch. Ag. 273, 1636; τὸν παῖδα φαρμάκω δ. Hdt. 1. 212; ὡς πλέγμασι δ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28; δολοῦν τινα γάμοις to deguile by the anticipation of . . , Eur. I. A. 897:—Pass., Soph. Ph. 1288. II. to disguise, μορφήν Ib. 129: to adulterate gold, wine, etc., Luc. Hermot. 59: to dye, τὰ ἔρια Poll. 7. 169.
 δόλωμα, τό, a trick, deceit, Aesch. Cho. 1003.
 δόλων, ὠνος, ὁ, perh. a top-sail, used when the wind was too strong for the great square-sail, or when there was not time to hoist it, Polyb. 16. 15, 2, cf. Liv. 36. 44, 45, 37. 30, and v. ἀκάτιον II. II. a secret weapon, poniard, stiletto, Plut. T. Gracch. 10.—In Hom. only as prop. n.
 δολ-ῶπις, ἴδος, ἡ, artful-looking, treacherous, Soph. Tr. 1050.
 δόλωσις, εως, ἡ, (δολώω) a tricking, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28.
 δόμα, τό, (δίδομι) a gift, Def. Plat. 415 B, LXX, etc.
 δομαῖος, α, ον, (δομή) for building: δομαῖοι (sc. λίθοι) foundation-stones, Ar. Rh. 1. 737, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 279.
 δόμεναι, δόμεν, v. sub δίδομι.
 δομέω, =δέμω: Pass., λίθοι εὖ δεδομαμένοι Alcac. 22, cf. Arr. An. 7. 22, 2; δεδόμεται C. I. 8730.
 δομή, ἡ, (δέμω) a building, Hesych. II. Alex. word for δέμας, Ar. Rh. 3. 1395, Lyc. 334, 597, 783.
 δόμησις, εως, ἡ, =foreg., Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 6.
 δομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a builder, Byz.
 δόμενδε, Adv. home, homeward, like οἰκόνδε, οἰκαδε, Hom.; ὅνδε δόμενδε to his own house, Od. 1. 83:—so, δόμενον Archestr. ap. Ath. 327 D.
 δόμος, ὁ, (δέμω), Lat. *domus*: I. a house, Hom., etc.: also part of a house, a room, chamber, Od. 8. 57, 22. 204:—hence often in pl. for a house, Hom., and so mostly in Trag., indeed Soph. uses the sing. only twice:—almost exclusively poet., οἶκος or οἰκία being used in Prose. II. the house of a god, a temple, Διὸς δόμος, δ. Ἀρτέμιδος, etc., Hom., Trag., etc.; Ἐρεχθῆος πυκινὸν δόμενον the building of Erechtheus, i. e. the temple of Athena, Od. 7. 81; Ἄϊδος δ., of the nether world, Il. 3. 322, etc.; also, εἰν Ἀΐδαο δόμοισι 22. 52, and so in Trag.; μυστοδόκος δ., of the temple, at Eleusis, Ar. Nub. 303:—in this sense the sing. is most common, but the pl. is also freq. in Trag.: a chamber in a temple, χρύσεος δόμος ἐν Διὸς οἴκῳ Theocr. 17. 17. III. of animals, a sheep-fold, Il. 12. 301: a wasps' or bees' nest, Ib. 169. 4. in Eur. Alc. 160, κέδρινοι δόμοι is a claset or chest of cedar. II. in Trag., also, the house, i. e. the household, family, Aesch. Cho. 263, Soph. O. C. 370, Eur. Or. 70, Med. 114:—also one's father's house, Aesch. Pr. 665, etc. III. a layer or course of stone or bricks in a building, ὑποδείμας τὸν πρῶτον δ. λίθοιο Αἰθιοπικοῦ Hdt. 2. 127; διὰ τριήκοντα δύμων πλίνθου at every thirtieth layer of bricks, Id. 1. 179, cf. LXX (1 Esdr. 6. 25); so, ἐπιβολὰι πλίνθων in Thuc. 3. 20.
 δομο-σφῆλις, ἐς, shaking the house, Aesch. Ag. 1533.
 δονακεύομαι, Dep. to fowl with reed and birdlime, Anth. P. 9. 264.
 δονακέυς, εως, ὁ, (δόναξ) a thicket of reeds (v. βοδανός) Il. 15. 576; in pl., Opp. H. 4. 507. II. a fowler, Opp. C. 1. 73. III. =δόναξ, Anth. P. 6. 64.
 δονακίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, of reed, Anth. P. 6. 307: as Subst., =λευκὴ ἀκανθα, Diosc. 3. 14.
 δονάκο-γλύφος [ῥ], ον, reed-cutting, pen-making, Anth. P. 6. 295.
 δονακόεις, εσσα, εν, reedy, δονακέντος Εὐρώτα Eur. Hel. 208; δόλος δ. a reed covered with birdlime, Anth. P. 9. 273.
 δονάκο-τρεφής, ἐς, grown with reeds, Nonn. Jo. 19. 39.
 δονάκο-τρόφος, ον, producing reeds, Theogn. 783, Corinna 12, Eur. I. A. 179.
 δονάκο-χλοος, ον, contr. -χλους, ον, green with reeds, Eur. I. T. 400.
 δονακώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) reedy, Νείλος Bacchyl. 39, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 815.
 δονακῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, a thicket of reeds, Paus. 9. 31, 7.
 δόναξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Ion. δούναξ, Dor. δώναξ: (from δονέω, 'a reed shaken by the wind,' cf. βῖψ from βίπτω):—a reed, D. arundinacea, smaller than the κάλαμος (Eust. Il. 1165. 23), Il. 10. 466, Od. 14. 474, etc., cf. δονακέυς; δόνακες καλάμοιο reed-stalks, h. Honi. Merc. 47. II.

anything made of reed, 1. the shaft of an arrow, Il. 11. 584. 2. like σῦριγξ, a shepherd's pipe, Pind. P. 12. 44, Aesch. Pr. 574, Theocr. 20. 29. 3. a fishing-rod or limed twig (cf. δονακέυσι), Anth. P. 7. 702. 4. the bridge of the lyre, Ar. Ran. 232. III. a fish, =σωλήν, ap. Ath. 90 D.
 δονέω, fut. ἤσω, to shake, of the effects of the wind, τὸ δέ τε πνοιαὶ δονέουσι they shake the young tree, Il. 17. 55; ἄνεμος . . νέφεα σκιδόντα δονήσας having driven them, 12. 157; δ. γάλα, to shake it, as to make butter, Hdt. 4. 2; δ. ἄκοντα Pind. P. 1. 85. 2. to drive about, τὰς . . οἰστρος . . ἐδόνησεν (sc. τὰς βούας) Od. 22. 300:—hence of love, to agitate, excite, Sappho, Ar. Eccl. 954; and of any passion, Pind. P. 4. 390, 6. 36; ὁσμῆ . . μυκτῆρα δονεῖ Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 60:—Pass., ἡ Ἀαίη ἐδονέετο Asia was in commotion, Hdt. 7. 1; πελέκεσσι δονεῖσθαι Corinna 18: fut. med. in pass. sense, ἄρματα καλά δονήσεται h. Hom. Ar. 270. II. of sound, δ. θρόνον ὕμνων to rouse the voice of song, Pind. N. 7. 119; λυρᾶν βοᾶν καταχαί τ' αὐλῶν δονέονται Id. P. 10. 60; δεδονᾶτο Theocr. 13. 65, cf. 24. 88; αἰθῆρ δονεῖται Ar. Av. 1183.—Poët. word, used* in Ion. and late Prose;—in Xen. Symp. 2, 8, Dind. restores δινουμένους.
 δόνημα, τό, an agitation, waving, δένδρου Luc. Salt. 19.
 δονητός, ἡ, ὄν, shaken, Byz.
 δόξα, ἡ, (δοκέω) a notion, opinion, which one has of a thing, true or false: and so, I. expectation, ἀπὸ δόξης otherwise than one expects, Il. 10. 324, Od. 11. 343; so, in Prose, παρὰ δόξαν ἢ . . Hdt. 1. 79, etc.: opp. to κατὰ δόξαν, Plat. Gorg. 469 C, etc.:—ἐν δόξᾳ θέσθαι to expect, hope for, Pind. O. 10 (11). 74; δόξαν παρέχειν τινί to make one expect that . . , c. inf., Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 21; δόξαν παρέχεσθαι τινί ὡς . . Plat. Soph. 216 D; ἀπὸ τῆς δ. πεσέειν, Lat. spe excidere (though δ. may mean glory here), Hdt. 7. 203. 2. an opinion, =δόγμα, a sentiment, judgment, whether well grounded or not, Pind. O. 6. 140; ψυχῆς εὐτλήμονι δόξῃ Aesch. Pers. 28; δόξῃ τοπάξειν Soph. Fr. 224; δόξῃ γοῦν ἐμῇ Id. Tr. 718; κατὰ γε τὴν ἐμὴν δόξαν Plat. Gorg. 472 E; esp. as opp. to ἐπιστήμη, Ib. 187 B sq., Rep. 506 C, cf. Hippocr. Lex; ἀληθεῖ δόξῃ δοξασταὶ capable of being subjects of true opinion, Plat. Theaet. 202 B; δόξαι ἀληθεῖς καὶ ψευδεῖς Id. Phil. 36 C; δ. ἐμποιεῖν περὶ τινος Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 22; κύρια δόξαι the peculiar tenets of a philosopher, Lat. placita, Epicur. ap. Cic. Fin. 2. 7; αἱ κοιναὶ δ. axioms, Arist. Metaph. 2. 2, 16; cf. ἐννοια 1. 2. 3. but often, like δόκησις, a mere opinion, conjecture, Aesch. Ag. 275; δόξῃ ἐπίστασθαι to imagine, suppose (but wrongly), Hdt. 8. 132, cf. Thuc. 5. 105; δόξαι joined with φαντασίαι, Plat. Theaet. 161 E; κατὰ δόξαν, opp. to κατ' οὐσίαν, Id. Rep. 534 C; cf. omnino Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 3, Metaph. 6. 15, 3; ὡς δόξῃ χρώμενοι speaking by guess, Isocr. 160 C, cf. 292 C. 4. like δόκησις, δόκη, a fancy, vision, οὐκ εἰσὶ δόξαι τῶνδε πημάτων Aesch. Cho. 1053, cf. 1051; of a dream, Eur. Rhes. 780. II. the opinion which others have of one, estimation, reputation, repute, Lat. opinio, aestimatio, first in Solon 5. 4, ἀνθρώπων δόξαν ἔχειν ἀγαθὴν, cf. 34. 2. mostly, good repute, credit, honour, glory, Aesch. Eur. 373, often in Pind.; δόξαν φύσας Hdt. 5. 91; δόξαν φέρεσθαι, δόξαν ἔχειν Thuc. 2. 11, etc.; τινός for a thing, Eur. H. F. 157; ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ Isocr. 291 C; also, δόξαν εἶχον ἄμαχοι εἶναι Plat. Menex. 241 B; δ. ἔχειν ὡς εἶαι Dem. 23. 2; δ. καταλείπειν Id. 35. 11, etc.; in pl., οἱ ἐν ταῖς μεγίσταις δόξαις ὄντες Isocr. 72 B. 3. very rarely of ill repute, δ. ἀσχηρὰ, φάλη Dem. 460. 4., 1475. 23. 4. credit, repute, the estimate popularly formed of a thing (commercially speaking), εἰσφέρων οὐκ ἀπὸ τῆς οὐσίας . . , ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῆς δόξης ὧν ὁ πατήρ μοι κατέλιπε Dem. 565. 15. III. of external appearance, glory, lustre, splendour, effulgence, often in N. T.: in pl. of illustrious persons, dignities, 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 10, Jud. 8.
 δοξάζω, fut. ἄσω, to think, imagine, suppose, fancy, conjecture that . . , c. acc. et inf., Aesch. Ag. 673, Eur. Supp. 1043, etc.; with the inf. omitted, πῶς ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ . . δοξάσω; how can I suppose this to be true? Aesch. Cho. 844; δ. βελτίους ἑαυτοῦς Plat. Phileb. 48 E:—Pass., δ. εἶναι to be supposed to be, Id. Tim. 46 D, al.; ὅση δοξάζεται (sc. εἶναι) Id. Phaedo 108 C; δ. κακός Id. Legg. 646 E, cf. Rep. 588 B, al. 2. c. part., δοξάσει τις ἀκούων will suppose that he hears, Aesch. Supp. 60. 3. c. acc. cogn., δόξαν δ. to entertain an opinion, Plat. Crito 46 D; δ. ψευδῆ to hold false opinions, Id. Theaet. 189 C. 4. absol. to hold an opinion, opine, Soph. Ph. 545, Thuc. 1. 120, Plat. Theaet. 187 A, al.; περὶ τινος Id. Gorg. 461 B; κακῶς δ. Id. Rep. 327 C; παρὰ τὰ ὄντα Id. Phaedr. 262 B; opp. to γινώσκω, Ib. 476 D; to ἐπίσταμαι, Arist. An. Post. 1. 33; δ. ἀνευ ἐπιστήμης Plat. Theaet. 201 C; cf. δοξαστικός. 5. Pass. to be matter of opinion, Xenophon. Fr. 15; τὰ δοξαζόμενα Plat. Polit. 278 B, al. II. to magnify, extol, ἐπὶ πλέον αὐτὸν δ. Thuc. 3. 45:—Pass. to be distinguished, held in honour, Dionys. Com. Θεαμ. 1. 24; δεδοξασμένος ἐπ' ἀρετῇ Polyb. 6. 53, 10; δοξασθεῖς Epigr. Gr. 507. 7.
 δοξάριον, τό, Dim. of δόξα, Lat. glariola, Isocr. Ep. 10, Arr. Epict. 2. 22, 11.
 δοξασία, ἡ, (δοξάζω) an opinion, Dio C. 53. 19.
 δόξασμα, τό, an opinion, notion, conjecture, Thuc. 1. 141, Plat. Phaedr. 274 C, etc.:—a fancy, Eur. El. 583; like τὸ δοκοῦν, a phantasy, unreal perception, Plat. Theaet. 158 E. II. glory, LXX (Isai. 46. 13).
 δοξαστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who has an opinion, a conjecturer, opp. to κριτής, Antipho 140. 38; to ἐπιστήμων, Plat. Theaet. 208 E.
 δοξαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, forming opinions, conjecturing, opp. to ἐπιστήμων, Plat. Theaet. 207 C; δ. ἐπιστήμη conjectural knowledge, Id. Soph. 233 C, cf. 268 C; τὸ δοξ. μέρος τῆς ψυχῆς, opp. to τὸ ἐπιστημονικόν, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 13, 2. Adv. -κῶς, opp. to κατ' ἀλήθειαν, Id. An. Pr. 1. 27, 7.
 δοξαστός, ἡ, ὄν, matter of opinion, conjectural, opp. to νοητός, Parmen. ap. Plut. 2. 1114 C, Plat. Rep. 534 A; to γνωστός, Ib. 478 B, etc.; τροφή δοξαστή food of opinion, Id. Phaedr. 248 B; cf. δόξα 1. 2.

δόξις, εως, ἡ, = *δόξα*, Democrit. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 137.
 δοξο-κάλλια, ἡ, *conceit of beauty*, Plat. Phileb. 49 B.
 δοξο-κόπος, ον, (κόπτω) *thirsting for notoriety*, Teles ap. Stob. 523. 34: cf. *δημοκόπος*:—hence *δοξοκοπέω*, to court popularity, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 391, Plut. Pericl. 5;—and *δοξοκοπία*, ἡ, *thirst for popularity*, Ib., etc.
 δοξο-λόγος, ον, *giving glory, praising*:—whence *δοξολογέω*, to give glory to, θεόν;—and *δοξολογία*, ἡ, *a praising*: esp. *the doxology*, Eccl. 50.
 δοξο-μάνης, ἐς, *mad after fame*, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 464 D:—hence *δοξομανέω*, to be mad after fame, Philo I. 550; *δοξομανία*, ἡ, *mad thirst for fame*, Plut. Sull. 7.
 δοξο-ματαιό-σοφος, ον, *a would-be philosopher*, Anth. P. append. 288.
 δοξο-μίμητις, οὐ, ὁ, *one who imitates mere semblance (and not reality)*, Plat. Soph. 267 E:—*δοξομιμητική* (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, *his art*, Ib.
 δοξο-παιδευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *having the semblance of education*, τέχνη Plat. Soph. 223 B.
 δοξο-ποιέομαι, Pass. *to be led by opinion*, Polyb. 17. 15, 16.
 δοξοπαΐα, ἡ, (ποιέω) *an opinion rashly adopted*, Clem. Al. 24.
 δοξοσοφία, ἡ, *conceit of wisdom*, Plat. Soph. 231 B, Phileb. 49 A, D.
 δοξό-σοφος, ον, *wise in one's own conceit*, Plat. Phaedr. 275 B, Arist. Rhet. 2. 10, 3; cf. *δοκησισοφος*.
 δοξο-φάγία, ἡ, *hunger after fame*, Polyb. 6. 9, 7.
 δοξώ, only used in Pass., *δοξόομαι*, to have the character or credit of being, *ἐδοξώθη εἶναι σοφώτατος* Hdt. 8. 124; *δεδόξωσθε εἶναι ἀγαθοί* 7. 135, cf. 9. 48.
 δορά, ἡ, (δέρω) *a skin when taken off, a hide*, of beasts, δ. αὐγῶν Theog. 55, ubi v. Brunck; *θηρῶν* Eur. Cycl. 330; of birds, Hdt. 4. 175; of men, Plat. Euthyd. 285 D, Symp. 221 E. 2. rarely of the skin on the body, Helioid. 9. 18.
 δορατίζομαι, Dep. *to fight with spears*, Hesych., E. M. 284. 15.
 δοράτιον, τό, Dim. of δόρυ, Hdt. 1. 34, Thuc. 4. 34.
 δορατισμός, ὁ, *a fighting with spears*, Plut. Pyrrh. 7, Timol. 28.
 δορατο-θήκη, ἡ, = *δοροθήκη*, *δοροδόκη*, *a spear-case*, E. M. 736. 29.
 δορατο-μάχew, *to fight with spears*, A. B. 357.
 δορατο-ξάος, ον, = *δορυξάος*, Nic. Th. 170.
 δορατο-πάχης, ἐς, *of a spear-shaft's thickness*, Xen. Cyn. 10. 3.
 δορατο-φόρος, ον, = *δορυφόρος*, Poëta ap. Dion. H. de Comp. 17.
 δορεύς, εως, ὁ, *flayer*, name of a throw on the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2.
 δορήμιος, α, ον, (δόρυ) *wooden*, Anth. P. 15. 14.
 δοριαλώσια, ἡ, *a being taken by storm*, App. Civ. 4. 52.
 δορι-άλωτος, ον, *captive of the spear, taken in war*, like *αἰχμάλωτος*, Hdt. 8. 74., 9. 4, Eur. Tro. 518, Isocr. 78 A, Dem. 289. 7, etc.; Ion. *δοριαλώτων λέχος*, of Tecmessa, Soph. Aj. 211:—*δοριαλώτος* is a freq. v. l., as in Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 35, Hell. 5. 2, 5, etc., and it occurs in C. I. 5984. 57; but v. Lob. Aj. 210.
 δορι-γαμβρός [ῖ], ον, *bride of battles, i. e. causing war by marriage, or wooed by battle*, of Helen, Aesch. Ag. 686.
 δορι-θήρατος, ον, *hunted and taken by the spear*, Eur. Hec. 105, Tro. 574.
 δορι-κάνης, ἐς, *slain by the spear*, δ. μόρος Aesch. Supp. 987:—so *δορικμής*, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. *δορυ-*, Id. Cho. 365.
 δορικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of skin or hide*, ἱμάτια Hipp. 243. 39.
 δορι-κράνος, ον, *spear-headed*, Aesch. Pers. 148; *δορυκράνου* in Med. Ms.
 δορι-κτητος, ον, *won by the spear*, Eur. Andr. 155, Lyc. 933, etc.; in Hom. also the Ion. fem. *δορυκτητή*, Il. 9. 343.—*δορυκτητος*, Plut. 2. 232 A: cf. *δοριαλώτος*.
 δορι-κτύπος, ον, *spear-clashing*, Pind. N. 3. 103.
 δορι-ληπτος, ον, *won by the spear*, Soph. Aj. 146, 894, Eur. Hec. 478, Polyb., etc.; Ion. *δορυλ-*, Soph. Aj. 894, cf. *δορυπηκτος*.
 δορι-λύμαντος [ῦ], ον, *destroyed by the spear*, Aesch. Fr. 128.
 δορι-μάνης, ἐς, *raging with the spear*, Eur. Supp. 485.
 δορι-μαργος, ον, *raging with the spear*, Aesch. Theb. 687.
 δορι-μαχος [ᾱ], ον, *fighting with the spear*, Timoth. 6 (ap. Plut., ubi *δορυμ-*): Ion. *δορυμαχος*, Orac. ap. Schol. Il. 2. 543.
 δορι-μήστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *master of the spear*, Eur. Andr. 1016.
 δορι-παλτος, ον, (πάλλω) *wielding the spear, ἐκ χειρὸς δοριπάλτων* on the right hand, Aesch. Ag. 117; *δορυπάλτων* in Med. Ms.
 δορι-πετής, ἐς, (πίπτω) *fallen by the spear, πεσήματα, ἀγωνία* δ. death by the spear, Eur. Andr. 653, Tro. 1003.
 δορι-πληκτος, ον, *smitten by the spear*, Schol. Eur.: cf. *δορυπηκτος*.
 δορι-πονος, ον, *toiling with the spear, bearing the brunt of war*, Aesch. Theb. 169, Eur. El. 479; δ. *κακά* Aesch. Theb. 628; δ. *ἀσπίς* Eur. I. A. 771.
 δορι-πτοίητος, ον, *scattered by the spear*, Anth. P. 7. 297.
 δορίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a sacrificial knife*, Anaxipp. Κιθ. 1; cf. *Δωρίς*.
 δορισθενής, ἐς, *mighty with the spear*, Aesch. Cho. 158 (*δορυσθενής* in Med. Ms., as in h. Hom. Mart. 3), Anth. P. 9. 475.
 δορι-στέφανος, ον, *crowned for bravery*, Anth. P. 9. 596.
 δορι-τίνακτος [τι], ον, *shaken by battle*, αἰθήρ Aesch. Theb. 155.
 δορι-τμητος, ον, *pierced by the spear*, Aesch. Cho. 347.
 δορι-τολμος, ον, *bold in war*, Anth. Plan. 4. 46.
 δορκάδειος [ᾱ], α, ον, (δορκάς) *of an antelope*, Theophr. Char. 5 (21), Polyb. 26. 10, 9.
 δορκᾶδίω, to dound like an antelope, Galen.; cf. *δαμαλίω*.
 δορκάδιον, τό, Dim. of *δορκάς*, LXX (Isai. 13. 14).
 δορκάζω, = *δέρκομαι*, Hesych.
 δορκᾶλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = *δορκάς*, Call. Ep. 33. 2; of a girl, Anth. P. 5. 292:—*παίγνια δορκάλιδων* dice made of the *ἀστράγαλοι* of an antelope, Ib. 7. 578. II. *a deerskin whip*, Eccl.
 δόρκανα, Adv. (δέρκομαι) *quick-sightedly, accurately*, Cret. word in Hesych.
 δορκάς, ἄδος [ᾱ], ἡ, (δέρκομαι, *δέδορκα*) *an animal of the deer kind (so called from its large bright eyes)*, in Greece, *the roe, Cervus capreolus* L.,

(still called *ζαρκάδι*), Eur. Bacch. 699, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 7; in Syria and Africa, *Antilopé dorcas, the gazelle*, Hdt. 4. 192 (in form *ζορκάς*), 7. 69.—Other forms occur, *δόρξ*, *δορκός*, ἡ, Eur. H. F. 376 (where Dind. *δόρκα*, for *δόρκην*), Call. Lav. Pall. 91, Opp. C. 2. 315, Luc. Amor. 16; *δέρκος*, ὁ, Diosc. 2. 85; *δορκων*, *ωνος*, ὁ, Ath. 397 A; *ζορκάς*, v. supr., and cf. Z. ζ. II. 2; *ζόρξ* Call. Dian. 97, Fr. 239, Nic. Th. 42; *ζορκος* Opp. C. 2. 296., 3. 3. From these varieties of form Curt. infers that the orig. form was *δορκαός*.

δορός, ὁ, (δέρω) *a leathern bag or wallet*, Od. 2. 354, 350.
 δορπέω, fut. ἤσω, to take supper, Il. 23. 11, Od. 8. 539.
 δορπήμιον, τό, = *δόρπον*, Nic. Al. 166.
 δορπηστός (not *δορπιστός*), ὁ: *supper-time, evening*, Ar. Vesp. 103, Xen. An. I. 10, 17; cf. *δειπνηστός*:—acc. to Ath. 11 D, some made it = *ἀριστον*.
 Δορπία, ἡ, *the first day of the feast Apaturia*, celebrated by public suppers in each phratry, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 110. 10;—but, *τῆς ὑρτῆς τῆς δορπίας* on the eve of the feast, Hdt. 2. 48, cf. Schweigh. ad Ath. 171 D.
 δόρπον, τό, (perh. by metapt. from *δρέπω*):—in Hom. *the evening meal*, whether called *dinner* or *supper*, Lat. *coena*, v. Od. 12. 439; taken at sunset, Il. 19. 201, cf. Od. 4. 429;—in Aesch. Fr. 168 it is distinguished as the last of the three meals, *ἀριστα, δείπνα, δόρπα θ' αἰρεῖσθαι τρίτα*, cf. omnino Schol. Od. 2. 20.—In later Ep., generally, *a meal, food*, h. Hom. Ap. 511, Ar. Rh. 2. 301: *a banquet* (v. *λύσις* III), Pind. O. 10 (II). 57.—Not used in Att. Greek, prob. because at Athens it was customary to take only two regular meals, *ἀριστον* and *δείπνον*, v. sub *δείπνον*.

δόρπος, = *foreg.*, Nic. Al. 66, Anth. P. 9. 551.
 δορπο-φόρος, ον, *offering supper*, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 828 a.
 δόρυ, τό, gen. *δόρατος*, but rare in Poets, as Ar. Ach. 1120:—Ep. decl., gen. *δούρατος* (also in Pind.), dat. *δούρατι* (also in Soph. Ph. 721, a lyr. passage), pl. *δούρατα, δούρασι*; more commonly *δουρός, δουρί*, dual *δοῦρε*, pl. *δοῦρα, δούρων, δούρεσσι*. In Att. Poets, gen. *δορός*; dat. *δορί* or *δορεί*, the former required by the metre in Aesch. Theb. 347, 456, 962, Ag. 111, Eur. Hec. 909, Phoen. 187, etc. (all lyr. passages) but in Eur. Hec. 5 in an iamb. verse; whereas *δορεί* is required in Soph. O. C. 620, 1314, 1386, ap. Ar. Pax 356 (all iamb.); but it mostly occurs at the end of iamb. lines, where the form is indifferent; *δορί* occurs even in Prose in the phrases *δορί ἐλεῖν* Thuc. 1. 128, *δορί λαβεῖν* App. Civ. 4. 8, 95: nom. pl. *δόρη* Eur. Rhes. 274, Theopomp. Com. Καπηλ. 2:—a nom. *δοῦρας*, Anth. P. 6. 97.—Cf. *γόνυ*. Except the sing. *δόρυ* (which never becomes *δοῦρυ*), Hom. only uses the Ion. forms: (v. sub *δρῦς*): I. *a stem, a tree*, Od. 6. 167, *οὔπω τοῖον ἀνήλυθεν ἐκ δόρυ γαίης*, which Ib. 163 is *νέον ἔρνος*: but commonly *a plank* or *beam*, *δοῦρ' ἐλάτης κέρσαντες* Il. 24. 450; *δοῦρατα μακρὰ ταμών* Od. 5. 162, cf. Il. 3. 61; *δοῦρατα πύργων* Il. 12. 36; *δοῦραθ' ἀμάξης* Hes. Op. 454; but mostly of ships, *δόρυ νήιον* a ship's plank, Il. 15. 410, etc.; *νήια δοῦρα* Od. 9. 498:—hence, 2. *a ship* is called δ. *εἰνάλιον*, ἀμφήρες Pind. P. 4. 47, Eur. Cycl. 15; but also *δόρυ* alone, like Lat. *trabs*, Aesch. Pers. 411, Ag. 1618, Eur. Hel. 1611; ἐπ' Ἀργείων *δορός* Id. Supp. 794:—also, *δοῦρων* of oars, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 62. II. *the shaft of a spear*, *δόρυ μέλιλον* the ashen shaft, Il. 5. 666, al.: hence, generally, *the spear itself* (Dryden's 'beamy spear'), δ. *χάλκεον* Il. 13. 247; the Homeric heroes commonly carried two, Od. 1. 256, etc.; *a hunting-spear*, Il. 12. 303; *δόρατα ναύμαχα* boarding pikes, Hdt. 7. 89:—often in military phrases, v. sub *πελεκύς* I; *εἰς δόρατος πληγῆν* within spear's throw, Xen. Eq. 8, 10; *εἰς δόρυ ἀφικνεῖσθαι* Id. Hell. 4. 3, 17; ἐπὶ δόρυ *to the right hand*, in which the spear was held, opp. to ἐπ' ἀσπίδα, Id. An. 4. 3, 29 (cf. *κλίνω* IV. 3, *κλίσις* III); so, *παρὰ δόρυ* Id. Lac. 11, 10; *εἰς δόρυ* Id. Hell. 6. 5, 18; ἐκ δόρατος Polyb. 3. 115, 9 (cf. *δοριπάλτος*):—in Dion. H. 4. 24, ὑπὸ δόρυ *παλεῖν* is used for the Rom. *sub hasta vendere*. b. *the pole of a standard*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 4. 2. metaph., *δοῦρι κτεατίζειν* to win wealth by the spear, in war, Il. 16. 57; *δοῦρι πόλιον πέρθαι* Ib. 708; in Prose *δορί ἐλεῖν*, v. sub *init.*: in Trag. to express an armed force, Aesch. Eum. 773, Soph. O. C. 1525, etc.; *καὶ τὸ δ. καὶ τὸ κηρύκειον πέμπειν* to offer war or peace, Polyb. 4. 52, 3.
 δορυ-άλωτος, less correct form of *δοριαλώτος*.
 δορυ-βόλος, ον, *hurling spears*, μηχανημα Joseph. A. J. 9. 10, 3.
 δορυδῖον, τό, Dim. of *δόρυ*, a small point, Oribas. 161 Cocch.
 δορυ-δρέπανον, τό, a kind of halbert, Plat. Lach. 183 D: esp., a large kind used for grappling in sea-fights, Strabo 195, cf. Caes. B. G. 3. 14; and in sieges, Polyb. 22. 10, 4.
 δορυ-θαρητής, ἐς, = *δοριτολμος*, Epigr. Gr. 1035. 18, Anth. Plan. 170; *δορυθραστής*, Nonn. D. 21. 162.
 δορυ-κέντερα, ἡ, *piercing with the spear*, Cornut. N. D. 20 Osann.
 δορυκνιον, τό, a poisonous plant of the *Convolvulus* kind, Diosc. 4. 75.
 δορυκράνος, *δορυκτητος, δορυμάχος*, less correct forms for *δορι-*.
 δορυ-ξενος, ὁ, ἡ, *a spear-friend*, i. e., properly, *one who having been captive to one's spear becomes one's friend* (ἐκ *δορυαλώτων* δ. *προσαγορευόμενος* Plut. 2. 295 B), then generally, *a firm friend*, Aesch. Ag. 880, Cho. 562, Soph. El. 46, etc.; and as Adj., *δόμοι δορυξενοί* Aesch. Cho. 914; *ἐστία* Soph. O. C. 632.
 δορυξάος, ον, contr. -ξούς, ον, (ξέω) *spear-polishing: a maker of spears*, Plut. Pelop. 12:—*δορυξός*, ὁ, Ar. Pax 447, 1213.
 δορυ-πάγης, ἐς, *compact of beams, νῆας* Aesch. Supp. 743, cf. *δρυοπαγῆς*:—Ion. *δορυοπ-*, Opp. H. 1. 358.
 δορυ-σθενής, v. sub *δορι-*.
 δορυσο-σῆς, ἦτος, ὁ, = *δορυσσοος, μόχθων δορυσοσῆτων* of the toils of battle, Soph. Aj. 1188 (so the Laur. Ms., and so the metre requires, for *δορυσαόντων*), cf. *δορυσσοος, ἀσπιστής*; and Bergk would restore *δορυσοσῆτα* (for -οντα) in Eur. Heracl. 774.
 δορυσο-σάος, ον, (σεύω) *brandishing the lance*, of persons, Hes. Sc. 54,

Aesch. Supp. 182, 985; πόνος δ. Theogn. 981; cf. δορυσσύης; contr. δορυσσοῦς, Soph. O. C. 1313; but in Aesch. Theb. 125 the metre requires δορυσσοῖς.

δορυφορέω, to attend as a body-guard, τινα Hdt. 2. 168., 3. 127, Thuc. 1. 130: generally, to keep guard over, τὴν ἐκάστου σωτηρίαν Dem. 661. 8:—Pass. to be guarded, Dem. 214. fin.; δορυφορεῖσθαι τῇ τῶν πολιτῶν εὐνοίᾳ Isocr. 215 C; ὑπὸ μανίας Plat. Rep. 573 A. II. also δ. τινι to wait on as guard, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 84, cf. Polyb. 32. 23, 6.

δορυφόρημα, τό, a body-guard, suite, Lat. satellitium: used of the κωφὰ πρόσωπα or mute persons on the stage, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 4, cf. Herm. Aesch. Theb. 1: hence of Aridaeus, who was put up as the successor of Alexander, ὁ δὲ, ὡς περ ἐπὶ σκηνῆς δ., κωφὸν ἦν ὄνομα βασιλείας Plut. 2. 791 E, cf. Id. Alex. 77.

δορυφόρησις, εως, ἡ, a body-guard, M. Anton. 1. 17.
δορυφορία, ἡ, guard kept over, τινός Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 10: of the stars, as satellites of the sun, ap. Plut. 2. 890 E.

δορυφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the guard, οἰκησις Plat. Tim. 70 B, Criti. 117 C:—τὸ δ. the guard, Dio C. 42. 52.

δορυφόρος, ὄν, spear-bearing, Lat. hastatus, ὁπάονες Aesch. Cho. 769. II. as Subst. a spearman, pikeman, Xen. An. 5. 2, 4. 2.

esp. one of the body-guard of kings and tyrants, of which the spear was the characteristic arm, Lat. satellites, v. Hdt. 1. 59, 89, 91, 98, etc.; first used by Pericles, Arist. Fr. 473:—so at Rome, of the Praetorians, Hdn. 5. 4, 14, Plut. Galb. 13. 3. metaph., ἡδοναὶ δ. mere satellite pleasures, Plat. Rep. 587 C, cf. 573 E; δ. τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν τινος pandering to his lusts, Luc. Tyr. 4: cf. δορυφόρημα.

δός, δόθι, v. sub δίδωμι.

δασίδικος, ὄν, f. l. for δωσίδικος, Hdt. 6. 42, Polyb. 4. 4, 3. 1

δασί-πυγος, v. δωσίπυγος.

δόσις, εως, ἡ, (δίδωμι) a giving, φαρμάκου Antipho 113. 22; χρημάτων Hdt. 1. 61; μισθοῦ Thuc. 1. 143; opp. to αἰτήσις, Plat. Euthyphro 14 C; opp. to λήψις, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 4. II. in Hom., a gift, καὶ οἱ δόσις ἔσσειται ἐσθλή Il. 10. 213; δόσις ὀλίγη τε φίλη τε Od. 6. 208., 14. 58; so in Hdt. 1. 90., 9. 93, Soph. O. T. 1518, etc.; δόσις κακῶν κακοῖς Aesch. Pers. 1041; εἰς τινα Plat. Phil. 16 C. 2. a bequest, legacy, hence κατὰ δόσιν = κατὰ διάθεσιν, by will (opp. to κατὰ γένος, as heir-at-law, Lat. ab intestato), Isae. 47. 25, Isocr. 393 C, v. Harp. 3. pl. a donation to the people, Lat. congiarium, Hdn. 6. 8, 17. 4. a portion, Plut. Arat. 13: a dose of medicine, Galen., cf. Luc. Abd. 4.

δόσκον, Ion. aor. 2 of δίδωμι, Hom.

δοτέρα, ἡ, fem. of δοτήρ, Hes. Op. 354, Nic. Al. 625.

δοτέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. of δίδωμι, to be given, Hdt. 8. 111. II. δοτέον, one must give, Ib. 88, Alex. Φιλισκ. 1, etc.

δοτήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, (δίδωμι) a giver, dispenser, ταμίαι .., αἰτοιο δοτήρες Il. 19. 44; οἱστοὶ θανάτοιο δ. Hes. Sc. 131:—esp. of the gods, δοτήρ εὐθαρσείος ἦβης h. Hom. Mart. 9; πυρὸς βροτοῖς δοτήρα Aesch. Pr. 312; cf. δωτήρ.—Poët. form of δότης, also used by Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 9.

δότης, ὄν, ὄ, later form of δοτήρ, LXX, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 7.

δοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to give, giving freely, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 37. II. ἡ -κή (sc. πτώσις), the dative, Strabo 648, etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, Hesych.

δοτός, ἡ, ὄν, (δίδωμι) granted: τὸ δ. a gift, Iascr. Chandl. p. 4.

δοικηνάριος, α, ὄν, the Lat. ducenarius, Eus. H. E. 7. 30, 8.

δοικικός, ἡ, ὄν, the Lat. ducianus, Epigr. Gr. 446.

δουλ-ἄγωγέω, to make a slave, treat as such, Diod. 12. 24. 2. metaph. of pleasure, etc., δ. τινα Longin. 44. 6; also, τὸ σῶμα to bring it into subjection, 1 Ep. Cor. 9. 27.

δουλῶγωγία, ἡ, enslavement, Basil.

δουλ-ἄπατία, ἡ, enticement of slaves from their master, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 13; cf. ξεναπατία.

δουλάριον, τό, Dim. of δούλη, Ar. Thesm. 537, Metag. Incert. 3, etc.; not used of male slaves, says Luc. Lexiph. 25, though in late Gr. this rule was neglected, Arr. Epict. 2. 21, 11, etc.

δουλεία, ἡ, Ion. δουλητή Anacr. 115, Hdt. 6. 12; in Pind. P. 1. 147 δουλία, metri grat.: (δουλεύω):—servitude, slavery, bondage, Il. c., Aesch. Theb. 253, Ag. 360; δουλείας ζυγά Soph. Aj. 944; ἡ τῶν κρεισσόνων δ. imposed by them, Thuc. 1. 8; ἡ ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων δ. Plat. Rep. 469 C; applied to the condition of the subject allies of Athens, Thuc. 5. 9; v. δουλόω, and cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 148.—Cf. δουλοσύνη.

II. collect. the slaves, δουλεύοντα δουλείαις ἐμαῖς Eur. Bacch. 803; ἦν .. ἡ δ. ἐπανιστήται if the slave-class rise in rebellion, Thuc. 5. 23; ἡ Ἡρακλεωτῶν δ. Plat. Legg. 776 C; τὰς .. Εἰλωπέας καὶ Πενεστείας καὶ δουλείας Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 22.

δούλειος, α, ὄν, also ὄσ, ὄν Eur. Tro. 1330:—slavish, servile, εἶδος Od. 24. 252; κεφαλή Theogn. 535; τύχη Pind. Fr. 244; δούλειον ἦμαρ Eur. Hec. 56, Andr. 99, cf. Tro. 1311, 1330; ζυγόν Plat. Legg. 770 E; ἦθη Ib. 790 A; cf. δούλιος.

δουλ-ἑκ-δουλος, ὄ, a born slave, Ath. 267 C.

δούλευμα, τό, a service, Eur. Or. 221. II. a slave, Lat. mancipium, Soph. Ant. 756, cf. Eur. Ion 748.

δούλευσις, εως, ἡ, slavery, Byz.

δουλευτέον, verb. Adj. one must be a slave, Eur. Phoen. 395, Bacch. 366. II. in Isocr. 190 B, δουλωτέον should prob. be restored, one must enslave.

δουλεύω, (δούλος) to be a slave, opp. to δεσπόζω, τινί Andoc. 18. 8, Plat., etc.; παρά τινι Dem. 270. 8; c. acc. cogn., δουλείαν δ. Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 2, Plat. Symp. 183 A, al. 2. to serve or be subject, opp. to ἀρχω, Hdt. 2. 56, etc., Aesch. Pr. 927, etc.; δουλ. ζεύγλαις Ib. 463; τοῖς νόμοις Plat. Legg. 698 B; ἡδονῇ Id. Phaedr. 238 E, etc.; δ. γαστρί,

ὑπῶν, λαγνεία Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 8; τῇ γῆ δ. to make oneself a slave to one's land, i. e. give up rights that one may keep it, Thuc. 1. 81; so, δ. τῇ κτήσσει αὐτοῦ Plat. Rep. 494 D; δουλεύομεν δόξαισιν Philem. Incert. 8. 8; δ. τῷ καιρῷ to accommodate oneself to the occasion, Lat. inservire temporibus, Anth. P. 9. 441.

δούλη, ἡ, v. sub δούλος.

δουλία, ἡ, = δουλεία, q. v.

δουλικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq. (q. v.), Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 15, Plat. Theact. 175 E, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Xen. Oec. 10, 10.

δούλιος, α, ὄν (os, ὄν, Anth. P. 7. 401), slavish, servile, in Hom. only δούλιον ἦμαρ, the day of slavery, like μόραιμον ἦμαρ, etc., Il. 6. 463, etc.; ἐσθῆτι δουλίη (δουλητή is f. l.) Hdt. 3. 14; δ. ζυγός Id. 7. 8, 3, and Aesch.; δ. τροφή, etc., Trag. 2. of a slave, δ. φρήν a slave's mind, Aesch. Ag. 1084.—In a few places the Med. Ms. of Aesch. gives δούλειος (Theb. 75, 471, 793), but the metre often requires δούλιος (Pers. 50, Ag. 953, 1041, etc., so in Soph. Aj. 499), never δούλειος: in Eur. however δούλειος is certainly required, v. sub v.—The common form in Att. Prose is δουλικός, and δούλος is used as Adj. in same sense.

δουλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = δούλη, Anth. P. 5. 18, append. 247. 8.

δουλιχό-δειρος, ὄν, Ion. for δολιχόδ-.

δουλιχόεις, εσσα, ἐν, Ion. for δολιχόεις.

δουλό-βωτος, ὄν, eaten up by slaves, οὐσία δ. Philostr. 517.

δουλο-γνώμων, ὄν, of slavish mind, A. B. 393.

δουλο-γράφεϊον or -γράφιον, τό, a contract of slavery, Eumath. 7. 9.

δουλο-γράφέω, to write one down a slave, Eumath. 7. 9.

δουλο-διδάσκαλος, ὄ, the slave-teacher, a comedy by Pherecr.

δουλο-κράτειαί, Pass. to be ruled by slaves, Dio C. 60. 2; or like slaves, Liban. 4. 807.

δουλο-κράτια, ἡ, a slave-government, Joseph. A. J. 19. 4. 4.

δουλο-μάχια, ἡ, a servile war, Jo. Lyd. de Ostent. 34.

δουλο-πόνηρος, ὄν, bad like a slave's, σκόλυθρον Telecl. Ἀμφικτ. 5.

δουλο-πρέπεια, ἡ, a slavish spirit, opp. to μεγαλοψυχία, Plat. Alc. 1. 135 C, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 33.

δουλο-πρεπής, ἐς, befitting a slave, servile, πόνος Hdt. 1. 126; opp. to ἐλευθέριος, as Lat. servilis to liberalis, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 4, cf. Plat. Gorg. 485 B, 518 A. Adv. -πῶς, Dio C. 61. 15; Sup. -έστατα, Cratin. Incert. 104.

δούλος, ὄ: (perh. from δέω to bind, cf. bond-man, Pers. dendeh):—properly, a born bondman or slave, opp. to one made a slave (ἀνδράποδον), Thuc. 8. 28; then, generally, a bondman, slave, opp. to δεσπότης, Hdt., etc.: Hom. has only the fem. δούλη, ἡ, a bondwoman (cf. δῶλα):—often also of the Persians and other nations subject to a despot, Hdt., etc.; οὐ τινος δούλοι κέκληνται, of the Greeks, Aesch. Pers. 242; cf. δουλεία, δουλόω:—χρημάτων δ. slavery to money, Eur. Hec. 865; so, γνάθου δ. Id. Fr. 284. 5; λιχνηῶν, λαγνείων Xen. Oec. 1, 22, cf. Mem. 1. 3, 11: cf. οἰκέτης. II. as Adj., δούλος, η, ὄν, like Lat. servus, slavish, servile, subject, δούλη πόλις Soph. O. C. 917, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 29; γνώμασι δούλαις Soph. Tr. 53; δ. ἔχειν βίον Ib. 302; σῶμα δ. Id. Fr. 677; τοὺς τρόπους δούλους παρασχεῖν Eur. Supp. 876; δ. θάνατος, ζυγόν, πούς Id.; (never so in Aesch.); δ. καὶ τυραννομένη πόλις Plat. Rep. 577 D; δ. ἡδοναὶ = δουλοπρεπεῖς, Ib. 587 C, etc.;—Comp. δουλοτέρος more of a slave, Hdt. 7. 7. 2. τὸ δούλον = οἱ δούλοι, Eur. Ion 983, etc.; also slavery, a slavish life, Ib. 556. 3. subordinate, δ. ἐπιστήμη Arist. Metaph. 2. 2, 7.

δουλό-σπορος, ὄν, slave-begotten, cited from Nonn.

δουλοσύνη, ἡ, slavery, slavish work, Od. 22. 423, Pind. P. 12. 27, Aesch. Theb. 112, Eur. Phoen. 200; also in Hdt. 1. 129, al.; but δουλεία is the form used in Att. Prose.

δουλόσυνος, ὄν, δούλος II, enslaved, τινι Eur. Hec. 452.

δουλο-φάνης, ἐς, slave-like, slavish to look on, Joseph. B. J. 2. 7, 2.

δουλό-φρων, ὄν, slavish-minded, Eust. Opusc. 310. 35; cf. οὐλόφρων.

δουλό-ψυχος, ὄν, = foreg., Procl. in Ptol.

δουλόω, to make a slave of, enslave, Hdt. 1. 27; δουλοῖς κάμει καὶ σέ καὶ πόλιν Aesch. Theb. 254, cf. Soph. Tr. 467; δ. τὸ φρόνημα Thuc. 2. 61; cf. καταδουλόω:—mostly in Pass. to be enslaved, ὑπὸ τινος or τινι Hdt. 1. 94, 174, cf. Thuc. 1. 98; δουλοῦνται ψυχαί Hipp. Aët. 294; δουλοῦσθαι τῇ γνώμῃ or τὴν γνώμην Thuc. 4. 34., 7. 71; ἐλευθερος πᾶς ἐνὶ δεδούλωται νόμῳ Menand. Incert. 150:—Med. (with pf. pass., Thuc. 6. 82) to make one's slave, make subject to oneself, enslave, Id. 1. 18., 5. 29., 7. 68, 75, Plat. Menex. 239 D, al.; τὸν ἡσσονα δουλούμεθ' ἄνδρα Eur. Supp. 493; τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν Plat. Legg. 838 D, al.; τὸ ἐαυτοῦ θειότατον ὑπὸ τῷ ἀθεωτάτῳ .. δουλοῦται Id. Rep. 589 E.—Cf. ἀνδραποδίζομαι.

δουλώσις, ἡ, enslaving, subjugation, Thuc. 3. 10, Plat. Legg. 791 D.

δουναξ, δονακός, Ion. for δον-.

δουπέω, fut. ἦσω Anth. P. 9. 427; Ep. aor. δούπησα Il.; also ἐγδούπησα (from γδουπέω, cf. τύπτω, κτυπέω) Il. 11. 45; pf. δέδουπα 23. 679: (δούπος). To sound heavy or dead; in Hom. of the heavy fall of a corpse, opp. to the clashing of the armour, δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ with a thud he fell, Il. 4. 504; without πεσών, ἡ αὐτὸς δούπησαι ἀμύνων λοιγὸν Ἀχαιοῖς 13. 426; δεδουπότος Οἰδιπόδαο 23. 679:—not often in later writers, δονεῖ χεῖρ γυναικῶν falls with heavy sound upon their breasts, Eur. Alc. 104; of rowers, κώπη δουπεῖν Anth. P. 9. 427; of soldiers, to strike heavily, ταῖς ἀσπίσι πρὸς τὰ δύρατα ἐδούπησαν Xen. An. 1. 8, 18 (like ἐκρουσαν Ib. 4. 5, 18); but the Verb is Ep., and occurs but once even in Att. Poetry, cf. δούπος:—a Pass. δουπήθησαν in Anth. P. 9. 283.

δούπημα, τό, a crash, peal, δ. βροντῶν Or. Sib. 8. 433.

δουπήτωρ, ὄρος, ὄ, a clatterer, χαλκός Anth. P. 4. 3. 59.

δούπος, ὄ, any dead, heavy sound, a thud, δούπος ἀκόντων Il. 11. 364., 16. 361; δ. ὄρωρει πύργων βαλλομένων 9. 573, cf. 12. 289; of the

distant din of battle, *Il.* 16. 635; of the sound of footsteps, *Il.* 10. 354; of the measured tread of infantry, *Od.* 16. 10, cf. *Il.* 23. 234; the hum of a multitude, *Od.* 10. 556; the roar of the sea dashing against rocks, *Il.* 4. 455; the roar of a distant torrent, *Il.* 4. 455; the sound of dancing, *Hes. Th.* 70:—rare in *Trag.*, δ. μαράγγης *Aesch. Cho.* 376; χερύπλακτοι δ' ἐν στέρνοισι πεσοῦνται δοῦποι the loud beating of breasts, *Soph. Aj.* 634, cf. *Eur. Bacch.* 513; ἀκούομεν πυλῶν δ. the noise of opening gates, *Id. Ion* 516; very rare in *Prose*, as *Xen. An.* 2. 2, 19: cf. *δοῦπέω*.

δοῦρας, τό, a nom. sing. formed from the Homeric pl. δοῦρατα (v. sub *δοῦρι*), *Anth. P.* 6. 97.

δοῦράτεος, α, ον, of planks or beams of wood, ἵππος δ. the wooden horse, *Od.* 8. 493, 512; ὀβελοὶ h. *Hom. Merc.* 121; πύργος *Ap. Rh.* 2. 1017:—the Att. word is δούρειος, α, ον, *Eur. Tro.* 14, *Plat. Theaet.* 184 D; or δούριος, *Ar. Av.* 1128.

δοῦρατό-γλυφος [ῦ], ον, carved from wood, *Lyc.* 361.

δοῦρηκεῖς, ἐς, (ἐνεγκεῖν) a spear's throw off or distant, only in neut. as Adv., *Il.* 10. 357; cf. *διηνεκεῖς*.

δοῦρι-άλωτος, ον, *Ion.* for *δοριάλ-*.

δοῦρι-κλειτός, ὄν, famed for the spear, Homeric epithet of heroes, *Il.* 5. 55, *Od.* 15. 52:—so also *δοῦρι-κλυτός*, ὄν, *Hom.*; in *Aesch. Pers.* 85 written *δοῦρικλυτός*, not *-κλυτός*:—no fem. or neut. is found. Cf. *Buttm. Lexil. s. v. τηλεκλειτός*.

δοῦρι-κμή, -κτητός, -ληπτος, -μανής, -μαχος, *Ion.* for *δορι-*.

δοῦριος, α, ον, = *δούρειος* q. v. s. v. *δοῦράτεος*.

δοῦρι-πηκτος, ον, fixed on spears, λάφυρα δῶν δοῦριπηχθ' (as *Dind.* for *δοῦριπληχθ'*, cf. *Ag.* 578), *Aesch. Theb.* 278; *Pors. δοῦριληπτ'*.

δοῦρι-τύπης, ἐς, wood-cutting, σφύρα *Anth. P.* 6. 103.

δοῦρι-φάτος, ον, slain by the spear, *Opp. H.* 4. 556.

δοῦροδόκη, ἡ, (δέχομαι) a case or stand for spears, *Od.* 1. 128.

δοῦρο-δόκος, ὄ, one of the principal beams of the roof, *Harpocr.*, *Suid.*; v. *Müller Archäol. d. Kunst* § 283.

δοῦρο-μάνης, ἐς, *Ion.* for *δοριμανής*, *Anth. P.* 9. 553.

δοῦρο-πάγης, ἐς, *Ion.* for *δοριπαγής*, *Opp. H.* 1. 358, *Nonn.*

δοῦρο-τόμος, *Ion.* for *δοριτόμος*, *Opp. H.* 5. 19S, *Anth. P.* 7. 445.

δοῦρο-φόρος, ὄ, *Ion.* for *δοριφόρος*, *Or. Sib.* 11. 192.

δοχαιός, α, ον, fit for holding, *Lat. carax*, *Nic. Th.* 618, *Al.* 21.

δοχείον, *Ion.* -ήϊον, τό, a holder, μέλανος δ. an ink-horn, *Anth. P.* 6. 66, cf. 63, *C. I.* 8815.

δοχεύς, ἐως, ὄ, a receiver, *Orac. ap. Eus. P. E.* 194 D.

δοχή, ἡ, = *δοχείον*, a receptacle, *Eur. El.* 828, *Plat. Tim.* 71 C. II.

a reception, entertainment, *Macho ap. Ath.* 348 F, *LXX*, *N. T.*

δοχμή or δόχμη, ἡ, (δέχομαι) the space contained in a hand's breadth, the same as *παλαστή*, *Cratin. Incert.* 87, *Ar. Eq.* 318, v. *Schol. ad l.*, *Acl. Dion. ap. Eust.* 1291. 43, *Poll.* 2. 157: others make it = *σπιθαμή*, a span, *Phot.*; *Hesych.* and *Suid.* give both senses; v. *Lob. Phryn.* 296.

δόχμιος, α, ον, across, athwart, aslant, like *πλάγιος*, *Lat. obliquus*, *δόχμια* .. ἤλθον *Il.* 23. 116; δ. κέλευθον ἐμβαίνειν *Eur. Alc.* 1000, cf. 575; πέσε δ. *Ap. Rh.* 1. 1169. II. in *Prosody*, ποὺς δ. the *Dochmia* measure, of which the type is $\cup \cup \cup \cup$, but admitting nearly 30 variations, v. *Seidler Vers. Dochm.*:—hence the *Adj.* forms *δοχμιακός* and *δοχμικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *Scholl.*; and *δοχμιάζω*, *Schol. Eur. Or.* 140.

δοχμύ-λοφος, ον, with slanting, nodding plume, *Aesch. Theb.* 115.

δοχμύομαι, *Pass.* to turn sideways, *δοχμυθεῖς* said of a boar turning himself to whet his tusks or rip up his enemy, *Hes. Sc.* 389; so of *Hermes* turning himself to dart through the keyhole, *h. Hom. Merc.* 146; cf. *κυρτώω*.—The *aor. act.* *δόχμωσε*, *med. δοχμώσατο* occur in *Nonn.* *D.* 42. 182., 37. 254.

δοχμός, ὄν, = *δόχμιος*, *δοχμῶ ἀτσοῦντέ* rushing on slantwise, *Il.* 12. 148; *δοχμοὶ μῆτραι* lying obliquely, *Hipp.* 655. 19: neut. pl. as Adv., *Nic. Th.* 479.

δοχός, ὄν, (δέχομαι) containing, able to hold, *Lat. carax*, c. gen., *Theophr. C. P.* 2. 4, 12. II. *δοχός*, ὄ, a receptacle, *Hesych.*

δράβη, ἡ, a plant, *lepidium draba*, *Diosc.* 2. 187.

δράγδην, Adv. in the grasp, with the hand, *Q. Sm.* 13. 91; cf. *ράγδην*.

δράγμα, τό, (δράσσομαι) as much as one can grasp, a handful, *Lat. manipulus*; esp. as many stalks of corn as the reaper can grasp in his left hand, a truss, *Il.* 11. 69., 18. 552:—also a sheaf, = *ἀμαλλα*, *Xen. Hell.* 7. 2, 8, *Plut. Poplic.* 8. II. later, uncut corn, *Anth. P.* 11. 365, *Luc. Hes.* 7: metaph., πρώτης δράγματα φυταλιῆς first-fruits, *Anth. P.* 6. 44.

δραγματεύω, = *δραγμαεύω*, *Eust.* 1162. 17.

δραγματή-φόρος, ον, carrying sheaves, *Babr.* 68. 16.

δραγματο-λόγος, ον, gleaning, *Hesych.*

δραγμαεύω, to collect the corn into sheaves, *Il.* 18. 555.

δραγμή, ἡ, = *δράγμα*, *E. M.* 285. 32. II. = *δραχμή*, q. v.

δραγμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a small handful, i. e. a pinch, *Hipp.* 481. 8, etc.

δραγμός, ὄ, a grasping, *Eur. Cycl.* 170; cf. *δράσσομαι* II.

δραθεῖν, v. sub *δραθάνω*.

δραίνω, much like *δρασεῖω*, to be ready to do, *Il.* 10. 96.

δράκαινα, ἡ, fem. of *δράκων* (cf. *Λάκαινα*), a she-dragon, *h. Hom. Ar.* 300; of the Erinyes, *Aesch. Eum.* 128; so, "Αἰδου δρ., of the Erinyes of *Clytaemnestra*, *Eur. I. T.* 286; and of a courtesan, δρ. ἀμικτος *Anaxil. Neott.* I. II. a scowge, *Ar. Fr.* 606.

δράκαινις, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of fish, *Ephipp. Κυδ.* I, *Mnesim.* Ἴππ. I. 42.

δράκεις, δρακῆναι, δράκον, v. sub *δέρκομαι*.

δράκονθ-ὄμιλος, ον, of dragon brood, *Aesch. Supp.* 267.

δράκόντειος, ον, of a dragon, *Eur. Phoen.* 1325, *Anth. P.* 12. 257, *Plan.* 4. 90.

δράκοντις πυρός, ὄ, a kind of wheat, *Theophr. C. P.* 3. 21, 2. 2.

δρακοντιδὸς πελειάς, ἡ, a kind of pigeon, *Nic. ap. Ath.* 395 C.

δράκοντιον, τό, a kind of fish (cf. *δράκων* II), *Hipp.* 543. 39. II.

a plant of the *arum* kind, *Hipp.* 532. 33, *Theophr. H. P.* 7. 12, 2; in *Diosc.* 2. 195, *δρακοντία*, ἡ. III. a sort of tape-worm, *Plut.* 2.

733 B. IV. a kind of fig, *Ath.* 78 A.

δράκοντις, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of bird, *Anton. Lib.* 9.

δράκοντο-βότος, ον, feeding dragons, *Nonn. D.* 4. 356.

δράκοντο-γενής, ἐς, dragon-generated, of Thebans, *Schol. Soph. Ant.* 126.

δράκοντο-έθειρα, ἡ, with snaky locks, *Γοργών Orph. Lith.* 536.

δράκοντο-ειδής, snake-like: Adv., *δρακονταειδῶς βεῖν* to have a serpentine course, *Strabo* 424.

δράκοντο-κομος, ον, with snaky locks, *Nonn. D.* 1. 18.

δράκοντο-ολέτης, ον, ὄ, serpent-slayer, *Anth. P.* 9. 525.

δράκοντο-μαλλος, ον, with snaky locks, *Γοργύνας Aesch. Pr.* 799.

δράκοντο-μίμος, ον, serpentine, *Sopat. ap. Ath.* 230 E.

δράκοντο-μορφος, ον, of serpent-form, *Lyc.* 1043.

δράκοντο-πούς, ὄ, ἡ, snake-footed, with serpents for feet, *Tzetz.*

δράκοντο-φόνος, ον, serpent-slaying, *Orph. Lith.* 156.

δράκοντο-φρουρος, ον, watched by a dragon, *Lyc.* 1311.

δράκοντώδης, ἐς, = *δρακοντοειδής*, *Eur. Or.* 256, *Plut.* 2. 551 E.

δράκος, εος, τό, (δέρκομαι) the eye, *Nic. Al.* 481.

δράκων, δράκόμενος, v. sub *δέρκομαι*.

δράκων [ἄ], οντος, ὄ, (prob. from *δέρκομαι*, *δράκειν*, cf. fem. *δράκαινα*):—a dragon, described by *Hom.* as of huge size, coiled like a snake, of blood-red or dark colour (*φοινήεις*, *δαφινύς*, *κυάνεος*), shot with changeful hues (*ἱρισσιν ἐοικότες*), dwelling in mountains (*ὄρεστερος*), in holes (*ἐλισσόμενος περὶ χεῖρη*), feeding on poisonous herbs (*βεβρωκῶς κακὰ φάρμακα*); in *Il.* 11. 40, with three heads. He seems to use the words *δράκων* and *ὄφις* indifferently for a serpent, *Il.* 2. 200–208., 12. 201, 208; so also *Hes. Th.* 322, 825, *Pind. N.* 1. 60, *Aesch. Theb.* 290, etc., whereas *Hes. Sc.* 144 sq. seems to distinguish them. It appears to have been really the *python* or *bas*, cf. *Hieron. Vit. Hilarion.* 39. II. a sea-fish, the great weever, *Epich.* 36 *Ahr.*, *Arist. H. A.* 8. 13, 3. III.

= *κηρυκίον*, prob. a wand with a serpent coiled round it, *Soph. Fr.* 628. 2. a serpent-shaped bracelet or necklace, *Luc. Amor.* 41. 3.

a bandage for the ankle, *Oribas. Cocch.* 172.

δράμα, τό, (δράω) a deed, act, *Aesch. Ag.* 533: an office, business, or duty which one fulfils, *Heind. Plat. Theaet.* 150 A, *Rep.* 451 C; τό δράμα δράω to go about one's business, *Id. Theaet.* 169 B. II. an action represented on the stage, *Arist. Poët.* 3, 4; μὴ ἐν τῷ δρ. not in the action on the stage, *Id.* 24. 20, cf. 14, 13. 2. a drama, esp. a tragedy, *Ar. Ran.* 920, etc.; δρ. ποιεῖν *Id.* 1021; δρ. διδάσκειν to bring out a play, v. *διδάσκω* II; *Σατυρικὸν δρ.* *Plat. Symp.* 222 D; metaph. stage-effect of any kind, τὰ ἐλεεινὰ ταῦτα δρ. εἰσάγειν *Id. Apol.* 35 B: metaph., a tragical event, *Polyb.* 24. 8, 12, etc.

δράματικός, ἡ, ὄν, dramatic, *μιμήσεις Arist. Poët.* 4, 12; μῦθοι *Id.* 23, 1; δ. ἀτοπία such as is found in plays, *Dion. H.* 1. 84. Adv. —κῶς, *Eust.* 6. 11.

δράματιον, τό, *Dim.* of *δράμα*, *Plut. Demosth.* 4.

δράματοποιεῖω, to write dramatically, *τι Arist. Poët.* 4, 12.

δράματιοποιῆ, ἡ, dramatic composition, the drama, *Philo.* 2. 597.

δράματιοποιός, οὔ, ὄ, a dramatic poet, *Pseudo-Luc. Philopat.* 13.

δράματουργεῖω, = *δραματοποιεῖω*, *Ath. I F*, *Alciphro* 2. 3.

δράματουργημα, τό, a dramatic composition, *Hesych.*

δράματουργία, ἡ, = *δραματοποιῆ*, *Luc. Salt.* 68: metaph. of life, *Sopat. ap. Stob.* 311. 39.

δράματουργός, ὄν, (**έργω*) = *δραματοποιός*, *Justin. M.* II. a contriver, *μύσους Joseph. B. J.* 1. 26, 4.

δράμειν, inf. aor. of *τρέχω*, to run. V. sub *διδράσκω*.

δράμημα or δρόμημα, τό, a running, course, a race; the first form occurs in all or most of the *Mss.* of *Hdt.* 8. 98, *Aesch. Pers.* 247, *Soph. O. T.* 193, *Ion ap. Ath.* 468 C; the latter in *Eur. Med.* 1180, *Phoen.* 1388, *Bacch.* 870, etc.; *κυμάτων δραμήμασι* *Tro.* 688.—*Blomf.* would read *δρόμημα* everywhere, but v. *Lob. Phryn.* 618 sq.

δραμητέον, verb. *Adj.* one must run, *Sext. Emp. M.* 8. 271.

δράμις, ἡ, a kind of loaf, *Maced. word*, *Seleuc. ap. Ath.* 114 B.

δράμουμαι, v. sub *τρέχω*.

δράνος, εως, τό, (δράω) a doing, a deed, *dub.* in *Hesych.*

δράξ, ἄκος, ἡ, = *δράγμα*, *Batt.* 240, *LXX*; as masc., *Stob. Ecl.* 1. 968. II. a measure, one-fourth of a *ξέστης*, *Gramm.* III. the flat of the hand, *Hesych.*

δραπετ-ἀγωγός, ὄν, recovering a runaway slave: *Δρ.*, ὄ, a comedy by *Antiphanes*.

δραπέτευμα, τό, = sq., *Diocl. Μελιττ.* 7.

δραπέτευσις, εως, ἡ, a flight, escaping, *Nicet. Ann.* 70 D.

δραπέτεω, to run away, *Xen. Mem.* 2. 1, 16; τινά from one, *Plat. Symp.* 216 B; παρά τινος *Luc. Somn.* 12; *δραπετεύουσι ὑπὸ ταῖς ἀσπίσιν* will skulk behind .., *Xen. Hell.* 2. 4, 16; *δραπετεύοντα πολεμεῖν* *Id. Ages.* 1. 23; [αἱ δόξαι] δρ. ἐκτῆς ψυχῆς *Plat. Meno* 98 A; ἐκ τοῦ βίου *Luc. Peregr.* 21.

δραπέτης, ον, *Ion.* *δρηπέτης*, εω, ὄ, (from *διδράσκω*, *δράναι*):—a runaway, *Lat. fugitivus*, βασιλέος from the king, *Hdt.* 3. 137:—esp. a runaway slave; δούλοισι, καὶ τοῦτο δρηπέτησι *Id.* 6. 11; δρ. ἀνὴρ *Soph. Fr.* 60. 2. as *Adj.*, ποὺς δρ. *Eur. Or.* 1498; βίος δρ. fugitive life, *Anth. P.* 10. 87; οὐ δραπέτην τὸν κληρὸν .. μεθεῖς not of fugitive kind, i. e. not a lump of earth which would fall in pieces and could not be drawn out of the urn, *Soph. Aj.* 1285,—prob. in allusion to the story of *Cresphontes* told by *Apollod.* 2. 8, 4. II. fem. *δραπέτις*, ἴδος, *Soph. Fr.* 148, *Anth. P.* 12. 80; *Δραπέτιδες*, a comedy by *Cratinus*.

δραπετίδης, ον, ὄ, = foreg., *Mosch.* 1. 3;—being a patronym. in form only, *Lob. Aj.* 879.

δραπετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a δραπέτης, δρ. θρίαμβος a triumph over a runaway slave, *Plut. Pomp.* 31; δρ. σώματα *Inscr. Cret.* in *C. I.* 2554. 102.

δραπετίνα (Adv.) παίζειν οἱ παῖδιά, a game where one chased the rest, a sort of blind-man's buff, E. M. 286. 49, Suid.

δραπέτις, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of δραπέτης, q. v.

δραπέτισκος, ὁ, Dim. of δραπέτης, Luc. Fugit. 33.

δραπετο-ποιός, ὄν, causing to run away, Jo. Chrys.

δρασεῖω, Desiderat. of δράω, to have a mind to do, to be going to do, Soph. Aj. 326, 585, Eur. Phoen. 1208, Med. 93, Ar. Pax 62.

δράσιμος [α], ὄν, = δραστήριος: τὸ δρ. activity, vigour, Aesch. Theb. 554.

δράσις, εὐς, ἡ, strength, efficacy, Luc. Trag. 275: a sacrifice, Hesych.

II. (δράω B) vision, E. M. 287. 7.

δρασκάζω, (διδράσκω) to attempt an escape, ap. Lys. 117. 36.

δρασμός, Ion. δρησμός, ὁ: (διδράσκω):—a running away, flight, δρησμὸν βουλευεῖν Hdt. 5. 124; δρησμῶ ἐπιχειρεῖν Id. 6. 70; δρασμῶ κρυφαίῳ Aesch. Pers. 360; δρασμὸν εὐρεῖν Ib. 370; in pl., Eur. Or. 1374, etc.; rare in Att. Prose, δρασμῶ χρῆσθαι Aeschin. 56. 38.

δράσσομαι, Att. δράττομαι, Hdt. 3. 13, Ar. Ran. 545: fut. δράξομαι Anth. Plan. 275, LXX: aor. ἐδραξάμην Plat., etc.: pf. δέδραγμαί οἱ δέ-δραγμαί, 2 pers. δέδραξαι Eur. Tro. 745, part. δεδραγμένος Hom.:—the Act. δράσσω occurs in Poll. 3. 155: (cf. δράξ, δράγμα, δραχμή): Dep. To grasp with the hand, c. gen. rei, κόνιος δεδραγμένος αἱματοέσσῃς clutching handful of gory dust, Il. 13. 393, 16. 486: so (metaph.), ἐλπίδος δεδραγμένος Soph. Ant. 235 (but v. φράσσω 1); δράσασθαι τῶν ἀλῶν to take a handful of salt, Plat. Lys. 209 E, etc.

2. to lay hold of, τί μου δέδραξαι χερσί; Eur. Tro. 745; δράξάμενος φάρυγος having seized [them] by the throat, Theocr. 24. 28, cf. 25. 145:—metaph., δράσασθαι καιροῦ Diod. 12. 67; μείζονος οἴκου (i. e. by marriage), Call. Epigr. 1. 14, cf. Anth. P. 11. 238.

II. c. acc. rei, to take by handful, ταύτας [τὰς μνέας] δρ. Hdt. 3. 13; κόνιος δραγμοῖσι δεδραγμένοι Q. Sm. 1. 350.

δράστας, ὁ, Dor. for δρηστής.

δραστέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be done, Soph. Tr. 1204.

δραστέον, one must do, Id. O. T. 1443, Eur. I. A. 1024.

δραστήρ, δραστεῖρα, only in Ep. form δρηστ-, q. v.

δραστήριος, ὄν, vigorous, active, efficacious, μηχανή Aesch. Theb. 1041; φάρμακον Eur. Ion 1185; δρ. ἐς τὰ πάντα Thuc. 4. 81; τὸ δρ. activity, energy, Id. 2. 63:—δρ. ῥῆμα an active verb, opp. to παθητικόν, Dion. H. de Thuc. 24.

2. rarely in bad sense, τὰ δεινὰ καὶ δραστήρια audacious deeds, Eur. Or. 1554.

3. servile, ἔργον Nonn. Jo. 13. v. 7.

δραστηριότης, ητος, ἡ, activity, energy, Eust. 123. 46.

δραστηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = δραστήριος, Plat. Legg. 815 A. 2. as Medic.

term, drastic, Diosc. 1. 18.

δραστοσύνη, v. sub δρηστοσύνη.

δρατός, ἡ, ὄν, metath. for δαρτός, verb. Adj. of δέρω, skinned, flayed, δρατὰ σώματα Il. 23. 169.

δραχμαῖος, α, ὄν, = δραχμαῖος, Nic. Th. 519, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 545.

δραχμή, ἡ, (from δράσσομαι, properly as much as one can hold in the hand): I. an Attic weight, a drachm, weighing about 66.5 grains, the Aeginetan being = 1 2/3 Attic, Dict. of Antt. 2. an Att. silver coin, a drachma, worth 6 obols, i. e. 9 1/2 d., nearly = Roman denarius, Hdt. 7. 144, Andoc. 32. 34, etc.

II. drachmas were also used in other places, as at Orchomenos, C. I. 1569. III; at Corcyra, 1838, etc. [The penult. is long in Simon. 160, and sometimes in Com., in which cases the form δαρχμή (quoted by Hesych.) is restored by Bergk and Dind., v. Ar. Vesp. 691, Pax 1201, Pl. 1019, Plat. Com. Pha. 2. 18; whereas Gaisford seems to prefer the form δραγμή quoted by Suid., s. v. The form drāchūma occurs in Plaut. Trin. 2. 4. 23.]

δραχμήσιος, α, ὄν, Ion. for δραχμαῖος, Nic. Th. 604.

δραχμαῖος, α, ὄν, worth a drachma, Ar. Fr. 370, Plat. Crat. 384 B; δρ. συναλλάγματα Arist. Pol. 4. 16, 4: cf. δραχμαῖος.

δραχμίον, τό, Dim. of δραχμή, Aristaeas de LXX.

δράω, subj. δρῶ, δρᾶς, δρᾶ, opt. δρῶμι, Ep. δρῶοιμι Od. 15. 317, nowhere else in Hom. (cf. ὑποδρήσω): impf. ἔδραω: fut. δράσω: aor. I ἔδρασα, Ion. ἔδρησα Theogn. 954: pf. δέδρακα:—Pass., aor. I ἔδρασθην, δρασθεῖς Thuc. 3. 38., 6. 53: pf. δέδραμαι, never δέδρασμαι; for in Thuc. 3. 54 δεδραμένων must be restored from Mss.: (Curt. compares Lith. darau, facio). Ta da, be doing, accomplish, fulfil, Lat. agere, often in Att. Prose and Poetry, esp. ta do some great thing, good or bad, cf. Lat. facinus, (acc. to Arist. Poët. 3, δρᾶν was the equiv. Dor. verb for Att. πράττειν), αἰψά κεν εὐ δρῶοιμι μετὰ σφίσι, ὅττι θέλοισεν Od. 15. 317 (where the Schol. interprets it διακονοῖην, δουλεύοιμι, I would serve . . ., cf. δρηστής):—then, as opp. to πάσχω, often in Trag., εὐ δρῶσαν, εὐ πάσχουσαν Aesch. Eum. 868; ἀξία δράσας ἀξία πάσχω Id. Ag. 1527; κακῶς δράσαντες οὐκ ἐλάσσονα πάσχωσι Id. Pers. 813; of one in extreme perplexity, τί πάθω; τί δὲ δρῶ; Id. Theb. 1057, cf. Cho. 899; δρῶν ἀντιπάσχω χρηστά Soph. Ph. 584; proverb., 'δράσαντι παθεῖν' τριγέρον μῦθος τὰδε φωνεῖ Aesch. Cho. 313 (ubi v. Blomf.); δράσαντι γάρ τοι καὶ παθεῖν ὀφείλεται Id. Fr. 267, cf. Soph. O. T. 1272 (v. sub ῥέω); also, πεπονθότα . . μᾶλλον ἢ δεδρακότα things of suffering rather than of doing, Id. O. C. 267, best explained by Shakspeare's 'more sinned against than sinning'; (the acts being represented as if they were the man himself);—δ δρῶν the doer, whoever he be, Aesch. Ag. 1359, Soph., etc.; ὁ δράσας, the doer, the culprit, Plat. Legg. 878 B, cf. Soph. Tr. 1108; ὁ δεδρακώς Id. O. T. 246:—c. dupl. acc., οἱ ἔργ' ὁ παῖς μ' ἔδρασεν Id. Ph. 946, cf. O. C. 854, etc.; also with an Adv., εὐ, κακῶς δρᾶν τινα to do one a good or ill turn, Theogn. 108, Soph. Aj. 1154; also, δρᾶν τι εἰς τινα Soph. O. C. 976; τί τινι O. T. 1402:—πάντα δρᾶν to try every way, Valck. Hipp. 284; τὸ δρῶν the doing of the thing, Soph. O. C. 1604, cf. Herm. Tr. 195; τὰ δρῶμενα what is doing or being done, O. C. 1644; τί δράσω; to express helplessness or despair, Aj. 909, 920, etc.; for αἰσθ' οὖν ὁ δράσον; v. *εἶδω fin.

II. ὁ δρῶν, qui sacra facit, C. I. 214. 24.

δράω, δρῶ (B), = δράω, E. M. 287. 7, A. B. 549.

δρεπάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, (δρέπω) a sickle, reaping-hook, ἤμων δλείας δρεπάνας ἐν χερσὶν ἔχοντες Il. 18. 551: a pruning-hook, ἐτρύγων . . δρεπάνας ἐν χ. ἔχ. Hes. Sc. 292:—rare in Prose, Plut. Cleom. 26.—Cf. δρέπανον.

δρεπανηῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, poet. for foreg., Nic. ap. Steph. B. s. v. Ζάγκλη.

δρεπάνη-φόρος, ὄν, bearing a scythe or hook, ἄρμα δ. a scythed car, Lat. currus falcatus, Xen. An. 1. 7, 10, etc.

δρεπάνιον, τό, Dim. of δρέπανον, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 155 E.

δρεπᾶνις, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of bird, so called from the shape of its large wings, perhaps the swift (ἄπου), Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 22.

δρεπᾶνο-ειδής, ἐς, sickle-shaped, Thuc. 6. 4, Strabo 335.

δρέπανον, τό, (δρέπω) = δρεπάνη, δρ. εὐκαμπές Od. 18. 368; χαλκείος ἀμᾶν δρ. Soph. Fr. 479; the usual form in Prose, Hdt. 1. 125 and Att.; a scythe, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 30. 2. a curved sword, a falchion, scimitar, Lat. ensis falcatus, Hdt. 5. 112., 7. 93.

δρεπᾶνουργός, ὁ, (*ἔργω) a sword-maker, armourer, Phocrecr. Περσ. 1. 2, Ar. Pax 548.

δρεπᾶνώδης, ἐς, = δρεπανοειδής, E. M. 219. 2.

δρεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (δρέπω) plucked: δρεπτόν a name for a kiss, Teleclid. Ἄψευδ. 3.

δρέπτω, poet. for δρέπω, to pluck, Ep. impf. δρέπτον, Mosch. 2. 69; more often in Med., Opp. C. 2. 38, Anth. Plan. 4. 231, etc.

δρέπω, Ep. impf. δρέπον h. Hom. Cer. 425: aor. I ἔδρεψα Hdt. 2. 92, Pind.: aor. 2 ἔδραπον Pind.:—Med., Dor. fut. δρεψεύμαι Theocr. 18. 40: aor. ἔδρεψάμην Od., etc.:—Pass., aor. ἔδρέφθην Philostr. 334: (v. sub δέρω: hence come δρεπάνη, δρέπανον). To pluck, Lat. carpo, ἀνθεα h. Hom. Cer. 425, Hdt. 2. 92, Eur., etc.; κασίην Hdt. 3. 110; καρπὸν Plat. Tim. 91 C:—metaph., like Lat. decerpere, to gain possession or enjoyment of, δρ. τιμάν, ἦβαν Pind. P. 1. 95., 6. 48, etc.; and more fully, δραπὼν εὐζωῆς ἄωτον Ib. 4. 234; κορυφᾶς ἀρετᾶν ἀπο δρ. Id. O. 1. 20; δρ. σοφίας καρπὸν Id. Fr. 227; λειμῶνα Μουσῶν δρ., of a poet, Ar. Ran. 1300.

II. Med. to pluck for oneself, cull, φύλλα δρεψάμεναι . . δρυός Od. 12. 357; νάρκισσον . . δρεπόμεν h. Hom. Cer. 429; Ἰσθμιάδων δρέπεσθαι ἄωτον Pind. N. 2. 13; ἀπὸ κρηνῶν μελιρρύτων δρεπόμενοι τὰ μέλη Plat. Ion 534 B;—and, by a bold metaph., Aesch. says αἷμα δρέψασθαι, to shed it, Theb. 718, cf. Bion 1. 22.

δρηπέτης, δρησμός, Ion. for δραπέτης, δρασμός.

δρημοσύνη, ἡ, = δρηστοσύνη, Lat. cultus, δρ. ἱερῶν care of the holy rites, h. Hom. Cer. 476.

II. = δρασμός, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 351.

δρηστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (δράω) a labourer, working man, Od. 16. 248: fem. δρηστεῖρα, a workwoman, Od. 10. 349., 19. 345.

II. (διδράσκω) a runsway, ληστής Babr. Fragm. 1. 14.

δρηστής, οὔ, Dor. δράστας, α, ὁ, a worker, Archil. 67; θεραπῶν, οὐ δράστας as an attendant, not a slave, Pind. P. 4. 511 (v. Dissen 287): fem. δρηστῆτις Anth. P. 12. 73.

δρηστῆτις, ἡ, (διδράσκω) = δραπέτις, Call. Ep. 42.

δρηστοσύνη, ἡ, Ion. for δραστ-, service, Od. 15. 321; δμοῖς δρηστοσύνησι κεκασμένη C. I. 939.

δριλος, ὁ, expl. by Lat. verpus, sensu obsc., Anth. P. 11. 197.

δριμύλος, ὄν, Dim., ὄμμα δρ. a piercing little eye, Mosch. 1. 8.

δριμύ-μωρος, ὄν, = ὀξύμωρος, Galen.

δριμύς, εἶα, ὄ, piercing, sharp, keen, Lat. acer, δριμὺν βέλος Il. 11. 270; and metaph., δριμεία μάχη 15. 696, Hes. Sc. 261; δριμύς χόλος Il. 18. 322; δριμὺ μένος Od. 24. 319; ἄχος Hes. Sc. 457; so, δρ. θυμός Aesch. Cho. 392.

II. in Att. esp. of things which affect the eyes or taste, keen, pungent, acrid, of smoke, Ar. Vesp. 146; of radish, etc., opp. to γλυκὺς, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 5, cf. Plat. Com. Kanth. 5, Arist. de An. 2. 10, 6; of smell, Ar. Pl. 694, Arist. l. c. 2. 9, 5; δριμύσιν ἰητρεύειν with pungent drugs, Hipp. Fract. 769:—Adv. -έως, Anaxandr. Ηρακλ. 1; δριμύτερον ὕζειν Arist. Probl. 12. 7.

III. metaph. also of persons, hot, bitter, fierce, ἀλάστορ Aesch. Ag. 1501; ἀγροῖκος Ar. Eq. 808, etc.; also keen, shrewd, Eur. Cycl. 104; ἔντονοι καὶ δρ. Plat. Theaet. 173 A; δρ. καὶ δικανικός Ib. 175 D; δρ. ἐν τῷ ἀποκρίνεσθαι Arist. Top. 8. 1, 17; λόγος δριμύτατος Id. Soph. Elench. 33; 5; δριμὺ βλέπειν to look bitterly, Ar. Ran. 562; but also to look sharply, keenly, Plat. Rep. 519 B.

δριμύσσω, ta make pungent; ta embitter, Nicet. Ann. 382 D. II. to treat severely, Eust. 201. 23.

δριμύτης, ητος, ἡ, acridness of humours, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15; pungency of taste, etc., Anaxipp. Ἐγκαλ. 1. 46; and in pl., Archedic. Θησ. 1. 7; of smoke, Polyb. 22. 11, 20.

II. metaph. keenness, vehemence, Plat. Polit. 311 A; δρ. πρὸς τὰ μαθήματα Id. Rep. 535 B; keenness of wit or satire, Luc. Alex. 4.

δριμυφάγῳ, (φαγεῖν) to live on acrid food, Paul. Aeg. 4. p. 131.

δριμυφάγια, ἡ, an acrid diet, Diosc. 2. 33.

δρίος, τό, (v. δρύς) a corpse, wood, thicket, δρίος ὕλης corpse-wood, Od. 14. 353 (where the gender is undetermined); but δρίος εὐδενδρον, ὕλην Anth. P. 7. 193, 203; ἅπαν Opp. H. 4. 588; ἐν δρίει C. I. 5430. 43:—in pl. δρία, τά, (as if from δρίον), Hes. Op. 528, Soph. Tr. 1012, Eur. Hel. 1326.

δρίφος for δίφρος, Sophron ap. E. M., cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 337.

δρόιτη, ἡ, a bathing-tub, bath, Aesch. Ag. 1540, Cho. 999, Eum. 633; also in Nic. Al. 462, Lyc., etc.—The sense of bier (σαρός), given by some Gramm., seems to have been suggested by these passages, and the form δρύτη by a supposed connexion with δρύς.

δρομάσκει, relic of an old Verb δρομάω = τρέχω, Hes. Fr. 2; but the analogous form would be δρώμασκει (δρομάω), Lob. Phryn. 583, and the Schol. Ven. II. 20. 227 reads φοίτασκει:—pf. δεδρόμηκε in Babr. 2. fab. 60. 8; cf. ὑπαι-δεδρόμακα Sapph. 2. 10.

δρομαγετέω, ta act as clerk of the course, Inscr. Lesb. in C. I. 2183.

δρομάδην, Adv. (δρόμος) in running, Hesych.

δρομαῖος, α, αν, or (in Eur. Alc. 244) as, ον:—*running at full speed, swift, fleet*, κἀγὼ δρομαῖα βᾶσα Soph. Tr. 927; οὐχ ὡς δρομαῖα πᾶλας Eur. Hel. 543; νεφέλας δρομαίου Id. Alc. l. c.; δρομαίαν πτέρυγ' ἐκτείνων Ar. Pax 160; also in Prose, λαγῶς δρ. a hare run by hounds, opp. to εὐναῖας, Xen. Cyn. 5, 9; ἵχνη δρομαῖα the track of a running hare, Ib. 3, 8; δρ. κάμηλας a dromedary, Plut. Alex. 31. Adv. -ως, Schol. Eur. Or. 1416.

δράμαξ, ακος, ὁ, *good at running*, κάμηλας Geop. 16. 22, 7.

δρομάς, ἄδας, ὁ, ἡ, *running*, προσέβην δραμὰς ἐξ οἴκων Eur. Supp. 1000; ἄμπυξ δρ. the whirling wheel, Soph. Ph. 680; of ships, Ar. Fr. 375:—also with a neut., δραμάδι κῶλφ Eur. Hel. 1301; δραμάσι βλεφάραι Id. Or. 837.

2. like φοιτάς, *wildly roaming, frantic*, Id. Hipp. 549, Tro. 42. II. of certain fish, *migratory*, Arist. II. A. 1. 1, 24.

III. a street-walker, Lat. currax, Phryn. Com. Μανσ. 3. δρομεύς, ἔως, a runner, Eur. Hel. 824, Ar. Vesp. 1206, Plat. Legg. 822 B; pl. δρομηῖς, Eupol. Δημ. 6; Ep. dat. δραμέσι, Call. Fr. 498. 4.

δρόμημα, τό, v. sub δράμημα.

δρομίας, αν, ὁ, a kind of fish, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 284 D.

δρομικός, ἡ, ὄν, *good at running, swift, fleet*, Plat. Theaet. 148 C, etc.; τὰ δραμικὰ ταῦ πεντάθλου the race, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 29; τὰ δρ. γυμνάζεσθαι Dem. 1408. 15; so, τὸ δραμικόν Dio C. 67. 8. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. Legg. 706 C.

δραμο-κῆρυξ, ὕκας, ὁ, a runner, postman, Aeschin. 45. 20.

δρόμας, ὁ, (δραμεῖν, δέδρομα):—a course, running, race, in Il. mostly of horses, ἵππαισι τάθη δρύμας, and of men, τέτατο δράμας, v. sub τείνω 1. 2; οὐρίφ' δρόμῳ in straight course, Soph. Aj. 889; ἅπαντι χρῆσθαι τῷ δρόμῳ at full speed, Luc. Dem. 10:—hence of any quick movement, e. g. flight, Aesch. Pers. 205:—also of time, ἡμέρης δρ. a day's running, i. e. the distance one can go in a day, Hdt. 2. 5, cf. 8. 98; ἵππου δρ. ἡμέρας Dem. 428. fin.:—of things, δρ. νεφέλης, ἡλίαν Eur. Phoen. 166, Plat. Ax. 370 B, etc.:—δρόμῳ at a run, often with Verbs of motion, δρόμῳ ἀγειν Hdt. 9. 59; λέναι 4. 77; χρῆσθαι 6. 112; χωρεῖν Thuc. 4. 31; of a charge of infantry, v. sub θέω; δρόμῳ ξύνησαν Eur. Phoen. 1101; βαηθῆσαι δρόμῳ Ar. Fr. 467; also in pl. δρόμοις, Aesch. Pr. 838, Supp. 819.

2. the foot-race, as a contest at public games, C. I. 108. II, al.:—*proverb.*, περὶ ταῦ παντός δρόμον θεῖν to run for one's all, Hdt. 8. 74; τὸν περὶ ψυχῆς δρόμον δραμεῖν Ar. Vesp. 375; περὶ ψυχῆς ὁ δρ. Plat. Theaet. 173 A; v. sub θέω 1. 2, τρέχω II. 2:—generally a contest, πλαγᾶν δρόμας, i. e. a pugilistic contest, Pind. l. 5 (4). 76. 3. the length of the stadium, a course or heat in a race, Soph. El. 726; but Ib. 691, it seems to be used generally of the pentathlon, cf. τρέχω; ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ δρ. Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 7.

II. a place for running, δρόμοι εὐρέες runs for cattle, Od. 4. 605; v. Gladstone Hom. Stud. 3. 418. 2. a race-course, Hdt. 6. 126; a public walk, Lat. ambulatio, Eur. Andr. 599, Eupol. Ἀστρατ. 3, Plat. Theaet. 144 C; ὁ κατάστεγας δρ., Lat. ambulatio tecla, a cloister, Plat. Euthyd. 273 A; δρ. ξυστός Aristias ap. Poll. 9. 43; δν' ἡ τρεῖς δρύμας περιεληλυθότε having taken two or three turns in the cloister, Plat. l. c.:—*proverb.*, ἔξω δρόμον or ἐκτὸς δρόμον φέρεσθαι, Lat. extra aleas vagari, to get off the course, i. e. wander from the point, Aesch. Pr. 884, Plat. Crat. 414 B; ἐκ δρόμου πεσεῖν Aesch. Ag. 1245; οὐδὲν ἐστ' ἔξω δρύμον 'tis not foreign to the purpse, Id. Cho. 514.

δράμων, ανας, ὁ, a light vessel, dromond, Byz. II. a kind of crab, like δραμιάς, Hesych.

δρσαλλίς, ἰδας, ἡ, a kind of vine, Geop. 5. 17, 3.

δρασεράς, ἄ, ὄν, (δρόςος) dewy, watery, αἰθήρ, πηγαί Eur. Bacch. 865, Hel. 1335; νεφέλαι Ar. Nub. 338: dewy, fresh, λάχανα Id. Pl. 298:—tender, soft, στύμα Anth. P. 5. 244.

δρσσίζω, to bedew, besprinkle, Ar. Ran. 1312, Babr. 12. 15:—Pass., δεδρσσιμένον νέφος dewy, Diog. L. 7. 152. II. intr. to form dew, Arist. Probl. 25. 21.

δράσιμας, ον, =sq., Plut. 2. 918 A.

δρασινός, ἡ, ἄν, =δρασερός, Anth. P. 9. 570.

δρασοβολέω, to shed dew, ὁ ἀήρ δρασοβαλεῖ Plut. 2. 659 B.

δρσα-βάλος, αν, dew-stricken, dewy, χῶραι Theophr. C. P. 3. 24, 4; ἀήρ Ib. 6. 18, 3.

δρσα-εἴμων, αν, dew-clad, νεφέλαι Orph. H. 20. 6., 50. 6.

δρσθείς, εσσα, εν, poet. for δρσερός, Eur. Tro. 833, etc.

δρσά-μέλι, ιτας, τό, honey-dew, Galen.

δρσσοόμαι, Pass. to be wet with dew, Anacreont. 57. 12.

δρσαο-πάχνη, ἔς, dew nourished or fed, Philo de VII Mir. 1.

δρσαο-πάχνη, ἡ, hoar-frost, rime, Arist. Mund. 4. 5.

δράσος, ἡ: (cf. Skt. ras-as (sucus), Lat. ros, Slav. rosa: v. also ἔρση):—dew, Hdt. 2. 68, Plat. Tim. 59 E; and in pl., Aesch. Ag. 336, Soph. Aj. 1208, etc.:—the Hom. word is ἔρση, ἔέρση.

2. in Poets, pure water, παντία δρ. Aesch. Eum. 904; δρόσῳ ἐναλία θαλασσία Eur. l. T. 255, 1192; ποταμία δρ. Id. Hipp. 127; ποταμίαισι δρόσοις Ib. 77; ἐπὶ κρηναίαισι δράσαις Id. l. A. 182; also δρόσας alone, Ἀχελφᾶν δρ. Id. Andr. 167; καθαρᾶς δρόσοις Id. Ion 97; ἐκ ποταμῶν δρόσαν ἄρατε Ar. Ran. 1339; cf. Hor. rore puro Castaliae. 3. of other liquids, δρ. ἀμπέλαν Pind. O. 7. 2; δρ. φανία Aesch. Ag. 1390, etc.:—*metaph.*, δρόςος ὕμνων Pind. P. 5. 134; cf. ἄρδω.

II. like ἔρση II, *metaph. the young of animals*, Aesch. Ag. 141.

δρσώδης, ες, (εἶδας) dewy, moist, Phreocr. Μεταλλ. 3, etc.; δ. ὕδατος νότις a spring, Eur. Bacch. 704.

δρῦακες, αἰ, (δρῦς) =δρῦαχαι, Hesych.

δρῦάριον, τό, Dim. of δρῦς, Eust. 1715. 52.

Δρυάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (δρῦς) a Dryad, nymph whose life was bound up with that of her tree, Plut. Caes. 9., 2. 711 E; cf. Ἀμαδρυάς.

δρῦηκόπος, ον, (κόπτω) wood-cutting, Lyc. 1378.

δρῦίδης, ου, ὁ, a druid, among the Gauls, Arist. Fr. 30.

δρῦίνας, ὁ, a serpent living in hollow oaks, Nic. Th. 411.

δρῦίνος, ἡ, αν, (δρῦς) oaken, Od. 21. 43, Hipp. Fract. 761, Eur. Bacch. 1103, etc.; δρ. πῦρ a fire of oak-wood, Theocr. 9. 19; μέλι δρ. honey from the hollow of an oak, Anth. P. 9. 72; ὁ δρ. στέφανος C. I. 4040. VI.

δρῦίτης, ου, ὁ, in Theophr. C. P. 1. 2, 2, said to be a kind of cy-press.

II. δρ. λίθος, a precious stone, cf. Plin. 37. 11.

δρῦο-καρπον, τό, an acorn or similar fruit, Lyc. 83, Eust. 773. 49, in pl. δρῦο-κολάπτης, v. sub δρῦοκολάπτης.

δρῦμάζω or -σσω, =δρῦπτω; fut. δρῦμάξω, Comic. in Meineke 5. 123.

δρῦμίς, ἰδας, ἡ, =δρῦάς, δρ. Νύμφαι Alex. Incert. 69.

δρῦμόνιος, α, ον, haunting the woods, Orph. H. 35. 12.

δρῦμός, ὁ, (δρῦς) an oak-coppice, and then, generally, a coppice, wood, Hom., only in the heterog. pl. δρῦμά, Il. 11. 118, Od. 10. 150, 197, 251; but acc. pl. δρῦμάς in Aesch. Fr. 305. 10, Plut. Pericl. et Fab. 1:—the sing. occurs in Soph. O. T. 1399, Eur. Hipp. 1127. [In sing. always δρῦμός; but in pl. Hom. always has δρῦμά; δρῦμά only in late Ep., Herm. Orph. Arg. 681.]

δρῦμο-χάρης, ἔς, delighting in the woods, Orph. H. 50. 12.

δρῦμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) woody, Diod. 3. 26.

δρῦμών, ὠνας, ἡ, =δρῦμός, Babr. 45. 11, Opp. C. 2. 78.

δρῦα-βάλανος, ἡ, an acorn, Strabo 734.

δρῦαγάνος, αν, (γενέσθαι) oak-grown, ἄρη Ar. Thesm. 114.

δρῦβεις, εσσα, εν, full of oaks, woody, ap. Strabo 626.

δρῦο-καίτης, αν, ὁ, dweller on the oak, τέττιξ Anth. P. 7. 190.

δρῦο-καλάπτης, ου, ὁ, the woodpecker, of which Arist. distinguishes three species, the green, Picus viridis, the greater and the less spotted, P. major and minor, H. A. 8. 3, 7, cf. 9. 9, 1:—also δρῦοκαλάπτης, Ar. Av. 480, 979, Strab.; in Hesych., δρῦοκόλαψ; and δρῦοκάπος, in Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 15.

δρῦα-πάγης στύλας, in Soph. Fr. 629, explained in Eust. by ὁ δρῦίνας πάσσαλας, the oak-fastening instrument, an aaken bolt.

δρῦο-περίς, ὁ, a fern growing on oaks, Diosc. 4. 189.

δρῦοτομία, ἡ, the lapping of trees; firewood, Plat. Legg. 678 D.

δρῦοταμική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the woodman's art, Plat. Polit. 288 D.

δρῦο-τάμας, ὁ, a woodcutter, Aesop., etc. [δρῦ- in arsi, Q. Sm. 1. 250.]

δρῦοχοι, αἰ, (δρῦς, ἔχω) the props or stays upon which is laid the keel (τρόςπις) of a new ship, Od. 19. 574,—where the pole-axes ranged in a row are compared to them, cf. Eust. et Schol. ad l.: on them the deck rested, κατὰ δρῦοχῶν ἐπάγη σανίς Epigr. ap. Ath. 209 C:—later, ἐκ δρῦοχῶν ναυπηγεῖσθαι to build a ship from the keel, Polyb. 1. 38, 5; δρῦοχᾶς ἐπεβάλλετα νηὺς Ar. Rh. 1. 723; so, δρῦοχᾶς τιθέναι δράματος to lay the keel of a new play, Ar. Thesm. 52; and *proverb.*, αἶψα ἐκ δρῦοχῶν Plat. Tim. 81 B, cf. Plut. 2. 231 E:—Poll. 1. 85 cites the sing. δρῦοχᾶν. II. =δρῦμα, woods, Anth. P. 6. 16; and so Eur. El. 1163, in heterog. pl. δρῦοχα.

δρῦοψ, απος, ὁ, a kind of woodpecker, different from the δρῦοκολάπτης, Ar. Av. 304.

δρῦο-πεπής, ἔς, ripened on the tree, quite ripe, ἐλάα Chionid. Πρωχ. 4, Eupol. Incert. 48; αἰ δρῦοπεπῆς [sc. ἰσχάδες] Ar. Lys. 564, Callias Incert. 2:—by a comic metaph., μάζαι δρ. Cratin. Πλαυτ. 2, Teleclid. Incert. 74; δρ. ἐταίραι Ar. Fr. 190.—But δρῦοπεπής (from √ΠΕΤ, πίπτω) ready to fall, over-ripe, is a constant v. l.; and this form, supported by the analogy of χαμαιπεπής, is preferred by Dind. in Steph. Thes. s. v.: cf. δρῦππα.

δρῦπῆς, ἰδας, ἡ, (δρῦπτω) a kind of thorn, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 6.

δρῦπᾶ, ἡ, Lat. druppa, an over-ripe olive, Anth. P. 6. 299, Ath. 56 A: cf. δρῦπιγέρον.

δρῦπτω, Eur. El. 150: fut. δρῦψω (κατα-) Anth. P. 5. 43: aor. ἔδρῦψα, Ep. δρῦψα Il., cf. ἀποδρῦπω:—Med., Hes., Eur.: aor. δρῦψάμενας Od.:—Pass., Anth. P. 7. 2: aor. ἔδρῦψθην Babr. 2 pt. 36. 10: plqrpf. δέδρῦπτο Q. Sm. 14. 391; cf. ἀμφι-, ἀπα-δρῦπτω. (From √ΔΡΥΨ, which appears in the compd. ἀπο-δρῦψω, and in δρῦψή, δρῦψάζω.) To tear, strip, βραχίονα δαυρὸς ἀκωκῆ δρῦψ' ἀπὸ μῦνων Il. 16. 324; and in Med., δρῦψάμενω δ' ὀνύχεσσι παρειὰς ἀμφὶ τε δειράς tearing each other's cheeks and necks all round, Od. 2. 153:—mostly in sign of mourning, δρῦπτειν κᾶρα Eur. El. 150; ἐκάτερθε παρειὰς Ar. Rh. 3. 672; and in Med., δρῦπτεσθαι παρειάν to tear one's cheek, Lat. genas lacerare, Eur. Hec. 655; and so without παρειάν, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 13: cf. καταδρῦπτω.

δρῦς, ἡ, (also ὁ, acc. to Schol. Ar. Nub. 401, and in late authors): gen. δρῦός: acc. δρῦν, =δρῦα only in Q. Sm. 3. 280: nom. and acc. pl. δρῦς, but also δρῦες, δρῦας, Il. 12. 132, Aesch. Pr. 832, Soph. Fr. 354: gen. δρῦων Hdt. 7. 218. [ῦ, except in δρῦς, δρῦν; but gen. δρῦός at the beginning of a verse, Hes. Op. 434.] (From √ΔΡΥΨ come also δρῦ-μός, δρῦ-μά, δέν-δραν, δρῖ-α, δόρ-υ (δαυρῦς), cf. Skt. dru-s, dru-nias (arbor), dār-u (lignum), Zd. dru (lignum), Goth. triu (ξύλον), O. Norse tré, A. S. treow (tree), etc.) Originally a tree (δρῦν ἐκάλουν οἱ παλαιοὶ . . πᾶν δένδρον Schol. Il. 11. 86, v. infr.), but commonly the oak, Lat. quercus, Hom., etc.; described as ὑψίκομος Il. 14. 398, etc.; ὑψικάρηνας 12. 132; used in ship-building (cf. δρῦαχαι), 13. 389 sq.; noted for durability, 23. 328; sacred to Zeus, who gave his oracles from the oaks of Dodona, Od. 14. 328; αἰ προσήγορα δρῦες Aesch. Pr. 832; πολύγλωσσας δρῦς Soph. Tr. 1168, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 275 B, and v. φηγός:—*proverb.*, οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ δρῦός ἐσοι . . αὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης thou art no foundling from the woods or rocks, i. e. thou hast parents and a country, Od. 19. 163, cf. Plat. Apol. 34 D, Rep. 544 D;—but, οὐ μὲν πῶς νῦν ἐστὶν ἀπὸ δρῦός οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης . . ἀριζεῖν, 'tis no time now to talk at ease from tree or rock, like lovers, Il. 22. 126; ἀλλὰ τίη μαι ταῦτα περὶ δρῦν ἢ περὶ πέτρην; why all this about trees and rocks (i. e. things we have nothing to do with)? Hes. Th. 45 (and Götting gives a similar interpr. to the last-cited passage of

II. of other trees, *πίερα δρύς* the resinous wood (of the pine), Soph. Tr. 763; of the olive, Eur. Cycl. 615, cf. 455; *δρύς θαλασσία*, = *ἀλίφλοιος*, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 428.

III. metaph. a worn-out old man, like *γεράνδρον*, Anth. P. 6. 254, Artem. 2. 25; cf. Horace's *aridae quercus*, Od. 4. 13, 9.

δρῦ-τόμος, *ov*, poet. for *δρυτόμος*, Il. 11. 86; but *δρῦ-* in arsi, Q. Sm. 9. 163, 453, 13. 56.

δρυφάξω, = *δρύπτω*, Hesych.

δρυφακτος, *δ*, a railing or latticed partition, serving as the bar of the courts of law, the council-chamber, etc., Ar. Vesp. 830; but mostly in pl., like Lat. *cancelli*, *ὑπερεπήδων τοὺς δρ*. Id. Eq. 675; *ὑπὸ τοῖς δρ*. Id. Vesp. 386; *ἐπὶ τοῖς δρ*. Ib. 552, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 55; a neut. pl. *δρύφακτα* is cited by Dind. Steph. Thes., but the masc. occurs in Ar. Eq. and Polyb. (v. infr.), and in other places the gender is indeterminate:—cf. *κιγκλῖς*.

2. in sing. generally, a hand-rail, Polyb. 1. 22, 6 and 10. (The Schol. Ar. Eq. l. c. interpr. it by *δ ἐκ δρυὸς φραγμός*, so that the orig. form would be *δρυό-φρακτος*.)

δρυφακτώω, to fence, fortify, Polyb. 8. 6, 4.

δρυφάκτωμα, τό, an inclosure, Strabo 629.

δρυφάσσω, fut. *ξω*, to fence round, guard by a fence, Lyc. 758.

δρυφή [ῦ], ἡ, (*δρύπτω*) a tearing: *δρύφος*, ὁ, scrapings, Hesych.

δρυφέλα, τά, scrapings, parings, Parthen. ap. E. M. 288. 58.

δρῦψια, τά, = *φοῖεγ*, *δρ*. *τύρων* Anth. P. 6. 299.

δρῦψο-γέρων, ὁ, (cf. *δρύππα*) a worn-out old man; *δρῦψό-παις*, ὁ, a worn-out boy, Hesych.

δρῶοιμι, Ep. opt. pres. act. of *δράω*.

δρωπᾶκίζω, to get rid of hair by pitch-plasters, Luc. Demon. 50: *δρωπᾶκισμός*, ὁ, a getting rid of hair thus, Diosc.: *δρωπᾶκιστός*, ἡ, ὄν, serving to get rid of hair, Galen.: *δρωπᾶκίστρια*, ἡ, = *παρατίλτρια*, Phot., Thom. M.

δρῶπαξ, ακος, ὁ, (*δρέπω*) a pitch-plaster, Synes. 75 D, Galen. (ā in genit., Martial 3. 74., 10. 65.)

δρῶπτω, = *διακῶπτω* ἢ *διασκοπῶ*, Aesch. (Fr. 272) ap. Hesych.; and *δρωπάξω* is quoted in A. B. 549: cf. *δράω*, *δρῶ* (B).

δύα, Dor. for *δύη*.

δυσδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*δύω*) of or for the number two, Plut. 2. 1025 C.

δυσάζω, to couple, Eust. Opusc. 250. 78: Pass. to be coupled, opp. to *μονάζειν*, Ib. 81.

2. to express in the dual number, Eust. Il. 47. 28.

3. Pass. to be impressed with the sense of a thing's being double, to see double, etc., Sext. Emp. M. 7. 193.

II. to halve, bisect, Theol. Arithm. p. 12.

δυσάκις, Adv. twice, = *δίς* (cf. *τρίς*, *τριάκις*), Ar. Fr. 607.

δυσ-αερίκος, ἡ, ὄν, = the Lat. *duumviralis*, C. I. 3979.

δυσάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the number two, Plat. Phaedo 101 C, Parm. 149 C, Arist., etc.

δυσασμός, ὁ, a dividing into two, Eust. Opusc. 205. 20.

δυσάω, (*δύη*) to plunge in misery, *δυσάωσιν* .. *ἀνθρώπων* Od. 20. 195.

δυσγός, Dor. for *ζυγός*, E. M. 316. 56; Aeol., Ib. 466. 36.

δυσερός, ἄ, ὄν, miserable, *δυσερού θανάτου* *τυχεῖν* Epigr. Gr. 153, cf. Max. π. κατ. 65, 182.

δύη, ἡ, Dor. *δύα*, but not Att.: (v. sub *δαίω* (A), cf. *δυσάω*, *ὕδυνη*):—poet. Noun, misery, anguish, pain, Od. 14. 215, and Trag.; *πῆμα δύης* weight of woe, Od. 14. 338; *πέλαγος ἀτηρᾶς δύης* Aesch. Pr. 746; *γενναία δύη* Soph. Aj. 938; pl., *πημοναῖς δύαις τε* Aesch. Pr. 512, cf. 179, 525, etc.

δυση-πῦθής, ἐς, much-suffering, Ap. Rh. 4. 1165, Opp. H. 2. 436;—also *δυσήπαθος*, *ov*, h. Hom. Merc. 486;—hence *δυσηπαθῆη*, ἡ, misery, Ap. Rh. 4. 1395, Anth. Plan. 113; and *δυσηπάθεια*, E. M. 291.

δυσμή, Dor. for *δυσμή*, q. v. sub *fin*.

δυσικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *δυσδικός*: τὸ *δυσικόν* the dual number, Apoll. de Constr. 297. Adv. *-κῶς*, = *διτῶς*, Suid.

δύϊος, α, *ov*, = *δυσερός*, Aesch. Supp. 842.

δύμεναι [ῦ], Ep. inf. aor. 2 act. of *δύω*, Il.

δύναμαι, Dep.: decl. in pres. and impf. like *ἵσταμαι*; 2 sing. *δύνασαι* Il. 1. 393, Od. 4. 374, Soph. Aj. 1164 (in anap.), Ar. Nub. 811 (in choriamb.), Xen. An. 7. 7, 8, etc.), but in old Att. also *δύνα* Soph. Ph. 798, Eur. Hec. 253, Andr. 239; Ion. *δύνη*, which is also used as subjunct. in good authors, Pors. Hec. l. c.; Ion. 3 pl. *δυνέεται* Hdt.; subj. *δύνωμαι*, Ion. 2 sing. *δύνηαι* Il. 6. 229; impf. 2 sing. *ἐδύνω* h. Hom. Merc. 405, Xen. An. 1. 6, 7; Ion. 3 pl. *ἐδυνέατο* Hdt.:—fut. *δυνήσομαι* Il., Att.; Dor. *δυνᾶσομαι* Archyt. ap. Stob. t. 314. 18; later also *δυνηθήσομαι* Dio C., *δεδυνήσομαι* Sopat. in Walz Rhet. 8. p. 97:—aor. *ἐδυνήσαμην* Il. 14. 33, Ep. *δυν-* 5. 621, etc., but never in good Att. (for *Deni*. 445. I has been corrected from MSS.); the pass. form *ἐδυνάσθη* Ep. *δυνάσθη*, being mostly used in Hom. and Hdt. (also in Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 24, An. 7. 6, 20, etc.), or in strict Att. *ἐδυνήθη* Soph. Aj. 1067, O. T. 1212, Eur. Ion 867, Dem. 540. 25., 574. 28:—pf. *δεδύνημαι* Dinarch. 106. 35, Dem. 48. 16:—verb. Adj. *δυνατός*.—The double augment *ἡδυνάμην*, *ἡδυνήθη* occurs in MSS. of Hdt. and of many Att. writers, and is sometimes required by the metre, *ἡδύνω* Philippid. Συμπλ. 1, *ἡδυνήθη* Aesch. Pr. 206. [ῦ, except in *δυναμένοιο* Od. 1. 276., 11. 414, Ep. Hom. 15. 1, and nom. pr. *Δυναμένη*, metri grat.]

I. to be able, capable, strong enough to do, c. inf. aor., praes., et aor., Hom., etc.; the inf. fut., rare in correct authors, is prob. an error (*πέισειν* for *πέθειν*) in Soph. Ph. 1394:—when it is absol., an inf. may easily be supplied from the context, *εἰ δύνασαι γε* if at least thou canst [sc. *περισχέσθαι*] Il. 1. 393; *ἄσπον δύναμαι χερσίν τε ποσίν τε* [sc. *ποιεῖν τι*] Il. 20. 360; *Ζεὺς δύναται ἅπαντα* [sc. *ποιεῖν*] Od. 4. 237; so also, *μέγα δύναμενος* very powerful, mighty, Od. 1. 276, cf. 11. 414, Hdt. 9. 9, etc.; *μέγα δύναται*, *multum valet*, Aesch. Eum. 950; *δ. Διὸς ἀγχιιστα* Id. Supp. 1036; *αἱ δυνάμενοι* men of power, rank, and influence,

Eur. Or. 889, Thuc. 6. 39, etc.; *δυνάμενος* παρά τινι having influence with him, Hdt. 7. 5, Andoc. 32. 31, etc.; *δύνασθαι ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις* Thuc. 4. 105; *δύν. χρήμασι, τῷ σώματι* Lys. 107. 26., 168. 26:—*δ δύναμενος* one that can maintain himself, Id. 169. 19.

2. of moral possibility, to be able, to dare or bear to do a thing, mostly with negat., *οὐδὲ τελευτῆν ποιήσειν δύναται* Od. 1. 250; *σε .. αὐ δύναμαι προλιπεῖν* 13. 331, cf. Soph. Ant. 455; *οὐκέτι ἐδύνατο βιοτεύειν* Thuc. 1. 130;—so Lat. *posse* in Virg. Aen. 9. 482, Hor. Od. 3. 11, 30.

3. with *ὡς* and a Superl., *ὡς ἐδύνατο ἀδηλότατα* as secretly as they could, Thuc. 7. 50; *ὡς δύναμαι μάλιστα* as much as I possibly can, Plat. Rep. 367 B; *ὡς δύνατο κάλλιστον* Id. Symp. 214 C; *ὡς ἂν δύνωμαι διὰ βραχυτάτων* Dem. 814. 4, etc.; or simply *ὡς ἐδύνατο* in the best way he could, Xen. An. 2. 6, 2; so also, *ὅσους ἐδύνατο πλείστους ἀθροίσας* Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 9; *λαβεῖν .. ὅς ἂν σοφωτάτους δύνωμαι* Alex. Συντρ. 1.

II. to pass for, and that, 1. of money, to be worth, c. acc., *ὁ σίγλος δύναται ἐπὶ ὀβολούς* Xen. An. 1. 5, 6, cf. Dem. 914. 11: absol. to pass, be current, Luc. Luct. 10.

2. of number, to be equivalent to, *τριηκόσαιο γενεαὶ δυνέεται μύρια ἕτεα* Hdt. 2. 142; *λόγοι ἔργα δυνάμενοι* words that are as good as deeds, Thuc. 6. 40.

3. of words, to signify, mean, like Lat. *valere* for *significare*, Hdt. 4. 110, 1, al.; *ἴσον δύναται*, Lat. *idem valet*, Id. 6. 86, 3, cf. 2. 30., 4. 192, Ar. Fr. 553; *τὸ νεοδαμῶδες δύναται ἐλεύθερον εἶναι* Thuc. 7. 58; *ταῦτόν δ. Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 6*:—also to mean, intend, avail, *οὐδένα καιρὸν δύναται ἀναίλι* to no good purpose, Eur. Med. 128, cf. Plat. Phileb. 23 D; *τὸ τριβώνιον τί δύναται*; Ar. Pl. 842; *τοῦτο δύναται αἱ ἀγγελίαι* they mean this much, Thuc. 6. 36; *τὴν αὐτὴν δ. δούλωσιν* Id. 1. 141.

4. as Mathem. term, *δύνασθαι τι* means to be the root of a square number or the side of a square, *τοῖς ἐπιπέδοις ἃ δύνανται* to the squares of which they [the lines] are the sides or roots, Plat. Theaet. 148 B; *αἱ δυνάμεναι αὐτὰ [τὰ μεγέθη]* the lines representing their square roots, Eucl. 10. def. 11, prop. 22; *αὐξήσεις δυνάμεναι τε καὶ δυναστεύμεναι* increments both in the roots and powers of numbers, Plat. Rep. 546 B:—v. sub *δύναμις* v.

III. impers., *οὐ δύναται*, c. inf. aor., it cannot be, is not to be, Valck. Hdt. 7. 134., 9. 45; cf. *ἐθέλω* 1. 2.

δυναμικός, ἡ, ὄν, powerful, efficacious, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 1036 E; *πρὸς τι* Polyb. 22. 21, 4; *κατὰ τι* Id. 37. 3, 3: of wine, potent, Ath. 26 B.

δυνᾶμις [ῦ], ἡ, gen. *εως*, Ion. *ιας*, Ion. dat. *δυνάμι*: (*δύναμαι*):—power, might, strength, in Hom. esp. of bodily strength, *εἴ μοι δυνάμις γε παρέη* Od. 2. 62, cf. 11. 8. 294; *οἷη ἐμῇ δυνάμις καὶ χεῖρες* Od. 20. 237; so, *ἡ δύναμις τῶν νέων* Antipho 127. 24, etc.:—hence generally, strength, power, ability to do anything, *ὅση δυνάμις γε πάρεστιν* Il. 9. 294; *πὰρ δύναμιν* beyond one's strength, 13. 787; in Prose, *παρὰ δ. Thuc. 1. 70*, etc.; *ὑπὲρ δ. Dem. 292. 25*; opp. to *κατὰ δ.*, as far as lies in one, Lat. *pro virili*, Hdt. 3. 142, etc. (*κατὰ δ.* in Hes. Op. 334); so, *εἰς δύναμιν* Cratin. Πυλ. 3, Plat. Rep. 458 E, etc.; *πρὸς δ. Id. Phaedr. 231 A.*

2. outward power, might, influence, authority, Lat. *potentia*, *opes*, Aesch. Pers. 174, Ag. 779, Hdt. 1. 90, Thuc. 7. 21, etc.; *ἐν δ. εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι* Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 5, Dem. 174. 27.

3. a force for war, forces, δ. *περὶ καὶ περὶ καὶ ἱππικῆ καὶ ναυτικῆ* Xen. An. 1. 3, 12.

4. a power, quantity, Lat. *vis*, *χημάτων* δ. Hdt. 7. 9, cf. Thuc. 9. 97., 6. 46.

II. a power, faculty, capacity, αἱ τοῦ σώματος *δυνάμεις* Plat. Theaet. 185 E; ἡ δ. τῆς ὕψεως Plat. Rep. 532 A; ἡ τῶν λεγόντων δ. Dem. 596. 21; c. gen. rei, a capacity for, τῶν ἔργων Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 1; *τοῦ λέγειν* Id. Rhet. 1. 6, 14; *τοῦ λόγου, τῶν λόγων* Menand. Incert. 52, Alex. Ἰππ. 1:—absol. any natural capacity or faculty, that may be improved and may be used for good or ill, Arist. Top. 4. 5, 9, M. Mor. 1. 2, 2., 7. 2:—also of natural powers of plants, etc., αἱ δ. τῶν φυσικῶν, τῶν σπερμάτων Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 14, etc.: *productive power*, τῆς γῆς Id. Oec. 16, 4; *μετάλλων* Id. Vect. 4, 1.

2. a faculty, art, as Medicine, Logic, Rhetoric, Arist. Metaph. 4. 12, 11., 8. 2, 1.

3. a medicine, Hipp.; cf. Bast Greg. p. 907.

III. the force or meaning of a word, Lys. 10. 7, Plat. Crat. 394 B, etc.

2. the worth or value of money, Thuc. 6. 46, cf. 2. 97, Plut. Lyc. 9, Sol. 15.

IV. a capability of existing or acting, virtual existence or action, Lat. *potentia*, as opp. to actual (*ἐνέργεια*, *ἐντελέχεια*, Arist. Metaph. 8. 6, 9): hence *δυνάμει*, as Adv. *virtually*, *ὑστερον ὂν τῇ τάξει, πρότερον τῇ δυνάμει* .. *ἐστὶ* Dem. 32. 19; opp. to *ἐνέργεια* (actually, Lat. *actu*), Arist. An. Post. 1. 24, fin.; or to *ἐντελέχεια*, Id. Metaph. 3. 5, 1, al.; v. *ἐνέργεια* II.

V. as Mathem. term, *potentia*, in Geometry, the side of a square, and in Arithm. the square root, which being multiplied into itself produces the square, Plat. Theaet. 147 D sq.; *εὐθείαι δυνάμει σύμμετροί εἰσιν, ὅταν τὰ ὑπ' αὐτῶν τετράγωνα τῷ αὐτῷ χωρίῳ μετρήται* Eucl. 10. def. 3; cf. *δύναμαι* II. 4.

δυνάμο-δύναμις, *εως*, ἡ, a biquadratic root, Diophant.

δυνάμω, to strengthen, LXX (Eccl. 10. 10), Theodot. Dan. 9. 27:—mostly in Pass., Ep. Coloss. 1. 11, Eus., etc.

δυνάσις [ῦ], *εως*, ἡ, poet. for *δύναμις*, Pind. P. 4. 424, Soph. Ant. 604, 951, Eur. Ion 1012; *ἐν* (i. e. ἐς) *δύνασιν pro virili*, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1588. 5.

δυναστεία, ἡ, (*δυναστεύω*) power, lordship, domination, Soph. O. T. 593, Dem. 247. 10; *δ. ὀλίγων ἀνδρῶν* Thuc. 3. 62, cf. Plat. Polit. 291 D; *πολιτικά δ. the exercise of political power*, Id. Theaet. 176 C.

II. an oligarchy, Thuc. 4. 78, Andoc. 23. 12, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 46, etc.; classed by Arist. with tyranny and unmixed democracy, Pol. 4. 5, 2, cf. 4. 6, 11., 5. 6, 12:—applied by Dio C. 52. 1 to the rule of the Roman Senate.

δυναστευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like an oligarchy, arbitrary, opp. to *πολιτικός*, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 13, cf. 4. 14, 7., 5. 6, 11.

δυναστεύω, to be a *δυνάστης*, hold power or lordship, be powerful or influential, Hdt. 9. 2, Thuc. 6. 89, Isocr. 249 C, etc.; ἡ πόλις τῶν λαμπῶν *ἐδυνάστευε μάλιστα* Hdt. 5. 97: c. gen. to be lord over, Posidon. ap.

Ath. 213 A, Diod. 4. 31; c. dat., Ath. 624 D:—generally, *to prevail, be prevalent*, of a wind, of climate, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Aër. 288: *to be influential*, ἐν τῷ σώματι Hipp. Vet. Med. 14:—Pass. *to be ruled*, ἰπὸ τινος Galen.

II. as Mathemat. term, v. sub δύναμις II. 4.
δυναστῆς, οὐ, ὁ, a lord, master, ruler, of Zeus, Soph. Ant. 608; of Xerxes (v. sub δυνάτης); οἱ δ. the chief men in a state, Lat. optimates, Hdt. 2. 32, Plat. Rep. 473 D, etc.; in Polyb. of petty chiefs, Livy's reguli, 9. 23, 5., 10. 34, 2, etc.:—in Aesch. Ag. 6 the stars are called λαμπροὶ δυνάσται. δύναστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a δυνάστης, arbitrary, Arist. Pol. 6. 6, 3. δύναστις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of δυνάστης, Dem. Phal. 311. δύναστωρ, ορος, ὁ, = δυνάστης, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 280. δυνάτέω, *to be powerful, mighty*, 2 Ep. Cor. 13. 3. δυνάτης [ᾶ], οὐ, ὁ, poet. for δυνάστης, ᾧ δυνάτα Aesch. Pers. 674, as the Med. Ms. and the Schol.

δυνάτος, ἡ, ὄν, also ος, ον Pind. N. 2. 21:—strong, mighty, esp. in body, τὸ δυνατώτατον the ablest-bodied men, Hdt. 9. 31; αἶμα δ. πρὸς τι Xen. Oec. 7, 23; χερσὶ καὶ ψυχᾷ δ. Pind. N. 9. 91; τοῖς σώμασι καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 19:—of ships, fit for service, Thuc. 7. 60.

2. c. inf. able to do, Hdt. 1. 97, etc.; δ. λῦσαι mighty to loose, Pind. O. 10. 11; λέγειν δ. Thuc. 1. 139, etc.; ὅσον περ δ. εἰμι, with inf. omitted, Eur. Or. 522;—so also, δ. κατὰ τι, πρὸς τι Plat. Hipp. Mi. 366 D, Xen. Oec. 7, 23.

3. of outward power, powerful, influential, Soph. El. 219; τῶν Ἑλλήνων δυνατώτατοι Hdt. 1. 53; οἱ δυνατοὶ the chief men of rank and influence, Thuc. 2. 65; δ. χρήμασι Id. 1. 13, etc.:—also well-to-do, no pauper, opp. to ἀδύνατος, Lys. 169. 17.

4. able to produce, productive, χώρα Geop. 2. 21, 5. II. pass., of things, possible, Lat. quod fieri possit, Hdt. 2. 54, etc.:—δυνατόν [ἔστι], c. inf., Id. 9. 111, Aesch. Ag. 97, etc.; ὁδὸς δυνατὴ καὶ τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις πορεύεσθαι practicable, Xen. An. 4. 1, 24:—κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν, quantum fieri possit, Plat. Crat. 422 D, Dem. 30. 11; so, ἐς τὸ δ. Hdt. 3. 24, Plat. Phaedr. 277 A; ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν Xen. An. 4. 2, 23; also, ὅσον δυνατόν, εἰς ὅσον δ. μάλιστα, καθ' ὅσον μάλιστα δ., ὡς δ. ἀριστα, Eur. I. A. 997, Plat., etc.:—τὰ δ. things which, being possible, are matters for deliberation, Thuc. 5. 89, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 2.

III. Adv. —τῶς, strongly, powerfully, Lat. valide, valde, εἰπεῖν δ. Aeschin. 34. 22; δ. ἔχει it is possible, Hdt. 7. 11:—Sup. —ώτατα, Plat. Rep. 516 D.

δυνηρός, ἡ, ὄν, = δυνατός, Basil. δυνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, Aeol. (?) for δυνατός, Epigr. Gr. 990. 4. δύνωτος, η, ον, Aegypto-Dor. for δυνατός, C. I. 4725, 4; v. Ahr. D. D. 2. 582. δύνω, v. sub δύω.

δύω, also δύνω in Ep. and Eleg. Poets, but never in correct Att., Pors. Or. 1550: gen. and dat. δυοῖν [used as monos. in Soph. O. T. 640, cf. δώδεκα for δυῶδ-]; in later Att. also δυεῖν (esp. in fem. gen.), a form now excluded from the best Edd. of good Att. writers, as Eur. El. 536, Thuc. 1. 20, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. δύο fin.: in later writers also pl. dat. δυοῖ (in Thuc. 8. 101, for δυοῖν ἡμερᾶς, δυοῖν should be restored), common after the time of Alexander, Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 7, Menand. Incert. 150, and oft. in Inscr., cf. Lob. Phryn. 210:—the Ion. forms δυῶν (Hdt. 1. 94, 130, etc.), δυοῖσι (1. 32., 7. 104) are doubted by Dind.—Used indecl., like ἀμφω, by Hom. (who has no gen. or dat. δυοῖν), τῶν δύο μοιράων Il. 10. 253; δύο κανόνεσσι 13. 407, etc.; so in Hdt. and Att., δύο νεῶν Hdt. 8. 82; δύο ζεύγεσι 3. 130; δύο νεῶν Thuc. 3. 89; δύο πλέθρων Xen. An. 1. 3, 23, etc.; but not so in Trag. (Eur. Andr. 692 makes no exception), and rare in Com., Alex. Kνιδ. 1, Damox. Συντρ. 1. 3.

(From √ΔΥ come also δῖς (for δῦῖς or δῦῖς), δεύ-τερος (for δῦ-τερος), δοι-οί, δι-σός, δι-α, δι-χα, δι-πλός; cf. Skt. dva, dvāu (duo), dvis (bis), dviṭiyas (deύτερος), vi- (ve-, dis-); Zd. dva (duo), etc.; Lat. duo, bis (for dvis, cf. Zd. bi-tya (deύτερος)), bini (for duini), dis- and ve-, du-plex, du-bius; Goth. tvaī, vi-thra (contra), twistass (διχοστασία); O. N. tveir, tvī- (bis); A. S. twā (two, twain), tvennr (twin), etc.; O. H. G. zwiuo (Germ. zwei), etc.) Two, Il. 1. 16, etc.;—in Hom. δύο and δύνω are often joined with plural Nouns, as δύο δ' ἄνδρες etc.: in Trag. also, δύο sometimes occurs with pl. nouns, δύοιν rarely, if ever, v. Elmsl. Med. 798:—δύο sometimes for one or two, Lat. vel duo vel nemo, a few, Theocr. 14. 45; more fully, ένα καὶ δύο Il. 2. 346; δὴ ἢ τρεῖς Ar. Pax 829; εἰς δύο two and two, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 17; σὺν δύο two together, Il. 10. 224, Hdt. 4. 66; δύο ποιεῖν τὴν πόλιν to split the state into two, divide it, Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 10.

δυο-εἰδής, ἐς, of two forms, Porph. V. Pyth. 50. δυοκαίδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, twelve, Il.: also δωδέκα, δώδεκα. δυοκαϊδεκά-μηνος, ον, = δωδεκάμηνος, Soph. Tr. 648; δυοκαϊδεκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Procl.; and in Hipp. δυοκαϊδέκατος.

δυοκαίδεκος (sub. ἀριθμός), ὁ, the number twelve, Alcae. 71. δυοκαϊκοσίπηχυς, υ, of two and twenty cubits, Eust. 644. 39. δυοκαϊπεντηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν, the fifty-second, Archimed. 330 Torelli. δυο-ποιός, ὄν, making two, Arist. Metaph. 12. 8, 14. δυοστός, ἡ, ὄν, second, Schol. Eur. Hec. 32.

δυο-τοκέω, to produce two, v. l. Arist. Gen. An. 3. 1, 14. δύπτῆς, ον, ὁ, a diver, Lat. mergus, Call. Fr. 167, Opp. H. 2. 436. δύπτω, (lengthd. from δύω) to duck, dive, ἢτε τις καύηξ δύπτῆσιν ἐς ἀλμυρὸν ὕδωρ Antim. 6; πρὸς κύμα δύπτουσας Lyc. 715; and without a Prep., ἔδυψε Νηρέως τάφους lb. 164; νεῖθε δύψας Ar. Rh. 1. 1326; c. acc., δύπτοντες κεφαλὰς lb. 1008.

δύρομαι [ῦ], poet. for ὀδύρομαι. δύσ-, insepar. Prefix, opp. to εὖ, much like our un- or mis- (in un-rest, mis-chance), always with notion of hard, bad, unlucky, etc., as δυσήλιος, δύσαγνος; destroying the good sense of a word, or increasing its bad sense; hence joined even to words expressing negation, as δυσάμμορος, δυσάσχετος. The Poets are fond of it in strong contrasts, as Πάρις Δύσπαρις, γάμος δύσγαμος,—so that it often becomes nearly = ἀν- or ἀ-

privat.,—comps. being formed with the same limitations as those with εὖ (v. sub h. v.). Before στ, σθ, σπ, σφ, σχ, the final σ was omitted, v. δυστ-. (Cf. Skt. dus-, dur-, e. g. durmanās = δυσμενής; Goth. tuz- in tuzverjan (= διακρίνεσθαι, Ev. Marc. 11. 23), O. Norse tor-, in tor-sóttligr (δύσμαχος); O. H. G. zur-, Germ. zer-.)

δυσάγγελος, ον, messenger of ill, Nonn. D. 20. 184. δυσάγης, ἐς, (ἄγος) impious, opp. to εὐαγής, Manetho 5. 180. δυσαγκόμιστος, δυσάγκριτος, poet. for δυσανακ-. δύσαγνος, ον, unchaste, Aesch. Supp. 751, Luc. Alex. 54. δυσαγρέω, to have bad sport in fishing, Plut. Anton. 29. δυσαγρής, ἐς, unluckily caught, Opp. H. 3. 272. δυσαγρία, ἡ, bad sport, Poll. 5. 13.

δυσάγωγός, ὄν, hard to guide, Dion. H. 2. 28; ἐπί τι Id. 9. 8. δυσάγων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, having seen hard service, Plut. Timol. 36. δυσάγωνιστος, ον, impregnable, Poll. 3. 141., 5. 79, 105. δυσάδελφος, ον, unhappy in one's brothers, Aesch. Theb. 870. δυσᾶερία, ἡ, badness of air or weather, Strabo 213.

δυσᾶερος [ᾶ], ον, having bad air, Dio Chrys. 1. 550. δυσᾶής, ἐς, (ἄημι) ill-blowing, stormy, ἐξ ἀνέμοιο δυσᾶέος Il. 5. 865; Ζεφύροιο δ. 23. 200, and Od.; poet. gen. pl., δυσᾶῶν for δυσᾶέων, Od. 13. 99. 2. generally excessive, δ. κρῦμός Call. Dian. 115; καῦμα Q. Sm. 13. 134; κύμα Anth. P. 7. 739. II. ill-smelling, Opp. C. 3. 114.

δυσάθλιος, ον, most miserable, τροφαί Soph. O. C. 328 (where Dind. δὴ δθλίω τροφά).

δυσαιακτος, ον, most mournful, miserable, LXX. δυσαιανής, ἐς, most melancholy, Aesch. Pers. 281. δυσαιθριος, ον, not clear, murky, ὄρρη Eur. Heracl. 857. δυσαινητός, ὄν, of ill fame, Orph. Arg. 1337.

δυσαινιγμα, τό, a riddle of woe, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 45. δυσαιρέτος, ον, hard to take, impregnable, Poll. 1. 170. δυσαισθησία, ἡ, insensibility, Tim. Locr. 102 E. δυσαισθητέω, to be unfeeling, Eust. Opusc. 165. 65.

δυσαισθητος, ον, insensible, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 72: τὸ δυσαισθητον, = ἀναισθησία, Galen. II. hard to trace, Poll. 5. 12. δυσαιτιολόγητος, ον, hard to account for, Philo 2. 644.

δυσαιών, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, living a hard life, most miserable, Aesch. Theb. 927 (Dind.), Soph. O. C. 150; αἰὼν δυσαιών a life that is no life, Eur. Hel. 214; δυσαιών δ' ὁ βίος Id. Supp. 960:—cf. ἀβίωτος. δυσάκεστος [ᾶ], ον, hard to heal, ἐκτρίμματα Hipp. Fract. 770.

δυσάλγης, ἐς, very painful, Aesch. Ag. 1165, Plut. 2. 106. δυσάλγητος, ον, hard to be borne, most painful, or, acc. to Meineke, hard to hurt, Eupol. Incert. 106. II. unfeeling, hard-hearted, Soph. O. T. 12; δειλὸς ἢ δυσάλγητος φρένας Id. Fr. 689.

δυσάλθης, ἐς, = sq., Hipp. Art. 807, Plat. Ax. 367 B. 2. deadly, Nic. Al. 12. 157. δυσάλθητος, ον, hard to cure, inveterate, Q. Sm. 9. 388, Nonn. Jo. 5. 16. δυσάλιος, ον, Dor. for δυσήλιος.

δυσαλλοιώτος, ον, hard to alter: hard to digest, Hipp. 383. 9. δυσάλυκτος, ον, hard to escape, Nic. Al. 251, 550. δυσάλωτος, ον, hard to catch or take, ἄγρα Plat. Lys. 206 A; of birds and fish, Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 6., 9. 11, 5. 2. hard to conquer, ἀρχά Aesch. Pr. 166; c. gen., δ. κακῶν beyond reach of ills, Soph. O. C. 1723. 3. hard to comprehend, Plat. Tim. 51 A.

δυσ-ἀμβάτος, ον, poet. for δυσανάβατος, hard to mount, Simon. 26; δυσαναβ- in Cornut. N. D. 14.

δυσᾶμερία, Dor. for δυσημ-. δῦσάμμορος, ον, most miserable, Il. 19. 315., 22. 428, 485. δῦσᾶνᾶβιβαστος, ον, hard to bring back, Justin. M. δυσανάγωγος, ον, hard to throw up, Diosc. 1. 1.

δυσανάδοτος, ον, hard to digest, Ath. 91 E. δυσαναθυμίᾳτος, ον, hard to evaporate, Artemid. 1. 1. δυσανάκλητος, ον, hard to call back, Plut. Thes. 24, etc.:—hard to restore to health, δυνανακλήτως ἔχειν Diosc. Alex. 16; or to good spirits, Max. Tyr. 33. 6.

δυσανακόμιστος, ον, hard to bring back or recal, Plut. Rom. 28; poet. δυσαγκόμιστος, Aesch. Eum. 262. δυσανάκρᾶτος, ον, hard to mix or temper, Plut. 2. 1024 D. δυσανάκρῖτος, ον, hard to distinguish or examine, poet. δυσάγκριτος, Aesch. Supp. 126.

δυσανάληπτος, ον, hard to recover, Alcidas. 2. 19. II. hard to recover from, ἀρρωστία Julian. 181 B. δυσανάλυτος, ον, hard to undo, Greg. Naz.

δυσανάπειστος, ον, hard to convince, Plat. Parm. 135 A. δυσανάπλους, ον, hard to sail up, δ' Ῥοδανός Strabo 189. δυσανάπλωτος, ον, = foreg., Strabo 222.

δυσανάπνευστος, ον, hard to breathe, Arist. de Sens. 5. 10. 2. transpiring with difficulty, Galen. δυσαναπόρευτος, ον, hard to pass, Philo 1. 672, etc.

δυσανασκεύαστος, ον, hard to restore, Alex. Trall. p. 776. δυσανάσφαλτος, ον, hardly recovering from an illness, Hipp. 382. 12. δυσανασχετέω, to bear ill, Lat. aegre ferre, τι Thuc. 7. 71: to be greatly vexed, ἐπί τινι or πρὸς τι Plut. Cam. 35, Polyb. 16. 12, 5; περί τινος Phalar. Ep. 115.

δυσανάσχετος, ον, hard to bear, intolerable, Or. Sib. 8. 175 (but the metre requires -σχετέου or -σχήτου): a poet. form δυσάνσχετος occurs in Ar. Rh. 2. 272. II. act. hardly bearing, τινός:—Adv. —τῶς, Poll. 3. 130.

δυσανάτρεπτος, ον, hard to overthrow, Plut. Caes. 4, Galen. δυσανδρία, ἡ, (ἀνήρ) want of men, App. Civ. 1. 7. δυσάνεκτος, ον, = δυσανάσχετος 1, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 8.

δυσάνεμος [ā], *ov*, Dor. for *δυσήνεμος*, Soph. Ant. 591.
 ·δυσανθήs, *ēs*, *shy of flowering*, Poll. I. 231.
 δυσανίας, *ov*, =sq., Critias Fr. 37.
 δυσάνιος, *ov*, (*άνια*) soon vexed, ill to please, Antipho ap. Harp., Menand. Incert. 411: low-spirited, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 41.
 δυσανίων, *ώσα, ών*, (*άνιόω*) much vexing, Plut. 2. 106 D.
 δυσανόδεντος, *ov*, difficult to retrace, *ύδός* Eccl.
 δυσάνοδος, *ov*, hard to get at, cited from Cebes.
 δυσάνολβος, *ov*, strengthd. for *άνολβος*, Emped. 352.
 δυσάνσχετος, *ov*, *ροct.* for *δυσανάσχετος*.
 δυσαντάνωνιστος, *ov*, hard to struggle against, Diog. L. 2. 134.
 δυσάντης or *δυσαντής*, *ēs*, =sq., Opp. C. 2. 360, Nonn., etc.
 δυσάντητος, *ov*, disagreeable to meet, boding of ill, opp. to *εύάντητος*, Luc. Tim. 5, etc. II. hard to withstand, Plut. 2. 118 C.
 δυσαντίβλεπτος, *ov*, hard to look in the face, Plut. Marc. 23:—hard to vie with, Philostr. 861.
 δυσαντίλεκτος, *ov*, hard to gainsay, Dion. H. 5. 18, etc.
 δυσαντίρρητος, *ov*, =foreg., E. M.:—Adv. -τως, Polyb. 9. 31, 7.
 δυσαντοφθάλμητος, *ov*, =δυσαντίβλεπτος, Polyb. 23. 8, 13.
 δυσάνωρ γάμος, marriage with a bad husband, Aesch. Supp. 1064. [ā]
 δυσασίωτος, *ov*, inexorable, Schol. Soph. O. T. 334.
 δυσάπαιετος, *ov*, hard to wipe out, Schol. Soph. Tr. 696.
 δυσάπαλλαξία, *ή*, difficulty in getting rid of a thing, obstinacy, Plat. Phileb. 46 C:—the Mss. give *δυσάπαλλακτία*, but v. Lob. Phryn. 509.
 δυσάπαλλακτος, *ov*, hard to get rid of, *ύδύναι* Soph. Tr. 959; *πρόσταγμα* Isocr. 213 D; *άρρώασημα* Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 4, cf. Categ. 8, 18:—c. gen., *δ. τών έμβρύων* having difficulty in bringing forth, Id. H. A. 7. 10, 6:—*δ. άπό λόγou* a person hard to draw away from., Plat. Theaet. 195 C. Adv. -τως, Eust. 1389. 46.
 δυσάπαντητος, *ov*, =δυσάντητος, Eust. 1054. 30, Suid.
 δυσάπιστος, *ov*, very disobedient, Anth. P. 12. 179.
 δυσάποβίβαστος, *ov*, hard to remove, Galen.
 δυσάποδεικτος, *ov*, hard to demonstrate, Plat. Rep. 487 E.
 δυσάποδίδακτος, *ov*, hard to unlearn, Joseph. A. J. 16. 2, 4.
 ·δυσάποδοτος, *ov*, hard to render or define, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 242.
 δυσάποκατάστασις, *εως, ή*, difficulty of recovering, a mortal sickness, Erotian.; v. Lob. Phryn. 501.
 δυσάποκατάστατος, *ov*, hard to restore, M. Anton. 11. 8, Galen.
 δυσάποκίνητος, *ov*, hard to remove, Theoph. Bulg.
 δυσάποκρίτος, *ov*, hard to answer, Luc. Vit. Auct. 22. II. act. hardly answering, Paul. Aeg. p. 61.
 δυσάπολόγητος, *ov*, hard to defend, Polyb. 1. 10, 4. Adv. -τως, Eust. 147. 23.
 δυσάπολύτος, *ov*, hard to unloose:—Adv. -τως, Galen.
 δυσάπονιπτος, *ov*, hard to wash off or out, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 63, etc.
 δυσάποπτωτος, *ov*, hardly falling off, close-clinging, *καρπύς* Theophr. C. P. I. 11, 8.
 δυσάποσπαστος, *ov*, hard to tear away, Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 A, Philo, etc.:—Adv., *δυσάποσπάστωs* *έχειν* Plat. Ax. 365 B, Diod. 20. 51. II. from which it is hard to tear oneself away, *κάλλος* Charito 5. 8.
 δυσάποσχετος, *ov*, hard to abstain from, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 152.
 δυσάποτέλεστος, *ov*, hard to accomplish, Eust. 1956. 18.
 δυσάποτρέπτος, *ov*, hard to dissuade, refractory, Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 4, etc.
 δυσάποτριπτος, *ov*, hard to rub off, *όνειδος* Arist. Fr. 445, Plut., etc.
 δυσάποτρόπος, *ov*, difficult to avert, *άτη* Epigr. Gr. 1033. 22.
 δυσάπουλος and -ούλωτος, *ov*, hardly forming a scar, Medic.
 δυσάρεσκος, *ov*, unaccommodating, Ath. 247 D; Dind. *δυσάρεστος*.
 δυσάρεστέω, *to be ill-pleased or offended*, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 23; *τινι at a thing*, Polyb. 4. 22, 9, etc.:—also as Dep., Id. 5. 94, 2. II. c. dat. pers. *to cause displeasure to*, Id. 7. 5, 6.
 δυσάρεστήμα, *τύ*, an unpleasant event, Antyll. ap. Stob. Flor. 546. 27.
 δυσάρεστησις, *εως, ή*, displeasure, dissatisfaction, Plat. Ax. 366 D; *τινι or επί τινι* Polyb. 4. 21, 7., 11. 28, 11, etc.
 δυσάρεστία, *ή*, =foreg., Clem. Al. 219, etc.
 δυσάρεστος, *ov*, hard to appease, implacable, *δαίμονες* Aesch. Eum. 928:—*ill-pleased*, *τινι with one*, Eur. El. 904; *τι at a thing*, Luc. Navig. 46:—*ill to please, peevish, morose*, Eur. Or. 232, Isocr. 8 D, 234 C, Xen., etc.:—*τδ δ.* =foreg., Plut. Sol. 25.
 δυσάριθμητος, *ov*, hard to count up, App. Civ. 2. 73.
 δυσάριστο-τόκεια, *ή*, unhappy mother of the noblest son, as Thetis calls herself, 11. 18. 54.
 δύσαρκτος, *ov*, hard to govern, Aesch. Cho. 1024, Plut. Lucull. 2.
 δυσαρμοστία, *ή*, disagreement, Plut. Acmil. 5.
 δυσάρμοστος, *ov*, ill-united, Plut. Enn. 13, App. Mithr. 34.
 δυσαρχία, *ή*, ill discipline, App. Civ. 5. 17.
 δυσαυγής, *ēs*, ill-lighted, dark, Auct. de Herb. 65.
 δυσαυλία, *ή*, ill or hard lodging, Aesch. Ag. 555, Philo I. 195.
 δύσαυλος, *ov*, (*αύλη*) bad for lodging, inhospitable, of frost, Soph. Ant. 356.
 δύσαυλος *έπις*, an unhappy contest with the flute (*αύλος*), Anth. P. 9. 266.
 δυσαυξής, *ēs*, hardly or slowly growing, Arist. Audib. 33, Theophr. C. P. I. 8, 4; so *δυσάυξητος*, *ov*, Ib. I. 8, 2.
 δυσαυχής, *ēs*, idly boasting, vain-glorious, Ap. Rh. 3. 976.
 ·δυσαφαίρετος, *ov*, hard to take away, Arist. Eth. N. I. 5, 4.
 δυσάχης, *ēs*, Dor. for *δυσηχής*, Anacr. 108.
 δυσάχης, *ēs*, (*άχος*) most painful, πάθος Aesch. Eum. 140; cf. *βαρυάχης*.
 δυσαχθής, *ēs*, very grievous, Tryphiod. 42, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 308.
 δυσβασάνιστος, *ov*, hard to put to the test, Or. Sib. 7. 128.
 δυσβάστακτος, *ov*, grievous to be borne, Ev. Matth. 23. 4, Plut. 2. 915 F, etc.

δυσβατοποιέομαι, Med. *to make impassable*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 9 (Dind. *δύσβατόν τι ποιούμενον*).
 δύσβατος, *ov*, inaccessible, impassable, *άμαχανία* Pind. N. 7. 143; τόπος Plat. Rep. 432 C; *τδ δ.* =δυσχωρία, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 27. II. trodden in sorrow, Περσίς *αία* Aesch. Pers. 1069; but some of the copies give *δύσβακτος*, whence Pors. restored *δυσβάυκτος*.
 δυσβάυκτος, *ov*, sadly wailing, Aesch. Pers. 574; v. foreg.
 δύσβιος, *ov*, =sq., A. B. 323.
 δυσβίωτος, *ov*, making life wretched, *πενίη* Anth. P. 7. 648.
 δυσβοήθητος, *ov*, hard to help or cure, Diod. 3. 47., 11. 15, etc.
 δύσβολος, *ov*, throwing badly, esp. with dice, Poll. 9. 94.
 δυσβουλία, *ή*, ill counsel, Aesch. Theb. 802, Ag. 1609, Soph. Ant. 95; also in pl., Ib. 1269.
 δυσβράκανος, *ov*, hard to deal with, Cratin. Incert. 58; v. Meincke.
 δύσβρωτος, *ov*, hard to eat, Plut. 2. 668 E.
 δύσβωλος, *ov*, of ill soil, unfruitful, *χθών* Ep. Hom. 7, Anth. P. 7. 401.
 δυσγάμια, *ή*, an ill marriage, Manetho I. 19.
 δύσγάμος, *ov*, ill-wedded, γάμος *δ.* Eur. Phoen. 1047, cf. *άγαμος*:—*δύσγαμον αίσχος* *έλών*, of Menelaus, Id. Tro. 1114.
 δυσγάργαλις, *ι*, very ticklish, skittish, *ίππον* Xen. Eq. 3, 10, cf. Ar. Fr. 136:—*δυσγαργάλιστος*, *ov*, Geop. 16. 2, 1: *δυσγάργαλος*, *ov*, A. B. 37.
 δυσγένεια, *ή*, low birth, Soph. O. T. 1079, Eur. I. A. 446, Plat. Rep. 618 D. II. meanness, Eur. H. F. 663, cf. Plut. 2. 1 B.
 δυσγενής, *ēs*, low-born, Eur. Ion 1477, Ar. Ran. 1219, etc. II. low-minded, low, mean, Eur. El. 363, etc.; *δ. ών τώ τρόπω* Epich. 142 Ahr.
 ·δυσγεφύρωτος, *ov*, hard to make a bridge over, Strabo 193.
 δυσγεώργητος, *ov*, hard to till or cultivate, Strabo 840.
 δύσγνωια, *ή*, ignorance, doubt, Eur. H. F. 1107.
 δυσγνώριστος, *ov*, hard to recognise, Poll. 5. 150. Adv. -τως, Ib. 160.
 δυσγνωσία, *ή*, difficulty of knowing, *δυσγνωσίαν* *είχον* *προσώπου* I did not know thy face, Eur. El. 767.
 δύσγνωστος, *ov*, hard to understand, Plat. Alc. 2. 147 C. 2. hard to recognise, Polyb. 3. 78, 4.
 δυσγοήτευτος, *ov*, hard to seduce by enchantments, Plat. Rep. 413 E.
 δυσγράμματος, *ov*, hard to write, Aristid. 2. 360. II. unlearned, Philostr. 558.
 δυσγρίπιστος, *ov*, very grasping, cited from Liban.
 δυσδαιμονέω, *to be wretched*, Longin. 7. 9.
 δυσδαιμονία, *ή*, misery, Eur. I. T. 1120, Andoc. 20. 27.
 δυσδαίμων, *ov*, of ill fortune, unhappy, Trag., esp. Eur.; *δυσδαίμονι μοίρα* Soph. O. T. 1302; *τύχη* Plat. Legg. 905 C: Comp. -ίστερος, Andoc. 20. 43:—in Aesch. Theb. 927, Dind. *δυσάίων* *metri grat.*
 δυσδάκρυτος, *ov*, sorely wept, Aesch. Ag. 442. II. act. sorely weeping, Anth. P. 12. 80; *δάκρυα δ.* tears of anguish, Ib. 7. 476.
 δύσδαμαρ, *απτος, δ, ή*, ill-wived, ill-wedded, Aesch. Ag. 1319.
 δύσδεικτος, *ov*, hard to prove, Clem. Al. 695.
 δυσδέρκετος, *ov*, =sq., Opp. C. 2. 607.
 δυσδερκής, *ēs*, hardly seeing, purblind, Opp. C. 3. 263.
 δύσδηρις, *ι*, gen. *ιος*, hard to fight with, Nic. Th. 738.
 δυσδιάβάτος, *ov*, hard to get through, Polyb. 1. 39, 13, Diod. 17. 93.
 δυσδιάγνωστος, *ov*, hard to distinguish, Dion. H. 2. 71.
 δυσδιάγωγος, *ov*, unpleasant to live in, πάλις Strabo 757.
 δυσδιάθετος, *ov*, hard to dispose of (in marriage), *χαλεπόν γε θυγάτηρ κτήμα και δυσδιάθετον* Menand. 'Αλ. 6. 2. hard to manage or settle, Plut. Caes. 11, etc.
 δυσδιαίρετος, *ov*, hard to divide, Arist. Probl. 21. 12, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 3.
 δυσδιαίτητος, *ov*, hard to decide, Plut. Comp. Cim. c. Luc. 3, etc.
 δυσδιακόμιστος, *ov*, hard to carry through, Hesych.
 δυσδιακόνιστος, *ov*, hard to pierce, Ael. N. A. 17. 44.
 δυσδιακρίτος, *ov*, hard to distinguish, Strabo 628, Clytus ap. Ath. 655 E.
 δυσδιάλλακτος, *ov*, hard to reconcile, Suid. Adv. -τως, Ammon.
 δυσδιάλύτος, *ov*, hard to dissolve, Arist. Probl. 2. 42; τάξις Polyb. 1. 26. 16. II. hard to reconcile, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 10.
 δυσδιανόητος, *ov*, hard to understand, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 30.
 δυσδιάπνευστος, *ov*, slow to evaporate, Theophr. C. P. I. 2, 4, Diosc. 5. 9.
 δυσδιαπόρευτος, *ov*, hard to understand, Evagr. H. E. 2. 13.
 δυσδιάσπαστος, *ov*, hard to break, τάξις Polyb. 15. 15, 7.
 δυσδιάτηκτος, *ov*, hard to melt, prob. 1. Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 2.
 δυσδιάτμητος, *ov*, hard to cut through, Jo. Chrys.
 δυσδιατύπωτος, *ov*, hard to form or fashion, Jo. Chrys.
 δυσδιάφευκτος or -φυκτος, *ov*, hard to escape, Cyrill., Eust. Opuso. 252. 54.
 δυσδιαφορησία, *ή*, difficulty of perspiring, Cass. Probl. 66.
 δυσδιαφόρητος, *ov*, hard to pass off in perspiration, Galen. II. act. hardly evaporating, Id.
 δυσδιαφύλακτος, *ov*, hard to keep or guard, Hesych.
 δυσδιαχώρητος, *ov*, indigestible, Arist. Probl. 21. 8, 1. II. act. costive, Alex. Aphr. 1. 90.
 δυσδίδακτος, *ov*, hard to instruct, Hipp. Ep. 1283. 12.
 δυσδιέγερτος, *ov*, hard to be roused from, *καταφορά* Galen. 19. 413.
 δυσδιέξακτος, *ov*, hard to pass, βίος Porphyr. Abst. 4. 18.
 δυσδιεξίτητος, *ov*, hard to get through, Synes. 246 D.
 δυσδιεξόδεντος, *ov*, =sq., Jo. Chrys.
 δυσδιεξόδος, *ov*, hard to get through, Diod. 5. 34. II. having hard stools, Galen.
 δυσδιερεύνητος, *ov*, hard to search through, Plat. Rep. 432 C.
 δυσδιήγητος, *ov*, hard to narrate, LXX (Sap. 17. 1), Eccl.
 δυσδιόδεντος, *ov*, =sq., Hesych.
 δυσδίωδος, *ov*, hard to pass through, Polyb. 3. 61, 3, etc.

δυσδιοίκητος, *ov*, hard to manage, Poll. 5. 105 (vulg. *δυσδιοικητικός*). II. hard to digest, Xenocr. 31.
 δυσδιορθωσία, *ή*, incorrigible error, Epigr. Gr. p. xix.
 δυσδιόρθωτος, *ov*, hard to set right, Hesych.
 δυσδιόριστος, *ov*, hard to define, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 74.
 δύσδωρος, *ov*, = *άδωρος*, Opp. H. 3. 303.
 δυσέγερτος, *ov*, hard to wake, Paul. Aeg. p. 61.
 δυσεγκαρτέρητος, *ov*, hard to sustain, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 152.
 δυσεγχείρητος, *ov*, hard to take in hand, Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 2.
 δυσέγχεστος, *ov*, hard to dam up, prob. l. Strabo 740.
 δύσεδρος, *ov*, bringing evil in one's abode, Aesch. Ag. 746. 2.
fitting ill, awry, Dion. H. de Comp. 6.
 δυσειδής, *és*, unshapely, ugly, Hdt. 6.61, Soph. Fr. 109.9, Plat. Soph. 228A.
 δυσείδια, *ή*, ugliness, Diog. L. 2. 33.
 δυσείκαστος, *ov*, hard to make out, of Thucydides' style, Dion. H. de Lys. 4, etc.
 δυσειματέω, to wear mean clothes, Plut. 2. 299 E.
 δυσείματος, *ov*, meanly clad, Eur. El. 1107.
 δυσειμονία, *ή*, mean clothing, Schol. Eur. Hec. 240.
 δυσείμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, ill-clad, Hes. ap. Ath. 116 A.
 δυσείσβολος, *ov*, hard to enter or invade, of Laconia, Eur. Fr. 1068.
 3:—Sup. —άτατος, *ov*, least accessible, of Locris, Thuc. 3. 101.
 δυσείσπλους, *ov*, gen. *ov*, hard to sail into, Strabo 183.
 δυσείσπλωτος, *ov*, = foreg., Schol. Thuc. 3. 2.
 δυσέκβάτος, *ov*, hard to get out of, Dio C. 46. 19.
 δυσεκβίαστος, *ov*, hard to overpower, Plut. 2. 127 A.
 δυσέκδεκτος, *ov*, hard to endure, intolerable, Galen.
 δυσέκδρομος, *ov*, hard to escape, Nic. Al. 14.
 δυσεκθέρμαντος, *ov*, hard to warm, Galen.
 δυσέκθυτος, *ov*, hard to avert by sacrifice, σημεία Plut. Crass. 18.
 δυσεκκάθατος, *ov*, hard to wash away, Dion. H. 4. 24.
 δυσεκκόμιστος, *ov*, hard to carry out, Hesych., Suid.
 δυσέκκρίτος, *ov*, hard to digest and pass, Xenocr. § 38, 45, Ath. 69 A.
 δυσέκκρουστος, *ov*, hard to drive away, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 23.
 δυσεκκλάητος, *ov*, hard to express, Dion. H. de Lys. 11.
 δυσέκλειπτος, *ov*, hardly, not easily stopped, Plut. 2. 829 A.
 δυσέκληπτος, *ov*, hardly recovering:—Adv. —τως, Galen.
 δυσεκλόγιστος, *ov*, hard to calculate, Suid.
 δυσέκλυτος, *ov*, hard to undo, Aesch. Fr. 435 (Dind. *δυσέκδυτον*, hard to escape from). Adv. —τως, indissolubly, Id. Pr. 60.
 δυσέκνευστος, *ov*, hard to swim out of, Max. Tyr. 17. 10.
 δυσέκνιπτος, *ov*, hard to wash out, Plat. Rep. 378D, Cerc. ap. Stob. t. 4. 43.
 δυσεκπέρατος, *ov*, hard to pass out from, hard to escape, Eur. Hipp. 678, 883, with v. l. *δυσεκπέρατος*.
 δυσέκπληκτος, *ov*, hard to terrify, Arist. de Virt. 4. 4.
 δυσέκπλους, *ov*, hard to sail out of, Polyb. 34. 2, 5.
 δυσέκπλύτος, *ov*, hard to wash out, Philo 2. 181, 487 (in 1. 558, incorrectly *δυσέκπλυτος*), Plut. 2. 488 B.
 δυσέκπνευστος, *ov*, hard to breathe out, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1438.
 δυσεκπόρευτος, *ov*, hard to get out of, Joseph. A. J. 13. 2, 4.
 δυσεκπύητος, *ov*, hard to bring to suppuration, Paul. Aeg. p. 138.
 δυσέκτηκτος, *ov*, hard to melt, dub. in Hipp. 383. 12.
 δυσέκφευκτος, *ov*, hard to escape from, Theodect. ap. Stob. 126. 52, Polyb. 1. 77, 7. Adv. *δυσεκφύκτως*, Anth. Plan. 4. 198.
 δυσέκφορος, *ov*, hard to pronounce, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 66. Adv. —τως, Strabo 662.
 δυσεκφώνητος, *ov*, hard to pronounce, Eust. 76. 33.
 δυσέλεγκτος, *ov*, hard to refute, Strabo 14. 508, Luc. Pisc. 17.
 Δυσέλνα, *ή*, ill-starred Helen, Eur. Or. 1388; cf. *Δύσπαρις*.
 δυσέλικτος, *ov*, hard to undo, Ael. N. A. 14. 8, Eust. 229. 38.
 δυσελκής, *és*, unfavourable for the healing of sores, of a constitution, opp. to *εὐελκής*, Hipp. Acut. 391, cf. 479. 35.
 δυσελκία, *ή*, the constitution of a *δυσελκής*, Hipp. 1008 H.
 δυσελπίζω, fut. *σω*, = *δυσελπιστέω*, Polyb. 16. 33, 1., 21. 10, 2.
 δύσελπις, *ιδος*, *ή*, hardly hoping, desponding, Aesch. Cho. 412, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 31, Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 11, al.
 δυσελπιστέω, to have scarce a hope, *τινί*, *ἐπί τινι*, *περί τινος* Polyb. 2. 10, 8., 44, 3, etc.
 δυσελπιστία, *ή*, despondency, Arist. de Virt. 7, 6, Polyb. 1. 39, 14, al.
 δυσελπιστος, *ov*, = *δύσελπις*, Poëta ap. Ep. Plat. 310 A, Plut. Fab. 17:—Adv., *δυσελπίστως* *έχειν* Polyb. 1. 87, 1. II. *unhoped for*, *έκ δυσελπίστων*, like Livy's *ex insperato*, unexpectedly, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 47.
 δυσέμβάτος, *ov*, hard to walk on, rugged, *τοῦ χωρίου τὸ δ*. Thuc. 4. 10: *inaccessibile*, *οἰωνοῖσι* Dion. P. 1150.
 δυσέμβλητος, *ov*, hard to set, of dislocations, Hipp. Art. 833.
 δυσέμβολος, *ov*, = foreg., Hipp. Fract. 776. II. *hard to enter*, *δυσεμβολωτάτη* *ή* *Λακωνική* Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 24; *δ*. *τοῖς πολεμίοις χώρα* Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 3.
 δυσεμετέω, to vomit with difficulty, Arethas in Apoc.
 δυσέμετος, *ov*, = sq., Synes. 257 A.
 δυσέμης, *és*, hard to make to vomit, Galen.; cf. *δυσημής*.
 δυσέμπωτος, *ov*, not easily falling into a thing, Galen.
 δυσέμφατος, *ov*, ill-boding: indistinct, Damasc.
 δυσένδοτος, *ov*, hardly giving in, Jo. Chrys.
 δυσενέδρευτος, *ov*, hard to way-lay, App. Hisp. 88.
 δυσεντερία, *ή*, dysentery, Lat. *tormina intestinorum*, Hipp. Aph. 1247, al., Hdt. 8. 115, Plat. Tim. 86 A; cf. *λειεντερία*.
 δυσεντεριάω, to suffer from dysentery, Alex. Trall. p. 471.
 δυσεντερικός, *ή*, *δυ*, afflicted with dysentery, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086: *liable to it*, Plut. 2. 101 C.

δυσεντέριον, τό, late form of *δυσεντερία*, Moeris p. 129.
 δυσεντεριώδης, *és*, (*είδος*) ill with dysentery, Hipp. Epid. 1. 943: *symptomatic of* *ov* *belonging to it*, Ib. 3. 1107.
 δυσέντερος, *ov*, suffering from dysentery, Nic. Al. 382.
 δυσέντευκτος, *ov*, hard to speak with, not affable, *δ*. *καὶ ἀηδής* Theophr. Char. 19; cf. Polyb. 5. 34, 4.
 δυσεντευξία, *ή*, repulsive demeanour, Diod. 19. 9.
 δυσένωτος, *ov*, (*ένώω*) hard to unite, M. Anton. 11. 8.
 δυσεξάγωγος, *ov*, difficult to carry off or get rid of, Hipp. 377. 12, Arist. Probl. 3. 3, al.
 δυσεξάλειπτος, *ov*, hard to wipe out, *συνήθεια* Diod. 3. 6; *μνήμη* Longin. 7.
 δυσεξάλυκτος, *ov*, hard to avoid, Hesych.
 δυσεξανάλωτος [άλ], *ov*, = *δυσανάλωτος*, Hipp. 383. 9.
 δυσεξάπατητος, *ov*, hard to deceive, Plat. Rep. 413 C, Xen. Ages. 11, 12.
 δυσεξάπτος, *ov*, hard to unbind, *ψυχή δ*. *hard to loose from the bonds of the body*, Plut. Rom. 28. II. *hard to kindle*, Medic.
 δυσεξάριθμητος, *ov*, hard to count, Polyb. 3. 58, 6, Plut. 2. 667 E.
 δυσεξάτμιστος, *ov*, hard to evaporate, Galen.
 δυσεξέλεγκτος, *ov*, = *δυσέλεγκτος*, hard to refute, Plat. Phaedo 85 D. II. *hard to discover*, *φάρμακα* Dion. H. 3. 5.
 δυσεξέλικτος, *ov*, hard to unfold, Dion. H. ad Amm. 2, Plut. Brut. 13.
 δυσεξέργαστος, *ov*, hard to work out, Eust. 1394. 7.
 δυσεξερεύνητος, *ov*, hard to investigate, Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 6.
 δυσεξέταστος, *ov*, hard to be searched out, Mus. Vett.
 δυσεξεύρετος, *ov*, hard to find out, Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 3, Plut. 2. 407 F.
 δυσεξήγητος, *ov*, hard to explain, Darius ap. Diog. L. 9. 13.
 δυσεξημέρωτος, *ov*, hard to tame, Plut. Artox. 25.
 δυσεξηυστος, *ov*, indissoluble, *δεσμός* Eur. Hipp. 1237.
 δυσεξίλαστος [ί], *ov*, hard to appease, *πένθη* Plut. 2. 609 E.
 δυσεξίλλητος, *ov*, hard to unravel, Cic. Att. 5. 10, 3;—v. l. *δυσεξίλλητος*, *ov*, hard to draw out (as from a well, cf. *ίμάω*).
 δυσεξίτηλος, [ί], *ov*, not easily perishing, Strabo 516, Plut. 2. 696 D.
 δυσεξίτητος, *ov*, = sq., Hesych.
 δυσέξιτος, *ov*, hard to get out of, v. l. Diod. 3. 44.
 δυσέξοδος, *ov*, hard to get out of, Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 6. 2. *hard to remedy*, Hipp. 1133.
 δυσέξοιστος, *ov*, = *δυσέκφορος*, Cyrill.
 δυσέπακτος, *ov*, hard to be drawn, of a rope, Philo Belop. p. 58.
 δυσεπανόρθωτος, *ov*, hard to correct, Theo Progyrn.
 δυσεπέκτατος, *ov*, hard to extend or distend, Byz.
 δυσεπήβολος, *ov*, hard to master, Suid.
 δυσεπίβάτος, *ov*, hard to get at, Diod. 1. 69.
 δυσεπίβολος, *ov*, hard to assail, Aen. Tact. 8.
 δυσεπιβούλευτος, *ov*, hard to attack secretly, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 11.
 δυσεπίγνωστος, *ov*, hard to find out, App. Civ. 1. 18.
 δυσεπίθετος, *ov*, hard to attack, Aen. Tact. praef.
 δυσεπικούρητος, *ov*, hard to help or relieve, Alcidas. p. 86.
 δυσεπίκριτος, *ov*, hard to decide, Apoll. Tyan. Ep. 19.
 δυσεπίμικτος, *ov*, with little intercourse, Strabo 155, Plut. 2. 917 C.
 δυσεπινόητος, *ov*, hard to understand, M. Anton. 6. 17, Julian. 12 B.
 δυσεπίστροφος, *ov*, hard to turn or guide, App. Mithr. 42.
 δυσεπίσχετος, *ov*, hard to stop, of bleeding, Galen. 19. 457. Adv. —τως, Id.
 δυσεπίτευκτος, *ov*, hard to reach or compass, Diod. 17. 93.
 δυσεπιτήδευτος, *ov*, hard to effect, Cyrill.
 δυσεπιχείρητος, *ov*, hard to attempt, difficult to prove, *πρόβλημα*, *θείαι* Arist. An. Pr. 1. 26, al.
 δυσέραστος, *ov*, unhappy in love, Max. Tyr. 3. 5. II. *unfavourable to love*, *ὄρθρος* Anth. P. 5. 172, 173.
 δυσεργασία, *ή*, difficulty of performing, Artemid. 1. 67.
 δυσέργαστος, *ov*, hardly working, idle, Cyrill.
 δυσέργημα, τό, a difficulty, hindrance, Diosc. Ther. praef. 422 C.
 δυσεργής, *és*, = *δύσεργος*, Paus. 3. 21, 4, App. Hisp. 71; *τὸ δ*. C. I. 3835. 6.
 δυσεργία, *ή*, difficulty in acting, Plut. Aemil. 16: *inability to exert oneself*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12 (restored from a MS. for *δυσοργία*, Littré 1. p. 593): *inactivity*, App. Syr. 19.
 δύσεργος, *ov*, hard to work, *ύλη* Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 1; *λίθοι* Paus. 3. 21, 4. 2. *hard to effect, very difficult*, Polyb. 28. 8, 3. II. *act. hardly working, idle*, *πρός τι* App. Syr. 16; *χείμα δ*, *hiems ignava*, Bion 6. 5:—*unfit for work*, Plut. Lyc. 9.
 δυσερεύνητος, *ov*, hard to find out, Joseph. B. J. 1. 16, 5.
 δυσέρημος, *ov*, very lonely, desolate, Anth. P. 9. 561.
 δύσερις, *ι*, gen. *ιδος*, very quarrelsome, contentious, snappish, Isocr. 8 D, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 12, al.; *δ*. *λόγος* Plat. Legg. 864 B. II. *act. producing unhappy strife*, Plut. Pelop. 4. Cf. *δύσηρις*.
 δυσέριστος, *ov*, shed in unholy strife, *αἷμα* Soph. El. 1385.
 δυσερμήνευτος, *ov*, hard to interpret, Ep. Hebr. 5. 11.
 δύσερμος, *ov*, not favoured by Hermes, *unlucky*, Suid.:—hence *δυσερμία*, *ή*, *ill luck*, E. M. 291. 49. Cf. *εὐερμος*.
 δυσερνής, *és*, hardly shooting or sprouting, Poll. 1. 231.
 δύσερως, *ωτος*, *ή*, passionately loving, 'sick in love with,' Lat. *perdite, misere amans*, *τινος* Eur. Hipp. 194, Thuc. 6. 13, etc.; absol., Lys. 101. 19:—often in Anth. II. *hardly loving, stony-hearted*, Theocr. 6. 7, Call. Epigr. 42. 6.
 δυσερωπιάω, to be desperately in love, Ach. Tat. 5. 1; *τινός* cited from Plut. ap. Stob.
 δυσετηρία, *ή*, (*έτος*) a bad season, Poll. 1. 52.
 δυσετυμολόγητος, *ov*, with hard etymology, Cornut. N. D. 20.
 δυσεννήτωρ, *Δορ*. —άτωρ, *οπος*, *ή*, an ill bed-fellow, Aesch. Theb. 292; expl. by *δυσεννήτος*, *ill-bedded*, in Schol.
 δυσευπόριστος, *ov*, hard to procure, Alex. Trall. p. 76.

δυσεύρετος, *ov*, *hard to find out*, Aesch. Pr. 816. 2. *hard to find or get*, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 7. 3. *hard to find one's way through, impenetrable*, ὕλη Eur. Bacch. 1221.
 δυσέφικτος, *ov*, *hard to come at*, Polyb. 32. 11, 3, al.
 δυσέφοδος, *ov*, *hard to get at, inaccessible*, Diod. I. 57.
 δυσέφανος [α], *ov*, Suid. *hard to digest*; δυσέψητος, *ov*, A. B. 20.
 δυσζήλια, ἡ, *jealousy*, Ath. 589 A.
 δυσζήλος, *ov*, *exceeding jealous*, Od. 7. 307; ἐπί τινι Ap. Rh. 4. 1089; γυνή Plut. Alex. 9; τὸ δ. Id. 2. 471 A:—Adv., *δυσζήλως ἔχειν πρὸς τινα* Id. Alex. 77; cf. ζηλήμων. II. *rivalling in hardship, αἰθίησι βίον δύσζηλον ἔχοντες* Ep. Hom. 8.
 δυσζήτητος, *ov*, *hard to seek or track*, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1, Poll. 5. 50.
 δυσζωία, ἡ, *an ill life*, Byz.
 δυσζωος, *ov*, *wretched*, βίος δ. Anth. P. 9. 574.
 δυσήκεστος, *ov*, *hard to heal or cure*, Hipp. Fract. 770, Anth. P. 3. 19.
 δυσηκτής, ἐς, = foreg., Hesych.
 δυσηκοέω, *to be hard of hearing: to be disobedient*, Oribas. 298 Matth.
 δυσηκοία, ἡ, *hardness of hearing*, Plut. 2. 794 D: *disobedience*, 1073 B.
 δυσήκοος, *ov*, *hard of hearing*, Anth. P. append. 304: *disobedient*, Plut. 2. 13 F. II. *hard to be heard*, Philostr. 496.
 δυσηλάκυτος, *ov*, *a spinner of ill*, Μοῖρα Nonn. D. 1. 367.
 δυσηλάτος, *ov*, *hard to drive through or over*, Poll. 1. 186.
 δυσηλεγής, ἐς, *Homeric epith. of death and war, that lays one miserably asleep, and so cruel, ruthless, δυσηλεγέος θανάτοιο, δ. πολέμοιο* Od. 22. 325, Il. 20. 154; so, *πηγάδες .. δυσηλεγέες cruel frosts*, Hes. Op. 504; *δυσηλεγέος ἀπὸ δεσμοῦ* Id. Th. 652: also of men, *πολιταί* Theogn. 793; *γείτονας* Maxim. π. *καταρχ.* 87.—Ep. word, like *τανηλεγής*, from *λέγω* *to lay asleep*, whereas *ἀνηλεγέως, ἀνηλεγής* come from *ἀλέγω*.
 δυσήλιος, Dor. —άλιος, *ov*, *ill-sunned, sunless, κνέφας* Aesch. Eum. 396, cf. Eur. Rhes. 247, Plut. Mar. 11, etc. II. *too much sunned, parched*, A. B. 36.
 δυσημερέω, *to have an unlucky day, be unlucky*, Pherecr. Κραπ. 20, Dion. H. 1. 57:—opp. to *εὐημερέω*.
 δυσημέρημα, τό, *ill-luck*, Schol. Il. 6. 336.
 δυσημερία, Dor. —ἀμερία, ἡ, *an unlucky day, a mishap, misery, δυσαμεριᾶν πρῦτανιν* Aesch. (Fr. 234) ap. Ar. Ran. 1287; *μοῖρα δυσαμερίας* Soph. Fr. 518; cf. Plut. Eum. 9.
 δυσήμερος, *ov*, (*ἡμερος*) *hard to tame, restive*, Strabo 155.
 δυσημής, ἐς, = *δυσαιμής*, Hipp. Aph. 1249; *δυσήμετος, ov*, Id. 1201.
 δυσήνεμος, *ov*, (*ἀνεμος*) *with ill winds, stormy*, Soph. Ant. 591.
 δυσήνιαστος, *ov*, *hard to bridle*:—Adv. —τως, Synes. 195 A.
 δυσήνιος, *ov*, (*ἡνία*) = foreg., *refractory*, γυνή Menand. Incert. 259 a. B. (*ἀνία*) = *δυσάνιος, ill at ease, uneasy*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1108.
 δυσηνιόχητος, *ov*, *hard to hold in, ungovernable*, Luc. Abd. 17.
 δυσηνύτος, *ov*, (*ἀνύω*) *hard to accomplish*, Joseph. B. J. 5. 12, 1.
 δυσήρης, ἐς, (**ἄρω*) *difficult*, opp. to *εὐήρης*, Suid.
 δύσηρις, ἴδος, δ, ἡ, = *δύσερις* I, Pind. O. 6. 33;—cited as the Att. form of *δύσερις* by Moer. p. 126, cf. Lob. Phryn. 707.
 δυσήριστος and —ριτος, *ov*, = foreg., Hesych.
 δυσήροτος, *ov*, (*ἀρώω*) *hard to plough*, Call. Del. 268, Poll. 1. 227.
 δυσήττητος, *ov*, *hard to conquer*, Poll. 1. 157.
 δυσήτωρ, ορος, δ, ἡ, *heavy in heart*, Hesych.
 δυσηχής, Dor. *δυσᾶχής, ἐς, (ἡχέω) ill-sounding, πύλεμος* Il. 2. 686, etc.; *θάνατος* 16. 442., 18. 464., 22. 180, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 64.
 δυσθαλής, ἐς, *hardly growing*, Cratin. Incert. 59.
 δυσθαλία, ας, ἡ, *a misfortune*, Sophron. 75 Ahr.
 δυσθαλπής, ἐς, *hard to warm: chilly, χειμών* Il. 17. 549. II. *over-warm, burning hot*, Q. Sm. 11. 156.
 δυσθανατάω, = sq., Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 3, Plut. 2. 1039 A.
 δυσθανάτέω, *to die hard, die a lingering death*, Hdt. 9. 72: *to struggle against death*, Plut. Rep. 406 B.
 δυσθάνατος, *ov*, *bringing a hard death*, Hipp. 71 F, etc.; *κρατήρες* Eur. Ion 1051. II. *dying a hard death*, Galen.
 δυσθανής, ἐς, *having died a hard death*, Anth. P. 9. 81.
 δυσθέατος, *ov*, *ill to look on*, Aesch. Pr. 69, 690, Soph. Aj. 1004. II. *hard to see*, Plut. 2. 966 B, Ael. N. A. 9. 61.
 δυσθενέω, (*σθένος*) *to be weak and powerless*, Hipp. 480. 31, etc.
 δύσθεος, *ov*, like *ἄθεος*, *godless, ungodly*, Aesch. Ag. 1590, Cho. 46, etc.; δ. *μίσημα* a thing *hateful to the gods*, Soph. El. 289.
 δυσθεράπευτος, *ov*, *hard to cure*, Hipp. 21. 26, Soph. Aj. 609.
 δυσθερής, ἐς, *hard to warm*, Hesych.
 δυσθέρμαντος, *ov*, *hardly warming*, Galen.: *cold*, Schol. Hom.
 δύσθερος, *ov*, *over-hat, parched*, Poll. 5. 110, etc.
 δυσθεσία, ἡ, *an ill state, bad condition: fretfulness, peevishness*, Hipp. Fract. 774, from Mss. ap. Littré 3. p. 534.
 δυσθετέω, *to be dissatisfied, τινί with a thing*, Polyb.(?) ap. Suid. II. mostly in Med., *absol. to be much vexed*, Lat. *aegre ferre*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 5: *to be in straits*, Polyb. 8. 7, 4.
 δύσθετος, *ov*, (*τίθημι*) *in bad case: τὸ δ. badness, bad condition*, Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 6. II. *hard to set right*, Hipp. Fract. 776.
 δυσθεώρητος, *ov*, *hard to see into or understand*, Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 2.
 -δυσθήρατος, *ov*, *hard to catch*, Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 1, 21.: *metaph., δ. τάληθές* Plut. Pericl. 13.
 δυσθήρεντος, *ov*, = foreg., Plut. Soph. 218 D (v. l. *δυσθηρατ-*), 261 A.
 δυσθηρία, ἡ, *bad hunting*, Poll. 5. 13.
 δύσθηρος, *ov*, *having bad sport*, Opp. H. 3. 431, Poll. 5. 13.
 δυσθησαύριστος, *ov*, *hard to store*, καρπός Plut. Criti. 115 B.
 δύσθλαστος, *ov*, *hard to break*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 1, in Comp.
 δυσθνήσκω, = *δυσθανάτέω*, only in part., Eur. El. 843; *αἷμα δυσθνήσκον* Id. Rhcs. 791. On the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 616.

δύσθραυστος, *ov*, *hard to break*, Diosc. 4. 143.
 δυσθρήνητος, *ov*, *loud-wailing, most mournful*, ἔπος Soph. Ant. 1211; θρήνος Eur. I. T. 143.
 δύσθροος, *ov*, *ill-sounding*, φωνά Pind. P. 4. 111; *βάγματα, αὐδή, γόοι* Aesch. Pers. 635, 941, 1076.
 δυσθυμαίνω, *to be dispirited, to despond*, h. Hom. Cer. 363.
 δυσθυμέω, = foreg., Hdt. 8. 100; δ. *ταῖς ἐλπίσιν* Plut. Timol. 34:—also in Med. *to be melancholy, angry*, Eur. Med. 91.
 δυσθυμία, ἡ, *despondency, despair*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, al., Soph. Fr. 584, Plat., etc.; *πρὶν ἐλθεῖν ξυμμάχοις δυσθυμίαν* Eur. Supp. 696; in pl., Id. Med. 691, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 26.
 δυσθυμικός, ἡ, *ov*, *melancholy*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 50.
 δύσθυμος, *ov*, *desponding, melancholy, repentant*, Soph. El. 218, etc.; *τινί at a thing*, Ib. 550: τὸ δ. = *δυσθυμία*, Plut. Pericl. 25. Adv., *δυσθύμως ἔχειν* Polyb. 1. 87, 1; Comp. —*ότερον*, Plat. Phaedo 85 B.
 δυστιάτέω, *to be hard to heal*, Pzul. Aeg. p. 69.
 δυστιάτος [ῖ], *ov*, *hard to heal, κληῖς* Hipp. Art. 790; *κακὸν δ. an ill that none can cure*, Aesch. Ag. 1103; *ὀργή* Eur. Med. 520; *νόσημα* Plut. Legg. 916 A, al.
 δυσίδρωσ, οστος, δ, ἡ, *hardly perspiring*, Theophr. Fr. 9. 18.
 δυσιερέω, *to have bad omens in a sacrifice*, Lat. *non litare*, Plut. Caes. 63: opp. to *καλλιιερέω*.
 δύσισθάλαστος, Att. —ττος, *ov*, (*δύω*) *dipped in the sea*, Anth. P. 6. 38.
 δύσικμος, *ov*, (*ἱκμάς*) *hard to wet or moisten*, Hipp. 603.
 δυσίμερος [ῖ], *ov*, *unlovely, hateful, κάματος* Ap. Rh. 3. 961. II. *tormented by love*, Nonn. D. 42. 191.
 δύσιππος, *ov*, *hard to ride in; τὰ δ. parts unfit for cavalry-service*, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 12; so, δ. *χώρα* Plut. Philop. 14:—also *δυσίππαστος, ov*, Schol. Plat.
 δύσις [ῖ], εως, ἡ, (*δύω*) *a setting of the sun or stars*, opp. to *ἀνατολή*, Aesch. Pr. 458; *ἀμφὶ Πλειάδων δύσιν* (cf. *Πλειάδες*) Id. Ag. 826; *περὶ δύσιν Πλειάδος* Damox. Συντρ. 1. 19; *ἄχρις ἡλίου δύσεως* C. I. 1122; *ἀλίου μέχρι δ.* 1123; *Κυνὸς ψυχρὰν δ.* Soph. Fr. 379. 2. *the quarter in which the sun sets, the west, πρὸς ἡλίου δύσιν* Thuc. 2. 96; *πρὸς δύσιν* Arist. Mund. 3, 8; *ἀπὸ δύσεως* C. I. 1755; *πρὸς δύσει* Polyb. 1. 42, 5; *πρὸς τὰς δύσεις* Id. 5. 104, 7. II. *a place of refuge, a retreat*, Opp. H. 1. 330.
 δυσίχνευτος, *ov*, *hard to track*, Schol. Soph. Aj. 32.
 δυσκαής, ἐς, *hard to burn, burning badly*, Plut. 2. 952 C.
 δυσκαθαίρετος, *ov*, *hard to overthrow*, Philo 1. 61, etc.
 δυσκάθαρος, *ov*, *hard to purify*, Plut. 2. 991 B. II. *hard to satisfy by purification or atonement*, Lat. *inexpiabilis*, δ. "Αἶδον λιμὴν, of the house of the Labdacidae in which murders never ceased, Soph. Ant. 1284; *δαίμων* Ar. Pax 1250.
 δυσκάθεκτος, *ov*, *hard to hold in, ἵπποι* Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 3, Plut. Num. 4.
 δυσκάθοδος, *ov*, *hard to go down into, σπηλαῖον* Conon ap. Phot.
 δυσκαμπής, ἐς, *hard to bend*, Plut. 2. 650 D, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3.
 δύσκαμπτος, *ov*, = foreg., Schol. Ar. Thesm. 68, Basil.
 δύσκαπνος, *ov*, *poisoned from snioke, δ. δώματα* (cf. Milton's 'smoky rafters'), Aesch. Ag. 774. II. *yielding an unpleasant smoke*, Theophr. Ign. 72, Chaecrem. ap. Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 5.
 δυσκαρτέρητος, *ov*, *hard to endure*, Plut. Phoc. 4, etc.
 δυσκατᾶγωνιστος, *ov*, *hard to struggle with*, Polyb. 15. 15, 8, etc.
 δυσκατάθετος, *ov*, *hard to bring back, πρὸς φιλίαν*, cited from Iambl.
 δυσκάτακτος, *ov*, = foreg., Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 4.
 δυσκατάληπτος, *ov*, *hard to understand*, Diod. 1. 3, M. Anton. 5. 10.
 δυσκατάλλακτος, *ov*, *hard to reconcile*, Plut. 2. 13 D, Ath. 625 B.
 δυσκατάλυτος, *ov*, *hard to bring to an end*, Strabo 643.
 δυσκαταμάθητος, *ov*, *hard to learn or understand*, Isocr. 210 B, Plut. Polit. 303 D. Adv., *δυσκαταμαθήτως ἔχειν* Isocr. 21 C.
 δυσκαταμάχητος, *ov*, *hard to overcome*, Diod. 3. 35.
 δυσκατανόητος, *ov*, *hard to make out*, Diod. 5. 14, Plut. 2. 47 C.
 δυσκατάπαυστος, *ov*, *hard to check, ἄλγος* Aesch. Cho. 470: *restless, ψυχή* Eur. Med. 109:—τὸ *δυσκ.* Theophr. Vent. 35.
 δυσκατάπληκτος, *ov*, *hard to keep in awe*, Polyb. 1. 67, 4.
 δυσκαταπολέμητος, *ov*, *hard to conquer*, Diod. 2. 48.
 δυσκαταπόνητος, *ov*, *hard to execute*, M. Anton. 6. 19, Arr. Epict. 3. 12, 8.
 δυσκαταποσία, ἡ, *difficulty of swallowing*, Medic.
 δυσκατάποτος, *ov*, *hard to swallow down*, Arist. de Sens. 5, 10.
 δυσκατάπρακτος, *ov*, *hard to effect*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 12.
 δυσκατάσβεστος, *ov*, *hard to extinguish*, Diod. 4. 54, Plut. 2. 417 B.
 δυσκατάστατος, *ov*, *hard to restore or rally*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 43.
 δυσκαταφρόνητος, *ov*, *not to be despised*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 42.
 δυσκατέργαστος, *ov*, *hard to work, λίθος* Strab. 80S; *καρποὶ δυσκατέργαστότεροι somewhat hard of digestion*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 14, 4. II. = *δυσκατάπρακτος*, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 7, in Compar.
 δυσκάτοπτος, *ov*, *hard to see into or understand*, Cyrill.
 δυσκατόρθωτος, *ov*, *hard to succeed in or effect*, Dem. Phal. 127, Galen.
 δυσκατούλωτος, *ov*, *hardly forming a scar*, cited from Diosc.
 δύσκει, Ion. for *ἔδω*, v. sub *δύω*.
 δυσκέλυδος, *ov*, *ill-sounding, shrieking, φόβος* Il. 16. 357; *ζήλος δ. envy with its tongue of malice*, Hes. Op. 194; δ. *ὕμνος Ἐρινύος* Aesch. Theb. 867; *μοῦσα* Eur. Ion 1098.
 δυσκένωτος, *ov*, *hard to secrete*, Galen.
 δυσκέραστος, *ov*, *hard to temper*, Plut. Dio 52, etc.
 δυσκερδής, ἐς, *with ill gains, ill-gotten*, Opp. H. 2. 417.
 δυσκηδής, ἐς, *full of misery, διακηδέα νύκτα φυλάξω* Od. 5. 466.
 δύσκηλος, *ov*, *past remedy*, Aesch. Eum. 825. (Formed perhaps by a false analogy from *εὐκηλος*.)

δυσκίνησια, Ion. -λη, ἡ, *difficulty of moving*, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 29, P. A. 4. 9, 8.

δυσκίνητος [τ], *on, hard to move*, Plat. Tim. 56 A, etc. II. in mental relations, δ. πρὸς τοὺς φόβους Id. Rep. 503 D; δ. ὑπὸ ὀργῆς Arist. de Virt. 2, 1; δ. ποιεῖν τὴν διάνοιαν Id. P. A. 4. 10, 8:—Adv., *δυσκίνητως καὶ ἀμαθῶς ἔχειν* Plat. Rep. 503 D. 2. *firm, resolute*, Plut. Thea. 36; and, *inexorable*, Anth. P. 7. 221.

δυσκλεής, *és, inglorious*, Il. 9. 22 (in poet. acc. *δυσκλέᾱ* for *δυσκλεῖα*):—*infamous, shameful*, of persons and things, δ. θέα Aesch. Pr. 241; *δυσκλεεστάτῳ μύρῳ* Id. Pers. 444; *πρῶτον μὲν οὐκ οὐα' ἀδικός εἰμι δυσκλεής* Eur. Hel. 270; also in Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 53. Adv. —*ews*, Soph. El. 1006, Eur., etc.

δύσκληα, ἡ, *ill-fame, an ill name, infamy*, Soph. Fr. 196, Eur. Med. 218, Thuc. 3. 58, Plat. Legg. 653 A; *ἐπὶ δυσκλείᾳ* tending to *disgrace him*, Soph. Aj. 143. II. *ingloriousness*, Dem. 1396. 18.

δυσκληδόνιστος, *on, of ill name, boding ill*, Luc. Amor. 39.

δυσκληρῆτος, *to be unlucky in one's lot*, esp. in standing for an office, opp. to *λαγχάνω*, Plat. Legg. 690 C.

δυσκληρήμα, τό, *a piece of ill luck*, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 437.

δυσκληρία, ἡ, *ill luck*, Basil.

δύσκληρος, *on, unlucky*, A. B. 34.

δυσκλής, poet. for *δυσκλεής*, Anth. P. 15. 22.

δύσκλητος, *on, of ill-fame, infamous*, Diocl. ap. Ath. 120 D.

δυσκόλιος, *on, bad for the bowels, causing costivity*, Plut. 2. 137 A.

δυσκοινωνήτος, *on, unsocial*, Plat. Rep. 486 B.

δυσκοιτέω, *to have bad nights*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Acut. 388.

δύσκοιτος, *on, making bed unpleasant*, Aristaen. 2. 7.

δυσκοιλιώ, fut. *ἀνώ*: impf. *ἐδυσκόλαιον* Plat. Phileb. 26 D:—*to be peevish or discontented*, Ar. Nub. 36; of a baby, Lys. 92. 36; *to shew displeasure*, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 8; δ. *ὄς*. . Plat. l. c. 2. *to cause trouble or annoyance, οὐρησις δυσκοιλιούσα* Hipp. 76 D.

δυσκολία, ἡ, *discontent, peevishness*, Ar. Vesp. 106, Plat. Rep. 411 C. II. of things, *difficulty*, δ. *ἔχειν* Dem. 57. 2, Arist. Pol. 3. 10, 1; *πλείους παρέχειν δυσκολίας* Ib. 2. 5, 3.

δυσκόλλητος, *on, hard to glue together*, Galen.: *ill-glued or fastened, loose*, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 11.

δυσκολό-καμπτος, *on, hard to bend*: δ. *καμπή* *an intricate flourish* in singing, Ar. Nub. 971.

δυσκολό-κοιτος, *on, making bed uneasy*, μέριμνα Ar. Nub. 420.

δύσκολος, *on, (κόλον)*: I. of persons, properly, *hard to satisfy with food* (cf. Ath. 262 A); but, generally, *hard to please, discontented, fretful, peevish*, Eur. Bacch. 1251, Ar. Vesp. 942, Plat., etc.; cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6, 2: of animals, *intractable*, Plat. Theaet. 174 D:—so in Adv., *δυσκόλως ἔχειν* Isocr. 67 C, Dem. 381. 29, etc.; *δυσκόλωτερον διακεῖσθαι* Plat. Phaedo 84 E. II. of things, *troublesome, harassing*, δ. ἡ *ἠνιόχσις* Id. Phaedr. 246 B; of diseases, Hipp. 122 H, etc., v. Foës. Oecon.; generally, *unpleasant*, Dem. 291. 21, Menand. Βοιωτ. 2: τὸ δύσκολον Plat. Legg. 791 C. 2. *difficult to explain*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 25, 3, Metaph. 2. 4, 30: δ. *ἔστι* it is *difficult*, Ev. Marc. 10. 24:—Adv. —*λως*, *hardly, with difficulty*, Ib. 10. 23, 21.

δύσκολπος, *on, with ill-formed womb, γαστήρ* Anth. P. 7. 583.

δυσκόμιστος, *on, hard to bear, intolerable, πύτμος* Soph. Ant. 1346; *τέκνα* Eur. H. F. 1423.

δύσκοπος, *on, (κόπτω) hard to bruise*, Damocrat. ap. Galen. 13. 636.

δυσκράτης, *és, =δύσκρατος*, Opp. H. 2. 517.

δυσκράσια, ἡ, *bad temperament, Lat. intemperies*, of the air, Plut. Alex. 58; of the body, Id. Dio 2.

δυσκράτης, *és, =sq.*, Plut. ap. Stob. t. 33. 10.

δυσκράτητος [α], *on, hard to overcome*, Diod. 3. 3.

δύσκρατος, *on, of bad temperament, ἀήρ* Strabo 96.

δυσκρήνης, *és, hard to extinguish*, Plut. 2. 922 A.

δυσκρίσιμος, *on, =sq.*, Schol. Hippocr. 2. 272 ed. Dietz.

δύσκριτος, *on, hard to discern or interpret, ἀστέρων δύσεις* Aesch. Pr. 458; *κληδόνες* Ib. 486; *ὑνείρατα* Id. Ag. 981, cf. Soph. Tr. 949:—δ. *νόσημα* *hard to determine, doubtful*, Hipp. Aph. 1243, but Epid. 3. 1086, *having a dangerous crisis*:—δ. *ἔστι*, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 423 C. Adv. —*τως*, *doubtfully, darkly*, Aesch. Pr. 662: δ. *ἔχειν* to be *in doubt*, Ar. Ran. 1433.

δύσκτητος, *on, hard to reach or gain*, Polyb. 3. 32, 1.

δυσκυβέω, *to be unlucky at dice*, Ath. 666 D.

δυσκύμαντος [υ], *on, in Aesch. Ag. 653, δυσκύμαντα κακά evils from the stormy sea.*

δυσκωφέω, *to be stone-deaf*, Anth. P. 7. 731.

δύσκωφος, *on, stone-deaf*, Hipp. 149 E, Arist. de Insomn. 2, 6.

δυσλέαντος, (*λεαίνω*) *hard to pound or bray*, Medic.

δύσλεκτος, *on, hard to tell, Lat. infandus*, Aesch. Pers. 702.

δύσλεκτρος, *on, ill-wedded*, Schol. Soph. El. 492.

δυσλεπής, *és, hard to shell*, Nic. Al. 271.

δύσληπτος, *on, hard to catch*, Luc. Gymn. 27: *hard to comprehend*, Plut. 2. 17 D.

δυσλόγιστος, *on, hard to compute*, Anaxim. in Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 236, Galen. II. act. *ill-calculating, misguided*, χείρ Soph. Aj. 40.

δύσλοφος, *on, hard for the neck, hard to bear, ζεύγλη, ζυγός* Theogn. 846, 1018; *δυσλοφώτερος πόνους* Aesch. Pr. 931. II. *impatient of the yoke, ἡμίονοι* Ael. N. A. 16. 9: Adv., —*πως* *φέρειν* Eur. Tro. 303.

δύσλυτος, *on, indissoluble, δυσλύτοις χαλκεύμασι* Aesch. Pr. 19; *ἀκος τῶν δ. πόνων* Eur. Andr. 121. Adv., *δυσλύτως ἔχειν* Xen. Oec. 8, 13.

δυσμᾶθεω, *to be slow at recognising*, Aesch. Cho. 225.

δυσμᾶθής, *és, hard to learn*, Aesch. Ag. 1255; δ. *ιδεῖν* *hard to know* at sight, Eur. Med. 1196: τὸ δ. *difficulty of knowing*, Id. l. T. 47S. II.

act. *hardly learning, slow at learning, dull, stupid*, Plat. Rep. 358 A, etc.:—Adv., *δυσμαθῶς ἔχειν* Ib. 503 D.

δυσμαθία, ἡ, *slowness at learning*, Plat. Rep. 618 D, etc.

δυσμανής, *és, (μανός?) thick, sluggish*, ὕδατα Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 2.

δυσμάραντος, *on, unfading*, A. B. 35.

δυσμάσητος, *on, hard to chew*, Galen.

δυσμάτωρ, Dor. for *δυσμήτωρ*.

δυσμαχέω, *to fight in vain against*, or, *to fight an unholy fight with*, θεοῖσι *δυσμαχούντες* Soph. Tr. 492: so verb. Adj. *δυσμαχητέον, one must fight desperately with*, ἀνάγκη δ' οὐχὶ δ. Id. Ant. 1106. II. *to fight desperately*, Plut. 2. 371 A.

δύσμαχος, *on, hard to fight with, unconquerable*, Aesch. Pr. 921, Eur. Hec. 1055, Plat., etc. 2. generally, *difficult*, Aesch. Ag. 1561.

δυσμείλικτος, *on, hard to appease*, Plut. Artox. 19, etc.

δυσμεναίνω, *to bear ill-will, τινί* against another, Eur. Med. 874: a poet. word, used however by Dem. 300. 26, etc.

δυσμένεια, ἡ, *ill-will, enmity, ἡ ἐκ σοῦ δ.* Soph. El. 619; *ἐν δ. εἶναι* Ib. 1124; δ. *ἀρᾶσθαι τινι* Eur. Heracl. 991; also in Prose, Antipho 125. 28, Plat. Rep. 500 C.

δυσμενέων, a participial form, only found in masc. *bearing ill-will, hostile*, Od. 2. 72; *δυσμενέοντες* Ib. 73., 20. 314.

δυσμενής, *és, (μένος) = foreg., hostile, ἀνδρες δ.* Il. 5. 488; *δυσμενέες enemies*, Il. 16. 521; *δυσμενέων ὄχλος* Aesch. Theb. 234, cf. 366; also in Hdt. and Trag., esp. Eur.:—c. dat., τῷ παρούντι *δυσμενής* Aesch. Ag. 1193, cf. Soph. Ph. 585; rarely c. gen., ἀνδρα δ. *χθονός an enemy of the land*, Id. Ant. 187:—Adv. —*ως*, Plat. Theaet. 168 B; δ. *ἔχειν τινί* or *πρὸς τινα* Isocr. 27 D, etc. II. rarely of things, δ. *χασί* Soph. El. 440; δ. *ἔρω* Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 21, cf. Eur. Alc. 617.

δυσμενίδης, *on, ὄ, = foreg., Ael. V. H. 3. 7.*

δυσμενικός, ἡ, *όν, like an enemy, hostile*, Polyb. 6. 7, 8, etc. Adv. —*κως*, Id. 8. 10, 1, etc.

δυσμετάβλητος, *on, hard to alter*, Hipp. 384. 14, Plut. 2. 952 B: so, *δυσμετάβολος, on*, Damocr. ap. Galen. 13. 1003 Kühn. Adv. —*λως*, Ib. 1004.

δυσμετάδοτος, *on, not imparting freely*, Strabo 806.

δυσμετάθετος, *on, hard to alter*, Polyb. Exc. Vat. 401, Plut. 2. 799 B.

δυσμετακίνητος, *on, hard to shift*, Eust. 1733. 32, Hesych.

δυσμετάκλαστος, *on, hard to break or move*, Schol. Soph. O. T. 12.

δυσμετάκλητος, *on, hard to change*, Geop. 19. 2, 13.

δυσμετάπειστος, *on, hard to convince*, Cyrill.

δυσμεταχειρίστος, *on, hard to manage, παῖς* Plat. Legg. 808 D; *δίκτηνα* Xen. Cyn. 2, 6:—*hard to attack*, στρατός Hdt. 7. 236.

δυσμέτρητος, *on, hard to measure*, Antipho ap. Poll. 4. 167.

δυσμή, ἡ, (δύω) = *δύαις, a setting, mostly in pl., opp. to ἀνατολαί; αἰλίου δ.* Soph. O. C. 1245, cf. Aesch. Fr. 66; *ἐπὶ δυσμῆσιν ἑών* at the point of *setting*, Hdt. 3. 104; *περὶ ἡλίου δυσμᾶς* Lys. 95. 22: metaph., τὸ γῆρας *δυσμαὶ βίου* Emped. ap. Arist. Poët. 21, 13. II. *the quarter of sunset, the west, ἀπὸ ἐσπέρης τε καὶ ἡλίου δυσμῶν* Hdt. 2. 31; *πρὸς ἡλίου δυσμῶν* Id. 7. 115, cf. 2. 33; *πρὸς δυσμαῖς* Aesch. Pers. 237.—Dor. *δυσμή*, Call. Dem. Cal. 10, Fr. 465 (in sing.).

δυσμηνις, ι, *wrathful, θεός* Poll. 1. 39; *χόλος* Anth. P. 9. 69.

δυσμήνιτος, *on, visited by heavy wrath*, Anth. P. 7. 141.

δυσμήτηρ, *eros, ἡ, in Od. 23. 97, μήτηρ ἐμὴ δύσμητηρ my mother yet no mother.*

δυσμήτωρ, Dor. —*μάτωρ, opos, ὄ, ἡ, in Aesch. Supp. 68, δ. κύτοις an ill mother's wrath*, cf. Lyc. 1174, Nonn. D. 46. 194.

δυσμηχάνεω, *to be at loss how to do, c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 1360.*

δυσμηχάνος, *on, hard to effect*, Epimen. ap. Diog. L. I. 113, Opp. H. 3. 404. II. act. *at a loss*, Themist. 137 B.

δυσμικός, ἡ, *όν, (δυσμή) = δυτικός, western*, Strabo 85, Heliod. 8. 15; Sup. —*άτατος*, Ptol. Geogr. 2. 3, 18.

δύσμικτος, *on, hard to mix; without affinity*, Plat. Tim. 35 A, etc. II. *unsocial*: Adv., *δυσμικτως ἔχειν* Plut. 2. 640 D.

δυσμίμητος [ι], *on, hard to imitate*, Diod. 1. 61, Luc. Alex. 20, C. I. 31S7.

δυσμίσσητος [ι], *on, much hated*, Lyc. 841.

δυσμνημόνευτος, *on, hard to remember*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 2, Diod. II. act. *remembering ill, unmindful*, Plat. Tim. 74 E.

δυσμόθεν, Adv. (δυσμή) *from the west*, Nicet. Ann. 95 D.

δύσμοιρος, *on, (μοῖρα) = δύσμορος*, Soph. O. C. 327.

δυσμορία, ἡ, *a hard fate*, Anth. P. 9. 351.

δύσμορος, *on, = δύσμοιρος, ill-fated, ill-starred*, Il. 22. 60, etc., often in Soph.; *δυσμόρον γε δύσμορα* (sc. *σκηπτρα*) O. C. 1109; cf. *δύσμοιρος*: also in Prose, Antipho 122. 19. Adv. —*πως*, *with ill fortune*, Aesch. Theb. 837 (Cod. M. *δυσφόρος*).

δυσμορφία, ἡ, *badness of form, ugliness*, Hdt. 6. 61, etc.

δύσμορφος, *on, misshapen, ill-favoured, ἐσθής* Eur. Hel. 1204.

δύσμουσος, *on, = ἀμουσος, unmusical, αὐλός* Anth. P. 9. 216.

δύσνικητος [ι], *on, hard to conquer*, Plut. Comp. Pelop. c. Marc. 2.

δύσνιπτος, *on, hard to wash out, δ. ἐκ δέλτου γραφή* Soph. Tr. 683.

δύσνιφος, *on, (νίψ) snowed upon*, Nonn. D. 2. 685. 2. in other places of Nonn. *chilly, wintry, ὕδωρ, σῆμα*.

δυσνοέω, *to be ill-affected, τινι* Plut. Cic. 38.

δυσνόητος, *on, hard to be understood*, Darius ap. Diog. L. 9. 13.

δυσνόητος, *on, unintelligible, absurd*, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 11.

δύσνοια, ἡ, *disaffection, ill-will, malevolence*, Soph. El. 654, Eur. Hec. 973, Plat. Theaet. 151 D.

δυσνομία, ἡ, *lawlessness, a bad constitution*, Solon 15. 31: personified in Hes. Theog. 230: cf. *εὐνομία*.

δύσνομος, *on, lawless, unrighteous*, Anth. P. 6. 316.

δύσνοος, *on, contr. -vous, on, ill-affected, disaffected, τινι* Soph. Ant. 212, Eur. l. T. 350, Thuc. 2. 60. Adv. *δύσνωος*, Poll. 2. 230.

δύσνοστος νόστος, a return that is no return, Eur. Tro. 75.
 δυσνουθέτης, ον, hard to be corrected, Byz.
 δυσνώμφευτος, ον, disagreeable to marry, Anth. P. 7. 401.
 δύσνωμφος, ον, ill-wedded or ill-betrothed, Eur. I. T. 216, Tro. 145.
 δύσξενος, ον, inhospitable, Poll. 9. 22.
 δυσξήραντος, ον, hard to dry, Theophr. C. P. 1. 4, 3.
 δυσξύμβλητος, ον, hard to unite, v. l. Artemid. 4. 56. II. hard to understand, Dio C. 56. 29.
 δυσξύμβολος, ον, hard to deal with, driving a hard bargain, Plat. Rep. 486 B, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 3. II. = foreg. II, Poll. 5. 150.
 δυσξύνετος, ον, hard to understand, unintelligible, δυσξύνετον ξυνετὸς μέλος ἔγνω Eur. Phoen. 1506, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 3.
 δυσξύνθητος, ον, hard to put together, dub. l. Plut. 2. 975 F; Reiske δυσξύνετος.
 δύσογκος, ον, over heavy, burdensome, πλοῦτος Plut. Aemil. 12.
 δυσόδευτος, ον, hardly passable, App. Syr. 21.
 δυσοδέω, to make bad way, get on slowly, Plut. Pyrrh. 32, Arr. Epict. 3. 19, 3.
 δυσοδία, ἡ, badness of roads, App. Syr. 21: difficulty, Plut. 2. 448 A.
 δυσοδμία, δύσοδμος, v. sub δυσοσμ-.
 δυσοδοπαίπαλος, ον, difficult and rugged, properly of a mountain road: metaph., Aesch. Eum. 387.
 δύσοδος, ον, hard to pass, scarce passable, Thuc. 1. 107, Poll. 3. 96.
 δυσοίζω, to be distressed, Eur. Rhes. 724; and in Med. to fear, Ib. 805. II. in οὔτοι δυσοίζω θάμνον ὡς ὄρνις φόβω, Aesch. Ag. 1316, δ. φόβω seems = φοβοῦμαι, to be afraid of, tremble at. (The simple οἴζω is only cited by Ap. Dysc. ap. A. B. 538; cf. οἰμύζω from οἰμοί.)
 δυσοίκτητος, ον, bad to dwell in, Hipp. Aër. 291, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 21.
 δυσοικονόμητος, ον, hard to digest, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 70 A.
 δύσοικος, ον, = δυσοίκτητος, Schol. Soph. Ph. 551.
 δύσοικμος, ον, acc. to Schol. and Hesych., = δύσοδος, τύχη δ. Aesch. Cho. 945:—al. (from οἴμη) harsh-sounding.
 δύσοινος, ον, yielding bad wine, Poll. 6. 21.
 δύσοιστος, ον, (οἴσω, φέρω) hard to bear, insufferable, πῆματα, ἀλγη, πόνος Aesch. Pr. 691, Cho. 745, Soph. Ph. 507; βίου δύσοιστον ἔχειν τροφάν Id. O. C. 1687; δ. ἀήρ Strabo 562.
 δυσοιωνέω, (οἰωνός) to augur ill of a thing, A. B. 35.
 δυσοιωνισμός, ὁ, an ill omen, Hesych.: δυσοιωνιστός, ὄν, ill-omened, Lat. inauspicatus, Luc. Eun. 6; δυσοιωνιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, Suid.
 δύσοκνος, ον, very lazy:—Adv. —κνωσ, M. Anton. 5. 1.
 δύσομαι, v. sub δύω.
 δύσομβρος, ον, stormy, wintry, Soph. Ant. 358.
 δυσομίλητος [ἰ], ον, =sq., Hierocl. ap. Stob. 477.
 δυσομίλος, ον, hard to live with, Plut. Demetr. 42: bringing evil in one's company, Ἐρινύς Aesch. Ag. 746.
 δυσόμματος, ον, scarce-seeing, purblind, Aesch. Eum. 388.
 δυσόμοιος, ον, unlike, Stratt. Incert. 13, Hesych.
 δυσόνειρος, ον, full of ill dreams, ὕπνος Plut. 2. 15 B:—bringing ill dreams, βρώματα Ib. 734 E.
 δύσοπτος, ον, (ὄψομαι) hard to see or know, cited from Hipp.:—τὸ δ. gloom, darkness, Polyb. 18. 4, 2.
 δυσόρυτος, ον, hard to see, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40: τὰ δυσόρυτα dark corners, Id. Eq. Mag. 4, 18. II. ill to look on, horrible, App. Hisp. 97.
 δυσοργησία, ἡ, =passionateness, Hipp. 49. 28: also δυσοργία, Id. Vet. Med. 12.
 δυσόρητος, ον, = δύσοργος, Babr. 11. 12, Poll. 1. 39. Adv. —τως, Dion. H. 6. 47.
 δύσοργος, ον, quick to anger, Soph. Aj. 1017, Ph. 377, Tr. 1118.
 δυσορεξία, ἡ, feebleness of appetite, Galen. 7. 128.
 δυσόριστος, ον, difficult to keep within limits, Arist. Meteor. 4. 1, 3, Gen. et Corr. 2. 2, 4. II. difficult to define, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 5.
 δυσορκέω, (ὄρκος) to swear falsely, A. B. 36.
 δυσόρμιστος, ον, (ὄρμιζω) =sq., Poll. 1. 101.
 δύσορμος, ον, with bad anchorage, νῆσος .. δ. ναυσί Aesch. Pers. 448: but τὰ δύσορμα rough ground, where one can scarce get footing, Xen. Cyn. 10, 7. II. act., πνοαὶ δ. that detained the fleet in harbour, or that kept it from reaching harbour, foul winds, Aesch. Ag. 194; cf. ἀλη II.
 δύσορσις, ἴθος, ὁ, ἡ, =δυσοιωνιστός, boding ill, Aesch. Theb. 838; οἰωνός Eur. Hipp. 760:—with ill auspices, Plut. Marc. 4.
 δυσόρφναιος, α, ον, dusky, τρύχη Eur. Phoen. 325.
 δυσοσμία, ἡ, an ill smell, ill savour, Soph. Ph. 876, Fr. 483.
 δύσοσμος, Ion. —οδμος, ον, (ὄσμη) ill-smelling, stinking, ἐν δυσοσμωτάτῳ [τόπῳ] γινόμενον εὐωδέστατον ἔστι Hdt. 3. 112; δ. ἡ ὄσμη Arist. Probl. 13. 10. II. bad for scent, in hunting, οἱ ὄμβροι τὴν γῆν ποιοῦσι δύσοσμον Xen. Cyn. 5, 3. III. act. having a bad nose, Arist. de Insomn. 2, 6.
 δυσούλωτος, ον, hard to scar over, Poll. 4. 196.
 δυσουρέω, to have a retention of urine, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 4.
 δυσουρία, Ion. —λη, ἡ, retention of urine, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. Fr. 444.
 δυσουρίασις, εως, ἡ, =foreg., Suid.
 δυσουριάω, =δυσουρέω, Diosc. 1. 39.
 δυσουρικός, ἡ, ὄν:—πάθος δ. =δυσουρία, Cic. Fam. 7. 26.
 δυσούριστος, ον, (οὐρίζω) driven by a too favourable wind, fatally favourable, Soph. O. T. 1315.
 δυσόφθαλμος, ον, offensive to the sight, Telest. 1. 4.
 δυσπάθεια, ἡ, deep affliction, Plut. 2. 112 B. II. firmness in resisting, Id. Demetr. 21., 2. 666 B:—insensibility, Alex. Aphr. 1. 39.
 δυσπάθειω, to suffer a hard fate, Mosch. 4. 84, Nic. Th. 381. II. to bear impatiently, Lat. aegre ferre, Polyb. Exc. Vat. 428: to be impatient, ἐπὶ τινι, πρὸς τι Plut. Aemil. 36, Pericl. 33; ἐν τινι Id. 2. 77 E.

δυσπαθής, ἐς, (παθεῖν) feeling to excess, opp. to ἀπαθής, Plut. 2. 102 D. II. hardly feeling, impassive, much like ἀπαθής, Ib. 454 C, Luc. Anach. 24.
 δυσπαίπαλος, ον, rough and steep, Archil. 104, Nic. Th. 145:—in Opp. H. 2. 369, merely rough, λάχνη.
 δυσπάλαιστος, ον, hard to wrestle with, Epich. 98 Ahr.; ἀρά, Aesch. Cho. 692; πράγματα Supp. 468; γῆρας Eur. Supp. 1108; δύναμις Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 18; cf. δυσπέλαστος.
 δυσπάλαμος, ον, hard to struggle with, like ἀπάλαμος, δόλοι θεῶν Aesch. Eum. 846. II. helpless, περί τι Tzetz.:—Adv., δυσπαλάμως ὀλέσθαι to perish helplessly, Aesch. Supp. 867.
 δυσπάλης, ἐς, hard to wrestle with, δίνη Aesch. Eum. 559: difficult, c. inf., διακρίνειν .. δυσπαλές [ἔστι] Pind. O. 8. 33, cf. P. 4. 448. 2. dangerous, noxious, ρίζαι Ap. Rh. 4. 52.
 δυσπαράβλητος, ον, incomparable, Plut. Anton. 27.
 δυσπαραβοήθητος, ον, hard to assist, Polyb. 5. 22, 7.
 δυσπαραβουλος, ον, hard to persuade, Aesch. Supp. 109.
 δυσπαραγγελλος, ον, hardly admitting advice, Polyb. Exc. Vat. 395.
 δυσπαραγράφος, ον, hard to limit, Polyb. 16. 12, 10, etc.
 δυσπαραγωγος, ον, hard to mislead, Poll. 8. 10.
 δυσπαραδέκτος, ον, hard to admit or believe, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 42. II. act. hardly admitting, πίστεως Clem. Al. 444:—Adv., δυσπαραδέκτως ἔχειν to be sceptical, Polyb. 12. 4, 7.
 δυσπαραθέλεκτος, ον, hard to assuage, Aesch. Supp. 386.
 δυσπαραίτητος, ον, hard to move by prayer, inexorable, φρένες Aesch. Pr. 34; ὀργή Polyb. 31. 7, 13; of a person, Plut. Cat. Mi. 1.
 δυσπαρακλήτος, ον, inexorable, Schol. Soph. O. T. 336.
 δυσπαρακλούθητος, ον, hard to follow, i. e. hard to understand, Menand. Ὑποβ. 10, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 3. II. act. hardly understanding, dull, M. Anton. 5. 5.
 δυσπαρακόμιστος, ον, hard to carry along, Plut. Demetr. 19; πλοῦς δ. a difficult voyage, Polyb. 3. 61, 2.
 δυσπαραμύθητος, ον, hard to appease, Plat. Tim. 69 D, Plut. Mar. 45.
 δυσπαραπίεστος, ον, hard to dissuade, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 3.
 δυσπαραπλευστος, ον, hard to sail along, Strabo 777.
 δυσπαραπλοῦς, ον, =foreg., Diod. 3. 44.
 δυσπαραποίητος, ον, hard to copy or forge, Ammon. 74.
 δυσπαρατήρητος, ον, hard to observe, Antig. Car. 140, Porph. Abst. 3. 4.
 δυσπαρατρέπτος, ον, hard to seduce or bribe, Poll. 8. 10.
 δυσπάρεννος, ον, ill-moted, λέκτρον Soph. Tr. 791.
 δυσπαρηγόρητος, ον, =sq., Plut. 2. 74 E.
 δυσπαρηγόρος, ον, hard to appease, Aesch. Eum. 384.
 δυσπάρθενος, ον, unhappy maiden, Anth. P. 2. 197.
 Δύσπαρις, ἴδος, ὁ, unhappy Paris, Paris of ill omen, Il. 3. 39., 13. 769; cf. Αἰνόπαρις, Δυσελήνη.
 δυσπάριτος, ον, hard to pass, Xen. An. 4. 1, 25.
 δυσπάροδος, ον, hard to enter, Apollod. ap. Ath. 682 D.
 δυσπαραξίνομαι, Pass. to be subject to paroxysms or accesses, Alex. Trall. 686 ed. Basil.
 δυσπάτητος [ᾶ], ον, hard to the feet, ὀδός Luc. Trag. 226.
 δύσπαυστος, ον, hard to stop or appease, Galen. Adv. —τως.
 δυσπειθεια, ἡ, ill discipline, disobedience, App. Civ. 1. 48.
 δυσπειθής, ἐς, hard to persuade, not easily talked over, Plat. Phaedr. 271 D. 2. self-willed, disobedient, intractable, Id. Legg. 880 A, al.; κύνες Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 3. Adv., δυσπειθῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Plut. Galb. 25; δ. φέρειν Id. Lysand. 15.
 δυσπερία, ἡ, difficulty of learning by experiment, Hipp. 47. 11.
 δύσπειστος, ον, hard to persuade, self-willed, opinative, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 9, 2:—Adv., δυσπείστως ἔχειν to be incredulous, Isocr. 44 C. II. disobedient, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 23.
 δυσπέλαστος, ον, dangerous to come near, δ. ἀμαθία κακόν (Nauck δυσπάλαιστον) Soph. Fr. 663.
 δύσπεμπτος, ον, hard to send away, Aesch. Ag. 1190.
 δυσπέμφελος, ον: in Il. 16. 748, Kebriones is likened to a diver, who will jump into the sea, εἰ καὶ δυσπέμφελος εἴη even if it be rough and stormy; so in Hes. Th. 440, as a general epith. of the sea, οἱ γλαυκὴν δυσπέμφελον ἐργάζονται; also, ναυτιλίη δ. a stormy, dangerous passage, Id. Op. 616; αὔρη Nonn. D. 2. 550:—metaph. like δύσκολος, rude, uncourteous, Hes. Op. 721. (The sense of the word is clear; prob. therefore the Root is the same with that of πέμφιξ.)
 δυσπένθερος, ον, of an ill step-mother, θεσμά Nonn. D. 3. 309.
 δυσπενθέω, to be sore afflicted, Plut. 2. 106 A.
 δυσπενθής, ἐς, bringing sore affliction, direful, κάματος Pind. P. 12. 18; δόλος Ib. 11. 28; θαλάμοιο .. δυσπενθέα κόσμον Epigr. Gr. 431; Ἄιδας Ib. 250.
 δυσπέπαντος, ον, hard to soften, Schol. Soph. Aj. 203.
 δυσπεπτέω, to digest with difficulty, cited from Diosc.
 δύσπεπτος, ον, hard to digest, Arist. G. A. 4. 7, 6, al., Nicom. Eileith. 1. 31: refusing to be assimilated, Plat. Tim. 82 A. 2. unripe, Nic. Al. 297.
 δυσπεραίωτος, ον, =sq., Byz.
 δυσπεράτος, ον, hard to get through, χώρα Strabo 697; αἰών Eur. Med. 645.
 δυσπεριάγωγος, ον, hard to wheel about, Arr. Tact. 16. 8.
 δυσπερικλήθητος, ον, hard to overcome, Philo 1. 621.
 δυσπερικάθατος, ον, hard to peel clean off, φλοιός Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 1 (al. —καθαίρετός).
 δυσπερίληπτος, ον, hard to encompass, γαστήρ Posidon. ap. Ath. 549 E; πύλις τοῖς ἐναντίοις δυσπ. Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 3. II. hard to comprehend, Diod. 1. 3.

δυσπερινότητος, *ον*, *hard to conceive*, Philo 1. 570.
 δυσπερίτρεπτος, *ον*, *hard to overturn*, Galen.
 δυσπερίψυκτος, *ον*, *hard to chill*, Diosc. 1. 30.
 δυσπετώ, *to fall out ill*, Suid. 2. *to bear impatiently*, Cyrill.
 δυσπέτημα, *τό*, *a misfortune*, LXX (2 Macc. 5. 20).
 δυσπετής, *ές*, *falling out ill, most difficult*, μαθεῖν δ. Soph. Aj. 1046.
 Adv. *δυσπετώ*, Ion. -έως, Hdt. 3. 107, Hipp. Progn. 41, Aesch. Pr. 752.
 δυσπεψία, *ή*, *indigestion*, Macho ap. Ath. 341 B, Galen.
 δυσπήμαντος, *ον*, *full of grievous evil, disastrous*, Aesch. Eum. 481 (as Aurat. for *δυσπήματ'*; cf. *δυσκύμαντος*).
 δυσπύνης, *ές*, *squalid, στολαί* Soph. O. C. 1597, cf. Ar. Ach. 426.
 δυσπιστέω, *to mistrust, distrust*, τινι Plut. 2. 593 A.
 δυσπιστία, *ή*, *incredulity, mistrust*, Clem. Al. 444.
 δύσπιστος, *ον*, *hard of belief, distrustful*:—Adv., *δυσπίστως* ἔχειν πρὸς τι *to be incredulous about a thing*, Plat. Eryx. 405 B. II. *pass. hard to be believed*, Palaeph. 31. 2.
 δύσπλανος, *ον*, *wandering in misery*, Aesch. Pr. 608, 900.
 δυσπλήρωτος, *ον*, *hard to fill or fulfil*, Poll. 9. 21.
 δυσπλοία, Ion. -πλοῖη, *ή*, *difficulty of sailing*, Anth. P. 7. 630.
 δύσπλοος, *ον*, *contr. -πλους, dangerous for ships*, Anth. P. 7. 275.
 δύσπλυτος, *ον*, *hard to wash clean*, Hipp. 644. 40.
 δύσπλωτος, *ον*, = *δύσπλοος*, Anth. P. 7. 699.
 δυσπνοέω, Ion. -πνοίεω, *to breathe with difficulty*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 11. II. *to smell ill*, Paul. Sil. Baln. 30.
 δύσπνοια, *ή*, *difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Xen. Cyn. 9, 20. II. *contrary winds*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1.
 δυσπνοϊκός, *ή*, *όν*, *short of breath*, Hippiatr.
 δύσπνοος, *ον*, *contr. -πνοος, ουν*, *scant of breath, short-breathed*, Hipp. Progn. 42, Soph. Ant. 224. II. *unfit to breathe*, ἀήρ Theophr. Ign. 24. III. *δ. πνοαί contrary winds*, Soph. Ant. 588.
 δυσπολέμητος, *ον*, *hard to war with*, Aesch. Supp. 649, Isocr. 69 A; *εί δέ τις .. δυσπολέμητον οἶεται τὸν Φίλιππον εἶναι* Dem. 41. 9.
 δυσπόλεμος, *ον*, *unlucky in war*, Aesch. Pers. 1013.
 δυσπολιόρκητος, *ον*, *hard to take by siege*, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 5, Polyb.
 δυσπολίτευτος [ῖ], *ον*, *unfit for public business*, Plut. Dio 32.
 δυσπονής, *ές*, *toilsome, δυσπνοέος καμάτοιο* Od. 5. 493. Adv. -εως, Max. π. κ. 194.
 δυσπόνητος, *ον*, *bringing toil and trouble*, δαίμων Aesch. Pers. 515; *δυσπόνητον ἔξετ' ἀμφ' ἐμοὶ τροφήν laborious*, Soph. O. C. 1614.
 δυσπονία, *ή*, *toil and trouble*, Manetho 4. 260.
 δύσπονος, *ον*, *toilsome*, Soph. Ant. 1276.
 δυσπόρευτος, *ον*, *hard to pass, πηλὸς ταῖς ἀμάξαις* δ. Xen. An. 1. 5, 7.
 δυσπορέω, *to have a toilsome march*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 6, 2.
 δυσπορία, *ή*, *difficulty of passing, τοῦ ποταμοῦ* Xen. An. 4. 3, 7.
 δυσπόριστος, *ον*, *gotten with much labour*, Dion. H. 1. 37, Plut. 2. 156 F: *τὸ δ. difficulty of getting*, Plut. Sol. 23.
 δύσπορος, *ον*, *hard to pass, scarce passable*, Plat. Crat. 420 E, Xen. An. 6. 5, 12. 2. *difficult*, Poll. 5. 105.
 δυσποτμέω, *to be unlucky*, Polyb. Fr. Gramm. 41.
 δυσποτμία, *ή*, *ill luck, ill success*, Dion. H. 2. 28, Themist. 170 A.
 δύσποτμος, *ον*, *unlucky, ill-starred, unhappy, wretched*; of persons and things, δ. θεός, of Prometheus, Aesch. Pr. 119; δ. βούς, of Io, Id. Supp. 306; δ. εὐχαί i. e. curses, Id. Theb. 819; also in Soph., and freq. in Eur., cf. Ar. Ach. 419; Comp. *δυσποτμώτερος* Eur. Phoen. 1358. Adv. -μως, Aesch. Pers. 272; Sup. -ότατα, Plut. Fab. 18.
 δύσποτος, *ον*, *unpalatable, πῶμα* Aesch. Eum. 266.
 δυσπραγέω, *to be unlucky*, Aesch. Ag. 790, Plut. Ant. 63.
 δυσπραγία, *τό*, *a failure, mischance*, Nicet. Eugen.
 δυσπραγία, *ή*, v. sub *δυσπραγία*.
 δυσπραγμάτευτος, *ον*, *hard to manage*, Plut. 2. 348 E.
 δύσπρακτος, *ον*, *hard to do*, Poll. 3. 131., 5. 105.
 δυσπραξία, *ή*, *ill success, ill luck*, Aesch. Pr. 966, Soph. O. C. 1399; also in pl., Aesch. Eum. 769, Soph. Aj. 759:—this form also occurs in Andoc. 20. 22, Isocr. 137 A, but *δυσπραγία* in Antipho 120. 12, Polyb., etc.
 δύσπράτος, *ον*, *hard to sell*: name of a play by Antiphanes.
 δυσπρέπεια, *ή*, *indecency*, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 4.
 δυσπρεπής, *ές*, *base, undignified*, Eur. Hel. 300.
 δύσπριστος, *ον*, *hard to saw through*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 3.
 δυσπρόπτωτος, *ον*, *not easily running out*, Galen.
 δυσπρόσβυτος, *ον*, *hard to approach*, Thuc. 4. 129.
 δυσπρόσβλητος, *ον*, *hard to approach*, Cyrill.
 δυσπρόσδεκτος, *ον*, *hardly admitted, disagreeable*, Plut. 2. 39 D. II. *act. hardly admitting*, M. Anton. 1. 5.
 δυσπροσήγορος, *ον*, *hard to speak with, repulsive*, Poll. 1. 42. Adv. -ως, Id. 5. 139.
 δυσπρόσιτος, *ον*, *hard to get at, difficult of access*, Dion. H. 4. 54; of a man, Eur. I. A. 345; cf. *δυσπρόσδοτος*.
 δυσπρόσμηχτος, *ον*, *hard to get into*, λιμήν Poll. 1. 101.
 δυσπρόσδοτος, *ον*, *hard to get at, difficult of access, χωρίον* Thuc. 5. 65; δ. τοῖς ἐναντίοις πόλις Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 3: *hard to assault, τάξις, πόλις* Polyb. 1. 26, 10, etc. 2. of men, *unsocial*, Thuc. 1. 130, Xen. Ages. 9, 2, Luc. Scyth. 6.
 δυσπρόσοιστος, *ον*, *hard to approach*, Soph. O. C. 1277.
 δυσπρόσοπτος, *ον*, *hard to look on, horrid to behold, κάρα τὸ δ.* Soph. O. C. 286; *δυνείρατα* Id. El. 460.
 δυσπροσόρμιστος, *ον*, *hard to land on, having few ports*, Polyb. 1. 37, 4; δ. ἀπόβασις *a difficult landing*, Diod. 1. 31.
 δυσπροσπέλαστος, *ον*, *hard to get at*, Plut. Pomp. 28.
 δυσπροσπόριστος, *ον*, *bad for foraging in, χώρα* Aen. Tact. 8.

δυσπρόσρητος, *ον*, *hard to speak with*, Poll. 5. 138.
 δυσπρόσωπος, *ον*, *of ill aspect*, Plut. Mar. 15.
 δυσπύητος, *ον*, *hard to bring to suppuration*, Galen.
 δυσπᾶγής, *ές*, *hard to break*, Luc. Anach. 24.
 δύσρευστος, *ον*, *hardly flowing, of thick water*, Scxt. Emp. M. 5. 75.
 δύσρηκτος, *ον*, *hard to break or break through*, Dio C. 62. 8.
 δύσρητος, *ον*, *that should not be spoken*, Dem. Phal. 326.
 δύσρηγος, *ον*, *impatient of cold*, ζῶα Hdt. 5. 10, Arist. H. A. 8. 25, 21. Adv., *δυσρηγοτέρως διάγειν* Id. Probl. 1. 29.
 δυσροέω, *to flow ill*, i. e. *to be unlucky*, Arr. Epict. 1. 28, 30, etc.
 δυσροητικός, *ή*, *όν*, *leading to ill luck*, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 58.
 δύσροια, *ή*, *ill luck, misfortune*, Arr. Epict. 2. 17, 18.
 δύσροος, *ον*, *contr. -ρους, -ρουν*, *flowing with difficulty*, Orib. 2. 247 Daremb.
 δύσροτος, *ον*, = *δύσροος*, Theophil. ap. Dietz. Schol. Hipp. 2. 456.
 δυσσεβεία, *ή*, *impiety, ungodliness*, freq. in Trag.; *πρὸς δυσσεβείας ἦν* it verged on *impiety*, Aesch. Cho. 704; *παντὸς ἔργου* δ. Soph. Ant. 301: *a charge of impiety*, τὴν δ. εὐσεβοῦσ' ἐκτησάμην Soph. Ant. 924.—In Lyrics also *δυσσεβία*, Aesch. Eum. 534; -ῖη Nonn. D. 20. 404.
 δυσσεβέω, *to be δυσσεβής, to think or act ungodly*, Soph. Tr. 1245; *οἱ δυσσεβοῦντες* Aesch. Eum. 910, Eur. Med. 755.
 δυσσεβήμα, *τό*, *an impious act*, Dion. H. 7. 44.
 δυσσεβής, *ές*, *ungodly, impious, profane*, of persons and their acts, Trag.; *τὰ τῶν κακίστων δυσσεβέστατα* Soph. O. C. 1190; δ. μέλαθρα Eur. I. T. 694. Adv. -βῶς, Eur. Fr. 822. This family of words is nearly confined to Trag. (*δυσσεβής* occurs in Menand. Incert. 12, Diphil. Inc. 24), *εὐσεβής*, etc. are freq. also in Prose.
 δυσσεβία, *ή*, *poët. for δυσσεβεία*, q. v.
 δύσσηπτος, *ον*, *not easily rotting*, cf. Plut. 2. 725 C.
 δύσσοος, *ον*, *hard to save, ruined*, Lat. *perditus*, Theocr. 3. 24; *τὸ δ. the rogues*, Id. 4. 45.
 δύσστ-: in compos. with a word beginning with *στ, σθ, σπ, σφ, σχ*, the oldest MSS. omit the final *σ* of *δυσ-*, to avoid the concurrence of consonants; nor can this cause any ambiguity (for *δύστομος* should be pronounced differently from *δύστομος*, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 91); and the analogy of *δῖς, τρίς*, etc., in composition is for the single *σ*, though the rule cannot be extended to *εἰς* and *πρὸς*.
 δύσσύμβατος, *ον*, *ill-agreeing, πρὸς τι* Plut. 2. 661 C.
 δύσσύμβλητος, *δυσσύμβολος*, v. *δυσσυμβλ-*.
 δύσσύμφυτος, *ον*, *hardly growing together*, Galen.
 δύσσύνακτος, *ον*, *hard to bring together*, Joseph. B. J. 4. 4, 6.
 δύσσυνείδητος, *ον*, *with an ill conscience*, Eccl.
 δύσσύνοπτος, *ον*, *hard to get a view of*, Polyb. 3. 84, 2, etc.
 δύστακτος, *ον*, *ill-arranged, irregular*, Plat. Legg. 781 A.
 δύσταλᾶς, *αινα, ἄν*, *most miserable*, Soph. Aj. 410, etc., and often in Eur. in fem., the masc. only in Eur. Hipp. 1407, Supp. 1034.
 δύσταμίευτος, *ον*, *hard to manage*, Arist. Audib. 12.
 δύσταρᾶχος, *ον*, *very stormy*, Hesych.
 δύστατέω, *to be unstable*, Plut. 2. 993 E, 1124 B.
 δύστέκμαρτος, *ον*, *hard to make out from the given signs, hard to trace*, ἵχνος Soph. O. T. 109; δ. τέχνη, of the art of interpreting auspices, Aesch. Pr. 497; *ποικίλον τι καὶ δ.* Eur. Hel. 712; so in Dion. H. 4. 29, and later.
 δύστεκνία, *ή*, *want of children*, Manetho 2. 179.
 δύστεκνος, *ον*, *unfortunate in her children*, of Jocasta, Soph. O. T. 1248.
 δύστερπής, *ές*, *ill-pleasing*, Aesch. Cho. 277.
 δύστηκτος, *ον*, (*τήκω*) *hard to melt*, Hipp. 383. 16, Plut. 2. 701 B.
 δύστηνία, *ή*, *misery*, Hesych.
 δύστηνος, Dor. *δυστύνος, ον*, *wretched, unhappy, unfortunate, disastrous*, *poët. Adj.*: 1. mostly of persons, as always in Hom. and mostly in Trag.; *δυστήνων δέ τε παῖδες ἐμῷ μένει ἀντίωσιν unhappy are they whose sons ..*, Il. 6. 127. 2. of sufferings and the like, *μόχθος* δ. Pind. P. 4. 478; *θέρος* Aesch. Ag. 1655; *αἰκίαι* Soph. El. 511; *ὄνειδος* Id. Aj. 1191; *λόγοι* Eur. H. F. 1346; *ὄνειρος* Ar. Ran. 1333. Sup., *δυστανότατος* Soph. El. 121; and Adv., *γῆρῶσκα δυστανότατος* Eur. Supp. 967, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 544; but no Comp. occurs. II. after Hom., in moral sense, *wretched*, like Lat. *miser* (a *wretch*), e. g. Soph. El. 121, Ph. 1016.—Rare in Prose, though Dem. 421. 20 has δ. *λογάρια*, in latter sense. (A form *ἀστηνος* is cited in Suid., and in E. M. 159. 11, with the expl. *ὁ δυστυχῆς καὶ πένης, παρὰ τὸ μὴ στάσις ἔχει*; so that the Root was taken to be *στήναι*: but no satisfactory account of the Etym. has yet been given. Hesych. also has *ἀστηνεῖ ἀδυνατεῖ*.)
 δύστήρητος, *ον*, *hard to keep*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 205, Plut. Cleom. 36.
 δύστίβευτος [ῖ], *ον*, *hard to trace*, Plut. 2. 917 E, 918 A.
 δύστίθάσειος, *ον*, *hard to tame*, Strabo 705, Plut. 2. 529 B.
 δύστλήμων, *ον*, *suffering hard things*, h. Hom. Ap. 532.
 δύστλητος, *ον*, *hard to bear*, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 745 C, Aesch. Ag. 1571; *δύστλητα τολυπέειν* Epigr. Gr. 562.
 δύστοκεια, *ή*, *one who has borne a child to misery*, dub. in Hesych.
 δύστοκεύς, *έως, ὁ*, *an unhappy parent, δύστοκέες ἀλετριδες* Call. Del. 242; δ. *τοκέες* Anth. P. append. 225.
 δύστοκέω, *to have a hard time, suffer hard labour*, of females, Hipp. Aph. 1254, Plat. Theaet. 149 D, Arist. H. A. 7. 9, 4:—metaph., *δυστοκεῖ πόλις* Ar. Ran. 1423.
 δύστοκία, *ή*, *a painful delivery, hard birth*, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 1, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 1, Call. Del. 242.
 δύστοκος, *ον*, *bringing forth with pain*:—Adv., *δυστόκως ἔχειν* Eust. Opusc. 326. 53. II. *born for mischief*, Eur. Fr. 855.
 δύστομέω, like *δυσφημέω*, *to speak evil of*, τινά τι Soph. O. C. 956.
 δύστομος, *ον*, (*στύμα*) *hard-mouthed*, of a horse, Anth. Plan. 361.
 δύστομος, *ον*, (*τέμνω*) *hard to cut*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 14, 1.

δύστονος, *ov*, lamentable, grievous, Aesch. Theb. 984, 999.
 δυστόπαστος, *ov*, hard to guess, ὅστις ποτ' εἰσὺ, δυστόπαστος εἰδέναι Eur. Tro. 885; Φοίβου δυστόπαστ' αἰνίγματα Id. Suppl. 138.
 δυστόχαστος, *ov*, hard to hit upon, καιρός Plut. Ant. 28.
 δυστράπεζος, *ov*, fed on horrid food, Eur. H. F. 385,
 δυστράπελία, ἡ, difficulty of managing or dealing with, τῆς ὕδρας Diod. 4. 11. cf. 5. 15; of bad soil, Id. 17. 82.
 δυστράπελος, *ov*, difficult to deal with, φλέψ Hipp. 279. 15; πράγμα Henioch. Troch. 1. 4, cf. Plut. 2. 419 A. 2. of persons, intractable, stubborn, Soph. Aj. 914, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 7, 6: cf. εὐτράπελος:—Adv. —ως, awkwardly, clumsily, Xen. Oec. 8, 16. Cf. δύστροπος.
 δυστρατοπέδευτος, *ov*, ill-suited for encamping, Aen. Tact. 8.
 δύστριπτος, *ov*, hard to bruise or grind, Artemid. 1. 70.
 δυστροπία, ἡ, stubbornness, Poll. 5. 119.
 δυστροπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of stubborn mind, Schol. Ar. Ran. 826.
 δύστροπος, *ov*, hard to turn, intractable, δ. γυναικῶν ἀρμονία Eur. Hipp. 161; δύσκολος καὶ δ. Dem. 73. 4. Adv. —ως, Philostr. 512.
 δύστροπος μῆν, ὁ, Macedonian name for March, Anth. P. 11. 243.
 δύστροφος, *ov*, hard to rear, Theophr. C. P. 1. 8, 4.
 δυστρύπητος [ῥ], *ov*, hard to bore through, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 3.
 δυστυχέω: Ion. impf. ἐδυστύχεον Hdt. 8. 105; aor. ἐδυστύχησα Plat. Menex. 243 A: pf. δεδυστύχηκα Id. Lach. 183 C, Lyc. ap. Stob. 119. 13:—Pass., v. infr.: (δυστυχῆς). To be unlucky, unhappy, unfortunate, Hdt. l. c., and Att.; ἐπεύχομαι τῷ μὲν εὐτυχεῖν . . . τοῖσι δὲ δ. Aesch. Theb. 482, cf. Soph. Ant. 1159; τιμι in a thing, Eur. Phoen. 424; περὶ τινος Id. Andr. 713; ἐν τινι Ar. Ran. 1449; εἰς τι Plat. Lach. 183 C; κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν Id. Alc. 2. 148 D; περὶ τι Plut. Camill. 11; or c. acc., πάντα δυστυχεῖν Eur. Hec. 429; δυστυχεῖν ἀμορφον γυναικα to be cursed with . . . Anth. P. 11. 287:—Pass. in same sense, ἐὰν τις δυστυχηθῆ Plat. Legg. 877 E; τὰ δυστυχηθέντα ill-successes, Lys. 197. 13.
 δυστύχημα [ῥ], τό, a piece of ill luck, a failure, misfortune, Andoc. 21. 2, Lys. 168. 22, Plat. Crat. 395 D, etc.
 δυστυχῆς, ἑς, unlucky, unfortunate, of persons and things, Trag., Plat. Legg. 832 A, etc.; δυστυχή πράσσειν Aesch. Theb. 339; δ. βίος Soph. El. 602; δ. εἰς τι Eur. Phoen. 1643; τὰ τ' ἔνδον τὰ τε θύραζε δ. Id. Or. 604; τὰ δυστυχή = δυστυχίαι, Aesch. Cho. 913:—Adv. —χῶς, Id. Ag. 1660, etc. 2. of the Erinyes, δ. κόραι ill-starred, harbingers of ill, Id. Eum. 791.
 δυστυχία, ἡ, ill luck, ill fortune, Eur. Bacch. 387, al., Thuc. 6. 55, etc.
 δύσυδρος, *ov*, scant of water, Joseph. A. J. 2. 11, 2.
 δυσυπέρβατος, *ov*, hard to pass over, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 82.
 δυσυπνέω, to sleep ill, Plat. Legg. 790 D.
 δύσυπνος, *ov*, sleeping ill, Oribas. 287 Matthaei.
 δυσυποβίβαστος, *ov*, hard to carry off by purging, Ath. 74 C.
 δυσύποιστος, *ov*, hard to endure, Anth. P. 5. 163.
 δυσυπομένητος, *ov*, =sq., Sext. Emp. M. 9. 154.
 δυσυπομόνητος, *ov*, hard to abide, Philo 2. 287, etc.
 δυσυπονόητος, *ov*, very suspicious, Philo 2. 268.
 δυσυπόστατος, *ov*, hard to withstand, Diod. 17. 11, Plut. Cor. 8.
 δυσφαῆς or -φῆνης, ἑς, scarce visible, Plut. Lucull. 9., 2. 431 F.
 δύσφαλτος, *ov*, very tottering, Hesych.
 δυσφάνταστος, *ov*, hard to imagine, Plut. 2. 432 C.
 δύσφάτος, *ov*, hard to speak, unutterable, Lat. nefandus, Aesch. Ag. 1152. II. hard to explain, Lyc. 10.
 δυσφεγγῆς, ἑς, shining ill, gloomy, Poll. 5. 109.
 δύσφευκτας, *ov*, hard to be avoided, Philo 2. 268.
 δυσφημέω, to use ill words, esp. words of ill omen, Aesch. Ag. 1078, Soph. El. 905, cf. Eur. Hec. 182: opp. to εὐφημέω. II. trans. to speak ill of, Soph. El. 1183, Eur. Heracl. 600.
 δυσφήμημα, τό, a word of ill omen, Plut. 2. 1065 E.
 δυσφημία, ἡ, ill language, esp. words of ill omen, κατεῖχε . . . πᾶν στρατόπεδον δυσφημίαις Soph. Ph. 10. II. blasphemy, slander, Dion. H. 6. 48, Plut. 2. 587 F, etc. III. ill fame, obloquy, Soph. Fr. 185, in pl.
 δυσφήμιστος, *ov*, =sq., Suid.
 δύσφημος, Dor. -φῆμος, *ov*, of ill omen, boding, Hes. Op. 733; opp. to εὐφημος, Eur. Andr. 1144, etc. II. slanderous, shameful, ἐπη Theogn. 307 Bgk., cf. Menand. Incert. 169. III. of ill fame, evil, κλέος, Pind. N. 8. 62.
 δύσφθαρτος, *ov*, hard to destroy, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 19: not easily spoilt, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 C.
 δύσφθογγος, *ov*, hard sounding, Dem. Phal. 246.
 δυσφίλης, ἑς, hateful, Aesch. Ag. 1232, Cho. 624, Soph. O. C. 1258, etc.
 δυσφορέω, impf. ἐδυσφόρου Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 8:—to bear with pain and difficulty, to bear ill, Lat. aegre ferre, τὴν μεταβολὴν Isocr. Ep. 10. 3. 2. mostly intr. to be impatient, angry, vexed, Hdt. 5. 19, Soph. El. 255, etc.; at a thing, τιμι Aesch. Supp. 513, Eur. Andr. 1234; ἐπὶ τιμι Aesch. Theb. 780; περὶ τι Hipp. 1066 D; διὰ τι Diod. 4. 61:—also in Med. (in some Edd.), Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 5. Cf. δυσχεραίνω.
 δυσφόρητος, *ov*, hard to bear, Eur. Cycl. 344; Scal. διαφόρητον.
 δυσφορία, ἡ, pain hard to be borne, excessive pain, Hipp. Acut. 393: anguish, agitation, Id. Epid. 1. 984.
 δυσφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, indicative of vexation, Eust. 1581. 22.
 δυσφόρμιγξ, ἡ, ὄν, unlike the lyre, mournful, Eur. I. T. 225.
 δύσφορος, *ov*, hard to bear, heavy, θώρακες Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 13. 2. mostly of sufferings, hard to bear, grievous, θάμβος, μέριμνα Pind. N. 1. 85, Fr. 124; ἀτη, βίος, etc., Trag.; δύσφοροι γυνῶμαι false, blinding fancies, Soph. Aj. 51 (cf. παράφορος): τὰ δύσφορα our troubles, sorrows, Soph. O. T. 87, cf. El. 144:—δύσφορον [ἔστι] Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17:—Adv., δυσφόρως φέρειν Hipp. Aph. 1244; δ. ἀγειν, ἔχειν Soph. O. T. 770, 783. 3. of food, oppressive, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17, cf. Hipp.

l. c. II. (from Pass.) moving with difficulty, slow of motion, σώματα Plat. Tim. 74 E; ἵππος Xen. Eq. 1, 12.
 δύσφορτος, *ov*, hard to be carried, C. I. 3127.
 δυσφράδεια, ἡ, difficulty of pronunciation, Eust. 852. 28:—in Opusc. 23. 95 he has also Adv. —δῶς.
 δύσφραστος, *ov*, hard to tell or explain, mysterious, Plat. Tim. 50 C: generally, difficult, κέλευθα Opp. H. 2. 60. II. act. speaking with difficulty:—Adv. —τως, Lyc. 1466.
 δυσφρόνη, ἡ, =sq., in pl. anxieties, troubles, δυσφρονέων ἐπιλήθεται Hes. Th. 102; in Pind. O. 2. 95, παραλύει δυσφρονῶν (MSS. δυσφορῶν, δυσφορᾶν) is restored by Dind.; cf. ἀφρόνη for ἀφροσύνη, A. B. 472; εὐφρόνη for εὐφροσύνη, Hesych.
 δυσφροσύνη, ἡ, anxiety, care, Hes. Th. 528, Simon. ap. Ath. 447 A,—both times in Ep. gen. pl. δυσφροσυνῶν.
 δύσφρων, *ov*, gen. onos, sad at heart, sorrowful, melancholy, τὸ δ. στύγος (v. στύγος) Aesch. Ag. 547; ἀτη Soph. O. C. 202; λῦπαι Eur. Andr. 1043. II. ill-disposed, malignant, δράκοντες Aesch. Supp. 511, cf. Ag. 608, 834; λόγοι Eur. Andr. 287. III. =ἀφρων, senseless, insensate, Aesch. Theb. 874; φρενῶν δυσφρόνων ἀμαρτήματα Soph. Ant. 1261:—Adv. —όνως, foolishly, rashly, Aesch. Pers. 552.
 δυσφυῆς, ἑς, growing slowly, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 3.
 δυσφυῖα, ἡ, slow growth, opp. to ταχυβλαστία, Theophr. C. P. 4. 8, 2.
 δυσφύλακτέω, =δυσωρέομαι, Eust. 797. 28.
 δυσφύλακτος, *ov*, hard to guard, δυσφύλακτον οὐδὲν ὡς γυνή Alex. Incert. 40; of a city, Polyb. 2. 55, 2, etc. II. hard to keep off or prevent, Eur. Phoen. 924, cf. Andr. 738.
 δυσφωνία, ἡ, roughness of sound, Dem. Phal. 48, Poll. 2. 112.
 δύσφωνος, *ov*, ill-sounding, harsh, Dem. Phal. 69, 70.
 δυσφώρατος, *ov*, hard to detect, Plut. 2. 51 D. Adv. —τως, Basil.
 δυσχάλινωτος [ῥ], *ov*, hard to rein, unbridled, Galen.
 δυσχάριστος [ᾶ], *ov*, thankless, Aesch. Fr. 134.
 δυσχειμερινός, ἡ, ὄν, dub. for sq. in Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 1.
 δυσχείμερος, *ov*, suffering from hard winters, very wintry, Hom. (only in Il.) as epith. of Dodona, 2. 750, al.; χώρη Hdt. 4. 28; φάραγξ Aesch. Pr. 15:—metaph., δ. πέλαγος δύης Ib. 746; δ. ἄται Id. Cho. 271. II. bearing winter ill, like δύσριγος, Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 5.
 δυσχείμων, *ov*, gen. onos, =δυσχείμερος, Ap. Rh. 4. 635.
 δυσχείρωμα, τό, a thing hard to be subdued, a hard conquest, Soph. Ant. 126; cf. χείρωμα.
 δυσχείρωτος, *ov*, hard to subdue, Hdt. 7. 9, 2, Dem. 1412. 21.
 δυσχεραίνοντως, Adv. part. pres. with disgust, Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 3.
 δυσχεραίνω, impf. ἐδυσχεραίνων Plat. Theaet. 169 D: aor. ἐδυσχεράνα Isocr. 275 A: (δυσχερής). To be unable to endure or put up with, to be disgusted at, Lat. aegre ferre, c. acc., Isocr. 305 C, Plat. Theaet. 195 C, Dem. 376. 18, etc.; δ. τὸ γενέσθαι τι Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 2; τὸ ἀδικεῖν Plat. Rep. 362 B; c. acc. et partic. to be annoyed at his doing, Aeschin. 8. 27. 2. mostly intr. to feel dislike, disgust or annoyance, to be discontented, displeased, vexed, τινός for or because of . . . Plat. Polit. 294 A; περὶ τινος Andoc. 28. 5; περὶ τι Plat. Rep. 475 C; also, τινί at a thing, Dem. 1274. 24, etc.; ἐπὶ τιμι Isocr. 7 C; πρὸς τι Dion. H. de Thuc. 34; also, δ. εαυτῷ sibi displicere, Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 12:—Pass. to be hateful, ὄνομα δυσχεραίνόμενον Plut. Poplic. 1. 3. c. inf. to scorn to do a thing, Plat. Rep. 388 A. II. Causal, to cause annoyance, ῥήματ' ἢ τέρψαντά τι ἢ δυσχεράναντ' Soph. O. C. 1281; δ. τὴν ὁδὸν to make it difficult, App. Illyr. 18:—Pass. to be disagreeable, Arist. Rhet. Al. 19, 2., 30, 14. III. δ. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις to make difficulties in argument, to be captious, Plat. Gorg. 450 E.
 δυσχεραντέον, verb. Adj. one must be annoyed, Plat. Legg. 828 D, etc.
 δυσχεραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, difficult, perplexing, M. Anton. 1. 8.
 δυσχέρασμα, τό, peevishness, ill temper, Plat. Phil. 44 D.
 δυσχέρεια, ἡ, opp. to εὐχέρεια, I. of things, annoyance, disgust caused by a thing, τοῦ φορήματος, τοῦ νοσήματος Soph. Ph. 473, 900, cf. Plat. Polit. 286 B; in pl., Plut. 2. 654 B. 2. difficulty in doing a thing, Plat. Rep. 502 D, etc.: a difficulty, Isocr. 84 D. 3. in argument, difficulties, δ. λογικαί Arist. Metaph. 3. 3, 9, cf. 2. 1, 3, al. II. of persons, peevishness, ill temper, enmity, Plat. Phil. 44 C; cf. Theophr. Char. 19. 2. loathing, nausea, Plat. Prot. 334 B.
 δυσχερής, ἑς: (χείρ):—hard to take in hand or manage, opp. to εὐχερής: I. of things, annoying, distressing, vexatious, uncomfortable, θεωρία Aesch. Pr. 802; πᾶσι θαῦμα δ. Soph. Ant. 254; τὸ δυσχερὲς = δυσχέρεια Eur. Phoen. 393; δυσχερὲς εἰπεῖν Dem. 226. 18:—δυσχερὲς ποιεῖσθαι, Lat. aegre ferre, Thuc. 4. 85. 2. difficult, Plat. Legg. 779 E, etc.; τύχη Lys. 168. 36; βίος Dem. 1396. 16; τὰ δυσχερῆ difficulties, Id. 146. 26, al. 3. of arguments, contradictory, captious, Plat. Prot. 333 D, Dem. 491. 17; τὰ δυσχερῆ difficulties in an argument or discussion, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 5, Metaph. 10. 11, 6, al. II. of persons, ill tempered, unfriendly, hateful, τιμι to one, Soph. El. 929; πρὸς τινα Eur. Ion 398; ἀτοποι καὶ δ. Dem. 439. fin.; δ. περὶ σιτία fastidious, Plat. Rep. 475 C; cf. Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 10, Theophr. Char. 19. III. Adv., δυσχερῶς φέρειν, Lat. aegre ferre, Hipp. 1244 D; ἀποδέχεσθαι Plat. Euthyphro 6 A; δ. ἔχειν to be annoyed, πρὸς τι Id. Prot. 332 A; ἐπὶ τιμι Amphid. Φιλαδ. 2.
 δυσχιδῆς, ἑς, hard to cleave, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1 (v. l. διοχιδῆς).
 δύσχιμος, *ov*, troublesome, dangerous, fearful, Lat. horridus, δράκων Aesch. Theb. 503; πλημμυρίς Id. Cho. 186; κέλευθοι Id. Pers. 567; ὕρη Id. Fr. 379; χθῶν, πνεύματα Eur. Bacch. 15, Supp. 962. (The word μελάγχιμος (=μέλας) seems to show that the term. —χιμος has no relation to χεῖμα, hyems: a belief in this deriv. led the Copyists to introduce the form δύσχειμος in Aesch. Fr. 379, Eur. ll. c.; but δύσχιμος is required by the metre in the other places cited from Aesch.;

δύσχειμος never. Similarly the Mss. give *μελάγχειμος* in Eur. Rhes. 962, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1. V. Elmsl. Bacch. 1. c.)

δύσχιστος, *ov*, hard to split, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 4.

δυσχλαινία, *ή*, mean or shabby clothing, Eur. Hec. 240; in pl., τὰς ἐμας δυσχλαινίας Id. Hel. 416.

δυσχορήγητος, *ov*, difficult from the expense, Plut. 2. 712 E.

δυσχορτος, *ov*, with little grass or food, δ. οἶκος an inhospitable dwelling, Eur. I. T. 219.

δυσχρηστέω, to be δύσχρηστος, *difficilem se praebere*, Polyb. 27. 6, 10.

II. to fall into hardships or difficulties, to be in distress, δ. πράγμασι, λόγοις Id. 1. 18, 7.; 3. 11, 4; δ. ἐν οἱ ἐπί τι, περί τι Id.:—so also often in Med., Id. 1. 28, 9, etc.; of things, to be useless, Id. 16. 3, 5:—Pass. to be brought into distress, ὑπό τινος Ath. 634 B.

δυσχρήστημα, τό, inconvenience, Cic. Fin. 3. 21.

δυσχρηστία, *ή*, difficulty, distress, Polyb. 1. 53, 13., 3. 75, 1: difficulty in getting money, Cic. Att. 16. 7, 6.

δυσχρηστος, *ov*: (χράσμαι):—hard to use, inconvenient, nearly useless, opp. to εὐχρηστος, Hipp. Aph. 1246; ἱππικὸν στράτευμα ἐν νυκτὶ .. δ. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 26; intractable, κύνων Id. Cyn. 3, 11, cf. Dem. 1341. 1; δ. ἐξουσία hard to use well, Isocr. 180 A:—Adv., δυσχρήστως διακεῖσθαι to be useless, Polyb. 1. 61, 4; to be in difficulties, Id. 5. 18, 11; δ. ἔχειν Plut. Aemil. 19.

δύσχροια, *ή*, a bad colour, Galen., etc.

δύσχροος, *ov*, contr. -χρους, *ov*, =sq., Hipp. Aph. 1244.

δύσχρως, *ov*, δ. *ή*, of a bad colour, discoloured, Hipp. Coac. 137.

δύσχυλος, *ov*, with bad juices, ill-savoured, Xenocr. 12.

δύσχυμία, *ή*, an ill taste, Theophr. C. P. 6. 12, 12.

δύσχυμος, *ov*, =δύσχυλος, Arist. G. A. 4. 8, 3, Theophr. C. P. 6. 12, 4.

δύσχωρτα, *ή*, difficult ground, rough ground, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 35; in pl., Ib. 35, etc.

II. want of room, Ath. 129 C.

δυσχώριστος, *ov*, hard to separate, inextricable, Polyb. 24. 1, 13.

δύσψυκτος, *ov*, not easily affected by cold, Galen. 1. 346 Kühn.

δυσώδης, *es*, (ὄσω) ill-smelling, stinking, foul, χωλός, δ. Soph. Ph. 1032; δ. πῦρον Hipp. Progn. 39; καρπός Hdt. 2. 94; πνεῦμα Thuc. 2. 49; δσμή Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 40.

δυσωδία, *ή*, an ill or foul smell, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 20, H. A. 9. 40, 45.

δυσώδινος, *ov*, causing grievous pangs, Anth. P. 6. 272.

δυσώλεθρος, *ov*, dying hard, tenacious of life, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 5.

δυσώμοτος, *ov*, hardly, i. e. reluctantly, swearing, Poll. 1. 39.

δυσωνέω, *impf.* ἐδυσώνωνν Anth. P. 11. 169:—to beat down the price, cheapen, Plat. Com. Incert. 49 (v. Interpp. Poll. 3. 126):—Med., Arist. Fr. 517.

δυσώνης, *ov*, δ. one who beats down the price, a hard customer, Lynceus ap. Ath. 228 C; οὐδεὶς δυσώνης χρηστὸν ὄψεται κρέας ap. Suid.

δυσώνυμος, *ov*, bearing an ill name, abominable, hateful, υἱὲς Ἀχαιῶν Il. 6. 255; ἡὼς Od. 19. 571; μοῖρα Il. 12. 116; λέκτρα Soph. O. C. 528, etc.; esp. bearing a name of ill omen, such as Αἴας, Id. Aj. 914, cf. 430 sq.:—poët. also δυσώνυμος, C. I. 1066. II. speaking ill, ineloquent, Soph. Fr. 109.

δυσωπέω, *aor.* ἐδυσώπησα Luc. Asin. 38: (ὄψ):—to put out of countenance, put to shame, esp. by importunity, τινά Philo 1. 291, Luc. 1. c., C. I. 8735: absol. to be importunate, Plut. 2. 532 D, 535 E; cf. Id. Brut. 6:—δυσωπεῖν τὴν ὄψιν to dazzle, Id. Lyc. 9.

II. good authors used only Pass., *impf.* ἐδυσωπούμην Plat. Phaedr. 242 C:—to be put out of countenance, to be troubled, absol., Id. Polit. 285 B; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Id. Legg. 933 A; δ. μή .., Id. Phaedr. 1. c.; of animals, to be shy, timid, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 4.

2. to be ashamed of, τι Plut. Cor. 15, etc.:—so in Act., absol., Dion. H. de Lys. 11. III. intr. in Act. to see with difficulty, Luc. Lexiph. 4.

δυσώπημα, τό, a means of making one ashamed, and so a corrective, τῶν ἡμαρτημένων Joseph. B. J. 1. 25, 5, Dio ap. Stob. 484. 4.

δυσώπησις, *ews*, *ή*, importunity (cf. δυσωπέω), Eccl.

δυσωπητικός, *ή*, *όν*, importunate, Eust. 105. 15, etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, Clem. Al. 547.

δυσωπία, *ή*, confusion of face, shamefacedness, Plut. 2. 95 B:—cause for shame, Ib. 707 D.

δυσωρέομαι, *fut.* ἴσομαι, Dep.: (ᾠρος = οὔρος, ᾠρα):—to keep painful watch, ὡς δὲ κύνες περὶ μῆλα δυσωρήσονται ἐν αὐλῇ Il. 10. 183; but Apollon. in Lex. read δυσωρήσασιν (in act. form), v. Spitzn. ad 1.

δύσωρος, *ov*, (ᾠρα) unseasonable, Poll. 5. 109.

δύτης [ῥ], *ov*, ὕ, (δύω) a diver, Hdt. 8. 8, Poll. 1. 97.

δύτικός, *ή*, *όν*, able to dive, ζῶα Arist. Fr. 454: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) Poll. 7. 139. II. (δύαις) late form for δυσμικός, Alex. Aphr., etc.

δύω, v. sub δύο.

δύω, δύνω [ῥ]: A. Causal Tenses, to make to sink, sink, plunge in, seldom found in simple; pres. only in Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 8, πάντα δύνοντες: fut. δύσω [ῥ] Or. Sib. 3. 420., 5. 120: aor. I ἐδύσα (ἐξ-) Od. 14. 341; cf. the compds. ἀπο-, ἐκ-, ἐν-, κατα-δύω.

B. Non-causal, like Lat. -duo (in in-duo, ex-uo), but more exactly rendered by subeo, to get or go into, c. acc.:—pres. δύω (v. 1. 1. b); or more often δύνω Hom., Hes., and sometimes in Trag.; Ep. *impf.* δύνων; still more often Med. δύομαι Hom., Att.: *impf.* ἐδύομην Plat., Ep. δύνοντο Il. 15. 345:—fut. δύσομαι [ῥ] Hom., Att.:—aor. ἐδύσαμην rare in Att., used by Hom. mostly in the Ep. forms ἐδύσεο, ἐδύσετο, imperat. δύσεο, Il. 19. 36, Hes. Sc. 108, part. δυόμενος (in pres. sense), Od. 1. 24, Pcs. Op. 382:—the more common aor. is ἔδυν (as if from *δῦμι) Hom., Att.; 3 dual ἐδύτην [ῥ] Il. 10. 254; 1 pl. ἔδμεν Soph. Fr. 336; ἔδυνε Od. 24. 106; ἔδυσαν, Ep. ἔδυν Il. 11. 263; Ion. 3 sing. δύσκεν 8. 271; imperat. δῦθι, δῦτε Il. 16. 64., 18. 140; subj. δύω [ῥ] Il. 6. 340., 22. 99, but δύη [ῥ] Hes. Op. 726; Ep. opt. δῦην [ῥ] (for δῦῖην) Od. 18. 347.,

20. 286; *inf.* δύναι Il. 10. 221, Att., Ep. δύμεναι [ῥ] Il. 14. 63, ἐκ-δύμεν 16. 99; part. δύς, δύσα Hdt. 8. 8: Att. pf. δέδυκα Il. 5. 811, Plat., Dor. *inf.* δεδύκειν Theocr. 1. 102:—a pass. fut. and aor. δῦθήσομαι, ἐδῦθην [ῥ]; and a pf. δέδῦμαι occur in compos., v. ἀπο-, ἐκ-, ἐν-δύω. [ῥ] in δύω in pres. and *impf.* act. and med., Hom.; but Ap. Rh. has δύομαι, ἔδυνετο, etc. and so esp. in part. δῦόμενος: ἐκ-δέδυκας contrary to all rule, Anth. P. 5. 73.]

I. of Places or Countries, to enter, make one's way into, in Hom. the most freq. use, πύλας καὶ τείχεα δύω (aor. 2) Il. 22. 99; πύλιν δύσεσθαι Od. 7. 18; ἔδυνε νέφρα plunged into the clouds, of a star, Il. 11. 36; δῦτε θαλάσσης εὐρέα κόλπον plunge into the lap of Ocean, 18. 140; γαίαν ἐδύτην went beneath the earth, i. e. died, 6. 19, cf. 411, etc.; so also, πόλεμον, ἀγῶνα, οὐλαμὸν ἀνδρῶν δύω (or δύσασθαι) to plunge into .., 14. 63, etc.; δύσεο δὲ μνηστῆρας go in to them, Od. 17. 276; so also sometimes in Trag., Soph. Aj. 1192, Ant. 1217, Eur. El. 1271.

2. more rarely with a Prep., ἔδυν δόμεν Ἀἴδος εἶσω Il. 11. 263; δύσομαι εἰς Ἀἴδαο Od. 12. 383; ἐς πόντον ἐδύσατο 5. 352; δέρτρον ἔσω δύνοντες 11. 579; δύσετ' ἀλδς κατὰ κύμα Il. 6. 136; ὑπὸ κύμα θαλάσσης αὐτίκ' ἔδυσαν 18. 145; κατὰ σταθμούς δύεται sinks into the fold, 5. 140; καθ' ὄμιλον ἔδυν Τρώων 3. 36 (rarely c. gen., κατὰ σπέριος κοίλοιο δέδυκεν Od. 12. 93); δύσκειν εἰς Αἴαντα he got himself unto Ajax, i. e. got behind his shield, Il. 8. 271; βέλος δ' εἰς ἐγκέφαλον δῦ 8. 85;—in Prose and Att. mostly with a Prep., δύναι ἐς θαλάσσαν Hdt. 8. 8; ἐς ἄντρον Aesch. Fr. 232; πρὸς αὐτὸ στόμιον Soph. Ant. 1217; κατὰ βάθος Plat. Legg. 905 A; κατὰ τῆς γῆς Id. Phaedo 113 C, etc.

3. absol., εἶσω ἔδυν ξίφος the sword entered his body, Il. 16. 340; δύνει ἀλοιφή sinks in (where however βοεῖην may be supplied), 17. 392.

4. often of the sun and stars, to sink into [the sea, v. supra], to set, ἡέλιος μὲν ἔδυν Il. 18. 241, cf. Od. 3. 329, etc.; ἔδυν φάος ἡέλιου Od. 13. 35, cf. Il. 7. 487; δύσετο δ' ἡέλιος Od. 2. 388, etc. (cf. δέλομαι); so, Βοώτης ὑπὲρ δύνων late-setting Boötes, 5. 272; δέιλος ὑπὲρ δύνων Il. 21. 232; [σελάνα] δύνειν Bion 9. 6; πρὸ δύντος ἡλίου Hdt. 7. 149; πρὸ ἡλίου δύντος (vulg. δύνοντος) Dem. 197. 7; δυσόμενος Ἰππερίων (to mark the West) Od. 1. 24; πρὸς δύνοντος ἡλίου towards the West, Aesch. Supp. 255:—metaph., βίου δύντος αὐγαί Aesch. Ag. 1123; ἔδυν πρόπας δόμος Ib. 1011; δεδυκῶς ζῆν to live in retirement, Plat. Legg. 781 C.

II. of clothes and armour, to get into, put on, έντεα, τεύχεα δύνειν and δύναι Il. 6. 340, etc.; κενέην, θώρηκα δ. to put on one's helmet, etc., 5. 845; δῦ δὲ χιτῶν' 18. 416; metaph., εἰ μὴ σύγε δύσει ἀλκήν if thou wilt not put on strength (cf. ἐπιειμένος ἀλκήν), 9. 231; so, ἔδυν λέπαδνον Aesch. Ag. 218:—hence, 2. it assumes a positively trans. sense, like induere sibi vestem, ἀμφ' ᾠμοῖσιν ἐδύσετο τεύχεα Il. 3. 328, etc.; ᾠμοῖν .. τεύχεα δῦθι 16. 64; χιτῶνα περὶ χροῖ .. δύνειν Od. 15. 61; χρυσὸν .. ἔδυνε περὶ χροῖ Il. 8. 43. 3. very rarely absol. with a Prep., ὄπλοισιν ἐνὶ δεινοῖσιν ἐδύτην 10. 272: for Od. 22. 201, v. sub εἰσδύνω.

III. of sufferings, passions, and the like, to enter, come over or upon, κάματος .. γυῖα δέδυκε Il. 5. 811; ὄφρ' ἔτι μάλλον δῦν ἄχος κραδίην Od. 18. 348; so, ἄχος ἔδυνεν ἦτορ, ὕδυναι δύνον μένος, etc.; κρατερῇ δὲ ἐλύσσα δέδυκε madness came over him, Il. 9. 239; δῦ μιν Ἄρης Ares, i. e. the spirit of war, filled him, Il. 17. 210, cf. 19. 16:—v. ὑποδύω.

δῦδεκα, poët. for δῶδεκα (δύο καὶ δέκα), twelve, in all genders, Hom., etc.—The two forms, δυν- and δω-, are found in all compounds. The full form δῦδωδ- prevails in Hom. and Ion. Greek, but δῶδεκα is also used by Hom. and prevails in Att.

δωδεκά-βοῖος, *ov*, worth twelve beeves, Il. 23. 703.

δωδεκά-δρομος, *ov*, running the course 12 times, τέθριππα Pind. O. 2. 92.

δωδεκά-μηνος, δωδεκαταῖος, δωδεκάτος, v. sub δωδ-.

δωδεκά-μοῖρος, *ov*, divided into twelve parts, Anth. P. 7. 641.

δωδεκ-ἀριθμος, *ov*, the twelfth in number, Nonn. Jo. 2. v. 12.

δω-και-εικοσί-μετρος, *ov*, holding 22 measures, τρίπους Il. 23. 264.

δω-και-εικοσί-πηχυς, v. 22 cubits long, Il. 15. 678 (v. Eust.).

δῶ, τό, shortd. Ep. form for δῶμα, a house, dwelling, Hom. only in nom. and acc.—As pl. for δῶματα, only in Hes. Th. 933.

δῶδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, v. sub δῦδεκα.

δωδεκά-βοῖος, *ov*, of twelve oxen, θυσία C. I. (add.) 3847 b.

δωδεκά-βωμος, *ov*, with twelve altars, ναός Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 3.

δωδεκά-γναμπτος, *ov*, bent twelve times, δωδεκ. τέρμα the post (in the race-course) that has been doubled twelve times, Pind. O. 3. 59.

δωδεκά-γωνον, τό, a dodecagon, Plut. 2. 363 A.

δωδεκα-δάκτυλος, *ov*, twelve fingers long or broad: δ. ἐκφυσις the duodenum, Herophil. ap. Galen., v. Greenhill Theophil. p. 68. 7.

δωδεκάδ-αρχος, ὁ, a leader of twelve, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 11; but in 2. 4. 4 occurs the form δωδεκ-ἀρχης.

δωδεκά-δελτος νόμος, the Law of the twelve tables, Jurisc.

δωδεκά-δραχμος, *ov*, sold at twelve drachmae, Dem. 1045. 5.

δωδεκά-δωρος, *ov*, twelve palms long, Anth. P. 6. 96.

δωδεκάεδρος, *ov*, (ἔδρα) with twelve surfaces: δωδεκάεδρον, τό, a dodecahedron, Tim. Locr. 98 D, Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 9.

δωδεκ-ἀεθλος, *ov*, conqueror in twelve contests, Anth. Plan. 99.

δωδεκα-ετηρίς, ἴδος, *ή*, a cycle of twelve years, Tzetz.

δωδεκαετής, *es*, or -έτης, *es*, (ἔτος) lasting twelve years (?). II. twelve years old, Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 4., 2. 198 C: cf. δεκαετής.

δωδεκαετία, *ή*, a space of twelve years; ὑπὲρ τῆς δ. was the title of a speech of Demades.

δωδεκα-ἡμερος, *ov*, of twelve days: τὸ δ. the time between the Nativity and Epiphany, Eccl.

δωδεκάθειον, τό, a medicine compounded of twelve ingredients, Paul. Aeg.

II. a plant, Plin. 25. 4.

δωδεκάκις, Adv. twelve times, Ar. Pl. 852.

δωδεκά-κλινος, *ov*, holding twelve κλίνας, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 11.

δωδεκά-κρουνος, *ov*, with twelve springs, Cratin. *Πυρ.* 7.
 δωδεκά-κωδων, *δ*, a garment with twelve bells, of the high-priest, v. Jacobson Clem. Ep. 1. 55.
 δωδεκά-κωλος, *ov*, of twelve clauses, Schol. Ar. Eq. 820.
 δωδεκά-λίθος, *ov*, of twelve threads, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.
 δωδεκά-μήνας, *ov*, of twelve months, τέλος Pind. N. 11. 11: poet. δωδεκάμ-, twelve months old, Hes. Op. 750.
 δωδεκαμήχανος, *ov*, (μηχανή) knowing twelve arts or tricks, Eur. Fr. 755, cf. Ar. Ran. 1327 (et ibi Schol.), Plat. Com. Σοφ. 1.
 δωδεκαμναϊαίος, *α, ov*, worth twelve minae, Hesych., v. Lob. Phryn. 554.
 δωδεκά-παις, *δ, ή*, with twelve children, Anth. Plan. 132.
 δωδεκάπάλαι, Adv. twelve times παλαι, ever so long ago, Ar. Eq. 1154; cf. δεκάπαλαι, μυριόπαλαι.
 δωδεκά-πηχυς, *υ*, twelve cubits long, Hdt. 2. 153.
 δωδεκαπλάσιος, *ov*, twelve-fold, Plut. 2. 1028 C.
 δωδεκά-πολις, *ιος*, formed of twelve united states, Ἴωνες Hdt. 7. 95.
 δωδεκά-πους, *δ, ή*, twelve feet long, Menand. Ὀργ. 1.
 δωδεκα-πρόφητον, τό, the book of the twelve minor prophets, Epiphani. de Mensur. 4.
 δωδεκ-άρχης, *ov*, *δ*, v. sub δωδεκάδαρχος.
 δωδεκάς, *άδος, ή*, the number twelve, Anth. P. 9. 782, in poet. form δωδ-. II. a number of twelve, Plat. Legg. 756 B.
 δωδεκά-σημος, *ov*, of twelve times, in music, Aristid. Quintil. pp. 34 and 36.
 δωδεκά-σκαλμος, *ov*, twelve-oared, Plut. Caes. 38.
 δωδεκά-σκηπτρον, τό, = δωδεκάφυλον, Eccl.
 δωδεκά-σκυτος, *ov*, of twelve different-coloured pieces of leather, σφαίρα Plat. Phaedo 110 B, cf. Plut. 2. 1003 D.
 δωδεκα-στάδιος [ά], *ov*, twelve stades long, etc., Ath. 152 D.
 δωδεκαστάσιος [ά], *ov*, (ίστημι) weighing twelve times as much, Plat. Hipparch. 231 D.
 δωδεκάτατος, *α, ov*, on the twelfth day, δ. ἀνεβίω Plat. Rep. 614 B. II. twelve days old, Hes. Op. 749 (in poet. form δωδ-), Arist. H. A. 6. 12, 9.
 δωδεκάτημόριον, τό, a twelfth part, Plat. Legg. 848 C, etc.
 δωδεκάτημόριος, *ov*, = δωδεκάμοιρος, Manetho 4. 167.
 δωδέκατος, *η, ov*, the twelfth, Hom., etc.: Ep. δωδ-, Id.
 δωδεκάφθρος, *ov*, bearing twelve times a year, Luc. V. H. 2. 13.
 δωδεκά-φυλλος, *ov*, with twelve petals. ρόδα δ. Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 4.
 δωδεκά-φύλος, *ov*, of twelve tribes, τὸ δ. the twelve tribes of Israel, Act. Ap. 26. 7; λαὸς ὁ δ. Or. Sib. 2. 171.
 δωδεκά-ωρος, *ov*, of twelve hours, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 182.
 δωδεκ-έτης or -ετής, *δ*, twelve years old, Call. Ep. 20, Plut. Aemil. 35: —fem. -έτις, ἴδος, Anth. P. 11. 70: v. δεκαετής.
 δωδεκέυς, *έως, δ*, = χοεύς, which held twelve cotylae, Hesych.
 δωδεκῆρης, *ή*, a ship with 12 banks of oars, Ath. 203 D.
 δωδεκῆς, ἦδος, *ή*, consisting of twelve, Eust. 1386. 48, Porph. Abst. 1. 22.
 δωδεκ-όμφαλος, *ov*, with twelve navels, epith. of Poseidon, C. I. 523.
 Δωδώνη, *ή*, Dodona, in Epirus, the seat of the most ancient oracle of Zeus, Il. 16. 234, Od. 14. 327., 19. 296; delivered from an oak (φηγός), Hes. ap. Strabo 327, ap. Schol. Soph. Tr. 1174, cf. Aesch. Pr. 832, etc.: —Soph., metri grat., uses the heterocl. forms Δωδώνος, -ώνι, -ώνα (as if from Δωδών), Fr. 401, Tr. 172.—Adj. Δωδωναίος, *α, ov*, Il. 16. 233, Aesch.; fem. Δωδωνίς, ἴδος, Soph. Fr. 401, ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 11.
 δῶη, δῶησι, v. sub δίδωμι.
 δῶλα, Dor. for δούλη, Theocr. 2. 94.
 δῶμα, *ατος, τό*, (δέμω) a house, Hom. and other Poets (cf. δόμος); once in Hdt., 2. 62, 1, and in late Prose, but never in Att. Prose: also part of a house, the chief room, hall, in which was the ἑστία, Il. 6. 316, and oft. in Od.:—hence in pl. for a single house, Od. 2. 259, and often in Trag. 2. of the Gods, θεοὶ Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες Il. 2. 13, etc.; κλυτὰ δ. βένθεσι λίμνης, of Poseidon, 13. 21; and often of Pluto, δῶμ' Ἄϊδαο the nether world, Od. 12. 21; ᾧ δῶμ' Ἄϊδου καὶ Περσεφόνας Soph. El. 110; δ. Πλούτωνος Eur. H. F. 808:—of a temple, Pind. P. 4. 95, Aesch. Eum. 242, etc.; and in pl., Hdt. 2. 62, Soph. O. T. 71. 3. δῶμα Καδμείων, i. e. Thebes, Soph. O. T. 29. II. a house, household, family, Aesch. Ag. 1468, Soph. O. T. 1226, etc.—Cf. δῶ, δόμος.
 δωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of δῶμα, Ar. Ran. 100. II. a chamber, bed-chamber (v. κοιτάν), Ar. Lys. 160, Lysias 93. 18., 94. 7, Plat. Rep. 390 C.
 δωματίτης, *ov*, *δ*, of, belonging to the house, Ποσειδῶν Paus. 3. 14, 7; Ἀπόλλων Schol. Pind. N. 5. 82:—fem., δωματίτις ἑστία Aesch. Ag. 968.
 δωματοόμαι, Pass. to have a house built for one, to be housed, δεδωμάτωμαι οὐ μικρᾷ χερὶ Aesch. Supp. 958.
 δωματο-φθορέω, to ruin the house: v. sub σωματοφθ-.
 δωμάω, to build, Ar. Rh. 2. 531:—Med. to cause to be built, Epigr. Gr. 652, 1047, Anth. P. 11. 400, Coluth. 287, Orph. Arg. 573.
 δῶμησις, *εως*, Ion. δωμητός, ἴος, *ή*, a building, Hesych.
 δωμήτωρ, *ορος, δ*, a builder, Manetho 6. 415.
 δωμός, Dor. for ζωμός, Epilye. Kor. 2.
 δῶναξ, *δ*, Dor. for δόναξ, Theocr.
 δωράκινον (sc. μήλον), τό, perhaps the apricot, Geop. 10. 13, 1.
 δωρεά, Ion. -εή, *ή*; also δωρεία C. I. 107. 37:—a gift, present, esp. an honorary gift, bounty, Lat. beneficium (δόσις ἀναπόδοτος Arist. Top. 4. 4, 11), Hdt. 2. 140, Isocr. 122 A, etc.; δωρεάν δίδοναι, πορεῖν, δωρεῖσθαι τι to give as a free gift, Hdt. 6. 130, Aesch. Pr. 338, 616, Plat. Polit. 290 C; ironic., θάνατον τιμι δωρεάν ἀποδοῦναι Antipho 133. 25; δ. ἔχειν Soph. Aj. 1032, Dem. 329. 17; ἐν χάριτος μέρει καὶ δωρεᾶς Dem. 568. 1; δωρεάν καὶ χάριν Id. 570. 12:—of a legacy, Id. 826. 11., 834. 11. 2. acc. δωρεάν as Adv., like δωρίτην, προῖκα, as a free gift, freely, Lat. gratis, Hdt. 5. 23, Andoc. 1. 22, etc., (so, ἐν δωρεᾷ Polyb. 23. 3, 4). 3. to no purpose, in vain, LXX (Job 1. 9), Ep. Gal. 2. 21.

δωρέω, fut. ἤσω Hom. Fr. 68: aor. ἐδώρησα Hes., Pind. To give, present, δῶρον Hes. Op. 82: to present one with, θυσίαις Ἐρμῶν Pind. O. 6. 131:—Pass., in aor. δωρηθῆναι, to be given or presented, Hdt. 1. 87., 8. 85, Isocr. 45 D; and of persons, to be presented with a thing, Soph. Aj. 1029; so in pf. pass., Plat. Polit. 274 C. II. more commonly as Dep. δωρέομαι, in same sense, βεῖα θεῶς .. ἵππους δωρήσασθαι Il. 10. 557; δωρεῖσθαι τι τιμι to present a thing to one, Lat. donare aliquid alicui, Hdt. 2. 126., 5. 37, Aesch. Pr. 251, Xen. An. 7. 3, 20, etc.; also, δ. τινα τιμι to present one with a thing, Lat. donare aliquem aliqua; Hdt. 1. 54., 3. 130, Aesch. Pr. 778; δ. τινα to make him presents, Hdt. 1. 55; so pf. δεδώρηται, Plat. Tim. 46 E, Legg. 672 B, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 8. 2. in pres. also to offer, Eur. Supp. 875.
 δῶρημα, τό, that which is given, a gift, present, Hdt. 7. 38, and Trag.; c. dat. pers., Aesch. Pers. 523, Eum. 402, Soph. Tr. 668.—Rare in Att. Prose, as Xen. Hier. 8, 4, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 2.
 δωρηματικός, *ή, όν*, = δωρητικός, Dion. H. 8. 60.
 δωρήτηρ, ἦρος, *δ*, a giver, Anth. P. 6. 305.
 δωρητικός, *ή, όν*, munificent, generous, Plat. Soph. 223 C, Philo 1. 254.
 δωρητός, *όν*, of persons, open to gifts or presents, Il. 9. 526. II. of things, freely given, Soph. O. T. 384, Plut. Cor. 16.
 Δωριάζω, to dress like a Dorian girl, i. e. in a single garment open at the side, Anaer. 58, cf. Eust. 975. 37. II. = Δωρίζω, Anacreont. 10. 6.
 Δωριεύς, *έως, δ*, a Dorian, descendant of Dorus son of Helen: pl. Δωριεῖς, Att. -ῆς, *οί*, the Dorians, Od. 19. 177, Hdt., etc. II. as Adj. = Δωρικός, Pind. P. 8. 28.
 Δωρίζω, Dor. -ισδω, fut. ἴσω:—to imitate the Dorians in life, dialect, or music, to speak Doric Greek, Theocr. 15. 93, Strabo 333, Plut. 2. 421 B.
 Δωρικός, *ή, όν*, Doric, Hdt. 8. 43, Trag., etc. Adv. -κῶς, Gramm.
 Δῶριος, *α, ov*, also *ος, ov* Pratin. 1. 19, Arist. Pol. 3. 3, 8., 4. 3, 7:—Dorian, Pind. O. 3. 9, etc.:—esp. of the Dorian mode in music (cf. Δωριστί), Arist. Pol. 11. c., etc.
 Δωρίς, ἴδος, *ή*, fem. Adj., Dorian, ἐσθῆς Hdt. 5. 88; φωνή Thuc. 6. 5, etc.: hence, 1. Δωρὶς νᾶσος the Dorian island, i. e. Peloponnesus, Pind. N. 3. 5, Soph. O. C. 695, etc. 2. (with or without γῆ) Doris, in Northern Greece, Hdt. 8. 31, Thuc., etc. 3. Δ. κόρα a Dorian damsel, Eur. Hec. 934. 4. (sub κοπίς) a Dorian knife used at sacrifices, Eur. El. 819 (as Seidl. for δορίδ', which is against the metre; Nauck. δορίδ' ἀναρπάξας).
 Δωρισδω, Dor. for Δωρίζω.
 Δωρισμός, *δ*, a speaking in the Doric dialect, Dorism, Dem. Phal. 180.
 Δωριστί [τ], Adv. in Dorian fashion, Δ. ζῆν Ep. Plat. 336 C. II. ἡ Δ. ἀρμονία the Dorian mode or measure in music, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 22., 8. 7, 8; (also, ἡ Δωρία ἀρμ. Ib. 3. 3, 8); so Δωριστί alone, Plat. Rep. 399 A; v. Müller Dor. 4. 6, and cf. Φρυγιστί, Λυδιστί: in Ar. Eq. 289 with a play on δῶρον.
 Δωρίτης ἀγών, *δ*, a game, in which the conqueror received a present, Plut. 2. 820 C; cf. ἀργυρίτης, στεφανίτης.
 δωρό-δειπνος, *ov*, giving dinner, παῖς δ. i. e. a waiter, Ath. 701 B.
 δωρο-δέκτης, *ov*, *δ*, one that takes bribes, LXX (Job 15. 34).
 δωρο-δοκέω, to accept as a present, esp. to take as a bribe, ἀργύριον πολύ Hdt. 6. 72; χρυσόν Plat. Rep. 590 A. 2. absol. to take bribes, Hdt. 6. 82, Ar. Vesp. 669, Dem. 240. fin., etc.; ἐπὶ τιμι Lys. 163. 36, Dem. 242. 6. II. in late writers, c. acc. pers., like δεκάζω, διαφθεῖραι, to corrupt by bribes, Diod. 13. 64, cf. Luc. Pisc. 9, etc.; but the Act. was never so used by correct authors: in Ar. Vesp. 675 Dind. has restored δωροδοκοῦσιν from the Ven. MS.; and in Dem. 122. 24 he argues that δωροδοκοῦντος is an interpolation; but, III. the Pass. was so used, 1. of persons, to have a bribe given one, Cratin. Nom. 3; ταῦθ' ἀπλῶς δεδωροδοκῆνται Dem. 446. 21. 2. of the bribe, τὰ δωροδοκῆθέντα the bribes received, Aesch. 85. 25; τὸ δεδωροδοκῆμένον χρυσίον Dinarch. 98. 34.
 δωροδόκημα, τό, acceptance of a bribe, corruption, Dem. 232. 2., 236. 3. 2. a bribe, καταλαβεῖν Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 1.
 δωροδοκία, *ή*, a taking of bribes, openness to bribery, freq. in Oratt., as Andoc. 33. 11; δωροδοκίαν καταγνώναί τινος Lyc. 163. 34; -ίας κατηγορεῖν Aeschin. 28. 12; cf. δῶρον 1. 2.
 δωροδοκιστί, Adv. in bribe-fashion, Ar. Eq. 996, with a play on Δωριστί:—al. δωροδοκῆστί.
 δωρο-δόκος, *ov*, taking presents or bribes, corrupt, Plat. Rep. 390 D, Dem. 245. 15; comically, δωροδόκοισιν ἐπ' ἀνθεσιν ἴζων Ar. Eq. 403. II. act. bribing, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 12, A. B. 242.
 δωρο-δότης, *ov*, *δ*, a giver of presents, λήθης δ. Anth. P. 12. 49.
 δωρο-κοπέω, to bribe, LXX (Sirac. 32. 12):—Pass., Ib. (3 Macc. 4. 19):—hence -κοπία, bribery, Aquila V. T.
 δωροληπτέω, to take presents, Eust. 91. 17.
 δωρο-λήπτης, *ov*, *δ*, greedy of gain, LXX (Prov. 15. 27), Eccl.
 δωροληψία, *ή*, a taking of presents, Dio C. 39. 55, A. B. 35.
 δῶρον, τό: irr. pl. δῶρατα LXX (2 Paral. 32. 23): (δίδωμι):—a gift, present, gift of honour, ἀγλαδ δ. Il. 1. 213, etc.; ἄξια, ἐρικυδέα, κλυτὰ, μέλιχα, περικλυτὰ δ., etc., Hom.; δῶρα δίδοναι, λαμβάνειν, etc., Hom.:—a votive gift or offering to a god, φέρε δῶρον Ἀθηνῆ Il. 6. 293; βωμοὶ δῶροισι φλέγονται Aesch. Ag. 91; ποῦ μοι τὰ .. δῶρα κάκροθίνια Id. Fr. 184:—δωρά τινος the gifts of, i. e. given by, him, δῶρα θεῶν Il. 20. 265, Od. 18. 142; δῶρ' Ἀφροδίτης, i. e. personal charms, Il. 3. 54, 64; so, δῶρα Κύπριδος, Eur. Hel. 363; δ. τῶν Μουσῶν καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος, of poetry, Plat. Legg. 796 E; δ. ἀπὸ Μουσῶν Epigr. Gr. 1089. 10:—but c. gen. rei, ὑπνου δ. the blessing of sleep, Il. 7. 482:—δῶρα presents given as tribute, 17. 225:—δῶρον τοῦ ποταμοῦ, of the land of Egypt, Hdt. 2. 5. 2. δῶρα presents, as retaining fees or bribes, Dem. 263. 7, etc.:—hence in Att. law, δῶρων γραφή an indictment for being bribed,

Aeschin. 87. 3, etc., v. Harp. s. v.; δῶρων κριθῆναι to be tried for this, Lys. 178. 7; δῶρων ελεῖν τινα to convict him of it, Ar. Nub. 591; δ. ὀφλεῖν to be found guilty of it, Andoc. 10. 20; so, δῶρων δίωξις Plut. Per. 10: cf. δωροδοκία, etc.—On the difference between δῶρον and δύμα, v. Philo I. 126, 154.

II. *the breadth of the hand, the palm*, used like παλαστή (q. v.), as a measure of length, Nic. Th. 348:—that this measure was known to Homer appears from the word ἐκκαϊδεκάδωρος.

Δωρο-ξενίας γραφή, ἡ, *the indictment of a ξένος for bribing the judges to declare him an Athenian*, Lys. et Hyperid. ap. Harp., Arist. Fr. 378.

Δωρο-τελέω, *to bring presents*, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072. 26.

Δωρο-φάγος [ᾶ], *ον, devouring gifts, greedy of presents*, Hes. Op. 219, 262, Polyb. 6. 9, 7.

Δωροφορέω, *to bring presents, τιμι* Plat. Phaedr. 266 C, cf. Euthyphro 14 E: *to give as presents or bribes, τί τιμι* Ar. Vesp. 675; v. δωροδοκέω fin.

II. δ. *τινα* to present him with gifts, Ael. V. H. I. 32.

Δωροφορία, ἡ, *a bringing of presents*, Alciphro I. 6, Poll. 4. 47.

Δωροφορικός, ἡ, *όν, bringing presents*, Plat. Soph. 222 D.

Δωρο-φόρος, *ον, bringing presents*, Pind. P. 5. 116; *tributary*, as the Mariandyni were called in reference to the Heracleots, Euphor. Fr. 73; δ. καρπῶν Anth. P. append. 15.

Δωρύττομαι, Dor. for δωρέομαι, Theocr. 7. 43.

δῶς, ἡ, Lat. *dos*, = *δόσις*, only found in nom., Hes. Op. 354.

Δωσείω, Desiderat. *to be ready to give*, Hesych., cf. Piers. Moer. 14.

Δωσί-δικός, *ον, giving oneself up to justice, abiding by the law*, opp. to redressing one's own wrongs, Hdt. 6. 42, Polyb. 4. 4, 3; Schweigh. writes *δοσίδικας* in both places.

Δωσί-πύγος or *δοσίπυγος, αν, = κίναϊδος*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 524, Suid.

δῶσων, *οντος, ό, part. fut. δίδωμι, always going to give, always promising*: hence Δῶσων as a name of Antigonus II, Plut. Cor. 11.

Δωτήρ, ἦρος, *ό, a giver, δωτήρες ἑάων givers of good, i.e. the gods*, Od. 8. 325, Hes. Th. 46, etc. Cf. *δατήρ*.

Δώτης, *ον, ά, rare form of δωτήρ*, Hes. Op. 353.

Δωτινάζω, *to receive or collect presents*, Hdt. 2. 180.

Δωτινή [ῖ], ἡ, *a gift, present*, Il. 9. 155, Od. 9. 268, Hdt. 1. 61; *δωτινήν δοῦναι* to give as a free gift, like δωρεάν, Hdt. 1. 69.—Not used in Att.

Δώτης, ἡ, = *δωτινή*, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 26.

Δωτύς, *ύος, ἡ, Ion. for foreg., Suid.:*—also Δώτις, C. I. 1688. 26.

Δωτώ, *αῦς, ἡ, Giver, name of a Nereid*, Il. 18. 43, Hes. Th. 248.

Δώτωρ, *αρος, ό, = δωτήρ, δώτωρ ἑάων giver of goods, addressed to Hermes*, Od. 8. 335, h. Hom. 17. 12., 29. 8; *θεοὶ τούτων δώταρες* Theogn. 134.

E



E, ε, ε̄ ψιλόν, fifth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral ε̄ = πέντε and πέμπτος, but ε = 5000. The ancients called this vowel ε̄, Plat. Crat. 426 C, 437 B, Dawes Misc. Crit. p. 12 (as also they called α, αῦ): in order that these, like all the monosyll. names of letters, as μῦ, πῖ, ῥῶ, etc., might be long. When in the archonship of Euclides (B.C. 403) the Athenians adopted *lang e* (H, η) from the Samian alphabet, the Gramm. gave to *short e* the name of ε̄ ψιλόν, i.e. ε̄ without the aspirate; because hitherto E had been one way of writing the aspirate.

Peculiar usages of ε, 1. from the above remark, it would seem that in the double forms ε̄ανός ε̄ιανός, ε̄αρ ε̄ιαρ, Ἄλφεός Ἄλφειός, μέζων μείζων, κρέσσων κρείσσων, the forms in ε̄ι are the more ancient, cf. Curt. p. 669, note.

2. ε was used as the syllabic augm. of the historic tenses. 3. in many old forms, as ε̄ίκοσι ε̄εδνα ε̄έλωρ ε̄έλωται ε̄έλωται ε̄έρση, where it seems to be prefixed, it is in fact an evidence of the digamma, v. Curt. p. 565 sq.:—in these cases it always has the spir. lenis, even if the word without the prefix have the spir. asper, as ε̄δνα, ε̄εδνα, except in one case, ε̄ε for ε̄. 4. it is sometimes inserted between two consonants, as in ἄφενος, τέμενος, Buttin. Lexil. s. v. ἄφενος 2.

5. sometimes also it is a euphon. Prefix, as in ἐρωδῖος ῥωδῖος, ἐρωέω ῥωάμαι. 6. it also appears, in some cases, to represent the lost letter γ (Germ. j), Curt. p. 592.

7. Ion. for ᾶ, βέρεθρον, ἔρσην, τέσσαρες for βάραθρον, ἄρσην, τέσσαρες, and in contr. Verbs in -άω, as ὀρέω, φοιτέω.

ε̄ ε̄, or repeated ε̄ ε̄ ε̄ ε̄, an exclamation of pain or grief; *woe! woe!* Aesch. Ag. 1114, etc. The fact that it is always doubled either once or twice proves that the correct way of writing is ε̄ε̄ (as in the oldest Mss., e.g. the Medicean of Aesch. and Soph.), or (where the metre requires an iambus) ε̄ή, as in several passages of the Trag.; v. Dind. Aesch. Theb. 966. In like manner, αἰαῖ is now restored for αἰ αἰ or αἰ αἰ, on the authority of Herodian, π. μον. λέξ. p. 27. 13.

ε̄, Lat. *se*, v. sub αῦ, *sui*.

ε̄α, exclam. of surprise or displeasure (orig. imper. of ε̄άω), *ha! ah!* Lat. *vah!* esp. before a question, ε̄α, τί χρῆμα; Aesch. Pr. 298; ε̄α, τίς αὐτός ..; Eur. Hec. 501, cf. 733, Or. 1573, al.; ε̄α, τίς ἐστιν; Ar. Pl. 824; sometimes extra versum, Eur. Hec. 1116, Med. 1005, al.;—sometimes doubled, ε̄α ε̄α, ἄπεχε Aesch. Pr. 688; ε̄α ε̄α, ἰδαύ Soph. O. C. 1477; oft. in Eur.:—rare in Prose, ε̄α, ἔφη, σαφισταί τινες Plat. Prot. 314 D.

ε̄α, Ion. for ἦν, imperf. of εἰμί: in Ion. Prose also ε̄ας, ε̄ατε.

ε̄αγα, ε̄άγην [ᾶ], v. sub ἄγνυμι.

ε̄αδα, part. ε̄αδώς, v. sub ἀνδάνω.

ε̄άλη or ε̄άλη, v. sub εἶλω.

ε̄άλωκα, ε̄αλώκειν, v. sub ἀλίσκομαι. [ᾶ]

ε̄άν, a Particle compounded of εἰ ἄν, also contracted into ἦν and ἄν, v. sub ἦν, ἄν (ᾶ), which by crasis with καί become κᾶν:—*if haply*, if, regularly followed by subj.:—for its use and for examples, v. sub εἰ II, and ἄν A. I. 1.

II. in N. T. and late Greek, ε̄άν is used just like the adverb

ἄν after relative Pronouns and Conjunctions, as *ὅς ε̄άν whatsoever*; Ev. Matth. 5. 19., 7. 9, al.; ὅσος ε̄άν Ib. 18. 18; ὅστις ε̄άν Ep. Col. 3. 23; ὅπου ε̄άν Ev. Matth. 8. 19, etc. [The second syll. of ε̄άν is always long, as appears from Soph. O. C. 1407, and Com. examples collected by Dind. Ar. Vesp. 228.]

ε̄άνδανε, Ion. for ἦνδανε, v. ἀνδάνω.

ε̄άνηφόρος, *ον, (ε̄άνός, ό) wearing a thin robe*, Ἦως Antim. 85.

ε̄άνός, ἡ, *όν, old Epic Adj., never used in Od.:*—in Il., it is applied to all things *fit for wearing*, ε̄άνῳ λιτί with linen *good for wear*, i.e. *fine and white*, 18. 352., 23. 254; πέπλος ε̄άνός *a fine, light veil*, 5. 734., 8. 385; ε̄άνου κασσιτέραῖο tin *beat out and so made fit for wear*, 18. 612; cf. ε̄άνηφόρος.

II. as Subst., ε̄άνός, *ό, a fine robe, fit for the wear of goddesses and ladies of rank*, ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀμβρόσιος ε̄άνος τρέμε 21. 507 (the only passage in which the nom. occurs); νεκταρέαν ε̄άνου 3. 385; ε̄άνῳ ἀργῆτι φαεινῷ Ib. 419; ἀμβρόσιον ε̄άνον (accus.) 14. 178; ε̄άνων πτύχας ἡμεροέντων h. Cer. 176; also with the 1st syll. long (cf. E ε, I), ε̄ιάνου ἀππομένη Il. 16. 9; and Hesych. cites the form ε̄άνον ἰμάτιον, as a neut. Subst., and proparoxyt. [Hom. always makes ᾶ in the Adj., ᾶ in the Subst.; but later poets use ᾶ or ᾷ, as suits the metre, as Orph. Arg. 875, 1221.]

(The same difference of quantity recurs in the Skt. Adj. *vasānas* (clothing), and Subst. *vasānam* (garment), so that there can be little doubt that both come from the same Root as ἔννυμι (q. v.), though it is remarkable that the Subst. has the digamma, Il. 14. 178., 21. 507; whereas the Adj. has not, v. Il. 18. 352, 612., 23. 254.) ε̄αξα, Ep. for ἦξα, v. sub ἄγνυμι.

ε̄αρ, ε̄άρας, τό, Hom., Hdt., and Att. Prose: in Alcman 13, and later Ep. Poets, as Theocr. and Nic., ε̄ιαρ, ε̄ίαρος (but Hom. has ε̄ιαρινός); contr. ἦρ, ἦρος (cf. κῆρ, κῆρος), first in Alcman 64, Alcae. 45, etc., and the only form used by Trag.; (Hes. used ε̄αρ as a monos., and ε̄αρι as a trochee, Op. 490, 460):—Hom. has only the gen. ε̄αρος (cf. ἦρι Adv.).

(Anciently it had the digamma, *φέαρ*, cf. Lat. *ver*, O. Norse *vár*; *φεαρινός*, Lat. *vernus*; but the orig. form seems to have been *φέσ-αρ*, cf. Skt. *vas-antas* (which however seems not to be an ancient form), Slav. *ves-na* (*ver*), Lith. *vas-ara* (*aestas*).) Spring, ε̄αρος δ' ἐπιγίγνεται ὥρη Il. 6. 148; ε̄αρος νέον ἰσταμένοιο early spring, Od. 19. 519; ε̄αρι πολεῖν Hes. Op. 460; ἄμα τῷ ε̄αρι at the beginning of spring, Hdt. 5. 31, cf. Thuc. 4. 117., 6. 8; πρὸς ε̄αρ Id. 5. 56, etc.; πρὸς τὸ ε̄αρ Ib. 17; περὶ τὸ ε̄αρ Id. 3. 116; ἐξ ἦρος εἰς Ἄρκτηῦρον Soph. O. T. 1137; proverb., *μία χειλῶν ε̄αρ αὐ ποιεῖ* Cratin. in Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 16; proverb. also of the *prime or flower* of anything, ε̄φηβοι .. ε̄αρ ταῦ δῆμον Demad. ap. Ath. 99 D, cf. Hdt. 7. 162, Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 34; ε̄αρ ἄρᾶν to look *fresh and bright*, Theocr. 13. 45; γενύων ε̄αρ, i.e. *the first down* on a youth's face, Anth. P. 6. 242; ὕμνων ε̄αρ *the freshest, brightest* of their kind, Ib. 7. 12; Χαρίτων ε̄αρ C. I. 511.

ε̄αρ or ε̄ιαρ, τό, in Alex. Poets, blood, *λύθρῳ τε καὶ ε̄ιαρι πεπλήθασαι* Poëta ap. Snid. s. v. ε̄αρ; *Αλακίδαο ε̄ιαρος* Euphor. ap. Schol. Theocr. 10. 28; *τὸ δ' ἐκ μέλαν ε̄ιαρ ἔλαπτεν* Call. Fr. 247; cf. Nic. Al. 314, Opp. H. 2. 618:—Hesych. also cites *ε̄ιαροπότης = αἱμοπότης*, cf. E. M. 294. 47; and the Ven. Schol. gives *ε̄ιαροπότης* as a v. l. in Il. 19. 87. 2. *juice*, ε̄ιαρ ε̄λαίης Nic. Al. 87; *λύχρον πῖον ε̄αρ* Call. Fr. 201; *sap*, Geop. (The Gramm. identify this word with ε̄αρ spring, E. M. 307. 44, Suid. But Paul. Epit. p. 16 cites *assir* as O. Lat. for *sanguis*, and *assarūtum* as a mixture of wine and blood: in Skt. also *asram*, *ason*, *asrig* are blood.)

ε̄αρί-δρεπτος, *ον, plucked in spring*, Pind. Fr. 45. 7.

ε̄αρίζω, fut. Att. ᾶ, *to pass the spring*, Lat. *vernare*, Xen. An. 3. 5, 15; cf. *χειμάζω, hiemare*.

II. *to bloom as in spring*, Philo 2. 99; Med., *λειμώνες ἀνθεῖν ε̄αριζόμενοι* Plat. Ax. 371 C.

ε̄αρινός, ἡ, *όν*; Ep. ε̄ιαρινός: in other Poets, ἦρινός:—Lat. *vernus*, of spring, ε̄ιαρινῆ ὥρη spring-time, Il. 16. 643; ε̄ιαρινὰ ἄνθεα 2. 89; πλύος ε̄ιαρινός Hes. Op. 676; θάλπος ε̄ιαρινόν the heat of spring, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 22; ἀνεμος ἦρινός Solon 12. 19; ἦρινὰ φύλλα Pind. P. 9. 82:—neut. as Adv., *in spring-time*, μέλισσα λειμῶν' .. ἦρινόν διέρχεται Eur. Hipp. 76 (unless it be taken with λειμῶνα, cf. Supp. 448); γῆ ἦρινόν θάλλουσα Id. Dan. 3. 3; ἦρινὰ κελαδεῖν, of the swallow, Ar. Pax 800.

ε̄αρο-τρεφής, *ές, flourishing in spring*, Mosch. 2. 67.

ε̄αρό-χρoος, *ον, spring-coloured, fresh green*, Orph. Lith. 264.

ε̄άρτερος, *α, αν, poet. for ε̄αρινός*, Nic. Th. 380.

ε̄ασι, Ep. 3 pl. of εἰμί.

ε̄ασκον, Ion. and Ep. inipf. of ε̄άω.

ε̄ασσα, Dor. part. fem. of εἰμί.

ε̄αται, ε̄ατο, Ion. 3 pl. pres. and impf. of ἦμαι.

ε̄ατέος, *α, ον, verb. Adj. of ε̄άω, to be suffered*, Eur. Phoen. 1210; c. inf., ε̄ατέας ἐστι φεύγειν Hdt. 8. 109.

2. ε̄ατέον, *one must suffer*, Eur. H. F. 173, Plat. Garg. 512 E.

II. *to be let alone or given up*, Eur. Hel. 905 (in a dub. line).

2. ε̄ατέον τὴν πόλιν τῆς κατοικίσεως *we must let it alone as to colonisation*, Plat. Legg. 969 C.

ε̄αυτότης, *ητος, ἡ, identity*, Proclus.

ε̄αυτοῦ, ἦς, αῦ, ε̄αυτῷ, ἦ, ῶ, ε̄αυτόν, ἦν, *ό, pl. ε̄αυτῶν, ε̄αυτοῖς, ε̄αυτούς*

—*ας*: Ion. ε̄ωυτοῦ, etc.: Att. contr. αὐτοῦ, etc., which is the usual form in Trag., though ε̄αυτοῦ, etc., are used when the metre requires, Aesch. Pr. 186, 702, 890, etc.: Dor. αὐταύτου, v. sub v.

Reflex. Pron. of 3rd pers., Lat. *sui, sibi, se, of himself, herself, itself*, etc.; first in Hdt. and Att., (Hom. has ε̄ο αὐτοῦ, αἰ αὐτῷ, ε̄ αὐτόν):—in many cases it is indifferent whether we write αὐτοῦ *him*, or αὐτοῦ *himself*, etc., and accordingly the Edd. vary, v. Buttin. Dem. Mid. 140:—αὐτὸ ἐφ' ε̄αυτὸ itself by itself, absolutely, Plat. Theaet. 152 B; αὐτὸ ἐφ' αὐτοῦ Ib. 160 C; τὸ ἐφ' ε̄αυτόν Thuc. 1. 141; αὐτὸ καθ' αὐτό Plat. Theaet. 157 A; αὐτὰ πρὸς αὐτά Ib. 154 E;—ἀφ' ε̄αυτοῦ of himself, Thuc. 5. 60, Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 3; ἐφ' ε̄αυταῦ, v. ἐπί I. 1. d; ἐν ε̄αυτῷ γίγνεσθαι, ἐντος ε̄αυτοῦ γ., v. ἐν I. 1, ἐντός;—παρ' ε̄αυτῷ at his own house, Xen. Mem.

3. 13, 3, etc.:—it has a peculiar usage with Comp. and Sup., ἐγένοντο ἀμείνονες αὐτοὶ ἐαυτῶν they surpassed themselves, Hdt. 8. 96; πλουσιώτεροι ἐαυτῶν continually richer, Thuc. 1. 8; θαρραλέωτεροι αὐτοὶ ἐαυτῶν Plat. Prot. 350 A, cf. D; so, τῆ αὐτῷ ἐωντοῦ ἐστι μακρότατον at its very greatest length, Hdt. 2. 8, cf. 149., 4. 85, 198. II. in Att. αὐτοῦ, etc. is not seldom for the 1st or 2nd person, as for ἐμαυτοῦ, Aesch. Cho. 221, 1014, Soph. O. T. 138, etc., cf. C. I. Ind. x. s. v.; for σεαυτοῦ, Acseh. Ag. 1142, 1297, etc. III. the pl. ἐαυτῶν, ἐαυτοῖς, etc., is sometimes used for ἀλλήλων, ἀλλήλοισι, of one another, Hdt. 3. 49, Thuc. 4. 25, etc.; καθ' αὐτοῦν one against the other, Soph. Ant. 145; πρὸς αὐτοῦς Dem. 231. 12; περιτοντες αὐτῶν πυνθάνονται Id. 43. 7; cf. Heind. Plat. Lys. 215 B, Parm. 133 B.

εἰφθη, only found in Il. 13. 543, ἐπὶ δ' ἀσπίς ἐάφθη καὶ κόρυς, and 14. 419, ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἀσπίς ἐάφθη. Most follow Tyrannio ap. Schol. Ven. in referring it to ἄπτω, in which case it must be for ἤφθη, upon him was fastened, i. e. to him clinging, his shield; i. e. they fell together. Aristarch. refers it to ἔπομαι, shield and helmet followed after,—against all analogy.—In either case the syllabic augm. before a Verb not having the digamma is anomalous.—Cf. Spitzn. Exc. xxiv. ad Il.

εἶω contr. εἰῶ Il. 8. 428, Att.; Ep. εἰῶ Il.; Ep. 2 and 3 sing. εἶας, εἶα Od. 12. 137, Il. 8. 414; inf. εἶαν Od. 8. 509:—impf. εἶων, as, a, Il. 18. 448, Od. 19. 25, Att.; Ion. and Ep. εἶων Hdt. 9. 2, εἶα Il. 5. 517., 16. 731; also εἶασκον or εἶασκον Il. 2. 832., 5. 802, etc.:—fut. εἶασω [ā] Od., Att.:—aor. εἶασα Il. 24. 684, Att.; Ep. εἶασα Il. 11. 437:—pf. εἶακα Dem. 99. 4., 1077. 14:—Pass., fut. εἶασομαι in pass. sense, Eur. I. A. 331, Thuc. 1. 142: aor. εἶάθην Isoer. 60 E: pf. pass. εἶαμαι, Dem. 1108. 1.—Hdt. never uses the augm. in this Verb. [ā in pres. and impf., ā in fut. and aor. in all good poets. A synizesis occurs in 3 sing. εἶ, Il. 5. 256, in 1 subj. εἶμεν Io. 344., 19. 402, and in εἶασαυσιν Od. 21. 233; so also Att., in imperat. εἶα, Soph. O. T. 1451, Ant. 95, Ar. Nub. 932; indic. εἶω, Ar. Lys. 734.] To let, suffer, allow, permit, Lat. sinere, c. acc. pers. et inf., ταῦδε δ' εἶα φθινύθειν leave them alone to perish, Il. 2. 346; αἶκεν εἶα με .. ζῶειν Od. 13. 359; so in Hdt., and Att.; εἶαν ἀκλαυτον, ἀταφαν Soph. Ant. 29, cf. Tr. 1083:—Pass., Κρέοντι γε θρόνον εἶασθαι should be given up, Id. O. C. 368. 2. with negat., οὐκ εἶαν not to suffer, and then, often, to forbid, hinder, prevent, τρεῖν μ' οὐκ εἶα Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη Il. 5. 256; εἶπερ γὰρ φθανέω τε καὶ οὐκ εἶω διαπέρσαι 4. 55; δμῶδς δ' οὐκ εἶα προβλωσκέμεν Od. 19. 25; freq. in Hdt. and Att.:—with ἀλλά following the phrase is often elliptical, αὐκ εἶω φεύγειν, ἀλλὰ [κελεύων] μέναντας ἐπικρατεῖν Hdt. 7. 104, cf. Thuc. 2. 21: also, to persuade not to-do .., Thuc. 1. 133:—in many cases an inf. may be supplied, αὐκ εἶασει σε ταῦτο will not allow thee [to do] this, Soph. Ant. 538; κἂν μηδεὶς εἶα even if all men forbid, Id. Aj. 1184, cf. Ph. 444:—so in Pass., οὐκ εἶασθαι c. inf., to be hindered, Eur. I. T. 1344, Thuc. 1. 142, etc. II. to let go, let alone, let be, Lat. omittere, c. acc., εἶα χόλον Il. 9. 260; μνηστήρων μὲν εἶα βουλήν heed not the suitors' plan, Od. 2. 281; ἐπεὶ με πρῶτον εἶασας as soon as thou hast dismissed me, Il. 24. 557, cf. 569, 684; ἢ κεν εἶασεις or wilt leave him alone, 20. 311: so in Hdt. 6. 108 and in Att.; εἶασομεν αὐτόν Soph. Ph. 708; [πρᾶγμα] ἀκάθαρτον εἶαν Id. O. T. 256; τὰ παθήματα .. παρῆδ' εἶασω Id. O. C. 363, cf. Thuc. 2. 36; εἶαν φιλοσοφίαν Plat. Gorg. 484 C, etc.; also, ἐπὶ Σκύθας ἰέναι .. εἶασαν let it alone, Hdt. 3. 134; εἶαν περί τινος Plat. Prot. 347 C, etc.; εἶω γὰρ εἰ φίλος Dem. 554. fin.;—absol., εἶασαν let be, Aesch. Pr. 332:—Pass., ἢ δ' οὐκ εἶασθω Soph. Tr. 329, etc. 2. in same sense, c. inf., κλέψαι μὲν εἶασαμεν .. Ἐκτορα we will have done with stealing Hector, Il. 24. 71; also absol., ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ καὶ εἶασον have done, let be, 21. 221; θεὸς τὸ μὲν δώσει, τὸ δ' εἶασει [sc. δοῦναι] he will give one thing, the other he will let alone, Od. 14. 444. 3. for εἶαν χαίρειν, v. χαίρω sub fin.—Cf. ἐαρτέος.

εἶων [ā], Ep. for ἐῶν, gen. pl. of εἶς, Hom. εἶδεμῆκοντα, Dor. for εἶδομ-, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1690. 18, Tab. Heracl. ib. 5774. 23., 5775. 104. εἶδομᾶ-γενῆς, εἶς, born on the seventh day [of the month], epith. of Apollo, Plut. 2. 717 D: but εἶδομαγέρης is preferred by Valck. Aristob. p. 115. εἶδομ-ἄγέρης, ου, δ, (cf. Μουσ-αγέρης) epith. of Apollo, to whom the Spartans offered sacrifices on the seventh of every month, Aesch. Theb. 800, cf. Hdt. 6. 57:—see also Spanh. Call. Del. 251, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 434. εἶδομαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, seventh, εἶδ. ἔτος Joseph. A. J. 11. 8, 6: weekly, Galen. εἶδομαῖος, α, ου, on the seventh day, ἴδρωσ Hipp. Aph. 1250; εἶδ. πυρετός a fever recurring every seven days, Id. Epid. 1. 961:—with a Verb, εἶδομαῖαι διεφθείραντο Thuc. 2. 49, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 19, etc. εἶδομάκις, Adv. seven times, Call. Del. 251. εἶδομάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the number seven, Philo 1. 21, etc. II. a number of seven, Anth. Plan. 131. 2. a time of seven days, a week, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Arist. Pol. 6. 17, 2. b. a period of seven years, a septenary, Ib. 7. 16, 17, Plut. 2. 909 E. III. the seventh day, Eccl. εἶδόματος, ου, = εἶδομος, the seventh, Il. 7. 248, al. εἶδομεύομαι, Pass., of children, to receive a name at seven days of age, as was customary, Lys. ap. Harp. εἶδομηκονθ-εἶδομος, ου, of seventy weeks, χρόνος Tzetz. εἶδομηκοντα, αἰ, αἰ, τὰ, indecl. seventy, Hdt. 1. 32, etc.: Boeot. εἶδομεῖκοντα, C. I. 1571. 19.—This is the only multiple of 10 up to 100 that is excluded, no doubt metri causa, from Homer's catalogue. εἶδομηκοντα-ετηρίς, ἡ, a period of seventy years, Eus. D. E. 396 A. εἶδομηκοντα-ετής, εἶς, of seventy years, Clem. Al. 403:—εἶδομηκοντα-ετία, ἡ, a period of seventy years, Jul. Afric. ap. Eus. D. E. 389 D. εἶδομηκοντάκις, Adv. seventy times, LXX. εἶδομηκοντούτης, ου, ὄ, seventy years old: fem. -οὔτις, Luc. Alex. 34. εἶδομηκοστό-δύος, αν, seventy-second, Plut. 2. 932 A.

εἶδομηκοστό-μονος, ου, seventy-first; τὸ ε. one seventy-first part, Archimed. p. 206. εἶδομηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν, seventieth, Hipp. 1211 E. εἶδομος, ἡ, ου, (ἐπτὰ) seventh, Hom., etc.; ἡ εἶδόμη the seventh day, Hdt. 6. 57, Arist. H. A. 7. 12. 2. in Aesch. Theb. 125 (if the text be correct) εἶδόμῃς πύλαις must be = ἐπτὰ, as noted by Thom. M. II. ἡ εἶδόμη [ἡμέρα], the seventh day of the lunar month, Hdt. 6. 57; the Rom. Nonae. εἶβένιος, ἡ, ου, of ebony, C. I. 3071, v. Berkel. ad Steph. B. 248 B. εἶβενος, ἡ, the ebony-tree, ebony, Hdt. 5. 97, Theocr. 15. 143: there were two kinds, the black Ethiopian, and the variegated Indian (ποικίλη), Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 16; Plant. 2. 9, 6;—the latter being in Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 6, εἶβένη, ἡ. (Prob. a Phoenician word; cf. Hebr. habnīm, Ezek. 27. 15.) εἶβην, εἶβησάμην, εἶβήσεται, v. sub βαίνω. εἶβίσκος, ἡ, = ἰβίσκος, Galen. εἶβλητο, v. sub βάλλω. Εβραῖος, α, ου, Hebrew; and as Subst. a Hebrew, LXX, N. 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P. 6. 6, 4. εἶγγείσωμα, τό, a fracture of the skull, such that one piece slips under the bone like a cornice (γεῖσον), Galen. εἶγγελαστής, οὔ, ὄ, a mocker, scorner, Eor. Hipp. 1000. εἶγγελάω, fut. ἄσομαι [ᾶ], to laugh in the face, laugh at, mock, Lat. irridere, τινι Soph. El. 277, Eur. Med. 1355; in tmesi, γελάωτ' ἐν σοὶ γελάω Soph. Ant. 551; κατὰ τινος Id. O. C. 1339 (cf. ἐπεγγελάω); but the dat. is often omitted, Id. El. 807, Eur. Med. 1362. II. to laugh in or among, αὔρα κύμασιν εἶγγελάωσα Sosicr. Φιλᾶδ. 1. εἶγγενέτης, ου, ὄ, inborn, native, Ap. Rh. 4. 1549. εἶγγενῆς, εἶς, inborn, native, Lat. indigena, Hdt. 2. 47; opp. to μέτοικος, εἶγγ. Θηβαῖος Soph. O. T. 452; θεοὺς τοὺς εἶγγενεῖς gods of the race or country, Aesch. Theb. 582, etc., cf. Soph. Ant. 199, El. 428. 2. barn of the same race, kindred, Soph. O. T. 1168, etc. (in 1506, Dind. suggests ἐκγενεῖς); εἶγγενῆς κηδεῖα connexion with a kinsman, Eur. Supp. 134:—Adv. -νῶς, = γνησίως, or like kinsmen, Soph. O. T. 1225. II. of qualities, inborn, innate, νοῦς Soph. El. 1328; σφίσιον εἶγγενεῖς ἔμμεν ἀγαθαῖς 'tis in their race to be good, Pind. N. 10. 95; so, πίνος εἶγγ. in the family, Aesch. Cho. 466; τὰγγενῆ κακὰ Soph. O. T. 1430. εἶγγεννάω, to generate or produce in, τινι Plut. 2. 132 E, etc. εἶγγέννησις, εως, ἡ, a birth-place, Plat. Legg. 776 A. εἶγγεότοκος, ου, v. sub εἶγγειότοκος. εἶγγεύομαι, Pass. to taste of, τινος Polyb. 7. 13, 7. εἶγγήραμα, τό, a comfort or employment for old age, Plut. Cato 24, Cic. Att. 12. 25, 2. εἶγγηράσκω, fut. ἄσομαι [ᾶ], v. infr.:—to grow old in, τινι Hipp. Aph. 1246; εἶγγ. βασιλείαις Polyb. 6. 7, 4, etc. 2. absol. to grow old in one, decay, τὴν ἐπιστήμην εἶγγηράσσειν Thuc. 6. 18.

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εἶδομηκοστό-μονος, ου, seventy-first; τὸ ε. one seventy-first part, Archimed. p. 206. εἶδομηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν, seventieth, Hipp. 1211 E. εἶδομος, ἡ, ου, (ἐπτὰ) seventh, Hom., etc.; ἡ εἶδόμη the seventh day, Hdt. 6. 57, Arist. H. A. 7. 12. 2. in Aesch. Theb. 125 (if the text be correct) εἶδόμῃς πύλαις must be = ἐπτὰ, as noted by Thom. M. II. ἡ εἶδόμη [ἡμέρα], the seventh day of the lunar month, Hdt. 6. 57; the Rom. Nonae. εἶβένιος, ἡ, ου, of ebony, C. I. 3071, v. Berkel. ad Steph. B. 248 B. εἶβενος, ἡ, the ebony-tree, ebony, Hdt. 5. 97, Theocr. 15. 143: there were two kinds, the black Ethiopian, and the variegated Indian (ποικίλη), Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 16; Plant. 2. 9, 6;—the latter being in Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 6, εἶβένη, ἡ. (Prob. a Phoenician word; cf. Hebr. habnīm, Ezek. 27. 15.) εἶβην, εἶβησάμην, εἶβήσεται, v. sub βαίνω. εἶβίσκος, ἡ, = ἰβίσκος, Galen. εἶβλητο, v. sub βάλλω. Εβραῖος, α, ου, Hebrew; and as Subst. a Hebrew, LXX, N. T., Paus. 1. 5, 5, etc.:—esp. as opp. to Ἑλληνιστής, a Jew who used the Hebrew (Aramaic) language:—Adj. Εβραϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, Hebrew, γράμματα N. T.; pecul. fem. Εβραῖς, ἰδος, διάλεκτος, Ib.:—Verb Εβραῖζω, to speak Hebrew, Joseph. B. J. 6. 2, 1; or = Ἰουδαίζω, Eccl.:—Adv. Εβραῖστί, in the Hebrew tongue, N. T.; Εβραεστίν C. I. 9060. εἶγ, for ἐκ in compos. before γ κ χ ξ, and in Inscr. before cases of Nouns beginning with those letters. εἶγγαιος, α, ου, more commonly εἶγγειος, ου: (γαῖα, γῆ):—in or of the land, native, Lat. indigena, Aesch. Pers. 922; τίς .. οἰωνοπόλων εἶγγαῖος; (so the metre requires) Id. Supp. 57. 2. within the land, opp. to ὑπερῶριος, κτήματα Xen. Symp. 4, 31. II. of property, in land, consisting of land, εἶγγειος οὐσία Lys. Fr. 59, Dem. 945. 25; κτήσεις εἶγγειοὶ καὶ οἰκίαι C. I. 1770, cf. 2056, al.; τὰ εἶγγεια the fixtures of a farm, Dem. 872. 12; συμβόλαιαν εἶγγειον (v. συμβόλαιον 11), Id. 893. 15; στατήρας δανεισάμενος εἶγγείων τόκων on mortgage, Id. 914. 10; (the older and more correct form appears to be εἶγγυος τύκος, from γύης, v. Lys. 902. 3 Reisk.; so ἐπίγγυος for ἐπίγγειος, Inscr. and MSS. in Böekh Urkunden über d. Seewesen, p. 162). III. in or of the earth, εἶγγεια plants, opp. to ζῆα, Plat. Rep. 491 D; φυτὸν εἶγγειον αὐκ οὐράνιον Id. Tim. 90 A; λίθων τὰ εἶγγαῖα μέρη Plut. 2. 701 C. IV, in or below the earth, οἱ εἶγγειοὶ = χθόνια, Anth. P. 7. 480, cf. Plut. 2. 953 A. εἶγγᾶλινίζω, fut. ἴσω, to be calm, to live quietly, Diog. L. 10. 37. εἶγγᾶλος, ου, (γάλα) giving milk, in milk, Hesych. εἶγγᾶμέω, to marry into a family, Hesych. εἶγγᾶμίζω, fut. ἴσω, to give in marriage, Hesych. εἶγγᾶμμος, αν, (γάμος) married, Procl. 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 ἐγγίνομαι, Ion. and later ἐγγίνομαι [ἔ]: fut. ἐγγενήσομαι: 3 pl. Ep. pf. ἐγγεγάασιν (the only tense used by Hom.): Dcp. *To be born in, τοὶ Ἰλίῳ ἐγγεγάασιν* Il. 6. 493, cf. Od. 13. 233; of vermin, *to be bred in the skin*, Hdt. 2. 37; of fruit, *ἐν τῷ κάλυκι ἐγγ.* Ib. 92. 2. of qualities, *to be in by nature, to be innate*, ὅσα ἐν ἀνθρώπου φύσει .. ἐγγ. Hdt. 8. 83; *ἀσθημά τι κἀν νηπίοις γε .. ἐγγ.* Eur. I. A. 1244, etc. 3. of events and the like, *to take place or happen in or among*, τισι Hdt. 5. 3, cf. 3. 1; so, *χείμα σφόδρον ἐγγ.* Plat. Ax. 371 D, and, II. *to come in, intervene, pass*, of Conversation, Hdt. 2. 121, 4; but of Time, *χρόνου ἐγγινομένου, ἐγγενομένου* Id. 1. 190, Thuc. 1. 113, etc.; *ἵνα μοι χρόνος ἐγγένηται τῇ σκέψει* Plat. Prot. 339 E, cf. Symp. 184 A. III. ἐγγίγνεται, impers. *it is allowed or possible*, like ἐξεστί, c. inf., Hdt. 1. 132., 6. 38, Andoc. 18. 26; *ὥστε μὴ ἐγγενέσθαι μοι ποιῆσαι* Antipho 131. 25; *ἐγγερόμενον ἡμῖν*, like ἐξόν, *when it was in our power*, Isae. 52. 31. IV. for aor. ἐγγείνασθαι, v. ἐγγείνωνται. ἐγγιγνώσκω, Ion. ἐγγῖν-, *to acknowledge*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5. ἐγγίζω, fut. ἴσω; aor. ἤγγισα: (ἐγγύς):—*to bring near, bring up to*, τινί τι Polyb. 8. 6, 7. II. mostly intr. *to come near, approach*, Arist. Mirab. 144, etc.; *τινί* Polyb. 17. 4, 1; and (like ἐγγύς) *τινός* Id. 4. 62, 5, etc.; *εἰς* and *πρός*, LXX. ἐγγίω, *ον, ἐγγιστος, η, ον*, C. I. 2166. 34:—Comp. and Sup. Adj., formed from Adv. ἐγγύς, *nearer, nearest*: neut. ἐγγίον, ἐγγιστα, as Adv., Hipp. 356. 32., 352. 36, etc.; *ἐξ ἐγγίονος* App. B. C. 4. 108; *τοὺς ἐγγιστα τῆς Ἀττικῆς τόπους* Dem. 282. 28; *οἱ ἐγγιστα* the next of kin, Antipho 129. 14. ἐγγλαυκος, *ον, blueish*, Diod. 1. 12. ἐγγλυκαίνω, *to sweeten, soften*, Eus. II. E. 5. 1. ἐγγλυκος, *ον, sweetish*, Diosc. 5. 10. ἐγγλυμμα, τό, *carved work*, Themist. 62 B. ἐγγλύσσω, *to have a sweet taste*, Hdt. 2. 92. ἐγγλύφω [ῥ], fut. ψω, *to cut in, carve*, ζῶα ἐν λίθοις Hdt. 2. 4; ζῶα ἐγγεγλυμμένα Ib. 124; *αἰμασιῇ ἐγγεγλυμμένη τύποις* Ib. 138. ἐγγλωττο-γάστρω, *oros, ὄ, ἡ, = γλωσσογάστρω*, Ar. Av. 1695. ἐγγλωττο-τύπέω, *to talk loudly of*, Ar. Eq. 782. ἐγ-γνάμπω, fut. ψω, *to bend in, ἐν δὲ γόνυ γνάμψεν*, i. e. caught the back of the knee with his foot so as to trip him up and throw him, Il. 33. 730. ἐγγοητεύω, *to bring on by charms, ὕπνον ἐγγ. τινί* Philostr. 100. ἐγγομφώ, *to nail or fix in*, Galen. ἐγγομφωσις, *ews, ἡ, a nailing in: a fixing in of teeth*, Galen. ἐγγονος, ὁ, properly, *a grandson*, Dion. H. 6. 37, etc.: *ἐγγόνη, ἡ, a granddaughter*, C. I. 3953 l, 4207, 4346, Artemid. 4. 69; also *ἐγγονος, ἡ*, Plut. Pericl. 3. 2. simply = *ἐκγονος, a descendant*, Plat. Rep. 364 E, etc.; though in most places *ἐκγονος* is now restored from MSS., as in Dem. 73. 13., 356. 8; in Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 6, a comparison of § 16 shows that *ἐγκ-* is the true form. ἐγγράμματος, *ον, written*, opp. to spoken, Def. Plat. 414 D; *φωνή* Sext. Emp. M. 1. 100. II. *containing letters, descriptive of letters*, βῆσις Ath. 454 D. ἐγγραπτος, *ον, = ἐγγραφος*, Polyb. 3. 24, 6, etc. ἐγγραυλῖς, *ἰδος, ἡ, a small fish, also called ἐγκρασίχολος*, Ael. N. A. 8. 18; a pl. *ἐγγραύλεις* in Opp. H. 4. 470. ἐγγράφη, ἡ, *a registering, registration*, especially of persons on the list of their demos, Dem. 996. 2; or on the list of disfranchisement, Id. 778. 18., 968. 9, cf. Arist. Pol. 6. 5, 5. ἐγγράφος, *ον, in writing, written*, Arist. Fr. 415, Polyb. 3. 21, 4, etc.: —Adv. —φως, Clem. Al. 564. II. *registered*, C. I. 171. II. 23. ἐγγράφω [ᾱ], fut. ψω, *to make incisions into, τὸ στέλεχος* Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 2. 2. *to mark in or on, to paint on*, ζῶα ἐς τὴν ἐσθῆτα ἐγγ. Hdt. 1. 203; opp. to *ἐξαλείφω*, Plat. Rep. 501 B. 3. *to engrave, inscribe, write in or on*, γράμματα στήλη or ἐν στήλῃ Hdt. 4. 91., 2. 102; *ἐγγρ. νόμους* Lys. 183. 16:—Med., *ἦν ἐγγράφου σὺ μνήμοσιν δέλτοις φρενῶν* Aesch. Pr. 789:—Pass. *to be written in, ἐνεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε ἐν αὐτῇ [τῇ ἐπιστολῇ]* Thuc. 1. 128; *αὐτὸν εὗρεν ἐγγεγραμμένον κτείνειν* found it written in the letter to kill himself, Ib. 132; *ἐγγεγραμμένος τι* having something written on it (so Virg., *flores inscripti nomina*), Soph. Tr. 157. 4. metaph., *εἰ μέλλουσι τοιαῦτα διάνοιαι ἐγγραφήσεσθαι ἀνθρώποις* Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 52. II. *to enter in the public register*, esp. of one's demos or phratría, *ἐς τὰ κοινὰ γραμματεία* Isae. 63. 4; so, *ἐγγράφειν τὸν υἱὸν εἰς ἀνδρας* Dem. 412. 25; *εἰς τοὺς φράτερας* Id. 995. 28; *εἰς τοὺς ἐφήβους* Plat. Ax. 366 E; *ἐγγρ. εἰς τοὺς ἀτίμους*, Lat. *in aerarios referre*, Plut. Them. 6; also, *ἱερὰν ἐγγρ. τὴν οὐσίαν* Alex. Incert. 6:—Pass., *εἰς τοὺς δημότας ἐγγραφῆναι* Dem. 314. 4 (cf. *ληξιαρχικός*); *Μαντίθεος ἐνεγέγραμμεν* by the name of M., Id. 995. 29, cf. 996. 2; *τοὺς μήπω διὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν ἐγγεγραμμένους* Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 5; *πρὶν ἐγγραφῆναι καὶ λαβεῖν τὸ χλαμύδιον* Antid. Πρωτ. 1:—(Aesch. Cho. 699 is yet unexplained; the Schol. seems to have read *ἀποῦσαν* for *παροῦσαν*). 2. *to enter on the judge's list, to indict*, Ar. Pax 1180, Dem. 973. 25; *ἐγγράφεσθαι λιποταξίου* to be indicted for desertion, Aeschin. 48. 1. 3. of state-debtors, *to enter their names*, Plat. Legg. 784 D; *ἐγγρ. τοῖς πράκτορσιν* Dem. 1074. fin.; *ἐγγεγραμμένος ἐν ἀκροπόλει* registered among the state-debtors, Dem. 771. 6; v. sub *προσοφείλω*. ἐγγυαλίω, fut. ξω: (γύαλον):—properly, *to put into the palm of the hand, put into the hand*, *ἔεδνα, ὅσσα οἱ ἐγγυαλίω* Od. 8. 319; *ἐγὼ δὲ τοι ἐγγυαλίω* I will put him into your hands, Ib. 66; *ὁ δ' αὐτ' ἐμοὶ ἐγγυαλίω* [sc. *τοὺς ἵππους*] Il. 23. 278:—often of the gods, *καὶ τοι Ζεὺς ἐγγυαλίω σκηπτρὸν τ' ἠδὲ θέμιστας* Il. 9. 98; *τιμὴν .. ὀφειλέν Ὀλύμπιος ἐγγυαλίω* I. 353; *τότε οἱ κράτος ἐγγυαλίω* Il. 192;

ὅτεοισιν κῶδος .. ἐγγυαλίω Il. 491, etc.—Ep. word, used by Pind. I. 8 (7). 92, Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 D. ἐγγυάω: impf. ἤγγυον (παρ-) Soph. O. C. 94, Eur. Supp. 700, Xen., etc.: aor. ἤγγυσα Eur. I. A. 703, Dem. 858. 21, etc.: pf. ἤγγυκα Dio C.: plqpf. ἤγγυκει Isae. 43. 41:—Med., fut. —ῆσομαι Dem. 715. 13; aor. ἤγγυσαμην Andoc. 7. 5., 10. 16, Dem., etc.:—Pass., aor. ἤγγυθησθην (ἐξ-, κατ-) Lys. 167. 30, Dem. 1361. fin.: pf. ἤγγυμαι (δι-), Thuc. 3. 70.—But in MSS. the Verb is often treated as a compd., and we find impf. ἐνεγύων Isae. 42. 24., Dem. 1032. 25; ἐνεγύωσα Isae. 41. 30., 43. 11; pf. ἐγγεγύωκα Ib. 42. 6, Dem. 1363. 13; Pass. impf. ἐνεγυᾶτο Ib. 45. 6; pf. ἐγγεγύημαι Dem. 900. 15; plqpf. ἐνεγεγύητο Isae. 43. 26: recent Edd. for the most part discard these incorrect forms: cf. δι-, ἐξ-, κατ-εγγυάω: (ἐγγύη). *To give or hand over as a pledge*, Lat. *spondere*; and in Med. *to have a thing pledged to one, accept as a surety*, *δειλαί τοι δειλῶν γε καὶ ἐγγυαί ἐγγυάασθαι* Od. 8. 351 (nowhere else in Hom.); *ἐγγυά· παρὰ δ' ἄτα* give a pledge, and evil is at hand, i. e. beware of giving pledges, Thales ap. Plat. Charm. 165 A, Arist. Fr. 6, C. I. (addend.) 6059 b; cf. ἐγγύη. 2. esp. of a father giving his daughter in marriage, *to plight, betroth, θυγατέρα ἐγγυᾶν τινί* Hdt. 6. 57 (v. infr.); *Ζεὺς ἤγγυσε καὶ δίδωσ'* Eur. I. A. 703:—Med. *to have a woman plighted or betrothed to one, to accept as one's plighted spouse*, c. acc., Dem. 1311. 20; we have the Act. and Med. opposed in Hdt. 6. 130, where the father says *ἐγγυᾶ σοι τὴν ἐμὴν παῖδα*, and the man replies *ἐγγυᾶμαι*:—Pass., of the man, *to be betrothed, θυγατρί τινος* Plat. Legg. 923 D. II. Med. also *to pledge oneself, give a security*, *πρὸς τὸ δημόσιον* Andoc. 10. 16; *ἐπὶ τισι* Lys. 167. 20; *ἐγγ. τινι ὅτι* Plat. Euthyd. 274 B: also, *ἐγγύην ἐγγυᾶσθαι* to give a security, Andoc. 10. 16, Plat. Legg. 953 E. 2. c. acc. et inf. fut. *to promise or engage that ..*, Pind. O. II. 16, Ar. Pl. 1202, Xen. An. 7. 4, 13, Plat., etc.; *ἐγγυᾶσθαι [αὐτοῦς] παρέξειν* Lys. 132. 2; *ἐγγυωμένη δώσειν* Babr. 58. 10. 3. c. acc. rei, *to answer for, ἐγγυᾶσθαι τὰ μέλλοντα* Dem. 292. 6, cf. 713. 3; so c. acc. pers., Plat. Legg. 855 B; *ἐγγυᾶσθαι τινά τινι* to give surety for him to another, Dem. 901. 14; so, *ἐγγύην ἐγγυᾶσθαι τινά πρὸς τινά* Heind. Plat. Phaedo 115 D. ἐγγύη, not ἐγγυά, ἡ, (ἐν, γύ-αλον, cf. ἐγγυαλίω):—*a pledge put into one's hand*: generally, *surety, security, bail*, whether received or given, Lat. *vadimonium*, Od. 8. 351 (v. ἐγγυάω 1); *ἐγγύην τιθέναι τινί* Aesch. Eum. 898; *ἐγγυᾶς ἀποτίνειν ὑπὲρ τινος* Antipho 117. 34; *ἐγγύην ἐγγυᾶσθαι* (v. ἐγγυάω 11); *ἀποδιδόναι* Dem. 1255. 2; *τῆς ἐγγύης τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν* Dem. 895. 16; *ἐγγυᾶς ἄτα ὅτι θυγάτηρ, ἐγγυά δὲ ζαμίας* Epich. 150 Ahr.; cf. ἐγγυάω 1. 1. 2. *a betrothal*, Plat. Legg. 774 E, Isae. 40. 39. [ῥ in Anth. P. 9. 366.] ἐγγύησις, *ews, ἡ, security*, C. I. 2953 b. 38, v. l. Dem. 724. 6. II. *a betrothal*, Isae. 43. 16. ἐγγυητής, *ου, ὁ, one who gives security, a surety, ἐγγυητὴν καθιστάναι* Hdt. 1. 196, Antipho 131. 23, Lys. 132. 5, C. I. 82, al.; *παρέχειν* Plat. Legg. 871 E; *λαμβάνειν* Dem. 894. 17; *εἰσφέρειν* C. I. 2737 b; *διδόναι* Polyb. 12. 16, 3, etc.; *ἐπ' ἐγγυητῶν* under securities, Xen. Vect. 3, 14; *ἐγγ. τοῦ ἀργυρίου ἀξιοχρεῶς* for the money, Plat. Apol. 38 B; *οἱ ἐγγ. τῆς τράπεζης* those who had given security for the bank (and were liable in case of its failure), Dem. 895. 18; *ὁ νόμος ἐγγ. τοῖς ἀλλήλοις τῶν δικαίων* Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 8; *τὸ νόμισμα οἶον ἐγγ. ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀλλαγῆς* Id. Eth. N. 5. 5, 14. ἐγγυητός, ἡ, ὄν, always of a wife, *plighted, wedded, ἐγγυητὴ γυνή*, opp. to an *ἑταίρα*, Isae. 45. 40 sq., Dem. 1365. 18. ἐγγύθεν [ῥ], Adv. (ἐγγύς) *from nigh at hand, ἐγγ. ἐλθεῖν* to approach, Il. 5. 72; *ἐγγ. σκοπεῖν* Soph. Ph. 467; so in Plat., etc. 2. with Verbs of rest, *hard by, nigh at hand, ἐγγ. ἴστασθαι* Il. 10. 508, etc.; *εἶναι* or *παρεῖναι* Od. 6. 279, Aesch. Cho. 852, etc. 3. c. dat., *ἐγγύθεν τινί* hard by him, Il. 17. 554, etc.; *ἐπεὶ φόνος ἐγγύθεν αὐτῷ* 18. 133, cf. 19. 409; also c. gen., *ἐγγ. Ἀρήνης* Il. 723, cf. Aesch. I. c. ἐγγυ-θήκη, ἡ, and in Luc. ἐγγυοθ-:—*a chest or case to keep things in*, Luc. Lexiph. 2. II. *a stand for vessels, tripods, etc.*, Lat. *incitega*, Ath. 210 B; cf. Lys. Fr. 18, Müller Arch. d. Kunst § 299. 9. ἐγγύθι [ῥ], Adv. *hard by, near, like ἐγγύς*, in Hom. mostly c. gen., as Il. 6. 317; seldom c. dat., 22. 300; sometimes absol., 7. 341, Hes. Op. 286. II. of Time, *nigh at hand, ἐγγύθι δ' ἤως* Il. 10. 251. ἐγγυῖω, *to stretch the limbs upon*, v. l. for *συνέκαμψεν*, LXX (4 Regg. 4. 35). ἐγγυμνάω, fut. ἄσω, *to exercise in, τὴν ψυχὴν θεάμασιν ἐγγ.* Luc. Salt. 6:—more often in Med., *ἐν σοὶ ἐγγυμνασόμενος* to practise upon you, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E: *practise oneself in .., πολέμοις* Plut. Caes. 28. ἐγγυμναστέον, verb. Adj. *one must practise oneself in*, Themist. 51 B. ἐγγυος, *ον: (ἐγγύη, but v. sub ἀμφίγυος):—secured, under good security, μᾶς .. ἐγγυός ἐπὶ τόκῳ δεδανεισμένος* Lys. 902. 3. II. as Subst., = *ἐγγυητής*, Xen. Vect. 4, 20, Arist. Oec. 2, 23; *ἐγγυον παρέχειν τινός* Thocgn. 286; *ἐγγ. τῆς προξενίας* giving security for .., C. I. 1771-3:—also fem. *ἐγγυος* in Aeschin. Epist. II. Cf. *ταλαντιαῖος*. ἐγγυος, *ον, (γύης), v. sub ἐγγυαίω*. ἐγγύς [ῥ], Adv.: Comp. *ἐγγυτέρω*, Sup. *ἐγγυτάτω* or *-ύτατα*, (first in Hipp., and Att.); also *ἐγγίον, ἐγγιστα* (v. ἐγγίω),—the latter in Antipho 129. 14. (For the Root, v. *ἀγχι, ἀγχω*): I. of Place, *near, nigh, at hand*: very freq. in Hom., who uses it either absol. or c. gen. *hard by, near to*; so, *λύπας ἐγγυτέρω* nearer to grief, Soph. O. C. 1216: later also c. dat., Eur. Heracl. 37 (for which construct. Il. II. 340 is sometimes quoted): mostly with Verbs of rest, *ἐγγύς ἐσθίοναι*, etc., Aesch. Pers. 686, Eum. 65; but, *ἐγγύς χωρεῖν* Id. Theb. 59:—cf. *ἐγγυᾶσθαι, ἐγγύθι*. II. of Time, *nigh at hand*, Il. 22. 453, Od. 10. 86, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 2. III. of Numbers, etc., *nearly, ἔτεσι ἐγγύς* εἴκοσι Thuc. 6. 5; *ἐγγύς ἐνιαυτοῦ* Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 28; *οὐδ' ἐγγύς* not nearly,

i. e. not by a great deal, nothing like it, Plat. Symp. 19S B; οὐχ οὕτως . . . οὐδ' ἐγγύς not so . . . nor yet nearly so, Dem. 524. 2; οὐκ ἐποίουν τοῦτο, οὐδ' ἐγγύς Id. 524. 2; (so, οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖ, Id. 463. 7, ubi v. Wolf.).

IV. of Qualities, coming near, ἐγγύς τι ἢ παραπλήσιον Plat. Gorg. 520 A; ἐγγύτατα τοῦ νῦν τρόπου Thuc. 1. 23; ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων Id. 7. 86; κοινῇ δὲ πᾶσιν οὐδεὶς ἐγγυτέρω Dem. 321. 29; with part., ἐγγύς τυφλῶν nearly blind, Plat. Rep. 508 C:—ἐγγύς εἶναι, c. inf., as, ἐγγύς τοῦ τεθνάναι very nearly dead, Plat. Phaedo 65 A; τοῦ παθεῖν ἐγγύτατα Dem. 555. 10.

V. of Relationship, akin to, of Ζητὸς ἐγγύς Aesch. Fr. 155; ἐγγυτέρω γένει or γένους Plat. Apol. 30 A, Isae. 45. 15; ἐγγύτατα γένους Aesch. Supp. 388, Lys. Fr. 25, Plat., etc.; ἐγγυτάτω γένους Ar. Av. 1666.

ἐγγύτατος, η, ον, Sup. Adj., δι' ἐγγυτάτου = ἐγγυτάτω, Thuc. 8. 96. ἐγγύτης [ῦ], ητος, ἡ, nearness, neighbourhood, Poll. 4. 155. ἐγγωνιάζω, to keep in corners, keep hidden, Eust. Opusc. 250. 24. ἐγγώνιος, ον, (γῶνος) forming an angle, esp. a right angle, σχῆμα Hipp. Art. 795; λίθοι ἐν τομῇ ἐγγώνιοι cut square, Thuc. 1. 93. II. cut into angles, of ivy-leaves, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 4. ἐγγωνο-ειδής, ἐς, = foreg., Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 5. ἐγγωνον, τό, an angular piece of land, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 107. ἐγδούπησαν, v. sub γδουπέω. ἐγειρόφρων, ον, gen. ονος (φρήν), rousing the mind, E. M. 20. 47. ἐγείρω, Ep. impf. ἐγειρον, Hom. Att.:—fut. ἐγερῶ Plat. Eleg. 25 Bgk. (cf. ἐξ-, ἐπ-): aor. ἤγειρα, Ep. ἐγ-, Hom., etc.: pf. ἐγήγερκα Philostr. Epist. 16, Joseph.: plqpf. ἐγγέρεκεν Dio C. 42. 48:—Pass., Plat., etc.: fut. ἐγερθήσομαι Babr. 49. 3; (also fut. med. ἐγεροῦμαι Polyae. 1. 30, 4): aor. 2 ἤγερθην Plat., etc., Ep. 3 pl. ἐγερθεν Il. 23. 287; (also poet. aor. med. ἐγείρατο Or. Sib. 3. 159):—pf. ἐγήγερμαι Thuc. 7. 51: plqpf. ἐγήγερτα Luc. Alex. 19; ἤγερτο Joseph.—Besides these, we have in pass. sense, poet. syncop. aor. ἤγρόμην (ἐξ-) Ar. Ran. 51; 3 sing. ἔγρετο, imperat. ἔγρευ, Hom.; 2 sing. subj. ἐγρη Ar. Vesp. 774; opt. ἔγροίτο Od. 6. 113; inf. ἐγρέσθαι (often written ἐγρεσθαι, as if from a pres. ἐγρομαι, cf. ἐγρω), Od. 13. 124; part. ἐγρόμενος Od.:—also intr. pf. ἐγρήγορα (as pres.) Ar., Plat., etc.; plqpf. ἐγρηγόρησεν (as impf.) Ar. Eccl. 32, Pl. 744; 3 sing. ἐγρηγόρει Xen. Cyr. 14. 20; Ep. 3 pl. ἐγρηγόρθασι (an anomalous form, for which Donaldson would read ἐγρήγορθαί τε) Il. 10. 419; imperat. ἐγρήγορθε (v. infr. II); infin. ἐγρήγορθαι Il. 10. 67 (not ἐγρηγόρθαι, Spitzn. ad l.): cf. ἐγρηγορόων, γρηγορέω. (From √ΕΓΕΙΡ or ΕΓΕΡ, for the Skt. is gar, jāgar-mi (vigilo); cf. ἔ-γερ-σις, ἡ-γερ-έθομαι, etc.) I. Act. to awaken, wake up, rouse, stir, ἐγ. τινὰ ἐξ ὕπνου Il. 5. 413, etc.; τοὺς δ' ὑπνώοντας ἐγείρει 24. 344; ἐγ. τινὰ εὐνήσ Eur. H. F. 1050; and simply, ἐγ. τινὰ Aesch. Eum. 140, etc. 2. to rouse, stir up, Il. 5. 208; ἐπεὶ μιν ἐγείρει Διὸς νόος 15. 242; ἐγείρειν Ἄρηα to stir the fight, 2. 440, etc.; ἐγ. μάχην, φύλοπιν, etc., (cf. ἀγείρω), 13. 778., 5. 496, etc.; Τρώεσσι θυμὸν ἐγ. (v. l. ἀγείραι) 5. 510; ἐγ. τινὰ ἐπὶ ἔργον Hes. Op. 20; ἐκδοχὴν πομποῦ πυρὸς ἐγ. to wake up the bale-fire, Aesch. Ag. 299; λαμπάδα ἐγ. Ar. Ran. 340; and often metaph., ἐγ. αἰοδᾶν, λύραν, μέλος, θρήνον Pind. P. 9. 18, N. 10. 39, Cratin. Troph. 10, Soph. O. C. 1779. 3. to raise from the dead, often in N. T.; or from a sick bed, Ep. Jacob. 5. 15. 4. to raise or erect a building, Call. Ap. 63, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 125, N. T. II. Pass., with the pf. act. ἐγρήγορα to wake, Od. 20. 100, Hdt. 4. 9, etc.; ἔγρετο δ' ἐξ ὕπνου Il. 2. 41; in aor. also to keep watch or vigil, ἀμφὶ πυρῆν . . . ἔγρετο λαὸς 7. 434:—in pf. to be awake, ἐγρηγόρθασι 10. 419; ἐγρήγορθε be awake, 7. 371., 18. 299, (whereas ἔγρευ is wake up, awake, Od. 15. 46); ἐγρήγορας ἡ καθεύδει; Plat. Prot. 310 B; ζῶσα καὶ ἐγρηγορούσα Id. Legg. 809 D; καὶ ἐφρόνει καὶ ἐγρηγόρει Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 20, etc.:—so not of persons, ἐγειρομένου χειμῶνος arising, Hdt. 7. 49, 1, cf. 148; ἐγρηγορὸς φρόνημα Aesch. Eum. 706; ἐγρ. τὸ πῆμα Id. Ag. 346, etc. 2. to rouse or stir oneself, be excited by passion, etc., Hes. Sc. 176, Dem. 439. 1: c. inf., ἐγγερμένοι ἦσαν μὴ ἀνιέναι τὰ Ἀθηναίων they were encouraged to prevent the departure of the Athenians, Thuc. 7. 51. ἐγεντο, v. sub γίγνομαι. ἐγεροσι-βόης, ον, ὁ, raising the cry, loud-voiced, Epigr. Gr. 928. 4. ἐγεροσι-βόητος, ον, waking one by crowing, Nonn. Jo. 13. 160. ἐγεροσι-βροτος, ον, awakening men, Procl. H. 18. ἐγεροσι-γελως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, laughter-stirring, Anth. P. 11. 60. ἐγεροσι-θεᾶτρος, ον, exciting the theatre, Anth. Plan. 361. ἐγεροσι-μάχας, ον, δ, battle-stirring, Anth. P. 7. 424; fem. -χη, G. 122. ἐγεροσι-μοθος, ον, = foreg., Opp. C. 1. 207, Nonn. D. 3. 39. ἐγεροσιμος, ον, from which one wakes, ὕπνος, opp. to the sleep of death, Theocr. 24. 7; so, ἐγεροὺς πᾶς ὕπνος Arist. Somn. 1, 12. ἐγεροσι-voos, ον, contr. -vous, ον, soul-stirring, Nonn. Jo. 4. 184. ἐγεροσις, εως, ἡ, a waking from sleep, Hipp. Coac. 129; so, ἡ τοῦ θυμοῦ ἐγ. Plat. Tim. 70 C, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 10:—awaking from death, Ev. Matth. 27. 53. 2. a raising, building up, τειχίων Idn. 8. 5, cf. Joseph. A. J. 8. 5, 3. ἐγεροσι-φαής, ἐς, light-stirring, ἐγ. λίθος the flint, Anth. P. 6. 5. ἐγεροσι-χορος, ον, leading the dance, Opp. C. 4. 236. ἐγεροσι-πτερόν, verb. Adj. one must raise, Eur. Rhes. 690. ἐγεροσι-πτερόν, τό, an excitement, Ael. V. H. 2. 44. ἐγεροσι-πτερόν, Adv. eagerly, busily, Soph. Ant. 413; wakefully, Eur. Rhes. 524. ἐγεροσι-πτερός, ἡ, ὄν, waking, stirring, τινος Plat. Rep. 523 E, 524 D. II. in Gramm. ἐγεροσικά are enclitics, which change the grave accent of the preceding word into the acute, A. B. 1147. ἐγεροσός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub ἐγέροσιμος. ἐγήγερμαι, v. sub ἐγείρω. ἐγήρα, v. sub γηράσκω. ἐγκαθαρμόζω, fut. ὄσω, to fit in, Ar. Lys. 682.

ἐγκαθέξομαι, fut. -εδοῦμαι: Dep.:—to sit or settle oneself in, Ar. Eccl. 23; εἰς θάκον Ar. Ran. 1523:—to encamp in a place, Thuc. 3. 1., 4. 2.—V. sub καθέξομαι. ἐγκαθεῖρω and -γνῦμι, fut. ξω, to shut up, enclose, Plut. 2. 951 B. ἐγκάθετος, ον, (ἐγκαθήμι) put in secretly, suborned, Plat. Ax. 368 E, Polyb. 13. 5, 1:—Adv. -τως, Diod. 16. 68. II. of a child, ἐσποητός, Hyperid. ap. Phryn. 333. ἐγκαθεύδω, fut. -ευδήσω, to sleep among, Arist. H. A. 9. 3, 3 (Schncid. συγκ-). 2. generally, to lie abed, Ar. Lys. 614. ἐγκαθέψω, to boil in anything, Hipp. 651. 48. ἐγκαθηβάω, fut. ἦσω, to pass one's youth in, Eur. Hipp. 1096. ἐγκάθημαι, Dep. to sit in or on, Xen. Eq. 1, 11: to lie in ambush, Ar. Ach. 343, Thesm. 600, Aeschin., etc.; of garrisons, to lie in a place, Polyb. 17. 11, 6: to lie couched in, as the men in the Trojan horse, Plat. Theaet. 184 D; ἐγκ. μεταξὺ . . . Id. Parm. 156 D. ἐγκαθιδρύω, fut. ὄσω [ῦ], to erect or set up in, ἀγαλμα ἐγκ. χθονί Eur. I. T. 978:—Pass., Philox. in Com. Gr. 3. p. 636, Arist. Mund. 6, 5. ἐγκαθίζω, Ion. -κατίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to seat in or upon, εἰς θρόνον Plat. Rep. 553 C; ἐγκ. στρατιὰν ἐν χωρίῳ τινί to station a force in a place, Polyb. 16. 37, 4:—so in aor. 1 med., ναὸν ἐγκαθείσατο (vulg. ἐγκαθίσαστο, as Joseph. B. J. 5. 1, 2, ἐγκαθισάμενοι τὰ ὄπλα) founded a temple there, Eur. Hipp. 31. II. intr. to sit in or upon, θρόνῳ Pind. P. 4. 272; but (in Med.), ἐγκατίζεσθαι εἰς θρόνον to take one's seat on . . . , Hdt. 5. 26. ἐγκαθήμι, to let down, εἰς τόπον Ar. Lys. 308: to send in as a garrison, εἰς τὴν πόλιν Plut. Pyrrh. 11. II. to commit, entrust, Ζεὺς ἐγκαθίει (for -ίησι) Λοξία θεσπίσματα Aesch. Fr. 82. ἐγκάθισμα, τό, a sitting in, esp. in a vapour-bath, Diosc. 3. 127. II. dwelling on a syllable in pronunciation, Dion. H. de Comp. 20, 22, fin. ἐγκαθισμός, ὁ, a lying in wait, Eccl. II. = foreg. II, Dion. H. de Dem. 43. ἐγκαθίστημι, fut. -στήσω, to place or establish in, as king or chief, σὲ . . . Μοκῆναις ἐγκαταστήσω πάλιν Eur. I. T. 982; ἐγκ. τινὰ ἡγεμόνα Thuc. 1. 4, Dem. 214. 20: also to place as a garrison in a place, Dem. 114. 19, etc.: of institutions, ἐγκ. δημοκρατίαν Arr. An. 1. 18, 3. II. Pass., with aor. 2, pf. and plqpf. act., to be established as tyrant in a place, Lys. 196. 9, cf. Thuc. 1. 122; so, αὐλητῶν νόμῳ ἐγκαθεστῶτων Id. 5. 70. ἐγκαθοράω, to look closely into, τινος τῷ προσώπῳ Plut. Demetr. 38; absol., Plat. Epin. 990 E. II. to remark something in a person or thing, Plut. Brut. 16. ἐγκαθορμίζομαι, Med. to run into harbour, come to anchor, αὐτόσε Thuc. 4. 1, cf. Dio C. 48. 49; so aor. pass., Arr. An. 2. 20, 8. ἐγκαθορμίσαι, εως, ἡ, a putting into harbour, Arr. An. 1. 18, 9. ἐγκαθυβρίζω, to riot or revel in, τρυφαίς Eur. Tro. 957. ἐγκαίνια, τά, (καινός) a feast of renovation or consecration, LXX (Dan. 3. 2): esp. that established by Judas Macc. at the re-consecration of the Temple, Ev. Jo. 10. 22, cf. ἐγκαινισμός. II. a name for Easter, Eccl. ἐγκαινίζω, to innovate, Eust. Opusc. 277. 84. II. to renovate, consecrate, inaugurate, LXX (1 Regg. 11. 14, al.):—Pass., Ep. Hebr. 9. 18; so ἐγκαινιάζομαι, C. I. 8660. ἐγκαινισμός, ὁ, consecration, LXX (1 Macc. 4. 56, cf. ἐγκαίνια): also ἐγκαινισίς, ἡ, and ἐγκαινισμα, τό, LXX. II. spiritual renewal, Basil. ἐγκαίρια, ἡ, of times, opp. to δκαιρία, Plat. Polit. 305 D. ἐγκαίριος, ον, in fit time, seasonable, Plat. Polit. 282 E, Legg. 928 A. ἐγκαίω, fut. -καύσω, to burn or heat in, ὀβελοὶ ἐγκεκαυμένοι πυρί Eur. Cycl. 393. 2. to paint in encaustic, i. e. with colours mixed with wax, Lat. *encausta pingere*, LXX (2 Macc. 2. 29), cf. Plin. 35, 39 sq., Dict. of Antiqq. p. 685. II. to make a fire in, πῦρ Plut. Alex. 24; οἰκοὶ ἐγκαϊόμενοι heated chambers, Luc. V. H. 2. 11. ἐγκᾶκέω, to behave badly in a thing, ἐνεκάκησαν τὸ πέμπειν they culpably omitted to send, Polyb. 4. 19, 10; often in LXX; cf. ἐκκακέω. ἐγκᾶλέω, fut. ἐγκαλέσω: pf. ἐγκέκληκα:—to call in, ἐγκ. χρέος to call in a debt, Isocr. 402 C, cf. 367 C, Xen. An. 7. 7, 33, Dem. 877. 21., 949. 1:—generally, to demand as one's due, Lys. 98. 37. 2. to bring a charge or accusation against a person:—Construct.: c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, to bring as an accusation against one, charge something upon one, φόνον ἐγκ. τινί Soph. El. 778, Plat. Apol. 26 C, etc.; ἐγκ. ἐγκλημά τινι Hyperid. Lyc. 14, Euxen. 35; also, χόλον κατ' αὐτῶν ἐγκ. Soph. Ph. 328:—foll. by a relat. clause, ἐγκ. τινι ὅτι . . . Xen. An. 7. 5, 7; c. inf., ἐνεκάλει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις παραβαίνειν Thuc. 4. 123; c. part., ἐγκ. αὐτοῖς ἀμελοῦσιν Plat. Prot. 346 A; often also c. dat. pers. only, to accuse, Antipho 126. 8, Plat. Crito 50 C, etc.:—c. acc. rei only, to bring as a charge, εἰ δὲ τι ἄλλο ἐνεκάλουν Thuc. 5. 46, cf. 6. 53; τὸ νεῖκος ἐγκαλεῖν to throw the blame of quarrel on another, Soph. O. T. 702: absol., οἱ ἐγκαλέσαντες Arist. Rhet. Al. 30, 11:—rarely c. gen. rei, τῆς βραδύτητος αὐτοῖς ἐνεκάλει Plut. Aristid. 10:—Pass., ἐγκαλείται τῇ τύχῃ a charge is brought against . . . , Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 21: cf. ἐγκλημα. 3. as law-term, to prosecute, Dem. 907. 6; ἐγκ. δίκην τινί Id. 1014. 8; ἐγκ. τινὶ περὶ τινος Isocr. 48 C. 4. in Med. like Act. to accuse, τινί Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 2: to bring a charge, πρὸς τινα Eur. Melanipp. 9. II. to call in, Strabo 649. ἐγκᾶλινδέομαι, Pass. to roll about in, τῇ ψάμμῳ Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2: to be busied among, ταῖς λιχνείαις Ath. 262 B. ἐγκαλλωπίζομαι, Pass. to take pride or pleasure in, τοῖς αἰσχροῖς Plut. Ant. 36, cf. Ael. V. H. 9. 35:—for Dion. H. de Dem. 4, v. sub ἐγκολπίζω. ἐγκαλλώπισμα, τό, an ornament, decoration, Thuc. 2. 62. ἐγκᾶλο-σκελής, ὁ, having his legs in the stocks, Com. ap. Hesych. ἐγκαλυμμός, ὁ, a covering, wrapping up, As. Av. 1496. ἐγκάλυπτήρια, τά, the veiling-feast, opp. to ἀνακαλυπτήρια, Philostr. 611. ἐγκάλυπτω, fut. ψω, to veil in, hide closely, Trag. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 120: to wrap up, Ar. Ran. 911:—Pass. to be veiled or enwrapped, As. Pl. 714, D d 2

Plat. Phaedr. 243 B: *to be wrapped up* (as for sleep), Xen. An. 4. 5, 19; ἐγκεκαλυμμένος λόγος, a noted fallacy in Diog. L. 7. 82. II. Mcd. *to hide oneself, hide one's face, caput obvolvare*, Ar. Pl. 707, etc.; ἐγκαλυπτόμενος καθεύδειν Andoc. 3. 26; of persons at the point of death, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 26, Plat. Phaedo 118 A, etc. 2. as a mark of shame, Ib. 117 C, Dem. 1485. 9; ἐγκαλύψασθαι ἐπί τινι Aeschin. 42. 10:—hence, c. acc. pers., *to feel shame before* a person, θεοῦ ἐγκαλυπτόμενος ὦν ἐμελλε δράσειν App. Civ. 1. 16. ἐγκάλυψις, εὖς, ἦ, a *hiding one's face* in shame, cited from Strabo. ἐγκάμνω, fut. -καμοῦμαι, *to grow weary in or at* a thing, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15; τινί Joseph. B. J. 3. 10, 2. ἐγκάμπτω, fut. ψω, *to bend in, bend*, Xen. Eq. 1, 8. ἐγκᾶνάσσω, *to pour in wine*, ἐγκᾶναξον Eur. Cycl. 152, Ar. Eq. 105. ἐγκᾶνᾶχάομαι, Dep. *to make a sound on* a thing, ἐγκ. κόχλω *to blow on* a conch, Theocr. 9. 27. ἐγκανθίς, ἦ, a *tumour in the inner corner of the eye*, Galen. ἐγκάπτω, fut. ψω: pf. ἐγκέκᾶφα:—*to gulp in greedily, snap up*, Ar. Pax 7, Stratt. Αἴμν. 2; of the Athenian dicasts, who *kept* the small coin in which their fee was paid in their mouth, Ar. Vesp. 791, Eccl. 815, cf. Hermipp. Θεοί 2, Alex. Αεβητ. 1. 7; ἐγκ. αἰθέρα γνάθοις *to hold one's breath*, Eur. Cycl. 629:—cf. ἐγκαφος. ἐγκαρδιαίος, α, ον, =sq., Iambl. Myst. 2. 7. ἐγκάρδιος, ον, *in the heart*, ἐγκάρδιον ἐστί (οἱ γίνονται) τί μοι it goes to my heart, Democr. ap. Stob. 310. 40, cf. Diod. 1. 45. II. ἐγκάρδιον, τό, *the heart or core* of wood, Theophr. II. P. 3. 8, 5. ἐγκᾶρος, ὁ, (κάρ, κᾶρα) *the brain*, like ἐγκέφαλος, Alcae. in Anth. P. 9. 519, 3, Lyc. 1104. ἐγκαρπίζω, *to put one in enjoyment of*, τινός Synes. 135 B. ἐγκάρπιος, ον, of fruit, *containing seed within it*, Hipp. 360. II. ἐγκαρπιος, ον, *containing fruit*, κάλυξιν ἐγκάρποις χθονός Soph. O. T. 25: *fruitful, σπέρματα* Plat. Phaedr. 276 B; by τέλη ἐγκαρπα, in Soph. Tr. 238, is prob. meant a tithe of the produce of the τέμενος to be paid to Zeus, cf. v. 754. 2. *fruitful, useful*, Plut. 776 B. II. ἐγκαρπα, τά, *festoons of fruit* on friezes or the capitals of columns, Lat. encarpa, Vitruv. 4. 1. ἐγκάρσιος, α, ον, *cross, athwart, oblique*, Lat. transversus, Thuc. 2. 76., 6. 99; of the ecliptic, Arist. Mund. 2, 7:—Adv. -ως, Eccl. V. ἐπικάρσιος sub fin. ἐγκαρτερέω, fut. ἦσω, *to persevere or persist in* a thing, τινι Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 22; ἐγκαρτερεῖν [τούτοις] ἄ ἐγνωτε Thuc. 2. 61; πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 987 E. 2. c. acc. *to await steadfastly, θάνατον* Eur. II. F. 1351, Andr. 262. 3. absol. *to hold out, remain firm under sufferings*, Plut. Ages. II, etc. ἐγκᾶς, Adv. *deep in*, prob. I. Hipp. V. C. 899, cf. Galen. Lex. p. 466. ἐγκᾶτα, τά, (ἐν) *the inwards, entrails, bowels*, also ἐντερα, Lat. intestina, Hom., always in acc., except dat. ἐγκᾶσι in Il. II. 438:—a nom. sing. ἐγκατον in Luc. Lexiph. 3. ἐγκαταβαίνω, *to go down into, put oneself in*, c. acc., κροκωτὸν σπᾶργανον ἐγκατέβα Pind. N. 1. 58; c. dat., Diod. 14. 28. ἐγκαταβάλλω, *to throw down into*, δίνῃ Ar. Rh. 1. 1239, cf. II. 12. 206. ἐγκαταβιῶ, *to pass one's life in*, Plut. 2. 783 D, Longin. 44. II. ἐγκαταβρέχω, *to wet or soak with*, Geop. 13. 1, 7. ἐγκαταβυσσόομαι, Pass. *to penetrate deeply*, Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 735 A. ἐγκαταγηράσκω, fut. ἄσομαι, = ἐγγηράσκω, *to grow old in*, ἐν πεινᾷ Plut. Phoc. 30: *to become inveterate in*, Dinarch. 105. 20. ἐγκαταγράφω, *to write down among*, Ael. ap. Suid. II. *to mark in or upon*, Nilus ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 514. ἐγκατάγομαι, Pass. *to put up at* a place, Poll. 1. 73. ἐγκαταδαμάζω, *to overpower*: Pass., ὑπὸ κωνώπων ἐγκαταδασθεῖς Hipp. 1229 E. ἐγκαταδαρθάνω, *to sleep in*, Plut. 2. 647 F. II. *to sleep over* a thing, ἐπί τινι Ib. 688 E. ἐγκαταδέω, fut. -δήσω, *to bind fast in*, τινι Plat. Phaedo 84 A. ἐγκαταδύνω, aor. -κατέδυν, of the sun, *to set upon* a place (which, of course, has a westerly aspect), Hipp. Aër. 283: *to creep into*, ὕδασι Anth. P. 7. 532; μυχόν Opp. H. 1. 153. ἐγκαταξεύγνυμι, *to associate with, adapt to*, νέας βουλὰς νέοισιν ἐγκαταξεύξας τρόποις Soph. Aj. 736. ἐγκαταθνήσκω, fut. -θᾶνοῦμαι, *to die in*, Ar. Rh. 2. 834. ἐγκατακαίω, fut. -καύσω, *to burn in*, Luc. Pisc. 52. ἐγκατάκειμαι, Pass. *to lie in*, c. dat., Theogn. 1191. 2. *to lie in bed, sleep*, παρά τινι Ar. Pl. 742. ἐγκατακεράννυμι, fut. -κεράσω, *to mix in or among*, cited from Enst. ἐγκατακλειστόν, verb. Adj. *one must shut up in*, Geop. 19. 3, 1. ἐγκατάκλειστος, ον, *shut up in* a place, Eriphan. ἐγκατακλείω, *to shut up in, enclose*, τινὰ τῷ νεῷ Alex. Arist. Probl. 24. 13:—Pass., Hipp. Acut. 385, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 10, al. ἐγκατακλίνω [i], *to put to bed in* a place, Ar. Pl. 621:—Pass. *to lie down in*, Id. Av. 122; ἐγκατακλιθῆναι εἰς τὸ ἱερόν Hyperid. Euxca. 27. ἐγκατακοιμάομαι, = ἐγκοιμάομαι, Hdt. 8. 134. ἐγκατακρούω, *to hammer in*, ἦλους Clem. Al. 240. 2. ἐγκ. χορείαν τοῖς μύσταις *to tread a measure among them*, Ar. Ran. 330. ἐγκατακρύπτω, *to hide in*, τί τινι Lyc. 1231; τινὰ βυθοῖς in the depths of the grave, Epigr. Gr. 863. ἐγκαταλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, *to catch in* a place, *to hem in*, Thuc. 4. 116, cf. 3. 33; ἐγκ. τινὰ ὄρκους *to confine or trammel* by oaths, ἐὰν λογισμὸς ἐγκαταλαμβάνῃ αὐτόν Aeschin. 62. 17:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 20. 34. ἐγκαταλέγω, fut. ξω, *to build in*, πολλαὶ στήλαι ἐγκατελέγησαν were built into the wall, Thuc. 1. 93 (cf. λέγω II, λογᾶς, λογᾶδην). 2.

to count or reckon among, Luc. Paras. 3: *to enlist soldiers*, Anth. P. 11. 265. II. Pass. *to lie in or on*, Ep. aor. ἐγκατέλεκτο Ar. Rh. 4. 431. ἐγκατάλειμμα, τό, a remnant, residue, Arist. Fr. 2, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 50. ἐγκαταλείπω, fut. ψω, *to leave behind*, παῖδα Hes. Op. 376; ἐγκ. φρουρὰν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Thuc. 3. 51; ἐγκ. τὸ κέντρον, of a bee, Plat. Phaedo 91 C; hence of Pericles, τὸ κέντρον ἐγκατέλιπε τοῖς ἀκρωμένοις Eurpol. Δημ. 6; ἐγκ. τὴν μάχαιραν τῇ σφαγῇ Antipho 137. 28. 2. *to leave in the lurch*, Lat. derelinquere, Thuc. 4. 44, Plat. Symp. 179 A, Lycurg. 148. 7, etc. 3. *to leave out, omit*, Hdt. 3. 119. II. Pass. *to be left behind* in a race, Id. 8. 59. 2. *to fall short, fail*, Hipp. 1169 C. ἐγκατ-ἄλειψω, fut. ψω, *to mix in an ointment*, λίπος Hipp. 402. 28. ἐγκατάλειψις, εὖς, ἦ, a *forsaking, leaving behind*, Eccl. II, the fact of something being left behind, v. sq. ἐγκατάληψις, εὖς, ἦ, a *catching or being caught in* a place, a *being hemmed in, interception*, Thuc. 5. 72: *suppression of urine*, Hipp. 1169 E (where however the context requires ἐγκατάλειψις). ἐγκαταλιμπάνω, = ἐγκαταλείπω, Hipp. Aph. 1244, Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 4. ἐγκαταλογίζομαι, Dep. *to reckon in or among*, Isac. 88. 36. ἐγκαταμένω, *to remain in*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 4, etc. ἐγκαταμίγνυμι, Pass. *to be mixed in or with*, ἐγκαταμιγνύμενος ὕδατι Hipp. Aër. 283; ἐγκαταμιγνύμενα τοῖς λεγομένοις Isocr. 312 B. ἐγκαταναίω, aor. I -ένασσα, *to make to dwell in*, οὐρανῷ τινα Ar. Rh. 3. 116, Moero ap. Ath. 491 C. ἐγκατανάλλω, *to wash over with* a thing, Hippiatr. ἐγκατανάλλω, εὖς, ἦ, a *washing over with water*, Hipp. Praec. 24. ἐγκαταπαίζω, *to mock at*, τινί Eus. H. E. 2. 13 fin., Cyrill. ἐγκαταπάλλομαι, Ep. aor. 2 ἐγκατέπαλτο: Pass. *to leap down into*, Opp. H. 4. 661. ἐγκαταπήγνυμι, fut. -πήξω, *to thrust firmly in*, ξίφος .. κουλεῶ ἐγκατέπηξ' Od. 11. 98; ἐν δὲ σκόλοπας κατέπηξεν *planted or fixed them in*, Il. 9. 350; τὴν κεφαλὴν δόρατι ἐγκ. *having fixed it on*, Hdn. 1. 13. ἐγκαταπίμπρημι, fut. -πρήσω, *to set on fire*, Phalar. Ep. 5. p. 28. ἐγκαταπίνομαι, Pass. *to be swallowed up as by a flood*, Philo 2. 300, etc. ἐγκαταπίπτω, poët. aor. ἐνικάππεσον, *to fall or throw oneself upon*, λέκτροις Ar. Rh. 3. 655, Anth. P. 9. 82. ἐγκαταπλέκω, fut. -πλέξω, *to interweave, entwine*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 12. ἐγκατάποσις, a *drinking, swallowing up*, Philo 1. 116. ἐγκατ-ἀριθμέομαι, Pass. *to be counted in or among*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 5, 11, Clem. Al. 263. ἐγκαταρράπτω, fut. ψω, *to sew in*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 1. ἐγκαταρρίπτω, *to throw down into*, prob. I. Heliod. 9. 5. ἐγκατασβέννυμι or -ύω, *to quench in* a thing, Plut. 2. 975 B. ἐγκατασήπομαι, Pass. *to grow rotten or corrupt in*, Stob. 237. 58. ἐγκατασκευάζω, *to prepare in* a place, ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι προδύτας Diod. 16. 54; but the Prep. ἐν oft. has little force, Id. 2. 24., 14. 91. ἐγκατάσκευος, ον, *artificially wrought*, of style, opp. to ἀπλοῦς, Dion. H. de Comp. 118. Adv. -ως, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 56. ἐγκατασκήπτω, fut. ψω, *to fall upon*, of lightning, εἰς τινα Dio C. 49. 15: of epidemics, *to break out among*, Thuc. 2. 47. II. trans. *to hurl down among or upon*, properly of lightning, ἐγκατάσκηψον βέλος Soph. Tr. 1087; κακῶν, ἃ Πέρσαις ἐγκατέσκηψεν θεός Aesch. Pers. 514. ἐγκατάσκηψις, εὖς, ἦ, a *sudden attack*, Diosc. 7. 4. ἐγκατασκιρρόομαι, Pass. *to be engrained in*, Hipparch. ap. Stob. 575. 1. ἐγκατασπείρω, *to disperse in or among*, Plut. Thes. 3, etc. ἐγκατασπορά, ἦ, *sowing among*, Clem. Al. 902. ἐγκαταστηρίζω, fut. ξω, *to fix firmly in*, Cornut. N. D. 6, in Pass. ἐγκαταστοιχείω, fut. ὠσω, *to implant as a principle in* (cf. ἐμφυσίω), τινί τι Plut. Lyc. 13., 2. 353 E. ἐγκαταστρέφομαι, Pass. *to turn and run back*, Antiph. Incert. 7, 25 cmended by Meineke. ἐγκατασφάττω, *to slaughter in*, τὸν υἱὸν τῷ κόλπῳ Plut. Dem. 31. ἐγκατασχάζω, *to cut a slit in*, cited from Diosc. ἐγκαταταράσσω, *to throw into confusion*, Plut. 2. 592 B. ἐγκατατάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, *to arrange or place in*, Longin. 10. 7, etc. II. *to approve, sanction*, Clem. Al. 227. ἐγκατατέμνω, *to cut up the foetus in the womb*, Hipp. 914 C. II. *to cut up among* a number, Plat. Rep. 565 D. ἐγκατατίθημι, fut. -θήσω, *to lay or put in*, τινί τι Orph. H. 24. 6; Ἐπιχθύνιον .. νῆψ ἐγκατέθηκε Epigr. Gr. 1046. 90. II. Hom. only in Med., ἱμάντα τέψ ἐγκάθεο κόλπῳ *put the band upon or round thy waist*, Il. 14. 219, cf. 223; ἄτην ἐψ ἐγκάθετο θυμῷ *stored up, devised mischief in his heart*, like βάλλεσθαι ἐνὶ φρεσὶ, Od. 23. 223; τελαμῶνα ἐψ ἐγκάθετο τέχνην *stored up the belt in his art, designed it by his art*, Od. 11. 614; σὺ ταῦτ' ἐνικάθεο θυμῷ *store it up in thy heart*, Hes. Op. 27; στέρνοις ἐγκατέθεντο Simon. 85; ὄκα φρεσὶν ἐγκατάθειτο βουλάν Theocr. 17. 14; γλυφίδας .. ἐνικάθετο νευρῇ Ar. Rh. 3. 282:—Cf. εἰσκατατίθημι. ἐγκατατομή, ἦ, a *cutting up of the foetus in the womb*, Hipp. 914 sq. ἐγκατατρίβομαι [i], *to be practised in*, ἐν πράγμασιν Synes. Ep. 121. ἐγκαταφλέγω, fut. ξω, *to burn in*, τόπῳ Geop. 9. 6, 2. ἐγκαταφυσάω, *to blow up*, Hippiatr. p. 87. ἐγκαταφύτεύω, *to sow, plant in*, τινί τι Clem. Al. 13. ἐγκαταχέω, fut. -χεῶ, *to pour out besides*, Anth. P. append. 285. ἐγκαταχρίω, *to smear over*, Diosc. Parab. 1. 124. ἐγκαταχώννυμι, *to overwhelm*, τινὰ τινι Dion. H. 9. 21, etc. ἐγκαταχωρίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, *to place in*, Origen. ἐγκατελλέομαι, Pass. *to be cooped up in*, Arist. Mund. 4, 29. ἐγκατεφάλλομαι, fut. -αλοῦμαι, Dep. *to leap into*, Opp. C. 3. 120. ἐγκατέχω, *to contain within*, σῶμα κέρης .. τύμβος ὄδ' ἐγκ. Epigr. Gr. 324. 2:—Pass. *to be so contained*, Plut. 2. 691 F.

ἐγκατίλλω, = ἐγκατελλέω, Hipp. 672. 6.
 ἐγκατιλλώπτω, fut. ψω, to scuff at, ὑμῖν ἐγκατιλλώψας μέγα Aesch. Eum. 113, cf. Fr. 225.
 ἐγκάτοεις, εσσα, εν, (ἐγκατα) containing or enclosing intestines, κεκρύφαλος Nic. Ther. 580.
 ἐγκατοικέω, to dwell in, Hdt. 4. 204; δόμοις Eur. Fr. 188.
 ἐγκατοικίζω, fut. ίσω, to settle or place in or on, Luc. Asin. 25:—metaph. to implant, Plut. 2. 779 F.
 ἐγκατοικοδομέω, to build in a place, Thuc. 3. 18. II. to build in, impure, εις ἔρημον οἰκίαν Aeschin. 26. 8:—metaph. in Pass., ὁ ἀπρ ἐν τοῖς ὡαὶ ἐγκατοικοδομῆται Arist. de An. 2. 8, 9.
 ἐγκάτοικος, εν, dwelling therein, indwelling, Schol. Il. 2. 125.
 ἐγκατον, v. sub ἐγκατα.
 ἐγκατοπτρίζομαι, Med. to look at oneself in, λεκάνη Artemid. 3. 30.
 ἐγκατορύσσω, Att. -πτω, to bury in, Dion. H. de Rhet. 6. 5.
 ἐγκατοχέω, (κάτοχος) to be possessed, θεῶ by a god, C. I. 3163.
 ἐγκαττύω, to stitch into the shoe-sole, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 8.
 ἐγκατώδης, ες, (είδος) like the entrails, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1176.
 ἐγκαυλέω, to be in stalk, Arist. Probl. 20. 30, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 2.
 ἐγκαυμα, τό, (ἐγκαίω) a mark burnt in, brand, Plat. Tim. 26 C: a sore from burning, Luc. D. Deor. 13. 2. II. an encaustic picture (cf. ἐγκαίω), Dicaearch. in Creuzer's Mel. 3. p. 186, Plut. 2. 759 C. III. fire-wood, kindlings, Soph. Fr. 218.
 ἐγκαυσις, εως, ἡ, encaustic painting, C. I. 2297. II. inflammation, Diosc. 5. 21, Plut. 2. 127 B.
 ἐγκαυστής, οὔ, ὁ, an encaustic painter (cf. ἐγκαίω), Plut. 2. 348 E; ἀγαματοποιὸς ἐγκ. C. I. 6351:—also ἐγκαυτής, Ib. (addend.) 4958 c.
 ἐγκαυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for burning in: ἡ ἐγκ. (sc. τέχνη) the art of encaustic painting (cf. ἐγκαίω), Plin. H. N. 35. 39.
 ἐγκαυστος, εν, (ἐγκαίω) burnt in, painted in encaustic, Martial. 4. 47: τὸ ἐγκαυστον an encaustic picture, Plin. H. N. 35. 40. II. ἐγκαυατον, τό, purple ink, with which the Roman emperors signed their edicts, Lat. encaustum, Cod. Justin.
 ἐγκαυχάομαι, Dep. to pride oneself in, ἐν τινι LXX (Ps. 73. 4), Aesop.
 ἐγκάφος, εν, (ἐγκάπτω) a mouthful, morsel, Eupol. Incert. 53.
 ἐγκαψικίδαλος, εν, (κίδαλον) onion-eating, Luc. Lexiph. 10; but prob. f. l. for ἐγκαψιπήδαλος, v. καψιπήδαλος.
 ἐγκειμαι, fut. -κείσομαι: used as Pass. of ἐντίθημι: I. to lie in, be wrapped in, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐγκείσεται αὐτοῖς [τοῖς εἵμασι] Il. 22. 513; so Hdt. 2. 73 (v. l. ἐσκεμμένου); simply to be in, ὀφθαλμοῦς εἰς ἐνέκειτο μετώπῳ Hes. Th. 145. 2. ἐγκεισθαί τινι to be involved in, Lat. versari in .., πῶθῳ Archil. 77; βλάβαις Soph. Ph. 1318; μόχθοις Eur. Ion 181; πολλαῖς ξυμφοραῖς Id. Hel. 269:—c. acc., μελεδῶνας ἐγκειμαι I have cares laid on me, Ar. Rh. 2. 627. 3. absol. to be inserted, Plat. Crat. 402 E, Rep. 616 D. II. to press upon, esp. of troops pressing upon a defeated or retreating enemy, Lat. urgere, instare, Thuc. 1. 49, 144, etc.: then of opponents in politics or argument, ἐνέκειντο τῷ Περικλεῖ Id. 2. 59, cf. 5. 43, etc.:—often with an Adj. or Adv., πολλὸς ἐνέκειτο λέγων was very urgent, Hdt. 7. 158, cf. Thuc. 4. 22; πολλὸς τοῖς συμβεβηκόσι ἐγκείται he insists much upon .., Dem. 294. 23; ἄγαν ἐγκ. τινί to be vehement against one, Ar. Ach. 309; ισχυρῶς ἐγκ. Thuc. 1. 69; βαρὺς ἐγκεισθαί Dion. H. 6. 62; ὅλος ἐγκεισθαί τινι to be all devoted to one, in love with him, Theocr. 3. 33. III. to be upon, ὁ δὲ οἱ περὶ ποσσὶ .. ἐνέκειτο, of a sandal, C. I. 1046. 26.
 ἐγκείρω, only once, in pf. pass: part., ἐγκεκαρμένῳ κάρῳ with shorn head, Eur. El. 108; v. Schäf. Mel. p. 78.
 ἐγκέλαδος, εν, buzzing, like βομβύλιος, Schol. Ar. Nub. 159, etc.
 ἐγκέλευμα or -ευσμα, τό, an encouragement, cheer, Xen. Cyn. 6, 24, Cic. Att. 6. 1, 8.
 ἐγκέλευσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Themist. 232 B; ἐξ ἐγκ. by command, C. I. 5892.
 ἐγκελευσμός, ὁ, = foreg., Arr. An. 2. 21, 14.
 ἐγκελευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, encouraging, Max. Tyr. Diss. 23.
 ἐγκέλευστος, εν, urged on, bidden, commanded, Xen. An. 1. 3, 13.
 ἐγκελεύω, to urge on, cheer on, Aesch. Pr. 72; ἐγκ. κωαί Xen. Cyn. 9, 7:—so also in Med., Tim. Locr. 104 A, Dion. H. 3. 20, etc.; τὸ πολεμικὸν ἐγκελεύεσθαι to sound a charge, Plut. Arist. 21, cf. Pomp. 70. 2. in Med. also, to command, C. I. 2060. 23.
 ἐγκέλλω, to fit into, as a socket, Hipp. Fract. 771.
 ἐγκέντρια, τά, (κέντρον) spurs, Hesych.
 ἐγκεντρίζω, to goad or spur on, LXX (Sap. 16. 11) in Pass. II. of plants, to inoculate, ingraft, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 5, etc.; also ἐγκεντέω, Eust. 1308. 62.
 ἐγκεντρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (κέντρον) a sting, Ar. Vesp. 427. 2. a goad, Xen. Cyn. 6, 1, Plat. Com. Ἔορτ. 14: also, a spur, Pherecr. Δουλοδ. 10. 3. a pointed stile for writing, cited from Poll. 4. a spike worn on the leg for climbing, περιθέμενον .. ἐγκεντρίδας ἀναδραμεῖν εἰς τοὺς τοίχους Arist. Fr. 73, cf. Aristaen. Ep. 1. 20.
 ἐγκέντρισις, εως, ἡ, the inoculation or grafting of trees, Julian. p. 34: so, ἐγκεντρισμός, ὁ, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 2, Geop. 4, 12.
 ἐγκεντρος, εν, furnished with a point or sting, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 11.
 ἐγκεντρόω, to thrust in a sting: to fix firmly in, Hesych.
 ἐγκεράννυμι or -ύω: fut. ὄσω [ᾶ]:—to mix in, mix, esp. wine, οἶνον τ' ἐγκερόσασα πιεῖν Il. 8. 189; τρεῖς μόνους κρατήρας ἐγκεραννύω Eubul. Σεμελ. 1. 1 (cf. ἐκίρνημι); ἐγκ. τι εἰς τι Plat. Crat. 427 C:—Med. to mix for oneself, and metaph. to concoct, πρήγματα μέγαρα Hdt. 5. 124; ἐγκερόσασθαι παιδιὸν to mix in a little amusement, Plat. Polit. 265 D.
 ἐγκέραστος, εν, mixed, blended, Plut. 2. 660 C.
 ἐγκερτομέω, to abuse, mock at, τινί Eur. I. A. 1006.
 ἐγκέρχνω, to make hoarse, Hipp. Acut. 393.

ἐγκεφαλίς, ίδος, ἡ, the cerebellum, Galen.: cf. παρεγκεφαλίς.
 ἐγκεφαλίτης, εν, ὁ, of the brain, μυελός Galen. 4. p. 486.
 ἐγκέφαλος, εν, (κεφαλή) within the head: as Subst., ἐγκέφαλος (sub. μυελός), ὁ, I. the brain, Il. 3. 300, Od. 9. 458, etc.; τὸν ἐγκέφαλον σεσεῖσθαι Ar. Nub. 1276; ὁ ἐγκ. ἐστιν ὁ τὰς αἰσθήσεις παρέχων τοῦ ἀκούειν κτλ. Plat. Phaedo 96 B, cf. Arist. de Sens. 2, 20, 21, cf. ἔγκαρπος. II. the edible pith of young palm-shoots, Xen. An. 2. 3, 16. III. Διὸς ἐγκέφαλος, proverb. of rare and costly food, Ephipp. Κυδ. 2, cf. Ath. 529 D.
 ἐγκέχοδα, v. sub ἐγχέζω.
 ἐγκεχρημένος, v. sub ἐγχράω.
 ἐγκηδεύω, to bury in a place, LXX (4 Macc. 17. 9), Joseph. A. J. 9. 5, 3.
 ἐγκηρόω, to wax over, rub with wax, Lat. incerare, Geop. 10. 21, 5.
 ἐγκιθάρίζω, fut. ίσω, to play the harp among, τιαί h. Hom. Ap. 201; μέσῳ ἡματι at mid-day, Id. Merc. 17.
 ἐγκίκρημι, = ἐγκεράννυμι, in the Dor. imperat. ἐγκίκρα, quoted from Sophron in E. M. 423, and Hesych.
 ἐγκιλικίζω, (Κίλιξ) to play the Sicilian to one, τινί, i. e. to cheat, Pherecr. Incert. 42:—Dep. ἐγκιλικεύομαι, Suid. s. v. Κιλίκιος τράγος.
 ἐγκινέομαι, Med. to disturb, trouble, τινι Ar. Fr. 56.
 ἐγκινύμαι, Pass. to be disturbed, Q. Sm. 13. 245.
 ἐκίρνημι, poet. for ἐγκεράννυμι, to mix by pouring in, κρητήρα Pind. N. 9. 120; ἐν δὲ κίρναϊς οἶνον (Aeol. for ἐκίρνας) Alcac. 34: Pass., ἐν δ' ἐκίρνατο οἶνος Com. in Meineke 4. p. 676.
 ἐκίρρος, εν, pale-yellow, Diosc. 1. 12.
 ἐγκισσάω, to have yearnings like one pregnant, LXX (Gen. 30. 39). 2. c. acc. to conceive, φρόνημα Eriphan.; φθόνον Method. ap. Phot.
 ἐγκισσεύομαι, Pass. to twine like ivy round, τινι Hipp. 278. 26.
 ἐγκίσσησις, εως, ἡ, impregnation, Zonar. 602: vulg. ἐγκίσσωσις.
 ἐγκλαστρίδια, εν, τά, ear-rings, Poll. 5. 97.
 ἐγκλάω, v. ἐνικλάω.
 ἐγκλεισμός, ὁ, a shutting up, keeping close, Eust. 1391. 63.
 ἐγκλειστέον, verb. Adj. one must shut up, Geop. 14. 7, 18.
 ἐγκλείω, Ion. -κλήϊω, Att. -κλήϊω, Ep. ἐνικλείω Ar. Rh. 2. 1029:—to shut in, close, ὅπως τὰς πύλας ἐγκλησίει Hdt. 4. 78; θύρα ἐγκεκλημένη Plat. Prot. 314 D. II. to shut or confine within, ἐρκέων ἐγκεκλημένος (for ἐντὸς ἐρκέων κεκλημένος), Soph. Aj. 1274; δόμοις ἐγκεκλημένος Id. Tr. 579:—generally to shut up, confine, γλώσσαν ἐγκλήσας ἔχει Id. Ant. 180; εἰ μὴ γλώσσαν ἐγκλήϊο φόβος Ib. 505; στόμα ἐγκλ. Eur. Hec. 1284. III. Med. to shut oneself up in, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 9. 2. to shut up with oneself, Luc. Alex. 41.
 ἐγκλημα, τό, (ἐγκαλέω) an accusation, charge, complaint, Soph. Ph. 323, Tr. 361, Antipho 122. 11, etc.; ἐγκλήματα ἔχειν τινός = ἐγκαλεῖν τινι, Thuc. 1. 26; ἐγκλ. ποιεῖν τι to make a thing matter of complaint, Id. 3. 43; ἐγκλήματα ποιεῖσθαι to bring accusations, Id. 1. 126; τὰ ἐγκλ. τὰ ἐς τινὰ complaints respecting one, Ib. 79; ἐν ἐγκλήματι γίνεσθαι Dem. 311. 2; γίνεται or ἐστὶ ἐγκλημά μοι πρὸς τινὰ I have ground of complaint respecting him, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 6, Lys. 118. 10; λυεῖν ἐγκλημα to clear away a charge, Polyb. 2. 52, 4; ἐγκλήματα διαλύεσθαι Thuc. 1. 140. II. a written complaint, brought by the plaintiff to a magistrate; generally of complaints which were to lead to private or personal actions (δίκαι), not public actions (γραφαί); freq. in all Oratt.; ἐγκλημα λαγχάνειν τινί to file such a complaint against .., Dem. 912. 2, cf. 950. 21., 973. 1., 1006. 16.
 ἐγκληματίζω, = ἐγκαλέω, Joseph. Genes. 8 B, and other Byz.
 ἐγκληματικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to accusation, litigious, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 4, Pol. 7. 16, 3. Adv. -κῶς, Eccl.
 ἐγκληματόομαι, Pass. to shoot into twigs; v. sub ἐκκλημ-.
 ἐγκλήμων, εν, censorious, dub. in Anth. P. 5. 188.
 ἐγκληρόομαι, Pass. to be assigned or planted by lot, Ael. V. H. 8. 1.
 ἐγκληρος, εν, having a lot or share in .., c. gen., οὐθ' ὕμεναίων ἐγκλ. Soph. Ant. 814; λαχεῖν ἐγκληρά τινι to have an equal share with .., Ib. 837. 2. having a share of an inheritance, an heir, heiress, = ἐπίκληρος, Eur. I. T. 682; ἐγκληρος εὐνή a marriage which brings wealth; Id. Hipp. 1011; ἐγκ. πεδία land possessed as an inheritance, Id. H. F. 468.
 ἐγκλησις, εως, ἡ, accusation, Clem. Al. 145, Manetho 1. 221.
 ἐγκλητέος, α, εν, verb. Adj. to be blamed, Plut. 2. 1051 C.
 ἐγκλητος, εν, to be accused, Plut. 2. 1051 C, etc.: cf. ἐκκλητος 2.
 ἐγκληῶ, Att. for ἐγκλείω.
 ἐγκλιδόν, Adv. leaning, bent down, h. Hom. 22; ἐγκλιδὸν ὄσσε βαλεῖν aslant or askance, Ar. Rh. 3. 1008; cf. Anth. P. 5. 250.
 ἐγκλίμα, τό, a slope, Polyb. 9. 21, 8. II. the turning, i. e. rout, of an army, Id. 1. 19, 11, Diod. 20. 12 (vulg. ἐκκλημα). III. in Gramm. an enclitic, Apollon. de Pron. 115.
 ἐγκλίνω [i]: fut. -κλινῶ: pf. pass. ἐγκέκλιμαι:—to bend in or inwards, τὴν κνήμην Arist. Mech. 30, 3:—Pass., σκέλη μικρὸν ἐγκεκλιμένα Xen. Cyn. 5, 30; τὰ ἐγκλιθέντα, opp. to τὰ ἐκκεκλιμένα, Hipp. Art. 803. 2. to make to incline, τι εἰς δεξιὰ Plat. Rep. 436 E: Pass., ἐγκλ. εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ Arist. Physiogn. 6, 47. 3. Pass. to lean on, lean, rest or weigh upon one, Xen. Symp. 3, 13; metaph., πόνος ὕμμι ἐγκέκλιται labour lies upon you, Il. 6. 78. 4. ἐγκλίνειν νῶτόν τινι to turn one's back towards another, Eur. Hec. 739. 5. to turn or put to flight, Lat. inclinare in fugam, Polyb. 1. 57, S., 14. 8, 8, Ar. Rh. 1. 62 (v. l. ἀγκλῖναι).—Pass. to give way, ὑπέκει καὶ θέλων ἐγκλίνεται Soph. Fr. 607. 6. in Gramm. to throw back the accent upon the word before, Lat. inclinare, and in Pass. to be enclitic:—also to be inflected, Dion. H. de Comp. 5. II. intr. to incline towards, ἡ καρδία μικρὸν ἐγκλ. εἰς τὸν ἀριστερόν μαστόν Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 3; ἡ πολιτεία ἐγκλ. πρὸς τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν Id. Pol. 2. 6, 18, cf. 5. 7, 7. 2. absol. to give way, flee, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 14, etc.; also, ἐγκλ. τινί to give way

to him, Dion. II. 5. 54; and the sense requires τούτοις for τούτους in Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 65. 3. to decline, become worse, Plut. Sull. 1, etc.

ἔγκλισις, εως, ἡ, inclination, ἔγκλ. λαβεῖν, of the earth, Anaxag. ap. Diog. L. 2. 9; of the ecliptic (ὁ λοξὸς κύκλος), Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 10, 6; of ground, ἔγκλισιν ἔχειν πρὸς ἔω Id. Pol. 7. 11, 2; ἔγκλισεις τῆς κεφαλῆς εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ Id. Physiogn. 3, 9. 2. the inclination or slope, as of a wave, κατὰ τὴν ἔγκλ. σκιασθῆναι Id. Color. 2, 4. 3. in medic. sense, displacement, Hipp. Fract. 776. II. in Gramm., 1. the mood of a verb, Dion. H. de Comp. 6, etc. 2. the throwing back of the accent, Lat. inclinatio, Eust. 1351. 47.

ἐγκλιτέον, verb. Adj. of ἐγκλίνω, one must use as enclitic, Schol. Hom.

ἐγκλιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a word which leans (ἐγκλίνει) its accent upon the one before, enclitic, Eust. 1407. 54:—Adv. —κῶς, E. M. 124. 9.

ἐγκλονέομαι, Pass. to force one's way or rush in, Hipp. 590. 1.

ἐγκλυδάξομαι, Pass. to swell like waves, Hipp. 451. 49.

ἐγκλυδάξις, εως, ἡ, a swelling like waves, Democr. ap. Galen. 7. p. 441.

ἐγκλυδάστικός, ἡ, ὄν, swelling like waves, Hipp. Acut. 394.

ἐγκλύζω, fut. ὕσω, to rinse the inside of a thing, οἶνω with wine, Diod. 1. 91. 2. to treat by clysters, τινά Diosc. 4. 158:—Pass. to be administered as a clyster, Id. 1. 101, etc.

ἐγκλυσμα, τό, an injection, clyster, cited from Diosc.

ἐγκλώθω, to spin or fasten to, Schol. rec. Soph. O. T. 1264.

ἐγκνήθω, fut. σω, to scrape or grate in, Nic. Th. 911, Al. 368.

ἐγκνισμα, τό, a piece of meat, Argive word in Plut. 2. 296 F.

ἐγκνώσσω, to sleep in, Mosch. 2. 6, in poet. form ἐνικν—.

ἐγκοιλίω, to hollow or scoop out, Hdt. 2. 73, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 4.

ἐγκοιλίος, ὄν, (κοιλία) in the belly:—as Subst., ἐγκοιλία, τά, 1. the intestines, Diod. 1. 35, 91, C. I. 2360. 13. 2. the ribs of a ship, belly-timbers, Lat. interamenta navium, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 8, Ath. 206 F.

ἐγκοίλος, ὄν, sinking in hollows, hollow, ὀφθαλμοί Hipp. Progn. 37. Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 2; τὰ ἐγκοίλα τῆς γῆς Plat. Phaedo 111 C.

ἐγκοιμάομαι, Pass. with fut. med. to sleep in a place, ἐν σπηλαίῳ Arist. Mirab. 101; esp. to sleep in a temple, Lat. incubare, to seek prophetic dreams or to obtain divine cure for a disease, Strabo 508, 761, Plut. 2. 109 C; cf. ἐγκατακοιμάομαι, ἐγκατακλίνω, Valck. Hdt. 8. 134. 2. to sleep upon or after a meal, Hipp. Acut. 388.

ἐγκοίμησις, εως, ἡ, a sleeping in a temple (v. foreg.), Diod. 1. 53.

ἐγκοιμητήριος, α, ὄν, for sleeping on, Poll. 6. 11.

ἐγκοιμητρον, τό, a counterpane, Ammon. p. 146.

ἐγκοιμίζω, fut. ἴσω, to lull to sleep in .., Anth. P. 7. 260.

ἐγκοισυρόομαι, Pass. to be luxurious as Coesyra (a female name in the Alcmaeonid family), ἐγκεκοισυρωμένη Ar. Nub. 48.

ἐγκοιτάς, ἄδος, ἡ, serving for a bed, Anth. P. 7. 626.

ἐγκοιτέω, to sleep in or on, τινί Dio C. 65. 8.

ἐγκόλαμμα, τό, anything engraven, v. l. in LXX.

ἐγκολαπτός, ὄν, engraven, sculptured, Ath. 781 E, C. I. 2905 D. 11.

ἐγκολάπτω, fut. ψω, to cut or carve upon stone (implying rougher work than ἐγγλύφω), ἐγκ. γράμματα ἐς τὸν τάφον Hdt. 1. 187; γράμματα ἐν πέτρῃσι, ἐν λίθῳ ἐγκεκολαμμένα Id. 2. 106, 136, al.; ἐπὶ τρίποσι Id. 5. 59; ἐπὶ πίνακος Anth. P. app. 311 (in titulo); εἰς τὸ μέτωπον Plut. Pericl. 21; κατὰ τινος Liban.

ἐγκοληθάξω, in Ar. Eq. 264, prob. to fall heavily upon, cf. Donalds. Pind. P. 8. 81 (115); though it is commonly explained to gulp down, swallow up, v. Schol. ad l. There are several v. ll.

ἐγκολλάω, to glue on or to, join to, LXX (Zach. 14. 5), Hero in Math. Vett. p. 265.

ἐγκολλος, ὄν, (κόλλα) adhering, fitting, Philo 1. 610.

ἐγκολπίας ἀνεμος, a local wind blowing in a bay, Arist. Mund. 4. 10.

ἐγκολπίζω, fut. ἴσω, to form a bay, ἠϊῶν ἐγκολπίζουσα Strabo 243. 2. to go into or follow the bay, Ib. 443. II. Med. c. pf. pass. to take in one's bosom, Plut. 2. 505 D: to embrace, Philo 1. 425; περίοδος πολλοῦς ἀγκῶνας ἐγκολπιζομένη a period embracing many turns of expression, Dion. H. de Dem. 4 (vulg. ἐγκαλλωπιζομένη); ἰχθῦς ἐγκ. τῇ σαγήνῃ to catch fish in the belly of the net, Alciphro 1. 18.

ἐγκόλπιος, ὄν, in or on the bosom, Eccl.; ἐγκόλπιον, τό, an ornament worn there, Byz.

ἐγκολπόω, fut. ὤσω, to make full and round, like the folds of a robe, Orph. Arg. 1181:—Pass., ἐγκεκολπῶσθαι to be curved into a bay or bays, Lat. sinuari, Arist. Mund. 3, 9:—Med. to put in the fold of one's robe, Dio C. 48. 52: but also to have folded round one, χιτῶνα Id. 62. 2.

ἐγκομβόομαι, Med. (κόμβος) to bind a thing on oneself, wear it constantly, Apoll. Caryst. ap. Suid., 1 Ep. Petr. 5. 5, cf. omnino Phot. Epist. 156. II. Pass., =δέομαι, ἐνεילוῦμαι (Hesych.), Epich. 4 Ahr.

ἐγκόμβωμα, τό, a sort of frock or apron, worn esp. by slaves to keep the ἐξωμίς clean, Longus 2. 33, Eust. Orusc. 263. 57; cf. Varro ap. Non. 14. 38.

ἐγκομμα, τό, a hindrance, Hesych., Euseb., etc.

ἐγκονέω, to be quick and active, esp. in service, Hom., who uses only the part. pres., with another Verb (cf. ποιπνῶω), ἐπεὶ στόρεσαν λέχος ἐκονέουσαι in haste, Od. 7. 340., 23. 291, Il. 24. 648:—later mostly in imperat. ἐγκίνει make haste, Soph. Aj. 988, Ar. Ach. 1088; ἐγκονῶμεν Ib. 811; ἐγκονεῖτε Trach. 1255, Eur. H. F. 521; so, οὐ θάπτον ἐγκονήσεις; Ar. Av. 1324:—c. acc. cogn., κέλευθον ἦνπερ ἦλθες ἐγκίνει πάλιν hasten back the way by which thou camest, Aesch. Pr. 962:—c. inf., Opp. II. 4. 103. Rare in Prose, Luc. Gymn. 4.

ἐγκονητί, Adv. actively, vigorously, Pind. N. 3. 61.

ἐγκονίωμαι, Med. (κονίω) to sprinkle sand over oneself after anointing, and before wrestling, Xen. Symp. 3, 8, Luc. Amor. 45.

ἐγκονίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a maid-servant, Suid.; cf. διάκονος.

ἐγκοπεύς, εως, ὄ, a tool for cutting stone, chisel, Luc. Somn. 3.

ἐγκοπή, ἡ, an incision, Eust. 1404. 56, Galen. II. a hindrance, 1 Ep. Cor. 9. 12: an interruption, τῆς ἀρμονίας Dion. H. de Comp. 22; κατ' ἐγκοπᾶς confusedly, Longin. 41.

ἐγκοπιᾶω, to labour without ceasing, C. I. 2059. 21.

ἐγκοπος, ὄν, wearied, Anth. P. 6. 33, LXX (Job 19. 2, Isai. 43. 23). II. wearisome, LXX (Eccl. 1. 8).

ἐγκοπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, hindering, interrupting, Eust. 1216. 52.

ἐγκόπτω, fut. ψω, to knock in, πάτταλον Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 6. II. to make an incision into, Hipp. 28. 35. III. to hinder, thwart, throw obstacles in the way of, τινί Polyb. 24. 1, 12:—Pass., Ep. Rom. 15. 22.

ἐγκορδυλέω, to wrap up in coverlets, Ar. Nub. 10; for which ἐγκορδυλίω (Synes. p. 16 A) is f. l.

ἐγκορύπτω, to butt at, ἐγκ. τινὲ πηγήν Lyc. 558.

ἐγκοσμῆω, to arrange in, ἐγκοσμῆτε τὰ τεύχε' .. νηὶ Od. 15. 218.

ἐγκόσμιος, ὄν, in the world, mundane, Eccl. II. orderly:—Adv. —ως, Basil.

ἐγκοτέω, to be indignant at, τινί Aesch. Cho. 41, Soph. Fr. 871.

ἐγκότημα, ατος, τό, =sq., Hesych.

ἐγκότῆσις, εως, ἡ, anger at one, hatred, LXX.

ἐγκοτος, ὄν, bearing a grudge, spiteful, malignant, στύγιος Aesch. Cho. 392; of the Erinyes, Ib. 924, 1054: Adv., ἐγκότως ἔχειν Philo 2. 520. II. Hdt. uses ἐγκοτος, ὄ, like κότος, as Subst., a grudge, hatred, ἐγκοτον ἔχειν τινί to bear a grudge against one, 3. 59., 9. 110; τινός for a thing, 8. 29; διὰ τι 6. 73, cf. 133:—so ἐγκοτον, τό, Dion. H. 9. 7.

ἐγκοτύλη, ἡ, an Athenian game, the victor in which was carried about kneeling on the palms of the other players' hands (κοτύλαι), Ath. 479 A, Paus. ap. Eust. 1282. 55. The game was also called ἐγκρικάδεια (Adv.), v. Hesych., Theogn. Can. p. 164. 27.

ἐγκουράς, ἄδος, ἡ, a painting on the ceiling, Aesch. Fr. 139, cf. Müller Archæol. § 320. 4.

ἐγκράζω, fut. —κρόσομαι: aor. ἐνέκρᾶγον:—to cry aloud at one, esp. in anger, τινί Ar. Pl. 428; ἐπὶ τινά Thuc. 8. 84; φωνεῖν ὄξυ καὶ ἐγκεκραγός Arist. Physiogn. 6, 51.

ἐγκραιπᾶλάω, to be drunk at or with a thing, τινί Hdn. 2. 10.

ἐγκράνιον, τό, the cerebellum, Galen.

ἐγκραῖσις, εως, ἡ, a mixing in, Theol. Arithm. p. 9.

ἐγκρασί-χολος, ὄ, a small fish (cf. ἐγγραυλίς), Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 9.

ἐγκράτεια, ἡ, (ἐγκρατής) mastery over, ἐγκρ. ἑαυτοῦ self-control, Plat. Rep. 390 B; ἐγκρ. ἡδονῶν καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν control over them, Ib. 430 E; also, ἐγκρ. πρὸς τι Isocr. 6 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 1; περὶ τι Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4, 6. II. absol. self-control, Lat. continentia, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 1, etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4.

ἐγκράτευμα, τό, an instance of self-control, Iambl. Pyth. 17 (72).

ἐγκρατεύομαι, Dep. to exercise self-control, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 7, 6.

ἐγκρατέω, to be master of, Metop. ap. Stob. 7. 38.

ἐγκρατής, ἐς, (κράτος) in possession of power, Soph. O. T. 941. II. holding fast, χεῖρ ἐγκρατεστάτη a hand with the firmest hold, Xen. Eq. 7, 8. 2. stout, strong, ἐγκρατεῖ σθένει Aesch. Pr. 55; τὸν ἐγκρατεστάτον σίδηρον Soph. Ant. 474; ἐγκρ. σῶμα Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 23. III. c. gen. rei, having possession of a thing, master of it, Lat. compos rei, Hdt. 8. 49., 9. 106, Soph. Ph. 75, etc.; ναὸς ἐγκρατῆ πόδα the sheet that controls the ship, Id. Ant. 715; ἐγκρ. ἑαυτοῦ master of oneself, Plat. Phaedr. 256 B, al.; ἐγκρ. ἀφροδισίων, γαστρός, οἴνου, etc., Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 1, Oec. 12, 16. 2. absol. master of oneself, self-controlling, Def. Plat. 415 D; self-disciplined, Lat. continens, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4, 4, etc. IV. Adv. —τῶς, with a strong hand, by force, ἀρχεῖν Thuc. 1. 76; ἐγκρ. ἔχειν τὴν ἀρχήν Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 9. 2. with self-control, temperately, Plat. Legg. 710 A.

ἐγκρατήσις, εως, ἡ, a holding in the breath, Diog. L. 6. 77.

ἐγκρεμάννυμαι, Pass. to be hung up in, Geop. II. to be dependent upon, τινός Auct. ap. Eus. P. E. 809 C.

ἐγκρίδο-πώλης, ὄν, ὄ, a dealer in ἐγκρίδες, Ar. Fr. 252, Nicoph. Χειρ. 1.

ἐγκρικάδεια, v. sub ἐγκοτύλη.

ἐγκρίκῶω, to enclose as in a ring, bind as in a hoop, Hipp. 279. 54.

ἐγκρίνω [ῖ], fut. —κρίνω:—to reckon in or among: to reckon as, τίν' ἀνδρ' ἀριστον ἐγκρίναιεν ἄν; Eur. H. F. 183:—to admit as chosen or selected, εἰς τὴν αἵρεσιν Plat. Legg. 755 D; εἰς τὴν γερουσίαν Dem. 489. 19; εἰς τὸ στάδιον Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 40. 2. to admit, accept, opp. to ἀποκρίνω, Plat. Legg. 936 A; ἐν τοῖς φιλοσόφοις Id. Rep. 486 D, cf. Legg. 952 A, al., and v. ἐγκριτέον:—to regard as genuine, admit, sanction, e. g. an author as classical, Suid.

ἐγκρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a cake made with oil and honey, also ταγγηνίας, Stesich. 2, Nicoph. Χειρ. 8, etc.

ἐγκρίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκρίνω) an approval, judgment, C. I. 1770. 17. 2. admission of athletes to the contest, Luc. pro Imag. 11. II. a junction, meeting, ἡ ἐπὶ τοὺς μηροὺς ἐγκρ. Alciphro 1. 39.

ἐγκριτέον, verb. Adj. one must admit, εἰς ἀριθμὸν τινα, opp. to ἀποκρ—, Plat. Rep. 537 A, cf. 413 D.

ἐγκριτήριος, α, ὄν, of or for admission: ἐγκρ. οἶκοι rooms where the athletes were examined before they were admitted as candidates, C. I. 1104. 12.

ἐγκριτός, ὄν, admitted, accepted, Plat. Legg. 966 D.

ἐγκροτέω, to strike on the ground, εἰς ἐν μέλος ἐγκροτέουσαι ποσσίν beating time with the feet to one tune, Lat. plaudere pedibus, Theocr. 18. 7 (Bkg. ἀγκροτέουσαι):—Med., πυγμαῖ δ' ἦσαν ἐγκροτούμεναι the fists were dashing one against the other, Eur. I. T. 1368. II. Pass. to be fastened by nails, Philostr. 71.

ἐγκρούω, fut. σῶ, to knock or hammer in, παττάλους εἰς τὸν τοῖχον Ar. Vesp. 130: to strike, ἐγκρούουσα ποσσὶ πτέρυγας, of the locust, Anth. P. 7. 195, 4. II. to donce, like ἐγκροτέω and ἐγκατακρούω, Ar. Ran. 374.

ἐγκρύβω, late form of ἐγκρύπτω, Diod. I. 80, Hesych.
 ἐγκρυμμα, τό, anything concealed, an ambush, Eust. 932. 17.
 ἐγκρύπτω, fut. ψω: aor. I ἐνέκρυψα: aor. 2 part. fem. ἐγκρύβουσα
 Apoll. 3. 13, 6:—to hide or conceal in, δαλὸν σποδιῇ ἐνέκρυψε μελαίνῃ
 Od. 5. 488; τὸ φὼν ἐν δέρματι λαγωῦ Arist. H. A. 9. 33; τι εἰς τι
 Apollod. I. 5, 1, etc. 2. πῦρ ἐγκρ. to keep it concealed, Ar. Av. 841.
 ἐγκρυφιάζω, intr. to keep oneself hidden, act underhand, Ar. Eq. 822,
 —with a play on ἐγκρυφίας.
 ἐγκρυφίας ἀρτός, ὁ, a loaf baked in the ashes, Hipp. 356. 14, Nicostr.
 Ἱεροφ. I, Luc. D. Mort. 20. 4, etc.; cf. σποδίτης.
 ἐγκρυφίος, ὄν, =sq., Anth. P. 5. 124.
 ἐγκρυφός, ὄν, (κρύπτω) hidden, concealed in, Nonn. D. 28. 295.
 ἐγκρυψίς, εὼς, ἡ, a hiding in something, Arist. de Juvent. 5, 6.
 ἐγκτάσμαι, Dep. to acquire possessions in a foreign country, πόλιν ἐν
 Θρηκῆ Hdt. 5. 23; αἱ ἐγκεκτημένοι foreigners who possess property in a
 country, opp. to δημόται, Dem. 120S. 27.
 ἐγκτερεῖζω, to perform funeral rites upon, τύμβω Ar. Rh. 1. 1060.
 ἐγκτήμα, τό, land held in a deme or other district by a person not be-
 longing to it, Andoc. 25. 20, Dem. 87. 7.
 ἐγκτήσις, Dor. ἐγκτᾶσις, εὼς, ἡ, tenure of land in a deme or district
 by a person not belonging to it, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 19:—the right of hold-
 ing such property, often granted as a privilege or reward to foreigners,
 ἐγκτασιν δοῦναι Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 256. 7, cf. C. I. 1334, 1335, al.;
 εἶναι δὲ αὐτῶ οἰκίας ἐγκτῆσιν C. I. 90, 92; cf. ἐπεργασία:—ἐγκτητικόν,
 τό, a land-tax paid for the right of holding such property, C. I. 101. 27.
 ἐγκτήσιος, ἡ, ὄν, possessed in a foreign country, LXX (Lcv. 14. 34, al.).
 ἐγκτίζω, to found, build in or upon, Plut. 2. 328 E.
 ἐγκυβερνάω, to steer or guide in a place, Diog. L. 9. 1.
 ἐγκύησις, εὼς, ἡ, = ἐγκυσις, Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 3.
 ἐγκυκάω, to mix up in, Ar. Ach. 939, in Med.
 ἐγκυκλέομαι, Pass. to roll or rotate in the sockets, of the joints, Hipp.
 6. 37. II. in Comic sense, to be taken in, οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπη ἐγκεκύκ-
 λησαι Ar. Vesp. 699.—Cf. ἐκκυκλέω.
 ἐγκύκληθρον, τό, in Eust. 976. 15, should prob. be ἐκκύκληθρον, = ἐκ-
 κύκλημα.
 ἐγκύκλημα, τό, (v. sub ἐκκύκλημα): but, II. τὰ ἐγκυκλήματα
 in Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 8, seem to be personal property.
 ἐγκύκλιος, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν Orph. Arg. 984: (κύκλος):—circular, rounded,
 round, χαροί Eur. I. T. 429, Aeschin. 2. 23; τὸ ἐγκ. σῶμα Arist. Cael.
 2. 3, 2; ἐγκ. κίνησις, φερά motion in a circle, Ib. 2. 12, 15, 14,
 3. II. revolving in a cycle, periodical: at Athens, λειτουργίαι
 ἐγκ. public services required regularly every year, opp. to those required
 at uncertain times (like the τριηραρχία), Dem. 463. 13, v. Wolf prolog.
 Lept. lxxxvi sq.; ἐγκ. δίκαια rights common to all citizens, Dem. 792.
 16. III. general, ordinary, every-day, Lat. quotidianus, ἐν ταῖς
 ἐγκυκλίαις καὶ ταῖς καθ' ἡμέραν γυνομένοις Isocr. 176 C, cf. Arist. Pol.
 2. 9, 9; ἐγκ. διακονίαι every-day duties, Ib. 2. 5, 4, cf. 1. 7, 2; ἡ ἐγκ.
 διοίκησις C. I. 2347 c. 56. 2. in Arist. also, τὰ ἐγκ. φιλοσοφήματα
 or τὰ ἐγκ. seem to have been the same as τὰ ἐξωτερικά, Cael. 1. 9, 16, Eth.
 N. I. 5, 6; cf. ἐξωτερικός: and 3. ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία was the circle
 of arts and sciences, the general education, which every free-born youth
 in Greece went through before applying to professional studies, Plut. 2.
 1135 E; οἱ περὶ τὰ ἐγκ. παιδευταί Id. Alex. 7; τὰ ἐγκ. παιδεύματα Id.
 2. 7 C; cf. Ath. 184 B, Luc. Amor. 45, Vitruv. 1. 6, Quintil. Inst. 1. 10,
 1; also, ἐγκ. δγωγή instruction in general knowledge, Strabo 13: v.
 Schol. cit. in Gaisf. Suid. s. v.
 ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, f. l. for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, Spald. Quintil. 1. 10, 1, cf.
 Plin. H. N. praef.: hence the modern *Encyclopedia*,—a mere barbarism.
 ἐγκυκλος, ὄν, circular, round, Matro ap. Ath. 137 B, Arist. de Xeno-
 phane 2. 14. II. ἐγκυκλον, τό, a woman's upper garment, Ar.
 Thesm. 261, Lys. 113, C. I. 155. 50.
 ἐγκυκλώω, fut. ὤσω, to move round in a circle, ὀφθαλμὸν Eur. I. T. 76:
 —Pass. to form a circle, Plut. 2. 50 D. II. Pass. to encompass,
 encircle, χθὸν' αἰθέρας ἐγκυκλουμένου Pseudo-Eur. Bacch. 292; φωνὴ μέ-
 τις ἐγκεκύκλωται a voice has echoed around me, Ar. Vesp. 395; often
 in late Prose, to wander or roam about, ἐγκυκλωθῆναι Σικελίαν Diod. 4.
 23, etc.; so in Med. ἐγκυκλώσασθαι, Plut. Marcell. 6, etc. 2. in
 strictly pass. sense, to be surrounded, Dio C. 56. 12.
 ἐγκυκλώσις, εὼς, ἡ, a surrounding, encompassing, Strabo 88.
 ἐγκυλίδωτος, ὄν, Mss. of Hipp. 623. 3; but Galen. rightly read ἀγκ-
 ἐγκυλίνδωσις, εὼς, ἡ, a rolling among, Plut. Otho 2.
 ἐγκυλίνδω, fut. -κυλίσω [i]:—to roll or wrap up in, πολλοῖς ἐμαντὸν
 ἐγκυλίσει πράγμασιν Pherecr. Xeir. 7; Pass. ἐγκυλίωμαι, C. I. 150 B.
 31. II. metaph. in Pass. to be involved in, εἰς ἐρωτας ἐγκυλισθεῖς
 Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 22; εἰς τὰς πολιτικὰς πράξεις Dion. H. 11. 36: so in
 aor. med. ἐγκυλίωσθαι, Luc. Hipp. 6.
 ἐγκυμᾶίνομαι, Pass. to rage like the waves, Clem. Al. 179.
 ἐγκυμονέω, to become pregnant, Geop. 14. 26, 2; τινά of a child,
 Apollod. 1. 2, 6; τὸ ἐγκυμουμένον the child, Dion. H. 1. 70.
 ἐγκυμόνησις, εὼς, ἡ, impregnation, Pseudo-Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 11. 2.
 pregnancy, Epiphani., etc.
 ἐγκύμων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, (κύμα B) pregnant, big with young, Xen. Cyn.
 7, 2, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 27; ἐγκ. γενέσθαι ὑπὸ τινος Id. Fr. 66; ἵππος
 ἐγκ. τευχέων dig with arms, of the Trojan horse, Eur. Tro. 11; ἐγκ.
 ἄμυλος Plat. Com. Pha. 2. 8:—metaph., of the mind, Plat. Symp. 209 B,
 Theaet. 148 E.
 ἐγκυσις, ὄν, (κύω) = foreg., Hdt. 1. 5, 6. 131, Hipp. Aph. 1254; πῶλος
 ἡσυχίης ἐγκυσις, of the Trojan horse, Anth. P. 9. 156; γαστρὸς ἀπώσα-
 μέναν μόρον ἐγκυσιον, of one dying in child-birth, Epigr. Gr. 238. 2.
 of plants, Arist. H. A. 8. 8, 1.

ἐγκύπτω, fut. ψω, to stoop down and peep in, κατὰ τὰς θυρίδας Plat.
 Rep. 359 D; ἐγκ. εἰς τι to look closely into, Hdt. 7. 152:—absol., ἐγκε-
 κυφότες stooping to the ground, Ar. Nub. 191, Thuc. 4. 4:—for Ar.
 Thesm. 236, v. ἀνακύπτω:—cf. also ἐκκύπτω.
 ἐγκυρέω, v. sub ἐγκύρω.
 ἐγκύρησις [ῶ], εὼς, ἡ, a meeting with or happening, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 37.
 ἐγκυρσεύω, = ἐγκυρέω, Heraclit. ap. Clem. Al. 432.
 ἐγκύρτια, τά, the passages into the κύρτος or fishing-basket (nassa): to
 which Plat. compares the throat, Tim. 78 B-D; v. Stallb.
 ἐγκυρτός, ὄν, curved, arched, Hipp. Mochl. 841, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 5.
 ἐγκύρω; impf. ἐνέκυρον: fut. ἐγκύρω: aor. ἐνέκυρσα: Pass. ἐγκύρω-
 μαι:—the forms ἐγκυρέω, aor. I ἐνέκυρσα are less common, v. infr. To
 fall in with, light upon, meet with, c. dat., Lat. incidere in, ἐνέκυραε
 φάλαγγι Il. 13. 145; ἐγκύρσας ἄτησιν Hes. Op. 214; ὁκαίσις ἐγκυρέωσιν
 ἔργμασι Archil. 65; ἐγκύρσαις (Dor. aor. I part.) ἐκατονταετεί βιοτᾶ
 Pind. P. 4. 502, cf. 1. fin.; στρατῶ ἐνέκυρσε ἀμφοτέρησι τῆσι μοιρῆσι
 Hdt. 4. 125; ἐνέκυρσαν στρατῶ Id. 7. 218:—in Hdt. 7. 208 c. gen.,
 ἀλογίης ἐνέκυρσε παλλῆς, (here Valck. proposed ἐκύρσε, which has
 been received by Bekk., etc.; others suggest ἀλογίησι):—c. acc. Ἄιδαν
 ἐγκύρσαντες ἀλάμπεται Epigr. Gr. 241.—An Ion. word, rarely used in
 Att., ἐγκύρσαι Soph. El. 863; ἐγκυρῆσαι Cratin. Δηλ. 12.
 ἐγκύτα, τά, Lacon. for ἐγκατα, Hesych.
 ἐγκυτί [i], Adv. (κύτας) to the skin, ἐγκυτὶ κεκαρμένος close shaven,
 like ἐν χρῶ κεκαρμένος, Archil. 34.
 ἐγκωμιάζω: impf. ἐνεκωμιάζον Aeschin. 66. 7: fut. -άσω Plat. Gorg.
 518 D, 519 A, Isocr. 255 D, but -άσομαι Plat. Symp. 198 C, D, Aeschin.
 18. 4: pf. ἐγκεκωμιάκα Plat. Legg. 629 C, Isocr. 154 C:—Pass., aor.
 ἐγκωμισσθεῖς Hdt. 5. 5: pf. ἐγκεκωμιάσμαι Plat. Symp. 177 C: (the
 tenses being formed as if the Verb were a compound of ἐν and κώμη, and
 not derived directly from ἐγκώμιος; cf. ἐκκλησιάζω). To praise, laud,
 extol, τινά τι one for a thing, Plat. Rep. 363 D; τινά ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ Id.
 Euthyphro 9 B; κατὰ τοῦτο Id. Lach. 191 B; ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα ἐγκ. τινά to
 praise him as a good man, Id. Theaet. 142 B:—Pass. to be praised, Hdt.
 5. 5, Plat. Symp. 181 A, etc.
 ἐγκωμιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a praiser, panegyrist, Eccl.
 ἐγκωμιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, panegyric, Arist. Rhet. Al. 4, 1, Polyb. 8. 13, 2.
 ἐγκωμιστός, ἡ, ὄν, to be praised, Philo 1. 453.
 ἐγκωμιο-γράφος, ὁ, a panegyric-writer, Artemid. 1. 56, C. I. 1585, al.
 ἐγκωμιο-λογικόν (sc. ποίημα), τό, a laudatory ode, C. I. 1587.
 ἐγκώμιον, τό, v. sq. II. 2.
 ἐγκώμιος, ὄν, (κώμη) in the village, hence native, common, much like
 ἐγχώριος, Hes. Op. 342; cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 84. II. (κώμιος)
 belonging to a Bacchic revel, in which the victor was led home in pro-
 cession with music, dancing, and merriment:—Pind. uses ἐγκώμιος and
 ἐπικώμιος of everything belonging to the praise or reward of a conqueror,
 ἐγκ. μέλη, ὕμνοι, etc., O. 2. 85, P. 10. 82; ἐγκ. ἀμφὶ τρόπον Id. O. 10
 (11). 93; στεφάνων ἐγκώμιος τεθμός the law of praise (i. e. due praise)
 for prizes won, Ib. 13. 39. 2. ἐγκώμιον (sc. ἔπος), τό, was a
 laudatory ode to a conqueror, as were many of Pindar's, see Fragmm.
 83-86, Böckh C. I. 1585:—hence, generally, an eulogy or panegyric
 on a living person, Ar. Nub. 1205, Plat., Dem. 297. 5, etc.; distinguished
 from ἐπαινος (τὸ ἐγκ. τῶν ἔργων, ὁ ἐπαινος τῆς ἀρετῆς), Arist. Eth. N.
 1. 12, 6, Rhet. 1. 9, 33.
 ἐγκωπον, τό, the part of the ship between the foremost and hindmost
 oars, Ath. 204 B.
 Ἐγνατίος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to Egnatia (in Apulia), Ἐγνατία ὁδός
 the continuation of the Appian road through Apulia, and also across the
 sea from Apollonia Eastward, Strabo 322.
 ἐγνων, v. sub γινώσκω; Pind. has ἐγνον, cf. ἔδον.
 ἐγξέω, fut. -ξέσω, to scratch or scrape, Eur. Fr. 300 (vulg. ἐγξύσαι).
 ἐγξηραίνω, to dry in, Hipp. 636. 11.
 ἐγξύω [ῶ], = ἐγξέω, Hipp. 555. 40, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 3.
 ἐγρε-κύδοιμος, ὄν, rousing the din of war, strife-stirring, epith. of Pallas,
 Hes. Th. 925, Lamprocles 1.
 ἐγρε-μάχης, ὄν, exciting, rousing the fight, Soph. O. C. 1054:—fem.
 ἐγρεμάχη, epith. of Pallas, h. Hom. Cer. 424.
 ἐγρε-μάθος, ὄν, stirring strife, Nonn. D. 20. 291, etc.
 ἐγρεο, ἐγρετο, v. sub ἐγείρω.
 ἐγρεσί-κωμος, ὄν, stirring up to revelry, Anth. P. 9. 524, 6.
 ἐγρήγορα, ἐγρήγορθε, -θαι, -θασι, v. sub ἐγείρω.
 ἐγρηγορέω, a form introduced by the Copyists even into correct authors,
 as Xen. Ven. 5, 11, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 1, etc., but now generally corrected
 from Mss.; v. Dind. Steph. Thes.
 ἐγρηγορικός, ἡ, ὄν, wakeful, waking, πράξεις, κινήσεις Arist. Somn. 2,
 19, etc.
 ἐγρηγορότως, Adv. part. of ἐγρήγορα, waking, Plut. 2. 32 A.
 ἐγρηγορόων, Ep. part., as if from a pres. ἐγρηγοράω (v. sub ἐγείρω),
 watching, awake, Od. 20. 6.
 ἐγρηγόριος, ὄν, keeping awake, Pherecr. Incert. 9.
 ἐγρήγορις, εὼς, ἡ, a waking, Hipp. 49. 23, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 1, al.;
 Arist. wrote a treatise περὶ ὕπνου καὶ ἐγρηγόριως.
 ἐγρηγορτί [i], Adv. awake, watching, Il. 10. 182.
 ἐγρήσσω, (ἐγείρω) to watch, be awake or watchful, Il. 11: 551, Od. 20.
 33, 53, Ar. Rh. 2. 308, etc.
 ἐγρω, later form of ἐγείρω, imper. ἐγρέτω, Sopat. ap. Ath. 175 C; ἐγρετε
 Eur. Rhes. 532:—Pass., ἐγρεται Opp. H. 5. 241; ἐγρονται Eur. Phaeth.
 5. 29, ἐγρετο Opp. C. 3. 421.
 *ἐγχαίνω, v. sub ἐγχάσκω.
 ἐγχαλάω, fut. ἄσω, to relax, Plut. 2. 690 A.
 ἐγχαλινώω, fut. ὤσω, to put a bit in the mouth of, ἵππον Babr. 76. 14:

—Pass., τὰ στόματα ἐγκεχαλιωμένους *having the bit in their mouths*, Hdt. 3. 14, cf. Xen. An. 7. 2, 21. 2. τὸν δῆμον ἐγκεχαλιωμένον τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ *held in check by the oligarchy*, Plut. Lys. 21. ἐγχαλκεύω, to impress or design on brass, Schol. Ven. II. 18. 468. ἐγχαλκος, *on, in or with brass: moneyed, rich*, Anth. P. II. 425. II. for sale, Ath. 584 E. ἐγχανδής, v. sub εὐχανδής. ἐγχαράγῃ, ἡ, *an incision*, Apollod. Poliorc. 43. 20. ἐγχαράγμα, τό, *anything engraven, a cleft or channel*, of a tunnel, like χαράδρα, Polyb. 12. 20, 4. ἐγχαράκτεον, verb. Adj. *one must make incisions in*, τι Theoph. Nonn. I. p. 372. ἐγχαράξις, εως, ἡ, *an engraving in metal*, C. I. 2155; *scarification*, Galen. II. *an incision*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 413. ἐγχαράσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. —ξω:—to engrave, τιῶν upon a thing, Dion. H. 2. 55; εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν C. I. 1710 B, cf. Plut. Pericl. 21, etc.; κατὰ τινος Id. Them. 9:—to make an incision into a thing, Geop. 5. 38, 2. ἐγχαρίζομαι, Dep., = χαρίζομαι Anth. P. 9. 114: but L. Dind. proposes ἐν κεχαρίστο for ἐγχεχ-. ἐγχαύω, fut. ἐγχανοῦμαι: aor. ἐγχανεῖν (as if from ἐγχαίνω, which does not occur):—literally, to gape, πρὸς τὴν σελήνην Luc. Icarom. 13; ἐγχ. τιῶν to gape for it, Alciphro 1. 22. II. to grin or scoff at one, ἐγχαύει σοι Ar. Vesp. 721; ἐγχανεῖται ταῖς ἐμαῖς τύχαισι Id. Ach. 1197; ἐγχανεῖται τῇ πόλει Eq. 1313: c. part., μὴ γὰρ ἐγχανῆ ποτὲ .. ἐκφυγῶν *let him not taunt [us] with his having escaped*, Ach. 221. ἐγχεῖω, fut. —χέσω or —χεσοῦμαι: pf. ἐγκέχοδα:—Lat. *incacare*, Ar. Ran. 479: c. acc. to be in a horrid fright at one, Id. Vesp. 627. ἐγχει-βρόμος, *on, thundering with the spear*, Piud. O. 7. 78. ἐγχείη, ἡ, Ep. form of ἐγχος, a spear, lance, Hom., esp. in II.; gen. pl. ἐγχειάων, 5. 167; ἐγχείη ἐκέκαστο *he excelled all in the spear*, 2. 530. ἐγχείη, Ep. 3 sing. pres. subj. of ἐγχεῖω, Od. 9. 10. ἐγχει-κέραυνος, *on, hurling the thunderbolt*, Piud. P. 4. 345, etc. ἐγχειμάζω, fut. άσω, to pass the winter in, Julian. Ep. 53, Poll. 1. 62. ἐγχει-μαργος, *on, = ἐγχεσίμαργος*, E. M. 313. 14. ἐγχειρέω, fut. ἦσω, (χείρ) to put one's hand in or to a thing, to undertake, attempt, c. dat. rei, Eur. Med. 377, Thuc., etc.; c. inf., Plat. Prot. 310 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 12, etc.; τὸν ἐγχειρήσαντα *συκοφαντεῖν* Hyperid. Euxen. 44: absol. to make an attempt or beginning, Soph. El. 1026, Thuc. 4. 4, etc. 2. to lay hands on, attack, assail, τιῶν Thuc. 4. 121, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 16; πρὸς τινα Polyb. 2. 22, 11. 3. to put hand to a case requiring medical treatment, τιῶν Hipp. 3. 27., 8. 9. 4. to try one's hand in argument, εἰς ἐκάτερον Plut. Cic. 21: Pass. to be discussed, Id. 2. 687 E. II. in late Poets, to take in hand, c. acc., ἐργον Epigr. Gr. 1038. 36.—Ἐπιχειρέω is more in use: cf. ἐγχεράω sub fin. ἐγχειρήμα, τό, *an undertaking, attempt*, Soph. O. T. 540, Plat. Polit. 290 D, etc. ἐγχειρήσις, εως, ἡ, *a taking in hand, undertaking*, Thuc. 6. 83, Plut. Caes. 66. II. = ἐγχειρία, Galen. ἐγχειρητέον, verb. Adj. *one must undertake*, Xen. Ages. 1, 1, Plat. Polit. 304 A. ἐγχειρητής, οὔ, ὁ, *one who undertakes, an adventurer*, Ar. Av. 257. ἐγχειρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *enterprising, adventurous*, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 22. Adv. —κῶς, *adventurously*, Archyt. ap. Stob. 589. 6. ἐγχειρία, ἡ, *manipulation*, Hipp. Art. 802. ἐγχειρίδιος, *on, (χείρ) in the hand, ἱκετῶν κλάδοι* Aesch. Supp. 22. II. as Subst., ἐγχειρίδιον, τό, *a hand-knife, dagger*, Hdt. 1. 12, 214, etc., Thuc. 3. 70; ἐγχειρίδιον πλήττειν Lys. 101. 13, etc. 2. a handle, hilt, Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 3, Ath. 204 A. 3. a manual, hand-book, name of a work by Epict. [-ῖδιον, Meincke Menand. p. 160.] ἐγχειρίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ: pf. ἐγκεχείρικα Plut. Phoc. 34:—to put into one's hands, entrust, τί τινι or τινά τινι Hdt. 1. 111., 5. 92, 3, Thuc. 2. 67; τὰς ἀρχὰς ἐγχ. τιῶν Hdt. 5. 71, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 8; so, ἐγχ. τιῶν alone (ἀρχὴν being omitted), Ib. 5. 6, 12; ἐγχ. ἐμᾶντὸν τῇ ἀτυχίᾳ Antipho 119. 20; and freq. in Att.:—Pass. to be entrusted, τιῶν to one, Polyb. 5. 44, 1; but, ἐγχειρίζεσθαι τι to be entrusted with a thing, Luc. Prom. 3, Amor. 39, etc.; so c. inf., διοικεῖν τὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐγκεχειρίσμεθα *we have been intrusted with the administration of the government*, Hdn. 8. 7, 12:—Mcd. to take in hand, encounter, κινδύνους Thuc. 5. 108, Dio C., etc. ἐγχειρί-θετος, *on, put into one's hands, ἐγχ. τινα παραδιδόναι* Hdt. 5. 106. ἐγχειρίον, τό, *a towel*, Eccl. ἐγχειρο-γαστήρ, *oros, ὁ, = γαστήρχειρ*, Ath. 4 D. ἐγχειροτονέω, to elect, εἰς ὑπατείαν Dio C. 41. 39; cf. Poll. 2. 150. ἐγχειρουργέω, to produce as by manual labour, Eccl. ἐγχεῖω, Ep. for ἐγχεῖω, Hom. ἐγχελεῖον, τό, Dim. of ἐγχελευς, in sing., Ar. Fr. 302. 7. Antiph. Φιλ. 1. 4: but mostly in pl. ἐγχελεῖα, Pherecr. Met. 1. 12, Callias Κυκλ. 1. 2, Posidipp. Δοκρ. 1; ὅππᾳτε τὰ γχελεῖα Ar. Ach. 1043:—in all these places ἐγχελεῖα may be neut. pl. of ἐγχελεῖος (sub. κρέα or τεμάχη); indeed in Pherecr. Δουλ. I we find τέμαχος ἐγχελεῖον, cf. Eust. 1231. 36. ἐγχελεῖων or -ῶν, ὄν, *an eel-basket, eel-trunk*, Arist. H. A. 8. 4, 34, 37. ἐγχελεύδιον [ῖ], τό, Dim. of ἐγχελευς, Amphis Φιλ. 1, Ephipp. Ὀβελ. 1. 6. ἐγχελευσ-τρόφος, *on, keeping eels*, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 34. ἐγχελευς or ἐγχελεύς (v. Ind. Arist.), ἡ, later also ὁ (Luc. Anach. 1, etc.): gen. εως or vos: pl. ἐγχελεῖς, -ves or -vs, gen. -έων or -ῶν, dat. -εσι or -οσι, v. Ind. Arist.; but ἐγχελεως, -eis, are the true Att. forms, v. Ind. Comm. Gr. s. v.: (v. sub ἔχισ):—*an eel*, ἐγχελεύς τε καὶ ἰχθύες II. 21. 203, 353; often dressed with beet (v. τεύτλον); those from Lake Copais were in high repute, Ar. Ach. 880, Pax 1005; ἐγχ. Βοιωτῶν Antiph. Incert. 11:—*proverb., ἐγχελεῖς θηρᾶσθαι* i. e. to be fond of fishing in troubled waters, Ar. Eq. 864, cf. Nub. 559.

ἐγχελεῖων, v. ἐγχελεῖων. ἐγχελευ-ωπός, ὄν, *eel-faced*, Luc. V. H. 1. 35. ἐγχεσί-μαργος, *on, raging with the spear*, E. M. 313. 6, Hesych. ἐγχεσί-μωρος, *on, fighting with the spear*, II. 2. 692, etc., Od. 3. 188.—On the composition, v. sub ἰόμαρος. ἐγχεσί-χειρ, ὁ, *living by war* (cf. γαστήρχειρ), Orph. π. Σεισμ. 18. ἐγχεσπάλος, *on, (πάλλω) wielding the spear*, II. 2. 131, etc. ἐγχεσ-φόρος, *on, spear-bearing*, Pind. N. 3. 107. ἐγχεσ-: fut. —χέω (v. χέω), late ἐγχεύω Hero Math. Vett. 186. 12: aor. ἐνέχεα, Ep. ἐνέχεα, but 3 pl. ἐνέχεαν in tmesi Od. 8. 436; subj. ἐγχεῖη, Ep. ἐγχεῖη (v. infr.): pf. pass. ἐγκέχῃμαι. To pour in, ἐν δ' οἶνον ἔχευεν Od. 3. 40., 6. 77; μέθυ .. ἐγχεῖη δεπέσσει 9. 10; οἶνον ἐς κύλικα Hdt. 4. 70; ὄξος τ' ἀλείφα τ' ἐγχεῖας ταύτῃ σκύφει Aesch. Ag. 322; κᾶν οἶνόν μοι μὴ γχεῖη σὺ πιεῖν Ar. Vesp. 616; and ἐγχεῖν alone, to fill the cup, τοῖς νεανίσκοις ἐγχεῖν ἐκέλευε Xen. An. 4. 3, 13, cf. Plat. Symp. 214 A, and oft. in Com.:—also, ἐγχεῖν σπονδὴν to pour in wine for a libation, Ar. Pax 1102, cf. Antipho 113. 25:—Med., ὕδωρ δ' ἐνεχεύατο πούλυ (with no med. sense), Od. 19. 387; but in strict sense of Med. to pour in wine for oneself, fill one's cup, Ar. Vesp. 617; ἐγχεῖσθαι εἰς τὴν χεῖρα πιεῖν to pour [wine] into one's own hand, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9; ποτὸν ἐγχεῖσθαι Id. Symp. 2, 26. 2. of dry things, to pour in, shoot in, ἐν δέ μοι ἀλφίτα χεῖον Od. 2. 354. II. sometimes with acc. of the cup, to fill by pouring in, ἐγχεῖν κρητῆρα, φιάλην Sophron Fr. 149, Xen. Symp. 2, 23; ἐγχεον .. Διὸς γε τήνδε σωτήρος Alex. Τοκ. 3; ἐγχεῖσα .. ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος (sc. κύλικα) Nicostr. Πανδρ. 3. III. ἐγχεῖν ὕδωρ τινί (v. κλεψύδρα), Dem. 407. 17, cf. 1052. 21: Pass., ἐγχεῖται τὸ πρῶτον ὕδωρ Aesch. 82. 13 sq. ἐγχεθόνιος, *on, in the earth, σποδιῇ κειμένη ἐγχεθ.* Epigr. Gr. 298. II. of the country, κύλιξ Anth. Plan. 235. ἐγχελαῖομαι, Pass. to be clothed, ἐσθήτα Lyc. 974, cf. 1347. ἐγχελίω [ῖ], to deal wantonly with, insult, Ἑλλησιν Aesch. Supp. 914, cf. Cho. 137. ἐγχελοῶ, to be of a greenish hue, Nic. Th. 154. ἐγχελοος, *on, =sq.*, Nic. Th. 536; metaph. acc. ἐγχελοα, Ib. 676. ἐγχελωρος, *on, of a pale or yellow green*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 5, etc. ἐγχενοος, *on, contr. -χνους, on, downy*, Nic. Th. 762. ἐγχεονδρίω, to form into grains, Archig. ap. Galen. κατὰ τόπους 1. 3. ἐγχεονδρος, *on, in small bits*, Lat. grumosus, Diosc. 1. 83. ἐγχεορδος, *on, (χορδή) stringed, with strings*, Poll. 4. 58. ἐγχεορεύω, to dance in, ἐν Ἰνδία Plut. 2. 332 B. ἐγχος, τό, a spear, lance, often in Hom., consisting of two parts, αἰχμή and δόρυ, head and shaft, II. 6. 319, where its length is eleven cubits: the shaft is usually ashen, μέλινον ἐγχος, freq. in II.; cf. also σταδαῖος, ὀπισθοβριθής.—It served both for throwing and thrusting, but from its weight was only used by the stoutest men, and when near the enemy: hence the most honourable weapon. II. any weapon, a sword, often in Soph., as Aj. 287, 658, 907, etc.; πτερωτὰ ἐγχη arrows, Eur. H. F. 1098: even a ball, of Nausicaa, τὸ δ' ἐγχος ἐν ποσὶν κυλίνδεται Soph. Fr. 872:—metaph., φροντίδος ἐγχος Soph. O. T. 170. (Acc. to Curt., akin to ἀκή, ἀκῶν, αἰχμή.) ἐγχεουσα, ἡ, Att. for ἀγχεουσα, the plant anchusa, alkanet, the root of which yields a red dye, Ar. Lys. 48, Xen. Oec. 10, 2; ἀγχεουσα in Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 3, v. l. Ar. Fr. 309. 3. ἐγχεουσίω, = ἀγχεουσίω, ap. E. M. 313. 38. ἐγχεράω and ἐγχεράω, like ἐγχερίπτω, to dash against, Lat. impingere, ἐνέχραυεν ἐς τὸ πρόσωπον τὸ σκήπτρον Valck. Hdt. 6. 75. II. a Pass. occurs in Hdt. 7. 145, ἔσαν δὲ πρὸς τινὰ καὶ ἄλλους ἐγχερημένοι [sc. πόλεμοι] there were wars undertaken ..; but this is prob. f. l. for ἐγχεχειρημένοι (from ἐγχειρέω). ἐγχερεμίζω, fut. ἰσω, to neigh in, Poll. 10. 56. ἐγχερεμμα, τό, a spitting at, Plut. 2. 82 B. ἐγχερέπτομαι, Dep. to expectorate, Luc. Gall. 10. ἐγχερήζω, to want, have need, εἰς τι Geop. 20. 19:—τὰ ἐγχερίζοντα necessities, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 22. ἐγχερίπτω or ἐγχερίπτω (Wessel. Hdt. 2. 60): aor. ἐνέχριμψα II., Hdt.:—Pass., II., etc.: fut. med. —χρίμψομαι Ar. Rh. 4. 939: aor. pass. ἐνεχρίμψην II.: (v. χρίμψω). To bring near to, with collat. notion of force, to strike or dash against, τῷ [τέρματι] σὺ μάλ' ἐγχερίμψας ἐλάαν σχεδὸν ἄρμα *drive the chariot close so as almost to touch the post*, II. 23. 334; (so, ἐν νύσση δέ τοι ἵππος .. ἐγχερίμψθητω *let him almost touch the post*, Ib. 338); ἐγχερ. τὴν βάρην τῇ γῆ *to bring the boat close to land*, Hdt. 2. 60; ἐγχερ. (sc. τὴν ναῦν) τῷ αἰγιαλῷ Id. 9. 98; ἐγχερ. τὸν ἵππον τῇ θηλήν Id. 3. 85. II. intr. to approach, τιῶν Soph. El. 898:—but the Pass. is more regular in this sense, ἐγχερίμψθεις *having come near to assault one*, II. 13. 146; ἐνεχρίμψθέντα πύλησιν 17. 405; αἰχμή δστέφ ἐγχερίμψθείσα *the point driven to the very bone*, 5. 662; ἀσπίδ' (i. e. ἀσπίδι) ἐνεχρίμψθεις *dashed against his shield*, 7. 272; νωλεμὲς ἐγχερίμψοντο *they pressed uncasing on*, 17. 413; so later, to keep close to, ἐγχερ. (sc. τῇ γῆ), of fish, Hdt. 2. 93; ἐγχερ. γυναικί, like πλησιάζω II. 3, Id. 4. 113, v. supr.; ἐλάφοις ἐγχερίμψτομένα *pursuing them*, Eur. Hipp. 218;—of serpents, to attack, τιῶν Nic. Th. 336, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1512; of elephants, Opp. C. 2. 535: so also of disease, to attack a particular part, Hipp. 654. 25.—The word belongs chiefly to Ep. poetry, Ion. Prose, and late Prose, as App. and Philostr., v. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. ἐγχερίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγχερίω) *an anointing, rubbing in*, Hipp. 24. 13. II. a slight wound, scratch, bite, Ael. N. A. 3. 22. ἐγχερίσμα, τό, *an ointment*, Hipp. 48. 25. ἐγχερίστος, *on, rubbed in as an ointment*, Theocr. 11. 2; εἰς τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 18; cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 488. ἐγχερίω [ῖ], to rub, anoint, τιῶν with a thing, Ath. 542 D, cf. Anth. P.

11. 107: metaph., ψευδηγόροις φήμασι ἐγχρίειν ἐπη Lyc. 1455:—Med. to anoint oneself, τινός with a thing, Strabo 699, etc.:—Pass., ἰὸς ἐγχρι-
 ὀθείς poison injected by a sting, Ael. N. A. 1. 54. II. to stick
 in, τὸ κέντρον Ib. 6. 20. III. to sting, prick, τινί Plat. Phaedr.
 251 D: v. χρίω III.
 ἐγχρονίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ:—to be long about a thing, to delay, Thuc. 3.
 27; περὶ τόπον Hipp. Acut. 392; ἐγχρονίσας after long delay, Epigt.
 Gr. 815. 7; ἐγχρ. πρὸς τὸν γάμον Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7; τινί in a thing,
 Polyb. 15. 36, 6; ἐν τόπῳ Dio C. 44. 46:—so in Pass., Ep. Plat. 362
 A. II. to become chronic, ἐγχρονίζει τὸ ἐμπύημα Hipp. Progn.
 42. 35:—so in Pass., ἐγχρονισθὲν τὸ νόσημα Plat. Gorg. 480 A, cf. Arist.
 H. A. 7. 7, 1.
 ἐγχρονισμός, ὁ, delay in doing a thing, Oribas., Aët.
 ἐγχρονος, ον, lasting for a time, Zonar. Adv. -ως, Eccl.
 ἐγχρῦσος, ον, golden, ὄπλον C. I. 3524. 35; στολή Philostr. 796;
 πρόσοψις Diod. 3. 39.
 ἐγχρῶζομαι, Pass. with pf. ἐγκέχρωσμαι, to be engrained, Arist. de
 Xenophane 4, 6:—metaph. to be amalgamated with, πάθος ἐγκεχρωσ-
 μένον τῷ βίῳ Id. Eth. N. 2. 3, 8; νόμον τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασι τῶν πολιτῶν
 ἐγχρῶζεσθαι δεῖ Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 269. 56.
 ἐγχυλίω, to convert into juice (by pressing), Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 14.
 ἐγχύλισμα, τό, conversion into juice, Diosc. 1. 133, with v. l. χύλισμα.
 ἐγχύλος, ον, juicy, succulent, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 15:—savory, Alex.
 Aët. 5. 12. Adv. -λως, Archig. ap. Galen. 8. p. 156.
 ἐγχύμα, τό, an infusion, Galen.
 ἐγχύματιζω, fut. ἰσω, to make an infusion of, τι Geop. 4. 7, 3; cited
 also from Diosc.:—verb. Adj. -τιστέον, one must infuse, make an infu-
 sion, Geop. 18. 17, 1. II. ἐγχ. τινά to treat by infusions, Hippiatr.
 ἐγχύματισμός, ὁ, an infusion, Hippiatr.
 ἐγχύμος, ον, moistened, ἐγχυμα χυμῷ Hipp. Offic. 744 C: juicy, suc-
 culent, σάρξ Plat. Tim. 74 D, cf. Arist. de Sens. 5, 1.
 ἐγχύμωσις [ῶ], ἡ, distribution of juices through the body, Hipp. Epid.
 2. 1037:—v. ἐκχύμω.
 ἐγχύνω, late form of ἐγχέω, Luc. Imag. 29, etc.; Lob. Phryn. 726.
 ἐγχύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγχέω) a pouring in, Plut. 2. 38 E.
 ἐγχύτος, ον, poured in, infused, Hipp. 603. 25, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2.
 3. II. ἐγχυτος (sc. πλακοῦς), ὁ, a cake cast into a shape, Lat. en-
 chytus, Hippon. Fr. 21, Menand. Ψευδ. 1. 9, cf. Ath. 644 C, sq. 2.
 ἐγχυτον, τό, = ἐγχυμα, Hippon. 28, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 10.
 ἐγχυτρίω, like καταχυτρίω, χυτρίω, to expose children in an
 earthenware vessel, Piers. Moer. p. 138: hence, to make an end of (cf.
 our slang phrases 'to dish,' 'to go to pot,') Ar. Vesp. 289.
 ἐγχυτρίστρια, ἡ, a woman who gathered the bones from a funeral pile
 into an urn, Plat. Minos 315 D, v. Böckh. ad l. II. a woman who
 exposed children (cf. ἐγχυτρίω), Schol. Ar. Vesp. 289.
 ἐγχωμα, τό, the deposit or bar of a river, Polyb. 4. 39, 9.
 ἐγχώνυμι or -ύω: fut. -χώσω:—to fill up by depositing earth, of rivers,
 Polyb. 4. 40, 4; ἐγχ. τάφρον App. Civ. 5. 36. II. to throw in
 earth, εἰς τάφρον Ib. 2. 75, cf. Diod. 17. 42.
 ἐγχωρέω, to give room to do a thing, to allow, ὁ χρόνος οὐκ ἐγχωρεῖ,
 c. inf., Lys. 175. 33, Xen. Eq. 12, 13; absol., ὅσον ἡ δεκάτη ἐνεχώρει
 so far as the money allowed him to go, Hdt. 2. 135; ἐὰν ἐγχωρῇ τὸ
 ὕδωρ (i. e. the water-clock κλεψύδρα), Dem. 1094. 3. 2. ἐγχωρεῖ,
 impers. there is time, it is possible or allowable, c. dat. pers. et inf., ἐγχ.
 αὐτῷ εἰδέναι Antipho 112. 18, cf. 140. 12, Plat. Prot. 321 D, Xen. Hell.
 2. 3, 16, etc.; οἷς ἐγχ. ὑβρισταῖς εἶναι Lys. 169. 35:—also absol., εἶτι
 ἐγχωρεῖ there is yet time, Plat. Phaedo 116 E; οὐκέτ' ἐγχωρεῖ Dem. 52.
 7; often in Arist. = ἐνδέχεται:—so, ἐγχωροῦν ἐστί Paus. 3. 24, 11.
 ἐγχώριος, ον, also ἡ or α, ον Hdt. 6. 35, Pind. O. 5. 25: (χώρα):—
 in or of the country, ἐσθῆς ἐγχωρήη Hdt. 1. c.; ἐγχωρία λίμνα Pind.
 1. c.; ἐγχ. θεοί, δαίμονες, ἥρωες Aesch. Theb. 14, Ag. 810, Soph. Tr.
 183, Thuc. 2. 74; κάρτα δ' ἐστ' ἐγχ. a true-born Theban, Aesch. Theb.
 413; ἐγχ. πυροί, opp. to ἐπίσακτοι Arist. Mirab. 82; of winds, local,
 Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 11. 2. as Subst. a dweller in the land, ἐγχ.
 τῆσδε γῆς inhabitants, Soph. O. C. 871, cf. Eur. Ion 1167; οἱ ἐγχ.
 Arist. P. A. 3. 10, 10. 3. τὸ ἐγχώριον as Adv. according to the
 custom of the country, Thuc. 4. 78. II. of or for the country,
 rustic, v. l. Hes. Op. 342.
 ἐγχωρος, ον, (χώρα) = foreg., Soph. Ph. 692, O. C. 125.
 ἐγχωσις, εως, ἡ, a filling up of a channel with silt, Arist. Meteor.
 1. 14, 22, Polyb. 4. 39, 10, etc.
 ἐγχωστήριος, ον, useful for filling up, App. Civ. 5. 36.
 ἐγῶ, I: Pron. of the first person:—Ep. ἐγῶν before vowels (and so in
 Dor., before consonants, Epich. 64 Ahr., Sophron 39, Ar. Ach. 748, 754,
 but in Aeol. ἐγῶν parox., Apoll. de Pron. p. 64), very rare in Att., Aesch.
 Pers. 931:—strengthened. ἐγῶγε, Lat. equidem, I at least, for my part, in-
 deed, for myself; but this is much more freq. in Att. than in Hom.:
 Dor. ἐγῶγα, ἐγῶνγα, Alcman 65, Ar. Ach. 736, Lys. 986: Boeöt. ἰώνγα,
 ἰώγα Ar. Ach. 898: Lacon. and Tarent. ἐγῶνη Hesych., Apoll. in A. B.
 524. II. a different root ME appears in the oblique cases,
 viz. Gen. ἐμοῦ, enclit. μου; Ion. and Ep. ἐμέδ, ἐμεῦ, μεν, also ἐμέθεν
 Il. 1. 525, Eur. Hel. 177 (lyric); ἐμεῖο Epit. in C. I. 956, 1027, al.;
 μεθέν Sophron 46 Ahr.; Dor. ἐμέος, ἐμεῦς, Epich. ap. Apoll. de Pron.
 p. 365; Boeöt. ἐμοῦς Corinn. 33; also ἐμείω, ἐμείως, ἐμῶς Apoll. 1. c.:—
 Dat. ἐμοί, enclit. μοί; Dor. ἐμίν Epich. 94. 9 Ahr., Ar. Ach. 733,
 Theocr. 4. 30; Tarent. ἐμίνη Rhinthon ap. Apoll. 104 B:—Acc. ἐμέ,
 enclit. με. III. Dual, nom. and acc., νῶϊ (cf. Lat. nos), we two,
 Hom. and Ion.; Att. νῶ, which however is found in Od. 15. 475., 16.
 306; νῶε Antimach.; gen. and dat. νῶϊν, Att. νῶν; νῶϊν = ἡμῖν
 Q. Sm. 1. 213, etc. IV. Pl., nom. ἡμεῖς (an Ion. form ἡμέες, as

in Mss. of Hdt., is denied by Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xx); Aeol. ἄμμες,
 Od. 9. 363, Alcae. 18, Pind. P. 4. 256; Dor. ἄμμες Epich. 94. 6, Ar. Lys.
 168:—Gen., ἡμῶν, Ion. ἡμέων, ἡμείων (Od. 24. 170); Aeol. δμμέων
 Alcae. 93; Dor. ἄμέων Alcman 50, δμῶν Epich. 147, Ar. Lys. 168,
 Theocr. 2. 158:—Dat. ἡμῖν, in Att. Poets also ἡμῖν (ἴ) metri grat., (or,
 as some Gramm. wrote it, ἡμιν), once in Aesch. (Eum. 347), never in
 Eur., not unfreq. in Soph., but rare in Com., Dind. Ar. Av. 386; Aeol.
 and Dor. ἄμμιν, ἄμμί, Od. 1. 384, Alcae. 12, 19, 76, Pind. P. 4. 275,
 Aesch. Theb. 156; Dor. also ἄμιν Alcman 66, Aesch. Eum. 347, Ar.
 Lys. 1081; with ἴ, Ar. Ach. 821, Theocr., but not to be written ἄμιν,
 Ahr. D. Dor. p. 260:—Acc. ἡμᾶς (also ἡμᾶς, Od. 16. 372); Ion. ἡμέας;
 Aeol. ἄμμε Il. 1. 59, Sappho 115, Theocr. 8. 25; Dor. ἄμέ Epich. 97 Ahr.,
 Ar. Ach. 759, Lys. 95, 1099.—On these dialectic varieties, v. Apollon.
 de Pron. pp. 324–387, Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 123 sq., D. Dor. 247 sq. (Cf.
 Skt. aham (ἐγῶν), Lat. ego; Goth. ik, O. Norse ek, A. S. ic, etc.: and
 with ἐ-μέ, με, cf. Skt. māmi, mā; Goth. and O. Norse mik, A. S. mec;
 etc.) Usage: often in answers, as an affirmative, esp. in form ἐγῶγε,
 Soph. Tr. 1248, Plat., etc.; οὗτος ἐγῶ, Lat. ille ego, here am I, Pind. O.
 4. 37; ὅδ' ἐκείνος ἐγῶ Soph. O. C. 138; rarely with Art., τὸν ἐμέ my-
 self, Plat. Theaet. 166 A, Soph. 239 A, Phil. 20 B; τίς ὢν οὗτος δ' ἐγῶ
 τυγχάνω; Plut. 2. 1119 A:—τί τοῦτ' ἐμοί; ἡμῖν τί τοῦτ' ἐστ'; Lat.
 quid mea hoc refert? Ar. Thesm. 498, etc.; cf. σύ.
 ἐγῶδα, ἐγῶμαι, Att. crasis for ἐγῶ οἶδα, ἐγῶ οἶμαι.
 ἐγῶν, ἐγῶνγα, ἐγῶνη, dialectic forms of ἐγῶ, ἐγῶγε, q. v.
 ἐδάην, ἡς, ἡ, aor. 2 of *δάω, Hom.
 ἐδάμην, ἡς, ἡ, Ep. aor. 2 pass. of δαμόω, Il.
 ἐδάνός, ἡ, ὄν, eatable: ἐδανόν, τό, food, Aesch. Ag. 1407.
 ἐδᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, as epith. of oil, Il. 14. 172, h. Hom. Ven. 63, where the
 best Gramm. connect it with ἡδύς, ἡδομαι, ἀνδάνω (q. v.), sweet, v. Heyne
 6. p. 557, Curt. 252; but Buttm. (Lexil. s. v. ἐανός) with εὖς, excellent.
 ἐδάφιζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to beat level and firm like a threshing-floor or
 pavement, Theophr. H. P. 9. 3, 1:—Pass., Id. C. P. 4. 8, 2. II. to
 dash to the ground, Ev. Luc. 19. 44, cf. LXX (Ps. 136. 9).
 ἐδάφιον, τό, Dim. of ἐδαφος, Eust. 1532. 63.
 ἐδάφος, εος, τό: (v. sub ὀδός, ὀδός, οὐδας):—the bottom, foundation,
 base of anything, Thuc. 1. 10; ἐδαφος νηὸς the bottom, hold of a ship,
 O. 5. 249; ἐδ. πλοίου Dem. 883. 22, cf. Pherecr. 'Aγρ. 6; ἐδ. ποταμοῦ,
 θαλάττης Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 18, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 18; ποτηρίου Pherecr.
 Τυρανν. 1. 2. 2. the ground-floor, pavement, οἴκου Hdt. 8. 137;
 καθαιρεῖν εἰς τὸ ἐδαφος to raze to the ground, Thuc. 3. 68. 3.
 ground, soil, περὶ τοῦ τῆς πατρίδος ἐδάφους ἀγωνίζεσθαι for our country's
 soil, Aeschin. 72. 41, cf. Dem. 803. fin.; ἐχθρὸς τῷ τῆς πόλεως ἐδάφει,
 of a mortal foe, Dem. 99. 19., 134. 14:—also soil, viewed in regard
 to its quality, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 8, etc.:—pl., ἐδάφη, lands or ground
 (as property), Isae. 88. 22, cf. Dem. 803. fin., C. I. 162. 17. 4.
 metaph. the original text, original, Galen.
 ἐδέατρος, ὁ, among the Persians, one who tasted first, and named the
 order of dishes, = θαλιάρχος, the seneschal, Phylarch. Fr. 43, cf. E. M.
 315. 37, Suid. s. v.: cf. δαιτρός.
 ἐδέγμην, v. sub δέχομαι.
 ἐδέδατο, v. sub δέω to bind.
 ἐδεδημάτο, v. sub δέμω.
 ἐδέθλιον, τό, = ἐδεθλον, Call. Ap. 62, Ar. Rh. 4. 630.
 ἐδεθλον, τό, = ἐδαφος, Antim. Fr. 87, Ar. Rh. 4. 331; τόδε νόσω ἐδ.
 C. I. 4923. 9; τὰ χρυσόπαστα δ' ἐδεθλα should be read (with Auratus)
 in Aesch. Ag. 776 for ἐσθλά.
 ἐδείδιμεν, -δίσαν, v. sub δέιδω.
 ἐδεκτο, v. sub δέχομαι.
 ἐδεσμα, τό, (ἐδω) meat, food, Plat. Tim. 73 A, Antiph. 'Αλ. 1. 10:
 pl. eatables, meats, Batr. 31, Plat. Rep. 559 B:—Dim. ἐδεσμάτιον, τό,
 Procl. ad Hes. Op. 41.
 ἐδεσματο-θήκη, ἡ, a larder, pantry, Poll. 10. 93, Schol. Od. 6. 76.
 ἐδεστέον, verb. Adj. one must eat, Plat. Crito 47 B, Prot. 314 A.
 ἐδεστής, οὔ, ὁ, an eater, Hdt. 3. 99, Antiph. 'Αλ. 1. 15.
 ἐδεστός, ἡ, ὄν, eatable, good for food, ζῶον Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 15: τὰ ἐδ.
 eatables, meats, Eur. Fr. 475. 19, Plat. Tim. 72 E. II. eaten, Soph.
 Ant. 206: consumed, Id. Tr. 677.
 ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδεσμαι, ἐδήδομαι, ἐδηδώς, v. sub ἔδω, ἐσθίω.
 ἐδηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, = φαγέδαινα, Hesych.
 ἐδητύς, ὄνος, ἡ, meat, food, in Hom. always πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον
 ἔντο Il. 1. 469, etc.; except in Od. 6. 250, δηρὸν γὰρ ἐδητύος ἦεν ἄπαστος.
 ἔδμεναι, v. sub ἔδω.
 ἐδνάομαι, v. sub ἐδνώω.
 ἔδνιος, α, ον, bridal, nuptial, χιτῶν Hesych.
 ἔδνον, τό, Pind. O. 9. 16, Call. Fr. 193, Anth. P. app. 298, Orph.
 Arg. 876; elsewhere only in pl. ἔδνα, ἔδνα:—Ep. word, signifying the
 wedding-gifts, presented by the suitor to the bride or her parents after
 the fashion of the Homeric times, φερνή being the bride's portion (cf.
 the old Norse custom, Dasent Burnt Njal, xxvii); ὕπνιε, πορῶν δπερείσια
 ἔδνα Il. 16. 178; ἡγάγετο .. ἐπεὶ πόρε μύρια ἔδνα Ib. 190, cf. 22. 472;
 μνάσθω ἐδνοισιν δισημενος Od. 16. 391., 21. 161; εἰσέκε μοι .. πατήρ
 ἀποδώσει ἔδνα 8. 318; v. sub ἀνάεδνος; rare in Att., ἔδνοις ἀγαγες
 'Ἡσιόναν πιθῶν δάμαρτα Aesch. Pr. 560. II. in Od. 1. 277., 2.
 196, the ἔδνα seem to be wedding-gifts made to the bride by those of her
 own household, for οἱ δέ in these places cannot be the suitors, v. Nitzsch
 ad l.; so in Eur. Andr. 2, cf. Pind. O. 9. 16: but, III. in Pind.
 P. 3. 167, Orph. 1. c., etc., wedding presents to a wedded pair by their
 guests. (Anciently it had the digamma, ἐφεδνα, φέδνα, ἀνάφεδνος;
 so that the Root was prob. the same as that of ἡδύς, ἀνδόνω; cf. μέλια
 from μέλι: v. Curt. no. 252.)

ἔδνο-φορέω, *to bring wedding-presents*, Eust. 1414. 49.
 ἔδνω, fut. ἔσω, (ἔδνον) *to promise for wedding-presents, to betroth*, ἄμιν ἔδνωσε θύγατρα Theocr. 22. 147; so the Med. in Hom. of a father who portions off his daughter, ὡς κ' αὐτὸς ἔδνώσαιτο θύγατρα Od. 2. 53; ἔδνώσομαι τε θυγατέρ' (so Herm. for ἔδνώσομαι), Eur. Hel. 933. II. in Med. also, *to marry*, γυναικα Anth. P. 7. 648.
 ἔδνωτή, ἡ, *a bride betrothed for ἔδνα*, Hesych.
 ἔδνωτής, Ep. ἔδν-, οὐ, δ, *a father who portions a bride*, οὐ τοι ἔδνωται κακοὶ εἰμέν Il. 13. 382.
 ἔδομαι, fut. of ἔσθω, Hom.
 ἔδον, Ep. and Dor. 3 pl. aor. 2 of δίδωμι. II. impf. of ἔδω.
 ἔδος, εος, τό: Ep. dat. pl. ἔδέεσαι Epigr. Gr. 1046. 78: (ἔζομαι):—*a sitting-place*: 1. *a seat, stool*, Il. 1. 534, 581., 9. 194, etc. 2. *a seat, abode, dwelling-place*, esp. of the gods, ἐς Ὀλυμπον . . ἵν' ἀθανάτων ἔδος ἐστί Il. 5. 360; ἴκοντο θεῶν ἔδος, αἰπὺν Ὀλυμπον Ib. 367; also, periphr., ἔδος Οὐλύμποιο for Ὀλυμπος, Il. 24. 144, Pind. O. 2. 24; but often also of the abodes of men, Θήβης ἔδος Il. 4. 406; Ἰθάκης ἔ. Od. 13. 344; ἔδος Μάκαρος *the abode of Macar*, Il. 24. 544; so in Pind. and Trag.:—later ἔδη specially of *temples*, Plat. Phaedo 111 B, cf. Soph. O. T. 886, El. 1374, where however see Wunder's note; also, ἔποικον ἔδος, periphr. for ἐποικίαι, Aesch. Pr. 411. 3. *the sitting statue of a god*, C. I. 155. 25 (ubi v. Böckh.), 491, Dion. H. 1. 47, Ruhnck. Tim.; and it may have this sense in Isocr. 310 B, Xen. Hell. 1. 4. 5, Plut. Pericl. 13, Paus. 8. 46, 2, though more prob. it means *a temple*.—The sense of *temple* or *statue* is the only one found in Prose, ἔδρα being generally used in the sense of *seat*. 4. *a foundation, base*, Hes. Th. 117, Anth. P. append. 373. 6. II. *the act of sitting*, οὐχ ἔδος ἐστί 'tis no time to sit idle, Il. 11. 647., 23. 205: cf. ἔδρα II. ἔδοῦμαι, fut. of ἔζομαι.
 ἔδρα, Ep. and Ion. ἔδρη, ἡ: (ἔδος): I. *a sitting-place*: I. *a seat, a chair, stool, bench*, Il. 19. 77, Od. 3. 7; ἀγοραὶ τε καὶ ἔδραι Od. 8. 16, cf. 3. 31: *seat of honour*, περὶ μὲν σε τίον . . ἔδρη τε κρέασιν τε Il. 8. 162., 12. 311; so, ἔδραις γεραίρειν τινα Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 59; τιμίαν ἔδραν ἔχειν Aesch. Eum. 854: *a throne*, ἐκβαλεῖν ἔδρας Κρόνον Id. Pr. 201; θακεῖν παγκρατεῖς ἔδρας to sit on an almighty throne, Ib. 389, cf. Pers. 466. 2. *a seat, abode*, often in pl., Pind. O. 7. 140, P. 11. 95, etc.: esp. of the gods, *a sanctuary, temple*, Pind. I. 7 (6). 61, Aesch. Ag. 596, etc.; cf. ἔδος:—*νέοικος ἔδρα a station for ships*, Pind. O. 5. 19; ναύλοχοι ἔδραι Soph. Aj. 460: periphr., Παρηησοῦ ἔδραι for Παρηησός, Aesch. Eum. 11, cf. Eur. Tro. 557; βλεφάρων ἔδρα the eye, Eur. Rhes. 8; ὄμματος ἔ. 554. 3. *the seat or place of anything*, ἐξ ἔδρας out of its right place, Eur. Bacch. 928; τὴν τοῦ ἥπατος ἔ., τοῦ σπλάγγνου, etc., Plat. Tim. 67 B, 72 C, etc.; ἐκ τῆς ἔ. ὤθειν Ib. 79 B; ἔχειν ἔδραν to keep its place, Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 20; ἔδραν στρέφειν τινί to trip one up, Theophr. Char. 27; v. ἔδρσοτρόφος:—*a bottom, foundation, base*, Plut. Demetr. 21. 4. ἡ ἔδρα τοῦ ἵππου *the back of the horse, on which the rider sits*, Xen. Eq. 5, 5., 12, 9, Eq. Mag. 4. 1: cf. ἔδραιος 1. 2. 5. ἔδραι are the quarters of the sky in which omens appear, Aesch. Ag. 117 (ubi v. Herm.), Eur. H. F. 596; cf. Hdt. 7. 37, δ ἥλιος ἐκλιπὼν τὴν . . ἔδρην. 6. *the seat of a disease*, Medic. II. *a sitting*, ἔδραν ἔχειν to be seated, Aesch. Eum. 41; of suppliants, Soph. O. T. 13 (cf. θαλάζω), O. C. 112. 2. *a sitting still*, Hipp. Acr. 292: hence, *inactivity, delay*, like ἔδος II, περιημέτετε τῇ ἔδρῃ Hdt. 9. 41; ἀχθομένων τῇ ἔδρᾳ Thuc. 5. 7; οὐχ ἔδρας ἀκμή Soph. Aj. 811; οὐχ ἔδρας ἀγών Bacchyl. 21; οὐκ ἔργον ἔδρας Eur. Or. 1291. 3. of a position, γονυπετεῖς ἔδραι kneeling, Eur. Phoen. 293; βέλεος ἔδρη *the place where a weapon fixes itself* in the bone, so as to make a clean hole without splintering, Hipp. V. C. 900. 4. *the sitting or session of a council, etc.*, εὐθὺς ἐξ ἔδρας when he rose from the sitting, Soph. Aj. 780, cf. 749, (but, ἐξ ἔδρας ἀνίσταται Ib. 788, means *from quietude*); ἔδραν ποιεῖν to hold a sitting, Andoc. 15. 9. III. *the seat, breech, fundament*, Hdt. 2. 87, Hipp. Aph. 1253, etc.:—of birds, *the rump*, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, fin.
 ἔδραζω, fut. ἄσω: aor. ἤδρασε Or. Sib. 1. 9:—*to make to sit, place*, ἐπὶ πλευρᾷς Dion. H. de Comp. 6; ἄλλουδης Anth. P. 15. 24:—Med. or Pass. *to be seated or fixed*, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 2, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 D.
 ἔδραθον, ες, ε, poet. aor. 2 of δαρθάνω.
 ἔδραιόομαι, Pass. *to become or be stable*, Arcad. p. 163. 18, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 16, and other late writers.
 ἔδραιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, *sitting, sedentary*, of persons or their occupations, ἔργον Hipp. Art. 820; οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν τὰς τέχνας ἔχόντων ἔδραῖοί εἰσι Xen. Lac. 1, 3; ἔδρ. ἀρχαί, opp. to στρατεῖαι, Plat. Rep. 407 B; ἔδρ. βίος Anth. P. 11. 42. 2. ἔδραῖα βάχης *the horse's back on which the rider sits*, Eur. Rhes. 783; cf. ἔδρα I. 4. II. *sitting fast, steady, steadfast*, κάθησ' ἔδραῖα Eur. Andr. 266; ἔδρ. βάσεις Plat. Tim. 59 D; ἔδρ. ὕπνος *sound sleep*, Hipp. 1180 E; of a cup, Ath. 496 A.
 ἔδραιότης, ητος, ἡ, *firmness, fixedness*, Clem. Al. 859.
 ἔδραιώμα, τά, *a foundation, base*, Ep. 1 Tim. 3. 15.
 ἔδρακον, aor. 2 of δέρκομαι.
 ἔδραμον, aor. 2 of τρέχω.
 ἔδραν, Ep. 3 pl. aor. 2 of διδράσκω.
 ἔδραν, τό, poet. form of ἔδρα, *a seat, abode, dwelling*, Hes. Fr. 18, Orph. H. 17. 7:—mostly in pl., Aesch. Pers. 4, Supp. 102, Soph. O. C. 176, 223; ἀλλ' ἀνα ἐξ ἔδρανων rise from thy rest or idleness, Soph. Aj. 194. II. *a stay, support*, said of an anchor, in sing., Anth. P. 6. 28.
 ἔδρασμα, τό, = ἔδρα, Eur. Fr. 307, Philo. 1. 336.
 ἔδραστέαν, verb. Adj. of ἔδραζω, *one must place*, Geop. 6. 2, 2. II. of ἔδραζομαι, *one must sit*, Schol. Il. 23. 205.
 ἔδρη, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for ἔδρα, Hom., Hdt.
 ἔδρηεις, εσσα, εν, = ἔδραιος, Hesych.

ἔδρησα, Ion. aor. 1 of δράω.
 ἔδριάω, *to seat or set*:—Pass. *to sit*, only in Ep. forms ἔδριώνται Hes. Th. 388; ἔδριώντο Il. 10. 198, Od. 7. 98; ἔδριάσθαι Od. 3. 35. II. intr. in Act. *to sit*, Theocr. 17. 19, Ap. Rh. 3. 170.
 ἔδρικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to the seat or the bowels*, Medic.
 ἔδριον, τό, Dim. of ἔδρα, Hesych.
 ἔδριτης [ἱ], ὄ, *a suppliant sitting on the hearth*, Suid.; cf. ἱκέτης.
 ἔδρο-διασταλέυς, ἔως, ὄ, *an instrument for widening the passage of the anus*, Paul. Aeg. p. 205.
 ἔδρο-στρόφος, ὄ, *a wrestler who throws his adversary*, Argive fashion, by a cross-buttock, Theocr. 24. 109.
 ἔδυν, 1 sing., but ἔδυν (Il. 4. 222) Ep. and Dor. 3 pl., aor. 2 of δύω.
 ἔδω, old Ep. pres., for which in Att. ἔσθω is used, Ep. inf. ἔδμεναι: impf. ἔδον, Ion. 3 sing. ἔδεσκε, Il. 22. 501: fut. ἔδομαι 18. 271, Od. 9. 369: pf. part. ἔδηδώς:—Pass., pf. ἔδήδοται Od.:—for the Att. forms v. sub ἔσθω: cf. also ἔσθω. (From √ΕΔ come also ἔδ-ωδή, ἔδ-ητύς, ἔδ-εσμα, εἰδ-αρ, εἰσ-ω, ἔσθ-ιω; cf. Skt. ad, ad-mi (edo), ad-akas (edax), Lat. ed-o, es-t, ess-e, es-us, es-urio, es-ca; Goth. it-an, A. S. et-an; O. H. G. iz-an, G. essen.) *To eat*, as opp. to πίνω, Hom.: also of beasts, *to eat, devour*, Hom., esp. in Il.; εἰωθότες ἔδμεναι ἄδδην Il. 5. 203; ὕσσα μὲν ἐκπέπεται καὶ ἐδήδοται Od. 22. 56: of worms, *to gnaw*, Il. 22. 509, Od. 21. 395:—rare in Att., Alcae. Com. Incert. 1, Eubul. Διον. 4. II. *to eat up, devour*, esp. in phrases, βίαν, οἶκον, κτήματα, χρήματα ἔδουσι Od.; ἡμέτερον κάματον . . ἔδουσι Od. 14. 417. III. metaph., καμάτω τε καὶ ἀλγεσι θυμὸν ἔδοντες 9. 75, cf. 10. 379, Il. 24. 129, Simon. Iamb. 1. 24.
 ἔδωδή, ἡ, *food, meat, victuals*, Il. 19. 167, Od. 3. 70, etc.; also in Prose, Hipp. Acut. 392; ἔδ. καὶ πόσις Plat. Rep. 350 A, Legg. 782 E, al.; pl., τῶν . . περὶ ἔδωδὸς ἡδονῶν Id. Rep. 389 E, cf. 519 B. 2. *forage, fodder* for cattle, Il. 8. 504. 3. *a bait for fish*, Theocr. 21. 43. II. *the act of eating*, ἀχθόμενος τῇ ἔδ. Arist. H. A. 6. 6, 1; ὀδόντας ἔχει . . ἔδωδὸς χάριν Id. P. A. 4. 6, 10; τῇ ἔδ. τοῦ βοῦς [χαίρει] ὀλέων Id. Eth. N. 3. 10, 13. 2. *a meal*, ἐπὶ μῆς ἔδ. Id. H. A. 8. 9, 1.
 ἔδώδιμος, ον Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 10., 6. 12, 12, η, ον Hdt. 2. 92:—*eatable*, Hdt. l. c., Thuc. 3. 108, etc.: τὰ ἔδώδιμα *eatables, provisions*, Id. 7. 39, etc.
 ἔδωδός, ὄν, *given to eating* (more than drinking), Hipp. Acr. 284.
 ἔδωλιάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to furnish the audience with seats*, Lycurg. ap. Harp., Poll. 4. 121; cf. Inscr. of Brit. Mus. p. 23. II. *to form a floor*, Suid.
 ἔδωλιον, τό, (ἔδος) *a seat*, mostly in pl., like ἔδρανα, *abodes*, Aesch. Theb. 455, Cho. 71, Soph. El. 1393; Com. phrase, κριβάνων ἔδ. Ar. Fr. 199. II. in a ship, ἔδωλια are expl. *the rowing-benches*, Lat. transtra, Eust., Hesych., etc.; but in Hdt. 1. 24, where Arion plays standing ἐν τοῖσι ἔδωλοῖσι, it must be a kind of *half-deck*; the phrase ἄκρα ἔδωλια indicates the same thing, Soph. Aj. 1277; Helen also sits ἐν μέσοις ἔδ., Eur. Hel. 1571; and a man bound hand and foot is placed ἐς θάδωλια νηὺς, Id. Cycl. 238. 2. in sing. *the socket of the mast*, Lat. calx mali, Arist. Mechau. 6. III. in a theatre, *a semicircle of benches*, Lat. fori, Poll. 4. 132.
 ἔδωλιος or rather ἔδωλιός (Lob. Pathol. p. 135), ὄ, *a bird* in Schol. Ar. Av. 884, Hesych.; perhaps only v. l. for ἐρώδιος.
 ἔδωλον, τό, = ἔδωλιον, Lyc. 1320.
 ἔε, poet. for εἶ, *him*, acc. of οὐ.
 ἔεδνα, ἔεδνώω, ἔεδνωτής, Ep. for ἔδν-.
 ἔεικοσάβοιος, ἔείκοσι, -κόσαρος, -κοστός, Ep. for εἰκοσ-.
 ἔείλεαν, v. sub εἶλω.
 ἔεῖο, Ep. for εἶο, Ap. Rh. 1. 1032.
 ἔειπα, ἔειπον, Ep. for εἶπα, εἶπον.
 ἔεις, Ep. for εἶς, Hes. Th. 145, C. I. (addend.) 4935 b.
 ἔεισάμην, part. εἰσάμενος, Ep. aor. of εἶδομαι, v. sub *εἶδω.
 ἔείσαο, ἔείσατο, 2 and 3 sing. Ep. aor. of εἶμι (ibo), Il. 9. 645, 15. 415:—εἰσάσθην, 2 dual, 15. 544.
 ἔέλδομαι, ἔέλδωρ, Ep. for ἔλδ-.
 ἔέλμεθα, ἔελμένος, v. sub εἶλω.
 ἔέλπομαι, Ep. for ἔλπομαι.
 ἔέλσαι, v. sub εἶλω.
 ἔεργάθω, ἔεργε, ἔεργμένος, ἔεργνυμι, ἔεργω, Ep. for εἶργ-.
 ἔερμένος, ἔερτο, v. sub εἶρω.
 ἔέρση, ἔερσήεις, Ep. for ἔρσ-.
 ἔέρχατο, v. sub εἶργω.
 ἔέσατο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 med. of ἴζω; v. sub ἐφίζω I.
 ἔέσατο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. med. of ἔννυμι.
 ἔεστα, Ep. 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of ἔννυμι.
 ἔζομαι: impf. and aor. 2 ἔζομην: the aor. pass. ἔσθην (read in Soph. O. C. 195 by Br., etc.) is not Att., v. Luc. Soloec. 11, Phryn. 269, and καθέζομαι. (From √ΕΔ come also ἴζ-ω, εἶα-α, ἔδ-ος, ἔδ-ρα, ἴδ-ρῶ, cf. (αἶδας = καθέδρας Hesych.); cf. Skt. sad, sid-âmi (sido, sedeo), sâd-ayâmi (colloco), sad-as (sedes), Lat. sed-eo, sed-o, sol-ium; Goth. sit-a, O. H. G. sitz-u (sitzen), sat-al, (sedile, settle, saddle): cf. ἡμαι.) *To seat oneself, sit*, Hom., who however only uses pres. and impf.; mostly with ἐν, as ἔζεσθαι ἐν λέκτρῳ, etc.; ἐπὶ δίφρῳ Il. 6. 354; κατὰ κλισμούς Od. 3. 389; ποτὶ βομῶν 22. 335, 379; ἐπὶ βάθρον Soph. O. C. 100, cf. Ar. Ran. 682; rarely, ἔζ. εἰς τάπον Mimmern. 9; ἀμφὶ τινι Eur. Phoen. 1516:—also c. acc. only, τὸδ' ἔζετο μαντεῖον Aesch. Eum. 3; εἰρεαίας ζυγὸν ἐζόμενος Soph. Aj. 249 (v. sub καθίζω II):—ἐπὶ χθονὶ . . ἐζέσθην *they sank to the earth*, of a pair of scales, Il. 8. 74:—used once by Hdt. 8. 22 (ἐκ τοῦ μέσου ἡμῖν ἔζεσθε), and in late Prose; but in Att. Prose καθέζομαι was always used. II. there is no such Act. as ἔζω, *to set, place*; though, as if from it, we have the trans. tenses εἶσα, med. εἰσάμην, fut. mcd. εἶσομαι, pf. pass. εἶμαι, (v. εἶσα):—the Causal Verb is ἴζω or ἴδρῶ.

ἔη, fem. for ἔος, *his*.
 ἔη, exclam., v. sub ζ.
 ἔην, 3 sing. Ep. impf. of εἰμί (*sum*), Hom.: as first pers. only in Il. 11. 762 (v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 108 Anm. 16), where Spitzn. ζον.
 ἔηνδ' ἄνε, Ep. 3 sing. impf. act of ἀνδάνω.
 ἔηος, gen. masc. of ἔος (q. v.); not ἔηος, as if from ἔος.
 ἔης, Ep. gen. of ὄς, *who*, Il. 16. 208: but ἔης, gen. of ὄς, *his*.
 ἔησθα, 2 sing. Ep. impf. of εἰμί (*sum*).
 ἔησι, 3 sing. Ep. subj. pres. of εἰμί (*sum*).
 ἔθας, ἄδος, ὄ, ἦ, (ἔθος) *customary, accustomed*, Hipp. 597. 2; ἔθ. γεν-
 ἔσθαι τινός Thuc. 2. 44, cf. Plut. Otho 5; also c. dat., Hipp. Morb. Sacr. 307. 46, Opp. H. 5. 499. II. ordinary, Hipp. 645. 32. III. *same*, Themist. 273 D.
 ἔθειρα, ἦ, *hair*, poet. Noun, used by Hom. only in Il., and always in pl., either of a horse's mane, 8. 42; or of the horsehair crest on helmets, 16. 795., 19. 382;—in sing. of the hair of the head, Pind. I. 5 (4). 11, Aesch. Pers. 1062, Eur., etc.; (but also in pl., Aesch. Cho. 175, Eur. Hel. 632, C. I. 1012); then of a lion's mane, Theocr. 25. 244; a boar's bristles, Opp. C. 3. 395; a bird's plumage, Ib. 123; also a tufted flower, as of the crocus, Mosch. 2. 68.
 ἔθειράζω, fut. ἄσω, to have long hair, Theocr. 1. 34.
 ἔθειράς, ἄδος, ἦ, = ἔθειρα, an old reading in Od. 16. 176, for γενειάδες, v. Schol. Theocr. 1. 34.
 ἔθειρω, once in Hom., Il. 21. 347, χαίρει δέ μιν (sc. ἀλώην) ὅστις ἔθειρῃ he rejoices, whoso tends the field: in Orph. Arg. 932 we have the Pass., χρυσέαις φολίδεσσιν ἔθειρεται he is decked with golden scales.
 ἔθειρ-ἀστειος, ov. aiming at fashion, conceited, Heliod. 7. 10.
 ἔθειρ-εχθρος, ov. bearing one a grudge, Cratin. Incert. 103, Philo 2. 269:—Adv., ἔθειρ-εχθρως ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Dem. 1005. 15; τινί Paus. 4. 4. 4.
 ἔθειρ-μῶς, ov. willing, voluntary, Hes. Op. 118, Call. Dian. 31.
 ἔθειρ-μῶν, ov. gen. onos, = foreg., Plat. Crat. 406 A.
 ἔθειρ-πτός, ἦ, ov. voluntary, a conjunct. of Herm. in Soph. O. C. 527, for ἀθαίρετον, which violates the metre.
 ἔθειροδουλεία (-ία only in Suid.), ἦ, willing slavery, Plat. Symp. 184 C:—ἔθειροδουλέω, to be or become a slave willingly, Dio C. 45. 35.
 ἔθειρ-δουλος, ov. a willing slave, serving voluntarily, Plat. Rep. 362 D:—Adv., ἔθειροδούλως ἔχειν Plut. Arat. 25.
 ἔθειρ-θρησκεία, ἦ, will-worship, self-chosen service, Ep. Col. 2. 23.
 ἔθειρ-θρησκείω, to choose a mode of worship for oneself, Eccl.
 ἔθειρ-κακίω, to be ἔθειρ-κακός; of soldiers who let themselves be beaten, to be slack in duty, play the coward purposely, Hdt. 1. 127., 5. 78., 9. 67, Polyb. 4. 38, 6, etc.
 ἔθειρ-κακήσις, εως, ἦ, wilful neglect of duty, Polyb. 3. 68, 10; εἰς ἔθ. ἄγειν to refer a thing to malice prepense, Id. 27. 13, 13:—also, in Suid., ἔθειρ-κακία, ἦ.
 ἔθειρ-κακός, ov. wilfully bad, cowardly, of soldiers:—Adv. -κως, App. ap. Suid. s. v.
 ἔθειρ-κίνδυνος, ov. courting danger, fool-hardy, Poll. 3. 134:—Adv. -κως, App. Pun. 120.
 ἔθειρ-κωφέω, to affect deafness, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 202, Strabo 36.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ov. pretending deafness, unwilling to hear, Suid.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, Adv. voluntarily, spontaneously, Thuc. 8. 9, Polyb. 6. 31, 2.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, Adv. voluntarily, Hdt. 1. 5.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ἦρος, ὄ, a volunteer, Od. 2. 292; cf. sq.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ov, ὄ, prose form of foreg., (used however by Soph. Aj. 24), Hdt. 5. 104, 110, Thuc. 1. 60, Andoc. 1. 14; ἔθ. φίλος Xen. An. 1. 6, 9; τῶν ἔθειρ-κωφῶν .. τριηραρχῶν Dem. 259. 12:—cf. Lob. Phryn. 4.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, Adv., = ἔθειρ-κωφός, Thuc. 8. 2, Diod. 18. 53.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ἴδος, ἦ, fem. of ἔθειρ-κωφός, Synes. 141 C.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ἦ, love of work, prob. l. for φιλοπονία in Xen. Oec. 21, 6.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ov. willing to work, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 22, Ael. N. A. 4. 43.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ov. a voluntary prostitute, Anacr. 19.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ov. one who voluntarily charges himself with the office of πρόξενος (q. v.) to a foreigner or foreign state, a sort of honorary consul, Thuc. 3. 70.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ἦ, = ἔθειρ-κωφός, Hesych.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ἦ, would-be-wisdom, Epiph. 1. pp. 30, 958.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ov. would-be-wise, Id.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ov. fond of repetition, a bore, Crates Incert. 8.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ov. given to change, Eccl.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, to work freely, indefatigably, Ael. N. A. 7. 13.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ἦ, willingness to work, Eccl.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ov. (*ἔργω) willing to work, indefatigable, Xen. Eq. 10, 17, Ael. N. A. 4. 43., 7. 13. Adv. -γῶς, Poll. 3. 121.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, a, ov. voluntary, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 11, Symp. 8, 13. II. of things, optional, τὸ ἐρᾶν ἔθειρ-κωφόν ἐστὶ love is a matter of free choice, Id. Cyr. 5. 1, 10. Adv. -ίως, Id. Hier. 11, 12.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, ov. a would-be philosopher, E. M. 722. 17.
 ἔθειρ-κωφός, or θέλω; Ep. subj. θέλωμι Il. 1. 549., 9. 397:—impf. ἤθελον Il. 14. 120, al., Hdt., Att.; Ep. also ἔθελον Il. 6. 336; Ion. ἔθειρ-κωφόν 13. 106, Hdt. 6. 12:—fut. ἔθειρ-κωφόν Hom., Hdt., Att.; θελήσω Att.:—aor. 1 ἤθειρ-κωφόν Hdt., Att., Ep. ἔθειρ-κωφόν Il. 18. 396; imper. θέλησον Aesch. Pr. 783; subj. θελήσῃ Ib. 1028, Xen., etc.; opt. θελήσαιμι Soph. O. C. 1133; inf. θελήσαι (v. l. ἐθ-) Thuc. 5. 72, etc.:—part. θελήσας Soph. O. T. 649, Isae. 69. 42:—pf. ἤθειρ-κωφόν Xen., etc.; τεθέληκα Sext. Emp. M. 2. 37, Moschio, LXX.—The use of the two forms in Poets depends to some extent on metrical reasons: the pres. form θέλω however never occurs in Hom. (unless with La Roche we return to the reading ὅ τι θέλοιεν in Od. 15. 317), or Hes.; and is rare in all Ep. and Eleg. Poets (θέλοι occurs in H. Hom. Ap. 46, θέλει in Solon 27. 12): v.

Interpp. ad Il. 1. 277: reversely, ἔθειρ-κωφός is never used in Trag. dialogue, except in the augm. tenses ἤθελον, ἤθειρ-κωφόν: in Ar. Vesp. 291, Pax 852, we have the fut. ἔθειρ-κωφόν: Pind. follows the Homeric usage, Böckh v. l. P. 1. 62., 10. 5: the other Lyr. have both forms, ἔθειρ-κωφόν being naturally most common in anapaestics: in Hdt. the MSS. vary, but he seems to have preferred ἔθειρ-κωφόν: in Att. Prose the form ἔθειρ-κωφόν prevails, except in the phrases εἰ θέλεις, ἂν θεός θέλῃ, and the like, Lob. Phryn. 7; hence in Att. Prose the only impf. and aor. ind. are ἤθελον, ἤθειρ-κωφόν, regul. formed from ἔθειρ-κωφόν. To wish, be fain, implying purpose or design, whereas βούλομαι denotes mere willingness or desire (λέξει θέλω σοι, πρὶν θανεῖν, ἂ βούλομαι Eur. Alc. 281); but in Od. 3. 324, it is used much like βούλομαι, to prefer, εἰ δ' ἔθειρ-κωφόν πεζός if thou hadst rather, on foot:—Construct.:—absol., esp. in part., ἔθειρ-κωφόν ἔθειρ-κωφόν ἀνήγαγεν Od. 3. 272; εἰ οὐ γὰρ σὺ θυμῷ ἔθειρ-κωφόν Il. 23. 894; ἔθειρ-κωφόν μοι θυμός Il. 17. 702, Od. 11. 566:—often foll. by inf. of pres. or aor., to wish to .., Il. 7. 364, and Att.; c. acc. et inf. to wish that .., Il. 19. 274, Hdt. 1. 3; rarely foll. by ὥστε, Eur. Hipp. 1327:—but it is not used c. acc. only, except when an inf. is easily supplied from the context, εὐκλῆος τὰ φράζει, ἄσφ' ἔθειρ-κωφόν (sc. φράζεσθαι) Il. 1. 554, cf. 9. 397., 7. 182, Od. 14. 172; σιτέονται δὲ οὐκ ὄσα ἔθειρ-κωφόν (sc. σιτέεσθαι), Hdt. 1. 71, cf. Thuc. 5. 50; τί δὲ θέλων (sc. πρᾶξαι); with what intent? Aesch. Pr. 118, etc. 2. with a negat., almost = δύναμαι, as μὴ μὴ οὐκ ἔθειρ-κωφόν ἐναντίον they cared not to make a stand, i. e. they were unable, Il. 13. 106; οὐδ' .. ἤθελε θυμὸς τειρομένους ἐτόρῳσιν ἀμυνέμεν 17. 703; and, by a poetic figure, of a stream, οὐδ' ἔθειρ-κωφόν προρέειν δὲ ἴσχετο would not run on, but stopped, 21. 366, cf. Od. 8. 223, 316, h. Cer. 45; so, τὰ δένδρα οὐδὲν μ' ἔθειρ-κωφόν διδάσκειν Plat. Phaedr. 230 D. 3. part. ἔθειρ-κωφόν or θέλων as Adv. like ἐκῶν, willingly, gladly, Od. 3. 272, and Att. Poets, cf. Soph. O. T. 649; οὐκ ἔθειρ-κωφόν, = ἀεκῶν, Il. 4. 300:—but ἔθειρ-κωφόν or ὁ θέλων, like ὁ βουλόμενος, whoever will, i. e. any one, Lat. quivis, Soph. Ph. 619, Aj. 1146, Plat. Gorg. 508 C:—τὸ θέλων = τοῦτο δὲ θέλει τις, Soph. O. C. 1219. 4. μὴ ἔθειρ-κωφόν, c. inf., like Lat. noli, do not, Il. 1. 277., 2. 247. 5. εἰ θέλεις if you please, Soph. O. T. 343. 6. foll. by subj., τί σοι θέλεις δῆτ' εἰκάθω; in what wilt thou that I give way to thee, Ib. 650, cf. El. 80. II. of inanimate things, 1. much like μέλλω, merely to express a future event, like our will or shall as a sign of the fut. tense, εἰ θελήσει ἀναβῆναι ἢ τυραννίς Hdt. 1. 109; εἰ [ὁ ποταμὸς] ἔθειρ-κωφόν ἐκτρέψαι τὸ βέεθρον Id. 2. 11; εἰ ἔθειρ-κωφόν ται μῆδεν ἀντίφρον εἶναι Id. 7. 49; cf. Plat. Rep. 370 B, 423 B, 436 B, 503 C, etc.:—in this sense, very rarely of persons, οὐ δοῦναι θέλει = οὐκ ἂν δοίη, Aesch. Eum. 429; εἶπερ .. οὐτὸς σ' ἔθειρ-κωφόν κρατῆσαι Ar. Vesp. 536; cf. Pind. N. 7. 132, Plat. Rep. 375 A. 2. like πέφυκα, to be naturally disposed, to be wont or accustomed, c. inf., συμβάσεις ἰσχυρὰ οὐκ ἔθειρ-κωφόν συμμένειν Hdt. 1. 74; μεγάλα πρήγματα μεγάλοις κινδύνοισι ἔθειρ-κωφόν κατατρέσθαι Id. 7. 50, 2; οὐκ ἔθειρ-κωφόν αἱ γυνῶμαι .. ὁμοίαι εἶναι Thuc. 2. 89; τοῦτ' ἐνδελεχὲς ἔθειρ-κωφόν γίνεσθαι Arist. Meteor. 1. 9, 5, cf. Metaph. 4. 2, 8, al.; οὐ θέλει ζῆν, of premature births, Id. H. A. 6. 21, 3. 3. in Hdt. and Att. Prose, often in phrases, τί ἔθειρ-κωφόν τὸ τέρας, τὸ ἔπος; Lat. quid sibi vult? French que veut-il dire? what means it ..? Hdt. 1. 78., 6. 37; in full τί ἔθειρ-κωφόν λέγειν; Id. 2. 13, cf. 4. 131.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν, Ep. and Att. poet. gen. for ἔο, οὐ, masc. and fem. his, her, of him, of her, Hom., etc.: Aeol. γέθεν, v. sub δίγαμμα.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν, ἔθειρ-κωφόν, ἔθειρ-κωφόν, ἔθειρ-κωφόν, Ion. forms, v. sub θεάομαι.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν-λογέω, to gather customarily, Anth. P. 9. 551.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν-σύνη, ἦ, custom, Hesych., Suid.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν, ov. gen. onos, accustomed: well-known, Musac. 312.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν, aor. 1 pass. of ἔθειρ-κωφόν: but ἔθειρ-κωφόν, aor. 2 act. of τίθειμι.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν, poet. εἰθ- Pyth. C. Aur. 35: fut. Att. εἰθίω Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 53: aor. εἰθισα Dem. 477. 21: pf. εἰθισκα Plat. Meno 70 B, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 15:—Pass., fut. εἰθισθήσομαι Dion. H. 4. 11: aor. εἰθισθην Ar. Vesp. 512, Plat.: pf. εἰθισμαι Eur., etc., ἦθισμαι C. I. (addend.) 2347 k. 14: plqpf. εἰθιστο Xen. Ages. 11, 2: (ἔθος). To accustom, use, ἔθ. τινὰ ποιεῖν τι Plat. Gorg. 510 D, etc.; sometimes εἰθίζεω τινὰ τὸ ποιεῖν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 2, etc.;—c. acc. cogn., ἔθῃ ἔθ. τινὰ Plat. Legg. 706 D; ἔθ. τινὰ ταῦτά Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 15; ἔθ. τινὰ πρὸς τι Luc. Anach. 20:—Pass. to be or become accustomed or used to do, c. inf., Hipp. Art. 807, Thuc. 1. 77, etc.; εἰθισμένος ἀναίσχυρτείν Andoc. 20. 16; c. acc. cogn., εἰθίζεσθαι ἔθος Plat. Legg. 681 B; εἰθίζεσθαι σὺν ἔθειρ-κωφόν Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 33; εἰθίζεσθαι πρὸς τι Arist. Eth. N. 3. 12, 2, al.; τι Ib. 4. 1, 31, al.; τινί Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11:—in Plut. Lycurg. 12, Bekk. restores εἰθίζοντο for the intr. act. εἰθίζον.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν, ἦ, ov. of, arising from use or custom, Plut. 2. 3 A.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν, ov. accustomed, usual, ἔθειρ-κωφόν [ἐστὶ] μοι Diod. Excerpt. 577. 43: τὰ ἔθειρ-κωφόν customs, Ath. 151 E. Adv. -μως, Apollon. de Pron. 101 A.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν, τό, (ἔθειρ-κωφόν) a custom, habit, Plat. Legg. 793 D.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν, ὄ, an accustoming, habituation, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 21, al.: pl. customs, usages, Id. Pol. 7. 13, 12.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν, verb. Adj. one must accustom, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 28, Plat. Rep. 396 A, etc.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν, ἦ, ov. to be acquired by habit, ἀρετή Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 1, al. 2. acquired by habit, Id. Rhet. 1. 10, 18.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν, ov, ὄ, an ethnarch, Luc. Macrob. 17, 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 32. II. a captain of Roman auxiliaries, Byz.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν, ἦ, rule over a nation, Byz.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν, Adv. by nations, as a whole nation, Joseph. Macc. 3. 4.
 ἔθειρ-κωφόν, ἦ, ov. of or for a nation, national, Polyb. 30. 10, 6, Diod. 18. 13. II. almost = βάρβαρος, foreign, heathen, gentile, N. T. and Eccl.; ἔθειρ-κωφόν .. ἐν σοφίᾳ Epigr. Gr. 430. 6, so Adv. -κως, N. T.

ἔθνιτης, ου, ὁ, of the same nation, Eust. 901. 9, Suid.; in Hesych. ἔθνι-
στης must be corrected.

ἔθνος, εος, τό: (from √FEO, v. II. 2. 87., 7. 115, al.):—a number of
people living together, a company, body of men, ἑταίρων ἔθνος, ἔθνος
ἑταίρων a band of comrades, II. 3. 32., 7. 115, etc.; ἔθνος λαῶν a host
of men, II. 13. 495; and of particular tribes, Δυκίων μέγα ἔ. 12. 330;
Ἀχαιῶν ἔ. 17. 552: in pl., ἔθνεα πεζῶν II. 724, cf. 2. 91; ἔθνεα
νεκρῶν Od. 10. 526; and of animals, ἔθνεα μυιάων, μελισσάων, ὄρνιθων
swarms, flocks, etc., II. 2. 87, 459, 469; so, ἔθνη θηρῶν Soph. Ph. 1147,
Ant. 344:—Pind. has also ἔθνος μερόπων, ἀνέρων, γυναικῶν, a race,
family, tribe, O. 1. 106, P. 4. 448; ἔ. τόδε, of the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum.
366.

2. after Hom., a nation, people, τὸ Μηδικὸν ἔθνος Hdt. 1.
101, cf. Aesch. Pers. 43, 56, etc.; γένος being a subdivision of ἔθνος,
Hdt. 1. 56, cf. γένος III. 1. c. b. in N. T. and Eccl. τὰ ἔθνη the
nations, Gentiles, i. e. all except Jews and Christians; cf. βάρ-
βαρος.

3. a peculiar class of men, a caste, tribe, τὸ Θετταλῶν . .
πενεστικὸν ἔ. Plat. Legg. 776 D; ἔθνος κηρυκικόν, βασιφῶδων Id. Polit.
290 C, Xen. Symp. 3, 6, cf. Plat. Gorg. 455 B, Arist. Fr. 347:—also a
class in respect to rank or station, οὐ πρὸς τοῦτο βλέποντες . . ὅπως . .
ἐν τῷ ἔθνῳ ἔσται διαφερόντως εὐδαιμον Plat. Rep. 420 D, cf. 421 C,
519 E.

4. sex, τὸ θῆλυ ἔθνος Xen. Oec. 7, 26. 5. a part,
number, Hipp. 408. 33; cf. ὁμοεθνία. II. of a single person, a
relation, Pind. N. 5. 80; cf. γένος II.

ἔθρονον, aor. 2 of θρώσκω, Hom.

ἔθω, εος, τό, (ἔθω) custom, habit, ἔθος τὸ πρὸς θε τοκῶν (where it nearly
= ἦθος, nature, disposition), Aesch. Ag. 728; τὸ σύνθηρες ἔ. Soph. Ph.
894; then very freq. in Plat., Arist., etc., both in sing. and pl.; ἐν ἔθει
εἶναι to be in the habit, Thuc. 2. 64; ἔθος ἐστίν τινι, c. inf., Cratin.
Min. Tap. 1, Alex. Φιλ. 1; ἔθος ἔχειν, c. inf., Plut. Them. 4; ἔθει by
habit, habitually, opp. to φύσει, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 6; δι' ἔθος, 7. 14,
4; ἐξ ἔθους 2. 1, 1; ἐν ἔθει Id. Fr. 119.

ἔθρῖσεν, v. sub θερίζω.

ἔθω, (v. sub fin.):—to be accustomed, to be wont: the pres. is only used
in partie. with a finite Verb, much in the same construction as λαθῶν
and τυχῶν, κακὰ πόλλ' ἔρδεσκεν ἔθων much ill he wrought by custom,
i. e. was accustomed to work, II. 9. 540; οὗς παῖδες ἐριδμαίνωσιν ἔθοντες
16. 260:—the pf. εἴθω, Ion. ἔωθα (both in Hom.) is used as a pres.,
and the plqpf. εἰώθειν, Ion. εἰώθεα, as impf.:—to be wont or accustomed,
be in the habit, mostly c. inf., as II. 5. 766, Hdt. 3. 36, Thuc. 1. 99, etc.:
impers., ὡσπερ εἰώθει (sc. γενέσθαι), Plut. Sull. 9, etc.:—the part. stands
absol. of persons, accustomed, customary, usual, ἡνιόχῳ εἰωθότι II. 5.
231; ὑμῖν . . τοῖς εἰωθόσιν who are used [to hear me], Soph. Ph. 939;
οὐκ εἰωθῶς praeter morem, Hdt. 1. 111; and of things, τὰ εἰωθῶτα νοή-
ματα Id. 3. 80; ἐν τῷ εἰωθότι τρόπῳ Plat. Apol. 27 B, etc.; often in
neut., κατὰ τὸ εἰωθότα according to custom, Thuc. 4. 17; παρὰ τὸ εἰωθός
Ib. 55; τὰ εἰωθότα ordinary things, Ar. Ran. 1, Thuc. 2. 51, etc.:—
Archipp. Incert. 10, Araros Incert. 2, have εἰωθός:—Adv. εἰωθότως, more
solito, Soph. El. 1456. (To the same Root belong ἔθος, ἦθος, ἦθειος,
ἔθίζω:—this Root is √FEO, as appears from Skt. svadh-ā (voluntas, vis),
Lat. sue-sco, sue-tus; cf. Goth. sid-us (ἦθος), O. H. G. sit-u (sitte).)

εἰ, Dor. for ἦ, where, C. I. 5594. II. 39; cf. πεῖ.

εἰ, Ep. and Dor. also αἰ, Lat. si, a conjunctive Particle, used both in
conditions, if, and in indirect questions, whether. In the former use its
regular negative is μή; in the latter, οὐ.

A. IN CONDITIONS. I. with INDIC., 1. with the present,
perfect, and past tenses, to state simply a present or past condition, with
nothing implied as to its fulfilment, εἰ δ' οὕτω τοῦτ' ἐστίν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει
φίλον εἶναι but if this is so, it will be . . , II. 1. 564: any form of the
Verb can stand in apodosis, so that it correspond in point of time with
the tense in protasis, εἰ θεοὶ τι δρῶσιν αἰσχρόν, οὐκ εἰσὶν θεοὶ Eur. Fr.
294. 7; εἰ δοκεῖ, πλέωμεν Soph. Ph. 526; εἰ Φαῖδρον ἀγνοῶ, καὶ ἐμαν-
τοῦ ἐπιλέλησμαι Plat. Phaedr. 228 A; κάκιστ' ἀπολοίμην (true optative),
Ξανθίαν εἰ μὴ φιλῶ Ar. Ran. 579, cf. Od. 17. 475; εἰ θεοῦ ἦν, οὐκ ἦν
αἰσχροκερδής' εἰ δ' αἰσχροκερδής, οὐκ ἦν θεοῦ Plat. Rep. 408 C; εἰ
ταῦτα λέγων διαφθείρω τοὺς νέους, ταῦτ' ἂν εἶη βλαβερὰ this would be,
softened for this is, Plat. Apol. 30 B, cf. 25 B; εἰ οὗτοι ὀρθῶς ἀπέστησαν,
ὑμεῖς ἂν οὐ χρεῶν ἀρχοίτε if these were right in their revolt, (it would
follow that) you rule when you have no right, Thuc. 3. 40:—for the
fut. to express a present condition, v. infr. 3. b. 2. with the his-
torical tenses, implying that the condition has not been or was not ful-
filled, answered by an histor. tense with ἂν in apodosis, (v. ἂν, B. I. 1.
a):

a. the impf. with εἰ refers to present time or to continued or
repeated action in past time (in Hom. always the latter): ταῦτα οὐκ ἂν
ἐδύναντο ποιεῖν, εἰ μὴ διαίτη μετρία ἐχρῶντο they would not be able to
do this (as they do), if they did not live an abstemious life, Xen. Cyr. 1.
2, 16, cf. Plat. Rep. 489 B; οὐκ ἂν νήσων ἐκράτει, εἰ μὴ τι καὶ ναυτικὸν
εἶχεν he (Agamemnon) would not have been master of islands, if he had
not had also some naval force, Thuc. 1. 9; εἰ ἦσαν ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ . .
οὐκ ἂν ποτε ταῦτα ἐπασχον if they had been good men, they would
never have suffered as they did, Plat. Gorg. 516 E, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 1,
5; εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ τότε ἦδ' . . οὐκ ἂν ὑπεξέφυγε if I had known this . . ,
II. 8. 366.

b. the aorist with εἰ refers to past time, εἰ μὴ ὑμεῖς
ἦλθετε, ἐπορευόμεθα ἂν ἐπὶ βασιλεία if you had not come, we should
now be on our way . . , Xen. An. 2. 1, 4; καὶ ἴσως ἂν ἀπέθανον, εἰ μὴ ἡ
ἀρχὴ διὰ ταχέων κατελύθη had not the government soon been broken
up, Plat. Ap. 32 D, cf. II. 5. 679, Od. 4. 363, Dem. 41. 18., 833.
12.

c. the plqpf. (which is rare) with εἰ refers to action finished in
past or present time, λοιπὸν δ' ἂν ἦν ἡμῖν ἐτι περὶ τῆς πόλεως διαλεχ-
θῆναι, εἰ μὴ προτέρα τῶν ἄλλων τὴν εἰρήνην ἐπεποίητο if she had not
(as she has done) made the peace before the rest, Isocr. 93 C; but the

aor. is commonly used to express the sense of the plqpf. 3. with
the future:

a. to express a future supposition in the most emphatic
form, the apod. also denoting future time, εἰ φθάσομεν τοὺς πολεμίους
κατακαίνοντες, οὐδεὶς ἡμῶν ἀποθανεῖται Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 19; εἰ μὴ βοη-
θήσετε, οὐ περίσται τάκει Thuc. 6. 91. In these future conditions εἰ
with the subj. (v. infr. II. 1) is much more common; but εἰ with the fut.
is freq. in Trag., especially when a threat or warning, or a strong ap-
peal to the feelings, is intended, εἰ μὴ καθέξεις γλῶσσαν, ἔσται σοι κακά
Eur. Fr. 5, cf. Dem. 842. 15.

b. the future with εἰ sometimes ex-
presses a present intention, expectation, or necessity, where μέλλω c. inf.
is more common, αἶρε πλῆκτρον, εἰ μαχεῖ if you intend to fight, Ar.
Av. 761; ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἀνήρ . . , εἰ ταῦτ' ἀνατεῖ τῆδε κείσεται κράτη,
i. e. if this is to pass unpunished, Soph. Ant. 484, cf. II. 1. 61, Eur. Hec.
863:—such conditions belong properly to I. 1, for the Verb in apod.
may be present, and the subj. cannot here be used in place of the fut. (as
in a).

c. for εἰ used instead of a causal Particle after θαυμάζω, etc.,
v. infr. v. II. with SUBJUNCT., εἰ is regularly joined with ἂν
(Ep. κε, κεν), and forms a compd. word εἰάν, contr. ἦν, ἂν [ā]; but Hom.
not seldom omits ἂν (κε, κεν), e. g. Od. 5. 221., 14. 372,—a liberty
sometimes taken by the Attic poets, but never by Attic prose-writers: it
occurs, however, in later Prose: v. ἂν A. 1:

1. when the apod. is
future, εἰάν c. subj. expresses a future condition (if he go = if he shall go)
more distinctly and vividly than εἰ c. opt. (if he should go), but less so
than εἰ c. fut. ind. (supr. I. 3. a); εἰ δέ κεν ὡς ἔρξης καὶ τοι πείθωνται
Ἀχαιοί, γνώσῃ ἔπειθ' . . if thou do thus . . , thou shalt know, II. 2.
364, cf. I. 128., 3. 281, Od. 17. 549; ἂν δέ τις ἀνθιστήται, οὐν ὑμῖν
πειρασόμεθα χειροῦσθαι Xen. An. 7. 3, 11; ἂν μὴ νῦν ἐθέλωμεν ἐκεῖ
πολεμεῖν αὐτῷ, ἐνθάδ' ἴσως ἀναγκασθησόμεθα τοῦτο ποιεῖν if we be not
now willing, Dem. 54. 20 (εἰ μὴ νῦν ἐθέλωμεν would be, if we are not now
willing); cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 13., 5. 3, 27., 5. 4, 30., 5. 5, 13, Plat. Rep.
473 D.

2. when the apod. is present, denoting customary or re-
peated action, the subj. in protasi expresses a general condition, if this ever
happen (which in modern languages, as generally in Latin, is expressed by
the pres. indic.), ἦν ποτε δασμὸς ἴκηται, σοὶ τὸ γέρας πολὺ μείζον (sc.
ἐστὶ) if ever a division come, your prize is (always) greater, II. 1. 166;
so with ἂν omitted, εἶπερ γὰρ τε χύλον . . καταπέψη, ἀλλὰ . . ἔχει κότον
1. 81; ἦν ἐγγὺς ἔλθῃ θάνατος, οὐδεὶς βούλεται θνήσκειν if death come
near, Eur. Alc. 671:—sometimes, especially in Poets, this general con-
dition is expressed by the pres. indie. (never by the fut.), εἰ τις δύο ἢ καὶ
πλείους τις ἡμέρας λογίζεται, μάταιός ἐστιν if any one (ever) counts
upon . . , Soph. Tr. 944.

III. with OPTATIVE εἰ never takes ἂν,
and is used, 1. when the apod. has the opt. with ἂν (v. ἂν B. III. a),
εἰ c. opt. in protasi generally expresses a future condition less definitely
and vividly than εἰάν c. subj., differing as in Engl. if he should go or if
he were to go is less definite than if he shall go or if he go, ἦ κεν
γηθήσῃ Πριάμος Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες . . , εἰ σφῶν τάδε πάντα πυθοῖατο
μαρναμένον surely they would exult, if they should hear . . , II. 1. 255,
cf. 7. 28, Od. 3. 223; εἴη φορητὸς οὐκ ἂν, εἰ πράσσοις καλῶς if you
were to be in prosperity, Aesch. Prom. 979; οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν με ἐπαινοίη, εἰ
ἐξελαύνοιμι τοὺς εὐεργέτας Xen. An. 7. 7, 11; οἶκος δ' αὐτῶν, εἰ φθογ-
γὴν λάβοι, σαφέστατ' ἂν λέξειεν, if it were to find a voice, Aesch. Ag.
37: so, regularly, in Att. Prose: but in Hom. the pres. opt. is sometimes
used in protasi, like the impf. indic. in Attic, to express an unfulfilled
present condition (v. ἂν B. III. a), εἰ νῦν ἐπ' ἄλλῳ ἀθλεύοιμεν, ἦ τ' ἂν
ἐγὼ . . φεροίμην if we were now contending, etc., II. 23. 274; and the
Att. Poets occasionally follow this Homeric usage, εἰ μὴ κνίσοι (= εἰ μὴ
ἐκνίσε), Eur. Med. 568 (v. ἂν B. III. a).

2. when the apod. is past,
denoting customary or repeated action, the opt. in prot. expresses a
general condition in past time, if this ever happened, corresponding to
the use of the subj. in present time (v. supr. II. 2), εἰ δέ τις ἀπορροβου-
μένους αἰσθοῖτο . . , κατασβεννύναι τὴν παραχλὴν ἐπειράτο if he should
see (if he ever saw) any troops in confusion (or whenever he saw them),
he (always) tried, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 55, cf. An. 4. 5, 13, Mem. 4. 2, 40; εἰ
τις ἀντεῖποι, εὐθὺς τεθνήκει if any one made objection, he was a dead
man at once, Thuc. 8. 66; ἀλλ' εἰ τι μὴ φέρομεν, ὠτρυνεν φέρειν Eur.
Alc. 755. This opt. is rare in Hom., but v. II. 3. 453., 24. 76S. Here
(as supr. II. 2) the condition is occasionally expressed by the indic., εἰ
τίς τι ἐπηρώτα, ἀπεκρίνοντο if any one asked anything, they constantly
replied, Thuc. 7. 10.

3. in oratio obliqua after past tenses, εἰ c. opt.
often represents what is expressed in oratio recta by εἰάν c. subj. or by εἰ
with a primary (never an historical) tense of the indic., ἐλογίζοντο ὡς,
εἰ μὴ μάχοιντο, ἀποστήσονται αἱ πόλεις (the direct form being εἰάν μὴ
μαχώμεθα, ἀποστήσονται) Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 6, cf. Dem. 548. 20, Xen.
Hell. 5. 2, 2; ἔλεγεν ὅτι, εἰ βλαβερὰ πεπραχῶς εἶη, δίκαιος εἶη ζημιού-
σθαι (the direct form being εἰ βλαβερὰ πέπραχε, δίκαιός ἐστι) Ib. 5. 2,
32, cf. An. 6. 6, 25; εἰ δέ τινα φεύγοντα λήψοιτο, προηγόρευεν ὅτι ὡς
πολεμῶ χρήσοιτο (the direct form being εἰ τινα λήψομαι, χρήσομαι),
Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 3:—when the apod. is not expressed in any form of oratio
obliqua, but is implied in the leading clause, οὐκ ἦν τοῦ πολέμου πέρασ
Φιλίππῳ, εἰ μὴ Θεβαλῶν . . ἐχθροὺς ποιήσειε τῇ πόλει, i. e. Philip
thought there would be no end to the war, unless he should make: . . (his
thought having been εἰάν μὴ ποιήσω), Dem. 276. 1; ἐβούλοντο γὰρ
σφίσι, εἰ τινα λάβοιεν, ὑπάρχειν ἀντὶ τῶν ἔνδον, ἦν ἄρα τύχῳσιν τινες
ἐζωγρημένοι (ἦν τύχῳσιν might have been εἰ τόχοιεν, and εἰ λάβοιεν, ἦν
λάβοισι), Thuc. 2. 5.

4. when εἰ takes the opt. with ἂν, the clause
serves as an apod. as well as a prot.; cf. Plat. Prot. 329 B, Dem. 44.
30, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 3 (v. ἂν B. III. d).

IV. in a few cases Hdt.
uses εἰ in oratio obliqua with an inf., the finite Verb being understood,
εἰ γὰρ δὴ δεῖν πάντως περιθῆναι ἄλλῳ τέφῳ τὴν βασιληίην, [ἔφη] δικαί-
τερον εἶναι, etc. (for εἰ δεῖ or εἰ δεῖοι), Hdt. 1. 129, cf. 2. 64, 172., 3.

105, 108. V. after Verbs denoting *wonder, delight, indignation, disappointment, contentment*, and similar emotions, θαυμάζω, ἀγαπῶ, αἰσχύνομαι, βαρέωσ φέρω, δεινόν ἐστι, θαυμαστόν ἐστι, λυπεῖ με, μέφομαι, παράδοξόν ἐστι, σχετλιάζω, φθονῶ, etc., εἰ c. indic. is used, where we should expect ὅτι, to express the object of the feeling in a less positive form, θαυμάζω εἰ μηδεὶς ὑμῶν μήτ' ἐνθυμείται μήτ' ὕργίζεται, ὕρῶν . . I wonder *that* no one of you is either concerned or angry when he sees . . , Dem. 52. 17; οὐκ ἀγαπᾶ εἰ μὴ δίκην δέδωκεν, ἀλλ' εἰ μὴ καὶ χρυσῶ στεφάνῳ στεφανωθήσεται ἀγανακτεῖ Aesch. 74. 28:—after past tenses the principle of oratio obliqua allows the indic. to be changed to the opt., ἐθαύμαζε δ' εἰ τις ἀρετὴν ἐπαγγελλόμενος ἀργύριον πρᾶττοιο he wondered *that* any one should demand money, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 7 (cf. ἐθαύμασε δ' εἰ μὴ φανερόν ἐστιν Ib. 1. 1, 13); ἔχαιρον ἀγαπῶν εἰ τις ἑάσοι I rejoiced, being content *if* any one should let it pass, Plat. Rep. 450 A; δεινόν εἰσῆει, εἰ . . δόξει Dem. 351. 18. Sometimes, even when no such Verb precedes, a protasis with εἰ takes the place of a causal sentence, as, πολλοὺς γὰρ οἴκε εἶναι εὐπετέστερον διαβάλλειν ἢ ἕνα, εἰ Κλεομένηα μὲν μῦθον οὐκ οἶός τε ἐγένετο διαβαλεῖν, τρεῖς δὲ μυριάδας Ἀθηναίων ἐποίησε τοῦτο it seems easier to deceive many than one, *if* (we consider the fact that) *he was not able* . . , or *since he was not able*, Hdt. 5. 97, cf. 1. 60, 129, 212., 7. 10., 9. 68.

VI. ELLIPTICAL CONSTRUCTIONS. 1. sometimes the apod. is only *implied* in the context, εἰ or ἔάν having the force of *in case, supposing that*, πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, εἰ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν, ἐχώρουν they marched towards the city [so as to meet the citizens], *in case they should rush out*, Thuc. 6. 100; ᾤκτειρον εἰ ἀλώσονται they pitied them, [thinking what *would be their fate*] *if they should be captured*, Xen. An. 1. 4, 7; οὐκ οὐν ἐτι ἐν λείπεται, τὸ ἦν πείσωμεν ὑμᾶς ὡς χρὴ ὑμᾶς ἀφιέναι is there not then one thing still left, viz. [to let us go], *in case we persuade you that you must?* Plat. Rep. 327 C; ἰκέται πρὸς σὲ δεῦρο ἀφίγμεθα, εἰ τινα πόλιν φράσειας ἡμῖν εὐερον we have come hither to you, *in case you should tell us of some fleecy city* (i. e. that we might hear of it), Ar. Av. 120; παρέξο καὶ λαβὲ γούνων, αἰ κέν πως ἐθέλῃσιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρῆσαι sit by him and grasp his knees, [so as to persuade him to help the Trojans], *in case he be willing to do so*, Il. 1. 408, cf. 1. 66, Od. 1. 94., 3. 92; ἀκουσον καὶ ἐμοῦ, ἔάν σοι ταῦτα δοκῇ hear me also, [that you may assent], *in case the same opinion please you*, Plat. Rep. 358 B; Ἰδὲ δὴ, ἔάν σοι ὅπερ ἐμοὶ ξυνοκῇ look now, *in case you approve what I do*, Ib. 434 A. Many of these examples have been less correctly explained as indirect questions (v. infr. B. 2).

2. sometimes the apod. is *entirely suppressed* for rhetorical reasons, when its absence is more emphatic than its presence, εἰ περ γὰρ κ' ἐθέλῃσιν Ὀλύμπιος . . στυφελεῖσθαι *if he wish to thrust him away*, [he will do so], Il. 1. 580; εἰ μὲν δώσουσι γέρας— εἰ δὲ κε μὴ δώσωσιν, ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι *if they shall give me a prize, [it will be well]*; but if they give not, then I will take one for myself, 1. 135, cf. 6. 150, Ar. Pl. 469; καὶ ἦν μὲν ξυμβῆ ἢ πείρα— εἰ δὲ μὴ . . and if the attempt succeed,— *well*; otherwise . . , Thuc. 3. 3, cf. Plat. Prot. 325 D.

3. by a similar ellipsis of apod., εἰ γὰρ (Ep. αἰ γὰρ) and εἴθε (Ep. αἴθε), with opt. or historical tenses of indic., express a wish (the opt. and indic. having the same force as in ordinary prot.), αἰ γὰρ ἐμοὶ τοσσόνδε θεοὶ δύναμιν παραθεῖεν O that the gods *would grant* me so much strength, Od. 3. 205, cf. 14. 440; εἰ γὰρ γενοίμην ἀντὶ σοῦ νεκρός Eur. Hipp. 1410; εἴθ' εἶχες, ὦ τεκοῦσα, βελτίους φρένας would that thou *hadst* a better understanding, Id. El. 1061, cf. Ale. 1072; εἴθ' ἐμ' ἐδέξω O that thou *hadst* received me, Aesch. Ag. 1537; εἴθε σοι τότε συνηγενοίμην O that I *had met* you then, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 46. In poetry, εἰ alone is sometimes so used with opt., ἀλλ' εἰ τις . . καλέσειεν Il. 10. 111; εἰ μοι γένοιτο φθόγγος ἐν βραχίσιον Eur. Hec. 836. Sometimes εἰ γὰρ or εἴθε precedes ὡφελου or ὡφελλον c. inf. in wishes, v. sub ὡφείλω. Occasionally these Particles even take the inf. alone in wishes, αἰ γὰρ τοῖος ἔων . . ἔμδος γάμβρος καλέεσθαι Od. 7. 313; and more freq. in late poets, as Anth. P. 9. 284, 288.

4. sometimes the Verb of the protasis, to which εἰ belongs, is omitted, chiefly in the following expressions:

a. εἰ μὴ, Lat. nisi, *except*, οὐδὲν ἄλλο σιτέονται, εἰ μὴ ἰχθῦς μῦθον Hdt. 1. 200; εἰ μὴ κρεμάσας Ar. Nub. 229; μὰ τὸ θεῶ, εἰ μὴ Κριτύλλα γ' [εἰμί]—*nay, if I'm not Critylla* i. e. I am, Id. Thesm. 898; εἰ μὴ ὅσον *except only*, ἐγὼ μὲν μιν οὐκ εἶδον, εἰ μὴ ὅσον γραφῆ Hdt. 2. 73, cf. 1. 45., 2. 20; also, εἰ μὴ εἰ, Lat. nisi si, Thuc. 1. 17, Plat. Gorg. 480 B, etc.; εἰ μὴ τι οὖν, ἀλλὰ . . if nothing else, yet . . , Id. Meno 86 E. b. εἰ δὲ μὴ *but if not*, i. e. *otherwise*, Lat. si n minus, προηγόρευε τοῖς Λαμψακηνοῖσι μετιέναι Μιλτιάδην, εἰ δὲ μὴ, σφέας πίτνος τρόπον ἀπέιλεε ἐκτριψέιν Hdt. 6. 37, cf. 56; so after μάλιστα μὲν, Thuc. 1. 32, 35, etc.: it may refer to a preceding negat., and may be used even when ἔάν δέ would be needed if the ellipsis were supplied, μὴ τύπτ' εἰ δὲ μὴ, σαυτὸν ποτ' αἰτιάσει don't beat me; *otherwise*, you will have yourself to blame, Ar. Nub. 1433; ἔάν μὲν πείσητε . . , εἰ δὲ μὴ . . Dem. 129. 14; ὦ Κῦρε, μὴ οὕτω λέγε' εἰ δὲ μὴ, οὐ θαρροῦντά με ἔξεις Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 35, cf. An. 4. 3, 6, Thuc. 1. 28, 131, Plat. Phaedr. 91 C.

c. εἰ δέ, which properly answers to εἰ μὲν, is often used elliptically, εἰ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ, φευγόντων *but if* [they choose], let them flee, Il. 9. 46; so, εἰ δέ, σὺ μὲν μευ ἀκουσον, Ib. 262:—so also, εἰ δ' ἄγε, used in cheering, *come on! on then!* (the phrase in full being εἰ δὲ βούλει, ἄγε), Od. 1. 271, etc.; so, εἰ δ' ἄγε δὴ, εἰ δ' ἄγε μὴν, εἰ δ' ἄγε μοι, εἰ δ' ἄγε νῦν Hom.; also, εἰ δ' ἄγετε Il. 22. 381:—sometimes, however, εἰ δέ stands for εἰ δὲ μὴ, as, εἰ μὲν βούλεται, ἐψέτω' εἰ δ', ὅ τι βούλεται, τοῦτο ποιεῖτω Plat. Euthyd. 285 C, cf. Symp. 212 C; so also, εἰ δ' οὖν Soph. Ant. 722. d. εἰ τις, Lat. siquis, ὄτλον ἀλγιστον ἔσχον, εἰ τις Αἰτωλὶς γυνή I suffered the most grievous affliction of *all* Aetolian women, Id. Tr. 8, cf. O. C.

734; so, εἰ τις ἄλλος, siquis alius, Eur. Andr. 6, etc.; εἰ τις καὶ ἄλλος Hdt. 3. 2, etc.; εἴπερ τις ἄλλος Plat. Rep. 501 D.

e. εἰ ποτε or εἴπερ ποτέ *if ever*, ἡμῖν δὲ καλῶς, εἴπερ ποτέ, ἔχει . . ἢ ξυναλλαγή Thuc. 4. 20, cf. Ar. Eq. 594; εἰ ποτε καὶ ἄλλοτε Xen. An. 6. 4, 12, etc.

f. εἰ ποθεν (sc. δυνατόν ἐστι), *if from any quarter*, i. e. *from some quarter or other*, Lat. alicunde, Soph. Ph. 1204; so, εἰ ποθι somewhere, anywhere, Id. Aj. 886.

VII. with other PARTICLES: 1. for the distinction between καὶ εἰ (or καὶ ἔάν, or κᾶν), *even if*, and εἰ καὶ (or ἔάν καὶ), *if even, although, notwithstanding*, v. sub καὶ:—the opposite of καὶ εἰ is οὐδ' εἰ, *not even if*; that of εἰ καὶ is εἰ μηδέ, *if (although), not even*.

2. for ὡς εἰ, ὡς εἰ τε, ὡςπερ εἰ, etc., v. sub ὡς and ὡςπερ.

3. for εἰ δὴ and εἴπερ, v. sub εἰ δὴ and εἴπερ.

4. εἰ γε, *if indeed or if at least, if really*, sometimes nearly = *since*, Lat. si quidem: v. sub γέ.

5. for εἰ γάρ and εἴθε in wishes, v. supr. VI. 3.

VIII. there is a peculiar usage in N. T. of εἰ (= Hebr. im) in negative oaths, e. g. Ev. Marc. 8. 12, Ep. Hebr. 3. 11., 4. 3; v. Wiener Gr. § 59. 9, anm.

B. In INDIRECT QUESTIONS, *whether*, Lat. an, followed by the indic., subj., or opt., according to the principles of oratio obliqua (of which indirect questions are a special form):

1. with INDIC. after primary tenses, representing the same tense in the direct question, σάφα δ' οὐκ οἶδ', εἰ θεός ἐστιν *whether* he is a god, Il. 5. 183; εἰ συμπονήσεις . . , σκύπει, Soph. Ant. 41.

2. with SUBJUNCTIVE after primary tenses, representing a dubitative subj., where the fut. would stand in the direct question, τὰ ἐκπώματα οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ Χρυσάντῳ τούτῳ δῶ *whether* I shall give them, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 16; εἰ never becomes ἔάν here, as ἄν could not have been used in the direct question. For elliptical constructions with ἔάν and subj., sometimes explained as indirect questions, v. supr. VI. 1.

3. with OPTAT. after past tenses, representing either of the two previous constructions in the direct question, ἦρετο εἰ τις ἐμοῦ εἴη σοφώτερος he asked *whether* any one was wiser than I (the direct question being ἐστι τις σοφώτερος;), Plat. Apol. 21 A; the aor. opt. for the aor. indic. is rare, ἠρώτων αὐτὸν εἰ ἀναπλεύσειεν I asked him *whether he had* set sail (in direct orat. ἀνέπλευσας;), Dem. 1223. 20; but the aor. opt. generally represents the aor. subj., τὸν θεὸν ἐπήρουντο εἰ παραδοίεν Κορινθίους τὴν πόλιν καὶ τιμωρίαν τινὰ πειρῶντο ἀπ' αὐτῶν ποιέεισθαι they asked *whether they should deliver* their city to the Corinthians, and *should try* . . , Thuc. 1. 25.

In both constructions the original indic. or subj. can be retained, ψῆφον ἐβούλοντο ἐπαγαγεῖν, εἰ χρὴ πολεμεῖν Thuc. 1. 119; ἐβουλεύοντο, εἴτε κατακαύσωσιν . . , εἴτε τι ἄλλο χρήσονται *whether* they should burn them or should dispose of them in some other way, Id. 2. 4; so, δυνακοινοῦσθαι αὐτὸν αὐτῷ εἰ δῶ ἐπιψηφίσει τοῖς προέδροις he said that he (Demosthenes) consulted him *whether* he should give . . , Aeschin. 37. 1.

4. with OPTAT. and ἄν only when this was the form of the direct question, ἠρώτων εἰ δοίεν ἄν τούτων τὰ πιστά they asked *whether they would give* (in direct orat. δοίητε ἄν;), Xen. An. 4. 8, 7.

5. the NEGAT. used with εἰ in indirect questions is οὐ, when οὐ would be used in the direct question, ἐνετέλλετο . . ἐρωτᾶν, εἰ οὐ τι ἐπαισχύνεται *whether* he is not ashamed, Hdt. 1. 90, etc.; —but if μὴ would be required in the direct form (to imply a negative answer), it is retained in the indirect, οὐ τοῦτο ἐρωτῶ, ἀλλ' εἰ τοῦ μὲν δικαίου μὴ ἀξιοὶ πλέον ἔχειν μηδὲ βούλεται ὁ δίκαιος, τοῦ δὲ ἀδίκου (the direct question would be μὴ ἀξιοὶ μηδὲ βούλεται; *he does not see fit nor wish, does he?* Plat. Rep. 349 B. In double indirect questions, εἴτε . . , εἴτε . . ; εἰ . . , εἴτε . . ; εἴτε . . , ἢ . . , either οὐ or μὴ can be used in the second clause, πολλὰ ἄν περιεσκεψάμην, εἴτε ἐπιτρεπτόν εἴτε οὐ . . οὐδένα λόγον οὐδὲ συμβουλήν ποιεί, εἴτε χρὴ ἐπιτρέπειν σαυτὸν αὐτῷ εἴτε μὴ Id. Prot. 313 A, B (in one sentence); ἀνάγκη τὴν ἐμὴν μητέρα, εἴτε θυγάτηρ ἦν Κίρωνος εἴτε μή, καὶ εἰ παρ' ἐκείνῳ διητᾶτο ἢ οὐ, καὶ γάμους εἰ διττοὺς ὑπὲρ ταύτης εἰστίασεν ἢ μὴ . . , πάντα ταῦτα εἰδέναι τοὺς οἰκέτας Isae. 69. 35.

εἶα, poet. trisyll. εἶα, Lat. eia, an exclamation used to cheer or urge on, *on! up! away!* used with the Imperat. sing. or pl., cf. Eur. Med. 820, H. F. 622, etc.; εἶα δὴ *come then!* Aesch. Ag. 1650, Ar. Thesm. 659; εἶα νῦν *well now!* Id. Pax 459; ἄγ' εἶα Id. Ran. 394; ἀλλ' εἶα Eur. H. F. 622, Ar. Pl. 760; ὦ εἶα Id. Pax 459; εἶα ὦ Ib. 468; ἀλλ' εἶα δὴ . . σκεψάμεθα Plat. Soph. 239 B:—with interrog. οὐ, where the question is equivalent to a command, οὐκ εἶα . . δραμεῖσθε; Eur. I. T. 1423, cf. Hel. 1597.

εἰάσω, *to cry* εἶα, Eur. ap. Hesych.; cf. αἰάσω, εὐάσω.

εἰάμενῃ or εἰαμένη, ἢ, a *river-side pasture, meadow*, ἐν εἰαμενῇ ἔλεος in a marshy meadow, Il. 4. 483; λειμῶνες ὑπόδροσοι εἰαμεναί τε Theocr. 25. 16, cf. Call. Dian. 193, Ap. Rh. 3. 1202. (Commonly derived from ἡμαι (Ep. 3 pl. εἶαται), *low-lying land*; if so, the form εἰαμένη is to be preferred.)

εἰ ἄν, = ἔάν, cf. εἰ A. VI. 2. a.

εἰδνός, ἢ, ὄν, Ep. for ἔανός, Il. 16. 9.

εἰαρ, εἰαρινός, v. sub εἰαρ, εἰαρινός.

εἰαρβεί, εἰσα, εν, Ep. form, = εἰαρινός, Manetho 4. 275.

εἰαρβ-μασθος, ον, *with youthful breasts*, Anth. P. 5. 76.

εἰαρο-πότης, ον, ὄ, = αἰμοπότης, Hesych.

εἰαρο-τερπής, ἐς, *joying in spring*, Orph. H. 50. 14.

εἰασκον, Ion. and Ep. impf. of εἶαω.

εἶαται, εἶατο, Ep. 3 pl. pres. and impf. of εἶμαι.

εἶατο, Ep. for ἦντο, 3 pl. impf. med. of εἰμί (σιπ), only in Od. 20. 106: Buttm. would read εἶατο.

εἶατο, for εἶντο, 3 pl. plqpf. med. of εἶννυμι, *they had on*.

εἶβμος, ον, *trickling*, Eust. 1471. 30; as a prop. n., Id. 1336. 28.

εἶβω, Ep. (metri grat.) for λείβω, *to drop, let fall in drops*, Hom., who regul. uses it in phrase, δάκρυον εἶβειν *to let fall* a tear, Od. 16. 332, etc.; also, κατὰ δάκρυον εἶβειν, cf. sub κατεῖβω:—so in Med., ἀπ' ὕσσων . . δ' εἰβομένα ρέος (so Herm. for λειβ-) Aesch. Pr. 400; δάκρυ

εἰβομένη (so Triclin. for δάκρυα λειβ-) Soph. Ant. 527:—Pass. to trickle down, Hes. Th. 910, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 662.

εἰ γάρ, in wishes, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 3.

εἴγε, v. sub εἰ A. VII. 4.

εἰ δ' ἄγε, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 4. c.

εἰδαίνομαι, aor. I εἰδήνατο = εἶδομαι, to be like, τινί Nic. Al. 613.

εἰδάλιμος, η, ον, (εἶδος) shapely, comely, Od. 24. 279. II. like, looking like, Anth. P. 7. 491.

εἰδάλλομαι, = εἰδαίνομαι, ἰνδάλλομαι, Hesych.

εἶδαρ, ατος, τό: (ἔδω, as if a lengthd. form of ἔδαρ):—Ep. word, food, παρὰ δ' ἀμβρόσιον βάλεν εἶδαρ, of the horses of the gods, Il. 5. 369., 13. 35; εἶδατα πολλ' ἐπιθείσα, on the table, Od. 1. 140., 4. 56, etc.; ἀνθινον εἶδαρ, of the Lotophagi, Od. 9. 84; μελίσης ἀνθιμον εἶδαρ, of honey-cakes, Orph. L. 729, cf. Theocr. 15. 115.

εἶδέα for ἰδέα, sometimes in MSS., as in Hipp., Ar. Thesm. 438.

εἶδείην, εἶδέναί, v. sub εἶδω B.

εἰ δὲ μή, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 4. b.

εἰδέχθαι, ἡ, an odious, ugly look, LXX (Sap. 16. 3).

εἰδ-εχθής, ἔς, of hateful look, ugly, Com. Anon. in Meineke 4. p. 699, Polyb. 37. 2, 1, Diod. 3. 29. II. putrid, feid, Hipp. 640. 21., 645. 28.

εἰ δὴ, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 2. e.

εἶδημα, ατος, τό, knowledge, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 212 D.

εἶδημονικῶς, Adv. with knowledge, skilfully, Suid.

εἶδημων, ον, gen. ονος, knowing or expert in a thing, τινός Diog. L. 6. 14, Anth. P. 9. 505, append. 354.

εἶδησέμεν, Ep. fut. inf., v. *εἶδω B.

εἶδησις, εως, ἡ, knowledge, τῶν καλῶν Arist. de An. 1. 1, 1, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 44.

εἶδητικός, ἡ, ὄν, scientific, Schol. Arist. Metaph. 305, 336, Brandis.

εἰδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (εἶδος) specific, opp. to γενικός, Porphy. Isag. 2. 22; εἶδ. αἴτιον Plut. 2. 876 E. II. special, opp. to general: Adv.

-κῶς, specially, C. I. 2222. 15.

εἶδοί, ὦν, αἰ, the Roman Idus, Dion. H. 6. 89, Plut. Rom. 23.

εἶδομαι, εἶδον, v. sub *εἶδω A.

εἶδοποιέω, to make an image of a thing, to model or mould, τὸν βίον Plut. Alex. 1, Heliod. 3. 13, etc.; εἶδ. τινα πρὸς τινα Cyrill.:—αἱ εἶδοποιούσαι διαφοραὶ = αἱ εἶδοποιοί, Clem. Al. 925.

εἶδοποιία, ἡ, the specific nature of a thing, Strabo 11:—so, εἶδοποίημα, τό, and εἶδοποίησις, ἡ, Theol. Arithm. pp. 9, 34, etc.

εἶδο-ποιός, ὄν, constituting a species, specific, διαφοραὶ Arist. Top. 6. 6, 2, Eth. N. 10. 4, 3.

εἶδος, εος, τό: (*εἶδω A) that which is seen, form, shape, figure, Lat. species, forma: freq. of human form in Hom., who uses it absol. in acc. with adjectives, εἶδος ἀριστος, ἀγῆγός, κακός, ἀλέγκιος, ἄμοιος, etc.; sometimes opp. to the understanding, sometimes to bodily strength, v. Od. 17. 454, Il. 21. 316: also the appearance, look, as of a dog, Od. 17. 308, cf. Hdt. 3. 107; v. sub δέμας. 2. beautiful form, like Lat. forma, Od. 17. 454, Hdt. 1. 199., 8. 105, etc.: complexion, εἶδεα εὐχροά τε καὶ ἀνθηρά Hipp. Aër. 283. 3. periph. for the person, like δέμας, Soph. El. 1177. II. a form, sort, particular kind or nature, τῶν ἄλλων παιγνιῶν τὰ εἶδεα Hdt. 1. 94; τὸ εἶδος τῆς νόσου Thuc. 2. 50, etc.; ἐν εἶδει τινός εἶναι or γενέσθαι to be or become like something, Plat. Phaedo 91 D, Crat. 394 D; ὡς ἐν φαρμάκον εἶδει by way of medicine, Rep. 389 B; νόμων ἔχει εἶδος is in the province of law, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 2.

2. a particular condition or state of things, σκέψασθε ἐν οἴῳ εἶδει . . τοῦτο ἔπραξαν Thuc. 3. 62. 3. a particular plan or course of action, ἐπὶ εἶδος τί τρέπεσθαι Id. 5. 77., 8. 56. III. a class, kind, sort, whether genus or species, περὶ παντός τοῦ εἶδους . . ἐν ᾧ . . Plat. Theaet. 178 A; ἐν εἶδει περιλαμβάνειν Ib. 148 D; εἰς ταῦτὸν ἐμπίπτειν εἶδος Ib. 205 D, etc.:—a logical form or species, Plat. Soph. 246 C, Polit. 262 E, 285 B, etc., v. Grote Plat. 2. pp. 467 sqq.:—adopted in this sense by Arist. and more precisely defined in his Logic., v. Categ. 45.

2. in Plat. εἶδη were often used = ἰδέαι (v. ἰδέα II. 2), Phaedo 103 E, Rep. 597 A, Parm. 132 D, etc., cf. Arist. Metaph. 1. 6, 3 sq., al.; τὸ ἐπ' εἶδει καλόν ideal beauty, Plat. Symp. 210 B. 3. in Arist. the form of matter, as opp. to the substance (ὑλη), Phys. 1. 4, 1., 1. 7, 10., 2. 1, 9., 4. 1, 3, al.:—hence the formal cause, the essence, = τὸ τί ἦν εἶναι, Metaph. 6. 3, 7., 6. 7, 4., 6. 8, 2, al.; cf. εἰμί (sum) F. 2. IV. τὰ εἶδη are spices (corrupted, through the old French espices, from Lat. species), fine and costly wares, in Hipp. 645. 16 and later writers. V. a mathematical figure, Euclid.

εἶδότης, Adv. of εἶδώς, knowingly, Aeschin. 15. 40, Arist. Phys. 1. 4, 12.

εἰ δ' οὐν, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 4. c.

εἶδο-φορέω, to represent or express generally, Dion. H. 7. 72.

εἶδο-φόρος, ὁ, the part of a tomb which bore the figure of the deceased (cf. ζωφόρος), C. I. 2840, 2849-50; v. Böckh p. 534.

εἰδύλλιον, τό, Dim. of εἶδος: a short, highly wrought descriptive poem, mostly on pastoral subjects, as those of Theocr., Bion, Moschus, an idyll, cf. Plin. Ep. 4. 14.

εἰδύλλομαι, = εἰδάλλομαι, Pempcl. ap. Stob. 461, 9, where however L. Dind. reads εἰδύλλετο, from εἰδύλλετο of the Paris Ms.

εἰδύλος, ον, = εἰδήμων, E. M. 295. 30; fem. εἰδυλῆς, ἰδος, Call. Fr. 45 I:—Hesych. also has ἰδημα (i. e. εἶδημα), = μάθημα.

*εἶδω, (always with digamma in Hom.) Lat. video, to see. There is no act. pres. in use, δράω being used instead; but the pres. is used in Med., v. infr. A. II. The aor. 2 εἶδον always retains the proper sense of to see, (and so in pres. and aor. 1 med., to be seen, i. e. to seem); whereas the pf. οἶδα (I have seen) always means I know, and is used as a pres.—On the distinction of εἶδέναί and ἐγνωκέναί, v. γινώσκω sub fin. (From the √FID come also εἶδ-ον (Ep. εἶδον), εἶδ-ομαι, οἶδ-α, εἶδ-ος, αἶδ-ης,

ἴστ-ωρ, ἴδ-μις, Βιδ-ταῖοι; cf. Skt. vid, véd-mi, pf. véd-a (oīda), vind-āmi (find), Véd-as; Lat. vid-eo, vis-us; Goth. vait (oīda), vit-an (τηρεῖν), O. Norse vit-a, A. S. wīt-an (Engl. to wit, wot); O. H. G. viz-an (Germ. wissen, etc.)

A. aor. 2 εἶδον (which serves as an aor. to δράω), Ep. without augm. ἴδον, Ion. ἴδεσκε Il. 3. 217; imper. ἴδε (often written like an Adv. ἰδέ, ecce), ἴδετε; subj. ἴδω, Ep. also ἴδωμι Il. 18. 63; opt. ἴδοιμι; inf. ἰδέειν, Ep. also ἰδέειν; part. ἰδών:—hence is formed a fut. ἰδησῶ Theocr. 3. 37.

—In Poets, as also in Ion. and in later Prose, the aor. 2 med. is used exactly in the same sense; (so in compds., even in Att. Prose, v. ἐπ-, προ-, ὑπ-εἰδόμεν), Ep. ἰδόμεν; imper. ἰδοῦ (often written like an Adv. ἰδοῦ, ecce); subj. ἴδωμαι; opt. ἰδοίμην; inf. ἰδέσθαι; part. ἰδόμενος Hdt.: 1. to see, perceive, behold, ὀφθαλμοῖσι or ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσι ἰδέσθαι to see before the eyes, Il. 1. 587, etc.; so, ἰδέειν ἐν ἄμμασιν Eur. Or. 1020; ἄγε, πειρήσομαι ἢ δὲ ἴδωμαι well, I will try and see, Od. 6. 126, cf. 21. 159; also, without πειράομαι, as we say look and see, Id. 4. 22., 10. 44:—often after a Noun, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι a marvel to behold, Il. 3. 194; οἰκτρὸς ἰδέειν Aesch. Fr. 238; ἔλεεινός, λαμπρὸς ἰδέειν Plat. Rep. 620 A, etc.:—sometimes ἰδέειν and ἰδέσθαι are used c. acc. followed by a relative clause, where the relative is to be resolved by ὅτι, so that the acc. is not strictly the object, but belongs to the Verb in the relat. clause, as εἶδον . . νῆσον, τὴν περὶ πόντος ἐστεφάνωται, i. e. εἶδον ὅτι περὶ νῆσον πόντος ἐστεφάνωται, Od. 10. 195.

b. strengthened, to look at, observe, Il. 4. 476, Od. 4. 412, etc.; ἴδωμ' ὅτιν' ἔργα τέτυκται Il. 22. 450, cf. Plat. Gorg. 455 A. c. to see a person, i. e. meet him, speak with him, Thuc. 4. 125, Xen. An. 2. 4, 5, etc. d. to see, i. e. experience, become acquainted with, Il. 5. 221, etc.; νόστιμον ἡμᾶρ ἰδέσθαι Od. 3. 233, etc.; δούλειον ἡμᾶρ ἰδέειν Eur. Hec. 56; ἀέλιον ἕτερον ἰδέειν Soph. Fr. 835; τὴν δίκην ἰδέειν Soph. Ant. 1270; ἀλόχου κουριδῆς . . οὔτι χάριν ἴδε he saw (i. e. enjoyed) not the favour of his wedded wife, Il. 11. 243.

2. to look, ἰδέειν ἐς . . look at or towards, 2. 271, etc.; ἰδέειν ἐπὶ . . 23. 143; πρὸς . . Od. 12. 244; εἰς ὦπα ἰδέσθαι to look him in the face, Il. 9. 373, etc.; κατ' ἐνώπα ἰδέειν 15. 320; ἄντα, ἔσαντα or ἄντην ἰδέειν 13. 184., 17. 334, Od. 5. 78, etc. b. to look so and so, ὑπόδρα ἰδών looking askance (see ὑπόδρα); ἀχρεῖον ἰδών looking helpless, Il. 1. 148; κέρδος ἰδέειν to look to gain, Aesch. Eum. 533; cf. βλέπω II. 3. to see mentally, to perceive, ἰδέσθαι ἐν φρεσίν 'to see in his mind's eye,' Il. 21. 61, cf. 4. 249, Od. 21. 112; ἰδέειν τῇ διανοίᾳ Plat. Rep. 510 E. b. to examine, investigate, Plat. Phaedo 70 D, Theaet. 192 E. II. Med., pres. εἶδομαι, Ep. εἶδεται Theocr. 25. 58, part. εἰδόμενος Pind. N. 10. 27; aor. εἰσάμην (in Hom. also εἰσαο, ατο):—only used in Ep. and Lyr. poetry, like Lat. videor, to be seen, appear, εἶδεται ἄστρα they are visible, appear, Il. 8. 555 (559); εἶδ. ἡμᾶρ 13. 98; εἶσατο δὲ σφιν δεξιός 24. 318; ὅπη τὸ Ταρτάρειον εἶδεται βάθρον Epigr. Gr. 1034. 19, cf. Od. 5. 283. 2. c. inf. to appear or seem to be, τὸ δὲ τοι κῆρ εἶδεται εἶναι Il. 1. 228; τοῦτ' οἱ μοι . . κάλλιστον εἶδεται εἶναι Od. 9. 11, etc.; also with the inf. omitted, αὐτῷ τόγε κέρδιον εἶσατο θυμῷ 19. 283, etc.; οὐ μὲν μοι κακὸς εἶδεται Il. 14. 472; cf. Theocr. 25. 58:—hence also, to look like or make a show of . . , εἶσατ' ἔμεν ἐς Λήμνον he made a show of going to Lemnos, Od. 8. 283; εἶσατο, ὡς ὅτε ῥινόν it had the look as of a shield, 5. 281. 3. in a strictly middle sense, c. dat., εἶσατο φθογγὴν Πολίτη she made herself like Polites in voice, Il. 2. 791, cf. 20. 81; εἰδόμενος ὄψιν θεὸς ἀνέρι Pind. N. 10. 28; cf. Aesch. Ag. 771, Hdt. 6. 69. b. intr. to be like, Il. 3. 280, al.

B. pf. οἶδα I have seen or perceived, i. e. I know, used as pres., and plqpf. ἦδειν, ἦδεα, Att. ἦδη, I knew, as impf. The forms are so irreg. in pf. and plqpf., that they cannot be fully given here, v. Veitch Gr. Verbs pp. 188 sq.—Pf. οἶδα, Aeol. οἶδα Alcaea. 141; 2 sing. οἶσθα, as always in Hom., except in Od. 1. 337 (where οἶδας, a rare form, which occurs in h. Hom. Merc. 456, 467, Eur. Alc. 780), in Att. also sometimes οἶσθας Cratin. Malθ. 10, Eur. Ion 999, Alc. 780; pl. ἴσμεν, Ep. and Dor. ἴδμεν, ἴστε, ἴσασι [ἴσ- Od. 2. 211, al., but ἴσ- Ib. 283, al.]; Dor. ἴσασι C. I. 5773. 4, pl. ἴσαντι Pind.; οἶδαμεν, -ατε, -ασι Hdt. 2. 17, 43., 4. 46, al., and late writers, but rare in Att., Ar. Ach. 294, Xen. Oec. 20, 14;—imperat. ἴσθι, ἴστω, Boeot. ἴττω;—subj. εἶδῶ, Ep. ἰδέω Il. 14. 235, εἶδομεν Ep. for εἰδῶμεν I. 363, εἶδετε for εἶδητε Od. 9. 17;—optat. εἰδείην, 1 pl. εἰδείμεν Plat. Lach. 190 B, Rcp. 582 A; inf. εἶδέναί, Ep. ἰδμεναί, ἰδμεν, also ἰδέμεν Pind. N. 7. 36;—part. εἶδώς, εἶδυῖα, Ep. also ἰδυῖα. Plqpf. ἦδη, ἦδησθα (ἦδης Soph. Ant. 447), ἦδη Hom., Att.; also ἦδεις Ar. Thesm. 554, Antipho, 3 sing. ἦδειν (before a vowel) Eur. Ion 1187, Ar. Vesp. 558; Ion. ἦδεα, ἦδεε Il. 14. 71., 17. 402, Hdt.; Ep. also ἠείδης, ἠείδη Il. 22. 280, Od. 9. 206:—pl. ἦδειμεν Aeschin. 65. 24, Arist. An. Post. 1. 31, 4, ἦδεμεν Soph. O. T. 1232; ἦδειτε Dem., etc., Ion. ἦδέατε Hdt.; ἦδεισαν first in Strabo, ἦδεισαν Hdt., Att. Prose, and in late Ep. ἦδειν, ἠείδειν Ar. Rh. 2. 65., 4. 1700: the true Att. pl. seems to have been ἦσμεν, ἦστε, ἦσαν Aesch. Ag. 1098, Soph. Fr. 317, Eur. Cycl. 321, etc., v. Cobet. V. LL. 380; Ep. 3 pl. ἴσαν Il. 18. 405, Od. 4. 772.—The fut., in this sense, is εἰσομαι Il. 1. 548, Att.; or εἰδήσω Od. 7. 327, Hdt. 7. 234, Isocr. 11 E, Arist.; inf. εἰδήσεμεν Od. 6. 257 (where it almost passes into signif. A, to see).—The aor. and pf. are supplied by γινώσκω, though an aor. 1 εἰδήσαι is found in Hipp. and Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, 8, al. In Hom. it must be rendered sometimes by to know, have knowledge of, sometimes by to know, perceive; later to come to know, learn (as it may be taken in Od. 2. 16):—in Arist. it is used much like ἐπίστασθαι, to know scientifically, Metaph. 1. 2, 3, Phys. 1. 1, 1, al.:—often strengthd. by εἶ or σάφα, as εἶ οἶδα I know well, be assured. It is often followed by acc. rei, esp. in Hom., νοήματα οἶδε, μήδεα οἶδε Od. 2. 122, Il. 18. 363, etc.; and still more often with neut. Adjs., πεπνυμένα, κεχαρισμένα, φίλα, ἄρτια, ἦπια, κεδνά,

ἀθεμίτια εἰδώς, etc., to describe a person's character; Hom. also uses it c. gen., δὲ σάφα θυμῷ εἰδείη τεράων Il. 12. 229; δὲ πάσης εὖ εἰδῆ σοφίης 15. 421; τόξων εὖ εἰδώς cunning with the bow, 2. 718; οἰωνῶν σάφα εἰδώς Od. 1. 202; εὖ εἰδώς τεκτοσυνάων 5. 250; μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης Il. 2. 823; πυγμαχίης, θούριδος ἀλκῆς, θήρης, θεοπροπίων εἰδώς or εὖ εἰδώς, etc.:—χάριν εἰδέναι τινί to acknowledge a debt to another, thank him, Il. 14. 235, Hdt. 3. 21, and often in Att. (v. sub χάρις):—the Imperat. is common in protestations, ἴστω νῦν Ζεὺς αὐτός be Zeus my witness, Il. 10. 329; ἴστω νῦν Τύδε Γαῖα 15. 36, etc.; Dor. ἴττω Ζεὺς, ἴττω Ἑρακλῆς, etc., Ar. Ach. 860, etc.:—εἰδώς, absol. one who knows, one acquainted with the fact, εἰδυῖη πάντ' ἀγορεύω Il. 1. 365; μετ' εἰδόντων ἀγορεύειν 10. 250; μακρηγορεῖν ἐν εἰδόντων Thuc. 2. 36, cf. 3. 53; μαθεῖν παρὰ τοῦ εἰδόντος Plat. Rep. 337 D, etc.;—in Hom. ἰδνῆσι πραπίδεσσι with knowing mind, Il. 1. 608, al. 2. c. inf. to know how to do, οἶδ' ἐπὶ δεξιά, οἶδ' ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ νωμῆσαι βῶν Il. 7. 238, cf. Soph. Ph. 1010, Ar. Vesp. 376; also, to be in a condition, be able, have the power, Eur. Med. 664, Hipp. 729, Dem. 51. 28. 3. with the part. to know that such and such is the fact, the part. being in nom. when it is a predicate of the Subject of the Verb, as ἴσθι μοι δώσων know that thou wilt give, Aesch. Ag. 1670; ἴστω ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφεοῦ ἀποθανῶν Hdt. 4. 76; οὐ γὰρ οἶδα δεσπότης κεκτημένος Eur. Hec. 401; in acc. when it is predicate of the Object, τοὺς φιλάτους γὰρ οἶδα νῶν ὄντας πικρούς Aesch. Cho. 234; τὸν Μῆδον ἴσμεν ἐκ περάτων γῆς ἐλθόντα Thuc. 1. 69:—the Inf. is very rare in this sense, as Aesch. Pers. 431, Eur. I. A. 1005. 4. the fact is often added as a separate clause with ὡς, ὅτι, etc., οἶδα κάμαυτην ὅτι ἀλγῶ Soph. El. 332; ἐάν τινα εἰδῶσιν ὅτι ἀδικός ἐστι Plat. Prot. 323 B, etc. 5. οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ. I know not whether, expresses disbelief or doubt, like Lat. nescio an non . . , the ἄν sometimes is transposed, οὐκ οἶδ' ἄν εἰ πείσαιμι Eur. Alc. 48, ubi v. Monk.:—sometimes the Verb is omitted after εἰ, as οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ τις ἄλλος perhaps no other, Isocr. 116 A, 234 E. 6. similar ellipses are freq. with other Conjunctions, οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως or ὅπῃ I know not how, Plat. Rep. 400 B, etc.; οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπῃθεν Id. Crat. 396 C. 7. οἶδα or ἴσθι are often parenthetical, οἶδ' ἐγὼ Eur. Med. 948; σάφ' οἶδα, εὖ οἶδα Ib. 94, 963, etc.:—also, οἶδ' ὅτι, οἶσθ' ὅτι, ἴσθ' ὅτι, elliptical phrases, used to strengthen an assertion, πάρειμι δ' ἄκων οὐχ ἔκουσιν, οἶδ' ὅτι [sc. πάρειμι] I know it well, Soph. Ant. 276; so, εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι, freq. in Dem., as 110. 5; σάφ' ἴσθ' ὅτι Ar. Pl. 889:—further, οἶσθ' ὅ, οἶσθ' ὡς, with Imperat., is common in Att. Poets, written as a question, οἶσθ' οὖν δ' δρᾶσον; and explained by Bentley (Emend. Menand. p. 107) to be equivalent to δρᾶσον—οἶσθ' ὅ; do—know'st thou what? i. e. make haste and do, like tange, sed scin' quomodo? Plaut. Rud. 3. 5, 18,—being really a mixture of two constructions; so, οἶσθ' ὡς ποίησον; Soph. O. T. 543; οἶσθ' . . ὡς νῦν μὴ σφαλῆς; Id. O. C. 75; οἶσθα νῦν ἄ μοι γενέσθω; Eur. I. T. 1203; very rarely with the fut., οἶσθ' οὖν δ' δράσεις (nisi leg. δρᾶσον) Id. Cycl. 131; v. Elmsl. Med. 587. 8. a Sup. is often followed by the phrase ὡν ἴσμεν, πρῶτος ὡν ἡμεῖς ἴσμεν the first we know of, Hdt. 1. 6, etc.; παλαίτατος ὡν ἀκοῆ ἴσμεν Thuc. 1. 4. εἰδωλεῖον, τό, an idol's temple, LXX (1 Macc. 1. 47), 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 10. εἰδωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, mythological, ποιητής Clem. Al. 14. εἰδωλό-θῦτος, ὄν, sacrificed to idols; as Subst., εἰδωλόθουτα, τά, meats offered to idols, Act. Ap. 15. 29, 1 Cor. 8. 1, etc. εἰδωλολατρεία, ἡ, idolatry, Ep. Gal. 5. 20, 1 Cor. 10. 14. εἰδωλολατρεύω, to worship idols, Eccl. εἰδωλο-λάτρης, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, an idol-worshipper, idolater, 1 Cor. 5. 10, etc. εἰδωλό-μορφος, ὄν, formed after an image, Geop. 10. 9. εἰδωλον, τό, (εἶδος) an image, a phantom, Il. 5. 451, Od. 4. 796, Hdt. 5. 92, 32, Plat. Legg. 959 B; βροτῶν εἰδωλα καμόντων, of ghosts, Od. 11. 476, etc. 2. any unsubstantial form, σκιᾶς εἰδωλον; Aesch. Ag. 839; οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν εἰδωλα . . ἡ καπνοῦ σκιάν Soph. Aj. 126, Fr. 588; εἶδ. ἄλλως a mere form, Id. Ph. 497; αἰῶνος εἶδ. Pind. Fr. 96. 3. an image reflected in water or in a mirror, Arist. Divin. in Somn. 2, 12, cf. Plat. Soph. 266 D, and v. εἰδωλοποιία. II. an image in the mind, idea, Xen. Symp. 4, 21; esp. with the Stoics, Cic. Fam. 15. 16:—also a phantom of the mind, a fancy, Plat. Phaedo 66 C; opp. to τὸ ἀληθές, Id. Theaet. 150 C; hence Bacon's idola specus, etc. III. an image, likeness, γυναικὸς εἶδ. χρύσεον Hdt. 1. 51, cf. 6. 58; λόγος εἶδ. ψυχῆς Isocr. 28 A. IV. later, the image of a god, an idol, LXX (4 Regg. 17. 12), 1 Ep. Cor. 12. 2, etc.; cf. χειροποιήτος. V. εἰδωλα οὐράνια the constellations, Lat. signa, Ap. Rh. 3. 1004. εἰδωλοπλαστέω, to form, model, Heracl. Alleg. Hom. 66. εἰδωλό-πλαστος, ὄν, modelled: hence ideal, Lyc. 173. εἰδωλοποιέω, to form an image, esp. in the mind, εἰδωλον εἶδ. Plat. Rep. 605 C, cf. Arist. de An. 3. 3, 4. II. to represent by an image or figure, τινά Diod. Excerpt. 519. 22:—to image forth, depict by words, Longin. 15. εἰδωλοποιία, ἡ, formation of images, as in a mirror, Plat. Tim. 46 A; or by painters, Id. Criti. 107 B. 2. an image formed in the mind, an imagination, Diod. 1. 96:—so, εἰδωλοποίησις, of the Platonic ideas, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 222. 3. a putting of words into the mouth of one dead, Tzetz. εἰδωλοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, on or for image-making, ἡ εἶδ. τέχνη, or without τέχνη, Plat. Soph. 235 B, 236 C, al. εἰδωλο-ποιός, ὁ, an image-maker, Plat. Soph. 239 D. εἰδωλουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, = εἰδωλοποιικός, Plat. Soph. 266 D. εἰδωλο-φάνης, ἔς, like an image, Plut. 2. 908 E. εἰδωλο-χάρης, ἔς, delighting in idols, Synes. Hymn. 3. 92. εἰεν, Particle, related to εἶα, as ἐπειτεν το ἐπειτα, but only used in Att. dialogue, in passing to the next point, well! Lat. fac ita esse! Trag.;

εἰεν τί δῆτα . . ; Soph. El. 534; εἰεν καὶ δὴ τεθνᾶσι Eur. Med. 386: the phrases ἀλλ' εἰεν, εἰέν γε, εἰέν δὴ are more rare. 2. to express impatience, Ar. Nub. 176. [εἰεν is used as a spondee in the formula εἰεν, ἀκούω, Aesch. Cho. 627, Ar. Pax 663: it stands extra versum in Eur. l. c.] εἶην, aor. 2 opt. of ἴημι: but εἶην, pres. opt. of εἰμί (sum). εἶθα, Adv. (εὐθύς) at once, forthwith, Il. 5. 337, Theocr. 25. 213, etc. εἶθε, Dor. αἶθε (as usually in Hom.), in wishes, v. sub εἶ A. VI. 3. εἶθίζω, fut. ἴσω, poet. for ἐθίζω. εἶθισμένως, Adv.; (ἐθίζω) in the accustomed manner, Diog. L. 4. 35. εἶκα, Att. for εἶοικα, but, II. εἶκα, pf. of ἴημι. εἶκάδ-άρχης, ὄν, ὁ, a commander of twenty, Hesych. εἶκάδισταί, ὄν, οἶ, epith. of the Epicureans, because they commemorated their founder's death on the twentieth (εἶκάς) of Gamelion, Ath. 298 D. εἶκάζω: impf. εἶκαζον Hdt., but Att. ἦκαζον Eur., etc.:—fut. -άσω Aesch. Eum. 49:—aor. εἶκασα Hdt., Att. ἦκασα: pf. εἶκακα Schol. Ar. Vesp. 151:—Pass., fut. εἶκασθήσομαι Ar. Ach. 783: Att. aor. ἦκασθην Xen.: pf. εἶκασμαι Hdt., Att. ἦκασμαι Ar. Eq. 230, Plat. Crat. 439 A:—cf. ἀντ-, ἀπ-, ἐξ-εἶκάζω.—This is the only Verb that augments εἶ- by ἦ-. To make like to, represent by an image or likeness, portray, γυναιῖκα γραφῆ εἶκάσας Xen. Oec. 10, 1; εἰκῶν γραφῆ εἶκασμένη a figure painted to the life, Hdt. 2. 182; αἰετὸς εἶκασμένος a figure like an eagle, Id. 3. 28; χειρὶ τεκτόνων δέμας . . εἶκασθέν Eur. Alc. 349. II. to liken, compare, τί τινι Aesch. Cho. 633, Eum. 49, Ar. Nub. 350; εἶκ. τι καὶ τι Hdt. 9. 34, cf. 4. 31: to describe by a comparison or simile, Id. 7. 162:—Pass. to be like, to resemble, τινι Eur. Bacch. 942, 1253, etc.; πρὸς τινα Ar. Ach. 783. III. to infer from comparison, form a conjecture, Lat. conijcere, come to a conclusion, Hdt. 1. 68., 7. 49, Soph. O. C. 1504, 1677: oft. in phrase ὡς εἶκάσαι, so far as one can guess, Hdt. 1. 34., 2. 104, etc.; rarely without ὡς, ἀλλ', εἶκάσαι μὲν, ἡδὺς Soph. O. T. 82:—c. acc. et. inf. to guess that it is so, guess it to be, Hdt. 4. 132, Thuc. 5. 9, etc.; omisso inf., Ἀμάζονας . . ἂν ἦκασ' ὑμᾶς (sc. εἶναι) Aesch. Supp. 288, cf. Soph. Ant. 1244:—εἶκ. τι ἐκ τινος Aesch. Theb. 356, Thuc. 3. 20; ἀπὸ τινος Id. 1. 10; εἶκ. τι to make a guess about it, Aesch. Cho. 518, Antipho 137. 2:—absol., εἶκ. τεκμαιρόμενος Lys. 105. 8; εἶκ. καλῶς Menand. Incert. 243 b, etc. εἶκαθεῖν, inf. of a lengthd. aor. εἶκαθον, from εἶκω to yield (for there is no such pres. as εἶκάθω, cf. Elmsl. Med. 186, Ellendt Lex. Soph.; v. ἀμυναθεῖν, διακαθεῖν, etc.); subj. εἶκάθω Soph. O. T. 650, Ph. 1352; inf. εἶκαθεῖν Id. El. 396, Ant. 1096; part. εἶκαθῶν Id. Tr. 1177. Cf. παρ-, ὑπ-εἶκαθεῖν. εἶκαιοβουλία, ἡ, rashness, Eccl. εἶκαιό-βουλος, ὄν, rash, ill-advised, Cyrill. εἶκαιολογία, ἡ, random talking, Philo 1. 674. εἶκαιολόγος, ὄν, talking at random, Philodem. ap. Vol. Herc. 2. 10. εἶκαιομῦθέω, to speak inconsiderately, Cyrill., Hesych., Suid. εἶκαιομῦθία, ἡ, random talking, Hesych., Suid. εἶκαιό-μῦθος, ὄν, talking at random or to no purpose, Eccl. εἶκαιορρημονέω (as if from -ρήμων) = εἶκαιομυθέω, Suid. εἶκαιορρημοσύνη, ἡ, = εἶκαιομυθία, Suid. εἶκαιός, α, ὄν, without aim or purpose, I. of things, random, purposeless, τίκτει γὰρ οὐδὲν . . εἶκαία χάρις Soph. Fr. 288; ὡς εἶκαῖον ὡν as being useless, Luc. Jup. Conf. 6; εἶκ. διήγημα Joseph. B. J. prooem. 1:—Adv. -ως, Diog. L. 2. 128: so in neut. εἶκαία, Lyc. 748. 2. of persons, rash, hosty, Polyb. 7. 7, 5, etc. εἶκαιοσύνη, ἡ, thoughtlessness, Timon ap. Diog. L. 5. 11. εἶκαιότης, ηρος, ἡ, = foreg., Diog. L. 7. 48, Vol. Herc. 2. 9. εἶκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (εἶκοσι) the twentieth day of the month (sub. ἡμέρα), Hes. Op. 790, 818:—one way of reckoning the last ten days was, ἡ πρώτη, δευτέρα, etc. μετ' εἶκάδα, Menand. Meθ. 2, C. I. 112. 3; τετάρτη ἐπὶ εἶκάδι C. I. 1845. 2:—hence these days were called αἱ εἶκάδες Ar. Nub. 17, Andoc. 16. 8; also, τρίτη εἶκάδι i. e. the 23rd, Plat. Legg. 849 B:—also in pl., σελήνην . . ἄγουσαν εἶκάδας Ar. Nub. 17. II. the sixth day of the Eleusinian mysteries was also so called, Eur. Ion 1076, Plut. Phoc. 28. εἶκάσδω, Aeol. and Dor. for εἶκάζω, Sappho 34. εἶκάσια, ἡ, (εἶκάζω) a likeness, image, representation, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1. II. a comparison, Plut. Them. 29. III. a conjecture, guess, Plat. Rep. 511 E, 534 A. εἶκασμα, τό, a likeness, image, Aesch. Theb. 523. II. a conjecture, Max. Tyr. 9. 3. εἶκασμός, ὁ, a conjecturing, guessing, Plut. Mar. 11, Luc. Hermot. 16. εἶκαστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who conjectures, a guesser, diviner, τῶν μελλόντων Thuc. 1. 138, cf. Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 2. εἶκαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to represent: ἡ εἶκαστικὴ [sc. τέχνη] the art of copying or portraying, Plat. Soph. 235 D, etc. II. able to conjecture: τὸ εἶκ. the faculty of conjecturing, Luc. Alc. 22:—τὰ εἶκ. [sc. ἐπιρρήματα] adverbs of doubling, Jo. Gaz.:—Adv. -κῶς, conjecturally, Poll. 4. 10. εἶκαστός, ἡ, ὄν, comparable, similar, Soph. Tr. 699. εἶκάτι, εἶκατί-δειος, v. εἶκοσι, εἶκοσιδύω. εἶ κε, εἶ κεν, v. sub εἶ A. II. εἶκελ-όνειρος, ὄν, dream-like, ἀνέρες Ar. Av. 687. εἶκελος, η, ὄν, (εἶκός) like, Lat. similis, τινι Il. 22. 134, Od. 21. 411, al.; Ep. Adj. used also by Hdt. 8. 8, Plut. 2. 410 E. εἶκελό-φωνος, ὄν, of like voice, Anth. P. 6. 247. εἶκέναί, Att. for εἶοκέναι, inf. of εἶοικα. εἶκῆ, Adv. of εἶκαῖος, without plan or purpose, heedlessly, rashly, at random, at a venture, Lat. temere, Xenophan. 2. 13, and Att., as Aesch. Pr. 450, 885, Soph. O. T. 979; εἶκῆ πράττειν Plat. Prot. 326 D; εἶκῆ λέγεσθαι Id. Apol. 17 C, etc.; νήφων παρ' εἶκῆ λέγοντας Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 16. εἶκο-βολέω, to talk at random, γλῶσσ' εἰκοβόλει περὶ τῶν ἀφανῶν Eur. Fr. 905, cf. Ar. Fr. 549, E. M. 297. 32.

εἰκονίζω, fut. ἴσω, to mould into form, τὰς ἀμόρφους ὕλας Plut. 2. 882 D; εἰκ. ἀλήθειαν to give the semblance of truth, Aphthon.
 εἰκονικός, ἡ, ὄν, representing a figure, copied from it, εἰκ. ἀγαλμά τινος a portrait statue, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F, cf. Plut. Lys. 1. II. counterfeited, pretended, Anth. P. 11. 233.
 εἰκόνιον, τό, Dim. of εἰκών, Polem. ap. Ath. 574 C, Plut. 2. 753 B.
 εἰκόνισμα, τό, a copy, image, Anth. P. 13. 6, Porphyr. Stob. Ecl. 1. 780.
 εἰκονισμός, ὁ, delineation, Lat. effictio, Plut. 2. 54 B, Senec. Ep. 95.
 εἰκονογράφω, to describe, Philo 2. 588, Longin. 10.
 εἰκονογράφη, ἡ, a sketch, description, Strabo 718.
 εἰκονογράφος, ὁ, a portrait-painter, Arist. Poët. 15. 11, Themist. 309 B.
 εἰκονολογία, ἡ, figurative speaking, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C, 269 A.
 εἰκονομαχία, ἡ, a war against images, Eccl.
 εἰκονομάχος, ὄν, warring against images, Eccl. -
 εἰκονοποιός, ὁ, an image-maker, Arist. Poët. 25. 2:—hence εἰκονοποιέω, Justin. M. Apol. 1. 19.
 εἰκός, Ion. οἰκός, ὄρος, τό, neut. partic. of εἰκα, εἶοικα, like truth, i. e. likely, probable, reasonable, εἰκός (with or without εἶσι), c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 575; εἰκός γάρ Soph. El. 1026, etc.; οὐ γὰρ εἰκός, c. inf., Soph. Ph. 230; οὐδ' εἰκός Ib. 586; οἷ' εἰκός (sc. δοῦναι) Ib. 973; ὡς περ εἰκός ἦν Ar. Fr. 519, etc. 2. as neut. Subst. εἰκός, τό, a likelihood or probability, τὰ οἰκότεα likelihoods, Hdt. 1. 155, etc.; τὸ οὐκ εἰκός Thuc. 2. 89; κατὰ τὸ εἰκός in all likelihood, Id. 1. 121; so, ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότεος Id. 4. 17; τῷ εἰκότε Id. 6. 18; παντὶ τῷ οἰκότε Id. 3. 103; τοῦ εἰκότεος πέρα Soph. O. T. 74; τῷ εἰκότε χρῆσθαι, opp. to ἀπόδειξιν λέγειν, Plat. Theaet. 162 E; in Poets without the Art., λέγειν μὲν εἰκότε Id. Ph. 1373; εἰκός πέπονθα Eur. I. A. 501; ἦν γ' ἐρωτᾶς εἰκότε', εἰκότε κλύεις Ib. 1134. b. in the Logic of Arist., a probable proposition, opp. to a positive fact, An. Pr. 2. 27, Rhet. 1. 2, 15, al. II. reasonable, fair, equitable, Thuc. 2. 74, etc.; τὰ εἰκότεα καὶ δίκαια Id. 5. 90: παρὰ τὸ εἰκός unreasonably, 2. 62: cf. ἐπιεικής:—a Comp. εἰκότερον, in Antipho 127. 21.
 εἰκοσά-βολος, ποῖτ. εἰκ-, ὄν, worth twenty oxen, Od. 1. 431.
 εἰκοσά-εδρος, ὄν, of twenty surfaces: εἰκοσάεδρον, τό, a body with twenty surfaces, Plut. 2. 719 D, etc.
 εἰκοσα-ετής, ἐς, or -έτης, ἐς, of twenty years, παῖς Hdt. 1. 136; χρόνος Plut. 2. 113 D; but the true form seems to be εἰκοσιετής, fem. -ετίς, as now read in Plat. Rep. 460 E, Dio C. 55. 9; Φικατιφετίες in C. I. 1575. 2.
 εἰκοσαετία, ἡ, a time of twenty years, Philo 2. 224, Joseph. A. J. 8. 5, 3.
 εἰκοσάκις, twenty times, Il. 9. 379, etc.
 εἰκοσά-κλινος, ὄν, = εἰκοσάκλινος, Diod. 1. 49, Ath. 548 A.
 εἰκοσά-κωλος, ὄν, of twenty clauses, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1153.
 εἰκοσά-κωπος, ὄν, with twenty oars, Hesyeh.
 εἰκοσά-μηνος, ὄν, twenty months old, Anth. P. 7. 662.
 εἰκοσά-πηχυς, υ, = εἰκοσιπ-, Chares ap. Ath. 538 D, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 4.
 εἰκοσα-πλάσιος, α, ὄν, = sq., Theol. Arithm. 40.
 εἰκοσα-πλῆσιων, ὄν, twenty-fold, Plut. 2. 925 C.
 εἰκοσάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = εἰκάς, Luc. Alex. 11, Sext. Emp. M. 4. 32.
 εἰκοσα-στάδιος, ὄν, of twenty stadia, Strabo 426.
 εἰκοσ-ετηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a period of twenty years, Dio C. 58. 24.
 εἰκοσ-έτης, ὁ, = εἰκοσαετής, Anth. P. 8. 123; fem. -ετίς, ἴδος, Ib. 7. 166.
 εἰκοσ-ήρης, ἐς, with twenty banks of oars, Ath. 203 D.
 εἰκοσι, indecl., twenty, Il. 2. 510, 748, etc.; but more often in Ep. form εἰκοσι, before a vowel εἰκοσιν, 9. 123, 265, etc.; and the Ep. form has been introduced by the Copyists into some passages of Hdt. (2. 121, init., 122, etc.); Dor. Φεἰκατι Tab. Heracl. ib. 5775. 55; βεἰκατι Hesyeh.; εἰκατι Inscr. Corc. in C. I. 1840, Theocr. 4. 10., 5. 86; written Φεἰκατι (Φεἰκατι) as in C. I. 1511 (2). 6., 1569. 39., 5774. 81, al. (The orig. form seems to have been Φεἰκατι, cf. Skt. vinçati, i. e. dvi-çati (from dvi dun, dasan decem), Lat. viginti, i. e. dvi-ginti, vicies; Goth. twaitigjus, O. Norse tuttugu, A. S. twentig; O. H. G. zueinzug, G. zwanzig:—cf. M. Müller Sc. of Lang. 1. 44.)
 εἰκοσι-δύω or -δυό, two and twenty, Eust. 726. 13; Φικατί-δειος, ὄν, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 18, 23, al.
 εἰκοσί-εδρος, ὄν, = εἰκοσάεδρος, Tim. Locr. 98 D.
 εἰκοσι-εννέα, nine and twenty, Ath. 608 A; εἰκοσι-έξ, six and twenty, Vit. Eur.; and εἰκοσι-επτά, seven and twenty, Hipp. 274. 1, are suspected by Dind., who prefers εἰκοσιν-εννέα, -έξ, -επτά.
 εἰκοσι-ετής, ἐς, v. sub εἰκοσαετής.
 εἰκοσί-κλινος, ὄν, with twenty seats at table, Antig. Caryst. ap. Ath. 548 A, Diod. 1. 46.
 εἰκοσί-μνεως, ὄν, of 20 minae, Lys. ap. Poll. 9. 57 (Codd. -μνος, v. Lob. Phryn. 554).
 εἰκοσι-νήριτος, ὄν, only in Il. 22. 349, εἰκοσινήριτ' ἀποινα a twenty-fold ransom. (From νήριτος = νήριστος, twenty-fold, without dispute; others from εἰκοσι ἐρίζοντα, i. e. ἐξισούμενα.)
 εἰκόσιοι, twenty, Anth. P. append. 262, prob. f. l. for εἰκοστοῖς, used for εἰκοσι, as ὄγδοος, ἑνατος, δέκατος for ὀκτώ, ἐννέα, δέκα.
 εἰκοσι-οκτώ, twenty-eight, Diod. 14. 102.
 εἰκοσί-πεδος, ὄν, 20 feet wide or long, Dor. Φικατίπεδος, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5574. 62, al.
 εἰκοσι-πεντα-έτης, ἴδος, ἡ, 25 years old, Anth. P. append. 209.
 εἰκοσι-πέντε, twenty-five, ap. Dem. 926. 4.
 εἰκοσί-πηχυς, υ, of twenty cubits, Hdt. 3. 60; cf. εἰκοσάπηχυς.
 εἰκοσι-τέσσαρες, neut. pa, twenty-four, Diod. 14. 92.
 εἰκοσι-τρεις, neut. -τρία, twenty-three, Ath. 585 B.
 εἰκοσί-φυλλος, ὄν, with twenty leaves, ῥόδον Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 4.
 εἰκόσ-ορος, ποῖτ. εἰκ-, ὄν, (εἰκοσι, √EP, ἐρέσσω) with twenty oars, Od. 9. 322, Simon. 182, Lex. ap. Dem. 926. 8: cf. πεντηκόντορος.
 εἰκοστά-γωνος, ὄν, should be εἰκοσά-γωνος, with twenty angles, Iambli. V. Pyth. 34.

εἰκοσταῖος, α, ὄν, on the 20th day, Hipp. Progn. 42, Antipho 113. 32.
 εἰκοστή, ἡ, v. sub εἰκοστός II.
 εἰκοστο-λόγος, ὁ, ἡ, one who collects the twentieth, a tax or toll collector, Ar. Ran. 363, C. I. 89. 22.
 εἰκοστός, ἡ, ὄν, the twentieth, Od. 5. 34, al.; Ep. also εἰκοστός, II. 24. 765. II. εἰκοστή, ἡ, a tax of a twentieth, Lat. vicesima, levied by the Athenians on all imports and exports from the subject allies in lieu of tribute, εἰκ. τῶν γιγνομένων, τῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν Thuc. 6. 54., 7. 28. 2. the Rom. vicesima or tax on manumission of slaves, C. I. 963.
 εἰκοστο-τέταρτος, ὄν, the twenty-fourth, Plut. 2. 935 D:—so also -τεταρταῖος, ὄν, Galen. 7. 501.
 εἰκοστ-ώνης, ὄν, ὁ, a farmer of the εἰκοστή, like εἰκοστολόγος, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 33.
 εἰκοσ-ώρυγος, ὄν, of 20 fathoms, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5: cf. δεκώρυγος, πεντώρυγος.
 εἰκοτο-λογέω, to infer from probabilities, Strabo 620.
 εἰκοτολογία, ἡ, a probability or an inference from one, Archyt. ap. Stnb. Ecl. 1. 724, Strabo 620.
 εἰκότως, Adv. of εἰκός, Att. pf. part. of εἶοικα, in all likelihood, suitably, c. dat., Aesch. Ag. 915: fairly, reasonably, naturally, Id. Supp. 403, Soph. O. C. 432, 977, and freq. in Prose; εἰκότως ἔχει 'tis reasonable, Eur. I. T. 911, cf. Or. 737; εἰκ. δοκεῖ Andoc. 18. 21, cf. 31 ult.; οὐκ εἰκότως unreasonably, Thuc. 1. 37; often followed by γόρ, Thuc. 1. 77, Isocr. 253 D: Dem. often puts it at the end of sentences, like Lat. nec mirum.
 εἰκτέον, verb. Adj. of εἶκω, one must yield, Philo 2. 68.
 εἰκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (εἶκω) readily yielding, pliable, Origen.
 εἶκτον, εἶκτην, εἶκτο, v. sub εἶοικα.
 *εἶκω, to be like, seem likely, v. sub εἶοικα.
 εἶκω, II., Att.: impf. εἶκον Hdt., Att.: fut. εἶξω Thuc., etc.: aor. I εἶξα II., Att., ποῖτ. εἶξα or εἶφαι Alcmān 40, Ion. εἶξασκε Od.; cf. εἰκαθεῖν. (With √FIK cf. Skt. vik, vinal-mi (separo), and perh. Lat. vi-to (i. e. vic-ito); A. S. wic-an, Germ. weich-en, our weak.) To yield, give way, draw back, retire, ὀπίσσω εἶκετε Il. 5. 606, etc. 2. c. dat. pers. et gen. loci, μηδ' εἶκετε χάρμης Ἀργείοις shrink not from the fight for them, Il. 4. 509; εἶκειν τιλὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ, Lat. concedere alicui de via, Hdt. 2. 80: without the dat., εἶκειν πολέμου καὶ δηϊότητος to withdraw from war and strife, Il. 5. 348; εἶκε, γέρον, προθύρου retire from the door, 18. 10. 3. with dat. pers. only, to yield to, give way to, either in battle, Il. 12. 48, etc.; or a mark of honour, Il. 24. 100, Od. 2. 14:—then, to give way to any passion or impulse, φ' θυμῷ εἶξας Il. 9. 598; ὄκνω καὶ ἀφραδίῃσι 10. 122; αἰδοῖ Od. 14. 262; βίη καὶ κάρτει εἶκειν to give full play to one's might and strength, 13. 143; ὄργῃ δ' εἶξα μᾶλλον ἢ μ' ἐχρῆν Eur. Hel. 80; τῇ ἡλικίῃ εἶκειν Hdt. 7. 18:—also of circumstances, πενήνῃ εἶκων Od. 14. 157; κακοῖς Aesch. Pr. 320; ἀνάγκῃ Id. Ag. 1071; ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς Thuc. 1. 84; ζημίαις to the force of punishment, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 21:—in Soph. Ant. 718, prob. the line should be read thus (with Gaisf.) ἀλλ' εἶκε, θυμῷ καὶ μετὰστασιν δίδου, for if εἶκε θυμῷ be joined, the sense would be the contrary of what is required. 4. εἶκειν τινί τι to yield to another in a thing, where the acc. is adverbial, τὸ ὄν μένος οὐδέμιν εἶκων inferior to none in . . . , Il. 22. 459, Od. 11. 515; also, εἶκειν τινί τινι, as, ἔλεσκον ἀνδρῶν . . . ὅ τε μοι εἶξαι πόδεσσι whoever was inferior to me in swiftness of foot, 14. 221:—so c. acc. cogn., εἶξαντας ἀ δεῖ yielding in . . . , Soph. O. C. 172, cf. Aj. 1243. II. trans. to yield up, give up, εἶξαι τέ οἱ ἦνια give the horse the rein, Il. 23. 337; Εὐρος Ζεφύρω εἶξασκε δῖωκεν gave up [the ship] to Zephyrus to chase, Od. 5. 332. 2. to grant, allow, Lat. concedere, ὀπηνίκ' ἀν θεῶν πλοῦν ἡμῖν εἶκη Soph. Ph. 465. III. impers., like παρείκει, it is allowable or possible, ὕκη εἶξαιε μάλιστα Il. 22. 321; c. inf., ὅθι σφίσιν εἶκε λοχῆσαι 18. 520.
 εἰκών, ἡ, gen. ὄνος, acc. ὄνα, etc.: a ποῖτ. and Ion. nom. εἰκώ is implied (though not found) in the gen. εἰκοῦς, acc. εἰκῶ Eur. Med. 1162, Hdt. 7. 69 (but εἰκόνα 2. 143), acc. pl. εἰκούς Eur. Tro. 1178, Ar. Nub. 559: (*εἶκω, εἶοικα):—a likeness, image, portrait, whether picture or statue, Hdt. 2. 130, 143, Aesch. Theb. 559, etc.; εἰκῶν γεγραμμένη Plut. 2. 1117 C; of needlework, Eur. I. T. 223.—On the antiquity of portrait-statues, v. Newton Halic. p. 785. 2. an image in a mirror, Eur. Med. 1162, Plat. Rep. 402 B. II. a similitude, semblance, phantom, Eur. H. F. 1002, Plat., etc.: an image in the mind, πατρὸς Eur. Tro. 1178; νοητοῦ θεοῦ Plat. Tim. 92 C; δοξῶν καὶ λόγων Plat. Phileb. 39 C; etc.; εἰκόνας σῆς ἀρετῆς thy virtue's counterfeits, of children, C. I. 435. 4. 2. εἰκόνα, as Adv., after the manner of, like, Lat. instar, δεσμοτηρίου εἰκόνα Plat. Crat. 400 C; so, ἐν εἰκόνι βασιλείας Hdn. 7. 9, 21. III. a similitude, similé, Ar. Nub. 559, Plat. Phaedo 87 B, al.; δι' εἰκόνων λέγειν Id. Rep. 457 E:—on the rhet. use of the similé, v. Arist. Rhet. 3. 4.
 εἰκώς, εἰκότως, v. sub εἶοικ-.
 εἶλαδόν, Adv. (εἶλη) = ἰληδόν, Hdt. 1. 172, App. Civ. 2. 63.
 εἶλαπινάξω, used by Hom. only in pres., to revel in a large company, Od. 2. 57., 17. 536; so Pind. P. 10. 61; impf. Q. Sm. 6. 179.
 εἶλαπιναστής, οὐ, ὁ, a feaster, guest, boon-companion, Il. 17. 577:—a name of Zeus at Cyprus, Ath. 174 A.
 εἶλαπίνη [ῖ], ἡ, a solemn feast or banquet, given on a great occasion at lavish expense (Ath. 362 E), γάμοι τ' ἔσαν εἶλαπῖναι τε Il. 18. 491; εἶλαπίνη ἢ γάμος, where both are opp. to ξρανος (q. v.), Od. 1. 226; so Eur. Med. 193, Hel. 1337, Plut. 2. 169 D, etc.
 εἶλαπινουργός, ὁ, (*ἔργω) a maker of feasts, Manetho 4. 300.
 εἶλαρ, τό, only used in nom. and acc. sing.: (εἶλω):—a close covering, shelter, defence, εἶλαρ νηῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν a shelter for ship and crew, Il. 7. 338, etc.; εἶλαρ κύματος a fence against the waves, Od. 5. 257.

εἰλαρχέω, to command a squadron of horse, Theb. word in C. 1. 1576, Dio C. 55. 10; v. Müller Orchom. 470 sq.

εἰλάρχης, ου, ὁ, (εἶλη) a commander of a troop or squadron of horse, esp. at Thebes, Polyb. 6. 25, 1, Plut. Timol. 31: cf. ἰλ-.

εἰλάτινος, Ep. for ἐλάτινος.

Εἰλείθυια, ἡ, Ilithyia, the goddess who comes to aid women in childbed: Hom. mentions more than one, and calls them daughters of Hera, Il. 11. 270., 19. 119. Hes. Th. 922 speaks of one only, daughter of Zeus and Hera; also Ἐλείθυια Pind. P. 3. 15, N. 7. 1; Ἐλευθῶ Böckh Pind. O. 6. 72, cf. Anth. P. 7. 604; Εἰλήθυια Theocr. 17. 60; Argiv. Εἰλιονία, Plut. 2. 277 B; the Roman Lueina, afterwards identified with Diana, v. Böttiger's Ilithyia, Weim. 1799. (A quasi-participial form, as if ἐληλυθυῖα: cf. ἄγυια, ἄρπυια, ὄργυια.)

Εἰλείθυιον, τό, a temple of Ilithyia, Lex. Rhet. ap. Eust. 1053. 61.

εἰλεός or ἰλεός, ὁ, (εἰλέω) a grievous disease of the intestines, Lat. ileus voluulus, Hipp. Aph. 1248, etc.

II. a lurking-place, den, hole,

εἰλεόν, οὐκ οἰκησιν Theocr. 15. 9; v. εἰλύος.

III. = ἐλεός, a

butcher's block, Eust. 749. 7.

IV. a kind of vine, Ath. 31 B.

εἰλέω, Att. εἰλέω, lengthd. form of εἶλω, q. v.

εἰλέω, (εἶλη) to sun, Eust. 1573. 45.

εἰλεώδης, ες, (εἶδος) of the nature of εἰλεός 1, τὰ εἰλ. Hipp. Epid. 3. 1077: causing this disease, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 6.

εἶλη, ἡ, = ἴλη, Hdt. 1. 73, al.; κατ' εἶλας in troops, Ib. 202.

εἶλη, ἡ, the sun's heat or warmth, Ar. Vesp. 772, Fr. 524, Luc. Lexiphr. 2; v. ἔλη, ἀλέα, σείριος.

εἰληδόν, εἰληδά, Adv. (εἶλη) = ἰληδόν, εἰληδὰ φέρονται Arat. 917.

II. (εἰλέω) by twisting or coiling round, εἰληδὸν ἔδησε

Anth. P. 9. 14.

εἰληθερέω, to bask in the sun, Hipp. 485. 22., 486. 10, Xenarch. Πενταθλ. 1. 5:—Med., in same sense, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 17, Galen.

εἰληθερής, ες, (εἶλη, θέρω) warmed by the sun, warm, Hipp. 471. 18, Galen. Εἰλήθυια, v. sub Εἰλείθυια.

εἰλήλουθα, εἰληλούθειν, εἰλήλουθμεν, v. sub ἔρχομαι.

εἶλημα, τό, (εἰλέω) a veil, covering, wrapper, Lat. involucrium, ap. Stob. 197. 55.

II. = εἰλεός 1, Hipp. 298. 40: a coil, σχοινίου

Sext. Emp. M. 7. 187; and in C. I. 2782. 30, it seems to be the volute of a column.

III. a vault, Malal.

εἰληματικός, ἡ, ὄν, vaulted, arched, Byz.

εἶλησις, Att. εἶλ-, εως, ἡ, (εἰλέω) a whirling, vortex, Gramm.

εἶλησις, εως, ἡ, (εἰλέω) sun-heat, heat, Plat. Rep. 380 E, 404 B, Arist. Phys. 2. 5, 7.

εἰλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, wriggling, v. l. Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 20.

εἰλητός, ἡ, ὄν, Att. εἶλ-, (εἰλέω) wound, Gramm. II. vaulted, arched, Byz.

εἰλιγγιάω, = ἰλιγγιάω, Clem. Al. 183; and εἶλιγγος, Ap. Rh. 4. 189.

εἶλιγμα, Schol. Lyc.; -μός Orph. H. 37. 12; poet. and Ion. for ἐλιγ-.

εἰλικοειδής, ες, = ἐλικ-, Zonar.

εἰλικόμορφος, ον, (ἐλιξ) of twisted or spiral form, Opp. C. 2. 98.

εἰλικρίνεια, ἡ, unmixtiness, purity, opp. to μίξις, Arist. Color. 3, 2, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 73.

εἰλικρινέω, to purify, Arist. Mund. 5, 12. II. to separate, distinguish, Buther. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 16.

εἰλικρινής, ες, unmixt, without alloy, pure, Lat. sincerus, ἐκ πυρὸς τοῦ εἰλικρινεστάτου καὶ ὕδατος Hipp. 351. 4, cf. Vet. Med. 16; διὰ τὸ εἰλικρινῆ ἕκαστα εἶναι (sc. τὰ φύλα) not mixed but distinct and separate, Xen. Cyn. 8. 5, 14; εἶ τῷ γένοιτο αὐτὸ τὸ καλὸν ἰδεῖν εἰλικρινές, καθαρὸν, ἀμικτον Plat. Symp. 211 E; τὸ ἦττον εἰλ., opp. to τὸ καθαρῶτερον, Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 20; τῶν χρωμάτων οὐδὲν ὀρώμεν εἰλ. οἶόν ἐστιν, ἀλλὰ πάντα κεκραμένα Id. Color. 3, 10; τὸ λευκὸν μέλι οὐκ ἐκ θύμου εἰλικρινούς H. A. 9. 40, 48; εἰλ. καὶ ἀμιγῆς de An. 3. 2, 13; τὸ δὲ ἐν εἰλ. καὶ καθαρὸν Plut. 2. 393 C.

2. pure, simple, absolute,

αὐτῇ καθ' αὐτὴν εἰλικρινεῖ τῇ διανοίᾳ χρώμενος the pure and absolute intellect, Plat. Phaedo 66 A; ψυχὴν αὐτὴν καθ' αὐτὴν εἰλικρινῆ ἀπαλλάξασθαι Ib. 81 C; γνωσόμεθα . . . πᾶν τὸ εἰλ. the pure and absolute, Ib. 67 B; τὸ καθαρὸν τε καὶ εἰλ. Id. Phileb. 52 D; τὰς τέρψεις εἰλ. ἀποδιδόναι Isocr. 12 B; ἡδονῆς εἰλ. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 6, 4:—also of evil things, sheer, absolute, ἀδικία Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 3.

II. Adv. -vōs, without

mixture, of itself, simply, absolutely, διὰ τὸ εἰλ. εἶναι Ἑλληνες καὶ ἀμιγῆς βαρβάρων Plat. Menex. 245 D; τὸ εἰλ. ὄν absolute being, Id. Rep. 477 A, cf. Symp. 181 C; εἰλ. ὄλον λευκὸν Arist. Phys. 1. 4, 5.—The word is confined to Prose. (Its primary sense is plain from the examples given; but there is no certainty about the origin of the first part, εἶλι-.

It is commonly referred to εἶλη, κρίνω, as if it orig. meant examined by the light of the sun, tested and found genuine. But εἶλη means heat, not light; and there is no indication of this sense in any author. Others suggest that εἶλι- comes from √ΕΛ, εἰλ-ίσσω, so that the primary sense of εἰλι-κρινής would be separated or sifted by rolling, i. e. sifted, un-

mixed, pure. But this also is unsatisfactory. In MSS. of Plat. it is written εἰλ-, which would be right for either deriv.)

εἰλικτός, ἡ, ὄν, (εἰλίσσω) poet. and Ion. for ἐλικτός, f. l. Eur. Ion 40.

εἰλιξ, ἰκος, ἡ, poet. for ἐλιξ.

Εἰλιονία, ἡ, v. sub Εἰλείθυια.

εἰλιπόδης, ον, ὁ, later form for sq., Nonn. D. 1. 60.

εἰλίπους [i], ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό: gen. ποδος: (εἶλω, πούς):—rolling in their goit, in Hom. (only in dat. and acc. pl.) as epith. of oxen, which bring round their hind legs with a circling or rolling motion, v. Hipp. Art. 785; εἰλίποδες, absol., for oxen or kine, Theocr. 25. 131:—Eupol. Kol. 5 also uses it of women, who, from their hip-joints being far apart, have a rolling gait; cf. σαράπους.

εἰλι-σκότωσις, ἡ, blind-dizziness, Hesych.; f. l. for εἰλιγῆ-σκότωσις.

εἰλίσσω, poet. and Ion. for ἐλίσσω, Il. 12. 49, Eur., etc.

εἰλιτενής, ες, epith. of the plant ἄγρωστις, Theocr. 13. 42, prob. (from ἔλος, τείνω) spreading through marshes.

εἰλίχατο, v. sub ἐλίσσω.

εἶλλω, v. sub εἶλω.

εἰλόπεδον, τό, invented by Gramm. to explain θειλόπεδον.

εἶλοχα, v. sub λέγω.

εἰλυθμός, ὁ, (εἰλύω) a lurking-place, den, Nic. Th. 283.

εἶλυμα, τό, a wrapper, εἶλ. σπειρῶν Od. 6. 179, cf. Anacr. 19, Ap. Rh. 2. 1129.

εἰλύος, ὁ, = εἰλυθμός, Xen. Cyn. 5, 16, Ap. Rh. 1. 1144.

εἰλύς, ὄσος, ἡ, = ἰλύς, mire, a morass, Hesych. [ῥ, Valck. Ad. p. 248.]

εἶλυσις, a crawling or wriggling along, Schol. Soph. Ph. 291.

εἰλυσπάρομαι, freq. v. l. for ἰλυσπάρομαι.

εἰλυσπωμα, τό, a worm-like, wriggling motion, Eust. 1413. 34.

εἰλυφάξω, = εἰλύω, only used in pres. and impf., to roll along, ἀνεμος φλόγα Il. 20. 492. II. intr. to roll or whirl about, of a blazing torch, Hes. Sc. 275.

εἰλυφάω, = foreg., Ep. part. -όν, Il. 11. 156, Hes. Th. 692.

εἰλύω, Arat. 432: fut. εἰλύσω [ῥ] Il.:—Med., part. εἰλυόμενος, impf.

εἰλυόμεν Soph.:—Pass., pf. εἰλυμαι Ep. 3 pl. εἰλύαται, plqpf. εἰλυτο,

all in Hom. [ῥ always in Hom. except in εἰλυῖται, also in Soph.; ῥ in Metag. l. citand., and late Ep., Arat. l. c., Nic.] (For the Root, v. εἶλω fin.)

To enfold, envelop, cover, Act. only once in Hom., καὶ δέ μιν αὐτὸν εἰλύσω ψαμάθοισι (and this might be referred to κατειλύω), Il. 21.

319; ὀλίγη δέ μιν εἰλύει ἀχλὺς Arat. 432:—Pass. to be wrapped or covered, βοῆς εἰλυμένος ὤμου Il. 17. 492; εἰλυμένοι αἴθοπι χαλκῶ 18. 522;

νεφέλη εἰλυμένος ὤμου 5. 186; αἵματι καὶ κονίαις εἰλυτο 16. 640; εἰλυτο δὲ πάνθ' ἀλὸς ἄχνη Od. 5. 403; νυκτὶ μὲν ὑμέων εἰλύαται κεφαλαί 20. 352, cf. Il. 12. 286.

II. in Pass., also, after Hom., = ἰλυσπάρομαι, to crawl or wriggle along, of a lame man, εἰλυόμεν δύστηνος ἐξέλκων πόδα Soph. Ph. 291; εἰλυόμενος, παῖς ἄτερ ὡς . . . τιθήνας Ib. 702; of a shoal of fish, Metagen. Θουρ. 1. 4.

2. in Theocr. 25. 246 εἰλυ-σθεῖς is used like ἐλυσθεῖς in Hom., rolled up, crouching.—Buttm. Lexil. distinguishes between the Homeric usage of εἰλύω to wrap, and ἐλύω to roll (or, as he takes it, to push). In later Poets however no such distinction is observed.

εἶλω (used by Hom. only in Pass.); the Act. in use being εἰλέω, ἴλλω or εἶλλω (if this last form be genuine, v. Cobet V. LL. 361).—From εἶλω we have the Ep. forms, aor. ἔλσα Hom., Ep. inf. also ἐέλσαι Il. 21.

295, also Dor. part. ἔλσαις Pind. O. 10 (11). 51: also an aor. εἶλαι, restored by Dind. in Soph. Ant. 579, cf. περιελέω, ὑπίλλω (Hesych. also cites συνέλας):—Med., aor. ἠλσάμην (or -όμην), v. sub voce:—Pass.,

ἔαλην [ᾶ] Il., inf. ἀλῆναι, ἀλήμεναι, Il., part. ἀλείς, εἶσα, ἐν, Hom.: pf. ἔελμαι, part. -μένος Hom.:—for the 3 sing. impf. ἐόλει, plqpf. ἐύλητο,

v. sub voce.—From εἰλέω, impf. εἶλεον and ἐείλεον Hom.; contr. εἶλει Il. 8. 215, Od. 12. 210; ἐείλει Il. 18. 447: fut. εἰλήσω Anth. P. 12. 208:

aor. εἶλησα Ib. 5. 102:—Med., impf. εἰλεῦντο Il. 21. 8; part. εἰλεύμενος Hdt. 2. 76:—Pass., aor. εἰλήθην Hipp. 557. 3: pf. εἶλημαι Luc.: cf. ἄπ-, συν-εἰλέω. (V. sub fin.) Radical sense of Act. to roll up or

pack into a close compass, pack close, Lat. conglobare, κατὰ τείχεα λαδὸν ἐέλσαι to roll up the host and force it back to the walls, Il. 21. 295;

κατὰ πρύμνας . . . ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς 1. 409; Ἀχαιοὺς . . . ἐπὶ πρύμνησιν ἐείλεον 18. 447; ἐνὶ σπηῖ, ἐν στείνει Od. 12. 210., 22. 460; c. dat. only, θαλάσση τ' ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς Il. 18. 294; εἰλεῖν ἐν μέσσοισι to cooρ up or

hem in on all sides, 11. 413; θῆρας ὁμοῦ εἰλεῖν to drive game together, Od. 11. 573; of a storm, εἶλει . . . οὐδ' ἐπὶ γαίῃ εἶα ἴστασθαι cooρed them up in harbour, and even on land suffered them not to keep their legs,

19. 20, cf. Il. 2. 294:—Pass. to be close packed, cooρed or huddled up, εἰς ἄστυ ἄλεν (for ἄλησαν) 22. 12; κατὰ ἄστυ ἐέλεμεθα 24. 662; ἐελμένοι ἐνδοθὶ πύργων 18. 287; νηυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆσιν ἐελμένοι 12. 38:—to be forced into a narrow space by a pursuing enemy, πληθθεν . . . ἴππων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν . . . εἰλομένων εἶλει δὲ . . . Ἐκτωρ 8. 215; ἀλήμεναι ἐνθάδε to

be crowded into this place, 5. 823; ἀμφὶ βίην Διομήδεος . . . εἰλόμενοι huddling around him, 5. 782; ἐς ποταμὸν εἰλεῦντο they were forced into the river, 21. 8; εἰλεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ ὑγιές, of lame people, Hipp. Mochl. 852:—metaph., Διὸς βουλῆσιν ἐελμένος straitened, held in check by the

counsels of Zeus, Il. 13. 524, cf. Aesch. Fr. 21:—so, in later writers, εἶλεσθαι τοῦ ἱεροῦ, Dor. for εἶργεσθαι τοῦ ἱεροῦ, C. I. 1688. 20 and 48, cf. Hesych. and v. ἐξίλλω; ἐντὸς εἰλλόμενον forced or compressed, Plat. Tim. 76 B, cf. 86 E, Arist. Mirab. 108; [λέων] ἰλλόμενος περ ὀμίλῳ Ap. Rh. 2. 27; δεσμοῖς ἰλλόμενος fast bound, Id. 1. 129, cf. 2. 1350; also,

ἰλλομένοις ἐπὶ λαίφεσι furlid, Id. 1. 329. 2. νῆα . . . κεραυνῶ Ζεὺς ἔλσας having smitten the ship, Od. 5. 132., 7. 250; but Zenodot. read ἐλάσας.

II. simply to collect, gather together, στρατὸν ἔλσαι Pind. O. 10 (11). 51: hence in aor. pass., δλὲν ὕδαρ water collected, ponded, Il. 23. 420.

III. Pass., also, to draw oneself up, shrink up, ἀλῆναι ὑπ' ἀσπίδι Il. 13. 408., 20. 278; (cf. ὑπ' ἀσπίδος ἀλκιμον ἦτορ ἔλσας Callin. 1. 10); ἦστο ἀλείς Il. 16. 403; Ἀχιλλῆα ἀλείς μένεν col-

lecting himself he waited the attack of Achilles, 21. 571; so of a lion which gathers itself for a bound, 20. 168, cf. 22. 308; so too, οἴμησεν ἀλείς with gathered force he rushed, Od. 24. 538.

IV. in Pass. also, to go to and fro, like Lat. versari, ἐν ποσὶ εἰλεῖσθαι to be common or familiar, Hdt. 2. 76; οἱ πρὸς τὰς δίκας εἰλούμενοι Max. Tyr. 28. 58.

V. to wind, turn round, ἀτραπὸν ἴλλων Nic. Th. 478; and intr. of the sun, εἰλεῖν ἰών Plat. Crat. 409 A:—Pass. (but not till after Hom.) to turn round, revolve, like εἰλίσσομαι, ἰλλομένων ἀρπτῶν ἔτος εἰς ἔτος moving to and fro, Soph. Ant. 340; περὶ τὸ μέσον εἰλεῖσθαι Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 20; οἱ ἀστέρες ἐν τῷ οὐρανῶ εἰλέονται Luc. Astrol. 29; κατ' αὐτὸν (sc. τὸν κισσόν) ἐλιξ εἰλεῖται is twined round, Theocr.

ἦν προκείμενον Aesch. Pers. 371; τοῦτ' ἐστὶ .. φέρον Soph. O. T. 991, cf. 274, 708; λέγων ἐστὶ τις Eur. Hec. 1179; ἦν τις σ' ὑβρίζων Id. H. F. 313; and even εἰσὶ ἔδοντες Hdt. 3. 49; ἐστὶ ἐοῦσα Ib. 108:—if the Art. is joined with the Part., the latter is made emphatic, Kāpēs εἰσιν οἱ καταδέξαντες the persons who shewed her were Carians, Hdt. 1. 171; αὐτὸς ἦν ὁ μαρτυρῶν Aesch. Eum. 798; δόλος ἦν ὁ φράσας Soph. El. 197.

3. the Part. ὦν is often joined with a Noun to express a quality or condition which modifies the Verb, τοιοῦτος ὦν, 'Αθηναῖοι ὄντες, etc.

C. εἶναι is often modified in sense by the addition of Adverbs, or the cases of Nouns without or with Prepositions: I. εἶναι with Adverbs, where the Adv. often merely represents a Noun and stands as the predicate, ἄλις εἶναι to be enough, Il. 14. 122, etc.; ἀκέων, ἀκὴν εἶναι to be silent, 4. 22, Od. 2. 82; σίγα πᾶς ἔστω λέως Eur. Hec. 532; διαγνῶναι χαλεπῶς ἦν ἄνδρα ἕκαστον Il. 7. 424; ἀσφαλῶς ἢ κομιδῇ ἔσται will go on safely, Hdt. 4. 134; ἐγγύς, πόρρω εἶναι Thuc. 6. 88, etc.; διαφερόντως εἶναι Plat. Legg. 192 C (though with such Adv. ἔχω is more usual):—often impers. with words implying good or ill fortune, Κουρήτεσσι κακῶς ἦν it fared ill with them, Il. 9. 551, cf. Eur. Med. 89, Ar. Pl. 1188, etc.; ἠδέως ἂν αὐτοῖς εἴη Dem. 1354. 23.

II. with the cases of Nouns: a. with genit., to express descent or extraction, πατρὸς δ' εἶμ' ἀγαθοῖο Il. 21. 109; αἵματος εἰς ἀγαθοῖο Od. 4. 611, cf. Hdt. 3. 71, Thuc. 2. 71, etc.:—there is no need to supply παῖς (as in Od. 9. 519, τοῦ γὰρ ἐγὼ παῖς εἶμι), for we have similar usages with ἀπό or ἐκ τινος, v. infr. IV.

b. to express the material of which a thing is made, ἡ κρηπίς ἐστὶ μεγάλων λίθων consists of .., Hdt. 1. 93; τῆς πόλεως ἐούσης δύο φαρσέων Ib. 186; τοιούτων ἔργων ἐστὶ ἡ τυραννίς is made up of .., Id. 5. 92, etc.

c. to express the class or sort to which a person or thing belongs (partitive gen.), εἶ γὰρ τῶν φίλων you are one of them, Ar. Pl. 345; ἐτύγχανε βουλῆς ὦν Thuc. 3. 70; ὅσοι ἦσαν τῶν προτέρων στρατιωτῶν Id. 7. 44; ἐστὶ τῶν αἰσχροῦν it is in the class of disgraceful things, i. e. it is disgraceful, Dem. 18. 13.

d. to express that a thing is the property of another, Τροίαν Ἀχαιῶν οὔσαν Aesch. Ag. 269; τὸ πεδῖον ἦν μὲν κοτε Χορασμίων Hdt. 3. 117, etc.:—hence, to be of the party of, ἦσαν .. τινὲς μὲν Φιλίππου, τινὲς δὲ τοῦ βελτίστου Dem. 125. 8, cf. 982. 3: to be dependent upon, Soph. Ant. 737, etc.: to be at the mercy of, ἐστὶ τοῦ λέγοντος, ἦν φόβους λέγη Id. O. T. 917.

e. to express one's duty, business, custom, nature, and the like, οὔτοι γυναικός ἐστὶ 'tis not a woman's part, Aesch. Ag. 940; ἀρχοντός ἐστι τῶν ἀρχαμένων ἐπιμελείσθαι 'tis a ruler's duty to .., Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 11; τὸ δὲ ναυτικὸν τέχνης ἐστὶν is matter of art, requires art, Thuc. 1. 142, etc.:—sometimes this is expressed by adding the Prep. πρὸς, v. infr. IV.

III. with the dative, ἐστὶ μοι, Lat. est mihi, I have, freq. in Hom., etc.

2. with two datives, σφισί τε καὶ Ἀθηναίοισι εἶναι οὐδὲν πρήγμα that they and the Athenians have nothing to do one with another, Hdt. 5. 84; μηδὲν εἶναι σοὶ καὶ Φιλίππῳ πρᾶγμα Dem. 320. 7; more shortly, σοί τε καὶ τούτοις πρήγμασι τί ἐστὶ; Hdt. 5. 33; τί τῷ νόμῳ καὶ τῇ βασάνῳ Dem. 855. 6; τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί; Lat. quid tecum est mihi? etc.; so also, ἐμοὶ οὐδὲν ἐστὶ πρὸς τοὺς τοιοῦτους Isocr. 43 B.

3. with ἄσμενος, βουλόμενος, etc. added, ἐμοὶ δὲ κεν ἄσμένῳ εἴη 'twould be to my delight, Il. 14. 108; so in Att., ἐστὶ μοι βουλομένῳ Thuc. 7. 35, etc.; προσδεχομένῳ Id. 6. 46; θέλοντι Soph. O. T. 1356; ἠδομένῳ Plat. Lach. 187 C;—imitated in Lat., quibus bellum volentibus erit, Tacit. Agr. 18, cf. Sall. Jug. 4.

IV. with Preps., εἶναι ἀπό τινος, = εἶναι τινος (supr. II. 1. a), Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 9, Plat., etc.; so also, εἶναι ἐκ τινος Il. 21. 154., 24. 397, etc.;—but εἶναι ἀπ' οἴκου to be away from .., Thuc. 1. 99.

2. εἶναι ἐκ τινος, v. supr. IV. 1:—ἐξ ἀνάγκης ἐστὶ it is of necessity, i. e. necessary, Plat. Soph. 256.

3. εἶναι ἐν .., to be in a certain state, ἐν εὐπαθείῃσι Hdt. 1. 22; ἐν ἀθυμίᾳ, ἐν ἐλπίδι, ἐν ἠδονῇ, ἐν δεινοῖς, etc., Thuc. 6. 46, etc.; εἶναι ἐν ἀξιώματι to be in esteem, Id. 1. 130; οἱ ἐν τέλει ἔοντες those in office, Hdt. 3. 18, etc.:—but, εἶναι ἐν τέχνῃ, ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ to be engaged in .., Soph. O. T. 562, Plat.

b. ἐν σοὶ ἐστὶ it depends on thee, Hdt. 6. 109, Soph. Ph. 963; ἐν σοὶ γὰρ ἐσμέν Id. O. T. 314; so also, ἐπὶ τινι, Id. Ph. 1003, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 2, etc.

4. εἶναι διὰ .., much like εἶναι ἐν .., εἶναι διὰ φόβου = φοβεῖσθαι, Thuc. 6. 34; εἶναι δι' ὄχλου = ὀχληρόν εἶναι Id. 1. 73; εἶναι διὰ μόχθων Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 25; εἶναι δι' αἰτίας, = αἰτιασθαι, Dion. H. 1. 70.

5. εἶναι ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ to be by oneself, Dem. 776. 21; εἶναι ἐπὶ ὀνόματος to bear a name, Id. 1000. 21:—εἶναι ἐπὶ τοῖς πράγμασιν to be engaged in .., Id. 21. 19; v. supr. IV. 3:—εἶναι ἐπὶ τινα to be against him, Id. 73. 27; εἶναι ἐφ' ἐξήκοντα to reach 60 stadia, Xen. An. 4. 6, 11:—εἶναι ἐπὶ τινι, v. supr. 3. b.

6. εἶναι πρὸς τινος to be in one's favour, Thuc. 4. 10, 29, etc.; to suit, Xen. An. 1. 2, 11, etc.: so, εἶναι μετὰ τινος, σὺν τινι Thuc., etc.:—εἶναι πρὸς τινι to be engaged in, Philostr. 213; so, εἶναι πρὸς τι Polyb. 1. 26, 3, cf. Teles ap. Stob. 10; εἶναι περὶ τι Xen. An. 3. 5, 7, etc.

7. εἶναι παρά τινι or τινα = παρῆναι, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 15, Hdt. 8. 140.

8. εἶναι ὑπὸ τινα or τινι to be subject to .., Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 17., 6. 2, 4.

D. ἐστὶ is very often omitted, mostly in the pres. indic. before certain predicates, as ἀνάγκη, ἀξίον, δυνατόν, εἰκός, ἔτοιμον, οἶόν τε, βῆδιον, χρεών, etc., and after the neut. of Verbals in -τέος, and such forms as θαυμαστὸν ὄσον. Its omission with other persons and moods is not freq.; εἶμι omitted, Soph. O. T. 92, Aj. 813; ἐσμέν Ant. 634; εἰσὶ O. T. 499; subj. ᾗ Il. 14. 376, Eur. Hipp. 659, Antipho 133. 14.

E. the Inf. often seems redundant, I. in phrases implying power or will to do a thing, ἐκὼν εἶναι (v. sub ἐκὼν); τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι quantum in illis esset, Thuc. 8. 48; τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι Id. 4. 28; τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι Xen. An. 1. 6, 9; τὸ σύμπαν εἶναι Hdt. 7. 143; τὸ τήμερον, τὸ νῦν εἶναι Plat. Crat. 396 D, etc.

of naming, calling, choosing, v. καλέω II. 3. b, ὀνομάζω II. 2; σύμμαχόν μιν εἶλοντο εἶναι Hdt. 8. 134.

F. the impf. ἦν is sometimes used where other languages take the pres.,

1. after ἄρα, to express a fact ethically (as it is called), i. e. a fact which is and has always been the same, δέρμα δὲ ἀνθρώπου .. ἦν ἄρα σχεδὸν δερμάτων πάντων λαμπρότατον human skin then it appears is .., Hdt. 4. 64; Κύπρις οὐκ ἄρ' ἦν θεός Eur. Hipp. 359; ὡς ἄρ' ἦσθ' ἐμὸς πατὴρ ὀρθῶς Ib. 1169; ἡ πολύμοχθον ἄρ' ἦν γένος .. ἀμερίων Id. I. A. 1330; ἡ σταμύλος ἦσθα Theocr. 5. 79:—so also when there is reference to a past thought, τοῦτο τί ἦν; what is this? Ar. Ach. 157, cf. Plat. Crat. 387 C:—so,

2. in the Aristotelic formula τὸ τί ἦν εἶναι, used to express the essential nature of a thing, (literally, the question what being is, quid sit esse), where ἦν seems to stand generally for ἐστὶ, v. Trendelenb. ad Arist. de An. 1. 1, 2, Bonitz Metaph. 6. 4. p. 302 sq., Waitz Org. 2. p. 399.

εἶμι (ibo); 2 sing. εἶ Soph. Tr. 83, Ar. Av. 990, Ep. and Ion. εἶς Hes. Op. 208; εἶσθα Il. 10. 450, Od. 12. 69, 3 sing. εἶσι; pl. ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἰᾶσι, ἴσι or εἶσι Theogn. 716:—imperat. ἴθι (also εἶ in the compd. ἔξει Ar. Nub. 633), 3 pl. ἴωσαν Eur., etc., rarely ἴων Aesch. Eum. 32, ἰόντων Thuc. 4. 118, etc.:—subj. ἴω (εἶω in Sophron ap. E. M. 121. 30); 2 sing. Ep. ἴσθα Il. 10. 67; 3 Ep. ἴησι 9. 701 (697); pl. Ep. ἴομεν (for -ομεν) 2. 440:—opt. ἴοιμι Il., Att.; ἰοίην Xen. Symp. 4, 16, cf. Isocr. 102 A; Ep. ἰείη Il. 19. 209, or εἴη 24. 139, Od. 14. 496:—inf. ἰέναι, Ep. ἴμεναι or ἴμεν, also ἴμεναι Il. 20. 365, and ἴναι [ἴ] Orac. ap. Strabo 408, Macho ap. Ath. 580 C, cf. E. M. 467. 19 (εἶναι in Hes. Op. 351 can hardly be right):—part. ἰών, ἰούσα, ἰόν.—Impf. ἦειν, ἦεις (ἦεισθα Plat. Euthyphro 4 B, Tim. 26 C), ἦει or -ειν (Ib. 38 C, Criti. 117 E); Ep. and Ion. ἦια, 3 sing. ἦιε (-ειν), contr. ἦε Il.; dual ἦτην Plat. Euthyd. 294 D; pl. 1 and 2 ἦμεν, ἦτε, (not ἦειμεν, -ειτε); 3 pl. Ep. and Ion. ἦσαν, Ep. also ἴσαν, Att. ἦσαν Ar. Eq. 605, Fr. 216, cf. Od. 19. 445 (the form ἦεσαν is prob. late, and is rejected by many Editors, but v. Veitch):—we find also 3 sing. ἴεν, ἴε Hom.; also an Ep. 1 pl. ἦομεν, 3 dual ἴτην; 3 pl. ἦιον. Verb. Adjs. ἰτός, ἰτέος, and ἰτητός, ἰτητέος: for the formation see the Grammars.—A med. pres. and impf. ἴεμαι, ἴεμην are also quoted, but they are prob. mere mistakes for ἴεμαι, ἴεμην (from ἴημι), and Wolf always writes ἴεμενος in Hom., cf. Elmsl. Soph. O. T. 1242, L. Dind. Eur. Supp. 699.—Lastly Hom. has an Ep. fut. εἴσομαι, in the sense of to hasten, Il. 24. 462, Od. 15. 213; and from an aor. med. εἰσάμην, the 3 sing. εἴσατο, εἴσατο, 3 dual εἰσάσθην, Il. 15. 415, 544.—On the pres. εἶμι it must be remarked that Hom. mostly uses it in the sense of the pres., but that in Ion. Prose and in Att. it serves as fut. to ἔρχομαι, I shall go, shall come, for ἐλεύσομαι is hardly to be found in correct Att., v. sub ἔρχομαι; (see one or two exceptions alleged in Herm. Opusc. 2. 326); and that only in later writers, as Paus. and Plut., it returns to a pres. sense. [ἴ- in all tenses, except in Ep. Subj. ἴομεν for ἴωμεν at the beginning of a verse;—for the med. form ἴεμενος has ἴ, and therefore should either be written ἴεμενος (from ἴημι), or be regarded as softened Ionic for that form.] (From √I (cf. pl. ἴ-μεν), whence also ἴτης, ἰταμός, ἰμμος, ἰμμη, ἰμτος; cf. Skt. ἴ, ἔπι pl. imas (eo pl. imus), itis (iter), emias (via); Lat. i-re; Goth. iddja.)

To come or go (v. ἔρχομαι):—the special senses depend on construction with Prepositions and other words, as ἰέναι δεῦρο, εἴσω, θύραζε, κείσε, οἴκαδε to go to .. a place; πάλιν ἰέναι, to go back, return, etc.; often with collat. notion of hostility, to fall upon any one, often with ἄντα, πρὸς, ἐπὶ, Hom.: also to go, depart, Od. 2. 89, 367.

II. c. acc., 1. c. acc. loci, to go to or into, Od. 1. 176., 18. 194, Soph. O. T. 637.

2. c. acc. cogn., ὁδὸν ἰέναι to go a road, Od. 10. 103; metaph., ἄδικον ὁδὸν ἰέναι Thuc. 3. 64.

3. to go through or over, τὸ μέσον τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, of the sun, Hdt. 2. 25, cf. 26; τὴν ὄρεινῃν Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 22:—this in Hom. is expressed by the gen., ἰὼν πεδίοιο going across the plain (cf. ἀτύζομαι), Il. 5. 597; χροὸς εἴσατο it went through the skin, 13. 191.

III. c. inf. fut., εἰσάσθην συλήσειν they went to plunder, 15. 544; so c. inf. aor., ἀλλά τις εἴη εἰπεῖν Ἀτρείδῃ Od. 14. 496.—On the Homeric βῆ δ' ἴμεν, etc., v. sub βαινῶ.

2. c. part. fut., Ἐλένην καλέουσ' ἴε went to call her, Il. 3. 383, cf. 14. 200, Od. 15. 213; ἦια λέξων I was going to tell, Hdt. 4. 82; ἴτω θύσω Plat. Legg. 909 D; like French aller with the Inf.

IV. also of other motions besides walking or running, as of going in a ship, esp. ἐπὶ νηὸς ἰέναι often in Od.; of the flight of birds, Od. 22. 304; of flies, Il. 2. 87.

2. of the motion of things, as πέλεκυς εἶσι διὰ δουρός the axe goes through the beam, Il. 3. 61; of clouds or vapour, 4. 278; of the stars, 22. 317; of time, ἔτος εἶσι the year will pass, Od. 2. 89, cf. 106 sq.; φάτις εἶσι the report goes, 23. 362; χρόνος .. ἰὼν πόρρω Pind. O. 10 (11). 68; ἴτω κλαγγά, βοά Soph. Tr. 208, Ar. Av. 857; ἡ μοῖρ' ὅποιπερ εἶσ' ἴτω Soph. O. T. 1458, etc.

V. metaph. usages, ἰέναι ἐς λόγους τινὶ to enter on a conference with .., Thuc. 3. 80, etc.; ἰέναι ἐς τοὺς πολέμους, ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν Id. 1. 78., 5. 30; ἰέναι ἐς χεῖρας to come to blows, Id. 2. 3, 81; ἰέναι ἐς τὰ παραγγελλόμενα to obey orders, Id. 1. 121; ἰέναι διὰ δίκης πατρί Soph. Ant. 742; ἰέναι διὰ μάχης, διὰ φιλίας, etc.; v. διά A. IV.

VI. the Imper. ἴθι (with or without δῆ) is used like ἄγε, Lat. age, come, come now, mostly followed by 2 sing. imperat., ἴθι ἐξήγευ Hdt. 3. 72; ἴθ' ἐγκόνει, ἴθ' ἐκκάλυπον Soph. Aj. 988, 1003; ἴθι πέραινε, ἴθι δὲ λέξον Ar. Ran. 1170, Xen., etc.; in full, ἴθι καὶ πειρῶ go and try, Hdt. 8. 57;—also with 1 pl., ἴθι σὺν ἐπεσκευώμεθα Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 4, etc.; 2 dual, ἴθι νῦν παρίστασθον Ar. Ran. 1378:—so 2 pl., ἴτε νεύσατε Soph. O. C. 248, cf. O. T. 1413; ἴτε δῆ .. ἀκούσωμεν Plat. Legg. 797 D.

2. ἴτω let it pass, well then, Soph. Ph. 120, Eur. Med. 798.

VII. the part. is added by Trag. to Verbs, φρονεῖτω μείζον ἢ κατ' ἄνδρ' ἰὼν let him go and think .., Soph. Ant. 768, cf. O. C. 1393, Aj. 304.

εἶν, Ep. and Lyric for ἐν, in, Hom. The Tragedians admitted it only in lyr. passages, Erf. Soph. Aj. 608; unless εἶν Ἀιδου (perh. a remembrance of Homer's εἶν Ἀιδου) be retained in Soph. Ant. 1241 (a senarian); v. εἶνι.—εἶν— is also found in compds., εἰνάλιος, εἰνόςδιος. Cf. ἐς, εἶν.
εἶνᾶ-ετής, ἐς, or -ετής, ἐς, of nine years, nine years old, Orph. Lith. 342: neut. εἰνάετες, as Adv. nine years long, Od. 14. 240:—fem. εἶνα-έτις, ἰδορ, Anth. P. 7. 643: cf. ἐνναετής.
εἶναετίζομαι, poët. for ἐνναετίζομαι, Call. Dian. 179.
εἶναι, inf. of εἶμι (sum). II. in Hes. Op. 351 (where it stands for λέναι, inf. of εἶμι ἰδο) prob. corrupt.
εἶναι, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἴημι to send.
εἶνάκις, εἶνάκις-χίλιοι, εἶνακόσιοι, αἰ, α, v. sub ἐνάκις.
εἶναλί-δινος, η, ον, = ἐν ἀλὶ δινεύων, Arat. 918.
εἶνάλιος, η, ον, poët. for ἐνάλιος.
εἶναλί-φοῖτος, ον, roaming the sea, of nets, Anth. P. 6. 16.
εἶνά-νύχες [ᾶ], as Adv. nine nights long, Il. 9. 470; cf. εἶνάερες.
εἶνά-πηχυς, υ, poët. for ἐννεάπηχυς, Lyc. 860.
εἶνάς, ἄδος, ἦ, poët. for ἐννεάς II, Hes. Op. 808.
εἶνάτερες (not εἶνατέρες, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 16), αἰ, wives of brothers or of husbands' brothers, sisters-in-law, Il. 6. 378, al. (never in Od.).—The corresponding masc. is ἀέλιοι; but in an Epitaph, Orelli Inscr. Lat. 2. p. 421, enater is the husband of the deceased's sister. (Lat. janitricēs; cf. Skt. yātara.)
εἶνατος, η, ον, Ep. and Ion. for ἐννατος, the ninth, Il., Hdt.
εἶνα-φώσσω, ον, gen. ὠνος, with nine sails, Lyc. 101.
εἶνεκα, εἶνεκεν, v. sub ἐνεκα.
εἶνι, Ep. for ἐν, in, Hom., and in a few lyr. passages of Trag., as Eur. Hipp. 734: cf. Dind. Eur. Alc. 232.
εἶνόςδιος, Ep. and Lyric for ἐνόδ-, Il. 16. 260, Eur. Ion 1048, etc.
εἶνοσίγαιος, = ἐννοσίγαιος, q. v.
εἶνοσίφυλλος, ον, (ἐνοσίς) with shaking foliage, quivering with leaves, of wooded mountains, Il. 2. 632, etc.
εἶνυμι or -ύω, v. sub καταέννυμι.
εἶξασι, v. sub ζοικα:—εἶξασκε, v. sub εἶκα.
εἶξίς, εως, ἦ, a giving way, yielding, Plut. 2. 1122 C, Diog. L. 10. 43.
εἶο, v. sub οὔ.
εἶος, old Ep. form of ζῶς, until: v. ζῶς sub fin.
εἶ οὔ, v. sub εἰ μή.
εἶπερ, strengthd. for εἰ, and used just like it, if really, if indeed, Hom., etc.: also like καὶ εἰ, even if, even though, Il. 7. 117, Od. 1. 167, etc.; so, εἶπερ καὶ 9. 35; εἶπερ τε Il. 10. 225; εἶπερ γε Aesch. Cho. 198, Soph. Aj. 746, Plat., etc.; εἶπερ γε δὴ Plat. Theaet. 182 C; also εἰάν περ, Soph. O. C. 1210, etc.:—in Hom. often with a word between, Od. 9. 35, etc.; so also, εἶπερ ἔσται γε Aesch. Ag. 1249, cf. 29. II. in Att. mostly to imply that the supposition agrees with the fact, if that is to say; with the impf. it implies that it is contrary to the fact, εἶπερ ἦν πέλας if I had been (but I was not), Soph. El. 312, cf. 604. III. for the elliptical use of εἶπερ, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 4. c.
εἶ ποθεν, not εἶποθεν, in ellipsis, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 4. f.
εἶπον, aor. 2 of *εἶπω (a pres. used by Nic. Al. 429, 490, etc., and occurs in the compd. ἐνέπω, the pres. in use being φημί, λέγω, ἀγορεύω (v. infr. IV), the fut. ἐρέω, ἐρῶ, the pf. εἶρηκα), Ep. εἶπον; imperat. 2 pl. Ep. ἔσπετε Il. 2. 484, etc., subj. εἶπω (Ep. εἶπωμ Od. 22. 392, -πασθα Il. 224, -πσι Il. 7. 87); opt. εἶποιμι; inf. εἶπεῖν, Ep. -έμεναι, -έμεν 7. 375., 9. 688 (684); Dor. εἶπην (v. infr.), part. εἶπών.—We find also an aor. I εἶπα, mostly in Ion. prose, and the 2nd persons of this form are preferred in Att., viz. 2 sing. εἶπα Il. 1. 106, 108, Att.; imperat. εἶπον (not εἶπόν, Stallb. Plat. Meno 71 D, Meineke Theoc. 14. 11), εἶπάτω, -ατον, -ατε; part. εἶπαρ Philem. Met. 2, Dor. Pind. O. 8. 61; in compos. a med. ἀπείπασθαι Hdt., Plut., etc.; διείπασθαι Arist.; but never in good Att. (For √FEΠ, v. εἶπος: this digamma appears in φείπην, Alcae. 54.) To speak, say, absol., Hom., etc.; τινί Hom., etc.; εἰς τινα Eur. Hec. 303; εἶπεῖν ἐν τισιν or μετά τισιν to speak among a number, Hom., etc.; c. acc. cogn., ἔπος, μῦθον, θεοπρόπιον, ὄνομα εἶπεῖν, etc., Hom.; τινί τι Hom.; τι ἐς or πρὸς τινα Soph. Tr. 457, Aj. 292; εἶπεῖν περί τινος, ἀμφί τινι Od. 15. 347., 14. 364; also c. gen., πατρός τε καὶ υἱός of them, Il. 174:—εἶπεῖν ὅτι or ὡς to say that . . ; but also c. inf., Hdt. 2. 30, Thuc. 7. 35, Plat. Gerg. 473 A, etc. 2. often used by prose writers in parenthesis, ὡς ἔπος εἶπεῖν so to say, Lat. ut ita dicam, Thuc., etc., but also in Aesch. Pers. 714; opp. to ὄντως, Plat. Legg. 656 E, cf. Rep. 541 B; so, ὡς εἶπεῖν, ὡς ἔπος εἶπεῖν Thuc. 3. 38, and freq. in Plat., etc.; ἦ (ὡς ἀπλῶς εἶπεῖν) ἀπόδειξις Arist. An. Post. 1. 8, 1; also without ὡς, οὐ πολλῶ λόγῳ εἶπεῖν Hdt. 1. 61; ἐς τὸ ἀκριβὲς εἶπεῖν Thuc. 6. 82; σχεδὸν εἶπεῖν, Lat. propemodum dixerim, Plat. Soph. 237 C. II. c. acc. pers. to speak to, address, accost one, Il. 12. 210, etc. 2. to name, mention, Il. 1. 90, etc. 3. to call one so and so, πολλοὶ δὲ μιν ἐσθλὸν εἶπον Od. 19. 334; cf. Soph. O. C. 43, Eur. Med. 465, etc. 4. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, to tell or proclaim so of one, Il. 6. 279 (where ἀνιόντα depends on εἶπῃσι), Pind. O. 14. 32; δάσθαλόν τι εἶπεῖν τινα Od. 22. 314; κακὰ εἶπεῖν τινα Ar. Ach. 649; μηδὲν φλαυρὸν εἰ. τ. Id. Nub. 834; so, εἰ εἶπ. τινα Od. 1. 302; εἶπ. τεθνηῶτ' Ὀρέστην to speak of him as dead, Aesch. Cho. 682. III. c. dat. pers. et inf. to order or command one to . . , Od. 15. 76., 22. 262, etc.; also, εἶπεῖν πρὸς τινα, c. inf., 16. 151; c. acc. et inf., εἶπον τὰς παῖδας δεῦρ' ἄγειν τινά Soph. O. C. 933, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 59 E. IV. at Athens, to propose or move a measure in the ἐκκλησία, εἶπών τὰ βέλτιστα Dem. 31. 22; εἶπεῖν τὰ δέοντα Id. 32. 21; εἶπε ψήφισμα Id. 703. 11: often as a formal prefix to decrees and laws, εἶπε Λάχης Thuc. 4. 118, and often in Att. Inscr. and Oratt. (In this sense, ἀγορεύω serves as pres. to εἶπον, e. g. τίς

ἀγορεύειν βούλεται; Ar. Ach. 45, etc.; and still more so in compds., v. Plat. Rep. 580 B, C, and cf. συνεπειν, συνηγόρος.) V. Imper. εἶπέ is sometimes used, like ἄγε, in addressing several persons, Ar. Ach. 328, Av. 366, Dem. 43. 7, etc.
εἶπος, ὁ, = ἵπος, Call. Fr. 233.
εἶποτε or εἶ ποτε, if ever, Lat. si-quando, Il. 1. 39; strengthd. εἶποτε δὴ, Ib. 503: used in asking a favour of any one, to call something to his mind:—εἶποτ' ἔην γε, Hom. phrase, to express a painful recollection or rather a correction, δαῖρ' αὐτ' ἐμὸς ἔσκε κυνώπιος, εἶποτ' ἔην γε if ever he was really so, if ever I could call him so, Il. 3. 180. But the Ancients differed in the meaning of this phrase: cf. Wolf ad l., Herm. Vig. Append. XI, and v. Il. 11. 762., 24. 426, Od. 15. 268., 10. 315., 24. 289. On the elliptic use of εἶποτε, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 4. e. II. indirect, if or whether ever, Il. 2. 97, etc.
εἶπου or εἶ που, if anywhere, if at all, Lat. si-cubi, Hom., etc.; also, εἶ τί που, εἶ πού γε, εἶ μή που τι, εἶ δὴ που: εἶ τί που ἐστίν if it is any way possible, Od. 4. 193. II. indirect, whether any where.
Εἶραφιότης, ον, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus, h. Hom. 26. 2, Alcae. 87, Dion. P. 576: cf. Weleker Nachtr. z. Trilogie, h. 187, 195.
εἶραθειν, v. sub ἐραθειν.
εἶργμός, later εἶργμός, ὁ, (εἶργω) a cage, prison, Plat. Rep. 495 D, Phaedo 82 E. II. a shutting up, shutting in, Plut. 2. 84 F.
εἶργμο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἦ, a gaoler, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 8.
εἶργνυμι or -ύω, = εἶργω, to shut in or up, the former in Od. 10. 238 (in Ep. form εἶργνυ); the latter in Andoc. 32. 36.
εἶργω or εἶργω, Att. for the earlier form ἐργω, q. v.
εἶρη, ἦ, v. sub εἶρη.
εἶρέαται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. of ἐρῶ.
εἶρερος, ὁ, bondage, slavery, εἶρερον εἰσανάγουσι Od. 8. 529; (v. sub εἶρω).
εἶρεσία, Ion. -ίη, ἦ, (ἐρέσσω) a rowing, oarage, πρῶτα μὲν εἶρεσίη, μετέπειτα δὲ κάλλιμος οὔρος Od. 11. 640; εἶρεσίη χρᾶσθαι Hdt. 1. 203., 4. 110; εἶρεσίας ζυγόν Soph. Aj. 249; εἶρ. τῶν τριήρων Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 8:—metaph., εἶρ. πτερῶν Luc. Tim. 40; then of any rapid, repeated motion, παρὰ δ' εἶρεσία μαστῶν ἔπεται Ἀστυνάξ close to her throbbing breast, Eur. Tro. 570; εἶρεσίη γλώσσης Dionys. Chalc. ap. Ath. 669 A. II. in collective sense, the rowers, oarsmen, Lat. remigium, Eur. Hel. 1453, Anth. P. 7. 287; ξυνάγειν τὴν εἶρ. to keep the oars together or to make the rowers keep time, the business of the κελευατής, Thuc. 7. 14. 2. a boat-song, to which the rowers kept time, Plut. Alc. 32, Luc. V. H. 1. 40. III. in pl. the rowers' benches, Polyb. 1. 21, 2.
εἶρεσιώνη, ἦ, (εἶρος) a harvest-wreath of olive or laurel wound round with wool, borne about by singing boys at the Πυανέψια and Θαργήλια, while offerings were made to Helios and the Hours: it was afterwards hung up at the house-door, Ar. Eq. 729, Vesp. 399, Pl. 1054. The song was likewise called Eiresioné, which became the general name for all begging-songs, such as Epigr. Hom. 15; v. Ilgen Opusc. Philol. 1. p. 129 sq., Plut. Thes. 21, Schol. Ar. Il. cc. II. a crown hung up in honour of the dead, C. I. 956, Alciphro 3. 37.
εἶρέω, Ion. for ἐρέω to say, only found in Ep. part. fem. εἶρεῦσαι Hes. Th. 38. For εἶρησομαι, εἶρημαι, v. sub ἐρῶ.
εἶρη, ἦ, (εἶρω to speak) an old Ion. word, = the common ἀγορά or ἐκκλησία, a place of assembly, εἶράων προπάροιθε καθήμενοι Il. 18. 531 (v. Schol. and E. M. 483. 3); in Hes. Th. 804, ἐπιμίσγεται . . εἶρέας ἀθανάτων, from a nom. εἶρέα; but (following Hom. and the necessary syntax) Ruhnck. restored εἶραις.
εἶρην, ενος or ἰρήν, ἐνος, ὁ, a Lacedaemonian youth who had completed his 20th year, when he was entrusted with authority over his juniors, Plut. Lyc. 17; before this he had been μελλεῖρην, Ib.:—in Hdt. 9. 85 (where the Mss. give ἰρέας, ἰρέες) the ἰρέες are manifestly officers of all ranks; cf. Hesyeh. (as corrected) ἰρέες· οἱ ἀρχοντες ἡλικιωτῶν, and εἶρενάζει κρατεῖ.
εἶρην-αγωγέω, to keep peace, Clem. Al. 137.
εἶρηνάιος, α, ον, peaceful, εἶρηνάιον εἶναι τινί to live peaceably with any one, Hdt. 2. 68, Thuc. 1. 29: τὰ εἶρηνάια the fruits of peace, Hdt. 6. 56. Adv. -ως, Id. 3. 145.
εἶρην-ἀρχης, ον, ὁ, a justice of the peace, a Byzantine officer, Locella Xen. Eph. p. 207:—Adj. εἶρηναρχικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for offices of peace, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1103.
εἶρήνευσις, εως, ἦ, a making of peace, Iambl. V. Pyth. 69.
εἶρηνεύω, to bring to peace, reconcile, Dio C. 77. 12; στάσις Babr. 39. 4. II. intr. to keep peace, live peaceably, Plat. Theaet. 180 B; πρὸς τινα Diod. Exc. 491. 6; μετά τινος Ep. Rom. 12. 18; so also in Med., πρὸς τοὺς κρείττους εἶρηνεύεσθαι Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 9, C. I. 5127 B.
εἶρηνέω, = εἶρηνεύω II, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 10, Diog. L. 2. 5, Dio C. 37. 52.
εἶρήνη, ἦ, peace, time of peace, Hom., etc. (on its difference from σπονδαί, v. Andoc. 24. 40); ἐπ' εἶρήνης in peace, Il. 2. 797; ἔθηκε πᾶσιν εἶρήνην φίλοις Aesch. Pers. 769; εἶρ. τάκειθεν τέκνοισι on that side they have peace, have naught to fear, Eur. Med. 1004: prose phrases, εἶρ. γίγνεται peace is made, Hdt. 1. 74; εἶρήνην ποιεῖν Ἀρμενίοις καὶ Χαλδαίοις to make peace between . . , Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 12; εἶρήνην ποιεῖσθαι to make a peace, Aeschin. 38. 12; εἶρ. κατεργάζεσθαι, πράττειν Andoc. 24. 26., 25. 30; διαπράττεσθαι Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 4; εἶρήνης δεῖσθαι Ib. 2. 2, 13; εἶρήνην δέχεσθαι to accept it, often in Xen.; λαβεῖν Andoc. 24. 18; εἶρ. ἀγειν to keep peace, be at peace, τινί with one, Ar. Av. 386; πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 465 B; εἶρ. ἔχειν to enjoy peace, Xen. An. 2. 6, 6; λυεῖν to break it, Dem. 248. 21; πολλή εἶρήνη profound peace, Plat. Rep. 329 C; ἐν εἶρήνῃ in peace, peaceably, Id. Symp. 189 B, Rep. 372 D; πόλεμον εἶρήνης χάριν [αἰρεῖσθαι] Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 13. II. the goddess of peace, daughter of Zeus and Themis, Hcs. Th. 902; wor-

shipped at Athens from 449 B. C., Plut. Cim. 13. (It is doubtful whether it is derived from εἶρω (*sero*) to join, or εἶρω to say.)

εἰρηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for peace, λόγος Isocr. 82 C; χρεία Arist. Pol. 1. 6, 10. 2. of or in peace, peaceful, βίος, πράξις, ἔργα, etc., Plat. Legg. 829 A, al. — Adv. — κῶς, peaceably, opp. to πολεμικῶς, Isocr. 91 C, Xen. Oec. 1. 17, etc.

εἰρηνο-δίκαί [ἴ], ὦν, οἱ, the Roman *Fetiales*, Dion. II. 2. 72. εἰρηνοποιέω, to make peace, LXX: Med., Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 984.

εἰρηνοποίησις, εὼς, ἡ, a peace-making, Clem. Al. 581.

εἰρηνο-ποιός, ὁ, a peace-maker, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 4, Plut. Nic. 11. II. in pl. for the Rom. *Fetiales*, Plut. 2. 279 B.

εἰρηνοφύλακῆ, to be a guardian of peace, Philo 2. 209.

εἰρηνο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, a guardian of peace, Xen. Vect. 5. 1. II.

in pl., like εἰρηνοδίκαί, the Rom. *Fetiales*, Plut. Num. 12.

εἰρίνεος, εἰρίων, v. sub εἰρίνεος, ἔριον.

εἶρις, ἴδος, ἡ, worse form for ἴρις.

εἶρκτέον, verb. Adj. of εἶργω, one must prevent, Soph. Aj. 1250.

εἶρκτή, Ion. ἐρκτή, ἡ, (εἶργω) an inclosure, prison, Hdt. 4. 146, 148,

Thuc. 1. 131, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 19, etc. — in pl., Eur. Bacch. 497: — also

the inner part of the house, the women's apartments, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 5.

εἶρκοφύλακῆ, to be a gaoler, Philo 1. 290.

εἶρκο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, a gaoler, turnkey, Philo 1. 289., 2. 53.

εἶρμός, ὁ, a train, series, Arist. Probl. 17. 3, Philo 1. 6, 14, 31, etc.

(From εἶρω to join, as Lat. series from sero.)

εἶρο-κόμος, ὄν, dressing wool, Il. 3. 387, Anth. P. 6. 160.

εἶρομαι, Ion. for ἔρομαι, to ask; v. sub εἶρω to say.

εἶρο-πόκος, ὄν, wool-fleeced, woolly, εἰραπόκοις δέεσσι Il. 5. 137; εἶρο-

πόκων ὄων Od. 9. 443.

εἶρο-πόνος, ὄν, working in wool, Suid.

εἶρος, τό, wool, Od. 4. 135., 9. 426: cf. ἔριον, εἶριον, εὔερος.

εἶρο-χάρης, ἔς, delighting in wool, τάλαρος Anth. P. 6. 39.

εἶροψ, ὄς, Boeot. name for the μέροψ, q. v.

εἶρύαται, εἶρύμεναι [ῦ], v. sub ἔρύω.

εἶρύσιμον [ῦ], τό, Ep. for ἔρύσιμον, Nic.

εἶρύω, εἶρύομαι, poet. for ἔρύω, ἔρύομαι.

εἶρω (A): aor. εἶρα (v. infr.), also ἔρα (v. δείρω): — Pass., pf. part. ἐρμένος

(ἐν-) Hdt. 4. 190; Ep. ἐρμένος, v. infr.: — the simple Verb is rare, cf.

ἀν-, δι-, ἐν-, ἔξ-, συν-εἶρω: (for the Root, v. sub ἀ-εἶρω). To fasten

together in rows, to string, used by Hom. only in Ep. pf. pass., ἡλέκ-

τροισιν ἐρμένος a necklace strung with pieces of electrum, Od. 18. 296;

and plqpf. pass., μετὰ δ' ἡλέκτροισιν ἔερτο Od. 15. 460; so, περὶ στή-

θεσσι εἔερτο [μίτρη] Ap. Rh. 3. 868. II. after Hom. in Act.,

στεφάνους εἶρ., Lat. coronas nectere, Pind. N. 7. 113; εἶρ. τὰ θεῖα Plut.

2. 1029 C: to fasten, εἰς βρόχον εἶρας τὸν τράχηλον Zaleuc. ap. Stob.

2So. 39: — Pass., εἰρομένη λέξις a continuous, running style, i. e. not

antithetic or with balanced periods, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 2: cf. συνεἶρω II.

εἶρω (B): to say, speak, tell: the Act. is used by Hom. only in the

Od., and in first pers., μνηστῆρσιν δ' .. τάδε εἶρω 2. 162, cf. 13. 7; τάδε

τοι νημερτέα εἶρω II. 137: — he also has the impf. med. in same sense, καὶ

εἶρετο δεύτερον αὐθις Il. 1. 513; εἶροντο δὲ κῆδ' ἕκαστος Od. 11. 542;

— but in other places of Hom. (v. sub ἔρομαι, ἐπέρομαι), as in Ion. Prose,

the Med. means to cause to be told to one, i. e. to ask, like the Att. ἐροῦ-

μαι: — Pass. 3 sing. εἶρεται, is said, Arat. 172, 261. (Though the pres.

is rare, the Root is common enough in the fut. ἐρέω, ἐρῶ, pf. εἶρηκα, qq.

v.: — notwithstanding what Plat. says (Crat. 398 D, τὸ εἶρειν λέγειν ἐστί,

and the comparison of Lat. sermo with sertum, from sero), the Root of this

εἶρω (✓FEP) is distinct from that of εἶρω sero (σερ): v. sub ἀεἶρω and ἐρῶ.)

εἶρων, ὄς, ὁ, a dissembler, one who says less than he thinks, Lat. dis-

simulator, opp. to ἀληθής, by Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 3; and to ἀλαζών, Ib. 2.

7, 12; ἀλάπηξ εἶρων τῆ φύσει Philem. Incert. 3. 6; εἶρων ἐν τοῖς λόγοις

Luc. Anach. 18: cf. Cic. Off. 1. 30.

εἶρωνεῖα, ἡ, dissimulation, i. e. ignorance purposely affected to provoke

or confound an antagonist, irony, a mode of argument used by Socrates

against the Sophists, Plat. Rep. 337 A, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, Cic. de Or.

2. 67; opp. to ἀλαζονεῖα, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 12; cf. προσποίησις sub

fin. II. any assumed appearance, a pretence, assumption, when

a person at first appears willing, but then draws back, Dem. 42. 7; τὴν

ἡμετέραν βραδυτήτα καὶ εἶρωνεῖαν (vulg. ῥαθυμία) Id. 50. 27.

εἶρωνεύομαι, Dep. to dissemble, i. e. feign ignorance, so as to perplex,

Plat. Apol. 38 A, Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 24, Pol. 3. 2, 2; πρὸς τινα Plat. Crat.

384 A: generally, to dissemble, shuffle, Ar. Av. 1311, Dem. 1394. 13: cf.

εἶρωνεῖα.

εἶρωνευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = εἶρων, Timo ap. Diog. L. 2. 19.

εἶρωνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 486.

εἶρωνίζω, = εἶρωνεύομαι, Philostr. 487 (v. l. εἶρωνικόν).

εἶρωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, dissembling, putting on a feigned ignorance, Plat.

Soph. 268 A; τὸ εἶρωνικόν = εἶρωνεῖα, Id. Legg. 908 E. Adv. — κῶς, Ar.

Vesp. 174, Plat. Symp. 218 D, etc.

εἶρωτά, Ep., and εἶρωτέω, Ion., for ἐρωτάω.

εἰς or ἐς, PREP. WITH ACC. ONLY. Notwithstanding the inconsistencies

of the Mss., it may be observed that Ion. and Dor. writers (with Thuc.

among the Att.) always prefer ἐς, except that Poets use εἰς before vowels

when the metre requires a long syll. The Trag. and Com. Poets seem

to make a rule of using ἐς before consonants, and εἰς before vowels except

that the Trag. admit ἐς before vowels, when a short syll. is required, a

liberty never taken by the Com., except in imitation of the Trag. style;

Pors. praef. Hec. p. liii. In Att. Prose (except in Thuc.) εἰς prevails

(The Aeol. used ἐν, like Lat. in, for both in and into, v. Pind. O. 7. 9., 10 (11). 90, P. 2. 21, N. 7. 46, Inscr. Boeot. in C. 1. 1569 c, 1571, al., v. Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 213: so also in Dor., Ahrens D. Dor. p. 359. The orig. form was prob. ἐνς, Lat. in (the two senses being subsequently divided between ἐς (εἰς) and ἐν), cf. ἐσμί εἰμι, τίθεντι τίθειαι, etc.) Radical sense, into, and then more loosely to: I. OF PLACE,

the oldest and commonest usage, εἰς ἄλα, πόντον, θάλασσαν into or to

the sea, Hom.; also, εἰς ἄλαδε, Od. 10. 351; often of places, εἰς Εὐβοίαν

Od. 3. 174; ἐς Αἴγυπτον, ἐν Σάρδεϊς, ἐς Πέρσας, etc., Hdt., etc.; εἰς

ἄρματα βαίνειν to step into .., Il. 8. 115; εἰς ἐλάτην ἀναβῆναι 14. 287:

— properly opposed to ἐκ, hence such phrases as ἐκ νεότητος ἐς γῆρας

14. 86; ἐς πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς, ἐς σφυρὸν ἐκ πτέρνης from head to

foot, top to toe, 22. 397., 23. 169; ἐκ πάτου ἐς σκοπήν 20. 137;

ἐς μυχὸν ἐξ οὐδοῦ Od. 7. 87; εἰς ἔτος ἐξ ἔτους from year to year,

Theocr. 18. 15: — then, with all Verbs implying motion or direction,

as Verbs of looking, ἰδεῖν εἰς οὐρανόν Il. 3. 364; εἰς ἄπα ἰδέσθαι

to look in the face, 9. 373, etc.; εἰς ἄπα εἰκεν he is like in face,

where ἰδόντι may be supplied, 3. 158, etc.; εἰς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐλθεῖν

τινὶ to come before another's eyes, 24. 204; ἐς ὄψιν ἀπικέσθαι τινός

Hdt. 1. 136; καλέσαι τινὰ ἐς ὄψιν Id. 5. 106, etc.; ἐς ταυτὸν ἦκειν

come to the same point, agree, Eur. Hipp. 273: — more rare after

a Subst., ὁδὸς ἐς λαυρὴν Od. 22. 128; τὸ ἐς Παλλήνην τεῖχος facing

Pallené, Thuc. 1. 56. b. in Ep. and Ion. also c. acc. pers., where

the Att. use ὡς, πρὸς, παρά, Il. 7. 312., 15. 402, Od. 14. 127, Hdt. 4.

147; v. Spitzn. Excurs. xxxv and ll.; but with pl. names the Att.

also use εἰς. 2. with Verbs which express rest in a place, when

a previous motion into or to it is implied, as ἐς μέγαρον κατέθηκε he put

it in the house (i. e. he brought it into the house, and put it there), Od.

20. 96; ἐς θρόνους ἕζοντο they sat then down upon the seats, 4. 51, cf.

1. 130; ἐφάνη λίς εἰς ὁδὸν the lion appeared in the path, Il. 15. 376:

so too in Att. and Prose phrases, εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι ἐς τόπον Hdt. 1.

21., 5. 38; παραγίγνεσθαι or παρεῖναι ἐς τόπον Id. 1. 185., 6. 1; ἐς

δόμους μένειν Soph. Aj. 80; κατακλείειν ἐς τὴν νῆσον Thuc. 1. 109,

cf. Hdt. 3. 13; ἀποβαίνειν or ἀπόβασιν ποιέσθαι ἐς .., Thuc., etc.;

v. sub ἴστημι, καθίστημι, ἴζω, καθίζω, κρύπτω, etc.: — in later writers

εἰς came to be used quite like ἐν, οἰκεῖν εἰς τὰ ἴππατα Luc. Asin. 1;

εἰς Ἐκβάτανα ἀποθανεῖν Ael. V. H. 7. 8. — For the reverse usage of ἐν

with Verbs of motion, v. ἐν 1. 8. 3. with Verbs of saying or

speaking, εἰς relates to the persons to or before whom one speaks, εἰπεῖν;

αὐδᾶν, λέγειν, λόγους ποιέσθαι εἰς τὸ πλῆθος, etc. to come before the

people and speak, Hdt. 8. 26, Soph. O. T. 93, Thuc., etc.; λέγειν εἰς

τὸ μέσον τῶν ταξιάρχων Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 7; αἰ ἐς τὸ φανερόν λεγόμε-

ναι αἰτίαι Thuc. 1. 23; so with other Verbs, εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας αὐτὸν

σοφιστὴν παρέχων Plat. Prot. 312 A, cf. Thuc. 7. 56; ἐπαχθῆ εἶναι ἐς

τοὺς πολλούς Id. 6. 54; διαβεβλήσθαι εἰς τινα Plat. Rep. 539 C. 4.

elliptical usages of εἰς, a. after Verbs which have no sense of motion

to or into a place, τὴν πόλιν ἐξέλιπον εἰς χωρίον ὄχυρὸν they quitted

the city for a strong position, i. e. to seek a strong position, Xen. An. 1.

2, 24; ἀλίσκεσθαι εἰς Ἀθήνας to be taken prisoner [and sent] to Athens,

Id. Hell. 1. 1, 23; cf. Eur. Heracl. 59, Plat. Phaedo 116 A. b.

participles signifying motion are often omitted with εἰς, τοῖς στρατηγοῖς

τοῖς εἰς Σικελίαν (sc. ἀποδειχθεῖσιν) Andoc. 2. 30, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 7,

29. o. c. gen., mostly of proper names, as εἰς Αἶδαο, Att. εἰς Αἰδου

[δόμους], Il. 21. 48; ἐς Ἀθηναίης [ιερόν] to the temple of Athena, Il. 6.

379; ἐς Πριάμοιο [οἶκον] 24. 160, cf. 309; εἰς Αἰγύπτουιο [βύον] Od.

4. 581; — so in Att., εἰς Ἀσκληπιού, εἰς Ἀπόλλωνος, ἐς Δήμητρος, ἐς

Διονύσου, as in Lat. ad Apollinis, ad Castoris, ad Opis, Ar. Pl. 411,

etc.; — also with appellatives, ἀνδρὸς ἐς ἀφνειοῦ to a rich man's, Il. 24.

482; ἐς πατρός Od. 2. 195; εἰς φιλοσόφου, εἰς διδασκάλων φοιτᾶν to

go to the philosopher's, to the teacher's, Att.; ἐς ἐμαντοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυ-

τοῦ to my own house, Hdt. 1. 108., 9. 108, and Att.; in Hom. ἐς ἡμέ-

τερον, Od. 2. 55, etc. II. OF TIME, I. to denote a certain

point or limit of time, to, up to, until, ἐς ἡῶ (in Att. εἰς τὴν ἑῶ) Od.

11. 375; ἐς ἡέλιον καταδύντα till sun-set, 9. 161 (but also towards or

near sun-set, 3. 138); ἐς γῆρας Il. 14. 86; ἐς ἐμέ up to my time, Hdt.

1. 92: — so with Advs., εἰς ὅτε (cf. ἐς τε) against the time when .., Od.

2. 99; so, εἰς πότε; until when? how long? Soph. Aj. 1185 (cf. εἴκοσε);

εἰς ὅποτε Aeschin. 67. 40; ἐς τί; like εἰς πότε; Il. 5. 465; ἐς ὅ until,

Il. 1. 93, etc.; also, ἐς οὐ 1. 67., 3. 31, etc.; ἐς τόδε 7. 29, etc. 2.

to determine a period, εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν for a year, i. e. a whole year, Il. 19.

32, Od. 4. 495; within the year, 4. 86; also, εἰς ὥρας 9. 135; ἐς θέρος

ἢ ἐς ὀπώρην for the summer, i. e. throughout it, 14. 384; ἡ εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν

δαπάνη εἰς τὸν μῆνα δαπανᾶται the expenditure for a year is expended

in a month, Xen. Oec. 7, 36; εἰς ἐσπέραν ἦκειν to come at even, Ar.

Pl. 998; εἰς τρίτην ἡμέραν or εἰς τρίτην alone, on the third day, in

three days, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 268 B, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 27; ἦκειν ἐς τὴν

ὑστεραίαν Id. An. 2. 3, 25; ἐς τέλος at last, Hdt. 3. 40; ἐς καιρὸν in

season, Id. 4. 139; οὐκ ἐς ἀναβολάς with no delay, Id. 8. 21, Eur., etc.:

ἐς τότε at this time, Od. 7. 317; ἐς ὕστερον or εἰς τὸ ὕστερον 12. 126,

Thuc. 2. 20; — so with Advs., ἐς αὐριον Il. 8. 538, Plat. Legg. 858 B; ἐς

περ ὀπίσω Od. 20. 199; ἐς αὐθις or ἐσαυθις Thuc. 4. 63; ἐς αὐτίκα

Ar. Pax 367; εἰς ἔπειτα Soph. Aj. 35, Thuc.; εἰς ὀψέ Id. 8. 23; εἰς

ἄπαξ, v. sub εἰσάπαξ; εἰς ἔτι, v. εἰσέτι, εἰς ὅτε, v. εἰσότε, etc. III.

to express MEASURE OR LIMIT generally, without reference to Time, ἐς

δίσκουρα λέλειπτο was left behind as far as a quoit's throw, Il. 23. 523;

ἐς δράχμην διέδωκε paid them as much as a drachma, Thuc. 8. 29; so,

ἐς τὰ μάλιστα to the greatest degree, Hdt. 1. 20, etc.; ἐς τοσοῦτο ἀφι-

to the number of 400, etc., Thuc. 1. 74, 100, etc.; εἰς ἕνα, εἰς δύο, εἰς τέσσαρας, one, two deep, etc., Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 21, etc.;—so with Advs., εἰς τρίς or ἐστρίς thrice, Pind. O. 2. 124, Hdt. 1. 86:—then, of round numbers, at most, about, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 345, Xen. An. 1. 1, 10. IV. to express RELATION to or towards, ἀμαρτάνειν or ἐξαμαρτάνειν εἰς τινα Aesch. Pr. 945, etc.; ἀμαρτήματα εἰς τινα, αἰτία εἰς τινα Isocr. 178 D, Thuc. 1. 66; ὄνειδος ὀνειδίζειν εἰς τινα Soph. Ph. 522; ἐχθρα, φιλία εἰς τινα Hdt. 6. 65, Thuc. 2. 9; λέγειν, γνώμην ἀποδεικνύειν εἰς . . . Hdt. 1. 86., 4. 98.

2. in regard to, πρῶτος εἰς εὐψυχίαν Aesch. Pers. 326; σκώπτειν εἰς τὰ βάρια Ar. Pax 740, cf. Eq. 90; διαβάλλειν τινὰ εἰς τι Thuc. 8. 88; αἰτία ἐπιφερομένη ἐς μαλακίαν Id. 5. 75; μέμφεσθαι εἰς φιλίαν Xen. An. 2. 6, 30, cf. Hell. 7. 4, 30:—often just like Lat. quod attinet ad . . ., εὐτυχεῖν ἐς τέκνα Eur. Or. 542, cf. Plat. Apol. 29 D, 35 A, etc.; εἰς τὰ ἄλλα Thuc. 1. 1; εἰς ἅπαντα Soph. Tr. 489; εἰς τὰ πάνθ' Aesch. Pr. 736; εἰς μὲν ταῦτα Plat. Lys. 210 A; τὸ γ' εἰς ἑαυτὸν, τὸ εἰς ἐμέ Soph. O. T. 706, Eur. I. T. 691:—also, ἐς ὀλίγους τὰς ἀρχὰς ποιεῖν Thuc. 8. 53; ἐς πλέονας οἰκεῖν Id. 2. 37:—hence the phrases τελεῖν ἐς Ἕλληνας, Βοιωτοὺς, ἄνδρας, etc., v. sub τελέω.

3. of Manner, εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον Plat. Rep. 353 D; εἰς χρήματα ζημιούσθαι Id. Legg. 774 B, cf. Dem. 610. 7; εἰς ἐν μέλος Theocr. 18. 7:—often periph. for Advs., ἐς κοινόν=κοινῶς, Aesch. Pr. 844, Eum. 408; ἐς τὸ πᾶν=πάντως Id. Ag. 682; εἰς τάχος=ταχέως, Ar. Ach. 686; εἰς εὐτέλειαν=εὐτελῶς, Id. Av. 805; ἐς τὰρχαῖον Id. Nub. 593; εἰς καλόν Soph. El. 403, Plat. Phaedo 76 E.

V. of an END, ἐρχεσθαι, ἀποσκήπτειν, τελευτᾶν ἐς . . ., to end in . . ., Hdt. 1. 120., 3. 125, etc.; καταξάινειν ἐς φοινικίδα to cut into red rags, Ar. Ach. 320; εἰς ἄνδρα τελευτᾶν, γενεῖαν Plat. Theaet. 173 B, Theocr. 14. 28: hence, in later Greek, ἀγειν εἰς γυναῖκα to marry as or for a wife, etc.

2. of an End considered as a Purpose or Object, εἰπεῖν εἰς ἀγαθόν, πείσεται εἰς ἀγαθόν for good, for his good, Il. 9. 102., 11. 789; εἰς ἀγαθὰ μυθεῖσθαι 23. 305; ἐς πόλεμον θωρήξομαι 8. 376, cf. Hdt. 7. 29, etc.; ἐς φόβον to cause fear, Il. 15. 310; ἐς ὑποδήματα, ἐς ζώνην δεδύσθαι Hdt. 2. 98; κόσμος ὁ εἰς ἑορτάς Xen. Oec. 9, 6; ἐπιτήδειος, εὐπρεπής, σύμφωρος ἐς τι Hdt. 1. 115., 2. 116., 8. 60; εἰς κάλλος ζῆν to live for show, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 33, cf. Ages. 9, 1.

B. POSITION. Εἰς is sometimes parted from its acc. by several words, εἰς ἀμφοτέρω Διομήδεος ἄρματα βήτην Il. 8. 115; the most remarkable instance is Solon Fr. 18: seldom (only in Poets) put after its case, Il. 15. 59, Od. 3. 137., 15. 541, Soph. O. C. 127 (lyr.):—after an Adv., αὐρίον ἐς τῆμος δ' . . . (vulg. αὐρίον ἐς τῆμος δ' . . .) Od. 7. 318.

εἰς, μᾶ, ἔν (μίη only in later Ion. Prose); gen. ἐνός, μᾶς, ἐνός:—Er. lengthd. εἰς Hes. Th. 145, Anth. P. 7. 341:—Dor. ἦς, Rhinthon ap. An. Ox. 1. 171, C. I. 5774. 88:—Er. fem. ἦς, Il. 13. 354, gen. ἦς Il. 16. 175., 24. 496; dat. ἦς 9. 319., 11. 174, etc.; a neut. dat. (ἦς κίον ἦματι) also occurs in 6. 422. [In Com. οὐδὲ (μηδὲ) εἰς, οὐδὲ (μηδὲ) ἔν, occur, mostly at the end of a senarian, without elision, Cratin. Incert. 23, Ar. Ran. 927, Pl. 37, 138, al.] (The orig. form was prob. ἐνς (as ἐντί for εἰσί, etc.), cf. Lat. unus, Old Lat. oīnos, Goth. aīns, O. Norse einn, A. S. ān. The fem. μία points to a second root, cf. οἶος, μόνος.)

I. as a Numeral, Hom., etc.; strengthd., εἰς οἶος, μία οἶη a single one, one alone, Hom.; μία μόνη Od. 23. 227; εἰς μόνος Hdt. 1. 119, Ar. Pl. 1053, etc.; later, εἰς καὶ μόνος, μόνος εἰς Dion. H. 1. 74., 3. 64; εἰς ἄν Soph. O. T. 247, Eur., etc.: opp. to πολὺς, μία τὰς πολλὰς ψυχὰς ὀλέσασα Aesch. Ag. 1456, cf. 1465, Cho. 299, etc. b. emphatically with a Sup., εἰς ἀριστος Il. 12. 243, etc.: esp. in Att. phrases, like Lat. unus omnium maxime, εἰς ἀνὴρ πλείστον . . . πόνον παρασχών Aesch. Pers. 327; πλείστα ἀνὴρ εἰς . . . ἐγγυμ Soph. Tr. 460; κάλλιστ' ἀνὴρ εἰς Id. O. T. 1380; ἕνα κριθέντ' ἀριστον Id. Ph. 1344; so in Prose, ἐπὶ πλείστον δὴ χλιδῆς εἰς ἀνὴρ ἀπίκετο Hdt. 6. 127, cf. Thuc. 8. 68; Μιτυληναίους μάλιστα δὴ μίαν πόλιν Id. 3. 40; πάντων εἰς ἀνὴρ τῶν μεγίστων αἰτίος κακῶν Dem. 275. 15:—also without a Sup., εἰς κατὰ πύλιν ὕμνοιτ' ἄν Aesch. Theb. 6; or with εἰς omitted, πλείστ' ἀνὴρ ἐπὶ ξένης ἦθλησα Soph. O. C. 563; θανάων . . . κάλλιστ' ἀνὴρ Eur. Hec. 310: v. Elmsl. Heracl. 8. c. in oppos., made emphatic by the Art., ὁ εἰς, ἡ μία Il. 20. 272, Od. 20. 110, Plat. Crito 48 A, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 9, Theocr. 6. 22. d. with a negat., εἰς οὐδεὶς nullus unus, no single man, Hdt. 1. 32, Thuc.; οὐκ ἐν ἄλλῳ ἐνί γε χωρίῳ in no other single country, Id. 1. 80; οὐχ εἰς, i. e. more than one, Aesch. Theb. 103, Eur.; εἰς οὐ . . ., εἰς μή . . ., emphatic for οὐδεὶς, μηδεὶς Ar. Thesm. 549, Xen. An. 5. 6, 12; and still more emphatic, οὐδὲ εἰς, μηδὲ εἰς, v. sub οὐδεὶς, μηδεὶς.

e. εἰς ἕκαστος each one, each by himself, Lat. unusquisque, Hdt. 1. 123, Plat. Prot. 332 C, etc.; αἰσθησις μία ἐνός (sc. γένους) one of each, Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 5. f. often with κατὰ, καθ' ἐν ἕκαστον each singly, piece by piece, Hdt. 1. 9, etc.; so καθ' ἕνα, καθ' ἕν one by one, Plat. Soph. 217 A, etc.; καθ' ἕνα ἕκαστον ἡμῶν ἀποστερεῖν to deprive each of us singly, Dem. 560. fin.; μίαν μίαν=κατὰ μίαν, Soph. Fr. 201:—but, καθ' ἐν εἶναι to be united, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 16. g. with other Preps., ἐν ἀνθ' ἐνός above all, Plat. Rep. 331 B, Phil. 63 C:—ἐπὶ μίαν ἐκάστην βάρβον τιθέντες θεσπίζουσι one by one, separately, Hdt. 4. 67; ἐπὶ ἐνός Plat. Theaet. 157 A; ἐν ἐφ' ἐνί Id. Soph. 229 B, Legg. 758 B:—ἐν πρὸς ἕν, in comparisons, Hdt. 4. 50, Plat. Legg. 647 B; εἰς πρὸς ἕνα Dem. 557. 27:—παρ' ἕνα alternately, Luc. Salt. 12:—εἰς ἐν συνάγειν, etc., Lat. in unum, together, Eur. Or. 1640; εἰς ἐν μοίρας Id. Andr. 1172; ἐς μίαν βουλεύειν Il. 2. 379; in full, ἐς μίαν βουλὴν Thuc. 5. 111; εἰς μίαν νοεῖν Acl. N. A. 5. 6; also, μίαν (sc. δίκην) δικάζειν Ar. Vesp. 595.

2. one, i. e. the same, so, εἰς καὶ ὁ αὐτὸς one and the same, Lat. unus et idem, Perict. ap. Stob. 7. 3; ὁ αὐτὸς καὶ εἰς Arist. Phys. 3. 1, 9; so, εἰς καὶ ὁμοῖος Plat. Phaedr. 271 A; c. dat. one with . . ., idem ac, Eur. Phoen. 156, Plut. 2. 1089 A. 3. one, as opp. to another, εἰς μὲν . . ., εἰς δὲ . . ., Arist. Eth. N. 6. 1, 5, Pol.

3. 15, 2, etc.; so, ὁ μὲν . . ., εἰς δὲ . . ., εἰς δ' αὖ . . ., Od. 5. 421 sq., cf. Plat. Rep. 369 D; εἰς μὲν . . ., ἕτερος δὲ . . ., Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 23.

4. indefinitely, εἰς τις, some one, Lat. unus aliquis, Soph. O. T. 118, Plat., etc.; rarely τις εἰς, Soph. Ant. 269; εἰς τις γὰρ ἦν ἕκαστος each single one was suspected, Ib. 262; εἰς ὕστισθαι Arist. Pol. 7. 3, fin.; εἰς ὁ πρῶτος, Germ. der erste der beste, Isae. 72. 28; ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ Dcm. 11. 20, cf. Luc. Hermot. 61;—then alone, like our indef. Art. a, an, (as unus poter familias Cic., fober unus Horat.), Eur. Bacch. 917, Ar. Av. 1292, cf. Thuc. 4. 50, Plat. Legg. 855 D, and freq. in LXX, e. g. 2 Regg. 2. 18.

5. οὐδὲ εἰς οὐδὲ δύο not one or two only, Dem. 848. 11; cf. τις indef. 1. 15: proverb., εἰς ἀνὴρ οὐδεὶς ἀνὴρ one man's no man, Paroemiogr. 6. pl. ἕνα, units, Arist. Metaph. 9. 6, 4., 12. 8, 5, Phys. 3. 7, 2.

εἶσα, v. sub ἴζω I.

εἰσάγαν, Adv., strengthd. for ἄγαν, Byz.

εἰσαγγελεύς, εὖς, ὁ, one who announces, a sort of gentleman-usher at the Persian court, Hdt. 3. 84, Diod. 16. 47, Plut. Alex. 46, etc.; cf. Philol. Mus. 1. 373 sq. II. an accuser, Suid.

εἰσαγγελία, ἡ, information, news, Polyb. 9. 9, 7. II. at Athens,

a state prosecution or impeachment, brought in the first instance before the Senate of 500, or (sometimes) the ἐκκλησία, who, if they admitted the impeachment (ἐδέξαντο τὴν εἰσ.), generally referred it to a Heliastic court for trial under the ordinary forms, sometimes appointing advocates (συνήγοροι) to conduct it. Occasionally the Assembly constituted itself the Court to hear the impeachment, as in the case of the generals after the battle of Arginusae, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, Hyperid., Euxen. 22 sq., cites the νόμος εἰσαγγελτικός, which allows an εἰσαγγελία in cases, (a) of treason against the democracy, (b) of betrayal of a town or any military or naval force, (c) of an orator's corruptly misleading the people. Harp. (s. v) says it was employed against the highest public offences, which admitted of no delay, and against crimes for which the ordinary legal process of γραφή seemed inadequate.—See Andoc. 6. 40, Lys. 185. 22, Isocr. 185 C; εἰσαγγελίαν δέδωκεν ὑπὲρ τινος Hyperid. Lyc. 10; εἰσαγγελία ἐδόθη εἰς τὴν βουλὴν ὑπὲρ Ἀριστάρχου Dem. 554. 11; εἰσ. εἰσαγγέλλειν Arist. Fr. 378, 394.

2. another process called εἰσαγγελία was brought before the chief Archon, to punish κάκωσις (q. v.) or maltreatment of parents by children, of ἐπίκληροι by their husbands, or of wards by their guardians, Isae. 42. 27; cf. Dem. 980. 4; and still another was employed against unfaithful arbiters, Harp.

εἰσαγγέλλω, fut. εἰσάγω, to go in and announce a person (cf. εἰσαγγελεύς), the business of a πυλωρός or θυρωρός, Hdt. 3. 118, Eur. Bacch. 173, Lys. 93. 32, etc.; πρὸς τινα Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 20; εἰσαγγελεῖς εἰς τὸν ἀρχοντα Isae. 44. 16; cf. εἰσαγγελεύς. 2. to announce, report a thing, τὰ εἰσαγγελλόμενα Thuc. 6. 41; of the senses, εἰσ. πολλὰς διαφορὰς Arist. Sens. 1, 8, cf. Insomn. 3, 7:—Pass., εἰσαγγεθέντων ὅτι . . . information having been given that . . ., Thuc. 1. 116, cf. 3. 3., 6. 52.

II. in the technical sense of εἰσαγγελία, to impeach, τινὰ περὶ τινος εἰς τὴν βουλὴν Antipho 145. 27, cf. Andoc. 6. 6, Dem. 229. 21., 481. 4; τινὰ τῆ βουλῆς Andoc. 22. 25; τινὰ ἐν τῷ δήμῳ περὶ τινος ap. Eund. 3. 7; τινὰ πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχοντας Plat. Legg. 763 E; τινὰ εἰς τὸν δῆμον ἐπὶ τυραννίδος αἰτία Dion. H. 8. 77; c. inf., εἰσ. τινὰ δημηγορεῖν Lys. 116. 17:—Pass. to be impeached, Dem. 310. 17, Hyperid. Euxen. 18.

εἰσάγγελσις, εὖς, ἡ, an announcing, Def. Plat. 414 C. εἰσαγγελητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an impeachment, ap. Dem. 720. 18; εἰσ. νόμος Hyperid. Euxen. 20, 49.

εἰσαγγεῖρω, to collect into a place, ἐς δ' ἐρέτας . . . ἀγειρομεν (sc. ἐς τὴν ναῦν) Il. 1. 142, Od. 16. 349:—Med., νέον δ' εἰσαγγεῖρωτο θυμὸν he gathered fresh courage, Il. 15. 240, cf. 21. 417; but also in pass. sense, θοῶς δ' εἰσαγγεῖρωτο λαδὸς [εἰς τὰς ναῦς] Od. 14. 248.

εἰσάγω [ᾶ], fut. εἰσάγω; pf. -αγήσοχα Philipp. ap. Dem. 238. 28:—to lead in or into, esp. into one's dwelling, to introduce, c. dupl. acc., αὐτοὺς εἰσήγον θεῖον δόμον Od. 4. 43; Κρήτην εἰσήγαγ' ἐταίρους he led his comrades to Crete, 3. 191; also, εἰσάγειν τινὰ ἐς . . ., Hdt. 1. 196, etc.; also c. dat., τινὰ δόμοις Eur. Alc. 1112; εἰσάγειν ψυχαῖς χάριν Id. Hipp. 526; ὅταν σὲ καιρὸς εἰσάγῃ=ὅταν καιρὸς ᾗ σὲ εἰσιέναι Soph. El. 39; νύξ εἰσ. φόβον Id. Tr. 29:—Med. to admit forces into a city, Thuc. 8. 16, 108; also to take in with one, to introduce into a league or conspiracy, Ὅτανης εἰσάγεται Ἰνταφέρνεα Hdt. 3. 70. 2. εἰσάγειν or εἰσαγεσθαι γυναῖκα to lead a wife into one's house, ducere uxorem, Hdt. 5. 39, 40., 6. 63.

3. to import foreign wares, Id. 3. 6; σίτον Thuc. 4. 26; οἶνον Ἀθήναζε Dem. 935. 5; so in Med., σίτα εἰσαγεσθαι Hdt. 5. 34; εἰσαγεσθαι καὶ ἐξαγεσθαι Xen. Ath. 2, 3, Dem. 276. 5:—Pass., εἰσαγόμενα καὶ ἐξαγ. imports and exports, Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 7. 4. εἰσάγειν εἰς τοὺς φράτερας, εἰς τοὺς δημότας to introduce among one's tribesmen, townsmen, Lys. 183. 10, Isae. 45. 22, Dem. 1315. 20; εἰσ. τινὰς εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 5;—ιατρὸν εἰσάγειν τινί to call in a physician for another, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 3, Dem. 1159. 20; but in Med., of the physician himself when ill, εἰσαγεσθαι ἄλλους ιατρούς Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 8. 5. to introduce new customs, Hdt. 2. 49; τελετὰς πονηράς Eur. Bacch. 260; σόφισμα Id. Phoen. 1408; τὴν πολεμικὴν ἔξιν Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 1; εἰσ. τὰ εἶδη the doctrine of ideas, Id. Eth. N. 1. 6, 1; αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον Polyb. 4. 20, 6. 6. 8. δούλιον εἰσαγὼν αἶσαν, for δ. ἄγον εἰς αἶσαν, Aesch. Cho. 77.

II. to bring in, bring forward, esp. on the stage, Ar. Ach. 11, Plat. Rep. 381 D, al.: so of an orator, εἰσ. σεαυτὸν ποῖόν τινα Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 10. 2. as political term, εἰσάγειν τι ἐς τὴν βουλὴν to bring before the Council, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 5, etc. 3. as law-term, εἰσάγειν δίκην or γραφήν to bring a cause into court,—which was done in one sense by the prosecutor, litem intendere, (Aesch. Eum. 580, 582, cf. Dem. 703. 6); in another by the εἰσαγωγεύς (II), dare iudicium, (Antipho 146. 16, etc.; οἱ δὲ θεσμοθέται εἰσαγέτωσαν εἰς τὴν Ἡλιαίαν Lex ap. Dem. 529.

19; v. omnino 940. 10 sq.). b. εἰσ. τινά, of the λογισταί, to bring forward the case of an officer at the εἵθυναί (q. v.), Dem. 266. 8:—also, simply, to bring him into court, prosecute, Plat. Apol. 24 D, 25 C, al.; in full, εἰσ. εἰς δικαστήριον lb. 29 A, Gorg. 521 C; εἰς τὸ δ. Id. Legg. 910 D, al. III. in Eccl., αἱ εἰσαγόμεναι are the catechumens. εἰσαγωγεύς, εὖς, ὁ, one who brings in, an introducer, Plat. Legg. 765 A. II. at Athens. εἰσαγωγεῖς was a name given to any of the ordinary magistrates who received complaints that fell within their jurisdiction and brought the cases into court, Dem. 976. 15 sq., Arist. Fr. 414. εἰσαγωγή, ἡ, a bringing in, introduction, as of heirs by adoption, Isae. 80. 11. 2. importation of goods, Plat. Legg. 847 D, Arist. Rhet. I. 4, 11. II. as law-term, a bringing causes into court (v. εἰσάγω II. 3), Plat. Legg. 855 D, cf. Isae. 47. 32. III. in Rhet. an elementary treatise, introduction, Plut. 2. 43 F, ubi v. Wytttenb. εἰσαγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for importation, εἰσ. τέλη import duties, opp. to εξαγωγικά, Strabo 798. II. introductory, elementary, Eccl. εἰσαγωγίμος, ἡ, ὄν, that can or may be imported, opp. to εξαγωγίμος, Arist. Rhet. I. 4, 11; τὰ εἰσ. imports, Id. Pol. 3. 9, 7; τέχνη εἰσ. requiring to be imported, foreign, Plat. Legg. 847 D; σωτηρίαν . . εἰσ. λαβεῖν brought in, not found at home, Eur. Fr. 974; εἰσαγ. πόλεις, of colonies, as opp. to the αὐτόχθονες of Athens, lb. 362. 10. II. as law-term, of a suit, that may be brought into court, μὴ εἰσαγωγίμων εἶναι τὴν δίκην that the suit was not within the jurisdiction of the court, Dem. 893. 16., 939. 12, cf. Lys. 167. 1, Dinarch. 96. 7; εἰσ. χρήματα matters that may be brought before the court, within the scope of the suit, Dem. 888. 19: v. διαμαρτυρία, παραγραφή. εἰσαγωγός, ὁ, = εἰσαγωγεὺς, C. I. 2932. εἰσαεῖ, for εἰς αἰεῖ, for ever, Aesch. Pr. 732, Soph. Aj. 570 [with αἰ]; εἰσαεῖ Aesch. Eum. 836. εἰσαεῖρομαι, Med. to take to oneself, Theogn. 976. εἰσαθρέω, to look at, descry, εἴ που εἰσαθρήσειεν Ἀλέξανδρον II. 3. 450, cf. Theocr. 25. 215; εἰκόνα τήνδ' εἰσαθρεῖ C. I. 2592; ἀστέρης εἰσαθρεῖς Plat. Eleg. 14 Bgk.:—metaph., ἱσταρίην εἰσαθρήσας Epitaph. in C. I. 380.—Poët. Verb. εἰσαίρω, to bring or carry in, τράπεζαν Ar. Ran. 518. εἰσαῖσσω, contr. -ῖσσω, Att. -ῖσσω, to dart in or into, Ar. Nub. 543. εἰσαίτω, opt. aor. med. of *εἶδω, II. 2. 215. εἰσαῖω, poët. for εἰσακαῖω, to listen or hearken to, c. gen., Theocr. 7. 88, Ar. Rh. I. 764; c. acc., Anth. P. 9. 180, Call. Jov. 54. εἰσακοή, ἡ, a listening, hearkening, Philo I. 593. εἰσακοντίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to throw or hurl javelins at, τινά Hdt. I. 43., 9. 49; εἰς τὰ γυμνά Thuc. 3. 23; c. acc., τὴν χίμαιραν εἰσηκοντικῶς Epinic. Ὑποβ. I. 10. 2. absol. to dart or sprout, of blood, Eur. Hel. 1588. εἰσακούω, fut. σομαι, to hearken or give ear to one, ὡς ἔφατ' αὐδ' εἰσάκουε . . Ὀδυσσεύς II. 8. 97; c. acc., φωνὴν εἰσάκουσαν h. Cer. 285, and so in Att.; also c. gen. pers., Soph. Aj. 789, Eur. I. A. 1368, etc. 2. in Poets, simply, to hear, ταύτου λέγοντος εἰσήκουσ' ἐγώ, ὡς . . , Soph. Tr. 351; τίνος βροτῶν λόγον τύνδ' εἰσ.; Id. El. 884, cf. Aj. 318; ζῶντ' εἰσακούσας παῖδα Eur. El. 416. II. c. dat. pers. to hearken or listen to, give heed to, Hdt. I. 214, etc.; εἰσακ. τινί τι in a thing, Id. 9. 60: absol., Id. 4. 133, al. III. the Pass. in strict sense, ἔσωθεν εἰς τὰς οἰκίας εἰσακούεται μᾶλλον ἢ ἔσωθεν ἔξω Arist. Probl. 37. εἰσακτέαν, verb. Adj. one must bring into court (v. εἰσάγω II. 3), Ar. Vesp. 840, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 10. εἰσαλείφω, to smear or rub in, Hipp. 566. 14. εἰσαλλομαι, fut. εἰσαλοῦμαι: aor. 2 (with form of plqpf. pass.) εἰσαλτο: Dep.:—to spring or rush into, ἐσήλατο τείχος Ἀχαιῶν II. 12. 438; πύλας καὶ τείχος εἰσαλτο 13. 679, cf. 12. 466, Pind. O. 8. 50; later, εἰσαλλ. ἐς τὸ πῦρ to leap into it, Hdt. 2. 66; εἰσ. εἰς τὰ τείχη v. l. Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 4, cf. Soph. Fr. 695; εἰς ἀσκόν upon a bladder, Eubul. Δαμ. I; ἐπὶ κρατὶ μοι πότμος εἰσήλατο Soph. Ant. 1345; cf. ἐνάλλομαι. εἰσαμίβω, to go into, enter, Aesch. Theb. 558. εἰσαμένη, Ep. aor. of εἶμι (ἰδο), q. v., II. II. Ep. aor. med. of *εἶδω (v. signif. II). III. εἰσαμένη, aor. med. of ἴζω, I set or placed, v. ἴζω I. εἰσαναβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to go up to or into, Ἴλιον εἰσανέβησαν II. 6. 74; εἰσαναβάσ' ὑπερῶα Od. 16. 449; ἐς δ' ὑπερῶ' ἀναβάσα 19. 602; so, λέχας, ἀκτὴν εἰσαναβαίνειν II. 8. 291., 24. 97; ἀκρότατον εἰσαναβάσ' αἴπος (αἴπος being added by Arndt, who compares αἰπὸν ὕλεθραν) Soph. O. T. 876. εἰσαναγκάζω, fut. ἄσω, to force one thing into another, Hipp. Art. 814. 2. to constrain, τινά Aesch. Pr. 290; c. inf., Plat. Tim. 49 A. εἰσανάγω, fut. ξω, to lead up into, εἶπερον into slavery, Od. 8. 529; ψυχὴν οὐρανὸν εἰσ. Anth. Plan. 201; τινά πρὸς τινα Polyb. I. 82, 2. εἰσανῶλισκω, to expend upon, τι εἰς ἑαυτὸν Antiph. Στρατ. I. 10. εἰσανδρῶ, to fill with men, Ar. Rh. I. 874. εἰσανεῖδον, to look up to, οὐρανὸν εἰσανεῖδόν II. 16. 232, cf. 24. 307. εἰσανεῖμι, to goup into, ἡμέλιος . . οὐρανὸν εἰσανεῖν II. 7. 423, Hes. Th. 761. εἰσανέχω, fut. ἔξω, intr. to rise above, c. gen., Ar. Rh. I. 1360, cf. 4. 291; c. acc., πέλαγος εἰσανέχει γαῖαν lb. 1578. εἰσαναρούω, to rush up to, οὐρανὸν Q. Sm. 2. 658. εἰσαντα, Adv. right opposite; Hom. joins εἰσαντα ἰδὼν looking in the face, II. 17. 334; ἰδεῖν Od. II. 142; ἰδέσθαι 5. 217. εἰσαντλέω, to draw into, fill in, Clearch. ap. Ath. 416 B. εἰσάπαν, should prob. be read divisim εἰς ἅπαν. εἰσάπαξ, for εἰς ἅπαξ, at once, once for all, Hdt. 6. 125, Aesch. Pr. 750, Thuc. 5. 85, etc. εἰσαποβαίνω, to go from . . to . . , c. acc., Ar. Rh. 4. 650, etc.

εἰσαποκλείω, to shut up in, Sever. in Gale's Rhet. Select. p. 229. εἰσαποστέλλω, fut. ελῶ, to send in or to, Anton. Lib. 41. εἰσαδράσσω, Att. -ττω; fut. ξω:—to dash or force into, τὴν ἵππον εἰσαρ. to drive the enemy's horse in upon his foot, Hdt. 4. 128; τοὺς λοιπαὺς ἐς τὰς νέας Id. 5. 116; cf. Dio C. 51. 26. εἰσαρπάζω, to tear or hurry into, Lys. 94. 16., 97. 25. εἰσαρτίζω, fut. ἴσω, to join or fit into, εἰς τι Hipp. 471. 48. εἰσάρττω, Att. for εἰσαίσσω, q. v. εἰσαυγάζω, to look at, view, Anth. P. 5. 106. εἰσαῦθις, for εἰς αὐθις, hereafter, afterwards, at another time, Plat. Prot. 357 B, etc.; opp. to αὐτίκα, ἃ δ' αὐτίκ' ἤδυσ . . εἰσαῦθις ἐβλαψ' Eur. Supp. 415; οἱ μὲν τάχ', αἱ δ' εἰσαῦθις, οἱ δ' ἤδη βροτῶν lb. 551; εἰσ. ἀναβάλλεσθαι, ὑπερβάλλεσθαι to put off to another time, Plat. Symp. 174 E, Phaedr. 254 D. εἰσαῦριον, for εἰς αῦριον, on the morrow, Ar. Eq. 661. εἰσαυτίκα, strengthd. for αὐτίκα, Ar. Pax 367; in Thuc. 5. 16, ἐς τὸ αὐτίκα. εἰσαῦτις, Dor. and Ion. for εἰσαῦθις. εἰσάφασμα, τό, a touch, grasp, Aesch. Fr. 199. εἰσαῦφάσσω, to feel in, εἰσαφάσσειν τὸν δάκτυλον to feel by putting in the finger, Hipp. 566. 50., 577. 24; but, εἰσ. τῷ δακτύλῳ Id. 577. 32., 578. 11; cf. παραφάσσω. εἰσαῦφήμι, fut. ἦσω, to let in, admit, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 14, Strabo 707. εἰσαῦφικάνω [ᾶ], = sq., πατέρα Od. 22. 99; δόμον Hes. Sc. 45. εἰσαφικνέομαι, Ion. εἰσαφικνέομαι, fut. ἴξομαι, Dep. to come into or to, reach or arrive at, c. acc., Ἴλιον εἰσαφικέσθαι II. 22. 17; συβώτην εἰσαφ. to go into his house, Od. 13. 404., 15. 38; so in Att., Ζειρήνας ἀφ. Soph. Fr. 407; Ἑλλάδα Eur. Andr. 13; καταγωγή Xen. Vect. 3, 12; also, ὡς τινα εἰσαφ. Isocr. 49 E; εἰσαφ. ἐς τόπον Hdt. I. 2; also c. dat., Id. I. 1., 9. 100; absol. to arrive, Id. 9. 101, and Att. εἰσαῦφύσσω, to draw into, Ar. Rh. 4. 1692, in Med. εἰσβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to go into a ship, mostly absol. to go on board ship, embark, Od. 9. 103, etc.; also, εἰσβ. ἐς ναῦν Hdt. 3. 41; and c. acc., εἰσβ. σκάφος Eur. Tro. 681 (cf. ἐμβαίνω). 2. generally, to go into, enter, πρὸς κόρης νυμφεῖον εἰσβ. Soph. Ant. 1205; δόμους Eur. Med. 41, 380, al.; εἰσβ. κακά to come into miseries, Soph. O. C. 997; ἀπὸς ἀβυσσῶν πέλαγος Aesch. Supp. 470; and reversely, ἐμοὶ γὰρ οἴκτος . . εἰσέβη Soph. Tr. 298. 3. to come in, be imported, εἰσέβαινον ἰσάδες Alex. Κυβερν. 2. II. Causal in aor. I εἰβησα, to make to go into, to put into, ἐς δ' ἐκατόμβην βῆσε θεῶ (sc. ἐς νῆα) II. 1. 310; cf. Eur. Alc. 1055, Bacch. 466. εἰσβάλλω, fut. -βάλλω, to throw into, ἀνδρα εἰς ἔρκη Soph. Aj. 60; εἰς πῆμα Aesch. Pr. 1075; φάρμακα εἰς φρέατα Thuc. 2. 48; εἰσβ. στρατιὰν ἐς Μίλητον to throw an army into the Milesian territory, Hdt. I. 14; εἰσβ. ὕας ἐς τὰς ἀράρας Id. 2. 14, cf. Eur. El. 79; also c. dupl. acc., βαῖς πάνταν εἰσεβάλλομεν were driving them to the sea, Id. I. T. 261; —Med., to put on board one's ship, ἐς τὴν ναῦν Hdt. I. 1., 6. 95; absol., Thuc. 8. 31. II. εἰσβ. στρατιὰν εἰς . . , of an invasion, Hdt. I. 17; but usually without στρατιὰν, to throw oneself into, make an inroad into, εἰς χώραν Hdt. I. 15, 16, Ar. Ach. 762, Thuc. 2. 47, etc.; εἰσβάλλειν εἰς ταὺς ὑπλίτας to fall upon them, Id. 6. 70; πρὸς πόλιν εἰσβάλλειν to make an assault upon it, Id. 4. 25; of fever, to attack a person, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 1:—also simply to enter a country, εἰς τόπον Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 1:—poët. c. acc., χῶρον εἰσ. Eur. Hipp. 1198; λέπας Id. Bacch. 1045; to come upon, fall in with, Βραμίον πόλιν εἰσβαλεῖν Id. Cycl. 99:—absol., ἤφριζαν, εἰσέβαλλον ἵππικαὶ πνοαὶ the horse's breath was foaming, was close upon them, Soph. El. 719. 2. of rivers, to empty themselves into, fall into, Hdt. I. 75., 4. 48, al., Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 41; τὰ βέεθρον is expressed in Hdt. I. 179; cf. εἰαδίδωμι, ἐκδίδωμι. 3. absol. to begin, Schol. Pind. N. 7. 1; κατὰ τὸ εἰρ εἰσβάλλον Galen. εἰσβάσις, εὖς, ἡ, an entrance, εἰσβάσεις μηχανώμενοι devising ways of entrance, Eur. I. T. 101; embarkation, Thuc. 7. 30, Dio C. 41. 42. εἰσβάτος, ἡ, ὄν, accessible, τῇ τόλμῃ Thuc. 2. 41. εἰσβδάλλω, to suck in, Galen. 4. p. 374. εἰσβιάζομαι, Dep. to force one's way into, εἰς οἶκον Plut. Num. 1; πρὸς τινα Diod. 14. 9; ἐπὶ τὸν Βόσπορον Dio C. 42. 47. 2. to force oneself in, ὁ μὲν γὰρ ὦν οὐκ ἀστὸς εἰσβιάζεται Ar. Av. 32; τῶν αὐτῶν εἰσβιαζόμενων . . παιεῖσθαι who force [others] to adopt them into a family, Dem. 1004. 18; cf. C. I. 2685, al. εἰσβιβάζω, Att. fut. -βιβῶ:—Causal of εἰσβαίνω, to put on board ship, τὸν στρατὸν ἐς τὰς νέας Hdt. 6. 95, cf. Thuc. 7. 60, etc.; ταὺς ξένους . . ναύτας εἰσβ. to impress them, Isocr. 169 A. 2. generally, to make to go into, ἐς τόπον Hdt. 7. 60; ἐς ἄρμα Id. 1. 60. εἰσβλέπω, to look at, look upon, mostly with εἰς, Hdt. 7. 147., 8. 77, Xen. Cyn. 10, 12; but c. acc., Eur. Or. 105; absol., Xen. Symp. 4. 3. εἰσβοῶ, to cry out at a thing, Greg. Nyss. εἰσβολή, ἡ, (εἰσβάλλω II) an inroad, invasion, attack, Hdt. 6. 92, Eur., etc.; διὰ τὴν ἐς Σάρδεις εἰσβολὴν Hdt. 7. 1; εἰσβ. ποιεῖσθαι τῇ πόλει Thuc. 8. 31; of an illness, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 12, Cur. M. Ac. I. 1. 2. an entrance, pass, εἰσβ. ἐξ αὐρέων στενωπῶν ἐς τὸ πεδῖον Hdt. 2. 75; ἡ εἰσβ. ἡ Ὀλυμπικὴ the pass of Mount Olympus, Id. 7. 173, v. Arnold Thuc. 3. 112; Συμπληγάδων εἰσβολή Eur. Med. 1264:—so in pl., of Thermopylae, Hdt. I. 176, cf. I. 185., 2. 141. b. in pl. also, the mouth of a river, Id. 7. 182, Polyb. 4. 40, 9; cf. ἐκβολή. 3. an entering into a thing, a beginning, καινὰς εἰσβολὰς ὀρῶ λόγων Eur. Supp. 92; εἰσβ. στεναγμάτων Id. Ion 677; σοφισμάτων Ar. Ran. 1104; a proëm, preface, of a play, Antiph. Ποιησ. I. 20, cf. Dion. H. de Lys. εἰσγράφη, ἡ, a writing in or among, Dio C. 59. 2. εἰσγράφω, fut. ψω, to write in, inscribe, τινά εἰς ταὺς φίλους Dio C. 36. 36:—Med., ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς εἰσγράψασθαι to have oneself written at

received into the league, Thuc. 1. 31, ubi v. Porro: also simply to write down, *μαντεία* Soph. Tr. 1167 (Elmsl. *ἔξεγραψάμην*, coll. Ar. Av. 982).

εισδανείζω, to gain by lending upon interest, Plat. Rep. 555 C.

εισδέρκομαι, Dep., with aor. act. *εισέδρακον*, pf. *εισέδρακα*:—to look at or upon, *νῆσον ἐσέδρακον ὀφθαλμοῖσιν* Od. 9. 146; *ἐσέδρακον ἄντην* Il. 24. 223; *τί μ' εἰσέδρακον*; Eur. El. 558, cf. Andr. 615.

εισδέχομαι, Ion. *ἐσδέκ-*, fut. *-δέξομαι*; Dep.:—to take into, admit, *ἐς τὸ ἱρόν* Hdt. 1. 144, cf. 206; c. acc., *οὐκ εἰσέδεξάτ' οἶκον* Eur. Supp. 876; c. dat., *ἄντροις εἰσδέξασθαι τινα* to receive him in the cave, Id. Cycl. 35; rarely c. gen., *τόνδ' εἰσέδεξω τειχέων = τειχέων εἴσω ἐδέξω* (as the Schol.), Eur. Phoen. 451; absol., Soph. O. T. 238:—c. acc. dupl., *εισδέξαι τινα συνοικιστήρα* admit him as a fellow-colonist, Pind. Fr. 185; *εισδ. τινα ὑπόστεγον* Soph. Tr. 376, cf. El. 1128.

εισδ. *εὐνομίαν* Plat. Rep. 425 A; *εισδ. προφάσεις* to admit excuses, Id. Crat. 421 D. 3. of certain animals, to take in their young after birth, Arist. H. A. 6. 12, 4, cf. G. A. 3. 3, 2; aor. I *εισδεχθῆναι* in pass. sense, Luc. Toxar. 30, Mero. Cond. 10.

εισδίδωμι, used intr. like *εισβάλλω* II. 2, of rivers, to flow into, *εἰς ..*, Hdt. 4. 49, 50. II. Pass. to be given in, handed in, C. I. 5785. 12.

εισδοχεῖον, τό, a place of entertainment, Arr. Peripl. p. 157.

εισδοχή, ἡ, reception, *εισδοχαὶ δόμων* a hospitable house, Eur. El. 396.

εισδρομή, ἡ, an inroad, onslaught, assault, Eur. Rhes. 604; of one who throws himself into a besieged place, Thuc. 2. 25.

εισδύνω, and as Dep. *εισδύομαι* (v. *δύω*): fut. *-δύσομαι*, with aor. 2 *-έδυν*, pf. *-δέδυκα*. To get into, τὼ δ' ἐς τεύχεα δύντε Od. 22. 201; *ἐς τὸν θησαυρόν* Hdt. 2. 121, 2; *εἰς ἄλλο ζῶον εἰσδύεται* Id. 2. 123; *εἰσεδύνοντο εἰς τοὺς πόδας οἱ ἱμάντες* the thongs entered into their feet, Xen. An. 4. 5, 14; *εἰς τὴν Ἀμφικτυονίαν εἰσδεδυκώς* having made his way into the League, Dem. 153. 14.

2. c. acc. to go into, enter, Lat. *subire*, ἀκοντιστὸν ἐσδύσαι Il. 23. 622; *ὁ ψῆν τὴν βάλανον ἐσδύων* Hdt. 1. 193; *ἄκακον .. τρόπον εἰσδύς* having put on .., Anaxil. Incert. I.

3. foll. by a relat., *οὐκ εἶδεν οὐ γῆς εἰσέδν* saw not into what part of the earth she entered, Eur. I. A. 1583. II. of feelings, *δεινόν τι ἐσέδνε αἰσίσιν* great fear came upon them, Lat. *subiit animus*, Hdt. 6. 138; *εἰσέδν με .. οἰστρημα καὶ μνήμη κακῶν* Soph. O. T. 1317; so, [ἡ ἀλήθεια] *εἰς τὰς ψυχὰς εἰσδύεται* Polyb. 12. 5, 5.

εισδύσις, εως, ἡ, an entrance, Simon. 49 Bgk., Arist. ap. Plut. 2. 115 A. *εἰσεάω*, fut. *άσω [ᾶ]*, to let in, Geop. 15. 2, 27.

εισεγγίζω, fut. *ίσω*, to approach, dub. l. Polyb. 12. 9, 6, where prob. *ἐγγίζοντα* or (with Reiske) *συνεγγίζοντα* should be restored.

εισεῖδον, Ep. *εἰσίδον* and in med. form *εἰσιδόμην*, v. sub *εισοράω*.

εἴσειμι, inf. *-ιέναι*, serving as fut. to *εἰσέρχομαι*: impf. *εἰσῆεν*:—to go into, *οὐκ Ἀχιλλῆος ὀφθαλμοῦς εἴσειμι* I will not come before Achilles' eyes, Il. 24. 463:—more commonly with a Prep., *οὐκ εἴσειμι μετ' ἀνέρας* Od. 18. 184; *παρὰ βασιλέα* Hdt. 1. 99; but mostly with *εἰς*, Ib. 65, etc.; *πρὸς τινα* Soph. Ph. 651, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 5; *εἰσιέναι εἰς σπονδὰς* to enter into a treaty, Thuc. 5. 30: absol., *τὸν εἰσιόντα μῆνα* Andoc. 6. 39.

II. of the Chorus or of actors, to come upon the stage, to enter, Plat. Legg. 664 C; *τὸ τοὺς τυράννους .. εἰσιέναι* to take the part of king, Dem. 418. 13. III. as Att. law-term, of public speakers, to come into the assembly or into court, *εἰς ἀγοράν* Dem. 719. 25, cf. Thuc. 4. 118; so of judges, to come into court, Dem. 298. 8.

2. of the parties to a lawsuit, to come before the court, Antipho 138. 41, etc.; *εἰς. περί τινος* Dem. 407. 2. 3. also of the charges or actions, *αἱ δίκαι εἰσίασιν* Isae. 52. 22; *δίκην εἰσιέναι* to enter upon an action, Dem. 840. 26.

4. to come upon the stage, Plat. Legg. 664 C; to enter on an office, *εἰς ἀρχήν* Dem. 1369. 19; absol., Id. 1267. 6; *ὁ ἐσιών* the new king, Hdt. 6. 59.

IV. metaph. to come into one's mind, *ἀνάγνωσις ἐσῆεν αὐτόν* Hdt. 1. 116; *καίτοι μ' ἐσῆει δείμα* Eur. Or. 1668; *ἔλεος εἰσῆει με* Plat. Phaedo 58 E; also c. dat., *ἄλγος εἰσῆει φρενί* Eur. I. A. 1580, cf. Soph. Tr. 1199, Plat. Phaedo 59 A; *δέος εἰσῆει περί τινος* Id. Rep. 330 D.

2. impers., *εἰσῆει αὐτοὺς ὅπως ..*, it came into their minds that .., Xen. An. 5. 9, 17; c. inf., *εἰσῆει μοι φθονεῖν* Dem. 683. 18; cf. *εἰσέρχομαι* v.

V. rarely of things, *τὰ εἰσιόντα* what enters into one, food, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17.

εισελάσσις, εως, ἡ, a driving into or in, Plut. Artox. 7.

εισελαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for marching in, ἀγῶνες *εἰς*., Lat. *ludi iselastici*, games held on a triumphant entry, C. I. 2932, 3426, cf. Plin. Ep. 10. 119.

εισελαύνω, Ep. *-ελάω*: fut. *ελάσω [ᾶ]*, Att. *-ελάω*:—to drive in, *ποιμὴν εἰσελάων [τὴν ποίμνην]* Od. 10. 83; *ἵππους δ' εἰσελάσαντες* Il. 15. 385:—*εισελαύνειν τινα εἰς τι* to keep him to the point, Aeschin. 25. 11., 83. 26.

II. as if intr., *ἐνθ' οἷγ' εἰσελάσαν [τὴν ναῦν]* that way they rowed in, Od. 13. 113; *ἐπεὶ εἰσήλασεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν [τὸν ἵππον]* when he rode in .., Xen. An. 1. 2, 26, etc.; so c. acc. loci, *εἰσελ. λιμένα* Ar. Rh. 2. 672, cf. 1267:—to enter in triumphal procession, Plut. Marcell. 8; so c. acc. cogn., *εισελαύνειν θρίαμβον*, Id. Mar. 12, Cato Mi. 31.

εισελεύσις, ἡ, an entrance, Hesych. s. v. *ἦνωρ*, Thom. M. 712.

εισελκω, to draw, haul, drag in or into, Xenarch. Πεντ. I. 13: aor. *-εἰλκῦσα*, Hdt. 2. 175, Ar. Ach. 379.

εισεμβαίνω, to go on board, Anth. P. 7. 374, nisi leg. *εἰσανέβην*.

εισεμπορεύομαι, Pass. to travel to as a merchant, Hesych.

εισεντίθημι, to place in, *εἰσενέθηκε* Epigr. Gr. 517. 8.

εισέπειτα, Adv. for hereafter, τὰ .. παρὸς τὰ τ' εἰς. Soph. Aj. 35, etc.

εισεπιδημέω, to come or go to as a stranger, Plat. Legg. 952 D.

εισέργνυμι, to shut up in (a mummy-case), τὸν νεκρὸν Hdt. 2. 86.

εισέρπω, aor. *εἰσείρπυσα*, to go into, Hipp. 343, etc., Plut. Cleom. 8.

εισέρρω, to go into, get in: pf. *εἰσῆρρηκα* Ar. Thesm. 1075; aor. *εἰσῆρρησεν* Ar. Eq. 4.

εισερσις, εως, ἡ, (εἴρω to tie) a binding in or to, Schol. Thuc. 1. 6.

εισερύω, to draw into, Lat. *subducere*, [νῆα] *καὶλον ἀπέος εἰσερίσαντες* Od. 12. 317.

εισέρχομαι, fut. *-ελεύσομαι*: aor. *-ἤλυθον*, *-ἤλθον*: but the Att. fut. is supplied by *εἴσειμι*, and the impf. by *εἰσῆεν*: Dep. To go in or into, enter, in Hom. and Poets mostly c. acc., *Φρυγίην εἰσῆλυθον* Il. 3. 184; *ἀλλ' εἰσέρχεται τείχος* 22. 56; *εἰσῆλθ' ἑκατόμβας* invaded the hecatombs, 2. 321:—but in Prose mostly, *εἰς. εἰς οἶκημα* or *οἶκαδε* Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 28; *εἰς. εἰς τὰς σπονδὰς* to come into the treaty, Thuc. 5. 36; *εἰς τὸν πόλεμον* Xen. An. 7. 1, 27; *εἰς. εἰς τοὺς ἐφήβους* to enter the Ephebi, Id. Cyr. 1. 5, 1; also, *εἰς. πρὸς τινα* to enter his house, visit him, Ib. 3. 3, 13; *εἰς. ἐπὶ δεῖπνον* Id. An. 7. 3, 21: absol. of money, etc., to come in, *πρόσοδοι εἰσῆλθον* Id. Vect. 5, 12.

II. of the Chorus or of actors, to come upon the stage, to enter, Plat. Rep. 580 B, Xen. An. 6. 1, 9, etc.:—to enter the lists, to contest the prize, Soph. El. 700, cf. Dem. 331. 5, and v. s. *εἴσοδος* II.

III. as Att. law-term, of the accuser, to come into court, *εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον* Plat. Gorg. 522 B, Dem. 571. 25; *εἰς τοὺς δικαστὸς* Id. 1345. 2; of the judges, Id. 318. 21.

2. of the parties, c. acc., *εἰς. τὴν γραφήν* to enter upon the charge, Id. 261. 8; *εἰς. τὸν ἀγῶνα* Id. 260. 20; *εἰς. δίκην* Id. 841. 9; (so also, *εἰς. τὴν καταχειροτονίαν* Id. 516. 8).

3. of the accused, to come before the court, Plat. Apol. 29 C, Dem. 260. 19; so prob. in Arist. Rhct. 3. 9, 8, *εἰσελθόντες δ' εἰς ὑμᾶς* should be restored.

4. of the cause, to be brought in, *ποῦ οὖν δεῖ ταύτην εἰσελθεῖν τὴν δίκην*; Dem. 940. 21. IV. to enter on an office, Antipho 146. 25; *εἰς. εἰς τὴν ὑπατείαν* Dio C. 41. 39.

V. metaph., [μένος] *ἀνδρας ἐσέρχεται* courage enters into the men, Il. 17. 157; *πέινη δ' οὐποτε δῆμον ἐσέρχεται* famine comes upon the people, Od. 15. 407; so, *Κροῖσον γέλωσ εἰσῆλθε* Hdt. 6. 125; *ὡς με πολλ' εἰσέρχεται .. ἄλγη* Aesch. Pers. 845; *πόθος μ' εἰσέρχεται* Eur. I. A. 1411; *εἰσῆλθέ νιν τάδε* Ib. 57:—also c. dat., *εἰσῆλθε τοῖν τρισαθλίωιν ἔρις* Soph. O. C. 372; *ἔρας εἰσέρχεται μὲν ἰχθύων .. γένει* Id. Fr. 678. 9; *δέος εἰς. τινι* περί τινος Plat. Rep. 330 D; *ὑποψία εἰς. τινι* Id. Lys. 218 C:—also to come into one's mind, *Κροῖσω ἐσῆλθε τὸ τοῦ Σόλωνος* Hdt. 1. 86, cf. 1. 24., 3. 14, Plat. Theaet. 147 C.

2. impers., c. inf., *τὸν δὲ ἐσῆλθε θεῖον εἶναι τὸ πρῆγμα* it came into his head that .., Hdt. 3. 42; *εἰσῆλθέ με κατοικτεῖραι* Id. 7. 46; *εἰσῆλθε δὴ με .. φοβηθῆναι* Plat. Legg. 835 D; also, *τὸν δὲ ἐσῆλθε ὡς εἴη τέρας* Hdt. 8. 137; *εἰσελθέτω σε μήποθ'*, ὡς .. Aesch. Pr. 1002.—Cf. *εἴσειμι* IV, *εἰσέρχομαι* I. 2.

εισέρχεται, Adv., still yet, Theocr. 27. 18, etc.

εισευπορέω, to procure in plenty, *χρήματα τῇ πόλει* Diod. 16. 40.

εισέχω, fut. *ξω*, used intr. by Hdt., to stretch into, *κόλπος ἐκ τῆς βορρῆης θαλάσσης ἐσέχων ἐπὶ Αἰθιοπίης* a bay running in from the north sea towards Ethiopia, Hdt. 2. 11; *ἡ διώρυξ ἐσέχει ἐς ποταμόν* Id. 1. 193; *ἦν θάλαμος ἐσέχων ἐς τὸν ἀνδρεῶνα* the chamber opened into the men's apartment, Id. 3. 75; *ἐς τὸν οἶκον ἐσέχων ὁ ἥλιος* the sun shining into the house, Id. 8. 137:—absol., *ἐκ τοῦ Νείλου διώρυχες ἐσέχουσι* (sc. ἐς τὴν γῆν) Id. 2. 138.

II. in pictures, *τὸ ἐσέχον* is the retiring part, the part in shade, opp. to *ἐξέχον* (the part that stands out in light), Philostr. 72.

εισηγέομαι, Dor. *εἰσαγ-*: fut. *ἦσομαι*: Dep.:—to bring in, introduce, *αἰοῖδās* Simon. 127; *τὴν θυσίην* Hdt. 2. 49.

2. to introduce, advise, propose, move, *τὴν πείραν* Thuc. 3. 20; *γῆς ἀναδασμόν* Plat. Legg. 684 D; *νόμον* Diphil. Έναγ. 1:—also, *εισηγ. περί τινος* to make a proposition on a subject, Isocr. 76 C: c. inf. to propose or move, *εἰς. τὴν ἀλλητρίδα χαιρεῖν* ἐὰν to let her go, Plat. Symp. 176 E, cf. Crito 48 A; *τοῦτο τὸ μάθημα, ὅτι καλὸν εἶη* Id. Lach. 179 D; *εἰς. ὅπως ..* Plut. Them. 20:—freq. in such forms as *εισηγονμένου τινός* at his proposal, on his motion, Thuc. 4. 76, C. I. 1318, al.

3. *εισηγεῖσθαι τινι* to represent to a person, *εἰσηγεῖται .. τοῖς ἐν τέλει οὖσιν, ὡς οὐ χρεῶν ..* Thuc. 7. 73: hence to advise, instruct, Isocr. 2 D; *εἰς. τοῖς πολεμίοις ἂ χρῆ ποιεῖν* Lys. 143. 5.

4. to relate, narrate, explain, *τινί τι* Plat. Symp. 189 D; *λόγον τινί* Id. Tim. 20 D.

εισήγημα, τό, a motion, Aeschin. 12. 3.

εισήγησις, εως, ἡ, a bringing in, moving, Thuc. 5. 30. II. a motion, Lat. *rogatio*, Dio C. 36. 21.

εισηγητέον, verb. Adj. one must move, Thuc. 6. 90.

εισηγητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who brings in, a mover, author, *κακῶν τινι* Thuc. 8. 48; cf. Aeschin. 24. 29, etc.

εισηγητικός, of, fit for bringing in, *τινός* Clem. Al. 22.

εισηθέω, to inject by a syringe, Hdt. 2. 87.

εισήκω, to have come in, Ar. Vesp. 606:—in fut. to be about to come in, *εἴσειμι .. ἐσῆσειν* Aesch. Ag. 1181; *εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν* Dio C. 37. 32.

εισηλυσία, ἡ, a coming in, entrance, Anth. P. 9. 625.

εισηλύσια (sc. *λερά*), τά, = *εἰσιτήρια*, C. I. 3173 (ubi *ισ-*).

εισήλυσις, εως, ἡ, entrance, right of entrance, C. I. 3278.

εἰσθα, Aeol. and Ep. 2 sing. of *εἶμι* (*ibo*), Il. 10. 450, Od. 19. 69.

εἰσθαί, pf. pass. inf. of *εἶμι*.

εἰσθεάομαι, Dep. to contemplate, Trag. ap. Eus. P. E. 440 C.

εἰσθεσις, εως, ἡ, a putting in, Philo 1. 278. II. an introduction, beginning, Schol. Ar. Pl. 253, Ach. 565.

εἰσθέω, fut. *-θεύσομαι*, to run into or in, Dio C. 62. 16, etc.: *εἰσθέειν πρὸς τινα* run up to him, Ar. Av. 1169.

εἰσθλάσις, εἰσθλάω, v. sub *εἴσφλ-*.

εἰσθλίβω [τ], to squeeze into, found in two passages (Plut. 2. 688 B, Themist. Or. 197 A), in both of which *ἐκθλίβω* would better suit the sense: so, *ἐκθλίψις* seems to be required in Matthaei Med. p. 58.

εἰσθρώσκω, aor. *-έθορον*:—to leap into or in, *ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἔσθορε φαίδιμος* Έκτωρ Il. 12. 463, cf. 21. 18; *διὰ τινος* Acl. N. A. 14. 24; c. acc., *πρὶν ἔμὸν ἔσθορεῖν δόμον* Aesch. Theb. 454.

εἰσί, εἰσίν, 3 pl. of εἰμί (sum).
 εἰσί, εἰσίν, 3 sing. of εἶμι (ibo).
 εἰσιδεῖν, Ep. εἰσιδέειν, inf. aor. of εἰσεῖδον: v. εἰσοράω.
 εἰσιδρῶ, to build in, εἰσιδρῦται σφι Ἄρηος ἱόν Hdt. 4. 62.
 εἰσιζομαι, Med. to sit down in, εἰσιζεσθαι λόχον ἀνδρῶν Il. 13. 285.
 εἰσίημι, fut. ἦσω, to send into, Lat. intramittere, ἐς τὴν [λίμνην] εἰσ. τὰ ὕδαρ, of rivers, Hdt. 7. 109; εἰσ. τοὺς Πέρσας ἐς τὸ τεῖχος to let them in, Id. 3. 158; τὴν κεδρίην (sc. ἐς τὴν κοιλίην) Id. 2. 87:—Med., τοὺς πολεμίους ἔφη εἰσεσθαι said he had let them in, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 19.
 II. Hom. has it once in recipr. sense of Med., αὐλιν ἐσιέμεναι betaking themselves into, entering it, Od. 22. 470.
 εἰσίθμη, ἢ, (εἴσειμι) an entrance, Od. 6. 264, Opp. H. 1. 738.
 εἰσικνέομαι, fut. -ίσομαι: Dep.:—to go into, c. acc. loci, Hermesian. 5. 23.
 II. to penetrate, Hdt. 3. 108; εἰσικνουμένου βέλει piercing her with a shaft, Aesch. Supp. 557.
 εἰσιππεύω, to ride into, Diod. 17. 12, Dio C. 44. 10.
 εἰσίπταμαι, late form for εἰσπέτομαι, q. v.
 εἰσιτήριος, ον, (εἴσειμι) belonging to entrance:—εἰσιτήρια (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, a sacrifice at the beginning of a year or entrance on an office, Dem. 400. 24; εἰσιτήρια ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς ἱεροποιῆσαι Id. 552. 3, cf. C. I. 1245;—so, εἰσιτήριοι θυσίαι Helioid. 7. 2: cf. εἰσηλύσια.
 εἰσιτήριον, verb. Adj. of εἴσειμι, one must go in, Luc. Herm. 73.
 εἰσιτήριος, ἢ, ον, (εἴσειμι) accessible, Greg. Naz.
 εἰσκαθαράω, to look down upon, πόλιν ἔσκατορᾶς (Ion. form), as Bgk. restores in Anacr. 1. 6 for ἔγκατορᾶς.
 εἰσκαλῦμάομαι (κάλαμος I. 2) Dep. to haul in, as an angler the fish which he has hooked, Ar. Vesp. 381.
 εἰσκαλέω, fut. ἔσω, to call in, τοὺς μάρτυρας Ar. Vesp. 936; τινὰ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 1; so in Dem., etc.:—Med. to have another called in, Polyb. 22. 5, 2; ἡτρῶν Hipp. Progn. 36.
 εἰσκαταβαίνω, to go down into, c. acc., ὄρχατον Od. 24. 222; δόμον Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92.
 εἰσκαταδύνω, = foreg., Timo ap. Diog. L. 4. 42.
 εἰσκαταρρήγνυμι, to break into pieces:—Pass., εἰσκαταρρήγνυσθαι βωγμῆσι Hipp. V. C. 910.
 εἰσκατατίθημι, to put down into:—Med., ἐν ἑσκάτθετο νῆδον Hes. Th. 487, 890 (restored by Wolf from one Ms. for ἑγκάτθετο).
 εἰσκεῖμαι, as Pass. of εἰστίθημι, to be put on board ship, Thuc. 6. 32: cf. ἔγκειμαι I. 1, and v. εἰς I. 2.
 εἰσκέλλω, fut. -κέλω, intr. to put to land, ποῖαν δὲ χώραν εἰσεκέλωμεν σκάφει; Ar. Thesm. 877.
 εἰσκηρύσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, to summon by public crier, Ar. Ach. 135: to call into the lists for combat, Soph. El. 690, cf. Dio C. 61. 20.
 εἰσκλύζω, f. l. for ἐκκλύζω, q. v.
 εἰσκλύω, poet. for εἰσακούω, τευ ἑσέκλυον αὐδήσαντος C. I. 4738, cf. Opp. H. 2. 107.
 εἰσκολυμβάω, to swim into, Schol. Thuc. 4. 26.
 εἰσκομιδῆ, ἢ, importation of supplies, ἢ ἑσκομιδῆ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων Thuc. 7. 4; so, αἱ ἑσκομιδαὶ Ib. 24.
 εἰσκομίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to carry into the house, carry in, Hes. Op. 604, Aesch. Ag. 951, etc.:—Med. to bring in for oneself, τὰ ἐξ ἀγρῶν ἑσκομίζεσθαι Thuc. 2. 13: to import, Id. 1. 117:—Pass., εἰσκομίζεσθαι εἰς τόπον to get into a place for shelter, Id. 2. 100.
 εἰσκρίνομαι, Pass. to enter into, Diog. L. 1. 7, Philo 2. 604.
 εἰσκρίσις, εως, ἢ, an entering in, Plut. 2. 901 A, etc.
 εἰσκρούω, to strike or beat in, Pherecr. Δηρ. 7.
 εἰσκτάομαι, Dep. to acquire, εὐκλειαν Eur. Fr. 240.
 εἰσκυκλέω, esp. in a theatre, to turn a thing inwards by machinery, and so withdraw it from the eyes of the spectators (v. ἐκκυκλέω), Ar. Thesm. 265, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 8:—metaph., δαίμων πρᾶγματα εἰσκεκύκληκεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν some spirit has wheeled ill luck into the house, Ar. Vesp. 1475, cf. Ath. 270 E.
 εἰσκύκλημα, τό, the mechanism which the ἐκκύκλημα turns, Poll. 4. 128.
 εἰσκυλίνδω, fut. -κυλίω [ῖ], to roll into, [νήσου] ὠχλίσε καὶ εἰσεκύνλισε θαλάσῃ Call. Del. 33; in Com. phrase, εἰς οἶ' ἑμαυτὸν εἰσεκύνλισα πρᾶγματα what trouble I've rolled myself into, Ar. Thesm. 651.
 εἰσκύπτω, to pop in, of a snail's eyes, Teucer ap. Ath. 455 E.
 εἴσκω, Ep. Verb. only used in pres. and impf.: (from the same Root as *εἴκω, εἴοκα, cf. δικ-εἶν, δίσκ-ος):—to make like (cf. ἴσκω), αὐτὸν .. ἦσκεν δέκτη he made him like a beggar, Od. 4. 247, cf. 13. 313:—Pass., δέμας ἴσον ἑσκατέ τινι he became like, Nonn. D. 4. 72, cf. C. I. 8749.
 II. to deem like, liken, τὰδε νυκτὶ εἴσκει Od. 20. 362, cf. Il. 5. 181; Ἄρτεμίδι σε .. εἴσκω I compare thee to her, Od. 6. 152, cf. Il. 3. 197; αὐτὸν σε δαήμονι φωνὴ εἴσκω I do not deem thee like, i. e. take thee for, a wise man, Od. 8. 159. 2. c. acc. et inf., to deem, suppose, αὐτὸν σε εἴσκομεν .. ἡπεροπῆα ἔμεν Il. 363, cf. Il. 13. 446; ἄντα σέθεν γὰρ Ξάνθων .. ἦσकोμεν εἶναι 21. 332, cf. Theocr. 25. 199. 3. absol., ὡς σὺ εἴσκεῖς as thou deemest, Od. 4. 148; cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.
 εἰσκωμάζω, fut. ἄσω, to burst in like a party of revellers (v. κῶμος): generally, to burst in upon, τινί Luc. Lexiph. 9; εἰς τόπον Aristid. 1. 353; c. acc. loci, Lyc. 1355: metaph., εἰσεκώμασεν ὁ ἄργυρος money came in like a flood, Ath. 231 E.
 εἰσλάμπω, to shine in, Theophr. C. P. 2. 7, 4, Plut. 2. 929 B.
 εἰσλεύσσω, to look into, Soph. Aj. 260.
 εἰσμαίομαι, Dep., used by Hom. only in Ep. aor. I, to touch to the quick, affect greatly, μάλα γὰρ με θανῶν ἐσεμάσσατο θυμὸν Il. 17. 564; ὡς ἐμὸν γε μάλιστ' ἐσεμάσσατο θυμὸν 20. 425. II. to put in the hand to feel, ἐσμασάμενος ἐς τὴν κοιλίην Hipp. Art. 811 H, cf. 618. 35; in full, τὴν χεῖρα ἔσω ἐσεμάσασθαι Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 9; in Dor. form, ἐς κύλπον .. ἐσεμόξατο χεῖρας Theocr. 17. 37.—The pres.

εἰσμαίομαι is assumed from the analogy of ἐπυμαίομαι (cf. μαίομαι), which occurs in Hom., with the aor. I ἐπεμασάμην, Ep. ἐπεμασάμην:—there is a pres. ἐσματτεσθαι in Hipp. Art. 799 B, cited also by Galen 12. 343 C; but the ττ is inadmissible in Ion. Greek, and prob. Hipp. wrote ἐσματεῦσθαι, which form he elsewhere uses, τῷ δακτύλῳ ἐσματεῦόμενον 618. 41, cf. 803 D: the resemblance of ἐσεμάξατο (v. supr.) to προσεμάξατο (from προσμάσσω) is accidental.
 εἰσμαρτυρέω, to introduce evidence, Schol. Or. 812 (p. 212).
 εἰσνέομαι, Pass. to go into, Anth. P. 9. 59.
 εἰσνέω, fut. -νεύσομαι, to swim into, Thuc. 4. 26, Ael. N. A. 13. 6.
 εἰσνήχομαι, Dep. to swim into, Ael. N. A. 14. 24.
 εἰσνοέω, to perceive, remark, Il. 24. 700, Od. 11. 572, Ap. Rh. 1. 1053.
 εἰσόβδη, v. sub ὄβδη.
 εἰσοδιάζω, to collect money, Eust., etc.:—Pass. to come in, be paid in, Lat. redire, LXX, (4 Regg. 12. 4); cf. Casaub. Pers. 6. 79.
 εἰσόδιος, ον, going or coming in, Suid., Zonar.: εἰσῆδοι, οἱ, visitors, Antip. ap. Stob. 428. 14:—εἰσόδια, τά, income, revenue, LXX.
 εἰσόδος, mostly in the form ἔσόδος, a way in, entrance, i. e. 1. place of entrance, entry, Od. 10. 90, Hdt. 1. 9, etc.; ἐσόδου Φοῖβου the entrance to his temple, Eur. Ion 104: the entrance of a mountain-pass, Hdt. 7. 176:—in a theatre, the entrance-place of the Chorus, Ar. Nub. 326, Av. 296, v. Scholl.; the entrance-door of a court of justice, Arist. Fr. 420, etc.:—metaph., καλῶν ἔσοδοι ways to glory, Pind. P. 5. 156. II. a going in, entering, entrance, εἰσ. παρέχειν Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 7, etc.; and in pl., Aesch. Eum. 30. 2. entrance into the lists to contend in the games, ἱππία ἔσ. (cf. εἰσέρχομαι II), Pind. P. 6. 50:—also, ἡ εἰσόδος τῆς δίκης εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον the introduction of it, Plat. Crito 45 E. 3. a right or privilege of entrance, ἔσόδον εἶναι παρὰ βασιλέα ἀνευ ἀγγέλου Hdt. 3. 118. 4. a visit, κακῶν γυναικῶν εἰσοδοὶ Eur. Andr. 930, cf. 952, Lysias 93. 33. III. that which comes in, income, revenue, Polyb. 6. 13, 1.
 εἰσοιδάινω, to cause to swell, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2.
 εἰσοικεῖω, to bring in as a friend, εἰσοικ. τινὰ γάμοις Plut. Alex. 10:—Pass. to become intimate with, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 25.
 εἰσοικέω, to settle in, Anth. P. 7. 320.
 εἰσοίκησις, εως, ἢ, a place for dwelling in, a home, οἶκος εἰσοίκησις Soph. Ph. 534.
 εἰσοικίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to bring in as a dweller or settler, Polyb. 5. 100, 8:—Med. and Pass. to establish oneself in, settle in, ἐσοικισθέντων ἐς τοὺς Αἰθίοπας Hdt. 2. 30; ἐς τὴν Κρήτην Id. 7. 171; εἰς τὸ ἐργαστήριον Aeschin. 17. 31; also c. acc., εἰσ. χώραν Plut. Solon 7:—metaph. to make oneself at home, ἢ παρανομία κατὰ σμικρὸν εἰσοικισαμένη Plat. Rep. 424 D; λιμὸς εἰσοικίζεται Menand. Incert. 290.
 εἰσοικισμός, ὁ, a bringing in as settler, Helioid. 8. 1.
 εἰσοικοδομέω, to build into, πλίνθους εἰς τεῖχος Thuc. 2. 75.
 εἰσοιστέος, α, ον, to be brought in, νόμος Dem. 707. 25.
 εἰσοιχνέω, Ep. Verb. to go into, enter, c. acc., χώραν εἰσοιχνεύειν Od. 6. 157; οὐδέ μιν (sc. πάτον) εἰσοιχνεύει κνηγέται 9. 120; used also by Aesch. Pr. 122 in the same Ep. form, ὅποσοι τὴν Διὸς αὐλήν εἰσοιχνεύειν.
 εἰσόκα, Dor. for sq., Bion 2. 14.
 εἰσόκε, before a vowel -κεν, (εἰς ὃ κε) until, mostly with subj., Il. 2. 332., 10. 62, al., (in 3. 409, ποιήσεται is Ep. for ποιήσεται); rarely with optat., 15. 70; in late Ep. with past tenses of indic., Ap. Rh. 1. 820, etc. II. so long as, Il. 9. 609., 10. 89.
 εἴσομαι, fut. of εἶδα (*εἶδω). II. Ep. fut. of εἶμι (ibo).
 εἰσομόργνυμι, to impress upon; so also in Med., Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C.
 εἴσον, imperat. of εἶσα (εἶζω).
 εἰσόπιν, (ὑπίσ) Adv. back: c. gen., εἰσόπιν χρόνου hereafter, in after-time, Aesch. Supp. 617.
 εἰσοπίσω [ῖ], Adv. in time to come, hereafter, h. Hom. Ven. 104, Soph. Ph. 1105.
 εἰσοπτος, ον, visible, Simon. 26, Hdt. 2. 138.
 εἰσοπτρίζω, fut. ἴσω, to reflect like a glass, Plut. 2. 696 A:—Pass. to see oneself in a glass, Ib. 141 D. (V. sub εἰσοπτρον.)
 εἰσοπτρικός, ἢ, ον, seen in a mirror, εἰκόνες Plut. 9. 921 A.
 εἰσοπτρίς, ἴδος, ἢ, = εἰσοπτρον, Anth. P. 6. 307.
 εἰσοπτρισμός, ὁ, a reflexion in a mirror, Plut. 2. 936 E.
 εἰσοπτροειδής, ἐς, like a mirror or a reflexion, Plut. 2. 890 B.
 εἰσοπτρον, always in the form ἔσοπτρον, τό, (ὄψομαι) like κάτοπτρον, a looking-glass, mirror, Pind. N. 7. 20, Plut. 2. 85 A, 139 F, Anacreont. 6. 3.
 εἰσοράω, Ep. part. εἰσορῶν, inf. med. εἰσοράσθαι: fut. εἰσόψομαι: aor. εἰσεῖδον, Ep. inf. -ιδέειν Hom. To look into, look upon, view, behold, common in Poets from Hom. downwards, but rare in Att. Prose (as Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 15, Plat. Gorg. 526 C); ἐσορᾶν καλῶς Pind. O. 8. 24; ἔλεινός εἰσορᾶν Aesch. Pr. 246; ἔσ. τὴν νῆα Hdt. 8. 92:—Hom. often uses Med. in same sense, εἰσοράσθε ἵππους Il. 23. 495; but mostly in inf., οὐ .. ἀγύτατον .. φάος εἰσοράσθαι whose eye is quickest to discern, Il. 14. 345; ὡς τε .. ἀθάνατος ἰνδάλλεται εἰσοράσθαι he is like an immortal to behold, Od. 3. 246; μείζονες εἰσοράσθαι 10. 396, cf. 24. 252; so aor. εἰσειδόμεν Aesch. Pr. 141, 428. b. with a part., εἰσορῶ τινὰ στείχοντα Eur. Hipp. 51, etc.: in Soph. Tr. 394 it must be parenthetic, ὡς ἔρποντας (εἰσορᾶς) ἐμοῦ since I (thou seest) am coming,—where Wunder reads ὡς ὄρᾶς. 2. to look upon with admiration, Lat. suspicere, πάντες δὲ θεοὺς ὡς εἰσορῶσιν Il. 12. 312; μιν .. θεῶν ὡς εἰσορῶντες Od. 7. 71; and simply σε μᾶλλον Ἀχαιοὶ εἰσορῶσιν .. 20. 166:—hence to pay regard to, respect, τι Soph. El. 611, Eur. El. 1097; with a Prep., ἐς τὴν μαντικὴν ἐσορέοντες Hdt. 4. 681; εἰσορ. πρὸς τι to look at, eye eagerly or longingly, Soph. Ant. 30:—generally, to look at or gaze upon steadily and without wincing, Aesch. Pers. 109, Eur. Med. 264. 3. to look on with the mind's eye, perceive, Soph. El. 997.

Ph. 501, etc. 4. of angry gods, *to visit, punish*, θεοὶ γὰρ εὖ μὲν ὑπὲρ δ' εἰσορῶσι Soph. O. C. 1536, cf. 1370. 5. followed by μή, like ὑρᾶν, βλέπειν, *to take care lest* . . ., Id. El. 584.

εἰσορμάω, *to bring forcibly into*, ρυθμὸν Μούσῃ Anth. P. 7. 707:—Pass. *to force one's way into*, c. acc., θάλαμον εἰσορμωμένην Soph. Tr. 913: so also intr. in Act., εἰσορμᾶν εἰς τύπον Plut. 2. 774 F.

εἰσορμίζω, *to bring into port*:—Pass. *to run into port*, of sea-faring men, εἰσορμισθέντας Xen. Vect. 3, 1; so in aor. med., εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν εἰσορμίσαντο Plut. Cim. 12.

εἰσοροῦω, *to rush in*, Pind. O. 8. 52.

εἶσος, η, ον [ἴ], Ep. form of ἴσος, *alike, equal*, Hom., though he uses only fem. sing. and pl., and only in these phrases: 1. of a feast, *equal*, i. e. *equally shared*, of which each partakes alike, used specially of sacrificial feasts or of meals given to a stranger (for on other occasions the greatest men had the best portions), δαιτὸς εἶσος Il. 1. 468, 602, etc.:—this is far the most freq. usage. 2. of ships, *even or well-balanced*, νηὸς εἶσος Il. 15. 729, Od. 3. 10; νῆες εἶσαι 5. 175, 6. 271; νῆας εἶσας Il. 1. 306., 2. 671, etc.; νηυσὶν εἶσος Od. 4. 578; cf. ἀμφιέλισσα. 3. of a shield, *equal all ways*, i. e. *perfectly round*, ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' εἶσῃ Il. 12. 294., 13. 157, 160, etc. 4. of the mind, *even, well-balanced*, Lat. *mens aequa*, φρένας ἔνδον εἶσος Od. 11. 337., 14. 178., 18. 248.

εἰσδῶτε, for εἰς ὅτε, *against the time when*, Od. 2. 99; v. εἰς II. 1.

εἰσοχετεύω, *to conduct into*, Heliod. 9. 3.

εἰσοχή, ἡ, (εἰσέχω) *a hollow, recess*, opp. to ἐξοχή, Strabo 125. 536, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 70, etc.

εἰσοψίς, εως, ἡ, *a spectacle*, joined with παράδειγμα, Eur. El. 1085.

εἰσόψομαι, fut. of εἰσοράω, Il. 5. 212., 24. 206.

εἰσπαίω, aor. εἰσπαῖσα, *to burst or rush in*, Soph. O. T. 1252, Xenarch. Bont. 1. 3: c. acc. loci, κρυπτὸν λόχον εἰσπαῖσας Eur. Rhés. 560.

εἰσπαρᾶντο, Dep. *to slide gently into*, Philo 2. 432.

εἰσπέμπω, *to send in, bring in, let in*, Eur. H. F. 850, Thuc. 1. 137: *to prompt or suborn agents*, Soph. O. T. 705, Andoc. 20. 16; ῥήτορας εἰσπ. *to send them into court, instruct them*, Plat. Euthyd. 305 B, cf. Legg. 671 D.

εἰσπεράω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ] Ion. ἤσω, *to pass over into*, Καλλιίδα τ' εἰσπέρησα Hes. Op. 653.

εἰσπέτομαι, fut. -πήσομαι: aor. εἰσπετάμην (as if from εἰσίπταμαι), but also in act. form -έπτην, Ath. 395 A, Plut., etc.: an aor. pass. -πετασθῆναι Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 15:—*to fly into, fly in*, c. acc., κοίλην εἰσέπτατο πέτρην Il. 21. 494; εἰς τὸν ἀέρα Ar. Av. 1173; metaph. of reports, Hdt. 9. 100, 101.

εἰσπηδάω, fut. -πήδησομαι, *to leap in*, ἐς τὰς λιμνὰς Hdt. 4. 132; εἰς τὸν πηλὸν Xen. An. 1. 5, 8. 2. *to burst in*, εἰσπηδήσας πρὸς μενύκτωρ Μειδίας ap. Dem. 522. 5; εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Id. 539. 27.

εἰσπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι: aor. -έπεσον:—*to fall into*, but generally with a notion of violence, *to rush or burst in*, ἐς πόλιν Hdt. 5. 15; ἐς τὰς νέας Id. 8. 56; ἐς οἴκημα Thuc. 2. 4, etc.; absol., of the sea, Id. 4. 24:—poët. c. dat., ἐσπίπτει δύμοις Eur. Ion 1196: absol., Soph. Aj. 35. 2. simply *to fall into*, ἐς χωρίον Thuc. 1. 106; ἐς χαράδρας Id. 3. 98, etc.; εἰσπ. εἰς εἰρκτήν *to be thrown into prison*, Id. 1. 131; so, in Poets, c. acc., ἐσπεσοῦσα δικτύων βρόχους Eur. Or. 1315; ὄχλον γὰρ ἐσπεσεῖν ἡσχυνόμην *to go into the crowd*, Id. Hel. 415; εἰσπ. πέπλους *to seek shelter within the veil*, Id. Tro. 1181; πτέρυγας εἰσπίτνων ἐμάς Ib. 746; κτύπου κέλευθον ἐσπεσόντος *a noise having come into the street*, Id. Or. 1312. 3. *to fall into a certain condition*, εἰσπ. δούλειον ἡμῶν Id. Andr. 99; ξυμφορὰν Ib. 983; γῆρας Id. Ion 700: in Thuc. 4. 4 ἐπέπεσε is now restored. II. *to fall upon, attack*, τινὰ Hdt. 1. 63, Soph. Aj. 55; also, ἐσπ. ἐς τὸν πεζόν Hdt. 4. 128; πρὸς τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 4. 25.

εἰσπίτνω, poët. form of εἰσπίπτω, (v. πίτνω), Eur. Tro. 746.

εἰσπίφρημι, inf. -πιφράναι, = εἰσφρέω, Arist. H. A. 5. 6, 3.

εἰσπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, *to sail into, enter*, εἰς τόπον Thuc. 2. 86, 89, etc.: poët. c. acc., Soph. O. T. 423 (v. sub ἄνορμος), Eur. I. T. 1389; and so Thuc. 1. 24. 2. absol. *to sail in*, ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ εἰσπλέοντι *as one sails in*, Hdt. 6. 33; ναυσὶ ταῖς μεγίσταις ἱκανὸν εἰσπλεῖν Plat. Criti 115 D; τοὺς εἰσπλέοντας ἐκπλέοντας τε Id. Com. Incert. 1; οὐδὲν εἰσπλεῖ τίσι nothing comes into their port, Thuc. 3. 51, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 29: of corn, *to be imported*, Dem. 466. 24.

εἰσπληρῶω, *to fill full*, Diog. L. 10. 142.

εἰσπλοος, contr. -πλους, ὁ, *a sailing in of ships*, Thuc. 7. 22, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 9. II. *the entrance of a harbour*, οἱ εἰσπλοὶ τοῦ λιμένος Thuc. 4. 8; οἱ εἰσπλοὶ Id. 7. 24; λιμὴν στενὸν τινα ἔχων εἰσπλοὺν Plat. Tim. 25 A.

εἰσπνευσις, εως, ἡ, *inspiration*, opp. to ἐκπνευσις, paraphr. Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 5.

εἰσπνέω, fut. -πνεύσομαι, *to inhale, draw breath*, opp. to ἐκπνέω, Arist. Probl. 8. 2, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7. II. *to breathe upon*, τινα Ar. Ran. 314 (so Pass., ἀνέμφ' εἰσπνεῖσθαι Philostr. 57); τινι Ael. V. H. 3. 12,—being a Lacedaemonian phrase for *to inspire with love*:—hence the lover was called by them εἰσπνήλας or εἰσπνήλος, v. Interpret. ad Theocr. 12. 13, Benti. Call. Fr. 169; cf. ἀίτας.

εἰσπνοή, ἡ, *an inspiration, inhalation*, Arist. Resp. 2, 3, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7.

εἰσπνοος, ον, *inhaling breath*, Hipp. 1190 A.

εἰσποιέω, fut. ἤσω, *to give in adoption*, Lat. *dare adoptivum alicui*, εἰσποιεῖν υἱὸν τινι Plat. Legg. 878 A; εἰσπ. τὸν παῖδα εἰς τὸν οἶκόν τιος Dem. 1054. 20; τοὺς σφετέρους παῖδας εἰς ἑτέρους οἴκους εἰσποιούσιν Isae. 81. 25; (but the same phrase is used of a father who begets, Id. 58. 53); so, εἰσπ. τινα εἰς τὰ χρήματά τιος *to make him heir to the property*, Id. 81. 2; εἰς τοῦτον τὸν κλῆρον, Ib. 24; εἰς οὐσίαν Ib. 27,

etc.; εἰσπ. ἐαυτὸν Ἀμμῶνι *to make himself son to Ammon*, Plut. Alex. 50:—Med. *to adopt as one's son*, Lat. *adoptivum facere*, Dem. 1091. 3, etc.:—Pass., εἰσποιηθῆναι πρὸς τινα *to be adopted into his family*, Id. 1088. 28; ἐπὶ τὸ ὄνομά τιος Id. 1091. 14.—Cf. ἐκποιέω. 2. generally, εἰσπ. τινας εἰς λειτουργίαν *to bring new persons into the public service*, Id. 462. 20, 28; τῶν πραττομένων εἰσποιεῖ κοινῶν αὐτὸν *he forced himself in as partaker*, Dinarch. 94. 23; also, εἰσπ. ἐγκώμιον εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν *to introduce panegyric into history*, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 9; εἰσπ. ἐαυτὸν εἰς δυνάμιν τιος *to thrust himself into another's authority*, Plut. Pomp. 16; εἰσ. Ἡσιόδῳ Θεογονίαν *to father it on him*, Paus. 9. 27, 2.

εἰσποίησις, εως, ἡ, *adoption*, Isae. 81. 10, Plut. Otho 16, etc.

εἰσποιητός, ἡ, ὅν, *adopted*, Lys. Fr. 33, Dem. 1088. 4., 1390. 8.

εἰσπομπή, ἡ, *introduction*, Theophyl. Sim. Hist. 2. 6, Suid.

εἰσπορεύω, *to lead into*, Eur. El. 1285:—Pass. with fut. med. *to go into, enter*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 21.

εἰσπράκτης, ου, ὁ, *an exactor*, Aquil. V. T.: εἰσπράκτωρ, Hesych.

εἰσπραξις, εως, ἡ, *a getting in or collection of taxes or dues*, τοῦ θύματος Thuc. 5. 53; τῶν εἰσφορῶν Dem. 702. 13; βαρύνεσθαι . . ἀδίκους εἰσπράξει *exactions*, C. 1. 4957. 5.

εἰσπράσσω, Att. -πτω: fut. ξω:—*to get in or exact debts, taxes, dues*, C. 1. 82. 18, Plat. Legg. 949 D, Dem. 518, etc.; τινὰ *from a person*, Isocr. 111 E, Dem. 704. 7., 1227. 9, etc.; οὐκ εἰσέπραξε τὸν δῆμον *did not charge the people [with it]*, Decret. ap. Dem. 265. 15:—Med. *to exact for oneself, have paid one, κακὸν δίκαιον εἰσπράξατο* Eur. I. T. 559; but the Med. (with pf. pass.) is often interchangeable with Act., Dem. 564. fin.; so in pf. pass., πικρῶς εἰσπράττειν με, ὥσπερ καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων εἰσπέπρακται Id. 939. 8:—Pass., of the money, *to be exacted from one, have to pay it*, Ael. V. H. 12. 12, Dem. 900. 12.

εἰσπύω, *to spit upon*, τινί Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 5; cf. ἐμπύω.

εἰσρέω, fut. -ρεύσομαι: also fut. pass. -ρήσομαι Isocr. 187 A: aor. -εῤῥῆν:—*to stream in or into*, Eur. I. T. 260, Plat. Phaedo 112 A, etc.:—metaph., πλοῦτος εἰσρεῖ εἰς τὴν πόλιν Isocr. 1. c.; τὸ νόμισμα εἰσεῤῥῆν εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην Plut. Lycurg. 30; τὸ πάθος εἰσεῤῥῆν *slipped in*, Plat. Phaedr. 262 B; ἐπιστῆμαι εἰσεῤῥοσι Id. Phileb. 62 C; ἀμάρτημα εἰσρεῖ Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 17; πόθος εἰσεῤῥῆν πάντας Plut. Num. 20.

εἰσροή, ἡ, =sq., Ael. N. A. 1. 53.

εἰσροος, contr. -ροος, *influx*, Arist. Mund. 3, 8.

εἰσσπάομαι, Med. *to draw into oneself*, Io. Chrys.

εἰστελέομαι, Pass. *to be received into a class*, εἰς γένος Plat. Polit. 290 E.

εἰστίθημι, fut. -θήσω, *to put into, place in*, τι ἐς τι Thuc. 4. 100, cf. Hdt. 1. 123; τινὰ or τι εἰς χεῖρας τινι Id. 1. 164, 208, Thuc., etc.; τινὰ ἐς ἄμαζαν Hdt. 9. 25. 2. esp., ἐστ. ἐς ναῦν, *to put on board ship*, Lat. *navi imponere*, Id. 4. 179; absol. in Med., τέκνα ἐσθέσθαι *to put their children on board*, Id. 1. 164, cf. Eur. Hel. 1566, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 20: *to take on board*, App. Civ. 4. 19.

εἰστίμαομαι, Med. *to enter in the census*, dub. in Dion. H. 4. 11.

εἰστιτρώσκω, v. ἐστιτρώσκω.

εἰστοξεύω, *to shoot arrows at*, Hdt. 9. 49. II. ἐστ. βίβλια εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον *to shoot papers attached to arrows into* . . , Dio C. 48. 25.

εἰστρέπομαι, Med. *to turn in*, [τὰ ἐκτὸς] ἐντὸς εἰστρ. *to turn outside in*, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 8.

εἰστρέχω, fut. -δραμοῦμαι: aor. 2 -έδραμον:—*to run in*, Thuc. 4. 67; εἰστρ. Φάσιν, of a ship, Theocr. 13. 23.

εἰστρύπῶω, intr. *to slip in through a hole*, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1532. 5, Suid.: cf. ἐκτρυπῶω II.

εἰσφαίνω, fut. -φᾶνῶ, *to inform*, Philomn. ap. Ath. 75 A.

εἰσφέρω, fut. εἰσοίσω; aor. I εἰσήνεγκα; pf. εἰσενήνοχα Archil. 64: plqpf. -όχειν Dem. 825. 3., 705. 26. *To carry into or to*, Od. 7. 6; εἰσφ. ἀγγελίας Hdt. 1. 114; εἰς τῶντ' εἰσφ. Id. 9. 70. 2. *to bring in, contribute*, τίμον εἰσενήνοχεν Archil. 64; χρήματα Xen. Hier. 9, 7, Oratt.; εἰσφ. τινί τι, esp. of ἔρανοι, Plat. Symp. 177 C, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 12, Dem., etc.:—at Athens, *to pay the property-tax* (v. εἰσφορά II), εἰσφ. εἰσφορὰν Thuc. 3. 19, etc.; εἰσφορὰς Antipho 117. 33, Lys. 150. 1; and absol., εἰσφ. εἰς τὴν πόλιν Dem. 825. 3; εἰσφ. ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Id. 565. 15; so, ἀγαθὰ ἀλλήλοις εἰσφ. Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 12. 3. *to bring (suffering) in or upon*, πένθος εἰσφ. δόμοις Eur. Bacch. 367; νόσον γυναίξί Ib. 353; πύλεμόν τινι Id. Hel. 38; δειλίαν ἐσφέρει τοῖς ἀλκιμοῖσι *brings cowardice into the brave*, Id. Supp. 540. 4. *to introduce, bring forward, propose, γνώμην* Hdt. 3. 80; γνώμην ἐσφ. ἐς τὸν δῆμον Thuc. 8. 67; εἰσφ. νόμον Lat. *legem rogare*, Dem. 692. 26., 705. 26:—absol., like Lat. *referre ad senatum*, εἰσφ. εἰς τὴν βουλὴν περί τιος Thuc. 5. 38, cf. Plat. Legg. 772 C, 961 B; τὴν δὲ βουλὴν εἰσενεγκεῖν, ὑπὸ τῷ τρόπῳ . . Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 7:—Pass., τὰ εἰσφερόμενα [ψηφίσματα] Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 15. II. Med., with pf. pass. εἰσενήνεγμα (v. inf.):—*to carry with one, sweep along*, Il. 11. 495. 2. *to bring in for oneself, to import*, Hdt. 5. 34, Thuc. 5. 115, etc. 3. *to bring in with one, introduce*, ἐς τὴν ποιήσιν Hdt. 2. 23; πῶμ' εὔρε κείσηνέγκω Eur. Bacch. 279; λόγον ἐσφέρεσθαι *to utter it*, Id. Hel. 664; ν' μνᾶς εἰς τὸν οἶκον εἰσενεγεμένη *having brought 50 minae as a dowry into the family*, Dem. 884. 12, cf. 1029. 9; προῖκα εἰσενεγκαμένη Theophr. Char. 22; cf. ἐπιφέρω II. 1. 4. *to contribute*, εἰσενήνεκται . . οὐκ ἔλαττον μ' μνῶν: *to apply, employ*, εἰσφέρεσθαι σπουδὴν καὶ φιλοτιμίαν Polyb. 22. 12, 12; φιλονεικίαν Ael. V. H. 12. 64. 5. like προσφέρεσθαι, *to eat*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 19, etc. III. Pass. *to be brought in, introduced*, Hdt. 9. 37, 41. 2. *to rush in*, like εἰσπίπτω, Thuc. 3. 98.

εἰσφθείρομαι, Pass. *to intrude*, Poll. 9. 158, Greg. Naz., etc.

εἰσφλάσις, ἡ, Ion. for ἐσθλ., *a crushing inwards*, Hipp. V. C. 898.

εἰσφλάω, Ion. for ἐσθλ., *to crush in*, Hipp. V. C. 897, in Pass.

εἰσφοιτάω, fut. ἦσω, to go often into, εἰς τι Ar. Eq. 1033; πρὸς τινα Eur. Andr. 945: to be imported, of goods, Dio C.

εἰσφορά, ἡ, (εἰσφέρειν) a carrying or gathering in, Xen. Oec. 7, 40. II. at Athens, opp. to the regular taxes (φόρος), a property-tax assessed on citizens and metoeci, and levied by special enactment to supply a deficit in the revenue, esp. in war, to meet the exigencies of war, εἰσφορὰν εἰσφέρειν Antipho 117. 33, Thuc. 3. 19, etc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 227, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 162, 8.

2. generally, a contribution, χρημάτων Plat. Legg. 955 D; ἡ εἰσφορὰ τῶν τελῶν seems to be advances in lieu of the regular imposts, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 10. III. a proposal, moving, νόμου Dio C. 37. 51, etc. IV. introduction of a word, Diog. L. 7. 67.

εἰσφορέω, = εἰσφέρω, Od. 6. 91., 19. 32, Thuc. 2. 75, etc.

εἰσφρέω, (cf. ἐπεισφρέω): impf. εἰσέφρουν Dem. 473. 6: fut. -φρήσω Ar. Vesp. 892, -φρήσομαι (in same sense) Dem. 93. 17: aor. 1 -έφρησα Polyb. 22. 10, 7: impf.-med. εἰσεφρούμην Eur. Tro. 647. To let in, admit, Lat. *admittere*, Ar. et Dem. II. cc.:—Med. to bring in with one, Eur. I. c.

2. to devour, Arist. Mirab. 14. II. intr. to let oneself in, enter, Polyb. I. c., Alciphro 3. 53. (The Root φρέω, prob. akin to φέρω, is only found in compos. with δια-, εἰς-, ἐπεισ-, ἐκ-.)

εἰσφύρω [ῦ], to mix in, Max. Tyr. 28. 6.

εἰσχειρίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, = ἐγχειρίζω, to put into one's hands, entrust, [ἀρχὴν] ἐμοὶ .. δαρητὸν οὐκ αἰτητὸν εἰσχειρίσειν Soph. O. T. 384.

εἰσχεῶ, fut. -χεῶ, to pour in or into, Hdt. 4. 2, Eur. Cycl. 389:—Pass. with Ep. syncop. aor. ἐσεχύμην [ῦ], to stream in, ἐσσυμένως ἐσέχυντο ἐς πόλιν Il. 21. 610.

εἶσω, ἔσω, used by Ep., Lyg. and Trag. Poets acc. as a spondee or iambus is required; and ἔσω (as ἐς for εἰς) prevailed in Ion. and old Att. Prose; but in other Prose and in Com. εἶσω was the only form admitted, whereas ἔσωθεν with the Comp. and Sup. ἐσώτερος, ἐσώτατος, ἐσωτέρω, ἐσωτότω, seem to have been the only forms in use:—Adv. of εἰς, ἐς to within, into, Lat. *intro*: absol., μή πού τις ἐπαγγείλησι καὶ εἶσω lest some one may carry the news into the house, Od. 4. 775; so, εἶπατε δ' εἶσω 3. 427; also, εἶσω δ' ἀσπίδ' ἔαφε he brake it through to the inside, Il. 7. 270; so, ὅστω δ' εἶσω ἔθλασεν Od. 18. 96; εἶσω ἐπιγράψαι τέρενα χροά Il. 13. 553;—so later, ἐσσύμενοι εἶσω Pind. P. 4. 240; εἶσω κομίζου Aesch. Ag. 1035; πέπληγμαί .. ἔσω Ib. 1343; εἶσω .. δεῦρ' εἰσὶθ' Ar. Pl. 231; ἡγείσθαι εἶσω, φεύγειν εἶσω Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 21., 7. 5, 26; παρακαλεῖν εἶσω Id. An. 1. 6, 5.

b. when a case follows, Hom. prefers the acc., δῦναι δόμον Ἄϊδος εἶσω Il. 3. 322; πέρησε δὲ ὀστέον εἶσω αἰχμῇ 6. 10, etc.; ἡγήσατο .. Ἴλιον εἶσω 1. 71; πέρησε δ' ἄρ' ὀστέον εἶσω αἰχμῇ 4. 460; τὸν δ' οὐχ ὑποδέξομαι .. δόμον Πηληϊόν εἶσω 18. 441; ἐπὶν ἀγάγησιν ἔσω κλισίην 24. 155; ἐπὶ νῆας ἔσω στρατόν Ib. 199; more rarely with gen., κατελθόντ' Ἄϊδος εἶσω 6. 284, cf. 22. 425; ἐβήσατο δώματος εἶσω Od. 7. 135, cf. 8. 290; (it always follows its case, except in Il. 21. 125, εἶσω ἄλδος εὐρέα κόλπον):—in Prose and Att. Poets, the case after εἶσω is the gen., as, Κύκλωπος ἔσω βλεφάρων ὥσας Eur. Cycl. 485.

2. εἶσω is often used with Verbs of Rest (like εἰς 1. 2), where we should expect ἐνδον, inside, within, Lat. *intus*, εἶσω δόρπον ἐκόσμει Od. 7. 13; ἀντρον ἔσω ναίουσα h. Merc. 6; ἔσω καθῆσθαι Aesch. Cho. 919; θακεῖν Soph. Aj. 105; τὸ ἔσω μέτωπον the inner front, Thuc. 3. 21; εἶσω τὴν χεῖρα ἔχειν ἀναβεβλημένον Dem. 420. 10. b. c. gen., μένειν εἶσω δόμων Aesch. Theb. 232; ἔσω πυλῶν Ib. 557; εἶσω στέγης Soph. Tr. 202; εἶσω ξίφους within reach of sword, Eur. Or. 1531; εἶσω τῶν ὄπλων within the heavy-armed troops, i. e. encircled by them, Xen. An. 3. 3, 7., 3. 4, 26; εἶσω τῶν ὄρέων within, i. e. on this side of, the mountains, Ib. 1. 2, 21; ἔσω τούτων inside of these people, i. e. further inland, Thuc. 2. 100; εἶσω βέλους within shot, Ar. An. 1. 6;—sometimes also where we should put ἐξω, as, τὰ δένδρα τῆς ὁδοῦ ποιεῖν εἶσω, i. e. inside, i. e. by the side of, the road, Dem. 1278. 4; εἶσω τῆς εἰρωνείας Id. 1428. 4.

II. in late authors of Time, within, Hermog., Argum. Ar. Eq.

III. for Comp. and Sup., v. sub ἔσω. εἰσωθέω, fut. -ωθήσω and -ώσω, to thrust into, τι εἰς τι Hipp. Art. 800, Aretae. 49:—Med. to force oneself into, press in, Xen. An. 5. 2, 18: in App. Civ. 4. 78 we find εἰσωθίζομαι.

εἰσωπός, ὄν, (ὠψ) in sight of, εἰσωποὶ δ' ἐγένετο νεῶν [the Greeks] stood facing the ships, having retired behind them, Il. 15. 653; later also c. dat., Arat. 79. 2. absol. straight forward, Ap. Rh. 2. 751.

εἰσωστή, ἡ, (ὀστέον) a bone-house, Lat. *ossuarium*, C. I. 2824. 13—2850; v. Böckh p. 535 and cf. ἰψώστη.

εἶτα, Ion. εἶτεν (cf. ἐπειτα, -εν), Adv., used to denote the Sequence of one act or State upon another: I. of mere Sequence in point of time, without any notion of Cause, then, next, Lat. *deinde*, πρῶτα μὲν .., εἶτα .., Soph. El. 260, Plat., etc.: soon, presently, Soph. O. T. 452; εἶτα τί τοῦτο; well, what then? Ar. Nub. 347, Plat. Prot. 309 A; εἶτα .. τότε then .. after that, Ar. Eq. 1036;—oit. repeated, sometimes alternating with ἐπειτα, then .., next .., then .., after that .., etc., Menand. Εμπιπρ. 1, Incert. 17, etc.

2. εἶτα often stands with the finite Verb after a part., where the part. may be resolved into a finite Verb, and εἶτα rendered and then, and yet, expressing surprise or incongruity, μή μοι προτείων κέρδος εἶτ' ἀποστέρει Aesch. Pr. 777; ἄρα κλυοῦσα, μήτηρ, εἶτ' ἔρξεις κακῶς; Eur. El. 1058; cf. Soph. El. 52, Aj. 468, 1092, 1094, Xen. An. 1. 2, 5, etc.: cf. ἐπειτα 1. 3. II. to denote Consequence, and so, then, therefore, accordingly; esp. in questions or exclamations to express surprise, indignation, contempt, sarcasm, and the like, and then ..? and so ..? κατ' οὐ δέχονται λίτας; Soph. Ant. 1019, cf. O. C. 418; εἶτ' ἐγὼ μὲν οὐ φρονῶ; Eur. Andr. 666; κατὰ ποῦστιν ἡ δίκη; Id. Phoeu. 548; εἶτ' ἐσίγασ, Πλαῦτος ὦν; Ar. Pl. 79; εἶτ' ἄνδρα τῶν αὐτοῦ τι χρῆ προίεναί Id. Nub. 1214; εἶτ' οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθε; Dem. 16. 11; οὐκ οἶσαθε δεῖν χρήματα εἰσφέρειν, εἶτα θαυμάζετε ..; Id. 597.

27; εἶτ' οὐκ ἐπωδοὺς φασιν ἰσχύειν τινες; Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 15; εἶτ' οὐ περιεργόν ἐστιν ἄνθρωπος φύσιν; Alex. Μανδρ. 1, etc.

εἶται, 3 sing. pf. pass. of ἐννυμι, Od. 11. 191.

εἶτε, Dor. αἶτε, generally doubled, εἶτε .., εἶτε .., Lat. *sive* .., *sive*, *either* .., or .., *whether* .., or .., so that two cases are put as equally possible or equivalent; thrice repeated, Soph. El. 606:—in Hom. the first εἶτε is sometimes answered by ἢ καί, Il. 2. 349, etc.; εἶτ' οὖν .., εἶτε .., Soph. O. T. 1049; εἶτ' οὖν .., εἶτε καὶ Aesch. Ag. 843; εἶτ' οὖν .., εἶτ' οὖν .., Id. Cho. 683; εἶτε .., εἶτ' ἄρ' οὖν .., Soph. Ph. 345; εἶτε .., εἶτ' ἄδ .., Plat. Phil. 34 B; εἶτε καὶ .., εἶτε καὶ .., Id. Rep. 471 D:—the first εἶτε is sometimes omitted in Poets, ξείνος, αἶτ' οὖν ἀσπός Pind. P. 4. 138; αἰνεῖν, εἶτε με ψέγειν θέλεις Aesch. Ag. 1403; μύραινά γ', εἶτ' ἔχιδν' ἐφου Id. Cho. 994; λόγουςιν, εἶτ' ἔργουςιν Soph. O. T. 517, cf. Tr. 136; and even in Prose, πόλις, εἶτε ἰδιῶται Plat. Legg. 864 A, cf. 907 D, Soph. 224 E:—the first εἶτε is sometimes replaced by εἰ, as εἰ .., εἶτε .., *utrum* .. an .., Hdt. 3. 35, Aesch. Cho. 768, Eum. 468, etc.; εἰ μὲν .., εἶτε .., Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 7; sometimes ἢ stands for the second εἶτε, Eur. El. 895, Plat. Phaedr. 277 D; or for the first, Soph. Aj. 178, Eur. Alc. 114. II. also used, like εἰ, in indirect questions, Od. 3. 90, Hdt., and Att., cf. εἰ B. 5.

εἶτε, for εἶητε, 2 pl. opt. pres. of εἰμί (sum), Od. 21. 195.

εἶτεν, Ion. for εἶτα, like ἐπειτεν for ἐπειτα, Scymn. Descr. Orh. 501.

εἶ τις, εἶ τι, in ellipsis, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 4. d.

εἶω, Ep. for ἔω, ᾧ, subj. pres. of εἰμί (sum).

εἶωθα, pf. 2 (in pres. signf.) of ἔθω, q. v.

εἰωθῶτως, Adv. of εἶωθα, in customary wise, Soph. El. 1456; εἰωθῶτως in his usual manner, Plat. Symp. 218 D.

εἶως, Ep. for ἔως.

ἐκ, before a vowel ἐξ (v. sub ἐξ), and ἐγ before βγδλμ:—Prep. governing GEN. only: (Lat. *e*, *ex*):—Radical sense, from out of, opp. to εἰς, but often also simply from.

I. OF PLACE, the most freq. usage, but variously modified: I. of Motion, out of, forth from, ἐκ Πύλου ἐλθῶν Il. 1. 269; ἐκ μάχης, δυσμενέων, ἐξ ὀχέων, ἔδρης, etc., Hnm.; ἐκ χειρῶν γέρας εἶλετο Il. 9. 344, etc.; (but ἐκ χειρὸς βάλλειν or παῖειν to strike with a spear in the hand, opp. to ἀκοντίζειν, Xen. An. 3. 3, 15, Cyr. 4. 3, 16; so, ἐκ χειρὸς μόχην ποιεῖσθαι Ib. 6. 2, 16, cf. 6. 3, 24, etc.); ἐκ φιαλῶν πίνειν Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 3.

2. ἐκ θυμοῦ φίλεον I loved her from my heart, with all my heart, Il. 9. 343; so, ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀσπάζεσθαι Xen. Oec. 10, 4; ἐκ θυμοῦ κλάζειν Aesch. Ag. 48; δακρυχέειν ἐκ φρενός Id. Theb. 919; ἐκ σαυτῆς λέγειν Soph. El. 344; then, ἐξ εὐμενῶν στέρων δέχεσθαι to receive with kindly heart, Id. O. C. 486; ἐξ ὀμμάτων ὀρθῶν τε καὶ ὀρθῆς φρενός Id. O. T. 528; ὀρθῶν ἐκ δίφρων with chariot still upright, Id. El. 742; ἐξ ἀκινήτου ποδός Id. Tr. 875; ἐξ ἐνός ποδός Id. Ph. 91; ἐμᾶς .. ἐξ αἰτίας by my agency, Id. Ant. 1318.

3. to denote change from one place or condition to another, frequently with an antithetic repetition of the same word, δέχεται κακὸν ἐκ κακοῦ one evil comes from (or after) another, Il. 19. 290; ἐκ φόβου φόβον τρέφω Soph. Tr. 28; πύλιν ἐκ πύλεως ἀμείβειν, ἀλλάττειν Plat. Soph. 224 B, Polit. 289 E; λόγον ἐκ λόγου λέγειν Dem. 329. 18; ἀπαλλάττειν ἐκ γούων Soph. El. 291; ἐκ κακῶν πεφευγέναι Id. Ant. 437:—hence ἐκ comes to mean much the same as ἀντί, as τυφλὸς ἐκ δεδορκότος Id. O. T. 454; λευκὴν .. ἐκ μελαίνης ἀμφιβάλλομαι τρίχα Id. Ant. 1093; ἐλεύθερος ἐκ δούλου καὶ πλούσιος ἐκ πτωχοῦ γεγονώς Dem. 270. fin., cf. Xen. An. 7. 7, 28, etc.

4. to express separation or distinction from a number, ἐκ πύλεων πίσυρες four out of many, Il. 15. 680; εἶναι ἐκ τῶν δυναμένων to be one of the wealthy, Plat. Gorg. 525 E; ἐμοὶ ἐκ πασέων Ζεὺς ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν to me out of (i. e. above) all, Il. 18. 431, cf. 432; ἐκ πάντων μάλιστα 4. 96, Soph. Ant. 1137, etc.; cf. ἐξοχα. 5. of Position, like ἐξω, outside of, beyond, chiefly in early writers, ἐκ βελέων out of shot, Il. 14. 130, etc.; ἐκ καπνοῦ out of the smoke, Od. 19. 7; ἐκ πατρίδος banished from one's country, 15. 272; ἐκ τοῦ μέσου κατήστο sate down apart from the company, Hdt. 3. 83; ἐξ ἠθέων out of its accustomed quarters, Id. 2. 142; ἐξ ὁδοῦ out of the road, Soph. O. C. 113:—in this case some Gramm. give it the accent, as, ἄσπερος ἐκ σφετέρου Il. 18. 210; cf. Herm. Opusc. 2. 55.

6. with Verbs of Rest, where previous motion is implied, and where we say on or in, δαΐέ οἱ ἐκ κύρυθος .. πῆρ lighted a fire from (i. e. on) his head, Il. 5. 4; ἐκ ποταμοῦ χροά νίξετο washed his body in the river (with water from the river), Od. 6. 224:—often with Verbs signifying to hang or fasten, σείρην .. ἐξ οὐρανόθεν κρεμάσαντες having hung a chain from heaven, Il. 8. 19; ἐκ πασσαλόφι κρέμασεν φόρμιγγα he hung his lyre from (i. e. on) the peg, Od. 8. 67; ἀνάπτεισθαι ἐκ τινος to fasten from (i. e. upon) a thing, 12. 51, cf. Soph. Aj. 1030, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ βραχίονος ἐπέλκουσα leading it [by a rein] upon her arm, Hdt. 5. 12:—then with Verbs signifying to hold or lead, ἐξ ἐκείνων ἔχειν τὰς ἐλπίδας to have their hopes dependent upon them, Thuc. 1. 84; ἐκ χειρὸς ἄγειν to lead by the hand, Bion 3. 2; ἐκ τῆς οὐρᾶς λαμβάνεισθαι Luc. Asin. 23; see the Verbs δέω, πειραίνω, πέλω, πρίω III:—further, ἐκ is used, where the Greek regarded the place from which the motion takes place, while we regard only the place in or on which the thing is, οἱ ἐκ τῶν νήσων κακοῦργοι the robbers in or of the islands, Thuc. 1. 8, cf. 2. 5, 13; τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας those in the sea-fight, Plat. Apol. 32 B; τοὺς ἐκ τῶν σκηνῶν those in the tents, Dem. 284. 23:—lastly even with Verbs of sitting or standing, σταῶ' ἐξ Οὐλύμποιο from Olympus where she stood, Il. 14. 154; ἐκ δίφροιο καθήμενος from the chariot where he sate, Od. 21. 420; καθῆσθαι ἐκ πάγων to sit on the heights and look from them, Soph. Ant. 411; ἐκ βυθοῦ at the bottom, Theocr. 22.

7. νικᾶν ἐκ τινος victoriam reportare ab aliquo, Apocal. 15. 3. II. OF TIME, elliptic with Pron. relat. and demonstr., ἐξ οὗ or ἐξ οὗτε [χρόνου], Lat. *ex quo*, since, Il. 1. 6, Od. 2. 27, and Att.;

II. OF TIME, elliptic with Pron. relat. and demonstr., ἐξ οὗ or ἐξ οὗτε [χρόνου], Lat. *ex quo*, since, Il. 1. 6, Od. 2. 27, and Att.;

II. OF TIME, elliptic with Pron. relat. and demonstr., ἐξ οὗ or ἐξ οὗτε [χρόνου], Lat. *ex quo*, since, Il. 1. 6, Od. 2. 27, and Att.;

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II. OF TIME, elliptic with Pron. relat. and demonstr., ἐξ οὗ or ἐξ οὗτε [χρόνου], Lat. *ex quo*, since, Il. 1. 6, Od. 2. 27, and Att.;

and in apod., ἐκ τοῦ οὐ ἐκ τοῦτο from that time, II. 8. 295., I. 493; so ἐκ τούτου in Att., (but ἐκ τούτου, ἐκ τούτων οὐ ἐκ τῶνδε more often mean *after* this, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 4, Soph. O. T. 235); ἐξ ἐκείνου Thuc. 2. 15; ἐκ πολλοῦ (sc. χρόνου) for a long time, Id. 1. 68, etc.; ἐκ πλείονος χρόνου Id. 8. 45; ἐκ πλείστου Ib. 68; ἐξ ὀλίγου at short notice, Id. 2. 11, (but also a short time since, Plut. Caes. 28); ἐκ παλαιού Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 8; ἐκ παλαιάτου Thuc. 1. 18.

2. of particular points of time, ἐκ νεότητος . . ἐς γῆρας II. 14. 86; ἐκ γενετῆς 24. 535; ἐκ νέου οὐ ἐκ παιδός from boyhood, freq. in Att.; ἐκ μικροῦ παιδαρίου Dem. 1252. fin.; ἐξ ἀρχῆς Aesch. Eum. 284, etc.; ἐξ αἰθέρος after clear weather, II. 16. 365, cf. Hdt. 1. 87; so (like ἀπό II) ἐκ θυσίας γενέσθαι to have just finished sacrifice, etc., Id. 1. 50; ἐκ τοῦ ἀρίστου after breakfast, Xen. An. 4. 6, 21; ἐξ εἰρήνης πολεμεῖν to go to war after, or out of, peace, Thuc. 1. 120; ἐκ δακρύων γελᾶν to turn at once to smiles from tears, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 28, cf. Valck. Hdt. 3. 82: esp. with a part., to mark the point of Time, συνετάττετο ἐκ τῶν ἐτι προσιόντων the army arranged itself at, i. e. from the beginning of, their approach, Xen. An. 1. 8, 14.

3. when we say at or in, ἐκ νυκτῶν Od. 12. 286; ἐκ νυκτός Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 2, etc.; ἐξ ἡμέρας Soph. El. 780; ἐκ μέσου ἄματος Theocr. 10. 5; ἐκ τοῦ λοιποῦ οὐ ἐκ τῶν λοιπῶν for the future, Xen. Symp. 4. 56, Plat. Legg. 709 E.

III. OF ORIGIN,

I. of the Material, out of or of which things are made, ποιεῖσθαι ἐκ ξύλων τὰ πλοῖα Hdt. 1. 194; πίνοντας ἐκ κριθῶν μέθυ Aesch. Supp. 953; εἶναι ἐξ ἀδάμαντος Plat. Rep. 616 C; στράτευμα ἐξ ἐραστῶν Xen. Symp. 8, 32.

2. of the Father, ἐκ τίνος εἶναι, γενέσθαι, φῦναι, etc., II. 6. 206., 20. 106, etc.; ἐκ γὰρ ἐμεῦ γένος ἔσσι (where γένος is acc. absol.) 5. 896; αἷς ἐξ αἵματός εἰσι γενέθλης 19. 111; ὦ παῖ πατρὸς ἐξ Ἀχιλλέως Soph. Ph. 260; Πύρωμις ἐκ Πιρώμιος Hdt. 2. 143; ἀγαθοὶ καὶ ἐξ ἀγαθῶν Plat. Phaedr. 246 A; ὁ ἐκ τίνος one's son, Soph. Ant. 466, etc.:—also of native places, ἐκ Σιδῶνος . . εὐχομαι εἶναι Od. 15. 245, cf. Thuc. 1. 25, etc.; so, οἱ ἐκ τοῦ Περιπάτου the Peripatetics, Luc. Pisc. 43; ὁ ἐξ Ἀκαδημείας the Academic, Ath. 34 A; also in N. T., οἱ ἐκ πίστεως, οἱ ἐξ ἐριθείας, etc.

3. of the Author or Occasion of a thing, ὄναρ ἐκ Διὸς ἔστιν II. 1. 63, cf. 2. 197, Od. 1. 33, etc.; γίγνεται τι ἐκ τίνος Hdt. 1. 1, etc.; θάνατος ἐκ μνηστήρων death by the hand of the suitors, Od. 16. 447; τὰ ἐξ Ἑλλήνων τείχεα walls built by them, Hdt. 2. 148:—hence often merely as a sign of the gen., ὕμνος ἐξ Ἐρινύων Aesch. Eum. 344; ἡ ἐξ ἐμοῦ δυσβουλία Soph. Ant. 95; ὁ ἐξ ἐμοῦ πόθος Id. Tr. 631.

4. with the agent after Pass. Verbs, where ὑπό is more common, ἐφίληθεν ἐκ Διὸς they were beloved of (i. e. by) Zeus, II. 2. 669; κῆδε' ἐφῆπται ἐκ Διὸς Ib. 69; προδεδόσθαι ἐκ Πηγεάσπεος Hdt. 3. 62, and often in Ion. Prose, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 175, Wessel. 2. 148; also in Att., as Soph. El. 124, 264, 1412, Ant. 93, Thuc. 3. 69, etc.:—so also with neut. Verbs, ἐκ . . πατρὸς κακὰ πείσομαι Od. 2. 134; τλήναι τι ἐκ τίνος II. 5. 384; θνήσκειν ἐκ τίνος Soph. El. 256, O. T. 854, etc.

5. of the Cause, Instrument or Means by which a thing is done, ἐκ πατέρων φιλότητος in consequence of our father's friendship, Od. 15. 197; μῆνιος ἐξ ὄλοης 3. 135; ἐξ ἐριδος II. 7. 111; τελευτᾶν ἐκ τοῦ τρώματος Hdt. 3. 29; ἐκ τίνος λόγου; Eur. Andr. 548; so, ἐκ τίνος; ἐκ τοῦ; wherefore? Id. Hel. 93, Xen. An. 5. 8, 4; ποιεῖτε ὑμῖν φίλους ἐκ τοῦ Μαμωνᾶ τῆς ἀδικίας make yourselves friends of (i. e. by means of) . . , Ev. Luc. 16. 9.

6. from, i. e. according to, ἐκ τῶν λογίων according to the oracles, Hdt. 1. 64; ἐκ νόμων Aesch. Eum. 92, Dem. 709. 2; ἐκ κελεύσματος Aesch. Pers. 397; ἐκ τῶν ζυγικμένων Thuc. 5. 25; ἐκ τῶν παρόντων Ib. 40, etc.

7. often used with a gen. as periph. for an Adv., (as in Lat. ex consulto, ex composito, ex improviso, etc.), ἐκ βίας by force, = βιαίως, Soph. Ph. 563; ἐκ δούλου Id. El. 279; esp. with neut. Adjs., ἐξ ἀγχιμόλου = ἀγχιμόλον II. 24. 352; ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφανέος Hdt. 3. 150; ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ, ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς Thuc. 4. 106., 6. 73; ἐκ προδήλου Soph. El. 1429; ἐξ ἴσου οὐ ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου Soph. Tr. 485, Thuc. 2. 3; ἐξ ἀέλπτου Hdt. 1. 111, etc.:—also with fem. Adj., ἐκ τῆς ἰθείης Id. 3. 127; ἐκ νέης Id. 5. 116; ἐξ ὑστέρης Id. 6. 85; ἐκ τῆς ἀντίης Id. 8. 6; ἐκ καινῆς Thuc. 3. 92; ἐξ ἐκουσίας Soph. Tr. 727; ἐκ ταχείας Ib. 395.

8. with numerals, ἐκ τρίτου in the third place, Eur. Or. 1178; ἐκ τρίτων Plat. Gorg. 500 A, Symp. 213 B; distributively, ἀρίε, Ath. 671 B.

B. ἐκ is often separated from its Case, as in II. 11. 109; and may follow its Case, v. I. 5.—It takes an accent, if very emphatic, 5. 865; or if it ends a verse, 14. 472, Od. 17. 518.—The Ep. use it with Adv. in -θεν, which are in fact old genitives, ἐξ οὐρανῶθεν, ἐξ ἀλόθεν, ἐξ Αἰσύμηθεν, etc., II.; ἐκ Διόθεν Hes. Op. 763.—It is combined with other Preps. to make the sense more definite, as διέκ, παρέκ, ὑπέκ.

C. in Compos. the sense of removal prevails; out, away, off; indeed in Hom. it is so used as a simple Adv.

2. to express completion, like our utterly, ἐκπέρθω, ἐξαλαπάξω, ἐκβαρβαρώ, ἐκδιψάω, ἐκδωριώω, ἐξευρίσκω, ἐξοπλίζω, ἐξομματώω, ἐκλευκίω, ἐκπικρῶ.

ἐκαβόλος, ον, Dor. for ἐκηβόλος.

Ἐκᾶδήμεια (not -ία), ἡ, old form for Ἀκαδημεία, from an old hero Hecademos, Diog. L. 3. 7, 8.

Ἐκαέργος, ὁ, (ἐκάς, *ἔργω) the far-working; in Hom. sometimes as Subst., sometimes as Adj., but always epith. of Apollo, the far-shooting, the far-darting, like ἐκηβόλος (q. v.):—so, fem. Ἐκαέργη, Dor. -ἔργα, of Artemis, Spanh. Call. Del. 292.

ἐκάθεν, Adv. (ἐκάς) from afar, II. 2. 456, Pind. O. 10 (11). 9, Aesch. Supp. 421; c. gen., ἐκαθεν πόλιος II. 13. 107.

II. also = ἐκάς, far off, far away, Od. 17. 25.

Ἐκαλέιος Ζεὺς [ἄ], from Ἐκάλη or Ἐκαλήνη, an old lady who entertained Theseus, and for this received at Athens the yearly honour of the Ἐκαλήσια [ἱερά]: hence the epith. was given to Zeus as worshipped on the same day, Plut. Thes. 14; v. Bentl. Call. Fr. 40.

ἐκάλος, Dor. for ἐκηλος, Pind. O. 9. 87, I. 6. 57.

ἐκάς, Att. ἔκας acc. to Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 570: (v. ἕκαστος fin.): Adv.:—far, afar, far off, Lat. procul, Hom., Pind., and Trag.; οὐχ ἐκάς που Soph. Ph. 41; but rare in Att. Prose, as οὐχ ἐκάς Thuc. 1. 69, 80:—c. gen. far from, far away from, ἐκάς Ἀργεῖος II. 9. 246, etc.; but it often follows its case, as II. 13. 263, Od. 14. 496, etc.; so in Pind. P. 8. 30, Eur. Phoen. 907; also, ἐκάς ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχεος II. 18. 256; ἀπὸ τῆς νῆσου ἔ. Hdt. 3. 41.

2. Comp., ἐκαστέρω, farther, Od. 7. 321, Hdt. 6. 108, Eur. H. F. 1047, etc.:—c. gen., Hdt. 2. 169, al.; also ἐκαστοτέρω Theocr. 15. 7:—Sup. ἐκαστάτω, farthest, II. 10. 113, Hdt. 4. 33; ἐκαστάτω τινός farthest from . . , Id. 1. 134; τῆς Λιβύης ἐκαστάτω the farthest point of Libya, Id. 4. 204, cf. 9. 14.

II. of Time, ἐκάς ἐών though I live long after, Pind. P. 2. 98; οὐχ ἐκάς χρόνον in no long time, Hdt. 8. 144; οὐχ ἐκάς Aesch. Ag. 1650. [ᾶ; ᾷ only in Call. Ap. 2, in arsi.]

ἐκαστάκις, Adv. (ἕκαστος) each or every time, Inscr. Corcyr. in C. I. 1845. 8; οἱ ἐκαστάκις = οἱ αἰεὶ, Ib. 1839. 11., 1845. 22.

ἐκαστάτω, Sup. of ἐκάς, q. v.

ἐκασταχῆ, Adv. everywhere, Suid., (f. l. for ἕκαστα in Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 5).

ἐκασταχόθεν, Adv. from every side, Thuc. 7. 20, 21, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 3-

ἐκασταχόθι, Adv., = ἐκαστόθι, on each side, Plut. Lysand. 19, etc.

ἐκασταχοῖ, Adv. to each side, every way, Plut. Mar. 20.

ἐκασταχόσε, Adv. to each side, Thuc. 4. 55., 8. 5, Plat. Criti. 116 A.

ἐκασταχοῦ, Adv. everywhere, Thuc. 3. 82, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E, al.

ἐκαστέρω, Comp. of ἐκάς, q. v.

ἐκάστοθεν, Adv., = ἐκασταχόθεν, Diog. L. 1. 93.

ἐκάστοθι, Adv. for each or every one, Od. 3. 8 (Schol. Harl. ἐκάστοθεν), Aen. Tact. 11.

ἕκαστος, ἡ, ον, every, every one, each, each one, Lat. quisque, opp. to the whole body, Hom., etc.; the sing. is often joined with a pl. Verb, ἔβαν οἴκονδε ἕκαστος they went home every one of them, II. 1. 606; δεδημήμεθα ἕκαστος 5. 878; and in Att., ἕκαστος ἐπίατασθε Xen. Symp. 3, 3; cf. Hdt. 3. 158, Ar. Pl. 785, Plat. Gorg. 503 E, Prot. 327 E, etc.:—the sing. is also put in apposition with a pl. Noun or Pron. (which expresses the whole, and so ought to be in gen.), as, Τρώας ἕκαστον ὑπῆλυθε τρόμος (for Τρώων ἕκαστον) fear seized them every one, II. 7. 215, cf. 175, 185; ὕμμι . . ἐκάστῳ 15. 109; αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες . . θαύμαζον . . ἐκάστη 18. 496, etc.; Περσίδες δ' . . ἐκάστα . . λείπεται Aesch. Pers. 136; αἱ ἄλλαι πᾶσαι [τέχναι] τὸ αὐτῆς ἐκάστη ἔργον ἐργάζεται Plat. Rep. 346 E, cf. Gorg. l. c.:—ὅστις ἕκαστος every one which . . , Hes. Th. 459.

2. the Article is sometimes added to the Subst. with which ἕκαστος agrees, in which case ἕκαστος is commonly put first, καθ' ἐκ. τὴν ἡμέραν every single day, Isocr. 277 A; περὶ ἐκ. τῆς τέχνης Plat. Phaedr. 274 E: when it follows, ἕκαστος is less emphatic, κατὰ τὸν ὀπίστην ἕκαστον Thuc. 5. 49; κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκάστην Id. 6. 63, al.

II. in pl. all and each one, Od. 9. 164, II. 1. 550, al.; so Hdt. 1. 169, Aesch. Pr. 491, Supp. 932, Plat. Prot. 315 C, al.; οἷσσιαν ἐκάστοις to which-soever severally, Id. Legg. 799 A.

III. the notion of individuality is more definitely given in Prose by adding other Pronouns, as εἰς ἕκ., Lat. unusquisque, (v. sub εἰς); εἰς τις ἕκ. Soph. Ant. 262; ἕκαστός τις each one, Pind. N. 4. 150, Thuc. 3. 45, etc.; αὐτὸς ἕκ. each one for himself, Hdt. 5. 13, etc.; αὐθ' ἕκαστα all in exact detail, Aesch. Pr. 950; cf. αὐθέκαστος.

2. with Preps., esp. κατά, καθ' ἕκαστον singly, by itself, alone, Lat. singulatim, Plat., etc.; καθ' ἐκ. καὶ ζῦμπαντα Id. Soph. 259 B; τὰ καθ' ἕκαστον particulars, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 22, al.:—παρ' ἕκαστον, παρ' ἕκαστα in every case, Polyb. 4. 82, 5., 3-57, 4, etc.

3. ὡς ἕκαστοι each by himself, Pind. P. 9. 174, Hdt. 6. 79, Thuc. 1. 15, etc.; and in sing., τῶν δὲ ὡς ἐκάστῳ θύειν θέλει Hdt. 1. 132; οὐχ ὡς ἕκαστος, ἀλλὰ πάντες Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 26.

IV. in late Greek for ἐκάτερος, Dion. H. 3. 2, etc. (The first syll. ἐ- in ἐ-κάτερος, ἕ-καστος, represents εἰς, ἐν, as the first part of Skt. é-kateras, é-katamas represents é-ka (unus); the 2nd part of the words, -κάτερος, -καστος, may be compared with πρότερος, πρόστος (Ion. κότερος, κόστος), and with the Skt. kataras (uter? which of two?), katamas (which of many?), v. sub *πος:—they bear the appearance of Comp. and Sup. forms, cf. πρό, πρότερος, πρῶτος.)

ἐκάστοτε, Adv. each time, on each occasion, Hdt. 1. 90., 5. 105, Antipho 143. 1, Xen. An. 2. 4, 10, etc.; ἐκάστοτ' αἰεὶ Ar. Nub. 1279; ἵνα ἐκάστοτε whenever on each occasion, Hdt. 2. 42., 8. 115.

ἐκαστοτέρω, Adv., like ἐκαστέρω, v. sub ἐκάς.

ἐκατᾶβόλος, ον, Dor. for ἐκατηβ-, Pind.

Ἐκαταῖος, α, ον, of Hecaté, Soph. Fr. 651.

II. Ἐκαταῖον οὐ Ἐκαταῖον (Dind. Ar. Vesp. 804), τό, a statue or chapel of Hecaté, placed at the entrance of houses or where three roads meet (ἐν τριόδοις), Ar. Vesp. 804, Ran. 366, Lys. 64; v. Hesych., Schol. Ar. Pl. 594.

2. Ἐκαταῖα, τά, v. sub Ἐκατή II.

ἐκατέρakis, Adv. (ἐκάτερος) at each time, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4.

ἐκατέρω, in dancing to kick the rump with one heel after another, Hesych.:—hence ἐκατέρης, ἴδος, ἡ, a dance of this kind, Poll. 4. 102.

ἐκατέρθε [ᾶ], before a vowel -θεν, Adv. for ἐκατέρωθεν, on each side, on either hand, Lat. utrinque, ἀμφίπολος . . ἐκατέρθε παρέστη Od. 1. 335; τρεῖς ἐκ. II. 11. 37, etc.

2. c. gen., ἐκατέρθεν ὀμίλου 3. 340, cf. 23. 329, 813; ἐκατέρθε πολλῆος Od. 6. 263.

ἐκατέρης, v. sub ἐκατέρω.

ἐκάτερος [ᾶ], α, ον, (v. ἕκαστος fin.), each of two, either, each singly (and therefore opp. to ἀμφότεροι, Hdt. 9. 26, Lys. 193. fin., ap. Dem. 927. 1), first in Pind. I. 8 (7). 63, Thuc., etc.; when joined with a Subst., the Subst. almost always takes the Art., as, ἐφ' ἐκατέρῳ τῷ κέρα Thuc. 5. 67; ἐπὶ τῷ κέρα ἐκατέρῳ Id. 4. 93; ἐν ἐκατέρῳ τῇ πόλει Id. 5. 16:—but the Noun or Pron. is sometimes in the gen., ἐκάτερος ἡμῶν Id. 6. 17; ἐκατέρω

των χειρῶν Diod. 4. 10:—as nom. to a pl. Verb, sometimes in pl., esp. when each party is in pl., ἐδικαίουν ἐκάτεροι Hdt. 1. c., Plat. Rep. 348 A, etc.; sometimes like Lat. *uterque*, in sing. with Verb in pl., ταῦτα εἰπόντες ἀπὸ ἑκάτερου ἐπὶ τὰ προσήκοντα Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 22, cf. 6. 1, 19:—sometimes repeated in reference to each of two parties, ἐὰν ἐκάτεροι ἐκατέρων τέμνωσιν ἄγρους Plat. Rep. 470 D, cf. 348 A:—with Particles and Preps., ὡς ἐκάτεροι Thuc. 3. 74; ἐφ' ἐκάτερα both ways, Id. 5. 73; καθ' ἐκάτερα Xen. An. 5. 6, 7; ἐξ ἐκατέρων Luc. Amor. 14.

ἐκατέρωθεν, Adv. on each side, on either hand, like the poet. ἐκάτερθεν, Hdt. 3. 102, Thuc. 2. 75; c. gen., ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Id. 3. 6; τὸ ἐκ μέρου Plat. Phaedo 112 E.

2. on both sides, by father and mother, Arist. Fr. 374.

ἐκατέρωθεν, Adv. on each side, Pind. O. 2. 124, Hdt. 2. 19, 106, Arist.

ἐκατέρως, Adv. in each way, Plat. Legg. 895 E.

ἐκατέρωσε, Adv. to each side, each way, Xen. An. 1. 8, 14, Plat. Gorg. 523 C.

2. both ways, Id. Phaedo 112 E, Rep. 619 A.

Ἐκάτη, ἡ, (ἐκάτος) Hecātē, the Far-darter, daughter of Perses (or Persaeus) and Asteria, granddaughter of Coeus and Phocbé, who had power from Zeus in heaven, earth, and sea; she presided over purifying and atoning rites; was giver of riches, honour, victory, and fair voyages; protectress of new-born babes, Hes. Th. 411 sq., h. Hom. Cer. 25. 52, where she is represented with a torch, Ἐκ. φωσφόρος Ar. Fr. 535:—later she was identified sometimes with Artemis (cf. ἐκατος), sometimes with Demeter and Rhea, sometimes with Persephoné, v. Dict. of Antt.

Ἐκάτης δεῖπνον Hecātē's dinner, a meal set out by rich persons at the foot of her statue ἐν τριόδοις on the 30th day of each month, when it became a sort of *dole* for beggars and paupers, Ar. Pl. 594 et Schol. ad l.: it seems to have been connected with purificatory rites, Plut. 2. 280 B, 290 D, 708 F, A. B. 247, E. M. 626. 24; and, as it consisted generally of offal or other miserable food, Ἐκαταῖα κατεσθίειν is used to denote a worthless wretch, Dem. 1269. 10: cf. Hemst. Luc. D. Mort. 1. 1.

ἐκάτηβελέτης, οὐ, ὁ, =sq., Il. 1. 75, Hes. Sc. 100, h. Apoll. 157.

ἐκάτηβόλος, οὐ, (ἐκάς, βάλλω) far-shooting, epith. of Apollo, Hom. and Hes.; as Subst. the Far-darter, Il. 15. 231.—Cf. ἐκηβόλος.

Ἐκατήσιον, τό, = Ἐκαταίον, Plut. 2. 193 E. II. Ἐκατήσια, τά, a feast of Hecātē, Poll. 1. 37.

ἐκάτι, Dor. and Att. for ἐκητι, Pors. Or. 26.

ἐκατόγ-γυιος, οὐ, with a hundred limbs or bodies, κορῶν ἐκατόγγυιος ἀγέλα a band of 100 maidens, Pind. Fr. 87. 12.

ἐκατογ-κάρῶνος, οὐ, =sq., Aesch. Pr. 353.

ἐκατογ-κεφάλας, gen. α, ὁ, hundred-headed, Pind. O. 4. 11: so ἐκατογ-κέφαλος, οὐ, Eur. H. F. 882, Ar. Ran. 473.

ἐκατόγ-κρῶνος, οὐ, =foreg., Pind. P. 8. 20.

ἐκατογ-κρήπις, ὁ, ἡ, with a hundredfold base, Julian. Epist. 24.

ἐκατόγ-χειρος, οὐ, hundred-handed, of Briareus, Il. 1. 402:—ἐκατόγ-χειρ, ὁ, ἡ, Plut. Marcell. 17, etc. The ἐκατόγχειρες were Briareus, Gyges or Gyas, and Cottus, sons of Οὐρανός and Γαῖα, Apollod. 1. 1, 1.

ἐκατό-ζυγος, οὐ, with 100 benches for rowers, Il. 20. 247.

ἐκατομβάιος, α, οὐ, epith. of several gods, to whom hecatombs were offered, Hesych.:—ἐκατόμβαια, τά, = ἐκατόμβοια, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1715.

II. ἐκατομβαιῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, the month Hecatombaeon, in which the ἐκατόμβαια were offered, the first of the Att. year, answering to the last half of our July and the first half of August, Antipho 146. 25, etc., cf. Plut. Thes. 12; called at Sparta ἐκατομβεύς, Hesych.

ἐκατόμβη, ἡ, (ἐκατόν, βοῦς) properly an offering of a hundred oxen,—but even in Hom. the word has lost its etymol. sense, and come to signify a great public sacrifice:—thus, in Il. 6. 93, 115 we find a hecatomb of twelve oxen, in Od. 3. 59 of eighty-one: nor does Hom. confine it to oxen, for hecatombs of oxen and rams occur, Il. 1. 315, Od. 1. 25; nay we find hecatombs of fifty rams without oxen, Il. 23. 147, cf. 864: Hdt. (4. 179) reckons even the votive gifts under the hecatomb; but in 6. 129, he says of Cleisthenes,—θύσας βοῦς ἐκατόν, which shews that Homer's τελέεσσαι ἐκατόμβαι were really offered.

ἐκατόμβοιος, οὐ, (βοῦς) worth a hundred beaves, Il. 2. 449., 6. 236., 21. 79:—Eust. takes it to be worth 100 pieces of money, the ancient coins being stamped with an ox, cf. Plut. Thes. 25, E. M. 320. 47. II. ἐκατόμβοια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a festival at which hecatombs were offered, C. I. 1515 a. 23, Strabo 362: cf. ἐκατομβάιος.

ἐκατόμπεδος, οὐ, (πούς) a hundred feet long, πυρῆ ἐκατόμπεδος ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα a hundred feet all ways, Il. 23. 164, where however Spitzn. restores ἐκατόμπος, as also in Thuc. 3. 68: ἐκατόμπεδος was certainly the Dor. form, cf. Pind. I. 6 (5). 32, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 24, 31, 38; and the Parthenon at Athens is always called τὸ ἐκατόμπεδον, v. Παρθενών.

ἐκατόμ-πολις, ι, with a hundred cities, Κρήτη Il. 2. 649, cf. Strabo 362.

ἐκατόμ-πους, ὁ, ἡ, hundred-footed: in Soph. O. C. 718, ἐκατόμποδες Νηρηίδες, some take it literally to mean the 50 Nereids (the number assigned to them by Hes. Th. 264, Eur. I. T. 427), others the 100 Nereids (Plat. Criti. 116 E), others merely to express a notion of multitude: cf. ἐκατόγγυιος, ὀκτάπους.

ἐκατομ-πολλίεθρος, οὐ, =sq., Eur. Fr. 475. 3.

ἐκατόμ-πύλος, οὐ, hundred-gated, Θῆβαι Il. 9. 383, Dion. P. 249.

ἐκατομ-φόνια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a sacrifice for a hundred enemies slain, Paus. 4. 19, 3, Plut. 2. 159 E, ubi v. Wyttenb.

ἐκατόν [ᾶ], οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl. a hundred, Il., etc.; in compos. often loosely for very many. II. οἱ ἐκ. καὶ τέσσαρες the Council of 104, at Carthage, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 3, cf. 7. (The first syll. ἐ- seems to be the same as the ἐ- in εἶς, ἔν, cf. ἔ-κατος: with the latter part -κατον cf. Skt. *śatan*, Lat. *centum*, Goth. and A. S. *hund*, O. Norse *hundrað*, O. H. G. *hunt*, etc.)

ἐκατόντα-δόχος, οὐ, holding a hundred, Julian. Ep. 24.

ἐκατόντα-δραχμος, οὐ, worth a hundred drachms, Galen.

ἐκατόντα-ετηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a period of 100 years, Plat. Rep. 615 A.

ἐκατόντα-έτηρος, οὐ, of a hundred years, Orph. Arg. 1105.

ἐκατόντα-ετής, ἐς, of a hundred years, centenarian, Pind. P. 4. 502.

ἐκατόνταετία, ἡ, a period of 100 years, Schweigh. App. 3, p. 613;

ἐκατόνταετίζω, in Theod. Stud. p. 371 B.

ἐκατόντα-κάρηνος, Dor. -ᾶνος, οὐ, hundred-headed, Pind. P. 1. 31, Fr. 93; in Aesch. Pr. 353 ἐκατογκάρηνον is now restored.

ἐκατόντα-κέφαλος, οὐ, = ἐκατογκ-, Julian. Ep. 24.

ἐκατόντάκις, Adv. a hundred times, Hero in Math. Vett. p. 142.

ἐκατόντά-κλῖνος, οὐ, with 100 couches, with room for 100 couches, of a room, Chares ap. Ath. 538 C, Diod. 17. 16.

ἐκατόν-τάλαντία, ἡ, the sum of 100 talents, Poll. 9. 52.

ἐκατόν-τάλαντος, οὐ, worth 100 talents, γραφή ἐκ. an action for damages laid at that sum, Ar. Eq. 442.

ἐκατόντά-λίθος, οὐ, consisting of manifold marbles, Byz.

ἐκατόντά-μάχος, οὐ, able to fight 100 men, Joseph. A. J. 13. 12, 5.

ἐκατόντ-άνδρας, οὐ, consisting of 100 men, Julian. Ep. 24.

ἐκατόντά-πηχυς, υ, of 100 cubits, Joseph. B. J. 2. 10, 2.

ἐκατόνταπλασίως, Adv. an hundred fold, LXX (1 Paral. 21. 3).

ἐκατόνταπλάσιων, οὐ, gen. ἄνος, a hundred times as much or many, c. gen., Xen. Oec. 2, 3.

ἐκατόντά-πλεθρος, οὐ, of 100 plethra, Julian. Ep. 24.

ἐκατόντά-πύλος, οὐ, = ἐκατόμπος, Anth. P. 7. 7; ἐκατοντόπος in Anth. P. append. 50. 3.

ἐκατονταρχέω, to be a centurion, Dio C. 52. 25.

ἐκατοντ-άρχης, οὐ, ὁ, leader of a hundred, Hdt. 7. 81, Aesch. Fr. 181:—the Lat. *centurio*, Plut. Pomp. 78, etc.

ἐκατονταρχία, ἡ, the post of a centurion, Dio C. 78. 5. II. his command, a century, Id. 48. 42.

ἐκατόντ-αρχος, ὁ, = ἐκατοντάρχης, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 41.

ἐκατόντάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the number a hundred, Hdt. 7. 184, 185.

ἐκατόντά-φύλλος, οὐ, with 100 petals, ῥόδα Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 4.

ἐκατόντά-χειρ, ρος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἐκατόγχειρ, Plut. 2. 478 F, but with v. l.

ἐκατόντάχοος, οὐ, contr. -χους, οὐν, of 100 measures: yielding fruit a hundred-fold, Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 4.

ἐκατόντά-πύλος, οὐ, = ἐκατοντάπος, q. v.

ἐκατοντ-όργυιος, οὐ, of 100 fathoms, Pind. Fr. 110:—in Ar. Av. 1131, ἐκατοντορόγυιος, v. Dind. ad l.

ἐκατόντ-ορος, οὐ, (ἐρέσω) hundred-oared, Poll. 1. 82.

ἐκατοντουτής, οὐ, ὁ, contr. for ἐκατονταετής, Luc. Macrob. 14: fem.

ἐκατοντούτις, ἴδος, Ath. 697 F.

ἐκάτος, ὁ, (ἐκάς) far-shooting, like ἐκηβόλος, epith. of Apollo, Il. 7. 83., 20. 295: as Subst., ἐκατος, ὁ, Il. 1. 385., 20. 71:—fem. ἐκάτη, epith. of Artemis, Aesch. Supp. 676; cf. Ἐκάτη.

ἐκατοστιαῖος, α, οὐ, = ἐκατοστός:—ἐκατοστιαῖοι τόκοι interest of τὸ π monthly, i. e. 12 p. cent. p. ann., Lat. *centesimae usurae*, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 354. 4.

ἐκατοστο-εικοσι-όγδοον, τό, a 128th part, Nicom. Arithm. p. 11.

ἐκατόστομος, οὐ, hundred-mouthed, Eur. Bacch. 404.

ἐκατοστός, ἡ, ὅν, the hundredth, Lat. *centesimus*, Hdt. 1. 47, etc.; ἐπ' ἐκατοστά a hundred-fold, Id. 4. 198. II. ἐκατοστή, ἡ, the hundredth part, a tax or duty at Athens, Ar. Vesp. 658, Xen. Ath. 1, 17:—also = τόκοι ἐκατοστιαῖοι, Plut. Lucull. 20.

ἐκατοστός, ὄνος, ἡ, = ἐκατοντάς, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 34, Plut. Rom. 8. II. a division of a county, a hundred, Inscr. Olb. in C. I. 2060. 30, (add.) 3641 b.

ἐκβάβω, a dub. word cited from Soph. by Hesych.

ἐκβάζω, fut. ξω, to speak out, declare, Aesch. Ag. 498.

ἐκβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι: aor. ἐξέβην:—to step out of or off from, c. gen., πέτρης ἐκβαίνοντα Il. 4. 107; ἐκβαίν' ἀπήνης Aesch. Ag. 906; ἐκβ. ἐκ νεώς Thuc. 1. 137 (so in tmesi, ἐκ δὲ Χρυσῆς νηὸς βῆ Il. 1. 439):—absol. to step out of a ship or chariot, to disembark, dismount, ἐκ δ' ἔβαν αὐτοί 3. 113, cf. 1. 437, Hdt. 4. 196, etc.; out of the sea, Od. 5. 415., 7. 278; and, in historical writers, to come out of a defile, Xen. An. 4. 2, 3; ἐκβάντες ἐπὶ λόφον καταστρατοπεδεύσασθαι Ib. 6. 3, 20:—rarely except of persons, but in Soph. Aj. 892, βοῆ.. ἐξέβη.

2. to go out of, depart from, Lat. *egredi*, ἐκ τοῦ σώματος Plat. Phaedo 77 D; ἐκ τῆς νομοθεσίας Id. Legg. 744 A; ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου Polyb.:—c. gen., ἐκβ. τύχης Eur. I. T. 907; ἐκβ. τῆς ἐαυτοῦ ιδέας Plat. Rep. 380 D; ἐνθεν ἐκβ. Id. Tim. 44 E.

3. c. acc. to outstep, overstep, γαίας ὄρια Eur. H. F. 82; τὴν ἡλικίαν τοῦ γενναῖον Plat. Rep. 461 B, cf. 537 D; τὸν ὄρκον Id. Symp. 183 B; τὸ μέσον Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 16.

4. in Poets, the instrument of motion is added in acc., ἐκβάς .. δρμάτων πόδα Eur. Heracl. 802; cf. βαίνω Il. 4.

II. metaph., 1. to come out so and so, come to pass, turn out, like *probaire*, Lat. *evadere*, Hdt. 7. 209, 221, Thuc., etc.:—to be fulfilled, of prophecies, etc., Dem. 349. 17;—also, τοιοῦτον ἐκβέβηκεν Soph. Tr. 672; κάκιστος ἐκβ. to prove a villain, Eur. Med. 229; κατὰ νοῦν ἐκβ. τινί Plat. Menex. 247 D; cf. Dem. 14. 3:—τὰ ἐκβηδόμενα, τὰ μέλλοντα ἐκβαίνειν things likely to happen, Hdt. 7. 209, 221, etc.; τὸ ἐκβάν, τὰ ἐκβαίνοντα the issue, event, Dem. 12. 6, etc.

2. to go out of due bounds, to go far, ἐς τοῦτ' ἐκβέβηκεν ἀλγηδόνος Eur. Med. 56; ποῖ ποτ' ἐξέβης λόγῳ; Soph. Ph. 896; ἐξέβην γὰρ ἀλλοσε I wandered elsewhere in thought, Eur. I. T. 781: in writing, to digress, ἐπάνειμι ἐνθεν ἐξέβην Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 1, cf. 7. 4, 1, Dem. 298. 12.

3. to cease, App. Syr. 23.

B. Causal, in aor. 1 -έβησα, to make to go out, to put out of a ship, ἐκ δ' ἐκατόμβην βῆσαν Il. 1. 438; οἱ δ' ἐκβήσαντες [σε] ἔβησαν (where ἔβησαν is aor. 2) Od. 24. 301; ἐς γαῖαν ἐξέβησε [αὐτόν] Eur. Hel. 1616.

ἐκβακχέω, to excite to Bacchic frenzy, to make frantic, Eur. Tro. 408,

Plat. Phaedr. 245 A:—Pass. *to be frenzied or frantic*, Eur. Bacch. 1296, Plat. Rep. 561 A, etc.: so also in Med., Eur. Supp. 1001: so also intr. in Act., Alex. Μανδραγ. 1. 13.

ἐκβάλλω, fut. -βάλλω, *to throw or cast out of*, c. gen., Ὀδίων μέγαν ἐκβαλε δίφρου Il. 5. 39, etc.; or absol. *to throw out*, ἐκ δ' εὐνάς ἔβαλον 1. 436, etc.; καὶ τὴν μὲν .. ἰχθύσι κύρμα γενέσθαι ἐκβαλον *threw her overboard*, Od. 15. 481, cf. Hdt. 1. 24 (v. sub ἐκβολή): then in various relations, ἐκπίπτω being often used as its Pass.:

1. like Lat. *ejicere*, *to throw ashore*, τὸν δ' ἄρ' .. νεὸς ἐκβαλε κῦμ' ἐπὶ χέρσου Od. 19. 278; ἄνεμος .. τρηχέως περίεσπε .. πολλὰς τῶν νεῶν, ἐκβάλλων πρὸς τὸν Ἄθω Hdt. 6. 44; ἐκβ. ἐς τὴν γῆν Id. 7. 170; (but in 2. 113, ἄνεμοι .. ἐκβάλλουσι ἐς τὸ πέλαγος *carry out to sea*; and ἐκβ. ναῦν *to put her out of her course*, Eur. Cycl. 20); cf. ἐκπίπτω 3:—in Med. *to put ashore*, ἵππους ἐξεβάλλοντο Hdt. 6. 101, Dem. 926. 17.

2. *to cast out of a place*, ἐκβ. ἐκ τῆς χώρας *to drive an enemy out of the country*, Lycurg. 160. 19, cf. Dem. 1391. 3: esp. of banishment, πόλεως ἐκβ. *to drive out of the country*, Plat. Gorg. 468 D; ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, τῶν ὑρίων Id. Legg. 873 B, 909 C; ἐκ τῆς χώρας Ar. Pl. 450, etc.: absol. *to drive out*, banish, Hdt. 1. 103, Soph. O. C. 646, 770, etc.; ἐκβ. θεοῦς *to banish all gods*, Ar. Nub. 1477:—cf. ἐκπίπτω 2.

3. *to expose on a desert island*, Soph. Ph. 257, cf. 1034, 1390; *to expose a dead body*, ταφῆς ἄτερ Id. Aj. 1388; ἐκβ. τέκνα *to expose children*, Eur. Ion 964; cf. signf. VI.

4. ἐκβ. γυναῖκα ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας *to divorce her*, Dem. 1373. 10: absol. in same sense, Andoc. 16. 29, Dem. 1366. 11.

5. *to cast out of his seat, depose a king*, ἐκβ. ἔδρας Κρόνον Aesch. Pr. 201; ἐκ τυραννίδος θρόνων τ' Ib. 910; ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς Isocr. 54 E; ἐκ τῆς τιμῆς Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9:—and without ἐκ, ἐκβ. τινὰ πλούτου Soph. El. 649; χάριτος Id. Aj. 808:—Pass., ἐκβάλλεσθαι ἐκ τῆς φιλίας Xen. An. 7. 5, 6.

6. *to throw in wrestling*, τίν' οὐ παλαίουσ' ἐς τρις ἐκβ.; Soph. Fr. 678. 13.

7. ἐκβ. φρέατα *to dig wells*, Plut. Pomp. 32. II. *to strike out of*, Lat. *excutere*, χειρῶν δ' ἐκβαλλε κύπελλα Od. 2. 396, cf. Theocr. 22. 210; ἐκβάλλεθ' .. τευχέων πάλους *throw them out of the urns*, Aesch. Eum. 742:—absol., δοῦρα ἐκβ. *to fell trees* (properly, *to cut them out of the forest*), Od. 5. 244; cf. ἐκκόπτω 2.

2. *to strike open, break in*, ἐκβ. θύρετρα, πύλας Eur. Or. 1474, Hec. 1044, cf. Lys. 98. 24. III. *to let fall*, χειρὸς δ' ἐκβαλεν ἔγχος Il. 14. 419; ξίφος Eur. Andr. 629, cf. Ar. Lys. 156:—metaph., ἦ ῥ' ἄλιον ἔπος ἐκβαλον *let fall an idle word*, Il. 18. 324; εἰ μὴ ὑπερφίαλον ἔπος ἐκβαλε Od. 4. 503, cf. Hdt. 6. 69, Aesch. Ag. 1662, etc.; ἐκβ. ῥῆμα Plat. Rep. 473 E; absol. *to utter, speak*, Diog. L. 9. 7:—so, δάκρυα δ' ἐκβαλε θερμά Od. 19. 362; ἐκβ. ὀδόντας *to cast or shed one's teeth*, Solon 14. 2, Eur. Cycl. 644, etc.: *to throw up blood*, Soph. Ant. 1238.

IV. *to throw away, put aside, reject*, Soph. O. C. 631, 636, Eur. Fr. 362. 45, Ar. Nub. 1477, Antipho 127. 13, etc.; ἐκβ. λόγους Plat. Crito 46 B:—*to annul*, τὸ ἔπος Soph. O. T. 849:—*to reject a candidate for office*, Dem. 542. 21., 1264. 22; *to drive an actor from the stage*, Lat. *explodere*, Id. 449. 19; and in Pass., Ar. Eq. 525; cf. ἐκπίπτω 9.

V. *to lose*, properly by one's own fault, Soph. Ant. 649, Aj. 965, Ar. Eq. 404, etc. VI. *to produce*, of women, Hipp. 1131 H, Plut. Poplic. 21: but esp. in case of a miscarriage, Hipp. 611. 43, etc.: *to hatch chickens*, Schol. Ar. Av. 252:—of plants, ἐκβ. καρπὸν *to put forth fruit*, Hipp. 242. 32; ἐκβ. σταχύν Eur. Bacch. 749. VII. *to put out, dislocate a limb*, Hipp. Fract. 773.

VIII. *to put off*, like Lat. *rejicere*, Polyb. 11. 10, 6, etc. IX. in Mathem. *to produce a line*, Arist. Cael. 1. 5, 6, Mechan. 2, 2, al.

X. intr. *to go out, depart*, ἰν' ἐκβάλλω ποδὶ ἄλλην ἐπ' αἶαν Eur. El. 96; of the sea, *to break out of its bed*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 25; of a river, *to empty, discharge itself*, Plat. Phaedo 113 A; cf. ἐκδίδωμι 11, ἐξίημι 1. 2.

ἐκβαρβάρω, *to make quite into a barbarian, to make quite savage*, Isocr. 192 E: Pass. *to become so*, Ep. Plat. 353 A, Aristox. ap. Ath. 632 A.

ἐκβαρβάρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a growing quite savage*, Plut. Timol. 17.

ἐκβῦσάνιζω, *to put to the question*, Joseph. A. J. 15. 8, 4, Philostr. 83.

ἐκβάσιος [ἄ], ον, epith. of Apollo, = ἐκβατήριος, Ar. Rh. 1. 966.

ἐκβᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκβαίνω) *a way out of*, esp. out of the sea (v. sub θύραζε), Od. 5. 410; κατὰ τὴν ἐκβασιν τὴν εἰς τὰ .. ὄρη Xen. An. 4. 3, 20, cf. 4. 1, 20; περὶ τὰς ἐκβάσεις about the landing-places, Polyb. 3. 14, 6.

2. *a going out of*, esp. out of a ship, disembarkation, ἐκβ. στρατοῦ Aesch. Supp. 771; ἄτης ἐκβ. *escape from* .., Eur. Med. 279. II. *the issue or event of a matter*, Menand. Incert. 147, Arr. Epict. 2. 7, 9.

ἐκβασιμίδωσις, εως, ἡ, *the steps for descending from an altar*, Epigr. Gr. 229.

ἐκβᾶτήριος, α, ον, of or for disembarkation: ἐκβατήρια (sc. ἱερά) νόσου *a sacrifice offered for escape from an illness*, Philostr. 562.

ἐκβάω, Dor. for ἐκβαίνω, ἐκβῶντας Foed. Dor. in Thuc. 5. 77; cf. προβάω.

ἐκβεβαίω, *to confirm, establish*, Plut. 2. 283 A: also in Med., Id. Ages. 19, Pomp. 19, 41, etc.; cf. ἐμβεβαίω.

ἐκβεβαίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a confirmation*, Plut. 2. 85 C.

ἐκβήσω, *to cough up*, Hipp. Prorrh. 91, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 15.

ἐκβιάζω, *to force out, drive away*, Plut. 2. 243, etc.; but more used in Med., Polyb. 18. 6, 4, Plut. 2. 584 E, etc.:—Pass., τόξον χειρῶν ἐκβεβιασμένον *the bow forced from mine hands*, Soph. Ph. 1129; ἐκβιασθέντες *forced from their position*, Polyb. 1. 28, 6, cf. Plut. Thes. 27, etc.; more rare in pres., τοὺς ἐκβιαζομένους Id. Alex. 60.

II. Med. *to project with force*, Arist. Audib. 9. III. Pass. *to be expressed in a forced, elaborate way*, of works of art, Plut. Timol. 36; v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 135.—The form ἐκβιάομαι in Hipp. 7.

ἐκβίβάζω, fut. Att. -βιβῶ, Causal of ἐκβαίνω, *to make to go or come out*, ἐκβίβασον ἐκ τοῦ βουτόμου τοῦρνίθιον Ar. Av. 662; ἐκβ. ποταμὸν ἐκ τοῦ αὐλῶνος *to turn a river out of its channel*, Hdt. 7. 130; ἐκβ. τινὰ ὕδου Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 18; ἐκβ. τινὰ δικαίων λόγων *to stop one from*

discussing the question of justice, Thuc. 5. 98. 2. esp. *to land a person from a ship, disembark*, Id. 7. 39, Plat. Gorg. 511 E.

ἐκβίβασμός, ὁ, *an execution*, Basilic. 1. p. 830.

ἐκβίβαστής, οὔ, ὁ, *an executioner*, v. Ducang. Gloss.

ἐκβίβαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for execution, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 219.

ἐκβιβρώσκω, *to devour*, ἐκ μὲν ἐσχάτας βέβρωκε σάρκας Soph. Tr. 1053.

ἐκβίος, ον, *deprived of life*, Artemid. 4. 32.

ἐκβιώω, *to live out, complete*, ἐξήκοστον ἔτος Epigr. Gr. 640, Eust.

ἐκβλαστάνω, *to shoot or sprout out*, Plat. Rep. 565 D. II. *to cause to grow, produce*, Hipp. 380. 51.

ἐκβλάστημα, ατος, τό, σ *new shoot, sprout*, Philo 1. 48.

ἐκβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, *a shooting or budding forth*, cited from Diosc., cf. Geop. 5. 25, 1.

ἐκβλέπω, *to look out, look*, cited from Philostr. II. *to get the power of sight*, Ael. N. A. 3. 25.

ἐκβλητέον, verb. Adj. of ἐκβάλλω, *one must cast out*, Plat. Rep. 377 C, Clem. Al. 244.

ἐκβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *serviceable for expelling*, τινος Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 2.

ἐκβλητος, ον, *thrown out, thrown away*, Eur. Hec. 700. II. *rejected, despised, despicable*, νέκυες κοπρίων ἐκβλητότεροι Heracl. ap. Strabo 784, Plut. 2. 669 A.

ἐκβλύζω, *to gush out*, Orph. Lith. 484, Plut. T. Gracch. 13. II. *to cause to gush out*, Eust. Opusc. 222. 41.

ἐκβλύω, = foreg., Ar. Rh. 4. 1417 [where ἐκβλύοντα].

ἐκβοάω, *to call out, cry aloud*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10, Plat. Rep. 492 B.

ἐκβοήθεια, ἡ, *a going out to aid, a sally of the besieged*, Thuc. 3. 18, cf. Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 4.

ἐκβοηθῶ, *to march out to aid*, πανδημεί Hdt. 6. 16: ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν Id. 9. 26: *to make a sally*, Thuc. 1. 105.

ἐκβόησις, εως, ἡ, *a crying out or aloud*, Philo 2. 159, Heliod. 10. 17.

ἐκβολάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *anything thrown out*: esp., 1. = σκωρία, dross, Strabo 399. 2. ἐκβ. μήτρα, Lat. *vulva ejectitia*, a Roman dish, Hipparch. ap. Ath. 101 A.

ἐκβολβίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, *to peel*, as one does an onion of its outer coats, ἐκβ. τινὰ τῶν κωδίων Ar. Pax 1123.

ἐκβόλειον σῦαγρον, τό, prob. = ἐκβολὰς μήτρα, Dionys. Trag. ap. Ath. 401 F.

ἐκβολή, ἡ, (ἐκβάλλω) *a throwing out*, ψήφων ἐκβ. *turning the votes out of the urn* (cf. ἐκβάλλω II. 1), Aesch. Eum. 748. 2. *a throwing the cargo overboard in a storm*, Id. Theb. 769, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 5: metaph., ἡ ἐκβ. τῆς δόξας *the casting out of it, getting rid of it*, Plat. Soph. 230 B, Rep. 412 E; cf. infr. VIII. 2. II. *ejection, banishment*, Aesch. Supp. 421; μετὰ τὴν τῶν τυράνων ἐκβ. Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 3; ἐκβολαὶ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Plat. Legg. 847 A. III. *a letting fall or drop*, δακρύων Eur. H. F. 743; ἐκβ. ὀδόντων *a casting or shedding of teeth*, Arist. G. A. 5. 8, 9. IV. *the bringing forth* (esp. abortive) of a child, Hipp. 627. 21:—ἐκβ. σίτου *the time when the corn comes into ear*, Thuc. 4. 1. V. *the putting out of a joint, dislocation*, Plut. 2. 164 F. VI. *a putting forth, exposing*, μαστῶν Polyb. 2. 56, 7. VII. (from intr. signf. of ἐκβάλλω) *a going out, outlet*, Lat. *exitus*, ἐκβ. ποταμοῦ *the discharge of a river from between mountains*, Hdt. 1. 128: *the mouth of a river*, in pl., Thuc. 2. 102; in sing., Id. 7. 35, Plat. Phaedo 113 A:—*a pass leading out of a chain of mountains*, αἱ ἐκβολαὶ τοῦ Κιθαιρῶνος Hdt. 9. 38; ἐκβολαὶ εἰς χώραν *a pass into a country*, Plut. Demetr. 48: *a by-way*, Paus. 3. 10, 7. 2. ἐκβ. λόγου *a digression*, Thuc. 1. 97, Philostr. 740. VIII. (from Pass.), *that which is cast out*, ἐκβ. δικάλλης *earth cast out or scraped up by a hoe or mattock*, Soph. Ant. 250, cf. Strabo 680; οὐρεία-ἐκβολή *children cast or exposed on the mountains*, Eur. Hec. 1078. 2. *a cargo cast overboard*, πλὴν ἐκβολῆς, ἣν ἄν .. ἐκβάλλονται ap. Dem. 926. 16; so, ἐκβολαὶ νεῶς *wrecked seamen*, Eur. I. T. 1424.

ἐκβόλιμος, ον, *thrown out, ejected*: ἐκβόλιμον, τό, *an abortion*, Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 3, P. A. 3. 4, 2; φά Id. G. A. 3. 2, 6; cf. ἐκβολὰς 2, ἐμβόλιμος. 2. metaph. *abortive, object*, Plut. 2. 44 E.

ἐκβόλιον (sc. φάρμακον), τό, *a drug for causing abortion*, Hipp. 627. 19, Plut. 2. 134 F.

ἐκβολος, ον, (ἐκβάλλω) *thrown out or away, exposed*, ἐκβολον οἴκου βρέφος Eur. Phoen. 104: hence, II. as Subst., ἐκβολον, τό, *an outcast*, ἐκβ. κόρης Id. Ion 555; νηδύος ἐκβ. Id. Bacch. 91:—but, νεὸς ἐκβολα seem to be rags cast out from the ship, Id. Hel. 422: but, 2. in Eur. I. T. 1042 πόντου ἐκβολον seems to be *an outbreak*, a place where the sea has broken in upon the land, cf. ἐκβάλλω X.

ἐκβόμβησις, εως, ἡ, *a shouting in token of approbation*, Themist. 282 D.

ἐκβόσκομαι, Pass. *to feed on*, τι Nic. Th. 803, Clem. Al. 75, etc.

ἐκβράζω or -βράσσω, fut. -βράσω:—*to throw out, cast on shore*, ἐκβρ. ποταμὸς περὶ τὰ χεῖλη χρυσαίων Arist. Fr. 248; of the sea, Diod. 14. 68, Plut., etc.; ἐαυτὸν ἐκβράσαι, of a dolphin, Ael. N. A. 6. 15:—Pass., of ships, *to be cast ashore*, Lat. *ejici*, ἐς Κασθαναίην ἐξεβράσσοντο Hdt. 7. 188, cf. 190. II. *to throw off humours*, Hipp. 639. 16:—Pass. *to gush out*, Id. 271. 11, cf. 531. 21 (where Dind. θρόμβος for -βους):—the Act. intr. in same sense, Apollod. 1. 6, 3.

ἐκβράσις, εως, ἡ, *a throwing up: a gushing out*, Suid., Hesych.

ἐκβρασμα, τό, *scum*, Diosc. 5. 107. II. *a cutaneous eruption*, Galen.

ἐκβρασμός, ὁ, = ἐκβρασις, Suid.

ἐκβράσσω, v. ἐκβράζω.

ἐκβροντάω, *to strike out by lightning*, ἐξεβροντήθη σθένος *he had strength struck out of him by lightning*, Aesch. Pr. 362. II. intr. *to thunder loud*, Poll. 1. 118.

ἐκβρυχάομαι, Dep. *to bellow forth or aloud*, Eur. Hel. 1557; στεναγμὸν ἤδὺν ἐκβρ. Id. I. T. 1390.

ἔκβρωμα, τό, anything eaten out, πρίονος ἔκβ. saw-dust, Soph. Tr. 700:—in Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 23, it seems to mean a piece eaten out.
 ἐκβυθίζομαι, Pass. to come forth from the deep, Callistr. 907.
 ἐκβυρσώω, to make to project from the skin.
 ἐκβύρσωμα, τό, and ἐκβύρσωσις, ἡ, a projecting of the bones out of the skin, Galen.; v. Foes. Occ. Hipp.
 ἐκγάλακτώω, to turn into milk, Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 1:—Pass. to become milk, of the seeds of plants, Id. H. P. 8. 6, 1.
 ἐκγάλακτωσις, εως, ἡ, a turning into milk, Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 7.
 ἐκγαμίζω, to give in marriage, I Ep. Cor. 7. 38 (with v. l. γαμίζω), Pandect., Byz.:—Pass. to be given in marriage, Ev. Matth. 22. 30, etc.; so also ἐκγαμίσκομαι, Ev. Luc. 20. 34 (v. l. γαμίσκονται); and ἐκγαμέομαι, A. B., Suid.
 ἐκγαυρόομαι, Pass. to be proud of, admire greatly, τι Eur. I. A. 101.
 ἐκγέγασα, poet. pf. of ἐκγίγνομαι, q. v.
 ἐκγείνασθαι, inf. aor. med., with no pres., to bring forth, Luc. Trag. 4.
 ἐκγελάω, fut. ἀσομαι, to laugh out, laugh loud, ἠδὲ δ' ἄρ' ἐκγελάσας μετεφώνεε Od. 16. 353., 18. 35, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9, etc.; γέλωτι ὡσπερ κύμα ἐκγ. Plat. Rep. 473 C; ἄν τις κνήσῃ, ἐκγ. Arist. Probl. 35. 8:—metaph. of a liquid that rushes out with a gurgling sound, ἐκγελά φόνος Eur. Tro. 1176.
 ἐκγελως, ωτος, ὁ, loud laughter, Poll. 6. 199.
 ἐκγενέτης, ου, ὁ, = ἐκγονος, δεσπόταις .. Λακεδαιμόνος ἐκγενέταισι Eur. Andr. 128, cf. Bacch. 1155.
 ἐκγενής, ἐς, put out from one's family, v. sub ἐγγενής.
 ἐκγεννάω, to beget: also to bring forth, Eupol. Δημ. 10.
 ἐκγυαρτίζω, to take out the kernel from, τὴν σταφίδα cited from Diosc.
 ἐκγίγνομαι, later and Ion. ἐκγίν- [i]: fut. γενήσομαι: Ep. pf. ἐκγέγασα, 3 dual ἐκγεγάτην, part. ἐκγεγάως, v. infr.: Dep. To be born of a father, c. gen., οἱ Διὸς ἐξεγένοντο Il. 5. 637, cf. 20. 231, etc.; ἐκγεγάτην .. Ἡελίοιο Od. 10. 138; Ἑλένη Διὸς ἐκγεγαυῖα Il. 3. 199, 418; τοῖων πατέρων ἐξ αἵματος ἐκγεγάατε Epigr. Hom. 16. 3, cf. Batr. 143, (Herm. from Suid. reads ἐκγεγάασθε, cf. ἐκγεγάανται in h. Ven. 198). 2. c. dat. to be born to, Πορθεῖ μὲν τρεῖς παῖδες .. ἐξεγένοντο Il. 14. 115, cf. Hdt. 1. 30., 4. 155. II. in aor. to be gone away, to have gone by, χρόνου ἐκγεγονότος time having gone by, passed, Hdt. 2. 175: c. gen., ἐκγενέσθαι τοῦ ζῆν to have departed this life, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 23. III. impers., ἐκγίγνεται, like ἔξεστι, it is allowed, it is granted, c. dat. pers. et inf., mostly with a negat., οὐκ ἐξεγένετό τι ποιεῖν it was not granted him to do, Hdt. 1. 78., 5. 51, Ar. Eq. 851, Lys. 111. 27, etc. and without an inf., οὐκ ἐξεγένετο it was not in his power, Hdt. 3. 142;—without a negat., [δός] ἐκγενέσθαι μοι .. τίσασθαι [grant] that it may be allowed me to .., Id. 5. 105; εἰ .. τοῦ' ἐξεγένετο Dem. 836. 12:—rarely c. acc. et inf., εἰ γὰρ ἐκγένοιτ' ἰδεῖν ταύτην με .. ἡμέραν Ar. Pax 346.
 ἐκγλευκίζομαι, Pass. to cease fermenting, Hipp. 1227 D.
 ἐκγλισχραίνω, to make very sticky, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 3.
 ἐκγλύφῃ, ἡ, a scooping out, hatching, Ael. N. A. 4. 12.
 ἐκγλύφω [ῥ], to scoop out: instead of the regul. pf. ἐκγέγλυμαι, we find the irreg. ἐξέγλυμαι in Plat. Rep. 616 D; cf. κατεγλώττισμαι. II. to hatch, τὰ νεόττια Ael. N. A. 2. 33; in Med., φὰ ἐξεγλύψαντο Plut. T. Gracch. 17.
 ἐκγοητεύω, strengthd. for γοητεύω, Gorg. Hel. Encom. p. 683 Bekk., Joseph. B. J. 1. 11, 3.
 ἐκγονος, ου, born of, sprung from, τινός Hom. II. as Subst. a child, whether son or daughter, Il. 5. 813, Od. 11. 236, Hdt. 1. 35, Trag., etc.; and in pl. ἐκγονοί, descendants, as opp. to συγγενεῖς, Hdt. 2. 167., 4. 179, Trag.; ἐκγονοί ἐκγόνων children's children, Plat. Criti. 112 C: metaph., τῆς χώρας ἐκγονοί Id. Menex. 239 D; ὕβρωσ ἐκγονος ἀδικία Plat. Legg. 691 C; δειλίας ἐκγονος ἀργία Id. 901 E; also of interest as the child of the principal, Id. Rep. 555 E, cf. 507 A. 2. also in neut., ἐκγονά τινος one's offspring, Aesch. Pr. 137, Soph., etc.; ἐκγονα χθονός Soph. O. T. 171; ἐκγονα ποιητῶν Plat. Symp. 209 D; τὰ ζωγραφίας ἐκγονα Id. Phaedr. 275 D.—Cf. ἐγγονος.
 ἐκγράφω [ᾱ], to write out, copy, C. I. 1842:—Med. to write out or copy for oneself, χρησὸν παρὰ τὰ πόλλωνος ἐκγράψασθαι Ar. Av. 982; Μορσίμου βῆσιν ἐκγράψασθαι Id. Ran. 151; cf. Dem. 1180. 23, etc. II. to strike out, expunge from a list, ap. Andoc. 10. 37, Dion. H. 18. 22.
 ἐκγρῦτεύω, (γρῦτη) to search out from old lumber, Hesych.
 ἐκγυμνόομαι, Pass. to be stript utterly, Babr. 22. 16.
 ἐκδαδύομαι, Pass. to become chaked with resin, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 9.
 ἐκδακρῶω, to burst into tears, weep aloud, Soph. Ph. 278, Eur. Phoen. 1344:—of trees, to exsude drops of gum, Plut. 2. 384 B.
 ἐκδανείζω, to lend out at interest, χρήματα Arist. Oec. 2, 11, Inscr. Corc. in C. I. 1843. 8, 44, al.:—Pass., lb. 13 sq.
 ἐκδανείσις, εως, ἡ, a lending on interest, C. I. 1843. 10.
 ἐκδανειστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who lends on interest, C. I. 2448. VI. 30.
 ἐκδᾶπανάω, strengthd. for δαπανάω, Polyb. 21. 8, 9, etc.
 ἐκδαρμένος, v. ἐκδέρω.
 ἐκδεής, ἐς, (δέω to be wanting) defective, imperfect, Suid., Zonar.
 ἐκδεῖα, ἡ, a falling short, being in arrear, φόρων καὶ νεῶν in tribute and ships, Thuc. 1. 99; v. l. Dem. 890. 14.
 ἐκδεῖκνυμι, to shew forth, exhibit, display, Soph. El. 348, Eur. Hipp. 1298:—Med., ἔθος τοῦ' εἰς Ἑλλήνας ἐξεδειξάμην Eur. Supp. 341. II. to point out, Soph. O. C. 1021.
 ἐκδειμαίνω, strengthd. for δειμαίνω, Heliod. 9. 8.
 ἐκδειματώω, strengthd. for δειματώω, Plat. Rep. 381 E:—Pass., Dion. H. de Demosth. 54.
 ἐκδεινώνω, strengthd. for δεινώνω, Joseph. Ant. 17. 5, 5.
 ἐκδειπνέω, to finish a meal, Poll. 6. 112.

ἐκδεκατεύω, to pay tithe, τινί Diod. 4. 21.
 ἐκδέκομαι, Ion. for ἐκδέχομαι, Hdt.
 ἐκδεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must admit, Ath. 189 D.
 ἐκδέκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, one who takes from another, ἐκδ. πόνων (like διάδοχος) one who relieves another's toil, Aesch. (Fr. 194) ap. Plut. 98 C, Porph. Abstin. 3. 18; but Plut. 2. 964 F, gives ἀνδέκτωρ.
 ἐκδεξις, εως, ἡ, succession, τῆς βασιλείης Hdt. 7. 3.
 ἐκδέρομαι, Dep. to look out from, Il. 23. 477 (ubi nunc ἐκ δέρεται); λεπτόν ἐκδέδορκε Adamant. Physiogn. 1. 2.
 ἐκδερματίζω, to flay, skin, Suid.: ἐκδερματώω, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 758.
 ἐκδέρω, Ion. -δείρω: fut. -δερώ:—to strip off the skin from one, τινά Hdt. 2. 42., 7. 26; βύρσαν ἐκδ. Eur. El. 824. II. to cudgel soundly, to 'hide,' Ar. Vesp. 450, Plat. Rep. 616 A, cf. Macho ap. Ath. 580 B.
 ἐκδεσμεύω, to bind to or upon, πίστιν εἰς τινα Polyb. 3. 33, 8.
 ἐκδεσμέω, = foreg.
 ἐκδετος, ου, (ἐκδέω) fastened to, ἐξ ἵππων Anth. P. 9. 97.
 ἐκδέχομαι, Ion. ἐκδέκ-: fut. -δέχομαι: Dep.: I. mostly of persons, 1. to take or receive from another, οἱ οἱ σάκος ἐξεδέχοντο Il. 13. 710; Ὀρέστην ἐξεδέξαμην πατρί Aesch. Cho. 762; of a beacon-fire, τρίτον Ἄθρον αἶπος .. ἐξεδέξατο Id. Ag. 285; ἐκδ. τὴν αἰτίαν to take it on oneself, Dem. 352. 26. 2. of a successor, ἐκδ. τὴν ἀρχήν, τὴν βασιλείαν παρὰ τινος Hdt. 1. 7, 26, etc.; often also with the acc. omitted, ἐξεδέξατο Σαδνάττης (sc. τὴν βασιλείην) S. succeeded, Ib. 16, cf. 103, al.; παῖς παρὰ πατρὸς ἐκδεκόμενος [τὴν τέχνην] Id. 2. 166; so, ἐκδεξάμενοι (sc. τὴν μάχην) Id. 7. 211. 3. to take up the argument, ὡσπερ σφαῖραν ἐκδ. τὸν λόγον Plat. Euthyd. 277 B; ἐκδεξάμενος (sc. τὸν λόγον) εἰπεῖν Id. Symp. 189 A; ὁ μὲν πρώτος εἶπεν .., ὁ δ' ἐκδεξάμενος Dem. 232. 10. 4. to wait for, expect, Lat. excipere, κείνον ἐνθάδ' ἐκδ. Soph. Ph. 123; ἐκδ. ἔως .. Dion. H. 6. 67. 5. like Lat. accipere, to take or understand in a certain sense, οὕτω δὲ τὴν δσωτίαν ἐκδεχόμεθα Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 5; τοὺς λόγους Polyb. 10. 18, 12: cf. ἐκλαμβάνω IV. II. of events, to await, Lat. excipere, τοὺς Σκύθας .. ἐξεδέξατο οὐκ ἐλάσσαν πόνος Hdt. 4. 1; ἐκδ. [αὐτοὺς] περίοδος τῆς λίμνης μακρῆ Id. 1. 185. 2. of contiguous countries, to come next, ἀπὸ ταύτης (sc. τῆς Περσικῆς) ἐκδ. Ἀσσυρίη Id. 4. 39, cf. 99.
 ἐκδέω, fut. -δήσω, to bind so as to hang from, to fasten to or on, c. gen., πέτρης ἐκ πείσματα δήσας Il. 10. 96; [δρῦς] ἐκδεον ἡμιόνων they bound the oaks to the mules, i. e. they yoked the mules to them, 22. 121: absol., σανίδας ἐκδήσαι to fasten the door with the latch (ἰμάς) make it fast, Od. 22. 174; χέρας βρόχοισιν ἐκδήσαντες Eur. Andr. 556:—Med. to bind a thing to oneself, hang it round one, ἐκδήσασθαι ἀγάλματα Hdt. 4. 76; also to bind or fasten for oneself, ἀκταῖσιν .. πεισματῶν ἀρχάς Eur. Hipp. 761; τὸν νεκρὸν ἐκ τοῦ δίφρου C. I. 6125. 96.
 ἐκδηθύνω, strengthd. for δηθύνω, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 1.
 ἐκδηλος, ου, strengthd. for δηλος, conspicuous, ἴν' ἐκδ. μετὰ πᾶσιν Ἀργείοισι γένοιτο Il. 5. 2. II. quite plain, πάντα ἐποίησεν ἐκδηλα Dem. 24. 10.
 ἐκδηλώω, to shew plainly, Theophr. Vent. 35.
 ἐκδημαγωγέω, to win by the arts of a demagogue, Dion. H. 7. 4.
 ἐκδημέω, to be abroad, to be on one's travels, Hdt. 1. 30, Soph. O. T. 114, Plat. Legg. 864 E.
 ἐκδημία, ἡ, a going or being abroad, a journey, Eur. Fr. 768; in pl. travels, Plat. Legg. 950 E. 2. exile, Ib. 869 E. 3. metaph. departure from life, Anth. P. 3. 5 (lemma).
 ἐκδημοκοπέομαι, Dep., strengthd. for δημοκοπέω, Chio Epist. 15.
 ἐκδημος, ου, from home, gone on a journey, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 26; cf. ἐνδημος: c. gen., ἐκδ. τῆσδε χθονός Eur. Hipp. 281; ἐκδ. στρατείας service in foreign lands, Thuc. 1. 15; ἐκδ. ἐξοδος, φυγή Id. 2. 10, Eur. Hipp. 37; ἐκδ. ἔρωσ Ib. 32.
 ἐκδημοσιεύω, strengthd. for δημοσιεύω, Dio C. 61. 12.
 ἐκδιαβαίνω, to go through out of, pass quite over, c. acc., τάφρον δ' ἐκδιαβάντες Il. 10. 198.
 ἐκδιαιτάομαι, Pass. to depart from one's accustomed mode of life, change one's habits, Hipp. 378. 27; ἐκδ. ἐκ τῶν καθεστώτων νομίμων Thuc. 1. 132, cf. Dion. H. 5. 74, Ath. 556 C:—later also c. acc., Philo 2. 128; so in Act., ἐξεδιήτησε τὴν πατριαν ἀγνείαν Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 1 Bekk.
 ἐκδιαίτησις, εως, ἡ, change of habits, Plut. Alex. 45, etc.
 ἐκδιαπρίζω, to saw off, App. Civ. 4. 20,—but prob. f. l. for διαπρίζω, ἐκ having arisen from the preceding καί.
 ἐκδιαγαγῆ, τό, prentice-work, a sampler, Eur. Ion 1419.
 ἐκδιδάσκω: fut. ἔω, poet. -διδασκήσω, Pind. P. 4. 386:—to teach thoroughly, Lat. edocere, ἐκδ. πάνθ' ὁ γηράσκων χρόνος Aesch. Pr. 981, cf. 698, etc.; ἐκδ. τινά τι Pind. l. c., Soph. O. C. 1539, Antipho 131. 8:—Med. to have another taught, of the parents, Hdt. 2. 154, Eur. Med. 296:—Pass., c. inf., Soph. Tr. 1110, etc.; αἰαχροῖς γὰρ αἰσχροῦ ἐκδιδάσκειται Id. El. 621; ὄψ' ἐκδιδαχθεὶς τῶν κατ' οἶκον .. having learnt too late of things at home, Id. Tr. 934. 2. c. acc. pers. et inf., to teach one to be so and so, εἶναι κακὴν Id. El. 395, cf. Ant. 298; also with inf. omitted, γενναῖόν τινα ἐκδ. Ar. Ran. 1019; c. inf. only, ἐπιθυμεῖν ἐξεδίδαξα Ib. 1026; ἐκδ. ὡς .. Hdt. 4. 118, Soph. O. T. 1370. Cf. διδάσκω.
 ἐκδιδράσκω, Ion. -διδρήσκω: fut. -δράσομαι [ᾱ]: aor. ἐξέδραν Eur. Heracl. 18 (nowhere else in Trag.), part. ἐκδράς Hdt. 4. 148, Ar. Eccl. 55. To run out from, run away, escape, ἐκ τύπον Hdt. 3. 4., 9. 88, Thuc., etc.; absol., Ar. Vesp. 126, Eccl. 55, Thuc. 1. 126.
 ἐκδιδύσκω, = ἐκδύνω, to strip off, despoil, Joseph. B. J. 2. 14, 2.
 ἐκδίδωμι, 3 sing. ἐκδίδοι (as if from -διδίω) Hdt. 1. 80, al.: fut. -δώσω. To give up, esp. something seized and detained unlawfully, Lat. reddere, Ἑλένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἄμ' αὐτῇ Il. 3. 459, cf. Hdt. 1. 3; also to give up, surrender, without the notion of unlawful possession, Lat. dedere, esp. of giving up refugees, Id. 1. 74, 158 sq.; τινὰ τοῖς ἐχθροῖς

Soph. Ph. 1386, cf. O. T. 1040, etc.; ἐκδ. τινὰ τοῖς κατηγοροῖς Dem. 524. 4 sq.; cf. 855. 24:—ἐκδ. δούλον to give up a slave to be examined by torture (cf. ξζαιτέω), Antipho 144. 29, Dem. 848. 27; ἐξέδωκεν αὐτὸν μαστιγῶσαι Εὐριπίδῃ Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 20:—Med., θυμὸν ἐκδόσθαι ἦβα to give up one's heart to jollity, Pind. P. 4. 525. 2. to give out of one's house, a. ἐκδ. θυγατέρα to give one's daughter in marriage, Lat. nuptum dare, τινί Hdt. 1. 196, Eur. I. A. 132; εἰς τινα Plat. Rep. 362 B, cf. Thuc. 8. 21; θυγατέρας παρὰ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐκδόντες having provided for their marriage, at their own expense, Dem. 835. 19, cf. 834. 18; in full, Ἀλκῆστιν ἐκδ. πρὸς γάμον Diod. 4. 53; often also without any acc., to give in marriage, ἐκδ. εἰς οὗς ἂν ἐθέλωσι Plat. Rep. 613 D, cf. 362 B, etc.:—so also (but less often) in Med., ἐκδίδοσθαι θυγατέρα Hdt. 2. 47; ἐξέδου κόρην ὅτῳ σε θυμὸς ἦγεν Eur. Med. 309; συνοικίζεω καὶ ἐκδ. to settle in marriage, Plat. Soph. 242 D. b. ἐκδ. υἱὸν to give one's son for adoption, ἐκδ. υἱὸν εἰς ἑτέραν οἰκίαν Polyb. 32. 14, 2: also, ἐκδ. τὸν υἱὸν ἐπὶ τέχνην to put him out as an apprentice, Xen. Eq. 2, 2. 3. to give out for money, farm out, let out for hire, τὴν αὐλήν Hdt. 1. 68; ἐκδ. ἀνδράποδα to let out slaves for work, Xen. Vect. 4. 15:—c. inf., like Lat. locare aliquid faciendum, χαλιπὸν χαλκεῖ ἐκδ. σκευάσαι Plat. Parm. 127 A; ἐκδόντος μοι Δημοσθένους .. στέφανον χρυσοῦν ὥστε κατασκευάσαι Dem. 522. 1; ὥσπερ ἀνδριάντα ἐκδεδωκώς κατὰ συγγραφὴν like one who has contracted for the execution of a statue, Id. 268. 10. 4. to give in charge to another, οὗς ἐξέδωκα Προδικῶ Plat. Theaet. 151 B; ἐξέδωκα νεκρῶν so as to be out of the way of quarrels, Eur. Bacch. 293:—so c. inf., Δι' τοῦτ' .. ἐκδώσομεν πρᾶσσειν Pind. O. 13. 149. 5. to bring out, ἀλλ' ἐκδύτω τις .. δᾶδας Ar. Pl. 1194; ἐκδύτω δέ τις .. δίφρω δύο Id. Fr. 127. 6. to lend out money on security, such as the cargo of a ship, etc., (cf. ἐκδοσις 4), ap. Dem. 941. 8, etc. 7. to put out, publish, of books, etc., Lat. edere, Isocr. 84 D, Polyb. 2. 37, 6; τοῖς ἐκδεδωμένοις λόγοις Arist. Poët. 15, 12:—also to utter or issue money, Id. Oec. 2, 21, 9. 8. of land, to return, yield, produce, Strabo 222, Luc. Electr. 2. II. intr. of rivers, to empty themselves, εἰς θάλασσαν, εἰς τὴν Σύρτιν, εἰς τὸν Μαίανδρον, etc., Hdt. 1. 80., 2. 150., 7. 26, etc.; so, τῶν ἄλλων ζώων τὰ μὲν εἰς ὄδοντας ἐκδίδωσι .. τὰ δὲ εἰς κέρατα .. run to teeth, etc., Arist. Probl. 10. 62. Cf. ἐκβάλλω IX. 2, ἐξίημι I. 2. ἐκδιηγέομαι, Dep. to tell in detail, Hipp. Progn. 36, Arist. Rhet. Al. 23, 3. ἐκδιθῦραμβόομαι, Pass. to fall into dithyrambic bombast, Phot. ἐκδικάζω, fut. ἄσω: to decide finally, settle, δίκην, δίκας, of a judge, Ar. Eq. 50, Lys. 148. 35, Xen. Ath. 3, 2; and in Pass., of the suit, to be settled, Plat. Legg. 958 A:—Med. to prosecute one's right against another, Isac. ap. Harp.; περί τινος C. I. 4259, cf. 5774. 129. II. to avenge, ταῦτ' ἐκδικάζων ἦλθον Eur. Supp. 154; πατέρων .. ἐκδικάζοντες φόνον Ib. 12-15. ἐκδικαξίς, ἡ, Dor. for ἐκδίκησις, Inscr. Aetol. in C. I. 3046. ἐκδικαστής, οὐ, δ, an avenger, πατρὸς ἐκδ. Eur. Supp. 1153. ἐκδικέω, to avenge, punish, τι Ath. 560 E, 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 6; but also to exact vengeance for a crime, LXX (2 Regg. 4. 7), N. T. II. to avenge a person, by taking up his cause, Apollod. 2. 5, 11; ἐαυτοῦς Ep. Rom. 12. 19, etc.; ἐκδ. τινα ἀπὸ τινος to avenge one on another, Ev. Luc. 18. 3. 2. to act as ἐκδικος (II. 2), C. I. 2824-50, al. III. ἐκδ. τινι to make retribution to him, Schol. Ar. Pl. 627. ἐκδίκημα, τό, vengeance taken, v. l. for ἀδικ., Dion. H. 5. 50. ἐκδίκησις, εὐς, ἡ, an avenging, ἐκδ. ποιέσθαι to give satisfaction, Polyb. 3. 8, 10; ἐκδ. ποιέσθαι τινος to obtain it from .., C. I. 2826; ἐκδ. ποιεῖν τινι to avenge him, Act. Ap. 7. 24; τινος Ev. Luc. 18. 7 and 8. ἐκδικητής, οὐ, δ, an avenger, LXX (Ps. 8. 3). 2. a guardian, protector, Joseph. A. J. 17. 9, 6. ἐκδικητικός, ἡ, δν, revengeful, Tzetz. ἐκδικία, ἡ, = ἐκδίκησις, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 972; ἡ προσήκουσα ἐκδ. γενέσθω C. I. 356. 2. the office of ἐκδικος II. 2, Ib. 2719, 2771. II. remission of rent, Dio C. 38. 7. ἐκδικος, ον, (δίκη) without law, lawless, unjust, Lat. exlex, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 1093, Soph. O. C. 920:—Adv. -ως, Aesch. Pr. 976, etc. II. maintaining the right, avenging, χρόνος Anth. P. 12. 35. 2. as Subst. an avenger, Hdn. 7. 4, 10. 3. = σύνδικος, Lat. cognitor civitatis, a public advocate, the agent of a city, C. I. 1732, Cic. Fam. 13. 56, Plin. Ep. 10. 111. ἐκδισκεύω, to whirl or toss about, Phot. ἐκδιφρέω, to throw from a chariot, Luc. D. Deor. 25. 3, Electr. 2. ἐκδιψάω, to be very thirsty, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 3, Plut. Cleom. 29. ἐκδιψος, ον, (δίψα) very thirsty, Diud. 19. 109. ἐκδιωκτέον, verb. Adj. one must chase away, Plut. 2. 13 C. ἐκδιώκω, fut. -διώξομαι (later ξω), to chase away, banish, Thuc. 1. 24; ἐκ τοῦ τόπον Arist. H. A. 9. 31, 1; τῆς οἰκίας Luc. Tim. 10. ἐκδονέω, to shake utterly, confound, Anth. P. 11. 64. ἐκδορά, ἡ, a stripping off the skin: eradication, cited from Diosc. ἐκδόριος, ον, of or for flaying: τὰ ἐκδ. (sc. φάρμακα), medicaments which take off the skin, blisters, Diosc. 3. 10. ἐκδόσιμος, ον, to be given out, let out, Poll. 7. 200. ἐκδοσις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἐκδίδωμι) a giving out or up, surrendering, τῶν ἱκετέων Hdt. 1. 159; δημοσίων εἰς ἀλλήλους Plat. Polit. 310 E. 2. a giving in marriage, portioning out, ἐκδ. ποιέσθαι τῆς θυγατέρος Id. Legg. 924 C, cf. Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 8; τὰς ἐκδ. τῶν γυναικῶν Dem. 1100. 7, etc. 3. a letting, hiring, or farming out, Polyb. 6. 17, 4; τὰς ἐγδύσεις ποιέσθαι C. I. 1570 a. 27. 4. a lending money on ships or exported goods, bottomry, Dem. 816. 27., 854. 16, etc.; cf. Bückli P. E. 1. 176. 5. the edition or recension of a book, Gramm. ἐκδοτέον, verb. Adj. one must give up, Plut. Caes. 22. 2. one must give in marriage, Ar. Av. 1635, Ep. Plat. 361 D.

ἐκδοτος, ον, given out or up, delivered over, esp. betrayed, ἐκδοτὸν μιν ἐποίησε εἰς τοὺς Πέρσας Hdt. 3. 1, cf. Isocr. 66 B, Aesch. 73. 42; ἐκδ. τινα διδόναι Dem. 648. 25; παραδιδόναι Lycurg. 158. 30:—ἐκδοτος ἀγεσθαι Hdt. 6. 85; γίγνεσθαι Ib., Eur. Ion 1251: metaph., παρέχειν εαυτὴν ἐκδοτὸν τινι to give herself entirely up to him, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 13. ἐκδοχείον, τό, a reservoir, tank, Joseph. B. J. 1. 15, 1, C. I. 3454 (-δόχειον). ἐκδοχή, ἡ, a receiving from or at the hands of another, succession, Aesch. Ag. 299, Eur. Hipp. 866; ἐκδοχὴν ποιέσθαι πολέμου to continue the war, Aesch. 32. 18. II. a taking or understanding in a certain sense, interpretation, ἐκδ. ποιέσθαι Polyb. 3. 29, 4; ἐξ ὧν ἦν λαμβάνειν ἐκδοχὴν ὅτι .., Id. 23. 7, 6. III. = προσδοκία, Ep. Hebr. 10. 27. ἐκδόχιον, τό, = ἐκδοχείον, Anth. P. 14. 60. ἐκδράκοντομαι, Pass. to become a very serpent, Aesch. Cho. 549. ἐκδράμειν, v. s. ἐκτρέχω. ἐκ-δραχμος, ον, of six drachms, Hesych. ἐκδρέπομαι, Pass. to pluck out, Aristaen. 1. 13. ἐκδρομάς, ἄδος, δ, one who has outrun the age of youth, Eubul. 'Avr. 3, cf. Eust. 1915. 19. ἐκδρομή, ἡ, a running out, sally, charge, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 4, Arr., etc. 2. abstr. for concrete, a party of skirmishers, = ἐκδρομοί, Thuc. 4. 127. II. a shooting or sprouting out, of trees, Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 3. III. a digression in speaking, Aristid. 1. 92. ἐκδρομος, δ, one that runs out: ἐκδρομοί, troops who sallied out from the ranks, skirmishers, Thuc. 4. 125, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 16. ἐκδύμα, τό, that which is stripped off, a skin, garment, Anth. P. 5. 199. ἐκδύνω, v. sub ἐκδύω. ἐκδύσια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a feast at Phaestus, in Crete, when a youth put off his boy's clothes, Anton. Liber. 18. ἐκδύσις, εὐς, ἡ, a getting out, escape, way out, opp. to ἔσδος, Hdt. 2. 121, 3; τὴν ἐκδ. ποιέσθαι to make their way out, Id. 3. 109; οὐκ ἔστιν Ἑλληνισμὸς οὐδεμία ἐκδ. μὴ οὐκ εἶναι δούλου Id. 8. 100, cf. Plat. Crat. 426 C. ἐκδυσωπέω, to make ashamed, intreat earnestly, τινα Eccl. ἐκδύω and ἐκδύνω: I. Causal in pres. ἐκδύνω, impf. ἐξέδυνον, fut. ἐκδύσω, aor. I ἐξέδύσα:—to take off, strip off, Lat. exuere, c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἐκ μὲν με χλαῖναν ἐδυσαν they stripped me of my cloke, Od. 14. 341; ἐκδύων ἐμὲ .. ἐσθήτα Aesch. Ag. 1269; ἐκδύσας αὐτὸν [τὸν χιτῶνα] Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 17: c. acc. only, to strip him, πάντας ἐκδύειν Dem. 763. 26; ἐξέδυσαν [ἐκείνον] Id. 1259. 11. 2. Pass. ἐκδύομαι, aor. I ἐξεδύθην [ῥ], pf. ἐκδέδῃμαι:—to be stript of a thing, τὸν χιτωνίσκον ἐκδεδύσθαι Lys. 117. 6; Μαρσύας τὸ δέρμα ἐκδύεται Palaeph. 48. 3: absol. to be stript, ἐκδυθῆναι Antipho 117. 2, cf. Polyb. 15. 27, 9. 3. Med. ἐκδύομαι, aor. I ἐξεδυσάμην:—to strip oneself of a thing, put off, τεύχεά τ' ἐξεδύοντο they were putting off their armour, Il. 3. 114; ἐκδύσασθαι τὸν κιθῶνα Hdt. 5. 106; θοῖματιον ἐκδεδύσθαι Dem. 1268. 1; τὸ γῆρας, τὸ κέλυφος, etc., Arist. H. A. 8. 17, 11: absol. to put off one's clothes, strip, θάττον ἐκδύμεθα Ar. Lys. 688, cf. 920, 925, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 19. II. in pres. ἐκδύνω, impf. ἐξέδυνον, aor. 2 ἐξέδυν, pf. ἐκδέδυνκα, in same sense as Med. ἐκδύομαι, to put off, μαλακὸν δ' ἐκδυνε χιτῶνα Od. 1. 437; ἐκδύς χλαῖναν 14. 460; τῶν ἱματίων κατὰ ἐν ἑκάστον ἐκδύνουσα Hdt. 1. 9; metaph., τὸ γῆρας ἐκδύει Ar. Pax 336:—Pass., of the clothes, to be put off, ἅμα κιθῶνι ἐκδυμένῳ Hdt. 1. 8; cf. ἀποδύω. 2. in aor. 2 ἐξέδυν, pf. ἐκδέδυνκα, to go or get out of, c. gen., ἐκδύς μεγάρωιο Od. 22. 334; τῆς θαλάσσης to emerge from .., Plat. Phaedo 109 D: metaph., ἐξέδυν δίκης Eur. Supp. 416; ἐκδύναι κακῶν Id. I. T. 602. 3. the aor. 2 is also used c. acc. to escape, shun, νῶν δ' ἐκδύμεν ὄλεθρον [grani] us to escape .., Il. 16. 99 (v. Spitzn. ad l.); ἐκδεδυκέναι τὰς λειτουργίας Dem. 457. 9. 4. absol. to escape, Theogn. 358; to escape one's memory, Plat. Alc. 2. 147 E. [On the quantity, v. sub δύνω.] ἐκδωριεύομαι, Pass. to become a thorough Dorian, Hdt. 8. 73, in pf. ἐκδεδωριένται: a more analogous form would be ἐκδεδωρίωνται (from -δωρίζομαι), or ἐκδεδωρίδαται (from -δωρίζω). ἐκεῖ, Dor. τηνέ Theocr.: Adv.:—there, in that place, Lat. illie, often in Att., opp. to ἐνθάδε:—οἱ ἐκεῖ Soph. El. 685, etc.; τὰκεῖ what is or happens there, events there, Eur. Fr. 582, Thuc. 1. 90. 2. in Trag. as euphem. for ἐν Ἄιδου, in another world, τὰκεῖ δικάζει τὰμπλακῆματα Ζεὺς ἄλλος Aesch. Supp. 230; cf. Cho. 358, Soph. Ant. 76; εὐδαιμονοίτην, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖ Eur. Med. 1073; often in Plat. Phaedo; in full, ἐκεῖ δ' ἐν Ἄιδου Eur. Hec. 418; so, οἱ ἐκεῖ euphem. for the dead, Aesch. Cho. 355, Soph. O. T. 776, Plat. Rep. 427 B, Isocr. 308 B, etc.; cf. ἐκεῖσε. II. with Verbs of motion, for ἐκεῖσε, as we say there for thither, ἐκεῖ πλέειν Hdt. 7. 147; ἐκεῖ ἀπικέσθαι Id. 9. 108; cf. Soph. O. C. 1019, Thuc. 3. 71, etc. III. also, but rarely, of Time = τότε, then, Soph. Ph. 395, Dem. 605. 10. ἐκείθεν, ποῖτ. κείθεν (the only form used by Hom., also by Att. Poets where the metre requires): Aeol. κηνόθεν Alcae. 83 (94): Dor. τηνώθεν Ar. Ach. 754, Theocr. 3. 10:—Adv. from that place, thence, Lat. illinc, opp. to ἐκεῖσε, Soph. Ph. 490, etc.; of a person, τὰκεῖθεν on his part, Id. Tr. 632; δ' ἐκείθεν ἄγγελος Plat. Rep. 619 B, etc. 2. = ἐκεῖ, οἱ ἐκείθεν Thuc. 1. 62; τὰκεῖθεν Aesch. Theb. 40:—c. gen., τοῦκεῖθεν ἄλλους on your side of the grove, Soph. O. C. 505; ἔξοντο τὸ κείθεν Eur. Or. 1411. 3. by attraction for ἐκεῖσε, βῆναι κείθεν ὅθενπερ ἦκει Soph. O. C. 1227. II. thence, from that fact, Isocr. 279 C, Dem. 1116. 13, etc. III. of Time, thereafter, next, Il. 15. 234, Dio C. 54. 25. ἐκείθι and κείθι (the only form used by Hom., also by Att. Poets where the metre requires): Dor. τηνόθι Theocr. 8. 44, ποῖτ. for ἐκεῖ, Il. 3. 402, Od. 17. 10; also in late Prose. II. = ἐκεῖσε, Hes. Fr. 39, Aesch. Theb. 810. ἐκείνη, v. sub ἐκείνος III. ἐκείνινος, ἡ, ον, (ἐκείνος) made of that material (cf. λίθινος), Arist. Metaph. 6. 7, 10.

ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο or κείνος (which is the regular form in Ep. and Ion., though Hdt. prefers ἐκεῖνος, Dind. de Dial. Herod. xxxvi; Pind. uses only κείνος; the Trag. κείνος only where the verse requires; v. Aesch. Pers. 230, 792, Soph. Aj. 220, Elmsl. Med. 88, Lob. Phryn. 7; but κείνος is unknown to Att. Prose (so that for ἡ κείνος, μὴ κείνος we should read by crasis ἡκείνος, μὴκείνος), and is used by Ar. only in mock Trag. passages): Aeol. κῆνος, Sappho 2; Dor. τῆνος, Theocr. I. 4, etc.:—in Att. Comedy and Prose, strengthd. ἐκεινοσί, Ar. Eq. 1196, etc. Demonstr. Pron.: (ἐκεῖ). *The person there, that person or thing*, Lat. *ille*, Hom., etc.: generally it refers to what has gone immediately before, Plat. Phaedo 106 B, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 9, etc.; but when οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος refer to two things before mentioned, ἐκεῖνος, Lat. *ille*, properly belongs to *the more remote*, i. e. *the former*, as οὗτος, Lat. *hic*, to *the nearer*, i. e. *the latter*: this rule is sometimes reversed, as in Lat., Plat. Phaedr. 232 D, Xen. Mem. I. 3, 13, Dem. 107. fin., etc.:—ἐκεῖνος is often the Pred. to οὗτος or ὅδε, οὗτος ἐκεῖνος ὃν σὺ ζητεῖς Hdt. I. 32; τοῦτ' ἔστ' ἐκεῖνο Eur. Hel. 622; ἀρ' οὗτος ἔστ' ἐκεῖνος Ar. Pax 240, etc.: but also joined as if one Pron., τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνο . . δέρκομαι Soph. El. 1115, etc.: κατ' ἐκεῖνο καιροῦ at that point of time, Plut., etc.: ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνο, like *a propros*, Luc. Nigr. 8. 2. like *ille*, to denote well-known persons, etc., κείνος μέγας θεός II. 24. 90; ἐκεῖνος Θουκυδίδης Ar. Ach. 708; καίτοι φασὶν Ἰφικράτην ποτ' ἐκεῖνον . . Dem. 534. 23. 3. like *deina*, for things, of which one cannot remember or must not mention the name, Ar. Nub. 195. 4. with simple demonstr. force, Ἴρος ἐκεῖνος ἦσται Iros sits there, Od. 18. 239, v. Thuc. I. 51: cf. οὗτος C. I. 5. 5. In orat. obliq. where properly the reflex. Pron. αὐτοῦ would stand, Xen. Hell. I. 6, 14, Isae. 71. 15, etc. 6. after a Relat. in apodosis almost pleonast., Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 19. 7. in Att. the Subst. with ἐκεῖνος properly has the Article, and ἐκεῖνος may precede or follow the Subst., ἐκεῖνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ Thuc. I. 20; τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκεῖνη, etc.: in Poets the Art. is often omitted, but when this is the case in Prose, ἐκεῖνος follows the Subst., νῆες ἐκεῖναι Thuc. I. 51; ἡμέρας ἐκεῖνης Id. 3. 59. II. Adv. ἐκείνως, *in that way, in that case*, Id. I. 77. 3. 46, Plat. Rep. 516 D, etc.: Ion. κείνως Hdt. I. 120. III. the dat. fem. ἐκεῖνη is used as Adv., 1. of Place (sub. ὁδῷ), *there, at that place, on that road*, Hdt. 8. 106, Thuc. 4. 77, etc.; κείνη Od. 13. 111. 2. of Manner, *in that manner*, Plat. Rep. 556 A, etc. IV. with Preps., ἐξ ἐκεῖνον from *that time*, Xen. Ages. I, 17; so, ἀπ' ἐκεῖνον Luc. D. Mar. 2. 2: κατ' ἐκεῖνα *in that place, there*, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 17, etc.: μετ' ἐκεῖνα *afterwards*, Thuc. 5. 81: cf. ἐπέκεινα, ὑπερέκεινα. ἐκέισε, poet. κείσε (the only form used by Hom., and used by Att. Poets where the metre requires):—Adv. *thither, to that place*, Lat. *illuc*, opp. to ἐκεῖθεν or ἐνθενδε, Hdt. 2. 29, Aesch. Pers. 717, Plat. Legg. 864 C, etc.; ἐκέισε κάκεισε *huc et illuc*, Eur. Andr. 1131, Hel. 533; δεῦρο καὶ αὐθις ἐκ. Ib. 1141; κάκεισε καὶ τὸ δεῦρο Id. Phoen. 266; τῆδε ἐκ. Id. Tro. 333; τὸ κείσε δεῦρό τε Soph. Tr. 929; τὸ τῆδε καὶ τὸ κείσε καὶ τὸ δεῦρο Ar. Av. 424. 2. *to the other world*, Eur. Alc. 363; ἐνθενδε ἐκ. from *this world to the other*, Plat. Phaedo 117 C; v. sub ἐκεῖ. 3. c. gen., ἀνειμι δ' ἐκ. τοῦ λόγου Hdt. 7. 239. II. = ἐκεῖ, Hipp. 354. 25, Polyb. 5. 51, 3, etc.; cf. Heihd. Plat. Phaedo 57 A. ἐκέκαστο, v. sub καίννμαι. ἐκέκλετο, v. sub κέλομαι. ἐκεχειρία, ἡ, (ἐχω, χεῖρ) *a holding of hands, a cessation of hostilities, armistice, truce*, ἐκ. ποιέσθαι Thuc. 4. 117; ἀγειν, ἔχειν Id. 5. 26, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 16; ἐκ. γίγνεται τισι πρὸς ἀλλήλους Thuc. 4. 58; ἐκ. ἀπειπεῖν to *declare a truce ended*, Id. 5. 32; ἡ Ὀλυμπιακή ἐκ. Arist. Fr. 490; Dor. ἐκεχηρία, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 49. 2. generally, *rest from work, vacation, holiday*, Luc. Hermet. II, Joseph. A. J. I. 1, 1. 3. in Ar. Pax 908 ὑπέχοντα τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν is a pun,—‘alleging the truce,’ and ‘presenting the hand-for-holding’ (as a beggar does). ἐκζεμα, τό, *a cutaneous eruption, eczema*, Diosc., Galen. ἐκζεσις, εως, ἡ, *a boiling out or over, breaking out*, ἐλκείων Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 17. II. metaph. *licentiousness*, Clem. Al. 178. ἐκζεστός, ὄν, *boiled out, boiled*, τευτλίον Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 371 A. ἐκζέω, fut. -ζέσω, *to boil out or over, break out*, of disease, Arist. Probl. I. 19; metaph., ἐξέζεσεν γὰρ Οἰδίπου κατεύγματα Aesch. Theb. 709. 2. c. gen., ζῶσα ἐνλέων ἐξέζεσε *boiled over with worms*, i. e. bred worms and was eaten by them, Hdt. 4. 205; so c. dat., ἐκζέειν φθειροσί Diog. L. 4. 4; c. acc., σκώληκας LXX (Ex. 16. 20); cf. ζέω I. 2, ἐξαναζέω. II. Pass. *to be boiled to a decoction*, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 5. ἐκζητέω, *to seek out*, Aristid. I. 488; περί τινος I Ep. Petr. I. 10. II. *to demand an account of*, τὸ αἶμα, τὴν ψυχὴν LXX (2 Regg. 4. 11, 21), Ev. Luc. 11. 50. ἐκζητητής, οὐ, δ, *a searcher out*, LXX (Baruch 3. 23). ἐκζοφώω, *to make quite dark*, Nicet. Ann. 158 A. ἐκζώομαι, Pass. *to become full of worms*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 8, 4. ἐκζωπύρεω, *to light up again, rekindle*, πόλεμον Ar. Pax 310; ἀνθρακας Plut. Mar. 44; συγγένειαν Id. Rom. 29. ἐκζωπύρησις, εως, ἡ, *a rekindling*, Plut. 2. 156 B. ἐκκη, as, ε, v. sub καίω. ἐκηβελέτης, οὐ, δ, = ἐκηβόλος, Orph. Fr. 28. 11. ἐκηβολέω, *to hit from afar*, Max. Tyr. 7. 3. ἐκηβολία, ἡ, *skill in archery*, In pl., II. 5. 54; sing., Anth. P. 6. 26. ἐκηβόλος, Dor. ἐκάββλος, οὐ, (ἐκάς, βάλλω) *far-darting, far-shooting*, like ἐκατηβόλος, ἐκάεργος, ἐκατος, epith. of Apollo, (prob. so called, from his being invisible in the heaven, Nitzsch Od. 3. 279); also Ἐκηβόλος alone, II. 1. 96; of Artemis (cf. Ἐκάτη) Soph. Fr. 357; ἐκηβόλοι Διὸς χεῖρες Eur. Ion. 213; τόξα Aesch. Pr. 711, Eum. 628; σφενδύνας Eur. Phoen. 1142; ἔθνος ὀιστῶν Opp. II. 4. 205:—also in late Prosc, ἐκ. ἀνδρες Plut. Lucull. 28. Adv. -λως, Ath. 25 D; Sup. ἐκηβολέστατα,

Archyt. ap. Iambl. Protr. 4; but the regular ἐκηβολώτατα, Synes. 269 D. ἐκῆλια, ἡ, = εὐκῆλια, *rest, peace*, Hesych. ἐκῆλος, Dor. ἐκάλος, οὐ, (v. sub fin.), *at rest, at one's ease*, Lat. *securus*, in Hom. esp. of persons feasting and enjoying themselves, οἱ δὲ ἐκῆλοι τέρπονται II. 5. 759; ἐκῆλος πίνε Od. 21. 309; ἐκῆλοι νεκροὺς ἀμ πέδιον συλῆσετε ye will plunder them *at your ease*, i. e. *without let or hindrance*, II. 6. 70; ἐκῆλος ἐρρέτω let him be off *in peace*, 9. 376:—of mere inaction, still, quiet, only twice in Hom., ἔσθι' ἐκῆλος Od. 17. 478; ἐκῆλοι κάτθετε 21. 259, cf. Theocr. 25. 100; so, ἐκαλος ἐπειμι γῆρας Pind. I. 7 (6). 57; ἐκ. ἴσθι Aesch. Theb. 238; ἐκ. εὔδειν Soph. Ph. 769; εἰαν ἐκῆλόν τινα Ib. 825; neut. as Adv., ἐκῆλα ἡμερεύειν Id. El. 786:—metaph. of a field, lying at rest or fallow, b. Hom. Cer. 451. (From √FEK come also ἐκῶν, ἀέκων, i. e. ἀφέκων, ἐκῆτι, εὐκῆλος, i. e. ἐφέκῆλος: cf. Skt. *var, varṇi* (volo), *a-varas* (ἀέκων); Lat. *in-vitus*, i. e. *in-vic-itus*.) ἐκῆτι, Dor. ἐκάτι, which form was always used by Trag., Pors. Or. 26: (v. sub ἐκῆλος):—prob. an old dat., used adverbially but always with a gen., which usually precedes, *by means of, by virtue of, by the power of*, Hom. only in Od. (for in Il. he always uses the equiv. ἰότητι), and always of gods, Διὸς . . ἐκῆτι *by the grace or aid of Zeus*, Od. 20. 42; Ἐρμείαο ἐκ. 15. 319; Ἀπόλλωνός γε ἐκ. 19. 86; Παλλάδος καὶ Λοξίου ἐκατι Aesch. Eum. 759. II. Pind. sometimes puts it before its case, and he with later Poets uses it of things, just like ἐνεκα, I. on account of, for the sake of, ἐκατι ποδῶν Pind. N. 8. 81; κενῶν ἐκατι πραγμάτων Aesch. Cho. 701, cf. 214, 436, etc.; ἀρετῆς ἐκ. Soph. Ph. 669, cf. Tr. 274, 353; γάμων ἐκ. Eur. Med. 1235. 2. in Trag., also, as to, Lat. *quod attinet ad*, πλήθους ἐκ. Aesch. Pers. 337; κευμάτων δ' ἐκ. Eur. Cycl. 655. ἐκθάλαττομαι, Pass. *to become all sea*, Strabo 52. ἐκθάλλω, *to warm thoroughly*, Paul. Sil. Thern. 14; cf. ἐνθάλλω. ἐκθαμβέω, *to be amazed*, Orph. Arg. 1217. II. trans. *to amaze*, astonish, LXX (Sirac. 30. 9); and in Pass., Ev. Marc. 9. 15, etc. ἐκθαμβος, οὐ, *amazed, astounded*, Polyb. 20. 10, 9, Act. Ap. 3. 11. ἐκθαμνίζω, *to root out, extirpate*, Aesch. Theb. 72, Tzetz. ἐκθαμνίζομαι, Pass. *to grow bushy*, Theophr. H. P. I. 3. 3. ἐκθάπτω, *to disinter*, C. I. 2826. 5., 2829. 10., 2839-40. ἐκθαρρέω, strengthd. for θαρρέω, *to have full confidence*, τινι ἰα . . , Plut. Rom. 26: *to be encouraged*, ὑπὸ τινος Id. Galb. 7. ἐκθάρρησις, εως, ἡ, *full confidence*, Porphy. Abst. I. 50. ἐκθάρρημα, τό, *ground for confidence*, Plut. 2. 1103 A. ἐκθανμάζω, strengthd. for θαυμάζω, Dion. H. de Thuc. 34. ἐκθεόμαι, Dep. *to see out, see to the end*, Soph. O. T. 1253. ἐκθεατρίζω, *to bring out on the stage*, Ath. 506 F:—*to make a public show of*, Polyb. 11. 8, 7: *to expose to public shame*, Id. 3. 91, 10, etc. ἐκθειάζω, *to make a god of, deify*, Luc. Toxar. 2, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 35: *to worship as a god*, Plut. Rom. 28. II. of things, *to make matter of religion*, Lat. *in religionem vertere*, Id. Sertor. 11. ἐκθειασμός, ὁ, *inspiration*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 8. ἐκθειώω, *to make a god of, worship as such*, Plut. 2. 856 D:—Pass. *to be deified*, Dion. H. 2. 75. ἐκθεμα, τό, *a public notice, edict*, Polyb. 31. 10, 1; ἀπ' ἐκθέματος = *ex edicto*, C. I. 1625. 7 and 54. ἐκθέμεναι or ἐκθέμεν, v. sub ἐκτίθημι. ἐκθεόω, = ἐκθειώω, Ael. N. A. 10. 13, Oenoin. ap. Eus. P. E. 230 B, II. of temples or places, *to consecrate*, βωμόν App. Civ. 3. 3. ἐκθεραπέυω, strengthd. for θεραπεύω: I. *to cure perfectly*, Polyb. 3. 88, 1:—Med. *to get oneself quite cured*, Hipp. 374. 55. 2. *to gain over entirely*, Aeschin. 24. 15, Plut. Solon 31. ἐκθερίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, *to reap or mow completely*, of a crop, θέρος ἐκθ. Dem. 1253. 15:—metaph. of men, in Pass., Eur. (Fr. 419) ap. Plut. 2. 104 B. ἐκθερμαίνω, strengthd. for θερμαίνω, *to warm thoroughly*, Arist. H. A. 6. 34, Probl. 4. 14, al.:—Pass. *to become hot*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Arist. Probl. I. 39, al.; with wine, Timae. Hist. 114. II. *to make to evaporate by heat*, Arist. Probl. 2. 35: *to obliterate*, Plut. 2. 48 D. ἐκθερμος, οὐ, *very hot*, Galen. 4. 490. ἐκθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτίθημι) *a putting out, exposing*, of a child, Ildt. 1. 116, Eur. Ion. 956:—also of the putting out of Ulysses on the shore of Ithaca (Od. 13. 116 sq.), Arist. Poët. 24. 22. 2. *a putting out, extrusion*, Id. Plant. 2. 7, 4. 3. *exhibition*, Diod. Excerpt. 600. 37. II. *a setting forth, exposition*, τῶν ὄρων Arist. An. Pr. I. 34, 5: esp. by means of logical abstraction, ἀποδείξαι τῇ ἐκθέσει Ib. I. 6, 8; κατὰ τὴν ἐκθ. ἐκάστου Id. Metaph. 13. 3, 1, cf. I. 9. 29: v. ἐκτίθημι III. III. *the stakes*, at play, Alciphro 3. 54. IV. *a public notice*, ἐκθ. ποιέσθαι C. I. (add.) 2561 b. 36. V. *the conclusion of a play or metrical system*, freq. in Scholl. ἐκθεσμος, οὐ, *out of law, lawless, unlawful*, Lat. *exlex*, Phint. ap. Stob. 444. 37: *horrible*, ὕναρ Plut. Caes. 32. Adv. -μως, Synes. 210 A. ἐκθεσπίζω, *to give an oracular command*, Joseph. Genes. 33 E. ἐκθετέον, verb. Adj. of ἐκτίθημι, *one must express*, Plut. 2. 1027 D. ἐκθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, *expository*, Eust. Opusc. 30. 1. ἐκθετος, οὐ, *sent out of the house, sent away*, Eur. Andr. 70. ἐκθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι, *to run out*, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 1: *to make a sally*, Ar. Lys. 456; ἐκ τοῦ τείχους Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7; of javelins, *to fly out*, Plut. Marcell. 16. ἐκθέωσις, εως, ἡ, *deification, consecration*, Philo 2. 600. ἐκθεωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *deifying*, Dion. Areop. ἐκθηλάζομαι, Pass. *to be sucked out*, Arist. II. A. 7. 11, 1. ἐκθηλυνσις, εως, ἡ, *a becoming soft, relaxation*, σαρκῶν Hipp. Aph. 1253, etc. ἐκθηλύνω, *to soften, weaken*, τὸ σκέλος Hipp. Art. 819: *to make effeminate or timid*, Polyb. 37. 2, 2. II. *to make a feminine of*, E. M. 473. 35. F f

ἐκθηράομαι, Dep. to hunt out, catch, Xen. Cyn. 5, 25, Plut. Pomp. 26.
 ἐκθηρεύω, = foreg., Hdt. 6. 31, Arist. Mirab. 27.
 ἐκθηριόομαι, Pass. to become quite wild or savage, Lat. efferari, Eur. Bacch. 1332, Philo 1. 430.
 ἐκθησαυρίζω, to exhaust a treasure, Phalar. Ep. 12, 23.
 ἐκθλίβη, ἡ, oppression, LXX (Mic. 7. 2).
 ἐκθλίβω, [i], to squeeze out, Arist. H. A. 6. 28, 3., 9. 40, 39:—Pass., Ib. 3. 20, 11, al. 2. metaph. to distress much, Xen. An. 3. 4, 19.
 ἐκθλιμμα, τό, a pressure, bruise, Hipp. ap. Galen.
 ἐκθλιψις, εως, ἡ, a squeezing out, Hipp. Aph. 1261, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 11, al. II. affliction, distress, LXX. III. the gramm. figure *ecthlypsis*, whereby a letter is thrown out, as σκῆπτρον, σκάπτρον.
 ἐκθνήσκω: fut. -θάνομαι: aor. ἐξέθανον:—to die away, to be like to die, γέλω (for γέλωτι) ἐκθανον were like to die with laughing, Od. 18. 100 (as in Terence, risu emori); γέλωτι .. ἐκθανούμενος Menand. Kol. 2; ὄρωντες ἐξέθνησκον ἐπὶ τῷ πράγματι Antiph. Πλούσ. 1. 7; ὑπὸ γέλωτος ἐκθ. Plut. 2. 54 C; ὑπὸ τοῦ δέους Luc. Icarom. 23, etc. 2. to be in a death-like swoon, to be in a swoon, ἐξέθανον, ὥστε τεθνάναι δοκέειν Hipp. 1153 B; opp. to ὄντως τεθνηκέναι, Plat. Legg. 959 A; to ἀποθνήσκω, Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 8, cf. Probl. 33. 9:—and so in Soph. Tr. 568 (though Nessus was really dying) ἐκθνήσκων may retain its usual sense, fainting away, at the point of death. 3. of a part in process of mortification, τὸ φλεγμαῖνον ἐκθνήσκει Hipp. V. C. 911. II. later, = ἀποθνήσκω, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13, Dio C. 48. 37.
 ἐκθινάομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, Dep. to feast on, c. acc., Aesch. Pr. 1025.
 ἐκθρόνυμαι, later collat. form for ἐκθρώσκω, M. Anton. 8. 51.
 ἐκθορυβέω, to disturb, disquiet, Poll. 1. 117: Pass., ἐκ τῶν ὑπνων ἐκθορυβούμενοι Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5.
 ἐκθρεψις, εως, ἡ, a bringing up, rearing, Acl. N. A. 3. 8.
 ἐκθρήνέω, to lament aloud, Luc. Ocyr. 113.
 ἐκθροέω, to speak out loud, Poll. 6. 207. II. to scare away, Eust. Opusc. 325. 74.
 ἐκθρομβόομαι, Pass. strengthd. for θρομβόομαι, Paul. Aeg. 6. 60.
 ἐκθρόμβωσις, εως, ἡ, a curdling, αἵματος Diosc. 1. 186.
 ἐκθρῦλέω, to chatter out, Poll. 6. 206, 207.
 ἐκθρώσκω, fut. -θοροῦμαι: aor. -έθορον:—to leap out of, c. gen., ἐκθορε δίφρον Il. 16. 427; ἐκ δ' ἔθορε κλήρας κυνέης 7. 182, cf. 23. 353; ἐκθρ. ναῶν Aesch. Pers. 457; κραδίη δέ μοι ἔξω στηθέων ἐκθρώσκει of the violent beating of the heart, Il. 10. 95: absol. to leap forth, Ἀπόλλων ἀντίος ἐξέθορε 21. 539:—rarely c. acc., δίκτυον ἐκθ. Anth. P. 9. 371:—ἐκθ. ἀπὸ ὕπνου Luc. D. Mar. 2. 3:—to come from the womb, to be born, h. Apoll. 119.
 ἐκθύμα, τό, (ἐκθύω) a pustule, papula, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086.
 ἐκθύμαίνω, strengthd. for θυμαίνω, Anton. Liber. 7.
 ἐκθύμια, ἡ, spirit, ardour, eagerness, Polyb. 3. 115, 6.
 ἐκθύμιάω, fut. ἄσω, to burn as incense, Eur. Ion 1174:—Pass. to pass off in vapour, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 34., Diosc. 1. 129.
 ἐκθύμος, ον, out of one's mind, frantic, senseless, Lat. demens, κάρθ' ὑπ' ἐκθύμου φρενός (as in Hom., ἐκ θυμοῦ πεσέειν) Aesch. Pers. 372 (as Ald. for εὐθύμου in Mcd. Ms.):—very spirited, ardent, Plut. Aemil. 12. Adv. -μως, vehemently, bravely, Dion. H. 2. 54, etc.: exceedingly, beyond measure, Lat. improbe, Polyb. 2. 67, 7.
 ἐκθύσια, ἡ, = ἐκθυσίς I, Zosim. 2. 1, 6.
 ἐκθύσιάζω, to sacrifice, Or. Sib. 5. 354.
 ἐκθύσιμος, ον, needing atonement, Lat. piacularis, Plut. 2. 518 B.
 ἐκθύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκθύω) atonement, expiatory rites, Lat. expiatio, Plut. Merc. 28:—but, II. ἐκθύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκθύω II) a breaking out, eruption, Hipp. Coac. 145.
 ἐκθύω, fut. ὕσω [ū], to offer up, sacrifice, slay, Soph. El. 572, Eur. Cycl. 371: to destroy utterly, Eur. Or. 191. 2. Med. to atone for, expiate by offerings, Lat. lustrare, expiare, c. acc. rei, ἄγος Hdt. 6. 91; but c. acc. pers. to propitiate, appease, τινὰ μακάρων Eur. Fr. 904. 12: absol. to make atonement, ὑπὲρ τινος Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 8, Plut. Alex. 50; ταῖς θεοῖς cited from Strabo. II. to break out as heat or humours, Hipp. 426. 51., 427. 6.
 ἐκθωπέω, = sq., Dio C. 49. 31.
 ἐκθώπτω, fut. ψω, to gain by flattery, wheedle over, Soph. Fr. 736.
 ἐκκαγχάζω, to burst out into loud laughter, Xen. Symp. 1, 16; ἄπροον ἐκκ. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 6.
 ἐκκάθαίρω, to cleanse out: I. with acc. of the thing cleansed, to clear out, οὐραὺς τ' ἐξεκάθειρον Il. 2. 153; τὴν καιλίην Hdt. 2. 86, cf. 4. 46; χθόνα ἐκκαθαίρει κνωδάλων he clears this land of monsters, Aesch. Supp. 264; ἐκκ. τινά, ὡς ἀνδριάντα, εἰς τὴν κρίσιν to clear him of all roughness, polish him up, metaph. from the finishing touches of a sculptor, Plat. Rep. 361 D; ἐκκ. λογισμὸν to clear off an account, Plut. 2. 64 F, ubi v. Wyttenb.:—Pass. to be thoroughly cleaned, ἀσπίδες ἐκκαθαρμέναι v. l. Xen. An. 1. 2, 16: to be purified, τὴν ψυχὴν Id. Symp. 1, 4, cf. Plat. Rep. 527 D. 2. with acc. of the dirt removed, to clear away, Plat. Euthyphro 3 A, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, med.; τὸ τσιούτον ἐκκ. γένος Diphil. Ἐμπ. 1. 17.
 ἐκκαθαρίζω, = foreg., LXX (Deut. 32. 43).
 ἐκκάθαρις, εως, ἡ, complete cleansing, purification, cited from Muson. ap. Stob. 2. a sweeping out, Hierocl. p. 164.
 ἐκκαθεύδω, fut. -ενδήσω, to sleep out of one's quarters, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 24.
 ἐκ-καί-δεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl. sixteen, Lat. sedecim, Hdt. 2. 13, etc.
 ἐκκαϊδεκά-δάκτυλος, ον, 16 fingers long, broad, etc., Ath. in Math. Vett. p. 10.
 ἐκκαϊδεκά-δωρος, ον, sixteen palms long, Il. 4. 109.
 ἐκκαϊδεκά-έτης, ον, ὁ, sixteen years old, Plut. 2. 754 E:—consisting of sixteen years, χρόνος Dio C. 69. 8.

ἐκκαϊδεκά-κωλος, ον, of sixteen members or verses, Schol. Ar. Pax 382.
 ἐκκαϊδεκά-λίγος, ον, consisting of sixteen threads, δίκτυον Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.
 ἐκκαϊδεκά-πάλαιστος, ον, of sixteen palms, Poll. 2. 157.
 ἐκκαϊδεκά-πήχυς, Dor. -πᾶχυς, υ, gen. εως, contr. ονς, sixteen cubits long or high, Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 256. 11, Polyb. 5. 89, 6.
 ἐκκαϊδεκά-στάδιος, ον, sixteen stades long, Strabo 565.
 ἐκκαϊδεκαταῖος, α, ον, on the sixteenth day, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 80.
 ἐκκαϊδεκά-τάλαντος, ον, worth sixteen talents, γύναιον ἐκκ. with a dowry of 16 talents, Menand. Πλοκ. 1.
 ἐκκαϊδέκατος, η, ον, sixteenth, Hdt. 2. 143, etc.
 ἐκκαϊδεκ-έτης, ον, ὁ, sixteen years old, Plut. 2. 754 E: fem. -έτις, ιδος, Anth. P. 7. 600.
 ἐκκαϊδεκῆρης, ονς, ἡ, a ship of sixteen banks, Polyb. 18. 27, 6.
 ἐκκαϊρος, ον, out of date, antiquated, Anth. P. 11. 417.
 ἐκκαίω, Att. ἐκκάω: fut. καύσω: aor. I part. ἐκκείαντες Eur. Rhcs. 97:—to burn out, τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς τινος Hdt. 7. 18; τὸ φῶς Κύκλωπος Eur. Cycl. 633, cf. 657:—Pass., ἐκκάεσθαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς to have one's eyes burnt out, Plat. Gorg. 473 C. II. to light up, kindle, τὰ πυρά Hdt. 4. 134; τὰ ξύλα Ar. Pax 1133: metaph., ἐκκ. πόλεμον, ἐλπίδα Polyb. 3. 3, 3., 5. 108, 5; τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν ὀργὴν Plut. Fab. 7, etc.:—Pass. to be kindled, burn up, Lat. flagrare, τὸ πῦρ ἐκκαίεται Eurpol. Incert. 55; ἐκκ. πόλεμος Plat. Rep. 556 A; ἐκκαίεται τις Plut. T. Gracch. 13, etc. III. to burn up, ἐκκαίων ὁ ἥλιος Arist. Probl. 2. 9, al.
 ἐκκάκω, to be faint-hearted, lose heart, grow weary, Ev. Luc. 18. 1, 2 Cor. 4. 1 and 16, al.; but in all places of N. T. ἐγκακέω is now received.
 ἐκκάλαμαι, Dep. to pull out with a καλάμη, fish out, Ar. Vesp. 609.
 ἐκκάλέω, fut. έω, to call out or forth, summon forth, Hom., Hdt., etc.; τινὰ δόμον Eur. Bacch. 170; ἐνδοθεν Lys. 97. 8. II. Med. to call out to oneself, Od. 24. 1, Hdt. 8. 79, Soph. Ph. 1264. 2. to call forth, elicit, Lat. provoco, δάκρυον ἐκκαλεῖσθαι Aesch. Ag. 270; ὀργὴν Aeschin. 28. 11; ἴως ἂν ἐκκαλέσαιθ' ὑμᾶς Dem. 52. 16, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 288 D; λιμὸν ἐκκ. Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 23. 3. c. inf. to call on one to do, Soph. Tr. 1207, cf. Polyb. 3. 51, 11; ἐκκ. τινὰ πρὸς τι Tim. Locr. 104 B.
 ἐκκαλλύνω, to make quite clean and nice, Hesych.
 ἐκκάλυμμα, τό, a means of discovery, taken, Plut. 2. 463 B.
 ἐκκαλυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, suited for discovery, indicative of, c. gen., Sext. Emp. P. 2. 101. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 141.
 ἐκκαλύπτω, to uncover, τὸ παιδίον Hdt. 1. 112: to disclose, reveal, ὀργὴν νόον ἐξεκάλυψεν Euen. 4 Bgk.; πάντ' ἐκκαλύψον Aesch. Pr. 193, cf. Soph. Aj. 1003; πάντ' ἐκκ. ὁ χρόνος Id. Fr. 657; λέγ' ἐκκαλύψας κρᾶτα Eur. Supp. 111:—Med. to uncover one's head, unveil oneself, Od. 10. 179, Ar. Av. 1503; opp. to ἐγκαλύπτομαι Plat. Phaedo 118 A.
 ἐκκάλυψις, εως, ἡ, a revelation, Clem. Al. 327.
 ἐκκάμνω, fut. -κάμομαι, to grow quite weary of a thing, τὰς δλοφύρσεις Thuc. 2. 51; so c. part., ἐξέκαμον πολεμοῦντες Plut. Solon 8, cf. Pomp. 32; ἐξέκαμεν ὑπὸ γήραος πρὸς τι he became unfit through age for . . , Id. Cato Ma. 24; σίδηρος ἐξέκαμε πληγαῖς it yielded to blows, Id. Caes. 37.
 ἐκκῦνάσω, to drink off, τὴνδ' .. ἐκκανάξει (sc. κύλικα) Eurpol. Φιλ. 8; cf. Poll. 10. 85.
 ἐκκάπηλεύω, to sell out by retail; to adulterate, Cyrill.
 ἐκκαρδίω, to deprive of heart or sense, Alex. Trall. p. 30.
 ἐκκαρπέω, to grow to seed, Hipp. Art. 785.
 ἐκκαρπίζομαι, Med. to yield as produce, Aesch. Theb. 601 (prob. a spurious verse, v. Pors. and Herm.) II. of land, to be cropped so as to be exhausted, Theophr. C. P. 4. 8, 3.
 ἐκκαρπόομαι, Mcd. to gather or enjoy the fruit of, ἄλλης γυναικὸς παῖδας ἐκκ. to have children by another wife, Eur. Ion 815; ἐκκ. φιλίαν Dio C. 37. 56. II. to enjoy the fruit of a thing, c. part., ἐναπανδοὶ ὄντες ἐκκαρπώσασθαι Thuc. 5. 28; ἐκκ. τινὰ to exhaust him, drain him dry, Dem. 700. 19.
 ἐκκατείδον, aor. with no pres. ἐκκαθοράω in use, to look down from, Περγᾶμου ἐκκατιδῶν (melius ἐκ κατ.) Il. 4. 508.
 ἐκκατέπαλτο, Il. 19. 351, ubi Spitzn. ἐκ κατέπαλτο; v. καταπάλλω.
 ἐκκατηγορία, ἡ, the title of three speeches of Antipho, a recalled accusation: but Bekker divisim ἐκ κατηγορίας: cf. ἐξαπολογία.
 ἐκκαυλέω, to run to stalk, Arist. Probl. 20. 17, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 2.
 ἐκκαύλημα, τό, a stalk put forth, Galen.
 ἐκκαύλησις, εως, ἡ, a shooting into a stalk, Theophr. C. P. 4. 3, 5.
 ἐκκαυλίζω, to pull out the stalk: metaph., καυλαὺς τῶν εἰθυνῶν ἐκκ. to pull them up root and branch, Ar. Eq. 824.
 ἐκκαυμα, τό, (ἐκκαίω) wood for lighting fires, a fagot, Soph. Fr. 218, Diod. 2. 49. II. a kindling, lighting up, Eur. Incert. 7.
 ἐκκαυσις, εως, ἡ, a kindling, burning, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 8.
 ἐκκαυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inflammatory, Acl. V. H. 11. 12.
 ἐκκαυχάομαι, strengthd. for καυχάομαι, Eur. Bacch. 31.
 ἐκκάω, Att. for ἐκκαίω.
 ἐκκειμαι, serving as Pass. of ἐκτίθημι, to be cast out or exposed, ἐπαρᾶν ἐκκείμενον (sc. τὸν παῖδα) Hdt. 1. 110, cf. 122. 2. of public notices, decrees, etc., to be set up in public, posted up, ἴν' ἐκκέοιτο πρὸ τῶν ἐπαυμένων Dem. 548. 3, cf. 1324. 10: to be set forth, ἐκκείμενων οὖν τῶν βίων Plut. Comp. Ages. c. Pomp. 1:—to be proposed, ὁ σκοπὸς ἐκκ. καλῶς Arist. Pol. 7. 13, 2; μισθοὶ παρὰ βασιλέως ἐκκείνται Strabo 707. 3. c. dat. pers. to be exposed to, be at the mercy of a person, Strabo 223, Alciphro 3. 29. 4. as Pass. of ἐκτίθημι (III), to be set forth, expounded, Arist. Rhet. 3. 19, 2; so in logical sense, Id. Top. 1. 9, 2, cf. An. Pr. 1. 34, 1. II. c. gen. to fall from out, be left bare of, μηροὶ .. ἐξέκειντο πιμελῆς Soph. Ant. 1011.
 ἐκκειμένως, Adv. openly, ἔχειν ἐκκ. to be open, Philostr. 597.
 ἐκκεινώ, poet. for ἐκκενώ.
 ἐκκείρω, to shear completely, Σκυθιστὶ ἐκκεκαρμένος shorn in Scythian

fashion, Soph. Fr. 420; cf. σκυθίζω. II. to cut off, τινάς Ar. Rh. 4. 1034.

ἐκκέλευθος, on, out of the road, λαθραῖα κακκέλευθα Lyc. 1162; but Dind. κακκέλευθα, i. e. κατὰ κέλευθα.

ἐκκενῶ, poet. ἐκκεινῶ, to empty out, leave desolate, ἄστν Σούσων ἐξεκείνωσεν Aesch. Pers. 761, cf. Plat. Prot. 315 D; ἐκκενοῦν θυμὸν ἐς σχεδίαν γέροντος *to pour out one's spirit into Charon's boat*, i. e. give up the ghost, Theocr. 16. 40; χολὴν .. ἐκκενοῦν τῶν ἐγκάτων Anth. P. append. 304; ἐκκ. ἰούς *to shoot all one's arrows*, Anth. P. 6. 326:—Pass. *to be left desolate*, στένει γάρ, Ἀσιὰς ἐκκενουμένα Aesch. Pers. 549, cf. Theb. 330; Μοῦράων .. μίτος ἐξεκένωθη *was exhausted, spun out*, Epigr. Gr. 646 a.

ἐκκεντέω, to prick out, put out, ὄμματα Arist. H. A. 6. 5, 2. II. to pierce or stab, Polyb. 5. 56, 12, LXX (Zach. 12. 10, etc.).

ἐκκεντρος, on, out of the centre, eccentric, Ptol.; opp. to σύγκεντρος. ἐκκεντρότης, ητος, ἡ, eccentricity, Iambl. V. Pyth. 31.

ἐκκένωσις, εως, ἡ, an emptying out, Eccl. ἐκκερῦίζω, to plunder, pillage, sack, Call. Dem. 50: *to cut off root and branch*, Anth. P. 9. 312.

ἐκκεράννυμι, to pour out and mix, Ath. 38 A. ἐκκεχῦμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. ἐκχέω, profusely, ἐκκεχ. ζῆν, Lat. effuse vivere, Isocr. Antid. § 222 (207); ἐκκεχ. λέγειν *without reserve, extravagantly*, Plat. Euthyphro 3 D; ἀγαπᾶν Aristaeon. 2. 16.

ἐκκηραίνω, to enfeeble, exhaust, Aesch. Eum. 128. ἐκκηρυγμός, ὁ, banishment by proclamation, Schol. Ven. II. 21. 575.

ἐκκήρυκτος, on, excommunicated, Eus. H. E. 6. 43, etc. ἐκκήρυξις, εως, ἡ, proclamation, C. I. 2374. 31.

ἐκκηρύσσω, Att. —πτω: fut. ξω:—*to proclaim by voice of herald*: Pass., νέκυν ἀστοῖσι φασιν ἐκκεκηρύχθαι τὸ μὴ τάφῳ καλύψαι Soph. Ant. 27, cf. 203. II. to banish by proclamation, Hdt. 3. 148; τῆς πόλεως, ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Aeschin. 19. 26, Lys. 123. 23; ἐκ τοῦ γένους Plat. Legg. 929 B: Pass., ἐξεκηρύχθη φυγὰς Soph. O. C. 430. 2. to excommunicate, Eccl.

ἐκκίναιδίζομαι, strengthd. for κιναιδίζομαι, Dio C. 50. 27. ἐκκινέω, to move out of [his lair], to put up, ἔλαφον Soph. El. 567: metaph., ἐκκ. τὴν νόσον Soph. Tr. 979; τὸδε τὸ δῆμα Id. O. T. 354; so, σὺ γὰρ μ' ἀπ' εὐνασθέντος κακοῦ ἐκκ. Id. Tr. 1242: Pass., λοιδορίαίς ἐκκινεῖσθαι Plut. 2. 631 C:—in Xen. Cyn. 3, 10, ἐκκινουσαί is restored.

ἐκκίω, to go out, Od. 24. 492, in tmesi. ἐκκλάζω, to cry aloud, ἐκ δ' ἐκλαγε Eur. Ion 1204.

ἐκκλάω, fut. ἀσω, to break off, Plat. Rep. 611 D, in Pass. II. in Pass. also to grow weak, to be enfeebled, Plut. 2. 671 A.

ἐκκλείω, Ion. ἐκκληίω, Att. ἐκκλήω: fut. Att. —κλήσω Eur. Or. 1127, Dor. —κλάω Com. in Meineke 4. p. 676. To shut out, from, c. gen., ἐκκ. ἄλλον ἄλλοσε στέγης Eur. I. c.:—Pass. to be shut out, Id. H. F. 330.

2. metaph. to shut out or exclude from, τῆς μετοχῆς Hdt. 1. 144; τῆς συμμαχίας, τῶν ὄρκων Aeschin. 39. 23., 64. 19; c. acc. et inf.; ἐξέκλειον λόγον τυγχάνειν τοὺς ἄλλους Dem. 349. 5. 3. to hinder, prevent, τὴν κατηγορίαν Polyb. 17. 8, 2; τὴν θήραν Diod. 3. 16:—Pass., ἐκκληϊόμενοι τῇ ὥρῃ being hindered by [want of] time, Hdt. 1. 31; ἐκκλεισθεῖς ὑπὸ τῶν καιρῶν Diod. 18. 3; c. inf., ἐκκ. ποιεῖν τι Id. 4. 32.

ἐκκλέπτω, to steal and bring off secretly, [Ἐρμῆς] ἐξέκλεψεν Ἄρηα *he stole away Ares from his chains*, Il. 5. 390; so Hdt. 2. 115, Aesch. Ag. 662, Eum. 153, etc.; τοὺς δμήρους ἐκκλ. ἐκ Αἰήνου v. l. Thuc. 1. 115, cf. Diod. 12. 27; ἐκ δόμων πύδα Eur. Or. 1499; also c. gen., τήνδε .. ἐκκλέψαι χθονός Id. Hel. 741; ἐκκλ. φόνου Id. El. 286; also, ἐκκλ. μὴ θανεῖν Ib. 540:—ἐκκλ. τι τοῦ λόγου *to steal it from the story*, Plat. Rep. 449 C.

II. ἐκκλ. τινὰ λόγοις *to deceive him*, Soph. Ph. 55, cf. 968; μὴ .. ἐκκλέψης λόγον *disguise not the matter, speak not falsely*, Id. Tr. 437.

ἐκκλήτω, Ion. for ἐκκλείω. ἐκκληματόομαι, Pass. to put forth κλήματα, run to wood, Theophr. C. P. 3. 15, 4 (vulg. ἐγκλημ-).

ἐκκλησία, ἡ, (ἐκκλητος) an assembly of the citizens regularly summoned, the legislative assembly, opp. to a mere σύλλογος, Thuc. 2. 22, Plat. Gorg. 456 B, etc.; applied to the Homeric Assemblies, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 4; to the Samian Assembly, Hdt. 3. 142; to the Spartan, Thuc. 1. 87 (though he calls it a ξύλλογος, 1. 67); to the meeting of the Amphictyons at Delphi, Aeschin. 71. 8. 2. at Athens the Assembly of all the citizens, instituted by Solon, which with the Senate (βουλή) had power to make decrees (ψηφίσματα), but not laws (νόμοι, v. sub νόμος), and to elect all officers not chosen by lot:—the ordinary Assemblies were called κύριαι, four in each πρυτανεία, the extraordinary being σύγκλητοι, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 2, Arist. Fr. 394-6; ἐκκλ. συναγείρειν, συνάγειν, συλλέγειν, ἀθροίζειν *to call an assembly*, Hdt. 3. 142, Thuc. 2. 60., 8. 97, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 8; ἐκκλ. ποιεῖν (as we say) 'to make a house,' Ar. Eq. 746, Thuc. 1. 139, al.; ἐκκλ. ποιεῖν τι Ar. Ach. 169; δοῦναί τι Polyb. 4. 34, 6; ἐκκλ. γίγνεται, καθίσταται an assembly is held, Thuc. 6. 8., 1. 31; ἦν ἐκκλ. τοῖς στρατηγοῖς Andoc. 2. 30:—opp. to ἐκκλ. διαλύειν, ἀναστῆσαι *to dissolve it*, Thuc. 8. 69, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 42; ἀφιέναι Plut. T. Gracch. 16; ἀναβάλλειν *to adjourn it*, Thuc. 5. 45:—ἐκκλ. περί τινος Ar. Av. 1050, etc. II. in N. T. and Eccl., the Church, either the body, or the place; (whence French *église*, Welch *eglws*, etc.).

ἐκκλησιάω: fut. —άσω, Ar. Eccl. 161, Isocr. 159 A: impf. ἐκκλησίαζον Dem. 315. 10., 359. fin.; also ἐκκλησίαζον Lys. 126. 43; but the irreg. augm., as if the Verb were a compd. of ἐκ and κλησιάζω (=καλέω), and not (as it is) derived from ἐκκλησία, seems to have prevailed (as in ἐγκωμίαζω), viz. impf. ἐξεκκλησίαζον Lys. 136. 34., 137. 5; aor. ἐξεκκλησίασα Thuc. 8. 93, Dem. 577. 4:—the MSS. often give as v. ll. ἐξεκκλησίαζον, ἐξεκκλησίασα, prob. by error of the Copyists, whom Hesych.

also followed. To hold an assembly, debate therein, Ar. Thesm. 84, Av. 1027, Xen. An. 5. 6, 37; περί τινος Thuc. 7. 2, Isocr. 159 A; ὑπέρ τινος Id. 161 C; τοιαῦτα ἐκκλησιάσαντες *having thus deliberated*, Thuc. 8. 77; ἐκκλ. τὰς ἀναγκαίας ἐκκλησίας, of an agricultural people meeting on market-days, Arist. Pol. 4. 5, 3. 2. to be a member of the Assembly, ἐκκλ. ἀπὸ τιμήματος οὐθένος Ib. 4. 9, 3. II. trans. to summon to the assembly, convene, Diod. Excerpt. 492. 55. 2. in Eccl. to summon to Church; and in Pass. to come or be brought into the Church.

ἐκκλησιασμός, ὁ, the holding an ἐκκλησία, Polyb. 15. 26, 9. ἐκκλησιαστήριον, τό, the hall of the ἐκκλησία C. I. 2270. 3, Dion. H. 4. 38. II. a church, Eccl.

ἐκκλησιαστής, αὐ, ὁ, a member of the ἐκκλησία, ecclesiast, Plat. Gorg. 452 E, Apol. 25 A, etc.

ἐκκλησιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the ἐκκλησία, Dem. 1091. 6; αἱ ἐκκ. ψῆφοι Plut. Coriol. 14:—τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν [ἀργύριον] or μισθὸς ἐκκλησιαστικός the public pay received by each Athen. citizen who sat in the ἐκκλησία as compensation for loss of time,—orig. one obol, but raised to three in Olymp. 96. 3, Luc. Dem. Enc. 25, etc.; Böckh P. E. 1. 304 sqq. II. of or for the Church; αἱ ἐκκλ. the clergy, Eccl.

ἐκκλησις, εως, ἡ, an appeal, C. I. 71. 13; cf. ἐκκλητος 2. 2. a challenging, Polyb. Fr. 44. 3. evocation by magic arts, Plut. 2. 278 E.

ἐκκλητεύω, = κλητεύω, Aeschin. 37. 3; cf. Att. Process p. 672. ἐκκλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for calling out: provocative, τινος Clem. Al. 173. Adv. —κῶς, Suid.

ἐκκλητος, on, (ἐκκαλέω) selected to judge or arbitrate on a point, ἐκκλ. πόλις an umpire city, one to which appeals are made, Aeschin. 12. 39, cf. Plut. 2. 215 C:—οἱ ἐκκλητοί, in Sparta and other aristocracies, a committee of citizens chosen to report on certain questions, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 38; called by Eur. Or. 612, ἐκκλ. Ἀργείων ὄχλος. 2. subject to appeal, τὰς ἐγκλήτους [δικὰς] .. ἐφ' αὐτὸν ποιούμενος Arist. Oec. 2, 15, cf. Dio C. 51. 19., 52. 22, etc.

ἐκκλήω, fut. ἦσω, old Att. for ἐκκλείω. ἐκκλίμα, f. l. for ἐγκλίμα, q. v.

ἐκκλίνης, ἐς, inclined outwards, Arist. Physiogn. 15, 8. ἐκκλίνω, fut. ἴνω, to bend out of the regular line, bend outwards or away, opp. to ἐγκλίνω, Hipp. Art. 803: to inflect a word, Plat. Crat. 404 D. 2. to dislocate: in Pass., Hipp. Art. 783. 3. to embezzle, Dionys. Ὀμῶν. 1. 10. II. intr. to turn away, ἀπό τινος Thuc. 5. 73: absol. to give ground, retire, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23: to give way, fall from its place, Id. Cyn. 6, 10. 2. also with acc. of object, to bend away from, avoid, shun, τι Plat. Legg. 746 C, Demad. 180. 16, Polyb. 1. 34, 4. 3. with a Prep. to turn away or aside towards, κατὰ τι Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 30; ἐκκλ. εἰς ὀλιγαρχίαν *to decline into an oligarchy*, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 5; εἰς μελανίαν Id. Plant. 1. 5, 10.

ἐκκλίσις, εως, ἡ, a turning out of one's course, deflexion, Plut. 2. 929 C. II. dislocation, Hipp. Art. 827.

ἐκκλίτεον, verb. Adj. one must shun, Ath. 120 D. ἐκκλίτης, ου, ὁ, one who shuns work, dub. word in Diog. L. 2. 18, 5.

ἐκκλίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to decline, opp. to δρεκτικός, Ar. Epict. 1. 1, 12. Adv. —κῶς, Ib. 3. 12, 7.

ἐκκλίτος, on, to be avoided, only in Phot. Lex. s. v. παλιναίρετα. ἐκκλύω, fut. ὕσω, to wash out, wash away, Lat. eluo, τὰ βύματα Plat. Rep. 430 A; ἐκκλ. τὰ λύματα εἰς τὸν Τίβερην Strabo 235; and restored in 213, for εἰσκλ-: Pass., Hipp. 414, etc. II. intr. to stream out, Apollod. 1. 6, 3.

ἐκκλυσμα, τό, that which is washed away, Plut. 2. 1089 B. ἐκκλώω, to hoat out, dub. in Suid.

ἐκκναίω, to wear out: metaph. of troublesome loquacity, like Lat. *enecare*, Theocr. 15. 88, in Dor. 3 pl. ἐκκναίσειντι.

ἐκκνώω, fut. ἦσω, to scrape off, τὸν κηρὸν τοῦ δελτίου Hdt. 7. 239. ἐκκοβαλικεύομαι, Dep. to cheat by juggling tricks, cajole, Ar. Eq. 271.

ἐκκοιλίω, fut. ἀνώ, to hollow out, Polyb. 10. 48, 7. ἐκκοιλίζω, (κοιλία) to disembowel; Mithaec. ap. Ath. 325 F; but Koen Greg. p. 328 ἐκκοιλιάζας.

ἐκκοιμάομαι, Pass. to awake from sleep, Plat. Legg. 648 A. ἐκκοιτέω, to sleep out keep night-watch, Joseph. B. J. 6. 2, 6.

ἐκκοιτία, ἡ, (κοίτη) a night-watch, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 93. ἐκκοκκίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to take out the kernel: metaph., αὐσίδιον .. ἐξεκούκκισα Nicom. Incert. 1; ἐκκ. σφυρὸν *to put out one's ancle*, Ar. Ach. 1179; ἐκκ. τὰς τρίχας *to pluck out the hair*, Ar. Lys. 448; ἐκκ. τὸ γῆρας *to drive away old age*, Ib. 364; ἐκκ. τὰς πόλεις *to sack, gut the cities*, Id. Pax 63. Cf. ἐκγυγαρίζω.

ἐκκολάπτω, fut. ψω, to scrape out, erase, obliterate, τὸ ἐλεγείον Thuc. 1. 132; τὸ ψήφισμα Dem. 1318. 30; τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς any part of .., C. I. (addend.) 4224 d. II. to peck the chicken out of the egg, to hatch, Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 16; cf. ἐκγλύφω, ἐκλεπίζω.

ἐκκόλαψις, εως, ἡ, a hatching, Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 12. ἐκκολυμβάω, to swim out of, c. gen., ναύς Eur. Hel. 1609, cf. Ar. Fr. 51; εἰς τὴν γῆν Dion. H. 5. 24.

ἐκκομιδή, ἡ, a carrying out, Hdt. 8. 44. 2. of a corpse, burial, Lat. *elatio*, Dion. H. 4. 8, Anth. P. 11. 92.

ἐκκομίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to carry out, Hdt. 1. 34., 3. 24, etc.; esp. to a place of safety, Id. 1. 160., 3. 122; ἐκκομίζειν τινὰ ἐκ πρήγματος *to keep him out of trouble*, Id. 3. 43; so in Med., Id. 8. 20, 32, Thuc. 2. 78; ἐσεκομίσαντο καὶ ἐξεκομίσαντο ἃ ἐβούλοντο, of persons just relieved from a state of siege, Thuc. 1. 117. 2. esp. to carry out a corpse, bury, Lat. *efferre*, Polyb. 35. 6, 2, Plut. Cic. 42 (in Pass.), etc. 3. ἐκκ. αἶτον, of a horse, to throw the provender out of the manger, Xen. Eq. 4, 2. II. to endure to the end, τι Eur. Andr. 1269.

ἐκκομισμός, ὁ, exportation, Strabo 142.

ἐκκομπάζω, *to boast loudly*, κατὰ τι Soph. El. 569.
 ἐκκομπεύομαι, Med. *to set forth in fair terms*, Eur. I. A. 333, where Ruhnck. suggests εὐ κεκόμψευσαι, cf. κομψεύω.
 ἐκκομίσσεται, Pass. *to be all in the dust*, Hipp. 372. 8.
 ἐκκοπεύς, εὖς, ἢ, *a knife for cutting out*, Galen.: and L. Dind. reads ἐκκοπεύσει, for ἐκκοπεύσει, in Paul. Aeg. G. 88.
 ἐκκοπή, ἢ, *a cutting out of an arrow-point from the body*, Plut. Alex. 63. II. *a cutting down, felling*, δένδρων Polyb. 2. 65, 6; ἐκκοπαὶ λόφων *levelling of hills*, Strabo 235. III. *an incision, notch*, Athen. de Mach. p. 8. 21.
 ἐκκοπρέω, *to empty of excrement*, τὴν κοιλίην Hipp. 407. 33; so ἐκκοπρίζω, Id. Epid. 3. 1100.
 ἐκκοπρόομαι, Pass. *to be cleared of excrement*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 4.
 ἐκκόπρωσις, εὖς, ἢ, *a cleansing from excrement: ἐκκόπρωσις τῆς κοιλίας an emptying of the stomach by purging*, Hipp. Progn. 41.
 ἐκκοπρωτικός, ἢ, ὄν, *cleansing from dung*, Aët. 53. 6, 32, Suid. v. ἀλοή.
 ἐκκόπτω, fut. ψω, *to cut out, knock out, τοὺς γομφίους Phryn. Com. Incert. 4:—Pass., ἐξεκόπη τῶφθαλμῶ he had his eyes knocked out*, Ar. Av. 342; τὸν ὄφθαλμὸν ἐκκεκομμένος Dem. 247. 11; ἐκκέκομαι τὴν φωνήν *I have lost my voice*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 16. 2. *to cut [trees] out of a wood, to fell* (cf. ἐκβάλλω II. 1), δένδρα Hdt. 6. 37., 9. 97; ἐκκεκόφασιν δένδρα Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 37; ἐκκ. τὸν παράδεισον *laid waste the park*, Id. An. 1. 4, 10:—hence, b. *metaph. to cut off, make an end of*, Lat. *excindere*, τοὺς ἀνδρας Hdt. 4. 110; ἐκκ. φενακισμὸν, ἱεροσυλίαν Dinarch. 105. 28, Isae. 73. 26; τὴν αἰσθητικὴν ἐνεργείαν Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 11:—Pass., ἢ θρασύτης ἐξεκέκοπτο Plut. Charm. 155 C. 3. *as military term, to beat off, repulse*, τὰς ἀκροβολίσεις Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 15; τοὺς ἐπὶ τῷ λύφῳ Id. Hell. 7. 4, 26:—*to win*, in throwing the dice, Alex. Δακτ. 2. 4. ἐκκ. θύρας *to break open*, Lys. 97. 1; οἰκίαν ἐκκ. Polyb. 4. 3, 10. 5. *to cut out or erase an inscription*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 25; οὐδενὶ ἔξεσται .. γράμμα ἐκκόφαι C. 1. 3028-9, -44; ἐκκ. τὴν χεῖρα Ev. Matth. 5. 30: *to cut out*, as a surgeon does, Luc. Catapl. 24. 6. *to stanip money*, Diod. 11. 26. 7. in Eccl. *to excommunicate*.
 ἐκκορᾶκίζω, in Suid., Zonar., perh. f. l. for ἐσκορακίζω or σκορακίζω. II. *to put out the eyes of*, τινά Byz.
 ἐκκορέω, fut. ἦσω, *to sweep out, to sweep clean*, τὴν οἰκίαν Theophr. Char. 22:—*metaph., μὴ ἐκκόρει τὴν Ἑλλάδα* Ar. Pax 59; and with a quibble on κόρη, τίς ἐξεκόρησέ σε; *who has robbed you of your daughter?* Ar. Thesm. 760:—generally, *to sweep away*, τὸν τύφον, τὴν κραιπάλην Alciphro 1. 37: in Pass., ἐκκορηθείς σύ γε *clear out! pack off!* Menand. Incert. 328:—*proverb., κύρε, ἐκκόρει κορώνην boy, drive away the crow*,—the opening of a wedding song,—the crow being a prognostic of widowhood; but the matter is obscure, cf. Herm. Opusc. 2. 327 sq., and against him, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 3. 16, Welcker Trilogie pp. 397 sq.
 ἐκκορίζω, (κόρις) *to clear of bugs*, Anth. P. 9. 113. II. *sensu obsceno*, Eurpol. Πολ. 5.
 ἐκκορῦφόω λόγον, *to tell a tale summarily, state the main points*, Hes. Op. 106: like ἀνακεφαλαίω.
 ἐκκοσμέω, *to deck out*, Aristid. 1. 148.
 ἐκκόσμησις, εὖς, ἢ, *decoration*, Diosc. 5. 109.
 ἐκκουφίζω, fut. ἰῶ, *to raise up, exalt*, Plut. Mar. 9. II. *to relieve*, Id. Crass. 33. III. *to weigh anchor*, Ael. ap. Suid.
 ἐκκραγγάνω, = sq., Suid., Zonar.
 ἐκκράζω, *to cry out, κυνηδὸν ἐξέκραξαν* Soph. Fr. 646; ἐκκρ. μέγα Plut. Mar. 44; ἐκκρ. πολλά Dio C. 66. 18.
 ἐκκραυγάζω, = ἐκκράζω, Plut. 2. 1098 B.
 ἐκκρέμαμαι, Pass. *to hang from, be suspended*, Hipp. Art. 836; c. gen. *to hang from*, Plat. Ion 536 A. II. *to depend upon*, ἐξ ἐπιθυμιῶν Id. Legg. 732 E; τῆς τοῦ ζῆν ἐπιθυμίας Plut. Mar. 12; ἐλπίδος Anth. P. 9. 411.
 ἐκκρεμάννυμι, fut. -κρεμάσω, *to hang from or upon a thing*, Hipp. Art. 795; τι ἐκ τινος Ar. Eq. 1363; λίθον τοῦ ποδός Anth. P. 11. 100. II. Pass., like ἐκκρέμαμαι, *to hang on by, cling to*, c. gen., τῶν τε ξυσκήνων ἤδη ἀπὸντων ἐκκρεμαννύμενοι Thuc. 7. 75, cf. Luc. Toxar. 6. 2. *metaph. to be devoted to*, τοῦ Ἄρεος Eur. El. 950.
 ἐκκρέμασις, εὖς, ἢ, *a hanging from or upon*, Hipp. Art. 836.
 ἐκκρεμής, ἐς, *hanging from or upon*, τινος Anth. P. 5. 247; ἐπὶ τινι Ib. 241.
 ἐκκρήνναμαι, = ἐκκρέμαμαι, c. gen., Eur. H. F. 520; ῥύπτρων χέρας ἐκκρημνάμεσθα *we hang on to the door-handle by the hands*, Id. Ion 1612:—also in act. part. ἐκκρημνάς *hanging up*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 238.
 ἐκκριδόν, Adv. *apart, alone*, prob. l. Tryphiod. 224, Schäf.
 ἐκκρίμα, τό, *a secretion*, Theophr. Ign. 76.
 ἐκκρίνω [ῖ], fut. ἰνῶ, *to choose or pick out, to single out, separate*, Thuc. 6. 96, Arist. H. A. 6. 26, cf. 6. 18, 17:—Pass., ἀρετῇ πρῶτος ἐκκριθείς Soph. Ph. 1425, cf. Thuc. 6. 31. 2. *to single out for disgrace*, expel, like Lat. *tribu movere*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 14. 3. *to secrete*, of the animal functions, Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 27, al., and often in Pass.; *metaph., ὅταν .. καθαρὸς ὁ νοῦς ἐκκριθῆ* Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 20. 4. in Pass. also of excretions, Hipp. Aph. 1251, etc.
 ἐκκρίσις, εὖς, ἢ, *separation*, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 11, al. II. *secretion*, of the animal functions, Id. P. A. 4. 10, 47, G. A. 1. 19, 10, al. III. = ἐκκρίμα, *excrement*, Hipp. Aph. 1244, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 8, etc.
 ἐκκρίτειον, verb. Adj. *one must pick out*, Plat. Polit. 303 B.
 ἐκκρίτικός, ἢ, ὄν, *secretive*, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 5, Theophr. C. P. 6. 1, 3.
 ἐκκρίτος, ὄν, *picked out, set apart, select*, ἐκκρ. δεκάς *a chosen ten*, Aesch. Pers. 340; πλῆθος ἐκκρ. στρατοῦ Ib. 803, cf. Theb. 57; ἐκκρ. δικασταί Plat. Legg. 926 D; ἐκκρ. δῶρημα = ἐξαιρετον, Soph. Aj. 1302:—neut. ἐκκριτον, as Adv. *above all, eminently*, Eur. Tro. 1241. 2. *secreted*, Arist. Probl. 1. 18.

ἐκκροτέω, *to beat or knock out*, ὕπλα τῆς χειρός Joseph. A. J. 6. 2, 2. II. *to hammer out, form, educate*, A. B. 39. 3.
 ἐκκροτος, ὄν, of sound, *very harsh or rough*, συνθήκη ἐκκ. Phot. Bibl. p. 97. 42: cf. ὑπόκροτος.
 ἐκκρουσις, εὖς, ἢ, *a beating out, driving away*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 12.
 ἐκκρουστικός, ἢ, ὄν, *fitted for expelling*, τοῦ ἐλέου Arist. Rhet. 2. 8. 12; τοῦ λόγου Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 29.
 ἐκκρουστος, ὄν, *beaten out*: in Aesch. Theb. 542, it seems to be used like ἐκτροπος *embossed, wrought in relief*.
 ἐκκρούω, *to knock out*, παττάλους Ar. Fr. 372; τι ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν Xen. Cyn. 10, 12; for Ar. Fr. 263, v. sub πύδαξ; *metaph., ἢ μείζων κίνησις ἐκκρ. τὴν ἐλάττω expels*, Arist. Sens. 7, 3, etc.; [ἢ ἕτερα ἐνεργεία] ἐκκρ. τὴν ἕτεραν Id. Eth. N. 10. 5, 4; ἐκκρ. τὸν λογισμὸν, τὴν λύπην Ib. 3. 12, 7., 7. 14, 4. 2. *to drive back, repulse*, Thuc. 4. 131, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 16; ἀπὸ τόπου Thuc. 4. 128: *metaph., ἐκκρ. τινὰ ἐλπίδος to frustrate or cheat one of ..*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E; τῆς προαιρέσεως Plut. Solon 14; ἵνα μὴ .. τοῦ παρόντος ἐμαντὸν ἐκκρούσω Dem. 329. 20; τσαυτάς τέχνας .. εὐρίσκαον ἐκκρούει Id. 540. 26:—Pass., τὸν λογισμὸν ἐκκρουσθεῖς Plut. Pyrrh. 30. 3. *to hiss an actor off the stage*, Lat. *explodere*, ἐβῶν, ἐξέκρουον, says Demosthenes, 348. 14:—Med. *to get rid of a thing*, τι Plut. 2. 515 A. 4. *to put off, adjourn by evasions*, εἰς ὑστεραίαν τὴν .. γνώμην Dem. 385. 26; τὴν δίκην Id. 944. 10, cf. 1021. 14, 23; ἐκκρ. τοὺς λόγους *to baffle or defeat by putting off, elude*, Plat. Prot. 336 C:—Pass., γραφῆς ἐκκρουομένης Dem. 1102. 19, cf. 1266. 11: cf. διακρούω, παρακρούω. 5. *to throw or shoot out*, βέλη ἐκ μηχανῶν Dio C. 75. 11. II. intr. *to break forth, κέρατα τῶν κροτάφων ἐκκρούει* Philostr. 23.
 ἐκκτυπέω, *to burst forth with noise*, Poll. 1. 118; cf. κτυπέω fin.
 ἐκκυβεύω, *to play out at dice*: *metaph., ἐκκ. τοῖς ὄλοις, ὑπὲρ τῶν ὕλων to stake one's all*, Phylarch. 54, cf. Polyb. 2. 63, 3., 1. 87, 8., 3. 94, 4. II. Pass. *to be gambled out of, to lose at play*, χιλίους ἐκκυβευθεῖσα Δαρεικούς Plut. Artox. 17.
 ἐκκύβιστάω, fut. ἦσω, *to tumble headlong out of*, δίφρων ἐς κρᾶτα πρὸς γῆν ἐκκυβιστῶντων βίᾳ Eur. Supp. 692; ἐκκ. ὑπὲρ τινος *to throw a somersault over a thing*, Xen. Symp. 2, 11; of dancers, Id. An. 6. 1, 9.
 ἐκκυέω, *to bring forth, put forth as leaves*, Anth. P. 7. 385.
 ἐκκυκλέω, *to wheel out*, esp. by means of the ἐκκύκλημα (q. v.): hence in Pass., ἄλλ' ἐκκυκλήθητι *come, wheel yourself out!* i. e. *shew yourself*, Ar. Ach. 408; Answ., ἄλλ' ἐκκυκλήσομαι 409; ποῖός ἐστιν οὗτος; Answ. οὐκκυκλούμενος Id. Thesm. 96; ὑφ' ὑψηλῆς μηχανῆς ἐκκ. τινὰ Philostr. 245. 2. *metaph. to publish, divulge*, τι εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν Plut. 2. 80 A.
 ἐκκύκλημα, τό, *a theatrical machine*, which served the purpose of drawing back the scenes, and disclosing the interior to the spectators. It was commonly used to exhibit murders after perpetration, as in Aesch. Ag. 1372, Clytaemnestra is discovered standing over the bodies of her husband and Cassandra, cf. Soph. El. 1466, Ant. 1294; and by this means Aristoph. exhibits Euripides and Agatho in their studies, Ach. 408, Thesm. 96.—The way in which it was worked is uncertain: some think it was the same with the ἐξώστρα, a sort of platform on wheels, which was pushed through the great doors in the back-scene; others that it was a contrivance to roll off or draw aside the back-scene itself; v. Müller Eumen. § 28, and against him Herm. Opusc. 6. 2. p. 165,—both appealing to Pollux 4. 128.
 ἐκκύκλησις, εὖς, ἢ, *a making public, exposure*, Clem. Al. 523.
 ἐκκύλινδω (v. κυλίνδω), *to roll out*, φά ἐκκυλίνδων Ar. Pax 134; but mostly in aor. 1, of winds, ἐξεκύλισαν σε .. γυμνὸν ἐπ' ἠῖον Anth. P. 7. 501, cf. 582:—*to overthrow*, πίτυν .. γαίης ἐξεκύλισε Anth. P. 9. 131; ἐξεκύλισε βίην Ib. 543:—Pass., only in aor. 1, ἐκ δίφροιο .. ἐξεκυλίσθη he rolled headlong from the chariot, Il. 6. 42., 23. 394, cf. Soph. O. T. 812, Anth. P. 7. 399. 2. *to extricate*, ὅστις δὴ τρύπος ἐξεκύλισέ νιν Pind. Fr. 2, cf. Anth. P. 7. 176:—Pass. *to be extricated from*, ὄφω τρόπῳ τῆσδ' ἐκκυλισθήσαι τύχης Aesch. Pr. 87; ἐκκυλισθῆναι ἐκ δικτύων Xen. Cyn. 8, 8, cf. Plut. Galb. 27; εἰς ἔρωτας *to plunge headlong into love-intrigues*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 22, cf. Opp. H. 4. 20, Plut. 2. 507 E.
 ἐκκυλίομαι, Med. *to be unrolled*, Arist. Mech. 24.
 ἐκκύλιστός, ὄν, (στέφανος) *a garland closely wreathed or rolled together*, Archipp. Πιν. 1; cf. κυλιστός.
 ἐκκύμαίνω, *to wave out from the straight line*, of a line of soldiers, Xen. An. 1. 8, 18. II. Pass., as if the Act. were trans. *to be cast out by the waves*, Dion. H. 10. 53; ὑπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης Plut. 2. 357 A.
 ἐκκύματίζομαι, Pass., = foreg. II, Strabo 284.
 ἐκκύνέω, (ἐκκυνος) *a technical word for hounds which do not keep on one scent, but keep questing about*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 10, Poll. 5. 65.
 ἐκκύνηγετέω, *to pursue in the chase, hunt down*, τινά Eur. Ion 1422; and in Aesch. Eum. 231, Erf. restored κᾶκκυνηγετέω (for -έτης), while Well. suggested κᾶκκυνηγέτις (i. e. κατακ-).
 ἐκκύνος, ὄν, (κύων) of a hound, *questing about, not keeping on one scent*, Xen. Cyn. 7, 11, Poll. 5. 65.
 ἐκκύπτω, *to peep out of*, αἰγείρου Babr. 50. 13; ἐκκύψασαν ἀλῶναι *to be caught peeping out* (prob. l. for ἐγκ-), Ar. Thesm. 790:—generally, *to get out*, Id. Eccl. 1052:—of a snail's eyes, *to pop out*, Ath. 455 E. II. trans. *to put forth*, Ael. N. A. 15. 21.
 ἐκκυρτώω, *to make curved*, Philostr. Jun. 883, nisi leg. ἐγκ-.
 ἐκκωδονίζω, *to proclaim by a bell, bruit forth*, Ath. 219 B.
 ἐκκωμάζω, opp. to ελακωμ-, *to rush wildly out*, εἰς ἄλλην χθόνα Eur. Andr. 603.
 ἐκκωπέω, *to furnish with oars, fit out*: ἐκκεκώπηται Soph. (Fr. 157) ap. Hesych., who also has κεκώπηται ἢ ναῦς, and ἀκώπητος ἀπαρασκευάστος.
 ἐκκωφέω, = sq., τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐκκεκώφηκας βοῶν Ar. Eq. 312:—Pass. *to be deafened, stunned*, αἰ δέ μεν φρένες ἐκκεκωφέονται Anacr. 81; ἐς τὸ

κάλλος ἐκκεκώφεται ξίφη are blunted at the sight of . . . Eur. Or. 1288, where this form is preferred to ἐκκεκώφεται by Pors. ad l. (1279).

ἐκκωφώω, to make quite deaf, τὰ ὦτα Plat. Lys. 204 C:—Pass. to become so, Luc., etc.; πρὸς τι to a thing, Clem. Al. 652; but ἐκκωφούσθαι ἐς κάλλος (v. foreg.) Ael. N. A. 1. 38.

ἐκλαβή, ἡ, the amount received, C. I. 2360. 19; v. Böckh.

ἐκλαγχάνω, fut. -λήξομαι, to obtain by lot or fate, ὅπως πατρώας τύμβον ἐκλάχοι χθονός Soph. El. 760; τὸν αὐτὸν δαίμον' ἐξείληχότες Id. O. C. 1337; κακῶν μέρος ἐξέλαχον Ar. Thesm. 1071.

ἐκλακτίζω, to kick out, sling out behind, σκέλος Ar. Vesp. 1492; τὸ φρυγίχειον ἐκλ. Ib. 1525; absol., Eur. Pol. Incert. 66. 2. metaph. to spurn at, τινι Menand. 'Al. 10.

ἐκλάκτισμα, τό, a dance, in which the legs are thrown up behind, a sling, Poll. 4. 102.

ἐκλακτισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Hesych.

ἐκλαλέω, to speak out, blab, divulge, Hipp. Jusj. 1 (v. Littré), Dem. 16. 25; τὸ ἐκλαλοῦν talkativeness, Eur. Fr. 218.

ἐκλάλησις [ᾶ], εως, ἡ, a speaking out, uttering, Poll. 5. 147.

ἐκλαλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of expressing, Diog. L. 7. 49.

ἐκλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι:—to receive from others, ἀριστεία Soph. Ph. 1429; ἐκλ. μέρος τι Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 24. II. to seize and carry off, βία τοὺς παῖδας Isocr. 273 E. III. to receive in full, Id. 420 D; ἐκλ. τι παρά τινος Eur. Ion 1335, Isocr. 102 B, Plat. Legg. 958 D; ἀριστείᾳ ἐκλαβὼν στρατεύματος having received the meed of valour from them, Soph. Ph. 1429; ἐκλ. νόμους to accept laws from another, Polyb. 2. 39, 6. IV. ἔργα ἐκλ. = ἐργολαβέω, to contract to do work, Hdt. 9. 95; c. inf., ἐκλ. ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πίνακα γράψαι conducere tabulam pingendam, Plut. Pelop. 25, cf. 2. 396 E. V. to take in a certain sense, to understand, Lat. accipere, Plat. Legg. 807 D; ἐκλ. τοὺς νόμους οὕτω Lys. 119. 25; ἐκλ. τι ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 10; διχῶς Id. An. Pr. 1. 13, 7; cf. ἐκδέχομαι II. VI. to select, τὰς προτάσεις Ib. 1. 27, 6, al. VII. Med. ἐκλαμβάνομαι, = ὑπολογίζομαι, Dinarch. ap. Harp.

ἐκλαμπρός, ον, very bright, Schol. Arat.: ἐκλαμπρον γελᾶν Ath. 158 D.

ἐκλαμπρύνω, to make to shine, make splendid, τὸ ἱερόν Joseph. B. J. 7. 3, 3:—Pass. to shine forth, Dion. H. 2. 3.

ἐκλάμπω, to shine or beam forth, Hdt. 6. 82, Aesch. Pr. 1083, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 2, etc.; of lightning, Aesch. Fr. 304:—metaph., δίκας δ' ἐξέλαμψεν ὄσιον φάος Soph. Fr. 11, cf. Plat. Rep. 435 A, etc.:—to burst forth violently, of a fever, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15:—of sound, to be clearly heard, [ἐκ τῆς κραυγῆς] ἐξέλαμψε τὸ καλεῖν τὸν βασιλέα Polyb. 15. 31, 1. II. c. acc. cogn. to flash forth, σέλας Eur. Fr. 332, cf. Bias in Bgk. Lyr. p. 757: to kindle, πῦρ App. Syr. 56, cf. Lyc. 1091.

ἐκλαμψις, εως, ἡ, a shining forth, exceeding brightness, LXX (?).

ἐκλανθάνω, to escape notice utterly:—Med. to forget utterly, c. gen. rei, τοῦδ' ἐκλανθάνει thou forgettest this entirely, Soph. O. C. 1005; ἐκλ. ὅτι . . . Plat. Ax. 369 E. II. Causal in pres. ἐκληθάνω, with aor. 1 ἐξέλησα, Dor. ἐξέλασα; Ep. redupl. aor. 2 ἐκλέλαθον: 1. Act. to make one quite forgetful of a thing, c. gen. rei, ἐκ δέ με πάντων ληθάνει, ὄσσ' ἔπαθον Od. 7. 220; ἐκ μ' ἐλάσας ἀλγέων Alcae. 92: c. acc. rei, ἐκλέλαθον κιθαριστὴν made him quite forget his harping, Il. 2. 600: absol., Ἄιδης ὁ ἐκλελαθὼν Theocr. 1. 63. 2. Med. and Pass. to forget utterly, οἷζυός ἐκλελαθέσθαι Il. 6. 285; ἀλκῆς ἐξελάθοντο Ib. 602; ὡς ἐκλέλησμαι γ' ἂ πάρος εἶπομεν Eur. Bacch. 1273; c. inf., ἐκλάθετο . . . καταβῆναι Od. 10. 558; λελάθοντο . . . οὐ μὰν ἐκλελάθοντο Sappho 94.

ἐκλαπάζω, = ἐξαλαπάζω, to cast out from, ἐδαλίων Aesch. Theb. 456.

ἐκλάπτω, fut. -λάψομαι, Ar. Pax 885:—to drink off, Id. Ach. 1229, etc.

ἐκλατομέω, to hew out in stone, hew or dig out, LXX (Num. 21. 18).

ἐκλαχαίνω, to dig or hollow out, Ap. Rh. 1. 374, Tryph. 208.

ἐκλαχάνιζομαι, Dep. to cut vegetables, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 3.

ἐκλαίω, fut. ἀνῶ, to smooth out or away, τὰς βυτίδας Plat. Symp. 191 A: to wear away, bring to nothing, Hipp. Protrh. 102. 2. to smooth or polish off, λίθον Diod. 3. 39; ἐκλ. πάθος to smooth it down, Plut. 2. 83 C.

ἐκλέγω, fut. ξω: pf. pass. ἐξείλεγμαι Plat. Alc. 1. 121 E, and in med. sense, Dem. 496. fin., but ἐκλέλεγμαι Diphil. Zogr. 1, cf. Posidipp. Incert. 1. 9. To pick or single out, Thuc. 4. 59, etc.; esp. of soldiers, rowers, etc., Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 19, cf. Plat. Rep. 535 A; ἐκ πάντων Id. Legg. 811 A:—Pass., Id. Alc. 1. c.:—Med. to pick out for oneself, choose out, Hdt. 1. 199., 3. 38, al., Plat. Symp. 198 D, al. 2. in Med. also, ἐκλέγεσθαι τὰς πολιὰς τρίχας to pull out one's gray hairs, Ar. Eq. 908, Fr. 360. II. to levy taxes or tribute, χρήματα παρά τινος Thuc. 8. 44; τὰς ἐπικαρπίας Andoc. 12. 29; ἐκ τινῶν Dem. 1199. 5; also c. acc. pers., ἐκλ. τέλη τοὺς καταπλέοντας Aeschin. 69. 29:—c. acc. et gen., Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 22.

ἐκλεικτόν, τό, medicine that melts in the mouth, electuary, Lat. ecligma, electuarium, Hipp. 401. 45, Diosc. 2. 125: ἐκλεικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, made into an electuary, Hipp. 401. 41:—also ἐκλειγμα, τό, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 5, etc.

ἐκλειοτριβέω, fut. ἦσω, to powder very fine, Diosc. Ther. 19.

ἐκλειόω, to rub away or to pieces, Alex. Trall. p. 336.

ἐκλειπτέον, verb. Adj. we must omit, Aristid. 1. 2.

ἐκλειπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or caused by an eclipse, Plut. 2. 145 C, 932 B. II. ὁ ἐκλειπτικός (sc. κύκλος) the ecliptic, = ὁ ἡλιακός, so called because it is the circle in the plane of which the Sun and Moon must be to produce eclipses, first in the Commentary on Arat. attributed to Hipparch., and in Ptolem.: v. Lewis Astr. of Ancients p. 217.

ἐκλείπω, to leave out, pass over, πολλὰ δ' ἐκλείπω λέγων Aesch. Pers. 513; ἐκλ. ὄχλον λόγων Id. Pr. 827, cf. Eur. Hipp. 52, Dem. 784. 17; ἐκλ. Ἄνδρον to leave out, pass over Andros, Hdt. 4. 33; ἐκλ. ὄτιοῦν τῆς παρασκευῆς Thuc. 7. 48; τὴν στρατιάν Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 22; εἴ τι ἐξέ-

λιπον, σὺν ἔργον ἀναπληρῶσαι Plat. Symp. 188 E:—Pass., ἐνεῖδος οὐκ ἐκλείπεται fails not to appear, Aesch. Eum. 27. 2. to forsake, desert, abandon, τὴν πατρίδα, τὴν ξυμμαχίην, etc., Hdt. 1. 169., 6. 13, etc.; τὸ ξυνώμοτον Thuc. 2. 72; τὸν ὄρκον Eur. I. T. 750:—to abandon, quit, τὴν τάξιν Hdt. 8. 24, al.; τὴν χώραν Id. 4. 105, 118, al.; ἔδρας Aesch. Theb. 218, cf. Pers. 128; τὸν πλοῦν Soph. Ph. 911, cf. 58:—to give up, τὴν τυραννίδα Hdt. 6. 123; τὰ ὑπάρχοντα Thuc. 1. 144; θρήνους Eur. Phoen. 1635; v. infr. II. 2. 3. freq. in elliptic phrases, as, ἐκλείπειν τὴν πόλιν εἰς τὰ ἄκρα to abandon the city and go to the heights, Hdt. 6. 100, cf. 8. 50, Xen. An. 1. 2, 4; so, ἐκ δ' ἐλείπον οἴκους πρὸς ἄλλον εὐνάτορα Eur. Andr. 1040. 4. εἴ τις ἐξέλιπε τὸν ἀριθμὸν (of the Persian immortals) if any one left the number incomplete, Hdt. 7. 83. 5. to fail one, ἐκλειοίπασιν ὑμᾶς αἱ προφάσεις Lys. 113. 391, cf. Plat. Legg. 657 D. II. intr., of the sun or moon, to suffer an eclipse, be eclipsed, Thuc. 2. 28;—in full, ὁ ἥλιος ἐκλιπὼν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔδρην Hdt. 7. 37; ἐκλ. τὰς ὁδοὺς Ar. Nub. 584; cf. ἐκλειψις. 2. to die, like Lat. decedere, οἱ ἐκλειοπόντες the deceased, Plat. Legg. 856 E, Isae. 84. 26:—but more commonly in full, ἐκλ. βίον Soph. El. 1131; ὑφ' ὧν ἤμιστα ἐχρῆν τὸν βίον ἐκλιπὼν (= ἀποθανῶν) Antipho 113. 38; so, ἐκλ. φάος Eur. Ion 1186, etc. 3. to faint, Hipp. Protrh. 72. 4. generally, to leave off, cease, stop, τῇ μοι [δὲ λόγος] ἐξέλιπε Hdt. 7. 239; ἐκλείπει πυρετός Hipp. Aph. 1251, cf. Thuc. 3. 87; ἐκλείπειν εὐφρόνη, i. e. it is day, Soph. El. 19; ὥστε μὴ κλιπεῖν κλέος Ib. 985, cf. 1149:—sometimes also c. part. to leave off doing, Plat. Menex. 234 B, cf. 249 B; c. geo., θεραπείας Plut. Marcell. 17. 5. to fail, be wanting, ῥώμη γὰρ ἐκλείπειν, ἣν πρὶν εἶχομεν Eur. H. F. 230; ἐκλ. περί τι Plat. Rep. 485 D; περί τινος Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 9, etc.

ἐκλειτουργέω, to undertake and complete a public burden, Isae. 67. 29.

ἐκλείχω, to lick up, of taking honey, Hipp. Acut. 393:—Pass. to be taken as an ἐκλεικτόν, Diosc. 1. 94., 3. 44.

ἐκλειψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλείπω) a forsaking, abandonment, τῶν νεῶν Hdt. 6. 25. II. (from intr.) of sun or moon, an eclipse, ἡλίου ἐκλειψις Thuc. 1. 23; αἱ ἐκλ. τῆς σελήνης Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 28: metaph., ἐκλ. τῶν πολιῶν Hdt. 7. 37; τοῦ βασιλέως Polyb. 29. 6, 8. 2. a failing, cessation, τῶν δυνάμεων Plut. 2. 433 F, cf. Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7; in Att. law, a failing to appear in court, A. B. 259.

ἐκλεκτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be picked out, selected, Plat. Rep. 456 B, al. II. ἐκλεκτέον, one must select, Ib. 412 D, al.

ἐκλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, picking out, selecting, Dion. H. de Comp. 2. fin.:—οἱ ἐκλ. the Eclectics, philosophers who selected such doctrines as pleased them in every school, v. Diog. L. prooem. 21.

ἐκλεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκλέγω) picked out, select, Ibyc. 32, Thuc. 6. 100, Plat., etc. II. in N. T. and Eccl., οἱ ἐκλεκτοί, the elect.

ἐκλελαθεῖν, -θέσθαι, v. sub ἐκλανθάνω.

ἐκλελυμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἐκλύω, loosely, carelessly, Isocr. 419 B, Plut. Lyc. 18: freely, licentiously, Ath. 519 F.

ἐκλεμμα, τό, (ἐκλέπω) peel, rind, Hipp. 465. 42.

ἐκλεξις, εως, ἡ, selection, Plat. Phaedr. 231 D.

ἐκλεπίζω, = ἐκλέπω, Hipp. 246. 1, Philo 1. 346 (quoting Gen. 30. 37, where LXX λεπίζω).

ἐκλέπις, εως, ἡ, a taking off the shell: hatching, Suid.

ἐκλεπτος, ον, very thin or fine, Hipp. Coac. 214.

ἐκλεπτουργέω, to do very fine work, Synes. 30 A.

ἐκλεπτύνω, to make very thin, Greg. Nyss.

ἐκλεπυρῶω, to strip off the bark: metaph. to strip, Lat. emungere, Sophron (?) ap. A. B. 581, cf. Bast. Greg. p. 313 sq.

ἐκλέπω, to free from shell or rind, to peel, Hipp. 630. 38., 631. 23, etc.: of birds, to bring out of the shell, to hatch their young, Hdt. 2. 68, Cratin. Nem. 2, Ar. Av. 1108; of serpents, Hdt. 3. 109; cf. ἐκγλύφω:—Pass., fut. ἐκλαπήσομαι Hipp. ap. Erotian.; aor. ἐκλαπήναι Ar. ibid.

ἐκλευκαίνω: ῥόθια δ' ἐκλευκαίνετε dash the white spray off the oar, Eur. I. T. 1387 (ex emend. Scal.). II. Pass. to become quite white, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 9.

ἐκλευκος, ον, quite white, Hipp. Progn. 37, Arist. H. A. 9. 19, 1:—Comp. inclining to white, Ib. 8. 3, 2: cf. ἐκπιικρος.

ἐκλειψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλέπω) = ἐκλέπις, Philes Crocod. 2.

ἐκλήγω, fut. ξω, to cease utterly, δακρυροοῦσα Soph. El. 1312.

ἐκληθάνω, v. sub ἐκλανθάνω II.

ἐκληπτέον, verb. Adj. one must take in a certain sense, Schol.

ἐκλήπτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a contractor of works, Lat. conductor, Byz.

ἐκληρέω, to play antics, behave absurdly, Polyb. 15. 26, 8.

ἐκλησις, εως, ἡ, a forgetting and forgiving, Od. 24. 485.

ἐκληψις, εως, ἡ, a taking out, collecting, Diosc. 1. 81.

ἐκλιθολογέω, to clear by picking off the stones, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 5.

ἐκλιθώω, to turn into stone, Tzetz.

ἐκλικμάω, to winnow, sift, empty, Lat. evannare, LXX (Judith. 2. 27).

ἐκλιμία, ἡ, (λιμός) exceeding hunger, LXX.

ἐκλιμνάξω, to flood completely, τὸ πεδίον ἐκλ. ὁ ποταμός App. Civ. 4. 107:—Pass. ἐκλιμνόμαι, to become a complete swamp, Dion. H. 1. 61.

ἐκλιμος, ον, starved out, famished, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 6.

ἐκλιμπάνω, = ἐκλείπω, to abandon, Eur. Med. 800. 2. intr. to cease, οὐποτ' ἐξελίμπανον θυροῦσα Id. El. 909.

ἐκλινάω, to escape out of the net, Byz.

ἐκλιπαίνω, to fatten:—Pass. to grow fat, Plut. Mar. 21. II. metaph. to make smooth as oil, πέλαγος Posidipp. ap. Ath. 318 D.

ἐκλιπαρέω, to intreat earnestly, to move by intreaty, Strabo 806; c. inf., Plut. Them. 5:—Pass., Dion. H. 7. 10, etc.

ἐκλιπάρησις, εως, ἡ, earnest intreaty, Joseph. Hyponnest. p. 283.

ἐκλιπής, ἐς, (ἐκλείπω) failing, deficient, ἡλίου ἐκλιπέτι ἐγένετο =

ἐκλειψις, Thuc. 4. 52; c. gen. deficient in . . , Arist. de Xenophane 6, 10. II. omitted, overlooked, Thuc. 1. 97.

ἐκλογέομαι, Dep., like ἐκλογίζομαι, to excuse oneself, ὑπέρ τινος App. Civ. 5. 77; ἐκλ. τὴν ἀνάγκην to plead in excuse, Id. 5. 13; c. acc. ct inf. to state by way of excuse that . . , Id. 3. 48.

ἐκλογεύς, εὖς, ὁ, a collector of taxes, etc., Lys. Fr. 5, Hyperid. Euxen. 45, etc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 210, 238.

ἐκλογή, ἡ, a picking out, choice, selection, election, τῶν ἀρχόντων Plat. Rep. 414 A, 536 C; ἐκλ. ποιῆσθαι Id. Legg. 802 B; ἐκλ. τῶν ἀρίστων νόμων Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 20; τῶν ἐναντίων Id. Metaph. 3. 2, 9; κατ' ἐκλογὴν Polyb. 6. 10, 9. 2. a collecting or levying of troops, levy, Id. 5. 63, 11. 3. collection of tribute, taxes, etc., Lcx Attica ap. Ath. 235 C, Dio C., etc.; σίτου Crates ap. Ath. 235 B. II. that which is chosen out, an extract from a book, Ath. 663 C. 2. a choice collection of passages, such as the Eclogae or 'Elegant Extracts' of Stobaeus. 3. the choice or best of a thing, Polyb. 1. 47, 9; v. Bentl. praef. Horat. p. 8.

ἐκλόγησις, εὖς, ἡ, an inquiry, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 144.

ἐκλογίζομαι, Dep. to compute, reckon, calculate, τὰς εὐθύνas Arist. Fr. 406; τὸ ἀργύριον C. I. 1845. 104. 2. to consider, reflect on, τι Hdt. 3. 1, Eur. I. A. 1410, Thuc. 4. 10; περί τινος Id. 2. 40, Andoc. 8. 27; ἐκλ. πρὸς οἴους . . ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται Thuc. 1. 70; ἐκλ. ὅτι . . Dem. 555. 8:—the aor. ἐκλογισθῆναι in pass. sense, to be calculated, Plut. Poplic. 15. 3. to reckon on, οὐδεὶς ἔθ' αὐτοῦ θάνατον ἐκλογίζεσθαι Eur. Supp. 482. 4. to reckon up, relate in detail, Polyb. 3. 99, 3. 10. 9, 3. II. = ἐκλογέομαι, App. Civ. 3. 43.

ἐκλογισμός, ὁ, a computation, calculation, Plut. Cato Min. 36: consideration, Polyb. 1. 59, 2.

ἐκλογιστής, οὐ, ὁ, an accountant, LXX (Tob. 1. 22). 2. a tax-collector, Philo 1. 338.

ἐκλογιστία, ἡ, a reckoning: accounts, LXX (Tob. 1. 21).

ἐκλογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, computing the value of, τινος Muson. ap. Stob. App. p. 63.

ἐκλογος, ὁ, = διήγησις, a tale, Aesch. Fr. 215.

ἐκλογος, ον, picked out, choice, Philo 2. 479. II. without reason, foolish, Eust. Opusc. p. 7. 62.

ἐκλουτήριος, ον, for washing, χαλκίον ἐγλ. C. I. 2139.

ἐκλουτρον, τό, a washing vessel, Poll. 10. 46.

ἐκλούω, to wash out, Hipp. 686. 15, in Med. II. to wash thoroughly, Polyb. 3. 88, 1:—Med. and Pass., λουτροῖς ἐκλελουμένους δέμας Aesch. Fr. 28; cf. λούω I. fin.

ἐκλοφίζω, to form into a hill, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. ἐξελοφίζετο.

ἐκλόχευμα, τό, an offspring, Suid. s. v. Πολύενκτος.

ἐκλοχεύω, to bring forth, Orph. Arg. 43, Anth. P. 9. 602: so in Med., Eur. Hel. 258:—Pass. to be born, Eur. Ion 1458.

ἐκλοχίζω, to pick out of a cohort or troop, LXX (Cant. 5. 10).

ἐκλοχόμομαι, Pass. to become a thicket, Theophr. C. P. 3. 19, 1.

ἐκλύγίζω, to twist exceedingly, Porphyrt. Abst. 1. 33, in Pass.

ἐκλυμαίνομαι, strengthd. for λυμαίνομαι, cited from Liban.

ἐκλύσις, εὖς, ἡ, release or deliverance from a thing, ἀφροσύνης Theogn. 590; ἀθλων Aesch. Pr. 262; τοῦδε τοῦ νοσήματος Soph. O. T. 306; δεσμοῦ Theocr. 24. 33, etc. II. feebleness, faintness, Hipp. Aph. 1258, etc.; τῆς πόλεως ἐκλ. καὶ μαλακία Dem. 219. 28; ἐκλύσιες κοιλίης relaxations, Hipp. 221 D. III. a lowering of the voice through three quarter-tones (διέσεις), Auctt. Mus.

ἐκλυσσάω, strengthd. for λυσαάω, Philo 1. 430, Joseph. A. J. 13. 16, 3.

ἐκλυτήριος, ον, of or for release:—ἐκλυτήριον, τό, a release, Soph. O. T. 392: an expiatory offering, Eur. Phoen. 969.

ἐκλυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, calculated to enfeeble, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, 5.

ἐκλύτος, ον, (ἐκλύω) easy to let go, light, buoyant, of missiles, Eur. Andr. 1133. II. let loose, unbridled, ἡμεροί Tim. Locr. 102 E. III. relaxed, unnerved, Eupol. Kol. 11:—Adv. -τως, remissly, Plut. Lyc. 17.

ἐκλυτρόμομαι, Med. to redeem by payment of ransom, Schol. Od. 4. 25.

ἐκλύτρωσις, εὖς, ἡ, redemption, LXX (Num. 3. 49).

ἐκλύω, fut. ὑσω [ὑ, v. sub λύω]:—to loose, release, set free, πύωνων from labours, Aesch. Pr. 326, cf. Soph. Tr. 654:—Pass. to be set free, ἐκ δεσμῶν Plat. Phaedo 67 D:—Med., to get one set free, to release, ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ σε κακῶν ἐκλύσομαι Od. 10. 286, cf. Theogn. 1339, etc.; τοῦ φόβου σ' ἐξελευσάμην Soph. O. T. 1003; θανάτου νιν ἐκλύσασθε Eur. Andr. 818; ἐξελευσάντο τοὺς Ἀργείους Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 25; absol., ἐξελευσάμην I delivered him from danger, Soph. Aj. 531. II. to unloose, ἐκλ. τόξα ἀνστρίψαν a bow, Hdt. 2. 173; ἐκλ. ἀρμούς Eur. Hipp. 809; σκαίδων ἐκλύσων στόμα likely to let loose a foolish tongue, Soph. Aj. 1225. 2. to make an end of, put an end to, ἐξέλυσας . . σκληρᾶς δοιδῶν δασμόν Id. O. T. 35; μόχθον Eur. Phoen. 695; ἔριν καὶ φιλονεικίαν Dem. 114. 7;—and in Med., ἐκλύσασθαι τὰς παρασκευάς Id. 234. 2. 3. to relax, enfeeble, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, fin.:—Pass. to be faint, fail, give way, Hipp. Aph. 1246, Isocr. 322 A, Dem. 411. 5, etc.; πρὸς τι Isocr. 72 A; ἐκλυθῆναι τοῖς σώμασι, ταῖς ψυχαῖς Arist. Fr. 172, Polyb., etc.:—of things, to be unserviceable, τὰ τῶν πλοίων ἐκλελυμένα Arist. Pol. 6. 6, 4; ἐκλύεται ὁ βόυς, τὰ ρεύματα cease, Polyb. 4. 43, 9, etc. 4. Medic., ἐκλ. κοιλίαν to relax the bowels, cited from Diosc. 5. to pay in full, Plut. Cacs. 12. III. intr. to break up, depart, LXX (2 Macc. 13. 16).

ἐκλωβάομαι, Pass. to sustain grievous injuries, ἀγωγ' ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐκλωβήθην Soph. Ph. 330.

ἐκλωπίζω, (λῶπος) to lay bare, ἐκ δ' ἐλώπισε πλευράν Soph. Tr. 925.

ἐκλωπίζομαι, = ἐξανθίζομαι, Achae. ap. Hesych.; so Salmas. for ἐκλωπ-.

ἐκμαγεῖον, τό, (ἐκμάσσω) like χειρόμακτρον, a parkin, Plat. Tim. 72

C. II. that on or in which an impression is made, κήρινον ἐκμ. a lump of wax, Plat. Theaet. 191 C, cf. 196 A: of matter (ὑλη) as a recipient of impressions, Id. Tim. 50 C:—generally a recipient, τινος Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 13. 2. the impression made, an impress, mould, Plat. Theaet. 194 D, E, Arist. Metaph. 1. 6, 7:—metaph., ἐκμαγεῖον πέτρης impress or counterfeit of the rocks, of a fisherman who is always wandering over them, Anth. P. 6. 193. 3. a model, Plat. Legg. 800 B, 801 D.

ἐκμαγμα, τό, an impression in wax, etc., Poll. 9. 131; cf. ἀντέκμαγμα.

ἐκμαίνω, fut. ἀνώ, to drive mad with passion, ἐκμήνας θυμὸν ἔρωτι Plat. Eleg. 7 Bgk., cf. Theocr. 5. 90; ἐπί τινι with love for her, Ag. Eccl. 965; φόβω τέτρωρον ἐκμαίνων ὄχρον Eur. Hipp. 1229; πόθον ἐκμήναι to kindle mad desire, Soph. Tr. 1142; ἐκμήναί τινα δωμάτων to drive one raving from the house, Eur. Bacch. 36:—Pass., with pf. 2 act. ἐκμέμηνα, to go mad with passion, τοιαῦτα ἐκμαίνεσθαι εἰς τινα to rage so against one, Hdt. 3. 33, 37; also c. acc., ἐκμανῆναί τινα to be madly in love with . . , Anacreont. 11. 4, cf. Luc. Nigr. 5; τινι Aristaen. 1. 15, in titulo: of persons in delirium, Hipp. 1112 A, etc.

ἐκμακτος, ον, (ἐκμάσσω) express, Emped. 267, Theophr. de Sens. 16.

ἐκμακτρον, τό, an impress, Eur. El. 535; cf. ἐκμαγεῖον II. 2.

ἐκμᾶλάσσω, Att. -ττω, to soften, Plut. ap. Stob. 81. 5.

ἐκμαλθακῶ, = foreg., Menand. Protect. p. 100.

ἐκμᾶνῆς, ἐς, quite mad, πρὸς τι Ath. 437 E. Adv. -νώς, Id. 603 A.

ἐκμανθάνω, fut. -μαθήσομαι, to learn thoroughly, and, in past tenses, to have learnt thoroughly, to know full well, ἐκμ. τὴν Ἑλλάδα γλώσσην Hdt. 2. 154; ἀνδρὸς ψυχὴν Soph. Ant. 175; ἐκμ. τι ἀπὸ τινος Aesch. Pr. 254; ἐκ τινος Plat. Ax. 371 A; παρά τινος Soph. O. T. 286; τινος Ib. 1439, O. C. 114, Ag. Eccl. 244; ἐκμ. ὅτι . . Hdt. 3. 134. II. to examine closely, search out, Hdt. 7. 28; Eur. I. T. 667, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40. III. to learn by heart, ὄλους ποιητᾶς Plat. Legg. 811 A; Σαπφοῦς τᾶρωτικά Epicr. Ἄντ. 3; Διονυσίου δρόματα Ephipp. Ὀμ. 2; ἵνα πολλοὶς ἀκούοντες τῶν ἐπῶν ἐκμανθάνωμεν τὴν ἔχθραν Isocr. 74 B.

ἐκμαντεύομαι, strengthd. for μαντεύομαι, Joseph. Genes. 33 B.

ἐκμαξίς, εὖς, ἡ, a clearing out, Arist. Insomn. 2, 11.

ἐκμᾶραίνω, fut. ἀνώ, to make to fade or wither away, Theophr. Ign. 11, Anth. P. 12. 234:—Pass. to wither away, Theocr. 3. 30.

ἐκμαργόμομαι, Pass. to go raving mad, ἐξεμαργώθης φρένας Eur. Tro. 992.

ἐκμαρτύρεω, to bear witness to a thing, c. acc., φόνον Aesch. Eum. 461; ἐκμαρτύρησαν . . τό μ' εἰδέναι Id. Ag. 1196; εἰς πολλοὺς before many persons, Aeschin. 15. 19:—Pass., Strab. 573. II. to make depositions out of court, Isae. 40. 8, cf. ap. Dem. 929. 24.

ἐκμαρτύρία, ἡ, the deposition of a witness taken out of court, Isae. 40. 5, Dem. 1130. fin.

ἐκμαρτύριον, τό, evidence, Byz.

ἐκμασάομαι, Dep. to chew completely, Philo 1. 334.

ἐκμάσασατο, 3 sing. aor. 1, he devised or invented, τέχνην h. Hom. Merc. 511: cf. sub μαίομαι.

ἐκμάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω: pf. ἐκμέμαχα (vulg. -κα) Dion. H. de Dem. 4. To wipe off, wipe away, κάρα κηλίδας ἐξέμαξεν (perh. borrowed from the Homeric phrase σὴ κεφαλῇ ἀναμάξεις, v. sub ἀναμάσσω) Soph. El. 446; ἐκμασσε [τὸ αἶμα] Eur. H. F. 1400:—Med. to wipe away one's tears, Anth. P. 5. 43. 2. to wipe dry as with a sponge, Hipp. Acut. 395 (in Pass.); τοὺς ἔμπροσθεν πόδας ἐκμ. εἰς τοὺς μέσους, of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 14. II. of an artist, to mould or model in wax or plaster, Lat. exprimere, αὐτὸν ἐκμάπτειν τε καὶ ἐνιστάναί εἰς τοὺς τῶν κακίωνων τύπους to mould and adapt oneself to . . , Plat. Rep. 396 D; so of bees preparing wax, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 14; of making pills, Hipp. 682. 55, cf. 587. 24:—Med., with pf. pass., τοκέων ἐτι θερμὰ κόνιη . . ἐκμᾶσεται ἵχνη he impresses anew the yet warm footsteps of his fathers, i. e. walks in their steps, Theocr. 17. 122: to express, imitate, ἵππου γενεὴν Nic. Th. 740; τὸν Ἀνσιακὸν χαρακτήρα ἐκμέμακται Dion. H. de Dem. 13; ἐξεμάξατο τὸν διδάκαλον he was the image of his master, Alciphro 3. 64:—Pass., ἐκεῖνος αὐτὸς ἐκμεμαγμένος his very image, Cratin. Ὀρ. 5; βασιλέως . . εἰκόν' ἐκμεμ. C. I. 4741; ὁ ἂν ἐκμαγῆ whatever be impressed, whatever impression be made (cf. ἐκμαγεῖον), Plat. Theaet. 191 D; τὴν ἰδέαν τοῦ παιδὸς ἐκμεμάχθαι had impressed upon him the image of the boy, Plut. Cic. 44. Cf. ἀπομόττω.

ἐκμαστεύω, to track out, Philo Bybl. ap. Eus. P. E. 31 D:—in Aesch. Eum. 247 the Att. form, νεβρὸν πρὸς αἶμα . . ἐκμαστεύομεν, is restored by Dind., q. v. ad l.

ἐκμεθύσκω, fut. ὑσω, to make quite drunk: metaph., τὰς ρίζας . . λίαν ἐκμ. to overcharge them with moisture, Theophr. C. P. 5. 15, 3; λύχρον ἐλαιηρῆς ἐκμ. δρύσων Anth. P. 5. 4.

ἐκμελίσσομαι, Dep. to appease entirely, App. Civ. 1. 97, Plut. 3. 380 C.

ἐκμείρομαι, in pf. 2 ἐξέμμορε τιμῆς, obtained for her lot, Od. 5. 535.

ἐκμελαίνομαι, Pass. to be quite black, Clem. Al. 45.

ἐκμέλεια, ἡ, (ἐκμελής) a failure of tune, a false note, Dion. H. de Comp. 11. II. carelessness, Zosim.—Opp. to ἐμμέλεια.

ἐκμελετάω, fut. ἡσω, to train or teach carefully, τινα Plat. Hipp. Ma. 287 A. 2. to learn perfectly, con over, practise, Lat. meditari, Antipho 121. 41, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 D; τὴν εἰς τὸ θεῖον ἐκμ. βλααφημίαν Menand. Incert. 169.

ἐκμελής, ἐς, (μέλος) out of tune, dissonant, opp. to ἐμμελής (cf. πλημμελής), Tim. Locr. 101 B, Plut. Demetr. 1: irregular, unbridled, Plut. Lys. 23. Adv. -λῶς, Poll. 4. 57.

ἐκμελίζω, to dismember, LXX (4 Macc. 10. 5 and 8).

ἐκμεστόω, to fill up, Cyrill.; v. Herm. Soph. El. 703 (710).

ἐκμεταλλεύω, to empty of ore or metal, Strabo 680.

ἐκμετρέω, to measure out, measure, χρόνον Eur. I. A. 816; κύκλος τις ὡς τὸρνοισιν ἐκμετρούμενος Id. Thes. 3. 3; ἐκμ. τὸν βίον to end life, to

die, Byz.:—mostly in Med. *to measure for oneself, to measure out*, ἀστραίς . . ἐκμετρούμενος χθόνα *measuring, calculating its position by the stars* (for he was an exile), Soph. O. T. 795: *to take measure of*, τὰ ἐκείνου ὄπλα Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2.

ἐκμέτρησης, εὖς, ἡ, *measurement*, Polyb. 5. 98, 10.

ἐκμετρος, ον, *out of measure, measureless*, ἄλβος Soph. Fr. 324, cf. πούς III.—Opp. to ἔμμετρος.

ἐκμηκύνω, strengthd. for μηκύνω, Dion. H. 6. 83.

ἐκμηνίω, strengthd. for μνηνίω, Hesych.

ἔκ-μηνος, ον, *of six months, half-yearly*, ἐκμήνου χρόνου (so Pors. for ἐμμήνου), Soph. O. T. 1137; βίος Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 4:—as Subst., ἐκμηνος, ὁ, *a six-month, half-year*, Plat. Legg. 911 B, Dio C. 59. 6; ἐκμ. (sc. ἀρχή), ἡ, Polyb. 6. 34, 3. II. *six-months old*, of an animal, Arist. H. A. 6. 4, 6.

ἐκμηνύω, *to inform of, betray*, Plut. Pelop. 9, Poll. 5. 154.

ἐκμηρῦμαι, Dep. *to wind out like a ball of thread*: of an army, *to make it defile out*, τῆς χαράδρας Polyb. 3. 53, 5; διὰ στενῆς θυρίδος . . ἐκμηρῦμενος αὐτόν Plut. Aemil. 26. II. intr., of the army, *to defile*, Xen. An. 6. 5, 22, Polyb. 3. 51, 2.

ἐκμίαινω, *to pollute thoroughly, defile*, Opp. H. 4. 663:—Pass., *effluxu seminis pollui*, Hipp. 265. 14, Soph. Fr. 913, Ar. Ran. 753.

ἐκμίμειμαι, Dep. *to imitate faithfully, represent exactly*, Eur. H. F. 1298, Ar. Av. 1285, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1.

ἐκμίσσω, *to hate much*, Plut. Philop. 12.

ἐκμισθος, ον, = ἀπόμισθος, Harp., Hesych. s. v. ἀπόμισθος.

ἐκμισθῶ, *to let out for hire*, τινί τι Xen. Vect. 3, 14; τι Lys. 108. 35; c. inf., ἐκμ. τινα ἐταιρεῖν Aeschin. 2. 41:—Med. *to hire*, Themist. 53 A.

ἐκμισθωσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a letting out for hire*, Eccl.

ἐκμολεῖν, inf. of aor. 2 ἐξέμολον, Ep. 3 sing. ἐκμολε, *to go out, go forth*, Il. 11. 604; ἐξέμολε Ap. Rh. 1. 845.—For the pres., v. βλώσκω.

ἐκμορφῶ, *to express in form*, Plut. 2. 537 D. II. *to complete the form of a thing*, Ael. N. A. 2. 19.

ἐκμουσῶ, strengthd. for μουσῶ, *to teach fully*, τινά τι Eur. Bacch. 825:—Pass., ἐκμουσῶθηναί τι Ael. V. H. 14. 34.

ἐκμοχθέω, *to work out with toil*, Lat. elaborare, κέρκισιν πέπλους Eur. El. 307. 2. *to struggle through*, πόνους Id. I. T. 1455, cf. Aesch. Pr. 825. 3. *to win by labour, achieve*, Ἐλένην ἐκμ. δορί Eur. Tro. 873; ἐκμοχθῶν βία εὐκλείαν Id. H. F. 1369. 4. *to struggle out of*, τὰς τῶν θεῶν τύχας Ib. 309.

ἐκμοχλεύω, *to lift out with a lever*, Hipp. Art. 834, and in Med., 837; πύλας ἐκμ. *to force them open with crow-bars*, Ar. Lys. 430: generally, *to force, compel*, τὴν φύσιν Plut. 2. 662 C.

ἐκμυελίζω, *to suck the marrow out of, deprive of strength*, LXX (Num. 24. 8).

ἐκμυζῶ, *to squeeze out*, αἷμ' ἐκμυζήσας Il. 4. 218, cf. Luc. Tim. 8; of the Sun, Arist. Plant. 1. 5, 4.

ἐκμυζηθμός, ὁ, = sq., Galen.

ἐκμύζησις, εὖς, ἡ, *a sucking out*, Diosc. Ther. prooem.

ἐκμυθῶ, *to make into a mythos or fable*, Philostr. 767.

ἐκμυκάομαι, Dep. *to bellow aloud*, τὰς ὀλοφύρσεις Phalar. p. 26.

ἐκμυκτῆρίζω, *to hold in derision, mock at*, LXX (Ps. 2. 4), Ev. Luc. 16. 14.

ἐκμυσάττομαι, Dep. *to abominate*, Philo 2. 303.

ἐκμύσσω, fut. ξω, *to wipe out*: in Med., Diosc. Parab. 1. 63.

ἐκναρκῶ, *to become quite torpid or sluggish*, Plut. Cor. 31.

ἐκναυσθλώω, *to cast on shore*, Lyc. 726, in Pass.

ἐκνεάζω, *to grow up afresh*, σπόρος κατ' ἔτος ἐκνεάζων Luc. Amor. 33.

ἐκνεαθμός, ὁ, *a renewal*, Simplic.

ἐκνέμομαι, Med. with aor. ἐξενεμήθην:—*to feed off or on*, Lat. depasci, τι Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 1; λύπης τὴν δαίνο . . ἄνεμο ἐντὶ πε ἄπορ. 25. II. *to go forth to feed*: τὸ ἄνεμο ἐκνεμεσθαι πόδα τὸ τέρη away one's foot, Soph. Aj. 369, cf. Pind. N. 6. 27.

ἐκνεοστρεύω, *to hatch*, Arist. Mirab. 125.

ἐκνευρίζω, (νεῦρον) *to cut the sinews*, Pl. 2. 45. D. ἐκνευρισμένοι, *broken down, unnerved*, Dem. 37. 3, cf. P. 2. 75 C.

ἐκ-νευρόκαυλος, ον, strengthd. for νευρόκαυλος, v. l. ἰνός.

ἐκνευσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a turning the head aside*, τὸ κεφάλαιον ἐκνεύσει Plut. Legg. 815 A. 2. ἐκν. τῆς ὁδοῦ *a deviation*, S. d. l. Ar. Ran. 112.

ἐκνεύω, fut. σω, aor. ἐξένευσα (cf. ἐκνέω):—*to turn the head out of natural position*, of a horse, ἐκν. ἄνω τὸ ἰός τὸ κεφάλαιον ἐκνεύσας by a side-movement wit. Cyn. 10, 12. 2. c. acc. *to shun, avoid*, τὸν ἀντὶ τῆς ξίφης ἀπὸ τῆς H. de Comp. 18; πληγῆν Diod. 17. 100. II. *to join sideways*, εἰς ὄπισθεν Eur. Phoen. 1151; εἰς θάνατον Ib. 1268; ἐκν. πρὸς τι *to turn aside*, Philo 1. 297. III. *to motion away*, ἐξένευσ' ἀποστῆναι πρόσω Eur. I. T. 1330.

ἐκνέφελος, ον, *bursting forth from clouds*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 10, 3.

ἐκνεφίας (sc. ἄνεμος), ὁ, *a hurricane, caused by clouds meeting and bursting*, Alex. Δημ. 1, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 23., 3. 1, 8; so, νότος ἐκν. Diod. 20. 88. 2. ἐκν. ὄμβρος *rain with sunshine*, Hipp. ap. Galen.

ἐκνεφῶμαι, Pass. *to become a cloud*, Theophr. Vent. 7.

ἐκνέω, fut. -νεύσομαι: aor. 1 ἐξένευσα:—*to swim out, swim to land*, Eur. Hipp. 823, cf. Cycl. 577: *to escape by swimming*, Thuc. 2. 90: generally, *to escape, get safely through*, Pind. O. 13. 163, Eur. Hipp. 470, ubi v. Valck., I. T. 1186.

ἐκνηπιδόμαι, Pass. *to become a child*, Philostr. 199.

ἐκνηστεύω, *to continue fasting*, Hipp. 481. 15, Plut. 2. 686 E.

ἐκνήφω, fut. ψω, *to sleep off a drunken fit, become sober again*, Lyncus ap. Ath. 130 B, Anth. P. 5. 135; metaph., of mental intoxication, Plut. Demosth. 20.

ἐκνήχομαι, fut. ξομαι: Dep.: = ἐκνέω, *to swim out or away*, εἰς τύπον Arist. Mund. 6, Luc. D. Mar. 8. 1; πρὸς τινα Apollod. 1. 9, 25.

ἐκνήψις, εὖς, ἡ, *a becoming sober or calm*, LXX.

ἐκνίζω, fut. -νίψω, *to wash out, purge away*, Lat. eluere, diluere, φόνον

φόνον Eur. I. T. 1224; of crimes, Ep. Plat. 352 C:—Med. *to wash off from oneself*, οὐδέποτε ἐκνίψη τὰ πεπραγμένα, Lat. diluere crimina, Dem. 274. 23; ἄγος φόνου Paus. 3. 17, 7; τὸ θνητόν Plut. 2. 499 C. II. *to wash clean, purify*, Anth. P. 14. 74:—Pass., ἐκνεμιμμένη, of a cup, Eubul. Κυβ. 1.

ἐκνικάω, fut. ἦσω, *to achieve by force*, Lat. evincere, Eur. Ion 629: *to carry one's point that . .*, c. acc. et inf., Plut. Anton. 63. 2. c. acc. pers. *to win over*, Ael. V. H. 10. 1. II. intr. *to win a complete victory*, Polyb. 15. 3, 6. 2. metaph. *to gain the upper hand, come into vogue, prevail*, ἅπασιν among all, Thuc. 1. 3; ἐπὶ τὸ μὴθῶδες ἐκνεμικηκέναι *to have won its way to the fabulous*, Ib. 21 (like evalescere in suspicionem, in crimen, in tumultum, Tac. Hist. 1. 80); so, κακὸν εἰς τοῦμφανὲς ἐξενίκησε Luc. Abdic. 6, Suid. s. v. Μάρας.

ἐκνίκημα [ῖ], τό, *that which is achieved*, Eust. Opusc. 189. 11, etc.

ἐκνίκησις [ῖ], εὖς, ἡ, *an achieving*, Eccl.

ἐκνιτρώω, *to cleanse with vitron, τὰκπώματ' . . ἐκνενιτρωμένα θείναι* Alex. Ἀγων. 2:—ἐκνιτρωσις, ἡ, Oribas.

ἐκνιψις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐκνίψω) *a washing out*, Hesych.

ἐκνίψω, fut. of ἐκνίξω.

ἐκνοέω, fut. ἦσω, *to think out, contrive*, cited from Dio C.

ἐκνοια, ἡ, (ἐκνοος) *loss of one's senses*, Arist. Somn. 2, 8., 3, 23.

ἐκνομή, ἡ, *a grazing, pasture*, in Dion. H. 1. 39, f. l. for νομή.

ἐκνόμιος, ον, *unusual, marvellous*, Pind. N. 1. 86, Orph. Fr. 8. 29. Adv. -ίως, Ar. Pl. 981; Sup. ἐκνομιώτατα Ib. 992.

ἐκνομος, ον, *outlawed*, Lat. exlex, Aesch. Eum. 92. II. = foreg., Orph. Arg. 59; *unlawful, monstrous*, Lat. nefastus, τιμωρία Diod. 14. 112: opp. to ἐννομος. III. Adv. -μως, in Aesch. Ag. 1473, prob. means *out of tune, discordantly*.

ἐκνοος, ον, contr. -νοος, ον, *senseless*, Lat. amens, Plut. C. Gracch. 19.

ἐκνοσέω, fut. ἦσω, *to be all diseased*, v. l. Arist. G. A. 5. 4, 2.

ἐκνοσθλεύω, *to cure completely*, Philo 1. 631.

ἐκνοσφίζομαι, Dep. *to take for one's own*, Anth. P. 15. 24.

ἐκξύλομαι, Pass. *to become all wood*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 7.

ἐκοντηδόν, Adv., = ἐκοντί, Apoll. in A. B. 497, 611.

ἐκοντήν, Adv., = foreg., Theogn. Can. p. 161. 24, Arrian. ap. Suid., Inscr. Bosp. in C. I. 2059. 20.—The remark of Phryn. p. 4 (ἐκοντήν οὐ χρὴ λέγειν, ἀλλ' ἐθελοντήν) refers not to this Adv., but to a Noun ἐκοντή, οὐ, ὁ, used by Epictet. Fr. 88, and some late authors.

ἐκοντί, Adv. *willingly*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 14, Plut. Comp. Sert. c. Eum., etc.; sometimes introduced into correct writers for ἐκόντι (dat.), Lob. Phryn. 5.

ἐκουσιάζομαι, Dep. *to offer freely*, LXX (1 Macc. 2. 42), Eust., etc.

ἐκουσιασμός, ὁ, *a free-will offering*, LXX (2 Esdr. 7. 16).

ἐκούσιος, α, ον, Soph. Tr. 727, 1123, etc.; also ος, ον, Soph. Ph. 1318, Eur. Supp. 151, Antipho 116. 37, Thuc. 6. 44, etc.: (ἐκῶν):—of actions, *voluntary*, βλάβη Soph. Ph. 1. c.; φυγή Eur. 1. c.; ἀμάρτημα Antipho 140. 20, etc.; ζυμβολαῖα Plat. Rep. 556 A; πράξεις Ib. 603 C, al.; ἀδικήματα Id. Legg. 860 E, al., etc.:—τὰ ἐκούσια *voluntary acts*, opp. to τὰ ἀκούσια, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 8, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1:—ἐκούσιόν ἐστί τι, c. inf., if he is willing to do, Dion. H. 10. 27. 2. rarely, like ἐκῶν, of persons, *willing, acting of free will*, ἡμάρτην οὐχ ἐκουσία Soph. Tr. 1123; ἔκ. ἀποθανεῖν Thuc. 1. 138. II. Adv. -ίως, Eur. Tr. 1037, etc.; so also, ἐκουσίω τρόπῳ Eur. Med. 751; ἐξ ἐκουσίας (sc. γνώμης) Soph. Tr. 727; καθ' ἐκουσίαν Thuc. 8. 27; but ἐκουσία is dub., Butt. Dem. Mid. 527. 27.

ἐκπαγλιόμαι, Pass. *to be struck with amazement, to wonder greatly*, only used in part., καί μιν ἐπεδείκνυσαν ἐκπαγλιόμενοι Hdt. 7. 181, cf. 8. 92; ἐκπαγλιόμενος ὡς . . Id. 9. 48. II. *to wonder at, admire exceedingly*, c. acc., Aesch. Ch. 317, Γ. 2. Of 5, 2. 920; rare in Prose, Dion. H. 1. 40.

ἐκπαγλος, ον, old Ep. word prob. (as Eust. ex. p. 15 is ἰ) ἰ ε τ . . for ἐκπαγλός (from ἐκπλή, crr hie: I. οἱ ἰριον, ὡς ἐκπ. ἐὰν οἱ Ἀχιλλεύς, Il. 21. 58); τῶν ἐκπαγλοῦ τ' ἰνδῶν, α' οἱ οἱ Ἀχιλλεύς, Il. 21. 170. of other heroes, 20. 389., 21. 452. 2. sometimes of things, as χεῖρ ἐκπαγλος Od. 14. 522; ἐκπαγλοῦς ἐπέεσσιν Il. 15. 190; Od. 8. 77; ἔδδισε ἐκπαγλοῦς ἐπέεσσιν Il. 14. 522, cf. 17. 216. 3. mostly as Adv., *terribly, vehemently, exceedingly*, ἰγλὸς ἐκπαγλοῦς Il. 268; κοτε νῆ 2. 223; ἐθέλει ἐκπαγλοῦς ἐκπαγλοῦς Ib. 347, μαίνετο 1. 37, ὡς ἄσπετος ἐγπ. O. 5. 410; χθῆρε 1. 47; οὐκ ἐκπαγλοῦς 1. 4. in ut as Adv., ἐκπαγλοῦς ἐπέεσσιν Il. 13. 41. c. c.: οὐ γὰρ γῶσπε δειῖω 22. 250; and ἰ . . ἐκπαγλοῦς φιλεῖν *to love beyond all measure*, Il. 3. 415., 5. 423. III. in later Poets, the word often signifies merely *marvellous, wondrous*, ἀνὴρ ἐκπ. Pind. P. 4. 140; σθένει ἐκπαγλος I. 7 (6). 30; ἐν πόνοις ἐκπαγλος I. 6 (5). 80:—not freq. in Att. Poets, ἐγπ. κακόν, τέρας Aesch. Ag. 862, Cho. 548; δειπνῶν ἀρρήτων ἐκπαγλ' ἀχθη Soph. El. 304; Adv. ἐκπαγλοῦς *marvellously*, Soph. O. C. 716, and (acc. to Dind.) Ant. 1137; in Att. Prose only once, ὄπλα τὰ ἐκπαγλότατα Xen. Hier. 11, 3:—cf. ἐκπαγλιόμαι.

ἐκπαθαίνομαι, Pass. *to be vehemently affected*, περί τι Clem. Al. 231.

ἐκπάθεια, ἡ, *violent passion*, Longin. 38. 3.

ἐκπαθής, ἐς, (πάθος) *very passionate, transported with passion, furious*, Polyb. 16. 23, 5, etc.; ἐπὶ τινί Id. 1. 7, 8; ἐκπ. πρὸς τι *passionately eager for a thing*, Id. 1. 1, 6, etc.:—Adv. -θῶς, Ath. 443 D. II. *out of harm, unhurt*, Suid.

ἐκπαίδευμα, τό, *a nursling, a child*, Eur. Cycl. 601.

ἐκπαιδεύω, *to bring up from childhood*, Eur. Cycl. 276: *to educate completely*, Plat. Crito 45 D; cf. ἐκπιδύομαι. II. *to teach one a thing*, τινά τι Dio C. 45. 2: but, III. ἐκπ. τινί τι *to impress on one by education*, Lat. ingenerare, Eur. Fr. 53. 5.

ἐκπαιφάσσω, *to rush madly to the fray*, Il. 5. 803.

ἐκπαίω, fut. παιήσω: aor. ἐξέπαισα:—like ἐκβάλλω, *to throw or cast*

out of a thing, *δόξης μ' ἐξέπαισαν ἐλπίδες they have dashed me from my expectations*, Eur. H. F. 460, cf. 780. II. intr. to dash out, escape, Anaxil. Νεοττ. 1. 17, ubi v. Meineke:—so in Med., Plut. Brut. 51.—Cf. ἐμπαίω.

ἐκπαλαι, Adv. for ἐκ πάλαι, for a long time, Plut. 2. 548 D, etc.
 ἐκπαλαίω, to transgress the laws of wrestling, Philostr. 772.
 ἐκπαλέω, of a joint, to start out of the socket, Hipp. Fract. 777, Art. 822.
 ἐκπαλής, ἐς, out of joint, Hesych.
 ἐκπάλησις [ᾶ], εως, ἡ, dislocation, Hipp. Fract. 777.
 ἐκπάλλω, to shake out:—Pass. to spring or spurt out, μυελὸς . . σφονδύλιον ἐκπαλτο (syncop. Ep. aor. med. as pass.) Il. 20. 483.
 ἐκπᾶνουργέω, strengthd. for πανουργέω, Schol. Ar. Eq. 270.
 ἐκπαππόομαι, Pass. to have a tuft or topping (πάππος), as the pineapple, Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 6.
 ἐκπαρθενέω, (παρθένος) to deflower, Schol. Luc. D. Mar. 7. 1.
 ἐκπατάγέω, to deafen with noise, Themist. p. 253 C.
 ἐκπατάσσω, fut. ξω, to strike, afflict, τινὰ κακοῖσι Eur. H. F. 888; metaph., like ἐκπλήσσω, γρηῖν . . ἐξεπάταξε φόβος Anth. P. 9. 309:—Pass., φρένας ἐκπεπαταγμένος stricken in mind, Od. 18. 327.
 ἐκπατέω, to retire from the road, withdraw, Diog. L. 1. 112.
 ἐκπάτιος [ᾶ], α, ον, (πάτος) out of the common path: excessive, ἄλγεια Aesch. Ag. 50, ubi alii aliter. Adv. —ίως, Erotian.
 ἐκπαυμα, τό, total rest, Hesych.
 ἐκπαύω, strengthd. for παύω, to set quite at rest, put an end to, μόχθους Eur. Ion 144:—Med. to take one's rest, Thuc. 5. 75.
 ἐκπαφλάζω, to boil or bubble over, Arist. Probl. 24. 9, 1.
 ἐκπαφλασμός, ὁ, a boiling over, Arist. Probl. 24. 9, 2.
 ἐκπαχύνω, strengthd. for παχύνω, Theophr. C. P. 4. 1, 4.
 ἐκπείθω, to persuade completely, over-persuade, Soph. O. T. 1024, Tr. 1141, Eur. H. F. 469.
 ἐκπειράζω, fut. ἄσω, to tempt, c. acc., 1 Ep. Cor. 10. 9.
 ἐκπειράομαι, fut. ἄσομαι [ᾶ], aor. ἐξεπειράθην [ᾶ]:—to make trial of, prove, tempt, c. gen. pers., Hdt. 3. 135; c. inf., ἐκπειρᾶ λέγειν; art thou tempting me to speak? Soph. O. T. 360; foll. by a relat., κάξεπειράθην . . οἷον στέρεσθαι γίγνεται Eur. Supp. 1089; ἐκπ. εἰ . . Ep. Plat. 362 B. 2. to inquire, ask of another, τί τινος Ar. Eq. 1234.
 ἐκπέλει, impers., = ἔξεστι, 'tis permitted or allowed, Soph. Ant. 478.
 ἐκπελεκάω, to cut away with an axe, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 7.
 ἐκπέμπω, fut. πω: I. of persons, to send out or forth from, c. gen. loci, ὄψω Πρίαμον . . νηῶν ἐκπέμψει Il. 24. 681; ὅστις σε . . δώματος ἐκπέμψησι Od. 18. 336, cf. Aesch. Ag. 281, Soph. El. 1128; also, ἐκπ. ἐκ . . Isocr. 131 B, Plat., etc.:—Med., δόμον ἐκπέμψασθε θύραζε Od. 20. 361, cf. Soph. Aj. 612, etc. 2. to bring out by calling, call or fetch out, τινὰ ἐκτὸς πυλῶν Soph. Ant. 19; so in Med., O. T. 951:—Pass. to go forth, depart, O. C. 1664. 3. to send forth, dispatch, οἰκήτορας, πρέσβεις, στρατιάν Thuc. 6. 6, etc.; ἐκπ. συμπρεσβευτὰς τοὺς ἐχθροὺς Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 30; ἐκπ. ἀποικίας, οἷον σμήνη μελιττῶν Plat. Polit. 293 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 15. 4. to send away, τινὰ εἰς τόπον Hdt. 1. 160; ἐκπ. τινὰ ἀτιμον Soph. O. T. 789; καθάρμαθ' ὡς τις ἐκπέμψας Aesch. Cho. 98; in Prose, to divorce a wife, ἐκπ. γυναῖκα Hdt. 1. 59, Lys. 142. 9, Dem. 1364. 3:—also in Med., γῆς φυγάδας ἐκπέμψασθαι Soph. O. T. 309, cf. Plat. Legg. 956 D. II. of things, to send out, send abroad, κειμήλια πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλά . . ἵνα περ τάδε τοι σόα μίμνη Il. 24. 381; δῶρά τινι Hdt. 1. 136; σῖτόν τινι Thuc. 4. 16. 2. to export, ἐκπ. ὦν ἐπλεόναζον Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 7; and in Med., τὰ πλεονόζοντα τῶν γιγνομένων ἐκπέμψασθαι to export the surplus of the productions, Ib. 7. 6, 4. 3. to send forth, give out, σέλας Aesch. Ag. 281; πνεῦμα, ὑγρόν, etc., Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 1, 21; δυσσομίαν Alciphro 3. 28.
 ἐκπεμψις, εως, ἡ, a sending out or forth, στρατιᾶς Thuc. 4. 85.
 ἐκπεπαίνω, to make quite ripe or mellow, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 1.
 ἐκπεπληγμένως, Adv., ἐκπ. διακεισθαι to be in a state of panic fear, Dem. 1447. 17.
 ἐκπέποται, 3 sing. pf. pass. of ἐκπίνω, Od. 22. 56.
 ἐκπέπταμενος, (ἐκπεπτασμός) extravagantly, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 7.
 ἐκπέπτω, later form of ἐκπέσσω.
 ἐκπεραίνω, fut. ἄνω, to finish off, Aesch. Fr. 72; βίον Eur. H. F. 428:—Pass. of oracles, to be fulfilled, Eur. Ion 785, Cycl. 696; of works, to be accomplished, Xen. An. 5. 1, 13.
 ἐκπεράω, τό, a coming out of, δωμάτων Aesch. Cho. 655.
 ἐκπεράω: fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], Ion. ἡσω:—to go out over, pass beyond, λαῖμα μέγ' ἐκπερώσιν Od. 7. 35; ἡτ' ἐκπεράω μέγα λαῖμα. 9. 323; χθόνα Aesch. Pr. 713; αὐλῶνα Ib. 731; χερσὶν καὶ θάλασσαν Id. Eum. 240; ἐκπ. βίον to go through life, Eur. I. A. 19, cf. ἐκπεραίνω; κύμα συμφορᾶς Id. Hipp. 824. 2. absol. of an arrow, to pass through, pierce, ὀστὸς ἀντικρὺν . . ὑπ' ὀστέον ἐξέπερσεν Il. 13. 652, cf. 16. 346, etc.; of persons, to go forth, Xen. Cyn. 6, 18; Ἀθήνας to Athens, Eubul. Ἀντισπ. 2. 3. c. gen. to go or come out of, μελάθρων Eur. Cycl. 512; ἔξω δόμων Id. I. A. 1533. II. to carry out or away, LXX (Num. 11. 31).
 ἐκπερδίκιζω, to escape like a partridge, Ar. Av. 768; cf. διαπερδ-.
 ἐκπερθω, fut. —πέρω, to destroy utterly, lay waste, sack, plunder, of cities, Il. 1. 19, etc. (never in Od.), Aesch. Theb. 427, etc.; also, τὴν Διὸς τυραννίδ' ἐκπ. βίᾳ Id. Pr. 357; metaph., μὴ ἡμῖν . . τὸν Σιμωνίδην ἐκπέρση Plat. Prot. 340 A. Cf. ἐκπορθέω.
 ἐκπεριάγω [ᾶ], to lead out round, Polyb. 3. 83, 3.
 ἐκπερίεμι, to go out and round, go all round, κόκλω Xen. Cyn. 6, 10, etc.; ἐκπ. τὰ ὄρη Luc. Rhet. Praec. 5.
 ἐκπεριέρχομαι, Dep., = foreg., Polyb. 10. 31, 3, Luc. Asin. 18.
 ἐκπερίξις, εως, ἡ, detailed discourse, Synes. 29 D.
 ἐκπεριλαμβάνω, to encompass on all sides, Eccl.

ἐκπερινοστέω, to wander all round, Just. M. 1. 54; Synes. 240 C.
 ἐκπερινοστέω, to go quite round, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 188, Plut. 2. 705 D.
 ἐκπεριπλέω, fut. —πλεύσομαι, to sail out round, so as to attack in flank, Polyb. 1. 23, 9; ταῖς ναυσί Plut. Aemil. 15; cf. ἐμπεριπλέω:—Ion. —πλώω, Ar. Ind. 20. 1.
 ἐκπερισπασμός, ὁ, an evolution consisting of a right-about-face (περισπασμός) followed by a right face, Polyb. 10. 21, 3, cf. Arr. Tact. 30.
 ἐκπερισσῶς, Adv. more exceedingly, Ev. Marc. 14. 31 Lachm.
 ἐκπεριτρέχω, to run all about, Aristaen. 1. 27.
 ἐκπερονάω, to put out with a buckle-pin, prick out, Byz.
 ἐκπέρονσι, Adv. more than a year ago, Luc. Soloec. 7.
 ἐκπέσσω, Att. —πτω: fut. —πέψω:—to cook thoroughly: hence, 1. of animals, to digest or concoct food thoroughly, Hipp. Vet. Mcd. 18:—Pass., of the food, Arist. 2. of plants, to mature, ripen, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 4. 3. of eggs, to hatch, Arist. H. A. 5. 28, 2.
 ἐκπέταλος, ον, out-spread, flat, Ath. 501 A, etc.
 ἐκπετάννυμι, fut. —πετάσω:—to spread out, of a sail, Eur. I. T. 1134; of wings, Anth. P. 5. 179, 10; τὰ ἄντα, ὡς περ σκιαδεῖον Ar. Eq. 1348; of a net, τὸ δὲ δίκτυον ἐκπεπέτασται Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 62; στέφος ἐξέπετασσε scattered it to the winds, Bion 1. 88. 2. metaph., ἐπὶ κῶμον ἐκπετασθεῖς wholly given up to the revel, Eur. Cycl. 497; cf. ἐκπεπταμένως.
 ἐκπέτασις, εως, ἡ, a spreading out, Plut. 2. 564 B.
 ἐκπέτασμα, τό, that which is spread out or unfolded: the title of a work by Democritus, Diog. L. 9. 48.
 ἐκπετήσιμος, ον, ready to fly out of the nest, just fledged, Ar. Av. 1355, Ael. N. A. 2. 43: metaph. of a marriageable girl, Ar. Fr. 500.
 ἐκπέτομαι or —πέταμαι (Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 6. 5. 22, 12): fut. —πήσομαι, Eur. El. 944, Ar. Vesp. 208: aor. ἐξεπτόμην or —άμην Ar. Av. 788, but also in act. form ἐξέπτην, Hes. Op. 98, Batr. 215: for aor. ἐξεπετάσθην v. πέτομαι:—to fly out or away.
 ἐκπεύθομαι, = ἐκπυθάνομαι, Aesch. Pers. 954; but v. Herm.
 ἐκπεφύσται, part. pf. of ἐκφύω.
 ἐκπεψις, εως, ἡ, a cooking thoroughly: of plants, a ripening, Arist. Col. 5. 23.
 ἐκπήγνυμι or —ύω, fut. —πήξω, to make stiff or torpid, Plut. 2. 978 C: esp. of frost, to congeal, freeze, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 2:—Pass. to become stiff, to congeal, Strabo 317: to be frozen, frost-bitten, Theophr. H. P. 5. 13, 2.
 ἐκπηδάω, fut. —πηδήσομαι Luc. Zeux. 8, and ἡσω App. Hisp. 20:—to leap out, ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν Hdt. 1. 24., 8. 118 (where the best MSS. ἐκπηδέειν for —πηδᾶν); ἐπὶ τινα Lys. 97. 27. 2. to make a sally, Lat. excurrere, Xen. An. 7. 4, 16; ἐκπ. ἐκ τῆς πόλεως to escape from . . Menand. Περ. 3; metaph., ἐκπ. ἐκ τῶν τεχνῶν εἰς τὴν φιλοσοφίαν Plat. Rep. 495 D. 3. to leap up, start, εὐδουσαν ἐκπ. Soph. Tr. 175: to throb, Aristaen. 2. 5. II. to start out of place, σπόνδυλος ἐκπ. Hipp. Art. 811: to burst out, escape, Polyb. 1. 43, 1.
 ἐκπήδημα, τό, a leap out, ὕψος κρείσσον ἐκπηδήματος a height too great for out-leap, Aesch. Ag. 1376.
 ἐκπήδησις, εως, ἡ, a leaping forth, ἐν ὕψει Plat. Legg. 815 A.
 ἐκπηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, freezing, ἀήρ Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 7.
 ἐκπηνίζομαι, fut. ιούμαι, to spin a long thread, αἱ ἀράχλαι φερόμενοι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀνέμου πολὺ ἐκπ. Arist. Probl. 26. 61:—metaph., of an advocate, αὐτοῦ ἐκπημεῖται ταῦτα will wind these things out of him, Ar. Ran. 578.
 ἐκπηξίς, εως, ἡ, a stiffening, freezing, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 1; cf. παγετός.
 ἐκ-πηχυς, υ, six cubits long; better ἐξπηχυς, Phryn. 412.
 ἐκπιάζω, ἐκπίασμα, τό, late forms for ἐκπιέζω, ἐκπίεσμα, Hesych.
 ἐκπιδύομαι [ῦ], Dep. to gush forth, Aesch. Pers. 815, as Schütz for ἐκπαιδεύεται, is growing up, waxing, (Schol. αὔξεται).
 ἐκπιέζω, fut. ἔσω, to squeeze out, σπόγγος ἐξ ὕδατος ἐκπεπιεσμένος Hipp. Acut. 387: to thrust or force out, τοὺς προσβάλλοντας Polyb. 18. 15, 3:—Pass. to be squeezed out, Arist. Mund. 5, 10; ἔλκος ἐκπεπιεσμένον a sore that protrudes out of the skin, Hipp. Fract. 767. In late authors ἐκπιάζω.
 ἐκπίεσις, εως, ἡ, a squeezing out, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 25.
 ἐκπίεσμα, τό, that which is squeezed out, juice, Diosc. 4. 160.
 ἐκπιεσμός, ὁ, = ἐκπίεσις, Arist. Mund. 4, 6, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 101.
 ἐκπιεστήριον (sc. ὄργανον), τό, a press, Poll. 10. 135.
 ἐκπιεστός, ἡ, ὄν, squeezed out: ἐκπ. ξύλα logs cleft by the wedge and gallet, Arist. Probl. 16. 8, 9.
 ἐκπικράζομαι, Pass., = ἐκπικρόομαι, Hipp. 601. 3.
 ἐκπικραίνομαι, Pass. to be embittered, πρὸς τι Dion. H. Excerpt. 17. 8; ἐπὶ τινι Ath. 351 D, etc.
 ἐκπικρόομαι, Pass. to become very bitter, Hipp. Aph. 1249, Arist. Probl. 4. 29, Theophr.
 ἐκπικρός, ον, very bitter, Arist. Probl. 4. 29.
 ἐκπίμπλημι, fut. —πλήσω, to fill up, κρατήρα, Eur. Cycl. 388; ἐκπ. κρατήρας δρόσου to fill them full of . . Id. Ion 1194. 2. to satiate, ὄμματ' ἐξεπίμπλαμεν Eur. Andr. 1087; ἐκπλήσαι τὴν φιλονεικίαν Thuc. 3. 82 Bekk. (al. ἐμπ-): Pass., ὡς ἐξεπλήσθη [ἡ νόσος] Soph. Ph. 759. II. to fulfil, ἐξέπλησε μοῖραν τὴν ἐωυτοῦ fulfilled his destiny, Hdt. 3. 142; ἐκπ. τοῦ δνείρου τὴν φήμην Id. 1. 43; ἐκπ. τὸν νόμον to satisfy the requirements of the law, Id. 1. 199., 4. 117; πεμπτοῦ γονέος ἀμαρτάδα ἐξέπλησε paid the full penalty of the sin of Gyges, Id. 1. 91; ἀρὰς . . εἰσικεν ἐκπλήσαι θεός Eur. Phoen. 1426. III. to accomplish, ἐνιαυτὸν ἐξέπλησεν Soph. Tr. 253; ἰρὰ τ' ἐξεπίμπλασαν Eur. Supp. 722; ἐκπλ. πλήθος κακῶν to narrate in full, Aesch. Pers. 430; μοχθήματα, κίνδυνον, δρόμον, βίον, etc., Eur. Hel. 735, etc.; πανταχοῦ γὰρ ἀσπεως ζητῶν νιν ἐξέπλησα I have finished seeking her in every part, Eur. Ion 1108, cf. Pors. Or. 54. IV. to fill up or complete a number, ἐκπλ. τὸ ἐλλεῖπον Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 39; τὸ ἰπικόν Ib. 6. 1, 26.
 ἐκπίμπρημι, to set on fire, burn up, Theod. Prodr. p. 2.
 ἐκπίνω [ῖ]: fut. —πίομαι [v. sub πίνω]:—to drink out or off, quaff liquor, Hom. only in Od., in Ep. aor., [ποτὸν] ἐκπῖεν 9. 353; ἐκπίον [οἶνον] 10.

237; and in pf. pass., ὄσσα τοὶ ἐκπέπεται 22. 56; the last also in Hdt. 4. 199; also, ἐκπίνουσ' αἰεὶ ψυχῆς . . αἶμα Soph. El. 785, cf. Ant. 532; δι' αἵματ' ἐκποθένθ' ὑπὸ χθονός Aesch. Cho. 66; ἐκπίνειν ὑστάτην πόνον Antipho 113. 30; also of bugs, ticks and the like, τὴν ψυχὴν ἐκπ. Ar. Nub. 712; τὸ αἶμα Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 6. 2. to drain a cup dry, πλήρες ἐκπ. κέρας Soph. Fr. 429; μὴ κπιεῖν ἀλλ' ἢ μίαν (sc. κύλικα) Pherecr. Turann. 1. 9; ὄλην μύσας ἐκπινε Antiph. Ἀγρ. 4; and often in Com.; also, ὡς ἐχιδνά μ' ἐξέπινες Soph. Ant. 532. 3. metaph., ἐκπ. ὄλβον Eur. Hipp. 626; τὰ χρήματα Plat. Com. αἰ δφ' Ier. 1; ἐκπ. ἀγρόν Alciphro Fr. 6.

ἐκπιπράσκω, to sell out, sell off, Dem. 121. 6, Poll. 7. 9.

ἐκπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι: aor. ἐξέπεσον: pf. ἐκπέπτοκα. To fall out of, δίφρου, ἵππων Hom.; ἀντύγων ἀπο Eur. Phoen. 1193, etc.; also c. dat. pers., τόξον δὲ οἱ ἐκπεσε χείροσ Il. 15. 465; θαλερόν δὲ οἱ ἐκπεσε δάκρυ fell from his eyes, 2. 266:—absol. to fall out, 23. 467: to fall down, of trees, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 7.—After Hom., in various relations, often serving as Pass. of ἐκβάλλω:

1. of seafaring men, to be thrown ashore, Lat. ejici, ἐκ δ' ἐπεσον θυμηγερέων Od. 7. 283; ἐκπ. νηυσί Hdt. 3. 138, cf. 8. 13; ἐξέπεσον ἐς γῆν τήνδε Eur. Hel. 409, cf. 539; ἐκπ. πρὸς χώραν Plat. Legg. 866 D; also of things, to suffer shipwreck, Xen. An. 7. 5, 13; of fish, to be thrown on shore, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 5: cf. ἐκβάλλω 1. 1. 2. to fall from a thing, i. e. be deprived of it, Lat. excidere, ἐκ τῶν ἐόντων Hdt. 3. 14, cf. Lys. Fr. 2. 2; ἐκ τῆς οἰκείας Isocr. 305 C; τυραννίδος, ἀρχῆς, κράτους Aesch. Pr. 756, 757, 948; ἀπὸ τῶν ἐλπίδων Thuc. 8. 81. 3. to be driven out, [ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλιος] Hdt. 5. 72; esp. of persons banished, ἐκπ. ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος, Lat. excidere patria, Id. 1. 150, cf. 6. 121; ἐκπ. χθονός Soph. O. C. 766, cf. Aj. 1177; ἐκπ. πολέμῳ ἢ στάσει Thuc. 1. 2; γυμνὸς θύραξ' ἐξέπεσον Ar. Pl. 244; ὑπὸ τινος by a person, ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ὑπὸ Μήδων Hdt. 8. 141, cf. Thuc. 4. 66; πρὸς τινος Aesch. Pr. 948, Soph. Ant. 679:—in Thuc. 7. 50, the prep. ἐς seems to be corrupt: cf. ἐκβάλλω 1. 2. 4. of limbs, to fall from the socket, be dislocated, Hipp. Art. 784, etc.; of flesh, to mortify and separate itself, Id. Fract. 769; so, ἐκπ. ὀδόντες, πτερά Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 55, H. A. 3. 12, 5, etc. 5. to go out or forth, sally out, Hdt. 9. 74; ἐκ τοῦ σταυρώματος Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 11; absol., Id. An. 5. 2, 17. 6. to come out, of votes, Id. Symp. 5, 10. 7. to escape, Thuc. 6. 95. 8. of oracles issuing from the sanctuary, χρησμός ἐκπίπτει μοι an oracle is imparted to me, Luc. Alex. 43, etc.: to be published, become known, Ep. Plat. 314 A, Polyb. 31. 8, 10. 9. to depart from, ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ Xen. An. 5. 2, 31; ἐκ τοῦ ἐπιτηδεύματος Plat. Rep. 495 A: to digress, Isocr. 25c. fin.; ἐκπ. ἐκ τοῦ λόγου Aeschin. 32. 42. 10. of things, ἐξέπεσέ με it escaped me unawares, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 17. 11. to fall off, degenerate, ἐἰς ἀλλότριον εἶδος Plat. Rep. 497 B; ἐἰς τὴν Φρυγιστὶ ἀρμονίαν Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 11: absol. to come to naught, Ep. Rom. 9. 6. 12. of actors or dramatic pieces, to be hissed off the stage, Lat. explodi, Dem. 315. 10, Arist. Poët. 24, 7: so of orators, Plat. Gorg. 517 A, cf. Phileb. 13 D: cf. ἐκβάλλω IV, συρίζω.

ἐκπίπτω, = ἐκπίπτω, θρόνων Aesch. Pr. 912.

ἐκπλάγῃς, ἐς, (ἐκπλήσσω) panic-stricken, Polyb. 1. 76, 7, etc.

ἐκπλάσσω, to form completely, Hippiatr.

ἐκπλεθρίζω, to run round and round, in a course which narrows every time, Galen de San. tuend. 2. 10.

ἐκ-πλεθρος, ον, six plethra long, ἐκπλ. δγών = στάδιον Eur. El. 883; ἐκπλ. δρόμος Id. Med. 1181. On the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 414.

ἐκπλεονάζω, strengthd. form of πλεονάζω, Arist. Probl. 5. 14, 3.

ἐκπλεος, ποῖτ. ἐκπλειος, α, ον, Att. ἐκπλεως, ον:—quite full of a thing. c. gen., δαιτός, βορᾶς Eur. Cycl. 247, 416. 2. complete, entire, of a number of soldiers, ἵππεῖς ἐκπλεω . . ἐἰς τοὺς μυρίους Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 7: abundant, copious, Ib. 1. 6, 7.

ἐκ-πλευρος, ον, six-sided, Phryn. 412.

ἐκπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι: Ion. ἐκπλώω, aor. -ἐπλώσα. To sail out, snail away, weigh anchor, Hdt. 6. 5, etc., Trag., etc.; τῆσδ' ἐκπλ. χθονός Soph. Ph. 1375; ἐκ τῆσδε γῆς Ib. 577; ἐκπλ. ἐἰς . . Hdt. 6. 22, etc.; κατὰ τι in search of . . , Id. 2. 44, 152; ἐπὶ τινα against . . , Thuc. 1. 37:—of fish, ἐκπλ. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν Hdt. 2. 93. 2. metaph., ἐκπλεῖν τοῦ νοῦ, τῶν φρενῶν to go out of one's mind, lose one's senses, Id. 3. 155. II. rarely c. acc. loci, to sail out past, τὸ ἔθνος τῶν Ἰχθυοφάγων Arr. Ind. 29. 7, cf. Lyc. 1084, Ar. Rh. 2. 645;—but for Hdt. 5. 103, v. ἕξω 1. 1. c. 2. c. acc. cogn., ἐκπλ. τὸν ὕστερον πλοῦν Dem. 1186. 12. III. trans., ἐκπλ. ἐἰς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς to out-sail them into the open sea, Thuc. 8. 102. Cf. ἐξορμάω, ἐκποτάομαι.

ἐκπλεως, ον, Att. for ἐκπλειος.

ἐκπλήγδην, Adv. terribly, Suid.; prob. f. l. for ἐμπλήγδην.

ἐκπλήγνυμι, = ἐκπλήσσω, Thuc. 4. 125.

ἐκπληκτικός, ἢ, ὄν, striking with consternation, astounding, θόρυβος Thuc. 8. 92; ἐκπλ. τοῖς ἐχθροῖς Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 18; ἐκπληκτικώτερον more calculated to cause consternation, Arist. Poët. 25, 8. Adv. -κῶς, in amazement, Polyb. 10. 5, 2: terribly, Diod. 14. 25: Sup. -ώτατα, Ael. N. A. 11. 32.

ἐκπληκτος, ον, terror-stricken, amazed, Lat. percussus, Luc. Hermot. 18:—Adv. -τως, Ael. N. A. 3. 22. II. astounding, Orph. H. 35. 10.

ἐκπλημμυρέω, to gush out and overflow, Philostr. 868.

ἐκπληξίς, εως, ἢ, (ἐκπλήσσω) panic fear, consternation, Hipp. Aër. 290, Plat., etc.; ἐκπλ. κακῶν terror caused by misfortunes, Aesch. Pers. 606 (v. sub ἀφασία); ἐκπλ. παρέχειν, ἐἰς ἐκπλ. καθιστάται Antipho 130. 5, Thuc. 4. 55, 6. 36; ἐκπλ. ἐμποιεῖν τι Id. 4. 34. II. any vehement passion, lust, Polyb. 3. 81, 6.

ἐκπληρόω, = ἐκπλήσσω, to fill quite up, τι with . . , Eur. Phoen. 1135. 2. to make up to a certain number, ἐκπληροῦσι τὰς ἴσας

μυριάδας ἐκείνησι Hdt. 7. 186; ἐξεπληροῦτο τὸ ναυτικὸν ἐς τὰς . . τριηκοσίας ναῦς Id. 8. 82; δέκατον ἐκπληρῶν ὄχον making up the number of ten chariots, Soph. El. 708; ἐκπλ. τοὺς ἵππεῖς εἰς διαχιλίους Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 24. 3. to man completely, ναῦς Hdt. 7. 186, Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 8. 4. to fulfil, ὑπόσχεσιν, χάριν Hdt. 5. 35, 8. 144. 5. to pay in full, τὸ χρέος Plat. Legg. 958 B. II. ἐκπλ. λιμένα

πλάτη to make one's way over, Lat. emetiri, Eur. Or. 54 (v. Pors.).

ἐκπλήρωμα, τό, a filling up, ἐκπλ. ποιεῖν τοῦ κοίλου Hipp. Art. 785: a pad or cushion to fill up, ἐνθεῖς μασχάλη ἐκπλ. Id. Mochl. 848.

ἐκπλήρωσις, εως, ἢ, a filling up, completion, Aresas in Stob. Phys. 1. 850, Diosc. 1. 69: satisfaction, τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν Dion. H. 6. 86.

ἐκπληρωτής, ον, ὁ, one who fills up, Dio C. 38. 24.

ἐκπλήσσω, Att. -πτω: fut. ξω:—to strike out of, drive away from, ἐκ δ' ἐπληξέ μου τὴν αἰδῶ Aesch. Pr. 134; δς (sc. κεραυνός) αὐτὸν ἐξέπληξε τῶν . . κομπασμάτων Ib. 360, cf. Eur. Ion 635:—absol. to drive away, ἢ τέρψις ἐκπλήσσει τὸ λυπηρόν Thuc. 2. 38; φόβος μνήμην ἐκπλ. Ib. 87. II. to drive out of one's senses by a sudden shock, to amaze, astound, Od. 18. 231, in tmesi; ὁ φόβος ἐκπλήσσων . . Antipho 115. 30; ὁ μ' ἐκπλήσσει λέγειν frightens me in speaking, Eur. Or. 549:—in this sense most used in aor. 2 pass., Ep. ἐξεπλήγην (v. infr.), Att. ἐξεπλάγην [α]; but also aor. 1 ἐξεπλήχθην Soph. Tr. 386, Eur. Tro. 183; pf. part. ἐκπεπληγμένος Aesch. Pers. 290, Soph., etc.:—to be panic-struck, amazed, astonished, esp. by fear, ἐκ γὰρ πλήγη φρένας Il. 16. 403, cf. 13. 394; ἠνίοχοι ἐκπλήγην 18. 225; c. part., ἐκπεπληγμένον κείνον βλέποντες Soph. O. T. 922, cf. Ant. 433, etc.; ἐκπλαγῆναί τινα to be astonished at a thing, Hdt. 1. 116, etc.; ὑπὸ τινος Id. 3. 64; διὰ τι Thuc. 7. 21; ἐπὶ τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 27; πρὸς τι Plut. Thes. 19, etc.: but also, ἐκπλαγῆναί τινα to be struck with panic fear of . . , Soph. Ph. 226, El. 1045; ἡμᾶς δ' ἂν . . μάλιστα ἐκπεπληγμένοι εἶεν Thuc. 6. 11, cf. 3. 82. 2. generally, of any sudden, overpowering passion, to be struck with desire, Ar. Pl. 673; with love, Eur. Hipp. 38, Med. 8; with joy, Aesch. Cho. 233, cf. Soph. Tr. 629; with admiration, Aeschin. 19. 4, etc.; c. acc. rei, ἐκπλαγέντα τὰ προκείμενα αγαθά Hdt. 9. 82, cf. 3. 148. 3. εἰς τι ἐκπλήττειν to frighten one into a thing, Polyb. 24. 4, 11.

ἐκπληνθεύω, to take out bricks or tiles, Isac. ap. Harpocr.

ἐκπλίσσομαι, Pass. to open, gape, of a wound, Hipp. Fract. 767, Art. 789.

ἐκπλοκή, ἢ, an untravelling: metaph. escape, Artemid. 4. 59.

ἐκπλοος, contr. -πλους, ὁ, a sailing out, leaving port, Aesch. Pers. 385; ποιεῖσθαι ἐκπλ. = ἐκπλεῖν, Thuc. 1. 65, etc., cf. ἐκπλέω I; βιάζεσθαι τὸν ἐκπλ. to force one's way out, Id. 7. 70; εἰσπλους καὶ ἐκπλ. the right of using a port, C. I. 2675 a. II. a passage out, entrance of a harbour, Aesch. Pers. 367, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 18.

ἐκπλύνω [ῦ], to wash out, esp. to wash out colours from cloths, ἵνα . . μὴ αὐτῶν ἐκπλύναι τὴν βαφήν Plat. Rep. 430 A; ἐκπλύναντας τὴν οἰσπώτην having washed out the grease and dirt, Ar. Lys. 575:—Pass., τὰ δὲ ζῶα οὐκ ἐκπλύνεσθαι the pattern is not washed out, Hdt. 1. 203. II. to wash out, i. e. wash clean, ὄναιο μεντᾶν εἴ τις ἐκπλύνειέ σε Ar. Pl. 1062; τὸν σαπέρδην Id. Fr. 546; so in Med., Hdt. 4. 73.

ἐκπλύσις, εως, ἢ, a washing out, Hesych.

ἐκπλύτος, ον, to be washed out, of colours, Plat. Rep. 429 E, C. I. 155. 23:—metaph. washed out, μῖασμα δ' ἐκπλ. πέλει Aesch. Eum. 281; ἐκπλ. τὸ μιανθέν Plat. Legg. 872 E.

ἐκπλώω, Ion. for ἐκπλέω.

ἐκπνεύω, Ep. for ἐκπνέω.

ἐκπνευματώω, to turn into vapour or gas, Arist. Probl. 1. 53, Theophr. ap. Plut. 2. 292 D:—Pass. to be so turned, Arist. Probl. 10. 54, 26. 33, 33. 15, al. II. to discharge like air from a bladder, Plut. 2. 39 D. III. in Pass. to be inflated, Theophr. C. P. 4. 9, 3.

ἐκπνευμάτωσις, ἢ, a breathing out, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 114.

ἐκπνευσίς, εως, ἢ, an expiration, opp. to εισπνέω, Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 4, al.

ἐκπνέω, Ep. -πνέω: fut. -πνεύσομαι or -οῦμαι:—to breathe out or forth, πνεῦμα ἐκπν., opp. to ἀναπνέω, Plat. Phaedo 112 B, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 6, al.; κεραυνὸς ἐκπνέων φλόγα Aesch. Pr. 359; ἐκπν. ἀράς τινα Eur. Phoen. 876; ἐκπν. θυμόν Id. Bacch. 620, cf. Rhes. 786. 2. βίον ἐκπν. to breathe one's last, expire, Aesch. Ag. 1493, Eur. Hel. 142; ἐκπν. ψυχὴν Eur. Or. 1163; and alone, ὑφ' οὗ φονέως ἀρ' ἐξέπνευσας Soph. Aj. 1026; πρὸς τινος Eur. H. F. 885:—also to lose breath, of a runner, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 2. II. absol. to cease blowing, to become calm, [ὁ δῆμος] ἴσως ἂν ἐκπνεύσειε Eur. Or. 700; τὰ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐκπένευκε καὶ λελώφηκεν Schol. Ar. Pax 942. 2. to blow out or outwards, of a wind, ἔσωθεν ἐκπν. Hdt. 7. 36; ἐκ τοῦ κόλπου Thuc. 2. 84, cf. 6. 104: to burst out, μικροῦ νέφους . . ἐκπνεύσας μέγας χειμῶν Soph. Aj. 1148.

ἐκπνοή, ἢ, a breathing out, expiring, opp. to ἀναπνοή, Plat. Tim. 78 E, Arist. Sens. 1, 3; εισπνοή, Arist. de Resp. 2, 3; θανάσιμοι ἐκπνοαί Eur. Hipp. 1438. II. an air, breeze, Arist. Mund. 4, 10.

ἐκπνοος, ον, contr. -πνοος, ον, breathless, lifeless, Strabo 650. II. breathing out, exhaling, Hipp. 1190 A; ἐκπν. τινος smelling of a thing, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 596 C.

ἐκποδών, Adv. (ἐκ ποδῶν) opp. to ἐμποδών, away from the feet, i. e. out of the way, away, ἐκπ. ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι to depart and get away, Hdt. 8. 76; ἐκπ. σταθῆναι to stand aside, Aesch. Cho. 20; ἀποστήναι Eur. Hel. 1023, etc.; ἐκπ. εἶναι Hdt. 5. 35; γίγνεσθαι, ἀπίεσαι, οἴχεσθαι, etc., Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 38, etc.; ἐκπ. εἶναι, ἀγειν τινά Aesch. Pr. 344, Soph. Ant. 1321; εἶναι Ar. Ach. 305; ἀπαγε σεαυτὸν ἐκπ. Id. Ran. 853; absol., ἐκποδών out of the way! Id. Ach. 240, Vesp. 1341:—c. dat., ἐκπ. χωρεῖν τινα to get out of his way, Eur. Hec. 52, etc.; ἐκπ. στήναί τινα Thuc. 1. 40; ἐκποδών εἶναι νέοις Eur. Supp. 1113, cf. Andoc. 17. 37:—ἐκποδών ποιεῖσθαι τινα or τι to put out of the way, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 3, Isocr. 76 E, etc.; ἐκπ. λέγειν to declare away or removed, Aesch. Eum. 453:—c.

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ἐκπνοή, ἢ, a breathing out, expiring, opp. to ἀναπνοή, Plat. Tim. 78 E, Arist. Sens. 1, 3; εισπνοή, Arist. de Resp. 2, 3; θανάσιμοι ἐκπνοαί Eur. Hipp. 1438. II. an air, breeze, Arist. Mund. 4, 10.

ἐκπνοος, ον, contr. -πνοος, ον, breathless, lifeless, Strabo 650. II. breathing out, exhaling, Hipp. 1190 A; ἐκπν. τινος smelling of a thing, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 596 C.

ἐκποδών, Adv. (ἐκ ποδῶν) opp. to ἐμποδών, away from the feet, i. e. out of the way, away, ἐκπ. ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι to depart and get away, Hdt. 8. 76; ἐκπ. σταθῆναι to stand aside, Aesch. Cho. 20; ἀποστήναι Eur. Hel. 1023, etc.; ἐκπ. εἶναι Hdt. 5. 35; γίγνεσθαι, ἀπίεσαι, οἴχεσθαι, etc., Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 38, etc.; ἐκπ. εἶναι, ἀγειν τινά Aesch. Pr. 344, Soph. Ant. 1321; εἶναι Ar. Ach. 305; ἀπαγε σεαυτὸν ἐκπ. Id. Ran. 853; absol., ἐκποδών out of the way! Id. Ach. 240, Vesp. 1341:—c. dat., ἐκπ. χωρεῖν τινα to get out of his way, Eur. Hec. 52, etc.; ἐκπ. στήναί τινα Thuc. 1. 40; ἐκποδών εἶναι νέοις Eur. Supp. 1113, cf. Andoc. 17. 37:—ἐκποδών ποιεῖσθαι τινα or τι to put out of the way, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 3, Isocr. 76 E, etc.; ἐκπ. λέγειν to declare away or removed, Aesch. Eum. 453:—c.

gen., ἐκπ. χθόνος *far from it*, Eur. Phoen. 978; ἐκπ. εἶναι or ἔχειν τινός *to be or keep free from a thing*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 34, Eur. I. T. 1226; τὸ μὲν σὺν ἐκπ. ἔστω λόγον *be thou banished from my words*, Id. Med. 1222.

ἐκποθεν, Adv. *from some place or other*, c. gen., Ap. Rh. 3. 262: ἐκποθε, Q. Sm. 9. 420., 14. 74.

ἐκποιέω, *to put out*: I. *to put out a child, i.e. give him to be adopted by another*, Lat. *dare adoptivum*, opp. to εἰσποιέω, Dio C. 60. 33:—Pass. *to be adopted*, ἀν ἐκποιηθῆ Isae. 66. 4, cf. Dio C. 38. 12: v. ἐκποίητος. 2. *to alienate, sell*, Pherecr. Ἴπν. 3. 3. *semen emitto*, Arist. H. A. 10. 5, 2. 4. *in Med. to produce, bring forth*, Ar. Ach. 255, cf. Pax 708. II. *to make complete, finish, finish off*, like ἀπεργάζομαι, Hdt. 2. 125, 175; τὰς ὁδοὺς γεφύραις ἐκπ. *to furnish them with . . .*, Dio C. 68. 15:—c. gen. materiae, Παρίου λίθου τὰ ἐμπροσθε ἐξηποίησαν *they made all the front of Parian marble*, Hdt. 5. 62; cf. ἐκπονέω I.

III. intr. *to be sufficient, to suit*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 14, 2:—impers., ἐκποιεῖ, *it is sufficient, it is fit*, Hipp. Prorrh. 84, Lys. ap. Poll. 9. 154.

ἐκποίησης, εὖς, ἡ, *a putting forth: emissio seminis*, Hdt. 3. 109. II. *a giving out a child in adoption*, Poll. 6. 178.

ἐκποίησης παῖς, *a child given to be adopted by another*, ἐκπ. εἰς οἰκόν τινος Isae. 65. 41, cf. Aeschin. 56. 41.—The child was so called in relation to its natural, εἰσποίησης in relation to its adopted father. 2. *alienated from τινός Isae. 66. 3; κακίας Plut. 2. 562 E.*

ἐκποικίλλω, strengthd. for ποικίλλω, Max. Tyr. 10. 2.

ἐκποκίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, *to pull out wool or hair*, Ar. Thesm. 567.

ἐκπολεμέω, like ἐκπολεμῶ, *to excite to war*, ἴν' ἐκπολεμήσειε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 20 without v. l.; and Harp. cites this passage to shew that the form in -έω was preferred by the Gramm.: whence Dind. restored ἐκπολεμήσαι (for -ώσαι) from one Ms. in Dem. II. citand. *to excite to war, make hostile, τινὰ πρὸς τινα Dem. 11. 1., 30. 20*:—this may also be the sense in Thuc. 6. 91, τὰ ἐνθάδε χρῆ. . . ἐκπολεμεῖν, or (it may be) *to carry on the war in these parts*. II. *to go to war with, ἀλλήλους Polyb. 15. 6, 6.*

ἐκπολεμῶ, *to make hostile, to involve in war*, Hdt. 4. 120; τινὰ πρὸς τινα Thuc. 6. 77:—Pass., fut. med. -ώσομαι (Joseph. B. J. 7. 10, 2), *to become an enemy to, be set at feud with, τινι Hdt. 3. 66., 5. 73; absol., Thuc. 8. 57. Cf. ἐκπολεμέω.*

ἐκπολέμωσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a making hostile*, Plut. Aemil. 13.

ἐκπολίζω, *to join to the city*, Aristid. 1. p. 198.

ἐκπολιορκέω, *to force a besieged town to surrender, force to capitulate*, Thuc. 1. 94, 134, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 3, etc.:—Pass. *to be forced to surrender*, Thuc. 1. 117; ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἐκπολιορκηθῆναι Ib. 131.

ἐκπολιτεύω, *to change the constitution of a state, to make it degenerate*, LXX (4 Macc. 4. 19).

ἐκπομπεύω, *to walk in state, to strut*, Luc. Dom. 11, al. II. trans. *to make a show of, make infamous, gibbet*, Dio C. 77. 5.

ἐκπομπή, ἡ, *a sending out or forth, ληστῶν Thuc. 3. 51; ἀποικιῶν Plut. Legg. 740 E.* II. *a divorce*, Antipho ap. Stob. 422. 2.

ἐκπονέω, *to work out, finish off*, Lat. *elaborare*, Sappho 99, Pind. P. 4. 421, Ar. Av. 379:—also *to form by instruction*, as Chiron did Achilles, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 209; κημέ μαλθακὸν ἐξεπόνασε σιδαρῶν wrought me soft-hearted from iron-hearted, Theocr. 29. 24; ἐκπ. τινὰ πέπλοισιν *to deck him out*, Eur. Hipp. 632:—Pass. *to be wrought out, brought to perfection, τὸ ναυτικὸν μεγάλας δαπάναις ἐκπονηθέν Thuc. 6. 31; ἐκπεποννημένος σίτος corn fully prepared for use*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5; ὄπλα ἐκπεποννημένα ἐς κόσμον Id. Hell. 4. 2, 7; cf. Plat. Rep. 529 E. 2. *to practise, τὰ πρὸς πόλεμον Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 30; so in Med., Plat. Legg. 834 D*:—Pass., of persons, ἐκπεπονῆσθαι τὰ σώματα *to be in good training or practice*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 57; ἐκπεποννημένοι, ὡς ἂν κράτιστοι εἶεν Id. Hell. 6. 4, 28. 3. *to work through, execute, τὰν τεταλμένα Eur. Hipp. 1648; ἐκπ. ἀέθλους to finish hard tasks*, Theocr. Ep. 20. 5; so in Med., Eur. Med. 241:—Pass., ταῦτα δυοῖν ἐν ἔτοιμ. . . μύλις ἐκπεπονῆθη Cratin. Χειρ. 22. 4. *to labour for, provide by labour, earn, ἄκη Aesch. Supp. 367; σωτηρίαν Eur. Fr. 729; βίον Id. Hipp. 467, cf. I. A. 367; ἐκπ. ὅπως . . . Id. Or. 683*:—c. acc. et inf., τοὺς θεοὺς ἐκπ. φράζειν *to prevail on the gods to tell*, Id. Ion 375. 5. *absol. to work hard*, Id. Or. 653, Supp. 318; ἐκπ. σώμασιν Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 11. 6. *to work out by searching, to search out*, Eur. Ion 1355, cf. Andr. 1052: *to seek diligently for*, Id. Hel. 1514. 7. *of food, to digest by labour*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 4, Cyr. 1. 2, 16; *absol., Id. Oec. 11, 12. 8. to labour to shield off from, τί τινος Eur. H. F. 581. 9. to work at, work well, ἀγροῦς, etc., Theocr. 16. 94; ὕλην Plut. Pericl. 12. 10. in Pass. to be worn out, Lat. confici, Strabo 249; φροντίσιν ἐκπονέσθαι Plut. Otho 9.*

ἐκπονηρεύω, *to corrupt, vitiate*, Synes. Ep. 114.

ἐκπόρευμα, τό, and ἐκπόρευσις, ἡ, *the procession of the Holy Ghost*, Eccl.

ἐκπορεύω, *to make to go out, fetch out*, Eur. Phoen. 1068, H. F. 723:—Med., with fut. med. and aor. pass., *to go out or forth, march out*, Xen. An. 5. 1, 8, etc.; εἰς τόπον ἐκπ. *to march out to a place . . .*, Polyb. 11. 9, 4; also c. acc. loci, ἐκπ. τὸ βουλευτήριον Ib. 8.

ἐκπορθέω, = ἐκπέρθω, *to pillage*, Eur. Tro. 95, Lys. 127. 42, etc.:—Pass., of a person, *to be undone, ὅπ' αἴτης ἐκπεόρθηται τάλας Soph. Tr. 1104, cf. Eur. Tro. 142.* II. *to carry off as plunder, τὰ ἐνόητα Thuc. 4. 57.*

ἐκπόρθησις, εὖς, ἡ, *a sacking, wasting*, Strabo 396.

ἐκπορθήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a waster, destroyer*, Eur. Supp. 1223.

ἐκπορθμεύω, *to carry away by sea*:—Eur. has pf. pass. in pass. sense, [Ἐλένη] ἐκπεόρθμευται χθονός Hel. 1179; but in med. sense, Μενέλαος αὐτήν ἐκπεόρθμευται χθονός Ib. 1517.

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ἐκπορίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ:—*to invent, contrive, ἀδικα Eur. Bacch. 1042; φόνον εἰς τινα Id. Ion 1114; καινήν ἐκπ. μηχανήν Ar. Vesp. 365; τὸ*

ἔκπτωσις, εως, ἡ, a falling out, breaking forth, escape, τοῦ θερμοῦ Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 15, cf. H. A. 10. 5, 12, Resp. 20, 4; ἡ τῶν ὕψεων ἔκπτ. the rays that come from the sun, Id. Probl. 15. 6. 2. *bonishment*, Polyb. 4. 1, 8, Diod. 13. 65. 3. a falling from one's hopes, a disappointment, Cebes 7: a falling off, πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον Strabo 467. II. the dislocation of a joint, Hipp. Fract. 749; ἔκπτ. τῶν ὑστερέων the expulsion of the after-birth, Id. Aph. 1255: decay of flesh, sinews, etc., as result of erysipelas, Id. Epid. 3. 1082; τῶν ἐσχαρῶν ἔκπτ. detachment of the eschars, Id. Art. 788. ἔκπυέω, to suppurate, Hipp. Epid. 1. 956, cf. Progn. 41. 40, 1002 C: —so in Med., Id. Aph. 1257. Hence ἔκπυημα, τό, a sore that has suppurated, Id. Vet. Med. 17, Progn. 41; ἔκπυησις, ἡ, suppuration, Id. Aph. 1259, etc.; ἔκπυητικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, bringing to suppuration, Ib. 1253. ἔκπυύσκομαι, Pass. = ἔκπυέω, Hipp. Progn. 41. 41., 44. 53. ἔκπυυθάνομαι, fut. -πύσομαι: Dep. —to search out, make enquiry, II. 10. 320; ἔκ τε πυθέσθαι ἡέ . . Ib. 308 (in II. 20. 129, read θεῶν ἐκ πύσεται ὁμφῆς); ἔν' ἐκπυθώμεθα, πύθεν . . Eur. Cycl. 94, etc. 2. c. acc. to enquire about, hear of, learn, Soph. Aj. 215; ἔκπ. τί τινος to learn from . ., Eur. H. F. 529, Ar. Eccl. 752; ἔκπ. τινος to make inquiry of him, Ar. Pl. 60: c. part., ἔκπ. τινα ἀφιγμένον Eur. Hel. 817. Cf. ἐκπύθομαι. ἔκπυόω, to cause to suppurate, cited from Diosc. ἔκπυρηνίζω, (πυρήν) to squeeze out the kernel, and generally, to squeeze out, τὰ ἐόντα Arist. Phys. 4. 7, 6:—Pass., Alex. Aphr., etc. ἔκπυρήνισις, εως, ἡ, a squeezing or forcing out, Eust. Opusc. 203. II. ἔκπυρήνισμα, τό, an outburst, Byz. ἔκπυρίαω, to heat, Hipp. Aph. 1255, in Pass. ἔκπυρος, ὄν, (πῦρ) burning hot, Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 4, Strabo 697, etc.:—neut. pl. as Adv., τί μ' ἔκπυρα λούεις; Anth. P. 5. 82. ἔκπυρόω, to burn to ashes, consume utterly, Eur. I. A. 1070, H. F. 421: —to set on fire, Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 21. II. Pass. to catch fire, Ib. 1. 5, 2: a term used in the Heraclitean philos. to express the tendency of all things to pass into fire (cf. ἀναθυμίασις), Diog. L. 9. 8, cf. Plut. 2. 877 D, and v. χρησιμοσύνη:—to be burnt up, λαμπάσις κεραυνίασις Eur. Bacch. 244:—to be much heated, Hipp. Aph. 1257, cf. ἐκπυρόομαι: to be red hot, of iron, Polyb. 12. 25, 2. ἔκπυρεύω, to set on fire, inflame, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 179, in Pass. II. to give signals by a beacon-light, Joseph. B. J. 4. 10, 5. ἔκπυρώσις [ῦ], εως, ἡ, a burning utterly, conflagration, Strabo 579, Diog. L. 10. 101, 102, Luc. Vit. Anct. 14. II. a catching fire, Arist. Meteor. 1. 5, 2; cf. ἐκπυρόω II:—in Ath. 629 E, a kind of dance. ἔκπυστος, ὄν, heard of, discovered, in the phrase πρὶν ἐκπυστον γενέσθαι, Thuc. 3. 30., 4. 70., 8. 42. ἔκπυτίζω, fut. ἴσω, to spit out, Alex. Μανδρ. 1. 12. ἔκπωμα, τό, a drinking-cup, beaker, Hdt. 9. 41, 80, Soph. Ph. 35, etc.: —Dim. -άτιον, τό, Diphil. Ἀπολ. 3, Strabo 758. ἔκπωματο-ποιός, ὄ, a cup-maker, name of a play by Alexis. ἔκπωτάομαι, poet. for ἐκποτάομαι, Babr. 12. 1. ἔκρᾶνθεν, v. sub κρᾶίνω. ἔκρᾶβδίζω, to flog out, drive out with a rod, Ar. Lys. 576. ἔκρᾶγή, ἡ, as an explan. of ἐκρηγίσις in Suid. s.v.,—prob. f. l. for κρᾶνγή, as in Zonar. Lex. p. 657. ἔκρᾶθην [ᾶ], v. sub κρᾶννυμι. ἔκρᾶίνω, to scatter out of, make to fall in drops from, κόμης μυελὸν ἔκρ. Soph. Tr. 781; ἔγκεφαλον ἐξέρρᾶνε Eur. Cycl. 402. ἔκρᾶίω, to destroy utterly, Orph. Lith. 598, in tmesi. ἔκρέμω, v. sub κρέμαμαι. ἔκρέω, fut. -ρεύσομαι: pf. -ερρήκα: aor. pass. ἐξερρήην in act. sense, Plat. Rep. 452 D:—to flow out or forth, ἐκ δ' αἷμα μέλαν ῥέει II. 21. 119; ἐκ τινος Plat. Phaedo 112 A; of streams, ἔκρ. ἐς θάλασσαν Hdt. 2. 20; ἔκρ. ἔξω Ib. 149. 2. of feathers, to fall off, ἐξερρήηκε τὰ πτερά Ar. Av. 104; of hair, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 9. 3. metaph. to melt or fall away, disappear, Lat. effluere, Plat. Rep. 452 D, Theag. 130 E; ἐξερρήσαν οἱ Θεμιστοκλέους λόγοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων they fell from their memory, Plut. Them. 12. II. c. acc. cogn., to shed, let fall, χάριν Anth. P. 11. 374. ἔκρηγμα, ατος, τό, a piece torn off, ἐκρήγματα τρυχίων Hipp. Art. 837. 2. the broken bed of a torrent, a ravine, Polyb. 12. 20, 4. II. a breaking forth of a stream, ὑδάτων Theophr. C. P. 1. 5, 2:—an eruption, Hipp. 1211 E. ἔκρηγνυμι: fut. -ρήξω:—to break off, snap asunder, νευρήν δ' ἐξέρρηξε νεόστροφον II. 15. 469; c. gen., ὑδωρ ἐξέρρηξεν ὁδοῖο the water broke off a piece of the road, II. 23. 421:—Pass. to break or snap asunder, of bows, εἰ τὸν πάντα χρόνον ἐντεταμένα εἶη, ἐκρηγίη ἄν Hdt. 2. 173; of clothes, to be rent asunder, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B. II. c. acc. cogn., to let break forth, break out with, νεφέλη ὄμβρον ἐκρήξει Plut. Fab. 12; ἔκρ. ὄργην Luc. Calumn. 23:—Pass. to break out, of an ulcer, Hdt. 3. 133, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1252; ἐνθεν ἐκρηγίσονται . . ποταμοὶ πυρὸς Aesch. Pr. 367; of a quarrel, ἐς μέσον ἐξερράγη it broke out in public, Hdt. 8. 74; of persons, to break out into passionate words, ἐκρηγῆναι εἰς τινα Id. 6. 129. III. sometimes also intr. in Act., οὐ ποτ' ἐκρήξει μάχη Soph. Aj. 775; ἐκρήξας ἀνεμος Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 14. ἔκρηξις, εως, ἡ, a breaking out, violent discharge, Hipp. 675. 49; ἔκρ. τῆς πηγῆς Schol. Theocr. 7. 5: cf. ἐκρηγή. II. a breaking asunder, τοῦ νέφους Arist. Mund. 4, 18. ἔκρησσω, = ἐκρήγνυμι, Theano Epist. 3. ἔκριζώω, to root out, Ev. Matth. 13. 29, Achmes Onir. 202, 206:—Pass., Babr. 36. 8, etc.; in a form of execration, ἐκριζωθήσεται πανγενεὶ C. I. 916. 8. II. to produce from the root, Pallad. ἔκριζωσις, ἡ, a plucking out by the roots, γλωσσῶν Eust. Opusc. 204. 86. ἔκριζωτής, οὔ, δ, a rooter out, a destroyer, Joseph. Macc. 3.

ἔκριν, ἴνος, ὄ, ἡ, with high, prominent nose, Aretac. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13. ἔκρινέω, to file away, consume, τὴν καρδίαν Alciphro 3. 33. ἔκρινίξω: fut. Att. ἴω: to snuff out, Pseudo-Luc. Philop. 22. ἔκρῖπιζω, fut. ἴσω, to fan the flame, light up; Arist. Meteor. 1. 8, 14: —metaph. to stir up, rouse, Theopomp. Hist. 239, Plut. Pomp. 8. ἔκρῖπισμός, ὄ, a lighting up, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 101. ἔκρῖπτέω, =sq., Plut. 2. 654 D. ἔκρίπτω, fut. ψω, to cast forth, ἔξω με [γῆς] . . ἐκρίψατε Soph. O. T. 1412; ἔπη (cf. ἀπορρίπτω III) Aesch. Pr. 932:—Pass., διφρῶν ἐκρίφθεις Soph. El. 512; of an actor, like ἐκπίπτω, Lat. explodi, Aeschin. 48. 40. ἔκριψις, εως, ἡ, a throwing out or away, Gloss. ἔκροή, ἡ, (ἐκρέω) = ἔκροος I, Plat. Gorg. 494 C, al. II. = ἔκροος II, Hipp. 1004 H, Plat. Phaedo 112 D, al.; περὶ τὰς ἐκροάς the places of efflux, in the human body, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 42. ἔκροιβδέω, to empty by gulping down, κρατήρα Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 17. ἔκροος, contr. -ροος, ὄ, a flowing out, outflow, outfall, issue, ἔκροον ἔχειν ἐς θάλασσαν, of rivers, Hdt. 7. 129, cf. Ar. An. 4. 3, 2. II. a way for outflow, place of issue, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 27: a means of escape, Hipp. 562. 41., 1002 B. ἔκροφέω, to drink out, gulp down, Ar. Eq. 701, Plat. Com. Συμμ. 4: metaph., ἔκρ. τὸν μισθὸν Ar. Vesp. 1118. ἔκρυθμος, ὄν, out of tune, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 186, Philostr. 352. ἔκρύομαι, fut. -ρύσομαι, to deliver, Eur. Bacch. 258, Ar. Rh. 4. 83. ἔκρύπτω, to wash or rinse out, Poll. 1. 44., 7. 39:—Med., ἐκρύπτεσθαι τὸ ἀδίκον Philo 1. 613. ἔκρῦσις, εως, ἡ, = ἔκροος II, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 26, Polyb. 4. 39, 8. II. an efflux, flooding, differing from τρωσμός (miscarriage), Hipp. 257. 19, Arist. G. A. 3. 9, 3, cf. H. A. 7. 3, 3 and 7. III. ἔκρ. τριχῶν loss of hair, Theophr. H. P. 7. 14, 1. ἔκσᾶγηνεύω, to extricate from the toils, Plut. 2. 52 C. ἔκσᾶλάσσω, to shake violently, Anth. P. 5. 235: ἔκσᾶλεύω, Hesych. ἔκσᾶόω, Ep. for ἐκσᾶώω, ἐξεσᾶωσεν οὐόμενον θανέεσθαι II. 4. 12; ἐξεσᾶωσε θαλάσσης Od. 4. 501; ψυχὴν δ' ἔξ. Archil. in Ar. Pax 1301. ἔκσαρκίζομαι, Pass. to have the flesh stript off, LXX (Ezek. 24. 4). ἔκσαρκώω, to make grow to flesh: Pass. to grow to flesh; metaph., of olives, Theophr. C. P. 1. 19, 5. II. intr., = Pass., Diosc. Parab. 1. 79. ἔκσᾶρόω, to sweep out, Eust. 725. 35. ἔκσειω, to shake out or off, τῆς κεφαλῆς ἐκσ. [τὸ δέρμα] Hdt. 4. 64; ἐκσ. τὴν ἐσθῆτα to shake out one's clothes, Plut. Anton. 79:—Pass., ἐκσεισται (sc. δ' τριβῶν) Ar. Ach. 343. II. to drive out or forth, Lat. exculere, τῶν λογισμῶν ἐκσ. τινά Plut. Anton. 14; ἐκσ. τὴν ἀπολογία to reject it, Diod. 18. 66. ἔκσεμνύνω, strengthd. for σεμνύνω, Ath. 661 E. ἔκσεύομαι, Pass.: pf. ἐξέσσυμαι: plqpf. ἐξέσσυτο with sense of impf. (Od. 9. 373), though this form is commonly an aor. (v. infr.): aor. I ἐξέσσυθην [ῦ]. To rush out or burst forth from, πυλῶν ἐξέσσυτο II. 7. 1; φάρυγος δ' ἐξέσσυτο οἶνος Od. 9. 373; βλεφάρων ἐξέσσυτο νήδυμος ὕπνος sleep fled away from his eyelids, II. 12. 366:—absol. to rush out, ἐκ δ' ἔσσυτο λαός 8. 58; νόμονδ' ἐξέσσυτο . . μῆλα Od. 9. 438; αἰχμὴ δ' ἐξέσσυθη the point burst out, II. 5. 293; ἐξέσσυται ἄνθρωπος ἐξ ἀνθρώπου Democr. ap. Stob. 82. 25. ἔκσημαίνω, to disclose, indicate, Soph. El. 1191. ἔκσήπομαι, Pass. to be or become quite rotten, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 2. ἔκσιγᾶομαι, Pass. to be put to utter silence, ἐκσιγᾶθεις Anth. P. 7. 182. ἔκσιφωνίζω, to empty by a siphon: to drain, LXX. ἔκσιωπάω, to put to silence, Polyb. 28. 4, 13. II. intr. to be quite silent, Ar. An. 6. 4, 9. ἔκσκᾶλεύω, to rake out, pull away, Ar. Lys. 1028. ἔκσκᾶπτω, to dig out, Galen. 12. p. 261. ἔκσκεδάννυμι, to scatter to the wind, τὴν εἰρήνην ἐξεσκεδάσας Ar. Eq. 795. ἔκσκευάζω, to disburse of tools and implements, ἡ γεωργία ἐξεσκευάσθη Dem. 872. 11:—Med. to carry away with one, χρήματα εἰς Σοῦσα Strabo 730. ἔκσκευος, ὄν, without equipment, without mask, Schol. Ar. Av. 95: τὰ ἔσκκ. the attendants on the stage, Hesych., Poll. 4. 141. ἔκσκηνος, ὄν, out of the tent: out of the sphere or influence of, ἡλίου ἔκσκηνος, astron. phrase, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 73. ἔκσκορπισμός, ὄν, scattering abroad, Plut. 2. 383 D. ἔκσμᾶω, to wipe out, τὰ ποτήρια Hdt. 3. 148. ἔκσοβέω, to score away, Menand. Ἐπικλ. 6, Anth. P. 6. 167; νόον ἐκ στέρνων Ib. 5. 260. ἔκσπαστέον, verb. Adj. one must draw out, Geop. 9. 11, 3. ἔκσπᾶω, fut. ἴσω, to draw out, ἐξέσπασε μέλιον ἐγχος II. 6. 65; and so, Med., ἐκσπασσάμενω δόλιχ' ἐγχεα having drawn out their spears, II. 7. 255; ἦν ἐκσπᾶσσομαι βόλον Eur. El. 582:—Pass., τρίχες ἐκσπῶνται Arist. Probl. 10. 22. 2. to tear down, Polyb. 18. 1, 14. ἔκσπένδω, fut. -σπείσω, to pour out as a libation, Eur. Ion 1193, Eubul. Ὀδυσσ. 1. ἔκσπερματίζω, semen emitto, ἐκσπ. σπέρμα, of a woman, to conceive, LXX (Num. 5. 28); cf. σπερματίζω. ἔκσπερματοομαι, Pass. to run to seed, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 7. ἔκσπεύδω, to hasten out or forth, Ar. Thesm. 277. ἔκσπογγίζω, to wipe off with a sponge, Eubul. Παμφ. 4. ἔκσπονδος, ὄν, = ἔξω τῶν σπονδῶν, out of the treaty, not a party thereto, excluded from it, Thuc. 3. 68, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 32, Dem. 355. 6; ἐκσπ. τῶν συνθηκῶν Polyb. 22. 13, 5. II. contrary to a treaty, violating it, Dion. H. 2. 72. ἔκσπονδυλίξω or ἐκσφονδ-, to break the vertebrae, LXX (4 Macc. 11. 18). ἔκ-στάδιος, ὄν, six stades long, Luc. Navig. 39. ἔκστᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξίστημι) any displacement or removal from the

proper place, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 13; αἱ δὲ ἐκστάσεις εἰσὶν (sc. αἱ κακίαι) Id. Phys. 7. 3, 6.

II. (from Pass.) *a standing aside*, Id. Rhct. 1. 5, 9; ἐκστ. τῆς φύσεως *degeneracy*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 1, 6. 2. *alienation or distraction of mind*, esp. from terror or astonishment, Hipp. Aph. 1258, cf. 93 B, etc.; ἐκστ. σιγῶσα Ib. 126 G, 195 D; ἐκστ. μανικῆ Arist. Categ. 8, 17; ἐκστ. τῶν λογισμῶν Plut. Salon 8; τὰ μηδὲ πρασδακώμεν ἐκστασιν φέρει Menand. Έγχ. 1. 3. *entrancement, astonishment*, Ev. Luc. 5. 26, Marc. 5. 42, Longin. 1. 4. 4. *a trance*, Act. Ap. 10. 10., 22. 17.

ἐκστατικός, ἢ, ὄν, *inclined to depart from*, τοῦ λογισμοῦ Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 6; and absol. *unstable*, opp. to ἐμμεντικός τῇ δόξῃ, Ib. 7. 8, 5, cf. 7. 2, 7. 2. *out of one's senses, distraught*, ἐκστ. διὰ τὸν θυμὸν Id. P. A. 2. 4, 5; of Ajax, Id. Probl. 30. 1, 3:—Adv. —κῶς, Plut. Dion. 55.

II. act. *able to displace or remove*, τινὰς Plut. 2. 951 D; *mad-denying, distracting*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 4.

ἐκστέλλω, *to fit out, equip*, περόνας . . , αἴσιν ἐξεστέλλετο Soph. O. T. 1269.

ἐκστέφω, fut. ψω, *to take off the crown: to empty a full cup*, opp. to ἐπιστέφω (q. v.), Paus. ap. Eust. 1402. 61. II. *to deck with garlands*, Eur. Alc. 171; esp. of suppliants, κρᾶτας ἐξεστεμμέναι Id. H. F. 526; but, ἰκτηρίαὶ κλάδοισιν ἐξεστεμμέναι *with garlands on the suppliant olive-branches*, Soph. O. T. 3, cf. 19, and v. Il. 1. 14, Aesch. Eum. 43; cf. also στέμμα.

III. ἐξέστρεψε θάλασσαν *he poured it all round like a garland*, Opp. H. 2. 33.

ἐκστηθίζω, = ἀποστηθίζω, Eust. 974. 10.

ἐκστίλβω, *av, very bright*, Helioid. Chrysar. (in Fabr. B. Gr. 8. p. 221) 103; and ἐκστίλβω, *to shine forth*, Ib. 130.

ἐκστραγγίζω, *to squeeze or strain out*, v. l. Diosc. 4. 155.

ἐκστράτεια, ἢ, *a going out on service*, Luc. Somn. 25, etc.

ἐκστράτευμα, τό, *an expeditionary force*, Memn. in Phot. Bibl. 227. 6.

ἐκστράτεύσιμος, ἢ, ὄν, *fit to take the field*, Schol. Thuc. 6. 30.

ἐκστράτεύω, *to march out*, ἐς Αεὺκτρα Thuc. 5. 54, Xen. Ages. 7. 7; ἐκστρ. τινά *to march him out*, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 5, 6. II. in Med., absol. *to take the field*, Hdt. 1. 190., 4. 159, etc.; so pf. pass. *to be in the field*, Thuc. 2. 12; ἐπὶ τοῖς ὑρίοις Andoc. 7. 11. 2. *to have ended the campaign*, Thuc. 5. 55.

ἐκστράτοπεδεύομαι, Dep. with pf. pass. *to encamp outside*, Thuc. 4. 129, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 1:—the Act. in Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 5.

ἐκστρέφω, fut. ψω, *to turn out of*, βάρου τ' ἐξέστρεψε [δένδρον] *rooted up a tree from the trench it stood in*, Il. 17. 58. II. *to turn inside out*, τὰ βλέφαρα Ar. Pl. 721: *metaph. to change or alter entirely*, τοὺς τρόπους Ar. Nub. 88; τοὺς Ἰππέας Ib. 554:—Pass., πασὶν ἐξεστραμμέναι Arist. Physiogn. 6, 14.

ἐκστροφή, ἢ, *dislocation*, τῶν δακτύλων Alciphro 3. 54; λόγου Plut. 2. 1072 C.

ἐκστροφάω, *to force a door from its hinges*, Hesych.

ἐκσυριγγόμαι, Pass., of an abscess., *to discharge itself by a fistulous opening*, Hipp. Coac. 180.

ἐκσυρίσω, Att. —ττω, *to hiss off the stage*, Lat. *explodere*, τινά Dem. 449. 19; and Pass., Antiph. Ποιησ. 1. 21:—*to hiss loudly*, Dio C. 51. 17.

ἐκσύρω [ῦ], *to drag out*, Anth. P. 9. 56, in aor. pass. ἐξεσύρη [ῦ].

ἐκσφενδονάω, *to throw as from a sling*, Eumath. 8. 4.

ἐκσφενδονίζω, = φοτεγ., cited from Helioid.

ἐκσφονδύλιζω, v. s. ἐκσπονδ-.

ἐκσφραγίζομαι, Pass. *to be shut out from*, ἐκ γὰρ ἐσφραγισμένοι δύμων καθήμεθ' Eur. H. F. 53.

ἐκσφράγισμα, τό, *an impression, copy*, ταύτης τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς C. 1. 3276, —81, —82, al.

ἐκσχίζω, *to cleave asunder*: Pass. *to be severed*, Arist. Mund. 6, 33.

ἐκσώζω, Ep. ἐκσαῶω, (q. v.): fut. —ώσω:—*to preserve from danger, keep safe*, Hdt. 9. 107, Soph. Aj. 1128, etc.; ἐκστ. τινά τινος *to save one from another*, Eur. El. 28; ἐκστ. τινὰ ἐς φάας νεκρῶν παρά *to bring him safe . .*, Id. H. F. 1222; τινὰ ἐκ κινδύνων Plut. Garg. 486 B:—Med. *to save oneself*, Hdt. 2. 107; or *to save for oneself*, ὡς . . βίαταν ἐκσωσαίτο Aesch. Pers. 360; κλῶνας ὡς ἐκσώζεται [δένδρα] Soph. Ant. 713:—Pass., ὕταν . . νῆσον ἐκσωσαίτο *when they fled for safety to the island*, Aesch. Pers. 451; so, ἐξεσώθη Eur. Supp. 751.

ἐκσωρεύω, *to heap or pile up*, Eur. Phoen. 1195.

ἐκτᾶ, ἐκτᾶμεν, ἐκτᾶν, v. sub κτείνω.

ἐκτᾶγή, ἢ, (ἐκτάσσω) *a dale, the Lat. sportula*, Ducang. Gloss.

ἐκτάδην [ᾶ], Adv. (ἐκτείνω) *outstretched*, ἐκτ. κείσθαι *to lie outstretched*, i. e. dead, Eur. Phoen. 1698, Luc. D. Mort. 7. 2.

ἐκτάδιος [ᾶ], ἢ, ὄν, also ὄσ, ὄν Opp. C. 3. 276: (ἐκτείνω):—*outstretched*, χλαῖναν . . διπλῆν, ἐκταδίην *double, with ample folds*, Il. 10. 134; ἐκτ. ὄπλα Orph. Arg. 357; οὖρα Dion. P. 643.

ἐκτάδόν, Adv., = ἐκτάδην, Liban. 1. 343, Agath. Hist. 5. 12.

ἐκτᾶθεν, v. sub κτείνω.

ἐκτᾶθήσομαι, v. sub ἐκτείνω.

ἐκταῖος, α, ὄν, (ἕξ) *on the sixth day*, Hipp. Aph. 1250, Xen. An. 6. 6, 38. II. = ἕκτος, Anth. P. 14. 119.

ἐκτᾶλαντόομαι, Pass. *to be stript of money*, ἐκταλανθωθεῖς Sopater ap. Ath. 230 E.

ἐκτᾶμα, τό, *extent, length*, Schol.

ἐκτάμνω, Ion. for ἐκτέμνω.

ἐκτάνύω, fut. ὕσω, = ἐκτείνω: Hom. has this form only, in the sense *to stretch out (on the ground), lay low, ξετανύσσω' ἐπὶ γαίῃ Il. 17. 58:—Pass. to lie outstretched*, ὁ δ' ὕπιος ξετανύσθη 7. 271; ξετανύσθη ἄμπελος *it spread out all ways*, in h. Bacch. 38. 2. *to stretch tight*, ἐκ δ' ἐτάνυσσα ἰμάντα βοῦς Od. 23. 201; δέρμα Pind. P. 4. 430. 3. *to extend, ξετανύσσας ὄδον Epigr. Gr. 1078. 4. For Soph.*

O. C 1562, v. sub ξανύω.—Poetic word, used by Hipp. Fract. 778. [ῦ usu., but ῦ Anacreont. 8.]

ἐκταξίς, εὼς, ἢ, *array of battle*, ἐκτ. ποιέσθαι Polyb. 2. 33, 7.

ἐκταπεινώω, strengthd. for ταπεινώω, Plut. 2. 165 B.

ἐκτάρακτικός, ἢ, ὄν, *calculated to disturb*, Hipp. 404. 53.

ἐκτάραξις, εὼς, ἢ, *a troubling, agitation*, Hipp. 54. 5.

ἐκτᾶράσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. ξω:—*to throw into great trouble, to agitate*, τὸν δῆμον Plut. Cor. 19:—Pass. *to be greatly troubled, be confounded*, Isocr. 311 B; ὑπό τινος Ath. 552 F; πρὸς τι Luc. Samn. 16. II. in Pass. also, *to have a bowel-complaint*, κοιλία ἐκτ. Hipp. Aph. 1251, Epid. 1. 951.

ἐκταρβέω, strengthd. for ταρβέω, Hesych.

ἐκταρχειόμαι, Pass., metaph. *to be shrunk up, starved*, Byz.

ἐκταρσόομαι, v. sub τασόομαι.

ἐκτάσις, εὼς, ἢ, (ἐκτείνω) *extension*, Hipp. Art. 794; σκέλους, κώλων Arist. Incess. An. 12, 4, al.; ἐκτ. καὶ καμπή Plat. Legg. 795 E; ἐκτ. καὶ συναγωγῆ Id. Rep. 526 D. II. *the lengthening of a short syllable*, Gramm.

ἐκτάσσω, Att. —ττω, *to draw out in battle-order*, of the officers, Polyb. 3. 112, 1, Diod. 17. 53:—Med., *to draw themselves out*, of the soldiers, Xen. An. 5. 4, 12, etc.; so in Pass., Polyb. 5. 83, 1.

ἐκτᾶτεόν, verb. Adj. *one must pronounce long*, Gramm.

ἐκτᾶτός, ἢ, ὄν, *capable of extension*, Plat. Tim. 44 E.

ἐκταφρεύω, *to dig trenches*, Hesych., dub. in Joseph. B. J. 5. 2, 2.

ἐκτέατο, Ion. 3 pl. plqpf. of κτάομαι.

ἐκτείνω, fut. —τενῶ:—*to stretch out*, χεῖρα Aesch. Cho. 9; τὴν χ. Ar. Eccl. 782; ἐπὶ τι for something, Polyb. 1. 3, 6; πρὸς τινα, in sign of friendship, Id. 2. 47, 2:—πρὸς κέντρα κώλων Aesch. Pr. 323; παῖδας ἐπὶ τὴν πύρην Hdt. 2. 107; ἐκεῖσε κἀκεῖσ' ἀσπίδ' ἐκτ. Eur. Andr. 1131; ξετ. εἰς ἦπαρ ξίφος Id. Phoen. 1421; τὰ γόνατα ἐκτ. *to straighten the knees*, Ar. Vesp. 1212; ἐκτ. τὰ σκέλη Xen. An. 5. 8, 14:—ἐκτ. νέκυν (cf. ἐκτανύω) Eur. Hipp. 786; ἐν γὰρ ἐκτενεῖ σ' ἔπος *will lay thee prostrate*, Id. Med. 585:—Pass. *to be outstretched, lie at length*, of sleepers, Soph. Ph. 858, Xen. An. 1. 5, 2, etc.; also of the dead, Valck. Phoen. 1691; of countries, *to extend*, Xen. Vect. 4, 3, Dion. P. 40. 2. *to stretch or spread out a net*, Aesch. Cho. 983: *to extend the line of an army*, Eur. Heracl. 801; λαὸν ἐκτείνοντ' ἄνω (sc. ἑαυτῶν) Id. Supp. 654, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 19:—Pass. *to be unfaldd, smoothed, ὡς ἄν . . μέτωπαν ἐκταθῆ χαρᾶ Soph. Fr. 768. II. to stretch out, spin out, prolong*, πλεῦνα λόγον Hdt. 7. 51; φορτίμων θεοῖς Aesch. Ag. 829, cf. 916; ἐκτ. μῆκας λόγου Id. Eum. 201; μείζανα λόγαν Soph. Tr. 679, etc.; βίον Eur. Supp. 1109; τοὺς περιπάτους Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 5:—Pass., λόγας ἐκταθεῖς Plat. Legg. 887 A; of Time, πολλὰς ἐκτέταται χρόνας Soph. Aj. 1402. III. *to put to the full stretch*, ἵππον ἐκτ., cf. Fr. ventre à terre, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 5; ἐκτ. πάντα κάλων (v. sub κάλωσ); πᾶσαν προθυμίην ἐκτ. *to put forth all one's zeal*, Hdt. 7. 10; θυμὸν Andoc. 27. 25:—metaph. in Pass. *to be on the stretch, on the rack*, ἐκτέταμαι φοβερὰν φρένα Soph. O. T. 153. IV. *to lengthen a short syllable*, Gramm.—Cf. ἐκτανύω.

ἐκτειχίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, *to fortify completely*, Thuc. 7. 26, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 10, etc.; τεῖχος ἐκτ. *to build it from the ground*, Ar. Av. 1165.

ἐκτειχισμός, ὁ, *fortification*, Ar. An. 6. 20, 2.

ἐκτεκμαίρομαι, Pass. *to be made out by guessing*, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E, 215 A.

ἐκτεκνῶω, *to generate, engender*, πάθεα Hipp. Acnt. 391:—Med., παῖδας ἐκτεκναύσθαι Eur. Ion 438.

ἐκτελέθω, *to spring from*, τινὰς Emped. 70, 155.

ἐκτελείωσις, εὼς, ἢ, *consummation*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 9, 3.

ἐκτελεῶω, *to bring to perfection*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 1, 5, etc., (v. l. —εἰάω).

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9; cf. ἐκτομίας. III. *to divide*, γῆν ἐκτ. *to divide* the earth by zones, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 12; but also = κείρειν γῆν, Dion. H. 9. 57. IV. ἐκτέμνεσθαι φιλανθρωπία *to be disarmed and deceived* by kindness, Polyb. 31. 6, 8, ubi v. Schweigh.

ἐκτένεια, ἡ, *zeal, assiduousness*, Ath. 141 E, Cic. Att. 10. 17; ἐν ἐκτενεῖα = ἐκτενωσ, Act. Ap. 26. 7, cf. LXX (Judith 4. 9); μετὰ πάσης ἐκτ. Ib. (2 Macc. 14. 38). II. *abundance*, ξύλων Hdn. 7. 2, cf. 8. 2.

ἐκτενής, ἐς, *strained*: hence of persons, *warmly attached, friendly*, Lat. *prolixus*, Polyb. 22. 5, 4, cf. Diod. Excerpt. 600. 75:—of acts, *earnest, instant, vehement*, εὐχῆ Act. Ap. 12. 5. II. Adv. —νωσ, *earnestly, zealously*, ἀγαπᾶσθαι Macho ap. Ath. 579 E; ποιεῖν τι Arist. M. Mor. 2. 11, 28; ἀγωνίζεσθαι C. I. 2270. 15: Sup. —έστατα, Diod. Excerpt. 620. 11. 2. in Adv. also, *eagerly, freely, splendidly*, προσδέξασθαι τινα Polyb. 8. 21, 1, cf. Diod. 2. 24, etc.; of public duties, λαμπρῶς καὶ ἐκτ. τετελεκότα C. I. 2771. II. 14; Comp., πολυτελῶς καὶ ἐκτενεστέρον τῶν ἄλλων Agatharch. ap. Ath. 527 C.—A late word, so that ἐκτενεῖς φίλους in Aesch. Supp. 983 is very dub.; Heath suggested ἐγγενεῖς.

ἐκτεξίς, εὐς, ἡ, *child-birth*, Arist. Mirab. 177, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 55.

ἐκτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of ἔχω, *to be held*, Ar. Ach. 259. II. ἐκτέον, *one must have*, χάριν τινί Plat. Gorg. 490 C, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 2. ἐκτεταγμένως, Adv. *in set order*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 567.

ἐκτεταμένως, Adv. *lengthened*, of a short syllable, Ath. 105 E, and Gramm. ἐκτεύς, εὐς, ὁ, (ἐκτος) *the sixth part (sextarius) of the μέδιμνος*, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 9, Ar. Eccl. 547, Menand. Boi. 4.

ἐκτεύχω, *to work out, produce*, Hipp. Epist. 1289. 54.

ἐκτεφρώω, *to burn to ashes, calcine*, Strabo 248, Plut. 2. 696 B.

ἐκτέφρωσις, εὐς, ἡ, *a burning to ashes*, Strabo 247.

ἐκτεχνάσμαι, Dep. *to devise a plan*, τοῖονδε τι ἐξετεχνήσαντο Thuc. 6. 46.

ἐκτῆ, ἡ, *a silver coin, the sixth of a stater*, C. I. 150. 41 and 43.

ἐκτῆκω, fut. ξω: aor. ἐξέτακον. *To melt out*, Κύκλωπος ὄμματ' ἐκτ. πυρί Eur. Cycl. 459; τὰ γράμματ' ἐκτ. *to melt out* the letters written on wax, Ar. Nub. 772. 2. metaph. *to let melt away, let pine or waste away*, ὄμμα δακρύοις Eur. Or. 134, cf. 529; δάκρυα χροῖα Id. Hel. 1419; τὸν θυμόν Plat. Rep. 411 B; λῆσις δ' ἐκτ. μνημοσύνην πραπίδων Critias ap. Ath. 432 E; τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἐκτ. κρᾶσιν Plut. Lycurg. 5; ἐκτ. τινὰ εἰς δάκρυα Id. Brut. 23. II. Pass., with pf. ἐκτέτηκα, aor. ἐξέτακην [ᾶ], *to melt and ooze out*, Hipp. Coac. 221; τὸ ἐκτετηκός *a flabby condition*, Id. Aph. 1245. 2. metaph. *to melt, pine or waste away*, ἐκτέτηκα καρδίαν Eur. Hec. 443; ἐξετηκόμην γούσις Id. Or. 860, etc.; τὰς ὀράσεις ἐκτετηκυῖα ὑπὸ τῶν δακρύων Dion. H. 8. 45:—ἀλλά μοι τὸδ' ἐμμένοι καὶ μήποτ' ἐκτακείη *may it never melt from my remembrance*, Aesch. Pr. 535, cf. Criti. supr. cit.

ἐκτῆ-μόριοι, οἱ, = τὸ ἐκτον τῶν γιγνομένων τελοῦντες, *those who paid a sixth of the produce as rent*, Plut. Sol. 13; also ἐκτῆμόριοι, Arist. Fr. 351. II. ἐκτῆμόριον, τό, *a sixth part*, Sext. Enip. M. 10. 140; as a *liquid measure*, Poll. 4. 165.

ἐκτῆμορίτης, ὁ, = ἐκτῆμόριον, Galen. 2. p. 312.

ἐκτῆξις, εὐς, ἡ, *melting away, exhaustion*, φλεβῶν Hipp. Aër. 287.

ἐκτιθᾶσεύω, strengthd. for τιθασεύω, Poll. 4. 28.

ἐκτίθημι, fut. —θήσω:—*to set out, place outside*, ἐνθα οἱ ἐκθεῖσαι πυκινὸν λέχος Od. 23. 179: *to expose* on a desert island, Soph. Ph. 5; *to expose* a new-born child, Hdt. 1. 112, Ar. Nub. 530; τὸν παῖδ' .. ἐξέθηκε δωμάτων Eur. Ion 344; so in Pass., τέθηκε .. θηρσὶν ἐκτεθείς Ib. 951:—Med., ἐκτίθεσθαι λείαν εἰς Βιθύνους *to export* it thither, Plut. Alc. 29. II. *to set up, propose for a prize*, λέβητας Soph. Fr. 68, cf. Polyb. 15. 9, 4. 2. *to set up in public, exhibit publicly*, νόμους πρὸς τοὺς ἐπώνυμους Decret. ap. Andoc. II. 28, cf. Dem. 707. 13, etc. 3. *to set out for sale*, Dio C. 46. 14. III. *to set forth, expound*, Lat. *exponere*, τὴν πρόθεσιν, τὰς αἰτίας Arist. Rhet. Al. 30, 21, Plant. 2. 2, 1. 2. in logical sense, *to explain by means of abstraction*, Id. Metaph. 12. 9, 23, al.; and very freq. in Med., Ib. 2. 6, fin., al.; ἀποδείξαι τῷ ἐκθέσθαι Id. An. Pr. 1. 6, 3, cf. 1. 8, 3, al.; v. Scholl. Metaph. p. 992 b. 10, and cf. ἐκθεσις.

ἐκτιθηνέω, *to rear up, foster*, Plut. 2. 1070 C, in Med.

ἐκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐξίς) *habitual*, Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 4:—Adv. —κῶς, Diod. 3. 4, Plut. 2. 808 F. II. *hectic, consumptive*, Arist. Probl. 18. 37, Galen.

ἐκτίκτω, *to bring forth*, Plat. Tbeaet. 210 B, often in Arist.: of fish, *to spawn*, Id. H. A. 5. 15, 5, 9. 37, 15.

ἐκτίλλω, fut. —τίλλω, *to pluck out*, τρίχας Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 5, al.; πτερόν Ib. 3. 12, 5:—Pass., of a person, κόμην ἐκτετιλλένος Anacr. 19. II. *to pluck, strip bare*, τὴν τράμην Hippon. Fr. 81; τὴν ῥοδωνιάν Dem. 1251. 28. 2. *to strip the leaves off*, ὀρίγανον, κρόμμυον Arist. Mirab. 11, H. A. 9. 6, 7.

ἐκτίμᾶω, *to honour highly*, Soph. El. 64, Polyb. 30. 17, 3, etc.: *to honour too highly*, Arist. Occ. 2. 34, 5, Longin. 44. 7. II. *to estimate*, Ep. Plat. 347 B.

ἐκτίμησις, εὐς, ἡ, *high esteem: estimation*, Strabo 641.

ἐκτίμητρα, Dor. —ατρα, τὰ, *penalties*, Inscr. Cnid. in Newton no. 18.

ἐκτίμος, ον, (τιμή) *without honour*, γονέων ἐκτίμους ἴσχυσα γούων .. πτέρυγας restraining them so that they shew not the honour due to parents, Soph. El. 242. 2. *highly honoured*, Hesych. II. *liable to pay*, ἐκτιμοὶ .. μῶν Ἄ Ξελεύκω Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1706. 13.

ἐκτίναγμός, ὁ, *a shaking out, violent shaking*, Philo 1. 415.

ἐκτίναξις, εὐς, ἡ, = foreg., E. M. 281. 19.

ἐκτίνασσω, fut. ξω, *to shake out, expel*, Lat. *excutere*, ἔλμινθας Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 51 F:—Pass., ἐκ δ' ἐτίναχθεν ὀδύντες Il. 16. 348, cf. Plut. Cato Ma. 14. 2. *to shake off*, ἐκτ. τὸν κοινορτὸν ἐκ τῶν ποδῶν Ev. Matth. 10. 14, etc.; so in Med., Act. Ap. 13. 51. II. intr. *to be greatly moved, make a disturbance*, Hipp. 1170.

ἐκτινῦμι, = ἐκτινω, Diod. 16. 29, and later.

ἐκτινω [ῖ], fut. —τίσω [ῖ, v. sub τίνω]:—*to pay off, pay in full*, ζημίαν ἐκτ. χίλια τάλαντα Hdt. 6. 92; ἐκτ. εὐεργεσίην Id. 3. 47; Ἄργει δ' ἐκτινῶν τροφάς *making a return for bringing one up*, Aesch. Theb. 548; χάριν Eur. Or. 453, etc.; τροφεία Plat. Rep. 520 B:—*δικὴν ἐκτ. to pay full penalty*, Eur. El. 260, Lys. 167. 42; τινὸς for a thing, Hdt. 9. 94; οὐ ἐκτινεῖ δίκην Eur. Andr. 53; so, τίσειν ἐκτ. τινί Hdt. 6. 72; ἀποινα Ib. 79; ἐκτ. βλάβην *to make it good*, Plat. Legg. 936 E, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1562, 1582; τὸ βλάβος Dem. 528. 2. II. Med. *to exact full payment for a thing, avenge*, like ἀποτίσασθαι, ὕβριν Soph. Aj. 304, cf. Eur. H. F. 547: *to take vengeance on*, τινά Id. Med. 267.—Cf. ἐκτίω.

ἐκτίσις, εὐς, ἡ, *a paying off, payment in full*, Plat. Legg. 855 A; ἡ ἐκτ. ἦν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐνάτης πρυτανείας Andoc. 10. 17; τινος for a thing, Dem. 1025. 2; ἐκτ. ποιείσθαι = ἐκτινεῖν, Id. 834. 27.

ἐκτισμα, τό, *that which is paid, esp. as a penalty, a fine*, Plat. Legg. 868 B, Dion. H. 10. 52.

ἐκτιθηνέω, = ἐκτιθηνέω, *to rear by suckling*, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 8.

ἐκτιτρώω, fut. —τρήσω, *to bore through*: Pass., ἐκτιτρώμενος, Oribas. p. 105. 29 Cochl.; pf. ἐκτετρημένος, Poll. 2. 20.

ἐκτιτρώσκω, fut. —τρώσω, *to bring forth untimely*, βρέφος Diod. 3. 64, 4. 2. 2. absol. *to miscarry*, Hdt. 3. 32, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 20.

ἐκτμημα, τό, *a section, segment*, τῆς γῆς ἐκτμήματα, of the zones, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 12.

ἐκτμησις, εὐς, ἡ, *castration*, Arist. Probl. 10. 37.

ἐκτμητέον, verb. Adj. *one must cut out*, Max. Tyr. 13. 7.

ἐκτοθεν, Adv., (ἐκτός) Ep. for ἐξωθεν, = ἐκτοσθεν, *from without, outside*, c. gen., ἐκτοθεν ἄλλων μνηστήρων *outside their circle, apart from them*, Od. 1. 132; λίμνας ἐκτ. Aesch. Pers. 871; πύργων δ' ἐκτ. βαλῶν *having struck them from the wall*, Id. Theb. 629; ἐκτ. ἔρωτος Anth. P. 5. 302. 2. absol. *outside, without*, οὐδ' ἀπ' ἄλλων ἐκτ. Aesch. Cho. 473; ἐκτ. βοᾶν Soph. El. 802; ἐκτ. γαμείν *to marry from an alien house*, Eur. Andr. 795; τὰ ἐκτ. things abroad, Theocr. 10. 9;—in Od. 9. 239, the sense requires us to read ἐκτοθεν αὐλῆς *outside* in the court (unless αὐλῆς can be taken as = αὐλῆ), or else to accept Rumpf's conjecture ἐντοθεν αὐλῆς *inside* the court.—V. ἐκτοσθεν fin.

ἐκτόθεν, for ἐκ τόθεν, v. τόθεν.

ἐκτοθι, Ep. Adv. (ἐκτός) *out of, outside, far from*, like ἐξω, c. gen., II. 15. 391, 22. 439. 2. absol. *outside*, Ap. Rh. 3. 255.

ἐκτοιχωρῶχέω, *to break into a house and rob it: generally, to pillage*, τοὺς βίους Polyb. 4. 18, 8; *to steal*, τὴν βασιλείαν Id. 18. 38, 2.

ἐκτοκίζω, *to exact interest*, Symm. V. T.

ἐκτοκος, ον, (τίκτω) = ἐκγονος, Ael. N. A. 10. 14.

ἐκτολυπέω, *to wind a ball of wool quite off: metaph. to bring quite to an end*, χαλεπὸν πόνον ἐκτολυπέσας Hes. Sc. 44; οὐδὲν .. καίριον ἐκτολυπέσας Aesch. Ag. 1032.

ἐκτομάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *a door cut out, a wicket*, Aen. Tact. 24. 28.

ἐκτομεύς, εὐς, ὁ, (ἐκτέμνω) *one that cuts out*, Hesych.

ἐκτομή, ἡ, (ἐκτέμνω) *a cutting out*, Plut. Alc. 16. 2. *castration*, Hdt. 3. 48, 49, Plat. Symp. 195 C, etc. II. *a segment*, Plut. Num. 13; ἐκτ. γῆς *a sod*, Id. Pomp. 41.

ἐκτομίας, ον, ὁ, *one that is castrated, a eunuch*, Hdt. 3. 92; ἐκτομίαν ποιεῖν τινα Id. 6. 9; οἱ βόες οἱ ἐκτομίαι Arist. Probl. 10. 57; cf. ἐκτομή.

ἐκτομίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *pecul. fem. of ἐκτομεύς, cutting down*, δρεπάνη καυλῶν Anth. P. 6. 21. II. ἐκτ. μήτρα = ἐκβολάς, Ath. 101 A.

ἐκτομον, τό, *black hellebore*, Hipp. 627. 22, v. l. Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 4.

ἐκτονος, ον, *out of tune*, ἐκτ. .. ἄδειν Clem. Al. 493.

ἐκτοξεύω, *to shoot out, shoot away*, τὰ βέλη ἐξετετόξευτο Hdt. 1. 214, etc.:—metaph., τὸ σῶφρον ἐξετόξευσεν *has shot away all its arrows*, i. e. has no resource left, Eur. Andr. 365; so in Pass., νομίζων ἐκτετοξεύσασθαι βίον Ar. Pl. 34. 2. absol. *to shoot from a place, shoot arrows*, Xen. An. 7. 8, 14, Arr. An. 1. 1, etc.

ἐκτοπίζω, *to move from a place*, ἐκτ. ἑαυτοὺς *take themselves off*, Arist. Mirab. 126, Polyb. 1. 74, 7; ἔθνη ἐκτετοπισμένα *remote nations*, Strabo 166. 2. metaph., ἐκτ. εἰς μῦθον *to pervert* into a fable, Id. 183. II. intr. *to take oneself from a place, go abroad*, like ἀποδημέω, οἱ ἐκτοπίζοντες τύραννοι ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκείας Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 20, etc.; of birds of passage and fish, *to migrate*, Id. H. A. 8. 12, 4, al. 2. metaph. of a speaker, *to wander from the point*, Id. Rhet. 3. 14, 1. III. *to avoid, shun*, τὸν πολιτισμὸν Diog. L. 4. 39.

ἐκτόπιος, α, ον, = ἐκτοπος, ἀπάγεται ἐκτ. με Soph. O. T. 1340; ἐκτ. αυθείς Id. O. C. 119; ἡνύσατ' ἐκτοπίαν φλόγα = ἐξετοπίσατε (as the Schol.), ye have put away the fire, Id. O. T. 166. II. *foreign*, Ath. 659 A: *outlandish*, Orph. H. 57. 10.

ἐκτοπισμός, ὁ, *migration*, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 14. II. *a being away, distance*, Strab. 201.

ἐκτοπιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must send away*, Clem. Al. 225.

ἐκτοπιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *migratory*, ἐκτ. ζῶα, opp. to ἐπιδημητικά, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 26; βίος P. A. 4. 12, 18.

ἐκτοπος, ον, *away from a place*, c. gen., τῶνδ' ἐδράνων πάλιν ἐκτ. ἐκθορε Soph. O. C. 233: *distant*, ἀρουρα Id. Tr. 32; ἐκτοπος ἔστω let him leave the place, Eur. Bacch. 70. II. *foreign, strange*, [τέθνηκεν] αὐτῇ πρὸς αὐτῆς, οὐδενὸς πρὸς ἐκτόπου by no strange hand, Soph. Tr. 1132. 2. *out of the way, strange, extraordinary*, δένδρον Ar. Av. 1474; ὀτιοῦν τῶν ἐκτ. Plat. Legg. 799 C; χεϊμῶν Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 12; στοιχεῖα Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 17; ἱστορία ἐκτ. Plut. 2. 977 E; of persons, *eccentric*, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 20: cf. ἀτοπος. Adv. —πως, *extraordinarily*, Id. Mirab. 37, Polyb., etc.

ἐκτορέω, *to bore through, to kill by piercing*, h. Hom. Merc. 42.

ἐκτορμέω, (τόρμη) *to turn from the way*, Paus. ap. Eust. 598. 26.

ἕκτος, ἡ, ον, (ἕξ) *the sixth*, Lat. *sextus*, Hom., etc.

ἕκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἔχω, *to be had in possession, that one can possess*, Diog. L. 3. 105; ἕκτά in Ath. 420 D appears to be corrupt.

ἕκτός, Adv., (ἐκ) *without, outside*, opp. to ἐντός: 1. as Prep. with gen., which may either go before or follow, ἕκτος κλισίης Il. 14. 13; τείχεος ἕκτός 21. 608: *out of, far from*, καπνοῦ καὶ κύματος ἕκτος Od. 12. 219; esp. in proverb. phrases, v. ἕξω I. fin.; ἕκτος κλαυμάτων ἔχειν πόδα Soph. Ph. 1260; ἕκτος ἔχειν πόδα (sc. τῶν καλῶν) Pind. P. 4. 514; —also, ἕκτος ἀτασθαλίας *outside of, free from* . . , Theogn. 754, cf. 744; ἕκτος αἰτίας Hdt. 4. 133, Aesch. Pr. 330, etc.; ἕκτος πημάτων Soph. Ph. 504; ἄσας Id. Ant. 675; τῶν κακῶν Id. Fr. 649, cf. Plat. Gorg. 523 B; ἕκτος στρατείας *exempt from* . . , Id. Rep. 498 B:—ἕκτος ἑαυτοῦ *beside himself, out of his wits*, Hipp. 1234 B, cf. Soph. Aj. 640:—ἕκτος ἐλπίδος *beyond hope*, Lat. *proeter spem*, Id. Ant. 330; ἡ ἕκτος καὶ παρ' ἐλπίδας χαρά, i. e. ἡ ἕκτος ἐλπίδων καὶ παρ' ἐλπίδας, Ib. 392; δοκημάτων ἕκτος Eur. H. F. 771; v. ὀμιλέω VIII.

2. so also of Time, *beyond*, πέντε ἡμερῶν Hdt. 3. 80. 3. *except*, ἕκτος ὀλίγων Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 3: *besides*, Plat. Gorg. 474 D:—also, ἕκτος εἰ μὴ *unless*, Luc. Pisc. 6. II. absol., τὰ ἕκτος *external things*, Eur. Ion 231:—οἱ ἕκτος *strangers*, Plat. Legg. 629 D, Polyb., etc.; also *the vulgar, the common herd*; and in Eccl. *the Gentiles*.

III. with Verbs of motion, βίπτειν ἕκτος *to throw out*, Soph. Tr. 269; ἀτσοῖν Id. El. 1402: ἕκπέμπειν Id. Ant. 18; ἔλκειν Plat. Rep. 616 A; οὐκ ἕκτος εἶ;=ἔξιθι, Soph. O. T. 676; χῶρει ἕκτος Eur. I. A. 1117; εἰ δ' ἕκτος ἔλθοις *if thou transgressesst*, Soph. Tr. 1189.

ἕκτοσε, Adv. *outwards*: c. gen. *out of*, ἕκτοσε χειρός Od. 14. 277.

ἕκτοσθε and before vowels -θεν, Adv., =ἕκτοθεν, *outside*, c. gen., τείχεος ἕκτ. Il. 9. 552; πυλέων, αὐλῆς Hom., etc.; θεῶν ἕκτοσθεν ἀπάντων *out of the number of the gods*, Hes. Th. 813. 2. absol., ἕκτοσθεν . . πάγαι ὀξείες *outside are* . . , Od. 5. 411; ἕκτ. γενέσθαι *to swoon*, Hipp. 1160 B. Opp. to ἐντοσθεν.—Ep. word, so that ἕκτοσθεν is restored by Dind. in Soph. El. 802; but ἕκτοσθεν may be allowed in Hipp. and Luc. Merc. Cond. 41.

ἕκτοτε, Adv. for ἐκ τότε, *thereafter*, Ath. 148 C. ἕκτότης, ἡρος, ἡ, *a being ἕκτός, absence*, νόσου Galen. 10. 54. ἕκτραῦγδῶ, *to deck out in tragic phrase, to work up, exaggerate*, Polyb. 6. 56, 8, Luc. Merc. Cond. 41.

ἕκτραπέζος, ον, *banished from the table*, Luc. Gall. 4.

ἕκτραπέλο-γάστρω, ὁ, ἡ, *with an enormous paunch*, Epich. 42 Ahr.

ἕκτραπέλος, ον, *turning from the common course, devious, strange*, Theogn. 290, Meineke Pherecr. Χειρ. 1. 23, cf. Ael. N. A. 14. 9:—*monstrous*, of huge children, Plin. 7. 16. Adv. -λως, Anth. P. 11. 402.

ἕκτραπῶ, Ion. for ἕκτρέπω.

ἕκτραχηλίω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, properly of a horse, *to throw the rider over its head*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8, Plut. 2. 58 F: generally, *to break a person's neck*, Ar. Lys. 705:—Pass. *to break one's own neck*, Ar. Nub. 1501, Pl. 70; metaph. *to plunge headlong into destruction*, Dem. 124. 7. II. *to talk in a big, break-jaw style*, Hermog.

ἕκτραχύνω [ῥ], *to make rough*, τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν ἐκτετραχυσμένος Luc. Pisc. 51. II. metaph. *to exasperate*, Plut. Alc. 14: Pass., ἐκτραχύνεσθαι πρὸς τινα Id. Arat. 49.

ἕκτρέπω, Ion. -τρέπω, fut. ψῶ, *to turn out of the course, to turn aside*, τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ ῥέεθρον Hdt. 1. 186, cf. 2. 11, Thuc. 5. 65; μηδ' εἰς Ἑλένην κότον ἐκτρέψης Aesch. Ag. 1464, cf. Theb. 628; τὸ δυστυχὲς δὲ τοῦτ' ἐς ἄλλον ἐκτρέπει Eur. Supp. 483; ἑαυτοῦ μιανίαν εἰς τινα ἕκτρ. Antipho 119. 3; ἕκτρ. [χεῖρα] πρὸς ποιμένας Soph. Aj. 53:—Pass. and Med. *to turn off or aside*, ἐκτραπέσθαι ὀδόν Hdt. 1. 104; absol., Id. 2. 80, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 22, etc.: c. gen. *to turn aside from*, τοῦ πρόσθεν λόγου Soph. O. T. 851; also, ἕκτρ. ἐκ . . , Hdt. 1. 75; ἀπὸ . . ἐπὶ Plat. Soph. 222 A; πόθεν δεῦρο ἐκτραπόμεθα Plat. Rep. 543 C. 2. *to turn a person off the road, order him out of the way*, Soph. O. T. 806:—Pass. and Med., ἐκτρέπεσθαι τινα *to get out of one's way, avoid him*, Dem. 411. 12, cf. Ar. Pl. 837; ἕκτ. τι *to avoid, detest a thing*, Polyb. 35. 4, 14: c. inf. *to avoid doing*, Anth. P. 10. 56, 10. 3. τὴν δρῶσαν ἕκτρ. *to prevent her from acting*, Soph. El. 350. 4. ἀσπίδας θύρσαις ἕκτρ. *to turn shields and flee before the thyrsus*, Eur. Bacch. 799. II. ἐκτρέπεσθαι τὰ ἐντός ἕκτός *to turn inside out*, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 8.

III. *to turn or change*, εἰς τι Ael. N. A. 14. 28: Pass., εἰς τι ἐκτρέπεσθαι Polyb. 6. 4, 9.

ἕκτρέφω, fut. -θρέψω, *to bring up from childhood, rear up*, Hdt. 1. 122, Aesch. Cho. 750, etc.; ἐξέφυσε κἀξέθρεψέ με Soph. O. T. 827; ἐκτεθραμμένοι σκύμνοι λεόντων *true-bred* . . , Eur. Supp. 1222: also of plants, τὸ ἐκτρέφον τὴν ῥίζαν Hdt. 1. 193; ἐκτρέφει ἡ γῆ τὸ σπέρμα Xen. Occ. 17, 10; metaph., φροντὶς ἐκτρέφει πλοῦτον Soph. Fr. 218:—Med. *to rear up for oneself*, τινὰ h. Hom. Cer. 166, 221; ἀπλατον, ἀξύμβλητον ἐξεθρεψάμην, *says the παιδαγωγός*, Soph. El. 13. II. in Arist. of pregnant animals, *to breed, produce*, τὰ κνήματα G. A. 4. 5, 11, al.

ἕκτρέχω: fut. -θρέξομαι or -δράμομαι:—*to run out or forth*, ἐκ δὲ θύραζε ἔδραμον ἀμφ' Ἀχιλλῆα Il. 18. 30: *to make a sally*, ἐκ πόλεως Thuc. 4. 25, etc.; ἐπὶ τινα Arist. Fr. 530. 2. *to run off or away*, Ar. Av. 991. 3. of horns, *to run out, grow quickly*, Arist. Audib. 31:—of plants, *to run or shoot up*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 5; c. gen., ἕκτ. τῶν ἄλλων Id. H. P. 6. 8, 1. 4. c. acc. *to exceed, τὸν καιρὸν* Diog. L. 5. 65: absol., of anger, *to run beyond bounds, exceed bounds*, Soph. O. C. 438.

ἕκτρισις, εως, ἡ, *a hole*, Hipp. 680. 21, Aretac. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13.

ἕκτριαίνω, *to shake with the trident*, Ἑλλάδα Theopomp. (?) ap. Luc. Pseudolog. 29.

ἕκτριβή, ἡ, =ἕκτριψις, Eust. Opusc. 318. 87.

ἕκτριβῶ [ῖ], fut. ψῶ:—fut. pass. -τριβήσομαι Soph. O. T. 428:—*to rub out*, i. e. *to produce by rubbing*, πῦρ Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 15; φλόγα Poll. 9.

155; (in Soph. Ph. 296, ἐν πέτροισι πέτρον ἐκτριβῶν . . ἔφην' ἀφαντον φῶς, ἐκτριβῶν ἔφηνα = τριβῶν ἐξέφηνα, but v. infr.): Pass., τὰ ψυχικὰ προτερήματα διὰ τὰ ἔπαθλα οἶον ἐκτριβεται Longin. 44. 3. II. *to rub out*, i. e. *to destroy root and branch*, σφέας πίτυος τρόπον ἀπέλλεε ἐκτριβῶν (v. sub πίτυς) Hdt. 6. 37; ἕκτρ. τινὰ πρόρριζον Eur. Hipp. 684; τὴν ποιὴν ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἐκτριβῶν Hdt. 4. 120; ἕκτρ. τοῦ Κύκλωπος ὕφθαλμόν Eur. Cycl. 475; βίον ἕκτρ. *to bring life to a wretched end*, Lat. *conterere vitam*, Soph. O. T. 248, cf. 428:—Pass., πρόρριζος ἐκτέτριπται Hdt. 6. 86; ὄπλας ἐκτετριμμένους with the hoofs worn off, Luc. Asin. 19; cf. διατριβῶ I. III. *to rub constantly, wear out*, Ἄτλας . . νάτοις οὐρανὸν ἐκτριβῶν Eur. Ion 1; and perh. the passage cited from the Philoct. may be so taken. IV. *to rub or thresh out*, Nic. ap. Ath. 126 B. V. *to polish*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 6, Polyb. 10. 20, 2.

ἕκτριμμα, τό, *a sore caused by rubbing, an excoriation*, Hipp. Fract. 770. II. *a rubber, towel*, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 E.

ἕκτριψις, εως, ἡ, *violent friction, νεφῶν* Diog. L. 2. 9.

ἕκτροπή, ἡ, (ἐκτρέπω) *a turning off or aside*, ἕκτρ. ὕδατος *a turning of water from its channel*, Thuc. 5. 65; διὰ τὰς ἐκτροπὰς τὰς ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν on account of [the river] *being turned off over the country*, Polyb. 9. 43, 5. II. (from Med.) *a turning aside, an escape, μόχθων* from labours, Aesch. Pr. 913; ἕκτρ. λόγου *a digression*, Plat. Polit. 267 A, cf. Aeschin. 83. 26; ἡ ἐπὶ ταῦτας τὰς αἰτίας ἕκτρ. Arist. Metaph. 13. 2, 15. 2. ἕκτρ. ὁδοῦ *the place to which one turns from the road, a resting-place*, Lat. *deverticulum*, Ar. Ran. 113, cf. Eur. Rhes. 881, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 29. 3. *a turning-place*, Polyb. 4. 21, 12: *a bye-road*, Diod. 3. 14:—metaph., ἕκτρ. ὀνόματος *a collateral form*, Ath. 490 E.

ἕκτροπίας οἶνος, ὁ, *turned (i. e. sour) wine*, Alciphro 1. 20.

ἕκτρόπιον, τό, *everted eyelid*, a disease in which the lid is turned outward, opp. to τριχίασις, Cels. 7. 7, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22.

ἕκτροπος, ον, *turning out of the way*, Greg. Nyss. 1. p. 264., 2. p. 565.

ἕκτροφῆ, ἡ, *a bringing up, rearing*, Eur. Fr. 319. 5: *growth in the womb*, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 13, al.; ἕκτροφῆ καρπῶν Joseph. A. J. 5. 1, 21.

ἕκτροφος, ἡ, *a nursing mother*, Epigr. Gr. 872. 6.

ἕκτροχάω, *to run over, touch slightly*, Apollod. 2. 7, 3, Diosc. Ther. 2.

ἕκτρῦγάω, *to gather in all the vintage*, LXX: ἕκτρῦγίζω, cited from Geop.

ἕκτρῦπάω, *to bore or hollow out*, Geop. 10. 23, 5. II. intr. *to slip out through a hole*, Ar. Eccl. 337; cf. εἰστρυπάω.

ἕκτρῦπημα, τό, *the dust made by boring*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 3.

ἕκτρῦπησις, εως, ἡ, *a boring through*, Hipp. Epist. 1288.

ἕκτρῦφάω, *to be over-luxurious*, Ath. 519 F, 554 B.

ἕκτρῦχῶ, *to wear out, grind down, exhaust*, Thuc. 3. 93., 7. 48; ῥάκη ἐκτετρυχωμένα *worn-out rags*, Luc. Tox. 30.

ἕκτρῦχω [ῥ], =foreg., Dio C. 77. 9.

ἕκτρῦω, *to wear out, destroy*, App. Civ. 2. 66.

ἕκτρώω, fut. -τρώσομαι, *to eat up, devour*, Ar. Vesp. 155.

ἕκτρωμα, τό, =παῖδιον νεκρὸν ἄωρον (Hesych.); *an untimely birth*, Arist. G. A. 4. 5, 4, LXX (Job. 3. 16, al.), 1 Ep. Cor. 15. 8, Philo 1. 59.

ἕκτρωσις, εως, ἡ, *miscorriage*, Arist. Probl. 1. 9, 2; ἕκτρώσει ἐν τίκῃ (vulg. ἕκτρώση) Hipp. 644. 50, cf. Soran. p. 264 Dietz.

ἕκτρωσμός, ὁ, =foreg., Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 7.

ἕκτρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for abortion, Plut. 2. 974 D.

ἕκτύλισσω, *to unfold, develop*, Tim. Locr. 97 C.

ἕκτυλώ, strengthd. for τυλώ, Oribas. 17 Mai.

ἕκτυλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *hardening into a collus (τύλη)*, Oribas. 20 Mai.

ἕκτυμπάνωσις, εως, ἡ, *a swelling out like a drum (τύμπανον)*, τῆς γαστέρος Strab. 773.

ἕκτύπε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of κτυπέω, Hom., and Soph. O. C. 1456.

ἕκ-τυπέω, f. l. for ἐκ-κτυπέω, q. v.

ἕκ-τύπος, ον, *worked in high relief*, Ion ap. Ath. 185 A, Diod. 18. 26; ἕκτυπος, ὁ, *a figure worked in relief, genua ectypa, a cameo*, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 9; Lat. *ectypum*, Plin. 35. 43; *imago ectypa*, Senec. Benef. 3. 26; cf. τύπος, πρόστυπος:—Adv., ἐκτύπως, *with a distinct impression or character*, opp. to συγκεχυμένως, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 171. II. *formed in outline*: ἕκτυπον, τό, *a rough sketch*, Marcellin. Vit. Thuc.

ἕκτύπῶ, *to model or work in relief*, ἐν τῷ βάθρῳ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἔργα ἐξετύπωσεν Xen. Eq. 1, 1:—Pass., οἱ ἐν στήλαις ἐκτετυπωμένοι Plat. Synip. 193 A, cf. Tim. 50 D; οἱ ἐκτυπωθέντες *these who are formed on this model*, Isocr. 294 E. II. metaph. in Med., ἐκτυποῦσθαι τι εἰς ὕδωρ, etc., *to form an image of a thing in* . . , Plat. Theaet. 206 D, cf. Legg. 775 D.

ἕκτύπωμα, τό, *a figure in relief*, Plat. Tim. 50 C, Philostr. 86 (vulg. ἐντ-); ἕκτυπωμάτων πρόσωπα *faces in relief*, Menand. Ἄλ. 4.

ἕκτύπωσις, εως, ἡ, *a modelling in relief*, Aresas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 850. II. *a figure*, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 9. 2. metaph. *an attagogy*, Philo 1. 163.

ἕκτυφλόω, *to make quite blind*, τινα Hdt. 4. 2., 9. 93, Xen., etc.; ἐκτυφλοῦν τιν' ἀστραπή Antiph. Προγ. 1; absol., κοινοῖοις ἐκτυφλῶν Ar. Fr. 476. 2:—Pass., λαμπτήρες ἐκτυφλωθέντες σκότῳ (expl. by σβεσθέντες in Schol.), Aesch. Cho. 536.

ἕκτύφλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making blind*, Hdt. 9. 94.

ἕκτυφλώσσω, Att. -ττω, =ἕκτυφλόω, Jo. Chr.

ἕκτυφόμαι, Pass. *to vanish into smoke*, Diosc. 1. 81: metaph. *to be all smoke*, i. e. *to be vain-glorious*, Polyb. 16. 21, 12.

ἕκτύφος, ον, *puffed up, empty*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. F. 213 A.

ἕκτύφω [ῥ], fut. -θύψω, *to burn in a slow, smoky fire*: metaph. in Med., ἔρῳα ἐκτύφῆσθαι *to light a slow fire of love*, Alciphro 3. 50:—Pass., aor. 2 ἐξετύφην [ῥ], ἐξ. κλαίουσα *my face swelled up with weeping* Menand. Ἐπιτρ. 10.

ἕκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἔχω, ἕξω) *holding fast*, epith. of Zeus, Sappho 149; also of a net, Leon. Tar. ap. Hesych.; of anchors, Luc. Lexiph. 15;

called by Lyc. 100 έκτορες πλημμυρίδος, *that keep [the ship] from the surge*; cf. έστωρ. II. in Hom. only as prop. n. *Hector, the prop* or *stay* of Troy, αἶας γὰρ έρύετο Ἴλιον Ἐκτωρ Il. 6. 403:—hence, Έκτόρεος, α or η, ον, also ος, ον Eur. Rhés. I:—of *Hector*, Hom., etc.: also Έκτάρειος, α, ον, Anaxil. Incert. 6, Lyc. 1133.

έκυρά, ή, a *father-in-law*, Il. 22. 451., 24. 770; Ep. word for the prose πενθερά; but έκυρά occurs in Plut. 2. 143 A, C. I. (add.) 3846 γ. Cf. έκυρός.

έκυρός, ό, a *father-in-law*, Il. 3. 172., 24. 770: Ep. for the prose πενθερός; έκυρός occurs in a late Inser., C. I. 9136. [v̄ only in Anth. P. 14.9.] (With έκυρός, έκυρά, cf. Skt. *svasuras, svasrūs*, Lat. *socer, socrus*, Goth. *svaihro, svaihro*, Slav. *svekrŭ, svekry*.)

έκυσα, αογ. I of κυνέω: but έκυσα, of κύω.

έκφάγειν, v. sub έξεσθίω.

έκφαιδρύνω, strengthd. for φαιδρύνω, *to make quite bright, clear away*, τι Eur. Bacch. 768.

έκφαίνω: fut. —φάνω, Ion. —φανέω in Luc. D. Syr. 32: I. of persons, *to shew forth, bring to light, disclose, reveal*, σήμερον άνδρα φώσδε .. Είλειθια έκφανεί Il. 19. 104; έκφ. τινά *to produce* him, Hdt. 3. 36; εἰ μή τόν αυτόχειρα .. έκφανείτ' ές όφθαλμούς έμούς Soph. Ant. 307, cf. O. T. 329; c. part., έκφ. σεωυτόν έόντα του πατρός ουδέν ησσω Hdt. 3. 71: κακούς θνητών έξέφηνε .. χρόνος Eur. Hipp. 428:—Pass., αυνεκ' Αχιλλεύς έξεφάνη *shewed himself, came forth to view*, Il. 19. 46, cf. Od. 10. 260, al.; Χαρύβδιος έξεφάνθη *he came up from out Charubdis*, 12. 441; ό τε δειλός άνήρ, ός τ' άλκιμος, έξεφάνθη *is revealed*, Il. 13. 278; δίκαιοι δ' αυθις [υντες] έκφαναύμεθα Soph. Ph. 82; ου μὲν .. έκφανεί κακή Id. O. T. 1063. II. of things, *to make known, disclose, reveal*, τινί τι Hdt. 6. 135, al.; (so absol., ως τὸ μαντείον έξέφηνε .. έμοί Soph. O. T. 243); έκφ. έωυτού γνώμην Hdt. 5. 35; τήν αίτιήν Id. 6. 3; τήν δλήθειαν Id. 1. 117; λόγον Eur. Hipp. 881; έκφ. ές φάος κακά Ib. 368:—Pass., with fut. med. *to shine out or forth*, αἱ όσσε δεινόν υπό βλεφάρων, ώσει σέλας, έξεφάνθεν Il. 19. 17; [πλευρά] παρ' άσπίδος έξεφάνθη *his side was exposed*, 4. 468; έκφανήσεται *it shall be disclosed*, Eur. Hipp. 42, cf. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 295 A. 2. *to exhibit*, δειλίαν Plat. Menex. 246 E; κακότητα ές τινα Hdt. 5. 92, 7. 3. έκφ. πόλεμον προς τινα *to declare* .., Xen. An. 3. 1, 16.

έκφάλαγγέω, *to leave the phalanx*, Dem. Phal. 84. έκφάνδη, Adv., = έκφανώς, *openly*, Philostr. 300. έκφάνης, ές, *shewing itself*, κάρνον έκφανές εκ λεπίδων Anth. P. 6. 102:—rarely of persons, έκφ. γιγνόμενος *disclosing oneself*, Plat. Ion 535 B: *plain, manifest*, άνδρός τέκμαρ έκφανές Aesch. Eum. 244, cf. Plat. Rep. 528 C, al.; έκφανής ιδείν Aesch. Pers. 398, etc.:—Adv. —νως, Polyb. 5. 1, 3. II. έκφανή, τά, *figures in alto relievo*, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 193 A.

έκφάνίζω, = έκφαίνω, Hesych.

έκφανσις, εως, ή, a *making clear*, cited from Synes.

έκφαντάζομαι, Dep. *to form in imagination*, Alciphro 1. 13.

έκφαντικός, ή, όν, of or for *shewing forth*, Iambl. Protr. 322 Kiessl. Adv. —κως, Plut. 2. 104 C.

έκφαντορία, ή, a *revealing of secret things*, Galen., Dion. Areop.

έκφαντορικός, ή, όν, *revealing*, Dion. Areop.

έκφαντος, αν, *shewn forth, revealed*, Hesych., Poll. 5. 147.

έκφάντωρ, αρος, ό, a *shewer forth, revealer*, Dion. Areop.

έκφάσθαι, inf. pres. med. of έκφημι.

έκφάσις, εως, Ion. ιος, ή, (έκφημι) a *declaration*, Hdt. 6. 129.

έκφατνίζω, *to throw out of the manger*: generally *to throw away*, Posidon. 2p. Ath. 540 C; έκφ. υδοντας Eust. 1784. 45.

έκφάτνισμα, τό, *that which is cleaned out of the manger*: mostly in pl. scraps, remnants, Philostr. 24, Ath. 207 D. II. a *board of the manger taken out in cleaning it*, Poll. 10. 166.

έκφατνώμα, τό, = φατνώμα Poll. 7. 122.

έκφάτος, αν, (έκφημι) *beyond power of speech*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 451. Adv. —τως, *with loud voice* (cf. έκφημι), or *ineffably, impudently*, Aesch. Ag. 705.

έκφραυλλίζω, *to depreciate*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 11: *to corrupt*, Ael. N. A. 4. 37: c. inf. *to disdain to do*, Ib. 11. 31.

έκφραυλισμός, ό, *contempt*, Joseph. A. J. 3. 8, 9.

έκφραυλος, αν, strengthd. for φάυλος, Heliod. Chrysop. (Fabric. B. Gr. 8. 236.) Adv. —λως, Philostr. 503.

έκφερομυθέω, = μυθον έκφέρω, *to promulgate*, Cornut. 30, Aen. Tact. 22.

έκφέρω, fut. εξαίσω: fut. med. εξαίσομαι in pass. sense, Hdt. 8. 49, 76. *To carry out of*, τινά πολέμοιο Il. 5. 664 etc.; όπλα εκ μεγάρου Hdt. 8. 37; so also in Att., έκφ. πύκας Ar. Fr. 494:—τήν λήθην έκφ. *to banish* it, Anth. P. append. 304. 2. *to carry out* a corpse for burial, Lat. *efferre*, έξέφεραν θρασύν Έκτορα δακρυχέοντες Il. 24. 786, cf. Hdt. 7. 117, Antipho 143. 40, etc., and v. έκφορά 1. 3. *to carry away, carry off*, τρι' άλεισα Od. 15. 470:—*to carry off* as prize or reward, άεθλον Il. 23. 785; more freq. in Med., νίκην έκφ. Hdt. 6. 103, cf. Soph. El. 60, Dem. 178. 7, etc. 4. *to carry out of the sea, to carry ashore*, επί Ταίναρον Hdt. 1. 24, etc.: also *to throw ashore*, πάντα νιν έξηνεγκε .. κλύδων Eur. Hec. 701:—Pass., with fut. med., *to come to land, be cast ashore*, ές τούς έωυτών εξαίσονται Hdt. 8. 49, cf. 76., 2. 90. II. *to bring forth*, in various senses: 1. of women, = φέρειν μέχρι τέλους *to bring to the birth*, Hipp. 569. 17, cf. Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 18, cf. 6. 22, 16, G. A. 2. 8, 23, al.:—of plants, *to bear seed*, Ib. 1. 23, 5; of the ground, *to bear fruit*, Hdt. 1. 193., 4. 198. 2. *to bring out, bring about, accomplish*, τέλος Il. 21. 451; τὸ μόρσιμον Pind. N. 4. 100; κακίας, άρετῆς έκφ. Plut. Dem. 1. 3. *to bring out* for the purpose of publishing, Lat. *edere*, έκφ. τὸ γραμματείδον Ar. Nub. 19; έκφ. χρηστήριον *to give out, deliver* an oracle, Hdt. 5. 79; έκφ. λόγον

Soph. Tr. 741; δείγμα Plat. Legg. 788 C, Dem. 344. 20; έκφ. μίσας ές τινας Polyb. 15. 27, 3; έκφ. τήν Ιατρικήν Diod. 5. 74:—of public measures, έκφ. ές τόν δήμον Hdt. 9. 5; έκφ. προβούλευμα ές τόν δήμον *to bring* a project of law before the people, Dem. 1346. 16; (so in Med., Aeschin. 71. 21):—of authors, *to publish* a work, Plat. Parm. 128 E, Plut. 2. 10 C, etc.:—generally *to disclose, tell*, τι τῷ μάγῳ Hdt. 3. 71:—Med., έκφέρεσθαι γνώμην *to declare one's opinion*, Id. 5. 36:—Pass., ές Έλληνας εξαίσθήσεται Eur. Supp. 561. 4. *to let out, disclose, betray*, τήν άπατήν Hdt. 3. 74; τήν επιχείρησιν Id. 8. 132. 5. *to put forth, exert*, δύνασιν Eur. Ion 1012; and in Med., μέγα τι σθένος ά Κύπρις έκφέρεται νίκας Soph. Tr. 497. 6. έκφέρειν πόλεμον, Lat. *inferre bellum*, *to begin war*, Dem. 15. 10; επί τινα Hdt. 6. 56; προς τινα Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 1; τινα Polyb. 2. 36, 4, etc. 7. *to bear upon one, bear the marks of*, like Lat. *referre*, έκφέρουσι γὰρ μητρώ' όνειδη Eur. Andr. 621. 8. *to express*, διά μέτρων Arist. Poët. 1, 11; όρον έκφ. *to form* a definition, Id. Metaph. 6. 15, 10:—*to pronounce* words so and so, Ath. 94 F. 9. *to pay as tribute*, διαχίλια τάλαντα Polyb. 3. 27, 5, etc. III. Pass. *to be carried beyond bounds*, έξω όρων έκφερόμενον άκόντιον Antipho 121. 29: mostly metaph. *to be carried away* by passion, άπαιδευσία όργής Thuc. 3. 84; προς όργήν έκφέρεσθαι *to give way* to passion, Soph. El. 628; έκφ. προς αιδώ is inclined to feel respect, Eur. Alc. 601; λέγων εξηνέχθη Plat. Crat. 425 A; εξενεχθείς ώστε κωμωδιστοίς γενέσθαι Id. Rep. 606 C, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 34. IV. *to carry to a certain point*, εὐ δέ σ' έκφέρει .. βάσις Soph. Aj. 7; κινδυνεύει ώσπερ άτραπός τις έκφέρειν ημας εν τῇ σκέψει Plat. Phaedo 66 B:—Pass., ενταύθα εξηνέχθη εν άπερ Πρωταγόρας λέγει Id. Crat. 386 A. V. intr. (sub. έαυτόν) *to shoo forth* (before the rest), ώκα δ' έπειτα αἱ Φηρητιάδαι .. έκφερον ίπποι τὰς δὲ μέτ' εξαίφερον Διομήδεος .. ίπποι Il. 23. 376, cf. 759: also *to run away*, Xen. Eq. 3, 4. 2. *to come to fulfilment*, όρῆς τὰ τοῦδε .. ως ές όρθόν έκφέρει μαντεύματα Soph. O. C. 1424: *to come to an end*, Id. Tr. 824.

έκφεύγω: fut. φομαι and φομαι:—*to flee out or away, escape*, absol., έκφυγείν μεμαώς Od. 19. 231, cf. Aesch. Pers. 510, etc.:—esp. of persons accused, *to be acquitted*, Ar. Vesp. 157; φεύγων έκφεύγειν Hdt. 5. 95. 2. c. gen. *to escape out of*, εξαίφυγον πολιῆς αλός ηπειρόνδε Od. 23. 236; έκφ. του μη καταπετρωθῆναι *to escape from* .., Xen. An. 1. 3, 2; also of a dart, βέλος έκφυγε χειρός Il. 11. 380. 3. c. acc. *to escape*, like Lat. *fugio*, έξ αυ νῦν έφυγε θάνατον Il. 11. 362; έκφυγε κῆρας Od. 4. 512; έκφυγείν κακότητα 5. 414; νοῦσον Hdt. 1. 25; Σκύθας 6. 40; τήν πεπωμένην Aesch. Pr. 519; τὰν θεών νέμεσιν Soph. Ph. 517, etc. b. simply *to have escaped, to be beyond*, αυ πολλά έκφεύγει παιδιῆς έτη Plat. Polit. 268 E. c. of things, έκφεύγει μέ τι something escapes me, Soph. O. T. 111, Eur. Hel. 1622; έκφύγοι τὰ πράγματ' αυτόν Dem. 236. 22, cf. 378. 29; έκφ. τὰς αλοθήσεις *to escape one's sense*, Arist. Fr. 202, cf. Metaph. 13. 3, 9. d. έκφεύγαντες τήν χιόνα τόποι *places free from snow*, Polyb. 3. 55, 7. 4. c. inf., οὐκ έκφεύγει μη οὐκ είναι .. Plat. Phaedr. 277 E, cf. Parm. 147 A, Soph. 235 D; έκφ. τὸ άποθανείν Id. Apol. 39 A.

έκφευξις, εως, ή, an *escaping, escape*, Apollon. Lex. Hom.

έκφημι, *to speak out or forth, speak loudly*; only in Med., έπος έκφάσθαι Od. 10. 246., 13. 308; νόον έκφατο Ar. Rh. 1. 439.—But εξαίφασε in E. M. 687. 6.

έκφθέγγομαι, Dep. *to utter*, C. I. 4723.

έκφθείρω, *to destroy utterly*, Scymn. 343:—elsewh. only as Pass. έκφθείρομαι, *to be undone, ruined*, Eur. Hec. 669: in Com., simply, *to be gone, vanish, pack off*, έκφθαρείς οὐκ οἶδ' άποι Ar. Pax 72; έκφθείρων Lat. *abi in malam rem!* Luc. D. Mer. 15. 2; cf. φθείρω II. 1.

έκφθίνω, in Hom. only in 3 plqpf. pass., εξαίφθιτο οἶνος νηών *the wine had all been consumed out of the ships, had vanished from the ships*, Od. 9. 163; νηὸς εξαίφθιτο ηἷα 12. 329; εξαίφθινται *they have utterly perished*, Aesch. Pers. 679, 927.

έκφιλέω, *to kiss heartily*, Anth. P. 12. 250.

έκφλαίνω, = έκφλώω, Eur. ap. Suid. s. v. φλήναφος.

έκφλαυρίζω, Att. for έκφραυρίζω, Plut. Pomp. 57, etc.

έκφλαυρόω, = έκφραυρίζω, Schol. Ar. Pl. 885.

έκφλεγμάττομαι, Pass. *to turn into phlegm*, Hipp. Acut. 394.

έκφλέγω, *to set on fire*: metaph., τήν πόλιν Ar. Pax 608:—Pass., έκφλέγεσθαι τήν διάνοιαν *to be inflamed* .., Plut. 2. 766 A.

έκφλίβω [ι], Ion. for έκθλίβω, Hipp. 411. 49.

έκφλογίζω, = έκφλέγω, Cleanth. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 372, in Pass.

έκφλογόομαι, Pass. *to blaze up*, Arist. Mirab. 36, Diosc. 1. 81.

έκφλόγσις, εως, ή, a *conflagration*, Diod. 17. 115.

έκφλυαρίζω, —ω, f. l. for έκφραυρίζω, —ω, v. Dind. Schol. Ar. 1. p. 270.

έκφλύω or έκφλύσσω, fut. ζω, *to spirt out*: c. acc. cogn., έκφλυγόν *to give vent* to a groan, Ar. Rh. 1. 275.

έκφλυνδάνω, *to break out*, of sores, Hipp. 539. 16., 557. 17:—whence έκφινδάνω in Galen. Lex. is to be emended.

έκφλύω [v̄], *to thirst, rush, stream forth*, Galen.

έκφοβέω, *to frighten away, affright*, Aesch. Pers. 606, Plat. Gorg. 483 C, etc.; τὸ έκφοβῆσαι *so as to cause alarm*, Thuc. 2. 87; έκφ. τινα ές δευρίων Eur. Or. 312; εκ. τινά τι *to fright* one with 2 thing, Thuc. 6. 11:—Pass. *to be much afraid, to fear greatly*, c. acc., Soph. El. 276; also with ως .., Ib. 1426; υπέρ τινος Id. O. T. 989.

έκφόβησις, εως, ή, a *frightening*, Hdn. Epim. 21.

έκφοβός, ον, *affrighted*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 41, Plut. Fab. 6, N. T.

έκφαινίσσω, *to make all red or bloody*, Eur. Phoen. 42:—Pass., έκφ. τούς όφθαλμούς Arist. Physiogn. 6, 36.

έκφοιτάω, Ion. —έω, *to go out constantly, be in the habit of going out*, επί θῆρην Hdt. 4. 116; simply *to go out*, Id. 3. 68, Eur. El. 320. 2.

of things, to be spread abroad, παρὰ τῆς γυναικὸς ἐξεφοίτων λόγοι Plut. Lyc. 3: also, ἐκφ. εἰς μανίαν to end in madness, Ael. N. A. 11. 32.
 ἐκφοίτησις, εὖ, ἢ, a becoming public, Clem. Al. 685.
 ἐκφορά, ἢ, (ἐκφέρω) a carrying out, esp. of a corpse to burial, Aesch. Theb. 1024, Cho. 9, 430, ἐπ' ἐκφάραν βαδίζειν Ar. Pl. 1008; ἐπ' ἐκφ. ἀκολουθεῖν τινι Lys. 92. 24; v. Becker Charicl. 389. II. a bringing out, as of meats at a sacrifice, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 8; cf. Meineke ad ejusd. Καπηλ. 4. 2. a blabbing, betrayal, αὐτὰ γὰρ ἐσμεν, καὶ δεμ' ἐκφάρα (MSS. ἐκφορος) λόγου Ar. Thesm. 472; λόγων ἀπαρρήτων ἐκφ. Diog. L. 1. 98. III. (from Pass.) of horses, a running away, Xen. Eq. 3, 5. 2. passage outward, ἢ ταῦ πνεύματος ἐκφ. Diod. 2. 12. IV. a projection in a building, Vitruv. 3. 3. V. a derived word, Plut. 2. 1112 E.
 ἐκφορέω, = ἐκφέρω, to carry out, as a corpse for burial, Od. 22. 451, 24. 417. 2. generally, to carry out, Hdt. 1. 197., 9. 116:—Med. ta take out with one, Eur. Cycl. 234, Isae. 60. 27, etc.:—Pass. to move forth, ὡς τότε ταρφειαὶ κορύβητες . . νῆων ἐκφάραντα Il. 19. 360. 3. to carry quite out, leave none behind, of earth dug from a trench, Hdt. 2. 150., 7. 23:—ἐκφ. πόλιον to plunder it, Diod. 17. 13. 4. in Pass. to be cast on shore, Hdt. 8. 12. 5. to blab out, Hermesian. Fr. 5. 18.
 ἐκφόρημα, τό, produce, Poll. 1. 237.
 ἐκφόρησις, εὖ, ἢ, a carrying out or off, τῆς λείας Clem. Al. 415.
 ἐκφορικὸς, ἢ, ὄν, belonging to the expression: τὸ ἐκφ. the power of expressing oneself in words, Plut. 2. 1113 B. Adv. —ὡς, Ib. 1112 D.
 ἐκφόριον, τό, that which the earth produces, prooem. Arist. Plant. 2, Poll. 1. 237. II. payment assessed on produce, land-tax, tithe, ἐκφόρια τοῦ καρπαῦ Hdt. 4. 198, Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 6; cf. C. 1. 4957. 30.
 ἐκφοροῦμαι, Pass. to be worn into haies, Theophr. Lap. 14 and 15.
 ἐκφορος, ὄν, (φέρω) to be carried out, exportable, Ar. Pl. 1138. 2. to be made known or divulged, εἰ δ' ἐκφ. σοι ξυμπορὰ πρὸς ἄρσενας Eur. Hipp. 295; αὐδεὶς γὰρ ἐκφ. λόγος Plut. Lach. 201 A: cf. ἐκφορά II. 2. 3. carried away by passion, violent, Plut. 2. 424 A; ἐκφ. ὑπὸ τοῦ πάθους, cited from Synes.; ἴππας ἐκφ. a run-away horse, Galen. II. act. carrying out:—in Aesch. Eum. 910, τῶν διασεβούτων ἐκφορωτέρα is not more ready to carry them out to burial (v. ἐκφορά I), but rather more ready to weed them out, as a gardener does noxious plants (ἀνδρὸς φτυποῦμενος δίκην, in next line). 2. ἐκφοροὶ γυναῖκες women with child, Arist. Fr. 258. III. as Subst., ἐκφοροί, αἱ, reefing-ropes, elsewhere τέρθριοι, Schol. Ar. Eq. 438, Phot.
 ἐκφορτίζομαι, Pass. to be sold for exportation; metaph. to be kidnapped, betrayed, Soph. Ant. 1036.
 ἐκφράζω, to tell over, recount, Aesch. Pr. 950, Eur. H. F. 1119: to depote, τινὰ ὀνόματι τινι Plut. 2. 24 A.
 ἐκφρακτικός, ἢ, ὄν, (ἐκφράσσω) fit for clearing obstructions, ἐκφρ. τῶν πόρων Galen.: τὰ ἐκφρ. opening medicines, Hippiatr.
 ἐκφράσις, εὖ, ἢ, a description, Dion. H. 10. 17, Luc. Hist. Conser. 20:—a title of several late poems descriptive of works of art, as that of Christodorus in Anth. P. 2, Paul. Sil., etc.
 ἐκφράσσω, Att. —πτω, to remove obstacles, open, Diod. 18. 35.
 ἐκφραστικός, ἢ, ὄν, descriptive: τὸ ἐκφρ. the faculty of describing, Diog. L. 5. 65.
 ἐκφρέω (v. εἰσφρέω): poët. impf. ἐξεφρέομεν Ar. Vesp. 125: fut. ἐκφρήσω Ib. 156: aor. ἐξέφρησα: imperat. ἐκφρες (mentioned by Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 24. 24) restored Ib. 162 by Buttm. for ἐκφερε. To let out, bring out, μὴ . . οὐκ ἐκφρῶσιν restored in Eur. Phoen. 264 (for αὐ μεθῶσιν) from the Schol. and Phot. Lex. 359, 8 (where Σοφοκλῆς is an error for Εὐριπίδης); the Verb was not uncommon in familiar language, cf. Ar. Il. cc.; ἐξέφρησα ἐμαυτὸν Luc. Lexiph. 9:—Pass. to go out, ἐκφρησθέντες Ael. ap. Suid.
 ἐκφρονέω, to be ἐκφρων, act like one, Dio C. 55. 13.
 ἐκφραντίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to think out, discover, Lat. excogitare, Eur. I. T. 1323, Ar. Nub. 695, Thuc. 3. 45.
 ἐκφρασύνη, ἢ, (ἐκφρων) madness, nonsense, Tim. Locr. 102 E.
 ἐκφρύπτω, to roast thoroughly, Alex. Trall.
 ἐκφρων, ὄν, gen. avas, (φρήν) out of one's mind, beside oneself, Hipp. 641. 37: senseless, stupid, Dem. 426. 23: also, frenzied, enthusiastic, of poets, Plat. Ion 534 B; of Bacchantes, Anth. P. 6. 220, cf. Plat. Legg. 790 E.
 ἐκφύας, ἄδασ, ἢ, = ἀποφύας, Schol. Diosc.
 ἐκφυγγάνω, = ἐκφεύγω, Hipp. 470. 12, Aesch. Pr. 525, Diphil. Eύν. 3.
 ἐκφύγε, v. sub ἐκφεύγω.
 ἐκφυής, ἐς, prominent, Procl. Hypot. p. 15. 19. II. eminent, extraordinary: Adv. —ὡς, App. Illyr. 25.
 ἐκφύλασσω, to watch carefully, Soph. O. C. 285, Eur. Or. 1259; ἴχνας ἐκφύλασσε ὕπαι τήθης Id. Ion 741.
 ἐκφυλλίζω, = ἐπιφυλλίζω, Nicet. Ann. 208 D.
 ἐκφυλλοφορέω, to expel or condemn by leaves, used of the Athen. βαυλή, which gave their votes written on olive-leaves, Aeschin. 15. 43, cf. A. B. 248: hence, ἐκφυλλοφορία, ἢ, sentence passed by leaves, E. M. 325; ἐκφυλλοφόρησις, εὖ, ἢ, Tzetz.—Cf. πεταλισμός.
 ἐκφύλος, ὄν, out of the tribe, foreign, alien, Strabo 197, Luc. Lexiph. 24:—metaph. strange, unnatural, Plut. Brut. 36, cf. Caes. 69.—Opp. to ἐμφύλος.
 ἐκφύμα, τό, an eruption of pimples, Hipp. 377. fin., E. M.
 ἐκφύναι, v. sub ἐκφύω.
 ἐκφύξις, εὖ, ἢ, = ἐκφευξις, Symm. V. T.
 ἐκφύρω [ῦ], strengthd. for φύρω, LXX (Jer. 3. 2).
 ἐκφύσάω, to blow out, ἐνθα ποταμὸς ἐκφυσᾷ μένος pours forth its strength, Aesch. Pr. 721; of elephants sprouting water through their trunks, Polyb. 3. 46, 12, cf. 1. 48, 8: metaph., ἐκφ. πόλεμον to blow up a war from a spark, Ar. Pax 610:—ἐκπεφυσημένος a puffed up, conceited person, Polyb. 3. 103, 7. II. to breathe out, βαρὺν ὕπνον ἐκφ.

i. e. to snore loudly, Theocr. 24. 47. III. intr. to snort, Lyc. 743: to burst forth, φλόγες ἐκφυσήσασαι Arist. Mund. 6.
 ἐκφύσημα, τό, a pustule, Poll. 4. 190: a hill thrown up by volcanic action, Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 41.
 ἐκφύσησις, εὖ, ἢ, emission of the breath, Galen. 2. 675.
 ἐκφύσιώω, poët. for ἐκφυσάω, Aesch. Ag. 1389.
 ἐκφύσις, εὖ, ἢ, (ἐκφύω) a growing out or forth: growth, increase, Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 6, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 5; ἐκφ. ἀρετῆς Plat. Legg. 777 E. II. an outgrowth, Aesch. Fr. 248, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B: a bony projection, Hipp. Art. 810. 2. a shoot, sprout, sucker, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 3, Polyb. 18. 1, 6.
 ἐκφύτεω, to plant out: to graft, εἰς συκῆν Arist. Probl. 20. 18: to plant land, Heraclid. Pont. 11, Philostr. in Phot. Bibl. 332. 26.
 ἐκφύω, fut. ὕσω, to generate from the female, to engender, beget, of the male, Soph. O. T. 437. 827, etc.; ὅς ἐξέφυσεν Ἀερόπης λέκτρων ἀπο Ἀγαμέμναν' Eur. Hel. 391; cf. ἐκτρέφω. 2. rarely of the female, to bear, Soph. O. C. 984, cf. Pors. Phoen. 34; so also, ἢ γῆ ἐκφύει πάντα Arist. Mund. 5, 11; ἐκφ. κέρατα Id. H. A. 9. 5, 7:—absol., of seed, to produce a plant, Dem. 748. 15. II. Pass., with pf. and aor. 2 act., to be engendered, to be born from, κεφαλαὶ τρεῖς ἐνὸς αὐχένος ἐκπεφυσίαι (Ep. part. pf.) Il. 11. 40; πατρός, μητρός ἐκφύναι Soph. Aj. 487, 1295, Eur. Ion 542; λάλημα ἐκπεφυκός a tattler by birth or nature, Soph. Ant. 320. [On the quantity, v. φύω.]
 ἐκφώνέω, to cry out, Plut. Caes. 66. II. to pronounce, Id. 2. 1010 A, Dion. Thrax in A. B. 810, etc.
 ἐκφώνημα, τό, a thing called out: a sermon, Eccl.
 ἐκφώνησις, εὖ, ἢ, pronunciation, Apollon. de Constr. 14: an exclamation, Plut. 2. 111 D. II. the ending of the sermon, Eccl.
 ἐκφωτίζομαι, Pass. to be illuminated, Clem. Al. 662.
 ἐκχάλαω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to let go from, τί τινος Anth. P. 11. 354. II. intr. to become loose or slack, Hipp. 255. 12.
 ἐκχαλίνω, to unbridle, Plut. Pelopid. 33.
 ἐκχαλκεύω, to work from brass, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 6.
 ἐκχαράδρῶ, strengthd. for χαράδρῶ, Polyb. 4. 41, 9.
 ἐκχαράσσω, Att. —πτω, to erase, Plut. 2. 873 D.
 ἐκχαρῦβδίζω, to swallow like Charybdis, Pherecrat. Κραπ. 17.
 ἐκχαυνώω, to stuff out, to make vain and arrogant, [πόλιον] ἐκχαυνῶν λόγαις Eur. Supp. 412; ἐκχ. τὸν πολὺν ὕχλον to make them gape and stare, Hipp. Art. 808.
 ἐκχέζω, Lat. ecacare, Com. ap. Dem. Phal. 126.
 ἐκχεύω, = sq., Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E.
 ἐκχέω, fut. —χεῶ (v. χέω): aor. 1 ἐξέχεα, Ep. ἐκχενα, med. ἐκχενάμην. To pour out, properly of liquids, οἶνον (v. sub κρατήρ) Il. 3. 296; αἷμ' ἐκχέας πέδω Aesch. Eum. 654; πηγὰς Eur. H. F. 941; δάκρυα Plat. Symp. 215 E: metaph., (in Med.) ταχέας δ' ἐκχεύατ' ἄσταυς he poured forth his spouts, Od. 22. 3., 24. 178; σοὶ . . δαίμονες . . ἐλπίδας ἐξέχεαν Plat. Eleg. 7 Bgk. b. to pour out, i. e. to empty, a vessel, ποδάνιπτρον Ar. Fr. 290; τὸν χοᾶ Menand. Incert. 461. 2. of words, Aesch. Ag. 1029, Ar. Thesm. 554; μαλπὰς Eur. Supp. 773; πολλὰν γλῶσσαν ἐκχέας Soph. Fr. 668. 3. to pour out like water, throw away, squander, waste, ἄλβαν Aesch. Pers. 826; τὰ πάντα Id. Cho. 520, cf. Soph. Ph. 13, El. 1291; πλαῦτον ἐξέχεεν εἰς δαπάνας Anth. P. 9. 367; ἐκχ. τὰ τε αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτὸν Plat. Rep. 553 B. 4. to spread out, λίνα, ὀθόνας Ap. Rh. 2. 902, Luc. Amor. 6. II. Pass., used by Hom. mostly in plqpf. ἐξεκέχυντα, as also in 3 sing. Ep. syncop. aor. ἐξέχῃτα or ἐκχῃτο, part. ἐκχόμενος [ῦ]:—to pour out, stream out or forth, properly of liquids, Il. 21. 300, Od. 19. 504, etc.; ἐκ δ' ἄρα πᾶσαι χύντο χαμαὶ χολάδες 4. 525:—metaph., of persons, σφήκεσσιν ἐαικότες ἐξεχέοντο Il. 16. 259; ἰπποθὲν ἐκχόμενοι pouring from the [wooden] horse, Od. 8. 515; ἐκχυθέντες ἐκ τοῦ τείχεος Hdt. 3. 13:—generally, to be spread out, παλλὰ δὲ [δέσματα] . . ἐξεκέχυντα Od. 8. 279; cf. ἐκχώννυμι. 2. to be poured out like water, thrown away, forgotten, ἐκκέχυνται φιλότης Theogn. 110; αἱ ὁμολογίαι ἐκκεχυμέναί εἰσιν Plat. Crito 49 A; cf. Valck. Hipp. 1062. 3. to give oneself up to any passion, like Lat. effundi in . . , to be overjoyed, Ar. Vesp. 1469; ἐκχ. εἰς τινα, εἰς τι to give oneself up to a person or thing, Polyb. 5. 106, 7., 32. 11, 4; ἐκχ. γελῶν to burst out laughing, Anth. P. 12. 156. 4. to lie languidly, Anth. P. 5. 55.
 ἐκχιλώω, to cover all over with grass (χιλός); γῆ ἐκκεχιλωμένη land that bears nothing but grass, Paus. ap. Enst. 773. 1.
 ἐκχλευάζω, strengthd. for χλευάζω, Liban. 4. 699, Symm. V. T.
 ἐκχλοῖομαι, Pass. to be or grow sallow, Hipp. Coac. 196.
 ἐκχοιριλομαι, Pass.: ἐκκεχαιριλωμένη without an atom of Choerilus in it, Cratin. Incert. 66, et ibi Meineke.
 ἐκχολάω, to make bilious: to enrage, Geop. 14. 19, 3.
 ἐκχολόομαι, Pass. to be changed into bile or gall, Galen.
 ἐκχονδρίζω, (χόνδρος) to make into cartilage, Galen.
 ἐκχορδοομαι, Pass. to be elicited from the strings, Sopat. ap. Ath. 175 C.
 ἐκχορεύω, to break out of the chorus: generally, to break out, ἐς ἀτην Opp. H. 4. 215: ta exult, Heliod. 10. 38. II. Dep. to drive out of the chorus, ἀν τέ πατ' Ἀρτεμις ἐξεχορεύσατο Eur. Hel. 381.
 ἐκχράω (v. χράω c), to declare as an oracle, tell out, τὰ πολλὰ . . ἄτ' ἐξέχρη κακά Soph. O. C. 87, cf. Pind. O. 7. 170. II. ta suffice, αὐκ ἐξέχρησέ σφι ἢ ἡμέρα Hdt. 8. 70:—impers., like ἀποχρᾶ, c. inf., κῶς ταῦτα βασιλεὶ ἐκχρήσει περιβρίσθαι; how will it suffice him, how will he be content to . . ? Id. 3. 137.
 ἐκχρέμπτομαι, Dep. to cough up, bring up, Hipp. 469. 36.
 ἐκχρηματίζομαι, Dep. to squeeze money from, levy contributions on, τινὰ Thuc. 8. 87, Dio C. 53. 10.
 ἐκχρώννυμι, fut. —χρώσω, to discolour, Theodect. ap. Strabo 695.

ἐκχυλίζω, to squeeze out the juice or liquor, Hipp. 608. 25: to suck out, τι Arist. H. A. 8. 11, 1.
 ἐκχυλόμαι, Pass. to be squeezed out, Galen. 13. p. 186.
 ἐκχῦμα, τό, that which is poured out; αἵματος ἐκχ. blood-shed, Or. Sib. 3. 320, whence II. 106 must be emended.
 ἐκχόμενος, v. sub ἐκχέω.
 ἐκχυμίζω, = ἐκχυλίζω, Arist. H. A. 8. 4, 3.
 ἐκχυμόμαι, Pass., of the small arteries, to shed the blood and leave it extravasated under the skin, Hipp. Fract. 759:—ἐκχυμώμα, τό, ἐκχυμώσις, ἡ, ecchymosis, Hipp. Fract. 760, Art. 817, 840.
 ἐκχύνω, collat. form of ἐκχέω, Luc. Pseudol. 29.
 ἐκχῦσις, ἡ, a pouring out, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 12, Theophr. Vent. 49.
 ἐκχῦτης [ῦ], οὐ, ὁ, a spendthrift, Luc. Vit. Auct. 24.
 ἐκχῦτο, v. sub ἐκχέω.
 ἐκχῦτος, οὐ, (ἐκχέω) poured forth, unconfined, κόμη Anth. P. 9. 669: outstretched, ἐκχῦτος ὑπὸ κείτω lb. 5. 275. 2. immoderate, Lat. effusus, γέλωσ ar. Suid. II. as Subst. ἐκχῦτον, τό, drink, Anth. P. 9. 395; sed legend. ἔγχῦτον.
 ἐκχωνέω, to melt down, coin anew, Dio C. 68. 15.
 ἐκχώννυμαι, Pass., to be raised on a bank or mound, τῆς πόλιος ἐκκεχωσμένης ὑψοῦ Hdt. 2. 138; μάλιστα Βουβάστι πόλι ἐξεχώσθη mounds were raised highest at B., lb. 137. II. of a bay, to be filled up by the deposit of a river, lb. 11.
 ἐκχωρέω, to go out and away, depart, ἐκ τόπου Hdt., etc.: to leave a country, emigrate, Id. 1. 56, Hecatae. 353:—metaph., ἐκχ. ἐκ τοῦ ζῆν Polyb. 2. 21, 2; and absol., Id. 7. 2, 1. 2. to slip out of, ἀστράγαλος ἐξεχώρησεν ἐξ ἄρθρων Hdt. 3. 129. 3. to give way, Eur. I. A. 367, Dem. 1029. 17; ἐκχ. τινι to make place for, Hipp. Jusj. 1; χειμῶνες ἐκχωροῦσιν εὐκάρπῳ θέρει Soph. Aj. 676:—ἐκχ. τινί τινος to give way to a person in a thing, Polyb. 22. 3, 1, cf. 32. 14, 3. II. trans. to give up, cede, τινί τι C. I. 2454, 2664:—Pass., lb. 4268.
 ἐκχώρησις, εὐσ, ἡ, a going out, Plut. 2. 903 D. II. a concession, C. I. 3394.
 ἐκψηγμα, τό, (ψήχω) a particle, Clem. Al. 241.
 ἐκψύχω [ῦ], fut. ξω, to give up the ghost, expire, Hipp. 447. 51, N. T.
 ἐκω, barbarism for ἔχω, in Ar. Thesm. 1197, 1220.
 ἐκῶν, ἐκούσα, ἐκόν: (v. sub ἐκηλος):—willing, willingly, of free will, with good will, readily, Hom., etc.; frequently repeated, ἐκῶν ἀέκοντί γε θυμῷ II. 4. 43; οὐ γὰρ τίς με βίη γε ἐκῶν ἀέκοντα δίηται 7. 197; ἐκόνθ' ἐκόντι συμπαραστατεῖν Aesch. Pr. 218; πάρεμι δ' ἄκων οὐχ ἐκούσιν Soph. Ant. 276; ἐκόντα μήτ' ἄκοντα Id. Ph. 771; βία τε κοῦχ ἐκῶν Id. O. C. 935; ἐκῶν παρ' ἐκόντος λαμβάνειν i.e. by mutual consent, Dcm. 528. 15. 2. wittingly, purposely, ἐκῶν δ' ἡμάρτανε φωτός II. 10. 372, and Att.; σφόδρ' ἐκῶν .. ἀγνοεῖν προσποιούμενος Dem. 848. 15. 3. in Prose, ἐκῶν εἶναι or ἐκῶν, as far as depends on my will, as far as concerns me, mostly with a negat., as Hdt. 7. 104., 8. 116, Plat. Apol. 37 A, al.; or in a sentence implying a negat., as θαυμάζοιμεν ἄν, εἰ .. τίς ἐκῶν .. ἀφικνεῖται Id. Rep. 646 B:—very rarely affirm., ἐκῶν εἶναι .. οἶχετο Hdt. 7. 164. II. rarely, like ἐκούσιος, of things, v. ἀέκων II.
 ἐλα, imperat. of ἐλάω: v. sub ἐλαύνω.
 ἐλάα, Att. for ἐλαία.
 ἐλάαν, Ep. inf. pres. of ἐλάω, ἐλαύνω, Hom.; but fut. in II. 17. 496.
 ἐλάδιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of ἐλάα a young olive-tree, Alciphro 3. 13. II. a little oil, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 7, Archedic. Θησαυρ. 1. 11.
 ἐλαία, Att. ἐλάα [v. sub fin.], ἡ, the olive-tree, Hom., esp. in Od., as II. 590; sacred to Athena, who is said to have planted the first at Colonos, Soph. O. C. 701 sq., cf. Ildt. 5. 82; or (acc. to others) in the Acropolis of Athens (v. sub μορία); and we have it called ἱερῆ ἐλαίη as early as Od. 13. 372: brought by Hercules, acc. to an old legend, from the land of the Hyperboreans, Pind. O. 3. 24 sq., Paus. 5. 7, 7: on the Attic legend, that the olive was produced by Athena in her contest with Poseidon, v. Hdt. 8. 55, Apollod. 3. 14, etc.:—ἡμέρη ἐλαίη, Lat. felix oliva, Hdt. 5. 82 (opp. to ἀγρία ἐλ. or κότινος): its epithets are χρυσέα, ξανθή Pind. O. 11 (10). 13, Aesch. Pers. 617 (Virgil's flava oliva); and above all γλαυκῆ, v. sub γλαυκός: its branches were used by suppliants, v. esp. Aesch. Eum. 43, Soph. O. T. 3, etc.; φέρεσθαι ἐκτὸς τῶν ἐλαῶν to run beyond the olives, which stood at the end of the Athenian race-course, i. e. to go too far, Ar. Ran. 993, ubi v. Schol. II. the fruit of the olive-tree, an olive, Ar. Ach. 550.—Acc. to the Gramm. ἐλάα was the proper form in this sense, ἐλαία in the first; but ἐλάα is simply the Att. form, v. C. I. 93. 41 sq., 123. 21. [In ἐλάα, the penult. is long, Eur. Fr. 362. 46, Ar. Ach. 550, Pax 578, Av. 617, etc., and Dind. restores this form in Aesch. and Soph.; but ἐλαῶν in Alex. Incert. 1 (where perhaps ἐλῶν—a form acknowledged by Acl. Dion. ap. Eust. 1944. 8—should be restored), and ᾶ in ἐλάη, Anth. P. 4. 2., 6. 102.] (The Root seems to exist in Skt. √li (liquefacere), Curt. no. 528:—from ἐλαία, ἐλαίων prob. come all the existing forms, Lat. olea, oliva, oleum, olivum; Goth. alev, O. Norse olea or olia, A. S. æl (oil); O. H. G. olei (öl); etc.)
 ἐλαί-αγνος or ἐλέ-αγνος, ὁ, a Boeotian marsh-plant, perhaps myrica, sweet gale (diff. from μυρική), Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 2.
 ἐλαίαις [ᾶ], Att. for ἐλαίηεις.
 ἐλαι-ἄκονη, ἡ, a whetstone used with oil, Lat. cos olearia, opp. to cos aquaria, Paul. Aeg. p. 245. 52.
 ἐλαίω, to cultivate olives, Ar. Fr. 167. II. to be olive-green, Hesych.
 ἐλαίηεις, Att. -αεις, εσσα, εν, of the olive-tree, Nic. Th. 676, etc.: planted with olives, ἐλαίηεντες ἄρουραι Anth. P. append. 51. II. oily, Soph. Fr. 405: full of oil, Nonn. D. 5. 226.
 ἐλαιηρός, ἡ, ὄν, oily, of oil, ἀγγεῖα Hipp. 640. 12; εἶδος Plat. Tim. 60 A; ἐλ. δρῶσις i.e. oil, Anth. P. 5. 4; ἐλ. ἐν πεδίῳ oil-producing, Epigr.

Gr. 641. 2. in Pind. Fr. 88, of bees, honied; cf. Anth. P. append. 323.
 ἐλαῦτικός, ἡ, ὄν, like an olive. Adv. -ῶς, Ar. Epict. 2. 20, 18.
 ἐλαῖνεος, α, ον, =sq., ῥόπαλον Od. 9. 320; μόχλος lb. 394.
 ἐλαῖνος, η, ον, of olive-wood, ἐλαίνῳ ἀμφὶ πελέκῳ II. 13. 612; στεῖλειον Od. 5. 236.
 ἐλαιο-βᾶφής, ἐς, dipped in oil, Hesych.
 ἐλαιο-βράχης, ἐς, Paul. Aeg. 3. 39; and -βρεχῆς, ἐς, Galen., =sq.
 ἐλαϊό-βροχος, ον, soaked in oil, Ath. 393 B.
 ἐλαϊό-δευτος, ον, =foreg., Suid., Zonar.
 ἐλαιο-δόκος or -δόχος, ον, holding oil, Hdn. Epim. 78, Suid., etc.
 ἐλαιο-εἰδής, ἐς, = ἐλαιώδης, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 6.
 ἐλαιο-θεσίον, τό, the oiling-room at the baths, Vitruv. 5. 11, 2.
 ἐλαιοθετέω, to provide oil at the baths, C. I. 4025.
 ἐλαϊό-θηλος, ον, nurturing olives, νᾶμα C. I. 6856.
 ἐλαϊό-θρεπτος, ον, oil-fed, Method. ap. Phot. Bibl. 309. 19.
 ἐλαιο-κάπηλος [ᾶ], ὁ, an oil-man, Liban. 4. 139.
 ἐλαιο-κομέω, to cultivate olives, Poll. 7. 141, etc.
 ἐλαιοκομία, ἡ, the cultivation of olives, Poll. 7. 140.
 ἐλαιοκομικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ἐλαιοκομία, Poll. 7. 140.
 ἐλαιοκόμιον, τό, an olive-yard, C. I. 5594. 71.
 ἐλαιο-κόμος, ον, rearing olives, A. B. 248: but, II. ἐλαϊό-κομος, ον, (κόμη) olive-clad, Μαραθῶν Nonn. D. 13. 184.
 ἐλαιο-κονία, ἡ, a powder made from olives, Lat. maltha, Eust. 382. 37.
 ἐλαιο-λογέω, to pick olives, LXX (Deut. 24. 20), Philo 2. 390.
 ἐλαιολόγος, Att. ἐλαολόγος, ον, (λέγω) an olive-gatherer, Ar. Vesp. 712.
 ἐλαϊό-μελι, ιτος, τό, sweet gum from the olive-tree, Diosc. 1. 38.
 ἐλαιο-μετρέω, to measure out oil, C. I. 3616-17.
 ἐλαϊον, τό, (ἐλαία) olive-oil, Lat. oleum, olivum, in Hom. mostly anointing-oil, used after the bath, λοεσσαμένῳ καὶ ἀλειψάμενῳ λίπ' ἐλαίῳ (v. λίπα) II. 10. 577, cf. 14. 171., 18. 350, etc.; or before wrestling and some other gymnastic exercises (v. ἀλειπτής); ἐλ. θεῖναι to provide oil at the baths, C. I. 1122, 1123; ἐλαίου ζεῖν, proverb of those who frequented the palaestra: never in Hom. as an article of food:—the Hom. epithets are εὐώδες Od. 2. 339; ῥοδόεν (rose-scented) II. 23. 186, cf. Hices. ap. Ath. 689 B; ἐλ. ῥόδιον occurs often in Hipp., 653. 42, etc.; also ἐλ. λευκόν lb. 55, etc.; τοῦ λευκοτάτου πάντων ἐλ. Σαμμακοῦ Antiph. Incert. 19. II. any oily substance, ἐλ. χήνειον Hipp. 668. 30, etc.; ἐλ. ἀπὸ σελαχῶν like our 'cods-liver oil,' ἐλ. ἀπὸ γάλακτος butter, Hecatae. p. 62. III. at Athens, the oil-market, ἀναμενῶ σε .. πρὸς τοῦλαιον Menand. Incert. 339; cf. μύρον, ἰχθύς.
 ἐλαιο-πίνης, ἐς, stained with or soaked in oil, Hipp. 338. 15.
 ἐλαιο-ποιία, ἡ, the making of oil, Polyb. 7. 147.
 ἐλαϊό-πρωρος, ον, like an olive at top, Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 12.
 ἐλαιο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, an oil-man, oil-merchant, Dem. 784. 18.
 ἐλαιο-πώλιον, τό, an oil-shop: in Gloss. -πωλείον.
 ἐλαιος, ὁ, =κότινος, the wild olive, Lat. oleaster, ἀγρις ἐλ. Pind. Fr. 21, Soph. Tr. 1197; v. sub ἄρρηγ, and cf. Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 12. II. ἐλαιός (oxyt.), ὁ, a bird, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 65 B (where the MSS. ἐλαιον, perhaps f. l. for ἐλεᾶς). 2. Rhodian for φαρμακεύς, Hesych.
 ἐλαϊό-σπονδα (sc. ἱερά), τά, drink-offerings of oil, Porph. Abst. 2. 20: cf. οἰνᾶσπονδα, ὑδρῶσπονδα.
 ἐλαιο-στάφυλος, ὁ, a vine grafted on an olive, Geop. 9. 14.
 ἐλαιο-τριβεῖον, τό, an olive-press, oil-mill, Eccl.
 ἐλαιο-τροπικός, ἡ, ὄν, for pressing olives, ἄρμενα C. I. 2694 b.
 ἐλαιο-τρόπιον, τό, =foreg., Geop. 6. 1.
 ἐλαϊό-τρύγον, τό, lees of oil; elsewhere ἀμόργη, amurca, Hesych.
 ἐλαιουργεῖον (not -ιον), τό, (ἐργον) an oil-press, oil-mill, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 9, Diog. L. 1. 26.
 ἐλαιο-φιλοφάγος, ον, fond of eating olives, κυχῆλαι Epich. 108 Ahr.
 ἐλαιο-φόρος, ον, olive-bearing, Eur. H. F. 1178; χώρα ἐλ. land fit for olives, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 4.
 ἐλαιο-φυής, ἐς, olive-planted, πάγος Eur. Ion 1470.
 ἐλαϊό-φυλλον, τό, βρυωνία, Diosc. 3. 130.
 ἐλαιο-φύτεία, ἡ, a planting of olives, Steph. B. s. v. φελλεύς.
 ἐλαϊό-φύτος, ον, olive-planted, Aesch. Pers. 884, Strab. 570; ἐλ. δένδρεσι set with olive-trees, Id. 809. II. ἐλαϊόφυτον, τό, an olive-yard, Lat. olivetum, Plut. 2. 524 A.
 ἐλαιο-χριστία, ἡ, an anointing with oil, restored by Budaeus in Diog. L. 5. 71 (where the MSS. ἐλαιοχρηστία, the use of oil); so ἐληοχρηστήριον, τό, a vessel for such purpose, Keil Inscr. p. 73.
 ἐλαϊό-χροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ον, olive-coloured, Hesych.
 ἐλαιο-χυντέω, to anoint with oil, Paul. Aeg. 6. 74.
 ἐλαϊώω, to oil; only used in Pass. to be oiled, Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 3: to glisten as with oil, Pind. Fr. 274, Soph. Fr. 556. II. to gather olives, Poll. 7. 146.
 ἐλαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, an olive-tree: Att. pl. ἐλαῖδες Ar. Ach. 998.
 ἐλαῖστήρ, ἦρος, -στής, οὔ, ὁ, an olive-gatherer, Poll. 7. 146., 10. 130.
 ἐλαῖστήριον, τό, an olive-press, C. I. 2694 b.
 ἐλαιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like an olive: oily, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1093: olive-green, Diosc. 1. 92.
 ἐλαίων, ὠνος, ὁ, an olive-yard, Lat. olivetum, LXX (Ex. 23. 11, al.). II. the Mount of Olives, Olivet, N. T., cf. Joseph. A. J. 20. 8, 6.
 ἐλαιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐλαϊώω) oiled, Hesych.
 ἐλ-ανδρος, ον, man-destroying, cpith. of Helen, Aesch. Ag. 689.
 ἐλάνη or ἐλένη, ἡ, a torch of reeds, Ath. 699 D, 701 A; cf. ἐλη.
 ἐλαολόγος, ἐλαοφόρος, v. sub ἐλαιο-.
 ἐλαπρός, ὄν, barbarism for ἐλαφρός, Ar. Thesm. 1180.
 ἐλαῖσα, ἐλάσασκε, ἐλασαίατο, v. sub ἐλαύνω.
 ἐλασᾶς, ὁ, an unknown bird, Ar. Av. 886.

ἐλασεῖω, (ἐλαύνω) Desiderat. *to wish to march*, Luc. Charon 9.
 ἐλασία, ἦ, = ἐλασις: *riding*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 4: *a march*, Joseph. A. J. 2. 10, 2.
 ἐλασί-βροντος, *on, thunder-hurling*, Pind. Fr. 108. II. *hurled like thunder*, ἔπη ἐλ. Ar. Eq. 626.
 ἐλάσιος, α, *on, driving away the epilepsy*, Plut. 2. 296 F.
 ἐλάσι-ἵππος, *on, horse-driving, horse-riding, knightly*, Pind. P. 5. 114; of the sun, Orph. H. 8. 18; cf. ἵππελάτης.
 ἐλασις, εως, ἦ, *a driving away, banishing*, Thuc. 1. 139; ἐλ. βοσκημάτων *a driving them away as booty*, Plut. Rom. 7. 2. (sub. στρατοῦ), *a march, expedition*, Hdt. 4. 1, al.; ἐλασιν ποιεῖσθαι Id. 7. 37: also *a procession*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 34:—(sub. ἵππου) *a riding*, Id. Eq. 9, 6, Eq. Mag. 8, 2: *a charge of horse*, Dion. H. 6. 12.
 ἐλασί-χθων, *onos, δ, earth-striking*, Ποσειδῶν Pind. Fr. 281 Bgk.
 ἐλασμα, τό, *metal beaten out, a metal-plate*, Diosc. 5. 96, Paus. 10. 16, 1. II. = ἐλασις, Georg. Pis., Eust. 1306. 55.
 ἐλασματίον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Diosc. Parab. 2. 164, Galen.
 ἐλασμός, δ, = ἐλασμα II, Dio C. 46. 36. II = ἐλασις, Hippiatr.
 ἐλασσα, Ep. aor. 1 of ἐλαύνω, Hom.
 ἐλασσόνως, Adv. of ἐλάσσω, Hipp. 352. 23; ἐλ. ἦ κατ' ἀξίαν Antipho 128. 38.
 ἐλασσώ, Att. -τώω: aor. ἠλλάττωσα Lys. 130. 31, Polyb.: pf. ἠλλάττωκα Dion. H., etc.:—Pass., fut. -ωθήσομαι Thuc. 5. 34, Dem. 536. 5, but fut. med. in same sense, Hdt. 6. 11, Thuc. 5. 104, 105: aor. ἠλασσώθη, -τώθη Id. 1. 77, Dem. 140. 11: pf. ἠλλάττωμαι Polyb. To *make less or smaller, to lessen, diminish, lower, τὴν πόλιν* Lys. 130. 31, Isocr. 162 C: c. gen. *to detract from, μὴ προστιθέναι τιμὴν, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐλασσούν τῆς ὑπαρχούσης* Thuc. 3. 42. II. Pass. 1. absol. *to become smaller, be lessened, suffer loss, be worse off, be depreciated*, Thuc. 2. 62., 4. 59., 5. 34, 43:—also *to take less than one's due, waive one's rights or privileges*, Id. 1. 77, Dem. 1287. 16: *to fall short of one's professions, act dishonestly*, Isocr. 12 D:—ἐν κόσμῳ ἠλαττωμένῳ in an imperfect state, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 19. 2. c. dat. rei, *to have the worst of it, in a thing, τῷ πολέμῳ* Thuc. 1. 115; *to be inferior, τῇ ἐμπειρίᾳ* Id. 5. 72; *πολλαῖς ναυσὶ* Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 15; *πᾶσι τούτοις* Ib. 6. 2, 28; *ἠλαττωμένους τοῖς ὄμμασι* of a one-eyed man, Polyb. 17. 4, 3. 3. c. gen. pers. *to be at a disadvantage with a person, πολλὰ μὲν οὐν ἐγὼ γὰρ ἐλαττοῦμαι κατὰ τουτονὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα Αἰσχίνου* Dem. 226. 13; *ἐλαττοῦσθαι τινὸς τι* Plat. Alc. 1. 121 B, cf. Gorg. 459 C. Cf. ἡσσάομαι.
 ἐλάσσω, Att. -ττων, *on, gen. onos*; Sup. ἐλάχιστος (q. v.):—*smaller, less*, formed from ἐλαχύς (q. v.), but serving as Comp. to μικρός, opp. to μείζων, *δουρηκεές, ἦ καὶ ἐλασσον* Il. 10. 357; *ἐλασσον ἔχειν* to have the worse, *be worse off, τινὶ* in a thing, Theogn. 269 Bgk., Hdt. 9. 102, Dem. 575. 14; so, ἐλάττω γίγνεσθαι Ar. Eq. 441, Dem. 36. 23; οὐκ ἐλάσσονα πάσχειν Aesch. Pers. 813; ἐλάττω νομίσας τὴν ἀρχὴν ἢ κατὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ φύσιν εἶναι too small for .., Isocr. 223 D; cf. ἐλασσόνως. 2. c. gen. pers. *worse than, inferior to*, Thuc., etc.; but c. gen. rei, like ἡσσων, *giving way to, subservient to, χρημάτων, σιτίων* Xen. Lac. 5, 8. 3. in neut. with Preps., *περὶ ἐλάσσονος ποιῆσθαι* to consider of less account, Hdt. 6. 6; *ἐν ἐλάττονι τίθεσθαι* Polyb. 4. 6, 12; *παρ' ἐλαττον ἡγεῖσθαι* Plat. Rep. 546 D; *ἐπ' ἐλαττον εἶναι* Id. Phaedo 93 B; *δι' ἐλάττονος at less distance*, Thuc. 7. 4. II. of Number, *fewer, αὶ ἐλάσσονες the smaller number*, Hdt. 3. 121; *ἐλάσσονες ἀριθμόν* Id. 8. 66; ἐλ. πλήθος Thuc. 1. 49. III. of Time, *shorter*, Plat. Pol. 255 C, etc. IV. of worth or rank, *αὶ ἐλάσσονες the meaner sort*, Isocr. 17 C, Alex. Κυβερν. 1. 12. V. neut. ἐλασσον, as Adv., ἐλ. ἢ μηδέν Aesch. Pr. 938, cf. Soph. El. 598, Plat. Rep. 564 D, etc.; ἐλ. ἀποθεν *less far off*, Thuc. 4. 67 (v. infr. 3); neut. pl. as Adv., = ἐλαττονάκεις, Plat. Crito 53 A; but reg. Adv., ἐλασσόνως ἢ κατ' ἀξίαν Antipho 128. 37. VI. with indecl. Numerals, the ἦ of Comparison is often omitted, οὐκ ἐλάττους ὀδοῦντα Diod. 14. 8; esp. in Adv. ἐλασσον, as, ἐλ. δέκα ἔτη (as in Lat. plus decem annos), Plat. Legg. 856 D, al.—Cf. ἐλάχιστος. (The orig. form must have been ἐλαχίων or -γων, v. κρείσσων.)
 ἐλαστρέω, Ep. and Ion. for ἐλαύνω, πολλοὶ δ' ἀροτῆρες .. ζεύγεα διενέοντες ἐλάστρεον *they drove the teams*, Il. 18. 543; *κατ' ἀμαξιδῶν ἦν ἡλάστρεις* Theogn. 600; ἐλ. *τινα to drive about*, of the Furies, Eur. I. T. 971, cf. Dion. H. 1. 23:—Pass., of ships, *to be rowed*, Hdt. 2. 158., 7. 24. ἐλάσω [ᾶ], fut. of ἐλαύνω.
 ἐλάτεια, fem. of ἐλατήρ, ἵππων ἐλ., of Artemis, Pind. Fr. 59.
 ἐλατέον, verb. Adj. *one must ride*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 2, 7.
 ἐλάτη [ᾶ], ἦ, *the silver fir, pinus picea*, described as ὑψηλή Il. 5. 560; *περιμήκετος* 14. 286; *οὐρανομήκης* Od. 5. 239; used as a mast (v. ἐλάτινος):—distinguished by Theophr. as ἐλ. ἄρην and θήλεια, perh. *pinus abies* and *p. picea*, H. P. 3. 9, 6; but v. Daubeny 'Trees of the Ancients,' pp. 26 sqq. II. *an oar, as made of pine-wood, λεύκαινον ὕδωρ ξεστῆς ἐλάτησιν* Od. 12. 172, cf. Il. 7. 5; later also *a ship or boat*, like Lat. abies, Eur. Phoen. 208, Alc. 444. III. *the young bud of the palm, elsewhere σπάθη*, Diosc. 1. 150; cf. Epich. 112 Ahr. (Perhaps from ἐλαύνω, from its high, straight growth.)
 ἐλατήης, ἴδος, ἦ, *like the pine*, Nic. Al. 624.
 ἐλατήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, (ἐλαύνω) *a driver, esp. of horses, a charioteer*, Il. 4. 145., 11. 702, etc.; ἵππων ἐλ. Aesch. Pers. 32; ἐλ. βροντῆς *hurler of thunder*, Pind. O. 4. 1; ἐλ. λύρας *striker of the lyre*, Anth. P. 7. 18. II. *one that drives away*, Call. Jov. 3, Opp. Cyn. 1. 119. III. *a sort of brood, flat cake*, Ar. Ach. 246, Eq. 1183, Callias Incert. 2; cf. Suid. s. v.
 ἐλατήριος, *on, driving, driving away*, c. gen., *καθαρμοῖσιν ἀτᾶν ἐλ.* Aesch. Cho. 968. II. ἐλατήριον (sc. φάρμακον), τό, *an opening medicine*, Hipp. Acut. 383: *a drug given to women in childbirth*, Ib. 685.

ἐλάτης [ᾶ], *ου, δ, = ἐλατήρ*, Eur. Fr. 775. 26.
 ἐλατικός, ἦ, *όν, of or for driving*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 182; ἐλ. κύνες hounds, Hesych.
 ἐλατίνη, ἦ, *a kind of toad-flax*, Diosc. 4. 40.
 ἐλάτινος [ᾶ], ἦ, *ον, also os, on* Anax. Neorr. 1. 17; Ep. εἰλάτινος, ἦ, *ον, as also Eur. Hel. 1461, Hec. 632 (in lyrics):—of the fir, Lat. abiegnus, ὄζοι ἐλ. Il. 14. 289, cf. Eur. Bacch. 1070; ὕλη ἐλ. Id. Hec. 632:—of fir or pine-wood, ἰστός ἐλ. Od. 2. 414; πλάται Eur. Hel. 1461, cf. Anaxil. 1. c. II. of the palm-bud, e. g. ἐλαιον Diosc. 1. 54; cf. ἐλάτη III.
 ἐλατός, ἦ, *όν, verb. Adj. of ἐλαύνω, of metal, ductile*, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 12, al.; on the ἐλ. χαλκός, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 306. 4.
 ἐλατρεῦς, εως, ὄ, *thrice-forged iron*, Hesych.: v. ἐλαύνω III. 1.
 ἐλαττονάκεις, Adv. *fewer times, multiplied by a less number*, opp. to μείζονάκεις, πλεονάκεις, Plat. Theaet. 148 A, Arist. Probl. 5. 22.
 ἐλαττονέω, *to receive less*, LXX (Ex. 16. 18).
 ἐλαττονόμοι, Pass. *to be diminished*, LXX (Gen. 8. 3., 18. 28).
 ἐλαττονότης, ἦ, *a being smaller or less*, opp. to μείζονότης, Iambl. in Nicom. Ar. p. 45.
 ἐλάττωμα, τό, *an inferiority, disadvantage*, Dem. 306. 12. 2. *a loss, defeat*, C. I. 2058 B. 15, Polyb. 1. 32, 2, etc. 3. *a defect, κατὰ τὴν ὄψιν* Dion. H. 5. 23.
 ἐλάττων, ἐλαττώ, Att. for ἐλασσ—
 ἐλάττωσις, εως, ἦ, *a making smaller or less, lessening*, Arist. Top. 6. 3, 7, Def. Plat. 412 B. II. *a defeat*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 4, Polyb. 2. 36, 6, al. III. *a fault, defect*, Plut. 2. 2 C.
 ἐλαττωτικός, ἦ, *όν, inclined to take less, not insisting on his full rights*, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 9, 9., 5. 10, 8; ἐλ. ἐαυτοῦ M. Anton. 5. 15.
 ἐλαύνω: Ion. impf. ἐλαύνεσκον (ἀπ-) Hdt. 7. 119:—fut. ἐλάσω [ᾶ] (ἐξ-) Hipp. 423. 14., 571. 3; Ep. ἐλάσω (παρ-, συν-) Hom.; Att. ἐλῶ, ᾶς, ᾶ, inf. ἐλᾶν, so also Hdt. 1. 207, etc., and so even Hom. in the resolved form ἐλῶν, Il. 13. 315, Od. 7. 319; inf. ἐλάαν (though this is also inf. pres., v. infr.) Il. 17. 496, Od. 5. 290:—aor. 1 ἠλάσα, Ep. ἔλασα Il. 5. 80, ἐλασσα 18. 564, Ion. 3 sing. ἐλάσασκεν 2. 119:—pf. ἐλήλακα (ἀπ-, ἐξ-) Xen., Ar.: plqpf. ἐληλάκειν (ἐξ-) Hdt.:—Med., infr. 1. 3: fut. ἐλάσσομαι Ar. An. 3. 30, (but in pass. sense, Or. Sib. 1. 385):—aor. ἠλασάμην Il. 11. 682, rare in Att., as Plat. Gorg. 484 B; sync. 3 sing. ἠλασατο Ibyc. 48; Ep. ἐλάσαια, -αίατα, -ασσάμενος Il.:—Pass., fut. ἐλασθήσομαι (ἀπ-, ἐξ-) Dion. H.:—aor. ἠλάθην [ᾶ] Eur. Heracl. 430, Ar. Eccl. 4; later ἠλάσθην Anth. P. 7. 278, Diod. 20. 51, etc. (in Hdt. the MSS. vary between the two forms, v. ἀπ-, ἐξ-ἐλαύνω):—pf. ἐλήλαμαι Od. 7. 113, Hdt., Att.: ἐλήλασμαι Hipp. 697, and late: plqpf. ἠλήλατο Il. 5. 400; poët. also ἐλήλατο 4. 135; 3 pl. ἠλήλαντο Hes. Sc. 143, also ἐληλέδατ' (as Bekk., vulg. ἐληλάδατ') Od. 7. 86.—The pres. ἐλάω is rare and almost exclus. in Poets, Pind. 1. 5 (4). 48, Aesch. Fr. 330, Eur. H. F. 819, Fr. 779, Canthar. Μηδ. 4, also in Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 32; but inf. ἐλάαν as Ep. inf. pres. is freq. in Hom., v. infr. 1. 2:—impf. 3 pl. ἐλων Od. 4. 2, 3 sing. ἐλαεν Ar. Rh. 3. 872; compd. in ἀπέλα Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 32; but ἀπ-ἠλαον in Ar. Lys. 1001 is prob. an error for -ἠλαον, Dor. for -ἠλασαν (as ὄρμαον for -ῆσον, 1247). (The √ΕΛ is perh. akin to Skt. ar, iy-ar-mi, *to move, drive*, v. Curt. nos. 529, 661.) Radic. sense: *To drive, drive on, set in motion*, esp. of driving flocks, Hom.; εἰς εὐρὺ σπέος ἠλασε μῆλα Od. 9. 237: *κακοὺς δ' ἐς μέσσον ἐλασσειν* Il. 4. 299; he also uses aor. med. ἠλασάμην, in act. sense, 10. 537., 11. 682:—freq. of horses, chariots, ships, *to drive*, ἐλ. .. ἄρμα καὶ ἵππους 23. 334; *ἐς τὴν ἀγορὴν τὸ ζεύγος* Hdt. 1. 59; also, ἐλ. ἵππον *to ride it*, Id. 4. 64, al.; *κέλητας καὶ ἄρματα ἐλ. to ride and drive*, Id. 7. 86; ἐλ. *νῆα to row it*, Od. 12. 109, etc.; so, *στρατὸν ἐλ.* Pind. O. 10 (11). 79, Hdt. 1. 176., 4. 91, etc. This usage became so common, that, b. the acc. was omitted, as with ἄγω, and the Verb became intr., *to go in a chariot, to drive, μάστιξεν δ' ἐλάαν [sc. ἵππους]* he whipped them on, Il. 5. 366, etc., cf. Soph. El. 734, 739; βῆ δ' ἐλάαν ἐπὶ κύματα he drove on over the waves, Il. 13. 27; *διὰ νύκτα ἐλάαν to travel the night through*, Od. 15. 50; *ἐς τὸ ἄστυ ἐλ. to drive into the city*, Hdt. 1. 60, cf. 99, etc.; *ἐπὶ ζευγέων ἐλ.* Id. 1. 199;—*to ride*, Id. 7. 88, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 9, etc.; *ἐλῶν ἐς Θρητικήν marching ..*, Hdt. 9. 89, etc.;—*to row, μάλα σφοδρῶς ἐλάαν* Od. 12. 124; *παρὲς τὴν νῆσον ἐλαύνειν to row past the island*, Ib. 276; *ἐλαύνοντες the rowers*, 13. 22. c. in this intr. sense, it sometimes took an acc. loci, *γαλήνην ἐλαύνειν to sail the calm sea, i. e. over it*, Od. 7. 319; so, *τὰ ἔσπερα νῶπ' ἐλ.* Eur. El. 371; (but *πόντον ἐλάταις ἐλαύνειν*, v. infr. II. 1); so also, *ἐλαύνειν δρόμον to run a course*, Ar. Nub. 28. d. Pass., [ναῦς] ἐλαυνομένη *a ship under way*, Od. 13. 155; *τὰ κατάντη ἐλαύνεσθαι, of horses, to be ridden on steep ground*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 3. 2. *to drive away, carry off*, like ἀπελαύνω, Lat. abigere, in Hom. always of stolen cattle, βούς Od. 12. 353; ἵππους Il. 5. 236; ἐλ. ὄ τι δύναιτο Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 18:—so in Med., Od. 4. 637., 20. 51; *ῥύσι' ἐλαυνομένους* Il. 11. 674, etc. 3. *to drive away, expel*, ἐλ. *τινὰ ἐκ δήμου* Il. 6. 158; *ἀνδρας ἀπ' Οἰνώνας* Pind. N. 5. 29; and often in Trag., ἐλ. *τινὰ γῆς* Eur. Med. 70; *μύσος, μίασμα ἐλ.* Aesch. Cho. 967, Eur. 283; *ἄγος ἐλ. = ἀγηλατέω*, Thuc. 1. 126; ἐλ. *ληστάς* Ar. Ach. 1188, etc.:—*γῆν πρὸ γῆς ἐλαύνομαι* Aesch. Pr. 682. 4. *to drive (to extremities), οἱ μὲν ἄδην ἐλώσει .. πολέμοιο who will harass him till he has had enough of war*, Il. 13. 315; *ἐτι μὲν μὴν φημι ἄδην ἐλάαν κακότητος* I think *I shall persecute him till he has had enough*, Od. 5. 290:—then often in Att. *to persecute, attack*, ἐλ. *λοιμὸς πόλιν* Soph. O. T. 28, etc.; *σὺ δ' ἀπειλεῖς πᾶσιν, ἐλαύνεις πάντας* Dem. 559. 3; *λύπη, κακοῖς ἐλαύνεσθαι* Soph. Aj. 275, Eur. Andr. 31; *ὑπ' ἀνάγκης καὶ οἴστρου* Plat. Phaedr. 240 D; *ἐλαυνομένων καὶ ὑβριζομένων* Dem. 241. fin.; v. sub περιωθέω. 5. = *βινέω*, like Lat. agito, subagito, Ar. Eccl. 39, cf. Plat. Com. Ἄδων. 1. 6. intr. in expressions like *ἐς τοσοῦτον ἠλασαν, they drove it so far (where**

πράγμα must be supplied), Hdt. 5. 50; ἐς πᾶσαν κακότητα Id. 2. 124; εἰς κόρον ἐλαύνειν to push matters till disgust ensued, Tyrtae. 8. 10, cf. signf. 2:—hence, to push on, go on, ἐγγὺς μανιῶν Eur. Heracl. 904; ἔξω τοῦ φρονεῖν Id. Bacch. 853; πρόσω ἐλ. τινός to go far in a thing, Plat. Euthyphro 4 B, Gorg. 486 A, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 39; v. supr. signf. 5.

II. to strike, ἐλάτρησιν πόντον ἐλαύνοντες, cf. Lat. remis impellere, Il. 7. 6; κιθάραν Eur. H. F. 351. 2. to strike with a weapon, but never with a missile, τὸν σκῆπτρῳ ἐλάσασκεν Il. 2. 199; ξίφει ἤλασε κόρην 5. 584; κόρυθος φάλον ἤλασεν 13. 614; cf. εἶλω I:—c. dupl. acc., τὸν μὲν μεταδρομάδην ἔλασ' ὤμον bim he struck on .., Il. 5. 80:—Pass. c. acc., νῶτον ὀπισθ' αἰχμῇ δουρὸς ἐληλαμένος Tyrtae. 8. 20:—χθόνα δ' ἤλασε παντὶ μετώπῳ struck earth with his forehead, of a falling man, Od. 22. 94:—also c. acc. cogn. to inflict a wound, οὐλήν τὴν ποτέ με αὖς ἤλασε 21. 219; and, ὀδόντας ἐλ. to knock out, Ap. Rh. 2. 785. 3. to strike one thing against another, πρὸς γῆν ἐλ. κάρη Od. 17. 237; of weapons, to drive through, διαπρὸ χαλκὸν ἔλασσε 22. 295; δούρῳ διὰ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσε Il. 5. 57, cf. 20. 269; and in Pass. to go through, 4. 135., 13. 595: to be fixed in, οἰστὸς ὤμῳ ἐνὶ στιβαρῷ ἠλήλατο 5. 400, cf. Plat. Rep. 616 E.

III. in various metaph. senses: 1. to beat with a hammer, Lat. *ducere*, to beat out metal, forge, ἀσπίδα .. ἦν ἄρα χαλκεὺς ἤλασεν Il. 12. 296; πέντε πτύχας ἤλασε beat out five plates, 20. 170; περὶ δ' ἔρκος ἔλασσε κασσιτέρου make a fence of beaten tin (with a play on signf. 2), 18. 564; εὐνή ἐληλαμένη χρυσοῦ a bed of beaten gold, Mimnerm. 6; σίδηρος ἐληλ. Plut. Camill. 31. 2. to draw a line of wall, trench, etc., like Lat. *ducere murum*, ἀμφὶ δὲ τάφρον ἤλασαν Il. 7. 450; ἀμφὶ δὲ τεῖχος ἔλασσε πόλει Od. 6. 9; σταυροῦς δ' ἐκτὸς ἔλασσε 14. 11; τοῖχοι ἐληλέδατ' 7. 86; often in Hdt., as, τεῖχος ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν τοὺς ἀγκῶνας ἐλήλαται the wall has its angles carried down to the river, 1. 180, cf. 185, 191; ἐληλαμένοι περὶ πυργὸν having a wall built round, Aesch. Pers. 871:—so, ὄγμον ἐλαύνειν to work one's way down a ridge or swathe in reaping or mowing, Il. 11. 68; ἐλ. αὐλακα Hes. Op. 441; ὄρχον ἀμπελίδος ἐλ. to draw a line of vines, i. e. plant them in line, Ar. Ach. 995: hence, generally, to plant, produce, ἐλα τέσσαρας ἀρετὰς αἰῶν Pind. N. 3. 129. 3. κολφὸν ἐλαύνειν to prolong, keep up the brawl, Il. 1. 575. 4. ἐξ ὕσσω ἐς γαῖαν ἐλ. δάκρυ Eur. Supp. 96.

ἐλάφειος, *ov*, of a stag or hart, Lat. *cervinus*, κέρας Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 27; ἐλ. κρέα venison, Xen. An. 1. 5, 2. 2. deer-like, cowardly, E. M. 326. 10. ἐλαφ-βολία, ἡ, a shooting of deer, Call. Dian. 262; in pl., Soph. Aj. 178. ἐλαφ-βόλια (sc. *ιερά*), τά, a festival of Artemis, Plut. 2. 660 D. ἐλαφβολιών, ὦνος, ὁ, the ninth month of the Attic year, in which the *Elaphēbolia* were held (at Elis called μῆν' Ἐλάφιος, Paus. 5. 13, 11), answering to the last half of March and first of April, Thuc. 4. 118; next before Μουνυχιῶν, Aeschin. 40. 20. ἐλαφ-βόλος, *ov*, shooting deer, Il. 18. 319; of Artemis, h. Hom. Dian. 2, and (Dor. ἐλαφᾶβ-) Soph. Tr. 214. ἐλαφικόν, τό, = ἐλαφόβοσκον, Diosc. Noth. 3. 80. ἐλαφίνης, *ov*, ὁ, a young deer, fawn, Aquila V. T., Hesych. ἐλάφιον, τό, Dim. of ἐλαφος, Geop. 2. 18, 5. ἐλάφιος, *ov*, = ἐλαφβολιών, q. v. ἐλαφ-βοσκον, τό, a plant eaten by deer as an antidote against the bite of snakes, *Pastinaca sativa*, Diosc. 3. 80, Plin. N. H. 22. 22 (37). ἐλαφο-γενής, ἐς, born of a deer, Hesych. ἐλαφο-ειδής, ἐς, deer-like, Polyb. ap. Strabo 208. ἐλαφο-κράνος, *ov*, deer-headed, Strabo 710. ἐλαφο-κτόνος, *ov*, deer-killing, Eur. I. T. 1113. ἐλαφο-πους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, deer-footed, Hippiatr. ἐλάφος, ὁ and ἡ, a deer, *Cervus elaphus* (still called λάφι in Greece), whether male, a hart or stag, Il. 3. 24, al.; or female, a hind, 11. 113, al.; the fawn was νεβρός, Od. 19. 228; the Hom. epithets are κεραός, ὑψίκερως Il. 11. 475, Od. 10. 158; so, ἐλ. κερούσσα Soph. Fr. 110; ἐλ. βολιαί Eur. Hipp. 218:—κράδιον ἐλάφοιο [ἔχων] with heart of deer, i. e. a coward, Il. 1. 225; so, φυσακινῆς ἐλάφοισιν εὐοίκεσαν 13. 102. As a generic term, the Att. always use it in fem., as Soph., Eur. Il. c., and often in Xen. II. κέρας ἐλάφου hartshorn, Geop. 13. 8, 2. (Akin to ἐλαφρός, and to Lat. *lepus leporis*, acc. to Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 233; but Curt. considers -φος a mere termin., as in ἐρι-φος and Skt. *risho-bhas* (*taurus*): he compares ἐλλός, ἔλλός, Lith. *elnis*, Slav. *jeleni*.)

ἐλαφο-σκρόδον, τό, a kind of garlic, Diosc. 2. 182. ἐλαφοσοῖα, ἡ, (σεύω) deer-hunting, Anth. P. 6. 253. ἐλαφρία, ἡ, lightness: levity, 2 Ep. Cor. 1. 17. II. alleviation, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 2. III. littleness, Suid.

ἐλαφρίζω, to lighten, make light, lift up, Mosch. 2. 126, etc.; ἐλ. ἐαντόν ὑψοῦ Ael. N. A. 9. 52; πτεροῖς Plut. 2. 317 E:—to alleviate, Synes. 139 D. II. intr. to be light and nimble, Eur. Fr. 534. 8, Call. Del. 115.

ἐλαφρόγειος, *ov*, (γέα, γῆ) of light soil, Geop. 3. 3, 11. ἐλαφρό-νοος, *ov*, light-minded, Phocyl. 9. ἐλαφρό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, light-footed, Poëta ap. Dion. H. de Comp. 25 ubi legend. ἐλαφρὰ ποδῶν.

ἐλαφρός, ἄ, ὄν, and in Pind. N. 5. 38 ὄς, ὄν: (v. ἐλαχύς):—light in weight, Lat. *levis*, opp. to βαρύς, τὸν οἱ ἐλ. ἔθηκε (sc. *λάαν*) Il. 12. 450; ξύλου ἐλαφρότερα Hdt. 3. 23; and in Att., as Plat. Tim. 63 C, etc.; in Epitaphs, γαῖαν ἔχους ἐλαφρὰν 'sit tibi terra levis,' Epigr. Gr. 195:—Adv., τά (sc. ξύλα) οἱ πλώσιεν ἐλαφρῶς Od. 5. 240. 2. light to bear, nat. burdensome, easy, καὶ κεν ἐλαφρότερος πόλεμος Τρῶεσσι γένοιτο Il. 22. 287; συμφορὰν ἐλαφρότεραν καταστήσαι Antipho 124. 3; ἐλαφρόν [ἔστι] 'tis light, easy, Pind. N. 7. 113, Aesch. Pr. 263, etc.; ἐν

ἐλαφρῷ ποιείσθαι τι to make light of a thing, Hdt. 3. 154; οὐκ ἐν ἐλ. π. Lat. *graviter ferre*, Id. 1. 118; οὐκ ἐν ἐλαφρῷ no light matter, Theocr. 22. 212:—Adv., ἐλαφρῶς φέρειν ζυγόν to bear it lightly, Pind. P. 2. 171. 3. light of digestion, Plut. 2. 137 A. II. light in moving, nimble, Lat. *agilis*, γυῖα δ' ἔθηκεν ἐλαφρά Il. 5. 122; ἡ μάλ' ἐλ. ἀνὴρ 16. 745; ἐλαφρὸς ποσσὶ 23. 749; χεῖρες .. ἐπαίσσονται ἐλ. 23. 628; κίρκος .. ἐλαφρότατος πετεηνῶν 22. 139, cf. Od. 13. 87; [ἴπποι] ἐλαφρότατοι θείειν 3. 370; ἐλαφραῖς πτερυγῶν ριπαῖς Aesch. Pr. 125; ἐλαφρῷ ποδί Ib. 279; ἐλαφρὰ ἡλικία the age of active youth, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 27:—but, οἱ ἐλ. light troops, Lat. *levis armatura*, Id. An. 4. 2, 27:—metaph., πολίας θῆκεν ἐλαφροτέρας made them easier in condition, Epigr. Gr. 905. III. metaph., also, light-minded, unsteady, thoughtless, Polyb. 6. 56, 11; λύσσα ἐλ. light-headed madness, Eur. Bacch. 851:—also, gentle, mild, Isocr. 239 B, Ep. Plat. 360 C. 2. small, Lat. *levis*, ποταμός Polyb. 16. 17, 7: of small power or strength, πόλις Id. 5. 62, 6.

ἐλαφρότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἐλαφρία, lightness, Plat. Legg. 795 E. ἐλαφρύνω, to make light, lighten, Babr. III. 6, in Pass. ἐλαφρώδης, *es*, = ἐλαφροειδής, Phot. ἐλαχιστάκις, Adv. fewest times, most seldom, Hipp. Fract. 777. ἐλάχιστος [ᾶ], η, *ov*, Sup. of ἐλαχύς, Comp. ἐλάσσων (q. v.), the smallest, least, opp. to μέγιστος, esp. with a negat., οὐκ ἐλ. h. Hom. Merc. 573, Hdt. 7. 168, etc.; ἐλαχίστου λόγου of least account, Id. 1. 143; ἐλαχίστου ἐδέησε διαφθεῖραι narrowly missed destroying them, Thuc. 1. 77; περὶ ἐλάχιστον ποιείσθαι Plat. Apol. 30 A; so, παρ' ἐλάχιστον ἐποίησε αὐτοὺς ἀφαιρεθῆναι Dem. 217. 27. 2. of Time, shortest, δι' ἐλαχίστου [sc. χρόνον] Thuc. 3. 39; δι' ἐλαχίστης βουλήσ with shortest deliberation, Id. 1. 138. 3. of Number, fewest, Plat. Rep. 378 A; ἐλ. τὸν ἀριθμὸν Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 27; ἐν ἐλαχίστοις δυσὶ between two at least, Id. Eth. N. 5. 3, 3. II. τὸ ἐλάχιστον, τοῦλάχιστον, at the least, Hdt. 2. 13, Xen. An. 5. 7, 8, Dem. 46. 3; also ἐλάχιστα Thuc. 1. 70, Plat. Phaedo 63 D. III. from ἐλάχιστος came a new Comp. ἐλαχιστότερος, less than the least, Ep. Eph. 3. 8; Sup. ἐλαχιστότατος, very least of all, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 51.

ἐλαχος, *ov*, = ἐλαχύς, Call. Fr. 349. ἐλαχ-πτέρυξ, υγος, ὁ, ἡ, short-winged, short-finned, of the dolphin, Pind. P. 4. 29. ἐλαχύς, ἐλάχεια (not -εῖα, Arcad. p. 95. 23, Theogn. Can. p. 99. 14), ἐλαχύ:—small, short, low, mean, little: old Ep. Positive, whence ἐλάσσων, ἐλάχιστος are formed: it remains only in h. Hom. Ap. 197, v. l. Od. 9. 116., 10. 509, and there only as fem.; adopted by Nic. Th. 324, Opp. C. 3. 480, etc. (Cf. λάχεια, ἐλάσσων, ἐλάχιστος, Skt. *laghus*, O. H. G. *liht* (light); Slav. *liguku*:—Curt. believes that ἐλαφρός, Lat. *leu-is*, belong to the same Root.)

ἐλάω, Ion. ἐλόω, poet. pres. for ἐλαύνω: v. ἐλαύνω init. ἐλαῶν, ὦνος, ὁ, = ἐλαιῶν, Gloss. ἐλδομαι and ἐέλδομαι, Ep. Dep., only used in pres. and impf. to wish, long, c. inf., Il. 13. 638, Od. 4. 162, so also Pind. O. 1. 6:—c. gen. to long for, σὴν ἄλοχον, τῆς αἰὲν ἐέλδεται Od. 5. 210; ἐλδόμεναι πεδίοιο (of mules) eager to reach it, Il. 23. 122: also c. acc. to desire, ἐδν αὐτοῦ χρεῖος ἐελδόμενος Od. 1. 409, cf. Il. 5. 481; absol., νοστήσας ἐελδομένοισι μάλ' ἡμῖν Od. 24. 400:—as Pass. only once, νῦν τοι ἐελδέσθω πόλεμος be war now welcome to thee, Il. 16. 494. (The form ἐέλδομαι, ἐέλδωρ must be referred to √ΕΛ, prob. the same as √ΒΟΛ, βούλομαι, etc., Lat. *VEL-LE*.)

ἐλδωρ, only found in Ep. form ἐέλδωρ, τό, a wish, longing, desire, Il. 1. 41, etc., Hes. Sc. 36:—also as fem., Ibyc. (17 Bgk.) ap. Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. p. 24. 32; but there can be little doubt that Schneidewin (Fr. 44, 45) is right in restoring a fem. form ἐελδώ. ἐλέα, ἡ, a kind of reed-warbler, *Calamodyta*, Arist. H. A. 9. 16. ἐλέαγνος, v. ἐλαίαγνος. ἐλεαίρω, lengthd. form of ἐλεέω, to take pity on, τινά Il. 6. 407, Od. 10. 399, etc.:—Ep. word, used by Ar. Eq. 793, Luc. Trag. 305. ἐλεᾶς, ὁ, a kind of owl, Ar. Av. 304, cf. ἐλεός II. ἐλέατρος, ὁ, (ἐλεᾶς) a manager of the table, taster, Ath. 171 B. ἐλεᾶω, later form of ἐλεέω, E. M. 327. 29. ἐλεγείω, to be wrathful, wanton, violent, E. M. 152. 51. ἐλεγεία, v. sub ἐλεγείον. ἐλεγειακός, ἡ, ὄν, elegiac, πεντάμετρον Dion. H. de Comp. 25: written in distichs, Ath. 144 E, etc. ἐλεγείνω, = ἐλεγείω, Suid.

ἐλεγείο-γράφος [ᾶ], ὁ, a writer of elegies, Anth. P. 9. 248, in titulo. ἐλεγείον, τό, a distich consisting of hexameter and pentameter, the metre of the elegy, Critias 3. 3, Thuc. 1. 132, Arist. Poët. 1. 9. II. in pl., ἐλεγεία, τά, an elegiac poem, merely in reference to the metre, not to the subject, Plat. Rep. 368 A, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 13, al.; (later, a lament, elegy, Paus. 107. 5, Luc. Tim. 46):—so in sing., Dion. H. 1. 49, Plut. Them. 8, etc.: so also ἐλεγεία, ἡ, Strabo 604, Plut. Solon 8, etc.; cf. Müller Literat. of Greece, 10. 2. III. a single line in an elegiac inscription, properly the pentameter, Plut. 2. 1141 A, Draco, Hephaest.:—pl. an inscription or epigram in elegiac lines, Lycurg. 168. 10. Dem. 1378. 13; or even in two hexameters, Pherecr. Χειρ. 3, Vit. Hom. 36.—Properly neut. of ἐλεγείος, sub. μέτρον in signf. I, ἔπος in signf. II, Francke Callin. pp. 53, 58.

ἐλεγείο-ποιητής, οὔ, ὁ, = sq., Montfauc. Bibl. Coisl. p. 597. ἐλεγείο-ποιός, ὁ, an elegiac poet, Arist. Poët. 1. 10, Ath. 632 D. ἐλεγείος, α, *ov*, elegiac, διστιχον Ael. V. H. 1. 17. ἐλεγίνοι, οἱ, a kind of fish, Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1. ἐλεγκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἐλέγχω, one must refute, Plat. Legg. 905 D. 2. also ἐλεγκτέος, *ov*, to be refuted, Strabo 88.

ἐλεγκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who convicts or detects, τῶν ἀποκτεινάντων Antipho 119. 32 (al. ἐλεγκτής).

ἐλεγκτικός, ἦ, ὄν, of persons, fond of cross-questioning or examining, Plat. Soph. 216 B, etc.; ὁ ἐλ. ἐκείνος that cross-questioner, Id. Theaet. 200 A:—fond of reproving, τινός Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 12:—Adv. —κῶς, Xen. Symp. 4, 2.

2. *refutative*, of indirect modes of proof such as the *reductio ad absurdum*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 14.

ἐλεγκτός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἐλέγχω, fit to be refuted, Hesych.

ἐλεγγμός, ὁ, = ἐλεγγίς, LXX (Ps. 149. 7), 2 Tim. 3. 16 Lachm.

ἐλεγγί-γάμος, ὄν, proving a wife's fidelity, Anth. P. 9. 125.

ἐλεγγίτινος, ὁ, the wrangler, pun on the name of the philosopher *Aleximus*, in Diog. L. 2. 109.

ἐλεγγίς, ἔως, ἦ, = ὁ ἐλεγγος, a refuting, reproving, LXX (Job 21. 4, al.), Philostr. 74:—conviction, παρανομίας 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 16.

ἔλεγος, ὁ, a song of mourning, a lament: at first without reference to metrical form, so that ἔλεγος were ascribed to the nightingale and halcyon, Ar. Av. 218, cf. Eur. I. T. 1091, (where οἰκτρὸν ἔλεγον is the prob. l., v. Dind. ad l.):—orig. accompanied by the flute, whence Eur. speaks of the ἄλυρος ἔλεγος, Hel. 185, I. T. 146. But, since the distich consisting of hexameter and pentameter was mostly used in these songs, this distich got the name of the elegiac metre, (though constantly used for poems of far different character); and so in later times ἔλεγος was taken to mean a poem in distichs, Call. Fr. 121; and we even find ἱλαροὶ ἔλ., Anth. P. 10. 19; v. omnino Francke's Callinus (who thinks that the word arose at Athens in Simonides' time, though Mimnermus gives the earliest example of the thing); esp. pp. 41, 50, 58: cf. ἐλεγείον. (Commonly derived from ἔλ. ἐλέγειν, to cry woe! woe! Eur. I. T. 146.)

ἐλεγχείη, ἦ, reproach, disgrace, Il. 22. 100, etc.

ἐλεγχής, ἔς, worthy of reproof; of men, cowardly, ἐλεγχέες (cf. ἐλεγχος), Il. 4. 242., 24. 239:—Irreg. Sup. ἐλέγχιστος, Il. 2. 285, etc.

ἐλεγχο-ειδής, ἔς, like a refutation, Arist. Soph. Elench. 15. 6., 17, 2.

ἐλεγχος, τό, a reproach, disgrace, dishonour, δὴ γὰρ ἐλεγχος ἐσσεταί, εἶκεν νῆας ἔλη κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ Il. 11. 314; ἡμῖν δ' ἂν ἐλέγχεα ταῦτα γένοιτο Od. 21. 329: of men, the abstr. being put for the concrete, κάκ' ἐλέγχεα base reproaches to your name, Il. 2. 235, 21., Hes. Th. 26, Pind. N. 3. 24; ἐλέγχεα alone, Il. 24. 260; cf. ἐλεγχής.

ἐλεγχος, ὁ, an argument of disproof or refutation, first in Parmen. ap. Diog. L. 9. 22; used in the form of *reductio ad impossibile* by Zeno of Elea and Socrates, v. Grote's Plato 1. 97 sq., 241 sq.; ὁ ἐλ. συναγωγή τῶν ἀντικειμένων ἐστίν Id. Rhet. 3. 9, 8; ἔλ. δὲ συλλογισμὸς μετ' ἀντιφάσεως τοῦ συμπεράσματος Id. Soph. Elench. 1. 4, cf. An. Pr. 2. 22, cf. ἐλέγχω Il. 3.

II. generally, a cross-examining, testing, scrutiny, esp. for purposes of disproof or refutation, οὐκ ἔχει ἐλεγχον does not admit of disproof, Hdt. 2. 23; τῶνδ' ἐλεγχον, absol., as a test of this, Soph. O. T. 603; τὰ ψευδῆ ἐλεγχον ἔχει Thuc. 3. 53; ἔλ. παραδοῦναι τινι to give him an opportunity of refuting, Plat. Phaedr. 273 C; δοῦναι τι ἐς ἔλ. to submit it to scrutiny, Pind. N. 8. 55; ἀρετῆς ἔλ. δοῦναι a proof or test of it, Andoc. 19. 30; ἔλ. δίδοναι τοῦ βίου to give an account of one's life, Plat. Apol. 39 C, cf. Isae. 48. 35; τὸ πρᾶγμα τὸν ἔλ. δώσει Dem. 44. 15; ἔλ. ποιεῖν τινός to test it, Ar. Ran. 786; ἔλ. ποιεῖσθαι τῶν πεπραγμένων Antipho 112. 17; ἔλ. λαμβάνειν τινός to make trial of it, Ib. 40; ἐλέγχους ἀποδέχεσθαι to admit tests, Lys. 152. 26; ἐλέγχους προσφέρειν to allege them, Ar. Lys. 484:—of persons, διάπειρα ἔλ. βροτῶν Pind. O. 4. 30; οὐδὲ ἔλ. παρασχῶν οὐδὲ βάσανον Antipho 120. 2; ἔλ. δίδοναι Andoc. 20. 15; εἰς ἔλ. πίπτειν to be convicted, Eur. Hipp. 1310, cf. H. F. 73; εἰς ἔλ. χεῖρὸς .. μολεῖν Soph. O. C. 1297; εἰς ἔλ. ἐξίεναι, to proceed to the proof, to put men to the test, Id. Ph. 98, or to be put to the proof, Id. Fr. 92; εἰς ἔλ. ἵεναι περί τινος Plat. Phaedr. 278 C; εἰς ἔλ. ἔρχεσθαι τινος Philem. Incert. 8; καταστήναι εἰς ἔλ. καὶ λόγον Isocr. 264 A; ἔλ. φεύγειν Antipho 134. 2; οἱ περὶ Πανσανίαν ἔλ. the evidence on which he was convicted, Thuc. 1. 135.

III. a catalogue, inventory, in Plin. and Suet.

ἐλέγχω Hom., etc.: fut. ἐλέγξω Ar. Nub. 1043, etc.: aor. ἤλεξα Hom., Att.:—Pass., ἐλεγχθήσομαι Antipho 120. 21, Xen.: aor. ἤλεγχθη Eur. Hel. 885, Antipho l. c., Plat.: pf. ἐλήλεγμα Plat. Legg. 805 C; cf. ἐξέλεγχω. To disgrace, put to shame, μῦθον ἔλ. to treat a speech with contempt, Il. 9. 522; ἔλ. τινά to put one to shame, Od. 21. 424.—This usage is only Homeric, cf. ἐλεγχος (τό), ἐλεγχής.

II. to cross-examine, question, for the purpose of convincing, convicting, or refuting, disproving or reproving, to censure, accuse, Hdt. 2. 115; μὴ λέγχε τὸν πονοῦντα Aesch. Cho. 919; φύλαξ ἐλέγχων φύλακα Soph. Ant. 260; τί ταῦτ' ἐλέγχεις; Id. O. T. 333, cf. 783; ἐλεγχ', ἐλέγχου Ar. Ran. 857; ἔλ. τινά περί τινος Id. Pl. 574; ἔνεκά τινος Antiph. Traum. 1. 10; τινά τι Plat. Lys. 222 D; c. acc. et inf. to accuse one of doing, Eur. Alc. 1058; with a relat., ἔλ. τινά εἰ .. Aesch. Cho. 851, Ar. Eq. 1232; ἔλ. τινά ὡς οὐ καλῶς λέγει Plat. Soph. 259 A, cf. Gorg. 470 C:—Pass. to be convicted, Hdt. 1. 24, 117; ἐλεγχόμενοι, εἴ τι περιγένοιτο τῶν χρημάτων Dem. 935. 11, cf. Plat. Prot. 331 C and D; with part., ἐλεγχθεὶς διαφθείρας Antipho 119. 2, cf. 120. 17; ἐλεγχθήσεται γελοῖος ὢν Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 2.

2. of arguments, to bring to the proof, τὸ πρᾶγμα ἔλ. Aesch. Ag. 1351: to disprove, confute, Dem. 836. 10; and so, to reject, Luc. Nigr. 4; χρυσὸς κληίδας ἐλέγχει proves that they avail not, Anth. P. 5. 217:—absol. to bring convincing proof, ὡς ἀνάγκη ἐλέγχει Hdt. 2. 22; περί τινος Dem. 516. 1; and then generally to prove, Lat. arguere, Thuc. 6. 86, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1351; τὸ πρᾶγμα ἔλεγχθέν Ar. Eccl. 485.

3. in the Logic of Arist. to prove by a *reductio ad impossibile*, ὅσα ἐστὶν ἀποδείξαι, ἐστὶ καὶ ἐλέγξαι τὸν θέμενον τὴν ἀντίφασιν τοῦ ἀληθοῦς Soph. Elench. 9, 1. 4. generally, to conquer, στρατιὰν ὠκύντατι ἔλ. Pind. P. 11. 74, cf. Dion. P. 750.

ἐλεδέμας, corrupt reading of the MSS. in Aesch. Theb. 83; v. πεδιοπλόκτυπος.

ἐλεδῶνη, ἦ, a kind of polyopus, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 27, Henioch. Πολ. 1.

ἐλέειν, Ep. resolved form of ἐλεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of αἰρέω, Hom.

ἐλεινο-λογέομαι, Dep. to speak piteously, Hermog.

ἐλεινολογία, ἦ, a piteous appeal, ἔλ. καὶ δέινωσις Plat. Phaedr. 272 A.

ἐλεινός, ἦ, ὄν, in Att. Poets ἐλεινός (Pors. praef. Hec. p. viii), and so in h. Hom. Cer. 285: (ἐλεος):—finding pity, pitied, δὺς μ' ἐς Ἀχιλλῆος φίλον ἐλθεῖν ἢ δ' ἐλεινόν Il. 24. 309:—moving pity, pitiable, piteous, Hom., etc.; ἐλεινὸς εἰσορᾶν piteous to behold, Aesch. Pr. 246; ἐλεινὸν ὄρᾶς thou lookest piteous, Soph. Ph. 1130; ἐσθῆτ' ἐλεινήν Ar. Ach. 413; ἰν' ἐλεινοῖ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις φαίνοντ' εἶναι Id. Ran. 1063; ἐλεινοὶ εἰσι Lysias 178. 41; ποιῶν ἐαυτὸν ὡς ἐλεινότατον Dem. 574. 25; ἔλ. τινι to be pitied by one, Plat. Legg. 729 E.

2. *showing pity, pitying*, ἔλ. δάκρυον a tear of pity, Od. 8. 531., 16. 219; οὐδὲν ἐλεινὸν no feeling of pity, Plat. Phaedo 59 A, cf. Rep. 606 B. II. Adv. ἐλεινῶς, in Att. Poets ἐλεινῶς, pitiable, Soph. Ph. 870, Ar. Thesm. 1063; ἐλεινῶς διακεῖσθαι Dem. 366. 23; neut. pl. ἐλεινά as Adv., Il. 2. 314.

ἐλεινότης, ητος, ἦ, = ἐλεος, Schol. Eur. Or. 960: misery, Eccl.

ἐλεῖω, impf. ἠλέουν Apollod. Διαμ. 1: fut. ἤσω: aor. ἠλέησα:—Pass., pf. ἠλέημαι Menand. Incert. 472: (ἐλεος). Like ἐλαίρω, to have pity on, *show mercy upon*, ὁ δ' ἐρύσατο καὶ μ' ἐλέησεν Od. 14. 279; and so in Att., σύ μ' ἐλέησον Soph. Ph. 501, cf. 608; ἐλέησον αὐτῶν τὴν ὄπα Ar. Pax 400; ἔλ. [τινα] ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀκουσίοις Antipho 114. 17; ἔλ. τινά τινος to pity one for a thing, cited from Xen. Ephes.:—Pass. to be pitied, have pity or mercy shown one, Plat. Apol. 34 C, Rep. 337 A; τὸ ἐλεούμενον the object of pity, Id. Ax. 368 D; ἵνα .. ἦττον ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἐλεοίμην Dem. 830. 12.

2. absol. to feel pity, Ar. Ach. 706.

ἐλεημονικός, ἦ, ὄν, = ἐλεητικός, Olympiod.

ἐλεημοσύνη, ἦ, pity, mercy, Call. Del. 152. 2. a charity, alms,

(which is a corruption of the word, cf. Germ. *Almosen*, Scotch *awmous*), Diog. L. 5. 17, N. T., etc.

ἐλεήμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, pitiful, merciful, compassionate, Od. 5. 191, Dem. 547. 15; c. gen., Ar. Pax 425.—Comp. and Sup. ἐλεημονέστερος, —τατος, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 7, Lys. 168. 40.

ἐλεητικός, ἦ, ὄν, merciful, compassionate, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 15.

ἐλεητός, ὄν, ἦ, Ion. for ἐλεος, pity, mercy, Od. 17. 451.

Ἐλειαι, αἱ, (ἐλος) meadow-nymphs, like Λειμωνιάδες, Λειμακίδες, h. Hom. Cer. 23, acc. to Ilgen's prob. conjecture.

Ἐλείθια, ἦ, poet. for Εἰλείθια.

ἐλεῖν, v. sub αἰρέω.

ἐλεινός, ἦ, ὄν, in Att. Poets for ἐλεινός.

ἐλειο-βάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, walking the marsh, marsh-dwelling, Aesch. Pers. 39.

ἐλειο-γενής, ἔς, marsh-born: τὸ ἔλ. = ὄρυζα, Hesych.

ἐλειο-διάκτος, ὁ, a conduit for draining marshes, C.I. 2782. 40; v. Böckh.

ἐλειο-νόμος, ὄν, dwelling in the marsh or meadow, Νύμφαι Ar. Rh. 2. 821; ποίη Orph. Arg. 1052: situate there, Ib. 158.

ἔλειος, ὄν, and in Ar. Av. 244 a, ον: (ἐλος):—of the marsh or meadow, ἔλ. ὕδωρ marsh-water, Hipp. Aër. 287; ἔλ. δάπεδον the surface of the meads, Ar. Ran. 351.

2. growing or dwelling in the marsh, δόναξ Aesch. Pers. 494; τῶν Αἰγυπτίαν οἱ ἐλειοὶ Thuc. 1. 110; βίος ἔλ. Arist. P. A. 4. 12; ζῶα ἔλ. Ib. 3. 14, 10; for Ar. Av. 244, v. αὐλῶν:—cf. Ἐλειαι.

ἐλειός or ἐλειός, ὁ, a kind of dormouse, *Myoxus glis*, Arist. H. A. 8. 17, 4, Artemid. 3. 65.

ἐλειο-σέλινον, τό, prob. wild-celery, smallage, *Apium graveolens*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 3, Diosc. 3. 75.

ἐλειό-τροφος, ὄν, bred in the marsh, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 305 F.

ἐλειό-χρυσος, = ἐλίχρυσος, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1.

ἐλεκτο, Ep. syncop. aor. pass. of λέγω, he lay down, Od. 19. 50.

ἐλελεῦ, or doubled ἐλελεῦ ἐλελεῦ, like ἀλαλά, a war-cry, raised by the general and taken up by the soldiers, Ar. Av. 364, ubi v. Schol.: generally any cry, of pain, Aesch. Pr. 877; of joy, Plut. Thes. 22.

ἐλελήθεε, Ion. 3 sing. plqpf. of λαυθάνω.

ἐλελίξω (A), Ep. lengthd. form of ἐλίσσω (Buttm. Lexil. s. v.), rare in pres., as h. Hom. 28. 9, Pind.: mostly in aor.:—sync. aor. pass. ἐλέλικτο Il. 13. 558. To whirl round, περὶ σχεδίην ἐλέλιξεν [τὸ κύμα] Od. 5. 314; ἢ δ' ἐλελίχθη [ἡ ναῦς] 12. 416. 2. in H. of an army, to rally it, σφέας ὦκ' ἐλέλιξεν Αἴας 17. 278; in Pass., οἱ δ' ἐλελίχθησαν 5. 497., 6. 106.

3. generally, to make to tremble or quake, μέγαν δ' ἐλέλιξεν Ὀλυμπον, of Zeus, Il. 1. 530; φόρμιγγα ἔλ. to make its strings quiver, Pind. O. 9. 21; (so, φόρμιγξ ἐλελιζομένη P. 1. 7); ἀστεροπᾶν ἐλελίξαις Id. N. 9. 45; and in Med., ἔππον .. ἀγωνίῳ ἐλελιζόμενος ποδί Simon. 36:—Pass. to quake, tremble, quiver, γυῖα ἐλελίχθη Il. 22. 448; ἐλέλικτο, of a brandished sword, 13. 558; ἐλελίζετο πέπλος h. Hom. Cer. 183.

II. Med. and Pass. to move in coils or spires, of a serpent, ἐλελιζάμενος πτέρυγος λαβέν Il. 2. 316; ἐλέλικτο δράκων Il. 39, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 143; σπείρας ὄφεων ἐλελιζομένη Ar. Fr. 426.

ἐλελίξω (B): aor. ἠέλιξα Xen., Ep. ἔλ.—Call.:—to cry ἐλελεῦ, and so, like ἀλαλάξω, to raise the battle-cry, τῷ Ἐνναλίῳ Xen. An. 1. 8, 18; generally, to raise a loud cry, Eur. Phoen. 1514; of a shield, to ring, Call. Del. 137:—in Med., of the nightingale, to trill her lay of sorrow, Eur. Hel. 1111; c. acc., Ἴτυν ἐλελιζομένη trilling her lament for Ilys, Ar. Av. 213.

ἐλελισφᾶκίτης οἶνος [Ὶ], wine flavoured with sage, Diosc. 5. 71.

ἐλελισφᾶκον, τό, = sq., Diosc. 3. 40.

ἐλελισφᾶκος, ὁ, a kind of sage (σφᾶκος), Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 4.

ἐλελίχθημα, τό, (ἐλελίξω A) a violent shaking, Hesych.

ἐλελίχθων, ον, (ἐλελίξω A) earth-shaking, τετραορία Pind. P. 2. 8;

Ἐλελίχθων, i. e. Poseidon, Ib. 6. 50:—in Soph. Ant. 153 Bacchus is

called ὁ Θήβας ἐλελίχθων because the ground shook beneath the feet of his dancing bands, cf. Call. Apoll. 1, et Spanh. ad 1.

ἐλελόγγειν, v. sub λαγγάνω.

ἐλέ-ναυς, ἡ, ship-destroying, epith. of Helen, cf. Ἐλανδρος, Aesch. Ag. 689 (so Elmsl. and others for ἐλένας, for no such form as νᾶς = ναῦς is known).

ἐλένη or ἐλάνη, ἡ, a torch, Hesych.

II. a wicker basket, to carry

the sacred utensils at the feast of the Brauronian Artemis, Poll. 10. 191: hence οἱ ἐλενηφοροῦντες the basket-carriers, name of a play of Diphilus, v. Casaub. Ath. 223 A:—τὰ ἐλενηφόρια the feast itself, Poll. 1. c.

III. as prop. n. Helen, the Destroyer, cf. Ἐλανδρος, ἐλέναυς.

Ἐλένια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a feast in honour of Helen, Hesych.

ἐλένιον, τό, a plant, perhaps elecampane, Chacrem. ap. Ath. 608 C.

Ἐλενο-φόντης, οὐ, ὁ, slayer of Helen, Schol. Eur. Or. 1140.

ἐλεο-δύτης [ῥ], ὁ, name of a cook, Ath. 173 A.

ἐλεόθρεπτος, οὐ, (ἔλος) marsh-bred, σέλινον H. 2. 776.

ἐλεόν, Adv., like ἐλεεινόν, piteously, only in Hes. Op. 207.

ἐλεός, ὁ, a kitchen-table, a board on which meat was cut up, a dresser, II. 9. 215, Od. 14. 432; cf. Ath. 173 A:—also ἐλεόν, τό, Ar. Eq. 152, 169. II. a kind of owl, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 3.

ἔλεος, ὁ, pity, mercy, compassion, II. 22. 44, and freq. in Att.; also in pl., Plat. Rep. 606 C, Dem. 794. 27; ἔλ. τινοσ πῖτυ for .., Eur. I. A. 491; ἔλεον ποιεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Dem. 735. 1; ἐλεόν τυχεῖν Antipho 114. 21:—in LXX and N. T. also ἔλεος, τά, pl. ἐλέη Eriphan. 2. p. 284.—At Athens, Ἐλεος was worshipped, Schol. Soph. O. C. 261; Ἐλεος ἐπιεικῆς θεός Timocl. Συνέρ 1. II. an object of compassion, a piteous thing, Eur. Or. 832.

ἐλεο-σέλινον, τά, = ἐλειοσέλινον.

ἐλέ-πολις, ποῖτ. ἐλέ-πτολις, ι, εως, city-destroying, epith. of Helen (cf. Ἐλανδρος), Aesch. Ag. 689; of Iphigenia, Eur. I. A. 1476, 1511. II. as fem. Subst. an engine for sieges, invented by Demetrius Poliorcetes, Diod. 20. 48, Plut. Demetr. 21 (called ἔλ. μηχανή by Dion. H. 9. 68); described by Amm. Marcell. 23. 4, 10.

ἐλεσπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἔλος, marsh-lands, a meadow, Ap. Rh. 1. 1266.

ἐλετός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐλεῖν) that can be taken or caught, II. 9. 409.

ἐλευθερία, ἰον. -ῆ, ἡ, freedom, liberty, Pind. P. 1. 119, Hdt. 1. 62, 95, Aesch. Cho. 809, 863, etc.; δι' ἐλευθερίας μόλις ἐξῆλθες, i. e. μόλις ἐλευθερώης, Soph. El. 1509; ὑπάρχειν ἐλευθερίας τῇ Ἑλλάδι Andoc. 18. 34: freedom from a thing, ἀπό τινοσ Plat. Legg. 698 A; τινός Rep. 329 C. 2. licence, ἀκολασία καὶ ἔλ. Id. Gorg. 492 C. 3. later = ἐλευθεριότης. 4. the name of a dance, ap. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 293.

ἐλευθερία (sc. ἱερά), τά, the feast of Liberty, held every five years at Plataea, in memory of the battle there, Posidipp. Incert. 3, Diod. II. 29, Paus. 9. 2, 6, etc.; at Syracuse, in memory of the restoration of the republic, Diod. II. 72; at Samos, in honour of Eros, Ath. 562 A; generally, ἔλ. θύειν Henioch. Incert. 1. 10.

ἐλευθεριάξω, to speak or act like a freeman, Plat. Legg. 701 E, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 13; ἔλ. τοῖσ λόγοισ Plut. 2. 6 E; ἐλευθεριάξαντας (Dor. aor.) ap. Diog. L. 1. 113.

ἐλευθερικός, ἡ, ὄν, free, πολιτεία Plat. Legg. 701 E; τὸ ἐλευθερικόν καὶ τὸ ἀνελεύθερον Ib. 919 E.

ἐλευθέριος, οὐ, also α, ον, Xen. Symp. 8, 16:—speaking or acting like a freeman, free-spirited, frank, related to ἐλεύθερος as Lat. liberalis to liber, Plat. Gorg. 485 B, al.; ἀνδρείου καὶ ἔλ. Id. Legg. 635 C; opp. to δουλοπρεπῆς, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 4: of certain animals, as the lion, ἔλ. καὶ ἀνδρεία καὶ εὐγενῆ Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 321. b. esp. freely giving, bountiful, liberal, ἔλ. εἰς χρήματα Id. Symp. 4, 15, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 1. 2. of pursuits, etc., fit for a freeman, liberal, πτηνῶν θήρας .. ἔρωσ οὐ σφόδρα ἔλ. Plat. Legg. 823 E; ἐπιστήμαι Id. Ax. 369 B; βίος Menand. Πλοκ. 7; διαγωγή Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 8; παιδεία Ib. 8. 3, 10; πρᾶξι, ἔργα Ib. 2. 5, 10; τὸ ἐλευθέριον = ἐλευθεριότης, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 5; προεγβ., ὕδαρ πίοιμι ἐλευθέριον, i. e. may I become free, because slaves set free at Argos were then first allowed to drink of the spring Κυνάδρα, Antiph. Ἀλειπτρ. 1. 4, cf. Meineke ad 1. 3. of appearance, free, noble, εὐπρεπῆς τε ἰδεῖν καὶ ἔλ. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22, cf. Eq. 10, 17, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32. II. the Adv. -ίως, Comp. -ιώτερον, Sup. -ιώτατα, appears in all the above senses, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 1, etc. III. Zeus Ἐλ. Zeus the Deliverer, Pind. O. 12. 1, Simon. 144, Hdt. 3. 142.

ἐλευθεριότης, ητος, ἡ, the character of an ἐλευθέριος, esp. freeness in giving, liberality, Plat. Rep. 402 C, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 1; ἡ τῶν χρημάτων ἔλ. Plat. Theaet. 144 D.

ἐλευθερό-παις, ὁ, ἡ, having free children, i. e. a free man, Anth. Plan. 359.

ἐλευθερο-ποιάς, ὄν, making free, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 176.

ἐλευθερο-πραξία, ἡ, freeness in acting, licence, Or. Sib. 2. p. 190.

ἐλευθερο-πρᾶσιου δίκη, ἡ, a prosecution for selling a freeman as a slave, Poll. 3. 78; cf. Att. Process 229.

ἐλευθερο-πρέπεια, ἡ, the disposition of a freeman, Poll. 3. 119, who calls it σκληρόν.

ἐλευθερο-πρεπῆς, ἐς, worthy of a freeman, Plat. Alc. 1. 135 C. Adv. -πῶς, Ib.

ἐλεύθερος, α, ον, but ος, ον Aesch. Ag. 328, Eur. El. 868:—free, opp. to δούλος: Hom. has the word only in II. in two phrases, ἐλεύθερον ἡμαρ the day of freedom, i. e. freedom, II. 6. 455., 16. 831, al.; and κρητήρ ἐλεύθερος the cup drunk to freedom, 6. 528:—of persons, Hdt. 1. 6, Aesch. Pr. 50, Soph. Aj. 1020, Thuc. 8. 15, etc.:—τὸ ἔλ. freedom, Hdt. 7. 103, etc.; τοῦλεύθερον Eur. Supp. 438:—c. gen. free or freed from a thing, φόνου, πημάτων, φόβου Aesch. Eum. 603, Cho. 1060, Eur. Hec. 869; ἔξω αἰτίας ἔλ. Soph. Ant. 445; ἔλ. ἀπ' ἀλλήλων independent, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 23, Plat. Legg. 832 D. 2. of things, free, open to all, ἀγορά Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3; ἔλ. φυλακή, Lat. libera custodia, Diod. 4. 46;

περιωπή Acl. N. A. 15. 5; χρήματα ἔλ. unencumbered property, Dem. 930. 4.

II. like ἐλευθέριος, fit for a freeman, free, frank, ἐλευθερωτέρη ὑπόκρισις Hdt. 1. 116; ἐλευθερα βάσειν Aesch. Pers. 593; ᾧ μηδὲν ὑγιᾶς μηδ' ἔλ. φρονῶν Soph. Ph. 1006; δούλη μὲν, εἶρηκεν δ' ἔλ. λόγον Id. Tr. 63, cf. El. 1256; βάσανοι ἔλ. tortures such as might be used to a freeman, Plat. Legg. 946 C; τὸ ἔλ. Id. Menex. 245 C:—often in Adv., ἐλευθέρωσ εἰπεῖν Hdt. 5. 93, al.; χαίρειν .. καὶ γελᾶν ἔλ. Soph. El. 1300; τρέφεσθαι Isocr. 148 C; ἔλ. δούλευε, δούλος οὐκ ἔσει Menand. Incert. 279; ἐλεύθεροι ἐλευθέρωσ free and like free men, Plat. Legg. 919 E.

(It is difficult not to identify ἐ-λευθερ-ος with Lat. liber, ε being prefixed, as in ἐ-λαφ-ρός, lev-is; and an exactly parallel case both of ε prefixed and b standing for θ occurs in ἐ-ρυθ-ρός, rub-er. Curtius however returns to the old deriv. παρὰ τὸ ἐλεύθειν ὅπου ἐρᾶ, E. M. 329. 44.)

ἐλευθεροστομέω, to be free of speech, Aesch. Pr. 180, Eur. Andr. 153; cf. ἐξελευθερώω.

ἐλευθεροστομία, ἡ, freedom of speech, Dion. H. 6. 72.

ἐλευθερό-στομος, οὐ, free-spoken, Aesch. Supp. 948.

ἐλευθερουργός, ἄν, (*ἔργω) bearing himself freely or nobly; of the horse, Xen. Eq. 10, 17.

ἐλευθερώω, to free, set free, τὰς Ἀθήνας Hdt. 5. 62, cf. 4. 137; ἐλευθεροῦτε πατρίδα Aesch. Pers. 403, Cho. 1046; ἐλευθερώσαι τὴν πόλιν Dem. 561. 18; ἔλ. τὸν εἰσπλουν to set the entrance free, clear it, Thuc. 3. 31; to release a debtor, Hdt. 6. 59; τὸ γ' εἰς ἑαυτὸν πᾶν ἐλευθεροῦ οὐτόμα he keeps his-tongue altogether free, i. e. does not commit himself by speech, Soph. O. T. 706; to free from blame, acquit, τινα Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 26:—Pass. to be set free, Hdt. 1. 95, 127, al.: to indulge in licence, Plat. Rep. 575 A. 2. c. gen. to set free, loose or release from, φόνου Eur. Hipp. 1449; χρεῶν Plat. Rep. 566 E; so, ἐλευθεραῖντες ἐκ δρασμῶν πόδα, i. e. ceasing to flee, Eur. H. F. 1010:—Pass., τῶνδε τῶν τόπων ἔλ. Plat. Phaedo 114 B; ἀπὸ τῶν πλουσίων Id. Rep. 569 A.

ἐλευθερώσις, εως, ἡ, a freeing, setting free, Hdt. 9. 45; ἀπό τινοσ Thuc. 3. 10; δούλων ἔλ. ποιεῖσθαι Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 32. II. licence, Plat. Rep. 561 A. —

ἐλευθερωτέον, verb. Adj. one must set free, quoted from Polyb.

ἐλευθερωτής, οὐ, ὁ, a liberator, Luc. Vit. Auct. 8, Dio C. 41. 57.

Ἐλευθώ, ὄσ contr. οὐς, ἡ, = Εἰλείθωια, Pind. O. 6. 71.

Ἐλευσίνιος, α, ον, of Eleusis, h. Hom. Cer. 266, Hdt., etc.; esp. as epith. of Demeter and Cora. II. Ἐλευσίνιον, τό, their temple at Eleusis, Andoc. 15. 1, Inscr. of Brit. Mus. 11. III. Ἐλευσίνια, τά, their festivals, Paus. 4. 33, 5; of these there were two, the greater and the less, Dict. of Antiqq. [σῖ, except in h. Hom. l. c., Soph. Ant. 1120.]

Ἐλευσίς, ἴνος, ἡ, Eleusis, an old city of Attica, sacred to Demeter and Cora (Proserpine), first in h. Hom. Cer.: the form Ἐλευσίν only occurs in late MSS., as in Strabo 395, but Ἐλευσίς in 397 (bis); so Σαλαμίν is a late form for Σαλαμίς. II. Adv., Ἐλευσίνι at Eleusis, Andoc. 15. 6, Lys. 103. 24, Xen., etc. (in late and incorrect writers, ἐν Ἐλ., v. Cobet. V. LL. p. 201): Ἐλευσίνῳδε, Adv. to Eleusis, Lys. 125. 6, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 24; Ἐλευσινόθεν, from Eleusis, Andoc. 15. 4, Lys. 107. 12.

Ἐλευσις, εως, ἡ, a coming, arrival, Dion. H. 3. 59. 2. the Advent of our LORD, N. T.

ἐλεύσομαι, fut. of ἔρχομαι, Hom.

ἐλευστέον, verb. Adj. of ἔρχομαι, one must come, LXX (2 Macc. 6. 17).

ἐλεφαίρομαι, old Ep. Dep. (of dub. origin), to cheat with empty hopes, said of the false dreams that come through the ivory gate, οἱ μὲν κ' ἔλθωσι διὰ πριστοῦ ἐλέφαντος, οἱ β' ἐλεφαίρονται Od. 19. 565, (where observe the play of words between ἐλέφας, ἐλεφαίρομαι, as between κέρασ, κραίνειν, in speaking of the true dreams which come through the horn gate, οἱ δὲ διὰ ξεστώων κερῶων ἔλθωσι θύραζε, οἱ β' ἔτυμα κραίνουσι):—generally, to cheat, overreach, ἐλεφηράμενος .. Τυδείδην II. 23. 388. II. in Hes., of the Nemean lion, ἐλεφαίρετο φῦλ' ἀνθρώπων he used to destroy them, Th. 330.

ἐλεφαντ-ἄγωγός, ὁ, an elephant-driver, Poll. 1. 140.

ἐλεφαντ-ἀρχης, οὐ, ὁ, the commander of a squadron of elephants with the men upon them, Phylarch. 29, Plut. Demetr. 25.

ἐλεφαντάρχια, ἡ, the office of the ἐλεφαντάρχης, Acl. Tact. 22.

ἐλεφάντειος, οὐ, of an elephant, Opp. C. 2. 500.

ἐλεφαντιᾶσις, εως, ἡ, a eutaneous disease, esp. in Egypt, so called from its likeness to elephant's hide, Plut. 2. 731 A sq., Aretac. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13:—also ἐλεφαντιασμός, ὁ, E. M. 561. 4:—ἐλεφαντιᾶω, to suffer from elephantiasis, Diosc. 1. 105, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 214.

ἐλεφαντινεός, α, ον, = sq., Anth. P. append. 209.

ἐλεφάντινος, η, ον, of ivory, ivory, Lat. eburneus, Alcae. 33, Ar. Eq. 1169, Pl. 815, al.; δίφρος ἔλ. the Lat. sella curulis, Polyb. 5. 53, 9, al.; οἰκοι ἔλ. LXX (Amos 3. 5): τὸ ἔλ. the substance of ivory, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 C. 2. white as ivory, μέτωπον, etc., Anacreont. 15. 12; τὸριχος Crates Σαμ. 1.

ἐλεφαντίσκιον, τά, Dim. of ἐλέφας, a young elephant, Acl. N. A. 8. 27.

ἐλεφαντιστής, οὐ, ὁ, an elephant-driver, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 6. II. a shield of elephant-hide, Arr. Pun. 46.

ἐλεφαντό-βοτος, οὐ, feeding elephants, γαῖα Nonn. D. 39. 26.

ἐλεφαντό-δετος, οὐ, inlaid with ivory, δόμοι Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 583; φόρμιγγε Ar. Av. 218.

ἐλεφαντο-θήρας, οὐ, ὁ, an elephant-hunter, Agatharch. ap. Phot.

ἐλεφαντο-κόλλητος, οὐ, inlaid with ivory, Clem. Al. 188.

ἐλεφαντο-κομία, ἡ, care of elephants, Acl. N. A. 6. 8.

ἐλεφαντό-κωπος, οὐ, ivory-hilted, ξιφομάχαιρα Theopomp. Com. Καπηλ. 2; ξίφη Luc. Somn. 26.

ἐλεφαντο-μάχια, ἡ, a battle of elephants, Plut. Pomp. 52.

ἐλεφαντο-μάχος, οὐ, fighting with elephants, Strabo 775.

ἐλεφαντό-πηχυς, ὁ, ἡ, ivory-armed, Max. Tyr. 14. 6.

ἐλεφαντόπους, ὁ, ἡ, *ivory-footed*, κλίνη Plat. Com. Incert. 8.; τράπεζα Luc. Somn. 14.

ἐλεφαντοτόμος, ὄν, an *ivory-cutter*, Opp. C. 2. 514.

ἐλεφαντουργική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the *art of ivory-working*, Byz.

ἐλεφαντουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) *working in ivory*, Philostr. 203.

ἐλεφαντοφάγος, ὁ, an *elephant-eater*, Agatharch. ap. Phot., Strabo 771.

ἐλεφαντώδης, ἐς, like an *elephant*, ὄτα Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13.

ἐλέφας, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, the *elephant*, first mentioned by Hdt. as a native of Africa, 3. 114., 4. 191; whereas Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 45 treats only of *Elephas Indicus*, cf. 9. 1, 30, etc., though the African is mentioned by him in Cael. 2. 14, 19:—not generally known in Greece till the time of Alexander, Paus. 1. 12, 4.

II. known to Hom. only as the name for the *elephant's tusk, ivory*, Il. 5. 582, and so Hes. and Pind.; for ivory was brought by Phoenician traffic to Greece long before the animal was known to Greek travellers; Hdt. calls the tusks more accurately ἐλέφαντος ὄδοντες, 3. 971:—Hom. brings false dreams through an ivory gate, v. sub ἐλεφαίρομαι.

III. = ἐλεφαντίασις, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13, C. I. 916.

IV. a *precious stone*, Theophr. Lap. 37. V. a kind of *cup*, Ath. 468 F. (Pott and others refer to the Hebr. *Eleph* (ox), and compare *bos Lucas*, the old Lat. name of the elephant, Lucr. 5. 1301; as Paus. (9. 21, 2) calls a rhinoceros ταῦρος Αἰθιοπικός. On the other hand the Hebr. name for the animal, *ibāh*, recalls the Skt. *ibhas*, which is identical with the latter part of ἐλ-έφας, and the first part of the Lat. *eb-ur*, whence *iv-oire*, etc.)

ἐλεφίτις or ἐλεφητίς, ὁ, a *fish*, corrupt in Hipp. 357. 45: ἀλφηστής is proposed by Coraës ad Xenocr. p. 92.

ἐλέωτρις, ἴδος, ἡ, a *fish of the Nile*, Ath. 312 B.

ἔλη, ἡ, = εἴλη, ἀλέα; Eust. 667. 22., 1573. 45. (Cf. σείριος.)

ἔλη, ἔληαι, v. sub αἰρέω.

ἐλήλακα, ἐλήλαμαι, ἐληλέδατο or -άδατο, v. sub ἐλαύνω.

ἐλήλεγμαι, v. sub ἐλέγχω.

ἐλήλιγμαι, v. sub ἐλίσσω.

ἐλήλυθα, εἰλήλουθα, ἐλθεῖν, ἐλθέμεν, ἐλθέμεναι, v. sub ἔρχομαι.

ἐλθετίον, = ἐλευστέον, Matth. Medic. p. 281.

ἐλίγδην, Adv. (ἐλίσσω) *whirling, rolling*, Aesch. Pr. 882.

ἔλιγμα, τό, a *fold, wrapping, ἱμάντων ἐλίγμασι*, of straps bound round the leg, Ephipp. Navay 1. 9; ἀπρουθωτὰ ἐλ. Sophr. 68 Ahr. II. a *curl, lock of hair*, Anth. P. 6. 211. III. a *bending of the bone without fracture*, also θλάσμα, Soran. p. 47 Cocch.

ἔλιγματώδης, ἐς, = ἐλικοειδής, *twisted*, Lex. de Spir. p. 217.

ἔλιγμός, ὁ, a *winding, convolution*, as of the Labyrinth, Hdt. 2. 148; πολλοὺς ἐλ. ἄνω καὶ κάτω πλανᾶσθαι Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4; of the bowels, ἐλ. ἔχει Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 11, cf. 3. 1, 22; of a snake, Nic. Th. 159; of dancers' feet, Orph. H. 37. 12; generally, a *rotatory motion*, Plut. 2. 404 F: in pl. the *plies* of a knot, Plut. Alex. 18; βενμάτων ἐλιγμοί Id. Caes. 19.

ἐλικ-ἀμπυξ, ὄν, ἡ, *wreathed with a circlet*, Pind. Fr. 45. 18.

ἐλικ-αυγής, ἐς, with *circling rays*, ἡλιος Orph. Fr. 7. 25.

ἐλικη [ῖ], ἡ, (ἐλίξ) a *winding*; hence, I. the *constellation of the Great Bear*, from its revolving round the pole, Arat. 37, Ap. Rh. 3. 1195. II. the *convolution* of a spiral shell, as of snails, whelks, etc., Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 18, P. A. 4. 5, 30, al.; of the bowels, Id. P. A. 4. 5, 58, cf. H. A. 4. 2, 26; of the ear, Id. G. A. 5. 2, 8. III. in Arcadia, the *willow*, from its pliant nature, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, fin.; cf. Lat. *salix*.

ἐλικηδόν, Adv. = ἐλίγδην, *spirally*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 1.

ἐλικίας, ὄν, ἡ, *forked lightning*, Arist. Mund. 4, 20.

ἐλικο-βλέφαρος, ὄν, with *ever-moving eyelids, quick-glancing*, epith. of Aphrodité, h. Hom. 5. 19, Hes. Th. 16, Pind. Fr. 88; of Leda, Pind. P. 4. 304; cf. ἐλικωψ.

ἐλικο-βόστρυχος, ὄν, with *curling hair*, Ar. Fr. 314.

ἐλικο-γραφέω, to *describe a winding lane*, Agathem. 2. 10.

ἐλικο-δρόμος, ὄν, *running in curves, twisting*, Orph. H. 8. 10: *circular*, Eur. Bacch. 1067 (as restored by Reisk. for ἔλκει δρόμον).

ἐλικο-ειδής, ποῖτ. εἰλικ-, ἐς, of *winding or spiral form*, Plut. Num. 13; ἔντερον Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 3. 3. Adv. -δῶς, v. sub ἀλλοειδής.

ἐλικόρ-ροος, ὄν, with *winding stream*, Orac. ap. Paus. 4. 20, 1.

ἐλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of water, *eddying*, Call. Fr. 290; of the dance, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 65.

ἐλικτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, *anything twisted: an armlet, earring*, Ar. Fr. 309, Lysias 121. 44.

ἐλικτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐλίσσω) *rolled, twisted, wreathed*, βούς κεράεσσιν ἐλικταί h. Hom. Merc. 192; δράκων Soph. Tr. 12; κισσός Eur. Phoen. 651; στέφανος Chaerem. ap. Ath. 679 F; βόστρυχος Theodect. ap. Ath. 454 E; κλίμαξ ἐλ. a *winding staircase*, Ath. 209 B; ἐλ. κύτος a *wheeled ark*, Eur. Ion 40; ἐλικτόν κρούειν πύδα, of dancers (cf. ἐλίσσω I), Id. El. 180; σύριγξ περὶ χεῖλος ἐλικτά Theocr. 1. 129; ἐλικτά, or μὴ ἐλικτά, of insects that can roll or double themselves up, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 6., 4. 11, 17. II. metaph. *tortuous, not straightforward*, Eur. Andr. 448; *obscure* Lyc. 1466.

ἐλικώδης, ἐς, = ἐλικοειδής, Plut. 2. 648 F, Nonn. D. 1. 370, etc.

ἐλικών, ἄνθος, ὁ, the *thread spun from the distoff to the spindle*, Hesychn. II. ἐλικών, ἄνθος, ὁ, a *nine-stringed instrument*, Aristid. Quint. 3, p. 187, Meib.

Ἐλικών, ἄνθος, ὁ, *Helicon*, a hill in Boeotia, famous since Hes. Op. 637, Th. 2, 7, 23, as the chief seat of the Muses.

Ἐλικωνιάδες (sc. παρθέναι), αἱ, the *dwellers on Helicon, the Muses*, Hes. Op. 656, Th. 1; Μοῦσαι Ἐλ. C. 1. 3067. 19:—so, Νύμφαι Ἐλικωνίδες Soph. O. T. 1109; Μοῦσαι Eur. H. F. 791, C. 1. 1212.

Ἐλικώνιος, α, ὄν, *Heliconian, of Helicon*, Pind. I. 7 (S). 127. II. epith. of Poseidon, Il. 20. 204; acc. to old Interpp., from Helicé in Achaia, where he was especially honoured, Il. 8. 203; but v. h. Hom. 21. 3.

ἐλικωπός, ὄν, = sq., Orph. H. 5. 9.

ἐλικ-ωψ, ὄψος, ὁ, ἡ, fcm. ἐλικώπις, ἴδος, with *rolling eyes, quick-glancing*, as a mark of youth and spirits, ἐλικώπιες Ἀχαιοί Il. 1. 389, etc.; ἐλικώπις κούρη Il. 1. 98; νύμφη Hes. Th. 298; Ἀφροδίτη Pind. P. 6. 1. Neither form occurs in Od.

ἔλινος, ὁ, (ἐλίσσω) a *vine-tendril*, Philet. 43. 2. the *vine*, Nic. Al. 181; also fem., Opp. C. 4. 262.

ἔλινό-τροπος, ὄν, like *vine-tendrils*, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 18.

ἔλινύες, αἱ, *days of rest, holidays*: in Polyb. 21. 1, 1, for the Roman *supplicatio*: cf. ἐλίνω.

ἐλίνω, Hdt., Hipp., Aesch.: impf. ἐλίνοον Hdt. 8. 71, ἡλ- App. Mithr. 43, Ion. ἐλινύεσκον Ap. Rh. 1. 589; fut. -ύσω [ῦ] Pind. N. 5. 2, I. 2. 67; aor. ἐλινύσα Hdt. 7. 56, Aesch. Pr. 530, etc. Ion. Verb, used also now and then in Att. Poets and in late Prose, to *keep holiday, to take rest, be at rest, repose, keep quiet*, often in Hipp., as 7. 32., 392. 4; μὴ ἐλινύειν Hdt. 1. 67; διέβη ὁ στρατὸς.. ἐλινύσας οὐδένα χρόνον without any cessation, Id. 7. 56; ἐλινύσοντα.. ἀγάλματα to *stand unmoved* on their pedestals, Pind. N. 5. 2, cf. I. 2. 67; ἐλινύοντα προσδέκεσθαι τινα to *see him standing idle, resting from work*, Aesch. Pr. 53; οὐκ ἐλινύειν ἔχρην Ar. Thesm. 598; ἐλ. μίαν ἡμέραν Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 28.

c. gen. rei, to *rest from, πλήθεος βρώμης* Hipp. 392. 6; ἔργων Dion. H. 1. 33. 3. part. to *rest or cease from doing*, ἐλίνοον οὐδένα χρόνον.. ἐργαζόμενοι Hdt. 8. 71, cf. Aesch. Pr. 530, Call. Cer. 48, Fr. 248. [u of the impf. short in Ap. Rh. 1. 862, long in 589, indeterminate in Att.

The later form ἐλινύω arose from ignorance that *ι* was long by nature, Schäf. Greg. p. 502.]

ἔλιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, as Adj. *twisted, curved*: in Hom. and Hes., as in Soph. Aj. 375, Theocr. 25. 127, epith. of oxen, commonly understood of their *twisted, crumpled harness*, like κεράεσσιν ἐλικταί in h. Hom. Merc. 192; others take it of the movement of their bodies as they walk, *rolling*, so that it is properly conjoined with εἰλίπους as the more general term, acc. to a common usage in Hom., v. Il. 9. 466, etc.; another version is *black*:—later of various objects, ἔλικα ἀνὰ χλόαν on the *tangled grass*, Eur. Hel. 181 (cf. sq. II); ἔλ. πλόκαμος Christod. Ecphr. 282; δρόμος Nonn. D. 2. 263; σείρη Tryph. 322.

ἔλιξ, ποῖτ. εἰλιξ, ἴκος, ἡ, (ἐλίσσω) *anything which assumes a spiral shape*; in Hom. only once, Il. 18. 401, γναμπτάς θ' ἔλικας, of *armlets or earrings*, like ἐλικτήρ, cf. h. Hom. Ven. 87, Arist. Mirab. 110:—afterwards in various relations. II. a *twist, whirl, convolution*, ἔλικες στεροπῆς *flashes of forked lightning*, Aesch. Pr. 1083, cf. ἐλικίας; of *circular or spiral motion*, αἱ κινήσεις καὶ ἔλικες τοῦ οὐρανοῦ Arist. Metaph. 2. 2, 27, cf. Tim. Locr. 97 C; of wreathing smoke, Ap. Rh. 1. 438. III. the *tendril of the vine*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 18, 2; βοσκὰν εὐφύλλων ἐλικῶν Eur. Hel. 1331; βόστρυος ἔλ. the *clustering grape*, Ar. Ran. 1321. 2. the *tendril of ivy*, Ar. Thesm. 1000; also a kind of *ivy, hederā helix*, Eur. Bacch. 1171, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 6. 3. a *curl or lock of hair*, Anth. P. 10. 19., 12. 10. 4. the *coil or spire* of a serpent, Eur. H. F. 399: in pl. the *feelers* of the polypus, Anth. P. 9. 14. 5. the *volute* on the capital of a column, Ath. 206 B, Vitruv. IV. the *convolution* of a spiral shell (cf. ἐλικη II), Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 13:—in pl. the *convolutions* of the bowels, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 23, G. A. 1. 4, 4; in sing., the *colon*, Id. P. A. 3. 14, 22:—also of the ear, Id. de An. 2. 8, 9. V. a *spiral running round a staff*, Ael. V. H. 9. 11, Ath. 543 C, cf. Ap. Rh. 139: the *spiral strip* folded round the scytalé, Plut. Lys. 19:—a *spiral, a screw*, Hermesian. ap. Ath. 599 A, Hero in Math. Vett., etc. 2. the *helix, a screw-windlass*, employed in launching ships, invented by Archimedes, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 A. 3. a *treadmill used to raise water*, cited from Philo. VI. of *involved sentences*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 48.

ἔλιξις, εὖς, ἡ, the *roll* of a bandage, Hipp. Offic. 743. 2. a *convolution* of the bowels, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 6.

ἔλιξό-κερως, ὄψος, ὁ, ἡ, with *crumpled horns*, κριός Anth. P. 9. 240.

ἔλιξό-πορος, ὄν, going *round and round*, Procl. h. Sol. 48. —

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of rivers, Dion. P. 630, cf. 979. II. Pass. and Med. to turn oneself round or about, turn quick round, ἐλιχθέντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν when they turned to face the foe, Il. 12. 74, cf. 408; so of a wild boar, ἐλιζόμενος having turned to bay, 17. 283, cf. 728, and v. sub δοκεύω; of a serpent, to coil himself, ἐλισσόμενος περὶ χειρῆ 22. 95; ἡ δὲ θ' ἐλισσομένη πέτεται (sc. καλαῦροψ) the shepherd's staff flies spinning through the air, 23. 846; κνίσση .. ἐλισσομένη περὶ καπνῶ rolling with the smoke, 1. 317; ἐλισσόμενοι περὶ δίνας whirled round in the eddies, 21. 11; so of rivers, to run eddying as they go, Hes. Th. 791; of the waves, τὸ ἐλισσόμενον αἰεὶ κυμάτων Pind. N. 6. 94; of ocean, ἐλίσεσθαι περὶ χθόνα Aesch. Pr. 138; ὦραι ἐλισσόμεναι the circling hours, Pind. O. 4. 5.

2. to turn hither and thither, go about, ἀν' ὄμιλον Il. 12. 49; καθ' ὄμιλον Ib. 467, cf. 17. 728; ἐλίσατο ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα turned himself hither and thither, doubting what to do, Od. 20. 24:—also, like Lat. *versari*, to be constantly in or about a thing, περὶ φύσας Il. 18. 372, cf. Plat. Theaet. 194 B; of bees, ἐλίσεσθαι μέλιτος to be busy about it, Arat. 1030. 3. to whirl in the dance, Eur. Bacch. 570, I. A. 1055. 4. Med. in Act. sense, ἤκε δὲ μιν σφαιρηδὸν ἐλιζόμενος he threw it with a whirl, like a sling, Il. 13. 204. 5. τὰς κεφαλὰς ἐλίχατο μίτρησι have their heads rolled round with turbans, Hdt. 7. 90.

ἐλίτροχος, ὄν, (ἐλίσσω) whirling the wheel round, σύριγγες ἐλ. Aesch. Theb. 205.

ἐλιφθεν, Aesol. for ἐλείφθησαν, 3 pl. aor. I pass. of λείπω. ἐλιχρῦσος, ὄ, a creeping plant with yellow flower or fruit, Alcman 29, Ibyc. 7, Cratin. Μαλθ. 1; ἐλιχρῦσου ξανθοτέρα Theocr. 2. 78.

ἐλκαίνω, (ἐλκος) to fester, Aesch. Cho. 843 (where φόνω τῷ πρόσθεν, as Paley remarks, is the dat. after ἐλκαίνοντι καὶ δεδηγμένω).

ἐλκᾶνον, τό, = ἐλκος, a wound, only in Hesych., who also has ἐλκανῶσα = ἐλκαίνουσα.

ἐλκεσί-πεπλος, ὄν, trailing the robe, with long train, of Trojan ladies in Il. ἐλκεσί-χειρος, ὄν, drawing the hand after it, τρύπανα Philipp. in Anth. P. 6. 103.

ἐλκε-τρίβων [τ], ὄ, cloak-trailer, nickname of a Laconian, Plat. Com. Πραεβ. 2.

ἐλκε-χίτων [τ], ὄν, trailing the tunic, with a long tunic, epith. of the Ionians, Il. 13. 685; cf. ποδήρης.

ἐλκέω, fut. ἤσω, strengthd. for ἐλκω, to drag about, tear asunder, in impf., νέκυν .. ἐλκεον δμφότεροι Il. 17. 395; in fut. and aor., κύνες ἐλκήσασιν Ib. 558 (al. ἐλκῶσασιν); σὲ μὲν κύνες ἠδ' οἰωνοὶ ἐλκήσασα 22. 336; Ἀητῶ γὰρ ἠλκήσε he attempted violence to Leto, Od. 11. 580; so in Pass., ἐλκηθείσας τε θύγατρας Il. 22. 62:—cf. ἐλκητον.

ἐλκηδόν, Adv. by dragging or pulling, πύξ τε καὶ ἐλκηδόν (i. e. ἐν πάλῃ) Hes. Sc. 302, cf. Il. 23. 715.

ἐλκήεις, εσσα, ἐν, full of wounds, Manetho 1. 162.

ἐλκηθμός, ὄ, a being carried off, violence suffered, σῆς τε βοῆς σοῦ θ' ἐλκηθμοῖο πυθέσθαι Il. 6. 465.

ἐλκηθρον, τό, part of the plough, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6; cf. ἔλυμα.

ἐλκημα, τό, that which is torn in pieces, a prey, κυνῶν ἐλκ. Eur. H. F. 568.

ἐλκητήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, one that drags, κτένες ἐλκητήρες of a harrow, Phaulias in Anth. P. 6. 297.

ἐλκητον, taken as 3 dual impf. of ἐλκω, for εἰλκέτην, Od. 13. 32.—But as such a form is against analogy, it is better to regard it as pres. subj., or to write ἐλκῆτον from ἐλκέω.

ἐλκο-ποιέω, to make wounds or sores: metaph. to rip up old sores, Lat. *vulnus refricare*, Aeschin. 83. 37.

ἐλκο-ποιός, ὄν, having power to wound, Aesch. Theb. 39S.

ἐλκος, εος, τό, (v. sub ἐλκω):—a wound, Il. 4. 190, al. (never in Od.), Pind., and Att. 2. a festering wound, sore, ulcer, ἐλκος ὕδρου the festering bite of a serpent, Il. 2. 723; of plague-ulcers, Thuc. 2. 49, cf. Xen. Eq. 5, 1, etc. II. metaph. a wound, loss, Solon ap. Dcm. 422.

13, Aesch. Ag. 640, Soph. Ant. 652, al.; ὑποκάρδιον ἔ. Theocr. 11. 15.

ἐλκῶω, to wound sorely, lacerate, Eur. Hec. 405; ἐλκ. ὄνυξιν Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 8, etc.:—Pass., Ib. 10. 6, 8. 2. to ulcerate, cause to suppurate, τὰ βλέφαρα Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, al.:—Pass., of persons, to suffer from wounds or sores, Com. Anon. 16. 8; of sores, to suppurate, Xen. Eq. 5, 1.

II. metaph., ἐλκ. φρένας, σίκους Eur. Alc. 878, Supp. 223.

ἐλκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἐλκω, one must drag, Plat. Rep. 365 C.

ἐλκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for drawing, attractive, Plat. Rep. 523 A, Ael. N. A. 17. 6.

ἐλκτός, ἡ, ὄν, that can be drawn, Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 25.

ἐλκῦδριον, τό, Dim. of ἐλκος, a slight sore, Hipp. Art. 829, Ar. Eq. 907.

ἐλκυθμός, ὄ, later form of ἐλκηθμός, Tryphiod. 21.

ἐλκῦσις, εως, ἡ, a drawing in, absorption, τῆς τροφῆς Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 21.

2. attraction, Aretae. Caus. M. Dint. 1. 10.

ἔλκυσμα, τό, that which is drawn, i. e. spun wool, Hesych. 2.

booty, Manetho 4. 200. 3. = σκαυρία, the dross of silver, because drawn off with a hook, Diosc. 5. 101.

ἔλκυσμός, ὄ, = ἐλκηθμός Philo 1. 151, Plut. 2. 900 E.

ἔλκυστάζω, Frequentat. of ἐλκω, to drag about, ἵνα μή μιν ἀποδρῦφοι ἐλκυστάζων Il. 23. 187., 24. 21; cf. βυστάζω.

ἔλκυστίος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be dragged, Xen. Ages. 9, 4.

ἔλκυστήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, an instrument for drawing: the midwife's forceps, Hipp. 618. 16: a rein, Gramm. II. as Adj. drawing, Opp. H. 5. 20.

ἔλκυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, drawing, of drugs, Diosc. 2. 106. 2. attractive, ἐλκυστικόν τι ἔχειν πρὸς φιλίαν Ath. 185 C.

ἔλκυστίνδα, Adv., = διελκυστίνδα, Eust. 1111. 24.

ἔλκυστός, ἡ, ὄν, drawn, to be drawn, Hesych. II. ἐλκ. ἔλαιον refined, fine-drawn oil, C. I. 2719. 21.

ἐλκω (ἐλκῶω only in Tzetz.): impf. εἰλκων, Aesch. Fr. 33, etc., Ep. ἐλκων Hom. (never εἰλκων):—fut. ἔλξω Aesch. Supp. 909, etc., rarely

ἐλκῶω [ῶ] Hipp. 751 D, Philem. Incert. 81:—aor. εἰλκῶσα Pind. N. 7. 152 and always in Att.; ἤλκωσα Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4993, 5006; later εἰλξα, poet. ἔλξα, Anth. P. 9. 370, Orph. Arg. 260, Galen.:—pf. εἰλκῶκα (καθ-) Dem. 60. 8:—Med., fut. -ύσσομαι Orib.: aor. εἰλκυσάμην (ἐφ-) Ar. Ach. 1120, (ἀφ-) Hipp. 787 H; rarely εἰλξάμην Galen.:—Pass., fut. ἐλκυσθήσομαι (ξυγαθ-) Aesch. Theb. 614, cf. Lyc. 358, ἐλχθήσομαι Galen.: aor. εἰλκυσάμην Hdt. 1. 140, Hipp. 1123 A, (ἐξ-) Ar. Eccl. 688; later, εἰλχθην Philostr. 359, Diog. L. 6. 91: pf. εἰλκυσμαι Hipp. 262. 9, Eur. Rhcs. 576, (καθ-) Thuc. 6. 50; ἔλκυσμαι (ἀν-) Hdt. 9. 98: plqpf. εἰλκυστο Hipp. 1134 B.—It will be seen that in the best Att., ἐλκω, ἔλξω were alone used in pres. and fut.; while the other tenses were formed from ἐλκῶω: in Ep. we have a collat. form ἐλκέω (q. v.); frequentat. ἐλκυστάζω.—In Hom., Aristarch. rejected the augm. (From √ΕΛΚ come also ὄλκῆ, ὄλκός, ἐλκυστάζω, ἄλοξ, ἀβλαξ, etc.; cf. Lat. *sulcus*:—ἐλκος, Lat. *ulcus*, are from a diff. source.) To draw, drag, with collat. notion of force or exertion, ὡς εἰπὼν ποδὺς ἔλκε began to drag [the dead body] by the foot, Il. 13. 383; ἦν περ .. ποδῶν ἔλκωσι θύραζε Od. 16. 276; [Ἐκτορα] περὶ σῆμ' ἐτάροιο ἔλκει Il. 24. 52; to drag away a prisoner, 22. 65; to draw ships down to the sea, 2. 152, etc.; to draw along a felled tree, 17. 743; of mules, to draw a chariot, 24. 324; ἐλκόμεναι νεοῖο .. πηκτὸν ἄροτρον to draw the plough through the field, 10. 353, cf. 23. 518; ἔλκ. τινὰ ἐπὶ κνάφου Hdt. 1. 92; περιβαλόντας σχοινία ἔλκ. to haul at them, Id. 5. 85. 2. to draw after one, ἐν δ' ἔπει' Ὀκεανῶ .. φάος ἠελίοιο, ἔλκων νύκτα μέλαιναν Il. 8. 486; πέδας ἔλκ. to trail fetters after one, Hdt. 3. 129; ἔλκ. χλανίδα to let one's cloak trail behind, Ephipp. Πελατ. 1; θοιμάτιον Archipp. Incert. 3; cf. ἐλκεσίπепλος, ἐλκεχίτων, ἔλξις, σύρμα. 3. to tear in pieces (used by Hom. only in the form ἐλκέω), δυνύχεσσι παρειάν Eur. 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 ἔλκωτικός, *ἡ, ὄν, = ἔλκωματικός*, Diosc. 1. 183: metaph. *exasperating*, Plut. 2. 854 C.
 ἔλλα, *ἡ, Lacon*, for ἔδρα, Lat. *sella*, Hesych.
 Ἑλλαδ-ἀρχης, *ὁ, chief of Hellas*, an officer mentioned in Pelop. Inscr., C. I. 1124, 1318, 1396; also at Delphi, 1718;—so Ἑλλαδαρχέω, at Ancycra, 4021: cf. Ἑλληναρχης.
 Ἑλλαδικός, *ἡ, ὄν, Hellenic*, Epigr. Gr. 926. 3.
 Ἑλλαμβάνομαι, *Med. to seize hold of, τινός* Diosc. 4. 184, Joseph. A. J. 6. 7. 5.
 Ἑλλαμπρύνομαι, *Pass. to gain distinction, ἰδία ἔλλ. τῷ τῆς πόλεως κινδύνῳ* Thuc. 6. 12: *to pride oneself*, Luc. Dom. 1; *τινὶ οὐ* a thing, Dio C. 73. 10.
 Ἑλλάμπω, *fut. ψω, to shine upon*, Archil. 55: *to shine or be reflected in, τινὶ* Plut. 2. 40 D. II. *trans. to illuminate, ἐλλάμπουσα* αἰεὶ ἐλλάμπεται Plotin. 2. 9, 2:—metaph. in *Med. to distinguish oneself, gain glory in or with, [τῷ ἱππικῷ] ἐπέιχε ἐλλάμπεσθαι* Hdt. 1. 80, cf. 8. 74.
 Ἑλλαμψις, *ews, ἡ, a shining in or on*, Plut. 2. 893 E, etc.
 Ἑλλάνιος, *Dor. for Ἑλληνίας*.
 Ἑλλάνο-δίκαι, *ὦν, al. the chief judges at the Olympic games*, Pind. O. 3. 21 (in sing.), Paus. 5. 9. 4, sq.; also at the Nemean games, C. I. 1126, ubi v. Böckh. II. at Sparta, a kind of court-martial to try causes arising among the allied troops, Xen. Lac. 13, 11.—The Dor. form is always used in Att., but Ἑλληναδίκαι is quoted by Hesych. s. v. et s. Δίαρχοι.
 Ἑλλάνοδικέω, *to be a judge at the games*, Paus. 6. 1, 5., 24. 3, Epigr. Gr. praef. p. xxiii.
 Ἑλλανοδικεῶν, *ὦνας, ὁ, the place where the Ἑλλανοδίκαι held their meetings*, Paus. 6. 24, 1 (in Mss. male -δικαίων).
 Ἑλλάς, *ἄδος, ἡ, Hellas*, a city of Thessaly, founded by Hellen, *ὁ δ' εἶχον Φθίην καὶ Ἑλλάδα* Il. 2. 683, v. Eust. ad l. 2. *all that part of Thessaly in which the Myrmidons dwell*, also called Phthiotis, freq. in Hom. 3. *Northern Greece*, as opp. to Peloponnesus, *καθ' Ἑλλάδα καὶ μέσον Ἄργος* Od. 1. 344., 4. 726, etc. 4. the proper name for Greece, from Peloponnesus to Epirus and Thessaly inclusively, Hes. Op. 651, Hdt. 8. 44, 47, Aesch. Pers. 50, 234, etc.:—often used collectively for Ἑλληνες, Eur. Or. 647, Thuc. 1. 6, etc. 5. lastly, as a general name for all lands inhabited by Hellenes, including Ionia, etc., Hdt. 1. 92, Thuc. 1. 3, Xen. An. 6. 5, 23, etc.; αὐθ' Ἑλλάς αὐτ' ἄγλωσσας Soph. Tr. 1060:—hence we hear of ἡ ἀρχαία Ἑλλάς, *Old Greece* (Plut. Timol. 37), as opp. to ἡ μεγάλη Ἑλλάς or *Magna Graecia* (Strabo 253).—Cf. Ἑλλην 1. II. as Adj. with a fem. Subst. *Hellenic, Greek, γλῶσσα* Hdt. 6. 98, al.; *πόλις* Id. 6. 98; *χθών, αἶα, γῆ* Aesch. Supp. 243, etc.; *στολή* Soph. Ph. 223, etc.; even with a masc. Subst., Id. Fr. 17; *τίς Ἑλλάς, ἡ βάρβαρος, ἡ τῶν πάροιθεν εὐεργετῶν ἕτερας* . . ; Eur. Phoen. 1513; cf. Ἑλλην 11.
 Ἑλληβοριάω, *to need hellebore, i. e. to be mad*, Hipp. 1287. 17, Callias Incert. 10.
 Ἑλληβορίζω, *to dose with hellebore*, Hipp. Mochl. 858; and so, *to bring one to his senses, τί σταντὸν αὐχ Ἑλληβορίζεις*; Dem. 268. 3.
 Ἑλληβορίνη, *ἡ, a plant like hellebore*, said to be the same as ἐπιπακτίς, Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 2, Diosc. 4. 109.
 Ἑλληβορισμός, *ὁ, a curing by hellebore*, Hipp. 1287. 26.
 Ἑλληβορίτης οἶνος, *wine flavoured with hellebore*, Diosc. 5. 82.
 Ἑλληβορο-ποσία, *ἡ, a drinking of hellebore*, Hipp. 1160 B.
 Ἑλλέβορος, more rarely ἔλλ-, *ὁ, hellebore*, Lat. *veratrum*, a plant used by the Ancients as a specific for many illnesses, esp. for madness, ἔλλ. μέλας Hipp. Acut. 387, cf. Aph. 1249; *πίθ' ἔλλέβορον* i. e. you are mad, Ar. Vesp. 1489; *ἔλλέβορον ἤδη πώποτ' ἐπιε*; Menand. Ἄρρ. 5; *ἔλλέβορον πίσικειν* Hipp. Fract. 760. The best grew at Ancycra in Phocis, Strabo 418, cf. Hor. Sat. 2. 3, 83 and 166. II. a golden ornament of women, Ar. Fr. 309. 6, Nicostr. Incert. 7; cf. Hesych.
 Ἑλλεδῶνάς, *ὁ, (εἶλω) the band for binding corn-sheaves*, Il. 18. 553, h. Cer. 456, Hes. Sc. 291;—always in pl. Cf. Butt. Lexil. v. εἶλεῖν 21.
 Ἑλλεμμα, *τό, a defect, deficiency*, Hipp. 28. 5; *τὰ καθ' ὑμᾶς ἐλλεμματα short-comings* dependent on yourselves, Dem. 26. 3; *arrears*, Id. 606. 29; *ταῦ νόμου ἔλλ.* Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 12; *τὰ περὶ τὴν διάλεκτον ἔλλ.* Dion. H. de Dem. 20.
 Ἑλλεπασμός, *f. l. for λοιπασμός, q. v.*
 Ἑλλεπίης, a freq. error of the Copyists for Ἑλλιπής.
 Ἑλλεπόντως, *Adv. part. pres. act. incompletely*, Plotin. 1. 3, 6, Hesych.
 Ἑλλεπτικός, *ἡ, ὄν, in Gramm. elliptic, defective*, Eust. 66. 24. Adv. -κῶς:—v. Ἑλλεψις.
 Ἑλλείπω, *fut. ψω, to leave in, leave behind, ἐλπίδα* Eur. El. 609; *τοῖν σφιν ἐνέλλιπε θελκτὸν δαίδης* Ar. Rh. 1. 515:—*to leave unpaid*, Polyb. 4. 60, 2. 2. *to leave out, leave undone*, Lat. *omitto, praetermitto*, often with the negat. pron. neut., *μηδὲν ἔλλ. ὅσων χρῆ πανεῖν* Soph. Aj. 1379; *οὐδὲν ἐλλείψουσι . . χειραυρίας* Ar. Lys. 673; *λέγε μηδὲν ἐλλείπων* Plat. Polit. 269 C, cf. Tim. 17 B, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 17; so, almost always with neuters which may be regarded as adverbial, when the Verb may be transl. *to fail in*, ἔλλ. *τι τῶν ναμίμων* Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 14; *τοῦτο αὐτὸ ἔλλ.* Plat. Polit. 267 C, cf. Rep. 362 D; *ἐνια, σμικρά* Id. Crat. 431 C, D, etc.; so in Pass., Id. Philcb. 18 D, Rep. 484 D; *αὐδὲν . . ἐλλέλειπται* Lys. 129. 27; *εὐρήσει αὐδὲν ἐλλειφθέν* Dem. 326. 26. 3. actually intr. *to fall short, fail*, h. Hom. Ar. 213; *ἄτας οὐδὲν ἐλλείπει* Soph. Ant. 554; *ἦνπερ μὴ ἄλλίπωσιν αἱ δίκαι* Ar. Pl. 859; ἔλλ. *ἐν τινι* in a thing, Thuc. 1. 120; *τινὶ* Polyb. 15. 3, 5; opp. *to περιγίγνεσθαι*, Plat. Legg. 740 D: *to fail in duty*, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 8, Eq. 8, 5; *τὸ ἐλλείπαν τῆς ἐπιστήμης* a deficiency of . . , Thuc. 6. 69, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 39, etc.: *to be too small*, Id. Cyn. 5, 26:—*ἐλλείπων*, a certain throw of the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2. 4. c. gen. rei, like δέω, *to be in want of, fall short of, lack,*

τὸν ἐλλείπαντ' ἔτι ἤβης ἀκμαίας Aesch. Theb. 10; ἔλλ. *χρημάτων* Thuc. 1. 80; *τῆς δόξης* Id. 2. 61; *τὸ τίμημα ἐνέλιπε τῶν ἐξακισχιλίων διακοσίαις ταλάντων fell short of the 6000 by 200*, Polyb. 2. 62, 7; *τασαῦταν ἐλλείπει τοῦ λυπεῖσθαι* so far does he fall short of feeling pain, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 15; *πολλοῦ γε καὶ τοῦ παντὸς ἐλλείπω* (sc. τοῦ ταρβεῖν) Aesch. Pr. 961; with a negat., *προθυμίας γὰρ αὐδὲν ἐλλείπει* Ib. 341, cf. Ar. Lys. 672, Plat. Tim. 20 C; *οὔτε ἀνοίας οὐδὲν ἐλλείπει οὔτε ἀναισχυντίας* Id. Rep. 571 D: *impers., ἐλλείπει πωμάτων there is lack of drink*, Id. Legg. 844 B; *οἷς ἂν τῆς γενέσεως ἐλλείπη* Ib. 740 C. 5. c. gen. pers. *to be inferior to*, Id. Alc. 1. 122 C, D; *ἐμπειρία μηδὲν ἐκείνων ἔλλ.* Id. Rep. 484 D:—*absol. to be inferior, be lacking*, Id. Legg. 719 D. 6. foll. by *μή* c. inf., *τί γὰρ ἔλλ. μὴ παραπαίει*; in what does he fall short of madness? Aesch. Pr. 1056; *αὐδὲν ἐλλείψω τὸ μὴ αὐ . . πυθέσθαι* Soph. Tr. 90. 7. with a part., *ὁ τι ἂν τις ἐλλείπη λέγων* Plat. Phaedr. 272 D; *οὐκ ἐλλείπει εὐχαριστῶν* he fails not to give thanks, ap. Dem. 257. 2; so, ἔλλ. *τὰς εἰσφοράς* (sc. ἀποδιδούς) *he fails to pay the taxes*, Id. 753. 22; *absol., οἱ ἐλλείπαντες defaulters*, Id. 607 2. 8. of things, *to be wanting or lacking to . . , c. dat., Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 8; ὦν δ' ἐνέλειπε τῇ πόλει . . , Dem. 326. 20. II. c. acc. pers., ἐλλείπει τινά τι something fails one*, Polyb. 9. 41, 1; *ἵνα μηδὲν αὐτὰς ἐλλείπη τῶν ἐπιτηδείων* Id. 10. 18, 11. III. *Pass. to be left behind in a race*, Soph. El. 736: *to be surpassed, ἐλλείπεσθαι εἰ ποίων* Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 5. 2. *to be left wanting, to fail*, Id. Cyr. 6. 2, 37, Eq. 3, 8, etc.; *τι* in a thing, Plat. Rep. 484 D: *to be inferior to . . , τινος* Id. Amat. 136 A. ἔλλείχω, *to lick in, to take one's fill of, τινός* Com. Anon. 125; cf. ἐμπίνω, ἐμφορέω.
 ἔλλειψις, *ews, ἡ, a leaving out, ellipse*, in grammar, Ath. 644 A; v. Bos Ellipsis. ed. Schäf., Herm. Vig. append. II. (from intr.) *a falling short, defect, opp. to ὑπερβαλή*, Plat. Prot. 356 A; *to ὑπεροχή*, Arist. Phys. 1. 4, 1, Metaph. 3. 2, 18, al. 2. *the conic section Ellipse*, so called because its plane forms with the base of the Cone a less angle than that of the Parabola.
 ἔλλερος, *dialectic for κακός*, Call. Fr. 434, cf. Eust. 635. 5.
 ἔλλεσχος, *av, talked of in the λέσσαι, commonly talked of*, Hdt. 1. 153; cf. περιλεσχήμενος.
 Ἑλλην, *ἦνος, ὁ, Hellen*, son of Deucalion, Hes. Fr. 28. 2. the Ἑλληνες of Hom. are the Thessalian tribe of which Hellen was the reputed chief (cf. Ἑλλάς 1), Il. 2. 684; therefore Aristarch. rejected Il. 2. 530 (in which the Greeks as a nation are called Πανελληνες), and it is plain that Thuc. (1. 3) could not have known this line. 3. later, Ἑλληνες became the common name for all Greeks: Strabo 370 says that this usage was known to Hes., and in his extant works Πανελληνες occurs, Op. 526; but the earliest usage of Ἑλληνες as a national name appears in an Inscr. of Ol. 48. 3 (586 B.C.) cited by Paus. 10. 7, 4-6: at that time the name must have been general, and was specially opp. to βάρβαροι, v. sub βάρβαρος. 4. later still, used of Gentiles, whether heathens or Christians, as opp. to Jews, N. T. and Eccl. II. as Adj. = Ἑλληνικός, Pind. N. 10. 46, Thuc. 2. 36, etc.:—even with a fem. Subst., Ἑλλην' ἐπίσταμαι φάριν Aesch. Ag. 1254; *σταλήν γ' Ἑλληνα* Eur. Heracl. 131; Ἑλλην γυνή Philem. Παιδ. 1; Ἑλλην ἀληθῶς οὖσα, of fortune, Apollod. Γραμμ. 1. 10; τῶν Πυλῶν Ἑλλήνων Dem. 327. 6; cf. Ἑλλάς 11:—as neut., ἔθνη Ἑλληνα Eus. Laud. Const. 13. 6, cf. Themist. 332 D.
 Ἑλληναρχης, *ὁ, chief of the Hellenes, a magistrate in Sarmatia*, C. I. (add.) 2132 d, e.
 Ἑλληνίζω, mostly in pres.: aor. act. ἑλληνίσαι Dio C. 55. 3: aor. pass. without augm., Thuc. 2. 68, but pf. pass. ἡλλήνισται (v. infr.). *To speak Greek*, Ἑλλην μὲν ἐστί καὶ Ἑλληνίζει Plat. Meno 82 B, cf. Charm. 159 A, Prot. 328 A; *οἱ δ' Ἑλληνες ἑλληνίζαμεν* Posidipp. Incert. 2; Ἑλλ. *τῇ φωνῇ* Aeschin. 78. 25; esp. *to speak or write pure Greek*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 1. 2. of a phrase, *οὐκ ἂν ἑλληνίζοι would not be Greek*, Id. Soph. Elench. 32, 4. 3. *to favour the Greeks*; and so, *to be pagan*, Eccl. II. *trans. to make Greek, Hellenize*, Liban. 1. 305: *to translate into Greek*, Dio C. l. c.:—*Pass., ἑλληνισθῆναι τὴν γλῶσσαν ἀπὸ τινος to be made Greeks in language by another*, Thuc. l. c.; *τὰ ὀνόματα . . ἡλλήνισται have assumed an Hellenic form*, Joseph. A. J. 1. 6, 1.
 Ἑλληνικός, *ἡ, ὄν, Hellenic, Greek*, Hdt. 4. 108, al., and Att. 2. τὸ Ἑλληνικόν the Greeks collectively, Hdt. 7. 139, al.; *the Greek soldiery*, Xen. An. 1. 4, 13. 3. τὰ Ἑλληνικά the history of Grecian affairs, Thuc. 1. 97, etc.; *Greek Literature*, App. Civ. 4. 67. II. like the Greeks, οὐρ' πατρῶν . . , αὐδ' Ἑλληνικόν Eur. Alc. 684, cf. Ar. Ach. 115:—*Comp. -ώτερος* Plut. Comp. Lycurg. 1; *Sup. -ώτατος* Dem. 439. 26:—*Adv. -κῶς, in Greek fashion*, Hdt. 4. 108, Antiph. Παράσ. 4.
 Ἑλλήνιος, *α, av, = foreg., Zeus* E. Hdt. 9. 7, 1; (used by Att. in Dor. form, Ἑλλάνιος Ζεῦ Ar. Eq. 1253); *θεοὶ οἱ ἔλλ.* Hdt. 5. 49., 92, 7. II. Ἑλληνια, *τό, the temple of the Hellenes in Egypt*, Id. 2. 178. III. Ἑλλανία, *ἡ, = Ἑλλάς*, Eur. Hel. 1147, etc.
 Ἑλληνίς, *Dor. Ἑλλανίς, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fcm. of Ἑλλήνιος*, Pind. P. 11. 75, and Att., Cratin. Incert. 4, etc. II. Ἑλληνίς (sub. γυνή) a Grecian woman, Eur. El. 1076.
 Ἑλληνισμός, *ὁ, imitation of the Greeks, Hellenism*, Lxx (2 Macc. 4. 13). II. *the use of a pure Greek style and idiom*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 176 sqq., Ath. 367 A, etc. III. in Eccl. *profane learning*, etc.
 Ἑλληνιστής, *αὐ, ὁ, one who uses the Greek language*; i. e., in N. T., a Hellenist, a Greek-Jew, Act. Ap. 6. 1, etc. II. in late Eccl. sometimes, like Ἑλλην 1. 4, a gentile, heathen.
 Ἑλληνιστί, *Adv. in Greek fashion*, Luc. Scyth. 3; ἔλλ. *ξυνιέναι* to understand Greek, Xen. An. 7. 6, 8.
 Ἑλληνο-δίκαι, -δικέω, only found in Dor. forms Ἑλλάνο-

Ἑλληνο-κοπέω, to flatter the Greeks, Polyb. 26. 5, 1: to affect Greek fashions, Id. 20. 10, 7; cf. δημοκοπέω.

Ἑλληνο-τάμιαί, ὧν, οἱ, the trustees of Greece, i. e. officers appointed by Athens B. C. 477 to levy the contributions paid by the Greek states towards the Persian war, Antipho 137. 31, C. I. 76 (c. B. C. 416), al.; —their treasury was first at Delos, but moved by Pericles to Athens, cf. Andoc. 28. 16, Thuc. 1. 96:—their office was called Ἑλληνοταμία (or rather -τάμεια), ἡ, Xen. Vect. 5, 5.

Ἑλλησποντιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of the Hellespont, Xen. An. 1. 1, 9, etc.:—so, Ἑλλησπόντιος, α, ον, Hdt. 7. 95, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 11.

Ἑλλησποντιάς, Ion. -ίης (sc. ἀνεμος), a wind blowing from the Hellespont, i. e. from the NE., Hdt. 7. 188; the same as καικίας, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 20; cf. also Arist. Probl. 26. 56, Theophr. Vent. 62.

Ἑλλησποντιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a fem. Adj., caught in the Hellespont, Archestr. ap. Ath. 278 D:—Ἑλλησποντίς, ἴδος, Soph. Fr. 446.

Ἑλλήσ-ποντος, ὁ, the Hellespont or sea of Hellé (daughter of Athamas, who was drowned therein), now the Dardanelles, Hom. (esp. in Il.), Hdt., etc.; called πορθμὸς Ἀθαμαντίδος Ἑλλῆς, Aesch. Pers. 70, cf. 722:—sometimes taken to include the Propontis, Hdt. 1. 57, etc.:—the adjacent country, Thuc. 2. 9, etc.

ἐλλιμενίζω, to exact the ἐλλιμένιον or harbour-dues, Ar. Fr. 392. II. to come into port, Synes. 166 B.

ἐλλιμένιος, α, ον, in the harbour, πύργου Strabo 60. II. Subst., ἐλλιμένιον, τό, harbour-dues, Lat. portorium, Eupol. Αὐτ. 3, Arist. Oec. 2, 23, Polyb. 31. 7, 12; in which sense Plat. uses the Adj. form ἐλλιμενικά (sc. τέλη), Rep. 425 D: cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 31.

ἐλλιμένισις, εως, ἡ, a coming into port, Schol. Soph. O. T. 197.

ἐλλιμενιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a collector of harbour-dues, Dem. 917. 10.

ἐλλιμνάζω, to form a marsh or pool, Basil.

ἐλλιπής, ἐς, (ἐλλείπω) act. leaving out, omitting, τινος Plat. Legg. 924 B. II. pass. behind-hand, wanting, lacking, defective, opp. to ἐντελής, τινος in a thing, Thuc. 5. 1., 7. 8, Plat., etc.; also c. dat., ἐλλίπεῖς προθυμία Thuc. 6. 69; δεῖπνον .. μηδενὶ ἐλλιπές Euang. Ἀνακ. 1. 3; ἐν τινι Polyb. 18. 5, 5.

2. absol. failing, ἐλλ. καὶ μὴ δυνάμενος ἐπιμελεῖσθαι negligent, Plat. Legg. 901 C; τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρούμενον ἀεὶ ἐλλιπές ἦν τῆς δοκίσεως whatever was not attempted was so much lost of their reckoning, Thuc. 4. 55; τὸ ἐλλιπές τῆς γνώμης ὧν .. φήθημεν πράξειν the failure of judgment in respect of .., Ib. 63; τὸ ἐλλιπές a defect Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 22.—Comp. ἐλλιπέστερος Polyb. 5. 32, 2, al.:—Adv. -πῶς, by ellipse, Gramm.

ἐλλισάμην, v. sub λίσσομαι.

ἐλλιτάνευε, v. sub λιτανεύω.

ἐλλοβίζω, (λοβός) to form pods, Gloss.

ἐλλόβιον, τό, (λοβός) that which is in the lobe of the ear, an earring, Lat. inauris, Luc. Gall. 29, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 203.

ἐλλοβος, ον, in a pod, καρπὸς ἐλλ. Theophr. II. P. 4. 2, 4; τὰ ἐλλοβα Id.: hence ἐλλοβό-καρπος, ον, bearing fruit in a pod, Ib. 6. 5, 3, as Schneid. for ἐλλοβοανθής, coll. 4. 2, 4.

ἐλλοβο-σπέρματος, ον, with its seed in a pod, Theophr. H. P. 7. 3, 2, opp. to γυμνοσπ-.

ἐλλοβώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like pulse, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 5.

ἐλλογέω, (λόγος) to reckon in, C. I. 1732 a. 37 (in Pass.). II. to reckon, impute, τοῦτο ἐμοὶ ἐλλόγει Ep. Philem. 18 (where the oldest Mss. have ἐλλόγα, imper. of ἐλλογάω).

ἐλλογίζω, = foreg., Clem. Al. 510.

ἐλλογίμος, ον, held in account or regard (ἐν λόγῳ), notable, famous, in high repute, like ἄγιος λόγου, Hdt. 2. 176, Plat. Prot. 327 C, Symp. 197 A, al.; ἐλλ. ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ Id. Prot. 361 E. II. eloquent, Poll. 2. 125:—Adv. -μως, Philostr. V. Soph. 2. 11, 1.

ἐλλογος, ον, endowed with reason, opp. to ἄλογος, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 2, 1. Adv. -γως, wisely, Eust. Opusc. 13. 76.

Ἑλλοπία, ἡ, (Ἑλλοψ, a son of Ion) the land of Dodona, Hes. Fr. 39. II. a district in Euboea, Hdt. 8. 23, etc.

ἐλλοπιεύω, (ἐλλοψ) to fish, Theocr. 1. 42:—ἐλλοπιεύω corrupt in E. M.

ἐλλόποδες, the young of birds or serpents, Cratin. Incert. 60; the f. l. ἐλλόπιδες in Hesych. is corrected from E. M. 331. 53.

ἐλλοπος, ὁ, v. sub ἐλλοψ II.

ἐλλός or ἐλλός, ὁ, a young deer, fawn, ποικίλος Od. 19. 228, cf. Eust. 1863. 39; cf. ἐλλοφόνος. (V. sub ἐλαφος.)

ἐλλός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἐλλοψ, q. v.

ἐλλο-φόνος, ον, fawn-slaying, of Artemis, Call. Dian. 190, C. I. 5943.

ἐλλοχάω, fut. ἦσω, to lie in ambush (λόχος), Plat. Theaet. 165 D; so in Med., Phalar. Ep. 5. II. to lie in wait for, τινά Plat. Symp. 213 B, Ael. N. A. 6. 4. III. Pass., ἐλλοχᾶσθαι κακοῖς to be filled with lurking mischiefs, Alciphro 2. 3.

ἐλλόχησις, εως, ἡ, a lying in ambush, ap. Suid. s. v. δεξιός.

ἐλλοχίζω, to lie in ambush, Eur. Bacch. 723. II. to lie in wait for .., τινά Plut. Philop. 14.

ἐλλοψ, ὀπος, mute, always epith. of fish, ἐλλοπας ἰχθύς Hes. Sc. 212 (called ἀναυδοί by Aesch. Pers. 578); ἐλλοπος μυνδοῦ δίκαν Lyc. 1375:—also ἐλλοπος, Emped. 12 (with many v. ll.):—also ἐλλός, ἐλλοῖς ἰχθύσιν Soph. Aj. 1279; ἰχθύες ἐλλοῖ Ποῦτα ap. Ath. 277 D. II. as Subst., ἐλλοψ, ὁ, a mute one, a fish, Nic. Al. 481, Lyc. 598; also fem., Lyc. 796. 2. an unknown sea-fish, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 8., 15, 14, Ath., etc.; also written ἐλοψ, Epich. 48 Ahr., Matro ap. Ath. 136 D; and (of a serpent) Nic. Th. 490.

ἐλλύπος, ον, in grief, mournful, Plut. 2. 621 A.

ἐλλύτης, Dor. -ας, ὁ, a kind of cake, Inscr. Ther. in C. I. 2448. v. fin., Hesych. s. v.

ἐλλυχνιάζομαι, Pass. to have a wick, Diosc. 1. 97.

ἐλλυχνιον, τό, a lamp-wick, Hdt. 2. 62, Hipp. 569. 55., 670. 44: the Att. word is θρυαλλίς.

ἐλλυχνιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, made of wick-cotton, μόνος Medic.

ἐλλωβάομαι, Dep. to commit an outrage, εἰς τινα Anton. Lib. 11.

Ἑλλωτία or Ἑλλωτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, epith. of Athena, Schol. Pind. II.

τὰ Ἑλλωτία (sc. ἱερά) her festival at Corinth, Pind. O. 13. 57.

ἐλμινθιάω, (ἐλμινς) to suffer from worms, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 8.

ἐλμινθιον, τό, Dim. of ἐλμινς, a little worm, Arist. H. A. 6. 16, 3.

ἐλμινθώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a worm, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 4.

ἐλμινς, ινθος, ἡ, dat. pl. ἐλμινσι: also a nom. ἐλμινς, Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 2, nom. pl. ἐλμινς Diosc. Parab. 2. 67, dat. ἐλμινσι Opp. H. 3. 180:—also a gen. ἐλμινγγος (as if from ἐλμινγξ), dub. in Hipp. Epid. 1. 987, 989 (where the Mss. vary), and the compd. ἐλμινγγοβότανον in the author of the Orneosophium; whereas ἐλμινθοβότανον is cited from Alex. Trall. A worm:

I. a man-worm, intestinal-worm, Lat. lumbricus; either flat (πλατεῖα), Lat. taenia, or round (στρογγύλη), Hipp. 511. 19 sqq., cf. Progn. 40, Aph. 1248, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 4 (where he adds ἀσκαρίδες as a third kind). II. a parasitic worm in sponges, Ib. 5. 16, 6:—worms in snow, Id. Plant. 2. 3, 9. (The Root remains uncertain: v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 504.)

ἐλξίνη [ῖ], ἡ, (ἐλκω) a plant with woolly capsules, perhaps parietaria or urceolaris, Diosc. 4. 39, 86.

ἐλξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐλκω) a drawing, dragging, trailing, τὰς Ἐκτορος ἐλξίς Plat. Rep. 391 B; ἱματίων ἐλξίς (v. ἐλκω 1. 2), Id. Alc. 1. 122 C. 2. attraction, Id. Tim. 80 C. 3. a drawing of the bow, Philostr. 717. 4. a draught, Paul. Sil. Therm. 82.

ἐλοιμ, ἐλοίμην, ἔλον, ἐλόμην, v. sub αἰρέω.

ἐλο-νόμος, ον, dwelling in marshes, Hipp. 358. 15.

ἔλος, εος, τό, low ground by rivers, marsh-meadows, ἵπποι ἔλος κατά βουκολέοντο Il. 20. 221: generally a marsh, ἀν δόνακας καὶ ἔλος Od. 14. 474; then in Hdt. 1. 191, Thuc. 1. 110, etc. (From √FEΛ, cf. the Gr. Colony Ἐλέη or Ἐλέα (Velia), also the Velia at Rome, which Dion. H. says was called from ἔλος (1. 20), Velitrae (on the edge of the Pontine marshes), and vallis.)

ἔλοψ, v. sub ἔλλοψ.

ἐλώσι, v. sub ἐλαύνω.

ἐλπίδο-δότης, ον, ὁ, giver of hope, Anth. P. 9. 525.

ἐλπίδο-κοπέω, to lead by false hopes, ἐπιθυμίας Sext. Emp. M. 6. 26.

ἐλπίδο-ποιέω, to raise hopes, Hesych.

ἐλπίζω: fut. Att. ἴω first in LXX and N. T. (ἐλπῖσω in Aesch. Cho. 187 is aor. subj.); aor. ἤλπισα Hdt. 8. 24, Soph., etc.: pf. ἤλπισκα (προ-) Posidipp. Incert. 1. 8: plqpf. ἤλπίκειν Hdn. 8. 5:—Med., App. Pun. 115:—Pass., aor. ἤλπισθην Soph.: pf. ἤλπισμαι Dion. H. 5. 40. Att. form of ἐλπομαι, used also by Hdt., to hope for, or rather (in earlier writers) to look for, expect:—Construct.: c. acc., Aesch. Theb. 589, Cho. 539, etc., cf. βούλησις; τι παρά τινος Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 17, Dem. 374. 1:—but often with a dependent clause in inf. to hope to do, or to hope or expect that .., with inf. fut., ἐλπ. μιν ἀποθανέσθαι Hdt. 1. 143, cf. Thuc. 4. 71; aor. inf. with ἄν, οὐδαμὰ ἐλπίζων ἄν ἡμίονον τεκέειν Hdt. 3. 151, Soph. Ph. 629, Antipho 118. 28, Thuc. 2. 53; but also without ἄν, ἐλπ. ποτε δεῖξαι Soph. Ph. 629; ἐλπίζων τὴν Εὐρώπην δουλώσασθαι (v. l. -σεσθαι) Lys. 192. 27; ἤλπισον ἐλεῖν, Xen. Ages. 7, 6; the inf. may be omitted, ἐκλυον ἄν .., οὐδ' ἄν ἤλπισ' αὐδάν (sc. κλυεῖν) Soph. El. 1281;—so also, ἐλπ. ὅπως or ὡς .., with fut., Eur. Heracl. 1051, cf. Soph. O. C. 385, El. 963:—Pass., τὸ μηδαμὰ ἐλπισθὲν ἤξειν Id. O. C. 1105. 2. of evils, to look for, fear, in same constr., δύστανον ἐλπ. αἴσαν Soph. Tr. 111, cf. Aj. 799; τουτὶ .. τὸ κακὸν οὐδέποτ' ἤλπισα Ar. Av. 956; ἐλπ. πάγχυ ἀπολέσθαι Hdt. 8. 12; but also, like δέδοικα, with μή foll. by aor. subj., οὐδαμὰ ἐλπίσας, μή κοτε ἐλάσῃ Id. 1. 77; οὐκ ἤλπισε, μή κοτέ τις ἀναβαίῃ Id. 8. 53. 3. with inf. pres. it means little more than to think, deem, suppose, believe that .., (as in old English, 'I hope he wol be ded,' Chaucer), ἐλπίζων εἶναι .. ὀλιώτατος Hdt. 1. 30; ἐλπίζων σιτόδειαν τε εἶναι ἰσχυρὴν .. καὶ τὸν λῆρὸν τετρῦσθαι Id. 1. 22; cf. 27, 75, Aesch. Theb. 76, Cho. 187; βούν ἡλέοντ' ἤλπισες ἐκτείνειν Eur. Andr. 720; ἐλπίζει δυνατός εἶναι ἀρχεῖν Plat. Rep. 573 C; τίς .. ἐλπίζει θεοῦς .. χαίρειν ἀπαρχαῖς; Com. Anon. 41;—so, sometimes, of future events, τίς ἤλπισεν ἀμαρτήσεσθαι τινα τῶν πολιτῶν τοιαύτην ἀμαρτίαν; Lys. 189. 24; οὐδὲν .. ποιήσειν ἐλπίζων Dem. 42. 12. 4. c. dat. to hope in .., τῇ τύχῃ Thuc. 3. 97; so, ἐλπ. εἰς τινα Ev. Jo. 5. 45, al.; ἐπὶ τινι Ep. Rom. 15. 12, al.; ἐπὶ τινι 1 Ep. Petr. 3. 5.

ἐλπῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (v. sub ἐλπω) hope, expectation (δόξα μελλόντων Plat. Legg. 644 C), Od. 16. 101., 19. 84, Hes. Op. 96; also in pl., πολλῶν βαγειῶν ἐλπίδων after the wreck of many hopes, Aesch. Ag. 505; κενάσιν ἐλπίσιν θερμαίνεται Soph. Aj. 478:—also a state of expectation, expectancy, Id. O. T. 771, cf. O. C. 1749, etc.:—Constr., in Att., with gen. both of subject and object, as (where both are conjoined), Πελοποννησίων τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ ναυτικοῦ the hope of the P. in their navy, Thuc. 2. 89: but the object is sometimes added with a Prep., αἱ εἰς τινα ἐλπίδες Id. 3. 14; ἐλπίδες ὑμέτεραι = εἰς ὑμᾶς, Id. 1. 69:—ἐλπιδ' ἔχω = ἐλπίζω, with inf. fut., μὴ οὐ δώσειν δίκην Hdt. 6. 11, etc.; with inf. aor., κλέος εὐρέσθαι Pind. P. 3. 196; with ὡς and inf. fut., Soph. O. C. 383; ὦστε and inf. aor., Eur. Or. 52; περί τινος Dion. H. 5. 27:—ἐν ἐλπίδι ἐμί Thuc. 7. 46, etc.; ἐν ἐλπίσι καλάς γίνεσθαι Plut. Brut. 40:—ἐλπῖς [ἐστὶ] μοι with acc. and inf. fut. or aor., just like ἐλπίζω, ἐλπῖς τίς αὐτὸν ἤξειν; Aesch. Ag. 679; τοσοῦτόν γ' ἐατὶ μοι τῆς ἐλπίδος, τὸν ἀνδρα .. προσμείναι Soph. O. T. 836; πλείων ἐλπῖς φιλίαν .. γενήσεσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 232 D; ἐλπῖς .. κτήσασθαι Id. Phaedo 67 B; with inf. pres., Aesch. Ag. 1434, Plat. Soph. 250 E; followed by ὡς .., Eur. Tro. 487:—εἰς ἐλπίδα ἐλθεῖν τινος Thuc. 2. 56; ἐπ' ἐλπίδας ἀφανεῖς καθίστασθαι Id. 5. 103; ἐλπίδα λαμβάνειν Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 7; ἐς ἐλπίδας ὑπάγειν τινά

Eur. Hel. 826; ἐλπίδα ἐμποιεῖν, παρέχειν, ὑποτιθέναι, etc., to raise, give, suggest hope, opp. το ἐλπίδα καταλύειν, ἀποκόπτειν, etc., to destroy it, all freq. in Att.; ἐκτὸς ἐλπίδος beyond hope, Soph. Ant. 330; παρ' ἐλπίδα, παρ' ἐλπίδας, freq. in Att.; v. ὀχέω II. 3:—proverb., πεινώμεν ἐπὶ τὰς ἐλπίδας Antiph. Κναφ. 6; κάπτοντες αὔρας ἐλπίδας σιτούμενοι Enbul. 'Αντ. 2; αἱ δ' ἐλπίδες βύσκουσι τοὺς κενούς Menand. Monost. 42. 2. the object of hope, a hope, Ὁρέστης, ἐλπίς δόμων Aesch. Cho. 776; ὑμεῖς, ἡ μὲν ἐλπίς Thuc. 3. 57; Εὐτυχος, ἡ γονέων ἐ. Epigr. Gr. 116; so Lat. spes, Casaub. Pers. 2. 35.

II. anxious thought on the future, boding, fear, Dissen Pind. N. 1. 32 (48), Aesch. Ag. 1434, Plat. Legg. 644 C.

ἐλπισμα, τό, a thing hoped for, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1089 D.

ἐλπιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, productive of hope, Arist. de Memor. 1, 2. II.

οἱ ἐλπιστικοί a sect who made hope the only stay of life, Plut. 2. 668 E; v. Heumann. de Elpist.

ἐλπιστός, ἡ, ὄν, hoped: to be hoped for, Plat. Legg. 853 E, etc.

ἐλπω, (v. sub fin.), Causal, only in pres. to make to hope, πάντα μὲν β ἔλπει she feeds all with hope, Od. 2. 91., 13. 380. II. elsewhere in

Med. ἔλπομαι, Ep. ἐέλομαι: 3 sing. imperf. ἔλπετο and ἐέλπ-, with augm. only once in Hom., Od. 9. 419; also pf. ἔολπα II. 22. 216, Od. 5. 379, Hes. Op. 271; 3 sing. plqpf. ἔώλπει II. 19. 328, Od. 20. 328, etc. To

hope or expect, indulge hope or expectation, often in Hom. and Pind., once in Hes. (l. c.), and in Hdt. (though the latter as often uses the Att. form ἐλπίζω, q. v.):—Construct., like ἐλπίζω: but mostly in Hom. with

acc. and inf. fut., II. 13. 8, etc.; of aor., 7. 199; of pf., 15. 110: sometimes also c. acc. rei, 13. 609., 15. 539; but sometimes the inf. must be supplied, ἐκτελέσας μέγα ἔργον δ' οὐ ποτε ἔλπετο θυμῷ (sc. ἐκτελέσειν)

Od. 3. 275:—Hom. is fond of the pleon. phrases, ἔλπετο θυμῷ II. 17. 404, etc.; ἔλπετο γὰρ κατὰ θυμόν Io. 355; ἐέλπετο δν κατὰ θ. 13. 8; also, μάλα δὴ σφισιν ἔλπετο θυμός 17. 495; ἔλπετο θυμός ἐνὶ στήθεσιν ἐκάστου 15. 701; ἤλπετ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ Od. 9. 419. 2. to expect

anxiously, to fear, with the same constr., Hom.; ἐλπόμενος τί οἱ κακὸν εἶναι to have a foreboding that . . . Hdt. 9. 113. 3. generally, to

think, deem, suppose, οὐ ποθὶ ἔλπομαι οὕτως δεύεσθαι πολέμοιο . . . Ἀχαιοὺς II. 13. 309; ἔπην ἡμέας ἔλπη ποτὶ δώματ' ἀφίχθαι Od. 6. 297; οὐ γὰρ ὄγ' ἀθανάτων τίν' ἐέλπετο . . . Τρώεσσιν ἀρηξέμεν II. 13. 8, cf. 7. 199., 15. 110, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 65. (From √FELΠ, as appears from the

forms ἐέλομαι, ἔολπα; hence also ἐλπίς, ἐλπίζω, ἐλπωρή, and ἐπ-αλπος, ἀλπ-νιστος; cf. Lat. volup, volupe (Plaut.), volup-tas.)

ἐλπωρή, ἡ, Ep. form of ἐλπίς, c. inf. fut. et aor. ἐλπωρή . . . κακῶν ὑπάλυξιν ἔσεσθαι Od. 23. 287; ἐλπ. φίλους ἰδέειν 6. 314., 7. 76: in pl., Ar. Rh. 3. 1255.

ἐλσαι, inf. ἔλσας, part. aor. I of εἶλω (q. v.).

ἐλση, ἐλσοιμι, ἐλσών, Lacon. for ἐλθ-, Ar. Lys. 105, 118, 1081.

ἐλύμα, τό, (ἐλύω) the tree or stock of the plough, on which the share was fixed, Lat. dentale, Hes. Op. 428, 484; cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. εἰλύω 3, and v. γύης.

ἐλύμος, ὄ, (ἐλύω) a case, quiver, Hesych. II. a kind of Phrygian pipe, made of box-wood, with a horn tip, ἐλυμοὶ αὐλοὶ Soph. Fr. 398, Callias Πεδ. 7; used by the Cyprians, Cratin. Jun. Θηρ. 1.

III. a kind of grain, elsewhere μελίνη, ραιὶς or millet, Hipp. 638. 2, Ar. Fr. 351, Polyb. 2. 15, 2. [ὑ, Draco p. 68, 15.]

ἐλύτρο-ειδῆς χιτῶν, tunica vaginalis testiculi, Medic.; al. ἐρυθρο- or even ἐρυτρο-, v. Greenhill Theophil. p. 337.

ἐλύτρον, τό, (ἐλύω) a cover, covering, as, I. the sheath of a spear, Ar. Ach. 1120; the case of a shield, Diod. 20. 11. 2. the sheath or shard of a beetle's wing, Arist. H. A. 1. 4, 12., 4. 7, 8; the shell of a crab, Acl. N. A. 9. 43; of the eye-lids, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 12, cf. H. A. 7. 8, 6. 3. the husk or capsule of seeds, Diosc. 2. 111. 4. the body as being the case or shell of the soul, Plat. Rep. 588 E, Poëta ap. Luc. Demon. 44. 5. a place for holding water, a reservoir, Hdt. 1. 185., 4. 173, Paus. 2. 27, 7, al.

ἐλυτρόω, to cover, case, Hipp. Art. 810, in Pass.

ἐλύω, Att. ἐλύω, to roll round (cf. εἰλύω):—only used in aor. I pass. ῥυμός ἐπὶ γαίαν ἐλύσθη the pole rolled to the ground, II. 23. 393; προπάροιθε ποδῶν Ἀχιλλῆος ἐλυσθεῖς rolled up, crouching before Achilles' feet, 24. 510; λασίην ὑπὸ γαστέρ' ἐλυσθεῖς twisting himself close up . . . Od. 9. 433; ἔρωσ ὑπὸ καρδίην ἐλυσθεῖς Archil. 94. II. in later Ep. = εἰλύω, to wrap up, cover, ἐν κτερέεσσιν ἐλυσθεῖς shrouded in them, Ar. Rh. 1. 254; ἐν ψαμάθοισι Ib. 1034; διὰ φλογὸς εἶθαρ ἐλ. Id. 3. 1313.—Cf. εἰλύω fin.

ἐλώδης, es, (εἶδος) marshy, fenney, ὕδατα Hipp. Acr. 280; χωρία Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 5; τὰ ἐλ. Id. Probl. 1. 18, al. II. frequenting marshes, of the elephant, Id. P. A. 2. 16, 3.

ἐλωρ, τό, Ep. word (used twice in Trag.) found only in nom. and acc. sing. and pl.:—spoil, prey, the sing. of unburied corpses, ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσιν ἔλωρ καὶ κύρμα γενέσθαι II. 5. 488, cf. 17. 151; μὴ θήρεσιν ἐ. κ. κ. γένωμαι Od. 5. 473, cf. 3. 271; of valuables, μὴ . . . ἔλωρ ἄλλοισιν γένηται 13. 208; so, κυσὶν πρόβλητος οἰωνοῖς θ' ἔλωρ Soph. Aj. 830:—in pl., κυσὶν δ' ἔλωρα . . . πέλειν Aesch. Supp. 800. II. in pl. also, Πατρόκλοιο δ' ἔλωρα . . . ἀποτίση may pay penalty for the slaughter of P., II. 18. 93.

ἐλώριον, τό, = foreg., Ar. Rh. 2. 264; in pl., ἐλώρια τεύχε κύνεσσι II. 1. 4. ἐλώριος, ὄ, a water-bird, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 E.

ἐμ, Aeol. and Dor. for the Prep. ἐν or rather εἰς, q. v.

ἐμαντοῦ, ἐμαντῆς, Ion. ἐμμαντοῦ (or ἐμμαντοῦ), ἦς:—Reflexive Pronoun of first person, of me, of myself: only used in gen., dat., and acc. sing., both masc. and fem.; in Hom. separated, ἐμ' αὐτόν II. 1. 271; as one word first in Hdt. and Att.; in pl. always separated, ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, etc.;—ἐν ἐμαντῷ συνοεῖσθαι in or with oneself, Eur. Or. 634; πρὸς ἐμαντόν Ar. Ran. 52, etc.; strengthd., ἰσχυρόν τ' αὐτὸς ἐμαντοῦ Ar.

Vesp. 357, cf. Lys. 1125; but, ἐν ἐμαντοῦ εἶναι (sc. οἴκῳ), metaph., to be master of oneself, Plat. Charm. 155 D:—on a nom. ἐμαντός, cf. Meineke Plat. Com. Met. 2.—V. snb σεαυτοῦ, εαυτοῦ.

ἐμβά, Att. for ἐμβηθι, imperat. aor. 2 of ἐμβαίνω.

ἐμβαβάζω, to interrupt, ἐμβαβάξαντες prob. 1. for ἐμβιβ-, Hipp. 44. ἐμβαδάς, ὄ, a cobbler, name given to Anytus, Theopomp. Com. Στρατ. 5.

ἐμβαδίζω, to walk on, τινί Acl. N. A. 10. 24: to enter, Dio C. 79. 14. ἐμβαδίων, τό, Dim. of ἐμβάς, Ar. Vesp. 600, Pl. 847, 941.

ἐμβαδο-μετρικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the measuring of surfaces, Math. ἐμβαδόν, Adv., by land, = περὶ, II. 15. 505; wading, Paus. 10. 20, 8.

ἐμβαδόν, τό, a surface, area, Polyb. 6. 27. 2; cf. Lob. Paral. p. 149.

ἐμβαθρα, ὠν, τά, a kind of shoes, Poll. 7. 93; cf. ἐμβάς.

ἐμβαθύνω, to make deep, hollow out, Alciphro 3. 13: to make to sink deep in, κακίαν ἐαυτοῖς Plut. 2. 1128 E. II. intr. to go deep into, τινί, of allegorising, Philo 1. 18, Eccl.: to sink deep in, εἰς τι LXX (Jerem. 30. 7=49. 30); τινί Eccl.

ἐμβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι: pf. -βέβηκα, Homeric part. ἐμβεβαῶς: aor. 2 ἐνέβην, Ep. 3 sing. ἐμβη, dual ἐμβητον. To step in, μή τις . . . ἐμβήη let none step in (so as to interfere), II. 16. 94; c. dat., δις τῷ αὐτῷ ποταμῷ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐμβήναι Heraclit. ap. Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 18; ἐμβέβακεν ἴχνησιν πατρός Pind. P. 10. 20. 2. to go on, go quickly, ἐμβητον, says Antilochus to his horses, II. 23. 403; ἐμβα advance, Eur. El. 113, 127; c. acc. cogn., τήνδ' ἐμβαίνουσα κέλευθον Id. Supp. 989; ἐμβαίνεσκες ἀταρπιτόν Epigr. Gr. 141. 3. to step into a ship, embark, go on board, ἐρέται δ' ἐν ἐκάστη πεντήκοντα ἐμβέβασαν II. 2. 720; τότε δ' ἐμβη νηὶ Πυλόνδε Od. 4. 656, cf. II. 1. 311; so in Prose, ἐς ἕτερον πλοῖον ἐμβ. Hdt. 2. 29; ἐς τὰς νέας Id. 5. 109, cf. Thuc. 1. 18, Lys. 194. 27; c. acc., λέμβον ἐμβ. Polyb. 30. 9, 11: absol. to embark, Eur. Tro. 455, Ar. Ran. 188, etc.:—generally, to step into, mount, εἰς τὸ φορεῖον Plut. Galb. 26; in pf. to be mounted on, ἐμβεβαῶς ἵπποισι καὶ ἄρμασι II. 5. 199; ἐπ' ἀπήνης ἐμβεβῶς Soph. O. T. 803; also c. acc., Ἴλιον ἐμβεβῶς Eur. Hec. 922; στέγην τήνδ' ἐμβεβῶτες Id. Cycl. 92:—to be fixed or fastened, κατὰ τι II. 24. 81. 4. to step upon, τῷ δ' ἐγὼ ἐμβαίνων Od. 10. 164; πεδίλοις ἐμβεβαυῖα Hes. Th. 12; τοῖσδ' ἀλουργέσιν Aesch. Ag. 946; δαίμων ἐνέβη Περσῶν γενεᾷ trampled upon it, Id. Pers. 911; μὴ μβαινε τῷ δυστυχοῦντι Menand. Monost. 356: cf. βούς IV. 5. to enter upon, ἐς τόνδε χρησμόν Aesch. Ag. 1567; εἰς κίνδυνον Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 15; εἰς τύπον Plat. Rep. 443 C, etc.; c. acc., ἐμβ. κέλευθον Eur. Supp. 989:—metaph. to enter upon, embark in, attempt, τινί Pind. N. 11. 57, Plat. Phaedr. 252 E; ἐν τινὶ ἐμβεβηκῶς embarked, engaged in . . . Dem. 309. 24. 6. rarely c. gen. to step upon, γῆς ὄρων Soph. O. C. 400 (cf. ἐμβατεύω I). 7. in Poets, with acc. of the instrument of motion (cf. βαίνω A. II. 4), ὕχοις . . . ἐμβεβῶς πόδα Soph. Fr. 599; ἐς ἄντρον ἐμβήσει (2 sing.) πόδα Eur. Heracl. 168. II. Causal in aor. I ἐνέβησα, to make to step in, put in, ἐν δὲ τὰ μῆλα . . . ἐβήσαμεν Od. 11. 4; δίφρον ἐμβήσαι τινα Eur. Heracl. 845, Cycl. 467; ἐμβήσαι τινα εἰς φροντίδα to make him anxious, Hdt. 1. 46; cf. ἐμβιβάζω.

ἐμβακχεύω, to rage against, τινί Helioid. 2. 4: cf. προσβακχεύω.

ἐμβάλλω; fut. -βάλλω: pf. -βέβληκα: aor. 2 ἐνέβαλον:—the Pass. is mostly supplied by ἐπίπτω. To throw in, as, ἐμβ. τινὰ πόντῳ II. 14. 258; ἵπποις χαλινούς ἐμβ. Theogn. 551, Xen. Eq. 6, 7., 9, 9, cf. II. 19. 394, Eur. I. T. 1424; ἐμβ. ψῆφον εἰς τὸν καθίσκον Dem. 1302. 27, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 21; ἐμβ. μοχλὸν [εἰς τὴν θύραν] Xen. An. 7. 1, 12; ἐμβ. σῖτον [εἰς τὴν φάτνην] Id. Cyr. 8. 1, 38, etc.:—then, simply, to lay or put in, [κεστὸν] ἐμβαλε χερσὶν put it into his hands, II. 14. 218; ἐνέβαλον τῶν χρημάτων [εἰς τὸ κανοῦν] Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 5. 2. so, of persons, to throw in or into, μιν . . . χερσὶν Ἀχιλλῆος θεὸς ἐμβαλεν let him fall into Achilles' hands, II. 21. 47; ἐμβ. νιν βροτοῦ ἀνέρος εὐνή 18. 85; ἐμβ. τινὰ εἰς τὸ βάραθρον Ar. Ran. 574, Nub. 1450; εἰς τὸ δεσμοτήριον Dem. 1251. 10; also, ἐμβ. τινὰ εἰς συμφοράς Antiph. 125. 7; ἐς γραφάς Ar. Ach. 686, etc., cf. Hdt. 4. 72; εἰς ἀπορίαν Plat. Phil. 20 A; εἰς ἔχθραν Dem. 248. 17:—ἐμβ. τὴν χεῖρά τινι to slide one's hand into another's, Ar. Vesp. 554; ἐμβαλλε χεῖρα δεξιάν, as a pledge of good faith, Soph. Tr. 1181; ἐμβαλλε χερὸς πίστιν, to which Neoptolemus answers—ἐμβάλλω μενεῖν I give my pledge to remain, Id. Ph. 813, cf. Ar. Ran. 754, 789. 3. often of the mind, ἐμβ. τινὶ τι θυμῷ to put it into his mind, Lat. injicere, Hom.; also, ἐν φρεσὶν ἐμβ. Od. 19. 10 (v. infr. III. 2); so, ἐμβ. ἴμερον, μένος τινὶ Hom.; ἐμβ. νεῖκός τιςι to throw in strife between them, II. 4. 444; ἐμβ. λόγους, Lat. injicere sermonem, Plat. Rep. 344 D; βουλήν ἐμβ. περί τινος Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 18; (and absol., ἐμβ. τινὶ περί τινος to give one advice on a thing, Ib. 5. 5, 43); ἐμβ. τι εἰς γέλωτα to bring it in for producing laughter, Dem. 151. 19. 4. to throw upon or against, νηὶ κεραυνόν Od. 12. 415; δαλὸν νήεσσι II. 13. 320; πέτρον στέρνῳ Pind. N. 10. 127; [Ἀχαιοὺς] πέτρας Eur. Hel. 1129; πῆχυν στέρνοισι Id. Or. 1466; λίθον τινὶ εἰς κεφαλὴν Antiph. 132. 27; πληγὰς τινὶ to inflict stripes, Xen. An. 1. 5, 11; so, ἐμβαλέτω ἰσχυρότατα (sc. πληγὰς) let him lay on . . . Id. Eq. 8, 4; ἐμβ. ἔλκεα to inflict them, Pind. Fr. 77; ἐμβ. πῦρ to apply it, Thuc. 7. 53; ἐμβ. ῥήγεια to lay on blankets, Od. 4. 298:—metaph., ἐμβ. φόβον τινὶ to strike fear into him, Lat. incutere timorem, Hdt. 7. 10, 5; ἄταν Aesch. Theb. 316; φροντίδας Antiph. 116. 28. 5. ἐμβ. ὤμον to put one's shoulder to the work, in archery, Hipp. Fract. 750. 6. to put into its place, to set a broken or dislocated limb, Ib. 761, 766, Artic. 780 sq., 830:—to graft a tree, Dem. 1251. 22, in Pass. 7. ἐμβ. τινὶ (sc. μάρμαρον) to throw at another, II. 12. 383. 8. to insert a word or a letter, Plat. Prot. 343 D, Crat. 414 C, al.; εἰς κωμωδίων στίχον Plut. 2. 334 E. 9. ἐμβ. οἰκίαν τινὶ to throw it in, bring it down upon him, Ar. Ach. 511. 10. τάφρον ἐμβ. to make a trench, Plut. Pyrrh. 27, Mar. 15. II. intr.

(sub. στρατόν) *to make an inroad or invasion*, Hdt. 4. 125., 5. 15; ἐς τὸν Ἰοθμόν Id. 9. 13, cf. Xen. Ages. 1, 29:—in Aesch. Theb. 583, 1019, στρατεύμα is expressed. b. generally *to break, burst, rush in*, ἐμβάλλειν εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν *to go boldly into it*, Aeschin. 23. 32, Lycurg. 148. 24, etc.; ἐμβάλλωμεν εἰς ἄλλον λόγον Eur. El. 962, cf. Plat. Theaet. 165 E. 2. *to strike a ship with the ram* (ἐμβολος I. 3), *to charge or ram it* (cf. ἐμβολή II. 2, ἐμβολος 3), νηὶ Hdt. 8. 84, 87, 92, cf. 7. 10, 2; ἐμβ. ταῖς λοιπαῖς (sc. ναυσί) Thuc. 4. 14; ξυνετύγχανε .. διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν τὰ μὲν ἄλλοις ἐμβεβληκέναι τὰ δὲ αὐτοῦς ἐμβεβληθῆσθαι on one side *had charged* others, on the other *had been charged* themselves, Id. 7. 70:—of water, ἐμβ. τοῖς οὖρεσι *to dash against* them, Hdt. 2. 28. 3. κώπη ἐμβάλλειν (sub. χεῖρας) *to lay oneself to the oar*, Lat. *incumbere remis*, Od. 10. 129, Pind. P. 4. 357; and ἐμβάλλειν alone, *to lay to, pull hard*, Ar. Eq. 602, Ran. 206, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 13. 4. of a river, *to empty itself, eis ..*, Plat. Phaedo 113 D. III. Med. *to throw in what is one's own*, ὄρκον εἰς τὸν ἐχθρὸν Dem. 1203. 26, cf. 829. 18. 2. metaph., φύξιν ἐμβάλλω θυμῷ Il. 10. 447; μῆτιν ἐ. θ. 23. 313; εἰς τὸν νοῦν ἐμβάλλεσθαι τι Dem. 247. 20; cf. supr. I. 3. 3. c. gen., ἐμβάλεσθε τῶν λαγῶν *fall upon* the hare's flesh, Ar. Pax 1312. IV. Pass. *to be dashed against*, of ships, *to charge* (v. supr. II. 2), Thuc. 7. 34, 70; of men, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 21.—Cf. εἰσβάλλω. ἔμβαμμα, τό, *sauce, soup*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4, Theop. Com. Eip. 2. ἔμβαμμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Anaxipp. Ἐγκαλ. 1. 35. ἔμβαπτίζω, =sq., Nic. ap. Ath. 133 E, Plut. Sull. 21. ἔμβαπτω, fut. ψω, *to dip in, τί τι* Hippon. 27; εἰς ἀλμῆν Cratin. Ὀδ. 5; εἰς ὄξος Ar. Fr. 205; ἐς τὸν κηρόν Id. Nub. 150:—as Med., Ar. Fr. 205, Luc. Asin. 6. ἔμβῦρος, ον, *of weighty sense, prudent*, Meineke Menand. Φάσμ. 2. ἔμβῦρόν, *to be heavy upon, τινί* Nic. Th. 324. II. of smell, *to be offensive*, Ib. 512, cf. Al. 554. ἔμβῦς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἐμβαίνω) *a kind of felt-shoe*, Lat. *solea, soccus*, used by the Boeotians, Hdt. 1. 195; at Athens by old men, Ar. Eq. 870, Nub. 858, Vesp. 103, 275, 447, al.; by poor persons, Isac. 51. 33:—ἐμβῦς Σικωνία *a woman's shoe of white felt*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 15, cf. Cic. de Or. 1. 54. 2. = κόθορνος, Anth. P. 7. 51, Luc. Gall. 26; χρυσαῖ ἐμβ. Id. Pseudol. 19, etc.; cf. ἐμβάτης. ἔμβᾶσι-κοίτας, ον, ὄ, name of a cup, Ath. 469 A. ἔμβᾶσίλειω, *to be king in or among*, c. dat., πόλεσι Od. 15. 413; οὐρανῷ Hes. Th. 71, etc.; ὄθι .. Ἄδρηστος πρῶτ' ἐμβασίλευεν Il. 2. 572:—c. gen., πάντων Theocr. 17. 85. ἔμβᾶσιος [ᾶ], ον, *favouring embarkation*, of Apollo, Ar. Rh. 1. 359, 404. ἔμβᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *a going on ship-board, embarking*, Polyb. 4. 10, 3: *a place of embarking*, Id. 3. 46, 1. II. *that on which one goes or steps*, πρόδουλος ἐμβασις ποδός, i. e. *a shoe*, Aesch. Ag. 945; cf. ἐμβῦς. 2. *the foot, hoof*, Eur. Bacch. 740. III. *a bathing-tub, bath*, Arist. Fr. 227, cf. Diosc. Alex. 14, Anth. P. 12. 207, Ath. 24 C. ἔμβᾶσι-χυτρος, ὄ, *pot-visiter*, name of a mouse in Batr. 137. ἔμβαστάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to bear in or on, carry*, Luc. Ocypr. 14. ἔμβῦτεύω, *to step in or on, to frequent, haunt*, mostly c. acc., of tutelary gods, νῆσος .. ἦν ὁ φιλόχορος Πάν ἐμβατεύει Aesch. Pers. 449 (v. Blomf. 455), cf. Eur. El. 595; Πάν Πελασγικὸν Ἄργος ἐμβατεύων Cratin. Incert. 22; ἵνα Διόνυσος ἐμβατεύει Soph. O. C. 679:—but c. gen., in simple sense, *to set foot upon, μήτ' ἐμβατεύειν πατρίδος* Soph. O. T. 825, cf. ἐμβαίνω I. 6. II. ἐμβατ. κλήρους χθονός *to enter on, come into possession of*, Eur. Heracl. 876; but more commonly, ἐμβ. εἰς τὴν ναῦν *to enter on possession of the vessel*, Dem. 894. 8; εἰς Βυζάντιον Id. 1086. 19; εἰς τὸ χωρίον Isac. 74. 42; v. Böckh C. I. 88. III. *to mount, cover*, of the male, Palacph. 40. 3. ἔμβᾶτέω, = foreg., Nic. Th. 147; in Med., Lyc. 642. II. = foreg. IV, Anth. P. 7. 657. ἔμβᾶτήριος, ον, *of or for marching in*; hence, I. ἐμβ. (sc. μέλος), τό, *the air to which the soldiers marched, a march*, Polyb. 4. 20, 12, cf. Thuc. 5. 70; the anapaestic songs of Tyrtaeus were so called, Francke Callin. p. 131; ἐμβ. παιάν Plut. Lyc. 22, cf. Ath. 630 F; κινήσεις ἐμβ. *a kind of martial dance*, Ath. 21 F. 2. ἐμβ. (sc. ἱερά), τά, *offerings made on embarking, before weighing anchor*, Philostr. 227; also ἐμβ. θυσία Heliod. 4. 16. ἔμβάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὄ, (ἐμβαίνω) *he that goes in a ship, a passenger*, only in Byz. II. *a kind of half-boot of felt*, Xen. Eq. 12, 10: also *the tragic cothurnus*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 41, etc.; cf. ἐμβῦς 2. III. *the modulus or unit of measurement* in Greek architecture, Vitruv. 4. 3, 3. ἔμβᾶτός, ον, *to be gone in or into, passable, accessible*, Polyb. 34. 5, 2, Diod. 1. 57, etc.:—ἐμβατή, ἡ, *a bath*, like ἐμβασις III, Byz. ἔμβᾶφιον, τό, *a flat vessel for sauces*, Lat. *acetabulum*, Hippon. 100 (93); cf. δευβάφιον; τὰ δὲ λύχνα ἐστὶ ἐμβᾶφια πλέα .. ἐλαίου Hdt. 2. 62. ἔμβέβᾶα, ἐμβεβαῶς, ἐμβέβᾶσαν, v. sub ἐμβαίνω. ἔμβελής, ἐς, *within shot*, Polyb. 8. 7, 2, Diod. 20. 44. ἔμβη, ἔμβητον, ἐμβήη, v. sub ἐμβαίνω. ἔμβιβάζω, Att. fut. -βιβῶ, Causal of ἐμβαίνω, *to set in or on, τινὰ ὡς εἰς ὄχημα* Plat. Tim. 41 E; ἐμβ. [τὸν πόδα] Id. Theaet. 193 C; ἐμβ. τινὰ εἰς χώραν *to bring in*, Plut. Anton. 7. 2. *to put on board ship, cause to embark*, ἄνδρας ἐς κελήτιον Thuc. 1. 53; ἐς πλοῖον Xen. An. 5. 3, 1; also, ἐμβ. ναυσίν Charito 8. 3:—absol. *to put on board*, Xen. An. 5. 7, 8, etc.:—Med., ἐμβιβάζεσθαι τινα εἰς τὰς ναῦς Id. Hell. 5. 1, 19. 3. *to lead, guide* to a thing, e. g. εἰς τὸ λῶστον Eur. H. F. 856; εἰς τὴν δικαιοσύνην Xen. Oec. 14, 4; εἰς λόγους Dem. 372. 13; εἰς ἀπέχθειαν Polyb. 16. 38, 1; εἰς μέτρα ἐμβ. χρησμούς Philostr. 248; εἰς τὸ μέλος Id.; τοῖς ἀνθρωπίνοις πάθεσιν τὸν θεὸν ἐμβ. Plut. 2. 416 F. 4. *to set a dislocated joint*, Hipp. Art. 783.—Cf. ἐμβαβάζω. ἔμβιος, ον, *in life, tenacious of life*, of trees which will bear transplant-

ing, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 5; τὸ ἐμβιον *their living and growing*, of trees, Ael. V. H. 13. 1. II. *lasting one's whole life*, ἐμβιος τιμωρία *punishment for life*, Dio C. 78. 12. ἐμβιοτεύω, of diseases, *to become chronic*, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4. ἐμβιώω, fut. ὠσομαι, *to live in, ἐν τόπῳ* Diod. 5. 19; ἐμβ. πέντε .. ἡγεμονίας Plut. Galb. 29, etc.; ἐμβ. πολιτικαῖς πράξεσιν Id. 2. 789 A: of trees, *to live and grow after transplantation*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 6, 4. ἐμβίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a living and growing*, Plut. 2. 640 D. ἐμβιωτήριον, τό, *a place to live in, dwelling*, Diod. 5. 19. ἐμβλαστάνω, *to grow on a plant, as mistletoe*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 15, 4. ἐμβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, *a growing on a plant*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 4, 5. ἐμβλεμμα, τό, *a looking straight at*, Xen. Cyn. 4, 4. ἐμβλέπω, fut. ψω, *to look in the face, look at, τινί* Plat. Charm. 155 C, Dem. 363. 4, etc.; ἐμβλ. εἰς .. Plat. Alc. 1. 132 E, etc.; rarely τινά Anth. P. II. 3, N. T.; absol., Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 10, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 9. 2. like βλέπω simply, *to look, ποῖ ἐμβλέψασα ..*; Soph. El. 995; δεινὸν ἐμβλ. Plat. Ion 535 E, Plut. Pyrrh. 34, etc.; πῦρ ἐμβλ. Philostr. 803. ἐμβλεψίς, εως, ἡ, *a looking at, look*, Hipp. 1211 F. ἐμβλημα, τό, (ἐμβάλλω) *an insertion, τὸ εἰς τὸν σίδηρον ἐμβλ. τοῦ ξύλου the shaft fitting into the spear-head*, Plut. Mar. 25; τὰ ἀργυρὰ τὰ χρυσοῦν τι ἐμβλ. ἔχοντα *inlaid with gold*, Dio C. 57. 15, cf. Cic. Verr. 4. 17. 2. *a graft*, Poll. 1. 241. 3. in Lat. *emblemata* also denotes *tesselated work, mosaic*, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 3. 43, Varro R. R. 3. 2, 4. 4. *a sole put into the shoe in winter*, etc., Philo Belop. 102. ἐμβλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμβάλλω II) *a breaking in*, Hipp. 423. 31. ἐμβλητέον, verb. Adj. *one must put in*, Plat. Phileb. 62 B. II. ἐμβλητέος, α, ον, *to be put in, set*, Hipp. Mochl. 863. ἐμβοάω, *to call upon, shout to, τινί* Xen. Cyn. 6, 17, Dion. H. 11. 38, etc.: absol. *to shout aloud*, Thuc. 2. 92., 4. 34. ἐμβόησις, εως, ἡ, *a shouting*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4: ἐμβόημα, τό, Eust. Opusc. 140. 22. ἐμβοθρεύω, *to make a pit in, make holes*, Philostr. 67. ἐμβοθρόομαι, Pass. *to have a pit dug in it*, Hipp. 269. 8. ἐμβοθρος, ον, *like a pit or hole, hollow*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 3, 1. ἐμβολάς, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. Adj. *grafted* (v. ἐμβολος 7), ἄπιοι Arist. Fr. 251; σκαῖ Plut. 2. 640 B. ἐμβολεύς, εως, ὄ, (ἐμβάλλω) *anything put in: a peg, stopper*, Hero Spir. 180, Hesych.: *a dibble or a stick for setting plants*, Anth. P. 6. 21. ἐμβολή, ἡ, (ἐμβάλλω) *a putting into its place, the setting or reduction of a fracture or a dislocated limb*, Hipp. Fract. 760; *a mode of setting*, Id. Art. 780. fin. 2. *the insertion of a letter*, Plat. Crat. 437 A. II. intr. *a breaking in, inroad into an enemy's country, foray*, Xen. An. 4. 1, 4, etc.; ἡ Θηβαίων ἐ. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 10. 2. *an assault, attack, charge*, Eur. H. F. 869. b. esp. *the charge made by one ship upon another*, Aesch. Pers. 279, 336, etc.; (properly, ἐμβ. was the *charge on the side of the other's ship, προσβολή the charge prow to prow*, Thuc. 7. 70, cf. 36); ἐμβολὴν ἔχειν *to receive such a charge*, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 10; δοῦναι *to make it*, Polyb. 1. 51, 6, etc.:—in Aesch. Pers. 415, ἐμβολαῖς χαλκόστομοις with *shocks of brassen beaks* (unless we read ἐμβόλοισι with Stanl.); cf. ἐμβάλλω II. 2, ἐμβολος 3. 3. *the stroke of a missile*, Eur. Andr. 1130, Polyb. 8. 9, 3, etc. 4. *a way into, entrance, pass*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 48, ubi v. L. Dind.:—in Hdt. 1. 191 ἡ ἐμβολή τοῦ ποτάμου is explained by the words τῆ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐσβάλλει; also, *the mouth of a river*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 8, Dion. H. 1. 45 (al. ἐκβολαί): cf. εἰσ-, ἐκ-βολή. III. *the head of a battering-ram*, Thuc. 2. 76. ἐμβολμαῖος, α, ον, =sq., Auson. Eclog. de rat. dier. 13. ἐμβόλιμος, ον, *inserted, intercalated, μὴν ἐμβ. an intercalary month*, Hdt. 1. 32., 2. 4; ἐμβ. μῆνα ἄγειν C. I. 2693 e; τὰ ἐμβ. *interpolated verses*, Arist. Poët. 18, 20;—in Eupol. Δημ. 38, ἐμβ. παῖδες *must be supposititious sons*, but L. Dind. suggests ἐκβόλιμοι, *abortive*. ἐμβόλιον, τό, *something thrown in, a javelin*, Diod. 1. 35. II. *an interlude in a play, an episode in writing*, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3. 1, 7. III. *a kind of small net*, Poll. 5. 35., 10. 141. ἐμβόλισμα, τό, *a patch*, Aquila Ezek. 16. 16. ἐμβολο-ειδής, ἐς, *wedge-shaped, τάξις* Arr. Tact. 44. ἐμβολος, ὄ, or ἐμβολον, τό, (ἐμβάλλω) *like ἐμβολεύς, anything pointed so as to be easily thrust in, a peg, stopper*, C. I. 2855. 27, Poll. 1. 145:—Com. for πέος, Ar. Fr. 301 (masc.). 2. *τῆς χώρας ἐμβολον a tongue of land*, Hdt. 4. 53; so, prob., Ἀσίας ἐμβολον (in Pind. O. 7. 35) means *the jutting headland of Peraea in Caria*. 3. in ships of war, *the brassen beak or 'ram,' which was driven into the hostile ship*, Lat. *rostrum navis*, masc. in Hdt. 1. 166, Pind. P. 4. 341, C. I. 5774. 165; neut. in Thuc. 7. 36, Anth. P. 6. 236, cf. Paus. 6. 20, 10 (cf. ἐμβάλλω II. 2, ἐμβολή II. 2). b. οἱ ἐμβολοὶ *the rostra or tribune of the Roman forum*, Polyb. 6. 53, 1, Plut. Cat. Mi. 44: so in sing., C. I. 4662 b. 4. *the wedge-shaped order of battle, cuneus or acies cuneata* of the Romans, neut. in Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 22, Polyb. 1. 26, 16; masc., Ael. Tact. 19. 5. *a bolt, bar*, neut., Eur. Phoen. 114. 6. in Eur. Bacch. 591, λάϊνα κίοσιν ἐμβολα seems to be = τὰ κίοσιν ἐμβεβλημένα, i. e. τὰ ἐπιστόλια *the architrave*, v. Elmsl. ad l. 7. *a graft*, Geop. 10. 77, 4. 8. in late Greek, *a portico, porch*, C. I. 8641, v. Dorv. ad Charit. 7. 6. ἐμβομβέω, *to buzz in, ταῖς ἀκοαῖς* Synes. 259 D. ἐμβόσκω, *to feed in*, Philo 2. 289. ἐμβραδύνω, *to dwell on*, Lat. *immoror, τινί* Luc. Dom. 3. 23. ἐμβραμένα, ἡ, *Lacon. for εἰμαρμένη*, Sophron ap. E. M. 334. 10. ἐμβραχυν, Adv. *in brief, shortly, in general*, much like ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, but Heind. (Plat. Gorg. 457 A) remarks that ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν follows πάντες or οὐδεῖς, while ἐμβραχυν is used with a relat. such as ὅστις, ὅπου,

etc.; παρέχειν ὅ τι τις εὔξαιτ' ἔμβραχυν Cratin. Ἔρ. 11, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1120, Thesm. 390, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 365 D, al.; v. Cobet V. LL. p. 208.
 ἔμβρεγμα, τό, a lotion, fomentation, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 1 (bis).
 ἔμβρέμομαι, Med. to roar or bluster in, ἀήτης ἰστίφ' ἔμβρέμεται Il. 15.627.
 ἔμβρεφος, ὄν, boy-like, Anth. P. 14. 111.
 ἔμβρέχω, fut. ξω, to soak in, to foment, Plut. 2. 74 D: aor. pass. part. ἔμβραχίς, Paul. Aeg.:—in Med. to water, Nic. Al. 237.
 ἔμβριθια, ἡ, weight, dignity, Lat. gravitas, Eust. Opusc. 202. 3.
 ἔμβριθής, ἔς, (βριθω) weighty, of ropes, Hdt. 7. 36; ἔμβρ. καὶ βαρὺ Plat. Phaedo 81 C; ἔμβριθεστέρων παιεῖν τὴν πληγὴν Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 61:—of sound, weighty, sonorous, Plat. Crat. 407 A. 2. metaph., like Lat. gravis, weighty, grave, dignified, earnest, ἦθος Ep. Plat. 328 B; φρόνημα, φύσις Plut. Pericl. 4, Brut. 1; τὸ ἔμβριθές dignity, Dion. H. ad Ammac. 2. 2: of persons also in bad sense, obstinate, Hipp. 1275. 20; οἱ ἔμβριθεστέροι the heavier sort, opp. to οἱ ὀξέεις, Plat. Theaet. 144 B. 3. in bad sense, heavy, weighing down, grievous, κακόν Aesch. Pers. 693; τῆς ἀνάγκης οὐδὲν ἔμβριθεστέρων Soph. Fr. 696: of persons, vehement, Hdn. 3. 11, 1. II. Adv. -θῶς, with dignity, Dio C. 69. 6: Comp. -έστερον, with greater power to support a weight, Plat. Phaedr. 252 C.
 ἔμβριθω [ῖ], fut. ἰσω, to be heavy, fall heavily, Anth. P. 7. 532.
 ἔμβριμάομαι, Dep. c. 2or. med. et pass., to snort in, ἵππους ἐν ἀμπυκτῆρσιν ἔμβριμωμένας, of horses, Aesch. Theb. 461. 2. of persons, to fret, Luc. Nec. 20; to be deeply moved, Ev. Jo. 11. 33, 38. II. c. dat. pers. to admonish urgently, rebuke, Ev. Matth. 9. 30, Marc. 1. 43.
 ἔμβριμημα, τό, snorting, indignation, LXX (Lament. 2. 6).
 ἔμβριμησις, εὖς, ἡ, indignation, Eccl.
 ἔμβρανταῖος, α, ὄν, struck by lightning: τὸ ἔμβ. a place stricken by lightning, Lat. bidental, Diod. Excerpt. 549. 72.
 ἔμβροντάομαι, Pass. to be stricken by lightning, distinguished from κεραυνῶ πληγῆναι, Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 7. 2. metaph., ἔμβεβραντῆσθαι = ἔμβρόντησαν εἶναι, Dem. 413. 10, Menand. Γεωργ. 6.
 ἔμβροντησία, ἡ, stupidity, Plut. 2. 1119 B.
 ἔμβρόντητος, ὄν, thunderstruck, stupefied, stupid, Lat. attanitus, ἔμβρ. ποιεῖν τινά Xen. An. 3. 4, 12; ὤμβρόντητε σὺ thou gaping fool, Ar. Eccl. 793; ἐγένετ' ἔμβρ. Antiph. Incert. 44; ἡλιθίους καὶ ἔμβρ. Plat. Alc. 2. 140 C; ἔμβρόντητε, τί νῦν λέξεις; Dem. 308. 5.
 ἔμβροχάς, ἡ, (ἔμβρέχω) a layer of the vine, Lat. mergus, Geop. 4. 3.
 ἔμβροχή, ἡ, = ἔμβρεγμα, Plut. 2. 42 C, ubi v. Wyttenb. II. (βρόχος) a noose, halter, Luc. Lexiph. 11.
 ἔμβροχίζω, (βρόχος) to catch in a noose, Apollod. 2. 5. 4.
 ἔμβροχος, ὄν, caught in a noose, Basil.
 ἔμβρύειον, τό, the flesh of embryos, Ar. Fr. 476.
 ἔμβρύκω [ῦ], to bite at, bite, Nic. Th. 824: in Pass., Id. Al. 338.
 ἔμβρυο-δόχος (-δόκος?), ὄν, receiving the foetus, Luc. Lexiph. 6.
 ἔμβρυο-θάλαττης, ὄ, an instrument to extract a foetus, Galen. Gloss. 482.
 ἔμβρύοικος [ῦ], ὄν, (ἐν, βρύον, οἰκέω) dwelling in sea-weed, ἄγκυρα Anth. P. 6. 90.
 ἔμβρυα-κτόνας, ὄν, killing the foetus in the womb, Eccl.
 ἔμβρυον, τό, a young one, ὑπ' ἔμβρυον ἦκεν ἐκάστῳ put a young one under each dam (to be suckled), Od. 9. 245, 309, 342; so in Arist. P. A. 3. 15, 2. II. the fruit of the womb before birth, the embryos, Lat. foetus, Aesch. Eum. 945, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1255, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 18, al. (If the deriv. of Eust., τὸ ἐντὸς τῆς γαστρὸς βρύον, is right, it shews that the later usage was the more correct.)
 ἔμβρυος, ὄν, (βρύω) growing in, βρέφας ἔμβρ. = ἔμβρυον, Pseudo-Phoc. 171: ἡ ἔμβρ. genial, ὑγρότης Theophr. C. P. 1. 1, 3. II. (βρύον) grown with sea-weed, Nonn. D. 41. 29.
 ἔμβρυο-ταμέομαι, Pass. to have the foetus cut from the womb, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 214.
 ἔμβρυοτομία, ἡ, a cutting out the foetus, Galen.
 ἔμβρυοσυκία, ἡ, (ἐκκω) the extraction of the foetus, Galen.
 ἔμβρυοσυκίας, ὄ, (ἐκκω) a midwife's forceps, Galen. Lex. Hipp. p. 466.
 ἔμβρωμα, τό, that which is eaten away, ἔμβ. ὀδόντων a hollow in the teeth, Diosc. 1. 105. II. a bite, breakfast, Ath. 11 C.
 ἔμβρωματίζω, to give to eat, Eust. Opusc. 158. 80:—Pass. to eat, Apoll. Lex. Hom., Eust. Opusc. 39. 26, etc.
 ἔμβυθίζω, to cause to sink to the bottom, Plut. 2. 981 A.
 ἔμβυθίος, α, ὄν, also as, ὄν Anth. P. 9. 227, 423:—at the bottom of the sea, πέτρα Ib. 7. 504; ἄγρη 9. 227; κρηνίς Dion. H. 1. 32.
 ἔμβυκάνω, to blow with the trumpet, κέρασι Dion. H. 2. 8.
 ἔμβυρσάω, to sew up in skins, Pseudo-Plut. Fluv. 1150 E.
 ἔμβυζω [ῦ], fut. ὕσω, to stuff in, stop with a thing, Ar. Vesp. 128.
 ἔμβώμιος, ὄν, on the altar, Julian. Ep. 24.
 ἐμέθεν, ἐμείω, ἐμείω, etc., v. sub ἐγώ.
 ἐμέμηκον, v. sub μηκάομαι.
 ἐμεν, ἔμεναι, Ep. for εἶναι, v. sub εἶμι.
 ἐμεν, ἔμεναι, Ep. for εἶναι, v. sub εἶμι: ἔμενος, v. ibid.
 ἐμέο, v. sub ἐγώ.
 ἐμεσία, ἡ, (ἐμέω) a disposition to vomit, Hipp. 473. 1r.
 ἐμεσις, εὖς, ἡ, a vomiting, being sick, Hipp. 487. 25.
 ἐμεσμα, τό, that which is vomited, a vomit, Hipp. Progn. 41.
 ἐμετηρίζω, to give an emetic, Hipp. 419. 40.
 ἐμετήριος, ὄν, = ἐμετικός I: ἔμ. φάρμακον an emetic, Hipp. 419. 33.
 ἐμετιάω, to feel sick, Arist. Probl. 3. 18.
 ἐμετικός, ἡ, ὄν, provoking sickness, ἔμ. φάρμακον an emetic, Arist. Probl. 3. 18. II. inclined to vomit, Hipp. Acut. 395; of certain animals, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 12. 2. one who uses emetics, like the Roman gourmands, Plut. Pomp. 51, 2. 204 C; cf. emeticam facere, Cic. Fam. 8. 1.
 ἐμετο-παιέομαι, Med. to make oneself sick, Hipp. 552. 54.

ἔμετος, ὄ, vomiting, Lat. vomitus, Hipp. Aph. 1242, al.; ἐμέτοισι θηρώμενοι τὴν ὑγίειαν Hdt. 2. 77; ἔμ. ποιέσθαι Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 3:—disposition to vomit, sickness, Ib. 7. 4, 4.
 ἐμετός, ἡ, ὄν, vomited, Suid.
 ἐμετώδης, εὖς, like sickness, Hipp. Coac. 209. Adv. Ion.—δέως, Id. Prorth. 77.
 ἐμεῦ, ἐμεῦς, v. sub ἐγώ.
 ἐμέω, impf. ἤμων Ar. Fr. 130, Xen. An. 4. 8, 20, Ion. ἤμεον Hdt. 7. 88: fut. ἐμέσω Hipp. 467. 4 (Littre 7. p. 28), Att. ἐμῶ (ἐνεξ-) Polyz. Δημ. 4; also fut. med. ἐμέομαι Hipp. 226. 18, 19, ἐμοῦμαι Aesch. Eum. 730: aor. ἤμεσα Hipp. 979 E, etc., (ἐξ-) Ar. Ach. 6, inf. ἐμέσαι Hdt. 1. 133; Ep. ἔμεσσα (ἀπ-) Il. 14. 437, (prob. ἐξήμεσσα should be restored for -ἤμησα in Hes. Th. 497; ὑπερ-ἔμησα occurs in the MSS. of Hipp., 462. 32., 467. 23, 32): pf. ἐμήμεκα Luc. Lexiph. 21, Ael.: plqpf. ἐμημέκε Hipp. 1153 B (Littre 5. p. 232), ἐμεμέκει Diog. L. 6. 7:—Pass., fut. ἐμεθήσομαι (ἐξ-) LXX: aor. ἐμεθῆναι Galen.: pf. ἐμήμεσμαι Ael. V. H. 13. 21. (From √FEM; cf. Skt. vom, vom-āmi (ἐμέω, vomo), vani-athus (ἔμετος, vomitus); O. Norse væm-a (to feel nausea).) To vomit, throw up, αἶμ' ἐμέων Il. 15. 11, cf. Hdt. 7. 88; ἐμοῦσα θρόμβους Aesch. Eum. 184, cf. 730: absol. to vomit, to be sick, Hdt. 1. 133, Aesch. Ag. 1599, Xen. An. 4. 8, 20; ἐμέειν ἀπὸ συρμαΐσμου Hipp. Art. 805; ἔμ. πτίλω to make oneself sick with a feather, Ar. Ach. 587, (so, πτερὸν ταχέως καὶ λεκάνην ἐνεγκάτω Cratin. Ἔρ. 6):—metaph. to throw up a flood of bad words, Eunnap. Proaeres. p. 86.
 ἐμεωτοῦ, Ion. for ἐμαντοῦ.
 ἐμηνα, v. sub μαίνομαι II.
 ἐμί, old form for ἐμί, εἶμι, Inscr. Sigeia in C. I. 8.
 ἐμίας, ὄ, one who is inclined to vomit, Eupol. ap. Eust. 1761. 38, cf. 996. 18.
 ἐμικτο, v. sub μίγνυμι.
 ἐμίν, ἐμίνγα, ἐμίνη, v. sub ἐγώ.
 ἔμμα, τό, Aeol. for εἶμα, Hesych., Greg. C.
 ἔμμαίνομαι, Dep. to be mad at, τινι Act. Ap. 26. 11, Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 5.
 ἔμμαλλος, ὄν, woolly, fleecy, Luc. Cyn. 5.
 ἔμμανής, ἔς, (ἐν μανία ὄν) in madness, frantic, raving, Hdt. 3. 25; ἐμμανεῖ σκιρτήματι Aesch. Pr. 675; αἰνοῖς ἐμμανεῖς θυμώμασιν maddened by .., Id. Eum. 860; θεοῦ πνοαῖσιν ἔμμ. Eur. Bacch. 1094; ἔμμ. Ἦρας ὑπὸ Id. Cycl. 3; of elephants in the rutting season, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 6:—Sup. -έστατος Plat. Legg. 734 A. Adv. -ῶς, Dio C. 65. 16.
 ἔμμανις, α, ὄ, v. sub ἐμμηνις.
 ἐμμάπείως, Adv. quickly, readily, hastily, ἔμμ. ἀπόρουσε Il. 5. 836; ὑπάκουσε Od. 14. 485; ὑπέδεκτο Hes. Sc. 442. (Acc. to Hesych. from ἄμα τῷ εἰπεῖν no sooner said than done: others better from μαπέειν, to seize eagerly.)
 ἐμμάρτυρος, ὄν, on testimony, Themist. 144 B. Adv. -ῶς, Eust. 64. 33.
 ἐμμάσσομαι, Att. -τταμαι: fut. ξαμαι: Dep.:—to knead bread in, ἐν θυεῖα στρογγύλῃ νεμάττετα Ar. Nub. 673 (as Dobree for γ' ἀνεμάττετο). II. to press upon, to inflict, ἀχένη κέντρα Nic. Th. 767; κῆρά τινι Opp. H. 2. 502; ὄργην τινι Call. Dian. 124; ἰδμασύνην στέρναις ἐνεμάζατα Anth. Plan. 273.—Act. in Eust. Opusc. 119. 38.
 ἐμμάτάζω, -αἶζω, or -αἰάζω, to talk idly, Hesych., Suid.: ἔμμ. τινί to be foolishly devoted to, Greg. Nyss.
 ἐμμάτέω, to put the finger down the throat to cause sickness, Nic. Al. 138; cf. εἰσμαῖομαι.
 ἐμμάχαμαι [ᾶ], fut. -μαχέσσομαι: Dep.:—to fight a battle in, πεδῖαν ἐπιτήδειον ἔμμ. Hdt. 9. 7, Dio C. 50. 12.
 ἐμμέθοδος, ὄν, according to rule or system, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 21: τὸ ἔμμ. systematic arrangement, Philo 2. 512. Adv. -ῶς, Byz.
 ἐμμεθύσκαμαι, Pass. to be drunk in, τοῖς ἀγίοις Joseph. B. J. 4. 4, 3.
 ἐμμεδιάω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to smile upon, Philostr. 950: to be glad at, πρὸς τὰ ἴχνη, of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 4, 3.
 ἐμμέλεια, ἡ, (ἐμμελής) perfect harmony in music, or the fit modulation of the voice in speaking, Dion. H. de Dem. 50:—generally, harmony, gracefulness, Lat. concinnitas, Plut. 2. 747 B: fitness, Id. Artox. 14. II. a stately Tragic dance, opp. on the one hand to the war-dance (πυρρίχη), Plat. Legg. 816 B; on the other, to the Satyric dance (σίκιννις), and the loose comic dance (κόρδαξ), Ath. 20 E, 631 C, Luc. Salt. 26: the tune of this dance, Hdt. 6. 129, ubi v. Schweigh., cf. Dind. Ar. Ran. 897:—Ar. Vesp. 1503 jokingly speaks of ἔμμ. κονδύλου, a knuckle-dance.
 ἐμμελετάω, fut. ἤσω, to exercise or train in a thing, τινά τινι Plut. Cim. 18, etc.; absol., Plat. Phaedr. 228 E: to give lessons, Plut. 2. 932 D.
 ἐμμελέτημα, τό, an exercise, a practice, Anth. P. 6. 83.
 ἐμμελετητέον, verb. Adj. one must practise oneself in, τινί Plut. 2. 531 F.
 ἐμμελής, ἔς, (μέλας) sounding in unison, in tune or time, harmonious, opp. to πλημμελής, ἔμμ. φωνή Tim. Locr. 101 B, Plut. 2. 1014 C, etc.; ἀρμανιῶν ἔμμ. κῶραις Plut. Phoc. 2; λέξεις ἔμμ. Dion. H. de Comp. 25:—of a poet, tuneful, Theocr. Epigr. 19. II. metaph., 1. of persons, in tune or harmony, orderly, τὸν πλημμελαῶντα ἐμμελεῖν παιεῖν Plat. Criti. 106 B; ἵνα γένηνται ἐμμελέστεροι Ib. 121 B; so, ἔμμ. πολιτεία Plut. Pelop. 19. b. suitable, fit, proper, κριτής Plat. Legg. 876 D; ἔμμ. ἐπί τι Plut. Lucull. 1; πρὸς τι Id. Demetr. 2. c. graceful, elegant, clever, ἔμμ. καὶ χαρίεσσα θεραπευίς Plat. Theaet. 174 A. 2. of things, in good taste, ἐμμελέστερον [ἔστι], c. inf., Ar. Eccl. 807; αὐκ ἐμμελές Plat. Soph. 259 D. 3. well-proportioned, suitable, κτήματα .. ποῖα ἂν τις κτώμενος ἐμμελεστάτην αὔσιαν κεκτῆτο; Id. Legg. 776 B; ἔμμ. ὀμιλία Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 1; πόλις μεγέθει ἐμμελεστέρα Id. Pol. 7. 6, 8:—hence modest, small, opp. to μέγιστος, Plat. Legg. 760 A. III. Adv. -λῶς, Ion. -ῶς, harmoniously, Ib. 816 A, Arist. Cael. 2. 9, 5, al. 2. suitably, rightly, decorously, Simon. 8. 3; ἔμμ. πάντων ἔχειν to be suitably provided with .., Plat. Prot. 321 C; ἔμμ. φέρειν τὰς τύχας Arist. Eth. N.

1. 10, 11; δαπανῆσαι ἐμμ. Ib. 4. 2, 5; ἐμμ. λέγειν, παίζειν, etc., Ib. 9. 10, 1., 4. 8, 3, al.: Comp. -λεστέρας, Plat. Phaedr. 278 D; -έστερον Id. Rep. 471 A: Sup. -έστατα, Ib. 581 B.
 ἐμμεμαῶς, *vīa, ōs*, in eager haste, eager, of persons, Il. 5. 142., 20. 467, etc.; of things, as ἡχῆ Hes. Sc. 439; and later c. dat., ἐμμεμαῶς Βέβρυξι Ap. Rh. 2. 121. Cf. *μάω, μέμονα.
 ἐμμέμονα, to be lost in passion, ἐμμέμονεν φρήν Soph. Tr. 982. Cf. μέμονα.
 ἐμμεν, ἐμμεναί, Ep. for εἶναι, v. sub εἶμι.
 ἐμμενετέον, verb. Adj. one must abide by or endure, Diog. L. 7. 93. II. ἐμμενετέος, a, on, to be held by or maintained, Plut. 2. 1034 D, Clem. Al. 470.
 ἐμμενετικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to abide by, τῷ λογισμῷ, τῇ δόξῃ Arist. Etb. N. 7. 1, 6, al.; τοῖς ὕρθως κριθεῖσι Stob. Ecl. 2. 106.
 ἐμμενετός, ἡ, ὄν, to be stood by, enduring, Stob. Ecl. 2. 142.
 ἐμμενής, ἑς, abiding in: τὸ ἐμμενές steadfastness, Timo ap. Plut. 2. 446 C.—Hom. has only the neut. ἐμμενές as Adv., and always in phrase, ἐμμενές αἰεὶ unceasing ever, Il. 10. 361, Od. 9. 386, etc.; (without αἰεὶ in later Ep., as Arat. 83, 339): so also in Ep. Adv. -νέως, Hes. Th. 712.
 ἐμμενητικός, ἡ, ὄν, later form for -νετικός, Def. Plat. 412 B. Adv. -κῶς, Diog. L. 7. 126.
 ἐμμένω, fut. -μενῶ:—to abide in a place, πολὺν χρόνον μελάθροις ἐμμένειν Eur. Fr. 364. 12; ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ Ar. Eccl. 1120; ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ Thuc. 2. 23; absol., Id. 8. 31. 2. to abide by, stand by, cleave to, be true to, c. dat., τοῖς ὀρκίοις Hdt. 9. 106; πιστώμασι Aesch. Cho. 977, etc.; τῷ κηρύγματι Soph. O. T. 351; ὀρθῶ νόμῳ Id. Aj. 350; ἐμμ. ταῖς συνθήκαις καὶ ταῖς σπονδαῖς, Lat. manere in induciis, Thuc. 5. 18; τοῖς νόμοις Xen. An. 4. 4, 16; τῷ τιμήματι Plat. Apol. 39 B; τῇ ὁμολογίᾳ Id. Theaet. 145 C; etc.;—ἐμμ. τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις to remain constant to them, App. Hisp. 24; also, ἐμμ. ἐν σπονδαῖς Thuc. 4. 118; ἐν τῇ τάξει Plat. Legg. 844 C:—absol. to stand fast, be faithful, Eur. Phoen. 1241. 3. of things, to remain fixed, stand fast, hold good, εἰ σοὶ γ' ἄπερ φῆς ἐμμενεῖ Soph. O. C. 648; ἀλλὰ μοι τοδ' ἐμμένει may it remain fixed in my mind, Aesch. Pr. 534; εἰ σφι ἐπι ἐμμένει [ἡ φιλίῃ] Hdt. 7. 151; so, ἐνέμειναν αἱ σπονδαί Thuc. 2. 2; ἐμμ. ὁ νόμος Plat. Legg. 839 C; ἐάν .. [ὁ λόγος] ἐμμένῃ Id. Phacdr. 258 B; τὸ σιδηροφορεῖσθαι ἐμμεμένηκεν continued as a custom, Thuc. 1. 5.
 ἐμμέριμνος, on, in anxiety, Schol. Eur. Or. 93.
 ἐμμεστέω, to conciliate by mediation, Clem. Al. 862.
 ἐμμεστόομαι, Pass. to be filled quite full, Soph. Ant. 420, El. 713, in tmesis,—unless in both passages it be adverbial, v. ἐν B. 3.
 ἐμμεστος, on, filled full of a thing, τινος Ep. Plat. 338 D.
 ἐμμετωρίζομαι, Pass. to be carried aloft, τῷ αἰθέρι Philostr. 7.
 ἐμμετρέω, to measure by or according to, τῇ προθυμίᾳ Agath. in Anth. P. 4. 3, 18; so in Luc. Gall. 27, with v. l. συμμ.—
 ἐμμετρία, ἡ, fit measure, proportion, Plat. Rep. 486 D, Phil. 52 C.
 ἐμμετρος, on, in measure, proportioned, opp. to ἀμετρος, Plat. Rep. 486 D, Legg. 716 C, al.; τὸ ἐμμ. due measure, proportion, Id. Phil. 26 A, cf. 52 D: Adv., ἐμμέτρως πρὸς τι proportionably to .., Id. Polit. 282 E. 2. fitting, suitable, Id. Legg. 823 D:—Adv. -τρως, Id. Crat. 395 C. 3. moderate, θεοῖσι ἀναθήματα χρεῶν ἐμμετρα τὸν μέτριον ἄνδρα .. δωρεῖσθαι Id. Legg. 955 E; ἐν ἡδοναῖς ἐμμ. Ib. 823 D:—Sup. Adv. ἐμμετρότατα Id. Rep. 474 D, Legg. 674 C. 4. of persons, ἐμμετρώτερος (v. l. -ώτερος) more fair, reasonable, Ib. 926 E, Tim. 90 E. II. measuring, containing, δέπας ἐμμ. ὡς τριλάγνον Stesich. 7. III. in metre, metrical, Plat. Symp. 197 C, Phaedr. 252 B, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 1; ἐμμετρα λέγειν ἢ ἀμετρα Id. Poët. 9, 2, cf. 6, 26; ἐμμ. ποιηταὶ poets who use regular metres, i. e. epic and tragic, opp. to lyric, Dem. 1391. 17.
 ἐμμετρότης, ητος, ἡ, proportion, fitness, Aristaeon. 1. 18.
 ἐμμήνιος, on, monthly: τὰ ἐμμ. the menses of women, Hipp. 565, etc.
 ἐμμηνις, ιος, ὁ, an avenger: Cretan ἔμμανις, C. I. 2555. 23.
 ἐμμηνος, on, (μῆν) in a month, lasting a month, monthly, ἐμμηνον τὰν περίοδον ἀποδιδόναι, of the moon, Tim. Locr. 96 D; ἔργον Plat. Legg. 956 A. II. done or paid every month, monthly, ἱερά Soph. El. 281, Plat. Legg. 828 C; σιτηρέσιον Plut. Caes. 8; ἀρμαλιά (q. v.) Theocr. 16. 35. 2. the ἐμμ. δίκαι were certain suits in which judgment must be given within 30 days: these were the δίκαι προικός, ἐρανικάι, ἐμπορικάι, μεταλλικάι, Pall. 8. 101, cf. Dem. 966. 18. 3. τὰ ἐμμηνα the menses of women, Diosc. 3. 36, al.
 ἐμμηρος, ὁ, poet. for ἐνομήρης, Demetr. Σικ. 2, ubi v. Meineke.
 ἐμμητρος, on, (μήτρα) with pith in it, ξύλα Antiph. Φιλομ. 1, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 5, Theocr. 25. 209, ubi v. Meineke; cf. περίμητρος.
 ἐμμί, Aeol. for εἶμι.
 ἐμμίγνυμαι, Pass. to be mixed or mingled in, ἐν δὲ γαίᾳ ζῶα .. μέμκται Aesch. Theb. 940, cf. Plut. Pericl. 4; μικροῦ ἐμμιγνυμένου Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 5, cf. Meteor. 2. 3, 10. II. of persons, to encounter, meet, τινι Pind. P. 4. 447:—so also intr. in Act., ἐνθ' οἶμαι Θησεία καὶ τὰς .. ἀδελφὰς .. τάχ' ἐμμίξειν (sc. τοῖς πολεμίοις), Soph. O. C. 1057.
 ἐμμιλτος, on, tinged with red, Diosc. 5. 129.
 ἐμμίλω, poet. for ἐμμένω, Emped. 114, Q. Sm. 6. 497.
 ἐμμισθος, on, in pay, in receipt of pay, hired, Thuc. 6. 22, Plat. Legg. 816 E, al.; ἐμμ. τινος paid for a thing, Luc. Merc. Cond. 13; ἐμμ. τινὰ ποιεῖν to make him pensionary, Plut. Alex. 71, Pericl. 12. Adv. -θως, Synes. 209 A.
 ἐμμολύω, to pollute in or with, τί τινι Greg. Nyss.:—Pass. in LXX.
 ἐμμονή, ἡ, an abiding by, cleaving to, τινος Plat. Gorg. 479 D.
 ἐμμονος, on, abiding by, steadfast, Plat. Rep. 536 E, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 52; ἐμμ. τινι abiding by a thing Ib. 55. Adv. -νω, Plut. 2. 208 C.

ἐμμορε, ἐμμορον, v. sub μέρομαι.
 ἐμμορος, on, (μέρομαι) partaking in, endued with, τιμῆς .. ἐμμοραὶ εἰσι καὶ αἰδοῦς Od. 8. 480; εὐεπίης Epigr. Gr. 1089. 6. II. (μόρος) fortunate, Anth. Plan. 4. 72. 2. doomed, Hesych.
 ἐμμορφος, on, in bodily form, corporeal, Plut. Num. 8.
 ἐμμοτος, on, needing to be stopped with lint pledges (μοτοί), suppuration, of sores, Hipp. Aph. 1254; of persons suffering from such sores, Id. Art. 816. II. ἐμμοτα φάρμακα salve spread on lint, Galen.: also, τὸ ἐμμοτον Id.; ἐμμοτος ἀγωγή treatment by use of salves, Id. 2. metaph., ἐμμοτον τῶνδ' ἄκος (so Scbütz for ἐκάς) a salve or plaster to heal these wounds, Aesch. Cho. 471.
 ἐμμουσος, on, = μουσικός, Nicom. Ar. 2. 109; ἐμμούσοις γράμμασιν in literature, Epigr. Gr. 493. 2. Adv. -σως, Plut. 2. 1119 D.
 ἐμμοχθος, on, tailsome, βίσιος Eur. Supp. 1004; δάγμα Nic. Th. 756.
 ἐμμυῶ, to initiate in: μῶν ἐνεμνήθης δῆτ' ἐν αὐτῷ τὰ μεγάλα; what were you initiated at the great mysteries in that shabby coat? Ar. Pl. 845.
 ἐμολον, aor. 2 of βλώσκω.
 ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, possess. Pron. of first pers. (ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ):—mine, Lat. meus; Hom.; contr. with the Art., οὔμός, τοῦμόν, τοῦμού, τῶμῳ, τᾶμά, Trag. and Ar., but not in good Att. Prose; οὔμός even in Il. 8. 360; and (acc. to old Gramm.) τοῦμού Il. 608, Od. 4. 71; τῆμῃ Il. 9. 654:—poët. ἀμός, when the penult. was to be long, v. ἀμός: I. with a Subst.: 1. subjectively, mine, of me, ἐμός υἱός or υἱὸς ἐμός: with the Art., ὁ ἐμός υἱός or ὁ υἱὸς ὁ ἐμός:—in Poets sometimes joined with gen., to strengthen the possessive notion, ἐμόν αὐτοῦ mine own, Il. 6. 446, Od. 2. 45; δαῖρ .. ἐμός ἔσκε κυνώπιδος Il. 3. 180; θρήνον ἐμόν τὸν αὐτῆς Aesch. Ag. 1323; τᾶμα δυστήνου κακά Soph. O. C. 344, cf. El. 252; τὸν ἐμόν αὐτοῦ .. βίον Ar. Pl. 33:—but this usage is hardly to be found in Att. Prose. b. mine, i. e. favourable to me, τεκμήρια ἐμά, οὐ τοῦτου Antipho 120. 14. 2. objectively, to me, relating to me, against me, ἐμῆ ἀγγελίῃ Il. 19. 336, cf. Od. 2. 97; τὴν ἐμῆν αἰδῶ respect for me, Aesch. Pers. 699; τᾶμα νουθετήματα warnings to me, Soph. El. 343; τρωμῶ πῶθῳ by love for me, Id. O. T. 969; αἱ ἐμαὶ διαβολαὶ slanders against me, Thuc. 6. 90; δωρεῖ ἐμῆ a gift to me, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 32; sometimes with another gen. added, τὰς ἐμαὶ Λαῶν διαφθοράς murder of L. by me, Soph. O. T. 572; τοῦμόν αἷμα πατρός his blood shed by me, Ib. 1400; τὰ ἐμαὶ δῶρα Κύπριδος (so L. Dind. for Κύπρις) her gifts to me, Eur. Hel. 364. II. without a Subst. mine, οὐ γὰρ ἐμόν παλιν-ἀγρετον my word, Il. 1. 526: ἐμόν [ἔστι] 'tis my belief, Pind. I. 7 (8). 84; in Att., it is my duty, my business, Eur. Ion 1020, Plat. Legg. 664 B. 2. ἐμοί, my friends, Lat. mei, Il. 20. 205; οἱ ἐμοί Xen., etc. 3. τὸ ἐμόν, τὰ ἐμά my property, Ar., Plat., etc.; of children, Soph. El. 538, O. C. 922:—but also, τὰ ἐμά or τὸ ἐμόν, my part, my affairs, my interest, οὕτω τὸ ἐμόν ἔχει things stand thus with me, Hdt. 4. 127; τὰ τοῦτου μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦμόν Soph. Aj. 124; ἔρρει τᾶμα παντελῶς Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 3; in full, τοῦμόν μέρος Soph. Tr. 1215:—hence in Att. periph. for ἐγώ or ἐμέ, Id. El. 1302, Tr. 1068, Ar. Thesm. 105, Lysias 114. 7, etc.:—absol., τό γε ἐμόν, τὸ μὲν ἐμόν, for my part, as far as concerns me, Hdt. 1. 108, Plat. Gorg. 452 C, Soph. 237 B. 4. ἡ ἐμῆ (sub. γῆ) my country, Thuc. 6. 78: also (sub. γνώμη) my opinion, ἐάν ἡ γ' ἐμῆ νικᾷ Plat. Rep. 397 D; κατὰ γε τὴν ἐμῆν Ar. Eccl. 153, Plat. Polit. 277 A.
 ἐμοῦς, Dor. gen. of ἐγώ, Corinna 33.
 ἐμπᾶ, Adv., v. ἐμπᾶς.
 ἐμπάζομαι, Dep. only used in pres. to busy oneself about, take heed of, care for, c. gen., ἐμῶν ἐμπάζεο μύθων Od. 1. 271, al.; οὔτε θεοπροπίης ἐμπάζομαι Il. 16. 50, cf. Od. 2. 201; αὐτε ξείνων ἐμπάζομαι οὐθ' ἱκετῶν 19. 134:—once c. acc. pers., οὐχ ἱκέτας ἐμπάζεαι 16. 422. Ep. word, used in late Prose, as Eus. P. E. 70 B. (Prob. akin to ἐμπαῖος A.)
 ἐμπάθεια [ᾶ], ἡ, passion, affection, Ptol.
 ἐμπᾶθής, ἑς, in a state of emotion, Arist. Insomn. 2. 15; ἐμπ. τινι much affected by or at a thing, Plut. Alex. 21; πρὸς τι Id. 2. 1125 D: ἐμπ. φιλία passionate affection, Alciphro 2. 4. Adv. -θως, passionately, Polyb. 32. 10, 9; ἐμπαθέστερον ἔχειν πρὸς τι Plut. Cic. 6:—έστατα Id. 2. 668 C.
 ἐμπαίγμα, τό, a jest, mocking, delusion, LXX (Isai. 66. 4):—ἐμπαίγμος, οὐ, ὁ, a mockery, mocking, Ep. Hebr. 11. 36; ὁ ἐμπ., as one of the sufferings of Christ, C. I. 8765:—ἐμπαίγμονή, ἡ, mockery, ἐν ἐμπ. 2 Petr. 3. 3 (so the best MSS.).
 ἐμπαιδεύω, to bring up in or among, τισί Philostr. 516.
 ἐμ-παιδατριβεῖσθαι, Pass. to be brought up or educated in, ὀρχήστρα Dio C. 7. 21; βιβλοῖς Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 12.
 ἐμ-παιδοτροφέομαι, Med.: ἐμπ. τῇ οὐσίᾳ to bring up one's children on one's own means, Dem. 1087. 22.
 ἐμπαίζω, fut. ζομαι, to mock at, mock, Lat. illudere, τινί Hdt. 4. 134; absol., Soph. Ant. 799:—Pass., Anth. P. 10. 56, Luc. Trag. 331. II. to sport in or on, ὡς νεβρός χλαεραῖς ἐμπ. λείμακος ἡδοναῖς Eur. Bacch. 867; τοῖς χόροισιν ἐμπ. to sport in the dance, Ar. Thesm. 975; τῷ γυμνασίῳ Luc. Lexiph. 5.
 ἐμπαίκτης, on, ὁ, a mocker, deceiver, 2 Petr. 3. 3, Jud. 18.
 ἐμπαῖος, on (A), = ἐμπειρος, knowing, practised in, c. gen., αὐδέ τι ἔργων ἐμπαῖον οὐδέ βίης [penult. short] Od. 20. 379; κακῶν ἐμπαῖος, ἀλγῆς 21. 400; ἐμπ. δρόμων Lyc. 1321.—Old poet. word, perhaps akin to ἐμπάζομαι, not to be confounded with sq.
 ἐμπαῖος, on (B), (παίω) bursting in, sudden, τύχαι, κακά Aesch. Ag. 187, 347. Poët. word; cf. πρόσπαιος.
 ἐμπαῖς, ἡ, with child, ἡ παῖς ἐμπαῖς Incert. 102, v. Meineke 2. p. 1230, 5. p. 23.
 ἐμπαίσμα, τό, embossed work, Eust. 883. 54.
 ἐμπαίστικῆ (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of embossing, Ath. 488 B.
 ἐμπαίστός, ὄν, struck in, embossed, Eust. 1357. 40.
 ἐμπαίω: fut. -παίω or -παίησω:—to strike in, stamp, emboss, χρυσᾶς

ἔλικας ἐμπεπαισμένους Ath. 543 F; v. ἐμπαιστός. II. intr., ἐμπαίει τι μοι ψυχῇ bursts in upon my soul, Soph. El. 902.
 ἐμπακτώ, to close by stuffing in or caulking, τὰς ἀρμονίας ἐν ᾧ ἐπάκτωσαν τῇ βύβλω Hdt. 2. 96.
 ἐμπάλαγμα, τό, = ἐμπλοκή, an embrace, Hesych., whence (and from the Schol.) Herm. restores τὰμπάλαγματα in Aesch. Supp. 296.
 ἐμπυλάσσομαι, Pass. to be entangled in, ἐν ἔρκεισι Hdt. 7. 85; τῷ ἀγκίστρῳ, of fish, Ael. N. A. 15. 1; absol., οἱ δὲ ἐμπαλασσόμενοι κατέρρον ἐνταγγεῖται ἑκάστῳ, Thuc. 7. 84.
 ἐμπᾶλι, poet. for sq., Orph. H. 72. 5, Anth. P. 12. 5, etc.
 ἐμπᾶλιν, Adv., in Att. and Prose often with the Art., τὸ ἐμπᾶλιν or τοῦμπᾶλιν, τὰ ἐμπᾶλιν (as always in Hdt.) or τὰμπᾶλιν:—backwards, back, βαίνειν h. Hom. Merc. 78; δεδορκώς Hes. Sc. 145; στρέφειν, υποστρέφειν, etc., Att.; so, τὰ ἐμπ. ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι Hdt. 9. 26; εἰς τοῦμπᾶλιν ἀπιέναι Xen. An. 1. 4, 15, etc. II. contrariwise, the opposite way, τοῦμπ. σπεύδειν, κραινέειν Aesch. Pr. 202, Ag. 1424; λέγειν Soph. Tr. 358; ἀνατρέπειν ἐμπ. to turn upside down, Eur. Bacch. 348; ἐμπ. ὑποδείσθαι to put on one's shoes contrariwise, as the right on the left foot, Plat. Theaet. 193 C; ἐκ τοῦμπᾶλιν from the opposite side, Thuc. 3. 22. 2. c. gen. contrary to, τέρψιος, γνώμας ἐμπ. Pind. O. 12. 15, P. 12. fin.; τὰ ἐμπ. πρήσσειν τοῦ πεζοῦ to do things contrary to the army, Hdt. 7. 58; τὰμπ. τῶνδε the reverse of these things, Aesch. Pers. 223; τοῦμπ. πεσεῖν φρενῶν i. e. to lose one's reason, Eur. Hipp. 390; τοῦμπ. οὐ βούλονται Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 32; also foll. by ἢ, γνώμην ἔχω τὰ ἐμπ. ἢ οὗτοι Hdt. 1. 207; ἦσαν τὰ ἐμπ. ἢ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Id. 9. 56. 3. on the contrary, Soph. O. C. 637:—again, Nic. Th. 288.
 ἐμπάλλομαι, poet. ἐνπι-, Pass. to shake or quiver in, Ap. Rh. 3. 756; poet. aor. ἐνέπαλτο (as if from ἐνεβάλλομαι) leapt upon, Q. Sm. 10. 467.
 ἐμπάμων, ον, (πέπαμαι) in possession, the heir, Hesych.
 ἐμπᾶνηγυρίξω, to hold festal assemblies in, Plut. Comp. Pericl. c. Fab. 1: to make a display in, Id. 2. 532 B.
 ἐμπαρᾶβᾶλλομαι, Pass. to throw oneself into, τιμωρίας into punishment, Phalar. Ep. 132; ἐμπ. τῇ ψυχῇ to venture to believe in one's heart, Ib. 130.
 ἐμπαρᾶγίγνομαι, Dep. to come in upon, τινί LXX (Prov. 6. 11).
 ἐμπαρᾶθετος, ον, laid in or on, Suid.
 ἐμπαρᾶσκενάζω, to prepare, φόβον τινί Clin. ap. Stob. p. 8. 19.
 ἐμπαρᾶσκευος, ον, (παρᾶσκευή) prepared, Basil. Adv. —ως, Suid.
 ἐμπαρᾶτίθημι, to deposit in, τὴν ψυχὴν ταῖς χερσὶ τινος Eccl.
 ἐμπαρᾶρέχω, fut. ξω, to give into another's hands, put into his power, hand over, c. inf., τὴν πόλιν ἐμπαρᾶσχόντες προκινδυνεύσαι Thuc. 7. 56; μηδὲ τούτῳ ἐμπαρᾶσχητε .. ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι put into his power, allow him to gain distinction, Id. 6. 12; ἐμπ. ἐαυτὸν τινὶ to give oneself up as his tool, Luc. Conv. 28, cf. App. Civ. 5. 68. II. simply to furnish, furnish, ὄνομά τινι Plut. Galb. 29.
 ἐμπαρᾶρίθμι, to drive in, ἐμπαρᾶρέντος [τὸ δόρυ] ταῖς πύλαις, nisi legend. ἐμπαρᾶρέντος [τοῦ δόρατος], Plut. 2. 298 A. II. Pass. to be exhausted, Greg. Naz.
 ἐμπαρᾶρίστημι, to set in near: in aor. 2, to stand by, Heliod. 7. 19.
 ἐμπαρᾶροινέω, to behave like one drunken, Luc. Tim. 14: to act offensively, τινὶ to another, Id. D. Deor. 5. 4; τοῖς πράγμασι Joseph. A. J. 6. 12, 7.
 ἐμπαρᾶροίνημα, τό, an object of drunken treatment, Long. 4. 18: an act of this character, Nicet. Ann. 111 D.
 ἐμπαρᾶρρησιάζομαι, Dep. to speak freely against, τινὶ Polyb. 38. 4, 7.
 ἐμπᾶς, Pind. and Trag.: Ep. ἐμπᾶς: Dor. also ἐμπᾶν, Pind. P. 5. 73, N. 6. 8., 11. 56; and ἐμπᾶ, Id. N. 4. 58, Call. Ep. 13: the only form used by the Trag. is ἐμπᾶς, except that Soph. has ἐμπᾶ (metri grat.) Aj. 563:—poet. Adv., generally, in Hom. almost always, with a sense of restriction or opposition, notwithstanding, nevertheless, Ζεὺς δ' ἐμπᾶς πάντ' ἰθύει Il. 17. 632; νῦν δ',—ἐμπᾶς γὰρ κῆρες ἐφεσταῖον θανάτοιο,—ἴομεν 12. 326; μενέω καὶ τλήσομαι ε. 19. 308, cf. 24. 522; μάλα γὰρ κεχολώσεται ε. Od. 15. 214, cf. 18. 5; sometimes it stands first, ἐμπᾶς μοι δοκέω .. 18. 353, cf. 19. 302:—the restrictive sense appears strongly in negat. sentences, ἐμπᾶς δ' οὐκ ἐδάμασσα not at all, Il. 5. 191; ἐπεὶ οὐτινα δεῖδμεν ἐμπᾶς Od. 2. 199, cf. 14. 481; πρῆξαι δ' ἐμπᾶς αὐτὸν τινὶ δυνήσεται Il. 1. 561; so also after ἀλλά or ἀλλὰ καί, ἀλλ' ἐμπᾶς μιν ἐάσομεν Od. 16. 147, cf. Il. 8. 33, Od. 4. 100, etc.; ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐμπᾶς αἰσχροὺς κτλ. Il. 2. 297, cf. 19. 422; and still more when it follows a part. with περ, in the sense of καίπερ or ὅμως, Νέστορα δ' οὐκ ἔλαθεν .. πίνοντά περ ἐμπᾶς it escaped not Nestor, busy though he was with drinking, Il. 14. 1, cf. 98, Od. 15. 361., 18. 165, etc.; rarely put before the part., ἀλλ' ἐμπᾶς ἐν θυμῷ κατακείσθαι ἐάσομεν ἀχνύμενοί περ Il. 24. 523:—in 14. 174, Od. 19. 37, Arist. interpr. it by ὁμῶς, ὁμοίως, ἐπίσης, in like manner; and certainly in these passages there is very little opposition. II. the same usages continued in later Poets, sometimes in the milder sense, at any rate, yet, Aesch. Pr. 48, Eum. 229, Soph. Ant. 845, Eur. Cycl. 535; after δέ, Pind. P. 4. 152; ἀλλ' ἐμπᾶς Aesch. Pr. 187, Eur. Alc. 906; ἀλλ' ἐμπᾶν Pind. N. 6. 7., 11. 56; ἐμπᾶ, καίπερ ἔχει .. Ib. 4. 58: with a part., Soph. Aj. 1338; the partic. omitted, ἀφωνήτω περ ἐμπᾶς ἀχει Pind. P. 4. 422; δύστηνον ἐμπᾶς, καίπερ ὄντα δυσμενῆ Soph. Aj. 122. (Commonly considered as = ἐν πᾶσι, in all, altogether; but the Ep. form is not consistent with this.)
 ἐμπᾶς, πασα, παν, all, C. I. 1625. 50.
 ἐμπᾶσις, εως, ἢ, (πέπαμαι) = ἐγκηταις, written ἐπᾶσις in Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1562-4 b; ἐπᾶσις Ib. 1564-5.
 ἐμπᾶσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. —πάσω [ᾶ]:—to sprinkle in or on, τῆς τέφρας some ashes, Plat. Lys. 210 A; τι εἰς τι Theophr. Lap. 67; τί τινι Galen.: in Hom. only metaph. to weave rich patterns in a web of cloth, πολέας δ' ἐνέπασσεν ἀέθλους Il. 3. 126, cf. 22. 441.
 ἐμπᾶτᾶγέω, to make a noise in, c. dat., Themist. 50 B.
 ἐμπᾶτέω, fut. ἦσω, to walk in or into, c. acc., like Lat. ingredi, μέλα-

θρον Aesch. Ag. 1434. II. trans. to trample on, νεκρούς Joseph. B. J. 6. 9, 4:—Med. to tread the wine-press, Poll. 7. 151.
 ἐμπεδα, Adv., v. ἐμπεδος.
 ἐμπεδάω, to put in bonds, v. l. Hdt. 4. 69.
 ἐμπεδέης, ἐς, = ἐμπεδος, Hesych.; but Adv. ἐμπεδῶς, continually, Simon. Iamb. 6. 20; Ion. ἐμπεδέως Scol. ap. Ath. 695 E.
 ἐμπεδό-καρπος, ον, like δέικαρπος, ever-fruited, Emped. ap. Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 2;—in Plut. 2. 649 C, 723 D, ἐμπεδόφυλλος, but only by an error from the contiguous ἀείφυλλος.
 ἐμπεδό-κυκλος, ον, ever-circling, e. g. χρόνος, Nonn. Jo. 8. 74.
 ἐμπεδο-λώβης, ον, ὁ, ever-hurling, Manetho 4. 196.
 ἐμπεδό-μητις, ι, steadfast of purpose, ἀνάγκη Nonn. Jo. 10. 63.
 ἐμπεδό-μοχθος, ον, ever-painful, βίος Pind. O. 1. 96.
 ἐμπεδό-μῦθος, ον, steadfast to one's word, ἄγγελος, ὄρκιον Nonn. Jo. 1. 17., 16. 68.
 ἐμπεδο-ορκέω, to abide by one's oath, Hdt. 4. 201, Xen. Lac. 15, 7.
 ἐμπεδος, ον, (ἐν, πέδον) in the ground, firm-set, steadfast, τείχος Il. 12. 12; λέχος Od. 23. 203. 2. mostly of qualities, ἴς, βίη ἐμπ. Il. 5. 254, Od. 11. 393; φρένες, ἦτορ, νοῦς ἐμπ. Il. 6. 352., 10. 94., 11. 813; χρῶς ἐμπ. 19. 33; so Priam is always called ἐμπεδος, οὐδ' ἀεσίφρων, as in 20. 183; λίσσεται ἐμπεδον εἶναι [τὸν νόστον] prays that it may be sure and certain, Od. 8. 30; so in Pind., etc.; once in Aesch., ἐμπ. σίνος a cleaving or clinging mischief, Ag. 561; ἐμπ. φρονήματα Soph. Ant. 169; συντρόφοις ἄργαῖς ἐμπ. continuing steadfast in .., Id. Aj. 640. 3. of Time, lasting, continual, φυλακή Il. 8. 521; κομιδὴ Od. 8. 453; αἰὼν Emped. 156; δουλοσύνη Pind. P. 12. 25; πόνος Soph. O. C. 1674. II. the neut. ἐμπεδον is freq. in Hom. as Adv., μένειν ἐμπεδον to stand fast, Il. 17. 434; μένειν τινὰ ἐμπ. to await him firmly, 5. 527; θέειν ἐμπεδον to run on and on, run without resting, 13. 141; strengthd., ἐμπεδον αἰέν 16. 107; ἐμπεδον ἀσφαλὲς αἰεὶ 15. 683; μάλ' ἀσφαλῆως θέει ἐμπεδον Od. 13. 86:—so in pl., τίκτει δ' ἐμπεδα μῆλα the flocks bring forth without fail, 19. 113, cf. Nic. Th. 4, Anth. P. 9. 291:—also in Att. Poets, ἴσθι τοδ' ἐμπεδον of a surety, Soph. Ph. 1197; but in Att. more often ἐμπεδῶς, Aesch. Ag. 854, 975, Eum. 335, Soph. Tr. 487; sometimes also in late Prose, as Plat. Ax. 372 A, Polyb. 2. 19, 1.—Cf. ἐμπεδέης.
 ἐμπεδο-σθενής, ἐς, with force unshaken, βίος a settled, unruffled life, Pind. N. 7. 98.
 ἐμπεδοσφρων, ον, (φρήν) steadfast of mind, Phalar. Ep. 115.
 ἐμπεδο-φυλλος, ον, ever-green, v. ἐμπεδοκαρπος.
 ἐμπεδῶς: impf. ἠμπεδῶν Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 2: aor. ἐνεπέδωσα Dio C. 60. 28: (ἐμπεδος). To fix in the earth: generally, to make firm and fast, establish, ratify, ὄρκιον Eur. I. T. 790, cf. Ar. Lys. 211, 233; σπονδᾶς Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 6, etc.; τὰ .. ὄρκωμοσίᾳ τε καὶ ὑποσχέσεις Plat. Phaedr. 241 B; ὄρκους καὶ δεξιὰς τινὶ Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 22; συνθήκας Polyb.; ὁμολογίας Dion. H. 4. 79.
 ἐμπεράζω, to make trial of, c. gen. rei, Polyb. 15. 35, 5.
 ἐμπεράζω, ον, poet. for ἐμπεράμος, q. v.
 ἐμπεράομαι, Dep. = ἐμπεράζω, τινός Hipp. 584. 40.
 ἐμπερίω, to be experienced in, having knowledge of, c. gen. rei, τῆς χώρας Polyb. 3. 78, 6, etc.; τῆς οδοῦ LXX (Tob. 5. 6).
 ἐμπερία, ἢ, experience, opp. to ἀπειρία, Eur. Phoen. 529, Thuc. 4. 10., 5. 7, etc.; ἢ ἐκ πολλοῦ ἐμπ., opp. to ἢ δι' ὀλίγου μελέτη, Id. 2. 85; ἢ μὴ μπειρία want of experience, Ar. Eccl. 115; δι' ἐμπειρίαν Plat. Parm. 137 A. 2. c. gen. rei, experience in, acquaintance with, τῶν πραγμάτων Antipho 129. 26; μάχης ἐμπερία τῆς ἐκείνων Thuc. 3. 95; τῶν ἡδονῶν Plat. Rep. 582 B, etc.; also, ἐμπ. περί τι Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 4; ἐμπ. κατὰ πόλιν Thuc. 2. 3; ἐμπ. ἡγεμονική Polyb. 10. 22, 4, etc. II. mere experience or practice, without knowledge of principles, esp. in Medicine, empiricism (cf. ἐμπερικός), ἰατρὸς τῶν ταῖς ἐμπειρίαις ἀνευ λόγου τὴν ἰατρικὴν μεταχειριζομένων Plat. Legg. 857 C, cf. 938 A; κατ' ἐμπειρίαν τὴν τέχνην κτᾶσθαι empirically, Ib. 720 B; οὐκ ἔστι τέχνη, ἀλλ' ἐμπ. καὶ τριβὴ Id. Gorg. 463 B, cf. 465 A; ἐπιστήμη, οὐκ ἐμπερία .. χρώμενον Id. Rep. 409 B; (whereas Polyb. opposes ἐμπ. to ἀλογος τριβή, 1. 84, 6):—the pl. is used by Plat. (v. supr.), Isocr. 294 A, Dem., etc.; αἱ ἄλλαι ἐμπ. καὶ τέχναι the other crafts and arts, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 10; αἱ περὶ τῶν τοιούτων ἐμπ. Ib. 4. 13, 10.
 ἐμπερικός, ἢ, ὄν, experienced, ἀλιεῖς Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 14. 2. οἱ ἐμπερικοί, the Empirics, a sect of physicians, who contended that practice (ἢ ἐμπερική) was the one thing needful in their art, v. Plat. Legg. 857 C, Galen. 2. 286 sq., Cels. I praef., Plin. H. N. 29. 1, Fabricii Prolegg. ad Sext. Emp. Adv. —κῶς, Alex. Ὑγν. 4, etc.; ἐμπ. ἔχειν τινος Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 7.
 ἐμπερό-πλους, ον, experienced in navigation, Tzetz. ad Hcs.
 ἐμπερο-πόλεμος, ον, experienced in war, Dion. H. 6. 14, Philo 1. 426.
 ἐμπερος, ον, (πέρα) experienced or practised in a thing, acquainted with it, c. gen., τῆς θυσίης Hdt. 2. 49; τῶν χώρων 8. 132; Βοιωτῶν 9. 46; τῆς ἐκείνου διανοίας 8. 97; κακῶν Aesch. Pers. 598; γάμων Soph. O. C. 752; τοῦ αγωνίζεσθαι Antipho 130. 6; περί τινος, περί τι Plat. Legg. 632 D, Tim. 22 A:—absol., οἱ ἐμπεροὶ the experienced, Soph. O. T. 44, O. C. 1135, Plat., etc.; ναυσὶν ἐμπεροῖς with ships proved by use, Thuc. 2. 8:—τὸ ἐμπερότερον αὐτῶν their greater experience, Ib. 87. II. Adv., ἐμπερῶς τινὸς ἔχειν to know a thing by experience, by its issue, Xen. An. 2. 6, 1, Dem. 1351. 7; ἐμπεροτέρως ἔχειν περί τινος Aeschin. 12. 5.
 ἐμπερό-τοκος, ον, having experienced child-birth, having borne a child, Hipp. 592. 18.
 ἐμπερῶ, fut. —περῶ, to fix on, Ath. 488 D; χαλκοῖς ἤλοις ἐμπερᾶμένη βακτηρία Alciphro 3. 55: cf. ἀναπερῶ.
 ἐμπελάγλω, to be in or on the sea, Achill. Tat. 5. 9.
 ἐμπελάδην, Adv., = sq., Nic. Al. 215.

ἐμπελαδόν, Adv. near, hard by, c. dat., Hes. Op. 732.
 ἐμπελάζω, fut. σω, to bring near, διφρούς ἐμπελάσαντες having brought
 up the chariots, Hes. Sc. 109:—Pass. to come near, approach, τῆς κοίτης
 Soph. Tr. 17. II. intr. in Act., like the Pass. to approach, c. dat.,
 ἐμπελάσειν πυκινῶ δόμῳ h. Hom. Merc. 523; ποῦ δ' ἐμπελάσεις
 τάνδρι . . , Soph. Tr. 748; so Arist. Mund. 4, 18 and 28; κρήνης μὴ δὴ
 σχεδὸν ἐμπελάσειας C. I. 5572.
 ἐμπελάσις, εως, ἡ, an approaching, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 393.
 ἐμπελαστικῶς, Adv., = ἐμπελάδην, Schol. Nic. Al. 215.
 ἐμπελάτειρα, ἡ, = πελάτις, πλατίς, Call. Fr. 170.
 ἐμπελάω, = ἐμπελάζω, Nic. Al. 498:—so in Med., Ib. 356.
 ἐμπέλιος, ον, blackish, gray, Nic. Th. 782.
 ἐμπέπτας, αδος, ἡ, a hollow wheaten cake, Ath. 645 D.
 ἐμπεράμος, ον, = ἐμπερος, skilled in the use of, νηῶν Call. Jov. 71;
 πάσης ἐμπ. σοφίης Anth. P. app. 310, cf. 354; also ἐμπεράμος, Lyc.
 1196, Anth. P. 10. 14, Manetho, etc.:—Adv. ἐμπεράμως, Call. Lav. Pall.
 25. Late poet. word.
 ἐμπερής, ἐς, poet. for ἐμπερος, Soph. Fr. 412.
 ἐμπεριάγω, fut. ξω, to bring round, Joseph. B. J. 5. 9, 3.
 ἐμπεριβάλλω, to embrace, comprehend, Aristid. 2. 494.
 ἐμπερίβολος, ον, hung round with ornament; ornate, Hermog., etc.
 ἐμπερίγραπτος and -γραῖφος, ον, comprehended in space, both in Eccl.
 ἐμπεριγράφω, to comprehend in a thing, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 206, Poll. 9. 108.
 ἐμπεριεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, comprehending, c. gen., Clem. Al. 330.
 ἐμπεριέρχομαι, Dep. to go round and visit, Luc. Amor. 11: metaph.,
 ἐμπ. ἀκριβείᾳ λόγου Philo 2. 61.
 ἐμπεριέχω, to compass in itself, comprehend, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 8, 7,
 Mund. 2, 7, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 1:—Pass. to be encompassed, τινί by . . ,
 Dion. H. 10. 31: metaph. to be contained or invalued in, ἐν τινί Polyb.
 9. 32, 4; κατὰ τι Longin. 8. 1.
 ἐμπερικλείω, to enclose on all sides, Eust. 105. 22.
 ἐμπεριλαμβάνω, to encompass, enclose, comprehend, both in Act. and
 Pass., Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 4, Meteor. 2. 3, 23., 9, 10, Theophr. C. P. 5. 3, 4.
 ἐμπεριληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, embracing in itself, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 171.
 ἐμπερίληψις, εως, ἡ, encompassment, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 10, Dion. H.
 de Dem. 38.
 ἐμπερινοέω, to comprehend in the mind, Epicur. Fr. p. 20 Orelli.
 ἐμπερίοδος, ον, in periods, periodic, of style, Dion. H. de Comp. 9, fin.
 Adv. -δως, Cornut. N. D. 27.
 ἐμπεριοχή, ἡ, an encompassing, Cleomed. 1. 3.
 ἐμπεριπατέω, to walk about in, ἐμβάταις Luc. adv. Indoct. 6, cf. 10;
 ἐμπ. ἐν ὑμῖν to tarry among you, LXX (Lev. 26. 12), cf. 2 Ep. Cor. 6.
 15:—absol. to walk about, ἅμα τῷ συμποσίῳ Luc. Symp. 13: c. acc.
 cogn., ἐμπ. διαύλους τινάς to walk several times to and fro, Achill. Tat. 1.
 6. II. to walk about upon, τὴν γῆν LXX (Job. 1. 7, al.): to
 trample on, Lat. insultare, τινί Plut. 2. 57 A, ubi v. Wyttenb.
 ἐμπεριπέιρω, to fix all round, to spit upon: Pass., ἐμπεριπαρεῖς ταῖς
 σαρίσσαις Strabo 794;—but prob. f. I. for περιπ-.
 ἐμπεριπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, to fall upon, τινί Hipp. 297. 24.
 ἐμπεριπλέω, prob. f. I. for ἐκπεριπλέω in Joseph. B. J. 3. 10, 9.
 ἐμπεριρρήγνυμι, to break all round, v. l. Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 6.
 ἐμπερισπούδαστος, ον, zealously frequented, of temples, Joseph. c.
 Apion. 2. 35.
 ἐμπερονάω, to fasten with a clasp, buckle on, θώρακα . . ἐμπερονᾶται
 (Med.) Hermipp. Moir. 2, cf. Joseph. B. J. 7. 2, 2. II. Pass., of
 nails, to be fixed in, Ath. 488 C.
 ἐμπερόνημα, Dor. -ᾶμα, τό, a garment fastened with a brooch on the
 shoulder, Theocr. 15. 34: cf. περόνατις, πόρνημα.
 ἐμπερπερεύομαι, = περπερεύομαι, Cic. Att. 1. 14, 4, Arr. Epict. 2. 1, 34.
 ἐμπεσον, Ep. aor. 2 of ἐμπίπτω.
 ἐμπετάλις, ἴδος, ἡ, a dish consisting of cheese wrapped in a leaf (ἐν
 πετάλῳ), Hesych.: v. sub θρίον II.
 ἐμπετάννυμι or -ύω, fut. -πετάσω:—to unfold and spread in or on,
 Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40; metaph., σφιν ἐμπετάσει λάθαν Epigr. Gr. 1028. 22:
 —Pass. to be spread, ἐπὶ τινος Callix. ap. Ath. 206 A. II. in
 Pass., also, ἐμπ. ὕφεισι to be hung about with cloths, Sac. Rhod. ap.
 Ath. 147 F.
 ἐμπετάσμα, τό, a curtain, Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 3.
 ἐμπετες, Dor. for ἐπέπεσες, aor. 2 of ἐμπίπτω.
 ἐμπετρος, ον, (πέτρα) growing on rocks: τὸ ἐμπετρον a rock-plant, as
 saxifrage, Diosc. 4. 178.
 ἐμπευκής, ἐς, (πέυκη) bitterish, ὀπός Nic. Al. 202.
 ἐμπη, Dor. for πῆ, Anth. P. 13. 5; but v. Jac. p. 786.
 ἐμπήγνυμι and -ύω: fut. -πήξω:—to fix or plant in, c. dat., μετα-
 φρένῳ ἐν δόρυ πήξε II. 5. 40; ἐνέπαξαν ἔλκος ἐὰν καρδίᾳ Pind. P. 2. 168;
 also, ἐμπ. τι εἰς τι, Hipp. Art. 834, Arist. Probl. 8. 21, 3; ὀδόντα εἰς
 τινα Anth. P. 5. 266, cf. II. 374:—Pass., with pf. and plqpf. act. to be
 fixed or stuck in, to stick in, λόγῃ τις ἐμπέπηγέ μοι Ar. Ach. 1226; ἐν
 τι σοὶ παγήσεται Id. Vesp. 437: absol., Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 3: metaph.,
 ἐμπέπηγα τῷ διακοινῶν, Lat. defixus sum in . . , Diphil. Zwgr. 1.
 25. II. to congeal, freeze, Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 2; Pass. to be
 congealed, Ib. 1. 22, 7.
 ἐμπηδάω, fut. ἴσομαι, to jump upon, αὐτῇ ἐχούσῃ ἐν γαστρὶ Hdt. 3.
 32. 2. ἐμπ. εἰς . . to leap or spring into, ἐς τὴν ναῦν Hermipp.
 Στρατ. 5, cf. Polyb. 12. 9, 4. 3. absol. in aor. part. ἐμπηδῆσας,
 eagerly, greedily, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 20.
 ἐμπηδῆσις, εως, ἡ, a leaping in or upon, Hipp. 1008 G.
 ἐμπηκτέον, verb. Adj. one must stick in, Geop. 18. 2, 2.
 ἐμπηκτής, ον, ὁ, one who sticks up public notices, Hesych.
 ἐμπηλος, ον, rather muddy, Geop. 2. 5, 7; cf. ἐμπυρος.

ἐμπηξίς, εως, ἡ, a fixing or setting in, Galen. II. a freezing,
 Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 9.
 ἐμπηρος, ον, crippled, maimed, Hdt. 1. 167, 196, Hipp. 446. 8, etc.
 ἐμπης, Adv., Ep. for ἐμπας.
 ἐμπήσσω, late form for -γνυμαι, Just. M. Tryph. 97:—Pass., Schol. II. 4. 535.
 ἐμπιέζω, to press in or on; in Pass., Hipp. 272. fin., Plut. 2. 1005 A.
 ἐμπιέσμα, τό, a pressure on the brain, Galen.
 ἐμπικραίνομαι, Med. or Pass. to be bitter against, τινί Hdt. 5. 62, Dio
 C. 47. 8; of disease, Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 5.
 ἐμπικρος, ον, rather bitter, Diosc. 2. 148; cf. ἐμπηλος.
 ἐμπιλέομαι, Pass. to be compressed, Plat. Tim. 74 E, Diod. 2. 52.
 ἐμπίμελος [ῖ], ον, of a fatty substance, Xenocr. Aq. 63.
 ἐμπίμπλημι, -πίμπρημι, v. ἐμπίπλημι, -πίπρημι.
 ἐμπίνης, ἐς, soiled, dirty, Antig. Car. ap. Diog. L. 5. 67.
 ἐμπίνω, fut. -πίομαι: (v. πίνω):—to drink in, drink greedily (cf.
 ἐμφαγεῖν), πολλά καταφαγῶν, πολλὰ ἐμπιών Epich. 19. 7 Ahr., cf. Eur.
 Cycl. 336, etc.; ἐμπ. τοῦ αἵματος to drink greedily of the blood, Hdt.
 3. 11., 4. 64. 2. absol. to drink one's fill, Theogn. 1125, Ar. Pax
 1143, 1156; ἐμπεπωκότες drunken, Ar. Eccl. 142; ἐμφαγεῖν καὶ
 ἐμπιεῖν Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 1.
 ἐμπίπρωσκω: fut. ἐμπίσω [ῖ]: aor. ἐνέπισα, pass. ἐνέπισθην:—Causal
 of ἐμπίνω, to give to drink, Pind. Fr. 77, Nic. Al. 519:—Med. to fill
 oneself, ἐμπίσασθαι ὕδατι Nic. Th. 573, cf. Al. 320:—Pass., of liquor, to
 be drunk, Νύμφαις ἐμπισθέν Id. Th. 624.
 ἐμπίπλημι, fut. πλήσω: (v. πίμπλημι):—the pres. ἐμπίπλημι is never
 used because of the double μ, Lob. Phryn. 95; but the μ seems to have
 been retained when the foll. syll. was short and in augm. tenses, ἐμπίμ-
 πλαμαι Eur. Ion 925, ἐμπιμπλάμενοι Cratin. Ὀδ. 4, Pherecr. Κραπ. 1;
 ἐνεπιμπλάμην Xen. An. 7. 7, 46, Aeschin. 86. 34, etc.:—Ion. 3 sing.
 impf. ἐμπιπλέει Hdt. 7. 39 (but ἐμπιπλά, from ἐμπιπλόω, is read in one
 good MS., as ἰστᾶ for ἰστησι in 4. 103); and 1 sing. ἐνεπίμπλων occurs
 in Diod. Exc. Vales. p. 599, Dio C. 68. 31: cf. ἐμπίπρημι. To fill
 quite full, δέπας ἐμπλήσας Od. 9. 209; τὸ πεδίον Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 20, cf.
 2. 4, 11. 2. c. gen. to fill full of a thing, ἐμπίπληθι βέεθρα ὕδατος
 II. 21. 311, etc.; [ἵππων] ἀνδρῶν ἐμπλήσας Od. 8. 495; μὴ . . θυμὸν
 ἐνιπλήσῃς ὀδυνάων 19. 117; so in Ar. and Prose, ἐμπ. [τὰ θυλάκια] τῆς
 ψάμμου Hdt. 3. 105, cf. 2. 87., 4. 72., 5. 114; τοὺς κοφίνους . . ἐμπίπλη
 (imperat.) πτερῶν Ar. Av. 1310; ἐμπ. ἵππων τὸν ἵππόδρομον Xen. Eq.
 Mag. 3, 10: metaph., τὴν ψυχὴν ἔρωτος Plat. Phaedr. 255 D; τινὰ
 ἐλπιδῶν κενῶν Aeschin. 24. 27. 3. to fill a hungry man with food,
 Od. 17. 503: metaph., ἐμπ. τινὰ μύθων Eur. Hel. 769; τοῦ πολεμείν
 Isocr. 201 D; τὰ ἄτα . . ἐμπέπληκε Λύσιδος Plat. Lys. 204 C; ἀπάντων
 τὴν γνώμην ἐμπλ. Xen. An. 1. 7, 8. 4. to satiate, τὴν ἀναιδῆ γνώ-
 μην Dem. 543. 24; ἕμερον Ar. Rh. 4. 429. 5. to fulfil, accomplish,
 τὴν αὐτοῦ μοῖραν Plat. Legg. 959 C. II. Med. to fill for oneself
 or what is one's own, ἐμπλήσατο νηδὸν . . κρέ' ἔδων Od. 9. 296; μένεος
 ἐμπλήσατο θυμὸν he filled his heart with rage, II. 22. 312; θαλέων
 ἐμπλήσάμενος κῆρ 23. 504; τὸ ἄγγος τοῦ ὕδατος ἐμπλ. Hdt. 5. 12:—
 absol. to fill oneself, Od. 7. 221. III. Pass., ἐνέπλησθην δέ οἱ . .
 αἵματος ὀφθαλμοῖς II. 16. 348, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 10; ἐμπληντο βροτῶν
 ἀγοραῖ Od. 8. 16; πόλις δ' ἐμπλητα ἀλέντων II. 21. 607; ἐνέπλητο
 πολλῶν κάγαθῶν Ar. Vesp. 1304; φακῆς ἐμπλήμενος Ib. 984, cf.
 Eccl. 56:—metaph., ὕψος ἐνιπλησθῆναι . . ὀφθαλμοῖς to take my fill of
 my son with my eyes, i. e. to sate myself with looking on him, Od. II.
 452; ὀργῆς ἐμπλήμενος Ar. Vesp. 424; πλεονεξίας ἐμπίπλασθαι Plat.
 Criti. 121 B, cf. Phaedo 66 C. 2. c. dat., ἀμπελίῳ καρπῷ ἐμπ. to
 be filled with . . , Hdt. 1. 212; ἐμπιπλάμενοι πυριάτῃ Cratin. Ὀδ. 4;
 ἐμπίπλεται . . αἵματι ὁ βωμός Paus. 3. 16, 10. 3. absol. to eat one-
 self full, eat one's fill, Hdt. 8. 117, Ar. Vesp. 911, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 6,
 etc. 4. c. part., μισῶν οὐστ' ἐμπλησθήσομαι Eur. Hipp. 664, cf.
 Ion 925; βάλλων . . οὐκ ἂν ἐμπλήμην Ar. Ach. 236; οὐκ ἐνεπίπλασο
 ὑπισχνούμενος Xen. An. 7. 7, 46; ἐμπλησο λέγων speak thy fill, Ar.
 Vesp. 603.—The three last constructions are post-Homeric; in other
 points the Prose and Att. usage agrees with Homer's.
 ἐμπιπράσκω, to sell in, Poll. 7. 9, in Pass.
 ἐμπίπρημι, (not ἐμπίμπρημι, v. sub ἐμπίπλημι): 3 pl. impf. ἐνεπίμπρα-
 σαν Thuc. 6. 94; also (as if from ἐμπιπράω) inf. ἐμπιπρᾶν, Plut. Cor.
 26; part. ἐμπιπρῶν Polyb. 1. 53, 4; impf. ἐνεπίμπρων Xen. Hell. 6. 5,
 22: fut. ἐμπρήσω Ar. Thesm. 749: aor. ἐνέπρησα Hom. (fut. ἐνιπρήσω
 II. 15. 702, cf. ἐμπρήθω): aor. med. ἐνεπρήσατο Q. Sm. 5. 485:—
 Pass., part. ἐμπιπράμενος Hdt. 1. 19: lut. ἐμπεπρήσομαι or (in med.
 form) ἐμπρήσομαι Hdt. 6. 9, cf. Paus. 4. 7, 10, Q. Sm. 1. 494: aor.
 ἐνεπρήσθην Hdt. 5. 102., 6. 25, Thuc., etc.: pf. ἐμπέπρησμαι Hdt. 8.
 144. To kindle, set on fire, ἄστν, νῆας, often in II., mostly with
 πυρὶ added; so, τῷ Λημνίῳ . . πυρὶ ἐμπρησον Soph. Ph. 801; τὸν νηὸν
 ἐνέπρησαν Hdt. 1. 19, cf. 5. 101, al.; also c. gen., πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο
 νῆας ἐνιπρήσαι to burn them by force of fire, II. 16. 82; οἰκίαν ἐμπι-
 πρᾶναι Ar. Nub. 1484, etc.:—Pass. to be on fire, Hdt., etc., v. supr.
 ἐμπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι: aor. ἐνέπεσον, Ep. ἐμπεσον. Used as Pass.
 of ἐμβάλλω, to fall in or on, c. dat., ἐμπεσε πόντῳ Od. 4. 508; ὁ δ'
 ἐμπεσε πέτρῃ II. 4. 108; ἐν δ' ἔπεσ' ὤκεανῷ, of the Sun, 8. 485; πῦρ
 ἐμπεσε νηυσὶν fire fell upon them, 16. 113; ἀνχένη . . ἐμπεσεν ἰός 15.
 451, cf. 624; also with ἐν, ὡς δ' ὅτε πῦρ . . ἐν ἀξύλῳ ἐπέσθη ὕλη II.
 155:—so in Prose and Att., κεραυνοὶ αὐτοῖσι ἐνέπιπτον Hdt. 8. 37, cf.
 1. 34, al.; ὁ πύργος ἐπέσσοι σοι Ar. Pl. 180, etc.:—absol., ῥύμη ἐμπ.
 Thuc. 2. 76. 2. to fall upon, attack, ἐν δ' ἔπεσον προμάχοις Od.
 24. 526, cf. II. 16. 81; τῷ στρατῷ Eur. Rhes. 127; τοῖς πολεμίοις Xen.
 Eq. Mag. 8, 25, etc.; ἐμπεσόντες having fallen on them, Hdt. 3. 146,
 cf. 7. 16, 1, al.:—metaph. to insult, τινί Pind. I. 1. 98: so, 3. of
 evils, diseases, etc., to fall on one, attack, κακὸν ἐμπεσε οἴκῳ Od. 2. 45;

λῦγξ τοῖς πλείοσι ἐνέπιπτε κενή Thuc. 2. 49; νόσημα ἐμπέπτωκε εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα Dem. 424. 3; πρὶν ἐμπεσεῖν ἀπαραγμὸν Soph. Tr. 1253:—of passions, of frames of mind, χόλος, δέος ἐμπεσε θυμῷ Il. 9. 436., 17. 625; ἔρωσ ἐμπ. τινί Aesch. Ag. 341, cf. Soph. Ant. 782; οἶκτος Id. Ph. 965; and sometimes in Prose, γέλωσ ἐμπ. τινί Thuc. 4. 28; μὴ λύσασα τις ἡμῖν ἐμπεπτώκοι Xen. An. 5. 7, 26; ἔλεος ἐμπέπτωκε τῆσ μοι Philipp. Ἀργυρ. 1; but commonly ἐμπ. εἰς . . ., Hdt. 7. 43, Eur. I. A. 443, Thuc. 2. 48, Lys. 93. 25, etc.; rarely c. acc., οὐδεὶς ποτ' αὐτοὺς . . . ἂν ἐμπέσοι ζῆλος Soph. O. C. 942; ἐμπέπτωκ' ἔρωσ . . . Ἑλλάδα Eur. I. A. 809. 4. to light or chance upon a thing, to fall in with, τινί Hdt. 1. 34, etc.; πρὶν ἀλίω γυῖον ἐμπεσεῖν before his body was exposed to the sun, Pind. N. 7. 108; also, ἐμπ. ἐν ἀπορίᾳ Plat. Euthyd. 292 E; ἐπὶ συμφορῇ Hdt. 7. 88; more commonly ἐμπ. εἰς . . ., Lat. incidere in . . ., ἐμπ. εἰς ἄτας Soph. El. 216; εἰς βάρβαρα φάσγανα Eur. Hel. 864; εἰς ἐνέδραν Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 14; εἰς ἔρωτα Antiph. Incert. 12; εἰς νόσον Antiph. 113. 31; εἰς ὑποψίας Id. 116. 37; εἰς λόγους Dem. 240. 2., 244. 28, etc.:—also, of words, καί μοι ἔπος ἐμπεσε θυμῷ came into my mind, Od. 12. 266; λόγος ἐμπέπτωκε μοι came to my ears, Soph. O. C. 1150; λόγος ἐνέπεσε a report or conversation came in, arose, Ar. Lys. 858, Plat. Rep. 354 B, Legg. 799 D; but, ἐμπ. εἰς τὰ πεπραγμένα in speaking, to come upon the exploits, Dem. 298. 11, cf. 323. 11:—absol. to fall in one's way, like ἐντυγχάνω, Hdn. 3. 9: to fall into place, of a dislocated limb, to be set, Hipp. Art. 784. 5. ἐμπ. τῷ ἀκοντίῳ τῷ ὤμῳ to throw oneself on the javelin with one's shoulder, i. e. to give all one's force to the throw, Hipp. Aër. 292. 6. to break in, burst in, τῇ στέγῃ Soph. O. T. 1262; πύλαισ Eur. Phoen. 1146; εἰς τὴν θύραν Ar. Lys. 309; absol., Aesch. Ag. 1350; ἐμπεσῶν violently, rashly, Hdt. 3. 81. 7. εἰς αἰσθησιν ἐμπ. to fall within the province of sense, Plat. Rep. 524 D; so in Arist., ἐμπ. εἰς τὰς εἰρημέναισ αἰτίας Metaph. 1. 5, 4, cf. Phys. 2. 4, 8, al.; εἰς ἄλλο πρόβλημα Id. Pol. 2. 8, 16. 8. ἐμπ. εἰς δεσμω- τῆριον to be thrown into prison, Dinarch. 106. 14, Dem. 788. 17, etc.; so, ἐμπ. εἰς τὸν Τάρταρον Plat. Phaedo 114 A. 9. of circumstances, to happen, occur, Pans. 7. 8, 4.—Cf. ἐμπίτνω.

ἐμπίς, ἴδος, ὁ, a mosquito, gnat, rather larger than the κώνωψ, the culex or perhaps tipula culiciformis, Ar. Nub. 157 sq.; ἐμπίδεσ δέξυστομοι Id. Av. 245, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 13., 5. 19, 14. 2. the larva of the οἶστρος, Ib. 1. 1, 17.

ἐμπίσαι, ἐμπισθῆναι, v. sub ἐμπισκω.

ἐμπιστεύω, to entrust, τινί τι Diod. 1. 67, Plut. Phoc. 32:—Pass. to have entrusted to one, be entrusted with, τι Luc. Demon. 51, Geop. 2. 44, 1. II. to trust in, ἐν τινί LXX (2 Paral. 20. 20).

ἐμπίτνω, poet. for ἐμπίπτω, to fall upon, τινί Aesch. Ag. 1468, Supp. 120, Soph. Aj. 58.—Cf. πίτνω.

ἐμπλάζω, fut. -πλάξω: 1. trans. to drive about in: hence in Pass. to wander about in, ὕλη Orph. Arg. 643, cf. Plut. Oth. 12. 2. intr. to wander in, ἀγυαῖσ Nic. Al. 189.

ἐμπλάζω, fut. ἄσω, poet. for ἐμπελάζω, Nic. Th. 779.

ἐμπλάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. -πλάσω [ᾶ]:—to plaster up, τὸν πατέρα ἐν σμύρῃ ἐμπλ. Hdt. 2. 73; ἀσφάλτῳ ἐμπλασθεῖσ Strabo 743. 2. to stuff in as wax, Arist. Probl. 19. 23, 2. 3. to stop up, τοὺσ πόρους, τὰ φλέβια Theophr. de Sens. 66, etc. 4. to form in, κηρία ἐν τινί Dio C. 28. 5. II. Pass. to have an impression left or made, Hipp. 641. 16 and 51., 643. 48.

ἐμπλαστικός, ἢ, ὄν, stopping the pores, clogging, Diosc. 1. 144. ἐμπλαστός, ἢ, ὄν, (ἐμπλάσσω) daubed on or over: ἐμπλαστον (with or without φάρμακον), τό, a plaster or salve, Hipp. 48. 26:—Galen. writes ἐμπλαστρον, τό, and Diosc. 1. 38, ἐμπλαστροσ, ἢ.

ἐμπλαστρώω, to put on as a plaster or salve, Diosc. Parab. 1. 154.

ἐμπλαστρώδης, es, like an ἐμπλαστροσ, Paul. Aeg. 7. 24.

ἐμπλάτύνω, to widen or extend in, LXX (Prov. 18. 16, al.):—Pass., λόγοισ ἐμπλατύνεσθαι περὶ τι to expatiate on a subject, Strabo 385.

ἐμπλέγδην, Adv. by implication, Nicom. Arithm. 2. p. 153 Ast.

ἐμπλεγμα, τό, anything inwoven, Artemid. 4. 83.

ἐμπλειος, η, ον, Ep. for ἐμπλεος.

ἐμπλέκτης, ὁ, one who plaitσ hair, Gloss.: fem. -πλεκτρία, Moer. 237.

ἐμπλεκτοσ, ον, inwoven: ἐμπλεκτον, τό, a kind of masonry, in which the outsides of the wall are ashlar, and the interval filled up with rubble, Vitruv. 2. 8, 7.

ἐμπλέκω, Ep. ἐνπλέκω, fut. ξω, to plait or weave in, entwine, Lat. implicare, χεῖρα ἐμπλ. to entwine one's hand in another's clothes, so as to hold him, Eur. Or. 262; εἰσ ἀρकुστάταν μηχανὰν ἐμπλέκειν παῖδα Ib. 1421; ἀπὸ . . . τοῦνομα ἐμπλ. to combine the name as in a web, Plat. Crat. 244 C; τοιαῦτα ἐμπλέκοντεσ καὶ ξυγκυκῶντεσ Id. Legg. 669 D; ἐμπλ. τὴν ἡδονὴν εἰσ τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν Arist. Eth. N. 7. 13, 2; ποιῆ ἐνπλέξω σε (sc. αἰοιδῆ); Call. Del. 29; ἐμπλ. τινὰ εἰσ φιλίαν τινὸσ Polyb. 27. 6, 11:—Pass. to be inwoven or entangled in a thing, πλεκταῖσ ἔωραισ ἐμπεπλεγμένη Soph. O. T. 1264; ἠνίασιον ἐμπλακείσ Eur. Hipp. 1236; ἐν δεσμοῖσιν ἐμπεπλεγμένη Ar. Thesm. 1032; εἰσ δίκτυον ἄτης ἐμπλεχ- θῆσεσθε Aesch. Pr. 1079:—metaph., ἐν πόνοισ, ἐν κακοῖσ ἐμπλακῆναι to be involved in . . ., Plat. Legg. 814 E, Isocr. 181 E; εἰσ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν Polyb. 1. 17, 3: to form a connexion with, τινί Id. 25. 7, 1; γυναικὶ ἐμπλακείσ Diod. 19. 2. 2. metaph. also, like dolos neclere, to weave by subtle art, ἐμπλέκειν αἰνίγματα Aesch. Pr. 610; ἐμπλ. πλοκάσ Eur. I. A. 936.

ἐμπλεξίσ, εωσ, ἢ, σι inweaving, entwining, Plat. Polit. 282 E.

ἐμπλεονάζω αἵματι, to be profuse in bloodshed, Heraclit. Ep. 4. p. 150.

ἐμπλεοσ, α, ον: Att. -πλεωσ, ον: Ep. ἐμπλειοσ, ἐνπλειοσ, η, ον, Od.; later ἐνπλεοσ, Ar. Rh. 3. 119, Orph. Lith. 190: heterocl. acc. ἐμπλεα, Nic. Al. 164:—quite full of a thing, γαστέρα . . . ἐμπλεῖν κνίσησ τε καὶ αἵματοσ Od. 18. 118; φαρέτρην ἰὼν ἐμπλεῖν 22. 3; σκύφοσ . . . οἴνου

ἐνίπλειον 14. 113; δῶμα . . . ἐνίπλειον βιότοιο 19. 580; κύων . . . ἐνίπλειοσ κυνοραιστέων 17. 300; so in Prose, λέβητεσ κρέων . . . ἐμπλεοι Hdt. 1. 59, cf. 2. 62; γῆσ ἢ κόπρον ἐμπλεων Plat. Theaet. 194 E. 2. of persons, ἐμπλ. δυσκολίασ Id. Rep. 411 C; πονηρίασ Polyb. 27. 13, 6, etc.—The passage Soph. Tr. 1019 is corrupt.

ἐμπλευρόμοι, expl. in Soph. (Fr. 50) ap. Hesych. by ἐνάλλομαι εἰσ τὰσ πλευράσ.

ἐμπλευροσ, ον, with large sides, Philo 1. 70 (v. l. εὔπ-), Geop. 18. 9, 6.

ἐμπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, to sail in, πλοίαφ Hdt. 7. 184: absol., οἱ ἐμπλέοντεσ Thuc. 3. 77, Xen. Oec. 8, 8. 2. to float in or upon, Nic. Al. 426, in form ἐμπλώω, cf. Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 12., 2. 1.

ἐμπλήγδην, Adv. (ἐμπλήσσω) madly, rashly, Lat. temere, opp. to πινυτόσ, Od. 20. 132; cf. ἐμπληκτοσ.

ἐμπληγῆσ, ἐσ, = ἐμπληκτοσ, mad, rash, ἀφροσύνη Nic. Al. 159.

ἐμπλήδην, Adv. fully, as a whole, Nic. Al. 129.

ἐμπλήθησ, ἐσ, = ἐμπλεοσ, Nic. Th. 948.

ἐμπληκτικός, ἢ, ὄν, (ἐμπλήσσω) easily scared or confounded, θέατρα Plut. Sull. 34: stupid, Id. 2. 748 D.

ἐμπληκτοσ, ον, (ἐμπλήσσω) stunned, amazed, Lat. attonitus, Xen. Cyn. 5, 9: hence, like ἐμβρόντητοσ, stupid, senseless, Plut. Rom. 28, etc. 2. in Att. light-minded, unstable, capricious, Soph. Aj. 1358 (ubi v. Lob.); αἱ τύχαι, ἐμπληκτοσ ὡσ ἄνθρωποσ, ἄλλοτ' ἄλλοσε πηδῶσι Eur. Tro. 1204; [ἡ φιλοσοφία] τῶν ἐτέρων παιδικῶν πολὺ ἤττον ἐμπληκτοσ Plat. Gorg. 482 A; ἐμπλ. τε καὶ ἀσταθμήτοσ Id. Lys. 214 D; ἐμπλ. ταῖσ ἐπιθυμίασ Plut. Dion. 18, cf. ἐμπλήγδην. II. Adv. -τωσ, rashly, madly, Isocr. 145 E, etc.; τὸ ἐμπλήκτωσ δέξυ startling rapidity of action, frantic vehemence, Thuc. 3. 82.

ἐμπλήμενοσ, part. syncop. aor. pass. of ἐμπίπλημι.

ἐμπλημῦρέω, to welter in, αἵματι Philostr. Sob.

ἐμπλην, Adv. near, next, close by, like πλησίον, c. gen., Βοιωτῶν ἐμπλην II. 2. 526, cf. Call. Del. 73; before its case, Lyc. 1029; absol., Hes. Sc. 372. (Prob. from ἐμπελάζω; quite distinct from sq.)

ἐμπλην, Adv. strengthd. for πλὴν or χωρὶσ, besides, except, c. gen., Archil. 100, Call. Del. 73.

ἐμπληντο, Ep. 3 pl. Ep. aor. pass. of ἐμπίπλημι.

ἐμπληξία, ἢ, amazement, Lat. stupor: hence, stupidity, Aeschin. 84. 30. 2. πολιτείασ ἐμπλ. instability, capriciousness, of administration, Id. 50. 10.

ἐμπληξίσ, εωσ, ἢ, = foreg., Ael. V. H. 2. 19, Ath. 37 D.

ἐμπλήσασ, -σάμενοσ, ἐμπλήσατο, ἐμπλητο, v. sub πίμπλημι.

ἐμπλησισ, εωσ, ἢ, = ἐμπλήρωσισ, Epict. ap. Stob. 72. 27.

ἐμπλήσσω, Att. -ττω: in Hom. ἐνπλ-: fut. ξω: I. intr. to strike against, fall upon or into, like ἐμπίπτω, c. dat., ὡσ δτ' ἂν ἡ κίχλαι . . . ἠὲ πέλειαι ἔρκει ἐνπλήξωσι Od. 22. 469; εἰ δὲ . . . τάφρω ἐνπλήξωμεν ὄρυκτῇ Il. 12. 72, cf. 15. 345; νηὶ ἐμπλ. to fall upon it, of a storm, Arat. 423: absol. to dash, Ar. Rh. 1. 1203., 2. 602. II. c. acc. pers. to attack, Ar. Rh. 3. 1297. 2. ἐμπλ. φύβοσ τινί, Lat. incutere metum alicui, Opp. H. 3. 480.

ἐμπληστέοσ, α, ον, verb. Adj. of ἐμπίπλημι, to be filled with, τινὸσ Plat. Rep. 373 B.

ἐμπλητο, ἐμπληντο, 3 sing. and pl. Ep. aor. pass. of ἐμπίπλημι.

ἐμπλοκή, ἢ, σι inweaving, braiding, κόμησ, Strabo 518. II. a braid of hair, Clem. Al. 233.

ἐμπλόκιον, τό, a fashion of plaiting women's hair, Macho ap. Ath. 579 D, Plut. 750 E, LXX.

ἐμπλώω, Ep. for ἐμπλέω, Nic. Al. 426, Opp. H. 1. 260.

ἐμπνέω, poet. for ἐμπνέω.

ἐμπνευμάτωω, to blow up, inflate, expand, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 54 D, Theophr. Ign. 17:—Pass. to be wafted along, as a ship, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

ἐμπνευμάτωσισ, εωσ, ἢ, a blowing up, inflation, Plut. 2. 905 C, Ath. 53 C:—as Medic. term, flatulency, Foes. Oec. Hipp.

ἐμπνευσισ, εωσ, ἢ, an on-breathing, breathing, LXX (Ps. 17. 16). II. inspiration, ἢ θεία ἐμπν. Greg. Nyss. 2. 187 A, al.; cf. ἐμπνέω 11. 2.

ἐμπνευστόσ, ἢ, ὄν, blown into: ἐμπν. ὄργανα wind-instruments, Ath. 174 C, Vit. Hom. 148; so, ἐμπνευστικά ὄργανα A. B. 653. 30.

ἐμπνέω, poet. -πνέω: fut. -πνεύσομαι Eur. I. citand. To blow or breathe upon, c. dat., πόντῳ Hes. Op. 506; ἐμπνέοντεσ μεταφρένω, of horses so close behind as to breathe upon one's back, Il. 17. 502; κατ' οὔρον, ὡσπερ ἰστίοισ, ἐμπνεύσομαι τῆδε Eur. Andr. 554; ἄνεμοσ ἐμπνεύσασ δορί Id. Cycl. 19:—αἰλοῖσ ἐμπνεῖν to breathe into, play the flute, Anth. P. 9. 266:—c. acc. cogn., χεῖλεσι μούσαν ἐμπν., of a flute-player, Id. Plan. 4. 226; and in Pass., ἐμπνεύμενα ὄργανα Poll. 4. 67. 2. absol. to breathe, live, be alive, like πνεῖν = ζῆν, Aesch. Ag. 671, Ar. Thesm. 926, Plat. Apol. 29 D, etc.; ἐμπν. τὰ τέχνα Anth. P. 9. 777:—of one just expiring, βλέποντα κάμπνέοντ' ἔτι Soph. Ph. 883; σμικρὸν ἐμπνέουσ' ἔτι Eur. Alc. 205; βραχὺν δὴ βίοτον ἐμπνέων ἔτι Id. Hipp. 1246; v. ἔμπνοοσ.

3. c. gen. to breathe of, be laden with, Ἀραβίησ ὀδμήσ Perictyoné ap. Stob. 488. 2; ἐμπν. ἀπειλῶν καὶ φόνοσ, Lat. caedem spirare, Act. Ap. 9. 1. II. trans. to blow into, ἰστίον ἐμπν. to swell the sail, h. Hom. Bacch. 33, cf. Pind. I. 2. 59. 2. to breathe into, infuse into, μένοσ or θάρσοσ τινί Il. 20. 110, Od. 9. 381, etc.; ἐμπν. τινὶ αὐδὴν Hes. Th. 31; πατρί . . . πατρός ἐνέμπνευσεν μένοσ Pind. O. 8. 93; μένοσ ἐμπν. ἐνίοισ τῶν ἠρώων τὸν θεόν Plat. Symp. 179 B:—also c. inf. pro acc., ἐνέμπνευσέ μοι φρεσὶν φᾶροσ ὑφαίνειν breathed into my mind (i. e. inspired me with the thought) to weave it, Od. 19. 138:—Pass. to be inspired, Longin. 15. 2; εἰσ μαντικὴν Plut. 2. 421 B.—Cf. εἰσπνέω.

ἐμπνίγω [ῖ], fut. -πνιξοῦμαι to suffocate in, τινί Greg. Naz.

ἐμπνοή, ἢ, (ἐμπνέω) a breeze, Strabo 182.

ἐμπνοια, ἢ, inbreathing, inspiration, Luc. Hes. 9.

ἐμπνοοσ, ον, contr. -πνοοσ, οον, (πνοή) with the breath in one, breathing,

alive, οὐκ ἀπέθανε, ἀλλ' ἦν ἔμπνοος Hdt. 7. 181; *ἐτ' ἔμπνοος* Eur. Phoen. 1442; *ἔμπνοος ἔτι ἀρθείς* Antipho 116. 6; *ἔτι ἔμπνοον ὄντα* Thuc. 1. 134; cf. *ἔμπνέω* I. 2; *μορφᾶς τύπος ἔμπνου*, of a statue, Epigr. Gr. 860. 3, cf. 1102. *ἔμπνυτο*, read by Aristarch. Il. 22. 475, where we now have *ἄμπνυτο*: v. sub *ἀναπνέω*, cf. Il. 5. 697.

ἔμποδιζομένως, Adv. part. pres. pass., *as if fettered*, Plat. Crat. 415 C. *ἔμποδίζω*, fut. Att. *ἰῶ* Plat. Lys. 210 B:—Med., v. infr. II. 2:—Pass., fut. *-ποδισθήσομαι* Porph. de Abst. 1. 17, Orib., or (in med. form) *-ίσομαι* Antip. ap. Stob. 418. 52: pf. *-πεπόδισμαι*, v. infr.: (*ἐν, πούς*). To put the feet in bonds, to put in bonds, fetter, *τοὺς μάντιας* Hdt. 4. 69:—Pass., *ἔμπεποδισμένος τοὺς πόδας* Ib. 60; *ὀλιγοδρανία ἔμπεπ.* Aesch. Pr. 550.

II. generally, to hinder, thwart, impede, Lat. *impedire*, *τινά* Ar. Av. 965, Lys. 359, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 10; *τοὺς τῆς πόλεως καιροὺς* Aeschin. 85. 35; *ἔμπ. τοῦ λέναι* to hinder from .., Plat. Crat. 419 C; *τῆς εἰς τοῦμπροσθε πορείας* Diod. 14. 28; *πρός τι* in a thing, Isocr. 415 E, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 6, al.:—Pass., *χαί σοφά γινώμαι .. ἔμποδίζονται* θάμα Soph. Ph. 433; *ἔμποδίζοιτο ἂν μὴ πράττειν* would be hindered from doing, Plat. Symp. 183 A. 2. c. dat. rei, to be a hindrance to, interfere with, *πολλαῖς ἐνεργείαις* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11, 12, cf. Pol. 4. 15, 8; *ταῖς χορηγίαις* Polyb. 5. 111, 4:—rarely c. acc. rei, *ἔμπ. τὸ κοινὸν ἔργον* Arist. Top. 8. 11, 3; so, in Med., *ἔμποδίζεται δόσιν* Philem. Incert. 72. 3. absol. to be a check or hindrance, Plat. Lys. 210 B, Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 3.

III. the passage, *κέχηεν ὡσπερ ἔμποδίζων ἰσχυράδας* Ar. Eq. 755, was evidently not understood by the Ancients, as the perplexed explanations in the Scholia shew: Casaubon explained it like one stringing figs; C. Newton suggests that it must refer to fig-jamming, as still practised about Smyrna: 'the figs are trodden quite flat with the foot before they are packed.'

ἔμποδῖος, *ον*, at one's feet (cf. *ἔμποδών*), Plat. Theaet. 201 A; *coming in the way, meeting*, ap. Plut. Rom. 21. 2. commonly, in the way, presenting an obstacle, impeding, c. dat. pers., *ἡ Βαβυλῶν οἱ ἦν ἔμπ.* Hdt. 1. 153, cf. 2. 158., 5. 90; *ἔμπ. κώλυμα* Eur. Ion 862; *εἰ τοῦτ' ἔμπ. σοι* Ar. Lys. 531, etc. 3. c. gen. rei, *ἔμπ. εἶναι εἰρήνης* Thuc. 1. 139; *ἔμπ. γίνεσθαι τοῦ μὴ ἀσκεῖν* Plat. Legg. 832 A; *μὴ .. ἔμπ. γένηται θέσθαι τι* Thuc. 1. 31. 4. ὄπη ἢ ἀρετῇ ἀσκεῖται .. *ἔμπ. ἐστὶ* Plat. Rep. 407 C. 5. *ἔμπ. πρὸς τι* Arist. Eth. N. 9. 10, 2, Pol. 5. 10, 12.

ἔμποδισμα, τό, an impediment, hindrance, Plat. Polit. 295 B, al. *ἔμποδισμός*, ὁ, a hindering, impeding, Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 4, Top. 8. 10, 6. *ἔμποδιστής*, οὗ, ὁ, a hinderer, Joseph. A. J. 17. 10, 3. *ἔμποδιστικός*, ἡ, ὄν, trammelling, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 13, 1, Phys. 4. 8, 10. *ἔμποδοστατέω*, to be in the way, Diog. L. 10, 95, v. l. LXX (Judic. 11. 35). *ἔμποδο-στάτης*, *ον*, ὁ, (στήναι) in the way, LXX (1 Paral. 2. 7), Suid., Eccl. *ἔμποδών*, Adv. = *ἐν ποσὶ ὧν*, but formed by anal. to *ἐκποδών*:—before the feet, in the way, in one's path, *κτείνειν πάντα τὸν ἔμπ. γενόμενον* every one that came in the way, Hdt. 1. 80; *πάν ἔθνος τὸ ἔμπ.* 2. 102; *τοὺς ἀεὶ ἔμπ. γινομένους* 4. 118, cf. 7. 108; *τὸ μὴ ἔμπ.* those who are absent, Thuc. 2. 45; *μὴ που λαθὼν τις ἔμπ.* (sc. *γενόμενος*) Ar. Vesp. 247. 2. in one's way, i. e. presenting an hindrance, ὁ θεὸς .. *οἱ ἔμπ. ἔστηκε* Hdt. 6. 82; *ὡς σφι τὸ ἔμπ. ἐγγέγονε καθαρὸν* when all impediments had been cleared away, Id. 7. 183; *οὐδὲν ἔμπ. [ἐστὶ]* Aesch. Pers. 13; *ἔμπ. στήναι τι* Id. Theb. 1016; *παρεῖναι* Soph. O. T. 446; *κεῖσθαι* Eur. Ion 1047; *καθῆσθαι* Ar. Pax 473; *ἐ. τι γίνεσθαι* to put oneself in the way, interfere with, Eur. Hec. 372; *ἔμπ. τι φῦναι* Id. Or. 605:—c. inf., *ἔμπ. εἶναι τῷ ποιεῖν* Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 23; *ἔμπ. εἶναι* or *γίνεσθαι* τι μὴ πράττειν to prevent a person's doing, Ar. Pax 315, Thuc. 6. 28, etc.; *τί ἔμπ. μοι μὴ οὐ ποιεῖν*; what prevents my doing? Xen. Eq. 11, 13, cf. An. 3. 1, 13; so, *ἔμπ. τὸ μὴ εἶναι* Ib. 4. 8, 14; *ἔμπ. γίνεσθαι τοῦ μὴ ὄραν* Id. Cyr. 2. 4, 23; *ἔμπ. εἶναι τινὶ τιος* to hinder one from a thing, Ib. 8. 5, 24, etc.; *λόγων τις ἔμπ. ὄδ' ἔρχεται* Eur. Supp. 395; *ποιεῖσθαι ἔμπ. τι* to regard it as a hindrance, suffer it to hinder, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 46, Dem. 548. 22, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 7:—τὸ ἔμπ. the hindrance, obstacle, Hdt. 7. 183; *τί τοῦμποδών*; Ar. Lys. 1161. 3. in one's way, before one's eyes, manifest, *πόθεν ἀρξομαι, ἔμποδὼν ἀπάντων ὄντων*; Andoc. 30. 16; *Χαρίτων ἱερὸν ἔμπ. ποιοῦνται* Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 7; and (with some notion of hostility), *ἀ δ' ἔμποδὼν .. ταυθ' ἤκω φράσεων* Eur. Phoen. 706; *ἡ ἔμπ. παιδεία every-day education*, Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 2; *ἔμπ. εἶναι καὶ γνωρίζεσθαι* Polyb. 2. 17, 1. 4. of Time, immediately, Polemo ap. Macrobi. 5. 19.

ἔμποίεω, to make in, ἐν δ' αὐτοῖσι [πύργοις] *πύλας ἐνεποίεον* Il. 7. 438, cf. Ar. Eccl. 154:—Med., 'Ελικῶνι χοροὺς ἐνεποίησαντο Hes. Th. 7:—Pass., *χελιδῶν ἦν τις ἔμπεποιημένην introduced by the poet's art*, Ar. Av. 1301, v. Schol. 2. to put in, *ἔμπ. ἴχνεσιν ἴχνη* i. e. to put their feet in the same tracks, Xen. Cyn. 5, 20. 3. to foist in, ἐς τὰ Μουσαίου *ἔμπ. χρησμών* Hdt. 7. 6; *χρησμοὶ ἔμπεποιημένοι τοῖς Σιβυλλείοις* Dion. H. 4. 62. II. to produce or create in, ἡ *χρεῖα καπήλων .. γένεσιν ἔμπ. τῇ πόλει* Plat. Rep. 371 D; *οἱ χρηματισταὶ .. πολὺν τὸν κηφήνα καὶ πτωχὸν ἔμπ. τῇ πόλει* Ib. 556 A, etc. 2. of states of mind, *ἐπιθυμίαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἔμπ.* Thuc. 4. 81; *κακὸν τι ἔμπ. ταῖς ψυχαῖς* Plat. Phaedo 115 E; *δειλίαν ἐν αὐτῇ* (sc. *τῇ ψυχῇ*) *ἔμπ.* Id. Rep. 590 B; *ἐλπίδας ἔμπ. ἀνθρώποις* Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 19; *ἐπιστήμην τῇ ψυχῇ* Id. Mem. 2. 1, 20:—without a dat. to produce, create, *μισος, λήθην, etc.*, Plat. Rep. 351 D, al.; *χαράν* Xen. Hier. 8, 4; *ὄργας, λύπας* Ib. 1, 28:—also c. inf. pro acc., *ἔμπ. τινὶ ἀκολουθητέον εἶναι* to produce in one's mind the persuasion that he must follow, Id. Oec. 21, 7; foll. by *ὡς ..*, Id. An. 2. 6, 8. 3. of conditions, to introduce, produce, cause, *φθόρον* Thuc. 2. 51; *στάσεις* Id. 1. 2; *πολέμους καὶ στάσεις ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἔμπ.* Isocr. 75 E; *χρόνου διατριβὴν ἔμπ.* Thuc. 3. 38; *ἔμπ. χρόνους τινὶ* Dem. 651. 26; *κίνησιν* Arist. Phys. 8. 1, 3, etc.

ἔμποίησις, *εως*, ἡ, custom, Dio C. 37. 16. *ἔμποιητέον*, verb. Adj. one must put in, *τι ἐν τινι* Arist. Poët. 14, 5.

ἔμποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, productive of a thing in others, *ἄλλοις τῶν τοιούτων λόγων* Arist. Metaph. 4. 29, 5, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 191. *ἔμποικίλλω*, to embroider upon, *νῆκαι ἔμπεποικιλμένοι* Plut. Timol. 8. *ἔμποίνιμος*, *ον*, (ποινή) liable to punishment, *ὄρκος οὐκ ἔμπ. that may be violated with impunity*, Incert. ap. Stob. 1. 28, 2, Cornut. N. D. 24. *ἔμποίνιος*, *ον*, =foreg., Suid. *ἔμπολαῖος*, *α*, *ον*, of or concerned in traffic, epith. of Hermes as god of commerce, etc., Ar. Ach. 816, Pl. 1155. *ἔμπολάω*: impf. *ἠμπόλων* Ar. Vesp. 444, (ἀπ-) Eur.: fut. *-ήσω*, Soph. Ant. 1063; aor. *ἠμπόλησα*, but in Isae. 88. 26 *ἐνεπόλησα* (cf. *ἐκκλησιάζω*): pf. *ἠμπόληκα* Trag.:—Med., v. infr.:—Pass., aor. *ἠμπολήθη* Soph.: pf. *ἠμπόλημαι*, Ion. *ἔμπ-* (ἐξ-) Hdt., Soph.: (akin to *πώλῃω*, q. v.). To get by barter or traffic, only once in Hom., in Med., *βίστον πολὺν ἔμπολόωντο* they were getting much substance by traffic, Od. 15. 455; so in Act. to get by sale, *ἐξ ὧν [προβάτων etc.] ἐνεπόλησαν τετρακισχιλίας [δραχμάς]* Isae. l. c., cf. Xen. An. 7. 5, 4:—hence to earn, procure, *τό γ' εὖ πράσσειν .. κέρδος ἔμπολᾷ* Soph. Tr. 93; *δόξαν ἠμποληκότα* Greg. Naz. Carm. 2. p. 210 ed. Colon. 2. to deal or traffic in, *ἔμπολάτε τὰπὸ Σάρδεων ἠλεκτρον* Soph. Ant. 1037; to purchase, buy, Id. O. T. 1025, Ar. Vesp. 444, Pax 367, 563; *οὐκ ἐλεύθερος ἀλλ' ἔμποληθεῖς* Soph. Tr. 250; but *ἄνεομαι* was the common word:—cf. *ἔμπολητός*, *ἔξεμπολάω*. 3. *ἔμπ. τὴν ἔμην φρένα* to make profit of my mind, by dealing with me, Soph. Ant. 1063, cf. 1055, 1061. II. absol. to deal as a merchant, deal, traffic, *ἴν' ἔμπολᾷ βέλτιον* Ar. Pax 448; *νυνὶ δὲ πεντήκοντα δραχμῶν ἔμπολῶ* to the amount of 50 drachmae, Ib. 1201; *οὐκέτ' ἔμπολῶμεν οὐδ' εἰς ἡμῖν* Id. Thesm. 452. 2. metaph. to deal or fare in any way, *ἠμποληκῶς τὰ πλείεστ' ἀμείνονα* having dealt in most things with success, Aesch. Eum. 631; *κάλλιον ἔμπολήσει* will find himself better in health, Hipp. 507. 31; *ἀρ' ἠμπόληκας ὡσπερ ἡ φάτις κρατεῖ* Soph. Aj. 978 (but perhaps *ἠμπόληκά σ' = προδεδωκά σ'*, is the true reading.) *ἔμπολεμέω*, to wage war in, *τὴν χώραν οὐ παρέχουσιν ἔμπ.* Andoc. 26. 41, cf. Plut. 2. 252 A. *ἔμπολέμιος*, *ον*, pertaining to war, *ταῦτα τὰ ἔμπ.* Hdt. 6. 56. 2. of military age, *ὄσον ἔμπ.* Plat. Legg. 755 E; *οἱ ἔμπ.* Ib. 756 A. *ἔμπολεμος*, *ον*, =foreg., C. I. 1476. *ἔμπολεύς*, *εως*, ὁ, a merchant, trafficker, Anth. P. 6. 304. *ἔμπολέω*, late form for *ἔμπολάω*, Tzetz., v. Lob. Phryn. 584. *ἔμπολή*, ἡ, merchandise, Pind. P. 2. 125, Ar. Ach. 930; *ὀλκάδας γεμούσας .. ἔμπολῆς* Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 23; in pl., Soph. Fr. 499. II. traffic, purchase, Eur. I. T. 1111, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 39. III. gain made by traffic, profit, money, Palaeph. 46. 3, v. Piers. Moer. p. 155: a harlot's hire, Artemid. 1. 78, Dio C. 79. 13. *ἔμπόλημα*, τό, matter of traffic, the freight or cargo of a ship, *κόρην παρειadedεγμαι λωβητὸν ἔμπ.* (metaph.) Soph. Tr. 538; in pl. wares, merchandise, Eur. Cycl. 137. II. gain made by traffic, Theophr. Char. 6. *ἔμπόλησις*, *εως*, ἡ, a buying, trafficking, Poll. 3. 25, 124. *ἔμπολητός*, ἡ, ὄν, bought, *οὐμπολητὸς Σισύφου* Αεερτίω the son of Sisyphus bought by or palmed off upon L., Soph. Ph. 417. *ἔμπολιζω*, to inclose within the city, *λόφον* Dion. H. 2. 1. II. (πόλος) to fit with or to the pole, Ptolem.; like *ἐναξονίζω*. *ἔμπολιορκέω*, to besiege in a place, Strabo 752. *ἔμπολις*, *εως*, ὁ, ἡ, in the city or state: ὁ *ἔμπ. τινι* one's fellow-citizen, Soph. O. C. 1156; so also Musgr. in O. C. 637, for *ἔμπαλις*. *ἔμπολιτεύω*, to be one of a state, to be a citizen, hold civil rights, Thuc. 4. 106; *ἔμπ. ἐκεῖ* Ib. 103; so also in Pass., *οἱ ἔμπολιτευθέντες* Isocr. 83 B; *τῇ πόλει καὶ τοῖς ἔμπολιτευομένοις* Polyb. 5. 9, 9:—metaph., *ἀφροσύνη ἐνεπολίτευσε τῇ πόλει* Joseph. A. J. 17. 10, 6, cf. Philostr. 221. 2. *ἔμπολιτεῦσθαι τινι* to talk politics with one, Cic. Att. 6. 7, 7. II. trans. to introduce into a state, *ἔμπ. ἀκολασίαν ἐν οὐρανῷ* Heracl. Alleg. Hom. 69. *ἔμπολόωντο*, v. sub *ἔμπολάω* 2. *ἔμπομπεύω*, to walk in procession, strut, swagger, ἐν *ράβδοις* Dio C. 77. 5; *τῇ κιθάρᾳ* Luc. adv. Indoct. 10:—absol., Clem. Al. 272, 296. *ἔμπονέω*, to work in or at a thing, Alciphro 3. 25. *ἔμπονος*, *ον*, patient of labour, Hipp. Aër. 289, Incert. ap. Schol. Hephaest. p. 172. II. toilsome, painful, *τὰ ἔμπονα* Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 9; *ἔμπ. κραυγῇ vehement outcry*, LXX (3 Macc. 1. 28). Adv. *-ως*, Eccl. 1. 9. *ἔμπορεία*, ἡ, late form of *ἔμπορία*, Eus., Io. Chrys. *ἔμπορεῖον*, τό, late form of *ἔμπορίον*, Arist. Oec. 2. 17, 1. *ἔμπορεῦμα*, τό, merchandise, Xen. Vect. 3, 4, Hier. 9, 11. *ἔμπορεύομαι*, fut. *-πορεύσομαι*: aor. *ἐνεπορεύθην*, and in Plat. Ep. 313 D, *-ευσάμην*: Dcp. To travel, ἐπὶ *χώραν* Soph. O. T. 456; *ὡς τύραννον* Id. Fr. 711; *ποῖ δ' ἔμπορεύει*; Id. El. 405; *ἐκεῖθεν* Ar. Ach. 754. 2. absol. to walk, Lat. *incedo*, Epich. 26 Ahr., Metag. Όμ. 1. II. to travel for traffic or business, *χρηματισμοῦ χάριν* Plat. Legg. 952 E; *εἰς Πόντον* Chion. Ep. 5:—metaph., *ἔμπ. εἰς ἰατρικὴν* to invade the art of healing, Hipp. 3. 4. 2. to be a merchant, to trade, traffic, Thuc. 7. 13, Xen. Vect. 3, 1 and 3; *τινὶ* in a thing, *Ροῦτα* ap. Suid. s. v. *λόγοισιν*. 3. c. acc. rei, to import, Ep. Plat. 313 E; *διὰ θαλάσσης* Dion. H. 6. 86; *πορφύραν ἀπὸ Φοινίκης* Diog. L. 7. 2; *γλαῦκας* Luc. Nigrin. prooem.:—metaph., *δίαίταν ἦνπερ ἔμπορεύεται* what manner of life he leads, Eur. Fr. 809. 6 (but v. *ἡμερεύω*); *ἔμπ. τὴν φιλοσοφίαν* to make a trade of it, Themist. 298; cf. Joseph. A. J. 4. 6, 4, Ath. 569 F. 4. c. acc. pers. to make gain of, to overreach, to cheat, 2 Ep. Pctr. 2. 3: so in Act., Polyb. 38. 4, 10, where Valck. proposes *ῤηγορεύων*. *ἔμπορευτέα*, verb. Adj. one must tramp, Ar. Ach. 480. *ἔμπορευτικός*, ἡ, ὄν, commercial, mercantile, Plat. Polit. 290 A. *ἔμπορία*, Ion. *-ῆ*, ἡ, (ἔμπορος) commerce (acc. to Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 3, of three kinds, *ναυκληρία, φορτηγία, παράστασις*), mostly used of a

merchant's business, *commerce* or *trade by sea*, opp. to *καπηλεία* (cf. *ἐμπορος* II), Hes. Op. 644, Theogn. 1168, Simon. 127, etc.; *ἐμπορίαν ποιεῖσθαι* Isocr. 15 A; *ἐμπορίας οὐκ οὐσης* Thuc. I. 2; *ἐὰν κατὰ θάλατταν ἢ ἐμπ. γένηται* Plat. Rep. 371 A; *κατ' ἐμπορίην*, Att. -ίαν, for *traffic*, Hdt. 3. 139, Simon. l. c., Isocr. 359 A; *ἐμπορίας ἐνεκα* Thuc. I. 7, cf. 6. 7; *πρὸς ἐμπορίαν* Ar. Av. 718:—in pl., *τὰς ἐμπ. τὰς κερδαλέας* Ib. 594; *περὶ τὰς ἐμπ. διατρίβειν* Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 10, cf. Dem. 1285. 9.

2. *a trade or business*, Anth. P. 6. 63, Ev. Matth. 22. 5. II. *goods trafficked in, merchandise*, Xen. Vect. 3, 2 (cf. *ἐμπόριον* II), Anth. P. 7. 500; *αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐμπ. ἐφασκεν εἶναι* Lys. 908. 10; *ἐπὶ τῇ ἐμπορίᾳ, ἣν ἤγεν ἐν τῇ . . νηϊ* ap. Dem. 930. 21.

ἐμπορίζομαι, Pass. *to be provided* (ἐκπ.?), Menand. Incert. 165. *ἐμπορικὸς, ἢ, ὄν, of or for commerce, commercial, mercantile, οἶκος* Stesich. 78; *ἐμπ. τέχνη* or *ἐμπορικὴ* alone, = *ἐμπορία*, Plat. Euthyphro 14 E, Soph. 223 D, al.; so, *τὰ ἐμπορικά* Id. Legg. 842 D; *ἐμπ. δίκαι* (cf. *ἐπιμελητής* II. 5), Dem. 79. 23; *κατὰ τοὺς ἐμπ. νόμους* Id. 924. 10; *ἐμπ. συμβαλαῖα* Id. 940. 7; *τὰ ἐμπ. χρήματα* money to be used in trade, Ib. 20, v. infr. 2; *ἡ μνᾶ ἢ ἐμπ.* the mina of commerce (calculated by Böckh to be to the common mina as 69 to 50), C. I. 123, v. p. 168, § 4; *ἐμπορικόν, τὸ, the class of merchant-seamen*, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 21. 2. *imported, foreign*, ἐμπ. *χρήματα διεμπολᾶν* Ar. Ach. 974; *φόρτος* Plut. Lycurg. 9. 3. *διήγημα ἐμπ.* a traveller's tale, i. e. a romance, Polyb. 4. 39. 11. II. Adv. -*ῶς, in mercantile fashion*, Strabo 376.

ἐμπόριον, τό, Lat. emporium, a trading-place, mart, factory, entrepot of merchandise, such as were formed by the Phoenicians and Carthaginians in Sicily and Spain, by the Greeks in the Archipelago and Black Sea, Hdt. I. 165., 4. 108., 7. 158., 9. 106, Thuc. I. 100., 7. 50, cf. Ar. Av. 1523; *προατάται τοῦ ἐμπ.*, like Lat. *praefecti mercatorum*, Hdt. 2. 178; *ἐμπ. παρέχειν*, of Corinth, Thuc. I. 13. 2. *τὸ ἐμπ.*, at Athens, the Exchange, where the merchants resorted, *δανείσασθαι χρήματα ἐν τῷ ἐμπορίῳ* Dem. 923. 4, cf. 328. 20; *ἐκ τοῦ ἐμπορίου τινές* foreign merchants, Diphil. Ἀπολ. I. 3, cf. Ζωγρ. I. 9, cf. *ἐπιμελητής* II. 5. II. *ἐμπόρια, τά, merchandise*, Xen. Vect. 1, 7 (Schneid. *ἐμπορίας*, cf. *ἐμπορία* II).

ἐμπόρος, ὄν, (v. sub περᾶω) one who goes on shipboard as a passenger, Lat. *vector*, Od. 2. 319., 24. 300; opp. to the *ναύκληρος* or owner. II. = *ὁ ἐν πύρῳ ὢν, any one on a journey by land or sea, a traveller, wanderer*, Aesch. Cho. 661, Soph. O. T. 456, O. C. 25, 203, Eur. Alc. 1000. III. *a merchant, trader, Lat. mercator*, Simon. Iamb. 14, Hdt. 2. 39, Thuc. 6. 31, etc.; distinguished from the *huckster* or *retailer-dealer* (*κάπηλος, institor*) by his making voyages and importing goods himself, Plat. Prot. 313 D, Rep. 371 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 10, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1155:—*metaph., ἐμπορος βίου* a trafficker in life, Eur. Hipp. 964; *ἐμπ. περὶ τὰ τῆς ψυχῆς μαθήματα* Plat. Soph. 231 D; *ᾠρῆς ἐμπ.* a dealer in beauty, Anth. P. 9. 416; *ἐμπ. γυναικῶν* Epigr. Gr. 614. 5. 2. as Adj., = *ἐμπορικὸς, ναὺς ἐμπ.* Diod. 5. 12.

ἐμπορπᾶω, Ion. -έω, to fasten with a brooch or pin:—Pass., *εἴματα ἐνεπορπέατο* (Ion. for -*ηντο*) they wore garments fastened with a brooch upon the shoulder, Hdt. 7. 77; *ἐμπεπορπημένος διπλᾶ τὰ ἱμάτια* Lycurg. 153. 5, cf. Dion. H. 2. 70, Plut. Mar. 17. *ἐμπορπημα, τό, a garment secured by a brooch*, Hesych. *ἐμπορπόομαι, Pass. = ἐμπορπάομαι, LXX (I Macc. 14. 44), Hesych.* *ἐμπόρφυρος, ὄν, inclining to purple*, Diosc. 3. 114. *ἐμποςτος, ὄν, (ἐμπίνω) drinkable*, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 13. *Ἐμπουσα, ἢ, Empusa, a hobgoblin* assuming various shapes, said to be sent by Hecate, also *Ἵονοσκελίς, Ἵονοκώλη (donkey-footed)*, Ar. Ran. 293, Eccl. 1056, cf. Dem. 270. 25; sometimes identified with *Hecate*, Ar. Fr. 426: v. *Λάμια*.

ἐμπρακτικός, ἢ, ὄν, efficacious, operative, Diosc. I. 48. *ἐμπρακτος, ὄν, within one's power to do, practicable, μηχανή* Pind. P. 3. 110:—of persons, *active*, *περὶ τι* Diod. 13. 102; *τόλμαν ἔχειν ἐμπρακτον πρὸς τι* ready for . . , Id. 13. 70:—*τὸ ἐμπρ.* energy, effect, Longin. II. 2:—Adv. -*τως*, Plut. Sertor. 4. II. *under bond to pay*, C. I. 1569 a. 54.

ἐμπρεπής, ἐς, distinguished among or above others, θύννος . . πᾶσιν *λχθύεσσιν ἐμπρ. ἐν μυττωτῷ* Anan. I. 8. II. *conspicuous for*, *ἐμπρ. ἰαλέμοις* Aesch. Supp. 116; cf. sq. *ἐμπρέπω, to be conspicuous in*, *ἐμπρέποντες αἰθέρι*, of the stars, Aesch. Ag. 6; *ἐπ' ὀμμάτων ἐμπρ.* (MS. εὔ πρ.) *to be conspicuous on the face*, Ib. 1428; *Βάκχαις ἐμπρ. among them*, Ar. Nub. 605. 2. *to be conspicuous or famous*, Aesch. Cho. 356, Eur. Heracl. 407; *ἀνδράσι* for men, Pind. P. 8. 39; *ἀλγεσι* Soph. El. 1187; *ἐσθήμασιν* Id. Fr. 706; *ἐν ὄπλοις δεινῶς ἐμπρ.* Dio C. 40. 41; *ἐνέπρεπον ἔχοντες . .* Hdt. 7. 67, 83. 3. *to suit, τινί* Plut. Alcib. 1: *impers. it is fitting or suitable*, c. inf., Heliod. 5. 8.

ἐμπρήθω, fut. σω, to blow up, inflate, of the wind, in tmesi, *ἐν δ' ἄνεμος πρήσεν μέσον ἰστίον* Il. I. 481; v. sub *πρήθω*:—Pass., *ἐμπεπρημένης ὕδης* of a bloated sow, Ar. Vesp. 36. II. *to burn, ἐνέπρηθον μέγα ἄστυ* Il. 9. 589; but in this sense elsewhere only in fut. *ἐμπρήσω*, in aor. *ἐμπρήσαι*, which belong to *ἐμπίρημι*. *ἐμπρησις, εως, Ion. ιος, ἢ, a conflagration*, Hdt. 8. 55, Plat. Rep. 470 A; in pl., *ἐμπρήσεις οἰκιῶν* Aeschin. 76. 3. *ἐμπρησμός, ὄ, = foreg.*, Plut. 2. 824 E, Poll. 9. 156, Or. Sib. 4. 155. *ἐμπρηστής, οὐ, ὄ, one that burns*, Procl., Aquil. V. T. *ἐμπριστικός, ἢ, ὄν, like a saw*, of the pulse, Galen.

ἐμπρίω [ῖ], fut. ἴσω, to saw into, ὑστέον Hipp. V. C. 913 (Littre ἐκπρ.); *τὸ οὖς ἐνέπρισε τοῖς ὀδοῦσι* bit deep into it, Diod. Excerpt. 558. 65. II. *to gnash together, ὀδόντας ἐμπρ. to keep the teeth fixed* in a bite, Id. 17. 92, cf. Luc. Somn. 14; so, *ἐμπρ. γένυν χαλινοῖς* Opp. H. 5. 186, cf. C. 2. 261. III. *intr. to bite, be pungent*, of mustard, etc., Nic. Al. 533, Th. 71.

ἐμπροσθεν, ποῖτ. for ἐμπροσθεν (cf. *ἐκτοθεν, ὄπιθεν*), Theocr. 9. 6. *ἐμπρόθεσμος, ὄν, within or before the stated time*, opp. to *ἐκπρόθ.*, *ἀγῶνες* Plut. 2. 501 E; *ἐκπρόθεσμόν τινα πέμπειν* Luc. V. H. 2. 27. *ἐμπροίκιος, ὄν, (προῖξ) given by way of dower*, ἐμπρ. *δοθῆναι, δεδῶσθαι* App. Mithr. 75, Civ. I. 10. *ἐμπρομελετάω, fut. ἴσω, to train oneself in beforehand*, τινί Philo 2. 90. *ἐμπροσθα, Adv., Dor. for sq., Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 57, 101, Apoll. de Adv. 563.*

ἐμπροσθεν, before consonants, sometimes, ἐμπροσθε, Hdt. 7. 144, Isocr. 415 C, C. I. 2353, al., v. Ast. Lex. Plat.; and in Poets metri grat., Hegesipp. Ἀδ. I. 20, Nicom. Eil. I. 14, Ap. Rh. 4. 590. I. Adv.: 1. of Place, *before, in front*, Hdt. 7. 126, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 23; *τὸ and τὰ ἐμπροσθεν* the front, the fore-side, Hdt. 5. 62, etc.; *εἰς τὸ ἐμπ. forwards*, Id. 4. 61., 8. 89; *ἐκ τοῦ ἐμπρ. στήναι* in front, opposite, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 6. 2. of Time, *before, earlier, of old*, Plat. Phaedr. 277 D, etc.; so, *τὰ ἐμπρ.* Id. Gorg. 448 E; *ὁ, ἢ, τὸ ἐμπ.* the former or earlier, Id. Legg. 773 E, etc. II. as Prep. with gen., *before, in front of*, Lat. *ante*: 1. of Place, ἐμπρ. *αὐτῆς* (sc. *τῆς νηὸς*) Hdt. 8. 87, cf. 2. 110, etc. 2. of Time, ἐμπρ. *ταύτης* (sc. *τῆς γνώμης*) Id. 7. 144; ἐμπρ. *εἶναι τῶν πραγμάτων* to be beforehand with events, Dem. 51. 15. 3. of Degree, ἐμπρ. *τοῦ δικαίου* preferred before justice, Id. 1297. 26.

ἐμπροσθίδιος, α, ὄν, =sq., Apoll. de Adv. 567. *ἐμπρόσθιος, ὄν, fore*, like *πρόσθιος*, of the feet of a quadruped, opp. to *ὀπίσθιοι*, ἐμπρ. *πόδες* Hdt. 4. 60; *σκέλη* Xen. Eq. II. 2, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 37, al.; *κῶλα* Ib. 4. 10, 29; *οἱ ἐμπρ. ὀδόντες* Id. Phys. 2. 8, 3; ἐμπρ. *τραύματα* wounds in front, Dion. H. 10. 37. *ἐμπροσθό-κεντρος, ὄν, with a sting in front*, of insects, Arist. H. A. I. 5, 12, etc. *ἐμπροσθοτονία, ἢ, a disease in which the body is drawn forward, tetanic procurvation*, opp. to *ὀπισθοτονία*, Cael. Aurel. de Morb. Ac. 3. 6. *ἐμπροσθοτονικός, ἢ, ὄν, suffering from ἐμπροσθοτονία*, Ib. *ἐμπροσθό-τονος, ὄν, drawn forwards and stiffened*, opp. to *ὀπισθότονος*, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. I. 6, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. *ἐμπροσθ-συρητικός, ἢ, ὄν, (οὐρέω) making water forwards*, opp. to *ὀπισθοσυρητικός*, Arist. H. A. 3. I, 3. *ἐμπροσθο-φάνης, ἐς, shining on the front*, Galen. de Fasc. 4. 93. *ἐμπρῶρος, ὄν, depressed towards the prow*, ἐμπρ. *τὰ σκάφη ποιεῖν* Polyb. 16. 4, 12. *ἐμπτύσις, εως, ἢ, a spitting*, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2. *ἐμπτυσμα, τό, a spitting on*, LXX (Isai. 50. 6): cf. *ἐκπτυσμα*. *ἐμπτύω, to spit into, ἐς ποταμόν* Hdt. I. 138. II. *to spit upon*, εἰς *τι* Ath. 345 C; *τινὶ εἰς τὸ πρόσωπον* Plut. 2. 189 A, cf. Ev. Matth. 26. 67; *εἰς τινα* Ib. 27. 30; *τινί* Arist. Fr. 271, etc.:—Med., LXX (Num. 25. 9):—Pass. *to be spat upon*, Munson. ap. Stob. 169. 36. *ἐμπτωσις, εως, ἢ, a falling in*, Eust. Opusc. 297. 10. II. *falling upon, pressure*, Dion. H. 9. 23. 2. *incidence, εἰδῶλων* Diog. L. 9. 44. *ἐμπτωτος, ὄν, falling into, inclined, εἰς τὸ κακόν* M. Anton. 10. 7. *ἐμπυελίδιον, τό, and ἐμπυελίς, ἴδος, ἢ, (πύελος) a socket in which a pivot works*, both in Hero Autom. 251, 245. *ἐμπυέω, to suppurate*, Hipp. Progn. 43, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. I. 8, etc. *ἐμπύη, ἢ, = ἐμπύησις*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. I. 8. *ἐμπύημα, τό, a gathering, suppuration, abscess, esp. internal*, Hipp. Progn. 41, Epid. 3. 1059, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 10. *ἐμπυηματικός, ἢ, ὄν, suppurating*, prob. I. Hipp. Art. 807. *ἐμπύησις, εως, ἢ, suppuration*, Hipp. Aph. 1256, Aretae., etc. *ἐμπυητικός, ἢ, ὄν, causing suppuration*, Hipp. 387. 26. *ἐμπυϊκός, ἢ, ὄν, = ἐμπυηματικός*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. I. 8. *ἐμπυϊσκω, to cause suppuration*: Pass. *to suppurate internally*, Hipp. V. C. 898; so also intr. in Act., Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. I. 14, Galen. *ἐμπυϊκάω, to wrap up in*:—Pass., *νόος οἱ ἐμπεπύκασται* his mind is shrouded, hard to make out, Mosch. I. 15;—cf. Homer's *πυκνὰ μῆδεα*. *ἐμπύλιος, α, ὄν, at the gate*, epith. of Artemis Hecate, Orph. Arg. 900:—*ἐμπύλης* was a Theban name for Poseidon, Keil Inscr. Boeot. p. 73, cf. Aesch. Theb. 502, Ar. Eq. 1172. *ἐμπυόομαι, Pass. to suppurate*, Hipp. 459. 30. *ἐμπυος, ὄν, (πύον) suffering from an abscess, esp. in the lungs*, Hipp. Aph. 1253, Dem. 1260. 26, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 3. II. *festering, suppurating*, Soph. Ph. 1378; *στέρνων ἀπολύσεται ἐμπυον ἰλύν* Androm. ap. Galen. 13. p. 876; *ἐμπ. μόντος λίντ*, Galen. *ἐμπύρετος, ὄν, in fever-heat*, Alex. Trall. 5. p. 252. *ἐμπύρευμα, τό, a live coal covered with ashes*, so as to allow of the fire being re-kindled (*λείψανον* Hesych., *ἐναυσμα* Suid.), Arist. Fr. 216, 217:—*metaph., Longus* I. 29, Synes. 31 C. *ἐμπύρεῦω, to set on fire*, Ar. Lys. 372:—Med. *to catch fire*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 6, Philostr. 849. 2. *to inflame, τὴν ψυχὴν* Arist. Resp. 8. 4, cf. Juvent. 4. 5. II. *to kindle in the body, θερμύτητα* Id. G. A. 2. 4, 27, cf. P. A. 2. 2, 24., 2. 8, 5. III. *to roast in or on the fire*, Ar. Pax 1137. *ἐμπυρία* (legend. -εία), ἢ, *divination by fire*, Hesych.; cf. *ἐμπυρος*. *ἐμπυρίβητης, οὐ, ὄ, (ἐν, πῦρ, βαίνω) made for standing on the fire*, μέγαν τρίποδ' ἐμπυριβήτην Il. 23. 702. *ἐμπυρίζω, = ἐμπυρεύω*, Diod. 2. 36., 12. 43, C. I. 5984 B. 12. *ἐμπύριος [ῖ], ὄν, = ἐμπυρος*, Iamblich. Myst. 7. 2. *ἐμπύρισμός, ὄ, = ἐμπρησμός*, Hyperid. ap. Phryn. p. 335 et Poll. 9. 156, Polyb. 9. 41, 5, C. I. 4040. VIII;—less Att., acc. to Phryn. *ἐμπυρο-ειδής, ἐς, Plut. 2. 881 D, f. l. for ἐν πυρὶ σφαιροειδής*. *ἐμπύρος, ὄν, (πῦρ) in, on or by the fire*, σκευὴ ἐμπρ. implements used at the fire, opp. to *ἀπύρα*, Plat. Legg. 679 A; ἢ *ἐμπρ. τέχνη* the work of the forge, smith's art, Id. Prot. 321 E, (but in Eur. Phoen. 954, the art of divining by fire, soothsaying trade, v. infr. III). II. *exposed to*

fire or sun, scorched, burnt, fire-scathed, νεκρός Eur. Phoen. 1186: roasted, σάρξ Anth. P. 6. 89:—fiery hot, torrid, χώρα Strabo 740; ἀήρ Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 5; [ἡ ὕρα] ἐμπυρωτάτη Id. C. P. 1. 13, 4: feverish, Hipp. 423. 27; inflammatory, of a wound, Arist. Mirab. 164. 2. burning, scorching, ἡέλιος Anth. P. 9. 24:—metaph. of persons, fiery, Plut. Num. 5. 3. lighted, λαμπάς Anth. P. 6. 100; βωμός Ib. 10. 7. III. of or for a burnt-offering, ὀρθοστάται Eur. Hel. 547. 2. as Subst., ἐμπύρα (sc. ἱερά), τά, burnt sacrifices, opp. to ἄπυρα, Pind. O. 8. 4; δι' ἐμπύρων σπονδὰς καθεῖναι to make libations at the burnt-offerings, Eur. I. A. 59; (hence ἐμπύρα are improperly used for σπονδαί, Soph. El. 405); καταράσ ποιεῖσθαι ἐπὶ ἐμπύρων to swear upon the sacrifice, Polyb. 16. 31, 7, App. Hisp. 9; cf. Liv. 21. 1, Virg. Aen. 12. 201:—esp. of burnt-offerings as used for purposes of divination (v. supr.), Soph. Ant. 1005 sq., Eur. Phoen. 1255 (v. sub βῆσις); εἰς ἐμπύρ' ἐλθεῖν Eur. I. T. 16; so also, ἐμπύρα σήματ' ἰδέσθαι Ar. Rh. 1. 145;—for Aesch. Cho. 484, v. sub εὔδειπνος. ἐμπύρο-σκόπος, ὄν, one who divines by ἐμπύρα, Schol. Il. 24. 221. ἐμπύρω, = ἐμπυρεύω, Hesych. ἐμπύρρος, ὄν, ruddy, Arist. Color. 6, 3, Theophr. Color. 44. ἐμπύρωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a kindling, heating, Arist. Respir. 16, 1. ἐμπύρτιάξω, to curdle with rennet, γάλα Diosc. 6. 26, in Pass. ἐμύς or ἐμύς, ὕδος, ἡ, the fresh-water tortoise, Emys lutaria, Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 3, al.; also ὄ, Ib. 8. 17, 6:—v. Bonitz Ind. Arist. ἐμφῦγείν, inf. of αορ. 2 ἐνέφαγον, no pres. ἐν-εσθίω being in use:—to eat hastily, ἐμφαγόντες ὅ τι δύναιτο Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 8; ἐκέλευον αὐτοὺς ἐμφαγόντας πορεύεσθαι Id. An. 4. 2, 1, cf. Cyr. 7. 1, 1., 8. 1, 44, and v. ἐμπίνω:—so in Med., Hipp. 561. 1. II. to eat in or upon, χρυσοὺς κοῖλος ἡμῖν ἐμφαγεῖν Luc. Navig. 20. ἐμφαίνω, fut. -φάνῶ, to shew or let a thing be seen in, ὄν ἐν κατόπτρῳ χρώματα Plat. Tim. 71 B. 2. to exhibit, display, ἐμφ. φαντασίαν μήκουσ Arist. Mund. 4. 23; τὴν ἰδέαν τοῦ σώματος Plut. Alex. 4; εὐδομίαν Theophr. 6. 5, 2, cf. 6, 2; αἶρεσιν Polyb. 3. 31, 8; οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον ἐμφαίνουσι present no such appearance, Luc. D. Deor. 26. 1. 3. to indicate, declare, τι Polyb. 23. 7, 9; ἐμφ. ὅτι .. Diod. 1. 87, Plut.; ὡς .., Polyb. 3. 23, 5. II. Pass., with fut. med. to be seen in a mirror, to be reflected, ἐν ὕδασι ἢ ἐν κατόπτρῳ Plat. Rep. 402 B, etc., cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 8, 11, An. Post. 2. 15, 1 (where ἡχεῖ and ἐμφαίνεται are quasi-impersonal); ἐν χαλκείῳ Xen. Symp. 7, 4; τῷ εἶδει Plut. Alc. 4. 2. to become visible to one, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3, Arist. Physiogn. 2, 2, etc.:—ἐμφαίνεται impers. it is manifest, Plut. 2. 953 E; so also in Act., ἐμφαίνει οὕτως Cebes 21. 3. to appear as existing in .., ἐν τῇ κατηγορίᾳ τῇ τοιαύτῃ Arist. Metaph. 6. 1, 4; ἐνυπάρχειν καὶ ἐμφ. Id. de An. 2. 2, 1, Eth. N. 1. 4, 11. ἐμφάνεια, ἡ, manifestation, εἰς ἐμφ. ἄγειν to bring to light, Theophr. Ign. 2. ἐμφάνης, εἰς, (ἐμφαίνω) shewing in itself, reflecting, of mirrors, Plat. Tim. 46 A. II. visible to the eye, manifest, a. of persons, Trag., etc.; esp., like ἐναργής, of the gods appearing bodily among men, Soph. O. T. 909, Eur. Bacch. 22, Ar. Vesp. 733, Plat. Alc. 2. 141 A; so, ὄψις ἐμφ. ἐνυπνίων Aesch. Pers. 518, cf. Cho. 667; ἐμφανῆ τινα ὄραν, ἰδεῖν to see him bodily, Soph. Aj. 538, Ar. Thesm. 682, cf. Soph. El. 1454; πῶς ἂν ὕμιν ἐμφανῆς .. γενοίμην; how could I make it manifest? Id. Ph. 531; ἐμφανῆς τιμαῖσιν = ἐμφανῶς τιμώμενος Id. O. T. 909:—as law term, ἐμφανῆ παρέχειν τινά to produce a person in open court, Antipho 133. 34, cf. Dem. 1294. 15; so, ἐμφανῆ καταστήσαι to produce in court, either the property or the vouchers, Dem. 1239. 5; ἐμφανῶν κατάστασις, cf. Lat. exhibitio, actio ad exhibendum, Isae. 59. 22, Dem. 1251. 3. b. of things, οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶ τὰ μφανῆ κρύπτειν Soph. O. C. 755; ἐμφ. τεκμήρια visible proofs, Id. El. 1109; ἄλγος ἐμφ. Pind. Fr. 229; κλαυθμός Hdt. 1. 111, etc.; τὰ ἐμφ. κτήματα the actual property, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 10. 2. ποιεῖν τι ἐμφανές to do it in public, Lat. in propositulo, Hdt. 1. 203., 3. 101; τὸ ἐμφ. opp. to τὸ μέλλον, Thuc. 3. 42; εἰς τοῦ μφανές λέναι to come into light, come forward, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 13, cf. Ages. 9, 1. 3. open, manifest, paltrable, τυραννίς Ar. Vesp. 417; βία Thuc. 4. 86; ἐμφ. λόγος a plain speech, Aesch. Eum. 420; ἐν ἐμφανεί λόγῳ openly, Thuc. 7. 48; τὴν διάνοιαν ἐμφ. ποιεῖν διὰ τῆς φωνῆς Plat. Theaet. 206 D; ἐμφανές ἐστὶν ὅτι .. Xen. Hier. 9, 10. 4. manifest, well-known, τὰ ἐμφανῆ Hdt. 2. 33; ἐμφανῆ γὰρ ἦν Soph. Ant. 448: conspicuous, notable, Diod. 1. 68. III. Adv. -νῶς, Ion. -νέως, visibly, openly, Lat. palam, Hdt. 1. 140, Aesch. Ag. 626, etc.; ἐμφ. ἐλευθεροῦν without doubt, Hdt. 6. 123; ἐμφ. ἡμῖνατο openly, i. e. not secretly or treacherously, Soph. Tr. 278; οὐ λόγους, ἀλλ' ἐμφανῶς but really, Ar. Nub. 611; ἐμφ. ἤδη λέγειν Id. Ach. 312; Comp. -έστερον, Plat. Phileb. 31 E. 2. so in neut. Adj., ἐξ ἐμφανέος ὀκ τοῦ ἐμφ., Hdt. 3. 150, 4. 120, al.; ἐν τῷ ἐμφανεί Thuc. 2. 21, etc. ἐμφανίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to shew forth, manifest, exhibit, ἐαυτὸν Eur. Fr. 794, Philoch. ap. Ath. 37 E; ἐμφ. τινὰ ἐπιόρκον, φίλον to exhibit or represent him as .., Xen. Ages. 1, 12, Dem. 188. 13:—Pass. to become visible, Diog. L. 1. 7, N. T. 2. to make clear or plain, = ἐμφανές ποιῶ, like ἐμφαίνω, Plat. Soph. 244 A, etc.; ἐμφ. τινί τι Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 4:—with a relat., τὰ παθήματα δι' ἃς αἰτίας γέγονε ἐμφ. Plat. Tim. 61 C; ἐμφ. ὅτι .., Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 26. 3. to declare, explain, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 30, 4: to give notice, τινί ποιεῖν τι Polyb. 6. 35, 8; περὶ τινος Inscr. Delph. 68 Curt. ἐμφάνισις, εὖς, ἡ, = ἐμφανισμός, Arist. Soph. Elench. 24, 5. ἐμφανίσκω, = ἐμφανίζω, Iambl. V. Pyth. 260. ἐμφανισμός, ὄ, a declaration, Def. Plat. 413 D, LXX (2 Macc. 3. 9). ἐμφανιστέον, verb. Adj. one must explain, Plat. Tim. 65 C. ἐμφανιστής, οὐ, ὄ, an informer, Eccl. ἐμφανιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, declaratory, Def. Plat. 414 E; expressive, Longin. 31. 1.

ἐμφαντάζομαι, Pass. to appear as phantoms, M. Anton. 2. 12. II. Med. to fancy in a thing, τί τινι Eust. Opusc. 142. 70. ἐμφάντασις, εὖς, ἡ, imagination, Plotin. 3. 6, 17. ἐμφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, expressive, τινος of a thing, Plut. 747 E, 1010 C: absol. expressive, vivid, Polyb. 18. 6, 2, Plut. 1009 E. Adv. -κῶς, vividly, forcibly, of a painter, Plut. Arat. 32; ἐμφ. παρακαλεῖν Polyb. 11. 12, 1: Comp. -ώτερον, Id.: Sup. -ώτατα Philo 1. 50.—ἐμφατικός is a common v. l., v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 104 B. ἐμφαρμάσσω, to anoint with a drug, Galen., in Pass. ἐμφῶσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐμφαίνομαι) an appearing in a smooth surface, reflexion, as in a mirror or in water, Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 6., 3. 6, 4, al., Probl. 23. 9; ἐμφασιν ποιεῖν Theophr. de Lap. 30; ἀμυδράδ ἐμφάσεις τῆς ἀληθείας faint reflexions or images, Plut. 2. 354 C. 2. outward appearance, appearance, λαμπρότητος Arist. Mund. 4, 22; ἐμφάσεις ὀνείρων Id. Div. per Somn. 2, 13; κατ' ἐμφασιν apparently, opp. to καθ' ὑπόστασιν (in reality), Id. Mund. 4, 21; κατὰ τὴν ἐμφ. Polyb. 5. 63, 2; ποιεῖν ἐμφασίν τινος to give the appearance of .., Plut. 2. 63 F; ποιεῖν ἐμφασιν ὡς .. to make as if .., Polyb. 5. 110, 6; ἐμφ. ἔχειν τινός Dion. H. de Thuc. 16; ἐμφ. ἔχειν ὡς .., Diod. 11. 89; ἐμφ. γίγνεται τινος Id. 1. 38. II. (ἐμφαίνω) a setting forth, a declaration or narration, Polyb. 6. 5, 3, etc.; ποιεῖν ἐμφάσεις κατὰ τινος to make statements against, Id. 28. 4, 8. III. in Rhetor., significance, emphasis, where more is meant than meets the ear, Iambl. V. Pyth. 103, 161, al. ἐμφάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, expressive: v. ἐμφαντικός sub fin. ἐμφέρβρομαι, poet. ἐνιφ., Pass. to feed in, σταθμαῖς Mosch. 2. 80. ἐμφέρεια, ἡ, likeness, Diosc. 1. 1, Plut. Num. 13; πρὸς τι in a thing, Id. T. Gracch. 2. ἐμφερής, εἰς, answering to, resembling, τινι, freq. in Hdt., as 2. 76, 92, 105; and in Sup., 3. 37., 4. 74, al.; also in Att. Poets, as Aesch. Cho. 206, Eum. 412, Soph. Aj. 1152, Ar. Nub. 503; ἐμφ. τινι τοὺς τρόπους Id. Vesp. 1102; rare in Att. Prose, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 31, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 36, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 3, etc. Adv. -ρῶς, similarly, Diog. L. 6. 103; ἐμφερῶς ἔχειν τινί Ath. 27 A; Sup. -έστατα Ar. Fr. 49. Cf. προσφερής, προσεμφερής. ἐμφέρω, fut. ἐνοίσω, to bear or bring in, cf. ἐμφορέω:—Pass. to be borne or carried in, ἐν τινι Hipp. 1221 C (with v. l. ἐκφ-): to live in, πόντῳ Opp. H. 1. 81; ἐν δίναις, v. l. Ap. Rh. 4. 613:—Med. to carry with oneself, τι Arat. 701. II. ἐνεφέρετο an account was given, Not. ad Polyb. 14. 12. ἐμφεύγω, to fly in or into, εἰς .. Luc. Pseudol. 1. 27. ἐμφθέγγομαι, Dep., = φθέγγομαι ἐν, to speak then or there, Luc. Eun. 7. ἐμφθορής, εἰς, (φθορά) last or destroyed in .., Nic. Al. 176. ἐμφίληδέω, to delight in, Porph. de Abst. 2. 47, M. Anton. 5. 5. ἐμφίλοκάλέω, to pursue honourable studies, Plut. 2. 122 E; ἐμφ. τινι to be engaged in such a pursuit, Id. Philop. 4. ἐμφίλονεικος, ὄν, = φίλονεικος: Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Eur. Andr. 289, Eccl. ἐμφίλοσαφέω, to study philosophy in, τῇ Σικελίᾳ Philostr. 202. ἐμφίλοσόφημα, τό, an intellectual pursuit, Greg. Naz. ἐμφίλοσάφος, philosophical, Diog. L. 2. 40. ἐμφίλοτεχνέω, to bestow pains on, τινί M. Anton. 7. 54. ἐμφίλοχωρέω, to be fond of dwelling in, haunt, τῇ μνήμῃ Luc. Hist. Conscr. 1, cf. Alciphro 3. 15, Joseph. A. J. 2. 7, 2; absol., Ath. 264 B. ἐμφλάω, fut. ἄσω, Ion. for ἐνθλάω, Hipp. Prorrh. 98 E. ἐμφλεβοταμέω, = φλεβοταμέω ἐν, Hipp. 279. 55. ἐμφλέγω, fut. ξω, to kindle in, τινί Anth. Plan. 198: Pass., Nic. Th. 338. ἐμφλοιος, ὄν, with a bark, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 2. ἐμφλοιο-σπέρματος, ὄν, with the seed covered by a rind, Theophr. H. P. 7. 3, 2. ἐμφλοξ, ογος, ὄ, ἡ, with fire in it, πέτρος Anth. P. 6. 5. ἐμφοβος, ὄν, terrible, Lat. formidolosus, Soph. O. C. 39. II. pass. in fear, afraid, LXX (Sirac. 19. 24). Adv. -βῶς, Hesych. ἐμφουτάω, to invade or haunt, χώρα Byz. ἐμφονεύω, to kill in .., τι ἐν τινι Geop. 16. 19. ἐμφορβιόδομαι, Pass. to have the mouth-band on (cf. φορβεία II), Ar. Av. 861. ἐμφόρβιος, ὄν, eating away, consuming, τινος Nic. Th. 629; ἐμφόρβιον, τό, pasture-money, Hesych. ἐμφορέω, = ἐμφέρω:—Pass. to be borne about in or on, c. dat., κύμασιν ἐμφορέοντο Od. 12. 419; ὕδασι Ap. Rh. 4. 626. II. to pour in, ἀκρατον Diod. 16. 73:—Med. and Pass. to fill oneself with a thing, take one's fill or make much use of it, ἐνεφορέετο τοῦ μαντηλίου Hdt. 1. 55: to be filled full of, ἀνοίας ἐμφορηθῆναι Isocr. Epist. 10 Bekk.; οἶνον, ἀκράτου Hdn. 4. 11, Plut. 2. 1067 E; ἐξουσίας, ὕβρεως, τιμωρίας Plut. Cic. 19, Sertor. 5, etc.; also c. acc. rei, ἀκρατον Diod. 4. 4, Alciphro 1. 35, Ath. 416 A; absol., Alciphro 1. 1. III. metaph. to put upon, inflict on, Lat. incutere, ἐμφορεῖν πληγὰς τινι Diod. 19. 70, Plut. Pomp. 3; ἐμφ. ὕβρεις εἰς τινα Alciphro 1. 9; so in Med., App. Civ. 3. 28. 2. to object to, throw in one's teeth, φόνους ἐμφ. τινι Soph. O. C. 989. ἐμφόρησις, εὖς, ἡ, greedy eating and drinking, Ath. 10 B. ἐμφαρτίζομαι, Pass. to be put as cargo into; v. ἐκφορτίζομαι. ἐμφορτάομαι, Med. to load with a cargo, freight, ναῦν Aesop. 164. ἐμφορτος, ὄν, laden with, τινος Opp. H. 2. 212, Diog. L. 1. 31. ἐμφραγμα, τό, (ἐμφράσσω) a barrier, Isocr. 148 A. II. = ἐμφραξις, a stopping, stoppage, Hipp. 258. 39, Plut. 2. 745 E. ἐμφραγμός, ὄ, = ἐμφραξις, LXX (Sirac. 27. 14). ἐμφρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, likely to obstruct, stop, Hipp. 397. 34. ἐμφραξις, εὖς, ἡ, a stopping, stoppage, τῶν πύρων Arist. Probl. 2. 41; τοῦ φάρυγγος Ib. 11. 18. II. = ἐμφραγμα, a weir, dam, Strabo 740. ἐμφράσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω:—to bar a passage, stop up, block up, τὸ μεταξύ Thuc. 7. 34; τοὺς ἔσπλους Id. 4. 5; ἐμφρ. καὶ συγκλείειν Plat. Tim. 71 C; ἐμφρ. τὸ στόμα Dem. 406. 5; ἐμφρ. τὰς ὕδους τῶν ἀδικη- H h 2

μάτων Lycurg. 165. 24. 2. *to bar the passage of, bar, stop*, τὰς κατὰ σοῦ τιμωρίας Aeschin. 85. 32; τὰς βοηθίας Diod. 14. 56; τὴν φωνήν Plut. 2. 88 C. 3. the Med. in act. sense, Nic. Th. 79, Al. 191. II. *to stuff in*, φύλλα εἰς τὰς ὀπὰς Geop. 13. 5, 3; τινί τι Nic. Th. 79.

ἐμφρονέω, (ἐμφρων) *to come to one's senses*, Hipp. 1149 A. ἐμφροντις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, *anxious*, Themist. 219 B. ἐμφρονώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *seeming intelligent*, Hipp. 1211 F. ἐμφρουρέω, *to keep guard in a place*, Thuc. 4. 110., 8. 60: c. acc. loci, Dio C. 47. 30., 50. 12:—Pass. *to be imprisoned*, Phalar. Ep. 5.

ἐμφρουρος, ον, *on guard at a post; οἱ ἐμφρουροὶ the garrison*, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 13:—*liable to garrison-duty*, opp. τοῦ ἀφρουρος, Schneid. Xen. Lac. 5, 7. II. Pass. *garrisoned*, πόλεις ἐμφρουρούς ποιεῖ Dcm. 289. 10, Polyb. 2. 41, 10, etc. III. *shut up in*, τῷ ταύρῳ Phalar. Ep. 13; ὅλον ἐμφρ. kept as it were in prison, Longin. 44. 4.

ἐμφρύγω, = φρύγω ἐν, Ael. N. A. 14. 18; also ἐμφρύττω, Poll. 6. 64.

ἐμφρων, ον, gen. ονος: (φρήν) *in one's mind or senses, sensible*;—and that, as opp., 1. *to one mad*, σε Ζεὺς τίθησιν ἐμφρονά brings thee to thy senses (where Herm. suggests ἐγκυον, and Madvig τίθησ' ἐγκύμονα), Aesch. Pr. 848; ἐμφρων εἰμί Id. Cho. 1026; ἔ. καθίσταμαι I come to myself, Soph. Aj. 306; ποιητῆς . . οὐκ ἐμφρων ἐστίν Plat. Legg. 719 C; ἀντὶ ματικῶν . . ἔξεις ἐμφρονας ἔχειν Ib. 791 B. 2. *to one dead*, ἔτ' ἐμφρων Soph. Ant. 1237, cf. Antipho 118. 10; ἔ. γίγνεσθαι to recover from a swoon or lethargy, Hipp. Coac. 137:—also *to one asleep*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 129. II. *rational, intelligent*, ζῷα Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 4:—so also, ζώη, βίος ἐμφρων Plat. Rep. 521 A, Tim. 36 E; ἡ πρεσβυτῶν ἔ. παιδιὰ Id. Legg. 769 A; τέχνη ἐμφρονεστέρα Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 4. 2. *sensible, shrewd, prudent*, Theogn. 1122, Pind. O. 9. 113, Soph. O. T. 436; ἐμφ. σωφροσύνη Thuc. 1. 84; ἐμφρ. περὶ τι wise about or in a thing, Plat. Legg. 809 D; τῶν δημιουργῶν ἢ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἐμφρόνων ἀνδρῶν experts, Id. Eq. Mag. 226 D:—Adv. —όνως, *sensibly, wisely*, Id. Rep. 396 C, al., Antiph. Hn. 1: Sup. —έστατα, Plut. Anton. 14. ἐμφυής, ἐς, *inborn, innate, ἦθος* Pind. O. 10 (11). 20: *engrafted*, Julian. Ep. 24. Cf. ἐμφυτος.

ἐμφύλιος, ον, = ἐμφύλος, q. v. ἐμφυλλίζω, *to engraft*, Geop. 10. 37. ἐμφυλλισμός, ὁ, *an engrafting*, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 4, Geop. 10. 75, 1. ἐμφυλλος, ον, *leafy*, Geop. 4. 15, 4.

ἐμφύλος and ἐμφύλιος, ον, the latter being preferred in Att.: (φύλον):—*in the tribe*, i. e. of the same tribe or race, ἀνὴρ ἐμφύλος Od. 15. 273; ἐμφύλιοι kinsfolk, Soph. Ant. 1264, Plat. Legg. 871 A; ἐμφύλιον αἷμα the guilt of kindred blood, i. e. the murder of a kinsman, Pind. P. 2. 57, cf. Plat. Rep. 565 E; τοῦμφυλον αἷμα Soph. O. C. 407; στάσις τε καὶ ἐμφυλοὶ φύνοι ἀνδρῶν Theogn. 51; αἷμ' ἐμφύλιον Soph. O. T. 1406; ἐμφυλοὶ παρ' ἑκατέροις Foed. Hierapytn. in C. I. 2556. 14. 2. γῆ ἐμφύλιος one's native land, Soph. O. C. 1385. II. *in or among one's people or family*; ἐμφυλος στάσις intestine discord, Solon 3. 19, Hdt. 8. 3; so, Ἄρης ἐμφύλιος Aesch. Eum. 863; μάχη Theocr. 22. 200; πόλεμος, στάσις Polyb. 1. 65, 2, Plut. Romp. 24.

ἐμφύρω [ῶ], *to mix up, confuse*, ἵπποι δ' ἐφ' ἵπποις ἐμπεφυρμένοι Aesch. Fr. 32, cf. Lyc. 1380.

ἐμφυσάω, *to blow in*, ἐς τὰς ῥίνας Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2; αὐλητρίς ἐνεφύσησε breathed into the flute, Ar. Vesp. 1219. II. *to breathe upon*, τινί or εἰς τινα LXX (Job 4. 21). III. *to blow up, inflate*, τὸ μὲν [τῆς τροφῆς] ἐμφυσᾶν, τὸ δὲ σαρκῶν Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 6; ἐμφ. τὰς φλέβας Id. Probl. 5. 9:—Pass. *to be inflated, swollen*, Hipp. Coac. 143, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 12, al.; metaph., τῇ καλακείᾳ ἐμφυσώμενος Clearch. ap. Ath. 225 D.

ἐμφύσημα, τό, *an inflation of the stomach, peritoneum, or cellular tissue, mostly of the stomach*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1111, al. II. *visitation by the Spirit, inspiration*, Clem. Al. 603, Eccl.

ἐμφύσησις, εως, ἡ, *inflation*, Plut. 2. 1077 B, Ath. 32 E. ἐμφύσιδω, = ἐμφυσάω, Clem. Al. 897.

ἐμφύσιδω, (φύσις) *to implant, instil into*, τὸ αἰδεῖσθαι ἐμφυσιῶσαι τινί Xen. Lac. 3, 4:—Pass., μάθησις δεξιῶς ἐμφυσιωθεῖσα Hipp. Lex. 2. 19; ἵνα ἐμφυσιῶται ἐκάστῳ τὸ κάλλιστον Charond. ap. Stob. 289. fin.

ἐμφύσις, εως, ἡ, *ingrowth*, cited from Oribas.

ἐμφύτεια, ἡ, *a planting in, grafting*, Arist. Juvent. 3, 1, Theophr.

ἐμφύτευσις, εως, ἡ, *an in-planting*: a Roman law-term to denote the possession of heritable rights in another person's land, viz. the right to use it as one's own on payment of a quit-rent:—ἐμφύτευμα, τό, *an estate liable to such rights*;—ἐμφυτευτής, οὔ, ὁ, *emphyteuta, the possessor of such rights*.

ἐμφύτεύω, *to implant, engraft*, Plat. Tim. 70 C; ἐμφ. τινί τι Diod. 5. 16:—Pass., Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 1, etc.; metaph. of the soul, σώματι ἐμφυτευθῆναι Plat. Tim. 70 C:—also, ἐμφυτεύειν μονάρχους τοῖς Ἑλλησιν Polyb. 2. 41, 10, cf. 9. 29, 6.

ἐμφύτος, ον, *implanted, inborn, innate, natural*, ἐμφ. ματικὴν εἶχε Id. 9. 94; πατρὸς αἷμα Soph. O. C. 1671; τοῖς πλουταῦσι τοῦτο δ' ἐμφ. Eur. Fr. 773. 12; ἔρωσ' ἐμφ. τοῖς ἀνθρώποις Plat. Symp. 191 C; ἡ μὲν ἐμφ. οὐσα ἐπιθυμία ἡδονῶν Id. Phaedr. 237 D, cf. Dem. 1389. 4; ἐμφ. ἡ ἀρετή, opp. τοῦ διδακτός, Plat. Eryx. 398 C, cf. Lysias 914. 15; τὸ ἐμφ. θερμόν Hipp. Aph. 1243; ἐμφ. καὶ πατριον Dem. 295. 25, etc.

ἐμφύω, fut. -φύσω:—*to implant*, θεὸς δὲ μοι ἐν φρεσὶν αἷμα παντοίας ἐνέφυσεν planted them in my soul, Od. 22. 348; ἐμφύσαι ἔρωτά τινί Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 7; νόον τινί Poëta ap. Ath. 337 F; v. sub fin. II. Pass., with pf. ἐμπεφύκα and aor. 2 ἐνέφυν: a pf. subj. ἐμπεφύη in Theogn. 396: 1. *to grow in or on*, τινί, as, ὅτι τε τρίχες ἵππων κρανίῳ ἐμπεφύασι (Ep. for ἐμπεφύκασι) Il. 8. 84; τὰ ἐμφυόμενα τύπῳ Hipp. Aër. 283; ἐμφύεσθαι ἐν τύπῳ Hdt. 2. 156:—hence of qualities, φθόνος ἀρχῆ-

θεν ἐμφύεται ἀνθρώπῳ is implanted in him, Id. 3. 80; ᾧ [μάντει] τάληθες ἐμπεφύκεν Soph. O. T. 299; τὸ πιστὸν ἐμφύναι φρενί Id. O. C. 1488; παντ' ἐμπεφύκε τῷ γῆρα κακά Id. Fr. 500; τὸ μωρὸν γυναιξὶν ἐμπεφύκε Eur. Hipp. 967; οὐδεὶς χαρακτήρ ἐμπεφύκε σώματι is set by nature on the body, Id. Med. 525; κακία τῇ πόλει ἐμφύεται Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 17, etc.:—the pf. part. is used absol., much like ἐμφυτος, *inborn, natural*, Plat. Legg. 736 A, 863 B. 2. *to be rooted in, cling closely*, ὡς ἔχει ἐμπεφύνα (Ep. for ἐμπεφύκασι) she hung on clinging, Il. 1. 513; ἐν δ' ἄρα οἱ φῶ χειρὶ clung fast to his hand, clasped his hand tight, as a warm greeting, 6. 253, etc.; ἔφυν ἐν χερσὶ Od. 10. 397; ἐν χείρεσσι φύοντο 24. 410; so, χείρες . . ἐμπεφύκασι . . τοῖς ἐπισπαστήρσι stuck fast to the handles, Hdt. 6. 91; ἐμφύντε τῷ φύσαντι Soph. O. C. 1113, cf. Eur. Ion 891; so also, ὀδᾶς ἐν χείλεσσι φύντες, i. e. biting the lips hard, in suppressed anger, Od. 1. 381., 18. 410., 20. 268, (so, ἐμφύσαι ὀδόντας to fix the teeth in, Ael. N. A. 14. 8); ὀδᾶς ἐμφύναι to stick to with the teeth, Nic. Th. 131; absol., ἐμφύς Hdt. 3. 109; ἐμφύς ὡς βδέλλα Theocr. 2. 56. 3. metaph. *to cling to*, ταῖς ἐλπίσι καὶ ταῖς παρασκευαῖς Plut. 2. 342 C; τοῖς πολιτικοῖς δόγμασι Id. Cato Mi. 4; τοῖς πολεμίοις Id. Nic. 14, etc.

ἐμφωλεύω, *to lurk in*, Plut. 2. 314 E, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13. ἐμφωνέω, *to call out to*, τινί Clem. Al. 104.

ἐμφωνος, ον, *with a voice, vocal*, Ael. N. A. 15. 27. II. *loud of voice*, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 20.

ἐμφωτίζω, *to enlighten*, Clem. Al. 799, in Pass. ἐμψάω, fut. ἦσω, *to wipe in or upon*, Call. Fr. 121, in Med.

ἐμψηφίζω, *to reckon in*, Hesych. ἐμψίω, *to feed with raw or broken meat* (v. sub ψίζω), Hippon. or Aesch. (Fr. 49) ap. Phot. 47. 10.

ἐμψοφέω, *to sound or make a noise in*, Hipp. 415. 52. ἐμψοφος, ον, *sounding*, Anth. P. 5. 244.

ἐμψυξίς, εως, ἡ, *a cooling, refreshing*, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 9. ἐμψυχία, ἡ, *the having life in one, animation*, Plut. 2. 1053 B, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 25. II. (ψύχος) *cold*, Archel. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 454.

ἐμψυχος, ον, *having life in one, alive, living*, Lat. animatus, animosus, opp. τοῦ ἀψυχος, Hdt. 1. 140, al., Simon. 111, Soph. O. C. 1486, Ant. 1167, Eur. Alc. 140; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 245 E, al.; μὴ κτείνειν τὸ ἐμψ., of Empedocles, Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 2; ἐαθίει ἐμψυχον οὐδέν Alex. Ἄρθ. 1, cf. Tapanz. 1. 6:—Sup., ὅσα ἐμψυχότατα . . ἦν most living, Plat. Tim. 74 E. 2. of a speech, *animated, λέξεις* Arist. Fr. 129, cf. Luc. Dem. Encom. 14; so, ἐμψ. ἀγαλμα Anth. P. 12. 56; πάθη Longin. 34. 4:—Adv. —ως, Plut. 2. 790 F. II. (ψύχος) *cold*, Democr. ap. Theophr. de Sens. 53 (though εὐψ— may be read from C. P. 5. 14, 1).

ἐμψυχόω, (ἐμψυχος) *to animate*, Anth. P. 9. 774. ἐμψυχρος, ον, *cold*, Hipp. 1190 B.

ἐμψύχω [ῶ], fut. ξω, *to cool, refresh*, Ath. 676 C, Galen., etc. ἐμψύχωσις, εως, ἡ, *an animating*, Plotin. 4. 3, 9.

ἐν, Aeol. and Dor. for εἰς into, v. εἰς sub init.

ἐν, poët. ἐνί, εἰν, εἰνί (Il. 8. 199, etc.), forms used by Ep. and Lyric Poets as the metre requires, but rare in Att., as ἐν Soph. Ant. 1241; ἐνί Eur. Heracl. 893; ἐνί Id. I. T. 1109.

PREP. WITH DAT. Radical sense, *in*, i. e. *in the interior of*, opposed alike to εἰς and ἐκ.

I. OF PLACE, 1. *in*, ἐν νήσῳ, δώμασι, προθύροις, νηυσὶ Hom., and with names of cities or islands, as ἐν Ἀθήνησι, ἐν Τροίῃ Il.; ἡ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι and ἡ ἐν Αεὺκτροῖσι μάχη, Att.; (but in Att. the Prep. is sometimes omitted, as with Ἐλευσίνι, Μαραθῶνι; or more commonly old forms are used adverbially, as Ἀθήνησι, Θήβησι, Ὀλυμπιάσι, Μουνυχιάσι, θύρασι, are used, v. sub vocc.: so Ἴσθμοῖ, Πυθοῖ only have the Prep. in late Poets, Jac. A. P. p. 788):—ἐν χερσὶ τινος *in one's arms*, Il. 22. 426; ἐν θυμῷ Il.; etc.:—ἐν αὐτῷ εἶναι *to be in one's senses*, be oneself, ἔτ' ἐν σαντῷ γένου Soph. Ph. 950; also, ἐν αὐτοῦ, cf. signf. 2.

2. elliptic, in such phrases as ἐν Ἀλκινόοιο Od. 7. 132; ἐν Ἀΐδαο Il. 22. 389, Att. ἐν Ἄιδου, (where οἴκῳ, μεγάρῳ, δόμοις are to be supplied; indeed these words are expressed in Il. 22. 52, Od. 4. 834., 11. 62); so also in Hdt., v. Valck. 1. 35., 7, 8, and in Att.: it mostly occurs with prop. names, but sometimes with appellatives, as, ἐν ἀφνειοῦ πατρὸς Il. 6. 47; ἐν ἀνδρὸς εὐσεβεστάτου Eur. I. A. 926; ἐν παιδοτρίβου, ἐν κιθαριστοῦ at the school of . . , Ar. Nub. 972, Plat. Theaet. 206 A; cf. εἰς I. 4:—sometimes ἐν αὐτοῦ (Rav. Ms. αὐτῷ) Ar. Vesp. 642, Plat. Charmid. 155 D, v. supr. 1. 3. *in, within, surrounded by*, οὐρανὸς ἐν νεφέλῃσι καὶ αἰθέρι Il. 15. 192; after Hom., of clothing, armour, etc., ἐν ἐσθῆτι Hdt. 2. 159; ἐν πεπλώματι Soph. Tr. 613; ἐν ἐντεσίν Pind. O. 4. 34; ἐν ὄπλοισι *in or under arms*, Hdt. 1. 13, etc.; also of particular kinds of arms, ἐν τόξοις, ἀκοντίοις, etc., equipped with them, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 2; ἐν μεγάλοις φορτίοις . . τρέχειν Id. Cyr. 2. 3, 14; ἐν βαθεῖ πύργῳ Luc. Salt. 5. 4. *on, at or by*, ἐν ποταμῷ Il. 18. 521, Od. 5. 466; ἐν οὐρεσὶ, ἐν κορυφῇσι, ἐν ἵπποις, ἐν θρόνοις Hom.; νευρῆ ἐν τόξῳ the string on the bow, Il. 15. 463; ἐν ξίφει ἦλα Il. 39; κατεκλάσθη ἐνὶ καυλῷ ἔγχος was broken off at or by the shaft, 13. 608; ἐν οἴνῳ at wine, Lat. inter pocula, Call. Epigr. 36, Luc. Dem. Enc. 15. 5. *in the number of, amongst*, often in Hom., ἐν Δαναοῖς, προμάχοις, μέσοις, νεκύεσσι, etc.; οἴη ἐν ἀθανάτοισι Il. 1. 395; and with Verbs of ruling, ἀρχεῖν, ἀνάσσειν ἐν πολλοῖς *to be first or lord among many*, i. e. over them, Il. 13. 689, Od. 19. 110; so also in Att., ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις χρηστός Soph. Ant. 661; ἐν γυναιξὶν ἀλκιμος Eur. Or. 754:—ἐν πᾶσι *in the presence of all*, Lat. coram, Od. 2. 194; hence, of a trial, ἀγωνίζεσθαι, δικάζεσθαι ἐν τισὶ Plat. Gorg. 464 D, Legg. 916 B; cf. Wolf Leptin. p. 249.—For the form ἐν τοῖς with a Superl., v. ὁ, ἡ, τό, VIII. 7. 6. *in one's hands, within one's reach or power*, Lat. penes, νίκης πείρατ' ἔχονται ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι Il. 7. 102; δύναμις γὰρ

ἐν ὑμῖν Od. 10. 69; (comp. the Homeric phrases θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κείται Il. 17. 514; ἐν γὰρ χερσὶ τέλος πολέμου 16. 630); freq. in Hdt. and Att., ἔστιν ἐν τινι, c. inf., it depends on him to .., rests with him to .., Hdt. 3. 85., 6. 109, etc.; ταῦτα δ' ἐν τῷ δαίμονι Soph. O. C. 1443; ἐν σοὶ γὰρ ἔσμεν Id. O. T. 314; ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πράγματα ἐγένετο Thuc. 1. 74; ἐν τῷ θεῷ τὸ τέλος ἦν, οὐκ ἐν ἐμοὶ Dem. 292. 21; also, ἐν γ' ἐμοί, ἐν σοίγε, or without γε, so far as rests with me, thee, Lat. *quantum in me sit*; (but also, *in my, thy judgment*, Valck. Hipp. 324):—closely connected are the usages given below, signif. III.

7. *in respect of*, ἐν γήρα σύμμετρος τινι *in point of age* .., Soph. O. T. 1112; ἐν ἐμοὶ θρασύς *in my case, towards me*, Id. Aj. 1315; γέλωτα ἐν τινι γελᾶν Id. Ant. 551, cf. Aj. 1092, etc. 8. ἐν is used with Verbs of motion, where we use the Prep. *into*; in which case the construction is pregnant, since both the motion to and the subsequent position in the place are implied, in Hom., πίπτειν ἐν κονίῃσι *to fall [to the dust and lie] in it*, Il. 4. 482, etc.; ἐν κονίῃσι βαλεῖν 5. 588; ἐν νηὶ τιθέναι 10. 570; ἐν χερσὶ τιθέναι 1. 441, etc.; ἐν χερσὶν βαλεῖν or λαβεῖν 5. 574., 8. 116; ἐν στήθεσσι μένος βαλεῖν 5. 513; ἐν Τρωσὶν ὄρουσαν 16. 258; πεσεῖν ἐν χερσὶ 6. 81; ἐμπεσεῖν ἐν ὕλῃ 11. 155; λέων ἐν βουσὶ θορών 5. 161; οἶνον ἔχευεν ἐν δέπαϊ χρυσέῳ Od. 20. 261; ἐν ἀμφιφορεῦσιν ἀφυσσον 2. 349; ἐν τεύχεσι δύνειν Il. 23. 131 (but also, ἐς τεύχεα δύνειν Od. 24. 498); so in Att., Soph. Aj. 184, 375, Ant. 503, 1271, Thuc. 7. 87, etc.; ἐν τόπῳ καταπεφευγῆναι Plat. Soph. 260 C; ἐν ἄδου διαπορευθεῖς Id. Legg. 905 A.—It is to be observed however that in classical Greek ἐν is not used with Verbs of coming and going, as it is in Paus. 7. 4, 3, διαβάντες ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ.—For the converse usage of εἰς with Verbs of rest, v. εἰς 1. 2. 9. πίνειν ἐν ποτηρίῳ, where we should say ἐκ ποτηρίου, Luc. D. D. 6. 2; ἐν ἀργύρῳ πίνειν Id. Merc. Cond. 26; ἐν μικροῖς Diog. L. 1. 104. 10. ἄργυρος ἐν ἐκπώμασι silver in the form of plate, Plut. 2. 260 A. 11. in citations, ἐν τοῦ σκῆπτρου τῇ παραδόσει in the passage of the Il. describing this, Thuc. 1. 9, cf. Plat. Theaet. 147 C, Phileb. 33 B.

II. OF THE STATE, CONDITION, POSITION, in which one is: 1. of outward circumstances, ἐν πολέμῳ, ἐν ἀγῶνι, ἐν δαιτί, ἐν αἴσῃ, ἐν μοίρῃ Hom.; οὐμὸς ἐν φάει βίος Eur. Phoen. 1281; ἐν γένει εἶναι τινι to be related to .., Soph. O. T. 1016; hence of occupations, pursuits, ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ, ἐν λόγοις εἶναι to be engaged in philosophy or oratory, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 59 A, cf. Rep. 489 B; οἱ ἐν ποιήσει γενόμενοι poets, Hdt. 2. 82; οἱ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι ministers of state, Thuc. 3. 28; οἱ ἐν τέλει the magistrates, Id. 7. 73, etc.; δ μάντις ἦν ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ in the practice of it, Soph. O. T. 562. 2. of inward states, of feeling, etc., ἐν φιλότῃ, ἐν δοῆ Il. 7. 302., 9. 230: these phrases are very freq. in Att., ἐν φόβῳ εἶναι to be in fear; ἐν αἰσχύνη, ἐν σιωπῇ, etc.; also, ἐν ὀργῇ ἔχειν τινά to make him the object of one's anger, Thuc. 2. 21; ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχειν τινά to blame him, Hdt. 5. 106; ἐν αἰτίᾳ βαλεῖν Soph. O. T. 657; ἐν αἰτίᾳ εἶναι to have the blame, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 6, etc.; οἱ ἐν ταῖς αἰτίαις Dem. 1470. 25. 3. often with a neut. Adj., ἐν βραχεῖ = βραχέως Soph. El. 673; ἐν τάχει = ταχέως Id. O. T. 865; ἐν καλῷ ἐστὶ = καλῶς ἔχει, Eur. Heracl. 971; so, ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ ἐστὶ Id. I. T. 762; ἐν εὐμαρεῖ ἐστὶ Id. Hcl. 1227; ἐν ἐλαφρῷ ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 3. 154, ubi v. Valck.; ἐν ἴσῳ = ἴσως, ἐν ὁμοίῳ = ὁμοίως, Thuc. 2. 53; more rare in pl., ἐν ἀργοῖς = ἀργῶς, Soph. O. T. 287; ἐν κενοῖς = κενῶς, Id. Aj. 971: so with a Subst., ἐν δίκῃ = δικαίως, Id. Tr. 1069, Ar. Eq. 258, Plat.; οὐκέτι ἐν ἡδονῇ ἦσαν no longer gave pleasure, Thuc. 1. 99, cf. Plat. Epin. 977 B.

III. OF THE INSTRUMENT, MEANS or MANNER, ἐν πυρὶ πρῆσαι Il. 7. 429, cf. 2. 340., 17. 739; ἐν δεσμῷ δῆσαι 5. 386, Od. 12. 54, etc.; but in most cases the orig. sense may be traced, to put in the fire and burn, in fetters and bind, etc.; so, ἐν πύνοις δαμέντα Aesch. Pr. 425; ἔργον ἐν κύβοις κρινεῖ Id. Theb. 414:—also, ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς or ἐν ὀμμασιν ὄραν to see with or before one's eyes, i.e. have the object in one's eye, Lat. *in oculis*, Il. 3. 306, Od. 10. 385, and Att.:—also, ἐν λιταῖς by prayers, ἐν δόλῳ by deceit, ἐν λόγοις by words, Aesch. Cho. 613, Soph. Ph. 60, 102, 1393; ψαύειν ἐν κετρομίοις γλώσσαις Id. Ant. 961; ἐν τούτῳ λύεται ἡ ἀπορία Plat. Prot. 324 E; ἐν τοῖς νόμοις ποιεῖν τὰς κρίσεις Thuc. 1. 77; esp. with Verbs of shewing, ἐν ταῖς φιλοκλήτου ναυσὶν δεδήλωκε Ib. 10, cf. Plat. Rep. 392 E; σημαίνειν ἐν ὠνοῖς Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 3, cf. 1. 6, 3; τὰ πραχθέντα .. ἐν ἐπιστολαῖς ἴστε ye know by letters, Thuc. 7. 11.

IV. OF TIME, ὥρῃ ἐν εἰαρινῇ Il. 16. 643; ἐν ἡμέρᾳ, ἐν νυκτί Hdt. and Att.; ἐν χρόνῳ μακρῷ Soph. Ph. 235, O. C. 88; ἐν τούτῳ (sc. τῷ χρόνῳ), in this space of time, Lat. *interim*, Hdt. 1. 126, etc.; ἐν ᾧ (sc. χρόνῳ), during the time that, while, Id. 6. 89; ἐν ὄσῳ Thuc. 3. 28:—ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς in the time of the truce, Xen. An. 3. 1, 1; ἐν τῇ ἑορτῇ Thuc. 7. 73; (but in some phrases the ἐν is omitted, as μυστηρίοις in the course of the mysteries, Ar. Pl. 1013; τραγωδοῖς at the performance of .., Aeschin. 58. fin.) 2. in, within, ἐν ἔτεσι πεντήκοντα Thuc. 1. 118; ἐν τρισὶ μῆσιν Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 37, etc.:—but, μυρία ἐν ἀμέραις in, i.e. after, countless days, Eur. Phoen. 305. 3. so also of Numbers generally, ἐν δυσὶ σταδίοις within 2 stadia, Diod. 20. 74, cf. 19. 39, Thuc. 1. 6.

B. WITHOUT CASE, AS ADVERB, in the phrase ἐν δέ .., 1. and therein, Il. 9. 361, Od. 13. 244, 247. 2. and among them, Il. 2. 588, etc.; in Hdt. mostly ἐν δέ δή .., 3. 39., 5. 95; or ἐν δέ καί .., 2. 43, 172, 176:—in many places with the sense of especially. 3. and besides, moreover, Soph. Aj. 675, O. T. 27, 181, O. C. 55, Tr. 206; ἐν δ' ὑπέρας τε κάλους τε πόδας τ' ἐνέδησεν ἐν αὐτῇ Od. 5. 260; cf. ἐμμεστόμαι. This usage never occurs in Att. Prose.

C. POSITION: ἐν very commonly, like Lat. *in*, stands between its Subst. and the Adj. agreeing therewith, Il. 22. 61, etc.: in Ep. it sometimes follows its Subst., without an Adj., as in Il. 18. 218, Od. 12. 103:

but this is most freq. in the form ἐνί, which is then written by anastrophe ἐνι, Il. 7. 221, Od. 5. 57: nor is this rare in Lyr., cf. Böckh v. 1. Pind. O. 6. 53.—Several independent words sometimes come between the Prep. and its dat., as in Od. 11. 115; so also in Prose, as Hdt. 6. 69.

D. IN COMPOS., I. with Verbs, the Prep. mostly retains its sense of being in or at a place, etc., c. dat., or foll. by εἰς .., or ἐν ..: in such forms as ἐνορᾶν τινί τι, in translating, we resolve the compd. to remark a thing in one. b. also at a person, ἐγγελᾶν, ἐνυβρίζειν τινί.

2. with Adjs., it expresses a. a modified degree, as in ἐμπηλος, ἐμπικρος, ἐνσιμος, rather ... b. the possession of a quality, as in ἐναιμος, with blood in it, ἐνάκανθος, thorny; ἐμφωνος with a voice; ἐννομος in accordance with law; etc. II. ἐν becomes ἐμ— before the labials β μ π φ ψ; ἐγ— before the gutturals γ κ ξ χ; ἐλ— before λ; and in a few words ἐρ— before ρ, as ἐρρινον, but ἐνρυθμος or ἐρρυθμος, ἐνράπτω or ἐρράπτω, and only ἐνριζος.

ἐναβρύνομαι, Pass. to be conceited in or of a thing, τινί Dio C. 43. 43, Luc. Salt. 2, etc.

ἐνάγαμαι, Dep. to admire in or at, Philo 1. 449.

ἐν-αγγειο-σπέρματος, on, having the seed in a capsule, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 3; so, ἐναγγειό-σπερμος, Ib. 8. 3, 4, C. P. 4. 7, 5.

ἐναγείρω, to gather together in or with, Nic. Th. 945; Med., Ap. Rh. 3. 347:—part. Ep. aor. pass. ἐναγρόμενος, Opp. H. 2. 351.

ἐναγέλαζομαι, Pass. to assemble like a flock in, οἰκία τινάς Epict. ap. Stob. 74. 20.

ἐναγής, ἐς, = ἐν ἄγει ὦν, under a curse or pollution because of bloodshed in a temple or the like, excommunicate, abominable, accursed, Lat. *riscularis*, of the Alcmaeonidae, Hdt. 1. 61., 5. 70 sq.; ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου ἐναγείς καὶ δλιτήριοι τῆς θεοῦ ἐκαλοῦντο Thuc. 1. 126; so, ἐναγής τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος Aeschin. 69. 13. II. in Soph. O. T. 656, τὸν ἐναγῆ φίλον one who has invoked a curse upon his head (in case of treachery), Lat. *sacer* (where Musgr. proposed to read ἀναγῆ = καθορόν, from Hesych.; and this was the sense desired by the Schol.).

ἐναγίζω, to offer sacrifice to the dead or manes, opp. to θύω (to the gods), Lat. *parentare*, τινί Hdt. 1. 167; ἐναγ. τινὶ ὡς Ἡραῖ, opp. to θύειν τινὶ ὡς θεῷ, Id. 2. 44; δ πολέμαρχος θύει μὲν Ἀρτέμιδι .., καὶ τοῖς περὶ Ἀρμόδιον ἐναγίζει Arist. Fr. 387; cf. Isae. 61. 21., 62. 40., 66. 25, Plut. 2. 857 D, Wess. Diod. 1. 224, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 587: c. acc. rei, ἐν. ἀποπυρίδας τινί Clearch. ap. Ath. 344 C; κριόν Plut. Thes. 4, etc. ἐναγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of an ἐναγής, χρήματα Plut. 2. 825 B.

ἐνάγισμα, τό, an offering to the manes, Ar. Fr. 445 a. 13; Luc. Merc. Cond. 28, Dio C. 67. 9.

ἐναγισμός, ὁ, an offering to the manes, Lat. *parentatio*, C. I. 1976, 3645, Plut. Pyrrh. 31, Dio C. 67. 9, etc.

ἐναγιστήριον, τό, a place for offering to the manes, C. I. 1104.

ἐναγκάλιζομαι, Med. to take in one's arms, Anth. P. 7. 476, Lxx. II. Pass. to be taken in the arms, Diod. 3. 58.

ἐναγκάλισμα, τό, that which one embraces, a consort, Lyc. 308.

ἐναγκυλάω, and ἐώ, to fit thongs (ἀγκύλαι) to javelins, for the purpose of throwing them by, ἐναγκυλῶντες Xen. An. 4. 2, 28 (Diod. 14. 27 has -οοντες):—Med., Ach. Tat. 2. 34, Plut. 2. 180 C, where -λούμενον need not be referred to ἐναγκυλόμαι:—Pass., ἀκόντιον ἐνηγκύληται has a dart ready to throw, Ael. N. A. 5. 3.

ἐναγκυλίω, to fit as it were into a thong (ἀγκύλη), Polyb. 27. 9, 5.

ἐναγκωνίζω, to lean on the elbow, Hesych.

ἐναγλατίζω, to adorn, Eudoc.: Med. = ἐναβρύνομαι, Eust. 9. 43, etc.

ἐναγρόμενος, η, on, part. Ep. aor. pass. of ἐναγείρω.

ἐναγρυπνέω, = ἐπαγρυπνέω, Eccl.

ἐναγχος, Adv.: (v. ἀγχω):—just now, even now, lately, Ar. Nub. 639, Eccl. 823, Eupol. Μαρικ. 5, and in Att. Prose (the more poet. Adv. being ἀρτίως, νεωστί, προσφάτως), Lys. 156. 21, Plat. Gorg. 462 B, al., Dem. 525. 28; τὸ ἐν. πάθος the recent misfortune, App. Civ. 1. 9; c. gen., ἐν. τοῦ χρόνου Dion. H. 7. 45.

ἐνάγω, fut. ξω, to lead in, Tim. Locr. 99 E. II. to lead on, urge, persuade, Lat. *inducere*, ἐνῆγόν σφέας οἱ χρησμοί Hdt. 5. 90; ἐνῆγε τῇ συμβουλίῃ, κελεύων .. Id. 3. 1; so Thuc. 4. 21, etc.; mostly c. inf., μαίνεσθαι ἐνάγει ἀνθρώπους (sc. Bacchus) Hdt. 4. 79, cf. 5. 49, 104; ἐνῆγέ σφέας ὥστε ποιεῖν Id. 4. 145; also, ἐν. τινά εἰς τι Plut. Brut. 46, etc.; and in Med., App. Pun. 65. 2. c. acc. rei, to urge on, promote, τὸν πόλεμον Thuc. 1. 67, cf. 4. 24; τὴν ἔξοδον Id. 2. 21; τὴν στρατείαν Id. 6. 15, cf. 61. III. to bring into court, accuse, κλοπῆς of theft, Joseph. A. J. 2. 6, 7, in Pass.

ἐνάγωγῃ, ἡ, a bringing into court, accusation, Liban. 4. 1127.

ἐνάγωνίζομαι, Ion. fut. -ιέσμαι Hdt. 3. 83: Dep.:—to contend or fight among, τισι Id. 2. 160., 3. 83;—τινι with one, Polyb. 1. 4, 5.

II. γῆν εὐμενῆ Ἑλλησιν ἐναγωνίζεσθαι favourable for them to fight in, Thuc. 2. 74.

ἐνάγωνιος, on, of or for a contest, contending in the games, παῖς Pind. N. 6. 23; freq. in later Prose, αἱ νίκαι αἱ ἐν. Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5, 6; ἐν. κόσμος Plut. Alc. 32; ὄρχησις Luc. Salt. 32; ὄρχησις, σχῆμα Dion. H. 7. 72., 6. 13. 2. ἐναγ. θεοὶ the gods who presided over the games, esp. Herms, Plnd. P. 2. 18, Simon. 27, Aesch. Fr. 387, cf. Ar. Pl. 1161, C. I. 251. II. of, in or for battle, πυκνώσεις ἐν. closing of the ranks in battle, Polyb. 18. 12, 2; παρακελευσμός Id. 10. 12, 5; ἐνέργεια Diod. 20. 95. III. in Rhetoric, suited for forensic oratory, λόγος, πνεῦμα, λέξις Dion. H. de Isae. fin., de Thuc. 23, de Dem. 18: vehement, κινήσις Diod. 18. 67; πάθος Longin. 22. 2. of style, energetic, vivid, opp. to διηγηματικός, Longin. 9. 13, etc.; as epith. of the Iliad compared with the Odyssey, Argument. Od.:—so in Adv. -ίως, energetically, vehemently, Plut. 2. 771 A, Longin. 18.

ἐνάδημονέω, to be greatly afflicted in, ἐρημίασι Joseph. A. J. 15. 7. 7.

ἐναδολεσχέω, *to prate about*, Philo 2. 59, Eust. Opusc. 237. 87.
 ἐνάδω, fut. -άσομαι, *to sing among others*, Arist. Probl. 19. 15.
 ἐναείρω, f. l. in Ap. Rh. 4. 171, where ἀναείρωτο must be restored.
 ἐνάενος, *ον*, of a year old, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 5; cf. δίενος, τρίενος.
 ἐναέξω, = ἐναυξάνω, *to produce in*, τινί Nic. Al. 102, Dion. P. 99δ.
 ἐναερίζω, *to lift in air*, Hesych.
 ἐναερίος, *ον*, in the air, ζῶα Tim. Locr. 101 C; μίξις Luc. Musc. Enc. 6.
 ἐνάερος [ᾶ], *ον*, tinted like the air, Plut. 2. 915 C, etc.
 ἐναθλέω, = ἀθλέω ἐν, Diod. 1. 54., 3. 8; ἐν τισι Id. 16. 44: absol. in Med., Anth. P. 7. 117. 2. *to struggle under*, ταῖς βασάνοις Ael. V. H. 2. 4; πρὸς τοὺς πόνους Iamb. Protr. 20.
 ἐναθλας, *ον*, laborious, πόνος Philo 1. 646.
 ἐναθρέω, = ἀθρέω ἐν, *to look searchingly on or in*, Hesych.
 ἐναθύρω, = ἀθύρω ἐν, τῷ μέλει Himer. Or. 24. 2.
 ἐναῦτιδος, *ον*, everlasting, οἶκος Epigr. Gr. 321. 9.
 ἐναίθριος, *ον*, in upper air, M. Anton. 12. 24, Poll. 1. 23.
 ἐναίθραμαι, Pass. *to burn in*, Q. Sm. 11. 94.
 ἐναίθριος, *ον*, in open air, Theophr. C. P. 5. 94, 2.
 ἐναίματόω, *to tinge with blood, make bloody*, Hipp. 280. 11.
 ἐναίμηεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, = sq., Anth. P. 6. 233.
 ἐναίμος, *ον*, with blood in one, θεοὶ ἐν. καὶ σαρκώδεις of flesh and blood, Hdt. 3. 29: charged with blood, opp. to ἀναίμος, ἐναίμον καὶ πυκνόν, οἶον ἦπαρ Hipp. Vet. Med. 18; ὁ πλεῦμων Arist. P. A. 3. 6, 6. al.; ἐναίμα the body with its blood-vessels, etc., Plat. Tim. 81 A; but in Diosc. 1. 153, bleeding wounds. 2. τὰ ἐναίμα red-blooded animals, Arist. H. A. 1. 4, 3., 1. 6, 4, P. A. 4. 11, 1, al. 3. χρώμα ἐν. blood-colour, Plat. Tim. 68 B. 4. metaph. full of blood, vigorous, χλωρὰ καὶ ἐν. τὰ πράγματα Gorg. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4. II. ἐναίμον φάρμακον or ἐναίμον alone, a medicament for stanching blood, or for a recent wound, Hipp. Art. 829, cf. Fract. 766, etc. ἐναίμοτης, *ητος*, ἡ, the having blood in one, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18.
 ἐναίμωδης, *ες*, bloody, like blood, Antipho ap. Poll. 2. 215.
 ἐναίμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, = ἐναίμος, Hipp. 280. 14.
 ἐναίρω, also ἐναίρω Batr. 275: aor. 2 ἠνάρον Eur. Andr. 1182, (κατ-) Soph. Ant. 871; also ἐνάρον Pind. N. 10. 25, Eur. Supp. 821; inf. ἐναρεῖν (ἐξ-) Hes. Sc. 329: later, aor. 1 ἐνήρα (κατ-) Orph. Arg. 669:—Med., Hom.: 3 sing. aor. 1 ἐνήρατο Hom., Hes.:—Pass., v. infr. Poët. Verb (used by Trag. mostly in lyr. passages), *to slay in battle*, freq. in Il.; ῥήτεροι ἐναίρεμεν easier to kill, Il. 24. 244:—but also, κατ' οὔρα θῆρας ἐν. 21. 485; θῆρα .. τύξοις ἐν. Soph. Ph. 956; τοὺς εὐγενεῖς γὰρ κάγαθους .. φιλεῖ Ἄρης ἐναίρειν Id. Fr. 649:—Med., much like Act., Ἰδομενεὺς δ' ἄρα Φαιστον ἐνήρατο Il. 5. 43, cf. 59., 6. 32, Od. 24. 424, Hes. Th. 317; Τρῶας ἐναίρομενος Il. 16. 92; once in the Od., of things, *to make away with, destroy*, μηκέτι νῦν χροῦα καλὸν ἐναίρειο destroy, disfigure it not, 19. 263:—Pass., ἀδελφαῖς χερσὶν ἠναίροντ' ἄγαν Aesch. Theb. 811; πόλις ἐναίρεται σθένει Soph. O. C. 842. (The Root is evidently the same as that of ἐναρα, ἐναρίζω, cf. καθαίρω, καθάρως: but the connexion with ἐνεροι, suggested by Buttm., does not seem probable.)
 ἐναίσιμος, *ον*, (αἶσα) Ep. Adj. (used sparingly in Trag.), bringing omens, ominous, boding, fateful, Lat. fatalis, οὐδ' ἦλθον ἐναίσιμον (as Adv.) Il. 6. 519; ὄρνιθας γινῶναι καὶ ἐναίσιμα μυθήσασθαι Od. 2. 159; οὐδέ τε πάντες ἐναίσιμοι [ὄρνιθες] Ib. 182; esp. in good sense, seasonable, Lat. opportunus, of omens, ἐν. σήματα φαίνων Il. 2. 353; generally, lucky, favourable, boding good, Lat. faustus, Ap. Rh. 1. 438. II. of persons, their thoughts, etc., righteous, ἀνὴρ δὲ ἐν. εἴη Od. 10. 383; οἱ τινὲς εἰσιν ἐναίσιμοι οἱ τ' ἀθέμιστοι Od. 17. 363; φ' οὐτ' ἄρ φρένες εἰσὶν ἐν. (of Achilles) Il. 24. 40, cf. Od. 18. 220; ἐμοὶ νόος ἐστὶν ἐν. 5. 190; so, τοῦτό γ' ἐναίσιμον οὐκ ἐνόησεν 2. 123., 7. 299; ἐν. τίει [βίον] Aesch. Ag. 775; γῆρας γὰρ ἐναίσιμον ὄνδρα τίθησιν makes him honoured, Opp. H. 1. 683. 2. of things, fit, proper, ἐν. δῶρα διδοῦναι ἀθανάτοισι Il. 24. 425, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 370:—Adv. -ως, fitly, becomingly, Aesch. Ag. 916, Eur. Alc. 1077.
 ἐναίσιος, *ον*, = foreg. 1, Dio C. 38. 13. II. = foreg. II. 1, Soph. O. C. 1482. 2. = foreg. II. 2, ὕβριστος οὐκ ἐν. Aesch. Fr. 178.
 ἐναίσχυνομαι, = αἰσχύνομαι ἐν. *to be ashamed at a thing*, Schol. Soph. Tr. 803, Dio C. 38. 38.
 ἐναίχμαζω, *to fight in*, Lyc. 546, Anth. P. 12. 147.
 ἐναίωρομαι, Pass. *to float or drift about in*, θαλάσση Eur. Cycl. 700:—absol. *to be always in motion*, ὀφθαλμοὶ ἐναίωρούμενοι Hipp. Progn. 37; οὐρα ἐν. Id. Protrh. 67.
 ἐναίωρημα, τό, that which floats on the top, scum, Hipp. Epid. 1. 983, Galen.
 ἐνάκανθος, *ον*, with spines or thorns, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1.
 ἐνάκις, Adv. nine times, Plat. Criti. 108 E, v. l. ἐννάκις, as in Anth. P. 14. 120 and often in Diod.:—but that the orig. form was ἐνάκις appears from the Ion. and Ep. form εἰνάκις, Od. 14. 230; cf. ἐνακισχίλιοι, αἰ, α, ἐνακόσιοι.
 ἐνακισχίλιοι, αἰ, α, nine thousand, Plat. Tim. 23 E; Ion. εἰνακισχίλιοι, Hdt. 3. 95, al.
 ἐνακμάζω, = ἀκμάζω ἐν, *to bloom in*, τὰ ἐνακμάζοντα ἄνθη the flowers which bloom at each season, Ael. V. H. 3. 1: *to be strong in a place*, of fire, Id. N. A. 2. 8, etc.
 ἐνακμος, *ον*, = ἐν ἀκμῇ, in full bloom or strength, Poll. 2. 10.
 ἐνακαλασταίνω, *to indulge one's lust in or upon*, τινί Ath. 541 D.
 ἐνάκοσιοι, αἰ, α, nine hundred, Thuc. 1. 46; not ἐνν- v. Inser. Olb. in C. I. 2058 A. 88; cf. ἐνάκις, and the Ion. form εἰνακόσιοι, Hdt. 2. 13, 145.
 ἐνάκοσιοστός, ἡ, ὅν, nine-hundredth, better than ἐννακ-.
 ἐνάκούω, fut. σομαι, *to hear in a place, to listen to*, c. gen. rei, Soph.

El. 81. II. *to take in sounds, be sensitive to*, λαχῆς Hipp. 269. 27, cf. 425. 52, etc.:—metaph., ἐνακ. τῆς ξυμφορῆς *to be affected by it*, Id. Art. 821; ἐνακούει ἐμβαλλόμενα, of dislocations, they obey the surgeon's hand, i. e. are set, Id. Fract. 776; ἐν. ἰητρείης Id. Art. 828.
 ἐνάλαξανεύομαι, Dep. *to vaunt in a thing*, Schol. Thuc. 6. 12.
 ἐναλδαίνω, *to feed up or rear in a thing or place*, aor. ἐνάλδην, Nic. Al. 409:—aor. med. ἐναλδόμενος *growing in*, πρασιῆσι Ib. 532.
 ἐνάλειμμα, τό, an ointment, Arist. Probl. 4. 2, 4.
 ἐνάλειπτος, *ον*, anointed with, Hipp. 407. 17.
 ἐνάλειψω, fut. ψω, *to anoint with*, τί τινι Hipp. 472. 30, al.; ὀφθαλμοὶ ὀστρεῖω ἐναλημιμένοι Plat. Rep. 420 C:—Med. *to anoint oneself*, Anth. P. 11. 112; ἐν. τὰς ῥίνας one's nose, Alex. Πονηρ. 5; τὴν κόμην Plut. 2. 771 B; τὸ ὀφθαλμῷ Heliod. 7. 14. II. *to paint within outlines*, ὑπογράψαντες ταῖς γραμμαῖς οὕτως ἐναλείφουσι τοῖς χρώμασι τὸ ζῶον Arist. G. A. 2. 6. 29, cf. 1. 19, 8, Poët. 6, 20.
 ἐνάληθης, *ες*, accordant with truth, Longin. 15. 8. Adv. -θως, probably, Luc. V. H. 1. 2.
 ἐνάλιγκιος, *ον*, also *η*, *ον* Ap. Rh. 3. 857:—like, resembling, c. dat., often in Hom., Parmen. ap. Plat. Soph. 244 E, Theocr. 22. 94, etc.: c. acc. rei, θεοῖς ἐναλίγκιος αὐδῆν Od. 1. 371; χεῖρας Ἄρηι Pind. 1. 8. 82: neut. as Adv., Manetho 6. 443.—Ep. word, perhaps from same Root as ἡλιξ.
 ἐνάλιנדέομαι, Pass. *to be involved in*, συμφορῆσι cited from Hipp., cf. Synes. H. 3. 392.
 ἐνάλιος [ᾶ], α, *ον*, and *ος*, *ον* Eur. Andr. 855, Hel. 526: Ep. and Lyr. also εἰνάλιος: (ἄλις):—in, on, of the sea, Lat. marinus, κῆτος, κορῶναι Od. 4. 443., 5. 67, etc.; νομός Archil. 69; εἰνάλιον πόνον ἐχοῖσας βαθὺν ἑτέρας σκευὰς while the rest of the tackle is at work fishing deep in the sea, Pind. P. 2. 144, cf. Theocr. 21. 39; ἐν. πόροι Aesch. Pers. 453; ἐν. θεὸς Poseidon, Soph. O. C. 888, 1497, Eur.; ἐν. λεῶς seamen, Soph. Aj. 565; πόντου εἰναλία φύσις, i. e. the fish, Id. Ant. 346; of islands, Id. Fr. 239; ἐν. χθών, of Tyre, Eur. Phoen. 6:—poët. word, used in late Prose, ἐν. νῆσοι Arist. Mund. 3, 1; διαίται Plut. Lyc. 39.
 ἐνάλιταίνω, aor. ἐνήλιτον, = ἀλιταίνω ἐν, Q. Sm. 14. 436.
 ἐναλλάγη, Adv., = ἐναλλάξ, Anth. P. 5. 302, Manetho 4. 181.
 ἐναλλάγη, ἡ, an interchange, κατ' ἐναλλαγὴν interchangeably, Tim. Locr. 99 B:—interchange of letters, enallagé, Greg. Cor. 697.
 ἐναλλάξ, Adv. (ἐναλλάσσω) crosswise, οὐδ' ἴσχειν τὸ πῶδ' ἐν. Ar. Nub. 983; of the teeth of carnivorous animals, ἐν. ἐμπίπτουσι Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 5, cf. ἐπαλλάσσω II:—in Mathem. alternando, Id. Eth. N. 5. 3, 11, cf. An. Post. 1. 5, 3., 2. 17, 2. 2. alternately, Lat. vicissim, Pind. N. 10. 103, Plat. Criti. 113 D, 119 D; γέραναι καθεύδουσιν ἐπὶ ἐνὸς ποδοῦ ἐν. Arist. H. A. 9. 10, 2, al.; πρήσσειν ἐν. *to have alternations of fortune*, Hdt. 3. 40; c. dat., ἦν δὲ μὴ ἐν. αἰ εὐτυχίαι τοι τῆσι πάθησι προσπίπτωσι alternately with misfortunes, Ib.; also c. gen., Diod. 5. 7.
 ἐνάλλαξις, *εως*, ἡ, = ἐναλλαγή, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 17.
 ἐναλλάσσω, Att. -πτω: fut. ξω. *To exchange*, φύρον θανάτῳ ἐν. i. e. *to pay for murder by death*, Eur. Andr. 1028; μεταβολὴν ἐν. *to undergo a change*, Polyb. 6. 43, 2; παντοίας μορφᾶς ἐν. *to assume* .., Apollod. 2. 5, 11:—c. inf., ἐνήλλαξεν θεὸς τὴν τοῦδ' ὕβριν πρὸς μῆλα .. πεσεῖν turned aside, diverted his fury so as to fall upon the sheep, Soph. Aj. 1060. II. Pass. *to be changed*, τί δ' ἐνήλλακται τῆς ἡμερίας νύξ ἤδε βάρος; what heavy change from the day hath this night suffered? Ib. 208; τὰ φυτὰ ἐν. τῇ διαφορᾷ τῶν τόπων Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 17. 2. *to be interchanged, to alternate*, ἄρθρα ἐνηλλαγμένα Hipp. Art. 811:—so also intr. in Act. *to cross one another*, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 16. 3. *to have commercial relations with*, ὕσοι Ἀθηναίους ἤδη ἐνηλλάγησαν Thuc. 1. 120.
 ἐναλλοῖομαι, Pass. *to be altered*, Philo 2. 659.
 ἐναλλοῖωσις, *εως*, ἡ, alteration, Ptolem.
 ἐνάλλομαι, fut. -αλοῦμαι: aor. 1 -ηλάμην, aor. 2 -ηλόμην: Dep.:—*to leap in or on*, ὡς ἄγαν βαρὺς ποδοῖν ἐνήλου .. γένει Aesch. Pers. 516, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 16, Dem. 1259. 12; also, εἰς τὸ κείνον κρατ' ἐνήλαθ' ἢ τύχη Soph. O. T. 263. 2. *to rush at or against*, πύλαις ἐνήλατο Ib. 1261, cf. Ar. Ran. 39. 3. absol. *to jump about, dance*, Id. Vesp. 1305.
 ἐνάλλος, *ον*, changed, contrary, Theocr. 1. 134, Anth. P. 5. 299. Adv. -λως, Plut. 2. 1045 E.
 ἐνάλος, *ον*, = ἐνάλιος, h. Hom. Ap. 180, Eur. Hel. 1130, El. 1348, Critias ap. Ath. 28 B; ἐν. θρέμματα Ariou in Bgk. Lyr. p. 587.
 ἐναλύω, = ἀλύω ἐν, Philostr. 823, etc.; κόμη ἐναλύουσα τῷ προσώπῳ hair hanging wildly over the face, Id. 779.
 ἐναμάομαι, Med. *to hear upon*, Schol. Soph. Ant. 255 (Brunck ἐπ-).
 ἐνάμαρτητος, *ον*, (ἀμαρτάνω) subject to sin, peccable, Eccl.
 ἐναμιβλύνω, *to deaden or discourage besides*, Plut. Nic. 14.
 ἐνάμειβω, fut. ψω, *to change, alternate*, Hipp. 343. 44.
 ἐνάμειλω, fut. ξω, *to milk into*, γαυλοῖς Od. 9. 223.
 ἐνάμιλλάομαι, = ἀμιλλάομαι ἐν, Themist. 254 C.
 ἐνάμιλλος [ᾶ], *ον*, (ᾶμιλλα) engaged in equal contest with, a match for, τὴν φύσιν ἐν. τοῖς ἡλικιώταις Plat. Prot. 316 B, cf. Isocr. 95 D; ἐν. τινι εἰς or πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 433 D, cf. Criti. 110 E, Arist. Pol. 3. 12, 6; τινὸς Plut. Comp. Ages. c. Gracch. 3, nbi v. Schäf.: of things, matching, on a par with, c. dat., Dem. 786. fin. Adv. -λως τινί, equally with, Isocr. 234 B.
 ἐναμμα, τό, (ἐνάπτω) a thing bound or tied on, ἐν. ἀγκύλης, the Lat. amentum, Plut. Philop. 6. 2. a garment, covering, ἐν. νεβρίδος a deerskin cloak, Diod. 1. 11.
 ἐνάμοιβις, Adv., = ἀμοιβαδῖς, alternately, Ap. Rh. 1. 380.
 ἐναμπέχομαι, Pass. *to be clad in*, τι Philo 1. 635.
 ἐναμπλάκτητος, *ον*, = ἐναμάρτητος, v. sub ἀμπλάκτητος.
 ἐναναπαύομαι, Pass. *to rest in, acquiesce in*, τινί Greg. Naz.
 ἐνανάπτω, fut. ψω, *to lie in or on*, Galen. 12. 459.

ἐναναστρέφομαι, Pass. *to be conversant with*, τινι Aristox. ap. Stob. 243. 47, Hesych.
 ἐνανθρωπέω, *to put on man's nature or to dwell among men*, Eccl. :—
 ἐνανθρώπησις, εως, ἡ, *the Incarnation of our LORD or his dwelling among men*, Eccl.
 ἐνανθρωπίζω, = ἐνανθρωπέω, Eccl.
 ἐνανθρωπότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἐνανθρώπησις, Eccl.
 ἐναντα, Adv. *opposite, over against*, c. gen., ἐν. Ποσειδάωνος ἀνακτος ἴστατ' Ἀπόλλων Il. 20. 67; τοὶ δ' ἐν. στάθεν Pind. N. 10. 123; τὸν δ. ἐν. προσβλέπειν νεκρὸν Soph. Ant. 1299; ἐν. ἐλθεῖν Eur. Or. 1478.
 ἐναντι, Adv., *in the presence of*, Lat. coram, c. gen., Ev. Luc. 1. 8.
 ἐναντιαῖος, α, ον, *of contrary nature*, Hipp. 425. 38.
 ἐναντίβιος, ον, *set against, hostile, αἰθυσίας οὐποτ' ἐναντίβιος Anth. P. 10. 8 (as Herm. for οὐποτε ἀντιβίας)*:—elsewhere only as Adv. *face to face, against*, μαχέσασθαι, πολεμίζω Il. 8. 168., 10. 451, etc.; ἐλθεῖν 20. 130; στήναι 21. 266; c. gen., Ἀχιλλῆος ἐν. πολεμίζω 20. 55.—Only Ep.
 ἐναντιόβουλος, ον, *of contrary purpose*, Polemo Phys. 2. 12.
 ἐναντιο-γνωμονέω, *to be of contrary opinion*, Eccl.
 ἐναντιογνώμων, ον, (γνώμη) *of contrary opinion*, Schol. Soph. O. C. 86.
 ἐναντιο-δρομέω, *to run different ways, and so to meet or cross*, Theophr. Vent. 28; ἐν. ἀλλήλοισι Strabo 738.
 ἐναντιο-δρομία, ας, ἡ, *a running contrary ways, meeting, crossing*, Heraclit. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 60.
 ἐναντιο-δυνάμις, ον, *of opposite force or meaning*, Nicom. Arithm. p. 78, Eust. 1108. 3.
 ἐναντιο-λογέω, *to contradict*, τινι Plat. Soph. 268 B, Strabo 686.
 ἐναντιολογία, ἡ, *contradiction*, Plat. Soph. 236 E, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 7. 3.
 ἐναντιολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, *given to contradict*, Galen.
 ἐναντίον, Adv., v. sub ἐναντίος.
 ἐναντιόομαι, Hdt., Att.: impf. ἠναντιούμην Thuc., etc.: fut. med. -ώσομαι Aesch. Pr. 786, Eur., etc. (v. infr.); pass. ἐναντιωθήσομαι Dion. H. 4. 51, Diod. 3. 6: aor. ἠναντιώθην Andoc. 9. 32, Plat., etc.: pf. ἠναντιώμαι Thuc., etc., but in Ar. Av. 385 (as the metre requires) ἐνηντιώμαι. *To set oneself against, oppose, withstand*, τινι Hdt. 7. 49, Andoc. 9. 32, etc.; τὰ ἐς ἀρετὴν ἠναντιώμεθα τοῖς πολλοῖς in respect to goodness, Thuc. 2. 40, cf. 1. 127, Ar. l. c., Pax 1049; also, ἐν. τινι περὶ τινος Lys. 131. 16; ὑπὲρ τινος Id. 158. 33; or, simply, τινος Thuc. 1. 136, cf. Xen. An. 7. 6, 5; πρὸς τι Plat. Crat. 390 E, etc.:—also c. inf., οὐκ ἐναντιώσομαι τὸ μὴ οὐ γεγωνεῖν I will not refuse to speak, Aesch. Pr. 786; ἐναντιούμενος ἡμῖν ἀφεθῆναι (sc. τοὺς χορευτάς) Dem. 519. 19. 2. *to contradict, gainsay*, Eur. Alc. 152, Thuc. 4. 21, etc.;—c. inf., τοῦτο .. μοι ἐν. τὰ πολιτικὰ πράττειν Plat. Apol. 31 D; or with a neg., τίς ἐναντιώσεται μὴ οὐχὶ .. εἶναι Id. Symp. 197 A. 3. *of the wind, to be adverse, οὐκ ἐστι λησταῖς πνεῦμ' ἐναντιούμενον Soph. Ph. 643; of circumstances, Thuc. 8. 23; ἀνεμοὶ ἐν. ἀλλήλοισι Hipp. Aër. 285.*
 ἐναντιοπαθεῖω, *to have contrary properties*, Nicom. Arithm. p. 10.
 ἐναντιο-παθής, ἐς, *of contrary properties*: Adv. -θῶς, Nicom. Harm. p. 19.
 ἐναντιο-ποιο-λογικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for making contradictions*, Plat. Soph. 268 C.
 ἐναντιο-πρωγέω, *to hold with the opposite party*, Diod. 3. 65.
 ἐναντίος, α, ον, *opposite*, Lat. adversus, like ἀντίος (which is rare in Prose): 1. *of Place, on the opposite side, opposite*, c. dat., ἀκταὶ ἐναντία ἀλλήλησιν Od. 10. 89; Πάτροκλος δὲ οἱ .. ἐν. ἦστο Il. 9. 190, cf. Od. 23. 89: hence *fronting, face to face, visible*, Lat. coram, αὐτῷ οὐ ποτ' ἐφαίνεται ἐναντίη 6. 329; δεῖξον .. τὸ σὸν πρόσωπον δεῦρ' ἐν. πατρί before him, Eur. Hipp. 947; τὰναντία τινὶ things open to one's sight, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 45:—absol., ἐν. στήναι Eur. Hipp. 1078; κείσθαι Plat. Symp. 190 A: v. infr. II. b. *with Verbs of motion, in the opposite direction, ἐνθα οἱ .. ἐναντίη ἤλυθε μήτηρ came to meet him, Il. 6. 251; ἐναντίοι ἀλλήλοισιν ὀγκῶν ἐλαύνουσιν II. 67; δύο ἄμαζαι ἐν. ἀλλήλοισι Thuc. 1. 93; ἀνεμος ἐν. ἐπνεῖ Xen. An. 4. 5, 3. 2. in hostile sense, opposing, facing in fight, Il. 5. 497, etc.; often c. gen., ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν 5. 497, etc., cf. Soph. Aj. 1284, Xen. An. 4. 3, 28: also c. dat., Il. 5. 12, Eur. Supp. 856, 1. T. 1415, Xen.:—οἱ ἐν. one's adversaries, Aesch. Theb. 375, Cho. 142, etc.; *the enemy*, Thuc. 4. 64, etc. b. generally, *opposed to*, τινὶ Soph. Ph. 642, Xen. An. 3. 2, 10; τὸ ἐναντίον *the opposite party*, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1, 4: *presenting obstacles, hindering*, τινὶ Soph. Ph. 642. 3. *in Prose and Att., of qualities, acts, etc., the opposite, contrary, reverse, τὰναντι' εἰπεῖν Aesch. Ag. 1373; δίκαια καὶ τὰναντία Soph. Ant. 667; mostly c. gen., τὰ ἐν. τούτων the very reverse of these things, Hdt. 1. 82, Thuc. 7. 75, etc.; δείξας .. ἀστρων τὴν ἐν. ὁδόν, i. e. τὴν τοῦ ἡλίου ὁδὸν ἐν. οὐσαν τοῖς ἀστροῖς, Eur. Fr. 853; but also c. dat., Ὀρφεὶ δὲ γλῶσσαν τὴν ἐναντίαν ἔχεις Aesch. Ag. 1629; ἐναντία λέγει αὐτὸς αὐτῷ Plat. Prot. 339 B, cf. Ar. Ach. 493; τὰναντία τούτοις Plat. Prot. 323 D; ἐναντία γινῶναι ταῖς πλείστασι [πύλεσιν] Xen. Lac. 1, 2; τὴν ἐναντίαν τινὶ ψῆφον θέσθαι Dem. 361. 26; also, τὴν ἐναντίαν θέσθαι τινὶ Plat. Lach. 184 D:—also foll. by ἡ, τοὺς ἐν. λόγους, ἡ ὡς αὐτὸς κατεδόκει Hdt. 1. 22; τούναντίον δρᾶν ἡ προσήκει Ar. Pl. 14; τούναντίον ἔπαθεν ἡ τὸ προσδοκώμενον Plat. Legg. 966 E; v. infr. II. 1: often strengthd., πᾶν τούναντίον, πάντα τὰναντία quite the contrary, Plat. Legg. 967 A, Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 4; πολὺ τούν. Stratt. Ψυχ. 1; τὸ δὲ πολὺ ἐναντίον ἀποβήσεται Plat. Apol. 39 C. 4. *in the Log. of Arist. ἐναντία προτάσεις or τὰ ἐναντία are contradictories, being the strongest form of opposites (ἀντικείμενα), de Interpr. 14, 15, cf. An. Pr. 2. 26, 2, Metaph. 4. 10, 2, al. II. often in various Adv. usages: 1. from Hom. downwards, the neut. ἐναντίον as Adv., opposite, facing, ἐν. ὡδε here to my face, Od. 17. 544; εἰς ὦπα ἰδέσθαι ἐν. to look one in the face, 23. 107: so in Att., ἐν. προσβλέπειν τινά Eur. Hec. 968, etc.; also, βλέπειν ἐν. τινός Ib. 975; absol., Dem. 51. 28, etc.:—hence like a Prep. c. gen.***

in the presence of, before, Lat. coram, τῶνδ' ἐν. Soph. O. C. 1002; μαρτύρων ἐν. Ar. Eccl. 448; ἐν. τοῦ παιδίου Id. Lys. 907; ἐν. ἀπάντων λέγειν Thuc. 6. 25, etc. b. *in hostile sense, against*, like ἀντίβιον, ἐναντίβιον, c. gen., ἀνέσταν .. σοφῶ πατρὸς ἐν. Il. 1. 534; ἐν. ἰέναι τινός 21. 574; ἐν. μαχέσασθαι τινος 20. 97 (and very often absol.); ἐν. ἴστασ' ἐμείο 13. 448; ἐν. μίμνειν *to stand one's ground against*, Ib. 106: also c. dat., νεικεῖν ἀλλήλοισιν ἐν. 20. 252; ἐν θεοῖς Eur. Or. 624: also, ἐν. καί .., Plat. Rep. 567 D, etc. c. *contrariwise*, in Att. also with the Art., τούναντίον *on the other hand*, τούν. δέ .. Antiph. Διδ. 2. 4; ἡ πάλιν τούν. Menand. Τιτθ. 2, etc.:—also neut. pl. ἐναντία as Adv., Hdt. 6. 32, Thuc. 1. 29, etc. 2. *in Prose also, ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου, over against, opposite*, Lat. ex adverso, e regione, opp. to ἐκ πλαγίου, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 15, etc.: so, ἐξ ἐναντίας, Ion. -ίης, Hdt. 7. 225, Thuc. 4. 33; ἐκ τῶν ἐναντίων Polyb. 5. 9, 9; κατὰ τὰναντία Plat. Tim. 39 A. 3. *regul. Adv. ἐναντίως, contrariwise, c. dat., τούτοις οὐκ ἐν. λέγεις Aesch. Eum. 642; ἐν. διακεῖσθαι τινι Plat. Rep. 361 C, etc.; πικρῶς καὶ ἐν. like an enemy, Dem. 450. 11:—also c. gen., Plat. Phaedo 84 A; ἐν. ἡ ὡς .., Id. Theaet. 175 D:—ἐν. ἔχειν *to be exactly opposed*, Id. Euthyd. 278 A; πρὸς τι Dem. 10. 14: esp. in the Logic of Arist., v. sub ἀντίκειμαι.
 ἐναντιότης, ητος, ἡ, *contrariety, opposition*, Plat. Phaedo 150 A; πρὸς ἀλλήλω Id. Theaet. 186 B. II. *in the Log. of Arist. contradiction, of terms and propositions, de Interpr. 11, 10, cf. Eth. N. 2. 8, 4, al.*
 ἐναντιο-τροπία, ἡ, *opposite tendency or opposition*, Aristid. Quinct. Mus. 2. p. 93, and prob. l. Heraclit. ap. Diog. L. 9. 7, for ἐναντιοτροπή.
 ἐναντιό-φημος, ον, *contradicting oneself*, Schol. Pind. N. 1. 88 Böckh.
 ἐναντιό-φωνος, ον, *sounding against, contradicting*, Hesych.:—hence ἐναντιο-φωνέω, -φωνία, very late.
 ἐναντιόω, not used in Act.; v. ἐναντιόομαι.
 ἐναντιπέρα, Adv. *on the opposite side*, Epigr. Gr. 981. 6.
 ἐναντιώμα, τό, *anything opposite or opposed, an obstacle, hindrance*, Thuc. 4. 69, Dem. 328. 7; ἐχθροῖς ἐναντιώματα *opposition offered to them*, Ib. 21; ἐν. πρὸς τι Plut. Lys. 23. 2. *a contradiction, discrepancy*, Plat. Rep. 524 E, 603 D.
 ἐναντιωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *marking opposition*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 214 Adv. -ῶς, Eust. 809. 36.
 ἐναντι-ώνυμος, ον, *having an opposite name*, Nicom. Arithm. p. 78; he also has (p. 80) ἐναντωνυμέω.
 ἐναντιώσις, εως, ἡ, *a contradiction*, Thuc. 8. 50, Plat. Rep. 454 A: *opposition or opposite conduct*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6, 7. 2. *a disagreement, discrepancy*, Isocr. 275 C (in pl.), Plat. Rep. 607 C.
 ἐναντιωτέον, verb. Adj., *one must contradict*, τινὶ Arist. Top. 8. 9, 1.
 ἐναντιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *opposing*, τινι Stob. Ecl. 2. 210.
 ἐναντλέω, *to draw water in ..*, Philo 1. 574.
 ἐναξε, v. sub νάσσω.
 ἐναξονίζω, *to fit with an axle*, prob. l. Plut. 2. 896 A; cf. ἐμπολίζω II.
 ἐναολλής, ἐς, = ἀολλής, dub. l. Nic. Al. 236; cf. ἐνομηρής.
 ἐναπαιωρέομαι, Pass. with fut. med. *to hang in a place*, Byz.
 ἐν-άπαλος, ον, *somewhat soft*, Diosc. 1. 77.
 ἐναπάρχομαι, Pass. *to make a beginning*, Aesop. 175.
 ἐναπειλέω, *to threaten in or for a thing*, Dion. H. 5. 54.
 ἐναπειναντιάζω, *to dwell for a year in a strange place*, Parmenisc. ap. Schol. Eur. Med. 273.
 ἐναπεργάζομαι, = ἀπεργάζομαι ἐν, *to produce in*, τινὶ τι Plat. Polit. 273 C, Soph. 236 A, Isocr. 147 C.
 ἐναπερείδω, fut. εἰσω, *to support or rest upon*, αὐτὸν ἐν τινι Plotin. 5. 5, 5. II. *Med., ἐναπερείδουσαι τὸ κέντρον ἐν νεύρω to fix it in*, Galen.; ἐναπ. τὴν ὀργὴν εἰς τινα *to vent it upon ..*, Polyb. 23. 13, 2; χρήματα εἰς τινα Phalar. Ep. 105. III. *Pass. to find a support in*, τινὶ Clem. Al. 487. 2. *to struggle with, resist*, τινὶ Plat. 2. 126 E.
 ἐναπέρισις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Plotin. 4. 4, 1.
 ἐναπέρισμα, τό, *an impression, τῆς ψυχῆς on the soul*, Clem. Al. 487.
 ἐναπερεύω, *to vomit forth, disgorge*, Philo 1. 762.
 ἐναπεσφραγισμένως, Adv. pf. pass. part. of ἐναποσφραγίζω, *expressly, distinctly*, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 183.
 ἐναπήκε, Ion. for ἐναφήκε, 3 sing. aor. I of ἐναφήμι.
 ἐναπήπτε, Ion. for ἐναφήπτε, 3 sing. impf. of ἐναφάπτω.
 ἐνάπλωσις, εως, ἡ, *resolution into the elements*, Simplic.
 ἐναποβάπτω, fut. ψω, *to dip quite in*, τί τινι Hipp. V. C. 912.
 ἐναποβλύζω, *to sputter or spit out into*, κόλποις Clem. Al. 73.
 ἐναποβρέχω, *to steep or soak in*, τινὶ τι Hipp. 893 B.
 ἐναπογεννάω, *to beget in*, σώματι Plut. 2. 767 D, in Med.
 ἐναπόγραφος, ον, *inscribed*, Eccl.
 ἐναπογράφω, *to inscribe*, εἰς τι Plut. 2. 900 B:—Pass. *to be inscribed*, ἐν τινι Clem. Al. 307.
 ἐναποδείκνυμαι, *Med., ἐναποδείκνυσθαι πίστιν τινὶ to shew one's faith in a person*, Polyb. 1. 82, 9; ἐν. εὐνοίαν, ἐχθρῶν εἰς τινα Id. 10. 34, 10., 3. 12, 4, cf. C. I. 117. 15. II. *in Hdt. 9. 58, ἐναπεδεικνύατο (Ion. inpf. pass.) seems to mean gained distinction among others.*
 ἐναποδέω, fut. δήσω, *to bind up in a thing*, Hipp. Mochl. 845.
 ἐναποδύομαι, Pass. with pf. act. *to strip in a place*, Himier. Or. 17. 2.
 ἐναποζέγγυμι, *to boil in a thing*, Galen.
 ἐναπόθεσις, εως, ἡ, *a deposit, depot*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 188.
 ἐναποθησαυρίζω, *to store up in a place*, Iamb. V. Pyth. 29 (162).
 ἐναποθλίβω, *to squeeze in*, Eumath. 4. 11.
 ἐναποθνήσκω, fut. -θᾶνύμαι:—*to die in a place*, ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Thuc. 3. 104, cf. 2. 52; ἐν λάροις among the gulls, Phryn. Coni. Incert. 1: absol., Hdt. 9. 65:—*to die in or during*, ἐναποθν. ἐν τοῖς μεγίστοις Polyb. 18. 24, 9; ταῖς ὑπεροχαῖς Id. 15. 35, 5; τοῦτο εἰ τις φάγοι, ἐναπ. if he were*

to eat, *he dies of it*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 12; *έναπ. βασάνοις to die under torture*, Ath. 596 F.
έναποθραύω, to break in, δίστον τραύματι Plut. Crass. 25.
έναποικοδομέω, to enclose by a wall, τινα Polyæn. 8. 51.
έναποκάμνω, to be exhausted in, τῆ ψυχῇ Joseph. B. J. 3. 6, 1.
έναπόκειμαι, Pass. to be stored up in, τόπω Plut. Aemil. 14.
έναποκινδυνεύω, to run a hazard in or with, στόλῳ Dio C. 49. 2, Joseph. A. J. 2. 9, 4.
έναποκλάω, to break off short in a shield, τὰ δοράτια έναποκέκλαστο Thuc. 4. 34.
έναποκλείω, to inclose in, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 53, in Pass.
έναποκλίνω, to lay down in, εαυτὸν στιβάδι Philostr. 867.
έναποκλύζω, to wash in, τί τινι Clem. Al. 185.
έναποκρύπτω, to conceal in, Strabo 730.
έναποκρῦβεύω, = έναποκινδυνεύω, ταῖς ψυχαῖς Diod. 16. 78.
έναπολαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, to cut off and include, intercept, εἰς τὸ μέσον Plat. Tim. 84 D; *τὸν ἀέρα ἐν ταῖς κλεψύδραις* Arist. Phys. 4. 6, 3, cf. Probl. 2. 24:—*Pass., μὴς έναποληφθεῖσα ἐν ἀγγείῳ*, Id. H. A. 6. 37, 1; *ἀήρ ἐν*. Id. Cael. 2. 13, 17, al.; *έναποληφθῆναι τῆ δίνῃ to be involved in it*, Diod. 1. 7.
έναπολαύω, to enjoy in a place, etc., Plut. 2. 684 D.
έναπολείπω, to leave behind in, ἐν τινι Xenocr. 58; *τι* Plut. 2. 91 B:—*Pass., Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 22.*
έναπόλειψις, εως, ἡ, a remaining, Theophr. Sens. 62; έναπ. πνευμάτων Plut. 2. 134 C.
έναπόληψις, εως, ἡ, an intercepting, catching, detention, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 15, Spir. 4, 5, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 3.
έναπόλλυμαι, Pass. to perish in a place, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 4.
έναπολογέομαι, Dep. to defend oneself in, Aeschin. 17. 18.
έναπολούομαι, Med. to wash oneself or bathe in, Ath. 43 A.
έναπόμαγμα, τό, a cast, image, Hermias ap. Schol. Plat.
*έναπομάσσω, fut. ξω, to make an impression in or on, Plut. 2. 99 B:—**Pass. to be stamped on, κηρῷ* Ib. 3 E, cf. Diog. L. 7. 46; *to be imaged in, τῷ κατόπτρῳ* Ach. Tat.:—*Med., έναπομάσθαι χεῖράς τινι to wipe one's hands on, Aleiphro 3. 44, e conj. Hemsterh.*
έναπομεμαγμένως, Adv. by an impression, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 183.
έναπομένω, to remain in, τινί Clem. Al. 332; *absol., Heliod. 1. 15.*
έναπομόργνυμι, to wipe off upon, to impart, e. g. colour to one, Iambl. in Stob. Flor. 41. 44; τι εἰς τι Porph. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1040.
έναπόμορξις, εως, ἡ, wiping upon, imbuing, Theophr. C. P. 6. 1, 1.
έναπομύττομαι, Med. to blow the nose upon, τινι Plut. 2. 1128 B.
έναπονίζω, fut. -νίψω, to wash clean in a thing, τινί Polyzel. Δημ. 4:—*Med., έναπονίζεσθαι τοὺς πόδας ἐν τῷ ποδανιπτῆρι to wash one's feet in it, Hdt. 2. 172; χεῖρας* Id. 1. 138. II. *Med. also to wash off from oneself in, τῷ ποταμῷ τὸ αἷμα* Paus. 9. 30, 8.
έναποξύω, to scrape off into, Clem. Al. 800.
έναποπατέω, ventrem exonerare in .., Ar. Pax 1228, Polyzel. Δημ. 4.
έναποπλύνω, to wash away in, τι ἐν τῷ ὑγρῷ Arist. Sens. 4, 11; *τι* Paus. 3. 25, 8.
έναποπνέω, fut. -πνεύσομαι, to expire in, ταῖς πατράϊς οἰκίαις Diod. 13. 5; *ἐν. ἱκεσίαις to expire in the act of .., Plut. Cor. 33; έναπ. τῷ αὐλῷ* Luc. Harmon. 2.
έναποπνίγω, to suffocate in: aor. 2 pass., έναποπνιγῆναι ἐν οἴνῳ Ath. 325 D; *κάπνῳ* Luc. Peregr. 24.
ἐν-απορέω, dub. l. for ἐπ-απορέω, to be in doubt, ap. Polyb. 29. 11, 6.
έναπορρίπτω, to throw aside, Diose. Parab. 1. 71, Phot.
έναποσβέννυμι, aor. -έσβεσα, to quench in a thing, τὴν θερμότητα Arist. Probl. 24. 17, 1:—*Pass., Id. Meteor. 2. 9, 10, Heliod. 1. 15.—Verb. Adj. -σβεστέον, Clem. Al. 204.*
έναποσημαίνω, to indicate or point out in, ἱστορία Plut. Cim. 2:—*Med. to impress or stamp on a thing, Clem. Al. 792, Philostr. 836.*
έναποστάζω, to let drop in, distil into, μέλος τοῖς ὤσιν Phot. II. *intr. to drip with, τινός* Liban. 4. 582.
έναποστηρίζομαι, Med. to fix oneself in or on, εἰς τι Hipp. 397. 39, Stob. Ecl. 1. 528.
έναποσφάττομαι, Pass. to be slain among, τοῖς παισὶ Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 1.
έναποσφραγίζω, to impress in or on, τι εἰς τι Joseph. Macc. 15; *absol., Diog. L. 7. 46:—Med., ἐν. τι τῆ ψυχῇ* Clem. Al. 84, cf. 240.
έναποσφράγισμα, τό, an impression, as of a seal, Clem. Al. 487.
έναποτελέω, fut. ἔσω, to accomplish in, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 134.
έναποτίθημι, fut. -θήσω, to lay aside in:—Med., έναποθέσθαι τὰ ξίφη εἰς τοὺς κουλεοὺς Dio C. 73. 10:—*but, έναποτίθεσθαι τὴν ὀργὴν εἰς τι to vent one's anger upon .., Diod. Excerpt. 569. 12.*
έναποτιμάω, to pay (in goods) according to valuation, τί τινι Dem. 1253. 9: *in Pass., Dio C. 41. 37.*
έναποτινίω, to pay or spend in litigation in a place, πόλις κοινῇ έναποτίσαι χρήματα Ar. Av. 38.
έναποτυπόομαι, Pass. to receive impressions, Theophr. Sens. 53: to be impressed upon, ταῖς ψυχαῖς Plut. 2. 3 E.
έναποτυπώτεον, verb. Adj. one must stamp upon, Clem. Al. 289.
έναποχράομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, to abuse, τινι Dem. 218. 4.
έναποψάω, fut. ἴσω, to wipe in or on, Schol. Ar. Ach. 843.
έναποψύχω [ῶ], fut. ξω, to ease oneself in, euphem. for έναποπατέω, Hes. Op. 757. II. to give up the ghost, Anth. P. 9. 1, in titulo.
ἐνάπτω, fut. ψω, to bind on or to, σπάργανά τινι Eur. Ion 1491; *τι εἰς τι* Xen. Cyn. 6, 8:—*Pass., θώρακος κύτει ἐνημμένῳ κάλλιστα fitted on, fitting beautifully, Ar. Pax 1225. 2. in Pass., of persons, to be fitted with, clad in, c. acc., λεοντέας ἐναμμένοι (Ion. for ἐνημ-) Hdt. 7. 69; διφθέραν ἐνημμένους* Ar. Nub. 72; *παρδαλᾶς ἐνημμένοι* Id. Av. 1250, etc.;

so in Med., ὁ χορὸς .. *έναψάμενος δάπιδας* Id. Fr. 249. II. *to kindle, set on fire, Id. Pax 1032, in Pass.:—Med. to get oneself a light, Lys. 93. 2. III. Med. to touch, reach, like ἀπτομαι, Arist. Metaph. 1. 7, 3, si vera l.*
ἐνάρα, ὦν, τά (v. ἐναίρω), only in pl., the arms and trappings of a slain foe, spoils, Lat. spolia, ἐν. βροτόεντα φέρειν Il. 6. 480; *or φέρεσθαι* 8. 534; *πολλ' ἐν. Τρώων taken from them, 13. 268; so, ἐν. βροτόεντα Δόλωνος* Io. 570:—*generally, spoil, booty, τὴν [φόρμιγγα] ἔλετ' ἐξ ἐνάρων* 9. 188, cf. 6. 68, Hes. Sc. 357:—*Ep. word (used by Soph. Aj. 177) for the Trag. σκύλα, λάφυρα.*
έναραρίσκω: aor. I ἐνήρσα:—to fit or fasten in, ἐν δὲ σταθμοὺς ἄρσε Od. 21. 45. II. *ἐνάρηρα, intr., to be fitted in, εὖ έναρηρός* Od. 5. 236; 3 sing., Arat. 453.
ἐνᾶράσσω, fut. ξω, to dash against, τι ἐπὶ τι Paus. 4. 13, 1:—*Pass. to be dashed against, ἐς τὰς πέτρας* App. Civ. 5. 98.
ἐνάργει, Dor. impf. of ἐνεργέω, Theocr.
ἐνάργεια, ἡ, clearness, distinctness, bright or vivid appearance, Plat. Polit. 277 C: in Rhet. vivid description, Dion. H. de Lys. 7. II. a clear view, Polyb. 3. 54, 2, etc.
ἐνάργημα, τά, a phenomenon, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 93.
ἐναργής, ἐς, visible, palpable, in bodily shape, properly, like ἐμφανής, of the gods appearing in their own forms (cf. Virg. manifesto in lumine), χαλεποὶ δὲ θεοὶ φαίνεσθαι ἐναργεῖς Il. 20. 131; *οὐ γὰρ πῶ πάντεσσι θεοὶ φαίνονται ἐναργεῖς* Od. 16. 161, cf. 3. 420., 7. 201:—*often of a dream or vision, έναργὲς ὕνειρον ἐπέσσυτο* 4. 841; *ὄναρ* Aesch. Pers. 179, etc.; *ὄψιν ἐνυπνίου τῷ ἐωῦτοῦ πάθει έναργεστάτην most clearly relating to .., Hdt. 5. 55, cf. 7. 47; so, έναργής ταῦρος in visible form a bull, a very bull, Soph. Tr. 11; ἐν. τινα στήσαι to set him bodily before one, Id. O. C. 910; ἐν. βλεφάρων ἴμερος desire beaming from the eyes, Id. Ant. 795. 2. manifest to the mind's eye, τάδε σοι βλέπειν πάρεστ' ἐν. Id. Tr. 224; ληστῆς ἐν. the manifest robber, Id. O. T. 535, cf. Ant. 263; τοῖς δρῶσιν έναργής ἡ ὕβρις φαίνεται* Dem. 538. 5:—*Adv. -γῶς, visibly, manifestly, Aesch. Theb. 136, Soph. El. 838; ἐν. ἡ θεὸς σ' ἐπισκοπεῖ* Ar. Eq. 1173. 3. of words, etc., clear, distinct, plain, manifest, of an oracle, ἐν. βᾶξις ἦλθεν Aesch. Pr. 663; *freq. in Prose, ἐν. τεκμήριον, σημεῖον, παράδειγμα, a clear, plain proof, etc., Plat. Ion 535 C, Tim. 72 B, Dem. 326. 5; καὶ τοῦτο έναργὲς ὅτι .., for δηλον ὅτι, Plat. Theaet. 150 D, cf. Ar. Vesp. 50:—Adv., έναργεῶς λέγειν* Hdt. 8. 77; *Comp. -έστερον more clearly, εἰπεῖν, διειδέναι* Plat. Tim. 49 B, Rep. 611 C; *Sup. -έστατα, Id. Alc. 1. 132 C. II. brilliant, splendid, βωμός* Pind. O. 7. 75. (Acc. to some from ἀργός, ἀργής bright; others from ἐν ἔργῳ real.)
ἐναργότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἐνάργεια, Poll. 4. 97.
Ἐνάρες (al. -αρές) or Ἐνάριες, οἱ, prob. a Seythian word, answering to the Greek ἀνδρόγυνοι, a band who plundered the temple of Aphrodité Urania at Ascalon, and were smitten by the goddess with disease, Hdt. 1. 105; they asserted that she had given them prophecy in compensation, Id. 4. 67, as in the case of Teiresias;—in Hipp. Aër. 293 sq. these people are called ἀνανδριεῖς, and a full account of their malady is given; so a μαλακία is attributed to the Seythian kings by Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 6.
ἐνάρετος, ὦν, virtuous, Diog. L. 7. 126, Hdn. 2. 8, 3: valiant, Joseph. B. J. 6. 1, 8. Adv. -τως, C. I. 2771. 1, 8.
ἐνάρηρός, v. sub έναραρίσκω.
ἐνάρη-φόρος, ὦν, wearing the spoils, Anth. Plan. 72; cf. έναρφόρος.
ἐναρθρος, ὦν, jointed, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 5; of speech, articulate, opp. to mere sounds, Dion. H. de Comp. 14, Diod. 3. 17, Babr. prooem. 1. 7.
ἐνάρθρωσις, εως, ἡ, a kind of jointing (διάρθρωσις), when the ball is deep set in the socket, Galen. 2. 736.
ἐνάριζω: Il.: impf. ἠνάριζον Aesch. Ag. 1644: fut. -ίξω (ἐξ-) Il. 20. 339: aor. Ep. ἐνάριξα 22. 323 (cf. ἐξ-, ἐπ-), later ἠνάριξα Lye. 486, and ἠνάρισα Anth. P. 7. 226.—Med., fut. -ίξομαι Or. Sib. 3. 468: aor. ἐναρίζατο Opp. C. 2. 20.—Pass., Soph.: aor. ἠναρίσθην, pf. ἠναρίσμαι (v. κατ-):—to strip a slain foe of his arms (ἐνάρα), Lat. spoliare, c. dupl. acc., ἐντεα .., τὰ Πατρόκλοιο βίην ἐνάριξα Il. 17. 187; ἀλλήλους ἐνάριζον Ib. 413:—hence, to slay in fight, Hes. Sc. 194; and, generally, to slay, Il. 1. 191, Pind. N. 6. 88, Aesch. Ag. 1644: in Pass., νύξ έναριζόμενα when dying, i. e. when yielding to day, Soph. Tr. 94. Cf. ἐναίρω.
ἐνάριθμέω, to reckon in or among, Arist. Soph. Elench. 8, 4, M. Mor. 2. 7, 1. II. to reckon, account, οὐδέν as nothing, Soph. O. T. 1188:—Med., = ἐν ἀριθμῷ ποιεῖσθαι, to make account of, value, Eur. Or. 623.
ἐνάριθμιος, ὦν, (ἀριθμός) in the number, to make up the number, ἄλλην ἐνίησι πατῆρ ἐναριθμιον εἶναι Od. 12. 65; *counted among, i. e. among, τισι* Theocr. 7. 86, Ar. Rh. 1. 647; *ἐν. among men, in the world, Epigr. Gr. 502. 16; δήμον ἐν. ap. Diog. L. 7. 27. II. taken into account, valued, Lat. in numero habitus, οὔτε ποτ' ἐν πολέμῳ ἐν. οὔτ' ἐνὶ βουλῇ* Il. 2. 202.
ἐνάριθμος, ὦν, = foreg. I, Orph. Arg. 110; τὰ ἐν. = αἱ μονάδες, Arist. Metaph. 1. 9, 19. II. = foreg. II, Plat. Soph. 258 C, Phil. 17 E; ἐνήριθμοι (proct.) δ' ἀρνία καὶ βοτάναι made account of, held dear, Call. Fr. 127.
ἐν-αρι-κύμων, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀρικύμων (si vera l.), Hipp. Aër. 283.
ἐνάριθμβροτος, ὦν, man-slaying, Pind. P. 6. 30, I. 8 (7). 114.
ἐνάριστάω, to make a breakfast in .., Hipp. 368. 3., 373. 31, Eurpol. Ταξ. 1.
έναρμόζω and -πτω, to fit or fix in, ἔγχος σφονδύλοισι Eur. Phoen. 1413; *πλεύροισι βέλη* Id. H. F. 179, cf. Ar. Lys. 413; *ξύλα ἀλλήλοισι* Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 5; *πήχεις* Luc. D. Deor. 7. 4: *in Geom. to inscribe one figure in another. 2. metaph. to fit, adapt, Δωρίῳ φωνᾶν ἐν. πεδίλῳ* Pind. O. 3. 9, cf. I. 1. 21; *τι εἰς τι* Plat. Legg. 819 C, Dion. H. de Isoer. 3; *ἐν. αὐτὸν to make himself popular, Plut. Alex. 52:—Med., τὰν Δωριστὶ (sc. ἀρμονίαν) έναρμόττεσθαι .. τὴν λύραν to tune it to the*

Dorian mode, Ar. Eq. 989: cf. ἀρμόζω I. 5. II. intr. to fit, suit, be convenient for, ἐς τι Hipp. Art. 782; ἐν τινι Ar. Ran. 1202; τινί Plat. Legg. 894 C. 2. c. dat. pers. to please, Plut. Them. 5.

ἐναρμόνιος, ον, in accord or harmony, Plat. Legg. 654 A, etc.; τινι with .., Tim. Locr. 103 C; ἐναρμόνιον μελωδεῖν Luc. D. Deor. 7. 4. II. in Gr. Music, γένος (or μέλος) ἐναρμόνιον or ἐναρμονικόν, or ἐναρμόνιον, τό, as Subst., the Enharmonic scale, simpler than the Chromatic and even than the Diatonic, Plut. 2. 711 C, 744 C, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 6; ἐν μέλῃ ἐνῆδον Arist. Probl. 19. 15; v. Chappell Hist. of Gr. Music, p. xx.

ἐναρμόστος, ον, (ἐναρμόζω) fitting, neat, dub. in Joseph. Macc. 14. 3. ἐναρμόττω, v. sub ἐναρμόζω.

ἐναρο-κτάντας, Dor. for -της, ὁ, spoiler and slayer, of death, Aesch. Fr. 152, cf. Herm. Opusc. 5. 149 sq.

ἐναρον, τό, sing. of ἐναρα, but not in use.

ἐν-ἄρος, ον, accurst, Hesych.

ἐναρφόρος, ον, syncop. for ἐναρηφόρος, Hes. Sc. 192, ubi v. Göttl.

ἐναρχομαι, fut. ξομαι: Dep.:—in sacrifices, to begin the offering, by taking the barley (οὐλοχύται) from the basket (κανοῦν), ἐξάρχου κανᾶ Eur. I. A. 435, cf. 1471; so, προχύτας χέρνιβας τ' ἐξάρξεται Ib. 955:—pf. in pass. sense, κανοῦν δ' ἐξήρκεται Id. El. 1142; ἐνήρκεται τὰ κανᾶ Aeschin. 70. 31: cf. κατάρχομαι. 2. generally to begin, Polyb., etc.; c. inf., Id. 5. 1, 5; ἐξ. τινος to make a beginning of, Id. 5. 1, 3, etc. II. later, the Act., 1. to begin, LXX (Sirac. 38. 16). 2. to hold office, C. I. 2350.

ἐναρχος, ον, (ἀρχή) in office, in authority, App. Civ. 1. 14; οἱ αἰεὶ ἐν. ὄντες Inscr. Delph. 34. 28; συνέδρους δέ τούς ἐν. those who were in office at the time, C. I. 3046. 13; ἐν. ἀρχιδικαστῆς 4755. 2. under authority, Stob. Ecl. 2. 56. II. in the beginning, first, Eccl. ἐνάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἐν) = μονάς, an unit, Plat. Phileb. 15 A.

ἐνασεβέομαι, Med., = ἀσεβέω ἐν .., Themist. Epist. 14.

ἐνασελγαίνω, = ἀσελγαίνω ἐν .., Diod. Excerpt. 527. 28:—Pass. to be treated with insult in a thing, Ar. Vesp. 61 (as Dind. for ἀνασελγ-).

ἐνασκέω, to train or practise in a thing, αὐτόν Plut. Alex. 17: Pass. with fut. med. (Luc. Vit. Auct. 3), to be so practised, Luc. 1. c., Anth. P. 11. 354:—Act. intr., like Pass., Polyb. 1. 63, 9. II. Pass., also, τῷ ὕφει ἐνησκῆσθαι to be wrought in it, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 5.

ἐνασμενίζω, to take pleasure in, τινί Philo 1. 36.

ἐνασπάζομαι, Dep. = ἀσπάζομαι, to welcome, Plut. 2. 987 D.

ἐνασπίδοομαι, Pass. to fit oneself with a shield, Ar. Ach. 368.

ἐνασσα, v. sub ναίω II.

ἐναστράπτω, fut. ψω, to flash in or on, Themist. 51 D:—c. acc. cogn., ἐν. φέγγος τινί Philo 1. 448.

ἐναστρος, ον, among the stars, Achae. ap. Hesych.

ἐνασχημονέω, to behave oneself unseemly in, βαθεῖ πάγωνι καὶ ἀρετῇ Luc. Icarom. 21; ἀρχαῖς Plut. 2. 336 B, cf. Id. Sert. 27.

ἐνασχολέομαι, Dep. = ἀσχολέω ἐν .., to be engrossed with, Eccl. ἐνάταλος, α, ον, (ἐνατος) on the ninth day, Hipp. Aph. 1250, Thuc. 2. 49; of recurring fevers, Hipp. Epid. 1. 961.

ἐνάτενίζω, to fix steadfastly on, τὰς ἀκοάς τινι, Iambl. V. Pyth. 65. II. intr. to look fixedly on one, Heliod. 7, 7: to attend, Justin. M. 1. 41.

ἐνατμος, ον, steaming, full of vapour, Diod. 2. 49.

ἐνᾶτος, η, ον, (ἐννέα) ninth, Lat. nonus, Il. 2. 313, 327, Hes. Op. 8; Ion. and Ep. εἴνατος 2. 295., 8. 266, Hdt.:—τὰ ἐνάτα (sc. ἱερά), sacra novendialia, Isae. 73. 25, Aeschin. 86. 5. II. ἐνάται Μοῦσαι for ἐννέα, Anth. P. 2. v. 383.—The form ἐννατος is common in late MSS; but ἐνατος is confirmed by the usage of Poets and by Att. Inscr., v. C. I. 147, 148, etc.: cf. ἐνάκις.

ἐναττικίζω:—ἐναττικίζουσι τῷ χωρίῳ αἱ ἀηδόνες the nightingales sing in this place just as in Attica, Philostr. 665.

ἐναυγάζω, to light up in, πῦρ Lyc. 71: to illumine, ἀχλύν cited from Philo. II. intr. to shine, be seen, Ael. N. A. 1. 58.

ἐναύγασμα, τό, illumination, ἐν. θεῖον Philo 1. 88.

ἐναυδος, ον, speaking, living, Hesych.

ἐν-αυλακο-φοῖτις, ἡ, wandering in the fields, Anth. P. 6. 98.

ἐναύλειον, τό, = ἐναυλος (A). II, Eur. Hel. 1107; cf. προσαύλειος.

ἐναυλίξω, intr. to dwell or abide in a place, Soph. Ph. 33. II. Dep. ἐναυλίζομαι, Hdt., Thuc., etc. To take up one's quarters during the night, νύκτα οὐδεὶς ἐναυλίζεται [ἐν τῷ νηφί] Hdt. 1. 181; ἐν Τανάγρα νύκτα ἐναυλισάμενος Id. 9. 15: esp. of soldiers, to take up night-quarters, βίουσας, Thuc. 3. 91., 4. 54., 8. 33, Xen., etc. III. metaph. of diseases, ἐν τῷ στήθει Hipp. 230. 25.

ἐναύλιος, α, ον, (αὐλή) inside the court: ἐναυλία (sub. θύρα), ἡ, the door leading into the house, τὴν ἐναύλιον ὠθῶν pushing it open, Com. Anon. 305. 2. metaph. interior via pudendi muliebris, Hipp. 645. fin.

ἐναύλισμα, τό, a dwelling-place, abode, Artemid. 4. 47.

ἐναυλιστήριος, ον, habitable, ἀντρον Anth. P. 6. 219.

ἐναυλον, τό, (αὐλή) an abode, Anth. P. 9. 102.

ἐναυλος, ὁ, (A) Subst.: I. (αὐλός) the bed of a stream, τάχα κεν .. ἐναύλους πλήσειαν νεκύνων Il. 16. 71: a torrent, mountain-stream, ὄν βά τ' ἐναυλος ἀπόρρη 21. 283, cf. 312. II. (αὐλή) a dwelling, shelter: in pl. of the haunts of the country-gods, οὔρα μακρὰ θεῶν χαρίεντας ἐναύλους Νυμφέων Hes. Th. 129, cf. h. Hom. Ven. 74, 124, Eur. Bacch. 122, H. F. 371: so Opp. calls the sea ἀλὸς ἐναύλους, H. I. 305; Ποσειδάωνος ἐν., 3. 5.—Ep. word, used by Eur. in lyric passages.

ἐναυλος, ον, (B) Adj.: I. (αὐλός) on or to the flute, accompanied by it, κithάρσις Ath. 637 F; θροῦς Jac. Philostr. p. 7. 2. mostly metaph., λύγαι, φθύγγος ἐν. words, voice ringing in one's ears, still heard or remembered, Plat. Menex. 235 B, Luc. Somn. 5; ἐν. φόβος fresh fear, Plat. Legg. 678 B; ἐναυλον ἦν πᾶσιν ὅτι .. all had it fresh

in memory that .., Aeschin. 81. 18; ἐναυλα καὶ πρὸς ὀμμάτων Dion. H. 9. 7; ἐν. δύναμις Arist. Probl. 21. 13; ἐν. ἔχειν ὅτι to have it fresh in one's mind, that .., Plut. 2. 17 D. II. (αὐλή), = ἐναύλιος, dwelling in dens, λέοντες Eur. Phoen. 1573: in one's den, at home, opp. to θυραῖος abroad, Soph. Ph. 158.

ἐναυλοστατέω, to make a fold in a place, C. I. (add.) 2561 b. 81.

ἐναυξάνω, to increase, enlarge, Xen. Cyn. 12. 9:—Pass., c. dat. to grow in .., τρυφή Hdn. 2. 10; so, ἐναυξομαι, v. l. for ἀξομαι, Emped. 375.

ἐναυρος, ον, (αὔρα) exposed to the air, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 6.

ἐναυσις, ἡ, a kindling, Plut. Cim. 10; ἀστραπῆς Critias p. 56 Bach.

ἐναυσμα, τό, (ἐναύω) = ἐμπύρευμα, a spork, ζωοῖσιν ἐν. that which gives life to animals, Orph. H. 5. 3. 2. a glimmer, remnant, Polyb. 9. 28, 8, Plut. Fam. 11; λόγου Clem. Al. 64. 3. a stimulus, excitement, τοιαῦτα ἔχων ἐν. εἰς ἐπιθυμίαν Hdn. 2. 15; τῶν ἀρετῶν ἐν. Diod. Excerpt. 556. 84.

ἐναυχένιος, ον, also η, ον, in or on the neck, βρόχος Anth. P. 7. 493; ὑδύναι Orph. Lith. 499.

ἐναύω: impf. ἐναυον Hdt. 7. 231: aor. opt. ἐναύσειε Diphil. Παρασ. 3, inf. ἐναύσαι Plut. Phoc. 37:—Med., Cratin. Incert. 128: fut. -σομαι Longus 3. 6: aor. ἐναύσασθαι Plat. Ax. 371 E, etc. To kindle, ἐν. πῦρ τινι to light one a fire, give him a light, as was the duty of a neighbour, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 12; and one who refused was execrated, Diphil. Παρασ. 3, cf. Cic. Off. 1. 16; but this might not be done for the ἀτιμοί, Hdt. 1. c., Dinarch. 106. 12, cf. Soph. O. T. 235 sq.:—Med., πῦρ ἐναύεσθαι to light oneself a fire, get a light, ἐκ τῆς Αἴτνης Luc. Tim. 6; ἀπὸ ἐτέρου πυρός Plut. Num. 9: metaph., ἐν. τὸ θάρσος to borrow courage, Plat. 1. c.; ἐντεῦθεν ἐν. τὸν λόγον ap. Suid.; ἐξ αὐτοῦ διδασκαλίαν ἐν. Ael. ap. Suid.

ἐναφάνιζομαι, Pass. to be lost in, ἐν τινι Strabo 49; τινί Plut. 2. 489 A, etc.

ἐναφάπτω, Ion. ἐναπ-, to lie up or hang in a thing, ἐναπήπτε τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐς τὸν ἀσκόν Hdt. 1. 214 (v. l. ἐναπήκε, from ἐναφήμι): to adapt and fit in, Arist. Cael. 3. 2, 17.

ἐναφέψημα, τό, a decoction, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.

ἐναφέψω, to boil down in: pf. pass. ἐναφέψημαι Hipp. 662. 19.

ἐναφήμι, fut. -φήσω, to let drop into, put in, v. l. Hdt. (v. ἐναφάπτω). II. to discharge in or into, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 4, G. A. 1. 18, 27, al.; τινί Artemid. 2. 26.

ἐναφροδισιάζω, venerem exerceo in .., κόρη Aristaen. 1. 15.

ἐνγεταυθί, in Ar. Thesm. 646, a comic tmesis for ἐνταυθί γε, cf. Lob. Phryn. 414: cf. ἐνμεντευθενί.

ἐνγόνασι, i. e. ὁ ἐν γόνασι καθήμενος, the Kneeler, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, Arat. 6 (ubi Bekk. ἐγγόνασι); Cicero keeps the Gr. name, Ovid translates it genunixus, Vitruv. ingeniculatus, Manilius ingeniculus, Firmicus ingeniculus.

ἐνδᾶδομαι, Pass., of a pine, to be choked by the stoppage of its resin, called by Pliny taeda fieri, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 7.

ἐνδᾶδος, ον, (δάς) resinous, full of resin, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3.

ἐνδαίνυμαι, Pass. to feast on, τι Ath. 277 A.

ἐνδαις, αἶδος, or ἐνδᾶς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, with lighted torch, Aesch. Eum. 1044.

ἐνδαίω, to light or kindle in: metaph., ἐνδ. πόθον τινί Pind. P. 4. 328: Med. to burn or glow in, ἐν δέ οἱ ὄσσε δαίεται Od. 6. 132; βέλος δ' ἐνδαίετο κόρη Ap. Rh. 3. 286.

ἐνδάκνω, to bite into, seize with the teeth, ἔχιδνα δ' ὡς μέ τις πόδ' ἐνδακοῦσ' ἔχει Aesch. Supp. 896 (as restored by Paley); ἐνδ. στόμια γνάθοις to take the bit between the teeth, of runaway horses, Eur. Hipp. 1223; so, ἐνδ. χαλινύων Plat. Phaedr. 254 D. 2. metaph. of sharp things, to fix themselves firm in, τῇ γῇ Math. Vett. 17:—of mustard, Nic. ap. Ath. 133 E.

ἐνδακρυσ, υ, gen. vos, in tears, weeping, Luc. Somn. 4.

ἐνδακρύω, to weep in or with, ἐνδ. ὄμμασι to suffuse them with tears, Aesch. Ag. 541.

ἐνδᾶμέω, ἐνδᾶμία, Dor. for ἐνδημ-.

ἐνδάπιος, α, ον, native of the country, Mosch. 2. 11, Coluth. 238, Anth. P. 9. 153:—in Nicet., ἐνδαπός: cf. ἡμεδαπός, ποδαπός. (Prob. formed at once from ἐνδον, as ἀλλοδαπός from ἄλλος.)

ἐνδασυς, υ, somewhat rough, hairy, cited from Diosc.

ἐνδατέομαι, Dep. to divide, δις .. τοῦνομ' ἐνδατούμενος dividing the name of Polynices (into πολὺ νεῖκος), Aesch. Theb. 578 (v. Schol.); ἐνδ. λόγους βνειδιστήρας to distribute or fling about reproaches, Eur. H. F. 218. 2. c. acc. objecti, to speak of in detail, i. e., a. in bad sense, to reproach, revile, τὸ δυσπάρεινον λέκτρον ἐνδ. Soph. Tr. 791 (so differre verbis in Plautus); or, in good sense, to commemorate, celebrate, ἐνδ. τὰς ἐὰς εὐπαιδίας Aesch. Fr. 281; βέλεα θέλοιμ' ἀν .. ἐνδ. Soph. O. T. 205 (where however others render βέλεα ἐνδ., like differre tela, I would have thee scatter or shower them abroad). b. to tear in pieces, devour, Lyc. 155. II. as Pass., to be applied, only in Nic. Th. 509.

ἐνδαψιλεύομαι, Dep. to be liberal in, Heliod. 8. 14.

ἐνδεδομένως, Adv. pf. pass. part. of ἐνδίδωμι, remissly, Phot., Suid.

ἐνδεής, ἐς: neut. pl. ἐνδεᾶ: (ἐνδέω):—wanting or lacking in, in need of, c. gen., ἐνδ. εἶναι οἱ γίγνεσθαι τινος Hdt. 1. 32, Antipho 138. 25, etc.; ἐνός μοι μῦθος ἐνδεής ἐτι Eur. Hec. 835; πολλῶν ἐνδ., opp. to ἀνταρκῆς, Plat. Rep. 369 B; ποιητοῦ δ' ἐστὶν ἐνδεής .. πρὸς τὸ ἐπιδείξαι, caret vate sacro, Id. Symp. 195 D; μικροῦ τινος ἐνδεής εἶμι [τοῦ] πάντ' ἔχειν Id. Prot. 329 B. 2. absol. in want, in need, indigent, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 3, Plat., etc. b. lacking, deficient, used, like ὑποδής, mostly in Comp., ἐνδεέστερα πράγματα Hdt. 7. 48; φαίνεται καὶ οὕτως ἐνδεέστερα [ἢ πύλις] Thuc. 1. 10, cf. 4. 65; ἐνδεέστερος παρασκευῆ, οὐσία deficient in .., Id. 2. 87, Isocr. 62 D; but also in Posit., οὐδὲν ἐνδεῖς ποιῆσθαι to leave nothing unsaid, Soph. Ph. 375; τὰ

κρείσσω μηδὲ τάνδεα λέγειν and not *the worse*, Id. O. C. 1430, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 171; οὐδὲν ένδεις λιπεῖν Eur. Phoen. 385; ένδεις φαίνεται τι Thuc. 5. 9, cf. 7. 69., 8. 36; ένδεις τι ἔχειν Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 40; ένδεις τὸν βίον Menand. Incert. 66; τὴν ὕψιν Luc. D. Marin. 1. 2:—τὸ ένδεις *lack, want, defect*, = ένδεια, Thuc. 1. 77; τὸ αὐτῶν ένδεις their *deficiency*, Id. 3. 83. 3. *inferior to*, in Posit., τάνδεα, opp. to τὰ κρείσσω, *the worse*, Soph. O. C. 1430; γένος οὐδενὸς ένδεις Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 23; τῆς δυνάμεως ένδεα πράξει to act *short of your real power*, Thuc. 1. 70; τούτου ένδεα ἐφαίνετο (sc. τὰ πράγματα) their power was *unequal* to the purpose, Ib. 102; in Comp., ένδέστερος τινος Soph. Ph. 524, Thuc. 2. 11. 4. *insufficient*, πρὸς τι Plat. Prot. 322 B; ένδ. συνθῆκαι Thuc. 8. 36. 5. Adv., ένδεως, *defectively, insufficiently*, opp. to *ικανως*, Plat. Phaedo 88 E, Rep. 523 E; ένδ. ἔχειν τινός to be in *want of*, Eur. Fr. 890. 8, Plut. Nic. 27; μη ένδεως γνῶναι to judge not *insufficiently*, Thuc. 2. 40:—Comp., ένδεστέρος ἢ πρὸς ἐξουσίαν *less than*, Id. 4. 39; ένδ. πρὸς ἃ βούλεται Id. 2. 35; ένδεστέρος ἔχειν Plat. Phaedo 74 E. ένδεια, ἢ, *want, lack, δυνάμεως* Thuc. 4. 18; τῆς ἀναγκαιοτάτης διαίτης Id. 7. 82; χρημάτων Xen. Ath. 1, 5, Plat., etc. II. *absol. deficiency, defect*, opp. to *ὑπερβολή*, Plat. Prot. 357 B, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 6, al.:—pl., Isocr. 177 B. 2. *want, need*, opp. to *ἐπιθυμία*, Plat. Gorg. 496 D, E; in pl., αὐ τοῦ σώματος ένδειαι Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22, Plat. Eryx. 401 E, al. 3. *want of means, need, poverty*, Lat. *egestas*, αὐ ένδειά ξύνοικος, Plat. Symp. 203 D; αἰσχροὺν τι ποιεῖν δι' ένδειαν Dem. 312. 24, etc. ένδειγμα, τό, (ένδείκνυμι) *a proof*, Plat. Critias 110 B; εὐνοίας ένδ. *a proof, token of good will*, Dem. 423. 13. ένδείκνυμι or -ύω, fut. -δείξω, *to mark, point out*, Lat. *indicare*, τι Pind. O. 7. 60; πρὶν γ' ἂν ένδείξω τί δρῶ Soph. O. C. 48; ένδ. τὰ δδικήματα τῷ δικαστηρίῳ Antipho 145. 40, etc.; c. part. *to shew that a thing is*, Plat. Polit. 275 B: ένδ. τινί c. inf. *to signify to a man to do . .*, Ib. 308 E. 2. as Att. law-term, *to inform against* (v. ένδειξις I. 2), Plat. Apol. 32 B; ένδ. ταῖς ἀρχαῖς Id. Legg. 856 C; so in Med., Plut. Sol. 24:—mostly in Pass., *κακούργος ένδειγμένος* Antipho 130. 16, cf. Andoc. 2. 10, Plat. Apol. 32 B; ένδειχθεῖς Lys. 104. 34; ένδειχθέντα δεκάζειν *being informed against for bribing*, Dem. 573. 11. II. Med. *to shew forth oneself or what is one's own*, once in Hom., Πηλεΐδῃ ένδειξομαι *I will declare myself* to Achilles, Il. 19. 83; ένδείκνυσθαι τὴν γνώμην Hdt. 8. 141; σαφὲς ένδ. τι *to set it forth*, Plat. Theaet. 158 E; ένδ. περί τινος Polyb. 4. 28, 4; τι Id. 5. 16, 7. 2. with a part. *to shew, give proof of doing*, πῶς δ' ἂν . . μάλλον ένδείξαιτό τις πύσιν προτιμῶσ' . . ; Eur. Alc. 154; cf. Bacch. 47, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 10; τὴν δύναμιν κρείττω οὖσαν ένδ. Dem. 535. fin., cf. Isocr. 375 B; so, ένδ. ὅτι . . , οἶον . . , Thuc. 8. 82, Plat. Apol. 23 B, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 21. 3. c. acc. rei, *to display, exhibit*, Lat. *prae se ferre*, ὑπερήφανον αἰχμάν Aesch. Pr. 405; τὸ εὐψυχον Thuc. 4. 126; τὴν εὐνοιαν Ar. Pl. 785; τῷ σώματι τὴν εὐνοιαν, οὐ χρήμασιν οὐδὲ λόγοις, ένδειξάτο τῇ πατρίδι Dem. 561. 25; τύπῳ τάληθές ένδ. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 4. 4. ένδείκνυσθαι τινί, Lat. *ostentare or venditare se alicui, to display oneself to one, make a set at him, court him*, Dem. 375. 21, Aeschin. 84. fin., etc.; ἐχαρίζαντο πάντ' ένδεικνύμενοι Dem. 391. 19; cf. ένδειξις II.:—*absol. to make a shew, shew off*, Plat. Prot. 317 C. ένδεικτής, ον, ὁ, *an informer, complainant*, Philostr. 621. ένδεικτικός, ἢ, ὄν, *probative*, as the Protag. of Plato, Thrasyll. ap. Diog. L. 3. 51. II. *indicative*, τινος Galen. ένδειξις, εως, ἢ, *a pointing out*, Polyb. 3. 38, 5. 2. as Attic law-term, *a laying information against one who discharged public functions for which he was legally disqualified*, Plat. Legg. 966 B: *a writ of indictment* in such a case, Andoc. 2. 26, Dem. 524. 24, etc.; cf. ένδείκνυμι I. 2. II. *a demonstration, display of one's good will*, ἢ εἰς Ἀλέξανδρον ένδ. Aeschin. 85. 12. έν-δεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl. *eleven*, Lat. *undecim*, Hom., etc. II. at Athens, *of ένδεκα, the Eleven, the Police-Commissioners*, who had charge not only of the police but of the prisons and the punishment of criminals, Ar. Vesp. 1108, Antipho 137. 35, Lys. 141. 15, Plat. Phaedo 59 E, al. 2. certain officers at Delos, C. I. 2266 A. 25. ένδεκα-γράμμυτος, ον, *of eleven letters*, v. δεκαγρ-. ένδεκα-ετής, ἔς, *eleven years old*, C. I. 2335. 42. ένδεκάξω, *to keep the tenth day in a place* (cf. ένεορτάξω), Dem. 1335. 7; cf. *συνενδεκατίζω*. ένδεκάκις [ἄ], Adv. *eleven times*, Arist. H. A. 6. 4, 6. ένδεκά-κλινος, ον, *with eleven couches*; κεφαλή ένδ. *a head as long as eleven couches*, Telecl. Incert. 6. ένδεκά-μηνος, ον, *of eleven months*, Hipp. 259. 35. ένδεκά-πηχυς, υ, gen. εος, *eleven cubits long*, Il. 6. 319., 8. 494. ένδεκά-πους, ὁ, ἢ, πουν, τό, *eleven feet long or broad*, Poll. 1. 72. ένδεκάς, ἄδος, ἢ, *the number Eleven*, Plat. Legg. 771 C. ένδεκα-σύλλαβος, ον, *eleven-syllabled*, Hephaest. 14. 2. ένδεκαταῖος, α, ον, *on the eleventh day*, Hipp. Aph. 1250, Thuc. 2. 97; ἔραμαι σχέδον ένδεκαταῖος *nearly for eleven days*, Theocr. 10. 12. ένδέκατος, η, ον, *the eleventh*, Hom., etc. ένδεκά-χορδος, ον, *eleven-stringed*, λύρα Ion 3, Bgk.; al. δεκαχ-. ένδεκ-έτης, ες, = ένδεκαέτης, C. I. (add.) 3846 z. 61; fem. -έτης, ιδος, Anth. P. 7. 164. ένδεκ-ήρης, ες, *with eleven banks of oars*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 8, 1, Ath. 203 D. ένδέκομαι, Ion. for ένδέχ-. ένδεκτάν ἔστι = ένδέχεται, Apollon. de Constr. 181. 10., 544. 1. ένδελέχεια, ἢ, *continuity, perpetuity*, Lat. *continuatio, perpetuitas*, τέτρην κοιλαίνει βανὸς ὕδατος ένδελεχείη Choeril. p. 169, ubi v. Näcke;

πάντα γὰρ ταῖς ένδελεχείαις καταπονεῖται πράγματα Menand. Incert. 191.—Often confounded with έντελέχεια, q. v. ένδελεχέω, *to hold out, last, go on*, Choeril. Näcke p. 173. II. c. acc. *to continue*, LXX (Sirac. 30. 1), with v. l. -ίζω. ένδελεχής, ἔς, (v. δολιχός), *continuous, continual, perpetual, μνήμη* Plat. Legg. 717 E; λειτουργία Isocr. Antid. § 167; πύλεμος Plut. Pericl. 19; τὸ ένδ. περί τι *continuance*, Id. Mar. 16. Adv. -χῶς, Critias 15. 5, Plat. Rep. 539 D, Tim. 43 D, 58 C; also in later Com., Diod. Abl. 1, Menand. Ψευδ. 4, Crobyl. Ἀπολ. 2; freq. in late Prose.—Often confounded with έντελεχής, as in Plat. Legg. 905 E, but v. έντελέχεια. ένδελεχίζω, = ένδελεχέω, intr., LXX (Sir. 9. 4). ένδελεχισμός, ὁ, = ένδελέχεια, LXX, cf. Joseph. A. J. 11. 4, 1. ένδεμα, τό, (ένδένω) *a thing bound on*, Gloss. ένδέμω, *to wall up, τὰς διασφαγὰς* Hdt. 3. 117. II. *to build in a place, τρεῖς οἱ πολλῶν εκατοντάδες ένδέδμηται* Theocr. 17. 82:—Med. *to build or make for oneself, κοῖτον* Nic. Th. 419. ένδεξιόμοι, Dep. *to grasp with the right hand*, Eur. I. A. 1473. ένδέξιος, α, ον:—Hom. has only the neut. pl. ένδέξια, *towards the right hand, from left to right*, mostly as Adv., θεοῖς ένδέξια πᾶσιν ἀνοχέει he filled for all the gods *from left to right*, Il. 1. 597; δεῖξ' ένδέξια πᾶσιν 7. 184; βῆ δ' ἴμεν αἰτήσων ένδέξια φῶτα ἕκαστον Od. 17. 365. The contrary procedure was avoided as *unlucky* (as in Iceland *ganga andsælis*, Scott. *to go widdershins*, i. e. *against the course of the sun, from right to left*, v. Jamieson s. v.), cf. δεξιός: hence, ένδέξια σήματα *propitious omens*, Il. 9. 236: cf. ἐπιδέξιος. 2. after Hom. without any sense of motion = δεξιός, *on the right*, Eur. Hipp. 1360; ένδέξιος σῶ ποδί *on thy right*, Id. Cycl. 6. II. as Adj. *clever, expert*, h. Hom. Merc. 454.—Ep. word, also in Eur. Il. c., but never in Prose, for in Thuc. 1. 24, etc., ἐν δεξίᾳ is now restored, as opp. to ἐν ἀριστερᾳ. ένδεόντως, Adv. *deficiently*, Galen. ένδεσις, εως, ἢ, (ένδένω) *a binding on: junction, τοῦ ποδός* Hipp. 279. 17, cf. Polyb. 6. 23, 11. II. *an entanglement* (cf. Homer's ἀτρη ένέδησε βαρείη), M. Anton. 10. 28, ubi v. Gataker. ένδεσμύω, *to bind to or upon, τινί or ἐς τι* Diod. 30. 40., 20. 71. ένδεσμύω, = foreg., Diosc. 4. 43. ένδεσμος, ὁ, *a bundle, bag*, Diosc. 3. 97, LXX. ένδετος, ον, *bound to, entangled in, τινι* Anth. P. 9. 372. ένδένω, Dor. for ένδένω, *to be wanting*, Inscr. Myt. in C. I. 2166. 32. ένδένω, *to soak or dye in, βάμματι* Nic. Al. 414, in Med. ένδέχομαι, Ion. -δέκομαι: fut. ξομαι: Dep. *To take upon oneself*, Lat. *suscipere*, τάλαιπωρίας Hdt. 6. 11; τὴν αἰτίαν v. l. Dem. 352. 26. II. *to give ear to, accept, admit, approve of*, Lat. *accipere*, τὸν λόγον the proposal, Hdt. 1. 60; τοὺς λόγους Id. 5. 92, init., 96, al., Ar. Eq. 632, Thesm. 1129; τὰ λεγόμενα Thuc. 3. 82; τὴν συμβουλίην Hdt. 7. 51; διαβολὰς Id. 3. 80; ένδ. ἀπόστασιν = τὸν περί ἀποστάσιος λόγον Id. 3. 128; so, ένδ. τὴν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου κάθοδον Thuc. 8. 50. 2. in Hdt. also, often, *to give ear to, believe*, Lat. *accipere*, mostly with a negat., ἀρχὴν . . οὐδὲ ένδέκομαι τὸν λόγον 5. 106; τοῦτο δὲ οὐκ ένδ. ἀρχὴν 4. 25, cf. 3. 73., 7. 237: c. inf. *to believe that . .*, οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγε ένδ. Ἡρίδανόν τινα καλέεσθαι ποταμόν 3. 115. 3. *absol. to give ear, attend*, σὺ δ' ένδέχου Eur. Andr. 1238, cf. Plat. Legg. 834 D; περί τινος οὐδ' ὅπωσόν ένδ. *to refuse to hear a word about it*, Thuc. 7. 49. III. of things, *to admit, allow of*, Lat. *recipere*, λογισμὸν ένδεχόμενα Thuc. 4. 92; μεταβολὴν, ἀλλοίωσιν ένδ. Plat. Phaedo 78 D; καθ' ὅσον φύσις ένδέχεται quantum recipit humana conditio, Id. Tim. 69 A, cf. Soph. 254 C:—c. inf., τὸ ναυτικὸν . . οὐκ ένδέχεται ἐκ παρέργου μελετᾶσθαι *does not admit of being practised*, Thuc. 1. 142, cf. Plat. Tim. 90 C; ὅσων αὐ ἀρχαὶ μὴ ένδέχονται ἄλλως ἔχειν Arist. Eth. N. 6. 1, 5. 2. *absol. to be possible, ἃ πολλὰ ένδέχεται* Thuc. 4. 18; often in Arist., implying all degrees of possibility from what is necessary to what is barely possible, An. Pr. 1. 3, 3., 1. 13, 2 sq., cf. Phys. 3. 4, 12, Pol. 1. 3, 10, al.: esp. in part. ένδεχόμενος, η, ον, *possible, ἐκ τῶν ένδεχομένων by all possible means*, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 4; αὐ ένδ. τιμωρία Lycurg. 164. 38; εἰς τὸ ένδ. *so far as possible*, Hyperid. ap. Stob. 618. 6; and oit. in Arist.; διελεθῆν τὰς ένδ. ἀπορίας Metaph. 1. 7, 7; τὸ ένδ. ἀληθές Ib. 3. 5, 15; τῆς ένδ. εὐδαιμονίας Id. Pol. 7. 2, 17; ζωῆς τῆς ένδ. ἀρίστης Ib. 7. 8, 4, etc.;—oft. c. inf., τὰ ένδ. εἶναι καὶ μὴ εἶναι, of contingent events, Id. G. A. 2. 1, 2, cf. Metaph. 8. 8, 16; τὰ ένδ. ἄλλως ἔχειν Id. Eth. N. 5. 7, 4., 6. 1, 6; τὰ μὴ ένδ. αὐτῷ πράξει Ib. 6. 5, 3, etc. 3. ένδέχεται impers., *it admits of being, it is possible that . .*, c. acc. et inf., Thuc. 1. 124, 140, etc.; εἶπερ ένεδέχετο (sc. γράφειν) Dem. 307. 4; καθ' ὅσον ένδέχεται, Lat. *quantum fieri possit*, Plat. Phaedr. 271 C; εἰς ὅσον ένδ. Id. Rep. 501 C; ὅσα ένδ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 7, cf. G. A. 2. 1, 5; μέχρι οὐ ένδέχεται Id. Rhet. 1. 1, 14; ὡς ένδέχεται μάλιστα Polyb. 3. 49, 1:—acc. absol., ὡσπερ ένδεχόμενα εἶναι = ὡσπερ εἰ ένδέχοιτο, Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 29; gen. absol., ένδεχομένου ἔχειν Id. P. A. 4. 6, 13. b. c. dat. pers. *it is allowed, like ἔξεστι*, Xen. Hier. 4, 9, Dem. 859. 15. ένδεχομένως, Adv. of foreg., = ὅσον ένδέχεται, Lat. *quantum fieri possit*, Decret. ap. Dem. 283. 5, Polyb. 1. 20, 4, etc. ένδένω, fut. -δήσω, *to bind in, on or to, τι ἐν τινι* Od. 5. 260; εἰς τι Plat. Tim. 43 A; more often, *τί τινι* Ar. Ach. 929, etc.; so in Med., ένέδησάτο δεσμῷ *bound them fast*, Theocr. 24. 27; ὡσπερ κέραμον ένδησάμενος *having packed it up*, Ar. Ach. 905:—Pass., ἰρὰ ένδεδεμένα ἐν καλάμῃ Hdt. 4. 33; ένδεθῆναι εἰς σῶμα or ἐν τῷ σώματι Plat. Phaedo 81 E, 92 A; ένδεδεμένα ἄστρα *fixed stars*, Arist. Cael. 2. 8, 7. II. metaph., Ζεὺς με . . ἀτρη ένέδησε βαρείη *entangled me in it*, Il. 2. 111., 9. 18, imitated by Soph. O. C. 526; so, ἀναγκαῖη ένδεῖν τινα Hdt. 1. 11:—Pass., ένδεδέσθαι ὀρκίοις Id. 3. 19; ἀναγκαῖη Id. 9. 16; ένδεδεμένος εἰς πίστιν τινί, χάριτι τινος Polyb. 6. 17, 8., 20. 11, 10; ένδ.

κατὰ τὰς οὐσίας i. e. in debt, Id. 13. 1, 3; ἐνδεδέσθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν to have the government secured, Id. 9. 23, 2:—Med. to bind to oneself, ὄρκους τὸν πόσιν ἐνδεῖσθαι Eur. Med. 163; τινὰ εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φιλίαν Polyb. 10. 34, 1.

ἐνδέω, fut. -δέσω, to be in want of, to lack, to be deficient in, τινος Eur. I. A. 41, Plat. Phaedo 74 D; c. inf., τινος ἐνδέομεν μὴ οὐ χωρεῖν; what do we lack of going? Eur. Tro. 792; ὅσον ἐνδέουσιν .. ταῦτ' ἔχειν how much they lack of having, Plat. Crat. 432 D:—so in Med., δριμύτητος ἐνδεῖται Id. Polit. 311 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26, etc.; and in Pass., στρωμάτων ἐνδεθέντες Ib. 6. 2, 30. 2. to be wanting or lacking, ποιεῖ .., ὅπως τῶν σῶν ἐνδεήσει μὴδὲν that nothing may be wanting on your part, Hdt. 7. 18; ὁ σταθμὸς ἐνδεῖ App. Mithr. 47; c. dat., ἐνδεῖ τι τῷ ἔργῳ Luc. Tyrann. 10; οὐδὲν ὑμῖν ἐνδεήσει Hdn. 2. 5; ἐνδ. ταῖς παραγγελίαις to be deficient for .., App. Civ. 1. 21. 3. impers. ἐνδεῖ, there is need or want, there lacks, c. gen. rei, τοῦ ἴσου ἡμῖν ἐνδεῖ Plat. Euthyd. 292 E; πολλῶν ἐνδεῖ αὐτῷ he had need of, was wanting in much, Xen. An. 7. 1, 41; ἅπαντος ἐνδεῖ τοῦ πόρου there is a deficiency of all revenue, Dem. 14. 23.

ἐνδηλος, ον, = ὄφελος, visible, manifest, clear, ἐνδηλα καὶ σαφῆ λέγειν Soph. Ant. 405; ἐνδ. ποιεῖν τι Thuc. 4. 132. 2. of persons, manifest, discovered, κνωπ, Ar. Eq. 1277, Thuc. 4. 41., 6. 36, etc.; τί τὸ ὑποκείμενον, οὐκ ἔστιν ἐνδηλον Arist. de An. 2. 11, 4: with a part., ἐνδηλοι ἔστε .. βαρυνόμενοι Thuc. 2. 64, cf. Plat. Phaedo 88 E, Theaet. 174 D, Dem. 578. 15. II. Adv. -ως, Sup. -ύτατα Thuc. 1. 139.

ἐνδημῶ, Dor. ἐνδῆμῶ, to live at or in a place, Lys. 114. 36, C. I. 2357. 6: metaph., ὁ θεὸς ἐνδεδήμηκεν εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν Charito 6. 3, cf. 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 6 and 8.

ἐνδημία, Dor. ἐνδῆμία, ἡ, a dwelling in a place, lodging, τὴν ἐνδ. ποιῆσθαι Inscr. Ceia in C. I. 2356, cf. 1193, 1331, 1339. II. in Eccl. the Incarnation.

ἐνδήμιος, ον, = ἐνδημος. Opp. H. 4. 264.

ἐνδημιουργῶ, = δημιουργῶ ἐν .., τινι Plut. 2. 17 B, etc.

ἐνδημος, ον, dwelling in a place, a native, Hes. Op. 223, Theogn. 792, etc.; ἐνδ. παρών being here at home, Aesch. Cho. 570; ἐνδημότατος the greatest 'stay-at-home,' opp. to ἀποδημητής, Thuc. 1. 70. 2. of things, βοή ἐνδ. intestine war, Aesch. Supp. 682; πύλεμοι Dion. H. 8. 83; τὰ ἐνδημα home-affairs, opp. to τὰ ὑπερύρια, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 13. II. of or belonging to a state or people, national, ἀρχαί Thuc. 5. 47, ἄρ. Aeschin. 3. 34; νοσήματα Galen.

ἐνδιαβάλλω, to calumniate in a matter, Ctes. Pers. 10, Luc. Calumn. 24. ἐνδιάγω, to pass one's life in, f. l. in Anth. P. 5. 292, for ἐνδιάω.

ἐνδι-ἀερι-ἀυερι-νήχεται, ον, Comic word, found in Ar. Pax 831, in ridicule of the Dithyrambic poets. But Dindorf's correction is most prob., viz. ἐνδι-ἀερι-αυρι-νηχέτους, in-midday-airy-breezes-floating; cf. the compd. ἀυριβάτας (known from Aesch.), and the Adj. ἀερονηχεῖς used by Ar. Nub. 336, where also the Dithyr. poets are ridiculed.

ἐνδιάζω, (ἐνδιος 1) to pass the noon, Plut. Rom. 4.

ἐνδιάθετος, ον, conceived and residing in the mind: ἐνδ. λόγος a conception, thought, opp. to προφορικὸς λ. (an expression, word), Philo 2. 154, etc., cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 44 A: hence, applied to the Divine Logos by Eccl.:—Adv., ἐνδιαθέτως λέγειν to speak from the heart, to use no vain words, Hermog. II. βιβλίον ἐνδ. a canonical book, = ἐν τῇ διαθήκῃ, Eccl.

ἐνδιάθηκος, ον, = foreg. II, βιβλος Origen. 2. 328.

ἐνδιαθρῦπτομαι, Pass. to play the prude towards, τινί Theocr. 3. 36.

ἐνδιατᾶσθαι, Ion. -έομαι, Dep.:—to live or dwell in a place, ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ Hdt. 8. 41; παρὰ τινι Thuc. 2. 43; οἰκία ἡδίστη ἐνδιατᾶσθαι Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 8; ἡ διάνοια ἐνδ. ἡμῖν Plut. 2. 608 E.

ἐνδιαίτημα, τό, a dwelling-place, Dion. H. 1. 37, Plut. 2. 968 B.

ἐνδιακέμαι, Pass. to be set in a thing, τινι Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 9.

ἐνδιακεμένως, Adv. = ἐνδιαθέτως, Hermog., Eust. Opusc. 261. 49.

ἐνδιακοσμέω, = διακοσμέω ἐν .., Ocell. Luc. 3. 1.

ἐνδιαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, to alter, Arist. Physiogn. 1. 14.

ἐνδιαμένω, to remain in a place, Dion. H. 8. 62.

ἐνδιαπρέπω, to be distinguished in, τινί Diod. Excerpt. 533. 49.

ἐνδιάσκευος διήγησις, in Rhet. an elaborate, highly wrought statement, Hermog. Adv. -ως, Eust. 177. 31.

ἐνδιασπείρομαι, Pass. to be dispersed in, τινι Arist. Fr. 209.

ἐνδιατάσσω, to draw up in, χώρος ἐπιτήδειος ἐνδιατάξαι (sc. τὸν στρατόν) Hdt. 7. 59.

ἐνδιατρίβω, fut. ψω: pf. -τέτριφα Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 7. To spend or consume in doing, χρόνον Ar. Ran. 714, Thuc. 2. 18, 85. II. absol. (sub. χρόνον or βίον), to spend time in a place, αὐτίθι Dem. 893. 28; τῇ χώρῃ Polyb. 3. 88, 1, etc.; ἐν τύπῳ Diod. 5. 44; ἀνθρωπίσκους among them, Luc. Alc. 33. 2. to waste time by staving in a place, λῖnger there, Thuc. 5. 12., 7. 81, Plat. Gorg. 484 C, etc. 3. to continue in the practice of a thing, τοῖς ἡθασί .. τοῖς ἀρχαίοις Ar. Eccl. 585, cf. Plat. Rep. 487 D; ἔαν ἐνδιατρίβειν τὴν ὕψιν ἐν τινι to let one's eyes linger on it, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 16; ἐνδ. λόγοις καὶ ἔργοις to linger fondly on them, Luc. Nigr. 7, cf. Plut. Pericl. 2; κατὰ τι Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 17; περί τινος Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 16; περί τι Ath. 623 E: absol. to dwell upon a point (in speaking), Aeschin. 82. 33, cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 5.

ἐνδιατριπτεόν, one must dwell upon, τινί Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 6.

ἐνδιατριπτικός, ἡ, ἴν, fondly dwelling on, τινι M. Anton. 1. 16.

ἐνδιαφθείρω, fut. ἐρῶ, to destroy in, Plut. 2. 658 C: to destroy a child in the womb, Hipp. 254. 6.

ἐνδιαχειμάζω, fut. ἄσω, to winter in a place, Strabo 100.

ἐνδιάω, (ἐνδιος) to stay in the open air; generally, to linger in or haunt a place, c. dat., βάτοις Anth. P. 5. 292; ἐνθα δ' ἀνὴρ .. ἐνδιάσκε

Theocr. 22. 44; metaph., ὄμμασιν ἐλπίς ἐνδιάει Anth. P. 5. 270; ἐνδ. ἐς .., lb. 4. 4:—absol. in Med., ἀκτίνες ἐνδιάονται h. Hom. 32. 6; cf. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. 79. II. trans., ποιμένες μῆλα ἐνδιάασκον shepherds (perh.) drove their sheep afield, Theocr. 16. 38.

ἐνδιδύσκω, to put on, τινά τι LXX (2 Regg. 1. 24), Ev. Marc. 15. 17 (Lachm.):—Med. to put on oneself, Ev. Luc. 8. 27, etc.

ἐνδίδωμι, fut. -δώσω, to give in: I. to give into one's hands, give up to, τινά or τί τινι Eur. Cycl. 510, etc.; ἑαυτὸν τινι Eur. Tro. 687, Ar. Pl. 781, Plat. Rep. 561 B; τινὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις Plat. Rep. 567 A; ἐνδ. πόλιν to surrender a city, esp. by treachery, Thuc. 4. 66, 76, 89, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 14, etc.; so, ἐνδ. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ πράγματα Thuc. 7. 48, cf. 2. 65:—Pass., τῷ Ἰπποκράτει τὰ ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς ἐνεδίδοτο Id. 4. 89; impers., οὐδὲν ἐνεδίδοτο ἀπὸ τῶν ἐνδον no sign of surrender was made .., App. An. 1. 20, 6. 2. to put in, apply to, ἄρμασι κέντρον Eur. H. F. 881. II. like παρέχω, Lat. praebere, to give, lend, afford, ἐνδιδόναι τινὶ χεῖρα to lend him a hand, Eur. I. A. 617; ἐνδ. ἀφορμὴν to give an occasion, Id. Hec. 1239; λαβὴν τινι Ar. Eq. 847; πρόφασιν τινι Thuc. 2. 87; καιρὸν Dem. 45. 8; ἐνδ. ὑποψίαν ὡς .. to give ground for suspicion that .., Plat. Legg. 887 E:—to cause, exeite, λυγρὴ σπασμὸν ἐνδιδούσα Thuc. 2. 49; πόθην, δίψαν Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1, Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10. III. to shew, exhibit, δικαιοσύνην καὶ πιστότητα ἐνέδωκαν, ἄχαρι δὲ οὐδὲν Hdt. 7. 52; μαλακὸν ἐνδιδόναι οὐδὲν to shew no sign of flagging, Id. 3. 51, 105, Ar. Pl. 488; ἦν δ' ἐνδίδω τι μαλθακὸν Eur. Hel. 508; so, ἵνα σοὶ μὴδὲν ἐνδοίην πικρὸν Id. Andr. 225. IV. to allow, grant, concede, λύγον Ib. 965; ἐνδ. οὐδὲν to make no concession, Thuc. 2. 12; ἐνδ. τι to make a concession, Ib. 18; ἐνδ. ὑποσονοῦν Id. 4. 37; κὰν παίξων τίς σοι ἐνδῶ ὑτιοῦν Plat. Gorg. 499 B. V. intr. to give in, allow, permit, ὅσον ἐνέδωκαν αἱ μοῖραι Hdt. 1. 91: to give in, give way, give up, οὐ πρότερον ἐνέδοσαν ἢ .. Thuc. 2. 65 fin.; ὡς εἶδεν αὐτοὺς ἐνδύοντας Ib. 81: to flag, fail, Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 19; τὸ ἐνδιδούν remissness, Luc. Anach. 26:—ἐνδ. τινί to yield to .. οἰκτῶ Thuc. 3. 37; ἀλλήλοισι Id. 4. 44; γνώμη τινός Dem. 1444. 2; πρὸς or εἰς τι Plut. Sull. 28, etc.; ἐνδ. πρὸς τὰς διαλύσεις to shew an inclination towards .., Plut. Flamin. 9. 2. of ailments, to remit, Hipp. Progn. 43, v. Foës. Oecon.:—in Soph. O. C. 1075, Elmsl. restored ἐνδύσειν from the Schol. 3. of trees and other elastic things, to give way, yield, Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 4, Probl. 25. 1, al.; of trees, to be flexible, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 1; of the flanks and eyes, to fall in, Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 19; Prohl. 4. 2. 1; of a funeral-pile, Theophr. H. P. 9. 3, 3; ἐρείσματα ἐνδ. the props give way, Polyb. 5. 100, 5. VI. of a river, to disembogue, empty itself, Hdt. 3. 117; cf. ἐκδίδωμι. VII. to give the key-note of a tune, to strike τ p, τὸ ὄρχηστικὸν μέλος Arist. Fr. 541: absol., ἡγεῖτο .. εἰς ἀνὴρ, ὃς ἐνεδίδου gave the key-note, Dion. H. 7. 72, cf. Luc. Rhet. Pracc. 13, Ath. 520 D:—metaph. to give the key-note, of a speech, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 1: cf. ἐνδύσιμος.

ἐνδιήκω, to pervade, as the essence pervades the individuals of a class; αἱ ἐνδιήκουσαι ἐν τοῖς κατὰ μέρος κοινότητες Sext. Emp. M. 8. 41.

ἐνδιημερεύω, to pass the day in, Theophr. Char. 8.

ἐνδιήμι, to chase, pursue, only in 3 pl. impf. ἐνδιέσαν for ἐνεδίεσαν, II. 18. 584; v. sub δίω.

ἐνδικός, ον, (δική): I. of things, according to right, right, just, legitimate, Pind. P. 5. 138, Trag.; γῶος ἐνδ. Aesch. Cho. 330; ὑνεῖδη Id. Eum. 135; λέκτρα Epigr. Gr. 212:—τὸ μὴ ἴδικον = τὸ ἀδικον, Soph. O. T. 682; τὰ πάντων ἐνδικώτατα Id. O. C. 925; μὴ λέγων γε τοῦνδικον not speaking truth, Id. O. T. 1158. 2. legal, ἐνδικός ἡμέρα a court-day, Lat. dies fastus, Poll. 8. 25. II. of persons, righteous, just, upright, = δίκαιος, Aesch. Eum. 699, Soph. Ant. 208, Plat. Legg. 915 D; πρὸς ἐνδίκους φρεσίν Aesch. Ag. 996; δῆμος ἐνδικώτατος Id. Fr. 198; ἐνδ. πόλις a well-governed state, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 B; c. dat., ἐνδ. γάμοις favourable to them, Aesch. Supp. 81. 2. possessed of right, τίς ἐνδικώτερος; who has a better right, or more reason? Id. Theb. 673. III. Adv. -ως, right, with justice, fairly, Id. Pr. 63, Cho. 462, etc.; ὁρθῶς ἐνδ. τ' ἐπάνυμος Id. Theb. 405; Sup. -ύτατα, Plat. Tim. 85 B. 2. truly, indeed, Eur. Med. 1231. 3. justly, naturally, as one has a right to expect, Aesch. Theb. 607, Soph. O. T. 135, Eur. Andr. 920.

ἐνδίνα, τά, the entrails, Lat. intestina, only in II. 23. 806, ὑπὸτερός κε φθῆσιν .., ψαύση δ' ἐνδίνων,—speaking of a sham fight. But as this sense far more suits a fight in earnest, the Ancients explained it of all parts inside the armour. Perhaps Heyne is right in attributing the line to some 'trulent' interpolator. (From ἐν, ἐνδον, cf. ἐντερα.)

ἐνδινεύω, = sq., Longus 1. 23.

ἐνδινέω, to roll inwards, ἐνδεδινημένα ὄμματα Hipp. 1162 C. II. to revolve, go about, ἐνδινεῦντι, Dor. for ἐνδινούσι, Theocr. 15. 82.

ἐνδιολκός, ον, (ἐλκω) attractive, Philo 1. 517 (al. εὐδ-).

ἐνδιον, τό, a place of sojourn in the open air, ἐνδια πέτρης, of a grotto, Opp. H. 4. 371; ἐνδιον εὐφροσύνης seat of joyousness, epith. of a wine-cask, Anth. P. 11. 63; σοὶ δὲ .. ἐνδιον ἢ Πιτάνη Epigr. Gr. 473. 6.—Only poet.

ἐνδιός, ον, (from ἐν, Διός, cf. Lat. sub divo, sub Jove):—at midday, at noon, ἐνδιος δ' ὁ γέρον ἦλθ' Od. 4. 450; ἐνδιος ἰκύμεσθα II. 11. 725; ποιμένας ἐνδιούς πεφυλαγμένους Theocr. 16. 95; ἐνδιον ἡμαρ ἔην Ar. Rh. 4. 1312; with a Prep., ἐς ἐνδιον noon, Id. 1. 603; ποτὶ τῶνδιον Call. Cer. 39. II. in the open air, Arat. 498, 954; cf. Anth. P. 7. 703., 9. 71: hence ἐνδιάζω. [ἴ only in late Ep., v. supr.]

ἐνδιόω, pf. ἐνδεδίωκα, seems to mean to be finished, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 121.

ἐνδιόφριος, ον, (δίφρος) sitting on the same seat, ἐκαθεζόμεν ἐνδιόφριος αὐτῷ Xen. An. 7. 2, 33, cf. 38.

ἐνδο-γενής, ἐς, born in the house, = οἰκογενής, Lat. verna, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1699. 1703, Curt. 11, 12, 13, 33, 34: cf. οἰκογενής.

ἐνδοθεν, Adv. from within, Lat. *intrinsecus*, Od. 20. 101, Trag., etc.; cf. ἐντοσθε:—c. gen., ἐνδοθεν στέγης from inside the tent, Soph. Aj. 741. 2. like οἰκοθεν 3, of oneself, by one's own doing, Aesch. Theb. 194; οὐτ' ἐνδοθεν οὔτε θύραθεν neither of oneself nor by help of others, Soph. Tr. 1021. II. within, c. gen., αὐλῆς Il. 6. 247; οἴκου Hes. Op. 521. 2. absol., θυμὸν τέρπεται ἐνδοθεν Pind. P. 2. 136; so in Hdt. 2. 68, and freq. in Att., οἱ ἐνδοθεν the domestics, Ar. Pl. 228, 964; but also, the people inside the city, Thuc. 2. 79, etc.; τὰ ἐνδοθεν Id. 8. 71; τὰνδοθεν Plat. Phaedr. 279 B.

ἐνδοθι, Adv. within, at home, Lat. *intus*, Od. 5. 58; τὰ τ' ἐνδοθι καὶ τὰ θύρηφιν 22. 220; σὺ δ' ἐνδοθι θυμὸν ἀμύξεις Il. 1. 243, etc.; rare in Att., ἐνδοθι μὲν ἐστὶ Πρωταγόρας Eur. Pol. Kol. 10, cf. Posidipp. Σύντρ. 2. 2. c. gen., ἐελμένοι ἐνδ. πύργων Il. 18. 287; ἐνδ. νήσου Hes. Fr. 37.

ἐνδοι (not ἐνδοῖ, Hdn. ap. Dind. Gr. 1. p. 7), Aeol. and Dor. for ἐνδοθι, Theocr. 15. 1, 55, 77; cf. οἴκοι.

ἐνδοιάζω, aor. ἐνεδοίασα App. Mithr. 33, Luc.: (v. sub fin.). To be in doubt, at a loss, c. inf., ὅταν .. ἐνδοιάζῃ χωρίον προσλαβεῖν Thuc. 1. 36: absol., οἱ ἐνδοιάζοντες the waverers, Id. 6. 91; μηδὲν ἐνδοιάσας Luc. Hermot. 25; ἐνδ. τῇ γνώμῃ Plut. Sull. 9; ὑπὲρ τινος Id. Cato Mi. 17; περί τινος Luc. Phal. II. 2; ἐνδ. εἰ .., Dion. H. 4. 58:—Pass., of things, to be matter of doubt, ἐνδοιασθῆναι Thuc. 1. 122; ἐνδοιαζόμενον Dion. H. 7. 59; ἐνεδοιάζετο δὲ πάτερρον .., Luc. V. H. 2. 21:—aor. I also in act. sense, Parthen. 9. 4. (Formed from ἐν δοιῇ εἰμί; for no Verb δοιάζω to doubt is found in good writers.)

ἐνδοιάσιμος, ον, doubtful, Luc. Scyth. II. Adv., ἐνδοιασίμως ἔχειν περί τινος Joseph. A. J. 16. 10, 4.

ἐνδοίασις, ἡ, doubt, uncertainty, Hermog.; ἐνδοιασμός, ὁ, Eust. 146. 18.

ἐνδοιαστῆς, οὗ, ὁ, a doubter, Philo 2. 582.

ἐνδοιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, dubious, Hermog. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. 1080. 69.

ἐνδοιαστός, ἡ, ὄν, doubtful, ambiguous, Hipp. Prorrh. 100. Adv. —τῶς, doubtfully, προθύμως, οὐδ' ἔτι ἐνδ. Hdt. 7. 174, cf. Thuc. 8. 87; ἐνδ. ἀκροᾶσθαι *dubia fide*, Id. 6. 10.

ἐνδομα, τό, (ἐνδίδωμι) a diminution of fever, Galen.

ἐνδομάχης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, Dor. —χας, fighting or bold at home, epith. of a dunghill-cock, Pind. O. 12. 20.

ἐνδομενία or ἐνδυμενία, ἡ, (ἐνδον) Macedon. word, household stock, plenishing, Lat. *supellex*, Polyb. 4. 72, 1., 5. 81, 3.

ἐνδομέω, to build in, ἐνδεδόμηται Hipp. 269. 17; κίονες ἐνδεδομημένοι Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 5.

ἐνδόμησις, εως, ἡ, a thing built in, structure, τοῦ τείχους Apocal. 21. 18:—a mole or breakwater, Lat. *moles*, Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 6.

ἐνδομύχέω, to lurk in the recesses of a house, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 970: to lie hidden, Geop. 2. 3, 9, Phot. II. trans. to keep concealed, Eust. Opusc. 12. 52.

ἐνδομύχι, Adv. in secret, Hesych.

ἐνδὸ-μύχος, ον, in the inmost part of a dwelling, lurking within, Soph. Ph. 1457, Call. Cer. 88, Nonn. D. 8. 329.

ἐνδον, Adv.: (ἐν: cf. old Lat. *endo-* or *indu-* in compos.):—in, within, in the house, at home, Lat. *intus*, Hom., etc.; φρένες ἐνδον εἶσαι, κραδίη ἐνδον ὑλάκτει, etc., Hom.; τὰνδον as Adv. in one's heart, Eur. Or. 1514:—οἱ ἐνδον those of the house, the family, esp. the domestics, Soph. El. 155, Tr. 677, Plat. Symp. 213 C: τὰ ἐνδον family matters, household affairs, Ib. 334, etc.; but also =οἱ ἐνδον, Eur. Hec. 1017; οἱ ἐνδον καθήμενοι the senate, Andoc. 6. 42.

2. c. gen., Διὸς ἐνδον, Ζεφύροιο ἐνδον in the house of Zeus, of Zephyrus, Il. 20. 13., 23. 200; μὴ κείθετ' ἐνδον καρδίας Aesch. Cho. 102; σκηνηὲς ἐνδον Soph. Aj. 218; γῆς ἐνδον Plat. Prot. 320 D.

b. ἐνδον ἑαυτοῦ ὦν master of oneself, self-possessed, Antipho 134. 37; so, σῶν φρενῶν οὐκ ἐνδον ὦν Eur. Heracl. 709; and absol., ἐνδον γενοῦ Aesch. Cho. 233: cf. ἐκτός.

3. Pind. uses it c. dat. as strengthd. for ἐν, N. 3. 93., 7. 65, also Eur. Fr. 202.

4. below, in a book, ἐνδον γέγραπται Diog. L. 5. 4; cf. ἐνδοτέρω.

5. with Verbs of Motion, =εἶσω, Ael. N. A. 9. 61, etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 128.

6. in one's heart, ἐνδον ἀγαλλόμενος Epigr. Gr. 904. II. Comp. ἐνδοτέρω, etc., q. v.

ἐνδοξάζομαι, Pass. to be glorified, LXX (Exod. 33. 16, al.).

ἐνδοξαλογέω, to speak for fame, Diog. L. 6. 47: to glorify in a thing, Eccl. 1. 2, 66; ἐνδ. εἰς τι famous in a thing, Ib. 3. 5, 1; οἱ ἐνδοξοὶ men of note or rank, Plat. Soph. 223 B; ὀλίγοι καὶ ἐνδ. ἄνδρες Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 7, etc.

2. of things, notable, πράγματα Aeschin. 86. 42; glorious, ταφή Plut. 2. 99 F:—Adv. —ξως, hence Sup., ἐνδοξότατα ἐβουλεύσασθε Dem. 246. 25; and often in Inscr.

II. resting on opinion, probable, generally admitted, ἐνδοξα τὰ δοκοῦντα πᾶσιν ἢ τοῖς πλείστοις ἢ τοῖς σοφοῖς, as opp. to what is necessarily true (τὰ πρῶτα καὶ ἀληθῆ), Arist. Top. 1. 1, 3, cf. Eth. N. 7. 1, 5, Rhet. 1. 1, 11, al.:—Adv., ἐνδύξως συλλογίζεσθαι according to general opinion, opp. to ἀληθῶς, Id. Soph. Elench. 17, 1.

ἐνδοξότης, ἡ, distinction, glory, Hesych., Eust. 1279. 44, Lob. Phryn. 351.

ἐνδόσθια, τά, (ἐνδον) = ἐντόσθια, LXX.

ἐνδόσιμον (sub. κρούσμα), τό, that which gives the key to the tune, in music, the key-note, key to the sense (cf. ἐνδίδωμι VII), Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 1, Mund. 6, 20, cf. Poll. 1. 210, Hesych., Wytt. Plut. 73 B.

2. metaph. the key-note of a speech, much like προσίμιον, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 4, Pol. 8. 5, 1; ἐνδ. τινὶ παρέχειν to give one a hint, Plut. 1. c.

yielding, giving way, Lat. *facilis*, like ἐνδοτικός, ἐνδόσιμα λέγειν Dion. H. de Rhet. 8. 15; [σίτια] ἐνδ. τῇ πέψει Plut. 2. 131 C.

ἐνδοσις, εως, ἡ, a striking of the key-note (ἐνδόσιμον), Arist. Mund. 6, 16, cf. Suid. s. v.

II. a giving in, alleviation, remission, Hipp. 1271. 8, Polyb. 5. 100, 2.

ἐνδοτέρω, Adv. Comp. of ἐνδον, more within, quite within, ἐνδ. συστέλλειν ἑαυτόν to draw himself within his means, Plut. Cato Ma. 5; ἐνδ. τῆς χρείας προσάγεσθαι to unite into greater intimacy, Id. Arat. 43; within (a certain number), Id. 2. 909 B:—c. gen., ἐν τοῖς ἐνδ. τοῦ ὕδατος Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 7; ἐνδ. τείχους Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 3;—farther on, below, in a book, Diog. L. 10. 43, etc.

2. Sup. ἐνδοτάτω, quite within, Luc. Amor. 16, Plut. 2. 918 F. II. Comp.

Adj. ἐνδοτέρος, Lat. *interior*, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 5., 6, 7: Sup. ἐνδοτάτος, Lat. *intimus*, Hesych., Scholl.

ἐνδοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to yield, benign: Adv.—κῶς, Chrysipp. ap. Galen. ἐνδουπέω, fut. ἦσω, to fall in with a heavy sound, μέσσω ἐνδούπησα Od. 12. 443; ἀντλῶ δ' ἐνδούπησε πεσοῦσα 15. 479.

ἐνδουχία, ἡ, (ἔχω) = ἐνδομενία, Polyb. 18. 18, 6.

ἐνδοχείον, τό, = δοχείον, Hipp. Ep. 1289. 18; prob. f. l. for ἐκδ-.

ἐνδρομέω, to run into, τινι Maxim. π. καταρχ. 282. II. to fall upon, τινος Anth. P. 7. 395.

ἐνδρομή, ἡ, an air played during a wrestling-match, Plut. 2. 1140 D.

ἐνδρομίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (δρόμος) a sort of strong high shoe, worn by Artemis in the chase, Call. Dian. 16 (ubi v. Spanh.), Anth. Plan. 253; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 363. 6.

II. as Adj. used in the foot-race, ἀσπίδες Inscr. Delph. in Curt. 40:—as Subst. a thick wrapper worn by runners, after exercise, for fear of cold, Juven. 3. 102., 6. 145, Martial. 4. 19.

ἐνδρομος, ον, running on, hastening, C. I. (add.) 2113 c.

ἐνδροσος, ον, bedewed, dewy, Aesch. Ag. 12, Strabo 260.

ἐνδρῦον, τό, (δρῦς) the oaken peg or pin by which the yoke is fixed to the pole (ἰστοβοεῦς), being secured by a leathern strap (μέσαβον), Hes. Op. 467.

ἐνδυνάξω, ἐνδυνασμός, ἐνδυναστός, f. l. for ἐνδοι-.

ἐνδυκέως, Adv. *carefully, sedulously*, often in Hom. (esp. in Od.), mostly with Verbs expressing kind or friendly actions, as πέμπειν Od. 14. 337; ἀποπέμπειν 10. 65; ὀμαρτεῖν Il. 24. 438; φιλεῖν Od. 7. 256; λούειν καὶ χρίειν 10. 450; παρέχειν βρώσιν τε πόσιν τε 15. 491; τίειν 15. 543; τρέφειν Il. 23. 90: so, ἐνδ. δέχεσθαι Pind. P. 5. 114; ῥύεσθαι Theocr. 25. 25, etc.; τρέφειν Epigr. Gr. 617.

II. ἐνδυκέως ἐσθίειν to eat greedily, Od. 14. 109; ἐνδ. σχίσσαι, of a lion tearing his prey, Hes. Sc. 427.—No Adj. ἐνδυκῆς occurs: but ἐνδυκέως, as Adv., is the prob. l. in Ap. Rh. 1. 883; used for συνεχές, Nic. Th. 263, 283.

(Curt. refers ἐνδυκέως to the same Root as ἀδευκῆς, i. e. to

ΔΟΚ, δοκέω, and takes the true sense to be *reputably, creditably*;—ἐνδύξως indeed is one interpr. given in E. M., etc.)

ἐνδύμα, τό, (ἐνδύω) a garment, Plut. Sol. 8, LXX, N. T.

ἐνδυμάτια, τά, music for dancing, at Argos, Plut. 2. 1134 C.

ἐνδυμενία, v. ἐνδομενία.

ἐνδύναμος, ον, mighty, Themist. 446. 25, Byz.; Lob. Phryn. 605.

ἐνδυνάμω, to strengthen, 1 Tim. 1. 12, al.: Pass., Rom. 4. 20, al.

ἐνδυναστεύω, to have power or exercise dominion in or among, τισὶ Aesch. Pers. 691; παρὰ τισι Plat. Rep. 516 D; ἐνδ. ἐν τῷ σώματι Hipp. Vet. Med. 17.

II. to procure by one's authority, ἐνδυναστεύει Ἐπαμεινώνδας ὥστε μὴ φυγαδεῦσαι τοὺς κρατίστους Xen. Hcll. 7. 1, 42.

ἐνδύνω [ῦ], v. sub ἐνδύω.

ἐν-δυο, Adv. one-two, i. e. quickly, Menand. Ἐφεσ. 4.

ἐνδύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνδύω) an entering in, entry, Plat. Crat. 419 C.

II. a putting on, 1 Petr. 3. 3: a dressing, dress, Ath. 550 D, LXX.

ἐνδυστύχέω, to be unlucky in or with .., Eur. Bacch. 508, Phoen. 727; τῇ πύλει Plut. Comp. Pericl. c. Fab. 3.

ἐνδύτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, for putting on, πέπλος Soph. Tr. 674.

ἐνδύτηριος, α, ον, (ἐνδύω) = foreg., χιτῶν Soph. Fr. 473.

ἐνδύτός, ὄν, put on, ἐσθήματα Aesch. Eum. 1028; στέφη Eur. Tro. 258; στολαί Antiph. Ἀντί. 3.

2. ἐνδυτον (sc. ἐσθημα), τό, a garment, dress, Simon. (?) 191; ἐνδ. νεβρίδος a dress of fawn-skin, Eur. Bacch. 111, 138; ὄπλων ἐνδυτά Id. 1. A. 1073:—metaph., ἐνδ. σαρκός the skin, Id. Bacch. 746; τούνδυτον τῆς κοιλίας Alex. Ἴσοστ. 1.

14. II. clad in, covered, στέμμασιν Eur. Ion 224.

ἐνδύω and ἐνδύνω, with Med. ἐνδύομαι, fut. —δύσομαι, aor. 1 —εδυσάμην; with aor. 2 act. —έδυν:

I. c. acc. rei vel loci, to go into, I. of clothes, to put on, Lat. *induere sibi*, ἐνδυνε χιτῶνα Il. 2. 42; ἐνδυνε περὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνα 10. 21; χιτῶν' ἐνδύσα 5. 736; θώρηκα ἐνδύνουσι Hdt. 3. 98; ἐνδύντες τὰ ὄπλα Id. 1. 172, cf. 42; πέπλον ἐνδύς Soph. Tr. 759, etc.; λεοντήν ἐνδέδουκα Plat. Crat. 411 A;

—so in Med., *induere sibi*, ἐν δ' αὐτὸς ἐδύσατο χαλκόν Il. 2. 578., 11. 16; ἐνδύεσθαι ὄπλα Hdt. 7. 218; ἐνδύεται στολήν Eur. Bacch. 853; in pf. ἐνδεδύκα, to wear, κιθῶνας λιπέους Hdt. 2. 81, cf. 7. 64., 9. 22;

—metaph., ἐνδύεσθαι τάλμημα Ar. Eccl. 288; also, τὸν Ταρκύνιον ἐνδύεσθαι to put on (or assume) the person of T., Dion. H. 11. 5; τὸν καινὸν ἄνθρωπον Ep. Eph. 4. 24:—Pass. to be clothed in, hope on, ἐσθήματα ἐνδεδύσθαι Hipp. 379. 36, cf. Menand. Ῥαπίς. 9.

2. to enter, to press into, c. acc., ἐν δὲ οἱ ἦτορ δύν' ἄχος ἀτλητρον Il. 19. 367; ἀκοντιστὸν ἐνδύσειαι thou wilt enter the contest, (where Aristarch. ἐσδύσειαι), 23. 622; so, τὴν τοῦ Θεραίου [ψυχὴν] πίθησκον ἐνδυομένην Plat. Rep. 620 C; εὐνοία ἐνδύεται τινι Id. Legg. 642 B, cf. Theact. 160 B:—also, ἐνδ. εἰς .. Ar. Vesp. 1020, Thuc. 3. 6, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 23; εἰς τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐνδύναι to enter upon it, undertake it, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 12:—also c. dat., ἐνδ. ταῖς ψυχαῖς τῶν ἀκούοντων to insinuate oneself into their minds, Ib. 2. 1, 13; τοῖς ταύροις τὸν οἶστρον ἐνδύεσθαι Plut. 2. 55 E, etc.; also in pf. pass., φυσικαῖς ἐνδεδυμένος αἰτίαις Id. 435 F:—absol. to enter, Hdt. 2. 121, 2, Plut. 2. 38 A, etc.

II. Causal in pres. ἐνδύω, fut. —δύσω, aor. 1 —έδυσα:—Lat. *induere alicui*, to put on another, to clothe in, c. dupl. acc., τὴν ἐξωμίδ' ἐνδύσω σε Ar. Lys. 1021; ὅς ἐμὲ κροκύνει' ἐνέδυσεν Id. Thesm. 1044, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1.

3. 3. 2. to clothe, ἐνδύουσι τῷγαλαμ, Hdt. 2. 42; ἐὰν .. πένητα

γυμνὸν ἐνδύσῃς Philem. Incert. 83. Cf. καταδύω II: ἐνδιδύσκω is a late form in the same sense.

ἐνεάζω, (ἐνεός) to strike dumb, astonish, A. B. 251, E. M. 340. 50. ἐνεαρίζω, = ἐαρίζω ἐν . . , c. dat., Plut. 2. 770 B.

ἐνεγγυς, in Q. Sm. 4. 326 prob. f. l. for ἐγγύς, Lob. Phryn. 48. ἐνεγκαι, ἐνεγκέιν, v. sub φέρω.

ἐνεγύησα, irreg. aor. of ἐγγυάω.

ἐνέδρα, ἡ, a sitting in: a lying in wait, an ambush, Lat. insidiae, Thuc. 5. 56, etc.; ἐν. ποιῆσθαι Id. 3. 90; κατασκευάζειν Xen. Eq. Mag. 4. 10; τιθέναι Diod. 19. 108; θέσθαι Plut. Rom. 23; εἰς ἐν. ἐμπίπτειν Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 14; ἐκ τῆς ἐν. ἀνίστασθαι Ib. 5. 4. 4; θέειν ἐκ τῆς ἐν. Thuc. 4. 67.

b. the men laid in ambush, τὴν ἐν. ἐξανιστάναι Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 37. 2. metaph. treachery, Plat. Legg. 908 D; ἐνέδρας ἕνεκα Antiph. Κνωισθ. 1. 7; μετ' ἐνέδρας App. Civ. 1. 30.

II. position, varθήκων Hipp. 764, 768. III. sediment, Soph. Fr. 644.

ἐνεδράζω, to put or place in or on, Galen. 3. 205, Theoph. Protosp. ἐνεδρεία, ἡ, = ἐνέδρα, Epich. in A. B. 95.

ἐνεδρευτής, οὐ, ὁ, an ensnarer, plotter, LXX (1 Sam. 22. 8), Hesych. ἐνεδρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for ambush, treacherous, Strab. 154, Philo 2. 269.

ἐνεδρεύω, impf. ἐνήδρευον Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 39; fut. ἐνεδρεύσω Plut. Ant. 63; aor. ἐνήδρευσα Thuc. 4. 67, Xen. An. 4. 1, 22, etc.:—Med., fut. -σομαι (in pass. sense), Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18:—Pass., aor. ἐνηδρεύθη Dem. 836. 13; pf. ἐνήδρευμαι Luc. Calumn. 23; (ἐνέδρα).

To lie in wait for, Lat. insidiari, τινά Dem. 1011. 3:—Pass. to be caught in an ambush, to be ensnared, of animals, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 5; metaph., ὑπὸ νόμων τοὺς πολίτας ἐνεδρεύεσθαι Lys. 96. 13; εἰ . . μὴ τῷ χρόνῳ ἐνηδρεύθημεν if we had not been deceived by time, Dem. 836. 13.

2. absol. to lay or set an ambush, ἐς τὸν Ἐνυάλιον Thuc. 4. 67, cf. Xen. An. 1. 6, 2., 4. 1, 22, etc.;—but in many places it is easy to supply an acc.

II. to place in ambush, App. Civ. 2. 76, Joseph. A. J. 5. 8, 11:—Med., absol., to set an ambush, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 15:—Pass. to lie in ambush in a place, often in Xen.

ἐνεδρον, τό, = ἐνέδρα II, LXX (Jos. 8. 2, 12), al.

ἐνεδρος, ον, (ἔδρα) an inmate, inhabitant, Soph. Ph. 153.

ἐνεείσατο, v. sub ἐνίζω.

ἐνέζομαι, fut. -εδοῦμαι, Dep. to sit in or upon, Arist. Probl. 5. 11. II. to have one's seat or obode in, c. acc. loci, τὸ ἐν. στέγος Aesch. Pers. 140; cf. ἐνίζω.

ἐνεθίζω, to accustom to a thing, ἐνεθισμένος τινί Hdn. 6. 6, 2.

ἐνεῖδον, aor. 2 with no pres. in use, ἐνοράω being used instead, to see or observe in, τὴ ἐν τινι Thuc. 1. 95; τί τινι Xen. An. 7. 7, 45; absol. to observe, remark, Soph. Ph. 854; c. part., πλέον ἐνεῖδον σχήσοντες Thuc. 7. 36; c. inf., ἃ ἀρωγὰ ἐνεῖδομεν . . ἔσασθαι Ib. 62.

ἐν-εἰδο-φορέω, of a sculptor, to work into shape, πέτρον ἐνεἰδοφορῶν Anth. P. 12. 57, cf. Gräfe p. 56.

ἐνεῖκαι, inf. of ἤνεικα, Ion. for ἤνεγκα, aor. 1 of φέρω, Hom. (who also uses ἐνεικας, ἐνεικε, ἐνεικαν for ἤνεικας, etc.), and Hdt. There is no pres. ἐνεῖκω, except in the form συνενεῖκομαι (q. v.):—the imperat. ἐνεικε (Od. 21. 178), and inf. ἐνεικέμεν (Il. 19. 194) are Ep. forms of the aor. 1, like οἶσε, ἀξέμεν.

ἐνεικονίζω, to introduce a form, Stob. Ecl. 1. 334:—Med. to have bodied forth or portrayed in a thing, τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ λόγους τοῖς ἑτέρων ἐνεικονίζεσθαι Plut. 2. 40 D. Cf. εἰκονίζω.

ἐνεῖλλω, = ἐνεῖλλω, to wrap in, τινα κακοῖσι Q. Sm. 14. 294, in Med.:—Pass. to be enveloped, ἐν τῇ γῇ Arist. Mund. 4. 32; τῇ λεοντῇ Philostr. 719.

II. Pass., also, to be engaged in or with, τοῖς πολεμίοις Plut. Artox. 11; ὄπλοις Id. Brut. 45.

ἐνεῖλημα, τό, a wrapper or cover, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 11.

ἐνεῖλινδέομαι, Pass. to wallow in, πορνείῳ Joseph. B. J. 4. 9, 10, with v. l. ἀνείλ, cf. Synes. Ep. 150.

ἐνεῖλισσω, Ion. for ἐνεῖλισσω.

ἐνεῖλλω, to wrap up in, πηλὸν ἐν ταρποῖς καλάμον Thuc. 2. 76.

ἐν-εἰμεν, Ep. 1 pl. of ἐνεῖμι, Il. 5. 477; but ἐνεῖμεν, 3 sing. aor. 1 of νέμω.

ἐνεῖμι, (εἰμί, sum), fut. ἐνέσομαι, to be in, mostly used in 3 sing. ἐνεστι, ἀργυρος ἀσκή ἐνεστι Od. 10. 45; ἐνι (for ἐνεστι) κῆδεα θυμῷ Il. 18. 53; ἐνι τοι φρένες οὐδ' ἠβαιαί Od. 21. 288; εἰ . . χάλκεον . . μοι ἦτορ ἐνεῖη Il. 2. 590; so, εἴ τι ἐνέοι (sc. τοῖς χρησιμοῖσι) Hdt. 7. 6; νοὺς ὑμῖν ἐνεστι Soph. El. 1328; τοῖς λόγοις ἐν. κέρδος Ib. 370; πόλλ' ἐν. τῷ γῆρα κακά Ar. Vesp. 441, etc.:—στάσιν ἐνέσεσθαι τῇ γνώμῃ Thuc. 2. 20; εἰ σοι πυκνότης ἐνεστ' ἐν τῷ τρόπῳ Ar. Eq. 1132; ἐνῆν ἀρ' . . κὰν οἴνῳ λόγος Amphiscert. 5; ἀγαθὸς βαφεὺς ἐνεστι ἐν τῷ παιδίῳ Diphil. Σύντρ. 1:—also, ἐν τινι ἐνεστι (or ἐνι) Hdt. 7. 112, Aesch. Pr. 382, etc.

b. c. dat. pl. to be among, Theogn. 1135, Hdt. 3. 81, al. e. with an Adv. loci, οἴκοι ἐνεστι γόος Il. 24. 240; ἐνεστιν αὐτόθι is in this very place, Ar. Eq. 119; ἐνταῦθα Id. Nub. 211, etc.

2. absol. to be there, be in abundance, Od. 9. 164; οὐδ' ἄνδρες νῆων ἐνι (for ἐνεῖσι) τέκτονες Ib. 126; κοῦκ ἐνὶ στάσις Aesch. Pers. 738, cf. Ag. 78; σίτου οὐκ ἐνόντος as there was no corn there, Thuc. 4. 8; τὰ ἐνόντα ἀγαθὰ the good that is therein, Ib. 20; ἱερῶν τῶν ἐνόντων the temples that were in the place, Ib. 97; ἀμέλειά τις ἐνῆν Id. 5. 38; πόλεμος οὐκ ἐνῆν Plat. Polit. 271 E:—also, to be mentioned in a document, Thuc. 8. 43, cf. Ar. Av. 974:—ἐνεσται χρόνος time will be necessary, Thuc. 1. 80.

II. to be possible, ἀρηγῆσι οὐκ ἐν. ὧν ἀνιστορεῖς Soph. O. T. 578; τῶνδ' ἀρηγῆσι οὐκ ἐν. μοι Id. El. 527, cf. Aesch. Pers. 738; τίς δ' ἐνεστὶ μοι λόγος; what plea is possible for me [to make]? Eur. I. T. 998; οὐκ ἐνῆν πρόφασις Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 25; οὐκ ἐνέσται αὐτῷ λόγος οὐδὲ εἰς Dem. 527. 12; εἴ τι ἄλλο ἐνῆν Id. 291. 25; ἐνούσης οὐδεμῆς ἐτι ἀποστροφῆς Id. 702. 26.

2. impers. (like ἔξεστι, ἐγγίγνεται), c. dat. pers. et inf. it is in one's power, one may or can, Soph. Tr. 296, Ant. 213, etc.; or dat. omitted, οὐκ οὐκ ἐν. καὶ μεταγνώμαι; Id. Ph. 1270; οὐ γὰρ δὴ

τοῦτό γ' ἐνεστιν εἰπεῖν Dem. 848. 28, etc.; οὐκ ἐνεστὶ τίς not possible, Anaxil. Neott. 1. 7; Herm. takes in this sense Soph. Ph. 648, ὁ μὴ νεός γε τῆς ἐμῆς ἐνι which it is not possible [to get] from my ship, (but perh. ἐπι should be restored).

b. ἐνι is often used alone in this sense, even in Prose, ἐνι τις καὶ ἐν ἡμῖν παῖς Plat. Phaedo 77 E; ἐν οἷς τὸ ἐν οὐκ ἐνι Id. Parm. 158 C; ἃ δὲ ἐνι λέγειν Dem. 19. 6; δι' ὄργην γ' ἐνι φῆσαι Id. 527. 17, cf. 42. 20; ὡς ἐνι ἡδίστα in the pleasantest way possible, Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 9, cf. 3. 8, 4.

3. part. ἐνόν, used absol. (like ἐξόν), ἐνόν αὐτοῖς σώζεσθαι since it was in them, was possible for them, Hdn. 8. 3, cf. Luc. Anach. 9.

4. τὰ ἐνόντα all things possible, τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐνόντων εἰπεῖν the possible materials for a speech, Isocr. 104 D, cf. 229 E; τῶν ἐνόντων . . ἐν τῷ πράγματι Plat. Phaedr. 235 B; τῶν φαινομένων καὶ ἐνόντων τὰ κράτιστα ἐλέσθαι Dem. 292. 2; ἐκ τῶν ἐνόντων as well as one can under the circumstances, Id. 312. 20; so, πᾶν τὸ ἐνόν ἐκλέγων Thuc. 4. 59:—but also, b. τὰ ἐνόντα property, Plat. Rep. 488 C.

ἐνεῖργω, aor. ἐνεῖρξα, to skul up in, τῷ ταύρῳ Phalar. Ep. 50.

ἐνεῖρω, to entwine, enwreath, τέττιγας ταῖς θριξί Ael. V. H. 4. 22:—Pass., ἀνθερίκων ἐνερμέναν περὶ σχοίνοισι Hdt. 4. 190.

II. to insert, πῆχυν μεταξύ τιῶν Hipp. Art. 833; χεῖρας εἰς σφαίρας Dionys. 3 Bgk.

ἕνεκα or ἕνεκεν (the latter rare in Trag., Eur. Med. 999, 1086, 1114, and much less freq. in Prose), Ion. and poet. ἕνεκα or ἕνεκεν: ἕνεκε, Inscr. Lacon. in C. I. 1347, 1404, Cyzic. ib. 3655. 18: Aeol. ἕνεκα, Ib. 2183; cf. οὐνεκα:—Prep. with gen., mostly after its case; but also before, as in Il. 1. 94., 2. 377, and in later writers. When it follows its case, it is sometimes separated from it by several words, as in Hdt. 1. 90, Ar. Eccl. 105, 106.

1. on account of, for the sake of, because of, for, Lat. gratia, causa, Τρώων πόλιν . . ἧς εἶνεκ' ὀϊζύομεν κακὰ πολλὰ Il. 14. 89, etc.; ὕβριος εἶνεκα τῆσδε 1. 214; τοῦδ' ἕνεκα for this, Ib. 110; ὧν ἐν. wherefore, 20. 21; τίνος ἐν.; Aesch. Fr. 180; τοῦ ἐν. Plat. Prot. 310 B (cf. οὐνεκα); τῶν δὲ εἶνεκα, ὅπως . . , or ἵνα . . , Hdt. 8. 35, 40; κολακεύειν ἕνεκα μισθοῦ Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 17; διὰ νόσον ἕνεκα ὑγίειας by reason of sickness for the sake of health, Plat. Lys. 218 D, cf. Symp. 185 B; τὸ οὐ ἕνεκα (never τὸ οὐ ἕνεκεν) the final cause, Arist. Phys. 2. 2, 8, Metaph. 1. 3, 1, al.

2. with regard to, as far as regards, as for, ἐμοῦ γε ἕνεκα as far as depends on me, Ar. Ach. 365, Dem. 461. 12; τοῦ φυλάσσοντος εἶνεκεν Hdt. 1. 42; εἶνεκέν γε χρημάτων as for money, Id. 3. 122, etc.; ἕνεκά γε φιλονεκίας Plat. Rep. 548 D, cf. 329 B; ἐμπειρίας μὲν ἄρα ἕνεκα Ib. 582 D; ὁμοῖοι τοῖς τυφλοῖς ἂν ἦμεν ἕνεκά γε τῶν ἡμετέρων ὀφθαλμῶν Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 3:—cf. ἕκατι, οὐνεκα.

3. by means of, τέχνης εἶνεκα by force of art, cited from Anth.

4. pleon., ἀμφὶ οὐνεκα Soph. Ph. 554 (Dind. σοῦ νέα); ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἕνεκα as far as shouting went, Thuc. 8. 92, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 31; τινὸς χάριν ἕνεκα Plat. Legg. 701 D, cf. Polit. 302 B.

II. as Conjunct., for οὐνεκα (q. v.), because, h. Hom. Ven. 200, Call. Fr. 287, cf. Bion. 2. 7. 2. = ὀθούνεκα or ὅτι, that, Pind. 1. 8 (7). 69.

ἐνεκπλύνω, to wash off (dirt) in a thing, Polyzel. Δημ. 4.

ἐνελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω, Att. -ελάω:—to drive in or into, c. dat., ἐν δεινῷ σάκει ἤλασεν ἔγχος Il. 20. 259, cf. Pind. N. 10. 131; metaph., καρδιά κόντον Id. P. 8. 11:—Med. to drive in, of a chariot, Dio C. 49. 30.

ἐνελίσσω, to roll up in:—Med. to wrap oneself in, ἐν ἱματίῳ Hdt. 2. 95:—Pass. to be wrapped in, τινι Nic. Al. 287; ἐνελιγμένος τοὺς πόδας εἰς τι having one's feet wrapt in . . , Plat. Symp. 220 B.

ἐνεμα, τό, (ἐνίμη) an injection, clyster, Diosc. 2. 144.

ἐνεμέω, to vomit in, εἰς τι Hdt. 2. 172; τινι Anth. P. 7. 377.

ἐνενηκοντα, οἶ, αἶ, τά, indecl. ninety, Il. 2. 602, etc. (The form ἐννε- is common in late Mss., but the form with single ν, as in ἐνατος, ἐνάκις, is confirmed by the usage of Poets, and by Inscr., v. C. I. 2266. 25., 2852. 34, etc.)

ἐνενηκοντα-ετής, ἐς, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 7; contr. -ούτης, ον, App. Pun. 106:—ninety years old.

ἐνενηκοντά-πηχυς, ὁ, ἡ, ninety cubits long, Ath. 201 E.

ἐνένιπε (never ἐνένιπτε), v. sub ἐνίπτω.

ἐνένωτο, -νώκασι, Ion. for ἐνενόητο, -νοήκασι, v. νοέω.

ἐνεξεμέω, to vomit in, λεκανίῳ, Polyzel. Δημ. 4.

ἐνεξουσιάζω, to use or abuse one's power in, τοῖς βυθμοῖς Dion. H. de Comp. 19; τῇ γραφῇ Id. de Thuc. 8; ἐν τινι Ib. 24.

ἐνεορτάζω, to keep holiday in, Strabo 559, Plut. comp. Per. c. Fah. 1.

ἐνεός, also written ἐννεός, ἄ, ὄν, dumb, speechless, in Plato and Arist. mostly joined with κωφός, as Plat. Theaet. 206 D, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 16, Probl. 33. 1, Sens. 1, 12; acc. to Hesych., ὁ οὐτε ἀκούει, οὐτε λαλεῖ, deaf and dumb, as in Xen. An. 4. 5, 33:—Adv. -ῶς, Orac. ap. Polyæn. 6. 53.

2. like νῆπιος, senseless, stupid, Plat. Alc. 2. 140 D; in Aesch. Pers. 782, Herm. accepts the conj. of Meineke, ἐνεός ὧν ἐνεὰ φρονεῖ.

3. of things, useless, Hipp. 743 C. (Prob. the same word, except in pronunc., with ἀνεως, ἀνανος.)

ἐνεο-στασία, ἡ, a standing dumb, Ar. Rh. 3. 76.

ἐνεότης, ητος, ἡ, dumbness, Arist. Probl. 10. 40. 2. stupidity, Cratin. Πυτ. 9 Meineke.

ἐνεβ-φρων, ον, stupid, Panyas. ap. Stob. 164. 55 (Mss. νεύφρων).

ἐνεπάγομαι, Med. to make an irruption among, Aesop. 149.

ἐνεπάλοτο, v. sub ἐμπάλλω.

ἐνεπηρέάζω, = ἐπηρέάζω, ἐν., Poll. 7. 182., 8. 30.

ἐνεπιδείκνυμαι, Med. to display among, c. dat., Plut. 2. 90 E.

ἐνεπιδημέω, to sojourn in, Ael. V. H. 12. 52, Ath. 233 A, 361 F.

ἐνεπιρκέω, to forswear oneself by a god, Aeschin. 75. 1.

ἐνεπισκήπτομαι, Med. to claim any property which was in process of being confiscated by ἀπογραφῆ, (v. ἀπογραφῆ II. 2), ἐνεπισκήψατο ἐν τῇ οὐσίᾳ τῇ ἐκείνου ἐνοφειλούμενον αὐτῷ ἀργύριον Dem. 1197. fin., 1198. 5, 15; v. Harp., Poll. 8. 61:—the process was called ἐνεπίσκημμα, Harp.

ἐνέπω, lengthd. ἐννέπω, both forms in Hom. and Pind., in Att. Poets the latter only, except in lyr. passages of Eur., as Hipp. 573, 580, Heracl. 96, etc. The pres. is used by Hom. only in imperat. ἐννεπε, opt. ἐνέποιμι (Od. 17. 561), part. ἐνέπων, and 3 sing. impf. ἐννεπε; the pres. indic. not before Pind. To this must be added aor. 2 ἐνισπον, of which Hom. uses ἐνισπες (Il. 24. 388), ἐνισπε or -εν (2. 80., 6. 438), imperat. ἐνισπες, like σχές, θές (Il. 186., 14. 470, Od. 3. 101), but ἐνισπε (Od. 4. 642), subj. ἐνίσπω (Il. 11. 839), opt. ἐνίσποις, οι (Od. 4. 317, Il. 14. 107), inf. ἐνισπεῖν (Od. 4. 323): fut. ἐνισπήσω (Od. 5. 98) and ἐνίψω (v. sub fin.). A pres. ἐνίσπω is used in late Poets, as Dion. P. 391, Nic. Th. 522; but in correct writers the forms commonly referred to ἐνίσπω belong to aor. 2. Prob. only a lengthd. form *ἐπω, εἰπεῖν (v. sub fin.), to tell, tell of, relate, Διὸς δὲ σφ' ἐννεπε μῦθον Il. 8. 412; τὸν Ἐκτορι μῦθον ἐνισπες Il. 186; νημερτέα πάντ' ἐνέποντα Od. 17. 549; εἴ τινα μοι κληιδύνα πατρὸς ἐνίσποις if thou couldst tell me any tidings of my father, 4. 317; ἄνδρα μοι ἐννεπε tell me the tale of... I. 1; τίς τ' ἀριστος ἔην... σύ μοι ἐννεπε, Μοῦσα Il. 2. 761; μνηστήρων.. θάνατον καὶ κῆρ' ἐνέπουσα Od. 24. 414; τίς ἀριστος ἔην, σύ μοι ἐννεπε Il. 2. 761:—absol. to tell news or tales, πρὸς δὲ ἀλλήλους ἐνέποντες Od. 23. 301, cf. Soph. El. 1439:—often in Trag., who use ἐννέπω as a pres. to the aor. εἰπεῖν (the aor. ἐνισπεῖν only appears in imperat. ἐνισπε Aesch. Supp. 603, inf. ἐνισπεῖν Eur. Supp. 435); ἐνν. τινὶ ὡς... Soph. El. 1367.

2. simply to speak, μῦθοισι σκολοῖσι ἐνέπων Hes. Op. 192; and in Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 550, Soph. Tr. 402. 3. c. acc. et inf. to bid one do so and so, Pind. P. 9. 171, Soph. Aj. 764, O. T. 350, O. C. 932. 4. to call so and so, Pind. N. 6. 102; ἐνν. τινα δούλον Eur. H. F. 270. 5. = προσεννέπω, to address, τινα Soph. Aj. 764.

Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀνήνοθεν 15 sq., shews that in Hom. ἐνέπω, ἐννέπω, ἐνισπεῖν (with Subst. ἐνοπή) always mean to tell or relate; ἐνίπτω and ἐνίσσω (with Subst. ἐνίπή) always to reprove, upbraided, though Pind. and later Ep. used ἐνίπτω = ἐνέπω, v. sub voc.: ἐνίψω seems to be used as the fut. of both Verbs, of ἐνέπω in Od. 2. 137., Il. 147, of ἐνίπτω in Il. 7. 447. (For the Root, v. sub ἔσπον.)

ἐνεργάζομαι, fut. σομαι: Dep.:—to make or produce in, τι ἐν τινι Hipp. Vet. Med. 18; τί τινι Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 6., 4. 4, 15; ἐν. ἐκπληξεν Plat. Phil. 47 A; ἐν. δέος τινὶ Dem. 1396. 22; μοχθηρὰς συνθηρίας τινὶ Id. 1402. 14; εὐνοίαν ἐν τινι Polyb. 6. 2, 15, etc.:—aor. 1 ἐνεργάσθην in pass. sense, to be made or placed in... Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 5. 2. to work for hire in, of harlots, αἱ ἐνεργαζόμεναι, quae corpore quaestum faciunt in lupanari, Hdt. 1. 93, ubi v. Valck. (cf. ἐργάσιμος, ἐργαστήριον); ἐνεργ. τῇ οὐσίᾳ to trade with the property, Dem. 1087. 22; ἀλιεῖς ἐνεργαζόμενοι τοῖς τόποις Polyb. 10. 8, 7.

ἐνεργεία, ἡ, (ἐνεργής), act, action, operation, opp. to ἔξις habit, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, sq.: force, of things, Diod. 20. 95; energy, vividness, in speeches, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 2, sq. II. in the philos. of Arist. opp. to δύναμις, existence in action, actuality, Metaph. 8. 6, 1 sq.:—ἐνεργεία actually, opp. to δυνάμει, v. sub δύναμις IV:—ἐνεργεία is often not distinguishable from ἐντελέχεια; but that Arist. does distinguish them is plain from Phys. 3. 3, 1, Metaph. 8. 3, 9; both mean the actual existence of a thing, but ἐντελέχεια is the complete and absolute state consequent upon the ἐνεργεία, Trendelenb. de An. p. 297, Bonitz Metaph. 2. p. 387: ἐνεργεία is opp. also to ὕλη (matter capable of form), Metaph. 7. 2, 6; and = οὐσία, 7. 2, 1, etc.; v. Bonitz pp. 392 sq.

ἐνεργέω, to be in action or activity, to operate, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 2; esp. of mental activity, Id. Eth. N. 1. 10, 15, al.; so also in Med., often in N. T., Ep. Rom. 7. 5, al.:—Pass. to be the object of action, Arist. de An. 3. 2, 20, cf. Phys. 2. 3, 14. II. trans. to effect, execute, τι Polyb. 17. 14, 8, etc.:—Pass. to be actively carried on, ὁ πόλεμος ἐνεργεῖτο Id. 1. 13, 5; τὰ ἐνεργούμενα things executed, Id. 9. 12, 7: of mines, to be worked, Hyperid. Euxen. 45:—οἱ ἐνεργούμενοι persons possessed by an evil spirit, demoniacs, Eccl. III. euphem. for βινεῖν, in opere esse, Theocr. 4. 61; ἐν. τινα Alciphro 3. 55.

ἐνεργήμα, τό, an effect, operation, Polyb. 4. 8, 7, Diod. 4. 51. ἐνεργής, ἐς, later form of ἐνεργός, active, effective, ἐνεργῆ τὴν ἐφοδὸν ποιεῖσθαι Polyb. 11. 32, 8; μηχαναί Diod. 17. 44, etc.:—Comp. ἐνεργέστερος more effective, πρὸς τι Arist. Top. 1. 12: Sup. -τατος, Diod. 1. 88. II. of land, productive, Plut. Sol. 31.

ἐνεργητέος, α, ov, verb. Adj. to be done, Plut. 2. 1034 C. ἐνεργητικός, ἡ, ὄν, adie to act upon, acting upon, τινός Arist. Phys. 3. 3, 1, Metaph. 10. 9, 13. II. active, Polyb. 12. 28, 6; ἐν. ῥῆμα an active verb, Dion. H. de Thuc. 7:—Adv. -κῶς, in the active voice, A. B. 7. ἐνεργμός, ὁ, a way of playing on the lyre, Phryn. Com. Kouν. 1. ἐνεργο-βάπτω, to step vehemently, to pass wonderfully from one thing to another, εἰς τι Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 3.

ἐνεργο-λαβέω, to make profit of a thing, Aeschin. 75. 1. ἐνεργός, ὄν, at work, working, active, busy, Hdt. 8. 36, etc.; ζῶα ἐν., opp. to ἀκίνητα, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 4; δικασταὶ ἐνεργοὶ ὄντες engaged in business, Plat. Legg. 674 B; ὅπως ἂν ἐνεργοὶ ᾧσι that they may begin business, Dem. 925. 8; ἐνεργὸς περὶ τι Polyb. 3. 17, 4: of soldiers, ships, etc., effective, fit for service, Thuc. 3. 17, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 23; ἐν. προσβολή a vigorous attack, Polyb. 4. 63, 8; ἐν. ὕσσοι effective javelins, Id. 1. 40, 12; ἐν. ποιεῖσθαι τὴν πορείαν to march with rapidity, Id. 5. 8, 3. II. of land, in work, productive, opp. to ἀργός, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 19, cf. 5. 4, 25, Hell. 4. 4, 1, Hier. 11, 4; πεδῖον πολλαῖς ἐνεργῶν μυριάσι producing enough for multitudes, Plut. Caes. 58; so of mines, Xen. Vect. 4, 2; ἐν. χρήματα employed capital, which brings in a return, Dem. 815. 15, cf. 816. 14; and, ἐν. ποιεῖν to put out to interest, Id. 1291. fin. III. Adv. ἐνεργῶς with activity, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 11.—Cf. ἐνεργής.

ἐνερέιδω, fut. σω, to thrust in, μοχλὸν.. ὀφθαλμῶ ἐνέρισαν Od. 9. 383; δακτύλους Hipp. Art. 800; βέλος ἐνερεισθὲν τοῖς ὀστέοις Plut. 2. 341 D:—to apply, ἐν δὲ πλατὺν ὤμον ἐρεῖσεν Ap. Rh. 1. 1198:—metaph. to fix upon, τὴν ὕψιν τινὶ Plut. 2. 586 C; τὸν θυμὸν Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 230 D; τὴν ψυχὴν Luc. Nigr. 7:—Med., ἐνερεισάμενος πέτρα γόνυ his own knee, Theocr. 7. 7; cf. Orph. Arg. 1094. II. intr. to lean, lie in or on, στομάχῳ Diosc. 3. 26; so in Med., Ap. Rh. 1. 428.

ἐνέρισσις, εως, ἡ, a forcing in, pressure, Hipp. 745 C. ἐνερευόμαι, Dep. to belch on one, Nic. Th. 185:—also in aor. 2 act., ἐμοίγε.. τυροῦ κάκιστον.. ἐνήρῳγεν Ar. Vesp. 913. ἐνερευθής, ἐς, somewhat ruddy, Polyb. 32. 9, 8, Luc. Imag. 7. ἐνερευθόμαι, Dep. to be somewhat ruddy, Nic. Th. 511, 871. ἐνερθε, before a vowel -θεν; Dor. ἐνερθα, ap. A. B. 563; also shortened, metri grat., νέρθε and -θεν: (from ἐν, ἐνερ-ει, cf. ὑπέρ, ὑπερθε): I. Adv., from beneath, up from below, αὐτὰρ ἐν. Ποσειδάων ἐτίναξε Il. 20. 57; πέμψατ' ἐνερθεν ψυχὴν εἰς φῶς Aesch. Pers. 630; τὴνδ' ἐπεμψαν νέρθεν, ἐς φάος Eur. Alc. 1139, cf. 985; v. ἀνακαλούμενον Id. Hel. 966. 2. without sense of motion, beneath, below, ἐν. πύδες καὶ χεῖρες ὑπερθε Il. 13. 75, cf. 78; ραίνοντο δὲ νέρθε κονίη [ἵπποι] Il. 282, cf. 535, etc.; πρόσπα τε ν. τε γούνα Od. 20. 352:—esp. of the nether world, οἱ ἐνερθε θεοὶ the gods below, Lat. dii inferi, Il. 14. 274; τοῖς ἐν. νεκροῖς Soph. Ant. 25, cf. El. 1069; κοίταν ἔχει v. Id. O. C. 1707; also, ἐνερθ' ὑπὸ γῆς, ὑπὸ γᾶν Hes. Th. 720, Pind. P. 9. 142; τοῖς.. ν., κἀπὶ γῆς ἄνω Soph. O. T. 416:—below, i. e. in the vale, Eur. Bacch. 752; βαίων δ' ἐν. Soph. Ph. 20. II. as Prep. with gen., before or after its case, beneath, below, ἀγκῶνος ἐν. Il. 11. 252, cf. 234; γαίης v. καὶ.. θαλάσσης 14. 204; v. γῆς Od. 11. 302; ἐνερθ' Ἄϊδεω Il. 8. 16; so in Trag., γῆς ἐν. ἐς φάος Aesch. Pers. 222, Eur. Phoen. 505; but also v. γῆς, simply of one buried, Soph. Fr. 603. 2. subject to, in the power of, ἐχθρῶν ἐν. ὄντα Id. Ph. 666.—Never found in correct Att. Prose; but used by Hdt., ἐν. τῆς λίμνης 2. 13; absol., 1. 91; also in Inscr. Att. in C. I. 1034, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 11, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 4.

ἐνερξίς, εως, ἡ, = ἐνεργίς, ἐνεργμός, E. M. 340. 2, Hesych. ἐνεροί, ων, οἱ, Lat. inferi, those below, those beneath the earth, used alike of the dead and the gods below, ἐνεροῖσιν ἀνάσσαν Il. 15. 188, Hes. Th. 850; ἀναξ ἐνέρων Il. 20. 61, etc.; βασιλεὺς ἐνέρων Aesch. Pers. 629; ἐνέρων ἀρωγός, i. e. of the murdered Agamemnon, Eur. Or. 1391; οἱ ἐνεροί Plat. Rep. 387 B. (The Root is ἐν, in, inner, whence also ἐνερθε, ἐνέρτερος, -τατος (νέρθε νέρτερος), by analogy of ὑπέρ ὑπερθε ὑπέρτερος -τατος. The Lat. inferi, opp. to superi, presents a tempting analogy; but the f in that word puts this analogy out of the question.)

ἐνερό-χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, cadaverous, Alciphro 1. 3. ἐνερσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνέρω) a fitting in, fastening, ἐνέρσει χρυσῶν τεττίγων, used by the Athen. women to fasten up their hair, Thuc. 1. 6. ἐνέρτερος, α, ov, Comp. of ἐνεροί, lower, of the nether world, οἵπερ ἐν. εἰσι θεοὶ Il. 15. 225; οἱ ἐν. = ἐνεροί, Aesch. Cho. 286: c. gen., ἦσθα ἐν. Οὐρανίωνων below them, Il. 5. 898.—The post-Hom. form was νέρτερος, q. v.

ἐνέρυθος, ov, = ἐνερευθής, reddish, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6. ἐνεσία, ἡ, (ἐνίημι) a suggestion, only used in Ep. form ἰνεσία: dat. pl., with gen. pers., κείνης ἰνεσίησι at her suggestion, Il. 5. 894; Γαίης ἰνν. Hes. Theog. 494, Ap. Rh., etc.; ἰπ' ἰνεσίησι Q. Sm. 3. 475: gen. pl. ἰνεσιῶων, Ap. Rh. 3. 1364. ἐνεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνίημι) a putting or letting in, φύσης Hipp. Art. 815: an injecting, cited from Paul. Aeg.; cf. ἐνεμα. ἐνεστιάομαι, Dep. to give an entertainment in, Luc. Amor. 12. ἐνετή, ἡ, (ἐνετός) = περόνη, a pin, brooch, Il. 14. 180, Call. Fr. 149. ἐνετήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἐνίημι) a clyster-syringe, Med.; cf. ἐνεμα. II. an engine of war to hurl missiles, Philo Belop. 91. ἐνετός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἐνίημι, sent in, injected, Med. II. suborned, App. Civ. 1. 22, Mithr. 59, and prob. 1. Xen. An. 7. 6, 41. ἐνευδαιμονέω, to be happy in, Thuc. 2. 44, Diod. Exc. 601. 3. ἐνευδιάω, to float in the clear sky, ἐνευδιῶν πτερύγεσσι Ap. Rh. 2. 935. ἐνευδοκιμέω, to gain glory in another's ill fortune, ὅτῳ τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀτυχήματα ἐνευδοκιμεῖν ἀπέκειτο Dem. 294. 13, cf. Plut. 2. 71 A. 2. to enjoy repute with another, Ael. V. H. 8. 12. ἐνεύδω, fut. -ευδήσω, to sleep in or on, χλαῖναν.. καὶ κῶεα, τοῖσιν ἐνεύδεν Od. 20. 95, cf. 3. 350, al.

ἐνευημερέω, to be lucky in, τινι Plut. 2. 289 D, 665 D. ἐνευθηνέομαι, Pass. to abound in, Schol. Ar. Pl. 586, Phot. ἐνευκαιρέω, to pass one's time in, διαβολαῖς Philo 2. 522, cf. 1. 387. ἐνευλογέομαι, Pass. to be blessed in, τῷ σπέρμασι σοῦ Act. Ap. 3. 25; ἐν σοί Ep. Gal. 3. 8. ἐνευνάζομαι, Pass. to sleep in, Nic. Fr. 33. ἐνεύναιος, ov, (εὐνή) on which one sleeps, ἐσπόρεσεν δ' ἐπὶ δέρμα.. ἐνεύναιον a skin to sleep on, Od. 14. 51; χήτει ἐνευναίων for want of bed-furniture, 16. 35 (where others take it as masc., for want of people to sleep there). ἐνευπαθέω, = εὐπαθέω ἐν.. Liban. 1. 359. ἐνευρίσκω, to discover in, Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 5;—ἐνεύρες is restored by Hartung for ἂν εὐρες in Soph. Aj. 1144. ἐνευστομέω, to sing sweetly in, τοῖς ἄλσεσι Philostr. 870. ἐνευσχημονέω, = εὐσχημονέω ἐν.. Hierocl. p. 46. ἐνευσχολέω, to amuse oneself in or with, τινι Luc. Amor. 35. ἐνευτύχέω, = εὐτυχέω ἐν.. Aristid. 1. p. 111. ἐνευφραίνομαι, = εὐφραίνομαι ἐν.. LXX (Prov. 8. 31). ἐνεύχομαι, to insert a prayer, C. I. 2448. 1, 14. ἐνευωχέομαι, = εὐωχέομαι ἐν.. Synes. p. 183. ἐνεχθήσομαι, ἐνέχθητι, ἐνεχθείην, ἐνεχθῶ, ἐνεχθῆναι, v. sub φέρω. ἐνεχυράζω, fut. ἄσω, to take a pledge from one, τινός Lcx ap. Dem. 518,

1, cf. Plat. Ax. 367 B. 2. c. acc. rei, to take in pledge, Dem. 762. 4, Aeschin. 56. 42, Dion. H. 6. 29; absol., Polyb. 6. 37. 8 (ubi male ἐνεχυριόζων):—Pass., ἐνεχυράζομαι τὰ χρήματα to have one's goods seized for debt, Ar. Nub. 241:—Med. to have security given one, take it for oneself, τόκου for interest, Ib. 35: to seize as a pledge, Id. Eccl. 567. ἐνεχυρασία, ἡ, a taking property in pledge, security taken, a pledge, Plat. Legg. 949 D, C. I. 93. 7., 104. 12; ἐν. ποιείσθαι Dem. 1162. 12., 1163. 25. ἐνεχυρασμα, τό, a pledge, thing pawned, LXX (Exod. 22. 26), Apoll. Lex. Hom.

ἐνεχυρασμός, ὁ, = ἐνεχυρασία, Plut. Coriol. 5. ἐνεχυραστός, ἡ, ὄν, seizable for debt, C. I. 2448. v. 21. ἐνεχυριάζω, -ιασμός, incorrect forms of ἐνεχυράζω, -ασμός. ἐνεχυρίος, ὄν, pledged, Epist. Socr. 9. ἐνεχυρον, τό, (ἐχυρός) a pledge, surety, security, ἐν. ἀποδεικνύειν and υποτιθέναι to offer a pledge, Hdt. 2. 136; ἐνέχυρα ἀποδιδόναι Andoc. 28. 27; λαμβάνειν Ib. 23, Xen. An. 7. 6, 23; ἐνέχυρα βία φέρειν Antiph. 142. 35; ἐνέχυρον φέρειν τῶν γειτόνων Hermipp. Θε. 4; ἐν. τιθέναι τι to make a thing a pledge, put it in pawn, Ar. Pl. 451, cf. Eccl. 755; ἐν. κείται Plat. Legg. 820 E; ἐπ' ἐνεχυρῶ δοῦναι to give on security, Dem. 1185. 12; ἐκ τῶν ἐν. τῶν ἀφληκτῶν τὴν δίκην from the forfeited pledges, C. I. 158 A. 24.—In Att. Law, ἐνέχυρον or ἐνέχυρα were properly goods which the creditor was allowed to take as security, being commonly used of movables; whereas ὑποθήκη properly denoted real property (but also slaves or ships) mortgaged to the creditor: v. Att. Proc. 504 sq.

ἐνέχω: fut. ἐνέξω or ἐνσχῆσω:—to hold or keep fast within, χόλον ἐνέχειν τινί to lay up, cherish inward wrath at one, Hdt. 1. 118., 6. 119; v. II. 2.

II. Pass., with fut. and aor. med. (v. infr.), to be held, caught, fettered, entangled in, like Lat. teneri, c. dat., τῇ πάγῃ Hdt. 2. 121, 2, cf. Xen. An. 7. 4, 17; ἐν τοῖς τῆς νεῶς σκεύεσι Plat. Lach. 183 E.

2. metaph., ἐνέχεσθαι ἀπορίσιν Hdt. 1. 190; φιλοτιμία Eur. I. A. 527; also, ἐν. ἐν ἀγεί Hdt. 6. 56; ἐν κακῷ Id. 9. 37, cf. Lys. 94. 40; ἐν θανάτῳ ἐνέσχετο was seized with wonder, Hdt. 7. 128. 3. to be obnoxious, liable or subject to, οὐ δίκαιος Ζεὺς ἐνέξεται λόγοις Aesch. Supp. 169, as emended by Pors., cf. Andoc. 7. 5; often in legal forms, ἐπάρῳ κ' ἐνέχοιτο τῶνταῦτ' ἐγραμμένῳ (sic) Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 11; so, ἐν. ἀρᾷ Διὸς Plat. Legg. 881 D; ζῆμιά, αἰτία Ib. 935 C, Crito 52 A; ἐνέχεσθαι ἐπιτιμίαις Dem. 1231. 15; ἐν τοῖς ἐπιτιμίαις Aeschin. 78. 41; νόμῳ Plat. Gracch. 10; ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς νόμοις Plat. Legg. 762 D; νοθεία in an imputation of bastardy, Plut. Them. 1: cf. ἐνοχος.

4. in good sense, ἐνέχεσθαι ἀγγελία to meet with a message, Pind. P. 8. 70.

5. absol. to stand still, Plat. Theaet. 147 D. III. intr. to enter in, pierce, εἰς τι Xen. Cyn. 10, 7; κατὰ τὸ ἴνιον Plut. Pomp. 71.

2. to press upon, be urgent against, τινί LXX (Gen. 49. 23), Ev. Marc. 6. 19, Luc. 11. 53.

ἐνέψημα, τό, a thing boiled or infused, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1. ἐνεψήτειον, verb. Adj. one must boil in, infuse, Arctae. ibid.

ἐνεψίημα, τό, a plaything, Nic. Al. 233. [i metri grat.]

ἐνέψω, to boil in or among, Nic. Al. 71, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.

ἐνέψωσα, aor. I of ἐνωθῆω, Ar. Rh.

ἐνζέεννυμι, to boil in, πήγανον ἐνεζέσθη Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2.

ἐνζεύγνυμι, fut. -ζεύξω, to yoke in, bind, involve in, ἀνάγκαις ταῖσδ' ἐνέζευγμαί Aesch. Pr. 108; τί ποτέ μ' .. ἐνέζευξας .. ἐν πημοσύναις; (so Herm.) Ib. 578.

II. to bind fast, ἀρθρα Soph. O. T. 718: to yoke, ἐνιζευχθέντες ταῦροι Ar. Rh. 1. 686.

ἐνζωγράφω, to paint in or on, v. l. Plat. Phileb. 40 A, Tzetz.

ἐνη, v. sub ἐνος.

ἐνη καὶ νέα, etc.: v. sub ἐνος.

ἐνηβάω, to spend one's youth in, Longus 3. 13.

II. of plants, to flourish in, νάπαισι δ' ἀνθέριμος ἐνηβᾷ Cratin. Incert. 135, cf. Nic. ap. Ath. 370 A, and v. ἐγκαθηβάω.

ἐνηβητήριον, τό, a place of amusement, Hdt. 2. 133, ubi v. Valck.

ἐνηβος, ὄν, in the prime of youth, Schol. Theocr. 8. 3: cf. ἐφηβος.

ἐνήδομαι, Pass. to rejoice in, τινι Schol. Il. 8. 51, Hesych.

ἐνήδονος, ὄν, (ἡδονή) full of joy, delightful, Schol. Eur. 535, etc.

ἐνηδύνω, to cheer, gratify, τὰς ἀκοάς Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 3.

ἐνηδύπαθῆω, = ἡδυπαθῆω ἐν .., Philo 2. 326.

ἐνηεῖη, ἡ, (ἐνηῆς) kindness, gentleness, νῦν τις ἐνηεῖης Πατροκλῆος .. μνησάσθω Il. 17. 670, cf. Opp. H. 5. 519.

ἐνῆεν, Ep. 3 sing. impf. of ἐνειμι II.

ἐνηῆς, ἐς, Ep. Adj. kind, gentle, in Il. only of Patroclus (cf. ἐνηεῖη), ἐταῖρον .. ἐνηῆα τε κρατερόν τε Il. 17. 204; ἐτάριοι ἐνηῆος ὅστ' ἄρα λευκά 23. 352: so, ἐταῖρον ἐνηῆα, of Athena, Od. 8. 200; φιλύττος ἐνηῆος Hes. Th. 651; nom. ἐνηῆς, Epigr. Gr. 566. 8., 906. 5; pl. ἐνηῆες Opp. C. 2. 89; ἐνηῆες Id. H. 2. 644. (Cf. ἀπηῆς, πρυσῆς.)

ἐνήλατον, τό, (ἐνελαύνω) anything driven in: as Subst., ἐνήλατα (sc. ζύλα), τά, I. the four beams which make the frame of a bedstead, Lat. spondae, Soph. Fr. 295, Philo 1. 666, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 132.

II. the rounds of a ladder, which are fixed in the poles or sides, κλιμακος ξεστ' ἐνήλατων βάθρα Eur. Phoen. 1179; ἀκρα κλιμακῶν ἐνήλατα Id. Supp. 729.

III. ἀξόνων ἐνήλατα the pins driven into the axle, linchpins, Eur. Hipp. 1235.

ἐνήλικος, ὄν, = sq., C. I. 1625. 51, Plut. Cato Ma. 24, etc.

ἐνήλιξ, ἰκος, ὄ, ἡ, of age, in the prime of manhood, Jo. Chrys.

ἐνηλλαγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. ἐναλλάσσω, reversely, Hesych.

ἐνηλώω, to nail to, Cels. ap. Orig. 6. p. 298.

ἐνηλύσιος, ὄν, (ἡλύσιον II) struck by lightning: ἐνηλύσια, τά, places set apart from worldly uses, because a thunderbolt has fallen there, Lat. bidentalio, Aesch. Fr. 15; cf. E. M. 341. 5, Hesych., Herm. Opusc. 7. 209.

ἐνήλωσις, εὼς, ἡ, an ornamental nail, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B.

ἐνήμαι, properly pf. of ἐνέζομαι, to be seated in, ἴν' ἐνήμεθα πάντες Od. 4. 272, cf. Theocr. 22. 44; θάκοις .. ἐνήμενοι Eur. Fr. 793.

ἐνημερεύω, to spend the day in, τινί Diod. 17. 70, Excerpt. 523. 72.

ἐνημμένος, ἡ, ὄν, part. pf. pass. from ἐνάπτω.

ἐνήνοθε, only found in compds. The word points to a Root *ἐνέθω, to be in, as ἀνήνοθε points to *ἀνέθω (q. v.), to rise up. It is in form a redupl. pf., but in sense always impf., except once in the form ἐπενήνοθε (v. infr.):

I. ἐπ-ἐνήνοθε, in Hom. only thrice; of Thersites' head, ψεδνῆ ἐπ. λάχνη a thin coat of downy hair grew thereon, Il. 2. 219; of a cloak, οὐλλῆ ἐπ. λάχνη a thick pile was on it, 10. 134; c. acc., of the ambrosial unguent, οἷα θεοῦ ἐπ. αἶν ἐντας such as is on the gods, Od. 8. 365, cf. h. Hom. Ven. 62; so in Nic. Al. 509, c. dat. to stick to:—in Ar. Rh. 4. 276, of Time, πολὺς ἐπ. αἰών was thereon, i. e. had passed.

II. κατ-ἐνήνοθε, to be over, lie upon, only in Hes. Sc. 269, κόνις κατ. ὤμους; and h. Hom. Cer. 279, κόμαι κατ. ὤμους (where the Verb is in sing., as if κόμαι were a noun of multitude).

III. παρ-ἐνήνοθε, to be near, only in late Ep., ἡμετέρη τοῖη παρ. μῆτις such was our plan therein, Ar. Rh. 1. 664; πυρετὸς παρ. γυίοις Orph. Lith. 628, ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαί, v. sub φέρω.

ἐνηρεμέω, = ἡρεμέω ἐν .., Philo 2. 140, Heliou. 1. 18.

ἐνήρης, ἐς, with oars, ναῦς Plut. Brut. 28, Sull. 24, etc.: cf. διήρης.

ἐντρίθμος, ὄν, Ion. for ἐνόριθμος:—but in Call. Fr. 127, intimate, friendly, as if from ἀριθμός; Hesych. has ἐναριθμία φῖλα, συνήθη.

ἐνησυχάζω, fut. ἄσω, = ἡσυχάζω ἐν .., to be quiet in, Chion. Ep. 16, Philo 2. 140.

ἐνηχέω, to sound in, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6: c. dat. to echo to, Plut. 2. 589 D.

2. to teach by voice, word of mouth, like κατηχέω, Eccl. ἐνήχημα, τό, a sound in a thing, Iambl. V. Pyth. 65: doctrine, Eccl.

ἐνηχος, ὄν, sounding within, of wind-instruments, opp. to ἐγχορδος, Ath. 636 C; ἐν. ὕδατα Philostr. 266.

ἐνθα, (ἐν) Adv.: I. Demonstr., 1. of Place, there, Lat. ibi, Hom., etc.:—also with Verbs of motion, thither, Lat. illuc (cf. ἐνθάδε), Il. 13. 23., 14. 340, Od. 3. 295., 6. 47., 12. 5:—ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα here and there, hither and thither, thither and back, Lat. hic illuc, huc illuc, 2. 213, etc.; also, ἢ ἐνθ' ἢ ἐνθα 10. 574:—rare in Att. Poets, as Aesch. Supp. 34; but used in Att. Prose in such phrases as ἐνθα μὲν .., ἐνθα δὲ .., in one place .., in another .., Plat. Symp. 211 A.

2. of Time, thereupon, then, just then, Hom., etc.; he has also ἐνθα δ' ἔπειτα and thereupon, even then, Od. 7. 196., 10. 516; ἐνθα δὴ here then, hereupon, and so, Hdt. 1. 59, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 39:—the reference to Time often disappears, as in our then, and Lat. ibi, e. g. Od. 1. 11., 2. 82.

II. Relat., 1. of Place, where, Lat. ubi, Il. 1. 610., 9. 194, etc.; ἐνθα, ἐνθα .., Hes. Sc. 334, Theocr. 8. 45; also, ἐνθα τε Il. 2. 594., 5. 305; ἐνθα περ, v. sub ἐνθαπερ; c. gen., γαίης ἐνθα .. in that spot of earth, in which .., Soph. Aj. 659; ἐνθα πημάτων κυρῶ at what point of misery I am, Eur. Tro. 680:—with Verbs of motion, whither, Lat. quo, Soph. El. 1099; also, to the place where .., Id. Ph. 1466; at the place whence .., Id. El. 436, cf. Aj. 4, Tr. 237, 659, Xen. Occ. 18, 1:—rarely in indirect questions, for ὅπου, Αἴγισθον ἐνθ' ἤκηκεν ἱστορῶ Soph. El. 110.

2. of Time, when, Xen. An. 5. 1, 1; ἔστιν ἐνθα, Lat. est ibi, sometimes, Soph. El. 1042, cf. O. T. 316; ἐνθα τοῦ χρόνου at which point of time, Ael. V. H. 10. 18.

ἐνθάδε, Adv.: I. of Place, thither, hither, Lat. illuc, huc, Od. 15. 492, etc., Soph. Ph. 304, 377, Thuc. 6. 36.

2. in Att. more commonly like ἐνθα, here or there, Lat. hic, ἐνθάδε αὐτοῦ Ar. Vesp. 765; οἱ ἐνθάδε those here, opp. to οἱ κάτω, Pind. O. 2. 104, Aesch. Supp. 923, Soph. Ant. 75, Plat. Gorg. 525 B (cf. ἐκεῖ); also the people of this country, Soph. O. C. 42; τοῖς ἐνθάδ' αὐτοῦ Ib. 78; τις τῶν ἐνθάδ' αὐτοῦ Eupol. Incert. 1. 4:—τὰ ἐνθάδε, opp. to τὰ ἐκεῖ, Thuc. 6. 17.

II. of circumstances, in this case or state, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 17; so, ἐνθάδ' ἦκων having come to this point, Soph. Ph. 377; c. gen., ἐνθάδε τοῦ πάθους at this stage of my suffering, Ib. 899.

2. of Time, here, now, οὐτ' ἐνθάδ' ὄρων οὐτ' ὀπίσω neither the present nor the future, Id. O. T. 488, cf. O. C. 992, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 4.—Cf. sq.

ἐνθαδί, Att. strengthd. for foreg., Ar. Pl. 54, Lys. 1010, Eupol. Αἴγ. 9, etc.

ἐνθάδιος, α, ὄν, on the spot, present, Byz.

ἐνθακῆω, to sit in or on, τοῖς σοῖς θρόνοις Soph. El. 267, cf. O. C. 1293.

ἐνθακῆσις [α], εὼς, ἡ, a sitting in, ἡλίου διπλῆ πόρεστιν ἐνθ. a twofold seat in the sun, i. e. both at morn and evening, Soph. Ph. 18.

ἐνθαλασσεύω, Att. -τεύω, to be or live at sea, Ael. N. A. 9. 63.

ἐνθαλάσσιος, Att. -πτος, ὄν, = sq., ναῦς Soph. Fr. 379.

ἐνθαλάσσιος, Att. -πτος, ὄν, in or by the sea, Athenio Mach. 9.

ἐνθάλλω, to warm in, Diod. 2. 52:—Pass. to glow with love, Soph. Fr. 421, where Valck. restores ἐνθ. (for ἐκθ.) from A. B. 40. 20.

ἐνθᾶνᾶτῶ, to condemn to death, Philoch. ap. Dion. H. de Dinarch. 3.

ἐνθαπερ, Adv. there where, where, stronger form of ἐνθα, Il. 13. 524, Hdt. 1. 14, Trag., etc.: whither, Soph. Ph. 515.

ἐνθάπτω, to bury in a place, C. I. 2839. 10, al.:—Pass., aor. 2 ἐνετάφην Aeschin. 14. 14, Diod. 1. 66, C. I. 2824, al.; part. ἐνθαφεῖς (sic) Ib. 2839. 11: fut. 2 ἐντάφῆσομαι Ib. 2826, Plut. Dio 43.

ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθεῦτεν, Ion. for ἐνταῦθα, ἐντεῦθεν.

ἐνθαῖζω, to be inspired, Hdt. 1. 63, Luc. Alex. 13:—also in Med., Plut. 2. 623 C, etc.: cf. ἐνθουσιάζω.

ἐνθεαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inspired, dub. ap. Plat. Legg. 682 A. Adv. -κῶς, Luc. Amor. 14.

ἐνθεμα, τό, a thing put in, a graft, Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 7.

II. a deposit, of money placed in the hands of bankers, C. I. 3599. 13.

ἐνθεματίζω, to graft in, engraft, Geop. 10. 23, 4.

ἐνθεματισμός, ὄ, a grafting in, inserting, νοῦ Clem. Al. 154.

ἐνθέμεν, poët. aor. 2 inf. of ἐντίθημι.

ἐνθέμιον, τό, *the cabin*, etc. on the poop of a ship, Poll. 1. 90.
 ἐνθεν, (ἐν) Adv.: I. Demonstr., Lat. *inde*, *thence*, 1. of Place, often in Hom.: also in tracing pedigrees, γένος δ' ἐμοὶ ἐνθεν, ὄθεν σοί II. 4. 58; ἐνθεν μὲν .., ἐτέρωθι δέ .., on the one side and the other, Od. 12. 235, cf. 59; αἱ μὲν ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς, αἱ δ' ἐνθεν Eur. Hec. 1152; ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν on this side and on that, Lat. *hinc illinc*, Hdt. 4. 175, Plat., etc.; ἐνθεν τε καὶ ἐνθεν Thuc. 7. 81; ἐνθεν μὲν .., ἐνθεν δέ .., on one side .., on the other .., Xen. An. 3. 5, 7; ἐνθεν μὲν .., ἐξ εὐωνύμων δέ .., Hdt. 1. 72; ἐνθεν μὲν .., ἐκατέρωσε δέ .., Plat. Soph. 224 A:—c. gen., ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν τῶν τροχῶν on both sides of .., Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 30, cf. An. 4. 3, 28. 2. of Time, *thereupon*, *thereafter*, II. 13. 741; τὰ δ' ἐνθεν *what follows*, Aesch. Ag. 247; τὸ δ' ἐνθεν Soph. O. C. 476. 3. of occasion, *thence*, *from that point*, ἐνθεν ἐλὼν [τὴν ἀοιδίην] *inde exorsus*, Od. 8. 500, cf. Diog. L. 1. 102 (vulg. ἐνθεν .. ἐλθὼν ἔφη); *from that cause or circumstance*, Eur. Tro. 951. II. Relat., for ὄθεν, 1. of Place, Lat. *unde*, *whence*, δέπα, ἐνθεν ἔπιον *from which* .., 19. 62, cf. 4. 220; often answering to the Adv. ἐνθα, as, ὁ μὲν ἐνθα καθέζετο, ἐνθεν ἀνέστη Ἐρμείας in the spot *from which* .., 5. 195:—of origin, τὸ κέρδος ἐνθεν οἰστέον Soph. Ant. 310; ἐνθεν ἦν γεγῶς (Horace, *unde nil majus generatur*, Virg. *genus unde Latinum*), Id. O. T. 1393, cf. 1485: *to the place, whence*, Xen. An. 2. 3, 6; so, in speaking, ἐπάνειμι ἐνθεν .. ἐξέβην Id. Hell. 6. 5, 1, cf. Oec. 6, 1. 2. of occasion, *whence*, like Lat. *unde*, Ἄρει .., ἐνθεν ἔστ' ἐπ' ἀννυμῶς πέτρα πάγος τ' Ἄρειος Aesch. Eum. 689, cf. Eur. El. 38, etc.
 ἐνθεναρίζω, = ἐγχειρέω (ἐγχειρίζω?), Hesych.
 ἐνθένδε, Adv. *hence*, Lat. *hinc*, II. 8. 527, Od. 11. 69, and Att.: *from this quarter*, i. e. *from people here*, Soph. O. T. 125; τὰ δίκαια ἐνθ. λαμβάνειν i. e. *from you*, Xen. An. 7. 7, 17; καλῶς τὰ γ' ἐνθένδ' all's well on this side, Eur. Or. 1277; opp. to ἐκείθεν, Plat. Phaedr. 229 B; μαθήσει ἐνθένδε Id. Polit. 289 D; ἐνθ. ποθέν Id. Euthyd. 275 D, Symp. 178 A; ἐνθένδ' αὐτόθεν *from this very city*, Ar. Ach. 116:—with Verbs of Motion, just like ἐνθάδε, τοὺς ἐνθένδε ἐκείσε πορεύσαι *to carry those here thither*, Plat. Phaedo 107 E, cf. Apol. 40 C, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 16; ὁ ἐνθ. στρατός *the army from this place*, i. e. *the Athen. army*, Eur. Supp. 695. 2. of Time or Consequence *from that time*, Thuc. 2. 1; τὸ ἐνθένδε or τὸ ἐνθένδε, *thereafter*, Soph. Ph. 895, Eur. Med. 1167, I. T. 91; τὰ ἐνθένδε *what followed, the event*, Soph. O. T. 1267, El. 1307, Eur. Heracl. 279; ὁ ἐνθ. λόγος Id. Tro. 931; ἐνθ. *from the following point of view*, Plat. Theaet. 178 A.
 ἐνθενδί, Att. strengthd. for foreg., Ar. Lys. 429.
 ἐνθεός, ον, in later Prose contr. ἐνθους (App. Hisp. 18, Philo 2. 124):—*full of the god, inspired, possessed*, ἐνθ. γυναῖκες, of the Bacchantes, Soph. Ant. 964; ἐνθεός Ἄρει possessed by him, Aesch. Theb. 497; ἐκ Πανός Eur. Hipp. 141; ὑπὸ τοῦ ἔρωτος Xen. Symp. 1, 10:—c. gen. rei, ἐνθεός τέχνης *gifted of heaven with prophetic art*, Aesch. Eum. 17:—ἐνθ. πρὸς ἀρετὴν *inspired with a love for it*, Plat. Symp. 179 A. II. of divine frenzy, *inspired by the god*, τέχναι Aesch. Ag. 1209; *μαντική* Plat. Phaedr. 244 B; *μαντεῖαι* Id. Tim. 72 B; *ποίησις* Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 11:—τὸ ἐνθεόν *inspiration*, Plut. 2. 752 C:—Adv. ἐνθέως, Menand. Monost. 229, App. Hisp. 26.
 ἐνθερίζω, *to spend summer in a place*, Poll. 1. 62.
 ἐνθερμαίνω, *to heat*:—Pass., ἐνθερμάνται πόψω *is heated by passion*, Soph. Tr. 368; cf. ἐνθάλω.
 ἐνθερμος, ον, *hot*, Hipp. 1180 E, Plut. 2. 951 E. 2. metaph. *hot, fervid*, διάνοια Arist. Physiogn. 2, 9, cf. 3, 14:—Adv. -ως, Eust. Opusc. 4. 28.
 ἐνθεσί-δουλος, ὁ, = ψωμόδουλος, Com. ap. Hesych.
 ἐνθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐντίθημι) *a putting in, insertion*, Plat. Crat. 426 C: *a putting into the mouth, τῆς τροφῆς* Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4. II. *that which is put in the mouth, a slice, mouthful*, Ar. Eq. 404, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 6, Teleclid. Ἄμφ. 1, Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 4, etc. 2. *a graft*, Geop. 10. 37, 1.
 ἐνθεσμος, ον, *lawful*, like ἐννομος, Plut. Nic. 6. Adv. -μως, Theodoret. 5. 9.
 ἐνθετέον, verb. Adj. of ἐντίθημι, *one must insert*, Plotin. 1. 3, 1.
 ἐνθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for implanting*, τινος Stob. Ecl. 2. 42.
 ἐνθετος, ον, (ἐντίθημι) *capable of being put in*, εἰ .. ἦν ἐνθετον ἀνδρὶ νόημα Theogn. 435.
 ἐνθετῶν, Dep. *to become a Thessalian*, i. e. *wear the large Thessalian cloak* (Θετταλικὰ πτερά), Eupol. Mar. 24.
 ἐνθεῦτεν, Ion. for ἐντεῦθεν, Hdt.
 ἐνθήκη, ἡ, *a store, capital*; late word for ἀφορμή, Phryn. 223.
 ἐνθηλυπᾶθῶ, *to be effeminate*, Joseph. B. J. 4. 9, 10.
 ἐνθηρος, ον, (θηρ) *full of wild beasts, haunted, infested by them*, δρυμός Eur. Rhes. 289. II. metaph. *savage, wild, rough*, τιθέντες ἐνθ. τρίχα Aesch. Ag. 562: ἐνθ. πούς, of the foot of Philoctetes (Soph. Ph. 689), not = θηρόδηκτος, as the Schol. says, but *ulcerated, or untended, undressed*, cf. θηρίωμα and efferata corpora (Liv.):—τὸ ἐνθ. *savageness*, Acl. N. A. 6. 63.
 ἐνθησαυρίζω, *to treasure up*, Eust. Opusc. 103. 35.
 ἐνθλαῖσις, εως, ἡ, *a dint caused by pressure*, Acl. N. A. 16. 22.
 ἐνθλασμα, τό, = foreg., Galen.
 ἐνθλάω, Ion. ἐμφλάω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ]:—*to indent by pressure*, Hipp. 556. 23: *to press in, λίθον εἰς τὸ δένδρον* Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 4: *to impress* (on coin), σημεῖον Acl. N. A. 6. 15.
 ἐνθλίβω [ῖ], fut. ψω, *to press in*, Nic. Al. 454, 547:—Pass., Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 5, Probl. 21. 3.
 ἐνθλιπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *pressing*: Adv. -κῶς *by pressure*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 69.
 ἐνθλιψις, εως, ἡ, *a pressing in, squeezing*, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6, etc.
 ἐνθνήσκω, fut. -θάνουμαι, *to die in, χθονὸς .. τοσοῦτον*, [ᾶστε] ἐνθα-νεῖν μόνον Soph. O. C. 790, cf. Eur. Rhes. 869; σὴ χερί Id. Heracl.

560. 2. of the hand, *to grow rigid or torpid in*, τινί Id. Hec. 246.—Rare in Prose, as Lys. 147. 13, Plut. 2. 357 D.
 ἐνθορος, ον, (ἐνθορεῖν) *impregnated*, of animals, Nic. Th. 99.
 ἐνθους, ον, contr. for ἐνθεός, q. v.
 ἐνθουσιάζω, in Trag. always ἐνθουσιάζω; in Plat. both forms occur, v. infr. *To be ἐνθεός, inspired or possessed by the god, be rapt, be in ecstasy*, ἐνθουσιᾷ δὴ δῶμα Aesch. Fr. 64 a; ὡσπερ ἐνθουσιῶν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8; ἡ ψυχὴ .. ἐνθουσιάζουσα Plat. Ion 535 C, cf. 536 B; ἐνθουσιάζοντες Id. Apol. 22 C; ἐνθουσιῶντες Id. Phaedr. 253 A; ἐνθουσιάζοντας Id. Theaet. 180 C; ὑπὸ τῶν Νυμφῶν .. ἐνθουσιάζω Id. Phaedr. 241 E; ὑφ' ἡδονῆς ἐνθουσιᾷ Id. Phil. 15 E; ἐνθουσιάζουσαι ποιεῖν τινα Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 11:—c. dat., ἐνθουσιᾶς τοῖς σαντοῦ κακοῖς Eur. Tro. 1284; περὶ τι Plut. Cato Ma. 22; εἰς τι Acl. N. A. 4. 31. II. c. acc. *to inspire*, ἔρωτας ἐνεθουσίασε θεοῖς Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 930, cf. 942.
 ἐνθουσιάζω, εως, ἡ, = sq., Plat. Phaedr. 249 E.
 ἐνθουσιασμός, ὁ, *inspiration, enthusiasm*, Plat. Tim. 71 E; produced by certain kinds of music, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 16., 8. 7, 4.
 ἐνθουσιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, *a zealot, enthusiast*, Eccl.
 ἐνθουσιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inspired, excited*, Plat. Tim. 71 E; esp. by music, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 16; ἡ ἐνθ. σοφία *divination*, Plut. Sol. 12: τὸ ἐνθ. *excitement*, Plat. Phaedr. 263 D:—Adv., ἐνθουσιαστικῶς *diatithénai* τινά Plut. 2. 433 C. II. act. *inspiring, exciting*, of certain kinds of music, Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 4 and 6, cf. 8. 5, 16 and 22.
 ἐνθουσιᾶω, v. sub ἐνθουσιάζω.
 ἐνθουσιώδης, es, *possessed*, Plut. Lyc. 21, Pyrrh. 12, etc. Adv. -δῶς, Hipp. 1280. 26.
 ἐνθράσσω, Att. -πτω, = ἐνταράσσω, Hipp. Art. 812.
 ἐνθρηνέω, = θρηνέω ἐν .., Aristid. 1. p. 262.
 ἐνθρίακτος, ον, (θριάξω) *inspired*, Soph. Fr. 489:—Nauck. also restored ἐντεθρίακτον (for τὸ κεκιθάριον οἶον ἐμαντεύσατο), Ib. 18.
 ἐνθρίω, (θρίων) *to wrap in a fig-leaf: to muffle up*, Ar. Lys. 664.
 ἐνθρονίζω, *to place on a throne, τοῖς βασιλείοις* Diod. Excerpt. 595. 97, Eccl. (where also ἐνθρονιάζω):—Pass. *to sit there*, LXX (4 Macc. 2. 22).
 ἐνθρόνιος, ον, = ἐνθρονος, Poll. 10. 52.
 ἐνθρονισμός, ὁ, *an enthroning, inauguration*, Eccl.
 ἐνθρονιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inaugural*, Eccl.
 ἐνθρονος, ον, *on a throne, belonging to it*, Byz.
 ἐνθρυμματίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a sop*, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 43.
 ἐνθρυπτω, ον, *crumbled and put into liquid: τὰ ἐνθρυπτα σοψ*, Dem. 314. 1; cf. A. B. 250.
 ἐνθρύπτω, ποεῖ. ἐνθρ-, *to crumble into liquid, make sop*, ἐν οἴνω Hipp. 339. 30; γάλακτι Nic. Th. 914; ἐς ὕλην Ib. 80:—Med., Id. Al. 266.
 ἐνθρυσκον, τό, v. sub ἀνθρυσκον.
 ἐνθρῶσκω, fut. -θοροῦμαι: aor. ἐνέθορον, Ep. ἐνθορον:—*to leap in, on, or among*, c. dat., ἐνθορε μέσσω ποταμῶ II. 21. 233; ἐνθορ' ὀμίλῳ 15. 623; ὡς δὲ λέων ἐν βουσὶ θορών 5. 161, cf. 20. 381; ὕρει πῦρ ἐνθορόν Pind. P. 3. 67; ἐνθρῶσκει τάφῳ Eur. El. 327:—λάξ ἐνθορεν ἰσχύῳ *leapt with his feet against his hip*, Od. 17. 233.
 ἐνθύμειομαι: fut. -ήσομαι Lys. 124. 21, later -ηθήσομαι Philostr. 614, Aristid., etc.: aor. ἐνεθυμήθη Ar. Ran. 40, Thuc. 2. 62, Xen., etc.: pf. ἐντεθύμηται Thuc. 1. 120; plqpf. ἐνετεθύμητο Lys. 126. 29: v. infr. II. *To lay to heart, consider well, reflect on, ponder*, τι Aesch. Eum. 222, Thuc. 2. 40., 5. 32, etc.; ἄξιον ἐνθυμηθῆναι Antipho 143. 37; πρὸς ἐμαυτὸν Andoc. 7. 40; ἐνθυμ. καὶ λογίεσθαι often joined in Dem., e. g. 15. 7. b. c. gen., ἐνθυμίσθαι τινος *to think much or deeply of, τοῦ θανάτου* Simon. Iamb. 2; τούτων οὐδὲν ἐνθ. Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 4; ὦν ἐνθυμηθέντες Thuc. 1. 42, cf. Plat. Menex. 249 C, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 17; so, περὶ τινος Plat. Rep. 595 A. c. foll. by a relative, as by ὅτι .., *to consider that* .., Ar. Nub. 820, Thuc. 5. 111, etc.; by ὡς .., *how* .., Ar. Ran. 40, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 3, etc.; by εἰ .., Isocr. 332 C; ἐνθ. μὴ .., Lat. *videre ne .., cavere ne ..*, Plat. Euthyd. 279 C, Hipp. Ma. 300 D. d. with part., οὐκ ἐντεθύμηται ἐπαϊρόμενος *was not conscious that he was becoming excited*, Thuc. 1. 120, cf. 6. 78, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 19. 2. *to take to heart, be concerned, hurt or angry at*, τι Aesch. Eum. 222, cf. Thuc. 7. 18; εἰ μηδεὶς ὑμῶν μὴτ' ἐνθυμείται μὴτ' ὀργίζεται Dem. 52. 17:—absol. *to be in a state of passion*, Hipp. 293. 26: cf. ἐνθυμίζομαι, ἐνθύμιος. 3. *to think out a thing, form a plan, κράτιστος ἐνθυμηθῆναι* Thuc. 8. 68, cf. 2. 60, Antipho 130. 4. 4. *to infer or conclude, τί οὖν ἐκ τούτων .. ἐνθυμίσθαι δεῖ*; Dem. 532. 2; cf. ἐνθύμημα. II. the Act. form ἐνθυμέω occurs in Aen. Tact. 37; and ἐνθυμέομαι, in pass. sense, *to be in a person's thoughts, to be desired*, App. Civ. 5. 133; so in pf., ταυτὶ μὲν ἡμῖν ἐντεθύμηται καλῶς Ar. Eccl. 262; εὖ ἐντεθυμημένον Plat. Crat. 404 A (unless we read φιλοσόφου .. καὶ εὖ ἐντεθυμημένον).
 ἐνθύμημα, τό, *a thought, piece of reasoning, argument*, Soph. O. C. 292, 1199, Isocr. 190 E, 191 A, Aeschin. 42. 28, etc. 2. in Aristotle's Logic, *an enthymeme or rhetorical syllogism*, i. e. *a syllogism drawn from probable premises* (ἐξ εἰκότων καὶ σημείων), which therefore does not pretend to be demonstrative, (much as we say *a consideration*), An. Pr. 2. 27, 2, cf. Rhet. 1. 1, 11., 1. 2, 8 and 20., 2. 22, sq., 2. 25, 8:—later authors used the term in various senses (v. Cic. Top. 13, Quintil. 5. 10, etc.):—the common account that it is a *syllogism with one premiss omitted* is much later. See a clear account of the whole matter in Pacius ad Arist. l. c. II. *an invention, device*, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 4., 5. 4, 52, Ar. 3. 5, 12, Cyn. 13, 13.
 ἐνθύμηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *skilled in the use of enthymemes*, Hipp. 22. 49, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 9. II. *consisting of enthymemes, enthymematic*, ῥητορεῖαι Ib. 1. 2, 10. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 3. 17, 17.
 ἐνθύμηματιον, τό, Dim., Gloss. (expl. by *sensiculus*), v. l. Gell. 6. 13, 4: ἐνθύμηματώδης, es, *enthymematic*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 33, 3.

ἐνθύμησις [ῦ], εως, ἡ, *consideration, esteem*, Eur. Fr. 248, Hipp. Coac. 26, Thuc. I. 132.
 ἐνθύμητέον, verb. Adj. *one must consider*, Epich. 137 Ahr.; ἐνθυμ. [ῦμιν] .. παρ' ἄλλων ἀκούουσιν Dem. 40. 18.
 ἐνθύμια, ἡ, *a scruple, misgiving* (cf. ἐνθύμιος), ἐς ἐνθυμίαν τινί προβάλλεσθαι Thuc. 5. 16; μεταδιδόναι τῶν ἐνθυμιῶν Iambl. V. Pyth. 20.
 ἐνθύμια, *to fumigate*, Synes. p. 257.
 ἐνθυμίζομαι, Dep., later form of ἐνθυμέομαι, Poll. 2. 231 (quoting Thuc. 5. 32, ubi ἐνθυμούμενοι). II. = ἐπιθυμέω, τι App. Mithr. 120.—The Act. ἐνθυμίζω in Hesych.
 ἐνθύμιος [ῦ], ον, (θυμός) *taken to heart, thought much of, weighing upon the heart*, μή σοι λίην ἐνθύμιος ἔστω let him not lie too heavy on thy soul, take not too much thought for him, Od. 13. 421; ἐνθύμιόν οὐ ἐγένετο ἐμπρήσαντι τὸ ἰρόν he had trouble of heart for having done it, Hdt. 8. 54, cf. Antipho 121. 2; so in Att., τί δ' ἐστὶ σοι τοῦτ' .. ἐνθύμιον; what is't that weighs upon thy heart? Soph. O. T. 739; εἰ σοι τόδ' ἐστ' ἐνθ. if this matter causes thee any scruple, Eur. H. F. 722; ἐνθ. γίγνεται μοί τις Antipho 119. 7; ἐνθύμιον ποιεῖσθαι τι, = ἐνθυμείσθαι, to take to heart, to have a scruple about it, Thuc. 7. 50, Alciphro 3. 10 (cf. ἐνθυμστός); also, ἐνθ. ποιεῖσθαι τινος Dio C. 58. 6; ἐνθ. τιθέναι τί τιμι to make him have scruples about it, Eur. Ion 1347, cf. 39; ἐνθ. ὑπολείπεσθαι τι Antipho 125. 1; ἐνθ. εὔναι a marriage that lies heavy on her soul, Soph. Tr. 110.
 ἐνθυμίστος, ἡ, ὄν, *taken to heart, ἐνθ. ποιεῖσθαι to make a scruple of a thing* (like ἐνθύμιον ποιεῖσθαι), Hdt. 2. 175.
 ἐνθύμιος, ον, *spirited*, Arist. Pol. 7. 7, 3. Adv. -μως, Basil.
 ἐνθυσιάω, *to sacrifice in ..*, LXX (Sirac. 34. 7).
 ἐνθω, ἐνθοι, ἐνθών, Dor. for ἔλθω, etc.; v. sub ἔρχομαι.
 ἐνθωρακίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to arm, equip with armour*: part. pf. pass. ἐνθωρακισμένος *mailed*, Xen. An. 7. 4, 16.
 ἐνί, poet. for ἐν, both Ep. and Att., also in Ion. prose. 2. = ἡνί, v. sub ἐνῆ.
 II. ἐνί, dat. from εἰς.
 ἐνί, for ἐνεσσι, v. ἐνεμι I. II. for ἐνεσσι it is possible, v. ἐνεμι II.
 ἐνιαῖος, α, ον, (ἐν) *single*, Diog. L. 7. 35; v. Lob. Phryn. 543.
 ἐνιαυθμός, ὁ, (ἐνιαύω) *an abode*, E. M. 342. 35.
 ἐνιαυσιαῖος, α, ον, = sq. III, Arist. Categ. 6, 11, Diod. 11. 69, etc.
 ἐνιαύσιος, α, ον, Hdt. 4. 180, Eur. Hipp. 37, Xen. Ages. 2, 1, etc.; also os, ον Thuc. 4. 117., 5. 1: (ἐνιαυτός):—*of a year, one year old*, σὺς Od. 16. 454, Dem. 833. 17, etc. II. *yearly, annual, year by year*, Ep. Hom. 15. 11; ὕρτῃ Hdt. 4. 180; v. sub διαδοχή:—neut. pl. as Adv., Hes. Op. 449. III. *for a year, lasting a year*, Hipp. Aph. 1258; ἐν. φυγῆ a year's exile, Eur. Hipp. 37; χρόνος Id. Hel. 775; ἐκεχειρία, σπονδαί, etc., Thuc. 4. 117., 5. 15; ὕδως Xen. l. c.; κἀνιαύσιος βεβώς gone, absent for a year, Soph. Tr. 165 (where Brunck restored κἀνιαύσιον, sc. χρόνον).
 ἐνιαυτίζομαι, Dep. *to spend a year*, Plat. Com. Ποιήτ. I; so in Act., Schol. Eur. Or. 1645.
 ἐνιαύτιος, α, ον, = ἐνιαύσιος, Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1688. 44.
 ἐνιαυτός, ὁ, (ἐνος, q. v.) *properly any long period of time, a cycle, period, ἔτος ἧλθε περιπλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν as times rolled on the year came*, Od. 1. 16, ubi v. Nitzsch; χρονίους ἐτῶν παλαιῶν ἐνιαυτούς Ar. Ran. 347: *the completion of a woman's time* for being delivered, Hes. Th. 493, Sc. 87; ἐνιαυτόν τινα Thuc. 3. 68:—ὁ μέγας ἐν., of a Pythagorean cycle, Eudem. ap. Theon. Smyrn. 40; also of the Metonic Cycle of 19 years, Diog. 2. 47., 12. 36; of a period of 600 years, Joseph. A. J. 1. 3, 9; ἀΐδιος ἐν. Apollod. 3. 4, 2. II. = ἔτος, σ *year, εἰνατός ἐστι περιτροπέων ἐν. II. 2. 295, cf. 8. 404., 12. 15., 24. 765, Od. 2. 89 (v. λυκάβας); Διὸς ἐνιαυτοί, because Jove ordered the course of time, II. 2. 134; ἐνιαυτὸν during a year, Od. 1. 288, cf. Thuc. 4. 118, etc.; ὑπὸνῆκα .. τοῦνιαυτοῦ at what time in the year, Ar. Fr. 476. 7; δις τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ twice a year, Plat. Criti. 118 E; τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ every year, Xen. Vect. 4, 23; ἐκάστου ἐν. Id. Ath. 3, 4:—with Preps., δι' ἐνιαυτοῦ πέμπτου every five years, Plat. Criti. 119 D;—εἰς ἐν. for a year, II. 21. 444; τελέσφορον εἰς ἐν. 19. 32;—κατ' ἐνιαυτόν for a year, Thuc. 1. 93; or every year, Diphil. Ἐναγ. 2; καθ' ἕκαστον ἐν. Id. Incert. 4;—ἐπ' ἐν. Plat. Legg. 945 B, etc.;—μετὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν at the end of the year, Thuc. 1. 138;—παρ' ἐνιαυτόν in alternate years, Diod. 4. 65;—πρὸ ἐνιαυτοῦ a year before, Plut. 2. 147 E.—On the Greek year, v. Lewis Astr. of Ane. pp. 12 sq.
 ἐνιαυτο-φάνης, ἐς, *yearly seen*, Ptolem. ap. Fabr. B. Gr. 4. p. 427.
 ἐνιαυτο-φορέω, *to bear fruit a year before it ripens*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 4, 1.
 ἐνιαύω, fut. -ιαύσω, *to sleep among, ταῖς ὑσὶ Od. 15. 557, cf. 9. 187:—to sleep in, φάρεσι Bion 1. 72.*
 ἐνιαῦχῃ, Adv. (ἐνιοι) *in some places*, Hdt. 2. 19; c. gen. loci, Id. 1. 199. II. *sometimes*, Plut. 2. 427 E, Ath. 478 B.
 ἐνιαῦχοῦ, Adv. (ἐνιοι) *in some places*, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 12, al.:—*here and there, now and then*, opp. to πανταχοῦ Plat. Phaedo 71 B.
 ἐνιαῦχω [ᾶ], *to shout at a thing*, Nonn. Jo. 6. v. 14., II. v. 36.
 ἐνιβάλλω, ἐνιβλάπτω, poet. for ἐμβ-.
 ἐνί-γυιός, ον, *joined in one body*, Ibyc. 27 (ap. Ath. 58 A, where the MS. ἐνιγύους). II. *lame of one foot*, Suid.
 ἐνιδεῖν, v. sub ἐνεῖδον.
 ἐνιδρώω, *to sweat in, labour hard in*, Lat. insudare, Xen. Symp. 2, 18; τιμι at a thing, Eust. Opusc. 170. 11.
 ἐνιδρύω, fut. ὑσώ [ῦ], *to set in a place*, Plut. 2. 745 C:—*Med. to found or build for oneself, ἐνιδρύασθαι πόλιος, βωμούς Hdt. 1. 94., 2. 178:—Pass. to be placed or settled in, ἐν τόπῳ Hdt. 4. 53; c. dat. loci, Theocr. 17. 102, Epigr. Gr. 17. 5, Anth. P. 10. 9: to frequent, ταῖς δουλῆαις τινός Alciphro 1. 33.*
 ἐνίζανω, *to sit in or on*, v. l. II. 20. 11, Alciphro 1. 22.
 ἐνιζεύγνυμι or -ῶ, poet. for ἐνζ-.*

ἐνίζημα, τό, *a place to sit in, seat*, Clem. Al. 825.
 ἐνίζησις, εως, ἡ, *a sitting in*, εἰς τι Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 4.
 ἐνίζω, *to set in* (v. ἴζω):—hence Ep. aor. I med. ἐνεείσατο, *he placed upon, πρῦμνη κούρη* Ar. Rh. 4. 188. II. intr., like ἐνίζανω, *to sit in or on*, c. acc., θάκουσ ἐνίζουσιν Eur. Hel. 1108, cf. ἐνέζομαι; (the emend. of Herm., Aesch. Cho. 801, *μυχὸν ἐνίζετε*, for νομίζετε, is very specious); c. dat., σώματι καὶ ψυχῇ .. ἐνίζει Έρωσ Plat. Symp. 196 B: also in Med., εἰς τι Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 8.
 ἐνίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to consider as one, to teach the unity of the universe*, as Xenophanes ap. Arist. Metaph. I. 5, 12; v. Schol. p. 986 Brandis.
 ἐνίημι: fut. -ήσω, aor. -ήκα, Ep. -ήκα: [mostly ἐνίημι in Ep., always ἐνίημι in Trag.; but ἐνίετε Il. 12. 441]. *To send in or into*, ἄλλους δ' ὑπρύνοντες ἐνήσομεν *will send into the battle*, Il. 14. 131; ἄλλην ἐνίησι πατήρ ἐναρίθμιον εἶναι Od. 12. 65. 2. *to put in, implant, inspire*, c. acc. rei et dat. pers., ἐνῆκε δέ οὐ μένος ἦν Il. 20. 80; καὶ οὐ θάρσος ἐνὶ στήθεσσι ἐνῆκε 17. 570; τοῖσιν κόνον αὐτὸν ἐνήσει 16. 449; ἐνεῖς λύσαν Eur. Bacch. 851. 3. *reversely*, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, *to plunge into*, like ἐμβάλλειν, Lat. immittere, τὸν .. Ζεὺς ἐνέηκε πόνοισι Il. 10. 89; νῦν μιν μάλλον δγνηορήσιν ἐνήκας *plunged him in, inspired him with pride of soul*, 9. 700; so, ἦδε δ' ὕδως καὶ μάλλον ὁμοφροσύνησιν ἐνήσει [sc. ἡμᾶς] *shall bring us yet more to harmony*, Od. 15. 198. 4. *generally, to throw in*, ἐπεὶ δ' ἐνέηκε [sc. φόρμακον οἴνω] Od. 4. 233, cf. Theocr. 11. 66; νηυσὶν ἐνίετε θεσπιδάες πῦρ Il. 12. 441, cf. Eur. Tro. 1262; but also, ἐς τὰς πόλεις ἐν. πῦρ Hdt. 8. 32, cf. Thuc. 4. 115;—*of ships, to launch them into the deep, ἐνήσομεν εὐρέϊ πόντῳ* [sc. νῆα] Od. 2. 295, cf. 12. 293; and metaph. *to urge on, incite to do a thing*, c. inf., Mosch. 2. 153. 5. *to send into the assembly, employ*, ἄλλους βήτορας Id. 6. 29; ἐν. διαβολάς Polyb. 28. 4, 10. 6. *to inject poison, of spiders*, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 12; ἰὸν ἐν. τινί Ar. Rh. 5. 1508:—*of clysters*, Nic. Al. 197, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 6, etc., cf. ἐνεμα. 7. *to urge on*, c. acc. et inf., Mosch. 2. 153. 8. *in Med., of trumpets, to begin to sound*, Diod. 17. 106. II. intr. *to press on*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 29; and in Med. *to plunge into, ὑδάτεσσι Arat. 943. 2. like ἐνδίδωμι, to give in, relax*, Plut. 2. 437 A.
 ἐνιθνήσκω, ἐνιθρύπτω, Ep. for ἐνθ-.
 ἐνικάββαλε, ἐνικάπτεσε, Ep. aor. 2 of ἐγκαταβάλλω, -πίπτω.
 ἐνικάτθανε, 3 sing. Ep. aor. 2 of ἐγκαταθνήσκω.
 ἐνικάτθεο, ἐνικάτθετο, Ep. aor. 2 of ἐγκατατίθημι.
 ἐνικλάω, poet. for ἐγκ-, *to break in, break off*, Lat. infringere: metaph., ἔωθεν ἐνικλᾶν ὅττι νοήσω *is wont to break off or frustrate what I devise*, Il. 8. 408, 422.
 ἐνικλείω, Ep. for ἐγκ-.
 ἐνικμος, ον, (ἰκμός) *with wet in it, humid*, γῆ Arist. H. A. 6. 16, 4, Theophr. C. P. 1. 2, 1; of young pigs, Ar. Gramin. ap. Ath. 375 A.
 ἐνικνέομαι, fut. -ίξομαι, Dep. *to penetrate*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 13, 1.
 ἐνικνήθω, ἐνικνώσσω, poet. for ἐγκ-, Nic. Th. 911, Mosch. 2. 6.
 ἐνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐν) *single, ἀριθμὸς ἐνικός the singular number*, opp. to δυϊκός, πληθυντικός, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς, Ib.
 ἐνικρῖνω, Ep. for ἐγκ-, Ar. Rh.
 ἐνίλλω, *to look askance*, Paus. ap. Eust. 206. 32; so ἐνιλλώπτω, Clem. Al. 294, E. M., Suid.: cf. κατιλλώπτω.
 ἐνιοβόλω, *to inject poison into, τινι Hipp. 1279. 12.*
 ἐνιοι, αι, α, *some*; never in Ep., Lyr., or Att. Poets before Menand., except once in Ar. Pl. 867 (cf. however ἐνίστε); first used in Prose by Hdt., 1. 120., 2. 96., 8. 56 (v. l. 7. 187), and then in Plato and Xen.; ἐνιοι μὲν .. ἐνιοι δέ .., Plat. Theaet. 151 A, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 38; ἐνιοι μὲν .. οὐ δέ .. Plat. Menex. 238 E:—later, sometimes, in sing., οὐ πᾶσα κίνησις θερμαίνει, ἐνια δὲ ψύχει Arist. Probl. 5. 36, cf. Theophr. Fr. 8. 1; περὶ ψυχῆς ἐνίας θεωρήσῃ Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, 7:—neut. pl. as Adv. = ἐνίστε, Menand. Πωλ. 2, Ὑποβ. 6. (The approved deriv. is from ἐνι οἷ = ἐστιν οἷ, as ἐνίστε from ἐνι ὄτε = ἐστιν ὄτε, Böckh Pind. O. 10. 1:—but Curt. compares it with Skt. anyas (alius), etc.; cf. ἐνος.)
 ἐνιόκα, Dor. for sq., ap. Stob.
 ἐνίστε (not ἐνίστε, cf. ἄλλοτε, ἐκάστοτε):—Adv. for ἐνι ὄτε = ἐστιν ὄτε, *at times, sometimes*, Eur. Hel. 1213, Ar. Pl. 1125, Plat. etc.; ἐν. μὲν .., ἐν. δέ Plat. Gorg. 467 E; ἐν. μὲν .., ἐστι δ' ὄτε Id. Theaet. 150 A; ἐν. .. τότε δέ Id. Phil. 46 E; ἐν. μὲν .., ὄτε δέ .. Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 8, cf. ἐνιοι.
 ἐνιπή, ἡ, (ἐνίπτω, v. ἐνέπω fin.):—Ep. Noun, *a rebuke, reproof*, Il. 4. 402, etc.; often with an epith., κρατερὴν δ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐνιπήν 5. 492; ἐνιπή ἀργαλή 14. 104; ἔδδεισεν γὰρ ἐμὴν ἔκπαγλον ἐν. Od. 10. 448:—*abuse, contumely, ἐπίσχετε θυμὸν ἐνιπῆς 20. 266; and in pl. angry threats, φεύγων .. Ποσειδάωνος ἐνιπᾶς 5. 446, cf. h. Merc. 165:—later, ψευδέων ἐνιπᾶ the reproach of lying*, Pind. O. 10 (11). 8:—then, of all violent attacks, as of the sun's rays, thirst, Opp. C. 1. 133, 299.
 ἐνίπλειος, ον, Ep. for ἐμπλειος.
 ἐνιπλήσασθαι, -σθῆναι, -σωσι, v. sub ἐμπίπλημι.
 ἐνιπλήσσω, Ep. for ἐμπλήσσω.
 ἐνιπλώω, Ep. for ἐμπλέω, Opp. H. 1. 260.
 ἐνιππάζομαι, Dep. = sq., Arr. An. 2. 6, 4, Plut. Mar. 25.
 ἐνιππεύω, *to ride in, χωρίον ἐπιτήδεον ἐνιππεύσαι Hdt. 6. 102.*
 ἐνιπρῆσαι, Ep. for ἐμπρ-, v. sub ἐμπίπρημι.
 ἐνιπρίω, Ep. for ἐμπρίω, Opp.
 ἐνιπτάζω, lengthd. for ἐνίπτω, Ar. Rh. 1. 492, 864; v. l. ἐνιπάζω.
 ἐνιπτύω, Ep. for ἐμπτύω.
 ἐνίπτω: fut. ἐνίψω Il. 7. 447 (cf. ἐνέπω fin.): aor. ἡνιπᾶπε [ῖ] Hom.; but also ἐνένιπε (which is restored for ἐνένιπτε in Il. 15. 546, 552., 16. 626, Od. 18. 321, etc.; and for ἐνένιαπεν in Il. 23. 473). Ep. Vcrb, like ἐνίσσω (used once by Aesch.), *to reprove, upbraid*, often with words added to strengthen the sense, χαλεπῶ ἡνιπᾶπε μύθῳ Il. 2. 245; 1 i

χαλεποῖσιν ὀνειδέσει θυμὸν ἐνίπτε 3. 438; ἐνέπιπεν ὀνειδέοις ἐπέεσσιν Od. 18. 326; τὸν δ' αἰσχροῦς ἐνέπιπε 18. 321, cf. Il. 23. 473; or, simply, πόσιν δ' ἠνίπαπε μύθῳ 3. 427; κραδίην ἠνίπαπε μύθῳ reproved his soul with words, Od. 20. 17:—without any modal word, εἴ τίς με καὶ ἄλλος ἐνίπτοι were another to attack me, Il. 24. 768; τὸν ῥ' Ἐκτωρ ἐνέπιπεν 15. 552, cf. 546; καὶ τίς μ' ἐνίπτων εἶπε Aesch. Ag. 590; and without an acc., Od. 18. 78., 21. 84., 24. 161:—cf. the verbal Subst. ἐνιπή. II. after Hom., = ἐνέπω, to tell, announce, ἐλπίδας ἐνίπτων Pind. P. 4. 358; cf. Wern. Tryph. p. 150, Nonn. D. 27. 59. (Prob. from √ΠΠ, ἰπ-τω (ἴψαι, ἴψας occur in Hesych.), akin to ἴψ, ἴπνη, ἴπῳ: hence ἰ in ἐνιπή, ἠνίπαπε, ἐνέπιπε. The usage of ἐνίπτω for ἐνέπω seems to be incorrect; at all events, in their usual senses, the words are quite distinct, v. ἐνέπω sub fin.)

ἐνισκέλλω, ἐνισκῆπτω, ἐνισκίμπτω, Ep. for ἐνσ—.

ἐνισῶ, to make equal in, Geop. 8. 6, 1; dub.

ἐνισπεῖν, v. sub ἐνέπω.

ἐνισπεῖρω, Ep. for ἐνσπ—.

ἐνισπήσω, ἐνίσπω, v. sub ἐνέπω.

ἐνίσσω, Ep. collat. form of ἐνίπτω, to attack, reproach, ἐκπάγλοις ἐπέεσσιν ἐνισσέμεν Il. 15. 198; ὀνειδέοισιν ἐνίσσων 22. 497; ἔπεσσι αἰσχροῖσιν ἐνίσσων 24. 238; but also of all usage in deed, ἐπεσὶν τε κακοῖσιν ἐνίσσομεν ἠδὲ βολῆσιν maltreat him with words and blows, Od. 24. 161:—Pass., ἐνισσόμενος misused, 24. 163.

ἐνίστημι, Causal in pres., fut. and aor. I act., and in aor. I med. To put, set, place in, ἵππον ἐν λίθοις ἐνιστάναι Xen. Eq. Mag. 1. 6; στήλας ἐνίστη ἐς τὰς χώρας Hdt. 2. 102; ἠνιόχον ἐνιστῆσαι εἰς αὐτὴν [τὴν πόλιν] Plat. Polit. 266 E, cf. ἐκμάσσω II; τοὺς ἵπποκόμους εἰς τοὺς ἰππέας ἐν. Xen. Eq. Mag. 5. 6; c. dat., ἱστὸν ἐνεστήσαντο μεσούδμη Ar. Rh. 1. 563. 2. in aor. I med., also, to begin, ὄσαι τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῦτ' ἐνεστήσαντο Ar. Lys. 268; οὐδὲν πρόποτε .. ἐνεστήσασθε .. ὀρθῶς Dem. 137. 2; ὁ τοιοῦτον ἀγῶνα ἐνιστήσάμενος Id. 227. 4; ἐνστ. τὸ πρᾶγμα, rem instituire, Arist. Probl. 29. 13, 2; ὀργὴν καὶ μῖσος πρὸς τινα ἐνιστήσασθαι to begin to shew .., Polyb. 1. 82, 9; c. inf., Diod. 14. 53.

B. Pass., with aor. 2 pf., and plqpf. act.:—to be set in, to stand in, c. dat., Eur. Supp. 896; ἐν τῷ νηῷ Hdt. 2. 91; absol., much like ἐνεμι, πύλαι ἐνεστῆσαι ἐκατόν Id. 1. 179, cf. Plat. Tim. 50 D, etc. II. to be appointed, βασιλεὺς ἐνίστασθαι Hdt. 1. 120., 6. 59; ἐν. ἐς ἀρχὴν Id. 3. 67; ἐς τυραννίδα Id. 2. 147.

III. to be upon, to threaten, Lat. imminere, c. dat. pers., τοιοῦτων τοῖς Σπαρτιήτησιν ἐνεστεῶτων πρηγμάτων Hdt. 1. 83; τὸν πόλεμον τὸν ἐνιστάντα .. τῇ πόλει Isocr. 82 B; cf. Polyb. 1. 71, 4, Plut. Lucull. 13:—absol. to be at hand, begin, arise, ὁ τότε ἐνστάς πόλεμος Dem. 255. 10, cf. 274. 6:—esp. in part. pf. pending, present, begun, μᾶς ἐνεστῶσης δίκης Ar. Nub. 779, cf. Isac. 88. 40, Dem. 896. 29; ὁ νῦν ἐνεστηκὼς ἀγὼν Lycurg. 148. 32:—of time, instant, present, τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος μηνός Philipp. ap. Dem. 280. 12; ὁ ἐνεστῶς πόλεμος Aeschin. 35. 27; κατὰ τὸν ἐν. καιρὸν Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 14; χρόνος ἐν. the present tense, Gramm.:—also, τραύματα ἐν. wounds inflicted, Plat. Legg. 878 B; τὰ ἐνεστηκῶτα πράγματα present circumstances, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 6; so, τὰ ἐνεστῶτα Polyb. 2. 26, 3.

IV. to stand in the way, resist, τινί Thuc. 8. 69, Isocr. 90 A, etc.; πρὸς τι Plut. Rom. 25:—absol. to stand in the way, Thuc. 3. 23, Plat. Phaedo 77 B; ὁ ἐνεστηκὼς, the opponent in a law-suit, Inscr. in Newton's Halic. no. 1. 28.

2. in Logic, to object, Lat. excipere (cf. ἐνστασις), τινί Arist. Top. 8. 2, 4; πρὸς τι Id. An. Post. 1. 10, 6; absol., Id. An. Pr. 2. 26, 3, Top. 8. 2, al., Rhet. 2. 25, 3; ἐν. ὅτι .., ὡς .. Id. An. Pr. 2. 26, 2, Eth. N. 10. 2, 4. 3. of the Roman tribunes, to intercede, Polyb. 6. 16, 4, and freq. in Plut.

V. of fluids, to congeal, curdle, ὕδωρ ἐνεστηκὼς Theophr. C. P. 5. 13, 1; ἐνιστάμενον γάλα Diosc. Venen. 26.

ἐνισχνος, on, somewhat thin, slight, Nic. Al. 147.

ἐνισχυρίζομαι, Med. to rely upon, τινί Dem. 1082. 26.

ἐνισχύω, to strengthen, Hipp. Lex. 2. 26.

II. intr. to prevail in or among, ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι ἐνισχύει τὰ νόμιμα Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 14; absol., Id. P. A. 2. 7, 17, al.; of proverbs, παρὰ τισιν ἐν. Diod. 20. 58; ἐνίσχυσεν ὡς .. the opinion prevailed that .., Id. 5. 57.

ἐνίσχω, = ἐνέχω: Med., ἐνίσχεσθαι τὴν φωνὴν to keep in one's voice, Plut. Cic. 35:—Pass. to be held fast, Hdt. 4. 43; τινί Ar. Rh. 1. 11; ἐν τινί Xen. An. 7. 4, 17.

ἐνιτρέφω, ἐνιτρέβω, Ep. for ἐντ—.

ἐνιφέρβομαι, ἐνιφέρω, Ep. for ἐμφ—.

ἐνιχραύω, ἐνιχρίμπτω, Ep. for ἐγχ—.

ἐνιψάω, poet. for ἐμψάω.

ἐνίψω, fut. of ἐνέπω and ἐνίπτω, v. ἐνέπω sub fin.

ἐνλακκεύω, to shut up in a vault, Nicet. Ann. 135 C: cf. ἐνσηκάω.

ἐνλαξεύω, to carve in or on, Argum. Anth. P. 3. 9.

ἐν μὲν τευθενί or ἐνμεντευθενί, a comic tmesis for ἐντεῦθεν μὲν, Meta-gen. Oour. 1. 5: cf. ἐνγεταυθί.

ἐνναετήρ, ἦρος, ἦ, (ἐνναῖος) an inmate, inhabitant, Anth. P. 9. 495, Mosch. 2. 119: fem. ἐνναετήρα, Anth. P. 4. 94.

ἐννα-ετηρίς, ἴδος, ἦ, a period of nine years, Plat. Minos 319 E, Plut. 2. 293 B: cf. τριετηρίς.

ἐννα-έτηρος, on, = sq., nine years old, Hes. Op. 434.

ἐννα-ετής, ἐς, nine years old, Theocr. 26. 29:—neut. ἐννάετες, as Adv. for nine years, Hes. Th. 801:—fem. ἐνναέτις, Ion. εἰν-, ἴδος, Anth. P. 7. 643. Cf. εἰναετής.

ἐνναέτης, on, ὁ, = ἐνναετήρ, Anth. Plan. 331, Ar. Rh. 2. 517, etc.:—fem. ἐνναέτις, ἴδος, Ar. Rh. 1. 1126.

ἐνναίρειν, Ep. for ἐναίρειν, Batr. 266.

ἐνναῖω, to dwell in, τοῖσι δ' ἐνναίει δόμοις Eur. Hel. 488; οἷσις [κακοῖσι] .. ὄρᾳς ἐνναίοντά με Soph. Ph. 472; ἐκεῖ Id. O. C. 788; c. acc. loci, to inhabit, Mosch. 4. 36, Ar. Rh.: 3 pl. fut. med. ἐννάσσονται, Id. 4.

1751; 3 pl. aor. ἐννάσαντο, Ib. 1213, Call. Del. 15; aor. pass. ἐννάσθη, Ar. Rh. 3. 1181.

ἐννάκις [ᾶ], Adv., v. sub ἐνάκις.

ἐννάκδοιοι, ἐννάταῖος, ἐννάτος, v. sub ἐνακοσ-, ἐνατ—.

ἐνναυᾶγέω, to be shipwrecked in, Greg. Nyss.

ἐνναυλοχέομαι, Dep. = ναυλοχέω ἐν .., Dio C. 50. 12.

ἐνναυμάχέω, = ναυμαχέω ἐν .., Plut. 2. 1078 D.

ἐνναυπηγέομαι, Pass. to have ships built in it, of a place, Thuc. 1. 13; Bekk. ναυπηγηθῆναι.

ἐννέα, indecl. nine, Hom. apparently a sacred number, as being thrice three: hence in Hom., nine victims, Il. 6. 174, Od. 3. 7, 8; nine heralds, Il. 2. 96; nine judges, Od. 8. 258; a nine days' visit, Il. 6. 174 (cf. ἐν-νῆμαρ); nine Muses, Hes. Th. 917, cf. Od. 24. 60; τρεῖς ἐννέα κλῶνας, in a religious ceremony, Soph. O. C. 483; later, nine Archons at Athens, etc. On the sacredness of this number, v. Höck's Kreta, 1. 246 sqq. 2. seemingly, as a round number, for many, Il. 16. 785, Od. 11. 577, cf. Schol. Nic. Th. 781. (From √NEF with ε prefixed; cf. Skt. nau-am, Lat. nau-em, Goth. niu-n, Germ. neu-n;—cf. also ἐν-ατος, Skt. nau-amas, Lat. nō-nus (nau-ndus), Goth. niu-nda, etc.)

ἐννέα-βοῖος, on, worth nine beeves, Il. 6. 236.

ἐννέα-δεσμος, on, with nine joints, many-jointed, Nic. Th. 781.

ἐννεαδικός, ἦ, ὄν, of the number nine, Lat. nonarius, Eccl.

ἐννεάζω, to spend one's youth in, in the odd phrase, μεγέθει σώματος ἐννεάσαι to be of great stature in one's youth, Hipp. Aph. 1246; ῥύδον ἐννεάσαν τῷ ἡρὶ having bloomed in spring, Philostr. Epist. 51 Kayser.

ἐννεα-καί-δεκα, indecl. nineteen, Il., etc.

ἐννεακαιδεκα-ετηρίς, ἴδος, ἦ, a cycle of nineteen years, introduced at Athens (probably by Meton) B. C. 432, in order to adapt the lunar months to the solar year, Diod. 12. 36, Plut. 2. 892 C; v. Clinton F. H. 2. p. 337 and cf. ὀκταετηρίς.

ἐννεακαιδεκα-έτης, on, ὁ, of nineteen years, χρόνος Diod. 2. 47.

ἐννεακαιδεκά-μηνος, on, nineteen months old, Anth. P. app. 172.

ἐννεακαιδεκα-πλάσιον, on, nineteen times as large as, Plut. 2. 891 B.

ἐννεακαιδεκαταῖος, α, on, on the nineteenth day, Vit. Hippocr.

ἐννεακαιδέκατος, η, on, nineteenth, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1067, C. I. 2220.

ἐννεακαιδεκετής, ἐς, = ἐννεακαιδεκαέτης, Anth. P. 7. 11., 9. 190 (in Ion. gen. -δεκέτευσ).

ἐννεα-και-εικοσι-και-επτακοσιο-πλασιάκις, Adv. seven-hundred-and-twenty-nine times, Plat. Rep. 587 E.

ἐννεα-κέφαλος, on, nine-headed, Schol. Hes. Th. 313, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 237.

ἐννεάκις, Adv. = ἐνάκις, Nicom. Harm. 16.

ἐννεακισ-μύριοι, αι, α, ninety thousand, App. Hannib. 4.

ἐννεακισ-χίλιοι, αι, α, nine thousand, Diod. 17. 66, Ael. V. H. 6. 12.

ἐννεά-κλινος, on, with nine dining-couches, Phryn. Com. Incert. 5.

ἐννεά-κρουνος, on, with nine springs, name of a well at Athens, in earlier times (as at this day) called Καλλιπρόη, Hdt. 6. 837, Thuc. 2. 15, Polyzel. Δημ. 3.

ἐννεά-κυκλος, on, in nine circles, Coluth. 214, Nonn. D. 4. 317.

ἐννεά-λινος, on, of nine threads, ἄρκυς Xen. Cyn. 2, 4.

ἐννεαμηνιαῖος, α, on, = sq., Jo. Chrys.

ἐννεά-μηνος, on, of or in nine months, Hdt. 6. 69, Hipp. 257, 1, al.

ἐννεάμυκλος, on, (v. μύκλα) nine years old, Antim. 77, Call. Fr. 180, ubi v. nott.

ἐννε-άνειρα, living nine times man's life, κορώνη Arat. 1022 (so Lob. for ἐννεάγηρα).

ἐννεά-πηχυς, v, nine cubits broad or long, Il. 24. 270, al.: cf. εἰνάπηχυς.

ἐννεα-πλάσιος, α, on, ninefold, Ibyc. (?) ap. Ath. 39 B.

ἐννεάς, ἄδος, ἦ, a body of nine, Theocr. 17. 84, Anth. P. 7. 17, Plut. 2. 736 C: Porphyry divided the works of his master Plotinus into 6 enneads, Vit. Plot. 24. II. the ninth day of the month, v. εἰνάς.

ἐννεά-στεγος, on, of nine stories, Diod. 20. 91.

ἐννεα-σύλλαβος, on, nine-syllabled, Schol. Anth. P. 13. 19.

ἐννεά-φθογγος, on, of nine notes, Incert. ap. Stob. 520. 41.

ἐννεά-φωνος, on, = ἐννεάφθογγος, Theocr. 8. 18.

ἐννεά-χίλιοι, αι, α, Ep. for ἐνάκις χίλιοι, nine thousand, Il. 5. 860., 14. 148:—κτύπος ἐννεάχιλος, noise as of 9000, Nonn. D. 8. 45.

ἐννεά-χορδος, on, of nine strings: as Subst., ἐννεάχορδον [sc. ὄργανον], τό, Ath. 636 B; cf. Chion. Πρωχ. 1.

ἐννεά-ψυχος, on, with nine lives, ἐνν. ὁ κύων was the Greek proverb, Hesych.;—we say the cat.

ἐννεκα, in Acol. Inscr. for ἐνεκα, C. I. (add.) 2168 b, 2183 A.

ἐννεκρόομαι, Pass. to die in, τινί Plut. 2. 792 B.

ἐννεμέθομαι, Pass. to feed in, Opp. H. 1. 611., 3. 546.

ἐννέμω, to feed cattle in a place, Dio C. 72. 3, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. (add.) 2561 b. 81.—Med., of the cattle, Opp. H. 1. 5.

ἐννενήκοντα, ἐννενηκοστός, ἐννενηκονταετής, doubtful forms for ἐνεν-, v. sub ἐνατος.

ἐννενώκασι, Ion. for ἐννενοήκασι, 3 pl. pf. of ἐννοέω.

ἐννεον, Ep. for ἐνεον, impf. of νέω to swim, Il. 21. 11.

ἐννε-όργυιος, on, nine fathoms long, Od. 11. 312, [where εο coalesce, so as to make the word a quadrisyll., cf. ἐννέωρος].

ἐννεός, false form of ἐνεός.

ἐννεοσσεύω, Att. ἐννεοστρεύω; also ἐννοστρεύω (Diod. 2. 4, etc.):—to make a nest or hatch young in a place, ἐν τινί Ar. Av. 1108, Plat. Legg. 949 C:—Med., Diod. 5. 45. II. c. acc. to hatch as in a nest, ἔρωτα Plat. Alc. 1. 135 E; and in Pass. to be hatched, ἐπιθυμῖαι ἐννεοστρευμέναι Id. Rep. 573 E.

ἐννέπω, poet. lengthd. for ἐνέπω.

ἐννεσία, ἦ, poet. for ἐνεσία.

ἐννευρό-καυλος, on, with fibrous stalk, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 4.

ἐννέ-ῦσκλος, *ov*, with nine sandal-straips, Hesych. (ἐννήσκλοι ὑποδήματα Λακωνικῶν ἐφήβων).

ἐννεύω, *to nod or make signs to*, ἐννεύει με φεύγειν Ar. Fr. 58; ἐνν. τινὶ τὸ τί ἂν θέλοι .. *to ask him by signs what ..*, Ev. Luc. I. 62.

ἐννέω, fut. -νεύσομαι, *to swim in*, Aristid. I. 295.

ἐννέ-ωρος, Ep. Adj. of or for nine years (ᾠρος γὰρ ὁ ἐνιαυτός Eust. II. 46. 44, cf. Apollon. Lex. s. v.), but in usage the word presents difficulties:

1. in Od. 19. 179, of Minos it is said, ἐννέωρος βασιλεὺς Διὸς .. ἄριστος, i. e. either be seigned *for nine years ..*, or he reigned *having for nine years been*, the friend and companion of Zeus, v. Apollon. I. c.; whereas Plat. Legg. 624 B understood it to mean that *every ninth year* he took counsel with Zeus.

2. in Od. II. 311, of the Aloidae it is said, ἐννέωροι γὰρ .. καὶ ἐννεαπήχες ἦσαν εὖρος, ἀτὰρ μῆκος γέ .. ἐννέοργιοι, i. e. when they were *nine years old*, they were *nine cubits* broad, and *nine fathoms* tall;—so that here the sense seems plain.

3. in Od. 10. 19, we read of ἀσκὸν βοῶν ἐννέωροις, which, by comparison with Hes. Op. 434 (βόε δ' ἐνναετήρῳ ἄρσενε .. τῶν γὰρ σθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδνόν), would seem to mean *nine years old*; but Arist. (H. A. 6. 21, 5) remarks that πενταέτηρος (in Od. 14. 419) and ἐννέωρος (in I. c.) have the same sense, which seems to imply that he took ᾠρος to mean *not a year but half a year*; and whatever is determined with respect to this must hold equally with regard to the σίαλοι ἐννέωροι in Od. 19. 390; and the ἀλειφαρ ἐννέωρον in Il. 18. 351:—probably in these three places ἐννέα must be taken as a round number (v. sub ἐννέα), so that ἐννέωρος means *of full age*, and so Schol. Ven. B on Il. I. c. seems to take it by the interpretation παλαιός. [In Hom. εω coalesce, so as to make the word a trisyll.]

ἐννήκοντα, Ep. for ἐνεήκοντα, Od. 19. 174.

ἐννήμερ, Ep. Adv. for nine days, Il. I. 53, al.:—on nine as a sacred number, v. sub ἐννέα.

ἐνν-ήρης, *es*, of nine banks of oars, ναῦς Polyb. 16. 7, 1, Ath. 203 D.

ἐννηφιν, v. sub ἐνος.

ἐννήχομαι, Dep. *to swim in ..*, τινὶ Philo I. 693, Plut. 2. 994 B:—Act. in Galen.

ἐννοέω, fut. ἤσω:—Ion. part. aor. ἐννώσας, Hdt. I. 68, 86, pf. ἐννένωκα, 3. 6:—in Att. also as Dep. ἐννοοῦμαι, with aor. pass. ἐνεναθήην: also Ion. plqpf. ἐννένωτο Hdt. I. 77. *To have in one's thoughts, to think, consider, reflect*, ἐνν. ὅτι .. Id. I. 86, etc.; ἐνν. εἰ .., Plat. Phaedo 74 A; ἐνν. μή .., *to take thought, be anxious lest ..*, Xen. An. 4. 2, 13, etc.; ἐννοοῦμενοι μὴ οὐκ ἔχοιεν Ib. 3. 5, 3.

2. c. acc. *to think or reflect upon, consider*, τὰ λεγόμενα Hdt. I. 68, cf. 3. 6; ἐνν. τὸ γιγνόμενον, ὅτι .. Plat. Theaet. 161 B, cf. Soph. Ant. 61; ἐννοεῖν περί τινος Plat. Rep. 591 A; τέκνων ἐννοουμένη περί Eur. Med. 925; τοῦτ' ἐννοεῖσθ', ὅταν πορθῆτε γαίαν, εὐσεβεῖν Soph. Ph. 1440; ταῦτ' ἐννοηθεῖσθ' (v. I. ἐννοήσασθ') Eur. Med. 882, cf. 900.

3. c. gen. *to have thought of, μητρὸς οὐδὲν ἐννοοῦμενοι κακῶν* Ib. 47; ἐνενόησεν αὐτῶν ὡς .., *he took note of them that ..*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 18; ἐννευόηκά σου λέγοντος ὅτι .., Plat. Hipp. Mi. 369 E, cf. Theaet. 168 C:—ἐκ τινος ἐννοεῖσθαι *to draw conclusions from ..*, Id. Hipp. Ma. 295 C.

II. *to understand*, εἰ οὐ μὴ τὸδ' ἐννοεῖς, ἐγὼ λέγω σοι Aesch. Ag. 1088; οὐ γὰρ ἐννοῶ Soph. O. T. 559, Ph. 28:—with a part., ἐννοοῦμαι φαῦλος οὐσα Eur. Hipp. 435, cf. Plat. Criti. 121 B.

III. *to intend to do*, c. inf., ἐννένωτο στρατεύειν Hdt. I. 77; ἐννοεῖς ἡμᾶς προδοῦναι Soph. O. T. 330; c. acc. rei, Id. Aj. 115, Ant. 664.

IV. *to think of, invent*, Lat. excogitare, Soph. Tr. 578, Xen. An. 2. 2, 10, Plat. Legg. 798 B.

V. *to have in one's mind, to conceive, form a notion of*, τι Plat. Phaedo 73 C sq.: *to suppose*, δ' ὑμεῖς ἐννοεῖτε Xen. An. 6. 1, 29.

VI. of words, *to mean, signify*, τί σοι ἄλλο ἐννοεῖ .. τὸ ῥῆμα; Plat. Euthyd. 287 C.

ἐννόημα, τό, = ἐννοια I. 2, Arist. Metaph. I. 1, 5, Dion. H. de Comp. 25. ἐννοηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, intellectual, Justin. M. Adv. -κῶς, E. M. 336. 53.

ἐννόησις, εως, ἡ, consideration, Plat. Rep. 407 B.

ἐννοητέον, verb. Adj. *one must consider*, Plat. Legg. 636 C.

ἐννοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, thoughtful, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 49.

ἐννοια, ἡ, (νοῦς) *the act of thinking, thought, consideration*, (συντομία διανοίας, Def. Plat. 414 A), Plat. Legg. 657 A, al.

2. *a thought in the mind, notion, conception*, as opp. to the object, χρόνον ἐννοια Id. Tim. 47 A; ἐν ταῖς περὶ τὸ ὄν .. ἐννοιαῖς Id. Phil. 59 D; ἐννοιαν λαβεῖν *to form a notion*, opp. to ἐπιστήμην ἔχειν, Id. Phaedo 73 C; τοῦ καλοῦ ἐνν. ἔχειν Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 4; εἰς ἐνν. ἐρχεσθαι τινος Polyb. I. 57, 4; εἰς ἐνν. τινὸς ἀγεῖν τινά Id. I. 49, 10; ἡ κοινὴ ἐνν. *the common notion*, Id. 10. 27, 8; κοινὰ ἐνν. *moral notions common to all mankind*, Origen. c. Cels. I. 4 (in Eucl. axioms, cf. δόξα I. 2); ψιλὰ ἐνν. *mere notions*, having no objective existence, Porphy. Isag., Simplic., etc.

3. *a thought, intent, design*, Eur. Hel. 1026; ἐννοιαν λαβεῖν τινος *to form a design of a thing, intend it*, Id. Hipp. 1027; ἐνν. ἔχειν περί τι Plat. Legg. 769 E; ἐννοιαν ἐμποιεῖν *to put a thought into one's head*, Isocr. II. 2 D; ἐνν. ἐμπέπει τινί Xen. An. 3. 1, 13.

II. *the sense of a word*, Dio C. 69. 21.

III. in Rhetor. *a thought put into words, a sentence*, Hermiog.

ἐννόμιος, *ov*, of or for pasturage, ὄσ' ἄλλα ἐνν. (sc. χωρία) C. I. 103. 13; τὸ ἐνν. *money paid for pasturage*, Ib. 1569. 49.

ἐννομο-λέσχης, ὄ, *a prater about laws*, Timo ap. Diog. L. 2. 19.

ἐννομος, *ov*, within the law, ordained by law, lawful, legal, Pind. O. 7. 155, P. 9. 100, Trag., etc.; ἐννομα πάσχειν *to suffer lawful punishment*, Thuc. 3. 67; ἐνν. ὁμολογία, πολιτεία Plat. Legg. 921 C, Aeschin. I. 25:—Adv., ἐννόμως ζῆμοῦσθαι, διοικεῖν Lys. 115. 15., 186. 35.

2. of persons, *keeping within the law, upright, just*, Aesch. Supp. 404, Plat. Rep. 424 E:—also *subject to the law*, I Ep. Cor. 9. 21. II. (νέμομαι) *feeding in*, i. e. *inhabiting*, ὄ γὰς τὸτ' ἦσαν ἐννομοί Aesch. Supp. 565.

ἐννοος, *ov*, contr. ἐννοος, *ov*, thoughtful, shrewd, sensible, νηπίους ὄντας τὸ πρὶν ἐννοος ἔθηκά Aesch. Pr. 444, cf. Soph. O. T. 916; οὐδεὶς ἐννοος ἐφάπτεται μαντικῆς ἐνθέου Plat. Tim. 71 E; ἐννοος γίγναμαι I come *to my senses*, Eur. Bacch. 1270, Dem. 876. 13; ἐννοος γεγονέναι ὅτι .. *to be aware that ..*, Lys. 117. 44. Comp. -νοότερος, Sup. -τατος, cf. Lob. Phryn. 143.

ἐννος, v. sub ἐνος.

Ἐννοσί-γαιος, ὄ, Ep. for Ἐνοσίγ-, *the Earth-shaker*, as a name of Poseidon in Hom. In Mss. sometimes ἐνοσίγαιος, as in Luc. Jup. Trag. 9; εἰνοσίγαιος in Or. Sib. I. 187. Cf. ἐνοσις, ἐνοσίγαιος, εἰνοσίφυλλος.

Ἐννοσίδης, α, ὄ, Dor. for Ἐννοσίγαιος, Pind. P. 4. 58. (Prob. formed as patronym. from ἐνοσις like Τεκτονίδης, Τερψιάδης in Od.: v. sub δᾶ.)

ἐννοσις, εως, ἡ, for ἐνοσις.

ἐννοσί-φυλλος, *ov*, = εἰνοσίφυλλος, Ep. for ἐνοσίφ-: in Simon. 51, of a tempest, *making the leaves quiver*.

ἐννοσσεύω, later form for ἐνεοσσεύω, Diod.

ἐννοσσοποιέομαι, Med. *to make oneself a nest on*, Joseph. Macc. 14.

ἐννότιος, α, *ov*, wet, moist, Call. Fr. 350.

ἐννοχλέω, poët. for ἐνοχλέω, Theocr. 29. 36.

ἐννυκτερεύω, like ἐννυχεύω, *to pass the night in*, Polyb. 3. 22, 13.

ἐννῦμι *or* ἐννῦω (v. ἀμφι-, καθ-), Ion., εἴνυμι, εἴνῦω (cf. ἐπι-, κατα-): fut. ἔσω (ἀμφι-) Od. 5. 167, Ep. ἔσω 16. 79, etc.: Ep. aor. ἔσσα, inf. ἔσαι 14. 154; (the common form only in compd. ἀμφι-έσαιμι, ἀμφι-έσασα):—Med., ἐννῦμαι, Hom.: impf. ἐννῦτο Id.: Ep. fut. ἔσσομαι (ἐφ-) Ap. Rh., cf. Pind. N. 11. 21: aor. ἔσατο Il. 14. 178, Ep. ἔσαντο Ib. 350: Ep. 3 sing. ἔέσατο Il. 10. 23, Od. 14. 529:—Pass., pf. εἶμαι, εἶται 19. 72., 11. 190, but 2 sing. ἔσαι 24. 250, 3. ἔσαι (ἐπι-) Orac. ap. Hdt. I. 47: plqpf. 2 sing. ἔσο Il. 3. 57, Od. 16. 199, ἔστο Il. 23. 67, Ep. ἔεστο 12. 464, 3 dual ἔσθην 18. 517, 3 pl. εἶατο 18. 596; part. εἰμένος, v. infr. (The Root was FES, for the word and its derivs. generally takes the digamma in Hom., cf. the forms βέστρον, γαστήρ, γαστήρα in E. M. and Hesych.; also Skt. vas, vas-é (induo me), vas-anam (Lat. vestis); Goth. ga-vas-jan; but in Greek the Root became ES, as in ἐν-νυμι, εἶμα, εἶνός and εἶνός, and sometimes ES, as in ἐσθής, ἐσθῆω, ἔσθημα.)

Radic. sense, *to put clothes on another*, c. dupl. acc., κείνός σε χλαῖνάν τε χιτῶνά τε ἔσσει *he will clothe thee in cloak and frock*, Od. 15. 338; cf. 16. 79, Il. 5. 905.

II. Med. and Pass., c. acc. rei only, *to clothe oneself in, to be clad in, put on, to wear*, κακὰ δὲ χροῖ εἶματα εἶμαι Od. 23. 115; χλαῖνας εὐ εἶμένοι 15. 330; also of armour, ἔσαντο περὶ χροῖ νώροπα χαλκόν Il. 14. 383, etc.; ἀσπίδας ἔσασάμενοι, of tall shields which covered the whole person, Ib. 372: [ἐυστὰ] κατὰ στόμα εἰμένα χαλκῷ shafts *clad* with brass at their point, 15. 389; of any covering, *to wrap or shroud oneself in*, χλαῖνας .. καθύπερθεν ἔσασθαι, of bed-clothes, Od. 4. 299; νεφέλην ἔσαντα Il. 14. 350; ἡέρα ἔσαμένω Ib. 282; εἰμένος ὤμου νεφέλην 15. 308; and by a strong metaph., λάϊνον ἔσσο χιτῶνα *thou hadst been clad in coat of stone*, i. e. buried, Il. 3. 57; so later, ἔσασθαι γῆν Pind. N. 11. 21; τὸν ἀεὶ κατὰ γᾶς σκότον εἰμένος Soph. O. C. 1701:—metaph. also, φρεσὶ εἰμένοι ἀλκήν Il. 20. 381, cf. ἐφέννυμι; and Pind. (P. 4. 363) has ἔσαντο Ποσειδάωνος τέμενος *they entered it*.—Rare in Att. Poets (v. supr.), who mostly use the compds., and always so in Prose, v. esp. ἀμφιέννυμι.

ἐννυστάζω, fut. ἀζω, *to fall asleep over*, τινί Cyrill.

ἐννυχεύω, *to sleep in or on*, τῷ σηκῷ Plut. 2. 434 D: metaph., Ἐρωσ, ὅς ἐν μαλακαῖς παρελαῖς νεάνιδος ἐννυχεύεις Soph. Ant. 784; cf. excubat in genis, Hor. Od. 4. 13, 8.

II. *to sink*, of a star, Aesop. 369 de Fur.

ἐννύχιος [ῥ], α, *ov* Hes. Th. 10; *os, ov* Soph. Aj. 180: (νύξ):—*in the night, by night, at night, nightly*, Lat. nocturnus, ἐνν. πραιομένων Il. 21. 37; [νῆες] ἐννύχια κατάγοντο Od. 3. 178; ἐνν. μέλπεσθαι Pind. P. 3. 140; ἐνν. τέρψις, δείμα Soph. Aj. 1203, 1211; φροντίδες Ar. Eq. 1290, etc.:—neut. ἐννύχιον as Adv., Epigr. ap. Ath. 544 A.

II. ἐννυχιῶν ἀναξ' Ἀἰδωνεῦ *king of those who dwell in the realms of Night*, Soph. O. C. 1558, cf. sq.

ἐννύχος, *ov*, = ἄγγελος ἦλθε .. ἐννύχος Il. 11. 716; ἐνν. κοῖται Pind. P. 11. 39; ὄψεις Aesch. Pr. 645:—Adv. ἐννύχον, Ev. Marc. I. 35 (Lachm. ἐννύχα), and Aesop. 110 (Halm). — II. epith. of Hades, Soph. Tr. 501.

ἐννῶσαι, -νώσας, Ion. inf. and part. aor. I of ἐννοέω, Hdt.

ἐνόδιος, α, *ov*, Ep. εἰνόδιος, η, *ov*, Hom., and so Trag. in lyrics, but only in fem. εἰνοδία: later also *os, ov*, Paus. 3. 14, 9 (ὄδός):—*in or on the way*, Lat. viasis, σφήκεσσιν εἰκότες .. εἰνοδίοις like wasps *that have their nests by the way-side*, Il. 16. 260; ἐν. σύμβολοι omens *seen on the way*, portending good or ill success, Aesch. Pr. 487, cf. Horat. Od. 3. 27; ἐν. πόλεις Plut. Aemil. 8; στάσεις σκηπῶν Id. Anton. 9; ἐν. ὄπλα *for use by the way*, Dion. H. 4. 48.

2. as Subst., ἐνόδια, τά, *nets for stopping the pathways*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 9.

b. *blisters caused by walking*, Theophr. Sud. 15.

II. as epith. of certain gods, who had their statues *by the way-side or at cross-roads*, Lat. triviales, as of Hecate, εἰνοδίας Ἐκάτης Soph. Fr. 480; ἐνοδία θεός Id. Ant. 1199; εἰνοδία θυγάτηρ Δάματρος Eur. Ion. 1048; δαίμων ἐνοδία C. I. 26; and Ἐνοδία alone, Lat. Trivia, Eur. Hel. 570; ἡ Ἐνοδία Paus. I. c.: also of Hermes, Theocr. 25. 4, etc.; cf. Ἀγχιεύς.

ἐνοδίτις, εως, ἡ, fem. of the unused ἐνοδίτης, = ἐνοδία, Orph. H. 71. 2.

ἐνοδμος, *ov*, (ὀδμή) *sweet-smelling, fresh*, Nic. Th. 41.

ἐνο-ειδής, ἐς, *single, simple*, Eccl. Adv. -δῶς, Iambl. Myst. I. 18.

ἐνό-ζυγος, *ov*, *matched one against one*, C. I. 3422.

ἐνοιδέω, *to swell*, Hipp. 49. 19.

ἐνοιδής, ἐς, *swollen*, Nic. Al. 422.

ἐνοικάδιος, *ov*, = ἐνοικίδιος, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 4.

ἐνοικείω, *to introduce among*, τὴν ἐπιείκειαν .. τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐνοικεῖν Diod. I. 93:—Pass. *to creep in*, Plut. 2. 960 A.

ἐνοικέω, to dwell in, c. dat. loci, Θήβαις Eur. H. F. 1282, etc.; ἐν τόπῳ Xen. An. 5. 6, 25; κατὰ στέγην Eur. Alc. 1051; ἐνταῦθα Ar. Nub. 95; absol., οὐ τι γὰρ κεκτήμεθ' . . . αὐτὸ [sc. τὸ σῶμα], πλὴν ἐνοικῆσαι βίον . . . we possess it not, save to dwell in during life, Eur. Supp. 535; [Θυρέαν] ἔδοσαν ἐνοικεῖν to dwell in, Thuc. 4. 56. 2. metaph. to dwell upon, be engaged with, ἐν τοῖς φυσικοῖς Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 10; τοῖς συγγράμμασιν Clearch. ap. Ath. 457 E. II. c. acc. loci, to inhabit, Hdt. 1. 4., 2. 178, Soph. O. C. 1533, etc.; absol., οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες the inhabitants, Hdt. 2. 66, Thuc. 1. 18, 91, etc.

ἐνοικήσιμος, ον, habitable, Schol. Soph. O. C. 27.

ἐνοίκησις, εως, ἡ, a dwelling in a place, Thuc. 2. 17, Dion. H., etc.

ἐνοικητήριον, τό, an abode, Poll. 1. 73.

ἐνοικίδιος, ον, or α, ον, (οἰκία) domestic, Clem. Al. 189, Poll. 10. 156.

ἐνοικίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ:—to settle in a place, to plant or fix in, Aesch. Fr. 248; παρά τισί τι ἐνοικ. Plat. Epin. 978 C:—Pass. to be settled in a place, to take up one's abode there, Hdt. 1. 68; τῷ σώματι Plat. Ax. 371 C; and so in Med., Thuc. 6. 2.

ἐνοικιο-λόγος, ον, collecting house-rent, Artemid. 3. 41. In Basilic., ἐνοικολόγος, v. Ducang.

ἐνοίκιος, ον, (οἶκος), in the house, keeping at home, ἐν ὄρνις a dunghill cock, Aesch. Eum. 866; cf. ἐνδομάχος. II. as Subst., 1.

ἐνοίκιον, τό, house-rent, Lys. Fr. 15, Isae. 58. 23, Dem. 1179. 23, Anth. P. 11. 251; τῷ σώματι τελεῖ ἐνοίκιον ἢ ψυχῇ Theophr. ap. Plut. 2. 139 E. 2. ἐνοίκιον, τό, a dwelling, Dion. P. 668.

ἐνοίκισμα, τό, a dwelling, Suid.

ἐνοικοδομέω, to build in a place, [τῇ νήσῳ] πύργον Thuc. 3. 51; [ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ] τείχος Id. S. 4:—Pass., Id. 8. 84:—Med., ἐν τείχῳ to build one a fort there, Id. 3. 85. II. to build up, block up, पुलίδα

τινὰ ἐνοικοδομημένην Thuc. 6. 51, cf. Diod. 3. 37.

ἐνοικος, ον, in-dwelling: an inhabitant, Trag., etc.; mostly c. gen. loci, inhabitant of a place, Aesch. Pr. 415, Soph. Tr. 1092, Thuc. 4. 61, etc.; also c. dat. a dweller in a place, Plat. Criti. 113 C. 2. pass. dwelt in, Παλλάδος ἐνοικα μέλαθρα Eur. Ion 235.

ἐνοικουρέω, to keep house, ἐν . . . Dion. H. 6. 3; metaph., ἡ μνήμη ἐνοικουρούσα Luc. Philops. 39.

ἐνοινος, ον, full of wine, Long. 2. 1. II. = ἐνσπονδος, Inscr.

Cret. in C. I. 2554. 85 sq., 2555. 11.

ἐνοينوφλύω, to prate in one's cups, Luc. Lexiph. 14.

ἐνοινοχοέω, to pour in wine, c. acc. cogn., οἶνον ἐνοινοχοεῦντες Od. 3. 472; νέκταρ ἐφνοχέει Il. 4. 3.

ἐνοκλάζω, to squat upon, τοῖς ὀπισθίοις, of a dog, Philostr. 867.

ἐνολβος, ον, prosperous, wealthy, Mantho 4. 85.

ἐνολισθάνω, later -αίνω, to fall in, of the ground, Plut. Cim. 16: to slip and fall, Id. Pomp. 25.

ἐνολμος, ον, sitting on the tripod, epith. of Apollo, Soph. Fr. 875.

ἐνομήρης, ες, = ὀμήρης ἐν . . . , joined, Nic. Al. 238, 620; cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 877.

ἐνομίλιω, = ὀμιλέω ἐν . . . , Dio C. 43. 15, etc. II. to be well

acquainted with, τοῖς Πάρθων ἤθεσιν ἐνωμηλῶς Plut. Anton. 41.

ἐνομμάτω, to furnish with eyes, Philo 1. 586.

ἐνομόργνυμι, fut. μόρξω, to wipe on:—Med. to impress, τῷ ἐπιπέδῳ γραμμῆν Plut. 2. 1081 B; ἐνομόρξασθαι τινι τὰ τῶν πολλῶν πάθη to impress the feelings of the vulgar upon him, Id. Cic. 32.

ἐνοξίζω, to grow sour, Ignat. Magn. 10.

ἐνόπη, ἡ, an earring, Soph. Fr. 51; cf. διόπαι.

ἐνοπή, ἡ, (ἐνέπω) a crying, shouting, as of birds, Τρῶες μὲν κλαγγῇ τ' ἐνοπή τ' ἴσαν, ὄρνιθες ὡς Il. 3. 2: esp. a war-cry, battle-shout, μάχη ἐνοπή τε 12. 35., 16. 246, etc.: also a cry of sorrow, ἐνοπήν τε γόνον τε 24. 160: a wild cry, ἐν Φρυγίαισι βοαῖς ἐναπαῖσι τε Eur. Bacch. 159. 2. generally, a voice, ἐνοπήν τε πυθοίμην Od. 10. 147; Φοῖβον . . . γλώσσης ἐνοπαί Eur. El. 1302, cf. I. T. 1272; ταύρων ἐν. Nic. Th. 171. 3. of things, a sound, αὐλῶν συρίγγων τ' ἐνοπή Il. 10. 13; λαχὴν τ' ἐνοπήν τε, of thunder, Hes. Th. 708; κιθάρας ἐν. Eur. Ion 882; ὀστέων ἐν. crashing of bones, Pind. Fr. 150. 4.—Ep. word, used by Eur. in lyrical passages. Cf. ἐνέπω-sub fin.

ἐνοπλίξω, to adapt to . . . , ὠλέναις πλάτην Lyc. 205.

ἐνόπιος, ον, (ὄπιον) = sq., Call. Dian. 241. II. ἐνόπιος (sc. ῥυθμός), ὁ, the metrical time adapted to the war-tunes, i. e. the pæan (or its equiv. the cretic), being in sesquipedal ratio between the long and short syllables, Ar. Nub. 651, Xen. An. 6. 1, 11, Plat. Rep. 400 B; also, ἐν. μέλη Ath. 630 F; Κουρήτων ἐν. παίγνια Plat. Legg. 796 B; hence ἐνόπλια παίζειν Pind. O. 13. 123; ὀρχήσασθαι Call. Dian. 241.—On the ῥυθμὸς κατ' ἐνόπιον, v. Schol. Pind. P. 2. 127, Herm. Schol. Ar. Nub. 653.

ἐνοπλος, ον, in arms, armed, Tyrtæ. 13, Soph. O. T. 469, Eur. H. F. 1164, al. II. with arms or armed men within, of the Trojan horse, Id. Tro. 520. III. εἰκὼν ἐν., the Lat. imago clipeata, a portrait-statue in armour, C. I. 2059. 40; so, εἰκὼν γραπτή ἐν ὄπλῳ lb. 124, al.

ἐνοποιέω, to combine in one, unite, Arist. de An. 1. 5, 15, Polyb. 8. 6, 11.

ἐνο-ποιός, ὄν, combining in one, uniting, Arist. Metaph. 7. 6, 9, Porph. Isag. 2.

ἐνοπτος, ον, (ὄψομαι) visible in a thing, Arist. Probl. 1. 51, 2.

ἐνοπτρίζω, to represent as in a mirror, Eust. Opusc. 57. 70:—Med. to see as in a mirror, ἐαυτούς Philo 1. 51, cf. Plut. 2. 696 A; ἐν πρόβλημα to look closely into . . . , Theophil. Simi.

ἐνοπτρον, τό, (ὄψομαι) a mirror, like κάτοπρον, Eur. Hec. 925, Or. 1112; ἐν ὕδατι καὶ τοῖς τοιούτοις ἐν. Arist. Meteor. 1. 8, 11, cf. 3. 2, 10:—v. κάτοπρον. (Cf. Lat. speculum from specio.)

ἐνέρῳσις, εως, ἡ, a looking in or at, Clem. Al. 821.

ἐνοράω, Ion. -έω: fut. ἐνόσομαι: aor. ἐνείδον (q. v.):—to see, remark, observe something in a person or thing, τί τινι Thuc. 3. 30, etc.; τι ἐν

τινι Hdt. 1. 89, Thuc. 1. 95, cf. Lys. 916. 7; ἐν γὰρ τῷ οὐκ ἐνεώρα [sc. τὸ τυραννικόν] Hdt. 3. 53; c. acc. et part. fut., ἐνεώρα τιμαρίην ἐσομένην he saw that vengeance would come, Id. 1. 123, cf. 170., 5. 36, Ar. Ach. 1129; but c. dat. pers. et part., ἐνορέω ὑμῖν αὐκ οἰοῖσι τε ἐσομένοις πολεμεῖν Hdt. 8. 140. II. to look at or upon, Xen. Cyr. 1.

4, 27, Arist. Fr. 148; δεινὸν ἐν τοῖς παισὶ Plut. Popl. 6, cf. Paus. 4. 8, 2. ἐνόρειος, ον, (ὄρος) in the mountains, Scymn. 832 Müller.

ἐνορέω, Ion. for ἐνοράω.

ἐνορθιάζω, to raise up, Philo 2. 265, nisi legend. ἐπορ-.

ἐνόριος, ον, (ὄρος) within the boundaries, Poll. 9. 8: on the boundaries, θεοὶ Heliod. 10. 1:—ἡ ἐνορία the territory, Chron. Pasch.

ἐνορκίζομαι, Med. to make one swear, ἐν τινὶ ποιεῖν τι C. I. (add.) 2347 q; ἐν τινὶ ὄρκον lb. 1933; restored by Dind. from MSS. (for ἐνωρκήσαντο) in Joseph. A. J. 8. 15, 4. The Act. ἐνορκίζω in a late Inscr., C. I. 9288; and ἐνορκέω lb. 1988 b, Schol. Luc. Catapl. 23.

ἐνόρκιος, ον, = sq., Pind. O. 2. 166:—ἐνόρκιον, τό, LXX (Num. 5. 21).

ἐνορκισμός, οὔ, ὁ, adjuration, Synes. 209 B.

ἐνορκος, ον, having sworn, bound by oath, ἐνορκόν τινα θέσθαι to bind one by oath, Soph. Ph. 811; ἐν λαμβάνειν τινα Aeschin. 66. 29: c. dat. pers., ἐν οὐδενί, Lat. nulli addictus, Soph. Ph. 72: absol., ἐνορκος ὢν bound by oath, Thuc. 2. 72, cf. Aeschin. 43. 14, Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 12: c. inf., ἐν. ξυμμαχεῖν Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 18. II. that whereto one is sworn, θεῶν ἐν. δίκη Soph. Ant. 369; φιλία καὶ ἔχθρα Plat. Legg. 843 A; λαμβάνειν τι ἐνορκόν to receive on security of oath, Dem. 773. 5; ἐνορκόν τι καταστήσαι Aeschin. 51. 41; ἐνορκόν ἐστί τινι it is a duty laid on one by oath, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 18:—ἐνορκον, τό, as Subst. = ὄρκος, ἐνορκον ποιεῖσθαι to bind oneself by oath, Plat. Phaedo 89 C; ἐνορκον φέρει τὴν ψῆφον, juratus fert sententiam, Dion. H. 7. 45. Adv. -ως, Ath. 274 E, Poll. 1. 39.—On the difference of ἐνορκος and εὐορκος, v. Butt. Dem. Mid. Ind. s. v.

ἐνορμάω, to rush in, εἰς τι Polyb. 16. 28, 8.

ἐνορμέω, to be at anchor in a place, Polyb. 16. 29, 13.

ἐνορμίζω: fut. Att. ἰῶ:—to bring a ship to land, Synes. 167 A: metaph., κύρτον ἐν βοθίοισι Opp. H. 3. 409:—Pass. and Med., of the ship, to lie in harbour, Strabo 245, Dion. H. 1. 56; metaph., ἐκ θεαλλῶν ἐνωρμίσθην Thcogn. 1274.

ἐνόρμις or ἐνόρμιος, ὁ, the drop of an ear-ring, C. I. 4866.

ἐνόρμισμα, τό, an anchorage, roadstead, App. Civ. 4. 106.

ἐνορμίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, in harbour, Anth. P. 10. 2, 14.

ἐνόρνυμι: aor. ἐνώρσα: Ep. aor. 2 pass. ἐνώρτο:—the only two tenses used by Hom. To arouse, stir up in a person, τῆσιν γόνον ἐνώρσεν Il. 6. 499; αὐτοῖς φύζαν ἐνώρσας 15. 62; ἐν δὲ σθένος ὤρσεν ἐκάστῳ 2. 451, cf. 11. 544; v. Spitzn. 16. 656; θάρσος δ' ἐνώρσε . . . στρατῷ Eur. Supp. 713:—Pass. to arise in or among, ἐνώρτο γέλωσ θεαῖσιν Il. 1. 599.

ἐνορούω, fut. ούσω, to leap in or upon, always of an assault, c. dat., Τρωσὶ . . . ἐνόρουσεν Il. 16. 783; ὡς δὲ λέων . . . αἴγασιν ἢ δέεσσι . . . ἐνορούση 10. 486; absol., ἐν δ' Ἀγαμέμνων πρῶτος ὕρουσε 11. 217.

ἐνορύσσω, to dig in, Philostr. 79.

ἐνορχέομαι, = ἐρχέομαι ἐν . . . , Alciphro 3. 65.

ἐνόρχης, ον, ὁ, = ἐνορχος, Ar. Eq. 1385, Av. 569, Lys. 661. 2. ὁ

ἐνόρχης a he-goat, Theocr. 3. 4.

ἐν-όρχης, ον, ὁ, with one testicle, Cyrill.

ἐνορχις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for ἐνόρχης, Hdt. 6. 32., 8. 105, Luc. D. Deor. 4. 1. ἐνορχος, ον, (ὄρχις) with the testicles in, uncastrated, entire, ἐνορχα . . . μῆλ' ἱερεύσειν i. e. rams, for wethers were excluded from the altar, Il. 23. 147; τὰ ἐνορχα entire animals, Hipp. 358. 24:—of palm-trees, Arist. ap. Ath. 652 A. Cf. ἐνόρχης, ἐνορχις.

ἔνος, ὁ, said to be = the Lat. annus, a year, hence ἐνιαυτός, δι-ενος, τρί-ενος, like biennis, triennis, etc., cf. ἀφενος.

ἔνος, ἡ, ον, only found in oblique cases of fem., gen. ἐνης, Ep. ἐννηφι, dat. ἐνη, acc. ἐνην, in the sense of εἰς τρίτην, = Lat. perendie, the day after to-morrow; εἰς τ' αὔριον εἰς τ' ἐννηφιν (Ep. gen. taken as Adv.) Hes. Op. 408; gen. ἐνης Ar. Eccl. 796, Dor. ἐνας Theocr. 18. 14; εἰς ἐνην Ar. Ach. 172; αὔριον καὶ τῇ ἐνη (where καὶ was added by Reiske) Antipho 143. 44; ἐσένης prob. l. Dio C. 47. 41: so Hesych. gives as Lacon. forms, ἐναρ' εἰς τρίτην, and ἐπέναρ' εἰς τετάρτην. (Commonly identified with εἰς, ἐνός (cf. per-en-die), v. Herm. Ar. Nub. 1137.—But the forms cited never appear with the aspir.; and Curt. compares ἔνος, like ἐνιοι, with Skt. anyas, the other;—other than to-morrow, i. e. the day after.—It seems to have no connexion with the foll. word.)

ἔνος, ἡ, ον, (in MSS. often ἔνος):—belonging to the former of two periods (τὸ ἔνον . . . τὸ πρότερον καὶ παρεληλυθὸς δηλοῖ Harpocr.; ἐνην τὴν παλαιάν Suid.); hence, like περυσινός, last year's, ἐναὶ ἀρχαί last year's magistrates, Dem. 775. 25; ἔνος καρπός last year's fruit, Lat. annolinus, opp. to νέος, Lat. hornus, Theophr. H. P. 3. 4, 6, etc.:—generally, old, by-gone, νέον δὲ που καὶ ἔνον αἰεὶ ἐστι περὶ τὴν σελήνην τοῦτο τὸ φῶς Plat. Crat. 409 B:—in Ar. Ach. 610, ἡδὴ πεπρέσβευκας πόλιος ὢν ἐνη, the Schol. takes ἐνη as an Adv. (ἐνη?) = ἐκ πολλοῦ, long ago; but the word was not understood by the ancients, as the various readings ἐν ἡ (i. e. ἐν ἡ δύο), and ἐνί (so Cod. Rav. a prima m.) shew: Elmsl. receives ἐνί as = ἡνί, ἡν ἰδοῦ. 2. ἐνη καὶ νέα (sc. ἡμέρα), the old and new day, i. e. the last day of the month, elsewhere τριακάς, Ar. Nub. 1134 sq., Lysias 167. 8, etc.; a name first used by Solon, Diog. L. 1. 57; Σκιρραφοριῶνος ἐνη καὶ νέα C. I. 113. 9; ἐνη καὶ νέα Μεταγειτινῶνος lb. 224. 12, cf. Dem. 235. 1.—The old Greek year being lunar, and the moon's monthly orbit being nearly 29½ days, if the first month began when the sun and moon were together at sunrise, the next month would begin at sunset. To prevent this irregularity, Solon made the latter half-day belong to the first month, so that this 30th day consisted of two halves, one belonging to the old, the other to the new moon.

(Plut. Sol. 25). This would be the case every other month; the other six months would only have 29 days apiece, and in them properly there would be no ένη και νέα; but, by custom, the last day of every month was so called.—It is a question whether the ένη of Hes. Op. 768 is the last day of the month, or the first day of a 30 days' month; Scaliger and Herm. prefer the latter, Göttl. the former. On the subject, v. Butt. Excurs. v ad Dem. Mid. (That the word was properly ένος appears from the cognate forms—Skt. sanas (vetus), Lat. senex, senium, senatus, etc.; Goth. sineigs (senex), etc.)

ένός, gen. of εἷς and έν, one.
 ένοσις, εως, ή, a shaking; quake, Hes. Th. 681, 849, Eur. Hel. 1363, Bacch. 585. (The word seems to imply a Root *ένόθω to shake.)
 Ένοσί-χθων, ονος, ό, Earth-shaker, epith. of Poseidon, often in Hom.; v. Έννοσίγαιος. II. later, as Adj. earth-stirring, άροτρον Euphor. 140.
 ένότης, ητος, ή, (εἷς) unity, Arist. Metaph. 4. 9, 3. P. A. 3. 5, 4, al.
 ένοτήσιος, ον, uniting, reconciling, Synes. H. 2. 31.
 ένουλα, ον, τά, (ούλον) the gums inside the teeth, Poll. 2. 94.
 ένουλίξομαι, Pass. to be curly, of hair, Aristaen. I. 1.
 ένουλισμός, ό, a curling, πλοκάμων Clem. Al. 253.
 ένουλος, ον, curled, curly, πλόκαμοι έν. Callistr. Stat. 4.
 ένουράνιος, ον, in heaven, heavenly, Anth. P. 9. 223, Poll. 1. 33.
 ένουρέω, αοι. ένεούρησα Eupol. Aut. 12:—to make water in, ές τι Hdt. I. 135., 2. 172; έν τινε Hermipp. Φορμ. 2: absol., ώσπερ ένεουρηκότες like piss-a-beds, Ar. Lys. 402, cf. Arist. Probl. 3. 34.
 ένουρήθρα, ή, οί ένουρήθρον, τό, a chamber-pot, Soph. Fr. 430.
 ένούσιος, ον, actual, existent, Synes. H. 2. 37. 2. having property, Hesych.

ένοφείλομαι, Pass. to be due upon a security, τινί to one, Dem. 1249. 23; έν ουσία secured on property, Id. 1197. fin.; cf. C. I. 530.

ένοφθαλμιάζομαι, Pass. to admit of being inoculated, Plut. 2. 640 B (in heading).

ένοφθαλμιάζω, to cast longing eyes upon, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 2. 62.
 ένοφθαλμιζώ, to inoculate, graft, δένδρον από τινος Theophr. C. P. 5. 4:—ένοφθαλμισμός, ό, inoculation, budding, Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 1 and 2, Plut. 2. 640 B; so, ένοφθάλμισμα, τό, Synes. 294 C.

ένοχή, ή, (ένέχομαι) responsibility, late word, v. Ducang.

ένοχλέω, Aeol. and poet. 2 sing. έννοχλείς Theocr. 29. 36: impf. (like other augm. tenses) with double augm. ήνώχλων Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 56, Isocr. 93 A, Dem., etc.: fut. ένοχλήσω Isocr. Antid. § 164: αοι. ήνώχλησα Dem. 405. 20., 1056. 11: pf. ήνώχληκα Id. 515. 19:—Pass., —ηθήσομαι Dion. H. 10. 3; also —ήσομαι (in pass. sense) App. Civ. 1. 36, Galen.: αοι. part. ένοχληθείς Hipp. Coac. 203: pf. ήνώχλημαι (παρ-) Dem. 242. 16. To trouble, disquiet, annoy, τινα Plut. Alc. 1. 104 D, Diod. Έπικλ. 1. 18, Xen., etc.:—Pass., ένοχλοῦμαι, to be troubled or annoyed, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 34, Dem. 347. 18; ή έκκλησία ήνωχλείτο Aeschin. 59. 39. 2. c. dat. to give trouble or annoyance to, Lys. 170. 14, Isocr. 42 C, Xen. An. 2. 5, 13, Amphid. Διθ. 2; ήνώχλει ήμίν Dem. 30. 6, etc. 3. absol. to be a trouble, a nuisance, Hipp. Aph. 1246. Ar. Ran. 708, etc.: with neut. Adj., όσα .. ήνώχλησεν all the trouble he has given, Dem. 519. 15; c. part., τό δέ ούκ ήνώχλει λέγων Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 36.—A prose word, sometimes used in Com., never in Trag.

ένοχλησις, εως, ή, an annoyance, Philem. Incert. 7; έν. σοφιστικάί Arist. Interpr. 6, 4, cf. Diog. L. 7. 11.

ένοχος, ον, = ένεχόμενος, held in, bound by, τιαύταις δόξαις Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 10; ταις ειρημέναις βλάβαις Id. Pol. 8. 2, 5; έθεσι γεροντικοῖς Apollod. Λακ. 1. II. in law-phrases, liable to, subject to, τῷ νόμῳ Plut. Legg. 869 B; επιτιμίους φόβου Antipho 125. 33; ζημίαις Lys. 140. 20; ταις άραις Dem. 404. 5; δεσμῶ Ib. 1229. 11; έν. δνοίαις liable to the imputation of it, Isocr. 160 A, cf. Aeschin. 1. 185. 2. ένοχος ψευδομαρτυρίου liable to action for .., Plut. Theaet. 148 B; έν. τῷ φόνῳ liable to the charge of murder, Antipho 112. 38, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 20;—hence c. gen., έν. βιαιών, λιποταξίου (sub. δίκη, γραφή), liable to punishment for .., Antipho 147. 2, Plut. Legg. 914 E, Lysias 140. 1; έν. θανάτου liable to the penalty of death, Diod. Excerpt. 571. 14, N. T.:—c. inf., έν. έστω άποτίσαι C. I. 2832. 8 (as restored by Büekh). 3. rarely with a Prep., ένοχ. έν τινι ap. Andoc. 11. 5; περί τινος Philipp. ap. Dem. 239. 4; περί τι Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 19; also, τούτοις έν. έφ' οἷς όργίζονται culpable for the things which provoke anger, Ib. 2. 2, fin. 4. absol. guilty, Antipho 125. 20., 143. 22, Plut. Soph. 261 A, etc.

ένοψις, εως, ή, (όψομαι) = έποψις, Themist. 177 D, prob. f. l. for έπόψεις; cf. Plut. Rep. 499 D.

ένώω, fut. ώσω, (έν) to unite, τήν πόλιν Arist. Pol. 2. 2, 8, cf. Archyt. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 714, Hermes ibid. 1. 802:—ένούν τινα τῇ γῆ to bury him, Philostr. 854:—Pass., λίμνη .. ήνωμένη τῇ θαλάσση Ath. 311 D; τὰ φύσει ήνωμένα things united by nature, Longin. 22, 3; τὰ ήν. nouns or propositions in the singular number, Id. 24, 1.

ένράπτω, fut. ψω, to sew up in, τι εἷς τι Plut. Arat. 25; so Med., Διονύσου ένερράφατο ές τόν μηρόν into his thigh, Hdt. 2. 146, cf. C. I. 6126, 6129, 6280. 28:—Pass. to be sewed up in, ένερράφη Διός μηρῷ Eur. Bacch. 286.

ένράσσω, to dash against, ταις πύλαις Joseph. A. J. 5. 8, 10.

ένρήγνυμι, fut. —ρήξω, to break into:—Pass. to discharge itself into, εἷς τι Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 10: to be thrust against, τινί Jo. Chrys.

ένριγῶ, = ριγῶ έν, to shiver or freeze in, Ar. Pl. 846.

ένριζος, ον, with a root, Geop. 3. 4, 6.

ένριζῶ, fut. ώσω, to grow as from a root, cited from Hipp.

ένρίπτω, fut. ψω, to throw in, έαυτόν ές τήν πόλιν Arr. An. 6. 10; ένρ.

λίθον Dio C. 74. 14.

ένρυθμικός, ή, έν; = sq., dub. in Mart. Capell. p. 328.

ένρυθμος, ον, in rhytm or lime, Plat. Legg. 654 A: also of oratorical cadences, opp. to εύρυθμος, Dion. H. de Comp. 11 ad fin.; elsewh. έρρυθμος. Adv. —ως, Ath. 179 F, 631 B.

ένσακκεύω, to put into a sack, Nicet. Ann. p. 635 ed. Bonn.

ένσαλπίζω, to sound a trumpet in, τοῖς ώσί Galen.

ένσαρκος, ον, in the flesh, incarnate, Eus. H. E. 4. 5, C. I. 8759. II. of flesh, ένσ. βορά flesh meat, Porph. Abst. 1. 1.

ένσαῦρόμαι, Pass. to be swept about in .., πόντου .. ένσαρούμενος μύχους Lyc. 753:—ένσάρκωσις, εως, ή, Incarnation, Eriphan.

ένσάττω, fut. ξω, to stuff, Alciphro 3. 7.

ένσβέννυμαι, Pass. to be quenched in, ύδατι Diosc. 5. 93.

ένσειώ, to shake in or at, c. acc. rei, ένσ. βέλος κεραυνού Soph. Tr. 1087; όξύν δι' ώτων κέλαδον ένσ. πώλοισι to drive a shrill sound into their ears, Id. El. 737; ένέσεισε μετανιπτρίδα Philetas. Άσκλ. 1. 2.

c. acc. pers. to plunge in, drive into, ένσ. τινά άγρίαις ύδοῖς Id. Ant. 1274; έαυτόν τῇ έστία Luc. Asin. 31; οἱ κακῶν σαυτήν ένεσεισας Alciphro 1. 27; εἰς βάραθρον ένσ. τινά Luc. Merc. Cond. 30; ένσ. τήν πόλιν εἰς πόλεμον Plut. Phoc. 23; ένσ. χίονα εἰς τόν άκρατον Macho ap. Ath. 579 F.

3. in Pass. to be interpolated, Schol. II. 23. 104.

4. to cause a shaking or jarring, Hipp. Offic. 749.

5. metaph. to shake or sift thoroughly, Lat. excutere:—Med. to examine oneself, Arr. Epict. 3. 14, 3. II. intr. to rush upon, attack, τινί Diod. 13. 40; εἷς τι Id. 14. 60, κατά τό δεξιόν κέρας Dion. H. 9. 16, cf. Plut. Alex. 60.

ένσεμνύνομαι, Pass. to glory in, τοῖς προγόνουσι Onesand. 1. 21.

ένσήθω, to sift in, Aretae. Cnr. M. Ac. 1. 1.

ένσηκάζω, (σηκός) shut up in a pen or fold, άρνας Byz. II. to shut up in a cloister, Eccl.

ένσημαίνω, fut. άνώ, to contain a signification, imply, άγαστός ένσημαίνει τό ύνομα Άγαμέμνων Plat. Crat. 359 A, cf. Arist. de An. 2. 11, 5.

II. Med. to give notice of, intimate, τινί τι Isocr. 399 A; foll. by ότι .., Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 3. 2. to give signs one to another, Id. Cyn. 6, 22.

3. to impress or stamp upon, σημεῖα Plat. Theaet. 191 D, cf. 209 C; τύπον ένσ. έκάστῳ Id. Rep. 377 B:—Pass. to be imprinted, εἷς τι Theaet. 194 C; ένσ. ή άναίθεια έν τοῖς όφθαλμοῖς Longin. 4. 4.

ένσήπομαι, Pass. to rot in or on, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 61.

ένσίμος, ον, somewhat flat-nosed: somewhat flat, Hipp. 262. 19.

ένσίνης, ές, (σίνος) injured, Manetho 2. 445.

ένσίττομαι, Med. to feed upon, LXX (Job. 40. 25).

ένσίτος, ον, much like σύσιτος, a title of honour at Sparta, C. I. 1240. fin., 1249, al.

ένσκελλάω, to dry or wither up, μή τι ένισκήλη .. Nic. Th. 694:—Pass., with pf. act. ένέσκληκα, to be dry, withered, Hipp. 459. 45, Ar. Rh. 3. 1251; ένεσκληκῶς γάρ άνίαις Anth. P. 12. 166.

ένσκευάζω, fut. άσω, to get ready, prepare, like παρασκευάζω, δείπνον Ar. Ach. 1096. 2. to dress in, ύματίῳ τινά Plut. Lyc. 15, cf. Luc: Necyom. 8; ύτίη σε .. Ηρακλέα νεσκεύασα (so Elmsl. for 'H. γ' έσκεύασα) dressed you up as Hercules, Ar. Ran. 524:—Med. to dress oneself up in other clothes, Id. Ach. 384, 436, Plat. Crito 53 D: to arm oneself, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 11; but Med. just like Act., Luc. Asin. 37:—Pass. to be equipped, ένεσκεύαστο γάρ ούτω Hdt. 9. 22; άναξυρίσιν άν. Plut. Oth. 6.

ένσκευος, ον, with a mask on, opp. to έκσκευος, Poll. 4. 141.

ένσκηνοβατέομαι, Pass. to be brought on the stage, Alciphro 2. 4, 6.

ένσκήπτω, Ep. ένισκ-, to hurl, dart in or upon, ό θεός ένέσκηψε τό βέλος the god darted his lightning on it, Hdt. 4. 79; τούτων έκγόνοισι ένέσκηψε ή θεός .. νοῦσον incutiit illis morbum, Id. 1. 105; ένισκ. λόν Nic. Th. 140. II. intr. to fall in or on, ένέσκηψαν οἱ λίθοι ές τό τέμενος Hdt. 8. 39; έν δ' ό .. θεός σκήψας (times) Soph. O. T. 27; κεραυνός ένσκήψας εἰς τόν βωμόν Plut. Aemil. 24:—also, ένσκ. τινί, esp. of diseases, Nic. Th. 336, Ael. N. A. 14. 27; of love, εἷς τινα Alciphro 1. 13.—Cf. ένσκήπτω.

ένσκηπτός, ον, liable to be brought on the stage, Alciphro 2. 4, 6.

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ένσκηπτός, ον, liable to be brought on the stage, Alciphro 2. 4, 6.

ένσκηπτός, ον, liable to be brought on the stage, Alciphro 2. 4, 6.

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Ἑλλήνων ἐνσπ. Thuc. 1. 31; οἱ ἐνσπ. the allies, Id. 1. 35. 2. of animals, gently-disposed, πρὸς τινα Ael. N. A. 1. 3; ἐνσπ. εἶναι τι πρὸς τινα Ib. 1. 57. II. under truce or safe-conduct, Eur. Phoen. 171. ἐνσπουδάζω, to employ oneself actively in, τῇ Σμύρνῃ Philostr. 531. ἐνστάζω, fut. ζῶ, to drop in or into, τινί τι Ar. Vesp. 702, cf. Pind. P. 9. 110, and v. sub ἐντίκτω:—Pass., εἰ δὴ τοι σοῦ πατρὸς ἐνέστακται μένος ἢ ἰσὶς instilled into thee, Od. 2. 271; δεινὸς τις [οἱ] ἐνέστακτο ἴμερος Hdt. 9. 3, cf. Plut. Ages. 11, Paus. 4. 32, 4. ἐνστάλαζω, = ἐνστάζω, τι εἰς τι Ar. Ach. 1034, Luc. Tox. 37. ἐνστάλω, Dor. for ἐνστηλώ, to set upon a pillar, C. I. 4923. ἐνστάσια, ἡ, = sq., Hipp. 1289. 10. ἐνστάσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐνισταμαι) a beginning, plan, management, τοῦ ἀγῶνος, τῶν πραγμάτων Aeschin. 18. 35., 30. 36; τοῦ πολέμου Polyb. 4. 62, 3; ἐνστ. βίου a way of life, Diog. L. 6. 103, etc.; cf. Hemst. Th. M. p. 314. II. in Medic. a lodgment, λίθων Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 3 (bis). III. in Logic, an objection to an argument, Lat. instantia, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 26, Rhet. 2. 25. 2. generally, opposition, Polyb. 6. 17, 8. ἐνστάτης [ἄ], οὐ, ὁ, an adversary, Soph. Aj. 104, Ael. ap. Suid. ἐνστάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Lat. qui instat, setting oneself in the way, stubborn, savage, of beasts, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32. II. opposing, checking, Plut. 2. 975 A; ἐνστ. τῆς ὁδοῦ hindering from the way, M. Anton. 5. 20. III. able to find objections, Arist. Top. 8. 14, 9, Cael. 2. 13, 15; οἱ ἐνστατικοί those Grammarians who started difficulties in Homer, those who solved them being called λυτικοί or ἐπιλυτικοί, v. Wolf. Proleg. p. cxcv, Lehrs Aristarch. 205.—Adv. —κῶς, Gramm. ἐνστείνω, to straiten, coop up in, Q. Sm. 9. 179. ἐνστέλλω, to dress in:—Pass., ἐππάδα στολήν ἐνεσταλμένος clad in a horseman's dress, Hdt. 1. 80. ἐνστερνίζω, = ἐνστηθίζω, Clem. Al. 123, in Med. ἐνστερνομαντίαις ἐγγαστριμύθοις, Hesych. (from Soph.), where ἐν στερνομάντεσι is v. l., v. Dind. Soph. Fr. 52. ἐνστηθίζω, to lay up in the breast or heart, Athanas. ἐνστηλώ, v. ἐνσταλώ. ἐνστημα, τό, = ἐνστασις II. 2, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1056 D, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 253. ἐνστηρίζω, fut. ζῶ, to fix or press in, πριόνα Hipp. V. C. 912:—Pass., ἐγχείη γαίῃ ἐνεστήρικτο it stuck fast in earth, Il. 21. 168; the Med. in Ap. Rh. 4. 1518. ἐνστήζομαι, Pass. to be embroidered in a web, Dio C. 63. 6. ἐνστόμιος, ον, (στόμα) in the mouth, ἔλκος Diosc. 1. 125. ἐνστόμισμα, τό, a bit, curb, Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 3. ἐνστράτοπεδεύομαι, Dep. to encamp in, χώρος ἐπιτηδεύτερος ἐν στρατοπεδεύεσθαι Hdt. 9. 2, 85;—so in Act., Thuc. 2. 20, Plut. Thes. 27. ἐνστρέφω, to turn in:—Med. ἄρθρα ἐνστρέφεισθαι to turn or move one's limbs, Hipp. 58. 5:—Pass. to turn or move in, μηρὸς ἰσχύϊ ἐνστρέφεται Il. 5. 306. 2. intr. c. acc. loci, σηκοῦς ἐνστρέφειν to visit them, Eur. Ion 300. ἐντρογγύλλω, = στρογγυλῶ ἐν . . , Philostorg. H. E. 3. 11. ἐντροφαί, v. sub ἐπιστροφή II. 4. ἐντροφος, ὁ, a kind of ear-ring, Poll. 5. 97. ἐντροφάομαι, Freq. of ἐνστρέφομαι, Hipp. Art. 824, Q. Sm. 1. 308. ἐνστυφῶ, fut. ψῶ, to be bitter, astringent, Nic. Al. 298, 321, 375. ἐνσυγκαταζέω, to make to boil together, Oribas. ἐνσύνθηκος, ον, ratified by treaty, φιλία App. Mithr. 14. ἐνσφαιρῶ, to spread all round, Nonn. D. 32. 77. ἐνσφηκῶ, to wedge in, Paul. Sil. Ambo 264. ἐνσφηνόομαι, Pass. to be wedged in, to fit close, Diosc. 5. 29. ἐνσφίγγω, to bind tight to a thing, τινί Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 9. ἐνσφραγίζω, Ion. ἐνσφρηγ-, to impress as with a seal, εἰκόνα βένθει σῆς κραδίης Anth. P. 5. 274:—Pass. to be impressed upon, τινί Luc. Amor. 5. 14. ἐνσχερῶ, Adv. in a row, Ap. Rh. 1. 912; v. sub σχερός. ἐνσχίζω, to split or rend asunder, λεοντήν Tzetz. ἐνσχιστος, ον, split, cleft, Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 2. ἐνσχολάζω, fut. ἄσω, to spend time in a place, Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 7. 2. to spend time upon, τινί Cic. Att. 7. 11, 2, cf. Themist. 39 B. ἐνσωμάτω, to embody, Clem. Al. 516. ἐνσωμάτος, ον, in bodily form, corporeal, opp. to ἀσώματος, Philo 1. 43. II. incarnate, Eccl. ἐνσωμάτωσις, εὖς, ἡ, incarnation, Eccl.; τῆς ψυχῆς Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 910. ἐνσωμος, ον, = ἐνσώματος, Eus. D. E. 108 D. ἐνσωρεύω, to heap on, Pseudo-Emped. in Fabr. B. Gr. 1. p. 822, Cyrill. ἐνταλαιπωρέομαι, Dep. to suffer greatly in . . , Eccl. ἐνταλμα, τό, = ἐντολή, LXX (Isai. 29. 13), Ev. Matth. 15. 9, etc. ἐνταλματικῶς, Adv. by way of command, Byz. ἐντάμλειτος, ον, kept or prepared for a purpose, πρὸς τι Galen. ἐντάμνω, Ion. for ἐντέμνω. ἐντάνυσις, εὖς, ἡ, a stretching, Eust.; ἐντανυσμός, ὁ, Schol. Od. ἐντάνυ, ποῖτ. and Ion. for ἐντείνω, to stretch or strain tight with cords or straps, Πονι. (who also uses ἐντείνω in Il.); ἐντανύσας [τὸν θρόνον ἰμάσιν] to cover it with stretched straps, Hdt. 5. 25. 2. to stretch a cord tight, of the bow-string, νευρὴν ἐντανύσαι Od. 19. 587: also to stretch a bow tight, i. e. to bend or string it, often in Od.; τὰ τόξα ἐντανύουσι string their bows, opp. to ἐκλέουσι, Hdt. 2. 173; so Theocr. 24. 105:—Med., δυνήσεται ἐντανύσασθαι to string the bow, Od. 21. 403. 3. ἐντ. αὐλακας, Lat. ducere sulcos, to draw long furrows, Pind. P. 4. 405; ἐντ. εὐφροσύναν to prolong festivity, Ib. 230. ἐνταξις, εὖς, ἡ, a putting in, insertion, Ptolem. II. a placing of tight-armed soldiers alternately with hoplitae in the phalanx, Suid.

ἐντάρασσω, Att. —ττω: sync. ἐνθάρασσω, to disturb within, ἐνθάρασσεν τὸν χρῶτα Hipp. Art. 812: to toss about, τὴν στρωμνὴν Aristaen. 2. 22: —Pass. to be disturbed at, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 38, Philostr. 111. ἐντάσις, εὖς, ἡ, a stretching tight: limitation, εἰς τὸν κύκλον Plat. Meno 87 A. II. a being stretched, tension, τοῦ ὑποχονδρίου Hipp. Epid. 3. 1062; τοῦ σώματος Id. Aër. 282; τῶν βάρδων Id. Fract. 772. 2. exertion, Plut. 2. 948 B. 3. ἡ τοῦ προσώπου ἐντ. the assumption of a serious face, Luc. Symp. 28. ἐντάσσω, Att. —ττω:—to insert or register in, ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις γράμμασι C. I. 2737 a. 50; ἐντ. τινὰ τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ κωμῳδίᾳ Ath. 5 B:—Pass., τῷ σφενδονᾶν ἐντεταγμένῳ who takes post to use the sling, Xen. An. 3. 3, 18. II. = ἀντιτάσσω, τινί τι Eur. Rhes. 492. ἐντάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, stimulating, aphrodisiac, Matthaei. Med. 10. II. ἐντατικόν, τό, a stimulating plant, a kind of satyrium, Diosc. 3. 134. ἐντάτος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐντείνω) stretched: ἐντ. ὄργανα stringed instruments, Strabo 316, Poll. 4. 58, Ath. 182 A. ἐνταῦθα, Ion. ἐνθαῦτα, Dor. ἐνταῦτα Inscr. Elea in C. I. 11: Adv., formed from ἐνθα (as τῆνικαῦτα from τῆνίκα), but more common in Prose: I. of Place, here, there, Lat. hic, illic, Hdt. 1. 76, Aesch. Pr. 82, etc.; ἐνταῦθά που hereabouts, Ar. Av. 1184; anteceded. to ἵνα, ὅπου, etc., Soph. El. 21, Tr. 800, etc.:—ἐνταῦθα in this material world, opp. to ἐκεῖ (in the ideal world), Arist. Metaph. 1. 9, 7, al. 2. often like ἐνταυθοῖ, with sense of motion towards, hither, thither, Lat. hic, illuc, Il. 9. 601; παριέναι ἐνθαῦτα Hdt. 5. 72; so in Att., ἐνταῦθα πέμπειν Aesch. Pers. 450, Soph. Tr. 1193, etc.; ἐντ. πέμπειν ἐνθα μήποθ' ἡλίου φέγγος προσάψει Id. El. 380; φέρε δέυρο . . ἐντ. Ar. Eccl. 739: in Prose with a pf., ἐντ. προελήλυθας, etc., Plat. Theaet. 187 B. 3. often c. gen., like all Advs. of Place, ἐντ. γῆς, Lat. hic terrarum; ἐντ. τῆς ἡπείρου Thuc. 1. 46; ἐντ. ἀφικόμεν κακοῦ Aesch. Cho. 691; μέχρι ἐντ. τοῦ λόγου Plat. Crat. 412 E; ἐντ. που τοῦ λόγου Id. Theaet. 177 C; ἐντ. ἦλθον ἡλικίας Id. Rep. 329 B; τῆς πολιτείας in that department of . . , Dem. 245. 29. II. of Time, at the very time, then, Aesch. Pr. 204; in apodosis after ἡνίκα, ὅτε, Soph. Tr. 37, O. T. 802; after ἐπειδή, ἐπεὶ, Thuc. 1. 11, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 9; ἐντ. δὴ, ἐντ. ἦδη Id. An. 3. 4, 25, Plat. Rep. 328 E. 2. also c. gen., ἐντ. ἡλικίας, Lat. ad hoc aetatis, Ib. 329 B. III. of Sequence, = Lat. deinde, thereupon, then, Hdt. 1. 48, 61, 62; ἐνταῦθ' ἀπῆλθε Eur. Supp. 533, etc. IV. generally, herein, Soph. O. T. 582, Plat. Apol. 29 B, etc.: in this state of things, Soph. Fr. 98: in this position, ἐντ. ἔστηκε τὸ πρᾶγμα Dem. 547. 24.—In Att. Comedy and Prose also strengthd. ἐνταυθί [ι], Ar. Ach. 152, etc., Dem. 830. 18; cf. sq. ἐνταυθοῖ, Adv. (ἐν) hither, ἐνταυθοῖ νῦν κεισὸ came and lie down here, Il. 21. 122; ἐνταυθοῖ νῦν ἦσο Od. 18. 105., 20. 262:—also in late writers, and it is found in the MSS. of Att. Com. and Prose, as Cratin. Διον. 2, Ar. Ran. 273, Lys. 4. 568, 570, Pl. 225, 608, Plat. Apol. 18 D, 33 D, al., but Dind., following Elmsl. Ach. 152, everywhere restores ἐνταυθί; and so, Eur. I. T. 1010, 1011 is marked as spurious by Dind. But ἐνταυθοῖ is retained by Bekk. in Antipho 129. 30., 130. 24, and by Orelli and Stallb. in Plat. Apol. 18 D, Prot. 310 A; v. Shilleto ad Dem. F. L. 441. 3. ἐντάφη, Dor. —φα, ἡ, a burial, Inscr. Mys. in C. I. 3524. 11. ἐντάφιαζω, to bury, or rather to prepare for burial, LXX (Gen. 50. 2), Ev. Matth. 26. 12, Plut. 2. 995 C, Anth. P. 11. 125:—ἐντάφιασμός, ὁ, burial, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1009, Ev. Marc. 14. 8, etc.; in Suid. also ἐνταφίασις, ἡ:—ἐντάφιαστῆς, οὐ, ὁ, one charged with a burial, an undertaker, LXX (Gen. 50. 2), v. Franck. C. I. 3. p. 306; of the Bactrian dogs, Strabo 517, cf. Anth. P. 11. 125:—ἐνταφιαστεύω, to act as an undertaker, C. I. (add.) 4915. ἐντάφιο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, an undertaker, Lat. libitinarius, Artem. 4. 56, cf. Gale Opusc. Myth. p. 706. ἐντάφιος [ἄ], ον, of, belonging to or used in burial, Dion. H. 2. 67. II. as Subst., 1. ἐντάφιον, τό, a shroud, winding-sheet, ἐντ. δὲ τοιοῦτον οὐτ' εὐρῶς οὔτε . . ἀμαυρώσει χρόνος Simon. 5; καλὸν ἐντάφιον ἢ τυραννίς Isocr. 125 A; ὁ πλοῦτος δ' οὐκ ἐμὸν ἐντ. Anth. P. 9. 294, cf. Polyb. 15. 10, 3; μηδ' ἐντάφια καταλιπόντι money for funeral-expenses, Plut. Aristid. 27. 2. ἐντ. (sc. ἱερά), τά, offerings to the dead, obsequies, Soph. El. 326, Isae. 73. 15, Epigr. Gr. 313. 13. ἐντεα, ον, τά, fighting gear, arms, armour, ἐντεα Ἀρῆια Il. 10. 407, Od. 23. 368; ἐντεα πατρὸς 18. 17; esp. a coat of mail, corslet, like θώραξ, Il. 10. 34. 75; ἐντεα δύναι 3. 339, etc. II. like ὄπλα, furniture, appliances, ἐντεα δαιτός Od. 7. 232; ἐντεα νηὸς rigging, tackle, h. Hom. Ap. 489, Pind. N. 4. 115; ἐντεα ἵππεια trappings, harness, Ib. 9. 51, cf. P. 4. 417; ἐντη δίφρου the harness, Aesch. Pers. 194 (but ἐντεα alone for chariots, Pind. O. 4. 34):—ἐντεα αὐλῶν periph. for αὐλοί, Ib. 7. 22; but also ἐντεα alone, musical instruments, Id. P. 12. 37; ἐντεα Φοῖβου Call. Ap. 19.—Ep. and Lyr. word, used once in Trag., v. supr.:—the sing. ἐντος only occurs in Archil. 5. [Hence come ἐντώ, ἐντόνω.] ἐντείνω, fut. ἐντενῶ: pf. ἐντέτακα; pass. ἐντέταμαι. To stretch or strain tight, esp. of any operation performed with straps or cords: I. ἐντείνει τὸν θρόνον [ἰμάσι] Hdt. 5. 25 (cf. ἐντανύω); δίφρος . . ἰμάσιν ἐντέταται is hung on tight-stretched straps, Il. 5. 728; κνήνη ἐντοσθεν ἰμάσιν ἐντέτατο στερεῶς was strongly lined inside with tight-stretched straps, 10. 263; so, [τὰς γέφυρας] ἐδόκειον ἐντεταμέναις εὐρήσειν expected to find the bridge with the mooring-cables taught, Hdt. 9. 106; σχεδιαί ἐντετ. Id. 8. 117; κλίνη ἐντετ. Polyæn. 7. 13; εἰ ἡ ἐντασις χρηστῶς ἐνταθείη Hipp. Fract. 772; ἐντεταμένου τοῦ σώματος being braced up, Plat. Phaedo 86 B, cf. 92 B. 2. to stretch a bow tight, i. e. bend it for shooting (cf. ἐντανύω), Aesch. Fr. 78, cf. Eur. Supp. 745, 886; also in Med. to bend one's bow, Eur. I. A. 550, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 3:—Pass., τόξα ἐντεταμένα bows ready strung, Hdt. 2. 173; hence, comically, κέντρον ἐντέταται is ready for action, Ar. Vesp. 407. 3. ἐντείνειν

ναῦν ποδί to keep a ship's sail taught by the sheet, ναῦς ένταθεῖσα ποδί έβαψεν Eur. Or. 706. 4. έντ. ίππον τῷ άγωγεί to lead a horse with tight rein, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 3. 5. to tie tight, βοῦν .. έντ. βρόχοις Eur. Andr. 720. II. metaph. to strain, exert, τὰς άκοάς Polyaen. I. 21, 2; έαυτόν Plut. 2. 795 E:—so in Med., φωνήν έντεινάμενος Aeschin. 49. 15; so, έντεινάμενος [τὴν φωνήν] είπεν Plat. Rep. 536 C; έντεινάμενοι τὴν άρμονίαν pitching the tune high, Ar. Nub. 968:—and in Pass., πρόθυμοι καὶ έντεταμένοι εἰς τὸ έργον braced up for action, Xen. Oec. 21, 9; περί τι Polyb. 10. 3, 1:—έντεινόμενος, on the stretch, eager, opp. to άνιέμενος, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 7, Cyn. 7, 8; πρόσωπον έντεταμένον a serious face, Luc. Vit. Auct. 10: cf. έντεταμένω. 2. to make intense, carry on vigorously, τὴν πολιορκίαν Plut. Lucull. 14: to excite, θυμὸν άνόητον Plut. 2. 61 E, cf. 464 B. 3. so also, intr. in Act. to exert oneself, be vehement, Lat. contendere, Eur. Or. 698, Fr. 341. III. to stretch out at or against, πληγὴν έντεινεῖν τινί, Lat. plagam intendere, to lay a blow on him, Xen. An. 2. 4, 11, Lys. Fr. 45. 4 (118); also without πληγὴν, to attack, Plat. Minos 321 A, Dio C. 57. 22. IV. to place exactly in, ές κύκλον έντ. τρίγωνον to place a triangle in a circle, Plat. Meno 87 A: esp. to put into verse, Lat. versu includere, astringere, έντ. τοὺς Αἰσώπου λόγους Id. Phaedo 60 D; έντ. εἰς έλεγείον Id. Eq. Mag. 228 D; τοὺς νόμους εἰς έπος Plut. Solon 3:—also to set to music, ποιήματα εἰς τὰ καθαρίσματα Plat. Prot. 326 B: cf. έντονος. έντειρω, = τείρω έν .., Q. Sm. 1. 671, in Pass. έντειχίδιος, Luc. Paras. 42, etc., prob. f. l. for έντείχιος. έντειχίζω; fut. Att. ἴω:—to build or fortify in a place, άκρόπολιν έν τῇ πόλει Isocr. 68 E, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 1; φρούρια Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 27; πόλιν έντῷ άγκῶνι Dion. H. 3. 44; φρουράς τοῖς χωρίοις Joseph. A. J. 9. 10, 3:—Pass., τὰ τείχη ά ενετετείχιστο Xen. Ages. 2, 19. II. in Med. to wall in, i.e. blockade, Thuc. 6. 90: but also to fortify, Plut. Pomp. 28. έντείχιος, ον, enclosed by walls, Dion. H. 1. 26. έντεκμαίρομαι, Dep. to infer, τοῖς άλλοις σημείοις Hipp. 261. 41. έντεκνόομαι, Dep. to beget children in, Plut. Cato Mi. 25. έντεκνος, ον, having children, opp. to άτεκνος, Luc. D. Mort. 6. 3. έντεκταίνομαι, Dep. to build or fix in, Hipp. Art. 813. έντελέθω, = τελέθω έν .., Nic. Th. 660. έντέλεια, ή, (έντελής) perfection, Apoll. de Constr. 187. έντελευτάω, to end one's life in a place, Thuc. 2. 44, Liban. 1. p. 532. έντελέχεια, ή, the absoluteness, actuality, actual being of a thing, Lat. actus, opp. to δύναμις (simple capability or potentiality, Lat. potentia), a philosophic word formed by Arist., who calls the soul the έντελέχεια of the body, that by which it actually is, though it had a δύναμις or capacity of existing before, de An. 2. 1, cf. also Metaph. 8. 3, 9., 8. 8, 11, and v. έέργεια II:—so, later, κατ' έντελέχειαν actually, opp. to δυνάμει virtually, potentially, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 340 (cf. δύναμις IV). On the relation of έντελέχεια and δύναμις, v. Trendelenb. ad Arist. de An. p. 295 sqq.—It is quite distinct from ένδελέχεια, continuity (q. v.), though the two were confounded even by the Ancients, Cic. Tusc. 1. 10, Luc. Jud. Voc. 10, Greg. Cor. s. v., cf. Trendelenb. p. 319. (From έν τέλει έχειν to be complete or absolute, on the analogy of νουνέχεια from νουνεχής = νουν έχων: but the Adj. έντελεχής nowhere occurs; for in Plat. Legg. 905 E, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 10, I and II, Theophr. C. P. 2. 11, 11., 5. 1, 10, έντελεχής, -χῶς, are f. ll. for ένδελεχής, -χῶς. έντελής, ές, (τέλος) complete, full, τὸν μισθὸν άποδώσω 'ντελή Ar. Eq. 1367, cf. Thuc. 8. 45; δοῦναι έντ. τὴν δραχμὴν Ib. 29; τροφήν έντ. δοῦναι Ib. 78; έντελής completion, Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 5. 2. of victims, perfect, unblemished, δώδεκ' έντελεῖς έχων βοῦς (cf. Homer's τελεήσσας έκατόμβας), Soph. Tr. 760, cf. Luc. Sacrif. 12. 3. of soldiers and their equipments, in good condition, effective, Thuc. 6. 45; τρήρεις Aeschin. 51. 32. 4. of men, οὐ γὰρ έντελής .. προσφέρειν full-grown so as to offer, Aesch. Cho. 250; έντ. τὴν ήλικίαν Ael. N. A. 3. 40. 5. Adv. -λῶς, perfectly, Arist. Rhet. Al. 29, 2, Polyb. 10. 30, 3, etc. II. in full power, mighty, έντ. θεαί, 'Ανάγκη καὶ Βία C. I. 4379 0:—οἱ έντελεῖς, = οἱ έν τέλει, magistrates, persons of note, Diod. Excerpt. 599. 17, Artem. 2. 35;—Aurat. restored έντελέων (for έκτ-) in Aesch. Ag. 105. έντελικός, ή, όν, = έντελής, Apoll. de Constr. 113. I. έντέλλω, to enjoin, command, the Act. only in Pind. O. 7. 73, Soph. Fr. 252:—mostly in Med., τινί τι Hdt. 1. 47, etc.; c. dat. pers. et inf., Id. 1. 53, cf. Plat. Rep. 393 E, etc.; έντέλλεσθαι άπό γλώσσης to command by word of mouth, Hdt. 1. 123:—Pass., τὰ έντεταλμένα commands, Id. 1. 60., 5. 73, Soph. Fr. 411, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 3; whereas έντεταλμένοι είησαν is used in act. sense by Polyb. 17. 2, 1, and Hdn. έντελό-μισθος, ον, with, receiving full pay, Dem. 1212. 12. έντεμενίζω, to place within the τέμενος, Poll. 1. 11:—Med. to enter a temple, Theophil. Sim. έντεμένιος, ον, having statues in the τέμενος, θεοί C. I. 2906. έντέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω, to cut in, engrave upon, έν τοῖσι λίθοις γράμματα Hdt. 8. 22; of a map, χάλκεον πίνακα, έν τῷ γῆς .. περιόδου έντέμνητο Id. 5. 49:—to cut or scoop a hollow in a thing, in Pass., Hipp. Art. 834. II. to cut up, 1. to cut up the victims, sacrifice, ήρωί to a hero, Thuc. 5. 11; έντ. σφάγια τιμ Plut. Solon 2; and in Med., εἰ .. ίππον τόμιον έντεμοίμεθα should get it cut up, Ar. Lys. 192; cf. έντομος, τόμιος. 2. to cut in, shred in, as herbs in a medical mixture, Aesch. Ag. 16; cf. άντιτέμνω, τέμνω II. 3. to cut in two, Luc. Timo 22. έντενης, ές, on the stretch, intent: neut. έντενές as Adv., Ap. Rh. 2. 933. έντερ-επιπλο-κήλη, ή, intestinal and scrotal hernia, Galen. έντερεύω, to gut fish, Archipp. 'Ιχθ. 1. έντερίδια, τά, Dim. of έντερα, Alex. 'Ερετρ. 1.

έντερικός, ή, όν, intestinal, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 14. έντέρινος, η, ον, made of intestines, Schol. Ar. Ran. 231. έντέριον, τό, the privy parts, M. Anton. 6. 13. έντεριώνη, ή, the inmost part, the pith of plants, Hipp. 624. 24, Arist. Plant. 2. 8, 4, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 5; cf. έντερόνεια. έντερο-ειδής, ές, like intestines, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 25. έντερο-κήλη, ή, intestinal hernia, rupture, Diosc. 1. 102, Galen.: hence έντεροκηλικός, ή, όν, suffering from intestinal hernia, Galen. έντερον, τό, (έντός) a piece of the guts or intestines, έυστραφές έντερον οἷός a string of sheep's gut, Od. 21. 408:—elsewhere Hom. always uses only pl. έντερα, the guts, bowels, Il. 13. 507, al.; so Aesch. Ag. 1221, Ar. Eq. 1184, Ran. 476, Plat. Tim. 73 A:—in sing. the gut, bowel, τούντερον τῆς έμπίδος Ar. Nub. 160, often in Arist.; the womb, belly, Archil. 131 (116), cf. Luc. Lexiph. 6; έπὶ μετρίῳ έντέρῳ for moderation in eating, LXX (Sirac. 34. 20):—metaph. the inside of fruit, Anth. P. 14. 57. II. έντερα γῆς earthworms, Theophr. Fr. 6. 3, 5, Arat. 959, cf. Nic. Th. 388. III. a bag made of the intestines, Hipp. 488. 6. (Formed as a Compar. from έντός, cf. υπέρτερον and our interior.) έντερόνεια (not -εία, Dind. Ar. Eq. 1185), ή, = έντεριώνη, Hesych., Suid.; έντ. εἰς τρήρεις timber for the ribs of a ship, belly-timber, Ar. Eq. 1185 (with a pun on τοῖς έντέροις just above), v. Schol.:—Poll. 2. 212 quotes έντεριωνίδα from Ar., which no doubt is an error. έντερο-πονέω, to have a bowel-complaint, cited from Hipp. έντερο-πώλης, ον, ό, a tripe-seller, A. B. 379: in same sense έντερο-πράτης [α], ον, ό, Theodos. Acroas. 2. 233. έντεσι-εργός, όν, working in harness, ήμίονοι έντ. draught-mules, Il. 24. 277; al. male έντεσιουργός. έντεσι-μήστωρ, ό, skilled in arms, ap. Hesych., ubi Cod. έντεομ-. έντέταμαι, έντεταμένος, pf. pass. from έντείνω: hence έντεταμένως, Adv. vehemently, vigorously, Hdt. 1. 18., 4. 14, al. έντευγμα, τό, = έντευξις, Diod. Excerpt. 616. 15. έντευθεν, Ion. ένθεῦθεν, Adv. (formed from ένθεν, as ένταῦθα from ένθα): I. of Place, hence or thence, Lat. hinc or illinc, Od. 19. 568, Hdt. 1. 2, 9, al.; and Att., as Aesch. Pr. 836, Pers. 488; έντ. πόθεν Plat. Euthyd. 271 C; τάντευθεν matters there, i. e. in the house, Soph. El. 1339; έντ. κἀκείθεν A. B. 766. II. of Time, henceforth, thenceforth, afterwards, thereupon, Soph. El. 728, Ph. 834; also, τὸ έντ., Hdt. 1. 9, 27, al., Att. τούντευθεν, Eur. Med. 792, al.; also, τὰ έντευθεν or τάντευθεν, what remains, Aesch. Eum. 60, etc.; έντ. ήδη Plat. Theact. 198 B; τὸ έντ. έπὶ τούτοις Ael. N. A. 8. 17. III. Causal, thence, from that source, τὸν βίον έντ. έποιούντο Thuc. 1. 5; έντ. αἰ μάχαι Arist. Eth. N. 5. 3, 6; έντ. πόθεν Id. Pol. 3. 15, 12:—therefore, in consequence, Eur. Andr. 949, Plat. Crat. 399 C.—Att. strengthd. έντευθενί [ι], Ar. Av. 10, Lys. 92, etc.; cf. ένμεντευθενί. έντευκτέον, verb. Adj. one must read, Clem. Al. 733. έντευκτικός, ή, όν, affable, Plut. Alc. 13., 2. 9 F. έντευξίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq. a little petition, Arr. Epict. 1. 10, 10. έντευξις, εως, ή, (έντυγχάνω) a lighting upon, meeting with, c. dat., αἰ τοῖς ληταιῖς έντευξίς Plat. Polit. 298 C. 2. converse, intercourse, τινός with a person, Aeschin. 34. 19, Arist. Top. 1. 2, 1, cf. Metaph. 3. 5, 3; πρὸς τινα Id. Rhet. 1. 1, 12; έντευξιν ποιείσθαι τινι to hold converse with .., Isocr. 6 B: also sexual intercourse, Plut. 2. 655 B, etc. 3. έντευξίς δχλικάι speeches to the mob, Dion. H. de Thuc. 50. 4. a petition, C. I. 2829. 11, Plut. Ti. Gracch. 11: intercession for a person, Diod. 16. 55, N. T. 5. reading, study, Polyb. 1. 1, 4, etc. έντευτλάνόομαι, Pass. to be stewed in beet (v. τεύτλον), of cels, Ar. Ach. 894, cf. Ath. 300 B. έντεύχω, to produce in, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2. έντεφρος, ον, (τέφρα) ash-coloured, Diosc. 5. 84, Ath. 395 C. έντεχνάζω, to shew skill in a thing, Liban. 4. 1041. έντεχνής, ές, = έντεχνος, Cyrill., Schol. Pind. έντεχνία, ή, skill in a thing, Greg. Nyss. έντεχνος, ον, within the range or province of art, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 3. 2. furnished or invented by art, artificial, artistic, Plat. Prot. 321 D, al.; opp. to άτεχνος, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 2, etc.; ή έντ. μέθοδος the regular method, Ib. 1. 1, 11: Adv. -νως, Id. Soph. Elench. 11, 12, cf. Phryn. 344. II. of persons, skilled, έντ. δημιουργός a cunning workman, Plat. Legg. 903 C, cf. Polit. 300 E. έντήκω, to pour in while molten, μόλιβδον Diod. 2. 8; έντ. μόλιβδον τῇ κεφαλῇ Plut. C. Gracch. 17. II. Pass., with pf. act. έντέτηκα, 1. of feelings, to sink deep in, μῖσος έντέτηκέ μοι Soph. El. 1311, cf. Plat. Menex. 245 D; τὸ δέος έντετηκός ταῖς ψυχαῖς Dion. H. 6. 72; έν ταῖς ψυχαῖς έντέτηκεν ή δεισιδαιμονία Diod. 1. 83:—in Soph. Fr. 678, έντήκεται γὰρ πλευμόνων (sc. έρως), Meineke suggests άνθάπτεται. 2. of persons, οὐδ' άν εἰ κάρτ' έντακείη τῷ φιλεῖν should be absorbed by love, Soph. Tr. 463; θρήνοιαν έντακείσα Lyc. 498. έντί, Dor. for έστί and εἰσί, 3 sing. and pl. of εἰμί (sum). έντίθημι, fut. ένθήσω: poet. aor. 1 inf. ένθέμεν Theogn. 430. To put in (esp. in a ship), οἶνον έρυθρόν ένθήσω Od. 5. 166; and in Med., κτήματα δ' έντιθέμεσθα 3. 154, cf. Xen. An. 1. 4, 7; έν δ' ίστών τι θέμεσθα . . νηϊ Od. 11. 3; so also later, έντιθέναι τινά οτ τι εἰς τὸ πλοῖον Antipho 134. 91, Xen. Oec. 20, 28, Dem., etc.:—then, generally, to put in or into, ένέθηκε δὲ χειρὶ άρπην Hes. Th. 174; σε μήτηρ ένθεμένη λεχέεσσι Il. 21. 123; often also in later writers, έντιθέναι αύχένα ζυγῷ Eur. Hec. 376, cf. 1045, Heracl. 727; also, εἰς τι Hdt. 2. 73, Ar. Ach. 920; ές τῷ κοθόρνῳ τῷ πύδ' ένθείς Id. Eccl. 346, cf. Vesp. 1161. 2. metaph., έντ. φρένας έσθλάς Theogn. 430; όρτι μοι τὸ γῆρας έντίθησι νουν Pherecr. Χειρ. 7; έντ. δθυμίαν Plat. Legg. 800 C; ίσχύν Dem. 37. 26; έντιθέναι φόβον to inspire fear, Xen. An. 7. 4, 1,

etc.;—so in Med., *χόλον ἐνθεσ θυμῷ thou hast stored up wrath in thy heart*, Il. 6. 326; *κότον ἐνθετο θυμῷ Od. 11. 102*; opp. to *ἴλαον ἐνθεο θυμόν*, Il. 9. 639; *μῦθον πεπνόμενον ἐνθετο θυμῷ laid it to his heart*, Od. 21. 255; *μή μοι πατέρας . . ὁμοίη ἐνθεο τιμῇ put not our fathers in like honour*, Il. 4. 410. 3. *to put in the mouth*, *τινί τι Ar. Eq. 717*; and in Med., *ἐνθεοῦ, put in, i. e. eat*, Ib. 51; cf. *ἐνθεσις* II. 4. *to insert* a letter, Plat. Crat. 417 B. 5. *to engraft* on a tree, Clem. Al. 800.

ἐντίκτω, fut. —τέξομαι, *to bear or produce in*, *δόμοις τοιοῦδ' ἄρσεν' ἐντίκτω κόρον Eur. Andr. 24*; *ψὰ ἐντ. ἐς τὴν ἰλύν to drop eggs into the mud*, Hdt. 2. 93; absol. *to bear children in a place*, Thuc. 3. 104; *ἐντίκτους ἐνταῦθα Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 2*; *ἐν τῇ τῶν ἐλαττόνων ὑρίθων νεοττία ἐντ.*, of the cuckoo, Ib. 6. 7, 4. 2. *to create or cause in*, *τὸ κακοῦργον . . ἐντίκτει Κύπρις ἐν ταῖς σοφαῖσιν Eur. Hipp. 642*; *ἐντ. ἔρωτας, φθόνον, ἀνελευθερίαν, εὐχέριαν, σωφροσύνην Plat. Legg. 870 A*, al.; for *ἐντέξη*, in Ar. Lys. 553, Hirschig restores *ἐνοτάξη* (v. ἐνστά-ζω).

II. part. pf. ἐντετοκώς, intr. *inborn, innate, νόσον . . ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐντετοκυῖαν Ar. Vesp. 651*.

ἐντίλλω, Lat. *incasare, to squirt upon*, *τινί τι Ar. Ach. 351*.

ἐντιλτος πλακοῦς, ὁ, prob., *a cake seasoned with τιλτόν* (q. v.), Clearch. ap. Ath. 649 A.

ἐντιμία, *to value in or among*, *ἐν ταῖς μ' μναῖς ἐνετιμάτο τὰ χρυσία καὶ τὰ ἱμάτια χιλίων δραχμῶν Dem. 1036. 12*:—*ἐνετιμημένος highly valued, valuable*, Sophron ap. Ath. 48 C:—Med., with pf. pass., *to receive by valuation*, *ὅσα γυναῖκες ἐς τὰς προίκας ἐνετιμῆνται Dio C. 48. 8*, cf. Poll. 8. 142.

ἐντιμδομαι, Pass. *to be held in honour*, LXX (4 Regg. 1. 13).

ἐντιμός, ον, (τιμή), 1. of persons, *in honour, honoured, prized*, opp. to *ἐκτιμός*, Plat. Euthyd. 281 C, etc.; *τινί by another*, Soph. El. 239, Ant. 25, etc.; *παρά τινί Plat. Rep. 554 B*; *ἐντ. ποιεῖν τι Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 12*:—c. dat. rei, *honoured with or in a thing*, Eur. Or. fin.:—*οἱ ἐντιμοὶ men in office*, *ἐν τιμῇ ὄντες*, Lat. *honorati*, Plat. Rep. 564 D; esp. of *men of high rank in Persia*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 8, etc.; also = *οἱ ἐπίτιμοι*, opp. to *οἱ ἀτιμοὶ or ἀδοξοὶ*, Dem. 36. 21, cf. 1380. 25. 2. of things, *τὰ θεῶν ἐντιμα what is honoured in their sight, their ordinances or attributes*, Soph. Ant. 77; *ἐντ. ποιῆσαι τὴν τέχνην to hold it in honour*, Isocr. 74 A. 3. Adv., *ἐντιμός ἀγειν τινά Plat. Rep. 528 C*; so, *ἐντ. ἔχειν τι Ib. 528 B*; but, also, *ἐντ. ἔχειν to be in honour*, Xen. An. 2. 1, 7.

II. *showing honour, honourable* (to a person), λόγος Plat. Legg. 855 A. III. *bearing value, νόμισμα* Ib. 742 A.

ἐντιμότης, ητος, ὁ, *honour, rank*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 2.

ἐντιναγμός, ὁ, *a shaking*, LXX (Syrac. 22. 13; v. l. ἐντίναγμα).

ἐντινάσσω, *to shake in or into*, Diog. L. 6. 42; *τινί τι LXX* (1 Macc. 2. 36, cf. 2. 4, 41):—Pass. *to fall, rush on*, Eust. Opusc. 155. 47.

ἐντιμήγω, fut. ξω, Ep. for *ἐντέμνω*, Nic. ap. Ath. 72 B.

ἐντιμήμα, τό, *a cut in a thing, an incision, notch*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7.

ἐντιμήσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Apollon. Lex. Hom. s. v. ἀρματροχιή.

ἐντο, 3 pl. aor. 2 med. of ἴημι, Hom.

ἐντοθεν, = ἐντοσθεν, *inside*, A. B. 945. 27; v. ἐκτοθεν fin.

ἐντοίχιος, ον, *on the walls*, γραφαί Dion. H. 16. 6.

ἐντοκος, ον, *with young*, Lyc. 185. 2. *with interest*, χρυσίον Greg. Nyss.

ἐντολή, ἡ, *an injunction, order, command, behest*, oft. in pl. with sense of *sing., orders, commands*, Pind. Fr. 167, Hdt. 1. 22., 3. 147, Aesch. Pr. 12, etc.; *ἐντολὰς δοῦναι ap. Dem. 250. 14*; *ἐντολήν ἐπιτελεῖν Hdt. 1. 157*; *ἀπ' ἐντολῆς by command*, Luc. Imag. 16.

ἐντολικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a command, νόμος C. I. 2712. 8.

ἐντολμάομαι, Dep. = *τολμάω ἐν . .*, Ael. Fr. 163, Suid. s. v. ἐνετολμήσατο.

ἐντομή, ἡ, *an incision*, Hipp. Art. 799: *a nick, notch*, as in insects, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 16., 4. 1, 5 (cf. ἐντομος II); *ἐντομαὶ κτενός Luc. Amor. 44*. 2. *a narrow pass, cleft*, Diod. 1. 32. II. *a sacrifice* (v. ἐντομος I), dub. in Plut. 2. 857 B.

ἐντομίας, ον, ὁ, *an eunuch*, Hesych., Byz.

ἐντομῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, *an incision, gash*, LXX (Levit. 19. 28., 21. 5).

ἐντομος, ον, *cut in pieces, cut up*, esp. in neut. pl., *ἐντομα victims* offered to the manes, *ἱερεῖα* being properly used in reference to gods (Eust. 1671. fin., cf. ἐναγίζω), *ἐντομα ποιεῖν to offer as victims*, Hdt. 2. 119., 7. 191, cf. Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 587, and v. τόμος. II. *ἐντομα* (sc. ζῶα), τά, Lat. *insecta, insects*, from their being nearly *cut in two*, oft. in Arist.; *καλῶ δὲ ἐντομα ὅσα ἔχει κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ἐντομάς* H. A. 1. 1, 16, cf. 4. 1, 5.

ἐντομία, ἡ, *tension, force*, Horap. Hierogl. 1. 46, nisi legend. εὐτ-.

ἐντόνιον, τό, *an engine for straining catapults*, Philo Belop. 57.

ἐντονος, ον, (ἐντένω) of persons, *well-strung, sinewy*, Hipp. Acr. 282, al.; of engines, *ἐντονώτεροι λιθοβόλοι Polyb. 8. 7, 2*. 2. metaph. *intense, earnest, eager, vehement*, γνώμη Hdt. 4. 11; *σπλάγχνον Eur. Hipp. 1183*; *Μουσα . . ἐντ. Ἀχαρική Ar. Ach. 666*; *ἐντονοὶ καὶ δριμυῖς Plat. Theaet. 173 A*; *ἐντ. χρηματιστής Plat. Them. 5*; *ἐντονώτατος πρὸς τι Soph. Fr. 722*:—Adv. *ἐντόνωσ, eagerly, earnestly, violently*, *χωρεῖν Thuc. 5. 70*; *ἄπαιτεῖν Xen. An. 7. 5, 7*; *ζητεῖν Plat. Rep. 528 C*.

II. *ἐντονος, ὁ*, as Subst., dub. l. for *τόνος*, Plat. Legg. 945 C. —Often confounded with εὐτονος.

ἐντόπιος, ον, = sq., *θεοὶ ἐντ. = ἐγχώριοι*, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D; *πόλεμοι ἐντ. civil wars*, Dion. H. 8. 83; *ἡ ἐντ. ἱατορία Diog. L. 7. 35*.

ἐντοπος, ον, *in or of a place*, Soph. Ph. 212, 1171, O. C. 1457, Plat. Legg. 848 D.

ἐντορεῖω, *to carve in relief on . .*, Plat. Cic. 1:—Pass. in Plut. 2. 164 A, 399 E (ubi olim male ἐντορνεύω), Luc. adv. Indoct. S.

ἐντορνεύω, *to turn by the lathe*, Hero Autom. 259. 19; v. foreg.

ἐντορνος, ον, *made by the lathe, turned*, Plat. Legg. 898 A; *κατ' ἀκρίβειαν ἐντ. perfectly rounded*, Arist. Cael. 2. 4, 13.

ἐντος, τό, v. sub ἐντεα, τά.

ἐντός, Adv. (ἐν) *within, inside*, Lat. *intus*, opp. to ἐκτός: I. as Prep. with gen., which mostly follows, but may precede, *τείχεος ἐντός* Il. 12. 380, al.; *ἐντός Ὀλύμπου Hes. Th. 37*; and often in Att.; *στέρων ἐντός Aesch. Ag. 77*; *σ' ἔθρεψεν ἐντός . . ζώνης Id. Eum. 607*:—*ἐντός ἐμαντοῦ in my senses, under my own control*, Hdt. 7. 47; *ἐντός ἐαυτοῦ γίγνεσθαι Id. 1. 119*; so absol., *ἐντός ὧν Dem. 13. 18*; *ἐντός λογισμῶν Plut. Alex. 32*; cf. ἐκτός, ἐνδον:—*ἐντός τοξεύματος within shot*, Eur. H. F. 991, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23;—*οὐδ' ἐντός πολλοῦ πηλοσιάζειν not within a great distance*, Plat. Symp. 195 B, cf. Thuc. 2. 77; *ἐντός ποιεῖν or ποιεῖσθαι to put or keep within*, τῶν τειχῶν Id. 7. 5; τῶν ἐπιτάκτων Id. 6. 67; *πλαισίου Xen. An. 7. 8, 16*:—also with Verbs of motion, *τείχεος ἐντός . . ἵναί Il. 12. 374*; *πύργων ἐπεμψεν ἐντός Eur. Tro. 12*. 2. *within, i. e. on this side*, Lat. *citra*, *ἐντός τοῦ Ἄλφειο ποταμοῦ Hdt. 1. 6, cf. 8. 47*, Thuc. 1. 16; *ἐντός τοῦ Πόντου Hdt. 4. 46*; *ἐντός ὕρων Ἡρακλείων Plat. Tim. 25 C*; *ἐντός τῶν μέτρων τετραμένον μέταλλον*, of an encroachment on the bounds of the adjacent property, Hyperid. Euxen. 44, cf. Dem. 977. 8, Hdt. 3. 116;—also, *ἐντός τῶν προφρέων . . καὶ τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ between . .*, Id. 7. 100. 3. of Time, *within*, *ἐντός οὐ πολλοῦ χρόνου Antipho 137. 27*; *ἐντός εἴκοσιν ἡμερῶν Thuc. 4. 39, etc.*; *ἐντός ἐξήκοντ' ἐτῶν Amphiph. Ἰαλ. 1*; *ἐντός ἐσπέρας short of, i. e. before, evening*, Xen. Cyn. 4, 11; *ἐντός ἡλικίας short of manhood*, Lys. 195. 23; *τῆς προεούσης ἐντός ἡλικίας within the fitting limits of age*, Plat. Tim. 18 D. 4. with Numbers, *ἐντός εἴκοσιν [ἐτῶν] under twenty*, Ar. Eccl. 984; *ἐντός δραχμῶν πενήκοντα within, i. e. under . .*, Plat. Legg. 953 B. 5. of Degrees of relationship, *ἐντός ἀνεψιότητος within the relationship of cousins, nearer than cousins*, Plat. Legg. 871 B, cf. ap. Dem. 1068. ult. II. absol. *within*, *ἐντός ἐέργειν Il. 2. 845*, Od. 7. 88; *ἐντός ἔχειν τινάς Thuc. 7. 78*; *ποιεῖσθαι τι Id. 5. 2., 6. 75*; *ἡ ἐντός θάλασσα* (v. sub θάλασσα):—often with the Art., *ἐκ τοῦ ἐντός, = ἐντοσθε*, Id. 2. 76; *τὰ ἐντός the inner parts of the body, the inwards, = ἐντόσθια*, Id. 2. 49, Plat. Prot. 334 C, etc.

ἐντοσθε, before a vowel or to make the ult. long (Od. 22. 172) *ἐντοσθεν*, Adv.:—*from within*, Od. 2. 424:—also = *ἐντός*, absol., Il. 22. 237; or c. gen., *ἐντοσθε χαράδρης Il. 4. 454, etc.*; also after its case, *δύμων ἐντ. Od. 1. 380., 2. 145*:—never in Att., unless it be admitted in Aesch. Pers. 992 (metri grat.) for *ἐνδοθεν*; but sometimes in late Prose, as Diod. 1. 35, Luc. V. H. 1. 24.—The form *ἐντοθεν*, mentioned in A. B. 945, Cranier An. Ox. 1. 178, is sometimes found in MSS., as Luc. Vit. Auct. 26.

ἐντοσθί, f. l. for *ἐντοσθε* in Hcs. Op. 518, Q. Sm. 1. 468.

ἐντόσθια, ον, τά, *the inwards, entrails*, Lat. *intestina*, like *ἐγκατα, ἐνδυνα*, Arist. P. A. 4. 9, 7, Tim. Locr. 100 B, Luc. Nav. 27, etc.—The form *ἐνδόσθια* also occurs in LXX, Hesych., E. M.; and *ἐντοσθίδια*, in Hipp. 682. 41, Arist. P. A. 4. 9, 6.

ἐντράγειν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐντρώγω.

ἐντράγιδέω, *to strut among*, τισί Luc. Saturn. 19.

ἐντράνιζω, *to look keenly at*, Eust. 259. 8.

ἐντράνος, ον, (τρανής) *piercing*, of sight, Byz.:—Comp. Adv. —εστερον (as if from ἐντρανής), Nicet. Eugen. 4. 10.

ἐντράπεξιτης, ον, ὁ; fem. -ίτις, ἴδος, *a parasite*, Suid., Zon.

ἐντράχυς, εἶα, ὄ, *somewhat rough*, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 50, Diosc. 5. 180.

ἐντρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit to put one to shame*, Ael. N. A. 3. 1: τὸ ἐντρ. Απ. Epict. 1. 5, 3 and 9. Adv. —κῶς, Jo. Chrys.

ἐντρέπω, fut. —τρέψω, *to turn about*, τὰ νῶτα Hdt. 7. 211: metaph. *to make one turn, put him to shame*, Ael. V. H. 3. 17, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 135, Diog. L. 2. 29:—generally, *to alter*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 15. II. Med. or Pass. *to turn about, linger, hesitate*, *ατείχωμεν ἤδη μηδ' ἐτ' ἐντρεπόμεθα* (where the Schol. compares Homer's ἐντροπαλίζομενος), Soph. O. C. 1541; *ἐνετρέποντο . . ἐν ἑαυτοῖς Polyb. 31. 12, 6*. 2. c. gen. pers. *to turn towards, give heed to, pay regard to, to respect or reverence*, οὐδέ νύ σοί περ ἐντρέπεται φίλον ἦτορ ἀνεψιον κταμένοιο nor does thy heart turn towards him, Il. 15. 554, cf. Od. 1. 60; freq. in Trag., as Soph. Aj. 90, 724, O. T. 1226, Plat. Crito 52 C, etc. 3. c. inf. *to take care that a thing happens*, Theogn. 400 Bekk. 4. later c. acc. *to reverence, dread*, τὴν πολιάν Alex. Ἐλ. ἀπ. 1; cf. Polyb. 2. 49, 7, etc. 5. absol. *to feel shame or fear*, 2 Thess. 3. 14, Tit. 2. 8.

ἐντρέφω, fut. —θρέψω, = *τρέφω ἐν . .*, *to bring up or train in*, τέκνα Eur. Ion 1428; *ἐνθρέψασ' ὁδοδάμοις βότρυας Anth. P. 9. 231*:—also in Med.; *φντὰ ἐνθρέψασθαι Hes. Op. 779*, cf. Hipp. Aër. 288, Plut. 2. 38 B:—Pass. *to be raised in*, *γυμνάσια οἷσιν ἐντρέφην Eur. Phoen. 368*; νόμοι Plat. Legg. 798 A; *μουσική, ὄπλοις, etc.*, Plut., v. Wyt. 2. 32 E:—also of habits, etc., *to grow up with, become natural to*, c. dat. pers., v. l. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 52: in Il. 19. 326 Wolf reads *divisim ἐνι τρέφεται*.

ἐντρέχεια, ἡ, *skill, industry*, Lat. *solertia*, Strabo Soo, M. Anton. 1. 8, ἐντρεχής, ἔς, *skilful, ready*, ἐν πόνοις καὶ μαθήμασι καὶ φόβοις ἐντρεχέστατος Plat. Rep. 537 A; absol., M. Anton. 6. 14, Longin. 44. Adv. —χῶς, Comp. —εστερον, M. Anton. 7. 66.

ἐντρέχω, *to run in, be active in*, hence *to fit, suit*, once in Hom., εἰ ἐντρέχοι ἀγλαὰ γυῖα if his limbs moved freely in [the armour], Il. 19. 355. 2. *to be current among*, λόγος ἀνθρώποις Arat. 100. II. *to slip in, enter*, Luc. Amor. 24, Anth. P. 9. 370. III. *to come in the way, intervene*, Strabo 789.

ἐντρίβης, ἔς, metaph. from the touchstone, *proved by rubbing, versed or practised in*, ἀρχαῖς τε καὶ νόμοισιν ἐντρίβης Soph. Ant. 177; *τέχνην τινί Plat. Legg. 769 B*; *περί τι Isocr. Antid. § 157*; *τινός Schol. Il. 11. 559*: cf. παρατρίβω.

ἐντρίβω [ῖ], fut. ψω, *to rub in*, esp. unguents or cosmetics, ψιμύθιον τῶ προσώπῳ Luc. Hist. Conscr. 8; *οἶνφ λίθον ἐντρ. to crumble a stone into*

wine, Orph. Lith. 339. 2. metaph., έντρ. κόνδυλον τινι to give him a drubbing, Plut. Alc. 8, Luc. Prom. 10; and in Med., έντρίβεισθαι τινι πληγὰς to cause them to be given him, Dion. H. 7. 45; έντρ. κακόν τινι Luc. D. Dcor. 20. 2. II. c. acc. pers. to rub one with cosmetics, ύποχρίουσι καὶ έντρίβουσιν αὐτούς Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 20:—Med., έντρ. τὰ πρόσωπα Ath. 523 A:—Pass. to have cosmetics rubbed in, to be anointed, painted, Ar. Lys. 149, Eccl. 732, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 41; έντετριμένη ψιμυθίω Id. Oec. 10, 2; but also c. acc. rei, έντετρ. χρώμα Luc. D. Deor. 20. 10; metaph., παιδέρωτ' έντρ. Alex. 'Ισοστ. 1. 18. III. to rub away, wear by rubbing, Ar. Ran. 1070. έντριμμα, τό, a cosmetic, Plut. Crass. 24. έντριπτεόν, verb. Adj. one must rub, smear, τί τινι Clem. Al. 291. έντριπτας, ον, of three strands, three-fold, σπαρτίον LXX (Eccl. 4. 12): έντριπτωνίζω, Comic word in Ar. Eq. 1189, to third with water, i. e. to mix three parts of water with two of wine,—with a pun on ή Τριτογενής. έντριχος, ον, hairy, Anth. P. 14. 62: with the hair on, δέρμα Tzetz. ad Lyc. 634. II. τὸ έντριχον a wig, Poll. 2. 30. έντριχώμα [γ], τά, the hair of the eyelids, eyelashes, Poll. 2. 69. II. a hair-sieve, also ήθμός, Plut. 2. 912 D. έντριψις, εως, ή, a rubbing in, of cosmetics, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2. II. a cosmetic, Ael. V. H. 12. 1. έντρομος, ον, trembling, Plut. Fab. 3, Anth. P. 5. 204, N. T. έντροπαλίζομαι, Pass., Frequent. of έντρέπω, only used in part. pres., often turning round, άλοχος δὲ φίλη οἰκόνδε βεβήκει έντροπαλιζομένη Il. 6. 496; esp. of men retreating with their face to the enemy, θηρὶ εὐοικῶς, έντροπαλιζόμενος Il. 11. 547, cf. 17. 109., 21. 491. έντροπή, ή, a turning towards, έντροπήν τινος εἰχειν respect or reverence for one, Soph. O. C. 299, cf. Polyb. 4. 52, 2:—absol. shame, Hipp. 23. 34, N. T.; έντρ. καὶ αἰδώς Iambl. V. Pyth. 2 (10). έντροπία, ή, = foreg., Hipp. 22. 34. II. in h. Hom. Merc. 245, δόλαι έντροπίαί are subtle twists, tricks, dodges. έντροπίας οἶνος, ὁ, = τροπίας, Suid.: cf. έκτροπίας. έντροπόω, to fasten the oars with thongs, Hesych.:—Med., Agath. p. 326. 19; cf. τροπωτήρ. έντροφος, ον, (έντρέφω) living in or acquainted with, σὺ γάρ με μόχθω τῷδ' ἔθηκας έντροφον Soph. O. C. 1362; παλαιᾷ μὲν έντροφος ἀμέρα, λευκῷ δὲ γήρα Id. Aj. 622 (cf. σύντροφος, σύμφυτος); έντρ. ὕλη reared in .., Ar. Rh. 1. 1117. 2. as Subst., έντρ. τινος a nursling of .., Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 289, cf. Arist. Fr. 625, Anth. P. 9. 242. Poët. word. έντροχάζω, to exercise a horse in a ring, Hippiatr. 111. 6. έντρυλλίζω or -τρῦλλίζω, to whisper in one's ear, Ar. Thesm. 341. έντρυφάω, to revel in, c. dat., γαμηλίω λέχει Menand. Incert. 6. 8; ήδοναῖς Diod. 19. 71, cf. Luc. Jup. Trag. 21; έν τινι Dio C. 65. 20; κόμαι ἀνέμοις ένετρυφών it was playing in the wind, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 E:—absol. to be luxurious, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 30. II. to mock at, τινί Eur. Cycl. 588; and in Pass. to be made a mock of, Plut. Lys. 6, Caes. 64. έντρυφήμα, τό, a thing to take pleasure in, a delight, LXX, Philo 1. 690. έντρυφής, ἐς, luxurious, wanton, Manetho 4. 85. έντρυχομαι, Pass. or Med. to waste away, Dio C. 38. 46. έντρώγω, fut. ξομαι: aor. ένέτρωγον:—to eat greedily, to gobble up, esp. sweetmeats (cf. τράγημα), έντραγε τουτί Ar. Vesp. 612, cf. Eq. 51, Phryu. Com. Incert. 7, etc.:—c. gen. to eat greedily of, Ισχάδων Luc. Merc. Cond. 24; μήλου Plut. 2. 279 F; cf. έμφαγείν, έμπίνω. έντυγχάνω, fut. -τεύξομαι: aor. 2 ένέτυχον: pf. έντετύχηκα: aor. pass. part. έντευχθείς in act. sense, Plut. Cato Ma. 9. To light upon, fall in with, meet with, c. dat. pers., Hdt. 1. 134, al., Ar. Nub. 689, etc.; ὀλίγοι τινὲς ἄν έντετύχηκα (i. e. τούτων οἷς ..) Plut. Rep. 531 E; κατ' ὄψιν έντ. τινί Plut. Lyc. 1. 2. c. dat. rei, κακοῖς έντ. = τυγχάνω ἄν εν κακοῖς Soph. Aj. 433; οὐντυγχάνων (sc. τοῖς πράγμασιν) Eur. Fr. 289; έντ. τῷ νάτω, of the crocodile, Hdt. 2. 70; ὁ έντ. τοῖς .. τοξέουμασι he who falls in their way, Thuc. 4. 40; βιβλίω σοφοῦ ἀνδρός Plut. Symp. 177 B, cf. Lys. 214 A; so, of obstacles, έντ. τάφοις Xen. An. 2. 3, 10; λύφω Id. 4. 2, 10. 3. absol., Soph. Fr. 109, Eur. Alc. 1032, Ar. Ach. 848; ὁ έντυχὼν the first who meets us, any chance person, Thuc. 4. 132; τὴν ἀμύθητα, ἧ καθ' ἀπάντων χρῆται τῶν έντυχανόντων Dem. 543. 1, cf. 573. 25. 4. of thunder, to fall upon, κεραυνὸς οἷς ἄν έντύχη Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 14; so of misfortunes, ἀνθρώπεια δ' ἄν τοι πήματ' έντύχοι βροτοῖς Aesch. Pers. 706; and the word may be taken so in Soph. Ph. 1329, παῦλαν ἴσθι .. μήποτ' έντυχεῖν νόσου can never come to thee; but Pors. restored ἄν τυχεῖν,—for ἄν is wanted, and έντυχῶν is used in a diff. sense just below. 5. very rarely, like τυγχάνω, c. gen., λελυμένης τῆς γεφύρης έντυχόντες having found the bridge broken up, Hdt. 4. 140; τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν έντυχῶν Ἀσκληπιδῶν having fallen in with them (where Erf. suggests τοῖν .. Ἀσκληπιδῶν), Soph. Ph. 1333. II. to converse with, talk to, τινι Plut. Apol. 41 B, Phaedo 61 C, etc.: to have sexual intercourse with, τινί Solon ap. Plut. Sol. 20. 2. to intercede with, intreat, τινί LXX (3 Macc. 6. 37), Act. Ap. 25. 24; τινὶ περί τινος Polyb. 4. 76, 9; ὑπέρ τινος Plut. Cato Ma. 9:—c. inf. to intreat one to do, Id. Pomp. 55; έντ. ὅπως .., Id. Ages. 2, 5. III. of books, to meet with, Plut. Symp. 177 B, Lys. 214 B: hence, to read, Luc. Dem. Encom. 27, Plut., etc.; οἱ έντυγχάνοντες readers, Polyb. 1. 3, 10; cf. έντευκτέον. έντυλίσσω, fut. ξω, to wrap up, Ar. Pl. 692, Nub. 983, Diocl. Mel. 8. έντυλόομαι, Pass. to grow hard, of callous lumps, Diosc. 2. 45. έντυμβεύω, to lay in the grave; Philo 1. 65. έντυμβος, ον, in the grave, C. I. 1655. έντυνῶ [ῦ], impf. έντυνον Hom.: fut. έντυνῶ Lyc. 734: aor. 1 έντυνα Il. 14. 162, Eur. Hipp. 1183:—also έντύω [ῦ], Theogn. 196; imper. έντυε Anth. P. 10. 118; impf. έντυον Hom.:—Med., aor. έντυνάμην Hom.:—Pass., Ar. Rh. 1. 235 (έντεια). To equip, deck out, get ready,

like δπλίζω, έντυεν ἵππους was harnessing them, Il. 5. 720; έντυον εὐνήν were getting it ready, Od. 23. 289; δέπας δ' έντυνον (imperat. aor. 1) ἑκάστῳ prepare the cup, i. e. mix the wine, for each, Il. 9. 203; λιγυρήν δ' έντυνον αἰοδήν raise the loud strain, Od. 12. 183; εὐ έντύνασαν ἑ αὐτήν having decked herself well out, Il. 14. 162; έντ. ὑπόσχεσιν to make it good, Ar. Rh. 3. 737:—Med., ὄφρα τάχιστα έντύνειαι (to be pronounced as a trisyll.) may'st get thee ready, Od. 6. 33; ήλθ' έντυναμένη 12. 18:—but Hom. more freq. has Med. c. acc. to prepare for oneself, only however in the phrases έντύνεσθαι ἄριστον, εαῖτα, δείπνον Il. 24. 124, Od. 3. 33., 15. 500; ἄρμενον έντύνασθαι to provide one what is needful, Hes. Op. 630; ὑποσχεσίην Ar. Rh. 3. 510; ἀγλατήν Id. 4. 1191. —In Pass. to be furnished with, τῷ Id. 1. 235. II. έντ. τινά to make one ready, urge him on, Theogn. 196, Pind. O. 3. 51; also c. inf. to urge to do a thing, Pind. P. 9. 117, N. 9. 86.—Ep. and Lyr. word, used also by Eur. Hipp. 1183 in a senarian, έντύνανθ' ἵππους ἄρμασι. έντυπᾶς, Adv., only in Il. 24. 163, έντυπᾶς εν χλαίην κεκαλυμμένος (of Priam in his grief), lying wrapt up in his mantle so closely as to shew the contour of his limbs (from τύπος, form), v. Schol.; the phrase is repeated by Ar. Rh. 1. 264., 2. 861, Q. Sm. 5. 530. έντυπος, ον, coined, ἀργύριον Poll. 3. 86; fixed, Or. Sib. 12. 148. έντυπόω, to carve in or upon, τῷ νομίσματι ένετύπωσεν ἀπὴννην Arist. Fr. 527; ἐς τὰ νομίσματα ξιφίδια δύο Dio C. 47. 25; also of a painter, Anth. Plan. 282:—Med., Φειδίαν έντυπώσασθαι τὸ εαυτοῦ πρόσωπον Id. Mund. 6, 29:—metaph. in Pass., έντετύπεται ταῖς θύραις is like a piece of carving on the doors, Philostr. 345. II. to cut in intaglio, opp. to έκτυπῶ (in relief), τὴν αὐτοῦ μορφήν Plut. Pericl. 31:—metaph., τὸ ἰδίωμα τῇ λέξει Longin. 10. 6. έντυπώμα, τό, a piece of carving in intaglio, Clem. Al. 33; cf. έκτ-. II. χήλην έντ., of a pier, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 457. 30. έντύπωσις, εως, ή, an impression, Theophr. Sens. 51. II. the socket of the shoulder-bone, Poll. 2. 137. έντυραννέομαι, Pass. to live under a tyranny, Cic. Att. 2. 14, 1. έντύφω [ῦ], fut. -θύψω, to smoke as one does wasps, Ar. Vesp. 459:—Pass. to smoulder, be on fire, Philo 1. 455. έντυχία, ή, = έντευξις, conversation, Plut. 2. 67 C, 582 E:—in Phoc. 5, Coraëis reads έντυχήμασι in the same sense. II. an intercession, petition, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 40). III. an accusation, Serenus ap. Stob. 13. 28, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 3. 8, etc. έντύω, v. sub έντύνω. Ένυάλιος [ἄ], ὁ, the Warlike, in Il. as epith. of the War-god, Ἄρης δεινὸς Ένυάλιος Il. 17. 210., 20. 69; or absol. as his name, ἀτάλαντος Ένυαλίῳ ἀνδρείφοντῃ (where -να- is a synizesis) 2. 651., 7. 156, etc., and so Soph. Aj. 179, Eur. Andr. 1016; ξυνὰς Έν., v. sub ξυνός:—but, in later authors, distinct from Άρης, Ar. Pax 456, cf. Alcman ap. Schol. ib., Schol. Soph. 1. c.—Battle began with cries to him, Ένυαλίῳ ἐλελίξειν, δαλαλάξειν Xen. An. 1. 8, 18., 5. 2, 14:—whence Ένυάλιος is used by Eur. Phoen. 1572 for battle, κοινὸν Έν. μαρναμένους; ὁ Έν. the battle-cry, Heliod. 4. 27. Cf. Ένύω. 2. among the Romans, = Quirinus, Polyb. 3. 25, 6, Dion. H. 2. 48:—hence ὁ Έν. λόφος, = Collis Quirinalis, Dion. H. 9. 60. II. after Hom. generally, (in Opp. C. 2. 58, ή, ιον), warlike, furious, Ιωχυμός Theocr. 25. 279; ἀυταί Opp. 1. c.; epith. of Bacchus, Poëta ap. Dion. H. de Comp. 17. ένυβρίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to insult or mock one in a thing, τινά τινι Soph. Ph. 342; τινὰ εν κακοῖς Eur. El. 68; μήποτ' ένυβρίζης ἀγγυὸν τάφον Epigr. Gr. 195. 2. c. dat. pers. to mock at, insult, Polyb. 10. 26, 3; εἰς τινα Diod. Excerpt. 527. 57. 3. absol., Ar. Thesm. 719. ένύβρισμα, τό, a laughing-stock, Plut. 2. 350 C. ένυγραίνω, to moisten, Jo. Chrys. ένυγρό-βιος, ον, = ένυδρόβιος, E. M. 232. 46. ένυγρο-θηρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who seeks his prey in the water, a fisherman, Plut. Legg. 824 C. ένυγρο-θηρικὸς, ή, ὄν, of or for fishing, Plut. Soph. 220 A, 221 B. ένυγρος, ον, in the water, aquatic, of animals, Arist. Spir. 2, 12, Diosc. 4. 136. II. wet, damp, τόποι Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 1; ἔτος Id. H. A. 6. 15, 8. III. watery, καρπὸς Diod. 12. 58. ένυδρίας άνεμος, ὁ, a rainy wind, Call. Fr. 35. ένύδριος, ον, = ένυδρος, Orac. ap. Jo. Lyd. Adv. -ίως Iambl. ένυδρις, ή, gen. ιος Hdt.; ένυδρίς, ἴδος Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 7 sq.:—an otter, Lutra vulgaris, Hdt. 2. 72., 4. 109, Arist. 1. c. II. a water-snake, Lat. enhydris, Plin. H. N. 32. 7. ένυδρό-βιος, ον, living in the water, χήν Anth. P. 6. 231. ένυδρος, ον, (ὑδωρ) with water in it, holding water, έν. τεύχος, i. c. a bath, Aesch. Ag. 1128; of countries, well-watered, Ἄργος έν. Hes. Fr. 72 Güttl.; Αἴγυπτος εὐδσα .. ὑπτιή τε καὶ έν. Hdt. 2. 7 (as Schw. for άνυδρος); έν. τόποι, χωρία Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 26, al.; έν. φρούριον provided with water, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 11; τὸ ένυδρον abundance of water, Hdn. 6. 6. 2. of water, watery, λίμνη, νάματα, etc., Eur. Phoen. 659, Ion 872; χωρίον Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 11. 3. living in or by water, νύμφαι ένυδροὶ λειμωνιάδες, who haunt the watery meads, Soph. Ph. 1454; of plants, δόναξ Ar. Ran. 234, cf. Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 3, etc.; έν. ζῶα Plut. Soph. 220 B, Polit. 264 D, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 13, al.; τὰ ένυδρα Tim. Locr. 104 E. Ένυέιον, τό, the temple of Bellona (Ένυά) at Rome, Dio C. 42. 26., 50. 4. ένυλος, ον, (ὑλη) = ὑλικός, material, Arist. de An. 1. 1, 15. Adv. -λως, materially, Just. M. έν-ὑμενδ-σπερμος, ον, with seeds enclosed in a membrane, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 4. ένυός, v. sub νυός. ένυπάρχω, to exist or be in, τὸ εμβρυον τὸ ένυπάρχον Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 18; τὸ πρῶτον έν. = ὕλη, Id. Phys. 2. 1, 5, cf. 2. 3, 2; έν ἅπαντι

χρόνῳ τὸ νῦν ἐν. Ib. 6. 3, 1; ἐξ ὧν [στοιχείων] ἔστι τὰ ὄντα ἐνυπαρχόντων the inherence whereof is the cause of existences, Id. Metaph. 2. 3, 2, cf. 4. 3, 1., 10. 1, 9. 2. in Logic, to be in an object, to inhere, ἐνυπαρχειν τοῖς κατηγορουμένοις ἢ ἐνυπαρχεσθαι, of the subjects, to inhere in the predicates or to have them inhering, Arist. An. Post. 1. 4. 5, ubi v. Waitz; ἐν. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ to be inhering in the definition, Ib. 1. 22, 13, cf. An. Pr. 1. 5, 16, Interpr. II, 8 sq., Metaph. 4. 18, 3, al.

ἐνυπατεύω, f. l. in Plut. 2. 797 D; where, for ὀρθῶς ἐνυπατεύων, is restored ὀρθῶσεν ὑπατεύων.

ἐνυπνιάζω, to dream, Arist. Insomn. 1, 9, Somn. 1, 1, H. A. 4. 10, 2, al.:—also in Med., ἐνυπνιάζεσθαι θορυβώδεα Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, cf. Arist. II. A. 7. 10, 9, etc.; fut. pass. -ασθήσομαι LXX (Joel. 2. 28); aor. -ασάμην and -άσθην (Gen. 37. 5, 6, 8).

ἐνυπνιάσις, εως, ἡ, dreaming, a dream, Epiphan.

ἐνυπνιασμός, ὁ, = ὄνειραγμός, Eccl.

ἐνυπνιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a dreamer, LXX (Gen. 37. 19), Philo.

ἐνυπνίδιος, ον, = ἐνύπνιος, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 43.

ἐνύπνιον, τό, (ὑπνος) a thing seen in sleep, in appos. with ὄνειρος, θεῶς μοι ἐνύπνιον ἦλθεν ὄνειρος a dream from the gods, a vision in sleep, came to me, Od. 14. 495, Il. 2. 56; ἐν. τὰ ἐς ἀνθρώπους πεπλανημένα Hdt. 7. 16, 2; ἐν. παιδός the vision of a boy, Anth. P. 12. 195:—hence as a mere Adv., ἐνύπνιον ἐστιᾶσθαι 'to feast with the Barmecide,' Ar. Vesp. 1218; later, κατ' ἐνύπνιον Anth. P. 11. 150: cf. sq. 2. after Hom., simply like ὄνειρος, a dream, ὄψις ἐνυπνίου the vision of a dream, Hdt. 8. 54; ὄψις ἐμφανῆς ἐνυπνίων Aesch. Pers. 518, cf. 226, Plat. Rep. 572 B; ἐνυπνίῳ πιθέσθαι Pind. O. 13. 113; ἐν. ἰδεῖν Ar. Vesp. 25, Plat. Polit. 290 B; τὸ ἐν. ἀποτελεῖσθαι Id. Rep. 443 B; ἐνύπνια κρίνειν Theocr. 21. 29:—on ἐνύπνια, v. Arist. de Insomn. and Divin. per Somn.:—Artemid. (1. 1) distinguishes between ἐνύπνιον a mere dream, and ὄνειρος a significant, prophetic one; but the distinction is not proved good by usage.

ἐνύπνιος, ον, in sleep, in dreams appearing, φαντάσματα Aesch. Theb. 710; ἐνύπνιος ἦλθε Anth. P. 12. 124.

ἐνυπνιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) dream-like, Strabo 713, Plut. 2. 1024 B.

ἐνυπνος, ον, = ἐνύπνιος, Trag. ap. Plut. 2. 166 A, v. Pors. Or. 401, Hec. 704 Herm.

ἐνυπνώω, to sleep in, ἀντλῶ ἐνυπνώων (Ep. form) Nic. Th. 546.

ἐνυπόγραφος, ον, subscribed, Byz.

ἐνυποδύομαι, Dep. to slip into, τινι Sext. Emp. M. 2. 49.

ἐνυπόκειμαι, Pass. to lie under, τινι Aristombr. ap. Jo. Damasc. in Stob. append. p. 25 Gaisf., Hierocl. p. 82.

ἐνυπόκριτος ὑποστιγμή, a stop put after the protasis, ἀνυπόκριτος ὑπ. being a stop in a common sentence, A. B. 758.

ἐνυπόσαπρος, partly putrid, Hipp. Coac. 189 (Littre, 5. 683, ἦν ὑπόσαπρον).

ἐνυπόστατος, ον, really existent, Damasc.

ἐνυπτιάζω, to throw back upon, ἐαυτὸν τῇ γῆ Philostr. 834.

ἐνυστρον, τό, in LXX (Deut. 18. 3) for ἡνυστρον.

ἐνυφαίνω, fut. ἀνῶ, to weave in as a pattern, τινί τι Ath. 535 F; τὴν πορφύραν Menand. Incert. 33:—Pass. to be inwoven, ζῶα ἐνυφασμένα θῶρηκι Hdt. 3. 41, cf. 1. 203; γράμματα C. I. 155. 11.

ἐνυφαντός, ὄν, inwoven, Theocr. 15. 83.

ἐνύφασμα, τό, a pattern woven in, Diod. 17. 70.

ἐνυφίζω, to settle down in, Geop. 6. 5, 6.

ἐνυφίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. 2, pf. and plqpf. act. to be in, M. Anton. 4. 14. II. to withstand, τὸν πόλεμον Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 5.

Ἐνυῶ, ὄς contr. οὐς, ἡ, Enyo, goddess of war, answering to the Roman Bellona, Il. 5. 333; companion of Ares, Ib. 592, Aesch. Theb. 45, etc.; daughter of Phorcys and Ceto, Hes. Th. 273. Cf. Ἐνυάλιος.

ἐνώδιον, τό, = ἐνώπιον, C. I. 150 (A 16, B 9), 153. 10., 2663.

ἐνώδος, ον, musical, Nicom. Harm. 5, al. Adv. -δως, Ib.

ἐνωθέω, aor. ἐνώσσα Ap. Rh. 4. 1243:—to thrust in or upon, τινά ἡἰόνι l. c.; τοὺς ἵππους εἰς τὰ ὄπλα Plut. Luc. 28.

ἐνωμος, ον, rather raw, κρέας Arcestr. ap. Ath. 399 E, in Comp.; of bread, under-baked, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15: of fruit, rather crude, unripe, Diosc. 1. 159: of swellings, hardish, opp. to χαῦνος, Hipp. Aph. 1256.

ἐνωμοτ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, leader of an ἐνωμοτία (q. v.), Thuc. 5. 66, Xen. Lac. 11, 4; also ἐνωμόταρχος, Id. An. 3. 4, 21 (with v. l.).

ἐνωμοτία, ἡ, (ἐνώματος) properly a band of sworn soldiers, but (in usage) a division of the Spartan army, first in Hdt. 1. 65, but without explanation:—Thuc. (5. 68, cf. 66) makes it a subdivision of the λόχος, which (he says) contained 4 πεντηκοστῦες, each πεντηκοστῦς 4 ἐνωμοταί, and an ἐνωμοτία (on an average) 32 men:—Xen. (Hell. 6. 4, 12) puts it at 36 men, and (Rep. Lac. 11, 4) reckons 2 ἐνωμοταί in the πεντηκοστῦς, 2 πεντηκοστῦες in the λόχος, and 4 λόχοι in the μόρα. V. sub μόρα.

ἐνώματος, ον, (ὄμνυμι) bound by oath, ὄρκων, οἷσιν ἦν ἐνώματος (v. ἐπώματος) Soph. Aj. 1113:—Adv. -τως, οἱ oath, Plut. Cacs. 47. II. a conspirator, Id. Sertor. 26.

ἐνωπαδῖως, Adv. (ἐνωπή) in one's face, to one's face, Lat. coram, Od. 23. 94, ubi al. ἐνωπιδῖως:—we find also ἐνωπαδῖς in Ap. Rh. 4. 1415; ἐνωπαδόν, in Q. Sm. 2. 84.

ἐνωπή, ἡ, (ὄψ) the face, countenance, Hom.; only in dat. ἐνωπῇ, as Adv. before the face, openly, Lat. palam, Il. 5. 374., 21. 510:—but ἐνωπῆς γλήνεα Nic. Th. 227.

ἐνώπια, τά, the inner wall fronting those who enter a building, opp. to the προνώπια which fronted the street, Hom. (though others take ἐνώπια to be the side-walls of the entrance, v. Eust. 722. 3): chariots were set against them, Il. 8. 435, Od. 4. 42; also spoils taken in war, Il. 13. 261, cf. Od. 22. 121; in Hom. always παμφανόωντα, because they were plastered smooth, and reflected the light: cf. Interpp. ad Xen. An. 7. 8, 1:—in Aesch. Supp. 145, ἐνώπια seem to be the temple-walls of Artemis.

ἐνώπιος, ον, (ὄψ) face to face, Theocr. 22. 152. II. neut. ἐνώπιον, as Prep. with gen., like Lat. coram, Ep. Rom. 12. 17, Gal. 1. 20.

ἐνωπαῖζομαι, Dep. to pay court to, τοῖς γυναίκοις Luc. Amor. 9:—to pride oneself in, τινι Eccl.

ἐνωρος, ον, (ὥρα) in season, Hadrian. in Fabr. Bibl. 12. 543:—irreg. Comp. ἐνωρίστερος, earlier, Phylarch. Fr. 43.

ἐνώρσε, ἐνώρτο, v. sub ἐνόρνημι.

ἐνώσα, Ion. contr. for ἐνόησα.

ἐνωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνώω) combination into one, union, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 714, Arist. Phys. 4. 13, 2, Gen. et Corr. 1. 10, fin. 2. marriage, Ignat. ad Polyc. 5.

ἐνωτάριον, τό, an ear-ring, Hesych. s. v. βοτρυδία.

ἐνωτίζομαι, Dep. (οὐς) to give ear, hearken to, LXX (Jer. 23. 18, al.), Act. Ap. 2. 14.

ἐνωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐνώω) serving to unite, Plut. 2. 428 A, 878 A.

ἐνώπιον, τό, (οὐς) an earring, Aesch. Fr. 101, Hedyt. ap. Ath. 345 B, Plat. ap. Diog. L. 3. 42; cf. ἐνώδιον.

ἐν-ωτο-κοίτης, ον, ὁ, with ears large enough to sleep in, Strabo 70, 711.

ἐνωχρος, ον, palish, rather pale, Arist. P. A. 3. 12, 5.

ἐξ, Lat. ex, the full form of the Prep. ἐκ, retained before a vowel, both when governing a case and in compos., also before some consonants, as ἐξ σέθεν C. I. 2292; ἐξ Σμύρνης 3137. II. 81; ἐξ Ῥηνείας 158. 26; also at the end of a verse after its case, κακῶν ἐξ Il. 14. 472, cf. Theocr. 22. 30.

ἐξ, οί, αί, τά, indecl. six, Hom., etc.; dat. pl. ἐξάσιν Inscr. Aegypt. in C. I. 5128. 28; ἐκ ποδῶν, for ἐξ, 160. 67; Fέξ, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 34, 40, 85, 91, al.; so, Fεξήκοντα Ib. 59, 76, al.; Fεξακάτιοι (φοι ἐξακόσιοι Ib. 57, 62; but ἐξ, Ib. 5774. 20, 42.—In composition, before δ, κ, π, it becomes ἐκ-, as ἐκδραχμος, ἐκκαίδεκα, ἐκπλεθρος; but more freq. it has a inserted, as ἐξάκλιμος, ἐξάπλεθρος, and so before other letters, as ἐξάβιβλος, ἐξάμετρος, v. Lob. Phryn. 412. (With ἐξ, ἐκτος cf. Skt. shash, shashthos; Lat. sex, sextus; Goth. sahs, saistan;—cf. also Hebr. shesh.

ἐξά-βιβλος, ον, of or in six books, Erot. Lex. p. 8.

ἐξάβραχος, ὁ, a foot of six short syllables, Schol. Ar. Av. 738, etc.

ἐξαγανακτέω, to be very wroth, πρὸς τινά Joseph. A. J. 4. 2, 1.

ἐξαγγελεύς, εως, ὁ, = ἐξάγγελος, Cyrill.

ἐξαγγελία, ἡ, secret information sent out to the enemy, in pl., Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 23. II. expression, of style, Longin. Fr. 8.

ἐξαγγέλλω, fut. ἐλῶ, to tell out, proclain, make known, report, often with collat. sense of betraying a secret, εἰ μὴ μητρυιῆ .. Ἐρμῆα ἐξήγγειλεν Il. 5. 390; εἰσὶ γὰρ, εἰσὶν οἱ πάντα ἐξαγγέλλοντες ἐκείνῳ Dem. 45. 4, cf. Lys. 158. 36, Xen. An. 1. 6, 5; ἐξαγγ. τινὶ ὅτι .. Hdt. 5. 33., 6. 26; ἐξ. προσιδὸν τὸ στράτευμα Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 10; τινὶ οὐνεκα .. Soph. O. C. 1393; τινὶ περὶ τινος Plat. Rep. 601 D; τὰ περὶ τι Ib. 359 E; ἐξ. κατὰ τινος Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 11; and so of traitors, and deceivers, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 42, etc., cf. sq.:—Med. to cause to be proclaimed, proclain, Hdt. 5. 95., 6. 10, Soph. O. T. 148; c. inf. to promise to do, Eur. Heracl. 531:—Pass. to be reported, Hdt. 5. 92, 2; ἐξηγγέθη βασιλεὺς ἀθροίσαν the king was reported to be collecting, Xen. Ages. 1, 6; impers., ἐξαγγέλλεται it is reported Hdt. 3. 122; c. inf., Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 18; πολιορκεῖσθαι τοὺς .. στρατιώτας ἐξηγγέλλετο Dem. 567. 2. II. to call by a name, Plat. Rep. 328 E, Tim. Locr. 102:—Pass., ἐξ. λέγει to be enunciated, Arist. Poët. 25, 3. III. to narrate, Themist. 184 B. Cf. ἐξαγορεύω.

ἐξάγγελος, ὁ, ἡ, a messenger who brings out news from within, one who betrays a secret, an informer, ἐξ. γίγνεται ὡς .. Thuc. 8. 51; ἐξ. γίγνεσθαι περὶ τινος Plat. Legg. 964 E, etc. II. on the Greek stage, ἄγγελοι told news from a distance, ἐξάγγελοι told what was a-doing in the house or behind the scenes, as in Soph. O. T. 1223, Ant. 1278. Aeschylus is said to have first used the ἐξάγγελος, Valck. Hipp. 776.

ἐξάγγελσις, εως, ἡ, a statement, Arist. Rhet. Al. 5. 1.

ἐξαγγελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, conveying information, Arist. Probl. 11. 33, 4. 2. apt to tell tales, gossiping, Id. Rhet. 2. 6, 20.

ἐξάγγελτος, ον, told of, τοῦ μὴ ἐξάγγελτοι γενέσθαι Thuc. 8. 14.

ἐξαγγίζω, (ἄγγος) to pour out of a vessel, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18.

ἐξᾶγίζω, to drive out as accursed, ἐξαγιασθέντας δόμων .. διπλῆ μάστιγι Aesch. Ag. 624.

ἐξᾶγνέω, Ion. for ἐξάγω, to lead forth, τινά ἐς γυμνάσια Hdt. 6. 128.

ἐξάγιον, τό, a weight used in late times, = 1½ drachmae, (sometimes written στάγιον, i. e. σ' ἄγιον), Geop. 2. 32: Verb ἐξαγιαζέω, Ib.

ἐξάγιστος, ον, (ἐξαγίζω) devoted to evil, accursed, abominable, Dem. 798. 6, Aeschin. 69. 34, Dion. H. 6. 89, etc.:—in Soph. O. C. 1526, ἂ δ' ἐξάγιστα μηδὲ κινεῖται λόγῳ what things are matters of religion.

ἐξαγκυλόω, to fasten by an ἀγκύλη, Poll. 5. 56:—Med. to take by the ἀγκύλη, Schol. Nic. Th. 170.

ἐξαγκυρώω, = ἐκαστροφύω, Hesych.

ἐξάγκωνα, Adv. with the hands behind the back, Theophan. 579. 2 (ed. Bonn.); cf. ὑπισθάγκωνα.

ἐξαγκωνίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to nudge with the elbow, Ar. Eccl. 259; cf. προεξαγκωνίζω. II. to bind one's hands behind his back, Diod. Excerpt. 527. 65; ἐξηγκωνισμένος Id. 13. 27; metaph., ἐξηγκ. τὸν λογισμὸν Philo 2. 128.

ἐξᾶγνυμι, fut. -άσω, to break and tear away, to rend, ὡς δὲ λέων .. ἐξ αὐχένα ἄξην πόρτιος Il. 5. 161; ἐξ αὐχέν' ἔαφε 17. 63; aor. 2 pass. part. ἐξαγείσα Ap. Rh. 4. 1686, where ἐξαγείσα is read by Merkel from a MS. Cf. ἄγνυμι.

ἐξᾶγοράζω, to buy from, τι παρὰ τινος Polyb. 3. 42, 2: to buy up, Plut. Crass. 2:—to redeem, Diod. 36. 1; ἐκ τῆς κατοράς τοῦ νόμου Ep.

Gal. 3. 13; so in Med., ἔξαγοράζεσθαι τὸν καιρὸν Ep. Col. 4. 5, cf. Ephes. 5. 16.

ἔξαγορεία, ἡ, = ἔξαγούρευσι II, Byz.
ἔξυγόρευσις, εὼς, ἡ, a telling out, betrayal, Dion. H. Rhet. 8. 14. II. in Eccl. confession.

ἔξᾱγορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit to tell or explain, τινος Luc. Salt. 36.
ἔξᾱγορεύω (the aor. is supplied by ἐξεπειν, the fut. and pf. (except in late authors) by ἐξερω, ἐξείρηκα), to tell out, make known, declare, ἐκάστη δὲ γόνον ἔξαγόρευεν Od. II. 234: to betray a secret or mystery, Hdt. 2. 170; τι πρὸς τινα Id. 9. 89; ἐξ. ἀπόρητα Luc. Pisc. 33:—in Eccl. to confess, τὰς ἀμαρτίας LXX (Levit. 5. 5), Plut. 2. 168 D.—Cf. ἐξαγγέλλω.
ἔξαγράμματος, ὄν, of six letters, ἐξ. ὄνομα (i. e. Ἰησοῦς) Irenae., Eriphan.

ἔξᾱγραμμος, ὄν, of six grammes (v. γράμμα II. 6), Chron. Pasch. 706. 9.
ἔξαγριαίνω, to make savage, Plat. Lys. 206 B; τινὰ πρὸς τινα Plut. Dio 7; τινὰ ἐπὶ τιμὶ Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 5;—Pass. to be or become savage, Plat. Rep. 336 D, etc. II. intr. in Act., = Pass., App. Illyr. 23.

ἔξαγριόω, to make wild or waste, χώραν, opp. to ἐξημερώω, Diod. 20. 69:—Pass. to be or be made so, Isocr. 202 C; ὑπὸ τινος Aeschin. 14. 11. 2. like foreg. to make savage, exasperate, Hdt. 6. 123, Eur. Phoen. 876; and in Pass. to be so, Plat. Legg. 870 A.

ἔξᾱγω, fut. ξω, to lead out, lead away: I. of persons, mostly c. gen. loci, πόλλος, μεγάροιο, ὑμίλου, μάχης, etc., Hom., esp. in Il.; or with ἐκ . . , as Od. 8. 106., 20. 21; so, ἐξ. ἐκ χώρας Hdt. 4. 148, al.; Ἄργεος ἔξαγαγόντες having brought her out from Argos, Il. 13. 379: to bring forth into the world, τὸν γε . . Εἰλείθβια ἔξᾱγαγε πρὸ φόωαδε Il. 16. 188; ἐξ. Αὐδοῦς ἐς μάχην Hdt. 1. 79, cf. Xen. An. 6. 6, 36, etc.: to lead out to execution, Hdt. 5. 38, Xen. An. 1. 6, 10, etc.; ἐπὶ θήραν Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 14: c. acc. cogn., τήνδε τὴν ὕδν . . ἐξήγαγέ [με] Soph. O. C. 96. b. seemingly intr. to march out (sub. στρατὸν), Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 14., 5. 4, 38, etc.; cf. ἐξακτέον: generally, to go out, Id. Cyr. 2. 4, 18; εἰς προνομίαν Ib. 6. 1, 24: so also once in Hom., τὸμβον . . ἕνα χερόμεν ἔξαγαγόντες let us go out and pile one tomb for all, Il. 7. 336, as Eust.; (Heyne joins ἔξαγαγόντες with the foll. words, ἀκριτον ἐκ πεδίου, but Hom. never uses the word of things, v. Spitzn. ad l.). 2. to draw out from, deliver from, δχέων τινὰ Pind. P. 3. 91; ἐξ. τινὰ ἐκ τοῦ ζῆν, i. e. to put him to death, Polyb. 24. 12, 13; ἐαυτὸν ἐκ τοῦ ζῆν to commit suicide, Id. 40. 3, 5; τοῦ ζῆν Plut. 2. 1076 B; τοῦ βίου Ib. 837 E; τοῦ σώματος Id. Comp. Dem. c. Ant. 6:—intr. to come to an end, Plut. 2. 36 B. 3. to eject a claimant from property (cf. ἐξαγωγή II), Dem. 533. fin., etc. II. of merchandise, etc., to carry out, export, Aesch. Fr. 256, Ar. Eq. 278, 282, etc.; εἰ τις ἔξαγαγὼν παῖδα ληφθείη exporting him as a slave, Lys. 117. 2:—so in Med., Andoc. 21. 14:—Pass., τὰ ἔξαγόμενα exports, Xen. Vect. 3, 2, etc.; οὔτε γὰρ ἐξήγετο οὐδὲν . . οὐδ' εἰσήγετο Dem. 276. 5. 2. to draw off water, Xen. Oec. 20, 12, Dem. 1276. 7:—so, to carry off by purgative medicines, Plut. 2. 134 C, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 5. 3. of building, to draw or carry further out, αἰμασίαν Dem. 1278. 3; so, ὁ περίβολος πανταχῆ ἐξήχθη τῆς πόλεως Thuc. 1. 43. 4. of expenses, ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐξάγεσθαι Dio C. 43. 25. III. to bring forth, produce, οὐκ ἐξάγουσι καρπὸν οἱ ψευδεῖς λόγοι Soph. Fr. 717: to call forth, excite, δάκρυ τινὶ Eur. Supp. 770; so of perspiration, Hipp. Aër. 285:—Med., γέλωτα ἐξάγεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 15; μικρὰ ἄλλα πολλοὺς πόνους ἐξάγεται bring on, entail, Id. Hier. 9, 11. IV. to lead on, carry away, excite, τινὰ Eur. Alc. 1080, Supp. 79; τινὰ ἐπ' οἴκτον Eur. Ion 361, cf. H. F. 1211; ἐς κινδύνους Thuc. 3. 45; and in bad sense, to lead on, tempt, ὡστε εἰπεῖν Theogn. 414; ἐξ. ἐπὶ τὰ πονηρότερα τὸν ὄχλον Thuc. 6. 89:—so also in Med., Eur. H. F. 775, Plut. 2. 922 F:—Pass. to be led on to do a thing, c. inf., ἐξήχθη ὀλοφύρασθαι Lys. 196. 15; ταῦτα . . ἐξήχθημεν εἰπεῖν Plat. Rep. 572 B, cf. Xen. An. 1. 8, 21; ἀ μὲν ἂν τις ἐξαχθῆ πράξαι Dem. 527. 16, cf. 538. 22: absol. to be carried away by passion, Dinarch. 92. 3; ὑπὸ τοῦ θυμοῦ Paus. 5. 17, 4, etc. 2. to lead away, λόγον εἰς ἄλλας ὑποθέσεις Plut. 2. 42 F; ἐξ. εἰς ἔργον to carry out, Id. Marcell. 14; πρὸς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν διάλεκτον ἐξάγειν τοῦνομα to express in Greek, Lat. exigere ad . . , Id. Num. 13; ἐμαυτὸν οὕτως ἐξάγω express my wishes, Diog. L. 5. 72. V. to exercise, ἀρχὴν Dion. H. 2. 56.

ἔξᾱγωγός, εὼς, ὁ, one who leads out soldiers, Diod. 15. 38; of the queen-bee, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 25.
ἔξᾱγωγή, ἡ, a leading out of soldiers, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 9, Polyb. 5. 24, 4. 2. a drawing out of a ship to sea, Hdt. 4. 179. 3. a carrying out, exportation, πωλεῖν ἐπ' ἐξαγωγῆ Hdt. 5. 6, cf. 7. 156; ἐξαγωγὴν δοῦναι, παρέχεσθαι to grant a right of exporting, Isocr. 370 B, Plat. Legg. 705 B; ἐξαγ. λαβεῖν to receive such right, Dem. 917. 28; ἐπ' ἐξαγωγῆς for removal from the country, for deportation, ἀδελφὴν ἐπ' ἐξ. πέπρακε Id. 763. 13, cf. 787. 8; ἐξαγ. σίτου or αἰτική Polyb. 28. 2, 2., 14. 8. 4. evacuation, Arist. Probl. 2. 32, 2; αἱ κατὰ φύσιν ἐξ. Plut. 2. 134 C. 5. intr. a going out, and then like Lat. exitus, the end of a thing, Polyb. 2. 39, 4, etc.: the end of life, Plut. 2. 1042 D: the Exodus, Clem. Al. 414. II. an ejection, as law-term, to try the right of property, Isae. 40. 12, Dem. 1090. 23.

ἔξαγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for exports, τέλη ἐξ. export duties, opp. to εἰσαγωγικά, Strabo 798.
ἔξᾱγώγιμος, ὄν, carried out, exportable, ἐξαγώγιμον ποιεῖν τι Lycurg. 151. 18; τὰ ἐξαγώγιμα exports, Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 3. 2. unsettled, moving about, of people, v. I. Eur. Fr. 362. 10. II. for drowing off water, αἱ ἐξαγ. τῶν ὑδάτων τάφροι Dion. H. 4. 44.
ἔξαγώγιον, τό, a duty on exports, Joseph. A. J. 14. 10, 6.
ἔξᾱγωγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a drain, Math. Vett. 100.
ἔξαγωγός, ὁ, a waste-pipe for letting off water, Timarch. ap. Ath. 501 E.

ἔξᾱγωνίζομαι, fut. Att. ἰοῦμαι: Dep.:—to fight, struggle hard, Eur. H. F. 155; περὶ τινος Diod. 13. 73.
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ἔξᾱιρετός, ἡ, ὄν, that can be taken out, removable, Hdt. 2. 121, 1:—on the accent, v. Lob. Paral. 478. II. ἐξᾱίρετος, ὄν, taken out, and so, 1. picked out, chosen, choice, Lat. eximius, κοῦροι Ἰθάκης ἐξ. Od. 4. 643; γυναικες Il. 2. 227; ἕνα ἐξ. ἀποκρίνειν Hdt. 6. 130:—esp. of booty and things given as a special honour, not assigned by lot, χρημάτων ἐξ. ἄνθος Aesch. Ag. 954; δῶρημα Id. Eum. 402, etc.; so, ἐξ. τι δίδουαι (v. ἐξᾱίρω II), Hdt. 2. 98., 3. 84; ἐξ. τι ἐκτῆσθαι Id. 8. 140, 2; λαμβάνειν Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 29, etc. 2. excepted, ἐξ. τιθεῖναι τινὰ to except him, Soph. Fr. 822; ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 3. 68; δοῦναι Eur. I. T. 755; οὐδ' ἐστὶν ἐξ. ὥρα τις ἦν διαλείπει Dem. 124. 4, cf. Dion. H. 6. 50; τριήρεις ἑκατὸν ἐξᾱίρετους ἐψηφισάμεθα εἶναι to be set apart for special service, Andoc. 24. 21, cf. Thuc. 2. 24. 3. special, singular, remarkable, ἐξ. μόχθος Pind. P. 2. 54; οὐδὲν ἐξ. οὐδὲ ἴδιον πεποίημαι Dem. 319. 21; ἐξ. τῷ δήμῳ Andoc. 24. 19; ἐξ. αὐτῷ

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ἔξᾱίρεσις, εὼς, ἡ, a taking out the entrails of victims, Hdt. 2. 40; in pl. the entrails themselves, the offal, Diod. Ὀμῶν. 1. 12:—a taking out of teeth, Arist. Mechan. 21, 2. 2. a way of taking out, τὴν ἐξ. τοῦ λίθου Hdt. 2. 121, 1. 3. in Rhetoric, an exception, questioning of an adversary's arguments. II. a place where cargoes are landed, a wharf, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 9. 34. III. as law-term, ἐξᾱίρεσις δίκη an action for recovery of one's freedom, ap. Harpocr.
ἔξᾱιρετός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἐξᾱίρω, to be taken out or removed, ἐκ τῆς στρατίας Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 23. II. ἐξᾱιρετόν, one must take out, remove, abolish, Plat. Legg. 942 C, Theaet. 157 B. 2. one must pick out, select, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 52.
ἔξᾱιρετός, ἡ, ὄν, that can be taken out, removable, Hdt. 2. 121, 1:—on the accent, v. Lob. Paral. 478. II. ἐξᾱίρετος, ὄν, taken out, and so, 1. picked out, chosen, choice, Lat. eximius, κοῦροι Ἰθάκης ἐξ. Od. 4. 643; γυναικες Il. 2. 227; ἕνα ἐξ. ἀποκρίνειν Hdt. 6. 130:—esp. of booty and things given as a special honour, not assigned by lot, χρημάτων ἐξ. ἄνθος Aesch. Ag. 954; δῶρημα Id. Eum. 402, etc.; so, ἐξ. τι δίδουαι (v. ἐξᾱίρω II), Hdt. 2. 98., 3. 84; ἐξ. τι ἐκτῆσθαι Id. 8. 140, 2; λαμβάνειν Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 29, etc. 2. excepted, ἐξ. τιθεῖναι τινὰ to except him, Soph. Fr. 822; ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 3. 68; δοῦναι Eur. I. T. 755; οὐδ' ἐστὶν ἐξ. ὥρα τις ἦν διαλείπει Dem. 124. 4, cf. Dion. H. 6. 50; τριήρεις ἑκατὸν ἐξᾱίρετους ἐψηφισάμεθα εἶναι to be set apart for special service, Andoc. 24. 21, cf. Thuc. 2. 24. 3. special, singular, remarkable, ἐξ. μόχθος Pind. P. 2. 54; οὐδὲν ἐξ. οὐδὲ ἴδιον πεποίημαι Dem. 319. 21; ἐξ. τῷ δήμῳ Andoc. 24. 19; ἐξ. αὐτῷ

τυραννίδα περιποιεῖσθαι Aeschin. 66. 23, cf. Isocr. 120 A; στρατηγία ἐξ. an extraordinary praetorship, Plut. Cato Mi. 39; τούτω μόνω ἐξαιρετόν ἐστι ποιεῖν ὅτι ἂν βούληται he alone has the special privilege.., Lys. 116. 26, cf. Dem. 631. 7:—Adv. -τως, specially, Plut. 2. 667 F, etc. Cf. ἐξαιρέω II.

ἐξαιρέω: fut. ἦσω, (later, ἐξεῶ Dion. H. 7. 56): aor. ἐξείλον, Ep. ἐξελον, inf. ἐξελεῖν:—Med., fut. ἐξαιρήσομαι Aesch. Supp. 924; later, ἐξελοῦμαι Alciphro 1. 9: aor. ἐξελύμην, rarely ἐξηρησάμην Ar. Thesm. 761 (where Meineke for σουξήρησατο suggests σου διεχρήσατο):—Pass., pf. -ήρημαι, Ion. -αράρημαι Hdt. To take out of, τί τινος Hom., etc.; ἐκ τινος Hdt. 7. 162, etc.:—simply to take out, τὴν κοιλίην, τὴν νηδὺν Id. 2. 40, 87; ἐξ. τάλαντον to bring a talent out of the mines, Diod. 5. 36.

2. Med. to take out for oneself, φαρέτρης ἐξείλετο πικρὸν ὕστῶν from his quiver, Il. 8. 323; ἐξελέσθαι τὰ μεγάλα ἱστία their large sails, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 13; ἐξ. τὰ φορτία to discharge their cargoes, Hdt. 4. 196; τὰ ἀγώγυμα Xen. An. 5. 1, 16; τὸν σῖτον ἐς τὴν στοᾶν ἐξαιρέσθαι Thuc. 8. 90; absol., Decret. ap. Dem. 927. 4, etc.:—Pass. to be discharged, of a cargo, Hdt. 3. 6, Dem. 909. 17.

II. to take from among others, to pick out, choose, Lat. exsortem facere, sorti excipere, κούρην, ἣν ἄρα μοι γέρας ἐξελον υἱὲς Ἀχαιῶν Il. 16. 56; Ἀλκινόω δ' αὐτὴν γέρας ἐξελον Od. 7. 10, cf. Il. 11. 627; so, ἐξαιρεῖν τέμενος βασιλεῖ Hdt. 6. 161; Νίσω ἐξ. χθόνα Soph. Fr. 19, cf. 187; θεοῖσιν ἀκροβῆνιαι Eur. Rhes. 470; κλήρους τοῖς θεοῖς Thuc. 3. 50; rarely c. dupl. acc., like ἀφαιρέομαι, v. sub πῖαρ:—Med. to choose for oneself, carry off as booty, τὴν ἐκ Λυρνησσοῦ ἐξείλετο Il. 2. 690, cf. 9. 129, 133: to choose, μενοεικέα Od. 14. 232; μίαν ἕκαστος σιτοποιὸν ἐξ. chose for himself, Hdt. 3. 150, cf. Xen. An. 2. 5, 20; ταύτας ἐξείλεθ' αὐτῷ κτήμα Soph. Tr. 245; δῶρον .. πόλεος ἐξελέσθαι to have accepted as a gift, Id. O. C. 541:—Pass. to be given as a special honour, τινι to one, Thuc. 3. 114; ἐξαιρημένος Ποσειδέωνι dedicated to him, Hdt. 1. 148; γέρεα .. σφι ἦν τὰδε ἐξαιρημένα Id. 2. 167; ἐξ. αὐτοῖς set apart for them, Plat. Criti. 117 C: cf. ἐξαιρέτος.

2. to take out of a number, to except, μητέρας ἐξελόντες Hdt. 3. 150; Σιμίαν ἐξαιρῶ λόγον Plat. Phaedr. 242 B, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 15.

III. to expel people from their seats, like ἐξιστάναί, Hdt. 1. 159., 2. 30, Thuc. 5. 43, etc.

2. to take out, remove, τὸν λίθον Hdt. 2. 125; ἐκ τοῦ λυχνούχου τὸν λύχνον Alex. Κηρυττ. 1; πατρὸς φόβον Eur. Phoen. 991, cf. Isocr. 19 C; ἀλλήλων τὴν ἀπιστίαν Xen. An. 2. 5, 4; in Med., νεῖκος Eur. Med. 904; ὑμῶν ἐξ. τὴν διαβολὴν .. ταύτην to remove this false impression from your minds, Plat. Apol. 18 E, cf. 24 A.

3. in Med., ψυχὴν, θυμὸν, φρένας ἐξελέσθαι, either c. acc. pers. to bereave a person of life, etc., as, μιν ἐξείλετο θυμὸν Il. 15. 460, cf. 17. 678 (which is also Att., Eur. Alc. 69, I. A. 972); or c. gen. pers., as, μεν φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεὺς Il. 19. 137, cf. 24. 754, Eur. Alc. 347, etc.; or, rarely, c. dat. pers., Γλαύκῳ φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεὺς Il. 6. 234, cf. Od. 16. 218; so in tmesi, ἐκ θυμὸν ἐλέσθαι, ἐκ δέος εἶλετο γνῶν Il. 11. 381, Od. 6. 140., 20. 62:—Med. to take away from one, τὰ φίλτατα Soph. El. 1208:—Pass., ἐξαιρεθέντες τὸν Δημοκῆδεα having had him taken out of their hands, Hdt. 3. 137; τὸ ἐπιθυμοῦν τοῦ πλοῦ οὐκ ἐξηρέθησαν Thuc. 6. 24, cf. Plat. Gorg. 519 D, etc.

IV. in Med. to set free, deliver, τινα Aesch. Supp. 924, Ar. Pax 316; ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων τινα Decret. ap. Dem. 256. 2; ἐξαιρεῖσθαι εἰς ἐλευθερίαν, Lat. vindicare in libertatem, to elaim as a freeman, Lys. 107. 20, Dem. 135. 9, etc.; cf. ἐξαιρέσις III.

V. to make away with, ἐκ τῆς χώρας Hdt. 1. 36, cf. Eur. Hipp. 18, H. F. 39, 154, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 19, etc.; Λαῖου θέσφατ' ἐξαιροῦσιν they are annulling .., Soph. O. T. 908, cf. Dem. 631. 24.

2. ἐξ. πόλιν take a city completely, to destroy or rase to the ground, Hdt. 1. 103, cf. Thuc. 3. 113., 4. 69, Dem. 235. 27.

3. to bring to an end, accomplish, πᾶν γὰρ ἐξαιρεῖ λόγος Eur. Phoen. 516.—Often confounded with ἐξαιρώ.

ἐξαιρέομαι, Pass. (αἶρα) to become darnel, Theophr. C. P. 2. 16, 2.

ἐξαιρώ, contr. from Ion. ἐξαιέρω, used by Hom., and Hdt.: in our MSS. of Hdt. both forms are found, v. infr., and cf. αἶρω, αἶρω. To lift up, lift off the earth, ἐκ μὲν ἄμαξαν αἶραν Il. 24. 266; ἐκ δὲ κτήματ' αἶραν Od. 13. 120 (elsewhere Hom. only uses Med., v. infr.); ἐξάρας [αὐτόν] παῖει ἐς τὴν γῆν Hdt. 9. 107; κούφον ἐξάρας πόδα Soph. Ant. 224; βάρων ἐκ τῶνδ' ἐξάραντες having bade me rise (from suppliant posture), Id. O. C. 264, cf. Tr. 1193; τίς σ' ἐξήρεν οἰκοθεν στόλος made thee start, Id. O. C. 358; ἐξ. βίον to grow up, Id. Tr. 147; ἐξ. θώρακα take it out (of its case), Ar. Ach. 1033.

b. seemingly intr. to rise from the ground, of a bird, Diod. 2. 50; ἐξ. τῷ στρατεύματι to start, Polyb. 2. 23, 4: cf. αἶρω.

2. to raise in dignity, exalt, Κλεισθένης [τὴν οἰκίην] ἐξήγειρε Hdt. 6. 126; ἐξάρας με ὑποῦ Id. 9. 79; ἄνω τὸ πρᾶγμα ἐξ. to exaggerate it, Aeschin. 29. 24; ἐπὶ μείζον ἐξ. τὰ λεγόμενα Dion. H. 8. 4; ὑψηλὸν ἐξ. ἐαυτὸν ἐπὶ τινι Plat. Rep. 494 D.

3. to raise, arouse, stir up, θυμὸν ἐς ἀμπλακίην Theogn. 630; μηδὲν δεῖνδν ἐξάρης μένος Soph. Aj. 1066; ἐξ. σε θανεῖν excites thy wish to die, Eur. Hipp. 322, cf. Alc. 346; ἐξ. χάριν χορείας Ar. Thesm. 981.

4. to remove a symptom or ailment, Hipp. Fract. 765, in Pass.

II. Med. (which Hom. uses only in 3 aor. ἐξήρατο), to carry off for oneself, earn, win, gain, μισθοῦς Od. 10. 84; ὅσ' ἂν οὐδέποτ' ἐκ Τροίης ἐξήρατ' Ὀδυσσεύς 5. 39; ἐξάρατο ἔδνον won it as a dower, Pind. O. 9. 15.

2. ἐξαιρεσθαι νόσον to take a disease on oneself, catch it, Soph. Tr. 491.

3. to carry off, Plat. Prot. 319 C.

III. Pass. to be raised, [τὸ τεῖχος] ἐξήρετο διπλήσιον τοῦ ἀρχαίου Hdt. 6. 133: to rise up, rise, ἐξαιρόμενον νέφος οἰμωγῆς Eur. Med. 106; φλόξ Polyb. 14. 5, 1, etc.

2. to swell, Hipp. V. C. 909.

3. to be excited or agitated, ἐλπιδι Soph. El. 1461; ἐξαρθεῖς ὑπὸ μεγαλαυχίας puffed up, Plat. Legg. 716 A; c. partic., ἐξήρητος κλύων Eur. Rhes. 109:—of style, to be inflated, Dem. Phal. 234; of music, Ath. 624 D.

ἐξαιρέω, also α, ον Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 8:—beyond what is ordained or fated, opp. to ἐναίσιος: hence,

1. outstepping right and plight, lawless, βέβησας ἐξαισίον having done some lawless act, Od. 4. 690; ἢ τινὰ πον δέισας ἐξαισίον .. fearing some lawless man, 17. 577; Θέτιδος .. ἐξαισίον ἀρῆν Il. 15. 598.

2. of omens, boding, portentous, Dio C. 38. 13.

3. of things, extraordinary, ἐξ. τὸ θερμὸν Hipp. 1234 H: violent, of a wind, Hdt. 3. 26, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 17; χειμῶν, σεισμός Plat. Tim. 22 E, 25 C; ὕμβρος Xen. Oec. 5, 18; so, ἐξ. δεῖμα Aesch. Supp. 514; γέλωτες καὶ δάκρυα Plat. Legg. 732 C; ἐξ. φυγὴ headlong flight, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 8; χελῶναι ἐξ. τοῖς μεγέθεσιν Diod. 3. 21; ἐξ. τὸ μέγεθος καὶ τὸ ὕψος Id. 13. 82.

ἐξαιρῶ, Att. -άσσω or -άπτω: fut. ξω:—to rush forth, start out, ἐκ δὲ τῷ ἀξάντε πυλάων Il. 12. 145; ἐξηράτην οὐν δύο δράκοντ' ἐκ τοῦ νεῶ Ar. Pl. 733; ὁ δ' ὄψετ' ἐξάρας γε Id. Ran. 567; τὸ ἐξάπτων violent conduct, Plut. 2. 83 F:—so in Pass., ἐκ δὲ μοι ἔγχος ἤχθη παλάμηφιν Il. 3. 368.

ἐξαιρῶ, to bring to naught, utterly destroy, Aesch. Pr. 668.

ἐξαιτέω, fut. ἦσω, to demand or ask for from another, c. dupl. acc., τήνδε μ' ἐξαιτεῖ χάριν Soph. O. C. 586, cf. Eur. Or. 1656, Supp. 120; ἐξ. τινα πατρός to ask her in marriage from .., Soph. Tr. 10:—ἐξ. τινα to demand the surrender of a person, esp. a criminal, Hdt. 1. 74, cf. Dem. 239. ult.; of a slave for torture, Antipho 144. 28, Lys. 111. 24; τὸν ἐλεύθερον ἐξ. Dem. 848. 24; (also, ἐξ. τὴν βάσανον ib. 21); ἐξ. τινα βασανίζειν Id. 981. 17:—σμικρὸν ἐξ. to ask or beg for little, Soph. O. C. 5:—ἐξ. τινα ποιεῖν τι Id. O. T. 1255, Eur. Rhes. 175.

II. in Med. to ask for oneself, demand, much like the Act., Hdt. 1. 159., 9. 87, Soph. El. 656, etc.; χάριν παρά τινος Lys. 16a. 40.

2. in Med. also, = παραιτοῦμαι, to beg off, gain his pardon or release, Lat. exorare, Aesch. Ag. 662 (where Schütz 'ξηγήσατο, Herm. 'ξηρήσατο), Xen. An. 1. 1, 3, Lys. 159. 11, etc.; αὐτὸν ἐξαιτήσεται Dem. 546. 21; also, ἐξ. ὑπὲρ τινος to make intercession for .., Eur. Bacch. 360; c. inf., τοὺς κάτω .. ἐξηρησάμην τύμβου κυρῆσαι I begged of them to allow me to obtain, Id. Hec. 49, cf. Med. 971:—c. acc. rei, to avert by begging, Lat. deprecari, τὰ πρόσθεν σφάλματα Id. Andr. 54; τὰς γραφὰς παρανόμων Aeschin. 82. 8.—Cf. ἐκλιπαρέω.

ἐξαιτήσις, εως, ἡ, a demanding one for punishment or torture, Dem. 1200. 27.

II. = παραίτησις, intercession, Id. 1385. 9.

ἐξαιτητέον, verb. Adj. one must beg off, τινὰ παρά τινος Lycurg. 167. 12.

ἐξαιτιολογέω, to investigate causes, Diog. L. 10. 82.

ἐξαιτός, ον, (αἰτέω) much asked for, much desired, choice, excellent, οἶνον τ' ἐξαιτόν, μελιθεῖα Il. 12. 320; νῆα καὶ ἐξαιτούς ἐρέτας Od. 2. 307; ἐξαιτούς ἐκατόμβας 5. 102: later Poets used it exactly like ἐξαιρέτος, Anth. P. 6. 332, Manetho 2. 226., 3. 354.

ἐξαιφνης, (ἄφνω) Adv. on a sudden, Il. 17. 738., 21. 14, Pind. O. 9. 78, Aesch. Pr. 1077, Soph. O. C. 1610, etc.; c. part., ψυχὴν θεωρεῖν ἐξ. ἀποθανόντος ἐκάστων, like Lat. statim ut, the moment that he is dead, Plat. Gorg. 523 E; ἀκούσαντι ἐξ. as soon as he heard, Plat. Crat. 396 B; also with the Art., τό γ' ἐξ. Dem. 278. 10:—but, τὸ ἐξαιφνης a moment between two moments of time, a break in the continuity of time, Plat. Parm. 156 D, cf. Arist. Phys. 4. 13, 7. Cf. ἐξαπίνης.

ἐξαιφνίδιος, ον, also α, ον, Plat. Crat. 414 A:—sudden, unexpected, αἴψη Plat. l. c.; ἐπιδρομαί Hierocl. ap. Stob. 479. 27.

ἐξαιχμᾶλωτίζω, to make captive, Nicet. Ann. 51 C, Jo. Chrys.

ἐξαιωρέομαι, Pass. to be suspended by a thing, Hipp. Art. 833.

ἐξᾶκανθίζω, to pick out thorns, metaph. in Cic. Att. 6. 6, 1.

ἐξᾶκανθόομαι, Pass. to be prickly, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 2.

ἐξᾶκάτιοι, οἱ, v. sub ἐξ.

ἐξᾶκέομαι, fut. ἐσομαι, Dep.:—to heal completely, heal the wound, make amends, αἰ δ' ἐξᾶκέονται ὑπίσω (sc. Αἰταί) Il. 9. 503, cf. Plat. Legg. 885 D.

II. c. acc. to appease, τότε κεν χόλον ἐξᾶκέσαιο Il. 4. 36, cf. Od. 3. 145; to make up for, τὰς ἐνδείας φίλων Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22.

2. in common language, to mend clothes, Plat. Meno 91 D, Menand. Incert. 242.—The aor. act. ἐξᾶκέσας in Pyth. Carm. Aur. 66.

ἐξᾶκεσις [ᾶ], εως, ἡ, a thorough cure, ἐξᾶκέσεις νόσων Ar. Ran. 1033.

ἐξᾶκεστήριος, ον, remedying evil, θεοί Dion. H. 10. 2: expiatory, θυσία Id. 5. 54.

ἐξᾶκίς [ᾶ], Adv., (ἕξ) six times, Lat. sexies, Pind. O. 7. 157, Plat. Rep. 337 B, etc.: also ἐξᾶκι, Call. Fr. 120, Anth. P. 14. 129, 141, C. I. 2834. 4.

ἐξᾶκισ-μύριοι, sixty thousand, Hdt. 4. 86, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 6.

ἐξᾶκισ-χίλιοι [ῖ], αἱ, α, six thousand, Hdt. 1. 192, al., Thuc. 2. 13, etc.:—ἐξᾶκισχιλλίστος, ἡ, ον, the six thousandth, Method.

ἐξᾶ-κλῖνος, ον, with six couches, also ἐξκλῖνος, E. M. 346. 14:—as Subst. ἐξᾶκλῖνον, τό, a sofa with six seats, Martial. 9. 60.

ἐξᾶκμάζω, fut. σω, to be gone by, Schol. Soph. Aj. 594, Suid.

ἐξᾶ-κνημος, ον, of a wheel, six-spoked, Schol. Pind.

ἐξᾶκολουθέω, to follow where one leads, Polyb. 17. 10, 7.

2. to follow closely, εὔνοια, φήμη ἐξᾶκ. τινί Id. 4. 5, 6., 5. 78, 4.

ἐξᾶκολούθησις, εως, ἡ, a following after, Clem. Al. 465.

ἐξᾶκονάω, strengthd. for ἀκονάω, LXX (Ezek. 21. 11).

ἐξᾶκοντίζω: fut. Att. ἶω:—to dart or hurl forth, launch, ἐξ. τὰ δόρατα Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 40; φάσανον πρὸς ἦπαρ ἐξ. to strike it home, Eur. H. F. 1149; also c. dat., ἐξ. τοῖς δόρασι, τοῖς παλτοῖς Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 11, An. 5. 4, 25:—absol., ὁ κάρκινος .. μακρὰν ἐξ. Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 21; ἐξ. ἐπὶ τινα Plut. Artox. 9; κατὰ τινος Diod. Exc. 553.

2. metaph., often in Eur., ἐξ. κῶλον τῆς γῆς i. e. to flee precipitately, Id. Bacch. 665; ἐξ. χεῖρας γενεῖου to dart out the hands towards his chin [in supplication], I. T. 362; τοὺς Ὀδυσσεῶς πόνους ἐξ. to shoot forth, proclaim loudly, Tro. 444; ταῦτα πρὸς τὰδε Supp. 456; so, γλώσση ματαίου ἐξ. λόγους Menand. Incert. 87; τασαύτην ἐξ. πνοήν Antiph. Φιλ. 1. 7.

ἐξᾶκόντισις, εως, ἡ, a darting forth, Galen,

ἑξυκόντισμα, τό, a thing darted forth, Galen., Schol. Od. 22. 19.
 ἑξακόντισμας, ὁ, = ἑξακόντισσις, Galen. :—of meteors, Arist. Mund. 4. 23.
 ἑξακοσί-αρχος, ὁ, a captain of 600 men, Polyaeu. prooem.
 ἑξακόσιοι, αἱ, α, six hundred, Hdt. 1. 51, etc.; cf. ἕξ.
 ἑξακοσιαστός, ἡ, ὄν, the six hundredth, LXX (Gen. 7. 11).
 ἑξυ-κοτυλιαῖος, α, ὄν, holding six cotylae, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 95.
 ἑξακουστέον, verb. Adj. one must give ear to, τι or τινός Clem. Al. 733—
 in Gramm. one must understand (a word).
 ἑξακουστός, ὄν, heard, audible, λόγος Dion. H. 10. 41; ἤχος Ath. 361 E; of persons, Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 12. Adv. -τως, Schol. Luc.
 ἑξακούω, fut. -ακούσομαι, to hear or catch a sound, esp. from a distance, give ear to, c. acc. rei, κληδόνος βοήν Aesch. Eum. 397; σοῦ τὰδ' ἐξήκουσ' ὑπο Soph. El. 553; c. part., οἷσις [κακοῖσι] .. ἐξήκουσας ἐνναίοντά με Soph. Ph. 472; absol., λόγῳ μὲν ἐξήκουσ', ὅπωπα δ' οὐ μάλα Ib. 676:—also, c. gen. pers., τῶν ῥητόρων ἰν' ἐξακούω Ar. Thesm. 293, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 3; c. gen. rei, Plut. Fab. 6:—Pass. to be audible, Arist. Probl. 11. 19, Diog. L. 8. 82.
 ἑξακριβάω, later form of sq., Joseph. A. J. 19. 7, 4:—Med., LXX.
 ἑξακριβάω, to make exact, precise, or accurate, ἐξ. λόγον to make a distinct or precise statement, Soph. Tr. 426; ἐξ. τι ἐπὶ πλείον to labour after too great exactness, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 8, cf. 12, 7; ἑκαστα .. ἐξακριβοῦσιν αἱ μεθ' ἡδονῆς ἐνεργούντες make their action most perfect and complete, Ib. 10. 5, 2:—Med., ἐξακριβώσομαι σοι λόγῳ shall describe it exactly, Philostr. Jun. 880:—Pass., Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 15, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 6. II. intr. to speak accurately, ὑπὲρ τινος Arist. Eth. N. 1. 4; περί τινος Polyb. 2. 56, 4:—to recur at exact intervals, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 4.
 ἑξακριβώσις, εως, ἡ, strict observance, τοῦ νόμου Joseph. A. J. 17. 2, 4.
 ἑξακρίζω, ἐξ. αἰθέρα to skim the upper air, Eur. Or. 275.
 ἑξακτέον, verb. Adj. (ἐξάγω 1. 2) one must put out of the way, kill, αὐτόν M. Ant. 3. 1. 2. (ἐξάγω 1. 1. b) one must march out, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 18.
 ἑξά-κυκλος, ὄν, six-wheeled, Hipp. Aër. 291.
 ἑξά-κωλος, ὄν, of six members or verses, Schol. Ar. Ach. 836.
 ἑξαλαώω, to blind utterly, υἱὸν φίλον ἐξαλάωσας Od. 11. 103., 13. 343; also, ὀφθαλμὸν .. τὸν ἀνήρ κακὸς ἐξαλάωσεν he put it quite out .., Od. 9. 453, 504:—to make blind and useless, ὄλον δέμας Opp. C. 3. 228.
 ἑξυλύπαζω, fut. ξω, to sack, storm, πόλιν, προλίεθρον Il. 1. 129, etc.:—also, to empty a city of its inhabitants, clear it out, so as to plant new settlers in it, μίαν πόλιν ἐξαλαπάξας Od. 4. 176; generally, to destroy utterly, τεῖχος, νῆας Il. 13. 813., 20. 30: metaph., ἀλλά με νύσος ἐξαλάπαξε Theocr. 2. 85.—Ep. word, used by Xen. An. 7. 1, 29.
 ἑξαλειύνω, = ἐξαλέομαι, Opp. H. 5. 398.
 ἑξαλειπτέον, verb. Adj. one must wipe out, τοὺς νόμους Lys. 104. 4.
 ἑξαλείπτῃς, ὄν, an apointer, Galen.
 ἑξαλειπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for obliterating, τινος Sext. Emp. M. 7. 373.
 ἑξάλειπτρον, τό, an unguent-box, Ar. Ach. 1063, Antiph. Τριταγ. 2.
 ἑξυλείφω: fut. ψω: pf. pass. ἐξήλιμμαι, Att. ἐξαλήλιμμαι: subj. aor. 2 pass. ἐξαλίφῃ Plat. Phaedr. 258 B (Bekk. from the best Mss.). To plaster or wash over, [τὸ σῶμα] ἐξηλείφοντο γύψῳ they whitened their body with gypsum, Hdt. 7. 69; ἢ ἔτυχε .. οὐκ ἐξαλημιμένον τὸ τεῖχος where it was not whitewashed, Thuc. 3. 20. II. to wipe out, obliterate, ἐξαλειφθεῖσ' ὡς ἀγαλμα Eur. Hel. 262; πάντα τὰ πρόσθεν ἐξ., as a boy wipes out a sum he has done wrong, Plat. Theaet. 187 B; to cancel, ἐξαι. ψηφίσματα Andoc. 10. 30; νόμους Lys. 96. 10; ἐξαλειφόντων (sc. τὸ ὀφείλημα) C. I. 76. 10:—esp. at Athens, ἐξ. τινὰ ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου to strike his name off the roll, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 51; so, ἐξ. τινὰ Ar. Eq. 877, Dem. 1006. 21; opp. to ἐγγράφω, Ar. Pax 1181, Lysias 183. 15, etc.; to ἀναγράφω, Thuc. 3. 57. 2. metaph., like Lat. delere, to wipe out, destroy utterly, μὴ ἑξαλείψῃς σπέρμα Πελοπιδῶν Aesch. Cho. 503, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1241; ἡμᾶς .. ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ .. ἐξαλείψαι to wipe you out of the map of Greece, Thuc. 3. 57:—of things, to wipe out of one's mind, τὸ γιγνώσκων Dem. 976. 23; and in Med., ἐξαλείψασθαι πάθος φρενὸς to blot it out from one's mind, Eur. Hec. 590; but, ἐξαλείψασθαι τὰς ἀπογραφὰς to have one's inventory cancelled, Plat. Legg. 850 C:—Pass., ἡ Σπάρτης εὐδαιμονίη οὐκ ἐξηλείφετο Hdt. 7. 220; τιμὰς μὴ ἑξαλειφθῆναι Aesch. Theb. 15.
 ἑξάλειψις, εως, ἡ, a blotting out, destruction, LXX (Mic. 7. 11, al.).
 ἑξαλέομαι, Dep. to beware of, avoid, escape, ἐκ τ' ἀλέοντο Il. 18. 586; mostly in Ep. inf. aor. 1, Διὸς νόον ἐξαλέασθαι Hes. Op. 105, 756, 800, Ar. Eq. 1080; also c. gen., Ar. Rh. 2. 319; pres. ἐξαλέονται Q. Sm. 2. 385.—Ep. word, cf. sq.
 ἑξυλεύομαι, = foreg., ὡς ἂν .. μῆνιν .. ἐξαλεύσωμαι θεᾶς (aor. subj.) Soph. Aj. 656.
 ἑξυλίπιδω, of which we find only part. aor. ἐξαλίσις [ῖ], pf. ἐξήλικα:—to roll out or thoroughly, ἀπαγε τὸν ἵππον ἐξαλίσις οἰκάδε take him away when you have given him a good roll on the ἀλινδήθρα Ar. Nub. 32 (cf. Xen. Oec. 11, 18); to which Strepsiadēs retorts, ἐξήλικας ἐμέ γ' ἐκ τῶν ἐμῶν you have rolled me out of house and home, Ar. Nub. 33. For the form, v. sub ἀλινδω.
 ἑξυλίπτις, f. l. for ἐξαλείπτις, q. v.
 ἑξυλίστρα, ἡ, = ἀλινδήθρα, Poll. 1. 183, Hesych.
 ἑξαλλάγη, ἡ, a complete change, alteration, τῶν εἰωθότων νομίμων Plat. Phaedr. 265 A; ἐξ. εἰς ἕτερον γένος a degenerating, Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 5; τῶν κρεῶν ἐξ. variety, Ath. 25 E. 2. ἐξαλλαγαὶ τῶν ὀνομάτων variations in the use of nouns, Arist. Poët. 22, 8: cf. ἐξαλλάσσω 1. 2.
 ἑξάλλαγμα, τό, a recreation, Anaxandr. Θησ. 2; cf. ἐξαλλάσσω 4.
 ἑξάλλαξις, εως, ἡ, = ἐξαλλαγή, Strabo 96.
 ἑξαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω. To change utterly or quite, strengthd. for ἀλλάσσω, ἐσθῆτα Eur. Hel. 1297; αἰὼν ἄλλ' .. ἄλλοτ' ἐξαλλάσσει

Pind. 1. 3. 30; ἐξ. γένος εἰς ἕτερον, i. e. to degenerate, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 3; ἐξ. τι πρὸς τι Ib. 4. 4, 14:—Med., κακοῖσιν ὅστις μηδὲν ἐξαλλάσσειται who sees no change take place in his miseries, Soph. Aj. 474; ἐξ. τί τινος to exchange one thing for another, Diod. Excerpt. 558. 2. in Rhet. and poetry, to vary common words and phrases ἐξ. τὸ εἰωθὸς Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3, cf. 3. 2, 2; ἐξ. τὸ ἰδιωτικὸν to vary the common idiom, Id. Poët. 22, 3; ἐξηλλαγμένον ὄνομα a noun varied in this way, Ib. 21, 20; cf. ἐξαλλαγή. 3. c. acc. loci, to withdraw from, leave, Εὐρώπην Eur. I. T. 135. II. ἐξαλλάσσειν τί τινος to withdraw or remove from, τὴν γύμνωσιν ἐξαλλ. τῶν ἐναντίων Thuc. 5. 71; and in Pass., ἐξηλλαγμένους τινός different from, Isocr. 172 A. 2. intr. to change from, τῆς ἀρχαίας μορφῆς Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 36; μικρὸν ἐξ. to depart but little from a thing, Id. Poët. 5, 8; ἐξ. ἀπὸ τῆς νεώς Philostr. 666; ἐς ἄνδρας Id. 118:—absol., ἐξαλλάσσοιχα χάρις unusual, rare grace, Eur. I. A. 565. 3. to turn another way, to move back and forward, κερκίδα Eur. Tro. 200; ἐξ. δρόμον to change one's course, Xen. Cyn. 10, 7; ποίαν ἐξαλλάξω; which other way shall I take? Eur. Hec. 1061; cf. ἑξαμείβω. 4. = τέρπω, to make a change, and so to amuse, Menand. Incert. 205; cf. ἐξόλλαγμα, and v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 39. ἐξαλλοῖομαι, Pass. to change utterly, πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 2.
 ἐξάλλομαι, fut. -αλοῦμαι, Dep.:—to leap out of or forth from, ἐξάλλεται αὐλῆς, of a lion, Il. 5. 142; elsewh. used by Hom. only in part. aor. ἐξάλλμενος, absol., 15. 571; c. gen., προμάχων ἐξάλλμενος, τῶν ἄλλων ἐξ. springing out from the midst of .., 17. 342., 23. 299 (not in Od.); ἐξάλατο ναὸς (Dor. for ἐξήλατο νηὸς) Theocr. 17. 100; ἐξ. κατὰ τοῦ τεύχους to leap down off .., Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 6:—absol. to jump off, hop off, Ar. Vesp. 130; ᾧ δαίμον, ἰν' ἐξήλλου; to what point didst thou leap forth, i. e. to what misery hast thou come? Soph. O. T. 1311; of fish, to leap out of the water, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 11, cf. 4. 4, 8. 2. to start from its socket, be dislocated, of limbs, ἐξ. ἐξάλειν Hipp. Art. 811; also of a broken bone, Plut. 2. 341 B; of wheels, to start from the axle, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 32. II. to leap up, Id. An. 7. 3, 33: of horses, to rear, Id. Cyr. 7. 1, 27:—ἐξάλλετο γαστήρ, in Call. Cer. 88, seems to be corrupt, v. Blomf. 2. metaph., ἐξ. πρὸς τι to fly off to, have recourse to, Plut. 2. 382 D.
 ἐξαλλος, ὄν, quite different, ἐσθῆτες Polyb. 6. 7, 7; τὰ ἐξαλλα the strange varieties, Plut. 2. 329 F. Adv. -ως, Polyb. 32. 25, 7.
 ἐξαλλατριόω, to export, Strabo 215. II. to alienate, τοὺς πολλοὺς πρὸς τοὺς ἀρίστους Sext. Emp. M. 2. 41.
 ἐξαλμα, τό, (ἐξάλλομαι) a leap in the air, Zonar.
 ἐξαλμος, ὁ, = ἐξαλις, Antyll. ap. Oribas 121 Matth.
 ἐξυλος, ὄν, (ἄλις) out of the sea, opp. to ὑφαλος, ἐξαλον τὸ σκάφος ἀνασπᾶν Luc. Amor. 8; ἐξ. ἀίσσειν Opp. H. 2. 593; πληγῇ ἐξ. a blow on a ship's hull above water, Polyb. 16. 3, 8; τὰ ἐξαλα τῆς νεώς Luc. Jur. Tr. 49. 2. far from the sea, of places, Strabo 819.
 ἐξαλις, εως, ἡ, a leaping out or up for exercise, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2. II. dislocation, displacement, Hipp. Art. 811; cf. ἐξάλλομαι.
 ἐξυλύσκω, fut. ὑξω: aor. ἐξήλυξα:—like ἐξαλέομαι, to flee from, c. acc., Eur. El. 219, Hipp. 673; absol. to escape, Aesch. Eum. 111, Eur. Hec. 1194:—c. gen., Opp. H. 3. 104. Cf. also ἐξαλεύομαι.
 ἐξυλύω, = ἐξαλέομαι, h. Hom. 6. 51.
 ἐξᾶμαρτάνω, fut. ἤσομαι (ἤσω Hipp. 398. med.). To err from the mark, fail, c. part., ἐξ. παίων Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 16; absol. to miss one's aim, Soph. Ph. 95; opp. to κατορθοῦν, Isocr. 154 C. 2. to err, do wrong, sin, absol., Aesch. Pr. 1039, Soph., etc.; opp. to εὖ ποιεῖν, Lys. 172. 36; ἐς τινα Hdt. 1. 108, Aesch. Pr. 945, Plat., etc.; περί τινα Isocr. 63 E, 193 D; ἐν τινι in a thing, Plat. Rep. 336 E; περί τι Xen. An. 5. 7, 33; c. part., ἐξ. διατρίβων Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 56; c. acc. cogn., ἐξ. τι to commit a fault, Hdt. 3. 145, Soph. Ph. 1012, etc. II. in Pass. to be mismanaged, ἡ ἐξᾶμαρτανομένη πράξις Plat. Prot. 357 D; ἐξημαρτήθη τὰ νοσήματα Xen. Eq. 4, 2; πολιτεῖαι ἐξημαρτημέναι (Fr. manquées), Arist. Pol. 4. 2, 3.
 ἐξᾶμαρτία, ἡ, an error, transgression, Soph. Ant. 558, Themist. 362 C.
 ἐξᾶμαυρόω, to obscure utterly, Hipp. 3So. 52, Eur. Phaeth. 2. 64.
 ἐξᾶμαυρωσις, εως, ἡ, a wearing out, Plut. 2. 434 B.
 ἐξαμάω, to mow or reap out, to finish mowing or reaping, ἐξαμά θέρος Aesch. Pers. 822, cf. Ag. 1655, Eur. Bacch. 1316; σπείραν .. κάμαων ἀπαξ sowing and reaping, Soph. Tr. 33:—metaph., τάντερ' ἐξαμήσω will tear them out, Ar. Lys. 367; and in Med., τὰ σπλάγχ' ἐφασκον ἐξαμήσεσθαι Eur. Cycl. 236:—Pass., γένους ἀπαντος ρίζαν ἐξημημένους (part. pf.) having all the race cut off root and branch, Soph. Aj. 1178. Only poët. [On the quantity, v. ἀμώω.]
 ἐξαμβλέομαι, Pass. to miscarry, Hipp. 600. 36.
 ἐξαμβλίσκω, = sq., Ael. ap. Suid., Hesych.
 ἐξαμβλόω, to make to miscarry, νηδὺν ἐξαμβλοῦμεν Eur. Andr. 356:—in Pass. of persons, to miscarry, Ael. ap. Suid., etc. 2. to make abortive, metaph., φροντίδ' ἐξήμβλωκας you have made my wit abortive, Ar. Nub. 137; to which Strepsiadēs retorts, εἰπέ μοι τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῦ ἐξημβλωμένον your abortive thought, Ib. 139, cf. Plat. Theaet. 150 E; so, ὁ πυρὸς ἐξαμβλοῦμενος Theophr. C. P. 4. 5, 3; ἰσχυρὸς ἐξαμβλοῦται Plut. 2. 2 F. II. intr. to prove abortive, Ael. N. A. 2. 25:—impers., ἐξαμβλοῖ a miscarriage follows, Arist. II. A. 6. 23, 5.
 ἐξαμβλύνω, to blunt, weaken, Diosc. 1. 88, Plut. Fab. 23.
 ἐξάμβλωμα, τό, an abortion, Artemid. 1. 51.
 ἐξάμβλωσις, εως, ἡ, a miscarriage, Hipp. 33. 17.
 ἐξαμβλώσκω, = ἐξαμβλίω, Diosc. 2. 196:—ἐξαμβλώττω, Ib. 194.
 ἐξαμβρῦσαι, v. ἐξαναβρῦω.
 ἐξᾶμείβω, fut. ψω, to exchange, alter, σαρκὸς ἐξαμείψασθαι τρόμον having put away fear from one, Eur. Bacch. 607; ἄλλην ἄλλοτε χροῶν

Plut. 2. 590 C:—Med. to exchange places with, i. e. take the place of, ἔργου δ' ἔργον ἐξημείβετο one labour came hard upon another, Eur. Hel. 1533; so intr. in Act., φόνος φόνος ἐξαμείβων Id. Or. 816. II.

of Place, to change one for another, pass over, c. acc., Aesch. Pers. 130, Eur. Phoen. 131; so, ἐξ. τι εἰς τι to pass through one country into another, Xen. Ages. 2, 2: absol. to withdraw, depart, Eur. Or. 272; so in Med. to pass, διά τινος Id. Fr. 781. 41, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 255. III.

in Med. to requite, repay, only in Aesch. Pr. 223, ἐξ. τινα ποιναῖς, where ἀντημείψατο is a v. l. and received by Blomf.—Cf. ἀμείβω.

ἐξάμειψις, εὖς, ἡ, alternation, Plut. 2. 426 D.

ἐξάμελγω, fut. ξω, to milk out, suck out, γάλα Aesch. Cho. 898. II. to press out, πλήρωμα τυρῶν Eur. Cycl. 209.

ἐξάμελέω, to be utterly careless of, τινος Hdt. 1. 97:—absol. to shew no care, be negligent, ἐπὶ τῶν γυναικῶν Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 6:—Pass. impers., ἐξημέληται περὶ τῶν τοιούτων no care is taken . . , Id. Eth. N. 10. 9, 13; also personal, ἐξαμελουμένων [τῶν παιδῶν] being uncared for, Ib. 14, cf. Plut. Camill. 18.

ἐξάμερα, ἡ, division into six parts, Stob. Ecl. 2. 46.

ἐξά-μερής, ἐς, in six parts, of the hexameter, Orph. ap. Longin. Fr. 3. 7.

ἐξά-μετρας [ᾶ], ον, of six metres, ἐν ἐξ. τόνῳ in hexameter measure, Hdt. 1. 47; ἐν ἔπεισι ἐξ. Id. 7. 220, cf. Plat. Legg. 810D; ἐξάμετρα (sub. ἔπη) Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 9, al.

ἐξά-μηναῖας, α, ον, =sq., Apollod. 3. 4, 3.

ἐξά-μηνος [ᾶ], ον, of, lasting six months, ἀρχαί Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 1, 5. 8; ἀνοχαί Polyb. 21. 3, 11:—as Subst., ἐξάμ. (sc. χρόνος), ὁ, a half-year, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 9; ἐξαμήνου σίτος a half-year's supply, Ib.; ἐξάμηνον, absol., far six months, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 22;—also, ἡ ἐξάμ. (sc. ὥρη), Hdt. 4. 25. 2. six months old, ὑἱός Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 12.

ἐξάμηχάνεω, to get out of a difficulty, τινος Eur. Heracl. 495.

ἐξάμιλλάομαι, fut. ἡσομαι; aor. part. ἐξαμιλλησάμενος and -ηθείς Eur. Hel. 1471, 387: 2 sing. pf. ἐξάμιλλησαι Id. Fr. 764: Dep. Ta struggle vehemently, c. acc. cogn., τὰς τεθρίππους Οἰνομάω . . ἀμίλλας ἐξαμιλληθείς having contested the chariot-race with him, Eur. Hel. 387. II. to drive out of, ἐξαμιλλῶνται σε γῆς Eur. Or. 431: to drive out of his wits, τινα φόβῳ Ib. 38. III. aor. 1 in pass. sense, to be rooted out, of the Cyclops' eye, Eur. Cycl. 628.

ἐξάμμα, τό, (ἐξάπτω) a handle, Lat. ansa, Themist. 166 A. II.

ἐξάμμα πυρός, a kindling, burning, Plut. 2. 958 E.

ἐξά-μναῖας, α, ον, and ἐξά-μνους, ον, worth or weighing six minae, Eust. 1878. 57.

ἐξά-μαρας [ᾶ], ον, for ἐξάμοιρος, one-sixth, Nic. Th. 549.

ἐξαμπρεύω, to haul out, Ar. Lys. 289.

ἐξάμυνομαι [ῶ], Med. to ward off from oneself, drive away, νόσους Aesch. Pr. 483; αἶθρον θεοῦ Eur. Supp. 208; τινα Id. Or. 269:—Act. in Themist. 284 B.

ἐξάμυστίξω, to drink off at a draught, Plat. Com. Incert. 9.

ἐξαμφοτερίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to make ambiguous, ἐξημφοτέρικε τὸν λόγον has put the question so that two opposite answers can be given to it, Plat. Euthyd. 300 D, v. Ruhnck. Tim.

ἐξάν, Dor. for ἐξῆς.

ἐξαναβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to get to the top of, Artemid. 2. 28; ἀτραπον ἐξανάβα Epigr. Gr. 782.

ἐξαναβρῶω, to gush forth:—in Aesch. Eum. 925 (for ἐξαμβρόσαι, a vox nihili) Paus read τύχας ὑψηλοῦς γαίας ἐξαμβρόσαι, to cause happiness to spring forth from the earth: Dind. suggests ἐξαμβρόξαι (v. *βρόχω).

ἐξαναγεννάομαι, Pass. to be born again, Julian. Ep. 42.

ἐξαναγιγνώσκω, to read through, Plut. Cato Mi. 68, Cic. 27, etc.

ἐξαναγκάζω, fut. ἄσω, to force or compel utterly, τινὰ ποιεῖν τι Soph. El. 620, Eur., etc.; with the inf. omitted, Soph. O. C. 603, Ar. Av. 377; and in Pass., Hdt. 2. 3. II. to drive away, τὴν ἀργίαν πληγαῖς Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 16.

ἐξανάγω, fut. ἄγω, to bring out of or up from, ἐξαν. τινὰ Ἄιδου μυχῶν Eur. Heracl. 218:—Pass. to put out to sea, set sail, of persons, Hdt. 6. 98, al., Soph. Ph. 571, Thuc. 2. 25, etc.; of ships, Hdt. 7. 194.

ἐξαναδείκνυμι, to shew forth, declare, ἀρετὴν κρήνης . . ἐξανέδειξεν Epigr. Gr. 1070.

ἐξαναδύομαι, Dep. with aor. 2 act. ἐξανέδυν, to rise out of, emerge from, as a diver from the water, c. gen., ἄλός, κύματος ἐξαναδύς Od. 4. 405, 5. 438; ἀφ' ὕδατος Batr. 133; γενέσθω ἐξ. to arise from, emerge from, Plat. Rep. 525 B. 2. to escape from, c. gen., Theogn. 1124; ἐξαναδύεσθαι μάχης Plut. Sert. 12: also c. acc., λόχον Orac. ap. Paus. 4. 12, 4.

ἐξαναζέω, to boil up with, c. acc. cogn., metaph., τοιονδε . . ἐξαναζέσει χόλον will let such fury boil forth, Aesch. Pr. 370.

ἐξαναίρω, to take out of, πυρός h. Hom. Cer. 255, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 867:—Med., ἡ καὶ σφ' Ἀθὰνα γῆθεν ἐξανείλετα Eur. Ion 269.

ἐξαναίσθητέω, to be utterly without feeling, Porphyrt. Abstin. 1. 39.

ἐξανακάλυπτω, to uncover, Schol. Ar. Nub. 3, in Med.

ἐξανακαλυμβάω, to rise again after diving, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 26.

ἐξανακραύομαι, Med. to retreat out of a place by backing water, τῆσι λοιπῆσι [νηυσὶ] . . ἐξανακρουσάμενοι Hdt. 6. 115; cf. ἀνακρούω.

ἐξανακτίξω, to rebuild, πόλιν Tzetz. Hist. 13. 7.

ἐξαναλίσκω, fut. λώσω: pf. pass. ἐξανήλωμαι. To spend entirely, of money, τὰ ἴδια ἐξ. Plut. Pomp. 20:—Pass., τὰ ἀλλότρι' . . ἐξανήλωται Plat. Com. Φα. 3; τὰ παρ' ἐμοῦ ἐξανηλωμένα Dem. 1211. 6. 2.

to exhaust, ἐξανήλωσεν ὁ ἥλιος [τὸ ὑγρόν] Theophr. Vent. 15, etc.; ἐξ. δύναμιν ἐν τινι Plut. Cato Mi. 20:—Pass. to be used up, exhausted, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 17; πόνος ἐξανηλώθη Babr. 95. 44. 3. to destroy utterly, ἐξαναλώσαι γένος Aesch. Ag. 678:—Pass., ἐξανήλωνται δὲ οἱ τε ἴδιοι πάντες οἴκοι καὶ τὰ κοινά Dcm. 174. 13, Aeschin. 68. 19; cf. δαπανάω.

ἐξαναλύω, fut. ὑσω, to set quite free, ἀνδρα . . θανάτοιο ἐυσηχέος ἐξανα-

λύσαι Il. 16. 442., 22. 180; Μοιρῶν μίτον ἐξ. C. I. 6206:—Pass. to melt away, Philo 2. 620.

ἐξανάλωσις, εὖς, ἡ, entire consumption, τῆς δυνάμεως Plut. Marc. 24.

ἐξαναεδομαι, Med. to renew, Strabo 625.

ἐξαναπέιθω, to win over, Hermesian. 5. 8; but v. Herm. Opusc. 4. 241.

ἐξαναπληρῶω, to supply, replace, Dem. 1229. fin.:—Pass. to grow again, of the bark of trees, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 1.

ἐξαναπνέω, to recover breath, Plat. Phaedr. 254 C, Soph. 231 C.

ἐξανάπτω, fut. ψω, to hang from or by, τί τινος Eur. I. T. 1351, cf. 1408:—Med. to attach to oneself, δύσκειαν Id. Or. 829. II. to rekindle, πυρσὸν λόγους Anth. P. 5. 1, cf. Plut. 2. 752 A.

ἐξαναρπάξω, to snatch away, Eur. Hel. 1561, 1565, I. A. 75.

ἐξανασπάω, fut. ἄσω, to tear away from, ἐκ βάθρων Hdt. 5. 85; βάθρων Eur. Phoen. 1132: to tear up from, χθονός Id. Bacch. 1110.

ἐξανάστᾶσις, εὖς, ἡ, a removal, expulsion, Polyb. 2. 21, 9, etc.: intr. an emigration, Strabo 102. II. intr. also, a rising from bed to go to stool, Hipp. Progn. 40. 2. ἡ ἐξ. ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν resurrection from the dead, Ep. Phil. 3. 11.

ἐξαναστρέφω, strengthd. for ἀναστρέφω, Eur. Bacch. 1055.

ἐξαναστρέφω, to turn upside down, Soph. Fr. 767; c. gen. loci, to hurl headlong from . . , δαιμόνων ἰδρύματα . . ἐξανέστραπται βάθρων Aesch. Pers. 812.

ἐξαναστροφά, Adv. turned right about, Eccl.

ἐξανατέινω, to bend earnestly, πρὸς τι Nicet. Eng. 8. 130.

ἐξανατέλλω, to make spring up from, ποιῆν χθονός Ar. Rh. 4. 1423; metaph., θόρυβον ἐκ κεφαλῆς Teleclid. Incert. 6. 2. intr. to spring up from, χθονός Emped. 321, Mosch. 2. 58.

ἐξαναφαίνω, to bring up and shew, Orph. Arg. 1354, Manetho 2. 153.

ἐξαναφανδόν, Adv. all openly, ἐρέω δὲ τοι ἐξαναφανδόν Od. 20. 48.

ἐξαναφέρω, fut. -ανοίσω, to bear up out of the water, Arist. Fr. 209, cf. Plut. Pyrrh. 15, etc.; and (sub. ἐαυτόν) to emerge, Id. 2. 147 C:—ἐξαν. λόγῃς τύπον to exhibit the form of a spear, Ib. 563 A. II. intr. to recover from an illness, πρὸς τι Id. Otho 9; absol., Id. 2. 446 B.

ἐξαναφύσμαι, Pass. c. aor. 2 act., to grow up from, γαίης Orph. π. αεισῶν 36.

ἐξαναχωρέω, to go out of the way, withdraw, retreat, ἐπὶ or πρὸς τόπον Hdt. 1. 207., 5. 101; ἀπό . . , Id. 4. 196. II. c. acc., ἐξαναχωρεῖ τὰ εἰρημένα sought to evade his words, Thuc. 4. 28.

ἐξανδραποδίζω, Hdt. 6. 94, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 15, but mostly in Mcd. ἐξανδραποδίζαται, Hdt., etc. To reduce to utter slavery, Ἀθήνας Hdt. 6. 94; τοὺς Τεγεγῆτας Id. 1. 66, etc.; so in Andoc. 32. 6, Xen., etc.; τῶν τεθνεώτων ἐξανδ. τοὺς βίους to confiscate the substance of the deceased, Polyb. 32. 21, 11:—cf. ἀνδραποδίζω. The Att. fut. ἐξανδραποδιούμαι, Ion. -εῦμαι, which is mostly trans., (as in Hdt. 1. 66) takes a pass. sense in 6. 9: so aor. 1 ἐξηνδραποδίσθην Ib. 108, Dcm. 1207. 18; pf. part. ἐξηνδραποδισμένος Luc. Calumn. 19.

ἐξανδραπόδισις, εὖς, ἡ, a selling for slaves, Hdt. 3. 140.

ἐξανδραποδισμός, ὁ, =foreg., Polyb. 6. 49, 1.

ἐξανδράσμαι, Pass. to come to man's years, ἐξηνδρωμένος Hdt. 2. 64; ἐξανδρούμενος Eur. Phoen. 32, Ar. Eq. 1241. II. λόχος δ' ὀδόντων ὄφεις ἐξηνδρωμένος the host having grown to men from teeth, Eur. Supp. 725.

ἐξαναγεύω, to excite, Eur. H. F. 1069, as Herm. for ἐξεγ-.

ἐξάνειμι, to rise and go out, Ar. Rh. 2. 459; αἴγλη ὕδατος ἐξανιοῦσα being reflected from . . , Id. 3. 757; ἐξ. οὐρανοῦ to go up the sky, of stars, Theocr. 22. 8. II. to come back from, ἀγῆης h. Hom. Pan 15.

ἐξαναεμίξω, strengthd. for ἀνεμίξω, Schol. Il. 20. 440.

ἐξάνεμῶω, to blow out with wind, inflate: Pass. to be inflated, Hipp. 603. 11: to be filled with wind, of the female failing to conceive, of mares, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 1, cf. 10. 3, 14, Ael. N. A. 4. 6, Virg. G. 3. 273 sq.; and prob. a physical allusion is intended in Eur. Hel. 32, ἐξηνέμωσα τὰμ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ λέχη:—metaph., μωρία ἐξηνεμώθην I was puffed up, Id. Andr. 938. II. in Pass., of corn, to be shaken by wind, Theophr. H. P. 8. 10, 3; of hair, to float in the wind, Apollod. 1. 6, 3. III. metaph. to excite, εἰς δρόμον ἐξ. τινά Ael. N. A. 13, 11:—Pass., τὴν διανοίαν ἐξηνεμώθη Ib. 15. 29.

ἐξανέρχαιμι, to come forth from, γῆς Eur. Tro. 748.

ἐξαναερίσκω, to find out, invent, Soph. Ph. 991.

ἐξανέχω, fut. ξω: to hold up from: but mostly intr. to jut out from, stand up upon, γαίης Ar. Rh. 2. 370; τύμβου Theocr. 22. 207. II. Med., (impf. and aor. with double augm. ἐξηνεχόμεν, ἐξηνεσχόμεν, cf. ἀνέχω), to bear up against, endure, suffer, with part., αὐ λόγων ἀλγιστ' ἂν ἐξαναεσχόμεν κλύων Soph. O. C. 1174, cf. Phil. 1355, Eur. Alc. 952; οὐ γὰρ ἐξηνεσχετο ἰδῶν Ar. Pax 702; οὐ . . ταῦτα παῖδας ἐξανέξεται πάσχοντας Eur. Med. 74, cf. Andr. 201; ταῦτα δόξαντ' . . ἐξηνεσχετο that these things should be decreed, Id. Heracl. 967.

ἐξανέψμαι, οἱ, children of ἀνεψιοί, second cousins, Polyb. ap. Ath. 440 F; ἐξανέψμαι Menand. Incert. 406. Cf. ἐξάδελφος.

ἐξανθέω, to put out flowers, γῆ ἐξανθοῦσα Xen. Cyn. 5, 5; to bloom, of flowers, Theophr. H. P. 4. 7, 2; of the growth of hair, ἐξ. ἡ τῆς ἡβης τρίχωσις Arist. G. A. 1. 20, 14:—c. acc. cogn., ἐξ. ποικίλα to put forth varied flowers, Luc. Pisc. 6; ἐξ. φλόγα, σφήκας, etc., Plut. Alex. 35, etc. 2. metaph. to burst forth from the surface, like an efflorescence, ὡσθ' αἱματηρὸν πέλαγος ἐξανθεῖν ἄλός Eur. I. T. 300; ὕβρις γὰρ ἐξανθοῦσ' ἐκάρπωσε στάχυν ἄτης bursting into flower, breaking out, Aesch. Pers. 821; ἐκ ταύτης τῆς ὑπολήψεως ἐξηνήθησεν ἡ δόξα Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 18; κακία Plut. Thes. 6. 3. of ulcers, to break out, Hipp. 6. 4; ἐξ. λεύκη Arist. Color. 6, 3; also of the skin, τὸ ἐξωθεν σῶμα . . φλυκταίναις καὶ ἔλκεσιν ἐξηνηθῆκός breaking out with boils and

ulcers, Thuc. 2. 49, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 20. 4; πέφυκεν ἡ ἀνδρεία τελευτώσα ἐξανθεῖν μανίας Plat. Polit. 310 D; τὸ ἑδαφος σκόλοψι ἐξηγηθήκει Luc. V. H. 2. 30. II. to be past its bloom, lose its bloom, Plat. Polit. 272 D; of colours, Plut. 2. 287 D; of wine, Ib. 692 C. ἐξάνθημα, τό, an efflorescence, eruption, pustule, Hipp. Aph. 1256, Epid. 1. 946, etc. (not ἐξάνθισμα as commonly printed). ἐξάνθησις, εὼς, ἡ, efflorescence, eruption, Hipp. Aph. 1248: growth of young hair, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 972, etc. II. a withering, fading, Theophr. C. P. 6. 15, 2. ἐξανθίζω, to deck as with flowers, paint in various colours, γυναῖκες . . , αἱ καθήμεθ' ἐξηρησμέναι Ar. Lys. 43 (where ἐξανθισμέναι is the better reading; so also in Philem. Στρατ. 1. 6, ἀνωθεν ἐξανθισμένον (of a fish) is prob. to be restored for ἐξηρηθ-, cf. ξανθίζω); παντοῖα κομμωτικῆ . . ἐξηρησμένη Heliod. 7. 19. II. Med. to gather flowers, Plut. 2. 661 F. ἐξάνθισμα, -ισμός, f. ll. for ἐξάνθημα, -ησις. ἐξανθιστέον, verb. Adj. one must deck with bright colours, Clem. Al. 237. ἐξανθράκω, fut. ὤσω, to burn to ashes, Ion ap. E. M. 392. 11. ἐξανθρωπίζω, to humanise, bring down to men, ὁ ἐξανθρωπίσας φιλοσοφίαν καὶ τὰ θεῖα (sc. Socrates), Plut. 2. 360 A, cf. 582 B; ἐξ. τὸ θεῖον Greg. Nyss. 2. 534:—Pass., μὴ ἐξανθρωπισθεῖητε, of the Emperors, Synes. 14 D. II. of things, in Pass., σιτία ἐξηνηρωπισμένα adapted for man's use, Hipp. 259. 16. ἐξάνθρωπος, ον, inhuman, degraded, Eust. Opusc. 63. 44. II. act. making furious, maddening, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6. ἐξανήμι: Ion. impf. ἐξανίεσκον Ar. Rh. 4. 622: fut. ἐξανήσω, also -ήσασμαι Eur. Andr. 718. To send forth, let loose, ἐπρηστον αὐτῆν ἐξανίεσαι Il. 18. 471; κρήνην ἐξανήκ' οἴνου θεός Eur. Bacch. 707; ἐξ. αἷμα to make it spout forth, Id. I. T. 1460; ἀρὰς σφῶν ἐξανήκα I have sent forth curses against you, Soph. O. C. 1375. b. c. gen. to send forth from, τίς σε πολιᾶς ἐξανήκε γαστρός; Pind. P. 4. 176, cf. Eur. Phoen. 670; θύρσους ἐξανίεσαι χερῶν Id. Bacch. 762; νόματ' ὄσων μηκέτ' ἐξανίετε Id. H. F. 625. 2. to let go, Eur. I. A. 372; τὴν ἀρετὴν ἐξ. to give it up, Plut. Cato Ma. 11:—Pass. to be set free from, πόνων Hipp. 230. 14. 3. to slacken, undo, Eur. Andr. 718:—Pass., Plut. 2. 788 B. II. intr. to slacken, relax, Lat. remittere, Hipp. 227. 24; ἀνίκ' ἐξανείη . . ἄτα (so Herm. for ἐξανίησι) Soph. Ph. 705; c. gen., ὄρησ' ἐξανείη κακῆς Eur. Hipp. 980. 2. to burst forth from, γῆς, of rivers, Ar. Rh. 4. 293: to come forth, appear, Arist. Mirab. 43. ἐξανίστημι, I. Causal in pres., impf., fut. and aor. 1: I. to raise up, τοὺς θανόντας Soph. El. 940: to make one rise from his seat, Plat. Prot. 310 A: to bid one rise from suppliant posture, ἐγὼ σ' ἔδρας ἐκ τῆσδε . . ἐξαστήσω Eur. Andr. 263, cf. 268; ἐξ. τὴν ἐνέδραν to order the men in ambush to rise, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 37. 2. to make a tribe emigrate, to remove or expel, ἐξ. τινὰς ἐκ τῶν νήσων, ἐξ ἠθέων, etc., Hdt. 1. 171., 5. 14, etc.; ἀνδρας δόμων Soph. Ant. 297; ἐξ. πόλεως to bid one depart from . . , Id. O. C. 47; also, simply, ἐξαν. τινὰς Hdt. 6. 127, Thuc. 4. 98, etc.: v. infr. II. 2. 3. to depopulate, destroy, πόλιν Hdt. 1. 155, al., Thuc. 7. 77, al.; Ἰλίου ποτ' ἐξαστήσας βάθρα Eur. Supp. 1198; Ἑλλάδα Id. Tro. 926. 4. ἐξ. θηρία to rouse them from their lair, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 20. II. intr. in Pass., with aor. 2, pf. and plqpf. act.: I. to star² up from one's seat, Hdt. 3. 142., 5. 72, Soph. Fr. 278, etc.; esp. in courtesy to one, like Lat. assurgere, ἐξανίστασθαί τιμι θάκων Xen. Hiero 7, 7; ὄδων Id. Symp. 4, 31: to rise to speak, Soph. Ph. 367: to rise from ambush, λόχου Eur. El. 217; and without λόχου, Thuc. 3. 107: to rise after dinner, Plat. Rep. 328 A, etc.; from bed, λέχους Eur. El. 786; ἐξ εὐνῆς Xen. Oec. 10, 8; ἐξαστῶμεν εἰς τὴν αὐλήν let us rise and go into . . , Plat. Prot. 311 A; εἰς περίπατον Xen. Symp. 9, 1. 2. c. gen. to arise and depart from, emigrate from, Λακεδαίμονος Pind. P. 4. 86, cf. Eur. Andr. 380; ἐκ τῆς γῆς τῆσδε Hdt. 4. 115:—absol. to break up, depart, Thuc. 7. 49, etc. 3. to be driven out from one's home, to be forced to emigrate, ἐξ ἠθέων ὑπό τινος Hdt. 1. 15, 56, al.; πρὸς δάμαρτος ἐξανίσταται θρόνων Aesch. Pr. 767. 4. of places, to be depopulated, ἐξαστάσης πάσης Πελοποννήσου ὑπὸ Δωριέων Hdt. 2. 171; Τροίης ἐξαστάθη βάθρα Eur. Hel. 1652, cf. Dem. 208. 12. 5. to rise to go to stool, v. ἐξανάστασις II. 6. to rise from the plain, of a mountain, Polyb. 1. 56, 4:—so of boils, to rise, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13. ἐξανίσχω, = ἐξάνεχω, to rise, of the sun, Eust. 419. 17. ἐξανοίγω, to lay open, Ar. Ach. 391, Diod. 1. 33. ἐξανοιδέω, to swell up from, τῆς γῆς Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 15. ἐξανοίξις, εὼς, ἡ, an opening, Strabo 740. ἐξανορθώω, to set quite upright, Eur. Alc. 1138 (v. l. for ἀνωρθώσας). ἐξάντης, ες, (cf. κατάντης, προσάντης) free from evil, unharmed, sound, Hipp. 488. 39; ἐξάντη ποιεῖν τινα Plat. Phaedr. 244 E. 2. c. gen. free from, κακοῦ Ael. N. A. 3. 5; νόσου Com. Anon. 72. ἐξαντλέω, to draw or pump out water, Plat. Legg. 736 B: Pass., Arist. H. A. 6. 16, 2: v. sub ἐπαντλέω. 2. metaph. to endure to the end, see out, Lat. exantillare, exhaurire, ἐκείνων μείζον' ἐξ. πόνον Eur. Cycl. 10; τὸν αὐτὸν δαίμον' ἐξ. ἐμοί Ib. 110; τὸν αὐτὸν ἐξ. βίον Id. Fr. 456; βίον οἰκτρὸν ἐξ. Menand. Ἀσπ. 5; for Eur. Supp. 838, v. Dind. 3. to empty out, Heliod. 1. 3: to rob, plunder, Luc. Timo 17: to squander, Alciphro 1. 21. ἐξάντλημα, τό, a bath or fomentation, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 12. ἐξάντλητέον, verb. Adj. one must bathe or foment, Antyll. ap. Orib. ἐξάνυσις, εὼς, ἡ, completion, Eust. Opusc. 278. 9. ἐξᾶνύω, Att. -ανύτω: fut. ὤσω [ῶ]:—to accomplish, make effectual, Lat. conficere, Θετίδος δ' ἐξήνυσε βαυλάς Il. 8. 370; θεῶν θέσμι' ἐξήνυσε Soph. Aj. 712; ἐμελλες ἐξανύσειν κακὰν μοῖραν Ib. 926; τί μοι ἐξανύσεις χρέος; Id. O. T. 156; πάθεα Eur. Ion 1066:—Med. to accomplish

or finish for oneself, κακῶν μῆχος Id. Andr. 536; τέκνοις τάφαν Id. Supp. 285. 2. to finish or dispatch, i. e. kill, Lat. conficere, ἡ θήν σ' ἐξανύω Il. 11. 365., 20. 452; cf. Eur. H. F. 1273. 3. of Time and Distance, to bring to an end, finish, accomplish, βίον Soph. Tr. 1022; ἀμέραν τάνδε Eur. Med. 649; δρόμον, ἔχνος, πόρον ἐξ. Id. Phoen. 164, Tro. 232, I. T. 897:—absol. (like δυνύω I. 3), to finish one's way to a place, arrive at it, ἐς or ἐπὶ τόπον Hdt. 6. 139., 7. 183; also c. acc. loci, ἐξανύσαι . . νεκρῶν πλάκα (so Vauvill. for ἐκτανύσαι) Soph. O. C. 1562; πόλον ἐξανύσας Eur. Or. 1685. 4. c. inf. to manage to do, accomplish the doing, Lat. efficere ut . . , ἐξ. κρατεῖν Id. Hipp. 400. 5. Med. to obtain, borrow, τι παρά τινος Id. Bacch. 131, cf. ἀνύω I. 5. ἐξαπαείρω, to carry away, Philox. 2. 40. ἐξαπαίττω, strengthd. for ἀπαίττω, Julian. 349 B. ἐξᾶ-πάλαιστος, ον, of six hands-breadth, Hdt. 1. 50., 2. 149. ἐξαπαλλάσσω, Att. -πτω, to set free from, remove from, τινὰ κακῶν, τινὰ ζῆς Eur. I. A. 1004, Hec. 1108:—Pass. to get rid of, escape from, κακῶν ἐξαπαλλαχθεῖς Hdt. 5. 4; ἀλυπος ἀτης ἐξαπαλλαχθήσεται Soph. El. 1002 (where ἀτης depends upon ἀλυπος); τῶν εἰρημένων ἀπαλλαγήναι to escape from his own words, and Κλέωνος ἀπαλλαγήσασθαι will get rid of Cl., both in Thuc. 4. 28. ἐξαπαντάω, to meet, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 24. ἐξαπαρτάωμαι, Pass. to hang from or on, Luc. V. H. 1. 9. ἐξᾶπᾶτάω, Ion. impf. ἐξαπάτασκον Ar. Pax 1070 (in a hexam.):—Pass., fut. -απατηθήσασμαι Plat. Gorg. 499 C; but -απατήσασμαι in pass. sense, Xen. An. 7. 3, 3. To deceive or beguile thoroughly, εἰ τινὰ πον . . ἐτι ἐλπεται ἐξαπατήσασθαι Il. 9. 371, cf. Od. 9. 414, Pind. O. 1. 45, Hdt. 1. 153, etc.; ἐξ. τινα φρένας Ar. Pax 1099; ἐξ. καὶ φευακίζειν Dem. 580. 5: to seduce a woman, Hdt. 2. 114:—also, ἐξ. τινὰ τι in a thing, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 19; ἐξ. ἐπὶ τινι Isocr. 209 C; περὶ σπαντὸν ποιεῖσθαι . . ἐφ' οἷς ἐξαπατᾶς ἔλεον to surround yourself with compassion for your swindling tricks, Dem. 577. 25:—ἐξ. τινα ὡς . . to cheat him into believing that . . , Xen. An. 5. 7, 6, cf. Plat. Crat. 413 D:—ἐξ. νόσον to beguile or assuage it, Luc. Nigr. 7:—Pass., ὡς ἐξαπατηθεῖς Hdt. 9. 94; ἐνόμιζον ἐξηπατησθαι Thuc. 5. 42; ἤδει ἐξαπατωμένη Antiphon 113. 28; τὸ δειπνον ἐξαπατῶμενος Ar. Vesp. 60:—Med. just like Act., Plat. Crat. 439 C Stallb. ἐξᾶπάτη, ἡ, gross deceit, Hes. Th. 205, Theogn. 390, Xen. An. 7. 1, 25. ἐξᾶπάτημα, τό, strengthd. for ἀπάτημα, E. M. 791. 32. ἐξαπάτης, ον, ὁ, a deceiver, impostor, Hipp. 347. 9. ἐξᾶπάτησις, εὼς, ἡ, strengthd. for ἀπάτησις, Ath. 387 E. ἐξᾶπάτητέον, verb. Adj. from ἐξαπατάω Plat. Crito 49 E. ἐξᾶπᾶτητήρ, ἦρας, ὁ, a deceiver, Fr. Hom. 63. ἐξᾶπᾶτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, calculated to deceive, τῶν πολεμίων Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 12, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 93. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 4. 24. ἐξᾶπᾶτύλλω, Comic Dim. of ἐξαπατάω, to cheat a little, humbug, Ar. Ach. 657, Eq. 1144. ἐξᾶπᾶφίσκω, Ep. form of ἐξαπατάω, Hes. Th. 537: aor. ἐξᾶπᾶφον Od. 14. 379; subj. ἐξαπάφω Od. 23. 97; part. ἐξαπαφών, -αῦσα, h. Hom. Ar. 379, Ven. 38, Eur. Ion 704; Hom. also has 3 sing. opt. aor. med. ἐξαπάφαιτο in act. sense, Il. 9. 376., 14. 160:—aor. I ἐξαπάφησε, h. Ar. 376, Q. Sm. 1. 137, Opp. H. 3. 94. ἐξᾶ-πέδος, ον, six feet long, Hdt. 2. 149, C. I. 5594. 1. 62. ἐξᾶ-πέζος, ον, six-footed, Lyc. 176. ἐξαπείδον, inf. ἐξαπιδεῖν, aor. without any pres. ἐξαφοράω in use, to observe from afar, Soph. O. C. 1648. ἐξαπελαύνω, to drive away out of, δόμων μ' . . ἐξ. Epigr. Gr. 270. ἐξᾶ-πέλεκυς, εὼς, ὁ, ἡ, with six axes, ἐξ. ἀρχῆ the office of Roman Praetor, Polyb. 3. 40, 9:—ἐξ. ἡγεμῶν or στρατηγός or simply ἐξαπέλεκυς, a Praetor, Id. 2. 24. 6., 3. 40, 11, etc. ἐξαπεύχομαι, strengthd. for ἀπεύχομαι, Tzetz. Hist. 13. 607. ἐξᾶ-πηχυς, v, six cubits long, Hdt. 2. 138, Hipp. Art. 834, Xen. An. 5. 4, 12; cf. Lob. Phryn. 412. ἐξᾶπινα, later form of ἐξαπίνης, LXX (Num. 4. 20), Ev. Marc. 9. 8. ἐξαπίναιος or -αῖος, α, ον, or ος, ον, = ἐξαιφνίδιος, Hipp. Acut. 388, Xen. Hier. 10, 6, Polyb. 26. 6, 1, Call. Jov. 50. Adv. -ως, Hipp. Art. 808, Thuc. 3. 3, al. ἐξᾶπίνης [ῖ], Adv., softer form for ἐξαιφνῆς, Il. 15. 325, Alcae. 27, Pind. P. 4. 487, Hdt. 1. 74, 87, Hipp. Aph. 1246; never in Trag., and rare in Att., as Ar. Pl. 336, 339, 815, Thuc. 1. 50, Nicol. Incert. 1. 6:—joined with a Subst., ἐαρ ἐξαπίνης sudden spring, Theocr. 9. 34, si vera l. ἐξᾶπίνον, dub. l. in Hipp. 517. 19, for ἐξαπίνης. ἐξᾶπλασιάω, to multiply by six, E. M. 595. 15, in Pass. ἐξᾶ-πλάσιος, α, ον, Ion. -πλήσιος, η, ον, six times as large as, τινος Hdt. 4. 81; absol., Plut. 2. 1020 A, 1028 E:—also, ἐξαπλασίω, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, Arist. Mund. 6, 18. ἐξᾶ-πλέθρος, ον, of six πλέθρα, six πλέθρα long, Hdt. 2. 149. ἐξᾶ-πλευρος, ον, with six sides, Plotin. 6. 3, 14. ἐξαπλή, Adv. six times, sixfold, Diou. Areop. ἐξᾶπλήσιος, η, ον, Ion. for ἐξαπλάσιος, Hdt. ἐξᾶ-πλάσιος, ὄν, ὄν, contr. -πλοῦς, ἡ, οῦν, sixfold, C. I. 2554. 65; τὰ ἐξαπλά the sixfold edition of the Old Testament by Origen, the Hexapla, Eus. H. E. 6. 16. ἐξαπλώω, = ἐξαπλασιάω, Maxim. in Petav. Uranol. 338 A. ἐξαπλώω, to unfold, roll out, σῦρανὸν ὡσπερ δέριον ἐξαπλώσαι Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 17; ἐξ. τὴν χεῖρα Sext. Emp. M.—Pass. to be unfolded, spread out, εἰς τὴν γῆν Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 9; ὑπτιος ἐξήπλωτα, of one dead, Batr. 106. 2. to unfold, explain, Lat. explicare, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 217, etc. ἐξᾶπλωσις, εὼς, ἡ, an unfolding, opening, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 8; opp. to πύλωσις, Philo 1. 385. II. explanation, Erotian. prooem.

ἐξαπαβαίνω, *to step out of*, νῆος Od. 12. 306, Ap. Rh. 3. 199, etc.
 ἐξαποδίαμαι, Dep. *to chase away from*, Ἄρηα .. μάχης Il. 5. 763.
 ἐξαπαδύνω, *to put off*, εἴματα Od. 5. 372.
 Ἐξά-πολις, εὖς, ἡ, a *League of six cities*, of the Asiatic Dorians, Hdt. 1. 144, Schol. Ar. Pl. 385.
 ἐξαπόλλυμι: fut. -ολέω, Att. -ολῶ:—*to destroy utterly*, Aesch. Cho. 837, Soph. El. 588, Eur. Heracl. 950, etc. II. Pass., with pf. 2 ἐξαπόλωλα, aor. 2 ἐξαπόλωλον:—*to perish utterly out of*, c. gen., Ἴλιου ἐξαπολοίατ' Il. 6. 60; ἐξαπόλωλε δόμων κειμήλια 18. 290; ἡέλιος δὲ οὐρανοῦ ἐξαπόλωλε Od. 20. 327; σπέρμα πάσης ἐξαπόλλυται χθονός Aesch. Ag. 528:—absol. *to perish utterly*, Hdt. 4. 173, Soph. Fr. 226.
 ἐξαπολογία, ἡ, title of three speeches of Antipho, a *second defence*, a rejoinder; but Bekker divisim ἐξ ἀπολογίας: cf. ἐκκατηγορία.
 ἐξαπονόμαι, Pass. *to return out of*, Il. 16. 252., 20. 212.
 ἐξαπονώω, fut. νίψω, *to wash thoroughly*, πόδας Od. 19. 387.
 ἐξαποξύνω, *to sharpen well*, Eur. Cycl. 456.
 ἐξαποπατέω, strengthd. for ἀποπατέω, Hipp. 504. 7.
 ἐξαποπέμπω, *to send quite away*, Tzetz.
 ἐξαποπνέω, *to breathe quite away*, τὸν βίον Tzetz.
 ἐξαποπτύω, *to spit quite out*, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 7.
 ἐξαπορέω, strengthd. for ἀπορέω, *to be in great doubt or difficulty*, Polyb. 4. 34, 1:—so also in Med., 2 Ep. Cor. 4. 8; and in aor. pass., Diod. Excerpt. 507. 89, Plut. Alc. 5; ἐξαπορηθῆναι ἀργυρίου *to be in great want of money*, Dion. H. 7. 18; pf. pass., C. I. 2058 A. 11.
 ἐξαπορρέω, aor. pass. -απερρήην, *to flow away*, Manass. Chron. 721.
 ἐξαποσπάω, *to draw out, away*, Nicet. Eugen.
 ἐξαποστέλλω, *to send quite away*, Polyb. 3. 11, 1, Diod. 19. 102; ἐκ τοῦ παραδείσου LXX (Gen. 3. 23, al.):—Pass. *to be dispatched*, Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 5. II. *to dismiss a prisoner*, Polyb. 4. 84, 3: *to divorce a wife*, LXX (Deut. 24. 4).
 ἐξαποστολή, ἡ, a *sending away*, Polyb. 1. 66, 2, etc.; in pl., 9. 5, 5.
 ἐξαποτίνω, *to satisfy in full*, Ἐρίνας ἐξαποτίνους Il. 21. 412.
 Ἐξά-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, *six-footed*, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 16. II. = Ἐξάπεδος, Luc. Cron. 17, Plut. Lucull. 37. 2. of metre, of six feet, Dion. H. de Comp. 4. Cf. ἔξπους.
 ἐξαποφαίνω, strengthd. for ἀποφαίνω, Luc. Hesiod. 6.
 ἐξαποφθείρω, *to destroy utterly*, Aesch. Pers. 464, Soph. Tr. 713.
 Ἐξά-πρυμνος, ον, *with six ships*, Lyc. 1347.
 Ἐξα-πτέρυγος, ον, *six-winged*, Clem. Al. 667.
 Ἐξά-πτύχος, ον, *with six folds*, Schol. Il. 12. 295, Hesych. s. v. ἐξήλατον.
 ἐξάπτω, fut. ψω, *to fasten from or (as we say) to*, πείσμα νεὺς .. κίονος ἐξάψας μεγάλης *having fastened it to a pillar*, Od. 22. 466, cf. Il. 24. 51; ἐξ. νεβρίδα χρῶς Eur. Tro. 1220; τὴν πόλιν τοῦ Πειραιέως Plut. Them. 19; so, ἐξ. τι ἐκ τινος Hdt. 1. 26; ἀπό τινος Xen. Cyn. 10, 7; also, ἐκ τοῦ νηοῦ ἐξ. σχοινίον ἐς τὸ τεῖχος Hdt. 1. 26; ἐξάψας διὰ τῆς θυρίδος τὸ καλώδιον Ar. Vesp. 379:—Pass., περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐξήμμεθα πηνίκτην τινα *I have a wig fastened on my head*, Ar. Fr. Incert. 3 Meineke. 2. metaph., ἐξ. στόματος λιτάς *to let prayers fall from one's mouth*, Eur. Or. 383; τῆς τύχης ἐξ. τὰ πραττόμενα *to consider actions as dependent upon chance*, Plut. Sull. 6; ἐξ. τὴν διαδοχὴν τῶν ἀξίων λόγου *to continue the narrative*, Diog. L. 8. 50; ἐξαμμένος ἐκ σώματος *proceeding from it*, Tim. Locr. 102 E. 3. ἐξ. τινί τι *to place upon*, ἱκετηρίαν γόνασιν Eur. I. A. 1216; κύσμον νεκρῶ Id. Tro. 1208; ἐξ. βρόχον ἀμφὶ δείρη Id. Ion 1065: II. Med. *to hang by, cling to*, πάντες ἐξάπτραθε *all hang on*, Il. 8. 20; ἐξ. τῆς οὐραγίας, τῆς πορείας *to hang on the enemy's rear, on his line of march*, Polyb. 4. 11, 6., 4. 51, 2; τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἐξ. *to attend to* .., Plut. Them. 31. 2. *to hang a thing to oneself, carry it suspended about one, wear*, τι, etc.; πέπλους χρῶς Eur. Hel. 1186; also, ἐξ. ναῦς *to fasten them to one's own ship*, so as to tow, Diod. 14. 74; ἐξ. τινα *to have him hanging about one*, Philostr. 335: cf. ἐνάπτω.
 B. in Act. also *to set fire to*, τὰν ὕλαν Tim. Locr. 97 E. II. *to kindle*, πόλεμον Ael. N. A. 12. 35:—Pass., πῦρ ἐξ. ἐκ λίθων Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 10; ὑπὸ φιλοσοφίας ὡσπερ πυρός *to be inflamed by* .., Ep. Plat. 340 B, cf. Rep. 498 B.
 ἐξάπτωτας, ον, (πτῶσις) *with six cases*, in Priscian.
 ἐξαπωθέω, fut. -ώσω and -ωθήσω, *to thrust away*, Eur. Rhes. 811.
 Ἐξά-πωλος, ον, *with six colts or horses*, ἄρμα Hdn. 5. 6, 16.
 Ἐξάραγμα, τό, a *fracture*, Hipp. ap. Galen.
 ἐξάραϊώω, -αίωσις, strengthd. for ἀραιώω, -αίωσις, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6, Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.
 ἐξαραιρημένος, ἐξαραιρηται, v. sub ἐξαιρέω.
 ἐξάρασμα, Dep. *to utter curses*, ἐκ δ' ἄρας ἠράστο Soph. Ant. 427. II. *to dedicate with solemn prayers*, ναόν v. l. Aeschin. 70. 5.
 ἐξάρασσω, Att. -πτω: fut. ξω:—*to dash out*, ἐκ δὲ οἱ ἱστὸν ἄραξε Od. 12. 422; ἐξαρ. ὑδόντας λίθω Simon. Iamb. 6. 17; ἐξ. αὐθαδῖαν τινός *to knock his self-will out of him*, Ar. Thesm. 704: *to shatter, τὴν βίνα* Hippon. 57; τὴν κινγκλίδα Ar. Eq. 641, cf. Ael. N. A. 15. 16. II. c. acc. pers., ἐξ. τινὰ ἀσχροῖς *to assault him furiously with abuse*, Ar. Nub. 1373.
 ἐξαργέω, *to be quite torpid*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 9; ἡ δύναμις ἐξήρηγκε Id. Pol. 5. 10, 24. II. Pass. *to be quite neglected*, ἔργα δρώμεν', αὐκέτ' ἐξαργόμενα Soph. Ph. 556; γῆ ἐξαργηθεῖσα Plut. 2. 2 E.
 ἐξάρματα, τά, (ἐξάρχομαι) *the first pieces cut from the victim's flesh*, = μασχαλίσματα, Ap. Rh. 4. 477, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 437.
 ἐξαργυρίζω, collat. form of ἐξαργυρώω, *to turn into money*, Thuc. S. 81 (v. l. ἐξαργυρώσαι); ἐξ. τὴν οὐσίαν Dem. 59. 5:—so in Med., ἐξαργυρίσασθαι τὴν οἶκον Isac. 55. 21, cf. Plut. 2. 850 D. II. ἐξαργυρίζεσθαι τινα *to plunder him*, Polyb. 32. 22, 1.
 ἐξαργυρώω, *to turn into money*, τὰ ἡμίσεα πύσης τῆς οὐσίης Hdt. 6. 86, 1: cf. ἐξαργυρίζω.

ἐξῆρεσκεύομαι, Med. *to indulge oneself*, Clem. Al. 250.
 ἐξἄρεσκαμαι, fut. ἔσομαι: Dep.:—*to make oneself acceptable, make offerings*, τοῖς θεοῖς Xen. Oec. 5, 3 and 19. 2. c. acc. pers., ἐξἄρεσασθαι τινα δάροις *to win him over by gifts*, Dem. 1396. 26, cf. 1397. 3.
 ἐξάρθρῶ, *to dislocate a limb*, either one's own, Hipp. Art. 784, etc.; or another's, ἐξ. τὸ ἄρσεν γένος τὸ λωπῶν Ib. 820:—Pass., ἐξάρθρῆται τὰ τοιαῦτα Ib. 825. II. intr. *to be dislocated*, ἐξάρθρῆσαντα δστέα Ib. 796.
 ἐξάρθρημα, τό, a *dislocation*, Hipp. Art. 789; ἐξάρθρησις, εὖς, ἡ, Ib. 821.
 ἐξάρθρος, ον, (ἄρθρον) *dislocated*, LXX, Galen.; τοῦ σκέλους ἐξάρθρος γενέσθαι Joseph. A. J. 3. 11, 6. II. *with distorted, clumsy joints*, Hipp. Art. 787: cf. ἐξόφθαλμος.
 ἐξάρθρῶω, *to dislocate*, Joseph. Macc. 10. II. ἐξηρθρωμένος, = foreg. II, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 14.
 ἐξάρθρωμα, τό, -θρωσις, ἡ, = ἐξόρθρημα, -θρωσις, Hipp. ap. Galen.
 ἐξῆριθμέω, *to count throughout, number*, Lat. *enumerare*, τὸν στρατὸν Hdt. 7. 59, 60, al., and Att.:—Pass., μυριάδες ἐξηριθμήθησαν (so many) *teus of thousands were counted*, Id. 4. 87. II. *to count out*, ἐξ. χρήματα *to pay in ready money*, Lat. *numeratim solvere*, Dem. 832. 4. III. *to reckon up, recount*, Polyb. 1. 13, 6; Med., Dion. H. 5. 72; with pf. pass. in same sense, Polyb. 9. 2, 1:—Pass., Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 9.
 ἐξἄριθμησις, εὖς, ἡ, a *numbering*, App. Civ. 2. 82, Dio C. 43. 46. II. a *reckoning up, recounting*, Polyb. 16. 26, 5.
 ἐξάρκῶ, fut. ἔσω: I. of objects, *to be quite enough for, suffice for*, τινι Soph. O. C. 6, 1116, Ph. 459, etc.; ἐμοιγε ἐξ. δὲ ἂν μὴ κακὸς ἢ Simon. 12. 9; ὁ βίος τῷ μήκει τοῦ λόγου οὐκ ἐξαρκεῖ Plat. Phaedo 108 D; ἐξ. εἰς τι Id. Lys. 185 E; πρὸς τι Id. Rep. 526 D, Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 5; c. inf., μία μεσότης ἂν ἐξήρκει .. ξυνδεῖν Plat. Tim. 32 A: absol. *to suffice, be sufficient*, μέτρια δ' ἐξαρκεῖν ἐφη Eur. Supp. 566, cf. Andoc. 31. 1; βραχὺς .. ἐξήρκει λόγος Dem. 293. 25. 2. impers., ἐξαρκεῖ *it is enough for, suffices for*, c. dat. pers., Plat. Prot. 336 C, al.; with inf. added, ἐξ. ἡμῖν ἡσυχίην ἄγειν Hdt. 7. 161; ἐξ. σώματι εἶναι σώματι Plat. Rep. 341 E; but also, ἐξαρκεῖ σοι τύραννον γενέσθαι Id. Alc. 2. 141 A; ἐξαρκεῖ εἰπεῖν Dem. 817. 11; οὐκ ἐξαρκεῖ μόνον τινί *it is not enough for him merely to* .., Lys. 98. 29, Isocr. 394 A; c. dat. pers. et part., ταῦτα ἔχουσιν οὐκ ἐξήρκεσεν αὐτοῖς Dem. 1155. 7:—absol., οὐκ ἂν ἐξαρκεῖεν Id. 557. 11; ἐξαρκεῖ enough! Plat. Gorg. 503 A, Hipp. Ma. 302 B. II. of the subject, *to be satisfied or content with*, κτεάτεσσι Pind. O. 5. 55; ἐξ. διαίτη *to be strong enough for it*, Hipp. Aph. 1243; πᾶσαν ἐξ. *to be a match for all*, Eur. Supp. 574; absol., ἐξαρκέας ἦν Ζεὺς Zeus was strong enough, Ib. 511:—c. part., τὸν νοῦν διδάσκαλον ἔχουσα ἐξήρκειν ἐμοί *I contented myself, was satisfied*, with having, Eur. Tro. 648, cf. Ar. Eq. 524; πῶς ἂν .. ἐξαρκεῖε .. ἐκτίμων; *how could he pay enough?* Xen. Hier. 7, 12; and a part. must be supplied in Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 7. III. *to assist, succour*, φίλοις Pind. N. 1. 47.
 ἐξαρκῆς, ἐς, *enough, sufficient*, πλοῦτος ἐξ. δόμοις Aesch. Pers. 237; τάνδον ἐξαρκῆ τιθεῖναι *to put in order*, Soph. Tr. 334.
 ἐξαρκοῦντως, Adv. part. pres. of ἐξαρκῶ, *enough, sufficiently*, Ar. Ran. 376, Plat. Gorg. 493 C, Isocr. 234 C.
 ἐξαρμα, τό, (ἐξάιρω) a *rising, swelling*, Hipp. 1133 F. II. *the meridian height or elevation of the heavenly bodies*, Strabo 75; of the pole, Hipparch. ap. Ptol. 1. 4, Plut. Mar. 11., 2. 410 E.
 ἐξαρμῶζω, *to disarrange*, pf. pass. ἐξήρμωσται Philostr. 815. II. τὰ πλευρὰ .. ἔχοντες ἐξηρμωσμένα *exactly fitted or adjusted*, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 6.
 ἐξαρμόνιος, ον, *out of harmony, discordant*, Pherecr. Χειρ. 1.
 ἐξαρμος, ον, *with dislocated limbs*, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 57.
 ἐξαρνέομαι, aor. ἐξηρνησάμην Hdt. 3. 74, but in Att. always ἐξηρνήθην Plat. Symp. 192 E, Legg. 949 A: Dep. *To deny utterly*, τὸν φόνον Hdt. 1. c.; οὐ τοῦτό γ' ἐξαρνήσομαι Eur. Hel. 579, etc.; ἦν τις ὀφείλων ἐξαρνήται *should deny a debt*, Ar. Eccl. 660; μὴ λαβεῖν ἐξαρνούμενος Dem. 818. 24; οὐκ ἐξ. πράττειν Aeschin. 89. 24.
 ἐξάρνησις, εὖς, ἡ, a *denying, denial*, Plat. Rep. 531 B.
 ἐξαρνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt at *denying, negative*, Ar. Nub. 1172.
 ἐξαρνος, ον, (ἀρνέομαι) *denying*; ἐξαρνός εἰμι or γίγνομαι = ἐξαρνέομαι, absol., Ar. Nub. 1230, Antipho 135. 25, Andoc. 2. 38, etc.; οὐ πάποτε ἐξ. ἐγενόμην Plat. Hipp. Mi. 372 C; ἐξ. εἶναι περί τινος Dem. 679. 20; ὑπὲρ τινος Dion. H. 7. 34; also, ἐξ. εἶναι τι Lys. 98. 41, cf. Plat. Charm. 158 C; but mostly foll. by μή c. inf., ἐξ. ἦν μὴ .. ἀποκτεῖναι Σμέρδον Hdt. 3. 66, cf. Ar. Pl. 241; ἐξ. γεγονέναι τὸ παράπαν μὴ εἶναι ψεύδος Plat. Soph. 260 D; by μὴ οὐ .., Luc. D. Mort. 14. 1; by inf. without μή, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 C; also, ἐξ. ἐγένετο ὡς οὐ' .., Dem. 921. 26. Cf. ἀπαρνος.
 ἐξαρπάξω: fut. ξω and σω (v. ἀρπάξω), also -άσομαι Ar. Eq. 708: aor. I ἐξήρπαξα Hom., ἐξήρπασα Hdt. and Att. *To snatch away from*, φῶτ' ἐξαρπάξασα νεός Od. 12. 100; ἐξ. τι παρά τινος Hdt. 8. 135; τι ἐκ χειρῶν τινος Eur. I. A. 315:—*to rescue*, τὸν δ' ἐξήρπαξ' Ἀφροδίτη Il. 3. 380, cf. 20. 443., 22. 597; τῆς πολιορκίας Μάρμιον Plut. Sull. 29:—Pass. *to be carried off*, Plat. Tim. 60 C; οἱ μὲν ἐξηρπασμένοι σπεύδουσιν *the captured ones (Antigoné and Ismené) are speeding on their way*, Soph. O. C. 1016. II. *to tear out*, ἐξ. σου .. τάντερα Ar. Eq. 708.
 ἐξαρσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐξάιρω) a *lifting up*, Cleomed. 1. 1, 2. II. a *removal, destruction*, LXX (Jer. 12. 17), Clem. Al. 816. III. (from Pass.) a *setting out*, LXX (Num. 10. 6).
 ἐξαρτάω, *to hang upon, τι ἐκ τινος* Polyb. 18. 1, 4; ἀπό τινος Arr. An. 2. 19, 2; τί τινος Ath. 429 B, Longus 1. 32: metaph. *to make dependent upon*, ἐπαίνων ἐξ. τὴν δόξαν Plut. Arat. 1, cf. Fab. 22:—also in Mcd. (v. sub παιδεία), Eur. Tro. 129: cf. ἐνάπτω. 2. *to stretch out*, Ael. N. A. 4. 21. II. Pass., mostly in pf. ἐξηρτήσθαι: fut. med. ἐξαρτήσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 20:—*to be hung upon, hang upon, χεῖρῶς*

Eur. Hipp. 325; περὶ τὸ γένειον Id. I. A. 1226, cf. Ar. Pax 470; ἕκ τινος Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 16, al.; ἐξ. τιμὴ to be attached to . . . , Ib. 17, 5.
 2. to depend upon, be dependent upon, be attached to, σοῦ γὰρ ἐξηρητήμεθα Eur. Supp. 735, etc., cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 20; ἕκ τινος Plat. Ion 536 A, Legg. 732 E, etc.
 3. of countries, to border upon, be next to, τινος Plut. Anton. 46.
 4. to be hung up or exposed to view, Ar. Eccl. 2; ἐξήρηται τὸ χωρίον Thuc. 6. 96; ἐξήρηται ἡ χώρα πρὸς Νότον (Casaub. ἐξήρηται) Strabo 290.
 5. to hang upon oneself, πῆραν ἐξαρτήσασθαι Luc. Fugit. 14:—esp. in part. pf. pass., c. acc. rei, having a thing hung on one, ἐπιστολὰς . . . ἐξηρημένους ἐκ τῶν δακτύλων (cf. Horat. suspensi loculos), Aesch. 77. 11; παιδίον ἐξηρημένην τοῦ τραχήλου Plut. Brut. 31; hence, (like ἐξηρημένους, c. dat. rei) equipt or furnished with, πώγωνας ἐξηρημένους Ar. Eccl. 494; ἐξηρηθῆσθαι στρατόπεδον Dem. 123, 28:—for Aesch. Pr. 711, Thuc. 6. 17, v. sub ἐξαρτύω.
 ἐξαρτηδόν, Adv. by hanging, Hesych.
 ἐξάρτημα, τό, an appendage, Schol. Ar. Eq. 759; a weight, Iambl. V. Pyth. 117.
 ἐξάρτησις, εὐς, ἡ, a connexion of parts of the body one with another, νεύρων Hipp. Fract. 776; ἡ τῶν ἐμβρύων ἐξ. Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 31; τὴν ἐξ. ἔχειν ἐκ τινος Ib. 3. 14; τιμὴ Ib. 1. 17, 17.
 ἐξάρτια, τά, the tackling of a ship, v. Ducang.
 ἐξαρτίω: fut. Att. ἴω:—to complete, finish, τὰς ἡμέρας Act. Ap. 21. 5.
 II. to finish a building, C. I. 2208; ἐξ. πλοῖα to equip them, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubr. p. 11:—Pass. to be thoroughly prepared or furnished, σῖτος Ib. p. 8; πρὸς πᾶν ἔργον διαθὸν ἐξηρητισμένους 2 Tim. 3. 17:—Med. to provide oneself with, τι Luc. V. H. 1. 33.
 ἐξαρτισμός, ὁ, equipment of a ship, Arr. Tact. (?); so ἐξάρτισις, ἡ, Eust.
 ἐξάρτυσις, εὐς, ἡ, equipment, Philo Belop. p. 67; esp. of musical arrangement, Callicrat. ap. Stob. 485. 13, Eurypham. ib. 556. 34.
 ἐξαρτύω [ῦ], to get ready, τάνδον ἐξάρτυε Eur. El. 422: to equip thoroughly, fit out, ἐπίπλων Thuc. 2. 17:—more freq. in Med. to get ready for oneself, fit out, τὸ ναυτικόν Thuc. 1. 13, 25., 2. 13; τὰ ἡμέτερα Id. 1. 82; φόνον γε μητρὸς ἐξαρτύσομαι will set about it, Eur. El. 647: c. inf., οἷον ἐξαρτύεται γάμον γαμεῖν Aesch. Pr. 908:—Pass. to be got ready, πάντα σφί ἐξήρητο ἐς τὴν κάτοδον Hdt. 1. 61; πόλεμος ἐξαρτύεται ἰς προεργίαν, Eur. Heracl. 419:—esp. in part. pf. pass., equipt, harnessed, Id. Hipp. 1186; also c. dat. rei (like ἐξηρημένους c. acc. rei), furnished or provided with, ἐξηρημένους νεηνίσι καὶ κυσὶ Hdt. 1. 43; ὕδασι καὶ σιτίοις εὔ ἐξ. 2. 32; τόξοις ἐξηρημένοι (v. l. ἐξηρημένοι) Aesch. Pr. 711; πλοῖοις μακροῖς ἐξ. Thuc. 1. 14; τοῖς ἄλλοις ἅπασιν ἄριστα ἐξ. Ib. 80; καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ ἅμα ἐξαρτυθεῖς Id. 6. 31; in 6. 17 there is a v. l. ἐξήρηται.
 II. in Med. also to train or prepare for music, Plut. 2. 973 D: cf. ἐξάρτυσις.
 ἐξάρτυσις, εὐς, ἡ, a draining, Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex.
 ἐξάρω, to draw or drain off, Hipp. Fract. 779, Plut. 2. 637 F. II. to drain dry of a thing, γαῖαν πλούτοιο Or. Sib. 3. 640.
 ἐξαρχῆς, Adv., more correctly ἐξ ἀρχῆς, from the beginning, v. sub ἀρχή.
 ἐξαρχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀρχω) a leader, beginner, Lat. auctor, c. gen., ἀοιδὸν θρήνων ἐξαρχοὶ Il. 24. 721. 2. the leader of a chorus, Lat. coryphaeus (cf. sq.), Dem. 313. 27, v. Spauh. Call. Del. 18, Elmsl. Bacch. 141; generally, a leader, chief, τῶν ἱερέων Plut. Num. 10; τῆς ἀτάσεως Polyae. 2. 1, 14, etc.
 ἐξάρχω, fut. ξω, to begin with, make a beginning of, Lat. auctor esse, c. gen., Θέτις δ' ἐξήρχε γόοιο Il. 18. 51; μολπῆς ἐξάρχοντος (sc. ἀοιδῶν) Od. 4. 19; ἐξήρχον ἀοιδῆς Hes. Sc. 205; ἐξάρχετε φωνῆ (sc. τῆς μολπῆς) Pind. N. 2. fin.; ἐξ. πετροβολίας Xen. An. 6. 6, 15; παιᾶνος Plut. Lyc. 22; δόγματος Plut. Galb. 8, etc.:—so in Med., κακῆς ἐξήρχετο βουλής Od. 12. 339. 2. c. acc., βουλὰς ἐξάρχων διαθάς Il. 2. 273; ἐξ. παιήονα Archil. 71; ψῆδάν Theocr. 8. 62; τὸν διθύραμβον Arist. Poët. 4. 14; ἐξ. ὄρκον to dictate . . . , Eur. I. T. 743; and in Med., ἐξάρχου κανᾶ Id. 1. A. 435:—also ἐξάρχειν or ἐξάρχεσθαι παιᾶνά τιμὴν to begin a hymn to one, address it to him, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58., 4. 1, 6; but also c. dupl. acc., εἰ δὲ μ' ὠδ' ἀεὶ λόγους (v. l. λόγους) ἐξήρχεσθαι Soph. El. 557; μολπᾶν . . . ἐξήρχον θεοῦς Eur. Tro. 152. 3. ἐξάρχειν τιμὴν to lead the way for him, Plat. Legg. 891 D. 4. c. part., ἐξάρχεσθαι ἀεθλεύων Ar. Rh. 1. 362.
 ἐξᾶς, ἄντος, ὁ, a coin, the Lat. sextans, as adopted by the Sicil. Greeks, Epich. 6 Ahr., Arist. Fr. 467; v. sub λίτρα.
 ἐξᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἕξ) the number six, Luc. Saturn. 4, Plut. Lyc. 5, etc.
 ἐξᾶς-σημος, ον, of six times or short syllables, Hephaest. § 14. 2.
 ἐξασθενέω, to be utterly weak, Hipp. 504. 9, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 6, 45, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11; τοῖς λογισμοῖς Diod. 20. 78.
 ἐξασκελής, εἰς, with six legs, of a bandage, Paul. Aeg. 6. 60.
 ἐξασκῶ, to adorn, deck out, equip, ἐσθῆτί τινα Soph. O. C. 1603; but c. dupl. acc., ἀγῶνιν ἐξήσκησα in which . . . , Eur. Hel. 1383; πλόκαμον ἐξ. κόμης to arrange or dress it, Ib. 1071:—Pass. to be adorned or furnished with, ὄργανοισιν ἐξασκημένους Id. Rhes. 922; φυτοῖσιν Lyc. 858; παισίν Luc. Amor. 10: absol., πῶλους . . . ἡσκημένους decked out, ready, Eubul. Pavn. 1; μνήμα εἰς κάλλος ἐξασκημένον beautifully wrought, Luc. D. Mort. 24. 1. II. to train, exercise, teach thoroughly, τινα Plat. Clitoph. 407 B; τὸ ναυτικόν Dio C. 48. 49; so, ἐξασκητέον σωφροσύνην Nicostr. ap. Stob. 447. 29:—Pass. to be trained or practised in, τι Xen. Eq. Mag. 2, 1; περὶ τι Plut. Nic. 5. 2. to practise, ἐξω Id. Pericl. 4; τέχνην Themist. 217 C.
 ἐξα-στάδιος, ον, of six stades, Strabo 234.
 ἐξάστερον, τό, the six-stars, i. e. the Pleiades, Schol. Hes. Op. 383, Eust. Il. 870. 26.
 ἐξαστις, ἰος, ἡ, the rough edge left by tearing linen or cloth, Hipp. Offic. 744, Galen.: cf. διάσμα.
 ἐξά-στιχος, ον, of six lines, verses or rows, A. B. 786.

ἐξά-στοιχος κριθή, barley with six rows of grain on the ear, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2; ἐξάστιχος in Columell.
 ἐξαστράπτω, to flash as with lightning, Tryph. 103, LXX, N. T.
 ἐξά-στῦλος, ον, with six columns in front, of temples, Vitruv.
 ἐξα-σύλλαβος, ον, of six syllables, Schol. Soph.
 ἐξασφαλίζομαι, Dep. to make quite secure, τὸν τύπον Strabo 821, cf. Cic. Att. 6. 4, 3.
 ἐξατιμάω, to dishonour utterly, Soph. O. C. 1378.
 ἐξατιμόδομαι, Pass. to be utterly dishonoured, LXX (Ezek. 16. 61).
 ἐξατιμάω, = sq., Hipp. 507. 37 sq.: so, -ατιμόδω, Olymp. in A. B. 1371.
 ἐξατιμίζω, to turn into vapour, draw up as vapour, ἐκ τῆς γῆς τὸ ὑγρόν Arist. Meteor. 1. 11, 3, cf. 2. 2, 10:—Pass. to evaporate, Ib. 4. 10, 5, al. II. intr. in Act. = Pass., Ib. 4. 6, 5, al., G. A. 5. 3, 8.
 ἐξατράπη, ὁ, v. sub σατράπη.
 ἐξατονέω, to be tired out, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 6.
 ἐξά-τονος, ον, in or of six tones, Plut. 2. 1028 F, Aristid. Quinct.
 ἐξαττάομαι, Pass. to be well sifted, Antiph. Ἄντ. 1; cf. διαττάω.
 ἐξαττικίζω, to express in Attic form, to Atticize, A. B. 12. 26; ἐξηρητισμένους λέξεις Phot. Bibl. p. 86.
 ἐξάττω, Att. contr. for ἐξάιττω, ἐξαίτσω.
 ἐξαυάζω, = sq., Theophr. Fr. 13. 2.
 ἐξαυαίνω, to dry up, ὁ νότος . . . τὰ ἔλυτρα τῶν ὑδάτων ἐξηύνη (aor. 1), Hdt. 4. 173:—Pass., τὰ δένδρα . . . ἐξαυάνθη Ib. 151; cf. Ar. Fr. 514.
 ἐξαυγής, εἰς, (αὐγή) dazzling white, Eur. Rhes. 304.
 ἐξαυδάω, fut. ἦσω, to speak out, ἐξαυδα, μὴ κεῖθε νόψ Il. 1. 363., 16. 19; τόδ' ἐξαυδαῖ' ἔπος Pind. N. 10. 150; οὐδὲν ἐξαυδάς σοφόν Soph. Ph. 1244:—so in Med., Aesch. Cho. 150, 272.
 ἐξαυθαδίζομαι, strengthd. for ἀυθαδίζομαι, Joseph. A. J. 15. 10, 4.
 ἐξαυθῆς, Adv., v. sub ἐξαυθῆς.
 ἐξαυλακίζω, to pour forth, vomit forth, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 2. 8., 3. 65.
 ἐξαυλέω, to pipe away, wear out, of the mouthpieces of clarionets, ap. Poll. 4. 67, cf. Ar. Ach. 681; also, ἐξηρημένους τὰ ὄτρα Synes. 62 B.
 ἐξαυλιζομαι, Dep. to leave one's quarters, of soldiers, Luc. V. H. 1. 37 (v. l. ἐξοπιστάμενοι); ἐξ. εἰς κώμας to go out of camp into villages, Xen. An. 7. 8, 21.
 ἐξαυλος, ον, piped away, worn out, of a flute, Poll. 4. 73.
 ἐξαυξέω: fut. -αυξήσω:—to increase over much, Theophr. C. P. 1. 22, 1:—in Pass. to grow too fast, Id. H. P. 6. 6, 6.
 ἐξαυστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a fleshhook or fork, to take meat out of a pot, like κρέαγρα, Aesch. Fr. 366, cf. Poll. 6. 88, E. M. 346. 56; restored by Böckh in C. I. 161; cf. ἐξαύω.
 ἐξαυθῆς, Adv., for ἐξ αὐθῆς [τῆς ὥρας], at the very point of time, at once, Theogn. 231, Arat. 641, Polyb. 2. 7, 7, etc.
 ἐξαυθῆς, for ἐξαυθῆς (which does not occur), Ep. Adv. over again, once more, anew, Il. 1. 223, etc., Archil. 5. II. of place, back again, backwards, Il. 16. 654, Ar. Rh. 3. 482. Cf. Lehrs Aristarch. 161.
 ἐξαυτομολέω, to desert from a place, πρὸς τινα Ar. Nub. 1104. II. Pass. to be betrayed by deserters, τὸ ἀνύθημα Aen. Tact. 24.
 ἐξαυχέω, aor. -νήχησα:—to boast loudly, to profess, c. part., ἐξηύχει λαβῶν Aesch. Ag. 872; c. inf., Soph. Ant. 390, Eur. Supp. 504; c. acc. rei, τοῦτ' ἂν ἐξηύχησ' ἐγώ Soph. Ph. 869.
 ἐξαυχμῶ, to suffer from drought, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 8. II. in Pass. to be dried up, Diog. L. 7. 141.
 ἐξαύω, to take out dressed meat (cf. ἐξαστήρ), τὸν ἐγκέφαλον . . . ἐξαύσας καταπίνει Plat. Com. Ἑορτ. 9, ubi v. Meineke; so Hesych., ἐξαύσαι ἐξελεῖν. 2. absol. to lead the way, ἄλλοις ἐξ. Plat. Legg. 891 D. II. to make hot, Eratosth. ap. A. B. 655, in Med.
 ἐξαύω, to cry out, ἐκ δ' ἦσ' ἐγώ [ῦ], Soph. Tr. 565; v. sub αὐώ.
 ἐξαφαιρέω, to take right away: in Med., εἰσάκε πασῶν ψυχὰς ἐξαφέλησθε Od. 22. 444, cf. Soph. El. 1157; ἐξ. φρενῶν τὸν νοῦν τὸν ἐσθλόν Poëta ap. Lycurg. 159. 24:—for Dem. 100. 8, v. sub ἀφαιρέω.
 ἐξαφάνιζω, to destroy utterly, παιδῶν ἄγονον γόνον ἐξ. Eubul. Σφιγγ. 1. 11:—Pass. to disappear utterly, Plat. Polit. 270 E, Or. Sib. 8. 103.
 ἐξαφιδρώω, to get rid of by perspiration, restored in Stob. Ecl. 1. 754 for ἐξαφιδρουμένου.
 ἐξαφίημι, to send forth, discharge, παλτόν Xen. Eq. 12, 12; γροσφομάχους Polyb. 10. 39, 1:—anr. pass. ἐξαφίθητι (for -ήτω?) C. I. 5858 ὁ. II. to set free from, τοῦδε (sc. τοῦ πονεῖν) Soph. Tr. 72.
 ἐξαφίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. 2, pf., and plqpf. act., to depart or withdraw from, τινος Soph. O. C. 561, Eur. I. A. 479.
 ἐξά-φορον, τό, at Rome, a litter borne by six men, Martial. 2. 81, 1:—ἐξάφοροι, οἱ, the bearers of such a litter, Vitruv. 10. 8.
 ἐξᾶφρίζομαι, Med. to throw off by foaming, Lat. desputare, τὸ ἐξηφρισμένον [μέλι] which has thrown up its scum, Diosc. 2. 101:—metaph., from a horse, αἱματηρὸν ἐξαφρίζεσθαι μένος Aesch. Ag. 1067. II. to boil up, εἰς θυμὸν Eust. Opusc. 100. 91.
 ἐξᾶφρισμός, ὁ, a throwing off by foam, Clem. Al. 122.
 ἐξᾶφρόδομαι, Pass. to turn into foam, Clem. Al. 126.
 ἐξᾶφύω, to draw forth, οἶνον . . . ἐξαφύοντες Od. 14. 95; poët. aor., λὺν ἐξήφυσεν ὀδόντων Opp. H. 1. 573. V. ἀφύσσω.
 ἐξά-χειρ, εἰρος, ὁ, ἡ, six-handed, Luc. Tox. 62, etc.
 ἐξᾶχῆ, Adv. in six parts, Plat. Tim. 36 D; ἐξᾶχα Jo. Al. τον. παρ. 33.
 ἐξαχοίνικος, ον, containing 6 choenices, Ar. Fr. Incert. 93 Meineke.
 ἐξά-χοος, οον, contr. -χους, οον, holding six χόες, Plut. Sol. 23.
 ἐξᾶχῶρω, to clear of husks, Hesych. s. v. λεπυριώσαι.
 ἐξᾶχῶς, Adv., = ἐξᾶχῆ, Arist. Top. 2. 7, 1, Dio C. 75. 4.
 ἐξαψις, εὐς, ἡ, a tying or binding on, Iambl. II. a kindling, firing, ἐξαψιν ποιεῖν Hipp. 404. 27; cf. Arist. Mund. 4, 23:—of the sun, a being lit up, rising, Galen.
 ἐξ-ᾶωρος, ον, of six hours, Theol. Arithm. 53.

ἐξεργαίς, v. sub ἐξάγνυμι.

ἐξεργυάω, fut. ἦσω, to give up a slave on security, to be examined, Antipho 135. 2: to free one by giving bail, giving bail for him, Dem. 724. 6:—Pass. to be bailed, ἐξεργυθηέντας κριθῆναι Andoc. 7. 1, cf. Dem. 394. 10:—Med., ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐγγυησάμενοι παρέξειν having given security to produce him, Lys. 167. 21; and just below, ἐφ' οἷς ἐξεργυθήθη [to fulfil the conditions] on which security was given.

ἐξεργυή, ἦ, = ἐγγυή, Isae. 50. 24.

ἐξεργυήσις, εως, ἦ, a giving of bail or surety, esp. to take one out of prison, Dem. 725. 10.

ἐξεγείρω, fut. ἐρῶ, to awaken, Soph. O. T. 65, Tr. 978:—Pass. to be awakened, ὑπαὶ κώνωπος Aesch. Ag. 892: to wake up, Hdt. 1. 34, Eur. Or. 1530; so in syncop. aor. ἐξηγρόμην Ar. Ran. 51; Ep. 3 pl. ἐξέγροντο Theocr. 24. 21; inf. ἐξεγρέσθαι (vulg. -έγρεσθαι) Plat. Symp. 223 C; ἐξεγρόμενος lb.; so also, pf. ἐξεγρήγορα Ar. Av. 1413. 2. to raise from the dead, Aesch. Cho. 495. 3. metaph. to awake, arouse, Lat. excitare, φόνον Eur. El. 41; ἀνθρακα Ar. Lys. 315; τὸν ἵππον Xen. Eq. 11, 12; πόλεμον Diod. 14. 44.

ἐξέγερσις, εως, ἦ, an awakening, Polyb. 9. 15, 4. 2. a waking up, Dion. H. 3. 70, Plut. 2. 909 C.

ἐξεδαφίζομαι, Pass. to be raised to the ground, ἐξεδαφισθήσῃ Or. Sib. 8. 39.

ἐξέδρα, ἦ, Lat. exhedra, a hall or arcade furnished with recesses and seats, in the gymnasia, Eur. Or. 1449, etc.; in the schools of Philosophers, Strabo 793, Cic. Fin. 2. 4, Vitruv. 5. 11;—often in Inscr., which record that a person had set up an ἐξέδρα for public use, C. I. 2088, 2430, al., cf. ἐξέδριον:—v. Becker Charicl. 303. II. at Rome, a parlour or saloon, Cic. de Or. 3. 5, N. D. 1. 6, cf. Vitruv. 5. 11: esp. the hall in Pompey's theatre at Rome, where the Senate met, Plut. Brut. 14, 17.

ἐξέδριον, τό, Dim. of ἐξέδρα, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 123, Cic. Fam. 7. 23.

ἐξέδρο-ποιός, ὄν, driving from one's abode, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 934.

ἐξέδρος, ὄν, (ἐδρα) away from home, opp. to ἐντοπος, Soph. Ph. 212: metaph. strange, extraordinary, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3. 2. c. gen. out of, away from, χθονός Eur. I. T. 80: metaph., ἐξέδροι φρενῶν λόγοι insensate words, Id. Hipp. 935. II. of birds of omen, ἐξ. χώραν ἔχειν to be out of a good (i. e. in an unlucky) quarter, Ar. Av. 275, ubi v. Schol.; ἐξ. ὄρνιθες Dio C. 37. 25.

ἐξεθίζομαι, Pass. to be habituated, accustomed, c. inf., Philo 2. 391.

ἐξει, for ἐξιθι, imperat. of ἐξεμι.

ἐξειδον, inf. ἐξιδεῖν, aor. in use of the pres. ἐξοράω, to look out, see far, μέγ' ἐξιδεν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν he saw far, saw well, Il. 20. 342: also imperat. aor. med., ἐξιδού see well to it, Soph. Ph. 851.

ἐξείης, Adv., poet. for ἐξῆς, Hom.

ἐξεικάζω, fut. ἄσω, to make like, to adapt, αὐτὸν ταῖς τῶν φιλοῦντων ὑπουργίαις Xen. Hier. 1, 38:—Pass., ἐξείκαστό τιμι is like it, Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 39; mostly in part. pf., οὐδὲν ἐξηκασμένα not mere semblances, but the things themselves, Aesch. Ag. 1244; κεραυνὸν οὐδὲν ἐξηκασμένον . . θάλπει τοῖς ἡλίου Id. Theb. 445; στέρνα τ' ἐξηκασμένα portrayed, Eur. Phoen. 162; οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἐξηκασμένος he is not represented by a portrait-mask, Ar. Eq. 230.

ἐξείκασμα, τό, a representation, copy, Julian. 247 D.

ἐξεικονίζω, to explain by a simile, Plut. 2. 445 C. II. Pass. to be fully shapen or formed, LXX (Ex. 21. 22 sq.). 2. to be exactly like, τιμι Aristaen. 1. 19.

ἐξειλαίω, = ἐξειλλω, to unfold, βίβλον Luc. Merc. Cond. 41.

ἐξειλθω, εως, ἦ, a disentangling, Plat. Legg. 796 A.

ἐξειλλω, = ἐξειλέω: to disentangle, τὰ ἴχνη, of hounds at a check, Xen. Cyn. 6. 15. 2. to keep forcibly from, debar from, εἰάν τις ἐξειλλῃ τινὰ τῆς ἐργασίας Dem. 976. fin.; cf. ἐξούλης δίκη. 3. to force a stone from the urethra, Galen.—ἐξίλλω is a v. l., v. sub εἶλω.

ἐξειλύω, to unsway:—Pass., ἐξειλυθέντες ἐπὶ χθονὶ γαστέρας, of serpents gliding along the ground, Theocr. 24. 17.

ἐξεμι (εἶμι ἴδο) Ep. 2 sing. ἐξεισθα, v. infr.: Att. imper. ἐξει, for ἐξιθι, Ar. Nub. 633: inf. ἐξίεναι, in Macho ap. Ath. 580 C ἐξίεναι: serving as Att. fut. of ἐξέρχομαι, but with impf. ἐξῆειν, Ion. ἐξῆῖα Hdt. 2. 139. To go out, come out, esp. out of the house, Hom. mostly in Od.; ἐξεισθα θύραζε 20. 139; c. gen. loci, ἐξίεναι μεγάρων 1. 374; τῆς χώρας Soph. O. C. 909; so, ἐκ τῆς χώρας Hdt. 1. 94; but, ἐξ. ἐκ τῶν ἱππέων to leave the knights, quit service as one, Ib. 67; ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐξ. Dio C. 60. 10. 2. eis ἐλεγχον ἐξίεναι to come forth to the trial, Soph. Ph. 98, Fr. 92; λόγων . . eis ἀμύλλαν ἐξίων Eur. Fr. 347. 3. absol., ἐξει Ar. Nub. 633: esp. to march out with an army, Thuc. 5. 13, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 20, etc.; οἱ ἐξιώντες Thuc. 1. 95:—so c. acc. cogn., ἐκδήμους στρατείας οὐκ ἐξῆσαν Ib. 15; πολλοὺς ἀγῶνας ἐξ. Soph. Tr. 159; ἐξόδους ἐξ. to go out in procession, Dem. 1182. 27; ἐξ. ὑστάτην ὁδὸν Eur. Alc. 610; ἐξ. τὴν ἀμφιάλον [sc. ὁδὸν] Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 13; τὰς πύλας Ath. 351 D. 4. to come forward on the stage, οὐξίων πρώτιστα Ar. Ran. 946. II. of Time or incidents, to come to an end, expire, Hdt. 2. 139; ὅταν περ τὸ κακὸν ἐξίῃ when the pain ceases, Soph. Ph. 767; τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐξιούσης Lys. 114. 41; ὅποι ἐξεῖσι τὰ ἴχνη where they cease, Xen. Cyn. 8, 3.

ἐξεμι (εἶμι sum), only used in impers. forms, v. sub ἐξεστι.

ἐξεῖπον, inf. ἐξεπειν, aor. 2 in use of ἐξαγορεύω; ἐξερέω (q. v.) being the fut.: also aor. 1 ἐξεῖπας Soph. Fl. 521. To speak out, tell out, declare, Lat. effari, ἐξεῖπω καὶ πάντα διίξομαι Il. 9. 61; αὐτίκ' ἂν ἐξεῖποι Ἀγαμέμνονι 24. 654, cf. Od. 15. 443; ἐξ. ὅ τι μοι παροῦσ' Ar. Av. 454; ἀκριβεῖα ἐξ. Thuc. 7. 87. 2. c. dupl. acc., κακὰ ἐξ. τινὰ to tell evil tales of a person, Dem. 540. 10; τιν' ἀρχὴν σ' ἐξεῖπω κακῶν; Eur. El. 907; πολλὰ πρὸς πολλοὺς με δὴ ἐξεῖπας, ὡς . . Soph. El. 521, cf. 984.

ἐξεργασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἐξεργάζομαι, carefully, accurately, fully, Plut. Alex. 1.

ἐξεργαίω, Att. for ἐξέργω, q. v.

ἐξέρομαι, Ion. for ἐξέρομαι.

ἐξερύω, Ion. for ἐξερύω.

ἐξέρω, properly to untie:—hence, I. to put forth, Lat. exsero, τὴν χεῖρα Hdt. 3. 87; τὴν γλώσσαν Hipp. 535. 16; τὸ κέντρον Ar. Vesp. 423. II. to pull out, τὴν γλώσσαν Ar. Eq. 378.

ἐξεκκλησιάζω, Dep. to ridicule, Joseph. A. J. 16. 3, 6. II. to dissemble, Ib. 16. 7, 4.

ἐξεκκλησιάζω, fut. ἄσω, = ἐκκλησιάζω, Arist. Oec. 2, 14, Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 3.—The Mss. often give the faulty aor. ἐξεκκλησιάζω for ἐξεκκλησιάζω (from ἐκκλησιάζω), as in Thuc. 8. 19, Lys. 136. 33., 137. 5, cf. Butt. Dem. Mid. 52. p. 102; whence later writers introduced the useless compd. ἐξεκκλησιάζω.

ἐξελάαν, Ep. pres. inf. of ἐξελαύνω: ἐξελάω, Att. fut. inf.

ἐξελαϊώω, to make oily or into oil, Theophr. C. P. 6. 8, 1:—Pass. to become oily, Ib. 6. 7, 4.

ἐξελαῖα, ἦ, a driving out cattle, Polyb. 12. 4, 10. II. intr. an expedition, Vita Hom. 9.

ἐξελαῖσις, εως, ἦ, a driving out, expulsion, τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν Hdt. 5. 76, cf. 6. 88. II. intr. a marching out, expedition, Id. 7. 183, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 1, etc.: a charge of cavalry, Plut. Artox. 16: cf. ἐλασις.

ἐξελάστεον, verb. Adj. one must drive out from, Clem. Al. 195.

ἐξελαῖος, α, ὄν, to be driven out, σκώμματα Julian. 300 C.

ἐξελαύνω: fut. -ελάσω, contr. -ελῶ Hdt. 4. 148., 5. 63, Ar. Eq. 365; pf. -ελάσκα:—of an Ep. pres., the part. ἐξελάων occurs in Od. 10. 83; inf. ἐξελάω Il. 8. 527, Od. 11. 292, Hes. Th. 491. To drive out, ἀντρον ἐξήλασε μῆλα Od. 9. 312, cf. 227., 11. 292; absol. to drive out of a shepherd, 10. 83:—esp. to drive out or expel from a place, μῆτι . . ἡμέας ἐξελάσσωσι γαίης ἡμετέρης 16. 381; ἐξ. τινὰ δωματίων Aesch. Pr. 670; πάτρας, χθονός, γῆς Soph. O. C. 376, 823, etc.; γῆς ἐκ πατρίδας Ib. 1292; ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος Hdt. 5. 91; ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας Ar. Nub. 123; ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Plat. Gorg. 466 D; Τιτῆνας ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ Hes. Th. 820:—ἐξ. τινὰ to banish, Hdt. 1. 60, Ar. Ach. 717, Plat. Apol. 30 D; so in Med., Thuc. 7. 5, cf. 4. 35. 2. to drive out horses, etc., ἵππους ἐξέλασε Τρώων out of the ranks of the Trojans, Il. 5. 324, cf. 10. 499; ἀρμάτων ὄχους Eur. Phoen. 1190; and in Med. to drive out one's horses, Theocr. 24. 117; so, ἐξ. στρατόν, στρατιῆν to lead out an army, Hdt. 1. 76., 7. 38; ἐξ. νῆα λιμένος Ar. Rh. 1. 987: to lead out a procession, Plut. Alc. 34, Marcell. 22:—hence, b. often with the acc. omitted, as if intr., ἐς δίφρον ὀρούσας ἐξέλασ' ἐς πληθύν he drove out, Il. 11. 360, etc.: to ride out, Thuc. 7. 27, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3, etc.; ἐξ. ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ἱππέων Lys. 160. 30:—to march out, Hdt. 4. 80., 8. 13, and Att.:—to go out, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 1. 3. to expel, banish, get rid of a thing, Lat. profligare, τῶν ὀμμάτων τὸ αἰδοῦμενον Plut. 2. 654 D; by washing, κόβιν λαγόνων Call. Lav. Pall. 6. 4. metaph. to repel, slight, Julian. Caes. 1. 22. II. to knock out, χαμαὶ δέ τε πάντας ὀδόντας γναθῶν ἐξελάσαιμι Od. 18. 29. III. to beat out metals, ἐξ. ἡμιπλίνθια ἐκ χρυσοῦ Hdt. 1. 50; ἐθελίτο σίδηρον ἐξελαυνόμενον Ib. 68, cf. 7. 84; κέντρον ἐπὶ λεπτόν ἐξελ. Polyb. 6. 22, 4.

ἐξελεγκτός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be refuted, Plat. Gorg. 508 A.

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ἐξέργω, Att. for ἐξέργω, q. v.

ἐξέρομαι, Ion. for ἐξέρομαι.

ἐξερύω, Ion. for ἐξερύω.

ἐξέρω, properly to untie:—hence, I. to put forth, Lat. exsero,

τὴν χεῖρα Hdt. 3. 87; τὴν γλώσσαν Hipp. 535. 16; τὸ κέντρον Ar. Vesp. 423. II. to pull out, τὴν γλώσσαν Ar. Eq. 378.

ἐξεκκλησιάζω, Dep. to ridicule, Joseph. A. J. 16. 3, 6. II. to dissemble, Ib. 16. 7, 4.

ἐξεκκλησιάζω, fut. ἄσω, = ἐκκλησιάζω, Arist. Oec. 2, 14, Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 3.—The Mss. often give the faulty aor. ἐξεκκλησιάζω for ἐξεκκλησιάζω (from ἐκκλησιάζω), as in Thuc. 8. 19, Lys. 136. 33., 137. 5, cf. Butt. Dem. Mid. 52. p. 102; whence later writers introduced the useless compd. ἐξεκκλησιάζω.

ἐξελάαν, Ep. pres. inf. of ἐξελαύνω: ἐξελάω, Att. fut. inf.

ἐξελαϊώω, to make oily or into oil, Theophr. C. P. 6. 8, 1:—Pass. to become oily, Ib. 6. 7, 4.

ἐξελαῖα, ἦ, a driving out cattle, Polyb. 12. 4, 10. II. intr. an expedition, Vita Hom. 9.

ἐξελαῖσις, εως, ἦ, a driving out, expulsion, τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν Hdt. 5. 76, cf. 6. 88. II. intr. a marching out, expedition, Id. 7. 183, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 1, etc.: a charge of cavalry, Plut. Artox. 16: cf. ἐλασις.

ἐξελάστεον, verb. Adj. one must drive out from, Clem. Al. 195.

ἐξελαῖος, α, ὄν, to be driven out, σκώμματα Julian. 300 C.

ἐξελαύνω: fut. -ελάσω, contr. -ελῶ Hdt. 4. 148., 5. 63, Ar. Eq. 365; pf. -ελάσκα:—of an Ep. pres., the part. ἐξελάων occurs in Od. 10. 83; inf. ἐξελάω Il. 8. 527, Od. 11. 292, Hes. Th. 491. To drive out, ἀντρον ἐξήλασε μῆλα Od. 9. 312, cf. 227., 11. 292; absol. to drive out of a shepherd, 10. 83:—esp. to drive out or expel from a place, μῆτι . . ἡμέας ἐξελάσσωσι γαίης ἡμετέρης 16. 381; ἐξ. τινὰ δωματίων Aesch. Pr. 670; πάτρας, χθονός, γῆς Soph. O. C. 376, 823, etc.; γῆς ἐκ πατρίδας Ib. 1292; ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος Hdt. 5. 91; ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας Ar. Nub. 123; ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Plat. Gorg. 466 D; Τιτῆνας ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ Hes. Th. 820:—ἐξ. τινὰ to banish, Hdt. 1. 60, Ar. Ach. 717, Plat. Apol. 30 D; so in Med., Thuc. 7. 5, cf. 4. 35. 2. to drive out horses, etc., ἵππους ἐξέλασε Τρώων out of the ranks of the Trojans, Il. 5. 324, cf. 10. 499; ἀρμάτων ὄχους Eur. Phoen. 1190; and in Med. to drive out one's horses, Theocr. 24. 117; so, ἐξ. στρατόν, στρατιῆν to lead out an army, Hdt. 1. 76., 7. 38; ἐξ. νῆα λιμένος Ar. Rh. 1. 987: to lead out a procession, Plut. Alc. 34, Marcell. 22:—hence, b. often with the acc. omitted, as if intr., ἐς δίφρον ὀρούσας ἐξέλασ' ἐς πληθύν he drove out, Il. 11. 360, etc.: to ride out, Thuc. 7. 27, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3, etc.; ἐξ. ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ἱππέων Lys. 160. 30:—to march out, Hdt. 4. 80., 8. 13, and Att.:—to go out, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 1. 3. to expel, banish, get rid of a thing, Lat. profligare, τῶν ὀμμάτων τὸ αἰδοῦμενον Plut. 2. 654 D; by washing, κόβιν λαγόνων Call. Lav. Pall. 6. 4. metaph. to repel, slight, Julian. Caes. 1. 22. II. to knock out, χαμαὶ δέ τε πάντας ὀδόντας γναθῶν ἐξελάσαιμι Od. 18. 29. III. to beat out metals, ἐξ. ἡμιπλίνθια ἐκ χρυσοῦ Hdt. 1. 50; ἐθελίτο σίδηρον ἐξελαυνόμενον Ib. 68, cf. 7. 84; κέντρον ἐπὶ λεπτόν ἐξελ. Polyb. 6. 22, 4.

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ἐξελίσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω:—to unroll, unfold, περιβολὰς σφραγισμάτων Eur. Hipp. 864: metaph. to unfold, Lat. explicare, θεσπίσματα, λόγον Id. Supp. 141, Ion 397:—Pass., ὁ κύκλος ἴσθη ἐξελίττεται γραμμὴν is unrolled so as to form a line, Arist. Mechan. 24, 1, cf. Probl. 16, 6, 2. 2. of any rapid motion, ἴχνος ἐξ. ποδὸς to evolve the mazy dance, Eur. Tro. 3; ἐξ. τινα κύκλῳ to hunt one round and round, Id. H. F. 977; ἐξ. κύκλους περί τινα to wheel in circles round him, Heliod. 5. 14, cf. Plut. 2. 368 A; of the hare, τὸν δρόμον ἐξ. to double, Agr. Cyn. 17, 3; and so in Pass., Ib. 16, 3; or intr. in Act., ἐξελίττει τῇ καὶ τῇ Ael. N. A. 13. 14; and, ἐξ. ἑαυτὸν to escape, Ib. 16:—then, often, intr. to wheel about, ἐπὶ δεξιὰ Plut. Camill. 5; and c. acc. loci, τοὺς κόλπους ἐξ. to follow the windings of the bays, App. Civ. 5. 84; ἐξ. τὴν τάφρον Plut. Pyrrh. 28. II. as military term, = ἀναπτύσσειν, Lat. explicare, to extend the front by bringing up the rear men, to deploy, τὴν φάλαγγα Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 15, Hell. 4. 3, 18, cf. Liv. 44. 37; ἐξελίττεται ὁ στίχος Xen. Rep. Lac. 11, 8. 2. to draw off, in Pass., Plut. Aemil. 17; or intr. in Act., Id. Timol. 27; and of ships, Polyb. 1. 51, 11. ἐξελεῖν, to cause sores in, Lat. exulcerare, τὴν σάρκα Arist. Probl. 5. 27; τὸ πρόσωπον Diod. 14. 88:—Pass. to break out into sores, ἐξελεῖται τὸ χωρίον Hipp. Vett. Med. 15; ἐξελεῖσθαι τὸ σῶμα Joseph. A. J. 2. 14. 4. ἐξελεῖν, verb. Adj. one must drag along, γόνυ πρὸς τι Eur. El. 491. ἐξελεῖν, ὁ, a drawing out, Auctor Delf. Medic. ἐξέλω: aor. ἰ-εἰλκῦσα, inf. -ελκῦσαι Ar. Pax 315, 506: pass. -ελκῦσθαι Hdt. 2. 70: (v. sub ἐλκω). To draw or drag out, II. 23. 762 (v. sub πῆγιον); c. gen. loci, Od. 5. 432 (v. sub θαλάμῃ); φάσγανον .. ἐξ. κολεοῦ Eur. Hec. 544; δαυλείας ἐξ. to rescue from slavery, Lat. eripere, Pind. P. 1. 146; δύστηναν ἐξ. πόδα, of a lame man, Soph. Ph. 291; and absol. without πόδα, of one wounded, Eur. Andr. 1121; ἐξέλω σε τῆς πυγῆς θύραζε Ar. Eq. 365 (as Pors. for ἐξελεῖν); ἐξελεῖν τὴν πᾶιν Εἰρήνην φίλην to drag her out of the cave, Ar. Pax 294, cf. 307, 315, 506, 511:—rare in Prose, as Plat. Rep. 515 E; ἐξελεῖσθαι Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 19. ἐξελεῖσθαι, εως, ἡ, a causing of sores in or on, τῶν χειρῶν Diod. 3. 28. ἐξελεῖν, to turn into Greek: ἐξελεῖν ὄνομα to trace it to a Greek origin, Plut. Num. 13; to put it in a Greek form, Joseph. A. J. 1. 6, 1. ἐξέμεν, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of ἐξίημι, II. 11. 141. ἐξέμεν, Ep. inf. fut. of ἐχω, II. 5. 473. ἐξεμέω, fut. ἐσω, to vomit forth, disgorge, of Charybdis, ἦτις ὄτ' ἐξεμέσειε .. Od. 12. 237; ὄφρ' ἐξεμέσειεν ὀπίσω .. Ib. 437; cf. Hes. Th. 497 (where the strange aor. ἐξήμησε should perhaps be ἐξήμεσε); ἐξ. τὸ νόσημα Plat. Rep. 406 D:—metaph. to disgorge ill-gotten gear, τὰ τάλαντα Ar. Ach. 6; ἀττ' ἂν κεκλόφωσί μου Id. Eq. 1148. 2. absol. to vomit, be sick, Id. Ach. 586, Ran. 11. ἐξέμορε, v. sub μείρομαι II. ἐξεμπεδώ, to keep quite firm, strictly observe, τὰς συνθήκας Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 21. II. to unfetter, Hesych. ἐξεμπλᾶριον, τό, = Lat. exemplar, Ignat. Trall. 3. ἐξεμπολάω, Ion. -έω: strengthd. for ἐμπολάω, κέρδος ἐξ. to drive a gainful trade, Soph. Ph. 303:—ἐξημπολήμαι I am bought and sold, betrayed, Id. Ant. 1036. II. to sell off, τὸν φόρτον Dion. H. 3. 46:—Pass., ἐξημπολημένων σφι .. Hdt. 1. 1. ἐξεναίρω, strengthd. for ἐναίρω, inf. aor. ἐξεναρεῖν Hes. Sc. 329. ἐξεναντι, Adv. right opposite, τοῦ μνημείου C. I. 2664. ἐξεναντίας, Adv. = ἐξ ἐναντίας (v. ἐναντίος II. 2), in front, LXX (I Macc. 4. 12): c. gen. in front of, Ib. (1. 4, 17, al.). ἐξενᾶρίζω, fut. ἴξω, strengthd. for ἐναρίζω, to strip or spoil a foe slain in fight, τινα II. 4. 488, etc.; also, τεύχεα ἐξ. to strip off his arms, 13. 619, etc. 2. to kill, slay, Od. 11. 273; ἔγχεϊ II. 6. 30, cf. Hes. Th. 289.—In Hom. more freq. than the simple Verb. ἐξενέικαι, -νειχθῆναι, Ion. aor. 1 act. and med. of ἐκφέρω. ἐξενέπω, to speak out, proclaim, τι Pind. N. 4. 53; ἐξενεπεν Αἰγίναν πάτραν declared Aeg. [to be] his country, Id. O. 8. 26. 2. absol. to speak, Ar. Rh. 1. 764. ἐξενεχυριάξω, strengthd. for ἐνεχυριάξω, Diog. L. 6. 99. ἐξενιαυτίξω, to spend a year in exile, Schol. Or. 1645. ἐξεντερίζομαι, Pass. to have the entrails taken out, Diosc. 2. 67: of plants, to have the pith taken out, Id. 4. 151. ἐξεπάδω, fut. -άσομαι, to chorm away, Plat. Phaedo 77 E, Plut. 2. 384 A:—Pass., ἐξεπάδεσθαι φύσιν to be charmed out of their nature, Soph. O. C. 1194. ἐξεπαίρω, to stir up, excite one to do, c. inf., Ar. Lys. 623; ὁ σ' ἐξεπαρεῖ μείζον ἢ χρέων φρονεῖν Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 102 F. ἐξεπερείδω, f. l. for ἐξερείδω, Polyb. 16. 11, 5. ἐξεπεύχομαι, Dep. to boast loudly that .., c. inf., Soph. Ph. 668. ἐξεπικαιδέκατος, η, ον, = ἐκκαιδέκατος, Anth. P. 12. 4. ἐξεπιπολήσ, v. sub ἐπιπολή. ἐξεπίσταμαι, Dep. to know thoroughly, κνωω well, τι Hdt. 2. 43., 5. 93, and Att.:—c. part. to know well that .., ἐξ. τὸν Κύρον οὐκ ἀτρεμίζοντα Id. 1. 190, cf. Soph. O. C. 1584; τὸν θεὸν τοιοῦτον (sc. ὄντα) ἐξ. Id. Fr. 707, cf. Ant. 293; but c. inf. to know well how to do, Id. Ant. 480, cf. ἐπίσταμαι; often with εὖ or καλῶς, Hdt. 3. 146, al., Aesch. Ag. 838, Soph. O. C. 417, etc. II. to know by heart, τὸν λόγον Plat. Phaedr. 228 C. ἐξεπισφραγίζομαι, Pass. to be stamped deep on a thing, Chacrem. ap. Ath. 608 C. ἐξεπίτηδες, Adv. = ἐπίτηδες, on purpose, Hipp. Art. 813, Ar. Pl. 916, Plat. Gorg. 461 C, al. 2. with malice prepense, Dem. 532. 25.; 575. 10. ἐξεπομβρέω, to rain hard on; Soph. Fr. 470. ἐξέπτῃ, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of ἐκπέτομαι, Hes. Op. 98. ἐξέρᾶμα, τό, a vomit, thing vomited, 2 Petr. 2. 22, Eust. Opusc. 248. 91. ἐξέρᾶσις, εως, ἡ, a vomiting, Eust. 1856. 5; -αστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who vomits, Id. Opusc. 248. 89.

ἐξέρᾶω: aor. ἐξέρᾶσα (v. infr.):—Pass., aor. ἐξέρᾶσθαι Hipp. 2. 782. To evacuate, esp. by purge or vomit, Id. 507. 27: to draw off a patient's water, Id. 483. 25. II. to disgorge, τὴν χύτραν χρῆν ἐξέρᾶν τὰ τεύτλα Crates Θηρ. 1; μαλάχας ἐξ. = ἐρυγγάνειν, Pherecr. Πέρσ. 2. 2. metaph. to disgorge, throw out, τοὺς λίθους .. χαμάζε πρώτων ἐξέρᾶσατε Ar. Ach. 341; φέρ' ἐξέρᾶσω τὰς ψήφους let me disgorge the ballots from the urn (in order to count them), Id. Vesp. 993; ἐξέρᾶ τὸ ὕδωρ pour it out, Dem. 963. 10; ἐξ. τὸν ἀέρα to drive forth air from the lungs, Arist. Probl. 32. 5, Plut. 2. 904 B.—Cf. συνεράω: the simple ἐράω is not found. ἐξεργάζομαι, fut. -άσομαι: aor. -εργασάμην, written ἐξηργόξατο in Epigr. Gr. 762: pf. -εργασμαι, Ion. -εργασμαι, both in act. and pass. sense, v. infr.: aor. -εργάσθην always pass., Isocr. 84 A, etc.: so fut. -εργασθήσομαι Isocr. 419 D: Dep. To work out, make completely, finish making, bring to perfection, Hdt. 1. 93., 4. 179, and Att.; τίς βλέποντα σώματ' ἐξεργάζεται; Eur. Hel. 583; οὐδὲ .. μελετώντες αὐτὸ (i. e. seamanship) ἐξεργασθὲ πῶ Thuc. 1. 142; τὰ ἐπιμαχώτατα ἐξ. to finish [fortifying] the most assailable points, Id. 4. 4, cf. 5. 75., 6. 101; τέχνην ἐξ. Xen. Symp. 4. 61, cf. Cyr. 8. 2, 5; τοιοῦτους ἐξ. τινὰς to make them exactly such, Id. Symp. 4. 60. 2. to accomplish, perform, achieve, ἡδ' ἔστ' ἔργον ἡξεργασμένη Soph. Ant. 384, cf. 262, 428; ἐξ. τάραχον to work utter confusion, Xen. Eq. 9, 4; πῆματα Eur. Heracl. 960; ἐξ. συμμαχίαν to bring it about, Aeschin. 88. 6: also c. dupl. acc., κακὸν ἐξ. τινα to work him mischief, Hdt. 6. 3, Ep. Plat. 352 D, etc.:—as Pass., σφιν ἔργον ἐστὶν ἐξεργασμένον Aesch. Pers. 759, cf. Hdt. 9. 75; ἐπ' ἐξεργασμένοισι after the deed had been done, usually of crimes or acts of violence, Id. 4. 164., 8. 94, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1379, Soph. Aj. 377, Eur. Bacch. 1039; τοῦξεργασμένον Soph. Aj. 315; μισθὸς ἡμῖν ἐξεργασται τῇ στρατιᾷ is secured, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 28. 3. to contrive or manage that .., Lat. efficere ut .., ἐξηργόξατο βασιλεὺς προσαγορευθῆναι Polyb. 32. 4, 3, cf. Luc. Tox. 32, Plut. Cato Ma. 3. 4. to work at, esp. as Pass., ἀγροὶ εὖ ἐξεργασμένοι well cultivated lands, Hdt. 5. 29, cf. 6. 137; [ἡ γῆ] ἐξεργασται Thuc. 1. 82; ὅσφ' ἄμεινον also of plants, to train, Theophr. C. P. 5. 3, 5. 5. of an author, to work out, execute, πραγματικῶς ἐξ. τὴν ὑπόθεσιν Polyb. 5. 26, 6, cf. Dion. H. de Thuc. 15. 2: absol. to treat fully, ἐξεργ. περί τινὰς Polyb. 3. 26, 5. II. to undo, destroy, Lat. conficere, esp. of men, to overwhelm, ruin, Hdt. 4. 134., 5. 19, ubi v. Wessel., Eur. Hel. 1098, etc.; in Trag., also, ἐξ. αἶμα, φόνον Eur. Or. 1624, etc.:—Pass., ἐξεργασμένα we are undone, Lat. actum est de nobis, Id. Hipp. 565, cf. ἐξαρπάξω. ἐξεργασία, ἡ, a working out, completion, Polyb. 10. 45, 6. II. labour at a thing, ἐξ. τῆς γῆς high state of cultivation, App. Civ. 1. 11; absol., ἀκριβῆς καὶ πολλὴ ἐξ. Theophr. C. P. 3. 1, 6:—treatment of a subject by an author, Dion. H. de Isocr. 4, etc.; ἡ καθ' ἕκαστον ἐξ. Plut. 2. 1004 E. ἐξεργαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to accomplish, τινος Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 4 (in Sup.), Polyb. 15. 37, 1. Adv. -κῶς, elaborately, Comp. -ότερον, Cornut. N. D. 35. ἐξέργω, Att. ἐξείργω, to shut out from a place, debar, ἐξέργειν τινα Hdt. 3. 51, etc.; ἐξείργειν τινα χθονός, γῆς Eur. Heracl. 20, 25; τῆς ἀγορᾶς Plat. Legg. 936 C; τοῦ βήματος Aeschin. 5. 15; ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν Lysias. 104. 37; ἐκ τοῦ θεάτρου Dem. 572. 12; ἐξ. θύραζε to drive away and shut him out of doors, Ar. Ach. 825:—Pass., ἐξείργεσθαι πάντων Thuc. 2. 13; ἐξεργμένοι δίκης Plut. Rom. 23. 2. to debar, hinder, prevent, preclude, καιρὸν ἐξ. λόγος Soph. El. 1292; τῶνδ' οὐδὲν ἐξείργει νόμος Eur. Andr. 176; ἐξ. δέει τὸ δίκην λαμβάνειν Dem. 555. 15; absol., Xen. Oec. 4, 13:—Pass., πολέμας ἐξείργεσθαι Thuc. 1. 118; ἐὰν μὴ χρόνῳ ἐξείργηται Arist. Categ. 10, 29;—c. inf. to be hindered from doing, Dion. H. de Thuc. 14. 6. 3. to force, compel, τινά Plat. Legg. 935 C:—Pass., ἀναγκαίῃ ἐξέργεσθαι ἐς τι to be constrained by necessity to undertake a thing, Hdt. 7. 96; c. inf., ἀναγκαίῃ ἐξ. γνώμην ἀπαδέξασθαι Ib. 139; ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου ἐξεργόμενος Id. 9. 111; νόμῳ Thuc. 3. 70. ἐξερεῖνω, Ep. Verb. 1. c. acc. rei, to inquire into, ἐξερεῖνειν ἕκαστα Od. 10. 14. 2. c. acc. pers. to inquire after, ἡ .. φίλον πόσιν ἐξερεῖνοι 23. 86: to inquire of, Ar. Rh. 4. 1250: absol. to make inquiry, II. 9. 672, etc.; and so in Med., ἐξερεῖνετο μύθῳ 10. 81. II. to search thoroughly, πόρους ἀλὸς ἐξερεῖνων Od. 12. 259; μυχοῦς h. Hom. Merc. 252:—metaph. of a harp, to try its tones, tune it, Ib. 483: cf. ἐξέρω, ἐξέρομαι. ἐξερεθίζω, strengthd. for ἐρεθίζω, Pind. P. 8. 16, and freq. in Plut. ἐξερέθω, strengthd. for ἐρέθω, Anth. P. 5. 244. ἐξερείδω, to prop firmly, ταῖς ἀντηρίσι Polyb. 8. 6, 6; in Pass., Id. 16. 11, 5: to support, ἐξ. μου βάσιν τρέμουσαν Luc. Trag. 55. ἐξερέπω, to strike off, ὄζους δρυὸς πελέκει Pind. P. 4. 469. II. more often intr. in aor. 2 ἐξήρπτον, inf. ἐξερπίπειν:—to fall to earth, ὡς δ' ὄθ' ὑπὸ βίπης πατρὸς Διὸς ἐξερπίπη δρυὸς II. 14. 414; χαίτη ζεύγλης ἐξερπιούσα the mane streaming downwards from the yoke, 17. 440; κάπραι αὐχένας ἐξερπιόντες letting their necks fall on the ground, Hes. Sc. 174: to fall down, Hes. Th. 704.—Mostly Ep.; but also in Hipp. Offic. 745 (c conj. Foësius), ἢ ἐξήριπε τὸ κάτηγμα where the fracture has actually taken place. ἐξέρεισις, εως, ἡ, a fixing firmly, πρὸς τὴν γῆν Polyb. 6. 23, 4. ἐξέρεισμα, τό, a prop, support, Longin. 40. 4. ἐξέρειομαι, Med., v. ἐξέρω. ἐξερεύγω, to vomit forth, ἐξερεύξαι τὸ ὕδωρ v. l. Dion. H. 2. 69:—Med., Hipp. 82 E, 278. 30. II. in Med. or Pass., of rivers, to empty themselves, Hdt. 1. 202, Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 6; of the body, to discharge itself, Ib. 10. 1, 15.

ἐξερευνάω, to search out, examine, Soph. O. T. 258, El. 1100, Polyb., etc.; ἢν πως ἐξερευνησας λάβω Eur. Hel. 429:—Med., Dio C. 52. 6.

ἐξερευνησις, εως, ἡ, an inquiry, investigation, Symm. V. T.

ἐξερευνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, good as a spy or scout, Strabo 154.

ἐξέρυξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξερεύω) a belching, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.

ἐξέρω (A), Att. contr. ἐξερῶ, fut. of ἐξείπον (q. v.), I will speak out, tell out, utter aloud, Hom. always absol. in sing. ἐξέρω Il. 8. 286., 12. 215, Od. 9. 365, etc.; and in tmesis, ἐκ τοι ἐρέω Il. 1. 204, 233, etc.; also in Att., τάληθες ἐξερῶ Soph. O. T. 800, cf. 219, etc.; c. dupl. acc., τοιαυτά τοι νῶ πᾶς τις ἐξ. Id. El. 984; ἐξ. ὅτι . . , Id. Ant. 325:—after Hom., also pf. act. ἐξείρηκα Soph. Tr. 350, 374; 3 sing. plqpf. pass. ἐξείρητο Id. O. T. 984; fut. pass. ἐξείρησεται Id. Tr. 1186.—Not to be confounded with sq.

ἐξέρω (B), Ep. pres. = ἐξέρωμαι (of which it is the Ep. form) and ἐξερεείνω: 1. c. acc. rei, to inquire into a thing, Od. 3. 116., 14. 375; so in Med., πάντα . . ἐξερέεσθαι 13. 411, cf. 4. 119. 2. c. acc. pers. to inquire of a person, 10. 249, etc.; so in Med., 3. 24., 19. 99, Soph. Aj. 103. II. to search through, κνημοὺς ἐξερέησι Od. 4. 337., 17. 128. 2. to search for, ὕδωρ Ap. Rh. 4. 1443.—Not to be confounded with foreg.

ἐξερημόω, to make quite desolate, ἐξερ. οἶκον to leave it destitute of heirs, Dem. 1076. 24; ἐξερημῶσαι γένος Soph. El. 1010; (but ἐξ. δόμους to abandon them, Eur. Andr. 597, 991); also, ἐξ. πόλεις Ep. Plat. 332 E; ἐξ. τὰ λαυρῶν leaving their own places destitute (of troops), Xen. Vect. 4. 47; ἐξ. γένυν δράκοντος making it destitute of teeth, Eur. H. F. 253:—Pass. to be left destitute, Ἑλλάς ἐξερημωθείσα Ar. Pax 647; εἰς τὸν ἐξερημωμένον . . οἶκον Plat. Legg. 925 C.

ἐξερίξω, to be contumacious, Plut. Pomp. 56, App. Civ. 2. 151.

ἐξερίθνεομαι, v. sub ἐριθεύομαι.

ἐξερινάζω, strengthd. for ἐρινάζω: metaph., ἔρινος ὦν ἐς βρώσιν ἄλλους ἐξερινάζεις λόγῳ, i. e. φαῦλος ὦν ἄλλους ἐκφραλίζεις, Soph. Fr. 190, cf. Cobet V. LL. p. 289.

ἐξεριστής, οὔ, ὁ, a stubborn disputant, τῶν λόγων Eur. Supp. 894.

ἐξεριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, captious, disputatious, Diog. L. 10. 143 Cobet.

ἐξερμηνεύω, to interpret, translate, εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα γλώσσαν Dion. H. 1. 67:—Pass., Polyb. 2. 15, 9, Dion. H. 4. 67, etc. II. to describe accurately, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 19.

ἐξέρωμαι, Ion. -ἐίρωμαι: fut. -ερέσωμαι: aor. 2 -ηρόμαι, inf. -ερέσθαι: Dep.: 1. c. acc. rei, to inquire into a thing, Διὸς ἐξείρετο βουλήν Od. 13. 127; so also, ἀναξίου μὲν φωνῆς ἐξερέσωμαι, . . τί νῦν κυρεῖ will inquire concerning him, what he is now about, Soph. Ph. 439. 2. c. acc. pers. to inquire of, Ζῆν' ὑπατον . . ἐξείρετο Il. 5. 756 ἐξήρου μ' ὅπου (sc. ἐστιν ἐκεῖνος) Soph. Aj. 103:—absol., Il. 24. 361.—Ion. pres. ἐξείρωμαι, Ap. Rh. 3. 19; in Hom. more freq. ἐξερέω, ἐξερεείνω, ἐξερέομαι. Akim to ἐξερεείνω.

ἐξέρπω: aor. ἐξείρῃσα Arist. H. A. 8. 14, 2:—to creep out of, ἐκ τινος Ar. Nub. 710. 2. absol. to creep out or forth, of a lame man. Soph. Ph. 294; εἴ τις ἐξέρποι θύραζε Ar. Eq. 607; of insects, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 3., 8. 14, 2: of an army, οὐ ταχὺ ἐξέρπει Xen. An. 7. 1, 8: to go abroad, Chilo ap. Diog. L. 1. 73. II. trans. to make to come forth, produce, βατράχους LXX (Ps. 104. 30).

ἐξέρρω, only in imperat., ἐξερρε γαίας away out of the land! Eur. Hipp. 973, ubi v. Valck.

ἐξερυθρίαω, to be very red, Hipp. 566. 12.

ἐξέρυθρος, ον, very red, Hipp. Coac. 143, Arist. Probl. 2. 27., 11. 32, 2, 21.

ἐξερύκω [ῦ], to ward off, repel, τὰ κακά Soph. Ph. 423.

ἐξερύω, Ion. ἐξερύω: aor. ἐξείρῃσα, Ep. ἐξέρῃσα and ἐξείρυσσα:—to draw out of, βέλος . . ἐξέρῃσ' ὤμων Il. 5. 112, cf. 16. 505, etc.; ἰχθύας, οὐστ' ἀλιθῆς . . πολίτης ἐκτροσθε θαλάσσης δικτύῳ ἐξέρυσαν Od. 22. 386, cf. Hdt. 1. 141; τοῖο δ' ἄμα ψυχὴν τε καὶ ἔγχυος ἐξέρῃσ' αἰχμὴν Il. 16. 505:—also, to snatch out of, ἐξείρυσαι χειρὸς τόξον 23. 870:—but λαβῶν ποδὸς ἐξέρύσασκε . . by the foot, 10. 490:—absol. to draw out, τοὺς δ' ἐξείρυσσαν Ἀχαιοί 13. 194: to tear out, μήδεά τ' ἐξέρύσας Od. 18. 87; τὴν γλώσσαν ἐξείρυσσας Hdt. 2. 38.

ἐξέρχομαι: fut. -ελεύσομαι (but in Att. ἐξείμι supplies the fut., as also the imperf. ἐξήειν): aor. ἐξήλθον, the only tense used in Hom.: Dep. To go or come out of, c. gen. loci, δόμων, πόλιν, πυλάων, τείχεος, Hom.; ἐκ δ' ἦλθε κλισίης Il. 10. 140; ἐξέρχ. δωμάτων, χθονός, etc., Aesch. Cho. 663, etc.; ἐξ. ἐκ . . , Hdt. 8. 75., 9. 12, Soph. O. C. 37, etc.; ἐξω . . , Eur. Phoen. 476; of an actor, to come out on the stage, Ar. Ach. 240, Av. 512. b. rarely c. acc., like Lat. egredi, ἐξήλθον τὴν Περίδα χώραν Hdt. 7. 29; ἐξ. τὸ ἄστυ Id. 5. 104, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 3. c. absol. to go away, march off, Il. 9. 576, Thuc. 2. 21, etc.: also, to march out, go forth, ἐπὶ τινα Hdt. 1. 36; but, of an accused person, to withdraw from the country to avoid trial, Lat. exulare, and so opp. to φεύγω, Dem. 634. 21. d. c. acc. cogn., to go out on an expedition, etc., ἐξ. ἐξοδον Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 17; στρατείαν Aeschin. 50. 34; so παγκόνιτ' ἐξ. ἀεθλ' ἀγώνων went through them, Soph. Tr. 505; νίκης ἔχων ἐξήλθε . . γέρας Id. El. 687; νόστον ἐξ. (v. νόστος) Id. Ph. 43.

e. with Preps., ἐξ. ἐπὶ θήραν, ἐπὶ θεωρίαν, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 11, etc.; ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐξ. to pursue their advantages to the utmost, Thuc. 1. 70; εἰς τὸδ' ἐξ. ἀνόσιον στόμα to allow oneself to use these impious words, Soph. O. C. 981; also, ἐξέρχεσθαι εἰς τινος to come out of one class into another, as, εἰς τοὺς τελείους, opp. to ἐκ τῶν ἐφήβων, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12. 2. ἐξ. εἰς ἔλεγχον to stand forth and come to the trial, Eur. Alc. 640; ἐς χειρῶν ἀμύλλαν ἐξ. τιμῆ Eur. Hec. 226:—absol. to stand forth, be proved to be, ἄλλος Soph. O. T. 1084: to come forth (from the war), Thuc. 5. 31. 3. c. acc. rei, to execute, ἂν . . μὴ ἐξέλθωιν Thuc. 1. 70; τὸ πολὺ τοῦ ἔργου ἐξήλθον Id. 3. 108; cf. ἐπεξέρχομαι II. 2. 4. absol. to exceed all bounds, Plat. Legg. 644 B;

so, ἐξ. τὰ νόμιμα Nymph. ap. Ath. 536 A. 5. with acc. of the instrument of motion, ἐξελεθεῖν πόδα Dinarch. 100. 35; cf. βαίνω II. II. of Time, to come to an end, pass, expire, Hdt. 2. 139, Soph. O. T. 735; τοῦ ἐξελεθόντος μηνός Hyperid. Euxen. 44; ἐπειδὴν . . ὁ ἐνιαυτὸς ἐξέλεθη Plat. Polit. 298 E; ἐλέγοντο αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐξελελυθῆναι Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 2; of a sickness, Hipp. 465. 49. 2. of public officers, to go out of office, ἡ ἐξελεθούσα βουλή Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 37, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 7. III. of prophecies, dreams, events, etc., to be accomplished, come true, Lat. exire, evenire, εἰς τέλος ἐξ. Hes. Op. 216: absol., τὴν ὄψιν συνεβάλετο ἐξελελυθῆναι Hdt. 6. 107, cf. 82; ἐξήλθε (sc. ἡ μήνις) was satisfied, Id. 7. 137; so, ἰσόψηφος δίκη ἐξήλθ' Aesch. Eum. 795; κατ' ὀρθὸν ἐξ. to come out right, Soph. O. T. 88; ἀριθμὸς οὐκ ἐλάττων ἐξ. Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 5; hence, of persons, μὴ . . Φοῖβος ἐξέλεθη σαφῆς τυττῶν out a true prophet, Soph. O. T. 1011; τὰ μὲν τετελειωμένα, τὰ δὲ ἀτελεῖ ἐξ. Arist. Probl. 10. 46. 2. of words, to proceed from, παρά τινος Plat. Theaet. 161 B; of goods, to be exported, Id. Alc. 1. 122 E.

ἐξερῶ, v. ἐξερέω A. ἐξερῶ, to swerve from the course, of shy horses, αἰ δ' ἐξηρώησαν Il. 23. 468; ἐξηρώησε κελεύθου Theocr. 25. 189. ἐξερῶ, fut. ἦσω, to search out, inquire, Pind. P. 9. 79. 2. c. acc. pers. to question, Eur. Fr. 583.

ἐξεσθίω, fut. ἐξέδομαι: pf. ἐξεδήδοκα: aor. ἐξέφαγον:—to eat away, eat up, ἐξέδεταί σου τοῦψον Ar. Eq. 1032; ἐκ τῶν πόλεων τὸ σκίρον ἐξεδήδοκεν Vesp. 925; εἰ μὴ σ' ἐκφάγω ἐκ τῆσδε τῆς γῆς Eq. 698; ἐξεσθίουσι [τὰ πτερά] αἱ μέλιτται Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 13.

ἐξέσθω, = foreg., Aesch. Cho. 275.

ἐξέσθια, ἡ, (ἐξίημι) a sending out, mission, embassy, Hom. only in phrase, ἐξέσθιην ἐλθεῖν, Lat. legationem obire (cf. ἀγγελίην ἐλθεῖν), Il. 24. 235, ubi v. Spitzn., Od. 21. 20.

ἐξέσις, εως, ἡ, a dismissal, divorce, τῆς γυναικός Hdt. 5. 40.

ἐξέσσυτο, v. sub ἐκσεύω.

ἐξεσσι, imper. ἐξέστω, subj. ἐξη, opt. ἐξείη, inf. ἐξείναι, part. ἐξόν: imperf. ἐξήν: fut. ἐξέσται, opt. ἐξέσοιτο Xen. Ages. 1, 23: impers. (the only forms in use of ἐξείμι). It is allowed, it is in one's power, is possible, c. inf., Hdt. 1. 183, etc.: c. dat. pers. et inf., Id. 1. 138, etc., Trag. etc., as Aesch. Eum. 899; ἐξ. σοι ἀνδρὶ γενέσθαι Xen. An. 7. 1, 21; ἐξ. εὐδαίμοσι γενέσθαι 'licet esse beatīs,' Dem. 35. 2; but the second dat. sometimes changes into an acc., ἐξ. ὑμῖν φίλους γενέσθαι Thuc. 4. 20:—c. acc. pers. et inf., Ar. Ach. 1079, Plat. Polit. 290 D:—part. neut. absol., ἐξόν τοι . . ἕτερα ποιεῖν since it was possible for thee to . . , Hdt. 4. 126; ἐξόν σοι γάμου τυχεῖν Aesch. Pr. 649; ἐξόν κεκλήσθαι Soph. El. 365; ὡς οὐκ ἐσόμενον τῆ πόλει δίκην . . λαμβάνειν Lys. 140. 24, etc.

ἐξεστις, ιος, ἡ, v. ἐξαστις.

ἐξετάζω: fut. ἐξετάσω, rarely ἐξετῶ Isocr. 195 C, cf. A. B. 251: aor. ἐξήτασα Soph., etc., Dor. ἐξήταξα, Theocr. 14. 28: pf. ἐξήτακα Plat., etc.:—Pass., fut. -ετασθήσομαι Dem. 24. 1: aor. -ητάσθην, v. infr.: pf. -ήτασμαι v. sub fin.:—(the simple ἐτάζω is not common). To examine well or closely, inquire into, scrutinise, review, sift, ἐξ. φίλους, ὄντιν' ἔχουσι νόον Theogn. 1010, cf. Ar. Thesm. 438, etc.; τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ζυμμαχίαν ἐξ. Thuc. 2. 7; βίον αὐτοῦ πάντα ἐξετάσω Dem. 521. 24; ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος ἐξετασθῆναι δεῖ τὸ πρᾶγμα Antipho 133. 38; ἐξ. λόγον, opp. to ὑπέχειν, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 1:—absol. to inquire, περί τινος Plat. Legg. 685 A; δι' ἀκριβείας ἐξ., of verbal criticism, Id. Theaet. 184 C:—ἐξ. τί τινος to make inquiries into a thing from . . , Polyb. 10. 8, 1:—foll. by a Relative, ἐξ. ὅστις ἐστί Dem. 1126. 13; ἐξ. τί καὶ πῶς λέγουσι Plat. Phaedr. 261 A; ἐξ. τινα, τίνος ἐστὶ γένους Epicr. Incert. 1. 17. 2. of troops, to inspect, review, Thuc. 2. 7., 7. 33, 35, etc.: Pass., στρατὸς δὲ θάσσει κάξετάζεται Eur. Supp. 391, cf. Thuc. 6. 97:—generally, to pass in review, enumerate, ἀμαρτήματα ἀκριβῶς ἐξ. Isocr. 152 D, cf. Dem. 472. 18., 474. 21. II. to examine or question a person closely, Hdt. 3. 62 (cf. ἐτάζω), Soph. Aj. 586, O. C. 210; τινὰ περί τινος Plat. Phaedr. 258 D; τινὰ τι Id. Gorg. 515 B, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 35; δικαίως αὐτὸν ἐξετάσω Dem. 564. 17, cf. 232. 3; τὸν δεσπότην ὁ δοῦλος ἐξετάζει Id. 1124. 21. III. to estimate, τι πρὸς τι one thing by another, Id. 67. 16; πρὸς ἐκείνους ἐξετ. καὶ παραβάλλειν ἐμέ Id. 330. 29; ἰσοστάσιος ἦν ἡ πορφύρα πρὸς ἀργυρον ἐξεταζομένη Ath. 526 C; so, ἐξ. τι παρά τι Id. 315. 3, cf. Isocr. 160 E: hence, to compare, Dem. 1485. 17. IV. to prove by scrutiny or test, of gold, Chilo in Bgk. Lyr. p. 568; ἐξ. τοὺς κακοὺς Xen. Oec. 20, 14; τοὺς χρησίμους Dem. 918. 18:—often in Pass. with part., ἐξετάζεται παρὼν he is proved to have been present, Plat. Legg. 764 A; καὶ λέγων καὶ γράφων ἐξεταζομένη τὰ δέοντα Dem. 286. 4; ἐξήτασαι πεποιηκώς Id. 294. 10; ἐξετάζεσθαι φίλος (sc. ὦν) Eur. Alc. 1011; ἐχθρὸς ἐξεταζόμενος Dem. 525. 25; κατηγοροῖς Id. 613. fin.; so, ὦν εἰς ἐγὼ βουλευθεὶς ἐξετάζεσθαι Andoc. 29. 8. 2. c. gen., τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐξετάζεσθαι to be found in the number of . . (cf. συνεξετόζω), Lat. versari, censerī, numerari inter . . , Dem. 434. 23; μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐξετάζετο he appeared among . . , Id. 300. 27; ἐν τισι Dion. H. 6. 59; ἐν τοῖς ἰππικοῖς among the Equites at Rome, Plut. Pomp. 14. 3. absol. to belong to a party, Dion. H. 6. 63, cf. Plut. 2. 74 B; ἐξετάσθησαν αἱ πᾶσαι αἰ [μυριάδες] (at the Roman Census), Id. Caes. 55. 4. to present oneself, appear, Dem. 566. 27; πρὸς τὸν ἄρχοντα . . οὐδέπω . . ἐξήτασται Id. 980. 5, cf. 318. 15. ἐξέτασις, εως, ἡ, a close examination, scrutiny, review, Plat. Apol. 22 E, Theaet. 210 C; ἐξ. ποιείσθαι περί τινος Lycurg. 151. med.; ἐξ. λαμβάνειν to undertake an inquiry, Dem. 308. 25; so, ἐξ. τίνος ἔχειν Thuc. 6. 41; ἐξ. γίγνεται πρὸς τι comparison is made with . . , Luc. Prom. 12:—ἐξ. βίαν, the Roman censura, Plut. Aemil. 38. 2. a military inspection or review, ἐξ. ὄπλων, ἵππων ποιείσθαι to hold a review of . . , Thuc. 4. 74., 6. 45, 96; ποιεῖν Xen. An. 1. 2, 14; ἐξ. γίγνεται Ib. 5. 3, 3. ἐξετασμός, ὁ, = ἐξέτασις, Dem. 230. 14, Plut. 2. 1060 B.

ἔξεταστέον, verb. Adj. *one must scrutinise*, Plat. Rep. 599 A.
 ἔξεταστήριον, τό, a test, proof, Origen.
 ἔξεταστής, οὐ, ὁ, an examiner, inquirer into, τινος Dion. H. 2. 67, Plut. Ages. II. 2. in some states, an auditor of public accounts; Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 16. 3. at Athens, an officer who checked the amount of pay due to the ξένοι who were on service, Aeschin. 16. 7, C. I. 106 (ubi v. Böckh).
 ἔξεταστικός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of examining into, τῶν ἔργων Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 7; ἐξ. καὶ κριτικός Luc. Hermot. 64:—absol. inquiring, Xen. Oec. 12, 19: used in inquiry, of Dialectic, Arist. Top. 1. 2, 2; in Poët. 17, 5 ἐκστατικοί seems the prob. 1.:—Adv. —κῶς, Dem. 215. 9. II. ἐξ. (sc. ἀργύριον), τό, the salary of an ἔξεταστής, Dem. 167. 17.
 ἐξέτεροι, αι, α, later form of μετεξέτεροι, Nic. Th. 412, 744.
 ἐξ-έτης, ετ, six years old, ἵππον .. ἐξέτε' ἀδμήτην Il. 23. 266, cf. 655, Pind. N. 3. 85, Ar. Nub. 862:—also fem. ἐξέτις, μετὰ τὸν ἐξέτη καὶ τὴν ἐξέτιν Plat. Legg. 794 C. II. lasting six years, ἀρχή Lys. 183. 15.
 ἐξέτι, Prep. with gen., ἐξέτι τοῦ ὅτε .. even from the time when .., Il. 9. 106; ἐξέτι πατρῶν even from the fathers' time, Od. 8. 245; ἐξέτι νηπιότης Ar. Rh. 4. 791; ἐξέτι κείθεν Call. Dian. 103: also in late Prose, ἐξέτι νεοῦ, νεαροῦ App. Civ. 2. 86, Ael. N. A. 5. 39; ἐξέτι παίδων Epigr. Gr. 580. 9.
 ἐξευγενίζω, = εὐγενίζω, Origen.
 ἐξευδιάζω, to calm utterly, τοὺς χειμῶνας τῶν πραγμάτων Philo 2. 345.
 ἐξευθύνω, to examine, τοὺς ἀρχοντας Plat. Legg. 945 D.
 ἐξευκρίνέω, to handle with discrimination, Hipp. Fract. 763; ἐξ. τὰς διαφορὰς to treat them systematically, Polyb. 35. 2, 6.
 ἐξευλαβέομαι, to guard carefully against, τι Plat. Lach. 199 E, al.; ἐξευλ. τοῦτο μή .. Eur. Andr. 645; ἐξ. μή .., Aesch. Fr. 195.
 ἐξευμάρίζω, to make light or easy, συμφορὰς Eur. H. F. 18, cf. Babr. 46. II. Med. to prepare, Lat. expedire, Eur. H. F. 81.
 ἐξευμενίζω, to propitiate, Eust. Opusc. 135. 61:—Med., Plut. Fab. 4, etc.:—Pass., aor. pass. —ισθεὶς Eus. H. E. 9. 7. II. intr. to be gracious, θεὸς ἐξ. C. I. 8627.
 ἐξευνοουχίζω, strengthd. for εὐνοουχίζω, Plut. 2. 692 C.
 ἐξευπορέω, to supply abundantly, ἐπικουρίαν ταῖς χρεαῖαις Plat. Legg. 918 C. II. absol. to be well prepared, περί τι Ib. 861 B.—The form ἐξευπορίζω, in Xen. An. 5. 6, 19, is prob. an error for ἐκπορίζω.
 ἐξεύρεμα, τό, = ἐξεύρημα, v. Lob. Phryn. 445.
 ἐξεύρεσις, εως, ἡ, a searching out, search, Hdt. 1. 67. 2. a finding out, invention, Id. 1. 94. 3. discovery, Plat. Minos 315 A.
 ἐξευρετέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be discovered, νοῦς Ar. Nub. 728. II. ἐξευρετέον, one must find out, Plat. Rep. 380 A.
 ἐξευρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, inventive, ingenious, M. Anton. 1. 9.
 ἐξεύρημα, τό, a thing found out, an invention, Hdt. 1. 53, 94, 171, Aesch. Theb. 649; ἐξ. σοφόν Ar. Eccl. 578; Παλαμηδικόν .. τοῦξεύρημα Eurpol. Incert. 2: a stratagem, Phryn. Com. Mon. 4.
 ἐξευρίσκω, fut. —ευρήσω: aor. ἐξεύρον:—to find out, discover, Il. 18. 322, Thuc. 8. 66, Plat. Rep. 566 B, etc.; ἐξ. ὀπόθεν to find out from what source .., Ar. Eq. 800: to invent, Hdt. 1. 8, 94., 4. 61, etc.; ἀριθμόν, ἔροχον σοφισμάτων, ἐξ. Aesch. Pr. 460, cf. 469; ἐξ. ἐπ' ἐμοὶ δεσμόν Ib. 97:—simply to find, πόλεως σε σωτήρα ἐξ. (sc. ὄντα) Soph. O. T. 304; αὐτὸν ἐξ. ἐχθίω Φρυγῶν Id. Aj. 1045; ποῦ τὸν ἄνδρα .. ἐξευρήσομεν Ar. Eq. 145; also, c. inf., ἄλλο τι ἐξηγήρασι .. γενέσθαι Hdt. 1. 196; ἐν γὰρ πόλλ' ἂν ἐξεύροι μαθεῖν would lead one on to learn, Soph. O. T. 120; βαμόλοχον ἐξευρέ τι Ar. Eq. 1194:—Pass., Hdt. 1. 8, 90, al.; impers., ὡς σφι ἐτ τὴν ἔψησιν τῶν κρεῶν ἐξεύρηται this invention has been made .., Id. 4. 61. 2. to seek out, search after, Hdt. 7. 119., 5. 33. 3. to find out, win, get, procure, κράτος Pind. 1. 8 (7). 8; τὸ κάλλος ἄλγος ἐξ. Soph. Tr. 25; γαστρὶ μὲν τὰ σύμφορα τόξον τόδ' ἐξ. Id. Ph. 288; νόμους σεαυτῷ Antipho 130. 38; ἄνδρα ἐξ. of a girl, Phoenix ap. Ath. 359 F:—in Med., ἐξευρέσθαι παλαιάσματα Theocr. 24. 112. II. to search a place, like ἐξερεεῖω in Hom., Pind. 1. 4. 97 (3. 74).
 ἐξευτελίζω, strengthd. for εὐτελίζω, Plut. Alex. 28, Ath. 494 C.
 ἐξευτελισμός, ὁ, strengthd. for εὐτελισμός, Dion. H. de Thuc. 3.
 ἐξευτονέω, strengthd. for εὐτονέω, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 147.
 ἐξευτρεπίζω, strengthd. for εὐτρεπίζω, Eur. El. 75.
 ἐξεύχομαι, Dep. to boast aloud, proclaim, ἐξ. τι [εἶναι] to boast that .., Pind. O. 13. 85, Aesch. Ag. 533; Ἀργεῖαι γένος ἐξευχόμεσθα we boast to be Argives by race, Id. Supp. 275; also, ἐξ. γένος to boast of it, Ib. 272. II. to pray earnestly for, ἐς ὄψιν ἤκεις ὦνπερ ἐξηύχου Id. Cho. 215; c. acc. et inf., Eur. Med. 930.
 ἐξέφανε, poet. for —φάνησαν, Pind. O. 13. 25.
 ἐξέφηβος, ὁ, one who is beyond the age of an ἐφηβος, Censorin.
 ἐξεφίημι, = ἐφίημι:—Med. ἐξεφίεμαι, to enjoin, command, c. inf., ἐκείνον εἰργεῖν Τεῦκρος ἐξεφίεται Soph. Aj. 795, cf. Eur. I. T. 1468.
 ἐξεχέ-βρογχος, ον, having the thyreoid cartilage (Adam's apple) prominent, Hipp. Art. 807, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8.
 ἐξεχέ-γλουτος, ον, with prominent buttocks, Hipp. Art. 823.
 ἐξεχής, ετ, (ἐξέχω II) prominent, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 8.
 ἐξεχῶ, to stand out or project from, τινός Ar. Vesp. 1377. 2. absol. to stand out, be prominent, Hipp. V. C. 895; ἐξέχοντα convexities, opp. to κοίλα, Plat. Rep. 602 C: cf. εἰσέχω II. b. of the sun, to shine out, appear, ἦν ἐξέχη εἴλη κατ' ὕρθρον Ar. Vesp. 771; ἐξεχ', ὦ φίλ' ἤλιε shine out, fair sun, Id. Fr. 346; πρὶν ἐξ. ἤλιον before sunrise, ap. Dem. 1071. 3:—so later in Pass., LXX (3 Regg. 7. 29). II. Med. to cling to, τινος Dion. H. 1. 79, Clem. Al. 165.
 ἐξέψω, fut. ψήσω, to boil thoroughly, Hdt. 4. 61:—Pass. to be boiled out, Arist. Meteor. 4. 7. 4.
 ἐξηβος, ον, (ἡβη) past one's youth (i. e., says Hesych., 35 years old), like ἐξωπος, Aesch. Theb. 11.

ἐξηγέομαι, fut. ἡσομαι: Dep. To be leader of, c. gen. pers., τῶν δ' ἐξηγείσθω Il. 2. 806; in Andoc. 15. 28, Reiske restored Κηρύκων ὦν, so that ἐξηγῆ, ἐξηγείσθαι are used in signf. III. 3. 2. c. acc. pers. to lead, govern, often in Thuc., τὰς πόλεις I. 76; τοὺς συμμάχους 6. 85; τὴν Πελοπόννησον I. 71; absol., I. 95; χαλεπῶς ἐξ., 3. 93: v. infr. II. 2. II. to go first, lead the way, absol., h. Hom. Bacch. 10; ἐπεσθαι τῇ ἂν οὔτοι ἐξηγέωνται Hdt. 1. 151, cf. 9. 11; ἀκολουθεῖν τῷ ἡγουμένῳ Plat. Rep. 474 C: cf. ἐξαιτέω II. 2. 2. c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, to shew one the way, ἐς τόπον Hdt. 6. 135; ἂ δ' ἐξηγείσθε τοῖς συμμάχοις Thuc. 3. 35; c. dat. pers. only, to go before, lead, ἡμῖν Soph. O. C. 1589, etc.; or c. acc. loci only, to lead the way to, χῶρον Ib. 1520. 3. c. gen. rei, ἐξ. τῆς πράξεως Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 29. 4. ἐξ. εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα to lead an army into Greece, Xen. An. 6. 6, 34. III. like Lat. praeire verbis, to prescribe or dictate a form of words, ἐξ. τὸν νόμον τινί Dem. 363. 18; ἐξηγοῦ θεοῦς dictate, name them, Eur. Med. 745. 2. generally to prescribe, order, ποιήσουσι .. τὸ ἂν κείνος ἐξηγήται Hdt. 5. 23; ἡ δ' νόμος ἐξηγείται Plat. Rep. 604 A: of a diviner, c. inf., to order one to do, Aesch. Eum. 595; τὰλλα δ' ἐξηγοῦ φίλοις Id. Cho. 552; οἷς τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν οἱ Μάγοι ἐξηγοῦντο = τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οὖς .. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 11, cf. 4. 5, 51., 7. 3, 1. 3. to prescribe the form to be observed in religious ceremonies, τί φῶ; διδασκ' ἀπειρον ἐξηγουμένη Aesch. Cho. 118, cf. Soph. O. C. 1284, etc.; ἡ δ' νόμος ἐξ. Plat. Rep. 604 B; οὗτος ὁ θεὸς περὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα .. ἐξ. Ib. 427 C, cf. 469 A; ποιήσουσι τοῦτο τὸ ἂν κείνος ἐξηγήται Hdt. 5. 23; ὅ τι χρῆ ποιέειν, ἐξηγέο σύ Id. 4. 9, cf. 7. 234; ἐξ. τὸ ὄνομα καὶ τὴν θυσίην to expound, interpret them, Id. 2. 49; τὸν ποιητὴν Plat. Crat. 407 A; ἂ Ὀμηρος λέγει Id. Ion 531 A; ὁ τὸν Ἡράκλειτον .. ἐξηγούμενος Antiph. Kār. 1; τὰ νόμιμα Dem. 1160. 10: absol., ἀγραφοὶ νόμοι καθ' οὓς Εὐμολπίδαι ἐξηγοῦνται according to which they expound things, Lys. 104. 9, cf. Andoc. 15. 25: cf. ἐξηγητής II. IV. to tell at length, relate in full, Hdt. 2. 3, Aesch. Pr. 214, 702, Thuc. 5. 26: to set forth, explain, τὴν ἔλασιν the line of march, Hdt. 3. 4., 7. 6, cf. 6. 135, Thuc. 1. 138; c. acc. et inf. to explain that .., Soph. Aj. 320; foll. by relat., ἐξ. ὅτῳ τρόπῳ .., Hdt. 3. 72, etc.; ἐξ. περί τινος Plat. Ion 531 A, Xen. Lac. 2, 1. 2. to interpret, translate, Just. M. Tryph. 68.
 ἐξηγησις, εως, ἡ, a statement, narrative, Thuc. 1. 73; ὑπὲρ τινος Polyb. 6. 3, 1. II. explanation, interpretation, περί τοὺς νόμους Plat. Legg. 631 D; ἐνυπνίαν Diod. 2. 29. 2. in Gramm. a commentary. 3. translation, Just. M. Tryph. 124.
 ἐξηγητής, οὐ, ὁ, one who leads on, an adviser, Lat. auctor, πραγμάτων ἀγαθῶν Hdt. 5. 31; οὗτοσὶ δὲ .. ἀπάντων ἦν τούτων ἐξηγ. Dem. 928. 20. II. an expounder, interpreter, Lat. enarrator, esp. of oracles, dreams, or omens, Hdt. 1. 78; or, as at Athens, of sacred rites or customs, modes of burial, of expiation, etc., Lat. interpres religionum, a spiritual director, casuist, Plat. Euthyphro 4 D, 9 A, Legg. 759 C, E, 775 A, etc., Isae. 73. 24; cf. ἐξηγέομαι III. 3, Ruhn. Tim. p. 109, Müller Aesch. Eum. § 74 sq.:—in Plat. Rep. 427 C, Apollo is the πάτριος ἐξ. of religion; cf. προφήτης.
 ἐξηγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for narrative, A. B. 659, cf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 847; explanatory, Gramm. II. ἐξηγητικά (sc. βιβλία), τὰ, books on the interpretation of omens, Plut. Nic. 23:—Adv. —κῶς, by way of explanation, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 28.
 ἐξηγορία, ἡ, a shouting, LXX (Job. 33. 26). 2. confession, Ib. 22. 22.
 ἐξηθέω, to sift, filter, purify, Theophr. C. P. 6. 13, 1:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 38. 5.
 ἐξηκονθ-ήμερος, ον, on the both day, ἀπόφθαρμα Hipp. 1013 E.
 ἐξηκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl. sixty, Hom., etc.; v. sub ἑξ.
 ἐξηκοντά-βιβλος, ον, consisting of sixty books, Suid.
 ἐξηκοντα-έτης, ες, sixty years old, Mimnerm. 6, Hipp. 1149 D, etc.
 ἐξηκοντα-ετία, ἡ, a time of sixty years, Plut. Cic. 25.
 ἐξηκοντάκις [ἄ], poet. —άκι, Adv. sixty times, Pind. O. 13. 141.
 ἐξηκοντά-κλῖνος, ον, with 60 couches, οἶκος Diod. 16. 83.
 ἐξηκοντά-μοῖρος, ον, consisting of sixty parts, cited from Schol. Arat.
 ἐξηκοντα-πέντε, —έξ, —επτά, —οκτώ, —εννέα, as compds. in LXX.
 ἐξηκοντά-πηχυς, υ, sixty cubits long, Ath. 201 E.
 ἐξηκοντά-πους, ὁ, ἡ, —πουν, τό, 60 feet, Galen. 10. 33 Kühn.
 ἐξηκοντάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the number 60, Nicet. Eugen. II. a sixtieth part, Strabo 113.
 ἐξηκοντα-στάδιος, ον, of sixty stades, Strabo 268.
 ἐξηκοντα-τάλαντῖα, ἡ, a set of men contributing a sum of 60 talents for the service of the state, Dem. 183. 8, 11.
 ἐξηκοντούτης, ες, = ἐξηκονταέτης, Plat. Legg. 755 A, 812 B.
 ἐξηκοσταῖος, α, ον, on the sixtieth day, Hipp. Art. 832.
 ἐξηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν, sixtieth, Hdt. 6. 126, etc.
 ἐξηκοστο-τέταρτος, ον, sixty-fourth, Theol. Ar. 77.
 ἐξήκω, fut. ξω, to have reached a certain point, ἐξήκεις ἵνα φανείς hast reached a point at which thou wilt shew, Soph. Tr. 1157; ἄλις ἴν' ἐξήκεις βακρύων Id. O. T. 1515; ἀτελεί τι καὶ οὐκ ἐξήκον ἐκείσε οἱ πάντα δεῖ ἀφήκειν Plat. Rep. 530 E; δεῦρο ἐξ. Id. Epin. 987 A; εἰς τι Plut. 2. 833 F, etc.:—c. acc. cogn., ἐξ. ὄδον Soph. Fl. 1318. II. of Time, to have run out or expired, to be over, Hdt. 2. 111, Soph. Ph. 199, Lys. 109. 14, Xen. An. 6. 3, 36; πρὶν μοι μοῖραν ἐξήκειν βίου Soph. Ant. 896; ἐξήκει ἡ ἀρχή, ἡ προθεσμία Plat. Legg. 766 C, Lex ap. Dem. 1055. 4. 2. of prophecies, dreams, etc. to have come to an accomplishment, turn out true, Hdt. 1. 120., 6. 80; τὰ πάντ' ἂν ἐξήκοι σαφῆ Soph. O. T. 1182: cf. ἐξέρχομαι III.
 ἐξήλασα, Ep. ἐξήλασσα, v. sub ἐλαύνω.
 ἐξήλατος, ον, beaten out, of metal, ἀσπίδα ἐξήλατον (explained by what follows, ἦν ἄρα χαλκεὺς ἤλασεν) Il. 12. 295.

ἐξήλθον, v. sub ἐξέρχομαι.
 ἐξηλιάζω, to hang in the sun, as a kind of torture, Hesych., LXX (2 Sam. 21. 6, 13), cf. Hdt. 3. 124 sq.
 ἐξηλιόσμαι, Pass. to be sunny, light, Plut. 2. 929 D.
 ἐξηλλαγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἐφαλλάσσω, strangely, unusually, Diod. 2. 42, Plut. 2. 745 F.
 ἐξήλυσις, εως, ἡ, a way out, outlet, τοῦ πυρὸς οὐκ ἔχοντος ἐξήλυσιν ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος Hdt. 5. 101; of a river, ἔχοντος οὐδαμῆ ἐξ. 3. 117; ἐξ. ἐς θάλασσαν κατήκουσα 7. 130.
 ἐξ-ἡμαρ, Adv. for six days, six days long, Od. 10. 10., 14. 249.
 ἐξημαρτημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἐξαμαρτάνω, wrongly, to no purpose, Plat. Legg. 891 D.
 ἐξημερώω, to tame or reclaim quite, χώρον ἀκανθώδη Hdt. 1. 126; ἐξημ. γαίαν to free the land from wild beasts, Eur. H. F. 20, 852; to reclaim wild plants, κοτίνους εἰς ἐλαίας ἐξ. Plut. Fab. 20:—metaph. to soften, humanise, τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀτέραμον Polyb. 4. 21, 4; ἐαυτὸν διὰ παιδείας Plut. Num. 3; τὴν νῆσον ἐξηγηρωμένην ὑπὸ κακῶν .. ἐξημέρωσε Id. Timol. 35.
 ἐξημέρωσις, εως, ἡ, strengthd. for ἡμέρωσις, Plut. Num. 14, etc.
 ἐξημησε, v. sub ἐξεμέω.
 ἐξημοιβός, ὄν, (ἐξαμείβω) serving for change (cf. ἐπημοιβός), εἴματα δ' ἐξημοιβά changes of raiment, Od. 8. 249; τεύχεα Q. Sm. 7. 437.
 ἐξηνεγκα and ἐξηνεγκον, aor. 1 and 2 of ἐκφέρω.
 ἐξηνιος, ὄν, (ἡνία) unbridled, uncontrollable, Plut. 2. 510 E.
 ἐξηπάσσω, v. sub ἐξαπαφίσκω.
 ἐξηπειρώω, to make quite into land, of rivers which form deposits at their mouths, Strabo 52 and 458.
 ἐξηπεροπέω, to cheat utterly, Ar. Lys. 840.
 ἐξηπιδάλομαι, Pass. to change into an ἡπίαλος, Hipp. 53. 17.
 ἐξηράτω, 3 sing. aor. med. from ἐξάιρω.
 ἐξ-ἥρετμος, ὄν, of six banks of oars, ἐξηρέτμοις πτέρυξιν ἡγλαϊσμένους, i. e. in command of a ἐξήρης, Anth. P. append. 204.
 ἐξ-ἥρης, ες, with six banks of oars, ναῦς, Plut. Cato Mi. 39; or ἐξήρης (without ναῦς), ἡ, Polyb. 1. 26, 11, etc.—so, ἐξηρικὸν πλοῖον Id. Fr. 35.
 ἐξηρώησα, aor. 1 of ἐξερωέω, 11.
 ἐξῆς, Ep. ἐξείης, Adv., Dor. ἐξάν C. I. 2525 b. 108: (ἐξω, fut. of ἔχω):—one after another, in order, in a row, ἐξῆς εὐνάζοντο Od. 4. 449; ἐξῆς δ' ἐζόμενοι 4. 580., 9. 104; elsewhere Hom. uses the form ἐξείης, 11. 6. 241, Od. 4. 408 (v. sub εὐνάζω):—also in Att., ἐξῆς ἐξέσται διέρχεσθαι, λέγειν, in a regular, consequential manner, Plat. Polit. 257 B, 286 C; ἐξ. περαινειν τὸν λόγον Id. Gorg. 454 C; ὁ ἐξῆς λόγος the following argument, Id. Tim. 20 B; τὰ ἐξῆς Arist. Cael. 4. 3, 5; ἐν ἅπασιν ἐξῆς Longin. 9. 14, cf. 4. 4:—in Gramm., τὸ ἐξῆς grammatical sequence, and καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς, Lat. et cetera. 2. post-Hom. also of Time, thereafter, next, Aesch. Fr. 254, Ar. Eccl. 638; τὸν ἐξῆς χρόνον Plat. Polit. 271 A; ἡ ἐξ. ἡμέρα Ev. Luc. 9. 37; ἐν τῇ ἐξῆς next day, Ib. 7. 11. II. c. gen., next to, τινος Ar. Ran. 765; τὰ τούτων ἐξῆς Plat. Rep. 390 A, cf. Phileb. 42 C; τούτων ἐξῆς next after .., Dem. 260. 4;—and c. dat., next to, ἀάχητι .. τὴν ἐξῆς θύραν Ephipp. Ὅμοι. 2; τούτοις ἐξῆς next in order to, Plat. Crat. 399 D, al.; τὸ ἐξῆς τῆ γεωμετρίας what comes next to .., Id. Rep. 528 A; τὸ ἐξῆς ἔργον τοῖς Μαραθῶνι next after, Id. Mencx. 241 A; ἐξῆς Ἀριστογείτονι suitably to .., Ar. Lys. 633.
 ἐξητασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. accurately, M. Anton. 1. 16.
 ἐξητριάζω, to filter: pf. pass. ἐξητρίασμαι, Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex. 468.
 ἐξηττάομαι, strengthd. for ἡττάομαι, Plut. Alex. 14, Arr. An. 7. 12, 9.
 ἐξηχέω, to sound forth, LXX (Joel 3. 14): c. acc. cogn., τὸ κύκνειον ἐξηχεῖν to sound forth the swan's song, i. e. give vent to dying prayers, Polyb. 30. 4. 7:—Pass. to be made known, I Ep. Thess. 1. 8, Hesych., etc. II. to utter senseless sounds, of idiots, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 22.
 ἐξηχος, ὄν, rudely sounding:—absurd, stupid, Byz.
 ἐξιάομαι, fut. ἀσομαι, Ion. ἡσομαι: Dep.:—to cure thoroughly, Hdt. 3. 132, 134; φύβους Plat. Legg. 933 C; πείνην ἢ δίψαν Id. Phileb. 54 E: to make full amends for, τὴν βλάβην Id. Legg. 879 A, cf. Eur. El. 1024.
 ἐξιδιάζομαι, Med. to appropriate to oneself, make one's own, Diphil. Ἐπιτρ. 1, Diod. 1. 23, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 199.
 ἐξιδιάσμοδος, ὄ, an appropriation, Strabo 794.
 ἐξιδιδόμαι, = ἐξιδιάζομαι, Isocr. 241 D, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 8.
 ἐξιδιοποιέομαι, = ἐξιδιάζομαι, Diod. 5. 57, Ath. 50 F.
 ἐξιδιώ [ῖ], to exsude: in Ar. Av. 791 euphem. for τιλάω.
 ἐξιδρώω, to cause to perspire, Gloss. Hipp., Diod. 4. 78:—c. acc. cogn., ὕδωρ ἐξ. Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 119.
 ἐξιδρώω, fut. ὕσω [ῖ], to make to sit down, Soph. O. C. 11:—Med., βίστον ἐξιδρυσάμην I have settled, Eur. Fr. 877.
 ἐξιδρωσις, εως, ἡ, a violent sweat, Plut. 2. 949 E.
 ἐξίημι (v. ἴημι), to send out, let one go out, ἰππόθεν ἐξέμεναι (Ep. aor. 2 inf. for ἐξείναι) Od. 11. 531; μηδ' ἐξέμεν ἀψ ἐς Ἀχαιοῦς 11. 141; ἐπὶ γούον ἐξ ἔρον εἶην had dismissed, satisfied it, 24. 227; [τοῦς ἐπικούρους] ἐξῆκε ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας Hdt. 3. 146; ἐξ. ἰστίου to let out the sail, Pind. P. 1. 177; ἐξίναί πάντα κάλων (v. sub κάλων); ἐξ. ἀφρόν throw out or forth, Eur. Bacch. 1122; ἐξ. ἐκ τῆς κοιλῆς τὴν κεδρίην to take it out, Hdt. 2. 87:—ἐξ. τι ἐς τι to discharge it into .., Plat. Tim. 82 E. 2. intr. of rivers, to discharge themselves, ἐς θάλασσαν Hdt. 1. 6 (in 3 sing. ἐξίει, v. Schweigh. ad 1. 180), al., Thuc. 4. 103; cf. ἐκδίδωμι II, ἐκβάλλω IX. 2. II. Med. to put off from oneself, get rid of, often in Hom. in the phrase πόσιος καὶ ἔδηντος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο (Virgil's postquam exempta fames et amor compressus edendi); ἐξ ἔρον ἰέμενος Theogn. 1064. 2. to send from oneself, divorce, γυναικα Hdt. 5. 39.
 ἐξίθνω, to make straight, στάθμη δούρυ νήϊον 11. 15. 410; εἰ ἰκανῶς

ἐξίθονται Hipp. Fract. 752, cf. Art. 808. 2. to direct aright, πηδάλιον Ar. Rh. 1. 562.
 ἐξικάνω, to arrive at, Orph. Arg. 195; cf. ἐξίκω.
 ἐξικετεύω, to intreat earnestly, Soph. O. T. 760.
 ἐξικμάζω, fut. ἀσω, to send forth moisture (ἰκμάς), to cause to exude, ἡ θερμότης ἐξ. τὸ ὑγρὸν ἐκ τοῦ γεώδους Arist. G. A. 1. 8, 5, cf. 1. 19, 20, H. A. 7. 2, 10, al.:—Pass. to be exuded or evaporated, Id. Meteor. 4. 9, 1, Sens. 4. 4. 2. intr. in Act.=Pass., Id. Meteor. 4. 7, 14, Probl. 22. 9. II. to deprive of moisture, Lat. exsugere, Arist. H. A. 8. 4, 2; ἐξ. τὴν ὑγρότητα Theophr. C. P. 4. 8, 4 (Cod. Urb.):—Pass., ἐξικμασμένη τροφή digested, Plat. Tim. 33 C, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 6; τὰ παλαιὰ ἀπέρματα ἐξικμασται τὴν δύναμιν Id. Probl. 20. 17. III. in Eur. Andr. 398, ἐξικμάζω seems to be corrupt.
 ἐξικμάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξικμάζω) a drying, Tzetz.
 ἐξικνέομαι, fut. ἐξίξομαι: aor. ἐξικόμην: Dep. To reach, arrive at a place, Hom. always in aor. and mostly c. acc. loci, ἄλλων ἐξίκετο δῆμον 11. 24. 481, etc.; Φθίην δ' ἐξικόμην ἐριβώλακα .. ἐς Πηλῆα ἀνακτα 9. 475; so also in Pind. and Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 810, Eum. 1025; also with Preps., ἐξ. ἐς βύσσον Hdt. 2. 28; ἐς ἡβην Soph. Fr. 517. 6; ἐπ' ὄρος Aesch. Ag. 303; πρὸς πεδία Id. Pr. 793; πρὸς τὸν προκείμενον ἀέθλον Hdt. 4. 10. II. c. acc., 1. pers. to come to as a suppliant, Od. 13. 206., 20. 223, Pind. 2. rei, to arrive at or reach an object, σοφίας ἄωτον ἄκρον Pind. 1. 7 (6). 26; ἔργω οὐδὲ ταναγκαῖα ἐξ. to complete, accomplish (cf. ἐξέρχομαι I. 3) Thuc. 1. 70, cf. Plat. Prot. 311 D; τοῖς τεθνηκόσιν γὰρ ἔλεγεν, οἷς οὐδὲ τρίς λέγοντες ἐξικνούμεθα (by attract. for οὖς), Ar. Ran. 1176, cf. Plut. 2. 347 D:—c. gen., Eur. El. 612; ἀλλήλων Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 17; also, πρὸς τι Polyb. 1. 3, 10, etc. 3. absol. to reach to a distance, of an arrow, ὅσον τόξευμα ἐξικνέεται Hdt. 4. 139; of sight, ἐπὶ πολλὰ στάδια ἐξ. Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 17, cf. 2. 3, 19, Eur. Bacch. 1060:—of mental operations, ὅσον δυνατός εἰμι μακρότατον ἐξικέσθαι so far as I can get by inquiry; Hdt. 1. 171; ἐπ' ὅσον μακρότατον ἱστορεῖντα ἢ ἐξικέσθαι ἀκοῆ Id. 2. 34, cf. 4. 16, 192; ἐξ. ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα φρονήσει Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 D; περαιτέρω ἐξ. τῆ θεωρίας Plut. Sol. 3. b. of things, to be sufficient, Plat. Prot. 311 D.
 ἐξίκω, = ἐξικάνω, Orph. Arg. 394:—in Soph. O. T. 1182, f. l. for ἐξήκω.
 ἐξιλάρωω, to cheer, Ath. 420 E.
 ἐξιλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, propitiation, atonement, Diog. L. 1. 110, LXX.
 ἐξιλᾶσκομαι: fut. ἀσομαι [ᾶ], Ep. ἀσομαι: Dep.:—to propitiate, Διά Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141; Ἀπόλλωνα Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 19; τὴν θεὸν Menand. Δεισ. 4; τὴν ὀργὴν τινος Polyb. 1. 68, 4; τὸ μῆνιμα Plut. 2. 149 D:—Pass., τὸ ἀποίνους ἐξιλᾶσθὲν that which is atoned for by .., Plat. Legg. 862 C. 2. absol. to make atonement, περὶ τινος LXX (Ex. 30. 15, al.) [ῖ in Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. c.]
 ἐξίλασμα, τό, a propitiatory offering, present, LXX (1 Regg. 12. 3).
 ἐξίλασμός, ὄ, = ἐξίλασις, LXX (Lev. 23. 27, al.).
 ἐξίλαστέον, verb. Adj. one must appease, Synes. 183 D.
 ἐξίλαστήριος, ὄν, propitiatory, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 486; and ἐξίλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, Cornut. N. D. 32. fin., Schol. Aesch. Theb. 268.
 ἐξίλεω, to appease, LXX (2 Regg. 21. 9, v. l.):—Med., Strabo 198.
 ἐξίλεωμα, τό, ἡ, Hesych., -ωσις, εως, ἡ, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 228, -ωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Triclin., = ἐξίλασμα, -ασίς, -αστικός.
 ἐξίλλω, v. ἐξείλλω.
 ἐξίμεναι, poet. inf. of ἐξείμι, v. sub voce.
 ἐξινιάζω, (ἴνες) to take out the fibres, Ath. 406 A, Arr. Peripl. 178.
 ἐξινίζω, = foreg., Oribas. 276 ed. Darenb.
 ἐξινώω, to strip of fibre and sinew, to destroy, Lyc. 841; but ἐξινώμενος (from ἐξινάω) = κεκαθαρμένος, in Com. Anon. 318. Cf. ὑπέρινος.
 ἐξιονθίζω, (ιονθος) τρίχα ἐξ. to shoot out hair, Soph. Fr. 653.
 ἐξίτω, to clean from rust, Arr. Epict. 4. 11, 13.
 ἐξίτρωω, to press or squeeze out, Hipp. Art. 817; to dry thoroughly; Aristid. 2. 349. fin. II. to press heavily, Ar. Lys. 291.
 ἐξίπάζομαι, fut. ἀσομαι: Dep.: to ride out or away, Plut. Caes. 27.
 ἐξίππευω, = foreg., Plut. Arat. 42; ἐς τινος App. Ann. 35.
 ἐξ-ἵππον, τό, a six-horsed chariot, Com. Anon. 98, Polyb. 31. 3, 11.
 ἐξίπταμαι, later form of ἐκπέτομαι, Arist. Fr. 270, etc.
 ἐξίπτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for squeezing out, purgative, φάρμακα Galen.
 ἐξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐξω, fut. of ἔχω): I. (ἐχω trans.) a having, being in possession of, possession, ἐπιστήμης ἐξίς, opp. to κτήσις, Plat. Theaet. 197 B; νοῦ Id. Crat. 414 B; ἡ τῶν ὑπλων Id. Legg. 625 C; cf. Rep. 433 E, Soph. 247 A, al., Arist. Metaph. 4. 20, 1. II. (ἐχω intr.) a being in a certain state, a permanent condition as produced by practice (πράξις), diff. from ἀχέσις (which is alterable): 1. a state or a habit of body, Hipp. Aph. 1245; even of a particular part of the body, ἐξ. λεπτή κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ μέρος Id. Art. 789; esp. a good habit of body, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 4, Plat., etc.:—also, position, Hipp. Offic. 740. 2. a state or a habit of mind, opp. to δύναμις (a natural faculty), Plat. Legg. 650 B, etc.; ἡ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ ἐξίς the state existing in .., Id. Theaet. 153 B; πονηρὰ ψυχῆς ἐξίς Ib. 167 A; ἐξιν τινὰ λαμβάνειν to come into a certain state, Id. Rcp. 591 B:—esp. an acquired habit of acting; opp. to ἐνέργεια, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 9., 2. 1, 7., 3. 7, 6, al.; but sometimes including ἐνέργεια, Id. Metaph. 4. 20. 3. skill as the result of practice, experience, Plat. Phaedr. 268 E, Arist. Probl. 30. 2, etc.—Cf. ἐκτικός.
 ἐξισάζω, to make equal, Schol. 11. 13. 745:—Med. to make oneself equal, LXX (Sir. 32. 10):—Pass. to be equal, τινι Strabo 84.
 ἐξισασμός, ὄ, an equalling, making equal, Simplic. ad Epict. 1. p. 29.
 ἐξίσως, Adv. for ἐξ ἴσης (sc. μοίρας), equally, and ἐξίσου for ἐξ ἴσου (sc. μέτρων) should be written divisim.
 ἐξισώω, to make equal or even, bring to a level with, Lat. exaequare,

τινὶ τινα Soph. O. T. 425; μηδ' ἐξισώσης τάσδε τοῖς ἐμοῖς κακοῖς Ib. 1507; ἐξ. ταῖς ἐγκλήμασι τὸ πρᾶγμα Antipho 126. 3, Thuc. 5. 71; ἐξ. ζυγὰ to bring the teams abreast, Soph. El. 738:—Med. to make oneself equal, δράκοντι μήκος ἐξισουμένη Babr. 41. 2:—Pass. to be or become equal, τινὶ Hdt. 2. 34., 6. 111, Plat., etc.: to be reduced to a level with, τινὶ Hdt. 8. 13; to be a match for, to rival, τινὶ Thuc. 2. 97; πρὸς τινα Plut. Agis 7. 2. to put on a level, τοὺς πολίτας Ar. Ran. 688, cf. Isocr. 59 B. II. intr. to be equal or like, μητρὶ δ' αὐδὲν ἐξισαῖ acts in no way like a mother, Soph. El. 1194; ἐξ. ταῖς ἄλλοις Thuc. 6. 87 (cf. δηλώω II): so in Pass., Soph. El. 1073. ἐξιστάνω, later form of ἐξίστημι, LXX (3 Macc. 1. 25), Act. Ap. 8. 9, Diosc. 4. 74.

ἐξίστημι, A. Causal in pres., impf., fut., aor. 1:—to put out of its place, to change or alter utterly, τὴν φύσιν Tim. Locr. 100 C, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 12, 2, Rhet. 3. 2, 3, al.; τὴν πολιτείαν Plut. Cic. 10; ἐξ. τῆς παιότητος τὸν αἶνον Id. 2. 702 A. 2. metaph., ἐξιστάναι τινὰ φρενῶν to drive one out of his senses, Eur. Bacch. 850; τοῦ φρονεῖν Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 12; ταῦτα κινεῖ, ταῦτα ἐξίστησιν ἀνθρώπους αὐτῶν Dem. 537. fin.; absol., ἐξ. τινὰ to drive one out of his senses, confound, amaze, Hipp. 188 D; οἶνος ἐξέστησέ με Eur. Fr. 267; ἐξίστησι diverts the attention, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 1; so, τὸν λογισμὸν, τὴν διάνοιαν Plut. Sol. 21, Crass. 23:—also, ἐξ. τινὰ τῶν λογισμῶν Id. Fab. 5; εἰς ἀπάθειαν ἐξ. τὴν ψυχὴν Id. Popl. 6.

B. intr. in Pass. and Med., with aor. 2, pf., and plqpf. act.: 1. of Place, to stand aside from, ἐκστάντες τῆς ὁδοῦ out of the way, Hdt. 3. 76; ἐκ τοῦ μέσου Xen. An. 1. 5, 14; ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐκστ. τινὶ to stand out of the way for him, make way for him, Id. Symp. 4, 31; so, ἐκστῆναί τινι Soph. Ph. 1053, Aj. 672, Ar. Ran. 354, etc.; absol. in same sense, Eur. I. T. 1229, Ar. Ach. 617, etc.:—metaph., ἐξ ἔδρας σοι πλόκαμος ἐξέστηχ' is displaced, disordered, Eur. Bacch. 928; οὐδὲ μένει νόσος . . , ἀλλ' ἐξίσταται Soph. Ant. 564. 2. c. acc. to shrink from, shun, νιν οὐκ ἂν ἐξέστην ἄνω Id. Aj. 82; αὐδὲνα ἐξίσταται Dem. 331. 8, ubi v. Dind.; οὐδὲνα πάποτε κίνδυνον ἐξέστησαν Id. 460. 2.

3. to go out of joint, ἐξ. ἰσχίον Hipp. Aph. 1258, cf. Fract. 761. II. c. gen. rei, to retire from, give up possession of, τῆς ἀρχῆς Thuc. 2. 63., 4. 28; ἐκστῆναι τῆς οὐσίας or τῶν ὄντων, Lat. *cedere bonis*, to become bankrupt, fail, Antipho 117. 7, Dem. 959. 28. 2. to cease from, abandon, ἐκστ. τῆς φιλίας, τῶν μαθημάτων Lys. 114. 2, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 54; τῶν σπουδασμάτων Plat. Phaedr. 249 D, etc.; τῶν πολιτικῶν Isocr. 76 D; τῆς ὑποθέσεως Dem. 143. 13; τῶν πεπραγμένων, i. e. to disown them, Id. 363. 28; τῶν λογισμῶν Polyb. 32. 25, 8; ἐκστ. τινος εἰς τι Plat. Legg. 907 D:—also, ἐκστ. ἀθλόν τινι, στρατηγίας τινὶ to abandon it in his favour, Ath. 415 E, Plut. Nic. 6.

3. ἐκστῆναι πατρός to lose one's father, give him up, Ar. Vesp. 477; καρδίας ἐξίσταμαι I depart from my heart's purpose, Soph. Ant. 1105:—esp. φρενῶν ἐξεστάναι to lose one's senses, Eur. Or. 1021, etc.; τοῦ φρονεῖν Isocr. 85 E; ἐαυτοῦ Aeschin. 28. 18, etc.:—then, absol. to be out of one's wits, be distraught, Hipp. Protrh. 68; ἐξέστην ἰδῶν Philippid. Incert. 5; ἐξ. ὑπὸ γήρωσ Com. Anon. 311 b; ἐξίστασθαι καὶ μαινεσθαι πρὸς τι Arist. H. A. 6. 22, fin.:—to be astonished, amazed, Ev. Matth. 12. 23, Marc. 2. 12, etc.: cf. ἐκστασις. 4. ἐκστῆναι τῆς αὐτοῦ ἰδέας to depart from, degenerate from one's own nature, Plat. Rep. 380 D; ἐκ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ φύσεως Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32; δημοκρατία ἐξεατηκυῖα τῆς βελτίστης τάξεως Id. Pol. 5. 9, 8; αἱ δημοκρατίαι ἐξ. εἰς τὰς ἐναντίας πολιτείας degenerate into . . , Ib. 5. 6, 18, cf. Rhet. 2. 15, 3:—absol., ἐξ. μὴ μεταφυτευόμενον Theophr. H. P. 6. 7, 6; χυμὸς ἐξιστάμενος changing its properties, turning, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18; αἶνος ἐξεστηκώς changed, sour wine, Dem. 933. 25; πρόσωπα ἐξεστηκότα disfigured faces, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 34. 5. absol. to change one's position, one's opinion, ἐγὼ μὲν ὁ αὐτὸς εἰμι καὶ οὐκ ἐξίσταμαι Thuc. 2. 61; opp. to ἐμμένειν τῇ δόξῃ, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 9, 2:—of language, to be removed from common usage, Id. Rhet. 3. 2, 3. III. to stand out, project, ἐξεστηκὸς convex, opp. to κοῖλον, Id. H. A. 1. 14, 1.

ἐξιστορέω, to search out, inquire into, τι Aesch. Theb. 506, Cho. 678, Eur. Hec. 744. 2. to inquire of, τινὰ τι Hdt. 7. 195, Eur. Hec. 236; ἐξ. τινα εἰ . . Id. Or. 289:—Verb. Adj. ἐξιστορητέον, Clem. Al. 564.

ἐξίσχιος, *ov*, with prominent hips, Hipp. Art. 824: cf. ἐξόφθαλμος.

ἐξισχναίνω, strengthd. for ἰσχναίνω, Themist. 10 B.

ἐξισχνόομαι, Pass. to wither quite away, Hipp. 601. 27.

ἐξισχύω [ῆ], fut. ὕσω, to have strength enough, to be quite able, ὥστε παιεῖν Strabo 788; c. inf. only, Ep. Ephes. 3. 18. II. in a rare usage, τὸ δαιμόνιον παιδῶν ἐξισχῶν fate prevailing over the children, Ael. V. H. 6. 13, cf. Plut. 2. 801 E.

ἐξίσχω, = ἐξέχω, once in Hom., ἐξίσχει κεφαλὰς δεινοῖο βερέθρου puts forth her heads from . . , Od. 12. 94. II. intr. to stand out, project, Paus. 5. 12, 1; ἐξίσχοντες ὀφθαλμοὶ prominent eyes, Hipp. Progn. 37.

ἐξισωσις, *ews*, ἡ, equalisation, C. I. 3546. 18, Plut. Solon 18, etc.

ἐξισωτέον, verb. Adj. one must make equal, Soph. O. T. 408.

ἐξισωτής, *ου*, ὁ, an officer (of the empire) who apportioned and equalised the taxes among the payers, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 19, and other late writers in Ducange.

ἐξίτηλος [ῆ], *ov*, (ἐξίτηλος) going out, losing colour, fading, evanescent, παρφυρίδες ἐξίτηλαι Xen. Oec. 10, 3; of paintings, ἐξ. ὑπὸ τοῦ χρόνου Paus. 10. 38, 9, cf. Poll. 1. 44; γράμματα Poll. 5. 150. 2. metaph., ἐξ. τροφή food that has lost its nourishing power, Hipp. 380. 46; so of seed sown in alien soil, Plat. Rep. 497 B; of wine that has lost its power, Diosc. 5. 13; ἐξ. γενέσθαι, of a family, to become extinct, Hdt. 5. 39; αὐπὼ σφιν ἐξ. αἶμα δαιμόνων is not yet extinct, Aesch. Fr. 155, cf. Plat. Criti. 121 A; ἐξ. εἶναι, of a person, to fall away, Hipp. 28. 5;

of acts, lost to memory, forgotten, obsolete, τῷ χρόνῳ ἐξίτηλα Hdt. 1. 1, cf. Isocr. 94 B; ἐξ. ποιεῖν to destroy, Diosc. 2. 94.

ἐξίτηριος, *ov*, of or for departure, ἐξ. λόγος a farewell discourse, Eccl. ἐξίτης [ῆ], *ov*, ὁ, (ἐξ) the throw of sixes on the dice, also κῶσος, Epigr. Gr. 1038. 2, etc. (where it is written ἐξίτη, i. e. ἐξίται), Poll. 9. 100.

ἐξίτητέον, verb. Adj. one must go forth, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 14.

ἐξίτητός, *ον*, = ἐξίτός, Alciphr. 3. 30.

ἐξίτός, ἡ, *ον*, verb. Adj. of ἐξείμι (εἶμι), to be come out of, τοῖς οὐκ ἐξίτόν ἐστι for whom there is no coming out, Hes. Th. 732.

ἐξίχνευσις, *ews*, ἡ, a tracing out, Geop. 2. 6, 22.

ἐξίχνευτέον, verb. Adj. one must trace out, Luc. Fugit. 26.

ἐξίχνευτής, *ου*, ὁ, one who traces out, Gloss.

ἐξίχνεύω, to trace out, τι Aesch. Ag. 368; τινα Enr. Bacch. 352, 817.

ἐξίχναίω, = ἐξίχνεύω, LXX (Job 5. 27., 10. 6, al.): ἐξίχνιασμός, ὁ, (Judic. 5. 16, v. l.).

ἐξίχνασκοπέω, to seek by tracking, ἵππους Soph. Tr. 271; so in Med., τὰν σὸν μόρον διώκων κἀξίχνασκοπούμενος Id. Aj. 997.

ἐξίχωρίζω, (ἰχώρ) to cleanse from humours, Suid.

ἐξκαίδεκα, ἐξκαίδεκατος, = ἐκκ-, v. Lob. Phryn. 413.

ἐξκαίδεκαετηρίς, ἰδός, ἡ, a period of 16 years, Gemin.

ἐξ-καί-πεντηκοντα-πλάσιος, *ov*, fifty-six fold, Plut. 2. 925 C.

ἐκ-κλίνομος, *ov*, = ἐξάκλιμος, E. M. 346. 14.

ἐξ-μέδιμνος, *ov*, of, holding six medimni, Ar. Pax 631.

ἐξογκέω, (ὄγκος) to swell or rise out, Hipp. Art. 787.

ἐξογκάω, to make to rise or swell, Hipp. Art. 791: metaph., μητέρα τάφῳ ἐξογκοῦν to honour her by raising a tomb, Eur. Or. 402, cf. sq.:—Pass. to be swelled out, πάντα ἐξώγκωτο, of Alcmaeon with all his garments stuffed out with gold-dust, Hdt. 6. 125; τραπέζαις ἐξογκοῦσθαι to feed full at . . , Eur. Supp. 864:—metaph. to be puffed up, elated, proud, πάτρῃ ἐξαγκωμένοι Hdt. 6. 126; σὺ σὺς τ' ἀδελφὸς ἐξαγκωμένοι Eur. Andr. 703; τὰ ἐξαγκωμένα full-soiled prosperity, Id. I. A. 921; so in fut. med., Id. Hipp. 938, cf. Ath. 290 A.

ἐξόγκωμα, τό, anything raised or swollen, ἐξ. λάϊνον a mound, cairn, Eur. H. F. 1332.

ἐξόγκωσις, *ews*, ἡ, a raising, elevation, Eust. ad Dion. P. 285.

ἐξοδάω, to sell, Eur. Cycl. 267; cf. ἐξοδος IV.

ἐξοδεία, ἡ, = ἐξοδία, Strabo 249. II. ἐξ. τῶν νεῶν a procession of the ships, Lapis Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 42.

ἐξοδεύω, to march out, Polyb. 5. 94, 7, Diod. 19. 63, etc. III. to walk in procession, Lapis Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 43.

ἐξοδεύω, to march out, Polyb. 5. 94, 7, Diod. 19. 63, etc. III. to depart this life, LXX (Judic. 5. 27), in Pass.

ἐξοδία, *Ion*.-*ιη*, ἡ, a marching out, expedition, Hdt. 6. 56, Polyb. 4. 54, 3.

ἐξοδιάζω, to scatter, Nicol. Dam. in Stob. 614. 22. 2. to pay in full, defray, τὸ ἀνάλωμα τῶν τέκνων Inscr. Lacon. in C. I. 1391; absol., Inscr. Ther. ib. 2448. 26; cf. Ahrens D. D. p. 65; cf. ἐξοδος IV.

ἐξοδιασμός, ὁ, = ἐξοδία, Polyb. 23. 6, 1; also ἐξοδιασις, Eccl. II. expense, Artemid. 1. 59.

ἐξοδικός, ἡ, *ον*, belonging to departure, τὰ ἐξ. = ἐξοδία, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς, from beginning to end, Diog. L. 9. 64.

ἐξόδιος, *ov*, (ἐξοδος) of or belonging to an exit, ἐξ. νόμοι the finale of a play, Cratin. Incert. 170, ubi v. Meineke: hence, II. as Subst., ἐξόδιον (sc. μέλος), τό, the finale of a tragedy, Philist. 42, ap. Plut. Pelop. 34, cf. Alex. 75; metaph. a catastrophe, tragical conclusion, Id. Crass. 33.

2. at Rome, exodia were after-pieces, either farces, or travesties on the subject of the play, Liv. 7. 2, Juven. 3. 175. 3. among the Jews, a feast to commemorate the Exodus, LXX (Lev. 23. 36, al.).

ἐξοδοιοπέω, to get out of, στέγης Soph. El. 20.

ἐξοδος, ἡ, a going out, out-going, opp. to εἰσόδος, Soph. Aj. 798, 806, etc.; ἐκ τῆς χώρας Hdt. 1. 94; ἐστι . . λήθη μνήμης ἐξ. Plat. Phil. 33 E; ἐπιστήμης ἐξ. Id. Symp. 208 E. 2. a marching out, military expedition, ἐξ. ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 9. 19, 26, Thuc. 3. 5, etc., cf. Ar. Nub. 579; τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἐξ. παιεῖσθαι, of Leonidas, Hdt. 7. 223; ἐξ. ἐξελεῖν Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 17; ἐξόδους ἔρπειν κενὰς Soph. Aj. 287; τὴν ἐπ' Ὀρεῶν ἐξοδον Dem. 252. 4; ἐξοδοὶ περὶ αἰ. Id. 259. 20:—also a sally, Thuc. 5. 10. 3. a solemn procession, Hdt. 3. 14; esp. of women of rank with their suite, Plat. Legg. 784 D, Theophr. Char. 22; ἐξόδους λαμπρὰς ἐξίασαν Dem. 1182. 27; a law was made by Solon to regulate such ἐξοδοί, Plut. Sol. 21: cf. ἐξοδεύω. II. a way out, outlet, Lat. *exitus*, Hdt. 2. 148; πυλῶν ἐπ' ἐξόδους Aesch. Theb. 33, cf. 58. 284; πρὸς θυρῶνας ἐξόδους Soph. El. 328; of a river, ἐξ. ἐς θάλασσαν Hdt. 7. 130; ἡ Ἀρκαδία οὐκ ἔχει ἐξόδους τοῖς ὕδασιν Arist. Probl. 26. 58. 2. the way out of a difficulty, Plat. Rep. 453 E; but, ἡ ἐξ. τῶν λόγων the issue of an inquiry, Id. Prot. 361 A. 3. of orifices in the body, ἡ ἐξ. ταῦ περιττώματος of the vent or anus, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 20., 4. 12, 16; τῆς τροφῆς Id. H. A. 2. 17, 7; and absol., Ib. 4. 7, 11, al.; so of other orifices in the body, Ib. 7. 8, 3, al. III. also like Lat. *exitus*, an end, close, ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ εἶναι Thuc. 5. 14; ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ τῆς ἀρχῆς Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 4; ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ (vulg. -ου) ταῦ ζῆν Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 2; absol. departure, death, Ev. Luc. 9. 31, 2 Petr. 1. 15. 2. the end or issue of an argument, Plat. Prot. 361 A. 3. the end of a tragedy, i. e. all that follows the last choral ode (cf. παράδος), Arist. Poët. 12, 6; ἐξοδον αὐλεῖν to play the chorus off the stage, their exit being led by an αὐλητής, Ar. Vesp. 587, ubi v. Schol. IV. an outgoing, payment of money, Polyb. 6. 13, 2: cf. ἐξοδάω, ἐξοδιάζω.

ἐξοδος, *ov*, promoting the passage, τινος Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 4.

ἐξοδύνω, strengthd. for ὀδύνω, Eur. Cycl. 661, in Pass.

ἐξόζω, intr. to smell, κακὸν ἐξόζειν (Dor.) to smell foully, Theocr. 20. 10. II. c. gen. to smell of a thing, Theophr. Odor. 20.

ἐξάθεν, Adv. for ἐξ οὗ (sc. χρόνου), since when, Nic. Th. 318. II. ἐξάθεν, = ἐξωθεν (cf. ἐνδοθεν), Stesich. ap. A. B. 945 (79 Bgk.).

ἔξοι (not ἐξοί), Dor. for ἔξω (cf. ἐνδοί), Heraclid. ap. Eust. 140. 15.
 ἐξοίγνυμι and ἐξοίγω, to open, cut open, Hipp. 417. 35, cf. Hermipp. Θε. 3.
 ἐξοίδα, -οισθα, pf. in pres. sense, plqpf. ἐξήδη as impf., Soph. Ant. 460,
 2 sing. -ῆδησθα Id. Tr. 988 (Cobet): (v. sub *εἶδω):—to know
 thoroughly, know well, ἐπεὶ οὔτι θεῶν ἐκ θέσφατα ἦδη II. 5. 64, and so
 Soph., Eur., and in late Prose; with part. agreeing with the subj., ἐξοιδ'
 ἔχουσα Soph. Tr. 5; ἐξ. ἀνὴρ ὦν Id. O. C. 567; of the object, ἐξ. σε οὐ
 ψιλὸν ἤκουσα Ib. 1028, cf. Ph. 79, 407; ὑφ' ὑμῶν οὐδὲν ἐξειδώς
 having learnt, Id. O. T. 37; c. gen., ὦν γ' ἂν ἐξειδώς κυρῶ, as if it were
 an Adj., Id. Tr. 299; absol., Id. El. 222, etc.
 ἐξοιδαίνω, =sq., Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.
 ἐξοιδέω, to swell or be swollen up, πληγαῖς πρόσωπον .. ἐξφδηκότα Eur.
 Cycl. 227; νεκρὸς ἐξφδηκῶς Luc. D. Mort. 14. 5:—metaph. to swell be-
 yond its proper size, Polyb. 6. 18, 7.
 ἐξοιδίσκομαι, Pass. = ἐξοιδέω, Hipp. 482. 5.
 ἐξοικεῖω, to appropriate, εἰς αὐτῶ τι M. Anton. 10. 31: so in Med.,
 Strabo 184, 250. II. Pass., ἐξοικεῖσθαι τι to adapt oneself
 to one, Plut. 2. 649 E.
 ἐξοικέω, to emigrate, εἰς ὑπερορίαν Lys. 187. 29; Μέγαράδε Dem. 845.
 19. II. Pass. to be completely inhabited, Thuc. 2. 17.
 ἐξοικήσιμος, ον, habitable, inhabited, Soph. O. C. 27.
 ἐξοίκησις, εως, ἡ, emigration, Plat. Legg. 704 C, 850 B.
 ἐξοικία, ἡ, =foreg., dub. in Polyae. 4. 2, 11.
 ἐξοικίζω: fut. Att. ἰώ:—to remove one from his home, eject, banish,
 Thuc. 1. 114, 7. 76; ἐξοικισέν [με] γάμος οἴκων Eur. Hec. 949; εἰς ἄλ-
 λην χώραν Plat. Legg. 928 E, cf. Plut. Rom. 24; ἐξ. χρυσὸν τῆς
 Σπάρτης Plut. Comp. Aristid. c. Cat. 3:—Pass. and Med. to go from
 home, remove, emigrate, φροῦδοι .. εἰσιν ἐξοικισμένοι Ar. Pax 197;
 ἐξοικισσάντο Ib. 203; to quit a house or shop, opp. to εἰσοικ-, Aeschin.
 17. 31; ἐξ. ἐκ τόπου Plut. Ages. 15. II. to dispeople, empty,
 Αἴμνον ἀρσένων ἐξοίκισαν Eur. Hec. 887: to lay waste, πόλεις Dion. H.
 5. 77; so in Med., Plut. Comp. Ages. c. Pomp. 3.
 ἐξοικίσις, εως, ἡ, =sq., f. l. for ἐξοίκησις in Plat. Legg. 704 C.
 ἐξοικισμός, ὁ, expulsion of inhabitants, cited from Philo.
 ἐξοικιστέον, verb. Adj. one must eject, τινά τινος Clem. Al. 195.
 ἐξοικιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who expels, δαίμων Charond. ap. Stob. 291. 30.
 ἐξοικοδομέω, to build completely, finish a building, Hdt. 2. 176., 5. 62,
 Ar. Av. 1124, etc.; metaph., τέχνην μεγάλην ἐξ. Pherecr. Κραπ. 8:—
 also in Med., Polyb. 1. 48, 11. 2. ἐξ. κρημνὸν to build up a road
 along it, Id. 3. 55, 6. II. to unbuild, lay open, τὰς πύλας Diod.
 11. 21, cf. Plut. Dio 50.
 ἐξοικοδόμησις, εως, ἡ, a building up, τειχῶν Joseph. A. J. 19. 7, 2.
 ἐξοικός, ον, away from home, removed, LXX (Job. 6. 18).
 ἐξοιμῶζω, to wail aloud, αἰωγάς Soph. Aj. 317; γόοισιν Ant. 427.
 ἐξοινέω, (οἶνος) to be tipsy, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 477 E, Poll. 6.
 21. II. to sleep off drunkenness, Paul. Aeg. 1. 33.
 ἐξοινία, ἡ, drunkenness, Ath. 547 F.
 ἐξοινόομαι, Pass. to be drunk, ἐξφνωμένος (so Elmsl. for ἐξοιν-)
 drunken, Eur. Bacch. 814, Ath. 38 E.
 ἐξοινός, ον, drunken, Alex. Εἰσοικ. 3, Macho ap. Ath. 349 A, etc.
 ἐξοισίς, εως, ἡ, a bringing out, divulging, Joseph. A. J. 17. 4, 1.
 ἐξοιστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of ἐξοίσω (fut. of ἐκφέρω), to be drought
 out, Ar. Lys. 921. II. ἐξοιστέον, one must bring out, Eur. Phoen.
 712, Plat. Parm. 128 E.
 ἐξοιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be uttered, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 122.
 ἐξοιστράω or -έω, to make wild, madden, Luc. de Mar. 10. 2, Ael. N.
 A. 15. 19. II. intr. to rave, Palaeph. Incrd. 43. 1.
 ἐξοιστρηλατέομαι, Pass. to be driven to madness, Pseudo-Plut. 1158 F.
 ἐξοίσω, fut. of ἐκφέρω.
 ἐξοιχνέω, to go out or forth, ἐξοιχνεύσι (Ion.) II. 9. 354.
 ἐξοίχομαι, to have gone out, to be quite gone, II. 6. 379, 384, Soph. O.
 C. 867; ἐξ. θύραζε Plat. Com. Aak. 1. 11; metaph., ἐκ τῆς γνώμης ἐξ.
 Antipho ap. Stob. 422. 31.
 ἐξοιωνίζομαι, Dep. to avoid as ill-omened, Lat. abominari, Plut. De-
 mosth. 21. 2: c. inf. to shrink from doing, Id. 2. 289 B.
 ἐξοκέλλω, intr., of a ship, to run aground, drive ashore, ἐν τὰς ἐκβολὰς
 τοῦ Πηνειοῦ Hdt. 7. 182; πρὸς κραταίλων χθόνα Aesch. Ag. 666; so,
 δελφίνες ἐξ. εἰς τὴν γῆν Arist. H. A. 9. 48, 6. 2. metaph., ἐξ. εἰς
 τραχύτερα πράγματα Isocr. 143 C; εἰς λόγου μῆκος Id. 409 C; εἰς
 ὕβριν Phylarch. 45; εἰς ἀσέλγειαν Polyb. 18. 38, 7; ἐν ἐπιθυμίας ἀνοή-
 τους Paus. 8. 24, 9; ἐν τρυφῇ Ath. 523 C:—absol. to be ruined, Polyb.
 4. 48, 11. II. trans. to run (a ship) aground:—metaph. to drive
 headlong, τινὰ εἰς ἄτην Eur. Tro. 137; ὁ πλοῦτος ἐξώκειλε τὸν κεκτη-
 μένον εἰς ἕτερον ἦθος Menand. Incert. 60:—Pass., metaph., δεῦρο δ'
 ἐξοκέλλεται things are come to this pass, Aesch. Supp. 438; εἰς κύβους
 ἐξ. to drift into gambling, Plut. 5 B.
 ἐξολέκω, strengthd. for ὀλέκω, Or. Sib. 4. 136.
 ἐξολισθάνω, (never -αίνω in good Att., v. ὀλισθάνω): fut. -ολισθήσω:
 aor. 2 -ῶλισθον. To glide off, slip away, ἐκ δέ οἱ ἦπαρ ὀλισθεν II.
 20. 470: to glance off, as a spear-point from a hard substance, Eur.
 Phoen. 1383; τινος off a thing, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 18:—to slip out, escape,
 Hippon. 28, Ar. Pax 141; of things, to slip from the memory, Id. Eccl.
 286; ἐξ. εἰς ἡδονάς to slip imperceptibly into .., Hdn. 1. 3;—c. acc. to
 slip out of, Lat. eludere, διαβολάς Ar. Eq. 491. II. to slip asunder,
 Plut. 2. 398 A.
 ἐξολίσθησις, εως, ἡ, a slipping away, Eus. H. E. 10. 7.
 ἐξόλλυμι and -ύω: fut. -ολέσω, Att. -ολῶ: aor. I ἐξώλεσα: pf. ἐξο-
 λάλεκα. To destroy utterly, τοὺς Ζεὺς ἐξολέσει Od. 17. 597, cf.
 Simon. 159, Eur. Hipp. 725, etc. II. Med., with pf. 2 ἐξόλωσα,
 to perish utterly, Emped. 103, Soph. Tr. 84, Ar. Pax 366, Plat. Euthyd.

285 A, etc.; ὑπὸ τοῦ γε λιμοῦ .. ἐξολώστες Ar. Pax 483; the opt. is
 used in imprecations, ἐξολοίμην Id. Γεωργ. 12 (Meineke): ἐξόλοιο Alex.
 Κυπρ. 1.
 ἐξολόθρευμα, τό, utter destruction, LXX (1 Regg. 15. 21): so ἐξο-
 λόθρευσις, εως, ἡ, 1 Macc. 7. 7, Joseph. A. J. 11. 6, 6:—also ἐξο-
 λόθρευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a destroyer, Athanas.; and ἐξολοθρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν,
 destructive, Schol. Ar. Pl. 443; the Verb being ἐξολοθρεύω, to destroy
 utterly, Act. Ap. 3. 23, Joseph. A. J. 8. 11, 1, often in LXX.
 ἐξολολύζω, to howl aloud, Lat. exululo, Batr. 101.
 ἐξομαλλίζω, to make quite smooth, to smooth away, Hipp. 28. 21, Babr.
 60. fin.; in Med., Strabo 709. II. to form according to rule,
 Apollon. de Constr. p. 310.
 ἐξομβρέω, to pour out like rain, LXX (where ἐξομβρ-ίσειν, -ίσαι seem
 to be errors for -ήσειν, -ήσαι).
 ἐξομήρευσις, ἡ, a demand of hostages, Plut. Rom. 29, Camill. 22.
 ἐξομηρεύω, to bind by taking hostages, τοὺς δούλους ταῖς τεκνοποιταῖς
 ἐξομ. to bind slaves to one's service by the pledges of wives and children,
 Arist. Oec. 1. 5, fin.:—Med. to take as hostages, παῖδας Plut. Sert. 14:
 to procure by hostages, φιλίαν Strabo 288: to bind to oneself, Diod.
 Excerpt. 571. 29.
 ἐξομιλέω, to have intercourse, live with, τινι Xen. Ages. 11, 4: metaph.
 to bear one company, στεφάνων οὐ μία χροῖδ .. τάχ' ἐξομιλήσει Eur.
 Cycl. 518. II. c. acc. to win over, to conciliate, τινά Polyb. 7.
 4, 6, Plut. 2. 824 D, etc. III. Med. to be away from one's
 friends, be alone in the crowd, Eur. I. A. 735.
 ἐξομίλος, ον, out of one's own society, foreign, alien, Soph. Tr. 694.
 ἐξομμῦτος, ον, =ἐξόφθαλμος, Poll. 5. 69. II. without eyes, Nicet.
 ἐξομμάτω, to open the eyes of: Pass. to be restored to sight, Soph. ap.
 Ar. Pl. 635, cf. Ael. N. A. 17. 20. 2. metaph. to make clear or
 plain, φλόγωπα σήματα ἐξομμάτωσα Aesch. Pr. 499. II. to be-
 reave of eyes, Lat. exoculare, Eur. Fr. 545.
 ἐξομμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, a clearing or cleansing of the eyes, Poll. 2. 48.
 ἐξομνύμι and -ύω: fut. ἐξομοῦμαι: aor. ἐξώμοσα. To swear in
 excuse, ἐξώμοσεν τοῦτον ἀρρωστεῖν Dem. 379. 77. II. mostly to
 swear in the negative, ἐξομῆ τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι; Soph. Ant. 535; μαρτυρεῖν
 ἢ ἐξομνύειν Dem. 850. 10:—mostly in Med., aor. ἐξωμοσάμην, to deny
 or disown upon oath, swear formally that one does not know a thing,
 abjure, τι Dem. 1310. 2; or absol., Plat. Legg. 949 A, Isae. 76. 30, etc.;
 in full, ἐξομ. μὴ οὐκ εἰδέναι Dem. 1317. 8:—to forswear, renounce, συγ-
 γένειαν ἐξομνύσθαι Joseph. Macc. 10. 2. to decline or refuse an
 office by an oath that one has not means or health to perform it, Lat.
 ejurare magistratum or imperium, ἐξομῶσασθαι τὴν προβείαν Aeschin.
 40. 30, cf. Dem. 378. 18; τὴν ἀρχὴν Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 2, Plut. Marcell. 6.
 12.—This oath was called ἐξωμοσία or ἀπωμοσία, v. Dict. of Antt.
 ἐξομοιάζω, =sq., Callicratid. ap. Stob. 426. 22.
 ἐξομοιόω, to make quite like, to assimilate, Hdt. 3. 24; αὐτὸν τῇ πολι-
 τεῖα Plat. Gorg. 512 E; ἐξ. τοὺς καρπούς to produce fruit exactly like,
 Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 4:—Pass. to become or be like, ἄνδρας γυναῖξιν
 ἐξομοιοῦσθαι φύσιν Eur. Andr. 354, cf. Xen. Oec. 7. 32; σχῆμα ἐξ.
 πρὸς τινά Plut. Flamin. 3:—in Soph. Aj. 549 ἐξομοιοῦσθαι φύσιν seems
 to be Med., to make his nature like.
 ἐξομοίωμα, τό, a likeness, resemblance, C. I. 4957-52.
 ἐξομοίωσις, εως, ἡ, assimilation, Theophr. C. P. 4. 3, 1. II.
 a becoming like, Plut. Pericl. 2, etc.
 ἐξομοιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for assimilating, τινι Clem. Al. 347.
 ἐξομολογέομαι, Dep. to confess in full, Luc. Hermat. 75, Plut. Eum.
 17, N. T., etc. 2. to make acknowledgments, give thanks, Ev.
 Matth. 11. 25, Rom. 14. 11, and often in LXX. II. in Act. to
 agree, promise, Ev. Luc. 22. 6.
 ἐξομολόγησις, εως, ἡ, full confession, Plut. 2. 987 D, Eccl.
 ἐξομολογητικός, ἡ, ὄν, giving thanks, thankful, Philo 1. 60.
 ἐξομολογούμενος, Adv. pres. part. confessedly, Clem. Al. 763.
 ἐξομόργνυμι, fut. ἐξομόρξω:—to wipe off from, ἐκ τ' ὄμορξον στόματος
 πέλανον Eur. Or. 219:—Med. to wipe off from oneself, purge away
 a pollution, νασμοῖσι with water, Eur. Hipp. 653; αἷμα ἐξομόρξασθαι
 πέπλοις to wipe off blood on or with your garments, Id. H. F. 1399, cf.
 El. 502. II. metaph., ἐξομόρξασθαι τινι μωρίαν to wipe off one's
 folly on another, i. e. give him part of it, Id. Bacch. 344, parodied by Ar.
 Ach. 843. 2. =ἀπομάττωμαι, to stamp or imprint upon, ἃ ἐκάστω ἢ
 πράξις αὐτοῦ ἐξομόρξατο εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Gorg. 525 A, cf. Legg.
 775 D, and v. Ruhnck. Tim.
 ἐξομόρξις, εως, ἡ, a wiping off:—metaph. an impression, Plat. Tim. 80 E.
 ἐξομφάλος, ον, with prominent navel, Galen. II. as Subst.,
 ἐξομφάλος, ὁ, a prominent navel, Diosc. 4. 74.
 ἐξονειδίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ:—strengthd. for ὀνειδίζω: 1. c. acc. rei,
 to cast in one's teeth, κακά, ὀνειδος Soph. El. 282, Eur. I. A. 305; ἐξο-
 νειδοῖς κακά having foul reproaches cast upon one, Soph. Ph. 352:—
 simply, to bring forward, Lat. objicere, τὸ τόλμημ' οἶον ἐξωνειδίσεν
 Eur. Phoen. 1676. 2. c. acc. pers. to reproach, absol., Soph. O. C.
 990; τινά Diod. 5. 29; κόλοκα ἐξ. τινά to reproach him as being ..,
 Alciphro 3. 63.
 ἐξονειδιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, throwing reproach on, τοῖς ἄλλοις M. Anton. 1. 16.
 ἐξονειρώω, =ἐξονειρώττω, Hipp. 664. 33.
 ἐξονειρωγμός, ὁ, =ὄνειρωγμός, Arist. II. A. 10. 6, 5, Probl. 4. 5.
 ἐξονειρωκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, subject to ὄνειρωγμοί, Arist. Probl. 5. 31.
 ἐξονειρώττω, =ὄνειρώττω, Hipp. 232. 10, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 22, al.
 ἐξονομάζω, fut. σω, to utter aloud, announce, h. Hom. Merc. 59; and
 often in Hom. in the phrase ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν he spoke
 the word and uttered it aloud; cf. Eur. I. A. 1066 (where Dind. ἐξονό-
 μηνεν). II. to call by name, Plut. Cic. 40.

ἔξονομαίνω, to name, speak of by name, ἄνδρα II. 3. 166; αἰδετο .. γάμον ἔξονομήναι to name, tell it, Od. 6. 66, cf. h. Ven. 253.
 ἔξ-ονομακλήδην, Adv. (καλέω) by name, calling by name, ἔξον. ὀνομάζων II. 22. 415, cf. 4. 278; ἐμὲ δὲ φθέγγοντο καλεῦντες ἔξον. Od. 12. 250; προκαλεῖσθαι Critias 2. 8: cf. ὀνομακλήδην.
 ἔξονυχίζω, to try a thing's smoothness by drawing the nail over it, hence to scrutinise closely, like Lat. ad unguem exigere, Ath. 97 D, Artemid. I. 16.
 II. to deprive of nails, ῥόδα (v. ὄνυξ III. 1), Galen.
 ἔξοξύνομαι, Pass. to turn sour, Theophr. C. P. 6. 7, 7.
 ἔξοπάζω, = ἐκπέμπω, Hesych.
 ἔξοπίζω, to squeeze out the juice, ὄπδος εἰς ἔριον ἔξοπισθεῖς Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 15.
 ἔξόπιθεν and -θε, Adv., Ep. for ἔξόπισθεν, behind, in rear, II. 4. 298, al., Hes. Sc. 130. 2. as Prep. with gen. behind, ἔξ. κεράων, II. 17. 521.
 ἔξόπιν, Adv., = foreg. I, Aesch. Ag. 115: cf. κατόπιν.
 ἔξόπισθεν, poet. -θε, Adv., Att. for ἔξόπισθεν, Ar. Eq. 22, Plat. Legg. 947 D, etc.; εἰς τὸ ἔξ. backwards, Id. Tim. 84 E, etc.; τὸ ἔξ. τῆς κεφαλῆς Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 1. 2. as Prep. with gen., Ar. Ach. 868. II. of Time, τὰ ἔξοπισθε = ἔξοπίσω II, Soph. Fr. 527.
 ἔξόπιστο, barbarism for foreg., Ar. Thesm. 1124.
 ἔξοπίσω, Adv., I. of Place (as always in II.), backwards, back again, II. 11. 461., 13. 436, Soph. Fr. 479; ἔξ. ἀποπέμπειν Hes. Op. 88. 2. as Prep. with gen. behind, ἔξοπίσω νεκροῦ χάζεσθαι II. 17. 357. II. of Time (as always in Od.), hereafter, 4. 35, al.: so too Tyrtae. 9. 30, Pind. O. 7. 124.
 ἔξοπλίζω, to arm completely, accoutre, Hdt. 7. 100, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 22, al.; poet., ἔξ. Ἄρη Aesch. Supp. 682, 702, cf. 97:—Med. and Pass. to arm or accoutre oneself, κάρα λέοντος, ἦ περ .. ἔξοπλίζετο, of Hercules, Eur. H. F. 466: to get under arms, stand in armed array, Id. I. T. 302; ἔξοπλισθητε ὄπισθεν τῶν ἀρμαμαξῶν Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 32; ἔξοπλισμένους fully armed, Ar. Lys. 454, Plat. Rep. 555 D, etc.; v. sub ἐξουλίωμαι. 2. generally, ἔξοπλισμένους fully prepared, all ready, Ar. Pax 566; μάζα .. πρὸς εὐτέλειαν ἔξοπλισμένη Antiph. Incert. 1, cf. Φιλοθ. 1. 19. II. to disarm, App. Civ. 2. 28.
 ἔξοπλισία, ἡ, a being under arms, ἐν τῇ ἔξοπλισίᾳ under arms, Lat. in procinctu Xen. An. 1. 7, 10, C. I. 2360. 39:—a review, Diod. 19. 3.
 ἔξοπλισις, εως, ἡ, a getting under arms, πολλοῦ χρόνου δέονται εἰς ἔξοπλισιν Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 9, cf. Arist. Probl. 19. 48.
 ἔξοπλισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Basilic.
 ἔξοπλος, ον, (ὄπλον) unarmed, Polyb. 3. 81, 2.
 ἔξοπτάω, fut. ἦσω, to bake thoroughly, bake through, ἐν τῇ καμίνῳ Hdt. 4. 164; σάρκας πυρί Eur. Cycl. 403, cf. Ar. Ach. 1005:—Pass., τεμάχη ἔξωπτημένα Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 10, cf. Eubul. Αἰγ. 1. 8; ἔξ. τὴν κάμινον to heat it violently, Hdt. 4. 163. II. metaph. of love, Lat. exurere, ἔξοπτᾶ δ' ἐμέ Soph. Fr. 421.
 ἔξοπτος, ον, well-baked, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13.
 ἔξοράω, to see from afar: Pass., ὡστ' ἔξοράσθαι Eur. Heracl. 675, Hel. 1269:—cf. ἐξεῖδον. II. to have the eyes prominent, ὡς ἀγχόμενος Hipp. 485. 18: cf. ἐξόμματος, ἐξόφθαλμος.
 ἔξοργάω, strengthd. for ὀργάω, Plut. 2. 652 D.
 ἔξοργιάζω, to purge by mystic rites, χρῆσθαι τοῖς ἔξοργιάζουσι τὴν ψυχὴν μέλεσι Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 4.
 ἔξοργίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to enrage, τινα Xen. Eq. 9, 2, Aeschin. 27. 19; τινὰ πρὸς τινα Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 7:—Pass. to be furious, Batr. 185, Aristaeon. 2. 20.
 ἔξορτιάζω, to lift up the voice, to cry aloud, Aesch. Cho. 271. II. intr. to stand erect, Plut. 2. 371 F.
 ἔξορθος, ον, upright, Ath. 496 D; ἔξόρθιος, ον, Schol. Arat. 161: cf. ἔξορπος.
 ἔξορθόω, to set upright, τὸ πρὸν Plat. Legg. 862 C. 2. metaph. to set right, secure, restore, correct, τὸν οὖν ἔξόρθου πότμον Soph. Ant. 83, Plat. Tim. 90 D; ἦν τι μὴ καλῶς ἔχη, γνῶμαισιν ὑστέραισιν ἔξορθούμεθα Eur. Supp. 1083, cf. 1087.
 ἔξορία, ἡ, v. sub ἐξόριος.
 ἔξορίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to send beyond the frontier, banish, Lat. exterminare, Eur. Heracl. 257, Plat., etc.; γὰθὲν τινα Eur. Tro. 1106; τὸ σῶμά τινος ἔξ. (cf. ἐξόριστος) Plut. Phoc. 37; so, Pass., ἔξορισθῆναι καὶ ἀποθανόντα, μηδὲ ἐν τῇ πατρίδι ταφῆναι Hyperid. Lyc. 16. 2. to expose a child, Eur. Ion 504. 3. to throw away, get rid of, ἀγριότητα Plat. Symp. 197 D; τὴν ἀσχρολογίαν Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 8; τοὺς ἀνιάτους Id. Eth. N. 10. 9, 10. II. c. acc. loci only, ἄλλην ἀπ' ἄλλης ἔξ. πόλιν to pass from one to another, Eur. Heracl. 16; cf. ὀρίζω I. 4. III. in Pass. to come forth from, τινος Id. Hipp. 1381.
 ἔξορίνω [ῖ], to exasperate, Aesch. Ag. 1631.
 ἔξόριος, α, ον, (ὄρος) out of the bounds of one's country, Poll. 6. 198: hence ἔξορία (sc. ζῶη), ἡ, exile, Marcell. V. Thuc., Eust. 1161. 35.
 ἔξορισμός, ὁ, a sending beyond the frontier, Dion. H. 5. 12, Plut. 2. 549 A.
 ἔξοριστέος, α, ον, to be expelled, Clem. Al. 189. II. ἔξοριστέον, one must expel, Themist. 300 A.
 ἔξοριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, expulsory, Diog. L. 10. 143; but v. ἐξεριστικός.
 ἔξοριστος, ον, expelled, banished, ἐξόριστος ἀνηρησθῆναι to be ruined by banishment, Dem. 548. 27; τῆς Ἰταλίας Polyb. 2. 7. 10. 2. put beyond the borders, of the dead body of a criminal, τὸν .. ἀλιτήριον ἀποκτείναντες ἔξ. ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ποιῆσαι Dinarch. 100. 11.
 ἔξορκίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, later form of ἔξορκάω, Dem. 1265. 6, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 32, 36, al.; ἔξ. σε κύριον τὸν θεὸν LXX (Gen. 24. 3); ἔξ. σε κατὰ τοῦ θεοῦ Ev. Matth. 26. 63. II. to exorcise an evil spirit, Eccl. ἔξορκισμός, ὁ, administration of an oath, Polyb. 6. 21, 6. II. exorcism, Eccl.
 ἔξορκιστής, οὔ, ὁ, an exorcist, Anth. P. 11. 427, N. T.

ἔξορκος, ον, bound by oath, Lat. juratus, Pind. O. 13. 140.
 ἔξορκάω, earlier form of ἔξορκίζω (v. Lob. Phryn. 360 sq.):—to swear a person, administer an oath to one, c. acc. pers., or absol., ἔξορκούντων οἱ πρυτάνεις Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 47, cf. Dem. 535. 24, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 88; often followed by ἢ μὴν (Ion. ἢ μὲν) c. inf. fut., as Hdt. 3. 133., 4. 154: c. acc. pers. et rei, to make one swear by, ἔξ. τινα τὸ Στυγὸς ὕδωρ Id. 6. 74.
 ἔξορκωσις, εως, ἡ, a binding by oath, Hdt. 4. 154.
 ἔξορμάω, to send forth, send to war, Aesch. Pers. 46, Eur. I. T. 1437; πάλιν ἔξ. to bring quickly back, Id. I. A. 151; ἔξ. τὴν ναῦν to start the ship, set it agoing Thuc. 7. 14; κούφον ἔξ. πόδα Ar. Thesm. 659:—Pass. to set out, start, Hdt. 9. 51, etc.; πρὸς ἔργον Eur. Or. 1240, etc.; of arrows, to dart from the bow, γλυφίδες τόξων ἔξορμάμεναι Ib. 273, cf. Aesch. Eum. 182; to move rapidly, to rush, Soph. O. C. 30; τὸ κείσε δεῦρὸ τ' ἔξ. Id. Tr. 929. 2. to excite to action, urge on, Eur. Rhes. 788, Thuc. 6. 6, 88; ἔξ. τινα ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν Xen. An. 3. 1, 22. II. intr., like Pass., to set out, start, esp. in a hurry, of a ship, μὴ σε λάθῃσιν κείσ' ἔξορμήσασα Od. 12. 221; δεῦρο ἔξορμῶμεν περὶ Xen. An. 5. 7, 17: c. gen. to set out from, χθονός Eur. Tro. 1131, etc.:—metaph. to break out, ἐξήνηθηκεν, ἐξώρμηκεν [ἡ νόσος] Soph. Tr. 1089; σφοδρὸς ἐφ' ὃ τι ἐφορμήσειε eager in all that he takes in hand, Plat. Apol. 21 A.
 ἔξορμενίζω, [ὄρμενος] to shoot out into stalk, run to stalk, Soph. Fr. 296: metaph., ῥήτορες ἐξορμενικότες Nicostr. Incert. 8.
 ἔξορμέω, to be out of harbour, run out to sea, Lycurg. 149. 44, cf. Andoc. 2. 32, Isae. 59. 7:—metaph., ἔξ. ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Aeschin. 84. 4; ἔξ. ἐκ τοῦ νοῦ to be out of one's senses, Paus. 3. 4, 1: cf. ἐκπλέω.
 ἔξορμή, ἡ, a going out, expedition, Plat. Theag. 129 D.
 ἔξορμησις, εως, ἡ, an urging on, Ar. An. 3. 9, 12. II. a rushing forth, τοῦ κύματος ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν Schol. Thuc. 3. 89: a vehement attack, Dio C. 75. 6: a setting out, start, οἰκοθεν Ar. An. 1. 11, 5.
 ἔξορμίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to bring out of harbour, τὴν ναῦν ἔξορμίσαι ἐκ τοῦ λιμένος Dem. 895. 8:—Pass. to put out to sea, Sophr. ap. Demetr. Phal. 151. 2. to let down, ἐς πόντον Eur. Hel. 1247: pf. pass. in med. sense, ἐξώρμισαι σὸν πόδα thou hast come forth, Id. Phoen. 846.
 ἔξορμος, ον, sailing from a harbour, c. gen., Κρήτης Eur. Hipp. 156, cf. I. A. 149. II. metaph. never at anchor, restless, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 23 (where Schneid. would read ἔξορπος).
 ἔξορνύμι:—ἐξώρτο, in Ap. Rh. 1. 306 f. l. for δόμων ἐξ ἄρτο.
 ἔξοροθύω, to excite greatly, Q. Sm. 2. 431, Poëta ap. Ath. 334 D.
 ἔξορος, ον, = ἐξόριος, Poll. 6. 198.
 ἔξορούω, to leap forth, Πάριος δὲ θεὸς ἐκ κλήρος ὄρουσεν II. 3. 325, cf. Od. 10. 47, Dind. Ar. Fr. 442.
 ἔξορρίζω, to clear the curds from whey, E. M. 349. 29, Hesych.
 ἔξορρόομαι, Pass. to run into curds, curdle, Clem. Al. 128.
 ἔξορπος, ον, cleared of whey, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 3 (as Schneid. for ἔξορθος): cf. ἔξορμος.
 ἔξορύσσω, Att. -πτω: fut. ξω:—to dig out the earth from a trench, τὸν αἰὲ ἔξορυσσόμενον χοῦν Hdt. 7. 23, cf. 2. 150; τόποι ἔξορυσσόμενοι Arist. Mirab. 44:—Med., ἐξορύσασθαι χάρακας to make oneself a vallum, Dion. H. 9. 55. II. to dig out of the ground, dig up, τοὺς νεκρούς Hdt. 1. 64; ἀγλίθας Ar. Ach. 763; ἐλαίας Lys. 110. 33; φυτὰ Xen. Oec. 19, 4; metaph., ἔξ. αὐτῶν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Hdt. 8. 116.
 ἔξορχέομαι, fut. ἦσομαι: Dep.:—to dance away, hop off, Dem. 614. 22. II. c. acc. cogn., ἔξ. ῥυθμόν to dance out a figure, go through it, Philostr. 829; cf. Horace's saltare Cyclopa, Sat. 1. 5, 63, ubi v. Heind.; ἔξ. τὸν πόλεμον to dance away, i. e. lose, the battle, Ael. N. A. 16. 23. III. c. acc. rei, to dance out, i. e. to let out, betray (comic for ἐξαγορεύω), ἔξορχ. τὰ ἀπόρρητα, prob. of some dance which burlesqued those ceremonies, Luc. Salt. 15; so, ἔξ. τὰ μυστήρια Id. Pisc. 33, cf. Hdn. 5. 5, 4, Jacobs Ach. Tat. p. 710. 2. ἔξ. τινα to disgrace him by one's conduct, Plut. Artox. 22 (for which App. has ἔξ. τινι, = Lat. insultare); τὴν πολιτείαν Plut. 2. 1127 B; and ἔξ. τὴν ἀλήθειαν to scorn it, Ib. 867 B: cf. ἀπορχέομαι, συνεξορχέομαι.
 ἔξοσδω, Dor. for ἐξόζω, Theocr.
 ἔξοσιδῶ, like ἀφοσιῶ, to dedicate, devote, Plut. Camill. 20:—so in Med., Id. Arat. 53. II. in Med., also, to avert by expiation, Lat. procurare, Diod. 15. 9, Plut. 2. 586 F.
 ἔξοστειζω, to take out the bones, Lat. exossare, Suid.:—metaph. of fruit-keruels, μῆλα .. ἐξοστεισμένα Diosc. 5. 86.
 ἔξοστράκιζω, to banish by ostracism, Hdt. 8. 79, Andoc. 33. 24, Lys. 143. 27, Plat. Gorg. 516 D; ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ Luc. Sacr. 4: and so (with a pun on broken pots, ὄστρακα), ἀμφορέυς ἔξοστρακισθεῖς Ar. Incert. 57 Meineke.
 ἔξοστράκισμός, ὁ, banishment by ostracism, Diod. 11. 87; ἔξ. ποιεῖσθαι κατὰ τινος Plut. Them. 22.
 ἔξοστωσις, εως, ἡ, (δατέον) a diseased excrescence on the bone, a node, esp. on the temples, Galen., cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.
 ἔξότε, Adv., (ἔξ ὅτε) = ἔξ οὗ, Ar. Av. 334, Call. Apoll. 48, Anth. P. 11. 383, C. I. 511. 19; v. Lob. Phryn. 47.
 ἔξότου, Adv., better divisim ἔξ ὅτου, v. sub ὅστις.
 ἔξοτρύνω, to stir up, urge on, excite, τινὰ ποιεῖν τι Aesch. Theb. 692, Eur. Supp. 24; τινὰ ἐπὶ τι Thuc. 1. 84, etc.
 ἔξουδενέω, = ἐξουδενόω, LXX (Ezech. 21. 10), Eccl.
 ἔξουδενίζω, fut. ἰῶ, = ἐξουδενόω, Plut. 2. 308 E, 310 C.
 ἔξουδενισμός, ὁ, scorn, contempt, Aquila V. T.
 ἔξουδενόω, to set at naught, LXX (Ps. 43. 6, al.), N. T.; v. Lob. Phryn. 182.
 ἔξουδένωμα, τό, contempt, LXX (Ps. 89. 5), Hesych.
 ἔξουδένωσις, εως, ἡ, contempt, LXX (Ps. 30. 19, al.).
 ἔξουθενέω, = ἐξουδενόω, Ev. Luc. 23. 11, Ep. Rom. 14. 10, etc.
 ἔξουθένημα, τό, an object of contempt, ἔξ. λαοῦ LXX (Ps. 21. 7).

ἐξουθενήσις, εως, ἡ, = ἐξουθενισμός, cited from Schol. Ar.
 ἐξουθενητικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to set at naught, ταῦ θείου Diog. L. 7. 119.
 ἐξουθενίζω, = ἐξουθενώ, Schol. Ar. Ach. 443.
 ἐξούλης δίκη, ἡ, (ἐξείλλω) like the Roman *actio unde vi*, an action of ouster or ejection, Phryn. Com. Παστρ. 4: this was a process by which one, who alleged that he had been unlawfully excluded (ejected) from his property, might obtain redress: it presupposed a previous entry (ἐμβατεύειν) on the part of the plaintiff, and an ouster (ἐξάγειν, ἐξαγωγή) on that of the defendant;—both of which might be fictitious or formal: v. Harp. s. v., Suid.: but,
 II. in the Orators, the ἐξούλης δίκη is like the Lat. *actio rei judicatae*, an action of ejection brought by one who claims property in consequence of a judgment of court and is excluded (ejected) from it by the former defendant or his agent, (such was the suit against Onetor, Dem. 864. 1-16, cf. 528. 12), against a defendant who has seized or refused to surrender property, Id. 540. 24., 541. 7., 543. 27; cf. Att. Process pp. 485, 749 sq., Dict. of Antt. s. v. ἐμβατεία, Butt. Dem. Mid. Ind. s. v. The gen. is the only case used, except in Andoc. 10. 15, where we have an acc. pl., ἐξούλας ἡ γραφὰς ὄφλαν.
 ἐξουρέω, to pass with the water, Arist. H. A. 6. 23, 2. II. absol. to make water, Ael. N. A. 11. 18.
 ἐξουρισμός, ὁ, a drawing forth of urine, Diosc. Parab. 2. 109.
 ἐξουπος, αν, (οὐρά) ending in a tail or point, Hipp. 649. 44: cf. μύουπος.
 ἐξουσία, ἡ, (ἐξεστι) power, means, authority to do a thing, c. inf., χαίρειν καὶ νοσεῖν ἐξ. πάρεστι Soph. Fr. 109; ἐξ. ἐστί μοι, c. inf., Antipho 112. 13, Thuc. 7. 12; ἐξουσίαν διδόναι, ποιεῖν to give authority or power to do .., Plat. Symp. 182 E, Crito 51 D, etc.; opp. to ἐξ. ἔχειν, λαμβάνειν, etc., Andoc. 23. 14, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 24, etc.; τῇ τῆς εἰρήνης ἐξ. with the freedom permitted by peace, Dem. 240. 23; ἐξ. ἔχειν θανάτου power of life and death, Arist. Fr. 374; but, c. gen. objecti, ἐξ. τινός power over, licence in a thing, τοῦ λέγειν Plat. Gorg. 461 E; ἐν μεγάλῃ ἐξ. τοῦ ἀδικεῖν lb. 526 A, cf. Rep. 554 C; περὶ τινος Id. Legg. 936 A; κατὰ τὴν οὐκ ἐξ. τῆς ἀγωνίσεως from want of qualification for .., Thuc. 5. 50. 2. licence, arrogance, Dem. 559. 24. cf. 403. 26; ἡ ἀγαν ἐξ. Id. 428. 22. II. absol. power, authority, might, as opp. to right, Eur. Fr. 778, Thuc. 1. 38, cf. 3. 45. 2. an office, magistracy, Lat. *potestas*, Plat. Alc. 1. 135 B; οἱ ἐν ταῖς ἐξουσίαις in Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 3; αἱ ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ ὄντες Id. Rhet. 2. 6, 9; αἱ ἐπ' ἐξουσιῶν LXX (Dan. 3. 2); ἡ ὑπατικὴ ἐξ. the consulate, Diod. 14. 113, etc.; ἡ ταμειρικὴ ἐξ. the quaestorship, Dion. H. 8. 77; ἡ τοῦ θαλάμου ἐξ., in the Roman empire, lordship of the bedchamber, Hdn. 1. 12. 3. as concrete, also like Lat. *potestas*, the body of the magistrates, Dion. H. 11. 32; αἱ ἐξ. (as we say) the authorities, Plut. Philop. 17, and often in N. T.; cf. τέλος. III. like περιουσία, abundance of means, resources, ἐξουσίας ἐπίδειξις Thuc. 6. 31, cf. 1. 123; ἐνδεεστέρως ἢ πρὸς τὴν ἐξ. Id. 4. 39; τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἐξ. Plat. Legg. 828 D. IV. pomph, Plut. Aemil. 34.
 ἐξουσιάζω, to exercise authority, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 5, 5, Dion. H. 9. 44, LXX. 2. to exercise authority over, ταῦ μνήματος C. I. 4584, cf. Ev. Luc. 22. 25., 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 4: Pass. to be held under authority, lb. 6. 12.
 ἐξουσιαρχία, ἡ, power, authority, Dion. Areop.
 ἐξουσιαστής, αὐ, ὁ, a mighty one, LXX (Is. 9. 6).
 ἐξουσιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, authoritative, Symm. V. T. Adv. -κῶς, Iamb. V. Pyth. 217; in Comp. -ώτερον, Polyb. 5. 26, 3.
 ἐξούσιος, αν, (οὐσία) stript of property, Philo 2. 528, E. M. 323. 45.
 ἐξοφέλλω, to increase exceedingly, ἐξοφέλλεν ἕδονα offered higher and higher dowry, Od. 15. 18.
 ἐξόφθαλμος, αν, with prominent eyes, opp. to κοιλόφθαλμος, Xen. Eq. 1. 1, 9, Plat. Theact. 209 C. II. manifest, Polyb. 1. 10, 3.
 ἐξοχα, Adv., v. sub ἐξοχος.
 ἐξοχάδες, αν, αἱ, (ἐξαχας) external piles or haemorrhoids, the internal being called ἐσοχάδες, Paul. Aeg. 3. 59.
 ἐξαχετεία, ἡ, a drawing into channels or sluices, Strabo 205.
 ἐξαχετεύω, to draw off, as water by a sluice, Hipp. Aër. 291.
 ἐξαχή, ἡ, (ἐξέχω) prominence, opp. to εἰσοχή; a projection, point, Arist. P. A. 3. 2, 5, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 120: a wart, Diosc. 2. 126. II. metaph. eminence, excellence, Cic. Att. 4. 15, 7; κατ' ἐξαχὴν par excellence, Strabo 21, Gramm.; αἱ κατ' ἐξαχὴν the chief men, Act. Ap. 25. 23.
 ἐξοχος, αν, (ἐξέχω) standing out, jutting, πρῶνες Pind. N. 4. 85; ἀφαί Schol. Eur. Hipp. 530: c. gen., ἐξαχος Ἀργείων .. κεφαλὴν prominent above them, Il. 3. 227:—but,
 II. mostly metaph. eminent, excellent, ἐξαχον ἄνδρα Il. 2. 188; of things, ἐξ. τέμενος 6. 194., 20. 184; μέγ' ἐξαχα δώματα Od. 15. 227; αἴσα Pind. N. 6. 80. b. c. gen. standing out from, raised above, often used like a Sup., most eminent, greatest, mightiest, best, ἐξαχος ἠρώων Il. 18. 56; ἐξ. ἄλλων 6. 194, etc.; βαῦς ἀγέληφι μέγ' ἐξ. ἐπλετο πάντων 2. 480; so, ἀριθμὸν ἐξ. σοφισμάτων Aesch. Pr. 459; οὐδεὶς ἐξ. ἄλλας ἐβλαστέν ἄλλου Soph. Fr. 518; (we have the real Sup. ἐξαχάτατας in Pind. N. 2. 27, Aesch. Ag. 1622, Eur. Supp. 889; and in Pind. N. 3. 124 the Comp.):—the dat. is used for gen., αἴγας .. αἱ πᾶσι μέγ' ἐξαχοι αἰπολίοισιν Od. 21. 266, cf. 15. 227; also, ἐν παλλαῖσι καὶ ἐξαχον ἠρώεσσιν Il. 2. 483:—also strengthd. μέγ' ἐξοχος, v. supr. 2. Hom. also often uses the neut. pl. ἐξαχα as Adv., especially, above others, ὅς κ' ἐξαχα μὲν φιλέησιν, ἐξαχα δ' ἐχθαίρησιν Od. 15. 70, cf. Il. 5. 61; ἐξοχα λύγρ' εἰδυῖα Od. 11. 432; ἐμοὶ δόσαν ἐξαχα gave me as a high honour, Od. 9. 551; with the Sup., ἐξαχ' ἀρισται beyond compare the best, Il. 9. 638, Od. 4. 629, etc. b. c. gen., ἐξαχα πάντων far above all, = Lat. *prae ceteris*, Il. 14. 257, etc.; so, ἐξαχ' εἰταίρων Pind. P. 5. 34; ἐξοχα πλούτου above all wealth, Id. O. 1. 4.—The regul. Adv. ἐξόχως, lb. 9. 104, Eur. Bacch. 1235; Sup. -ώτατα, Id. N. 4. 150.—Poët. word, used in late Prose, as Arist. Mund. 6, 33, Plut. Marcell. 7, Hdn. 2. 12, 10.

ἐξαχυρόω, strengthd. for ὄχυρόω, Plut. Camill. 10.
 ἐξ-πηχυς, = ἐκπηχυς, Lob. Phryn. 412.
 ἐξπηχυστί, Adv. of six cubits, Soph. Fr. 876.
 ἐξποδιαῖος, αν, six feet high or broad, C. I. 2860. 1. 9.
 ἐξ-πους, ὁ, ἡ, = ἐξάπους, Plat. Com. Incert. 35.
 ἐξυβρίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to break out into insolence, to run riot, wax wanton, Hdt. 4. 146., 7. 5; εὐπραγίαις in prosperity, Thuc. 1. 84; ὑπὸ πλούτου Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 1; ἐξ. εἰς τόδε to come to this pitch of insolence, Thuc. 3. 39: with an Adj. neut., παντοῖα ἐξ. to commit all kinds of violence or extravagance, Hdt. 3. 126; τὰδ' ἐξ. Soph. El. 293; ἐξ. πλείω περὶ ταὺς θεοὺς Lys. 191. 19; τι εἰς τινα Luc. Fugit. 18. 2. c. acc. pers. to treat with insolence or violence, Anton. Liber. 12, Conon 24; hence in Pass., τὰ ἐξυβρισμένα despised things, Longin. 43. II. of the body, to break out from high feeding, Plat. Legg. 691 C: of plants, to be over-luxuriant, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 58, Theophr. C. P. 2. 16, 8.
 ἐξυγιάζω, to heal thoroughly, Polyb. 3. 88, 2:—Pass., Hipp. 5. 19.
 ἐξυγιάω, to recover health, Hipp. Fract. 758: also in Pass., Id.
 ἐξυγραίνω, to make quite wet, Arist. Probl. 4. 7, al.:—Pass. to be full of moisture, to be all water, Hipp. Progn. 37, Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 8. al. 2. to make watery and weak, Plut. 2. 97 B; metaph., ἐξ. τὰ σώματα ταῖς ἡδοναῖς lb. 136 B:—Pass. to be so, of plants, Theophr. C. P. 6. 6, 4. II. in Pass., also, to be deprived of moisture, Theophr. Lap. 10.
 ἐξυγρος, αν, watery, liquid, Hipp. 396. 24.
 ἐξυδάρω, to make watery or vapid, Simplic. ad Epict. p. 354 Schweigh.:—Pass. to become water, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 81.
 ἐξυδατίζω, = sq., Hesych.
 ἐξυδατόω, to make water, Theophr. Odor. 66:—Pass., Hipp. 1138 E.
 ἐξυδατώσις, εως, ἡ, a changing into water, Origen.
 ἐξυδρίας ἀνεμος, ὁ, a rainy wind, Arist. Mund. 4. 11.
 ἐξυδρωπιάω, to become dropsical, Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 5.
 ἐξυλακτέω, to bark out: to burst out in a rage, Plut. Arat. 50; πρὸς τινα Id. 2. 39 B:—c. acc. cogn., ἐξ. γόον to yell it out, Lyc. 764.
 ἐξυλίζω, fut. ἰσω, to filter out or through, Galen.
 ἐξυμενίζω, (ὑμήν) to strip off the skin or membrane, Diosc. 2. 86.
 ἐξυμενιστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a flaying or dissecting knife, Paul. Aeg. 6. 5.
 ἐξυμένω, strengthd. for ὑμένω, Polyb. 6. 47, 7, Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 23.
 ἐξυνήκα, ἐσυνήκα, for ξυνήκα, poet. aor. 1 c. dupl. augm. of συνήμι, Anacr. 143, Alcae. 126.
 ἐξυπάλυξις, εως, ἡ, an escape, Orph. Arg. 682.
 ἐξυπάλυσκω, fut. ξω, to escape from, τινά Q. Sm. 12. 502.
 ἐξυπανίστημι, only in intr. aor., σμῶδιξ μεταφρένου ἐξυπανέστη a weal started up from under the skin of the back, Il. 2. 267.
 ἐξυπειπεῖν, = ὑπειπεῖν, to advise, Eur. Bacch. 1266.
 ἐξυπερξέω, fut. -ξέσω, to boil over, effervesce, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 267.
 ἐξυπερθε [ὑ], Adv., = ὑπερθε, from above, Soph. Ph. 29.
 ἐξυπεραπτάω, to bake or dry extremely, Galen. 10. 528 D.
 ἐξυπηρετέω, to assist to the utmost, Soph. Tr. 1156; τῇ ἑαυτοῦ παραναμίᾳ Lys. 122. 16; cf. συνηρετέω.
 ἐξυπίστα, Aeol. for ἐξόπισθεν, Poëta ap. Apoll. in A. B. 563, 604.
 ἐξυπνίζω, (ὑπνας) to awaken from sleep, Ev. Jo. 11. 11, and in LXX:—Pass. to wake up, Plut. Anton. 30, M. Anton. 6. 31.
 ἐξυπνας, αν, awakened out of sleep, ἐξ. γενέσθαι Act. Ap. 16. 27; in M. Anton. 10. 13, ἐξ ὑπνων γενέσθαι.
 ἐξυπνάω, to wake out of sleep, τινά Symm. V. T.
 ἐξυπαστρέφω, intr. to return, Socrat. H. E. 3. 17. 6, al.
 ἐξυπτιάζω, to turn a person quite on the back, Lat. *resupinare*, ἐξ. ὕμμα to throw his eyes upwards or backwards, Aesch. Theb. 577 (so Schütz for ὕναμα, which was evidently suggested to the Copyist by τοῦναμ' in the next line); ἐξ. ἑαυτόν throwing back his head haughtily, Luc. Catapl. 16; and absol. (ἑαυτόν being omitted), Id. Gall. 12, Heracl. 3, adv. Indoct. 21, Clem. Al. 296:—so in Med., ἐξυπτιάζεσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν to throw it back, Arist. Fr. 101. II. intr. to lie back, of the horns of wild cattle, Id. H. A. 2. 1, 22.
 ἐξυφαίνω, to finish weaving, Lat. *pertexere*, φᾶρος Hdt. 2. 122., 9. 109; πέπλαν Batr. 182; of bees, ἐξ. κηρία Xen. Occ. 7, 34:—Med., Nicoph. Πανδ. 1. II. metaph. to finish, ἐξ. μέλας Pind. N. 4. 71; τὴν χάριτες ἐξυφαίνονται Id. P. 4. 490: also like Lat. *pertexere*, of speech or writing, Polyb. 3. 32, 2, etc.; τὸ συνεχὲς τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ἐξ. Id. 17. 10, 3: cf. ὑφαίνω, ῥάπτω.
 ἐξυφαντέαν, vrb. Adj. one must finish weaving, Clem. Al. 237.
 ἐξυφασμα [ὑ], τό, a finished web, κερκίδος σῆς ἐξ. Eur. El. 539.
 ἐξυψηγέμαι, = ὑψηγέμαι, Soph. O. C. 1025.
 ἐξυψάσαι, Med. to exalt oneself, LXX (Sirac. 1. 30).
 ἔζω, Adv. of ἐξ, as εἶσω of εἰς: I. of Place, 1. with Verbs of motion, out or out of, Lat. *foras*, ἐξω ἰών Od. 14. 526; χωρεῖν ἐξω Hdt. 1. 10; παρεῦθεσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 247 B; βλέπειν Dem. 332. 15; ἐξω τοὺς Χριστιανοὺς (sc. φέρε), Luc. Alex. 38, etc. b. as Prep. c. gen., ἐξω χραὺς ἔλκειν Il. 11. 457, cf. Od. 22. 378; ἐξω or ἐξω γῆς βαλεῖν, Aesch. Theb. 1014, Soph. O. T. 622, etc.:—pleon. with ἐκ, κραδίῃ δέ μοι ἐξω στηθέων ἐκθρόσκει Il. 10. 94; ἐκ τῆς τάφης ἐκφέρειν ἐξω Hdt. 3. 16, cf. Eur. Hipp. 650:—in Hdt. c. acc., ἐξω τὸν Ἑλλησπανταν ἐκπλεῖν to sail outside the H., 5. 103; where the acc. might belong to the Verb (as in ἐξέρχομαι 1. 1. b); but in 7. 58 we have ἐξω τὸν Ἑλλ. πλέων, which shews that it depends on ἐξω; cf. ἐκπλέω II. 1. 2. without any sense of motion, like ἐκτός, outside, without, Lat. *foris*, Od. 10. 95: τὸ ἐξω the outside, Thuc. 7. 69; τὸ ἐξω τῶν ὀμμάτων their prominence, Plat. Theact. 143 E; τὰ ἐξω things outside the walls or house, Thuc. 2. 5, Xen. Occ. 7, 30; external things, Plat. Theact. 198 C; (in late writers also exoteric knowledge, opp. to τὰ εἶσω); τὰ ἐξω πράγματα foreign affairs, Thuc. 1. 68;—οἱ ἐξω those out-

side, Id. 5. 14; of exiles, 4. 66; (but in N. T. *the heathen*, 1 Cor. 5. 12); — ἡ ἔξω θάλασσα (in Hdt. 1. 202 with *στηλῶν* added), the Ocean, opp. to ἡ ἐντός (the Mediterranean sea), cf. Plat. Criti. 108 E, Plut. 2. 920 F: — ἔξω τὴν χεῖρα ἔχειν to keep one's arm *outside* one's cloak, Aeschin. 1. 25. b. as Prep. c. gen., οἱ ἔξω γένους, opp. to τὰ ἐγγενῆ, Soph. Ant. 660; ἔξω τῶν κακῶν οἰκεῖν Soph. O. T. 1390; ἔξω τοῦ ἔξωματος (cf. ἐντος) Thuc. 7. 30; ἔξω βελῶν *out of* shot, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 69; ἔξω τῶν βελῶν Id. An. 5. 2, 26; ἔξω τινὸς εἶναι or γίνεσθαι to be *free from* a thing, to have nothing to do with it, Thuc. 2. 65, Dem. 49, 34, etc.; τῶν ἔξω τοῦ πράγματος ὄντων persons *unconcerned* in the matter, Id. 528. 22; ἔξω τῆς ὑποθέσεως, τοῦ πράγματος λέγειν to speak *away from* the subject, Isocr. 247 E, cf. Dem. 519. 21; τὰ ἔξω τοῦ πράγματος = τὰ ἀπραδιόνυσα, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 9; ἔξω τούτων *besides*, Thuc. 5. 26, Xen., etc.: — ἔξω φρενῶν *out of* one's senses, Pind. O. 7. 85; ἔξω ἐλαύνειν τοῦ φρονεῖν Eur. Bacch. 853; ἔξω σαυτοῦ Plat. Ion 535 B; ἔξω γνώμης Eur. Ion 926; ἔξω τοῦ φυτεύσαντος *unlike* thy sire, Soph. Ph. 904; ἔξω τῆς ἀνθρωπείας . . νομίσεως *alien to* human belief, Thuc. 5. 105: — proverb., αἶρειν ἔξω πηλοῦ πόδα to keep *clear of* difficulties, Suid.; so, ἔξω τοῦ πηλοῦ πόδα ἔχειν Aesch. Cho. 697; πημάτων ἔξω πόδα ἔχειν Id. Pr. 263; ἔξω πραγμάτων ἔχειν πόδα Eur. Heracl. 109; cf. ἔκτος I.

II. of Time, *beyond, over*, ἔξω μέσου ἡμέρας Xen. Cyr. 4. 4, 1; ἔξω τῆς ἡλικίας Dem. 38. 10; ἔξω πέντ' ἐτῶν Id. 989. 27. III. *without, but, except*, c. gen.; ἔξω σευ Hdt. 7. 29; ἔξω ἡ . . , Lat. *praeterquam*, Ib. 228; ἔξω τοῦ πλεόνων ἀρξαι *besides* . . , Thuc. 5. 97; ἔξω τοῦ ἐφθακέναι ἀδικούντες *except* the being first to do wrong, Dem. 239. 10.—For Comp. ἔξωτέρω, Sup. ἔξωτάτω, v. sub vocc.

ἔξω, fut. of ἔχω.
ἔξωθεν, Adv. (ἔξω) *from without* or *abroad*, ἔξωθεν εἶσω Aesch. Theb. 560; often in Trag., Plat., etc.: — c. gen., ἔξ. δόμων *from without* the house, Eur. Med. 1312. II. often also = ἔξω, Hdt. 1. 70, Plat., etc.; οἱ ἔξωθεν *foreigners*, Hdt. 9. 5, and Att.; τὰ ἔξωθεν *matters outside the house*, opp. to τὰνδον, Aesch. Theb. 201, Eur. El. 74, etc.; αἱ ἔξ. πόλεις *foreign states*, Plat. Polit. 307 E; οἱ ἔξ. λόγοι *foreign to the subject*, Dem. 228. 11: — c. gen., ἔξ. ὄπλων καθήμενοι Xen. An. 5. 7, 24: *free from*, ξυμφορᾶς Soph. El. 1449; δειμάτων Eur. H. F. 723. III. in Gramm., ἔξωθεν λαμβάνειν to *supply or understand* a word, Lat. *subaudire*.

ἔξωθέω, fut. — ὠθήσω and — ὠσω: aor. ἐξέωσα. To *thrust out, force out*, ἐκ δ' ὦσε γλήνην Il. 14. 494, cf. 17. 618; even by pulling, to *wrench out*, ἐκ δ' ἄρα οἱ μηροῦ δόρυ μείλιναν ὦσε θύραζε 5. 694: to *displace*, Hipp. Art. 811: to *expel, eject, banish*, γῆς τινά Soph. O. C. 1296; πάτρος Ib. 1330: — to *thrust back*, Id. Aj. 1248; τοὺς Ἀακεδαιμονίους ἐς τὰς ἀμάξας Thuc. 5. 72; τὴν πόλιν εἰς χαλεπὸν Plut. Nic. 12; ἔξ. τινα ἀπὸ τῆς ὄχθης Att. An. 1. 15, 4; ἔξ. νόμον Plut. Comp. Ag. et Cleom. c. Gracch. 5: — Pass., ἔξωθέεσθαι ἐκ τῆς χώρας Hdt. 4. 13, cf. 5. 124, 6. 83; πατρίδος ἔξωθούμενος Soph. O. C. 428; ἔξωσθήσομαι εἰπεῖν shall be *debarred from* . . , Dem. 720. 4. 2. ἔξ. γλώσσας ὕδυναν to *put forth* painful words, to *break forth* into cruel words, Soph. Ph. 1142.

II. to *drive out of the sea, drive on shore*, Lat. *ejicere*, τὰς ἄλλας [ναῦς] ἐξέωσαν πρὸς τὴν γῆν Thuc. 2. 90, cf. 8. 104; ἐς τὴν γῆν Id. 7. 52: — Pass., πνεύμασιν ἔξωσθέντες Eur. Cycl. 279 (cf. ἐξώστης): metaph., ἔξωσθῆναι τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα Thuc. 6. 34, ubi v. Arnold.

ἔξωθησις, εως, ἡ, a *driving out, excretion*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 90.

ἔξωκεανίζω, fut. ἴσω, to *place out in the ocean*, Strabo 299.

ἔξωκεανισμός, ὁ, a *placing out in the ocean*, Strabo 44, 46.

ἔξω-κοιτος, sleeping out, Hesych.: — as Snbst., ἔξωκοιτος, ὁ, a fish which comes upon the beach to sleep, also *adonis*, Theophr. Pisc. 1, Ael. N. A. 9. 36, Opp. H. 1. 158.

ἔξωλεια, ἡ, *utter destruction*, κατ' ἔξωλείας ὕμῳσαι to swear with *deadly imprecations* against oneself, Dem. 553. 17; ἐπαρᾶσθαι ἐξώλειαν αὐτῷ Antipho 130. 34, ap. Dem. 747. 14; ὑποχὸν ἐξωλεία αὐτὸν ποιεῖν Id. 1315. 11; κατ' ἔξωλείας ἐπιπαρκεῖν to break an oath of the kind, Id. 1305. 13. Cf. sq.

ἔξωλης, ες, (ἐξόλλυμι) *utterly destroyed, ruined*, Hdt. 7. 9, 2; ἐξώλεις καὶ προώλεις ποιεῖν τινὰς ἐν γῆ καὶ ἐν θαλάσῃ Dem. 332. 22; often in imprecations, ἔξ. ἀπόλοιο Ar. Pax 1072; ἐξώλη αὐτὸν εἶναι καὶ γένος Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 22, cf. 63. 1; ἐξώλη γενέσθαι καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς ἐκείνου πάντας C. I. 2691 d. 14; ἐξώλης ἀπολοίμην καὶ προώλης Dem. 395. 7, cf. 363. 23: v. sub ἐξώλεια.

II. metaph. of persons, *pernicious, abominable*, Lat. *perditus*, Αἰγύπτου γένος Aesch. Supp. 741; γέρον Eur. Pol. Αὐταλ. 12; οὐδὲν πέφυκε ζῶον ἐξωλέστερον Ar. Pl. 443, cf. Eccl. 1053, 1070, Dem. 1342. 7, Antiph. Μισοπ. 1. 12, etc.

ἔξωμίας, ου, ὁ, *one with arms bare to the shoulder*, Luc. Vit. Auct. 7.

ἔξωμιο-ποιία, ἡ, *the making of an ἔξωμίας*, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6.

ἔξωμιο-ποιός, ὄν, *making an ἔξωμίας*, Poll. 7. 34, 159.

ἔξωμίζω τὸν ἕτερον βραχίονα to *bare one arm up to the shoulder*, wear it as in an ἔξωμίας, Ar. Eccl. 267.

ἔξωμίας, ἴδος, ἡ, (ὠμος) *a man's vest without sleeves, leaving both shoulders bare* (A. Gell. 7. 12), or (acc. to Schol. Ar. Vesp. 444) = χιτῶν ἑτερομάσχαλος, *with one sleeve*, leaving one shoulder bare, Ar. l. c., Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 5, etc.; — the usual dress of the poorer classes and slaves, Ar. l. c., cf. Lys. 662, 1021; of Laconizers, Ael. V. II. 9. 34; of Cynics, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 153; and even of the rich when not on ceremony, Suid. s. v.; also worn by women, Ar. Fr. 114. Also χιτῶν ἔξωμος, Hesych. V. sub ἐπωμίας, χειριδωτός.

ἔξωμοσία, ἡ, *denial on oath that one knows anything of a matter*, Ar. Eccl. 1026, Dem. 1119. 26. II. a *declining an office*, Dem. 381. I. Cf. ἐξόμνημι.

ἔξωνόματι, Dep. to buy off, *redeem*, c. gen. vcl dat. pretii, χρημάτων τινὰς ἔξ. Arist. Oec. 2, 33; χρήμασι νοῦς κινδύνους Lys. 169. 40; ἀτιμίας

μείζασι τιμαῖς Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 29; τρισχίλιων ἐξωνήσατο παρὰ τῶν γονέων . . μὴ ἀπαχθῆναι Luc. Peregr. 9: — generally, to buy, Hdt. 1. 196; ὁ ἐξωνόμενος the purchaser, Aeschin. 63. 7. Cf. ἐκπρίασθαι.

ἔξωνησις, εως, ἡ, *redemption, purchase*, Byz.

ἔξωπιος, ον, (ὦψ) *out of sight of*, a favourite word of Eurip., as δόμων ἐξώπιος βέβηκε Supp. 1038; δωμάτων Med. 624, Alc. 546; ridiculed by Ar. Thesm. 881.

ἔξω-προυκα, τά, *gifts besides the dowry*, E. M. s. v. ἔδνα.

ἔξω-πύλος, ον, *out of doors*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1174, and Byz.

ἔξωριάζω, (ῶρα) to *leave out of thought, neglect*: v. εὐωριάζω.

ἔξωρος, ον, (ῶρα) *untimely, out of season, unfitting*, ἔξωρα πράσσειν Soph. El. 618: — too late, too old, superannuated, Aeschin. 1. 95, Plut. Sull. 36: c. gen. too old for . . , τοῦ ἐρῶν Luc. Hermot. 78. Adv., ἐξώρως ἔχειν τινός Philostr. 521.

ἔξωροφος, ον, (ὄροφος) *with or of six stories*, Diod. 14. 51.

ἔξωρτο, v. sub ἐξόρνημι.

ἔξωσις, εως, ἡ, a *putting out, displacement*, Hipp. Art. 811.

ἔξωσμα, τό, *banishment*, LXX (Lament. 2. 14).

ἔξωστης, ου, ὁ, *one who drives out*, Ἄρης Eur. Rhcs. 322. II.

ἔξ. ἀνεμοι violent winds which drive ships ashore (cf. ἐξωθέω II), Hdt. 2. 113, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Aeschin. Ep. 659 fin.

ἔξωστρα, ἡ, a *stage-machine* somewhat of the same nature as the ἐκκύκλημα (q. v.), Poll. 4. 127, 129; metaph. in Polyb. 11. 6, 8. II.

a *bridge thrust out* from the besiegers' tower against the walls of the besieged place, in Lat. *exastra*, Veget. de Re Milit. 4. 21.

ἔξωτάτω, Adv., Sup. of ἔξω, *outermost*, Plat. Phaedo 112 E: — Adj. ἐξώτατος, LXX (1 Reg. 6. 30), Galen.

ἔξωτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἔξω) opp. to ἐσωτερικός, *external, belonging to the outside*, τὰ ἐξ. the exterior members, such as hands and feet, Arist. G. A. 5. 6, 9; ἔξωτ. ἀρχή foreign power, ἔξ. πράξεις public business, Id. Pol. 2. 10, 16, 7. 3, 8; ἔξ. σκέψις a foreign, a different treatise, Ib. 1. 5, 4; ἔξ. πράξεις, opp. to αἱ οἰκείαι, Ib. 7. 3, 8; ἔξ. ἀγαθά Ib. 7. 1, 10. II.

the ἐξωτερικοί λόγοι of Arist. are said by Gellius (20. 5) to have been popular treatises, opp. to ἀκρατικοί, ἀκραματικοί or ἐσωτερικοί, which contained his higher philosophy; cf. Plut. 2. 1115 (where the ἔξ. διάλογοι are opp. to τὰ ἠθικά ὑπομνήματα and τὰ φυσικά), Clem. Al. 68; whereas Cic. Fin. 5. 5 seems to make the distinction one of style (unum populariter scriptum, alterum limatius). But in Arist. himself there is no mention of λόγοι ἀκρατικοί or ἐσωτερικοί, and in all places where οἱ λόγοι ἐξωτερικοί are named, they seem to mean popular arguments, reasonings common among men, such as he uses in certain of his more popular works, Metaph. 12. 1, 4, Phys. 4. 10, 1, Eth. N. 1. 13, 6, Pol. 3. 6, 5., 7. 1, 2; just like λόγοι ἐγκύκλιοι (q. v.); in Eth. E. 1. 8, 4, they are expressly opp. to οἱ κατὰ φιλοσοφίαν: v. Bonitz Ind. Arist. p. 104. 44 sq. Cf. ἐσωτερικός.

ἔξωτέρω, Adv., Comp: of ἔξω, *more outside*, δρόμου ἐξ. Aesch. Cho. 1023; also in Arist. Metaph. 9. 4, 5: — hence Adj. ἐξώτερος, outer, utter, LXX (Ex. 26. 4, etc.), Ev. Matth. 8. 12.

ἔξωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἔξω) *foreign, alien*, opp. to συγγενής, C. I. 2686, 4247, al.: in Eccl. *heathen*. Adv. — κῶς, Stob. Append. p. 39.

ἔξω-φορος, ον, *brought out, published*, Iambl. V. P. 247, Stob. Eccl. 1. 214.

ἔξωχρος, ον, *deadly pale*, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 2.

ἔω, Ep. for οὐ, Lat. *sui*: — εἰοῦ, Ep. for οἱ, Lat. *sibi*.

ἔωι, Ep. for εἴη, 3 sing. opt. pres. of εἶμι.

ἔωικα, as, ε, etc., pf. with pres. sense, to be like, of which Hom. has 3 sing. impf. εἶκε, it seemed good, Il. 18. 520; a fut. εἶξω, will be like, occurs in Ar. Nub. 1001, and aor. 1 εἶξα in Walz Rhett. 8. 208; elsewhere only in pf.: — besides the common forms ἔωικα, as, ε, etc., we have in Ep., 3 dual εἶκτον for εἶκατον, Od. 4. 27, part. εἶοικυῖαι Il. 18. 418; 1 pl. εἶοιμεν Soph. Aj. 1239, Eur. Cycl. 99; 3 pl. εἶξασι Id. Hel. 497, Ar. Av. 96, Plat. Polit. 291 A, Soph. 230 A, Plat. Com. Ἑλλ. 1, Συμμ. 2, Eubul. Στεφ. 1. 8; inf. εἶκέναι Eur. Fr. 167, Ar. Nub. 185 (cf. προσείωικα); part. εἶκώς, which is also used in Il. 21. 254 (v. sub εἶκός): — Ion., but not Ep., οἶκα, as, ε, Hdt. 4. 82., 5. 20, 106, part. οἶκώς Hdt.: — plqpf. ἐφέκειν, εἰς, εἰ, Hom., etc.; 3 pl. ἐφέκεσαν Thuc. 7. 75, etc., Ep. εἶοικεσαν Il. 13. 102; Ep. 3 dual εἶκτην, for ἐφκέτην, Il. 1. 104, Od. 4. 662; an Att. form ἦκειν also occurs in Ar. Av. 1298 (as emended from the Schol.): — there also occur pass. forms with same sense, 3 sing. pf. ἦικται, Nic. Th. 658 (cf. προσείωικα); plqpf. ἦικτο four times in Od.; without augm. εἶκτο Il. 23. 107. (The Homeric examples shew that the Root must have begun with a conson.; and, since no forms in cognate languages shew any trace of the digamma, Curt. concludes that the Root was not FIK, but probably ΔΙΚ, or DYIK, the Root of δείκνυμι; and that the Homeric word was γέωικα.)

I. to be like, look like, τινι Hom., etc.; Μαχάονι πάντα ἔωικε Il. 11. 612; κεφαλὴν τε καὶ ὄμματα καλὰ ἔωικας κείνῳ Od. 1. 208; so εἶδος τε μέγεθος τε, δέμας, πάντα, etc., Hom.: made more emphatic by the phrases εἰς ὅσα ἔωικεν, ἅντα ἐφέκει, ἀγχιστα ἐφέκει Il. 3. 158., 24. 630, al.; μελαίνῃ Κηρὶ ἔωικεν is considered like, i. e. *hoted like* death, Od. 17. 500: — also with the part., where we use the inf., αἰεὶ γὰρ δίφρου ἐπιβησομένοισι εἶκτην seemed always just about to set foot upon the chariot, Il. 23. 379; ἔωικε σημαίνοντι he seems to indicate, Plat. Crat. 437 A; ἔωικε σπεύδοντι seems anxious, Id. Prot. 361 B; cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 10., 4. 3, 8; — and without a part., ἔωικε τούτ' ἀτόπῳ this is like an absurdity, seems absurd, Plat. Phaedr. 62 D: this sense appears in Aesch. only in part. εἶκώς, like, Ag. 760, Cho. 560. II.

to seem likely, c. inf., in phrases which we can only render by making the Verb impersonal, as in the Lat. *videor videre*, with inf. pres., methinks I see, ἔωικα δέ τοι παραείδειν, ὥστε θεῶ I seem likely to sing (i. e. methinks I sing) to thee, as to a god, Od. 22. 348; χλιδᾶν ἔωικας methinks thou

art delicate, Aesch. Pr. 971, cf. 984; εοικα θρηνεῖν μάτην Id. Cho. 926, cf. 730; εοικα .. οὐκ εἶδέναι Soph. O. T. 744; εοικα .. ἐποικτεῖρεν σε Id. Ph. 317; with inf. fut., θέλξειν μ' εοικας it seems likely that thou wilt .., Aesch. Eum. 900; εοικα θεσπιωδῆσειν Id. Ag. 1161; κτενεῖν εοικας Id. Cho. 922; τὸν ἀνδρ' εοικεν ὑπνος ξφειν Soph. Ph. 821, cf. 911, Eur. Hec. 813, cf. Cycl. 99; with inf. aor., πικραὺς εοιγμεν .. ἀγῶνας κηρύξει methinks we proclaimed, Soph. Aj. 1239;—rarely c. part., εοικε κεκλημένην seems to be called, Plat. Crat. 419 C; εοικατε ἠδόμενοι Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 8; but Heind. and Cobet would read κεκλημένην, ἠδομένοις, ut supr. 1.

2. impers., εοικε it seems; ὡς εοικε as it seems, Soph. Ant. 576, 740, El. 772, 1341, Eur., Thuc., etc.; in Eur. Andr. 551 the μοι belongs to τοῦ ἔργου, v. Dind. ad l.; ὡς εοικε is used by Plat. merely to modify a statement, probably, I believe, Phaedo 61 B, Rep. 332 B, etc.: εοικε, in answers, so it seems, Id. Rep. 334 A, 346 C, al. 3. also person. in the same sense, ὡς εοικας Soph. El. 516, Tr. 1241; ὡς εἴρασι Eur. Hel. 497.

III. to beseem, besit, c. dat. pers., τὸ μὲν ἀπιέναι .. οὐδενὶ καλῶ εοικε Xen. An. 6. 3, 15;—but, 2. almost always impers., εοικε it is fitting, right, seemly, reasonable, mostly with a negat. and foll. by inf., οὐκ ἔστ', οὐδὲ εοικε, τεὸν ἔπος ἀρνήσασθαι Il. 14. 212, Od. 8. 358; οὐ γὰρ εοικ' ὄτρυνόμεν Il. 4. 286; often c. acc. et inf., Hom.; when the pers. stands without an inf., it must be in dat., εοικέ τινι it beseems him, as in Il. 10. 440; for in Od. 22. 196 an inf. must be supplied, εὐνή ἐνι μαλακῇ καταλέγμενος, ὡς σε εοικεν (sc. καταλέξασθαι); so, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ εοικε (sc. εἶναι) Il. 1. 119;—this usage is rare in Att., as Plat. Legg. 879 C.

IV. part. εοικώς, εἰκώς, Ion. οἰκώς, υἱά, ὄς, 1. seeming like, like, often in Hom.: in this sense the Att. often use the longer form, as, φόβος οὐδενὶ εοικώς Thuc. 7. 71; but also εἰκώς, Aesch. Ag. 760, Cho. 560, Eur. Cycl. 376, Ar. Vesp. 1321.

2. fitting, seemly, meet, μῦθοι γε εοικότες .., ὦδε εοικότα μυθήσασθαι Od. 3. 124, 125; εοικότι κεῖται ὀλέθρου I. 46; εἰκυῖα ἀκοίτις a suitable wife, 'a help meet for him,' Il. 9. 399, cf. Od. 4. 239;—so in Att., fair, reasonable, οἱ εοικότες λόγοι, μῦθοι Plat. Tim. 48 D, 59 C, etc.

3. likely, probable, εἰκός ἐστι, for εοικε, Soph. El. 659, 1488, etc.: esp. ὡς εἰκός, Ion. ὡς οἰκός, for ὡς εοικε, Hdt. 1. 45, Soph. Ph. 498, etc.; οἶον εἰκός Plat. Rep. 406 B; καθάπερ εἰκός Id. Tim. 24 D; also, ὡς τὸ εἰκός Id. Phaedo 67 A, Rep. 407 D, etc.

4. καὶ τὰ εοικότα and the like, αἴγες, αἰλοῦροι, καὶ τὰ εοικ. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 47., 3. 180.

5. for neut. εἰκός, which became a Subst., v. sub voc.

εοικότως, Att. εἰκότως, Ion. οἰκότως, Adv. of part. εοικώς, similarly, like, τινὶ Aesch. Ag. 915. 2. reasonably, fairly, naturally, as was to be expected, Hdt. 2. 25, Aesch. Supp. 403; οὐκ εοικότως unfairly, Thuc. 1. 37; often put emphatically at the close of a sentence, Id. 1. 77., 2. 93, Isocr. 12 D, etc.

εοῖο, Ep. for εοῦ, gen. of εὖς, Hom.

εοῖς, Ep. for εἴης, 2 sing. opt. of εἰμί, Il. 9. 284.

εοῖσα, Dor. for εοῦσα, οῦσα, part. fem. of εἰμί.

εὐλει, made to waver, was troubling, πῦρ δὲ μιν οὐκ εὐλει (3 sing. impf.), as Böckh for αἰόλλει in Pind. P. 4. 414 (233);—Pass., εὐλήτο (3 sing. plqpf.), was troubled, εὐλήτο νόον μελεδήμαθι Ar. Rh. 3. 471; εὐλήτο θυμὸν .. ὑποδηθεῖς βελέεσσιν Κυπρίδος Mosch. 1. 74; Hesych. explains εὐλήται by τετάρακται. (Prob. from the Root εἴλω: cf. Buttm. Catal. s. v. εἴλω, Lexil. s. v. αἰόλος 7.)

εὐλπα, as, ε, poet. pf. with pres. sense of ἔλπω, Hom.

εὐν, only in Il. 23. 643, Ep. for ἦν, 1 sing. impf. of εἰμί: but εὐν, Ion. for ὄν, part. neut. of εἰμί.

εὐργα, as, ε, poet. pf. of ἔρδω, Hom.: 3 pl. εὐργαν for ἐόργασιν, Batr.: part. εὐργώς, Hom.: Ion. 3 sing. plqpf. ἐόργεε, Hdt. 1. 127.

εὐργη, ἦ, = τὰρῆνη (another form is εὐέργη), Poll. 6. 88; and Verb εὐργῆσαι, τὸρῆνῆσαι, lb.

εὐρτάζω, in Ion. Prose ὀρτάζω: impf. ἐώρταζον (with irreg. augm. in second syll.) Isocr. 392 C, Paus. 4. 19, 4: fut. ἄσω Luc., etc.: aor. ἐώρτασα (with irreg. augm.) Dio C. 48. 34, etc., inf. ἐορτάσαι Ar. Ach. 1079, Plat.: cf. διεορτάζω: (εορτή). To keep festival or holiday, Hdt. 2. 60, 122, Eur., etc.; εορτὰς εορτ. to celebrate festivals, Xen. Ath. 3, 2; ἡμέρας τέσσαρας Plut. Camill. 42; εορτ. τῷ θεῷ Luc. Anach. 23.

II. to celebrate as a festival, νίκην εορτ. to celebrate it by a festival, Plut. 2. 349 F, cf. Anton. 56.

εορταῖος, α, ον, = ἐόρτιος, festal, Dion. H. 4. 74.

εορτάσιμος, ον, of a festival, ἡμέρα Plut. 2. 270 A; οὐχ εορτάσιμα ὄντα though it is not a time of festival, Luc. Saturn. 11.

εὐρτάσις, εως, ἦ, holiday-keeping, Plat. Legg. 657 D.

εὐρτασμα, τό, a festival, holiday, LXX (Sap. 19. 15).

εὐρτασμός, ὁ, = ἐόρτασις, Plut. 2. 1101 E.

εὐρταστής, οὔ, ὁ, a fellow-reveler, Max. Tyr. 6. 8, Poll. 1. 34.

εὐρταστικός, ἦ, ὄν, fit for a festival, festive, μάχαι Plat. Legg. 829 B; ἡμέρα Luc. Amor. 1, Alciphro 3. 57.

εορτή, in Ion. Prose ὀρτή (and so prob. in a Trag. verse of Ion ap Ath. 258 F), ἦ:—a feast or festival, holiday, ἐπεὶ καὶ πᾶσιν εορτή Od. 20. 156; εορτῇ ταῖο θεοῖο 21. 258; εορτῆς στέργηθρ' ἔχειν Aesch. Eum. 191; εὐούσης ὀρτῆς τῇ Ἡρῇ ταῖσι Ἀργείοισι Hdt. 1. 31; ὀρτῆν ἀγειν to keep a feast, lb. 147, 150, Thuc. 4. 5, etc.; ὀρτῆν ἀνάγειν Hdt. 2. 40, 48, α; εορτῆν εορτάζειν Xen. Ath. 3, 2; εορτῆν τῷ θεῷ ποιεῖν Thuc. 2. 15.

2. generally, holiday-making, amusement, pastime, Aesch. Eum. 191; παιδίας καὶ εορτῆς χάριν Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, etc.; so, εορτῆν ἠγεῖσθαι τι Thuc. 1. 70.

3. pronoun, κατόπιον εορτῆς ἦκειν to have come the day after the feast, Plat. Gorg. 447 A; ἀέργουσι ἀπὲν εορτά every day's a holiday to those who don't work, Theocr. 15. 26.

II. ἦ ἐ., with or without τοῦ πάσχα, the Passover, LXX (Ex. 34. 25., 12. 14); and in Eccl. the feast of Easter. Cf. ἐροτις.

ἐόρτιος, ον, of, belonging to a festival, solemn, Greg. Naz.

ἐορτις, ιος, ἦ, = ἐορτή, Schol. Ven. Il. 5. 299; cf. ἐροτις.

εορτο-λόγιον, τό, a calendar of holidays, Suid.

εορτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) festal, solemn, Joseph. A. J. 16. 2, 1, Schol. Thuc. 5. 54.

εὖς, ἐή, ἐόν, Ep. for εῦς, ἦ, ὄν: (εῦ, εῖο, οῦ):—possessive Adj. of 3 pers. sing. his, her own, Lat. suus, Hom.; also in Pind., and Dor.; never in Att. Prose, only two or three times in Trag., sc. Aesch. Fr. 281 (iamb.), Eur. El. 1206 (lyr.), Soph. El. 1075 (if τὸν ἐὸν πότμον be admitted);—τὸν ἐὸν τε Πόδαργον that his own Podargus, Il. 23. 295; strengthd., ἐφ' αὐτοῦ θυμῷ in his own inmost soul, Lat. suo ipsius animo, 10. 204; εὖς αὐτοῦ θῆτες his own labourers, Od. 4. 643;—(hence the post-Hom. εαυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ).—It is not merely reflex., but answers to the Lat. ejus, as well as suus.

II. after Hom., it is used of other persons, 1. as Adj. 3 pers. pl. their, Hes. Op. 58, Pind. P. 2. 169, and freq. in later Ep., as Batt., and Ar. Rh., v. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. 178. 2. in Alex. Poets, = ἐμός, Ar. Rh. 2. 226. 3. also = σός, Id. 2. 634., 3. 140, Theocr. 17. 50. 4. = ἡμέτερος, Ar. Rh. 4. 203. 5. = ὑμέτερος, Id. 2. 332., 3. 267.—A like confusion of persons is found in εῦς, ἦ, ὄν, and σφεῖς, even in Hom.; in σφέτερος in Hes.; and in Att. in εαυτοῦ; cf. Wolf Prolegg. p. ccxlvii, sq.—For εάων, v. sub εῦς.

εὖος, Vocot. for εῖο, οῦ, gen. of pers. Pron. 3 pers., Corinna 2.

εὖουσα, Ion. and Ep. for οὔσα, part. fem. pres. of εἰμί, Hom.

ἐπ-ἄβελτερώω, to make a yet greater ass of, ἐπαβελτερώσας τὸν ποτ' ὄντ' ἀβέλτερον Menand. Per. 1.

ἐπάγαθος, ον, = χρηστός, used in Epitaphs, C. I. 4991, 5020.

ἐπ-ἄγαλομαι, Pass. to exult in, κάρτεϊ Ar. Rh. 3. 1262: to feel a malign joy in, lb. 470: Ep. aor. ἐπαγάσσατο, Poëta ap. Parthen. 21. 18.

ἐπ-ἄγάλλομαι, Pass. to glory in, exult in, c. dat., πολέμῳ καὶ θηϊότητι Il. 16. 91, cf. Q. Sm. 7. 327, Tryph. 671; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Oec. 4, 17.

ἐπ-ἄγανκτέω, to be indignant at, Plut. Alc. 14, Ages. 19.

ἐπαγγελία, ἦ, (ἐπαγγέλλω) a command, summons, Polyb. 9. 38, 2. 2. as Att. law-term, properly, ἐπ. δοκιμασίας σ public denunciation and summons to attend a δοκιμασία τῶν ρητόρων (v. δοκιμασία 4), addressed to one who, having made himself subject to ἀτιμία, yet ventured to appear as a public speaker (v. ἐπαγγέλλω 3); ἐπ. τινὶ ἀπειλεῖν Aeschin. 9. 35; πρὸς θεσμοθέτας Dem. 602. 11.

3. an offer, promise, profession, Dem. 519. 8, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 6; ἐπαγγελίας ποιέσθαι τινι Polyb. 1. 72, 6; ἐν ἐπαγγελίᾳ καταλιπὼν having left it as a promise, Id. 18. 11, 1; τὴν ἐπ. ἐπὶ τέλος ἀγαγεῖν lb.; ὤμων ἐπαγγελία to trust the promise of his shoulders, Philostr. 768.

ἐπαγγέλλω (v. ἀγγέλλω):—to tell, proclaim, announce, Od. 4. 775; τινὶ ὡς .., Hdt. 3. 36, etc.: esp. to proclaim by authority, do to wit, ἐπ. τὰς σπονδὰς Thuc. 5. 49; ἐπ. πόλεμον Plat. Legg. 702 D:—Pass. to be proclaimed, ἐπηγγέθησαν αἱ σπονδαί Thuc. 8. 10:—Med., to let proclamation be made, Hdt. 2. 121, 6.

2. to give orders, command, absol., Hdt. 1. 70, Thuc. 5. 47; c. acc. et inf., to give orders that .., ἐπαγγέλλας τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους παρεῖναι Hdt. 1. 77, cf. Thuc. 6. 56; c. dat. et inf., to order him to do, Dem. 1041. 5, etc.; also c. acc. rei, στρατιὰν ἐς τοὺς συμμαχοὺς ἐπ., like Lat. milites sociis imperare, to send them orders (to furnish) their contingents, Thuc. 7. 17; κατὰ πόλεις μ' νεῶν πλήθος ἐπ. Id. 3. 16:—also in Med., ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι τινι ἐταιμάζειν στρατιήν Hdt. 7. 1, cf. 4. 200; ἐπ. τινὶ Eur. H. F. 1185; ἐπ. τισί, ὅπως ἀν' ἀπέλθοιεν Hdt. 5. 98; ὅτι .. Plat. Legg. 915 A:—Pass., τὸ ἐπαγγελλόμενον Hdt. 2. 55.

3. as Att. law-term, properly, δοκιμασίαν ἐπ. to denounce and summon to a δοκιμασία τῶν ρητόρων one who, having incurred ἀτιμία, yet takes part in public affairs (v. ἐπαγγελία 2), ἐπήγγελα αὐτῷ τὴν δοκιμασίαν ταυτηνί Aeschin. 1. 9, cf. 5. 18; ἐπ. τινὰ βουλήν Andoc. 3. 11; τινὰ πρὸς θεσμοθέτας Dem. 600. 22:—Pass., ἐπηγγέθη αὐτοῖς ὅτι ἐπεξίομι Antipho 112. 36.

4. to promise, ξείνοισι δεῖπνα Pind. P. 4. 55; θεοῖς εὐχὰς Aesch. Cho. 213:—but this sense is more common in Med. to promise, ἐπ. τί τινι ἐς δωρεήν Hdt. 3. 135; ἐπ. ξείνιά τινι Id. 6. 35; παίδων .. ἀπ. γονὰς Eur. Med. 721; ἀπηγγελλόμενῃ what I was proposing, Soph. El. 1018; ἐπ. τάδε, ὡς .., Hdt. 6. 9: c. inf. to promise to do, Thuc. 6. 88, Isac. 77. 19, etc.; ἀπ. τινὶ c. inf. to promise him to do, Andoc. 3. 11, Lys. 179. 37; τινὶ ὥστε ποιεῖν Thuc. 8. 68:—absol. to make offers, Hdt. 2. 121, fin.

5. to profess, make profession of, τι Ar. Lys. 1049, Dem. 44. 15:—more commonly in Med., like Lat. profiteri, ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι ἀρετήν Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 7; esp. of Sophists, as in Plat. Euthyd. 273 E, Gorg. 447 C; ταῦτό ἐστι τὸ ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι ὅ ἐπαγγέλλομαι Id. Prot. 319 A; ἐπαγγελλόμενος πάντα .. οὐθέν ἐπιτελεῖ Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 2; c. inf., ἐπ. ἀποκρίνεσθαι ὅ τι ἂν τίς σε ἐρωτῇ Plat. Gorg. 447 D; ἐπ. οἶός τε εἶναι ποιῆσαι τι Id. Lach. 186 C, Theag. 127 E; ἐπαγγέλλεται δεινὸς εἶναι Dem. 938. 8; οἱ σοφισταὶ ἐπ. διδάσκουσιν Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 18; and absol. to profess an art, Plat. Rep. 518 B, Arist. Soph. Elench. 11, 11.

6. to demand, require, Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 47, Dion. H. 5. 65; so in Med., Dem. 401. 17.

7. to canvass for office, ἐπ. ἀρχεῖν Plut. 2. 276 C; ἐπ. ὑπατεῖαν, Lat. petere Consulatum, App.

ἐπαγγέλημα, τό, an announcement, Dion. H. de Dem. 33. 2. a promise, profession, Dem. 397. 3; τὸ Προταγόρον ἐπ. Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 11.

3. one's profession, Plat. Euthyd. 274 A, Prot. 319 A: cf. ἐπαγγέλλω 5.

4. in pl. = Lat. comitia, Plut. 2. 276 C.

ἐπαγγελτικός, ἦ, ὄν, given to promising, ἐπαγγελτικώτερον εἰπεῖν to make over-bold professions, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 12, cf. Plut. Aem. 8.

ἐπῶγειρω, to gather together, collect, of things, Il. 1. 126:—Pass., of men, to assemble, πρὶν ἐπὶ ἔθνε' ἀγείρετο Od. 11. 631; cf. Pind. P. 9. 93.

ἐπαγερός, ὁ, = sq., Clem. Al. 213.

ἐπάγεσις, εως, ἦ, a mustering of forces against an enemy, Ξέρξης τοῦ στρατοῦ ἐπ. ποιέεται Hdt. 7. 19.

ἐπάγην [ᾶ], v. sub πήγνυμι.

ἐπαγινέω, Ion. for ἐπάγω, to bring to, Hdt. 2. 2, Q. Sm. 6. 235.
 ἐπαγκυλίζομαι, Pass. to be fitted with on ἀγκύλη, Schol. Or. 1476.
 ἐπαγκωνισμός, ὁ, a kind of dance, Ath. 630 A.
 ἐπαγλαΐζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to honour or grace still more, Ar. Eccl. 575, Fr. 548, Epigr. Gr. 102. 4., 492. II. Pass. to pride oneself on a thing, glory or exult in it, οὐδέ ἔφημι δηρὸν ἐπαγλαΐεσθαι (inf. fut.) II. 18. 133.
 2. ἐπηγλαϊσμένοι .. τράπεζαι dressed out, Cratin. Incert. 9.
 ἐπάγνυμι, to break, οὐ τ' ἐπὶ νῶτα ἔαγε (intr. perf.) Hes. Op. 532.
 ἐπαγρος, ον, (ἀγρα) in quest of prey, Arist. H. A. 9. 18, 1.
 ἐπαγροσύνη, ἡ, good luck in hunting, fishing, etc., Theocr. ap. Ath. 284 A.
 ἐπαγρυπνέω, to keep awake and brood over, Lat. invigilare, τινι Luc. Gall. 31, cf. Plut. Brut. 37:—to watch for, ἀπωλεία τινός Diod. 14. 68:—absol., Aristaen. 1. 27.
 ἐπαγρύπνησις, ἡ, a watching for, Aristaen. 1. 27: also ἐπαγρυπνία, Iambl. V. Pyth. 3 (13).
 ἐπάγρυπνος, ον, wakeful, sleepless, Aristaen. 1. 27. Adv. —ως, Eus. V. Const. 4. 29, 66.
 ἐπάγω, fut. ξω: aor. ἐπήγαγον. To bring on, Lat. adducere, ὄν ἐπ' ἡμαρ ἄγραι πατήρ Od. 18. 137; ἐπ. πῆμά τινι Hes. Op. 240, cf. Th. 176; ἐλεύθερον ἡμαρ Bacis ap. Hdt. 8. 77; ἀτην ἐπ' ἀτη Aesch. Cho. 404, cf. Soph. Aj. 1189; κίνδυνον, πόλεμόν τινι Isac. 69. 2, Aeschin. 73. 28; γῆρας νόσους τε ἐπάγειν Plat. Tim. 33 A; ἐπ. δίκην τινί Id. Legg. 881 E, al. 2. to set on, let loose, urge on, as hunters do dogs, ἐπάγοντες ἐπῆσαν [sc. κύνας] Od. 19. 445, cf. Xen. Cyn. 10, 19. b. to lead on an army against the enemy, Ἄρη τινί Aesch. Pers. 85; τὴν στρατιήν Hdt. 1. 63, cf. 7. 165; τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας Ar. Av. 353; στρατόπεδον Thuc. 6. 69; τινὰ ἐπὶ τινα Id. 8. 46:—seemingly intr. to march on, Polyb. 2. 19, 2, Luc., etc.; metaph., Diphil. Ζωγρ. 1. 3. to lead on by persuasion, influence, Lat. inducere, Od. 14. 392, Thuc. 1. 107, Eur. Hec. 1032; c. inf. to induce him to do, Ib. 260; ἐπ. τινὰ ἐπὶ τι Plat. Polit. 278 A:—Pass., οἷς ἐπαχθέντες ὑμῖς Dem. 59. 19. 4. to bring in, invite as aiders or allies, τὸν Πέρασιν Hdt. 9. 1, cf. 8. 112, Dem. 160. 15; Μήδους Ar. Thesm. 365: v. infr. II. 2. 5. to bring to a place, bring in, τὸν Ἄπιν Hdt. 3. 28; Soph. Tr. 378, Eur. Phoen. 905; ἄμαξαι .. τοὺς λίθους ἐπήγον Thuc. 1. 93:—Pass., τροφὰ .. τῷ σώματι ἐπάγεται Tim. Locr. 102 A. 6. to bring in, supply, ἐπιτήδεια Thuc. 7. 60; ἐκ τῶν διωρύχων ἐπ. νάματα, Lat. rivus inducere, Plat. Criti. 118 E; λίμνην .. εἰς τὴν ἄλμην Ephipp. Γηρ. 1. 12. 7. to lay on or apply to one, Lat. impingere, incutere, ἐπ. κέντρον ἵπποις, of a charioteer, Eur. Hipp. 1194; ἐπ. πληγὴν ἐπὶ τινα LXX (Isai. 10. 24); ἐπ. ζῆμιαν, for ἐπιτιθέσθαι, Luc. Anach. 11; ἐπαγε γνάθον lay your jaws to it, Ar. Vesp. 370; ἐπ. τὴν διάνοιάν τινι to apply it, Plut. Pericl. 1. 8. to bring forward, ἐπ. ψῆφον τοῖς ξυμμάχοις to propose a vote to them, like ἐπιψηφίζεω ἐς .., Thuc. 1. 125, cf. 87; and (in Pass.), ψῆφος ἐπῆκτό τινι against him, Xen. An. 7. 7, 57, cf. Dem. 1147. 22., 47. 33; so, ἐπ. ὄρκον τινί Paus. 4. 14, 4:—also, ἐπ. δίκην, γραφὴν τινι, Lat. intendere litem alicui, Plat. Legg. 881 E, Dem. 277. 12., 310. 5, etc.; ἐπ. αἰτίαν τινί Id. 275. 4; αἰτίαν ἐπήγαγέ μοι φόνου ψευδῆ Id. 550. 22, cf. 552. 1. 9. to bring in over and above, to add, τι Aesch. Ag. 1446, Ar. Nub. 390; τινί τι Plut. Lyc. 8, etc.; θάπτονα ῥυθμὸν ἐπάγειν to add briskness to the time, Xen. Symp. 2, 22:—to intercalate days in the year, like ἐπέμβάλλω, Hdt. 2. 4; ἐπαγόμενοι ἡμέραι intercalated days, Diod. 1. 50; τὸ ἐπαγόμενον that which follows, Gramm.; ὁ ἐπ. ἀγὼν extra-ordinary, C. I. 3491. 10. in Logic, to induce or argue by Induction (cf. ἐπαγωγή 4), ἀπὸ τῶν καθ' ἕκαστα ἐπὶ τὸ καθόλου Arist. Top. 8. 1, 13; absol., συλλογισμὸν ἢ ἐπάγοντα by syllogism or by induction, Id. Rhet. 1. 2, 8; ὁ ἐπάγων, opp. to ἀποδεικνύναι, Id. An. Post. 2. 5, 3: v. infr. II. 7, ἐπαγωγή 4. 11. ἐπ. τὴν κοιλίαν to move the bowels, Diosc. 4. 157 (160). II. Med. to bring to oneself, procure or provide for oneself, ἐκ θαλάσσης ὠν δέονται ἐπάγονται Thuc. 1. 81, cf. 6. 99:—metaph., Αἶδα φεῦξιν ἐπ. to devise, invent a means of shunning death, Soph. Ant. 362; δούλωσιν τινος Thuc. 3. 10; τῶν .. κακῶν ἐπ. λήθην Menand. Ὑδρ. 2. 2. of persons, to bring into one's country, bring in or introduce as allies (v. supr. 1. 4), Hdt. 2. 108, Thuc. 1. 3., 2. 68., 4. 64, al.; οἰκιστὴν ἐπ. Hdt. 6. 34, cf. 5. 67; cf. ἐπακτός. 3. μάρτυρας ποιητὰς ἐπ. to call them in as witnesses, Plat. Rep. 364 C, cf. Legg. 823 A; ἐπ. ποιητὰς ἐν τοῖς λόγοις to introduce by way of quotation, Id. Prot. 347 E; τὸν Ἡσίοδον μάρτυρα Id. Lys. 215 C; ἐπ. μαρτύρια to adduce testimonies, Xen. Symp. 8, 34; εἰκόνας ἐπ. Id. Oec. 17, 15. 4. to bring upon oneself, νύκτα Plat. Legg. 897 D; φθόνον Xen. Apol. 32; συμφορὰν ἐμαντῶ Lys. 102. 26; αἰτοῖς δουλείαν Dem. 424. 10; πράγματα Id. 1256. 11; δεσπότην ἐπ. τὸν νόμον Plat. Gorg. 492 B. 5. to bring with one, κύνας Xen. Cyn. 6, 25; προῖκα Nicostr. ap. Stob. 427. 46. 6. to bring over to oneself, win over, τὸ πλῆθος Thuc. 5. 45, cf. 41; τινὰ εἰς εὐνοίαν Polyb. 7. 14, 4; c. acc. et inf., ἐπ. τινὰς ξυγχωρῆσαι to induce them to concede, Thuc. 5. 41. 7. in Logic, to make an Induction (v. supr. 10), Arist. An. Post. 1. 1, 4, al.; he also uses the aor. pass. ἐπαχθῆναι in this same sense, Ib. 5, and 1. 18, 1. ἐπαγωγεύς, εως, ὁ, at Athens, the officer who called on the suits every month, Poll. 8. 101. ἐπάγωγή, ἡ, a bringing on or to, τῶν ἐπιτηδείων Thuc. 5. 82., 7. 24. 2. a bringing in to one's aid, introduction, τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπ. Id. 3. 100; al. ἐπαγωγὰι (sc. τῶν ξυμμάχων) Id. 3. 82: introduction of food through the gullet, Arist. de Spir. 4, 7. 3. an invasion, attack, ἐπὶ τινα Polyb. 11. 15, 7. 4. a drawing on, alluring, like λόγος ἐπαγωγός, Dem. 144. 24:—an evocation of the gods below, Plat. Rep. 364 C, Legg. 933 D, cf. Ruhnck. Tim., Lob. Aglaoph. 221 sq. 5. in Logic, the bringing a number of particular examples so as to lead to an universal conclusion, the argument by Induction, ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν καθ' ἕκαστον ἐπὶ τὰ καθόλου ἔφοδος Arist. Top. 1. 12, cf. An. Pr. 2. 23, 2,

An. Post. 1. 18; called *inductio* by Cic. Top. 1. 10; cf. ἐπάγω 1. 10, συλλογισμός II. 6. in Tactics, the bringing up one corps behind another, Arr. Tact. p. 65, cf. Suid. s. v., παραγωγή 1. 2. 7. a leading away into captivity, captivity, LXX (Deut. 32. 36): generally, distress, misery, Ib. (Sirac. 23. 11); cf. Hesych. ἐπάγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, inductive, τρόπος Sext. Emp. P. 2. 196:—Adv. —κῶς, Id. 2. 195. II. (from Med.) attractive, cf. ὑπαγωγικός. ἐπάγωγμος, ον, imported, Plut. Lysand. 27, cf. C. I. 5641-42. ἐπαγωγήον, τό, the foreskin, prepuce, Diosc. 4. 157. ἐπάγωγός, ὄν, bringing on, μανίας Aesch. Fr. 55; ὕπνου Plat. Tim. 45 D. II. like ἐφορκός, attractive, tempting, alluring, seductive, τὰ ἐπαγωγότατα λέγειν Hdt. 3. 53, cf. Thuc. 4. 88; ἀκούσαντες .. ἐπαγωγὰ καὶ οὐκ ἀληθῆ, of ex-parte statements, Thuc. 6. 8, cf. 5. 85; ὄνοματος ἐπαγωγοῦ δυνάμει καλεῖσθαι Ib. 111; ἐπ. πρὸς τι Xen. Oec. 13, 9;—so, of dainty dishes, ὄψον .., ἐπ. πάνυ Antiph. Incert. 28:—c. gen., ἐπ. τινὸς attracting him, Dion. H. de Isocr. 2; τοῦ δήμου Plat. Popl. 2:—ἐπαγωγὸν ἐστί, c. inf., it is a temptation to .., Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 5: τὸ ἐπ. seductiveness, Plat. Phil. 44 C:—as Adv., ἐπαγωγὸν μειδιᾶν Luc. D. Mer. 1. 2., 6. 3. ἐπάγωνίζομαι, Dep. to contend with, τινι Plut. Fab. 23, Philostr. 538. 2. c. dat. rei, to contend for a thing, C. I. 2335. 19, Ep. Jud. 3; absol., Sext. Emp. M. 3. 93:—τεκμηρίους ἐπαγ. to contend on the strength of them, Plut. Num. 10. ἐπάγωνιος, ον, (ἀγών) helping in the contest, Aesch. Ag. 512;—if at least this word lies in κάπαγωνιος: the Schol. took it for ἀπαγωνιος, freeing from the contest: but one MS. has καιπαγωνιος, whence Dobree restored καὶ παίωνιος. ἐπαείδω, contr. Att. ἐπείδω: fut. —άσομαι Ar. Eccl. 1153; in Ach. Tat. 2. 7. άσω. To sing to or in accompaniment, μάγος ἀνήρ .. ἐπ. θεογονίην Hdt. 1. 132; ᾠδὴν χορῶ Eur. El. 864. 2. to sing as an incantation, ἀ αἱ Σειρήνες ἐπῆδον τῷ Ὀδυσσεῖ Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 11; χρῆ τὰ τοιαῦτα ὡς ἐπείδω αὐτῷ Plat. Phaedo 114 D, cf. 77 E; ἐπ. ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς τοῦτον τὸν λόγον Id. Rep. 608 A; ἐπ. τινί to sing to one so as to charm or soothe him, Id. Phaedr. 267 D, Legg. 812 C, al.:—absol. to use charms or incantations, Id. Theaet. 149 C, 157 C; ἐπαείδων by means of charms, Aesch. Ag. 1201, cf. Plat. Legg. 773 D; cf. ἐπεδή. ἐπαίρω, poet. for ἐπαίρω, q. v. ἐπαίξω, to make to grow, prosper, θεὸς δ' ἐπὶ ἔργον ἀέξῃ Od. 14. 65:—Pass. to increase, grow, Pseudo-Simon. 85, Nic. Th. 449; cf. ἀπαίξω. ἐπαθλο-κομῶ, to train for contest, φῶτας Epigr. Gr. 492. 6. ἐπαθλον, τό, the prize of a contest, mostly in pl., Pseudo-Eur. Phoen. 52, etc.; τὰ ἐπ. τοῦ πολέμου Plut. Flamīn. 15: rewards, Hdn. 1. 17, C. I. 2737 b. 3, al. ἐπάθον, v. sub πάσχω. ἐπαθρέω, = εἰσαθρέω, Ap. Rh. 4. 497, Q. Sm. 1. 111. ἐπαθροίζομαι, Pass. to assemble besides, Ev. Luc. 11. 29, Plut. Ant. 44. ἐπαιάζω, fut. ξω, to cry aloud over, mourn over, τῷ νεκρῷ Luc. D. Deor. 14. 2: c. acc. to bewail, Nic. Al. 303. II. to join in the wail, Bion 1. 2, etc.; ἐπ. πρὸς τὸ μέλος Luc. Luct. 20. ἐπαίγδην, Adv. impetuously, Opp. H. 2. 616. ἐπαιγιαλίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, on the beach, Anth. P. 10. 8. ἐπαιγίζω, (αἰγίς II) to rush upon, twice in Hom. of a stormy wind, ζέφυρος .. λάβρος ἐπαιγίζων II. 2. 148; οὐρον .. λάβρον ἐπαιγίζοντα δι' αἰθέρος Od. 15. 293; so of love, λάβρον ἐπαιγίζων Anth. P. 5. 286:—c. dat. to rush over, ἐπαιγίζει πεδίοισι, of a stream that has burst its banks, Opp. C. 2. 125; and c. acc., πόντον ἐπαιγίζει, of the dolphin, Id. H. 2. 583. Cf. καταιγίζω. ἐπαιδέομαι, fut. —αἰδεσθήσομαι, Eur. I. A. 900; aor. ἠδέσθην Plat. Legg. 921 A; Dep.:—to be ashamed, c. inf., Eur. l. c.; σὺ δ' οὐκ ἐπαιδεῖ .., εἰ .., te non pudet, si .., Soph. Ant. 510. II. c. acc. to reverence, Aesch. Fr. 135, Plat. l. c. ἐπαιθύσσω, fut. ξω, to brandish at, τί τινι Nonn. 2. 322, etc.: Pass. Ib. 11. 247. 2. intr. to rush violently on, Opp. C. 4. 176. ἐπαίθω, to kindle, set on fire, Anth. P. 7. 48. ἐπαικλον, τό, Ath. 664 E; and in pl. ἐπαικλα, τά, Ib. 140 E; also ἐπαίκλεια, τά, Ib. 642 E:—sweetmeats after dinner, dessert, Dor. for ἐπιδείπνια, ἐπιδόρπια. Cf. αἰκλον. ἐπαινέσις, εως, ἡ, praise, Eur. Tro. 418, in pl. ἐπαινέσιον, verb. Adj. one must praise, Plat. Rep. 390 E. ἐπαινέτης, ου, ὁ, a praiser, commender, admirer, Lat. laudator, Hipp. Acut. 384, Thuc. 2. 41, Plat. Rep. 366 D, al.: fem. ἐπαινέτις, ἴδος, Themist. p. 219 D. II. σ rhapsodist, Plat. Ion 536 D; cf. ἐπαινέω IV. ἐπαινετικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to praising, laudatory, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 31; λόγος ἐπ. Luc. pro Imag. 19. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. 102. 37. ἐπαινετός, ἡ, ὄν, to be praised, praiseworthy, laudable, Plat. Crat. 416 C, Legg. 660 A, etc.; τὸ ἐπ. the object of praise, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 12, 2, al. ἐπαινέω, impf. ἐπήνεον Hom.; Aeol. part. pl. ἐπαινέντες Alcae. 37:—fut. —έσω Simon. 7. 29, Soph. El. 1057, Eur. Andr. 464, Heracl. 300, Plat. Symp. 214 E, Xen. An. 1. 4, 16., 5. 5, 8; but in Att. more often —έσομαι, Eur. Bacch. 1195, Plat. Symp. 199 A, Rep. 379 E, 383 A, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 6, Dem. 27. 12, etc.; poet. ἦσα Theogn. 93, Pind. P. 10. 107:—aor. 1 ἐπήνεσα Soph., Thuc., etc. (v. infr.); poet. (but not Att.) ἐπήνησα II. 2. 335., 18. 312, Theogn. 876, Pind.: pf. ἐπήνεκα Isocr. 276 B, 287 D, Plat.:—Med., aor. ἐπηνησάμην or —εσάμην Themist. 200 C, Phalar. Ep. 13:—Pass., fut. ἐπαινέθησομαι Andoc. 21. 23, Plat. Rep. 474 D: aor. ἐπηνέθην Thuc. 2. 25, Isocr., etc.: pf. ἐπήνημαι Hipp. 2. p. 334 Littré, Isocr. 281 C. This form is commonly used in Att. for the simple αἰνέω, to approve, applaud, commend, Lat. laudare, in Hom. mostly absol., ἐπὶ δ' ἦνεον ἄλλοι Ἀχαιοί II. 3. 461, etc.; also c. acc. rei, μῦθον ἐπαινέσαντες Ὀδυσσεύς 2. 335; c. dat. pers. to agree with, side with,

Ἐκτορι μὲν γὰρ ἐπήνησαν II. 18. 312;—absol. to assent, agree, Ar. Av. 1616; ἐπαινεσάντων δ' αὐτῶν on their assent, Thuc. 4. 65. 2. to praise, commend in any way, τινά or τι Alcae. 37, Hdt. 3. 34., 6. 130, and so mostly in Att.; ἐπ. τινά τι to commend one for a thing, but in this case the thing is always a neut. Adj., τὰ μὲν σ' ἐπαινῶ Aesch. Pr. 340, cf. Theb. 1041, etc.; πάντ' ἔχω σ' ἐπαινεῖσαι Soph. Aj. 1381, cf. Plat. Symp. 222 A; also c. dat. rei, Dinarch. III. 9; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 31; εἰς τι Plat. Alc. 1. 111 A; κατὰ τι Diod. 1. 37; πρὸς τι Plat. Theaet. 145 A; also, ἐπ. τινά τινος Plut. 2. 1 D, Luc. Herm. 42;—c. part., ἐπαινεσέσθαι τινα ἀνασχόμενον Dem. 538. 14; ἐπ. τινα ὅτι.. Plat. Gorg. 471 D;—ἐπ. τινὰ πρὸς τινα to praise one man to another, Id. Rep. 501 C;—c. acc. cogn., ἐπαινον ἐπ. to bestow praise, Id. Lach. 181 B, al. 3. to compliment publicly, panegyricize, Thuc. 2. 25, Isocr. 257 B, etc. 4. to agree to or undertake to do, βῶμην μ' ἐπαινῶ λαμβάνειν Eur. Andr. 553. 5. the aor. ἐπήνεσα is in Att. used in a pres. sense, ἐπήνεσ' ἔργον I commend it, Soph. Aj. 536; and absol., well done! Id. Fr. 255, Ar. Ach. 485; cf. Eur. Alc. 1095, Med. 707. II. = παραινέω, to recommend, exhort, advise, τοῖουσδ' ἐπαινέεις δῆτα σὸ κτᾶσθαι φίλους; Soph. Aj. 1360, cf. Aesch. Theb. 596, Supp. 966; c. dat. et inf., ὑμῖν δ' ἐπαινῶ γλώσσαν εὐφημον φέρειν Id. Cho. 580; cf. Soph. El. 1322, O. C. 664. III. as a civil form of declining an offer or invitation, I thank you, I am much obliged, Lat. gratia est, benigne, κάλλιστ', ἐπαινῶ Ar. Ran. 508, ubi v. Schol.; so, ἐπ. τὴν κλήσιν to decline it, Xen. Symp. 1, 70, cf. An. 7. 7, 52. IV. of Rhapsodists, to recite, declaim publicly, Plat. Ion 536 D, 541 D. ἐπαίνημι, Aeol. for ἐπαινέω, Simon. 12. 19. ἐπαινῶ (not -ῶ), Lacon. for ἐπαινέω, Ar. Lys. 198. ἐπαινος, ὁ, approval, praise, commendation, Simon. 5, Pind. Fr. 174; ἐπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινος Hdt. 1. 96; πολλῶ ἔχρατο τῷ ἐπ. 3. 3; often in Att., ἐπαίνου τυχεῖν Soph. Ant. 665, etc.; κλεινὴ καὶ ἐπαινον ἔχουσα meriting praise, Soph. Ant. 817; ἐπαινον ἐπαινέειν Plat. Lach. 181 B;—also in pl. praises, Soph. O. C. 720, El. 976, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33, Plat., etc. 2. a public encomium, panegyric (but distinguished from ἐγκώμιον, as the general from the particular, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 12, 6, Rhet. 1. 9, 33), ἐπ. ποιέσθαι κατὰ or περὶ τινος Plat. Phaedr. 260 C; λόγον εἰπεῖν ἐπαινόν τινος a speech in praise of . . . Id. Symp. 177 D; συντιθεῖς ἐπ. κατὰ τινος Id. Phaedr. 260 B; εἰς τινα Id. Legg. 947 B. II. advice, Soph. Fr. 253. ἐπαινός, ἡ, ὄν, used by Hom. II. 9. 457, 569, Od. 10. 491, 534., 11. 47, and Hes. Th. 768, but only in fem. (ἐπαινή Περσεφόνη) as epith. of the goddess when mentioned in connection with Hades, and so in Luc. Nec. 9 with Hecate, (for, otherwise, she is ἀγαθή, etc.).—Commonly taken as strengthd. for αἰνή, exceeding awful, dread; but this Butt. (Lexil. v. αἰνος 3) rejects as contrary to analogy, and reads divisim, ἐπ' αἰνή Περσεφόνηα dread Persephoné besides. Others regard it as short for ἐπαινετή, euphem., like ἀμύμων, etc.—No masc. or neut. is found. ἐπαινουμένως, Adv. part. pres. pass. praiseworthy, Diod. 16. 88. ἐπαιονάω, to bathe (trans.), Ath. 41 B;—Med. to bathe (intr.), Nic. Al. 463. ἐπαίρω, Ion. and poet. ἐπαίρω Hdt. 1. 204 and always in Hom.; fut. ἐπαρῶ;—aor. ἐπήρα Hdt. 1. 87, Att.;—Pass., aor. ἐπήρθην, part. ἐπαρθεῖς. To lift up and set on, [αὐτὸν] ἀμαξῶν ἐπαίρειν lifted and set him upon . . . II. 7. 426; δβελούς . . . κρατευτάων ἐπαίρειν 9. 214. 2. to lift, raise, κεφαλὴν ἐπαίρειν 10. 80; καὶ μ' ἐπαίρει Soph. Ph. 889; ἐπαίρων βλέφαρα Id. O. T. 1276; ἐπαίρει δέρην (lyr.) Eur. Tro. 100; ἐπαίρει σαντόν Ar. Vesp. 996; σεμνῶς ἐπηρκῶς τὰς ὀφρῦς Amphip. Δεξ. 1; ἐπάρας τὴν φωνήν Dem. 323. 1; ἐπ. ἰστία, opp. to ὑφίεσθαι, Plat. Luc. 3;—Med., ἐπαίρειο μαζῶν didst lift and put me to thy breast, Ar. Rh. 3. 734; λόγῃν, ὄπλα ἐπαίρεισθαι Eur. I. T. 1484, Bacch. 789; ἰστούς Polyb. 1. 61, 7; metaph., τί . . . στάσιν γλώσσης ἐπήρασθε; Soph. O. T. 635; πολλοὺς καὶ θρασεῖς τῇ πόλει ἐπαίρεισθαι λόγους Dem. 302. 13. 3. to exalt, magnify, ἐπαίρειν τινά Pind. O. 9. 31; ἐπαίρειν τὸν πατῶν οἶκον Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 2. 4. intr. to lift up one's leg or rise up, Hdt. 2. 162; so in Pass., Ar. Lys. 937. II. to stir up, excite, πολλά τέ μιν καὶ μεγάλα τὰ ἐπαίροντα . . . ἦν Hdt. 1. 204; τίς σ' ἐπήρει δαιμόνων; Soph. O. T. 1328; πέρα τοῦ καιροῦ τοὺς ἑτέρους ἐπ. Dem. 208. 6; ἐπ. θυμόν τινι Eur. I. A. 125; τοῦτό σε ψυχὴν ἐπαίρει Id. Heracl. 172;—to induce or persuade to do, c. inf., εἰρωτᾶν εἰ οὐτι αἰσχύνηται ἐπάρας Κροῖσον στρατεύεσθαι Hdt. 1. 90; ἦτις με γῆμ' ἐπήρει Ar. Nub. 42, cf. Ran. 1041; ἐπ. τινὰ ὥστε . . . Eur. Supp. 581; ὅστις μ' ἐπάρας ἔργον (sc. πράξαι) Id. Or. 286;—Pass. to be roused, led on, excited, τῷ μαντητῶ Hdt. 1. 90, cf. 5. 91; τοῖς δωρήμασι 7. 38; πλούτῳ, τιμῇ Plat. Rep. 434 A, 608 B; ὑπὸ λόγων Ar. Av. 1448; τοῖς λόγοις Thuc. 4. 121; δεινότητι καὶ ξυνέσειως ἀγῶνι Id. 2. 37; ὑπὸ μισθοῦ Id. 7. 13; ἐπ. ἐς τὸ νεωτερίζειν Id. 4. 108; and inf., ἐπήρθην γράψαι Isocr. 84 C, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 232 A. 2. in Pass., also, to be elated at a thing, εὐδαιμονίῃ μεγάλῃ Hdt. 5. 81; ψυχρῇ νίκη 9. 49, cf. 1. 212., 4. 130; ἐν τινι Thuc. 4. 18; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 25; πρὸς τι Thuc. 6. 11., 8. 2; ἐκ τινος Polyb. 1. 29, 4; also, Ἑλλάς τῇ ὀρμῇ ἐπήρται is on the tiptoe of expectation, Thuc. 2. 11;—absol. to be conceited or proud, Ar. Nub. 810; passionate, Plut. Cic. 25, etc. ἐπαισθάνομαι, fut. -αισθήσομαι: Dep.:—to have a perception or feeling of, c. gen. objecti, μῶν Ὀδυσσεῶς ἐπαισθόμην Soph. Ph. 1296; ὀμφῆς τῆς ἐμῆς Id. O. C. 1351, cf. Ant. 1183. 2. c. acc. to perceive, Aesch. Ag. 85, Soph. Aj. 553, Dem. 24. 4, etc.; τὸν σὸν μόρον ἐπ. to hear of it, Soph. Aj. 996; c. part., ἐπήσθητ' ἐκ θεοῦ καλούμενος Id. O. C. 1629; ἡσθέντα δ' αὐτὸν ὡς ἐπαισθόμην Eur. Cycl. 420. 3. absol. to become sensible, recover one's senses, Hipp. 490. ἐπαίσθημα, τό, a perception, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 32. ἐπαίσθησις, εως, ἡ, perception, sense, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 52. ἐπαίσσω, fut. ἴξω: contr. Att. ἐπάσσω or -ττω, fut. ἄξω: [ἄισσω Ep.,

ἄισσω Att.]. To rush at or upon, c. gen., ἵππων ἐπαίξαι to rush at them, II. 5. 263; νεῶν 13. 687; (never so in Od.). 2. c. dat. pers., Κίρκῃ ἐπαίξαι to rush upon her, Od. 10. 295, 322, cf. 14. 281; in II. only c. dat. instrumenti, ξίφει, δουρὶ ἐπ. II. 5. 584, etc.; so, ἐπήϊσόν [μοι] μελίησιν Od. 14. 281. 3. c. acc. to assail, assault, Ἐκτορα II. 23. 64; τεῖχος 12. 308 (never so in Od.);—Mcd., ἐπαίξασθαι ἀεθλον to rush at (i. e. seize upon) the prize, II. 23. 773. 4. but in Hom. mostly absol., of a hawk, ταρφέ' ἐπαίξαι makes frequent swoops, II. 22. 142; of the wind, ἐπαίξας . . . ἐκ νεφελῶν 2. 146, etc.;—so also in Att., Ar. Ach. 1171; ἐπάξας ἐς δόμους Soph. Aj. 305; rare in Prose, as Plat. Theaet. 190 A, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 5. II. later, like βαίνω, with acc. of the Instrument of motion, ἐπ. πόδα to move with hasty step, Eur. Hec. 1071, cf. βαίνω fin.; ἐπ. ξίφος Ar. Rh. 1. 1254;—but even Hom. has Pass., χεῖρες ἐπαίξονται they move lightly, II. 23. 628. ἐπαῖστος, ον, (ἐπαῖτω) heard of, detected, c. part., ἐπ. ἐγένετο ἐργασμένος Hdt. 2. 119; ἐπ. ἐγένετο προδιδούς 8. 128, cf. 6. 74; so in 3. 15., 7. 146 a part. must be supplied from the context. ἐπαίσχης, ἐς, (αἰσχος) shameful, Dio C. 56. 13, Auctor ap. Suid. ἐπαίσχνομαι, fut. -αισχυνθήσομαι: Dep.:—to be ashamed at or of, τινί Hdt. 1. 143; τινά or τι Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 34, Plat. Soph. 247 C;—c. inf. to be ashamed to do, Aesch. Ag. 1373; c. part. to be ashamed of doing or having done a thing, Hdt. 1. 90, Soph. Aj. 1307, Ph. 929, etc.; absol. to feel shame, shew a sense of shame, Plat. Rep. 573 B, Menand. Incert. 80. ἐπαίτω, to ask besides, εἰ νύ κεν . . . ἄλλο μείζον ἀπαιτήσεως II. 7. 593; ὦν δ' ἐπαίτεῖς Soph. O. T. 1416; absol. to ask for more, φαγῶν ἔτ' ἐπήτεεν Posidipp. ap. Ath. 412 E;—so in Med., Soph. El. 1124. 2. to beg as a mendicant, ἄλλους ἐπ. τὸν καθ' ἡμέραν βίον Id. O. C. 1364. ἐπαίτης, ον, ὁ, a beggar, Ath. 192 F, Dio C. 66. 8. ἐπαίτησις, εως, ἡ, begging, Dion. H. de Rhet. 13. ἐπαίτιομαι, fut. ἄσομαι [ἄ], Ion. ἡσομαι: Dep.:—to bring a charge against, accuse, τινά Hdt. 2. 121, 2, and Att.; θεὸν ἐπ. Hipp. Aër. 293; ἐπ. τινά τινος to accuse one of a thing, Thuc. 6. 28, Dem. 552. 1; ἢ κἀμὲ γόρ τι ξυμφοραῖς ἐπαίτιᾷ; for your mishaps (but ξυμφορᾶς is the prob. I.), Aesch. Pr. 974; also, κείνην ἐπαίτιῶμαι τοῦδε βουλευσῆαι τάφου I accuse her of this burial,—that she planned it, Soph. Ant. 490;—c. inf., ὦν ἐπαίτιᾷ με δρᾶν Id. O. T. 645; ὄν . . . με . . . τρέφειν μάλιστα ἐπητῆσσω Id. El. 604; Αἴσωπον . . . ἐπητῶντο κλέψαι Ar. Vesp. 1447, etc.; so, ἐπαίτ. τινὰ ὅτι . . . Hdt. 6. 30, Thuc. 2. 7., 5. 16;—c. acc. rei, to lay the blame upon, τὴν ξυμφορὰν τῆς φυγῆς Id. 8. 81; τὸ μῆκος τῆς πορείας Ep. Plat. 329 A;—but c. acc. cogn., μείζονα ἐπαίτιώμενος bringing heavier accusations, Hdt. 1. 26; αἰτίας ἐπ. to allege causes, Plat. Phaedo 98 B; τοῦτο ἐπαίτιῶμαι, c. inf., I complain of this, viz. that . . . Id. Rep. 497 B;—also c. dupl. acc., ἂ ἐπαίτιῶμαι ταύτην the charges which I bring against her, Antipho 112. 29. ἐπαίτιος, ον, (αἰτία) blamed for a thing, blameable, blameworthy: I. of persons, οὔτι μοι ὑμῶς ἐπαίτιοι II. 1. 335; τινός for a thing, Aesch. Eum. 465, Eur. Hipp. 1382; accused of a thing, Thuc. 6. 61;—ἐπ. πρὸς τινα Plut. Comp. Dion. c. Brut. 2. 2. of things, ἀναχώρησις Thuc. 5. 65; ἐπαίτιώτατοι τῶν κινδύνων Lys. 111. 38. II. ἐπαίτια, τά, legal punishments, also προστιμήματα, Solon ap. Poll. 8. 22, Dem. 733. 5. ἐπαίχμαζω, to attack, τινί Opp. C. 1. 389, as Brunck. for ἐποχμ—. ἐπαῖω, contr. ἐπάω Eur. H. F. 772; [v. αἰώ]. To give ear to, θεῶν οὐδὲν ἐπαίοντες Aesch. Supp. 759, cf. Eur. I. c.: to hear, τῆς φωνῆς Plut. Brut. 16. 2. to perceive, feel, τι Pind. Fr. 45. 14; θεοὶ ἐναίμοι τε καὶ σαρκώδεες καὶ ἐπαίοντες σιδηρίων Hdt. 3. 29; δηγμάτων Ael. N. A. 1. 5; c. part., οὐκ ἐπαίεις καταγελάμενος Ar. Vesp. 516; absol., ὡς ἐπήϊσε when he perceived it, Hdt. 9. 93. 3. to understand, c. acc., τὴν βάρβαρον γὰρ γλώσσαν οὐκ ἐπαῖω Soph. Aj. 1263; esp. of persons under instruction, ἐπαίονθ' ὁποῖός ἐστι τῶν ῥυθμῶν κατ' ἐνόπιον κτλ. Ar. Nub. 650; ἐπ. τό τε καλὸν καὶ μὴ Plat. Legg. 701 A; ἐπ. τίς πολιτεία συμφέρει Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 13; ἐπ. τι τῆς Ῥωμαίων γλώσσης Luc. Laps. 13, etc. 4. to profess knowledge in any subject, to be a professor of such subjects, οὐς ἂν οἶμαι τι τούτων ἐπαίειν Plat. Theaet. 145 D; οἱ αὐλήσεως ἐπαίοντες Id. Prot. 327 C; ὁ ἐπαίων περὶ τῶν δικαίων καὶ ἀδίκων, i. e. a moral philosopher, Id. Crito 48 A; ἐπαίεις οὐδὲν περὶ γυμναστικῆς Id. Gorg. 518 C, cf. Apol. 19 C, Rep. 598 C, Hipp. Ma. 289 E, etc.; absol., ὁ ἐπαίων Id. Prot. 314 A, Phaedr. 275 E; ἐπ., opp. to τὸ εἰδέναι, Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 10. ἐπαιωρέω, to keep hovering over another, στέφανον καρήνω or καρήνων Nonn. D. 5. 132., 4. 456; to keep floating in, ἐπ. πτερὸν ἠέρι πολλῶ Epigr. Gr. 312. 5; metaph., ἐπ. εὐτυχίας βίον Anth. P. 7. 645. II. Pass. to hover over or on the surface, float upon, ἐπανθισμὸς ἐπ. χαλκείος Diosc. 5. 107; ἐλπῖσιν ἐπαιωρούμενοι buoyed up by . . . Luc. Alex. 16; ἐπαιωρεῖσθαι πολέμῳ to hang over it, conduct it remissly, Plut. Pelop. 29;—in Hipp. Art. 836, of one who throws his whole weight upon another, during a surgical operation. 2. like Lat. imminere, to overhang, threaten, τινί Ap. Rh. 1. 639, Plut. Pomp. 17; ξίφος αὐχένι ἐπ. II. 5. 2. ἐπακάνθίζω, to be prickly on the surface, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1; v. παρακ—. ἐπακίομαι, Med. to repair, τὸν δρόμον, τὰς γεφύρας Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 37, 41 (where it is written ἐφακ—). ἐπακμάζω, fut. ἄσω, to come to its bloom, be in its prime, Aristacn. 2. 1, Heliod. 7. 8;—metaph., to come to its height, Luc. Abdic. 17, Ath. 18 E; ἐπ. οἱ ἐτησῖαι are prevalent, Strabo 692. II. to flourish or live after, τινί Dion. H. ad Pomp. 4. ἐπακμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, coming to a height or crisis, opp. to παρακμαστικός, of diseases, Galen. ἐπακμος, ον, (ἀκμή) in the bloom of age, κόραι Dion. II. 4. 28. II. pointed, ἀκανθα Diosc. 1. 119; ἰδοῦς Plut. 2. 966 C.

ἐπακολουθεῖω, to follow close upon, follow after, pursue, τινί Ar. Vesp. 1328, Plat. Apol. 23 C, al.;—absol., Hipp. Fract. 763, Thuc. 5. 65, etc.; ἐπ. ἡ χεὶρ τοῦ νεκροῦ Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 8. 2. to pursue as an enemy, Thuc. 4. 128, Xen. An. 4. 1, 1, etc. 3. to follow mentally, i. e. understand, τῷ λόγῳ Plat. Phaedo 107 B; τοῖς λεγομένοις Id. Legg. 861 C; τοῖς λέγουσι Id. Soph. 243 A; κάλλιστ' ἐπακολουθεῖς Id. Legg. 963 A, etc. 4. to follow, i. e. obey or comply with, τοῖς πάθει Dem. 805. 24; αὐτῶν τῇ προαιρέσει Philipp. ap. Dem. 284. 6; ταῖς τῶν ποιητῶν βλασφημίαις ἐπ. to follow them (as authorities), Isocr. 228 D. 5. to follow a pursuit, Plat. Rep. 370 C.

ἐπυκαλούθημα, τό, a consequence, Plut. Nic. 4, Clem. Al. 331.

ἐπυκαλούθησις, εὼς, ἡ, a following, M. Anton. 6. 44: a consequence, κατ' ἐπ. by way of inference, Plut. 2. 1015 C.

ἐπακολουθητέον, verb. Adj. one must follow, τινί Dem. 1402. 14.

ἐπακολουθία, ἡ, = ἐπακούθησις, Philodem. de Ira 1. p. 81.

ἐπακόλουθος, ον, following from, τινός Aristid. 2. 498. Adv. -θως, agreeably to, ἐαυτῶν τρόπῳ Antipat. ap. Stob. 428. 9.

ἐπακοντίζω, fut. ἴσω, to dart at a thing, Ep. Socrat. p. 66. 29.

ἐπακοντισμός, ὁ, a casting of dice (βόλου ὕνομα), Hesych.: the player is ἐπακοντιστής, ὁ, Poll. 7. 204.

ἐπάκοος, Dor. for ἐπήκοος, Pind.

ἐπυκανός, ον, (ἐπακούω) attentive to, c. gen., ἀγορῆς ἐπακουὸν ἔνυτα Hes. Op. 29, cf. Call. Fr. 236; elsewhere ἐπήκοος.

ἐπακουστός, ον, to be listened to, Emped. 42.

ἐπακούω, fut. -ακούσομαι, to listen or hearken to, to hear, c. acc. rei, ὅς πάντ' ἐφορᾷ καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούει, of the Sun, Il. 3. 277, Od. 11. 108; proverb, ὀπποῖόν κ' εἶρησθα ἔπος, τοῖόν κ' ἐπακούσῃς as thou speakest, so wilt thou be answered, Il. 20. 250; φωνὴν ἐπ. Hes. Op. 418; χρησμόν Ar. Eq. 1080; with a part. added, οἶον .. οὐκ ἐπακούω βλαστὸν φύτευμα Soph. O. C. 694; ἐπ. τινὰ δρῶντα Plat. Legg. 729 B;—but also c. gen. rei, τῆς φωνῆς Hdt. 2. 70; μόχθων ἐπ. to hear of, hear tell of, Eur. Tro. 166:—c. acc. rei et gen. pers., ἔπος ἐμέθεν Od. 19. 98; and c. gen. pers. only, to give ear to him, Hdt. 9. 98, Soph. O. T. 708, Plat. Gorg. 487 C:—rarely c. dat. pers., ἐπ. μοι Id. Soph. 207 C; c. dat. rei, ταῖς εὐχαῖς Dion. H. 13. 7. 2. absol. to give ear, hearken, Aesch. Cho. 725, Ar. Nub. 274; μή τις τῶν ἀμύητων ἐπακούη should overhear, Plat. Theaet. 155 E, cf. Ar. Thesm. 628; or simply to hear, Thuc. 1. 53, etc. 3. later, like ἐπαῖω, to perceive, understand, τινός Luc. Salt. 64, Plut. Flam. 10. II. c. gen. rei, to listen to, give ear to, i. e. to obey, βουλήν Il. 2. 143; τῆς δίκης Hes. Op. 273; ἐμῶν μύθων Soph. Ph. 1417; so c. dat., ἐπ. τῷ κελεύσματι Hdt. 4. 141.

ἐπακρίβῳω, to treat with care and accuracy, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 75; so in Med., Diod. Excerpt. 611. 75.

ἐπακρίζω, to reach the top of a thing, αἱμάτων ἐπήκρισε (= ἐπ' ἄκρον ἦλθε Schol.) he reached the farthest point in deeds of blood, of Orestes the matricide, Aesch. Cho. 932; Hesych. and Eust. expl. as if it were = θρηγκῶω.

ἐπάκριος, α, ον, (ἄκρα) on the heights, epith. of Zeus, Polyzel. Μουσ. 1. II. ἡ ἐπακρία (sc. χώρα) a district in Attica, Strabo 397.

ἐπακραδάμαι, Dep. = ἐπακούω, τινός Plat. Com. Γρυπ. 2.

ἐπακρῶσις, εὼς, ἡ, a listening to, hearing, LXX (1 Regg. 15. 22).

ἐπακρος, ον, (ἄκρα) pointed at the end, Hipp. 483. 21.

ἐπακταῖος, α, ον, = ἐπάκτιος, Opp. H. 2. 127; al. divisim. ἐπ' ἄκτ-.

ἐπακτέον, verb. Adj. one must bring upon, πόλεμον τῇ χώρᾳ Cic. Att. 9. 4. 2. 2. one must apply, μέτρον τινί Luc. Hist. Conscr. 9.

ἐπακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἐπάγω) Ep. word, = ὁ κύνας ἐπάγων, a hunter, huntsman, ἐς βῆσσαν ἵκανον ἐπακτῆρες Od. 19. 435, cf. 445; ἄνδρες ἐπ. Il. 17. 135:—also, a fisherman, Ar. Rh. 1. 625.

ἐπακτικός, ἡ, ον, leading on: 1. in Logic, inductive, opp. to συλλογιστικός (v. ἐπαγωγή), Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 6, Top. 1. 18, 5: Adv., ἐπακτικῶς σκοπεῖν Id. Phys. 4. 3, 15. 2. alluring, attractive, Heliod. 4. 3; πρὸς τι Ath. 52 D.

ἐπάκτιος, ον, Eur. Sthen. 4, and ἰα, ἰον Soph. Tr. 1151, Fr. 493, Eur. Andr. 853: (ἄκτῆ):—on the strand or shore, Il. cc., Soph. Aj. 413.

ἐπακτός, ον, (ἐπάγω) brought in, ὕδατα Hipp. Aër. 286: esp. brought in from abroad, imported, Lat. adscititius, ἐπ. σίτος Thuc. 6. 20; πάντων ἐπακτῶν δεῖσθαι 7. 28; τῇ Ἑλλάδι πενή μὲν .. σύντροφός ἐστι, ἀρετὴ δὲ ἐπ. Hdt. 7. 102; ὕδωρ εἶτ' ἐπ. εἶτε συμφυές Arist. Meteor. 4. 5, 5, cf. G. A. 3. 1, 12, Plat. Rep. 573 B; ἐπ. πῆμα Eur. Hipp. 318; κακόν Philem. Incert. 8. 5; ἐπ. παρ' ἄλλων δίκαιον Plat. Rep. 405 B; ὄρκος ἐπ. an oath imposed by the other party, Lys. ap. Harp., Isocr. 6 C. 2. of persons, ἐπ. ποιμῆν an alien lord, Pind. O. 10 (11). 107; οὐκ ἀστὸς ἀλλ' ἐπακτὸς ἐξ ἄλλης χθονός Eur. Ion 290, cf. Ar. Fr. 327; so prob., ἐπ. δικασταί C. I. 2265. 18:—esp. of foreign allies or mercenaries, ἐπ. στρατεύμα, στρατός Aesch. Theb. 583, Soph. Tr. 259; δόρυ Id. O. C. 1525; ἐπακτῷ δυνάμει with an alien, mercenary force, Isocr. 215 C;—also, λαβὼν ἐπακτὸν ἄνδρα, i. e. an adulterer, Soph. Aj. 1296; ἐπ. πατήρ a false father, Eur. Ion 592. 3. ὄμβρος ἐπ. ἐλθῶν rain driving on one, Pind. P. 6. 10. II. like αὐθαίρετος, brought upon oneself, νόσος Soph. Tr. 491, cf. Eur. Phoen. 343. III. ἐπακταί (sc. ἡμέραι), αἱ, intercalary days, Zonar. s. v.; hence, 2. ἐπακτή, ἡ, the exact or excess of the solar over the lunar year, Eccl. ἐπακτρεύς, εὼς, ὁ, = ἐπακτήρ, Hesych., Eust. 1539. 25.

ἐπακτρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἐπάγω) a light vessel, skiff, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 11, cf. Aul. Gell. 10. 25:—so, ἐπακτρο-κέλης, ὁ, a light piratical skiff, Aeschin. 27. 9; Arist. Interpr. 2, 2.

ἐπακτρον, τό, = ἐπακτρίς, Nic. Th. 824.

ἐπαλαζονεῖομαι, Dep. to boast over, τινί Joseph. B. J. 2. 18. 4.

ἐπαλάλαζω, fut. ξω, to raise the war-cry, Aesch. Theb. 497, cf. 954; τῷ Ἐνυαλίῳ Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 26.

ἐπαλαλκόμεν, v. sub ἐπαλέξω.

ἐπαλάσμαι, Dep. with aor. pass. to wander about or over, πόλλ' ἐπαληθεῖς Od. 4. 81, 83; subj. aor. ἐπαληθῆ 15. 401.

ἐπαλαστέω, to be full of wrath at a thing, τὸν δ' ἐπαλαστήσασα προσηύδα Od. 1. 252, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 369, 557.

ἐπαλγέω, to grieve over, τῶν φθιμένων Eur. Supp. 58.

ἐπαλγής, ἐς, painful, Strabo 523, Opp. H. 4. 508.

ἐπαλγύνω, to give pain, Nic. Al. 335: to afflict, τινά Q. Sm. 4. 416:—Med. to feel pain, Tzetz. Hist. 4. 398.

ἐπαλείφω, fut. ψω, to smear over, ἐπὶ δ' οὐατ' ἀλείφαι ἐταίρων Od. 12. 47; ἐπ' οὐατα πᾶσιν ἀλείψα Ib. 177; κηρὸν .. ὄν σφιν ἐπ' ὤσιν ἀλείψ' Ib. 200; ὀπόταν .. λειαινῆ ἐπαλείφουσα τὰ τραχυθέντα painting them over, Plat. Tim. 66 C; ἐπ. χροῶν ἐτέραν ἐφ' ἐτέραν Arist. de Sens. 3. 13; ἐπ. τοὺς τοίχους to plaster, whitewash, Paus. 6. 3, 15:—Pass., τὸ ἐπαλειφθέν Plat. Lys. 217 C; ἐπαλήλιπται ὁ κύτταρος Arist. H. A. 5. 23, 3. 2. metaph., from anointing athletes, to prepare for battle, stir up, irritate, Polyb. 2. 51, 2, cf. Hipp. 1147 E; ἐπ. τινὰς τινί to set them upon him, Diog. L. 2. 38.

ἐπαλείψις, εὼς, ἡ, a smearing over, anointing, E. M. 69. 41.

ἐπαλέξω, fut. -αλεξήσω, Ep. Verb. to defend, aid, help, τινί Il. 8. 365., 11. 428; but, ἐπαλαλκόμεν ἄτη (Ep. aor. 2 inf.) to lend aid against misery, Nic. Th. 352. II. to ward off, keep off, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀλεξήσειν κακὸν ἡμᾶρ (for ἐπαλεξήσειν Τρώεσσιν) Il. 20. 315.

ἐπαλετρεύω, to grind at, c. gen., μύλης Ar. Rh. 1. 1077.

ἐπαληθεῖς, v. sub ἐπαλάσμαι.

ἐπαληθεύω, to prove true, substantiate, verify, τὴν αἰτίαν, τὸν λόγον Thuc. 4. 85., 8. 52: Pass., Dion. H. 1. 58.

ἐπαληθίζω, = foreg., Hesych., Eust. Opusc. 95. 42.

ἐπαλής, ἐς, (cf. ἀλέα) open to the sun, sunny, λέσχη Hes. Op. 941.

ἐπαλθέω, only found in fut. ἐπαλθήσω, aor. ἐπαλθῆναι:—to heal, cure, Nic. Al. 395, 627; also in Med., Id. Th. 654.

ἐπαλθής, ἐς, healing, Nic. Th. 500. II. healed, Id. Al. 156.

ἐπαλινδέσμαι, Pass. to roll in or on, Ar. Rh. 4. 1463; so ἐπαλίνδομαι Nic. Th. 266.

ἐπαλκής, ἐς, strong, Aesch. Cho. 415; but the passage is corrupt.

ἐπαλλάγη, ἡ, = ἐπάλλαξις, γάμων ἐπαλλαγὴν ποιεῖν Hdt. 1. 74 (like ἐπιγαμίας ποιεῖσθαι in 2. 147, cf. Dion. H. 10. 60); τὰς ἐπ. τῶν σωματῶν their fitting one into another, Arist. Fr. 202.

ἐπαλλάξ, Adv., = ἐναλλάξ, Xen. Eq. 1, 7, Diod. 19. 30.

ἐπάλλαξις, εὼς, ἡ, an interchange, exchange, like ἐπαλλαγὴ, Antipho ap. Harp., Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 23; ἡ ἐπ. τῶν δακτύλων a crossing of two fingers so as to feel double, Id. Metaph. 3. 6, 7, Insomn. 2, 18, Probl. 31. 11. 2. an interweaving, Plat. Soph. 240 C; αἱ ἐπαλλάξεις τοῦ χάρακος Polyb. 18. 1, 11. 3. close association of two species, Arist. G. A. 2. 1, 10.

ἐπαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ἄξω:—to change over, interchange: Hom. has it only in Il. 13. 359, ὁμοῖον πολέμοιο πείραρ ἐπαλλάξαντες making the rope-end of balanced war go now this way, now that, i. e. fighting with doubtful victory (the metaph. being taken from a common child's game); so, Ἴσον τείνειν πολέμοιο τέλος Il. 20. 101, cf. 12. 436., 15. 413:—ἐπ. ἄλματα to interchange leaps, i. e. one to leap into the other's steps, Xen. Cyn. 5, 20; of carnivorous animals (καρχαρόδοντα), ἐπ. τοὺς ὀδόντας to have their teeth fitting in like two saws, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 51, (expl. in P. A. 3. 1, 5, ἐνάλλαξ ἐμπύπουσιν [οἱ ὀδόντες], ὅπως μὴ ἀμβλύνωνται τριβόμενοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους), v. infr. II. 1:—Pass. to cross one another, δόρατα .. ὡς ἦκιστα ἀν ἀλλήλοις ἐπαλλάττοιο Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 3; ἐπηλλαγμέναις δι' ἀλλήλων ταῖς χερσὶ with the arms crossed, Plut. Lucull. 21; ποὺς ἐπαλαχθεῖς ποδί, Lat. consertus, closely joined, Eur. Heracl. 836; μή πη ὁ λόγος ἐπαλαχθῆ that it be not entangled, perplexed, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 1. II. intr. to alternate, ὀδόντες ἐπαλλάσσοντες zigzag teeth (v. supr.), Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 5; to alternate with or fit into one another like rows of teeth, ἀλλήλους Id. G. A. 2. 1, 22; cf. Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 10. 2. to pass from one into another, to be closely associated, of two species (cf. ἐπαμφοτερίζω II), Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 1; τοῦτο μόνον ἐπ. has the properties of both species, Ib. 4. 6, 3; ἡ φάκη ἐπ. τῷ γένει τῶν ἰχθύων Id. H. A. 2. 1, 52; of tyranny, ἐπ. πρὸς τὴν βασιλείαν to reciprocate with monarchy, Id. Pol. 4. 10, 2, cf. 6. 1, 3; ὁ ποιεῖ τοὺς λόγους ἐπ. makes the reasons ambiguous, Ib. 1. 6, 3, cf. 1. 9, 15.

ἐπαλληλία, ἡ, immediate sequence, unbroken series, Eust. 11. 32; ἐπ. τῶν φαρμάκων Galen. 19. 679.

ἐπάλληλας, ον, also ἡ, ον, Dio C. 74. 10: (ἀλλήλων):—one close after another, in close order, φάλαγξ, τάξεις Polyb. 2. 69, 9., 11. 11, 7: continuous, βοή Hdn. 2. 7, 6; δαπάναι C. I. 1625. 35; ἐπ. πληγαί given in quick succession, Alciphro 3. 6. II. ἐπαλληλοῖν χεροῖν by one another's hands (as Herm. for ἐπ' ἀλλ-), Soph. Ant. 57; cf. ἐπάλληλοι φθοραί Philo 2. 175, and v. ἀλληλοφθονοί. III. Adv. -λως, again and again, Diosc. 1. 166; ἐπ. ἔχειν to be placed obversely, Ath. 456 E.

ἐπαλληλάτης, ἦτος, ἡ, = ἐπαλληλία, Apoll. in A. B. 525.

ἐπαλλό-καυλας, ον, clinging to another plant, like a creeper, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 9 and 11; where it has been proposed to read ἐπαλλό-καρπος, ον, bearing fruit on another plant.

ἐπάλλυδις, Adv. = ἄλλυδις, Or. Sib. 10. 97.

ἐπάλλυμος, v. sub ἐπάλλωμαι.

ἐπαλξίς, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐπαλέξω) a means of defence: mostly in pl. battlements, Il. 12. 263, Hdt. 9. 7, Aesch. Theb. 30, 158, Eur. Phoen. 1153, etc.; ἀπωθεῖν τὰς ἐπ. Thuc. 3. 23; αἱ οἰκίαι .. ἐπάλξεις λαμβάνουσαι Id. 4. 69, cf. 115, and v. κρόσσαι. b. in sing., mostly, the line of battlements, parapet, Il. 12. 381, etc. (never in Od.); οἱ παρ' ἐπαλξιν the defenders of the wall, Thuc. 2. 13, cf. 7. 28, Ar. Ach. 72. 2. generally, a defence, protection, Aesch. Ag. 381, Eur. Or. 1203, etc.

ἐπαλξίτης [ἴ] λίθος, a coping-stone, Suid., E. M.
 ἐπαλπνος, ον, (v. sub ἀλπιςτος) cheerful, happy, Pind. P. 8. 120.
 ἐπάλλω (Bekk. ἐπαλλω), v. sub ἐφάλλωμαι, and cf. ἀναπάλλωμαι.
 ἐπάλωστος, ου, or (as Lob. Phryn. 254) —ωστής, οὔ, ὄ: (ἀλοάω):
 —one who threshes with oxen, Xen. Oec. 18. 5.
 ἐπάμαξεύω, Ion. for ἐφάμα-, to traverse with cars, γῆ .. ἐπημαξευμένη
 τροχοῖσι marked with the tracks of wheels, Soph. Ant. 251.
 ἐπάμαμαι, fut. ἤσομαι: Med.:—to scrape together for oneself, εὐνήν
 ἐπαμήσατο χεραῖν heard him up a bed (of leaves), Od. 5. 482, cf.
 ἀφύσσω II; γῆν ἐπαμησάμενον Theogn. 428, cf. Anth. P. 7. 446; γῆν
 ἐπαμησάμενος having heard up a grave or barrow, Hdt. 8. 24; so, ἐπ.
 κόνιν Polyae. 2. 1, 13; ἐπ. τινί τι Plut. 2. 982 B.—Later the Act.
 occurs; κόνιν ἐπαμήσαι Diog. L. 6. 79, cf. Iambl. V. Pyth. 192; the
 form ἐφαμᾶν in Heliod. 2. 20 cannot be correct.
 ἐπαμβάινω, poët. for ἐπαναβαίνω, Opp. H. 3. 638.
 ἐπαμβάτηρ, ἦρος, ὄ, poët. for ἐπαναβάτης, one who mounts upon, an
 assailant, νόσοι σαρκῶν ἐπαμβατήρες of leprous eruptions, Aesch. Cho.
 280; Auratus ἐπεμβατήρες.
 ἐπαμβλήδην, ἐπαμβληδόν, Adv., poët. for ἐπαναβ-
 ἐπαμβλύνω, f. l. for ἀπαμβλύνω in Artem. 3. 38.
 ἐπαμβείβω, fut. ψω, to exchange, interchange, barter, τεύχεα δ' ἀλλήλοις
 ἐπαμβέψομεν Il. 6. 230; φύσεις ἐπ. Orph. Arg. 420:—Med. to come one
 after another, come in turn to, νίκη δ' ἐπαμβέβεται ἄνδρας Il. 6. 339;
 ἐξ αὐτῆς δ' ἐτέρους ἐπαμβέβεται (sc. κῆδεα) Archil. 8. 9.
 ἐπαμεριμνέω, to acquiesce in, τινί Basil. 2. p. 124.
 ἐπάμερος [ᾶ], ον, Aeol. for ἐφήμερος, Pind.
 ἐπαμμένος, Ion. for ἐφημμένος, part. pf. pass. of ἐφάπτω.
 ἐπαμμένω, poët. for ἐπαναμένω, Aesch. Pr. 605.
 ἐπαμοιβῆδης, Adv. (ἐπαμβείβω) like ἐναλλάξ, interchangeably, ὡς ἄρα
 πυκνοὶ ἀλλήλοισιν ἐφυν ἐπ. so thick they grew with interwoven boughs,
 Od. 5. 481, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1030:—in Hesych. also —ᾶδόν.
 ἐπαμοίβιος, ον, = sq.; ἐπαμοίβια ἔργα barter, h. Ilom. Merc. 516 (the
 Moscow Ms. ἐπ' ἀμοίβημα, whence Wolf ἐπαμοίβιμα).
 ἐπαμοιβός, ὄν, (ἀμβείβω) in turn, one upon another, Ar. Rh. 2. 1076:
 in Hom. ἐπημοιβός, q. v.
 ἐπαμπέχω: fut. —αμφέξω: aor. 2 ἐπήμπισχον, inf. ἐπαμπισχεῖν:—to
 put on over, over-wrap, ἐπ. γῆν τινί Eur. Tro. 1148; ὕβρει καὶ κόμπῳ
 ἐπαμπέχειν τι Plut. Otho 5, cf. Sertor. 10:—Med. to cloke or veil oneself,
 Plut. 2. 1102 C.
 ἐπαμπήγνυμι, poët. for ἐπαναπ-, Orph.
 ἐπαμπισχομαι, Med. = ἐπαμπέχομαι, Philo 1. 562.
 ἐπαμύντωρ, ορος, ὄ, a helper, defender, Od. 16. 263; as fem., Orph.
 Lith. 581.
 ἐπαμύνω, to come to aid, defend, assist, τινί Il. 6. 361., 18. 99, al.,
 Thuc. 3. 14, al., Lys. 139. 30, etc. 2. absol., Il. 16. 540, al. (but
 never in Od.), so, in Hdt. 9. 61, Thuc. 1. 25, 101, Lys. 97. 42, etc.; τῶν
 ἐπαμυνόντων λόγων, ὡς εἰσὶ θεοὶ apologetic arguments to prove that . . .
 Plat. Legg. 891 B.
 ἐπαμφέρω, for ἐπαναφέρω.
 ἐπαμφιέννυμι, to cloke or veil, ἐπαμφιέσαι [τὴν ἀτυχίαν] χρήμασιν
 Menand. Πλοκ. 4, Dind.; Meineke ἐπαμφιάσαι, as if from ἐπαμφιάζω,
 cf. Aristid. 1. 72:—Pass., ἐπαμφιεσμένος πτίλον Soph. Fr. 708.
 ἐπαμφοτερίζοντως, Adv. ambiguously, Schol. Ar. Pax 854.
 ἐπαμφοτερίζω: fut. Att. ἰῶ:—to be double: I. of words or
 phrases, to admit a double sense, be ambiguous, Plat. Rep. 479 B,
 C. 2. of persons, to play a double game, or stand neutral, Pherecr.
 Aut. 3, Thuc. 8. 85; to halt between two opinions, Plat. Phaedr. 257 B,
 cf. Isocr. 283 A; ἐπ. τὴν γνώμην Philo 2. 170; τοῖς λογισμοῖς Plut.
 Mar. 40; λογὰ καὶ ἐπαμφοτερίζοντα . . . ἀποκρινόμενος Luc. D. Deor.
 16. 1. 3. of vowels, to be doubtful in quantity, Arist. Quint.
 44. II. to be inclined to both sides, to be between both, of a
 species which lies between two others and partakes of the properties of
 both (cf. ἐπαλλάσσω II. 2), of seals and bats, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 28, cf.
 H. A. 8. 2, 2; of apes, ἐπ. ἀνθρώπῳ καὶ τετράποσι Ib. 2. 8, 1, cf. P. A. 4. 10,
 58; δ' ἀνθρώπος ἐπαμφ. πᾶσι τοῖς γένεσι Id. G. A. 4. 4, 36, al. III.
 absol. to suffice for both, Ib. 4. 8, 16.
 ἐπαμφοτερισμός, ὄ, inclination both ways, wavering, Art. Epict. 4. 2,
 5: uncertainty, Philo 2. 202.
 ἐπαμφοτεριστής, ὄ, a double-dealer, Philo 1. 176.
 ἐπαμφότερος, ον, = ἀμφοτέρος, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 9. II. am-
 biguous, Philostr. 543:—Adv., —πως εἰπεῖν, Philostr. 519.
 ἐπάμων, ονος, ὄ, (ἐπομαι) = ὄπαων, an attendant, restored (from Hesych.)
 in Clitarch. ap. Ath. 267 C.
 ἐπάν, Conjunct., later form of ἐπὴν; v. ἐπέ A. II.
 ἐπαναβαθμός or —βασμός, ὄ, a step of a stair, Plat. Symp. 211 C.
 ἐπαναβαίνω, fut. —βήσομαι, to get up on, mount, ἐπὶ τι Ar. Nub. 1487,
 cf. Eq. 169; ἐπαναβεβηκότες mounted (on horseback), Hdt. 3. 85; of a
 star, to rise above the horizon, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 2. 2. of ani-
 mals, to cover, Id. H. A. 5. 2, 9, al. 3. to come upon, τὸ γῆρας
 ἐπαναβάν Coni. Anon. 58. II. to go up inland, Thuc. 7. 29. III.
 to go up, ascend, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23: of causes, to mount up, ἐπὶ τὰ
 ἀνωτέρω Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 19, cf. Phys. 8. 5, 14; τὸ ἐπαναβεβηκός a
 generality, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 174.
 ἐπαναβάλλω, fut. —βάλλω, to throw on or over: Med. ἐπαναβάλλεσθαι
 θαϊμάτια (cf. ἐπαναβληδόν), Ar. Eccl. 276. II. to lift up, τὰ
 λευκὰ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν Clem. Al. 294, cf. Ath. 529 A. III. in Med.
 to put off, defer, τρία ἔτη ἐπ. τὴν Σαρδίον ἄλωσιν Hdt. 1. 91.
 ἐπαναβάσις, εως, ἦ, = ἀνάβασις, Synes. 236 A.
 ἐπαναβιβάζω, Causal of ἐπαναβαίνω, to make to mount upon, ἄνδρας
 (sc. τοῖς πύργοις) Thuc. 3. 23, cf. Dio C. 50. 23.

ἐπαναβιόω, fut. —βιώσομαι, to come to life again, Eumath. 10. 15.
 ἐπαναβληδόν, Adv. thrown over, ἐπὶ [ταῖς κηθῶσι] εἰρήνεα εἴματα . .
 ἐπ. φορέουσι Hdt. 2. 81; cf. ἐπαναβάλλω I. II. poët. ἐπαμβληδόν
 and —βληδην, with delay, Hesych.
 ἐπαναβαάω, to cry out, Ar. Pl. 292.
 ἐπαναγιγνώσκω, to read over, read out, Lys. 117. 40, Polyb. 31. 21, 10;
 ἐπ. τινί, of a teacher, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 19.
 ἐπάναγκάζω, fut. ἄσω, to compel by force, constrain, c. acc. et inf.,
 Aesch. Pr. 671, Ar. Av. 1083, Pl. 799; so in Pass., ἀροῦν ἐπαναγκασθεῖς
 Ib. 525:—the inf. is often omitted, οὐδ' ἐπνᾶγκαζε οὐδεὶς (sc. αὐτοῖς
 προίεναι) Hdt. 8. 130, cf. Ar. Pl. 533, Thuc. 5. 31.
 ἐπάνάγκασμα, τό, compulsion, necessity, Nemes. de N. H. p. 53.
 ἐπαναγκαστής, οὔ, ὄ, one who compels, Symm. V. T.
 ἐπάνάγκης, (ἀνάγκη) only used in neut.: I. ἐπάναγκες [ἐστὶ]
 it is compulsory, necessary, c. inf., Andoc. 25. 7, Plat., etc.; ἐπ. μηδὲν
 ἔστω let there be no compulsion, Legg. 765 B, cf. Symp. 176 E. 2.
 as Adv. on compulsion, ἐπάναγκες κομῶντες wearing long hair by fixed
 custom, Hdt. 1. 82; ἐπ. λέγειν Aeschin. 4. 18, cf. Dem. 909. S; ἐπ.
 λαβεῖν Menand. Incert. 50; ἐπ. βουλήν ἀθροίζετω C. I. 355. 51: a form
 ἐπάναγκον occurs Ib. 3562. 19.
 ἐπαναγορεύω, to proclaim publicly:—impers. in Pass., ἐπαναγορεύεται
 proclamation is made, Ar. Av. 1072.
 ἐπανάγω, fut. —ἄξω, to bring up; and so, I. to stir up, excite (cf.
 Germ. aufbringen), τὸν θυμὸν Hdt. 7. 160. 2. to exalt, elevate, εἰς
 ἠρωϊκὴν τάξιν Dem. 1391. 22. II. to bring up or back, εἰς τὸ
 φῶς Plat. Legg. 724 A. 2. to lead or draw back, τὸ στρατόπεδον
 εἰς εὐρυχωρίαν Thuc. 7. 3; ἐπ. τὰ δεξιά Xen. Eq. 12, 13; ἐπανήγαγεν ὡς
 ὑμᾶς Dem. 271. 17; σύαγρον εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Antiph. Ἀρπ. 1. 3.
 to bring back, τινὰ εἰς τὸν λόγον Plat. Legg. 949 B; τὸν λόγον ἐπὶ
 τὴν ὑπόθεσιν Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 13; ἐπ. ἐμαυτὸν ἀπὸ κακῶν Ep. Plat.
 325 A; εἰς ἐλευθερίαν τὰ πράγματα Dem. 196. 7; τὰ ἀδικήματα
 εἰς τὰ κοινὰ δικαστήρια ἐπ. to refer them to . . . Plat. Legg. 846 B, cf.
 Diog. L. 10. 128:—Pass., ἐπαναγέσθω πάλιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας Arist.
 Pol. 4. 14, 16. III. intr. to withdraw, retreat, Xen. Cyr. 4.
 1, 3; to return, recur, ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 3. 5, 9, etc. IV. to put out
 to sea, ναῦς Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 28; and, ναῦς omitted, Ev. Luc. 5. 3:—Pass.
 to put to sea against, τινί Hdt. 9. 98; ἐπαναγεσθαι ταῖς ναυσὶ with one's
 ships, Thuc. 8. 42; and absol., Hdt. 7. 194, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 24; ἐπὶ τὴν
 Χίον Ib. 1. 6, 38. V. in Pass., also, to be carried to a place, Hdt.
 4. 103, where however Schweigh. suggests that ἀπενειχθέντας (for ἐπ-
 αναχθέντας) would be more usual.
 ἐπαναγωγή, ἦ, a sailing against, a naval attack, Thuc. 7. 34. II.
 a recall or return to a point, Plat. Rep. 532 C: restoration (of man),
 Justin. M.
 ἐπαναγωγός, ὄν, recalling, epith. of Τύχη, Dio C. 54. 10.
 ἐπαναδέρω, = ἀναδέρω, Hipp. 689. 23.
 ἐπαναδιδωμι, intr. to increase more and more, Hipp. Epid. 1. 963.
 ἐπαναδιπλάζω, poët. ἐπανδ-, to reiterate questions, Aesch. Pr. 817.
 ἐπαναδιπλόω, to repeat yet again, Arist. Probl. 15. 3:—Pass. to be
 reiterated, Id. An. Pr. 1. 38, 1, Metaph. 3. 2, 7.
 ἐπαναδίπλωμα, τό, a fold or double, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 14.
 ἐπαναδίπλωσις, εως, ἦ, a doubling, folding, τῶν ἐντέρων Arist. H. A.
 2. 17, 14, cf. G. A. 1. 4, 5., 1. 6, 8. II. reiteration, Id. An. Pr. 1.
 38, 2: recurrence of a fever, Galen.
 ἐπαναζεύγνυμι and —ύω, to pack up for return, Byz.
 ἐπαναζώννυμαι, Med. to gird on one's clothes, Philo 2. 479.
 ἐπαναθαρρέω, = ἀναθαρρέω, ἐπὶ τινί Onesand. 18.
 ἐπαναθάσσομαι, Dep. to contemplate again, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 11.
 ἐπαναθερμαίνομαι, Pass. to receive warmth again, Hipp. Epid. 1. 966.
 ἐπαναθῆω, to run up against, τινί Onesand. 18.
 ἐπανάθημα, τό, that which is put on a foundation, building material,
 Clem. Al. 660, cf. I Ep. Cor. 3. 12.
 ἐπαναίρεσις, εως, ἦ, slaughter, destruction, Polyb. 2. 37, 8, etc.
 ἐπαναιρετέον, verb. Adj. one must make away with, Clem. Al. 288.
 ἐπαναιρέω, to make away with, destroy, Diod. 19. 51, often in App.:—
 so in Med., Polyb. 2. 19, 9, etc.; ἐπαναιρεῖσθαι τινὰ φαρμάκῳ 8. 14,
 2; ἐπ. τὰς Συρακούσας I. 10, 8. II. in Med. also (c. pf. pass., Plut.
 Comp. Alcib. c. Cor. 2) to take upon one, enter into, Lat. suscipere, φιλίαν
 Plat. Lys. 219 A: esp. into a profession, τέχνην, λατρίαν Luc. Bis Acc.
 1; ἐπ. πόλεμον to enter upon a war, Polyb. 9. 29, S; cf. ἐπαναίρω. 2.
 to withdraw, τὸν νόμον Plut. T. Gracch. 10.
 ἐπαναίρω, to lift up, raise high, τὰς κεφαλὰς Xen. Cyn. 6, 23:—Med.,
 κάπαναίρονται δόρυ (so Herm. for κάπαναιροῦνται) raise the spear one
 against the other, Soph. O. C. 424; but, ἐπανήρατο τὴν βακτηρίαν
 raised his staff against him, Thuc. 8. 84:—Pass. to rise up, ἀλλ' ἐπ-
 αναίρου Ar. Eq. 784.
 ἐπανακαινίζω, to renew, LXX (Job 10. 17).
 ἐπανακάλλω, to invoke besides, Aesch. Ag. 145 Dind. II. to
 recall, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 13, fin., in Pass.:—Med., Art. An. 4. 27, 1.
 ἐπανακάμπτω, intr. to come back again, ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Arist. Probl.
 17. 3; absol., Id. H. A. 3. 1, 15., 3. 3, 21.
 ἐπανάκειμαι, Pass. to be imposed upon as punishment, τινί Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 52.
 ἐπανακεφαλαιόωμαι, Dep. = ἀνακεφαλαιόω, cited from Hermog.
 ἐπανακίρναμαι, Pass. to be mixed up again with, τινί Greg. Naz.
 ἐπανακλαγγάνω, to give tongue again and again, Xen. Cyn. 4, 5.
 ἐπανάκλησις, εως, ἦ, a recall, reaction, θέρμης Hipp. Aph. 1253.
 ἐπανακλίνω, to make to lie down, τινὰ Hipp. 403. 13.
 ἐπανακοινώω, to communicate, τινί τι Plat. Legg. 918 A.
 ἐπανακομιζω, to bring back:—Pass. to return, Dio C. 40. 44.
 ἐπανακράζω, to call out to, in aor. ἐπανακραγέτω, Poll. 5. 85.

ἐπανακρεμάννυμαι, Pass. *to be dependent*, Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 7.
 ἐπανακρίνω, = ἀνακρίνω, Dionys. ad Demoph.
 ἐπανάκρουσις, εως, ἡ, a *putting back*, Schol. Ar. Av. 648.
 ἐπανακραύω, *to put a ship back* (v. ἀνακρούω), Hesych. :—Med. *to put back*, Ar. Av. 648.
 ἐπανακτάσμαι, Dep. *to regain, recover*, Vit. Ia. Chrys.
 ἐπανακτέαν, verb. Adj. of ἐπανάγω, *one must recall*, Synes. 193 C.
 ἐπανακυκλέω or -όω, *to bring round and about, reiterate*, Dionys. Ar., etc. II. Pass. *to move in reversed orbit* (cf. ἐπανακάμπω), Plat. Rep. 617 B.
 ἐπανακύκλισις or -ωσις, εως, ἡ, a *revolution*, Plat. Tim. 40 C.
 ἐπανακύπτω, fut. ψω, *to have an upward tendency*, Xen. Eq. 12, 13. II. *to rise up against*, τινί Joseph. B. J. 1. 31, 1. 2.
 ἐπανέκυψε λόγος a new argument rose up, Plut. 2. 725 B.
 ἐπαναλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι :—*to take up again, resume, repeat*, Plat. Gorg. 488 B, Theaet. 169 E, Xen. Lac. 13, 2; εἰπόμεν ἐπαναλαμβάνοντες Arist. Pol. 6. 10, 11 :—the part. may be best rendered by an Adv., πολλάκις ἐπαναλαμβάνων ἐκέλευεν οἱ λέγειν he ordered him repeatedly, Plat. Phaedr. 228 A. II. *to revise, correct*, Id. Legg. 781 B; τῆ τραφῆ τὴν κακοπάθειαν Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 8. III. *to take or assume again*, Olympiod. ap. Phot.
 ἐπαναλέγομαι, Med. *to repeat*, Alex. in Walz Rhett. 8. p. 445.
 ἐπαναλείφω, *to plaster on*, Galen. 6. p. 342, f. l. πρὸ ἐπαλ-.
 ἐπανάληψις, εως, ἡ, a *regaining*, Eccl. II. *repetition*, Dem. Phal.
 ἐπαναλίσκω, *to consume still more, χρόνον* Dem. 1219. 25., 1223. 13.
 ἐπαναλύω, *to return to a point*, Greg. Nyss., etc.
 ἐπαναμένω, roët. ἐπαμμένω, *to wait longer*, Hdt. 8. 141, Ar. Eccl. 790. II. *to wait for one*, τινά Id. Nub. 804; ἐπαν. τινὰ ἐλθεῖν Id. Lys. 74 :—impers., τί μ' ἐπαμμένει παθεῖν what is there in store for me to suffer, Aesch. Pr. 605; αὐ σφιν κακῶν ὕψιστ' ἐπαμμένει παθεῖν Id. Pers. 807; τίς ἄρα με πύτμος .. ἐπαμμένει; (so Herm. for ἐπιμένει), Soph. O. C. 1715.
 ἐπαναμνησκώ, fut. μνήσω, *to remind one of, mention again to one*, τινά τι Plat. Legg. 688 A, Dem. 74. 9 : absol., Arist. de Mem. 1. 19.
 ἐπανάμνησις, ἡ, a *mentioning again*, Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 18.
 ἐπανανεόμαι, Med. *to renew, revive, τὸν λόγον* Plat. Rep. 358 B.
 ἐπανανέωσις, εως, ἡ, a *renewing, restoration*, Eccl.
 ἐπαναπαύω, *to refresh, revive, rest, ἐαυτὸν τινι* Ael. N. A. 5. 56 :—Med. *to rest upon, ταῖς χερσὶ* Hdn. 2. 1 : *to depend upon, τινί* Ep. Rom. 2. 17, Artemid. 4. 65; ἐπί τινα Ev. Luc. 10. 16.
 ἐπαναπέμπω, *to send back to a point*, Hipp. 648. 7.
 ἐπαναπήγνυμι, fut. -πήξω, *to fix in or on* : Med., δοῦρατ' ἐπαμπήξασθαι *to fix their spears in the ground*, Orph. Arg. 317.
 ἐπαναπηδάω, fut. ἡσομαι, *to leap upon*, Ar. Nub. 1375.
 ἐπαναπίπτω, *to lie down on, φύλλαις βύδων* Ael. V. H. 9. 24.
 ἐπαναπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, = ἀναπλάσσω, Akion. Χαλκ. 2.
 ἐπαναπλέω, Ion. -πλώω : fut. πλεύσομαι :—*to put to sea against, ἐπί τινα* Hdt. 8. 9, cf. 16; ἐπί τι far a purpose, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 35. 2. *to sail back again*, Ib. 4. 8, 24, Dem. 1292. 2. II. *to rise to the surface*; metaph., ἐπαναπλώει ὑμῖν ἔπεα κακά ill language rises to your tongue, Hdt. 1. 212; cf. δακρυπλώω.
 ἐπαναπληρόω, *to fill up, supple*, Theophr. Sens. 8, in Pass.
 ἐπαναπνέω, fut. -πνεύσομαι, *to recover breath*, Hipp. 1234 D.
 ἐπαναποδιζώ, *to re-examine*; hence ἐπαναποδιστέον, verb. Adj., Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 3, 5.
 ἐπαναπαλέω, *to repeat yet again*, Plat. Phileb. 60 A, Legg. 723 E.
 ἐπαναπάλησις, εως, ἡ, *repetition*, Philo 1. 254.
 ἐπαναρρήγνυμι, fut. -ρήξω, *to tear open again*, Lat. *refricare*, τὸ τραῦμα Plat. Cato Mi. 70 :—Pass. *to burst open afresh*, Hipp. 415. 5.
 ἐπαναρρίπτω, = ἀναρρίπτω, Joseph. A. J. 19. 2, 2.
 ἐπαναρρίπτω or -έω, *to throw up in the air*; seemingly intr. (sub. ἐαυτὸν) *to spring high in the air*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4.
 ἐπανασείωσις, εως, ἡ, a *brandishing against, τῶν ἄπλων* Thuc. 4. 126.
 ἐπανασείω, *to lift up and shake*, Hipp. 915 B : metaph., ἐπ. δύναμιν *to threaten one with it*, Dion. H. 11. 6 :—Med. *to threaten, τινί* Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 16.
 ἐπανασκαπέω, fut. -σκέψομαι, *to consider yet again*, Plat. Crat. 428 D, Hipp. Mi. 369 D; *πάλιν ἀνασκεψόμεθα* Id. Theaet. 154 E.
 ἐπανασπείρω, *to sow again*; and -σπαρά, ἡ, a *second sowing*, Tzetz.
 ἐπαναστᾶσις, εως, ἡ, a *rising up for any purpose*, Hipp. Protrh. 80 : a *rising up again*, Diod. 18. 31. 2. a *rising up against, an insurrection*, Hdt. 3. 44, 118, Thuc. 2. 27, etc.; ἐγένετο ἐπ. ὑπὸ τῶν δήμων τοῖς δυναταῖς Id. 8. 21; ἐπ. μέραν τινὸς τῶ ὄλω τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Rep. 444 B :—in Soph. Ant. 533, persons are called ἐπαναστάσεις θρόνων rebellions (i. e. rebels) against the throne. II. a *rising up, a swelling*, Hipp. 154 D : a *prominence on the head*, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 36. III. metaph., ἐπ. λόγου *elevation of language*, Lat. oratio assurgens, Dem. Phal. 278.
 ἐπαναστέλλω, *to draw back, ὀλίγον τοῦ παραπετάσματος* Clem. Al. 253. II. *to compensate, τὰς φθαρὰς* Arist. Mund. 5, 13.
 ἐπαναστήμα, τό, a *rising, swelling*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 233. II. *sublimity*, Schol. Il. 13. 132, Hesych.
 ἐπαναστρέφω, intr. *to turn back upon one, wheel round and return to the charge*, Ar. Ran. 1102, Thuc. 4. 130, 8. 105, Xen. :—so in Pass., Ar. Eq. 244, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 25. II. Pass., also, *to return to the surface*, Arist. Fr. 316.
 ἐπαναστραφή, ἡ, = ἀναστραφή, a *return*, Eust. Opusc. 253. 78 :—in Rhetoric, *repetition of a word at the opening of a sentence*, Hermog.
 ἐπανασώζω, = ἀνασώζω, Byz., Eccl.
 ἐπανασωστικός, ἡ, ἴν, *saving, preserving, Τύχη* Inscr. in Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 3. 47.

ἐπανατάσσις, εως, ἡ, a *stretching upwards, holding up, τοῦ σκῆπτρον* Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 12; v. sub σκῆπτρον. II. metaph. a *threatening*, Philo 1. 282.
 ἐπανατείνω, *to stretch out and hold up, τὸν τράχηλον* Xen. An. 7. 4, 9; ἐπ. τὰς χεῖρας as in prayer, Diod. Excerpt. 628. 70; ἐπ. ἐλπίδας τινί *to hold out hopes*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23. II. Med., ἐπανατείνεσθαι *βάκτρον τινί to hold over as a threat*, Luc. Catapl. 13; so, ἐπ. φόβους τινί Polyb. 2. 44, 3; ἀπειλάς cf. Dion. H. 7. 53; c. inf., ἐπ. πράξειν *to threaten to do*, Polyb. 15. 29, 14. III. metaph. in Med. *to speak with prolixity*, Dion. H. de Rhet. 8. 14.
 ἐπανατέλλω, roët. ἐπαντέλλω :—like ἀνατέλλω, *to raise, παδὸς ἴχνος* Eur. Phoen. 104; ἐπ. κέρας ἐκ μετώπου *to send forth*, Opp. Cyn. 2. 97. II. intr. *to rise, τὸν ἥλιον ἀνατεῖλαι* Hdt. 2. 142; ἡλίαν ἀνατέλλοντος Id. 3. 84; ὡς ἐπανέτελλε ὁ ἥλιος Id. 7. 54; ἐπαντέλλων δαστρασιν ἡέλιος Anth. P. 12. 178; εὐνῆς ἐπαντέλαισαν *having risen from bed*, Aesch. Ag. 27; ἐκ τοῦ χάρακος Plut. Aemil. 18 :—*to shew oneself, appear*, Aesch. Cho. 282, Eur. H. F. 1053 :—ἐπαντέλλων χρόνος *the time coming to light, the future*, Pind. O. 8. 37.
 ἐπανατέμνω, *to cut open*, Hipp. V. C. 905, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4.
 ἐπανατίθημι, fut. -θήσω, *to lay upon, ἐπαναθῶ σοι καὶ ζύλαν* Ar. Vesp. 148 :—Pass., μείζων δύναμις ἀν. τινί *is entrusted to him*, Plat. Legg. 926 D.
 ἐπανατρέπω, *to overturn, upset*, Hdn. 3. 8. II. intr. *to return, πρὸς τὸν λόγον* Cratin. Πυτίν. 1.
 ἐπανατρέφω, fut. -θρέψω, *to feed up, recruit, nourish*, Hipp. Aph. 1244.
 ἐπανατρέχω, = ἀνατρέχω, *to recur, πρὸς τι* Luc. Merc. Cond. 36.
 ἐπανατρύγῳ, *to glean after the vintage*, LXX (Deut. 24. 21).
 ἐπαναφέρω, roët. ἐπαμφέρω, = ἀναφέρω, *to throw back upon, ascribe, refer, μή τι θεοῖς τούτων μοῖραν ἐπαμφέρετε* Solon 10. 2; *τι εἰς τινα or εἰς τι* Ar. Nub. 1080, Plat. Rep. 434 E, Dem. 59. 25; ἐπί τι Plat. Legg. 680 D, Arist. Phys. 2. 4, 3, al.; πρὸς τι Hipp. Vet. Med. 8; ἐπί τινα, of an analogous case, Ib. 11; absol., Andoc. 27. 37; ἐπ. τινί ὑπὲρ τινος, Lat. *referre alicui de re*, Polyb. 21. 2, 14. 2. *to put into the account*, Lat. *referre in ..*, Dem. 829. 5., 1034. 8. 3. *to bring back a message*, in Med., Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 21; ὡς τινα Plut. Artox. 29. II. intr. *to return to oneself, revive*, Hipp. 118 B : generally, *to come back, return, ἐπί τι* Plat. Lys. 219 C; so in Pass., Tim. Locr. 96 D. III. in Pass. also *to rise, as an exhalation*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 2; as the sun, Plut. 2. 19 E.
 ἐπαναφορά, ἡ, a *referring, reference, ἐπί τι* Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 5; πρὸς τι Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 4. 2. *reference of a question to a superior court*, Andoc. 27. 37. II. in Rhet. *repetition of a word at the beginning of several clauses*, Longin. 20. 2, Vit. Hom.
 ἐπαναφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for ἐπαναφορά, Schol. Ar., Eust. 67. 35.
 ἐπαναφυσάω, *to play on the flute in accompaniment*, Ar. Thesm. 1175.
 ἐπαναφύω, *to put forth again*, Ael. N. A. 10. 13.
 ἐπαναφωνέω, *to pronounce in addition or after*, opp. to προαναφωνέω, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 130.
 ἐπαναχρεμπτήριος, ὄν, *promoting expectoration*, cited from Hipp.
 ἐπαναχρέμπτωμα, Dep. *to expectorate*, Hipp. 415. 3.
 ἐπανάχρεμψις, εως, ἡ, *expectoration*, Hipp. 415. 50., 416. 5.
 ἐπαναχωρέω, = ἀναχωρέω, *to retreat, return*, Charon Fr. 2, Hdt. 9. 13, Ar. Lys. 461, Thuc. 1. 131 (v. sub ἐφαρμάω III); ἐς τὸ τεῖχος Thuc. 1. 63, cf. 3. 96; πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα 4. 44; ἐπί τι Plat. Legg. 781 E; ἐπ. ἀρχῆς *to return from ..*, Plut. 2. 580 A.
 ἐπαναχώρησις, εως, ἡ, a *return, κύματος* Thuc. 3. 89; *retreat*, Diod. Excerpt. 510. 31.
 ἐπανδιπλάζω, roët. for ἐπαναδιπλάζω.
 ἐπανδιπλοίζω, v. sub ἐπιδιπλοίζω.
 ἐπανδρος, ὄν, (ἀνήρ) *masculine, manly*, Diod. 4. 50, C. I. 5879. 7; τὸ ἐπανδρῶν *masculine spirit*, Cornut. N. D. 20. Adv. -δρως, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 107, C. I. 4239.
 ἐπανεγείρω, = ἀνεγείρω, Hipp. 85 E, Plut. 2. 101 A.
 ἐπάνειμι, (εἶμι, ἴβο) used as fut. of ἐπανέρχομαι, *to go back, return*, Thuc. 6. 102, etc.; ἀλλὰς .. ἐπάνεισιν *will recur*, of the music at the annual meeting of the Amphictyons, Soph. Tr. 642 :—in writing or speaking, *to go back or return to a point, ἐπὶ τὸν πρότερον λόγον* Hdt. 7. 138; ἐγὼ δ' ἔνθεν ἐξέβην ἐπάνειμι Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 1; μικρὸν ἐπάνειμι Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 15; ἐπάνειμι δὴ πάλιν εἰς τὰς ἀποδείξεις Dem. 240. 3, cf. 578. 1, Plat. Synip. 211 B; ἐπ. περί τινος Id. Legg. 857 D. 2. c. acc. rei, *to return to, recapitulate, ταὺς λόγους* Ib. 693 C; τὰ ὕστερα ὑποτεθέντα Id. Tim. 61 D. II. *to go up, κάτωθεν ἐπὶ τὰς ἀρούρας* Ib. 22 E; Ὀλυμπίαζε Id. Hipp. Mi. 363 C : *to rise, grow up*, Hipp. V. C. 910.
 ἐπανειπεῖν, *to offer publicly besides, ἀργίριον τῶ ἀποκτείναντι* Thuc. 6. 60.
 ἐπανείρομαι or -έραμαι (Hipp. Progn. 37) : Med. :—*to question again and again*, Hdt. 1. 91., 3. 32 :—in Att. we have only the aor. ἐπανηρόμην, τάδε σ' ἐπανέρωμαι Aesch. Pers. 973; μηδ' αὐτίς ἐπανέρη με Ar. Ran. 435; τὸν θεὸν ἐπανήροντο εἰ .. Thuc. 1. 25. 2. *to ask again, εἰ ἐπανέροιτό τινά τι* Plat. Prot. 329 A, cf. Gorg. 451 B, 454 A.—V. sub ἐραμαι.
 ἐπανέλευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπανέρχομαι) a *return*, Eust. 1393. 8.
 ἐπανέλκω, *to draw up on shore, τὴν ναῦν* Arr. An. 2. 19, 3.
 ἐπανέμεω, *to vomit repeatedly or thereafter*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 948.
 ἐπάνεμος, ὄν, *windy*, Hipp. 1200 D.
 ἐπανερύγαμαι, = ἀνερεύγομαι, Hipp. Acut. 395.
 ἐπανερέσθαι, v. sub ἀνείρομαι.
 ἐπανέρχομαι, fut. -λεύσομαι (but v. ἐπάνειμι) : Dep. with aor. and pf. act. *To go back, return, ἐκ ποταμοῦ* Anacr. 20; ἐκ Πειραιέως Andoc. 11. 14, cf. Thuc. 4. 16, 74, etc. :—in writing or speaking, *to go back or return to a point, ἐκέισε δὴ πάλιν* Eur. I. T. 256; ἐπί τι Xen. L 1

Hell. 1. 7, 31; ἐπανελεῖν ὀπόθεν .. ἐξέβην βούλομαι Dem. 298. 12; ἀλλ' ἐκεῖσε ἐπανερχομαι Id. 246. 27; εἰς τὰ γράμματα ταῦτα ἐπανελεῖν to refer to .., Id. 837. 14. 2. c. acc. rei, to return to, recapitulate, Plat. Tim. 17 B, Xen. Oec. 6, 2, Ages. 11, 1. II. to go up, ascend, εἰς ὄρη Id. Hell. 4. 8, 35; δοκεῖ .. ἐνθεῦτεν γεωμετρίη .. ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐπανελεῖν to have gone up, passed over, Hdt. 2. 109. ἐπανερωτάω, of persons, to question again, Hipp. Progn. 38; τινά Plat. Crat. 413 A, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 11:—Pass., Plat. Clitoph. 409 D. 2. of things, to ask over again, Id. Gorg. 454 B: to examine into, τι Id. Legg. 645 D: cf. ἐπανεύρομαι. ἐπάνεσις, εὖς, ἦ, (ἐπανήμι) abatement, τοῦ πυρετοῦ Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1. ἐπανεύω, fut. —έξω, to hold up, support, τὰ οἰκεία πάθη τοῖς δημοσίοις ἐπανεύων Plut. Dem. 22:—Med. to take upon oneself, τὸν πόλεμον ap. Suid. 2. to maintain, keep, χώραν Diod. 17. 115. II. seemingly intr. (sub. ἐαυτὸν), to rest upon, ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐλπίσιν Dem. 357. 10:—to be contented with, τινί Alciphro 1. 38. 2. (sub. τὴν φρένα), to fix one's mind upon, τινί Artemid. 1. 12. ἐπανήκω, to have come back, to return, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1628, Plat. Com. Λακ. 3; ὡς τινα Dem. 1156. 3; πρὸς τινα Polyb. 6. 58, 3; πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν Paus. 3. 9, 2. ἐπανηλόγέω, a dub. form in Hdt. 1. 90, ἐπανηλόγησε πᾶσον τὴν ἐωυτοῦ διάνοιαν, where (if genuine) it must mean recounted: Valek. and others restore ἐπαλλόγησε from Poll. 2. 120, cf. Hdt. 1. 118.—The form κατηλόγέω cannot be cited as analogous; for this represents καταλόγέω (ἀλογέω being regularly formed from ἀλογος), whereas ἐπανηλόγέω must represent ἐπ-ανα-λογέω. ἐπανθέω, to bloom, be in flower, sprout, Theocr. 5. 131. II. metaph. of any thing that forms on the surface, like Lat. efflorescere, ἰδὼν τοῖς οὖρεσι ἄλμην ἐπανθοῦσαν Hdt. 2. 12; χνοῦς μήλοισιν ἐπήνθει Ar. Nub. 978; τὸ τρυφερὸν .. ἐπὶ τοῖς μήλοισιν ἐπανθεῖ Id. Eccl. 903; τὴν ἐπανθοῦσαν τρίχα Ib. 13; also of hair turning gray, κύκνου .. πολιώτεραι δὴ αἰδ' ἐπανθοῦσιν τρίχες Id. Vesp. 1065, cf. Xen. Cyn. 4, 8. 2. generally, to be upon the surface, τρηχύτης ἐπήνθει Hipp. 1221 G (cf. ἐπάνθισμα); ἐμοὶ .. ἐπήνθει ἀδύ τι κάλλος Theocr. 20. 21:—absol. to shew itself, appear plainly, τοῦπιχώριον ἐπανθεῖ Ar. Nub. 1174; ὄπερ .. παισὶ καὶ θηρίοις .. ἐμφυτον ἐπανθεῖ Plat. Legg. 710 A; πᾶν ἐπανθεῖ .. ἡ χάρις Luc. Imag. 9, cf. Hist. Conscr. 55:—cf. ἐπενήνοθε. III. to be bright, περίσκοις πορφυροῖς ἐπανθούτων Babr. 118. 5. ἐπάνθημα, τό, = ἐπάνθισμα: the most striking part, Iambl. in Nicom. Ar. 53 C. ἐπάνθισις, εὖς, ἦ, a flowering, bloom, Plotin. 4. 3, 13. ἐπανθιάω, poet. for ἐπανθέω, Ep. part. ἐπανθιάωντες, Ar. Rh. 3. 519. ἐπανθίζω, fut. σω, to deck as with flowers, to make bright-coloured, ἐπ. τινὶ ἐρύθημα to give one a red tint, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 13; ἐλέφαντα ἐπ. τῷ χρυσῷ Ib. 51:—Pass., χρώμασιν ἐπνηθισμένος Diod. 1. 49; (so διηνηθισμένος in Paus. 7. 26, 4); ἐπνηθισμένη ὄνομασι ποιητικοῖς Philostr. 500. 2. metaph. to deck as with flowers, to deck, decorate, distinguish, κωκυτοῖς ἐπ. παιᾶνα Aesch. Cho. 150; πολλοῖς ἐπ. πύνοισι γενεάν Id. Theb. 951.—The aor. med. ἐπνηθίσω occurs in a mutilated passage, Id. Ag. 1459. ἐπάνθισμα, τό, an efflorescence, ἀφρώδες ἐπ. Hipp. Progn. 69. ἐπανθισμός, ὁ, efflorescence, Diosc. 5. 107; v. Beckm. H. of Inv. 2. p. 261 sq. ἐπανθοπλοκέω, to plait of or with flowers, Anth. P. 12. 8. ἐπανθρακίδες, ὠν, αἰ, (ἀνθρακίς) small fish for frying, small fry, Ar. Ach. 670, Vesp. 1127. ἐπανθρακίζω, to broil on the coals, Meineke Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 5. ἐπανθρακόομαι, Pass. to be broiled on the coals, Poll. 6. 55. ἐπᾶνθῆσθαι, to annoy oneself at a thing, Xen. Eph. 1, 15. ἐπανήμι, to let loose at, σοὶ δ' ἐπὶ τούτων ἀνήκεν Il. 5. 405. II. to let go back, relax, c. acc., ταῦτα ἐπανέντας Dem. 26. 27; τὸν παρόντα ἐπανεῖναι φόβον Id. 287. 7; to remit, τινὶ τι Plut. Lyc. 22: to release from, τὰς κύνας ἐπ. τῶν πύνων Xen. Cyn. 7, 1. 2. intr. to relax, leave off, τέμνων οὐκ ἐπᾶνῆκε πρὶν .. Plat. Phaedr. 266 A: absol., of spasms, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1096; μὴ ἐπᾶνείεις with slackening speed, Xen. Cyn. 4, 5, cf. 7, 11., 10, 11; ἐπᾶνῆκεν ὁ σίτος, Lat. annona laxavit, corn became easy, Dem. 889. 9; ἐπᾶνέντα luke-warm, opp. to θερμά, Sosip. Καταψ. 1. 53. ἐπᾶνίπτάμαι, Dep. = ἐπαναπέτομαι, Manetho 5. 220. ἐπᾶνισώω, to make quite equal, to balance evenly, equalise, τινα πρὸς τινα Thuc. 8. 57; ἐπ. τὰ μέτρα C. I. 123. 15: absol. to provide compensation, Plat. Prot. 321 A:—Pass. to be made equal, τινὶ Id. Legg. 745 D. ἐπᾶνίστημι, fut. —στήσω, to set up again, τὰ τείχη Plat. Legg. 778 D. 2. to make to rise against, ἀνδρας ἐκ χαράδρας ἐπ. τινὶ Plut. Sertor. 13: to raise in revolt against, Ἰβηρίαν Ῥωμαίοις App. Ilisp. 101. II. Pass., with fut. med. (Hdt. 3. 62), aor. 2 and pf. act. to stand up after another or at his word, οἱ δ' ἐπᾶνέστησαν Il. 2. 85 (nowhere else in Hom.): to rise from bed, rise, Ar. Pl. 539; ἐπὶ τινος Xen. Symp. 4, 2: to rise to speak, Dem. 355. 23:—of buildings, in pf. to be raised or built, Ar. Av. 554: c. gen. to rise above, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 11, cf. Dion. H. 2. 50. 2. to rise up against, rise in insurrection against, τινὶ Hdt. 1. 89, 130, Thuc. 1. 115, etc.; τοῖς πράγμασι Dinarch. 92. 31: absol. to rise in insurrection, Thuc. 3. 39, al.; οἱ ἐπᾶναστεῶτες the insurgents, Hdt. 3. 63; c. inf., ἐάν τις τυραννεῖν ἐπᾶναστῆ if any one aim at tyranny, Lex Solon. ap. Andoc. 13. 13:—hence to plot against, lay snares for, e. g. παρθένους Ael. Ep. 15. 3. Medic. to rise on the skin, to swell, Hipp. Progn. 82; ὠτα ἐπᾶνεστηκότα projecting, prominent, Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 6, cf. 3. 14, 9, H. A. 2. 12, 11. ἐπᾶνίσωσις, εὖς, ἦ, a making equal, equalising, Philo 2. 479.

ἐπᾶνίτεον, verb. Adj. one must return to a point, Plat. Rep. 532 D:—one must recapitulate, περί τινος Arist. P. A. 4. 5. 61. ἐπᾶνοδος, ἦ, a rising up, ἐκ τοῦ καταγείου εἰς τὸν ἥλιον Plat. Rep. 532 B, cf. 521 C. II. a return, as of the breath, Hipp. Acut. 386 B; to one's country, Ep. Eur. 2, 12, Hdn. 8. 7. 2. in speaking, recapitulation, Plat. Phaedr. 267 D, Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 3; cf. Quintil. 9. 3, 36. ἐπᾶνοίγνυμαι, aor. ἐπᾶνοίξάμην, Med. to cause to be opened, Epigr. Gr. 340. ἐπᾶνοίγω, to open, τὸ ἥρῳον C. I. 4259. ἐπᾶνοιδέω, to swell up, rise on the surface, Hipp. 563. 38, Arist. H. A. 4. 6, 6:—Pass. ἐπᾶνοιδίσκομαι in same sense, Hipp. V. C. 904. ἐπᾶνοίκτωρ, ὁ, one who bursts open, θυρέτρων Manetho 1. 310. ἐπᾶνοιστέον, verb. Adj. one must refer, Polyb. 1. 37, 3. ἐπᾶνορθόω: impf. with double augm., ἐπᾶνωρθῶσθαι Plat. Lach. 200 B, Dem. 200. 23 (but in pass. sense, Dio C. 73. 1): impf. ἐπᾶνωρθούμην Plat. Theaet. 143 A: aor. ἐπᾶνωρθώσομαι Isocr. 75 C, Dem. 81. 2:—Pass., fut. ἐπᾶνωρθώσομαι Aeschin. 79. 12: aor. ἐπᾶνωρθώθη Dem. 130. 17: pf. ἐπᾶνωρθώμαι Id. 329. 2, To set up or upright, C. I. 1341. 2. to set up again, restore, τὴν δύναμιν .. καίπερ πεπτωκυῖαν Thuc. 7. 77; τὰ δυστυχηθέντα Lys. 1. c.; τὴν πολιτείαν Isocr. 142 D; τὸ ἱππικόν Dinarch. 102. 24, etc. 3. to correct, amend, revise, τὸν νόμον Plat. Legg. 769 E; τὰς συνθήκας Isac. 37. 8; τὸ ἀμόρημα Plat. Prot. 340 D; ἐπ. τινα to correct one, teach him better, Ar. Lys. 528, cf. Isocr. 1 C:—freq. also in Med., Plat. Rep. 361 A, Euthyphro 9 D, Theaet. 143 A, Isocr. 75 B, Dem. 11. 19, etc.;—an Att. usage, acc. to Thom. M. ἐπᾶνόρθωμα, τό, a correction, Plat. Prot. 340 A, D, Theaet. 183 A, Dem. 774. 20. ἐπᾶνόρθωσις, εὖς, ἦ, a setting right, correcting, τὰς ψυχὰς Tim. Locr. 104 A; a revisal, νόμων Dem. 707. 7; ἐπ. ἔχειν to be capable of improvement, opp. to ἀνίατον εἶναι, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 3, 3; of circumstances, profit, Polyb. 1. 66, 12. ἐπᾶνορθωτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be corrected, Plat. Legg. 809 A. II. ἐπᾶνορθωτέον, one must correct, Plut. 2. 24 A. ἐπᾶνορθωτής, οὔ, ὁ, a corrector, restorer, τοῦ κάμνοντος Dion. H. 8. 67; τῶν τρόπων Dio C. 54. 30; esp. in a political sense, C. I. 1624. ἐπᾶνορθωτικός, ἦ, ὄν, corrective, restorative, τῶν ἰθῶν Strabo 16; τὸ ἐπᾶνορθωτικὸν δίκαιον Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 6. ἐπᾶντέλλω, poet. and Ion. for ἐπανατέλλω. ἐπᾶντης, ες, rare form for ἀνάντης, steep, Thuc. 7. 79. ἐπᾶντιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to fall in with, h. Hom. Ap. 152. ἐπᾶντλέω, to pump over or upon, pour over, Plat. Phaedo 112 C; (ib. D, ἐξηγλεῖτο should perhaps be read with Hcind.); τι ἐπὶ τι Id. Phaedr. 253 A; λόγους τινὶ ἐπ. to pour a flood of words over, Eur. ap. Plut. 2. 502 C, cf. Ael. N. A. 6. 51; and absol., Luc. Peregr. 5; in Diphil. Incert. 26 legend. ἀπαντλεῖ:—Pass. to be filled, Plat. Phaedo 112 D: to be overflowed, Diod. 1. 33; φροντίσιν ἐπᾶντλημένος Plut. 2. 107 A. ἐπᾶντλημα, τό, a fomentation, γαγγραινης Diosc. 2. 132. ἐπᾶντλησις, εὖς, ἦ, a pouring over, as of water over a person bathing, Hipp. Acut. 395, Diod. 2. 10 (v. l. ὑπ-). ἐπᾶνύω, fut. ὑσῶ [ῦ], to complete, accomplish, οὐδέ ποτέ σφιν νίκη ἐπᾶνύσθη the victory remained undecided, Hes. Sc. 311 (explained by the context, ἀκριτον εἶχον ἀελον):—Med. to procure, οἶαν .. ἐπὶ μοι μελέφ χάριν ἠνύσω (for ἐπᾶνύσω μοι) Soph. Tr. 996. ἐπᾶνω [ᾶ], Adv. (ἄνω) above, atop, on the upper side or part, Ar. Lys. 773, Plat. Rep. 514 B, etc.: with Art., ὁ ἐπᾶνω πύργος the upper tower, Hdt. 3. 54, etc. 2. c. gen., Id. 1. 179, (divisim, ἐπὶ τοῦ σήματος ἄνω Ib. 93), Plat. Phaedo 109 D; ἐπ. κακίας superior to .., Plut. 2. 1063 C; χρημάτων ἐπ. εἶναι Diog. L. 6. 28. II. above, in a book, Lat. supra, ἐν τοῖς ἐπ. εἴρηται Xen. An. 6. 3, 1, cf. Arist. Metaph. 3. 8, 3, al.; τὰ ἐπ. λεχθέντα Strabo 115; καθὼς ἐπ. γέγραπται C. I. 1845. 131., 3059. 4. III. of Time, ἐν τοῖς ἐπ. χρόνοις in former times, Diod. 16. 42., 18. 49. IV. of Relationship, πατέρες καὶ τούτων ἐπ. Dem. 1390. 26. V. in Logic, τὸ ἐπ. γένος the genus or species above, opp. to τὰ ὑποκάτω, Arist. Top. 4. 2, 4., 6. 4, 16, al. VI. of Number, above, more, ἀπ' εἰκοσαετοῦς καὶ ἐπ. LXX (Ex. 30. 14, al.): above, more than, ἐπ. τριακοσίων Ev. Marc. 14. 5; ἐπ. πεντακοσίοις, 1 Ep. Cor. 15. 6. ἐπᾶνωθεν, Adv. from above, above, Thuc. 2. 99; c. gen., Plat. Tim. 45 A. 2. of Time, οἱ ἐπ. men of former time, Theocr. 7. 5.—The form ἐπᾶνωθε in Eur. Alc. 463, κούφα σοι χθῶν ἐπᾶνωθε πέσοι; ἐπᾶνωθε in Anth. P. 11. 404. ἐπᾶξι-ἐραστός, ον, amiable, Philo 2. 166. ἐπάξιος, α, ον; worthy, deserving of .., τινος Pind. N. 7. 131; τῆς δίκης ἐπάξια Aesch. Eum. 272, cf. Cho. 95; θαυμάτων ἐπάξια Eur. Bacch. 716; σπουδῆς οὐ .. πολλῆς τινος ἐπ. Plat. Soph. 218 E:—c. inf., ἐπ. [εἰ] κατοικτίσαι Soph. O. C. 461, cf. Plat. Legg. 961 B. 2. absol. deserved, στέφανος Pind. 1. 4. 76 (3. 62): worthy, meet, ἄλγος Aesch. Theb. 865; γάμος Soph. El. 971, etc.; κυρεῖν τῶν ἐπαξίων to meet with one's deserts, Aesch. Pr. 70:—so, Adv. —ως, Soph. O. T. 133. 3. worth mentioning, Hdt. 2. 79., 7. 96: worth while to do a thing, Hipp. Art. 834. ἐπαξιόω, to think right, deem it right, Lat. dignor, c. inf., τοῦτ' ἐπηξίωσα δρᾶν Soph. Ph. 803, cf. El. 1274. 2. to expect, believe, c. acc. et inf., τὰ δ' ἄλλα .. ἐπαξιῶ σε .. εἰδέναι Ib. 658:—but, ὁ γὰρ ξένος σε .. ἐπαξιῶ δικαίαν χάριν παρασχεῖν deems thee worthy of honour, so as to render thee a due return, Id. O. C. 1496. ἐπαξιόσις, εὖς, ἦ, a valuing, estimation, Dion. H. Excerpt. p. 2352 Reisk. ἐπαζονέω, (ἄζων II) to enroll in tablets, register, LXX (Num. 1. 18).

ἐπαξίσιος, *ον*, (ἀξων) *υρον an axle*, δίφρος Theocr. 25. 249; v. l. ἐναξί-
 ἐπάξω, Dor. for ἐπήξω, 2 sing. aor. I med. of πήγνυμι, Theocr.
 ἐπαοιδή, ἡ, Ion. and poet. for ἐπωδή.
 ἐπαοιδία, ἡ, later form of foreg., Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 9.
 ἐπαοιδός, ὁ, = ἐπωδός, LXX (Ex. 7. 11, 22), Macrotho, etc.
 ἐπαπειλέω, *to hold out as a threat to one*, τινί τι, λήγ' ἔριδος, τὴν
 πρῶτον ἐπηπειλήσ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ Il. 1. 319., cf. Od. 13. 127; so, Hdt. 6. 32,
 Soph. Aj. 312, etc. 2. c. dat. only, *to threaten*, ἐπαπειλήσας
 Ἐλένη Il. 13. 582. 3. c. inf. *to threaten to do*, Hdt. 1. 189, Soph.
 El. 779, Ar. Av. 629; but the inf. is often omitted, ὡς ἐπαπειλήσεν *as*
he threatened, Il. 14. 45, cf. Soph. Ant. 752. 4. ἐπ. εἰ μὴ . . . Xen.
 An. 5. 10, 7. 5. Pass., *πρὸς σου τὰ δεῖν* . . . ἐπηπειλημένοι *threatened*,
 Soph. Ant. 408.
 ἐπαπερείδομαι, Pass. *to lean upon*, τινί Posidon. ap. Ath. 550 B.
 ἐπαπέρομαι, Dep. *to go away after*, Eccl.
 ἐπαποδύτέον, *verb. Adj. one must strip for*, τῷ πύμφω Clem. Al. 888.
 ἐπαποδύω, *to strip one for combat against another, set him up as a*
rival to, τινά τι Plut. 2. 788 D:—Med. *to strip and set to work at a*
thing, τῷ πράγματι Ar. Lys. 615; *to set upon, attack*, τοῖς νενικηκόσιν
 Plut. Marcell. 3.
 ἐπαποθνήσκω, *to die after another*, τινί Plat. Symp. 208 D, cf. 180 A; ἐπ.
 λόγους *to die while yet speaking*, Joseph. A. J. 13. 11, 3; absol., Plut. Aemil. 35.
 ἐπαποικίζω, *to colonise anew*, Καρχηδόνα, Dio C. 52. 43.
 ἐπαποκτείνω, *to kill besides*, ἐπὶ τινί Dio C. 49. 23.
 ἐπαπολαύω, = ἐναπολαύω, *to revel in*, ἡδοναῖς Diod. Excerpt. 609. 89.
 ἐπαπόλλυμι *or* -ύω, *to kill in addition*, Ael. N. A. 10. 48, Luc. Merc.
 Cond. 42:—Med., with pf. -απόλωλα, *to die with*, τινί Dio C. 60. 34.
 ἐπαπολογέομαι, = ἀπολογέομαι, v. l. Plut. Marcell. 27.
 ἐπαπονίναμαι, Pass. *to enjoy besides*, Philo 1. 327.
 ἐπαποπνίγω [ἰ], *to choke besides*:—Pass. aor. 2 ἐπαποπνίγειης, *may*
you be choked besides, Ar. Eq. 940 (restored by Elmsl. for ἀποπν-).
 ἐπαπορέω, *to raise a new doubt or question, πότερον* . . . Polyb. 6. 3, 6:
 —Pass., ἐπαπορεῖται *τι a new doubt is raised*, Theophr. Vertig. 9; τὰ
 ἐπαπορηθέντα Polyb. 6. 5, 3.
 ἐπαπόρημα, τό, *a newly started difficulty*, Eccl.
 ἐπαπόρησις, *εως, ἡ*, (ἐπαπορέω) = ἐπαπόρημα, Cyrill.
 ἐπαπορητικός, ἡ, *δν, of or for doubts*, Diog. L. 7. 68. Adv. -κῶς,
 Eust. 1114. 30.
 ἐπαποστέλλω, *to send after*, ἐπ. γράμματά τι Polyb. 31. 12, 14;
 ἐπ. ἕτερον στρατηγόν *to send another general after him* (to supersede
 him), Id. 6. 15, 6. II. *to send against*, Id. 32. 21, 11.
 ἐπάπτω, Ion. for ἐφάπτω:—ἐπᾶπτω, Dor. for ἐπηπτω.
 ἐπαρά, Ion. ἐπαρή, ἡ, *a solemn curse, imprecation, θεοὶ δ' ἐτέλειον*
 ἐπαράς Il. 9. 456, cf. ap. Ath. 466 A; ἐπαράς ποιεῖσθαι C. I. 2691 c. 11.
 [ἐπᾶρα in Hom.]
 ἐπαράομαι: fut. ἀσομαι, Ion. ἡσομαι: pf. ἐπήραμαι v. inf.: Dep.:—
to imprecate curses upon, Πέρσησι πολλὰ ἐπαρησάμενος Hdt. 3. 75; ἐπ.
 ἐξώλειάν τι Antipho 130. 34, Lys. 121. 4; τῶν ἱερῶν *by the temples*,
 Isocr. 73 B. 2. c. dat. only, *to curse solemnly*, Plat. Legg. 931 B,
 etc. 3. c. acc. rei only, τίνα . . . τόνδ' ἐπηράσω λόγον; *what im-*
precation is this that thou didst utter? Soph. El. 388; τί ταῦτα ἐπήραμαι;
 Dem. 275. 7. 4. c. inf., ἐπ. τάδε . . . τούτῳ ξυναμυνεῖν Eur. I. A.
 60, cf. Plut. Sull. 10.
 ἐπαρᾶσκω: fut. ἐπάρσω: aor. -ἠράρον. *To fit to or upon, fasten,*
θύρας σταθμοῖσιν ἐπήρσεν on or to the posts, Il. 14. 167; ἐπὶ δὲ ζυγόν
 ἠραρεν ἀμφοῖν L. Merc. 50. II. intr. in Ion. pf. ἐπάρηρα, plqpf.
 ἐπαρήρειν, *to fit tight or exactly*, μία δὲ κληῖς ἐπάρηρει *a cross-bolt was*
fitted therein, Il. 12. 456; part. ἐπαρηρῶς, *υῖα, ὅς, close-fitting, well*
fixed, ποσσὶν ἐπαρηρῶς *firm on his feet*, Arat. 83; also ἐπάρμενος, *η, ὄν,*
 Ep. syncop. part. aor. pass. *well-fitted, prepared, ready*, Hes. Op. 599, 625.
 ἐπαράσιμος [ρά], *ον, abominable*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 16.
 ἐπαράσσω, Att. -ττω, *to dash or clap to, τὴν θύραν* Plat. Prot. 314
 D. II. intr. *to burst in or forth*, Synes. 163 B.
 ἐπαράτος, *ον*, (ἐπαράομαι) *accursed, laid under a curse*, ἐπ. τινα ποιεῖ-
 σθαι Thuc. 8. 97; δ ἐπάρατον ἦν μὴ οἰκεῖν *which it was accursed to in-*
habit, Id. 2. 17; τῷ δὲ ἐπάρατον τύχην [γενέσθαι] Plat. Legg. 877 A;
 used in imprecations on those who violated graves, C. I. 2824, 2826, sqq.
 ἐπαργεμος, *ον, having a film over the eye*, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 22., 9.
 34, 5. II. metaph. *dim, obscure, σήματα, θέσφατα, λόγοι* Aesch.
 Pr. 499, Ag. 1113, Cho. 665.
 ἐπαργύρομαι, Pass. *to be overlaid with silver*, C. I. 159. 14:—metaph.
 of costly dinners, μὴ πολλ' ἄγαν . . . μὴδ' ἐπηργυρωμένα Mnecim. Δυσκολ. 1.
 ἐπαργύρος, *ον, overlaid with silver*, Hdt. 1. 50., 9. 80.
 ἐπαρδενσις, *εως, ἡ, watering*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 89.
 ἐπαρδεύω, = sq., Nonn. D. 11. 166, Or. Sib. 5. 58.
 ἐπαρδω, *to irrigate*, Arr. An. 4. 6, 11; metaph., ἐπ. ἀρεταῖς τὴν ψυχὴν
 Luc. Anach. 26:—in Pass., Tim. Locr. 102 B.
 ἐπαρήγω, fut. ξω, *to come to aid, help, τινί* Il. 23. 783, Od. 13. 391,
 Eur. El. 1350, Ar. Vesp. 402: absol., νῦν ἐπαρήξον Aesch. Cho. 725;
 οὐπαρήξων Soph. El. 1197; also in Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18.
 ἐπαρηγών, *δνος, ὁ, ἡ, a helper*, Ar. Rh. 1. 1039, Orph. 89.
 ἐπαρηξίς, *εως, ἡ, help, aid*, Eust. 52. 38.
 ἐπαρηγν [ᾶ], v. sub πείρω.
 ἐπαρήρει, ἐπαρηρῶς, v. sub ἐπαρᾶσκω.
 ἐπαριθμέω, *to count, in addition*, Paus. 10. 5, 8; ἐπ. ταῖς ἡμέραις τὰς
 πόλεις *to count the cities by the days*, i. c. a city a day, Aristid. 1. 223.
 ἐπαρίστερος, *ον, towards the left, on the left hand*, τὰ ἐπαρίστερα
 Hdt. 2. 93., 4. 191; but, ἐπὶ τὰ ἀριστερά Id. 2. 36. II. metaph. *left-*
handed, ἐπ. ἔμαθες γράμματα Theognet. Φασμ. 1, cf. Ephipp. Φιλ. 3;
 βουλευμάτα Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 5; ἐπ. Κάτωτες *awkward imitators*

of Cato, Plut. Cato Ma. 19.—Adv., λαμβάνειν τι ἐπαριστέρως Menand.
 Misoq. 1, cf. Plut. 2. 467 C.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 259.
 ἐπαριστερότης, *ητος, ἡ, awkwardness*, Arist. de Virt. 6, 1.
 Ἐπαρίται *or* Ἐπάρτιοι [ἰ], οἱ, *the soldiers of the Arcadian Federation*
 (B. C. 371), Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 33–36, Ephor. 139, Androt. 54; Diod. (15.
 62) seems to interpret it by ἐπίλεκτοι.
 ἐπάρκεια, ἡ, *a supply of money or provisions*, Polyb. 5. 51, 10; and in
 pl. *supplies*, Id. 6. 49, 7: cf. ἐπαρκέω.
 ἐπάρκεις, *εως, ἡ, aid, succour*, Soph. O. C. 447, Eur. Hec. 758.
 ἐπαρκέω, fut. ἔσω: Ep. aor. inf. ἐπαρσέσοαι Epigr. Gr. 473. 8:—*to be*
strong enough for a thing, in Hom. always of cases of *danger or*
injury: 1. c. acc. rei et dat. pers. *to ward off something from one*,
 οὐδέ τέ οἱ . . . ἐπήρκεσε λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον Il. 2. 873. 2. c. acc. rei
 only, *to ward off, prevent*, οὔτε τι Τηλέμαχος τό γ' ἐπήρκεσεν Od. 17.
 568; οὐδὲν γὰρ αὐτῷ ταῦτ' ἐπαρκέσει τό μὴ πεσεῖν προηδὲβιτο
 πομπίνης . . . Aesch. Pr. 918; in Soph. Aj. 360 (σέ τοι μόνον δέδορκα ποιμένων
 ἐπαρκέσοντ'), ποιμένων seems to be corrupt; Reisk. suggested πη-
 μονάν. 3. c. dat. pers. only, *to help, assist*, Theogn. 869, Hdt.
 1. 91, Lys. 138. 43, Ar. Pl. 830, etc.; cf. Butt. Lexil. v. χραισμεῖν
 4:—rarely c. acc. pers., like ὠφελεῖν, Eur. Or. 803:—absol., τίς ἀρ'
 ἐπαρκέσει; *who will aid?* Aesch. Theb. 92, cf. Soph. O. C. 777. II.
to supply, furnish, impart, ἄκος δ' οὐδὲν ἐπήρκεσαν, τό μὴ πόλιν . .
 παθεῖν Aesch. Ag. 1170; ἐπ. τινί τι Plat. Prot. 321 A, etc.; also, ἐπ.
 τινί τινος *to impart to him a share of* . . . Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 60; c. dat.
 rei, *to supply with a thing*, Eur. Cycl. 301. 2. *to provide for, pay*
the expense of, τι Pind. N. 6. 103. III. absol. *to be sufficient,*
enough, ὅσον ἐπαρκεῖ Solon 4. 1 (cf. ἀπαρκέω); ἐπαρκέσει νόμος ὅδ'
this law shall prevail, Soph. Ant. 612. II. *sufficient, οὐσία ταῖς*
δαπάναις ἐπ. Plut. Cic. 7, cf. Dion. P. 1601:—Adv. -κῶς, LXX (1 Macc.
 11. 35), Epigr. Gr. 471.
 ἐπάρκιος, *ον, sufficient*, Opp. H. 4. 377, Anth. P. 10. 76.
 ἐπαρκούντως, Adv. part. pres. *sufficiently*, Soph. El. 354.
 ἐπαρμα, τό, (ἐπαίρωμαι) *something raised, a swelling*, Hipp. Epid. 1.
 938. II. metaph. *elation, vanity*, ἐπ. τύχης Sotad. ap. Stob. 189. 48.
 ἐπάρμενος, v. sub ἐπαρᾶσκω.
 ἐπαρξίς, ἡ, dub. l. in Emped. (94) ap. Arist. de Xenophan. 2, 8: for
 ἐπαρξίς ἴστο Mullach reads ἐπαυξήσειε τό.
 ἐπαρούρος, *ον*, (ἀρούρα) *attached to the soil as a serf, ascriptus glebae,*
 βουλομένη κ' ἐπαρούρος ἐὼν θητευέμεν ἄλλω Od. 11. 489.
 ἐπαρσις, *εως, ἡ*, (ἐπαίρω) *a rising, swelling, κοιλίης* Hipp. Coac. 129;
 τῶν μαστῶν Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 6, cf. 6. 18, 13, al.: v. sub ἰονθος. II.
elation of mind, Stoical word, Diog. L. 7. 114, Stob. Ecl. 2. 170.
 ἐπαρτάω, *to hang on or over*, ἐπ. φύβον τινί Aeschin. 25. 5; τιμωρίαν
 τινί Ael. N. A. 11. 5:—Med., literally, *to hang upon, τινί τι* Orph. Arg.
 1334:—Pass. *to hang over, impend*, Lat. *imminere*, τοσοῦτος ἐπήρτηται
 φόβος Dem. 666. 14; ἀπαλλαγήν ἐπηρτημένων φόβων 332. fin.; cf.
 Phylarch. 23, C. I. 3692. II. τὸ ἐπηρτημένον [τοῦ ζυγοῦ] *the*
attached or suspended part, Arist. Mechan. 2, 4.
 ἐπαρτής, *ἑς*, (ἀρτέω) *ready, equipt*, ἐπαρτέες εἰσὶν ἑταῖροι Od. 8. 151,
 cf. 14. 332., 19. 289; νῆες, ἔδωδῆ Ar. Rh. 1. 234., 3. 299.
 ἐπαρτίξω, *to get ready*, Ar. Rh. 1. 1210:—Med., c. inf., lb. 877.
 ἐπαρτικός, ἡ, *δν*, (ἐπαίρω) *making to rise or swell, τοῦ στομάχου*
 Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2.
 ἐπαρτύω and -ύνω [ἔν], *to fit or fix on, αὐτίκ' ἐπήρτυε πῶμα* Od. 8.
 447. II. *to prepare*, ἐπὶ γὰρ Ζεὺς ἤρτυε πῆμα Od. 3. 152;
 ὄλεθρον τινί Opp. C. 2. 443:—Med., δειπνον ἐπηρτύνοντο *they prepared*
them a meal, h. Hom. Cer. 128.
 ἐπαρυστήρ, ἡρος, ἡ, and ἐπαρυστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἀρύω) *a vessel for pour-*
ing oil into a lamp, both in LXX.
 ἐπαρύτω, fut. ὑσω, *to pour upon, mix*, Dio Chrys. 1. p. 411:—Med., τινί
 τι Plut. 2. 600 C.
 ἐπαρχεῖον, τό, = ἐπαρχία, C. I. 6627.
 ἐπαρχέω, *to be an ἐπαρχος*, C. I. 2047.
 ἐπαρχία, ἡ, *the government of an ἐπαρχος, or the district governed by*
him, the Roman provincia, Polyb. 2. 19, 2, C. I. 2597, Diod. Excerpt.
 498. 77, Plut. Caes. 4:—in some places it is not clear whether it refers to
 the *locality or the jurisdiction*.
 ἐπαρχικός, ἡ, *δν*, *of or for an ἐπαρχος*, ἐπ. ἐξουσία *the office of Prae-*
fectus Urbis, Dio C. 75. 14. II. *belonging to an ἐπαρχία, provin-*
cial, Plut. Cic. 36, C. I. 356.
 ἐπαρχιώτης, *ου, ὁ, a provincial*, Hadrian. ap. Justin. M. 84 D: fem.
 -ῶτις, ἰδος, Byz.
 ἐπαρχος, *ον*, (ἀρχή) *a commander*, Κιλίκων Aesch. Pers. 327; νεῶν Id.
 Ag. 1227 (so Canter for ἀπαρχος): *a governor of a country*, Polyb. 5.
 46, 7. 2. used to translate the Roman *praefectus* in all senses,
 Polyb. 11. 27, 2, etc., v. Indices C. I. p. 35; ἐπ. τῆς αὐλῆς = *praefectus*
praetoria, Plut. Galb. 2, cf. ib. 8, 13; ἐπ. Ἐφίας *prefect of the East*, Epigr.
 Gr. 919. 4; ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν *exprefectus*, C. I. 2593, sqq. II. as
 Adj., ἀρχὴν ἐπαρχον στόλου *the office of admiral*, Epigr. Gr. 838.
 ἐπαρχότης, *ητος, ἡ*, = ἐπαρχία, Phot. Bibl. 57. 9, Jo. Chr.
 ἐπάρχω, fut. ξω, *to be governor of, rule over, τῆς χώρας* Xen. Cyr. 4. 6.
 2; τῶν ὁμόρων Isocr. 69 E, cf. Plat. Criti. 116 E; also c. dat., Epigr.
 ap. Paus. 6. 19, 6:—absol., ὁ ἐπάρχων = ἐπαρχος, Hdn. 4. 12; of consular
 authority, Plut. Sull. 8. 2. *to rule besides one's hereditary dominions*,
 Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 4. II. the Med. is used by Hom. in the phrase
 ἐπάρξασθαι δεπάεσσιν: *this phrase, like ἀπάρχομαι, κατάρχομαι, had a*
religious or ritual sense, relating to the offering of libations to the gods
before the wine was served: this appears most clearly from Od. 18. 417,
οἰνοχόος μὲν ἐπαρξάσθω δεπάεσσιν, ὄφρα σπέισαντες κατακείμεν let

him begin by pouring wine into the cups, cf. 21. 263:—the whole proceeding was as follows: the attendants mixed the wine in bowls (κρητῆρες), then poured a small quantity with a can or ladle (οἰνοχόη, Schol. Ven. II. 1. 471) into each cup to be used as a libation, and after that served the wine round for drinking: Ποντόνοος .. οἶνον ἐκίρνα, νόμῃσεν δ' ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενος δεπάεσσιν (after first pouring a little into the cups); αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ σπείσαν τ' ἐπιόν θ' ὄσον ἤθελε θυμός κτλ. Od. 7. 182; cf. the often-repeated lines, κούροι .. κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο, νόμῃσαν δ' ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάεσσιν II. 1. 471., 9. 176, Od. 3. 340., 21. 272:—the ἐπί probably means the same as in ἐπισταδόν, successively:—

v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v., Nitzsch Od. 3. 340., 7. 182. 2. generally, to serve, offer, νέκταρ τε καὶ ἀμβροσίην χερσὶν ἐπήρξατο h. Hom. Ap. 125; so in C. I. 2144, ἐπάρχεσθαι δὲ τοὺς χοροὺς χορείας τῷ Διονύσῳ.

ἐπῶρωγῆ, ἢ, (ἐπαρήγω) help, aid, Ap. Rh. 1. 302. II. ἐπ. τινος aid against a thing, Luc. Alex. 28: hence opposition, Epigr. Gr. 618. 5.

ἐπῶρωγῆς, ἐς, = sq., Nic. Al. 110. ἐπῶρωγός, ὁ, a helper, aider, Od. 11. 498, Eur. Hec. 165, etc.: also fem., Ap. Rh. 4. 196: neut., τὸ ζῶας ἐπαρωγόν Anth. P. 6. 219, 21.

ἐπασθμαίνω, to breathe hard, pant in working, LXX (4 Macc. 6. 11). ἐπᾶσις, εὖς, ἢ, v. ἐμπασις.

ἐπασκέω, fut. ἦσω, to labour or toil at, prepare or finish carefully, ἐπήσκηται δὲ οἱ αὐτῇ τοίχῳ καὶ θρηγκοῖσι Od. 17. 266, cf. Anth. P. append. 328.

II. to adorn, exalt, τινα τιμαῖς Pind. N. 9. 23, cf. Fr. 206. 4.

III. to practise, cultivate, Lat. exercere, τέχνην, τὰ ἐς πόλεμον Hdt. 2. 166; μαννομαχίην 6. 92; τὰ ἄλλα κατὰ ταῦτά ἐπ. 4. 17; ἀρετήν 3. 82; σοφίαν Ar. Nub. 517; παγκράτιον Aeschin. 79. 24; μνήμην ἐπ. to cultivate memory, Hdt. 2. 77; δύναμιν τινος ἐπ. to increase his strength, Aeschin. 46. 10:—absol. to be in training as an athlete, Achae. ap. Ath. 418 A:—Pass., ταῦτα Ῥωμαίοις ἐκ παλαιοῦ ἐπήσκηται Ar. An. 5. 8, 1. 2. to train or set on one against another, τινά τινι Dio C. 46. 40; cf. ἐπαλείφω. 3. to train for the contest, ἀέθλοισιν .. ἐφήβους Epigr. Gr. 967. 3.

ἐπασκητέον, verb. Adj. one must practise, Ar. Tact. 2.

ἐπασμα, τό, (ἐπᾶσω) an enchantment, Zonar., Tzetz.

ἐπασπαίρω, to rant over or at, μόχθῳ Opp. H. 5. 407.

ἐπασπιδόομαι, Pass. to take as a shield, εὐλάβειαν Philo 2. 699.

ἐπασσύτερος [ῦ], α, ον, (ἄσσον, ἄσαύτερος) one upon another, one after another, mostly in pl., ἐπασσύτεραι κίνυντο φάλαγγες II. 4. 427; πάντας ἐπασσύτερους πέλασε χθονί 8. 277; σκοποὶ ἴσον αἰὲν ἐπασσύτεροι spies sat one after another, i. e. at short distances, Od. 16. 366; πέτρας πέμπον ἐπ. Hes. Th. 716; and in sing., κῦμα .. ὄρνυτ' ἐπασσύτερον wave upon wave, II. 4. 423.

II. frequent, repeated, of a single thing, οὔρος Ar. Rh. 1. 579; χρημοσύνῃ Id. 2. 472; cf. Nic. Th. 246.—The word is a Comp. only in form.

ἐπασσύτερο-τριβῆς, ἐς:—δρέγματα χερὸς ἐπασσύτεροτριβῆ blows of outstretched hand following one upon another, Aesch. Cho. 426.

ἐπαστέον, verb. Adj. one must enchant, Plat. Charm. 158 C.

ἐπαστής, ὁ, = ἐπᾶσός, Eccl.

ἐπαστράπτω, to lighten upon or to, τινί Plut. 2. 594 D; absol., Anth. P. 7. 49:—c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. πῦρ to flash fire, Anth. Plan. 4. 141; σπινθήρας Nonn. D. 18. 74.

ἐπασχάλλω, to be indignant at, ἐπὶ τινι Manetho 3. 86.

ἐπᾶτενίζω, fut. ἴσω, to gaze steadfastly at, εἰς τι Theophr. Vertig. 9.

ἐπατρεμέω, to remain quiet after a thing, Hipp. Art. 800.

ἐπάττω, Att. for ἐπαῖσω.

ἐπαυγάζω, fut. ἄσω, to illumine on the surface, Maxim. π. κατ. 26; cf. ἐπιλυγάζω.

2. Med. to look at by the light, behold, Anth. P. 9. 58., 12. 91.

II. intr., ἐπαυγάζει it grows light, Polyae. 1. 39, 1; Κοραῖς ὑπαυγάζει.

ἐπαυδάω, to call to or say in addition, Hesych., Suid.:—Med. to call upon, invoke, τινά Soph. Ph. 395.

ἐπαυθαδιάζομαι or -ίζομαι, Dep. to persist obstinately, Ar. An. 4. 9, 8, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 11,—with v. l. ἀπαυθ—.

ἐπαυλέω, to accompany on the flute, τῇ θυσίᾳ Luc. Sacrif. 12: absol., Id. Salt. 10.

2. c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. τινι τὸ ἐνόπλιον Ath. 184 F:—Pass., μέλος ἐπαυλεῖται to be played on the flute, Eur. H. F. 595.

ἐπαυλίζομαι, Dep. with aor. med., to encamp on the field, Thuc. 3. 5. 4. 134; cf. αὐλίζομαι.

2. to encamp near, τῇ πόλει Plut. Sull. 29:—to pass the night with, τινί Hesych.

ἐπαύλιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Call. Fr. 131. 4, Polyb. 4. 4. 1, etc. II.

τὰ ἐπαύλια or ἡ ἐπαυλία (sc. ἡμέρα), the day after the wedding, Lat. nepotia, Alciphro 3. 4, Poll. 3. 39, Hesych., Suid.; v. Becker Charicl. 489, and cf. ἀπαύλια, προαύλια.

ἐπαυλις, εὖς, ἢ, a place to pass the night in, esp. for cattle, Hdt. 1. 111; οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς λέοντι καὶ προβάτοις ὁμοῦ ποιείσθαι τὴν ἐπαυλίην Polyb. 5. 35, 13, cf. Tab. Iliac. in C. I. 6125. 11.

2. a farm-building, country, house, Diod. 12. 43, Plut. Pomp. 34, etc. 3. in military language, quarters, ἐπ. ποιείσθαι to encamp, Plat. Alc. 2. 149 C; ἐπὶ τύπῳ Polyb. 16. 15, 5.

ἐπαύλισμα, τό, = sq., Schol. Aesch. Pers. 870.

ἐπαυλισμός, ὁ, a passing the night, Schol. Soph. Ant. 363.

ἐπαυλος, ὁ, (αὐλή) mostly in pl., ἐπαυλοι Od. 23. 358, Ap. Rh. 1. 800; ἐπαυλα Soph. O. T. 1138, O. C. 669:—a fold for cattle at night, Od. 1. c., Soph. O. T. 1. c. 2. generally, a dwelling, home, Aesch. Pers. 870, Soph. O. C. 1. c.

ἐπαυξάνω or -αύξω (Xen. Oec. 7. 43): fut. -αυξήσω:—to increase, enlarge, Emped. 94 (cf. ἐπαρξίς); τὴν πατρίδα νικήσαντας ἐπαυξήσαι Thuc. 7. 70., cf. 2. 36, Dem. 38. 1, etc.:—Pass. to grow, increase, Xen. 1. c., Plat. Tim. 19 A, etc.

ἐπαύξη, ἢ, = ἐπαύξησις, Plat. Legg. 815 E.

ἐπαυξήσ, ἐς, increasing, growing, νόσοι Hipp. 1185 D; πάθεα Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 7.

ἐπαύξησις, εὖς, ἢ, increase, increment, τῶν δικαίων Plat. Legg. 957 D; τῶν μέτρων Plut. Solon 15; εἰς τὴν ἐπ. τῶν πολιτῶν to their profit, Polyb. 5. 88, 6.

ἐπαύξω, v. sub ἐπαυξάνω.

ἐπαυράω, v. sub ἐπαυρίσκομαι.

ἐπαύρεσις, εὖς, ἢ, enjoyment of the fruit of a thing, fruition, μεγάλαι .. ἐπαυρέσιες (Ion. for -έσεις) Hdt. 7. 158; ταχείας τὰς ἐπ. ποιείσθαι Thuc. 2. 53.

ἐπαυρέω and ἐπαυρίσκω, ἐπαυρεῖ Hes. Op. 417, ἐπαυρίσκουσι Theogn. 111: aor. ἐπαύρον Pind. P. 3. 65; subj. ἐπαύρω, ἦς, ἦ, v. infr., inf. ἐπαυρεῖν, -έμεν, Hom.:—Med., ἐπαυρίσκομαι II., Hipp. 236. 13., 502. 14: fut. ἐπαυρήσομαι II.: aor. I ἐπηυράμην Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13 (15), 11, 2 sing. ἐπηύρω (where Elmsl. suggests ἐπηύρου) Aesch. Pr. 28; inf. ἐπαύρασθαι Hipp. Jusj. fin.: aor. 2 ἐπηυρόμην Eur. Hel. 469, poet. 2 sing. ἐπαύρεο Pind. N. 5. 49; Ep. subj. 2 sing. ἐπαύρηαι II., 3 pl. -ωνται, opt. -οιτο (v. infr.); inf. ἐπαυρέσθαι Eur., Andoc. 20. 3 (hardly elsewhere in Att. Prose), v. infr. II; Hom. has 2 sing. subj. ἐπαύρηαι, -η, 3 pl. -ωνται. (Supposed Root *αὔρω, v. sub ἀπαυράω.)

I. Act. to partake of, share, c. gen. rei, τῶν .. βέλτερον ἐστιν ἐπαυρέμεν II. 18. 302; αὐτὸν .. σε βούλομ' ἐπαυρέμεν (case omitted) Od. 17. 81; πλείον νυκτὸς ἐπαυρεῖ enjoys a greater share of night, of Sirius, Hes. Op. 417 (ib. 238 the best MSS. give ἀπύρα); γειτόνων πολλοὶ ἐπαύρον many have had enjoyment of (i. e. suffered loss from) neighbours, Pind. P. 3. 65; τὸ μέγιστον ἐπαυρίσκουσι have enjoyment in the highest degree, Theogn. 111: to obtain, meet with, εἴ κε .. κυβερνητῆρος ἐπαύρη Ar. Rh. 2. 174.

2. of physical contact, to touch, graze, esp. of slight wounds, c. acc., πάρος χροῖα λευκὸν ἐπαυρεῖν (sc. τὰ ἔγχεα) II. 11. 573., 15. 316; μήτις χροῖα χαλκῷ ἐπαύρη 13. 649; c. gen., λίθον δ' ἀλέασθαι ἐπαυρεῖν take care not to touch II. 23. 340:—absol., καὶ εἴ κ' ὀλίγον περ ἐπαύρη if the spear touch ever so little (cf. ἐπιψάω II.), 11. 391.

II. Med. to reap the fruits or enjoy the benefit of a thing, whether good or bad, like ἀπολαύω: I. c. gen., in good sense, τοῦ πολλοὶ ἐπαυρίσκονται II. 13. 733; μόχθων ἀμοιβὰν ἐπαύρεο Pind. N. 5. 89; τοῦδ' ἐπαυρέσθαι θέλω Eur. I. T. 529; βίτου ζῶντ' ἐπαυρέσθαι χρεῶν Ar. Ath. 336 B, cf. Ar. Rh. 1. 677., 4. 964; μικροῦ δὲ βίτου ζῶντ' ἐπαυρέσθαι χρεῶν Com. Anon. 20 δ; οὐδὲ φάους .. πολλὸν ἐπαυράμενον Epigr. Gr. 274, cf. 839:—rare in Prose, εἰ .. χρῆ ἀγαθὸν ἐμοῦ ἐπαυρέσθαι Andoc. 20. 2; ἀποδοτέον .. ὄσον ἐπηύρατο Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 11.

b. more freq. in bad, though not ironical, sense, absol., ἵνα πάντες ἐπαύρωνται βασιλῆος that all may enjoy their king, i. e. feel what it is to have such a king, II. 1. 410; οὐ μὲν οἶδ', εἰ αὐτε κακορραφίης .. ἐπαύρηαι 15. 17; τάχα δ' ἄν τι καὶ τοῦ οὐνόματος ἐπαύροιτο might get something from .., Hdt. 7. 180; τίν' αἰτίαν σχῶν ἦς ἐπηυρόμην ἐγὼ; Eur. Hel. 476: also c. acc. et gen., τοιαύτ' ἐπηύρω τοῦ φιλανθρώπου τρόπου such profit didst thou gain from .., Aesch. Pr. 28; and absol., τῷ καὶ μιν ἐπαυρήσεσθαι δὴω I doubt not he will feel the consequences, II. 6. 353.

2. ἐπ. ἀπό τινος to get nourishment from .., Hipp. 502. 14; cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀπαυρᾶν 3.

3. c. acc. rei, to bring upon oneself, μή ποῦ τε κακὸν καὶ μείζον ἐπαύρη Od. 18. 107 (Buttm. ἐπαύρης); but perhaps it is better taken as 3 sing. aor. act., lest a greater evil reach thee.—The examples shew that the Verb is mainly poet. and Ion.:—cf. ἀπαυράω.

ἐπαύρησις, ἢ, f. l. for ἐπαύρεσις, Democr. ap. Stob. 76. 17.

ἐπαυρίζω, (αὔρα) to breathe or blow gently, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 5.

ἐπαύριον, Adv. on the morrow, ἐν τῇ ἐπ. (sc. ἡμέρᾳ) LXX (Gen. 19. 34).

ἐπαύσας, ἐπάυσον [ῦ], v. sub ἐπαύω.

ἐπαῦτέω [ῦ], to make a noise or creak besides, ἐπὶ δὲ πλήμναι μέγ' αὔτεον Hes. Sc. 309.

II. = ἐπευφημέω, ἐπηύτησε δὲ λαός Call. Ar. 102, Q. Sm. 4. 262; Βέβρυκες δ' ἐπαῦτεον Theocr. 22. 91; of horses, Q. Sm. 11. 327:—c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. βοήν Call. Dian. 58. Cf. ἐπαύω.

ἐπαυτικά, Adv. immediately, Orph. Lith. 329.

ἐπαυτομολέω, to pass over, πρὸς τὸ ἡμέρον Acl. N. A. 2. 11.

ἐπαυτόφωρος, ον, = αὐτόφωρος, palpable, Schol. Ven. II. 24. 556.

ἐπαυχένιος, ον, (αὐχὴν) on or for the neck, ζυγύν Pind. P. 2. 172; κυνάγχα Anth. P. 6. 34.

ἐπαυχέω, aor. -νήχησα Ar. Av. 628:—to exult in or at, c. dat. rei, Soph. Ant. 483, Ar. 1. c. 2. c. inf. to be confident that .., Soph. El. 65.

ἐπαυχμέω, to be dry or dusty, Ζεὺς ἐπαυχμήσας having sent drought, opp. to ὑέτιος, Soph. Fr. 470.

ἐπαύω, to shout over, ἐπαύσας πατρὸς ἔργῳ Aesch. Cho. 828: in Theocr. 23. 44, τρὶς ἐπάυσον, ὦ φίλε, κείσαι, with ὑ. contrary to all usage; whence Briggs suggested ἐπάυσον, φίλε, κ., or ἐπάπυσον, ὦ φίλε, κ. (v. ἐπηπύω).

ἐπαφαίρεσις, εὖς, ἢ, a fresh taking away of blood, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.

ἐπαφαίρεω, to take away again, esp. blood, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 10.

ἐπαφᾶνίζω, to make to disappear besides, Lysis ap. Iambl. V. Pyth. 77.

ἐπαφαναίνομαι, Pass. to be withered, ἐπαφανάνθη γελῶν I was quite spent with laughing, Ar. Ran. 1089.

ἐπαφᾶω (v. ἀφᾶω), to touch on the surface, touch lightly, Hecatae. 360, Aesch. Pr. 849, Poëta ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375, Plat. Crat. 404 D:—also in Med., absol., Hipp. 661. 25; c. gen., χειρὶ ἐπ. τινος Mosch. 2. 50; κισθάρης Anth. P. 5. 222; μουσικῆς Alciphro 3. 12; c. acc., παλάμη κρᾶτ' ἐπαφῆσάμενος Epigr. Gr. 562. 8.

ἐπαφετέον, verb. Adj. of ἐπαφήμι, one must admit, τὸν ἴππον ταῖς θηλείαις Geop. 18. 3, 1.

ἐπαφή, ἢ, (ἐπαφᾶω) touch, touching, handling, Aesch. Supp. 18, Plat. Tim. 46 B, al.; ἐπ. μουσικὰ [τῆς λύρας] Euryph. ap. Stob. 556. 39.

2. severe handling, punishment, Plut. 2. 46 D, ubi v. Wyttenb. 3. touch, contact, C. I. 3546. 11. II. the sense of touch, Plat. Theaet. 186 B.

ἐπαφήμι, v. sub ἐπαφᾶω.

ἐπαφῆσις, εὖς, ἢ, touch, contact, C. I. 3546. 11. II. the sense of touch, Plat. Theaet. 186 B.

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ἐπάφημα, τό, a touch, Diog. Ep. 10.
 ἐπάφησις, εως, ἡ, = ἐπαφή, Clem. Al. 241.
 ἐπαφήμι, fut. -αφήσω, to throw at, discharge at, τὰ παλάτα Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 3; κεραμίδα τινί Plut. 2. 241 B:—to let loose upon, τοὺς ἵππους τοῖς Ἰππεύσι Polyb. II. 22, 8; τοὺς εὐζώνους 10. 39, 3; ἐλέφαντας, κύννας ἐπ. τινί Paus. I. 12, 3, etc.; ἐπαφήκεν ἑαυτὸν τῷ πλακοῦντι Alciphro I. 22. 2. to let in upon, ὕδωρ τῷ αἵτῳ Theophr. C. P. 2. 5, 5. 3. to discharge, emit, ἐπ. ὑγρότητα Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 5; ἐπ. φωνήν to utter, Id. Mirab. 175.
 Ἐπαφος, ὁ, a son of Zeus and Ion, Aesch. Pr. 850, v. sub ἀφή; the Hellenic representative of the Egyptian god Apis, Hdt. 2. 153., 3. 27, 28.
 ἐπαφριάω, =sq., in Ep. part. -ύωσα, Nonn. D. 43. 318.
 ἐπαφρίζω, to foam up or on the surface, Mosch. 5. 5, Nic. Al. 32.
 ἐπαφροδισία, ἡ, loveliness, elegance, Ath. 242 C, Dio Chr. 2. 118.
 ἐπαφρόδιτος, ον, (Ἀφροδίτη) lovely, fascinating, charming, Lat. *venustus*, of persons, Hdt. 2. 135, Aeschin. 33. 35; of things, Xen. Symp. 8, 15, Isocr. 219 A: Sup. -ότατος, Id. Hier. 1, 35:—Adv. -τως, Dion. H. de Lys. 11. II. used to translate Sulla's epithet *Felix*, favoured by Venus, i. e. fortune's favourite (metaph. from the dice), Plut. Sull. 34, cf. App. Civ. I. 97. III. as a proper name it is sometimes contr. Ἐπαφράς, ἄ, v. Bentr. ad Mill. p. 82 (347).
 ἐπαφρος, ον, covered with foam or froth, Hipp. Epid. 1. 969.
 ἐπαφύσσω, fut. ὕσω [ῥ], to pour over, θερμὸν ἐπήφυσεν Od. 19. 388.
 ἐπάχθεια (ἐπαχθής), annoyance, offence, Eccl.
 ἐπαχθέω, to load, burden with, τινί Tryph. 690.
 ἐπαχθής, ἐς, (ἄχθος) heavy, ponderous, ῥήματα Ar. Ran. 940. II. metaph. burdensome, annoying, grievous, ἅπαντ' ἐπαχθῆ (so Stanl. for ἐπράχθη) Aesch. Pr. 49; εἰ μὴ ἐπαχθές ἐστιν εἰπεῖν Plat. Phaedo 87 A; ἐπαινεῖν ἐπαχθέστερόν [ἐστι] Id. Legg. 688 D; ἵνα μηδὲν ἐπαχθές λέγω not to say anything invidious, Dem. 228. 21;—τὸ ἐπαχθές invidiousness, offence, Plat. Euthyd. 303 E; τὸ ἐπ. αὐτοῦ Id. Prot. 316 D:—Adv., ἐπαχθῶς φέρειν, Lat. *aegre ferre*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 41; Comp. -έστερον, Eur. Plat. 327 B. 2. of persons, ἐπαχθῆς ἦν ἐς τοὺς παλοῦς Thuc. 6. 54, cf. Plat. Meno 90 D; κινδυνεύει τὸ λίαν εὐτυχεῖν .. ἐπαχθεῖς ποιεῖν Dem. 580. 13, cf. 17.
 ἐπαχθίζομαι, Pass. to be burthened with a thing, Philo 2. 450, al.
 ἐπάχθομαι, Pass. to be annoyed at .., νακοῖς Eur. Hipp. 1260.
 ἐπαχλύω, fut. ὕσω, to be obscured or dim, Ar. Rh. 4. 1480, Q. Sm. 14. 462. II. trans. to darken, Themist. 144 C. [ῥ even in pres., Ar. Rh. I. c.; in Arat. 906 Schneider restores ἐπαχλύων for -ύων.]
 ἐπαχνίδιος, α, ον, (ἄχνα) lying like dust upon, Anth. P. 9. 556.
 ἐπάχνυμαι, Pass. to grieve over, τινί Tryph. 424.
 ἐπεάν, i. e. ἐπεὶ ἄν, Ion. for ἐπὴν, v. ἐπέι A. II.
 ἐπέβδομος, ον, = ἐφέβδομος, Auctt. Mus.
 ἐπέβραχε, v. sub ἐπιβραχεῖν.
 ἐπεγελάω, fut. ἄσομαι, to laugh at, exult over, Lat. *irridere*, τινί Soph. Aj. 989, Xen. An. 2. 4, 27; κατὰ τινος Soph. Aj. 969 (where Elmsl. τοῦδ' ἄν ἐγγελεῖν ἄν κατά, cf. ἐγγελάω); absol., Ib. 454, Aeschin. 52. 28.
 ἐπέγγραφος, ον, added to the list: the ἐπέγγραφοι in Att. Inscr. (C. I. 272 B, 275-8, 281, 284-6) seem to be those who were admitted to contend for prizes, though not on the list of citizens, the citizens being πρωτέγγραφοι, v. Böckh I. p. 379.
 ἐπεγγυάω, = ἐγγυάω, Lex ap. Lys. 117. 35.
 ἐπεγείρω, to awaken, rouse up, τινά Od. 22. 431, Hdt. 7. 139, Ar. Av. 83, Pherecr. Χειρ. 3. 9:—Pass. to be roused, rise from sleep, wake up, Hom., only in forms ἐπέγρετο, ἐπεγρόμενος (which are prob. from shortened aor. ἐπηγρόμην, cf. ἐγρομαι), Il. 10. 124., 14. 256, Od. 20. 57; φεύγετε .. ἄνδρ' ἐπεγειρόμενον Eur. H. F. 1084; δόξαι, αὐτῶν τῆσει ἐπεγερθεῖσαι ἐπιστῆμαι γίνονται Plat. Meno 86 A: part. pf. act. ἐπεγρηγρός in pass. sense, wakeful, Plut. Brut. 36, ubi v. Schäf. II. metaph. to awaken, excite, στάσις Solon 3. 19; τὸ πάλαι κείμενον κακόν Soph. O. C. 510; ἐπὶ .. θρήνον ἐγ. Ib. 177S; ὅσον ἐσμὸν λόγων ἐπεγείρετε Plat. Rep. 450 B:—Pass., ἐπηγέρθη [ἡ Ταλθυβίου μῆνις] Hdt. 7. 137; ἐπηγείροντο ταῖς ψυχαῖς Diod. 14. 52.
 ἐπέγερος, εως, ἡ, a being roused, awaking, Hipp. 76 G.
 ἐπεγερτέον, verb. Adj. one must awaken, Clem. Al. 219.
 ἐπεγερτικός, ἡ, ὄν, awakening, Arist. Probl. 6. 5; ἐγ. ὄρμητις Plut. 2. 138 B. Adv. -κῶς, Clem. Al. 218.
 ἐπεγκάλέω, fut. ἔσω, to bring a charge against, τινί Lys. 112. 17.
 ἐπεγκανάσσω, to pour in besides, Hesych.
 ἐπεγκάπτω, to eat up besides, gulp down, Ar. Eq. 493.
 ἐπεγκυχάζω, to laugh at, τινί Lyc. 285.
 ἐπεγκελεύω, to give an order or signal to others, Eur. Cycl. 652.
 ἐπεγκεράννυμαι, Med. to mix in with, τινί τι Plat. Polit. 273 D, Plut. 2. 1025 B, Nic. Al. 166, etc.
 ἐπεγκλάω, to turn towards, τὰ βλέφαρα εἰς τινα Dio C. 51. 12; τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Id. 79. 16.
 ἐπέγκλημα, τό, an accusation, Sopat. in Walz Rhet. 5. 209.
 ἐπεγκολάπτω, to engrave upon or besides, Lyc. 782.
 ἐπέγκρανις, ἴδος, ἡ, the cerebellum, Erasistr. ap. Galen. 5. 603.
 ἐπεγκρεμάννυμαι, Med. to hang up in, καπνῶ Nic. ap. Ath. 372 E.
 ἐπεγκυκλέω, to roll round, bring back again, Aristid. 2. 514, in Pass.
 ἐπεγκυλίωμαι [ῥ], Pass. to roll about or be involved in, Clem. Al. 877.
 ἐπεγρόμη, part. ἐπεγρόμενος, Ep. aor. pass. of ἐπεγείρω.
 ἐπεγχαίνω, to make mouths at, τινί Ael. ap. Suid., Phryn. ap. Phot. § 158.
 ἐπεγχαλάω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to loose, Nic. Al. 439.
 ἐπεγχειρέω and ἐπεγχειρήσις, εως, ἡ, = ἐγχ-
 ἐπεγχεῖω, fut. -χεῖω: poet. -χεῖω, Nic. ap. Ath. 372 F:—to pour in

upon or besides, Aesch. Ag. 1137, Hipp. 532. 23, etc.; ἄλλην [κύλιμα] ἐπ' ἄλλῃ Eur. Cycl. 423.
 ἐπεγχυμᾶτιζω, fut. ἴσω, to pour in after or upon, τι Hippiatr. II. to lave afterwards, γάλακτι Diosc. 5. 23.
 ἐπεγχύνω, late form for -χέω, Hero in Math. Vett. p. 216.
 ἐπεγχύτης [ῥ], ον, ὁ, a cup-bearer, so called by the Hellespontines, Dem. Sceph. ap. Ath. 425 C.
 ἐπέδραμον, v. sub ἐπιτρέχω.
 ἐπέδρη, ἡ, Ion. for ἐφέδρα.
 ἐπέην, Ep. for ἐπὴν, 3 sing. impf. of ἐπειμι (εἰμί), Il. 20. 276.
 ἐπεθίζομαι, Pass. to be accustomed to a thing, Aristox. p. 33 Meib.
 ἐπέι (acc. to Curt. no. 335 an adverb. usage of ἐπί). [The first syll. is sometimes lengthd. at the beginning of a verse in Hom., Il. 22. 379, Od. 4. 13., 8. 452., 21. 25:—ἐπέι sometimes coalesces by synizesis with οὐ, οὐδέ, οὐδέν, οὔτε, Saph. Ph. 446, 948, 1037, Ant. 538, Ar. Lys. 573.] Conjunct., both temporal and causal (cf. Lat. *quum*):—ἐπειδὴ and in Hdt. ἐπείτε (or ἐπεὶ τε) are used like ἐπέι.
 A. OF TIME, after that, after (*postquam*), since, when (*quum, cum*), from Hom. downwards: I. with Indic., 1. of a definite occurrence in past time, mostly with aor., ἐπεὶ β' εὐξάντο after they had prayed, Il. 1. 458; ἐπειδὴ ἐτελεύτησε Δαρείος καὶ κατέστη Ἀρταξέρξης after D. was dead and A. had succeeded, Xen. An. 1. 1, 3; rarely with plqpf., ἐπειδὴ ἐξηπάτηθε.. after you had been deceived .., Dem. 242. 6; but generally the aor. is found where the plqpf. might be used for special emphasis (v. supr.), as in Lat. *postquam venit* is more common than *postquam venerat* (cf. II infr.); with impf. to express an action not yet complete, ἐπεὶ ὑπνῆτιαζεν ἡ φάλαγξ καὶ ἡ σάλπιγξ ἐφθέγγετο after the phalanx began to advance and the trumpet had sounded, Xen. An. 6. 5, 27. 2. with implied reference to some later time, ἐπεὶ or ἐπειδὴ = ἐξ οὗ, from the time when, ever since, also mostly with aor., ἐπείτε παρέλαβον τὸν θρόνον, ταῦτο ἐφρόντιζαν ever since I came to the throne, I had this in mind, Hdt. 7. 8; δέκατον μὲν ἔτος τὸδ' ἐπεὶ .. ἦραν Aesch. Ag. 40; with impf., ἐπεὶ εἰσεβάλλομεν Eur. I. T. 260; sometimes with pres. (as used in pf. sense) and pf., ἐπεὶ δὲ φρουδύς ἐστι στρατός since the army is gone, Soph. Ant. 15; ἐπείτε ὑπὸ τῷ Πέρσῃ εἰσὶ, πεπόνθασι τοιόνδε ever since they have been, now that they are .., Hdt. 3. 117. II. with Subjunct., ἄν being always added in Attic Prose, and ἄν or (Epic) κέ generally in poetry: ἐπεὶ with ἄν becomes ἐπᾶν, ἐπὴν (Hdt. ἐπέαν), and ἐπειδὴ with ἄν ἐπειδάν; Hom. has ἐπεὶ κε, ἐπὴν (once ἐπεὶ ἄν); the Poets sometimes omit ἄν or κέ (cf. ἄν A. I. 2):—sometimes with conditional force (cf. εἰ A. II): 1. referring to future time (like εἰάν with subj.), with fut. in apodosis, τέκνα ἄζομεν .., ἐπὴν προλιέθρον ἔλωμεν when we shall have taken the city, Il. 4. 238; ἐπεὶ κ' ἀπὸ λαῦς ὀληται II. 764, cf. Od. 17. 23; ταῦτα, ἐπειδάν περὶ τοῦ γένους εἶπω, ἐρῶ I will speak of this, when I have spoken .., Dem. 1303. 25, cf. Xen. An. 2. 3, 29; ἐπεὶ ἄν σύ γε πότμον ἐπίσπης Il. 6. 412. 2. referring generally to any one of a number of instances, with pres. in apodosis, whenever, when once, δαμνᾶ, ἐπεὶ κε λίπη ὄσσεα θυμός Od. 11. 221, cf. Il. 9. 409; ἐπειδάν ἡ ἐκφορά ἦ, .. ἄγουσι whenever the burial takes place they bring, Thuc. 2. 34; ἐπειδάν κρύψωσι γῆ, .. λέγει when they have covered them with earth, Ib.: (without ἄν or κέ in Poets, ἐπεὶ ἀμφικαλύψη Od. 20. 86, Il. 11. 478, Soph. O. C. 1226, Ant. 1025):—an aor. subj. with ἐπὴν, etc., is referred by the meaning of the Particle (gen. after that) to a point of time preceding that of the leading verb, so that it is translated by the fut. pf. in 1, and by the pf. in 2; see the exx. above, and Dem. 525. 11, χρῆ δέ, ὅταν μὲν τιθῆσθε τοὺς νόμους, .. σκοπεῖν, ἐπειδάν δὲ θῆσθε, φυλάττειν whenever you are enacting your laws, .. and after you have enacted them ... III. with Opt. (without ἄν), 1. referring to future time (like εἰ with Opt.), ἐπειδὴ πρὸς τὸ φῶς ἔλθοι, ὕρᾶν οὐδ' ἄν ἐν δύνασθαι (sc. οὐκ οἶει) after he had come into the light .., Plat. Rep. 516 A:—Hom. sometimes uses ἐπὴν with Opt. in same sense as ἐπεὶ, Il. 19. 208., 24. 226, Od. 4. 222 (see ἄν A. II). 2. more frequently, referring generally to any one of a number of past instances (like εἰ with opt. in a general condition), with impf. in apod., ἐπεὶ ζεύσειεν .., δησάσκετο Il. 24. 14; ἐπειδὴ δέ τι ἐμφάγοιεν, ἀνίσταντο Xen. An. 4. 5, 8; ἐπεὶ πύθαιτο, ἐπὴν Id. Cyr. 5. 3, 55, cf. Thuc. 8. 38, Plat. Phaedo 59 D, Prot. 315 B. 3. in oratione obl. after past tenses, representing a subj. in orat. rect., αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπεὶ διαβαίης, ἀπιέναι ἐφῆσθα (the direct form being ἐπὴν διαβῶ) Xen. An. 7. 2, 27, cf. 3. 5, 18, Cyr. 1. 4, 21; dep. on an Opt. in a final clause, ἐπορεύοντο, ὅπως ἐπειδὴ γένοιτο ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ .. ἴοιεν Thuc. 7. 80. IV. with Inf., only by assimilation in orat. obl., ἐπειδὴ δὲ κατὰ σχολὴν σκέψασθαι, κόπτεσθαι (sc. ἔφη) Plat. Rep. 619 C, cf. Symp. 174 D, Hdt. 4. 10., 7. 150 (cf. εἰ A. IV). V. with other words: 1. ἐπεὶ τάχιστα, as soon as, Lat. *quum primum*, mostly separated by a word, ἐπεὶ ἦλθε τάχιστα, .. ἀπέδοτα Xen. An. 7. 2, 6, cf. Cyr. 3. 3, 22; so, ἐπεὶ θάπτον Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 19; ἐπεὶ εὐθέως Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 4; ἐπεὶ αὐτίκα Pind. N. 1. 53; ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα Plat. Prot. 310 D, Dem. 818. 21; ἐπειδάν τάχιστα Hdt. 8. 144, Xen. An. 3. 1, 9; rarely ἐπειδὴ θάπτον, Dem. 978. 19; ἐπειδάν θάπτον Plat. Prot. 325 C. 2. with various enclitic Particles, ἐπεὶ ἄρα when then, in continuing a narrative, Il. 6. 426; ἐπεὶ οὖν when then, in resuming a narrative, I. 57., 3. 4; ἐπεὶ ἄν Hdt. 3. 9; ἐπεὶ γὰρ δή Id. 9. 90, etc.
 B. CAUSAL, since, seeing that, freq. from Hom. downwards: 1. with Indic. (after both present and past tenses), ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ εἰκεν Il. 1. 119, cf. 153, 278, Aesch. Ag. 827, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 4, Thuc. 8. 68, 80; sometimes with Opt. after past tenses on the principle of orat. obl., ἐπείπερ ἠγήσασσαντο since (as they said) they believed, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 19. 2. also in most of the constructions which are found in inde-

pendent sentences,—as the Indic. or Opt. with ἄν in apod., ἐπεὶ οὐποτ' ἄν στόλον ἐπλεύσατ' ἄν Soph. Ph. 1037; ἐπεὶ οὐ κεν ἀνιδρωτί γ' ἐτελέσθη Il. 15. 228, cf. Dem. 242. 10; ἐπεὶ ἄν μάλα ἔλθοι Il. 9. 304, Soph. Aj. 916:—with Imperat., ἐπεὶ δίδαξον for teach me, Soph. El. 352, cf. O. T. 390, O. C. 969, Ar. Vesp. 73, Plat. Gorg. 573 E:—with an interrog., ἐπεὶ πῶς ἄν καλέσεις; for how would you call him? Ar. Nub. 688, cf. Aesch. Cho. 214, Soph. Tr. 139. 3. with Inf. in orat. obl., ἐπεὶ γιγνώσκεις γε αὐτά Plat. Prot. 353 A, cf. Hdt. 5. 84. 4. in various elliptical expressions, ἀδύνατός [εἰμι], ἐπεὶ ἐβουλόμην ἄν οἷός τ' εἶναι I am unable (and yet I am sorry), for I should like to have the power, Plat. Prot. 385 C; so, εἰμι· ἐπεὶ καὶ ταῦτ' ἄν ἴσως οὐκ ἀηδῶς σου ἤκουον Ib.: here the sense can generally be given by *and yet, although*, cf. Prot. 333 C, 353 A, Apol. 19 E, Symp. 187 A, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 30:—sometimes after a voc., where 'listen' or 'I will say' or the like may be supplied, Ἐκτόρ, ἐπεὶ με κατ' αἴσαν ἐνείκεσας Il. 3. 59, cf. 13. 68, Od. 3. 103, 211:—sometimes where 'else' or 'otherwise' can be supplied, Il. 15. 226 sq. 5. sometimes expegetic, introducing a narrative (cf. γάρ II), ἐπεὶ ὃ γε ἀποθανὼν πελάτης τις ἦν ἐμός now the murdered man was a dependant of mine, Plat. Euthyphro 4 C. 6. with other Particles, ἐπεὶ ἄρα, ἐπεὶ ἄρ δὴ since then, Od. 17. 185; ἐπεὶ γε, more emphatic than ἐπεὶ (cf. Lat. *quandoquidem* and *quando*), since indeed, and ἐπειδὴ γε, Eur. Hipp. 946, 955, Cycl. 181; sometimes separated, ἐπεὶ οἱ γε πολλοί Plat. Prot. 317 A, cf. Il. 1. 352, Hes. Th. 171; ἐπεὶ γε δὴ Hdt. 3. 9, Soph. Ant. 923; ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ Thuc. 6. 18; ἐπεὶ ἦ since in truth, ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτερός ἐστι Il. 1. 156, Od. 9. 276; ἐπεὶ περ or ἐπειδήπερ (emphatic) Aesch. Ag. 822, Soph. O. C. 75, Ar. Ach. 437, 494, Nub. 1412, Thuc. 6. 18, Plat. Rep. 350 E; in Hom. separated, Il. 13. 447, Od. 20. 181; ἐπεὶ τοι since surely, Soph. O. C. 433; ἐπεὶ νύ τοι Il. 1. 416; ἐπεὶ τοι καὶ Eur. Med. 677 (ubi v. Pors. 675), Plat. Rep. 567 E.

ἐπιείγω, Hom., etc., Accl. ἐπιείγω An. Ox. 1. 29: impf. ἤπειγον Pind. O. 8. 62, Soph., Ep. ἐπειγον Hom.: aor. ἤπειξα Hipp. Epist. 1276. 27, Plut., etc.:—Med. and Pass., Hom., etc. (v. infr.): fut. med. ἐπιείξομαι Aesch. Pr. 52: aor. ἤπειχθην Thuc. 1. 80, Plat. Legg. 887: pf. ἤπειγμα Aristid. 404, Galen.—The compd. κατεπιείγω is more freq. in Att. Prose.

To press by weight, ὀλίγον τέ μιν ἄχθος ἐπιείγει the weight presses lightly on him, Il. 12. 452:—Pass. to be weighed down, ἐπιείγετο γὰρ βελέεσσιν Il. 5. 622; θάμνοι .. ἐπιειγόμενοι πυρὸς ὀρμῆς overpowered, Il. 157, cf. 21. 362. 2. to press (in pursuit), to press hard, press upon, Lat. *instare, urgere*, ἀναγκαίη γὰρ ἐπιείγει Il. 6. 85, Od. 19. 73; and c. acc., δῶν κύνε .. κεμάδ' ἠὲ λαγῶν ἐπιείγετον Il. 10. 361; οὐδεὶς ἡμᾶς ἐπιείγων διώκει Plat. Legg. 887 B. II. to drive on, urge forward, ἐρετμὰ .. χερσὶν ἐπειγον Od. 12. 305; often of a fair wind, ἐπειγε γὰρ οὐρός Il. 167; ὀππὸτ' ἐπιείγη ἰς ἀνέμου Il. 15. 382; καιρὸς καὶ πλοῦς ὄδ' ἐπιείγει κατὰ πρύμναν Soph. Ph. 1451. III. generally, to urge on, hurry on, hasten, Lat. *properare*, ἐπιείγετε δ' ὄνον Il. 15. 445; τὸν οἰκαδ' ἐπ. στόλον to urge the homeward course, Soph. Ph. 499; ἐπ. τινά Id. O. C. 1540:—Pass., of a ship, ἐπιείγετο χερσ' ἐρετῶν Il. 13. 115; Διὸς οὐρῶ Il. 297, cf. Eur. I. T. 1393, Thuc. 3. 49. 2. Med. to urge on for oneself, μίμνετ' ἐπειγόμενοι τὸν ἐμὸν γάμον Od. 2. 97, 19. 142; so, τὴν παρασκευὴν, τὸν πλοῦν ἐπιείγεσθαι Thuc. 3. 2., 4. 5, al.; and absol., ἐπειγομένων ἀνέμων by the force of winds, Il. 5. 501; ὀπὸς γάλα .. ἐπειγόμενος συνέπηξεν the fig-juice by its power curdles the milk, Ib. 902. 3. Pass. to hurry oneself, haste to do, c. inf., μὴ τις .. ἐπειγέσθω οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι Il. 2. 354, cf. Hes. Sc. 21, Hdt. 8. 68, Thuc. 8. 46, etc.:—absol. to hasten, hurry, speed, make haste, ἐπειγέσθω δὲ καὶ αὐτός Il. 6. 363; ὦραι ἐπειγόμεναι Pind. N. 4. 55; and often in Hdt., and Att., ἐπειχθῆναι haste, hurry, Hdt. 7. 10, med.; δρόμῳ ἐπιείγεσθαι Id. 6. 112; νυκτὸς ἄρμ' ἐπιείγεται Aesch. Cho. 660; δεῦρ' ἐπιείγονται Eur. Ion 1258; ὥσπερ τι δεινὸν ἀγγελῶν ἐπ. Ar. Ach. 1070; οὐ τῶν ἐπειγομένων ἀλλὰ τῶν εὐβουλομένων Antipho 141. 36, cf. Thuc. 8. 82; ἐπιείγεσθαι ἐπί .., Hdt. 4. 135; εἰς or πρὸς .., Eur. Phoen. 1171, Thuc. 6. 101; ἠπειγέτο οἰκαδε Plat. Theat. 142 C, etc.:—in Hom. mostly in part. and like an Adv. with Verbs, ἐπειγομένη ἀφικάνει in eager haste she comes, Il. 6. 388; ψυχῆ .. ἔσσυτ' ἐπειγομένη Il. 519; τάμον ἐπειγόμενοι 23. 119, cf. 5. 902, etc.; so in Att., ἦει ἐπειγόμενοι Plat. Prot. 310 B. b. in Pass. also, to be eager for a thing, c. inf., πρὸς ἥλιον κεφαλὴν τρέπε, δῆναι ἐπειγόμενος eager for its setting, Od. 13. 30, cf. Aesch. Pr. 52; also c. gen., ἐπειγόμενός περ ὄδοιο longing for the journey, Od. 1. 309, etc.; Ἄρην ἐπειγόμενος eager for the fray, Il. 19. 142; ἐπειγόμενος περὶ νίκης 23. 437, 496. IV. intr., = Pass. to hasten to a place, Pind. O. 8. 62, Soph. El. 1435, Eur., Ar., etc.: to be at hand, Plut. 2. 108 F, etc. 2. impers., οὐδὲν ἐπιείγει there's no press, no hurry, Toup Longin. 43. 6. 3. τὰ ἐπιείγοντα necessary matters, Plut. Sctor. 3.

ἐπειδάν, i. e. ἐπειδὴ ἄν, v. ἐπεὶ A. II, ἄν A. I. 2, whenever, used only with Subj., and therefore only of Time. 2. the usages with the Opt. have been corrected from Mss., v. Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 11, Dem. 865. 23: but in late Authors it is used where in good Att. would be ἐπειδὴ or else ἐπειδάν with Subj., as in Agathias, etc.

ἐπειδὴ or ἐπεὶ δὴ (as it is now written in Hom.), a stronger form of ἐπεὶ, v. sub ἐπεὶ. ἐπειδόν, inf. ἐπιδεῖν, aor. 2 with no pres. in use, ἐφορῶ being used instead, to look upon, behold, see, of evils, κακὰ πόλλ' ἐπιδόντ' Il. 22. 61; also in Med., ἐπιδόμενοι Aesch. Supp. 648; ἐπιδέσθαι Eur. Med. 1414; ἐπιδώμεθα Ar. Nub. 289. 2. esp. of the gods, to look upon human affairs, Ζεὺς ἐπίδοι προφρένας στόλον Aesch. Supp. 1, cf. 145, 1031; νιν Ζεὺς ἐπίδοι κοταίνων Id. Theb. 485; cf. ἐφορῶ. 3. to remain seeing, i. e. to live to see, τὰ τέκνα Hdt. 6. 52, cf. Xen. Vect. 6, 1, Tacit. Agric. fin.: to experience, χαλεπά Xen. An. 3. 1, 13:—with a part. added, μηδ'

ἐπίδοιμι τάνδ' ἀστυδρομουμένην πόλιν Aesch. Theb. 220, cf. Ag. 1539; ἐπιδεῖν ἐρήμην τὴν πόλιν γενομένην Isocr. 60 D; τὴν πατρίδα ἐπιδεῖν δουλεύουσαν Dem. 296. 20; αὐτὸς λαβηθεὶς καὶ τοὺς παῖδας ἐπιδὼν [λαβηθέντας] Plat. Gorg. 473 C. ἐπεὶ ἦ (formerly written ἐπειή, but v. Spitzn. II. 1. 156), since in truth, since indeed, Il. 1. 156, 169., 4. 56, etc.; always in apodosis, and almost always in phrases ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτερος ἐστὶ or ἐσσί, ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτεροι εἰσίν, etc. [ἐπειή in Hom.] ἐπεικάδες, ὦν, αἰ, (εἰκάς) the days between the 20th and the end of the month, E. M. 131. 15: cf. εἰκάς. ἐπεικάξω, to make like or liken, ἦ καὶ δάμαρτα τήνδ' ἐπεικάξω κυρῶ; am I right in identifying her with his wife? i. e. in conjecturing that she is so, Soph. El. 663; ὡς ἐπεικάσαι πάθη πάρεστι as one may judge by comparing their fates, Aesch. Cho. 976. II. generally, to conjecture, infer, conclude, τάσδ' ἐπεικάσας τύχῳ χροῶς φερούσας; Ib. 14, cf. 567; ὡς ἐπεικάσαι as far as one may guess, Hdt. 9. 32; ὄσ' ἐπεικάσαι (so Both. for ὡς) Soph. O. C. 150; ὡς γ' ἐπεικάξω ἐμέ Id. Tr. 1220; v. sub ἀπεικάξω II. ἐπέικελος, = ἐπιείκελος, Epitaph. in C. I. 3398. 4; in Opp. C. 2. 167, perh. γναμπτοῖς ἐπιείκελοι is the v. l. ἐπέικεν, ἐπέικε, or rather ἐπεὶ κεν, ἐπεὶ κε, Ep. for ἐπέαν, ἐπάν. ἐπέικοςτος, ὦν, = ἰ + ἄσ (v. ἐπίτριτος), Auctt. Mss. ἐπεικτέος, α, ὦν, verb. Adj. to be hurried, Plat. Legg. 687 E. ἐπέικτης, ὦν, ὄ, (ἐπιείγω) a collector of money, Lat. *exactor*, Suid. ἐπεικτικός, ἦ, ὦν, urgent:—Adv. -κῶς, Schol. II. 11. 165. ἐπεικῶς, Att. part. of ἐπέοικα, q. v. ἐπειλέω, to roll upon: ἐπέλησις, ἦ, a rolling upon, Hero Belop. 128. ἐπειμι, (εἰμί sum) inf. ἐπέιναι: fut. ἐπέσομαι. To be upon, c. dat. loci, κάρη ὄμοισιν ἐπέην Il. 2. 259; so in Att. Poets, σῆμα δ' οὐκ ἐπὶν κύκλῳ Aesch. Theb. 591, cf. Ag. 547, etc.; but in Prose mostly with Prep., ἐπὶ τοῦ καταστρώματος ἐπ. Hdt. 8. 118; ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ πύλαι ἐπέισι Hdt. 5. 52, cf. 7. 176; ἐπὶ ταῖς οἰκίαις τύρσεις ἐπῆσαν Xen. An. 4. 4, 2:—absol., κῶπη δ' ἐλέφαντος ἐπῆεν [sc. τῷ φασγάνῳ] Od. 21. 7, cf. 2. 344, Il. 5. 127, etc. 2. to be upon, be set upon, of names, οὐκ ἐπῆν ἐπαιωνυμῆ Hdt. 6. 53; so, ψεύδει σεμνὸν ἐπεσσι τι Pind. N. 7. 31; τοῖς λόγοις σῶφρον ἐπ. ἄνθος Ar. Nub. 1025:—of rewards and penalties, to be affixed or attached, ποινά, κέρδος ἐπέσται Aesch. Eum. 541, Ar. Av. 597; ἐπεσσι νέμεσις Soph. El. 1467; ἔσχαται τιμαῖαι ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐπαγγελίαις ἐπέισι Isae. 42. 34, cf. Plat. Legg. 943 D:—absol. to be at hand, be present, τέρψις ἐπεσσι Soph. Aj. 1216; αἰσχύνη Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33; πεινὴ δὲ θάνατος οἶνον, ἦν ὕδαρ ἐπῆ Cratin. Incert. 16. 3. to be in one's possession, οἷσιν ἐπέσται κράτος h. Hom. Cer. 150. 4. to be possible, Ταραντίνων οὐκ ἐπῆν ἀριθμός Hdt. 7. 170, cf. 191:—so in ἐπι for ἐπεσσι, v. ἐπί E, II. II. of Time, to be hereafter, remain, ἀλλ' ἐτι πού τις ἐπέσσειται Od. 4. 756: to be at hand, οὐδέ τι δειλὸν γῆρας ἐπῆν Hes. Op. 114; ἐπεσσύμενοι ἄνθρωποι generations to come, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 77, ap. Aeschin. 80. 16; τῆς ἐπιούσης ἡμέρας Hdt. 3. 85. III. to be set over, Lat. *praesesse*, τισι Id. 7. 96., 8. 71; ἐπεστί σφι δεσπότης ὁ νόμος Id. 7. 104; τίς δὲ ποιμάνων ἐπ.; Aesch. Pers. 241, cf. 555. IV. to be added, be over and above, of numbers, χιλιάδες ἐπέισι ἐπὶ ταύτησι ἐπτά Hdt. 7. 184, cf. 185. V. to second, τιτι Pind. O. 13. 141.

ἐπειμι, (εἰμί ibo), inf. ἐπέιναι, serving in Att. as fut. of ἐπέρχομαι:—Hom. has the Ep. forms 3 sing. impf. ἐπήϊεν Il. 17. 741; 3 pl. ἐπήϊσαν and ἐπῆσαν Od. 11. 233, etc.; Att. ἐπήϊεν, 3 pl. ἐπήϊσαν: fut. ἐπιείσομαι Il., part. fcm. aor. med. ἐπεισαμένη Il. 21. 424: I. to come upon (in fut. sense, though this is not so fixed in Hom. as in Att.): 1. of persons, to come upon, come near, approach, Od. 16. 42, etc. b. mostly in hostile sense, to come against, attack, assault, sometimes c. acc., Il. 11. 367., 20. 454, etc.; sometimes c. dat., Il. 13. 482, Hdt. 7. 145, etc.; τῷ λόφῳ ἐπ. Thuc. 4. 129; in Prose also, with Preps., ἐπ. ἐπὶ τινα Hdt. 7. 157, Thuc. 1. 86, etc.; πρὸς τινα, πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος Id. 1. 86., 7. 4; absol., Αἰνείαν ἐπιόντα Il. 13. 477, cf. 5. 238, Od. 19. 445; οἱ ἐπιόντες the invaders, assailants, Hdt. 4. 11, etc.; ὡς ἐπιών αἰ or by assault, Dem. 15. 12:—but ὁ ἐπιών in Att. Poets = ὁ τυχών, the first comer, Soph. O. T. 393, O. C. 752. c. to get on the βῆμα to speak, Thuc. 1. 72: to come on the stage, Xen. An. 6. 1, 11. d. to go after, pursue, τι Arist. Phys. 1. 3, 1. 2. of events, to come upon or over one, overtake, c. acc., πρὶν μιν καὶ γῆρας ἐπέισιν Il. 1. 29 (in Pind. I. 7 (6). 58, ἐπειμι ἐς γῆρας); οἷός σε χεῖμα καὶ κακῶν τρικυμία ἐπέισι Aesch. Pr. 1015: c. dat. to come near, ὕρυμαγδὺς ἐπῆϊεν ἐρχομένοισι Il. 16. 741; δεινῶν ἐπιόντων τοῖς Ἑλλησιν threatening them, Hdt. 7. 145:—absol., like Lat. *ingruere*, χειμῶν ἐπιών Hes. Op. 673; νύξ ἐπῆϊ Aesch. Pers. 278; cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 14, An. 5. 7, 12. b. c. dat. pers. to come into one's head, occur to one, εἰ καὶ ἐπίοι αὐτῷ λέγειν even if it occurred to him to speak, Plat. Rep. 388 D, cf. 557 E; ὅ τι ἄν ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου ἐπῆϊ μοι Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 4; ἄν .. ὑμῖν .. ἐπῆϊ σκοπεῖν Dem. 574. 20, etc.:—absol., τοῦτιόν what occurs to one, Plat. Phaedr. 238 D, 264 B; cf. ἐπέρχομαι I. 2. b, εἰσέρχομαι V, ὑπέρχομαι II. II. of Time, to come on or after: mostly in part. ἐπιών, οὔσα, ὦν, following, succeeding, instant, ἡ ἐπιούσα ἡμέρα the coming day, Hdt. 3. 85, Ar. Eccl. 105, cf. Pors. Phoen. 1651; τῆς ἐπιούσης ἡμέρας next day, Plat. Crito 44 A; τῆς ἐπ. νυκτός Ib. 46 A; ὁ ἐπιών βίος Eur. Or. 1659; τοῦ ἐπιόντος χρόνου Plat. Legg. 769 C; ἐν τῷ ἐπιόντι χρόνῳ Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23; ἡ ἐπιαύσα ὥρα τοῦ ἐτους Dem. 94. 8; εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἐκκλησίαν Id. 566. 5; εἰς τὴν ἐπ. Πυλαίαν Id. 277. 26; τοῦπιόν, the future, Eur. Fr. 1058; τῆς ἐπ. ἐλπίδος Ar. Thesm. 870; περὶ τῶν ἐπιόντων Dem. 1487. 5; τῶν ἐπ. ἔνεκα because of the consequences, Id. 423. 27. 2. generally, to come after, succeed, κύματα .. βάντ' ἐπιόντα τε Soph. Tr. 115; ὁ ἐπιών the successor, Id.

O. C. 1532; but v. supr. I. b. III. to go over a space, to traverse or visit, Lat. obire, c. acc., ἀγρόν Od. 23. 359, cf. 15. 104; χώρου Hdt. 5. 74; of an officer, ἐπ. πύλας Eur. Phoen. 1164; τὸ στράτευμα Thuc. 7. 78, etc. 2. to go over, i. e. count over, (cf. ἐποίχομαι II), φώκας . . ἀριθμήσει καὶ ἐπειαιν Od. 4. 411: to think over, τῇ μνήμῃ Luc. Herm. 1. ἐπεινυσθαι, Ion. for ἐφέννυσθαι, to put on clothes, Hdt. 4. 64. ἐπειξίς, εὖς, ἡ, haste, hurry, Plut. Rom. 29, Luc. D. Meretr. 10. 3. ἐπέιπερ or ἐπέε περ, Conj. since at all events, seeing that, strengthd. for ἐπέε, with Indic., Aesch. Ag. 822, 854, Soph. O. T. 1003, O. C. 75, Plat., etc.; in Hom. always with a word between, ἐπέε σὺ περ Il. 13. 447, Od. 20. 181. ἐπέειπον, inf. ἐπειπεῖν, aor. 2 with no pres. in use, to say besides, Hdt. 1. 125, Thuc. 1. 67, Aeschin. 49. 15, etc. 2. ψόγον ἐπ. τινί to say it of one, Aesch. Supp. 972, cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 26. ἐπέειρομαι, inf. -είρεσθαι Hdt. 1. 19, 86, al.; impf. -είρετο 3. 22, al.; fut. -είρησομαι 1. 67, al.;—used by Att. only in fut. -είρησομαι Ar. Lys. 98, Pl. 32, and aor. -ήρῳην, inf. -είρεσθαι Soph. O. C. 557, Thuc., etc. To ask besides or again, τοῦτο Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 10. II. c. acc. pers. to ask or question him besides, τι about a thing, Hdt. 1. 67., 7. 101, Ar. Lys. 98; περί τινος Hdt. 1. 158; with relat. words, ἐπ. ἃ τι σιτέεται ὁ βασιλεὺς Id. 3. 22; ἐπ. εἰ . . , πότερα . . , Thuc. 1. 25, etc.; absol., Hdt. 4. 161. 2. esp. to enquire of a god, τὸν θεόν Id. 1. 19, Ar. Pl. 32, Thuc. 1. 25, etc.:—to question a person, Soph. 1. c. 3. to ask the people for their opinion, τὴν γνώμην Plat. Ax. 368 D, cf. Dem. 594. 26.—Cf. ἐπανείρομαι. ἐπειρώω, Ep. and Ion. for ἐπερύω. ἐπειρωνεύομαι, Dep. to speak ironically, App. Civ. 4. 70, Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 1. ἐπειρωτάω or -έω, ἐπειρωτήμα, -τησις, Ion. for ἐπερ-. ἐπεισάγω, to bring in besides or over, esp. of bringing in a second wife, ἃ παισὶν αὐτοῦ μητριῶν ἐπεισάγων Com. Anon. 50. 3; ἐπ. τὴν Κλεοπάτραν τῇ Ὀλυμπιάδι Ath. 577 D; ἐπ. ἑταίρας εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν (i. e. besides one's wife), Andoc. 30. 42; τινὰς εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον C. I. 5187 a. 25:—Pass., οἱ ἐπεισαχθέντες the newly made citizens, Dion. H. 2. 56, cf. Luc. Navig. 33:—Med. to introduce besides, become intimate with, νέους ἑταίρους Plat. Rep. 575 D, cf. Polit. 293 D. 2. to bring in something new or strange, Aeschin. 23. fin., etc.; ἐπ. μηχανήν Polyb. 32. 21, II. 3. to bring on besides, χορείαν ἢ τράπεζαν δευτέραν Antiph. Ὀμοί. 1: to bring next upon the stage, δράμα Aeschin. 86. 38, Polyb. 24. 8, 12. ἐπεισάγωγῆ, ἡ, a bringing in besides, ἐτέρων ἰητρῶν Hipp. 27. 20; esp. of a second wife, Joseph. A. J. 11. 6, 2; προσώπων ἐπ. introduction of new characters, Dion. H. de Vett. Script. 2. 10, cf. 3. 3. 2. a means of bringing or letting in, ἐπεισαγωγὰς τῶν πολέμων Thuc. 8. 92. ἐπεισάγωγμος, ον, brought in besides the products of the country; τὰ ἐπ. imported wares, Plat. Rep. 370 E. ἐπεισακτος, ον, brought in besides, like ἑπακτος, opp. to οἰκείος, Plat. Crat. 420 B. II. brought in from abroad, imported, alien, foreign, adscititious, opp. to αὐτάχθων, Eur. Ion 590; σίτος Dem. 254. 10., 466. 21; ἡδονή Arist. Eth. N. 9. 9, 4; κακόν Com. Anon. 50. 5; θύραθεν ἐπ., opp. to φύσει ὑπάρχον, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 11:—a fem. ἐπεισάκτη is prob. 1. in C. I. 3777. 9. ἐπεισβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to go into upon, ἵππῳ εἰς θάλασσαν Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 6; ἐπ. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν to go into the sea so as to board ships, Thuc. 2. 90., 4. 14. ἐπεισβάλλω, fut. -βάλλω, to throw into besides, σκύφον ποτῶ Eur. El. 498. II. intr. to invade again, Thuc. 2. 3, 13. ἐπεισβάτης [ἄ], ον, δ, (ἐπεισβαίνω) an additional passenger, supernumerary on board ship, Eur. Hel. 1550. ἐπεισβιάζομαι, Dep. to force one's way in besides, intrude, δς ὃ ἂν ἕτερος ἐπεισβιάσῃται, Inscr. on grave-stones, C. I. 3996, 4007, cf. 4190, 4366 u. ἐπεισδέχομαι, Dep. to admit besides, Plut. 2. 903 E. ἐπεισδύω, to slip in besides, creep in, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 2. ἐπέισεμι, (εἶμι ἰδο) to come in or besides, Arist. Phys. 4. 6, 9; θύραθεν Id. G. A. 2. 3, 10: to come on (in battle) besides, Hdt. 7. 210: to come next upon the stage, Aeschin. 75. 24:—to go on into, Xen. Cyn. 10, 9. 2. to come in after, Hipp. Progn. 83; ἔξωθεν Plat. Tim. 41 D. 3. of things, to come upon, befall, τινί Ib. 50 E. ἐπεισέρρω, to rush in with ill luck to one, Poll. 9. 158, Suid. ἐπεισέρχομαι, Dep. with aor. and pf. act. To come in besides, τινί to one, Thuc. 8. 35; esp. into a family as stepmother, Hdt. 4. 154. 2. to come in after, Id. 1. 37; κατόπιν τινός Plat. Prot. 316 A; and often in Att.; τινί Dion. H. de Dem. 8. 3. to come into besides, c. acc., πόλιν Eur. Ion 813; c. dat., δόμοις Ib. 851; εἰς τὸ χωρίον Dem. 1155. 8: of things, to be imported, ἐπ. ἐκ πάσης γῆς τὰ πάντα Thuc. 2. 38. II. metaph., 1. of customs, to be introduced later, Plut. 2. 675 F, etc. 2. to come into one's head, occur to one, Luc. V. II. 2. 42, Plut. 2. 585 E. ἐπεισηγέομαι, Dep. to introduce besides into, τινί τι Diod. 5. 7. ἐπέισθεις, εὖς, ἡ, an introduction, opp. to ἐπέκθεις, Schol. Ar. Eq. 381. II. an insertion, Walz Rhett. 1. 605. ἐπέισιον, τό, = ἐπίσειον, Lyc. 1385. ἐπεισκομίζω, to bring in besides, ἕτερον σῶμα ἐπ. C. I. (Add.) 3882 i:—Med., Com. Anon. 349. ἐπεισκορῖνομαι [i], Pass. to separate oneself and enter, Hipp. 380. 49, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 82. ἐπεισκυκλέω, to roll or bring in one upon another, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 13; ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἄλλοις Longin. 22. 4:—Pass. to roll or come in one upon another, Luc. Deor. Conc. 9, cf. Philops. 29. ἐπεισκύπτω, to stoop and peep into, δόμοις Soph. Fr. 257. ἐπεισκωμάζω, to rush in like disorderly revellers, Plat. Rep. 500 B; metaph. of arguments, Id. Theaet. 184, cf. Luc. Pseudol. 11.

ἐπεισοδιάζομαι, Pass. to be added as adventitious, Philo 1. 592. ἐπεισῶδιος, ον, (εἴσοδος) coming in besides, episodie, adventitious, σύμφυτον . . , οὐκ ἐπεισ. Plut. 2. 451 B, cf. 584 E; ἐπ. ἀκροάματα Plut. Lucull. 40, cf. Cato Ma. 18, Anth. P. 5. 19. II. as Subst., ἐπεισῶδιον, τό, an addition for the purpose of giving pleasure, an episode, Plut. 2. 629 C, 710 D; ἐπ. γαστρός, of dessert, Anth. P. 6. 232. 2. in Poetry, a parenthetic addition, episode: a. in Ep. poems, as the Catalogue in the Iliad, Arist. Poët. 23, 5. b. in old Tragedy, the portions of dialogue between two choric songs, being orig. mere interpolations, Ib. 12, 5:—then, of all underplots or parenthetic narratives in poetry, which might themselves form distinct wholes, Ib.: also in any compositions, Dion. H. de Comp. 19. c. in Comedy, an interlude, intermezzo, Metagen. Φιλολ. 1, ubi v. Meineke; for Cratin. Πυρ. 13, v. σποδεῖον. 3. metaph., ἐπεισῶδια τύχης Polyb. 2. 35, 5. ἐπεισοδιῶ, to vary by introducing episodes, Arist. Poët. 17, 5., 24, 7; τὸν λόγον ἐπ. ἐπαίνοις Id. Rhet. 3. 17, 11; ἐπ. τινί τι to let it in upon one, Philo 1. 134. ἐπεισοδιῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) episodie, incoherent, Arist. Metaph. 13. 3, 9. II. abounding in episodes, μῦθος Id. Poët. 9, 11. ἐπέισδος, ἡ, a coming in besides, entrance, approach, Soph. O. C. 730, Fr. 259, Plut. 2. 903 D. ἐπεισπαίω, to burst in, εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Ar. Pl. 805; εἰς τὰ συμπόσια Com. Anon. 367; absol., Luc. D. Meretr. 15. 1. ἐπεισπέμπω, to send in or to, Dio C. 67. 17. ἐπεισπηδάω, fut. -ήσομαι, to leap in upon, εἰς τι Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 64; τινί cited from Philostr.: absol., Ar. Eq. 363, Dem. 1156. 8, Dio C. 67. 17. ἐπεισπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, to fall or burst in upon, c. dat., ναυστάθμοις Eur. Rhes. 448; ἐπ. αὐτοῖς πίνουσι Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 27; also c. acc., ἐπ. πόλιν Eur. H. F. 34:—absol. to burst in, Soph. O. C. 915, Eur. Hec. 1042. 2. to fall upon, βρονταὶ τινί ἐπεισπίπτουσι Hdt. 7. 42. ἐπεισπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, to soil in after, Thuc. 6. 2, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 5; θύνην . . ἐπεισέπλει ὑπογάστρι' Eubul. Ἴων 2. II. to sail to, attack, Thuc. 4. 13. ἐπεισπνέω, fut. -πνεύσομαι, to breathe in again, Galen. ἐπεισπράττω, to exact besides, Dio C. 74. 8. ἐπεισρέω, fut. -ρεύσω, to flow in upon or besides, Trag. ap. Arr. Peripl. Eux. 3, Plut. Num. 20, Luc. Alex. 49, Ath. 156 E. ἐπειστρέχω, aor. -έδραμον, to run in upon or after, τινί Julian. 309 C. ἐπεισφέρω, fut. -οίσω, to bring in besides or next, Ar. Pax 1195; ὄρμενον Hipp. Art. 782; κακοῦ κάκιον ἄλλο πῆμα Aesch. Ag. 864; τέκνον δώμασι Id. Cho. 649; ἐπ. λόγον to bring in a new argument, Ar. Thesm. 1164; in Inscriptions on grave-stones, to bring in another body, C. I. 3384, 3863, al.:—Med. to bring in for oneself, μαρτύρια Thuc. 3. 53:—Pass., τὸ ἐπεσφερόμενον πῆγμα whatever comes upon us, occurs, Hdt. 7. 50, 1; ἃ ἐπ. νόμος the law newly brought in, Arist. Top. 6. 14, 5. ἐπεισφοιτάω, to be in the habit of coming in, ἔξωθεν Philo 1. 615. ἐπεισφρέω (v. εἰσφρέω), to bring in or introduce besides, πῶς ἐπεισφρῶ τήνδε τῷ κείνης λέχει; Eur. Alc. 1056; λέκτροις τ' ἐπεισέφρησε Id. El. 1033; ὄφεις ἐπεισέφρησε σπαργάνοις Id. H. F. 1267:—an aor. part. ἐπεισφρεῖς (as if from ἐπεισπύφρημι) Id. Fr. 781. 46. II. intr. to come in besides, Eust., Suid. ἐπεισχέω, fut. -χέω, to pour in besides, φῶς ἐς νοῦν Philo 1. 150:—Pass., of a crowd, to pour in one after another, Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 3. ἔπειτα, Ion. ἔπειτεν, q. v., Adv.: (ἐπί, εἶτα):—marks the Sequence of one act or state upon another, and properly is antecedent to ἐπεῖ, as εἶτα to εἰ: I. of mere Sequence, without any notion of cause, thereupon, thereafter, then, Lat. deinde, freq. from Hom. downwards, as Il. 1. 48., 2. 169, etc.:—when in strong opposition to the former act or state, with past tenses, thereafter, afterwards; with future, hereafter: ἡ πέφατ' ἡ καὶ ἔπειτα πεφήσεται Il. 15. 140, cf. 16. 498; opp. to αὐτίκα καὶ νῦν, Il. 23. 551; δς δ' ἔπειτ' ἔφθ, opp. to ὅστις πάροιθεν ἦν, Aesch. Ag. 171:—Hom. often combines it with other Adv., αὐτίκ' ἔπειτα, αἶψα or ὄκα ἔπειτα, and even ἐνθα ἔπειτα:—seldom without reference to a former act, just then, at the time, Od. 1. 106:—very often in narrative, πρῶτον μὲν . . , followed by ἔπειτα δέ . . , Lat. primum . . , deinde . . , Thuc. 2. 55, Plat. Apol. 18 A, etc.; by ἔπειτα, Thuc. 1. 33, Xen., etc.; ἔπειτα δέ several times repeated, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 14; also without πρῶτον, Ib. 8. 3, 24, al.; so also, πρὶν μὲν . . , ἐπ. δέ . . Soph. El. 724; ἔπειτά γε Ar. Thesm. 556, Plat., etc.; κάπειτα, often in Att., as Soph. Aj. 61, 305. 2. with the Article, τὸ ἐπ. what follows, τό τ' ἐπ. καὶ τὸ μέλλον καὶ τὸ πρὶν Soph. Ant. 611; τὰ τε πρῶτα, τὰ τ' ἐπειθ', ὅσα τ' ἐμελλε τυχεῖν Eur. I. T. 1263; οἱ ἐπ. future generations, Aesch. Eum. 672; ὁ ἐπ. βίος Plat. Phaedo 116 A; εἰς τὸν ἐπ. χρόνον Id. Phil. 39 E; ἡ εἰς τὸ ἐπ. δόξα Thuc. 2. 64; ἐν τῷ ἐπ. Plat. Phaedo 67 C; ἐκ τοῦ ποτὲ εἰς τὸ ἐπ. Id. Parm. 152 B; ὁ ἐπ. χρόνος, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 9. 3. like εἶτα, with a finite Verb after a participle, μειδήσασα δ' ἐπ. ἐφ' ἐγκάθετο κόλπῳ she smiled and then placed it in her bosom, Il. 14. 223, cf. 11. 730, etc.; often in Att., Aesch. Theb. 267, Eum. 29, Plat. Phaedo 82 C:—this construction is often used to mark an opposition between the partic. and the Verb, marking surprise or the like, and then the part. may be expressed by a finite Verb and ἔπειτα rendered by and then, and yet, nevertheless, τὸ μητρὸς αἶμα . . ἐκχέας πέδαί ἐπ. δώματ' οἰκήσεις πατρός; Aesch. Eum. 654, cf. 438, Theb. 467; χῶταν ἐν κατοῖσι τις ἀλοῦς ἐπ. τοῦτο καλλύνειν θέλην Soph. Ant. 496; ὅστις ἀνθρώπου φύσιν βλαστῶν ἐπ. μὴ κατ' ἀνθρώπου φρονῆ Id. Aj. 761; εἰ πτωχὸς ὢν ἔπειτ' ἐν Ἀθηναίαις λέγειν μέλλω Ar. Ach. 498, cf. Plat. Gorg. 519 E, Prot. 319 D, Phaedo 70 E; sometimes the same usage is found with the second of two verbal clauses, πολλάκις μὲν ὤρμα . . , ἔπειτα . . διεκωλύετο Plat. Rep. 336 B, cf. Prot. 310 C, Ar. Av. 29, etc.:—so also κάπειτα after a partic., Ar. Nub. 624, Av. 536; after a Verb, Ach,

126; cf. Heind. Plat. Crat. 411 B, Phaedo 90 B:—v. εἶτα 1. 2. 4. in apodosis, though never at the beginning of the clause, in Hom. often strengthd. δὴ ἐπ., δὴ τοι ἐπ., τότε ἐπ. 5. after a Temporal Conjunction. *then, thereafter*, ἐπειδὴ σφαίρη πειρήσαντο, ὠρχείσθην δὴ ἐπ. when they had done playing at ball, *then* they danced, Od. 8. 378: so, after ἐπεὶ, Il. 16. 247; ἐπὴν Od. 11. 121; ὅποτε, Il. 18. 545; ὅτε, 3. 223; ὡς, 10. 522; ἦμος, 1. 478. 6. after a Conditional Conjunction. *then surely*, εἰ δ' ἐτεὺν δὴ .. ἀγορεύεις, ἐξ ἄρα δὴ τοι ἐπ. θεοὶ φρένας ὤλεσαν if thou speakest sooth, *then of a surety* have the gods infatuated thee, Il. 7. 360., 12. 234, cf. 10. 453, Od. 1. 290, etc.; so, after ἦν, Il. 9. 394: so also when the apodosis takes the form of a question, εἰ μὲν δὴ ἔταρόν γε κελεύετε μ' αὐτὸν ἐλέσθαι, πῶς ἂν ἐπειτ' Ὀδυσῆος λαθοίμην; how can I in such a case? etc., Il. 10. 243; further, Hom. so uses it, when εἰ is implied in relat. Pron., as δν (= εἰ τινα) μὲν κ' ἐπεικὲς ἀκούμεν, οὐτις ἐπ. τόνγ' εἴσεται Il. 1. 547; (esp. with a part., δν (= εἰ τινα) δέ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε μάχης ἐθέλοντα νοήσω μιμνάξω, οὐ οἱ ἐπ. ἄρκιον ἐσσεῖται Il. 2. 392. II. of Sequence in thought, i. e. Consequence or Inference, *then, therefore*, ξείν', ἐπεὶ ἄρ δὴ ἐπειτα .. μεναίνεις Od. 17. 185, cf. Il. 15. 49., 18. 357; οὐ σύγ' ἐπειτα .. Τυδεὸς ἐκγονός ἐσσι Il. 5. 812: rarely at the beginning, ἐπειθ' ἐλοῦ γὰρ θάτερα Soph. El. 345. 2. to begin a story, νῆσος ἐπ. τις ἔστι, *well then*, there is an island, Od. 4. 354. 3. in Att. often to introduce emphatic questions, *why then .. ?* ἐπ. τοῦ δέει; Ar. Pl. 827, cf. Thesm. 188, Nub. 226: mostly to express surprise, or to sneer at the argument alleged, *and so forsooth .. ? and so really .. ?* ἐπειτ' οὐκ οἶε φροντίζω [τοὺς θεοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων]; Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 11; so, κάπειτα, Ar. Ach. 126, Av. 963; often with δῆτα added, ἐπειτα δῆτα δούλος ὦν κύμην ἔχεις Ib. 911, cf. 1217, Id. Lys. 985, Eur. Alc. 822. ἐπεῖτε or ἐπεὶ τε, *when or since*, Hdt. 1. 14, 48, etc. ἐπειτεν, Ion. for ἐπειτα, *thereafter*, Hdt. 1. 146., 2. 52, al., v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xxxvi:—also Dor., Pind. P. 4. 376, N. 3. 94, al., Ar. Ach. 745. Cf. εἶτεν. ἐπεκβαίνω, *to go out upon, disembark, eis γῆν* Thuc. 8. 105; absol., Id. 1. 49:—c. acc., ἐπ. χέρσον, of waves, *to go out over*, Anth. P. 9. 276. ἐπεκβοάω, = ἐπικαλέω, *to cry out against*, Dio C. 43. 24. ἐπεκβοηθῶ, *to rush out to aid*, Thuc. 7. 53., 8. 55. ἐπεκδιδάσκω, *to teach or explain besides*, τι Plat. Prot. 328 E, Euthyphro 7 A; ὅπως .., Plut. Sol. 25. ἐπεκδίδωμι, *to publish again*, Schol. Il. 19. 365. ἐπεκδιηγέομαι, Dep. *to explain besides*, Plat. Phaedo 97 D sq. ἐπεκδιήγησις, *ews, ἡ, a repeated narrative*, Basil. ἐπεκδρομή, ἡ, *an excursion, expedition*, Thuc. 4. 25, Dio C. 46. 38. ἐπέκεινα, Adv., for ἐπ' ἐκεῖνα, opp. to ἐπὶ τὰδε (Plat. Phaedo 112 B), *on yonder side, beyond*, Lat. *ultra*, c. gen., Hecatae. 203; τοῦ Ἡρακλείου ἐπ. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 10; οἱ ἐπ. Τίγριδος καὶ Εὐφράτου Hdn. 2. 8; ἐπ. ἐλθεῖν Διονύσου *further than ..*, Arr. An. 5. 2, 1; metaph., ἐπ. τῆς οὐσίας ὑπέρχειν Plat. Rep. 509 B. 2. with Article, τὸ ἐπέκεινα, Att. τοῦπ., or τὰ ἐπ., Att. τὰπ., *the part beyond, the far side*, τὰ ἐπ. τῆς Εὐρώπης, Hdt. 3. 115, cf. Thuc. 6. 63, etc.; τοῦπέκεινα τῆσδε γῆς *beyond it*, Eur. Hipp. 1199; Πίνδου τε τὰπ. Aesch. Supp. 257, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 10: absol., οἱ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπ. Xen. An. 5. 4, 3; ἐν τῷ ἐπ. Thuc. 7. 58; eis τὸ ἐπ. ὑπερβῆναι Plat. Rep. 587 B. II. of Time, οἱ ἐπ. χρόνοι *the times beyond or before, earlier times*, Isocr. 124 B, cf. 190 A, etc. ἐπεκέκλετο, v. sub ἐπικέλομαι. ἐπεκθέω, = ἐπεκτρέχω, Thuc. 4. 34., 5. 9, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 6. ἐπεκθύομαι, (θύω) *to offer sacrifice for*, Arr. Epict. 2. 7, 9, Galen. ἐπεκκουφίζω, *to lighten*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 12. ἐπεκπίνω, fut. -πίομαι, *to drink off after*, Eur. Cycl. 327. ἐπέκπλοος, contr. -πλους, ὁ, (ἐκπλέω) *a sailing out against, an attack by sea*, ἐπέκπλ. ποιέσθαι Thuc. 8. 20. ἐπεκπνέω, *to breathe out repeatedly*, opp. to ἐπεισπνέω, Galen. ἐπέκρηξις, *ews, ἡ, an outbreak, bursting out*, Diog. L. 10. 115. ἐπεκροφέω, f. l. in Ar. Eq. 701; v. ἐκρ-. ἐπέκρῦσις, *ews, ἡ, (ἐκρέω) an influx from without*, Leucipp. ap. Diog. L. 9. 32, nisi legend. ἐπέκρῦσις. ἐπέκτυσις, *ews, ἡ, extension*, Arist. Cael. 3. 7, 4; ἔχειν ἐπ. *to be capable of extension*, Id. Lin. Insec. 42. II. the lengthening of a word, Arist. Poët. 22, 8: cf. ἐπεκτείνω 3. ἐπεκτᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *lengthening*, Eust. 1393. 14. Adv. -κῶς, Gramm. ἐπεκτείνω, *to extend*, τι ἐπὶ τινος Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 7, al.:—Pass. *to be extended, extend*, Id. Phys. 4. 9, 8, al. 2. intr. *to extend*, ἐπὶ πλέον Id. An. Post. 2. 13, 2; of a people or country, Strabo 342. 3. Pass. *to extend beyond*, τινος Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 4; *to reach out towards*, τινι Ep. Philipp. 3. 14. II. *to lengthen, prolong*, λόγους Plut. 2. 1147. 2. *to lengthen a syllable*, Arist. Metaph. 4. 4, 1:—Pass., τὸ ἐπεκτεταμένον *a word lengthened* by inserting a vowel or otherwise, μῦθος for μίνος, ἡλῆλιος for ἡλιος, opp. to ἀφηρημένον, Id. Poët. 21, 23. III. *to make more burthensome*, τὰς προσόδους Strabo 800. ἐπεκτεταμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *vehemently*, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 1050. ἐπεκτρέχω, aor. -έδραμον:—*to sally out upon or against*, τινι Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 17; absol., Ib. 6. 2, 17; also c. acc., Paus. 1. 20. ἐπεκφέρω, fut. -οίω, *to carry out far*, Plut. Alex. 26. ἐπεκχέω, fut. -χεῶ, *to pour out upon*, ap. Suid.:—Pass. *to rush upon*, τινι, LXX: *to be stretched upon*, τινι Q. Sm. 10. 481. ἐπεκχωρέω, *to advance next or after*, only in Aesch. Pers. 401. ἐπέλασις, *ews, ἡ, a charge*, of cavalry, Plut. Timol. 27; of elephants, Luc. Hist. Conser. 31:—also ἐπελασία, ἡ, Diod. Excerpt. 533. 46. ἐπελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω [ᾶ], Att. -ελάω:—*to drive upon*, τὰς ἀμάξας ἐπελαύνουσι, i. e. *upon the ice*, Hdt. 4. 28. 2. in Hom. *to lay metal beaten out into plates over a surface* (cf. ἐλαύνω III. 1), ἐπὶ δ' ὄγδοον ἤλασε χαλκόν Il. 7. 223; πολλὰς δ' ἐπελήλατο χαλκός Il. 13.

504, cf. 17. 493. 3. metaph., ὄρκον ἐπελαύνειν τινὶ *to force an oath upon one*, Hdt. 1. 146, cf. 6. 62. II. *to drive or ride against*, ἵππον τινὶ Xen. Eq. 8, 11: *to lead against*, τὴν στρατιήν Hdt. 1. 164: *to push forcibly against*, στέρνα θ' ὄμοῦ καὶ χεῖρας Ar. Rh. 1. 381. 2. intr. *to march against*, Hdt. 1. 17., 3. 151, al.; τινὶ Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 21; ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνα Hdt. 3. 151, cf. 7. 9; ἐπήλασαν οἱ ἱππῶται *charged*, 9. 49, cf. 18; τρεῖς [νῆες] ἐπήλασαν περὶ τὸ ἔρμα *drove upon the rock*, 7. 183:—c. acc. loci, *to march over*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 5. III. *to be driven in after*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 2, 3. ἐπελαφρίζομαι, Pass. *to be lightened and lifted up*, Philo 2. 621; metaph. of persons, Ib. 200. ἐπελαφρύνω, *to lighten*, τὸν δεσμόν τινι Plut. 2. 165 F; πόνον Joseph. A. J. 18. 1, 1. ἐπελάω, = ἐπελαύνω:—Pass., ἐπελάσθω τὰ ἐπιζᾶμια, *let the fines be imposed*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 127. ἐπέλδομαι, v. ἐπιέλδ-. ἐπελέγχω, = ἐλέγχω, Diog. L. 6. 97. ἐπελευθεριάζω, *to act with free will*, Philo 2. 328. ἐπέλευσις, *ews, ἡ, (ἐπέρχομαι) a coming on or to, arrival*, Eust. 1574. 59: *a touching on a thing, survey of it*, Id. Dion. P. prooem. 2. *an adventitious event*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1045 D. ἐπελευστέον, verb. Adj. *one must touch upon*, cited from Eust. ἐπελευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπέλευσις) *coming on or to, touching on a thing*, Eust. Dion. P. prooem. 2. *adventitious*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1045 B. ἐπελήλατο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of ἐπελαύνω. ἐπέλησε, v. sub ἐπιλήθω. ἐπελίσσω, ἐπέλκω, Ion. for ἐφέλ-. ἐπέλλαβε, poet. for ἐπέλαβε, 3 sing. aor. of ἐπιλαμβάνω. ἐπελπίζω, *to buoy up with hope, to cheat with false hopes*, αὐτοὺς θειάσαντες ἐπήλπισαν, ὡς λήψονται Thuc. 8. 1, cf. Plat. ap. Suid. s. v. Πυθαγόρας, Luc. D. Mort. 5. 2. II. intr., ἐπ. τινὶ *to pin one's hopes upon, hope in*, Dio C. 41. 11, Heliod. 7. 26; absol., Luc. Timon 21; but also, 2. merely = ἐλπίζω, Eur. Hipp. 1011, Thuc. 8. 54 (v. l. ἐλπίζων). ἐπέλπομαι, Ep. ἐπιέλπομαι (ἐλπω):—poët. Verb. *to have hopes of, to hope*; c. inf. fut., μὴ δὴ .. ἐμοὺς ἐπιέλπεο μίθους εἰδήσειν Il. 1. 545; ἐπιελπόμενος τόγε θυμῷ, νευρὴν ἐντανύσειν Od. 21. 126; οὐδὲν ἐελπομένα .. ἐκτολυπέσειν Aesch. Ag. 1031; generally, *to expect*, Telest. 1. 1. ἐπεμασσάμην, v. sub ἐπιμαίομαι. ἐπεμβᾶδόν, Adv. *step upon step, ascending*, Anth. P. 9. 668. ἐπεμβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, *to step or tread upon*, and in pf. *to stand upon*, c. gen., οὐδοῦ ἐπεμβεβαῶς Il. 9. 582; σῆς ἐπεμβαίνων χθονός Soph. O. C. 924; δίφρον ἐπεμβεβαῶς mounted on a chariot, Hes. Sc. 324; absol., ἐπεμβεβαῶς Pind. N. 4. 47; also c. dat., πύργους ἐπεμβάσας Aesch. Theb. 634, and freq. later: c. acc., ἐπ. ὄχθον, ῥάχιν Eur. Bacch. 1061, Rhes. 783; with a Prep., eis πάτραν ὅτι πύδ' ἐπεμβάσει (so Herm. for ποτ', v. sub βαίνω A. II. 4), Eur. I. T. 649. 2. *to embark on ship-board*, Dem. 1214. 26, etc. II. c. dat. pers. *to trample upon*, Lat. *insultare*, ἐχθροῖσιν .. ἐπεμβῆναι ποδὶ Soph. El. 456; metaph., ταῖσδ' ἐπεμβαίνειν Eur. Hipp. 668; κατ' ἐμοῦ .. μᾶλλον ἐπεμβάσει Soph. El. 836 (lyr.); ἀτυχήμασί τινος Plut. 2. 59 D. 2. *to attack in a place*, οἱ τέ οἱ .. ἀντρω ἐπεμβαίνουσιν Q. Sm. 7. 467. 3. τῷ καιρῷ ἐπεμβαίνων *taking advantage of the opportunity*, Dem. 579. 22. ἐπεμβάλλω, fut. -βάλλω, *to put on*, πῶμα πίθοιο Hes. Op. 98; στόμ' ἐπ. ἐμοί Eur. I. T. 935; γινώσκοντι ἐπ. *to heap words on one who already knows*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 9. 2. *to throw down upon*, δόμους ἐπεμβάλω will throw them on [the inmates], Eur. H. F. 864: c. acc. loci, ὄχθον ὡς ἐπεμβάλη *that she may dash [her] upon it*, Id. I. T. 290. 3. *to put in besides, insert*, Lat. *intercalare*, Hdt. 2. 4, Plat. Crat. 399 A; ἐπὶ τι Ib. 414 D:—metaph., γῆς σωτήρα σαυτὸν τῷδ' ἐπεμβάλλεις λόγῳ by this story thou foistest thyself in, intrudest thyself, as saviour of the land, Soph. O. C. 463; in Inscr. nn grave-stones, *to put in another corpse*, C. I. 3510, 3515, al.:—Med. *to make fresh additions*, Plat. Polit. 277 A:—Pass., of fruit-trees, *to be engrafted*, Ath. 653 D: cf. ἐπεμβολάς. 4. *to thrust on*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 11. II. intr. *to flow in besides*, of rivers, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 11. ἐπεμβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *a rising, elevation, ὄρεων* Paul. Sil. Deser. S. Soph. 175 (308). II. *increase*, δηναῖος λυκάβαντος ἐπ. Ib. 518 (935). ἐπέμβῦσις, *ews, ἡ, an attack, advance*, Dion. H. 3. 19. ἐπεμβᾶτήρ, ὁ, = ἐπεμβάτης: v. ἐπαμβατήρ. ἐπεμβάτης [ᾶ], *ov, ὁ, one mounted*, ἵππων ἐπεμβάται Eur. Bacch. 782; and absol., *a horseman*, Anacr. 75:—also, ἀρμάτων ἐπεμβ. Eur. Supp. 585; and absol., Ib. 685. II. *one who walks on or in*, ἐπεμβάται ἵχνεσι κούφους Orph. II. 30. 3. ἐπεμβλητέον, verb. Adj. *one must insert*, Plat. Tim. 51 D. ἐπεμβοάω, fut. ἦσομαι, *to shout against*, θρόνον Nic. Al. 219. ἐπεμβολάς, ἡ, of fruit-trees, *grafted*, Arist. Fr. 251: cf. ἐπεμβάλλω 1. 3. ἐπεμβολή, ἡ, (ἐπεμβάλλω) *an inscription, parenthesis*, Hermog. 2. 250, Eust. 48. 46, etc. 2. *a graft*, Eust. Opusc. 136. 17. ἐπέμβολος, *ov, = ἐμβόλιμος, intercalary*, C. I. 2722. 3: also ἐπεμβόλιμος, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 2. 3. ἐπεμβριμάομαι, Dep. *to be indignant against*, Schol. rec. Aesch. Pr. 73. ἐπεμπάσσω, fut. ἄσω, *to sprinkle, strew over*, Alex. Trall. p. 421. ἐπεμπηδάω, fut. ἦσομαι, *to trample upon*, τινι κειμένῳ Ar. Nub. 550. ἐπεμπήπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, *to fall upon besides, attack furiously*, ἐχθροῖς Joseph. A. J. 12. 8, 4; ἐπεμπήπτειν βάσιν τινὶ (like βαίνειν πύδα, v. βαίνω A. II. 4), Soph. Aj. 42. 2. *to fall to, set to work*, Lat. *incumbere*, Ar. Pax 471. ἐπεμφέρω, fut. -ενοίω, *to bring in besides, add*, ἀνάγκην τινὶ Hippodam. ap. Stob. 554. 55: Pass., Nic. Al. 28. ἐπεμφύρω [ῶ], *to mix in, dip in, τί τινι* Clem. Al. 171.

ἐπειναρίζω, fut. ξω, to kill one over another, Soph. O. C. 1733, restored by Elmsl. for ἐνάριζον.

ἐπενδίδωμι, fut. -δώσω, to give over and above, ἐπ. τρίτην I put in yet a third blow, Aesch. Ag. 1386.

ἐπένδυμα, τό, an upper garment, Plut. Alex. 32.

ἐπενδύνω [ν], or -δύω, to put on over, ἐπὶ τούτον ἄλλον κιθῶνα Hdt. I. 195:—Pass. ἐπενδύομαι, to have on over, ἐσθῆτας γυναικείας ἐπενδεδυμένοι τοῖς θώραξι Plut. Pelop. II, cf. Joseph. A. J. 5. I, 12.

ἐπενδύτης [ν], ου, ὁ, a tunic worn over another, Pseudo-Thesp. ap. Poll. 7. 45, Soph. Fr. 391; ἐπ. χιτῶν Nicoch. Ἡρ. I.

ἐπενδύτο-πάλλιον, τό, = foreg., C. I. 2663. (From Lat. pallium.)

ἐπενδύω, v. ἐπενδύνω.

ἐπένεξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιφέρω, ἐπενεγκεῖν) an adding to, Jo. Clim. Epist. p. 467. A worse form ἐπένεγξις in E. M.

ἐπενεῖκαι, Ion. for ἐπενέγκαι, inf. aor. I of ἐπιφέρω, Il. 19. 261.

ἐπενήνεον, impf. from ἐπινηνέω, Il.

ἐπενήνοθε, v. sub ἐνήνοθε.

ἐπένθεσις, ἡ, (ἐπεντίθημι) insertion, as of a letter, Gramm.

ἐπενθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, inserted, Schol. Hom.

ἐπενθρώσκω: aor. 2 -έθορον, inf. -θορεῖν:—to leap upon, σέλμασι ναῶν Aesch. Pers. 359; ἐπ. ἄνω (sc. τῆ εὐνῆ) Soph. Tr. 917:—ἐπ. ἐπὶ τινα, to leap forth after or upon one, as an enemy, Id. O. T. 469.

ἐπενθύμιομαι, Dep. to think, meditate in addition, Eust. Opusc. I. 47.

ἐπενθύμημα, τό, an added enthymeme, Arist. Rhet. Al. 33, I, Hermog.

ἐπενθύμησις, εως, ἡ, the insertion of a corroborating clause, the addition of an enthymeme, Greg. Cor., Hermog.

ἐπενίημι, to put in besides, Galen.

ἐπεννεακαδέκατος, ον, in the ratio of 19 to 20, Arist. Quinct. p. 115.

ἐπενσαλεύω, to twist oneself about (cf. σαλεύω II. 3), Arist. Physiogn. 6, 46.

ἐπεντανύω: fut. ύσω [ν], Ep. ύσω:—ἐπεντείνω, to bind tightly to, πείσμα νεδς . . ύψός' ἐπεντανύσας Od. 22. 467.

ἐπεντείνω, to stretch tight upon, ἐπενταθεῖς stretched upon his sword, Soph. Ant. 1235. II. intr. to press on again, ἐπεντείνωμεν ἀνδρικώτερον Ar. Pax 515: to gain strength, increase, of a report, Theophr. Char. 9. 2.

ἐπεντέλλω, to command besides, Soph. Ant. 218.

ἐπεντίθημι, fut. -θήσω, to insert, Apoll. de Constr. 94; cf. ἐπένθεσις:—Pass. to be put in besides (cf. ἐπεμβάλλω), C. I. 4429.

ἐπεντρανίζω, to fix one's eyes upon, τινί Eust. Opusc. 201. 65.

ἐπεντρίβω, to rub in besides, Poll. 5. 102: to inflict, πληγὴν Eust. II. to afflict, destroy, Eus. H. E. I. I.

ἐπεντρύφω, to revel or be wanton in a thing, Byz.

ἐπεντρώγω, fut. -τρώξομαι: inf. aor. -τρώγειν:—to eat besides, esp. sweetmeats or stimulants after a solid dinner, Philo 2. 479.

ἐπεντρώματα, τά, Epicur. ap. Ath. 546 E, and ἐπεντρώσεις, αἰ, Philo 1. 115:—dainties, delicacies, expl. by Eust. Od. 1910. 40, ἐρεθισμὸς τρυφητικός. (Prob. for ἐπεντερώματα from ἐντερα, v. Ern. Call. Dian. 133.)

ἐπεντύω and -ύνω [ν]:—to set right, get ready, ἐπέντυε νῶϊν ἵππου Il. 8. 374; χεῖρα ἐπεντύειν ἐπὶ τινί to arm it for the fight, Soph. Aj. 451:—Med. to prepare or train oneself for a thing, ἐπεντύονται ἀεθλα Od. 24. 89: in Ar. Rh., c. inf., ἐπεντύοντο νέεσθαι I. 720.

ἐπεξάγω [α], to lead out an army against the enemy, Thuc. 2. 21. II. to extend, lengthen, Plut. 2. 855 C: esp. to discuss at length, Dio C. 46. 8; περί τινος Ib. 55. 28. 2. seemingly intr. (sub. τάξιν), ἐπ. ἀπὸ σφῶν to extend the line of battle (by taking ground to right or left), Thuc. 5. 71; so of ships, ἐπεξ. τῷ πλω πρὸς τὴν γῆν to extend his line by sailing towards land, Id. 7. 52; cf. ἐπεξαγωγή.

ἐπεξάγωγῆ, ἡ, extension of a line of battle, τοῦ κέρως Thuc. 8. 105; v. foreg. II. 2.

ἐπεξάμαρτάνω, fut. ἥσομαι, to sin or err yet more, Dion. H. 2. 35; εἰς τινα against one, Joseph. A. J. 14. 16, 4:—ἐπεξάμαρτητέον, verb. Adj. one must err yet more, Dem. 595. 10.

ἐπεξανίσταμαι, Pass. with aor. 2 act. -ἀνέστην, to rise up, stand up, Philo 2. 582.

ἐπεξᾶπατάω, to deceive yet more, Mnesim. Δυσκ. I.

ἐπέξειμι, (εἶμι ἰβο), serving as Att. fut. to ἐπεξέρχομαι, to which it also supplies the impf. -ῆειν, Ion. 3 pl. -ῆϊσαν Hdt. 7. 223. To go out against an enemy, Hdt. I. c., Thuc. 2. 13, 20, etc.; τινί Id. 6. 97; πρὸς τινα Xen. Eq. Mag. 7, 3; ἐπ. τινὲ εἰς μάχην Thuc. 2. 23, etc.:—simply to get out, escape, Arist. Probl. 24. 13. II. to proceed against, take vengeance on, Hdt. 8. 143; esp. in legal sense, to prosecute, τινί Dem. 583. 23; ἐπ. τινὲ φόνου for murder, Plat. Legg. 866 B; ἐπ. τινὲ ὑπὲρ φόνου Id. Euthyphro 4 B, cf. E:—also c. acc. pers., Eur. Andr. 735; ἐπεξῆμεν τοῦ φόνου τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον ap. Dem. 549. 29, cf. Antipho II. 2. 35, etc.:—c. dat. rei, to visit, avenge, τῷ παθήματι Plat. Legg. 886 B, (and c. acc. θάνατον, Diod. 4. 66):—also c. dat. modi, ἐπ. δίκη to attack by action, Ib. 754 E; but in Aeschin. 40. 27, ἐπ. γραφῆ to follow up an indictment, cf. Plat. Lys. 215 E. III. c. acc. to go over, traverse, go through in detail, σμικρὰ καὶ μέγαρα Hdt. 1. 5; πάντα Ar. Ran. 1118; πάσας τὰς ἀμφισβητήσεις Plat. Rep. 437 A; and absol., Id. Lys. 215 E. 2. to go through with, execute, παρασκευὰς λόγῳ καλῶς μεμφόμενοι ἀνομοίως ἐργῶ ἐπεξίεναι Thuc. 1. 84; ἐπ. τὰς τιμωρίας ἐτιμείζουσ Id. 3. 82.

ἐπεξέλασις, εως, ἡ, a marching out against, Eust. Opusc. 356. 30.

ἐπεξελαύνω, to send on to the attack, τοὺς ἵππους Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 6.

ἐπεξέλεγχος, ὁ, an additional ἔλεγχος, Plat. Phaedr. 266 E (v. I. ἐπέλεγχος), Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 5.

ἐπεξέλευσις, εως, ἡ, visitation, vengeance, Eust. 120. 38.

ἐπεξελουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, avenging, Eust. Opusc. 171. 11.

ἐπεξέλκω, to draw off besides, Hipp. 882 H.

ἐπεξεργάζομαι, fut. ἄσομαι, Dep. to effect besides, ἐν δ' ἐπεξεργάσατο Dem. 274. 18: to accomplish, consummate, opp. to ἀρχειν, Ion ap. Sext. M. 2. 24. 2. to slay over again, δλωλὸτ' ἀνδρ' ἐπεξεργάσω Soph. Ant. 1288. 3. to work anew, ἀγρόν Luc. Tim. 37. 4. to investigate, explain, Apoll. de Constr. 132.

ἐπεξεργασία, ἡ, a finishing, completion, Schol. Il. II. 226.

ἐπεξεργαστής, οὔ, ὁ, an executive officer, Eccl.

ἐπεξεργαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, fit for finishing, ἐπεξεργαστικώτερον τιθέναι τὸν λόγον Sext. Emp. M. 9. 144.

ἐπεξέρπω, to creep out into, c. acc., Hipp. 378. 48.

ἐπεξέρχομαι, (v. ἐπέξειμι), to go out against, make a sally against, Hdt. 3. 54., 6. 101, Thuc. 3. 26, etc.; ἐπ. τινί εἰς μάχην Thuc. 5. 9; of a message, ἐπ. τινί to reach him, Hdt. 8. 99. 2. to proceed against, prosecute, τινί Antipho III. 36, Thuc. 3. 38, etc.; ἐπ. τινί φόνου to proceed against one for murder, Plat. Euthyphro 4 D; also, ἐπ. δίκην or γραφὴν to follow it up, go through with it, Id. Legg. 866 B, Lex ap. Dem. 529. 25; ἐπ. φόνον Antipho II. 5. 9; absol., ἐπεξέρχει λίαν θου visitest with severity, Eur. Bacch. 1346:—c. acc. pers. to punish, Plut. Caes. 69; τὴν πόλιν Eur. Andr. 735, ubi v. Dind. 3. to proceed to an extremity, κάπαπειλῶν ᾧδ' ἐπεξέρχει; Soph. Ant. 752; ἐπ. πρὸς τέλος Plat. Legg. 632 C. II. c. acc. to go through or over, χάρην Hdt. 4. 9; τὸ πᾶν γὰρ ἐπεξελεθὲν διζήμενον Id. 7. 166. 2. to carry out, accomplish, execute, ἐργῶ τι Thuc. 1. 120; πᾶν ἐπεξ. to try every course, 5. 100 (and so must be read in I. 70 for ἐξέλθωσι); τὴν νίκην App. Civ. 5. 91; ἐπ. τι εἰς τέλος Luc. Jup. Trag. 17. 3. to discuss, relate or examine accurately or fully, Lat. oratione persequi; οὐδ' εἰ πάντ' ἐπεξέλοισ σκοπῶν Soph. Fr. 659, cf. Aesch. Pr. 870, Thuc. 3. 67, Plat. Legg. 672 A; ἀκριβεῖα περὶ ἐκάστου ἐπ. Thuc. 1. 22; δι' ὀλίγων Plat. Legg. 778 C.

ἐπεξέτασις, εως, ἡ, a fresh review or muster, Thuc. 6. 42.

ἐπεξευρίσκω, to invent besides, Hdt. 2. 160. II. to discover besides, ἐπεξευρημένοι χρεῖαι Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 11.

ἐπεξηγέομαι, Dep. to recount in detail, Plut. Artox. 8, Schol. Ar. Eq. 714; v. ἐπεξηγητέον. 2. to explain besides, Schol. Il. 13. 281.

ἐπεξηγηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, exegetical, Schol. Plat.

ἐπεξήγησις, εως, ἡ, a detailed account, Comut. N. D. 9, Schol. Il. 11. 221. 2. explanation, Walz Rhet. 8. 500.

ἐπεξηγητέον, verb. Adj. one must relate in detail, Clem. Al. 118.

ἐπεξῆης, Ion. for ἐφεξῆης.

ἐπεξιακχάζω, to shout in triumph over, παιᾶνα Aesch. Theb. 635.

ἐπεξόδιος, ον, of a march or expedition: ἐπεξόδια (sc. ἱερά), τά, sacrifices before the march of an army, v. I. Xen. An. 6. 5, 2.

ἐπέξοδος, ἡ, a march out against an enemy, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 5. 8. II. revenge, punishment, Philo 2. 314.

ἐπεξοιωνίζομαι, to take auguries afresh, Galen. 8. 471.

ἐπέοικε, to be like, to suit, c. dat. pers., ὅστις οἱ τ' ἐπέοικε Il. 9. 392:—elsewhere impers. it is fit, proper, seemly, c. dat. pers. et inf., σφῶϊν μὲν τ' ἐπέοικε . . ἐστάμεν Il. 4. 341; νέφ δέ τε πάντ' ἐπέοικε . . κείσθαι 'tis a seemly thing for a young man to lie dead, Il. 22. 71, cf. Pind. N. 7. 140:—c. acc. pers. et inf., λαοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐπέοικε . . ταῦτ' ἐπαγείρειν Il. 1. 126; ὄντ' ἐπέοικε βουλὰς βουλευεῖν Il. 10. 146:—c. inf. alone, ἀποδώσομαι ὅσσ' ἐπέοικε [ἀποδόσθαι] Il. 24. 595; οὐτ' οὖν ἐσθῆτος δευῆσαι οὐδέ τε ἄλλον, ὣν ἐπέοιχ' ἱκέτην . . ἀντιάσαντα [μὴ δευθῆναι], (unless for ἀντιάσαντα we read ἀντιάσθαι, cf. Il. 24. 62), Od. 6. 193:—part. pl. ἐπεικότα, seemly, fit, τινί Aesch. Cho. 669. (In all places of Il. ἐπέοικε is preceded by an apostrophé, except in I. 126: and as the last vowel of ἐπί could not be elided before ῥοικε, which orig. began with a conson. (v. sub voce), Ahrens (Zeitsch. f. Alt. 1836, p. 818) proposes to dismiss the word from Hom. altogether and to read οἱ τε ῥοικε, μὲν τε ῥοικε, πάντα ῥοικε, οὐχὶ ῥοικε, etc.)

ἐπέπιθμεν, Ep. sync. for ἐπεποιθήμεν, ἐπεποιθῆι, v. sub πείθω.

ἐπέπλω, v. sub ἐπιπλέω.

ἐπεπόνθει, v. sub πάσχω.

ἐπέπταρε, v. sub ἐπιπταίρω.

ἐπέπτατο, v. sub ἐπιπέτομαι.

ἐπέπω, Ion. for ἐπέπω.

ἐπέραστος, ον, (ἐράω) lovely, amiable, Luc. Tim. 17, Imagg. 10. II. much-loved, Io. Chrys.: cf. ἐπῆρατος.

ἐπεργάζομαι, Dep. to cultivate besides, encroach upon, τὰ τοῦ γείτονος Plat. Legg. 843 C. 2. esp. of sacred ground, as at Crissa, Aeschin. 69. 28, cf. Lys. 110. 25; ἀποτινέτω δὲ ὅτις κα ληφθῆ ἐπιεργαζόμενος . . στατήρας Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 16; and v. ἐπεργασία. 3. generally to cultivate, Luc. Timo 37. II. pf. in pass. sense, to be wrought or sculptured upon, στήλην Paus. 3. 17, 3, cf. 8. 31, 1.

ἐπεργασία, ἡ, cultivation of another's land, encroachment upon sacred ground (cf. ἐπεργάζομαι), τῆς γῆς τῆς ἱερᾶς Thuc. 1. 139, cf. Plat. Legg. 843 C. II. the right of mutual tillage in each other's territory, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 23: cf. ἐπιγαμία.

ἐπεργος, ον, (ἐργον) active, employed, εἰς τι C. I. 2930. 13.

ἐπερεθίζω, to stimulate, urge on, Plut. Eumen. II; ἐπ. πηκτίδα to touch the lyre, Anth. P. 9. 270.

ἐπερεθισμός, ὁ, irritation, excitement, Plut. 2. 908 E.

ἐπερείδω, fut. -ερείσω, to drive against, ἐπέρεισε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθῆνην [ἔγχος] . . νεῖατον ἐς κενεῶνα drove it home, Il. 5. 856, cf. 17. 48; ἐπέρεισε δὲ ἴν' ἀπέλεθρον put vast strength to it, 7. 269, Od. 9. 538: to thrust a door to, shut it close, Q. Sm. 12. 331; ἐπ. γένειόν τινι to lean it upon . ., Ael. N. A. 5. 56: metaph., ἐπ. τὴν διάνοιάν τινι to attend to it, Plut. 2. 392 A; ἐπ. τῷ φιλεῖν ἐμαντόν to give oneself up to, Ib. 463 C:—ἐπ. τὴν φάλαγγά τινι to bring the whole force of the phalanx against, Id. Flamin. 8, cf. Pyrrh. 21:—Med., λαίφη προτόνοισ ἐπερείδω-

μεναι staying their sails on ropes, Eur. Hec. 114:—Pass. to lean or bear upon, βακτηρία Ar. Eccl. 277, cf. Plat. Legg. 789 E: metaph. to lean upon, τινι Ar. Rh. 4. 204: absol. to resist with all one's force, Ar. Ran. 1102.

II. intr. in Act., ἐπερείδεν τῇ χειρὶ to press heavily with the hand, Hipp. Art. 788.

ἐπέρειςις, εως, ἡ, impact, Diosc. 5. 88, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 51, Clem. Al. 821:—so ἐπερείσμός, ὁ, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 50.

ἐπερέομαι, Ion. for ἐπέρομαι, Luc. Syr. D. 36.

ἐπερεύγομαι, Pass. to be disgorged: of water, to be poured upon, ἀκτάς Ar. Rh. 4. 631, cf. Dion. P. 95.

ἐπερέφω, fut. ψω, to put a cover upon, deck, εἶποτέ τοι χαρίεντ' ἐπὶ νηὶν ἐρεψα decked it, either with garlands or tapestry, Il. 1. 39: cf. ἐρέφω, ἐπέρομαι, v. sub ἐπέρομαι.

ἐπερρώσαντο, v. sub ἐπιρρώομαι.

ἐπερυθριάω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to blush for or at a thing, τινι Eccl.

ἐπερύω, Ion. -ειρύω, fut. ὕσω [ῶ], to pull to, θύρην δ' ἐπέρυσσε κορώνη Od. 1. 441; ἐπὶ στήλην ἐρύσαντες having dragged a stone to the top [of the tumulus], Od. 12. 14: to draw to one, Ar. Rh. 3. 149:—Med. to draw on one's clothes, ἐπειρυσάμενος τὴν λεοντήν Hdt. 4. 8.

ἐπέρχομαι, impf. ἐπρηχόμεν Thuc. 4. 120 (v. sub ἐρχομαι): but the Att. impf. is ἐπῆεν, and the fut. ἐπειμι (εἶμι): Dep., with act. aor. ἐπῆλθον, Ep. -ἤλυθον, pf. -ελήλυθα:

I. to come upon: 1. of persons, to come upon, come near, approach, c. dat., Il. 12. 200, 218, etc.; esp. to come suddenly upon, Od. 19. 155, Hdt. 6. 95:—c. acc., ἐπ. πόλιν Eur. H. F. 593:—to come to for advice, Lat. adire aliquem, μάντις, μούσαν Eur. Supp. 155, Hel. 165, cf. Plat. Legg. 772 D: with Preps., ἐπ. ἐς ποταμόν Od. 7. 280, cf. Soph. Aj. 437; metaph., ἐπ. ἐς λόγον σάσιν Id. Tr. 1180; ἐπ. ἐς πόλεμον, Lat. inire bellum, Thuc. 3. 47; ἐπ. ἐνθάδε and ὀπίσσω, Il. 24. 651, Od. 14. 139. b. often in hostile sense, to go or come against, to attack, assault, in Hom. mostly absol.; c. dat., Il. 20. 91, Eur. Bacch. 736, Thuc. 6. 34; rarely c. acc., τμήδην αὐχέν' ἐπῆλθε Il. 7. 262; τὴν τῶν πέλας ἐπ. to invade it, Thuc. 2. 39:—hence, to visit, reprove, τινα Eur. I. A. 349, cf. Andr. 688 (but in Andr. 735 l. ἐπεξελεθῆν). o. to come forward to speak, Eur. Or. 931, Thuc. 1. 91, 119, Plat. Legg. 850 C: also, ἐπ. ἐπὶ τὸν δῆμον, ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἐφόρους Hdt. 5. 97., 9. 7; ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν Thuc. 1. 90. 2. of events, etc., to come upon or over, esp. to come suddenly upon, c. acc., μιν .. ἐπῆλυθε νήδυμος ὕπνος Od. 4. 793, etc., cf. Hdt. 2. 141; ἔρως γὰρ ἄνδρας οὐ μόνους ἐπέρχεται Soph. Fr. 607; c. dat., τοῖσιν ἐπῆλυθε νήδυμος ὕπνος Od. 12. 311, cf. 5. 472; μοι νοῦσος ἐπῆλυθεν Il. 200; βροτοῖσιν .. ὅταν κλύδων κακῶν ἐπέλθῃ Aesch. Pcrs. 600, cf. Ag. 1256; ἐπῆλθέ μοι πάθος Plat. Legg. 811 C, etc. b. c. dat. pers. to come into one's head, occur to one, ἐπέρχεται μοι, either with a nom., ἡμερος ἐπῆλθέ μοι ἐπίερασθαι Hdt. 1. 30; ὅ τι ἂν ἐπελθῆ, Lat. quicquid in buccam venerit, Isocr. 238 A; or impers. c. inf., καὶ οἱ ἐπῆλθε πταρεῖν Hdt. 6. 107, cf. Soph. Tr. 135, Plat. Gorg. 485 E, etc.; also, ἐπέρχεται με λέγειν Id. Phaedo 88 C; cf. ἐπειμι 1. 2. b, εἰσέρχομαι v. 2.

II. of Time, to come on, return, ἐπῆλυθον ὦραι the season come round again, Od. 2. 107, etc.:—also, to come on, be at hand, νῦξ δ' ἄρ' ἐπῆλθε 14. 457, cf. Theogn. 528, 728, Pind. O. 10 (11). 9; τὸ πάρος τὸ τ' ἐπερχόμενον and that which is coming, the future, Aesch. Pr. 98. 2. to come in after or over another, of a second wife, Hdt. 5. 41. III. to go over or on a space, to traverse, visit, Lat. obire, c. acc., πολλὴν γαίαν Od. 4. 268; ἀγρόν 16. 27; ἀγκα πολλὰ Il. 18. 321, cf. Od. 14. 139, Hdt. 1. 30:—of water, ὁ Νεῖλος ἐπέρχεται τὸ Δέλτα overflows it, Hdt. 2. 19, cf. Aesch. Supp. 560, Thuc. 3. 89:—so in Att., to go the round of, visit, δόμους Soph. El. 1297; ναοὺς χοροῖς Ant. 153; of an officer, ἐπ. πύλας φύλακὰς τε Eur. Phoen. 699; so, τὰς ξυνομοσίας ἐπελθὼν Thuc. 8. 54:—also, to walk on ice, Id. 3. 23. 2. to go through or over, treat of, discuss, recount, like διέρχομαι, c. acc., Hes. Fr. 14. 4, Eur. Andr. 688, Ar. Eq. 618; also, ἐπ. περὶ τινος Arist. Phys. 1. 7, 1, al.; foll. by a relat. word, πειρατέον ἐπελθεῖν τίνες .. Id. Pol. 4. 2, 6; πῶς δεῖ .. ἐπέλθωμεν συντόμως Ib. 6. 1, 6. 3. to go through, execute, πολέμω Thuc. 1. 97. IV. to come up to, imitate, Pind. P. 6. 46.

ἐπερωτάω, Ion. ἐπειρ-:—to consult, inquire of, question, c. acc. pers., τὸ χρηστήριον, τὸν θεόν Hdt. 1. 53, Thuc. 1. 118, etc.; τινα περὶ τινος Hdt. 1. 32, cf. Dem. 1072. 12:—Pass. to be questioned, asked a question, Thuc. 5. 45, Plat. Soph. 250 A. 2. c. acc. rei, to ask a thing, Hdt. 1. 30, 55, al., Antipho 112. 30, Plat. Prot. 329 A, etc.; but also to ask about a thing, Hdt. 7. 100; ἐπ. ὅ τι χρῆ ποιεῖν to inquire what .., Xen. Oec. 5. 19:—Pass., τὸ ἐπερωτηθέν the question asked, Plat. Theaet. 146 E. 3. c. acc. pers. et rei, ἐπ. τοὺς προφήτας τὸ αἴτιον Hdt. 9. 33, cf. Aeschin. 11. 33. 4. absol. to put the question, Dem. 596. 7.

ἐπερώτημα, Ion. ἐπειρ-, τό, a question, Hdt. 6. 67, Thuc. 3. 53, 68. ἐπερώτησις, Ion. ἐπειρ-, εως, ἡ, a questioning, consulting, Hdt. 6. 67; χρησμῶν Hdt. 9. 44; in pl., Thuc. 4. 38.

ἐπεσα, rare aor. I of πίπτω, q. v.

ἐπεσαν, Ep. for ἐπῆσαν, 3 pl. impf. of ἐπειμι.

ἐπεσβαίνω, = ἐπεισβαίνω.

ἐπεσβολέω, to use violent language, Lyc. 130, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 101. ἐπεσβολία, ἡ, hasty speech, scurrility, ἐπεσβολίας ἀναφαίνειν Od. 4. 159; of Archilochus' satires (cf. sq.), Anth. P. 9. 185, cf. 7. 70.

ἐπεσ-βόλος, ὄν, (ἐπος, βάλλω) throwing words about, rash-talking, scurrilous, λαβητήρα ἐπεσβ., of Thersites, Il. 2. 275; νεῖκος ἐπ. Ar. Rh. 4. 1727; of satires, Anth. P. 4. 3.

ἐπεσθίω, fut. ἐπέδομαι: aor. inf. ἐπιφαγεῖν:—to eat after or with (cf. ἐπί B. 1. 1, d, and v. ἐπιπίνω), κρέασι βοείοις χλωρὰ σὺκ' ἐπῆσθιεν Eur. Fr. 899, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 14. 3. 2. to eat as an antidote, ὅταν ἔχεως φαγῆ, ἐπεσθίει δρίγανον Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 6, cf. Trophil. ap. Stob.

541. fin. II. to eat up, ἅπαντ' ἐπῆσθιεν Ar. Pl. 1005, cf. Eupol. et Teleclid. ap. Ath. 170 D: cf. ἐπιφαγεῖν.

ἐπέσθω, poet. for ἐπεσθίω, Epich. 23 Ahr., Pherecr. Incert. 6, Call. Epigr. 50.

ἐπεσκιασμένως, Adv. darkly, obscurely, Eccl.

ἐπεσπον, aor. of ἐφέπω.

ἐπέσσεται, Ep. for ἐπέσεται, 3 sing. fut. of ἐπειμι (εἶμι sum).

ἐπέσσευεν, ἐπεσσεύοντο, v. sub ἐπισεύω.

ἐπεσσύμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. violently, Q. Sm. 3. 443.

ἐπέσσυται, ἐπέσσυτο, v. sub ἐπισεύω.

ἐπεστεῶς, Ion. part. pf. of ἐφίστημι.

ἐπεσφέρω, = ἐπεισφέρω.

ἐπεσχάριος, ὄν, (ἐσχάρα) on the hearth, Anth. P. 7. 648.

ἐπέσχον, -εσχόμεν, aor. 2 act. and med. of ἐπέχω.

ἐπετειό-καρπος, ὄν, bearing yearly fruit, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 2.

ἐπετειό-καυλος, ὄν, chonging its stalk every year, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 8.

ἐπέτειος, Dor. gen. pl. ἐπετειῶν Aesch. Ag. 1016, Ion. dat. ἐπετείῃσι

Hdt. 6. 105 (v. l. -εἰοῖσι), but ἐπέτειος as fem. in Id. 2. 92., 3. 89, Plat. Legg. 955 D, Arist., etc., and in the form ἐπέτειος, Hdt. 3. 89:—annual, yearly, every year, θυοῖαι Id. 6. 105; ὁ ἐπ. καρπός Id. 8. 108; ὁ ἐπ. φόρος the yearly revenue, Id. 5. 49, cf. 3. 89; also, ἐπέτεια, τά, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 138-154:—ἐπέτειοι νόσοι recurring annually, Plat. Rep. 405 C:—metaph., ἐπέτειοι τὴν φύσιν changeful as the seasons, or acc. to others, like birds of passage, Ar. Eq. 518. 2. annual, lasting for a year,

βύβλον τὴν ἐπ. γενομένην Id. 2. 92; τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ ἐπ. the water drawn up by the sun every year, Id. 2. 25; ἐπ. τὰ πολλὰ τῶν ἐντόμων Arist. de Long. Vit. 4. 1; φυτὰ ἐπ. Ib.; αἱ ἐπ. μέλιτται Id. H. A. 9. 40, 42; ἐπ. ψηφίσματα Dem. 651. 16; τὰ κατὰ τὰς ἀρχάς Polyb. 6. 46, 4.

ἐπετειοφορέω, to bear fruit every year, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 3.

ἐπετειο-φόρος, ὄν, fruiting every year, Ib.

ἐπετειό-φυλλος, ὄν, losing the leaves yearly, Id. H. P. 7. 11, 3.

ἐπέτειος, Ion. for ἐπέτειος.

ἐπέτης, Dor. -ας, ὁ, (ἐπομαι) a follower, attendant, Pind. P. 5. init.: fem. ἐπέτις, ἴδος, Ar. Rh. 3. 666.

ἐπετήσιος, ὄν, = ἐπέτειος, from year to year, yearly, καρπός Od. 7. 118: lasting the whole year, τελεσφορή Call. Apoll. 77; ἐγχερονίσιας ἐπετήσιον for a year, C. I. 2569. 8.

ἐπετον, Aeol. aor. of πίπτω, Alcae. in An. Ox. 1. 144.

ἐπέτοσσε, a Dor. aor. without any pres. in use, = ἐπέτυχε, fell in or met with, Pind. P. 4. 43; also in part., ἐπιτόσσαις βέζοντας having come upon them as they were sacrificing, Id. P. 10. 52.—Cf. τύσσας.

ἐπευ, Ion. imperat. of ἐπομαι, Hom.

ἐπεύαδε, Ep. aor. 2 of ἐφανδάνω, Musae. 180.

ἐπευάζω, to shout over, τινά Orph. H. 79. 9: to exult over, ἀνάγκαις 69. 6.

ἐπευδοκέω, to acquiesce in, τινι Eccl.

ἐπευθυμέω, to rejoice at a thing, τινι LXX (Sap. 18. 6).

ἐπευθύνω, to guide to a point, Xen. Cyn. 5. 32: to direct, administer, νομίσματα Aesch. Pers. 860; τὰ κοινὰ v. l. Aeschin. 76. 13.

ἐπευκλείζω, to glorify, make illustrious, πατρίδ' ἐπευκλείσας Simon. 154; πολλά σ' ἐπαινος ἐπ. Epigr. Gr. 209, al.

ἐπευκτέος, α, ὄν, = sq., Clem. Al. 556.

ἐπευκτός, ἡ, ὄν, longed for, to be longed for, LXX (Jer. 20. 14).

ἐπευλαβέομαι, Dep. to beware of, be afraid of, LXX (2 Macc. 14. 18).

ἐπευλογέω, to bless, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 207, Byz.

ἐπεινακτοί, ὄν, οἱ, (εὐνάξω) a name for the Helots who were adopted into their lords' places during the Messenian wars, Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 271 C:—Diod., Excerpt. Vat. p. 10, writes ἐπεινακταί, and seems to identify them with the παρθενίαι: Hesych. gives ἐπεινακτοί οἱ παρθενίαι, but ἐπεινακταί οἱ συγκοιμηταί.

ἐπεινρίσκω, Ion. for ἐφευρίσκω.

ἐπευφημέω, to assent with a shout of applause, c. inf., πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν Ἀχαιοὶ ἀλδεῖσθαί θ' ἱερῆα Il. 1. 22; cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 295: absol., Plut. Galb. 14: cf. ἐπαυτέω, ἐπηπύω, ἐπιάχω. II. c. acc. pers., Ἥρην ἐπ. to glorify, sing praises to her, Musae. 275. 2. c. acc. rei, to sing over or in furtherance of, χοαῖσι .. ὕμνους ἐπευφημεῖτε Aesch. Pers. 620; ἐπευφήμησαν εὐχαῖσιν .. παιᾶνα Eur. I. T. 1403. 3. c. dupl. acc., ἐμὰς τύχας παιᾶν' ἐπηυφήμησεν sang a psalm over my fortunes, Aesch. Fr. 281. 3; ἐπ. παιᾶνα Ἀρτεμιν to sing the psalm in praise of her, Eur. I. A. 1468, cf. Aesch. Fr. 281. 3.

ἐπευφημίζομαι, Dep. to use an euphemism, v. Lob. Phryn. 596 sq., 599.

ἐπευφρᾶτίδιος, ὄν, dwelling on Euphrates, Luc. Pisc. 19.

ἐπευχῆ, a prayer, vow, Plat. Legg. 871 C, in pl.

ἐπεύχον, τό, properly, a praying-carpet or rug, and so, generally, a rug, Eust. 1056. 64, Schol. Ar. Pl. 528.

ἐπεύχομαι, Dep.:—to pray or make a vow to a deity, c. dat., θεοῖς, Διὶ Hom., Hdt., etc.; but in Soph. O. C. 1024, ἐπ. θεοῖς to give thanks to them:—c. inf. to pray to one that .., ἐπεύχετο πᾶσι θεοῖσι νοστήσαι Ὀδυσῆα Od. 14. 423., 20. 238, cf. Soph. Ph. fin., Ar. Pax 1320, etc.; καθαρῶν ἐπηυχόμεν Soph. Tr. 16; ἐπ. εὐορκούντι εἶναι ἀγαθὰ Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 22, cf. Aeschin. 69. 15:—c. acc. rei, to pray for, θανάτου μοῖραν Aesch. Ag. 1462: also, c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. λιγὰς Soph. O. C. 484; τοιαῦτα θεοῖς Aesch. Theb. 279:—later c. acc. pers., ἐπ. θεοῦ Xen. Eph. 1. 12, Aristaen. 2. 2. II. to vow that .., c. inf. fut., ἐπ. θῆσειν τρόπαια Aesch. Theb. 276. III. to imprecate upon, μόνον .. Πελοπίδαι Id. Ag. 1600, cf. 501, Cho. 112; ἀρὰς τοῖς ἀπειθοῦσιν Plat. Criti. 119 E; c. inf., ἐπεύχομαι [αὐτῶ] παθεῖν Soph. O. T. 249: absol. to utter imprecations, μὴ πεύξῃ πέρα Id. Ph. 1286, cf. Tr. 809:—rarely in good sense, ἐπ. εὐτυχίαν τινί Plut. Galb. 18, cf. Aesch. Theb. 481. IV. to glory over, δοῖοισιν ἐπεύξει Ἰππασίδησι Il. 11. 431; absol., 5. 119. 2. c. inf. to boast that .., h. Hom. Ven. 287, Aesch. Ag. 1262, Eum. 58, etc.; Ἄργος πατρίδ' ἐμὴν ἐπ. [sc. εἶναι] Eur.

I. T. 508; c. part., ἐπ. ἐκφυγόν to boast that it has escaped, Plat. Soph. 235 C. 3. c. acc., μέγα θράσος ἐπ. to boast of., Eur. Rhos. 693. ἐπευωνίζω, to lower the price of a thing, Dem. 687. 24; ἐπ. τὴν ἀγοράν Plut. C. Gracch. 5, Cic. 8; cf. Hemst. Luc. Nigr. 23. ἐπευωχέομαι, Med. to feast in or upon, Dio C. 62. 15. ἐπέφαντο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from φαίνω, Hes. Sc. 166. ἐπεφνον, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 from the Root *φένω; Hom. ἐπεφέρβει, plqpf. of φέρβω. ἐπέφραδον, es, ε, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 of φρόζω, Hom. ἐπέφυκον, Ep. for ἐπεφύκεσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. of φύω, Hes. Op. 148, Th. 152, 673, Sc. 76; as if impf. of πεφύκω, which does not occur. ἐπέχυντο, 3 pl. Ep. aor. 2 pass. of ἐπιχέω, Hom. ἐπέχω, fut. ἐφέξω: aor. ἐπέσχον, imperat. ἐπίσχε, inf. ἐπισχεῖν; poet. ἐπέσχεθον Aesch. Theb. 453, Ap. Rh. To have or hold upon, θρήνων . . . φ' κεν ἐπισχοίης λιπαροὺς πόδας Il. 14. 241, cf. Od. 17. 410; ποτῶ κρῶσσον ἐπ. to hold it to or for . . . Theocr. 13. 46:—Pass. to hold on by, τινος Ap. Rh. 4. 741. 2. to hold over a thing, τινί τι Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 9. II. like παρέχω, to hold out to, present, offer, οἶνον ἐπισχών Il. 9. 489 (485); ἐπεσχέ τε οἶνον ἐρυθρὸν Od. 16. 444; κοτύλην . . ἐπεσχεν Il. 22. 494; εἴ ποτέ τοι . . μαστῶ τροφεία ματρὸς I offered not mother's food with my breast, Id. Ion 1492; c. inf., πιεῖν ἐπεσχον Ar. Nub. 1382; absol., Id. Pax 1165:—Med., ἐπισχόμενος (sc. τὴν κύλικα) ἐπέπιεν having put it to his lips, Plat. Phaedo 117 C, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 472; ἐπὶ χεῖλεσι . . μαστὸν ἐπισχομένη Euphor. ap. Stob. t. 78. 5. III. to hold or direct towards, τόξον σκοπῶ ἐπέχειν Pind. O. 2. 160; ἄλλω ἐπέσχε τόξα Eur. H. F. 984:—Hom. uses the Med. absol., ἐπισχόμενος βάλεν ἰῶ having aimed at him he hit him, Od. 22. 15. b. intr. to aim at, attack, τί μοι ὦδ' ἐπέχεις; why thus launch out against me? Od. 19. 71; and in tmesi, ἐπ' αὐτῶ πάντες ἔχωμεν 22. 75; ἀλλήλοισ ἐπ. Hes. Th. 711; so, ἐπέχειν ἐπὶ τινα Hdt. 9. 59; κατὰ τινα Id. 9. 31; ἐπὶ τινα Thuc. 8. 105; πρὸς τι Plut. Anton. 66: also c. dat., ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ἐπ. to aim at office, Ar. Lys. 490; ἀκτῆσιν ἐπέσχεθον held straight for the beach, Ap. Rh. 4. 1766; absol., Eur. Bacch. 1131. 2. ἐπέχειν τὴν διάνοιαν ἐπὶ τινα to direct one's mind to a thing, Plat. Legg. 926 B, cf. Plut. Aemil. 8, etc. b. absol., ἐπέχειν (sc. τὸν νοῦν), to intend, purpose, c. inf., ἐπέιχε ἐλλάμψεσθαι Hdt. 1. 80, cf. 1. 153. 6. 96; c. dat. rei, to be intent upon, Lat. *animum advertere*, ταῖς ἀρχαῖς, διαβάσει, etc., Ar. Lys. 490, Polyb. 3. 43, 2, etc.: cf. ἐπιβάλλω II. 3. 3. to stand facing, to face in a line of battle, οὔτοι [οἱ Μῆδοι] ἐπεσχον Κορινθίους, etc., Hdt. 9. 31. IV. to keep in, hold back, check, Lat. *inhibere* (cf. ἐπίσχω), ἐπεσχε δὲ καλὰ βέεθρα Il. 21. 244; καὶ πῶς ἐπεσχε χεῖρα . . ; Soph. Aj. 50; ἐπισχὼν ἠνίαν Ib. 847; ἐπίσχωμεν τὸ πλεῖν Id. Ph. 881; ὄργας, στόμα Eur. El. 1642, Hec. 1283; χρησμοὺς ἐπ. to withhold them, Id. Phoen. 866; ἐπέχειν τινὰ ξύλῳ to keep him down with the stick, Ar. Pax 1121: to confine, as the earth a corpse, Anth. P. 7. 461; ἐπ. τῇ χειρὶ τὸ στόμα to cover, Plut. Cat. Mi. 28; and in Med., ἐπισχόμενος τὰ ὦτα Plat. Symp. 216 A. b. to stay or adjourn proceedings, τὰ πρὸς Ἀργείους Thuc. 5. 46; τὴν ζημίαν Ib. 63; τὴν δίαίταν Dem. 541. 25. c. ἐπέχειν τινὰ τινος to stop him, hinder him from it, Soph. Aj. 50, Eur. Andr. 160, Ar. Lys. 742: so c. inf., σε μήτε νύξ μήτε ἡμέρα ἐπισχέτω ὥστε ἀνεῖναι . . let them not stop thee so that thou neglect . . , Thuc. 1. 129; ἐπ. τινὰ μὴ πράσσειν τι Soph. El. 517, Ph. 349. 2. absol. to stay, stop, wait, pause, Ἀντίνοος δ' ἐπ' ἐπέιχε Od. 21. 186, cf. Hdt. 1. 32, Soph. El. 1369, etc.: foll. by a Conjunction, esp. in Imperat., ἐπίσχεσ ἦν . . , wait and see whether . . , Eur. Supp. 397; ἐπίσχεσ ἔστ' ἂν . . προσμαθῆς Aesch. Pr. 697; ἐπ. ἔως . . Dem. 40. 2; μέχρι τοσοῦτου ἔως . . , Thuc. 1. 90; or alone, ἐπίσχεσ absol. hold! stop! Aesch. Cho. 896, Soph. O. C. 856, etc.; ἐπίσχετον, μάθωμεν Id. Ph. 539, cf. Eur. Hipp. 567; in part., ἐπισχὼν ὀλίγον χρόνον Hdt. 1. 132, al.; ἐπισχὼν, opp. to παραχρήμα, Antipho 135. 8; οὐκ πολὺν χρόνον ἐπ. Plat. Phaedo 59 E:—in Thuc. 2. 81, οὐκ ἐπεσχον τὸ στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν halted for the purpose of occupying a camp (where the Art. seems superfluous). b. c. gen. rei, to stop or cease from, ἐπίσχεσ τοῦ δρόμου Ar. Av. 1200; τῆς πορείας Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 12; τούτου Thuc. 8. 31; also, ἐπ. περί τινος Id. 5. 32, cf. 8. 5:—so c. inf. to leave off, cease to do, like παύεσθαι, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 10; and c. part. to cease doing, ἀναλῶν οὐκ ἐφέξεισ Ar. Av. 915, cf. Eur. Phoen. 449:—so also in Med., c. inf., Thuc. 7. 33. c. as technical term of the Sceptics, to suspend one's judgment, to doubt, ἐπ. ἐν τοῖς ἀδήλοισ Plut. 2. 955 C; ἐπέχω περὶ τούτου Luc. Vit. Auct. 27; v. ἐποχή, ἐφεκτικός. V. to reach or extend over a space, ἐπτά δ' ἐπέσχε πέλεθρα Il. 21. 407; ὀπόσσον ἐπέσχε πῦρ so far as the fire reached, Il. 23. 238., 24. 792, cf. Hdt. 7. 19, Hipp. Aër. 282, Thuc. 2. 77:—so in aor. med., ἐπέσχετο he lay outstretched, Hes. Th. 177; ἐπέσχετο κόσμον prevailed over . . , Epigr. Gr. 793. 5. VI. to have power over, to occupy a country, οἱ Σκύθαι τὴν Ἀσίην πᾶσαν ἐπεσχον Hdt. 1. 104, cf. 105., 8. 32, Thuc. 2. 101, etc.:—of things, ἡ ὀπώρη ἐπ' ὄκτω μῆνας Κυρηναίους ἐπ. occupied or engaged them, Hdt. 4. 199; τὴν πόλιν ἐπέιχε κλαυθμὸς Plut. Oth. 17; so, τὸ φῶς ἐπ. τι is spread over an object, Plat. Rep. 508 C. 2. absol. to prevail, predominate, ἦν μὴ λαμπρὸς ἀνεμος ἐπέχη Hdt. 2. 96; σεισμοὶ ἐπέσχον ἐπὶ πλείστον μέρος τῆς γῆς Thuc. 1. 23; [τῶν νεῶν] ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐπεχόντων being spread over . . , Ib. 50; τὴν [τύχην] . . ἡ νῦν ἐπέχει Dem. 311. 22; ἐτησίῳ ἐπεχόντων Polyb. 5. 5, 6. b. of Time, to continue, κρούων ἐπέιχε Ar. Eccl. 327; ἐπέχων καὶ οὐκ ἀνιείς continuously, Plat. Theaet. 165 E; ἐπὶ πλείους ἡμέρας ὁ σεισμὸς ἐπέιχεν Dio C. 68. 25; σκότος, νύξ ἐπεσχε came on, Plut. Mar. 19, Crass. 30, etc. ἐπηβάω, Ion. for ἐφηβάω, Hdt. 6. 83. ἐπήβολος, on, having reached, achieved, or gained a thing, c. gen.,

οὐ . . νηὸς ἐπήβολος οὐδ' ἐρετῶν γίγνομαι Od. 2. 319; τούτων ἐπ. having achieved these ends, Hdt. 9. 94; τούτων τῶν θεῶν ἐπ. in possession of . . , Id. 8. 111; τερπνῆς . . τῆσδ' ἐπ. νόσου Aesch. Ag. 542; ἐπ. φρενῶν *compus mentis*, Id. Pr. 444, Soph. Ant. 492; ἐπιστήμης, παιδείας ἐπ. Plat. Euthyd. 289 B, Legg. 724 B, cf. Hipp. Lex; τῆς καλλίστης φῶδης Plat. Legg. 666 D; c. inf. most dexterous at . . , κλέψαι ἐπήβολώτατος Plut. Arat. 10. 2. pertaining to, besitting, γυναιξὶν ὄνος . . ἐπ. Theocr. 28. 2, cf. Nic. Al. 232. II. pass. to be reached or won, ἐπήβολος ἀρματι νόσσα Ap. Rh. 3. 1272. (The form ἐπήβολος is due to the Ep. Poets, who could not get ἐπίβολος into their verse; nor does the original form occur except in compds. εὐεπίβολος, μεγαλεπίβολος: it is written ἐφήβολος in C. I. (Add.) 4303 a. 20:—v. Ruhnck. Tim., Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 453, Lob. Phryn. 699.) ἐπηγκενίδες [Ὶ], αἰ, in Od. 5. 253, the long planks bolted to the upright ribs (σταμίνας) of the ship: v. sub ἰκρια. (Prob. from ἐνεγκεῖν, ἠνεκῆς.) ἐπηγορεύω, to say against one, throw in his teeth, τινί τι Hdt. 1. 90; Hesych. seems to have read ἐπηγορέων. ἐπηγορία, ἡ, accusation, blame, like κατηγορία, Dio C. 55. 18. II. =προσηγορία, appellation, Eus. V. Const. 1. 31., 2. 19, al. ἐπήγειν, impf. of ἐπειμι (εἶμι ἰδο). ἐπήγεν, Ep. 3 sing. impf. of ἐπειμι (εἶμι sum). ἐπηετᾶνός, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν, v. infr.:—abundant, ample, sufficient, Hom. only in Od.; παρέχουσιν ἐπηετανὸν γάλα θῆσθαι 4. 89; πρασιαί . . ἐπηετανὸν γανώσσαι (as Adv.) 7. 128; σίτον . . ἐπ. παρέχοιμι 13. 360; πλυνοὶ ἐπ. troughs always full, 6. 86, cf. 13. 247; ἐπεὶ οὐ κομιδὴ κατὰ νῆα ἦεν ἐπηετανός 8. 233, cf. 10. 427, etc.; ἐπηετανὸν γὰρ ἔχεσκον for they had great store, 7. 99, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 1176:—also, ἐπηεταναὶ τρίχες thick, full fleeces, Hes. Op. 515; ἐπηεταναὶ πλατάνιστοι Theocr. 25. 20. (The deriv. from ἔτος, as if the orig. notion were sufficient the whole year through, will not suit all the above-cited passages and is not necessary in any. Curt. believes the Root to exist in αἰφέσ, αἰφῶν, *aeu-um*, with the term. -τανος, as in *diu-tinus*, etc.) [In h. Hom. Merc. 113, and Hes. Op. 605, quadrisyll., as if ἐπητ-.] ἐπήγειν, ἐπήϊσαν, Ep. 3 sing. and pl. impf. of ἐπειμι (εἶμι ἰδο). ἐπήκαν, Ion. for ἐφήκαν, v. sub ἐφήμι. ἐπήκοος, Dor. ἐπάκοος, ον: (ἐπακούω):—listening or giving ear to, c. gen., ἐμῶν ἔργων Aesch. Ag. 1420; κακῶν, δίκης Id. Cho. 980, Eum. 732; λόγων Plat. Rep. 499 A; less often c. dat., εὐχαῖς Id. Phileb. 25 B; γονεῦσι Id. Legg. 931 B; γυναιξὶν Anth. P. 9. 303:—absol. listening to prayer, of gods, Pind. O. 14. 21, Ar. Thesm. 1157. II. within hearing, within ear-shot, εἰς ἐπήκοον στήσαι τινα, καλέσασθαι Xen. An. 2. 5, 38., 3. 3, 1; also, ἐξ ἐπήκουσ Luc. Contempl. 20; ἐς τὸ ἐπηκοῦτατον τοῦ οὐρανοῦ Id. Icarom. 23; ἀναγῶναι ἐπ. ἅπασι Id. Symp. 21. III. pass. heard, listened to, ἂ πᾶς ὑμνεῖ ἐπήκοα γενέσθαι παρὰ τῶν θεῶν Plat. Legg. 931 B; ἐπ. αἰ τοῦ θεοφιλοῦς εὐχαί Philo 1. 296. ἐπηλις (not ἐπηλῖς, Arcad. 31. 12), ἰδος, ἡ, Ion. for ἐφηλις, a cover, lid, Soph. Fr. 877, Posidipp. Incert. 12. II. a freckle, Eust. 1562. 39. ἐπηλλαγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἐπαλλάσσω, changeably, uncertainly, Hierocl. de Provid. p. 26 Casaub. ἐπηλύγάζω or -ίζω, to overshadow, cover, τινὰ ἱματίοις Ael. N. A. 1. 41:—Med., τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ τὸν σφέτερον ἐπηλυγάζεσθαι to throw a shade over, i. e. disguise, conceal one's own fear by . . , Thuc. 6. 36; ἐπ. τὴν χεῖρα to hold one's hand as a shade over one's eyes, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 35; and (without χεῖρα) ἐπ. πρὸ τῶν ὀμμάτων Ib. 5. 2, 7; ἐπηλυγάζεσθαι τινα to put him as a screen before one, Plat. Lys. 207 B; so, ἐπ. ὕλην Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 5., 9. 8, 1, cf. 9. 39, 6:—Pass. to be concealed or suppressed, Hipp. 658. 58, etc.—In Hipp., Plat., and Arist. the MSS. vary between -άζω and -ίζω. ἐπηλύγαιος, ον, (ἡλύγη) shady, dark, A. B. 243, Hesych. ἐπήλυξ, ὕγος, ὄ, ἡ, overshadowing, τὴν πέτραν ἐπήλυγα λαβεῖν to take the rock as a screen, Eur. Cycl. 680: cf. ἐπηλυγάζω. ἐπηλῦς, ὕδος, ὄ, ἡ, ἐπηλυ, τό, (ἐπήλυθον) one who comes to a place, ἔλθετ' ἐπήλυδες αὐθις coming back to me (for they were going away), Soph. Ph. 1190. II. an incomer, stranger, foreigner, Lat. *advena*, opp. to αὐτόχθων, Hdt. 1. 78., 4. 197, and Att.; ἀνδρας πολεμίου ἐπ. Aesch. Pers. 243, cf. Theb. 34, Supp. 195:—also in neut. pl., ἐπήλυδα ἔθνεα Hdt. 8. 73; neut. sing., ἐπήλυδος γένους Dion. H. 1. 60; ὕδωρ ἐπηλυ Paus. 2. 5, 3. ἐπηλύσις, ἡ, a coming over one, esp. by spells, a bewitching, witchery, h. Hom. Cer. 228, Merc. 37: Ep. word. ἐπήλυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπηλυς) an approach, assault, Opp. H. 4. 228, Anth. P. 5. 268. ἐπηλύτης [Ὶ], ον, ὄ, =ἐπηλυς, Thuc. 1. 9, Xen. Oec. 11, 4; also ἐπήλυτος, ον, Dion. H. 3. 72. ἐπημάτιος, η, ον, (ἡμαρ) day by day, Ap. Rh. 3. 895. ἐπημοιβός, ὄν, late ἡ, ὄν, as in Opp. H. 5. 135: (ἀμείβω):—alternate, Lat. *alternus*, ὀχῆες ἐπ. (v. sub κλείς 1), Il. 12. 456; τελαμώνες ἐπ. cross-belts, Opp. Cyn. 1. 98. 2. alternating, serving for change, χιτῶνες ἐπ. Od. 14. 513, cf. Arat. 190, Nic. Th. 365. ἐπημύω, to dnd or dou down, ἐπὶ δ' ἡμύει ἀσταχύεσσι (sc. τὸ λῆϊον) Il. 2. 148, cf. Nic. Th. 870, etc. [On the quantity, v. ἡμύω.] ἐπήν, formed by a union of ἐπεὶ ἂν, used by Hom., and in Att. Poetry and in Prose, till Xen., when ἐπᾶν first appears, whereas in the Ion. of Hdt. and Hipp. ἐπεᾶν is the prevailing form:—Conjunction of Time, whenever: 1. with Subj., a. to denote a supposed case, Il. 4. 239, etc. b. to denote an action repeated in future time, Il. 19. 223, Od. 11. 192, Hdt., etc. 2. with Opt., a. to denote an action repeated in past time, Od. 2. 105., 4. 222, etc. b. in expressing the words or thoughts of another, Il. 19. 208., 24. 227. 3. with Indic., only in late authors, as Schol. Luc. Peregr. 9.

ἐπηνέμιος, ον, (ἀνεμος) windy: metaph. vain, Suid.
 ἐπηνέων, ἐπηνήσα, v. sub ἐπαινέω.
 ἐπηξα, v. sub πήγνυμι.
 ἐπηρόνιος, ον, (ἤρῳ) on the beach or shore, Anth. P. 5. 125.
 ἐπήρορος, ον, (ἀεὶρω) hovering, aloft, Ap. Rh. 2. 1066., 3. 856.
 ἐπηπύω, to shout in applause, λαοὶ δ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἐπήπυον Il. 18. 502: cf. ἐπευφημέω.
 ἐπήρῳτος, ον, (ἐράω) lovely, delightful, δαιτὸς ἐπ. Il. 9. 228; εἴματα ἔσσαν ἐπ. Od. 8. 366; and often of places, as Ithaca is said to be μάλλον ἐπ. ἱποβότοιο, 4. 606. Hom. never uses it of persons; and Hes. only of the form or voice (of goddesses), καλὸν εἶδος, ἐπήρατον Op. 63; ἐπήρατον ὄσσαν εἰῆσαι Th. 67; but, ἐπ. νεάνιδες Aesch. Eum. 959; παρθενική Ap. Rh. 3. 1099. Cf. ἐπήρανος.
 ἐπηρεάξω, to threaten abusively, λέγειν ἐπηρεάξων Hdt. 6. 9. II. to deal despitefully with, act despitefully towards (cf. ἐπηρεασμός), c. dat. pers., Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 31; ἐπ. μοι συνεχῶς καὶ μικρὰ καὶ μείζω Dem. 519. 14, etc.; so, ἐπ. τοῖς ψηφίσμασι to oppose them insolently, Id. 331. 14;—also, ἐπ. εἰς τινα Antipho 131. 23; ἐπ. τινός Luc. Nav. 27; τινά Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 15;—absol. to be insolent, Antipho 142. 16, Xen. Symp. 5, 6;—Pass. to be insulted, Lys. 182. 10, Dem. 519. 20: cf. ὑβρίζω.
 ἐπηρεασμός, ὁ, despiteful treatment, ἐμποδισμὸς ταῖς βουλήσεσιν, οὐχ ἕνα τι αὐτῷ, ἀλλ' ἕνα μὴ ἐκείνῳ, Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 3 sq.
 ἐπηρεαστής, οὐ, ὁ, an insolent person, Achmes Onit. 104, Eccl.
 ἐπηρεαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, insolent, Com. Anon. 357. Adv. —κῶς, Galen. 1. 353, Eccl.
 ἐπήρεια, ἡ, despiteful treatment, spiteful abuse, Lat. contumelia (cf. ἐπηρεασμός), Dem. 229. 9, etc.; περί τι 522. fin., etc.; κελεύειν κατ' ἐπήρειαν to order haughtily or by way of insult, Thuc. 1. 26; κατ' ἐπ. τινος γεγένηται τι is done to insult him, Amips. Kouv. 1. 3; ἐν ἐπήρειας τάξει Dem. 229. 14; πρὸς ἐπήρειαν, opp. to πρὸς χάριν, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 7; ἐπ. δαίμονός τινος his capricious dealing, Luc. Laps. 1, Philostr.; χωρὶς ἐπ. C. 1. 4474. 59. Cf. the Homeric ἀρεῖα.
 ἐπηρεμέω, to rest after, τοῖς καμάτοις Luc. Amor. 45.
 ἐπηρετμος, ον, at the oar, ἐταῖροι εἶατ' ἐπηρετμοὶ Od. 2. 403; (so, οἱ ἐπ' ἑρετμὰ ἔζόμενοι 12. 171); ἐπ. πόνου Opp. H. 4. 76. 2. equipt with oars, νῆες Od. 5. 16., 14. 224, etc.
 ἐπηρεφής, ἐς, (ἐρέφω) overhanging, beetling, ἐπηρεφείας φύγε πέτρας νῆυς ἐμή Od. 10. 131, cf. 12. 59; κρημνοὶ ἐπ. Il. 12. 54; κότινος Theocr. 25. 208: cf. κατηρεφής. II. pass. covered, sheltered, σίμβλοι Hes. Th. 598; ἐπ. φολίδεσσι, of a dragon, Ap. Rh. 2. 736, cf. 4. 144.
 ἐπήρης, ἐς, equipt, πτερύγεσσι Maxim. π. καταρχ. 415; ἐπ. κελήτιον a boat furnished with oars, Agr. An. 5. 7, 3.
 ἐπήριστος or —ῖτος, ον, (ἐρίζω) contended for, Eust. 725. 16., 1962. 7.
 ἐπήρσε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 of ἐπαρισκῶ.
 ἐπήσαν, Ep. 3 pl. impf. of ἐπειμι (εἶμι ἴδο).
 ἐπησθεῖεν, Ion. 3 pl. opt. aor. 1 of ἐφήδομαι.
 ἐπητᾶνός, f. l. for ἐπητανός.
 ἐπήτεια, ἡ, = ἐπητύς, Ap. Rh. 3. 1007, in pl.
 ἐπητής, οὐ, ὁ: (ἐπος):—conversable, sociable, gentle, as opp. to rude and barbarous, Od. 13. 332; ἐπητῆ ἀνδρὶ ἔουκας 18. 128:—Ap. Rh. has pl. ἐπητέες as fem., 2. 987.—Cf. ἐπητύς.
 ἐπητικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to follow, Metop. ap. Stob. 11. 22.
 ἐπητρίμος, ον, (ἡτρίον) properly, woven to, closely woven; and generally, close, thronged, like πυκνός, πυρσὸί τε φλεγέθουσιν ἐπητρίμοι torch upon torch, Il. 18. 211; δράγματα .. ἐπ. πίπτον ἔραζε Ib. 552; λίην γὰρ πολλοὶ καὶ ἐπητρίμοι .. πίπτουσι too many one after another, 19. 226.
 ἐπητύς [ῦ], ὄνος, ἡ, (ἐπητής) kind, friendly address or conversation: generally, courtesy, kindness, Od. 21. 306.
 ἐπηυρον, —όμην, v. sub ἐπαυρίσκομαι.
 ἐπηχέω, to resound, re-echo, Eur. Cycl. 426, Plat. Rep. 492 C; c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. κύμβαλον to sound the loud cymbal, Clem. Al. 20. II. to accompany one in shouting, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1584.
 ἐπηφῶς, ον, (ἡφῶς) = ὑπηφῶς.
 ἐπί, Skt. api and Zd. aipi, perhaps Lat. ob:—Prep. with gen., dat., and acc., to denote the being upon or being supported upon a surface or point.
 A. WITH GEN.: I. of Place, 1. with Verbs of Rest, just like our upon or on, καθέζετ' ἐπὶ θρόνου Il. 1. 536; ἦστο .. ὑψοῦ ἐπ' ἀκροτάτης κορυφῆς 13. 12; ἐπὶ πύργου ἔστη 16. 700; κείται ἐπὶ χθονός 20. 345; and without a Verb expressed, ἔγχεα ὑπ' ἐπὶ σαυρωτῆρος (sc. σταθέντα) 10. 153; ὕστοι ἐπ' ὤμων the arrows on his shoulders, 1. 46:—also with Verbs of motion, where the subject rests upon something, as on a chariot, a horse, a ship, φεύγωμεν ἐφ' ἵππων on our chariot, 24. 356; οὐκ ἂν ἐφ' ὑμετέρων ὀχέων .. ἵκεοθον 8. 455; ἀγαγε .. δῶρ' ἐπ' ἀπηνῆς 24. 447; ἐπὶ τῆς ἀμάξης .. ὀχέετο Hdt. 1. 31; ἐφ' ἔππου, often in Att.; οὐς κῆρες φορέουσιν .. ἐπὶ νηῶν Il. 8. 528; πέμπειν τινὰ ἐπὶ τριήρους Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 56, etc.; so, ἐπ' ὤμου .. φέρειν Od. 10. 170; βαδιοῦνται ἐπὶ δυοῖν σκελοῖν, ἐφ' ἑνὸς πορεύεσθαι σκέλους Plat. Symp. 190 D; ἐπ' ἄκρων ὕδοι πορεῖν to walk on tiptoe, Soph. Aj. 1230:—in regard of actual Places, ἐπί may be translated upon, if the place is an actual support, as, ἐπὶ γῆς upon earth, opp. to ὑπὸ γῆς, Soph. O. T. 416; ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐωνύμου on the left, ἐπὶ τῶν πλευρῶν on the flanks, Xen. An. 1. 8, 9., 3. 2, 36;—but must generally be rendered by in, rarely in Hom., ἐπ' ἀγροῦ in the country, Od. 1. 190; γῆς ἐπὶ ξένης Soph. O. C. 1706; ἐπὶ νῆσου Id. Ph. 613; ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίας πόλεως Eur. Andr. 137; οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης Thuc. 5. 35; ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσίας κατοικεῖν Isocr. 254 B; so, ἐπ' οἰκῆματος καθῆσθαι in a brothel, Plat. Charm. 163 B; ἐπὶ τῶν ἐργαστηρίων καθίζειν Isocr. 142 E; μένειν ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν (sc. χώρας) to remain in statu quo, ap. Thuc. 4. 118: sometimes also at or near, ἐπ' αὐτάων (sc. τῶν πηγῶν) Il. 22. 153; κόλπος ὁ ἐπὶ Ποσειδέου Hdt. 7. 115; αἱ ἐπὶ Λήμνου ἐπικείμεναι νῆσοι off Lemnos,

Ib. 6; τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης the borders of .., Thuc. 1. 59, etc.; ἐπὶ ποταμοῦ on, i. e. near it, Xen. An. 2. 5, 18; ἐπὶ τῶν τραπεζῶν at the money-changers' banks, Plat. Apol. 17 C; in Geometry, αἱ ἐφ' ὧν AA BB [γραμμαί] the lines AA BB, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 11, etc.—Then, in various relations not strictly local: b. μένειν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς to remain in the command, Xen. Ages. 1, 37; μένειν ἐπὶ τινος to abide by it, Dem. 42. fin.; ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων, ἐπὶ τοῦ πολεμεῖν εἶναι to be engaged in .., Id. 193. 15., 1419. 4; ἐπὶ ὀνόματος εἶναι to bear a name, Id. 1000. 21; ἔχεσθαι ἐπὶ νόσου Soph. Ant. 1141. c. of ships, ὀρμεῖν ἐπ' ἀγκύρας to ride at (i. e. in dependence upon an) anchor, Hdt. 7. 188; so, ἐπὶ προσπόλου μᾶς χωρεῖν dependent upon an attendant, Soph. O. C. 746. d. with the personal and reflexive Pron., once in Hom., εὐχεσθε .. σιγῇ ἐφ' ὑμῶν Il. 7. 195; later mostly with 3rd person, ἐπ' ἑωυτῶν κείσθαι by themselves, Hdt. 2. 2, cf. 8. 32; οἰκέειν 5. 98; ἴζεσθαι 9. 17; ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν πλεῖν Thuc. 8. 8, cf. 2. 63; ἐπ' ὑμῶν αὐτῶν βάλλεσθαι to consider it by yourselves, Hdt. 3. 71, etc.; ἐφ' αὐτοῦ σκοπεῖν Thuc. 6. 40; ἐφ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν .. τὸν ἔξετασμον ποιεῖσθαι Dem. 230. 14; ἐπ' ἑωυτῶν διαλέγονται speak in a dialect of their own, Hdt. 1. 142; also, αὐτὸς ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ χωρεῖν Xen. An. 2. 4, 10; πράττειν Plat. Prot. 326 D, cf. Soph. 217 C; τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν their own interest only, Thuc. 1. 17; τὰπ' ἐμοῦ Ar. Pl. 100. e. with numerals, to denote the depth of a body of soldiers, ἐπὶ τεττάρων ταχθῆναι to be drawn up four deep, four in file, Xen. An. 1. 2, 15, etc.; ἐπὶ πεντήκοντα ἀσπίδων συνεστραμμένοι, of the Thebans at Leuctra, Id. Hell. 6. 4, 12; ἐπ' ὀλίγων τεταγμένοι i. e. in a long thin line, Id. An. 4. 8, 11, cf. Thuc. 7. 79; ἐφ' ἑνὸς ἀγειν in single file, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 2, cf. An. 5. 2, 6: rarely of the length of the line, ἐπὶ τεσσάρων τάσσειν (of ships), Thuc. 2. 90; in Xen., ἐγένοντο τὸ μέταπον ἐπὶ τριακοσίων, .. τὸ δὲ βάθος ἐφ' ἑκατὸν Cyr. 2. 4, 2:—for πλεῖν ἐπὶ κέρως or ἐπὶ κέρας, v. infr. C. 1. 3:—ἐπὶ φάλαγγος γίγνεται τὸ στράτευμα is formed in column, Xen. An. 4. 6, 6, etc.:—in Eur. Phoen. 1466, ἀσπίδων ἐπι is merely in or under arms:—seldom of non-military matters, ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ πλίνθων τὸ εὖρος eight bricks wide, Xen. An. 7. 8, 14: cf. κεφάλαιος II. 2. f. c. gen. pers. before, in presence of, Lat. coram, ἐπὶ μαρτύρων .. πράσσειται τι Antipho 119. 1; ἐξελέγεσθαι ἐπὶ πάντων Dem. 781. 4; γράφομαι σε ἐπὶ Ῥαδαμάνθυος Luc. Catapl. 18; πίστει δούναι ἐπὶ θεῶν Dion. H. 5. 29:—rarely, ἐπὶ δικασταῖς Dem. 416. 28. g. with Verbs of perceiving, observing, judging, etc., in, ὄραν τι ἐπὶ τινος Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 3; αἰσθάνεσθαι, νοῆσαι τι ἐπὶ τινος Plat. Rep. 406 C, etc.; σκοπεῖν, κρίνειν τι ἐπὶ τινος Dem. 298. 3., 305. 6, cf. 770. 12; ἀγνοεῖν τι ἐπὶ τινος Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 2:—also with Verbs of speaking, on a subject, λέγειν ἐπὶ τινος Plat. Charm. 155 D, Rep. 524 E, etc.; ἐπιδεικνύναι τι ἐπὶ τινος Isocr. 181. med. 2. implying Motion: a. where the sense of motion is lost in the sense of being supported, ὀρθωθεῖς .. ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος having raised himself upon his elbow, Il. 10. 80; ἐπὶ μελήης .. ἐρείσθεῖς 22. 225; τὴν μὲν .. καθέειεν ἐπὶ θρόνου 18. 389. b. where the motion is more evident, and the sense is pregnant (as in εἰς 1. 2, ἐν 1. 8), ἐπ' ἠπείροιο ἔρυσσαν drew the ship upon the land and left it there, 1. 485; περάαν νήσων ἐπι to carry to the islands and leave there, 21. 454, cf. 22. 45; so, ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς καταπίπτειν Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 54; ἀναβῆναι ἐπὶ τῶν πύργων Ib. 7. 1, 39. c. of motion towards or (as our military phrase has it) upon a place, προτρέποντο μελαιῶν ἐπὶ νηῶν Il. 5. 100; τρέσσε .. ἐφ' ὀμίλου 11. 546; (but, νήσου ἐπὶ Ψυρίας νέεσθαι Od. 3. 171, is to go near Psylia); ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνακομίζεσθαι, ἀναχωρεῖν, ἀπελαύνειν, ἀπελθεῖν, etc., homewards, Hdt. 2. 121, 4, Thuc. 1. 30., 55., 87, etc.; also with names of places, ἰέναι ἐπὶ Κυζίκου Hdt. 4. 14; πλεῖν ἐπὶ Χίου Id. 1. 164; ἀποπλεῖν ἐπ' Αἰγύπτου Id. 1. 1, cf. 168; ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι ἐπὶ Θεσσαλίας Id. 5. 64; ὁ κόλπος ὁ ἐπὶ Παγασέων φέρων the bay that leads to Pegasae, Id. 7. 193; ἡ ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνος ὁδὸς the road leading to B., Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 45, cf. An. 6. 2, 24:—in these instances the place is the object towards which the purpose of the goer is directed. d. metaph., ἐπὶ γνώμης τινὸς γίγνεσθαι to come to an opinion, Dem. 42. 4; ἐπ' ἐλπίδος γίγνεσθαι Plut. Sol. 14; ὡς ἐπὶ κινδύνου as if to meet danger, Thuc. 6. 34; ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀλύπως ζῆν with a view to .., Plat. Prot. 358 B; cf. infr. B. III. 2. II. of Time, in the time of, ἐπὶ προτέρων ἀνθρώπων Il. 5. 637., 23. 332; ἐπὶ Κρόνου Hes. Op. 108; ἐπὶ Κέκροπος, ἐπὶ Κύρου, ἐπὶ Καμβύσειω, etc., Hdt. 8. 44, etc.; ἐπὶ τῶν τριάκοντα Lys. 130. 3; ἐπὶ τούτου τυραννεύοντος, ἐπὶ Λέοντος βασιλεύοντος, ἐπὶ Μήδων ἀρχόντων, etc., Hdt. 1. 15, 65, 134, etc.; ἐπὶ τῆς ἐμῆς βασιλείας Isocr. 33 C; ἐπ' ἐμοῦ in my time, ἐφ' ἡμῶν, etc., Hdt. 1. 5., 2. 46, etc.; ἐπ' εἰρήνης in time of peace, Il. 2. 797., 9. 403, etc.; ἐπ' ἐμῆς νεότητος Ar. Ach. 211; ἐπὶ τοῦ προτέρου πολέμου Thuc. 6. 6:—ἐπ' ἡμέρης ἐκάστης Hdt. 5. 117. b. later, ἐπὶ δείπνου at dinner, Luc. Asin. 3; ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης Plut. Alex. 23; ἐπὶ τῆς κύλικος, ἐπὶ τοῦ ποτηρίου Luc. Pisc. 34, Plut. Alex. 53. III. in various Causal senses: 1. over, of persons in authority, ἐπ' οὐ ἐτάχθημεν Hdt. 5. 109; ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ὄπλων the commander of the infantry, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 13., 265. 8; ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ἱππέων Ib. 17 and 20; ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς διοικήσεως the paymaster, Ib. 238. 14; οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων the public officers, Dem. 309. 9; ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ οἴνου Plut. Pyrrh. 5; ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιστολῶν τοῦ Ὄθωνος his secretary, Lat. ab epistolis, Id. Oth. 9; cf. Lob. Phryn. 474, and v. infr. B. III. 6. 2. κεκληθῆσθαι ἐπὶ τινος to be called after him, Hdt. 4. 45; ἐπὶ τινος μετονομασθῆναι Id. 1. 94; ἐπὶ τινος τὴν ἐπωνυμίην ποιεῖσθαι or ἔχειν Id. 4. 107; ἐπὶ τινος ἐπώνυμος γίγνεσθαι Ib. 184; ἡ ἐπ' Ἀνταλκίδου εἰρήνη καλουμένη Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 36; also, ἡ εἰρήνη ἡ ἐπὶ Ἀνταλκίδου Dem. 473. 8, ubi v. Markl. et Wolf.: v. infr. B. III. 5. 3. of occasions, and the like, ἐπὶ πάντων on all occasions, Dem. 526. 22., 574. 3; ἐφ' ἐκάστων Plat. Phil. 25 E; ἐφ' ἐκατέρου Id. Theaet. 159 C; ἐφ' ἐκάστης μαντείας Dem. 532. 3; ἐπ' ἐξουσίας καὶ πλοῦτου in .., Id. 559. 24; ἐπὶ

τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ τοῦ πράγματος Id. 538. 4, cf. 230. 19; ἢ ἐπὶ τῆς πομπῆς καὶ τοῦ μεθύειν πρόφασις Id. 573. 1; ἐπὶ σχολῆς Aeschin. 81. med.; ἐπ' ἀδείας Plut. Sol. 22; and so in many phrases which become adverbial, as ἐπ' ἰσῆς (sc. μοίρας) equally, Soph. El. 1061; ἐπὶ καιροῦ Dem. 484. 20. 4. in respect of, ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 3, cf. Eth. N. 5. 3, 6.

B. WITH DAT.: I. of Place, *υρον*, just like the gen., so that the Poets use whichever case suits their metre, whereas in Prose the dat. is more freq.:

1. with Verbs of Rest, ἔζο τῶδ' ἐπὶ δίφρῳ Il. 6. 354; ἦντ' ἐπὶ πύργῳ 3. 153; στῆ δ' ἐπὶ . . νηϊ 8. 222; κείσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Xen. An. 1. 8, 27; καίειν ἐπὶ βωμῶ Il. 8. 240; χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσσι 4. 420; ἐπὶ χθονὶ δέρκεσθαι 1. 88, etc.: also with Verbs of motion, where the subject rests upon something, νηυσὶν ἐπ' ὠκυπόροισιν ἔβαινον 2. 351; ἐπ' ὤμοις φέρειν Eur. Phoen. 1131; (but ἐφ' ἵππῳ, ἐφ' ἵπποις and the like are never used for ἐφ' ἵππου, etc.):—with places it must often be rendered by *in*, ἐπὶ τῇ χώρῃ Hdt. 5. 77; τὰπὶ Τροίᾳ Πέργαμα Soph. Ph. 353; ἐπ' ἐσχότοις τόποις Id. Tr. 1100; ἐπὶ τῇ ψυχῇ δάκνομαι Id. Ant. 317; also *at* or *near*, ἐπὶ κρήνῃ Od. 13. 408; ἐπὶ θύρῃσι Il. 2. 788, etc.; and often ἐπὶ ποταμῶ, where we also say *on* . . , 7. 133, Hdt., etc.; ἐπ' ἐσχάρῃ Od. 7. 160; ἐπὶ νηυσὶ Il. 1. 558, etc.; also of persons, οὐ τὰπὶ Λυδοῖς οὐδ' ἐπ' Ὀμφάλῃ λατρεύματα *in* or *with* . . , Soph. Tr. 356.

b. *on* or *over*, ἐπ' Ἰφιδάμαντι *over* the body of Iphidamas, Il. 11. 261, cf. 4. 470; τοῖονδ' ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ κομπάζεις λόγον Aesch. Ag. 1400:—also *over* or *in* honour of, ἐπὶ σοὶ κατέθηκε . . ἀεθλα Od. 24. 91; [βουῖς] ἐπὶ Πατρόκλῳ πέφνευ Il. 23. 776; κείρεσθαι χαιτάς ἐπ' Ἀδώνιδι Bion 1. 81; cf. Lys. 198. 12.

c. in hostile sense, *against*, Hdt. 1. 61., 6. 74, 88, Soph. Ph. 1138, etc.:—but also *towards*, *in reference to*, ἐπὶ πᾶσι χόλον τελέσαι Il. 4. 178; δι-καίωτερος καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλῳ ἔσσειαι 19. 181; cf. Soph. Ant. 88, Tr. 995, etc.: and so, sometimes, simply for an Adj., τὸ ἐπὶ τῷ σώματι κάλλος = *σωματικόν* or *τοῦ σώματος*, Plat. Symp. 210 B, cf. Rep. 376 E; τὰπὶ σοὶ κακά, = τὰ σά, Soph. Ph. 806:—in Att. also, νόμον τιθέναι or τίθεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι to make a law for his case, whether for or against, Plat. Gorg. 488 D, Lex ap. Andoc. 12. 1, Dem., etc.; νόμους ἀναγράφαι ἐπὶ τινι Id. 701. 14; νόμος κείται ἐπὶ τινι Id. 723. 4, cf. 739. 6., 744. 27; τί θεομοιοεῖς ἐπὶ τάλαιπῶρῳ νεκρῶ; Eur. Phoen. 1645.

d. of accumulation, *υρον*, *after*, ὄγχνῃ ἐπ' ὄγχνῃ one pear *after* another, pear *on* pear, Od. 7. 120; ἐπὶ κέρδει κέρδος Hes. Op. 642; ἄτῃ ἑτέρα ἐπ' ἄτῃ Aesch. Cho. 404; πῆματα ἐπὶ πῆμασι, ἐπὶ νόσῳ νόσος Soph. Ant. 595, O. C. 544; cf. ἐπασσύντερος, ἐπάλληλος, ἐπήτρημος. e. *in addition to*, *over and above*, *besides*, οὐκ ἄρα σοίγ' ἐπὶ εἶδει καὶ φρένες ἦσαν Od. 17. 454, cf. 308; ἄλλα τε πόλλ' ἐπὶ τῆσι παρίσχομεν Il. 9. 639, cf. Od. 22. 264; ἐπὶ τοῖσι *besides*, 24. 277; ἐπὶ τούτοις often in Att.; γυναῖκ' ἐφ' ἡμῖν . . ἔχειν Eur. Med. 694:—in Att. with Verbs of eating and drinking, *with*, ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ πίνειν ὕδωρ Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 27; νέκταρ ποτίζειν ἐπ' ἀμβροσίᾳ Plat. Phaedr. 247 E; esp. of a relish, κάρδαμον ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ ἔχειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 11; παίειν ἐφ' ἄλλ' μᾶζαν Ar. Ach. 835; metaph., φαγεῖν ἐπὶ βαλλαντίῳ Id. Eq. 707; cf. ἐπεσθίω:—so of numerals, τρισχιλίους ἐπὶ μυρίοις Plut. Popl. 20.

f. of position, *after*, *behind*, of soldiers, Xen. Hell. 8. 3, 16–18. g. *in dependence υρον*, *in the power of*, Lat. *penes*, τὰδ' οὐκ ἐπ' ἀνδράσι κείται Pind. P. 8. 107; ἐπὶ τινὶ ἔστι 'tis in his power to do, c. inf., Hdt. 8. 29, Thuc., etc.; γίγνεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Id. 6. 22, Xen., etc.; ἐπὶ τῷ πλήθει *in their hands*, Soph. O. C. 66, cf. Thuc. 2. 84; τὸ ἐπ' ἐμοί, τὸ ἐπὶ σοὶ, etc., as far as is *in my power*, etc., Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 11, Isocr. 70 B. h. *according to*, ἐπὶ τοῖς νόμοις ap. Dem. 718. 8; ἐπὶ πᾶσι δικαίοις Id. 483. 26, cf. Soph. Tr. 662. i. of condition or circumstances *in which one is*, ἐπὶ ἔργῳ Il. 4. 175, etc.; ταύταις ἐπὶ συντυχίαις Pind. P. 1. 70; ἐπ' εὐπραξίᾳ Soph. O. C. 1554; ἐπὶ τῷ παρόντι Thuc. 2. 36; ἐπὶ τούτοις μένειν Dem. 43. fin.; ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ λαβεῖν, v. sub αὐτόφωρος:—also, ἐπὶ τῷ δείπνῳ *at* dinner, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 12; ἐπὶ τῇ κύλικι Plat. Symp. 214 A; cf. Eur. Med. 192.

2. with Verbs of Motion: a. where the sense of *motion* merges in that of *support*, ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαίνει Il. 4. 443; θεῖναι ἐπὶ γούνασιν 6. 92; καταθέσθαι ἐπὶ γαίῃ 3. 114; ἰστὰν ἔστησεν ἐπὶ ψαμάθοις 23. 853; ἐπὶ φρεσὶ ἦθε 1. 55; δυσφύρους γνώμας ἐπὶ ὕμμασι βαλεῖν Soph. Aj. 51, etc. b. in pregnant construction, πέτονται ἐπ' ἀνθεσιν fly *on* to the flowers and settle there, Il. 2. 89; ἐκ . . βαίνον ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης Od. 15. 499; καθεῖσεν ἐπὶ Σκαμάνδρῳ Il. 5. 36; ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ Κρήτεσσι 4. 251, cf. 273; νῆες εἰρύναται . . ἐπὶ θινὶ θαλάσσης 4. 248.

c. rarely for *eis* c. acc., νηυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρήσιν ἐλαυνέμεν 5. 327., 11. 274. d. in hostile sense, *υρον* or *against*, ἐπὶ τινι ἔχειν or ἰθύνειν ἵππους 5. 240., 8. 110; ἐπὶ τινι ἰέναι βέλος, ἰθύνεσθαι ὕστων 1. 382, Od. 22. 8; ἐπὶ Τυδείδῃ ἐτιταίνετα . . τόξα Il. 5. 97; ἐφ' Ἔκτορι . . ἀκοντίσσαι 16. 358; κύνας . . σέυῃ ἐπ' ἀγροτέρῳ συϊ 11. 293; ὠρμήθησαν ἐπ' ἀνδράσι Od. 10. 214; freq. also in Att. Poets:—also, ἐπὶ τινι τετάχθαι Thuc. 2. 70., 3. 13. II. of Time, rarely, and never in good Att., except in sense of *Succession* (infr. 2), ἐπὶ νυκτί by night, Il. 8. 529; ἐφ' ἡμέρῃ ἠδ' ἐπὶ νυκτί Hes. Op. 102; ἐπ' ἡματι τῶδε *on* this very day, Il. 13. 234; ἐπ' ἡματι for to-day, 9. 229; αἰεὶ ἐπ' ἡματι every day, Od. 14. 105, cf. 2. 284:—then first in the late Prose of Diod., Ecl. p. 525. 73, Excerpt. 586. 64.

2. of Succession, *after*, ἔκτη ἐπὶ δεκάτῃ or τῇ ἔκτῃ ἐπὶ δέκα, *on* the 16th of the month, ap. Dem. 279. 18., 288. 29; ἐπ' ἐξερρασμένοις, Lat. *re peracta*, Hdt. 4. 164, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι ἀγορεύειν, ἀνίστασθαι, λέγειν Eur. Or. 898, 902, Xen., etc.; ἐπὶ διεφθαρμένοις Ἰωσι Hdt. 1. 170; τὰ ἐπὶ τούτοις, Lat. *quod superest*, Id. 9. 78, Thuc., etc.; τοὔπὲ τῶδε Eur. Hipp. 855, Plat., etc. III. in various Causal senses: 1. of the occasion or cause, τετεύχεται ἄλγ' ἐπ' αὐτῇ for her, Il. 21. 585; ἐπὶ σοὶ μάλα πόλλ' ἔπαθον for thee, 9. 492: very often with Verbs expressing some mental affection, μέγα φρονεῖν ἐπὶ τινι to be proud *at* or *of* a thing, Plat. Prot. 342 D, Xen.

Hell. 3. 4, 11, etc.; χλιδᾶν ἐπὶ τινι Soph. El. 360; ἀγάλλεσθαι, ἀγανακτεῖν ἐπὶ τινι Xen. An. 2. 6, 26, etc.; and so with γεγηθέναι, χαίρειν, ἀλγεῖν, θαυμάζειν, etc.:—also, φεύγειν ἐφ' αἵματι to be banished for bloodshed, Dem. 548. fin.; πληγὰς λαμβάνειν ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 16; ζημιουῖσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Dem. 738. 25, etc.:—in adverbial phrases, ἐπ' ἀρωγῇ *with* favour, Il. 23. 574; δολίῃ ἐπὶ τέχνῃ Hes. Th. 540; ἐπ' αἰτία *because of* a charge, Hdt. 1. 137, etc.; ἐπὶ κακουργίᾳ καὶ οὐκ ἀρετῇ for malice, Thuc. 1. 37; ἐπ' εὐνοίᾳ, ἐπ' ἔχθρᾳ Dem. 317. 8., 532. 14; ἐπ' ἀγαθῇ ἐλπίδι *with* . . , Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 18; ἐφ' ἐκατέροις *in both cases*, Plat. Theaet. 158 D. 2. of an end or purpose, παῖς ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσιν an heir for all his wealth, Il. 9. 482, cf. 5. 154; ἐπὶ δόρπῳ for supper, Od. 18. 44; ἐπὶ κακῶ for mischief, Hdt. 1. 68; ἐπὶ διαφθορῇ Id. 4. 164; ἐπὶ σῶ καιρῶ Soph. Ph. 151; ἐπὶ τῷ κέρδει Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 56; δῆσαι ἐπὶ θανάτῳ or τῇ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ Hdt. 9. 37., 3. 119, cf. 1. 109, Xen. An. 1. 6, 10; ἐπ' ἐξαγωγῇ for exportation, Hdt. 5. 6; χρηστηριάζεσθαι ἐπὶ τῇ χώρῃ *with* a view to gaining . . , Id. 1. 66; ἐπὶ τῷ ὑβρίζεσθαι Thuc. 1. 38., cf. 34, 70, 71, etc.

3. of the condition *υρον* which a thing is done, ἐπὶ τούτοις *on* these terms, Hdt. 1. 60, etc.; ἐπὶ τοῖσδε, ὥστε . . , Thuc. 3. 114; ἐφ' ᾧ or ἐφ' ᾧτε *on condition that* . . , Hdt. 3. 83., 7. 158; in orat. obliq. foll. by inf., Id. 1. 22, 3., 7. 154, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 20; ἐπὶ οὐδενί *on* no condition, *on* no account, Hdt. 3. 38, Dem. 558. 9; ἐπ' ἴσῃ καὶ ὀμοίᾳ, ἐπὶ τῇ ἴσῃ καὶ ὀμοίᾳ *on* fair and equal terms, Hdt. 9. 7, Thuc. 1. 27; ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς, v. sub ῥητός: also of a woman's dowry, τὴν μητέρα ἐγγυᾶν ἐπὶ ῥ' μυαῖς Dem. 840. 18; τὴν θυγατέρα ἔχειν ἐπὶ τῇ τυραννίδι Hdt. 1. 60. 4. of the price for which . . , ἔργον τελέσαι . . μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ δόρῳ Il. 10. 304, cf. 21. 445; ἐπὶ κόσῳ χρήματι; Hdt. 3. 38; ἐπὶ πόσῳ; Plat. Apol. 41 A; ἐπὶ τάλαντῳ χρυσοῦ Ar. Av. 154; ἐπ' ἀργυρίῳ πράττειν, λέγειν Dem. 398. 18., 762. 20; ἐπὶ χρήμασι 447. 23; ἐπὶ πολλῶ 13. 22:—so also of the interest payable *on* money, δανείζεσθαι ἐπὶ τοῖς μεγάλοις τόκοις 13. 20; ἐπὶ δραχμῇ δανείζειν to lend at 12 per cent., 816. 12; ἐπ' ὀκτῶ ὑβόλοις δανείζειν τοῦ μηνὸς τὴν μῶν, i. e. at 16 per cent., 1250. 20; ἐπὶ διακοσίαις εἰκοσι πέντε τὰς χιλίας for 225 per mille, i. e. 22.5 per cent., 926. 4; also of the security *on* which money is borrowed, δανείζειν ἐπὶ ἀνδραπόδοις 822. 8; ἐπ' οἴνου κεραμίοις 928. 25; ἐπὶ νηϊ 1283. 18.

5. κεκληῖσθαι ἐπὶ τινι to be called *after* . . , Plat. Rep. 470 B, ubi v. Stallb.; so, ὄνομα κείται ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 12; ὄνομα καλεῖν ἐπὶ τινι Plat. Soph. 218 C, 224 B; πύτερον ταῦτα, πέντε ὀνόματα ὄντα, ἐπὶ ἐνὶ ὀνοματί ἐστι Id. Prot. 349 B; v. supr. A. III. 2. 6. of persons in authority, ὅς μ' ἐπὶ βουσὶν εἶσεν who set me *over* the kine, Od. 20. 209, cf. 221; ποιμαίνειν ἐπ' ὄεσσι Il. 6. 25; κατέλειπον ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσιν Od. 15. 89; σημαίνειν ἐπὶ δμοῦσιν 22. 427; πέμπειν ἐπὶ τοσοῦτῳ στρατεύματι Thuc. 6. 29; ἐπὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 11; οἱ ἐπὶ ταῖς μηχαναῖς Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 28; οἱ ἐπὶ τοῖς καμήλοισι Ib. 33; οἱ ἐπὶ τοῖς πράγμασιν Dem. 110. 22; ἐπὶ θυγατρὶ . . γαμεῖν ἄλλην γυναῖκα Hdt. 4. 154, cf. Eur. Alc. 305. 7. in possession of, ζῆν ἐπὶ παιδίοις, τελευτᾶν ἐπὶ παισὶ *with* children, Alciphro 1. 3, Hdn. 4. 2; ἀποθανεῖν ἐπὶ κληρονόμοις ταῖς θυγατράσι Artem. 1. 81.

C. WITH ACC.: I. of Place, *υρον* or *on* to a height, with Verbs of Motion, ἐπὶ πύργῳ ἔβη Il. 6. 386, cf. 12. 375; ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὰ ὑψηλότατα Hdt. 1. 131; προελθεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα Thuc. 2. 34; ἀναβιβάζειν τινὰ or ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον Plat. Rep. 467 E, Xen. An. 3. 4, 35:—also, ἐξ ἵππων ἀποβάντες ἐπὶ χθόνα Il. 3. 265; ἐξεκυλίσθη πρηγῆς ἐπὶ στόμα *υρον* his face, 6. 43; ἐπὶ θρόνον . . ἔζετο 8. 442; ὦμῳ . . ἐπὶ στήθεος συνοχάκτε drawn together *υρον* his breast, 2. 218; Ὀδυσσῆ' εἶσαν ἐπὶ σκέπας Od. 6. 212; θέσθαι ἐπὶ τὰ γόνατα Xen. An. 7. 3, 23;—just like ἐπὶ with gen. or dat., which are more common. 2. *to*, ἦλθε θεὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Il. 1. 12, etc.; ἐπὶ βωμῶν ἄγειν Ib. 440; ἴθυσαν δ' ἐπὶ τείχος 12. 443; ἐπὶ τέρμ' ἀφίκετο Soph. Aj. 48; ἡ ὕδὸς ἐπὶ Σοῦσα φέρει Xen. An. 3. 5, 15; ἡ ὕδὸς ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν Πυλῶν ἐπὶ τὸ Ποσειδάωνιον Thuc. 4. 118; ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ αἰ γινῶμαι ἔφερον Id. 1. 79:—also c. acc. pers., βῆ δ' ἀρ' ἐπ' Ἀτρείδην Il. 2. 18, cf. 10. 18, 85, 150, etc.:—sometimes in pregn. constr. with Verbs of Rest, ἐπιστῆναι ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας Plat. Symp. 212 D; παρεῖναι ἐπὶ τὸν τάφον Thuc. 3. 24, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 12. b. metaph., ἐπὶ ἔργα τρέπεσθαι, ἰέναι Il. 3. 422, Od. 2. 127; ἰέναι ἐπὶ τὸν ἔπαινον Thuc. 2. 36; ἐπὶ συμφορῇ ἐμπίπτειν Hdt. 7. 88, etc.:—metaph. also, ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν ἀποδιδόναι, ὑφείλειν to pay, owe to the bank, Dem. 896. 7, ap. Dem. 1111. 12; ἡ ἐγγυῆ ἢ ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν 895. 15, cf. 900. 14; also, ἐγγραφῆναι ἐπὶ τὸ ὄνομα τινος to be entered *under* his name, 1091. 26. c. *up* to, as far as (= μέχρι ἐπί, Xen. An. 5. 1, 1), παρατείνειν ἐπὶ Ἰρακλητᾶς στήλας Hdt. 4. 181; ἐπὶ θάλασσαν καθήκειν Thuc. 2. 97:—metaph., ἐπὶ πείρατ' ἀέθλων ἦλθομεν Od. 23. 248; ἐπὶ δικήσια ἀποδιδόναι to yield 200 fold, Hdt. 1. 193:—in measurements, πλέον ἢ ἐπὶ δύο στάδια Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 8, cf. An. 6. 2, 2; ὅσον ἐπὶ εἴκοσι σταδίοις Ib. 6. 4, 5, cf. 1. 7, 15:—very freq. with a neut. Adj., τόσσον ἐπὶ . . , ὅσον τ' ἐπὶ σφ far as, Il. 3. 12; ὅσον ἐπ' 2. 616, cf. 15. 358; ἐπὶ τοσοῦτῳ γε φρονέω so far I understand, Hdt. 6. 97; ἐπὶ ὅσον δεῖ Thuc. 7. 66; ἐπὶ πάντ' ἀφικέσθαι Soph. O. T. 265; ἐπὶ πᾶν ἐλθεῖν Xen. An. 3. 1, 18; ἐπὶ τὸ ἔσχατον ἐλθεῖν Thuc. 4. 92; ἐπὶ μείζον Ib. 117, Soph. Ph. 259; ἐπὶ μακρότερον, ἐπὶ μακρότατον Thuc. 4. 41., 1. 1; ἐπὶ μικρόν, ἐπὶ βραχύ a little way, a little, Soph. El. 414, Thuc. 1. 118; ἐπ' ἑλαττον, ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον Plat. Phaedo 93 B, Thuc. 1. 70; ἐπ' ὀλίγον, ἐπὶ πολλά Plat. Soph. 254 B; ἐπὶ πλέον still more, Hdt. 1. 171, Thuc. 2. 51; rarely with Adv., ἐπὶ μᾶλλον Hdt. 1. 94., 4. 181. d. *before*, Lat. *coram*, more freq. in gen. (supr. A. I. 1. f), ἦγον αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὰ κοινά Hdt. 3. 156; but, στὰς ἐπὶ τὸ συνέδριον Id. 8. 79, is standing *at the door of* the council. e. in Military phrases (like A. I. 1. e), ἐπ' ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ἐτόξαντο, i. e. 25 *in file*, Thuc. 4. 93; ἐπὶ πολλοὺς τεταγμένους many *in file*, Xen. An. 4. 8, 11; ἐπ' ὀλίγον, or ἐπὶ διπλάσιον τὸ βάθος γίγνεσθαι Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 2; for ἐπὶ κέρας, v.

infr. 3. 3. of the *quarter* or *direction* towards or in which a thing takes place, ἐπὶ δεξιὰ, ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ to the right or left, Il. 7. 238., 12. 240, Od. 3. 171, Hdt., etc.; ἐπὶ τὰ ἕτερα or ἐπὶ θάτερα, Id. 5. 74, Thuc. 1. 87, etc.; ἐπὶ τὰ μακρότερα, βραχύτερα on the longer, shorter side, Hdt. 1. 50; ἐπ' ἀμφότερα both ways, Id. 8. 22, Pind., etc.; ἐπὶ τὰδε on this side, Isocr. 156 C; ἐπὶ ἐκεῖνα, v. sub ἐπέκεινα:—also in Military phrases, ἐπὶ δόρυ ἀναστρέψαι, ἐπὶ ἀσπίδα μεταβαλέσθαι, to the spear or shield side, i. e. to right or left, Xen. An. 4. 3, 29, Cyr. 7. 5, 6; ἐπὶ πόδα ἀναχωρεῖν, etc., to retire on the foot, i. e. facing the enemy, Id. An. 5. 2, 32; so, ἐπὶ κέρας or ἐπὶ κέρας πλεῖν, etc., to sail towards or on the wing, i. e. in column, v. sub κέρας VII:—metaph., ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον κοσμεῖν, δεινοῦν, etc., with exaggeration, Thuc. 1. 10., 8. 74; so, ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖον 6. 34; ἐπὶ τὸ φοβερώτερον 6. 83; ἐπὶ τὰ γελοιώτερα so as to provoke laughter, Plat. Symp. 214 E; ἐπὶ τὰ καλλίω, ἐπὶ τὰ αἰσχίονα Id. Polit. 293 E; ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον, ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον Id. Rep. 381 B; ἐπὶ τὸ ἀμεινον ap. Dem. 1072. 11.

4. in hostile sense, against, ἰέναι ἐπὶ νέας Il. 13. 101; ὤρτο δ' ἐπ' αὐτοὺς 5. 590; στρατεύειν or -εσθαι ἐπὶ τινα Hdt. 1. 71, 77, Thuc., etc.; ἰέναι ἐπὶ φάτιν Soph. O. T. 495; πλεῖν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Thuc. 2. 90; πέμπειν στρατηγὸν ἐπὶ τινα Hdt. 1. 153; θύεσθαι ἐπὶ τινα to offer sacrifice on going against .., Xen. An. 7. 8, 21; ἐφ' ὑμᾶς, ἐφ' ἡμᾶς to your, our prejudice, Dem. 73. 26., 146. 20. 5. of extension over a space, πούλυν ἐφ' ὑγρὴν ἤλυθον over much water, Il. 10. 27; ἐπ' εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης 2. 159; ἐπὶ κύματα 13. 27; ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον πλέων, ὕρων, λεύσσαν 7. 88., 1. 350., 5. 771; ἐπὶ πολλὰ δ' ἀλήθην Od. 14. 120:—also with Verbs of Rest, ἐπ' ἐννέα κεῖτο πέλεθρα over nine acres he lay stretched, Il. 577; ἐπὶ τόσσον over so much, 5. 251, cf. 13. 114; ἐπὶ πολὺ over a large space, Thuc. 1. 50, 62, etc.; ἐπὶ πλείστον Ib. 4; ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον 2. 34, etc.

b. this construction is often used in Greek, where we say on, rather than over, δράκων ἐπὶ νῶτα δάφοινος Il. 2. 308; ἵππους .. ἐπὶ νῶτον ἔϊσας Ib. 765; ὅσα τε γαῖαν ἐπι πνεῖει 17. 447, etc.: also for among, [ἐστὶ οἱ] κλέος πάντας ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους 10. 213, cf. 24. 202, 535, Hes. Op. 11, Th. 95; δασσάμενοι [κτῆματ'] ἐφ' ἡμέας Od. 16. 385, cf. Plat. Prot. 322 D.

II. of Time, for or during a certain time, ἐπὶ χρόνον Il. 2. 299, Od. 14. 193; πολλὸν ἐπὶ χρόνον 12. 407; παυρίδιον .. ἐπὶ χρόνον Hes. Op. 132; ἐπὶ δῆρον Il. 9. 415; ἐπὶ πολλὸν χρόνον Plat. Phaedo 84 C, etc.; ἐπὶ ὀλίγον χρόνον Lycurg. 148. 33; ἐπὶ χρόνον τινὰ or ἐπὶ τινα χρόνον Plat. Prot. 344 B, Gorg. 524 D; ἐπὶ δέκα ἔτη Thuc. 3. 68; ἐπὶ δίετες Dem. 1135. 4; ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας Xen. An. 6. 6, 36; ἐφ' ἡμέραν enough for the day, Id. Cyr. 6. 2, 34; Dem. 1214. 6, cf. Hdt. 1. 32; ἐπὶ πολὺ for a long time, Thuc. 1. 6, etc.

2. up to or till a certain time, εὐδον παννύχιος καὶ ἐπ' ἡῶ καὶ μέσον ἡμῶν Od. 7. 288; ἐπὶ γῆρας 8. 226. III. in various Causal senses: 1. of the object or purpose for which one goes, ἀγγελίην ἐπι Τυδῆ στείλαν sent him for (i. e. to bring) tidings of .., Il. 4. 384; ἐπὶ βοῦν ἴτω let him go for an ox, Od. 3. 421; ἐπὶ τεύχεα δ' ἔσσεύοντο Il. 2. 808; κατήλθον ἐπὶ ποιητὴν Ar. Ran. 1418; ἔλθειν πρὸς τινα ἐπ' ἀργύριον Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 12; πέμπειν εἰς τινα ἐπὶ στρατεύμα Ib. 4. 5, 31; ἤκειν ἐπὶ τοὺς τόκους for (i. e. to demand) the interest, Dem. 1225. 14; less often with acc. pers., ἐπ' Ὀδυσσηᾶ ἦε Od. 5. 149, cf. Soph. O. T. 555:—with acc. of a noun of action, ἐξίεναι ἐπὶ θήραν to go out hunting, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 9; ἐπλεον οὐχ ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν Thuc. 2. 83; ἐπὶ μάχην ἰέναι Xen. An. 1. 4, 12; ἔρχεσθαι or ἰέναι ἐπὶ δειπνον Il. 2. 381, etc.; ἐπὶ δόρπον Od. 12. 439; καλεῖν ἐπὶ δειπνον Plat. Symp. 174 E, etc., cf. Hdt. 2. 107., 5. 18:—often with neut. Pron., ἐπὶ τοῦτο ἔλθειν for this purpose, Xen. An. 2. 5, 22, cf. Thuc. 5. 87; ἐπὶ αὐτὸ τοῦτο Plat. Gorg. 447 B, etc.; ἐπὶ τί; to what end? Lat. quorsum? Ar. Nub. 256; so, ἐφ' ὅ τι Id. Lys. 22, 482; ἐφ' ἃ for which purpose, Thuc. 7. 15, etc.; ἐπ' ἴσα for like ends, Pind. N. 7. 7; (but ἐπὶ ἴσα, = ἴσως, Il. 12. 436); ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον to a better result, Xen. An. 7. 8, 4:—δανείζεσθαι ἐπὶ τόκον for (i. e. to gain) interest, Dem. 1212. 1:—also after Nouns, ἀριστοὶ πᾶσαν ἐπ' ἰθὺν Il. 6. 79, cf. Od. 4. 434; ἀπορος ἐπὶ φρόνιμα Soph. O. T. 691; χρήσιμος ἐπὶ .. οὐδέν Dem. 779. 14; ὁδὸς ἐπὶ τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 21; ὄργανον ἐπὶ τι Il. 6. 2, 34.

2. so far as regards, as regards, τοῦπὶ τήνδε τὴν κόρην Soph. Ant. 889; τοῦπ' ἐμέ Eur. Or. 1345; τοῦπὶ σε, τὸ ἐπὶ σε Id. Hec. 514, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 12; τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι Thuc. 4. 28; ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ for the most part, Arist. Top. 1. 1, 3.

3. of persons set over others, ἐπὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς καθιστάναι ἄρχοντα Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 58, cf. Hell. 3. 4, 20: more common with gen. or dat. 4. according to, by, ἐπὶ στάθμην by the rule, Lat. ad amussim, Od. 5. 245., 21. 44, etc.

D. POSITION:—ἐπί may follow its case, when it suffers anastrophe, as in Od. 20. 221; so also when it is separated by tmesis from its Verb, ἤλυθ' ἐπι ψυχῇ 24. 20. II. in Poets it is sometimes put with the second of two Nouns, though in sense it also governs the first, ἢ ἀλδς ἢ ἐπὶ γῆς Od. 12. 27, cf. Soph. O. T. 761, Ant. 367.

E. ABSOL., ἐπί without anastrophe, esp. ἐπὶ δέ .., and besides .., Hdt. 7. 65, 75, etc. II. ἐπι, for ἔπεισι, (as ἐνὶ for ἐνεσι), 'tis here, Il. 1. 515., 3. 45, Od. 16. 315; οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' ἀνὴρ .. there is no man here .., 2. 58; σοὶ δ' ἐπι 'tis in thy power, 11. 367; ἐπι δέ μοι γέρας Aesch. Eum. 393.

F. PROSODY: in some words i is not elided before a vowel, as in ἐπιάλμενος, ἐπιείκελος, ἐπιεικής, etc.

G. IN COMPOSITION: I. of Place, denoting, 1. Support or Rest upon, as in ἐπειμι, ἐπικεῖμαι, ἐπικαθίζω,—ἐπανχένιος, ἐπιβῶμος. 2. Motion, a. upon, or over, as in ἐπιβαίνω, ἐπιτρέχω. b. to or towards, as in ἐπέρχομαι, ἐπιστέλλω,—ἐπαρίστερος, ἐπιδέξιος. c. against, as in ἐπαίτσω, ἐπιπλέω, ἐπιστρατεύω, ἐπιβουλεύω. d. up to a point, as in ἐπιτελέω. e. over a place, as in ἐπαιωρέομαι, ἐπαρταῶ:—also over or beyond boundaries, as in ἐπινέμομαι, ἐπιγαμία, ἐπεργασία. 3. Extension over a surface, as in ἐπαλείφω,

ἐπανθίζω, ἐπιπέτομαι, ἐπιπλέω,—ἐπάργυρος, ἐπίχρυσος. 4. Accumulation of one thing over or besides another, as in ἐπαγείρω, ἐπιμανθάνω, ἐπαυξάνω, ἐπιβάλλω,—ἐπικτήτος. 5. Accompaniment, to, with, as in ἐπάδω, ἐπαυλέω, ἐπαγρυπνέω:—hence of Interest, ἐπίτριτος one and ½ more, 1 + ½, Lat. sesquialterius; so ἐπιτέταρτος, ἐπίπεμπτος, ἐπόγδοος, etc.

II. of Time and Sequence, after, as in ἐπιβίω, ἐπιβλαστάνω, ἐπιγίγνομαι,—ἐπακόλουθος, ἐπίγονος, ἐπιστάτης. III. in Causal senses: 1. Superiority felt over or at, as in ἐπιχαίρω, ἐπιγελάω, ἐπαισχύνομαι. 2. Authority over, as in ἐπικρατέω,—ἐπαρχος, ἐπιβούκολος, ἐπιποίμην. 3. Motive for, as in ἐπιθυμέω,—ἐπιζήμιος, ἐπιθάνατος. 4. to give force or intensity to the Verb, as in ἐπαινέω, ἐπιμέμφομαι, ἐπικείρω, ἐπικλάω.

ἐπι-άλλομαι, Ep. for ἐφάλλομαι, of which Hom. has part. aor. 2 syncop. ἐπιάλμενος for ἐφαλόμενος, Il. 7. 15, Od. 24. 320.

ἐπ-τάλλω, fut. ἐπιτάλω; aor. ἐπίηλα [with ἱ]. To send upon, Lat. immittere, ἐτάροις ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἱάλλεν laid hands upon them, Od. 9. 288; so, ἐπὶ δὲ Ζεὺς οὐρον ἱάλλεν 15. 475; οὗτος γὰρ ἐπίηλεν τάδε ἔργα for this man brought these deeds to pass, 22. 49:—also in Att. Com., ἐπιαλώ (sc. τὸ κέντρον) I will lay it on, Ar. Nub. 1299, cf. Fr. 461, and v. φιάλλω.

ἐπιάλτης, ου, ὤ, Aeol. for ἐφιάλτης. ἐπι-ανδάνω, poet. for ἐφανδάνω, q. v.

ἐπιᾶρον, τό, Aeol. for ἐφιέρον, a sacred penalty, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 11. 9. ἐπ-ἱαύω, to sleep among, c. dat., v. l. for ἐνιαύω, Od. 15. 557. 2.

to sleep upon, ἡῖδον Anth. P. 6. 192.

ἐπ-ἱάχω, to shout out, to shout applause after a speech, ὡς ἐφᾶθ' οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπίαχον Il. 7. 403., 9. 50. 2. to shout, ὄσσαν τ' ἐννεάχιλοι ἐπίαχον Il. 5. 560., 14. 148: cf. ἐπευφημέω. [ἱ in impf. by the augm.]

ἐπιβάθρα, ἡ, a ladder or steps to ascend by: a scaling ladder, Ar. An. 4. 27, 1: a ship's ladder, gangway, Diod. 12. 62; cf. Spanh. Call. Del. 22.

2. metaph. a means of approach, a stepping-stone, Polyb. 3. 24, 14., 16. 29, 2; τινὸς towards .., Plut. Demetr. 8, Clem. Al. 157.

ἐπιβαθραίνω, to climb by an ἐπιβάθρα, dub. in Clem. Al. 296.

ἐπιβαθρον, τό, the fare of an ἐπιβάτης, passenger's fare, Lat. naulum, καὶ δὲ κεν ἄλλ' ἐπιβαθρον .. δοῖν Od. 15. 449: generally, rent, payment for anything, γῆς Plut. 2. 727 F; cf. Spanh. Call. Del. 22. II. τὰ ἐπιβάθρα (sc. ἱερά), sacrifices at embarkation, Ar. Rh. 1. 421. III.

ἐπ. ὑρνίθων a roosting-place, perch, Anth. P. 9. 661.

ἐπιβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι: pf. -βέβηκα: aor. ἐπέβην, imper. ἐπίβᾱ (for -βῆθι) Theogn. 845; aor. med. ἐπεβησάμην (of which however Hom. always uses the Ion. form ἐπεβήσετο, imperat. ἐπιβήσεο). A. in these tenses, intr., to go upon:

I. c. gen. to set foot on, tread or walk upon, γαίης, ἡπείρου Od. 9. 83, etc.; πόλῃος, πατρίδος, Τροίης Il. 16. 396, Od. 4. 521., 14. 229; ἀδύτων ἐπιβάς Eur. Andr. 1035; and in Prose, ἐπ. τῶν οὐρανῶν to set foot on the confines, Hdt. 4. 125, cf. Thuc. 1. 103, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 6, Plat. Legg. 778 E; ἐπιβάς πυρῆς, of a corpse, placed upon .., Il. 4. 99:—also, ἐπ. ἐπὶ τινος Hdt. 2. 107. 2. to get upon, mount on, πύργων, νεῶν, ἵππων, δίφρου, εὐνής, Hom.; esp. in aor. med., e. g. ἐπεβήσετ' ἀπήνης Od. 6. 78; ἐπ. τοῦ τείχεος Hdt. 9. 70; λέκτρων ἐπ. Aesch. Supp. 40:—also, ἐπ. ἐπὶ νηός Hdt. 8. 118. 3.

of Time, to arrive at, τετταράκοντα ἐπ. ἐτῶν Plat. Legg. 666 B; δεκάτω (Dor. gen.) ἐπ. Theocr. 26. 29; τῆς μεираκίων ἡλικίας Hdn. 1. 3. 4. also in various metaph. senses, ἐπ' ἀναιδείης ἐπέβησαν indulged in impudence, Od. 22. 424; εὐφροσύνης ἐπιβητον keep to it, 23. 52; ἐπ. τέχνης h. Hom. Merc. 465; εὐσεβίας Soph. O. C. 189; ἐπ. δόξης to entertain an expectation, Id. Ph. 1463; [ἔτους] δωδεκάτου ἐπιβάς having entered upon .., Epigr. Gr. 689. 3; and in Prose, ἐπ. σοφίας to undertake it, Plat. Epin. 981 A, v. Ruhnck. h. Hom. Cer. 311; ἐπ. τῆς ἀφορμῆς, τῆς προφάσεως to seize upon it, App. Syr. 2, Samnit. 1, etc.; cf. infr. B. 2.

II. c. dat. to mount upon, get upon, ναυσί Thuc. 7. 70, cf. Il. 2. 351; ἐπ. τῇ Σικελίᾳ Diod. 16. 66; ἵππῳ Luc. Asin. 27; metaph., ἐπ. ἀνορέας Pind. N. 3. 34:—also, ἐπ. ἐπὶ πύργῳ Hdt. 1. 181. 2.

c. dat. pers. to set upon, attack, assault, τινί Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 26, etc.: also, simply, to approach, Pind. Fr. 58. 8. III. c. acc. loci, to light upon, in Hom. twice of the gods lighting upon earth after their descent from Olympus, Πιερίην ἐπιβάς, ἐπιβᾶσα Il. 14. 226, Od. 5. 50; so, ἐπ. καιρόν to light on the fit time, Pind. N. 1. 27:—then, simply, to go on to a place, to enter it, Hdt. 7. 50, Soph. Aj. 144:—so, ἐπιβ. ἐπὶ χώραν Dem. 278. 21; εἰς .., Diod. 14. 84. 2. c. acc. pers. rarely, to attack, like ἐπέρχομαι, and only poet., Soph. Aj. 137, El. 492, cf. Pl. 194, Il. 16. 69. 3. to mount, νῶθ' ἵππων ἐπιβάντες Hes. Sc. 286; ἐπὶ ἵππον Hdt. 4. 22; ἐπὶ νῆα Id. 8. 120:—but, ἐπ. ἐπὶ τὸ θῆλυ, of the stallion, to cover a mare, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 3. 4. with acc. of the Instr. of Motion (cf. βαίνω II. 4), ἐπιβῆναι τὸν πόδα τινί Luc. D. Mer. 4. 3, Tox. 48. IV. absol. to get a footing, Od. 12. 434. 2. to step onwards, advance, Hes. Op. 677, cf. Pind. N. 10. 81; ἐπιβαίνε πόρῳ Soph. O. C. 179:—to advance in one's demands, Polyb. 1. 68, 8. 3. to mount on a chariot or on horseback, be mounted, Il. 5. 666, Hdt. 3. 84: to go or be on board ship, Il. 15. 387, Soph. Aj. 357, Hdt. 8. 90, Thuc. 1. 90, etc. 4. of the male animal, often in Arist.

B. Causal in aor. 1 act. (ἐπιβιβάζω, ἐπιβάσκω serve as pres.), to make one mount, set him upon, ὅς βα τῶθ' ἵππων .. ἐπέβησε Il. 8. 129; πολλοὺς δὲ πυρῆς ἐπέβησ' ἀλεγεινῆς 9. 546 (542); ὡς κ' ἐμὲ .. ἐμῆς ἐπιβήσατε (Ep. for -ῆτε) πάτρης Od. 7. 223; τινὰς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς App. Civ. 2. 59; ὀλκάσιν lb. 5. 92; and in late Prose, e. g. Luc. D. Mort. 6. 4, App. Civ. 2. 59:—so also in fut. med. aor. 1 med., μὴν ἐφ' ἐπεβάσατο δίφρῳ Call. Lav. Pall. 65. 2. metaph. (as in I. 4), εὐκλείης ἐπιβῆσον bring to great glory, Il. 8. 285; σαοφροσύνης ἐπέβησαν they bring him to sobriety, Od. 23. 13; λιγυρῆς ἐπέβησεν αἰοιδῆς Hes. Op. 657, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 166; εἰ σε τύχη .. ἡλικίας ἐπέβησεν had brought thee to

full age, Epigr. Gr. 39. 3. ἡὺς πολλοὺς ἐπέβησε κελεύθῳ dawn set them on their way, Hes. Op. 582.

ἐπιβακχεύω, to rush on like a bacchanal, Nicostr. Ἄρτ. 1.

ἐπιβάλλω, fut. -βάλλω; aor. ἐπέβαλλον: I. trans. to throw or cast upon, Lat. injicere, τρίχας . . , ἄς ἐπέβαλλον [sc. πυρὶ] Il. 23. 135; ἐπὶ δὲ χλαῖναν βάλλον αὐτῷ Od. 14. 520, cf. 4. 440; ἐωυτὸν ἐς τὸ πῦρ Hdt. 7. 107; φάρη κύραις Eur. El. 1221; ἐπ. τινὰς ἐπὶ τὰς ἀμάξας Thuc. 4. 43, cf. Hdt. 4. 75., 5. 112; ἐπιβάλλοντας (sc. χοῦν) throwing on more and more, Thuc. 2. 76. 2. to lay on, Lat. applicare, [ἵπποις] ἐπέβαλλον ἱμάσθλην Od. 6. 320; ἐπιβ. πληγὰς τινί Xen. Rep. Lac. 2, 8; Ζεὺς ἐπὶ χεῖρα βάλοι Aesch. Cho. 395, cf. Ar. Nub. 933; ἐπ. χεῖράς τινί Ar. Lys. 440:—in Prose, to lay on as a tax, tribute, τινί τι Hdt. 1. 106., 2. 180; as a fine or penalty, ζῆμίην, φυγὴν ἐπ. τινί Id. 6. 92., 7. 3; ἀργύριον Lys. 114. 39, cf. ἐπιβολή II. 2:—so in Trag., θνητοῖς ἐπ. κακά, λύπην, etc., Soph. Tr. 128, Eur. Med. 1115, cf. Thuc. 8. 108. 3. ἐπιβ. σφραγίδα to affix a seal, Hdt. 3. 128, cf. 2. 38; ἐπὶ τι Ar. Av. 559; τινί Ib. 1215. 4. to add, τι Pind. P. 11. 22, Arist. Metaph. I min. 1, 1; and in Med., τινί τι Theocr. 23. 27; ἐπιβ. γάλα ἐπὶ τὸ ὕδωρ Theophr. Ign. 49:—metaph. to throw in, mention, Lat. mentionem injicere rei, τι Soph. El. 1246:—absol. to bid higher, Arist. Pol. I. 11, 9. 5. to add to, increase, τι Plat. Crat. 409 B. 6. to place next in order, Polyb. I. 26, 15. 7. to let grow, κλήματα Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 5. II. absol. to throw oneself upon, go straight towards, c. acc., ἡ δὲ Φεᾶς ἐπέβαλλε Od. 15. 297; later c. dat. loci, Polyb. 5. 18, 3, etc.; εἰς or ἐπὶ τόπον Id. 2. 24, 17., 3. 6, 6: cf. ἐπέχω III. 1. 2. to fall upon or against, τινί Plat. Phaedr. 248 A; ὁ ἥλιος ἐπ. Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 1:—esp. in hostile sense, to set upon, Lat. irruere, Ib. 9. 39, 7, Diod. 17. 64;—sensu obsc., Ar. Av. 1216. 3. (sub. τὸν νοῦν) to set to a thing, devote oneself to it, c. dat., τοῖς κοινοῖς πράγμασιν ἐπ., Lat. capessere rempublicam, Plut. Cicero 4; (in full, τὴν διάνοιαν ἐπ. πρὸς τι Diod. 20. 43):—generally, to give one's attention to, think on, Lat. animum advertere, Ev. Mar. 14. 72; cf. ἐπέχω III. 2. 4. to fall in one's way, Lat. incidere, ὅταν ἐπιβάλλῃ περὶ τοιαύτης πολιτείας ἡ σκέψις Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 22; κατὰ τὸν ἐπιβάλλοντα λόγον Id. G. A. 1. 2, 1: to live at the same time with, τινί Cleni. Al. 327. 5. to follow, come next, Polyb. II. 23, 2, Plut. Aemil. 33; ἐπὶ τινί Diod. 18. 33:—absol., ἐπιβαλὼν ἔφη said thereupon, Polyb. I. 80, 1. 6. to belong to, fall to the share of, μόριον ὅσον αὐτοῖσι ἐπέβαλλε Hdt. 7. 23, cf. Diphil. Ζωγράφ. 1. 16; εἰ μὴ τὸ ὅλον, μέρος γε, ἐπιβάλλει ἅπασιν Dem. 317. 1; ὅσον ἐπιβάλλει αὐτοῖς Arist. Pol. I. 13, 8, cf. 2. 3, 4., 3. 6, 3, etc.:—sometimes also impers. c. acc. et inf., τοὺς Δελφοὺς δὲ ἐπέβαλλε . . παρασχεῖν it concerned them to provide, Hdt. 2. 180; or c. dat. et inf., ἐπιβάλλει τινὶ ποιεῖν Polyb. 18. 34, 1:—τὸ ἐπιβάλλον (sc. μέρος) the portion that falls to one, Hdt. 4. 115, cf. LXX (Tob. 3. 17., 6. 11); so, τὸ ἐπ. ἐφ' ἡμᾶς μέρος Dem. 312. 2; τὸ ἐπ. μέρος τῆς οὐσίας Ev. Luc. 15. 12. 7. to shut to, close, Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 11. III. Med., mostly like the intr. usages, but also, 1. c. gen. to throw oneself upon, desire eagerly, ἐνάρων ἐπιβαλλόμενος Il. 6. 68; παρθενίας ἐπιβάλλομαι Sappho 103; τοῦ εὖ ζῆν ἐπιβάλλονται Arist. Pol. I. 9, 16. 2. c. acc. to put upon oneself, ἐπιβαλλομένην . . πλόκον ἀνθέων Eur. Med. 840: metaph. to take possession of, καὶ ἐπὶ κλήρους ἐβάλλοντο Od. 14. 209; αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν ἐπιβαλεῖται will take upon himself, Thuc. 6. 140. 3. c. acc. also to attempt, undertake, Plat. Soph. 264 B, Tim. 48 C, Arist. Pol. 2. 1, 1:—and c. inf. to design, purpose to do, Decret. ap. Dem. 282. 14 and 27. 4. c. dat. to put one's hand to, τινί Anth. P. 7. 650: metaph. to apply or devote oneself to, Polyb. 5. 81, 1, Dion. H., etc.:—but also to arrive at, παλιέσσι Call. Del. 68. IV. in Pass. to lie upon, to put upon, ἐπιβεβλημένοι τοξόται archers with their arrows on the string, Xen. An. 4. 3, 28, cf. 5. 2, 12; λάσιον ἐπιβεβλημένος having a rough cloak on, Theophr. Ὀδ. 4. ἐπίβαλα, τό, = ὑποπόδιον, Hesych. ἐπίβαλος, ὁ, the heel, Hesych. ἐπιβαπτίζω, to dip again or in addition, Joseph. B. J. 1. 27, 1. ἐπιβαπτος, ὄν, steeped in, τινί Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 4. ἐπιβάπτω, to dip into, τι εἰς τι Hipp. 496. 19. II. to dye, Arist. Probl. 10. 66. ἐπιβάρω, (ἐπίβαρος) to weigh down, τινα Dion. H. 4. 9: c. dat. to press heavily upon, τοῖς ἡτυχηκόσι App. Civ. 4. 31, cf. 15 and 5. 107:—fut. med. ἐπιβαρήσομαι in pass. sense, shall be weighed down, Dion. H. 8. 73; aor. pass., ὑπὸ τῶν δανείων ἐπιβαρηθῆναι C. I. 2335. 9, cf. 52. See the dialectic form ἐπιζαρέω. ἐπιβάρησις, εὖς, ἡ, a burden, C. I. 2335. 32. ἐπιβάρυνω, to press heavily on the enemy, App. Mithr. 25:—so in Med., Basil. ἐπιβάρυς, εἶα, υ, oppressive, εὐωδία Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 6. ἐπιβύσσια, ἡ, = sq., Dio C. 68. 13. 2. = δίκη, Hyperid. 2p. Poll. 2. 200. ἐπιβύσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπιβαίνω), a stepping upon, an approaching, approach, Polyb. 3. 54, 5; αἱ ἐπ. τῆς θαλάσσης risings . . , Id. 34. 9, 6. 2. metaph. a means of approach, access, Plat. Rep. 511 B; ἔχειν ἐπ. C. I. 1098 b. 3. εἰς τινα ποιεῖσθαι ἐπ. to make a handle against, a means of attacking one, Hdt. 6. 61; ἐπ. τίθεσθαι εἰς τι App. Civ. 1. 37: an attack, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 49: cf. ἐπιβάθρα, ἐπιβατεύω. 4. a getting on one's feet again, recovery after a broken leg, Hipp. Fract. 764; τῇ ἐπ. χρῆσθαι to walk leaning on the foot, Id. Art. 824. 5. a resting of one thing on another, e. g. of a bone, Ib. 816. 6. in Rhet., κατ' ἐπίβασιν by gradation, Longin. 11. 1. II. of the male, a covering, Lat. coitus, Plut. 2. 754 A. ἐπιβάσκω, Causal of ἐπιβαίνω II, c. gen., κακῶν ἐπιβασκέμεν υἱὰς Ἀχαιῶν to lead them into misery, Il. 2. 234.

ἐπιβαστάξω, to weigh in the hand, Eur. Cycl. 379.

ἐπιβάτεω, to set one foot upon, occupy, c. gen., Συρίας Plut. Ant. 28, cf. Luc. Contempl. 2:—metaph. to take one's stand upon, τοῦ Σμέρδιος οὐνόματος ἐπιβατεύων usurping it, Hdt. 3. 63, 67, cf. 9. 95; τούτου ἐπ. τοῦ ῥήματος relying upon . . , 6. 65. II. to be an ἐπιβάτης, passenger or soldier on board ship, ἐπ. ἐπὶ νεώς Hdt. 6. 15., 7. 96, 184, Luc. Paras. 46, cf. Plat. Lach. 183 D:—c. dat., Ar. Ran. 48 with an obscene allusion, cf. ἐπιβαίνω III. 3. 2. to mount, τοῦ θρόνου Philostr. 580.

ἐπιβυτήριος, ὄν, fit for scaling, μηχανή Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 23: belonging to the entry of a place, ὠδὴ Himer. Ecl. 13 fin. 2. a name of Apollo, Paus. 2. 32, 2. II. ἐπιβατήριον, τό, a festival to celebrate the advent of a god, C. I. 4352-55. 2. ἐπιβατήρια (sc. ἱερά), τά, sacrifices on entrance or embarkation, Liban.: cf. διαβατήρια. 3. in Christ. writers, ceremonies of dedication, Socr. E. H. 1. 28.

ἐπιβάτης [ᾶ], ὄν, ὁ, one who mounts or embarks; 1. ἐπιβάται, οἱ, the soldiers on board ship, the fighting men, as opp. to the rowers and seamen, Lat. classarii milites, something like our marines, Hdt. 6. 12., 7. 100, al. b. a merchant on board ship, supercargo, Dem. 922. 14., 1286. 6, al.; cf. Arnold Thuc. 3. 95. 2. the fighting man in a chariot, Plat. Criti. 119 B; on an elephant, Arr. An. 5. 17, 4. 3. a rider, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 2. 4. a stallion, Geop. 16. 21, 9. 5. the head, Hesychn.

ἐπιβυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the ἐπιβάται, ἡ ἐπ. χρεῖα their service, Polyb. 3. 95, 5:—τὸ ἐπ. the complement of ἐπιβάται on board ship, Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 8, Polyb. I. 47, 9.

ἐπιβυτός, ἡ, ὄν (Dio C. 42. 44), that can be climbed, accessible, Hdt. 4. 62; ἐξ ἧς ἐπιβατόν . . τοῖς τότε ἐγγίνετο παρενομένους there was a passage for them, Plat. Tim. 24 E:—metaph., χρυσίῳ ἐπ. accessible to a bribe, Plut. Demosth. 14.

ἐπίβδα, ἡ, the day after a festival, Lat. repotia, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 249, E. M.; esp. the day after the three days of the Αρατουρία, Hesychn.:—proverb., ἐρπειν πρὸς τραχείαν ἐπίβδαν to come to hard reckoning (on the day after the feast, when the guests suffer from excess), Pind. l. c.; χαῖρε . . ταῖς ἐπίβδαις Cratin. Incert. 51, ubi v. Meineke; v. omnino Ruhnck. Tim. s. v. ἐπιβάδαι. 2. new-year's-day, Aristid. I. p. 352. (Curt. suggests that the orig. form was ἐπί-διφα, the after-day, διφα being = dies.)

ἐπιβδάλλω, to milk afterwards, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 249.

ἐπιβεβαιῶ, to add proof, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 4: to ratify, νόμον Plut. Cato Mi. 32:—Pass. to be confirmed still more, Arist. An. Pr. I. 32, 2.

ἐπιβεβαίωσις, εὖς, ἡ, further confirmation, Arist. Rhet. Al. 33, 1.

ἐπιβειόμεν, Ep. for -βῶμεν, and ἐπιβήμεναι, for -βῆναι, v. ἐπιβαίνω.

ἐπιβήσσω, to cough after or besides, Hipp. Epid. I. 979, with v. l. ὑποβ.

ἐπιβήτωρ, ὄν, ὁ, one who mounts, ἐπ. ἵππων a mounted horseman, Od. 18. 263; νεὼς ἐπιβήτορα λαόν = ἐπιβάτας, Anth. P. 7. 498; ἐπ. κύκλων, of the Trojan horse, Tryph. 307. 2. of male animals, e. g. a boar, συῶν ἐπιβήτωρ Od. 11. 131; of a bull, Theocr. 25. 128. II. as Adj. springing, Nonn. D. 20. 113:—metaph. at home in, master of a thing, θηροδιδασκαλῆς Manetho 4. 245.

ἐπιβιάζομαι, Dep. to constrain besides, C. I. (add.) 4325 k.

ἐπιβιβάξω, Causal of ἐπιβαίνω, to put one upon, τοὺς ὑπλίτας ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς Thuc. 4. 31:—Pass., Apollod. 3. 1, 1.

ἐπιβιβάσκω, = foreg. to put the male to the female, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 26.

ἐπιβιβρώσκω, to eat with 2 thing, ἐπὶ δὲ γλυκὺ κηρίον ἔβρωσ (aor. 2) Call. Jon. 49:—part. pf. pass. ἐπιβεβρωμένος, Galen.

ἐπίβιος, ὄν, surviving, παιδίον Isae. ap. Poll. 3. 108.

ἐπιβιώω, fut. -βιώσομαι: aor. -έβιον:—to live over or after, survive, ἐπεβίω δύο ἔτη Thuc. 2. 65; ἐπεβίων διὰ παντὸς [τοῦ πολέμου] 5. 26; ἐπιβιούντας . . πένθ ἡμέρας Dem. 1053. 15; αἶς ἄν . . ἐπιβιώ Ep. Plat. 361 D.

ἐπιβλύβης, ἐς, (βλάβη) hurtful, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 2. Adv. -βῶς, Poll. 5. 135.

ἐπιβλαστάνω, fut. -βλαστήσω, to grow or sprout on, τινί Plut. 2. 723 F. II. to grow in addition or after, Theophr. C. P. I. 10, 6.

ἐπιβλάστησις, εὖς, ἡ, an after-growth, Theophr. C. P. I. 10, 6.

ἐπιβλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to grow afresh, Theophr. C. P. I. 13, 8.

ἐπιβλασφημέω, to load with reproaches, App. Civ. I. 115, Joseph. A. J. 20. 5, 4.

ἐπιβλεπτεόν, verb. Adj. one must look at, Arist. An. Pr. I. 29, 7.

ἐπιβλέπω; fut. ψομαι, later ψω (as in LXX):—to look upon, look attentively, εἰς τινα Plat. Phaedr. 63 A; ἐπὶ τι Dinarch. 99. 22, etc.; τινί Luc. Astrol. 20. 2. c. acc. to look well at, observe, Plat. Legg. 811 D, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 3, 9, Metaph. I. 9, 8. II. to eye with envy, Lat. invidere, τύχαις Soph. O. T. 1526: cf. ἐποφθαλμιάω.

ἐπιβλεφάριδιος, ὄν, ὁ, of the eyelashes, Synes. 70 D.

ἐπιβλεφάρης, ἴδος, ἡ, an eyelash, Eumath. p. 82.

ἐπιβλεψίς, εὖς, ἡ, a looking at, gaze, view, Plut. Philop. 11, Nic. 25, al. 2. of the mind, Arist. An. Pr. I. 29, 1, al.

ἐπιβλήδην, Adv. (ἐπιβάλλω) laying on, urgently, Ap. Rh. 2. 80.

ἐπιβλήμα, τό, that which is thrown over, a cover, Nicostr. Κλιν. I. 1. 2. tapestry, hangings, Plut. Cato Ma. 4, Arr. An. 6. 29, 8. II. that which is put on, a piece of embroidery, ἐπ. ποικίλον καινόν C. I. 155. 35. 2. a patch, Ev. Matth. 9. 16, etc.

ἐπιβλήτης, ἡτος, ὁ, (ἐπιβάλλω) a bolt or bar fitting into a socket, Il. 24. 453; sensu obsc., Anth. P. 5. 242. II. as Adj., = ἐπιβλητος, Anth. P. 7. 479.

ἐπιβλητέον, verb. Adj. one must throw over, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 10: one must make an attempt, τινί Artem. I. 11.

ἐπιβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, impinging upon: Adv. -κῶς, so as to impinge upon, τινί Epic. 2p. Diog. L. 10. 50. II. attentive, Iambl. Protr. 4. p. 44.

ἐπιβλητος, ὄν, put upon, added, Gloss.

ἐπιβλύξω, to well or gush forth, Anth. P. 9. 349.

ἐπιβλύξ, Adv. abundantly, redundantly, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 4.

ἐπιβλῶ, = ἐπιβλύζω, Ap. Rh. 4. 1238.
 ἐπιβοάω: fut. -βοήσομαι, Ion. and Ep. -βώσομαι (v. infr.), later ἦσω (as in Justin. M.). To call upon or to, cry out to, ἐπ. τινὶ ὅτι... Thuc. 5. 65; ἐπιβ. τινὶ c. inf. to call on one to do... Id. 4. 20., 7. 70:—of hounds, to give tongue, Xen. Cyn. 6. 19. 2. to utter or sing aloud over, τινὶ τι, as, μέλος χέρνιβι ἐπιβοᾶν Ar. Av. 898:—to shriek out besides, στέρν' ἀρασε κάπιβῶ τὸ Μῦσιον Aesch. Pers. 1054 (as Dind., metri grat., for κάπιβόα, cf. ἔβωσα for ἐβόησα); ἔγχει, κάπιβόα τρίτον παιῶνα Pherecr. Περσ. 2. 3. to cry out against, Luc. D. Meretr. 121:—Pass., τὰ ἴδια ἐπιβοῶμενος cried out against because of private matters, Thuc. 6. 16. 4. in good sense, to cry up, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 14:—cf. ἐπιβόητος. II. to invoke, call upon, θεοὺς ἐπιβώσομαι Od. 1. 378., 2. 143; σὲ γὰρ πρώτην.. ἐπιβώσομεθ' (cf. ἐπιδίδωμι II) II. 10. 463; so in tenses which must be regarded as Med., τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα ἐπιβώσασθαι Hdt. 1. 87; ἐπιβοᾶται Θέμιν Eur. Med. 168; θεοὺς.. ἐπιβώμενοι, πατέρων τάφους ἐπ. Thuc. 3. 59, 67:—to call to aid, τὴν ἀλλοιὴν στρατιὴν ἐπεβώσαντο Hdt. 9. 23, cf. 5. 1:—c. inf., ἐπιβ. [τινα] μὴ ποιῆν Thuc. 8. 92. 2. in Med. also, c. acc. rei, to call out, Id. 7. 69. ἐπιβοή, ἡ, = ἐπιβόησις, Diog. L. 5. 90.
 ἐπιβοήθεια, ἡ, a coming to aid, succour, Thuc. 3. 51, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 47.
 ἐπιβοηθέω, Ion. -βωθέω, to come to aid, to succour, τινὶ Hdt. 3. 146., 7. 207, Thuc. 3. 69., 4. 29, al.; ἐπὶ τινα against an enemy, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 24; absol., Thuc. 3. 96, al.
 ἐπιβόημα, τό, (ἐπιβοᾶω) a call or cry to one, Thuc. 5. 65.
 ἐπιβόησις, ἡ, a calling to, Dion. H. de Rhet. 3, Plut. Arat. 23.
 ἐπιβόητος, Ion. -βωτος, on, cried out against, ill spoken of, περὶ τινος Thuc. 6. 16; ἐπιβωτος ἀνθρώποις Aesch. ap. Ath. 335 C, cf. Anacr. 60. Cf. ἐπιβοᾶω I. 3.
 ἐπιβόηριος, on, (βόηρος) in or at the trench, Aristid. 1. 296.
 ἐπίβοιον, τό, = τὸ ἐπὶ βοῦ θῦμα, a sacrifice of a sheep to Pandrosas after an ox offered to Athena, Philoch. 32.
 ἐπιβόλαιον, τό, a covering, wrapper, garment, LXX (Ezek. 13. 18 and 21).
 ἐπιβολή, ἡ, (ἐπιβάλλω), a throwing or laying on, ἱματίων Thuc. 2. 49; χειρῶν σιδηρῶν of grappling-irons, Id. 7. 62; τῶν χρημάτων Luc. Imag. 7; χειρῶν ἐπιβολαὶ ἐγένοντο a fray arose, Dion. H. 10. 33. 2. metaph., ἐπ. τῆς διανοίας application of the mind to a thing, Diog. L. 10. 45, Clem. Al. 690:—absol. a perception, τῆς ἀληθείας Ib. 644, etc. 3. a setting upon a thing, a purpose, design, attempt, enterprise, Thuc. 3. 45; c. gen., ἡ ἐπ. τῆς ἱστορίας to write history, Polyb. 1. 4, 2; τῶν ὄλων to gain empire, Id. 1. 3, 6, cf. 5. 95, 1; ἐξ ἐπιβολῆς, Lat. ex consulto, designedly, Lys. 105. 14, Diod. 13. 27. 4. a hostile attempt, assault, Polyb. 6. 25, 7, v. l. Thuc. 1. 93; αἱ ἐπιβολαὶ τῆς θαλάσσης Plut. Pyrrh. 15. II. that which is laid on, ἐπιβολαὶ πλίνθων layers or courses of bricks, Thuc. 3. 20; σημείων ἐπιβολαὶ impressions of seals, Luc. Tim. 13. 2. a penalty, fine, Ar. Vesp. 769; ἐπιβολὴν ἐπιβάλλειν Lys. 159. 12, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 2, etc.; ἐπιβολὰς ὀφλεῖν Andoc. 10. 16; ἡ ἐπ. τῆς βουλῆς the penalty imposed by the council, Aesch. 40. 27; cf. ἐπιβάλλω I. 2. 3. a requisition, number of men required, Polyb. 3. 106, 3: an impost, public burden, Plut. Cato Ma. 18. III. a thing put over for shelter or protection, Theophr. C. P. 3. 16, 4. IV. an addition, accumulation of similar words, Rhett.
 ἐπίβολος, on, f. l. for ἐπήβολος, q. v.
 ἐπιβομβέω, to roar in answer to or after, τινὶ Luc. D. Deor. 12. 1.
 ἐπιβόσκῃσις, ἡ, a feeding upon, Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 6.
 ἐπιβοσκίς, ἡ, of insects, = προβοσκίς, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 6.
 ἐπιβόσκομαι, Med., of cattle, to graze or feed upon, πρόσοις Batt. 54:—Pass. to be fed upon, eaten down, τὰ ἐπιβοσκόμενα Theophr. H. P. 3. 6, 3. 2. to feed on, draw its nutriment from, αἶαν Nic. Th. 68:—metaph. to devour, of poison, Ib. 430; of fire, Hdn. 1. 14, 9. II. to feed among, ποιμνῆς Mosch. 2. 82.
 ἐπιβουκόλος, ὁ, = βουκόλος, Od. 3. 422, etc., always in plcon. phrase, βοῶν ἐπιβουκόλος ἀνήρ; but ἀνήρ is omitted, 22. 292.
 ἐπιβούλευμα, τό, a plot, attempt, scheme, Thuc. 3. 45, al.
 ἐπιβούλευσις, ἡ, a plot, treachery, Plat. Legg. 872 D.
 ἐπιβουλευτής, οὗ, ὁ, one who plots against, ἐπ. στρατοῦ Soph. Aj. 726.
 ἐπιβουλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, treacherous, Ptol. Tetrab. 66: Adv., -κῶς, Eus. D. E. 472 D.
 ἐπιβουλεύω, to plan or contrive against, to contrive treacherously or secretly against, c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, ἐπιβ. κακὸν πόλει Tyrtae. 2. 10; ἐπανάστοσιν τινὶ Hdt. 3. 119; θανάτῳ τινὶ Id. 3. 122, Andoc. 31. 2, etc.; κατάλυσιν τῆ τυραννίδι Thuc. 6. 54; also, τι εἰς τινα, Wyttenb. ad Jul. p. 185. b. c. dat. pers. only, to plot against, lay snares for, τῆ πόλει Aesch. Theb. 29; τῷ πλήθει Ar. Pl. 570, Thuc. 6. 60; θεοῖς Plat. Rep. 378 B; τῆ πολιτείᾳ Dem. 99. 27:—absol., οὐπιβουλεύων the conspirer, Soph. O. T. 618, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 10. c. c. acc. rei only, to plan secretly, scheme, plot, τὸν ἐκπλοῦν Thuc. 7. 51, cf. 8. 60, etc. 2. c. dat. rei, to form designs upon, aim at, πρήγμασι μεγάλοις Hdt. 3. 122, cf. 1. 183; τυραννίδι Plat. Gorg. 473 C, etc.; ἔργοις τοιούτοις Lys. 180. 12; absol., τὸν ἐπιβουλεύοντα novis rebus studentem, Plat. Legg. 856 C. 3. c. inf. to purpose or design to do, ἔχειν Hdt. 1. 24; ἐπιχειρήσειν Id. 6. 137; ποιεῖν Ar. Pl. 1111; ἐξελθεῖν Thuc. 3. 20, cf. Lys. 130. 38, etc.; also, ἐπ. ὅπως.. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 13:—absol., Thuc. 1. 82., 3. 82:—so in aor. med., Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 160. II. Pass., with fut. (med. -έσομαι (in pass. sense), Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 34; fut. pass. -εσθήσομαι Dio C. 52. 33; aor. -εβουλεύθη Menand. Ἰσοβ. 2. 15, etc. (but v. supr. I. 1. b):—to have plots formed against one, to be the object of plots, Antipho 114. 28., 126. 22, Thuc. 4. 60, 64. 2. of things, to be designed against, πρᾶγμα.., ὁ τοῖς θεοῖς.. ἐπιβουλεύεται Ar. Pax 404; absol., Antipho 115. 1, Thuc. 3. 96; τὰ ἐπιβουλεύόμενα plots, Xen. Eq. M. 9. 8.

ἐπιβουλή, ἡ, a plan against another, a plot, scheme, Hdt. 1. 12, Thuc. 4. 76, 86; πρὸς τινα against one, Xen. An. 1. 1, 8; ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς by treachery, treacherously, ἐξ ἐπ. θανάτων, ἐξ ἐπ. φονεῶν Antipho 115. 20., 111. 43; cf. Thuc. 8. 92, etc.; so, μετὰ ἐπιβουλῆς Plat. Legg. 867 A, al.
 ἐπιβουλία, ἡ, treachery, Pind. N. 4. 60, Diod. Excerpt. 569. 2.
 ἐπιβουλος, on, plotting against, τινὶ Plat. Symp. 203 E: treacherous, Aesch. Supp. 587, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 27, Plat. Legg. 808 D; δεινὸς καὶ ἐπ. a deep, designing fellow, Lys. Fr. 45. 2; πῖθηκον, ἐπ. κακὸν Eubul. Xap. 1; ζῶα ἐπ. Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32; τὰ ἐπιβουλα treacheries, Plut. 2. 727 F:—Comp. -ότερος, Plat. Theaet. 174 D. Adv., ἐπιβούλωσ γίγνεσθαι Dion. H. 11. 49.
 ἐπιβραβεύω, to affront, C. 1. 8735. 3, Eccl.
 ἐπιβραδύνω, to tarry or loiter at a place, Luc. Tim. 46.
 ἐπιβραχεῖν, inf. aor. 2 with no pres. in use, to echo, resound, ἐπέβραχε Q. Sm. 5. 498., 8. 408; in tmesi, Ap. Rh. 4. 642.
 ἐπιβραχῦ, Adv. for ἐπὶ βραχῦ, v. ἐπὶ C. 1. 1. c.
 ἐπιβρεγμα, τό, a wet application, lotion, Ath. 692 A.
 ἐπιβρέμω, to make to roar, τὸ δ' [sc. πῦρ] ἐπιβρέμει ἰς ἀνέμοιο II. 17. 739:—Med. to roar out, χεῖλεσιν Ar. Ran. 680, cf. Opp. C. 4. 171. II. to roar out, ἐπ' ἐνάσμασι τοιάδ' ἐπιβρέμει Eur. Bacch. 151:—absol. to ring, οὔασιν ἡχη Musae. 193; στεροπήσιν Q. Sm. 14. 458.
 ἐπιβρέχω, fut. ξω, to pour water on, to water, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 3; to rain upon, τι ἐπὶ τινα LXX (Ps. 10. 6): to bathe, cited from Diasc.
 ἐπιβρίθης, ἡ, falling heavy upon, Aesch. Eum. 965.
 ἐπιβρίθω [ῖ], fut. ἰσω, to fall heavy upon, fall heavily, of rain, ὄτ' ἐπιβρίση Διὸς ὄμβρος II. 5. 91., 12. 286; in good sense, ὀπότε δὴ Διὸς ὄραι ἐπιβρίσειαν ὑπερθεν when the seasons weigh down [the vines], i. e. make the clusters heavy, Od. 24. 344; so of winds, ἐπ. πόντῳ Theophr. Vent. 34; ἐπ' ἄλσεα Q. Sm. 3. 326:—metaph., Lat. incumbere, urgere, μήποτ' ἐπιβρίση πόλεμος II. 7. 343; of persons, ἐπέβρισαν.. ἀμφὶ ἀνακτα pressed closely, thronged around him, 12. 414, cf. Theocr. 22. 93, App. Civ. 4. 25; also of wealth, ὄλβος.. ἐπιβρίσας ἔπεται follows in full weight, Pind. P. 3. 190; of love, Opp. C. 1. 392; of wine, Ib. 4. 349; of sleep, Anth. P. 9. 481. II. trans. to press in or on, ἀκακῆν ἐπ. Opp. H. 2. 467.
 ἐπιβριμάομαι, Pass. to be angry at, Gloss.: cf. ἐπιβρωμάομαι.
 ἐπιβρομέω, to roar upon or over, of the sea, σπιλάδεσσι Ap. Rh. 3. 1371; of lions, Opp. C. 3. 36; of sea-birds, to scream over, πελάγεσσι Ap. Rh. 4. 240:—ἐπιβρ. ἀκουαί the ears ring, Sappho 2. 11 Bgk. (al. ἐπιρρομβέω); and so in Pass., ὄφρ'.. ἐπιβρομέοντο ἀκουαί Ap. Rh. 4. 908.
 ἐπιβροντάω, to thunder in response, Plut. Marcell. 12.
 ἐπιβρόντητος, on, = ἐμβρόντητος, frantic, Soph. Aj. 1386.
 ἐπιβροχή, ἡ, (ἐπιβρέχω) a wetting, bathing, Galen.
 ἐπιβρύκω [ῦ], fut. ξω, to snap at another, Archipp. Πλουτ. 2. II. ἐπ. ὀδόντας to gnash the teeth, Anth. P. 7. 433.
 ἐπιβρυχάομαι, Dep. to roar at, Nonn. D. 2. 245, Aristid. 2. 394.
 ἐπιβρύω, fut. ἴσω [ῦ], to burst over, as water: of flowers, to burst forth, Theocr. 22. 43; ἐπιβρ. σκώληξι to be overrun by.., Alciphro 1. 17.
 ἐπιβρωμάομαι, Dep. to bray at, τινὶ Call. Del. 56; al. ἐπεβριμάτω.
 ἐπιβυθίζω, to dip in water, Theophr. Sim. Epist. 32.
 ἐπιβύστρα, ἡ, any stopper, stoppage, ὄτων, Luc. Lexiph. 1.
 ἐπιβύω, fut. ἴσω [ῦ], to stop up, εἰ μὴ.. ἐπιβύσει τις αὐτοῦ τὸ στόμα Cratin. Πυτ. 7; τὸ στόμ' ἐπιβύσας.. τῶν ρητόρων Ar. Pl. 379:—Med., ἐπιβύσασθαι τὰ ὄτα Luc. Tim. 9, pro Imagg. 29.
 ἐπιβωθέω, Ion. for ἐπιβοηθέω, Hdt.
 ἐπιβώμιος, on, (βωμῖος) on or at the altar, ψόλας Aesch. Fr. 22 a; πῦρ Eur. Andr. 1024; βοῦς Anth. P. 9. 453; ἐπιβώμια μῆλ' ἐρύειν to drag them to the altar, Ap. Rh. 4. 1129; ἐπιβώμια βέζειν Theocr. 16. 26; of a suppliant, C. 1. 6038.
 ἐπιβωμισοστῦτέω, (as if from a Subst. ἐπιβωμισοστάτης) to stand suppliant at the altar, Eur. Heracl. 44.
 ἐπιβωμίτης [ῖ], on, ὁ, one who attends the altar, a sacrificing priest, Lysim. ap. Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 33.
 ἐπιβώσομαι, Ion. for ἐπιβοήσομαι, fut. of ἐπιβοᾶω, Hom.
 ἐπιβωστρέω, Ion. and Dor. for ἐπιβοᾶω, to shout to, call upon, τινα Theocr. 12. 35; Ahr. reads ἐπιβῶται = ἐπιβοᾶται.
 ἐπιβώτος, on, Ion. for ἐπιβόητος.
 ἐπιβώτωρ, opus, ὁ, = βώτωρ, βώτης, a shepherd, ἐπιβώτορι μῆλων Od. 13. 222: cf. ἐπιβουκόλος.
 ἐπίγαιος, on, (γῆ, γαῖα) upon the earth, τὰ ἐπίγαια the parts on or near the ground, Hdt. 2. 125: cf. ἐπίγειος.
 ἐπιγαμβρεία, ἡ, connexion by marriage, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 152 and Gramm.:—ἐπιγαμβρευσίς, ἡ, Anecd. Bar. in Phil. Mus. 2. 114.
 ἐπιγαμβρεύω, to become son-in-law, τῷ βασιλεῖ LXX (1 Regg. 18. 22), cf. Lyd. de Mens. 1. 13. II. ἐπ. γυναῖκα, to take a woman to wife as her husband's next of kin, LXX (Gen. 38. 8), Ev. Matth. 22. 24.
 ἐπιγαμέω, fut. -γαμέσω, Att. -γαμῶ:—to marry besides, ἐπ. πόσει πόσει to wed one husband after another, Eur. Or. 589; ἐπ. τὴν μητέρα τῆ θυγατρὶ to marry the mother after the daughter, Andoc. 16. 46; ἐπ. τέκνοις μητρικῶν to marry and set a step-mother over one's children, Eur. Alc. 305, cf. Plut. Cato Ma. 24; ἡ ἐπιγαμηθεῖσα the second wife, Diod. 16. 93, Plut. Them. 32.
 ἐπιγαμήλιος, on, nuptial, Eumath. p. 213.
 ἐπιγαμία, ἡ, an additional marriage, Ath. 560 C. II. like Lat. connubium = jus connubii, the right of intermarriage between states, ἐπιγαμίας.. καὶ ἐπεργασίας καὶ ἐπινομίας Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 23; Ἀθηναῖοις δόμεν ἐπιγαμίαν Decret. ap. Dem. 256. 6, Inscr. Cret. in C. 1. 2554. 66, 2556. 13:—generally, intermarriage, ἐπιγαμίας ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 2. 147, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 3, cf. Decr. ap. Dem. 291. 4; τινὶ with another, Lys.

920. 1; παρ' ἀλλήλοις Xen. Hell. 5; 2, 19; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 10, Strabo 231; ἐπιγαμίαις χρῆσθαι Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 13. Cf. ἐπεργασία. ἐπιγάμιος, *ov*, *nuptial*, εὐχαί Philo 2. 301.
 ἐπίγαμος, *ov*, *marriageable*, Hdt. 1. 196, Dem. 1009. 14, etc.
 ἐπιγάνω, *to varnish over*, Alex. Πον. 1.
 ἐπιγάνυμαι [ᾶ], *Pass. to exult in*, τινί Greg. Nyss., Hesych., etc.
 ἐπιγαστήριος, *ov*, (γαστήρ) *over the belly: τὸ ἐπ. the region of the stomach, from the breast to the navel, all below being the ὑπογαστήριον*, Plut. 2. 559 F, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 10. II. metaph. *devoted to the belly*, Lat. *ventri deditus*, βίος Clem. Al. 173.
 ἐπιγαυρόω, *to make proud*, Plut. 2. 78 C, etc. — *Pass. to be proud of, exult in*, ἐπιγαυρωθεὶς τῇ ἐντολῇ Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 30; c. inf., Plut. Oth. 17.
 ἐπιγδουπέω, Ep. for ἐπιδουπέω *to shout at or in applause* (cf. ἐπευφημέω), ἐπὶ δ' ἐγδούπησαν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἥρη II. 11. 45; absol. *to sound aloud*, Anth. P. 9. 662; c. acc. cogn., *καναχλῆν ἐπ.* Nonn. D. 1. 243.
 ἐπιγείζω, *to be on or of the earth*, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1074.
 ἐπιγείνομαι, = ἐπιγίνομαι, Pind. P. 4. 83, v. 1. II. 10. 71.
 ἐπιγειό-καυλος, *ov*, *with stalk creeping on the ground*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 5.
 ἐπίγειος, *ov*, (γέα, γῆ) *on or of the earth, terrestrial*, ζῷα Plat. Rep. 546 A, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 10, P. A. 2. 13, 9, al., Anth. P. append. 369; cf. ἐπίγειος. 2. as Subst., ἐπίγειον, τό, *a stern-cable* (cf. πρυμνήσιος), ὡς ἐξοίσων ἐπ. Ar. Fr. 51, cf. 371. It is written ἐπίγειον in Harpocr., ἐπίγειον in Polyb. 3. 46, 3 and Suid.; and these forms also occur in Inscr., v. Böckh Urkunden u. d. Att. Seewesen p. 162; cf. ἀπόγειος. II. *creeping*, of plants, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 6.
 ἐπιγεῖο-φυλλος, *ov*, *with its leaves on the ground, growing immediately from the root*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 9, 9., 9. 10, 2.
 ἐπιγελάω, fut. ἄσομαι [ᾶ], *to laugh approvingly*, like προσγελάω, Lat. *arrideo*, opp. to ἐπεγγελάω (*irrideo*), γέλασαν δ' ἐπὶ πόντες Ἀχαιοί II. 23. 840, cf. Plat. Phaedo 62 A, Xen. Apol. 28, etc.; ἐπ. τινί *to smile upon*, Ar. Thesm. 979; τινί σκάψαντι Theophr. Char. 2. 3; absol., κῦμα ἐπιγελάει *breaks with a splashing sound*, Arist. Probl. 23. 24; so, στόματα ἐπιγελάωντα, of the mouths of rivers, Strabo 501; λόγοι ἐπιγελάωντες *pleasant words*, Plut. 2. 27 F. II. = ἐπεγγελάω, Luc. Bis Acc. 5.
 ἐπιγεμίζω, *to lay as a burden*, ἐπὶ ὄνου LXX (Neh. 13. 15), cf. A. B. 94.
 ἐπιγενεσιουργός, *ov*, = γενεσιουργός, Clem. Al. 668.
 ἐπιγενής, *es*, (ἐπιγίνομαι) *growing after or late*, Poll. 4. 194.
 ἐπιγεννάσθαι, *Pass. to grow after*, Ath. 635 D.
 ἐπιγέννημα, Dor. -ᾶμα, τό, *that which grows upon*, Hipp. 156 A. II. *that which is produced after*, Plut. 2. 637 E:—*a result, consequence*, Polyb. Fr. Gramm. 55; as philosoph. term of the Stoics, Archyt. ap. Stob. 15. 1, Diog. L. 7. 86, Longin. 6. 2. in Medic. *an after-symptom*, Plut. 2. 910 E, Galen.
 ἐπιγεννηματικός, *ή, ov*, *of the nature of an ἐπιγέννημα, resulting, consequential*, Cic. Fin. 3. 9. Adv. -κῶς, Chrysipp. ap. Galen. Dogm. 3.
 ἐπιγεραίρω, *to give honour to*, τινά Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 11.
 ἐπιγεύομαι, Med. *to taste of*, τινος Plut. 2. 991 A, Ael. N. A. 4. 15.
 ἐπιγεωμόροι, *oi*, *those after the γεωμόροι, the artisans*, A. B. 257.
 ἐπιγηθῆω, *to rejoice or triumph over*, ὡς μήτε θεὸς μήτε τις ἄλλος τοῖσδ' ἐπεγήθει Aesch. Pr. 157 (where Elmsl. restored ἐγεγήθει, on the ground that γέγηθα always has a pres. sense in Att.): *to exult in*, γάμψ ἐπιγηθῆσαντες Opp. H. 1. 170.
 ἐπιγηράσκω, fut. ἄσομαι [ᾶ], *to grow old one upon another*, Julian. Ep. 24, cf. Od. 7. 120.
 ἐπιγίνομαι, Ion. and later -γίνομαι [Γ]: fut. ἐπιγενήσομαι: aor. ἐπεγενόμην: pf. ἐπιγέγονα: I. of Time, *to be born after, come into being after*, ἔαρος δ' ἐπιγίγνεται ὥρη spring comes next, Il. 6. 148 (vulg. ἔαρος δ' ἐπιγίγνεται ὥρη sc. τὰ φύλλα); of persons, Hdt. 7. 2; ol ἐπιγενόμενοι ἄνθρωποι posterity, Id. 9. 85; ol ἐπιγενόμενοι τούτῳ σοφιστῆι who came after him, Id. 2. 49; ἀντὶ τῶν ἀποθανόντων ἕτεροι .. ἐπιγενήσονται Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 12, cf. Thuc. 6. 26; τῇ ἐπιγενομένη ἡμέρᾳ the following, the next .., Id. 3. 75; ταῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους Id. 4. 52; χρόνου ἐπιγιγνομένου as time went on, Hdt. 1. 28, Thuc. 1. 126; χρόνος .. παρὰ λόγον ἐπιγιγνόμενος Id. 4. 26; τὰ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἐπιγεγόμενα that happened after .., Hdt. 8. 37. 2. *to come too late*, Thuc. 3. 77. II. of persons, things, etc., *to come upon, fall upon, be incident to*, Lat. *supervenire*, c. dat., βουλαῖς οὐκ ἐπέγεντο τέλος (syncop.) Theogn. 640; τὸ τέλος ἐπ. τινί Hdt. 3. 65, cf. 7. 157:—esp. of sudden changes of weather and the like, καὶ σφι .. ἄμα τῇ βροντῇ σεισμὸν ἐπιγενέσθαι Id. 5. 85; πλώουσι αὐτοῖς χειμῶν .. ἐπεγένετο Id. 8. 13, cf. Thuc. 4. 3; νύξ ἐπ. Hdt. 8. 70; νύξ ἐπ. τῷ ἔργῳ Thuc. 4. 25; ἀνεμος ἐπεγένετο τῇ φλογί seconded the flame, Id. 3. 74:—absol., τοσαύτη ἡ ξυμφορὰ ἐπεγενήθητο Id. 8. 96, cf. 1. 16; τὰ ἐπιγιγνόμενα each in succession, Id. 1. 71; αἱ ἡδοναὶ ἐπιγιγνόμεναι the supervening pleasures, Plat. Rep. 574 A, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 3, 1. 2. *to come in after*, ἐπὶ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ ἐπ. Ἰστιάδης Hdt. 6. 27, cf. Ar. Eq. 136: *to come upon, assault, attack*, τινί Thuc. 3. 30., 4. 93; ἀφυλάκτοις ἐπ. Id. 7. 32, cf. 3. 108; of diseases, freq. in Hipp.; cf. Thuc. 2. 64, Dem. 946. 14, etc. 3. *to befall, come to pass*, Thuc. 5. 20. 4. *to fall to one, become due*, Dem. 497. 7; τὰ ἐπιγιγνόμενα the accruing interest, Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 5. 5. *to be incident to*, δοξῆ ἐπ. ψεύδους τε καὶ ἀληθείας Plat. Phil. 37 B. 6. *to be added*, πρὸς τι Arist. Cael. 2. 14, 13, etc.
 ἐπιγιγνώσκω, Ion. and later -γινώσκω: fut. ἐπιγνώσομαι: aor. ἐπέγνω: pf. ἐπέγνωκα. *To look upon, witness, observe*, ἵνα πάντες ἐπιγνώωσι .. μαρναμένους Od. 18. 30; τινὰ ὀργιζόμενον Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 33, cf. Soph. Aj. 18: rarely c. gen., Pind. P. 4. 497; v. sub γινώσκω. II. *to recognise, know again*, αἱ κέ μ' ἐπιγνώη Od. 24. 217; ὅπως σε μήτηρ μὴ πῖγνώσεται φαιδρῷ προσώπῳ by thy glad face, Soph. El. 1297, cf.

Plat. Theaet. 192 E. 2. of things, *to find out, discover, detect*, ἔργον Aesch. Ag. 1598, cf. Thuc. 1. 132; ἐπιγνώης ἂν αὐτὴν [τὴν σοφίαν] .. οἰκείαν γιγνομένην you would recognise it when it became your own, Plat. Euthyd. 301 E; τὸν μὲν ἐπιγνοὺς οὐνομ' Epigr. Gr. 506; —for Soph. Ant. 960, v. ψάω. III. *to come to a judgment, decide*, τι περὶ τίνος Thuc. 3. 57; τὰ πρόσφορα τοῖς οἰχομένοις Id. 2. 65; ἐπιγνώναι μηδὲν *to come to no new resolve*, Id. 1. 70; ἐπ. τι εἶναι τινός *to adjudicate it as his property*, Dion. H. 11. 52. IV. *to recognise, acknowledge, approve*, 1 Ep. Cor. 16. 18: cf. ἐπιγνώσις II. ἐπιγλισχαίνω, *to make still more clammy*, Hipp. Acut. 386. ἐπιγλίχομαι, *Pass. to be eager for a thing*, Clem. Al. 201. ἐπιγλυκαίνω, *to sweeten*, Galen. II. intr. *to be sweetish*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 15, 4. ἐπιγλύκος, *εἶα, v*, *somewhat sweet*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 10. ἐπιγλύφω [ϋ], *to carve on the surface*, LXX (1 Macc. 13. 29). ἐπιγλωσσάομαι, Att. -πτάομαι: Dep: (γλώσσα):—*to throw forth ill language, utter abuse*, μήτ' ἐπιγλωσσῶ κακά Aesch. Cho. 1045; περὶ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν οὐκ ἐπιγλωπτήσομαι τοιοῦτον οὐδὲν Ar. Lys. 37. II. c. gen. *to vent reproaches against*, ταῦτ' ἐπιγλωσσῶ Διός; Aesch. Pr. 929. ἐπιγλωσσίς, Att. -πίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *the valve which covers the larynx, the epiglottis*, Hipp. 268. 30, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12. ἐπιγναμπτός, *ή, ov*, *curved, twisted*, h. Hom. Ven. 87. ἐπιγνάμπτω, fut. ψω, *to curve, bend*, ἤθελε .. ἄξαι ἐπιγνάμψας δῦρον II. 21. 178; ἐπεγνάμπτοντο δὲ κῶπαι Ar. Rh. 2. 591. II. metaph. *to bow or bend to one's purpose*, Ἥρη λισσομένη ἐπέγναμψεν ἅπαντας II. 2. 14; ἐπιγνάμψασα φίλον κῆρ 1. 569; ἐπεγνάμπτει νύον ἐσθλῶν 9. 514 (510):—Med., Nic. Al. 363. ἐπιγνάπτω, *to clean clothes: to vamp up*, Luc. Fugit. 28. ἐπίγναφος, *ov*, *cleaned*, of clothes, Poll. 7. 77: cf. δευτερουργός. ἐπιγνώμη, ἡ, = ἐπίγνωσις, Hesych. ἐπιγνωμοσύνη, ἡ, *prudence*, LXX (Prov. 16. 23), Eccl. ἐπι-γνώμων, *ovos, δ, ἡ*, *an arbiter, umpire, judge*, c. gen. rei, Plat. Legg. 828 B, cf. 847 C, 867 E, C. I. (addend.) 3641 b, Plut. Camill. 18; ἐπ. τῆς τιμῆς an appraiser, Dem. 978. 11. II. = συγγνώμων, *pardoning*, τινί Mosch. 4. 70. III. read for γνώμονες (in Lys. 110. 28) in A. B. 228 and Harp. ἐπιγνωρίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, *to make known, announce, signify*, ἀληθῆ εἶναι ταῦτα Xen. Cyr. 6, 23. ἐπίγνωσις, *εως, ἡ*, *examination, scrutiny*, Polyb. 3. 7, 6., 31, 4. 2. *acquaintance with*, μουσικῆς Plut. 5. 1145 A; τῶν σφραγίδων Hdn. 7. 6; thorough, full knowledge, Ep. Rom. 10. 2, etc.; ἔχειν ἐν ἐπιγνώσει Ib. 1. 28, etc. II. *an acknowledgment*, τινός of a thing, cited from Diod. ἐπιγνωστέον, verb. Adj. *one must know*, ὅτι .. Nicom. Arithm. 2. 6, 2. ἐπιγνωστικός, *ή, ov*, *able to discern*, c. gen., Arr. Epict. 2. 3, 4. ἐπίγνωστος, *ov*, *known*, LXX (Job. 18. 19). ἐπιγνώωσι, Ep. 3 pl. subj. aor. 2 of ἐπιγινώσκω. ἐπιγογγύζω, *to murmur at*, Hesych. s. v. ἐπιτρύζουσιν, Byz. ἐπιγονάτις, ἴδος, ἡ, (γόνυ) *the knee-pan*, Galen.; cf. μύλη. II. *a garment reaching to the knee*, Paus. ap. Eust., Il. 976. 14. ἐπιγόνειον, τό, an Egyptian harp, with 40 strings arranged in pairs as in the μάγαδης, named from the inventor Epigonius, Ath. 183 C, cf. Poll. 4. 59. ἐπιγονή, ἡ, *increase, growth*, ἐπ. λαμβάνειν to become larger, Plut. 2. 506 F; μέζονος κακίας Luc. Timo 3:—ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐπ. the year's produce, Plut. Fab. 4. 2. *an offspring, breed*, ἵππων Diod. 4. 15; of men, LXX (2 Paral. 31. 16). ἐπίγονος, *ov*, *born besides*, of superfetation, Hipp. 349. II. as Subst., ἐπίγονοι, *ol*, *offspring, posterity*, Aesch. Theb. 903: *a breed* [of bees], Xen. Oec. 7, 34. 2. *ol* Ἐπίγονοι the Afterborn, sons of the chiefs who fell in the first war against Thebes, Pind. P. 8. 60, v. Hdt. 4. 32, Benth. ad Mill. p. 62 sq. b. of the Heraclids, Hecatae. 253. c. of the successors to Alexander's dominions, Diod. 1. 3, et ibi Wess.; τῷ πῖγόνου κούρῳ Epigr. Gr. 781. 8. 3. *after-born*, i. e. *born after or besides the presumptive heirs*, Plat. Legg. 740 C, 929 C; cf. παράξυξ. ἐπιγουνάτις, ἴδος, ἡ, Ion. for ἐπιγονάτις, Hipp. 279. 30. ἐπιγουνίδιος, *ov*, (γόνυ) *upon the knee*, βρέφος ἐπιγ. καθηκόμενος Pind. P. 9. 107. ἐπιγουνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (γόνυ) *the part above the knee, the great muscle of the thigh*, taken as a sign of strength and vigour, μεγάλην ἐπιγουνίδα θεῖτο he would grow a stout thigh-muscle, Od. 17. 225; οἴην ἐπιγουνίδα φαίνει 18. 74, cf. 67, Theocr. 26. 34, Luc. Herc. 8, Alciphro 3. 19. II. = ἐπιγονάτις, *the knee-pan*, Hipp. Art. 832: = *the knee*, Ap. Rh. 2. 875. ἐπιγράβδην, Adv. (ἐπιγράφω) *scraping the surface, grazing*, Lat. *strictim*, Il. 21. 166: *like lines*, Orph. Lith. 359. ἐπίγραμμα, τό, (ἐπιγράφω) *an inscription*, Eur. Tro. 1191; esp. of the name of the maker on a work of art, or of the dedicator on an offering, Hdt. 5. 59., 7. 228, Thuc. 6. 54, 59:—then, as these were from early times in verse (cf. Hdt. and Thuc. ll. c.), *an epigram*, i. e. a short poem, commonly in Elegiacs, being a concise and pointed statement of some single thought or event; often also a sepulchral inscription in verse, an epitaph, Epigr. Gr. 646. 1, al.—The Greek Anthology contains about 4500 by about 300 authors. 2. *a commemorative inscription*, Dem. 491. 4: hence = ἐπιγραφή 1. 2, App. Pun. 94. 3. *the title of a work*, Alex. Λιν. 1. 4 and 10, Diou. H. de Rhet. 8. 8, etc.; of a picture, Ael. V. H. 9. 11. 4. *a written estimate or demand of damages*, Dem. 985. 11, Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 9. ἐπιγραμματίζω, *to make an epigram on*, τινά cited from Diog. L. ἐπιγραμματίον, τό, Dim. of ἐπίγραμμα, Plut. Cato Ma. 1. ἐπιγραμματο-γράφος, *ov*, *writing epigrams*, Anth. P. 7. 715 (lemma). ἐπιγραμματο-ποιός, *δ*, *an epigram-writer*, Diog. L. 6. 14.

ἐπιγράφους, εως, ὁ, an inscriber: at Athens, the clerk who registered property, taxes, etc., of citizens, Poll. 8. 103, A. B. 254:—also the registrar of the tribute of subject states, Harp.

ἐπιγραφή, ἡ, an inscription, στήλων on stones, Thuc. 2. 43:—the title of a work, Polyb. 3. 9, 3, etc. 2. the ascription of a deed to its author, the credit or honour of a thing, τὴν ἐπ. τινὸς λαβεῖν Polyb. 1. 31, 4, etc., cf. Wessel. Diod. 16. 50. II. at Athens, a registration of the names and property of citizens, Isae. 46. 31: the burden or tax consequent on such registration, Isocr. 367 A.

ἐπιγράφω [ᾱ], fut. ψω, to mark the surface, just pierce, graze, οἷστος ἐπέγραψε χρῶα φωτός II. 4. 139, cf. 13. 553; μ' ἐπιγράφας ταραδὸν ποδός II. 388, cf. Od. 22. 280. 2. to mark, μιν ἐπιγράφας having put a mark on the lot, II. 7. 187; ἀκροῖς δακτύλοις ἐπ. to pass lightly over, Luc. Amor. 42.—In Hom. the word has not any notion of writing, v. sub γράφω.

II. to write upon, inscribe, put a name or title on, Hdt. 1. 51, 5; ἐπ. γράμματα 3. 88; τάδε 4. 88; ἐπ. τὰς πόλεις ἐπὶ τρίποδα Thuc. 1. 132; εἰς τὸν τρίποδα Dem. 1378. 1; ἐπίγραμμα δ. . . προείλετο ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς ἐπιγράψαι Id. 322. 5; absol. to write or place an epitaph on a tomb, Epigr. Gr. 679. 3, cf. 502. 19, al.:—Pass., of the inscription, to be inscribed upon, ἐπιγέγραπται οἱ τάδε Hdt. 5. 77, cf. 7. 228; τῶν τῷ χρυσέῳ ἐπιγέγραπται 'Λακεδαιμονίων' Id. 1. 51, 4; ἐπίγραμμα δ Μίδα φασὶν ἐπιγεγράφθαι over or on the tomb of Midas, Plat. Phaedr. 264 C; οἱ ἐπιγεγραμμένοι they whose names are inscribed, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 21; ἐπ. τινὶ to be addressed to him, of a letter, Polyb. 16. 36, 4:—Pass., also, to have something inscribed upon one (as in Virg., flores inscripti nomina regum), ἐπεγράφον τὴν Γοργόνα hadst the Gorgon painted on thy shield (with a play on signf. II. 5), Ar. Ach. 1095; ἐπεγράφοντο ῥόπαλα ἔχοντες, ὡς Θηβαῖοι ὄντες, prob. used to bear clubs upon their shields, Xen. Hell. 5. 7, 20; so, ἀσπίς ἐπιγεγραμμένη τὰς ὁμολογίας having the articles inscribed upon it, Dion. H. 4. 58. 2. to entitle, τὸ δρᾶμα ἐπ. Εὐνοῦχον Ath. 496 F. III. freq. in Att. law phrases: 1. to set down the penalty or damages in the title of an indictment (cf. ἐπίγραμμα 4), τί δῆτά σοι τίμημ' ἐπιγράφω τῇ δίκῃ; Ar. Pl. 480; μέχρι ν' δραχμῶν καθ' ἕκαστον ἀδικημα ἐπιγρ. Lex ap. Aeschin. 5. 37; τὰ ἐπιγεγραμμένα the damages claimed, Dem. 847. 7, cf. Isocr. 356 D:—so in Med., Aeschin. 3. 15. b. of a lawgiver, to assign a punishment, τὰ μέγιστα ἐπιτίμια Aeschin. 3. 9, cf. Dinarch. 106. 28; τὸ ἐπιγραφὲν βλάβος Plat. Legg. 915 A. 2. to register the citizens' names and property, with a view to taxes, to lay a public burden upon one (cf. ἐπιγραφή II), ἐμαυτῷ . . τὴν μεγίστην εἰσφορὰν Isocr. 367 A, cf. Arist. Oec. 2, 30, Plut. Crass. 17:—but, ἐπ. τινὰ προστίμοις to visit with penalties, Diod. 12. 12. 3. generally, to register or enter in a public list, ἐπιγράψαι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐπιτρόπους Isae. 59. 42; ἐπ. τινὰ εἰς τοὺς πράκτορας to register his name among the πράκτορες, Andoc. 10. 36; and in Med., ἐσ. ἑαυτοὺς . . ἐς τὰς . . σπονδὰς had their names entered in the treaty, Thuc. 1. 31; but also, ἐπεγράφαντο πολίτας had them registered as citizens, Id. 5. 4, cf. Dem. 1314. 26, Isae. 46. 41. 4. in Med. also, ἐπιγράφεσθαι μάρτυρας to give in one's list of witnesses, Dem. 1266. 17; κλητῆρα οὐδ' ὄντιν οὖν ἐπιγραψάμενος Id. 542. 20:—but, ἐπιγράφεσθαι τίμημα τῷ κλήρῳ to write one's valuation on the property, Isae. 38. 9. 5. προστάτην ἐπιγράψασθαι to choose a patron, and enter his name as such in the public register, as all μέτοικοι at Athens were obliged to do, Ar. Pax 684, cf. Soph. O. T. 411; and so prob. ἐπεγράφοντο should be restored (for -φον) in Luc. Peregr. 11:—so in Med., ἐπιγράψασθαι τινα κύριον Dem. 1054. 18; and in Pass., κύριος ἐπιγεγράφθαι Ib. 20. b. metaph., "Ὀμηρον ἐπιγράφεσθαι to quote Homer as one's authority, Luc. Dem. Encom. 2; οἱ τὸν Πλάτωνα ἐπιγραφόμενοι i. e. the Platonists, Id. Hermot. 14. IV. ἐπιγράψαι ἑαυτὸν ἐπὶ τι to lend one's name to a thing, (as we say) to endorse it, Aeschin. 77. 34; ἑαυτὸν τινὶ Ael. N. A. 8. 2:—so in Pass. and Med., τοιοῦτων ῥητόρων ἐπὶ τὰς γνώμας ἐπιγραφομένων inscribing their names on . . , Aeschin. 26. 38; ἐπιγράφεσθαι ἀλλοτρίαις γνώμασι Dem. 1359. 18; τὸν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀτυχήμασι ἐπιγεγραμμένον Dinarch. 94. 1; οἱ ἐπιγεγραμμένοι ἢ οἱ φυλάττοντες the parties who had endorsed the συνθήκαι, as securities, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 21; οἱ ἐπιγραφόμενοι τοῖς δόγμασι Dion. H. 6. 84; ἡμεῖς δ' ἐσμὲν ἐπιγεγραμμένοι we are merely the endorsers, Menand. Ἰπ. 3. 8. V. to ascribe to, τοῖς θεοῖς τὸ ἔργον Heliod. 8. 9:—Med. to assume, προσωνομίαν Plut. Demetr. 42; ἐπεγράφω τὴν ἑαυτοῦ προσηγορίαν he assumed the merit to himself, Id. Timol. 32.

ἐπίγρυπος, ον, somewhat hooked, of the beak of the ibis, Hdt. 2. 76; of the βουὸς ἄγριος, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 22; of men, somewhat hook-nosed, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D, Euthyphro 2 B.

ἐπιγυάλος, ον, hollow on the surface, dub. l. in Soph. O. C. 1491.

ἐπίγυιον or ἐπίγυιον, v. sub ἐπίγειος.

ἐπιγυμνάζομαι, Pass. to take exercise at or in, τοῖσι γυμνασίοισι Hipp. 376. 33.

ἐπιγώνιος, α, ον, at or of the angle, Nicom. Arithm. 1. 19, 7.

ἐπιδαίωμα, Dep. (δαίω B) to distribute, ἐπιδαίωμα ὄρκον, sensu incerto, h. Hom. Merc. 383:—Pass., ἐπὶ μοῖρα δέδασται Hes. Th. 789.

ἐπιδαίσιος, ον, (δαίω B) assigned, allotted, ὄλκος Call. Jov. 59.

ἐπίδαιτρον, τό, an additional dish, dainty, Ath. 646 C.

ἐπιδάκνω, fut. -δήξομαι, to bite, corrode, Nic. Al. 19. 121: of anything pungent, ὁ καπνὸς ἐπ. τὰς ὄψεις Arist. Fr. 96; of hunger, Apollod. Fr. 7.

ἐπιδακνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) gnawing, Oribas. p. 65 Matthaei.

ἐπιδακρῶν, fut. ὕσω [ῶ], to weep over or for, τινὶ Plut. 2. 583 C: absol., Ar. Vesp. 882, Aeschin. 39. 22.

ἐπιδάμναμαι, Med. to subdue, ἠθεοῦς Anth. P. 12. 96, 5.

ἐπιδάμιος, ον, Dor. for ἐπίδημος.

ἐπιδανείζω, to lend money on property already mortgaged, Dem. 930. 18; ἐπιδ. ἐπὶ κτήμασι Arist. Oec. 2. 4, 4:—Med. to borrow on property

already mortgaged, Dem. 908. 26., 914. 2, cf. 926. 10: metaph., ἐπιδανείζεσθαι χρόνον Plut. Brut. 33.

ἐπιδαψιλεύω, intr. to abound, be abundant, Ister Fr. 42: but more commonly, II. ἐπιδαψιλεύομαι, Dep. to lavish upon a person, bestow freely, τινὶ τι Hdt. 5. 20; ἐπιδ. τινὶ τινος to give him freely of it, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 15:—metaph. to illustrate more richly, Luc. D. Mort. 30. 2 (ubi v. Hemst.), cf. Synes. 219 B. 2. intr. to be lavish, Lat. luxuriari, ἐν τινὶ Dion. H. de Rhet. 6. 2, Luc. pro Imagg. 14.

ἐπιδέδρομα, poet. pf. 2 of ἐπιτρέχω.

ἐπιδεής, ἐς, (ἐπιδέσμαι) in want of, τινος Plat. Tim. 33 C, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 12, etc.:—Comp., ἐπιδεέστερος ἐκείνων inferior to . . , Plat. Polit. 311 B: Sup. -έστατος Id. Rep. 579 E. Adv. -εῶς, Id. Legg. 899 D.—Cf. Ep. form ἐπιδεῆς.

ἐπιδεῖ, v. sub ἐπιδέω B.

ἐπιδείγμα, τό, (ἐπιδείκνυμι) a specimen, pattern, Xen. Symp. 6, 6, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 368 C; ἐπ. ἐπιδεικνύμαι Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 15.

ἐπιδελέος, ον, at even, about evening; neut. ἐπιδείελα as Adv. (al. ἐπὶ δείελα, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. δείλη 6), Hes. Op. 508, 819.

ἐπιδείκνυμι and -ύω: fut. -δείξω: aor. ἐπέδειξα, Ion. ἐπέδεξα. To exhibit as a specimen, Ar. Ach. 765: then, generally, to shew forth, display, exhibit, βίαν Pind. N. 11. 19, cf. Aesch. Supp. 53, Plat. Lach. 179 E, Xen. Symp. 3, 3; ἑαυτὸν τινὶ Hdt. 2. 42; πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα τινὶ Id. 3. 135, cf. 6. 61; ἐπ. τὸ στράτευμα to parade it, Xen. An. 1. 2, 14, cf. Plat. Prot. 346 B; of elaborate compositions, ἐπ. ῥαψωδίαν Plat. Legg. 658 B; σοφίαν Id. Euthyd. 274 A, Xen. Symp. 3, 3. 2. more freq. in Med. to shew off or display for oneself or what is one's own, μουσικὴν ὀρθὴν ἐπ. to give a specimen of his art . . , Pind. Fr. 8; ἐμὲ ἐπέδεξατο γυμνὴν exhibited me naked, Hdt. 1. 11; πάντα τὸν στρατὸν shewed all his army, Id. 7. 146; esp. of one's personal qualities, ἐπιδείκνυσθαι δύναμιν Andoc. 30. 45; σοφίαν, ἀρετὴν, πονηρίαν, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 258 A, al., cf. Isocr. 396 B, Xen. An. 1. 9, 16. b. ἐπιδείξασθαι λόγον to exhibit one's eloquence, i. e. display oneself in an oration, Plat. Lach. 179 E; ἐπιδείξαι . . ἅτ' ἐδίδασκας give a specimen of . . , Ar. Nub. 935:—absol. to shew off, make a display of one's powers, ἐπεδείκνυτο τοῖς λαοπόδοις Ar. Ran. 771; of a rhetorician lecturing, Plat. Phaedo 235 B, cf. Euthyd. 274 D, Gorg. 447; of epideictic orators, Arist. Rhet. 2. 18, 2; of a musician, Ael. V. H. 9. 36: cf. ἐπιδεικτικός, ἐπιδείξαι I. II. to shew, point out, τινὶ τὴν αἰτίαν Plat. Phaedo 100 B; ἐπ. αὐτὴν, ἥτις ἐστίν Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 5; ἐπ. ὡς . . to shew, prove that . . , Ar. Av. 483, Lysias 92. 9; ὅτι . . Plat. Rep. 391 E, etc.:—c. part., ἐπ. πάντα ἔοντα μέγала Hdt. 1. 30; ἐπιδ. τινὰ φονέα ὄντα to shew that one is a murderer, Antipho 111. 43, cf. Soph. El. 1453, Hdt. 1. 30, Thuc. 3. 64; ἐπ. τινὰ δωροδοκῆσαντα to prove that one took bribes, Ar. Eq. 832; ἐπιδείξω σε ταῦτα συνομολογούντα Plat. Euthyd. 295 A; ψυχὴν ἐπ. πρεσβυτέραν οὖσαν τοῦ σώματος Id. Legg. 892 C; ἐπ. αὐτὸν φοβερόν (sc. ὄντα) Andoc. 30. 24:—Pass., ἐπιδείκνυται αὐθέντης (sc. ὄν) Antipho 125. 3; ἐπεδείχθησαν βελτίους ὄντες Isocr. 70 E, cf. 381 E:—in Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 17, κινδυνεύσεις ἐπιδείξαι χρηστὸς εἶναι, the inf. seems to be spurious, v. Cobet Nov. LL. p. 634. 2. absol., ἐπιδεικνύς laying informations, Ar. Eq. 349. 3. Med., ἐργῶ ἐπεδείκνυτο, ὅτι . . , Xen. An. 1. 9, 10; c. part., ἐπ. ὑπερθέων Plat. Legg. 648 D.

ἐπιδεικτέον, verb. Adj. one must display, Xen. Cyn. 10, 21, etc.

ἐπιδεικτιάω, Desiderat. to wish to display oneself, Eccl.

ἐπιδεικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for displaying or shewing off, ἠθους καὶ πάθους Luc. Salt. 35; ἡ ἐπιδεικτική, display, Lat. ostentatio, Plat. Soph. 224 B. 2. ἐπιδ. λόγοι speeches for display, i. e. elaborate eulogiums, set orations, declamations, such as were common among the Athen. rhetoricians, and of which Isocrates gives the best examples, Dem. 1401 fin., etc., cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 3, 3 sq., ὁ ἐπιδεικτικός a declamatory speaker, Ib. 1. 3, 4. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. Lucull. 11; ἐπ. ἔχειν Isocr. 43 B.

ἐπιδεῖν, v. sub ἐπειδον.

ἐπίδειξις, Ion. ἐπίδειξίς, εως, ἡ, a shewing forth, making known, τοῦτο ἐς ἐπ. ἀνθρώπων ἀπικετο became notorious, Hdt. 2. 46. 2. an exhibition, display, demonstration, τῆς δυνάμεως Thuc. 6. 31; ἐπ. ποιείσθαι, in military sense, Id. 3. 16; ἐλθεῖν εἰς ἐπίδειξιν τινὶ to come to display oneself to one, Ar. Nub. 269, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 2; ἐπ. ποιείσθαι τῆς σοφίας Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 10. 3. esp. λόγων ἐπ. ποιείσθαι Dem. 319. 9; and absol. a show-off speech, declamation, Thuc. 3. 42, Plat. Gorg. 447 C; ἐπ. ποιείσθαι Isocr. 44 A, 85 D, Plat. Phaedr. 99 D, etc.

II. an example, Lat. specimen, ἐπίδειξις Ἑλλάδι an ensample to Greece, Eur. Phoen. 871; ἐπίδειξιν ποιείσθαι τινὶ ὡς . . , to give a sign or proof that . . , Aeschin. 7. 23.

ἐπιδειπνέω, to eat a second meal, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Acut. 388. II. to eat at second course, eat as a dainty, Ar. Eq. 1140, Eccl. 1178.

ἐπιδειπνίος, ον, after dinner, ἐπ. ἀφίχθαι Luc. Lexiph. 9.

ἐπιδειπνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, -sq., Ath. 658 E, cf. Martial. 11. 32, Sturz Dial. Mac. pp. 39 sq.

ἐπίδειπνον, τό, a second course, dessert, Ath. 664 E, etc.

ἐπιδέκατος, ἡ, ον, containing an integer and one tenth (1.1), Iambl. in Nicom. p. 76. II. one in ten: τὸ ἐπιδέκατον the tenth, tithe, ap. Andoc. 13. 7, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 10, Dem., etc.; ἐπ. τόκοι interest of τῆς = 10 per cent., Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7, Oec. 2. 4, 4:—cf. ἐπίτριτος.

ἐπιδεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must acquiesce in, Polyb. 36. 3, 4.

ἐπιδεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of containing, Strabo 163. 2. capable of, Lat. capax rei, Plut. 2. 1055 C. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 28 E.

ἐπιδέκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Adj. gifted with capacity for, τινὸς Aresas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 850.

ἐπιδελεάζομαι, Pass. to be put on as a bait, Diod. 1. 35.

ἐπιδέμιος, ον, (δέμιον) on the bed or bed-clothes, ἐπιδέμιος ὡς πέσοιμ' ἐς εὐνάν Eur. Hec. 927.

ἐπίδემω, to build upon: so in Med., τινί τι Opp. C. 4. 121.
 ἐπιδένδριος, ον, (δένδρον) on or in the tree, Julian. Ep. 24.
 ἐπίδεξ, ὁ, a cup emptied at a draught: ἐπίδεξα (Cod. -διχα) σκύφον τὸν μὴ κενόν, Hesych. Herm. would read ἐπίδεχ' (for ἐπὶ δέκ') in Aesch. Ag. 1573 (1605 Dind.).
 ἐπιδεδίδομαι, Med. to entertain one another, Anaxim. ap. Diog. L. 2. 4.
 ἐπιδέξιος, ον, towards the right, i. e. from left to right: I. used by Hom. only in neut. pl. as Adv.; ἄρνασθ' ἐξείης ἐπιδέξια rise in order beginning with the left hand man, as the wine is served, Od. 21. 141, Plat. Symp. 214 B; πίνειν τὴν ἐπιδέξια (sc. κύλικα) Eurpol. Incert. 33, cf. Anaxandr. Ἀγρ. 1, Ath. 463 F sq.:—hence auspicious, lucky, ἀστράπτων ἐπιδέξια (explained by the next words, ἐναίσια σήματα φαίνων), Il. 2. 353; ἐπιδέξια χειρός Pind. P. 6. 19, Theocr. 25. 18:—when strongly opposed to the left, it was written ἐπὶ δεξιά, opp. to ἐπ' ἀριστερά, Il. 7. 238, Plat. Theaet. 175 E;—but, τὰ ἐπιδέξια, opp. to τὰ ἐπαρίστερα, Hdt. 2. 93, cf. 4. 191, 6. 33. 2. after Hom., the sense of motion towards died away (cf. however Ar. Pax 957), and the word became = δεξιός, on the right hand, Xen. An. 6. 2, 1, etc.; τὰ ἐπιδέξια the right side, Ar. Av. 1493. II. as Adj., of persons, dexterous, capable, able, clever, Aeschin. 25. 21, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 5; c. inf. clever at doing, Id. Rhet. 2. 4, 13; ἐπ. πρὸς τι Polyb. 5. 39, 6; περί τι Plut. Aemil. 37:—as Adv. ἐπιδέξια, dexterously, cleverly, Anaxandr. Incert. 2, Nicom. Εἰλειθ. 1. 27, Plat. Rep. 420 E; and -ως, Polyb. 3. 19, 13., 4. 35, 7, etc. 2. lucky, prosperous, τύχη Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 5. Cf. ἐνδέξιος.
 ἐπιδεδίξιότης, ητος, ἡ, handiness, cleverness, Aeschin. 34. 20, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 5, etc.; in pl., Plut. 2. 441 B.
 ἐπίδεξις, ἡ, Ion. for ἐπίδειξις, Hdt.
 ἐπίδερρις, ἐπίδερρις, ἐπίδορις, in Poll. 2. 174, f. l. for ὑποδαρίς.
 ἐπιδέρκομαι, Dep. to look upon, behold, τινα Hes. Op. 266, Th. 760, etc.; in Hom. only as v. l. Od. 11. 16.
 ἐπίδερκτος, ον, to be seen, visible, τινί Emped. 42.
 ἐπιδερμάτις, ἰδας, ἡ, =sq., of the prepuce, Theoph. Protospath.
 ἐπιδερμίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (δέρμα) the outer skin, epidermis, Hipp. 240. 33, etc. II. the web of water-birds' feet, Arist. ap. Schol. Il. 2. 460.
 ἐπίδεσις, εως, ἡ, (δέω) the application of a bandage, bandaging, Hipp. Art. 791 sq., V. C. 904.
 ἐπίδεσμα, τὸ, = ἐπίδεσμος, Hipp. Fract. 765, Art. 791, etc.
 ἐπίδεσμεύω, to bind up, Anth. P. 11. 125.
 ἐπίδεσμέω, = foreg., Galen., etc.
 ἐπίδεσμος, ὁ, an upper or outer bandage, Hipp. Offic. 743, al., Ar. Vesp. 1440; heterog. pl. ἐπίδεσμα Ael. N. A. 8. 9:—also, ἐπίδεσμον, τὸ, Galen.; ἐπίδεσμα, τό, Hipp. (v. sub v.); ἐπίδεσμίς, ἡ, Galen.: v. Lob. Phryn. 292, Intpp. ad Thom. M. 502.
 ἐπίδεσμο-χάρης, ἐς, bandage-loving, of gout, Luc. Trag. 198.
 ἐπίδεσπόζω, to be lord over, στρατοῦ (Cod. M. στρατῶ) Aesch. Pers. 241.
 ἐπιδευής, ἐς, poet. and Ion. for ἐπιδεής, in need or want of, lacking, c. gen., δαιτὸς ἐίσης, κρειῶν, γάλακτος etc., Il. 9. 225, Od. 4. 87, etc.; βιότου Hes. Th. 605; λώβης τε καὶ αἰσχροῦ οὐκ ἐπιδευεῖς lacking not scathe nor scorn, Il. 13. 622; τῶν πάντων ἐπιδευέες Hdt. 4. 130: absol., ὅς κ' ἐπιδευής whoever be in want, Il. 5. 481. II. lacking, failing, ἵνα μήτι δίκης ἐπιδευέες ἐχρησθα that thou may'st have no point of right wanting, Il. 19. 180; c. gen., βίης ἐπιδευέες failing in strength, Od. 21. 185; and as Comp., βίης ἐπιδευέες εἰμὲν ἀντιθέου Ὀδυσῆος inferior to Ulysses in strength, 21. 253, cf. h. Apoll. 338; and absol., πολλὸν δ' ἐπιδευέες ἦμεν far too weak were we, Od. 24. 171.
 ἐπιδευόμαι, fut. -δευήσομαι, Ep. for ἐπιδέομαι, (v. ἐπιδέω B), to be in want of, to lack, c. gen. rei, χρυσοῦ ἐπιδευέαι Il. 2. 229, cf. Od. 15. 371, Hdt. 1. 32: to need the help of, c. gen. pers., αεὺ ἐπιδευόμενος Il. 18. 77. II. to be lacking in, to fall short of, c. gen. rei, μάχης ἐπιδευόμαι Il. 23. 670, cf. 17. 142: also c. gen. pers., πολλὸν κείνων ἐπιδευέαι ἀνδρῶν fallest far short of them, 5. 636; or both together, οὐ τι μάχης ἐπιδευέτ' Ἀχαιῶν 24. 385: later c. acc. rei, ἀλκῆν Ar. Rh. 2. 1220.—The Act. occurs only in Aeol. inf. fut. ἐπιδευέσθην, Sappho 2. 15, where Herm. ἐπιδευής.
 ἐπιδευτερόω, to repeat, Epiphon. 2. 249 C.
 ἐπιδευέω, to moisten, Anth. P. 7. 208. II. to fill with liquor, Orph. Arg. 1074.
 ἐπιδέχομαι, Ion. -δέκομαι: fut. ξομαι: Dep. To admit besides or in addition, Hdt. 8. 75, cf. Polyb. 22. 1, 3. 2. to receive besides, Menand. Incert. 57. II. to take an oneself, incur, Lat. admittere, πόλεμον Polyb. 4. 31, 1. 2. of things, to allow of, admit of, Lat. recipere, κατηγορίαν, Dem. 139. 1; πρόφασιν Arist. Categ. 5, 28; τὸ μᾶλλον καὶ τὸ ἥττον Ib. 6, 24; ἐναντιότητα Ib. 9, 1; τὴν μεσότητα Eth. N. 2. 6, 18; τὰ κριβέες Ib. 1. 1, 4; etc.;—c. inf., οὐκ ἐπιδέχεται ὁ χρόνος μακρολογεῖν Dinarch. 94. 13.
 ἐπιδέω (A): fut. -δήσω:—to bind, fasten on, τὸν λόφον Ar. Ran. 1038; and in Med., ἐπὶ τὰ κράνεα λόφους ἐπιδέεσθαι to have crests fastened on .., Hdt. 1. 171, cf. Ar. Ran. 1037:—for Od. 21. 391, v. sub πεδάω. II. to bind up, bandage, Hipp. V. C. 904:—Pass., ἐπιδεδεμένος τὰ τραύματα with one's wounds bound up, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 32, 21.; so, ἐπιδεδεμένοι τὸ ἐπικνημίδιον, τὴν χεῖρα Ib. 2. 3, 19.
 ἐπιδέω (B): fut. -δήσω:—to want or lack of a number, ἐπτακασίας μυριάδας .., ἐπιδεούσας ἐπὶ χιλιάδων Hdt. 7. 28:—impers., ἐπιδεῖ there is need of besides, τῆς τέχνης ἀν .. ἐπιδέοι Plat. Legg. 709 D, cf. Dion. H. 6. 63. II. Med., like the Ep. ἐπιδευόμαι, to be in want of, τινος Hdt. 1. 32, Plat. Symp. 204 A, Xen. Symp. 8, 16, etc.; τριάκοντα ἐπιδεομένην ἡμερῶν lacking thirty days, Plat. Legg. 766 C.
 ἐπιδηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (δάκνω) biting, cited from Clem. Al.
 ἐπίδηλος, ον, seen clearly, manifest, Theogn. 442; ἐπ. εἶναι τινί 11dt.

2. 159., 8. 97; ἐπ. ποιεῖν τι Ar. Eq. 38; c. part., ἐπ. ἐατι κλέπτων is detected stealing, Id. Eccl. 661:—in Hipp., indicative of a crisis to come, v. ad Aph. 1245. 2. distinguished, remarkable, Xen. Oec. 21, 10. 3. like, resembling, τινί Ar. Pl. 368. II. Adv. -ως, Hipp. Acut. 391, Arist., etc.; Comp. -ότερον Id. G. A. 3. 1, 15, -οτέρως, Id. H. A. 8. 21, 6; Sup. -ότατα Ib. 3. 1, 11, al., -οτάτως G. A. 1. 19, 15.
 ἐπιδηλώω, to indicate, Arist. Meteor. 3. 3, 10; νεύματι τι Philostr. 216.
 ἐπιδημεύω, =sq., to live among the people, live in the throng, opp. to living in the country, Od. 16. 28.
 ἐπιδημέω, to be ἐπίδημος, to be at home, live at home, opp. to ἀποδημέω, Thuc. 1. 136, Plat. Theaet. 173 E, Xen., etc.; παρόντες καὶ ἐπιδημοῦντες Antipho 146. 40; ἐπ. τρία ἔτη Andoc. 17. 17; ἐπ' Ἀθήνησι to stay at home at Athens, Dem. 928. 10; so, ἐν αὐτῇ (sc. τῇ πόλει) ἐπ. Plat. Crito 52 B; opp. to στρατεύομαι, Isae. 74. fin. 2. of diseases, to be prevalent, epidemic, Hipp. Progn. 46. II. to come home, ἐπ. ἐξ ἀποδημίας Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 1, cf. Plat. Parm. 126 B; ἐνθάδε ἐπιδ. to come and visit here, Id. Symp. 172 C; ἐπ. εἰς πόλιν Aeschin. 84. 42. III. of foreigners, to come to a city, stay in a place, ἐν τόπῳ Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 61; ἐπ. εἰς Μέγαρα to come to Megara to stay there, Dem. 1357. 17; ἐπ. τοῖς μυστηρίοις to be present at, attend them, Id. 571. 22; τοὺς ἐπιδημήσαντας ἀπαντας τῶν Ἑλλήνων all who were present [at the festival], Id. 584. 6. 2. absol. to stay in a place, be in town, ὅσοι ξένων ἐπιδημοῦσιν Lys. 123. 22, cf. Ar. Thesm. 40; Πρωταγόρας ἐπιδεδήμηκεν Plat. Prot. 309 D, cf. 310 E, 315 C, 342 C, al.
 ἐπιδημηγαρέω, to harangue upon .., App. Civ. 1. 96.
 ἐπιδήμησις, εως, ἡ, = ἐπιδημία 2, Ep. Plat. 330 B.
 ἐπιδημητικός, ἡ, ὄν, staying at home, ζῶα, opp. to ἐκτοπιστικά, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 26.
 ἐπιδημία, ἡ, a staying at home, sojourning or stay in a place, Plat. Parm. 127 A; αἱ ἐπιδ. αἱ τῶν ἀντιμάχων Xen. Ath. 1, 17. 2. ἐπ. εἰς .., arrival at .., Hdn. 3. 14, C. 1. 281. 1. 3. prevalence of an epidemic, νοσήματος Hipp. 228. 54; of rain, Ael. N. A. 5. 13.
 ἐπιδήμιος, ον, (δήμιος) among the people, ἐπιδήμιοι ἀρπακτῆρες plunderers of one's own countrymen, Il. 24. 262; πόλεμος ἐπ. civil war, 9. 64; ἐφαντ' ἐπ. εἶναι ἀνὸν πατέρ' that he was at home, Od. 1. 194; ἐπ. ἐμπαραί resident merchants, Hdt. 2. 39, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 1024:—generally, κομμοί, common-place, Plut. 2. 735 A. 2. sojourning among, ψυχῇ .. ἐπ. ἀστροῖς Epigr. Gr. 324: dwelling there, Ar. Rh. 1. 827. 3. of diseases, prevalent, epidemic, Hipp., v. Foës. Oec.
 ἐπιδημιουργέω, to finish completely, Hipp. 1285. 55.
 ἐπιδημιουργοί, οἱ, magistrates sent annually by Doric states to their colonies, Thuc. 1. 56. II. δημιουργοί, Procop.
 ἐπίδημος, ον, = ἐπιδήμιος, Antiph. Ἀγρ. 8, et ibi Meineke; οὐ τυγχάνει ἐπ. ὦν not at home, Ar. Fr. 348; ἐπίδημος φάτις (Dor.) popular, current report, Soph. O. T. 495. 2. sojourning in a place, Call. Dian. 226; οἱ ἐπίδημοι those at home, Inscr. Cret. in C. 1. 2556. 33. 3. of diseases, prevalent, epidemic, Hipp. Epid. 1. 950.
 ἐπιδήν, ἐπιδήρον, incorrectly for ἐπὶ δῆν, ἐπὶ δηρόν.
 ἐπιδιαβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to cross over after another, Hdt. 4. 122., 6. 70; ἐπ. τάφρον Thuc. 6. 101; ποταμόν Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 4, etc.; ἐπ. ἐπὶ τινα or τινί to cross a river to attack an enemy, to force the passage, Polyb. 3. 14, 8, Strabo 116.
 ἐπιδιαγιγνώσκω, Ion. -γινώσκω, to consider afresh, Hdt. 1. 133.
 ἐπιδιαθήκη, ἡ, an additional will, codicil, Joseph. A. J. 17. 9, 4. II. a pledge, security, Lys. ap. Harp.; cf. ἐπιδιατίθημι.
 ἐπιδιαρετέον, verb. Adj. one must open again (surgically), Oribas. 2. p. 50.
 ἐπιδιαίρω, to divide again, distribute, Polyb. 1. 73, 3; τοὺς πολίτας ταῖς φράτρας Dion. H. 2. 55; τοὺς στρατιώτας εἰς τὴν ἀστραπείαν Diod. 19. 44; αὐταῖς .. τοὺς ἰππέας ἐπιδιήρει divided and sent against them, App. Hisp. 25:—in Med., of several, to distribute among themselves, Hdt. 1. 150., 5. 116.
 ἐπιδιαίτησις, εως, ἡ, after a course of dietetic, Diosc. 4. 148 (150).
 ἐπιδιάκειμαι, Pass. to be staked upon: v. ἐπιδιατίθημι.
 ἐπιδιακινδυνεύω, to hazard in addition, Joseph. A. J. 14. 14, 3.
 ἐπιδιακρίνω, to decide as umpire, Plat. Gorg. 524 A, v. l. Lach. 184 C.
 ἐπιδιαλάμπω, to shine out or through, Theophr. H. P. 9. 3, 2; but the best Ms. διαλ-.
 ἐπιδιαλείπω, to leave an interval besides, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 105.
 ἐπιδιαλλάσσω, to bring to reconciliation, Joseph. A. J. 16. 6, 8.
 ἐπιδιαλύω, to dissolve or annul besides, Oribas. p. 92 Matthaei.
 ἐπιδιαμένω, to remain after, Diog. L. Pr. 11.
 ἐπιδιαμονή, ἡ, a continuance, M. Anton. 4. 21, Clem. Al. 712.
 ἐπιδιανέμω, to distribute besides, Philo 2. 651; τινί τι Joseph. B. J. 2. 6, 3.
 ἐπιδιανοέομαι, Dep. to think on, devise besides, Hipp. 28. 44.
 ἐπιδιαπέμπω, fut. ψω, to send over besides, Dio C. 60. 20.
 ἐπιδιαπλέω, to sail across besides, Dio C. 47. 47.
 ἐπιδιαρρέω, to flow through or melt away besides, Erotian.
 ἐπιδιαρρηγγνύμαι, aor. -διερράγγην [ᾶ], Pass. to burst at or because of a thing, Ar. Eq. 701.
 ἐπιδιασῶφέω, (σαφής) to declare further, Hdn. π. αχμ. 54. 30:—Pass. to become clearly understood, Polyb. 32. 26, 5.
 ἐπιδιασκεπτόμαι, Dep. to consider again, cited from Nemes.
 ἐπιδιασκευάζω, to revise again, prepare a new edition of a work, Hipp. Acut. 383, cf. Wolf. Proleg. Hom. p. clii.
 ἐπιδιασύρω, to drag out and expose again, Schol. Ar. Pax 201.
 ἐπιδιατάσσομαι, Med. to ordain or command besides, Ep. Galat. 3. 15.
 ἐπιδιατείνω, to stretch yet further, Galen. 2. intr. to spread far, Polyb. 32. 9, 3.
 ἐπιδιατίθημι, fut. -θήσω, to arrange besides, Dio C. 62. 15:—Med. to deposit as security for one's doing a given act, Lys. ap. Harp.; ἀργύριον

ἐπιδιατρίβω Dem. 896. 22 (v. ἐπιδιαθήκη): also, to stake on a throw at dice, Poll. 9. 96;—ἐπιδιακίμαι being used as Pass., Ib.

ἐπιδιατρίβω [i], fut. ψω, to spend time, χρόνον Theophr. Odor. II, cf. Hdn. 2. 11; ἐπιδιατρίβας after an interval, Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 10.

ἐπιδιαφέρωμαι, Pass. to go across after, Thuc. 8. 8 Bekk.

ἐπιδιαφθείρω, to destroy, ruin besides, dub. in Joseph. B. J. 6. 3, 2.

ἐπιδιδάσκω, fut. ξω, to teach besides, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 17, Oec. 10, 10.

ἐπιδιδύμις, ίδος, ή, (διδυμος II) in Anatomy, the epididymis, called ή κεφαλή του ὄρχεως by Arist., Galen., etc.; v. Greenhill Theophr. p. 263. 18.

ἐπιδίδωμι, fut. -δώσω:—to give besides, τινί τι II. 23. 559, Hdt. 2. 121, 4, al., and Att.: absol., Hes. Op. 394, etc. 2. to give in dowry, ὄσσ' οὐπω τις ἤν' ἐπέδωκε θυγατρί II. 9. 148, 290, cf. Lys. 146. 29, Plat. Legg. 944 A, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 19.

3. to give freely, Thuc. 4. 11, Ar. Pax 333; ἐπ. του ἑαυτου μέρους Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 1:—esp. to contribute as a 'benevolence,' for the purpose of supplying state necessities, opp. to εἰσφέρειν (which was compulsory), Xen. Ath. 3. 3, Isae. 54. 38; ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἐπ. Dinarch. 100. 28; τριήρη ἐπέδωκεν Dem. 566. 11; ἐπέδωκα τὰ χρήματα Id. 264. 11, cf. ἐπίδοσις, and v. Wolf Lept. p. 265.

4. ἐπιδιδόναι ἑαυτον to give oneself up, devote oneself, τινι to one, Ar. Thesm. 213; εἰς τι C. I. 2058 B. 28; and (sub. ἑαυτον) ἐπιδιδόναι εἰς τρυφήν Lat. effundi in deliciis, Ath. 525 E, cf. 536 A.

5. to give into another's hands, ἐπιστολήν τινι Diod. 14. 47, etc.; ἐπιδ. ψήφον τοῖς πολίταις to give them power to vote, Plut. Num. 7. II. Med. to take as one's witness, θεοὺς ἐπιδώμεθα (sc. μάρτυρας) II. 22. 254; which others refer to ἐπ-ιδέσθαι:—in II. 10. 463, Aristarch. read σὲ γὰρ πρώτην .. ἐπιδώσομεθ', perh. in the same sense, though Apollon. and the Scholl. explain it by δώροισι τιμήσομεν: cf. περιδίδωμι.

III. in Prose, often intr., to increase, advance, ἐς ὕψος (v. ἀποδίδωμι II); ἐς τὸ ἀγριώτερον Thuc. 6. 60; ἐς τὸ μισεῖσθαι Id. 8. 83; ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον Ib. 24; ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον Hipp. Aph. 1242, Plat. Prot. 318 A; βελτίων ἔσται καὶ ἐπ. Ib. C, cf. Crat. 410 E; πρὸς ἀρετήν Id. Legg. 913 B; πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν Isocr. 33 B; and absol. to grow, wax, advance, improve, Thuc. 6. 72., 7. 8, Plat. Euthyd. 271 B, Theaet. 146 B, 150 D; ἐπ. πάμπολυ [ή μάχη] waxes great, Ib. 179 D:—cf. ἐπίδοσις.

2. = ἐνδίδωμι v, to give in, give way, ἐπ. ἐπίδοσιν τινι ἔλκοντι Hipp. Art. 834.

ἐπιδιέξομαι, to go through in detail, Plut. 2. 854 F.

ἐπιδιέρχομαι, Dep., = foreg., Galen.

ἐπιδιέρχομαι, Dep. to go through besides, Poll. 1. 163.

ἐπιδιετής, ἐς, v. sub διετής.

ἐπιδίξομαι, Dep. to inquire besides, to go on to inquire, Hdt. 1. 95. 2. to seek for or demand besides, Id. 5. 106; so, ἐπιδίξομαι Mosch. 2. 28.

ἐπιδηγέομαι, Dep. to relate again, repeat, Aristid. 1. 298.

ἐπιδηγήσις, εως, ή, an after or repeated narration, Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 5; repetita narratio in Quint. Instt. 4. 2, 128.

ἐπιδικάζω, fut. άσω, to adjudge litigated property to one, of the judge, ἐπ. κληρον τινι Isae. 86. 29, Dem. 1174. 17:—Pass., ἐπιδικασμένου καὶ ἔχοντος τὸν κληρον having had it adjudged to one and being in possession, Id. 1052. 14; absol., Lex ibid. 1054. fin.

II. Med., of the claimant, to go to law to establish one's claim, Plat. Legg. 874 A; ἔχω .. τὸν κληρον ἐπιδικασάμενος I have obtained it by a law suit, Isae. 85. 34.

2. c. gen. to sue for, claim at law, ἐπιδικάζεσθαι τοῦ κληρου Lys. Fr. 16, Isae. 42. 7, Dem. 1051. 6; ἐπιδικάζεσθαι τῆς ἐπικλήρου to claim the marriage of an heiress, Id. 1068. 16, cf. Andoc. 16. 1, Isae. 80. 6; metaph., ἐπ. τῆς μέσης χώρας Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 8:—Pass., ή ἐπιδικασθεῖσα an heiress claimed in marriage, Diod. 12. 18 (cf. ἐπίδικος).

ἐπιδικασία, ή, a process at law to obtain an inheritance, Isae. 42. 8., 44. 12, Lexar. Dem. 1055. 1; τῆς θυγατρὸς for her hand as heiress, Isae. 45. 16.

ἐπιδικάσιμος [α], on, claimed as one's right, Joseph. A. J. 4. 2, 4: much sought for, Luc. Somn. 9.

ἐπίδικος, on, (δικη) disputed at law, liable to be made the subject of a process at law (cf. ἀνεπίδικος), ἐπ. ἐστι ὁ κληρος Isae. 38. 12, cf. 42. 17., 84. 24:—ἐπίδικος, ή, an heiress, for whose marriage her next of kin are claimants at law, Id. 44. 25 sq.; ἐπ. ἐπὶ ἅπαντι τῷ κληρῷ Id. 45. 23; cf. ἐπικληρος.

2. generally, subject to a judicial decision, δίδωμι ἑμαυτον ἐπίδικον τοῖς δημόταις I commit myself to the people's decision, Dion. H. 7. 58: disputed, πρὸς τινι Plut. Cleom. 4; ἐπ. νίκηα disputed victory, Id. Fab. 3.

ἐπιδίμοιρος, on, containing 1 + 2, Clem. Al. 783; so, ἐπιδιμερής, ἐς, Nicom. Ar. 99.

ἐπιδινέω, later form for sq., Opp. H. 4. 218, Heliod. 3. 3.

ἐπιδινέω, to whirl for the throw, to swing round before throwing, ήκ' ἐπιδινήσας II. 3. 378, cf. Od. 9. 538, etc.:—Med. to turn over in one's mind, revolve, Lat. volvere animo, ἐμοὶ τῷδε θυμῷ πύλλ' ἐπιδινεῖται 20. 218:—Pass. to wheel about, as birds in the air, 2. 151; so, ἐπιδινεῖν αὐτούς, of bees, Arist. II. A. 9. 40, 12.

ἐπιδιορθόω, to correct afterwards, C. I. 2555. 9:—Med., ἐπ. τὰ λείποντα to have deficiencies set right also, to complete unfinished reforms, Ep. Tit. 1. 5.

ἐπιδιόρθωσις, εως, ή, the correction of a previous expression, Rhetor.

ἐπιδιορθωτικός, ή, ὄν, serving to amend, corrective, cited from Hermog. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 493.

ἐπιδιορίζω, to define or determine further, Arist. Cacl. 3. 4, 7:—verb. Adj. ἐπιδιοριστέον, Id. Top. 6. 12, 1.

ἐπιδιουρέω, to pass along with the urine, Hipp. 88 B.

ἐπιδιπλασιάζω, fut. άσω, to make double, Hdn. 6. 8.

ἐπιδιπλοῖζω, to redouble: so the Mss. in Aesch. Eum. 1014; Dind. metri grat. suggests ἔπος διπλοῖζω, Herm. ἐπανδιπλοῖζω.

ἐπιδιπλόω, to make double, double, τὴν δέριον LXX (Ex. 26. 9); ἐπ. τὰ φύλλα to fold them double, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri 66.

ἐπιδίπλωσις, εως, ή, a redoubling, a double fold, Philo 2. 479.

ἐπιδιστάζω, fut. άσω, to doubt about a thing, Theophr. Odor. 45.

ἐπιδίστασις, εως, ή, doubt upon a point, Galen.

ἐπιδίτριτος, on, containing 1 + 2, Nicom. Arithm. p. 101. 1.

ἐπιδίφριος, ίδος, ή, the rail upon the δίφρος, = άντυξ, II. 10. 475.

ἐπιδίφριος, on, (δίφρος) on the car, εἰσόκε δῶρα φέρων ἐπιδίφρια θείω Od. 15. 51, 75. II. one who sits at his work, a shop-workman, Dion. H. de Thuc. 50. 3; ἐπ. τεχνίτης Iamb. V. Pyth. 245; τέχνη ἐπ. a sedentary trade, Lat. ars sellularia, Dion. H. de Thuc. 2. 28.

ἐπιδιψάω, to thirst in addition or after, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1072.

ἐπιδίψιος, on, = δίψιος, Nic. Th. 436.

ἐπιδιωγμός, ὄ, a continued pursuit, ἐναντίων Polyb. II. 18, 7.

ἐπιδιώκω, fut. ξω, to pursue after, τινά Hdt. 4. 1, 160, Lys. 99. 24, etc. II. to prosecute again, Isae. ap. Poll. 8. 67.

ἐπιδιώξις, εως, ή, = ἐπιδιωγμός, Strabo 483, Eust. Opusc. 287. 41.

ἐπιδοιάζω, to make double: metaph. to turn over and over, πολέας ἐπεδοίασα βουλὰς Ap. Rh. 3. 21: cf. δοιάζω.

ἐπιδοκέω, f. l. in Andoc. 32. 43; Reisk. ἐπιδείξαιτο, Emper. ἐπιδείξειε.

ἐπίδομα, τό, an addition, contribution, Ath. 364 F.

ἐπιδομέω, to build upon, Philo de vii. Mir. 2. 4, 5; Schneid. ἐπιδεδώμηται, etc.

ἐπιδονέω, to sound or rattle a-top, Antiph. Παρασ. 2.

ἐπιδοξάζω, to form an opinion about a thing; τὸ ἐπιδοξαζόμενον a matter of opinion, Theophr. C. P. 1. 5, 5.

ἐπιδοξος, on, (δόξα) of persons, expected to do a thing, or likely to be so and so, c. inf., Hipp. Fract. 766; ἐπ. γενέσθαι ἐπιεικῆς likely to prove good men, Plat. Theaet. 143 D; ἐπ. τοῦτο πείσεσθαι in danger of suffering .., Hdt. 6. 12; ἐπ. ὦν πάσχειν Antipho 115. 22, cf. 120. 13; ἐπ. ἦν τυχεῖν he was expected to gain .., Isocr. 117 E; ἐπ. γενήσεσθαι πονηρός Isocr. 397 D; ἐπιδοξότερον ὄντος [sc. αἰρεθῆναι] App. Civ. 1. 32: sometimes c. part. fut., ἐπ. ἦσαν ἐμβαλοῦντες Plut. Agis 13.

2. of things, likely, probable, c. inf., ἐπ. γενέσθαι Hdt. 1. 89; πρὸς οὓς ἐπ. [ἔστι] πολεμεῖν Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 9:—absol., ὄσα .. κακὰ ἐπίδοξα καταλαμβάνει such as might be expected, Hdt. 4. 11.

II. of repute, glorious, Pind. N. 9. 110, and in late Prose, as Diod. 13. 83, Plut. 2. 239 D, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 132 sq.:—so Adv. -ως, LXX (3 Esdr. 9. 45).

ἐπιδοραῖτις, ίδος, ή, (δῶρον) the tip, point of a lance, spear-head, Polyb. 6. 25, 5, Plut. 2. 217 E.

II. = σαυρωτήρ (q. v.), A. B. 303.

ἐπιδορπίδιος, on, = ἐπιδορπίος, Anth. P. 6. 299.

ἐπιδορπίζομαι, Dep. to eat in the second course or for dessert, τι Diphil. Τελ. 1, Sophil. Παρακατ. 1. 5.—In Poll. 6. 102 ἐπιδορπήσασθαι f. l. for ἐπιδορπίσασθαι, cf. 8. 79; so, ibid., we have ἐπιδορπήματα for -ίσματα (as in § 79).

ἐπιδορπίος, on, (δῶρον) for use after dinner, ὕδωρ (cf. προσδορπίος) Theocr. 13. 36: for dessert, τράπεζαι Ath. 130 C, cf. Nic. Al. 21.

ἐπιδορπίς, ίδος, ή, old name for δείπνον, Ath. 11 D.

ἐπιδορπίσμα, τό, a second course, dessert, Philippid. Φιλαργ. 1, Ath. 644 E; cf. ἐπιδορπίζομαι.

ἐπιδορπισμός, ὄ, like foreg., dessert, Arist. Fr. 100.

ἐπιδόσιμος, on, given over and above, ἐπ. παρὰ τὰλλα τοῦτ' ἔσται Alex. Eis τὸ φρέαρ 1; ἐπ. δείπνα to which unexpected luxuries have been added, Crobyl. Ψευδ. 1.

ἐπίδοσις, εως, ή, a giving over and above, a voluntary contribution to the state, a 'benevolence,' οἱ τὰς μεγάλας ἐπιδόσεις ἐπιδόντες Dem. 285. 19; ἐγένοντο εἰς Εὐβοίαν ἐπιδόσεις παρ' ὑμῖν πρώται κτλ. Id. 566. 22: v. ἐπιδίδωμι 1. 3:—a largess to the soldiers, Lat. donativum, Hdn. 1. 5, etc.

II. (ἐπιδίδωμι intr.) increase, growth, advance, progress, ἐπ. ἐς πλῆθος τοῦ βροφήματος Hipp. Acut. 385; ἐπ. ἔχειν to be capable of progress or improvement, Plat. Theaet. 146 B, Symp. 175 E, al.; ἐπ. λαμβάνειν πρὸς τι Isocr. Antid. § 267, cf. Arist. Categ. 8, 32; ποιείσθαι Polyb. 1. 36, 2; ή ἐπ. γίγνεται ἐπ. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 8, 8, al.; ἐπ. τῶν τεχνῶν Ib. 1. 7, 17; ή τρίτη ἐπ. τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας increment, Id. Pol. 4. 6, 10.

b. devotion, τινός to a thing, Dion. H. de Comp. 4. 2. a giving way, relaxation, of sinews, Hipp. Art. 784; ἐπ. ἐπιδούναί Ib. 834.

ἐπιδοτικός, ή, ὄν, ready to give to those who need, distinguished from μεταδοτικός by Ammon. p. 57.

II. ready to give way, Hipp. Mochl. 866.

ἐπιδουλεύω, to be a slave still, Julian. 409 A.

ἐπιδουπέω, to make a noise or clashing, τινι with a thing, Plut. Eumen. 14, Crass. 23: v. ἐπιγδουπέω.

ἐπιδοχή, ή, the reception of something new, Thuc. 6. 17.

ἐπιδραμεῖν, ἐπιδραμέτην, v. sub ἐπιτρέχω.

ἐπιδραμητέον, verb. Adj. one must run over, Clem. Al. 429.

ἐπιδράσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι: Dep. to lay hold of, τινος Plut. Alex. 25, etc.; τι Alciphro 3. 60:—metaph., Plut. Oth. 2: to engage in, Id. 2. 793 C.

ἐπιδράω, to do or perform besides, τινί τι Philostr. 234.

ἐπιδρέπομαι, Med. to cull and enjoy besides, τιμήν Clem. Al. 35.

ἐπιδρομάδιον, Adv. = ἐπιτροχάδιον Orph. Arg. 559, Nic. Th. 481.

ἐπιδρομή, ή, (ἐπιδραμεῖν) a running over, inroad, κυμάτων Arist. Mund. 4. 33: onward motion, C. I. 3546. 35:—metaph., ἐν τῇ ἐπ. τῶν φιλοσόφων in his running notice of them, Diog. L. 7. 48.

II. a sudden inroad, a raid, ottoek, sally, Thuc. 4. 23, 34, 56; ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς ἀρπαγή plundering by means of an inroad, i. e. a plundering inroad, Hdt. 1. 6: hence, ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς on the sudden, on the spur of the moment, off-hand, ἐξ ἐπ. αἰρέσεις ποιείσθαι Plat. Legg. 619 D; μηδὲν ἐξ ἐπ. παθεῖν Dem. 559. 26.

III. a place to which ships run in, a landing-place, Λιβύης .. ἐρήμους ἀγένους τ' ἐπιδρομάς Eur. Hel. 404, cf. Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1597.

IV. a flux, as of blood, Hipp. Offic. 748.

ἐπιδρομία, ή, = foreg., an assault, Ap. Rh. 3. 593, cf. Lob. Phryn. 527.

ἐπιδρομικός, ή, ὄν, over-running, hasty, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 3.

ἐπίδρομος, on, that may be overrun, τείχος ἐπ. a wall that may be scaled, II. 6. 434; (but, τείχος ἄρμασιν ἐπ. on which chariots can run,

Anth. P. 9. 58); ἐπίδρ. Ζεφύροισι overrun by the W. winds, Anth. P. 10. 13, cf. Opp. H. 3. 635; τὰ ἐπίδρομα καὶ πεδινά, of countries, Plut. Eumen. 9. II. act. *running over, spreading*, of sores, Nic. Th. 242. 2. metaph. *over-hasty, rash*, ὄρκος, γνώμη Paus. 9. 21, 6., 33. 3. 3. *instant, imminent*, Aesch. Supp. 124. III. ἐπίδρομος, ὁ, a cord which runs along the upper edge of a net, Xen. Cyn. 6, 9, Poll. 5. 29, cf. Plin. 19. 1; so, δι' ὀργάνων ἐπιδρόμων (prob.) by running ropes, Plut. Sertor. 22: cf. περιδρόμος, ὁ. 2. a small sail at the stern, like the mizen-sail of a yawl (or, acc. to Poll. 1. 91, the mast of such a sail), v. Isid. Etym. 19. 3. ἐπιδύναστεύω, to reign next to, after, τινί cited from Synes. ἐπιδυσφήμιέω, to give an ill name to, τινί Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 3. ἐπιδύω, αογ. ἐπέδυν, to set upon or so as to interrupt an action, μὴ πρὶν ἐπ' ἥλιον δύναι Il. 2. 413; ὁ ἥλιος μὴ ἐπ. ἐπὶ τῷ παροργισμῷ ὑμῶν Ep. Ephes. 4. 26, cf. LXX (Deut. 24. 15), Philo 2. 324. ἐπιδωμάω, v. sub ἐπιδομέω. ἐπιδώμεθα, v. ἐπιδίδωμι II. ἐπιδωρέομαι, Dep. to give besides, Galen. ἐπιδώτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπιδίδωμι) the Bountiful, epith. of gods, esp. Zeus, in Paus. 8. 9, 2, Plut. 2. 1102 F. ἐπιείκεια, ἡ, (ἐπιεικῆς) reasonableness, λόγος ἔχει ἐπιείκειάν τινα Hipp. Fract. 772. 2. equity, as opp. to strict law, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 8, etc.; κατ' ἐπιείκειαν, opp. to κατὰ τοὺς ὄρκους, Isocr. 377 D: cf. ἐπιεικῆς II. 2. 3. of persons, reasonableness, fairness, equity, Thuc. 3. 40, 48., 5. 86, Plat., Isocr. Antid. § 160, etc.; also, goodness, virtuousness, Dem. 581. 12, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 6, al.; in pl., joined with χάριτες, Isocr. 53 C. II. personified, Clemency, Plut. Caes. 57. ἐπιείκελος, ου, = εἰκελος, like, τινί, the masc. freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.), but only in phrases ἐπ. ἀθανάτοισιν, θεοῖς ἐπ., Il. 1. 265, etc.; so, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελα τέκνα Hes. Th. 968: cf. ἐπιείκελος. ἐπιεικευόμαι, Dep. to be ἐπιεικῆς, LXX (2 Esdr. 9. 8). ἐπιεικῆς, ἐς, (εἰκός) fitting, meet, suitable, τύμβον οὐ μάλα πολλόν . . , ἀλλ' ἐπιεικέα τοῖον not very large, but meet in size, Il. 23. 246; τίσουςι βοῶν ἐπιεικέ' ἀμοιβήν a fair recompence for them, Od. 12. 382.— Elsewhere, Hom. has only the neut. ἐπιεικές, either parenthet., ὡς ἐπιεικές as is meet, Il. 19. 147., 23. 537, Od. 8. 839; or c. inf., ὄν κ' ἐπιεικές ἀκούειν when it may be meet for you to hear, Il. 1. 547; οἱ ἐπιεικές ἐργ' ἔμεν ἀθανάτων such as is meet they should be, 19. 21, cf. 23. 50, Od. 2. 207. II. after Hom., 1. of statements, rights, etc., a. reasonable, specious, ἡ δὲ τρίτη [τῶν ὁδῶν] . . , πολλὸν ἐπιεικεστάτη εὐδία, μάλιστα ἔψευσται Hdt. 2. 22; ἐπ. πρόφασις Thuc. 3. 9; ἐπ. ὁδός a tolerable road, Plut. Crass. 22. b. opp. to δίκαιος, fair, equitable, not according to the letter of the law (v. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 14, Rhet. 1. 13, 13), τῶν δικαίων τὰ ἐπιεικέστερα προτιθέασι Hdt. 3. 53; συγχωρεῖν τὰ πεικῆ τινί Ag. Nub. 1438; ἐπιεικέστερον ἢ δικαιότερον Antiph. 117. 40; ἐπ. ὁμολογία Thuc. 3. 4; γνώμη Ag. Vesp. 1027; τὰ ἐπ. καὶ σύγγνωμον Plat. Legg. 757 D; πρὸς τὸ ἐπ. = ἐπιεικῶς 3, Thuc. 4. 19:—generally = μέτριος, Dem. 915. fin.:—cf. ἐπιείκεια II. 2. of persons, able, capable, παῖς τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἐπ., ἀφωνος δὲ Hdt. 1. 85; οἱ ἐπιεικέστατοι τῶν τριηράρχων Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 30; τίνες . . τῶν νέων ἐπίδοξοι γενέσθαι ἐπ. may be expected to turn out well, make a figure in the world, Plat. Theaet. 143 D, cf. Rep. 398 B, Legg. 957 A. b. in moral sense, reasonable, fair, kind, gentle, good, ἐπ. τὴν ψυχὴν, τῇ φύσει, τοῖς ἡθεσιν Id. Symp. 210 B, etc.; absol., Thuc. 8. 93, Isocr. 12 D; ἐπ. ἄνδρες, opp. to μοχθηροί, Arist. Poët. 13, 2: τούτοιές, fairness, goodness, Soph. O. C. 1127; οὔτε τούτ. οὔτε τὴν χάριν οἶδεν Id. Fr. 709. III. Adv. —κῶς, Ion. —κῶως, fairly, tolerably, moderately, Lat. satis, ἐγγλύσσει ἐπ. Hdt. 2. 92; ἐπ. ἔχειν to be pretty well, Hipp. Coac. 176; ἐπ. ἐξέπιστασθαι Ag. Vesp. 1249; ἐπ. ἀναίσθητον Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 4, 3; ἐπ. πλατύ Id. H. A. 1. 16, 17, cf. 17, 18; οἱ πυρετοὶ ἐς τεταρταῖον ἐπ. μεθίστανται about the fourth day, Hipp. 139 A, cf. Alex. Incert. 37; ἐπ. τὸ τρίτον μέρος pretty nearly, about, Polyb. 6. 26, 8; τέως μὲν ἐπ. for some little time, Plat. Phaedo 117 C; ἐπ. μὲν . . perhaps, Id. Gorg. 493 C. 2. probably, reasonably, Id. Rep. 431 E, etc. 3. with moderation, mildly, kindly, Plut. Pyrrh. 23; ἐπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Isocr. 310 D. ἐπιεικτός, ἡ, ὄν, (εἰκός) yielding, Ep. word, in Hom. always with negat., σθένος οὐκ ἐπιεικτόν unyielding, dauntless might, Il. 8. 32, Od. 19. 493; μένος . . ἀάσχετον, οὐκ ἐπ. Il. 5. 892; πένθος ἀσχετον, οὐκ ἐπ. ceaseless, 16. 549; but, ἔργα γελαστά καὶ οὐκ ἐπιεικτά not yielding, cruel, harsh, Od. 8. 307, ubi v. Nitzsch. ἐπιειμένος, v. sub ἐπιέννυμι. ἐπιείσομαι, ἐπιεισάμενος, v. sub ἐπειμι (εἶμι ἰδο). ἐπιέκτος, ου, = ἔφεκτος, Auctt. Mus. ἐπιέλδομαι, poët. for ἐπέλδομαι, to desire, c. inf., Ap. Rh. 4. 783. ἐπι-ελίκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, one who rolls round, a word coined to explain the Homeric ἠλέκτωρ, Schol. Il. 19. 398. ἐπιέλπομαι, Ep. for ἐπέλπομαι, q. v. ἐπιέλπτος, ου, to be hoped or expected, Archil. 69, Opp. H. 4. 311. ἐπιέννυμι, to put on besides or over, χλαῖναν δ' ἐπιέσσαμεν we threw a cloak over him, Od. 20. 143:—elsewhere, Hom. has only the part. pf. pass. ἐπιειμένος, in metaph. sense c. acc., ἐπιειμένος ἀλκὴν, ἀναιδεῖν ἐπ. clad in strength, shamelessness, Il. 1. 149., 8. 262, etc.; ἐπ. ἀχλύν Anth. P. 7. 283; λευκοῖσι κόμας ἐπ. ὤμοις covered with hair over her white shoulders, Ap. Rh. 3. 45; χαλκὸν ἐπιέσται has brass upon or over it, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47:—Med. to put on oneself besides, put on as an upper garment, χλαῖνας ἐπιέννοθαι Hdt. 4. 64; metaph., ἐπὶ δὲ νεφέλην ἔσαντο Il. 14. 350; γῆν ἐπιεσσόμενος (poët. fut.) i. e. to be buried, Pind. N. 11. 21; so, γῆν ἐπιέσασθαι Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 6; γῆν ἐπιεννύμεθα Anth. P. 7. 480, cf. Theocr. Epigr. 8. 4; but also c. dat. rei, ἐπιεσσάμενοι νῶτα

κρόκαις having wrapped one's shoulders with it, Pind. N. 10. 82.—Old Ep. Vcrb, not found till late in the form ἐφέννυμι, because of the digamma, v. ἐννυμι, καταέννυμι; ἐπιέσασθαι is retained even in Xen. 1. c.; but ἐφέσσεσθαι, ἐφέσσατο, ἐφεσσάμενος occur in Ap. Rh. 1. 691, 1326, Theocr. 1. c., Anth. P. 7. 299, 446. ἐπεργάζομαι, v. sub ἐπεργάζομαι. ἐπιετής, ἐς, (ἔτος) of this year, χιῶν Polyb. 3. 55, 1. ἐπιζάνω, Ion. for ἐπιζάνω. ἐπιζᾶρέω, = ἐπιβαρέω, Eur. Rhes. 441, Phoen. 45 (ubi v. Valck. and Pors.): cf. ζέρεθρον, and v. sub Ζ ζ. ἐπιζάφελος [ᾶ], ου, vehement, violent, χόλος Il. 9. 525. Adv. ἐπιζαφελῶς (as if from ἐπιζαφελῆς, which never occurs, v. Eust. 769. 22), vehemently, furiously, ἐπ. χαλεπαίνειν, μεναιίνειν, Il. 9. 516, Od. 6. 330; ἐρεείνειν h. Hom. Merc. 487; also, ἐπιζάφελον κοπέουσα Ap. Rh. 4. 1672.—Only Ep. (The simple ζάφελος never occurs: it is plainly connected with the intens. Prefix ζα-.) ἐπιζᾶω, Ion. —ζῶω, to overlive, survive, εἰ ἐπέζωσε Hdt. 1. 120; ἄν . . ἐπιζῆ (vulg. ἐπιζῶη) Plat. Legg. 661 C: metaph. of envy, Plut. Num. 22. ἐπιζέω, poët. for ἐπιζέω, Orph. Arg. 457. ἐπιζέμα, τό, (ἐπιζέω) a boiling or boiled liquid, Symm. V. T. ἐπιζευγνύμι and —ύω: fut. —ζεύξω. To join at top, Hdt. 7. 36; τοὺς κίονας τοῖς ἐπιστυλίοις Plut. Pericl. 13: simply to bind fast, χεῖρας ἰμάσι Theocr. 22. 3. 2. to join to, Lat. adjungere, πάλοις . . τὸνδ' ἐπιζεύξασ' ὄχον Aesch. Eum. 405: metaph., ἐπιζ. κοινὸν ὄνομά τι καὶ τινί Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 1, cf. Rhet. 3. 5, 7:—metaph. in Pass., μὴδ' ἐπιζευχθῆς στόμα φήμαις πονηραῖς nor let thy mouth be joined to evil sayings, Aesch. Cho. 1044; mathem., ἐπιζεύχθω κτλ. let the point A be joined to the point B, Arist. Meteor. 3. 5, 7, al. II. to inclose, Polyb. 1. 75, 4., 3. 49, 7. ἐπιζευκτής, ἡρος, ὁ, a band, Hesych. ἐπιζευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, connective, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1349. ἐπιζευξίς, εως, ἡ, a fastening together, joining, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 1. II. in Gramm. the repetition of a word, Hdn. in Walz Rhett. 8. 603. ἐπιζέφυρος, ου, towards the west, western, Euphor. 68:—the Italian Lacrians were called Ἐπιζεφύριοι, Pind. O. 10. 18, Hdt. 6. 23, etc. ἐπιζέω, fut. —ζέσω, to boil over, πυρὸς καὶ κλύδωνος ἐπιζέσαντος Plut. 2. 399 D: to bubble up, Agr. in Stob. append. 2. 5:—metaph., ἀκούσαντί μοι ἡ νεότης ἐπέζεσε my youthful spirit boiled over when I heard, Hdt. 7. 13; ἡ χολὴ ἐπιζει Ag. Thesm. 468; θυμάλωψ ἐπέζεσεν (as if he had said θυμός) Id. Ach. 321; κέντρ' ἐπιζέσαντα, of the poison working out of the skin, Soph. Tr. 840: c. dat., δεινὸν τι πῆμα Πριαμίδαις ἐπέζεσε Eur. Hec. 583. II. Act. to make to boil, heat, c. acc., ἐπιζειν λέβητα Eur. Cycl. 392, cf. Musgr. (ap. Dind.) ad l.; so perh. I. T. 987, unless with Dind. we take it δεινὴ τις ὄργη ἐπέζεσε, ἀγει τε τὸ σπέρμα κτλ. ἐπιζήλος, Dor. —ζᾶλος, ου, envious, happy, Bacchyl. 1. 2, Aesch. Ag. 939. ἐπιζήλω, to yearn after, τι Julian 103 C. ἐπιζήμιος, Dor. —ζᾶμιος, ου, (ζημία) bringing loss upon, hurtful, prejudicial, Charon Fr. 12, Thuc. 1. 32; τινί Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 9. 2. penal Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 4:—ἐπιζήμια, τά, punishments, penalties, Plat. Legg. 784 E, 788 B; χρῆσόμεθα ἐπιζημίοις = ἐπιζημιώσομεν, Dem. 280. 15: cf. ἐπελάω. II. liable to punishment, Plat. Legg. 765 A, Aeschin. 7. 13. ἐπιζημιόω, to mulct, στατήρι κατὰ τὸν ἄνδρα Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 22. ἐπιζημίωμα, τό, a penalty, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 155, Poll. 8. 149. ἐπιζητέω, to seek after, ask for, wish for, miss, Lat. desiderare, τινα Hdt. 3. 36., 5. 24, cf. Plut. Sull. 19; ἐπ. τὸν ἄνθρωπον to make further search for . . , Dem. 271. 16; τῆς αἰτίας αἰτίαν ἐπ. to require to know, Polyb. 1. 5, 3:—absol., οἱ ἐπιζητούντες the beaters (for game), Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 25:—Pass., τὰ ἐπιζητούμενα περὶ τι the things which are required, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 5. 2. to seek for besides, Arist. Top. 1. 2, 2; μὴδ' ἕτερον ἐπιζητεῖ καλά Antiph. Ἀρχ. 1. 5:—Pass., ἐπιζητεῖται is matter of question, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 2, 4; ἐπ. πότερον . . lb. 9. 9, 2, etc. ἐπιζητήμα, τό, a question, Clem. Al. 528. ἐπιζητήσις, εως, ἡ, a seeking after, τινος Galen.: inquiry, Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 22. ἐπιζητητέον, verb. Adj. one must inquire, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 1. ἐπιζοφόω, to darken yet more, Eccl. ἐπιζυγίω, in Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C, in pass. sense, to be joined. ἐπιζυγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, an iron pin to fix the string of the ballista, Philo Belop. 53. ἐπιζυγῶ, to shut to, τὰς θύρας Artemid. 1. 4, Poll. 10. 26. ἐπιζώννυμι, fut. —ζώσω, to gird on:—Pass., ἐπέζωσμένοι with their clothes girt on so as to leave the breast bare, Hdt. 2. 85; ἐπέζωσμένος ἐγχειρίδιον girt with . . , Plut. C. Gracch. 15; ταυῖαις τὸν χιτῶνα ἐπέζωσθεῖς Paus. 9. 39, 8. ἐπιζώστρα, ἡ, = ζώστηρ, a girdle, Soph. Fr. 216. ἐπιζῶω, Ion. for ἐπιζᾶω, Hdt. 1. 120. ἐπίηλε [ῖ], v. sub ἐπιάλλω. ἐπιήνδανε, v. sub ἐφανδάνω. ἐπίηρα φέρειν, = ἦρα φέρειν or ἦρα ἐπιφέρειν to bring one acceptable gifts, much like to do one a kind service, χαρίζεσθαι, ἐπίηρα φέροντα Soph. O. T. 1095, cf. Rhian. ap. Stob. t. 4. 34; ἐπίηρα φέρεσθαι Ap. Rh. 4. 375; δέχθαι Anth. P. 13. 22; ἐπίηρα as Adv. for the sake of, τινός Nonn. Jo. 8. v. 46. II. a sing. ἐπίηρος pleasant, grateful, occurs in Emped. 211; the neut. in Lesches (Fr. Hom. 56); Conip. ἐπιηρέστερος in Epich. ap. Eust. 1441. 15. Cf. ἦρα, ἐπιήρανος. (Buttm. Lexil., v. ἦρα 8, rejects the word in Hom., reading ἐπὶ ἦρα φέρειν, i. e. ἦρα ἐπιφέρειν, v. sub ἦρα: but ἐπίηρα (cf. the compd. ἐπιήρανος) is prob. to be retained in later writers.) ἐπιήρανος, ου, pleasing, acceptable, οὐδέ τί μοι ποδάνιπτρα ποδῶν ἐπιήρανα θυμῷ Od. 10. 343:—after Hom. the sense passes into that of

helping, assisting, like ἀμυντικός, Μινύαις ἐπήρανος Orph. Arg. 97; of ruling, governing, Ἀθηναίων ἐπήρανε Antb. P. append. 50. I, cf. Noau. D. 2. 10; so, καλῶν ἐπ. ἔργων Emped. 429; epith. of Bacchus, Ion ap. Ath. 447 F:—then, warding off, repelling, ἐπήρανος ἀσπίς ἀκόντων Anth. P. 9. 41. II. act., νευρῶν ἐπήρανος strengthening, giving tension, Plat. Com. Φα. I. 19.—Cf. Piers. Veris. 106, Butt. Lexil. v. ἦρα 12.

ἐπίηρος, ον, v. sub ἐπήρα.

ἐπιθαλαμιο-γράφος, ὁ, a writer of epithalamia, Tzetz. prolog. Lyc.

ἐπιθαλάμιος, ον, (θάλαμος) belonging to a bridal, nuptial, Luc. Salt. 44; ἐπ. φῶδαι Dion. H. de Rhet. 4. 1: as Subst., ἐπιθαλάμιος, ὁ or ἡ (sub. ὕμνος or φῶδη), the bridal song, sung in chorus before the bridal chamber, v. Theocr. 18, Luc. Symp. 40, Himer. Or. 1.

ἐπιθαλαμίτης, ον, ὁ, epith. of Hermes in Euboea, Hesych.

ἐπιθαλασσιδῖος, Att. -τιδῖος, ον, =sq., Thuc. 4. 76, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 28, etc.; ἐπιθαλαττίατος is retained by Kramer in Strabo 73, 167.

ἐπιθαλάσσιος, Att. -τιος, α, ον, also ος, ον Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 16: (θάλασσα):—lying or dwelling on the coast, Lat. maritimus, Hdt. 1. 154; τὰ ἐπιθαλάσσια Id. 5. 30; ἐπ. τῆς Πελοποννήσου Thuc. 2. 56: marine, Epich. 68 Ahr.—In App. Hisp. 12 ἐπιθάλασσιος is f. l.

ἐπιθαλπής, ἐς, warm, Hesych.

ἐπιθάλλω, to warm on the surface, γαῖαν Xenophon., cf. Plut. 2. 780 E, Ael. N. A. 10. 35.

ἐπιθαμβέω, to marvel at, Noun. Jo. 7. v. 15.

ἐπιθανάτιος, ον, (θάνατος) condemned to death, Dion. H. 7. 35:—Adv., ἐπιθανάτιως ἔχειν = ἐπιθανάτως ἔχειν, Ael. V. H. 13. 26. II. αἱ

ἐπ. δῖδες the funeral torches, Liban. 4. 588.

ἐπιθανάτος, ον, sick to death, hard at death's door, Dem. 1225. 1:—Adv. -τως ἔχειν, to be sick to death, Poll. 3. 106. II. deadly,

ὑβώσις Hipp. Mochl. 861; of poisons, Theophr. C. P. 6. 4, 5.

ἐπιθάνης, ἐς, (θανεῖν) = ἐπιθάνατος, Anon. ap. Suid.

ἐπιθάπτω, to bury again, Philostr. 670. II. to bury another in the same grave, C. I. 4341 d, 4366 k, sqq.

ἐπιθαρσέω, Att. -ρρέω, to put trust in or on, τινί Plut. Brut. 37. II. to take heart to resist, τοῖς ἐχθροῖς App. Civ. 3. 10, cf. Ael. N. A. 4. 34., 9. 1; ἐπ. τῷ πελάγει to venture on . . . , Ib. 5. 56.

ἐπιθαρσύνω, Att. -ρρύνω, to cheer on, encourage, τινά Il. 4. 183, Dion. H. 10. 41, Plut. Mar. 36.

ἐπιθαυμάζω, to pay honour to, ἐπ. τὸν διδάσκαλον by giving him a fee, Ar. Nub. 1147; ἐπιθαυμάσας in admiration at . . . , Plut. Marcell. 30, Arr. Epict. 1. 26, 12.

ἐπιθεάζω, = ἐπιθειάζω, to invoke the gods against, τινί Pherecr. Myrm. 10; absol., ἀγανακτῶν καὶ ἐπ. with imprecations, Plat. Phaedr. 211 B. 2. = ἐπιθειάζω I, v. sub ἐπιθοάζω.

ἐπιθεάσμαι, to view from above, Schol. Ar.: to reflect on a thing, Poll. 6. 115. ἐπιθεάζω, to call upon in the name of the gods, to adjure, conjure, Lat. obtestari per deos, τασαῦτα ἐπιθειάσας, Thuc. 2. 75; ἐπ. μὴ κατάγειν Id. 8. 53; c. Butt. Lexil. s. v. θαάσσειν 6 and v. ἐπιθεάζω. II. to lend inspiration, τῷ λόγῳ Plut. Them. 28: to inspire, τινί Id. 2. 580 D, 589 D. b. absol. to be inspired, to prophesy, Dion. H. 1. 31. 2.

to deify, ascribe to divine influence, τὰς πράξεις Plut. 2. 579 F.

ἐπιθειάσις, εως, ἡ, =sq., Plut. 2. 1117 A.

ἐπιθειασμός, ὁ, an appeal to the gods, Thuc. 7. 75, in pl. 2.

inspiration, Poll. 1. 16, Philo 2. 299.

ἐπιθεῖτε, Ep. 2 pl. opt. aor. 2 of ἐπιτίθημι, Hom.

ἐπιθέλω, fut. ἔω, to soothe, assuage, τὴν ὀργὴν Plut. 2. 456 B.

ἐπιθέμα, τό, later form for ἐπιθήμα (which must be restored in Hipp. 469. 47), Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 24 (v. l. -θημα), Diod. 3. 14, Paus. 1. 2, 3; v. Lob. Phryn. 249: 1. a cover, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 5, C. I. 989 b, 991 b. 2. the capital of a column, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 16 sq.). 3.

an external application, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2, si sana l.

ἐπιθεράπεύω, to be diligent about, work zealously for, τὴν κάθοδον Thuc. 8. 47: to serve diligently, Ib. 84:—Pass., πρὸς τινος Dio C. Fr. Ursin. 161. II. to apply additional remedies, Hipp. Mochl. 866, cf. Geop. 17. 23, 2.

ἐπιθερμίζομαι, Pass. to become feverish, Hipp. Epid. 1. 938, cf. 3. 1112.

ἐπιθέσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτίθημι) a setting on its base, τοῦ ἀνδριάντος C. I. 3124:—a laying or putting on, τῶν χειρῶν Act. Ap. 8. 18, etc.; application, ἐπιχρίστων Plut. 2. 102 A. 2. an addition, opp. to ἀφαίρεσις, Arist. de Juv. etc. 5, 11. 3. an application of epithets, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 14. II. (from Med.) a setting upon, attack, Antipho 117.

41; ἐπ. γίγνεται τινί Xen. An. 4. 4, 22; ἡ Περσῶν ἐπ. τοῖς Ἕλλησι Plat. Legg. 698 B; τῶν ἐπιθέσεων αἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὸ αἷμα γίνονται τῶν ἀρχόντων attempts, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 14; ἐπ. συστήσαι ἐπὶ τινί Ib. 5. 7, 3; ποιεῖσθαι Ib. 5. 10, 25; κατὰ τινος Dion. H. 5. 7; τοῖς ἔργοις Polyb. 1. 45, 2. 2. c. gen. an attempt to gain, τῆς τυραννίδος Diod. 13. 92, etc. 3. = ἐπιθέμα, a cover, C. I. 3516. 4. imposture, deception, Eccl.: cf. ἐπιθετής.

ἐπιθεσπίζω, of the Pythian Priestess, to prophesy or divine upon, τῷ τρίποδι Hdt. 4. 179. II. of an oracle, to give sanction, τινί Dion. H. 2. 6; ἐπ. βασιλείαν τινί Id. 3. 35.

ἐπιθεσπισμός, ὁ, the sanction of an oracle, Arr. An. 6. 19, 9.

ἐπιθετέον, verb. Adj. of ἐπιτίθημι, one must impose, δίκην Plat. Gorg. 507 D. II. one must lay one's hand to, set to work at, τινί Plat. Soph. 231 C, Symp. 217 C.

ἐπιθέτης, ον, ὁ, a plotter, impostor, Luc. Trag. 172.

ἐπιθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιτίθημαι) ready to attack, θηρίαι Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 3: enterprising, στρατηγός Ib. 3. 1, 6; ἐπιθετικώτατος περὶ πάσας τὰς πράξεις Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 27. II. (ἐπιτίθημι) added, Lat. ad-

jectivus, τὸ ἐπ. the adjective, Apoll. Constr. p. 81; and so Adv. -κῶς, Cornut. N. D. 35, Schol. Il. 13. 29.

ἐπιθετός, ον, (ἐπιτίθημι) added, annexed, φυλαί Dion. H. 3. 71; ἐπ. ἐξουσία assumed power, Plut. Cleom. 10. 2. adventitious, adscrititious, alien, ἔσραται Isocr. 145 C; ἐπιθυμῖαι, opp. to κοιναί, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 11, 1; ἐπ. τῇ φύσει κακά Menand. Incert. 5: fictitious, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 8: opp. to ἀληθινός, Dion. H. 4. 70, cf. 68:—cf. ἐπακτός, ἐπίκτητος. II. as Subst., ἐπιθετόν, τό, an epithet, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3, etc. 2. masc., a throw of the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2. III. Adv., ἐπιθέτως λέγειν to describe or indicate by epithets, Strabo 36.

ἐπιθέω, fut. -θεύσασθαι, to run upon, at or after, Hdt. 9. 107, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10; τινά App. Hisp. 27; ἐπ. πρὸς τὴν μάχην Hdn. 6. 7. II. to run upon the surface of water, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 13.

ἐπιθεωρῶ, to examine over again or carefully, to ascertain, τι Hipp. Acut. 397, Philem. Incert. 49, Dion. H. de Rhet. 3. 2, Plut. Demetr. 1.

ἐπιθεωρησις, εως, ἡ, contemplation, M. Anton. 8. 26.

ἐπιθήγω, to whet or sharpen yet more, τὰ κέντρα Ael. N. A. 5. 16: metaph. to stimulate yet more, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Plut. 786 A.

ἐπιθήκη, ἡ, (ἐπιτίθημι) an addition, increase, Hes. Op. 378; κάπιθήκην τέτταρας and 4 drachmas over, Ar. Vesp. 1391.

ἐπιθήμα, τό, something put on (cf. ἐπιθέμα), v. C. I. 2663; hence, 1. a lid, cover, φωριαμῶν ἐπιθήματα lids of chests, Il. 24. 228, cf. Hippon. 47 (41), Hdt. 1. 48; ἀσπίδα ἐπ. τῷ φρέατι παράθεσ Ar. Fr. (v. Dind. 2. p. 505); ταῦτ. τῆς χύτρας ἀφελῶν Hegesipp. Ἀδ. 1. 13: a slab, used as the top of a table, Ath. 49 A. 2. a monument, sepulchral figure, Isae. 2. 36, Plut. Num. 22, Paus. 1. 2, 3., 43. 8., 2. 7, 2, etc. 3. the head of a spear, Diod. 5. 30. 4. a device on a shield, Paus. 5. 25, 9.

ἐπιθηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for ἐπιθήματα, Poll. 7. 208.

ἐπιθηματουργία, ἡ, a making of lids or covers, Plat. Polit. 280 D.

ἐπιθηματούω, to put a lid upon, τι Anticl. ap. Ath. 473 C.

ἐπιθηραρχία, ἡ, the command of elephants, Ael. Tact. 23; ἐπιθηραρχος, ὁ, the officer commanding them, Ib.

ἐπιθησαυρίζω, to store up: verb. Adj. ἐπιθησαυριστέον, Clem. Al. 336.

ἐπιθηγγάνω, aor. ἐπέθιγον:—to touch on the surface, touch lightly, Theophr. de Odor. 11; τῆς κεφαλῆς Plut. T. Gracch. 19:—to reach as far as, ὅψις ἐπ. τῆς θαλάσσης Id. 2. 921 D.

ἐπιθλάσις, εως, ἡ, a crushing on the surface, Oribas. Cocch. 86.

ἐπιθλίβω [I], fut. ψω, to press upon the surface, Diod. 3. 14: metaph. to annoy, Plut. 2. 782 D.

ἐπιθλίψις, εως, ἡ, pressure on the surface, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 9.

ἐπιθνήσκω, to die afterwards, cited from Dion. H.

ἐπιθοάζω, in Aesch. Cho. 856 (τάδ' ἐπυχομένη κάπιθοάζου) and Eur. Med. 1409 (τάδε καὶ θρηνῶ κάπιθοάζω) is commonly interpreted, to sit as a suppliant at an altar, to pray the gods for aid, cf. θοάζω II: but in the Med. Ms. of Aesch. the ο is doubtful, and Schütz (coll. by most Editors) read ἐπιθεάζου' invoking the gods; if so, κάπιθεάζω must also be restored in Eur.

ἐπιθολος, ον, turbid, ὕδωρ Io. Lyd. de Ostent. 8.

ἐπιθολῶω, to make turbid, Luc. Lexiph. 4: Pass. to become so, Plut. 2. 894 E.

ἐπιθόρνημαι, Dep. to cover, of male animals, βασιί Luc. Amor. 22, etc.; ἐπ. ταῖς γεγαμημέναις Philostr. 212, cf. 813: cf. ὑποθόρνημαι.

ἐπιθορόω, (θόρος) to impregnate, Clem. Al. 222.

ἐπιθορῶβέω, to shout to, Lat. acclamare: 1. in token of approval, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 50, etc. 2. in token of displeasure, Id. Hell. 1. 7, 13.

ἐπιθράσσω, Att. -ττω, contr. for ἐπιτράσσω, Hesych.

ἐπιθραύω, to break besides, ἄρτον Anth. P. 6. 105.

ἐπιθρέξας, v. sub ἐπιτρέχω.

ἐπιθρεπτος, ον (τρέφω) well-fed, corpulent, Hipp. 106 D.

ἐπιθρηνέω, to lament over, c. acc., Babr. 118. 8, Plut. 2. 123 C.

ἐπιθρηνησις, εως, ἡ, lamentation over, Plut. 2. 611 A.

ἐπιθρομβόμαι, Pass. to curdle, Nic. Al. 364.

ἐπιθρῶλέω, to babble to, Eccl.

ἐπιθρῦπτω, to enfeeble, enervate, Philostr. 46:—Pass. to practise affectations, Aristaeu. 1. 28; ἐπιθρῦμμένος effeminate, Plut. Dio 17.

ἐπιθρῶσκω: fut. -θραῶμαι: aor. -έθραον:—to leap upon, c. gen., νηὸς ἐπιθρῶσκων Il. 8. 515, cf. Eur. Rhes. 100: also c. dat. to leap (contemptuously) upon, like Lat. insultare, τῷ μύθῳ ἐπιθρῶσκων Μενελάου Il. 4. 177. II. to leap over a space, τόσσον ἐπιθρῶσκουσι so far do [the horses] spring at a bound, Il. 5. 772; μακρὰ ἐπιθρ. Hes. Sc. 438:—to jut out, of a wall, Orph. Arg. 491, 1273. III. to rise, ὀμίχλη Musae. 113.

ἐπιθυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = γήθησαν, Ath. 371 E.

ἐπιθυμέω, (θυμός) to set one's heart upon a thing, lust after, long for, eouet, desire, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 2. 66, Aesch. Ag. 216, etc.; also c. gen. pers., Lys. 96. 40, Xen. An. 4. 1, 14 (even c. acc. pers., Menand. ap. Clem. Al. 605 D); of political attachments, Andoc. 32. 43, Lys. 158. 12:—c. inf. to desire to do, πλώσαι Hdt. 1. 24; ἀπικνέεσθαι Ib. 116; περισσὰ δρᾶν Soph. Tr. 617, etc.:—absol. to desire, eouet, Thuc. 6. 92, Plat. Prot. 313 D, etc.:—τὸ ἐπιθυμοῦν τοῦ πλοῦ = ἐπιθυμία, eagerness for it, Thuc. 6. 24:—Pass. to be desired, τὰ ἐπιθυμούμενα Plat. Phil. 35 D.

ἐπιθύμημα [v], τό, the object of desire, Xen. Hier. 4, 7. II. a yearning, desire, Hipp. 2. 44, Plat. Legg. 687 C, etc.

ἐπιθύμησις [v], εως, ἡ, a longing desire, cited from Isaeus.

ἐπιθυμήτρια, ἡ, fem. of sq., Call. Dian. 237.

ἐπιθυμητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who longs for or desires, νεωτέρων ἔργων Hdt. 7. 6, Andoc. 29. 32; τιμῆς, σοφίας Plat. Rep. 475 B, etc.; φύσει πολέμου ἐπ. Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 10. 2. absol. a lover, follower, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 60.

ἐπιθυμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, desiring, coveting, lusting after, τινὸς Plat. Legg. 475 B, al.: τὸ ἐπιθ. that part of the soul which is the seat of the desires and affections, Plat. Rep. 439 E, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 2, al. Adv., ἐπιθυμητικῶς ἔχειν τινός = ἐπιθυμείν, Plat. Phaedo 108 A.

ἐπιθυμητός, ἡ, ὄν, desired, to be desired: τὰ ἐπ. objects of desire, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 6.

ἐπιθυμία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (ἐπιθυμέω) *desire, yearning, longing*, ἐπ. ἐκτελέσαι Hdt. 1. 32; ἐπιθυμία *by passion*, opp. to προνοία, Thuc. 6. 13; so Plat., etc.:—esp. *sensual desire, lust*, Plat., etc.; αἱ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἐπ. Plat. Phaedo 82 C; ἐπ. πρὸς τινα Xen. Lac. 2. 14. 2. c. gen. a *longing after a thing, desire of or for it*, ὕδατος, σίτου Thuc. 2. 52., 7. 84, etc.; τῆς τιμωρίας Antipho 115. 29; τῆς μεθ' ὑμῶν πολιτείας Andoc. 21. 7; τῆς παρθενίας Plat. Crat. 406 B; εἰς ἐπ. τινὸς ἐλθεῖν Id. Criti. 113 D; ἐν ἐπ. τινὸς εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι Id. Prot. 318 A, Theaet. 143 E, Legg. 841 C; εἰς ἐπ. τινὸς ἀφικέσθαι Id. Tim. 19 B; ἐπ. τινὸς ἐμβάλλειν τινί Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 5; ἐπ. ἐμποιεῖν τινι εἰς τινα *an inclination towards* . . . Thuc. 4. 81. II. = ἐπιθύμημα, ἐπιθυμίας τυχεῖν Pittac. ap. Stob. 46. 6, cf. Ath. 295 A.

ἐπιθυμίᾳ, τό, *an incense-offering*, Soph. O. T. 913.

ἐπιθυμίᾳσι, εὼς, ἡ, *an offering of incense*, C. I. 3068 A. 24.

ἐπιθυμιατρός, ὁ, *one who burns incense*, C. I. 2983.

ἐπιθυμιάω, fut. ἄσω, *to offer incense*, Plut. Alex. 25, C. I. 2715. 6; c. acc., τῷ Βορέᾳ λιβανίδιον Menand. Καρχ. 1, cf. Plut. 2. 372 C.

ἐπιθύμιος [ῦ], ον, = ἐπιθυμητικός, Manetho 4. 565.

ἐπιθύμις, ἴδος, ἡ, *a wreath of flowers for the neck*, Hesych.; cf. ὑποθυμῖς. II. ἐπιθύμις, ἴδος, ἡ, *thyme*, Diosc. 3. 38.

ἐπιθύμδ-δειπνος, ον, *eager for dinner*, Plut. 2. 726 A.

ἐπιθύμων, τό, *a parasitic plant growing on thyme, Cuscuta Epithymis*, Diosc. 4. 179.

ἐπι-ἰθύνω, = ἐπειθύνω, Soph. Ph. 1059, Ap. Rh. 3. 1325.

ἐπιθύσιᾶω, *to offer incense*, Sophron ap. E. M. 443. 53.

ἐπιθύσις, εὼς, ἡ, *an after-sacrifice*, Inscr. Cnid. in Newton, ap. Eus. P. E. 34 B.

ἐπιθύτης [ῦ], ον, ὁ, *one who presides over sacrifices*, C. I. 3663 A. 15.

ἐπιθύω, (θύω A): fut. ὑσω [ῦ]:—*to sacrifice besides or offer, τέλειον νεαροῖς ἐπιθύσας* Aesch. Ag. 1504; ἐπὶ δ' ἔθυσσα μητέρα Eur. Or. 562:—so in Med., Νέρωνι Γάλβαν ἐπ. Plut. Galb. 14, cf. Marcell. 29. II. *to offer incense on the altar*, Wess. Diod. 12. 11: *to offer on*, ἐπὶ ταῦ βωμοῦ τὰς δεκάτας Dion. H. 1. 40: generally *to offer*, λιβανωτὸν τοῖς θεοῖς Ar. Pl. 116.

ἐπιθύω, (θύω B):—*to rush eagerly at, ὡς ἂν ἐπιθύσαντες ἐλοιμεθα* Od. 16. 297. 2. c. inf. *to strive vehemently to do a thing, ἐρύσσασθαι* . . . Τρώες ἐπιθύουσι Il. 18. 175; θυμὸς ἐπιθύει καθαρίζων h. Hom. Merc. 475; so also in Ap. Rh. [Only used in pres., and always ἐπιθύω. Since ι is long, it has been thought the simple Verb is not θύω, but ἰθύω; but ἰθύω always has ῦ, so that the form ought to be ἐπιθύνω. The ῦ of ἐπι- is lengthd. in arsi, v. Spitzn. Vers. Her. 85, 86.]

ἐπιθωρᾶκίδιον, τό, *a tunic worn over the θώραξ*, Plut. Artox. 11.

ἐπιθωρᾶκίζομαι, Med. *to put on one's armour*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 27.

ἐπιθωρήσσομαι, Pass. *to get ready for the fight*, Ap. Rh. 1. 42.

ἐπιθωύσσω, *to shout or call out, give loud commands*, Aesch. Pr. 73; οὐκ ἀκούσαις ἐπεθώύσας τοῦτο thou didst urge this upon not unwilling ears, Ib. 277; κάλαμος κώπαις ἐπιθωύξει Eur. I. T. 1127. II. *to cheer on*, σκύλακας Synes. 320 C.

ἐπιθῶμων, ον, gen. ανος, = ἐπιστωρ, τινὸς Anth. P. 6. 175.

ἐπιθῶρεὺς, εὼς, ὁ, *a presiding priest*, C. I. 381.

ἐπιθῶμαι, Ion. for ἐφέζομαι, Anth. P. 11. 403.

ἐπιθῶτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, *privy to a thing*, Lat. conscius, c. gen., μεγάλων ἔργων ἐπ. *privy to great works* (i. e. the robbery of the mares), Od. 21. 26, cf. Lehrs. Aristarch. p. 116; so, τῶν μύθων ἐπ. Ap. Rh. 4. 89, cf. 16. 2. *acquainted with, practised in*, Lat. sciens, δίσκων, γεωμετρίας Anth. P. 11. 371, append. 26. 7.

ἐπικαγχάζω, *to laugh loud at, τινί* Eccl.: cf. καχάζω.

ἐπικαγχάλαω, *to exult in, τινί* Q. Sm. 1. 161.

ἐπικαθαίρω, *to pull down or destroy besides*, Thuc. 8. 20.

ἐπικαθαίρω, *to purge yet more*, Rufus Matth. 286.

ἐπικαθάρισ, εὼς, ἡ, *additional purging*, Clem. Al. 128.

ἐπικαθέζομαι, Pass. *to sit down upon, ἐπὶ τινι* Ar. Pl. 185, where however ἐπικαθέζομαι is better taken as subj. aor. of ἐπικαθίζομαι: part. aor. I ἐπικαθεσθείς, Artemid. 2. 20.

ἐπικαθεύδω, fut. -καθευδήσω, *to sleep upon, τινί* Luc. adv. Indoct. 4: *sit on eggs*, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 1.

ἐπικαθηλώω, *to nail fast to*, Apollod. Poliorc. 17.

ἐπικάθημαι, Ion. -κάτημαι, Pass. *to sit upon, τινί* Hdt. 6. 72, Ar. Eq. 1098: *to press upon, be heavy upon, ἐπὶ τινι* Ar. Ran. 1046: also c. acc., ἐπ. καμήλους App. Syr. 32; πόλις . . . λόφον ἐπικαθημένη Dion. H. 1. 14:—absol. *to sit upon eggs, to incubate*, Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 5. 9. 33; of bees, ἐπ. ἐπὶ τοῖς κηρίοις Ib. 9. 40, 23. 2. ἐπ. ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης *to sit at his counter, of a banker's clerk or money-changer*, Dem. 1189. 20; and absol., ὁ ἐπικαθημένος Id. 946. 14., 1193. fin. 3. of rain, *to cling to a flower*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 24, 4. II. *to sit down against a place, besiege* it, absol., Thuc. 7. 27; c. dat., App. Mithr. 78.

ἐπικαθίζανω, = ἐπικαθίζω, ἐπὶ τι Antiph. Στρατ. 2. 12.

ἐπικαθίζω, *to set upon, τινὰ ἐπὶ τι* Hipp. 838 C:—Med., φυλακὴν ἐπικαθίσαντο *had a guard set*, Thuc. 4. 130 (where some Mss. ἐπικαθίσταντο, whence Porro ἐπικαθίσταντο). II. intr. *to sit upon, πειθῶ τις ἐπικαθίζεν ἐπὶ ταῖς χεῖλεσι* Eurpol. Δημ. 6; τοῖς καρχησίοις ἐπ. *to light upon*, Plut. Them. 12. 2. *to sit down against, besiege, πόλει* Polyb. 4. 61, 6.

ἐπικαθίημι, *to let down, set upon, τί τινι* Ephipp. Ναυαγ. 1. 2. *to let down, shut, πύλας* App. Hannib. 51.

ἐπικαθίστημι, fut. καταστήσω:—*to set upon, establish, φύλακας* Dio C. 41. 50; cf. ἐπικαθίζω. 2. *to set over others, κριτάς* Plat. Tim. 72 B. 3. *to establish besides, τὴν τῶν Ἐφόρων ἀρχὴν* Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 2; ἐπ. τινὰ στρατηγόν *to appoint as successor in command*, Polyb. 2. 19. 8; and in Pass., ἐπικατασταθεὶς στρατηγός Ib. 2, 11.

ἐπικαινίζω, *to renew, restore*, LXX (1 Macc. 10. 44), in aor. pass.

ἐπικαινοτομέω, = sq., Eus. H. E. 7. 3.

ἐπικαινοουργέω, *to contrive novelties*, Democr. ap. Stob. 4. 39.

ἐπικαινῶ νόμους *to introduce innovations into the laws, μὴ πικαινούντων νόμους* Aesch. Eum. 693 (as Steph. for μὴ πικαινότων); Wakef. μὴ πικαινούντων, *violating*.

ἐπικαινύμαι, Dep. *to surpass, excel* (v. καινύμαι), πάντας ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους ἐκέκαστα ἄλβω τε πλαύτω τε Il. 24. 535:—*to be adorned or furnished with*, ἐπὶ φρεσὶ πευκαλίμησι κέκασται 20. 35; οἷς ἐπικαινύται ἵππος (vulg. ἐπικίννται), Q. Sm. 12. 145.

ἐπικαιρία, ἡ, *opportunity*, Hipp. 271. 10, Democr. ap. Diog. L. 9. 48.

ἐπικαίριος, ον, = ἐπικαιρος, Xen. Oec. 5, 4:—Adv. -ίως, *conveniently*, Strabo 424. 2. *important, τὰ ἐπικαιριώτατα τῆς τέχνης* Xen. Oec. 15, 11; and of persons, οἱ ἐπ. *the most important persons of the army*, Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 12, cf. Hell. 3. 3, 11; c. inf., οἱ θεραπεύεσθαι ἐπικαίριοι *those whose cure is all-important*, Id. Cyr. 8. 2, 25. 3. of parts of the body, *vital, τόποι ἐπ.* Tim. Locr. 102 D.

ἐπικαιρος, ον, = foreg., *in fit time or place, in season, seasonable, opportune, suitable, convenient, advantageous*, Soph. O. T. 875, Thuc. 6. 34; νίκη Id. 8. 106: of places, ἐπικαιριώτατον χωρίον πρὸς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀποαχρήσθαι Id. 1. 68; τὰ ἐπ. *advantageous positions*, Xen. Hier. 19, 5; τοὺς ἐπικαίρους τῶν τόπων Dem. 234. 14, cf. Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 1; νῆσος ἐν ἐπικαιριώτατῳ κειμένη Isocr. Antid. § 115; τὰ ἐπικαιριώτατα Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 10; τοῦ πάθους τὸ ἐπ. *its occasion*, Longin. 18. 2:—also c. gen., τρίποδα . . . λουτρῶν ἐπικαίριον = *καίριον ἔχοντα λουτρῶν, convenient for* . . . Soph. Aj. 1406:—of persons, *helping in time of need*, Pind. P. 4. 488. 2. *important, ἐπ. σημεῖα important symptoms*, Hipp. 964 A, cf. 383. 36, etc.; ἐπ. τρῶμα Id. 759 G. 3. of parts of the body, *vital*, Xen. Eq. 12, 7, cf. Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 35; ἐπ. τοῦ ζῆν necessary for life, Ib. 1. 11, 5:—of wounds, *dangerous* (cf. καίριος), ἐπ. ἔλκος Hipp. Acut. 391:—Adv., ἐπικαίριως τετραῶσθαι Paus. 4. 8. 4. II. *for a time, temporary*, opp. to αἰδίας, Epict. ap. Stob. 74. 16, Clem. Al. 220.

ἐπικαίω, Att. -κάω, fut. -καύσω:—*to light up or kindle on a place, πῦρ h. Hom. Ap. 491: to burn on an altar, ὅς μοι πολλὰ βῶων ἐπὶ μηρὶ ἔκην* Il. 22. 170, cf. Od. 3. 9., 17. 241. II. *to burn on the surface, scorch*, Hipp. Aër. 291; οἱ τὰ σώματα ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου ἐπικεκαυμένοι Ep. Plat. 340 D; of lightning, Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 10; of hot iron, Id. H. A. 9. 50, 2; of cold, Hipp. 292. 46, Theophr.

ἐπικᾶλᾶμαι, Dep. *to glean after the reapers*, Luc. Tox. 16.

ἐπικᾶλέω, fut. ἔσω, *to call upon a god, invoke, θεόν* Hdt. 2. 39., 3. 8, al.: *to appeal to, σύνεσιν καὶ παιδείαν* Dem. 269. 24; (and so to translate the Rom. appello, Plut. Marcell. 2); ἐπ. θεόν τινι *to invoke a god over one, to be gracious to him*, Hdt. 1. 199; or *to watch over his good faith*, Id. 3. 65:—so in Med., Id. 1. 87, al., Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 23, al. 2. *to invite, γέροντας ἐπὶ πλέονας καλέσαντες* Od. 7. 189; so in Med., Hdt. 1. 187, al. 3. Med. *to call in as a helper or ally, ἐπικαλεῖσθαι τινα or ἐπ. τινα σύμμαχον* Hdt. 5. 63., 8. 64, cf. Thuc. 1. 101., 3. 59, 2; ἐπ. ἐκ Θεσσαλίας ἐπικουρίην Hdt. 5. 63. 4. *to call in as witness, μάρτυρα ἐπ. τινά* Antipho 114. 34, cf. Plat. Legg. 664 C; c. inf., ἐπ. θεοῦς . . . καθορᾶν τὰ γιγνόμενα Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 55; with neut. Adj., ταῦτα ἐπ. Hdt. 9. 62. 5. Med. *to call before one, summon*, of the Ephors, Id. 5. 39. 6. Med. *to challenge*, Id. 5. 1. II. Pass. *to be called by surname, ἐπεκλήθησαν Κεκροπίδαι* Hdt. 8. 44: *to be nicknamed, Ἀριστόδημον τὸν μικρὸν ἐπικαλούμενον* Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 2, cf. Hell. 2. 3, 30. III. like ἐγκαλέω, *to bring as an accusation against, τινί τι* Thuc. 1. 139, cf. 4. 133; ἐπ. τινι, c. inf. *to accuse one of doing*, Antipho 121. 1, Thuc. 2. 27; ἐπ. τὴν ἀπόστασιν ὅτι . . . ἐποιήσαντο Id. 3. 36; ἐπ. τινι πάντα ὅσα ἠδύκητα Dio C. 37. 6; ταῦτ' ἐπικαλεῖς; *is this your charge?* Ar. Pax 663; ἐπ. ἀρχαιότητα *pleading their antiquity*, Plat. Legg. 657 B:—absol., ἐπικαλείτω *let him bring his action*, Inscr. Halic. in Newton:—Pass., τὰ ἐπικαλούμενα χρήματα *the money imputed to him, i. e. which he was charged with having*, Hdt. 2. 118, cf. Isocr. 234 C. 2. c. dat. pers. only, ἐπικαλεῖν τινι *to quarrel, dispute with one*, Plat. Legg. 766 E.

ἐπικαλλύνω, *to deck out*, Themist. 359 B.

ἐπικάλυμμα, τό, *a cover, veil, πολλῶν κακῶν* Menand. Βοιωτ. 3. II. in animals, *the covering of any orifice, of the gills of fish*, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 5, P. A. 4. 13, 15; of the tails of crabs and other crustacea, Id. H. A. 4. 3, 8., 5. 7, 3; cf. ἐπίπτυσμα; of the operculum of certain shellfish, Ib. 4. 4, 34, al.

ἐπικάλυπτήριον, τό, *a covering*, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 28.

ἐπικάλυπτω, *to cover over, cover up, shroud, κακὸν δ' ἐπὶ κῶμα καλύπτει* Hes. Th. 79S; of snow covering a track, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1; ἐπ. τὴν ἀπαρίαν Plat. Charmid. 169 D:—Pass. *to be covered over, veiled*, Id. Crat. 395 B; ἐπ. τὸν ναῦν πάθει *is darkened, obscured*, Arist. de An. 3. 3, 21. II. *to put as a covering over, βλεφάρων φάρος* Eur. H. F. 642:—Pass., τὰ βλεφάρα ἐπ. *form a covering*, Arist. de Scns. 2, 2.

ἐπικάλυψις, εὼς, ἡ, *a covering, concealment*, Eccl.

ἐπικάμνω, *to suffer at or after, τινί* Ael. N. A. 14. 6.

ἐπικαμπή, ἡ, *the bend, return or angle of a building*, Hdt. 1. 180; ἐπ. ποιείσθαι *to draw up their army angular-wise, i. e. with the wings thrown forward at an angle with the centre, so as to take the enemy in flank*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 6; so, ἐς ἐπ. τάττειν Arr. An. 2. 9, 2., 3. 12, 2; cf. ἐπικάμπιος, ἐπικάμπω.

ἐπικαμπής, ἐς, *curved, curling, οὐραῖον* Luc. Gall. 2S; ξύλαν Plut. Camill. 32. Adv. -πῶς, Schol. Aesch.

ἐπικάμπιος, ον, = ἐπικαμπής, *curved, angular*: ἐπ. τάξις *an order of battle, in which one or both wings formed an angle with the centre, being either thrown forwards to attack the enemy in flank (cf. ἐπικαμπή), or backwards so as to meet a flank attack*, Diod. 17. 57:—ἐπικάμπιον,

τό, = ἐπικαμπή, *Att. Tact.* 31; τῆς στοᾶς *Plut.* 2. 594 B: ἐν ἐπικαμπίῳ *at an angle, angular-wise, Polyb.* 1. 27, 4., 5. 82, 9.

ἐπικάμπτω, to bend into an angle, τὸν δάκτυλον *Arist.* H. A. 5. 30, 8: —Pass. to bend or turn, ἐς τὰ ἀριστερά *Hipp.* 276. 35; ὄφρυς ἐπικεκαμμένη *Arist.* P. A. 3. 9, 8; of troops, to move the wings forward, so as to form angles with the centre and take the enemy in flank (εἰς κύκλωσιν), *Xen. Cyr.* 7. 1, 5, cf. *Hell.* 4. 2, 20, *An.* 7. 1, 5; cf. ἐπικάμψη, -κάμπιος. II. intr. to be bent, *Arist.* H. A. 4. 4, 18.

ἐπικαμπύλος [ῦ], ον, crooked, curved, ὤμους in the shoulders, *h. Hom. Merc.* 90, cf. *Hes. Op.* 425.

ἐπικαμψίς, εως, ἡ, = ἐπικαμπή, *Dio C.* 50. 31.

ἐπικανθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἐγκανθίς, *Hippiatr.* p. 119, *Poll.* 2. 71.

ἐπικάρ, Adv. head-foremost, better divisim ἐπὶ κάρ, v. κάρ II.

ἐπικαρδιά, = καρδιά, *Nic. Al.* 19.

ἐπικαρπία, (ἐπικάρπιος) the usufruct of a property, revenue, profit, ἡ ἐπέτειος ἐπ. *Plat. Legg.* 955 D, cf. *Arist. Pol.* 1. 11, 3; αἱ ἐπ. the profits, opp. to the principal (τὰ ἀρχαία), *Dem.* 829. 7; ἐπικαρπίας λαμβάνειν *Isocr.* 184 C, cf. *Andoc.* 12. 28; ἐπ. ἐκ τῆς ὄνης *Id.* 12. 27; αἱ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἐπ. *Dion. H.* 3. 58; διὰ τὴν ἐπ. τῶν ἀδρῶν *Antiph.* Ἀκαστρ. 1; πρίασθαι τὴν ἐπ. *Tab. Heracl.* in C. I. 5774. 108. 2. the tithe paid for the pasturage of cattle, *Arist. Oec.* 2, 1. 3. metaph., παρρησίας ἐπικαρπία *Dio C.* 39. 10.

ἐπικαρπίδιος, ον, (καρπός) on fruit, *χνοῦς Anth.* P. 9. 226.

ἐπικαρπίζομαι, Dep. to draw the nutriment from, exhaust, γῆν, of crops, *Theophr.* H. P. 8. 9, 3.

ἐπικάρπιος, ον, (καρπός) bringer or guardian of fruits, epith. of Zeus, etc., *Arist. Mund.* 7, 3, *Plut.* 2. 1048 C, etc.: fruit-bearing, ὄραι *Arat.* 552. 2. τὸ ἐπ. the pedicle or fruit-stalk, *Theophr.* C. P. 1. 16, 1 (where *Schneid.* περικάρπια), *Phanias ap. Ath.* 68 C, cf. 51 C. II. (καρπός II) on or for the wrist, ἐπ. ὄφεις bracelets in the shape of snakes, *Philostr.* Ep. 40 (22).

ἐπικαρπολογέομαι, Dep. to glean, τὸν ἀμητόν *Joseph. Macc.* 2. 9.

ἐπικάρσιος, α, ον, later ος, ον *Polyb.* 6. 29, 1., 30. 6, *Opp. C.* 2. 169, = ἐγκάρσιος, opp. to ὄρθιος, athwart, cross-wise, at an angle, esp. at a right angle, as of the streets of Babylon, opp. to ἰθείαι, *Hdt.* 1. 180; so, ῥύμη ἐπ. πρὸς τὴν .. εὐθείαν *Polyb.* 11. c.; τῆς Σκυθικῆς τὰ ἐπ. the country measured along the coast, opp. to τὰ ὄρθια (inwards, at right angles to the coast), *Hdt.* 4. 101:—c. gen., τρήρας τοῦ μὲν Πύντου ἐπικαρσίας, τοῦ δὲ Ἑλλησπόντου κατὰ ῥόον forming an angle with the current of the Pontus, but .., *Id.* 7. 36; ἐπ. σανίδες cross planks, *Polyb.* 1. 22, 5; ἐπικάρσια δὴ προπεσοῦμαι (Adv.) athwart, *Com. Anon.* 129. II. in *Od.* 9. 70, αἱ μὲν [νῆες] ἐπειτ' ἐφέροντ' ἐπικάρσαι, *Eust.* derives it from ἐπὶ κάρ, and takes it to mean, plunged prow foremost, as ships with a heavy square sail would do with a following wind; but the *Scholl.* retain the ordinary sense. (The origin of -κάρσιος in ἐπικ., ἐγκ. remains uncertain.)

ἐπικαταβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to go down to a place, ἐς Πλαταιάς *Hdt.* 9. 25; πρὸς τὴν πόλιν *Thuc.* 6. 97; πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν *Id.* 7. 23, 36: to extend downwards, ὀδύναί ἐς τὰς χεῖρας ἐπικ. *Hipp. Progn.* 112. 2. to go down after or against an enemy, *Hdt.* 8. 38; ἐς Πλαταιάς *Id.* 9. 25; cf. *Thuc.* 4. 11., 7. 84:—cf. ἐπικαταβάλλω 3.

ἐπικαταβάλλω: ποῖτ. aor. 2 ἐπικάββαλον *Ap. Rh.* 4. 188, *Q. Sm.* 14. 583. To throw down upon, ἐπικ. αὐτοῖς τὸν οἶκον, of Samson, *Joseph. A. J.* 5. 8, 12: throw down at, πέτρους *Dio C.* 50. 33. 2. to let fall down or droop at a thing, τὰ ὄρα *Xen. Cyr.* 4. 3. 3. to impose a fine, *Tab. Heracl.* in C. I. 5774. 134, where for ἐπικατα-βάνοντι *Ahrens* corrected -βαλιόντι, v. *Franck.* p. 709.

ἐπικατάγνυμαι, Pass. to be broken also, of eggs, *Arist. Probl.* 9. 1.

ἐπικατάγομαι, Pass., of ships or persons at sea, to come to land along with or afterwards, *Thuc.* 3. 49., 8. 28, *Dio C.* 42. 7, etc.

ἐπικαταδαρθάνω, aor. 2 -ἐδαρθον, to fall asleep afterwards, *Thuc.* 4. 133, *Plat. Rep.* 534 D.

ἐπικαταδέω, to bind upon or to, *Hipp.* 1155 D, *Luc. Asin.* 16, 34.

ἐπικαταδύομαι, Med. to dive after, *Poll.* 1. 108:—to set, *Schol. Eur.*

ἐπικαταθέω, to run down upon, attack, *Dio C.* 40. 36.

ἐπικαταίρω, intr. to sink down upon, τινί *Plut. Pomp.* 31.

ἐπικατακαίω, fut. -καύσω, to burn besides, *Liban.* 4. 371.

ἐπικατακλίνω, to make bend down upon, τί τινι *Hesych.*

ἐπικατακλύζω, to overflow besides, τὴν Ἀσίην πᾶσαν *Hdt.* 1. 107.

ἐπικατακοιμάομαι, Dep. to sleep upon, *Hdt.* 4. 172.

ἐπικατακολουθέω, to attend to, τινί *Schol. Pind.* O. 6. 108.

ἐπικαταλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, to follow and catch up, overtake, τὰς ναῦς *Thuc.* 2. 90; τινά *Id.* 3. 111, *Polyb.* 1. 66, 3, etc.; σελήνην ἡλίον ἐπ. *Plat. Tim.* 39 C; τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπικαταλαβούσης *Diod.* 18. 71:—Pass. to be overtaken, *Arist.* H. A. 9. 6, 1.

ἐπικαταλλάγῃ, ἡ, money paid for exchange, discount, *Theophr. Char.* 30.

ἐπικαταλλάσσομαι, Pass. to be reconciled, τινι *Clem. Rom.* 48.

ἐπικαταμένω, to tarry longer, περί τι *Xen. Cyr.* 1. 2, 11, *Hell.* 7. 4, 36.

ἐπικαταμωκάομαι, Dep. = καταμωκάομαι, *Poll.* 8. 77.

ἐπικαταμωμέομαι, Dep. = καταμωμέομαι, *Schol. Ap. Rh.* 3. 791.

ἐπικαταπηδάω, to leap down after, εἰς τὰ σκάφη *Joseph. B. J.* 3. 10, 9.

ἐπικαταπύρηνμι, to set fire to over, τινί *App. Civ.* 2. 22.

ἐπικαταπίπτω, to throw oneself upon, *Luc. Anach.* 1.

ἐπικαταπλάσσω, to put on a plaster, *Hipp. Fract.* 767.

ἐπικαταπλέω, to bear down upon, of ships, *Diod.* 16. 66.

ἐπικαταράομαι, Dep. to imprecate curses on, τινά *LXX (Num.)* 5. 19, 22.

ἐπικαταράσσομαι, Pass. to fall with a crash, *Dion. H.* 10. 16, etc.

ἐπικαταράτος, ον, yet more accursed, *Ep. Gal.* 3. 10 and 13, C. I. 2664. 6.

ἐπικαταρρέω, fut. -ρεύσομαι, to run down, of humours, from the head to other parts, *Hipp. Aër.* 281. II. to fall down upon, τινι *Plut. Pelop.* 4.

ἐπικαταρρήγνυμαι, Pass. to fall violently down upon, τινι *Dion. H.* 10. 16; of rain, *Plut. Mar.* 21.

ἐπικαταρριπτέω, to throw down after, *Xen. An.* 4. 7, 13.

ἐπικατασείω, to bring down on, ἐαυτῷ ἐλέφαντα *Joseph. B. J.* 1. 1, 5.

ἐπικατασκάπτω, to throw down on, τῷ κλώπι τὸ σπήλαιον *Dion. H.* 1. 39.

ἐπικατασκευάζω, to build upon, τι ἐπὶ τι *Dio C.* 50. 23.

ἐπικατασπᾶω, to draw down after, *Arist. Probl.* 11. 18:—Pass. to be convulsed besides, *Hipp.* 369. 33.

ἐπικατασπένδω, to pour besides as a libation over, *Joseph. B. J.* 1. 3, 6.

ἐπικαταστρέφω, to invert a glass and put it over, τινί *Geop.* 10. 56, 6, cf. *Diosc.* 5. 91.

ἐπικατασφάζω, later -σφάπτω, fut. ξω, to slay upon or over, τινὰ τῷ νεκρῷ, ἐαυτὸν τῷ τύμβῳ *Hdt.* 1. 45; τῇ παρθένῳ *Plut.* 2. 772 C: without dat., *Dion. H.* 3. 20, *Plut. Cleom.* 37.

ἐπικατατέμνω, to carry the workings of a mine beyond one's boundaries, *Dem.* 977. 7.

ἐπικατατρέχω, to rush down on, *Dion. H.* 9. 21, *Dio C.* 36. 32.

ἐπικαταφέρομαι, Pass. to rush down upon, τινι *Joseph. A. J.* 12. 9, 4. II. metaph. to be brought or come to a thing, *Aristid.* 2. 520.

ἐπικατάφορος, prone to, ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι *Ath.* 391 E, 608 D.

ἐπικαταψάω, to harrow lightly, χώραν *Strabo* 831.

ἐπικαταψεύδομαι, Dep. to tell lies besides, *Hdt.* 3. 63, *Thuc.* 8. 74.

ἐπικαταψήχω, to smooth down afterwards, *App. Civ.* 2. 145.

ἐπικατείδον, aor. with no pres. ἐπικαθοράω in use, to look at besides, *τε Hipp. Progn.* 38.

ἐπικάτειμι, (εἶμι) to go down into, εἰς τὴν κοιλίαν *Thuc.* 2. 49.

ἐπικατεράω, to pour off liquid on a thing, *Galen.*

ἐπικατέρχομαι, Dep. = ἐπικάτειμι, *Hipp.* 246. 41.

ἐπικατέχω, to detain still, *Dion. H.* 9. 60, *Luc. Hermot.* 23.

ἐπικατηγορέω, to predicate of a thing, τί τινος *Sext. Emp. M.* 9. 334: to attribute to .., τί τινι *Plut.* 1113 C; τὸ σχῆμα ἐπικατηγορούση *Dion. H.* 1. 66 (as *L. Dind.* for ἐπικατηγορήσει):—Pass. to be added to the predicate, *Arist. An. Pr.* 2. 38, 2. II. Pass., also, to have charges heaped upon one, *Justin. M. Apol.* 1. 7.

ἐπικατηγορία, ἡ, a predicate, title, *Sext. Emp. M.* 10. 297.

ἐπικατοικέω, to live at, inhabit, *Cebes* 15.

ἐπικατονομάζομαι, Pass. to be named after a person, *Clem. Al.* 168.

ἐπικατορθόω, to set right again, ὁστέα *Hipp. Fract.* 763.

ἐπικατορύσσομαι, Pass. to be buried with, *Antipho* 122. 17.

ἐπικαττώ, to mend shoes, *Poll.* 7. 82; metaph. of vamping up old plays, *Com. phrase in Phryn. A. B.* 39.

ἐπι-καυλό-φυλλος, ον, with leaves on the stem, with sessile leaves, *Theophr. H. P.* 7. 8, 3.

ἐπικάυμα, τό, (ἐπικάϊω) a blister caused by a burn, *Schol. Ar. Pl.* 535:—a spot on the cornea of the eye, *Galen.*, etc.

ἐπικάυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικάϊω) inflammation of the surface, scorching up, joined with ἐρυσίβη, *Plat. Ax.* 368 C. II. = foreg., *Diosc.* 2. 166.

ἐπικάυτος, ον, burnt at the end, *Lat. praestus*, ἀκόντια *Hdt.* 7. 71, 74.

ἐπικαυχάομαι, Dep. to glory over, τινί *Achmes Onir.* 111, *Schol. Il.*

20. 388:—ἐπικαύχησης, εως, ἡ, triumph over another, *Hermog.*

ἐπικαχλάζω, to splash against, κύμα πέτραις ἐπικ. *Ap. Rh.* 4. 944.

ἐπικάω [ᾶ], Att. for ἐπικάϊω.

ἐπικέμαι, inf. -κέσθαι, Ion. -κέεσθαι, serving as Pass. to ἐπιτίθημι, to be laid upon, and so, I. of doors, to be put to or closed (cf. ἐπιτίθημι II), θύραι δ' ἐπέκειντο φαειναί *Od.* 16. 19; metaph., θύραι γλώσση ἐπέκεινται *Theogn.* 421. 2. generally, to be placed, to lie in or on, c. dat., ὀφθαλμοῦ μέσσω ἐπέκειτο μετώπῳ *Hes. Th.* 143, cf. *Thucoc.* 24. 116:—of troops, ὄχθαις Ἰστρου ἐπ. *Hdn.* 2. 9. 3. of islands, νῆσοι ἐπὶ Λήμνου ἐπικείμεναι lying off Lemnos, *Hdt.* 7. 6; so, ἐπ. τῇ Ὀρθίῃ *Id.* 185; ἐπὶ τῇ Λακωνικῇ *Id.* 235; and absol., αἱ νῆσοι αἱ ἐπικείμεναι the islands off the coast, *Thuc.* 2. 14, cf. 4. 44; πάση ἐπ. τῇ θαλάσῃ to be close to the sea on all sides, of Crete, *Arist. Pol.* 2. 10, 13. II. to be laid on, ἐμοὶ σφρηγὶς ἐπικείσθω τοῖσδ' ἐπει *Theogn.*

19; ἐπικείται .. σῆ κεφαλῇ στέφανος *Id.* 1259, cf. *Xen. Oec.* 19, 13: metaph., κρατερῇ δ' ἐπικείσεται ἀνάγκη *Il.* 6. 458. 2. to press upon, be urgent in intreaty, *Hdt.* 5. 104: to press upon a retreating enemy, to attack, *Βοιωτοῖσι* *Id.* 81, cf. 6. 49; and absol., ἐπικείσομαι βαρῦς *Eur. Rhes.*

101; κάπικείμενος βύα *Ar. Eq.* 252; Κλέων μ' ὑπετάραττεν ἐπικείμενος *Vesp.* 1285; ἐπ. λαμπρῶς *Thuc.* 7. 71; πολὺς δ' ἐπέκειτο *Theocr.* 22. 90. 3. to hang over, *Lat. imminere*, τοσοῦτων ἐπικειμένων τῷ μοιχεύοντι κακῶν *Xen. Mem.* 2. 1, 5; of penalties, θάνατος ἡ ζημὴ ἐπικέεται the penalty imposed is death, *Hdt.* 2. 38, cf. 6. 58, *Antipho* 128. 40; ζημία .. ἐπέκειτο στατήρ *Thuc.* 3. 70, cf. *Arist. Pol.* 4. 13, 3.

4. of a name, to be imposed, *Plat. Crat.* 411 C, *Prot.* 349 C. 5. metaph., σκώμματα ἐπικείμενα suitable to the purpose, *pointed, Longin.* 34. 2. III. c. acc. rei, esp. in part., κάπικείμεναι κάρα κυνέας having their heads covered with helmets, *Eur. Supp.* 717, ubi v. *Markl.* (ap. *Dind.*); στέφανον ἐπικείμενος with a crown on one, *Plut. Marcell.* 22; ἀπικας ἐπικείμενοι ταῖς κεφαλαῖς *Dion. H.* 2. 70; πρόσωπον ἐπικείμενος bearing an assumed character, *Plut. Lys.* 23; ἐπέκειτο ἀτειλάς he bore scars upon him, *App. Mithr.* 6; κισθάραν .. κόλλοπας ἐπικείμενην fitted with pegs, *Luc. Indoct.* 10;—metaph., οἱ κίνδυνον ἐπικείμενοι exposed to .., *App. Civ.* 4. 124.

ἐπικείρω, Ep. aor. ἐπέκερσα, to cut off, cut down, πρώτας ἐπέκερσε φάλαγγας *Il.* 16. 394; τὸν σίτον ἐπ. to reap, *Lat. attondere, Theophr.*

H. P. 8. 7, 4. II. metaph. to cut short, baffle, *Lat. praecidere, μάχης ἐπὶ μήδεα κείρει* *Il.* 15. 467, cf. 16. 120: v. κείρω.

ἐπικεκρυμμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. secretly, *Clem. Al.* 817.

ἐπικελαδέω, to shout at or to, esp. in applause, to cheer, ἐπὶ δὲ Τρῶες κελάδησαν *Il.* 8. 542., 18. 310.

ἐπικέλευσις, εως, ἢ, a cheering on, exhortation, Thuc. 4. 95.
 ἐπικελευστικός, ἢ, ὄν, cheering on: τὸ ἐπ. the signal for attack, Polyæn. 5. 16, 4.
 ἐπικελεύω, to exhort or encourage besides, to cheer on again, c. dat., ἐπικελεύσά σοι Eur. El. 1224; absol., Id. Bacch. 1088; also c. acc. pers., ἐπ. τὸν μὴ διανοούμενον Thuc. 3. 82; c. acc. rei cogn., πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις κελεύσμασιν τόδε ἐπικ. Xen. Cyn. 6, 20: joined with παρακελεύομαι (which properly means to cheer one on to an act not begun, ἐπικ. to one already begun), Plat. Phaedo 61 A:—also in Med., Thuc. 4. 28.
 ἐπικέλλω, aor. ἐπέκελσα, to bring ships to shore, νῆας ἐπικέλλαι Lat. appellere naves, Od. 9. 148: to land a fish, Numen. ap. Ath. 321 B.
 2. absol., as if intr. to run ashore, Ib. 138; χέρσῳ ἐπ. ἐρετμοῖς Ap. Rh. 3. 575; c. acc., γῆν ἐπ. Id. 2. 352:—also of the ship itself, ἢ μὲν ἔπειτα ἠπείρω ἐπέκελσεν Od. 13. 114: v. sub κέλλω.
 ἐπικέλομαι, Dep. to call upon, στυγερὰς δ' ἐπέκεκλετ' Ἐριῶς (redupl. sync. aor. 2) Il. 9. 454; ἐπικεκλόμεναι Δίῳ πόρτιν Aesch. Supp. 41; c. dat., παιδί Ap. Rh. 3. 85.
 ἐπικενῆς, Adv. of no avail, Arist. Plant. 2. 3, 8.
 ἐπικεντρίζω, to apply the spur, Anth. P. 9. 777. II. to graft trees, Geop. 5. 17, II.
 ἐπικεντρος, ὄν, in Astron., on the centre-point, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 40.
 ἐπικεράννυμι, to mix in addition, οἶνον ἐπικεράσαι (for ἐπικεράσαι) mix fresh wine, Od. 7. 164: cf. ἐπικίρνημι.
 ἐπικερας, τό, a plant, elsewhere τῆλις, Hipp. ap. Galen. 19. p. 99.
 ἐπικεραστικός, ἢ, ὄν, tempering the humours, Galen., etc.
 ἐπικερδαίνω, to gain besides, ἐνιαυτὸν τῇ ἀρχῇ Plut. Flamin. 3.
 ἐπικέρδεια, ἢ, = ἐπικέρδια (q. v.), Philostr. 740.
 ἐπικερδής, ἐς, (κέρδος) advantageous, Schol. rec. Soph. Aj. 743.
 ἐπικέρδια, τά, profit on traffic or business, Hdt. 4. 152, Philostr. 603; cf. ἐπικέρδεια, ἢ.
 ἐπικερτομέω, to mock, used by Hom. only in part., τὸν δ' ἐπικερτομέων προσέφησιν in mockery, Il. 16. 744, Od. 22. 194; in milder sense, laughingly, Il. 24. 649. II. c. acc., ἐπικερτύμησε he reproached him, Hdt. 8. 92; τινος for a thing, Agath. ap. Suid.:—to teaze, plague, Theocr. 20. 2.
 ἐπικερτόμημα, τό, a sarcasm, Dem. Phal. III.
 ἐπικερτόμησις, εως, ἢ, = foreg., Hdu. π. σχημ. 52. 4.
 ἐπικέρτομος, ὄν, mocking, cheating, Q. Sm. I. 136.
 ἐπικεύθω, fut. σῶ, to conceal, hide, in Hom. always with a negat., ἐρέω ἔπος, οὐδ' ἐπικεύσω Il. 5. 816; πρόφρων ὑποθήσομαι, οὐδ' ἐπικεύσω Od. 5. 143; εἰπέ μοι .. νημερτέα, μηδ' ἐπικεύσης 15. 263; μῦθον δέ τοι οὐκ ἐπικεύσω 4. 744, cf. 17. 141: and in Aesch. Ag. 800, c. acc. pers., οὐ γὰρ σ' ἐπικεύσω I will not hide it from thee, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 332.
 ἐπικεφαλαιοῦμαι, Med. to treat a subject summarily, Polyb. 2. 40, 4. II. Pass. to be summed up, Dio C. 52. 28.
 ἐπικεφάλαιος, α, ὄν, (κεφαλή) of or for the head, κόσμος Suid.:—ἐπικεφάλαιον, τό, a poll-tax, Arist. Oec. 2. 15, 2; in Cic. Att. 5. 16, 2, occurs the pl. form ἐπικεφάλαια.
 ἐπικεφάλων, τό, the head of the battering-ram, Ath. de Mach. 6. 22. II. money distributed at so much a head, head-money, C. I. 2336. 31.
 ἐπικεχοδῶς, ὄ, part. pf. of ἐπιχέζω, used as a mock-name for a bird, Shitlerling, Ar. Av. 68.
 ἐπικηδεῖος, ὄν, (κῆδος) of or at a burial, funeral, ᾧδῃ ἐπ. Eur. Tro. 513, Plat. Legg. 800 E; μούσα Ael. N. A. 5. 34; λόγοι Dion. H. de Rhet. 6. 1; ἐπ., τό, a dirge, elegy, Plut. Pelop. 1; cf. Francke Callin. 125.
 ἐπικηδεύω γάμους, to form connexions by marriage, Procop.
 ἐπικηκάζω, to revile, Hesych.
 ἐπικηπίος, ὄν, (κῆπος) of or in a garden, Nonn. Jo. 19. 219.
 ἐπικηραίνω, to be hostile to one, Hesych.
 ἐπικηρίος, ὄν, = sq., Heraclit. ap. Luc. Vit. Auct. 14.
 ἐπικηρος, ὄν, (κῆρ) subject to death, perishable, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 13, Mund. 2, 10; βίος Call. Ep. 61; τὸ τῆς φύσεως ἐπικηρον Plat. Ax. 367 B. Adv., ἐπικῆρως διακεῖσθαι Isocr. 230 E.
 ἐπικηρόω, to wax over, rub with wax, Polyæn. 2. 20.
 ἐπικηρῦκεία, ἢ, the sending an embassy to treat for peace, entering into negotiation, διὰ τὴν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίου ἡμῖν ἐπικηρῦκείαν Dem. 61. 23; cf. Polyb. 14. 2, 13, Theopomp. Hist. 244.
 ἐπικηρῦκευμα, τό, a demand by herald, Eur. Med. 738.
 ἐπικηρῦκεύομαι, Dep. to send a message by a herald, τινι or πρὸς τινα Hdt. 6. 97., 9. 87; ὡς τινα Thuc. 7. 48; περὶ or ὑπὲρ τινος Diod. 14. 75, Paus. 4. 8, 13:—c. dat. et inf. to send a message calling on them to do a thing, Thuc. 8. 80, cf. 7. 49; ἐπ. τινι εἰ .., sent him a message to ask whether .., Hdt. 1. 60; ἐπ. δι' ἀγγέλων Id. 1. 69:—in Thuc. 8. 44 it seems to be Pass., ἐπικηρῦκευομένων messages being sent. 2. to send ambassadors to treat for peace, to make proposals for a treaty of peace, τινι to one, Ar. Thesm. 336, Thuc. 4. 27; ταῦτά τινι Hdt. 4. 80: to proclaim publicly, τι Ar. Thesm. 1163. 3. of private affairs, to negotiate, τινί with one, Dem. 888. 28. II. absol. to go as herald or ambassador, παρά τινος Polyb. 21. 13, 1.
 ἐπικηρῦκτος, ὄν, denounced, ᾧ θάνατος ἐπ. ἦν App. Pun. 93.
 ἐπικηρῦξις, εως, ἢ, proclamation of a reward, Ulp. ad Dem. 347. 25.
 ἐπικηρῦσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω:—to announce, make known by proclamation, Arist. Oec. 2. 31, 2; ἐπικηρῦχθεις χθονί, Lat. rex renunciatus, Aesch. Theb. 634:—ἐπ. τὸ λάφυρον (v. sub λάφυρον); ἐπ. πόλεμον τινι Dio C. 78. 38. 2. esp. of penalties, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 15; ἐπ. ἀργῦριον ἐπὶ τινι to set a price on his head, Hdt. 7. 214; χρήματα τινι ἐπικ. Dem. 347. 25:—Pass., καὶ οἱ φησὶν .. ἀργῦριον ἐπικηρῦχθη Hdt. 7. 213; τὰ ἐπικηρῦχθέντα χρήματα the price set upon one's head, Ath. 266 D, cf.

Plut. Them. 26; but also, δ ἐπικηρῦχθεις the proscribed person, outlaw, Dio C. 37. 10. 3. to offer as a reward, χρημάτων πλήθος τοῖς ἀνελοῦσι Diod. 14. 8, cf. Plut. Them. 29, Dio C. 56. 43; and c. inf., τάλαντον δώσειν τῷ ἀπάγοντι Lys. 104. fin. II. to put up to public sale, like ἀποκηρῦσσω Plut. Camill. 8.
 ἐπικίδνημι, poet. Verb, to spread over, κακοῖς ἐπικίδνατε θυμὸν spread a brave spirit over your ills, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140:—Hom. always uses it in Pass. (only in II.), ὕδωρ ἐπικίδναται αἶαν is spread over the earth. Il. 2. 850, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 978; ὅσον τ' ἐπικίδναται ἡὼς far as the morning light is spread, Il. 7. 451, 458.
 ἐπικίναλδισμα, τό, a lewd deed or word, Clem. Al. 270.
 ἐπικινδυνεύω, to run a risk:—Pass., ἐπικινδυνεύεται τῷ δανείσαντι τὰ χρήματα the risk is with the lender, Dem. 915. 14.
 ἐπικινδύνος, ὄν, in danger, insecure, precarious, Hdt. 6. 86; ἐπ. ἦν μὴ λαμφθῆι Id. 7. 239; πρόσοδοι Dem. 948. 2; ἐν ἐπικινδύνῳ, opp. to ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ, Thuc. 1. 137:—Comp. -ότερος Xen. An. 1. 3, 19. 2. dangerous, στρατεία Plat. Rep. 467 D; δεινὴ καὶ ἐπ. ἐρις Plat. Legg. 736 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 10; τινι to one, Hipp. Aph. 1249, Thuc. 3. 54:—ἐπικινδύνον [ἔστι] there is danger, Arist. H. A. 7. 12, 2. 3. Adv. -ως, in a precarious or critical state, Hipp. Aph. 1255; ἐπ. κείσθαι Soph. Ph. 502; ἐπ. ἔχειν Eur. Fr. 683: at one's risk, Thuc. 3. 37.
 ἐπικινδυνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = foreg., Schol. Soph. El. 222.
 ἐπικινέομαι, Pass. to gesticulate at a thing, v. l. Epict. Enchir. 33. 10: to be moved, zealous, ἐπὶ τινι LXX (3 Esdr. 8. 74).
 ἐπικίνυμαι, = foreg., Q. Sm. 12. 145.
 ἐπικίρνημι, Ion. for ἐπικεράννυμαι, Heracl. All. Hom. p. 117:—Pass., ἐπικίρναται [ὁ κρητῆρ] Hdt. 1. 51, cf. Plut. 2. 270 A.
 ἐπικιχλίδες, αἱ, a poem ascribed to Homer, so called because he was rewarded by a present of κίχλαι, fieldfares, cf. Ath. 65 A, 639 A, Bentl. Ep. Mill. p. 63.
 ἐπικίχρημι, aor. ἐπέχρησα, to lend, τινί τι πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον Plut. Pomp. 52; ἐαυτὸν εἰς ἀπαλλοτριώσιν ἐπικήρησας C. I. 3281.
 ἐπικλάζω, fut. -κλάξω, to sound to, θαλάσση Opp. H. 5. 295; ἐπὶ οἱ ἔκλαξε βροντάν let thunder sound in answer to him, Pind. P. 4. 41.
 ἐπικλαίω, Att. -κλάω: fut. -κλαύσομαι:—to weep in answer or still more, Ar. Thesm. 1063; τινί at a thing, Nonn. D. 30. 114.
 ἐπικλαῖρος, -κλαῖρόω, Dor. for ἐπικληρ-.
 ἐπικλαυτος, ὄν, tearful, νόμος Ar. Ran. 684.
 ἐπικλάω, fut. ἀσῶ [ᾶ], to bend to or besides:—Pass. to bend double, ἢ δεξιὰ περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐπὶ τὸ ἀνω ἐπικεκλασμένη Luc. D. Deor. 11. 2; ἐπικεκλ. τὸν αὐχένα Id. Rhet. Praec. 11; ὕδωρ ἐπικλώμενον broken water, Id. Tox. 20. II. metaph. to bow down, break the spirits of, τινα Plut. Pericl. 37, Oth. 15; ἐπ. τινα εἰς οἶκτον Ael. N. A. 10. 36:—Pass., ἐπικλασθῆναι τῇ γνώμῃ to be broken in spirit, lose courage, Lat. frangi animo, Thuc. 4. 37; but also, to be bent or turned to pity, Id. 3. 59; or without τῇ γνώμῃ, Id. 3. 67; τὸ ἐπικεκλασμένον τῶν μελῶν effeminate, unmanly music, Luc. Demon. 12.
 ἐπι-κλάω, Att. for -κλαίω.
 ἐπικλεῖς, ἐς, (κλέος) famed, famous, Ap. Rh. 4. 1472, C. I. 2613. 2. named, called after, τινι Opp. H. 2. 130, in shortd. Ep. acc. ἐπικλεῖ.
 ἐπικλείω, Ep. -κλήω, Att. κλήω:—to shut to, elose, as a door, Ar. Pax 101; θύραν ἐπεκλήϊσε Tryph. 200:—Med., Luc. Tox. 50:—Pass. to be shut to, opp. to ἀναπτύσσομαι, Xen. Eq. 12, 6.
 ἐπικλείω, to extol or praise the more, τὴν γὰρ ἀοιδὴν μᾶλλον ἐπικλείουσι Od. 1. 351. 2. to relate or recount that .., c. acc. et inf., Ap. Rh. 1. 18, Opp. C. 3. 78. 3. to call, name, τινά τι Arat. 92:—Pass. in Ion. form ἐπικλήζομαι, to be called so and so, App. Syr. 17, Poëta ap. Diog. L. 6. 100. 4. to call upon, invoke, Ἀπόλλωνα Ap. Rh. 2. 700; c. inf., Κυθέρειαν ἐπ. ἀμύνειν 3. 553.
 ἐπικλήδην, Adv. = ἐπικλην, formed like ὀνομακλήδην, Opp. C. 1. 471.
 ἐπικληῖω, Ion. for ἐπικλείω.
 ἐπικλημα, τό, (ἐπικαλέω) an accusation, charge, like ἐγκλήμα, Soph. O. T. 227, 529, Eur. Or. 570, Xen. Oec. 11, 4.
 ἐπικλην, Adv. (ἐπικαλέω) by surname, by name, Plat. Soph. 221 C; ἐπικλην καλούμενος Id. Tim. 58 D; ἐπ. τινὸς λεγόμενος called after him, Id. Phil. 48 C: cf. Luc. Symp. 6, Dio C. 75. 16. 2. nominally, Apollod. 3. 13, 4.—Properly acc. from an obsolete nom. ἐπικλη = ἐπικλησις (q. v.), and ἐπικλην ἔχειν, as an acc., occurs in Plat. Tim. 38 C, Anth. P. append. 239.
 ἐπικληρικός, ἢ, ὄν, of an ἐπικληρος, Dion. H. Dinarch. 12.
 ἐπικληρίτις, ιδος, ἢ, = ἐπικληρος, ἢ, Isae. ap. Harp.
 ἐπικληρος, Dor. -κλαῖρος, ἢ, an heiress, Ar. Av. 1653, Vesp. 583, Andoc. 16. 7, al., Lys. 176. 22; ὡσπερ ἐπικλήρου ἀμφισβητήσων ἦκει Lys. 169. 29. At Athens, the next male of kin was entitled to marry an heiress, or, if there was no inheritance or a small one, he was bound by law either to marry her or endow her from his own estate:—in order to marry her, he was enabled to divorce his existing wife: and in case of several claimants, the matter was tried at law, when the heiress was termed ἐπίδικος (q. v.), Isae. de Pyrrhi et Cironis Haered., and cf. Dict. of Antiqu. s. v. For the Spartan law of ἐπικληροί, v. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 15, cf. C. I. 2448 III. 31. 2. c. dat., ἐπ. τῇ ἀρχῇ heiress to the kingdom, Dion. H. 1. 70; or, ἐπ. οὐσίας μεγάλης Plut. Cleom. 1. II. in Plat. Legg. 630 E, it seems to mean an inheritance in reversion.
 ἐπικληρόω, Dor. -κλαῖρόω, to assign by lot, τινί τι Dem. 519. 1; ἐπ. ταῖς ἀρχαῖς τὰ δικαστήρια Arist. Fr. 378; εἰς τὰς φυλάς τὰ ὀνόματα C. I. 3137. 52; τινος ἐπὶ φυλάν τινα, lb. 2671. 61; ἐπ. τινα c. inf., to appoint one to do, Call. Dian. 23; ἐπ. τινος ἐπὶ θανάτῳ to decimate them, Dio C. 41. 35:—Pass. to be assigned by lot, τινι Plat. Legg. 760 B, C. I. 2905. 7; τῶν δικαστηρίων ἐπικεκληρωμένων had been settled by lot, Dem. 978. 8. 2. to have assigned one by lot, τι Dio C. 37. 50.

ἐπίκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικαλέω) a surname, to-name, or additional name; used by Hom. only in acc. absol., like ἐπικλήν, and mostly ἐπικλήσιν καλέειν, as, Ἀστυάναξ, ὃν Τρῶες ἐπικλήσιν καλέουσι Astyanax, as they call him by surname (his name being Scamandrius), Il. 22. 506; Ἄρκτος, ἦν καὶ ἄμαξαν ἐπικλήσιν καλέουσιν which they call also the Wain, Il. 18. 487, Od. 5. 273, cf. Il. 7. 138., 22. 9; Τιτῆνας ἐπικλήσιν καλέεσκον πταίνοντας ἀτασθαλίη μέγα ῥέξαι ἔργον named them Titans, after their endeavouring .. (ἐπὶ τῷ πταίνειν), Hes. Th. 207; so in Hdt., ἐπικλήσιν δὲ ἡ κρήνη ἐπικαλέεται Ἡλίου 4. 181; Ἀθηναίης, ἐπικλήσιν Ἀσσησίης 1. 19:—but also, in name only, nominally, Μενέσθιον ἔτεκε Πολυδῶρη Σπερχειῶ, αὐτὰρ ἐπικλήσιν Βῶρω sbe bare him to Spercheius (really), but nominally to Borus, Il. 16. 177; τὸν τοῦ βουκόλου ἐπικλήσιν υἱὸν Hdt. 1. 114; so, κατ' ἐπ. Apollod. 1. 3, 2.

2. after Hom. in nom., a surname, name, Thuc. 1. 3, etc. 3. an imputation, Id. 7. 68; ἐπικλήσιν ἔχει κακὸς εἶναι Xen. Lac. 9, 4: cf. ἐπικλήμα.

4. a title, Dio C. 37. 6, etc. II. a calling upon, Ἀφροδίτης Luc. Salt. 11; δαιμόνων Dio C. 78. 4:—an appeal for help, Dion. H. 5. 21; the Rom. appellatio, appeal to the Tribunes, Plut. Marcell. 2, Cato Mi. 33, 46.

ἐπικλήτος, ον, (ἐπικαλέω) called upon, called in as allies, Hdt. 5. 75., 7. 203, Thuc. 4. 61. 2. specially summoned, σύλλογον ἐπ. Περσέων τῶν ἀρίστων ἐποιέετο held a privy council, Hdt. 7. 8; ἐπικλήτοι privy-councillors, among the Persians, Id. 8. 101., 9. 42:—called to an office, Dion. H. 2. 76.

3. called before the court, accused, Dio C. 78. 21. II. invited in addition, a supernumerary guest, Lat. umbra, Ar. Pax 1266, cf. Plut. 2. 707 B.

2. alien, foreign, Dion. H. 6. 53; ἐπ. λοιδορία Polyb. 8. 13, 2.

ἐπικλιβάνιος, ον, (κλιβάνος) at or presiding over the oven, Carnead. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 185.

ἐπικλινής, ἐς, (ἐπικλίνω) sloping, χωρίον Thuc. 6. 96; λόφοι Plut. Anton. 45; ἐπ. τῷ στάχυϊ καὶ μὴ ὕρθα inclining, bending, Theophr. C. P. 2. 22, 1; ἐπικλινές ἐστι τάλαντον Call. Fr. 312;—ἐπικλινεῖς in Ar. Lys. 575 is an error for ἐπὶ κλίνης. Adv. —ὤως, Philo 1. 561.

ἐπικλίντης, ον, ὁ, moving sideways, σεισμοὶ ἐπικλίνται earthquakes that move at acute angles, Arist. Mund. 4. 30.

ἐπικλιντρον, τό, a couch, arm-chair, Ar. Eccl. 907, Fr. 145; v. Lob. Phryg. 132.

ἐπικλινώ, to put a door to; hence, in Pass., ἐπικεκλιμένοι σανίδες closed doors, Il. 12. 121 (not elsewhere in Hom.). II. to bend towards, τὰ ὦτα ἐπ. to prick the ears, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15; ἐπ. αὐτὸν πρὸς τι to lean against .., Paus. 9. 30, 10; ἐπ. τὸ στόμα Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 9:—Pass., κεραταὶ ἐπικεκλιμένοι spars leaning on the wall and inclined at an angle to it, Thuc. 2. 76.

2. intr. to lean upon, τοῖν χεροῖν Plut. Amat. 132 B:—to incline towards, πρὸς τι Dcm. 30. fin.; ἐπὶ τι Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1045 D.

III. in Pass. to lie over against or near, Σαλαμίνος, τὰς ἐπικεκλιμένας ἱεροῖς ὄχθοις (sc. of Attica), Eur. Tro. 797, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 418. IV. in Pass., also, to lie down at table, Anth. P. 11. 14.

ἐπικλίσις, εως, ἡ, inclination towards, Antip. ap. Stob. 418. 3, Plut. 2. 1045 B sq.

ἐπικλονέω, to urge violently on, τινα Ar. Rh. 3. 687; δῆριν Q. Sm. 8. 426:—Pass. to rush like a tide upon, Ar. Rh. 1. 783: but in Il. 18. 7, Wolf restored νηυσὶν ἐπι κλονέονται.

ἐπικλοπή, ἡ, trickery, Nonn. D. S. 121.

ἐπικλοπος, ον, (κλέπτω) thievish, given to stealing, tricky, wily, ἡπεροπήτ' ἔμεν καὶ ἐπικλοπον Od. 11. 364; κερδαλέος κ' εἶη καὶ ἐπικλ. 13. 291; ἐπ. ἦθος, of women, Hes. Op. 67, cf. Aesch. Eum. 149; ἐπικλοπώτερον .. τὸ θῆλυ Plut. Legg. 781 A.

2. c. gen., ἐπικλοπος ἔπλεο μύθων cunning in speech, Il. 22. 281; ἐπικλοπος ἔπλετο τόξων cunning in archery, Od. 21. 397.

ἐπικλύζω, fut. ὑσω, to overflow, flood, ὅθι κύματ' ἐπ' ἠϊόνας κλύζεσκον Il. 23. 61, cf. Thuc. 3. 89; ἐπ. χρυσῷ τὴν λεωφόρον Luc. Philops. 21, cf. Tim. 18:—Pass. to be flooded, Arist. Mund. 5, 11, etc. 2. metaph. to deluge, swamp, bury, πόλιν Eur. Tro. 1328, cf. Theocr. 25. 201; ἐπέκλυσε θυμὸν ἀνιή δέματι Ar. Rh. 3. 695; ἐπ. τινὰ κακοῖς Luc. Pseudol. 25.

3. to sweep away in the flood, Ar. Rh. 1. 257: metaph., τὸ βασιλικὸν χρυσίον τὴν δαπάνην ἐπέκλυκεν has merged, i. e. liquidated, the expenses, Aeschin. 78. 29. II. intr. like Lat. affluere, redundare, to overflow, Dion. H. 6. 17; τινὶ with a thing, Id. de Isocr. 14.

ἐπικλύσις, εως, ἡ, an overflow, flood, Thuc. 3. 89, Theophr. Fr. 11. 12.

ἐπικλυσμός, ὁ, = foreg., Poll. 1. 114, 116, Heliod. 9. 3.

ἐπικλυστος, ον, flooded, Diod. 1. 10, Strabo 32.

ἐπικλυτός, ὄν, famed, ὄλβω for wealth, Ar. Rh. 2. 236.

ἐπικλύω, = ἐπακούω, to listen to, hear, c. acc., ἐπεὶ πάντ' αἶνον ἐπέκλυε Νηλεΐδαο Il. 23. 652, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 598; c. gen., ἐπειδὴ Ζηνὸς ἐπέκλυεν ἀγγελιάων Od. 5. 150, cf. Ar. Rh. 1. 1240.

ἐπικλώθω, fut. —κλώσω, Callin. 1. 9:—to spin to one, properly of the Fates who spin for men the thread of destiny (hence called the Κατακλώθες); but also of all powers which influence men's fortunes, οὐ μοι τοιοῦτον ἐπέκλωσαν θεοὶ ὄλβον Od. 3. 208., 4. 208, etc.:—so in Med., θεοὶ βασιλεύσιν ἐπικλώσονται διζύν 20. 196., cf. 8. 579; sometimes c. inf. pro acc., τῷ οἱ ἐπέκλωσαντο θεοὶ οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι 1. 17; ὡς γὰρ ἐπέκλωσαντο θεοὶ δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι, ζῶειν ἀχρυνέους Il. 24. 525 (the only place in Il. where it occurs); so Aesch. in act., τοῦτο γὰρ λάχος .. Μοῖρ' ἐπέκλωσεν ἐμπέδωσ ἔχειν Eum. 335; ἐπεὶ τό γε (sc. θανεῖν) Μοῖρ' ἐπ. C. 1. 3136, al.—Poët. word, used by Plut. Theaet. 169 C, τὴν .. εἰμαρμένην, ἦν ἂν σὺ ἐπικλώσῃς, cf. Luc. Char. 16, D. Mort. 30. 2; and in Pass., τὰ ἐπικλωσθέντα one's destinies, Plut. Rep. 620 F, cf. Legg. 957 E, Plut. 2. 22 B, 114 D.—The literal sense appears in Hermipp. Moῖρ. 9, ῥάμμ' ἐπέκλωσας. Cf. Nitzsch Od. 1. 17.

ἐπικλώσις, εως, ἡ, a spinning, E. M. 495. 25.

ἐπικνώμπω, Att. for ἐπιγνώμπω.

ἐπικνώω, to scrape or grate over, ἐπὶ δ' αἴγειον κνή (for ἔκναε) τυρόν Il. 11. 639; ἐπ. τυρόν, σίλφιον Ar. Av. 533, 1582; τί τινι Ib. 1586; Att. inf. ἐπικνήν, Com. Anon. 221.

ἐπικνώομαι, Ion. for ἐφ—.

ἐπικνήθω, = ἐπικνώω, Schol. Nic. Th. 698.

Ἐπικνημίδιοι, οἱ, name of a tribe of Locrians, who lived on the slopes of Mount Cnemis in Thessaly, Strabo 416, etc.

ἐπικνήζω, to scrape or cut on the surface, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 1; of the plough, Anth. P. 6. 238.

ἐπικνήσις, εως, ἡ, a scratching on the surface, Theophr. C. P. 5. 2, 4.

ἐπικνολαίνω, to excavate, Theophr. Simoc.

ἐπικνοίλος, ον, porous, spongy, ὀστέον Hipp. V. C. 896.

ἐπικνομάομαι, Pass. to fall asleep after a thing, Hipp. Aph. 1254; or over a thing, Lat. indormiscere, Plat. Euthyd. 300 A; τοῖς βιβλίοις Luc. Alex. 49. II. metaph. in part. pf. pass. lazy or negligent about a thing, Polyb. 2. 13, 4.

ἐπικνομήσις, εως, ἡ, a sleeping upon one ear, Hipp. Art. 805.

ἐπικνομίζω, to lull to sleep, Nonn. D. 4. 307.

ἐπικνοῖνος, ον, common to many, promiscuous, ἐπικνοῖνον τῶν γυναικῶν τὴν μίξιν ποιείσθαι (cf. Lat. nuptiae promiscuae), Hdt. 4. 104, cf. 172, 180:—sharing equally in, λέκτρων Eur. Andr. 124; c. dat. in common with, ἀρχὴν ἐπ. αὐτῷ ἔχειν Dio C. 42. 44; ἐπ. ἀμφοῖν belonging equally to, Plut. 2. 368 E, 1018 E:—Hdt. has the neut. ἐπικνοῖνα as Adv. in common, ἐπ. χρέωνται γυναιξίν 1. 216; χρηστήριον, τὸ ἐπικνοῖνα ἔχρησε ἡ Πυθίη 6. 77; so, ἐχρήσθη ἐπικνοῖνον χρ. Ib. 19: cf. ἐπίξυνος. II. in Gramm. epicene, of nouns used alike of both genders.

ἐπικνοῖνώ, to communicate, τινὶ τι or περὶ τίνος, Lat. communicare cum aliquo rem vel de aliqua re, Dio C. 66. 10, etc.:—Med. to consult with, τινι περὶ τίνος Plat. Prot. 313 B; τινὶ τι Dio C. 52. 21:—Pass. to be shared with, γάμους ἀλλήλοισ ἐπικνοῖνομένους (vulg. ἐπικνοῖνομένους) Plat. Legg. 631 D.

ἐπικνοῖνω, to communicate with, τινι Hipp. Progn. 39, Plat. Soph. 251 D; ἐπ. ἀλλήλοισ Arist. An. Post. 1. 11, 4; τινι περὶ τίνος Dem. 855. 6: to be connected with, to influence, τινι Hipp. Fract. 772. 2. to share in a thing with one, τινὶ τίνος Plat. Gorg. 464 C; τῶν γραμμάτων τί ἐπικνοῖνωεῖ; what letter has he in common? Id. Crat. 394 C; οὐδὲν ἐπ. τῷ νόμῳ having nothing in common with .., Aeschin. 59. 37:—cf. ἐπικνοῖνώ.

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ἐπικουριστός, ἡ, ὄν, with one's ears boxed (ἐπὶ κούρης), Hesych.
 ἐπικουρίσσομαι, Med. to arm oneself against, τιμ Luc. Alex. 57.
 ἐπικουρίφωσις, εως, ἡ, increasing in a certain proportion, Nicom. Arithm.
 2. p. 110.
 ἐπικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἔπος) epic, παίησις Dion. H. de Comp. 22; ἐπ. κύκλος,
 v. κύκλος; οἱ ἐπικοί the epic poets. Adv. —κῶς, Suid.
 ἐπικοσμέω, to add ornaments to, to decorate after or besides, τὰ ἱρὰ
 Hdt. 1. 184; ἐπ. τινὰς ἐπιγράμμασι to honour them with .., 7. 228;
 θεῶν ἐπ. to honour, celebrate, Ar. Ran. 383; of funeral honours, Xen.
 Cyr. 7. 3, 11; Pass., Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 5.
 ἐπικόσμημα, τό, an ornament, Eccl.
 ἐπικοτέω, fut. ἐσω, = κοτέω, Nic. Th. 181, in tmesi.
 ἐπικότος, ὄν, wrathful, vengeful, στάσις Pind. Fr. 228; μήδεα Aesch.
 Pr. 602; ἀρὰς .. ἐπικότους τροφᾶς in wrath at the sons he had bred, Id.
 Theb. 787, v. Herm.—Adv. —τως, wrathfully, Aesch. Pr. 162. II.
 pass. hateful, Soph. Fr. 386, cf. Aesch. Cho. 628.
 ἐπικοττύβιζω, to throw the cottabus on or at, Poll. 6. 110; prob. f. 1.
 for ἀποκοττ—
 Ἐπικούρειος, ὄν, of Epicurus, Epicurean, ἄτομα Anth. P. 11. 93; αἰ-
 ρεσις Stob. append. p. 24; οἱ Ἐπ. the Epicureans, Luc. Hermot. 16.
 ἐπικουρέω, to be an ἐπικουρος, to act as an ally, in Hom. only once, ἐ
 Μοῖρα ἢ γ' ἐπικουρήσοντα μετὰ Πρίαμον Il. 5. 614, cf. Hdt. 4. 128, Thuc.
 7. 57; τιμ Eur. Rhes. 937, 956, Thuc. 5. 23, etc. 2. to serve as
 allies or mercenaries, Isocr. 76. 2; μισθοῦ ἐπ. Plat. Rep. 575 B. II.
 generally, to aid or help at need, τιμ Eur. I. A. 1453, Ar. Vesp. 1018;
 τῇ δικαιοσύνη Plat. Rep. 368 C; but c. dat. rei, also, τῇ ἀναγκαίᾳ τροφῇ
 ἐπ. to provide for it, Aeschin. 4. 38; νόσοις ἐπικουρεῖν to remedy them,
 aid one against them, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 13; so, ἐπ. τῷ λιμῷ, τῷ γῆρᾳ,
 τῷ πένιᾳ Id. Lac. 2. 6., 10, 2, etc.; ἐσθῆς ἐπικουρεῖ τιμ 'does him
 yeoman's service,' Id. Cyr. 6. 2, 30. 2. c. acc. rei, ἐπικουρεῖν τιμ
 χειμῶνα to keep it off from one, Xen. An. 5. 8, 25, cf. Lat. defendere;
 but, in Ar. Fr. 302. 8, κάραβον γυναιξὶ .. ἐπικουρήσατε supplied, provided.
 ἐπικουρήμα, τό, protection, χιόνος against snow, Xen. An. 4. 5, 13.
 ἐπικουρήσις, εως, ἡ, protection, τῶν θεῶν Euryph. ap. Stob. 555. fin.;
 κακῶν against evils, Eur. Andr. 28; τῆς ἀπορίας Plat. Legg. 919 B.
 ἐπικουρία, Ion. —τη, ἡ, aid, succour, Hdt. 6. 108, Aesch. Pers. 731, etc.;
 ἐπικουρίας δεῖσθαι Thuc. 1. 32; ἐπικουρίαν παιεῖσθαι τιμ Ib. 33; ἐπ.
 λαμβάνειν, ἔχειν Eur. Or. 266, Plat. Gorg. 492 C; ἀπολογίας towards
 one's defence, Dem. 1199. 11. II. an auxiliary force, Aesch. Supp.
 721:—mercenary troops, Hdt. 5. 63., 6. 100; in pl., Thuc. 7. 59: cf.
 συμμαχία II. 2. the position of the ἐπικουροί in Plato's Republic,
 Rep. 415 C: cf. ἐπικουρος 1. 4.
 ἐπικουρίω, to hold with Epicurus, Origen.
 ἐπικουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving for help, assistant, Plat. Rep. 434 C, 441
 A. 2. mostly of troops, auxiliary, allied, Thuc. 7. 48, etc.: τὸ
 ἐπ. = ἐπικουρία II, Id. 4. 52, Plat., etc.
 ἐπικουρίος, ὄν, = foreg., epith. of deities, Paus. 8. 41, 7, C. I. 139. 1, al.
 ἐπικουρος, ὄν, an assister, ally, Hom. only in Il., mostly in pl.
 of the barbarian allies of Troy, Τρῶες .. ἢ δ' ἐπικουροί 2. 815; Τρῶες
 καὶ Δάρδανοι ἢ δ' ἐπικουροί 3. 456, al.; cf. Hdt. 2. 152., 3. 91, al. 2.
 in Att., ἐπικουροί were mercenary troops (also called ξένοι, and literally
 μισθοφόροι hirelings), opp. to the citizen-soldiers (παλίται), Thuc. 6. 55;
 ἐπικουροὺς προσμισθοῦσθαι Id. 2. 33; cf. Lys. 129. 4, etc.; ἀπὸ Ἀρκαδίας
 ἐπικουροί Hermipp. Incert. 18, cf. Φορμ. 1. 18:—a less honourable
 name than σύμμαχοι, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 12. 3. = δορυφόροι, the hired
 body-guards of kings and tyrants, Hdt. 1. 64., 6. 39, cf. Thuc. 6.
 58. 4. οἱ ἐπ. the auxiliaries, a name given to the military class in
 Plato's Republic, Rep. 414 B, 415 A, 545 D. II. as Adj. assisting,
 aiding, c. dat. pers., Ἀφροδίτῃ .. Ἄρει ἐπικουρος Il. 21. 431; βῆναι ἐπ.
 τιμ Pind. O. 13. 137; ταῖς νήσοις ἐπ. Ar. Eq. 1319; τοῖς ἀδικουμένοις
 ἐπ. Thuc. 3. 67; also c. gen. pers., ἐπικουρε βρότων their defender, h.
 Hom. Mart. 9, cf. Plat. Symp. 189 D, al.: absol. a patron, protector,
 δεσπότης ἐπ. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 61. 2. c. gen. rei, defending or pro-
 tecting against, νόσου Eur. Or. 211; ψύχους Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 7; Λαβ-
 δακίδαῖς ἐπ. θανάτων protecting them against deaths, Soph. O. T. 496;
 πατρὶ αἱμάτων ἐπ. Eur. El. 138.
 ἐπικουφίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ:—to lighten a ship by throwing out part of its
 cargo, Hdt. 8. 118, in Pass.: metaph., ἐπ. τοὺς πόνους τῷ ἀρχοντι to
 lighten his labours, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 25; τὰς συμφορὰς Dem. 643. 11:—
 also c. gen. rei, to relieve of a burden, μόχθου Eur. El. 72; τοῦ δέους
 Dio C. 43. 18. II. to lift up, support, πατρὸς πλευρὰς σὺν ἐμοὶ
 τάσδ' ἐπικουφίξ' Soph. Aj. 1411; ἐπ. τὴν γῆν to lift up the soil, Xen.
 Oec. 17, 13. 2. metaph. to lift up, encourage, ἐλπίσι Id. Cyr. 7.
 1, 18. b. ἐπ. νόον ἀνδρός to puff up, in bad sense, Theogn. 629.
 ἐπικουφισμός, ὄν, relief, Clem. Al. 880, C. I. 3461. 9.
 ἐπικραδαίνω, to wave on high, Poll. 5. 6, Greg. Nyss. 2. p. 74.
 ἐπικραδάω, = foreg., Ar. Rh. 1. 552, Opp. C. 1. 91.
 ἐπικράζω, fut. ξω, to shout to or at, τιμ Luc. Anach. 16, in pf. ἐπικεκρά-
 γότας: aor. ἐπικράζαι, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 1.
 ἐπικραίνω, Ep. —κραίνω: fut. —κράνω (but ἐπικράνει or ἀντεπικράνει
 Aesch. Ag. 1340, on which v. sub φαίνω): aor. I —έκρᾶνα, Ep. —έκρηνα,
 —έκρήνηνα:—Med. ἐπεκρήναντο Q. Sm. 14. 297. To bring to pass, ac-
 complish, fulfil, Hom., only in Il., etc.; ἀρῆν πάσαν ἐπικρήνειε may he
 fulfil it, Il. 15. 599; οὐ σφιν ἐπεκράταινε he fulfilled, granted it not for
 them, 3. 302, cf. 2. 419; νῦν μοι τόδ' ἐπικρήνηνον ἐέλωρ grant me this
 prayer, fulfil it, Il. 1. 455, etc.; μῦθον ἐπεκρήνηνε καρῆατι by a nod,
 Call. Dian. 40; so, ἐπ. τέλος Aesch. Supp. 624; ἀληθῆ Id. Theb. 687;
 γάμου πικρὰς τελευτὰς Id. Ag. 745; ποινὰς θανάτων Ib. 1340; χάριν
 ἀντ' ἔργων Ib. 1546; cf. Soph. Ph. 1468:—Pass., χρυσῷ δ' ἐπὶ χεῖλεα
 κεκράαντα were finished off with gold, Od. 4. 132, cf. 616., 15. 116;

ἐπεκραίνεται μόρισμος αἰῶν Aesch. Supp. 46, cf. Eum. 969. II. to
 direct, govern, θεοῦς h. Hom. Merc. 531, where Herm. αἰμούς (for θεοῦς).
 ἐπικράνις, ἴδος, ἡ, the membrane of the cerebellum (cf. παρεγκεφαλῆς),
 Plut. 2. 899 A, Galen.
 ἐπικράνιτις, ἴδος, ἡ, the top part of the wall, corresponding to the
 capitals in height and ornamentation, C. I. 160, v. Böckh p. 274.
 ἐπικράνον, τό, that which is put on the head, a head-dress, cap, Eur.
 Hipp. 201: a skull-cap, helmet, Strabo 504, Plut. 2. 1011 D. II.
 = κιονόκρανον, a capital, Pind. Fr. 58. 7, Eur. I. T. 51.
 ἐπικράσις, εως, ἡ, a tempering, Diph. ap. Ath. 91 F; of humours,
 Diosc. 2. 53.
 ἐπικραταίω, to add strength to, confirm, LXX (Eccl. 4. 12), in Pass.
 ἐπικράτεια, ἡ, (ἐπικρατής) mastery, dominion, possession, Xen. Cyr. 5.
 4, 28, Polyb. 12. 25, 3, etc.: victory, superiority, Polyb. 2. 1, 3. 2.
 prevalence, Plut. 2. 906 C, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 80. II. of a
 country, a realm, dominion, ἄπιμεν .. ἐκ τῆς τούτων ἐπικρατείας Xen.
 An. 7. 6, 42; ὑπὸ τῇ ἐπ. τοῦ χωρίου within the country subject to the
 place, Ib. 6. 4, 4, cf. Ep. Plat. 349 C.
 ἐπικρατέω, to rule over, c. dat., νήεσσιν ἐπικρατεύουσιν ἄρισται Il. 10.
 214; νήεσσιν Od. 1. 245., 16. 122: absol. to have or hold power, εὐτ'
 ἀν μηκέτ' ἐπικρατέωσι ἀνακτες 17. 320, cf. 14. 60, Archil. 63. II.
 to prevail in battle, be victorious, ἐπικρατεύουσι περ ἔμπης [to them]
 victorious as they are, Il. 14. 98, cf. Ar. Lys. 767; ἐπ. ἢ ἀπόλλυσθαι to
 conquer or to die, Hdt. 7. 104; ἐπ. τῇ στάσει to be victorious in the
 party-conflict or by means of his faction, Id. 1. 173. 2. often c. gen.
 to prevail over, get the mastery of an enemy, ἐπ. μάχῃ τῶν Γελλῶν
 Hdt. 7. 155; τῶν ἐχθρῶν Id. 8. 94, Lys. 920. 6; ἐπ. αὐτοῦ παρὰ τῷ
 βασιλεί, in a suit at law, Hdt. 4. 65; so also, ἐπ. τοῦ πυρός Id. 1. 86;
 γῆρας Plat. Legg. 752 A; ὑμῶν ἐπ. τοῦ κόραξ Ar. Ran. 267. 3.
 rarely c. acc. to master, conquer, τὰς ἀμαρτίας Isocr. 13 C; δύο βασιλείας
 Dio C. 35. 16; ἐπ. τὰ πλέω τοῦ παλέμου to gain chief advantages in
 the war, Thuc. 4. 19, cf. 7. 63. 4. c. gen. also, to become master
 of, Lat. potiri, τῶν πραγμάτων Hdt. 4. 164; τῆς θαλάσσης Id. 1. 17,
 al.; τῶν Ἑλλήνων, τῶν Περσέων Id. 2. 1, etc.; τῶν πολιῶν, τῶν νεῶν
 Id. 6. 32, 115; τῆς ἀναγκαίου τροφῆς Thuc. 1. 2; τῶν ἐρώτων Pind.
 P. 8. 9, etc. 5. generally, to prevail, be superior, πλήθει Hdt.
 4. 187., 5. 2; τῷ ναυτικῷ Thuc. 2. 93; τῷ πεζῷ Id. 7. 63; κατὰ θά-
 λασσαν Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 6: c. inf. they carried the point that .., Thuc.
 5. 46; ἐπεκράτουν μὴ δέχεσθαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Id. 6. 74. b. metaph.
 to prevail, ἐπικρατεῖ τὸ ἀνθρώπινον ἦθος Plat. Criti. 121 A; τὸ δίκαιον
 Menand. Ἐπιτρ. 1; τὸ ψῦχος, τὸ ὑγρὸν Arist. Meteor. 1. 11, 3, etc.; τὸ
 ὄνομα Polyb. 2. 38, 1; ὁ λόγος Diod. 5. 62. 6. c. part., ἐπ. διαι-
 ροῦντες to succeed in keeping it open, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 49.
 ἐπικρατής, ἐς, master of a thing: only used in Comp., ἐπικρατέστερος
 τῇ μάχῃ superior in .., Thuc. 6. 88; ἐπικρατέστερός τινος having the
 upper hand of .., Dio C. 55. 30, cf. Memnon 29:—κατὰ τὸ ἐπικρατέ-
 στερον with success, Diod. Excerpt. p. 539.—Hom.—Hom. has only the Adv.
 —τέως, with overwhelming might, impetuously, Il. 16. 67, 81., 23. 863
 (never in Od.); so Hes. Sc. 321, 419, 461, Ar. Rh. 1. 367, etc.
 ἐπικρατήσις, εως, ἡ, a mastering, conquest of, τινος Thuc. 1. 41. II.
 supreme power, sovereignty over, τινος Dio C. 47. 21. III. of
 things, prevalence, Galen.
 ἐπικρατήτιον, verb. Adj. one must conquer, τινός Clem. Al. 224.
 ἐπικρατήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, restraining, astringent, Galen.
 ἐπικρατήτωρ ἀστήρ, ὄν, the ruling star, Ptolem.
 ἐπικρατίδες, ἴδων, αἱ, (κράς, κρατός) a kind of head-dress (cf. ἐπικρα-
 νον) or towel, Hipp. 28. 7.
 ἐπικρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπικεράννυμι) = ἐπικεραστικός, Galen.
 ἐπικραυγάω, to cry out to or at, Arr. Epict. 1. 21, 3., 4. 1, 19.
 ἐπικρεμάννυμι and —ύω: fut. —κρεμάσω [ᾶ], Att. —κρεμῶ. To hang
 over, ἄτην τιμ Theogn. 206; κίνδυνον Polyb. 2. 31, 7; φόβον Diod.
 16. 50. II. Pass., ἐπικρέμαμαι, aor. ἐπεκρεμάσθην:—to over-
 hang, of a rock, h. Hom. Ap. 284; οἶκος ἐπικρεμάμενος τῇ ἀγορᾷ Plut.
 Poplic. 10:—metaph. to hang over, threaten, Lat. imminere, θάνατος
 Simon. 48; δόλιος αἰῶν Pind. 1. 8. 28; τιμωρία Thuc. 2. 53; ἐπικρε-
 μάμενος κίνδυνος impending danger, Id. 7. 75, cf. 3. 40; c. dat. pers.,
 Ar. Rh. 3. 483; Ep. 3 pl. ἐπικρεμῶνται Nonn. D. 20. 173.
 ἐπικρεμής, ἐς, overhanging, suspended, Christod. Ecphr. 183: metaph.
 doubtful, Schol. Soph. Aj. 23.
 ἐπικρήδιος, ὄν, a Cretan dance, Ath. 629 C.
 ἐπικρήνηνον, —κρήνευε, v. sub ἐπικραίνω.
 ἐπικρήνμος, ὄν, precipitous, steep, Pherecyd. ap. Schol. Od. 21. 22,
 Dicacarch. 2. 6 (with v. l. ἀποκρ—).
 ἐπικρήσαι, v. sub ἐπικεράννυμι.
 ἐπικρήδον, Adv. (ἐπικρίνω) by choice, Ar. Rh. 2. 302.
 ἐπικρίμα, τό, an edict, decree, C. I. 2737 a. 23., 4957. 28.
 ἐπικρίνω [ῖ], fut. —κρίνω, to decide, determine, τι Plat. Rep. 524 E, Legg.
 768 A, Dion. H. 3. 29; τι περί τινος Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 13, etc.;
 ἐπ. τί διαφέρει what is the difference, Arist. de An. 3. 7, 4; τὸ ἐπικρίνον
 the deciding power, Id. Insomn. 3, 8:—to adjudge, inflict, θάνατον LXX
 (2 Macc. 4. 47). II. to select, pick out, Diod. 1. 75; ἐπ. τιμ
 ἴσα ἀδελφοῖς to distinguish, esteem, Hipp. Jusj.
 ἐπ-ίκριον, τό, the yard-arm of a ship, Od. 5. 254, 318.
 ἐπικρίσις, εως, ἡ, determination, τινος of a thing, Strabo 7, Plut. 2.
 43 C, Diog. L. 9. 92.
 ἐπικρίτηριον, τό, a body of supernumerary judges, Inscr. Cret. in C. I.
 2556. 67.
 ἐπικρίτης, οἶ, ὄν, an adjudicator, arbiter, τινος Polyb. 14. 3, 7.
 ἐπικριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, adjudicatory, τινος Diog. L. 9. 47.
 ἐπικρίτος, ὄν, approved, Joseph. B. J. 3. 5, 5.

ἐπίκροκον, τό, a woman's garment, either from its saffron colour (κρόκος) or its thick pile (κρύκη), Hesych.

ἐπικροταλίξω, = sq., Nonn. D. 17. 29.

ἐπικροτέω, to rattle on or over, τὰ δ' [ἄρματα] ἐπικροτέοντα πέτοντο flew rattling over the ground, Hes. Sc. 308:—c. acc. to strike with a rattling sound, to clash, τὰ κύμβαλα Alciphro I. 12; γένειον Opp. C. 2. 244. 2. to clap, applaud, Menand. Incert. 304, Plut. Anton. 12, Luc. Char. 8:—later, ἐπ. τῷ χεῖρε Synes. 166 D. 3. c. dat. instrum., ἐπ. ὁδοῦσι to chatter with one's teeth, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 21; ἐπ. τοῖς δακτύλοις to snap the fingers, Lat. *digitis crepare*, Eust. 1602. 10; absol., Aristob. ap. Ath. 530 B.

ἐπίκροτος, ον, beaten or trodden hard, esp. of ground, ἐν τῷ ἐπικρότῳ ἰππεύειν Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 14; ἐπ. ποιεῖν Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 2:—metaph., τὸ ἐπ. τοῦ λόγου its sonorousness, Philostr. 539.

ἐπικρουμα, τό, a thing struck against, Soph. Fr. 270.

ἐπικρουσις, εως, ἡ, a striking against, Galen.

ἐπικρούω, to hammer in, ἦλον Ar. Thesm. 1004. II. ἐπ. χθῶνα βάκτροις to smite with their sceptres on the earth, Aesch. Ag. 202; ἐπ. τῇ χειρὶ τὸ ξίφος to clap one's hand on one's sword, Plut. Pomp. 58; metaph. to jeer at, εἰς τινα Macho ap. Ath. 579 B. III. = ἐπικροτέω, LXX (Jer. 48. 26).

ἐπικρυπτεόν, verb. Adj. one must conceal, Clem. Al. 348.

ἐπικρυπτος, ον, hidden, concealed, Tzetz.

ἐπικρύπτω, fut. ψω; aor. 2 ἐπέκρυψον. To throw a cloak over, conceal, χεῖρας φονίας Aesch. Eum. 317; τὴν βούλησιν Plat. Crat. 421 B; (in Eur. Supp. 296, Herm. restores ἐπη κρύπτειν); often in late Prose, but mostly used in Med. to disguise, κάπικρύψασθαι κακά Soph. Fr. 109; τὰς αὐτοῦ τύχας . . . τοῦπικρύπτεσθαι σοφόν Eur. Fr. 557; ἐπ. τὴν αὐτοῦ ἀπορίαν Plat. Lach. 196 B, cf. Prot. 346 B; ὅ τι οὐχ ἠγιάζει Id. Rep. 476 E; τἀληθῆ Dem. 216. 16: absol., ἐπικρυπτόμενος with concealment or secrecy, Xen. An. 1. 1, 6; ἐπικρύπτεσθαι τί τιμι one thing by another, Dem. 1415. 3; also, τι εἰς τι one thing under another, Plut. Pericl. 4:—ἐπικρύπτεσθαι τινά τι to conceal a thing from one, Polyb. 3. 75, 1; also, ἐπ. τινα ὡς . . . Plat. Theaet. 180 D:—to disguise oneself, conceal one's purpose, τῷ ὄνυματι Thuc. 8. 92; ἐσθῆτι Plut. Caes. 38; ἐπ. τινά to elude his observation, Lat. *fallere*, Plut. Theaet. 180 C:—Pass. to be concealed, Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 9.

ἐπικρύψος, ον, unknown, inglorious, Pind. O. 8. 92, Plut. Arat. 10.

ἐπικρυψις, εως, ἡ, concealment, Plut. Nic. 23, Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 5.

ἐπικρώζω, to caw or croak at, Ar. Eq. 1051; τινί Themist. 61 D.

ἐπικτάομαι, Dep. to gain or win besides, φίλους Aesch. Eum. 901; ἄλλον οὐδένα [νόμον] ἐπικτέονται (Ion.) Hdt. 2. 79; ἐπ. ἀρχὴν to extend one's empire, Thuc. 1. 144; ἐπ. τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα Id. 4. 61; τριήρεις κέκτησθε πολλὰς καὶ πάτριον ἡμῖν ἐστιν ἐπικτάσθαι to add to those you have, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 3; τόνδ' ἐπ. σύμμαχον as an ally, Aesch. Eum. 671; ξυμμάχους ἡμᾶς ἐπ. Soph. Ant. 846.

ἐπικτείνω, to kill besides or against, ἐπ. τὸν θανόντα to slay the slain anew, Soph. Ant. 1030, cf. Plut. Caes. 46.

ἐπικτείνιον, τό, (κτεῖς) the loiv which remains in the heckle, ἐπ. ὤμου λινοῦ Hipp. 619. fin. II. the abdomen immediately above the pudenda, Id. 611. 43, etc.

ἐπικτερεύω, to perform funeral rites over, Nonn. D. 47. 241.

ἐπικτήμα, τό, (ἐπικτάομαι) a new acquisition, Ammon. p. 84.

ἐπικτήσις, εως, ἡ, further acquisition, fresh gain, Soph. Ph. 1344; χρημάτων Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 11; in pl., Dion. H. 9. 53.

ἐπικτήτος, ον, gained besides or in addition, ἐπ. γῆ acquired land, which was formerly under water, as the Delta of Egypt, Hdt. 2. 5, cf. 10; or, land added to one's hereditary property, Plat. Legg. 924 A, cf. Lycurg. 154. 1: ἐπ. γυνή a foreign wife (like ἐπακτός), or newly acquired, Hdt. 3. 3; ἐπικτ. φίλοι newly acquired friends, opp. to ἀρχαῖοι, Xen. Ages. 1, 36; ἐπικτ. δόξα, opp. to ἐμφυτος ἐπιθυμία, adventitious fame, Plat. Phaedr. 237 D; τὰ ἐπ., opp. to τὰ φύσει ὄντα, Id. Rep. 618 D; opp. to σύμφута, Arist. G. A. 1. 17, 9; τὸ ἐπ., opp. to αὐτοφύες, Id. Rhet. 1. 7, 33, etc.: cf. ἐπακτός, ἐπίθετος.

ἐπικτίξω, to found in addition or anew, Strabo 831. II. to found in or among, πόλεις ἀγρίους ἔθνεσι Plut. 2. 328 B.

ἐπικτύπέω, aor. 1, v. inf. : aor. 2 ἐπέκτυπον, Ar. Rh. 1. 1136:—to make a noise upon, τοῖν ποδοῖν ἐπικτυπῶν to stamp on the ground with the feet, Ar. Eccl. 483; σάκεα ξιφέεσσιν ἐπ. elashed on their shields with . . . , Ar. Rh. 1. c.; σάκεεσσιν ἐπ. Id. 2. 1081: absol. to re-echo, respond, πᾶς δ' ἐπεκτύπησ' Ὀλυμπος Ar. Av. 780; of a chorus, Polyb. 30. 13, 9.

ἐπικυβοί, οί, v. sub κυβεπικυβοί.

ἐπικυδαίνομαι, Pass. to exult in, τινι Dio C. 71. 2.

ἐπικυδής, ες, (κύδος) glorious, distinguished, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 36: brilliant, successful, ἐπικυδέστερα τὰ πράγματα ἐποίησεν Isocr. 69 C; ἐπικυδέστεραι ἐλπίδες Polyb. 16. 4, 3; and of persons, ἐπικυδέστερος ταῖς ἐλπίσι more sanguine, Id. 5. 69, 11:—Adv. only in Comp., —εστέρωσ ἀγωνίζεσθαι Id. 5. 23, 2.

ἐπικυδιάω, = ἐπικυδαίνομαι, Ar. Rh. 4. 383; al. ἦ ἐπι κυδαίεις.

ἐπικυέω, = ἐπικυδίζομαι, Hipp. 1144 E, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, fin., al.

ἐπικύημα, τό, a superfetation, Hipp. 260. 10, Arist. G. A. 4. 5, 2.

ἐπικύησις, εως, ἡ, superfetation, name of a treatise by Hipp.

ἐπικυίσκομαι, Pass. to become doubly pregnant, i. e. pregnant again before the first foetus is born, Lat. *superfoetare*, Hdt. 3. 108, Hipp. 260. 6, Arist. G. A. 4. 5, 1, al.: cf. ἐπικυέω.

ἐπικυκλέω, intr. to come round in turn upon, ἐπὶ πῆμα καὶ χαρὰ πᾶσι κυκλοῦσι Soph. Tr. 130: so in Pass., Dion. H. de Rhet. 17.

ἐπικύκλιος, ον, circular: ἐπ. (sc. πλακοῦς), ὁ, a round Sicilian cake, Epich. ap. Ath. 645 E; for Plut. 2. 1146 D, v. sub ἐπικυλίκειος.

ἐπικυκλος, ὁ, an epicycle (in Astron.), Plut. 2. 1028 B.

ἐπικυλίδες, ἰδων, αἱ, the upper eyelids, Poll. 2. 66: v. sub κύλα.

ἐπικυλίκειος, ον, said or done over one's cups (inter pocula), λόγοι Ath. 2 A, and prob. 1. Plut. 2. 1146 D; cf. Diog. L. 4. 42, and v. sub κύλιξ.

ἐπικυλινδέω or —κυλίω (Diod. 19. 19): fut. κυλίσω [ῖ]:—to roll down upon, πέτρους ἐπὶ τινα Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 20; aor. 1 ἐπικυλίσαι, Polyb. 3. 53, 4:—Pass., τόκων τύκοις ἐπικυλισθέντων interest being heaped on interest, Plut. 2. 831 E. 2. intr. to roll on, κύματα Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 3.

ἐπικυλίνομαι, Pass. to be flattened by rollers, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 7.

ἐπικύλιον, τό, the upper eyelid (cf. ἐπικυλίδες), Eust. 1951. 20.

ἐπικύλλωμα, τό, lameness, Eust. 1599. 13.

ἐπικυμαίνω, fut. ἄνω, to flow in waves over, τῇ θαλάττῃ Philostr. 836:

metaph., τοῖς ἰππεύουσιν ἐπ. ἡ φάλαγξ Plut. Alex. 33. II. trans.

ἐπικυμαίνω, to make to rise in waves, τὴν θάλασσαν Joseph. A. J. 4. 3, 2.

ἐπικυμάτιζω, to float upon the waves, Poll. 8. 138, Philo. 445.

ἐπικυμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, fluctuation, M. Anton. 9. 28.

ἐπικύπτω, fut. ψω, to bend oneself over, to stoop over, bow down, Hipp.

Art. 819, Ar. Thesm. 239; ὀρθὸς ἔστηκε, μικρὸν ἐπικύπτων Arist. H. A.

3. 21, 2: cf. ἀποκύπτω, ὑποκύπτω:—ἐπ. ἐπὶ τι to stoop down to get something, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 18; ἐπ. ἐς βιβλίον to pore over a book, Luc.

Hermot. 2:—to lean upon, τινί Id. D. Mort. 6. 2; but, ἐπ. τῷ συνεδρίῳ

to bow before it, Id. Jup. Trag. 11:—part. pf. ἐπικεκυφώς, habitually

stooping, Anaxandr. Πανδ. 1.

ἐπικυρίσσω, to strike violently, of storms, v. l. Theophr. Vent. 34.

ἐπικυρόω, to confirm, sanction, ratify, τὴν γνώμην Thuc. 3. 71, cf.

Soph. El. 793, Xen. An. 3. 2, 32, Oratt., etc.; c. inf., τίνες . . . λόγοι κα-

θεῖλον ἡμᾶς κάπεκύρωσαν θανεῖν Eur. Or. 862:—Pass., πρὶν τι ἐπικυρω-

θῆναι Thuc. 5. 45.

ἐπικυρτός, ον, bent forward, hump-backed, Plut. 2. 53 C.

ἐπικυρτώω, to bend forward, κάρηνα Hes. Sc. 234:—Pass. to be arched,

Luc. Amor. 14.

ἐπικύρω, Ep. impf. ἐπικύρων, Ep. aor. 1 ἐπικύρσα or ἐπικύρῃσα (v.

inf.). To light upon, fall in with, like ἐπιτυγχάνω, Lat. *incidere*, c.

dat., μέγαλφ ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας Il. 3. 23; ἱεροῖσιν ἐπ' αἰθομένοισι κύρσας

Hes. Op. 753; ἀλὲν ἐπ' αὐχένι κύρε φαεινοῦ δουρὸς ἀκωκῆ kept always

threatening his neck with . . . , Il. 23. 821; (but in Q. Sm. 13. 394, ἐπὶ

ξίφος αὐχένι κύρσαι to hold it over . . .); ἐπ. μετατροπίας Pind. P. 10.

30:—also c. gen. to meet with, obtain, ἐπικύρσας ἀφθόνων ἀστῶν Id.

O. 6. 10; μεγάλας ἀγαθὰς τε . . . βιοτᾶς ἐπεκύρσαμεν Aesch. Pers. 853,

cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 342.

ἐπικύρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικυρόω) ratification, confirmation, Eccl.

ἐπικύφω, ον, = ἐπικυρτός, bent over, crooked, LXX (3 Macc. 4. 5), Suid.

ἐπικυψέλιος, ὁ, (κυψέλη) a guard of beehives, Πάν Anth. P. 9. 226.

ἐπικυψις, εως, ἡ, a bending over a thing, Oribas. 2 Mai.

ἐπικωθωνίζομαι, Dep. to go on drinking, Critias 27.

ἐπικωκώω, fut. ὕσω [ῦ], to lament over, πατρὸς δαίτα Soph. El. 283;

τὸν υἱόν Id. 805; absol., Heliod. 1. 13.

ἐπικωλύω, fut. ὕσω [ῦ], to hinder, check, Thuc. 6. 17; ἀλλήλους Xen.

Oec. 8, 4; τίς . . . οὐπικωλύσων τάδε; Soph. Ph. 1242.

ἐπικωμάζω, to rush on or in with a party of revellers, Polyb. 26. 10,

5, Call. Ep. 44; generally, to make a riotous assault, ἐπὶ τινα Ar. Ach.

982; τινί Menand. Incert. 234; εἰς τὰς πόλεις Plat. Legg. 950 A; ἐπὶ

τὴν οἰκίαν τινός Plut. 2. 772 F:—Pass. to be grossly maltreated and

insulted, Id. Pyrrh. 13.

ἐπικωμιαστικῶς, Adv. = ἐγκωμ- (q. v.), Schol. Pind. N. 8. 1.

ἐπικώμιος, α, ον, of, at, or for a κῶμος or festal procession, ὄψ, ὕμνος Pind.

P. 10. 9, N. 8. 85; ἐπικώμια, τά, = ἐγκώμια, praises, Ib. 6. 56: v. κῶμος.

ἐπικώμος, ον, = foreg., Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A (as L. Dind. for ἐπί-

κωπος), Plut. 2. 128 D, Alciphro 1. 37, Hesych.

ἐπικωμωδέω, to make a jest of in comedy, Plat. Apol. 31 D.

ἐπικώπος, ον, (κῶπη) at the oar, a tower, Menander ap. Joseph. A. J.

9. 14, 2. 2. of a boat, furnished with oars, Moschio ap. Ath. 208

F, Dion. H. 3. 44; ἐπικώπος (sub. ναῦς), ἡ, a despatch-boat, Cic. Att. 5.

11, cf. Gell. 10. 25. 3. of a weapon, up to the hilt, through and

through, Ar. Ach. 231.—Cf. ἐπικώμος.

ἐπιλαβῆ, ἡ, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) a taking hold of, grasping, πέπλων τ' ἐπι-

λαβᾶς ἐμῶν Aesch. Supp. 432. 2. a handle, hold, Hipp. Art. 814.

ἐπιλαγχάνω, fut. —λήσομαι, to obtain the lot, to succeed another in an

office, in case he made a vacancy (cf. λαγχάνω 1. 2), οὔτε λαχὼν οὔτ'

ἐπιλαχῶν Aeschin. 62. 31, Dem. 1331. 5; ἐπιλ. τινὶ βουλῆς to succeed

him in the Council, Plat. Com. Ὑπ. 3. 4; v. Harpocr. II. to

fall to one's lot next, ἐπιλέλογχε πύρατον . . . γῆρας Soph. O. C. 1235

(where others take it he has it for his lot, but v. λαγχάνω 1v).

ἐπ-λαῦδόν, Adv., = λαδόν, in troops, in numbers, Dion. P. 763.

ἐπιλάζυμαι, Dep. to hold tight, stop, ἐπ. στόμα, i. e. I am silent, Eur.

Andr. 250.—Only poet., cf. sub λάζομαι.

ἐπιλαμαργέω, to be greedy for, ὕψω Clem. Al. 171.

ἐπιλαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. l. for ὑπολαῖς, in Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5.

ἐπιλακκος, ον, forming a hollow, τὸ ἐπ. μέρος, i. e. the lower part of

the neck, Schol. Theocr. 3. 54.

ἐπιλαλέω, to interrupt in speaking, Symm. V. T. 2. to say of a

thing, Eust. 773. 26, in Pass.

ἐπιλαμβάνω, fut. —λήσομαι: aor. —ἐλάβον. To take or get besides,

ἐπὶ τοῖς πεντήκοντα τάλαντοις ἑκατὺν Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 11:—c. gen.

partit., ἐπ. τοῦ χρόνου to take a little more time, M. Anton. 1.

17; τῆς ἀρχῆς Paus. 9. 14, 5. II. to lay hold of, seize,

attack, as a disease, Hdt. 8. 115, Hipp. Aph. 1258, Thuc. 2. 51; of

an enemy, Luc. Navig. 36:—Pass., ἐπέληπται νόσῳ Soph. Ant. 732;

and so absol., Arist. H. A. 3. 3, fin.; τὴν αἰσθησὶν ἐπιληφθεῖς Lat.

sensibus captus, Plut. Flam. 6; cf. ἐπίληπτος, —ληψία, —ληψις. b.

γῆρας Plat. Epin. 974 A:—impers., ἐπιλαμβάνει, c. acc. et inf., *it befalls one that . . .*, Paus. 6. 22, 4., 7. 21, 1. 2. *to attain to, come within reach of, teach*, Xen. An. 6. 5, 6; ἔτη ὀκτῶ ἐπ. *to live over eight years*, Thuc. 4. 133; but c. gen. partit., ἐπ. τετάρτου μηνός *to arrive at, not live over it*, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 9; so, ὥστε καὶ χειμῶνος ἐπ. Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 6, cf. Plut. Mar. 46. 3. *to seize, stop, esp. by pressure, τὴν ῥίνα* Ar. Pl. 703; ἐπ. τινὰ τῆς ὀπίσω ὁδοῦ *to stop him from getting back*, Hdt. 2. 87; ἐπ. τὸ ὕδωρ *to stop the water-clock (as was done when an orator stopt speaking, to have witnesses examined or documents read, v. κλειψύδρα)*, Lys. 166. 43, Isae., etc.; cf. Att. Process. pp. 713 sq.; τοὺς πόρους τοῦ στόματος ἐπ. Arist. H. A. 4. 3, 5, etc. 4. *to occupy space, μηδὲν τῶν τῆς πόλεως . . . οἰκοδομήμασι ἐπ.* Plat. Legg. 799 C; πλείω τόπον Arist. Cael. 3. 7, 3:—metaph., πολλὴν χώραν ἐπ. *to get over much ground, traverse it rapidly, as in Virgil corrîpere campum*, Theocr. 13. 65. 5. c. gen. *to undertake, τῆς κινήσεως, τῆς νήξεως* Ael. N. A. 5. 18., 13. 19. 6. c. dat. *to assist*, App. Civ. 4. 96. 7. intr. *to succeed, follow*, Arist. Probl. 1. 8, 3. III. Med., with pf. pass. (Plat. Crat. 396 D), *to hold oneself on by, lay hold of, c. gen., τῶν νεῶν* Hdt. 6. 113, Thuc. 4. 14, etc.; τῶν ἀφλάστων νηός Hdt. 6. 114; τῶν ἐπισπαστήρων Ib. 91; ὅτου ἐπιλάβοιτο τὰ δρέπανα *whomsoever the scythes caught*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 31; ἐπιλαμβάνεται μου τῆς χειρὸς τῇ δεξιᾷ Plat. Prot. 335 C; ἐπιλαβόμενος [τινος] τῇ χειρὶ Dem. 534. 1; τινος τῶν τριχῶν *by the hair*, Aeschin. 75. 3; μὴ ἔπιλαμβάνου hold me not, Eur. Phoen. 896. 2. *to attack, τινος* Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 22, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 4; esp. with words, Plat. Phaedr. 236 B; of diseases, Luc. Nigr. 29. 3. *to make a seizure of, arrest, τῶν παιδῶν* Dem. 895. 10: *to seize goods in default of payment, Id. 558. 18: to lay claim to, κτήματος* Plat. Legg. 954 C. 4. *to lay hold of, get, obtain, προστάτω* a chief, Hdt. 1. 127; προφάσιος a pretext, 3. 36., 6. 49; δυνάμιος 9. 99; καιροῦ Ar. Lys. 696; ἐξουσίας, γαλήνης Plat. Rep. 360 D, Polit. 273 A; τῶν ἀμαξῶν Plut. Oth. 3; ἐπ. λογισμῶ Lat. ratione assequi, Plat. Phaedo 79 A. 5. of place, *to gain, reach, δασέος ἐπ.* a thicket, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 3; τῶν ὀρῶν Plut. Anton. 41; in Luc. Contempl. 5, μίαν ἐπ. ἄκραν, which in Class. Gr. would be μιᾶς ἄκρας; of a state or condition, ἐρημίας ἐπειλημμένοι Dem. 36. 2. 6. *to attempt, πράξεων μεγάλων* Plut. Mar. 7. 7. *to touch on, Lat. strictim attingere, τινος* Plat. Rep. 449 D. 8. *to take up, interrupt in speaking (cf. ὑπολαμβάνω)*, Id. Gorg. 506 B, Symp. 814 E: *to object to, τοῦ ψηφίσματος* Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 32; ἐπ. ὅτι . . . *to object that . . .*, Plat. Rep. 490 C. 9. rarely c. acc. *to seize, τὰς Ἀθήνας* Lycurg. 158. 23. ἐπίλαμπρος, ον, brilliant, illustrious, Artemid. 3. 61. ἐπιλαμπρύνω, *to make splendid, adorn, τὸν οἶκον* Plut. Lysand. 30; γένος τιμαῖς Dion. H. 6. 41:—of sound, *to make loud and clear, raise high, τὸν ἦχον* Id. de Comp. p. 96 Schäf.; τὴν φωνήν Plut. 2. 912 C. ἐπίλαμπρος, ον, Ion. for ἐπίληπτος. ἐπιλάμπω, *to shine after or thereupon, ἡέλιος δ' ἐπέλαμψε thereupon* the sun *skone forth*, Il. 17. 650; so, of the moon, h. Hom. Merc. 141, Plut., etc.; ὡς σφί ἡμέρη ἐπέλαμψε Hdt. 8. 14, cf. 3. 135; ἐπιλαμψάσης ἡμέρης when day had fully come, Id. 7. 13; so, ἔαρος ἐπιλάμψαντος Id. 8. 130. 2. *to shine upon (a place), absol., Hipp. Acr. 283, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1; c. dat., ἐπ. ἀκροῖς τοῖς κέρασι* Plut. Fab. 6; ὁ ἥλιος ἐπέλαμψε τῷ ἔργῳ Id. Arat. 22:—metaph., οὔριος . . . ἐπιλάμψον ἐμῶ ἔρωτι, Κύπρι Anth. P. 5. 17; τοῖς ἀπελπίζουσιν ἐπ. *to bring them new light*, C. I. 4717. 20. II. trans. *to make to shine, μόχθοι νεότατ' ἐπέλαμψαν μυρία* (so L. Dind. for μυρίοις), Pind. Fr. 158:—Pass. *to shine upon, τινι* Ar. Rh. 2. 920. 2. *to illumine, τι* Ib. 164. ἐπιλανθάνω, v. sub ἐπιλήθω. ἐπ-ιλάρχια, ἡ, a double ἰλη, i. e. two ἰλαι or 128 horse, Arr. Tact. 18. 2:—ἐπ-ιλάρχης, ὁ, the commander of it, prob. l. African. Cest. 72. ἐπ-ιλᾶσις, Dor. for ἐπιλήσις, Pind. ἐπιλαῖνω, *to smoothe over*, Plut. 2. 75 B: metaph., ἐπιλεήνας τὴν Ἑέρξω γνώμην, i. e. making it plausible, Hdt. 7. 9, 3, cf. 8. 142, and λαῖνω. ἐπιλεάνσις, εως, ἡ, a smoothing over, Philo 1. 254. ἐπιλέγδην, Adv. by selection, Eust. 955. 8. ἐπιλέγω, *to say in addition*, Hdt. 2. 35, 64, etc.; ποιεῖν τι καὶ ἐπιλέγειν *to say while or after doing it*, Id. 4. 65; παίζουσιν ἐπιλέγοντες Id. 5. 4; ἐπ. τὸν λόγον τόνδε, ὡς . . . Id. 2. 156., 8. 49; ἐξηπάτων . . . ἐπιλέγων τοιαυτί Ar. Eq. 418; ἐπ. τεκμήρια τὴν ἄλλην αὐτοῦ . . . παρανομίαν citing it as proof, Thuc. 6. 28; ἐπ. τινί τι *to say besides to him*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 7:—so also in Med. *to repeat*, Dion. H. de Rhet. 11. 5. 2. *to call by name*, Hdt. 5. 70, Plat. Legg. 700 B: so in Med., Aesch. Sopp. 49. 3. *to attribute to one*, Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 7; ἐπ. τινί, ὡς . . . *to impute to one, that . . .*, Id. Eth. N. 2. 6, 9. 4. *to say against one*, App. Civ. 3. 18. II. *to choose, pick out, select*, Hdt. 3. 44, 81: but more used in Med., τῶν Βαβυλωνίων ἐπελέξατο *he chose him certain of the Babylonians*, Id. 3. 157, cf. 6. 73, Thuc. 7. 19, Arist. Fr. 146:—Pass., ἐπιλεγμένοι or ἐπειλεγμένοι *chosen men*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 41, cf. Isocr. 71 B Bekk. III. also in Med., τῶν ἐπιλεγόμενων *thinking upon, think over, ταῦτα* Hdt. 1. 78., 2. 120, al.; οὐκ οἶ μὴ ἐπ., nihil curare, 7. 236, al.; οὐδαμᾶ ἐπ. μὴ κοτε . . . *to have no fear lest . . .*, 3. 65., 7. 149; c. inf., πᾶν ἐπιλεγόμενος *expecting . . .*, 7. 49, cf. 52; rare in Att., μὴδ' ἐπιλεχθῆς Ἀγαμεμνονίαν εἶναι μ' ἄλοχον *deem me not to be . . .*, Aesch. Ag. 1498 (but Herm., μηκέτι λεχθῆ δ' Ἀγαμ. μ. εἰ. ἄλ. *let it no more be said that . . .*). 2. in Hdt. also, *to con over, read, τὸ βιβλίον, τὰ γράμματα* 1. 124, 125., 2. 125, al.; so in Paus. 1. 12, 3. ἐπιλείβω, *to pour wine over a thing, ἐπὶ δ' αἶθρα οἶνον λείβε* Il. 1. 463; absol., ἀνιστάμενοι δ' ἐπέλειβον Od. 3. 341. ἐπιλείμμα, τό, a remnant, Schol. Arat. 786. ἐπιλείω, *to smoothe off, shave smooth, τὸ γένειον* Dio C. 48. 34, in Med.

ἐπιλείπω, *to leave behind*, ἐπὶ δὲ πλείον ἐλέλειπτο Od. 8. 475, cf. Xen. An. 1. 8, 18:—Pass. c. gen. *to fall short of*, Plat. Epin. 978 A. 2. *to leave untouched, ὡς οὐτ' ἂν τῶν ἐμῶν ἐπιλίπομι οὐδὲν οὔτε τῶν φίλων* Plat. Prot. 310 E; c. part., μυρία ἐπ. λέγων Id. Phil. 26 B, cf. 52 D. II. of things, *to fail one, like Lat. deficere, c. acc. pers., ἦβην . . . ἡ μ' ἐπιλείπει* Theogn. 1130; ὕδωρ μιν ἐπέλιπε *the water failed him*, Hdt. 7. 21, cf. 2. 174; so, τῶν ὄμβρων ἐπιλιπόντων αὐτοῦς (sc. τοὺς ποταμούς) Id. 2. 25; γλαῦκες ὑμᾶς οὔποτ' ἐπιλείψουσι Ar. Av. 1102; ἐπειδὴν αὐτοῦς ἐπιλίπωσιν ἐλπίδες Thuc. 5. 103, cf. Antipho 131. 27; ἐπιλείπει με ὁ χρόνος *time fails me*, Lat. dies me deficit, Isocr. 4 A, cf. 345 C; ἐπιλείπει με λέγοντα ἡ ἡμέρα Dem. 324. 18:—later, c. dat., Plut. Cic. 42, Ael. N. A. 8. 17. 2. in Hdt., often of rivers, ἐπ. τὸ βέεθρον *to leave their stream unfilled, run dry*, Hdt. 7. 43, 58, etc.; and so without βέεθρον, *to fail, run dry*, Id. 7. 127; so, ἐπ. τὰ φρέατα Dem. 186. 16. 3. then, generally, *to fail, be wanting, ἵνα μὴ ἐπιλήπη κατεσθίμενα* Hdt. 3. 108; σίτος ἐπιλιπὼν a deficiency of it, Thuc. 3. 20; τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐπ. Xen. An. 4. 7, 1; ὥστε τὸν λόγον μηδέποτε ἐπ. Plat. Prot. 334 E; opp. *to περιγίγνεσθαι*, Ar. Pl. 554. ἐπιλείχω, *to lick over, to lick*, v. l. Longus 1. 24. ἐπιλείψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιλείπω) a deficiency, failure, lack, ὀρνίθων Thuc. 2. 50; τῆς δυνάμεως Plut. 2. 695 D; τελῶν C. I. 2695 b. ἐπιλεκτ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, commander of a picked band, Plut. Arat. 32. ἐπίλεκτος, ον, (ἐπιλέγω) chosen, picked, ξύλα πρὸς εὐωδίαν ἐπίλ. Ael. V. H. 5. 6:—esp. of soldiers, οἱ ἐπίλεκτοι Xen. An. 3. 4, 43, Hell. 5. 3, 23; the Lat. extraordinarii, Polyb. 6. 26, 6, etc. Adv. —ως, Schol. Thuc. ἐπιλελογισμένως, Adv. with consideration, Clem. Al. 186. ἐπιλέξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιλέγω) choice, selection, App. Civ. 3. 5. ἐπιλεπνίω, *to smear over with a thin coat*, Hesych., Poll. 7. 1, 24. ἐπιλέπω, fut. ψω, *to strip of dark, ἔζον* h. Hom. Merc. 109. ἐπιλευκαίνω, *to be white on the surface*, Arist. P. A. 4. 1, 3, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 9, etc. ἐπιλευκία, ἡ, = λεύκη, leprosy, Plut. 2. 670 F. ἐπιλευκος, ον, white on the surface, whitish, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 5. ἐπιλεύσσω, *to look towards or at, τὸσον τίς τ' ἐπιλεύσει* one can only see so far before one, Il. 3. 12. ἐπίληθω, ον, (ἐπιλανθάνω) causing to forget, c. gen., φάρμακον . . . νηπενθές τ' ἀχολόν τε κακῶν τ' ἐπίληθον ἀπάντων (ἐπίληθες in Pseudo-Plut. Vit. Hom. p. 255, Clem. Al. 3), Od. 4. 221; with fem., ἰνυγα δέουδς ἐπίληθον παντός Ael. N. A. 4. 41., 15. 19. ἐπιλήθω, fut. σω, *to cause to forget, ὁ γὰρ τ' [ὑπνος] ἐπέλησεν ἀπάντων laps one in forgetfulness of all*, Od. 20. 85; ἡδονὴ σφέας ἐπιλήθουσα τῶν πάρος Aetææ. Caus. M. Dint. 2. 12; ἐπιλήσει αε τῶν Ἀφροδισίων Philostr. (?):—Pass. *to be forgotten, ἐπιλασθέν* Pind. Fr. 86; pf. part. ἐπιλελησμένος LXX (Isai. 23. 16), Ev. Luc. 12. 6; cf. ἀλαστος. II. Med. ἐπιλανθάνομαι, or more commonly ἐπιλήθομαι: fut. —λήσομαι: aor. —ελαθόμην Plat. Apol. 17 A; in Nonn. D. 48. 968 —ελήσατο: with pf. act. —λέληθα Hdt. 3. 46, Pind. O. 10 (11). 4; but more commonly pass. —λέλησμαι Eur. Bacch. 188, Ar. Nub. 631, Lys. 175. 8, Plat. Phaedo 75 D, al.: plqpf. —ελελήσασθαι Ar. Vesp. 605, Plat. Phaedo 73 E, al.:—to let a thing escape one, *to forget, lose thought of, c. gen., ὅπως Ἰθάκης ἐπιλήσεται* (Ep. for —ηται) Od. 1. 57; οὐδ' ὁ γέρον δολίης ἐπελήθετο τέχνης 4. 455, cf. Hes. Th. 560; οὐδ' ὡς σχεδὴς ἐπελήθετο Od. 5. 324; γονέων ἐπιλάθεται (Dor.) Soph. El. 146; so in Hdt. 4. 4 and Att.:—also c. acc., Hdt. 3. 46, Eur. Hel. 265, Ar. Nub. 631, etc.:—c. inf., Ar. Vesp. 853, Plat. Rep. 563 B; εἰπεῖν Hyperid. Lyc. 7; c. part., ὀφείλων ἐπιλέλαθα I forgot that I owed, Pind. O. 10 (11). 4, cf. Eur. Bacch. 188: also, ἐπ. περί τινος Andoc. 19. 16, Plat. Prot. 334 D, 336 D: also *to leave disregarded, to neglect, πρόσταγμα*, cited from Cebes. 2. more rarely, *to forget wilfully, τῶν ἐντολέων μεμνημένος ἐπελανθάνετο* Hdt. 3. 147; so, ἐκῶν ἐπιλήθομαι Id. 4. 43, cf. 3. 75, Aeschin. 22. 39. ἐπιλήξις, ἴδος, ἡ, (λεία) obtained as booty or plunder, gained in war, πόλεις Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 23. ἐπιλήκω, *to shout in applause, like ἐπιάχω, or to beat time to the dancers*, Od. 8. 379. ἐπιληκῦθίστρια, ἡ, comic nickname of the Tragic muse, the bombastical, Anth. P. 13. 21: cf. λήκυσθος 1. 2. ἐπιλήνιος, ον, (ληνός) of a wine-press or the vintage, μέλος Ath. 199 A; ὕμνος Anacreont. 60. 8; ἐπιλήνια χαίρειν Opp. C. 1. 227:—as name of Bacchus, Orph. H. 49. 1; also ἐπιλήνιοι θεοί, Max. Tyr. 30. 4. ἐπιληπτεόν, verb. Adj. one must assume, Arist. Color. 2, 12. ἐπιληπτεύομαι, =sq., LXX (1 Regg. 21. 15). ἐπιληπτίζω, (ἐπιληπτος) *to be epileptic*, Plut. 2. 290 B. ἐπιληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, subject to epilepsy, epileptic, Hipp. Aph. 1246, al. II. νόσοι, νοσήματα ἐπ. epileptic complaints, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 6, al. Adv. —κῶς, Hipp. 172 F. ἐπιληπτος, Ion. ἐπίλαμπρος, ον, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) caught or detected in anything, Lat. deprehensus, Soph. Ant. 406; c. part., ἐπίλαμπτος ἀφάσσοσα caught in the act of feeling, Hdt. 3. 69. 2. culpable, censurable, βίος Philo 2. 4; κάλλος C. I. (add.) 2347 o. II. suffering from epilepsy, epileptic, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 3, al.:—Dem. 794. 3, runs on the two senses, τοὺς ἐπιλήπτους φησὶν ἴασθαι, αὐτὸς ὦν ἐπιλήπτος πάση πονηρίᾳ; so, ἐπ. ὑπὸ πάθους Plut. 2. 798 E. ἐπιλήπτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a censorer, Ζήνωνος πάντων ἐπιλήπτορος Timo ap. Plut. Pericl. 4. ἐπιλήσις, Dor. —λασις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιλήθομαι) a forgetting, forgetfulness, καμάτων Pind. P. 1. 46:—also ἐπιλησμονή, ἡ, Alex. Incert. 68 (v. Meineke 5. p. 92), LXX, N. T.; ἐπιλησμοσύνη, ἡ, Cratin. Incert. 147, Dio C. 56. 41: cf. Lob. Phryn. 385. ἐπιλήσμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐπιλήθομαι) apt to forget, forgetful, Cratin. Παν. 3, Ar. Nub. 129, 485, 629, Lysias 128. 15, Plat., etc.; c. gen. rei,

Xen. Apol. 6, in Comp. ἐπιλησμονέστερος, whereas Ar. Nub. 790 has ἐπιλησμότατος (as if from ἐπιλησμος). II. act. causing forgetfulness, ἐπ. ἐπιδῆ an oblivious charm, Chion. Epist. 3.
 ἐπιλήσομαι, v. sub ἐπιλανθάνω.
 ἐπιληστικός, ἡ, ὄν, forgetting, Eust. Opusc. 117. 79.
 ἐπιληψία, ἡ, = ἐπιληψίς, a stoppage, Arist. Probl. 2. 1. II. = ἐπιληψίς II, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Arist. Fr. 331.
 ἐπιλήψιμος, ὄν, reprehensible, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 22, etc.
 ἐπιληψίς, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) a taking hold of, seizure, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1117 B: a taking besides, App. Civ. 5. 77. 2. in law, a claiming property by seizing, Lat. manus injectio, Plat. Legg. 954 E. 3. reprehension, censure, Isocr. 171 C; ἔχει ἐπιλήψεις admits room for censure, Ath. 187 F. II. like ἐπιληψία II, the falling sickness, epilepsy, also called ἱερὰ νόσος, Lat. morbus comitialis, Hipp. 216 E, Arist. Probl. 31. 27, cf. 30. 1, 2.
 ἐπιλίγδην, Adv. grazing, like ἐπιγράφδην, Il. 17. 599 (where the 2nd syll. is long in arsi, as if ἐπιλλίγδην), Luc. Nigrin. 36.
 ἐπιλίξω, to graze lightly, Nic. ap. E. M. s. v. σίζω.
 ἐπιλιμνάζομαι, Pass. to be overflowed, Plut. Caes. 25.
 ἐπιλινάω, to set or watch nets, Hesych.
 ἐπιλινεντής, οὖ, ὄ, one who catches with nets, Anth. P. 6. 93 Jacobs.
 ἐπιλίπαίνω, to make fat or sleek, Plut. Alex. 57.
 ἐπιλίπαρέω, to persevere in a thing, ἐπὶ τινι Themist. 457 Dind.
 ἐπιλίπης, ἐς, = ἑλληπής, Plut. Sull. 7 (or as Schäf. takes it = ἐπίλοιπος), Hesych.
 ἐπιλίπης, ἐς, (λίπος) = ὑπολίπης, Oribas. in Chir. Vett. p. 114.
 ἐπιλιχμάω, = ἐπιλείχω, Babr. 48. 6:—Med. in Philo 1. 305, 45 (where ἐπιλιχμήσθαι is the true reading), 527. 18, etc.
 ἐπιλιχνεύω, = ἐπιλείχω, Philo 1. 137.
 ἐπιλλείβω, Ep. for ἐπιλείβω, Ap. Rh.
 ἐπιλλίξω, to make signs to one by winking, οὐκ ἄτεις ὅτι δὴ μοι ἐπιλλίξουσιν ἅπαντες Od. 18. 11: to wink roguishly, h. Hom. Merc. 387, Ap. Rh. 3. 791. 2. to blink, when drowsy, Nic. Th. 161. 3. to contract the eyes in looking hard at a thing, Aristoc. ap. Eus. P. E. 14. p. 762. Cf. ἱλλός, ἐπιλλώπτω, etc.
 ἐπιλλός, ὄν, leering, squinting, Lat. strabo, Eust. 206. 29.
 ἐπιλλώω, = sq., Eust. 206. 32.
 ἐπιλλώπτω, to wink or leer at, Plut. 2. 51 C, ubi v. Wyttenb.
 ἐπιλοβίς, ἴδος, ὄ, (λοβός) a lobe of the liver, Hesych.
 ἐπιλογή, ἡ, (ἐπιλέγω) selection, Lysim. ap. Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 34.
 ἐπιλογίζομαι, fut. Att. -λογίζομαι Plat. Ax. 365 B: aor. -ελογισάμην Xen., Dem.; -ελογίσθην Hdt.: pf. -λελόγισμαι Dion. H. 3. 15: Dep. To reckon over, conclude, consider, ὅτι .. Hdt. 7. 177, Dem. 1090. fin.; οὐδὲν τοῦτο ἐπελογίσαντο nullam huius rei rationem habuerunt, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 16; cf. ἐπιλογιστέον. II. to address the peroration, πρὸς τι Arist. Fr. 123.
 ἐπιλογικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπίλογος) of, belonging to the epilogue or peroration, Ath. 590 E. Adv. -κῶς, Gramm.
 ἐπιλόγισσις, εὖς, ἡ, = sq., Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1091 B.
 ἐπιλογισμός, ὄ, a reckoning over, calculation, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 21; ἐπ. τῆς αἰτίας Plut. 2. 40, ubi v. Wyttenb., cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.
 ἐπιλογιστέον, verb. Adj. one must calculate, Plut. 2. 40 B.
 ἐπιλογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to calculate, τῶν ἐξῆς Arr. Epict. 2. 10, 3: calculating, prudent, Clem. Al. 254.
 ἐπίλογος, ὄ, (ἐπιλέγω) a conclusion, inference, only in Ion. Gr., Hdt. 1. 27; ἐπίλογον ποιεῖσθαι τῆς γνώμης Hipp. 224. 11 sq. II. the peroration of a speech, Lat. epilogus, peroratio, Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 3, 19, 1. 2. the concluding portion of a play, = ἐξοδος, whence our epilogue, opp. to πρόλογος, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1548. 3. also a subjoined or explanatory sentence, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 6, cf. 20, 9.—In Eur. El. 719, ἐπίλογοι is corrupt.
 ἐπίλογχος, ὄν, (λόγχη) barbed, βέλος Eur. Hipp. 221.
 ἐπιλοιβή, ἡ, (ἐπιλείβω) a drink-offering, Orph. Arg. 601.
 ἐπιλοιβίος, ὄν, serving for libations, φιάλη Christod. Ecphr. 157.
 ἐπιλοιδορέω, to cast reproaches on, Polyb. 15. 33, 4, restored by Casaub. for ἀπελοιδορῶν:—Med., Suid. s. v. ἐπιτωθάζω.
 ἐπιλοίμια ἔπη, incantations to drive away pestilence, Poll. 4. 53.
 ἐπίλοιπος, ὄν, still left, remaining, μῆνας ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐπιλοίπους Καμβύση ἐς τὰ ὀκτῶ ἔτη πληρώσιος Hdt. 3. 67; mostly in pl. c. gen., αἱ ἐπ. τῶν πολιῶν 6. 33; τὰ ἐπ. τοῦ λόγου 4. 154; τὰ ἐπ. τῶν λόγων Soph. Ph. 24, etc.; τὰ ἐπίλοιπα the rest, Eur. Tro. 923; ἡ ἐπίλοιπος ὁδός Id. Phoen. 842; τί οὖν ἐπίλοιπον; Andoc. 12. 2. 2. of Time, to come, future, χρόνος Hdt. 2. 13, Plat. Legg. 628 A, etc.; ἡμέραι ἐπ. Pind. O. 1. 53; βίος Antipho ap. Ath. 525 B, Plat. Legg. 929 E.
 ἐπιλοίσθιος, ὄν, = λοιόσθιος, Paul. Sil. Ambo 171.
 ἐπίλουτρον, τό, the price of a bath, Luc. Lexiph. 2.
 ἐπιλυγάξω, -λύγαῖος, -λύγίζω, errors of the Copyists for ἐπηλ-. Most of the examples have been corrected from the better MSS.
 ἐπιλύξω, to have the hiccough by or besides, Nic. Al. 81.
 ἐπιλυμαίνομαι, Dep. to infest, ruin, τι Plut. 2. 881 D.
 ἐπιλυπέω, to trouble, annoy, offend besides, τινα Hdt. 9. 50:—Pass. to be troubled at, τινι, cited from Iambl.; ὅτι .., Sext. Emp. M. 11. 127.
 ἐπιλυπία, ἡ, trouble, grief, Zeno ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 100.
 ἐπίλυπος, ὄν, (λύπη) in low spirits, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 12: morose, Plut. 2. 13 A. II. painful, distressing, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 2, 5, al.; τὸ ἐπίλυπον a thing that causes pain, Ib. 3. 1, 13.
 ἐπιλύσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπιλύω) release from, ἐπ. φόβων διδόναι Aesch. Theb. 134. 2. solution, σοφισμάτων Sext. Emp. P. 2. 246: explanation, Helioid. 1. 18, cf. 4. 9., 2 Ep. Petr. 1. 20.
 ἐπιλυσσάω, to rave at, Eccl.
 ἐπιλυτέον, verb. Adj. one must solve, Clem. Al. 736.

ἐπιλυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for solving difficulties, Suid. v. Σωσίβιος.
 ἐπιλυτρος, ὄν, set at liberty for ransom, Strabo 496.
 ἐπιλυχνος, ὄ, or -όν, τό, oil for lamps, Arist. ap. Ath. 173 F; but prob. f. l. for ἐπιλύχρον, as Schneid.
 ἐπιλύω, to loose, untie, δεσμά Theocr. 30. 42; ἐπ. κύνας to let slip dogs, Xen. Cyn. 7, 8: generally, to set free, release, τοὺς κακούργους τῷ πολέμῳ Luc. Paras. 50; and in Med., ἐπιλύεσθαι τινα τὸ μὴ οὐχὶ ἀγανακτεῖν Plat. Crito 43 C; ἐπιλύεσθαι ἐπιστολάς to open them, Hdt. 4. 12. 2. to solve, explain, Arist. Fr. 164, Sext. Emp. P. 246; and so in Med., Ath. 450 F, al. 3. to confute an accusation, Luc. Bis Acc. 30. II. fut. med. in pass. sense, to lose strength, give in, Lys. 174. 38, where however ἐπιλήσεσθαι seems to be the prob. l.
 ἐπιλωβάομαι, Pass. to be disfigured (by leprosy), Achmes Onir. 54.
 ἐπιλωβέω, to make mockery of a thing, Od. 2. 323.
 ἐπιλωβής, ἐς, (λώβη) injurious, mischievous, Nic. Th. 35. 771.
 ἐπιλωβήτος, ὄν, (ἐπιλωβάομαι) insulted, degraded, Lyc. 1173.
 ἐπιμάζιος, ὄν, (μαζός) = ἐπιμαστίδιος, Anth. P. 5. 276., 9. 548.
 ἐπιμάθεια, ἡ, (ἐπιμανθάνω) a learning after, Cornut. N. D. 18.
 ἐπιμαίρω, to long earnestly after or desire, τινός Lyc. 301.
 ἐπιμαίρω, to make madly in love with, τινά τινι ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀναγυράσιος. II. Pass., with aor. ἐπεμάνην [ᾶ], but also med. ἐπεμνήμην: pf. -μέμνηνα:—to be mad after, c. dat., τῷ δὲ γυνῇ Πραίτου ἐπεμνήματο Il. 6. 160; τὰ πράγμαθ', οἷς τότ' ἐπεμαίνετο Ar. Vesp. 744, cf. 1469, Mosch. 6. 2, Luc. Amor. 22:—absol. to be mad, to rage, Aesch. Ag. 1427, Theb. 155. 2. to fly at, fall upon, πύργοις Anth. Plan. 106.
 ἐπιμαίρομαι: Ep. fut. -μάσσομαι, aor. -εμασσάμην: Dep., only used in Ep. To strive after, seek to obtain, aim at, mostly c. gen., σκοπέλου ἐπιμαίρομαι make for (i. e. steer for) the rock, Od. 12. 220; nietaph., ἐπιμαίρομαι νόστον strive after a return, Od. 5. 344; δῶρον ἐπεμαίρομαι θυμός his mind was set upon presents, Il. 10. 401; λουτρῶν Theocr. 23. 57; φυγῆς Timo ap. Sext. Emp. M. 57:—so, c. dat. to be set upon, Orph. Arg. 930. II. c. acc. to lay hold of, grasp, ξίφος δ' ἐπεμαίρομαι κώπην he clutched his sword-hilt, Od. 11. 531; τῶν ὀπῶν ἰθύσει .. ἐπὶ χερσὶ μάσασθαι Ib. 591; χεῖρ' (i. e. χεῖρὶ) ἐπιμασσάμενος having clutched [the sword] with my hand, 9. 302 (ubi v. Nitzsch), cf. 19. 480; τὴν ἐπεμάσσατο χεῖρὸς took her by the hand, Ap. Rh. 3. 106. 2. to touch, handle, feel, δῶρον ἐπεμαίρομαι νόστον Od. 9. 441; τὸν δ' ἐπιμασσάμενος προσέφη .. Πολύφημος Ib. 446; γυνὴ β' ἐπιμασσαμένη [αὐτόν] 19. 468, cf. 480; ἐπὶ νότ' ἐπιμαίρομαι Hes. ap. Ath. 498 B; ἔλκος δ' ἱητήρ ἐπιμάσσειται ἢ δ' ἐπιθήσει φόρμακα Il. 4. 190; ὡς ἄρα μιν .. ῥάβδω ἐπεμάσσατ' Ἀθήνη Od. 13. 329, cf. 16. 172; μάστιγι θοῶς ἐπεμαίειτ' ἄρ' ἵππους she touched the horses sharply with the whip, Il. 5. 748, etc.: metaph., ἐπεμαίρομαι τέχνην, Lat. artem tractavit, h. Hom. Merc. 108; ἐπ. τι νότ' Ap. Rh. 3. 816. III. later, absol., of night, to come slowly on, Orph. Arg. 119.
 ἐπίμακρος, ὄν, oblong, Hipp. Art. 838, where ὑπόμακρος should be restored, v. Littré 4. p. 316.
 ἐπιμανδάλωτον, τό, (μανδαλωτός) a lascivious kiss, like καταγλώτισμα, Ar. Ach. 1201.
 ἐπιμᾶνής, ἐς, mad after a thing, εἰς τὰς γυναῖκας Paus. 1. 6, 8; so, πρὸς τινα Ach. Tat. 8. 1:—Adv., ἐπιμανῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Ath. 276 E. 2. absol. raving, mad, Polyb. ap. Ath. 45 C, Plut. Dio 47.
 ἐπιμανθάνω, fut. -μαθήσομαι, to learn besides or after, opp. to προμανθάνω, Thuc. 1. 138; c. inf., Hdt. 1. 131; εἰ .., Id. 2. 160.
 ἐπιμαντεύομαι, Dep. to prophesy besides, c. acc. et inf., App. Civ. 4. 127; τινί τι Ib. 138.
 ἐπιμαργαίνω, to be raving-mad after, τινί Arat. 1123.
 ἐπίμαργος, ὄν, mad after a thing, Suid.
 ἐπιμαρπτω, to clutch, Hesych.
 ἐπιμαρτύρω, to bear witness to a thing, to depose to, ἐπ. ἡμῖν τὰ ὀνόματα μὴ .. κείσθαι Plat. Crat. 397 A; ἐπ. τι πρὸς τινα Plut. Lysand. 22; τὰ χρήματα ἃ κα ἐπιμαρτυρήσωντι of which they admit the possession, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 156; c. inf., Plut. Sertor. 12; ὅτι .., Luc. Alex. 42; absol., Plut. Nic. 6:—Pass. to be confirmed by evidence, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 211. II. in Med. to adjure, τινι μὴ ποιεῖν τι Hdt. 5. 93: cf. ἐπιμαρτύρομαι.
 ἐπιμαρτύρησις, εὖς, ἡ, confirmation of evidence, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 147, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 212, Plut. 1121 D.
 ἐπιμαρτύρεια, ἡ, a witness, testimony, εἰς ἐπιμ. Thuc. 2. 74.
 ἐπιμαρτύρομαι [ῶ], Dep. to call to witness, appeal to, in case of a treaty, τοὺς θεοὺς Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 25, An. 4. 8, 7, etc.; in case of injury, Id. Hell. 3. 4, 4; and absol., Polyb. 25. 9, 8:—also, to call a person to appear as one's witness, appeal to evidence, Lat. antestari, Ar. Nub. 495, cf. Vesp. 1437. 2. to call on earnestly, to conjure, Lat. obtestari, Hdt. 5. 92, fin.; ἐπιμ. τινα μὴ ποιεῖν τι to call on one not to do, Ib. 93, Thuc. 6. 29. 3. c. acc. rei foll. by ὅτι .., to affirm or declare before witnesses that .., Dem. 915. 12, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 244 B; c. acc. rei et inf., Plut. Lucull. 35.
 ἐπιμαρτύρος, ὄ, a witness to one's word, etc., Ζεὺς δ' ἄμμ' ἐπ. ἔστω Il. 7. 76; θεοὶ δ' ἐπ. ἔστων Od. 1. 273, cf. Hes. Sc. 20.
 ἐπιμαρτυρῶ, ὄ, = foreg., Ar. Lys. 1287: acc. -μαρτυρα, Musae. 1, Anth. P. app. 179; -μαρτυρας Ap. Rh. 4. 229:—as fem., Christod. Ecphr. 193.
 ἐπιμασάομαι, Dep. to eat afterwards, Alciphro 3. 51, Geop. 12. 30, 9.
 ἐπιμάσσω, to knead again: in Med., κεφαλὰν ἐπιμάσσειται strokes thy head, Anth. P. 7. 730: ἐπιμάσσειται ἐπαύξεται ἐπὶ πλέον Soph. ap. Hesych.—But in Ep. Poets ἐπιμάσσομαι, ἐπεμασσάμην are fut. and aor. of ἐπιμαίρομαι.
 ἐπιμαστίδιος, ὄν, (μαστός) on or at the breast, not yet weaned, of infants, Aesch. Theb. 349, Soph. Fr. 962, Eur. I. T. 231, etc.
 ἐπιμάστιος, ὄν, (μαστός) = foreg., Ap. Rh. 4. 1734, Poll. 2. 8.

ἐπιμαστῖω, to whip or flog besides, Nonn. D. i. 80.
 ἐπίμαστος, ον, (ἐπιμαίομαι) seeking after or for, ἐπίμαστος ἀλήτης a begging vagrant, Od. 20. 377.
 ἐπιμαχέω, (μάχομαι) to stand by, help one in battle, τῇ ἀλλήλων ἐπιμαχεῖν to make a league for the mutual defence of their countries, Thuc. 5. 27.
 ἐπιμαχία, ἡ, a defensive alliance, opp. to συμμαχία (both offensive and defensive), Thuc. i. 44., 5. 48, Dem. 160. 14, Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 11.
 ἐπιμάχος, ον, (μάχομαι) that may easily be attacked, assailable, of fortified places, like ἐπιβατός and ἐπίδρομος, opp. to ἀμαχος, Hdt. i. 84, Thuc. 4. 31, 35, etc.: of a country in general, open to attack, ἢ τὸ ἐπιμαχάτατον ἦν τοῦ χωρίου Hdt. 9. 21, cf. 6. 133, Thuc. 4. 4, Xen. An. 5. 4, 14. II. equipped for battle, Thom. M. 349; and so, Πλούτωνι ἐπιμάχῳ Inscr. Cnid. in Newton's Halic. III. in Heliod. contended for, contested, cf. Coraës 2. 374, 381.
 ἐπιμειδάω, to smile at or upon, in Hom. always in phrase, τὸν δ' ἐπιμειδήσας προσέφη he addressed him with a smile, Il. 8. 38, etc.; in Il. 10. 400, of a scornful, savage smile; but, ἦκ' ἐπιμειδήσας Hes. Th. 547: —c. dat., Anth. P. 6. 345.
 ἐπιμειδιάσις, εως, ἡ, a smiling upon, Plnt. i. 1009 E, 1092 E.
 ἐπιμειδιάω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to smile upon, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 16, Ap. Rh. 3. 129. 2. to smile at, τῷ λόγῳ Arr. An. 5. 2, 4.
 ἐπιμεῖζων, ον, gen. ονος, strengthd. for μείζων, still larger or greater, Democr. ap. Stob. 66. 37.
 ἐπιμεῖλια, v. sub μείλια.
 ἐπιμελαίνομαι, Pass. to become black a-top, a symptom of mortification, Hipp. Fract. 775. II. of fruit, to blacken in ripening, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 6.
 ἐπιμελάς, αῖνα, ἄν, black on the top, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 6, etc.
 ἐπιμέλεια, ἡ: Aeol. gen. -ητας in a Mityl. Inscr. in C. I. 2189; nom. -ία in Spart. Inscr. ib. 2189 and in MSS.: (ἐπιμελής). Care bestowed upon a thing, attention paid to it, and absol. attention, diligence, Prose word, used once by Hdt. (v. infr.), then often in Thuc., Xen., etc.; in pl., like our rains, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 4, etc.: —c. gen. objecti, ἐπ. τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, τῶν οἰκείων καὶ πολιτικῶν Thuc. 2. 39, 40, cf. 94; τῶν ἔργων Id. 3. 46; τῶν πραγμάτων Andoc. 21. 24; τῶν κοινῶν Isocr. 144 D; τῶν καμνόντων Plat. Legg. 720 C, etc.; also, περί τινος Thuc. 7. 56; περί τινα or τι Lycurg. 162. 24, Plat. Rep. 451 D; πρόσ τινα or τι Dem. 618. 8, Plat. Legg. 754 B; εἰς τι Posidon. ap. Ath. 263 D; ἐπιμελείαν τινος ποιῆσθαι, ἔχειν Hdt. 6. 105, Thuc. 6. 41, Dem. 1414. 10; opp. to ἐπιμελείας τυγχάνειν to have attention paid one, Isocr. 113 D, etc.; ἐπ. παρά τινος Hyperid. ap. Stob.; δι' ἐπιμελείας ἔχειν τινά Isae. 64. 37; ἐπιμέλειαν ἔχειν to use all diligence, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 17; ἐπιμελεία, κατ' ἐπιμέλειαν, with diligence, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 47, Hell. 4. 4, 8; ὑπὸ ἐπιμελείας θεοῦ γίνεσθαι under his watchful care, Antipho 123. 20. 2. a public charge or commission, Lat. procuratio, Aeschin. 55. 35; opp. to ἀρχή (a magistracy), Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 3; ἢ περὶ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπ. Ib. 6. 8, 18; περὶ ἀγῶνας Ib. 22; ἢ τῶν ἐφήβων ἐπ., a special office at Athens, Dinarch. 110. 14: cf. ἐπιμελητής. 3. any employment or pursuit, Lat. studium, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 13, etc.: in pl., ἐπ. καὶ ἀπουδαί Plat. Legg. 740 D, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 1, 2, al.
 ἐπιμελέομαι and ἐπιμέλομαι, —the latter always in Hdt. (i. 98., 2. 2, 174, etc.), and also in Att. (Thuc. 6. 54., 7. 39, Lys. 110. 28, Plat. Gorg. 516 B, etc., and restored everywhere by L. Dind. in Xen., v. ad Cyr. 1. 2, 10, Mem. i. 1, 19); but ἐπιμελέομαι prevails in MSS. and is required by the metre in Eur. Phoen. 556: —fnt. ἐπιμελήσομαι Hdt. 5. 29, Thuc., etc.; (the form -μεληθήσομαι is v. l. Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 8, Aeschin. 57. 39): —aor. ἐπεμελήθη Hdt. 8. 109, Thuc. 8. 68, Isocr. 48 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 11 (ἐπεμελησάμην only late, C. I. 2802, Galen.; in Diod. 2. 45 Bekk. ἐπιμελομένην): —pf. ἐπιμεμέλημαι Thuc. 6. 41: Dep.: (μέλομαι). To take care of, have charge of, have the management of, opp. to ἀμελέω, rare in Poets, as Eur. Phoen. 556, freq. in Prose: c. gen. objecti, Hdt. i. 98., 5. 29, Ar. Vesp. 154, Pl. 1117, Thuc. 3. 25, etc.; περί τινος Xen. An. 5. 7, 10; ὑπὲρ τινος Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 12; περί τινα Plat. Menex. 248 E: —c. acc. et inf. to take care that . . . Thuc. 6. 54, Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 10; or c. gen. et inf., Id. Oec. 20, 9; foll. by ὅπως with Indic. fut. or Subj. aor., Thuc. 4. 118, Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 2, etc.; (in Id. Hell. 6. 5, 37 for ὁμοσάμεν, l. ὁμόσωμεν); and by ὡς with Opt. (after past tenses), Id. An. i. 1, 5, etc.: also, ἐπ. τινος ὅπως ἔσται Plat. Euthyphro 2 D: —also with neut. Adj. in acc. to take care with respect to a thing, Hdt. 2. 174, Thuc. 6. 41, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 4, etc. (in Eur. Phoen. 556 the acc. belongs to ἔχοντες): —c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. πᾶσαν ἐπιμέλειαν Plat. Prot. 325 C: —absol. to give heed, attend, Hdt. 2. 2. 2. in public offices, to have charge of, be curator of, τῶν μορίων ἐλαιῶν Lys. 110. fin.; τῶν δεκάδων Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 14; τοῦ δρόμου Id. An. 4. 8, 25; τῶν ἱερῶν Plat. Rep. 331 D; τῶν ὄδων C. I. 4011: cf. ἐπιμελητής. 3. to be engaged in or cultivate any pursuit, art, etc., δυοῖν τέχναι Dem. 823. 10; τῆς μαντικῆς, τοῦ λέγειν δύνασθαι, etc., Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 71, etc.; περί τῆς μουσικῆς Plat. Legg. 812 E; ὑπὲρ τῆς στρατηγίας Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 12.
 ἐπιμέλημα, τό, a care, anxiety, Xen. Oec. 4. 4., 7. 22, 37.
 ἐπιμελής, ἐς, (μέλομαι) careful or anxious about, put in charge of, τινος Plat. Symp. 197 D, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 35, etc.: —τὸ ἐπιμελές τινος = ἐπιμέλεια, Thuc. 5. 66; —ἐπ. περί τι Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 2. 2. absol. careful, attentive, Soph. Fr. 419, Ar. Nub. 501; so, in Comp. and Sup., Xen. An. 3. 2, 30, Isocr. 70 B; ἐπιμελεστέραν ἔχειν ἑτέρου θεραπείαν Menand. Θεοφ. 2. 9: —Adv. -λῶς, carefully, Plat. Tim. 88 C, al.; Ion. -λέως, Hipp. Art. 822: Comp. -εστέρας, Ath. 629 B; Sup. -έστατα, Plat. Alc. 2. 104 D. II. pass. cared for, an object of care, οἱ τοῦτ' ἦν ἐπιμελές Hdt. 3. 40; οἷς ἀγνεῖα . . . ἐπιμελής Plat. Legg. 909 E; τὸ ἐπ. τοῦ δρωμένου the charge of the execution of orders, Thuc. 5. 66; —mostly in neut. ἐπιμελές, c. dat. pers., Κύρῳ ἐπιμελές ἐγένετο it was a care to

him, made him anxious, Hdt. i. 99, cf. 5. 12., 7. 37; ἐπ. μοι ἦν it was my business, Id. 2. 150; c. inf., οὐδενὶ ἐπ. ἦν σκοπεῖν it was no one's business to see, Antipho 119. 44; οἷς ἐπ. ἦν εἰδέναι who made it their business to know, Thuc. i. 5, cf. Dem. 310. 4; so, ἐπ. ποιῶμαι εἰδέναι Plat. Symp. 172 E; ἐπ. ἔστω μή . . . Lat. caveatur ne . . . Plat. Legg. 932 D; ἐστὶ μοι ἐπ. τούτου Ib. 763 E, cf. 824 B; δεῖ περὶ ἀρετῆς ἐπ. εἶναι τῇ . . . πόλει Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 8.
 ἐπιμελητέον, verb. Adj. one must take care of, pay attention, ἐπ. ὅπως . . . Plat. Rep. 618 B; τινός Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 28; περί τι Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 1.
 ἐπιμελητεύω, to be an ἐπιμελητής, C. I. 1713, 2047-8, 2371.
 ἐπιμελητής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐπιμελέομαι) one who has charge of a thing, a manager, curator, τῶν τῆς πόλεως πραγμάτων Ar. Pl. 907; ἵππων καὶ ὄνων Plat. Gorg. 516 A; τῶν πρὸς δίκαιαν ἐπιτηδείων Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 9; also, ὁ περὶ τῆς παιδείας ἐπ. Plat. Legg. 951 E: —absol., φύλαξ καὶ ἐπ. Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 14; of a countryman, Theocr. 10. 54; of a governor, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 11, cf. Polyb. 4. 80, 15, C. I. 332, 335, al.; esp. of the Athenian administrator of Delos, Ib. 2286-8, 2293, al. II. of officers appointed to the charge of anything, a curator, 1. of sacred matters, Lys. 111. 1, C. I. 108, 109; τῶν μυστηρίων Dem. 570. 7; εἰς τὰ Διονύσια Id. 519. 17. 2. of the Eleven, ἐπ. τῶν κακούργων Antipho 131. 26. 3. of the chiefs of the φυλαί or Tribes, Dem. 519. 2, C. I. 104, 213; οἱ ἐν ταῖς συμμορίαις ἐπ. Dem. 1145. 15. 4. τῶν νεαρίων Id. 612. 21; ἐπ. τοῦ ἐμπορίου a clerk of the market, Id. 1324. 18, Dinarch. 106. 20; τοῦ λιμένος a harbour-master, C. I. 124. 19; inspector of weights and measures, Ib. 123; curator of the gymnasia, 353. 12; of the πρυτανεῖον, 575; κρηνῶν Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 5; πυλῶν τε καὶ τευχῶν φυλακῆς Ib. 14; ὄδων C. I. 2638; etc.
 ἐπιμελητικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to take charge, managing, Xen. Oec. 12, 19: ἢ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) = ἐπιμέλεια, Plat. Polit. 275 E sq.
 ἐπιμελήτρια, ἡ, fem. of ἐπιμελητής, Hesych. s. v. κομίστρια.
 ἐπιμελία, v. ἐπιμέλεια sub fin.
 ἐπιμέλλω, to delay yet longer, Memnon p. 332 Orell.
 ἐπιμέλομαι, v. sub ἐπιμελέομαι.
 ἐπιμέλω, to sing to, Αἰδα παιᾶνα Aesch. Theb. 869.
 ἐπιμελωδέω, to sing to, accompany by singing, Aristid. i. 511.
 ἐπιμελωδῆμα, τό, that which is chanted over, Schol. Theocr. i. 64.
 ἐπιμεμβλεται, Ep. for ἐπιμεμέληται, syncop. pf. pass. (in act. sense), Q. Sm. 3. 123: cf. μέμβλεται.
 ἐπιμεμιγμένως, Adv. = ἐπιμίξ, Apollon. Lex.
 ἐπιμέμονα, poet. pf. 2 with pres. sense, to desire (sc. πορεύεσθαι), Soph. Ph. 515. V. sub μέμονα.
 ἐπιμεμπτος, ον, =sq., Apollon. Dysc. in A. B. 505. 2. blaming, Schol. Soph. Tr. 446. Adv. -τως, Anth. P. 6. 260.
 ἐπιμεμφής, ἐς, = ἐπίμομφος II, Nic. Fr. 2. 15.
 ἐπιμέμφομαι, fnt. ψομαι: Dep.: —to cast blame upon, c. dat. pers., ἢ τι κασιγνήταις ἐπιμέμφεται Od. 16. 97, cf. Hdt. 4. 159, etc.: —c. gen. rei, to find fault for or because of a thing, complain of it, εὐχολῆς ἐπιμέμφεται complains of the vow [neglected], Il. i. 65, cf. 2. 225, and v. μέμφομαι 4; also, μ. ἔνεκ' ἀρητήρος 1. 94: —then, ἐπ. τινί τινος to blame one for a thing, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 2; rarely, ἐπ. τινά τινος on the analogy of αἰτιάομαι, ὧν ἐπιμεμφομένα σε Soph. Tr. 122: —c. acc. to blame, νῆσον Call. Del. 163, cf. Anth. P. 6. 83: —absol. to find fault, complain, Hdt. i. 65, 116, etc.; ἐπιμ. ὅτι . . . Hipp. 293. 44. 2. c. acc. rei, to impute as matter of blame, τὰ Κροῖδος ἐπιμεμφομένους τῷ Κύρῳ Hdt. i. 75, etc., cf. 2. 161., 7. 169.
 ἐπιμεμψις, εως, ἡ, = ἐπιμομφή, Dion. H. 3. 11.
 ἐπιμένω, aor. ἐπέμεινα: —to stay on, tarry or abide still, Hom. and Att.; absol., Il. 19. 142, Od. 17. 277; ἐπιμείναι ἐς αὐριον II. 351; ἐπιμείνον, τεύχεα δύο wait, let me (i. e. wait till I) pnt on my armour, Il. 6. 340; also, ἐπ. ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν . . . ὄφρα . . . Od. 4. 587; ἐπιμ. ἵνα . . . h. Hom. Cer. 160; so, ἐπιμ. ἐς τε . . . Xen. An. 5. 5, 2: —after Hom., ἐπιμ. ἐν τῇ πόλει Andoc. 10. 26; ἐπὶ τῇ στρατιᾷ Xen. An. 7. 2, 1. 2. absol. to remain in place, continue as they are, of things, Thuc. 4. 4, Plat. Phaedo 80 C, Xen. Cyn. 6, 4: —to keep his seat, of a horseman, Id. Cyr. i. 4, 8. 3. to continue in a pursuit, ἐπὶ τῇ ζητήσῃ, ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ Plat. Lach. 194 A, Theaet. 179 E; ἐπὶ τοῖς δοξαζομένοις Id. Rep. 490 A; ἐπὶ τοῦ κακουργήματος Dem. 727. 27; ἐπὶ τῆς πολιαρκίας Polyb. 1. 77, 1: —also with a part., ἐπ. ἐπὶ τῶν ἵππων ὀρθὸς ἔστηκώς Plat. Meno 93 D. 4. to abide by, ταῖς σπονδαῖς Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 6; τῷ μὴ ἀδικεῖν Id. Oec. 14, 7. II. c. acc. to await, Lat. expectare, τινά Eur. Supp. 624, Phoen. 231, Plat. Rep. 361 D (cf. ἐπαναμένω): —c. inf., ἐπ. τι τελεσθῆναι Thuc. 3. 2, cf. 26; μὴ ἵπμείναι τοῦμὸν ὀξύναι στόμα not to wait so as to . . . , Soph. Tr. 1176. — Cf. ἐπιμίμνω.
 ἐπιμερής, ἐς, v. sub ἐπιμόριος.
 ἐπιμερίζω, to distribute, τινί τι Dion. H. 2. 50: τὰ ἐπιμεριζόμενα distributive pronouns, as ἐκάτερος, ἕκαστος, freq. in A. B. 2. to mention severally, Strabo 587.
 ἐπιμερισμός, ὁ, a reckoning severally, Hesych., etc.: —ἐπιμερισμοὶ are an enumeration of syllables which sound alike, but are written with different vowels, Boissonade Hdn. praef. ix. 2. ἐπιμερισμοὶ Ὀμήρου parsing of Homeric words, a Gramm. work in An. Ox. vol. i; cf. μερισμός.
 ἐπιμερότης, ἡ, the quality of being ἐπιμερής, Iambl. in Nicom. 98.
 ἐπίμεσος, ον, middle, ἡλικία A. B. 108; ῥῆμα ἐπ. a middle verb, Gloss.
 ἐπίμεστος, ον, filled up, in full measure, δώσει πάντ' ἐπίμεστα Call. Cer. 134; neut. pl. as Adv., Pherecr. Incert. 34.
 ἐπιμεταπέμπομαι, Med. to send for besides, send for a reinforcement, Thuc. 6. 21., 7. 7.
 ἐπιμετρέω, to measure out to, οὐκ ἐπιδώσω οὐδ' ἐπιμετρήσω (where it seems to be used of lending), Hes. Op. 395: —Pass., ὁ ἐπιμετρούμενος

σίτας the corn paid by measure to the Persians, Hdt. 3. 91. II. to add to the measure, give over and above, ἐπ. ὄβαλόν τοῖς ναύταις Plut. Lysand. 4, cf. Alex. 42; ἄλλα τοσαῦτα [ἔτη] Luc. D. Mort. 5. 1:—ἐπ. χρόνον στρατηγίας to prolong one's magistracy, Plut. Comp. Ages. c. Pomp. 3, etc.:—to add, τι Polyb. 28. 15, 2, etc.; c. gen. partit., ἐπ. σκωμμάτων to add some jests, Luc. Navig. 19; ἐπ. τινὶ to add to it, Ib. 18, cf. Polyb. 3. 118, 6: absol. to exaggerate, Id. 5. 15, 8. III. ἐπ. τὸν οὐρανὸν to measure it, Luc. Icarom. 6. IV. intrs. to form a corollary or addition, ἐπιμετρῶν λόγος Polyb. 15. 34, 1; and so perhaps τὸ ἐπιμετροῦν, Id. 12. 15, 2.

ἐπίμετρον, τό, something added to make good measure, excess, Theocr. 12. 26; ἐπ. ποιεῖν to make an increase, Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 7, Plut. 2. 503 D, 676 B; ἐν ἐπιμέτρῳ into the bargain, Polyb. 6. 46, 6; ἐξ ἐπιμέτρου Sext. Emp. P. 2. 47, etc.

ἐπιμήδιον, τά, Epimedium alpinum, Bâren-wort, Diosc. 4. 19, etc. ἐπιμήδομαι, Dep. to imagine or contrive a thing against one, δόλον δ' ἐπεμήδετο πατρί Od. 4. 437, cf. Q. Sm. 14. 479.

ἐπιμηθεύομαι, Dep. to think of afterwards or too late, Eust. 67. 27; also ἐπιμηθέομαι, Cornut. c. 18.

Ἐπιμηθεύς, ἕως, ὁ, (μῆδος) Epimetheus, After-thought, brother of Prometheus, Fore-thought, Hes. Op. 85; Ἐπ. ἀμαρτίνοος Hes. Th. 511; ὀψίνοος Pind. P. 5. 35. The characteristics of the two brothers are recorded in various proverbs, τὸ μεταβαλλεῦσθαι Ἐπιμηθέως ἔργον, οὐ Προμηθέως Luc. Prom. 7; Ἐπιμηθεὶ οὐκ ἔστι τὸ μέλειν, ἀλλὰ τὸ μεταμέλειν Synes., v. Plat. Prot. 320 D sq.: cf. πρόφασις II.

ἐπιμηθής, ἕς, (μῆδος) thoughtful, like ἐπιμελής, Theocr. 25. 79.

Ἐπιμηθιάς, ἄδας, fem. Adj. of Epimetheus, ἄτα Synes. H. 3. 682.

ἐπιμηθικῶς, Adv. like Epimetheus, Eust. Opusc. 270. 64.

ἐπιμηκής, ἐς, longish, oblong, Democr. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 117, Plut. 2. 902 D, Luc. D. Deor. 10. 1: Sup., ἐπιμηκέστατος far-stretching, Hdn. 8. 1; irreg. ἐπιμήκιστος Philo 1. 291.

ἐπιμηκύνω, to lengthen, prolong, Paus. 4. 10, 4, Philostr. 714.

Ἐπιμηλίδες Νύμφαι, αἱ, (μῆλα) protectors of sheep or flocks, Valck. Theocr. 1. 22, Long. 2. 27, A. B. 17: Ἐπιμηλιάδες in Paus. 8. 4, 2. Cf. Μηλίδες, Μηλιάδες.

ἐπιμήλιος, ὁ, guardian of flocks, of Apollo, Macrobi. 1. 17; of Hermes, Paus. 9. 34, 3.

ἐπιμηλῖς, ἰδῶς, ἡ, (μῆλον) a kind of medlar, Diosc. 1. 170; or pear, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 82 D.

ἐπιμηνιεύω, to hold the office of ἐπιμήνιος, C. I. 2058 B. 83, 2448 IV. 16, 36, etc.:—ἐπιμηνιεία, ἡ, the office of ἐπιμήνιος, Ib. 31.

ἐπιμήνιος, ὄν, (μῆν) monthly: ἐπιμήνιοι, οἱ, monthly officers, like the Prytanes at Athens, C. I. 2448. II. 35, 3137. 30 (add.), 3641 b. 5, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. 127. 54. 2. priests who offered the ἐπιμήνια, Hesych.

II. ἐπιμήνια, τά, 1. (sub. ἱερά), monthly offerings, like ἔμμηνα, Hdt. 8. 41, ap. Ath. 234 E. 2. provisions for a month, a month's stock, Lat. menstruum, Polyb. 31. 20, 13, etc., Juvenal 7. 120; also, ὁ ἐπ. σῆτος Plut. Flamin. 5; ὁ λόγος ὁ ἐπ. the monthly account, C. I. 3059. 19. 3. the monthly courses of women, Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 11, al.; also, ἐπιμήνιον (sc. αἷμα), τό, Diosc. 2. 97; ἡ ἐπιμηνίων κάθαρσις, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 9.

ἐπιμηνίω, to be angry with, Πριάμῳ ἐπεμήνιε δίψῃ II. 13. 460; τινὶ τι with one for a thing, App. Civ. 3. 55.

ἐπιμηνυτής, οὗ, ὁ, = μηνυτής, as now read in Arr. An. 3. 26, 3.

ἐπιμητιάω, to consider how to do, c. inf., Ap. Rh. 3. 668.

ἐπιμηχανάομαι, Dep. to devise plans against, take precautions, Hdt. 1. 94., 6. 91; δεινὸν τινὶ Luc. D. Deor. 3. 1, cf. Q. Sm. 14. 427. II. to devise besides, ἄλλα ἀεὶ καινὰ ἐπιμ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16.

ἐπιμηχανήμα, τό, a means towards a thing, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 249. 3.

ἐπιμηχανήσις, ἡ, a device, contrivance, ἐξ ἐπιμηχανήσεως on purpose, artificially, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 378.

ἐπιμηχανητέον, verb. Adj. one must devise besides, Galen.

ἐπιμηχάνος, ὄν, (μηχανή) craftily devising, κακῶν ἐπιμήχανος ἔργων contriver of ill deeds, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 19.

ἐπιμιγῆ [γ], ἡ, a mixing in, intermixture, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 124.

ἐπιμίγνυμι and -ύω: fut. -μίξω. To add to by mixing, mix with, κόλακι .. ἐπέμιξεν ἡ φύσις ἡδονὴν τινα added a mixture of pleasure to .., Plat. Phaedr. 240 B; ἀγλαταῖσι ἐπ. λαόν to make them acquainted with festal enjoyments, Pind. N. 9. 74; ἐμφύλιον αἷμα ἐπέμιξε θνηταῖς brought domestic murder among them, Id. P. 2. 59; ἐπ. τισὶ χεῖρας to fight with them, Id. N. 3. 107. II. intrs. to mingle with others, to have intercourse or dealings, ἀλλήλοισι Thuc. 1. 2; πρὸς τινὰ Xen. An. 3. 5, 16; τισὶ Heliad. 6. 13; χωρὶς ἐπ. to come to it, Id. 5. 33. III. so also in Pass., ἐπιμίγνυσθαι ἀλλήλοισι Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 5; παρ' ἀλλήλοισι Thuc. 2. 1; absol., Id. 1. 146; also, ἐπ. τινὶ to join him, Pflut. Aemil. 12; ταῖς πράξεσιν to mingle in .., Id. Flamin. 2:—of sexual intercourse, ἐπ. ἀνδρὶ Dem. 1370. 21, cf. Luc. Amor. 22:—poët. also, ἐπιμίγνυσθαι τόπω to haunt, frequent a place, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 99; ἐπ. δεῦρο Philostr. 206. —The earlier form was ἐπιμίσγω, q. v.

ἐπίμικτος, ὄν, common to, Λυδαῖς καὶ Σκαρσί Strabo 647. 2. mixed, Timo ap. Diog. L. 9. 52, Nic. Th. 528; ἐπ. ἐκ .. formed by a mixture of .., App. Civ. 5. 95.

ἐπιμιμνήσκαμαι, Ion. also ἐπιμνάομαι, -μνῶμαι: fut. -μνήσασμαι, rarely -μνησθήσομαι (Hdt. 2. 3): aor. ἐπεμνήσθην, but also ἐπεμνησάμην (v. infr.): pf. ἐπιμέμνημαι: Pass. To bethink oneself of, to remember, think of, c. gen., ἐπὶ δὲ μνήσασθε ἕκαστος παιδῶν II. 15. 662; ἐπιμνησαίμεθα χάρμης let us think of battle, 17. 103; τοῦ δ' ἐπιμνησθεῖς Od. 1. 31., 4. 189; (these are the only parts of the Verb used by Hom.). 2. to make mention of, ἐπιμνησαίμεθα σεῖα Od. 4. 191, cf. Hdt. 1. 5, 85, Aesch. Cho. 623, Soph., etc.; also, ἐπ. περί τινος Hdt.

2. 101, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 12, etc.;—with neut. pron. in acc., τοσαῦτα ἐπιμνησθέντες Hdt. 1. 14, cf. 2. 3; but in 6. 136 he constructs it both with gen. and acc., τῆς μάχης τε πολλὰ ἐπιμνησθέντες καὶ τὴν Ἀθήνων αἴρεσιν:—also, ἐπιμ. ὅτι .., Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 8; ἐπ. περί γυναικῶν, ὡς .., Plat. Tim. 18 C.

ἐπιμίμνω, poët. for ἐπιμένω, to abide or continue in, ἔργῳ Od. 14. 66., 15. 372.

ἐπιμίξω, Ep. Adv. (ἐπιμίγνυμι) mixed, confusedly, πέλε-πέλε, ἐπιμίξω ἵπποι τε καὶ αὐτοὶ II. 11. 525., 21. 16; ἐπιμίξω δὲ τε μαίνεται Ἄρης Ares rages without respect of persons, Od. 11. 537; κτείνονται ἐπιμίξω II. 14. 60:—also in LXX (Sap. 14. 25).

ἐπιμίξια, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, a mixing with others, intercourse, dealings, Lat. commercium, εὐσῆς ἐπιμίξιος πρὸς τοὺς Τεγεάτας Hdt. 1. 68; ἐπιμίξια χρῆσθαι πρὸς .. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 1; ἐπιμίξια αὐτοῦ παρ' ἀλλήλοισι Thuc. 5. 78; ἐπιμίξια ἦσαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις Ib. 35; ἡ πόλεων ἐπ. πόλεσιν Plat. Legg. 949 E; κατ' ἐπιμίξια τοῖς ἄλλοις in common with .., opp. to ἰδίᾳ, Diog. L. 10. 2.

ἐπίμιξις, εὖς, ἡ, = foreg., Theogn. 297, Babr. 12. 22.

ἐπιμίσγω, older poët. and Ion. form of ἐπιμίγνυμι, intr. to have intercourse, παρ' ἀλλήλοισι Thuc. 1. 13. II. mostly in Pass. in same sense; in II. always in hostile sense, αἰεὶ μὲν Τρῶεσσ' ἐπιμίσγομαι I have always to be dealing with the Trojans, am always clashing with them, II. 10. 548, cf. 5. 505; in Od. of peaceful relations, commerce, etc., οὐδέ τις ἄμμι βροτῶν ἐπιμίσγεται ἄλλας Od. 6. 205, cf. 241, and v. sub εἶρη; also of Place, οὐδέ ποτ' ἐς βουλήν ἐπιμίσγεται, οὐδ' ἐπὶ δαῖτα Hes. Th. 802; later c. acc. loci, to draw nigh to a place, Call. Jov. 13:—in Prose, just as in Od., to have dealings or intercourse with, Αἰγύπτῳ, τῇ Ἐλλάδι Hdt. 2. 104, cf. 151; ἀλλήλοισι Xen. Ath. 2, 7; πρὸς ἀλλήλοισι Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 5; ἐπ. ἐς τὴν συμμαχίαν πρὸς τινὰ Thuc. 4. 118: absol. to associate together, Hdt. 1. 185, Thuc. 1. c.

ἐπιμίσθιος, ὄν, (μισθός) engaged for hire, ap. Suid., Hesych.:—pecul. fem. ἐπιμισθία, ἰδος, a courtesan, Anth. P. 7. 403.

ἐπιμισθοφαρά, ἡ, extraordinary pay, Dio C. 78. 36.

ἐπιμνημονεύω, = μνημονεύω, v. l. Ath. 386 C.

ἐπιμνηστέον, verb. Adj. one must mention, Plat. Tim. 90 E.

ἐπιμοιράομαι, Med. to receive by lot, receive as one's share, c. acc., ἐπ. κόνιν to get earth enough for a grave, Moschio ap. Stob. 2. 244, cf. Pseudo-Phocyl. 93:—c. gen. to have a share of, ταφῆς cited from Philo.

ἐπιμοῖριος, ὄν, (μοῖρα) fated, νῆματα Anth. P. 7. 504.

ἐπίμορος, ὄν, partaking in, c. gen., Eurypham. ap. Stob. 555. 42.

ἐπιμαχεύω, to commit adultery besides, τινὰ with one, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 6.

ἐπιμαλεῖν, inf. aor. of ἐπιβλώσκω, to come upon, befall, Soph. Tr. 855.

ἐπίμολος, ὁ, an invader, γὰς Aesch. Theb. 629.

ἐπιμομφή, ἡ, (μέμφομαι) complaint, Pind. O. 10 (11). 12.

ἐπίμομφος, ὄν, inclined to blame, Eur. Rhes. 327. II. like ἐπιμεμφής, blameable, unlucky, of omens, Aesch. Ag. 553; ἐπ. ἄτα Id. Cho. 830.

ἐπιμονή, ἡ, (ἐπιμένω) a staying on, tarrying, delay, Thuc. 2. 18. 2. steadfastness, Plat. Crat. 395 A. 3. Rhetor. a dwelling on a point, treating it elaborately, Longin. 12, etc. II. ἐν ἐπιμονῇ τινος, of a balance left in the hands of the treasurer, C. I. 5640. 6 sq.; cf. ἀνδοκεία:—perh. the difference between ἐν ἀνδοκείᾳ and ἐν ἐπιμονῇ is that the latter refers to the outgoing, the former to the incoming, treasurer.

ἐπιμόνιμος, ὄν, = sq., Geop. 2. 57.

ἐπίμονος, ὄν, staying on, lasting long, Polyb. 6. 43, 2; ἐπ. παιεῖν τὸν στρατηγόν to invest him with permanent command, Ib. 15. 6; ἐπιμόνους ποιεῖν ἐράνους to delay their payment, Id. 38. 3, 10; ὁ ὤνας ἐπ. ἔστω C. I. 2266. 17:—ἐπ. τινὶ or ἐν τινὶ persevering in it, Plut. Flamin. 1. Adv. -νως, Plat. Ax. 372 A.

ἐπιμόριος, ὄν, (μόριον) containing a whole + a fraction with 1 for its numerator, $1 + \frac{1}{x}$; ἐπ. λόγος the ratio in which one number contains the other and a fraction of it, Arist. Probl. 19. 41; also, ἐπιμόριον, τό, Id. Metaph. 4. 15, 3; cf. ἐπίτριτος:—Adv. -ίως, Nicom. Arithm. 2. 20:—for particular cases, v. ἐπίτριτος, ἐπιτέταρτος.—If the numerator be above 1, as $1 + \frac{2}{x}$, $1 + \frac{3}{x}$, etc., the proportion is called ἐπιμερῆς λόγος, Nicom., Iambl.

ἐπιμοριότης, ἡ, the property of being ἐπιμόριος, Iambl.

ἐπιμορμύρω [ῶ], to murmur, as a wave, Byz.

ἐπίμορτος, v. sub μόρτη.

ἐπιμορφάζω, to counterfeit, Lat. simulare, ἀλήθειαν, εὐσέβειαν Philo 1. 340, 387, 698, Clem. Al. 41:—Med. -άζομαι and -ίζομαι, Eccl.

ἐπιμορφόω, fut. ὤσω, to form, fashion, Philo 2. 520.

ἐπιμορθεῖω, to work or toil at, like ἐπιπονέω, Hesych.

ἐπιμόρθητος, ὄν, always toilsome, βίαις C. I. 3816.

ἐπίμορθος, ὄν, toilsome, like ἐπίπονος, Manetho 4. 248, Schol. Ar. Pax 384. Adv. -θως, with toil, App. Pun. 72; so neut., LXX (Sap. 15. 7).

ἐπιμύζω, to murmur or mutter at another's words, αἰ δ' ἐπέμυζαν II. 4. 20., 8. 457:—Med. ἐπεμύζατο, Hesych.

ἐπιμύθεομαι, Dep. to say besides, v. l. for ἀπομ-, II. 9. 109.

ἐπιμύθεομαι, Pass. to be added fabulously, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 9.

ἐπιμύθιος, ὄν, coming after the fable: τὸ ἐπ. the moral, Luc. Bacch. 8.

ἐπιμυκτηρίζω, to turn up the nose, mock at, Menand. Incert. 37.

ἐπίμυκτος, ὄν, (ἐπιμύζω) scoffed at, Theogn. 269 (v. l. ἐπίμικτος).

ἐπιμυλίδας, ὄν, = sq., Hesych.

ἐπιμύλιος [ῶ], ὄν, (μύλη) at or in the mill, epith. of Artemis, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 185. II. as Subst., 1. τὸ ἐπιμύλιον, the upper

millstone, LXX (Deut. 24. 6). 2. ἡ ἐπιμύλιος (sc. ψῆς) a song sung while grinding, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 D, cf. Ael. V. H. 7. 4.

ἐπιμύλις, ἴδος, ἡ, (μύλη) the knee-pan, Hipp. Mochl. 841, cf. Greenhill Theoph. p. 50. II.

ἐπιμύξω, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπιμύξω) a muttering at, Hesych.: cf. μυγμός.

ἐπιμυρίζω, to anoint over, τινί with .., Theophr. Odor. 45.

ἐπιμύρομαι [ῦ], Pass. to be washed by the sea, Ap. Rh. I. 938.

ἐπίμυσις, εὖς, ἡ, a closing of the eyes, Clem. Al. 218, E. M. 490. 54; of the mouth, Greg. Nyss.

ἐπιμύσσω, to laugh at, read in Luc. D. Mort. 6. 3, by Hemst.

ἐπιμύω, fut. ὑάω, [ῦ]:—to close the eyes, τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Diod. I. 48; ὄμματα Opp. H. 2. 110: absol. to close the eyes, die, Call. Ep. 41. 5: to wink hard, Polyb. 4. 27, 7. 2. to wink at, in token of assent, Ar. Vesp. 934. II. intr. to close over, τὰ βλέφαρα τοῖσι ὀφθαλμοῖσι ἐπιμύει close over the eyes, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 6:—absol. to close, of wounds, Opp. C. 2. 290.

ἐπιμωκάομαι, Dep. to mock at, cited from Schol. Soph.: —μωκέω, v. I. Luc. Jup. Trag. 16.

ἐπιμωμάομαι, Dep. to find fault with, τινί Dion. P. 896.

ἐπιμωμητός, ἡ, ὄν, blame-worthy, ἔρις Hes. Op. 13; ἔργον Theocr. 26. 38.

ἐπίμωμος, ὄν, blame-worthy, τὸν βίον Heliod. 7. 2, cf. Artem. 5. 67.

ἐπιμώομαι, Dor. for ἐπιμαίομαι II. 2, Bion 7. 2 (nisi leg. ἐπεμαίετο).

ἐπινάσσω, fut. ξω, to stuff full, Hesych.: cf. ἐπινηνέω fin.

ἐπινάστιος, ὄν, (ναίω) taken as a stranger into a country, sojourning in a country, like ἔποικος, Ap. Rh. I. 795.

ἐπιναυμαχία, ἡ, a sea-fight, Pseudo-Plut. V. Hom. 387 Gale.

ἐπιναυπηγέω, to build upon the ship, Poll. I. 92.

ἐπιναύσιος, ὄν, (ναυσία) feeling nausea, sickish, Polyb. 31. 22, I.

ἐπινάχομαι, Dor. for ἐπινήχ-, Theocr. 23. 61.

ἐπιναέζω, to take youthful pleasure in, τινί Poll. 10. 53.

ἐπιναεινύομαι, Dep. behave like a youth, shew one's vigour, Poll. 3. 121; ἐπιναεινύμενός φησι with youthful audacity, Plut. 2. 1079 D.

ἐπίνειον, τό, (ναῦς, νεῶς) the sea-port where the navy of a country lies, the state harbour, Hdt. 6. 116, Thuc. I. 30., 2. 84; ἐπίνεια καὶ λιμένας the harbours and roadsteads (v. Hesych.), Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 5:—generally, a sea-port, emporium, Dion. H. 9. 56, etc.

ἐπινειόσσομαι, v. sub νειόσσομαι.

ἐπιπέμνησις, εὖς, ἡ, a distributing, Hipp. 27. 32, Clem. Al. 552. II. (from Med.) a spreading, πυρός Plut. Lysand. 12, Diog. L. 10. 93.

ἐπιπεμητέον, verb. Adj. one must assign, Plat. Legg. 737 C.

ἐπιπέμω: fut. —νεμῶ and —νεμήσω: aor. ἐπένεμα. To allot, distribute, σίτον ἑλὼν ἐπένειμε τραπέζῃ II. 9. 216., 24. 625; c. dat. pers., αἶτον δὲ σφ' ἐπένειμε Od. 20. 254; ἐφ' ἐκατέρω τὸ μέρος ἐπ. ἐκατέρων Plat. Polit. 264 D. II. to turn one's cattle to graze on another's land, εἰάν τις βοσκήματα ἐπιπέμῃ Id. Legg. 843 D; τὰ κτήνη παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 9, cf. Dem. 1274. 27, and v. ἐπινομία. b. like depascere, ἐπ. σίτον to feed it off, Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 4. 2. in Med., of cattle, to feed over the boundaries, trespass or encroach on the neighbouring lands, Plut. 2. 293 A; so, of fire, πῦρ ἐπ. τὸ ἄστν spreads over the town, Hdt. 5. 101, cf. Polyb. 14. 5, 7; πῦρ ἐπ. τὴν γραφὴν Plut. Demetr. 22; absol., τὸ πῦρ ἐκώλυσαν .. ἐπιπεμηθῆναι Diod. 17. 26:—so of an infectious disease, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1082; ἡ νόσος ἐπιπεμείματο τὰς Ἀθήνας Thuc. 2. 54, cf. Plut. 2. 776 F; absol., Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. I. 6:—of a piratical force, ἐπιπεμείματο τὴν θάλασσαν Plut. Pomp. 25; of an army, ἐπ. τὴν Γαλατίαν Id. Caes. 19:—of a custom, to spread among, τινάς Id. Demetr. 18:—generally, to approach, Μουσῶν ἀπὸ τόξων Δία .. βέλειαι Pind. O. 9. 11. b. to feed after, τινι Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 31. c. to feed on, consume, κόμην Pall. Dian. 79; δαῖτα Nic. Al. 510, cf. Plut. 2. 980 D. d. to inhabit, Luc. Bacch. 6. 3. metaph. in Pass. to be encroached upon, as if by cattle straying over the bounds of their pasture, θῆλυς ὄρος ἐπιπέμεται Aesch. Ag. 485; v. Donalds. N. Crat. II. 3.

ἐπιπέουσις, εὖς, ἡ, a nodding assent, τῆς κεφαλῆς Ath. 66 C: absol. assent, Καίσαρος Joseph. A. J. 17. 9, 1. II. inclination to a point, Galen.

ἐπιπέω, fut. —πέωω Luc. Saturn. I. 4; —νεύσομαι Aristaen. 2. 1. To nod to, in token of command or approval, to nod assent, opp. to ἀνανεύω, ἐμῶ δ' ἐπένευσα κάρητι II. 15. 75; ἐπ' ὀφρύα νεύσε Κρονίων I. 528, etc.; ἐπὶ γλεφάροις νεύσαν Pind. I. 8 (7). 100; σὺ .. ἐπένευσας τὰδε did'st approve, sanction these acts, Eur. Or. 284, cf. Dem. 332. 18; ἐπένευσεν ἀληθὲς εἶναι he nodded in sign that it was true, Aeschin. 62. 11; αἰγῆ δὲ τὰ ψευδῆ .. ἐπιπέουσι they indicate falsehoods without speaking (like Lat. innuere), Dem. 560. 6; absol., Antipho 117. 11, etc.; Ἑλληνικὸν ἐπ. to give a Greek nod, Ar. Ach. 115:—c. acc. to grant or promise, τινά τινι Eur. Hel. 681; τινι Bacch. 1349; ἐπ. αἰγῆ τινι Dem. 560. 7; τινι πρὸς τινι Plat. Rep. 437 C; ὑπὲρ τινος Polyb. 21. 3, 3. 2. to make a sign to another to do a thing, to order him to do, c. inf., ἐπ' ὀφρύα νεύσε σιωπῆ .., στορέσαι λέχος II. 9. 620 (616); absol., Od. 16. 164, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 169, 466, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 37. 3. to nod forwards, κύρυθι ἐπένευε φαεινῆ he nodded with his helmet, i. e. it nodded, II. 22. 314; λύφων ἐπένευον ἔθειραι Theocr. 22. 186; πέτραι ἐπιπενευκυῖαι overhanging, Luc. Prom. 1:—so in Pass., opp. to ἐξυπτιάζεσθαι, Sext. Emp. P. I. 120. 4. to incline towards, εἰς τινι Ar. Eq. 657.

ἐπινέφελος, ὄν, (νεφέλη) clouded, overcast, ἐπινεφέλων ὄντων the weather being cloudy, Hdt. 7. 37, Arist. Probl. 25. 18 and 21 (cf. πλώμιος); ὕταν ἐπινέφελον ἦ, opp. to αἰθρίας οὐρας, Id. Meteor. 2. 9, 11, cf. 26. 8, 3; ἐπ. οὖρον clouded urine, Hipp. Aph. 1252. II. bringing clouds, οἱ βορέαι Arist. Probl. 26. 62.

ἐπινεφέω, to bring clouds over the sky, Arist. Probl. 26. 38; ἐπινεφεῖ ὁ Ζεὺς Alex. Ἀποθ. 2; ἐπ. ἄνεμος Theophr. Vent. 4; or, absol., ἐπινεφεῖ it is cloudy, Id. C. P. 3. 24, 4.

ἐπινεφής, εἰς, (νέφος) clouded, cloudy, dark, ἄηρ Arist. Probl. 26. 8, 1, Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 2; ἐπινεφῆ a clouded sky, Id. Vent. 51. II. bringing clouds, ἄνεμος Ib. 4.

ἐπινεφρίδιος, ὄν, (νεφρός) upon the kidneys, δημός II. 21. 204.

ἐπινεψίς, εὖς, ἡ, a clouding over, Arist. Probl. 26. 38.

ἐπινέω (A): fut. —νήσω:—to spin to, esp. like ἐπικλώω, of the Fates, γινομένη ἐπένησε λίνω allotted with the first thread of life, II. 20. 128., 24. 210:—Pass., ὁ ἐπινησθεὶς αὐταῖς μόχθος Ael. N. A. 7. 1, cf. ap. Suid.; ἐπινησμένα ἐς ἅπαντας Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 14.

ἐπινέω (B), to hear upon, v. sub ἐπινηνέω. II. to hear up or load with, c. gen. rei, ἀμάξας .. ἐπινέουσι φρυγάνων Hdt. 4. 62; part. pf. pass. ἐπινηνημένοι ἀγαθῶν ἀπάντων Ar. Eccl. 838.

ἐπινέω (C), fut. —νεύσομαι, to float on the top, Alex. Βρεττ. I. 5, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 3, etc.; ἐπὶ τινος Ath. 667 E.

ἐπινεωτερίζω, to make fresh innovations, Eus. de Mart. Pal. 12.

ἐπινήϊος, ὄν, (ναῦς, νῆς) on board ship, Anth. P. 9. 82.

ἐπινηνέω, Ep. for ἐπινέω B, only in impf., to hear or pile upon, c. gen. loci, νεκροὺς πυρκαϊῆς ἐπενήνεον II. 7. 428, 431: cf. νηνέω.

ἐπινητρον, τό, prob. a distaff, Poll. 7. 32., 10. 125, E. M. 362. 20.

ἐπινήφω, to be sober at or in, τῷ βίῳ Plut. 2. 87 E; τῆ πράξει for it, Luc. Amor. 45.

ἐπινήχομαι, fut. ξομαι, Dep. to swim upon, πόντω Batr. 107: to flow over, τοῖς πεδίοις Hdn. 8. 4; παιδὺς δ' ἐπενάχετο φωνά, i. e. came up from the nether world, Theocr. 23. 61: simply to float, Philo I. 14. 2. to swim to or over to, c. acc., Call. Del. 21.

ἐπινήχυτος, ὄν, = νήχυτος, abundant, δῶρα Orph. Arg. 39, 310.

ἐπινίζω, to moisten on the surface, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 13, H. P. 4. 14, 6, in aor. pass. ἐπενίφθη.

ἐπινικάω, to conquer besides, LXX (?).

ἐπινίκιος, ὄν, = sq., restored by Dind. in Soph. O. C. 1088, metri gr.

ἐπινίκιος [ῖ], ὄν, (νίκη) of victory, ἀοιδῆ Pind. N. 4. 127; ὕμνος Diod. 5. 29; ἀγῶνες ἐπ. games to celebrate victory, Polyb. 30. 13, 1, cf. C. I. 3503; so, ἐπ. πομπή, ἑορτή, πανηγυρίς Dion. H. 3. 41, Plut. Rom. 29; ἐπ. τιμαὶ the honours of a triumph, Id. Aemll. 31; ἡμέρα Id. Coriol. 3. II. as Subst., ἐπινίκιον (sc. ᾄσμα, μέλος), τό, a song of victory, triumphal ode, such as Pindar's, cf. Ath. 3 E; Ζῆνα .. ἐπινίκια κλάζων (cf. ἐπευφημέω) Aesch. Ag. 174. 2. ἐπινίκια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a sacrifice for a victory or feast in honour of it, Ar. Fr. 379, Andoc. 33. 1, Plat. Symp. 17 A, Dem. 532. 12; τὰ ἐπ. θύειν Plat. Symp. 173 A, etc.; ἐστιᾶν Dem. 1356. 8. b. (sc. ἀθλα) the prize of victory, Soph. El. 692, Dion. H. 3. 27, C. I. 1583, pl.

ἐπίνικος, ὄν, = foreg., Plat. O. S. 99, Stratt. Πυταν. 1; ἐπίνικος (sc. ὕμνος), ὁ, Aristid. 2. p. 373, cf. Böckh Schol. Pind. p. 460.

ἐπινιπτρὸς κύλιξ, ἡ, a cup handed round at table after washing hands, the grace-cup, Poll. 6. 31.

ἐπινίσσομαι, Dep. to go over, c. gen., πεδίων Soph. O. C. 689. 2. c. acc. to come upon, visit, Ap. Rh. 4. 817, Nic. Th. 470: absol., Theocr. 8. 43, Ap. Rh. 4. 281.

ἐπινίφω [ῖ], to snow upon, οἷς δ' ὁ θεὸς ἐπινίφει καὶ ἐπομβρεῖ Philo I. 296. 2. impers. ἐπινίφει fresh snow falls, or it keeps snowing, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1. II. trans. to cover with snow; in Pass., Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6, Philo I. 441.

ἐπινοέω, to think on or of, contrive, Lat. excogito, τι Hdt. I. 48, Hipp. Art. 808, 837, Ar. Eq. 884, Plat., etc.:—c. inf., πῶς ἐπενόησας ἀρπάσαι; Ar. Eq. 1202, cf. Nub. 1039:—absol. to form plans, to plan, invent, opp. to δράν, Antipho 121. 44; to ἐπιτελεῖν Thuc. I. 70. 2. to have in one's mind, intend, purpose, τι Thuc. 2. 8, Xen. An. 2. 5, 4, etc.: c. inf. praes., Hdt. I. 27, Ar. Thesm. 338, Xen., etc.; fut., Hdt. 3. 134; aor., Id. 2. 152., 5. 24, 65, Eur. Rhes. 195 (nowhere else in Trag.), etc. 3. to perceive, with a part., Plat. Tim. 37 C, Plut. Pericl. 6. II. Pass. to be invented, ὀνόματα ὑπὸ τῶν φιλοσόφων ἐπινοηθέντα Luc. Deor. Conc. 13, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 8. 381, etc.:—but the aor. pass. ἐπινοηθῆναι is used just like the Act. in Hdt. 3. 122., 6. 115, Luc. Amor. 31.

ἐπινόημα, Ion. —νωμα, τό, a thought, purpose, contrivance, Archil. 52, Hipp. Art. 808, Antipho ap. Poll. 2. 228.

ἐπινόησις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπινοέω) a contriving, Eccl.

ἐπινοητέον, verb. Adj. one must think of, Nicom. Harm. p. 9.

ἐπινοητής, οὗ, ὁ, one who considers, περί τι M. Anton. I. 16.

ἐπινοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, inventive, of an orator, Longin. 4: ἐπ. τινος shrewd at plans for a thing, Ath. 310 F.

ἐπινοητός, ἡ, ὄν, matter of thought, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 38.

ἐπίνοια, ἡ, (νοῦς) a thinking on or of a thing, thought, notion, οὐδ' ἐπίνοιαν ἔλθειν τινός Thuc. 3. 46; ὡς .., 4. 92; ἐπίνοιαν ποιέσθαι τινος Polyb. 1. 20, 12; τὰς ἐπ. εἰς τι φέρειν Dion. H. ad Pomp. 1. 2; πάσαι ταῖς ἐπ. γίγνεσθαι περί τι Polyb. 5. 110, 10; κατ' ἐπίνοιαν in idea, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 348; πᾶσαν ἐπ. ἀτομίας ὑπερβάλλειν Plut. 2. 1065 D. 2. power of thought, inventiveness, invention, οἶνον σὺ τολμᾶς εἰς ἐπ. λοιδορεῖν; Ar. Eq. 90, cf. Theophr. Odor. 7:—also an invention, device, conceit, ἐπ. δατειοτάτη Ar. Eq. 539; καινὴν ἐπ. ζητεῖν Id. Vesp. 346, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 19; θαυμαστάς ἐφευρίσκων ἐπ. Ar. Eq. 1322, etc. 3. a purpose, design, τιν' ἐπ. ἔαχεθε; Eur. Phoen. 408, cf. Med. 760; τίς ἐπ.; Ar. Thesm. 766, cf. Av. 405; τίς .. ἡ πίνοια τῆς ἐγκεντρίδος; Id. Vesp. 1073, cf. Pl. 45. II. after-thought, second thoughts, ψεύδει γὰρ ἡ πίνοια τὴν γνώμην Soph. Ant. 389, cf. Ἐπιμηθεὺς:—generally, intelligence, κοινὴ ἐπ. Polyb. 6. 5, 2, cf. Longin. Fr. 7. 3. ἐπινομή, ἡ, (ἐπινέμομαι) a grazing over the boundaries:—metaph., ἐπ. πυρός the spread of fire, Plut. Alex. 35; of poison, Ael. N. A. 12. 32. II. the laying on of a bandage, Galen.

ἐπινομία, ἡ, (ἐπινέμομαι) a grazing over the boundaries: a mutual right of pasture, vested in the citizens of two neighbouring states, Xen.

Cyr. 3. 2, 23, cf. Poll. 7. 184, C. I. 1335. 13., 1569. 37., 1724 b, al.; v. sub ἐπεργασία, ἐπιγάμια:—so, ἐπινόμιον, τό, payment for pasturage, Ib. 1537: cf. ἐννόμιον.

ἐπινομίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (νόμος) an addition to a law, appendix, name of a work ascribed to Plato; applied to Deuteronomy by Philo 1. 495. II. a new-year's gift, Lat. *strena*, Ath. 97 D. III. part of a trireme, Ib.

ἐπινομοθετέω, to make additional laws, Plat. Legg. 779 D.

ἐπίνομος, ον, dwelling in the country, like ἐπιχώριος, Pind. P. 11. 13, ubi v. Dissen. (7). II. = κληρονόμος, Hesych., C. I. 1845.

III. legal, formal, like ἐννομος, App. Civ. 3. 94.

ἐπινοσέω, to be ill after, μετά τι Hipp. Epid. 1. 953, cf. A. B. 69.

ἐπίνοσος, ον, subject to sickness, unhealthy, σῶμα Arist. Eth. N. 3. 4, 4, Theophr. Color. 48, Diod. 2. 48. Adv. -ως, like one who is sick, διάγειν ἐπ. Hipp. Epid. 1. 942.

ἐπινοσσοποιέομαι, Med. to build their nests upon, ὄρεσιν Democr. in Fabr. Bibl. 4. 338.

ἐπινοτίζω, to sprinkle on the surface, Diosc. 2. 105.

ἐπινοκτερεύω, to pass the night at or in, Plut. 2. 690 C, Heraclid. All. Hom. 9.

ἐπινοκτίδιος, ον, = sq., Procop., v. Lob. Phryn. 556.

ἐπινόκτιος, ον, (νύξ) by night, nightly, Anth. P. 6. 262.

ἐπινοκτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a pustule which is most painful by night, Hipp. Aër. 281, cf. Cels. 5. 8, 2. 2. a night-book, opp. to ἐφημερίς (a day-book, journal), Synes. 153 A, C.

ἐπινόμφειος, ον, = sq., restored by Dind. in Soph. Ant. 814.

ἐπινόμφιδος, ον, of or for a bride, bridal, Anth. P. 7. 182.

ἐπινόσσω, fut. ξω, to prick on the surface, Luc. Lexiph. 11.

ἐπινοστήζω, fut. σω and ξω, to drop asleep over, τινί Plut. Brut. 36; absol., Luc. Bis Acc. 2.

ἐπινομάω, fut. ἤσω, to bring or apply to, παιῶνα κακῶν τινι Soph. Ph. 168; σώματα .. ὁμμάτων αὐγαῖς ἐπινόμας did'st suruey .., Eur. Phoen. 1564. II. to distribute, apportion, λάχη τὰ κατ' ἀνθρώπους Aesch. Eum. 311; κλήρους Id. Theb. 729, cf. Ag. 781, Soph. Ant. 139.

ἐπινόω, = λίαν, Suid.; read by Schol., for ἐπιμανῶς, in Luc. V. H. 2. 25.

ἐπινωτιδέυς, ἔως, ὁ, a kind of shark, Epaen. ap. Ath. 294 D; called by Arist. νωτιδανός.

ἐπινωτίδιος, ον, (νώτος) on the back, Anth. P. 6. 21.

ἐπινωτίζω, to set on the back, κρᾶτά τινι Eur. H. F. 362, cf. Archipp.

Ἄμφ. 4, et ibi Meineke:—Med., Paus. ap. Eust. 1282. 55.

ἐπινώπιος, ον, (νώτον) on the back, Batr. 77, Luc. Amor. 26.

ἐπιξάλνω, to scratch on the surface, exasperate a sore, Eccl.

ἐπιξανθίζω, to brown over by toasting, Pherocr. Mēt. 1. 16.

ἐπίξανθος, ον, inclining to yellow, tawny, of hares, Xen. Cyn. 5, 22;

of deer, Poll. 5. 68; of certain plants, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 4.

ἐπιξενόομαι, Ion. for ἐπιξενύομαι, Ap. Rh. 2. 764.

ἐπιξεναγία, ἡ, in Att. Tact. 14. 5, = four ξεναγίαι, i. e. 2048 men.

ἐπιξενίζομαι, = sq., Gramm.

ἐπιξενόομαι, Pass. to be entertained as a guest, dwell abroad, Isocr.

418 A, Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 1; ἐν πόλει Luc. Amor. 7; ἐπ. τινι to be entertained by one, Ap. Rh. 2. 764, Plut. 2. 250 E, etc. 2. to have

hospitable relations with, be intimate with, ἐπεξενῶσθαι πολλοῖς Dem.

1224. 2, cf. Diod. 1. 23, Plut. Num. 4; ἡ ἐπιξενωθεῖσα αἵμασι μοῖρα lent

to or communicated with, Heraclid. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 130. II.

as Med. in Aesch. Ag. 1320, ἐπιξενούμαι ταῦτα δ' ὡς θανουμένη I appeal

to thee in these matters, as one at death's door, (Hesych. s. v. interprets

it by μαρτύρεσθαι; see also Herm. ad l.). III. acc. to Hesych.

also = πορεύεσθαι in Aesch. and Soph.

ἐπίξενος, ὁ, a newly-arrived stranger, Clem. Al. 450.

ἐπιξένωμα, τό, a lodging for strangers, Eust. Opusc. 245. 17.

ἐπιξένωσις, ἔως, ἡ, a dwelling abroad, Diod. Excerpt. 582.

ἐπιξέω, to scrape or graze on the surface, Hipp. V. C. 90S, Aretae. Cur.

M. Diut. 1. 2.

ἐπίξηνον, τό, (ξηρός) a chopping-block, like ἐπικόπανον, Eust. 1443. 16,

Suid.: the executioner's block, Aesch. Ag. 1277, cf. Ar. Ach. 318, 355.

359, 365.

ἐπιξηραίνω, to dry on the surface, Hipp. Fract. 774:—Pass. to be so

dried, Id. 89 D, etc.; to have an interval of dryness, Id. Acut. 388.

ἐπιξηρᾶσία, ἡ, dryness on the top, Hipp. 1169 D.

ἐπίξηρος, ον, dry on the surface, Hipp. Epid. 1. 969: somewhat dry,

Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15.

ἐπίξυμος, ον, poet. for ἐπίκοινος, ἐπ. ἄρουρα a common field, in which

several persons have rights, Il. 12. 422; cf. ἐπινομία.

ἐπίξυμόω, poet. for ἐπικοινωνώ, to communicate, τινί τι Nonn. D. 26.

290; so in Med., Ap. Rh. 3. 1162., 4. 435.

ἐπίξυω, to scrape upon, τυρὸν ἐπιξυσθέντα Plat. Rep. 405 E, cf. Hipp.

V. C. 907, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 11. 2. to skim over, γαίαν Arat. 650.

ἐπι-ὄγδοος, ον, = ἐπόγδοος, Musici Vett.

ἐπιουκοδομά, ἡ, v. ἐπιουκοδομή.

ἐπιουίνος, ον, (οἶνος) at or over wine, Theogn. 965.

ἐπιουνοχοεύω, to pour out wine for, θεοῖς h. Hom. Ven. 205.

ἐπιόπτῆς, ον, ὁ, poet. for ἐπόπτῆς, Ep. Hom. 11.

ἐπιόπτος, ον, poet. for ἐποπτος, observed, Opp. H. 1. 10, Arat. 25.

ἐπιορκέω, written ἐφορκέω, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 204, ἐφορκέω

Delph. ib. 1688. 9, Lyd. ib. 3137. 78; fut. ἤω Il., Ar. Lys. 914, etc.,

-ἤσομαι (κατ-) Dem. 1269. 24; aor. ἐπιώρησα Id. 1204. 20, inf. -ορκή-

σαι Hdt., etc.: pf. ἐπιώρηκα Plat. Legg. 948 E, Xen. An. 3. 1, 22, some-

times written ἐπιώρηκα in Hdt. 4. 68: (ἐπιορκος). To swear falsely,

forswear oneself, οὐδ' ἐπιορκήσω πρὸς δαίμονος Il. 19. 188; also c. acc.

of things sworn by, τὰς βασιλῆτας ἰστίας ἐπιορκεῖν to swear falsely by

the royal hearth, Hdt. 4. 68; τοὺς θεοὺς Ar. Av. 1609, Xen. An. 2. 4, 7,

Dem. 1204. 20, etc.: mostly absol., Ar. Eq. 298, 428, Nub. 402, Plat. etc.; οὐδὲν ἐφρόντιζεν ἐπιορκῶν Dem. 553. 19; c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. ὕρκους τινί Id. 1203. fin., cf. Aeschin. 16. 20, etc.—Opp. to εὐορκέω, Decret. ap.

Andoc. 13. 22, Cleanth. ap. Stob. 196. 56, Chrysipp. Ib. 58, who dis-

tinguishes between εὐορκεῖν and ἀληθορκεῖν, and between ἐπιορκεῖν and

ψευδορκεῖν:—v. sub ἐξώλεια, ἐπόμνυμι. II. also simply = ὀμνυμι,

to swear, Solon ap. Lys. 117. 34, q. v.

ἐπιορκία, ἡ, a false oath, Lat. *perjuria*, Xen. An. 3. 2, 4; in pl., Plat. Gorg.

524 E; πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς Xen. An. 2. 5, 21; ἐπ. προσφέρεσθαι Dem. 409. 21.

ἐπιορκος, ον, sworn falsely, of oaths, εἰ δέ τι τῶνδ' ἐπιορκον Il. 19.

264: but mostly as Subst., in the phrase ἐπιορκον ὀμῶσαι to take a

false oath, swear falsely, Il. 3. 279., 19. 260, Hes. Op. 280, Th. 432:

ἐπιορκον ὀρκον ὤμοσε Ar. Ran. 150; and so, ἐπ. ἐπομνύναι (v. sub ἐπόμ-

νυμι): but in Il. 10. 332, ἐπ. ἐπώμοσε he swore a bootless oath, i. e.

one which he meant to fulfil, but the gods willed otherwise. II.

of persons, forsworn, perjured, Hes. Op. 802, Eur. El. 1355, Ar. Nub. 399,

al.; Sup. ἐπιορκότατος, Antipho 147. 11:—Adv. -ως, Hdn. 6. 9.

ἐπιορκοσύνη, ἡ, = ἐπιορκία, Anth. P. 12. 250.

ἐπίδοσσομαι, Dep. to have before one's eyes, ἐπισσομένω θάνατον καὶ

φύζαν ἑταίρων Il. 17. 381: to gaze on, Ap. Rh. 2. 28; ἐπ. αὐγὰς ἡλίου,

i. e. to live, Nic. Th. 510.

ἐπίουρα, v. sub οὔρον.

ἐπίουρος, ὁ, used much like οὔρος (as ἐπιβούκολος, ἐπιποίμην for βού-

κολος, ποιμήν), a guardian, watcher, ward, c. gen., ὕων ἐπίουρος Od.

13. 405., 15. 39; βοῶν, φυτῶν Theocr. 8. 6., 25. 1; ναυτιλῆς Ap. Rh.

4. 652: more rarely c. dat., Κρήτη ἐπ. γαυδιῶν over Crete, of Minos,

Il. 13. 450; κρήνη Ap. Rh. 3. 1180. II. a wooden peg, pin, Geop.

10. 61, cf. Philostr. 544.

ἐπιούσιος, ον, (ἐπιούσα, v. sub ἐπειμι (εἶμι ἰβο) II):—sufficient for the

day, ἄρτος Ev. Matth. 6. 11, Luc. 11. 3: cf. ἐπηετανός.

ἐπιόψομαι, poet. for ἐπόψομαι, Hom.

ἐπίπαγος, ὁ, (ἐπιπήγνυμι) a congealed or hardened crust on the top of

a thing, Diosc. 1. 134, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 9; ἀλώδης Plut. 2. 627

F:—scum, also γράυς, Hesych.

ἐπίπαγχῦ, Adv. strengthd. for πάγχυ, Theocr. 17. 104.—In Il. 10. 99,

Hes. Op. 262, ἐπί does not belong to πάγχυ, but is separated by tmesis

from the Verb.

ἐπιπαιάνίζω, to sing a paean over, Diod. 5. 29, Plut. Marcell. 22.

ἐπιπαιανισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a song of victory sung, ἐπὶ νίκη Strabo 421 (as

Coraës for -παιανισμός).

ἐπιπαίζω, fut. -παίξομαι to mock at, τινί Heliod. 10. 13: absol., Alex.

Πανν. 2. 16, with reference to the preceding line where ἐπιπαίζεται means

are an after-play, in allusion to things eaten at a second course. 2.

to sport upon, θαλάττη Philostr. 835.

ἐπίπαισμα, τό, = ἐπίπταισμα, dub. in Hesych.

ἐπιπαιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιπαίζω) disposed to joke, droll, merry, πρόβλημα

Clearch. ap. Ath. 448 C.

ἐπιπακτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, also ἔλλαβορίνη, Diosc. 4. 109.

ἐπιπακτόω, to shut close, τὰς θύρας Ar. Fr. 608.

ἐπιπαλάμμομαι, = ἐπιμηχανάομαι, dub. in Luc. Tox. 16.

ἐπιπάλλω, to brandish at or against, βέλη Aesch. Cho. 161.

ἐπίπαμμα, v. ἐπίπασμα.

ἐπιπαμφάλλω, to glance over, Ap. Rh. 2. 127.

ἐπιπάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πέπαμαι) Dor. for ἐπίκληρος: pecul. fem. ἐπι-

πᾶματις, ἴδος, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 281, Hesych., Suid.; v. Heimst. Poll. 10. 20.

ἐπίπαν or ἐπὶ πᾶν, Adv. upon the whole, in general, on the average,

Hdt. 4. 86, Thuc. 5. 68; ὡς ἐπίπαν Hdt. 2. 68; τὸ ἐπ. 6. 46; ὡς τὸ

ἐπ. 7. 50, 1; εἰς ἐπ. Xenophon. 3. 4. 2. altogether, Aesch. Pers.

42, Supp. 822 3. about, at least, τετραδάκτυλον τὸ ἐπ. Hipp.

Art. 783. II. an Adj. ἐπίπαντες, pl., occurs in Inscr. Cret. in

C. I. 2555. [ā Att., Aesch. Pers. l. c., Meineke Menand. p. 51.]

ἐπίπαππος, ὁ, a grandfather's grandfather, Lat. *atavus*, Poll. 3. 18;

or a grandfather's father, Lat. *proavus*, Hesych., Eust. Opusc. 39. 58.

ἐπιπαραγίγνομαι, Dep. to come in upon: of generals, to succeed in a

command, Polyb. 1. 31, 4: of events, to come also upon, τινι Juncus ap.

Stob. 587. 41.

ἐπιπαράγω, to bring round upon, χεῖρα ἐπὶ τὸ στήθος Hipp. Mochl.

848; where however Dind. παράγειν.

ἐπιπαρᾶνέω, to heap up still more, to heap up, Thuc. 2. 77.

ἐπιπαρᾶσκενάξομαι, to provide oneself with besides, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 1.

ἐπιπάρειμι, (εἰμί, sum) to be present besides or in addition, Thuc. 1. 61,

Luc. Merc. Cond. 26: to be present to, τινί Id. Symp. 20.

ἐπιπάρειμι, (εἶμι, ibo) to march on high ground parallel with one

below, Xen. An. 3. 4, 30, etc.:—to assail in flank, c. dat., ἐπιπαριῶν τῷ

δεξιῷ Thuc. 5. 10. 2. to come to one's assistance, Id. 4. 108, etc.;

εἰ δέοι τι .., ἐπιπαρήσαν (vulg. -παρήσαν) οὔτοι Xen. An. 3. 4, 23, cf. 30

(ἐπιπαριόντας). 3. to come to the front of an army, so as to ad-

dress it (cf. πόρειμι IV. 2), Thuc. 4. 94., 6. 67., 7. 76: without such pur-

pose, ἐπ. κατὰ πρόσωπον Polyb. 5. 83, 1. 4. to visit in passing,

Φρυγίαν, Μυσίαν, etc., App. Civ. 5. 7.

ἐπιπαρεμβάλλω, to put into besides or in addition to, ἐπιπ. φόλαγγα

to put it in array again, Polyb. 12. 19, 6. II. intr. to fall into

line with others, Id. 3. 115, 10., 11. 23, 4, etc.

ἐπιπαρέρχομαι, Dep. to go past on the way to a place, παρὰ τὴν ὄχθην

Dio C. 40. 35; κατὰ τὰ μετέωρα Id. 47. 35.

ἐπιπαρόδος, ἡ, a second pároδος (q. v.), Poll. 4. 108.

ἐπιπαροξύνω, to incite still more, Dio C. 44. 35, Ach. Tat. 1. 8:—Pass.,

of persons in fever, to suffer from successive accesses, Hipp. Epid. 1. 940:

of a sore, to become more inflamed, Id. 81 H.

ἐπιπαρορμάω, to stir up yet more, πρὸς τι Prot. ap. Plut. 2. 118 F.

ἐπίπασμα, τό, something spread upon, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2, Schol. Theocr. 15. 114 (vulg. ἐπίπασμα).

ἐπιπάσσω, Att. -τιω; fut. -πάσω [ᾶ]. To sprinkle upon or over, ἐπ' ἄρ' ἤπια φάρμακα πάσσε Il. 4. 219, cf. 5. 401; τι ἐπὶ τι Hdt. 4. 172; τινί τι Orph. Lith. 449, Luc. D. Marin. 15. 3: c. acc. only, τὰς εἰρωνείας Id. Pisc. 22; absol., Theocr. 2. 18:—Pass., ἀλφίτα ἐπιπασθέντα Plat. Rep. 405 E.

ἐπίπαστος, ον, sprinkled over, τευθίς Philox. 2. 16. II. ἐπίπαστον, τό, a kind of cake with comfits (or the like) upon it, Ar. Eq. 103, 1089, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 3: but (sub. φάρμακον) a plaster, Hipp. 48. 26, Theocr. 11. 2; cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 488.

ἐπιπάτᾱγέω, to make a noise at, κώδωνι Byz. ἐπιπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πάτηρ) a step-father, Poll. 3. 26. ἐπιπαφλάζω, to boil upon or over, κύματα ἐπ. αἰγιαλοῖσιν Q. Sm. 11. 229, Nonn. D. 1. 237.

ἐπιπαχύνω, to make still thicker, Alex. Trall. p. 761. ἐπίπεδος, ον, on the ground, on the ground-floor, στοαὶ ἐπ., opp. to ὑπερῶσι, Dion. H. 3. 68. II. level, flat, Plat. Criti. 112 A; χωρίον Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 29, etc.; οὐκ ἐν ἐπιπέδῳ, ἀλλὰ πρὸς ὀρθίῳ not on a level, but .., Ib. 6. 4, 14:—integ. Comp. -πεδέστερος, Ib. 7. 4, 13. III. in Geometry, plane, superficial, opp. to στερεός (solid), Plat. Phileb. 51 C, Tim. 32 A; ἐπ. γωνία a plane angle, Ib. 54 E; ἐπίπεδον, τό, a plane surface (the generic term being ἐπιφάνεια), Id. Rep. 528 D; μήκους καὶ ἐπ. καὶ βάθους Id. Legg. 817 E. 2. of numbers, representing a surface, Plut. 2. 416 C; ὁ ἰσόπλευρος καὶ ἐπ. ἀριθμὸς a square number, Plat. Theaet. 148 A.

ἐπιπειθείη or -ῆ [ῆ], ἡ, confidence, Lat. persuasio, Simon. Iamb. 6. ἐπιπειθής, ἐς, obedient, λόγῳ Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 13. Timo 11. ἐπιπειθομαι, -ω, to persuade to a certain end, ἐπ. τινα ὡς .. Plat. Phaedr. 237 B. II. Pass. to be so persuaded, εἴτις ἐμοὶ ἐπιπέσεται .. οἰκαδ' ἴμεν Il. 17. 154; ἡμῖν .. ἐπεπείθετο θυμὸς Od. 2. 103. 2. to trust to, put faith in, μαρτυροῖσιν Aesch. Ag. 1095, cf. Anth. P. appendix. 50. 32; for ἐπέπιθον, v. sub πείθω. 3. to comply with, obey, τινί Hes. Sc. 369; εὖ παρανεῖς, κάπιπέσομαι Soph. El. 1472.

ἐπιπείρω, only in Hesych., ἐπιπείρει μοιχεύεται, ἡ μοιχεύει,—as πείρω is used. ἐπιπελάζω, to bring near to, πρὶν ἐπὶ ξίφος αἵματι σῶ πελάσαι Eur. 1. T. 881, ut Seidl. pro παλαῖσαι.

ἐπιπέλομαι, Dep. (πέλω) to come to or upon, οὐδέ τις ἄλλη νοῦσος ἐπὶ στυγερῇ πέλεται .. βροτοῖσι Od. 13. 60., 15. 408:—elsewhere only in Ep. syncop. part. aor. ἐπιπλόμενος, coming on, approaching, ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ὄγδοον μοι ἐπιπλόμενον ἔτος ἦλθεν when the eighth coming year was nigh, Od. 7. 261., 14. 287; ἐπιπλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν Hes. Sc. 87, cf. Th. 493 (v. sub ἐνιαυτός); ἐπιπλ. νυκτί, ἐπιπλ. ἡοῦς Ar. Rh. 2. 1231, etc.; of persons, Id. 3. 25, 127; in hostile sense, attacking, assaulting, just like ἐπερχόμενος, Id. 1. 465., 3. 127; so of a storm, like Lat. ingruens, νέφος .. ἐπιπλ., ἄφατον Soph. O. T. 1314.

ἐπίπεμπος, ον, = 1 + $\frac{1}{2}$, of loans bearing interest at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the principal, or 20 per cent., ναυτικὸν ἐπ. Xen. Vect. 3, 9, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 164—186, and v. sub ἐπίτριτος. II. = πέμπος, Eurpol., al., ap. Harp.; τοῦπίπεμpton one-fifth of the votes in a trial, Ar. Fr. 17.

ἐπίπεμψω, to send after or again, ἀγγελίας, ἀγγέλους ἐπ., c. inf., Hdt. 1. 160., 4. 83. 2. of the gods, to send upon or to, ὄψιν Id. 7. 15; χάριν Pind. Fr. 45; ἔρωτά τινι Plat. Phaedr. 245 B: but esp. by way of punishment, to send upon or against, let loose upon, Lat. inmittere, τὰν .. "Αἶδας Καδμείοις ἐπ. Eur. Phoen. 811; κινδύνους τινί Lys. 105. 9; δεσμούς καὶ θανάτους Plat. Crito 46 C; ἀνάγκην τινά Id. Phaedo 62 C: to send against, τινί App. Pun. 49. II. to send besides, ἄλλην στρατιάν Thuc. 7. 15; πρὸς τὸ στρατεύμα ἄλλην ὠφέλειαν Id. 6. 73. 2. to send by way of supply, Ar. Eccl. 235, cf. Polyb. 6. 15, 4.

ἐπίπεμψις, εως, ἡ, a sending to a place, διὰ τὴν .. ἐπὶ πολλὰ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐπ. Thuc. 2. 39, cf. Luc. Phal. Pr. 3, Diog. L. 10. 100. ἐπι-πένθ-εκτος, ον, = ἐπιπενταμερής, Nicom. Introd. Arithm. 1. 21. ἐπι-πέντα-μερής, ἐς, = 1 + $\frac{5}{8}$, Id.: cf. ἐπιμύριος.

ἐπι-πεντ-ένατος, ον, = 1 + $\frac{5}{8}$, Id. ἐπιπεραίνω, = ἐπιπείρω, dub. in Artemid. ἐπίπερθεν, Adv. = ἐφύπερθεν, v. l. for ἐπίπεδα, Pind. Fr. 226. ἐπιπεριελίσσω, to wrap round a second time, τι περί τι Hipp. Art. 803. ἐπιπεριτρέπω, to convert to a purpose, M. Anton. 8. 35.

ἐπιπερκάζω, to turn dark, of grapes ripening; ἐπιπερκάζειν τριχί to begin to get a dark beard, Anth. P. 11. 36. ἐπίπερκνος, ον, somewhat dark, of grapes ripening: hence of the colour of certain hares, Xen. Cyn. 5, 22 (inferior MSS. ἐπίπερκος), Poll. 5. 67. ἐπιπετάννυμι, fut. -πετάσω, to spread over, τι ἐπὶ τι Xen. Cyn. 5, 10:—Pass., τέφρη ἐπιπέπτατο, Q. Sm. 14. 25.

ἐπιπέτομαι, fut. -πτήσομαι, Hdt. 7. 15, Luc.:—aor. ἐπεπτάμην or -όμην (v. sub πέτομαι); later also in act. form ἐπέπτην, part. ἐπιπτάς, Anth. P. 11. 407, Alciphro 3. 59: Dep. To fly to or towards, ἐπιπέτῃσθαι μενεαίων Il. 4. 126; οἱ .. ἐπέπτατο δεξιὸς ὄρνις 13. 821, Od. 15. 160, cf. Hdt. 7. 15; Ar. Av. 48, Xen. Cyn. 2. 4, 19. 2. c. acc. to fly over, πεδία Eur. Hel. 1486; γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν Ar. Av. 118, cf. 1471 (also, ἐπ. ἀρούραις Ael. N. A. 17. 16): metaph., καινὰ καὶ θαυμαστὰ ἐπιπ. to fly over to .., run eagerly after .., Ib. 1471; ἐπὶ πάντα τὰ λεγόμενα ὡπερ ἐπιπτύμενοι Plat. Rep. 365 A. 3. c. gen. to fly upon, Arist. H. A. 6. 9.—Cf. ἐφίπταμαι, ἐπιποτάομαι.

ἐπί-πετρον, τό, a rock-plant, a kind of sedum, Hipp. 874 G, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 44, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 3; written ἐπίπτερον in Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 2. ἐπιπηγάζω, to make to flow, τὸν λόγον Clem. Al. 323. ἐπιπηγμα, τό, that which is fixed upon, Philo Belop. 54. 5. ἐπιπήγνυμι or -ύω, to fix upon, Paul. Sil. S. Soph. 497. II. to

make to freeze at top, Xen. Cyn. 5, 1:—Pass., with intr. pf. ἐπιπέπηγα, to congeal, coagulate, Theophr. C. P. 5. 13, 2.

ἐπιπηδάω, fut. ἤσομαι, Plat. Lys. 216 A:—to leap upon, rush at, assault, ἀγρίως ἐπ. τινι Ar. Vesp. 705, cf. Plat. 1. c.; ἐπ. τῷ λόγῳ Plut. 2. 512 D; of male animals, ἐπιπηδῶν ὄχευει Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 4, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 254 A.

ἐπιπηδήσις, εως, ἡ, a springing upon, assault, Plut. 2. 76 C, 916 D, etc.; of the male animal, Id. 2. 768 E. ἐπίπηξ, ὁ, = ἐπίπηγμα, Ar. Poliorc. 40: a graft, Geop. 4. 12, 8. ἐπίπηξις, εως, ἡ, a stiffening, τοῦ σώματος Matth. Med. p. 291. ἐπιπήσσω, = ἐπιπήγνυμι, Gloss.

ἐπίπηχυς, v, above the elbow, Poll. 2. 140, Hesych. ἐπιπιέζω, to press upon, ἐπὶ μάστακα χερσὶ πίεζεν Od. 4. 287; ἐπιπ. ποδί Ar. Rh. 3. 1335.

ἐπιπιεσμός, ὁ, a pressing upon, Galen. ἐπιπικραίνω, to make still more keen, δίψαν Hipp. Acut. 394. ἐπίπικρος, ον, somewhat bitter, Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 38 (v. l. ἐπὶ μικρόν). ἐπιπικρώω, fut. ὠσω, = ἐπιπικραίνω, Emped. ap. Diog. L. 8. 76. ἐπιπίλναμαι, Dep. used only in pres. and impf., Ep. for ἐπιπελάζω, to come near, οὔτε χιῶν ἐπιπίλνεται Od. 6. 44.

ἐπιπίμπλημι, to fill full of, τί τινος Ar. Av. 975. ἐπιπίνω [ῆ], fut. -πίομαι: aor. ἐπέπιον: pf. -πέπωκα. To drink afterwards or besides, Hipp. Acut. 393, Ar. Pax 712; ἐπ. τοῦ οἴνου some of the wine, Plat. Rep. 372 B: esp. to drink after eating, κρέ' ἔδων καὶ ἐπ' ἄκρητον γάλα πίνων Od. 9. 297; θύνηια .. καταφαγῶν, κατ' ἐπιπὶν ἄκρατον .. χόρα Ar. Eq. 354, cf. Pl. 1133; ἐπ. μετὰ τὸν σίτον οἶνον Xen. Cyn. 6. 2, 28:—absol., τὸ πρῶ' ἐπιπίνειν Eurpol. Incert. 2. 3. Cf. ἐπιπιπτρίς.

ἐπιπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, to fall upon or over, ἐπέπιπτον ἀλλήλοισι Thuc. 7. 84; ἐπὶ τι Xen. Oec. 18, 7, Theophr. C. P. 5. 4, 5:—metaph. like Lat. incidere, ἐπὶ τι Isocr. 100 A; λογιζομὸς ἐπιπίπτει τινί Plut. Otho 9. II. to fall upon in hostile sense, to attack, assail, τινί Hdt. 4. 105, Thuc. 3. 112; ἀφυλάκτῳ αὐτῷ ἐπ. Hdt. 9. 116; ἀφράκτῳ τῷ στρατοπέδῳ Thuc. 1. 117; ἀπαρασκεύοις τοῖς ἐναντίοις Xen. Cyn. 7. 4, 3; also, ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας Hdt. 7. 10:—of storms, τοῖσι βαρβάροισι ὁ βορῆς ἐπέπεσε Id. 7. 189; χειμῶν ἐπιπεσῶν Plat. Prot. 344 D; of winds meeting one another, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 17; of diseases, Hipp. Aër. 281; ἡ νόσος ἐπ. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις Thuc. 3. 87, cf. 2. 48; so of grief, misfortunes, etc. οὐχὶ σοὶ μόνῳ ἐπέπεσον λύπαι Eur. Andr. 1042, etc.; ἐπέπεσε πολλὰ καὶ χαλεπὰ ταῖς πόλεσι Thuc. 3. 82, etc. 2. to come on after, ἐπ. βίγος πυρετῷ Hipp. Aph. 1251.

ἐπιπίστωσις, εως, ἡ, (πιστώω) a confirmation of the πίστωσις, in Rhetoric, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 266 E.

ἐπιπλα, τά, implements, utensils, furniture, moveable property (τὰ ἐξ ἐπιπολῆς ὄντα τῶν κτημάτων Poll. 10. 10; σκευή τὰ μὴ ἔργαία ἀλλ' ἐπιπολαῖα Hesych.), Lat. supellex, as opp. to fixtures, Hdt. 1. 150, 164., 7. 119, al., Soph. Fr. 7, Thuc. 3, 68, Isae. 72. 41, cf. omni. Xen. Oec. 9, 6, Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 21. (The longer form ἐπίπλα occurs in MSS. of Hdt. 1. 94, prob. by an error of the Copyist, for elsewhere he uses ἐπιπλα; at all events the word is prob. derived from ἐπί (as διπλά, διπλόα, from δίς), and not shortened from ἐπίπλοος.)

ἐπιπλαδάω, to be loose, flabby at the surface, Philo 2. 418. ἐπιπλαζομαι, fut. -πλάζομαι: aor. ἐπεπλάγθησθαι: Pass. To wander about over, πόντον ἐπιπλαγχεῖσθαι Od. 8. 14; πόντον ἐπιπλάγασθαι Ar. Rh. 3. 1066.—The Act. is used in the same sense by Nic. Al. 127.

ἐπιπλᾶνάομαι, = ἐπιπλάζομαι, γῆν Democrit. ap. Clem. Al. 357; δακρύων τοῖς ὄμμασι ἐπιπλανώμενων Heliod. 7. 17, cf. 3. 5: absol., κίττος ἐπιπλανώμενος Longus 1. 2.

ἐπιπλᾶνήτης, ον, ὁ, a wanderer, Welck. Syll. Ep. 32. 11. ἐπίπλασις, ἡ, the application of a plaster, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 9. ἐπίπλασμα, τό, a plaster, Hipp. Art. 805.

ἐπιπλάσσω, Att. -τιω; fut. ἄσω [ᾶ]:—to spread a plaster on, γῆν σημαντρίδα ἐπιπλάσας Hdt. 2. 38; τι ἐπὶ τι Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 2; τί τινι Galen. II. to plaster up, τὰ ὦτα Arist. Probl. 3. 27; τοὺς πόρους Theophr. Sens. 8.

ἐπιπλαστέον, verb. Adj. one must plaster over, Geop. 16. 18. ἐπίπλαστος, ον, plastered over, Alciphro 3. 11, Galen.:—metaph. feigned, false, like πλαστός, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 7, Amor. 3. Adv. -τως, M. Anton. 2. 16.

ἐπιπλάτῳγέω, to applaud by clapping, τινί Theocr. 9. 22. ἐπιπλάτῳνω, to expand yet more, Arist. Mund. 3, 8, in Pass. ἐπίπλάτυς, v, broad at top, flat, Archimed. de Corr. et Sph. in prooem.: so ἐπιπλατής, ἐς, Theophr. H. P. 8. 5, 3: cf. Lob. Phryn. 539.

ἐπιπλέκω, to wreath into a chaplet, Anth. P. 12. 256, Luc. Contempl. 16. II. in Pass. to be interwoven with, τὰς ἐπιβολὰς τὰς Ἀννίβου ταῖς .. πράξεσιν ἐμπεπλέχθαι Polyb. 4. 28, 2, cf. Arist. Rhet. Al. 31, 8, Luc. Dem. Encom. 8; ἐμπεπλέχθαι τινί to have dealings with .., Strabo 662; also, to have sexual intercourse with, Diod. Excerpt. 577. 51, Ath. 211 E.

ἐπίπλεος, ἑα Ion. ἐη, εον, quite full of, κρέων, ἀγαθῶν πόντων Hdt. 1. 119., 3. 18., 6. 139:—Att. ἐπίπλεως, ον, Plut. Anton. 85. ἐπίπλευρος, ον, at or upon the side, Hesych., Schol. Nic. Th. 268. ἐπίπλευσις, εως, ἡ, a sailing against, ἐπ. ἔχειν to have the power of attacking (the weather-gage), opp. to ἀνάκρουσις, Thuc. 7. 36.

ἐπιπλέω, Ion. -πλώω (both in Hom.): fut. -πλεύσομαι: Ep. 2 sing. aor. 2 ἐπέπλωσ, part. ἐπιπλῶς, but (Il. 3. 47) ἐπιπλώσας. To sail upon or over, ἐπέπλεον ὑγρά κέλευθα Il. 1. 312, Od. 4. 842; πόντον ἐπιπλώων 5. 284; πόντον ἐπέπλωσ 3. 15; ἐπιπλῶς εὐρέα πόντον Il. 6. 291; ἐπιπλεῖν ἀλμυρὸν ὕδωρ Od. 9. 227, etc. II. to sail against, to attack by sea, νηναῖν ἐπ. τινί Hdt. 5. 86; τῇ Κερκύρα Thuc. 3. 76; ἐπὶ τινα Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 11, etc.; absol., Hdt. 1. 70., 6. 33; also of the

ships, Thuc. 3. 80:—generally to sail on, Polyb. 1. 25, 4, etc. III. to sail on board a ship, Hdt. 7. 98., 8. 67, Thuc. 2. 66; of commanders, τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ἐπ. στρατηγούς Hdt. 5. 36; ναύαρχος Thuc. 3. 16; ἀμβουλος Ib. 76; ταμίης Dem. 1188. 20:—also, ἐπ. ταῖς ἐμπορίαις to sail in charge of, Id. 1285. 9; and, ὁ ἐπιπλέων the supercargo, Id. 885. 17. IV. to sail along, γῆν App. Civ. 2. 143., 4. 36, cf. Plut. Lysand. 11. V. to sail after, ἐπὶ παντὶ τῷ στόλῳ Polyb. 1. 50, 5. VI. to float upon, ἐπ' αὐτοῦ (sc. τοῦ ὕδατος) Hdt. 3. 23; ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης Arist. H. A. 9. 37 fin.; ἐπὶ τῷ ὕδατι Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 16; to slide upon ice, Polyb. 3. 55, 2 and 4. ἐπίπλεως, ὠν, Att. for ἐπίπλεος, q. v. ἐπίπληγμα, τό, rebuke, E. Gud. 159. 25. ἐπιπληθύνω, to multiply, LXX (Gen. 7. 17):—Pass. —ύομαι, Demetr. Phal. 156. ἐπιπλήκτειρα, ἡ, pecul. fem. from sq., Anth. P. 6. 233. ἐπιπλήκτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐπιπλήσσω) a corrector, Gloss. ἐπιπληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to rebuking, Diog. L. 4. 63, Clem. Al. 144. Adv. —κῶς, Diod. 17. 114. ἐπίπληκτος, ὠν, rebuked, Moschop. ap. Ammon. p. 56. ἐπιπλημμύρω [ῦ], to overflow, τι Opp. H. 1. 465:—also —έω, Philostr. 839. ἐπιπληξία, ἡ, = ἐμπληξία, Poll. 5. 121. ἐπίπληξις, Dor. —πλαξις, εὼς, ἡ, chastisement, blame, rebuke, Tim. Locr. 103 E, Dem. (?) 1406. 26; ἐπίπληξιν ἔχειν to incur reproof, Aeschin. 25. 18; ἐπ. πρὸς τι or τινα Hipp. 24. 46, Plut. Sol. 3. ἐπιπληρώω, to fill up again, κρατῆρα Eratosth. ap. Ath. 482 B; ἐπ. συμπόσιον Ephipp. Γηρ. 3; κακοῖς ἐπιπλ. κακά Sext. Emp. M. 1. 68:—Med., οὐδ' ὄπθεν ἐπιπληρωσόμεθα τὰς ναῦς no resources whence we shall man our ships afresh, Thuc. 7. 14. ἐπιπλήρωσις, εὼς, ἡ, an overfilling, Erasistr. ap. Galen. ἐπιπλήσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. ξω:—to strike at, τόξῳ ἐπιπλήσσω II. 10. 500. II. to punish, chastise, esp. with words, to rebuke, reprove, c. acc. pers., καὶ μ' οὐτινά φημι ἄλλον ἐπιπλήξειν II. 25. 580, cf. Plat. Prot. 327 A; more often c. dat., Ἐκτορ, ἀεὶ μὲν πῶς μοι ἐπιπλήσσεις II. 12. 211, cf. Isocr. 8 E, Plat. Legg. 805 B, al.; ἐπὶ τινι for a thing, Id. Polit. 286 B:—Pass. to be rebuked, Id. Gorg. 478 E. 2. ἐπ. τινί τι to cast a thing in one's teeth, Hdt. 3. 142; τὴν .. ἀνθαδίαν .. μὴ 'πίπλησέ μοι Aesch. Pr. 80; ἐπ. τινι τοῦτο, ὅτι .. Plat. Prot. 319 D:—c. acc. rei only, τί τοδ' ἐπέπληξας; Soph. O. C. 1730:—absol., Id. Aj. 288, Xen. Oec. 13, 12, etc. III. intr. to fall upon, ἀρούραις Arat. 1095. ἐπίπλοα, v. sub ἐπιπλα ad fin. ἐπιπλοκή, ἡ, (ἐπιπλέω) a plaiting together; hence, union, intercourse, πρὸς τινα Polyb. 5. 37, 2; εἰς τόπον Id. 4. 3, 3:—sexual intercourse, Diod. 4. 9, etc. 2. complexity of style, Dion. H. de Dem. 37. 3. insertion of a letter, Ath. 324 C, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 22. ἐπιπλο-κῆλη, ἡ, a rupture of the omentum, scrotal hernia, Galen. 19. 448: hence ἐπιπλο-κῆλικός, ὁ, one who suffers from it, Id. ἐπιπλόμενος, η, ὠν, Ep. part. aor. of ἐπιπέλομαι. ἐπιπλον, τό, v. ἐπιπλα. ἐπίπλοον, τό, = Homer's δέτρων, the membrane enclosing the entrails, the caul, Lat. omentum, Hipp. Aph. 1254, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 18., 3. 14, P. A. 4. 3, 1; also ἐπίπλοος, ὁ, Hdt. 2. 47; contr. ἐπίπλους, Epich. and Ion ap. Ath. 107; and ἐπιπόλαιον, τό, Hesych.; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 299, 5. p. 83. (Acc. to Curt. from πέλλα (B): but rather from ἐπί, the over-fold, as ἀπλοῦς from ἄμα, διπλοῦς from δῖς, cf. ἐπιπλα, τά.) ἐπίπλοος, ὠν, contr. ἐπίπλους, ὠν: (ἐπιπλέω):—sailing against, bearing down upon the enemy, ναῦς Polyb. 1. 27, 5., 50. 6. 2. sailing after, opp. to πρόπλοος, dub. in Diod. 20. 50. 3. on board ship: as Subst. = ἐπιβάτης, Arr. ap. Suid., cf. Harpocr. II. for ἐπίπλοα, τά, v. ἐπιπλα ad fin. ἐπίπλοος, contr. ἐπίπλους, ὁ, a sailing against, bearing down upon; the attack or onset of a ship or fleet, Thuc. 2. 90, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 11; ποιείσθαι ἐπίπλοον = ἐπιπλέειν, Thuc. 8. 79; ἐπ. ποιείσθαι τῇ Μιλήτῳ Ib. 30; ἐπὶ τὴν Σάμον Ib. 63; τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις Id. 3. 78; τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ ἑκατὸν νεῶν ἐπίπλοον ἑξαρτύνειν to fit out 100 ships for the expedition against .., Id. 2. 17, cf. 56:—rarely of friends, a sailing towards, approach, Id. 8. 102. ἐπίπλοος, contr. ἐπίπλους, ὁ, v. sub ἐπίπλοον. ἐπιπλώω, Ion. and Ep. for ἐπιπλέω. ἐπίπνευσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐπιπνέω) a breathing upon, inspiring, inspiration, Lat. afflatus, Strabo 467. ἐπιπνευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inspiring, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 483. ἐπιπνέω, Ep. —πνέω (as always in Hom.): fut. —πνεύσομαι. To breathe upon, to blow freshly upon, Lat. afflare, περὶ δὲ πνοίῃ .. ζώγει ἐπιπνέουσα II. 5. 698; τινι οὐ one, Ar. Vesp. 265:—to blow fairly for, νηὺς .. ἢ .. οὐρος ἐπιπνέεισιν ὀπισθεν Od. 4. 357; absol., εἰσόκ' ἐπιπνεύσωσιν ἀῆται 9. 139; ὕταν .. ἐπιπνεύσῃ ὁ βορέας Arist. Probl. 26. 46; ἄνεμος .. ἠδιστος ἐπέπνει Plut. Sert. 17, etc. 2. to blow furiously upon, τινι Hdt. 3. 26: metaph., μαινόμενος δ' ἐπιπνεῖ .. Ἄρης Aesch. Theb. 343, cf. Soph. Ant. 136; (places like II. 17. 447, Od. 18. 131, belong to πνέω, πνέω). 3. c. acc. to blow over, θάλασσαν Ilcs. Th. 872; ἄγρους Luc. Charid. 1. 4. c. acc. cogn. to blow forth, πρὸς σέλας Ar. Rh. 3. 1327. II. metaph., 1. to excite, inflame, τινά τινι one against another, Eur. Phoen. 794; τινά αἵματι one to slaughter, Ib. 789. 2. to inspire into, grant, Μουσῶν προφήται ἐπιπνευκότες ἡμῖν τὸ γέρας Plat. Phaedr. 262 D; ὄραγῆν Anth. P. 1. 16; ὄλβον Orph. H. 84. 8. 3. to favour, τῆς τύχης ἐπιπνεύουσης, Lat. adspirante fortuna, metaph. from the wind, Polyb. 11. 19, 5, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 937, Plut. 2. 759 F. III. to blow after, ἐπιπνεῖ βορέα νότος Theophr. Vent. 5. 53.

ἐπιπνίγω, to suffocate, choke, stifle, Byz. ἐπίπνοια, ἡ, (ἐπιπνέω) a breathing upon, inspiration, Lat. afflatus, ἐπ. πρῶτος Plat. Tim. 71 C; ἐξ ἐπιπνοίας Διός, Ζηνός Aesch. Supp. 18, 45; θεαῖαι ἐπ. Ib. 576; οὐκ ἄνευ τινὸς ἐπιπνοίας θεῶν Plat. Legg. 811 C, cf. Crat. 399 A; μαντικὴν .. ἐπιπνοίαν Ἀπόλλωνος θέντες κτλ. Id. Phaedr. 265 B; ἐπιπνοία δαιμονίου ἐνθουσιάζειν Arist. Eth. E. 1. 1, 4; ἐπ. πρὸς τὸ καλὸν Plut. Agis 7; the Sibyl spoke ἐκ τινος δυνατῆς ἐπ., Justin. M. ad Graec. 37. II. a blast, ἐπ. χειμεριναί Theophr. de Vent. 55. ἐπίπνοος, ὠν, contr. —πνοος, ὠν: (ἐπιπνέω):—breathed upon, Poll. 5. 110:—inspired, παρά τινος Plat. Crat. 428 C; ἐπ. καὶ κατεχόμενος ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ Id. Meno 99 D, cf. Symp. 181 C, etc.; ἐπ. καὶ φοιβόλητος Plut. Pomp. 48. Adv. —πνω, Poll. 1. 16. ἐπιπόδιος, α, ὠν, (πούς) upon the feet, formed like ἐμπόδιος, περιπόδιος, Soph. O. T. 1350. ἐπιποθέω, to desire besides, or to yearn after, regret greatly, c. acc., Hdt. 5. 93, Plat. Prot. 329 D, Legg. 855 E; ἐπ. τινος LXX (Ps. 118. 20); ἐπὶ τι (Ib. 61. 10). ἐπιπόθημα, τό, an object of desire, Aquila V. T. ἐπιπόθησις, εὼς, ἡ, a longing after, 2 Ep. Cor. 7. 7, Clem. Al. 977. ἐπιπόθητος, ὠν, longed for, desired, App. Hisp. 43, Ep. Phil. 4. 1. ἐπιποθία, ἡ, = ἐπιπόθησις, Ep. Rom. 15. 23. ἐπιποιέω, to superadd, τινί τι Philostr. 570, Synes. 60 A. ἐπιποίητος, ὠν, made up, artificial, false, Synes. 17 C. ἐπιποιμήν, ἔνος, ὁ, ἡ, = ποιμήν, a shepherd, θεαὶ δ' ἐπιποιμένες εἰσὶν Od. 12. 131: cf. ἐπιβουκόλος. ἐπίποκος, ὠν, covered with wool, woolly, v. l. LXX (4 Regg. 3. 4). ἐπιπολάζω, fut. σω, (ἐπιπολή) to be at the top, come to the surface, float on the surface, ὕλη ἐπ. Xen. Oec. 16, 14; αἱ ἐγχέλεις οὐκ ἐπ. Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 17, cf. 5. 15, 16; ἡ ἀτμὶς ἐπ. Id. Meteor. 1. 4, 3; τὸ ἐπιπόλαζον, opp. to τὸ ὑφιστάμενον, Id. Cael. 1. 3, 2, al.; c. dat., ὕδατι ἐπ. Ib. 4. 4, 2; τὸ ἔλαιον ἐν τῷ ὕδατι ἐπ. Id. Meteor. 4. 7, 2:—of birds, to hover over, Theopomp. Hist. 79:—of food, like Lat. innatare stomacho, to remain crude in the stomach, Hipp. 359. 25, Arist. An. Post. 2. 11, 5, Galen. II. metaph. to be uppermost, to prevail, Epich. 133 Ahr.; Φίλιππος ἐπιπολάζει Philip has the upper hand, Dem. 117. 16, cf. Isocr. 95 A, 181 B; ἐπ. ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς πολιτεύμασι Polyb. 30. 10, 2. 2. to be prevalent, popular, fashionable, current, τοῖς τηλικούτοις .. ὕβρις ἐπ. Xen. Lac. 3, 2; ἐκ τῆς ἐπιπολαζούσης τὰ νῦν λεσχηνείας Plat. Ax. 369 D; αἱ μάλιστα ἐπιπολάζουσαι [δύξαι] Arist. Eth. N. 1. 4, 4; ἐπιπολόζοντος τοῦ γελοίου Ib. 4. 8, 4. 3. to be common, to abound, ὁ χυμὸς ἐπέπολασεν Hipp. Epid. 1. 952; οἱ ἐπιπολάζοντες μύες Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 2; τὴν .. ἀνοιαν ἐπ. Alex. Δημ. 67; of habits, Polyb. 13. 3, 1, etc.; of poems, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 162. 4. to be forward or insolent, Dion. H. 11. 6, App. Mithr. 75; ὑπεροψία ἐπ. Id. Civ. 3. 76: c. dat. pers. to behave insolently to, Plut. 2. 634 C, cf. Luc. Icarom. 29. III. to wander over, τὴν Αἴγυπτον Heliod. 2. 25, cf. 8. 8; absol. to roam about, App. Mithr. 75. IV. to overflow, of the sea, Luc. Asin. 34. 2. ἐπ. τῇ ῥητορικῇ to be engaged upon it, Id. Rhet. Praec. 26. ἐπιπολαιόρριζος, ὠν, (ρίζα) with roots which run along the surface, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 4., 2. 5, 1. ἐπιπόλαιος, ὠν, (ἐπιπολή) on the surface, superficial, Hipp. Art. 832; λεπτόν καὶ ἐπ. δέρμα Arist. Probl. 8. 5; τραῦμα Luc. Navig. 37. 2. prominent, projecting, ὀστέον Hipp. 913 D; ὀφθαλμοί Xen. Symp. 5, 5. 3. metaph. superficial, ordinary, common-place, Lat. quotidianus, παιδεία Isocr. Antid. § 203; ἐπ. ἡδοναὶ καὶ διατριβαί Dem. 1418. 1; ἐπ. πιθανότης Diosc. Ther. prooem.; ἐπ. ὕπνος light sleep, Luc. Gall. 25; ἔρωσ Id. D. Mer. 8. 2. b. on the surface, manifest, ἐπ. λέγομεν τὰ παντὶ δῆλα Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 4, cf. 11, 10; ἐπιπολαιότερον τοῦ ζητουμένου Id. Eth. N. 1. 5, 4; ἡ ἐπιπολαιότητα .. ζήτησις Id. Pol. 3. 3, 3; ἐπιπόλαιον τὸ ψεῦδος Ib. 3. 12, 4. II. Adv. —ως, on the surface, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 8; τιτρώσκειν Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 22. 2. superficially, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 16; Comp. —στέρωσ Ib. 1 (Ελαττ.). 1, 3. III. ἐπιπόλαιον, τό, v. sub ἐπίπλοον. ἐπιπόλασις, εὼς, ἡ, a being on the surface, coming to the surface, Hipp. 47. 35, Arist. Sens. 3, 21. ἐπιπολασμός, ὁ, = foreg., ἐπ. τῆς ζέσεως Arist. Probl. 22. 8. 2. metaph. arrogance, insolence, Dion. H. 6. 65; cf. ἐπιπολάζω. ἐπιπολαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to rise to the surface, swimming on the stomach, of undigested food, Hipp. Acut. 394, Arist. Probl. 3. 18, 1. 2. insolent:—Adv. —κῶς, violently, Polyb. 4. 12, 9. ἐπιπολεύω, = ἐπιπολόζω, Ael. N. A. 9. 61. ἐπιπολή, ἡ, (ἐπιπέλομαι) a surface, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 7, Galen., etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 126 sq. II. good writers only used in gen. ἐπιπολήσας Adv. on the surface, a-top, Hdt. 2. 62, Xen. Oec. 19, 4; κάτω μὲν καὶ ἐπιπολήσας .. ἐν μέσῳ δέ .., Id. Mem. 3. 1, 7; λίαν ἐπ. πεφυτευμένα Id. Oec. 19, 4; ἐπ. τὸ σιναρὸν σκέλος ἔχοντα uppermost, Hipp. Art. 837: τὸ ἐπ. the surface, τοῦ σώματος τὸ ἐπ. τε καὶ ἐντὺς Plat. Phil. 46 D, cf. 47 C. 2. as Prep. c. gen. on the top of, above, τῶν πυλέων Hdt. 1. 187, cf. Ar. Eccl. 1108, Pl. 1207, and v. infr. IV. 3. with other Preps., κατύπερθε ἐπιπολήσας τῶν ξύλων Hdt. 4. 201; ἐξ ἐπ. Diod. 5. 38, Luc. Nigr. 35, etc. (in Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 17, Bekker omits ἐξ, cf. v. ll. Probl. 1. 43); δι' ἐπ. Seleuc. ap. Ath. 398 A; so, ἐν ἐπιπολή = ἐπιπολήσας, Strabo 570. III. plainly, ἰδεῖν Arist. H. A. 9. 38, 2; ἐπ. δυσχειρωτά Dem. 1412. 21. IV. Ἐπιπολαί, a piece of ground near Syracuse, with a flat surface sloping towards the sea, and precipitous on the sides, ὠνόμασται .. διὰ τὸ ἐπιπολήσας τοῦ ἄλλου εἶναι Ἐπιπολαί Thuc. 6. 96. ἐπιπολίζω, to build upon, Hesych. ἐπιπολιόμαι, Pass. to begin to grow gray, τρίχες ἐπ. Arist. G. A. 5. 5, 3.

ἐπιπόλιος, *ov*, growing gray, grizzled, Dem. 1267. 21.
 ἐπίπολος, *ov*, = πρόπολος, a companion, Soph. O. T. 1322.
 ἐπιπολύ, Adv. for ἐπὶ πολὺ, v. sub πολὺς IV. 3.
 ἐπιπομπεύω, to triumph over, τινί Plut. Caes. 56.
 ἐπιπομπή, ἡ, a visitation: a spell, enchantment, Poëta de Herb. 22. 165, 175.
 ἐπιπονέω, to toil on, continue one's labour, persevere, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4. 17, Lac. 2, 5, Plat. Legg. 789 E.
 ἐπιπονία, ἡ, continued toil, Hesych. s. v. πονηρία.
 ἐπίπονος, *ov*, painful, toilsome, laborious, ἀμέρα Soph. Tr. 654; λατρεία Ib. 830; μόρος Id. O. C. 1561; ἀσχολία, ἀσκησις, φυλακή Thuc. 1. 70., 2. 39; γῆρας Plat. Rep. 329 D; βίος Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 11; μαθήσεις καὶ μελέται Id. Cyn. 12, 15; wearisome, ἡμέραι Soph. Tr. 654; ἐπιπονώτερον [ἔργον] οὐκ εἶληφ' ἐγὼ Alex. Πρωτ. 1; οὐδὲν διαβολῆς ἐστὶν ἐπ. Menand. Incert. 50, cf. Xen. An. 1. 3, 19:—rarely in good sense, ἔργα καλὰ καὶ ἐπ. Plat. Legg. 801 E, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 29:—τὸ ἐπίπονον toil, Id. Cyn. 1. c.; τὰ ἐπ. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 7, 13, al.:—ἐπίπονόν [ἐστὶ] τὴν δύσκειαν ἀφανίσαι 'tis a hard task to . . ., Thuc. 3. 58. 2. of persons, laborious, patient of toil, Ar. Ran. 1370, Plat. Phaedr. 229 D:—also, sensitive to fatigue, easily exhausted, Theophr. Sens. 11. 3. of omens, portending suffering, Xen. An. 6. 1, 23. II. Adv. -ως, Lat. aegre, Hipp. Epid. 1. 939, Thuc. 1. 22; ἐπ. καὶ καλῶς Isocr. 386 D; βιώσεται Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 2, etc.:—Comp. -ώτερον Arched. Θησ. 2. 8:—Sup. -ώτατα, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 67.
 ἐπιποντία, ἡ, Goddess of the Sea, epith. of Aphrodité in Hesych.
 ἐπιπορεία, ἡ, a coming, approach, opp. to ἀποπορ., Hero Autom. 261.
 ἐπιπορεύομαι, fut. εὔσομαι; aor. ἐπεπορεύθην: Dep.: (πορεύω). To go, travel, march to, ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 4. 9, 2: to march over, c. acc., Id. 1. 12, 4, etc.; c. dat., Plut. Lycurg. 28. 2. c. acc. also, to visit, Lat. obire, of a general, Polyb. 11. 12, 1., 15. 10, 1: metaph. to go or run through, τῇ διανοίᾳ, τῇ ὄψει Plut., v. Wyttenb. ad 107 E.
 ἐπιπόρευσις, *ews*, ἡ, a going to, Tzetz.: the course of planets, Ptolem.
 ἐπιπορπέομαι, pf. -πεπόρημαι: Dep.:—to buckle on oneself, buckle on, πορφυρίδα Polyb. 39. 1, 2; σάγους Diod. 5. 30.
 ἐπιπόρημα, Dor. -ᾶμα, τό, like ἐμπερόνημα, any garment buckled over the shoulders, esp. a cloak, mantle, part of the dress of a musician, Plat. Com. αἰ ἀφ' ἱερ. 2, Plut. Alex. 32: cf. περονατρίς.
 ἐπιπορπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Call. Ap. 32, acc. to some = ἐπιπόρημα, others = πόρπη, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 192.
 ἐπιπόρπωμα, = ἐπιπορπίς, Hesych.
 ἐπιπορσαίνω, to prepare for one, offer, supply, Nic. Fr. 2. 54.
 ἐπιπορσύνω, = foreg., Q. Sm. 7. 712.
 ἐπιπορφύριζω, to have a tinge of purple, Arist. Color. 5, 26, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 2.
 ἐπιπορφύρος, *ov*, with a purple tinge, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 7.
 ἐπιποτάμιος, *a, ov*, on a river, πόλις Hellanic. 150; ὁ ἐπ. one who dwells on a river, Synes. III D:—fem. ἐπιποταμίς, ἴδος, a river-nymph, Schol. II. 20. 8.
 ἐπιποτάομαι, pf. ἐπιπεπότημαι: Dep.:—lengthd. for ἐπιπέτομαι, to fly or hover over, τοῖον ἐπὶ κνέφας ἀνδρὶ . . . πεπόταται Aesch. Eum. 379; στυγία τις ἐπ' ἀχλὺς πεπόταται Pers. 669; γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν Philo 2. 200. II. to float upon, ἀέρι Diosc. 5. 85; τῷ ὑγρῷ Porphyg. Antr. Nymph. 10.
 ἐπιπράττομαι, Med. to exact over and above from, τινά τι Suid.
 ἐπιπρέπεια, ἡ, propriety, suitableness, Arist. Physiogn. 4, 7, al., Archyt. ap. Stob. t. 1. 79; in pl., Polyb. 3. 78, 2.
 ἐπιπρεπής, *és*, becoming, Diotog. ap. Stob. 331. 9:—τὸ ἐπιπρεπές = foreg., Luc. Imag. 7.
 ἐπιπρέπω, to be manifest on the surface, to be conspicuous, οὐδέ τί τοι δούλειον ἐπιπρέπει εἰσοράσθαι εἶδος καὶ μέγεθος Od. 24. 252; φνῆ τὸ γενναῖον ἐπιπρέπει ἐκ πατέρων παισὶν λῆμα Pind. P. 8. 63, cf. Theocr. 25. 40, Dion. H. de Din. 7; ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς ἐπ. τῷ μετώπῳ Luc. D. Mar. 1. 1. II. to beseech, fit, suit, τινί Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 83, cf. Plut. 2. 794 A.
 ἐπιπρεσβεύομαι, Dep. to go as ambassador any whither, like ἐπικηρυκεύομαι, Dion. H. 2. 47. II. to send an embassy, πρὸς τινα Id. 6. 56; τινί Plut. Sertor. 27, Anton. 68. 2. to send another embassy, App. Gall. 18.
 ἐπιπρηγής, *és*, leaning towards, in front of, Ap. Rh. 1. 939.
 ἐπιπρηγῆν, ἦνος, ὁ, ἡ, of a full year or more, Hesych.
 ἐπιπρηγῶν, Ion. for ἐπιπραγῶν, to soothe, Dion. P. 1052.
 ἐπιπρίω, to grind with rage at, τὸ γένειον Anth. P. 7. 531, cf. Hesych.
 ἐπιπρό, Adv. right through, onwards, Ap. Rh. 2. 133, Dion. P. 276.
 ἐπιπροβαίνω, to stretch forward, Dion. P. 128.
 ἐπιπροβάλλω, to throw forward, τι ἐπὶ τινα ap. Plut. Rom. 17.
 ἐπιπροέηκα, ἐπιπροέμεν, v. sub ἐπιπροήμι.
 ἐπιπροέχομαι, Pass. to stand forward, project, Ap. Rh. 4. 524.
 ἐπιπροθέω, to run on further, Ap. Rh. 1. 582, Nic. Th. 352.
 ἐπιπροϊάλλω, poët. Verb. to set out or place before one, σφῶν ἐπιπροϊήτε τράπεζαν Il. 11. 628. II. to send on one after another, θεοὺς ἐπιπροϊάλλεν h. Hom. Cer. 327; ἄλλον ἐπ' ἄλλῳ ἰόν Q. Sm. 6. 231.
 ἐπιπροϊήμι, poët. Verb. to send forth, τὸν μὲν νηυσὶν ἐπιπροέηκα . . . Ἴλιον εἶσω on board ship to Ilium, Il. 18. 58; but, κείνον . . . νηυσὶν ἐπιπροέηκα θοῆσιν, ἐλθεῖν . . . to the ships, to go . . ., 17. 708; ἀνδρας δὲ λίσσεσθαι ἐπιπροέηκεν ἀρίστους sent them forth to supplicate, 9. 520 (516); Μενελάω ἐπιπροέμεν ταχὺν ἰόν (Ep. inf. aor. 2) to shoot an arrow at him, 4. 94; βάξιν ἐπ. Ap. Rh. 4. 1617; πόντον Poëta ap. Luc. Alex. 27; λιγὺν οὖρον Orph. Arg. 359; τινὰ θαλάσσην into the sea, Ap. Rh. 4. 1617, etc.; ῥέεθρον θαλάσσην, of a river, Dion. P. 79:—hence, seemingly intr., νῆσοισιν ἐπιπροέηκε (sc. ναῦν) he made straight for them, Od. 15. 299.
 ἐπίπροικος, ἡ, (προίξ) a woman whose dowry is charged upon the property, A. B. 256, Poll. 3. 25, Hesych.

ἐπιπρομολεῖν, inf. aor. of -βλώσκω, to go forth towards, Ap. Rh. 3. 665.
 ἐπιπρονοέομαι, Dep. = foreg., Ap. Rh. 4. 1588.
 ἐπιπρονεύω, to lean forward over, Nic. Th. 374, Opp. C. 4. 122.
 ἐπιπροπίπτω, to fall forwards, Ap. Rh. 4. 1449, Nic. Al. 496.
 ἐπιπροσβάλλω, to direct one's course to, Ἀβύδῳ Ap. Rh. 1. 931.
 ἐπιπροσγίγνομαι, Dep. to be added besides, Apoll. de Constr. 258.
 ἐπιπροσδέομαι, fut. -δεήσομαι, Dep. to beg still more, Parthen. 17.
 ἐπίπροσθεν, poët. (but rarely) -προσθε Eur. Supp. 514, Antiph. Incert. 41: Adv.: I. of Place, before, ἐπίπρ. τίθεσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι τι to put before one as a screen, Eur. Or. 468, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 24; ἐπ. γίγνεσθαι or εἶναι to be in the way, Plat. Gorg. 523 D, Parm. 137 E; γεωλόφους ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι to make the hills cover one, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 28 (cf. ἐπιπροσθέω). 2. c. gen., ἐπ. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἔχειν Plat. Symp. 213 A, cf. Theophr. Vent. 30. II. of Degree, θείναι τι ἐπ. τινός to prefer one before another, Eur. Supp. 514; ἐπ. εἶναι τινός to be better than . . ., Id. Or. 641; ἐπ. τάλισχρὰ . . . τῶν καλῶν Antiph. 1. c.
 ἐπιπρόσθεσις, ἐπιπροσθέτης, superaddition, v. ἐπιπρόσθησις.
 ἐπιπροσθέω, (ἐπίπροσθεν) to be before or in the way, Theophr. Vent. 32; c. dat., τὸ μέσον ἐπ. τοῖς πέρασι stands before, is in a line with, Arist. Top. 6. 11, 1; ἐπ. τοῖς πύργοις is in a line with them, so as to cover one with the other, Polyb. 1. 47, 2:—Pass., of a light, to be covered by a dark object, Greg. Nyss. 1. 9 B; [τὴν τραγωδίαν] ὑπὸ τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐπιπροσθουμένην obscured, Plut. 2. 41 C.
 ἐπιπρόσθησις, *ews*, ἡ, a being before, a covering, Arist. Meteor. 1. 5, 2, Theophr. Vent. 30; esp., of eclipses, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 7., 2. 14, 7, Plut. 2. 121 B: of objects that serve to cover, Polyb. 3. 71, 3. In Arist. ἐπιπρόσθεσις is a v. l. in most places; ἐπιπροσθέτης occurs in Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 92, 94, 96, cf. Philodem. ap. Gomperz Herk. Stud. 1. p. 13.
 ἐπιπροσπλέω, to sail to or towards, c. dat., Strabo 57.
 ἐπιπροστίθημι, to add besides, Hipp. 380. 47, Dion. H. 6. 9, etc.
 ἐπιπρόσω, afar, at the end, Aretae. Sign. M. Dint. 2. 12.
 ἐπιπροτέρωσθε, Adv. still further, θέειν Ap. Rh. 2. 940.
 ἐπιπροφαίνομαι, Pass. to appear anywhere, Ap. Rh. 3. 917.
 ἐπιπροφέρω, to move on forwards, ταρσὸν ποδός Ap. Rh. 4. 1519.
 ἐπιπροχέω, fut. -χεῶ, to pour forth, θρήνον h. Hom. 18. 18:—Pass. to gush forth, burst loose, Nonn. D. 21. 69.
 ἐπιπροωθέω, to push further forward, Luc. Asin. 10.
 ἐπιπροωϊότερον, strengthd. for προωϊότερον, dub. 1. Hipp. 998 C.
 ἐπίπρωρος, *ov*, (πρῶρα) at the prow of a ship, Hesych.
 ἐπιπταίρω, to sneeze at, νίος μοι ἐπέπταρε πᾶσιν ἔπεσιν he sneezed as I spoke the words (a good omen, cf. Xen. An. 3. 2, 9, Ath. 66 C), Od. 17. 545, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 297:—metaph., of the gods, to be gracious to, favour, τινί Theocr. 7. 96., 18. 16.
 ἐπίπταισμα, τό, a snap of the fingers, Ar. Fr. 609: cf. ἐπίπαισμα.
 ἐπιπτάρνυμαι, Dep. = ἐπιπταίρω, Hesych.
 ἐπίπτερον, τό, v. ἐπίπετρον.
 ἐπιπτήσσω, to crouch for fear, ἐν τείχει ap. Philostr. 584.
 ἐπιπτίσσομαι, Pass. to be shelled, freed from the husk, Geop. 3. 7, 1.
 ἐπίπτωμα, τό, (ἐπιπτύσσω) an over-fold, flap, such as covers the orifices in animals, Lat. operculum, like ἐπικάλυμμα, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 21, H. A. 4. 2, 21., 4. 4, 10. 2. in pl. the gills of fish, Id. Resp. 12, 6.
 ἐπίπτυξις, *ews*, ἡ, a folding over, covering, Galen. 3. 564.
 ἐπιπτύσσομαι, Pass. to be folded over so as to cover, τινί Hipp. 1201 E; of the epiglottis, ἐπ. ἐπὶ τὸ τῆς ἀρτηρίας τρήμα Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 10, cf. P. A. 3. 3, 11.
 ἐπιπτύχη, ἡ, = ἐπίπτωμα, a flap, Plut. 2. 979 D; τοῦ θώρακος Id. Pomp. 35; αἱ ἐπ. τῶν ῥακίων rags and tatters, Luc. D. Mort. 1. 2.
 ἐπιπτύω, to spit upon, τινί Call. Fr. 235, Galen. 6. 754, 17.
 ἐπίπτωσις, *ews*, ἡ, (ἐπιπίπτω) a falling to one, κλήρων Plut. 2. 740 D: a chancing, chance, Theag. ap. Stob. 9. 21, Strabo 102.
 ἐπιπύησις, *ews*, ἡ, (πνέω) an after-festering, Hipp. Progn. 39.
 ἐπιπυκνόομαι, Pass. to become dense, Arist. Color. 3, 17.
 ἐπιπυνθάνομαι, Dep. to learn after, τὰ γεγενημένα Dion. H. de Thuc. 29.
 ἐπιπυργίδα, ἡ, on the tower, epith. of Hecaté at Athens, Paus. 2. 30, 2: so ἐπιπυργίτις, of Athena at Abdera, Hesych.
 ἐπιπυρέσσω, to have a fever afterwards, Hipp. Progn. 68, Galen.
 ἐπιπυρεταίνω, = foreg., Hipp. 255. 37, etc.; also ἐπιπυριάω, Hesych.
 ἐπίπυρον, τό, (πῦρ) the hearth of an altar, Hero in Math. Vett. 211.
 ἐπίπυρρος, *ov*, reddish, Arist. Physiogn. 13, 5, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 4.
 ἐπιπυρσεία, ἡ, a repeated signal by fires, Polyæn. 6. 19, 2.
 ἐπιπωλέομαι, Dep. to go about, go through, Lat. obire, c. acc., ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν, of the general inspecting his troops, Il. 3. 196, etc.;—but in Il. 11. 264, 540, of reconnoitring an enemy. Hom. has it only in this phrase, and never in Od. In Themist. we find the form ἐπιπωλεῖσθαι to visit, Βόσπορον 75 C; c. dat., Σύροις 152 B, where Lob. (Phryn. 584) would read ἐπιπωλ-.
 ἐπιπώλησις, *ews*, ἡ, a going round, visitation, a name given by Gramm. to the latter half of Il. 4, C. I. 6129 b. 59, cf. Plut. 2. 29 A.
 ἐπίπωμα, τό, a cover, Oribas. p. 125 Mai.
 ἐπιπωμάζω, to cover with or as with a lid, Hero Spir. 150:—Pass. to be so covered, Hipp. 423. 30, LXX (Ps. 68. 16).—So ἐπιπωμάννυμι Hero Spir. 180.
 ἐπιπωμασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a covering with a lid, Eust. 1630. 63.
 ἐπιπωματίζω, = ἐπιπωμάζω, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 16, Theophr. Ign. 49, 59:—Pass., Arist. Fr. 294.
 ἐπιπωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving to close up, Schol. Ar. Pl. 616.
 ἐπιπωρόομαι, Pass. to become or be callous on the surface, Hipp. Fract. 796; or afterwards, Ib. 776.
 ἐπιπώρωμα, τό, a callus formed over the fracture of bone, Hipp. Art. 802: generally a callus, Id. 92 C, D.

ἐπιπώρωσις, εως, ἡ, the formation of a callus, Hipp. Art. 791:—a callus, Plut. 2. 906 F, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 3.

ἐπιπώτασμαι, lengthd. form of ἐπιπώτασμαι, Anth. P. 9. 88.

ἐπιπράβδιζω, to smite with a rod again, Hesych. s. v. κραδῆς νόμος.

ἐπιπράβδοφορέω, a word in Xen. Eq. 7, 11, applied by some to the rider, to urge a horse by shaking the whip (cf. ἐπισαίω); by others to the horse, to gallop, v. Donalds. N. Cratyl. p. 224.

ἐπιπράθυμέω, to be careless about a thing, Luc. Bis Acc. 1.

ἐπιπράινω, to sprinkle upon or over, τί τιτι Theocr. 24. 96, Arist. G. A. 3. 8, 5; τι ἐπί τι Id. H. A. 6. 13, 5. II. to besprinkle, c. acc., Ib. 6. 13, 6:—Pass., Id. G. A. 3. 5, 12.

ἐπιπράκτος, ἡ, ὄν, dashed on or down, θύρα ἐπιπράκτη a trap-door, Plut. 2. 781 D, cf. 356 C, ubi v. Wytttenb.: cf. καταπράκτης.

ἐπιπράμμα, τό, that which is sewn on, Gloss.; restored by Kuhn in Poll. 4. 119 for ἐπίρρημα, and so perhaps in 7. 66. Cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 4. 683.

ἐπιπράντιζω, = ἐπιπράινω, LXX (Lev. 6. 27). Cf. sq.

ἐπιπράπιζω, to smite, τινά κατὰ κόρης Aristaeon. 1. 4; ἐπ. τὸ πῦρ (fort. ἐπιπράντιζειν), Dion. H. 1. 59. 2. metaph. to rebuke, Ath. 168 F, 422 C.

ἐπιπράπιξις, Ion. for -σις, εως, ἡ, reproof, Ion. ap. Ath. 604 B.

ἐπιπράπισμός, ὁ, = ἐπιπράπιξις, Polyb. 2. 64, 4.

ἐπιπράπτω, to sew or stitch on, τι ἐπί τιτι Ev. Marc. 2. 21:—an aor. 2 ἐπέπραφεν, Nonn. D. 9. 3, is prob. corrupt.

ἐπιπράσσω, fut. ξω, like the Ep. ἐπιρρήσσω, to dash to, shut violently, slam to, πύλας ἐπιπράσας' ἔσω (so Dobree for ἐπιρρήσας') Soph. O. T. 1244; τὸ πῦμα Plut. 2. 356 C:—Pass. to be dashed to, of gates, Dion. H. 8. 18: cf. ἐπιπράκτος, ἐπιρρήσσω. 2. to dash against, ἐπ. αὐτοῖς τὴν ἵππον to throw the cavalry upon them, Ib. 3. 25; ἐπ. λίθον Plut. Philop. 19. II. intr. to break or burst upon one, of a storm, μή τις Διὸς κεραυνὸς ἢ τις ὄμβρία χάλαξ' ἐπιπράσασα Soph. O. C. 1503, cf. App. Civ. 2. 59; ἐπ. τινί to assault him, Diod. 15. 84, etc.

ἐπιπράψωδέω, to recite in accompaniment, ἔπη Luc. Nec. 4; ἐπ. ἔπη τινί upon him, Philostr. 682.

ἐπιπρέζω, to offer sacrifices at a place, ὅθι πάντες ἐπιπρέζεσκον ὀδῖται (Ion. impf.) Od. 17. 211. 2. to sacrifice afterwards or besides, Ζηνὶ χαῖρον Theocr. 24. 97, cf. Anth. P. 6. 157.

ἐπιπρεμβῶς, Adv. heedlessly, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1092.

ἐπιπρέπεια, ἡ, a leaning towards, Jo. Chr.

ἐπιπρεπής, ἐς, leaning towards, Lat. proclivis, πρὸς τι Luc. Hist. Conscr. 60, Ath. 576 F; εἰς τι Hdn. 6. 9; ἐπιπρεπεστέρας τὰς γνώμας πρὸς τινα ἔχειν Id. 5. 8: absol., ἐλπίς ἐπιπρεπεστέρα favourable, Polyb. 1. 55, 1. Adv., ἐπιπρεπῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 1, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 380.

ἐπιπρέπω, to lean towards, ἡμῖν δ' αἰπὺς ὄλεθρος ἐπιπρέπη, metaph. from the balance, Il. 14. 99, cf. 8. 72: hence, generally, to fall to one's lot, τινὶ παιεῖν τι Aesch. Ag. 707; absol., Ib. 1042. II. trans., ἐπ. τάλαντον to force down one scale, Theogn. 157. 2. to weigh out to one, allot, esp. of ill fortune, ἐπ. μῆνιν πόλει Aesch. Eum. 888; Δίκα τοῖς παθοῦσι μαθεῖν ἐπιπρέπει τὸ μέλλον Ag. 250: v. καταπρέπω.

ἐπιπρέω, aor. ἐπερρήην pass. (in act. sense): (cf. βέω). To flow upon the surface, float a-top, καθύπερθεν ἐπιπρέει, ἰὺτ' ἔλαιον Il. 2. 754. 2. to flow in besides, flow fresh and fresh, ποταμῶν ἐπιπρέοντων (into the sea), Ar. Nub. 1294; πλείω αἰὲ ἐπιπρέοντα Plat. Theaet. 177 C, cf. Tim. 85 E, al.; ἀνωθεν ἐπὶ τὰς ἀράνας Ib. 22 E:—metaph. of large bodies of men, to stream on and on, ἐπέρρεον ἔθνεα πεζῶν Il. 11. 724; ἐπιπρέοντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ γινωμένων πλεόνων Hdt. 9. 38; ἐπ. ὄχλος Γοργόνων Plat. Phaedr. 229 D; ὅσος ὄχλος ἄμμιν ἐπιπρέει Theocr. 15. 59; of the ἀπόρροιαί of Democritus, Plut. 2. 733 E; c. inf., τὸ πλῆθος τῶν εἰπεῖν ἐπιπρέοντων Isocr. 252 C:—metaph. also, οὐπιπρέων χρόνος onward-streaming time, i. e. the future, Aesch. Eum. 853; ὄλβου ἐπιπρέοντος if wealth flows on and on, Eur. Med. 1229, cf. Xen. Apol. 27, Plat. Legg. 788 D. II. in Pass. to be overflowed, ὕδασι Paus. 9. 8, 6.

ἐπιπρήγνυμι, fut. -ρήξω: aor. ἐπέρρηξα:—to rend, πέπλον δ' ἐπέρρηξ' ἐπὶ συμφορᾷ Aesch. Pers. 1028. Cf. ἐπιπράσσω, ἐπιρρήσσω, ἐπιπράκτος.

ἐπιπρήδην, Adv. (ἐρέω, ῥηθῆναι) by name or surname, as ἐπὶ κλην and ἐπὶ κλησιν, with καλεῖσθαι, Arat. 261. II. = διαρρήδην, positively, openly, Ap. Rh. 2. 640, 847: clearly, Arat. 191.

ἐπίρρημα, τό, that which is said afterwards: I. in Old Comedy, a speech, commonly of trochaic tetrameters, spoken by the Coryphaeus after the Parabasis, as in Ar. Nub. 575, Eq. 565; v. Hesych., E. M. II. an adverb, Dion. H. de Comp. 2, Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. pp. 529 sq. III. a sur-name, nickname, Macho ap. Ath. 578 D.

ἐπιρρηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, adverbial, Schol. Ar. Pl. 244, etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, Gramm.

ἐπίρρηξις, εως, ἡ, a rending, a rent, Galen. 14. p. 424, 8.

ἐπίρρησις, εως, ἡ, a rebuke, reproof, Archil. 7, Plut. 2. 19 C, Hesych. II. a spell, charm, Luc. Philops. 31.

ἐπιρρήσσω, Ep. and Ion. for ἐπιπράσσω, to dash to, shut violently, θύρην δ' ἔχε .. ἐπίβλης .., τὸν τρεῖς μὲν ἐπιρρήσασσκον Ἀχαιοί, τρεῖς δ' ἀναοίγεσκον Il. 24. 454, cf. 456, and v. ἐπιρρήγνυμι. 2. to carry violently along, of a wind, Opp. H. 1. 634:—and, intr. to burst forth, of wind, Arat. 292.

ἐπιρρητέον, verb. Adj. one must say besides, Plut. 2. 36 B.

ἐπιρρηταρεύω, to declaim over, τί τιτι Luc. Hist. Conscr. 26; τι κατὰ τινας Ach. Tat. 8. 8. II. to introduce besides, Ath. 590 E.

ἐπίρρητος, ὄν, exclaimed against, infamous, like ἐπιβύητος, τέχνηαι Xen. Occ. 4, 2; πλοῦτος Philostr. 303. Adv. -τως, Poll. 3. 139.

ἐπιρρῆγέω, Hipp. Epid. 1. 951, to shiver afterwards.

ἐπιρρικνος, ὄν, shrunk up, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1.

ἐπίρρινος, ὄν, (ρίσις) with a long nose, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 12.

ἐπιρριπτέω, = sq., only in pres. and impf., Xen. An. 5. 2, 23. 2. intr. to throw oneself upon the track, Xen. Cyn. 6, 22.

ἐπιρρίπτω, to cast at, ὅτε μοι χαλικήρεα δούρα Τρῶες ἐπέρριψαν Od. 5. 310; ὁ λέων ἐπ. ἐαυτὸν throws himself upon his prey, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 4; ἐπ. στεφάνου Polyb. 18. 29, 12; Βρούτω τὴν φοινικίδα Plut. Anton. 22; χεῖρα ἐπ., Lat. manus injecit, Anth. P. 9. 84:—metaph., ἐπ. πλάνας τινι Aesch. Pr. 738; ψευδεῖς αἰτίας ἐπ. Diod. 14. 12. II. to throw out opinions, ἀδιορίστως ἐπ. περὶ τῶν λοιπῶν Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 8.

ἐπιρροή, ἡ, (ἐπιρρέω) afflux, influx, in-flow, κακαῖς ἐπ. ὕδωρ μαιῖνων Aesch. Eum. 694; ἐπιρροαῖσιν αἱμάτων Id. Ag. 1510; δακρῶν ἐπιρροαῖ Eur. Fr. 577; ἐπ. αἵματος a determination of blood to .., Hipp. V. C. 904; opp. to ἀπαρροή (efflux), Tim. Locr. 102 B; τῆς τροφῆς Theophr. C. P. 5. 4, 6; κατ' ἐπιρροήν Tim. Locr. 101 C; αὐξην τε καὶ ἐπ. Plat. Legg. 783 B:—metaph., ἐπ. κακῶν Eur. Andr. 349; ἀνάμνησις ἐστὶν ἐπ. φρονήσεως ἀπολιπούσης Plat. Legg. 732 B. 2. the stream of a river, Aesch. Fr. 141, Ap. Rh. 4. 623.

ἐπιρροθέω, to shout in answer or in approval (cf. ἐπευφημέω), ἀτάσις πάγκαινος ὡδ' ἐπιρροθεῖ Aesch. Cho. 459; χαρὸς .. ἰχθύων ἐπερροθεῖ Soph. Fr. 700, cf. Eur. Hec. 553, Or. 901; ἐπ. κτύπον to answer to, ring with the sound, Aesch. Cho. 427. 2. c. acc., λόγοις ἐπιρροθεῖν τινά to rage against, abuse him, Soph. Tr. 264.

ἐπιρρόθητος, ὄν, blamed, Hesych.

ἐπίρροθος, ὄν, hastening to the rescue, a helper, ταῖη αἰ ἐπίρροθος ἦεν Ἀθήνη Il. 4. 390; θεᾶ .. μοι ἐπίρροθος ἔλθε ποδοῖν 23. 770; μακρὰ ἐπίρροθοι εὐφρόναι εἰσὶ Hes. Op. 558; ἐπίρροθοι ἄμμι πέλεσθε Ap. Rh. 2. 1193:—more strictly as Adj., πύργος, μῆτις ἐπ. Ap. Rh. 4. 1045, etc.:—c. gen. giving aid against, νύκτερον τέλος .. ἀλγέων ἐπ. Aesch. Theb. 368:—more common in poet. lengthd. form ἐπιτάρροθος (q. v.). II. ἐπ. κακά reproaches bandied backwards and forwards, abusive language, Soph. Ant. 413, cf. Valck. Hipp. 628:—hence, blame-worthy, mean, δώματα Soph. Fr. 517.

ἐπίρροια, ἡ, = ἐπιρροή, Theophr. Fr. 9. 20, Ael. N. A. 10. 36, etc.; ἡ ἐπ. τῶν ἀγαθῶν Diod. Excerpt. 597. 98.

ἐπιρροιβδέω, to croak so as to forbid rain, of a raven, Theophr. Sign. 1. 16:—c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. ἰὸν λαιμῶ to shoot a whizzing arrow at .., Q. Sm. 8. 322: cf. ἐπιρροιβδέω.

ἐπιρροιβδην, Adv., like ῥύδην, with noisy fury, Eur. H. F. 860.

ἐπιρροιβδέω, = ἐπιρροιβδέω, Theophr. Sign. 1. 16, Arat. 969:—c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. φωνῆς τινι to shriek flight at him, Aesch. Eum. 424, cf. Lyc. 585. II. to fly whizzing at, of arrows, Nonn. D. 48. 940.

ἐπιρρομβέω, to rush at with a whirring noise, Schol. Pind. I. 4. 78 (3. 65). In Sappho 2. 11 Bgk. reads ἐπιβρομέω.

ἐπίρροος, contr. -ροος, ὄν, ὁ, an influx, redundancy, Hipp. 881 F.

ἐπιρροφάνω, = ἐπιρροφέω, Hipp. 534. 51.

ἐπιρροφέω, to swallow besides, Hipp. Acut. 387, Arist. Probl. 27. 3, 4; ἐπιρροφεῖν τῶ ὕδατος Plut. Phoc. 9. II. to swallow greedily, gulp down, opp. to πίνω, Clearch. Kit. 1; ἐπ. ἀγαθαῦ δαίμονος Theopomp. Com. Incert. 20.

ἐπιρρόφημα, τό, that which is gulped down, Alex. Trall. 12. p. 686.

ἐπιρρυγχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ῥύγχος) the hook of a bird's beak, Suid.

ἐπιρρύζω, to set a dog on one, ἐπὶ τινα Ar. Vesp. 705, acc. to Schol. and Hesych.: yet cf. ῥύζω.

ἐπιρρυθμίζω, to bring into rhythm, ποιήματα Plat. Legg. 802 B; ἐπ. ἐς τὸ ἀφελὲς ἐαυτὴν to dress oneself simply, Luc. Pisc. 12.

ἐπιρρύομαι, Dep. to save, preserve, Aesch. Theb. 165.

ἐπιρρύπαινω, to sail on the surface, Plut. 2. 828 A.

ἐπίρρυσις, εως, ἡ, = ἐπιρροή, Hipp. 416. 54, Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 14, G. A. 2. 6, 51.

ἐπιρρυσμός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥυσμός) in-flowing, Hesych.; ἐπιρρυσμῆ ἐκασταῖαν ἢ δόξιν adventitious, Democrit. ap. Sext. Emp. 7. 137.

ἐπίρρυτος, ὄν, (ἐπιρρέω) flowing in or to, ὕδωρ Theophr. C. P. 3. 8, 3; of food, infused into the body, Plat. Tim. 80 D; of sight, infused from the sun, Id. Rep. 508 B, cf. Tim. Locr. 99 D. 2. metaph. overflowing, abundant, καρπὸς Aesch. Eum. 907: cf. ἐπίστυτος. II. pass. flowed into, subject to influx, opp. to ἀπόρρυτος, Plat. Tim. 43 A. 2. overflowed, moist, πεδίον Xen. An. 1. 2, 22.

ἐπιρρωγολογέομαι, Dep. (ῥῶξ, ῥῶξ) to glean grapes off the vines, Joseph. Macc. 3: cf. ἐπικαρπολογέομαι.

ἐπιρρώνυμι and -ύω: aor. ἐπέρρωσα:—to add strength to, strengthen or encourage in a thing, αὐταῖ [αἰ νέες] .. σφέας ἐπέρρωσαν Hdt. 8. 14: τοὺς μὲν ἐξέπληξεν, τοὺς δὲ πολλῶ μάλλον ἐπέρρωσεν Thuc. 4. 36, cf. 8. 89; εἰς τὸ ἐπιρρῶσαι αὐτοῦς Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 6; ἐπ. τινὰ πρὸς τι Plut. Lysand. 4; ἐπιρρῶσαν σαυτὴν take courage, Luc. Tim. 41; ἐπ. τὴν γνώμην, τὰ πάθη Plut. 2. 62 A, 681 F. II. Pass., in which the pf. ἐπέρρωμαι, plqpf. ἐπερρώμην serve as pres. and impf.; fut. ἐπιρρωσθήσομαι Luc. Somn. 18; aor. ἐπερρώσθην:—to recover strength, pluck up courage, Thuc. 6. 93, 7. 2; οἱ Καρίνθιοι .. πολλῶ μάλλον ἐπέρρωσαν Id. 7. 17; ἐς τὰλλα παλὺ ἐπέρρωσαν Ib. 7; ἐπερρώσθη .. ἰδὼν Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 18; ἐπερρώσθαι πρὸς τι Polyb. 1. 24, 1; τὰς ψυχὰς Hdn. 3. 3:—κείνοις .. ἐπερρώσθη λέγειν (impers.) they took courage to speak, Soph. O. C. 661.

ἐπιρρώομαι, old Ep. pres.: aor. 1 med. ἐπερρώσαντο:—to flow or stream upon (one's head), χαῖται ἐπερρώσαντο ἀνακτος κρατὸς ἀπ' ἀθανάτοισι his locks flowed waving from his head, Il. 1. 529; πλοχομοὶ .. ἐπερρώσαντο κίοντι Ap. Rh. 2. 677. 2. to move nimbly, ποσσὶν ἐπερρώσαντο Hes. Th. 8, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 385: c. acc. cogn., ἐπιρρῶσαι δὲ χαρεῖν urge the rapid dance, Anth. P. 9. 463. 3. to follow rapidly, ἐπερρώσαντο τιθῆνη Coluth. 100. II. to apply one's strength to a thing, work lustily at it, c. dat., μύλαις δώδεκα πᾶσαι ἐπερρώσαντο γυναῖκες worked with might and main at the mill, Od. 20. 107; ἐπερρώσαντ' ἐλάτῃσι, like Lat. incumbere remis, Ap. Rh. 2. 661. Cf. ῥώομαι.

ἐπίρρωσις, εὼς, ἡ, a strengthening, Ael. N. A. 6. 1, Longin. 11. 2.
ἐπίσαγμα, τό, (ἐπίσάτω) a pack-saddle, LXX (Lev. 15. 9), a load,
ἀνων Schol. Ar. Nub. 450:—metaph., δεινὸν τοῦπίσαγμα τοῦ νοσήματος
the burden of the disease, Soph. Ph. 755.

ἐπίσαθρος, ον, = ἐπίσαπρος, infirm, feeble, Eccl.
ἐπισαλεύω, to ride at anchor off, τοῖς ἀκρωτηρίοις Philostr. 740:—
metaph., ἐπ. τοῖς ὤμοις (v. σαλεύω II. 3), Arist. Physiogn. 6, 45. II.
to float over, ἡ κόμη ἐπισαλεύει τῷ μετώπῳ Philostr. 79S; so in Med.,
Luc. Amor. 40.

ἐπίσαλος, ον, lost on the sea; unstable, Theophr. Sim., Suid.
ἐπισαλπίζω, to accompany on the trumpet, τοῖς ὑμνοδοῦσιν Joseph.
A. J. 9. 13, 3.

ἐπίσαξις, εὼς, ἡ, a heaping on or up, τῆς γῆς Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 3.
ἐπίσαπρος, ον, rotting on the surface, rotting, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7. 5.
ἐπισαρκάζω, to grin or sneer at, Philo I. 587; τινί Schol. II. 11. 110.

ἐπίσαρκος, ον, covered with flesh, ὀστέον Hipp. Fract. 764.
ἐπισάττω, to pile a load upon, τι ἐπὶ ὄνου, ἐπὶ καμήλου Hdt. 1. 194.,
3. 9; ἵππον ἐπ., simply, to saddle it, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 27, An. 3. 4, 35;
c. dupl. acc. to load with, τὴν ὄνον σῦκα Alciphro 3. 20. 2. to
heap up, τὴν ἐπισαγαμένην γῆν Theophr. H. P. 7. 2, 5.

ἐπισαφηνίζω, to make still more plain or clear, Clem. Al. 545.
ἐπισβέννυμαι, Pass. to go out after, τῷ ἀνθρακι Luc. Jup. Trag. 15.
ἐπίσειον, τό, the region of the pubes, Hipp. 252. 34, etc.; also written
ἐπέσειον, Lyc. 1385; ἐπίσιον, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 1.

ἐπίσειστος, ον, shaking or waving over the forehead, κόμη Luc. Gall.
26. 2. ἐπίσειστος, ὁ, a comic mask with hair hanging on the forehead,
Poll. 4. 146 sq. cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 330. 4.

ἐπισείω, Ep. ἐπισσ— (as always in Hom.):—to shake at or against,
τί τινι, esp. with the view of scaring, Zeῦς .. αὐτὸς ἐπισείησιν ἐρεμνὴν
αἰγίδα πᾶσιν II. 4. 167, cf. 15. 230; ἐπισείουσα τὸν λόφον ἐκπλήττει
με Luc. D. Deor. 19. 1, cf. 2. 2, etc.; ἐπ. πόλεμον to stir up .., Joseph.
B. J. 2. 17, 3; Πέρσας ἐπ. to hold them out as a threat, Plut. Them. 4;
but, ἐπ. τὴν χεῖρα, in token of assent or applause, Luc. Scyth. 11, pro
Imag. 4, Bis Acc. 28:—absol., ἐπὶ δ' ἔσεισε κόμαν Eur. I. T. 1276;
τόσοσον ἐπισείει so she seems to threaten, of a statue, Anth. P. 9.
755. 2. to urge on, ἵππον Soph. Fr. 159; ἐπ. τιλὲ τὰς δρακοντῶ-
δεῖς κόρας set them upon one, Eur. Or. 255; ἐπ. πόλιν σοι Ib. 613; μὴ
πίσειέ μοι τὸν .. Μισγύλαν Alc. Ἄγων. 1. 3. intr. to assault, τινί
Diod. 13. 94. 4. to shake so as to touch, Callistr. Stat. 6, cf. Poll. 4. 147.

ἐπισείων, οντος, ὁ, the streamer of a ship, akin to παράσειον, Poll. 1.
90, 91. 2. = μακροπύργων, Id. 4. 143.

ἐπισέληνος, ον, (σελήνη) moon-shaped: ἐπισέληνα, τά, cakes of this
shape, Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 10; πόπανα μηννοειδῆ Hesych.

ἐπισεμνύνομαι, Pass. to pride oneself on a thing, Philo I. 599, Joseph.
c. Apion. 2. 3:—the Act. to exalt or magnify, Eccl.
ἐπισεσυρμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἐπισύρω, lazily, carelessly, Epict.
Enchir. 31, Clem. Al. 958.

ἐπισεύω, Ep. ἐπισσ— (as always in Hom.). To put in motion against,
set on, μὴ .. μοι κῆτος ἐπισσεύη μέγα δαίμων Od. 5. 421; δμῶας ἐπισ-
σεύας 14. 399: metaph., τόσα γὰρ μοι ἐπέσσευεν κακὰ δαίμων 18. 256.,
19. 129; ὀνείρατ' ἐπέσσευεν 20. 87; κῆρας Anth. P. 7. 439. II.
mostly in Pass. to hurry or hasten to or towards, ἐπεσσεύοντο δὲ λαοὶ II.
2. 86; ἔς τινα 13. 757; ἐπεσσεύοντο νομόνδε to pasture, 18. 575; νῆαδ'
(so Aristarch.) ἐπεσσεύοντο Od. 13. 19; in hostile sense, to rush upon or
at, c. dat., νηυσὶν ἐπισσεύεσθαι II. 15. 347. 2. very often in part.
pf. pass. ἐπεσσύμενος, with 3 sing. plqpf. ἐπέσσυτο (used as an aor.):
3 pl. aor. I ἐπέσσυθεν Opp. C. 4. 136:—mostly in hostile sense, to rush
on, ἐπέσσυτο δαίμωνι ἴσος II. 5. 438., 16. 705, etc.; ἰὼ ἐπεσσύμενον
βάλε τείχεος ὑψηλοῦ struck him with an arrow from the wall as he
rushed on, 12. 388; c. dat., αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέσσυτο 5. 459, cf. 21. 227;
c. acc., τείχος ἐπεσσύμενοι 12. 143., 13. 395; c. gen., ἐπεσσύμενος
πεδίοιο rushing, hurrying over the plain, 14. 147., 22. 26 (cf. διαπράσσω);
also of fire, etc., ἦντε πῦρ, τό τ' ἐπεσσύμενον .. φλεγέθει 17. 737; κύμα
δεινὸν ἐπεσσύμενον Od. 5. 314, cf. 431:—also, without any hostile sense,
to express rapid motion, c. dat., ὡς οἱ .. ὄνειρον ἐπέσσυτο 4. 841;
c. acc., ὡς πνοιῆ ἐπέσσυτο δέμνια swept over them, 6. 20; c. inf.,
ἐπέσσυτο διώκειν he hastened on to follow, II. 21. 601, cf. Ar. Rh. 1. 758;
absol., χερσὶν ἐπεσσύμενος λάβε πέτρης Od. 5. 428; ἐπεσσύμενος λάβε
γούνων 22. 310. 3. metaph. to be in excitement or agitation, εἴ τοι
θυμὸς ἐπέσσυται II. 1. 173; θυμὸς ἐπ. ὄφρ' ἐπαμύνω 6. 361; c. inf.,
ἐπέσσυτο θυμὸς .. τέρπεσθαι 9. 398.—This Ep. word is used once or
twice by Trag., but only in lyrics, πέδον ἐπισύμενος Aesch. Eum. 786;
ἐπέσσυτο τάνδε γὰν .. ἄτα Eur. Phoen. 1065; τείχεα .. ἐπέσσυτο φλόξ
Id. Hel. 1162; so, τίς .. ὄρεα τὰδ' ἐπέσσυτο; Ar. Fr. 557.

ἐπισήθω, to sprinkle upon, τί τινι Joseph. A. J. 8. 7, 3.
ἐπίσημα, τό, a device on a coin, Simon. 160; on a shield, τοῦπίσημ'
Aesch. Theb. 659; ἐπ. ἔχων .. ἐν μέσῳ σάκει Eur. Phoen. 1107, cf. 1125,
and v. ἐπίσημαν.

ἐπισημαίνω, to set a mark upon, of a disease, τῶν ἀκρωτηρίων ἀντί-
ληψις αὐτοῦ ἐπεσήμαιεν the seizure of his extremities set a mark upon
him, Thuc. 2. 49; so in Pass., ἣν ἀπαξ ἐπισημανθῆ if once he has the
mark of the disease upon him, Hipp. 306. 17: cf. ἐπίσημος:—c. inf., ὁ
θεὸς ἐπεσήμαιεν αὐτῷ ὄσιον εἶναι Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 2; Pass. to have a
mark set on one, κάπισημανθήσεται κείνου κεκλήσθαι λαός Eur. Ion
1593. II. to indicate, ἐπ. κακῶ τὴν παρανομίαν Plut. Num.
22. III. intr. to give signs, ἀρῆαι as a symptom in a case,
Hipp. Epid. 1. 954; ἀρθρον ἐπ. συντεταμένον Id. Art. 797, cf. Foës.
Oecon.:—of puberty, to shew itself, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, II., 1. 20, 14;
of the weather, Theophr. de Sign. 1. 10; of omens, τῷ Ῥώμῳ γῦπες ἐπ.
ἔξ Dion. II. 1. 86, etc.; εἰς τὸ δημόσιον Paus. 3. 12, 6; of the gods,

δαίμονιον αὐτοῖς ἐπ. Diod. 19. 103, cf. 5. 3, Plut. Sull. 14:—impers.,
ἐπισημαίνει symptoms appear, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 3., 6. 18, 19, G. A. 1. 20,
15, al. IV. Med. to mark for oneself, distinguish, μίαν τινα φύσιν
Plat. Phileb. 25 A, cf. Polit. 258 C; ἔαν τε ἰάσιμος ἔαν τε ἀνάτος δοκῆ
εἶναι Id. Gorg. 526 B. 2. to signify, indicate, τί βούλομαι Id. Legg.
744 A; δ .. Ὀμηρος ἐπεσ. Ib. 681 E; ἐπ. ἐν τοῖς ὄρκοις ὅτι 'οὐκ ἀδικήσω'
Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 11; τῷ μειδιάματι .. τὴν διαμαρτίαν Luc. Laps. 1. 3.
to set one's name and seal to a thing (in token of approbation), ἐπι-
σημαίνεσθαι τὰς εὐθύνας Dem. 310. 21: generally, to applaud, signify
approval, to approve, Isocr. 233 B, Aeschin. 34. 26, Menand. Φασμ. 1,
etc.: rarely in bad sense, to disapprove, Diod. 13. 28, App. Civ. 5, cf.
Polyb. 2. 61, 1. 4. to distinguish by reward or punishment, ἐπι-
σημαίνεσθαι τινα δώροις Polyb. 6. 39, 6; κολάσειν Id. ap. Suid.

ἐπισήμανσις, εὼς, ἡ, a marking, ἀπὸ ἐπισημάνσεως κεραυνῶν where
lightning has left its mark, Arist. Probl. 24. 18. II. observation,
Eust. Op. 260. 81.

ἐπισημαντέον, verb. Adj. one must signify, Arist. Top. 8. 6, 1.
ἐπισημασία, ἡ, a marking, notice, ἄξιος ἐπισημασίας Polyb. 40. 6,
1; τυχεῖν ἐπισημασίας Id. 30. 1, 2, Diod. 16. 83, etc.; ἐπ. εὐνοϊκῆ
Polyb. 6. 6, 8; in pl. acclamations, Cic. Att. 1. 16, cf. 14. 3: in bad sense,
Diod. 16. 83. II. a sign, token, symptom, and hence access of an
illness, Galen.:—of the stars as signs of the seasons, Polyb. 1. 37, 4, Diod. 1.
49, Plut. 889 E. III. a voting, suffrage, populi ἐπισ. Cic. Att. 14. 3, 2.

ἐπισημεύομαι, Med. = ἐπισημαίνομαι, to distinguish, observe, τὸ ἀν-
ισχον ζῳδιον Sext. Emp. M. 5. 68; κρότῳ by applause, Plut. 235 C.
ἐπισημείωσις, εὼς, ἡ, a note or comment, Diog. L. 7. 20.

ἐπισημων, τό, any distinguishing mark, a device or badge, like our crest,
Hdt. 1. 195; a badge or bearing on a shield (cf. ἐπίσημα), Id. 9. 74:
the ensign or flag of a ship, Id. 8. 88; the device on a coin, Plut. Thes. 6.
ἐπίσημος, ον, (σῆμα) having a mark on it, bearing an inscription or
device, esp. of money, stamped, coined, χρυσὸς ἐπ., opp. to ἄσημος, Hdt.
9. 41; ἀργύριον Thuc. 2. 13; χρυσίον Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 40, cf. C. 1. 145.
56., 146. 11; so, ἀναθήματα οὐκ ἐπ. offerings with no inscription on them,
Hdt. 1. 51; ἀσπίδες ἐπ., opp. to λείαι, C. 1. 139. 13 and 28, cf. Menand.
Ψοφ. 1:—of epileptic patients, bearing the marks of the disease, Hipp.
306. 12:—of cattle, spotted or striped, LXX (Gen. 30. 42). 2.
notable, remarkable, glorious, Lat. insignis, μνήμα ἐπ. a speaking re-
membrance, Soph. Ant. 1258; ξυμποραὶ Eur. Or. 543; εὐνή, λέχος Id.
H. F. 68, Or. 21; τύχη Id. Med. 544; χαρακτήρ Id. Hec. 379; τάφος
ἐπισημότατος Thuc. 2. 43; τιμαρία Lycurg. 166. 10:—and of persons,
ἐπ. σοφίην notable for wisdom, Hdt. 2. 20; ἐπ. ἐν βροτοῖς Eur. Hipp. 103;
ἐπ. ξένοι Ar. Fr. 460: in bad sense, conspicuous, notorious, ἐς τὸν ψόγον
Eur. Or. 249; διὰ δημοκοπίαν Plut. Fab. 14; τῇ μοχθηρίᾳ Luc. Rhet. Praec.
25. II. Adv. -μως, Polyb. 6. 39, 9: Comp. -οτέρως, Artem. 2. 9.

ἐπίσης, for ἐπ' ἴσης (sc. μοίρας), v. sub ἴσος IV. 2.
ἐπισθένω, to have strength enough, c. inf., Q. Sm. 4. 567., 14. 177.
ἐπ-ίσθμιος, ον, on the neck: ἐπίσθμιον, τό, a collar, Hesych.

ἐπίσιγμα, τό, a hounding on of a dog, prob. 1. Soph. Fr. 8.
ἐπισίζω, to hound on, set on, as a dog, Ar. Vesp. 704: cf. ἐπίσιστον.
ἐπίσιμος, ον, somewhat flat-nosed, Inscr. in Böckh Erkl. e. Aegypt.
Urkund. p. 4.

ἐπισιμόω, to bend inwards, τὴν προβοσκίδα Ael. N. A. 8. 10:—seem-
ingly intr. to turn aside one's course, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 50: cf. ἀποσιμῶω.
ἐπισινής, ἐς, (σίνομαι) liable to be injured by, ὄρνισι Theophr. H. P. 8.
6, 1, cf. C. P. 4. 10, 3. II. act. injurious, Ib. 2. 3, 2.

ἐπισίνιος, ον, mischievous, Hesych.
ἐπισίνομαι [σι], Dep. to do hurt to, Nic. Al. 413.
ἐπίσιον, τό, v. ἐπισείων.

ἐπίσιστον, τό, a cry to urge on dogs, A. B. 252, E. M. 363. 54.
ἐπισιτίζομαι, fut. Att. -ιούμαι, Ion. -ιεύμαι Hdt. 9. 50; later -ίσομαι
Ar. An. 3. 30: Med.:—to furnish oneself with food or provender, Hdt.
1. c., Thuc. 8. 101, cf. Xen. Vect. 4, 48; ἐπ. ἐκ τῆς κώμης Hdt. 7. 176;
ἐπ. τῇ στρατιᾷ Thuc. 6. 94; εἶχον οὐδὲν ὄπον ἂν ἐπισιτίσαιοντο Dem.
1223. 8; εἰς Εὐβοίαν ἐπ. Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7. 2. c. acc. rei, ἐπ.
ἄριστον to provide oneself with .., Thuc. 8. 95; ἀργύριον ἐπ. ἐπὶ τὴν
πορείαν Xen. An. 7. 1, 7. 3. c. acc. pers. to supply with provisions,
τὸ στράτευμα Ib. 1. 5, 4. 4. metaph., ἐπ. πρὸς σοφιστείαν to store
oneself for sophistry, Plut. 2. 78 F. II. = παρασιτέω, Pherecr. Γρᾶες 1.

ἐπισίτιος, ον, (σίτος) working for his victuals alone (without wages),
of slaves, Plat. Rep. 420 A, Eubul. Δαιδ. 1; applied to παράσιτοι Ar. Fr.
382, Timocl. Πυκτ. 1: cf. ἐπίσιτος. II. ἐπισίτια, τά, provision-
money, Lys. ap. Harp.

ἐπισίτισις, εὼς, ἡ, = sq. 2, Diod. 20. 73, Suid.:—also ἐπισίτισμα, τό,
Polyaen. 3. 10, 11.

ἐπισιτισμός, ὁ, (ἐπισιτίζομαι) a furnishing oneself with provisions,
foraging, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 26, An. 1. 5, 9. 2. a stock or store of
provisions, Ib. 7. 1, 9; ἔχοντες ἐπισιτισμὸν ἡμερῶν μ' Philipp. ap. Dem.
280. 11; ἐπ. ἀνώνης C. I. 5128. 15; in pl., Hdn. 6. 7.

ἐπίσιτος, ον, = ἐπισίτιος, of a parasite, Crates Τολμ. 1.
ἐπισιττώ, = ἐπισιζώ, Hesych.

ἐπισκάζω, to limp upon, πόδεσσι Ar. Rh. 1. 669; absol., Nic. Th. 294.
ἐπισκαίρω, to rise at, as a fish, Ael. N. A. 14. 8, Nonn. D. 48. 902.
ἐπισκαλμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (σκαλμός) the part of the rowlock on which the oar
rests, Hesych., Poll. 1. 87.

ἐπισκάπτω, to dig superficially, Anth. P. 9. 52. II. to harrow
in seed, Lat. innocare, Geop. 2. 24.

ἐπισκαφέυς, εὼς, ὁ, one who harrows in the seed, Hesych.
ἐπισκεδάννυμι, fut. -σκεδάσω, to scatter or sprinkle over, τι ἐπὶ τι
Plat. Tim. 85 A, cf. Alex. Πον. 1. 9:—Pass. to be sprinkled over, τινι
Plut. Cato Mi. 32.

ἐπισκέλις, εὖς, ἦ, (σκέλος) *the first spring or bound*, in a horse's gallop, Xen. Eq. 7, 12, cf. Herm. Opusc. 1. 73.

ἐπισκέλλω, *to dry up*: intr. pf. ἐπέσκηκα, Epich. ap. Ath. 60 F: cf. ἀποσκληναί.

ἐπισκεπάω, fut. ἄσω, *to cover over*, τινα LXX (Lament. 3. 43): *to put over*, τί τινι Ib.

ἐπισκεπής, ἐς, (σκέπη) *covered over, sheltered*, Arist. H. A. 9. 16, 1, Theophr. Vent. 30.

ἐπισκεπτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be considered or examined*, Thuc. 6. 18, Plat. Phaedo 107 B. II. neut. ἐπισκεπτόν, *one must consider*, Id. Rep. 598 D.

ἐπισκέπτῃς, οὔ, δ, = ἐπίσκοπος, A. B. 254: *a spy*, App. Civ. 3. 25.

ἐπισκεπτικός, ἦ, ὄν, *fit for examining*, μέθοδος Sext. Emp. M. 5. 3.

ἐπισκέπτομαι, a pres. used only by late authors (as Pseudo-Hipp., Menand. Incert. 162), which furnishes its tenses to ἐπισκοπέω; v. σκέπτομαι.

ἐπισκέπω, = ἐπισκεπάω, Anth. P. 6. 62, Apollod. 1. 6, 2.

ἐπισκευάζω, *to get ready*, δειπνον Ar. Eccl. 1147, in Pass.: —ἐπ. ναῦν *to equip, fit out*, Thuc. 1. 29, etc.; ἐπ. ἵππων *to saddle, equip* them, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 1:—Med., ἐπισκευάζεσθαι ναῦν *to have it equipped*, Thuc. 7. 36; ἐπ. ὑποζύγια *to have them roused, rack* them, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18; ἐπ. τὴν διαλεκτικὴν εἰς .. Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 6. 2. also, τὰ χρήματα ἐφ' ἀμαξῶν ἐπισκευάσαι *to rack* them υἱοῦ .., Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 1. II.

to make afresh, to repair, restore, Lat. *reficere*, τὰ τεύχη Thuc. 7. 24; τὸν ναῦν Xen. An. 5. 3, 13; τὰς τρήρεις Andoc. 26. 18, cf. Lys. Fr. 18; τὰς ὁδοὺς Dem. 36. 17; and in Med., πόλιν παλαιὰν ἐπ. Plat. Legg. 738 B.

ἐπισκευαστής, οὔ, δ, *one who equips or repairs*, τῶν πομπῶν Dem. 618. 4, etc.; τῶν ἱερῶν Lex ap. Ath. 235 D.

ἐπισκευαστός, ἦ, ὄν, *repaired, restored*, Plat. Polit. 270 A.

ἐπισκευή, ἦ, *repair, restoration*, τῶν ἱερῶν Hdt. 2. 174, cf. 175; τῶν τειχῶν Dem. 329. 5, etc.; τὰς ἐπ. καὶ κατασκευὰς τῶν δημοσίων Polyb. 6. 17, 2. II. *materials for repair or equipment, stores*, τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 1. 52; so in pl., ἐλέφαντα καὶ μαχαιρῶν λαβὰς καὶ ἄλλας ἐπισκευὰς Dem. 819. 25; χορηγίας καὶ ἐπ. Polyb. 1. 72, 3, cf. 11. 9, 1.

ἐπίσκεψις, εὖς, ἦ, *inspection, visitation*, Xen. Oec. 8, 15; τῶν ἱερῶν Plat. Legg. 849 A; τῶν ἱππέων Plut. Crass. 13: *a visiting* the sick, Polyb. 5. 56, 8: cf. ἐπισκοπή. 2. *investigation, inquiry*, Hipp. Protrh. 85, Plat. Rep. 456 C, al., Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 1.

ἐπισκήνιον, τό, (σκηνή) *in a theatre, a chamber above*, Vitruv. 7. 5.

ἐπίσκηνος, ον, (σκηνή) *at or before the tent*, i. e. *public*, γόοι Soph. Aj. 579. 2. οἱ ἐπίσκηνοὶ *the soldiers quartered* (in the towns), Coraës Plut. Sertor. 24; v. sq. II. *on the stage*: ἦ ἐπ. as Subst., = ἐπισκήνιον, Vitruv. 5. 7. III. *external, adventitious*, Dion. H. 6. 53, cf. 9. 53.

ἐπισκηνώω, *to be quartered in*, ταῖς οἰκίαις Polyb. 4. 18, 8; ἐπὶ τὰς οἰκίας Ib. 72. 1: metaph. *to dwell upon*, ἡ δύναμις ἐπ. ἐπὶ τινα 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 9.

ἐπισκήπτω, fut. ψω: pf. ἐπέσκηφα Diog. L. 1. 118. *To make to lean upon*, ἐς δὲ παῖδ' ἐμὸν Ζεὺς ἐπέσκηψεν τελευτὴν θεσφάτων *made it fall upon* him, Aesch. Pers. 740; ἐπ. χάριν τινι *to impose it upon*, Soph. Aj. 566. 2. intr. *to fall upon*, like lightning, Lat. *ingruere, invadere*, πρᾶγμα δεῦρ' ἐπέσκηψεν *it came to this point*, Aesch. Eum. 482; νόσος ἐπέσκηψεν πολλή Plut. Thes. 15; ᾧ ἂν ἔρωσ ἐπισκήψῃ Id. 2. 767 D, cf. 701 B. II. *to lay it upon* one to do a thing, c. dat. pers. et inf., μοῖρ' ἐπέσκηψε Πέρσαις πολέμους διέπειν Aesch. Pers. 104, cf. Soph. O. T. 252, 1446, Antipho 111. 36, Thuc. 2. 73; more rarely c. acc. et inf., Hdt. 4. 33, Eur. Alc. 365; the inf. can often be supplied, τοσοῦτον δὴ σ' ἐπισκήπτω (sc. ποιεῖν) thus much *I command* thee to do, Soph. Tr. 1223; so, πρὸς δεξιὰς σε τῆσδ' ἐπισκήπτω τάδε Eur. I. T. 701; the pers. also is often omitted, ἐπ. (sc. ὑμῖν) τὸν .. φόνον ἐκπρήξασθαι Hdt. 7. 158; ἐπισκήπτουσα .. ἔξω δύμων .. ὠθεῖν ἐμέ Aesch. Pr. 664; ἐπέσκηψε .. εἰρῆαι Αἰάντα Soph. Aj. 752; also, ἐπ. περὶ τίνος Eur. I. T. 1077. 2. esp. in conjuring persons to do a thing, ὑμῖν τάδε ἐπισκήπτω .. μὴ περιιδεῖν Hdt. 3. 65; κλαίοντας, ἰκετεύοντας, ἐπισκήπτοντας μηδενὶ τρόπῳ τὸν ἀλιτήριον στεφανοῦν Aeschin. 76. 6, cf. Thuc. 2. 73, etc.; of the orders of dying persons, μέμνησθε τὰ ἐπέσκηψε Πέρσῃαι .., μὴ πειρωμένοισι Hdt. 3. 73, cf. Lys. 138. 40, Dem. 840. 15., 954. 15. III. as Att. law-term, generally in Med. *to denounce* a person, so as to begin a prosecution for false evidence (v. ἐπίσκηψις II), διεμαρτύρησε οὐτοσί .. ἐπισκηψαμένων δ' ἡμῶν .. ἦ .. δίκη τῶν ψευδομαρτυριῶν εἰσῆει, i. e. a διαμαρτυρία was entered ..: we replied by an ἐπίσκηψις .., and the action for false witness was brought on, Isae. 52. 19; in full, ἐπ. τινὶ ψευδομαρτυριῶν Dem. 846. 29, cf. 1139. 7, Aeschin. 18. 27; also, simply, ἐπ. τινι Isae. 39. 13; also, ἐπ. [τῆ μαρτυρία] ὡς ψευδεῖ οὕση *to denounce* it as false, Dinarch. 96. 42:—also of other crimes, as murder, ἐπ. τινὶ φόνου Plat. Euthyphro 9 A, cf. Legg. 871 E; ἐπ. εἰς ὑμᾶς *to make a denunciation* before you, Lys. 99. 38:—this sense also occurs in Act., Plat. Theaet. 145 C; hence the Pass., ἐὰν ἐπισκηφθῆ τὰ ψευδῆ μαρτυρήσαι Id. Legg. 937 C; generally, πρὸς τῆς θανατοῦσης .. ἐπεσκήπτου *wast denounced, accused*, Soph. Ant. 1313:—v. Att. Process. p. 385.

ἐπισκηρίπτω, = ἐπισκήπτω, Hesych. s. v. ἐπισκήπτω.

ἐπίσκηψις, εὖς, ἦ, *an injunction*, τὰς Εὐθυκράτους ἐπισκήψεις Isae. 78. 34, cf. Plut. Dio 11. II. as law-term, *a denunciation*, the first step in a prosecution, esp. in a δίκη ψευδομαρτυριῶν, brought against the witness of a διαμαρτυρία (q. v.), τῆ ἐπ. τῶν ψευδομαρτυριῶν Dem. 1154. 22; in this sense Arist., Pol. 2. 12, 11, says of Charondas πρῶτος ἐποίησε τὴν ἐπ.; also used in cases of murder, Dem. 1161. 11: cf. ἐπισκήπτω III.

ἐπισκιάω, fut. ἄσω, *to throw a shade upon, overshadow*, Lat. *obumbrare*, τῆ πτέρυγι τὴν Ἀσίην Hdt. 1. 209, cf. Theophr. C. P. 2. 18, 3, Ev. Matth. 17. 5; c. dat., Theophr. Sens. 79, Ev. Marc. 9. 7. II. *to darken, obscure*, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 30; opp. to φωτίζειν, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 141: metaph., τὰ δεινὰ ἐτέροις ὀνόμασιν ἐπ. Junc. ap. Stob. 597. fin.; τὴν θωπεῖαν τῶν

βίον Luc. Hist. Conscr. 11, Calumn. 1; τῆ εὐγενείᾳ Hdn. 2. 10:—Pass., λαβραῖον ὄμμ' ἐπεσκιασμένη *keeping a hidden watch*, Soph. Tr. 914.

ἐπισκιάσις, εὖς, ἦ, = ἐπισκιάσις, Byz.

ἐπισκίασμα, τό, *a shadow thrown over*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 112.

ἐπισκιάσις, ὁ, *a shading, covering*, Hesych.

ἐπισκιάω, = ἐπισκιάω, Arat. 736, Q. Sm. 2. 479; of peacocks, ἐδν δέμας .. ἐπισκιάουσιν Opp. C. 2. 590.

ἐπίσκοπος, ον, (σκιὰ) *shaded, dark*, τόπος Plat. Rep. 432 C, Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 6; οἴκημα Plut. Mar. 39: metaph., βίος ἐπ. *a retired life*, Lat. *vita umbratilis*, opp. to a public life, Id. 2. 135 B. II. act. *shading*, c. gen., χεῖρ ὀμμάτων ἐπίσκοπος Soph. O. C. 1650. Adv. —ίως, Poll. 4. 51.

ἐπισκίρτάω, *to leap upon*, τινι Nonn. D. 2. 29: metaph., like Lat. *insultare*, τῷ νεκρῷ Plut. Demosth. 22:—absol., ἐπισκίρτῶσιν ἔθειραι, ἴουλοι Anth. P. 5. 103., 12. 10.

ἐπισκίρτημα, τό, *a spring, bound*, Nonn. D. 19. 152.

ἐπίσκληρος, ον, *somewhat hard*, κοιλίη Hipp. 79 D.

ἐπισκοπεῖα, ἦ, *the dignity of a bishop*, Epiphani. 1. 735.

ἐπισκοπεῖον, τό, *the residence of a bishop*; or *his office*, both in Byz.

ἐπισκοπεύω, = sq., LXX (Mich. 7. 7). 2. *to be an ἐπίσκοπος*, Eccl. 5. 12.

ἐπισκοπέω: fut. —ἀκέφωμαι, later —σκοπήσω Babr. 103. 8: aor. —εσκεψάμην, later —εσκόπησα Luc. Hermot. 44 and 59: pf. ἐπέσκεμμαι Hipp. Vet. Med. 13, Plat. Epin. 990 A; also used in pass. sense, Arist. Cael. 3. 1, 10, P. A. 4. 11, 21. *To look upon or at, inspect, observe, examine*, Hdt., and Att.: *to regard*, τὰμ' ἐπ. κακά Eur. Heracl. 869; of tutelary gods, Θηβαίας ἐπισκοποῦντ' ἀγυῖας, of Bacchus, Soph. Ant. 1136; Ἴλιον .. ἐπισκοπεῖ σεμνὸς Ποσειδῶν Eur. I. T. 1414, cf. Phoen. 661; ᾧ Δῆμ', ἐναργῶς ἡ θεὸς ἐπισκοπεῖ Ar. Eq. 1173, cf. 1186; also of a ruler, ἐπ. τὴν πολιτείαν Plat. Rep. 506 B, cf. Xen. Oec. 4, 6; and so in Med., Plat. Lys. 207 A:—followed by Relatives, ἐπ. ὄσω ἐλάσσων ὁ χῶρος γέγονε Hdt. 2. 109; ἐπ. πῶς ἔχει Plat. Gorg. 451 C; τὸδ' ἐπίσκεψαι εἴ τι λέγω Id. Phaedo 87 B, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22; πότερον .. ἦ .., Plat. Rep. 518 A; τίς εἶη .. Xen. Mem. 3. 2, 4, cf. Symp. 1, 12; ἐπ. μὴ .. *to take care* lest, 1 Ep. Petr. 5. 2. 2. *to visit*, ᾧ θάνατε, νῦν μ' ἐπίσκεψαι μολῶν Soph. Aj. 854; *to visit as a friend*, so as to console, Dem. 113. 25; ἐπ. τοὺς κάμνοντας Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 25, Mem. 3. 11, 10, Plut., etc.; and so in Med., Dem. 1364. 11:—Pass., εὐνήν ὀνείροις οὐκ ἐπισκοπούμενην *visited* not by dreams, i. e. *sleepless*, Aesch. Ag. 13. 3. of a general, *to inspect, review*, τὰς τάξεις Xen. An. 2. 3, 2; τὰ δπλα Id. Cyr. 6. 5, 21, cf. Aesch. Eum. 296. 4. *to consider, reflect*, Soph. El. 1184; ὅ τι ἂν μέλλῃς ἐρεῖν, πρότερον ἐπισκοπεῖ τῆ γνώμη Isocr. 11 A; also, ἐπ. πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 924; περὶ τίνος Id. Prot. 348 D, al., Xen.; ὑπὲρ τίνος Polyb. 3. 15, 2; ἐπ. ὅστις εἶη Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 24; ἐπ. τίς .., ποῖα τίς .., etc., Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 1; πότερον .., Ib. 3. 4, 1:—Med. *to examine with oneself, meditate*, Plat. Phaedo 91 D; εἰς τὸ ἀληθὲς ἐπ. τι Id. Phileb. 61 E, cf. Alex. Tarant. 3. 8, Philem. Μυστ. 1:—pf. pass. *to be considered*, supr. 5. = ἐπισκοπεύω 2, Eccl.

ἐπισκοπή, ἦ, *a watching over, visitation*, of God, LXX (Num. 16. 29), Ev. Luc. 19. 44. II. *the office of ἐπίσκοπος*, 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 2, Eccl.:—generally, *an office*, LXX (Ps. 108. 8), cf. Act. Ap. 1. 20. 2. *the bishop's residence*, Byz.

ἐπισκοπήσις, εὖς, ἦ, *inspection, examination*, Aen. Tact. 10.

ἐπισκοπία, ἦ, = εὐστοχία, Poll. 6. 205. II. *a looking at, regarding*, ἡλίου Anth. P. append. 315.

ἐπισκοπικός, ἦ, ὄν, *episcopal*, Eccl. Adv. —κῶς, Ib.

ἐπίσκοπος, ὁ, (σκοπός I) *one who watches over, an overseer, guardian*, ἡ γὰρ ὄλωλας ἐπίσκοπος, ὅστε μιν αὐτὴν ῥύσκειν (sc. τὴν πόλιν), of Hector, Il. 24. 729; ἐπίσκοπος .. ὀδαίων Od. 8. 163; ἐπίσκοποι ἀρμονιάων *watchers over* compacts, of the gods, Il. 22. 255; νεκροῦ Soph. Ant. 217; σῆς ἔδρας Id. O. C. 112; ἐπ. δίστων, of an archer (cf. ἀναξ κώπης), Theocr. 24. 105; in education, *a tutor*, Plat. Legg. 795 D; ἐπ. σωφροσύνης καὶ ὑβρεως Ib. 849 A:—esp. of tutelary gods (cf. ἐπισκοπέω), Παλλὰς ἐπ. Solon 15. 3; δίκη Plat. Legg. 872 E; Κλειῶ ἐπ. χερνίβων Simon. 74; Χάριτες Μινυῶν ἐπ. Pind. O. 14. 5; θεοὶ ἐπ. ἀγορᾶς Aesch. Theb. 272; πατρῶν δωματῶν ἐπ. Id. Cho. 126; τὸ δεινὸν .. φρενῶν ἐπίσκοπον *guardian* of the mind, Id. Eum. 518; νυχίων φεγμάτων ἐπ., of Bacchus, Soph. Ant. 1118; rarely c. dat., πᾶσι γὰρ ἐπ. ἐτάχθη .. Νέμεσις Plat. Legg. 717 D; Δίκη ἐπ. Ib. 872 E. 2. *a scout, watch*, c. dat., ἐπ. Τρώεσσι, νήεσσι ἡμετέρῃσιν *one set to watch* them, Il. 10. 38, 342. 3. the Athenians used to send public officers called ἐπίσκοποι, *intendants*, to the subject states, similar to the Laced. ἀρμοσται, Ar. Av. 1023, C. I. 73, 73 b (addend.) 4. *an ecclesiastical superintendent*, in the apostolic age = πρεσβύτερος, Act. Ap. 20. 28, Ep. Phil. 1. 1, 1 Tim. 3. 2, Tit. 1. 7; but from Ignat. downwards, *a bishop*.

ἐπίσκοπος, ον, (σκοπός II) *hitting the mark, successful*, βάλλειν ἐπ. Themist. 143 A; τοξότης Himer. Ecl. 14. 4; ἡχη Opp. C. 1. 42:—*reaching, touching*, νίκης μὴ κακῆς ἐπίσκοπα Aesch. Eum. 903 (v. Dind. ad Ag. 1378) ἄτης τῆσδ' ἐπ. μέλος *reaching to, suitable to* the calamity, Soph. Aj. 976, ubi v. Lob.:—neut. pl. ἐπίσκοπα, as Adv. *successfully, with good aim*, ἐπ. τοξεύειν Hdt. 3. 35: regul. Adv. —πως, Poll. 6. 205; Comp. —ώτερα, Themist. 116 B: Sup. —ώτατα Poll. 1. 215. Cf. εὐστοχος, εὐσκοπος.

ἐπισκορπίω, *to scatter over*, Suid., Eccl.

ἐπισκοτάω, = sq., Hipp. Offic. 740, C. I. 3915. 39.

ἐπισκοτέω, (σκότος) *to throw a shadow over, obscure*, οἰκίαν ᾠκοδόμησεν τοσαύτην ὥστε πᾶσιν ἐπισκοτεῖν τοῖς ἐν τόπῳ Dem. 565. 25; ἐπ. τινι τῆς θεᾶς *to be in the way* of his seeing, Plat. Euthyd. 274 C, cf. Polyb. 34. 12, 2, Plut. 2. 538 E. 2. metaph., *to throw darkness or obscurity over*, τῆ κρίσει Hipp. 1299. 4, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 7; ταῖς τῆς ψυχῆς ἐπιμελείαις Isocr. 3 C; τὸ πρὸς χάριν βῆθην ἐπ. τῷ καθαρῶν Id. 160 D, cf. Dem. 23. 27; οἶνος τῷ φρονεῖν ἐπισκοτεῖ Eubul. Incert. 11; ἐπ. γὰρ τῷ φρονεῖν τὸ λαμβάνειν Antiph. Incert. 41; τὸ δ' ἐρᾶν ἐπ. ἅπασιν, ὡς

ἔοικεν Menand. Ἄνδρ. 1, etc. :—Pass. *to be in the dark or in uncertainty*, ἐπισκοτούμενος τῇ ἀπειρίῃ Hipp. 27. 37; ἐπισκοτεῖσθαι καὶ κωλύεσθαι Polyb. 2. 39, 12.

ἐπισκότησις, εως, ἡ, *a darkening, obscurity*, of the sun or moon in eclipse, Plut. Pericl. 35, Nic. 23, etc.

ἐπισκοτίζω, = ἐπισκοτέω, Polyb. 13. 5, 6, in Pass.

ἐπισκότισις, εως, ἡ, and -ισμός, οὔ, ὁ, = ἐπισκότησις, Procl.

ἐπίσκοτος, ον, *in the dark, darkened*, παρελθούσα [ἡ σελήνη] τὴν ἐπ. χώραν (of an eclipse), Plut. Aemil. 17; hence Herm. restored ἐπίσκοτον ἀτραπὸν ἐσσύμενος, of the sun, in Pind. Fr. 74. 4, for the corrupt ἐπισκόπτεν.

ἐπισκύζομαι, Dep. *to be indignant at a thing*, ὄφρα καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπισκύζονται Ἀχαιοί Il. 9. 370; μὴ σοὶ θυμὸς ἐπισκύσσαιτο ἰδόντι (Ep. aor.) Od. 7. 306:—act. aor. ἐπισκύσαι, E. M. 364. 13.

ἐπισκῦθίζω, fut. ἰῶ, *to ply with drink in Scythian fashion*, i. e. with unmixed wine, Hdt. 6. 84, cf. Ath. 427 B sq.

ἐπισκυθροπάζω, *to look gloomy or stern*, of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5; of men, Plut. 2. 375 A.

ἐπισκύνιον [ῥ], τό, *the skin of the brows which projects over the eyes and is knitted in frowning* (Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 36), πᾶν δέ τ' ἐπισκύνιον κάτω ἔλκεται, ὅσσε καλύπτων, of a lion, Il. 17. 136; δεινὸν ἐπισκ. ξυνάγων, of Aeschylus, Ar. Ran. 823; τοῖον ἐπισκ. βλοσυρῶ ἐπέκειτο προσώπῳ Theocr. 24. 116, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 100; ῥυσὸν ἐπ., πολιδὸν ἐπ. Anth. P. 6. 64., 7. 117; and even φαιδρὸν ἐπ., lb. 12. 159; ἐπιστρέψας γυρὸν ἐπ., of one who puts on a wise face, lb. 11. 376; in pl., lb. append. 68:—also like ὄφρῦς, Lat. *supercilium*, used for *superstitiousness, affectation*, lb. 7. 63, etc.; but in Polyb. 26. 5, 6, simply *austerity, gravity of deportment*.

ἐπίσκυρος, ὁ, *a certain game at ball*, Hesych., v. Knster in v. II. a governor, Call. Fr. 231.

ἐπισκώπτῃς, ον, ὁ, *a mocker*: v. ἐπικόπτῃς.

ἐπισκώπτω, *to laugh at, quiz, make game of*, τινά Plut. Enthypthro II C, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 6; τι lb. 3. 11, 16, Symp. 1, 5, and often as v. l. for ἐπικόπτω; εἰς τι Plut. Lyc. 30. 2. absol. *to joke, sport, make fun*, Ar. Ran. 375; ἐφη ἐπισκώπτων Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 7.

ἐπίσκωψις, εως, ἡ, *mocking, raillery*, Plut. Anton. 24.

ἐπισμαρᾶγέω, *to rattle or echo again*, Opp. C. 2. 78, Q. Sm. 2. 546, etc.:—c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. ὕμνον τινι Nonn. D. 48. 965.

ἐπισμάω, *to rub or smear something over a person*, c. acc. pers. et rei, τί γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐκ ἐπισμῆ τῶν κακῶν; Ar. Thesm. 389, cf. Cratin. Κλεοβ. 9:—ἐπισμῆχω is a less Att. form, Opp. C. 1. 501 (v. l. ἐπισμύχω).

ἐπισμῦγερός, ἄ, ὄν, *gloomy, sad*, Ἀχλὺς Hes. Sc. 264; αἴσα Ap. Rh. 4. 1065.—Hom. has only the Adv., ἐπισμυγερῶς ἀπέτισεν sadly did he pay for it, Od. 3. 195; ἐπισμυγερῶς ναυτίλλεται at his peril, to his misfortune doth he sail, 4. 672.

ἐπισοβέω, *to urge on, máστιξί τινα Themist. 50 B: to push on*, τι Heliod. 6. 11, cf. 4. 5: ἐπ. κάθωνά τινα *to send whizzing at*, Alex. Πανν. 5.

ἐπ-ί-σο-ογκος, ον, *of equal bulk*, corrupt in Strabo 614; Coraës ἐπίσου ογκου.

ἐπ-ί-σος, ον, = ἴσος, Polyb. 3. 115, 1, LXX (Sirac. 9. 12).

ἐπισπάδην [ᾶ], Adv. (ἐπισπάω) *at one draught*, πίνειν Hipp. 546. 23.

ἐπισπαίρω, *to be in alarm*, ἐπὶ τινι Plut. 2. 327 E.

ἐπίσπαισις, εως, ἡ, *a drawing in*, τῆς τροφῆς Arist. Spir. 6, 10, cf. Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 6, etc.

ἐπισπασμός, ὁ, *a drawing in the breath*, Hipp. 1185 E.

ἐπισπαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἐπισπάω) *the latch or handle by which a door is pulled to*, Hdt. 6. 91: cf. ἐπισπάω 1. 2, ἐπισπαστρον, ῥόπτρον. II. τρίκλωστον ἐπισπαστήρα βόλοιο, of the angler's line, Anth. P. 6. 109.

ἐπισπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *drawing to oneself, drawing in*, τοῦ ὕγρου Arist. Probl. 37. 3, 2, Polyb. 4. 84, 6, etc.: of drugs, *calculated to draw out humours*, Galen. Adv., ἐπισπαστικῶς κινεῖν Sext. Emp. P. 3. 69.

ἐπισπαστός (not ἐπίσπαστος, Loh. Paral. 491), ἡ, ὄν, *drawn upon oneself*, Ἴπρος .. ἐπισπαστὸν κακὸν ἔξει Od. 18. 73, cf. 24. 462; λύπη Heliod. 2. 6; δεσποτεία Dio C. 62. 3:—ἐπισπαστοί, of the spittoes in the Od., Paus. 8. 12, 6. II. ἐπ. βρόχος *a tight-drawn noose*, Eur. Hipp. 783.

ἐπισπαστρον, τό, *a rope for hauling or towing*, Diod. 17. 90: also *a fowler's snare*, Opp. lx. 3. 12. 2. = ἐπισπαστήρ, Poll. 10. 22. II. *that which is drawn over, a curtain, hanging*, LXX (Ex. 26. 36.)

ἐπισπάω, fut. -σπάσω [ᾶ]: *to draw or drag after one*, Hdt. 2. 121, 4; and in Med., Xen. An. 4. 7, 14; ἡγ' ἐπισπάσας κόμης by the hair, Eur. Hel. 116, cf. Tro. 882, Andr. 711; ἐπισπασθῆναι τῇ χειρὶ with the hand, Thuc. 4. 130:—metaph. *to bring on, cause, τασόνδε πλήθος πημάτων* Aesch. Pers. 477. 2. *to pull to*, τὴν θύραν Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 36, cf. ἐπισπαστήρ: ἐπισπασθέντος τοῦ βρόχου *being drawn tight*, Dem. 744. 9. 3. *to attract, gain, win*, πέποιθα τοῦτ' ἐπισπάσειν κλέος Soph. Aj. 769:—often in Med., ἐπισπάσθαι κέρδος Hdt. 3. 72; εὐνοίαν Polyb. 3. 98, 9; ἔχθραν Anth. P. 11. 340; ἐπισπάσθαι πώγωνα *to get one a beard*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 16. 4. *to draw on, allure, persuade*, τὴν ψυχὴν Plut. Crat. 420 A; so in Med., ὁ λόγος .. ἂν ἐπισπάσαιτο Thuc. 3. 44, cf. 5. 111; ἐπισπάσθαι τινα εἰς ἑαυτοῦ βούλησιν Plut. Legg. 863 F; ἐπ. ὁ πέρδιξ τὸν θηρεύοντα Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 3;—c. inf. *to induce to do*, ἐπισπάσασθαι [ᾶν] αὐτοὺς ἡγείτο προθυμήσεσθαι he thought it would induce, invite them to make the venture, Thuc. 4. 9; ἐπισπάσθαι τινα ἐμπλησθῆναι δακρύων τὰ ὄμματα Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 10:—ἐπ. τοὺς πολέμιους ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν Plut. Philop. 18, cf. Mar. 11. 21, 26, Polyb. 3. 110, 2, etc.:—Pass., φοβοῦμαι μὴ πάντες .. ἐπισπασθῶσιν .. πολέμησαι Dem. 62. 5. 5. Med. *to draw in nourishment*, of plants, Arist. Probl. 2. 25, al., Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 12, al.; *to quaff*, of a drinker, Luc. D. D. 5. 4. 6. Med. also *to draw in, call in*, Πύρρον Polyb. 1. 6, 5; φυλακὴν καὶ βοήθειαν παρά τινος lb. 7. 6. 7. in Pass., of the sea, ἐπισπασμένη βιαίτερον (acc. to the Schol.) *returning with a rush* after having retired, Thuc. 3. 89. II. *to overturn*, hence

proverb., ὄλην τὴν ἄμαξαν ἐπισπάσω, Lat. *plaustrum perculisti*, Luc. Pseudol. 32. III. in Med. *to draw the prepuce forward, become as if uncircumcised*, μὴ ἐπισπάσθω I Ep. Cor. 7. 18, cf. 1 Macc. 1. 15, Joseph. A. J. 12. 5, 1.

ἐπισπείν, ἐπισπών, v. ἐφέπω.

ἐπισπείρω, fut. -σπερῶ, *to sow with seed, τόπον Hdt. 7. 115: to sow upon or among*, τι ἐπὶ τι Theophr. C. P. 3. 15, 4; τινί τι lb. 2. 17, 3:—metaph., ἐπ. μομφὰν ἀλιτροῖς Pind. N. 8. 67.

ἐπίσπεισις, εως, ἡ, *a libation poured over a sacrifice*, Hdt. 2. 39.

ἐπίσπεισμα, τό, *poured as a last libation over*: metaph., ἐπ. τῶν ἐκκεχυμένων βίων Plut. 2. 349 B, ex emend. Reisk.

ἐπισπένδω, fut. -σπέισω, *to pour upon or over*, esp. as a drink-offering, ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ οἶνον κατὰ τοῦ ἱρηῖον ἐπ. Hdt. 2. 39; οἶνον ἐπ. κατὰ τῶν κεφαλῶν Id. 4. 62; τοῖσι ἱροῖσι Id. 7. 167; νεκρῶ Aesch. Ag. 1395; τοιαῖσδ' ἐπ' εὐχαῖς τάσδ' ἐπ. χοάς after the vows I pour these libations, Id. Cho. 149:—absol. *to make a libation*, Hdt. 4. 60; οὐτ' ἂν τι θύων οὐτ' ἐπισπένδων ἀνοῖς Aesch. Fr. 156:—also, ἐπ. δάκρυ Theocr. 23. 38. II. in Med. *to make a fresh treaty*, Thuc. 5. 22.

ἐπισπερχής, ἐς, *hasty, hurried*, μὴ ἐπ., ἀλλ' ἀγαθὸς φαινέσθω Arist. Physiogn. 3, 2. Adv. -χῶς, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 3.

ἐπισπέρχω, *to urge on*, Od. 22. 451; [ἵππους] κέντρῳ ἐπισπέρχων Il. 23. 430; ναῦν ἐρετμοῖς Ap. Rh. 3. 346; τὸ πρᾶγμα κάρτ' ἐπισπέρχει θεός Aesch. Theb. 689; τοὺς ἄλλους τοιαῦτ' ἐπέσπερχε Thuc. 4. 12: c. inf. *to urge one to do*, Ap. Rh. 1. 525, Plut. 2. 347 A. 2. ἐπ. ἴχνος *to follow close upon the track*, Opp. C. 4. 90, cf. Nic. Th. 144. II. intr. *to rage furiously*, ἐπισπέρχουσιν ἄελλαι Od. 5. 304.

ἐπισπέσθαι, v. ἐφέπω B.

ἐπισπεύδω, *to urge on, further or promote an object*, opp. to ἀποσπεύδω, Hdt. 7. 18; ἐπ. τὸ δρᾶν Soph. El. 467; τὴν στρατείαν Isocr. 69 A, etc.: of persons, *to urge on, hasten*, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 33; ὀδιδάν Theocr. 16. 93:—Pass., Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 10. II. intr. *to hasten onward*, Eur. Tro. 1275; πρὸς τινα Xen. Vect. 3, 4; ἐπισπ. εἰς τι *to be zealous for, aim at an object*, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 7, 4: c. dat. *to help, assist*, οἷς μὴ φύσις ἐπέσπευσεν whom nature hath not helped, Plut. Legg. 810 B; part. ἐπισπεύδων *in haste*, Ap. Rh. 3. 1389.

ἐπισπευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *urgent*, Eust. 831. 29.

ἐπισπλαγγνίζομαι, Dep. *to have compassion on*, LXX (Prov. 17. 5).

ἐπίσπληνος, ον, *diseased in the spleen, splenetic*, Hipp. 1238 B.

ἐπισπόμενος, v. ἐφέπω B.

ἐπισπονδή, ἡ, *a renewed or renewable truce*, Thuc. 5. 32, in pl.

ἐπισπορά, ἡ, (ἐπισπείρω) *a sowing with one seed after another*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 10, Eccl.: cf. ἐπισπορία.

ἐπισπορεύς, ἐως, ὁ, *one who sows after*, Eccl.

ἐπισπορία, ἡ, = foreg., Hes. Op. 444, cf. Poll. 1. 123.

ἐπίσπορος, ον, *sown afterwards*, οἱ ἐπ. posterity, Aesch. Eum. 673; τὰ ἐπ. *vegetables sown for a second crop*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 2.

ἐπισπουδάζω, *to urge on, further*, often in LXX. II. intr. *to haste or make haste in a thing*, Luc. Pisc. 2.

ἐπισπουδαστής, οὔ, ὁ, *one who presses on a work*, LXX (Isai. 14. 4).

ἐπίσπω, -σποισι, -σπών, v. sub ἐφέπω.

ἐπισσαι, αἰ, = ἐπιγιγνώμεναι, Hecatae. Fr. 367: cf. μέτασσαι.

ἐπισσεῖω, ἐπισσεύω, Ep. for ἐπισεῖω, ἐπισεύω.

ἐπίσσοφος, ὁ, *a magistrate in some Dor. states chosen to conduct the business of the Assembly*, C. 1. 2448 VIII. 16 sqq.

ἐπίσσυτος, ον, (ἐπισεύω, ἐπέσσυμαι) *rushing, gushing*, of tears, Aesch. Ag. 887: *violent, sudden*, δύαι lb. 1150; βίου τύχαι Id. Enn. 924:—c. acc. *rushing upon*, τὰς φρένας Eur. Hipp. 574.

ἐπίσσωτρον, τό, Ep. for ἐπίσωτρον, Il.

ἐπίστα, for ἐπίστασαι, 2 sing. of ἐπίσταμαι, Pind., Aesch.

ἐπίσταγμα, τό, *anything dropped on or in*, Galen. Lex.

ἐπίσταγμα, ὁ, (ἐπιστάζω) *a bleeding at the nose*, Diosc. 3. 23.

ἐπιστάδον, Adv. (ἐπίστημι, ἐπιστήναι) *standing over each in turn* (ἐπίσταμένος ἐκάστω E. M.), i. e. *one after another, successively*, véικεον ἄλλοθεν ἄλλον ἐπ. Od. 12. 392; νόμησεν δ' ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπ. 13. 54., 18. 425: cf. ἐπάρχομαι, and v. Ap. Rh. 1. 293, cf. 4. 1687.—The words of Od. 16. 453, δόρπον ἐπ. ὠπλίζοντο, seem to have given rise to the other expl. of the Schol., ἐπισταμένως, ἐμπείρως (as if from ἐπίσταμαι), but needlessly.

ἐπιστάζω, *to let fall in drops upon or into, instil*, τινί τι Arist. Probl. 3. 5, 6, Oribas. Cocchi p. 102: metaph., ἐπ. χάριν *to shed delight or honour*, Pind. 1. 4 (3). fin.; βραχὺ τῆς πειθοῦς Luc. Amor. 19: cf. ἐνστάζω:—Pass. *to be dropped on or in*, τινι Diosc. 2. 75. II. intr. *to bleed at the nose again*, Hipp. 80 E (ubi male ἐπίσταται), 171 E.

ἐπισταθμάομαι, Dep. *to weigh well, ponder*, Aesch. Ag. 164.

ἐπισταθμία, ἡ, v. l. for ἐπισταθμία.

ἐπισταθμεύω, *to be billeted or quartered upon another*, Plut. Sull. 25; τινι Id. Demetr. 23, cf. 2. 828 F. II. Pass. *to have quarters assigned one*, Polyb. ap. Snid.: *to be assigned as quarters*, οἰκία Plut. Anton. 9. III. trans. *to occupy with*, in metaph. sense, τὰ ὄντα διαλέξεσιν Plut. 2. 778 B.

ἐπισταθμία, ἡ, *a lodging*, ἐπ. ποιέσθαι παρά τινι *to take up one's quarters with him*, Diod. 17. 47 (v. l. -εἶαν), cf. Excerpt. 603. 92 and 96. II. *a liability to have persons quartered on one*, Plut. Sertor. 6 (in pl.), Cic. Att. 13. 52, 2.

ἐπίσταθμος, ον, *at the door*, Anth. P. 9. 336. 2. *quartered on another*, Polyacn. 7. 40, 1:—ἐπίσταθμα, τά, *quarters*, Poll. 4. 173. II. as Subst., ἐπίσταθμος, ὁ, *a quartermaster*, Isocr. 65 E: *a station-master*, ἐπ. Καρίας Id. 74 D, cf. A. B. 253. 2. = συμποσίαρχος, Plut. 2. 612 C.

ἐπιστάλαζω, = ἐπιστάζω, τί τινι Luc. Epist. Sat. 31: also ἐπισταλάω, *to drop over*, ἴδρωσ .. στήθος ἐπ. Anth. P. 9. 322.

ἐπίσταλαμα, τό, (ἐπιστέλλω) a *commission*, Theophr. Char. 6; said to be Alexandrian, Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 72.

ἐπισταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *commissioning*: ἡ -κή (sc. πῶσις), the *dativ*, Apollon. Constr. 239, A. B. 636. 2. *epistolary*, Procl. ap. Phot.

ἐπίσταμαι, 2 pers. -ασαι Aesch. Pr. 374, 982, Soph. El. 629, Plat., but ἐπίστα Pind. P. 3. 142, Aesch. Eum. 86, 581, and ἐπίστη Theogn. 1085, Ion. ἐπίσται (in compd. ἐξέπ-) Hdt. 7. 135: imperat. ἐπίστασο Id. 7. 29, Aesch. Pr. 840, 967, etc.; but ἐπίσταο Hdt. 7. 209, contr. ἐπίστω Soph. O. T. 658, etc.; subj. Ion. ἐπιστέωμαι Hdt. 3. 134, Att. ἐπίστωμαι Plat. Euthyd. 296 A:—impf. ἐπιστάμην, ασο, ατο, Aesch., etc.; without augm. ἐπίστατο Hom., and in Hdt. most Edd. write it without augm.; Ion. 3 pl. ἐπιστέατο or ἐπιστέατο:—fut. ἐπιστήσομαι Hom., Att.:—aor. ἐπιστήθη Hdt. 3. 15, Plat. Legg. 687:—Dep.: I. c. inf.

to know how to do, to be able to do, capable of doing, c. inf., οὐδέ οἱ ὁστέ' ἐπιστήσονται Ἀχαιοὶ ἀλλέξαι Il. 21. 320, cf. Od. 13. 207: he has it both of intellectual power, ὅστις ἐπίστατο ἦσι φρεσὶν ἄρτια βάξιν Il. 14. 92, Od. 8. 240; ἐπιστάμεναι σάφα θυμῷ 4. 730; and of artistic skill, δς χερσὶν ἐπίστατο δαίδαλα πάντα τεύχειν Il. 5. 60;—often in Att., οὐπω σωφρονεῖν ἐπίστασαι Aesch. Pr. 982, cf. Soph. O. T. 589; πένεσθαι δ' οὐκ ἐπ. δόμος Aesch. Ag. 962; ἐπ. .. θεοὺς σέβειν Eur. Hipp. 996, cf. Alc. 566; καθαρίζειν οὐκ ἐπ. Ar. Vesp. 969, cf. Plat. Symp. 223 D, Rep. 420 E, al.: the inf. is often omitted, ὡς ὅπως ἐπίστασαι Aesch. Pr. 374, cf. Eum. 581. 2. in Hdt. to be assured, feel sure, believe that .., 3. 134, 140., 6. 139, al. II. c. acc. to understand a matter, know, be versed in or acquainted with, πόλλ' ἐπίστατο ἔργα Il. 23. 705, cf. Od. 2. 117., 7. 111; Μουσέων δῶρον Archil. 1; τὴν τέχνην Hdt. 3. 130; τὸ μέλλον Aesch. Pers. 373; ἐμπειρία ἐπ. τι Thuc. 4. 10; πάσας τὰς δημιουργίας Plat. Rep. 598 C; ἔγωγε γράμματ' οὐδ' ἐπ. Cratin. Nom. 1: with an acc. and inf. conjoined, Aesch. Eum. 276; with an inf. to expl. the acc., ἔργων δὲ μόνον ἐσθίειν ἐπ. Simon. Amorg. 24, cf. Archil. 59;—ἐπ. μύθους τοὺς Αἰσώπων to know them by heart, Plat. Phaedo 61 B, cf. Gorg. 484 B: also with an Adv., Συριστὶ ἐπ. to know Syrian, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 31. 2. after Hom. to know as a fact, know for certain, know well (whence ἐπιστήμη), Hdt. 7. 8, and Att.; ἐπίστασθαι is used convertibly with εἰδέναι, Plat. Theaet. 163 C, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 21, 9 sq., Phys. 1. 1, 1; (but sometimes εἰδέναι is the general term, ἐπίστασθαι being confined to strictly scientific knowledge (ἐπιστήμη), Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 10);—often strengthd., εὖ ἐπ. Hdt. 5. 42; σαφῶς ἐπ. Aesch. Pr. 840, etc.; τὰ διαφέροντα ἐπ. Andoc. 31. 34:—Construct., ἐπ. τι Hdt. and Att.; ἐπ. περί τινος Hdt. 2. 3, Thuc. 6. 60; περί θεῶν Eur. Fr. 793; foll. by a dependent clause, τί σφιν χρήσεται ἐπ. Theogn. 770; ἐπ. ὅτι .., or ἐπ. ταῦτο, ὅτι .., Hdt. 1. 3, 156, al., and Att.; ὡς .., Hdt. 1. 122, Aesch. Pers. 599, Soph. Aj. 1370; ἐπ. αὐτὸν οἷς ψωμίζεται Ar. Eq. 715, etc. 3. rarely to know a person, like γινῶναι, ὁ παῖς τοὺς τεκόντας οὐκ ἐπ. Eur. Ion 51, cf. Ar. Eq. 1278. III. c. part., in Prose and Att., to know that one is, has, etc., εὖ ἐπ. αὐτὸς σχήσων Hdt. 5. 42; ἐσθλὸς ὢν ἐπίστασο Soph. Aj. 1399, cf. Thuc. 2. 44; also, ὡς ὡδ' ἐχόντων τῶνδ' ἐπ. σε χρή Soph. Aj. 281, cf. O. T. 848:—c. dupl. acc., εαυτὸς Φαυστύλου ἐπιστάμεθα παῖδας (sc. ὄντας) Plut. Rom. 7. IV. the part. pres. ἐπιστάμενος, η, ὄν, though it often retains its verbal force, is often also used as an Adj. like ἐπιστήμων, knowing, understanding, skilful, ἀνδρὸς ἐπισταμένου Od. 14. 359; ἐπ. περ ἔοντι Il. 19. 80; καὶ μάλ' ἐπ. Od. 13. 313; even of a dancer's feet, θρέξασκον ἐπισταμένοισι πόδεσσι Il. 18. 599:—also c. gen., ἐπιστάμενος πολέμοιο, φόρμυγγος, δοιδῆς skilled, versed in them, 2. 611, Od. 21. 406; and c. dat., ἀκοντι (where βάλλειν perhaps should be supplied), Il. 15. 282:—hence, 2. Adv. ἐπιστάμενως, skilfully, expertly, Hom., Hes. Th. 87, etc.; εὖ καὶ ἐπισταμένως Il. 10. 265, Od. 20. 161, Hes. Op. 107; ἐπιστ. πίνειν Theogn. 212 Bgk.; also in Prose, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3. (Since the Att. use ἐπίστημι τὸν νοῦν somewhat in the sense of ἐπίσταμαι, to attend, observe, it is prob. that ἐπίσταμαι is merely an old med. form of ἐπίστημι, cf. Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 13, τῷ γὰρ ἡρεμῆσαι καὶ στήναι τὴν διάνοιαν ἐπίστασθαι .. λέγομεν, and v. ἐπίστασις 2.)

ἐπιστάσια, Ion. -λη, ἡ, = ἐπίστασις, as ἐλασία for ἐλασις (cf. Lob. Phryn. 528), attention, care, ἐπ. ἔχειν to deserve attention, Ath. 66 B; ἐπ. τῆς νόσου Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6. II. authority, dominion, πρὸς τὴν ἐπ. αὐτῶν to obtain dominion over them, Strab. 366, cf. Diod. 20. 32; absol., Plut. Lucull. 2, Nic. 28, etc.

ἐπιστάσιάζω, to be at variance about, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 37. ἐπιστάσιος Ζεὺς, ὁ, the Jupiter Stator of the Romans, Plut. Rom. 18. (From ἐπίστημι, he that makes to stand firm.)

ἐπίστασις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπίστημι) a stopping, stoppage, τῆς κοιλίης, τοῦ οὐραυ Hipp. 195 E, 76 E; ἐπ. αἵματος a staunching of blood, Id. 380. 15; cf. Arist. G. A. 1. 7, 1. 2. violence, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 1. II. (ἐπίσταμαι) a stopping, halting, a halt, τοῦ στρατεύματος Xen. An. 2. 4, 26; φροντῖδων ἐπιστάσεις haltings of thought, anxious thoughts, Soph. Ant. 225; opp. to κίνησις, Arist. de An. 1. 3, 21, al. 2. a stopping to examine a thing, observation, attention, Id. Metaph. 13. 2, 17; τοῦτ' ἄξιον ἐπιστάσεως Id. Phys. 2. 4, 7; μετὰ ἐπ. Id. Lin. Insec. 18; ἐπ. γίγνεται τινος Polyb. 8. 30, 13; ἄξιον ἐπιστάσεως Id. 11. 2, 4; ἄγειν τινὰ εἰς ἐπ. Id. 9. 22, 7; ἐξ ἐπ. attentively, Id. 3. 58, 3; ἄξιον ἐπ. Id. 11. 2, 4. 3. = ἐπιστάσια II, Diod. 14. 82; ἐπ. ἔργων superintendence of works, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 2:—in this sense, perh., 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 28. 4. a beginning, ἐπ. ποιῆσθαι διὰ .., Polyb. 1. 12, 6; ἡ ἐπ. τῆς ἱστορίας Id. 2. 71, 7; τῆς κακίας LXX (2 Macc. 6. 3). 5. scum, Hipp. Aph. 1259. 6. position, τὴν ἐπ. ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ἔχειν, of ships, Polyb. 1. 26, 12. III. v. ἐπισύστασις.

ἐπιστάτεια, ἡ, (ἐπιστατεύω) authority, rule, Iambl. V. P. § 174. ἐπιστάτεον, v. ἐπιστατητέον. ἐπιστάτεω, = sq., Eus. ap. Stob. 308. 42, C. I. 5142. ἐπιστάτεω, to be an ἐπιστάτης, to be set over, ποιμνίους Soph. O. T.

1028, cf. Eur. Fr. 188; ἡ ψυχὴ ἐπ. τῷ σώματι Plat. Gorg. 465 C, cf. Rep. 443 E; τῷ τοῦ νομοθέτου ἔργῳ Id. Crat. 390 C, cf. 405 D. 2. c. gen. to be in charge of, have the care of, τοῦ ἔργου Hdt. 7. 22; ἔργων Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 3; ζῶων Id. Cyr. 1. 1, 2; τοῦ οἴου δει εἶναι Ib. 8. 1, 16; τῆς παιδείας Plat. Rep. 600 D; οὐκ ἂν ὀρθῶς ἔχοι τὸν χεῖρῶ τῶν βελτιόνων ἐπιστατεῖν Id. Prot. 338, cf. Isocr. 62 C; ἐπ. τῶν νοσεόντων Hipp. 27. 7; and absol., Plat. Polit. 293 B. 3. to stand by, second, αἰδ, οὐ ψευδὴς μάρτυς ἔργασιν ἐπ. Pind. N. 7. 71; Παιῶν τῷδ' ἐπιστάτει λόγῳ Aesch. Ag. 1248. 4. rarely c. acc. to attend, follow, τίς γὰρ με μόχθος οὐκ ἐπιστάτει; Soph. Fr. 163. II. at Athens, to be Ἐπιστάτης or President (in the βουλὴ and ἐκκλησίᾳ), often at the head of decrees, ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ .. Νικιάδης ἐπιστάτει Thuc. 4. 118, cf. Ar. Thesm. 373, Andoc. 13. 3, C. 1. 73 b. 1 (addend.), 74. 8, 76. 2, etc. and v. ἐπιστάτης, πρύτανις II.

ἐπιστάτη, ἡ, = ἐπιστάτης III, Schol. Ar. Av. 436. ἐπιστάτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Hesych., who also explains it, τὸ στόμα τῆς νεώς, and in pl. οἱ τῶν πλοίων νομεῖς. ἐπιστάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπίσταμαι) one who stands near or by, and so, like ἰκέτης, a surpliant, οὐ σύ γ' ἂν .. σῶ ἐπιστάτη οὐδ' ἄλα δαίης Od. 17. 455. 2. in battle-order, one's rear-rank man (as παραστάτης is the right- or left-hand man, προστάτης the front-rank man), Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 59., S. 1, 10, al. II. one who stands or is mounted upon, ἀρμάτων ἐπ., of a charioteer, Soph. El. 702; of a warrior, like παραβάτης, Eur. Phoen. 1147; ἐλεφάντων ἐπ., of the driver, Polyb. 1. 40, 11. 2. one who is set over, a chief, commander, Aesch. Theb. 815; ποιμνίων ἐπ. Id. Pers. 379; ὄπλων Soph. Aj. 27; ἐρετῶν ἐπ. (like κώπης ἀναξ) Eur. Hel. 1267; θύματος ἐπ. Id. Hec. 223; but, ταύρων πυρπνῶν ζεύγλαισι mastering them with .., Id. Med. 478; ἐνόπτρων καὶ μύρων, of the Trojans, Id. Or. 1112; ἐπιστ. Κολωνοῦ, of a tutelary god, Soph. O. C. 889; καιρὸς ἀνδρασι μείγιστος ἔργου παντός ἐστ' ἐπ. Id. El. 76;—also in Prose, τῶν λόγων ἴσους καὶ κοινούς .. ἐπιστάτας γενέσθαι judges, Andoc. 29. 34; ποίας ἐργασίας ἐπ.; Answ. τοῦ παιῆσαι δεινὸν λέγειν; (where it runs into the sense of ἐπιστήμων), Plat. Prot. 312 D; ἐπ. ἄθλων president, steward of the games, Id. Legg. 949 A, cf. Xen. Lac. 8, 4; of the training-master, Id. Mem. 3. 5, 18; of a pilot, Id. Oec. 21, 3, and (metaph.) Plat. Rep. 412 A. III. at Athens specially, 1. the President of the πρύτανις (v. πρύτανις), who presided in both the βουλὴ and the ἐκκλησίᾳ on the day of his election and until the appointment of the 9 πρόεδροι, after which he had charge of the Records and Treasury, Poll. 8. 96:—but the President of the πρόεδροι was also called ἐπιστάτης, Aeschin. 59. 13, Dem. 596. 4, C. 1. 186, 189. 5, etc. 2. an overseer, superintendent, in charge of any public works, building or works, τοῦ νέου τοῦ ἐν πόλει, i.e. of the temple of Athena Polias, C. 1. 160. 1; ἐπ. τῶν ἔργων, Lat. praefectus operum, Dem. 264. 26, cf. Aeschin. 55. 41; τοῦ ναυτικοῦ Id. 85. 29; τῶν κοπρῶνων Dem. 785. 13, etc. IV. in Ar. Av. 436 = ἰππολέβης or τρίπους, the caldron for the hot bath which stood over the fire, or a clay image of Hephaestus placed there as a tutelary god, v. Schol. ad l. Casaub. Theophr. Char. 9, and cf. ἐπίστατον.

ἐπιστάτητέον, verb. Adj. of ἐπιστατέω, one must oversee, superintend, c. dat., Plat. Rep. 377 B, 401 B; c. gen., Xen. Oec. 7, 35; v. Lob. Phryn. 766. ἐπιστάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for government: ἡ -κή (sc. ἐπιστήμη), Plat. Polit. 292 B, 308 E. II. standing still, Diog. L. 7. 45:—Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 84: carefully, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 182. ἐπιστάτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of ἐπιστάτης, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 374, Suid. ἐπίστατον, τό, = ἐπιστάτης III, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 8. ἐπιστάχῳ, (στάχῳ) to shoot or sprout forth, properly of corn; metaphor. of the beard, Ar. Rh. 1. 972. ἐπιστάται, Ion. for ἐπίστανται. ἐπιστεγάσω, to roof over, αἰκίμα δοκοῖς Ctesias ap. Ath. 529 C. ἐπιστείβω, to tread upon, stand upon, τόπαν Soph. O. C. 56; γαῖαν Rhian. ap. Stob. 54. 18; αἰγιαλόνδε Orph. Arg. 1118; ἐπ. ἔργων, Lat. opus aggredi, lb. 941. ἐπιστείριος, ὄν, ὄν or at the στεῖρα, Suid. ἐπιστείχω, to approach, νᾶσον Pind. 1. 6. 5, 30; ἀήματα .. ἐπ. χθόνα Aesch. Eum. 906; absol., τὴν ἐπιστείχουσαν ἡμέραν Eur. Fr. 813. 7. ἐπιστέλλω, fut. -στελῶ, to send to, γράψας ἐς βιβλίον τάδε ἐπέστειλε ἐς Σάμον Hdt. 3. 40, cf. 7. 239; ἡδῖω .. ἂν εἶχον ὑμῖν .. ἐπιστέλλειν Thuc. 7. 14; ἐπ. τι πρὸς τινα Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 26; ἐπ. ἐπιστολὰς τινα Dem. 51. 2, Ep. Plat. 363 B:—absol. to send a message, Eur. I. T. 770; esp. by letter, to write word, Lys. 160. 27; περί τινος ὡς ἀδικούντος Thuc. 8. 38; ἐπ. ὅτι .., Ib. 50, 99; τὰ ἐπισταλέντα ἐκ Σάμον the news received from Samos, lb. 50; τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα letters, Plut. Artox. 21, etc.: cf. ἐπιστολή. 2. to enjoin, command, τινί τι Thuc. 5. 37; τινά τι Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 32; τινὶ περί τινος lb. 4. 5, 34, Plat.; c. inf., ἐπ. τινὶ ἀπίστασθαι Hdt. 6. 3; τινὶ ἐκμαθεῖν Eur. Phoen. 863; also, ἐπ. τινὰ παιεῖν τι Soph. O. T. 106, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 1; and without any case, to give orders to do, Aesch. Eum. 205, Thuc. 8. 72, etc.:—so, in Pass., ἐπίσταλτό οἱ .. c. inf., he had received orders to do, Hdt. 4. 131; καὶ μοι ἐκ βασιλέως ὡδε ἐπέσταλται Id. 6. 97; αἷς ἐπέσταλται τέλος τοῦ whom the office has been committed, Aesch. Ag. 908, cf. Eum. 743; τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα orders given, Id. Cho. 779; κατὰ τὰ ἐπ. ὑπὸ Δημοσθένους Thuc. 4. 8. 3. to order by will, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 14, cf. Valck. Hipp. 858. II. to draw in or over, φάρος καταμαδόν Christod. Ecphr. 140: cf. συστέλλω.

ἐπιστενάσω, fut. ἀξω, to groan over, τινί Aesch. Pers. 727, Plut. Brut. 51, etc.; absol., Eur. I. T. 283. ἐπιστενάκτος, η, ὄν, uttered in lament over, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1301. ἐπιστενάχίζω, = ἐπιστένω, Nonn. D. 8. 204; cf. ἐπιστοναχίζω. ἐπιστενάχω, = ἐπιστένω, τινί Aesch. Ag. 790; aor., ἐπεστενόχησε

θανόντι C. I. (addend.) 2109 g:—absol., Soph. O. T. 185:—Med., ἐπεστενάχοντο δ' ἑταῖροι Il. 4. 154, cf. 19. 301., 22. 515.
 ἐπίστενος, *ov*, contracted, Arist. H. A. 3. 4. 7, in Comp.
 ἐπιστένω, *to groan or sigh at or in answer*, ἐπὶ δ' ἔστενε δῆμος Il. 24. 776, cf. Hes. Th. 679: *to lament over*, τέκνοισ Eur. Med. 929, cf. Plut. Caes. 21, etc. 2. *c. acc. to lament*, Soph. Tr. 947.
 ἐπιστεφάνω, *to deck with a crown*, βωμόν Pind. O. 9. fin.; *τινα* C. I. 401.
 ἐπιστεφής, *és*, Hom. only in phrase κρητήρας ἐπιστεφείας οἶνοιο, *bowls crowned (i. e. brimming high) with wine*, Il. 8. 232, Od. 2. 431, cf. ἐπιστέφω;—*ύλης ἐπ. crowned with wood*, of Thasos, Archil. 18.
 ἐπιστέφω, properly, *to surround with or as with a chaplet*: Hom. always in Med., κρητήρας ἐπιστέψαντο ποτοῖο *crowned them to the brim, filled them brimming high*, with wine, Il. 1. 470, Od. 1. 148, etc., cf. Ath. 13 D, 674 E; (for it has nothing to do with the later practice of *crowning the cup with flowers, vina coronare*, as Virg. takes it, Aen. 3. 525, cf. Ath. 13 D, 674 F, and v. sub ἐπιστεφής, ἀμφιστεφής). II. *to be covered with*, τράπεζαι μακωνίδων ἐπιστέφουσαι ἄρτων Alcman 61. III. *χοῶς ἐπ. τινι* *to offer libations as an honour or ornament to the dead*, Soph. El. 441.
 ἐπιστέωνται, ἐπίστη, v. sub ἐπίσταμαι.
 ἐπιστηθίζομαι, *to lean one's breast on*, LXX (Cant. 8. 5), v. l. for ἐπιστηρ-.
 ἐπιστήθιος, *ov*, (στήθος) *on or close to the breast*, of a bosom friend, Eccl.: also ἐπιστηθίδιος, E. M. 760. 48.
 ἐπιστηλόομαι, Pass. *to be set up as a column upon*, Anth. P. 7. 503.
 ἐπίστημα, τό, (ἐπίστημι) *anything set up*, e. g. *a monument over a grave*, Plat. Legg. 958 E: *an ornament on ships*, Diod. 13. 3.
 ἐπιστήμη, ἡ, (ἐπίσταμαι) *acquaintance with a matter, understanding, skill, experience*, as in archery, Soph. Ph. 1057; in war, Thuc. 1. 121., 6. 72., 7. 62; ἐπ. πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον Lys. 914. 15; *περὶ τι* Plat. Phil. 55 D; *τοῦ νεῖν* Id. Gorg. 311 C. II. generally, *knowledge, ἐπιστήμη σύ μου προύχοις ἄν* Soph. O. T. 1115; *πάντ' ἐπιστήμης πλέως* *full of knowledge in all things*, Id. Ant. 721, cf. Tr. 338. 2. *scientific knowledge, science*, v. esp. Plat. Rep. 477 B sq., Arist. An. Post. 1. 33, Eth. N. 6. 3; opp. to τέχνη and ἐμπειρία, Plat. Rep. 422 C, Ion 536 C, cf. Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 4; to δόξα, Hipp. Lex, Plat. Polit. 301 B:—in pl. *the sciences*, often in Plat., etc.
 ἐπιστημον-άρχης, *ov*, ὁ, *a master of science*, Eust. Opusc. 21. 8:—*αρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for such mastery*, Ib. 50. 20:—*αρχέω, to be such*, Ib. 66. 78.
 ἐπιστημονίζω, *to make wise*, Symm. V. T.
 ἐπιστημονικός, ἡ, ὄν, *capable of knowledge*, opp. to λογιστικός, τό ἐπ. [μέρος τῆς ψυχῆς] Arist. de An. 3. 8, 2, Eth. N. 6. 1, 6; *θεός .. πάντων ἐπιστημονικώτατον* Id. Fr. 12. II. *of or for science, scientific*, ἀρχαί Id. Top. 1. 1, 2; *δρισμός* Id. Metaph. 6. 15, 3; *ἀπόδειξις* Id. An. Post. 1. 6, 11, etc. Adv. —*κῶς*, Id. Top. 2. 9, 4.
 ἐπίστημος, *ov*, = ἐπιστήμων, *knowing*, c. gen. rei, Hipp. 1200 C.
 ἐπιστημοσύνη, ἡ, = ἐπιστήμη, Xenocr. ap. Diog. L. 4. 13.
 ἐπιστήμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (ἐπίσταμαι) *knowing, wise, prudent*, ἐπ. βουλῆ τε νόφ τε Od. 16. 374; *ἄρχοντες* Xen. Oec. 21, 5; *ἐπιστήμων γὰρ εἶ=ἐπίστασαι γὰρ*, Eur. Suppl. 843. 2. *acquainted with a thing, skilled or versed in*, c. gen., *κακῶν* Soph. Fr. 514; *τῆς θαλάσσης, τοῦ ναυτικοῦ* Thuc. 1. 142., 8. 45; *τῆς τέχνης* Plat. Gorg. 448 B; also *περὶ τινος or τι* Id. Rep. 599 B, etc.; with a neut. Adj. used as Adv., *τὰ προσήκοντα ἐπιστήμων* Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 9, cf. Oec. 2, 16. 3. *c. inf. knowing how*, λέγειν τε καὶ σιγᾶν Plat. Phaedr. 276 A, cf. Xen. Oec. 19, 16.—Comp. —*ονέστερος*, Plat. Charm. 174 A.—Adv., *ἐπιστημόνως with knowledge, skilfully*, λέγειν Id. Theaet. 207 B; *ἔχειν πρὸς τι* Id. Soph. 233 C: Comp. —*έστερον*, Xen. Oec. 3, 14; Sup. —*έστατα*, Plat. Rep. 534 D. II. *possessed of perfect knowledge*, Id. Polit. 301 B, etc.; opp. to *δοξαστής*, Id. Theaet. 208 E; in Arist., *scientifically versed in a thing*, An. Post. 1. 6, 4, Categ. 8, 41.
 ἐπιστήριγμα, τό, *a support*, LXX (2 Regg. 22. 19).
 ἐπιστηρίζω, fut. ξω, *to make to lean on*, τί τινι Opp. C. 4. 256:—Pass. *to be supported*, Arist. Probl. 22. 13; *τινι* Luc. Indoct. 6; *ἐπὶ τινα* LXX (Ex. 17. 12).
 ἐπιστητέον, verb. Adj. from ἐπίσταμαι, *one must know*, Gramm.
 ἐπιστητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *scientific*, ξέτις Clem. Al. 468.
 ἐπιστητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπίσταμαι) *that can be scientifically known, matter of science*, Plat. Theaet. 201 D, Arist., etc.; *τὸ ἐπιστητόν* Id. Eth. N. 6. 3, 3, al.
 ἐπιστιγμή, ἡ, *a point or dot upon a thing*, Aen. Tact. 31.
 ἐπιστίξω, fut. ξω, *to mark with spots on the surface, to speckle*, Nic. Th. 332:—Pass. *to be spotted or speckled*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 5; *τῷ νῶτῳ οἱ σημεῖα ἐπέστικται* Ael. N. A. 11. 24; *ὁ ἐπεστιγμένος* Aen. Tact. 31.—In Moer. and Hesych., ἐπι-στίξω, —*στιγμα*, for ἐπι-σίξω, —*στιγμα*
 ἐπιστίλβω, *to glisten on the surface*, Plut. Lys. 28, Luc. Amor. 10.
 ἐπίστιον, τό, in Od. 6. 265, *νῆες .. εἰρύαται πᾶσιν γὰρ ἐπίστιον ἐστὶν ἐκάστῳ*, where the sense seems to be, every one has a shed (for his ship). The Ancients were at a loss as to the word: Aristarch. took ἵπ to be ἵπ for ἐφέστιον (which in the new Ion. of Hdt. certainly is ἵπτιον, v. sub ἐφέστιος); but elsewh. Hom. always uses the form ἐπίστιος, and the expl. given in the Scholl. is ἐποίκιον, νεώριον .., τὰ τὸ ἐπίστιον.
 ἐπίστιος, *ov*, Ion. for ἐφέστιος.
 ἐπιστιχάομαι, Dep. = ἐπιστείχω, Nom. Jo. 4. 106.
 ἐπιστοβέω, *to scoff at*, Ap. Rh. 3. 663., 4. 1, 25.
 ἐπιστοιβάξω, *to pile up, pack together*. X (I. c. v. 1. 7, 12).
 ἐπιστοιβάσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a piling up*, Fust. 74. 5.
 ἐπιστολάδην [ᾶ], Adv. (ἐπιστέλλω II). *τί, εἰ, γ, ε, .. ἐνε σταλμένως*, Hes. Sc. 287.
 ἐπιστολεύς, *έας*, ἡ, (ἐπιστολή) *act. εν του λυ κ α τ ρ α*. I. 5700 cf. Suid. s. v. ἐπιστέλλει. II. *mon. .. ε σ ρ α .. ε π ο δ ῖ τ α*

second in command, vice-admiral, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 7., 4. 8, 11, etc.: he appears also to have been *the dispatch-bearer* (ἐπιστολιαφόρος), Ib. 6. 2, 25, cf. 1. 1, 23.
 ἐπιστολή, ἡ, (ἐπιστέλλω) *anything sent by a messenger, a message, command, commission*, whether verbal or in writing (cp. Thuc. 7. 11 with 8. 5), Hdt. 4. 10, and Att.; ἐξ ἐπιστολῆς by *command*, Hdt. 6. 50; used by Trag. always in pl., Aesch. Pr. 3, Pers. 783, Supp. 1012, Soph. Aj. 781, O. C. 1601, etc.; Πενθέως ἐπιστολαῖς by his *commands*, Eur. Bacch. 442; *τέκνων ἐπιστολὰς ἔγραψε* *commands about her children*, Id. Hipp. 858:—esp. *a dying injunction, last will*, v. Valck. Hipp. 1. c. 2. *a letter*, Lat. epistola, ἐπ. διαπέμπειν, ἀποδοῦναι Thuc. 1. 129., 7. 10; *λύειν* Id. 1. 132; ἐπ. ἔδωκεν ἀποδοῦναι Lys. 160. 24; *πέμπειν τινί* Eur. I. T. 589; also in pl. of one letter, like γράμματα, Lat. literae, Id. I. A. 111, 314, Thuc. 1. 132, etc.; ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιστολῶν .. τοῦ Ὀθωνος, Lat. ab epistolis Othoni, his *secretary*, Plut. Oth. 9, cf. Olear. Philostr. 589.
 ἐπιστοληφόρος, ὁ, *the bearer of a letter*, Eus. H. E. 1. 3.
 ἐπιστολιᾶ-φόρος, *ov*, *bringing letters*:—v. sub ἐπιστολεύς.
 ἐπιστολικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for a letter, epistolary*, Arist. Fr. 620: *in the style of letters*, λόγοι Dion. H. de Lys. 1. 3; *βιβλία* Diog. L. 10. 25; *χαρακτήρ* Dem. Phal. 223.
 ἐπιστολμαῖος, *ov*, *in or of letters*, συνουσία Philostr. 187, cf. 285; ἐπ. γράμματα Philo 2. 533, Eus.:—*δυνάμεις ἐπ.* *forces promised by letter and decreed, but never sent, paper-armies*, Dem. 45. 12, cf. 48. 17.
 ἐπιστόλιον, τό, Dim. of ἐπιστολή, Plut. Ages. 13, etc.
 ἐπιστολο-γράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, *used in writing letters*, Porph. V. P. § 12, Clem. Al. 657: v. ἱερογλυφικός.
 ἐπιστολο-γράφος, ὁ, (γράφω) *a letter-writer, secretary*, Polyb. (31. 3, 16) ap. Ath. 195 B, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 5717. 24.
 ἐπιστοματίξω, =sq., Philo 1. 85, 28, nisi legend. ἐπιστομίζω.
 ἐπιστομίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, (στόμα) *to bridle or curb in (a horse)*, Philostr. 841: *metaph. to curb, bridle*, τοὺς ἐχθρούς Ar. Eq. 845, cf. Dem. 85. 5, Aeschin. 42. 29; *οἶον ἐπ. καὶ χαλινούντες τὸ φιλόφωνον* Plut. 2. 967 B:—Pass., *ἐπεστομίσθη* Plat. Gorg. 482 E. II. of flute-players, ἐπ. *ἐαυτὸν* *to put on the mouth-piece* (φορβεία), Plut. 2. 713 D; but, ὁ αὐλὸς ἐπ. *τὴν φωνὴν* *stops the voice*, Id. Alc. 2, cf. Luc. Merc. Cond. 7. III. *to throw on his face*, *τινα* Luc. Imag. 10, Calumn. 12.
 ἐπιστόμιον, (στόμα) *the cock of a water-pipe*, also ἐπιτόμιον, Varro R. R. 3. 5, 16: *a stop in the hydraulic organ*, Vitruv. 10. 13.
 ἐπιστομίς, ἴδος, ἡ, =φορβεία, Hesych. s. v. ἐπίχαλκον.
 ἐπιστόμισμα, τό, *metaph. a curb, restraint*, Joseph. A. J. 19. 3, 3.
 ἐπιστομίστεον, verb. Adj. *one must stop his mouth*, Clem. Al. 196.
 ἐπιστονάχέω, =ἐπιστένω, of the waves, Il. 24. 79; v. Spitzn. Excurs. ad Il. 3.—Also ἐπιστονάχίζω, =foreg. (with v. l. —στεναχίζω), Hes. Th. 843, Batr. 73.
 ἐπιστορέννυμι, or (in Hesych.) —στόρνυμι: fut. —στρώσω: aor. 1 —εστόρεσα or —εστρωσα: aor. med., —εστορέσαντο Nonn. 24. 334. *To strew or spread upon*, ἐστόρεσεν δ' ἐπὶ δέρμα upon the bed, Od. 14. 50; *χιτῶνας ἐπὶ τὸν στῦλον* Hipp. Art. 836:—*a barbarous fut. ἐπιστρωννύσω τῇ γῇ νιφετόν* only in Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 24. 2. *to saddle*, ἐπιστρῶσαι τὸν ὄνον Joseph. A. J. 8. 9, 1; ἡ κάμηλος ἀλουργίδι ἐπέστρωτο Luc. Prom. 4.
 ἐπιστρατάομαι, Dep., =ἐπιστρατεύω, Nonn. D. 1. 267., 48. 32, in Ep. 3 pl. impf. ἐπεστρατώνω. Cf. στρατάω, στρατώω.
 ἐπιστρατεία, Ion. —ἡτή, ἡ, *a march or expedition against*, Hdt. 9. 3; *τῶν Πλαταιῶν against Plataea*, Thuc. 2. 79; *σὺν Κύρῳ* Xen. An. 2. 4, 1.
 ἐπιστρατεύσις, *ews*, ἡ, =foreg., Hdt. 3. 4.
 ἐπιστρατεύω, *to march against, make war upon*, *τινί* Eur. Bacch. 784, Ar. Av. 1522, Thuc. 3. 54, etc.; ἐπὶ *τινα* Arist. Oec. 2, 30; ἐπὶ *τὴν χώραν* Andoc. 14. 27, Plat. Menex. 239 B; *εἰς Θετταλίαν* Aeschin. 65. 32:—in Poets c. acc. loci, ἐπ. *πατρίδα τὴν ταύτης* Soph. Tr. 76; *Εὐβοῖδα χώραν* Ib. 362, cf. Eur. Tro. 22; *so, ἐπ. τινα* Id. I. A. 1154, Thuc. 4. 60, 92:—absol., Aesch. Pers. 780, Soph. Aj. 1056; *περὶ καὶ ναυσί* Plut. Nic. 7:—*so also in Med.*, with pf. pass., *ἐπιστρατεύεσθαι ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον* Hdt. 3. 107, cf. 6. 132; c. dat., Eur. Med. 1185, Ar. Vesp. 11, etc.; c. acc. loci, Eur. Phoen. 605.
 ἐπιστρατήγος, ὁ, *a commander*, title of a Roman officer in Egypt, Strabo 798, cf. C. I. 2285, 4715, 4751, al.:—ἐπιστρατηγέω, *to hold this office*, Ib. 4701, —04, —05.
 ἐπιστρατοπεδεία, ἡ, *an encamping over against*, Polyb. 1. 77, 7; ἡ *τῶν πολεμίων ἐπ.* *the fact that the enemy was encamped near*, Id. 5. 76, 9.
 ἐπιστρατοπεδεύω, *to encamp over against*, τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις Polyb. 1. 19, 5; ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος 5. 30, 4, etc.
 ἐπίστρεμμα, τό, *the turn or return of a boundary line*, C. I. 5594. 28.
 ἐπιστρεπτεόν, verb. Adj. *one must turn*, Aristid. 1. 99.
 ἐπιστρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *likely to turn or alter*, Eust. Opusc. 121. 79. Adv. —*κως*, Ib. 74. 4. 2. ἐπ. πρὸς ἑαυτὸ *reflective, capable of reflection*, Procl. Inst. 15.
 ἐπίστρεπτος, *ov*, (ἐπιστρέφω) *to be turned towards, looked at and admired*, a' v Aesch. Cho. 350; ὤραν .. ἐπ. βροτοῖς Id. Supp. 997. II. *that is to be turned round, versatile*, Hero Spir. 185.
 ἐπιστρεφεία ἡ *attention, carefulness*, Eccl.
 ἐπιστρεφής, ἡ, *turning one's eyes or mind to a thing, attentive, watchful*, ἡ, ἱ, τ, ω, α, Hell. 6. 3, 7, cf. Plut. 2. 275 F; cf. ἐπιστρέφω II. 3. 2. exact, strict, severe, καταγραφαί Dion. II. 10. 33; ἀρχή I. 1. 1., etc.:—*so*, Adv. —*φῶς*, Ion. —*φέως*, *earnestly, vehemently*, εἶρετο ἐπιστρ. Hdt. 1. 30; ἐπιστρ. καὶ ῥητορικῶς φήσουσι Aeschin. 10. 30; ἐπ. π ν υ καὶ θρασέως Dion. H. 7. 34; cf. ἐπιστρέφω II. 5:—Hesych. κ ν ε the expl. ἰσχυρῶς (cf. Eubul. Incert. 15 a), but also μετ' ἐπιστροφῆς τοῦ σώματος, .. ἐνεργῶς. II. *much turning*, Lat. versatilis: *modulated, varied*, φωνῆ ἐπ., of the nightingale, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 3.

ἐπιστρέφω, fut. ψω, to turn about, turn round, νῶτον Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141; δεῦρ' ἐπίστρεφον κάρα Eur. Heracl. 492, cf. Xen. Cyn. 10, 12; ἐπιστρέψαντες τὰς ναῦς having suddenly tacked (v. ἐπιστροφή), Thuc. 2. 90; but also to put an enemy to flight, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 9:—hence, b. intr. to turn about, turn round, ἔλκε δ' ἐπιστρέψας Il. 3. 370,—nowhere else in Hom., and here some take it trans. to whirl, but v. Hdt. 2. 103, Soph. Tr. 566, Thuc. 1. 61; ἀλλ' ἄπας ἐπίστρεφε δεῦρο Ar. Vesp. 422; of seamen, Polyb. 1. 47, 8., 50. 5; of a wild boar, to turn upon the hunter, ἐπὶ τινα Xen. Cyn. 10, 15:—to return, Ev. Matth. 12. 44, etc.; of an illness, to recur, Hipp. 135 E. 2. to turn towards, τὸ νόημα Theogn. 1053; ἦθος κατὰ τινα Id. 213; ἐπ. τινα to turn his attention towards one, Luc. Tim. 11; πρὸς τι, εἰς τινα Plut. 2. 21 C, 69 E:—ἐπ. πίστιν to press a pledge upon one, Soph. Tr. 1182:—ἐπ. τὴν φάλαγγα to bring it into action, Plut. Anton. 42:—hence, b. intr. to turn (oneself) towards, Xen. Eq. 8, 12, etc.; ἐπ. πρὸς or ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν to reflect, Plotin. 5. 3, 1, Procl. Inst. 15. 3. to turn or convert from an error, to correct, make to repent, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 5, cf. Plut. Alc. 16. b. intr. to repent, Ev. Matth. 13. 15, Luc. 22. 32, etc. 4. to curve, twist, Lat. torquere, ὀδύνη σε πρὸς τὰ σπλάγχν' ἐπιστρέφειν δοκεῖ Ar. Pl. 1131; ἐπ. ἐπισκύνιον Anth. P. 11. 376:—and in Pass. to be distorted, τράχηλος ἐπιστρέφεται Hipp. Aph. 1250; of hair, to curl, οἷς ἐπέστραπται τὸ τρίχον Arist. Probl. 33. 18. II. Med. and Pass., esp. in aor. 2 pass. ἐπεστράφην [ᾶ], also ἐπεστρέφθην Opp. C. 4. 178:—to turn oneself round, turn about, ἦτε ἐπιστρεφόμενος constantly turning, as if to look behind one, Hdt. 3. 156; and with acc., πολλὰ θάλαμον .. ἐπεστράφη turned to gaze on it, Eur. Alc. 187; so of a lion retreating, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 3; δόξα τῆδ' ἐπεστράφη thus turned about, changed, Soph. Ant. 1111. 2. to go back-and-forwards, h. Hom. 27. 10; κατ' ἄλλοσιν Aesch. Supp. 508; et c. aec., γαῖαν ἐπιστρέφεται wanders over the earth, with collat. sense of observing, studying it, Hes. Th. 753, Theogn. 648; so, ἐπ. ὄρεων κορυφάς Anacr. 2:—but c. acc. loci, to turn to a place, πόθεν γῆς τῆσδ' ἐπεστράφης πέδον; Eur. Hel. 83, cf. 89, 768, Ion 352; (also, εἰς χώραν Xen. Oec. 4, 13):—c. acc. cogn., διεξόδους ἐπιστρέφεσθαι to walk in .., Plat. Phaedr. 247 A, cf. Rep. 616 C:—of the sun, to revolve, Dion. P. 584: cf. ἐπιστροφάω. 3. to turn the mind towards, to pay attention to, regard, Lat. observare (cf. ἐπιστροφή II. 3), τινος Theogn. 440, Anacr. 97, Soph. Ph. 599, Anth. P. 5. 48:—absol. to return to oneself, pay attention, ἐπιστραφεῖς Hdt. 1. 88; οὐκ ἦλθες, .. οὐκ ἐπεστράφης Eur. Rhes. 400; οὐκ ἐπεστράφη, = οὐκ ἐφρόντισε (just above), Dem. 665. 5, cf. 133. 24, Anth. P. 11. 319. 4. c. acc., θεοῦ νιν κέλευσμ' ἐπεστράφη visited her, Eur. Andr. 1030. 5. part. pf. pass. ἐπεστραμμένος, = ἐπιστρεφής, earnest, vehement, λόγοι ἐπ. Hdt. 7. 160, cf. 8. 62: cf. ἐπιστρεφής. 6. of hair, to be in close curls, Arist. Probl. 33. 18. ἐπίστρεψις, εως, ἡ, a turning, twisting, τινος Hipp. Art. 794, etc. ἐπιστρογγύλλομαι, Pass. to be rounded, Nic. Th. 514. ἐπιστρογγύλος, ον, rounded, roundish, Arist. H. A. 5. 27, 1. ἐπιστροφάδην, Adv. turning this way and that way, κτεῖνε δ' ἐπιστροφάδην Il. 10. 483; τύπτε δ' ἐπιστρ. 21. 20, cf. Od. 22. 308, etc., (or, acc. to others, = ἐπιστρεφῶς, earnestly, vehemently); also, ἐπ. βαδίσειν to wander back-and-forwards, h. Hom. Merc. 210: on all sides, Opp. C. 1. 79:—poët. Adv. used by Philo 2. 177. ἐπιστροφεὺς, εως, ὁ, the pivot, a name for the first of the neck-vertebrae, Poll. 2. 131. ἐπιστροφή, ἡ, (ἐπιστρέφω) a turning about, τῆς τοῦ ἀτράκτου δίνης Plat. Rep. 620 E: a twisting, τῶν σχοινίων Plut. Alex. 25. II. intr. a turning or wheeling about, δαίων ἀνδρῶν ἐπιστροφαί, i. e. hostile men turning to bay, Soph. O. C. 1045; μυρίων ἐπιστροφαί κακῶν renewed assaults of ills unnumbered, Ib. 537, cf. Diod. 19. 83, Arr. An. 7. 17; esp. in military evolutions, Polyb. 10. 21, 3 (ubi v. Schweigh.), Plut. Philop. 7; of ships, a putting about, tacking, ἡ ἐπ. ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν Thuc. 2. 90, 91; ἐξ ἐπιστροφῆς by a sudden wheel, Polyb. 1. 76, 5, Plut. Timol. 27; but, ἐξ ἐπιστροφῆς παθεῖν to have a relapse, Hipp. Coac. 159. 2. a turn of affairs, reaction, μή τις ἐπ. γένηται (where others expl. it punishment), Thuc. 3. 71: a result, end, Polyb. 22. 15, 15. 3. attention paid to a person or thing (cf. ἐπιστρέφω II. 3), πρὸ τοῦ θανόντος τῆνδ' ἔθεσθ' ἐπ. Soph. O. T. 134; ὦν ἐπιστροφή τις ἦν to whom any regard was due, Eur. 1. T. 671; so, ἐπιστροφῆς ἀξίον Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 9; ἐπ. ποιείσθαι Philipp. ap. Dem. 158. 25, cf. 439. 15; ἐπ. ἔχειν τινος Menand. Incert. 125; περὶ τινος Plut. 2. 1045 A, etc.; ἐπιστροφῆς τυγχάνειν Polyb. 4. 4, 4, etc. 4. a moving up and down in a place, mostly in pl., πατρίων δωμάτων ἐπιστροφαί the occupation of them, Aesch. Theb. 648, ubi v. Blomf.; ξενότιμους ἐπ. δωμάτων, of the duties of hospitality, Id. Eum. 548; οἷσιν οὐκ ἐπιστροφαί men who have no business here, Eur. Hel. 440; βούνομοι ἐπ. haunts of the grazing herds, Aesch. Fr. 243; so, Κίλιξ δὲ χώρα καὶ Σύρων ἐπιστροφαί (as Dind. for Σηρῶν ἐπιστροφαί), Ib. 264; cf. Aristid. 1. p. 239. 5. intentness, vehemence, λόγον, opp. to ἀβρότης, Philostr. 519. ἐπιστρόφισις, εως, ἡ, vicissitude, Onat. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 94. ἐπιστροφία, ἡ, cpith. of Aphrodité, Verticordia, Paus. 1. 40, 5. ἐπιστροφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, dislocation, Hesych.:—in pl. curls, Eust. 1561. 38. ἐπιστροφος, ον, (ἐπιστρέφω) having dealings with, conversant, ἐπίστροφος ἦν ἀνθρώπων Od. 1. 177; v. l. for ἐπίσκοπος, 8. 163; ἐπ. τινος concerned with or in it, Aesch. Ag. 397. 2. = ἐπιστρεφής, curved, winding, Ar. Rh. 2. 979, Dion. P. 75. 3. Adv. -φως, diligently, exactly, Ephipp. Γηρ. 2. 10, Memnon in Phot. Bibl. 225. 3:—but perhaps ἐπιστρεφῶς is to be restored. ἐπίστρωμα, τό, in pl. trappings, Achmes Onir. 152. ἐπιστρώννυμι or -νω, v. sub ἐπιστορέννυμι. ἐπιστροφάω, Frequentat. of ἐπιστρέφω, but only used intr., c. acc. to

visit or frequent a place, θεοὶ .. ἐπιστροφῶσι πόλησ Od. 17. 486; ἀνέρα, ὄντε θαμειαὶ ἐπιστροφῶσι μέριμναι haunt him, h. Merc. 44; γαῖαν Orph. Arg. 828; εἰς γῆν Phryg. ap. Tzetz. Lyc. 433.—So in Med. to go in and out of, frequent, occur, δῶμ' ἐπιστροφωμένου Aesch. Ag. 972; also to come to, πάθεν γῆς τῆσδ' ἐπ. πέδον; Eur. Med. 666. ἐπιστύγῆς, ἐς, (στυγέω) detested, odious, Clem. Al. 79. ἐπιστυγνάξω, to be sorrowful, annoyed at a thing, Eccl. ἐπιστύλιον, τό, (στύλος) the lintel on the top of pillars, the epistyle, architrave, C. I. 160. 36, 2751-3, Plut. Pericl. 13, Ath. 196 B, 205 E, Vitruv.:—also ἐπιστύλις, ἴδος, ἡ, Philo 1. 666; and ἐπίστυλον, τό, Geop. 14. 6, 6. ἐπιστύφω [ῦ], fut. ψω, to draw up, of the effect of astringents, χεῖλος Nic. Al. 79. 277; τὰ ἐπιστύφοντα .. βρώματα Ath. 120 C: metaph. of the ears, Dion. H. de Dem. 38: to reprove, Alciphro 1. 3. ἐπιστωμύλλομαι, Med. to rival in nonsense, τινι Synes. 62 C. ἐπισυγκάμπτω, to bend together besides, Hipp. Art. 824. ἐπισυγκροτέω, to rally soldiers, Joseph. B. J. 1. 1, 6. ἐπισυγκρούω, to knock together against, Dio C. Fr. Vat. p. 185. ἐπισυγχέω, to confound besides, τὰς περὶ θεοῦ δόξας Philo 1. 320. ἐπισυζεύγνυμι, to unite besides, Galen. 12. 456 A, Schol. Ven. 11. 2. 278. ἐπισυζυγῆς, ἐς, joined with, τινι Iambl. in Nicom. 121. ἐπισυζυγία, ἡ, in Asclepiod. Tact. 8, a squadron of 8 war-chariots. ἐπισυκοφαντέω, to harass yet more with frivolous accusations, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 8. 31, Plut. Anton. 21. ἐπισυλλαμβάνω, = ἐπικύσκομαι, and ἐπισύλληψις, εως, ἡ, = ἐπικύησις, Arist. Fr. 260. ἐπισυλλέγω, to collect besides or after, Hipp. Offic. 744. ἐπισύλληψις, ἡ, a second conception, Lat. superfoetatio, Plut. 2. 906 C, D. ἐπισυμβαίνω, to happen besides, Arist. Rhet. Al. 4, 2, An. Pr. 2. 16, 1. II. to come into existence afterwards, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 371, cf. 373. ἐπισυμβάλλομαι, in Phylarch. ap. Ath. 593 D, is f. l. for ἐπὶ νόυν β. ἐπισυμμάχια, ἡ, an alliance against a common enemy, Philipp. ap. Dem. 160. 13. ἐπισυμμύω, to shut upon, Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 3. ἐπισυμπίπτω, fut. -πείσομαι, to happen or chance besides or in addition to, τοῖς γεγονόσιν Joseph. A. J. 15. 10, 3; absol., Philo 2. 221. ἐπισυμπλέκω, to entwine besides, Rhet., Eccl. ἐπισυμφέρω, to bring with besides, cited from Nicomach. Arithm. ἐπισυνάγω, to collect and bring to a place, Polyb. 1. 75, 2., 5. 97, 3: to gather together, Ev. Matth. 23, 37, etc.:—Pass., Plut. 2. 894 A. ἐπισυνάγωγῆ, ἡ, a gathering or being gathered together, 2 Ep. Thess. 2. 1, etc. 2. a collective view, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 67. ἐπισυναθροίζω, to collect besides, Eccl. ἐπισυναίνεω, to give one's adhesion to, τινι Joseph. A. J. 5. 1, 16. ἐπισυναπτέον, verb. Adj. one must subjoin, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 20. ἐπισυνάπτω, to join on, subjoin, attach, τί τινι Polyb. 3. 2, 8: to make dependent upon, τι ἀπό τινος Dion. H. 1. 87: to add, τι περὶ τινος Sext. Emp. M. 1. 120. 2. = συνάπτειν, μάχην τινί Diod. 14. 94, cf. Plut. Camill. 18. II. to border on, come next, Phot. Bibl. 458. 30. ἐπισυνάρχομαι, Dep. to begin together with, τινι Hippodam. ap. Stob. 554. 1. ἐπισυνδέσις, εως, ἡ, a joining, uniting, Plut. 2. 885 B; τῶν ἐν κόσμῳ M. Anton. 6. 38. ἐπισυνδέω, fut. -δήσω, to bind up the faster, τὴν ἀπορίαν μᾶλλον ἐπ. to increase the difficulty, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 7:—Med., ἐπισυνδέεσθαι τὰ τῆς κοινωνίας Hierocl. ap. Stob. 490. 43. ἐπισυνδίδωμι, to burst forth together, Plut. Aemil. 14. ἐπισύνειμι, (εἶμι) to come together again, Dion. H. 1. 63. ἐπισυνείρω, to join together besides, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 142. ἐπισυνεργέω, to contribute, πρὸς τι Enrypham. ap. Stob. 556. 30. ἐπισυνέχω γυναῖκα, to take to oneself a wife, Lxx (1 Esdr. 9. 17). ἐπισυνήθης, ἐς, = συνήθης, Schol. Ven. 11. 1. 35. ἐπισύνθεσις, εως, ἡ, further composition or combination, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 22; ἡ πρὸς ἄλλα ἐπ. Longin. 40. 1. ἐπισυνθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, combining, compounding, Galen. Adv. -κῶς, = κατ' ἐπισύνθεσιν, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 40. ἐπισύνθετος, ον, compound, like σύνθετος, Clem. Al. 667. ἐπισυνθήκη, ἡ, an additional article to a treaty, mostly in pl., like ἐπισπονδαί, Polyb. 3. 27, 7. ἐπισυνίστημι, fut. -στήσω, to recommend further, τινά τινι Ael. V. H. 4. 9. II. Pass. with aor. 2 and pf. act. to be collected upon, τινι Plut. 2. 894 E: absol. to be united, grow together, come to a head, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 85., 11. 119. 2. to conspire against, resist jointly, τινι Parthen. 35; absol., Plut. 2. 227 A. ἐπισυννέω, to pile up, lay together, Dio C. 40. 2. ἐπισυνουκίζω, to bring in new colonists, Strab. 213:—Pass. of a place, to be colonised anew, Paus. 6. 22, 5. ἐπισυντάσσω, to contrive against, διαβολάς τινι Joseph. B. J. 1. 28, 1. ἐπισυντείνομαι, Pass. to be distended exceedingly, Hipp. 404. 13. ἐπισυντήκω, to melt together besides, Galen.:—Pass., Aret. C. M. Diut. 1. 14. ἐπισυντίθημι, to add besides, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 207. ἐπισυντρέχω, to run together to a place, Ev. Marc. 9. 25. ἐπισυνωθέω, = συνωθέω, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 104. ἐπισυρίξω, = sq., Ael. N. A. 2. 7, Nonn. D. 1. 71. ἐπισυρίσσω, Att. -πτω, to hiss or whistle at a thing, to make a signal by screaming, Arist. II. A. 9. 10, 1. ἐπίσυρμα, τό, anything trailed after one: the train of a snake, Hipp. Ep. 1277: the trail or track made by dragging a thing, Xen. Cyn. 9, 18. ἐπισυρμός, ὁ, (ἐπισύρω) laziness, negligence, εἰς ἐπ. καὶ λήθην ἀγειν Polyb. 40. 2, 10. II. biting mockery, Stoic. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 222.

ἐπισυρρέω, to flow together, Strabo 240, Dion. H. 4. 55, Plut. 2. 895 B. ἐπισύρροια, ἡ, a conflux, Ael. N. A. 12. 20. ἐπισύρω [ῦ], to drag or trail after one, in a lazy, listless way, τὸ πῶδε Diog. L. 1. 81: so in Med., ποδῆρεις χιτῶνας ἐπισύρεσθαι Luc. V. H. 2. 46; φέλλους Ib. 45; οἰκέτας Basil.:—Pass. to crawl or creep along, ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς Xen. Cyn. 5, 13, cf. Ael. N. A. 2. 23. II. to do anything in a slovenly, careless way, to slur over, evade intentionally, τὰ πράγματα Lys. 175. 18; and, absol., ἐπισύροντες ἐροῦσι will say confusedly, that they may not be understood, Dem. Lept. 496. 23, ubi v. Wolf.; ἐπ. ἐν ταῖς πράξεσι to be negligent, M. Anton. 8. 51:—in this sense often in part. pf. pass. slurred over, neglected, Polyb. 16. 20, 3; γράμματα ἐπισεσυρμένα slovenly, hastily written, Luc. D. Meretr. 10. 3; φθέγγεσθαι ἐπισεσ. τι καὶ συνεχῆς καὶ ἐπίτροχον Id. Navig. 2; χρέμπεσθαι ἐπισεσ. Id. Philopat. 20; ἐπισεσ. καὶ βυπαρῶς slovenly and dirty, of a man, Diog. L. 1. 81:—Adv., ἐπισεσυρμένως, carelessly, Epict. Enchir. 38, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1545. ἐπισύστασις, εως, ἡ, a gathering, riotous meeting, τοῦ ὄχλου Act. Ar. 24. 12 (best MSS. ἐπίστασις), cf. Beros. ap. Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 20: a faction, LXX (Num. 16. 40): a collection, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 127. ἐπισυστέλλομαι, Pass. to be drawn together, contracted, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 3. ἐπισυστρέφω, to collect to one head, LXX (Num. 16. 42), Longin. 24. ἐπίσυχνος, ον, sufficiently often, Hipp. Protrrh. 79 (but Littre ἐπὶ συχρόν e MSS., v. 5. p. 562). Adv., ἐπισυχνώς, ap. Suid. v. Λογγίνος; but, ἐπὶ δειπνῶ in the best Paris Ms. ἐπισφᾶγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (σφαγή) the hollow in the neck where the butcher's knife is put in, Poll. 2. 134, ubi olim ἐπισφαγεύς vel ἐπισφαγιεύς. ἐπισφάζω, later -σφάττω, to slaughter over or upon, csp. of sacrifices at a tomb, κάμ' ἐπισφάζει τάφω Eur. Hec. 505; πρόβατά τινι ἐπ. to sacrifice them to the dead, Lat. inferias ferre alicui, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 7. 2. αἷμα μηλείου φόνον ἐπ. to shed the blood of slaughtered sheep over, Eur. El. 92, cf. 281:—Pass., αἷμα ἀρτίως ἐπεσφαγμένον Arist. Color. 5, 19. II. to kill upon or besides, τρίτον θῦμ' ὡς ἐπισφάξων δυοῖν Eur. H. F. 995, cf. Xen. An. 1. 8, 29 (where the Med. also occurs); Ἀντώνιον ἐπ. Καίσαρι Plut. Brut. 18:—to kill over again, νεκρούς Diog. L. 2. 135. III. to kill completely, Lat. conficere, Plut. Anton. 76:—metaph. to talk one to death, Luc. J. Trag. 43. ἐπίσφαιρα, ον, τά, leathern cases for the weights used in the σφαιρομαχία, to deaden the blows, Plut. 2. 825 C:—so, μάχαιραι μετ' ἐπίσφαιρων swords tipped with buttons, like foils, Polyb. 10. 20, 3. ἐπισφᾶκελίω, to become gangrenous, sphacelate, Hipp. Art. 790. ἐπισφᾶκέλις, εως, ἡ, gangrene, caries, Hipp. Art. 816. ἐπισφάλευα, ἡ, precariousness, Polyb. Fr. Vat. p. 459. ἐπισφᾶλής, ἐς, (σφάλλομαι) prone to fall, unstable, precarious, τὰ μεγάλα πάντα ἐπισφάλη Plut. Rep. 497 D; ἐπισφαλεστέρα δύναμις Dem. 22. 14, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 1, 1; ἐπισφαλές [ἔστι] Id. Pol. 2. 5, 25. II. (σφάλλω) making to fall, misleading, εἰς οἱ πρός τι Plut. 2. 653 C, etc. 2. dangerous, νόσημα Hipp. Vet. Med. 11; καιροί, χώρα Polyb. 1. 66, 12, etc.:—Adv., ἐπισφαλῶς ἔχειν, διακείσθαι to be in danger, Id. 6. 25, 4, Plut. Sol. 13: Sup., ἐπισφαλέστατα περᾶσαι Plut. Cato Mi. 15. ἐπισφάλλω, to trip up, make to fall, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 29:—Pass., ἐπισφάλλῃναι ὁδόν to be mistaken in .., Greg. Nyss. ἐπισφάττω, later form of ἐπισφάζω. ἐπισφηνκῶ, to bind on or to, Nonn. D. 9. 123: Med., Ib. 2. 111. ἐπίσφηνον, τό, (σφήν) a sucker, Clem. Al. 800. ἐπισφίγγω, to bind tight, πέδιλα ἐπ. τοὺς πόδας Luc. Amor. 41; ἐπ. τινὰ πῆχσει in the arms, Anth. P. 5. 243; ἐπ. τοὺς ἀναγωγέας to tie the shoestrings tight, Ath. 543 F; ἐπ. τὴν ἀμφισβήτησιν to complicate it, opp. to λύειν, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 96; ἐπ. τὴν νῆτην to screw it tighter, to tune the instrument, Ael. V. H. 9. 36. ἐπισφουδρύνω, to make rigid, intensify, Plut. Cleom. 10, Philodem. 1. p. 36. ἐπισφραγίζω, fnt. Att. ἰῶ, to put a seal on, to confirm, ratify, θανόντι κλέος Anth. Plan. 366:—Med., ἐπ. τὴν αὐτοῦ παρανομίαν to get it sanctioned, Polyb. 32. 22, 3. II. mostly as Dep. ἐπισφραγίζομαι in same sense, Plat. Legg. 855 E, 957 B; ἐπ. τινὶ τι to give it him as a solemn gift, Inscr. Delph. 40. 2. to put as a seal upon, impress upon, τῇ πολιτικῇ μίαν ἰδέαν Plat. Polit. 258 C, cf. Phaedo 75 D; σιγὴν χεῖλεσι ἐπ. Nonn. D. 47. 218; (but in Heliod. 6. 13, σιγῇ ἐπ. τι):—Pass. to be impressed upon, be denoted by, Plat. Phileb. 75 D: to be marked, τινι by a thing, Anth. P. 6. 90. ἐπισφραγισμός, ὁ, confirmation, cited from Walz Rhett.:—so, ἐπισφράγισις, εως, ἡ, Ib. 7. 1319; ἐπισφράγισμα, τό, Eus. H. E. 10. 1, etc. ἐπισφραγιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who seals or signs, Luc. Alex. 23. ἐπισφύζω, to throb yet more, Galen. 4. 783. ἐπισφύρια [ῦ], τά, bands, clasps or hooks, which fastened the two plates of the greaves (κνημίδες) over the ankle; in Hom. always of silver, Il. 3. 331, 11. 18, etc. 2. the part above the ankle-joint, the ankle, Anth. P. 6. 206, Opp. C. 4. 434. Cf. sq. ἐπισφύριος, ον, (σφυρόν) on the ankle, γέρας ἐπ. of the lunula on the Senators' shoes at Rome, Anth. P. append. 51. 31, Philostr. 555. ἐπίσφῦρος, ον, = foreg., Anth. P. 6. 107. ἐπισχεδιάζω, to say or do off-hand, τῷ καιρῷ in season, Philostr. 485, cf. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1164. ἐπισχεδόν, Adv. near at hand, hard by, ἐπισχεδὸν ἐρχομένοιο h. Hom. Ar. 3; as Prep., c. gen. vel dat., Ar. Rh. 2. 604, 4. 948. ἐπισχεθεῖν, poet. aor. of ἐπέχω, to hold in, check, Aesch. Theb. 453: aor. pass. ἐπισχεθῆναι, ap. Ath. 213 D:—cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. εἰκαθεῖν, and v. sub σχέθω. ἐπισχερώ, Ep. Adv. (σχερός) in a row, one after another, like ἐφεξῆς, εἰσανέβαινον ἐπισχερώ Il. 18. 68, cf. 11. 668, 23. 125; ἐπ. ἀλλήλοισι Ar. Rh. 1. 528:—c. gen., τὸ γὰρ ἡμῖν ἐπ. ἦεν αἰοιδῆς the next thing

in .., Id. 4. 451. II. of Time, τρίς ἐπ. thrice successively, Simon. 158; by degrees, Theocr. 14. 69. ἐπισχεσία, a thing held out, a pretext, μύθου ἐπισχεσίη Od. 21. 71. ἐπίσχεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπέχω) a checking, stoppage, Hipp. Epid. 1. 945, Plat. Legg. 740 D; πνεύματος Arist. Probl. 33. 5; τῆς φωνῆς Plut. Demetr. 38; πολέμου, κακῶν Id. Alcib. 18, etc.; τῶν ἀδικούντων Ar. Epict. 2. 20, 23. 2. delay, reluctance, ἐπεὶ οὐτις ἐπίσχεσις οὐτ' ἐλεητὺς Od. 17. 451; ἡ ἐν τῇ Οἰνῳ ἐπίσχ. delay or lingering there, Thuc. 2. 18. ἐπισχετέον, verb. Adj. one must refrain, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A. ἐπισχετικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, checking, stopping, τῆς κοιλίας Ath. 666 A; γαστροῦ Galen. 6. 523, etc. ἐπισχηματίζω, to make up, τὸ πρόσωπον εἰς λύπην Joseph. B. J. 2. 2, 5. ἐπισχιζῶ, to cleave at top, ἀρουραν Ar. Rh. 2. 662; τὸν φλοῖον Strabo 763:—Pass., Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 28. ἐπ-ισχναίνω, to make thin, found in MSS. for the true reading ἀπ-ισχναίνω, as in Hipp. 490. 7, Plut. 2. 624 D. ἐπισχολάζομαι, Med. to cause delay, Soph. Fr. 296. ἐπ-ισχυρίζομαι, f. l. for ἀπσχ-, Ar. An. 5. 25. ἐπ-ισχύω, to make strong or powerful, τὴν πόλιν Xen. Oec. 11, 13. II. intr. to be or grow strong, Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 4: to prevail, Diod. 5. 59: to be urgent, ἐπίσχυον λέγοντες Ev. Luc. 23. 5. ἐπ-ίσχω, strengthd. for ἐπέχω, to hold or direct towards, ἐπίσχειν ὠκέας ἵππους Il. 17. 465; ναῶν against us, Hes. Sc. 350. II. to restrain, withhold, check, ἐπίσχε μένος (not ἐπί-σχε imperat., v. Göttl.) Ib. 446; οὐδὲν μ' ἐπίσχει Eur. I. T. 912; so in Thuc. 3. 45, Plat. Legg. 932 E; τὸ ἐπίσχυον obstruction, Arist. Cael. 4. 3, 11:—c. gen., ἐπίσχετε θυμὸν ἐνιπῆς Od. 20. 266; τινὰ τοῦ θράσους Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 A:—so in Med., ἐπίσχετ' ὀργῇ χεῖρας Euphro Mous. 1. 3:—Pass. to be stopped, Theophr. de Sud. 20. 2. intr. to leave off, stop, wait, ἐπίσχε, hold, Eur. El. 758; ἐπίσχειν μέχρι τοσούτου Thuc. 1. 90, cf. 5. 46, 7. 50. 3. c. gen. to cease from, τοῦ γράφειν Plat. Phaedr. 257 C, cf. Parm. 152 B. ἐπισωμάττομαι, Pass. to grow together into a body, Diosc. 5. 84. ἐπίσωμος, ον, (σῶμα) bulky, fat, Hippiatr. ἐπισωρεία, ἡ, a heaping up, Nicom. Arithm. p. 127; so, ἐπισωρευσις, εως, ἡ, Eust. Opusc. 192. 10. ἐπισωρεύω, to heap upon, τινὶ τι Ath. 123 E, N. T.: to heap up, Lat. accumulare, Plut. 2. 830 A. ἐπίσωτρον, Ep. ἐπίσωτρον (always in Hom.), τό, the metal hoop upon the felloe (σῶτρον), the tire of a wheel, Il. 23. 519; mostly in pl., 5. 725, 11. 537, etc. ἐπιτάγῃ, ἡ, (ἐπιτάσσω) = sq., Polyb. 13. 4, 3; νόμων ἐπιταγαί Diod. 1. 70. 2. imposed tribute, Polyb. 21. 4, 1. ἐπιτάγμα, τό, (ἐπιτάσσω) an injunction, command, Plat. Rep. 359 A; ἐπ. ἐπιτάζει Aeschin. 1. 14; ἐξ ἐπιταγμάτων Audoc. 24. 42; ἐξ ἐπιτάγματος Dem. 399. 12; κατ' ἐπιτάγμα Ross Inscr. 189:—when distinguished from πρόσταγμα, it means a tyrannical or unconstitutional demand, Plat. Legg. 722 E, Hyperid. Dem. 5. 2, cf. Schol. Dem. p. 717; ἐπιτάγματα τυράνων, opp. to ψηφίσματα, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 28; τὰ ἐπ. the orders or demands of a courtesan, Dem. 1354. 15. 2. a condition of a treaty, Polyb. 1. 31, 5. II. a reserve or subsidiary force, Polyb. 5. 53, 5, Plut. Pomp. 69. ἐπιταγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, subsidiary, of the pronoun αὐτός, Apollon. Pron. 70 A, Constr. 194. ἐπιτάδε, sometimes in MSS. for ἐπὶ τάδε, opp. to ἐπέκεινα. ἐπιτάδες, Dor. for ἐπιτηδές. ἐπιτακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 4. ἐπιτάκτης, ον, ὁ, a commander, Geop. 17. 2, 4: used to transl. Lat. Imperiosus, the surname of Manlius Torquatus, Plut. 2. 308 E. ἐπιτακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, commanding, authoritative, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 10, 1; ἡ ἐπιτακτικὴ τέχνη the art or faculty of command, Plat. Polit. 260 C, sq.; so, τὸ -κόν lb. Adv. -κῶς, Diod. Excerpt. 619, 80. ἐπιτακτος, ον, enjoined, prescribed, μέτρον Pind. P. 4. 421, cf. Call. Fr. 120. II. drawn up behind, οἱ ἐπιτακτοὶ the reserve of an army, Thuc. 6. 67; ἐπ. σπεῖρα Plut. Sull. 17. ἐπιτάλαιπωρέω, to suffer or labour yet more, Thuc. 1. 123; πρὸς τινι in a thing, Plat. Rep. 540 B. ἐπιτάλαριος, ον, with a basket, Ἀφροδίτη Plut. 2. 323 A. ἐπίταμα, τό, (ἐπιτείνω) extension, Plut. 2. 457 B. ἐπιτάμνω, Ion. for ἐπιτέμνω. ἐπιτάνύω, = ἐπιτείνω, to stretch or spread over, Hipp. ap. Galen. 18. 408; Ζεὺς ἐπὶ νύκτ' ὄλοσθ' ἄνυσσε .. ὑσμίνῃ Il. 16. 567. 2. to stretch tight, οὔτοι πόλλ' ἐπὶ τόξα τανύσσειται (fut. med. in pass. sense) Archil. 3:—to push home [a bolt], Od. 1. 442: v. κλείς I. 2. ἐπιτάξ, Adv. (ἐπιτάσσω) in a row, like ἐφεξῆς, Eur. Fr. 294, Arat. 380, cf. Call. Fr. 327. II. = συντόμως, Com. Anon. 71. ἐπιτάξις, εως, ἡ, an injunction, ἡ ἐπ. τοῦ φόρου the assessment of the tribute, Hdt. 3. 89, cf. 97:—a command, order, Plat. Legg. 834 D; κατὰ τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἐπιτάξιν, Lat. ex animi sententia, Ib. 687 C. 2. the exercise of command, command, ἀρχοντος ἔργον ἐπ. Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 12, cf. 7. 3, 2; κατ' ἐπιτάξιν imperatively, Id. Poët. 20, 11, cf. 19, 9. ἐπιτάραξις, εως, ἡ, disturbance, confusion, Plat. Rep. 518 A. ἐπιτάρασσω, Att. -ττω, to trouble or disquiet yet more, Hdt. 2. 139; ἡ κοιλία ἐπιτάρασσεται Hipp. Epid. 1. 951; πάθει τοὺς λογισμοὺς ἐπιταραπτόμενος Plut. 2. 788 E; ἄδων ἐπ. τὰς οἰμωγὰς Luc. D. Mort. 2. 1. ἐπιτάρροθος, ὁ, Ep. for ἐπίρροθος, a helper, defender, in Hom. always of the gods that help in fight, τινι Il. 11. 366, 20. 453, Od. 24. 182; μάχης ἐπ. in fight, Il. 17. 339; Δαναοῖσι μάχης ἐπιτάρροθοι 12. 180; as fem., τοίη οἱ ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρροθος ἦα 5. 808, cf. 828. 2. a master, lord, Τεγέης Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67. (Formed from ἐπίρροθος, as

ἀταρτηρός from ἀτηρός: Lycophron however used the simple τάρροθος, 360, 400, etc.)

ἐπίτασις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτείνω) a stretching, νεύρων Hipp. Art. 784; ἐπ. καὶ ἀνεσις τῶν χορδῶν a tightening and slackening, Plat. Rep. 349 E, cf. Plut. 2. 99 C; ἐπ. τῶν καταπελτῶν App. Pun. 93. 2. increase in intensity or force, opp. to ἀνεσις (remission), Arist. Cael. 2. 6, 2, al.; an access of illness, Hipp. 405. 44; χειμῶνος Theophr. Fr. 6. 3, 6; ὕμβρων Polyb. 4. 39, 9; πόνων Theophr. Fr. 9. 11; cf. Plut. 2. 732 C sq.:—of style, intensity, Dion. H. de Isocr. 13: exaggeration, Longin. 38.

II. the part of a play wherein the plot thickens, Gramm.

ἐπιτάσσω, Att. -πτω: fut. ξω. To put upon one as a duty, to enjoin, τι Hdt. 5. 111, Soph. O. C. 839, etc.; τί τιμι, as, ἐπ. ἀεθλόν τιμι Hdt. 4. 43, cf. 1. 155; πόνους ἐπέταξεν ἄλλοισιν ἄλλους Bacchyl. 20:—c. dat. pers. et inf. to order one to do, ἐπ. τοῖσι μὲν πεζῶν στρατὸν .. παρέχειν Hdt. 4. 83, cf. 3. 159, Ar. Vesp. 69, Ardoc. 24. 44, etc.: rarely c. acc. et inf. to enjoin or order that .., Xen. Lac. 5, 8; with the case omitted, ἐπ. ἀποφορῆν ἐπιτελέειν Hdt. 2. 109, cf. 137:—absol. to impose commands, Thuc. 1. 140, al.; τιμί on one, Soph. Ant. 664:—Pass. to accept orders, submit to commands, εἰ ἴταξόμεθα δὴ Eur. Supp. 521; ἐπιτασσόμενος Ar. Vesp. 686; c. inf., οἱ ἐπιτεταγμένοι γαμῖν Plat. Legg. 925 E: c. acc. rei, ἄλλο τι ἐπιταχθήσεσθε Thuc. 1. 140:—of things, to be ordered, Lat. imperari, ὁ στρατὸς ὁ ἐπιταχθεὶς ἐκάστοισι Hdt. 6. 95; so, Λακεδαιμονίοις .. ναὺς ἐπετάχθησαν ποιείσθαι Thuc. 2. 7; τὰ ἐπιτασσόμενα orders given, Hdt. 1. 115; τάπιταχθέντα Plat. Tim. 20 B, al.; τὸν νόμον τὸν ἐπιταχθησόμενον Id. Legg. 740 C. 2. to use the imperative mood, Arist. Poët. 19, 8.

II. to place next or beside, [Σαγάρτιοι] ἐπιτετάχατο ἐς τοὺς Πέρσας Hdt. 7. 85, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 29:—Med., τοὺς ἵππους ἐπετάξαντο ἐν τῷ δεξιῷ they had the cavalry placed next, Thuc. 6. 67.

2. to place behind, ὄπισθεν τοῦ πεζοῦ τὴν ἵππον Hdt. 1. 80, cf. Plat. Rep. 471 D: to place in reserve, Plut. Lucull. 31, etc.:—Med., Xen. An. 6. 5, 9:—Pass., τοῖσι μυριοῖσι ἐπετετάχατο ἵππος Hdt. 7. 41.

3. to set in command over, τιμί Arr. An. 1. 24, al.:—Pass., οἱ ἐπιτεταγμένοι set as guards over the waggons, Thuc. 5. 72.

ἐπιτάκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιτείνω) intensive, opp. to ἀνετικός, Schol. Theocr. 2. 14, etc. Adv. -κως, Schol. Soph. O. C. 632.

ἐπιτάφιος [ᾶ], ὄν, (τάφος) over or at a tomb, ἀγῶν ἐπ. funeral games, Diod. 17. 117; ἐπιτάφιον (sc. ἀγῶνα) ἀγωνίσασθαι C. I. 1417, Plut. Pyrrh. 31, Luc. Eun. 4:—ἐπ. λόγος or ἐπιτάφιος alone, a funeral oration, such as was spoken at Athens over the citizens who had fallen in battle. We have several examples, as in Thuc. 2. 35 sq., Plat. Menex., and others under the names of Lysias and Demosth., cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 34, etc.; so, ἐπ. ἔπαινος Plut. 2. 218 A; ἐπ. σοφιστής of one who makes such speeches, Ach. Tat. 3. 25.

II. ἐπιτάφια, τά, a funeral, C. I. 2336. 24. ἐπιτάχυνω, to hasten on, urge forward, τιμὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ Thuc. 4. 47; τὸν πόλεμον, τὴν πορείαν Plut. Pericl. 29, etc.; τὴν φράσιν making it rapid, Id. 2. 1011 E; τῇ Ἑλλάδι τὴν πεπωμένην Paus. 8. 51, 4:—Pass., ὑπὸ μαστίγων ἐπιταχνομένους Plut. Anton. 68.

ἐπιτάχυσις, εως, ἡ, a hurrying on, Diotog. ap. Stob. 331. 19.

ἐπιτέγω, to pour liquid upon, moisten, τί τιμι Hipp. Fract. 770; τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς δακρύοις Philostr. 574:—also = ἐπιστάζω, Anacreont. 57. 22.

ἐπιτεγκτος, ὄν, moistened, of bandages, epithems, etc., Hipp. Art. 830.

ἐπιτεγξις, εως, ἡ, a fomentation, embrocation, Hipp. Fract. 770.

ἐπιτεθειασμένως, Adv. pf. pass. enthusiastically, Poll. 1. 16.

ἐπιτείνω, fut. τενω: Ion. impf. ἐπιτείνεσκον Hdt. 1. 186. To stretch upon or over, ξύλα ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν Hdt. l. c.; ὑπὲρ τάφρου Id. 4. 201:—Hom. only in Pass., ἐπὶ νύξ ὄλοθ τέταται δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι Od. 11. 19; ἐπὶ πτόλεμος τέτατό σφι Il. 17. 736.

2. to stretch as on a frame, tighten, screw up, esp. of musical strings, ἐπ. τὰς χορδὰς, opp. to ἀνίημι or χαλάω, Plat. Lys. 209 B; ὡςπερ λύραν ἐπ., ἔως ἂν ἀρμύση Macho Ἐπιστ. 1. 9:—Pass., χορδαὶ ἐπιτείνόμεναι δξύτεραι Arist. Probl. 18. 35, 4, cf. G. A. 5. 7, 16.

b. of sounds, to raise them to a higher pitch, ἐπ. τὸν φθόγγον καὶ ὄξυ φθέγγεσθαι Id. Physiogn. 2, 14, cf. 9.

c. metaph. to increase in intensity, to increase, augment, heighten, ἡδονὰς Plat. Legg. 645 D; τὰ τιμήματα ἐπ. ἡ ἀνιέναι Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 10, cf. Dem. 1290. 17; τὰ τῆς ψυχῆς γυμνάσια Plat. Rep. 498 B; ἐπ. τὴν πολιτείαν to strain it tighter, Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 8, cf. 5. 1, 9, Rhet. 1. 4, 12; ἐπ. τὴν κρᾶσιν to make it stronger, Plut. 2. 677 F; τὰ φωτεινὰ καὶ λαμπρὰ τοῖς σκιεροῖς καὶ σκοτεινοῖς ἐπ., of painters, Ib. 57 C; τῇ γλυκύτητι τοῦ νοουθετοῦντος ἐπ. τὸ πικρὸν .. τῆς νοουθεσίας Ib. 67 B:—absol. to strain matters, exert oneself greatly, Dem. 1287. 3, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 1, 1, Pol. 4. 6, 10:—Pass., opp. to ἀνιέσθαι, Plat. Phaedo 98 C, al.; impers. ἐπιτείνεται increase arises, Arist. Cael. 2. 7, 13.

d. intr. to increase, of fevers, Hipp. 133 H; of motion, Arist. Phys. 6. 7, 3, al.

3. to urge on, incite, τιμὰ ποιεῖν τι Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 13; ἐπ. ἑαυτὸν to exert himself, Plut. Alex. 40.

II. Pass. to be stretched as on the rack, τῷ πυρετῷ Hipp. 1154 H; ὑπὸ νόσων Plat. Phaedo 86 C: then generally, to be tortured, ζηλοτυπῶν Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 4.

2. to be on the stretch, screwed up to the uttermost, Plat. Phaedo 98 C; of prices, to rise greatly, Dem. 1290. 17; ταῖς εὐνοῖαις ἐπιταθῆναι Polyb. 17. 16, 3; ἐπ. βιβλίους to devote oneself to .., Luc. Indoct. 27, cf. Diod. 1. 37.

3. to hold out, last, endure, ἐπιταθῆναι πλείω χρόνον, of men, Xen. Lac. 2, 5, cf. Theophr. Il. P. 7. 10, 3.

ἐπιτείρομαι, Pass. to be afflicted, v. l. Orph. Arg. 1089.

ἐπιτειχίζω, to build a fort or stronghold on the frontier of the enemy's country to serve as the basis of operations against him, absol., Thuc. 1. 142., 7. 47; ἐπ. [Δεκελείαν] τῇ πατρίδι Andoc. 13. 35, cf. Plut. Alcib. 23; ἐπ. τῷ Φλιούντι τὸ .. Τρικάρανον Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 1, cf. 5. 1, 2; and in Pass., Δεκελείας ἐπιτειχισμένης Aeschin. 38. 5:—metaph., ἐπ. τυράννους ἐν χώρᾳ to plant them like such forts in a country. Dem. 99.

2, cf. 133. 22; so, τῷ πλούτῳ τὴν ὑπεροψίαν ἐπ. Luc. Nigr. 23; ἐπ. [τινὰ] τῇ συνωμοσίᾳ .. πολέμιον Plut. Brut. 20.

ἐπιτειχίσις, εως, ἡ, the building a fort on the enemy's frontier, the occupation of it, Thuc. 1. 142; ἐπ. Δεκελείας 6. 93.

ἐπιτειχισμα, τό, a fort or stronghold placed on the enemy's frontier, Thuc. 8. 95, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 2; τιμι or ἐπὶ τινα against one, κατασκευάζειν ὑμῖν ἐπ. τὴν Εὐβοίαν Dem. 106. 3; ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν Id. 248. 13; c. gen., ἔχουσι τοσαῦτα ἐπιτειχίσματα τῆς αὐτοῦ χώρας holding so many fortresses which command his country, Dem. 41. 20 (though Hemst., Luc. Nigr. 23, contends that this sense would require τῇ χώρᾳ).

2. metaph., ἐπ. πρὸς τὸ μηδ' ὀτιοῦν παρακινεῖν a barrier or obstacle to .., Dem. 193. 27; ὡςπερ ἐπ. τοῖς νόμοις κατάγει τὸν Ἀντίπατρον Joseph. B. J. 1. 23, 1; τὴν φιλοσοφίαν ἐπ. τῶν νόμων a barrier against, or (as Hemst. supra cit.) a bulwark in defence of, the laws, Alcib. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4.

ἐπιτειχισμός, ὄ, = ἐπιτειχίσις, Thuc. 7. 18, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 2; τῇ χώρᾳ against it, Thuc. 1. 122: metaph., ἕτερον κατὰ τῆς πόλεως ἐπιτ. ἐξήτει Dem. 254. 20.

ἐπιτεκμαίρομαι, Dep. to conjecture or suspect in one, τιμι Arat. 229; τινος Id. 457, 1038; ἐπ. οἶος .., Id. 142.

ἐπιτεκνῶ, ὄν, capable of bearing children, fruitful, Hipp. Aph. 1255.

ἐπιτεκνῶω, to beget afterwards, Joseph. A. J. 6. 5, 6.

ἐπιτεκταίνομαι, Dep. to devise against, δόλον Opp. C. 3. 405.

ἐπιτέλεια, ἡ, oversight, command, Polyæn. 6. 9, 3 (where Coraës ἐπιμέλεια).

II. completeness, Aristaeas de LXX.

ἐπιτελείω, to complete, τὴν θυσίαν Plut. Mar. 22: cf. ἐπιτελέωμα.

ἐπιτελείωσις, εως, ἡ, an after-offering, esp. in thanksgiving for the birth of a child, Plat. Legg. 784 D.

II. accomplishment, completion, τινος Plut. Num. 14. 2, 961 C; ἐπ. τῆς πολιτείας, of the Censorship at Rome, Id. Cato Ma. 16, Flamin. 18.

ἐπιτέλεισις, εως, ἡ, completion, Arist. Probl. 10. 32.

ἐπιτέλεσμα, τό, that which is completed, ap. Poll. 6. 181.

ἐπιτελεστήον, verb. Adj. one must accomplish, Isocr. 240 B.

ἐπιτελεστής, οὗ, ὄ, an accomplisher, Schol. Lyc. 305.

ἐπιτελεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for accomplishing, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 56.

ἐπιτελέω, fut. ἔσω, to complete, finish, accomplish, ἐπιτ. τὰ ἐπιτασσόμενα

Hdt. 1. 115, cf. 51, 90; τὰς ἐντολάς Ib. 157; τὸν προκείμενον ἄθλον Ib. 126; ἐπ. ἔργῳ δ' ἂν γνῶσιν Thuc. 1. 70; τοῖς ἔργοις ἐπ. Isocr. 22

C:—used esp. of the fulfilment of oracles, visions, etc., ἐπ. φήμην, χρηστήριον, ὄψιν, Hdt. 1. 13, al.; of vows or promises, Ib. 86., 2. 63,

Thuc. 1. 138:—Med., τὴν κρίσιν ἐπιτελέσασθαι to get it completed,

Plat. Phil. 27 C; of war and peace, ἐπ. πόλεμον Polyb. 1. 65, 2:—Pass.,

ὅπως ἂν ἡ εἰρήνη ἐπιτελεσθῇ that it may be brought to pass, Decret. ap.

Dem. 235. 4.

2. to bring to perfection, τὴν γένεσιν Arist. G. A.

2. 5, 8, cf. H. A. 5. 1, 7:—Pass., Id. G. A. 3. 9, 8, al.; of a syllogism,

to be made perfect, by reduction to the first figure, Id. An. Pr. 1. 5, 16.,

1. 23, 11, al.

II. to discharge a religious service, θυσίας Hdt. 2.

63; νηστείας καὶ ὀρτάς Id. 4. 186, cf. 1. 167., 2. 122:—absol. to sacrifice,

τιμι Ael. V. H. 12. 61.

III. to pay in full, ἀποφορῆν Hdt. 2. 109;

πεντήκοντα τάλαντα βασιλεῖ τὸν ἐπέτειον φόρον Id. 5. 49, cf. 5. 82, 84;

ἐπιμήνια 8. 41:—metaph. in Med., ἐπιτελεῖσθαι τὰ τοῦ γήρως to have

to pay, be subject to, the burdens of old age, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 8; ἐπ.

θάνατον to have to pay the debt of death, Id. Apol. 33:—Pass., ἡ δίκη ..

τοῦ φόνου .. ἐκ Μαρδονίου ἐπετελέετο was paid in full by .., Hdt. 9.

64.

IV. to impose upon, δίκας τιμί, Lat. poenas irrogare alicui,

Plat. Legg. sub fin.

ἐπιτελέωμα, τό, something offered besides the usual sacrifice, Lycurg.

ap. Harp.: v. ἐπιτελείω, -είωσις.

ἐπιτελής, ἐς, (τέλος) brought to an end, completed, accomplished,

ποιεῖν τι ἐπιτελής = ἐπιτελεῖν, Hdt. 1. 117., 3. 141, Hipp. Jnsj., etc.;

ἐπ. ἐγένετό τι Hdt. 1. 124, Thuc. 1. 141; εὐχῇ ἐπ. Plat. Legg. 931 E;

κρίσιν λαμβάνειν ἐπιτελεῖν Dion. H. 10. 46:—of persons, grown up,

Hesych.:—Adv. -έως, at last, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 8.

II. act. effective, Anton. Lib. 19.

ἐπιτέλλω: aor. ἐπέτειλα:—Med., aor. ἐπετείλαμην:—Pass., pf. ἐπιτέ-

ταλμαι. To lay upon, enjoin, prescribe, ordain, command, Hom., etc.—

Construction:—c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, ἀλόχῳ δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλεν

spoke a speech of command to her, Od. 23. 349:—c. acc. rei only, κρα-

τερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλεν Il. 1. 25, etc.; μῦθον .., ὃν Νέστωρ ἐπέτελλε

11. 839; ἐλήθετο συνθεσίων ἄς ἐπέτελλε .. Διομήδης which he

enjoined, prescribed, 5. 320; ἐφετμέων ἄς ἐπέτειλας Ib. 818; so, θά-

νατον ἐπιτέλλειν Pind. N. 10. 145; ἐπ. τέρματα to fix them, Aesch.

Pr. 100 (where others take it intr. to arise, arreure):—c. dat. pers. only,

to give orders to, ἐπὴν εὖ τοῖς ἐπιτείλω Il. 10. 63., 13. 753, etc.; and

so absol., ὃ δὲ σημαίνων ἐπέτελλε Od. 23. 349:—c. dat. pers. et inf. to

order him to do, Il. 12. 84., 21. 230, etc.; so, πέμπων μ' ὡδ' ἐπέτελλε

(sc. ποιεῖν) 24. 780, cf. 11. 765, Od. 17. 9:—also in Med., just like

the Act., ἄλλοις ταῦτ' ἐπιτέλλεο Il. 1. 295, cf. Od. 11. 622; νόστος

'Αχαιῶν, ὃν ἐπετείλατο Παλλὰς 1. 327; ὃδὲ μοι χαλεποὺς ἐπέτελλε

λετ' ἀέθλους 11. 622; κραδίη ἀνίας Ar. Rh. 3. 264; c. dat. pers. et

inf., Il. 2. 802, Od. 21. 240: absol., 17. 21:—in Pass., τῷ δ' ἐπι πάντ'

ἐτέταλτο on him had all been laid, Il. 2. 643, Od. 11. 524.

II. Pass. to rise, of stars, esp. of the constellations which mark the seasons

(v. Lob. Phryn. 125), Πληθιάδων .. ἐπιτελλομένων Hes. Op. 381; Ἄρκ-

τουρος .. ἐπιτέλλεται Id. 565, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 371: so, intr., in Act.,

Hipp. 553. 8, Arist. Meteor. 1. 8, 10., 2. 5, 4.

2. metaph., of love, ὠραῖος καὶ ἔρωσ ἐπιτέλλεται Theogn. 1275; ἀγήτωρ υἱῷ ἐπιτελλόμενος

Pind. P. 1. 135.

ἐπιτέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω: fut. -τεμῶ: aor. ἐπέταμον. To cut upon the

surface, make an incision into, gash, Lat. incidere, τὸ ἔσω τῶν χειρῶν

Hdt. 3. 8, cf. 4. 70; κατὰ μήκος τὰς σάρκας Id. 6. 75; φλέβα Hipp. Aër. 293; ἐπ. τὴν σαυτοῦ κεφαλὴν Aeschin. 40. 29:—Med., ἐπεὶ ἐπιτάμονται τοὺς βραχίονας Hdt. 1. 74; κατὰ τι in a place, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 4. II. to cut short, τὰ ἐπιχειρήματα Arist. Soph. Elench. 15, 8; λέγοντα ἐπ. τινά Polyb. 28. 19, 3; τὰς προφάσεις Id. 35. 4, 6, cf. 5. 58, 3. 2. to abridge, shorten, epitomise a book, Plut. Arttox. II (cf. ἐπιτομή): in Med., Luc. pro Imagg. 16. 3. to cut off the view, Manetho 2. 115:—Pass. to be cut short, perish, Philo 2. 582. ἐπίτεξ, εκος, ἦ, (τεκεῖν) at the birth, about to bring forth, γυνή ἐπ. εἶσα Hdt. 1. 108, 111, cf. Hipp. 603. 4, Luc. Merc. Cond. 34; Ion. word, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 357, cf. ἐπίτοκος. ἐπιτεράττωμαι, Dep. to exaggerate, Paus. 8. 2, 7. ἐπιτέρμιος, ον, (τέρμα) at the limits, Ἑρμῆς Hesych. ἐπιτερπής, ἐς, pleasing, delightful, χάρος h. Hom. Ap. 413; ἀ καὶ λόγῳ . . ἀκούειν οὐκ ἐπιτερπέεις Plat. Phaedr. 240 D; ἰδεῖν Plat. Rom. 16; τῶν πεπραγμένων ἐπ. αἱ μνήμαι Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 5:—Adv. —πῶς, Plut. Num. 13. II. devoted to pleasure, Id. Alc. 23. ἐπιτέρπομαι, Pass., Ep. Verb. to rejoice or delight in, ἄλλοισιν ἀνὴρ ἐπιτέρπεται ἔργοις Od. 14. 228, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 146, Hes. Th. 158, Pind. O. 5. 51, Theogn. 1218; ἐπιτέρπεσθαι θυμόν b. Hom. Ap. 204; Δῆλῳ ἐπ. ἦτορ Ib. 146:—c. inf., Anth. P. 9. 766. ἐπιτεταγμένως, Adv. in due order, Eccl. ἐπιτεταμένως, Adv. intensely, ἐπ. λευκός Diosc. 5. 171: vehemently, προπίνειν, γελᾶν Ath. 45 D, etc. ἐπιτέταρτος, ον, = 1 + 1/4 (cf. ἐπίτριτος), Nicom. Arithm. p. 101. ἐπιτετευγμένως, Adv. (ἐπιτυγχάνω), successfully, Diog. L. 2. 42. ἐπιτετηδευμένως, (ἐπιτηδεύω) studiously, Dion. H. de Comp. 25. ἐπιτετηρημένως, Adv. (ἐπιτηρέω), cautiously, Eccl. ἐπιτετμημένως, Adv. (ἐπιτέμνω), briefly, Strabo 202. ἐπι-τετρα-ἔβδομος, ον, = 1 + 7/8 (cf. ἐπίτριτος), Nicom. Arithm. p. 108. ἐπι-τετρα-μερής, ἐς, = ἐπιτέταρτος, Id. p. 106. ἐπι-τετρα-πεμπτος, ον, = 1 + 3/4 (cf. ἐπίτριτος), Id. p. 107. ἐπιτετράφαται, v. sub ἐπιτρέπω I. 3. fin. ἐπιτεύγμα, τό, (ἐπιτεύχω) a contrivance, artifice, Diod. 1. 27; τὰ περὶ ποιητικῆν ἐπ. Diog. L. 8. 57. II. a production, ποιητῶν Diod. 1. 6; τύπων Id. Excerpt. 630. 73. ἐπιτευκτικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) able to attain or achieve, τινος Arist. M. Mor. 2. 3, 1, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 5. 2. absol. successful, effective, φάρμακον Paul. Aeg. 3. 78; ζῆλος Polyb. 10. 25, 7. II. accessible, favourable, χώρα Id. 2. 29, 3. ἐπίτευξις, εως, ἦ, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) a hitting the mark, attainment, τινος Def. Plat. 413 C, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 8, 13, Isocr. Epist. 10. 2. success, App. Pun. 105. II. = ἐντευξις, conversation, dub. in Theophr. Char. 12. ἐπιτεύχω, to make or build for, Ἰλίῳ μέλλοντες ἐπὶ στέφανον τεύξαι Pind. O. 8. 42. ἐπιτεχνάζομαι, = sq., Opp. H. 3. 194. ἐπιτεχνάομαι, Dep. to contrive for a purpose or to meet an emergency, to invent, βουλήν Hdt. 1. 63; τοιόνδε I. 123., 2. 2, cf. 119, 121, 4. 2. to contrive against, τινί τι Luc. Bis Acc. 1. ἐπιτέχνημα, τό, a new contrivance, Ael. N. A. 12. 16: —ασμα, Phot. ἐπιτέχνησις, εως, ἦ, contrivance for a purpose, invention, Thuc. 1. 71, Arist. Mund. 6, 14, Paus. 1. 6, 6: artifice, in speaking, Dion. H. de Isac. 3: artificial preparation, ὑδάτων Ath. 124 E, cf. 568 A: a new contrivance, Ath. 124 E, etc. ἐπιτεχνητός, ὄν, artificially made, Luc. Prom. 18, Salt. 27. ἐπιτεχνολογέω, to add to the rules of an art, Alex. Aphr. in Arist. ἐπιτηγανίζω, to fry in a pan afterwards, Diosc. Parab. 2. 49. ἐπιτηδεύομαι, Pass. to be made fit or capable, Iambl. V. Pyth. 228. ἐπιτήδειος, α, ον: Ion. —εος, ἐη, εον: regul. Comp. and Sup. —εἰότερος, —εἰότατος, Thuc. 4. 54., 7. 86, etc.: —εἴτερος, —εἴστατος, Anon. ap. Suid., Democr. ap. Eust. 1441. 16; Ion. —εώτερος, —εώτατος, Hdt. 9. 2., 1. 110, al.: (ἐπιτηδές). Made for an end or purpose, fit or adapted for it, suitable, convenient, γῆ, χώρα Hdt., etc.—Construct.; ἐπ. ἐς τι Hdt. 1. 115, etc.; πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 390 B:—often c. inf., χαρίων ἐπ. ἐνπυεύσαι fit to ride in, Hdt. 6. 102, cf. 9. 2, Thuc. 1. 20, Ar. Pax 1228, Eur. Bacch. 508; ἀνδρα ἐπιτηδεώτατον . . δέξαι Hdt. 3. 134, cf. Ar. Eccl. 82; so, ἐπ. τῷ σώματι κινδυνεύειν Antipho 136. 35; ἐπ. ὑπεξαιρεθῆναι convenient to be put out of the way, Thuc. 8. 70; ἐπ. τεθνάναι Andoc. 32. 27, cf. Lys. 185. 32; ἐπ. ξυνεῖναι a pleasant person to live with, Eur. Andr. 206; also, ἐπ. ὀστρακισθῆναι deserving to be ostracized, Andoc. 34. 2; ἐπ. παθεῖν τι Dem. 610. 20; τὸν ἐπ. ἐπαίειν struck him who deserved it (i. e. παῖεσθαι), Xen. An. 2. 3, 11; but, ἐπ. ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν ἐλθεῖν likely or inclined to come, Thuc. 8. 63:—also, ἐπιτηδῆδόν [ἐστὶ] μοι, c. inf., Hdt. 4. 158, etc. II. useful, serviceable, necessary, 1. of things, ὀλιγαρχία ἐπ. τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις fit or serviceable for . . , Thuc. 5. 81; ἐπ. τῷ δήμῳ Lys. 134. 23; καταστήσαι ἐς τὸ ἐπ. to their advantage, Thuc. 4. 76; οὐδὲν ἠύροντο ἐπ. no advantage, Id. 1. 58; of treaties, omens, οὐκ ἐπ. not favourable, opp. to καλά, Hdt. 6. 97., 9. 37:—esp. as Subst., τὰ ἐπιτηδεῖα things requisite, necessaries, esp. of provisions, Lat. commeatus, Id. 2. 174, Thuc., etc.; also in sing., Xen. Vect. 4, 38. 2. of persons, serviceable, friendly, Hdt. 4. 72, Thuc. 3. 40; τινι to one, Thuc. 4. 78; ἐπ. ποιεῖν τινα Andoc. 34. 25; ἐπ. τῷ πατρὶ conformable to his will, Hdt. 3. 52; ἐπ. τοῖς πρᾶσσομένοις favourable to . . . Thuc. 8. 54:—also as Subst., c. gen., a close friend, Lat. necessarius, οἱ ἐπ. one's friends, Id. 5. 64; Ἀθηναίων ἐπ. Id. 7. 73; ἡμέτερος ἐπ. Lys. 93. 41. III. Adv. —είως, Ion. —είως, studiously, carefully, Hdt. 1. 108., 4. 139. 2. suitably, conveniently, fitly, ποιεῖν ἐπ. Id. 9. 7; ἐπ. σφίαιν αὐτοῖς Thuc. 1. 19, cf. 5. 82.—Comp. —εἰότερον Id. 4. 54; —εἰοτέρως, Hipp. 602. 39. 3. ἐπ. ἔχειν τινί to be on friendly terms with . . , Paus. 3. 9, 3.

ἐπιτηδειότης, ητος, ἦ, fitness, suitability, convenience for a purpose, Hipp. Fract. 769; πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 778 A. 2. ἐπ. πρὸς πόλεμον all material, etc., for carrying on war, Polyb. 2. 23, 11. II. friendliness, kindness, πρὸς πάντας Aristid. 1. 112; opp. to ἀπόστασις, Diog. L. 10. 46. ἐπιτηδές, Adv. such as may serve the purpose, enough, ἐρέτας ἐπιτηδῆς ἀγείρομεν Il. 1. 142; μνηστήρων ὁ ἐπιτηδῆς ἀριστῆς λοχῶσιν Od. 15. 28.—But in both these passages, esp. in the latter (where the purpose is explained by the following words ἰέμενοι κτείνειν), it may be taken in the special sense which prevails in later writers, on purpose, advisedly, studiously, Lat. consulto, de industria, as in Hdt. and Att., where it is written proparox., ἐπιτηδῆς (cf. ἀληθές, ἀληθές), Hdt. 3. 130., 7. 44, 168, Hipp. V. C. 902, Ar. Eq. 893, 1135, 1184, Pax 142, al., Thuc. 3. 112, Plat., etc.; Dor. ἐπιτᾶδες Theocr. 7. 42:—hence, cunningly, deceitfully, Eur. I. A. 476:—ὡς περ ἐπιτηδῆς fittingly, as best may be, Plut. 2. 577 D; later also ἐξεπιτηδῆς. No such Adj. is found as ἐπιτηδῆς. (Deriv. uncertain: Curt. suggests that it may belong to the same Root as τεῖνω, Lat. tendo: hence come ἐπιτηδεύω, ἐπιτηδεῖος.) ἐπιτήδευμα, τό, that which one pursues, one's pursuit, business, practice, custom, just like Lat. studium, institutum, τὰ τῆς χώρας ἐπιτηδεύματα Thuc. 1. 138, cf. 6. 15; ἡ μάθημα ἦ ἐπ. Plat. Lach. 180 A; πρὸς τέχνην τινὰ ἢ ἄλλο ἐπ. Id. Rep. 454 D, cf. Euthyd. 275 B; τὰ καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπ. every-day habits, Thuc. 2. 37, cf. Antipho 122. 13; ἐπ. πρὸς τινα Thuc. 1. 32; ἐπ. τινος practice of a thing, Plat. Legg. 711 B, 918 A. 2. diet, Foës. Occ. Hipp. ἐπιτήδευσις, εως, ἦ, devotion or attention to a pursuit or business, Thuc. 2. 36, Plat., etc.: cultivation of a habit or character, ἐς ἀρετὴν Thuc. 7. 86; ἀρετῆς Plat. Legg. 853 B; βίοντον ἀπρεκεῖς ἐπιτηδεύσεις scrupulous refinements, Eur. Hipp. 261; τὸ ἐξ ἐπιτηδεύσεως of a studied style, Dion. H. de Lys. 8. ἐπιτηδευτέον, verb. Adj. one must pursue, Plat. Legg. 858 D. ἐπιτηδευτός, ἦ, ὄν, studied, artificial, opp. to natural, Synes. 63 C. ἐπιτηδεύω, impf. ἐπετήδενον Plat. Phaedo 64 A: aor. ἐπετήδενσα Thuc. 1. 37: pf. ἐπιτετήδενκα, —μαι, Lys. 135. 41, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 B, etc., as if it were a compd. of ἐπί, τηδεύω, but there is no such Verb, and ἐπιτηδεύω must be formed straight from ἐπιτηδῆς. To pursue or practise a thing, make a practice of, make it one's business, Lat. studere rei, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 135, etc.; ἐν τοι κακοῖς . . ἀναγκὴ κάπιτηδεύειν κατὰ Soph. El. 309; ἐπ. λαλιάν Ar. Ran. 1069; εὐσέβειαν Antipho 119. 11; τόδ' ἐπὶ κακουργίᾳ καὶ οὐκ ἀρετῇ ἐπετήδευσαν Thuc. 1. 37; κατὰ καὶ αἰσχρά Lys. 135. 40; τέχνην, μουσικὴν Plat. Theaet. 149 A, Xen. Ath. 1, 13, etc.:—also, ἐπ. τι πρὸς τι to invent for a purpose, Hdt. 6. 125:—Pass. to be done with pains and practice, to be made so and so by art, opp. to being so by nature, Hdt. 1. 98, Lys. 135. 41; of dogs, to be carefully trained, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40. 2. c. inf. to take care to do, use to do, Hdt. 3. 18., 4. 170, Plat., etc.: so also, ἐπ. ὅπως . . , Hdt. 3. 102. 3. absol. in aor. part. ἐπιτηδεύσας, purposely, on purpose, Helioc. 5. 31. ἐπιτηδῆως, Adv. of ἐπιτήδεις, Ion. for ἐπιτήδεις, q. v. ἐπιτήθη, ἦ, a great-grandmother, Lat. abavia, Theopomp. Com. Παμφ. 3, Poll. 3. 18: cf. ἐπίπαππος. ἐπίτηκτος, ον, overlaid with gold, like ἐπίχρυσος, στέφανον χρυσοῦν, οὐ γὰρ ἐπίτηκτόν τινα Alex. Ἰππ. 2. 2. with gold or gilded ornaments laid on, 'sigillis s. emblematis inductus' (as Böckh expl. it), κρατήρ ὑπάργυρος ἐπ. C. I. 150 A. 43; κρατήρ ἐπ. ἐπίχρυσος Ib. 151. 25., 159. 9. II. metaph. counterfeit, ἐπίτηκτα φιλεῖν Anth. P. 5. 187, cf. Cic. Att. 7. 1, 5. ἐπιτήκω, to melt upon, pour when melted over a thing, κηρὸν ἐπὶ γράμματα Hdt. 7. 239; κηρὸν τῷ νεκρῷ Plut. Ages. 40. ἐπιτηλῆς, ἴδος, ἦ, with a husk or pod, Nic. Th. 852. ἐπιτηρέω, to look out or watch for, νύκτα h. Hom. Cer. 245; σιτία Ar. Ach. 197; Βορέαν Ib. 922; τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀπόντας Thuc. 5. 37, cf. 4. 42; τὴν θεράπαιναν Lys. 92. 26; ἐπ. τὸ βλάβος to watch to detect it, Ar. Ran. 1151; ἐπ. ὅταν . . , ὑπόταν . . , Id. Eccl. 633, Eq. 1031; ὅποτε . . , Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 16:—Med., Helioc. 5. 20. ἐπιτήρησις, εως, ἦ, a watching for, Phot., etc. 2. an observance, Eus. V. Const. 3. 18, etc. 3. guardianship, Soph. Ant. 1135. ἐπιτηρητής, οὔ, ὁ, a watcher, guardian, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 36; ἐπ. ἱερὰς πύλης (at Elephantine in Egypt), C. I. 4869-78, 4941 d (addend.). ἐπιτηρητικός, ἦ, ὄν, watching for an opportunity, esp. to do ill, Diog. L. 7. 114; c. gen., Plut. 2. 538 D. ἐπιτίθημι, fut. —θήσω: pf. —θέεικα Plat. Euthyd. 272 B: the Pass. is mostly furnished by ἐπείκειμαι: A. Act. to lay, put or place upon, of offerings laid on the altar, ἐπὶ μηρία θέντες Ἀπόλλωνι Od. 21. 267, cf. 3. 179, Ar. Nub. 426, Vesp. 96, Antipho 113. 24; of meats on the table, εἶδατα πόλλ' ἐπιθεῖσα Od. 1. 140, cf. 10. 355; πάντ' ἐπιθεῖτε on the car, Il. 24. 264; [νέκρας] ἐπὶ νηυσὶ τιθέντες Od. 24. 419; and the general Construct. is ἐπ. τινί τι, like Lat. imponere; but also c. gen., ἐπ. λεχέων τινά Il. 24. 589, cf. Hdt. 7. 183; ἐπ. τι ἐπὶ τινος Id. 2. 121, 4; ἐπὶ τι Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 14:—c. acc. only, to put upon, set up, ἐπ. φάρμακα to apply salves, Il. 4. 190; δέελον δ' ἐπὶ σῆμά τ' ἔθηκεν 10. 466; στήλην Hdt. 7. 183; φάκελον εὐλων Eur. Cycl. 242; ἐπ. μνημεῖα τινι to him, Id. I. T. 702. 2. to set upon, turn towards, Ἐκτορέους ἐπὶ φρένα θῆχ' ἱεροῖσιν Il. 10. 46; but, τῇ δ' ἄρ' ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε, c. inf., put it into her mind to . . , Od. 21. 1. II. to put on a covering or lid, ὡσεὶ τε φαρέτρῃ πῶμ' ἐπιθεῖη Od. 9. 314; κεφαλῇ ἐπέθηκε καλύπτρην 5. 232; λίθον δ' ἐπέθηκε θύρῃσιν, i. e. put a stone as a door to the cave, put it before the door, 13. 370; also, to put a door to, κολλητὰς ἐπέθηκε θύρας (cf. ἐπιρρήσσω), 23. 194; θύρας ἐπέθηκε φαεινὰς 21. 45, cf. 9. 240; v. infr. B. II, and cf. ἀνακλίνω II. III. to put to, add, grant or give besides, ὅσσα τε νῦν ὑμῶν ἐστὶ καὶ εἴποθεν ἄλλ' ἐπιθεῖτε Od. 22. 62, cf. Il. 7. 364, etc.; κράτος, κῦδος τινι Il. 1. 509., 23. 400,

406; ἡμιτάλαντον χρυσοῦ 23. 796. 2. of Time, to add, bring on, ἔβδομον ἡμῶν Od. 12. 399., 15. 477; μάλα πολλὰ [ἔτεα] Hes. Op. 694.

IV. μῦθος ἢ μύθοις τέλος ἐπιθεῖναι to put an end to them, Lat. finem imponere, Il. 19. 207., 20. 369, etc. 2. to put on as a finish, χρυσοῦν δ' ἐπέθηκε κορώνην Il. 4. 111; περόνην Od. 19. 256; so later, ἐπ. κεφαλαῖον (v. sub κεφαλαῖον) Dem. 520. 27; κολοφῶνα ἐπ. τῆ σοφία (v. sub κολοφῶν), Plat. Euthyd. 301 E, cf. 272 B; πιάτιν ἐπ. Dem. 165. 2, cf. 1196. 17, 28.

V. to impose or inflict a penalty, σοὶ δέ, γέρον, θάην ἐπιθήσομεν Od. 2. 192; δίκην, ζημίαν, ἀποῖνα ἐπ. τινί Hdt. 1. 120, 144., 9. 120, etc.; θάνατον δίκην ἐπ. τινί Plat. Legg. 838 C; ἔργων ἀντ' ἀδίκων χαλεπήν ἐπ. ἀμοιβήν Hes. Op. 332; τιμωρίαν ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 1392. 10, cf. infr. B. IV.—so of burdens, grievances, θήσειν .. ἐπ' ἄλγεα Il. 2. 39; οἷσιν ἐπὶ Ζεὺς θῆκε κακῶν μύρον 6. 357; [ἄτην] οἱ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε .. Ἐρινύς Od. 15. 234; ἀνάγκην ἐπ., c. inf., Xen. Lac. 10, 7; ἐπ. .. μὴ τυγχάνειν imposing as a penalty not to .., Ib. 3, 3; v. infr. B. IV.

VI. like ἐπιστέλλω, to dispatch a letter, ἐπ. τι ἐς Αἴγυπτον, ἐς Μυτιλήνην Hdt. 3. 42., 5. 95; ἐπ. ἐπιστολήν Dem. 915. 17; v. infr. B. V, and cf. ἀντεπιτίθημι. VII. to give a name, Hdt. 5. 68, Plat. Symp. 205 B, etc.; but more often in Med., to apply, use as an epithet, Gramm.

B. Med., from Plut. downwards with aor. pass.:—to put on oneself or for oneself, ἐπὶ στεφάνην κεφαλῆφιν .. θήκατο placed a helmet on his head, Il. 10. 30; κρατὶ δ' ἐπὶ .. κινέην θέτο 5. 743., 11. 41, cf. Eur. Bacch. 702, etc.; σίτον ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ τράπεζαν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 3:—χείρας ἐπ' ἀνδροφόνους θέμενος στήθεσσι laying one's hands upon .., Il. 18. 317; κτύπημα χειρὸς κάρᾳ on one's head, Eur. Andr. 1210. II. to put on or to, as a door, πύλας τοῖς ὤσιν ἐπίθεσθε Plat. Symp. 218 B; θύρας Orph. Fr. 1. 2, etc.; v. supr. A. II.

III. to set oneself to, apply oneself to, employ oneself on or in, c. dat., ναυτιλίῃσιν Hdt. 1. 1; τῆ πείρᾳ, τῷ ἔργῳ Thuc. 7. 42, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 3, etc.: c. inf. to attempt to .., φιλοσοφεῖν ἐπέθετο Alex. Galat. 1. 3; γράφειν Isocr. 82 A, cf. Plat. Soph. 242 B. 2. to make an attempt upon, attack, τῆ Εὐβοίᾳ Hdt. 5. 31; Ἐφεσίοισι Id. 1. 26, cf. 102., 8. 27; τῷ δήμῳ Thuc. 6. 61; τῆ δημοκρατία Xen. Ath. 3, 12; ἐπ. τῆ τοῦ δήμου καταλύσει to attempt it, Aeschin. 87. 25; τῆ τυραννίδι Lycurg. 165. 27; ἐπ. ταῖς ἀμαρτίαις or τοῖς ἀτυχήμασι τινος to take advantage of them, Isocr. 15 B, Dem. 643. 10: absol. to make an attack, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 5. 3. absol., δικαιοσύνην ἐπιθέμενος ἤσκει he practised justice with assiduity, Hdt. 1. 96, cf. 6. 60.

IV. to bring on oneself, ἐπέθεον ὄσος δημόβρους τ' ἀράς Aesch. Ag. 1409; also to cause a penalty to be imposed, θάνατον ζημίαν ἐπιθέσθαι Thuc. 2. 24; φόβον τινί Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 41. V. to lay commands on, τί τινί Hdt. 1. 111; also c. inf., 3. 63. VI. to give a name, Od. 8. 554.

ἐπιτίκτω, fut. -τέξομαι, to bring forth or after, Hipp. 260. 11, 18; ἐπ. τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτερον ἐπ. Arist. Fr. 260, cf. Plut. Philop. 1. ἐπιτίμα, ἢ, Dor. for ἐπιτιμία I, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1692. ἐπιτίμαιος, ὁ, (ἐπιτιμάω II. 2) fault-finder, nickname of the historian Timaeus, Ister ap. Ath. 272 B, cf. Diod. 5. 1.

ἐπιτιμάω, to lay a value upon, Lat. aestimare: hence, 1. to shew honour to, τινα Hdt. 6. 39. 2. to raise in price, οἶνον ἐπ. πολὺ Diphil. Ἐμπορ. 1. 27; absol., Ael. N. A. 10. 50; τὴν αἴτησιν ἐπ. to raise the demand, Anon. ap. Suid.:—Pass. to rise in price, of corn, Dem. 918. 20., 1208. 2.

II. of judges, to lay a penalty on a person, δίκην Hdt. 4. 43, v. l. Aeschin. 16. 10; ἐπ. ἀργύριον C. I. 2266. 6: cf. ἐπιτιμήτωρ, ἐπιτιμίον. 2. to object to one as blameable, Lat. objicere, exprobrare alicui, τινί τι Plat. Phaedr. 237 C, Isocr. 5 D, etc.:—Pass., Arist. Poët. 17, 2. b. c. acc. rei only, to censure, οὐ τοῦτ' ἐπιτιμῶ Dem. 502. 12, cf. Anaxandr. Φαρμ. 1:—Pass., τὸ .. ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν ἐπιτιμώμενον Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 31, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 16. c. c. dat. only, to censure, Lys. 169. 42, Isocr. 170 A, Dem. 246. 9; τινί ἐπὶ τινί for a thing, Polyb. 7. 11, 9; περὶ τι Id. 8. 11, 1; τινί ὅτι .., ὡς .., Plat. Theaet. 169 D, Dem. 160. 15, etc. d. absol., λόγῳ καλῶς ἐπ. by word, Thuc. 3. 38, cf. 4. 28; τὸ μὲν ἐπιτιμῶν .. φῆσαι τις ἂν βῆδιον Dem. 13. 27, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 16, al.

ἐπιτίμημα, τό, a legal penalty, C. I. 2266. 15. 2. censure, criticism, Arist. Poët. 25, 32, Plut. 2. 1110 E.

ἐπιτίμησις, εὖς, ἢ, castigation, censure, criticism, Thuc. 7. 48, Antiph. Incert. 62, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 12, al.; ἐπιτίμησιν ἐπιτιμῶν Id. Pol. 8. 6, 5. II. enhancement in price, σίτου App. Civ. 4. 117.

ἐπιτιμητέον, verb. Adj. one must censure, τινί Arist. Top. 3. 2, 13, al. II. ἐπιτιμητέος, α, ον, censurable, Id. M. Mor. 2. 6, 32.

ἐπιτιμητήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, =sq., Opp. H. 1. 682. ἐπιτιμητής, οὔ, ὁ, an estimator, valuer, Lat. taxator, Antipho 133. 18, C. I. 102. 5 (v. Böckh p. 141). II. a punisher, chastiser, κολασταὶ κἀπ. κακῶν Soph. Fr. 478; ἐπ. ἔργων a censurer of .., Aesch. Fr. 77; τούτων κολαστὴν κἀπιτιμητήν Eur. Sapp. 255; ἐπ. τῆς .. ὀμίας Plat. Phaedr. 239 E.

ἐπιτιμητικός, ἢ, ὄν, censorious, critical, Luc. Jup. Trag. 23; λόγος ἐπ. Def. Plat. 416. fin. Adv. -κῶς, Jo. Chrys.

ἐπιτιμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, in Od. 9. 270, Ζεὺς .. ἱκετῶν τε ξείνων τε, the avenger of all such, i. e. Zeus ξένιος. The Verb is unknown to Hom.

ἐπιτιμία, ἢ, the condition of an ἐπιτίμος, the enjoyment of all civil rights and privileges, franchise, citizenship, opp. to ἀτιμία, Aeschin. 39. 42, Dem. 549. 10; ἀννελεγμένον εἰς τὴν ἐπιτ. ἀργύριον money collected for the recovery of the franchise, Id. 329. 12. II. punishment, penalty, C. I. 4957. 43, LXX (Sap. 3. 10). III. the pudenda, Artemid. 1. 45.

ἐπιτιμίον, τό, mostly in pl. ἐπιτίμια, τά, the value, price, or estimate of a thing, i. c., 1. the honours paid to a person, ἐστ' Ὁρέστον ταῦτα τὰπ. Soph. El. 915 (but as this sense nowhere else occurs, Dind. suggests τὰπιτύμβια). 2. assessment of damages, penalty or penalties, ἐπιτίμια δίδοναι τινί to pay .., Hdt. 4. 80, cf. Eur. Hec. 1086; τῶνδε

ἐπιτίμια for these things, Aesch. Pers. 823; τοῖς ἐπιτιμίαις ἐνοχοὶ τοῦ φόβου Antipho 125. 33; τὰ ἐκ τῶν νόμων ἐπιτ. Lycurg. 148. 17; ἐπ. δυσσεβείας the wages of ungodliness, Soph. El. 1382, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 3; κρίσεις .. μεγάλα ἔχουσαι ἐπιτίμια Dem. 229. fin.; in sing., τὸν ἐπιτιμίον λαβεῖν to exact the penalty, Aesch. Theb. 1021; θάνατον ἔταξεν τὸ ἐπ. Arist. Oec. 2. 21, 9; ἐπ. ὀρίζειν τινί C. I. 354, etc. In C. I. (addend.) 2561 b. 80, ἐπιτίμοις appears, and ἐπίτιμον Ib. 4300 v.

ἐπίτιμος, ον, of a citizen, in possession of his rights and franchises (τιμαί), opp. to ἀτιμος (q. v.), Ar. Rac. 702, Andoc. 10. 12, Thuc. 5. 34, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 11, etc.; χρήματα ἐπ. property not confiscated, though the owner was in exile, ap. Dem. 634. 13. II. Adv. -μως, honourably, Clem. Al. 507.

ἐπιτίθλιος, ον, at the breast, Lat. subrumus, παῖς Anth. P. 11. 243; absol. a suckling, Theocr. 24. 53.

ἐπιτιτράω, to bore from above, Oribas. p. 98, in aor. ἐπιτρήσαι. ἐπιτιτρώσκω, to wound on the surface, Anth. Plan. 4. 131.

*ἐπιτλάω, a Root only found in aor. 2 ἐπέτλην:—to bear patiently, be patient, τῷ τοι ἐπιτλήτω κραδίη Il. 23. 591; τῷ τοι ἐπιτλήτω κραδίη μύθοισιν ἐμοῖσιν let it listen patiently to them, 19. 220; μύρῃ ἐπιτλάς Nic. Al. 241. ἐπιτμήγω, fut. ξω, Ep. for ἐπιτέμνω, Ap. Rh. 4. 407.

ἐπιτμητέον, verb. Adj. one must make a section of, Nicom. Arithm. p. 150. ἐπιτοκία, ἢ, compound interest, Philo 2. 285. ἐπιτόκιον, τό, a birthday poem, Eumath. 4. 6. 2. interest, Aesop. 133. ἐπιτοκος, ον, near childbirth, Antiph. Incert. 80, v. Phryn. 333, who says (incorrectly) that ἐπίτεξ is the Att. form. 2. fruitful, bearing children, Hipp. 1202 H. II. (τόκος II) bearing interest upon interest, τόκοι ἐπιτοκοὶ compound interest, Lat. vorsura, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

ἐπιτολή, ἢ, (ἐπιτέλλω II) the rising of a star, ἀστρων Eur. Phoen. 1116; esp. when it is visible, i. e. when it happens after sunset, hence the season of a star's appearance in the heavens, Hipp. Acr. 281, Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 4, etc.; Ἀρκτοῦρου Thuc. 1. 78; Κυνός Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 11; τῆς Πλειάδος Polyb. 4. 37, 2:—later of the sun or moon, App. Civ. 5. 90, Plut. 2. 889 E, Artemid. 1. 3:—cf. ἀνατολή. 2. the rising of the wind, Palaeph. 18. 2: the rise or source of a river, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 109. ἐπιτολμάω, to submit or endure to do, σοὶ ἐπιτολμάτω κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀκούειν, like Lat. sapere aude, Od. 1. 353, cf. Theogn. 445: absol., ἐπετόλμησε he stood firm, Od. 17. 238: later also c. dat. to muster courage for a thing, to venture upon, τῆ διαβάσει, τῷ ἔργῳ Plut. Philop. 10, Anton. 69; τῷ δίφρῳ to mount it, Philostr. 780; ἐπ. τινί Ael. N. A. 7. 19, Anon. ap. Suid.

ἐπιτολμητέον, verb. Adj. one must venture, c. inf., Philo 1. 2; τινί on a thing, Galen.

ἐπιτοματικός, ἢ, ὄν, compendious, Galen. 8. 317.

ἐπιτομή, ἢ, (ἐπιτέμνω) a cutting on the surface, incision, τῆς κεφαλῆς Aeschin. 60. 43. II. an epitomé, abridgment, τῶν φυσικῶν Arist. Probl. 9, tit.; of Livy, Dio C., etc.; ἐν ἐπιτομῇ Cic. Att. 5. 20, 1; Rome is called ἐπ. τῆς οἰκουμένης, Ath. 20 B.

ἐπίτομος, ον, (ἐπιτέμνω) cut off, ἐπ. ξύλα timber cut in short lengths for the joiner, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 12; ἐπιτοματῆ ὁδός Synes. Ep. 35; τὰ ἐπ. τῆς χώρας Paus. 10. 31, 7; ἐπίτομον δείξας ἢ λεωφόρον Dio Chr. 1. 474. 2. abridged, Suid. s. v. Διογενειανός:—Adv. -μως, Eus. P. E. 487 A.

ἐπιτόνιον, τό, (ἐπιτείνω) an instrument for stretching tight: the key by which the strings of an instrument are tightened to tune it, Ath. 456 D: metaph., ἢ συντροφία ὡσπερ ἐπ. ἐστι τῆς εὐνοίας Plut. 2. 3 D. II. a pitch-pipe, E. Gud. s. v. ἀπότομον.

ἐπίτονος, ον, (ἐπιτείνω) on the stretch, strained, intense, Diod. Excerpt. 557; of sound, Philostr. 537:—Adv. -μως, restored by Turneb. in Aesch. Eum. 358. II. ἐπίτονος (sc. ἰμάς), ὁ, a rope for stretching or tightening, the back-stay of a mast (opp. to πρότονος), ἐπ' αὐτῷ [ιστῷ] ἐπίτονος βέβλητο, βόδς ῥινοῖο τετευχῶς (where ἐπ- is long at the beginning of the verse), Od. 12. 423. 2. ἐπίτονοι, οἱ, the great sinews of the shoulder and arm, Plat. Tim. 84 E, Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 4; νεύρων ἐπίτονοι Plat. Legg. 945 C.

ἐπιτοξάζομαι, Dep. to shoot at, τῷ δ' ἐπετοξάζοντο Il. 3. 79, and in late Prose, Luc. Calumn. 12, Dio C. 74. 6.

ἐπιτοξέω, = foreg., τινί Dio C. 68. 31; τινά Aristacn. 1. 1.

ἐπιτοξίτις, ἰδος, ἢ, the nick in a cross-bow, etc., where the arrow lies, Math.: ἐπιτοξίτις in Vitruv. 10. 15.

ἐπιτοπίζω, (τόπος) to be on the spot, opp. to ἐκτοπίζω, Suid.

ἐπιτοπολύ, ἐπιτοπλέον, ἐπιτοπλείστον, also ἐπιτοπλήθος, for ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, πλέον, πλείστον, πλήθος in general, for the most part, commonly, mostly: v. sub πολὺς.

ἐπιτόσσαις, Dor. part. of ἐπέτοσσε.

ἐπιτράγημα, τό, something eaten as dessert, Byz.

ἐπιτράγηματίζω, to serve up as dessert, Julian. Ep. 249, in Med.

ἐπιτράγια, ἢ, epith. of Aphrodité, from a she-goat, which was changed into a he-goat (τράγος), Plut. Thes. 18.

ἐπιτραγίας, ον, ὁ, a kind of fish, which is fat, but has no roe, and so is barren (cf. sq.), Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 7.

ἐπίτρηγοι, οἱ, (v. τραγῶ) the over-luxuriant shoots of a vine, Dion. H. 17. 2, Poll. 7. 152.

ἐπιτράγωδέω, to make a tragic story of a thing, exaggerate, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 5, Dion. H. de Thuc. 28, Luc. Tox. 12: to add in exaggeration, τινί τι Plut. Pericl. 28; and so in Pass., Id. Artox. 18; τῷ δράματι ἕτερον πάθος Heliod. 2. 29.

ἐπιτράπεζιδιος, ον, = παράσιτος, Hesych.

ἐπιτράπεζιος, ον, (τράπεζα) on or at table, ὕδωρ Luc. Hermot. 68; διήγημα, λέξις Basil. II. = foreg., Hesych.

ἐπιτράπεζος, ον, = foreg., σκεύη Theophr. Lap. 42.

ἐπιτράπέζωμα, τό, a dish set on table, Plat. Com. Menel. 1, cf. Ath. 170 F.

ἐπιτραπέουσι, Ep. 3 pl. pres. for ἐπιτρέπουσι, Il. 10. 421.
 ἐπιτραυμάτιζω, to wound again, Greg. Nyss.
 ἐπιτραχήλιος, ον, (τράχηλος) on the neck, Suid.
 ἐπιτρεπτόν, verb. Adj. one must commit, permit, Xen. Hier. 8, 9, Plat. Symp. 213 E; so in pl. ἐκείνοισι .. οὐκ ἐπιτρεπτέα ἐστί Hdt. 9. 58.
 ἐπιτρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, hortatory, Aristid. 2. p. 310, Eccl.
 ἐπιτρέπω, Ion. -τρέπω; fut. -τρέψω; aor. 1 -έτρεψα Hom., Att.; Ion. -έτραψα Hdt. 4. 202; aor. 2 -έτραπον Hom.; -Med., Ion. fut. -τρέψομαι Hdt. 3. 155; aor. 2 med. -ετραπόμην Hom.; -Pass., Ion. aor. 1 -ετραφθην, part. -τραφθεῖς Hdt.: aor. 2 pass. -ετραπήν. Properly to turn to or towards, but so only in aor. 2 med., σοί .. θυμὸς ἐπετρέπετο εἶρεσθαι thy mind inclined itself to ask, Od. 9. 12:—to overturn upon, τινί τι Luc. Lexiph. 8. 2. to turn over to, to transfer or bequeath, παισὶν ἐπιτρέψειν ἕκαστος κτήματ' ἐνὶ μεγάροισι Od. 7. 149. 3. to commit or entrust to another as trustee, guardian, or vicegerent (v. ἐπίτροπος), οἱ .. ἐπέτρεπε οἶκον ἅπαντα 2. 226; ἐπιτρέψειας ἕκαστα δμῶων [ἐκείνη], ἦτις .. ἀρίστη 15. 24, cf. Il. 17. 509; θεοῖσιν μῦθον ἐπιτρέψαι leave it to them. Od. 22. 287, cf. 19. 502; so, κακοῖσι θυμὸν ἐπιτρέπην (Aeol. inf.) Alcae. 35; σμικραῖς .. αὐτοὺς ἐλπίσιν Eur. Fr. 913:—freq. in Prose, ἐπ. τινὶ τὰ πρήγματα Hdt. 6. 26; τὴν πόλιν Id. 4. 202; Νάξου Id. 1. 64; τὰ πάντα, πλεῖστα Thuc. 2. 65., 5. 99; τὴν ἀρχὴν Xen. An. 5. 9, 31, etc.; τινὰ ἰατρῶν Antipho 127. 38, cf. Hdt. 3. 130; also a son for education, Plat. Lach. 200 D, cf. Ar. Eq. 1098; also c. inf., σοὶ ἐπέτρεψεν πάνεσθαι he left it to you to work, Il. 10. 116, cf. 421, Hdt. 9. 10:—often in Att. to refer a legal issue to any one (cf. ἐπιτροπή), ἐπιτρ. τινὶ δίαίταν Dem. 1360. 7, cf. Plat. Legg. 936 A; ὑμῖν ἐπιτρέπω κρῖναι Plat. Apol. 35 D, cf. Andoc. 1. 28. 4. c. dat. only, to leave all to another, entrust oneself to, rely upon, τοῖσιν γὰρ ἐπετρέπομέν γε μάλιστα Il. 10. 59; ἐπιτρέψαι δὲ θεοῖσιν Od. 21. 279; ἐπ. τῇ ὀλιγαρχίῃ Hdt. 3. 81; and often in Att., like Lat. *referre ad* .., to refer the matter to a person, leave it to his arbitration, Ar. Ach. 1115, Vesp. 521, Ran. 811, Thuc. 1. 28; τινὶ δικαστῇ to one as a judge, Id. 4. 83:—also, ἐπ. τινὶ περὶ τίνος Plat. Gorg. 512 E, Alc. 1. 117 E; Ἀθηναίους ἐπ. περὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν κλῆν θανάτου to leave their case to the A. save as to the penalty of death, Thuc. 4. 54; περὶ ὧν διαφερόμεθα τοῖς οἰκείοις ἐπιτρ. Dem. 813. 2; so in Med., Thuc. 5. 31. 5. Med. to entrust oneself, leave one's case to, τινὶ Hdt. 1. 96., 5. 95, etc.: also, to entrust what is one's own to another, Id. 3. 155, 157, Xen., etc. 6. Pass. to be entrusted, ᾧ λαοὶ τ' ἐπιτεράφεται (3 pl. pf. for ἐπιτετραμμένοι εἰσὶ) Il. 2. 25; τῆς (sc. Ὠραῖς) ἐπιτέτραπται μέγας οὐρανός heaven's gate is committed to them (to open and to shut), Il. 5. 750., 8. 394, cf. Hdt. 3. 142, etc.:—also c. acc. rei, ἐπιτρέπομαί τι I am entrusted with a thing, τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐπιτραφθέντες Hdt. 1. 7; ἐπιτετραμμένοι τὴν φυλακὴν Thuc. 1. 126: cf. πιστεύω II. II. to give up, yield, Ποσειδάωνι δὲ νίκην πᾶσαν ἐπέτρεψας Il. 21. 473; in Att., ἐπ. τινὶ c. inf. to permit, suffer, Ar. Pl. 1078, Plat., etc.; c. acc. et inf., Xen. An. 7. 7, 8, Plat.; also, ἐπ. Θεβαίους αὐτονόμους (-οῖς?) εἶναι Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 9; οὐδενὶ ἐπ. κακῶ εἶναι Id. An. 3. 2, 31; c. part., ἐπ. ἀδικέοντι τῷ ἀδελφῷ Hdt. 2. 120; μὴ ἐπ. τινὶ ἀδικέοντι Plat. Euthyphro 5 E; also absol. to give way, Pind. O. 6. 36, Ar. Nub. 799, Pl. 915, Thuc. 1. 71. 2. intr., like Lat. *concedere*, οὐ μὲν ἐπέτρεπε γῆραϊ λυγρῶ he gave not way to old age, Il. 10. 79; ἡλικίῃ καὶ θυμῷ μὴ ἐπίτρεπε do not give way to, indulge, Hdt. 3. 36; ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις Plat. Legg. 802 B; τῇ ὕργῃ Dion. H. 7. 45. III. to command, τινὶ ποιεῖν τι Xen. An. 6. 3, 11, cf. Plat. Legg. 784 C. ἐπιτρέφω, fut. -θρέψω, to rear upon, ἐπιτέτροφε τύμβω βότρυν Anth. P. 7. 536. 2. generally, to support, maintain, Hdt. 8. 142, 144; κακὸν τῇ πόλει Dion. H. 10. 6. II. Pass. to grow up after, as posterity, Lat. *succrescere*, ἐκ τούτων σφι ἐπετράφη νεότης Hdt. 4. 3; οἱ ὕστερον ἐπιτραφέντες βασιλεῖς Id. 2. 121, 1; generally, to grow up as a successor, Id. 1. 123, Dion. H. 7. 9. ἐπιτρέχω: fut. -δράμομαι: aor. 2 -έδραμον Hom.; (rarely aor. 1 -έθρεξα, Il. 13. 409): pf. -δεδράμηκα, Xen. Oec. 15, 4; poet. -δέδρομα Od. To run upon or at, mostly for the purpose of attack, absol., ὃ δ' ἐπέδραμεν Il. 4. 524, cf. 18. 527; of dogs, οἱ μὲν κεκληγῶτες ἐπέδραμον Od. 14. 30; so in Att. to make an assault upon, τινὶ Thuc. 4. 32, Xen. Cyn. 9, 6; ἐπὶ τινα Id. Hell. 5. 4, 51. 2. to run after, be eager or greedy, οὐτὶ ἐπιδραμῶν πάντα τὰ διδόμενα ἐδέκετο Hdt. 3. 135; συγχαρεῖν ἐπιδραμῶν in haste, Plat. Legg. 799 C; οὐκ ἂν ἡγείσθε αὐτὸν κὰν ἐπιδραμεῖν Dem. 831. 10: c. dat. to be greedy for, App. Pun. 94. II. to run over a space, τύσον ἐπεδραμέτην, of horses, Il. 23. 433, cf. 418, 447: to run over or graze the surface, ἀσπίς ἐπιθρέξαντος αὔσεν ἐγχεος 13. 409. 2. to be spread over, λευκῇ δ' ἐπιδέδρομεν αἴγλη Od. 6. 45; κακῇ δ' ἐπιδέδρομεν ἀχλὺς 20. 357:—c. dat., τῷ .. ἐπιδέδρομεν ὕδμη Hermypp. Φορμ. 2; ἐπιδέδρομε νυκτὶ φέγγος Ar. Rh. 2. 670; οἱ ἐρευθος ἐπιτρέχει Arat. 834, cf. Opp. C. 3. 94; ἐξανθήματα ἐπ. τοῖς σώμασιν Plut. 2. 671 A; ὄρεσι .. ἀφ' ἡλίου μορφαὶ ἐπ. Ib. 934 D; σημεῖα βίας τῷ νεκρῷ ἐπ. Id. T. Gracch. 13, etc.:—c. acc., οἶδμα ὅταν ἐρεβος ὑφαλον ἐπιδράμη when the billow runs over the darkness of the deep, Soph. Ant. 588; τὴν χώραν, of lava, Arist. Mirab. 105, 5; ψυχὴν ἐπιδέδρομε λήθη Ar. Rh. 1. 645; ῥώμην ἐπέδραμε λόγος Plut. Aemil. 25. 3. ἐπ. καλάμους χεῖλεσι, Lat. *labro percurrere*, Longus 1. 19; τὴν σύριγγα τῇ γλώττῃ Alciphro 3. 12; τῷ πλήκτρῳ τὰς χορδὰς Ath. 139 E. 4. to overrun, as an army does a country, ἐπ. πεδῖον πᾶν Hdt. 1. 161; τὰς κόμας πάσας Id. S. 23; τὴν χώραν πᾶσαν Ib. 32; also, ἐπὶ τὰ ἔξω Thuc. 4. 104. 5. to run over, to treat lightly of, Lat. *oratione percurrere*, Xen. Oec. 15, 1; εὐπόρως ἐπ. περὶ τίνος Isocr. Ep. 9. 6; μικρὰ περὶ αὐτῶν Dem. 217. 7; τὰς ἀπορίας ἐπ. Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 3; Ἡρόδου .. ἡ λέξις .. ῥαδίως ἐπιτρέχουσα τοῖς πράγμασιν Plut. 2. 854 E; ἐπ. διὰ βραχυτάτων, διὰ τῶν

ἀναγκαίων, etc., Ib. 119 E, etc. 6. of a country, to spread, extend, ἐπὶ .. Dion. P. 809, cf. 1092. III. to run close after, ἄρματα .. ἵπποις ὠκυπόδεσσιν ἐπέδραμον Il. 23. 504; ἐπ. τὰ ἵχνη, of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3, 6; also c. dat. to follow, Arat. 316; ἐπ. τοῖς θῆλεσιν, of the male, Plut. 2. 965 E. ἐπίτρησις, εως, ἡ, a piercing downwards, Oribas. p. 98. 12. ἐπιτριακοστο-δεύτερος, -τρίτος, -τέταρτος, -πεμπτος λόγος, the ratio of $\frac{32}{3}$, $\frac{32}{4}$, $\frac{32}{5}$, $\frac{32}{6}$, Aristid. Quint. p. 115. ἐπιτριβή, ἡ, a fretting, Schol. Soph. Aj. 103: violence, injury, Eccl. ἐπιτριβῶ [ῖ], fut. ψω: aor. 2 pass. ἐπετριβην [ῖ]: fut. med. in pass. sense, Luc. Icarom. 33 (where Cobet restores ἐπιτετριβονται, as in Ar. Pax 246). To rub on the surface, to crush, κάπνιγε κάπετριβεν Id. Nub. 1376, cf. Ran. 571:—Pass., τυπτόμενον ἐπιτριβῆναι Ib. 1408; ἐπιτριβόμενος τὸν ὤμον γαλλεῖ by the weight, Id. Ran. 88. 2. metaph. to afflict, distress, destroy, ruin, ἥλιος καίων ἐπιτριβεῖ τοὺς τε ἀνθρώπους καὶ τὴν χώραν Hdt. 4. 184; γάμος μ' ἐπέτριψε Ar. Nub. 438, cf. 243; ταῦτά με ἐπιτριβεῖ πόθω Id. Lys. 888; δόναίς τινὰ ἐπιτρ. Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 12; ἐπ. τοῖς ἀπόρως Dem. 260. fin.: simply, to kill, Lys. 135. 17: of an actor, to murder a character, Dem. 288. 20, Plut. 2. 531 B:—Pass. to be utterly destroyed or undone, Solon 32. 7, Ar. Ach. 1022, Pax 369; ἐπιτριβείης be hung! Ar. Av. 1530, Thesm. 557; ἐπιτριβείην εἴ τι ἐψευσάμην Luc. D. Meretr. 2. 3. II. in Med. to rub paint on one's cheeks, of women, A. B. 40, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 389. III. to inflame by friction, ἐπ. τὴν νόσον to aggravate it, App. Civ. 5. 59, 62: to irritate, excite, τινὰ Polyh. 4. 84, 8; τινὰ ἐς πόλεμον App. Maced. 4. ἐπιτριηραρχέω, to be trierarch beyond the legal time, Dem. 1214. 16., 1223. 13, etc.; ἐπ. τέτταρας μῆνας 1218. 13:—Pass., ἐπιτετριηραρχημένων ἤδη δυοῖν μηνῶν two months beyond my term of office having elapsed, and my successor not having relieved me, 1212. 27; see the whole speech (adv. Polyclem). ἐπιτριηράρχημα, τό, the burden of a trierarchy continued beyond the legal term, Dem. 1206. 11., 1219. 23, etc.: see foreg. ἐπιτριμερής, ἐς, containing 1 + $\frac{2}{3}$, Nicom. Ar. p. 99: cf. ἐπίτριτος. ἐπίτριμμα, τό, (ἐπιτριβῶ) anything rubbed on, a cosmetic, Nicet. Ann. 37 C, Jo. Chr. 2. anything worn out; metaph., ἐπ. ἐρώτων, of a prostitute, Nicet. Ann. 335 D: cf. περίτριμμα. ἐπίτριπτος, ον, (ἐπιτριβῶ) rubbed down, well worn: metaph. of persons, practised, hackneyed, τοῦπίτριπτον κίναδος the cunning fox, Soph. Aj. 103, cf. Andoc. 13. 23; ἐπ. ψωμοκόλακες Sannyr. Ἴω 1; οὐπίτριπτος the rogue, Ar. Pl. 275, cf. 619; ὠπίτριπτε Id. Ach. 557; ἡ νῦν ἐπ. .. μουσική hackneyed, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 14. Cf. ἐπιτριβῶ. ἐπίτρις, Adv. unto three times, Diosc. 5. 4. ἐπι-τρι-τέταρτος, ον, containing 1 + $\frac{2}{3}$, Nicom. Ar. p. 101: cf. sq. ἐπίτριτος, ον, containing an integer and one-third ($1 + \frac{1}{3}$), i. e. in the ratio of 4 to 3, Lat. *sesquitercius*, ἐπ. πυθμὴν Plat. Rep. 546 C: so too of the other ordinal numbers, ἐπιτέταρτος as 5 to 4; ἐπίπεμπτος as 6 to 5; ἐφεκτος as 7 to 6, and so on: cf. ἐπιμόριος, ὑπότριτος. 2. of the intervals of the tones in music, Plat. Tim. 36 A, Plut. 2. 1138 sq. 3. ποὺς ἐπίτριτος, or ἐπίτριτος, ὁ, the name of a metrical foot, so called as being compounded of a spondee (which contains 4 times) with an iambus or a trochee (which contains 3):—acc. to the position of a short syllable it is called 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th *epitrite*, — — —, — — —, — — —, — — —. V. Aristid. ap. Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 192. 4. in usury, ἐπίτριτον (sc. δάνεισμα), τό, was a loan of which $\frac{2}{3}$ is annually paid as interest, i. e. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ p. cent., Xen. Vect. 3, 9; so, τόκοι ἐπίτριτοι Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7; ἐξακόσιαι δραχμαὶ ἐπίτριται 600 drachmae at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ p. c., Isac. ap. Harp.: cf. ἐπίπεμπτος, ἐπόγδοος, and v. omnino Böckh P. E. 1. 164-186. ἐπιτριτόω, to repeat for the third time, Anaxil. Ἀγρ. 1. ἐπίτριψις, εως, ἡ, a wearing away, of the action of waves, v. l. LXX (Ps. 92. 3). ἐπιτρομέω, to be in fear of, τι Q. Sm. 2. 474, nisi legend. ὑποτρ-. ἐπίτρομος, ον, (τρέμω) in fear, alarmed, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 78. ἐπιτροπάδην, Adv. by command, Hesych. ἐπιτροπαῖος, α, ον, (ἐπιτροπή) entrusted to one, delegated, ἐπ. λαβεῖν τὴν ἀρχὴν Hdt. 3. 142; ἐπ. ἔχειν τὴν βασιληίην Id. 4. 147. ἐπιτροπεία, ἡ, (ἐπιτροπέω) charge, guardianship, τίνος over one, Plat. Phaedr. 239 E, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 1:—also ἐπιτροπία, ἡ, (ἐπίτροπος), Lys. ap. Dion. H. de Isac. 8, Polyb. 15. 31, 4; ἐπιτροπίας (= ἐπιτροπῆς) δίκη, Plat. Legg. 928 C; ἐπ. διδόναι τινὶ C. I. 3800. 11. ἐπιτρόπενσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Plat. Rep. 554 C. ἐπιτροπευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for the office of steward, Xen. Oec. 12, 3. ἐπιτροπεύω, to be an ἐπίτροπος, to be a trustee, administrator, guardian, 1. absol., Hdt. 1. 134, Xen. Oec. 12, 8., 13, 1, C. I. 519, etc.; τινὶ for one, Plat. Legg. 849 B. 2. c. gen., Λεωβῶτεω Hdt. 1. 65; also of a country, Αἰγύπτου ἐπ. Id. 3. 15; τοῦ πλήθεος Ib. 82; Βαβυλῶνος Id. 7. 62. 3. c. acc. to govern, manage, τὴν πατρίδα Id. 3. 36, Ar. Eq. 212; τὴν πόλιν Hdt. 8. 127, cf. Plat. Rep. 519 B; τὸν δῆμον Ar. Eq. 212, 426, 949; τὴν κτῆσιν Plat. Legg. 877 C: c. acc. pers., ἐπ. τινὰ to be guardian and regent for him, to be his guardian, Thuc. 1. 132, Lys. 116. 31:—Pass. to be under guardians, Id. 894. 3, Isac. 36. 7, etc.; κακῶς .. ἐπιτροπευθῆναι to be ill treated by one's guardians, Plat. Legg. 928 C, cf. Dem. 814. 27; οὕτως ἐπιτροπευθεῖς Id. 829. 9. II. = ἐπιτρέπω, to grant, allow, διαίταν Isac. 54. 6. ἐπιτροπέω, = foreg., dub. in Plat. Com. Φα. 11: v. Lob. Phryn. 590. ἐπιτροπή, ἡ, (ἐπιτρέπω) a reference, esp. to an arbiter in decision of a law-suit, ἡξίου δικῆς ἐπιτροπὴν γενέσθαι ἢ εἰς πόλιν τινὰ ἢ εἰς ἰδιώτην Thuc. 5. 41; ἢ ἐπ. τούτῳ πρὸς Παρμένωνα Dem. 900. 1; εἰς ἐπ. ἐρχεσθαι Id. 897. 1; ἢ ἐπ. ἐγένετό μοι Ib. 7; ἀνιέναι τὴν ἐπ. to decline it, Thuc. 5. 31. 2. generally, power to decide, right of decision, ἐπ. δίδοναι

τινὲς περὶ τινος Hipp. 25. 27; τῇ Συγκλήτῳ δίδοναι τὴν ἐπ. Polyb. 18. 22, 5; δίδοναι ἑαυτοὺς εἰς ἐπ., or τὴν ἐπ. δίδοναι περὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν, Lat. *dedere se in fidem*, to surrender absolutely, Id. 2. 11, 8., 15. 8, 14, etc.; ἐπ. λαβεῖν to receive full powers to treat, Polyb. 3. 15, 7, cf. Dion. H. 2. 45, Diod. 17. 47. II. the office or power of a guardian, steward, or governor, Lys. Fr. 26, Plat. Legg. 924 B. 2. an action against a guardian brought by his ward within five years after coming of age, Lat. *tutelaē iudicium*, ἐπιτροπῆς δικάζεσθαι Lys. Fr. 15; καταγιγνώσκειν τὴν ἐπ. Dem. 861. fin., cf. 900. 1; ἐπιτροπῆς κρίνειν τινά Plut. 2. 844 C; cf. Att. Process p. 454.

ἐπιτροπία, v. sub ἐπιτροπεία.

ἐπιτροπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a trustee or guardian, ἐπ. νόμοι the laws of guardianship, Plat. Legg. 927 E; ἐπ. λόγος Dion. H. de Lys. 20.

ἐπιτροπός, ὄν, (ἐπιτρέπω) one to whom the charge of anything is entrusted, a steward, trustee, administrator, c. gen. rei, τῶν ἐωυτοῦ Hdt. 1. 105; τῶν οἰκίων 3. 63; τῶν πατρῶν Dem. 539. 23, cf. 565. 15: a governor, viceroy, Μέμφιος, Μιλήτων Hdt. 3. 27., 5. 30, cf. 5. 106. 2. c. gen. pers. a trustee, guardian, Hdt. 4. 76; ἐπ. τινὶ παιδῶν Hyperid. ap. Stob. Callias is called the ἐπ. of Protagoras, his attorney, Plat. Theaet. 165 A, cf. Dem. 819. 18; ὁ Καίσαρος ἐπ., or ἐπ. Καίσαρος, Lat. *procurator Caesaris*, Plut. 2. 813 E, C. I. 1186, etc.; ἐπ. Σεβαστοῦ or τῶν Id. 1078, 1318, 1813 b (add.), 3752, etc. 3. absol. a guardian, Hdt. 9. 10, Thuc. 2. 80, etc.;—generally, a governor, ruler, θεὸς ἐπ. ὦν Pind. O. 1. 171.

ἐπιτροφή, ἡ, (ἐπιτρέφω) sustenance, Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 1.

ἐπιτροχάδην [ᾶ], Adv. trippingly, fluently, glibly: in Hom. only in phrase ἐπιτροχάδην ἀγορεύειν, Il. 3. 213, Od. 18. 26.

ἐπιτροχάζω, to run lightly over, ποοῖν Eust. Opusc. 341. 85: to treat briefly, βρῦμως ἐπιτροχασμένα Dion. H. de Thuc. 16.

ἐπιτροχᾶλος, ὄν, running, quick passing, χρόνοι Dion. H. de Comp. 18: metaph. glib, flowing, Id. de Dem. 40.

ἐπιτροχασμός, ὄ, a hurried accumulation of several points or questions, Alex. π. σχημ. 579, Donat. Ter. Eun. 4. 7, 34.

ἐπιτροχαστέον, verb. Adj. one must run over, Nicom. Harm. p. 7.

ἐπιτροχάω, = ἐπιτροχάζω, c. acc., ὕδωρ Ap. Rh. 4. 1266, Dion. P. 148; c. gen., κύματος Anth. P. 9. 306: absol., Dion. P. 148. 2. to run up to, Ap. Rh. 4. 1606: to fall, Arat. 889.

ἐπιτροχος, ὄν, running easily, easily inclined, c. inf., Hipp. 792 B, but with v. l. ἐπιφορος:—metaph. tripping, μέλη, ῥυθμοί Heliod. 4. 17: voluble, glib, ἐπ. καὶ ἀσαφὲς λαλεῖν Luc. D. Deor. 7. 3, cf. Nec. 7:—Adv., ἐπιτρόχως λαλεῖν, Ael. N. A. 7. 7.

ἐπιτρῦγᾶω, to gather in afterwards, Origen.

ἐπιτρῦζω, to murmur beside or over, τινά Euphor. 76; τινί Babr. 112. 8; absol., Anth. P. 6. 54.

ἐπιτρῦφᾶω, to luxuriate or revel in, δόγμασιν Philo 2. 392.

ἐπιτρύχομαι [ῦ], Pass. to be greatly afflicted, C. I. (addend.) 2113 c.

ἐπιτρώγω, fut. -τρώξομαι: aor. ἐπέτρωγον:—to eat with or after, Luc. Saturn. 21, 28; c. gen. partit. to eat of . . . , Ael. N. A. 3. 5.

ἐπιτρωπάω, poet. for ἐπιτρέπω, to allow, τινί τι or c. inf., Opp. H. 2. 223., 5. 188. 2. to command, τινί c. inf., Ap. Rh. 1. 351; absol., Christod. Euphr. 300.

ἐπιτυγχάνω, fut. -τεύξομαι: aor. ἐπέτυχον:—properly, to hit the mark, τοῦ σκοποῦ, opp. to ἀποτυγχάνω, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 14; οἱ πολλὰ βάλλοντες ἐπιτυγχάνουσι πολλάκις Plut. 2. 438 A: hence, II. to light or fall upon, meet with, 1. c. dat. pers., Ar. Nub. 196, 535, Thuc. 3. 75., 8. 34; ἐτοίμως ἐπ. τινί Plat. Legg. 738 D; ἐπ. γυναικὶ βιαζομένη Ib. 874 C: also c. dat. rei, ἐπ. σορῶ Hdt. 1. 68; ἐπ. ταῖς θύραις ἀνεφγμέναις to find them open, Plat. Symp. 223 B. 2. c. gen. pers., μετρίου ἀνδρός Ar. Pl. 245, cf. Plut. Artox. 12: c. gen. rei, ἐπ. ὀκνάδος ἀναγομένης Thuc. 3. 3; εὐώνων ἐπ. a low market, Arist. Oec. 2, 33. 3. absol., Ar. Ran. 570, Thuc. 6. 68; but mostly, ὁ ἐπιτυχῶν, like ὁ τυχῶν, ὁ ἐπιών, the first person one meets, any one, any common person, Hdt. 2. 2, Antipho 115. 1; esp. with negat., οὐ φαύλων οὐδὲ τῶν ἐπιτυχόντων Plat. Crat. 390 D; οὐ γὰρ οἶμαι τοῦ ἐπιτυχόντος εἶναι . . . , Id. Euthyphro 4 A; οὐ περὶ τοῦ ἐπιτυχόντος οὐκ ἔστι κοινὸν matter, Id. Rep. 352 C; and without the Article, Eur. H. F. 1248, Ar. Ran. 1375. III. to attain to, reach, gain one's end, c. gen. rei, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 28, Dem. 1168. 1; τοῦ καλῶς μινύειν Plat. Phil. 61 D; ἐπ. τοῦ ἀγῶνος to gain one's suit, Dem. 1175. 16, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 2. 2. rarely c. acc. to meet, find, Plat. Rep. 431 C; ἀπ' ἂν ἐπιτύχης Eubul. Incert. 14. 3. c. part. to succeed in doing, Hdt. 8. 101, 103, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18; so, c. inf., Luc. Nec. 6. 4. c. dat. modi, to be lucky, successful in a thing, μάχη Aeschin. 77. 16: and absol. to succeed, be successful, Plat. Meno 97 C, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 19. 5. Pass. to turn out well, αἱ ἐπιτετευγμένα πράξεις successful, Polyb. 6. 53, 2, cf. Hipparch. ap. Stob. 574. 21, Diod. 1. 1, Plut. 2. 673 E. IV. c. dat. pers. to converse, talk with one, like ἐντυγχάνω, Plat. Legg. 758 C: also, ἐπ. βιβλίῳ to take it up and read, Luc. Dem. Encom. 27.

ἐπιτύλιττω, to turn over or open a book, Diog. L. 9. 114.

ἐπιτυμβίδιος, α, ὄν, (τύμβος) at or over a tomb, θρήνοι Aesch. Cho. 342; τὴν δ' ἐπ. τούτῳ θῆκεν χάριν Epitaph. in C. I. 6207. II. ἐπιτυμβίδιοι, in Theocr. 7. 23, a name given to the crested larks (κορυδαλλίδες), perhaps from the mound-like shape of their crests or toppings; but Babr. 72. 20 speaks of κορυδαλλὸς οὐν τάφοις παίζων:—there is a burlesque mythical account of them in Ar. Av. 475; cf. Ael. N. A. 16. 5.

ἐπιτύμβιος, ὄν, = foreg., αἴνος, θρήνος Aesch. Ag. 1547, Cho. 335; χοαί Soph. Ant. 901; σῆμα C. I. 3685; cf. ἐπιτίμιον:—Ἀφροδίτῃ ἐπιτυμβία the Roman Venus Libitina, Plut. 2. 269 B; so, θεοὶ ἐπ. C. I. 1034.

ἐπιτυρον, τό, a confection of olives, Cato R. R. § 119, Plant. Mil. Gl. 1. 1, 24, Hesych.

ἐπιτυφλώω, to stop the pores, Arist. Prob. 9. 13, Theophr. Fr. 1. 66.

ἐπιτύφομαι [ῦ], Pass. to be burnt up, Philostr. 516, 854: metaph. to be inflamed by love, τινός for one, Ar. Lys. 221; ἐπιτεθυμμένος furious, rabid, Plat. Phaedr. 230 A (olim ἐπιτεθυμμένος).

ἐπιτύφω, = τυφώω, Hesych., cf. Moer. p. 150.

ἐπιτύχης, ἐς, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) hitting the mark, successful, effective, opp. to ἀποτυχῆς (Plat. Sis. 391 D), κότος Aesch. Supp. 744; ἐν τινί Arist. Div. p. Somn. 2, Diod. 4. 83; κατὰ τι, Polyb. 5. 102, 1: c. gen., ἐπ. τῶν καιρῶν δύξα that always hits the right nail on the head, Isocr. 239 A:—Adv., ἐπιτυχῶς εἰπεῖν Plat. Phil. 38 D; διειλέχθαι Isocr. 280 D. II. pass. easy to hit, εὐβλητοὶ καὶ ἐπ. App. Syr. 25.

ἐπιτύχια, ἡ, success, Polyb. 1. 6, 4, Dion. H. 3. 70, etc.

ἐπιτωθάζω, fut. ἄσω, to mock, jest, Plat. Ax. 364 C: to mock at, jcer, τινά and τινί App. Civ. 2. 67., 5. 125; τὸ γεγονός Ath. 604 E.

ἐπιτωθασμός, ὄ, mockery, raillery, Polyb. 3. 80, 4, Heliod. 10. 25.

ἐπιφᾶγειν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπεσθίω.

ἐπιφαιδρύνω, to make bright or clean, Ap. Rh. 4. 663:—Pass., Heliod. 8. 9.

ἐπιφαίνω, fut. -φᾶνῶ, to shew forth, display, like ἐπιδείκνυμι, absol., μηδὲ λίην ἐπίφαινε Theogn. 359; ἐπ. τι, Lat. *prae se ferre*, Polyb. 10. 18, 8; μηδὲν τεχνικόν Dion. H. ad Amm. 1. 10; τὸ ἀγέρωχον, τὴν προαίρεσιν Plut.: ἀνθρωπόμορφόν τι Luc. Alex. 12:—Pass. to come into light, come suddenly into view, ἡέλιος δ' ἐπέλαμψε, μάχη δ' ἐπὶ πᾶσα φαάνθη Il. 17. 650; of an enemy coming suddenly in view, Hdt. 2. 152., 4. 122, Thuc. 8. 42, etc.; διὰ τὸ ἐπιφανέντα με κωλύσαι ap. Dem. 522. 9; ἐπ. ἐς τὴν Νάζον Hdt. 5. 30, cf. Xen. An. 3. 4, 13; ἐπιφανῆναι ἐπὶ τὸ ἔργον Id. Oec. 21, 10; ἐπὶ τὰ Δρέπανα Polyb. 1. 49, 7; ἐπ. τινί ἐς οἶκον to present oneself, Hdt. 4. 97; ἐπ. τινί to shew oneself, appear to one, Id. 1. 24, al.; often of dreams and visions, Id. 2. 91., 3. 27; ἐν τῷ ὕπνῳ Id. 7. 16; also, ἵνα σφί τιμωρή . . . ἐπιφανῆσεται Id. 8. 49; τὰ ἐπιφανόμενα symptoms which follow or supervene, Hipp. Aph. 1243. 2. c. acc. et inf. to make it manifest that . . . , Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 1044 D. 3. Pass., literally, to appear upon the surface, Tim. Locr. 101 D; τινί upon . . . , Plut. Arat. 3 and 48, Galb. 23. II. seemingly intr., in Act., to shew light, to dawn, ἡμέρας ἐπιφανούσης Polyb. 5. 6, 6; (so, ἡμ. ἐπιφανομένης Ib. 3. 113, 1); ἐπιφᾶναι τοῖς ἐν ἀκῶν καθημένοις to shine upon . . . , Ev. Luc. 1. 79.

ἐπιφάλλος, ὄ, a flute-tune for dancing to, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C.

ἐπιφάνεια [ᾶ], ἡ, appearance, manifestation, e. g. τῆς ἡμέρας day-break, dawn, Polyb. 3. 94, 3: esp. the sudden appearance of an enemy, Id. 1. 54, 2; of deities appearing to a worshipper, Dion. H. 2. 68, Plut. Them. 30; τὰς ὑπ' αὐτῆς (sc. Ἀρτεμίδος) γινομένας ἐναργεῖς ἐπ. Inscr. Eph. in C. I. 2954. 4: a manifestation of Providence, Diod. 1. 15, ubi v. Wessel.:—an apparition, Justin. M. Apol. 1. 5 and 14. II. the visible surface of a body, a superficies, surface, Arist. Categ. 6, 1, Metaph. 2. 5, 3., 6. 2, 2, al., Euclid. Deff.; ἡ κατὰ πρόσωπον ἐπ. the front, Polyb. 1. 22, 10; κατὰ τὰς ἐπ. μάχεσθαι to fight in front, Id. 3. 116, 10; αἱ τρεῖς ἐπ. τῆς πόλεως its three visible sides, Id. 4. 70, 9:—the surface or skin of the body, Arist. de Sens. 3, 5, Diod. 3. 29, ubi v. Wessel. 2. the mere surface, outside, opp. to the substance or reality (ἀλήθεια), Id. 2. 29, 1; κατὰ τὴν ἐπ., opp. to τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, ap. Suid. 3. outward show, fame, distinction, esp. arising from something unexpected, Plat. Alc. 1. 124 C, Isae. 64. 34; in pl., Isocr. 137 C, Diod. 19. 1.

ἐπιφᾶνής, ἐς, coming to light, coming suddenly into view, appearing, of gods, Hdt. 3. 27, etc.; hence, present to aid, Lat. *praesens*, θεοὶ ἐπιφανέστατοι Diod. 1. 17, ubi v. Wessel. 2. of places and things, in full view, πόλις ἐπ. ἔξωθεν, of a place commanded by another, Thuc. 5. 10, cf. 6. 96., 7. 19; τινί to one, 7. 3; ἔχειν ἐπιφανεῖς θήλας visible, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 3. 3. manifest, evident, ἐκ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων σημείων Thuc. 1. 21; διὰ τὸ μὴ ἐπ. εἶναι Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 10. II. of men, conspicuous, notable, distinguished by rank, Hdt. 2. 89, al.; οἰκίη οὐκ ἐπ. Ib. 172; notable, either for well or ill, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 10, Lys. 140. 36; ἀνδρεία for courage, Thuc. 6. 72; πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον Plat. Legg. 629 E:—generally, famous, renowned, Lat. *illustris*, Pind. P. 7. 7, etc.; ἀνδρῶν ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσα γῆ τάφος Thuc. 2. 43. 2. of things, remarkable, οὗτοι σφέων οἱ ἐπιφανέστατοι νόμοι εἰσὶ Hdt. 5. 6; ἐπιφανεστάτη χρεία Polyb. 1. 78, 11. 3. as a title of divinities, τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων θεοῖν, Διός, etc., C. I. 1392, al.; also of Eastern Kings, e. g. Antiochus of Syria, Polyb. 26. 10, 1, etc. III. Adv. -ῶς, Thuc. 1. 91: Comp. -έστερον Menand. Θεοφ. 2. 19: Sup. -έστατα Thuc. 5. 105.

ἐπιφάνια (sc. ἱερά), τά, the Epiphany, the Manifestation of CHRIST to the Gentiles, Eccl.; cf. Ath. 542 E: v. ἐπιφάνεια 1.

ἐπιφάντος, ὄν, (ἐπιφαίνομαι) = ἐν φάει ὦν, in the light, alive, Soph. Ant. 841, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1349.

ἐπιφαρμακεύω, to apply medicines, dub. in Menand. 'Hp. 4.

ἐπιφαρμάττω, to apply medicine again to, τι Ach. Tat. 4. 16.

ἐπιφᾶσις, εως, ἡ, = ἐπιφάνεια, a becoming visible, Theophr. Sens. 27: outward appearance, ἐπ. βασιλική Polyb. 4. 77, 3; κατὰ τὴν ἐπίφασιν in outward appearance, Polyb. 11. 27, 8; opp. to κατ' ἀλήθειαν, 14. 2, 9; but distinguished from κατ' ἐπιφάνειαν, Id. 26. 5, 6. II. an indication, display, ἐτοιμότητος, ἀκριβείας, etc., Id. 4. 11, 4., 12. 11, 4, etc.

ἐπιφάσκω, to pretend, profess, c. inf., Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 388 D; to act a part, ἐπ. τὸν πλούσιον Id. 2. 536.

ἐπιφατνίδιος, ὄν, (φάτνη) at the manger, φορβειά Xen. Eq. 5, 1.

ἐπιφᾶντιος, ὄν, = foreg., Manass.:—of the evening-star, Hesych.

ἐπιφᾶσκω, = φᾶσκω, to shine out, of the sun or moon, LXX (Job 25. 5., 31. 26):—also in pass. form, Ib. 41. 9.

ἐπιφᾶνω, to shine upon, τινί Ep. Eph. 5. 14.

ἐπιφέρναι, τά, a dowry, Schol. Il. 9. 147.

ἐπιφέρω, fut. ἐποίσω: aor. 1 ἐπήνεγκα: aor. 2 ἐπήνεγκον:—to bring, put or lay upon, σοι . . . βαρείας χεῖρας ἐποίσει will lay heavy hands

υρον thec, II. 1. 89; or merely, χεῖρας ἐποίσει Od. 16. 438; ἐπ. ἀλλήλοισι φέρον πολύδακρυον Ἄρηα II. 3. 132, cf. 8. 516., 19. 318., 24. 82; so, ἐπ. δόρυ Aesch. Eum. 766, cf. Eur. Supp. 1192, Ar. Av. 344; and in Prose, ἐπιφέρειν τινὶ πόλεμον, Lat. bellum inferre, to make war upon him, Hdt. 5. 81, cf. Thuc. 1. 141; ὄπλα Id. 4. 16., 7. 18; ἐπ. τὸ διάφορον τισι to bring discord upon them, Id. 7. 55; ἐπ. δίκην, τιμωρίαν τινὶ Plat. Legg. 943 D; ἀμοιβὴν τινὶ Polyb. 1. 84, 10:—absol., εἰ γὰρ ᾧδ' ἐποίσεις if you shall pursue your attack thus, Ar. Eq. 837. 2. to place upon, esp. of placing offerings on the grave, ἐπ. ἀπαρχάς Thuc. 3. 58, cf. 2. 34; τῷ νεκρῷ στέφανον Plut. Pericl. 36; ταφὴν εἰς τινα App. Civ. 1. 73; τὰ ἐπιφερόμενα the offerings, Isocr. 189 A:—also, to lay on colours, salves, etc., Plat. Soph. 251 A, Epist. 354 B; also, ἐπ. τὰ στοιχεῖα ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα, i. e. to apply them, Id. Crat. 424 E. 3. to bring as a charge against, ἐπ. τινὶ αἰτίαν Hdt. 1. 26, 68, al., Antipho 134. 6, Plat. Phaedo 98 A; ἔγκλημα Eur. Or. 766; μέμψιν Ar. Ran. 1253; ψόγον Thuc. 1. 70; also, ἐπ. μωρίην, μανίην τινὶ to impute it to him, charge it upon him, Lat. exprobrare alicui, Hdt. 1. 131., 6. 112; ἀδικίαν Thuc. 3. 42; τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ .. κακίας καὶ ἀρετὰς Plat. Soph. 251 E; τὴν Κλεοπάτραν αὐτῷ cast Cl. in his teeth, Dio C. 50. 1; τι ἐπὶ τινα Arist. Eth. N. 6. 11, 2. 4. to bring (i. e. confer or impose) upon, in good or bad sense, ἐπ. τιμὰν θνατοῖς Pind. O. 1. 50; ἐλευθερίαν Thuc. 4. 85; δουλείαν, etc., Id. 3. 56. 5. to add to, increase, ἐπ. τὴν ὑπερβολὴν Id. 3. 82; ὄργας ἐπιφέρειν τινὶ to minister to his passions, gratify him, Cratin. Keip. 12, Thuc. 8. 83, ubi v. Schol. 6. to give a name to, Lat. imponere, Plat. Polit. 307 B, Rep. 596 A, al., Arist. Rhet. 3. 6, 7, al. 7. ἐπ. ψῆφον to give a vote, Dion. H. 2. 14. II. Med. to bring with or upon oneself, bring as dowry, τι Lys. 153. 12, cf. Dem. 1014. 4 and v. εἰσφέρω II. 3; of soldiers, σιτία Plut. Sert. 13; ὕδωρ Strabo 138. 2. to apply to one's own use, to eat, Hipp. 85 A. III. Pass. to rush upon or after, attack, assault, ὄστις .. ἐπὶ νηυσὶ φέροιο II. 15. 743, cf. Thuc. 3. 23, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 19, etc.: of a ship, to bear down upon another, Hdt. 8. 90; θάλαττα μεγάλη ἐπιφέρεται a great sea strikes the ship, Xen. An. 5. 8, 20:—to inveigh against, Hdt. 8. 61:—c. inf. to be eager to do, Polyb. 29. 9, 5. 2. to be imputed to one, Thuc. 3. 42. 3. to be borne onwards, Hdt. 2. 96; ἐπ. ἐπὶ τι to be led to an opinion, Arist. de Sens. 5, 6. 4. to come upon, to impend, threaten, ἐπ. κίνδυνος Polyb. 2. 23, 7; mostly in part., προδεικνύειν τὰ ἐπιφερόμενα coming events, Hdt. 1. 209, cf. 3. 16; ἐπ. κακά Antipho 115. 30:—also simply following, τὸν λόγον ἐπιφερόμενον Plat. Phil. 43 A; τὰ ἐπ. the following (in speaking or writing), Polyb. 3. 6, 8. 5. of phrases, to be applied, Plut. 2. 41 C. ἐπίφημι, to agree, assent, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 820 F, 1113 B; part. aor. med. ἐπιφάμενος ap. Hesych. ἐπιφημιζῶ, to utter words ominous of the event, ἴοντος αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν πεντηκόντερον ἐπεφημίζετο (Med.) Hdt. 3. 124, v. Eust. ap. Gaisf. ad l.; ἐπ. τινὶ πολλὰ καὶ ἄτοπα Dio C. 39. 39. 2. to promise according to an omen, κείνῳ παιδ' ἐπεφήμισα .. ἐκδώσειν Eur. I. A. 130; ἡ ἐκ παιδὸς ἐπιφημισθεῖσα τῷ ἀνδρὶ ἐβδόμη ὑπατεία (of Marius), App. Civ. 1. 61:—cf. ἐπιφήμισμα, ἐπιφημισμός, φήμη. II. to give as authority to a thing, assign, attribute, ἐκάστη μοῖρα θεῶν Plat. Legg. 771 D; [τούτοις] ὅσα τις πράττει τοὺς θεοὺς ἐπ. Dem. 495. 10 (ubi v. Wolf); often in late Prose, ἅπασιν τοῖς μεγάλοις ἐπ. τὸ δαιμόνιον Plut. Poplic. 23; ὄνομά τινι Dio C. 54. 33, cf. Opp. H. 1. 187:—Pass., θεοῖς .. παῖδες ἐπεφημισθησαν Dio C. 44. 37; ὅσα θεῖα Ἐλεναῖνι ἐπιφημιζέται Aristid. 2. c. acc. et inf. to determine or allege that .., τὴν ἔξω φορὰν ἐπεφήμισεν εἶναι Plat. Tim. 36 C; αὐτὸν Ἀσκληπιοῦν θεράποντα εἶναι Ael. N. A. 8. 12; πολλὰ ἐπ. αὐτῷ δηλοῦν [τὴν ἔλαφον] Plut. Sert. 11. III. to name after some omen, τὰγαθὸν ἐπ. λυσiteloῦν Plat. Crat. 417 C, cf. Tim. 73 C. IV. in late Prose, to dedicate or devote to a god, Luc. Sacrif. 10; Ἄρεως παῖδας ἐπ. τινὰς Strabo 250; and in Pass., Id. 275, Plut. Camill. 7, etc.—The word is rarely used except in reference to a divinity, and is often confounded with ἐπευφημέω or -ίζω, Lob. Phryn. 596. ἐπιφήμισμα, τό, a word of ominous import; of ill omen, Thuc. 7. 75; of good omen, Joseph. B. J. 7. 5, 2, etc. ἐπιφημισμός, ὁ, a naming ominously, esp. a naming in honour of a god, Strabo 275. ἐπιφθάνω, to reach first, part. aor. ἐπιφθάς, Batr. 217:—Med. to see before others, Anon. ap. Suid. ἐπιφθέγγομαι, fut. γέρομαι: Dep.:—to utter after or in accordance, Lat. accinere, Aesch. Cho. 457: to say after or in addition, Plat. Phil. 18 D; ἐπ. τι πᾶσι πράγμασι to repeat upon or after every occurrence, Plut. 2. 436 C, cf. 150 D; τι ἐπὶ τινὶ Id. Popl. 14. 2. simply, to utter, pronounce, Plat. Crat. 383 A; and in Pass., Id. Soph. 257 C. II. to call to, Luc. Alex. 38. ἐπίφθεγμα, τό, anything uttered against: a clamour, threat, Eccl. II. an interjection, Ath. 696 E. III. the addition to a choral ode, also called ἐπιφθεγματικόν [σύστημα], Hephaest. 130, Schol. Eur. Or. 338. ἐπίφθεγξις, εως, ἡ, a ery addressed to one, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 704. ἐπιφθίνω, to perish upon, τινὶ Nic. ap. Ath. 684 D. ἐπιφθονέω, to grudge any one's doing a thing, ᾧ δέ κ' ἐπιφθονέοις (sc. ἄσσον ἴμεν) Od. 11. 149. II. to bear hate against, τινὶ Hdt. 9. 79:—Pass. to be regarded with jealous hate, Dion. H. 9. 43. ἐπίφθονος, ον, liable to envy or jealousy, looked on with jealousy, odious, αἱ λίην ἰσχυραὶ τιμωρίαι πρὸς θεῶν ἐπίφθονοι γίνονται Hdt. 4. 205; μηδ' .. ἐπ. πύρον τίθει Aesch. Ag. 921; τινὶ by one, Eur. Med. 304, Supp. 893; εἴ τῷ θεῶν ἐπίφθονοι ἐστρατεύσαμεν Thuc. 7. 77; πενία ἥμιστα ἐπ. Xen. Symp. 3, 9; ἐπιφθονώτεροι (sc. αἱ ἐμαὶ διατριβαί) Plat. Apol. 37 D, cf. Rep. 502 D:—ἐπίφθονόν ἐστι, c. inf. 'tis invidious, hateful

to .., Hdt. 7. 139, Ar. Eq. 1274:—τὸ ἐπίφθονον ἐνὶ, τὸ ἐπ. λαμβάνειν ἐπὶ μεγίστοις Thuc. 2. 64. 2. act. bearing a grudge against, τινὶ Aesch. Ag. 135: absol. injurious, Id. Eum. 376; τὸ θεῖον .. ἐπίφθονον = φθονερόν (in Hdt.), App. Civ. 8. 59. II. Adv., ἐπιφθόνως διακεῖσθαι τινὶ to be liable to his hatred, Thuc. 1. 75; ἐπ. διαπράσασθαι τι in an odious manner, or (act.) so as to gratify his spleen, Id. 3. 82 fin.; ἥμιστα ἐπ. with least invidiousness, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 37. 2. ἐπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα to be at enmity with him, Ib. 3. 3, 10., 8. 2, 28. ἐπίφθορος, ον, (φθορά) deadly, φάρμακον Poll. 5. 132. ἐπιφθύζω, Dor. ἐπιφθύσσω, = ἐπιπτύω, to spit at, so as to avert a spell of witchcraft, Lat. despuere, Theocr. 7. 127, cf. Tibull. 1. 2, 54:—but in Theocr. 2. 62 the sense seems somewhat different. ἐπιφίλοπονεομαι, Dep. to labour willingly and earnestly at, τινὶ Xen. Oec. 5, 5 (Dind. θήραις τέ τι φιλοπ-). ἐπίφλεβος, ον, (φλέβη) with veins on the surface, with prominent veins, Hipp. 1180 G, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12. ἐπιφλεγής, ἐς, (φλέγω) fiery, χρώμα Arist. Physiogn. 6, 34. ἐπίφλεγμα, τό, inflammation on the surface, Iambl. Protr. p. 362. ἐπιφλεγμαίνω, to suffer from intervening inflammation, Hipp. Fract. 776, Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 6. ἐπιφλέγω, fut. ξω, to burn up, πῦρ .. ἐπιφλέγει ἄσπετον ὕλην II. 2. 455; ὄφρ' ἦτοι τοῦτον μὲν ἐπιφλέγη [νεκρὸν] .. πῦρ 23. 52; of an enemy, πάντα ἐπέφλεγον καὶ ἔκειρον Hdt. 8. 32; of the sun, ἐπ. ἀκτίνεσσιν Dion. P. 1110; ἐπ. τὴν πύλιν to set fire to it, Thuc. 2. 77:—Pass., Nic. Th. 188. 2. metaph. to inflame, excite, σάλπιγγ' αὐτῇ πάντ' ἐκείν' ἐπέφλεγεν Aesch. Pers. 395; with love, Λαῖς ἐπ. .. τὴν Ἑλλάδα Plut. 2. 767 F, cf. Id. Cat. Ma. 1, Ael. N. A. 15. 9:—Pass., Arist. Physiogn. 6, 34. 3. metaph., also, to make illustrious, Lat. illustrare, ἐπ. πόλιν αἰδοαῖς Pind. O. 9. 34. II. intr. to be scorching hot, of the sun, Luc. Anach. 25, Dio C. 59. 7: metaph. to be brilliant, Pind. P. 11. 69. ἐπιφλόγισμα, τό, (as if from ἐπιφλογίζω) an inflamed part, pustule, Hipp. Aph. 1053. ἐπιφλογώδης, ἐς, looking as if inflamed, Hipp. 191 H. ἐπιφλυκταινόομαι, Pass. to have pustules on one, Hipp. 1127 B. ἐπιφλύω [ῥ], to sputter at, τινὶ Ar. Rh. 1. 481. ἐπίφοβος, ον, frightful, terrible, Aesch. Ag. 1152: alarming, Plut. Pyrrh. 7. II. pass. in fear, timid, Galen.:—Adv. -βως, App. Syr. 19. ἐπιφουινκίζω, to get a purple tinge, Arist. Color. 5. 17, Theophr. Color. 32. ἐπιφουίνισσω, to make red on the surface, Luc. Amor. 41. II. intr. to incline to be red, be reddish, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 35, Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 10:—so in Pass., Arist. Physiogn. 6, 36. ἐπιφουιτάω, to come habitually to, visit again and again, τὸ ἐπιφουιτέον, οἱ ἐπιφουιτέοντες the visitors, Hdt. 1. 97., 9. 28; ὁ ἐπιφουιτέων κέραμος the wine-jars which are regularly imported, Id. 3. 6; ἐπ. ἐς .. to go about to different places, Thuc. 1. 135; τὴν γῆν δηρὸν ἐπιφουιτώντες visiting, invading it, Ib. 81. 2. c. dat. pers., σπάνιος ἐπ. σφι visits them rarely, of the Phoenix, Hdt. 2. 73, cf. Luc. Amor. 9. 3. c. acc. pers., of visions, to haunt, Hdt. 7. 16, cf. 15, 16; of a disease, to recur, cling to one, Hipp. 169 G, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4; ἐπεφοίτα πανταχόσε he went round to every ship, Plut. Anton. 65. ἐπιφοίτησις, εως, ἡ, a coming upon one: esp. of a god, inspiration, Joseph. A. J. 17. 2, 4. ἐπίφοιτος, ον, coming upon, τινὶ Manetho 4. 83. ἐπιφορά, ἡ, (ἐπιφέρω) a bringing to or upon: hence, 1. a donative, addition made to one's pay, Thuc. 6. 31, Diod. 17. 94; so, ἡ ἔξωθεν ἐπ. τῆς εὐδαιμονίας Polyb. 5. 90, 4. 2. imposition, giving, ὀνομάτων Plat. Crat. 430 D, Legg. 944 B. 3. an addition, a second course [at dinner], Damiox. Σύντρ. 1. 58: cf. ἐπιφόρημα. II. (from Pass.) on offering made at the grave, Plut. Num. 22. 2. a sudden attack, violence, Lat. impetus, Polyb. 6. 55, 2, etc.; ἐπ. ὕμβρων, χειμῶνος, δακρύων a sudden burst of rain, of tears, Id. 4. 41, 7, etc.; ἐπ. ἀνέμων a gust of wind, Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 11:—the attack of an orator, opp. to ἀπολογία, Philostr. 542:—ἡ τῆς αἰσθήσεως ἐπ. attention, Plut. 2. 1144 B. 3. ἐπ. βευμάτων a defluxion of humours, Lat. epiphora, Ib. 102 B, Galen. III. in Rhetoric, the second clause in a sentence, opp. to ἀρχή, Dion. H. de Dem. 20: in Logic, the conclusion of a syllogism or consequent of an hypothesis, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 301. ἐπιφορβέω, (φέρβω) to feed:—but in h. Hom. Merc. 105, βοτάνης ἐπεφορβέει βοῦς, it is better taken as plqpf. of φέρβω. ἐπιφορέω, = ἐπιφέρω, to put upon, ἐπιπολῆς τῶν ξύλων χούν γῆς ἐπ. Hdt. 4. 201, cf. 8. 28; ἐπὶ τὸν ἄλα γῆν ἐπ. Id. 4. 183; ἐπ. 7. 36; γῆν Ar. Pax 167, cf. Xen. An. 3. 5, 10; λίθους ἄνωθεν Ar. Pax 224. ἐπιφόρημα, τό, in pl. dishes served up besides or after, dessert, Hdt. 1. 133, Ar. Fr. 610, Archipp. Ἦρ. 4, etc.; in sing., Luc. Lexiph. 8, v. sub Ἄβυδος. 2. an offering at the grave, Iambl. V. Pyth. 122 (27). ἐπιφόρησις, εως, ἡ, a deposit, κόνεως Eust. Opusc. 321. 33. ἐπιφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιφορά) impetuous, esp. of style, Rhet. ἐπίφορος, ον, (ἐπιφέρω) carrying towards, εἰ ἀνεμος ἐπεγένετο τῇ φλογὶ ἐπίφορος ἐς [τὴν πόλιν] Thuc. 3. 74, cf. 2. 77: favourable, of winds, Paus. 8. 28, 4; ἐπιφορώτατος. of Hermes, Aesch. Cho. 813. II. leaning or prone to a thing, ἐπ. βέπειν πρὸς τι Hipp. Art. 792: well-suited, εἰς τι Longin. 5. 1:—absol. salacious, Hipp. 1280. 23:—Adv., ἐπιφώρας ἔχειν πρὸς τι Strab. 553. 2. of ground, sloping, Lat. acclivis, Plut. Flamin. 8. III. pregnant, Hipp. Prorth. 75: near the time of bringing forth, Xen. Cyn. 7, 2; of plants, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 8. ἐπιφορτίζω, to load heavily besides, Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 8; Med., Xen. Eph. 5, 2. 2. metaph. in Med. to be burdensome, τινὶ Schol. Ar. Pl. 379. ἐπίφραγμα, τό, (ἐπιφράσσω) a covering, lid, Hero Spir. 157.

ἐπιφραδέως, (ἐπιφράζομαι) Adv. *carefully*, Ar. Rh. 2. 1134., 3. 83:—Comp. ἐπιφραδέστερον, Hesych.

ἐπιφράζω, to say besides, Hdt. 1. 179, where Bekk. ἐτι φράσαι; (for ἐπέφραδε v. sub φράζω).

II. elsewhere only in Med., mostly in aor. med., and (in same sense) pass. ἐπεφράσθη: I. c. inf. to think of doing, take into one's head to do, οἶον δὴ τὸν μῦθον ἐπεφράσθησ' ἀγορεύσαι Od. 5. 183; τὸ μὲν οὐτις ἐπεφράσατ' .. ἐξελάσαι δόρυ Il. 5. 665.

2. c. acc. to think on, devise, contrive, ὑμῖν δ' ἐπεφράσσατ' ὄλεθρον Od. 15. 444; κακὴν ἐπεφράσσατο τέχνην Hes. Th. 160; ἐπιφράζεται τοιάδε Hdt. 6. 61, cf. 1. 48; γάμον Theocr. 22. 166:—absol., ὡς ἐπιφρασθεὶς having come to this conclusion, Hdt. 4. 200; ἐπιφρασθεῖσα αὐτῇ by her own mother wit, Id. 7. 239. 3. to notice, observe, μιν οἶος ἐπεφράσατ' ἢ δ' ἐνόησεν Od. 8. 94, 533; foll. by ὄσσαν .., Il. 21. 410; ὅτι .., Ar., etc.; ἐπ. κατὰ θυμὸν h. Hom. Ar. 402:—to recognise, ἵνα μὴ μιν ἐπιφρασσαίαιτ' Ἀχαιοὶ Od. 18. 94:—to acquaint oneself with, take cognisance of, ὡς .. ἐπιφρασσαίαιτο βουλήν Il. 2. 282, cf. 13. 741; ἐπ. ὅπως .., to imagine how .., Hdt. 5. 9.

ἐπίφραξις, εὖς, ἡ, obstruction of the earth, in eclipses, Plut. 2. 891 E.

ἐπιφράσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω:—to block up, ὕλη [τὴν δίοδον] Theophr. H. P. 9. 3, 2; πόρους Nic. Al. 285:—Med., κηρῶ ἐπ. τὰ ἄτα to stop one's ears, Luc. Imag. 14:—Pass. to be fenced or protected, Dio C. 74. 7, Luc. Cron. 11; ἐπ. τῇ σελήνῃ to obstruct the moon, in eclipses, Plut. 2. 892 A.

ἐπίφρικτος, ἡ, ον, bristling on the surface, φολίδεσσι Nic. Th. 157.

ἐπιφρίσσω, Att. -ττω, to be rough or bristling on the surface, like Lat. horrere, Emped. ap. Plut. 98 D, Dion. P. 443; esp. of water, νέποδες .. ἐπιφρίσσουσι γαλήνῃ make a ripple on the calm sea, Opp. C. 1. 384, cf. Orph. Arg. 1147, Poll. 1. 106.

ἐπιφρονέω, to be shrewd, prudent; only in part. fem. ἐπιφρονέουσα = ἐπίφρων Od. 19. 385, except that Plat. Rep. 424 B substitutes it for the Verb in the Hom. phrase αἰοιδὴν μᾶλλον ἐπιφρονέουσαν ἄνθρωποι.

ἐπιφροσύνη, ἡ, (ἐπίφρων) thoughtfulness, εἰ μὴ ἐπιφροσύνην δῶκε .. Ἀθήνη Od. 5. 437; ἐπιφροσύνας ἀνελέσθαι 19. 22:—observation, Arat. 762, Ar. Rh. 3. 659:—also in late Prose, as Philo and Joseph.

ἐπίφρουρος, ον, keeping watch over, τινι Eur. Or. 1575.

ἐπίφρων, ον, (φρήν) thoughtful, οἵτε δύνανται ἀφρονα ποιῆσαι .. ἐπίφρονα to make the thoughtful thoughtless, Od. 23. 12; αἰχμητῆν .. καὶ ἐπίφρονα βουλήν sage in council, Ib. 242; also, βουλή, μή τις ἐπίφρων 3. 128., 19. 326, Hes.; (but never in Il.).—Ep. word. Cf. εὐφρων.

ἐπιφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, = φύλαξ, a watchman, Longus 1. 21.

ἐπιφύλασσω, Att. -ττω, to watch for, πλοῦν Plat. Legg. 866 D.

ἐπιφύλιος, ον, (φύλη) distributed to the tribes, χθῶν Eur. Ion 1577.

ἐπιφυλλίζω, to glean the grapes in a vineyard; metaph. to search out diligently, LXX (Lament. 1. 22., 2. 20), Nicet. Ann. 121 A.

ἐπιφυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (φύλλον) the small grapes left for gleaners, Anth. P. 6. 191, Diosc. 4. 144, LXX (Lament. 2. 20): hence, Ar. Ran. 92 calls paltry poetasters ἐπιφυλλίδες, v. Schol. and cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 10, 18.

ἐπι-φυλλό-καρπος, ον, with fruit upon the leaves, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 8.

ἐπίφυσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπιφύω) an ongrowth, exorescence, ἐπ. βλεφάρων = σῦκον Il. Hipp. Epid. 3. 1085; ἐπ. σαρκός, of flesh covering the bone, Id. Fract. 752; χονδρίου Id. Art. 810;—ἡ ἐπ. τοῦ δέρματος, such as fishes' scales, Ath. 357 C.

2. an epiphysis, i. e. an accretion or tip at the end of a bone for the purpose of articulation, Hipp. Art. 796:—distinguished from ἀπόφυσις as being in youth a distinct bone attached by a cartilage, whereas in the adult the two become one continuous bone.

ἐπιφύτεύω, to plant over or upon a thing, Ar. Pax 168.

ἐπιφύω, fut. ὕσω [ῦ], to make to grow, produce on or besides, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 3.

II. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act. ἐπέφυον, ἐπιπέφυκα:—to grow upon, [τῷ σήματι] ἐπιπέφυκε ἐλαίη Hdt. 4. 34; esp. as an excrescence, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 9, al.; ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἐπ. μελανίαι Polyb. 1. 81, 7:—hence, to adhere, cling closely to, (cf. ἐμφύω), ἀμφοῖν ταῖν χεροῖν with both hands, Id. 12. 11, 6; esp. of dogs, ἐπ. τοῖς θηρίοις to stick close to them, run them hard, Plut. Lucull. 1:—metaph., τοῖς πλείστοις .. οἶον κῆρες ἐπιπεφύκασιν Plat. Legg. 937 D: to cleave to, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς Plut. 2. 6 C:—to attack, τινι Ath. 507 C.

2. to be born after, Plut. Cleom. 16.

ἐπιφώνεω, to mention by name, tell of, ἐπιφωνεῖν .. ἱερὰν θήκην Soph. O. C. 1762, cf. Aristaen. 1. 14; in Med., Fr. Hom. 42.

2. to say upon or with respect to, τινι Plut. Alex. 3; εἰς τι Id. Lucull. 39: to apply to, τινί τι Ath. 178 E.

3. to call out or address to, τινί τι Plut. Pomp. 4.

4. to assent, C. I. 5853. 36.

ἐπιφώνημα, τό, a witty saying, Plut. Alex. 3. 2. in Rhet. a finishing sentence, the moral, l'envoy, Dion. H. de Rhet. 10, 18, Dem. Phal. 106, 109, Quintil. 8. 5, 11.

3. in Grammar, an interjection, Hesych.

ἐπιφωνηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the nature of an ἐπιφώνημα (2), Eust. 1038.

38. Adv. -κῶς, Dem. Phal. 109.

ἐπιφωνηματίον, τό, Dim. of ἐπιφώνημα, Ar. Epict. 3. 23, 31.

ἐπιφώνησις, εὖς, ἡ, acclamation, a cry, Plut. Pomp. 4.

ἐπιφωράω, fut. ἄσω, to discover in a thing, Synes. 292 B.

ἐπιφώσκω, like ἐπιφάσκω, to grow towards daylight, to dawn, Ev. Matth. 28. 1, Luc. 23. 54; ἐπιφωσκούσης τῆς ὀγδότης C. I. 9119. II. trans. to let shine forth, φέγγος Poëta de Herb. 25.

ἐπιφωτίξω, to illuminate, Herm. Trismeg.

ἐπιφωτισμός, ὁ, (φωτίξω) an illuminating light, Plut. 2. 936 B.

ἐπιχαίνω, later form of ἐπιχάσκω, τινί Luc. Tim. 18, Sacr. 9, al. II. = ἐγχαίνω, to mock at, Anon. ap. Suid.

ἐπιχαίρ-ἀγαθός, ον, taking delight in what is good, formed as an opp. to ἐπιχαίρεκακος, Eratosth. ap. Strabo 61.

ἐπιχαίρεκακῶ, to rejoice spitefully at, τῷ πταίσματι τινος Phot. Ep. 295. 30.

ἐπιχαίρεκακία, ἡ, joy at one's neighbour's ills, malignant joy, spitefulness, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 18., 2. 7, 15.

ἐπιχαίρε-κάκος, ον, rejoicing in one's neighbour's ills, malignant, spiteful, Anaxandr. Incert. 8, Alex. Διαπλ. 1, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 15, al.

ἐπιχαίρεσι-κάκος, ον, = foreg., Orig., Eus.; v. Lob. Phryn. 770.

ἐπιχαίρω, to rejoice over, exult over, mostly of malignant joy, c. dat. rei, κακοῖς τοῖς τοῦδε Soph. Aj. 961; ἀτυχίαις τῶν πέλας Menand. Incert. 127, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 20;—c. dat. pers., Dem. 558. fin.; τινὶ τεθνηκότι Plut. Eum. 2; absol., Ar. Pax 1015, Dem. 126. 19, and aor. med. ἐπεχῆρατο Ar. Rh. 4. 55.

2. rarely in good sense, ἐπιχαρῆναι (aor. 2 pass.) to rejoice in another's joy, Ar. Thesm. 314; c. acc., σὲ μὲν εὖ πράσσοντ' ἐπιχαίρω Soph. Aj. 136;—cf. Valck. Phoen. 1549.

ἐπιχάλαζάω, to shower hail upon, τινά Luc. Tim. 58.

ἐπιχάλαρος, ἄ, ὄν, somewhat loose, Hipp. Art. 817.

ἐπιχάλαω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to loosen, slacken, τὸ καλῶδιον Polyb. 34. 3, 5; δεσμόν Luc. Herc. 3.

II. intr. to give way, δύαι οὐδὲν .. ἐπ. Aesch. Pr. 179.

ἐπιχαλεπαίνω, to be angry at, Hesych., Apollon. Lex.

ἐπιχαλκεύω, to forge upon an anvil, μυθροῦς Aesch. Fr. 297: metaph. to forge a man to one's purpose, mould him to one's will, Ar. Nub. 422, Arist. Rhet. 3. 19, 1.

II. to be wrought upon, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 3.

ἐπιχαλκος, ον, covered with copper or brass, brazen, ἀσπίς Hdt. 4. 200, Ar. Vesp. 18; ἐπιχαλκος (sub. ἀσπίς), ἡ, Meineke Ameips. Σφενδ. 3.

ἐπιχάραγμα, τό, the impression on a coin, Hesych.

ἐπιχάρασσω, Att. -ττω, to cut into, φύλλον ἐπιχεχαγαγμένον a notched or serrated leaf, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 5. II. to impress upon, βούν νομίσμασιν Plut. Poplic. 11.

ἐπιχάρης, ἐς, gratifying, agreeable, τίς ὦδε τλησικάρδιος .. ὕψω τὰδ' ἐπιχαρῆ; Aesch. Pr. 160. II. of a person, rejoiced at, τινι LXX (Job 31. 29).

ἐπιχάρειντίζομαι, Dep. to quote as a good joke, Luc. Symp. 12.

ἐπιχάριζομαι: fut. Att. ἰοῦμαι: Dep.:—to make a present of, τινά τινι Xen. Eq. 6, 12.

2. intr., ἐπιχάριτται (Boeot. for ἐπιχάριται) τῷ ξένῳ be civil to him, Ar. Ach. 884, cf. Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 177, and v. ἐπιχαρίς fin.

ἐπιχάρις, ὁ, ἡ, neut. ἐπιχαρί, pleasing, agreeable, charming, Aesch. Theb. 910 (where however the metre requires a dactyl, such as εὐχαρίς), etc.; ἐπ. ἐν ταῖς συνοῖαις Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4; χάρις οὐκ ἐπ. Plat. Legg. 853 D; σιμὸς ἐπ. κληθεῖς Id. Rep. 474 E; θήριον ἐπ., of the hare, Xen. Cyn. 5, 33;—τὸ ἐπιχαρί pleasantness of manner, Id. An. 2. 6, 12, Plat. Rep. 528 D.—The Comp. and Sup. are ἐπιχαριτώτερος, -τατος (as if from ἐπιχαρίτος), often in Xen., cf. Bornem. Symp. 3, 9., 7, 5.—The Adv. is also ἐπιχαρίτως, Xen. Apol. 4, Isocr. 311 E; Boeot. ἐπιχαρίττως, Ar. Ach. 867, cf. ἐπιχαρίζομαι.

ἐπιχαρίτται, v. sub ἐπιχαρίζομαι.

ἐπιχαρίττως, v. sub ἐπιχαρίς.

ἐπιχάρμα, τό, (ἐπιχαίρω) an object of malignant joy, Eur. H. F. 459, Theocr. 2. 20.

II. malignant joy, Eur. Phoen. 1555.

ἐπιχαρτος, ον, (ἐπιχαίρω) wherein one feels joy, delightful, Soph. Tr. 1262; γεραροῖς ἐπιχαρτον Aesch. Ag. 722; but mostly,

2. wherein one feels malignant joy, ἐχθροῖς ἐπιχαρτα πέπονθα sufferings that afford triumph to my enemies, Aesch. Pr. 158; οἱ δικαίως τι πάσχοντες ἐπιχαρτοι to see people justly punished is a satisfaction, Thuc. 3. 67, cf. Dem. 1127. 11; βαρβάρους ἐπιχαρτος γενόμενος Ep. Plat. 356 B.

II. trans., = χαίρων, Philonid. Incert. 7.

ἐπιχάσκω, Att. form of ἐπιχαίνω, to admire, Manass. Chron. 1. In Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 2, ὑποχάσκω should be restored.

ἐπιχασμάομαι, Dep. to yawn at a thing, Heliod. 4. 5.

ἐπιχαυνόομαι, Pass. to be elated at, τινι Iambl. Protr. p. 362.

ἐπιχέζω, fut. -χεσοῦμαι, to ease oneself again, Ar. Lys. 440, Eccl. 640; pf. ἐπικέχοδα, Id. Av. 68.

ἐπιχειλῆς, ἐς, (χειλος) on or at the lips, γλώσσα ἐπ. a ready, chattering tongue, Poll. 6. 120.

II. full to the brim, brim-full (cf. ὑπερχειλῆς), of Themistocles, ἐποίησεν τὴν πόλιν ὑμῶν μεστήν, εὐρὰν ἐπιχειλῆ Ar. Eq. 814; πίθος ἐπ. τῶν ἀγαθῶν Themist. 174 D, cf. 115 A.

III. with the lips drawn in, like old people, Alciphro 3. 55.

ἐπιχειμάζω, to pass the winter at a place or in an enterprise, Thuc. 1. 89.

II. impers. it is stormy afterwards, Gemin. in Petav. Uran. pp. 62, 68, 79.

III. trans. to distress, σεαυτὸν Menand. Ἰνιοχ. 6; cf. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 72.

ἐπιχειμάσις, εὖς, ἡ, = μεταχείμασις, Plin. H. N. 18. 57.

ἐπιχειμέριος, α, ον, exposed to weather, Theophr. Vent. 14.

ἐπιχειρ, ὁ, ἡ, at hand, ap. Poll. 2. 148.

ἐπιχειρέω, (χείρ) to put one's hand to, οἱ μὲν δείνω ἐπεχείρεον Od. 24. 386, cf. 395; πηδαλίους Ar. Eq. 542.

2. to put one's hand to a work, set to work at, attempt, τῇ διώρυγι Hdt. 2. 158; δρησμῶ ἐπ. to attempt an escape, 6. 70; τῇ ὁδῷ 7. 43, cf. Eur. Bacch. 819; τοῖσι βασιλῆσιν Hdt. 3. 61; τυραννίδι 5. 46; ἔργω τασούτῳ 9. 27; λόγοις, τέχνην Plat. Phaedr. 279 A, Gorg. 521 D, etc.; τοῖς ἀδυνάτοις Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 5, etc.

3. more rarely c. acc., μεγάλα ἔργα Theogn. 75, cf. Plat. Crito 45 C, Phileb. 57 B:—Pass. to be attempted, Thuc. 4. 55., 6. 31, Xen., etc.; τὸ ἐπιχειρούμενον the thing attempted, Plat. Legg. 746 B.

4. c. inf. to endeavour or attempt to do, Hdt. 3. 38, 65., 9. 42, Ar. Ran. 81, Thuc. 2. 40, Plat., etc.:—Pass., Id. Tim. 53 A, al.

II. to make an attempt on, to set upon, attack, τινι Hdt. 1. 11, 26, 190, Thuc. 3. 94, Ar. Vesp. 1030, etc.; πρὸς τινα Thuc. 7. 51; ἐπὶ τινα Plat. Menex. 241 D; εἰς τὰς σατραπείας Diod. 14. 80:—absol., Hdt. 5. 72., 8. 108, Thuc., etc.; κτείνων ἢ ἐπιχειρῶν Lex ap. Andoc. 13.

17:—Pass., Thuc. 2. 11. III. to attempt to prove, argue dia-

lectically, Plat. Theaet. 205 A; *πὲρὶ τινος* Arist. Top. I. 2, 1; *ἐκ τινος* from a topic, Ib. 2. 11, 1; *πρὸς τι* to a conclusion, Ib. 3. 6, 13, al.; *ἐς τι* Diog. L. 4. 28; *ἐπ. ὅτι* . . . Arist. Top. 5. 1, 3; absol., Id. An. Pr. 2. 19, 2; *λογικώτερον ἔστιν ἐπιχειρεῖν ὡς* Id. Cacl. 1. 7, 15.

ἐπιχείρημα, τό, *an undertaking, attempt, enterprise*, esp. of a military kind, Thuc. 7. 47, Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 6, etc.; *ἐπ. ἐπιχειρεῖν* Plat. Alc. 1. 113 C; *πολλὴ μωρία καὶ τοῦ ἐπ.* Id. Prot. 317 B. 2. *a base of operations against an enemy*, App. Syr. 52. II. in the Logic of Arist., *an attempted proof*, such as is used in Dialectic, being something short of a demonstrated conclusion (*φιλοσόφημα*), Arist. Top. 8. 11, 12, al., cf. Trendelenb. Log. Arist. p. 100;—so in Rhetoric, Dion. H. ad Ammae. 1. 8.

ἐπιχειρηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*ἐπιχείρημα* II) *argumentative, dialectical*, λόγοι Arist. Memor. 2, 1. Adv. —*κῶς*, Aristid.

ἐπιχείρησις, εὼς, ἡ, *an attempt upon, attack*, Hdt. 1. 11, Thuc. 2. 11., 4. 130; *τὴν ἐπ. μὴ συντάχυνε the attempt*, Hdt. 3. 71; *ἐκφέρειν τὴν ἐπ.* Id. 8. 132; *ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι τινος* to attempt a thing, Thuc. 1. 70; *ὑμετέρα ἐπ. an attempt upon you*, Ib. 33; *ἡ ἐπ. τοῦ σῶσαι* Plat. Alc. 1. 115 B, cf. Legg. 631 A. II. *dialectical reasoning* (v. *ἐπιχείρημα*), Arist. Top. 2. 4, 6., 6. 1, 3, cf. Polyb. 12. 8, 4, Dion. H. ad Ammae. 1. 8.

ἐπιχειρητέον οἱ —*εἶα*, verb. Adj. *one must attack*, τινί Thuc. 1. 118., 2. 3; *one must attempt*, Plat. Apol. 18 E. II. **ἐπιχειρητέος**, α, ὄν, *to be attempted*, δμῶς δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ἐπ. Antipho 116. 41.

ἐπιχειρητής, οὗ, ὄ, *an enterprising person*, opp. to *ἀτολμος*, Thuc. 8. 96; *ἐπ. τινος ready to attempt*, Plat. Tim. 69 D.

ἐπιχειρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *ready to attempt or attack*, Plut. 2. 978 B. II. **ἡ — κή** (sc. *τέχνη*), *the art of argumentation*, Arr. Epict. 1. 8, 7.

ἐπιχειρῶ, *to set upon, attack*, Hesych. s. v. ἀλληλίζεσθαι. II. **ἐπιχειρήσθη** (—*ήθη* is the prob. l.) *a cure was attempted*, Hipp. 1147 E.

ἐπίχειρον, τό, (*χείρ*) only in pl. *ἐπίχειρα, τά*, properly *wages of manual labour*: hence *wages, pay*, whether, 1. of *guerdon or reward*, Ar. Vesp. 586, Trag. ap. Clem. Al. 586, Theocr. Ep. 17. 8; *ἀρετῆς ἐπ.* Plat. Rep. 608 C; ironically in Dem. 1484. 4, Polyb. 3. 14, 5:—or, 2. more commonly, of *punishment*, τοιαῦτα τῆς ὑψηλῆς γλώσσης . . . τὰ πείριαι γίνονται Aesch. Pr. 319, cf. Antipho 123. 33, etc.; *ξίφῶν ἐπ. λαχοῦσα the wages of the sword*, i. e. slaughter by it, Soph. Ant. 820. In MSS. sometimes wrongly, *ἐπιχείρια*, as Hipp. 26. 13.

ἐπιχειρονομέω, *to gesticulate*, Philo 1. 298., 2. 485; metaph. *to grasp at*, Ib. 2. 371:—in Hesych. οἱ ἐπιχειρονομῶντες = οἱ ταῖς χερσὶν ὡς νόμοις χρώμενοι.

ἐπιχειροτονέω, *to vote in favour of a proposed decree, to sanction by vote*, ἐπειδὴν ἐπιχειροτονήτε τὰς γνώμας Dem. 48. 17; *ἡ εἰρήνη ἡ ἐπιχειροτονηθεῖσα* Decret. ap. Dem. 235. 9; properly of the People, but, in 261. 17, *ἐπιχειροτόνησεν ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος*. 2. of magistrates, *to admit one elected to office*, Lex ap. Dem. 612. 25, cf. Arist. Fr. 394, 396; of a Roman Tribune, *ἐπιχειροτόνησε τῷ Μαρτίῳ τὴν στρατηγίαν* got the Praetorship for him, Plut. Mar. 35. II. in Eccl. *to ordain besides or after*.

ἐπιχειροτονία, ἡ, *a voting by show of hands*, Plat. Legg. 755 E; *νόμων ἐπιχειροτονίαν ποιεῖν* to put laws to the vote, Decret. ap. Dem. 706. 7; also, *ἐπ. διδόναι* Ib. 716. 19; *ἐπ. ἐστὶ οἱ γίνονται* Ib. 706. 8 sq., 1330. 17.

ἐπιχειρονησιάζω, *to approach a peninsular form*, Strabo 277, where Coraēs ἐστὶ δὲ τι χειρονησιάζουσα.

ἐπιχέω: fut. —*χέω* (v. sub *χέω*), 2 pcrs. *ἐπιχέει* Ar. Pax 169; aor. 1 *ἐπέχεα*:—Er. pres. *ἐπιχέω*, aor. 1 *ἐπέχευα*, inf. *ἐπιχεύειν*, Hom. *To pour over*, χέρνιβα δ' ἀμφίπολος προχόφ' ἐπέχευε . . . νύσασθαι Od. 1. 136, etc.; in full, χερσὶν ὕδωρ ἐπιχεύει Il. 24. 303; χερσὶ δ' ἐφ' ὕδωρ χεύαντων Od. 4. 213; and so Att.; also, οἶνω ἐπιχέειν ὕδωρ Xen. Oec. 17. 9. 2. metaph., τοῖσι δ' ἐφ' ὕπνον ἔχευε Il. 24. 445; Τρῶες δ' ἐπὶ δούρατ' ἔχευαν 5. 618; ἀνέμων ἐπ' αὐτμένα χεύειν Od. 3. 289; θρήνον ἐπ. *to pour a lament over* one, Pind. 1. 8 (7). 129; ὕδμην Ar. Rh. 2. 191; βλασφημιῶν ἐπ. (gen. partit.) Luc. J. Trag. 35. 3. of solids, like χώννυμι, θανόντι χυτὴν ἐπὶ γαίαν ἔχευαν Od. 3. 258, cf. Il. 23. 256; ἐπὶ σῆμ' ἔχεεν 6. 419; so in Med., Ar. Rh. 3. 205. II. *to pour in*, ἀπαντλοῦντα καὶ ἐπ. Plat. Rep. 407 D; ἐν διαθῶν ἐπιχέασα, τρὶ ἀπαντλεῖ κακά Diphil. Incert. 26: *to fill* a cup, Ναννοῦς καὶ Λύδης ἐπίχει δύο Anth. P. 12. 168, cf. Hor. Od. 3. 8, 13., 19. 9; v. inf. B. II. B. Med. *to pour or throw over oneself*, χύσιν δ' ἐπέχευατο φύλλων Od. 5. 487; ἐπέχευατο πήχει παιδί she threw her arms round the boy, Ar. Rh. 1. 268:—but, πολλὴν ἐπέχευατο ὕλην for himself, Od. 5. 257. 2. *to pour itself over*, Q. Sm. 14. 607. II. *to have poured out for one to drink*, ἐπ. ἀκρατόν τινος *to drink* it to any one's health or honour, esp. of lovers' toasts, Theocr. 14. 18, cf. Antiph. Διδ. 3; also, ἐρωτος ἀκρατῶ (gen. partit.) ἐπέχειτο Theocr. 2. 152; also simply, ἐπιχεῖσθαι τινος Phylarch. Fr. 29; v. Welcker Theogn. 315, and cf. ἐπίχυσις II. C. Pass. *to be poured over*, ἰλύος ἐπιχυθείσης Xen. Oec. 17, 12: metaph., τοῖς Ἑλληνικοῖς ὀνόμασι τῶν Ἰταλικῶν ἐπικεχυμένων Plut. Rom. 15. 2. metaph., of a crowd of persons, *to stream to* a place, ἐπέχυντο (Er. aor. 2 pass.), Il. 15. 654; ἀνὰ νῆας 16. 295; so, *to come like a stream over*, τοῖς ἐναντίοις ἐπιχυθέντας . . . μὺς ἀρουραίου Hdt. 2. 141; τοσοῦτων μοι πραγμάτων ἐπικεχυμένων Theocr. ap. Polyb. 8. 11, 13. 3. *to be poured in as an addition*, Lat. supervenio, τοῦ νῦν ἐπικεχυμένου λόγου of the discussion, *that has now been started*, Plat. Polit. 302 C; ὁ νῦν δὴ λόγος ἡμῖν ἐπιχυθείς Id. Legg. 793 B. II. *to be drowned in*, ἰχθύς νάπυι ἐπικεχυμένους Luc. Asin. 47.

ἐπιχηρεύω, *to remain in widowhood*, μετά τι Joseph. A. J. 20. 7, 3.

ἐπιχθόνιος, ὄν, and later α, ὄν: (*χθών*):—Er. Adj. *upon the earth, earthly*, often in Hom., both as epith. of mortals, ἄνθρωποι, ἄνδρες, βροτοί Od. 8. 479, Il. 1. 266, 272; and absol., ἐπιχθόνιοι earthly ones, men on earth (cf. χαμαί), opp. to ἐπουράνιοι θεοί, 24. 220; so, ἐπ.

γένος ἀνθρώπων Pind. Fr. 232. 3:—*ἐπ. δαίμονες who haunt the earth*, Hes. Op. 122. II. *one who lives inland*, Dion. P. 459, 1093.

ἐπιχλευάζω, *to make a mock of*, τι Plut. Num. 22; τινά App. Syr. 53: *to mock at*, τινὲ ὅτι . . . Plut. 2. 93 B: *to say scornfully*, κερδῶ δ' ἐπέχλευαζεν ὡς . . . Babr. 82. 4.

ἐπιχλιαίνω, *to warm on the surface or slightly*, Luc. Alex. 21:—Pass. *to grow warm*, Hipp. Coac. 219.

ἐπίχλοος, ὄν, (*χλόα*) *with a green-surface*, Opp. H. 1. 131.

ἐπιχνοάω, *to be downy on the surface*, ἐθείρας Ar. Rh. 1. 672.

ἐπίχνοος, contr. —*χνοος*, ὄ, *a wool-like covering on the eyes*, Hipp. Coac. 208.

ἐπιχότη, ἡ, = *ἐπίχωσις*, Strabo 691.

ἐπίχολος, ὄν, (*χολή*) *full of bile, bilious*, πυρετοί Hipp. Fract. 775: *splenetic, ill-tempered*, Philostr. 580; ταῖς ὀργαῖς Plut. 2. 129 C. II. act. *producing bile*, ποιῆ ἐπιχολωτάτη Hdt. 4. 58, where ἐπιχυλοτάτη (from χυλός) has been proposed, but v. Ael. N. A. 16. 26.

ἐπιχορδῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (*χορδή*) *the mesentery*, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 6.

ἐπιχορεύω, *to dance to or in honour of a thing*, Ar. Pax 1317: *to come dancing on*, Xen. Symp. 9, 4; comically of dishes brought to table, σάπερδης ἀριστον ἐπεχόρευαεν Diphil. Ζωγρ. 1, Πελιαδ. 1. II. *to add a chorus or choral song*, τοιοῦτό τι Philostr. 199.

ἐπιχορηγέω, *to supply besides*, σπέρμα τῷ σπείροντι 2 Cor. 9. 10; ὑμῖν τὸ πνεῦμα Gal. 3. 5:—Pass., ἀγῶνες λαμπραῖς ἐπιχορηγούμενοι δαπάναις Dion. H. 10. 54; πᾶν τὸ σῶμα διὰ τῶν ἀφῶν . . . ἐπιχορηγούμενον καὶ συμβιβαζόμενον Er. Col. 2. 19: cf. ἐπιχορηγία.

ἐπιχορηγία, τό, *an additional supply*, Ath. 140 C, in pl.

ἐπιχορηγία, ἡ, *a further supplying, additional help*, πᾶν τὸ σῶμα . . . συμβιβαζόμενον διὰ πάσης ἀφῆς τῆς ἐπιχορηγίας = διὰ πασῶν τῶν ἐπιχορηγουσῶν ἀφῶν (cf. ἐπιχορηγέω fin.), Er. Eph. 4. 16; διὰ τῆς ἐπ. τοῦ πνεύματος Er. Phil. 1. 19.

ἐπιχοριαμβικός, ἡ, ὄν, *containing other feet besides a choriambus*, of verses, Hephaest. 14. 2.

ἐπιχορτάζω, *to feed besides*, Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 55.

ἐπιχραίνω, *to colour on the surface*, τὸ σῶμα Luc. Bis Acc. 6; ἐπικεχράνθαι (vulg. —*κεχρῶσθαι*) Id. J. Trag. 8:—cf. ἐπικαινώω.

ἐπιχράω (*χράω* A), *to touch on the surface, touch lightly*, c. gen., τῶν (sc. Ἀρπυιῶν) ἀκροτάτησιν ἐπέχραον . . . χερσὶ Ar. Rh. 2. 283; c. acc., τυτθὸν ἐπέχραε δέρμα grazed it, Q. Sm. 11. 480.

ἐπιχράω (*χράω* B), poet. word, only used in impf. or aor. 2 ἐπέχραον, *to attack, assault*, c. dat., ὡς δὲ λύκοι ἀρνεσσιν ἐπέχραον . . . ὡς Δαναοὶ Τρῶεσσιν ἐπέχραον Il. 16. 352, 356; μητέρι μοι μνηστῆρες ἐπέχραον beset her, Od. 2. 50; ἀλόχῳ . . . ἐπέχραεν ἀλλοτρίῳ Pind. Fr. 44. 2. absol. *to be violent, rage*, of the winds, Ar. Rh. 2. 498. 3. c. inf. *to be urgent or eager to do*, Id. 4. 508; c. acc. et inf., ἀνάγκη με ἐπέχραε νεῖσθαι is urgent that I should go, Id. 3. 431:—cf. ζαχρηής.

***ἐπιχράω** (O), *to lend besides*, cf. ἐπικίχρημι. II. **ἐπιχράομαι**, Dep. *to make use of besides*, ἐπ. χθονί *to have the use of it besides*, Eur. Rhes. 942. 2. c. dat. pers., Lat. *mihi*, *to have dealings with one*, Thuc. 1. 41; αἱ ἐπιχρῶμεναι [αὐτῇ] μάλιστα γυναῖκες her most intimate friends, Hdt. 3. 99, cf. Plat. Legg. 953 A.

ἐπιχρεμέθω, poet. for sq., Ar. Rh. 3. 1260, Q. Sm. 11. 328.

ἐπιχρεμετίζω, *to neigh, whinny to*, Byz.

ἐπιχρέμπτωμα, Dep. *to spit upon*, τινὶ Luc. Rhet. Pracc. 19.

ἐπιχρηματισμός, ὄ, *engagement in business* (?), C. 1. 3546. 1.

ἐπιχρημαφδέω, *to prophesy of or upon*, τί τινι Philostr. 489.

ἐπιχρίμπτω, *to bring upon*, τι ἐπὶ τι Bacchyl. 35: *to attack*, Opp. C. 2. 171:—Pass. *to lean upon*, Ar. Rh. 1. 1235.

ἐπίχρισις, εὼς, ἡ, (*ἐπιχρίω*) *a smearing over*, Strabo 199.

ἐπίχρισμα, τό, *an unguent or plaster*, Diosc. 1. 90.

ἐπιχριστέον, verb. Adj. *one must smear over*, Geop. 16. 18.

ἐπίχριστος, ὄν, *smear'd on*, φύκη Luc. Amor. 41; φάρμακα Strabo 513: τὰ ἐπ. ointments, Plut. 2. 102 A:—metaph. *spurious*, Lat. *fucatus*, εὐμορφία Luc. Tim. 28.

ἐπιχρίω, fut. ἴσω [ῖ], *to anoint, besmear*, ἐπιχρίοντες ἀλοιφῇ (sc. τὸ τόξον) Od. 21. 179; ἐπιχρίσασα παρείας 18. 172:—Med. *to anoint oneself*, χρωτ' ἀπονίπτεσθαι καὶ ἐπιχρίεσθαι ἀλοιφῇ 18. 179. 2. *to plaster over*, τινί with a thing, Luc. Hist. Conser. 62. II. *to lay on ointment*, τινί τι Diosc. 3. 25; τι ἐπὶ τι Ev. Jo. 9. 6.

ἐπιχροά, ἡ, *a tinge*, Ath. 42 E: *ἐπιχροιά*, Clcm. Al. 792.

ἐπιχρονίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, *to last long, become ingrained*, Arist. Probl. 24. 2; ἐπιχεχρονικός *inveterate, chronic*, Galen.:—also in Pass., Arist. Probl. 26. 19.

ἐπιχρόνιος, ὄν, *lasting for a time, long*, Heraclit. ap. Diog. L. 9. 14: fem. ἐπιχρονία, Cic. Att. 6. 9, 3.

ἐπίχρῦσος, ὄν, *overlaid or plated with gold* (opp. to κατάχρῦσος *gilded*, περίχρῦσος *set in gold*), Hdt. 1. 50., 2. 182., 9. 80, C. 1. 139. 12, 16, al., Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 14, etc.: cf. ἐπίτηκτος. II. *rich*, Heliod. 2. 8.

ἐπιχρῦσῶ, *to overlay with gold*, Eudoc., Gloss.

ἐπιχρῶζω, = *ἐπιχρώννυμι*, *to tinge*, Arist. Color. 1, 2, Nic. Al. 337, Diod. 2. 52.

ἐπιχρωματίζω, *to colour over, lay on like colour*, χρώματα τῶν τεχνῶν τοῖς ὀνόμασι καὶ ῥήμασι Plat. Rep. 601 A.

ἐπιχρώννυμι and —*ύω*: fut. —*χρῶσω*:—*to rub or smear over, to colour on the surface, tinge*, τινί with a thing, Luc. Dom. 8, Plut. 2. 395 E; οὐκ ἄχρι τοῦ ἐπικεχρῶσθαι μόνον, ἀλλ' ἐς βάθος . . . φαρμάκοις . . . καταβαφεῖσα Luc. Imag. 16:—metaph., δόξαις ἐπικεχρωσμένοι merely tinged with . . . Er. Plat. 340 D.

ἐπίχρωσις, εὼς, ἡ, *a surface-stain*, Plut. 2. 382 C.

ἐπίχῦμα, τό, (*ἐπιχέω*) *a suffusion*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 499.

ἐπιχύνω, late form for ἐπιχέω, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 1092.

ἐπίχῦσις, εὼς, ἡ, (*ἐπιχέω*) *a pouring upon or in, influx*, Plat. Tim. 77

D, Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 20; ποταμῶν ἐπιχύσεις Ath. 331 D; τῶν ὄμβρων Dio C. 41. 45:—metaph., ἐπ. πολιτῶν Plat. Legg. 740 E; τῆς τῶν ἡδονῶν ῥώμης Ib. 841 A. 2. = ὑπύχους, in the eye, Niceph. 3. = κονίαμα, Hesych. II. a filling of cups for a toast, the wine-bearer's duty, Polyb. 16. 21, 22; ἐπιχυσίν τινος λαμβάνειν, ποιείσθαι (cf. ἐπιχέω II), Plut. Demetr. 25, Brut. 24; ἐν ταῖς ἐπιχύσεσι = ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις, C. I. 2525 b. 121. III. a beaker or wine-pitcher, Menand. Φιλαδ. 1; ἐπ. χαλκίου Ar. Fr. 12; cf. Phylarch. ap. Ath. 142 D. ἐπιχυτέον, verb. Adj. one must pour in or over, Diosc. 2. 89. ἐπιχυτήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, = ἐπιχυσίς III, Symm. V. T. ἐπιχύτος, ὄν, (ἐπιχέω) poured over: as Subst., ἐπιχυτός (sc. πλακοῦς), ὄ, a kind of cake, like ἐγγυτός, Nicoph. Χειρ. 2. 2. ἐπιχυτον, τό, a coin or cast of silver or lead, Hesych. ἐπιχώννυμι and -ύω, to heap high, νεκρῶ θίνα γῆς Plut. Artox. 18; τούτοις γῆν ἐπιχύσας Epit. in C. I. 6298:—Pass., ἐπ. τὸ ἔδαφος ἐπὶ τὴν λίμνην Arist. Mirab. 89; βωμὸς ἐπικεχωσμένος Arg. Soph. Ph. II. to fill up, τὴν δίοδον Theophr. H. P. 9. 3, 2; τοὺς λιμένας Diod. 13. 107. ἐπιχῶμαι, Dep. to be angry at, ἐπεχῶσατο μύθοις Ar. Rh. 3. 367. ἐπιχωρέω, to yield, give way, τοῖς ἀπιστοῦσι Soph. Ant. 219, cf. Polyb. 4. 17, 8; ἐπ. τινὶ πρὸς τι to indulge him in . . , Plut. Dcm. 2; also, ἐπ. τινὶ to agree with . . , Arist. Mirab. 133, 4. 2. ἐπ. τινὶ τι to concede it to him, Arr. An. 1. 27, 5, Plut. 2. 422 A; c. inf., ἐπικεχώρηται τινὶ ποιεῖν τι C. I. 124. 24. 3. to forgive, ἀμαρτήματα Plut. Alex. 45, cf. 2. 482 A: cf. συγχωρέω. II. to come towards, join one as an ally, Lat. accedere alicui, Thuc. 4. 107; πρὸς τινα Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 34. 2. to go against the enemy, Id. An. 1. 2, 17. 3. to go after, προεβάλλει τοὺς πόδας, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπιχωρεῖ Paus. 9. 39, 11. ἐπιχώρησις, εὼς, ἡ, concession, permission, Arr. An. 6. 25, LXX (Esdr. 3. 7). ἐπιχωριάζω, 1. of persons, to be in the habit of visiting, Lat. ventitare, ἐπ. Ἀθήνας Heind. Plat. Phaedo 57 A; ἐπ. τινὶ to live much with, Luc. Pseudol. 19; τοῖς ἀνὺ πράγμασι to be occupied with, Id. Contempl. 1. 2. of things, to be customary, be the fashion in a place, περὶ Ἀθήνας Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 12; παρὰ τισι Polyb. 6. 46, 3; τῆ νήσῳ Strabo 487:—so in Pass., impers., ἐπιχωριάζεται il is the custom or fashion, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 6, cf. Ath. 619 F. 3. of vegetables, to be acclimated, Ath. 369 F. ἐπιχώριος, α, ὄν, also ὄν, Ar. Nub. 601, Plat., etc.: (χώρα):—in or of the country, 1. of persons, οἱ ἐπ. the people of the country, natives, Hdt. 1. 78, 181, al.; οὐπιχώριοι χθονός Soph. O. T. 939, Eur. Ion 1111; ἐπ. ἀμαρτήματα against countrymen, Plat. Legg. 730 A; so, ἐπ. ὄρνιθες Aesch. Supp. 800, cf. 661; οὐ . . ἐπ. ὁ γύψ Arist. H. A. 9. 11, 4. 2. of things, of or used in the country, ὑποδήματα Hdt. 1. 195; κράνεα Id. 7. 91, cf. Pind. P. 4. 141; τὸν ἐπ. τρόπον Ar. Pl. 47;—often, τὸ ἐπιχώριον, τοῦπιχώριον the custom of the country, custom, fashion, Id. Nub. 1173, Thuc. 6. 27, etc.; τὰ ἐν Πέρσῃς ἐπ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 25, cf. Hipp. Aër. 280; ἐπιχώριον ὄν ἡμῖν, c. inf., as it is the custom of our country, Thuc. 4. 17; ἐπιχωρίου ὄντος τοῖς Πέρσῃς φιλεῖν it being their custom to . . , Xen. Ages. 5, 4; οὐκ ἐπ. ὑμῖν τοῦτο this is not the fashion of your country, Plat. Legg. 730 A:—ἐπιχώρια common things, Pind. P. 3. 38, cf. Ar. Pl. 342; καλὰ ἐπ. honours of the country, Pind. P. 1. 7(6). 2; ἐπ. ἀμαρτήματα Plat. Legg. 730 A; ὄλκῃ ἐπιχωρία ἐβδομήκοντα (sc. δράχμαι) C. I. 2858:—c. gen. peculiar to . . , Plat. Symp. 189 B.—Adv. -ίως, Ar. Vesp. 859.—Cf. ἐγγχώριος. ἐπιχῶσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐπιχώννυμι) a heaping up, esp. the choking of a channel, Polyb. 4. 41, 9: metaph. exaggeration, Gramm. ἐπιχῶστεον, verb. Adj. one must heap up, Geop. 5. 9, 7. ἐπιψαίρω, to skim the surface of a thing, Opp. H. 4. 512. ἐπιψακάζω, old Att. for ἐπιψεκάζω, q. v. ἐπιψάλλω, to play as an accompaniment, Soph. Fr. 79; ῥυθμοῖς Plut. 2. 713 B. ἐπιψαύδην, Adv. grazing, to explain ἐπιλίγδην, Schol. Il. 17. 599, Suid. ἐπιψαύσις, εὼς, ἡ, a touching lightly, Plut. 2. 395 E, Acl. N. A. 8. 7. ἐπιψαύω, to touch on the surface, touch lightly, c. gen., Hes. Sc. 217, Hdt. 3. 57, and Att.; to attain to, Pind. I. 3(4). 17; κὰν ὀλίγον νυκτὺς τις ἐπιψαύσῃσι, i. e. if one gets sleep ever so little, Theocr. 21. 4; ἐπ. φιλοσάτων to seek for loves, Pind. P. 4. 164; ἐπ. τινὸς οὐδὲ κατὰ μικρὸν Ἰφάν. ap. Ath. 638 C; γῆς ἐπ., of ship-wrecked persons, Soph. Fr. 563:—generally, to handle, κώπης Id. Ph. 1255: to meddle with, τάφου Id. Aj. 1394:—metaph., also, to touch lightly upon, Lat. strictim attingere, Hdt. 2. 65. 2. c. dat., Q. Sm. 2. 456; cf. ψαύω. 3. c. acc., Id. 12. 551, Orph. Lith. 126. II. Hom. has it only once, and that metaph. in an intr. sense, ὄστ' ὀλίγον περ ἐπιψαύῃ πραπίδεσσιν who can reach ever so little way by his wits, Od. 8. 547; cf. εἴ κ' ὀλίγον περ ἐπαύρη Il. 11. 391. ἐπιψαφίδδω, Bocot. for ἐπιψηφίζω, C. I. 1562. ἐπιψεκάζω, old Att. -ψακάζω, to keep dropping, drop on and on, ἦν . . οἱ παῖδες ἡμῖν . . μικραῖς κύλιξι πυκνὰ ἐπιψακάζωσιν, jocosely for ἐπιπίνωσιν, Gorg. ap. Xen. Symp. 2, 26, cf. Theophr. Lap. 13; ἐπ. ὀλίγα τινὲ τῶν χαρίτων Luc. Merc. Cond. 27:—absol., ὁ θεὸς ἐπιψακάζει, of small rain, Ar. Pax 1141. 2. to sprinkle, τινὰ Heliod. 6. 14. ἐπιψέλιον, τό, a curb-chain, Anth. P. 6. 233. ἐπιψεύδομαι, Dep. to lie still more, Xen. Hier. 2, 16, Luc. pro Imagg. 20. II. to attribute falsehood to, τί τινὶ Id. Tox. 42. III. to falsify a number, Plut. Flamin. 9. ἐπιψηγμα, τό, scrapings: scum of water, Diosc. 5. 127. ἐπιψηλάφω, to feel by passing the hand over the surface, τι Plat. Rep. 360 A; ἐπ. τινος to feel for it, Id. Prot. 310 C. ἐπιψηφίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to put to the vote (the office of the chief President (ἐπιστάτης) in the Athenian Senate or Assembly, ἐπ. τὰς γνώμας Antipho 146. 39, Aeschin. 71. 7; ταῦτα Dcm. 596. 4; c. inf. to put it to

the vote that . . , Thuc. 2. 24;—so of the President in the Amphict. Council, ἐπ. τὰς γνώμας Aeschin. 71. 41. 2. absol. to put the question, Thuc. 6. 14, etc.; οὐκ ἠθέλησεν ἐπιψηφίσειν, of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 18; often in the preface to decrees, τῶν προέδρων ἐπιψηφίσειν Εὐάγγελος C. I. (addend.) 85 c, cf. 90, 96, 105, al., Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 34; ἐπ. εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν (at Sparta), Thuc. 1. 87; ἐπ. τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ Luc. Timo 44. 3. ἐπ. τινὶ to put the question for or at the instance of any one, Hdt. 8. 61. 4. ἐπ. τοὺς παρόντας to put the question to them, take their votes, Plat. Gorg. 474 A, cf. 476 A:—cf. ἐπιψηφίδδω. II. Pass. to be put to the vote, Aeschin. 36. 43, 71. 24, C. I. 2270. 40:—of a magistrate, to be voted for, Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 11. III. later in Med., of the assembly itself, or generally of voters, to vote, Diod. 19. 61, Dion. H. 6. 71, 84; but in Act., Id. 7. 38, Luc. Charid. 12; whereas the Med. is used in the sense of the Act. in C. I. (add.) 2152 b. 5, 2264, al. ἐπιψηφίσις, εὼς, ἡ, the voting a measure, Byz. ἐπιψηφύριζω, to whisper to, Noun. Jo. 13. 108, Procop. ἐπίψογος, ὄν, exposed to blame, blameworthy, Xen. Lac. 14, 7, Plut. Comp. Cim. c. Luc. 1:—Adv. -γως, with blame, λέγεσθαι Id. Comp. Dem. c. Cic. 3, Clem. Al. 245. II. act. blaming, censorious, φάτις Aesch. Ag. 611. ἐπιψοφέω, to rattle at or with, Call. Dian. 47: to applaud, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 228 E. II. to utter loudly, τι Clem. Al. 270. ἐπιψύχω, to cool, Ar. Rh. 2. 525, Plut. Sertor. 8. ἐπιψωμίζω, to eat a morsel more, Hesych. ἐπ-ιωγαί, ὦν, αἰ, places of shelter for ships, roadsteads, Od. 5. 404. ἐπ-ιωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, containing other feet besides an Ionicus, of verses, Hephaest. 16. 5. ἐπιώψατο, poet. 3 sing. aor. I med. of ἐφοράω. ἐπλε, syncop. for ἐπελε, aor. 2 act. of πέλω:—ἐπλεο, ἐπλεου, ἐπλετο, sync. for ἐπέλεο, ἐπέλου, ἐπέλετο, aor. med. ἐπληντο, 3 pl. Ep. aor. pass. of πελάζω, Il. 4. 449., 8. 63. ἐπ-όγδοος, ὄν, Lat. sesquioctavus, 1 + $\frac{1}{2}$, Plat. Tim. 36 A, B:—ἐπ. λόγος the ratio of $\frac{3}{2}$, Plut. 2. 367 F:—ἐπ. τόκος interest at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the principal, i. e. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., Dem. 1212. 2. Cf. ἐπίτριτος. ἐπ-ογκόομαι, Pass. to swell up, rise high, Nicet. Ann. 65 D. ἐπ-ογκος, ὄν, pregnant, Iamb. V. Pyth. 194. ἐπ-ογμύω, κύκλον, to draw a circular furrow, Tryph. 354. ἐπ-όγμιος, ὄν, presiding over the furrows, Δημήτηρ Anth. P. 6. 258. ἐπόδια, ἐποδιάζω, Ion. for ἐφοδ-. ἐπ-οδύρομαι, Dep. to lament over a thing, Anth. P. 7. 10. ἐποδώκει, Aesch. Pers. 656; v. sub ποδοχέω. ἐπ-όζω, to become stinking, LXX (Ex. 7. 18 in fut. -οζέσω), Galen. 19. 100. ἐποίγνυμι or ἐποίγω, v. sub ἐπώχατο. ἐπ-οιδαίνω, to swell up, Nic. Al. 477. ἐπ-οιδυλέος, α, ὄν, swollen, Hipp. 544. 46. ἐπ-οιδέω, = ἐποιδαίνω, Hipp. 72 F, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 2;—hence Subst. -ησις, ἡ, Ib. 3. 5, 5. ἐπ-οιδίσκομαι, Pass., = ἐποιδαίνω, Hipp. 1148 G. ἐπ-οίζω, v. ἐπώζω. ἐπ-οικέω, to go as settler or colonist to a place, to settle in a place, c. acc., Κυκλάδας Eur. Ion 1583; Βοιωτίαν Strabo 410; also, ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 10; absol., Plat. Legg. 752 E. II. to be settled near or with hostile views against, ὑμῖν Thuc. 6. 86; and in Pass., ἡ Δεκείλεια τῇ χώρᾳ ἐποικεῖται Decelcia is occupied as the seat of offensive operations against their country, Thuc. 7. 27. ἐποικία, ἡ, f. l. for ἀποικία, App. Civ. 2. 135. ἐποικίδιος, α, ὄν, presiding over the house of Demeter, Hesych. ἐπ-οικίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to settle in a colony, τινὰ πόλει App. Civ. 1. 96, etc.:—in Pass. to be founded or built near, Dio C. 56. 12. II. = ἐπιτειχίζω, τινὶ Paus. 4. 26, 6., 28. 1. III. to bring into cultivation, ἔδωκεν . . κῆπον ἐποικίσει C. I. 3561. ἐποίκιον, τό, (οἶκος) an outhouse, farmstead, etc., C. I. 1730, 5774. 146, Schol. Od. 6. 265, LXX (Lev. 25. 31). II. house-furniture, Pandect. ἐπ-οίκισις, εὼς, ἡ, the settlement of a colony, App. Civ. 5. 137. ἐπ-οικοδομέω, to build up, τεῖχος ἐπ. ὑψηλότερον Thuc. 7. 4; metaph. to accumulate, use a climax, Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 31, Rhet. Al. 4. 9: cf. ἐποικοδόμησις. 2. to build upon, ἐπὶ κρηπίδι Xen. An. 3. 4, 11; ἐπὶ κρηπίδος Plat. Legg. 736 E: metaph., τοῖς ἀληθέσιν ἐψευσμένα Paus. 8. 2, 6. II. to build again, rebuild, Plat. Legg. 793 C, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 12, Dem. 1278. 27. III. = ἐπιτειχίζω, Polyb. 2. 46, 5. ἐπ-οικοδομή, ἡ, and ἐποικοδόμημα, τό, a superstructure, Clem. Al. 864, 660: Sicilian Dor. ἐποικοδομά, ἡ, C. I. 5774. 150. ἐπ-οικοδόμησις, εὼς, ἡ, a building up: metaph. accumulation, climax, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 34, Longin. 39: cf. ἐποικοδομέω I. ἐπ-οικονομέομαι, Pass. to be administered, Arist. Oec. 2, 1. ἐπ-οικονομία, ἡ, apportionment, ἔργων ἢ παθῶν ἐποικ. rhetorical treatment of them, Longin. 11, 6 (nisi legend. ἐποικοδομία). ἐπ-οικος, ὄ, one who has settled among strangers, a settler, sojourner, Pind. O. 9. 105: hence a stranger, alien, one who has no civic rights, much like μέτοικος, Soph. Fl. 189 (as fem.), cf. Plat. Legg. 742 A, C. I. 2602. 2. more commonly, a colonist, Ar. Av. 1307; ἐποίκος πέμπειν, ἀποστέλλειν Thuc. 2. 27 (ubi v. Schol.), Isocr. 83 C; δέχεσθαι, ἐπάγεσθαι Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 11 and 13: cf. ἀποίκος, σύνοικος. II. neighbouring, ἐπ. Ἀσίας ἀγῶς ἔδος Aesch. Pr. 410:—a neighbour, one near, Soph. O. C. 506. ἐπ-οικτεῖρω, to have compassion on, τινὰ Xenophan. 6. 3, Soph. Aj. 121, O. T. 671, etc.; τινός Anth. P. 7. 120; absol., Aesch. Ag. 1069. ἐπ-οικτιζω, to compassionate, c. acc., Soph. O. T. 1296: Med. to bewail, lament, Joseph. B. J. 1. 27, 3. ἐποικτιστος, ὄν, pitiable, wretched, Aesch. Ag. 1221.

ἔπ-οικτος, ον, = *piteous*, Aesch. Ag. 1614.
 ἔπ-οιμῶζω, fut. -οιμῶξομαι, to lament over, πάθει Aesch. Cho. 547.
 ἔποίνιος, ον, (οἶνος) *bacchanalian*, Nonn. D. 11. 301.
 ἐποιστέον, verb. Adj. one must bring in or to, cited from Polyb.
 ἐποίησω, fut. of ἐπιφέρω, Il. 1. 89, Od. 16. 438.
 ἔπ-οιχνέω, = sq., Anth. P. 12. 131.
 ἔπ-οίχομαι, Dep. to go towards, approach, μνηστῆρας ἐπύχετο Od. 1. 324; αἰτίξειν .. ἐποιχόμενον μνηστῆρας 17. 346, 351, cf. 6. 382; ἐπ. δόμον ἄλλον Theogn. 353; θεοὺς τραπέζαις ἐπ. to draw near to the gods with sacrificial feasts, Pind. O. 3. 72; c. inf., Id. P. 2. 44. 2. to approach with hostile purpose, set on, attack, c. acc., Κύπριν ἐπύχετο νηλεῖ χαλκῷ Il. 5. 330, cf. 10. 487. II. to go over, traverse, ἴκρια νηῶν 15. 676. 2. to go round, visit in succession (cf. ἐπειμι III), of one who hands round wine, θάμ' ἐπύχετο οἰνοχοεῶν Od. 1. 143; of a general inspecting his troops, to go round, Lat. *obire*, στίχας ἀνδρῶν πάντας ἐπύχετο Il. 15. 279, cf. 16. 155, Od. 4. 451; and absol. to go his rounds, Il. 10. 171, 17. 215; πάντοσ' ἐποιχόμενος 5. 508; πάντη ἐπ. 6. 81, 10. 167, etc. 3. also of Apollo and Artemis visiting persons with death, τὰ δ' ἐπύχετο κῆλα θεοῖο πάντη ἀνὰ στρατόν 1. 383, cf. 50; οἷς ἀγανοῖς βελέεσσι ἐποιχόμενος (οἱ -νη) κατέπεφνεν, 24. 759, Od. 3. 280, 5. 123, etc. 4. to go over or ply one's work, Lat. *obire*, of daily work or set tasks, ἔργον ἐπ. Il. 6. 492, Od. 1. 358, 17. 227, etc.; δόρπον ἐπ. to set about preparing it, 13. 34; mostly of women, ἰστόν ἐπ. to ply the loom, Lat. *percurrere telam*, Il. 1. 31, Od. 5. 62, etc.; ἔργον φυλόπιδος ἐπ. Mimnerm. 13. 10; φύλοπιν Hes. Sc. 200; [γύας καὶ ἀλώας] ἔργοισιν ἐπ. with labour, Theocr. 25. 32; c. dat., ἔργῳ ἐπ. Q. Sm. 12. 343:—absol. in partic., with another Verb, busily, ἡ μὲν ἐποιχομένη .. ἐντυεν ἵππους Il. 5. 720: cf. ποιπύω.
 ἔπ-οιωνίζομαι, Dep. to forebode, Schol. Aesch. and Ar.; cf. ἐπιφημίζω.
 ἔπ-οκέλλω, = ἐπικέλλω, to run ashore, νέας, τὴν νέα Hdt. 6. 16, 7. 182; πλοῖα Thuc. 4. 26. 2. of the ship, to run aground, be wrecked, Id. 8. 102: to put in, Ar. An. 2. 23, 3; of fish, Arist. Mirab. 136.
 ἔπ-οκλάζω, to cower with bent knees ὑπον, τῇ γῇ Helioid. 4. 17.
 ἔπ-οκριαῶ, to be rough in or ὑπον, τινι Nic. Th. 790.
 ἔπ-οκριόεις, εσσα, εν, uneven, projecting, Anth. P. 7. 401.
 ἔπ-ολβίζω, fut. ἰσω, to call happy, τινά Nonn. D. 46. 325.
 ἐπόλιος, ὁ, a night-bird, perhaps = αἰγολιός, ap. Suid.
 ἔπ-ολισθάνω, fut. -ολιαθήσω, to slip or glide ὑπον, κυλίνδροις ἐς βυθόν Anth. P. 10. 15; metaph., ἐπ. ἀμπλακίαις Ib. 5. 278.
 ἔπ-ολολύζω, to shout for joy, triumph at, absol., Aesch. Ag. 1236 (in Med.), Ar. Eq. 616; τινί at or to one, Aesch. Theb. 825; τι over or at a thing, Id. Cho. 942: cf. ἐπαλαλάζω, ὀλολύζω.
 ἔπ-ολοφύρομαι, Dep. to lament over, τινι Joseph. B. J. prooem. 4.
 ἔπομαι, to follow, Dep.: v. sub ἔπω.
 ἔπ-ομβρέω, to pour rain ὑπον, cf. ἐπνίφω:—Pass., Anth. P. 11. 365. 2. to pour like rain ὑπον, τί τινι Philo 1. 48 and 296. II. intr. to gush out over, abound as rain, Eccl.
 ἐπόμβρησις, εως, ἡ, a watering with rain, Suid.
 ἐπομβρία, ἡ, heavy rain, abundance of rain, Hipp. Aph. 1247: generally, abundance of wet, wet weather, Aesch. Fr. 304: opp. to αὐχμός, Hipp. Aër. 294, Ar. Nub. 1120; Δευκαλίωνος ἐπ. Clem. Al. 380; in pl., Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 9, al.:—metaph. a shower, χερμάδων Lyc. 333.
 ἔπ-ομβρίζω, fut. ἰσω, to water with rain, Helioid. 9. 9. 2. pour down as rain, Clem. Al. 337.
 ἔπ-ὀμβριος, ον, = sq., Theophr. C. P. 3. 11, 5.
 ἔπ-ομβρος, ον, very rainy, ἔαρ, ἔτος Hipp. Aph. 1247, Epid. 3. 1081; θέρος, φθινόπωρον, χειμῶν Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 4, al.; χώρα Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 6.
 ἐπομένως, Adv. part. pres. of ἔπομαι, next, opp. to πρώτως, Arist. Metaph. 6. 4, 13. II. in accordance with, τινί Plat. Legg. 844 E, cf. Arist. de An. 1. 2, 14.
 ἔπ-ὀμνύμι and -ὄνω: fut. ἐπομοῦμαι: aor. ἐπώμοσα. To swear after, swear accordingly (with an order given), οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπώμνον (v. 1. ἀπ-) Od. 15. 437, cf. Thuc. 2. 5; (in Il. 1. 233, Od. 20. 229, etc., καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὀμοῦμαι, etc., ἐπὶ is adverbial, besides). 2. c. acc. cogn., ἐπίορκον ἐπώμοσεν (v. sub ἐπίορκος), Il. 10. 332; ὅς κεν τὴν ἐπίορκον .. ἐπομόσση whosoever swear a false oath by it [the Styx], Hes. Th. 793. 3. c. acc. pers., ἐπ. τὸν ἥλιον to swear by .., Hdt. 1. 212; ἐπ. τινὰ θεῶν, Lat. *deos jurare*, Eur. I. T. 747, etc.; ἐπ. θεοὺς ὡς .., Id. Phoen. 433; so, ἐπομύω σοι τὴν ἐμὴν καὶ σὴν φιλίαν Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 6; c. dupl. acc., μὴ τι θεοὺς ἐπίορκον ἐπόμενυθι Theogn. 1195:—Med., ἐπόμεναθαι τοὺς θεοὺς ap. Dem. 747. 12; also, ἐπόμεναθαι κατὰ τινος Luc. Icarom. 9, Cal. 18. 4. c. acc. rei, also, to swear to a thing, Ar. Lys. 211, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 23. 5. with inf. to swear that, Hdt. 5. 106, Eur. I. T. 794, Plat. Criti. 120 A; so in Med., ἐπωμόσατο .. εἰδέναι Αἰσχίνην Dem. 273. 7; also, ἐπομύειν ἢ μὴν with inf., Xen. Symp. 9, 6, Plut. Alex. 47; Ep., ἐπ. ἢ μὲν .., Ar. Rh. 2. 715, etc.; ἐπ. ὅτι .., Plut. Pericl. 30. 6. absol. in aor. part., with another Verb, ἐπομόσας εἶπε he said with an oath, said ὑπον oath, Hdt. 8. 5, Xen. An. 7. 8, 2. II. in Med., = ὑπόμνησθαι (nisi hoc legend.), Ar. Pl. 725.
 ἔπ-ομόργνυμι, to leave an impression ὑπον it, Greg. Naz.
 ἐπομφάλιος, α, ον, (ὀμφᾶλος) on the navel or central point, βάλεν δεινὸν σάκος .. μέσσον ἐπομφάλιον in the centre, on the boss of the shield (Lat. *umbo*), cf. Il. 7. 267; σῦκον ἐπομφ. a fig with a navel-like stalk, Anth. P. 6. 22. II. τὸ ἐπομφάλιον, the umbilical region, the uterus, Parthen. 35, cf. Poll. 2. 169.
 ἔπ-ονειδίζω, to object as a reproach, τινί τι Greg. Nyss.
 ἐπανείδιστος, ον, to be reproached, disgraceful, shameful, ignominious, Eur. 1. T. 689; ἐπ. εἰρήνην Isocr. 254 D, cf. Dem. 449. 9; ἀμαθία Plat. Apol. 29 B, etc.; τινί to one, Xen. Symp. 8, 34; ἐπανείδιστόν ἐστι παρά τισι is matter of reproach, Dem. 806. 7; τοῦνομα τοῦπανείδιστον

the name of reproach among men, Eur. Fr. 475 b; ἐπανείδιστότερον Arist. Eth. N. 3. 12, 2. Adv. -τως, shamefully, Plat. Legg. 633 E.
 ἔπ-ὄνησις, εως, ἡ, enjoyment, συμποσίας Alcae. 46.
 ἔπ-ονομάζω, to give a new name to, ᾧ γένει κέραμον ἐπνομάκαμεν to which sort we have given the name of pottery, Plat. Tim. 60 D; ᾧ τὸ 'ἔστιν' ἐπνομάζεις Id. Theaet. 185 C; πᾶσι ταῦτόν ἐπ. ὄνομα Id. Polit. 263 C; also c. dupl. acc., τὰς Μούσας .. τὸ ὄνομα τοῦτο ἐπ. Id. Crat. 406 A:—Pass., τῇ ἀρχῇ ὕβρις ἐπνομάζεται the name of insolence is given to authority, Id. Phaedr. 238 A, cf. Crat. 404 B. 2. to call by a name, ἀπὸ τοῦ θεῖν θεοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐπνομάζομεν Ib. 406 A; ἐπ. αὐτὰ τῇ ἐκείνων ἐπωνυμίᾳ Id. Phaedo 103 B; also, sometimes with εἶναι pleon., Id. Parmen. 133 D: v. sub ὀνομάζω. 3. generally, to name, call so and so, ἀφνειὸν ἐπ. τὸ χωρίον Thuc. 1. 13; σοφιστήν ἐπ. (sc. αεαντόν) Plat. Prot. 349 A, cf. Phaedo 113 B, al.; παρακαταθήκην ἐπ. Dem. 840. 11:—Pass. to be named, ἀπὸ τινος after one, Thuc. 6. 2, etc.; also τινός, Eur. H. F. 1329, Plat. Legg. 738 B; πατρόθεν ὄν. Id. Lys. 204 E; πατρὸς .. δαίτ' ἐπνομασμένην, i. e. called after Agamemnon (cf. ἐπώνυμος), Soph. El. 284:—esp. to be surnamed, Thuc. 2. 29; τῆς ἐπωνυμίας ἐπνομάζεσθαι to be called by .., Plat. Legg. 626 D. 4. to pronounce a name, ἐπ. τὰ οὐνόματα ἐν τῷ ὕμνῳ Hdt. 4. 35, cf. 7. 115; ἐπνομάζων τινά uttering his name as he throws the cottabus, Cratin. Incert. 16, cf. Clearch. Kit. 1.
 ἔπ-ονομασία, ἡ, a surname, name, Eccl.
 ἔπ-ονομαστέον, verb. Adj. one must call by a name, ὄσους θεοὺς οὐρανίους ἐπ. Plat. Legg. 828 D.
 ἔπ-οξίζω, fut. ἰσω, to turn acid, Erotian., Suid.
 ἔπ-οξύνω [ῶ], to bring to a point, cited from Hierocl.: to urge on, LXX (2 Macc. 9. 7.)
 ἔπ-οξυς, υ, sharpish in taste, as oxymel, Hipp. Acut. 394.
 ἔπ-οπίζομαι, Dep., only used in pres. and impf. to regard with awe, to reverence, Διὸς δ' ἐποπίξο μῆνιν Od. 5. 146; cf. h. Hom. Ven. 291, Theogn. 1297:—Act. in Orph. Lith. 67 Herm.
 ἐπόπισθεν, Adv. behind, coming after; but better read divisim, ἐπ' ὄπ., with Gaisf. and others, in Hes. Fr. 42.
 ἐποποί, a cry to mimic that of the hoopoe (ἐποψ), Ar. Av. 58.
 ἐπο-ποιία, ἡ, epic poetry or an epic poem, Hdt. 2. 116, cf. Arist. Poët. 24, sq.
 ἐπο-ποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, of epic poetry, ἀύστημα Arist. Poët. 18, 12.
 ἐπο-ποιός, ὁ, an epic poet, Hdt. 2. 120, Arist. Poët. 1, 10: generally, a verse-maker, Luc. Jup. Trag. 6.
 ἐπ-οπτᾶω, to roast besides or after, Od. 12. 363, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 C; ἐφθὸν ἐποπτᾶν οὐ φασι δεῖν Ath. 656 B. 2. (as a pun) = ἐπωπάω, Comic. Anon. *303.
 ἐποπτεία, ἡ, the third and highest grade of initiation at the Eleusinian mysteries, Plut. Demetr. 26: cf. ἐποπτεύω II.
 ἐπόπτευσις, εως, ἡ, inspection, Justin. M. Apol. 1. 18.
 ἐποπτεύω, (ἐπόπτης) to look over, overlook, watch, of an overseer, ἔργα τ' ἐποπτεύεσκε Od. 16. 140, cf. Hes. Op. 765; Ἐρμῆ .. πατρῷ ἐποπτεύων κράτη Aesch. Cho. 1; ἐπ. μάχην Ib. 489; ἂ πάντ' ἐπ. τὰδε ἥλιος Ib. 985; δίκας Id. Eum. 224; ἄλλον ἐποπτεύει Χάρης φόρμιγγι Pind. O. 7. 19:—also, to visit, revivify, κότῳ Aesch. Eum. 220. 2. absol. to keep watch, οἱ περὶ τοὺς νόμους ἐποπτεύοντες Plat. Legg. 951 D. II. to become an ἐπόπτης, be admitted to the third and highest grade at the mysteries (but v. μύστης), Ep. Plat. 333 E, Plut. Demetr. 26; c. acc. to view as an ἐπόπτης, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C; proverb. of attaining to the highest earthly happiness, ἐποπτεύειν δοκῶ Ar. Ran. 745.
 ἐποπτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., of tutelary gods, λιτῶν Aesch. Theb. 640: also, ἐπ. φρυκτωριῶν Arist. Mund. 6, 11.
 ἐπόπτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπόφομαι, ἐφοράω) an overseer, watcher, esp. of a god, Pind. N. 9. 12; of Poseidon, Paus. 8. 30, 1; of the Sun, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. (addend.) 4699; ἐπ. πόνων a spectator, Aesch. Pr. 299; τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων Tim. Locr. 105 A; ὡσπερ ἐπόπτας τῶν στρατηγουμένων Dem. 47. 5. II. one admitted to the third and highest grade of the mysteries (but v. μύστης), C. I. 71 b. 7, 215S, Plut. Alc. 22: cf. ἐποπτεύω II, ἐποπτικός.
 ἐποπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ἐπόπτης, τὰ τέλεα καὶ ἐπ. the highest mysteries, Plat. Symp. 210 A, cf. Philoch. 14, Plut. Demetr. 26: generally, secret, Id. Alex. 7; οἱ ἐποπτικώτεροι the more deeply initiated, Helioid. 9. 9.—Cf. ἐποπτεύω.
 ἐπόπτις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of ἐπόπτης, Cornut. N. D. 34: αἱ Ἐπόπτιδες, title of a book by Soranus, Plin. praef. fin.
 ἐπ-οπτος, ον, within sight, Strabo 239: cf. ἐπίοπτος.
 ἐπόπτρια, ἡ, fem. of ἐπόπτης, Jo. Diac. Alleg. p. 459 Gaisf.
 ἐποράω, Ion. for ἐφοράω.
 ἐπ-οργιάζω, to revel in or among, πολίεσσι Anacreont. 32.
 ἐπ-οργίζομαι, Dep. to be wroth at, LXX (Dan. 11. 40).
 ἐπ-ορέγω, fut. ξω, to hold out to, give yet more, εἶπερ ἂν .. Ζεὺς ἐπὶ Τυδείδῃ Διομήδεϊ κῦδος ὄρεξῃ Il. 5. 225; so also in Med., τιμῆς οὐτ' ἀφελῶν οὐτ' ἐπορεξάμενος Solon. 4 (14). 2. II. Med. to stretch oneself towards, in Hom. once, ἐπορεξάμενος reaching forward to strike. more commonly ἔγχει ὄρεξ-, Il. 5. 335; χειρὶ τινος ἐπ. to reach at a thing, Ar. Rh. 1. 1313, Matro ap. Ath. 136 B (in aor. pass., ἐπορέχθην); also, χεῖράς τινι ἐπ. Ar. Rh. 2. 1212; ἐπ. πρὸς τι Hipp. 1212 F; absol., 1210 G. 2. metaph. to rise in one's demands, Hdt. 9. 34; ἐπ. τινός to yearn for it, Plat. Rep. 437 C, Theaet. 186 A.
 ἐπορέω, Ion. for ἐφοράω, Hdt. 1. 124.
 ἐπ-ορθιάζω, to set upright, ἐπορθ. τὰ ὄτα to prick the ears, Philo 2. 4: but mostly of the voice, to lift up, ὀλολυγμὸν τῆδε λαμπάδι Aesch. Ag. 29; Ἐρινὺν τῆνδε δώμασιν Ib. 1120; absol., ἐπορθ. γόοις to lift up the voice in wailing, Id. Pers. 1050.
 ἐπ-ορθρεύω, to rise early, Hesych., E. M. 368. 1:—Med., Dio Chr. 1.

372, Luc. Somn. 1, Poll. 1. 71.

II. πατρὶ γόους νυχίους ἐπορ-
θρεύσω *will tell the early dawn of the* griefs of night, Eur. El. 142 (as
Dind. for ὀρθοβοάσω).

ἐπορθρίζω, = foreg., Greg. Nyss.

ἐπορθρισμός, ὁ, a rising early, τελωνικῶν κεκραγῶν ἐπ. *the morning*
sounds of noisy tax-gatherers, Plut. 2. 654 F.

ἐπορηνάομαι, = ἐπορέγομαι, Themist. 33 A.

ἐπορίνω, to urge on, v. l. Nic. Th. 671, Manetho 6. 597.

ἐπορκίζω, = ἐφορκίζω, to adjure, Justin. M.

ἐπορκισμός, ὁ, Ion. for ἐφορκισμός, an adjuration, Eccl.

ἐπορκιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who adjures, an exorcist, Justin. M.

ἐπορκιστός, ὄν, adjured, exorcised, Eccl.

ἐπορμάω, ἐπορμέω, Ion. for ἐφ-.

ἐπόρνωμι and -ύω: fut. -όρσω: aor. 1 -ῶρσα:—poetic Verb, to stir up,
arouse, excite, ὅς μοι ἐπῶρσε μένος who called up my might, Il. 20.
93.2. to rouse and send against, ἄγρει μάν οἱ ἐπορσόν Ἀθηναίων
5. 765, cf. 12. 293, Od. 21. 100; c. inf., οἷον ἐπόρσειαν πολεμίζειν
Ἐκτορι Il. 7. 42:—also of things, τὴν [διζύν] μοι ἐπῶρσε Ποσειδάων
Od. 7. 271; οἱ ἐπῶρνε μύραμον ἡμαρ Il. 15. 613; ἡ σφιν ἐπῶρσ'
ἄνεμον Od. 5. 109, cf. Eur. Cycl. 12; τῆ τις θεὸς ὕπνον ἐπῶρσε sent
sleep upon her, Od. 22. 429, cf. Il. 12. 253.II. Pass. ἐπόρ-
νύμαι (v. sub ὄρομαι), with pf. ἐπόρῳρα, 3 sing. Ep. aor. 2 pass. ἐπῶρτο:—
to rise against, assault, fly upon one, c. dat., ἡ καὶ ἐπῶρτ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ Il. 21.
324; absol., ἐπὶ δ' ὄρνωτο δῖος Ἐπειός 23. 689, cf. 759 (v. sub ὄρομαι):
c. acc. cogn., τόνδ' ἐπόρνωται στόλον Aesch. Supp. 187:—of things, c. inf.,
ῶρτο δ' ἐπὶ .. οὖρος ἀήμεναι Od. 3. 176; ἐπὶ δίψος ὄρωρεν Nic. Th. 774.ἐπορούω, Ep. Verb, to rush violently at or upon, τῷ δὲ Μέγῃς ἐπόρουσεν
Il. 15. 520; absol., ἐπόρουσε κύων ὡς lb. 579; once c. acc., ἄρμ' ἐπορούσας
17. 487: in Il. always in hostile sense, except once, Τυδείδῃ δ' ἐπόρουσε θεά
rushed after, i. e. to seek him, 5. 793; so also once in Od., of sleep, to come
suddenly on, ὅτε οἱ γλυκὺς ὕπνος λυσιμελῆς ἐπόρουσε 23. 343.

ἐποροφῶ, to put on as a roof or cover, Heracl. Alleg. 48.

ἐπορσον, v. sub ἐπόρνωμι.

ἐπορύπτω, to dig into, τὸ τραῦμα Ach. Tat. 3. 8.

ἐπορχέομαι, Dep. to dance over or at, ἐπορχούμενος ὕψ ἀττης dancing
to the tune of .., Dem. 313. 26, cf. Plut. 2. 336 C: metaph. to triumph
over, Lat. insultare, τινι App. Pun. 66.

ἔπος, eos, τό; (from √FEΠ, v. ἐπω A):

I. a word, παύρῳ
ἔπει in few words, Pind. O. 13. 138; ἔπους σμικροῦ χόριν Soph. O. C.
443; λόγοι ἔπει κοσμηθέντες speeches decked out with fine words,
Thuc. 3. 67:—generally, that which is uttered in words, whether few or
many, a speech, tale, very often in Hom. (who does not so use the later
synonym λόγος); joined with μῦθος, Od. 4. 597., 11. 561.—Hence also,
when the words are more important than the music, a song or lay
accompanied by music, like our recitative, 8. 91., 17. 519.—The fol-
lowing are the most remarkable usages, esp. in Hom.:

1. a word

worth listening to, ἔπος τι Il. 3. 83.

2. a pledged word, promise,

8. 8; τελεῖν ἔπος to fulfil, keep one's word, 14. 44, cf. Aesch. Pr.

1033.

3. a word in season, a word of advice, counsel, Il. 1. 108,

etc.; often in Att.

4. the word of a deity, prophecy, an oracle, Od.

12. 266, Hdt. 1. 13, etc., and Trag.:—later also, a saying, saw, proverb,

(like ἀπόφθεγμα), τὸ παλαιὸν ἔπος Hdt. 7. 51, cf. Ar. Av. 507.

5.

word, as opp. to deed, ἔπεα ἀκράαντα words of none effect, opp. to

ἔτυμα, Od. 19. 595, cf. Eur. H. F. 111: hence ἔπος and ἔργον are often

opposed, Il. 15. 234, Od. 2. 272, etc.; so also ἔπος opp. to βίη, Il. 15.

106; to χεῖρ, 1. 77.

6. that which words express, the meaning,

substance, subject of a speech, etc., almost like πρᾶγμα, a thing or matter,

11. 652., 17. 701, etc., cf. Br. Soph. O. T. 1144, O. C. 443:—Hom.

often joins ἔπος εἰπεῖν, εἶναι, φάσθαι, αὐδᾶν, μυθεῖσθαι, φράζεσθαι, πι-

φαύσκειν.

II. later usages,

1. often joined with ἔργον

or πρᾶγμα, Aesch. Pers. 174, Ar. Eq. 39, etc.; ἔργῳ τε καὶ ἔπει Plat.

Legg. 897 C; ἅμα ἔπος τε καὶ ἔργον ἐποίηε Hdt. 3. 135, cf. 1. 90,

Lob. Aj. p. 430.

2. κατ' ἔπος word by word, exactly, Ar. Ran.

802.

3. πρὸς ἔπος at the first word, Luc. Ep. Sat. 37.

b.

word for word, Id. Alex. 19, Philops. 38:—also, ἔπος δ' ἀμείβου πρὸς

ἔπος Aesch. Eum. 586, cf. Ar. Nub. 1375, Plat. Soph. 217 D.

o.

οὐδὲν πρὸς ἔπος to no purpose, Ar. Eccl. 751; also, nothing to the pur-

pose, Plat. Euthyd. 295 C; τί πρὸς ἔπος; Id. Phil. 18 D, Luc., etc.

4.

ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν or ὡς εἰπεῖν ἔπος, so to say, as the saying is, Eur. Heracl.

167, etc.; v. sub ἐμβραχυ, and sub ὡς B. II. 3:—esp. to speak loosely,

opp. to ὕπτως or ἀκριβεῖ λόγῳ, Plat. Legg. 656 E, Rep. 341 B; but also,

to speak plainly, in a word, Aesch. Pers. 714.

5. ἐνὶ ἔπει

in one word, briefly, ἐνὶ ἔπει πάντα συλλαβόντα λέγειν Hdt. 3.

82.

III. in pl. poetry in heroic verse, epic poetry, opp. to μέλη

(lyric poetry), λαμβεῖα, διθύραμβοι, etc., first in Pind. N. 2. 2, Hdt. 2.

117, Thuc. 1. 3; νικᾶν ἔπος C. I. 200. 13; ποιητῆς ἐπῶν lb. 1584. 9,

al.; cf. O. Müller Literat. of Greece 4 § 3; then transferred to elegiac

verse; and thence to other kinds, even to lyric poetry, Alcman 29, Pind.

O. 3. 14.

2. in sing. a verse or line of poetry, Hdt. 4. 29, Ar.

Ran. 862, 956, 1161; hence, περὶ μέτρων ἢ περὶ ἐπῶν Id. Nub. 638;

cf. Francke Callin. pp. 77 sq.:—even a line in writing of any kind, μυρίων

ἐπῶν μῆκος Isocr. 261 A, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 30: and in Luc. of a

painter, οὐδ' ἐν ἑπτὰ ἔπει γράφει in seven strokes or lines, Hist. Conscr. 28.

ἐποστράκιζω, to send potsherders skimming over the water, to play at ducks

and drakes, Suid., cf. Minuc. Fel. 3. 6:—ἐποστράκισμός, ὁ, Poll. 9. 119.

ἐποτοτύζω, to yell out, utter lamentably, μέλος Eur. Phoen. 1038.

ἐποτρύνω, to stir up, excite, urge on, absol., often in Hom., who often

joins ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνώγει, Il. 6. 439, al.; c. acc. pers., Hdt. 7. 170,

al.; ἐς τὸ πρόσω ἐπ. lb. 223; ἐπὶ δεινὰ Thuc. 1. 84:—c. inf., ἐπ. τινὰ

μαχέσασθαι, χαλεπαίνειν, etc., Il. 20. 171, etc., cf. Hipp. Fract. 776;

στείχειν Pind. N. 9. 47; μολεῖν Soph. El. 1264; ἔρδειν ὅτι κε κείνος
ἐποτρύνῃ [ἔρδειν] Il. 15. 148; c. dat. et inf., ἐτάροισιν ἐποτρύναι καὶ
ἀνώγει .. κατακῆαι to urge and order them .. to burn, Od. 10. 531; ἰπ-
πεῦσιν ἐπότρυνον .. ἐλαυνόμεν Il. 15. 258; cf. 16. 525:—in other
places we have ἐποτρύναι ἐκέλευσεν, where the dat. and inf. depend
on ἐκέλευσεν, Od. 2. 422., 9. 488, 561, etc.2. c. acc. rei, νῶϊν
ἐποτρύνει πόλεμον stirs up war against us, 22. 152; also, πόλεμον
.. ἐπ. γίγνεσθαι Thuc. 7. 25; ἀγγελίας .. ἐπ. Κεφαλλήνων πολίεσσιν
sends urgent messages to the cities of the C., Od. 24. 355; σαλπικταὶ
ξύνοδον ἐπάτρυνον τοῖς ὑπλίταις gave the signal for engagement to the
men-at-arms, Thuc. 6. 69, cf. Plut. Aemil. 33, Crass. 23:—Med., ἐποτρυνώ-
μεθα πομπήν let us urge on our escort, Od. 8. 31:—Pass. to press on,
hasten, Aesch. Theb. 698.ἐπονδαῖος, ον, (οὔδας) on earth, terrestrial, Hesych.: the form ἐπού-
δειος is f. l. for ἐπ' οὔδεος, Anth. P. 7. 198.

ἐπουλίς, ἴδος, ἡ (οὔλον) a gum-boil, Paul. Aeg. 3. 26: cf. παρουλίς.

ἐποουλδομαι, Pass. to be scorred over, of wounds, Hipp. Art. 789,
Galen. 11. 440.

ἐποουλος, ον, somewhat curly, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 5.

ἐπούλωσις, εως, ἡ, a scarring over, Galen. 18. 1, 723.

ἐπουλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, promoting cicatrisation, Galen. 14. 784.

ἐπουραῖος, α, ον, (οὔρα) on the tail, δῆγμα Anth. P. 9. 252.

ἐπουράνιος, ον, also η, ον Q. Sm. 2. 429:—in heaven, heavenly, in
Hom. only of the gods, ἐπ. θεός, θεοί Od. 17. 484, Il. 6. 129, 131, 527;
ἐπουράνιοι εὐσεβῶν ψυχαί Pind. Fr. 97. 4; ἡ ἐπ. πορεία Plat. Phaedr.
256 D.2. in pl. as Subst., οἱ ἐπ. = θεοί, Theocr. 25. 5, Mosch. 2.
21; so, ἡδὴ ἐπ. εἰ Luc. D. Deor. 4. 3:—τὰ ἐπ. the phenomena of the
heavens, Plat. Apol. 19 B.

ἐπουρέω, to make water upon, Pythag. ap. Diog. L. 8. 17, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 16.

ἐπουριάζω, = sq., of a fair wind, to waft on wards, τὰ ἀκάτια Luc. Hist.

Conscr. 45: to swell, τὴν ὀθόνην Id. Doni. 12.

ἐπουρίζω, to blow favourably upon, of a fair wind (οὔρος), ἐπ. τὴν ὀθόνην

to fill the sail, Luc. Dom. 12:—of the sea, to waft on wards, Strab. 143:—

metaph., ἀλλ' οὔτι ταύτη σὸν φρόνημα ἐπούρισας hast turned thy mind

successfully to it, Eur. Andr. 610: c. acc. cogn., πνεῦμα αἱματηρὸν ἐπ.

τινί (of the Erinyes) to send after him the gale of gory breath, Aesch.

Eum. 137: cf. κατορίζω.

II. intr. to sail with a fair wind,

sail merrily, τρέχε κατὰ τοὺς κόρακας ἐπούρισας Ar. Thesm. 1226, cf.

Epicr. Incert. 2. 3:—metaph., ὅσπερ ἂν μὴ ἐπούριση τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς

whosoever soul is not going full sail, Plat. Alc. 2. 147 A: cf. οὔρος.

ἐπουρος, ον, blowing favourably, αὔρα Soph. Tr. 954.

II. me-

taph. wafted along, πνεύματι ἀληθείας Clem. Al. 130: cf. ἄπουρος.

ἐπουρόω, to have a fair wind, Polyb. 2. 10, 6.

ἐπούρωσις, εως, ἡ, a dub. word in Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 5, prob. a speed-

ing onward, as by a gale: v. l. ἐπόρουσις.

ἐπουσία, ἡ, a surplus, Ptolem. in Fabric. Bibl. Gr.

ἐπουσιώδης, es, (εἶδος) added to the essence, non-essential, Porphyg.,

etc.; v. Bast. Greg. p. 340.

ἐποφείλω, to owe besides or still, τι Thuc. 8. 5:—Pass., τόκος ἐποφει-

λόμενός τισι Dio C. 42. 51.

ἐποφθαλμέω, = ἐποφθαλμάω:—in Plut. Aemil. 30 ἐποφθαλμάσαντες

should be read with Coraēs, as everywhere else in Plut. In some later

authors, such as Charito 1. 7, Athanas. 1. p. 397, ἐποφθαλμησαι or -ίσαι

are possibly genuine.

ἐποφθαλμία, ἡ, envy, Byz.

ἐποφθαλμιάω, to cast longing glances at, to ogle, τινι Ael. N. A. 3. 4;

ἐπ. χρήμασι Plut. Caes. 2; πρὸς τὸν πλοῦτον Id. Demosth. 25: cf. Dorv.

Char. p. 86, Schäf. Long. p. 350: v. sub ἐποφθαλμέω.

ἐποφθαλμίζω, v. sub ἐποφθαλμέω.

ἐποφθαλμιος, ον, upon the eye: τὰ ἐπ. parts about the eye, Galen.

ἐποφλισκάνω, to owe still more, τί τινι Themist. 83 A.

ἐπορχέομαι, Pass. with fut. (and in Nonn. D. 45. 322, aor.) med.:—to

be carried upon, ride upon, just like Lat. vehi, οὐ μὴν ὑμῖν γε καὶ ἄρμασι

δαϊδαλοῖσιν Ἐκτωρ .. ἐποχῆσεται, says Zeus to the horses of Achilles,

Il. 17. 449, cf. 10. 330; ἐφ' ἵππῳ Paus. 6. 20, 16; absol., κάμηλον ὥστε

ἐποχεῖσθαι a camel to ride on, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 49:—of a dislocated bone,

to rest or ride on the adjoining one, Hipp. Art. 792:—comically, ἐμβά-

ταις ὑψηλοῖς to be mounted on high shoes, Luc. Salt. 27; ἡ κωμωδία ἀνά-

παίστοις ἐπ. Id. Prom. es 6; ἡ γῆ τῷ δέρι Plut. 2. 896 D.

ἐποχετεία, ἡ, a watering by sluices, Strabo 740, in pl.

ἐποχετεύω, to carry waters by sluices or courses, Lat. derivare, Plat.

Gorg. 493 E; τὸ ἀπορρέον .. δι' ὀχετῶν ἐπ. Id. Criti. 117 B; πηγὴν

ἄλλην εἰς τὴν ἀγωγόν C. I. 4040 1. 20; ἐπ. ἀνθεσιν ὕδωρ Long. 4. 4:

metaph., λόγος οἶνω τὸ φιλόφθωρον ἐπὶ τὴν ψυχὴν .. ἐπ. Plut. 2. 660

B:—Pass. to be so brought, [αἷμα] ἐκ τῆς καρδίας ἐποχετεύεται καὶ εἰς

τὰς φλέβας Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 11; [αἱ φλέβες] ἐς ἀλλήλας ἐποχετεύον-

ται are conducted one into another, Hipp. 278. 42; ὕδωρ τὸ Ἰούλιον ..

εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐποχετεύθη Dio C. 48. 32, cf. 49. 42:—Med. to have water

brought upon them, to be irrigated, ἐποχετεύεται τοῖς κοχλίας τὰ λίαν

ἐξάλα Strabo 819; ἐπ. ἡμερον to bring the waters of desire over oneself,

to bathe in them, Plat. Phaedr. 251 E. [First syll. long in Emped. 190.]

ἐποχεύς, εως, ὁ, (ἐπέχω) one who checks: v. sub ἐποχλεύς.

ἐποχεύω, of the male animal, to spring upon, cover, Arist. G. A. 2. 5, 6:

—Med. to couple with, θερμὸν δ' ἐποχεύετο θερμῷ Emped. ap. Macrobi. 7. 5.

ἐποχή, ἡ, (ἐπέχω) a check, cessation, ἡ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον Polyb. 38. 3,

2; μετ' ἐποχῆς with a check, Id. 10. 21, 4; ἐποχὰς ποιεῖν .. τῆς προκο-

πῆς to check advance, Plut. 2. 76 D.

II. a suspension of judg-

ment, technical term of the sceptical philosophers, Plut. 2. 1124 B, etc.;

adopted by Cicero, Id. Cic. 40, cf. Cic. Acad. Pr. 2. 18: v. ἐπέχω IV. 2.

c. III. a stoppage, pause, of light during an eclipse, Plut. 2.

923 A. 2. the epoch of a star, i. e. the point at which it seems to halt after reaching its highest, Ptolem., Nicom. Harm. 6; cf. Ideler Chron. I. p. 115; generally, *δατέρων ἐποχαί* the places of stars, their conjunction, Plut. Romul. 12:—hence, an historical epoch, Nicom. Harm. p. 6.
 ἐποχθίδιος, α, ον, (ὄχθη) on or of the mountains, Anth. P. 9. 556.
 ἐπ-αχθίζω, to groan or grieve for, ὀδύνας Opp. H. 5. 170.
 ἐποχλεύς, ἔως, ὁ, the break on a wheel, = τροχοπέδη, Simarist. ap. Ath. 99 C, where Casaub. restores ἐποχεύς.
 ἐπ-αχμάζω, to hold hard, Opp. C. I. 389: bnt v. ἐπαιχμάζω.
 ἐπ-αχον, τό, the saddle-cloth, housing, Xen. Eq. 12, 9.
 ἐποχος, ον, (ἐπέχω) mounted upon, esp. on horses, chariots, and ships, c. gen. vel dat., ναῶν ἐπαχαι, ἄρμασιν ἐπαχοι Aesch. Pers. 45, 54: metaph., λόγος μανίας ἐπ. words borne on madness, i. e. frantic words, Eur. Hipp. 214 (cf. Homer's νηπιῶν δόχειν). 2. absol. having a good seat on horseback, Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 4; ἐπόχαις ἢ θήρα ἀπαδεικνύει Ib. 8. 1, 35; ἐπ. εἶναι to have a good seat, Id. Eq. 8, 10, cf. Ar. Lys. 677; also. Ἰππασίαις ἐποχος practised in .., Plut. Mar. 34:—Adv., ἐπόχως καθίσαι to sit fast, Poll. I. 209. II. pass., ποταμὸς ναυσὶ ἐπ. navigable by ships, Plut. Mar. 15.
 ἐπ-αχυρόω, to fortify still more, Diod. Excerpt. 532. 85.
 ἐπαψ, οπας, ὁ, the hoopoe, Lat. *upupa*, so called from its cry, Epich. 116 Ahr., Ar. Av. 226, al.; see Aesch. Fr. 305 for a fanciful deriv., ἐποψ ἐπόπτῃς τῶν αὐτοῦ κακῶν.
 ἐπ-οψάομαι, (ὄψον) Dep. to eat with bread, ζωμόν Plut. 2. 237 A. 2. to eat a meal upon, τρυβλίῳ εὐτελεῖ Clem. Al. 190.
 ἐπόψημα, τό, that which is eaten with bread, C. I. 1625. 62:—so ἐπόψησις, ἔως, ἡ, Ath. 186 D.
 ἐποψία, ἡ, = ἐποψίς, Themist. 2 D, Synes., etc.
 ἐποψίδιος, ον, for eating with bread, Anth. P. 7. 736.
 ἐπόψιμος, ον, (ἐπόψομαι) that can be looked on, δεινόν, οὐδ' ἀκουστόν, οὐδ' ἐπόψιμον Soph. O. T. 1312.
 ἐπόψιος, ον, also α, ον Arat. 258: (ὄψις):—full in view, conspicuous, τόπας Soph. Ant. 1110; cf. προσόψιος:—metaph. conspicuous, famous, βωμός h. Hom. Ar. 496:—in Il. 3. 42 ὑπόψιας has been restored. II. act. overlooking all things, epith. of gods, Soph. Ph. 1040; esp. of Zeus, Ar. Rh. 2. 1124, 1133, Call. Jov. 82.
 ἐπ-οψις, εως, ἡ, a view over, ἐπ' ὅσαν ἐπ. τοῦ ἱεροῦ εἶχε so far as the view from the temple reached, Hdt. I. 64; ἐκτὸς τῆς ἡμετέρας ἐπ. beyond our range of vision, Plat. Rep. 499 C; τὴν ἐποψιν τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἠναγκάζοντα ἔχειν to view the sea-fight, Thuc. 7. 71; ἐποψίν τινος παρέχειν Plut. Aemil. 22; καταστῆναι εἰς ἐπ. τῶν παλεμίων Id. Lucull. 8; ἐν ἐπόψει ἀλλήλοις within view, Strabo 676. II. oversight, superintendence, ἐπ. θεία περὶ τοῦ κόσμου Hippodam. ap. Stob. 555. 26.
 ἐπάψομαι, fut. of ἐφαράω, with no pres. in use.
 ἐπᾶσις, εως, ἡ, v. ἐμπασις.
 ἐπράθην [ᾶ], aor. I pass. of πιπράσκω.
 ἐπράθον, aor. 2 of πέρθω.
 ἐπρεσε, Ep. for ἐπρησε, aor. of πρήθω, Hes. Th. 856.
 ἐπρήθην, Ion. aor. I pass. of πιπράσκω.
 ἐπρηξα, Ion. for ἐπραξα, aor. I of πράσσω.
 ἐπρησα, aor. I of πρήθω.
 ἐπτά, αἰ, αἰ, τά, indecl. seven, Hom., etc.; on its prevalence as a mystical number, v. Arist. Metaph. 13. 6, 5, etc. (With ἐπτ-ά, ἑβδ-ομος (for ἐπ-ομος, cf. ἄκτ-ώ, ὄγδ-αος), cf. Skt. *sapt-an*, *sapt-omas*; Zd. *hapt-an*, *hapt-athas*; Lat. *sept-em*, *sept-imus*; Goth. and O. H. G. *sib-un* (sieben); O. Norse *sjaui*, *sjaundi* (dropping the labial); A. S. *seof-on*, etc.)
 ἐπτα-βόειος, ον, of seven bulls'-hides, σάκας Il. 7. 220, 222, etc.; comically, θυμοὶ ἐπτ. Ar. Ran. 1017.
 ἐπτά-βουος, ον, = foreg., ἐπτ. ἄρρηκταν σάκος Soph. Aj. 576.
 ἐπτά-γλωσσος, ον, seven-toned, φόρμιγξ Pind. N. 5. 43.
 ἐπτα-γράμματος, ον, of seven letters, Hesych., cf. Anth. P. app. 176.
 ἐπτα-γωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Iambl. in Nicom. 85 C.
 ἐπτά-γωνος, ον, seven-cornered: of numbers, raised to the seventh power, Nicom. Arithm. 117. II. ἐπτάγωνα, τά, certain musical instruments, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 13.
 ἐπτά-δουλος, ὁ, a sevenfold-slave, Hippon. 84.
 ἐπτά-δραχμας, ον, worth seven drachms, Theocr. 15. 19.
 ἐπτάδῦμος, ον, seven at a birth, Arist. ap. Strabo 695: cf. δίδυμος.
 ἐπτά-ενος, ον, = ἐπταετής, ap. Hesych.
 ἐπτα-ετήριος, α, ον, decennial, C. I. 8664.
 ἐπτα-ετής, ἐς, = ἐπτέτης, seven years old, Hipp. Progn. 43, Plat. Gorg. 471 C:—fem. -έτις, ἰδας, Anth. P. append. 153. II. παραχ. ἐπταίτης, ἐς, of seven years: neut. ἐπτάετερ, as Adv. for seven years, Od. 3. 305, 7. 259.
 ἐπταετία, ἡ, an age of seven years, Plat. Ax. 366 D, Plut. Demetr. 44.
 ἐπτά-ζωνος, ον, seven-zoned, of the planetary system, Nonn. D. 1. 241; v. Jac. A. P. p. 13.
 ἐπτα-ἡμερος, ον, of seven days, Dio C. 76. 1: cf. ἐπτήμερος.
 ἐπτά-καί-δέκα, αἰ, αἰ, τά, indecl. seventeen, Hdt. I. 50, al.: in Hom., ἐπτά δὲ καὶ δέκα, Od. 5. 278, al.
 ἐπτακαιδεκα-έτης, ον, ὁ, = ἐπτακαιδεκετής, Diod. 2. 2, Poll. 1. 55.
 ἐπτακαιδεκάκις, Adv. seventeen times, Procl. par. Ptol. p. 196, Phot.
 ἐπτακαιδεκά-μετρος, ον, containing 17 metres, Schol. Ar. Pax 1333.
 ἐπτακαιδεκά-πους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πουν, 17 feet long, Plat. Theaet. 147 D.
 ἐπτακαιδεκαταῖας, α, ον, on the seventeenth day, Hipp. Aph. 1250.
 ἐπτακαιδέκατος, ἡ, ον, seventeenth, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Thuc. 7. 28, etc.
 ἐπτακαιδεκ-ετής, ἐς, 17 years old, Polyb. 4. 24, 1, Diog. L. 5. 6.
 ἐπτα-και-εικοσα-έτης, ἐς, 27 years old, Dion. H. 4. 7, etc.
 ἐπτακαιεικοσα-πλάσιος, ον, twenty-seven fold, Plat. Tim. 35 E:—also ἐπτακαιεικοσα-πλασίον, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, Plut. 2. 890 C.

ἐπτακαιεικοσα-έτης, ἐς, 27 years old, Anth. P. append. 251.
 ἐπτακαιεικοσι-μόριος, ον, containing a 27th part, Theol. Ar. p. 4.
 ἐπτακάτιοι, αἰ, α, Dor. for ἐπτακόσαιοι, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 47.
 ἐπτά-καυλας, ον, seven-stemmed, Theol. Ar. p. 48.
 ἐπτα-κέφαλος, ον, seven-headed, Damasc. ap. Phot. Bibl. 340. 9.
 ἐπτάκις, Adv. seven times, Lat. *septies*, Pind. O. 13. 56, Ar. Lys. 698, etc.:—in Poets also ἐπτάκι, Simon. 159, Ar. Rh., etc.
 ἐπτάκις-μύριοι [ῥ], αἰ, α, seventy-thousand, Hdt. 4. 86, etc.
 ἐπτάκις-χιλίοι [χι], αἰ, α, seven-thousand, Hdt. 2. 43, etc.
 ἐπτά-κλίνας, ον, with seven couches or beds, αἶκος Phryn. Com. Incert. 5, Xen. Symp. 2, 18; καίτων Callix. ap. Ath. 205 D; and without αἶκος, Timoth. Κυναρ. 1; θῆς ἐπτόκλινον place seven seats, Eubul. Incert. 12: ἐπτάκλιναν, τό, as a measure of space, τό δέρμα κατέχει εἰς ἐπτ. Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 1.
 ἐπτάκόσιοι, αἰ, α, seven hundred, Hdt. 2. 140, etc.
 ἐπτακοσιο-πλασιάκις, Adv., 700 times, v. ἐννεακαιεικοσικαιεπτακοσιο-πλασιάκις.
 ἐπτακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν, seven-hundredth, Diog. L. 1. 24.
 ἐπτα-κότυλος, ον, holding seven cotylae, λήκυθος Ar. Fr. 399.
 ἐπτά-ἀκτίς, ἴνας, ὁ, ἡ, with seven rays, of the sun, Procl. in Plat. Tim. p. 11 E; v. Hemst. Luc. 1. 165.
 ἐπτά-κτύπος, ον, seven-toned, φόρμιγξ Pind. P. 2. 129.
 ἐπτά-κύκλος, ον, with seven circles, Eccl.
 ἐπτά-κύκλος, ον, of seven verses, Schol. Ar. Ran. 219.
 ἐπτά-λαγος, ἡ, a work in seven books, Eccl.
 ἐπτά-λογχος, ον, of seven lances, i. e. seven bodies of spearmen, στόλος Soph. O. C. 1305, cf. 1311.
 ἐπτά-λοφος, ον, seven-hilled, of Rome, Cic. Att. 6. 5, 2, Anth. P. 14. 121, Plut. 2. 280 D.
 ἐπτά-λυχνας, with seven branches for lights, Eccl.
 ἐπτα-μηνιαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Cic. Att. 10. 18, 1, Plut. 2. 908 B.
 ἐπτά-μηνος, ον, born in the seventh month, παιδίαν, βρέφος, τέκνον a seventh-month's child, Hipp. 254. 24, al.; τίκτειν τινὰ ἐπτάμηνον, τίκτειν ἐπτάμηνον [τέκνα], Hdt. 6. 69, cf. Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 9. II. ἐπτάμηνος, ἡ, a space of seven months, Plut. 2. 907 F.
 ἐπτα-μήτωρ, οπας, ἡ, mother of seven children, Joseph. Macc. 16.
 ἐπτά-μίτρας, ον, seven-stringed, Luc. Astrol. 10, Anth. P. 9. 250.
 ἐπταμυρία, ἡ, a seventh part, Paul. Al. Apotelesm. p. 29.
 ἐπτα-μόριον or ἐπτά-αριον, τό, the seven districts, Plut. Rom. 25; the Romans, he says, called it *Septempagium*.
 ἐπτά-μύχος, ον, with seven recesses, σπέος Call. Dell. 65.
 ἐπταξαν, Dor. for ἐπτηξαν, 3 pl. aor. I of πτήσσω.
 ἐπτα-πάλαιστος, ον, seven palms long, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 321.
 ἐπτά-πεκτος, ον, (πέκω) seven times shorn, ἐπτ. αἶψ, name of a burlesque poem sometimes ascribed to Homer, Suid., etc.
 ἐπτα-πέλεθρος, ον, seven plethra large, Ἄρης Nonn. D. 36. 14.
 ἐπτά-πηχυς, υ, gen. εος, seven cubits long, Hdt. I. 68, etc.
 ἐπτα-πλάσιος, α, ον, seven-fold, Ep. Plat. 332 A. Adv. -ως, LXX (Prov. 6. 31).
 ἐπτα-πλασίον, ον, gen. ονος, = foreg., Suid.
 ἐπτά-πλευρος, ον, seven-sided: having seven ribs, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 1:—ἐπτάπλευρον, τό, a plant, *plantago*, Diosc. 2. 153.
 ἐπταπλάσιος, ον, contr. πλουῖς, αὖν, seven-fold, Byz.
 ἐπτα-πόδης, ον, ὁ, seven feet long, θρήνυς Il. 15. 729; ἄξων Hes. Op. 422.
 ἐπτά-πόλις, ὁ, ἡ, containing seven cities: Ἐπτάπολις, a district of Egypt, Dion. P. 251; called Ἐπτανομίς by Ptol. 4. 5, Ἐπτανόμος or -ία, by Eust. ad Dion. P. I. c.
 ἐπτά-πορος, ον, with seven tracks or paths, of the orbits of planets. h. Hom. 7. 7; of the Pleiads, Eur. I. A. 7, Or. 1005; Πληγιάς ἐπτ. C. I. 2892; of the Nile, Mosch. 2. 51, Dion. P. 264.
 ἐπτά-πους, ὁ, ἡ, seven feet long, Ar. Fr. 564, C. I. 160. 1, 19.
 ἐπτά-πύλας, ον, with seven gates, epith. of Boeotian Thebes, Il. 4. 406, Od. 11. 263, Aesch. Theb. 165, Erf. Soph. Ant. 101, 119,—Thebes in Egypt being ἑκατόμυλοι.
 ἐπτά-πυργος, ον, seven-towered, of Boeotian Thebes, Eur. Phoen. 245, etc.
 ἐπτάρον, aor. 2 of πταίρω, Od. 17. 541.
 ἐπτάρρος, ον, (βόος) with seven channels or beds, Aesch. Fr. 304, where (for ἐνθα Νεῖλος ἐπτάρρος) Dind. Νεῖλος ἐνθ' ἐπτόρρος.
 ἐπτάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the number seven, Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 3, etc.
 ἐπτά-σημας, ον, of seven times, in metre, Hephaest. 11. 9.
 ἐπτα-στάδιος, ον, seven stades long, διῶρυξ Scymn. 648:—τὸ ἐπτ. a space of seven stades, Strabo 122, 124.
 ἐπτά-στέρος, ον, of seven stars, Clem. Al. 813.
 ἐπτά-στομος, ον, seven-mouthed, πύλαι ἐπτ., of Boeotian Thebes, Eur. Supp. 401; so, ἐπτ. πύργωμα, πύλισμα Id. Phoen. 287, Bacch. 919; Θήβας .. τὰς πύλαις ἐπταστόμους Soph. Fr. 778: cf. ἐπτάπυλας.
 ἐπτα-τείχεις ἔξοδοι, the seven outlets of the walls of Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 284.
 ἐπτάτο, 3 sing. aor. 2 of πέτομαι or πέταμαι.
 ἐπτά-τανος, ον, seven-toned, Terpand. 1, Ion 3. 3, Eur. Alc. 446.
 ἐπτά-φαής, ἐς, sevenfold shining, Orph. H. 6. 8.
 ἐπτα-φεγγής, ἐς, = foreg., cited from Philo.
 ἐπτά-φθογγος, ον, seven-toned, κιθάρα Eur. Ion 881.
 ἐπτά-φυλλος, ον, seven-leaved, κράμβη Hippon. 28.
 ἐπτά-φωνος, ον, seven-voiced, of a colonnade with a sevenfold echo at Olympia, Plut. 2. 502 D, Luc. Peregr. 40, cf. Plin. 36. 15.
 ἐπτά-φωτος, ον, = ἐπταφαής, Eccl.
 ἐπτάχᾶ, Adv. in seven parts, Od. 14. 434:—so ἐπταχῆ, Dio C. 55. 26; ἐπταχῶς, Galen. 19. 280.
 ἐπτά-χορδος, ον, seven-stringed, also = ἐπτάτονος, Arist. Probl. 19. 25, al., Nicomach. Harm. 7.

ἑπτὰ-ωρος, *ov*, of seven hours, Theol. Ar. p. 45.
 ἑπτ-ἔτης, = ἑπταετής, seven years old, Chionid. Ἦρ. 3, Ar. Ran. 418; nom. pl. ἑπτέτης, Plat. Alc. 1. 121 E:—fem. ἑπτέτης, ἰδος, Ar. Thesm. 480, Luc. Tox. 61.
 ἑπτήμερος, *ov*, Ion. for ἑπταήμερος, Hipp. 254. 18.
 ἑπτ-ἡρης, *es*, with seven banks of oars, Polyb. 1. 23, 4, Ath. 203 D.
 ἑπτορόγιος, *ov*, (ὑργυρία) seven fathoms long, πύδες Sappho 99.
 ἑπτ-οσκλος, *ὁ*, a sandal laced with seven straps; called πτύσχοι in Phot. Lex. and A. B. 16.
 ἑπτώροφος, *ov*, seven stories high, Diod. 14. 30; cf. Lob. Phryn. 709.
 ἑπυδρος, *ov*, Ion. for ἑφυδρος, Hdt. 4. 19S.
 ἐπύλλιον, τό, Dim. of ἔπος, a little Epic, Ath. 65 A: a versicle, scrap of poetry, Ar. Ach. 398, Pax 532, Ran. 942.
 ἔπω (A), to say; v. εἶπον. (From √FEP come also ἔπος (written Fepos in an old Inscr. in C. I. II. 3), ἐφείπον, εἶπον, ἐν-ἔπω, ὄψ, but not ἔσπον, ἐνέπω, ἐνίσπον, ἴσκε; cf. Skt. vāk, nivokni (dico, voco), vāk (vox); Lat. voco, etc.; O. H. G. wahan, gewahnian (mod. Germ. erwähnen).)
 ἔπω (B), to be about, imperf. εἶπον, etc.; the Act. hardly used except in compds., v. infr. A:—Med. ἔπομαι, in later Ep. ἔσπομαι (formed from aor. 2), h. Hom. 29. 12, etc.:—imperf. εἰπόμην, Ep. ἐπόμην II.:—fut. ἔσομαι:—aor. 2 with aspirate ἐσπόμην Hom.; ἐσπέσθω II. 12. 350; subj. ἔσπονται Od. 12. 349; opt. ἐσποίμην 19. 579., 21. 77; inf. ἐσπέσθαι II. 5. 423, Od. 4. 38, part. ἐσπόμενος II. 10. 246., 12. 395, etc.; (since ἐ- is part of the Root, Bekk. is prob. wrong in introducing the forms σπέσθω, σπῶνται, σποίμην, σπέσθαι, σπόμενος; though an Ep. imper. σπεῖο occurs in II. 10. 285, and the ἐ- is certainly dropped in the compds. συνεπί-σπεσθε Plat. Criti. 107 B, ἐπί-σπη Soph. El. 967, Plat., ἐπισπέσθαι Plat., ἐπι-σπόμενος Thuc., etc., μετα-σπόμενος Hom. (From √FEP, for ΣEP, come also ὑπ-αδός, ὄπ-λον; cf. Skt. sak, si-sak-mi, and sar, sarāmi (sequor), sakis, sakivas (socius); Lat. sequor, secundus, ad-secla, socius, secus; Lith. seku.)
 A. Act. ἔπω, to be about or with, only used by Hom. once out of composition, τὸν δ' εἶρ' ἐν θαλάμῳ περικαλλέα τεύχε' ἔποντα him he found busy with his armour, II. 6. 321: in all other places, (as, ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆα ἔπον II. 11. 483; ἀμφὶ βοδὸς ἔπετον κρέα Ib. 776, etc., μετὰ Τυδέος υἱὸν ἔπουσα 10. 516, περὶ τεύχε' ἔπουσιν 15. 555), the Preps. are separated by tmecsis from their Verb, v. sub ἀμφιέπω, διέπω, ἐφέπω, μεθέπω, περιέπω; 3 pl. ἔπουσι occurs in Nic. Al. 429, 490, Th. 508, 738.
 B. Med. ἔπομαι, to be or come after, to follow, I. of Persons, whether after or in company with, absol., ὁ μὲν ἦρχ' ὁ δ' ἄμ' ἔσπετο II. 11. 472; ἠγήσατο, τοὶ δ' ἄμ' ἔποντο Od. 2. 413; ἠγεῖθ', ἡ δ' ἔσπετο, etc.:—Construction: c. dat., Hom., etc.; c. acc. only in Pind. N. 10. 69 and late Poets, prob. an error in Luc. Asin. 51:—often also followed by a Prep., ἔπεσθαι ἅμα τινί II. 2. 534, etc.; sometimes doubled, οἱ τοὶ ἄμ' αὐτῷ Ἴλιον εἰς ἄμ' ἔποντο Od. 11. 372, cf. 15. 541; and absol., ἄμ' ἔποντο Hom. (v. supr.), Soph. El. 253, Aj. 814; more rarely, ἐπὶ τινος Od. 1. 278., 2. 197; ἐπὶ τινι Eur. Alc. 1032, Xen., etc.; μετὰ τινι II. 18. 234; μετὰ τινα 13. 492; (and in Att., μετὰ τινος Ar. Pl. 824); σὺν τινι Od. 7. 304, etc.; ὑπισθεν Hdt. 1. 45, etc.; also, ἔπεσθαι βάδην Xen. An. 6. 5, 25; ἐπὶ βασιλέα against the king, Ib. 1. 4, 14, etc. 2. to follow, as attendants, οὐκ οἴη, ἅμα τῆγε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι δὲ ἔποντο Od. 1. 331, cf. 6. 84, etc.:—also to escort, attend, by way of honour, Lat. prosequi, II. 1. 424:—to attend as protector or avenger, Od. 3. 376, II. 18. 383. 3. in hostile sense, to pursue, τινί II. 154, 165, 754; absol., 17. 753., 21. 256, etc.; ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτὸν ἔποντο they pressed upon him, II. 474; (never in Od.); θηρίοις ἔπονται διώκοντες Xen. An. 5. 4, 24. 4. to keep pace with, δὲ καὶ θνητὸς ἐὼν ἐπεθ' ἵπποις ἀθανάτοισι II. 16. 154, Od. 6. 319: metaph. of a man's limbs or strength, γούναθ' ἔπονται, δύναμις καὶ χεῖρες ἔπονται they do his bidding, II. 4. 314, Od. 20. 237, cf. II. 8. 140; ἔπεσθαι τοῖς καιροῖς Plut. Pomp. 17. 5. to follow the motions of another, as, δουρὶ ἐσπόμενος, of one from whose body a spear is drawn, II. 12. 395; τρυφάλεια ἔσπετο χειρὶ the helm went with his hand, i. e. came off in his hand, 3. 276; ἔπαλξις ἔσπετο, i. e. the battlement came down, 12. 398. 6. to follow on the track of, τῷ στίβῳ τῶν ἵππων Xen. An. 7. 3, 43; absol., ἔπεσθε, ὦ κύνες, Id. Cyn. 6, 19. 7. to follow, obey, τῷ νόμῳ Hdt. 5. 18, Thuc. 2. 35; μνηστῆρος φραδαῖς Aesch. Eum. 245; absol., Id. Ag. 1053, Hdt. 9. 16:—to accept an invitation, Xen. Symp. 1, 7:—ἔπ. κακοῖς to submit to them, Soph. Tr. 1074. 8. simply, to come near, approach, only in imperat., ἔπεο προτέρω come on nearer, Od. 5. 91, II. 18. 387. 9. to follow up, esp. in mind, to understand, Lat. mente assequi, freq. in Plat., ἄρ' ἔπομαι σου τῷ λόγῳ; Prot. 319 A; οὐχ ἔσπου τοῖς λεχθεῖσιν Polit. 280 B; οὐχ ἔπομαι τοῖς λεγομένοις Euthyphro 12 A. 10. of Time, τοῖς ἐπομένοις to succeeding generations, Plat. Phil. 17 D. 11. impers., ἔπεται διελθεῖν it follows to . . , Arist. Eth. N. 3. 2, 1. II. of Things, as of bridal presents, ὅσα εἶκε φίλης ἐπὶ παιδὸς ἔπεσθαι to follow her from the parents' house, Od. 1. 278., 2. 197; v. supr. 4 and 5. 2. of honour, glory, etc., τούτῳ .. κῦδος ἄμ' ἔσπει II. 4. 415, so, ἄτη, τιμὴ ἔπεται τινί 9. 512, 514; ὄλβος, μῶμος, etc., freq. in Pind.; πειθῶ δ' ἔπειτο καὶ τύχη Aesch. Supp. 523, etc.; ἡ οὐ γιγνώσκεις ὅ τοι ἐκ Διὸς οὐχ' ἔπερ' ἀλκή that no defence is granted thee from Zeus, II. 8. 140, cf. Od. 20. 237, Pind. N. 11. 55, Aesch. Ag. 854. 3. to follow upon (i. e. to result from), τῇ ἀχαριστίᾳ ἡ ἀναισχυντία ἔπ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7, etc.; τὰ ἐπόμενά τινος its consequences, Plat. Polit. 271 E, cf. Rep. 394 E; τὰ ἐπ. μεγέθη the consequents in a proportion, Eucl. 4. to follow, suit, agree with, Pind. O. 2. 39., 13. 66; ἐπόμενα σωφροσύνη things agreeing with . . , Plat. Legg. 632 C, 934 C; τὰ τούτοις ἐπόμενα the like to these, Id. Rep. 406 D; ἀναγκαῖα καὶ ἐπ. ἀλλήλοις logically consequent, Ib. 486 E;—so also of Nymphs,

οὔτε θνητοῖς οὔτ' ἀθανάτοισιν ἔπονται they belong to . . , h. Hom. Ven. 260.
 ἐπώδιος, *ov*, upon the egg, hatched, Opp. H. 1. 752; vulg. ὑπώδιος.
 ἐπώδιω, fut. ἄσω, (ἄδων) to sit or brood upon eggs, mostly of birds, Arist. H. A. 6. 8, al.; of other animals, as tortoises, 5. 33, 3; of bees, 5. 22, 10; of spiders and the like, 5. 27, 3; of crustacea, 5. 18, 9; cf. ἐπώζω.
 II. trans. to hatch young birds, οὐ δι' ὀρνίθων but by artificial heat, as in Egypt, Diod. 1. 74.
 ἐπώδισις, *ews*, ἡ, a sitting on eggs, brooding, Arist. H. A. 6. 6, 3; also ἐπώασμός, *ὁ*, Ib. 6. 1, 2., 6. 9, 4.
 ἐπώαστικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, fond of sitting, of birds, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 12.
 ἐπώβελία, ἡ, (ὀβελός) an assessment of an obol in the drachma, i. e. one-sixth of the sum at which the damages were laid, to be paid as compensation to the defendant by the plaintiff (mostly in private suits, δίκαι), in case the latter failed to gain one-fifth of the votes, τὴν ἐπώβ. ὑφλεῖν, τῆς ἐπώβ. κινδυνεύειν Dem. 834. 25., 880. 10; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 87 sq., Att. Process pp. 641, 729 sqq.—Plat. Legg. 921 C uses it of a rate of interest, one-sixth of the principal, the same as τόκος ἔφεκτος (v. sub ἔφεκτος), but here also as a penalty on such as do not discharge their contract-debts within the year.
 ἐπ-ωδή, Ion. and poet. ἐπαιδή, ἡ, a song sung to or over: an enchantment, charm, spell, used to heal wounds withal, ἐπαιδῆ δ' αἶμα .. ἔσχεθεν Od. 19. 457, cf. Pind. P. 4. 384; οὐ πρὸς ἰατροῦ σοφοῦ θρηνεῖν ἐπώδης πρὸς τομῶντι πῆματι Soph. Aj. 582; of the Magi, Hdt. 1. 132; μελιγλώσσοις πειθοῦς ἐπαιδαῖσιν Aesch. Pr. 132, cf. Soph. O. C. 1194, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 10 sq.; ἐπώδης ἀλίσκεσθαι Anaxandr. Ὀδ. 1. 16; οὔτε φάρμακα . . οὐδ' αὖ ἐπώδαι Plat. Rcp. 426 B; θυσίαι καὶ ἐπ. Ib. 364 B; τὰς τελετὰς καὶ τὰς ἐπ. Id. Symp. 202 E, etc.: c. gen. objecti, a charm for or against . . , τούτων ἐπώδης οὐκ ἐποίησεν πατήρ Aesch. Eum. 649.
 ἐπώδης, *es*, (ἐπώζω) rank-smelling, like δυσώδης, Hipp. in Galen. Lex.
 ἐπώδικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, of or for an ἐπώδος (II), epodic, Hephaest. 3. 3.
 ἐπώδιον, τό, Dim. of ἐπώδος (II), Hesych. s. v. ἐπιρρήματα.
 ἐπώδος, *ὄν*, (ἐπώδω) singing to or over, using songs or charms to heal wounds withal, ἐπώδοι μῦθοι Plat. Legg. 903 B. b. as Subst. an enchanter, joined with γόης, Eur. Hipp. 1038, Bacch. 234: c. gen. a charm for or against, ἐπώδων Ὀρηκίων ἀημάτων Aesch. Ag. 1418; ἐπ. τῶν τοιούτων one to charm away such fears, Plat. Phaedo 78 A:—c. dat. assisting, profitable, ἐπ. γίγνεσθαι τοῖς νέοις πρὸς ἀρετὴν Plat. Legg. 671 A; νοσῶν ἀνὴρ νοσοῦντι .. ἐπ. ἐστι a sick man is a sick man's comforter, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 51 E. 2. pass. sung to music, φωναί Plut. 2. 622 D; fit for singing, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 16. b. sung or said after, μορφῆς ἐπώδων called after this form, Eur. Hec. 1272. II. in metre, as Subst., 1. ἐπώδος, ἡ, (rarely ὁ, Hephaest. p. 129), an after-song, epode, part of a lyric ode sung after the strophé and antistrophé, Dion. H. de Comp. 19. 2. ἐπώδος, *ὁ*, a verse or passage returning at intervals, a chorus, burden, refrain, as in Theocr. 1. 2, Bion 1, Mosch. 3: metaph., ὁ κοινὸς ἀπάσης ἀδολεσχίας ἐπ. the old song, the old story over again, Plut. 2. 507 E. b. the shorter verse of a couplet, an Iambic Dim. following on a Trim., invented by Archilochus, and used by Horace: hence short poems written in this and similar metres were called Epodes, ἐπώδοι Hephaest. 12. 1, ἐπώδα Plut. 2. 1141 A.
 ἐπώδυνία, ἡ, pain, anguish, Alex. Trall. 8. 444.
 ἐπώδυνος, *ov*, (ὀδύνη) painful, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Progn. 38; τραύματα Ar. Ach. 1205; δάκρυα Plut. 2. 114 D: an irreg. Comp. -νέστερος, Hipp. Art. 816. Adv. -νωσ, Id. Epid. 1. 975.
 ἐπ-ώζω, = ἐπώόζω, Epich. 96 Ahr., Cratin. Νεμ. 2: to cluck, like a sitting bird, Ar. Av. 266:—metaph. of Niobe, τέκνοις ἐπώζε τοῖς τεθνηκόσι Aesch. Fr. 158; but Nauck refers ἐπώζε to ἐπώοζω, was mourning over them.
 ἐπ-ωθέω, to push on, impel, Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 4, Probl. 16. 8, 7; ἐπ. ὄρμην Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 445. 19. 2. ἐπ. κοντόν εἰς ἵππεῖς to thrust in, Plut. Crass. 27.
 ἐπ-ωθίζω, = foreg., to impel, ἀνεμος κύμασι Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 3.
 ἐπ-ωκῆς, *és*, somewhat sharp or acid, Hipp. 543. 49., 544. 17.
 ἐπ-ωκύνω, to sharpen, quicken, τι Galen. 6. 100.
 ἐπώλεθρος, *ov*, (ὄλεθρος) destructive, Hdn. Epim. 203.
 ἐπ-ωλένιος, *ov*, upon the arm, h. Hom. Merc. 433, 510, Ap. Rh. 1. 557.
 ἐπωμάδιος, *ov*, (ῶμος) on the shoulders, πτέρυγες Theocr. 29. 29, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 108.
 ἐπωμάδων, Adv. on the shoulder, Ap. Rh. 1. 738, Q. Sm. 13. 541, Anth. Plan. 4. 279.
 ἐπ-ωμίδιος, *a*, *ov*, on the shoulder, φλέψ Hipp. 277. 36, 48.
 ἐπ-ωμίζομαι, Med. to put on one's shoulder, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 4.
 ἐπώμιος, *ov*, = ἐπωμάδιος, Luc. Amor. 44, Alciphro 1. 1.
 ἐπώμις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ῶμος) the point of the shoulder, where it joins the collar-bone, the acromion, Hipp. Art. 780, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 13, cf. Greenhill Theophr. 199. 9; acc. to Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 1, the back of the neck; in pl., Id. Physiogn. 6, 14. 2. in late Poets, the shoulder, Achae. ap. Ath. 414 D, Call. Del. 143, Anth. P. 9. 588. 3. the front or the uppermost part of a ship, Anth. P. append. 15. II. the part of the women's tunic that was fastened on the shoulder by brooches, the shoulder-strap, Eur. Ilec. 558, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B; also of the tunic of a rower, Eur. I. T. 1404:—v. Becker's Charicl. 425.
 ἐπωμοσία, ἡ, (ἐπόμνυμι) = ὑπωμοσία, Schol. Ar. Pl. 725.
 ἐπώμοσις, *ews*, ἡ, a swearing to a thing, Eust. II. 809. 32.
 ἐπώμοτος, *ov*, (ἐπόμνυμι) on oath, sworn, ἐπ. λέγειν Soph. Tr. 427; cf. ἐνώμοτος. II. pass. witness of oaths, like ὄρκιος, Ζῆν' ἔχων ἐπώμοτον Ib. 1188.
 ἐπώνια, τά, (ὠνή) a duty on goods bought and sold, Poll. 7. 15, (but ἐπωνία, ἡ, Isae. ap. E. M.), cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 37; or, something given into the bargain in a sale, A. B. 40.

ἑπωνυμία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (ἑπώνυμος) a surname, name given after some person or thing, Lat. cognomen, as Ἐπαφος, Aesch. Supp. 46; Polynices, Id. Theb. 829; ἐπ. παιεῖσθαι, θέσθαι to take a surname, Hdt. 2. 42., 4. 45; ἐπὶ τινος after some one, 1. 94; so, ἔχειν ἐπ. ἐπὶ τινος 4. 45, 107; καλεῖσθαι ἑπωνυμίην ἐπὶ τινος 1. 14; κατὰ ἑπωνυμίην τινὸς κεκληῖσθαι 1. 173; ἔχειν ἐπ. ἀπὸ τινος 2. 42., 7. 121, al., cf. Thuc. 2. 102, Plat. Phaedr. 238 C; ἡ τῆς θεᾶς ἐπ. the name derived from her, Id. Legg. 626 D, cf. Criti. 114 A; ἐπ. ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν παρέχεσθαι Thuc. 1. 3; but, ἐπ. σχεῖν χώρας to have the naming of it, i. e. have it named after one, Ib. 9; ἐπ. τινὶ Μαργίτην τίθεσθαι as a nickname, Aeschin. 76. 24; if the name belongs to the Subject it may remain in nom., προσείληφε τὴν ἑπωνυμίαν . . συκοφάντης Id. 41. 14; but, ἔχουσα τὴν ἐπ. τὴν ταῦ δ' ἐστίν Plat. Phaedo 92 D; also with inf. added, ἐπ. ἔχει εἶναι τι he has a name for being, may be said to be, Plat. Phaedo 102 C; ἐπ. ἔχει τὸ . . καλὸς κάγαθος κεκληῖσθαι Xen. Occ. 12, 2; ἐπ. ἔχοντας Θεσίου εἶναι Hdt. 2. 44; as Adv., Ὀλυμπίῳ ἑπωνυμίην by surname, Ib., cf. 4. 16., 5. 92. 2. generally, a name, Id. 2. 4, etc.:—cf. ἑπώνυμος.

ἑπώνυμιον, τό, = foreg., Dion. H. 5. 19, Plut. Pyrrh. 1., 2. 560 F. ἑπώνυμιος, α, αν, ποῖτ. for sq. (1. 3), called after or by the name of, τινὸς Pind. P. 1. 58, Hdt. 2. 112; χάριν ἑπωνυμίαν νίκας Pind. O. 10 (11). 95; τὴν τῆδε ἐπωνυμίαν her namesake here, Plat. Phaedr. 250 E.

ἑπώνυμος, αν, (ἄνυμα, Aeol. for ἄνομα) given as a name, τῷ δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς ἄνομ' ἐστίν ἑπώνυμος Odysseus is the name given him . . (then follows the reason), Od. 19. 409; Ἀλκυόνην καλέεσκον ἑπώνυμον, οὐνεκ' . . , Alcyoné they called her by name, because . . , Il. 9. 562 (558), cf. h. Hom. Ap. 373; Κύκλωπες δ' ἄνομ' ἦσαν ἑπώνυμοι, οὐνεκα . . , Hes. Th. 144, cf. 282:—when the reason is omitted, the name is itself significant, Ἀρήτη δ' ἄνομ' ἐστίν ἑπώνυμον Arété (the Desired) is the name given her, Od. 7. 54; κάρτα δ' ἂν ἐπ., πομπαῖος ἴσθι, of Hermes πομπαῖος, Aesch. Eum. 90; Ζεὺς ἀλεξητήριος ἐπ. γένοιτο may he become a defender according to his name, Id. Theb. 8, cf. 405; ἑπώνυμῳ δὲ κάρτα—Παλυνείκη λέγω Ib. 658; ὦ Παλυνείκη ἐφ' ἑπώνυμος rightly wert thou named . . , Eur. Phoen. 1495:—cf. φερώνυμος. 2. named besides, surnamed, Hdt. 5. 45; παλλῶν ὀναμάτων ἐπ. called by names manifold, of Aphrodité, Soph. Fr. 678. 2. 3. in Trag. mostly, named after a person or thing, c. gen., ἐμαυτ' ἑπώνυμον γένος Πελασγῶν, says the king in Aesch. Supp. 252, cf. Pr. 850, Soph. O. C. 65; ἐπ. ἀρνιχος called after it, Pind. I. 6. 78, cf. Hdt. 7. 11; ἐνθεν ἔατ' ἐπ. Aesch. Eum. 689; ἐπ. δεῖπνα Θυέστου Eur. Or. 999; also, ἐπ. ἐπὶ τινος Hdt. 4. 184; ἔκ τινος Dion. P. 779; ἀπὸ τινος Scymn. 546:—also c. dat. (cf. Ὀδυσσεύς), Soph. Fr. 408; ποιεῖν ἑπώνυμόν τιμι Plat. Legg. 969 A; ἐπ. ἑαυτῷ Dion. H. 1. 71:—τὸ ἐπ. = ἑπωνυμία, Polyb. 5. 21, 7, etc.; and so, τῷ μὲν ἑπώνυμον ἦν, ὅτι . . , to the one his name was given, because . . , Hes. Th. 282:—Adv. -μως, by being named, ἔκ τινος Ath. 121 A:—cf. foreg. II. act. giving one's name to a thing or person, αὐτό μοι σύ, παῖ, λαβὼν ἑπώνυμον (sc. τὸ σάκας), which gives thee thy name (of Eurysaces), Soph. Aj. 574. 2. at Athens, οἱ ἑπώνυμοι (sc. ἥρωες), the heroes after whom the Attic φυλαί had their names, Decret. ap. Andoc. 11. 28, Isocr. 382 D, Dem. 548. 3, etc. b. ἀρχων ἐπ. the first Archon, who gave his name to the current year, Paus. 3. 11, 2, Poll. 8. 85, 89, C. 1. 186, 189, 190-6, 376, al., cf. Thuc. 2. 2:—so, of the Spartan Ephori, Paus. 3. 11, 2; of the Roman Consuls, Hdn. 1. 16, etc.

ἑπωπάω, (ἑπωπάω) = ἐφαράω, to observe, regard, watch, Lat. inspicere, παλλά Aesch. Cho. 693; πάντα φρενί Id. Eum. 275: to guide, direct, γλῶσσαν καὶ στόμ' ἐπωπᾶ [Πειθῶ] Ib. 971. ἑπωπεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a watcher, susp. in Agatharchid. p. 24. ἑπωπή, ἡ, a look-out place, a watch-place, Aesch. Supp. 539. ἑπωπίς, ἰδω, ἡ, (ἑπωπία) a companion, Lyc. 1176, ubi v. Tzetz. p. 946 Müll. II. ἑπωπίς, a watcher, v. Hesych., where Kuster ἐπωπητή. ἑπωριάζω, (ῶρα) to be concerned about a thing, Hesych. ἑπ-ωραφία, ἡ, an over-roof, C. 1. 160. 1. 81. ἑπῶρσε, aor. 1 of ἐπῶρνυμι; ἐπῶρτα, Ep. aor. 2 pass. ἑπ-ωρῶ [ῶ], to howl at, Anth. P. 9. 311: in Med., LXX (Zach. 11. 8). ἑπωσις, ἑως, ἡ, a pushing on, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 3. ἑπωστρίς, ἰδω, ἡ, one who pushes another up-hill, Hesych. ἑπ-ωτειλόμαι, Pass. to be scarred over, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 4. ἑπωτίδες, αἰ, (οὐς) beaus projecting like ears on each side of a ship's bows, whence the anchors were let down, cat-heads, Eur. 1. T. 1350; sometimes strengthened to resist the attacks of a hostile ship, Thuc. 7. 34, 36, ubi v. Arnold, cf. Strabo 138, Diod. 17. 115:—sing. in App. Civ. 5. 107. ἑπ-ωφέλεια, ἡ, help, advantage, Democr. ap. Stob. 452. 22. ἑπ-ωφέλειω, to aid or succour one in a thing, τινά τι, τινα αὐδέν Soph. El. 1005, Eur. Or. 955, Ar. Nub. 1442, Plat., etc.; ἐπ. τινα to aid or succour, Soph. El. 578, Ph. 905, 1371; τινι Soph. O. C. 441, Eur. Andr. 677; absol., Plat. Legg. 843 C:—Pass. to receive aid, Phal. Ep. 113.—In Soph. O. C. 541, ἐδεξάμην δῶραν, δ' μήπατ' . . ἐπωφέλησα πόλεος ἐξελέσθαι, the Schol. takes ἐπωφέλησα as = ἄφελον, would that I never had received; Herm. attempts to retain the common sense by a very forced explanation, see his note.

ἑπωφέλημα, τό, a help, store, βορᾶς Soph. Ph. 275. ἑπωφελής, ἐς, helping, useful, Poll. 5. 136, and other Gramm. Adv. -λως, Poll. 5. 135, Themist. 252 A, 278 C. ἑπωφελία, ἡ, = ἐπωφέλεια, Anth. P. 6. 33. ἑπ-ωφέλιμος, ον, = ἐπωφελής, Carin. Aur. 6. ἑπῶχᾶτο, an old Ep. 3 pl. plqpf. pass. in Il. 12. 340, πᾶσαι γὰρ [πύλαι] ἐπῶχᾶτο all were shut to. There is little doubt that this is the true reading, and that the word belongs to ἐπέχω (cf. ὀχεύς). Aristarch. prob. wrote ἐπῶχᾶτο (as if from ἐπαίγω, which however could not mean to shut or close), Schol. Ven. ad l.—Zenodotus gave πᾶσας γὰρ ἐπῶχᾶτο, the noise came to all the gates (from ἐποίχομαι), Schol. ad l., Eust. 909. 13.

ἑπ-ωχρος, ον, pallid, of a bone, Hipp. V. C. 911.

*ἔρα, ἡ, the Lat. terra, earth, only found in Gramm.: hence Adv. ἔραζε, to earth, κατὰ δὲ πτερὰ χεῖεν ἔραζε Od. 15. 527; ἀπὸ δ' εἶδατα χεῖεν ἔρ. 22. 85, cf. Hes. Op. 419, 471; so, νιφάδες δ' ὡς πίπτον ἔρ. Il. 12. 156; αὐμὸς δὲ πότμος . . κυρῶν ἄνω ἔρ. πίπτει Aesch. Fr. 155; βραβύλοισι καταβρίθοντες ἔρασθε Theocr. 7. 146:—on the ground, θάλλειν Mosch. 2. 66. ἔραμαι, 2 sing. ἔρασαι Eur., Ep. ἔρασσαί Theocr. 1. 78; 2 pl. ἐράσασθε (like ἀγάσασθε), Il. 16. 208; 3 sing. subj. ἔρηται, Dor. ἐράται, Pind. P. 4. 164; opt. ἐραίμην, Id. 11. 76; impf. ἠράμην [ᾶ], Sappho 37, Theogn. 1346, Pind., Theocr.: fut. ἐρασθήσασθαι Aesch. Eum. 852; aor. ἠράσθη Alcman 17, part. ἐρασθείς Hdt. 1. 8, 96, Aesch.; but in Ep. and Pind. aor. med. ἠράσάμην (whence the Ep. forms ἠράσσατο Il. 20. 223, Archil. 26; and ἐράσσατο Hes. Th. 915, Pind. P. 2. 50); pf. ἠρασμαι Parthen. 2. 3:—in Prose ἐράω supplies the pres. and impf., but all other tenses belong to ἔραμαι. To love, c. gen. pers., properly of the sexual passion, to be in love with (v. sub ἐράω), as always in Hom.; mostly of the man, ὡς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι Il. 3. 446., 14. 328; τῆς . . ἠράσατ' 16. 182; τᾶων . . ἠράσσατο 20. 223; λέχουσι Eur. Med. 491; but of the woman, ἡ . . ἠράσατ' Ἐνιπῆας Od. 11. 238; c. acc. cogn., ἔρ. μέγαν γ' ἔρωτα Eur. Med. 697.—In Alciphro 1. 18, for τῆ ὥρα τῆς παιδίσκης ἠράσθης, Cobet suggests ἠρέθης. II. of things, to love passionately, to lust after, ὅς πολέμου ἔραται ἐπιδημίου Il. 9. 64; φυλόπιδος . . ἔης τὸ πρὶν γ' ἐράσασθε 16. 208; τερπνότατον τοῦ τις ἔραιτα τυχεῖν Theogn. 256; ἐρασθείς τυραννίδος Hdt. 1. 96; τῶν ἀπέοντων Pind. P. 3. 35; καλῶν Ib. 11. 76; γῆς τῆσδε Aesch. Eum. 852; κείνων ἔραμαι Ar. Vesp. 751 (lyr.); so Plat., etc. 2. c. inf. to desire eagerly, οὐκ ἔραμαι πλουτεῖν Theogn. 1151; ἦρατο ἐπιψαύειν Pind. P. 4. 164; ἔραμαι πυθέσθαι Soph. O. C. 511; λαβεῖν τι Eur. Med. 700; φαγεῖν Ar. Fr. 146; so in Plat., etc.:—absol., οὐκ ἔραμαι I have no such desire, Pind. N. 1. 44.

ἔραν-ἀρχης, ον, ὁ, the president of an ἔρανος, the collector of the contributions to it, Diog. L. 6. 63, Artemid. 1. 18, Harp. ἔραν-ἐμπολος, αν, one who lives by contributions, Hesych. ἔρανίζω, to ask for contributions from, lay under contribution, c. acc. pers., τοὺς φίλους ἔρ. Dem. 1484. 2. 2. to collect by way of contribution, to beg or borrow, στεφάνους Aeschin. 60. 4; ἔρ. φίλαν παρὰ φίλους Plat. Legg. 915 E; metaph. to bring together, combine, εἰς ὄλον Anth. P. 9. 13, cf. 11, Ael. V. H. 1. 12; τὰ σώματα to heap them up, Dio C. 43. 38; ἠράνισαι (2 sing. pf. pass.) νεφέλαις art swollen up with . . , Anth. P. 9. 277:—Med. to collect for oneself, borrow, τροφήν παρ' ἑτέρων Plut. 2. 1058 C, cf. Poll. 4. 43; πανταχόθεν ἠδονὴν ἐρανίζεσθαι Luc. Vict. Auct. 12, cf. Salt. 49; absol., Diog. L. 9. 50. II. to assist by contribution, τινί Dcm. 999. 24; and παλλαῖς should be read for παλλοῦς in Antipho 117. 33:—Pass. to be assisted by contribution, ἐραμισθεὶς πρὸς τῶν φίλων Diog. L. 8. 87. III. generally, to combine, Anth. P. 9. 11, 13.

ἔρανικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ἔρανος, ἔρ. δίκη an action arising out of the matters of an ἔρανος, Poll. 8. 37; νόμος ἔρ. Ib.; ἔρ. λόγος a speech (of Dinarchus) on these matters, Dion. D. de Din. 12; ἀκροάσεις ἔρ. lectures paid for by fees, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 C. ἔρανιον, τό, Dim. of ἔρανος, Hesych. ἔρανίσις, ἑως, ἡ, a collecting of contributions, contributing, Plat. Legg. 915 E; so, ἐρανισμός, ὁ, Dion. H. 6. 96. ἔρανιστέον, verb. Adj. one must collect by begging, Clem. Al. 785. ἔρανιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a contributor to an ἔρανος or club, ἐστιᾶν ἐρανιστάς to give a club-dinner, Ar. Fr. 356, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 20., 8. 9, 5; cf. ἔρανος II. ἔρανός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐράω) lovely, in Hom. only of places, as of Calydon, Il. 9. 531, 577; Phaeacia, Od. 7. 18; so of Ταῦγετος, Ar. Lys. 1297 (lyr.); Miletus, Lesbos, Theocr. 28. 21, Mosch. 3. 90; also, ἐρανὸν ὕδωρ Simon. 55:—later, generally, = ἐρατός, φιλότης Dion. P. 777; φηγός, ἄσπος, etc., Orph.; seldom of persons, Id. Arg. 335. Cf. ἐρατεινός, ἐρατός. ἔρανός, ὁ, a meal to which each contributed his share, also called συμβολή, Lat. coena collaticia, a picnic, apparently of a frugal character, εἰλαπίνη ἢ γάμος, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔρανος τὰδε γ' ἐστί (v. εἰλαπίνη), Od. 1. 226 (ubi v. Nitzsch), cf. 11. 414:—in Pind., generally, a feast, festival, O. 1. 59; πολύθυτος ἔρ. Id. P. 5. 103; ἔρανον εἰς θεοὺς . . ἐπαίεις Eur. Hel. 388; ἔρ. ἀπαφέρειν Luc. D. Meretr. 7. 2. any contribution, Lat. symbola, such as Athenians were held bound to pay for the support of the poor or state-necessities, Ar. Ach. 615, ubi v. Schol., Id. Lys. 651-3; whence Pind. calls the Medusa-head, which Perseus gave to Polydectes, a λυγρὸς ἔρανος, P. 12. 25; ἔρανους λέλοιπε he has left his subscriptions unpaid, Dem. 821. 14, cf. Isae. 88. 2S:—then, generally, a contribution made by friends to assist a person in difficulties, a friendly loan, ἔρ. εἰσφέρειν τινί Plat. Symp. 177 C, Legg. 927 C; συλλέγειν Antipho 117. 19; αἰτεῖν Luc. Tim. 45; ἔρανον φέρειν, simply, to contribute freely, Dem. 142. 1., 547. 10; διτάλαντον εἶχε ἔρανον δωρεὰν παρὰ τῶν ἠγεμόνων τῶν συμμοριῶν Id. 327. 17; τοὺς ἔρανους διαφέρειν to pay off loans, Lycurg. 150. 8. 3. a kindness, service, Isocr. 212 A: a favour, esp. one which will be returned, κάλλιστον ἔρανον δοῦς γὰρ ἀντιλάσεται Eur. Supp. 363, cf. Thuc. 2. 43, Alex. Incert. 47, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 12, Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 5;—iron., τὸν αὐτὸν ἔρ. ἀποδοῦναι to pay him in the same coin, Dem. 1348. 3. II. a society of subscribers to a common fund for any purpose, a club, cf. Dem. 329. 15; the members of such a club were called ἐρανισταί, C. 1. 126, al.; and the chief was ἀρχερανιστής, Ib. 2525 b. These clubs usually assumed a political character; they sometimes became corporations possessed of property, and were very influential in the Greek democracies; on the various ἔρανοι, v. Casaub. Theophr. Char. 15, Bäckh P. E. 1. 328, Att. Process pp. 540 sqq. (Prob. akin to ἐράω, ἔραμαι, v. Ath. 362 E.)

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ἔρασθε, Dor. for ἔρασε, q. v.
 ἔρασι-μολπος, *ov*, *delighting in song*, of Thalia, Pind. O. 14. 22.
 ἔρασι-πλόκαμος, *ov*, *decked with love-locks*, Ibyc. 8, Pind. P. 4. 242.
 ἔρασι-πτερος, *ov*, *of beautiful wing*, Nonn. D. 10. 256.
 ἔρασις, *ews, ἡ*, (*ἔραμαι*) *love*, coined by E. M. 437. 38 and other Gramm., to support their deriv. of ἥρω.

ἔρασιχρηματία, *ἡ*, *love of money*, Olympiod.
 ἔρασι-χρήματος, *ov*, *loving money*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 5, Philostr. 621.
 ἔρασιμος, *ov*, also *a, ov* Anacr. 18:—*lovely, pleasant*, Simon. Iamb. 52, Xen. Symp. 8, 36; Supr., Id. Mem. 3. 10, 3:—*beloved, desired*, πόλει Aesch. Ag. 605; ταῖς ἀγελαῖσιν Mosch. 3. 20. Neut. as Adv., ἔρασιμον ἀνθήσασα Anth. P. 7. 219.

ἔραστεύω, = ἔραω, used only once, ἔραστεύσαι γάμων Aesch. Pr. 893.
 ἔραστής, *ov, ὁ*, (*ἔραμαι*) *a lover*, properly of persons, Ar. Eq. 732, etc.
 2. metaph. of things, τυραννίδος Hdt. 3. 53; τῆσδε τῆς γνώμης *an adherent of* . . ., Soph. O. T. 601; πολέμων Eur. Heracl. 377; παίδων *er. eager for children*, Id. Supp. 1088, cf. Ion 27, 1246; ἔρ. πραγμάτων = πολυπράγμων, Ar. Pax 191, cf. Nub. 1459; ἔρ. τοῦ ποιεῖν *fond of work*, Id. Pl. 254; ἔρ. λόγων, *nov, ἐπιστήμης* Plat. Phaedr. 228 C, etc.; ἐπαίνου Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12:—also, ἔρ. περὶ τὸ καλόν Plat. Symp. 203 C; ἔρ. ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ Id. Meno 70 B:—used also as feni. by Philostr. 350, ἔρασταὶ αὐτοῦ πολλὰ πόλεις; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 85.

ἔραστός, *ἡ, ὄν*, = ἔρατός, *beloved, lovely*, in Prose the usual form, as Plat. Symp. 204 C, Phaedr. 250 D; also in Simon. (?) 184 ap. Anth. P. 5. 195; Comp., Ib. 12. 197.

ἔραστρια, *ἡ, fem.* of ἔραστής, *a lover*, Eupol. Incert. 102; τινός Perictioné ap. Stob. 487. 31, Ael. N. A. 3. 40.

ἔραται, 3 sing. subj. of ἔραμαι; but ἔραται, pass. indic. of ἔραω.
 ἔρατεινός, *ἡ, ὄν*, *lovely*, in Hom. mostly of places; also of things, ἡγορή, φιλότης, δαίς, ἀμβροσίη, Il. 6. 156, Od. 20. 300, etc., and often in Pind.: rarely of persons, and then mostly of women, ἐγείνατο παῖδ' ἔρατεινὴν Od. 4. 13, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 423, Hes. Th. 136, 909; ὀμηλική ἔρ. *her lovely companions*, Il. 3. 175; of a man, ἐτάροις ἔρατεινός φανεῖς *a welcome, glad sight to his comrades*, Od. 9. 230.—Only Ep. and Lyr., though it occurs as epith. of ὕδατα in Hipp. Acr. 282. Cf. ἔραυνός.

ἔρατίζω, Ep. form of ἔραω, used by Hom. always in phrase, κρειῶν ἔρατίζων *greedy after it*, Il. 11. 551., 17. 660, h. Hom. Merc. 64, 287.

ἔρατο-πλόκαμος, *ov*, = ἔρασιπλόκαμος, Orph. H. 43. 2.

ἔρατός, *ἡ, ὄν*, (*ἔραω*) *lovely*, of places and things, δῶρ' ἔρατὰ .. χρυσέης Ἀφροδίτης Il. 3. 64; ἔργ' ἀνθρώπων Hes. Th. 879; φιλότης Ib. 970; χέλυσ, φωνή, πόλις, h. Hom.; χῶρος Archil. 18; αἰδώς, κῶμος, Pind. P. 9. 20, I. 2. 45: often also in late Ep. and Anth.; also in lyric passages of Att. Poets, στήθεα Aesch. Theb. 864; λέχος Eur. Heracl. 915; μολπή Id. El. 718; ὕμνοι Ar. Thesm. 993:—of persons, φύην ἔρατὴ Hes. Th. 259, 355; νέοι ἄνδρες ἔρατοί Theogn. 242; παῖς Pind. O. 10 (11). 120, cf. 6. 74:—neut. as Adv., ἔρατὸν καθαρίζειν h. Hom. Merc. 423, 455.

2. *beloved, ἀνδράσι μὲν θηητὸς ἰδεῖν ἔρατὸς δὲ γυναιξί* Tyrtae. 7. 29.—Cf. ἔραυνός, ἔρατεινός: the prose forms are ἔραστός, ἔρασιμος.

ἔρατό-χροος, *ov*, *fair of face*, Anth. P. 5. 76.

ἔρατύω, Dor. for ἔρητύω, Soph. O. C. 164.

Ἐρατώ, *ovs, ἡ*, *Erato, the Lovely*, one of the nine Muses, Hes. Th. 78.

2. one of the Oceanides, Ib. 247.

ἔρατ-ῶπις, *idos, ἡ*, *of lovely look*, Epigr. in C. I. 6235, v. l. in Ep. Hom. 1, 2, for ἐριώπις.

ἔραυνάω, Alex. form of ἔρευνάω, oft. in LXX, also in Apoc. 2. 23 (Lachm.).

ἔραω, used in Act. only in pres. and impf. (which in Poetry are ἔραμαι, ἡράμην), Ion. ἔρέω, Archil. 21: impf. ἡρών Hdt. 9. 108, Eur. Fr. 161, Ar. Ach. 146:—Pass., ἀντ-εράται Xen. Symp. 8, 3; opt. ἔρω Id. Hier. 11, 11, inf. ἐράσθαι Plut. Brut. 29, etc., part. ἐρώμενος (v. infr.):—but ἔραομαι is also used as a Dep., like ἔραμαι, 3 sing. ἐράται Sappho 16, Theocr. 2. 149, (the 2 pl. ἐράσθε is lengthd. Ep. for ἔρασθε):—all other tenses will be found under ἔραμαι.

To *love*, c. gen. pers., properly of the sexual passion, *to be in love with* (hence Xen., οὐκ ἐρᾷ ἀδελφὸς ἀδελφῆς . . . οὐδὲ πατὴρ θυγατρὸς Cyr. 5. 1, 10), ἡρα τῆς . . . γυναικὸς Hdt. 9. 108, etc.; ἐρᾶν καὶ ἐπιθυμεῖν Plat. Symp. 200 A; c. acc. cogn., ἐρᾶν ἔρωτα Eur. Hipp. 31, Plat. Symp. 181 B:—but without reference to sexual love, *to love warmly*, distinguished from φιλέω as Lat. amo from diligo (v. φιλέω I. 3), οὐδ' ἡρα οὐδ' ἐφίλει Plat. Lys. 222 A; and in Pass., ὥστε οὐ μόνον φιλοῖο ἀν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐρῶ Xen. Hier. 11, 11, cf. Plut. Brut. 29:—absol., ἐρῶν *a lover*, Pind. O. 1. 128 (who elsewh. uses ἔραμαι), Soph. Fr. 162; opp. to ἡ ἐρωμένη *the beloved one*, Hdt. 3. 36; ὁ ἐρώμενος Xen. Symp. 8, 36, Plat. Phaedr. 239 A, etc., cf. Ar. Eq. 737; τὸν ἐρώμενον αὐτοῦ, *delicias ejus*, Arist. Pol. 4. 5, 2.

II. of things, *to love or desire passionately*, τυραννίδος Archil. 21; μάχης ἐρῶν Aesch. Theb. 392; μῦθος θεῶν γὰρ Θάνατος οὐ δῶρων ἐρᾷ Id. Fr. 156; ἀμηχανῶν ἐρᾶς Soph. Ant. 90; πατρίδος ἐρᾶν Eur. Phoen. 359; and c. inf. *to desire to do*, Aesch. Fr. 41; θανεῖν ἐρᾷ Soph. Ant. 220, and often in Eur.

*ἔράω, *to pour out*, a form only found in the compds. ἀπ-, ἐξ-, κατ-, κατεξ-, μετ-, συν-εράω, unless it be retained in Aesch. Ag. 1599.

ἐργάδεις, v. sub Ἀργαδεῖς.

ἐργάζομαι, Hom., Att.: fut. ἄσομαι Att., Dor. ἐργαζοῦμαι Theocr. 10. 23, ἐργῶμαι LXX: aor. εἰργασάμην Hdt., Att., 3 pl. ἐργασαίετο Ar. Av. 1147, Lys. 42: pf. εἰργασμαι, Ion. ἐργ-, Hdt., Att.—These tenses are all depon.; but several tenses take a pass. sense, v. infr. III. The augm. εἰ is written ἡ in some Inscr., ἡργάζετο C. I. 162. 7; ἡργάσατο 4300 h (addend.), 4315 b, cf. 456; ἡργασμένος 3270. 19: (ἐργον). To *work, labour*, properly of husbandry (cf. ἔργον I. 2, ἐργάτης, ἐργασία, ἐργασίμος), Hes. Op. 297, 307, Thuc. 2. 72, etc.; but also of all manual labour of slaves, ἐργ. ἀνάγκη Od. 14. 272; of quarrymen, Hdt. 2. 124,

etc.; ἐργαζόμενον, οὐ δικάζόμενον, κεκτῆσθαι τὴν οὐσίαν Antipho 117. 35; ἐργ. ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις in the mines, Dem. 1048. fin.; c. dat. instrum., χαλκῷ with brass, Hes. Op. 150:—also of animals, βοῦς ἐργάτης Soph. Fr. 149; of birds *working to get food*, Arist. H. A. 9. 18, 1; of bees, Ib. 40, 33:—of Vulcan's self-acting bellows, Il. 18. 469; τὸ χρῆμ' ἐργάζεται *the matter works*, i. e. goes on, Ar. Eccl. 148; ὁ ἀπὸ ἐργάζεται *produces an effect*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 7.

II. trans., like ποιεῖν, *to work at, make, build*, κλυτὰ ἔργα, of Athena, Od. 20. 72; cf. 22. 422; ἀγάλματα, ὕμνος Pind. N. 5. 2, I. 2. 66; ἀμαξίδας Ar. Nub. 880; οἰκοδόμημα Thuc. 2. 76; εἰκόνας, ἀνδριάντας, etc., Plat. Crat. 431 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 6, etc.; τὸν κηρὸν, σχαδύνας, of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 49, 54: *to make so and so*, ξηρὸν ἐργ. τινά Luc. D. Marin. 11. 2; μέγαν Ael. V. H. 3. 1.

2. like δράω, *to do, perform*, ἔργα ἀεικέα Il. 24. 733; ἔργον ἐργ., of husbandmen, Hes. Op. 380, cf. 395; φίλα, ἐναίσιμα ἐργάζεσθαι Od. 17. 321., 24. 210; καλά, θαυμαστά Plat., etc.; περὶ θεοῦς ἀδικον Plat. Gorg. 522 D; ἐργ. ἐργον, opp. to βουλευεῖν, Soph. Ant. 267, cf. O. T. 347:—c. dupl. acc. *to do something to another*, πολλοὶ πολλὰ .. ὑμᾶς εἰσιν εἰργασμένοι Hdt. 2. 26, etc.; but in this sense mostly, *to do one ill, do one a shrewd turn*, κακὰ ἐργάζεσθαι τινά, like κακὰ δρᾶν or ποιεῖν τινά, Soph. Ph. 786, Thuc. 1. 137, etc.; so, οἷά μ' εἰργάσω; τί μ' ἐργάσει; Soph. Ph. 928, 1171, etc.; μὴ δῆτα τοῦτό μ' ἐργάσῃ Id. El. 1206; αἰσχιστα ἐργ. τινά Ar. Vesp. 787; more rarely, ἀγαθὰ ἐργ. τινά Hdt. 8. 79, cf. Soph. O. T. 1373, Thuc. 3. 52, Plat. Crito 53 A; πολλὰ καὶ καλά τὴν Ἑλλάδα Plat. Phaedr. 244 B:—seldom, τινί τι Ar. Vesp. 1350.

3. *to work a material*, ὅπλα . . . οἰσί τε χρυσὸν εἰργάζετο Od. 3. 435; ἐργ. γῆν *to work the land*, Hdt. 1. 17, etc.; ἐργ. [γῆν] ἐργάταις Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11; γῆν καὶ ξύλα καὶ λίθους Id. Hell. 3. 3, 7; ἀργυρίτιν ap. Dem. 974. fin.; ἐργ. θάλασσαν, of traders, Dion. H. 3. 46; so, γλαυκὴν ἐργ., of fishers, Hes. Th. 440:—*to digest food*, Lat. subigere, Arist. H. A. 9. 18, 1, cf. Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 7., 6. 18, 11.

4. *to earn by working*, χρήματα Hdt. 1. 24, Ar. Eq. 840, etc.; βίον ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου Andoc. 18. 42, cf. Hes. Op. 43, 297; ἀργύριον ἀπὸ σοφίας Plat. Hipp. Ma. 282 D; μισθοῦ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 2; *to deal in*, τι Dem. 794. 22; ζῆμιαν ἐργ. (sc. εαυτῷ) Isae. 58. 19.

5. *to work at, practise*, Lat. exercere, τέχνην, ἐργασίαν Plat. Phaedo 60 E, etc.; ἀρετὴν, σωφροσύνην, v. l. Isocr. 292 A.

6. absol. *to work at a trade or business, to traffic, trade*, ἐν γναφείῳ Lys. 166. 31; ἐν ἐμπορίῳ Dem. 957. 27; ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ 1308. 9; κατὰ θάλασσαν 1297. 8; τοῦτοις ναυτικοῖς ἐργάζεσθαι *to trade with this money on bottomry*, 893. 24; δις ἢ τρις ἐργ. τῷ αὐτῷ ἀργυρίῳ 1292. 3; ταῦτα ἐργ. *thus he trades*, 794. 22; οἱ ἐργαζόμενοι *traders*, 922. 10:—esp. of courtesans, σώματι ἐργ., Lat. quaestum corporis facere, 1351. 21; ἐργ. ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος Polyb. 12. 13, 2; ἀπὸ τῆς ὥρας Alex. Sam. ap. Ath. 572 F: cf. ἐνεργάζομαι.

7. *to cause*, πημονάς Soph. Ant. 236; πόθον τινί Dem. 1404. 18.

III. the pf. pass. εἰργασμαι is used in act. sense, as Hdt. 3. 155, Aesch. Fr. 321, Antipho 125. 36, and so always in Soph., v. Lob. Aj. 21: but it also often occurs in pass. sense,

1. *to be made or built*, ἐργαστο τὸ τεῖχος Hdt. 1. 179; ἐκ πέτρας εἰργασμένος Aesch. Pr. 242; οἰκοδόμημα διὰ ταχέων εἰργ. Thuc. 4. 8; λίθοι εἰργ. *wrought stones*, Id. 1. 93; γῆ εἰργ. Xen. Oec. 19, 8; θώρακας εἰ εἰργ. Id. Mem. 3. 10, 9.

2. as Pass. also in the sense *to be done*, Aesch. Ag. 354, 1346, Eur. Hec. 1085; τὰ εἰργασμένα *the things done, deeds*, Hdt. 7. 53, Eur. Ion 1281; ἐργ' ἐστι .. εἰργασμένα Soph. O. T. 1374, cf. 1369.—The pres. in pass. sense is rare, τὸ χρῆμ' ἐργάζεται Ar. Lys. 148; σκευὴ οἷς ἡ ἐργάζεται Dion. H. 8. 87; impf. ἡργάζετο Hyperid. Euxen. 44: fut. ἐργασθήσομαι always in pass. sense, Soph. Tr. 1218, Isocr. Epist. 6; and so aor. εἰργάσθην Plat. Polit. 281 E, Rep. 353 A: cf. ἀπ-, δι-, ἐν-, ἐξ-εργάζομαι.

ἐργάθειν, Ep. ἐργάθειν, Att. εἰργάθειν, poet. aor. 2 inf. of εἰργω, *to sever, cut off*, ἀπὸ δ' αὐχένος ὤμον ἐέργαθεν Il. 5. 147; ἀπὸ πλευρῶν χροῖα ἐργαθεν Il. 437.

II. *to hold back, check*, Soph. El. 1271, Eur. Phoen. 1175, Ar. Rh. 3. 1171: cf. κατειργαθύμην. For the form, cf. ἀμυναθεῖν, δικαυθεῖν, εἰκαυθεῖν.

ἐργάλειον, Ion. -ῆιον, τό, (ἐργον) *a tool, instrument*, Hdt. 3. 131, Thuc. 6. 44, Plat. Polit. 281 C, etc.

ἐργάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, *a worker*, also ὄργανη, epith. of Athena, Lat. operosa Minerva, Soph. Fr. 724, cf. Ael. V. H. 1. 2, Plut. 2. 99 A, Paus. 1. 24, 3: cf. ἐργάτις II.

II. = ἐργασία, Clem. Al. 269, Hesych.

ἐργάομαι, = ἐργάζομαι, LXX (Ex. 20. 9, al.).

ἐργασείω, Desiderat. of ἐργάζομαι, *to long to do, be about to do*, ὡς ἐργασείων οὐδὲν Soph. Tr. 1232; τί δ' ἐργασείεις; Ph. 1001.

ἐργασία, Ion. -ῆη, ἡ, (ἐργάζομαι) *work, daily labour, business*, Lat. labor, ἐργασίην φεύγειν h. Hom. Merc. 486, and Att.; opp. to ἀργία, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 7; ἐργ. ἀγαθὴ *productive labour*, Id. Vect. 4, 29; ἀνελεύθερος Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 40; ἐργασία ἐγχειρεῖν, of bees, Id. H. A. 9. 40; ἡ περὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἐργ., of seamen, Plat. Rep. 371 B; μὴ γενομένης ἐργασίας if no work was going on, Dem. 819. 28; δὸς ἐργασίαν, c. inf., Lat. da operam ut . . ., Ev. Luc. 12. 58; in pl., τὰς ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ ἐργασίας ἐργάζεσθαι Xen. Oec. 7, 20.

II. *a working at, making, building*, τειχῶν Thuc. 7. 6; ἱματίων, ὑποδημάτων, etc., Plat. Gorg. 449 D, Theaet. 146 D; τῆς ἐσθῆτος Xen. Oec. 7, 21; πίττης Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 6:—metaph., Πέργαμος ἀμφὶ ταῖς ἐργασίαις ἀλίσκεται Trny is (i. e. is doomed to be) taken in the part wrought by thy hands, Pind. O. 8. 56; ἐργ. ἡδονῆς *production of pleasure*, Plat. Prot. 353 D.

2. *a working of a material*, ἡ ἐργ. τοῦ σιδήρου Hdt. 1. 68; χαλκοῦ, ἐρίων, ξύλων Plat. Charm. 173 E; τῶν χρυσεῖων μετάλλων Thuc. 4. 105, cf. Hyperid. Euxen. 45: but most commonly *a working of the ground*, ἐργ. γῆς, χώρας Ar. Ran. 1034, Isocr. 145 D, etc.; ἐργ. περὶ κήπων Plat. Min. 316 B; also *digestion of food*, Arist. de Resp. 11, 1, etc.

3. generally, *trade, commerce*, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1, Dem.

976. 28, etc.; ἐπὶ τῆς ἐργασίας ὧν τῆς κατὰ τὴν θάλασσαν engaged in trade by sea, Dem. 893. 21; ἐργ. χρημάτων Arist. Eth. N. 8. 9, 5:—esp. of a courtesan's trade or way of living, Hdt. 2. 135, v. Valck. ad 1. 93, Dem. 270. 15. 4. a practising, exercising, τῶν τεχνῶν Plat. Gorg. 450 C; ἡ ἐργ. τῆς τραπέζης the business of a banker, Dem. 946. 3; Κυπρίδος Anth. P. 5. 219. 5. a work of art, production, τετράγωνος ἐργ., of the Hermae, Thuc. 6. 27, cf. 7. 6. III. a guild or company of workmen, ἡ ἐργ. τῶν βαφέων C. I. 3924, cf. 3938, and v. ἔργον v.

ἐργασίμη, ἡ, a poor kind of myrrh, Diosc. 1. 77. ἐργάσιμος, ον, to be worked, that can be worked, λίθοι Plut. 2. 701 C; ξύλα Poll. 7. 109; but mostly of land, ἐγγ. χωρία tillable land, cultivated land, Plat. Legg. 639 A, 958 D; so, τὰ ἐργ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16, etc.; τὰ τεμένη, ὅσα . . θεμιτόν ἐστιν ἐργάσιμα ποιεῖν to bring into cultivation, C. I. 103. 17; ἡ ἐργ. (sc. γῆ) Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 5. 2. ἐργ. ἡμέρα a work-day, LXX (1 Regg. 20. 19). II. act. working for a livelihood, τὸ ἐργ. the working people, App. Civ. 3. 72: esp. of courtesans, Artemid. 1. 80. 2. active, θρασύτης Orph. H. 59. 7. ἐργαστέον, verb. Adj. one must work the land, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 8. II. τοῦργον ἐστ' ἐργ. it must be done or one must do it, Aesch. Cho. 298, cf. Eur. Med. 791, Xen. Oec. 7, 35; τὰ ἔργα . . ὡς ἐστὶν ἐργαστέα Ib. 13, 3; ὅτ' ἦν ἐργ. when it was necessary to act, Soph. Tr. 688.

ἐργαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a workman, esp. in husbandry, Xen. Oec. 5, 15; of a smith, Orph. H. 65. 4:—more commonly ἐργάτης. ἐργαστηριακοί, οἱ, handicraftsmen, Polyb. 38. 4. 5. ἐργαστηρι-άρχης, ον, ὁ, the foreman of a workshop, C. I. 4968. ἐργαστήριον, τό, any place in which work is done: a workshop, manufactory, in which the works were done by slaves, Hdt. 4. 14, Lys. 120. 44, Isae. 40. 11 sqq., C. I. 123. 9, al.:—a mine, quarry, Ib. 162. 6, Dem. 967. 17 sqq.:—a butcher's shop, Ar. Eq. 744:—a barber's shop, Plut. 2. 973 B, cf. Perizon. Ael. V. H. 6. 12:—euphem. for a brothel, Dem. 1367. 26 (v. ἐργάζομαι II. 6). 2. metaph., τὴν πόλιν ὄντως εἶναι πολέμου ἐργ. Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 17; συκοφαντῶν ἐργ. a gang of informers, Dem. 995. 8, cf. 1010. 25.

ἐργαστής, C. I. 3920, cf. 3480, Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 500; v. I. for ἐργάται in Joseph. A. J. 18. 1, 1.

ἐργαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to work, working, industrious, Hipp. 86 B, Plat. Meno 81 D, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6; οἱ ἐργ. the working men, Polyb. 10. 16, 1; cf. ἐργατικός. 2. ἡ ἐργαστικὴ (sc. τέχνη) the art of manufacturing anything, Plat. Polit. 280 E, 281 A; τὸ τῆς τροφῆς ἐργαστικόν the organ that digests food, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 8.

ἐργαστῖναι, αἱ, girls who wove the peplas of Athena, Hesych. ἐργατεία, ἡ, a labour, work, handicraft, in pl., LXX (Sap. 7. 17). ἐργατεύομαι, Dep. to work hard, labour, Dioc. 20. 92, Eccl.

ἐργάτης [ἄ], ον, ὁ, a workman, C. I. 2266. 18, etc.: esp. one who works the soil, a husbandman (cf. ἔργον I. 2, ἐργάζομαι I), γῆς ἐργ. Hdt. 4. 209., 5. 6; οἱ ἐργ. οἱ περὶ γεωργίαν Dem. 933. fin.; often also absol., like αὐτουργός, Soph. O. T. 859, Eur. El. 75, Ar. Ach. 611, etc.; also with a Subst., ἐργ. ἀνὴρ Theocr. 10. 9, Dem. 1362. 11; οὐργάτης λέως the country-folk, Ar. Pax 632; also of animals, βοῦς ἐργ. a working ox, Archil. 36, Soph. Fr. 149; ἐργ. σφήκες Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 2:—also, ἐργ. θαλάσσης of a fisher, Alciphro. I. 11; ἐργ. λίθων a stone-mason, Luc. Somn. 2. 2. as Adj., hard-working, strenuous, ἐργ. στρατηγός Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 18; opp. to ἀργός, Plat. Euthyd. 281 C, cf. Rep. 554 A: cf. ἐργάτις. II. one who practises an art, τῶν πολεμικῶν Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 4; ἐργ. δίκης of a judge, Lyc. 128: absol. a practitioner in some special branch of surgery, e. g. lithotomy, Hipp. Juss. 1. III. a daer, worker, Soph. Ant. 252; τῶν καλῶν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 27; τῆς ἀδικίας Ev. Luc. 13. 27. IV. a sort of capstan or windlass, Bito in Math. Vett. 110 E; ergata in Vitruv. 10. 4.

ἐργατήσιος, α, ον, producing an income, χώρα Plut. Cato Ma. 21. ἐργατικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἐργαστικός, Plat. Polit. 259 E: like a workman, γυνὴ ἐργ. Luc. Somn. 6:—given to labour, diligent, active, Plat. Meno 81 D; τὸ ἐργ. Hipp. Acr. 295; Comp. -ώτερος, Sup. -ώτατος, of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 38 and 40.—Hdt. (2. 11) uses it of the Nile, with reference to the quantity of its alluvial deposits. Adv., ἐργατικῶς πρὸς τι advantageously for . . , Plut. Camill. 16.

ἐργατίνης [ἴ], ον, ὁ, = ἐργάτης, esp. a husbandman, ἐργ. βουκάϊας, ἐργ. ἀνὴρ Theocr. 10. 1., 21. 3, Anth. P. 11. 58; so, βοῦς ἐργ. Ap. Rh. 2. 663, Anth. P. 6. 228. 2. as Adj. working, active, with Subst. fem., laborious, ἐργατίναις παλάμαισιν, Anth. P. append. 323. II. c. gen. making a thing or practising an art, Anth. P. 5. 240, 275. ἐργάτις [ἄ], ἴδος, fem. of ἐργάτης, a workwoman; of the working bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 50; ἐργ. βοῦς Anth. P. 9. 741. 2. as a real Adj. laborious, industrious, active, γυναικες οὕτω ἐργ. Hdt. 5. 13; γλώσσαν μὲν ἀργὸν χεῖρα δ' εἶχεν ἐργάτιν Soph. Ph. 97; βιοτά Anth. Plan. 1. 15. 3. working for hire, Μοῖσ' οὐπω ἐργάτις ἦν the Muse was no hireling yet, Pind. I. 2. 10; γυνὴ ἐργ. of a courtesan (cf. ἐργάζομαι II. 6), Archil. 173. II. c. gen. working at or producing, μνήμην ἀπάντων . . ἐργάτιν Aesch. Pr. 461 (where Herm. from Stob. ἐργάνην); νέκταρος ἐργ., of bees, Anth. P. 9. 404; νήματος, of a distaff, G. 174; σελίδων, of poets, G. 26; Κυπρίδος, of courtesans, 5. 245; rare in Prose, πολιτεία ἐργ. τῶν ἀγαθῶν Dion. H. 2. 76.

ἐργατο-κυλίνδριος, ὁ, = ἐργάτης v, Bito in Math. Vett. p. 109. ἐργάτωνες or ἐργαῶνες, houses for slaves in the rural districts, Lat. ergastula, Hesych., who says the former is Cret., the latter Att. ἐργεπείκτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐπέργω) a taskmaster, Eust. 588. 16. ἐργ-επιστάσια, ἡ, superintendence of works, C. I. 2779, 3936:—ἐργ-επιστάτῳ, to be superintendent of works, Ib. 2963 c, 2965, 2966; and

ἐργ-επιστάτης, ον, ὁ, superintendent of works, Epich. ap. Poll. 7. 183, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 337.

ἔργμα (in Pind. ἔργμα), τό, poet. for ἔργον, a work, deed, business, h. Hom. 27. 20., 32. 19, Theogn. 29, Archil. 65, Solon 3. 12, often in Pind., and in Att. Poets, as Aesch. Theb. 556, Supp. 500; rare in Prose, as Perict. ap. Stob. 487. 24.

ἔργμα, τό, (εἶργω) a fence, guard, Arist. P. A. 2. 15, 1. ἔργνυμι, poet. for εἶργω, to inclose: cf. καθεἶργνυμι.

ἐργοδιωκτέω, to urge on the work, to be a taskmaster, LXX (2 Paral. 8. 10). ἐργοδιώκτης, ον, ὁ, (διώκω) a taskmaster, LXX (Ex. 3. 7).

ἐργο-δοτέω, to let out work, opp. to ἐργολαβέω, Apollodor. Incert. 8, C. I. 2826. 5.

ἐργο-δότης, ον, ὁ, one who lets out work, opp. to ἐργολάβος, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6, C. I. 3467. 24.

ἐργο-λάβεια [ἄ], ἡ, = ἐργολαβία, Alciphro I. 34. ἐργο-λάβέω, to contract for the execution of work, opp. to ἐργοδοτέω, C. I. 3467. 24; c. acc., ἐργ. ἀνδριάντας, Lat. statuas conducere faciendas, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 2, cf. Philoch. 97; τὸ μακρὸν τεῖχος Plut. Pericl. 13:—of Sophists, ἐργ. τὰ μειράκια, to undertake their education for pay, Alciphro 3. 55; and absol. to work for hire, ply a trade, σοφιστῆς ἐργολαβῶν Aeschin. 42. 41, cf. Dem. 608. 12; ἐν τινι in a matter, Aeschin. 58. 26; τινί for one, Dem. 784. 25; ἐπὶ τινα or κατὰ τινος against one, Aeschin. 24. 37, Dem. 1482. 26:—so in Med., Polyaen. 6. 51.

ἐργο-λάβία, ἡ, a contract for the execution of work, πρὸς ἐργολαβίαν γράφειν to write by contract, Isocr. 87 C; ἐργ. ἔνεκα Diod. 2. 29. ἐργολάβος [ἄ], ὁ, one who contracts for the execution of work, a contractor, Lat. conductor, redemptor, opp. to ἐργοδότης, Plat. Rep. 373 C, C. I. 1845. 32; τοῦ ἀγάλματος for making it, Plut. Pericl. 31; ἐργ. δίκης an advocate, Themist. 260 B. II. as Adj. for gain, gainful, Polyb. Exc. Vat. 410.

ἐργο-λήπτης, ον, ὁ, = foreg., Teleclid. Incert. 28.

ἔργον, τό, (for the Root, v. *ἐργω). Work, II. 2. 436, etc.; opp. to ἀεργία, Hes. Op. 313; πλεόνων δέ τοι ἔργον ἀμεινον II. 12. 412; ἔργον ἐποιχεσθαι G. 492; νῦν ἐπλετο ἔργον ἀπασιν 12. 271: esp. in pl., ἄλλος ἄλλοισιν . . ἐπιτέρεται ἔργοις Od. 14. 228; ἐπὶ ἔργα τραπέσθαι II. 3. 422; ἔργων παύσασθαι Od. 4. 683; τὰ σαυτῆς ἔργα κόμιζε mind your own business, II. 6. 490, Od. 1. 356.—Esp. in the following relations: 1. in II. mostly of works or deeds of war, πολεμῆια ἔργα II. 2. 338, al., Od. 12. 116; ἔργον μάχης II. 6. 522; and alone, ἀτελευτήτω ἐπὶ ἔργω 4. 175, cf. 539; so later, ἔργαν . . Ἄρης κρινεῖ Aesch. Theb. 414; ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ during the action, Thuc. 2. 89, cf. 7. 71; ἐργοῦ ἔχεσθαι to engage in battle, Pind. P. 4. 414, cf. Thuc. 1. 49; κρατεῖν ἔργον to win the battle, Pind. O. 9. 127; but in pl. with the Art., τῶν ἔργων ἔχεσθαι or ἀπρεσθαι, ἐπὶ τὰ ἔργα τραπέσθαι or λέναι, Cobet V. LL. p. 41:—also, ἔργα θῆκε κάλλιστ' ἀμφὶ κόμαις placed [the reward of] noble deeds about his hair, Pind. O. 13. 54. 2. of works of industry, and that, a. of tilled lands, ἀνδρῶν πίονα ἔργα II. 12. 283, etc.; ἐργ' ἀνθρώπων 16. 392, Od. 6. 259; βροτῶν 10. 147; οὔτε βοῶν οὔτ' ἀνδρῶν . . ἔργα (cf. Virgil's hominumque bouumque labores), 10. 98;—and ἔργα alone, II. 16. 392, Od. 16. 140, etc.; ἔργα καὶ Ἡμέραι—the title of Hesiod's work; πατρώια ἔργα their father's lands, Od. 2. 22; οὔτ' ἐπὶ ἔργα . . ἴμεν will neither go to our farms, 2. 127, cf. 252; ἔργα Ἰθάκης the tilled lands of Ithaca, 14. 344; ἀμφὶ . . Τιταρήσιον ἔργα νέμοντο inhabited lands, II. 2. 751, cf. Od. 14. 222; so, τὰ τῶν Μυσῶν ἔργα Hdt. 1. 36; and in Att., τὰ γεωργικὰ ἔργα, τὰ κατ' ἀγροῦς ἔργα, etc.:—then, generally, property, wealth, possessions, ἔργον ἀξείν Od. 14. 65., 15. 372;—cf. ἐργάτις, αὐτουργός a husbandman, and ἀεργός, ἀργός (properly one who tills not). b. of women's work, weaving, II. 9. 390, etc.; ἀμύμονα, ἀγλαά, περικαλλέα ἐργ' εἰδυῖα Hom.; ἔργα ἐργάζεσθαι Od. 20. 72., 22. 422: v. infr. III. (Hence Athena, the patroness of such works, is called ἐργάνη, ἐργάτις.) c. of other occupations in Hom., θαλάσσια ἔργα fishing, as a way of life, Od. 5. 67; a seaman's life, II. 2. 614; and then periph., ἔργα βαιτός works of feasting, 9. 228; φιλοτήσια ἔργα, i. e. love affairs, Od. 11. 246; ἔργα γάμοιο II. 5. 429; so, in later writers, ἔργα Κυπρογενεοῦς Solon ap. Plut. Sol. 31; Ἐρωτος h. Hom. Ven. 1; Ἀφροδίτης, Κύπριδος, etc.; also, τέκνων ἐς ἔργον Aesch. Ag. 1207; and absol. ἔργον, v. Jac. Anth. 1. 2. p. 194;—so also, ἔργα τάχους, θήρας, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12, etc.:—in Theocr. 22. 42, flowers are called φίλα ἔργα μελίσσαις:—in Att., of all kinds of works, as mines (as we say iron-works, etc.) ἔργα ἀργυρεῖα Xen. Vect. 4, 5, Dem., etc. 3. a hard piece of work, a hard task, (cf. to irk, irksome), ὑπέσχετο δὲ μέγα ἔργον II. 13. 366; but in Od., a shocking deed or act, Lat. facinus, 4. 663., 11. 272; so, ἀργαλέον ἔργον Hom.:—also, χερμάδιον λάβε χεῖρὶ Τυδείδης, μέγα ἔργον a huge mass, II. 5. 303, cf. 20. 286. 4. a deed, action, ἐργ' ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε Od. 1. 388; Τρώων . . θέσκελα ἔργα II. 3. 130; ἀήσυλα ἔργα 5. 876; καρτερά, ἀεικέα ἔργα, etc., Hom.; παλίντιτα, ἀντιτα ἔργα Id.; φραδέος νόου ἔργα τέτυκται works of wisdom are needful, II. 24. 354:—ἔργα ἀποδείκνυσθαι Hdt. 1. 16, etc.:—often in Hom., as opp. to ἔπος, deed, not word, v. ἔπος II. 1; so ἔργον and μῦθος are opposed, II. 9. 443., 19. 242, Aesch. Pr. 1080, etc.; but in Att. mostly ἔργον and λόγος, Soph. El. 358, Eur. Alc. 339; ἔργον and βῆμα, Soph. O. C. 873; ἔργον and ὄνομα, Eur. I. A. 128, Thuc. 8. 78, 89; also in many phrases, πέπρακται τοῦργον Aesch. Pr. 75, cf. Ag. 1346; χωρεῖν πρὸς ἔργον Soph. Aj. 116; τὸ μὲν ἐνθύμημα χαρίεν . . , τὸ δὲ ἔργον ἀδύνατον its execution, Xen. An. 3. 5, 12; ἐν ἔργῳ ready for action, Eur. I. T. 1190, etc. II. a thing, matter, just like πρᾶγμα or χρῆμα, where τι might stand, πᾶν ἔργον . . ὑπέξομαι in every point, II. 1. 294; esp. in phrases μῆδεσθαι ἔργα 2. 38, etc.; πάρας τάδε ἔργα γενέσθαι G. 348, etc.; ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα 2. 252, Od. 17. 78, etc.; μέμνημαι τόδε ἔργον II. 9. 527;

ἀκουε τοῦργον Soph. Tr. 1157, cf. O. T. 847, Aj. 466. III. pass. that which is wrought or made, a work, of ἐπιεικὲς ἔργ' ἔμην ἀθανάτων, of the arms of Achilles, Il. 19. 22; metal-work is called ἔργον Ἡφαίστιο Od. 4. 617; πέπλοι . . , ἔργα γυναικῶν Il. 6. 289, Od. 7. 97, cf. 10. 223; ὑφασμα, σῆς ἔργον χερὸς Aesch. Cho. 231; λώτινον ἔργον a work of lotus wood, Theocr. 24. 45; of a wall, Ar. Av. 1125; of a statue, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 7; of siege-works, Polyb. 5. 3, 6; of an author's works, Anth. P. 11. 354, 8.

2. the result of work, ἔργον χρημάτων interest or profit on money, Isae. 88. 24, Dem. 816. 16., 819. 2: cf. ἀργός, ἐνεργός.

IV. the following peculiar Att. phrases arise from signf. 1: 1. ἔργον ἐστί, a. c. gen. pers. it is his business, his proper work, ἀνδρῶν τὸδ' ἐστὶν ἔργον Aesch. Cho. 673; ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἔργον ἀγαθοῦ πολιτοῦ Plat. Gorg. 517 C; and of things, ἀπερ νεῶν ἀμεινον πλεουσῶν ἔργα ἐστὶν Thuc. 2. 89; οὐ θερμότητος ἔργον ἐστὶ ψύχειν Plat. Rep. 335 D; so c. dat. pers., οἷς τοῦτο ἔργον ἦν Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 36, cf. 6. 3, 27; so also with the possessive Pron., σὸν ἔργον ἐστί, c. inf., it is your business, falls to your share, Aesch. Pr. 635; ἐμὸν τὸδ' ἔργον . . κρίναι Id. Eum. 734; so, σὸν ἔργον, θυε θεοῖς Ar. Av. 862; ὑμέτερον ἐντεῦθεν ἔργον Id. Pax 426; and with the Artic., ἡμέτερον τὸ ἔργον Hdt. 5. 1.—In such phrases, ἔργον is often omitted, v. εἰμί O. II. e.

b. c. gen. rei, there is need of . . , use of . . , τί δῆτα τόξων ἔργον; Eur. Alc. 39; πολλῆς φυλακῆς ἔργον [ἐστί] Plat. Rep. 537 D; often with a negat., οὐδὲν ἔργον ταῦτα θρηνεῖσθαι Soph. Aj. 852, cf. 12; οὐδὲν . . ὑδόντων ἔργον ἐστ' Ar. Pax 1310; οὐ δόλου νῦν ἔργον Id. Pl. 1158, cf. Eur. Hipp. 911; c. dat. pers., ἐπέδρησ μη εἶναι ἔργον τῇ στρατιῇ Hdt. 1. 17; with the Art., οὐ μακρῶν λόγων ἡμῖν τόδε τοῦργον, i. e. we must work, not talk, Soph. El. 1373;—with a part. added, οὐδὲν ἦν ἔργον αὐτοῦ κατατείναντος Plut. Poplic. 13.

c. c. inf. it is hard work, difficult to do, πολὺ ἔργον ἂν εἴη διεξελεῖν Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 1, cf. Lys. 116. 41; ἔργον ἐστὶν εἰ ἐροῦμεν Dem. 716. 22; ἔργον εὐρεῖν πρόφασιν Menand. Ἀσπ. 3;—mostly with a negat., οὐδὲν ἔργον ἐστάναι there's no use in standing still, Ar. Lys. 424, cf. Av. 1308, Soph. Aj. 852, etc.;—also in gen., πλείονος ἔργου ἐστὶ . . μαθεῖν Plat. Euthyphro 14 A;—rarely with a part., οὐδὲν ἔργον μαχομένῳ Philippid. Ὀλ. 1. 3; ἔργον [ἐστί], Lat. opus est, c. acc. et inf., it must be that . . , Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 8.

2. ἔργα παρέχειν τινί to give one trouble, Ar. Nub. 515, Plat. Tim. 29 D; ἔργον ἔχειν to take trouble, c. part., Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 6.

3. for πρὸ ἔργου, v. sub προῦργου.

4. ἔργον γίνεσθαι τῆς νόσου to be its victim, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. ἀτολμος; v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 277; κτεινόμενος ὑμέτερον ἔργον εἰμί Plut. Eumen. 17; τῆς ὑμέτερας γέγονεν ἔργον ὀλιγορίας Luc. Dem. Enc. 29.

5. ἔργον ποιεῖσθαι τι to make a work about it, attend diligently to it, Plat. Phaedr. 232 A, Xen. Hier. 9, 10; so, ἐν ἔργῳ τίθεσθαι Ael. V. H. 4. 15.

V. = ἐργασία III, τὸ ἔργον βαφέων C. I. 3498.

ἐργοπαρέκτης, ου, ὁ, (παρέχω) one who assigns work, an employer, Clem. Rom. 5 34; cf. ἐργολάβος.

ἐργοπονέομαι, Dep. to work hard, Artemid. 3. 6.

ἐργοπόνος, ὁ, a husbandman, Anth. P. 11. 9; a hunter, Opp. C. I. 148; a fisher, Nic. Th. 830; ἐργ. ἐλέφαντος a worker in . . , Manetho:—as Adj. laborious, Coluth. 192, in fem.

ἐργοστόλος, ου, = ἐργεπιστάτης, Charito 4. 2, C. I. 3700.

ἐργοτεχνίτης, ου, ὁ, an artificer, Iambl. de Myst. p. 165.

ἐργότρυσ, ὁ, (ὄτρυνω) = ἐργεπικτής, Hesych.

ἐργοφόρος, ου, = carrying on work, busy, of bees, Ael. N. A. 5. 42.

ἐργόχειρον, τό, manual labour, Eccl.

ἐργω, Ion., and ἐέργω, Ep. form for the Att. εἶργω (or εἴργω, v. infr.); Hom. uses ἐργω or ἐέργω as suits his verse, εἶργω never, for in Il. 23. 72 τῆλέ μ' ἐέργουσι is the prob. reading:—impf. εἶργον (ἐξ-) Hdt. 5. 22:—fut. ἐρξω (ξυν-) Soph. Aj. 393, εἶρξω or εἶρξω Id. Ph. 1406, Eur. El. 1255, Thuc., etc.:—aor. ἐρξα Od. 14. 411, Hdt. 3. 136; εἶρξα Eur., etc.:—aor. 2 εἶργαθον (v. sub ἐργαθεῖν):—Med. and Pass.; pres., Il. 17. 571, Hdt., etc.:—fut. ἐρξομαι Soph. O. T. 890; εἶρξομαι Xen. An. 6. 6, 16, Aeschin. 71. 2:—aor. ἐρχθην O. 21. 282, Hipp. 590. 52, 54; εἶρχθην Lycurg. 164. 4, Dem. 1367. 10:—pf. ἐργμαι h. Hom. Merc. 123, Ep. 3 pl. ἐρχαται Od. 10. 283; εἶργμαι Ar. Av. 1085, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 31; Ep. part. ἐργμένος Il. 5. 89:—plqpf., Ep. 3 pl. ἐρχατο Il. 17. 354, ἐέρχατο Od. 10. 241.—Some difficulty exists about the use of the aspirate. Eust. 1387. 3 held that in Att. εἶργω meant to shut in, εἶργω to shut out; and this distinction is to a certain extent borne out by the form and usage of the compds. ἀπείργω, καθείργω. But the MSS. observe no such distinction, and κατείργω occurs in the sense attributed to εἶργω. Bekker in Thuc. follows the rule of Tzetz. in An. Ox. 3. 352, that the Att. always used the aspirate: but this, again, cannot be reconciled with the usage of κατείργω in Att. writers for καθείργω. (From √EPI come also εἶργνυμι, εἶργμός, εἶρκτή, Λυκ-οὔργος; cf. Skt. vṛij, vṛināj-mi (arceo), Lat. urg-co; Goth. vrik-a (διώκω); A. S. wring-an (to wring).)

To bar one's way either by shutting in or shutting out:

I. to shut in, shut up, Lat. includere, ἐρχθέντ' ἐν ποταμῷ Il. 21. 282; ἐνὶ Κίρκης [δῶμασιν] ἐρχαται ὡς τε σῦες Od. 10. 283; c. inf., τὰς μὲν ἄρα ἐρξαν . . κοιμηθῆναι 14. 411; ἐντὸς ἐέργειν to enclose, bound, Il. 2. 845, etc., (so, ἐνδον εἶρξας Ar. Ach. 330); ἀψ ἐπὶ νῆας ἔεργε [φάλαγγας] drove them to the ships and shut them up there, Il. 16. 395, cf. 12. 219, Thuc. 1. 106: to shut up in prison, Theogn. 710, Hdt. 3. 136, Dem. 159. 4, etc.:—of things, δόμον ἐέργειν to shut it up, Od. 7. 88; σύμπαντα ἐρξας having included . . , Plat. Polit. 285 B:—Pass., σάκεσσι γὰρ ἐρχατο πάντη were fenced in, secured, Il. 17. 354; γέφυραι ἐργμέναι, like ἐξευγμέναι, well-secured, strong-built, compact (v. γέφυρα), 5. 89.

II. to shut out, Lat. excludere, 23. 72, Od. 9. 221, Thuc. 4. 9, etc.; ἀμφὶς ἐέργειν Il. 13. 706 (v. ἀμφίς III); so, ἐκτὸς ἐέργειν Od. 12. 219; κληθρῶσι ἀν εἶργοίμεθα Eur. Hel. 288. 2.

c. gen. to shut out or keep away from, ὡς ὅτε μήτηρ παιδὸς ἐέργη μυῖαν Il. 4. 131, cf. 17. 571; τῶν μὲν πάμπαν ἔεργε . . θυμὸν Hes. Op. 333; ἐέργειν τινὰ σιτίων Hdt. 3. 48; εἶργειν τινὰ ἱερῶν, νομίμων, ἀγορᾶς, etc., like Lat. interdicere igni, etc., Isocr. 73 D, Antipho 145. 32, Lys. 105. 24; and with Preps., ἐργ. βέλος ἀπὸ χροῦς Il. 4. 130; τινὰ ἀπὸ τιμῆς Od. 11. 503; ἀπὸ χώρας Aesch. Supp. 63; ἐκ πόλεως Xen. An. 6. 6, 16, etc.; rarely, like ἀμύνειν, c. dat. pers., εἶργειν . . μητρὶ πολέμιον δόρυ to keep it off from her, Aesch. Theb. 416:—Pass., εἶργόμενον θανάτου καὶ τοῦ ἀνάπηρον ποιῆσαι short of death or maiming (like πλὴν θανάτου), Aeschin. 26. 16:—Med. to keep oneself or abstain from, c. gen., βοῶν Hdt. 4. 164; τῶν ἀσέπτων Soph. O. T. 890; γέλωτος Plat., etc.; ἐργετο τοῦ ἀλσους he kept away from it, i. e. spared it, Hdt. 7. 197, cf. 4. 164.

3. to hinder, prevent from doing, absol., Theogn. 686:—Pass., οὐδὲν εἶργεται nothing is barred, i. e. all things are permitted, Soph. Tr. 344; εἶργου stop, cease, Id. O. C. 836. b. c. inf., mostly with μή added, ἢ νύξ ἐργει μὴ οὐ κατανύσαι Hdt. 8. 98; εἶργει τόνδε μὴ θανεῖν νόμος Eur. Heracl. 963, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1027; c. inf. only, κακὸν δὲ ποῖον εἶργε τοῦτ' ἐξειδέναι Soph. O. T. 129; εἶρξω πελάζειν Id. Ph. 1408; οὐδὲν εἶργει . . τελειοῦσθαι τάδε Id. Tr. 1257; with the Art., εἶργαθεῖν τὸ μὴ οὐχ ἔλειν Eur. Phoen. 1191; also, εἶργ. ὥστε . . or ὥστε μὴ . . , c. inf., Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 13, An. 3. 3, 16.

*ἐργω, to do work, obsol. Root, for which ἐρδω, βέζω, ἐργάζομαι are used in the pres.; for the fut. ἐρξω, aor. ἐρξα, pf. ἔοργα, plqpf. ἐώργειν, v. sub ἐρδω. (From √FEP come also ἐργ-ον (written φαργον in an old Inscr. in C. I. 11), ἐργάζομαι, ὄργ-ανον, and perh. ὄργ-ια; cf. Skt. vṛaj-āmi; Goth. vaurk-jan (ἐργάζεσθαι); O. H. G. werah (werk, work):—ἐργον stands without digamma in Il. 1. 395, h. Cer. 140, 144.)

ἐργώδης, es, (εἶδος) irksome, troublesome, ἐργ. φαρμακεύεσθαι hard to purge, Hipp. Aph. 1245, cf. 1249, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 9; θυγάτηρ κτῆμ' ἐστὶν ἐργώδης πατρί Menand. Ἀνεψ. 2; πολέμιος Plut. Marcell. 30: ἐργώδης ἐστίν, c. inf., Arist. Eth. N. 9. 10, 5, al.; ἐργωδέστερον Ib. 1. 13, 8, al.—Comp. and Sup. —ἐστερος, —ἐστατος, Luc. Halc. 4, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 6.

ἐργ-ωνέω, to contract for a work, C. I. 2266 A. 9.

ἐργώνης, ου, ὁ, (ἰνέομαι) a contractor, = ἐργολάβος, C. I. 1570 a. 35, 2058 B. 39, 2266. 5 sq.; and ἐργωνία, ἡ, = ἐργολάβεια, Polyb. 6. 17, 5.

ἐργωρία, ἡ, irksomeness, Greg. Nyss. 1. p. 118.

ἐρδω: impf. ἐρδον Il. 11. 707; Ion. ἐρδεσκον 9. 540, Hdt. 7. 33:—fut. ἐρξω Od. 11. 80, Hes. Op. 327, Aesch. Pers. 1058, Soph. Ph. 1406:—aor. ἐρξα Hom., Hdt.; nor does it take the augm. in Att. Poets (prob. to distinguish it from ἦρξα aor. 1 of ἀρχω), Aesch. Theb. 924, cf. Ag. 1529 Dind.:—pf. ἔοργα Hom., etc.; 3 pl. ἔοργαν Batr. 179:—plqpf. ἐώργειν, 3 sing. ἐώργει Od. 4. 693, 14. 289; ἐόργεε Hdt. 1. 127:—this Verb took the aspirate, acc. to Schol. Ar. Ach. 329; and it is often so written in MSS, cf. Poet. ap. Plat. Euthyphr. 12 B:—(cf. βέζω, which is merely a transposed form of ἐρδω, and v. Butt. Lexil. v. κελαινός 5; and for the Root, v. *ἐργω).

Poët. and Ion. Verb, to do, ὄσσ' ἐρξαν τ' ἐπαθόν τε Od. S. 490; ἐρξον ὅπως θέλεις Il. 4. 37; ἐρξον ὄπη . . νόος ἐπλετο 22. 185, cf. Pind. P. 8. 7, Aesch. Ag. 1658, etc.; εἰ δὲ κεν ὡς ἐρξῆς Il. 2. 364; εὔ ἐρξας 5. 650; οὔτε εὔ ἐρδων οὔτε κακῶς Theogn. 368:—more often c. acc., ἐρδειν μέγα ἔργον, ἔργα βίαια Od. 2. 236., 19. 92; ἐρδ. φίλα, ἐσθλά, πολλά, etc., Hom.; sometimes c. dat. pers., ὅς δὴ πολλὰ κάκ' ἀνθρώποισιν ἐώργει Od. 14. 289; μὴ νυκτὶ . . ἀποθύμια ἐρδοι Il. 14. 261, cf. Mosch. 4. 93, Eur. Med. 1292; but even in Hom. more often c. dupl. acc., ὁ με πρότερος κάκ' ἔοργε Il. 3. 351, cf. κακὰ πολλὰ ἔοργεν Τρῶας 5. 175, cf. 9. 540 (536), Aesch. Pers. 236, etc.; ἀνήκεστον πάθος ἐρδ. τινὰ Hdt. 1. 137; also, εὔ ἐρδειν τινὰ Theogn. 105. 949, Simon. Mul. 80, etc.; κακῶς Hdt. 6. 88, Eur. Med. 1302; also absol., ἐρδ. τινὰ to do one harm, Soph. Ph. 684:—rarely with a Subst. alone as object, ἐρδ. πῆματα Aesch. Pers. 786; προσωφέλῃσιν Soph. Ph. 1406; φάρμακα ἐρδ. to work spells, Theocr. 2. 15; ἐρδοι τις ἦν ἕκαστος εἰδείη τέχνην let him practise . . , Ar. Vesp. 1431:—Pass., ἐρδόμενον μέρος the share given, Pind. O. 8. 104.

2. to make or offer a sacrifice (v. βέζω), often in Hom. (but not in pf. and plqpf.); ἐρδομεν ἀθανάτοισι τελήεσας ἐκατόμβας Il. 2. 306; ἐρδ. ἱερὰ καλά Hes. Th. 417; Διὶ θυσίαις Hdt. 1. 131; and in Pass., θυσίη ἐρδομένη ὦδε 4. 60; σφάγια ἐρδειν Aesch., etc.:—also absol., like Lat. facere, operari, ἐρδειν . . ἱεροῖς ἐπὶ βωμοῖς Hes. Op. 135.

ἐρέα, ἡ, wool, = ἐριον, Strabo 196, Callix. ap. Ath. 197 B.

ἐρεβενός, ἡ, ὄν, (Ἔρεβος) Ep. Adj. dark, gloomy, νύξ Il. 8. 488, Hes., etc.; ἀήρ Il. 5. 864; νέφεα 22. 309; never in Od. Cf. ἐρεμνός.

Ἐρέβεσφι, Ἐρέβεσφι, v. sub Ἔρεβος.

ἐρεβίνθειος, ου, of the ἐρεβίνθος kind, Διόνυσος Ep. proverb of any worthless article, Zenob. 3. 83.

ἐρεβίνθιαῖος, α, ου, of or like the ἐρεβίνθος, cited from Diosc.

ἐρεβίνθινος, η, ου, = ἐρεβίνθειος, Hesych., Suid.

ἐρεβίνθος, ὁ, a kind of pulse, chick-pea, Lat. cicer, Il. 13. 589; ἐρεβίνθοι were eaten, raw (like almonds) or roasted (like chestnuts), at dessert, Ar. Pax 1136, al., Comici ap. Ath. 54 B; ἐρ. καὶ κύσμοι Plat. Rep. 372 C.

II. metaph. of the membrum virile, Ar. Ach. 801, Ran. 545; cf. κριθή IV. (Akin to ὄροβ-ος, Lat. erv-um, O. H. G. araw-eiz (Germ. erbse).)

ἐρεβινθώδης, es, (εἶδος) like chick-peas, φύλλον Theophr. H. P. 6. 5, 3.

ἐρεβο-διφάω, to grope about in darkness, ὑπὸ τὸν Τάρταρον Ar. Nub. 192; τι for a thing, Eust. Opusc. 294. 79.

ἐρεβόθεν, from nether gloom, Eur. Or. 178.

Ἔρεβος, τό: Att. gen. Ἐρέβους Ar. Av. 694, Ion. Ἐρέβους Il. 8. 368, Od. 11. 37, and Ἐρέβεσφιν (ἐξ Ἐρέβεσφιν Il. 9. 572, cf. Hes. Th. 669, h. Hom. Cer. 350), for which Butt. would restore Ἐρεβέσφιν from Gramm.: no dat. or pl. occurs. Erebus, Lat. Erebus, a place of nether darkness, between the Earth and Hades (from which Erebus is distinguished in Il. 8. 368), and therefore not the abode of the dead,

but only a place of passage to and from Hades, Il. 16. 327, Od. 10. 528., 11. 564., 12. 81, al., and other Poets; but rare in Prose, Plat. Ax. 371 E, Plut. 2. 1130 D:—metaph., ἔρεβος ὑφαλον the darkness of the deep, Soph. Ant. 589; of a riddle, ἀξύνετοις ἔρεβος Anth. P. 7. 429.

II. in Hes. Th. 125 a mythical being, son of Chaos, and father of Aether and Day by his sister Night. (Hence ἐρεβεννός, ἐρεμνός: on the Root, v. ὄρφυη.)

Ἐρεβόσδε, Adv. to or into Erebus, Od. 20. 356.

Ἐρεβο-φοῖτις, ἡ, she that walks in Erebus, Schol. Il. 19. 87.

Ἐρεβο-φύης, ἐς, like Erebus, Tzetz.

ἐρεβώδης, ἐς, dark as Erebus, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 169 C, 475 F.

ἐρεβ-ῶπις, ἴδος, ἡ, gloomy-looking, Orph. Lith. 538.

ἐρεγμα, τό, (ἐρείκω) = ἐριγμα, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 12.

ἐρεγμίνος, ἡ, ὄν, made of bruised beans, ἄλευρον Diosc. 3. 94.

ἐρεγμός, ὁ, = ἐρεγμα, Erotian. II. = ἐρυγμός, Piers. Moer. 158.

ἐρεῖνω, (ἐρομαι) like ἐρομαι, to ask, often in Hom.: c. acc. pers. to ask of one, Od. 7. 31, etc.; or c. acc. rei, to ask a thing, Il. 6. 145, etc.; or c. dupl. acc., ἐρ. τινά τι to ask one a thing, Od. 1. 220., 4. 137; ἐρ. ἀμφὶ ξεινῷ to ask about one, 24. 262:—so in Med., 17. 305., 24. 262: to search after, τινά Batr. 52.

2. to visit a place, Dion. P. 713. 3. to ask for, τι h. Hom. Merc. 533. 4. to try, examine, κισθάρην Ib. 487. II. to say, speak, Ib. 313.—Ep. word, used in an hexam. by Theopomp. Com. Μηλ. 1, and by Plut. 2. 228 F.

ἐρεθίζω, Dor. -ἰσδω: Theocr.; Ep. inf. -ἰζέμεν Il. 4. 5: impf. ἠρέθιζον Soph. Ant. 965 (lyr.), Ep. ἐρ- Il. 5. 419:—fut. ἴσω Galen., -ῶ Hipp. 845 F:—aor. ἠρέθισα Dion. H. 3. 72: poet. ἐρ- Aesch. Pr. 181 (chor.), inf. ἐρεθίζαι Anth. P. 12. 37:—pf. ἠρέθικα Aeschin. 33. 11:—Pass., aor. ἠρεθίσθη, part. ἐρεθισθείς Hdt. 6. 40, Dion. H.; pf. ἠρέθισμαι, v. infr.: (ἐρέθω). To rouse to anger, rouse to fight, Lat. provocare, as always in Il., 1. 32., 5. 419, etc.; ἐρ. κερτομίους ἐπέεσσι 4. 5; κύνας τ' ἀνδρας τε, of a lion, 17. 658; so also in Od. (except 19. 45, ὄφρα κε .. μητέρα σὴν ἐρεθίζω may provoke her to curiosity); ἐρ. τοὺς Πέρσας Hdt. 3. 146; φιλαύλους τ' ἠρ. Μούσας Soph. Ant. 965; ὡςπερ σφηκιᾶν ἐρ. τινά Ar. Lys. 475; χεῖρον .. ἐρεθίσαι γραῦν ἢ κύνα Menand. Incert. 258:—later, generally, to excite, chafe, φόβος ἐρ. φρένας Aesch. Pr. 181; metaph., ἐρ. χορούς Eur. Bacch. 148; ἐρ. μάγαδιν to touch it, Telest. ap. Ath. 637 A; τὸ φονικὸν καὶ θηριῶδες Plut. 2. 822 C:—but in Theocr. 22. 2, πῶς ἐρ. seems merely = ἐρίζειν:—Pass. to be provoked, excited, ὑπό τινος Hdt. 6. 40, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1104; of fire, φέψαλος .. ἐρεθίζόμενος .. ῥιπίδι Ar. Ach. 669; αἰθὴρ ἐρεθίζέσθω βροντῇ Aesch. Pr. 1045; πνεῦμα ἠρεθισμένον of one who has run till he is out of breath, Eur. Med. 1119; of a cough, Hipp. Aph. 1251; ἔλκος ἠρεθισμένον irritated, Id. Fract. 768, Polyb. 1. 81, 6; ἐπὶ τὴν ὑβριν ἠρεθίσθαι Luc. Amor. 22.

ἐρεθισμα, τό, a stirring up, provoking, exciting, App. ap. Suid.; χορῶν ἐρ. Ar. Nub. 312; συμποσίων ἐρ. applied to Anacreon by Critias 7.

ἐρεθισμός, ὁ, irritation, Hipp. Acut. 391: rubbing, Theophr. Sud. 16: provocation, Dion. H. 10. 33:—in Hipp. Aph. 1244, ἐρεθισμοί are medicines used as stimulants of the various functions.

ἐρεθιστέον, verb. Adj. one must irritate, Plat. Tim. 89 B. ἐρεθιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a quarrelsome person, LXX (Deut. 21. 18), Hesych. ἐρεθιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for irritation, σημείον Hipp. Acut. 392:—c. gen. provocative, δρέξεως Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 120 E. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Il. 16. 36.

ἐρέθω: impf. ἠρεθον Mosch. 3. 85, Theocr. 21. 21, Ion. ἐρέθεσκον Ar. Rh. 3. 618, 1103:—old poet. form of ἐρεθίζω, in Il. always to stir to anger, provoke, μή μ' ἐρεθε, σχετλίη 3. 414; ὅταν μ' ἐρέθησιν ὄνειδείους ἐπέεσσι 1. 519: but in Od. of all sources of disquiet, ὀδυνῶν .. αἱ μ' ἐρέθουσι 4. 813; μελεδῶναι 19. 517; c. inf., h. Hom. 7. 14: c. acc. rei, ἠρεθον φιδάν they raised a song, Theocr. 21. 21; ἐρ. ἐρωμανίην to increase it, Anth. P. 5. 256.

ἐρείκω, ὁ, (ἐρείκω), = ἐρεγμα, Galen. 6. p. 533, with v. l. ἐριγμός. ἐρείδω: Ep. impf. ἐρείδον Il. 13. 131: fut. ἐρείσω Call. Del. 234, Anth.:—aor. ἤρεια Soph. Ant. 1236, Plat. Phaedr. 254 E, Tim. 91 E; Ep. ἤρεια (ἐπ-) Il.:—pf. ἤρεια (συν-) Hipp. 305. 24, (προσ-) Polyb. 5. 60, 8; but ἐρήρεια (προσ-) Plut. Aemil. 19:—Med., fut. ἐρείσομαι (ἐπ-) Arist. Probl. 6. 3, Polyb.: aor. ἤρειαμην Hes. Sc. 362, (ἀπ-) Plat. Rep. 508 D; Ep. ἐρ- Il. 5. 309:—Pass., 3 fut. ἐρηρείσεται Hipp. 650. 32: Ep. aor. ἐρείσθην Il.:—pf. ἐρήρειαμην Hdt. 4. 152, Hipp. 837 H, cf. 838 B, 2 sing. ἠρήρεια Archil. 88; also ἤρειαμην Tim. Locr. 98 E, Diod. 4. 12, Paus. 6. 25, 5; Ion. 3 pl. pf. ἐρηρέδαται Il. 23. 284, 329, ἐρήρειαμην Ar. Rh. 2. 320: plqpf. ἠρήρειαμην Il. 4. 136; 3 pl. ἐρηρέδατο Od. 7. 95:—Hom. uses the augm. only in ἠρήρειαμην, Hes. Sc. 362 ia ἠρειατο. Poët. Verb (used also by Plat. and in late Prose), to make one thing lean upon another, δόρυ .. πρὸς τεῖχος ἐρείσας Il. 22. 112; θρόνον πρὸς κίονα μακρὸν ἐρείσας Od. 8. 66, 473; πύργῳ ἐπὶ προύχοντι .. ἀσπίδ' ἐρείσας Il. 22. 97; so in Att., ἐρείσατε .. πλευρὸν ἀμφιδέξιον Soph. O. C. 1112; πρὸς στέρν' ἐρείσας (sc. τοὺς παῖδας) Eur. H. F. 1362, cf. Bacch. 684; τὰ ἰσχία πρὸς τὴν γῆν Plat. Phaedr. 254 E; ἐρ. τινά εἰς ἔδραν Eur. Heracl. 603; εἰς γῆν Plat. Tim. 91 E; ἐς χεῖρας ἐρ. τι Theocr. 7. 104; ἐρ. τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐπὶ γῆς Plat. Tim. 43 E; τὸ γόνυ κατὰ τοῦ ἰνίου Plat. Flamin. 20; ῥόφ' ἐνὶ κάλπῳ Ar. Rh. 1. 1234:—then generally, to fix firmly, plant, ἀγκυραν χθονί Pind. P. 10. 79; ἐρ. ὄμμα, Lat. figere oculos, εἰς τι Eur. 1. A. 1123; ἐπὶ χθονός Ar. Rh. 1. 784; ἐρ. πόδας ἐς βένθος, Lat. figere vestigia, to plant the foot firm, Ib. 1010.

2. to prop, stay, Lat. sustinere, ἀσπίς ἀρ' ἀσπίδ' ἐρείδε, κύρυσ κύρυν, ἀνέρα δ' ἀνήρ, of close ranks of men-at-arms, Il. 13. 131., 16. 215; ἐπ' ἀσπίδος ἀσπίδ' ἐρείσον Tyrtae. 8. 31; πέλτην ἐρείσον Eur. Rhes. 487; κίον' οὐρανοῦ τε καὶ χθονὸς ὡμοῖν ἐρ. Aesch. Pr. 350: metaph., ἐρ. τὰν γνώμαν to confirm one's mind, Theocr. 21. 61; v. fin.

3. to press hard, τόξῳ τινά Pind. O. 9. 48; v. infr. II. 1:—

sensu obsceno, ἐρ. γυναῖκα Ar. Eccl. 616, Fr. 55, 116. 4. to push, thrust, ὄπη κέ τις .. ἐρείδῃ Emped. 104; ἐπη .. ἤρειδε κατὰ τῶν ἰπέων hurled forth .., Ar. Eq. 627, cf. 628; ὁ χορὸς ἤρειδεν ὄρμαθούς τέσσαρας Ran. 914; so in Med., ἐπος πρὸς ἐπος ἤρειδόμεισθ' Id. Nub. 1375.

5. to infix, plant in, πλευραῖς ἔγχος Soph. Ant. 1236; ἐρ. μάστιγα to lay it on, Id. Fr. 14; ἀνταῖαν πληγῆν to inflict it, Eur. Andr. 845.

6. of wagers or matches, to match, set one pledge against another, Theocr. 5. 24; Lat. deponere, Virg. Ecl. 3. 31., 9. 62. II. intr. to lean against, ἀλλήλῳ ἐρείδουσαι jostling, crowding one another, Od. 22. 450 (where however others read ἀλλήλοισιν, and supply νέκυσ after ἐρείδουσαι). 2. to set upon, press hard, ἀμφ' αὐτῷ .. ἐρείδοντες βελέεσσιν Il. 16. 108; εἰς τινα Ar. Nub. 558; νέφος ἐρ. ἐπὶ γῆν Plut. Num. 2; πνεῦμα κατὰ τῆς σχεδίας Id. Crass. 19; of an illness, to settle upon a particular part, νόσος ὁμοίτιχος ἐρ. Aesch. Ag. 1004, cf. Galen., etc.

3. generally, to set about a thing briskly, go to work, fall to, esp. of eating, ἐρείδε Ar. Pax 31, cf. 25 (where, acc. to Schol., it is metaph. from rowers remis incumbentes); ἐρείδετον Id. Fr. 415.

III. Med. and Pass. to prop oneself or lean upon, τῷ ὄγ' ἐρείσάμενος (sc. σκήπτρῳ) Il. 2. 109; ἔγχει ἐρ. 14. 38; ἐπὶ μελῆς .. ἐρείσθεις 22. 225; even c. gen., ἐρείσατο χεῖρὶ παχείῃ γαίης leant with his hand against the earth, 5. 309., 11. 355; and absol., ἐρείσάμενος βάλε having planted himself firm, taken a firm stand, like εὐ διαβάς, 12. 457, cf. 16. 736; but of one fallen, ὁ δ' ὑπτίος οὐδεῖ ἐρείσθη 7. 145., 11. 144; οὐδεῖ .. σφιν χαῖται ἐρηρέδαται their hair rested on the ground, 23. 284; γόνυτος κονίαισιν ἐρειδομένου set, planted in .., Aesch. Ag. 64; τοῖς γούνασι ἐρηρειαμένοι Hdt. 4. 152: to press closely, be tight, of bandages, Hipp. Offic. 743.

2. to be fixed firm, planted, ἔγχος διὰ θώρηκος ἠρήρειατο had been fixed, Il. 3. 358., 7. 252, etc.; λαε ἐρηρέδαται stood firmly fixed, 23. 329; θρόνοι περὶ τοῖχον ἐρηρέδατ' Od. 7. 95 (but ib. 86, τοῖχοι ἐληλέδατ', from ἐλαίνω, is the true reading):—absol., δίκας ἐρείδεται πυθμῆν is set firm, Aesch. Cho. 646; opp. to πλανᾶσθαι, Arist. G. A. 1. 13, 5.

3. ἐρείδεσθαι ναυαγίας to be driven ashore in shipwreck, Pind. I. 1. 52. IV. Med., 1. in recipr. sense, to strive one with another, contend, Il. 23. 735. 2. c. acc. to support or set firmly for oneself, πλησίον ἠρείσαντο καρῆατα Simon. 173; βάκτρῳ δ' ἐρείδου .. στίβον Eur. Ion 743; ἐπὶ γαίαν ἔγχος Anth. P. 12. 84; ἐπὶ τοίχῳ λίθον Theocr. 23. 49; ἐπὶ χεῖρὶ παρεῖην Ar. Rh. 3. 1160; χεῖρας σκηπανίῳ Anth. P. 6. 83; τὸ γῆρας ἐπὶ σκήπῳ Ib. 7. 457; ἐς πόλον ἐκ γαίης μῆτιν ἐρ. to raise one's thoughts .., Ib. 9. 787; v. supr. 1. 2.

ἐρείκη or ἐρίκη, ἡ, heath, heather, Lat. erica, a taller and more bushy species than our common heather, Aesch. Ag. 295, Eupol. Aty. 1, Theocr. 5. 64. (ἐρίκη [ἴ] Arcad. p. 107. 14; but ἐρείκη Theognost. Can. p. 109. 33: cf. ἐρικόεις.)

ἐρεικίς, v. ἐρικός. ἐρεικτός, ἡ, ὄν, bruised, rounded, LXX (Lev. 6. 21), Eust. 941. 23., 1524. 64, from Paus.: also, ἐρικτά, τά, barley-broth, Hipp. 642. 13, Hesychn., Suid.

ἐρείκω: aor. ἤρεια Ar. Fr. 88, (κατ-) Vesp. 649; part. ἐρείξας Hipp. 484. 52, etc., and to be restored for ἐρίξας Id. 639. 53: aor. 2, v. infr. II:—Med., v. κατερείκω:—Pass., v. infr.: (akin to ἐρέχθω?). To rend, ἤρεικον χθόνα rent it with the ploughshare, Hes. Sc. 287; πέπλον ἐρ. Aesch. Pers. 1060: in this sense Hom. has only the Pass., ἐρεικόμενος περὶ δουρί Il. 13. 441. 2. to bruise, round, of pulse, Ar. Fr. 88; κάχυς, ζιὰς Hipp. 11. c.; κριθὰδ' ἐρηριγμέναι Id. 266. 39; κύαμοι ἐρηρ. Arist. H. A. 8. 7, 1; ναῦς πρὸς ἀλλήλαιαι πνοαὶ ἤρεικον shattered them, Aesch. Ag. 655.

II. intr. only in aor. 2 ἤρικον to shiver, ἤρικε .. κόρυς περὶ δουρὸς ἀκωκῆ Il. 17. 295:—but in Soph. Fr. 164 this aor. is trans., unless ἤρεικον be restored; cf. ἐρείπω II.

ἐρείξω, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐρείκω) a pounding, grinding, Suid. II. in E. M. 372. 17, = ἡ ἐσχισμένη γῆ. ἐρειο, Ep. imperat. of ἐρομαι, Il. 11. 611.

ἐρειοί, οἱ, a dub. word in Theocr. 15. 50: we only know that it was a term of insult to the Egyptians, v. Interpp. ad l. ἐρείομεν, Ep. 1 pl. subj. of ἐρέω, Il. 1. 62.

ἐρείπιον, τό, (ἐρείπω) a fallen ruin, wreck, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13, Opp. H. 5. 324:—elsewhere always in pl., ναυτικά ἐρ. pieces of wreck, Aesch. Ag. 660, Fr. 273, Eur. Hel. 1080; so, θραύμασιν τ' ἐρείπιων Aesch. Pers. 425; also, οἰκημάτων, τειχέων ruins of .., Hdt. 2. 154., 4. 124; δόμων Eur. Bacch. 7; and ἐρείπια alone, ruins, ἐν τοῖς Κιμωνίοις ἐρ. Cratin. Παν. 4, cf. Meineke Com. 5. p. 20; ἐρ. χλανιδίων fragments of garments, Soph. Fr. 400; πέπλων Eur. Tro. 1025; νεκρῶν ἐρ. dead carcasses, Soph. Aj. 308, Eur. Fr. 268:—poët. word occurring in a prose Inscr., C. I. 2700 e, and Dion. H. 1. 14.

ἐρείπιος, ὄν, falling, οἰκία cited from Philo. ἐρειπῶ, v. sub ἐριπῶ. ἐρειπιῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a heap of ruins, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 113.

ἐρείπω: Ep. impf. ἐρειπον Il. 12. 258, v. sub fin.: fut. ἐρείψω Soph. O. C. 1373, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 1:—aor. ἤρεια Hdt. 1. 164, (ἐξ-) Pind.:—intr. in aor. 2 ἤρῖπον (v. infr. II), and pf. ἐρήρῖπα (κατ-) Il.:—Med., aor. ἤρειαμην (ἀν-) Od., Ar. Rh.: aor. 2 ἤρῖπῳμην (in pass. sense) Anth. P. 9. 152:—Pass., aor. ἤρῖφθην Ar. An. 1. 21, ἐρῖφθεις Soph. Aj. 309; aor. 2 ἤρῖπην [ἴ], v. infr.: pf. ἐρήριμμαί Ar. ut s., (κατ-) Ib. 22: plqpf. ἐρήριπτο (restored for ἤρῖπτο) Plut. Brut. 42; Ep. ἐρείπιτο (v. infr.). (Perh. akin to ῥίπτω.) Poët. Verb (used also in Ildt. and late Prose), to throw or dash down, tear down, ἐρειπον ἐπάλξεις Il. 12. 258; ἐρειπε δὲ τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν 15. 361; ὄχθας καπέτοιο .. ποασὶν ἐρείπων Ib. 356; προμαχεῶνα ἕνα τοῦ τεύχεος ἐρ. Hdt. 1. 164, v. sub fin.: πόλιν .. ἐρείψεις Soph. O. C. 1372: metaph., ἐρείπει θεῶν τις some god casts them down, Id. Ant. 596:—Pass. to be thrown down, fall

in ruins, fall, ἐρείπτο δὲ τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν Il. 14. 15; τῆς μὲν ἐρειπομένης (sc. γαίης) Hes. Th. 704; ἐν δ' ἐρειπίοις νεκρῶν ἐρειφθεὶς ἕζετο Soph. Aj. 309; ἐρείπεται κτύπος .. Διὸς βολός the thunder comes crashing down, Id. O. C. 1462; ἐρείπασθαι εἰς τινα to fall upon .., Plut. Alex. 33:—Pind. O. 2. 76 has also a part. aor. pass. ἐριπέντι fallen, where it would be easy, if needful, to restore ἐριπόντι. II. intr., like Pass., in aor. 2 ἤριπον, Ep. ἐρίπον:—to fall down, tumble, very often in Hom., esp. in Il. of men, ἤριπε δ' ἐξ ὀχέων 5. 47, etc.; γυνὴ δ' ἐριπε fell on his knee, Ib. 68; ἤριπε δὲ πρηγῆς Ib. 58; προπάρουθε 16. 319, cf. 20. 456; ἐξοπίσω 22. 467; ἐν κονίῃ, ἐν κονίῃσι 5. 75., 7. 743; also of trees, ἢ δ' ἐκ βίβων ἐριποῦσα 21. 243, cf. 246; hence of a warrior, ἤριπε δ' ὡς ὅτε τις δρύς ἤριπεν 13. 389; of a star, ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ ἤριπεν ἀστήρ ἐν πόντῳ Theocr. 13. 50:—in several places, where this aor. was found in trans. sense, the impf. ἤριπον has been or might be restored, Hdt. 9. 70, Paus. 4. 25, 2., 10. 32, 6; but in Simon. 44. 3, the trans. sense seems to be certain; cf. ἐρείκω II.

ἔρεισις, εὖς, ἢ, a pushing against, thrusting, τοῦ πέτρου Dion. H. de Comp. 20; τοῦ χείλους Ath. 488 E. ἔρεισμα, τό, (ἐρείδω) a prop, stay, support, σκῆπτρα, χεῖρὸς ἐρείσματα Eur. H. F. 254; ἀμφὶ βᾶκτροις ἔρεισμα θέμενος, = ἐρείσάμενος, Ib. 109:—in pl. the stays of a house, Plat. Legg. 793 C; the props to keep a boat on shore upright (cf. ἔρμα), Theocr. 21. 12; ἀμμάτων ἐρ. strong knots, Eur. H. F. 1036; of the legs which support the body, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 55, Iocess. An. 8, 7, al.; of the bones and muscles, Id. G. A. 2. 9, 13, cf. H. A. 4. 7, 10. 2. metaph. of a person, Θῆρων' ἔρεισμά Ἀκράγαντος pillar of Agrigentum, Pind. O. 2. 12; so, Ἑλλάδος ἔρεισμα, κλεινὰ Ἀθῆναι Id. Fr. 46; and so, ἔρεισμά Ἀθηνῶν is used (by anticipation) of the tomb of Oedipus, Soph. O. C. 58; Ἀθῆναι τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐρ. Luc. Dem. Enc. 10, cf. Tim. 50 (so Homer, ἔρμα πόλιος): cf. ἴαμα. II. the pressure of a body on props, Hipp. 759 H.

ἐρείψιμος, ον, thrown down, in ruins, Eur. I. T. 48.

ἐρείψις, εὖς, ἢ, (ἐρείκω) a throwing down, ruin, Inscr. Ath. in Müller de Mun. Ath. p. 39. 104, Erotian.

ἐρείψι-τοιχος, ον, overthrowing walls, δωμάτων Aesch. Theb. 884.

ἐρεμναῖος, α, ον, = sq., Q. Sm. 2. 510.

ἐρεμνός, ἢ, ὄν, syncop. from ἐρεβεννός (cf. Ἐρεβος), black, swarthy, swart, ἐρεμνῆν γαίαν ἔδυτε Od. 24. 106, h. Hom. Merc. 427:—also black, dark, ἐρεμνῆ νυκτὶ εἰκώς Od. 11. 606; ἐρεμνῆ λαίλαπι ἴσσι Il. 12. 375; αἰγίς ἐρ. 14. 167, Hes. Sc. 444; ἐρεμνῆ ψακάδι φοινίας δρύσου, of bloodshed, Aesch. Ag. 1390; ἐρ. αἷμα Soph. Aj. 376; Ἄιδου μυχοί Eur. Heracl. 218:—metaph., ἐρεμνῆ φάτις a dark, obscure rumour, Soph. Ant. 700.

ἐρεξά, aor. I of ῥέζω.

ἐρέομαι, v. sub ἔρομαι.

ἐρεοῦς, ᾶ, οῦν, (ῥέα) contr. from ἐρέεος, of wool, woollen, Plat. Polit. 280 E, 281 C, 283 A, Crat. 389 B: cf. ἐρίνεος.

ἐρέπτομαι, Dep. to feed on, c. acc., used only in part. pres. (except in Eust.), mostly of granivorous animals, λατὼν, κρὶ λευκόν, πυρὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι Il. 2. 776., 5. 196, Od. 19. 553, al.; of men, λατὼν ἐρ. 9. 97, Anth. P. 9. 618; βότρυν Ib. 7. 20; of fish, δημόν ἐρ. feeding on the fat of a carcass, Il. 21. 204:—Ep. Verb. used burlesquely by Ar. Eq. 1295, ἐρεπτόμενον τὰ τῶν ἔχοντων.—The Act. ἐρέπτω, to eat, in Nonn. D. 40. 306. Cf. ἀν-, ὑπ-ερέπτω.

ἐρέπτω, = ἐρέφω, to crown, Pind. P. 4. 427, I. 4. 93 (3. 72), Opp. C. 4. 262, Aristid., etc.; Med., κεφαλῆν ἀνθέμοις ἐρέπτομαι Cratin. Μαθ. 1.

ἐρέριπτο, v. ἐρείπω.

ἐρέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 of the Ion. pres. εἶρομαι, to ask, which Att. writers use only in aor. ἠρόμην and ἐρέσθαι, with ἐρωτάω for its pres. (Distinguished by the accent from the Homeric inf. pres. ἔρεσθαι, to say, v. sub ἔρομαι, εἶρομαι.)

ἔρεσία, ἢ, in Gloss. = εἰρεσία.

ἔρεσσω, Att. -ττω: Ep. impf. ἔρεσσον Od.: 20r. ἤρεσα Ap. Rh. 1. 1110, (δι-) Od. 12. 444, διήρεσσα Ib. 14. 351: (From √EPET come also ἐρέτ-ης, ἐρετ-μόν, εἶρεσ-ία, ὑπ-ηρέτ-ης, δμφ-ἤρ-ης, ἀλι-ἤρ-ης, τρι-ἤρ-ης, πεντηκόντ-ορ-ος, etc.; cf. Skt. arit-ras, arit-ram (oar, rudder), arit-ā (rower); Lat. rat-is, rem-us, rem-igium, tri-rem-is; O. Norse and A. S. ár (oar); O. H. G. ruod-ar (G. ruder).) To row, ἄνδρας ἐρεσσάμεναι μεμαῶτας Il. 9. 361; οἱ δὲ προπεσόντες ἔρεσσον Od. 9. 490., 12. 194; ἐρετμόν, τῷ καὶ ζωὸς ἔρεσσον 11. 78; πομπίμοις κίπαις ἐρ. Soph. Tr. 561; of birds flying, πτεροῖς ἐρ. Eur. I. T. 289; and absol., Id. Ion 161. II. after Hom., trans. to speed by rowing; metaph., γόων .. ἐρέσσετ' .. πόμπιμον χερσίν πίτυλον ply with your hands the measured stroke of lamentation, Aesch. Theb. 855 (cf. ἔρεσσ' ἔρεσσε καὶ στενάζου Id. Pers. 1046):—Pass., ναῦς ἠρέσσετο Ib. 422, cf. Supp. 723, and Ap. Rh. 1. 633:—of birds (v. supr.), πτερυγῶν ἐρετμοῖσιν ἐρεσσάμενοι (cf. Virgil's remigio alarum), Aesch. Ag. 52, cf. Eur. I. T. 289. 2. generally, to put in quick motion, ply, τὸν πόδα Id. I. A. 138, Anth. P. 10. 22, cf. 101:—metaph., τοίας ἐρέσσουσιν ἀπειλὰς .. καθ' ἡμῶν Soph. Aj. 251; ἐρ. μῆτιν, Lat. consilium volvere, Id. Ant. 159:—Pass., of a bow, to be plied, handled, Id. Ph. 1135; of Io, οἰατρῶ ἐρεσσόμενα driven onward, Aesch. Supp. 541. III. of the sea, to row through it, traverse, Call. in Anth. P. append. 45: Pass., νῆεσσιν ἐρέσσεται .. ὕδωρ Anth. P. 4. 3, 76.—Cf. ἐλίσσω, κινέω, ἀράσσω.

ἔρεσχηλέω (mostly with v. l. -ελέω), used only in pres. to talk lightly, to be jocular, opp. to ἀπουδῆ λέγω, Plat. Rep. 545 E, Legg. 885 C, Luc. D. Mort. 16. 3, etc.:—c. inf. to say jocularly that .., Philostr. 64.

II. trans. to jest upon, quiz, banter, τινα Plat. Phaedr. 236 B, cf. Ath. 223 E: to torment, distress, Ael. N. A. 3. 37., 15. 22, Luc. Demon. 10, etc.; also c. dat. pers., Plat. Phileb. 53 E. 2. c. acc. cogn., πρόφασιν, ἀφορμῆν ἐρ. to find a trifling excuse or occasion, App.

Pun. 74, Mithr. 64. (The form ἐρισχηλέω, adopted by Bekk. in Plat. (except only in Phil. 53 E), after Piers. Moer. 159, Butt. Phaedr. I. c., is confirmed by Parthen. ap. E. M. 374. 51.)

ἔρεσχηλία or -ελία, ἢ, sport, raillery, Athanas., etc.

ἔρεταίνω, rare collat. form from ἐρέσσω, Hesych.

ἔρέτης, ον, ὄ, (ἐρέσσω) mostly in pl. rowers, Od. 1. 280, al., Hdt. 6. 12, and Att.: metaph., κυλίκων ἐρέται, of tipplers, Dionys. ap. Ath. 443 D. II. in pl., also, oars, Anth. P. 6. 4.

ἔρετικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for rowers or rowing: ἢ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the ark of rowing, Plat. Legg. 707 A; ἐρ. πληρώματα crews of rowers, Plut. Pomp. 25; so, τὸ ἐρετικόν, Lat. remigium, App. Ann. 54; ἐρ. ἀυλήματ' Poll. 4. 56.

ἔρετμίον, τό, Dim. of sq., Ar. Fr. 714, as restored by Meineke, cf. Com. Anon. 366.

ἔρετμόν, τό, Lat. remus, an oar, poet. for κώπη, πῆξαι τ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ ἔρετμόν Od. 11. 77, cf. 23. 276, Pind., Aesch., etc.; εὐῆρες ἔρετμόν Od. 11. 121, 129, etc.; so, in pl., εὐῆρε' ἔρετμά Ib. 124; ἐρετμοῖσι Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 96; ἔρετμά Eur. I. A. 1388, I. T. 1485:—of wings, v. sub ἐρέσσω II. 1. II. = αἰδοῖον, Hesych.

ἔρετμός, to furnish with oars, set to row, χέρας Eur. Med. 4; but χεῖρας ἔρετμ. to lay their hands to the oar, Orph. Arg. 356; and in Nonn. D. 7. 185, to use them as oars, swim with them. II. to row through, conj. Ib. 14. 3.

Ἐρετριεύς, ὄ, an Eretrian, Hdt., etc.; gen. sing. -ιέως, contr. -ιῶς, Steph. Byz., An. Ox. 4. 195; pl. -ιέων, contr. -ιῶν, Thuc. 4. 123., 8. 95 Bekk.; acc. sing. -ιᾶ, Arcad. 130.—Adj. Ἐρετρικός, ἢ, ὄν, Eretrian, Hdt., etc.; of Ἐρ. the disciples of the Eretrian Menedemus, Strabo, v. Ritter Hist. Phil. 2. 141 sq.;—also Ἐρετριακός, ἢ, ὄν, Strabo 393, etc.; Ἐρετριαῖος, α, ον, v. l. Thuc. 8. 95:—Ἐρετριάς (sc. γῆ), ἄδος, ἢ, a kind of clay, from Eretria in Euboea, Diosc. 5. 171.

ἔρέττω, later Att. for ἐρέσσω, Luc., Ael.

ἔρευγμα, τό, = ἔρυγμα: in pl. rich meats, Greg. Naz.

ἔρευγματώδης, es, (εἶδος) causing eructation, κρέα Hipp. 404. 47.

ἔρευγμός, ὄ, = ἔρευγμα, Hipp. Coac. 138, Arist. Probl. 10. 44.

ἔρευγμώδης, es, = ἔρευγματώδης, Hipp. 356. 24.

ἔρευγός-βιος, ον, leading a filthy life, Greg. Naz. Epigr. 172.

ἔρευγομαι: fut. ἐρεύξομαι Hipp. 607. 42: aor. ἠρευξάμεν Or. Sib. 4. 81: cf. ἀν-, ἐξ-ερεύγομαι: Dep. (From √EPYT come also ἐρύγ-ειν, ἐρύγ-ῆ, ἐρυγ-άνω, etc.; cf. Lat. ruc-to, ruminare; A. S. roc-cetan and O. H. G. it-ruch-an (ruminare).) To spit or spew out, to disgorge, Lat. eructare, c. acc., ἐρευγόμενοι φόνον αἵματος Il. 16. 162; ἰόν Nic. Th. 232:—absol. to belch, Lat. ructare, ἐρεύγετο οἰνοβαρείων Od. 9. 374, cf. Hipp. 485. 29, Arist. Probl. 10. 44. 2. metaph. of the sea surging or breaking in foam against the land, ἐρευγομένης ἁλὸς ἕξω Il. 17. 265; κύμα ποτὶ ξερὸν .. δεινὸν ἐρευγόμενον Od. 5. 403; ἐρεύγεται ἠπειρόνδε (cf. προσερεύγομαι), 5. 438; so of Etna, ἐρεύγονται παγαὶ πυρός Pind. P. 1. 40: of a river, to discharge itself, App. Mithr. 103; and, c. acc. cogn., ἐρεύγονται ἀκότον .. νυκτὸς ποταμοί, of the rivers of hell, Pind. Fr. 95. 8; ἀφρόν ἐρευγόμενος, Dion. P. 539, etc.; ἵππος ἐρεύγεται ἄνδρα, as the description of a Centaur, Anth. Plan. 4. 115. II. in aor. 2 act. ἠρύγον, inf. ἐρύγειν, part. ἐρυγών, to bellow, roar, properly of oxen, (cf. ἐρύγμηλος), ἠρυγεν ὡς ὅτε ταῦρος ἠρυγεν Il. 20. 403; τὸν γ' ἐρυγόντα λίπε .. θυμός Ib. 406; ὅσον βαθὺς ἠρυγε λαιμός roared to the full depth of his throat or voice, Theocr. 13. 58.—This sense is confined to the aor. (except in LXX, where ἐρεύγομαι, -ξομαι are used for to speak or utter aloud, cf. Lob. Phryn. 64, Jac. Anth. P. 50), but follows directly from the original meaning, both forms being derived from the sound in the throat; and the aor. ἠρυγον is used in the sense of ἐρεύγομαι, by Arist. Probl. 10. 44, Nic. Al. 111.

ἔρευθάλεος, α, ον, (ἔρευθος) rudder, Noum. D. 12. 329, 359.

ἔρευθιδάων, τό, madder, rubia tinctoria, Hdt. 4. 189, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 6.

ἔρευθίω, to be red, Luc. Ner. 7.

ἔρευθήεις, εσσα, εν, red, Ap. Rh. 1. 727, Nic. Th. 899 (v. l. -ῆς).

ἔρευθήμα, τό, redness, Galen.

ἔρευθης, ἐς, = ἐρευθήεις, Strabo 779, Arat. 784, Opp. C. 3. 94.

ἔρευθιάω, to become red, Hipp. 638. 51, Opp. H. 3. 25.

ἔρευθος, εος, τό, a redness, flush, Hipp. Epid. 1. 979, Plut. 2. 48 C: of dye, Ap. Rh. 1. 726.

ἔρευθῶ, = sq., Nicet. Ann. 92 D.

ἐρεύθω, aor. inf. ἐρεύσαι: (ἐρυθρός):—to make red, stain with red, ὁ δὲ θ' αἵματι γαίαν ἐρεύθων Il. 11. 394; γαίαν ἐρεύσαι αὐτοῦ ἐνὶ Τροίῃ 18. 329:—Pass. to be or become red, Sappho 94, Hipp. 1020 E, Theocr. 17. 127, Ap. Rh. 1. 778, etc.: cf. ἀνεξερεύθω.

ἔρευκτικός, ἢ, ὄν, (ἐρεύγομαι) promoting eructation, cited from Diosc.

ἔρευνα, ῆς, ἢ, inquiry, search, ἐρ. ἔχειν τινός to make search for .., Soph. O. T. 566; ἄσσειν εἰς ἔρευναν Eur. Ion 328; ἔρευναν ποιῆσθαι τῶν οἰκιῶν Arist. Oec. 2, 31.

ἔρευνάω, written -έω in Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 59: (ἔρέω):—to seek or search for, search after, track, ἴχνι' ἐρευνῶντες κύνες ἦσαν Od. 16. 436; μετ' ἀνέρος ἴχνι' ἐρευνῶν Il. 18. 321; τεύχε' ἐρ. Od. 22. 180; so in Att., τὴν σοφὴν εὐβουλίαν Aesch. Pr. 1038, cf. Pind. Fr. 33; νεκρούς Eur. Med. 1318; κακούργους Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12; τὸ γραμματεῖον Dem. 788. fin.; in Soph. O. T. 725, ὦν' .. θεὸς χρεῖαν ἐρευνᾷ the things whereof he seeks after the use, i. e. whatever things he finds serviceable. 2. to search a place, Hdt. 5. 92, 4; τὸ πλοῖον Antipho 133. 1; ὅρος Theocr. 25. 221:—absol., εὐρήσεις ἐρευνῶν thou wilt find by searching, Pind. O. 13. 161, cf. Soph. Ant. 268. 3. to enquire after, φάτιν Eur. Hel. 662; ὅπως .., Id. Med. 669; to examine into a question, Ib. 1089; ταῦτ' οὖν .. ζητῶ καὶ ἐρ. Plat. Apol. 23 B, cf. 41 B, Theaet. 200 E, al.:—also in Med., Id. Theaet. 174 A. 4. c. inf. to seek to do, Theocr. 7. 45.

ἐρευνητέον, verb. Adj. *one must seek out*, Xen. Symp. 8, 39.
 ἐρευνητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Nonn. D. 2. 25; ἐρευνητής, οὔ, ὁ, Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 A, Joseph. A. J. 17. 5, 5; *an inquirer, searcher*.
 ἐρευνητήρια, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Cornut. N. D. 10.
 ἐρευξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐρεύγομαι) *eructation*, Hipp. Epid. 1, 959.
 ἐρευξί-χάλας, ὄν, *vomiting bile, choleric*, Byz.
 ἐρέφω: impf. ἤρεφον Ar. Fr. 54, poet. ἐρ- Pind. O. 1. 110:—fut. ἐρέψω Id. Av. 1110: aor. ἤρεψα Dem. 426. 1 (nowhere else in Att. Prose), Ep. ἔρεψα Hom.:—Med., fut. ἐρέψομαι Eur. Bacch. 323: aor. ἤρεψάμην Ar. Rh. 2. 159, etc., (κατ-) Ar. Vesp. 1294:—Pass., pf. ἤρεπται Philostr. 33. (Hence ὄροφος: cf. ἐρέπτω, and for the Root, v. ὄρφη.) *To cover with a roof, καθύπερθεν ἔρεψαν .. ὄροφον λειμῶνοθεν ἀμήσαντες*, i. e. they thatched [the tent] with reeds (v. Spitzner Exc. 36), Il. 24. 450, cf. Od. 23. 193, Il. 1. 39 (v. ἐπερέφω); τὰς .. οἰκίας ἐρέψαμεν πρὸς ἀετόν (v. ἀετός III), Ar. Av. 1110, cf. Fr. 54; ξύλοις ἤρεψε τὴν οἰκίαν Dem. 1. c. 2. *to cover with a crown, to crown*, Pind. O. 13. 46; [κρατήρων] κρᾶτ' ἔρεψον καὶ λαβάς Soph. O. C. 473:—Med. *to crown oneself*, κισσῶ Eur. Bacch. 323; δάφνη μέτωπα *one's forehead*, Ar. Rh. 2. 159: cf. ἐρέπτω. 3. *to wreath with garlands, ναόν* Pind. I. 4. 94 (3. 72): generally, *to cover*, λάχνα νιν μέλαν γένειον ἔρεφον Id. O. 1. 110.
 Ἐρεχθεύς, εως, Ep. ἦος, ὁ, an ancient hero of Attica, *the Render* (from ἐρέχθω), first in Il. 2. 547, Od. 7. 81: hence Ἐρέχθειαν, τό, *the Temple of Erechtheus* at Athens, Paus. 1. 26, 6, Plut. 2. 843 F:—and Ἐρεχθεῖ-δαι, οἱ, as a name of the Athenians, Pind. and Trag.; sing. in Ar. Eq. 1015, 1030; Ἐρεχθεῖδαι in Eur. Med. 824:—Ἐρεχθίς, ἴδος, fem. Adj. of Erechtheus, θάλασσα Ἐρ. a fountain at Athens sacred to him, Apollod. 3. 14, 1, cf. Hdt. 8. 55: also a name of one of the Attic Tribes, Dem. 536. 21, etc. II. a name of Poseidon at Athens, Plut. 2. 843 B, Lyc. 158, 431.
 ἐρέχθω, *to rend, break*, δάκρυσι καὶ στοναχῆσι καὶ ἀλγεσι θυμὸν ἐρέχθων Od. 5. 83, 157:—Pass., ἐρεχθομένην ἀνέμοισι, of a ship, *shattered by the winds*, Il. 23. 317; ὀδύνησιν ἐρεχθομένη h. Hom. Ar. 358.—Cf. Spitzn. Exc. II. xxxiv. § 3. (Akin to ἐρέικω.)
 ἐρέψιμος, ὄν, of or for roofing, δένδρα ἐρέψιμα Plat. Criti. 111 C; ὕλη Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 8.
 ἐρέψις, εως, ἡ, a roofing, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 1: a roof, Plut. Pericl. 13, Anton. 45, etc.
 ἐρέω (A), Ep. Verb. = ἐρεείνω, ἐρομαι, ἐρωτάω (not to be confounded with ἐρέω (B)):—*to ask, enquire*, c. acc. rei, about a thing, ἐρέων γενεήν τε τόκον τε Il. 7. 128, cf. Od. 21. 31. 2. c. acc. pers. *to question*, μάντιν ἐρείομεν ἢ ἱερῆα (Ep. for ἐρέωμεν) Il. 1. 62; ἀλλήλους ἐρείομεν Od. 4. 192; ὅπως ἐρείομι ἐκάστην Il. 229.
 ἐρέω (B), Ion. for ἐρῶ, I will say: v. ἐρῶ.
 ἐρημάζω, (ἐρήμος) *to be left lonely, go alone*, ἐρημάζεσκον (Ion. impf.) Theocr. 22. 35, cf. Anth. P. 7. 315.
 ἐρημαῖος, α, ὄν, poet. for ἐρήμος, *desolate, solitary*, Mosch. 3. 21, Ar. Rh. 2. 672, etc.: *silent, νύξ* Emped. 252: *deserted, νεοσσοί* Ar. Rh. 4. 1298:—c. gen. *rest of*, Anth. P. 9. 439.
 ἐρημάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἐρήμος, Manetho 6. 67. II. c. gen. *rest of*, Christod. Ecphr. 334.
 ἐρήμη (sc. δίκη), ἡ, v. sub ἐρήμος II.
 ἐρημία, ἡ, I. of places, *a solitude, desert, wilderness*, Hdt. 3. 98, Aesch. Pr. 2, etc.; ἡ Σκυθῶν ἐρ. (proverb. from Hdt. 4. 17 sq.), Ar. Ach. 704; ἀφίκετ' εἰς ἐρ. Id. Lys. 787; ἐρεῖν εἰς ἐρημίας *to solitary places*, Arist. II. A. 9. 3, 2, etc. II. as a state or condition, *solitude, loneliness*, ἐρημίαν ἄγειν, ἔχειν *to keep alone*, Eur. Med. 50, Bacch. 609; ἐρημίας τυχεῖν Id. El. 510; ἐν ἐρημίᾳ ἐλοιδοροῦντο Antipho 115. 19; of persons, *isolation, destitution*, Soph. O. C. 957, Lys. 151. 30, Isae. 35. 12, etc.; δι' ἐρημίαν *from being left alone*, Thuc. 1. 71, cf. 3. 67; ἐρημίας ἐπειλημμένοι Dem. 36. 2; εὐρετικὸν εἶναι φασὶ τὴν ἐρ. Menand. Ἄνδρ. 4. b. of places, *desolation*, Lat. vastitas, ἐρημίᾳ δοῦναι τι Eur. Tro. 26, 95; ἀτριβῆς ὑπ' ἐρημίας Thuc. 4. 8. 2. c. gen. *want of, absence*, φίλων Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 14; ἀσένων, βροτῶν, ἀνδρῶν Eur. Hec. 1017, Bacch. 875, Thuc. 6. 102; λύχων Ar. Av. 1484, etc.; δι' ἐρημίας πολεμίων πορεύεσθαι *without finding any enemy*, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 21; τὴν ἐρ. ὄρων τῶν κωλυσόντων *seeing that there would be none to hinder him*, Dem. 54. 10; even, ἐρ. κακῶν *freedom from evil*, Eur. H. F. 1157.
 ἐρημιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, in Theocr. 27. 62, seems to be a *solitary devotee*.
 ἐρημικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for solitude, *living in a desert*, LXX (Ps. 101. 7).
 ἐρημίτης [ἴ], ὄν, ὁ, of the desert, ὄνος LXX (Job. 11. 12). II. as Subst. *an hermit, hermit*, Eccl.
 ἐρημο-κόμης, es, gen. ὄν, *void of hair*, Anth. P. 6. 294., 7. 383.
 ἐρημο-λάλος [ἄ], ὄν, *chattering in the desert*, τέττιξ Anth. P. 7. 196.
 ἐρημό-νομος or -νόμος, ὄν, *haunting the wilds*, θεαί Ar. Rh. 4. 1333; θῆρες Anth. P. 6. 184.
 ἐρημο-πλάνος [ἄ], ὄν, *wandering alone*, Orph. II. 38. 4 (vulg. ἐρημο-πλάναν); noted as διθυραμβῶδες by Demetr. Phal. 116.
 ἐρημο-παιός, ὄν, *making desolate*, Suid.
 ἐρημό-πολις, ι, gen. ἴδος, *rest of one's city*, Eur. Tro. 599.
 ἐρήμος, ὄν, but also fem. ἐρήμη Od. 3. 270, Soph. O. C. 1719, Ant. 739, Tr. 530, and in the Att. phrase δίκη ἐρήμη (v. infr. 111); Att. also ἐρημος, ὄν, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 33 (cf. ἐτοίμος): Comp. -ότερος, Thuc. 3. 11, Lys., etc.; Sup. -ύτατος, Hdt. 9. 118, Xen. *Desolate, lonely, lonesome, solitary*, 1. of places, ἐς νῆσον ἐρήμην Od. 3. 270; χῶρος Il. 10. 520; freq. in Hdt., and Att.; τὰ ἐρ. τῆς Λιβύης *the desert parts* .., Hdt. 3. 32, cf. Thuc. 2. 17; ἡ ἐρήμος (sc. χώρα) Hdt. 2. 32., 3. 102, cf. ἐρημία I; also, ἡ ἐρήμη Ael. N. A. 7. 48. 2. of persons or animals, τὰ δ' ἐρήμα φοβεῖται (i. e. the cattle), Il. 5. 140; Ξέρην ἐρ.

[μολεῖν] Aesch. Pers. 734; ἦσθαι δόμοις ἐρημον Id. Ag. 862; πύρτις ἐρήμα Soph. Tr. 530; ἐρημος κάφίλος Id. Ph. 228; ἐρ. ἀπολιπὼν τινα Ar. Pl. 447; often of poor, helpless persons, Andoc. 31. 8, etc.; οὐκ ὦν τῶν ἐρημοτάτων οὔτε τῶν ἀπύρων κομιδῆ Dem. 551. 7; εἰς ὄρφανὰ καὶ ἐρημα ὑβρίζειν Plat. Legg. 927 C:—of animals, *solitary, not gregarious*, Plut. Caes. 63:—neut. as Adv., ἐρημα κλαίω I weep in solitude, Eur. Supp. 775; ἐρημον ἐμβλέπειν *to look vacantly*, Ar. Fr. 393. 3. of conditions, πλάνος, πύρτις Soph. O. C. 1114, 1716. II. c. gen. *rest of, void or destitute of*, [χώρα] ἐρ. πάντων Hdt. 2. 32; ἀνθρώπων 4. 17, cf. 18; ἀνδρῶν 6. 23, cf. 8. 65, Soph. O. T. 57; στέγαι φίλων ἐρ. Id. El. 1405; Πειραιᾶ ἐρ. ὄντα νεῶν Thuc. 8. 96; ἡ ἦν ἐρημοτάτων τῶν πολεμίων (sc. τὸ τεῖχος) Hdt. 9. 118. 2. of persons, *abandoned by, συμμάχων* Id. 7. 160; πατρός Soph. O. C. 1717; πατρὸς καὶ μητρός Plat. Legg. 927 D; πρὸς φίλων Soph. Ant. 919; so, ἐρ. οἶκος a house *without heirs*, Isae. 66. 29. 3. with no bad sense, *wanting, without*, ἐσθῆς ἐρήμος ὄπλων Hdt. 9. 63: *free from, ἀνδρῶν κακῶν ἐρημος πόλις* Plat. Legg. 862 E, cf. 908 C. III. ἐρήμη, rarely ἐρημος (with or more commonly without γραφή, δίκη, δίαίτα), ἡ, *an undefended action, in which one party does not appear*, and judgment goes against him *by default*, as contumacious, ἤλιπε .. τὴν γραφήν .. ἐρήμην ἔσεσθαι *would be undefended*, Antipho 116. 1; ἐρήμη δίκη θάνατον καταγιγνώσκειν τινός Thuc. 6. 61; ἐρήμην εἶλον [sc. δίκην] I got judgment *by default*, Dem. 540. 21; ἐρήμην αὐτὸν λαβόντες .. εἶλον Lys. 159. 34; ἐρημον ὤφλε δίκην he let it go *by default*, Dem. 542. 23, cf. Antipho 131. 1; ἐρήμην καταγιγνώσκειν or καταδαιτῶν τινός *to give it against him by default*, Dem. 903. 9., 1013. 22; γενομένης ἐρημον κατὰ Μειδίου Id. 544. 22; ἐρήμην κατηγορεῖν *to accuse in a case where there was no defence*, Plat. Apol. 18 C, cf. Dem. 542. 20; ἐρήμην or ἐξ ἐρήμης κρατεῖν, Luc., etc. 2. for ἐρήμας *trugān* v. sub *τρυγάω*. (Akin to ἡρέμα, etc., acc. to Curt. no. 454.)
 ἐρημό-σκοπος, ὁ, *one who keeps watch negligently*, ap. Suid.
 ἐρημοσύνη, ἡ, *solitude*, Anth. P. 9. 4 and 665.
 ἐρημο-φίλης [ἴ], ὄν, ὁ, *loving solitude*, Anth. P. 9. 396, Plan. 256. .
 ἐρημῶ, fut. ὠσω, (ἐρημος) *to strip bare, to desolate, lay waste*, ἱερὰ θεῶν Thuc. 3. 58; τὴν χώραν Andoc. 26. 10:—Pass., Κρήτης ἐρημο-θείσης Hdt. 7. 171; πόλεις ἡρημώθησαν Thuc. 1. 23, cf. 2. 44. II. *to bereave one of a thing*, c. dupl. acc., ἐρ. τινα εὐφροσύνας μέρος Pind. P. 3. 174 (cf. στερέω, ἀφαιρέω): but c. acc. et gen., ἀνδρῶν ἐρ. ἐστίαν Id. I. 4. 27 (3. 35); ἐρ. ναυβατῶν ἐρετμά *to leave the oars without men*, Eur. Hel. 1610; σεαυτὸν ἐρημοῖς [φίλων] Plut. Alex. 39:—Pass. *to be bereft of, ἀνδρῶν* Hdt. 1. 164; συμμάχων Id. 7. 174; ἀσένος Aesch. Ag. 260; πατρός Eur. Andr. 805; τὰ ἐρημούμενα φυλακῆς *left without*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4. 18. 2. *to set free or deliver from*, Διδὸς ἄλσος ἡρήμωσε λέοντος Eur. H. F. 360; Ἀσίαν Περσικῶν ὄπλων Plut. Cim. 12:—Pass., πνεῦμα ὁσμῶν ἐρημωθὲν *being free from* .., Plat. Tim. 66 E. III. *to abandon, desert*, ἐὼν χῶρον Pind. P. 4. 479; τάξιν ἡρήμου θανάων Aesch. Pers. 298, cf. Eur. Andr. 314, Plat. Legg. 865 E; ἐρ. Συρακούσας *to evacuate it*, Thuc. 5. 4; τὸνδ' ἐρημώσας ὄχον *having left it empty*, by stepping out of it, Aesch. Ag. 1070. IV. *to keep in solitude, isolate*, Aesch. Supp. 516, Eur. Med. 90:—Pass., ἐρημωθέντες τοῦ ὀμίλου *being isolated from* .., Hdt. 4. 135.
 ἐρήμωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making desolate*, χωρίου Arr. An. 1. 9, 13.
 ἐρημωτής, οὔ, ὁ, *a desolator*, Anth. P. 6. 115.
 ἐρημωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *desolating*, Eriphan. 1. p. 458.
 ἐρηρέδαται, -ατο, v. sub ἐρείδω.
 ἐρηριμμαι, v. sub ἐρείπω.
 ἐρηρισται, v. sub ἐρίζω.
 ἐρητύω, Dor. ἐρᾶτύω: impf. ἐρήτυον (without augm.) Il., Ion. -ύεσκον, Ar. Rh. 1. 1301, Q. Sm.: fut. ὠσω Ar. Rh., (κατ-) Soph. Ph. 1416; aor. ἐρήτυσα Il. 1. 192, Eur.; ἐρητύσασκε 2. 189., 11. 567:—Pass., v. infr. [ῦ before a vowel, unless it be a long syll., as, ἐρητύοντο μένοντες Il. 8. 345; but long before σ, and in Aeol. 3 pl. aor. pass. ἐρή-τύθεν: but Soph. O. C. 164 has ῦ before a long syll.] Ep. Verb (used twice in Trag.), *to keep back, restrain, check*, κήρυκες δ' ἄρα λαὸν ἐρήτυον Il. 18. 503; ἐρητύσασκε φάλαγγας 11. 567; ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἕκαστον 2. 164, cf. 75, 189, Od. 9. 493; ἐρητύσειέ τε θυμὸν Il. 1. 192; πολλὰ κέλευθος ἐρατύοι (so Musgr. for -ύει) *let a long distance bar thy approach*, Soph. O. C. 164:—Med., ἐρητύοντο δὲ λαὸν Il. 15. 723:—Pass., ἐρητύοντο μένοντες 8. 345; ἐρητύετ' ἐν φρεσὶ θυμός 9. 462 (458), cf. 13. 280; ἐρήτυθεν (Acol. for -θησαν) δὲ καθ' ἔδρας 2. 99, 211; παρὰ νηυσὶν ἐρητύοντο 8. 345, al. 2. later c. gen. *to keep away from*, τέκνα δεινῆς ἀμίλλης Eur. Phoen. 1260; [κύνες] ὕλαγμοῦ Theocr. 25. 75:—Pass., c. inf., ναυτιλῆς .. ἐρητύοντο μέλεσθαι Ar. Rh. 2. 835.
 ἐρι, τό, indecl. form of ἔριον *wool*, Philet. 18.
 ἐρί-, insepar. Particle, like ἀρι-, used as a prefix to strengthen the sense of a word, *very, much*; mostly Ep. and Lyr.
 ἐρι-αυγής, ἐς, *very brilliant*, Orph. Fr. 7. 11.
 ἐρι-αύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, *with high-arching neck*, ἐριαύχενες ἵπποι Il. 10. 305, al., never in Od.: opp. to βυσαύχην.
 ἐρι-αχθής, ἐς, (ἐριον, ἄχθος) *laden with wool, woolly*, or (ἐρι-, ἄχθος) *heavy-laden, ποίμνη* Maxim. π. καταρχ. 520.
 ἐρι-βόας, ὄν, ὁ, *loud-shouting*, of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 45. 10; of Hermes, Anth. P. 15. 27.
 ἐρι-βομβος, ὄν, *loud-buzzing*, μέλισσα Orph. Fr. 49.
 ἐρι-βρεμέτης, ὄν, ὁ, of Zeus, *loud-thundering*, Ζεὺς Il. 13. 624; Αἰσχύ-λος Ar. Ran. 814; Διώνυσος Dion. P. 578, etc.: *loud-roaring*, λέων Pind. I. 4. 77 (3. 64): *loud-sounding*, αὐλός Anth. P. 6. 195.
 ἐρι-βρεμής, ἐς, = ἐρίβρομος, Anth. P. 6. 344.

ἐριβριθής, ἐς, *very heavy*, Orph. H. 5. 636.
 ἐρί-βρομος, *ov*, *loud-shouting*, of Bacchus, h. Hom. Bacch. 56, Anacr. 14, Panyas. ap. Ath. 36 D: *loud-roaring*, λέαντες Pind. O. 11 (10). fin.; χθών, νεφέλη Id. P. 6. 3, 11.
 ἐρί-βρύχης [ῥ], gen. *ov* Ep. -εω, ὄ, = sq., ταῦρος Hes. Th. 832; πόντος, λέων Opp. H. 1. 476, 709.
 ἐρί-βρῦχος, *ov*, *loud-bellowing*, βῦς h. Hom. Merc. 116; λέων Q. Sm. 3. 171: *loud-braying*, of the trumpet, Anth. P. 6. 159.
 ἐρί-βῶλαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, ἡ, *with large clods*, of rich, loamy soil; hence, *very fertile*, once in Od., ἐριβῶλακος ἠπείροισι 13. 235; often in Il., ἐν Φθίῃ ἐριβῶλακι 1. 155, etc.; πόλεως ἐρ. Cratin. Δραπ. 3, ubi v. Meineke.
 ἐρί-βῶλος, *ov*, = foreg., Od. 5. 34, and often in Il.
 ἐρί-γάστρω, *aras*, ὄ, ἡ, *pot-bellied*, μῦσχος Nic. Al. 344.
 ἐριγδουπέω, *to rattle loud*, coined by Schol. Il. 7. 507.
 ἐρί-γδουπος, *ov*, = ἐρίδουπος (q. v.), *loud-sounding, thundering*, in Hom. always as epith. of Zeus, ἐριγδούπου Διὸς υἱόν Il. 5. 672; ἐρ. πόσις Ἥρης Od. 15. 112, 180, Il.; except in Il. 11. 152, ἐρ. πόδες ἵππων.
 ἐριγηθής, ἐς, *very jayful*, Orph. Lith. pr. 24.
 ἐρί-γηρυς, ὄ, ἡ, *loud-speaking*, Hesych.
 ἐρί-γληνας, *av*, *with large eye-balls, full-eyed*, Opp. C. 1. 310.
 ἐριγμα, τό, (ἐρείκω) *bruised beans*, Hipp. 220 F: v. ἐρεγμα.
 ἐρίγμα, ἡ, = foreg., Schol. Ar. Ran. 505.
 ἐρίδαίνω: impf. ἠριδαίνων Babr. 68: Ep. aor. ἐρίδηναι Ap. Rh. 1. 89: —Med., Q. Sm. 5. 105: Ep. aor. 1 inf. ἐριδήσασθαι (with ι long) or ἐριδῆσασθαι Il. 23. 792: elsewhere Hom. uses only pres.: (ἐρίζω). *To wrangle, quarrel, μετ' ἀνδράσι Od. 21. 310; αὐτως γὰρ β' ἐπέεσσ' ἐριδαίνομεν Il. 2. 342; νῦν δὲ περὶ πτωχῶν ἐρ. Od. 18. 403; εἰ δὴ σφῶν ἔνεκα θνητῶν ἐρ. Il. 1. 574; εἵνεκα τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐρ. ye strive (as for a prize) for her excellence, Od. 2. 206; c. dat., ἐριδαίνομεν ἀλλήλοιιν .. πελεμιζόμεν Il. 16. 765, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 89; also, ἀντία πάντων .. ἐριδαίνεμεν αἶος Od. 1. 79; τι in a thing, Call. Dian. 262:—of war, first in Ap. Rh. 2. 986, etc.:—Med., ποσσὶν ἐριδήσασθαι Ἀχαιοῖς with them in the foot-race, Il. 23. 792.—Ep. word used by Dem. Byz. ap. Ath. 452 D; Luc. Pisc. 6 is taken from Ap. Rh. 1. 89.
 ἐριδάντης, *ov*, ὄ, *a wrangler*, Timo ap. Diog. L. 2. 107; an Ion. gen. pl. ἐριδαντέων is cited from Democr. by Plut. 2. 614 E, which led Clem. Al. (p. 328) to invent the nom. ἐριδαντές.
 ἐριδηλος, *ov*, *very conspicuous*, Nonn. Jo. 18. v. 15.
 ἐριδινής, ἐς, (δίνος) *whirling, eddying swiftly*, Tryph. 231.
 ἐρίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἔριον, Luc. Ocyr. 89 (where ἐρίδιον), Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 71, Phot. s. v. λαμπάδιον.
 ἐριδμαίνω, = ἐρεθίζω, *to provoke to strife, irritate*, σφήκεσιν ἐουκότες .. οὐς παῖδες ἐριδμαίνωσιν Il. 16. 260. II. intr. = ἐριδαίνω, *to contend*, Ap. Rh. 3. 94; τι about .., Mosch. 2. 69; διά τι Anth. Plan. 4. 297; ὑπὲρ τινος Nic. Al. 407; c. inf., ἄκρα φέρεσθαι Theocr. 12. 31.
 ἐρί-δματος, *ov*, (δέμω) *strangely-built, i. e. immovable, unconquerable*, ἔρις ἐρ. (cf. θεύδητος, εὐδητας), Aesch. Ag. 1461:—Herm. refers it to δαμάω, ἐρίδματος ἀνδρὸς οἰζύς *sharply-taming, overpowering* the man.
 ἐρί-δουπος, *ov*, like ἐρίγδουπος, except that Hom. uses the latter form of persons, the former always of things and places, ἀκταί, ποταμοί Il. 20. 50, Od. 10. 515; αἶθουσα Il. 24. 323, and Od.
 ἐρί-δωρας, *ov*, *rich in gifts, abundant*, δπώρη Opp. C. 3. 504.
 ἐρίζω, Dor. 3 pl. ἐρίζοντι Pind. N. 5. 72; Ep. inf. ἐριζόμεναι -έμεν Il. 21. 185., 23. 404, Dor. ἐρισθεν Theocr. 6. 5; impf. ἠρίζων Dem. 113. 20, Ep. ἐρίζαν Il. 2. 555, Ion. ἐρίζεσκον Od. 8. 225; fut. ἐρίσω (δι-) App. Civ. 5. 127, Dor. ἐρίζω Pind. ap. Eust. Opusc. 56. 94:—Ep. aor. ἠρίσα Hes. Th. 928, Lys. 194. 33, poet. ἔρισα, Pind. 1. 8 (7). 60; Ep. opt. ἐρίσσειε Hom., v. infr.; Dor. ἠρίξα, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 26:—pf. ἠρίκα Polyb. 3. 91, 7:—Med., Ep. impf. ἐρίζετα Hes. Th. 534: Ep. aor. subj. ἐρίσσειται (for ἐρίσηται), Od. 4. 80:—Pass., Ep. pf. ἐρήρισμαι (in act. sense), v. infr. (Perhaps akin to ἐρ-έθω, ἐρ-εθίζω.) *To strive, wrangle, quarrel*, usu. of wordy contests, τινί with one, Il. 1. 6, etc., and Att.; ἀλλήλοις, Od. 18. 277, Plat.; ἀντιβίην τινί Il. 1. 277; ἀντία τινί Pind. P. 4. 507; πρὸς τινά Id. P. 2. 162, Hdt. 7. 50, 1, Plat. Rep. 395 D; ὅς πατ' Ἀθηναίαν ἐριν ἤρισε Theocr. 5. 23;—περὶ τινος about a thing, Il. 12. 423, 21.:—foll. by a relat., ἐρ. ὅστις ἀρείων Theocr. 5. 67; ὁπότερας γενναίωτερας Plat. Lys. 207 C:—absol. in Plat. of *sophistical disputations*, opp. to διαλέγεσθαι, Rep. 454 A, cf. Prot. 337 B. 2. *to rival, vie with, be a match for*, οὐκ ἂν ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆϊ γ' ἐρίσσειε βροτὸς ἄλλας Il. 3. 223; ἐπεὶ σφισιν οὐτις ἐρίζεν Od. 8. 371, cf. Xen. Cyn. 1, 12:—c. acc. rei, *to rival or contend with one in 2 thing*, οὐδ' εἰ .. Ἀφροδίτῃ κάλλας ἐρίζοι Il. 9. 389, cf. Od. 5. 213, Hes. Sc. 5;—also, c. dat. rei, *δηρτοσύνη οὐκ ἂν μοι ἐρίσσειε βροτὸς ἄλλος in running*, Od. 15. 321, cf. 13. 325; so in Att., γνώμη ἐρ. τινί Lys. 194. 34; also, ἐρίζητον (Ep. for -εταν) περὶ ἴσης Il. 12. 423; ἐρίσσειαν περὶ μύθων 15. 284; ἀθανάτοισιν ἐρίζεσκον περὶ τόξων Od. 8. 225, cf. Hdt. 5. 49; also c. inf., ἐρίζετον ἀλλήλοιιν χερσὶ μαχήσασθαι Od. 18. 38; ἴσα δὲ πίνειν οὐτις οἱ ἀνθρώπων ἤρισην Phalacc. ap. Ath. 440 E. 3. absol. *to engage in a contest, keep the contest up*, Νέστωρ αἶας ἐρίζε Il. 2. 555. II. Hom. sometimes uses the Med., like the Act., φ [τόξω] οὐ τίς ται ἐρίζεται Il. 5. 172; μοι ἐρίσσειται .. κτήμασιν Od. 4. 80; so, ἐρίζετο βουλὰς Κρονίωνι Hes. Th. 534; so also pf. pass., τῷ οὐ τίς ἐρήρισται κράτος Id. Fr. 53, cf. Pind. O. 1. 155, 1. 4. 49 (3. 47).
 ἐρί-ζωας, *ov*, *long-lived*, Lat. vivax, Greg. Naz., Hesych.
 ἐρι-ήκαος, *av*, (ἀκούω) *keen of ear*, Orph. Lith. 462.
 ἐρί-ηρος, *ov*, (*ἦρα, cf. ἦρα) *fitting exactly*: as epith. of ἑταῖρος, *faithful, trusty*, ἐρίηρος ἑταῖρος, in sing., only in Il. 4. 266; elsewhere always in heterocl. pl. ἐρίηρες ἑταῖραι, acc. ἐρίηρας ἑταίρους, Il. 3. 47, 378, Od. 9. 100, 172, 193, etc.; parodied by Cratin. Ὀδοσσ. 5:—ἐρίηρος ἀιδός, Od. 1. 346., 8. 62, 471, must be taken in a general sense,*

faithful, loyal to his master's house, (not to the Suitors, for he sung on compulsion, 1. 154).
 ἐρι-ηχής, ἐς, (ἠχέω) *loud-sounding*, Opp. H. 3. 213.
 ἐριθάκη, ἡ, *bee-bread*, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 9, cf. 9. 40; also called κήρινθος, σανδαράχη. 2. *bees-wax*, Var. R. R. 3. 16.
 ἐριθακίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἐριθος, (ἡ), *a female day-labourer*, Theocr. 3. 35.
 ἐριθακος, ὄ, *a solitary bird*, which could be taught to speak, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 4., 8. 3; also called ἐριθεύς, ἐρίθυλος, and, perhaps, the same as the φοινικουρός (q. v.): Adams thinks it *the red-breast*.
 ἐριθακώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like the ἐριθακος, chattering*, Epich. 33 Ahr.
 ἐριθαλής or -θαλλής, Dor. for ἐριθηλής, Hesych.
 ἐριθαλής, ἴδος, ἡ, name of a plant in Hesych., prob. = ἐριθαλές in Plin. H. N. 25. 13, *stone-crop*.
 ἐριθαλλος, *av*, (θάλλω) *growing luxuriantly, flourishing*, of plants and trees, Simon. 23: cf. ἐριθηλής.
 ἐριθεία, ἡ, (ἐριθεύμαι) *labour for wages*, Hesych., Suid. II. *canvassing for public office, intriguing*, Lat. ambitus, Arist. Pol. 5. 2, 6; in pl., lb. 5. 3, 9.
 ἐριθεύομαι, Dep.: (ἐριθος):—*to serve, work for hire*, LXX (Tob. 2. 11); so in Act., Heliod. 1. 5, Schol. Saph. Aj. 833, Eust. 1162. 23. II. *of public officers or characters, to canvass for office, court popular applause*, οἱ ἐριθευόμενοι, Lat. ambitum exercentes, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 9: but trans. in cōmpos., ἐξεριθεύσασθαι ταῦς νέους *to inveigle them into party measures*, Polyb. 10. 22, 9. Cf. ἐριθεία, ἀνεριθεντος.
 ἐριθεύς, ἴως, ὄ, = ἐριθακος, Arat. 1025, Theophr. Fr. 6. 3, 2.
 ἐρί-θηλής, ἐς, (θάλλω, τέθηλα) *very flourishing, luxuriant*, of plants, μυρικής τ' ἐριθηλέας ὄζουσι Il. 10. 467; ἔρνος .. ἐριθηλὲς ἐλαίης 17. 53; δάφνης ἐριθηλέος ὄζουσι Hes. Th. 30; of gardens, ἀλώων ἐριθηλέων Il. 5. 90; so γαῖα Ap. Rh. 2. 723; metaph., ἔνομοια Anth. Plan. 4. 72.
 ἐριθηλος, *ov*, = foreg., Ῥώμη Or. Sib. 8. p. 714.
 ἐριθος, ὄ, also ἡ, *a day-labourer, hired servant of any sort*; in Il., ἐριθοὶ are *mowers or reapers*, 18. 550, 560: later, ἐριθοὶ, al. *spinners and weavers, workers in wool* (its likeness to ἔριον is accidental), Dem. 1313. 6, Theocr. 15. 80, etc.; of spiders, πάντα δ' ἐριθῶν ἀραχνῶν βρίθει Soph. Fr. 269. II. *τλήμων γαστρὸς ἐριθος*, Lat. erepitus ventris, h. Hom. Merc. 296, ubi v. Herm.
 ἐρίθυλος, ὄ, = ἐριθακος, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 927.
 ἐριθύμος, *ov*, *high-spirited*, Q. Sm. 1. 742.
 ἐρίκειν, v. sub ἐρείκω.
 ἐρίκη [ῖ], v. sub ἐρείκη.
 ἐρίκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἐρείκω) *pounded barley, groats*, mostly in pl., Galen.: also ἐρεκίς (q. v.); and ἐρίκας, Hesych.
 ἐρίκίτας ἄρτας, ὄ, *bread of groats*, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 114 B.
 ἐρί-κλάγκτης, *ov*, ὄ, (κλάζω) *loud-sounding*, Pind. P. 12. 38.
 ἐρί-κλαυστος and -κλαυτος, *ov*, *much-weeping*, Anth. P. 7. 560, C. I. 4000. 11. II. pass. *much-weep, bewailed*, Opp. H. 2. 668.
 ἐρίκλυτος, *ov*, *much-renowned*, Orph. Arg. 1028.
 ἐρίκοεις, contr. ἐρίκοῦς, οὔσσα, οὐν, *heathery*: only found in pr. n. Ἐρικοῦσσα, one of the Aeolian Isles, Strabo 276, Steph. Byz. s. v.; written Ἐρικοῦσσα in Schol. Ar. Pl. 586, Ἐρικόδης in Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 43.
 ἐρί-κτέδνας, *ov*, *wealthy*, Opp. C. 1. 312.
 ἐρικτός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub ἐρεικτός.
 ἐρί-κτύπος, *ov*, *loud-sounding*, Ποσειδῶν, Hes. Th. 456. 930.
 ἐρί-κυδής, ἐς, *very famous, glorious*, Ep. epith. of the gods and their descendants, Il. 14. 327, Od. 11. 576, 631; of their gifts, θεῶν ἐρικυδέα δῶρα Il. 3. 65., 20. 265; ἐρ. ἠβη 11. 225, Hes. Th. 988:—besides this, Hom. only has δαῖς ἐρικ. *a splendid festival*, Il. 24. 802, Od. 3. 66., 10. 182, etc.—and even here it is a *sacrificial feast*:—of places and men, ἄστν Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 220, Orph., etc.
 ἐρί-κύμων [ῥ], *ov*, (κύω) *big with young*, ἐρ. φέρματι Aesch. Ag. 119: but Cod. Med. has ἐρικύματα, whence Seidl. restored ἐρικυμάδα.
 ἐριλαμπέτις, ἡ, *pecul. fem. of sq.*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 102.
 ἐρί-λαμπής, ἐς, *bright-shining*, Orph. Fr. 29, Procl. H. 2. 30.
 ἐρί-μύκης [ῥ], *av*, ὄ, = sq., ταῦρος Call. Fr. 452.
 ἐρί-μύκος, *ov*, (μυκάομαι, μέμυκα) *loud-bellowing*, βοῶν ὑπὸ πόσσ' ἐριμύκων Il. 20. 497, cf. 23. 775, Od. 15. 235, Hes. Op. 788; ὀλολυγή Anth. P. 6. 219.
 ἐρίνάζω: fut. ἄσω, Dor. ἄζω:—like Lat. caprifico, *to apply the flower of the wild fig (ἐρινεός) to the cultivated fig (συκῆ) for the purpose of impregnating it, to impregnate the fig*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 5; this process was performed naturally by the *gall-insects (ψήνες)* which pierced the young fig, so that it was ready to receive the pollen from the flower of the wild fig, v. Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 6, Theophr. l. c., and cf. Hdt. 1. 193; τὸ ἠρινασμένον *the impregnated fig*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 3: cf. ψήν, ὀλυνθάζω. II. *to gather wild figs*, Poll. 7. 143.
 ἐρίνας, ἄδας, ἡ, = ἐρινεός, Nic. Th. 854. II. = ἐρίνεον, Amer. ap. Ath. 76 E.
 ἐρίνασμός, ὄ, *the process of caprification*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 5.
 ἐρίναστός, ἡ, ὄν, *ripened by caprification*, Schneid. Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 12.
 ἐρίνεόν, τό, *the fruit of the ἐρινεός*, Lync. ap. Ath. 75 D; pl. ἐρινᾶ Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 6:—also = ὀλυνθος, v. ἐρινόν.
 ἐρίνεός, ὄ, *the wild fig-tree, ficus caprificus*, (still called ἐρίνεα in Greece), Il. 6. 433., 11. 167, al., Hes. ap. Strabo 643, Epich. 85 Ahr., Theocr.; Att. ἐρίνεως (not ἐρινεός, Choerobosc. 261 Gaisf.), Ath. 75 D: cf. ἐρινός. 2. = ἐρινεόν, Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 5. II. as Adj., ἐρινεός, ἄ, ὄν, contr. οὐς, ᾶ, οὐν, *of the wild fig-tree*, ἐρινεόν σῦκαν = ἐρινεόν, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 9., 32, 6; pl. gen., ἐρινῶν συκῶν Ath. 76 C; ἐριναῖς κραδαῖς Eur. Fr. 680.
 ἐρίνεος [ῖ], ἄ, ὄν, Ion. ἐρίνεος, ἡ, ὄν, *of wool, wollen*, κίθων, εἴματα, etc., Hdt. 1. 195., 2. 81., 4. 73, Hipp. Art. 837, Fract. 763: cf. Att. ἐρεοῦς.

ἐρινεώδης, es, (εἶδος) full of wild fig-trees (ἐρινεαί), Strabo 598.
 ἐρίνεως, v. sub ἐρινεός.
 ἐρίνον, τό, an unripe fig, Alex. Αεβ. 1, Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 1.
 ἐρίνας, ὁ, = ἐρινεός, a wild fig-tree, Stratt. Τρωϊλ. 2, Nic. Al. 319. 2.
 = ἐρίνον, a wild fig, πεπών ἐρ. ὡς, ἀχρεῖος ὢν Soph. Fr. 190.
 ἔρινος, ὁ, a plant like basil, Diosc. 4. 29.
 Ἐρίνυς, (so written, not Ἐριννύς, in the best MSS. and in Inscr., v. Dind. Steph. Thes.), gen. ὕος, ἡ; pl. Ἐρινύες, Att. Ἐρινύς: Att. gen. Ἐρινῶν, like γενῶν, Dind. Eur. I. T. 931, 970. The Erinyes, an avenging deity, used by Hom. (like the Roman Furiae) always in pl., except in Il. 9. 571., 19. 87, Od. 15. 234; but Trag. use sing. quite as often as in pl., in which case the Erinyes may be taken as an impersonation of Conscience. The number Three first in Eur. Tro. 457, Or. 1650; but the names Tisiphoné, Megaera, Alecto only in late writers, as Apollod. I. 1, 4, etc.: in Hom. no number is mentioned, Aesch. composes a whole Chorus of them, and Eur. does not limit their number in I. T. 961 sq. In the oldest Ep. they visit for perjury, Il. 19. 259, Hes. Op. 801; homicide, Il. 9. 571; undutiful conduct to parents, Ib. 454, Od. 2. 135 (v. infr. II); ill-treatment of suppliants, 17. 475; disrespect to elders, Il. 15. 204; and any presumptuous conduct:—they silence the horse of Achilles, when about to reveal too much, 19. 418; they lead men to mistake evil for good, like Ἄτη, 19. 87, Od. 15. 234. Their abode was Erebus, hence the epith. ἡεροφαίτις, Il. 9. 571 (567), 19. 87; and hence their vengeance reached beyond the grave, 19. 260, Od. 20. 78. Acc. to Hes. Th. 185, they sprang from Gaia and the drops of Uranos' blood (v. Gladstone Hom. Stud. 2. 302 sq.); Aesch. makes them daughters of Night. For their worship at Athens and the Athenian notions of them, v. Müller Aesch. Eum. § 77 sq., and cf. Εὐμενίδες, Σεμναί. II. as appellat., μητρὸς Ἐρινύες curses from one's mother, Il. 21. 412, Od. II. 280; Ἄρα τ' Ἐρινύς πατρὸς ἡ μεγασθενῆς Aesch. Theb. 70, cf. 724, 886, Soph. O. C. 1434; but, τίσαιτο .. Ἐρινύς πατρὸς the blood-guiltiness of his sire, Hes. Th. 472; so, Ἐρινύες Λαῶν the curses inherited from L., ap. Hdt. 4. 149; φρενῶν Ἐρινύς distraction, Soph. Ant. 603; Ἐρινὺν ἐπαρθιάζειν a Fury-song, Aesch. Ag. 1120:—in Trag., also, persons sent to be curses to mankind are called Ἐρινύες, Aesch. Ag. 749, Soph. El. 1080, Tr. 891, Eur. Or. 1390; but not found in Prose till Ep. Plat. 357 A, Polyb. 24. 8, 2, etc. Cf. ἀλάστωρ. III. epith. of Demeter, when distraught by the pursuit of Poseidon, Call. Fr. 207, Paus. 8. 25, 4 sq. [ῥ in all trisyll. cases, Pors. Med. 1254; ῥ in quadrisyll.] (Cf. Skt. Saran-yú, a mythical Being in the Veda, (cf. Hesych. Ἀράντιον Ἐρινύσι); on the relation of the two, v. M. Müller Sc. of L. 2. p. 484.)
 ἐρίνω, to be angry, indignant, acc. to Paus. 8. 25, 6, an Arcadian word, from Ἐρινύς, or the same root.
 Ἐρινυώδης, es, (εἶδος) like the Ἐρινύες, Plut. 2. 458 B, 602 D.
 ἐρίξας, v. sub ἐρέικω.
 ἔριον, τό, Ion. εἶριον, Hdt., Hipp., and always in Hom. except gen. ἐρίσια in Od. 4. 124:—wool, Il. 12. 434, Od. 1. c., Plat. Symp. 175 D, Rep. 398 A:—mostly in pl., Il. 3. 388, Od. 18. 316; τάρια, crasis for τὰ ἔρια, Ar. Ran. 1387; ἔρια οὐλα Ib. 1067; ἔρια πεπτάμενα outspread flocks of wool, Id. Nub. 343; ἐρίων τάλαντον Id. Vesp. 1147; τὰ Μιλήσια ἔρια Eubul. Πρακρ. 1, cf. Amphis Ὀδ. 1;—εἶρια ἀπὸ ζύλου cotton (Germ. Baumwolle, tree-wool), Hdt. 3. 47, cf. 106., 7. 65:—so, τὸ ἔριον [τῆς ἀράχνης] a spider's web, Philostr. 853; τὰ ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης ἔρια of the threads of the pinna, Alciphro 1. 2. (From √EP come also εἶρ-ος, ἐρ-έα, ἐρ-εοὺς, εὐ-ερ-ος; cf. Skt. ur-ā, ur-ahas (sheep), úr-ṇa (wool); Lat. vell-us, vill-us; Goth. vull-a (wool); Lith. vil-na; Slav. vlu-na.)
 ἐρίδ-ξύλον, τό, the cotton-plant, Ulpian.
 ἐριο-πλύτης, ου, ὁ, (πλύνω) a wool-cleaner, fuller, Diosc. 2. 193.
 ἐριο-πώλης, to sell or deal in wool, Poll. 7. 28.
 ἐριο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in wool, Poll. 7. 28.
 ἐριο-πωλικῶς, Adv. like a wool-dealer, roguishly, Ar. Ran. 1386.
 ἐριο-πώλιον, τό, the wool-market, Joseph. B. J. 5. 8, 1.
 ἐριδ-στεπτος, ου, (στέφω) wreathed in wool, κλάδοι Aesch. Supp. 23, as restored by Scal. for ἱεροστ-.
 ἐριούνης, ὁ, v. sq.
 ἐριούνης and ἐριούνης, ὁ, Homeric epith. of Hermes: (prob. from ἐρι-, δνήνημ):—the ready helper, luck-bringer, σῶκος, ἐριούνης Ἑρμῆς Il. 20. 72; Ἑρμείας ἐριούνης 24. 457, 679; so, ἐριούνης Ἑρμείας 20. 34, Od. 8. 322; Διὸς ἐριούνης υἱός h. Hom. Merc. 28; θεῶν ἐριούνη δαίμων Ib. 551; absol. Ἐριούνης, i. e. Hermes, Il. 24. 360, 440:—in Ar. Ran. 1144, Ἑρμῆς ἐριούνης is opposed to δόλιος; cf. Poët. ap. E. M. 374. 24: v. sub ἀκάκητα. II. ἐρ. νόσος, Orph. Lith. 197.
 ἐριουργεῖον, τό, a wool-factory, Poll. 7. 28.
 ἐριουργέω, to work in wool, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 7, Lac. 1, 3, etc.
 ἐριουργία, ἡ, the manufacture of woollens, Poll. 7. 28.
 ἐριουργός, ὄν, (ἐριον, *ἐργω) working in wool, Dio C. 79. 7; ἡ ἱερὰ φυλὴ τῶν ἐρ., at Philadelphia, C. I. 3422. 28.
 ἐριοφορέω, to bear wool, of sheep, Cyrill.
 ἐριο-φόρος, ου, wool-bearing, δένδρον ἐρ. the cotton-tree, Theophr. H. P. 4. 7, 7.
 ἐριπέιν, v. sub ἐρείπω.
 ἐρί-πλευρος, ου, with slurdy sides, stout, Pind. P. 4. 419.
 ἐρίπνη or ἐρίπνα, ἡ, a broken cliff, crag, scaur, Eur. El. 210, Ar. Rh. 2. 1247, etc.: any sheer ascent, ἐπάλξεων ἐρίπναι Eur. Phoen. 1168. (From ἐρείπω, as rupes from rumpo.)
 ἐρίπῳ, = ἐρείπω, E. M. 374; ἐρειπῶ in Greg. Nyss. I. p. 434.
 ἐρι-πτοίητος, ου, much scared, Nonn. D. 28. 13.
 ἐρίπῳν, part. aor. 2 of ἐρείπω.
 ἐρίς, ιδας, ἡ; acc. ἐριν and ἐριδα, ἐριν being the strict Att. form, used also by Hom. (Od. 3. 136, 161., 16. 292., 19. 11), though he prefers the

older ἐριδα: pl. ἐριδες, in N. T. ἐρεῖς: (v. ἐρί(ω)). Strife, quarrel, debate, often with a sense of rivalry or contention: I. in Il. mostly of battle-strife, αἰεὶ γὰρ ται ἐρίς τε φίλη πόλεμοί τε μάχαι τε 1. 177., 5. 891; μεμαυῖ ἐριδος καὶ αὐτῆς 5. 732, cf. 13. 358; more closely defined by an Adj., ἐρίς κακή, κρατερή, θυμοβάρος Il. 3. 7., 48, etc.; or by a gen., ἐρίς πτολέμοιο 14. 389, etc.; and reversely, νεῖκος ἐριδος 17. 384; (so, εἰς ἐριν μάχης Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 15); also, ἐριδα ξυνάγοντες Ἄρης 5. 861; ἐριδι or ἐξ ἐριδος μάχεσθαι 1. 8., 7. 111; ἐριδι ξυνιέναι 20. 66., 21. 390; θεοὺς ἐριδι ξυνελάσσαι to set them a-fighting, 20. 134; ἐν δ' αὐτοῖς ἐριδα ῥήγνυντα βαρεῖαν they let strife break forth among themselves, 20. 55:—so also in later Poets, cf. Pind. N. 8. 87, etc.; in Aesch. Theb. 429, τὴν Διὸς ἐριν πέδω σκήψασαν seems to mean the opposition of Zeus conveyed in lightning-flashes to the ground:—rarely used by Hom. in pl., ἐριδας καὶ νεῖκα Il. 2. 376., 20. 251. II. in Od. mostly of contention, rivalry, ἔργαιο in work, 8. 210; ἀέθλων for prizes, 18. 366; also, ἐρίς χερσὶ 18. 13; ἐριδα προφέρουσαι in eager rivalry, 6. 92; but, ὅστις ἐριδα προφέρηται ἀέθλων whoso proposes a match, 8. 210; ἐριν στῆσαι ἐν τινι 16. 292., 19. 11:—Hesiod distinguishes a good and a bad ἐρίς, Op. 11 sq., cf. Aesch. Eum. 975:—so in later Poets, much like ἀγών a contest, καλλονᾶς, μελωδίας Eur. I. A. 1308, etc.; ὄπλων ἐριν ἔθηκε συμμαχίαι Id. Hel. 100; ἐριν ἔχειν ἀμφὶ μουσικῇ Hdt. 6. 129; Ἥρα Παλλάδι τ' ἐριν μορφᾶς ἁ Κύπρις ἔσχευ Eur. I. A. 183; ἐριν ἐμβάλλειν τιὰς πρὸς ἀλλήλους Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 4, cf. 8. 2, 26; εἰς ἐριν συμβάλλειν τιὰς περὶ τινος Id. Lac. 4, 2; κατ' ἐριν τῶν Ἀθηναίων out of rivalry with .., Hdt. 5. 88, cf. Corinna 21; Διὸς βρονταῖς ἐς ἐριν in rivalry with .., Eur. Cycl. 328:—also the object or prize of rivalry, Anth. P. 6. 286:—but in Aesch. Eum. 975, ἐρίς ἀγαθῶν is zeal for good, for the best. III. after Hom. of political or domestic strife, discord, quarrel, φόνοι, στάσεις, ἐρίς, μάχαι Soph. Ant. 1234; ἐριδες, νεῖκη, στάσις, .. πόλεμος Ar. Thesm. 788; ἐριδος ἀγων Soph. Aj. 1163; ἐριν συμβάλλειν τινί Eur. Med. 521; ἐκφεύγειν Plat. Legg. 736 C; λυεῖν, κατασβέσαι Eur. Phoen. 81, Soph. O. C. 422; γίγνεται ἐρίς πρὸς τινα Thuc. 6. 31:—with Preps., ἐς ἐριν ἐλθεῖν τινί Hdt. 9. 33, cf. Ar. Ran. 877; ἀφικέσθαι, ἐμπίπτειν Eur. I. A. 319, 377; ἐν ἐριδι εἶναι Thuc. 2. 21; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Id. 6. 35; δι' ἐρίδων γίγνεσθαι Plat. Tim. 88 A; δι' ἐρ. εἶναι τινί Plut. Caes. 33; κατ' ἐριν Plat. Criti. 109 B; ἐριδος ἔνεκα Id. Soph. 237 B; c. inf., εἰσήλθε τοῖν τρισαθλίων ἐρίς .., ἀρχῆς λαβέσθαι Soph. O. C. 672. 2. wordy wrangling, disputation, contention, ἐκ τῆς ἐριδος .. ἐμάχοντο Hdt. 1. 82; ἐριν λόγων διδόναι ἀλλήλοις Eur. Bacch. 715; ἐρίς ἐγένετο τοῖς ἀνθρώποις μὴ λοιμὸν ὀνομάσθαι ἀλλὰ .., Thuc. 2. 54; ἐρίς ἦν εἶτε .., Id. 3. 11; μεστὺς ἐρίδων Plat. Phil. 49 A; ἡ περὶ τὰς ἐριδας φιλοσοφία Isocr. 209 B; often so in Plat., cf. ἐριστικός. IV. as pr. nom. Eris, a goddess who excites to war, Il. 11. 3, 73; sister and companion of Ares, 4. 440; joined with Κυδαμῶς and Κῆρ, 18. 535; acc. to Hes. Th. 225, daughter of Night; the Discordia of Virg. 2. in later Mythol., the goddess who, not being invited to the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, brought about the Trojan war, v. Coluth. Ἐλ. Ἀρπ. 37 sq.; the germ of the story exists in Il. 24. 62 (if the passage be genuine).
 ἐρι-σάλπιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, loud-trumpeting, name of a bird in Schol. Ar. Av. 884; in Hesych. ἡρισάλπιγξ.
 ἐρίσδεν, Dor. for ἐρίζειν, Theocr.
 ἐρι-σθενέτης, ου, ὁ, = sq., Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 119.
 ἐρι-σθενής, ἐς, very mighty, epith. of Zeus, Il. 13. 54, Od. 8. 289, Hes. Th. 4, etc.; of men, Pind. P. 7. 2, Ar. Rh.; of the Furies, Orph.; ἐρ. θέμεθλα Anth. P. 9. 808. Adv. -εως, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 540.
 ἐρισμα, τό, (ἐρί(ω)) a cause of quarrel, Il. 4. 38.
 ἐρι-σμάρυγος, ου, loud-thundering, epith. of Zeus, Hes. Th. 815, etc.; θάλασσα Musae. 318; ἀστραπή Luc. Tim. 1.
 ἐρισμός, ὁ, = ἐρίς, Timo ap. Diog. L. 2. 107.
 ἐρί-σπορος, ου, well-sown, aia Opp. C. 2. 119.
 ἐρι-στάφυλος, ου, as epith. of wine, made of fine grapes, Od. 9. 111, 358. II. rich in grapes, of Lesbos, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 92 E; of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 580.
 ἐριστής, ου, ὁ, (ἐρί(ω)) a wrangler, Aq. V. T.
 ἐριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to strife, eager for strife or battle, Schol. Eur. I. A. 576. II. esp. fond of wrangling or arguing, captious, Plat. Lys. 211 B, etc.; παιδιά Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 15; ὁ ἐριστικός is described by Arist. as a spurious dialectician, Soph. Elench. 11, 6; οἱ Ἀκαδημαῖκοι τῶν ἄλλων ἐριστικώτεροι Luc. Pisc. 43; the philosophers of the Megarean school, who were devoted to dialectic, were nicknamed Ἐριστικοί, Ib. 106:—ἡ ἐριστικὴ (sc. τέχνη) wrangling, sophistry, Plat. Soph. 231 E, al.; so, τὸ ἐριστικόν, defined to be τὸ ἐντεχνον καὶ περὶ δικαίων .. καὶ ἀδίκων ἀμφισβητοῦν, Ib. 225 C; τὰ ἐριστικά Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 10, al.; οἱ ἐρ. συλλογισμοί, λόγοι, sophisms, fallacies, Id. Top. 1. 1, 3, cf. Metaph. 3. 7, 7; ἡ ἐριστικῶν τέχνη, a work of Protagoras, Diog. L. 9. 55:—Adv. -κῶς, Plat. Rep. 454 B, etc.
 ἐριστός, ἡ, ὄν, contested, τὰ δὲ τοῖς δυνατοῖς οὐκ ἐριστὰ πλάθειν herein one ought not to contend, so as to engage with the powerful, Soph. El. 220.
 ἐρι-σφάρυγος, ου, loud-roaring, Ποσειδῶν h. Hom. Merc. 187.
 ἐρί-σφηλος, ου, overthrowing much, of Hercules, Stesich. 80.
 ἐρισχηλέω, ἐρισχηλος, v. ἐρεσχελέω sub fin.
 ἐρι-ταρβής, ἐς, very timid, Hesych.
 ἐρί-τιμος, ου, highly-prized, precious, of gold, Il. 9. 126, 268; of the Aegis, 2. 447; τρίποδες h. Hom. Ap. 443. Ar. Eq. 1016:—of persons, Manetho 3. 324, Themist. 54 D; Μοῖραι C. I. 3982. 13. II. as Subst., a fish, prob. a kind of sardine, Auctt. ap. Ath. 328 F, 355 F.
 ἐρί-τηγος, ου, well-cut, ἱμάντες Opp. C. 4. 106.
 ἐρι-φεγγής, ἐς, very brilliant, Procl. H. 2. 13, Manetho 6. 22.

ἐρίφειος, *ov*, (ἐρίφος) of a kid, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 9, Antiphan. Φιλωτ. 1. 7, Xen. An. 4. 5, 31.
 ἐρίφιον, τό, Dim. of ἐρίφος, Athenio ap. Ath. 661 B, N. T.
 ἐρί-φλεγής, *es*, much-flaming, Nonn. D. 26. 33.
 ἐρί-φλοιος, *ov*, with thick bark, δρύες Agathocl. ap. Eust. 994. 42.
 ἐρίφος, ὁ, a young goat, kid, ἀρνεσσιν .. ἡ ἐρίφοισιν Il. 5. 392, cf. 24. 262, Od. 9. 226. II. ἐρίφοι, οἱ, Lat. *hoedi*, a constellation (rising on Oct. 6th) which brought storms, Theocr. 7. 53, Arat. 158; ἐπ' ἐρίφοις in stormy weather, Interpr. ad Theocr. 7. 53.
 ἐρί-φυλλος, *ov*, with many or large leaves, Hesych.
 Ἐρι-χθόνιος, ὁ, an Attic hero, prob. the same as Ἐρεχθεύς, Themist. Or. 27. p. 337, cf. Aesch. Fr. 55, and cf. Κέκροψ:—Ἐριχθονίδαί, = Ἐρεχθεΐδαί, C. I. 411.
 ἐρί-χρῦσος, *ov*, rich in gold, wealthy, Anth. P. 9. 785.
 ἐριώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like wool, woolly, Hipp. Art. 816, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 3, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7. 4.
 ἐριώδυνος, *ov*, (ὀδύνη) very painful, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 161, Hesych.
 ἐριώλη or ἐριωλή (Koen Greg. p. 570), ἡ, a whirlwind, hurricane, Ap. Rh. 1. 1132., 4. 1778; applied to Cleon by Ar. Eq. 511, cf. Βάραθρον: in Vesp. 1148 he puns upon it, as if derived from ἐριον ἄλλυναι, wool-consumption.
 ἐρι-ώπης, *ov*, ὁ, fem. -ώπης, ἰδος, (ὤψ) large-eyed, full-eyed, in fem., Ep. Hom. 1. 2; in masc. acc. ἐριώπεια, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 545; ἐριώπια Ib. 32.
 ἐρκῶνή, ἡ, (ἐρκος, εἶργω) a fence, inclosure, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 969, 1578: a stall, Themist. 292 A.
 ἐρκέλος (not ἐρκειος or ἐρκιος), *ov*, also *a*, *ov* in Aesch. Cho. 653:—*of* or in the ἐρκος or front court, Ζεὺς Ἐρκέλος, as the household god, because his statue stood in the ἐρκος, Od. 22. 335, Hdt. 6. 68, Soph. Ant. 487, Eur. Tro. 17, Cratin. Jun. χειρ. 1. 5, cf. Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 302 D; absol., Ἐρκειος, ὁ, Paus. 4. 17, 4; (Ovid retains the Gr. word, *Jupiter Hercæus*; elsewhere in Lat. it is *Penetralis*; and the Greeks translate the Roman *Penates* by Ἐρκεῖοι, Dion. H. 1. 67). 2. πύλαι, βαλῶς, θύρα ἐρκ. the gates, threshold, doors of the court, Aesch. Cho. 561, 571, 653; πρὸς κίον ἐρκείου στέγης of the court itself, -Soph. Aj. 108; ἐφ' ἐρκείῳ πυρᾷ Eur. Tro. 483.
 ἐρκίον, τό, a fence, inclosure, αὐλῆς Il. 9. 476, Od. 18. 102: later also, a dwelling, Ap. Rh. 2. 1074, cf. Theophr. de Sign. 53. (From ἐρκος, but a Dim. only in form.)
 ἐρκίτης [ἱ], *ov*, ὁ, name for a farm-slave, Amer. ap. Ath. 267 C, Anecd. Ox. 2. 45.
 ἐρκοθηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (θήρα) of or for netting or hunting with nets, Plat. Soph. 220 C; ἐρκο-θηρευτικός in Poll. 7. 139; -ρευτής, ὁ, Ib. 137.
 ἐρκό-πεζα, ἡ, a low railing, Hesych., Phot.
 ἐρκος, *eos*, τό, (εἶργω, εἶργω) a fence of any kind (πᾶν ὄσον ἂν ἐνεκα κωλύσεως εἶργη τι περιέχον Plat. Soph. 220 B) round gardens and vineyards, Od. 7. 113, Il. 5. 90., 18. 564. 2. esp. a fence round the court-yards of houses, Od. 21. 235, al. (cf. ἐρκεῖος); ἐρκος ὑπερθορεῖν Solon 15. 28, Hdt. 6. 134; in pl., Soph. Aj. 1253:—also the place enclosed, the court-yard, σπᾶς μέσῳ ἐρκεί Il. 16. 231., 24. 306, cf. Od. 8. 57, etc.; Κίσσιον ἐρκος, i. e. Susa, Aesch. Pers. 17; γαίης ἐρκος a fenced city, Eur. Heracl. 441; ἐρκος ἱρῶν, i. e. the altar, Soph. Tr. 607; of the shell of the pinna, Plut. 2. 950 B. 3. a wall for defence, ἐρκεί χαλκείῳ Il. 15. 566; ἐρκος .. ἐκ ναυηγίων περιεβάλλοντο Ildt. 7. 191, cf. 9. 99. 4. periphrr., ἐρκος ὀδόντων mostly in phrase, ποῖόν σε ἔπος φύγεν ἐρκος ὀδόντων the ring or wall which the teeth make round the tongue, v. Heyne Il. 4. 350, Solon 25 (3). 1; so, ἀμείψεται ἐρκος ὀδόντων Il. 9. 409, Od. 10. 328; κάρχαρον ἐρκος, without ὀδόντων, Orp. H. 1. 506; also, ἀγγέων ἐρκεσι, for ἀγγεσι, Pind. N. 10. 68; σφραγίδος ἐρκος, i. e. a seal, Soph. Tr. 615. 5. metaph. any fence or defence, ἐρκος ἀκόντων, of a shield, a defence against javelins, Il. 15. 646, cf. 4. 137; ἐρκος βελῶν 5. 316; ἐρκος ἰωχμοῖο, of the lion's skin, Theocr. 25. 279, cf. Hdt. 9. 99; ἐρκεσιν εἶργειν κύμα θαλάσσης Aesch. Pers. 90:—of persons, as Ajax is called ἐρκος Ἀχαιῶν Il. 3. 229., 6. 5., 7. 211; of the best soldiers, ἐρκος πολέμοιο a defence against war, 4. 299; of Achilles, ἐρκος Ἀχαιοῖσιν .. πολέμοιο 1. 254; so of Clytaemnestra, γαίης μονόφρουρον ἐρκος Aesch. Ag. 257; absol., Pind. P. 5. 151, etc.:—cf. πύργος. 6. from the sense of enclosure or confinement, a net, coils, for birds, Od. 22. 469; mostly in pl., σπῖξ ὄπας ἐν ἐρκεσι Soph. Fr. 382, cf. Ar. Av. 528; for deer, Pind. N. 3. 89; for fish, Id. P. 2. 147; in Ildt. 7. 85 of the coils of the Sagartian lasso:—metaph., τῆς Δίκης ἐν ἐρκεσιν Aesch. Ag. 1611, cf. Soph. Aj. 60, Eur. Med. 986, El. 155, Bacch. 958; χρυσοδέτοις ἐρκεσιν .. γυναικῶν by the golden necklace which beguiled Eriphylé to betray her husband, Soph. El. 838.
 ἐρκ-οῦρος, *ov*, watching an enclosure, Anth. P. 12. 257 (Ms. ὀρκούρος).
 ἐρκτή, ἡ, Ion. for εἶρκτή.
 ἐρκτός, ἡ, ὄν, = ρεκτός, feasible, Agr. Ind. 20.
 ἐρκτωρ, *oros*, ὁ, (*εἶργω) a doer, κακῶν Antim. 5 Bgk.
 ἔρμα, τό, a prop, support: of the props (whether of wood or stone) used to keep ships upright when hauled ashore (cf. ἐρεισμα), νῆα .. ἐπ' ἡπίροιο ἔρυσσαν ὑψοῦ ἐπὶ ψαμάθοις, ὑπὸ δ' ἔρματα μακρὰ τάνυσσον Il. 1. 486; ὑπὸ δ' ἡρεον ἔρματα νηῶν 2. 154: metaph. of men, ἔρμα πόλης prop or stay of the city, 16. 549, Od. 23. 121; τοῦτο .. οἶον ἔρμα πόλεως κείσθω as a foundation for the city, Plat. Legg. 737 A; ὡσπερ ἔρμα τῆς πολιτείας βέβαιον Plut. 2. 814 C: cf. ἐρμῖς. b. there is an obscure metaph. in Il. 4. 117, μελαινέων ἐρμ' ὀδυνῶν, of a sharp arrow, the formulation of pangs, i. e. the origin or cause of them; but the verse was rejected by Aristarch. 2. a sunken rock, reef, on which a vessel may strike, Hdt. 7. 183, Tbuc. 7. 25, Eur. Hel. 854 (ubi legend. ἐφ' ἔρμα); ἄσημα ἔρματα sunken reefs, Anacr. 36 (ubi v. Bgk.); ἄφαντον ἔρμα Aesch. Ag. 1007, cf. Eum. 565; ἔρματα ὑψάλα

Dion. H. 1. 52; ἔρμα γῆς ἀπαλόν a soft bank of mud, App. Civ. 5. 101. 3. a mound, cairn, barrow, πρὸς ἔρμα τυμβόχωστον .. τάφου Soph. Ant. 849; ἐρισθενὲς ἔρμα θανοῦσιν C. I. 4599; (and so Heron. reads for ἔρμα in Aesch. Cho. 154:) the starting-post, ἀφετήριον ἔρμα Philox. in Anth. P. 9. 319; ἔρματα τῶν θεμελίων ruins of the foundations, Diod. 5. 70. 4. that which keeps a ship steady, ballast, Plut. 2. 782 B: so Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 8., 9. 40, 46, uses it of stones with which cranes and bees were supposed to steady themselves in their flight (the *saburra* of Virg. G. 4. 195), cf. Ar. Av. 1137, 1429; metaph., τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς φρονήσεως ἔρμα Socrat. ap. Stob. 1. 3. 72; οἶον ἔρμα τὴν τῶν γερόντων ἀρχὴν θεμένη Plut. Lyc. 5: from this sense of ballast within a ship, comes the metaph. in Aesch. Supp. 580, λαβοῦσα δ' ἔρμα δῖον having conceived and become pregnant by Zeus:—cf. ἐρματίσω. II. in pl. ἔρματα, earrings, Il. 14. 182, Od. 18. 297. 2. so, in Ael. a band, noose, N. A. 17. 35; a serpent's coils, Ib. 37. (In this last sense it must come from εἶρω, sero, like ὄρμος: but the first sense, with its variations, points to ἐρεῖδω, cf. ἐρεισμα, and v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.)
 ἐρμ-ἄγέλη, ἡ, a herd of *Hermæ*, Anth. P. 11. 353.
 ἐρμάσω, (ἔρμα) to steady, support, Hipp. Art. 808; and L. Dind. restores ἡρμάσθαι for ἡρμόσθαι, Ib. 743 A.
 Ἐρμ-ἄθῆνη, ἡ, a *Hermathena*, Cic. Att. 1. 1 and 4. It is disputed whether this was (1) a terminal figure like a *Hermes* with the head of *Athena*, or (2) a figure with a *Janus-like* head both of *Hermes* and *Athena*, or (3) a figure compounded of both deities: the same doubt belongs to the forms Ἐρμ-άνουβις, Anth. P. 11. 360, Greg. Naz.; Ἐρμ-έρως, Plin. 36. 4, 10; Ἐρμ-ηρακλῆς, Cic. Att. 1. 10; Ἐρμ-ό-παν, A. B. 1198, Arcad. 8. 9. The third sense is certainly found in Ἐρμαφρόδιτος (q. v.); and the Epigr. in Anth. Plan. 234 (where a statue is described with the head of *Pan*, the trunk of *Hercules*, and the legs of *Hermes*) confirms this. The *Hermaphrodite* of *Polyeles* was famous (prob. the elder *Polyeles*, B. C. 370), Plin. 34. 19, 20. *Hermaphrodite* statues are mentioned by *Theophr.* Char. 17 and *Posidippus* (New Com., about 289 B. C.); cf. *Müller Archäol. der Kunst* § 128, 345.
 Ἐρμαίτω, to imitate *Hermes*, Eust. 10. 15; cf. Ἐλληνίζω.
 Ἐρμαϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like *Hermes*, Marin. V. Procl. 28, Eust. Opuse. 263. 36:—Ἐρμαϊκοί, *Horace's viri Mercuriales*, literary characters, *Theod. Hyrtac. in Notices des Mss.* 6. p. 45. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 818. 19.
 ἔρμαιον, τό, properly a gift of the god *Hermes*, i. e. an unexpected piece of luck, a god-send, wind-fall (v. sub Ἐρμῆς II), Soph. Ant. 397; ἔρμαιον ἂν ἦν τυτί, c. inf., Plat. Phaedo 107 C; ἔρμ. ἂν εἴη ἡμῖν, εἰ .. Id. Symp. 176 C; ἔρμ. ἂν ἐφάνη Id. Rep. 368 D; ἔρμαίφ ἐντυγχόνειν Id. Gorg. 456 E; ἔρμ. ἡγείσθαι or ποιείσθαι τι Id. Symp. 217 A, Gorg. 489 C; νομίζειν Dem. 986. 16:—cf. εὐρημα II. 2. = ἔρμαξ, Hesych. II.
 Ἐρμαῖα, (sc. ἱερά), τά, a feast of *Hermes*, Plat. Lys. 206 D, Aeschin. 2. 22, C. I. 108. 7. (Properly neut. of Ἐρμαῖος, but as Subst. written proparox., *Steph. B. s. v.* Ἀγαθή, Eust. Od. 1809. 43.)
 Ἐρμαῖος, *a*, *ov*, called after *Hermes*, Ἐρμ. λόφος in *Ithaca*, Od. 16. 471; Ἐρμ. λέπας Ἀθήμων Aesch. Ag. 283, cf. Soph. Ph. 1459:—the Schol. on Od. represents the Ἐρμ. λόφος in Od. as = ἔρμαξ, cf. *Dict. of Antt. s. v. Hermæ*. 2. of or from *Hermes*, gainful, δαιμόνων δούσις Aesch. Eum. 947; λύρη Arat. 674.
 Ἐρμαίων, ὄνος, ὁ, name of a month at *Halicarnassus*, Inscr. in *Newton's Halic.*
 ἐρμάν, f. l. for ἔρμα in *Phot.* and *Harpocr.*
 Ἐρμ-άνουβις, ἰδος, ὁ, a *Hermanubis*, v. Ἐρμαθήνη.
 ἔρμαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, (from ἔρμα, cf. λίθαξ) a heap of stones, such as were collected on the roadsides by the custom of each traveller throwing a stone as he passed, *Nic. Th.* 150: cf. Ἐρμαῖος, Ἐρμείον. II. = ἔρμα 1. 3, Hesych.
 Ἐρμαρίον, τό, Dim. of Ἐρμῆς, E. M. 146. 36.
 ἔρμασις, *eos*, ἡ, (ἐρμάσω), a supporting, *Erotian.* p. 174.
 ἔρμασμα, τό, a prop, support, Hipp. Offic. 749: cf. ἔρμα.
 ἔρμασμός, ὁ, a supporting (cf. sq.), Hipp. Fract. 770.
 ἐρματίσω, = ἐρμάσω, to support by means of a sling, τῆς κνήμης ἡρματισμένης Hipp. Fract. 766. II. to steady as by ballast, to ballast (ἔρμα I. 5), ἔρμ. ἑαυτοῦς λιθιδίοις Plut. 2. 967 B:—Med. to ballast themselves, λιθιδίοις Ib. 979 D; but trans., νόμφας ἐς οἶκους ἐρματίζονταί they take brides into their houses as ballast, Eur. Fr. 406, 8, cf. Lyc. 1319.
 ἐρματίτης, ὁ, serving as ballast, πέτρος Lyc. 618.
 Ἐρμ-αφρόδιτος, ὁ, an *Hermaphrodite*, or person partaking of the attributes of both sexes, so called from *Hermaphroditus*, son of *Hermes* and *Aphrodité*, *Diod.* 4. 6, *Luc. D. D.* 23, *Christod. Ecphr.* 202, etc. On *Hermaphrodite* statues, v. Ἐρμαθήνη.
 Ἐρμάων, Ἐρμέας, Ἐρμέας, v. sub Ἐρμῆς.
 Ἐρμείον, τό, a shrine of *Hermes*, or perhaps = ἔρμαξ, *Strabo* 343.
 Ἐρμ-έρως, *wtos*, ὁ, a *Hermeros*, v. Ἐρμαθήνη.
 Ἐρμήδιον, v. Ἐρμίδιον.
 ἐρμηνεία, ἡ, (ἐρμηνεύω) interpretation, explanation, *Diog. Apoll. Fr.* 1, *Plat. Rep.* 524 B, *Theaet.* 209 A; esp. of thoughts by words, *Xen. Mem.* 4. 3, 12; χρᾶσθαι τῇ γλώσσῃ πρὸς ἐρμηνείαν *Arist. P. A.* 2. 17, 5, cf. *de An.* 2. 8, 16, *de Resp.* 11, 1: an expression, αἱ Πλατωνικαὶ ἐρμ. *Dion. II.* ad *Pomp.* 1. 2: a commentary, *Eccl.*
 ἐρμηνεύμα, τό, an interpretation, an explanation, *Eur. Phoen.* 470, *II. F.* 1137. 2. a symbol, monument, *Νηρηῶδος γάμων Eur. Andr.* 46.
 ἐρμηνεύς, *eos*, ὁ, (Ἐρμῆς, the messenger of the gods), an interpreter; esp. of foreign tongues, a dragoman, *Hdt.* 2. 125, 154, al., *Xen. An.* 1. 2, 17, etc. II. an interpreter, expounder, *Pind. O.* 2. 153, *Aesch. Ag.* 616, 1062, etc.; poets are called ἐρμηνεῖς τῶν θεῶν *Plat. Ion* 534 E; reason τῶν νόμων ἐρμ. *Id. Legg.* 907 D; σιωπῇ δ' ἄπορος ἐρμ. λόγων *Eur. Fr.* 127.
 ἐρμηνεύσις, *eos*, ἡ, an interpretation, *Dio C.* 66. 1.

ἑρμηνευτέον, verb. Adj. *one must interpret*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 226.
 ἑρμηνευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = ἑρμηνεύς, Plat. Polit. 290 C, Poll. 5. 154.
 ἑρμηνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for interpreting: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) Plat. Polit. 260 D; ἑρμ. δύναμις Luc. Hist. Conscr. 34.
 ἑρμηνεύτρια, ἡ, fem. of ἑρμηνευτής, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 589.
 ἑρμηνεύω, fut. σω, to interpret foreign tongues, Xen. An. 5. 4. 4. II.
 to interpret, put into words, give utterance to, Antipho 121. 17, Thuc. 2. 60, etc. 2. to explain, expound, Soph. O. C. 398, Eur. Fr. 637; ἑρμ. ὁ τι λέγει Philyll. Πολ. 3; τὰ τῶν ποιητῶν Plat. Ion 535:—Med., Id. Epin. 985 B:—Pass., Arist. Soph. Elench. 4, 9.
 Ἑρμ-ηρακλῆς, εἰς, ὁ, a *Hermheracles*, v. Ἑρμαθήνη.
 Ἑρμῆς, οὐ, ὁ: besides the nom., Hom. often has acc. Ἑρμῆν, but Ἑρμῆ C. 1. 5094-9:—dat. Ἑρμῆ Od. 14. 435: voc. Ἑρμῆ h. Hom. 17, 12, Aesch. Pers. 629, Eum. 90: Ep. gen. Ἑρμῆω, h. Merc. 413, Ven. 149, Hdt. 5. 7, etc.; lengthd. Ἑρμῆω Il. 15. 214:—uncontr. form Ἑρμῆας only in dat. Ἑρμῆα Il. 5. 390:—Ep. nom. Ἑρμῆας, acc. -αν, often in Hom.; Ἑρμῆης only in late Ep., as Call., Nic., etc.; gen. Ἑρμῆϊαο Od. 12. 390., 15. 318, Ἑρμῆια Anth. P. 7. 480; voc. Ἑρμῆια Hom.:—Dor. nom. Ἑρμῆας, gen. ἁ, Pind., etc., voc. Ἑρμῆ Aesch. Fr. 271, 387: also Ἑρμῆων [ἁ], Hes. Fr. 9, Bion 3. 8, Anth. P. 4. 3, 110; Boeot. gen. Ἑρμῆων Keil Inscr. p. 76. *Hermes*, the Lat. *Mercurius*, son of Maia and Zeus, acc. to Hes. Th. 938; Hom. mentions no father, but calls his mother Maias, Od. 14. 435. In Hom., as messenger of the gods (Il. 24. 334, Od. 5. 28) he is διάκτορος (q. v.); as giver of good luck (Il. 14. 491, Od. 15. 319) ἐριούσιος, ἀκάκητα, cf. ἑρμῆαιον, with esp. reference to increase of cattle (Hes. Th. 444), so that later he is a pastoral god (v. νόμιος); as god of all secret dealings, cunning, and stratagem (Od. 19. 397) δόλιος; from his golden rod with magical properties (Od. 5. 47) χρυσόραπτις; as conductor of defunct spirits (Hom. only in Od. 24. 1, but later very often) ψυχοπομπός, πομπῆαιος. In h. Hom. Merc. he is the inventor of the χέλυσ, and a clever thief. Later, he is tutelary god of all skill and accomplishments, as gymnastics (v. ἐναγώνιος); of speech, writing, and all arts and sciences; of traffic, markets, roads (ἀγοραῖος, ἐμπολαῖος, ὄδιος, ἐνόδιος), and of heralds. His rod had magic power, v. infr. II. 4. He was commonly represented as a slightly-made youth: an older Pelasgic figure of him was bearded, without hands or feet, membro erecto, Hdt. 2. 51; and at Athens any four-cornered pillar ending in a head or bust was called a *Hermes*, (in which sense Winckelman, Lessing etc. connect the word with ἔρμα, ἔρμαξ); called ἡ τετράγωνος ἐργασία Thuc. 6. 27; τὸ σχῆμα τὸ τετράγωνον Pans. 4. 33, 3: these figures were set up as marks of boundaries, and were held sacred; hence the tumult caused by their mutilation at Athens in the year 415 B.C., v. Thuc. 6. 27, 53, Andoc. 6. 7, etc.: cf. Ἑρμαθήνη and v. Dict. of Antt. s. v. *Hermæ*; the pl. τῶν ἑρμῶν Ἑρμῶν occurs also in a Samothr. Inscr. in C. I. 2158. II. proverbs: 1. Ἑρμῆν ἔλκειν to make a last effort, from the parting cup at a feast being drunk to *Hermes*, Strattis Αημν. 1. 2. κοινὸς Ἑρμῆς shares in your luck! Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 2, Theophr. Char. 30, ubi v. Casaub.: cf. ἔρμαιον. 3. ἐν τῷ λίθῳ Ἑρμῆς, of the form implicitly contained in matter, Arist. Metaph. 2. 5, 6., 4. 2, 7, al. 4. Ἑρμῆς ἐπεισηλθε *Hermes is come in*, a saying used when conversation suddenly ceased, Plut. 2. 502 F. 5. τὸ Ἑρμοῦ ραβδίον, like 'Fortunatus' cap,' Arr. Epict. 3. 20, 12.
 Ἑρμῆδιον [ἰδ], τό, Dim. of Ἑρμῆς, a little figure of *Hermes*, Ar. Pax 924; as a term of endearment, my dear little *Hermes*, Ib. 382. In Luc. Contempl. 1, Ἑρμῆδιον, which perhaps is the true form.
 ἑρμῆς or ἑρμῆν, ἴνος, ὁ, = ἔρμα, in the sense of a bedpost, dat. pl. ἑρμῆσι Od. 8. 278; acc. sing. ἑρμῆνα 23. 198.
 ἑρμο-γλυφεῖον, τό, a *statuary's shop*, Plat. Symp. 215 A.
 ἑρμο-γλυφεύς, εἰς, ὁ, a *carver of Hermæ*: generally, a *statuary*, Luc. Somn. 2, Plut. 2. 580 E, cf. Thom. M. 365, and v. ἑρμογλύφος.
 ἑρμο-γλυφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a *statuary*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of *statuary*, Luc. Somn. 7.
 ἑρμο-γλύφος, ὁ, = ἑρμογλυφεύς, Luc. Somn. 2.
 ἑρμο-δάκτυλος, ον, ὁ, a plant, by some identified with *Colchicum autumnale*, by others with *Iris tuberosa*, Alex. Trall.
 ἑρμοκοπίδης, ον, ὁ, (κόπτω) a *Hermes-mutilator*, Ar. Lys. 1094, Plut. Alcib. 20: cf. Ἑρμῆς 1. fin.
 Ἑρμό-πᾶν, ὁ, a *Hermopan*, v. Ἑρμαθήνη.
 ἑρνεσί-πεπλος, ον, ὁ, *wrapt in foliage*, Orph. H. 29. 5.
 ἑρνο-κόμος, ον, *tending young plants*, Hesych.
 ἑρνώσμαι, Pass. to shoot up, Philo 2. 402.
 ἑρνος, εὖς, τό, a *young sprout*, shoot, scion, as a symbol of youthful slimness and beauty, ἡ δ' ἀνέδραμεν ἑρνεῖ ἴσος shot up like a young plant, Il. 18. 56, 437, cf. Od. 14. 175; so, οἶον δὲ τρέφει ἑρνος ἀνήρ ἐριθηλὲς ἐλαίης Il. 17. 53, cf. Od. 6. 163:—Pind. uses ἑρνεα (absol.) for the wreaths worn by victors in the games, N. 11. 37, I. 1. 38, 94. II. later, metaph. of a child, as we say a scion (cf. θάλας), Pind. N. 6. 64, I. 4. 77 (3. 63), and Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 1525, Eum. 661, 666, Soph. O. C. 1108; ἑρνος τῆς νηδύος Eur. Bacch. 1307; κέραων ἑρνος periph. for κέραα, Opp. C. 2. 194; Delos is called an ἑρνος, as having sprung out of the sea, Pind. Fr. 58. 2. 2. fruit, of the apple of Discord, Coluth. 60, 130, 147.
 ἑρνούξ, ὕγος, ὁ, = foreg., poet. for κέραα, Arist. Poët. 21, 17.
 ἑρνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a young sprout, Geop. 10. 22, 5.
 Ἑρξείης or Ἑρξίης, ὁ, in Hdt. 6. 98, as a translation of the Persian name Darius (q. v.); acc. to some from ἔργω, ἔρδω the worker, doer: others from ἔργω, εἶργω, Lat. *coercitor*. Ἑρξίη occurs in a verse ap. Hephaest. 34. 5. Cf. E. M. 376. 52.
 ἑρξῶ, ἑρξα, v. sub ἔρδω.

ἑρβείς, εσσα, εν, (ἔρος) poet., lovely, charming, Ἀλίη Hes. Th. 245, cf. h. Hom. Ven. 264, Merc. 31; also in lyr. passages of Att. Poets, Eur. Fr. 903, Ar. Av. 248.
 ἑρβῶμαι, 2 sing. ἑρβῶ Orac. in Hes. Ἀγών; Ion. and Ep. εἶρβῶμαι; (ἑρβῶμαι is the Att. form, and ἑρέω A is another Ep. form, distinct from ἑρέω, Att. ἑρῶ, to say): impf. εἶρβῶμαι:—fut. ἑρβῶμαι Soph. O. T. 1166, Eur., Plat., etc.; Ion. εἶρβῶμαι Od. 4. 61., 7. 237, Hdt.:—aor. ἑρβῶμαι Eur. Ion 541, Thuc., etc.; imper. ἑρῶ Soph. El. 563, Eur., etc., Ep. ἑρέω Il. 11. 611; subj. ἑρβῶμαι Od. 8. 133, Att.; opt. εἶρβῶμαι Od. 1. 135., 3. 77, Att.; inf. ἑρέσθαι (often wrongly written ἑρεσθαι), which always occurs in the phrase μεταλλῆσαι καὶ ἐρέσθαι Od. 3. 69, 243, al. (except in I. 405); part. ἐρέμενος Ar. Eq. 574, Thuc. 4. 40.—Another Ep. and Ion. form ἐρέωμαι occurs in the subj. ἐρέωμαι Od. 17. 509, inf. ἐρέεσθαι 6. 298., 23. 106, Hipp. 113 A, impf. ἐρέοντο Il. 1. 332., 8. 445; and an Ion. compd. ἐπερέωμαι in Hdt. 3. 64. To ask, enquire, mostly foll. by a relat., ἐῖροντο .. ὁ τι ἐκῆδοι Od. 9. 402, etc.; ἤρετο ὁ τι θαυμάζει Thuc. 3. 113; ἐρώμεθα εἰ τιν' ἀθλον οἶδε Od. 8. 133, etc.; so, ἐρέσθαι ὅπου .., Plat. Rep. 327 C; διά τι .., Id. Prot. 355 C, etc.: also followed by a direct question, ἤρετο Ξενοφῶντα, εἰπέ μοι, ἔφη, ὦ Ξενοφῶν, οὐ σὺ ἐνόμιζες ..; Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9; ἐρομένου δὲ τοῦ Ἀγησιλάου, ἀρ' ἂν ἐν καιρῷ γένοιτο, εἰ ..; Id. Hell. 4. 3, 2, cf. Cyr. 1. 4, 19. 2. c. acc. objecti, to learn by enquiry, ἐρέεσθαι δώματα πατρός Od. 6. 298: to ask after or for, εἶρβῶμαι παῖδας Il. 6. 239; εἶραι Ἐκτορα δῖον 24. 390; θεῶν εἶρώμεθα βουλὰς Od. 16. 402. 3. c. acc. pers. to question, Il. 1. 332, 513, etc., Hdt. 1. 32; εἶρετο δ' ἡμέας, ὦ ξεῖνοι, πόθεν ἐστέ; Od. 9. 251; εἶροντο τίς εἶη καὶ πόθεν ἔλθοι 17. 368. 4. c. dupl. acc. to ask one about a thing, τὸ μὲν σε πρῶτον .. εἶρβῶμαι .., τίς πόθεν εἰς ἀνδρῶν; 7. 237, cf. 19. 509. 5. very often, τινὰ περὶ τίνος, as, ἵνα μιν περὶ πατρὸς .. ἔροιτο I. 135, cf. 3. 77, Hdt. 4. 76, etc., Eur. El. 548; also, οἱ δὲ μιν ἀμφὶ δίκας εἶροντο Od. 11. 570; ἀμφὶ πίσει εἶρεσθαι 19. 95.
 ἔρος, ὁ, acc. ἔρον, dat. ἔρω:—the oldest, but merely poet., form of ἔρως (cf. γέλως), love, desire, οὐ .. θεᾶς ἔρος οὐδὲ γυναικός Il. 14. 315, cf. Od. 18. 212; but most freq. in the phrase ἐξ ἔρον ἐντο (v. sub ἐξίτημι II); used also by Hes. Th. 120, 910, Ibyc. 1. 4, Sappho 43, Theogn. 1060, 1322, and sometimes in Trag., as Soph. El. 198, Eur. Med. 151, in lyrics; but by Eur. also in dialogue, Hipp. 337, 449, Ion 1227, El. 297, I. T. 1172. Since ἔρος is the general Homeric form, ἔρως (which occurs in our Edd. of Il. 3. 442., 14. 294) should prob. be altered to ἔρος; and in Od. 18. 212, the dat. should be written ἔρω, not ἔρω (apoc. for ἔρωτι). II. as nom. pr. *Eros*, the god of love, Hes. Th. 120.
 ἔρος, τό, wool, only occurs in the Ion. form εἶρος.
 ἑροτή, ἡ, Cyprian for ἑορτή, acc. to Hesych.; but ἑροτις Aeol. (acc. to Eust.), Eur. El. 625, cf. Eust. 1908. 57, E. M. 379. 31.
 ἑρπ-ἀκανθα, ἡ, *creeping thorn*, a plant, Diosc. 3. 19.
 ἑρπετό-θηκτος, ον, *bitten by a reptile*, Diosc. 3. 79.
 ἑρπετόεις, εσσα, εν, of reptiles, γένος Opp. C. 2. 274.
 ἑρπετό-μορφος, ον, *reptile-shaped*, Eriphan.
 ἑρπετόν, τό, (ἑρπῶ) a *beast or animal which goes on all fours*, opp. to man who walks upright, Od. 4. 418; ὄφις καὶ σαύρας, καὶ τοιαῦτα τῶν ἑρπετῶν Hdt. 4. 183; τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἑρπετοῖς πόδας ἔδωκεν .., ἀνθρώπων δὲ καὶ χεῖρας Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 11; ἑρπετά, opp. to πετεινά, Hdt. 1. 140, cf. Theocr. 15. 118, Ar. Rh. 4. 1240:—in Pind. P. 1. 47 the hundred-headed monster Typhöeus is called ἑρπετόν, cf. Call. Jon. 13; πυκινώτατον ἑρπ., of a hound, Pind. Fr. 73; of insects, Simon. 12, Nic. Fr. 2. 46. II. esp. a *creeping thing*, *reptile*, esp. a *snake*, Enr. Andr. 269, Theocr. 24. 56; ἑρπετά τε καὶ δακετά πάντα Ar. Av. 1069.
 ἑρπετο-φάγος, ον, *eating animals*, Eriphan.
 ἑρπετώδης, ες, like a reptile: tortuous, Aretae. Caus. M. Dint. 2. 13.
 ἑρπηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, = ἑρπης, Nic. Al. 418, ubi Schol. male ἑρπυδῶνα.
 ἑρπήλη, v. sub ἑρπιλλα.
 ἑρπηνώδης, ες, of the nature of ἑρπης, Philo 2. 205.
 ἑρπης, ητος, ὁ, (ἑρπῶ) *herpes*, shingles, a vesicular cutaneous eruption, that spreads round the body, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; ἑρπ. ἐσθιόμενος Hipp. Aph. 1253:—also ἑρπήν, ἦνος, ὁ, Philo 2. 64; ἑρπήνη, ἡ, E. M. 377. 3.
 ἑρπηστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, v. l. for ἑρπυστήρ, Orph. Lith. 49.
 ἑρπηστής, οὐ, ὁ, = ἑρπετόν, Nic. Th. 9, etc.; of a mouse, Anth. P. 9. 86. 2. Adj. *creeping*, ἑρπηστήν πόδα, κίσσε, χορεύσας Ib. 11. 33.
 ἑρπηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *disposed to creep*: τὰ ἑρπηστικά (cf. ἑρπης) spreading eruptions, Hipp. Coac. 220 E, Poll. 4. 206 (v. l. ἑρπυστικά).
 ἑρπιλλα, ἡ, name of a sea-animal, Numen. ap. Ath. 306 C; ἑρπήλας δολιχίποδες Ib. 305 A (where prob. ἐρπίλλας should be restored).
 ἑρπυς, ὁ, Egypt. word for wine, Hippon. Fr. 42, Sappho ap. Ath. 39 A, Tzetz. Lyc. 579;—εrp or arp is found in hieroglyphics on a bottle or vase in Ebers *Aegypten* p. 327.
 ἑρπύτων, τό, = ἑρπετόν, in Arist. ap. Eust. II. 481. 36.
 ἑρπύζω, impf. εἶρπυζον Q. Sm. 13. 93: Hom. uses it only in pres.: Att. only in aor. ἑρπύσαι [ῶ], to supply the want of an aor. in ἑρπῶ (q. v.); (ἑρπῶ). To creep, crawl, in Hom. always of age or persons weighed down by deep distress, ἑρπύζοντ' ἀνὰ γουνόν Od. 1. 193; ἑρπύζον παρὰ θίνα 13. 220, cf. Il. 23. 225; of quadrupeds (cf. ἑρπετόν) and children, Nic. Al. 555; of time, Anth. P. 6. 19; of ivy, Ib. 7. 22.
 ἑρπύλλινος, η, ον, made of *serpyllum*, στέφανος Eubul. Στεφ. 4; μύρον Antiphan. Θορικ. 1. 7.
 ἑρπύλλιον, τό, = ἑρπυλλος, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3.
 ἑρπυλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the grasshopper, Hesych.
 ἑρπυλλος, ὁ, poet. also ἡ, Theocr. Ep. 1, Anth. P. 4. 1, 54, Pancr. ap. Ath. 677 F:—*creeping thyme*, Lat. *serpyllum*, an evergreen herb used for wreaths, sacred to the Muses, Cratin. Malθ. 1, Ar. Pax 168.
 ἑρπύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἑρπύζω) a *creeping*, Eccl.; ἑρπυσμός, ὁ, Suid.

έρπυστάζω, = έρπύζω, Apollon. Lex. s. v. άταλλε.

έρπυστήρ, ήρος, ό, = έρπηστής, a reptile, Opp. C. 3. 110. 2. Adj. creeping, όφεις έρπ. Opp. C. 3. 411, Orph. Lith. 49; έρπ. δρόμος Paul. Sil. Amb. 243:—also έρπυστής, ού, ό, a crawling child, Anth. P. 9. 302. έρπυστικός, ή, όν, creeping, ζώα έρπ. reptiles, Arist. H. A. I. 1, 29, P. A. 4. 10, 31.

έρπω, impf. είρπον: Dor. fut. έρψώ Theocr. 5. 45., 18. 40, Att. only in compd. έφέρψω: aor. είρψα in Dio Chr. (Lob. Paral. I. 35), the Att. form being είρπύσα, inf. έρπύσαι (supplied by έρπύζω), cf. έλκω, είλκῦσα. (From √ΕΡΠΙ come also έρπ-ύζω, έρπ-ετόν, έρπ-ης; cf. Skt. sarp, sarp-āni, sarp-as; Lat. serp-o, serp-ens.) To creep, crawl, and generally to move slowly, walk, like έρπύζω, ήμενος ή έρπων Od. 17. 158; όσσα τε γαίαν έπι πνείει τε καί έρπει Il. 17. 447, Od. 18. 131, cf. Pind. O. 7. 95; είρπον ρίνοι began to move, Od. 12. 395; of infants, Aesch. Theb. 17; of a lame man, Soph. Ph. 207; έρπ. έξ εύνης Ar. Vesp. 552:—often in Trag., simply, to go or come, Aesch. Pr. 810, etc.; έρπεθ' ως τάχιστα Soph. O. C. 1643; Θεσεύς όδ' έρπει Eur. H. F. 1154; έρπειν ές μῦθον, προς οΐδας Id. Hel. 316, Cycl. 423; έρπε δεύρο come hither, Id. Andr. 722; and c. acc. cogn., έρπ. οδούς Soph. Aj. 287; κέλευθον Id. Ph. 1223, cf. Aesch. Fr. 195; also, έρπον τοίς οδοῦσι θήριον Com. ap. Plut. 54 B. 2. of things and events, βότρυσ έπ' ήμαρ έρπει Soph. Fr. 239; ήβη έρπουσα πρόσω Ib. 546; of a tear stealing from the eye, Id. El. 1231; of reports, to creep on, spread, like Lat. serpit rumor, Pind. I. 4. 68 (3. 58), cf. Soph. Aj. 1087; προς τόν έχονθ' ό φθόνος έρπει Ib. 157 (cf. ύφέρπω); ό πόλεμος έρπέτω let it take its course, Ar. Eq. 673, cf. Lys. 129:—also to go on, prosper, Pind. O. 13. 148, cf. N. 7. 100:—of calamities, to come suddenly on one, Soph. Ant. 585, 619, cf. Aj. 1087.

έρράδαται, v. sub ραίνω.

έρραδιουργημένως, Adv. heedlessly, at random, Epiphan.

έρραος, ό, a ram, Lyc. 1316 (v. l. έρραος): also a wild boar, Call. Fr. 335 (acc. to Tzetz. Lyc. in l.): in Hesych. written έρράς. (Prob. from άρρην, Ion. έρρην; cf. Skt. vrshas (taurus), Lat. verres, aries.)

έρράπτω, = ενράπτω, Hipp. Art. 802, Dion. H. 4. 62, Ael. N. A. 2. 22, Aristid. I. 29.

έρραστωνευμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. negligently, Byz.

έρρεντί, Adv. (formed from a part. έρρείς, as if from *έρρημι, = έρρω), like έθειλοντί, prob. in the sense of utterly, Alcae. 125.

έρρήθην, v. έρῶ, είπειν.

έρρηνο-βοσκός, όν, = προβατοβοσκός, Soph. Fr. 589.

έρρηφορέω, = άρρηφορέω, C. I. 431.

έρριγα, pf. of ριγέω: Dor. 3 pl. έρρίγοντι.

έρρινον, τό, (έν, ρίν) an errhine, sternutatory medicine, Paus. ap. Eust. 950. 1.

έρρυθμισμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. moderately, Dio C. 79. 16.

έρρυθμος, ον, = ενρυθμος, Plut. 2. 623 B.

έρρω: fut. έρρήσω h. Hom. Merc. 259, Ar. (v. infr.): aor. ήρρησα Id. Ran. 1192 (cf. άν-, είσ-έρρω): pf. ήρρηκα (είσ-) Id. Thesm. 1075. (From √FEPP, v. ll. ll. citand., and cf. από-φερσε.) To go slowly, of slow, halting gait, whence Hephaestus is called έρρων, limping, Il. 18. 421; ή μ' οίω έρροντι συνήντετο met me wondering alone, Od. 4. 367, cf. h. Merc. 259. 2. simply to go, ές τας έορτάς Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 76, cf. 2556. 39. II. to go or come to one's own loss or harm, ενθάδε έρρων Il. 8. 239., 9. 364; often in Att., έρρων εκ ναός gone, fallen from a ship, Aesch. Pers. 963, cf. Eur. I. T. 379, Plat. Phil. 24 D; άτιμος έρρειν Aesch. Eum. 884; ως Πόλυβον ήρρησεν he went with a murrain to Polybus, Ar. Ran. 1192, cf. Lys. 336. 2. mostly in imperat. έρρε, Lat. obi in malam rem, away! begone! Il. 8. 164., 24. 239, Theogn. 601; έρρ' ούτως Il. 22. 498; so, έρροις Eur. Alc. 734, Anth. P. 5. 3; also in pl. έρρετε, Il. 24. 239, Ar. Rh. 3. 562; and in 3 sing. έρρέτω, away with him, let him go to ruin, Il. 20. 349, Od. 5. 139; άσπις εκείνη έρρέτω Archil. 5; έρρέτω Ίλιον perish Troy! Soph. Ph. 1200: with a Prep., έρρ' εκ νήσου θάσσον, Lat. aufer te hinc ocius, Od. 10. 72; έρρ' άπ' έμείο Theocr. 20. 2; in Att. strengthd., έρρ' ές κόρακας, Lat. rasce corvos, be thou hung, Ar. Pl. 604; έρρ' ές κόρακας .. εκ τής Άττικής Alex. Ίππ. 1; so, ούκ έρρήσετε; ούκ ές κόρακας έρρήσετε; Ar. Lys. 1240, Pax 500; εί μη 'ρρήσεται Id. Vesp. 1329. 3. in Att. of persons and things, to be clean gone, to be lost, perish, disappear, like οίχομαι, Aesch. Ag. 419; έρρει πανώλης Id. Pers. 732; άφαντος έρρει Soph. O. T. 560; έρρει τὰ θεία the honour due to the gods is gone, Ib. 910; έρρει δέμας φλογιστόν Id. El. 57; έρρει μάτην Eur. Hel. 1220; θανόντας έρρειν Id. Supp. 1113; έξ οίων καλών έρρεις from what fortunes hast thou fallen, Id. I. T. 379; also in Prose, έρρει τὰ έμὰ πράγματα Lat. actum est de me! Xen. Symp. 1, 15, cf. Cyr. 6. 1, 3, Plat. Legg. 677 C; έρρει τὰ καλά the luck is gone (but cf. κάλον), Mindarus in Xen. Hell. I. 1, 23, etc.

έρρωγα, pf. of ρήγνυμι.

έρρωμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pass. of ρώννυμι, used as Adj. in good health, stout, vigorous, opp. to άρρωστος, Plat. Phaedr. 268 A, Dem. 24. 3; έρωμένος ών Lys. 168. 38; έρωμένη δύναμις Plat. Phaedr. 268 A:—irreg. Comp., τειχομαχίη έρωμενεστέρα Hdt. 9. 70, Plat. Gorg. 483 C; έρωμενεστέρας ταίς γνώμαις Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 31; τὸ φύσει έρωμενεστερον Plat. Symp. 181 C:—Sup. -έστατος, Andoc. 34. 15, Plat. Rep. 477 E.—Adv., έρωμένως, stoutly, manfully, vigorously, Aesch. Pr. 65, 76, Ar. Vesp. 230; χωρείν Xen. Ages. 2, 11: Comp. -έστερον, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 257 A, -εστέρω, Isocr. 74 E; Sup. -έστατα, Plat. Rep. 401 D.

έρρωμην, v. sub ρώννυμι.

έρρωοντο, έρρώσαντο, v. sub ρώομαι.

έρρωος, ό, = έρραος, f. l. in Lyc. 1316.

έρρωσο, v. sub ρώννυμι.

έρραϊος, α, ον, = έρσήεις, Hesych.

έρση, ή; Ep. έέρση; Dor. έερσα Pind. N. 3. 135; έρσα Alcman 32, Theocr. 20. 16. Old poetic word, dew, Il. 23. 598, etc.; τεθαλυία έέρση abundant dew, Od. 13. 245; so, θήλυς έέρση 5. 467, Hes. Sc. 395:—in pl. rain-drops, κατά δ' ύψοθεν ήκεν έέρσας αίματι μυδαλέας Il. 11. 53; στίλπναι δ' άπέπιπτον έέρσαι (sc. τής νεφέλης) 14. 351; χλωραίς έέρσαις Pind. N. 8. 69:—generally of any liquid, άνθεμον ποντίας ύφελοϊσ' έέρσας from the water of the sea, Ib. 7. 116, cf. 3. 135; γλυκερή έέρση, of honey, Hes. Th. 83. II. in Od. 9. 222, χωρίς δ' αυθ' έέρσαι (the only place where Hom. has this form), metaph. of young and tender animals; so Aesch. calls young animals δρόσοι, Soph. ψάκαλοι; cf. βρέφος, μέτασσαι. (From √FEPS, as the Hom. forms έ-έρση, έ-ερσ-ήεις prove; cf. Skt. varsh, varsh-oti (pluit), varsh-as (pluvia); and perh. also ras-as (humor); Lat. ros; a connection with δρόσος is also suggested by Pott.)

έρσήεις, Ep. έερσ-, εσσα, εν, dewy, dew-besprent, λατὸν δ' έρσήεντα Il. 14. 348; λειμών Anth. P. 9. 668, etc.: metaph. of a corpse, οϊον έερσήεις κείται fresh, Il. 24. 419; νῦν δέ μοι έρσήεις καί πρόσφατος .. κείσαι Ib. 757.

έρσην, ενος, ό, Ion. for άρσην.

έρσηφορία, v. sub άρρηφόρος.

έρσις, εως, ή, (είρω) a binding, band, Suid., etc., v. l. Thuc. 1. 6.

έρσω, (έρση) to bedew, moisten, like άρδω, Nic. Th. 62. 631.

έρσώδης, ες, (είδος) = έρσήεις, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 6.

έρυγάω, = sq., Geop. 17. 17.

έρυγγάνω, common Prose and Att. form of έρευγόμαι, eructare, Hipp. 371. 46, Cratin. Δραπ. 2: c. acc. cogn., οϊνον έρυγγ. Eur. Cycl. 523, cf. Eurpol. Μαρικ. 14; σκοροδάλμην Luc. Alex. 39; metaph., δάνει' έρυγγάνων Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2. 21: also in Med., Hipp. 371. 24, 28.—For ήρύγον, v. sub έρευγόμαι.

έρυγή, ή, a belching, Lat. eructatio, Schol. Ar. Pax 529, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5. II. a bellowing, Hesych.

έρυγμα, τό, = foreg., Hipp. 484. 28.

έρυγμαίνω, = έρυγγάνω, Hesych.; έρυγμέω, Hipp. 1207 E.

έρυγματώδης, ες, (είδος) causing eructation, Hipp. 485. 27.

έρυγμαλος, η, ον, (έρυγειν) loud-bellowing, ταῦρος Il. 18. 580; like έρίμυκος. II. έρυγμήλη, επίθετον ραφάνου, ίσως από τής έρυγής, E. M. 379. 28, cf. Hesych. (where the MS. gives έρυγήλη).

έρυγμός, ό, = έρυγή, Arist. Probl. 13. 4, al., Theophr. Fr. 4. 61.

έρυθαίνω: aor. έρύθηνα Ar. Rh. 1. 791:—poët. for έρυθραίνω, to dye red, Id. 4. 474: to make to blush, Id. 1. 791:—Hom. only in Pass. to become red, έρυθαίνετο αίματι γαία Il. 10. 484., 21. 21; (in Act. he uses έρευθω); c. gen., Nonn. D. 11. 92: to blush scarlet, Anth. P. 12. 8; Pass. also in late Prose, Arr. ap. Stob. app. 2. 5, Poll. 2. 87, Eumath.

έρυθημα, τό, (έρυθαίνω) a redness or flush upon the skin, Hipp. Aph. 1260, Thuc. 2. 49; έρ. προσώπου a blush, Eur. Phoen. 1488, cf. Hipp. 397:—absol. redness, Xen. Cyn. 5, 18; a blush, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 D.

έρυθιβίος, ή, Rhodian for έρυσίβιος, q. v.

έρυθίνος, ό, = έρυθρίνος, Henioch. Πολυπρ. 1, Opp. H. 1. 97.

έρυθράδιον, τό, = έρυθρόδανον, Schol. Nic. Th. 74.

έρυθραίνω, to dye red, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 3; πρόσωπον Perict. ap. Stob. 488. 2:—Pass. to become red, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 5: to blush, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 9, 2. II. intr. to be red, Id. Probl. 8. 4, 3.

έρυθραϊος, α, ον, = έρυθρός, πόντος, θάλασσα Dion. P. 38, etc.; κάλαμος Ib. 1127; λίθος Stat. Silv. 4. 6, 18. II. of or from Erythrae, Hdt., etc.

έρυθράνός, όν, red, of a kind of ivy, Plin. 24. 49.

έρυθρημα, τό, = έρύθημα (perh. f. l.), Poll. 6. 180, Greg. Nyss. 1. pp. 54, 135.

έρυθρίας, ον, ό, of ruddy complexion, opp. to άχρίας, Arist. Categ. 8, 15.

έρυθριάσις, Ion. -ήσις, εως, ή, ruddiness, blushing, Hipp. 23. 34.

έρυθριάω, Ep. part. -ιδών, Musae. 161: impf. ήρυθρίων Luc. Laps. 1, etc.: aor. ήρυθρίασα Plat., etc.: pf. ήρυθρίακα (v. άπρηυθριακότως). To be apt to blush, to colour up, Ar. Nub. 1216, Plat. Prot. 312 A, cf. Dem. 270. 2; άστεϊόν γε .. ότι έρυθριάς Plat. Lys. 204 C; c. part. to blush st doing, Dromo Ψαλτρ. 1; όστις δ' έρυθριά .. προς τοὺς έαυτοῦ γονέας, ούκ έστιν κακός Antiph. Incert. 58, cf. Menand. Incert. 173, 287; also, έρ. τινά to blush before one, Aristae. 1. 13; c. inf., Liban. 4. 775.

έρυθρίνος, ό, a kind of red mullet, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 8, al.

έρυθριον, τό, a red ointment, Paul. Aeg. 7. 18.

έρυθρο-βάφης, ες, red-dyed, Eust. 6. 8: έρυθρό-βαπτος, ον, Eccl.

έρυθρό-βωλος, ον, with red earth, Schol. Dion. P. 183.

έρυθρό-γραμμος, ον, with red lines, Arist. Fr. 278, cf. Ath. 321 E.

έρυθρο-δάκτυλος, ον, red-fingered, criticised as unpoët., Arist. Rhct. 3. 2, 13.

έρυθρόδανον, τό, madder, Lat. rubia tinctoria, Diosc. 3. 150: έρυθρόδανος, ή, Plin. 24. 56.

έρυθροδάνω, to dye with madder, dye red, LXX (Ex. 25. 5., 26. 14).

έρυθρο-ειδής, ες, of a ruddy look; prob. f. l. for έλυτρο-, q. v.

έρυθρο-κάρδιος, ον, with red pith, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 3.

έρυθρό-κομος, ον, red-haired, with red down, Plin. 13. 34.

έρυθρό-λευκος, ον, reddish-white, Hesych. s. v. φλογάλευκον.

έρυθρο-μέλας, αϊνα, αν, blackish red, Ath. 652 E.

έρυθρόνιον, τό, a plant of the satyrium kind, Diosc. 3. 144.

έρυθρο-ποίκιλος, ον, spotted with red, Epich. 47 Ahr.

έρυθρό-πους, ό, ή, neut. πουν, red-footed, πελειάς Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 3. II. in Ar. Av. 303, a bird, look. the redshank.

έρυθρο-πρόσωπος, ον, of a ruddy look, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Άρμάτος.

έρυθρός, ά, όν: [ῦ by nature, Ar. Ach. 787, Eq. 1088, Av. 145; so that the correct forms of the Comp. and Sup. are -ώτερος, -ώτατος, as in

Plat. Tim. 83 B, Epin. 987 C; but the metre requires -ότερος in Anaxandr. Κερκ. 1, Drom. Ψαλτρ. 1]. Red, Lat. *ruber*, of the colour of nectar and wine, Il. 19. 38, Od. 5. 93; of copper, Il. 9. 365 (v. sub χαλκός); of gold, Theogn. 450; of minium, Hdt. 3. 57; of κόκκος (scarlet), Dromo l. c.; of blood, Aesch. Eum. 265:—έρυθρά, τά, red pimples, an eruption, Hipp. Coac. 147, 427. 1, etc. II. Έρυθρή θάλασσα in Hdt. the Erythraean sea, including not only the Red Sea or Arabian Gulf, but also the Indian Ocean, (of the existence of the Persian Gulf he was ignorant), 1. 180, 202., 2. 8, 158., 4. 39; so, πόντος Έρ. Pind. P. 4. 448:—later also of the Persian Gulf, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 10, Diod. 2. 11; used vaguely of remote and unknown places, μόνον οὐκ ἐπὶ τὴν Έρ. θάλατταν πρεσβείας πέμπειν Dem. 438. 20. Cf. Έρυθραῖος. (From √EPTΘ come also έρεϋθ-ω, έρυσ-ίβη; cf. Skt. *rudh-iram* (sanguis), *rāhit-as* (*ruber*); Lat. *rub-er*, *ruf-us*, *ruf-ilus*, *rob-igo* (Umbr. *ruf-ru*);—Goth. *ga-riud-jo* (*verecundia*); O. Norse *rjóð-r* (*ruddy*), *rjóð-a*; A. S. *reod-an* (*to redden*);—O. H. G. *rōt*, *rost* (*roth*, *red*), etc.) έρυθρότης, ητος, ή, redness, ruddiness, Arist. Plant. 1. 5, 10, Galen. έρυθρό-χλωρος, ον, pale-red, Hipp. 1175 G; v. l. -χολος. έρυθρό-χρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ονν, red-coloured, Dio C. 43. 43. έρυθρό-χρως, ωτος, ό, ή, = foreg., Cratin. Τροφ. 1. έρυθρώδης, ες, = έρυθροειδής, Ath. 76 B. έρϋκάνω, ποët. for έρύκω, to restrain, withhold, κείνον έρικανόωσ' άέκοντα Od. 1. 199; c. inf., from doing, Q. Sm. 12. 205; also Ep. impf. έρύκανε (from έρικάνω) Od. 10. 429, cf. Orph. Arg. 650. έρικτήρες, οί, a class of freedmen at Sparta, Myro ap. Ath. 271 F. έρύκω [ϋ], Il., Hdt., Trag., rare in Att. Prose, Xen. An. 3. 1, 25, cf. άπερύκω; Ep. inf. έρϋκέμεν:—fut. έρύξω, Hom., not Att.: aor. 1 ήρυξα Aesch. Theb. 1076, (άπ-) Xen. An. 5. 8, 25; Ep. έρυξα Il. 3. 113, Od. 17. 515, etc.:—Ep. aor. 2 ήρύκᾱκον (cf. ήνίπαπε from ένίπτω) Il. 5. 321., 20. 458, or έρύκᾱκον Il. 352, etc., inf. έρύκᾱκέειν 5. 262, Od. 11. 105:—Med., Il. 12. 285:—Pass., v. infr. II.—Collat. forms έρικάνω, -ανάω (cf. δεικανάομαι) occur in Hom. (Akin to έρύνω.) To keep in, hold back, curb, restrain, ίππους .. έρικέμεν Il. 11. 48, etc.; λαδν έρικάκετε keep them back (from flight), 6. 80, cf. 24. 658; but, λαδν έρικε, simply, kept them in their place, 23. 258; θυμόν έρικακέειν to curb desire, Od. 11. 105; but, έτερος δέ με θυμός έρικεν another mind checked me (opp. to άνήκεν), 9. 302; έρικέμεν εύρύοπα Ζήν' to restrain him, Il. 18. 206; πίστιν έρ. i. e. to mistrust, Emped. 360; έρικέ μιν ένδοθεν αιδώς Ap. Rh. 3. 652:—c. gen., μή με έρικε μάχης keep me not from fight, Il. 18. 126; αλλά τις θεών .. Αἰδα σφε δόμων έρύκει Soph. Tr. 120; so, άπ' έργων θυμόν έρύκει Hes. Op. 28:—c. inf. praes. to hinder from doing, Pind. N. 4. 54, Eur. Heracl. 691; c. inf. aor., Id. H. F. 317; fut., Ap. Rh. 1. 346; c. acc. et inf., ήρυξε πόλιν μάνατραπήναι Aesch. Theb. 1076; έρ. τινά μή .., Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 11. 2. absol. to hinder, έρύκακε γάρ τρυφάλεια Il. 11. 352; έρικέμεν to stay [their flight], 21. 7. 3. to hold in check, keep off the enemy, εἴ κε .. έρύξομεν αντίσσαντες Il. 15. 297, cf. Od. 22. 138; so, τὰ δ' αὐ μένος άμόν έρύξει Il. 8. 178; έρ. τοὺς έπίοντας Hdt. 4. 125, cf. 5. 15, etc. 4. to detain a guest, Lat. *hospitio detinere*, ζείνισ' ένὶ μεγάροισι, έέικοσιν ήματ' έρύξας Il. 6. 217; often in Od., as 17. 408:—but also, to detain by force, to withhold, confine, [πόντος] παλέας άέκοντας έρύκει Il. 21. 59, cf. Od. 1. 14., 7. 315, etc.; έρυξον ένὶ μεγάροισι γυναῖκας keep them close, 19. 16; γῆ μιν έρύκει, of one dead, Il. 21. 62, 63; σφῶε .. δόλος και δεσμός έρύξει Od. 8. 317; and in Med., κῦμα δέ .. μιν έρύκεται Il. 12. 285. 5. to ward off, Lat. *arcere*, άκοντα 21. 594; ά κέν τοι λιμόν έρύκοι Od. 5. 166; κακόν, τὰ αἰ οὐ τις έρύκακεν Il. 15. 450, cf. 17. 292; so, έρ. ψευδέων ένιπάν Pind. O. 11 (10). 7; τὰ μή καλά νύσφιν έρ. Theocr. 7. 127; τὰ κακά άπ' έμαντοῦ Xen. An. 3. 1, 25; πόλεμον άπό τινος Polyb. ap. Suid. 6. to keep apart, separate, ύλίγας δ' έτι χῶρος έρύκει Il. 10. 161. II. Pass. to be held back, detained, δῆθ' ένὶ νήσῳ έρύκεαι Od. 4. 373, cf. 466., 17. 17. 2. absol. to hold back, keep back, μή μοι έρύκεσθαι, says the driver to his horses, Il. 23. 443. 3. to be kept away, άπό του Άσώπου Hdt. 9. 49. 4. άνέδην δδε χῶρος έρύκεται this place is remissly guarded, i. e. is free or open to all, Soph. Ph. 1153 (but Pors. took the words ό δέ .. ύμῖν as parenth., so that άνέδην should be construed with έρπετε). έρϋμα, τό, (έρϋομαι) a fence, guard, έρμα χρους, of defensive armour, Il. 4. 137; of a cloak, Hes. Op. 534; θώρακας, έρματα σωματων Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 9; έρ. νιφετοῦ a defence against .., Call. Fr. 142; τὸ έρ. του τείχεος the defence given by it, Hdt. 7. 223, 225; περιβαλέσθαι έρκος, έρ. τῶν νεών Id. 9. 96, cf. Thuc. 8. 40; έρ. Τρώων the wall of Troy, Soph. Aj. 467; έρ. λίθοις όρθοῦν a breast-work, Thuc. 6. 66; έρ. τειχίζεσθαι, τειχίζειν Id. 1. 11, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 46; also of a rivet or trench used as a military defence, Id. An. 2. 4, 22. 2 a safeguard or defence, έρ. χῶρας, of the Areopagus, Aesch. Eum. 701; παιδας έρ. δώμασι Eur. Med. 597; έρ. πολεμίας χερός against .., Ib. 1322:—cf. έρμα 1. 4. έρϋμάτιον, τό, Dim. of forcg., Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 5. έρϋμνάομαι, Pass. to be defended, Anon. ap. Suid. έρϋμνό-νωτος, ον, with fenced back, of a crab, Anth. P. 6. 696. έρϋμνός, ή, άν; Sup. -ότατος, Anth. P. 7. 138, 599: (έρϋομαι):—fenced, fortified, strong, by art or nature, Γλήκωνά τ' έρϋμνήν Hes. Fr. 15 (132 Göttl.), cf. Thuc. 5. 65; έρ. δώματα Eur. Hel. 68; κείναι μὲν πύργασι .. έρϋμναί, Δηλας δ' Άπόλλωνι Call. Del. 23; τὰ έρϋμνά strong positions, Xen. An. 5. 7, 31, etc.; τύπαι οί έρ. Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 5; of hills, steep, sheer, Ap. Rh. 2. 514, etc. Adv. Comp. -οτέρως, Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 3. έρϋμνότης, ητος, ή, strength or security of a place, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1. 23; τῶν τειχῶν Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 9; έρ. τῶν Άλπεων the difficulty of passing them, Polyb. 3. 47, 9, etc. έρϋμνάω, to fortify, make strong, E. M. 378. 31. έρυξίς, εως, ή, = έρευξίς, Hipp. 1200 A.

έρϋσ-άρματα, acc. -άτας, nom. and acc. pl., with no sing. in use, chariot-drawing, έρυσάρματα ίπποι, έρυσάρματα ίππους Il. 15. 354., 16. 370, Hes. Sc. 369. Cf. Lob. Paral. 179. έρϋσιβᾶω, to suffer from mildew, Theophr. C. P. 4. 14, 2. έρϋσιβη [ί], ή, mildew, the red blight, Lat. *robigo*, esp. in corn, Plat. Rep. 609 A; αύχμοί και έρ. Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 3; in pl., Plat. Symp. 188 B, etc. (From έρυθρός, q. v.: cf. μίλτος III.) [For the quantity, v. Orph. Lith. 594.] έρϋσιβίος, ό, and έρϋσιβίη, ή, averting mildew, epith. of Apollo and Demeter at Rhodes, etc., like the Lat. *Robigus*, in whose honour the *Robigalia* were celebrated to avert *robigo*.—The former only in Rhodian form έρϋθίβιος Strabo 613; and the latter wrongly written έρϋσιβη in Etym. Gud. s. v. έρϋθίβιος. έρϋσιβᾶω, to affect with mildew, Theophr. C. P. 3. 24. fin.:—Pass. = έρϋσιβᾶω, Theophr. Ib. 22. 2, etc. έρϋσιβᾶδης, ες, mildewed, Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 3., 9. 40, 46, Theophr. έρϋσί-θριξ ψήκτρα, a comb for drawing through the hair, a small-tooth comb, Anth. P. 6. 246. έρϋσίμον, τό, hedge-mustard, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 1: είρύσιμον in Nic. Th. 894: also ϋύσιμον. έρϋσί-νηϊς, ίδας, ή, preserving ships, άγκυρα Anth. P. 6. 90. έρϋσί-πελας, τό, a violent redness and rising of the skin, erysipelas, St. Antony's fire, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16, Aph. 1253. (From έρυθρός, πέλλα skin, Curt. no. 353: cf. έρϋσιβη.) έρϋσιπελατό-χρους, ον, contr. -χρους, of the colour of erysipelas, Psell. in Boiss. Anecd. 1. 228: and έρϋσίπελατώδης, ες, (είδος) of the nature of έρϋσιπελας, Hipp. V. C. 912. έρϋσί-πτολις, ό, ή, (έρϋσαι) protecting the city, epith. of Athena, Il. 6. 305, h. Hom. 10. 1., 28. 3. έρϋσις, εως, ή, (έρϋω) a drawing, Max. Tyr. 19. 4: in Philo 1. 602, f. l. for όρουσις. έρϋσί-σκηπτρον, τό, name of a plant, = άσπάλαθος, Theophr. Odor. 57, Diosc. 1. 19. έρϋσί-χαιος, ον, carrying a shepherd's staff, Alcman 12, cf. Arcad. p. 43; Apollod. (ap. Strabo 460) regards the word as a prop. n. έρϋσί-χθων, ό, ή, tearing up the earth, of an ox ploughing, Strabo ap. Ath. 382 E. έρϋσμός, ό, a safeguard against witchcraft, h. Hom. Cer. 230. έρϋστός, ή, όν, drawn, κολεῶν έρυστά .. ξίφη Soph. Aj. 730. έρϋτήρ, ηρας, ό, one that draws or rescues from, κακῶν Nic. Al. 363. έρύω, Ion. είρύω; Ep. inf. είρύμεναι [ϋ] Hes. Op. 816:—impf. είρυνον Mosch. 2. 14, έρυνον Il. 12. 258; έρύεσκον Nonn. D. 43. 50:—fut. έρύω Il. 11. 454., 15. 351., 22. 67; al. έρύσω as in Opp. H. 5. 375; Ep. έρύσσω Orph., Nonn.:—aor. είρύσα Hom., Hdt.; έρύσα Il. 5. 573, Pind.; είρυσσα Il. 3. 373, Od. 8. 85; lengthd. έρύσασκε (έξ-) Il. 10. 490; imper. είρυσσον even in Soph. Tr. 1033 (in a chorus); subj. έρύσω Il., είρύσω, Hipp. 452. 12, etc., 2 sing. έρύσσης 5. 110, Ep. 1 pl. έρύσσομεν (for -ωμεν) Il. 14. 76., 17. 635; opt. έρύσαιμι Il.; έρύσαι, έρύσσαι Il.; inf. είρύσαι (δι-, έξ-) Hdt.; part. έρύσας Il. 23. 21, είρύσας Hdt. 4. 10; έρύσσας Ap. Rh. 3. 913. Ion. and ποët. Verb. To drag along the ground, drag, draw, generally with a sense of violence or force, νῆα .. εἰς ἄλα Il. 1. 141, Od. 8. 34; ἄλαδε 2. 389; ήπειρόνδε 10. 423; επ' ήπειραίο on land, 16. 325, 359; επὶ θίνι Il. 4. 248; [δύρου] έρ. επ' άκρης, of the Trojan horse, Od. 8. 508:—of the dead, τρις δ' έρύσας περι σῆμα, of Hector's body, Il. 24. 16; νεκρόν, νεκρούς έρ., either of the friends, to drag them away, rescue them, 5. 573., 16. 781; or of the enemy, to drag them off for plunder, ransom, etc., 4. 467 sq., al. (v. infr. B. I. 2); of dogs and birds of prey, to drag and tear, οἰωνοὶ ώμησταὶ έρύουσι 11. 454, etc.:—hence to drag away, carry off violently, Od. 9. 99; c. gen. partis, δια δώματ' έρ. .. ή παδός ή και χερός 17. 479; so, έρ. τινά κουρίζ by the hair, 22. 188:—to draw upwards or downwards, εξ αύρανόθεν πεδιανδε Ζήν' Il. 8. 22, cf. vss. sqq.; σείρην .. κίον' άν' ύψηλήν έρύσαι to draw it up a pillar, Od. 22. 176; χειρὶ πάλιν έρ. Il. 5. 836 (cf. αύερίω):—of warriors, δύρου .. εξ ώτειλής είρυσσε 16. 863; εξ ώμαιο .. δίστόν 5. 110; μελίην .. εκ κρημναίο 21. 175; also, φάρμακον εκ γαίης Od. 10. 303:—also, to pull down, tear away, κρόσσας μὲν πύργων έρύων Il. 12. 258, cf. 14. 35. 2. without any sense of violence, to draw, φᾶρος .. κακ κεφαλῆς είρυσσε drew it over his head, Od. 8. 85; άλλδν μὲν χλαινης έρύων, άλλον δέ χιτώνας pulling or plucking him by .., Il. 22. 493; νευρήν έρ. επί τινι to draw the bowstring at him, Il. 15. 464; so, έρ. τόξον Hdt. 3. 30; έγγχος είρυσσον draw thy sword, Soph. Tr. 1033; επί τινι κλήραν έρ. to draw lots for .., Call. Jov. 62; εκ ποδός έρ. to put aside, Pind. N. 7. 99:—but πλίνθους είρύειν, Lat. *ducere lateres*, like έλκειν, Hdt. 2. 136. B. Med. έρύομαι, Ion. είρύομαι (with ύ, whereas ϋύομαι (q. v.) commonly has ύ): fat. inf. έρύεσθαι Il. 9. 248., 14. 422., 20. 195; έρύσομαι 10. 44, Od. 21. 125, είρύσσομαι Il. 18. 276:—aor. είρύσάμην 4. 186, είρύσσατο 22. 306, έρύσαντο 1. 466, etc.; subj. έρύσωμαι Ap. Rh. 1. 1204; opt. έρύσαιο, -αίατο Il. 5. 456, 298; είρυσσαίμην, 8. 143, Od. 16. 459; inf. έρύσασθαι Il. 22. 351, είρύσασσασθαι 1. 216; part. έρυσσάμενος 1. 190, είρυσσάμενος (έπ-) Hdt. 4. 8:—besides these, we have in med. sense the foll. forms, έρϋται Ap. Rh. 2. 1208; 3 pl. είρύαται [ϋ] Il. 1. 239, [ϋ] Od. 16. 463; inf. είρύσθαι Od.: έρϋσο, έρϋτο Il., Hes., είρϋτο Hom.; είρυντο, -ύατο Il. 12. 454., 22. 303; 3 pl.:—in *fanni* these tenses belong to the pf. and plqpf. pass.; but Bekker writes the inf. είρυσθαι, έρυσθαι (not είρύσθαι, έρύσθαι), and έρυσσα, έρυντο at least must be taken as parts of an Ep. impf. or aor.:—by examining the examples which follow it will be seen that these pass. forms, when used as med., always take the metaph. sense, to rescue, guard, protect, ward off (cf. ϋύομαι), and never take the literal sense, to draw, but when they are

passive (v. infr. 6), except in Od. 22. 90 (έρυτο δὲ φάσγαγον δέξυ), where έρυτο can hardly be taken in pass. sense. To draw for oneself, έρύσασθαι νήας to launch us ships, Il. 14. 79, v. infr. c. 1; [ίππον] ές άκρόπολιν έρ. Od. 8. 504; ξίφος, μάχαιραν, άσρ έρύεσθαι to draw one's sword, Il. 4. 530., 21. 173., 3. 271; έκ κολεοῖο Theocr. 22. 191; δόρυ έξ ώπειλης εἰρυσάμην Od. 10. 165; of meat on the spit, έρύσαντό τε πάντα they drew all off, Il. 1. 466, etc.; έρύσσεσθαι μενεαίνων in his anxiety to string [the bows], Od. 21. 125; βύρσαν θηρὸς άπό μελέων Theocr. 25. 273.

2. to draw towards oneself, άσσον έρύσατο Od. 19. 481. II. to draw out of the press, έρύσασθαι τινα μάχης, χάρμης Il. 5. 456., 17. 161; esp. of friends dragging away the body of a slain hero, οὐδέ κε .. έκ βελέων έρύσαντο νέκυν 18. 152, cf. 5. 298., 17. 104; but also enemies, 14. 422; hence, 2. to rescue, deliver, μετά χερσῖν έρύσατο Φοῖβος Απόλλων 5. 344, cf. 11. 363; πῶς άν .. εἰρύσσαισθε Ίλιον; 17. 327; Ποσειδάων .. Νέστορος υἱόν έρυτο 13. 555; Βουλῆς .. , ήτις κεν έρύσσεται ήδὲ σώσει Άργείους 10. 44; άλλ' Ηφαιστος έρυτο σώσέ τε 5. 22; δ δ' έρύσατο καί μ' έλέησεν Od. 14. 279; then of captives, to redeem, ransom, χρυσῶ έρύσασθαι άνώγει (not to weigh them against gold), Il. 22. 351. 3. the orig. sense of drawing away often wholly vanishes, and έρύεσθαι means simply to protect, guard, of armour, άλλὰ πάροιθεν εἰρύσατο ζωστήρ Il. 4. 186; [κυνή] έἴρυτο κάρη Hes. Scut. 138; μήτρης .. , ή οί πλείστον έρυτο Il. 4. 138; έρυτο δὲ ένδοθι θώρηξ 23. 819; also, άστν δὲ πύργου ύψηλαί τε πύλαι σανίδες τ' .. εἰρύσσονται 18. 275; σανίδων .. , αἱ ρα πύλας εἴρυτο 12. 454; οἶος έρύετο Ίλιον Έκτωρ 6. 403, cf. 21. 507., 24. 499; οἱ με πάρος γε εἰρύατο 22. 303; Δυκίην εἴρυτο δίκηοί τε καί μένει φῖ 16. 542; [έλαφον] ύλη εἰρύσατο 15. 273; όσον .. τρεῖς άνδρας έρυσθαι Od. 5. 484; then,

III. c. acc. rei, to keep off, ward off, άλλ' οὐκ οἰωνοῖσιν έρύσατο Κηρα μέλαιναν by no augury could he ward off black death, Il. 2. 859; ή δ' (sc. άσπίς) οὐκ έγχος έρυτο 5. 538., 17. 518., 24. 524. 2. to thwart, check, curb, much like έρύκω, Διὸς νόον εἰρύσσαιτο 8. 143; μη ὕ μὲν κραδίη χόλον οὐκ έρύσαιτο 24. 584; νόστον έρυσσάμενοι having avoided return, i. e. remaining, Pind. N. 9. 54; νηά τ' έρύσθαι Ap. Rh. 3. 607. 3. to keep guard upon, watch, νηα, νηας έρυσθαι Od. 9. 194., 10. 444., 14. 259., 17. 429; εἴρυσθαι μέγα δῶμα 23. 151; ή νῶϊν εἴρυτο θύρας, of a female slave, 229; έπέτελλεν .. εἴρυσθαι άκοιτιν 3. 268; αυλιον έρυτο, of dogs, Theocr. 25. 76; also, έτι μ' αυτ' εἰρύατοι οἰκαδ' ίάντα lie in wait for me, Od. 16. 463; χαλεπόν σε θεῶν .. δήνεα εἴρυσθαι to discover them, 23. 82; φρεσῖν έρύσασθαι to keep in one's heart, to conceal, 16. 459; οἱ τε θέμιστας πρὸς Διὸς εἰρύαται maintain them, Il. 1. 239; hence, 4. to support, hold in honour, with notion of obedience, οὐ άγχε βουλάς εἰρύσαο Κρονίωνος 21. 230; έπος εἰρύσασσασθαι 1. 216. IV. to take to oneself, or to retain, τήν τροφήν Hipp. 663. 24, cf. 661. 52.

C. Pass. to be drawn ashore, drawn up in line, of ships, εἴρυτο νέες ταχὺν άμφ' Άχιλλῆα Il. 18. 69; όσαι πρώται εἰρύατο 15. 654; θῖν' έφ' άλλος πολιῆς εἰρυσμένοι 13. 682; εἰρύατο νηες θῖν' έφ' άλλος πολιῆς 14. 30; εἰρύαται άμφὲ θαλάσσης Ib. 75, cf. 4. 248; and so perhaps, νηες δ' οὐδὲν .. εἰρύαται are drawn up along the road (where others take it in med. sense, B. II. 4, they guard the road), Od. 6. 265. II. to be guarded or kept confined, like έρύκομαι, ή δ' έρύτ' εἰν' Δρίμοισιν Hes. Th. 301.

D. It has been doubted whether έρύω to drag and έρύομαι to rescue, protect belong to the same Root; but the connexion of sense, as above given, seems not unsatisfactory: cf. ρύομαι. έρφος, εοι, τό, a skin, = στέρφος, τέρφος, Nic. Al. 248, Th. 376. έρχάται, έρχάτο, Ion. pf. and plqpf. pass. of έργω. έρχατάομαι, Pass. to be kept or shut up, έν δὲ έκάστῳ [συφεῶ] πεντήκοντα σῦες .. έρχατόωντο Od. 14. 15. έρχατόεις, εσσα, εν, like a hedge, Hesych. έρχατος, ό, a fence, inclosure, hedge, like έρκος, Hesych.

έρχομαι Hom., etc.: impf. ήρχόμεν Hipp. 1226 E, and often in late Prose, as Luc. Jud. Voc. 4, Paus. 5. 8, 5, etc.; in Att. only found in compounds, έπ-ηρχόμεν Thuc. 4. 120, προσ- Ib. 121, περι- Ar. Thesm. 504; if ήρχοντο be read (for προ-) in Xen. An. 1. 8, 17, it is impf. of άρχομαι, as in Plat. Rep. 452 E:—these tenses come from √ΕΡ, ΕΡΧ (cf. Skt. ar, ark'h); the following from √ΕΛΥΘ, viz. fut. έλεύσομαι, Hom., Ion. and late Prose, sometimes in Trag. (Aesch. Pr. 854, Supp. 522, Soph. O. C. 1206, Tr. 595), but in Att. Prose only in Lys. 165. 13, v. mox infr.:—aor. ήλυθον, Ep. and Lyr., used by Eur. even in dialogue (Rhes. 660, El. 598, Tro. 374, cf. Neophr. ap. Schol. Med. 661); even in Hom. the syncop. form ήλθον is more common, and in the obl. moods the sync. forms alone are used, έλθέ, έλθω, έλθοιμι, έλθειν, έλθών; Ep. inf. έλθέμεναι, -έμεν Il.; Dor. ήνθον, Epich. 126 Ahr., Theocr. 2. 118., 16. 9; Lacon. έλση, έλσοιμι, έλσών Ar. Lys. 105, 118, 1081: a late aor. ήλθα occurs in LXX and N. T., cf. C. 1. 4922, 6210, etc.; 3 pl. ήλθοσαν LXX; ήλυθα C. 1. 6278, cf. Anth. P. 14. 44:—pf. έλήλυθα, Att.; sync. pl. έλήλυμεν, -υτε Cratin. Χειρ. 9, Achae. ap. Hephaest. p. 18; in Hom. always Ep. εἰλήλουθα, whence 1 pl. εἰλήλουθμεν Il. 9. 49, Od. 3. 81, part. εἰλήλουθώς 19. 28., 20. 360; and once (Il. 15. 81) εἰλήλουθώς:—plqpf. έληλύθειν Eurpol. (?) in Ar. Eq. 1306; Ion. έληλύθει Hdt.; Ep. εἰληλούθει Il.; also ήληλούθειν Call. in An. Ox. 4. 417.—Some parts of this Verb were replaced in Att. by forms of εἶμι (ίδο), viz. the obl. moods of pres., ίθι, ίω, ίοιμι, ίέναι, ίών (for έρχου, etc.); impf. ήα, ήειν (for ήρχόμεν); fut. εἶμι (for έλεύσομαι); v. Elmsl. Heracl. 210, Lob. Phryn. 38, Cobct. V. LL. p. 32. To come or go (cf. ήκω, οἶχομαι), very freq. from Hom. downwards:—the special senses arise from construction with other words, and chiefly from the Preps. which follow the Verb:

I. to come to a place or to go away, both frequently in Hom., esp. in imperat., which also is used like άγχε, go! come! merely as a hortatory exclam. 2. to come or go

back, return, άγγελίην στρατοῦ .. έρχομένοιο Od. 2. 30, cf. 10. 267; in full, αυτις, άψ, πάλιν έλθειν, 19. 533, 544, etc.; also, οἶκον έλεύσεται 19. 313; so, οἰκαδε, πρὸς οἶκον, Att.:—absol., ήλθες θου art come, 16. 461, etc. II. c. acc. cogn., οὐδὲν οἱ κέλευθον έλθειν to go a journey, Il. 1. 151, Od. 9. 262; τηρσίην οὐδὲν έλθειν 3. 316; freq. in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 962, Theb. 714; also, κατά τήν αυτήν οὐδὲν Plat. Legg. 707 D; νόστιμον πόδα έλθειν (cf. βαίνω A. II. 4), Eur. Alc. 1153:—also, άγγελίην, έξεσίην έλθειν (as we say) to go a message, Il. 11. 140., 24. 235, Od. 21. 20. 2. c. acc. loci, to come to, arrive at, rare in Hom., Άϊδαο δόμους έρχεται Il. 22. 483; έρχεσθον κλισίην 1. 322; but freq. in later Poets, as Pind. P. 4. 91, Soph. Tr. 259, etc.; so also Hdt. 2. 24, 25:—also c. acc. pers., σε δ' , ώ τέκνον, τόδ' έλήλυθεν πάν κράτος Soph. Ph. 141; v. βαίνω A. II. 3. 3. c. gen. loci, πεδίοιο έλθειν through or across the plain (cf. διαπράσσω, άτύζομαι), Il. 2. 801; but in Att. from a place, γῆς τινος Soph. O. C. 572; έκ Πύλου Od. 15. 42:—and of persons, άπό τινος from one, Plat. Prot. 309 B: to proceed or be produced from, δεῖ έκ τῶν παρόντων άγαθούς άνδρας έλθειν Xen. An. 3. 2, 3. 4. c. dat. pers. to come to, i. e. to come to aid or relieve one, rare in Hom., Od. 16. 453; but freq. later, Pind. O. 1. 161, Aesch. Pr. 663, Thuc. 1. 13., 8. 19, etc.; άποροῦντι αυτῶ έρχεται Προμηθεύς Plat. Prot. 321 C; also of evil, Aesch. Pr. 358, Pers. 440, etc.: v. infr. B. 1.

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B. Post-Homeric phrases: 1. εἰς λόγους έρχεσθαι τιμι to come to speech with, Hdt. 6. 86, 1, Soph. O. C. 1164; so, ές όψιν τινι έλθειν Hdt. 3. 42. 2. εἰς χείρας έλθειν τιμι (v. sub χείρ Il. 3. d); so, ές μάχην έλθειν τιμι Hdt. 7. 9, 3; εἰς όργάς τιμι Plat. Rcp. 572 A: v. infr. 6. 3. επί μείζον έρχ. to increase, Soph. Ph. 259; πάν έλθειν to try everything, Xen. An. 3. 1, 18. 4. ές τὸ δεινόν, ές τὰ άλγεινά έλθειν to come into danger, etc., Thuc. 3. 45., 2. 39; εἰς τοσοῦτά τινος έλθειν ώστε .. Plat. Gorg. 487 B, etc.; εἰς τὸ έσχατον Id. Rep. 361 D; άσοι ένταῦθα ήλικίας ήλθον arrived at that time of life, Ib. 329 B; ές άσθενές έρχ. to come to an impotent conclusion, Hdt. 1. 120; ές άριθμὸν έλθειν to be numbered, Thuc. 2. 72; εἰς έρωτά τινος έλθειν Anaxil. Neott. 2; εἰς έλεγχον Philem. Incert. 8. 3, etc. 5. παρά μικρὸν έλθειν, c. inf. to come within a little of, be near a thing, Eur. Heracl. 296; so, παρ' ολίγον έλθειν Plut. Pyrrh. 10; παρά τοσοῦτον .. ήλθε κινδύνου so narrow was her escape, Thuc. 3. 49. 6. with διά and gen., as emphatic periph. for a Verb, e. g. διά μάχης τινι έρχεσθαι for μάχεσθαι τιμι, Eur. Hel. 978, Thuc. 4. 92; διά πολέμου έρχεσθαι for πολεμεῖν, Hdt. 6. 9, Thuc. 2. 11; διά φιλίας τινι έρχεσθαι for φιλεῖν τινα, διά πείρας έρχεσθαι for πειρᾶσθαι, διά φόνου, διά πυρὸς έλ. to slay, burn, etc., Valck. Phoen. 482, Br. Soph. O. T. 773, like Lat. grassari rapinis, ferro, igne, ira; cf. διά A. IV:—but, οἱ διά πάντα τῶν καλῶν έληλυθότες who have gone through the whole circle of duties, have fulfilled them all, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15; διά πολλῶν κινδύνων έλθόντες Plat. Alc. 1. 142 A. 7. έρχεσθαι παρά τήν γυναῖκα, τὸν άνδρα, of sexual intercourse, to go in to her, to him, Hdt. 2. 115., 6. 68.

Έρχομενός, ό or ή (Krüger Xen. An. 2. 5, 37, Poppo Proleg. Thuc. cap. 8), the same as Όρχομενός, perhaps to be read in Hes. Fr. 15, cf. Schol. Arat. Phaen. 45, C. 1. 1569. a. III. έρψις, εως, ή, (έρπω) a creeping, Plat. Crat. 419 D, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 7. έρω, dat. from έρος (q. v.), Od.

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B. Post-Homeric phrases: 1. εἰς λόγους έρχεσθαι τιμι to come to speech with, Hdt. 6. 86, 1, Soph. O. C. 1164; so, ές όψιν τινι έλθειν Hdt. 3. 42. 2. εἰς χείρας έλθειν τιμι (v. sub χείρ Il. 3. d); so, ές μάχην έλθειν τιμι Hdt. 7. 9, 3; εἰς όργάς τιμι Plat. Rcp. 572 A: v. infr. 6. 3. επί μείζον έρχ. to increase, Soph. Ph. 259; πάν έλθειν to try everything, Xen. An. 3. 1, 18. 4. ές τὸ δεινόν, ές τὰ άλγεινά έλθειν to come into danger, etc., Thuc. 3. 45., 2. 39; εἰς τοσοῦτά τινος έλθειν ώστε .. Plat. Gorg. 487 B, etc.; εἰς τὸ έσχατον Id. Rep. 361 D; άσοι ένταῦθα ήλικίας ήλθον arrived at that time of life, Ib. 329 B; ές άσθενές έρχ. to come to an impotent conclusion, Hdt. 1. 120; ές άριθμὸν έλθειν to be numbered, Thuc. 2. 72; εἰς έρωτά τινος έλθειν Anaxil. Neott. 2; εἰς έλεγχον Philem. Incert. 8. 3, etc. 5. παρά μικρὸν έλθειν, c. inf. to come within a little of, be near a thing, Eur. Heracl. 296; so, παρ' ολίγον έλθειν Plut. Pyrrh. 10; παρά τοσοῦτον .. ήλθε κινδύνου so narrow was her escape, Thuc. 3. 49. 6. with διά and gen., as emphatic periph. for a Verb, e. g. διά μάχης τινι έρχεσθαι for μάχεσθαι τιμι, Eur. Hel. 978, Thuc. 4. 92; διά πολέμου έρχεσθαι for πολεμεῖν, Hdt. 6. 9, Thuc. 2. 11; διά φιλίας τινι έρχεσθαι for φιλεῖν τινα, διά πείρας έρχεσθαι for πειρᾶσθαι, διά φόνου, διά πυρὸς έλ. to slay, burn, etc., Valck. Phoen. 482, Br. Soph. O. T. 773, like Lat. grassari rapinis, ferro, igne, ira; cf. διά A. IV:—but, οἱ διά πάντα τῶν καλῶν έληλυθότες who have gone through the whole circle of duties, have fulfilled them all, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15; διά πολλῶν κινδύνων έλθόντες Plat. Alc. 1. 142 A. 7. έρχεσθαι παρά τήν γυναῖκα, τὸν άνδρα, of sexual intercourse, to go in to her, to him, Hdt. 2. 115., 6. 68.

Έρχομενός, ό or ή (Krüger Xen. An. 2. 5, 37, Poppo Proleg. Thuc. cap. 8), the same as Όρχομενός, perhaps to be read in Hes. Fr. 15, cf. Schol. Arat. Phaen. 45, C. 1. 1569. a. III. έρψις, εως, ή, (έρπω) a creeping, Plat. Crat. 419 D, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 7. έρω, dat. from έρος (q. v.), Od.

back, return, άγγελίην στρατοῦ .. έρχομένοιο Od. 2. 30, cf. 10. 267; in full, αυτις, άψ, πάλιν έλθειν, 19. 533, 544, etc.; also, οἶκον έλεύσεται 19. 313; so, οἰκαδε, πρὸς οἶκον, Att.:—absol., ήλθες θου art come, 16. 461, etc. II. c. acc. cogn., οὐδὲν οἱ κέλευθον έλθειν to go a journey, Il. 1. 151, Od. 9. 262; τηρσίην οὐδὲν έλθειν 3. 316; freq. in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 962, Theb. 714; also, κατά τήν αυτήν οὐδὲν Plat. Legg. 707 D; νόστιμον πόδα έλθειν (cf. βαίνω A. II. 4), Eur. Alc. 1153:—also, άγγελίην, έξεσίην έλθειν (as we say) to go a message, Il. 11. 140., 24. 235, Od. 21. 20. 2. c. acc. loci, to come to, arrive at, rare in Hom., Άϊδαο δόμους έρχεται Il. 22. 483; έρχεσθον κλισίην 1. 322; but freq. in later Poets, as Pind. P. 4. 91, Soph. Tr. 259, etc.; so also Hdt. 2. 24, 25:—also c. acc. pers., σε δ' , ώ τέκνον, τόδ' έλήλυθεν πάν κράτος Soph. Ph. 141; v. βαίνω A. II. 3. 3. c. gen. loci, πεδίοιο έλθειν through or across the plain (cf. διαπράσσω, άτύζομαι), Il. 2. 801; but in Att. from a place, γῆς τινος Soph. O. C. 572; έκ Πύλου Od. 15. 42:—and of persons, άπό τινος from one, Plat. Prot. 309 B: to proceed or be produced from, δεῖ έκ τῶν παρόντων άγαθούς άνδρας έλθειν Xen. An. 3. 2, 3. 4. c. dat. pers. to come to, i. e. to come to aid or relieve one, rare in Hom., Od. 16. 453; but freq. later, Pind. O. 1. 161, Aesch. Pr. 663, Thuc. 1. 13., 8. 19, etc.; άποροῦντι αυτῶ έρχεται Προμηθεύς Plat. Prot. 321 C; also of evil, Aesch. Pr. 358, Pers. 440, etc.: v. infr. B. 1.

III. c. part. fut., to denote the object, έρχομαι οἰσόμενος έγχος I go to fetch .. , Il. 13. 256; έρχομαι οψομένη 14. 301; freq. in Att., μαρτυρήσων ήλθον Aesch. Eum. 576, etc.; in Eur. Med. 1303, Elmsl. restored εκσώσων for εκσώσαι; also, έλθειν ως ποιησόμενοι Xen., etc. 2. in Hdt. like an auxiliary Verb, έρχομαι λέξων I am going to tell, I intend to say (as in French je m'en vais vous dire), 1. 5., 2. 40., 7. 102., 3. 6, al.; so, έρχ. σημανέων 4. 99; έρχ. μηκυνέων 2. 35:—rare in Att., Plat. Euthyphro 2 C, Theag. 129 A; in Phaedo 100 B, έρχομαι επιχειρῶν σοι επιδείξασθαι, for έρχ. σοι επιδείξόμενος, v. Heind. 3. with part. pres., aor., or pf., in Hom., to shew the manner of moving, ήλθε θεούσα she came running, Il. 11. 715, etc.; ήλθε πεφοβημένος he went fleeing, he fled away, 10. 510; ήλθε φθάμενος he came first, 23. 779; κεχαρισμένος έλθειν Od. 2. 54:—Il. 18. 180 is remarkable, αἱ κέν τι νέκυσ ήσχυμμένος έλθη if it should come to be (i. e. be) mangled or insulted,—like venias for fias in Virg. G. 1. 29; hence the common Att. sense, to end in being, come to be, turn out, Lat. evadere, exire, prodire. 4. the part. aor. έλθών is often added to another Verb, οὐ δύναμαι .. μάχεσθαι έλθών go and fight, Il. 16. 521; κάθηρον έλθών come and cleanse, Ib. 668; so in Att., λέγοις άν έλθών Aesch. Supp. 928; δρᾶ νῦν τάδ' έλθών Soph. Ant. 1107, cf. Schäf. Aj. 1183.

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έρω Att., Ion. and Ep. ἐρέω, fut. of the rare pres. εἶρω (B); Att. opt. ἐραίνην Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 14:—from same Root, pf. act. εἶρηκα, Att.; plqpf. εἶρήκειν Plut. 2. 184: pf. pass. εἶρημαι Il., Att., Ion. 3 pl. εἶρέαται Hdt. 7. 81: plqpf. εἶρηται Il., Att.:—aor. pass. ἐρήθην, later ἐρέθην (the former is always given by Bekk. in Plato, but ἐρέθην in Arist., as Categ. 9, 3), Ion. εἶρέθην Hdt. 4. 77, 156: fut. ῥηθήσομαι Thuc. 1. 73, Plat. Rep. 473, Isocr. 173 E, Dem. 830. 10; but more commonly εἶρησσαι, hardly used but in 3 sing. —ήσεται, Il. 23. 795, Pind. I. 6 (5). 87, Soph. Ph. 1276, etc.—Hom. uses the fut. ἐρέω; 3 sing. pf. and plqpf. pass., with part. εἶρημένος; aor. part. ῥηθείς in the phrase ἐπὶ ῥηθέντι δικαίῳ (v. infr.), and fut. pass.—The place of the pres. εἶρω (rare even in Ep. and never in Att.) is supplied by φημί, λέγω or ἀγορεύω; and εἶπον serves as the aor. (From √EP or FEP come also ἐρ-ομαι, εἶρ-ω, ῥη-τός, ῥη-τρα, ῥη-τωρ, ῥη-μα; cf. Skt. brū, bra-vīmi (loqui); Lat. ver-bum; Goth. vaur-d (word), anda-waurd (ant-word):—prob. also ἐρέω (A), ἐρεείνω, ἐρωτάω, also ἐρεύναω, ἀρίζω, εἶρηνη are connected with the Root.)

I. I will say or speak, c. acc. rei et dat. pers., Hom.; also absol., οὐδὲ πάλιν ἐρέει he will say nothing against it, Il. 9. 56; ἐν δ' ὑμῖν ἐρέω οἴσῃς you, Ib. 528, cf. Od. 16. 378;—then freq. in Att., ἐρεῖν πρὸς τινα, περί τινος, etc.:—also c. acc. pers. to speak of, κακῶς ἐρεῖν τινα Theogn. 796, Eur. Alc. 705: and c. dupl. acc., ἐρεῖν τινά τι Ib. 954, Plat. Crito 48 A:—Pass., μῦθος . . ἐρημένος ἔστω Il. 8. 524, cf. Od. 12. ult.; λίαν ἐρημένον too true, Aesch. Pr. 1031. II. I will tell, proclaim, ἔπος, ἀγγελίην Il. 1. 419, etc.; so Ἡώς is mentioned as Ζητὶ φῶς ἐρέουσα to announce it, Il. 2. 49; ἐπὶ ῥηθέντι δικαίῳ upon clear right, Od. 18. 414.

2. ἐρημένος promised, μισθός Hes. Op. 368, Hdt. 6. 23, cf. Schäf. ap. Seidl. Eur. El. 33; ἐρημένον, absol. when it had been agreed, Thuc. 1. 140. 3. to tell, order, c. dat. pers. et inf., Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 6, etc.; c. acc. et inf., Id. Cyr. 8. 3, 6:—so in Pass., εἶρητό οἱ, c. inf., orders had been given him to do, Hdt. 7. 26, etc. III. in Pass. to be mentioned, οὔτοι μὲν οἱ παραθαλάσσιοι . . εἶρέαται Id. 4. 180.

ἔρωδιός, ὁ, the heron or heronshaw, Lat. ardea, Il. 10. 274, Simon. Iamb. 7, Ar. Av. 886, etc.; also ῥωδιός, Hippon. 59:—Arist. mentions three kinds: ὁ πέλλος, prob. the common heron, Ardea cinerea; ὁ λευκός, the egret, A. egretta; ὁ ἀστερίας, A. stellaris, the bittern, H. A. 9. 1, 23: the ἔρωδιός which led the chiefs by night (in Il. 1. c.) was prob. the A. nycticorax, the night-heron or marabou.

ἔρωέω, fut. ἦσω: aor. ἠρώησα: (ἔρωή):—Ep. Verb, to rush, rush forth, αἶμα κελαιὸν ἐρωήσει περί δουρί Il. 1. 303, Od. 16. 441; ἠρώησαν ὑπίσσω, of horses, they started back, Il. 23. 433; ἠρώησεν . . Ἀργῶ Theocr. 13. 74. 2. c. gen. rei, to draw back or rest from, ἐρωήσαι πολέμοιο Il. 13. 776, cf. 7. 422; ἐρωήσουσι δὲ χάρμης 14. 101; ἐρώησαν καμάτοιο h. Hom. Cer. 302: also seemingly absol., νέφος οὐρα εἶρωεῖ the cloud never fails from it, never leaves it (σκοπέλου being supplied from the context), Od. 12. 75; ἴθι νῦν κατὰ λαδὸν Ἀχαιῶν, μηδέ τ' ἐρώει (sc. τοῦ ἰέναι) Il. 2. 179:—later c. acc. to leave, quit, Theocr. 13. 74., 24. 99. II. trans. to drive or force back, only once in Hom., τῷ κε καὶ ἐσσύμενον περ ἐρωήσαιτ' ἀπὸ νηῶν Il. 13. 57; but found in later Poets, as Theocr. 22. 174, Call. Del. 133, Q. Sm. 3. 520.

ἔρωή, ἡ, Ep. Noun (used by Hom. only in Il.). any quick motion, rush, force, ἀνδρὸς ἐρωή Il. 3. 62, cf. 14. 488; mostly of things, δουρὸς ἐρωή Il. 357., 15. 358; ἐρωή βελέων 4. 542., 17. 562; λείπετα δουρὸς ἐρωήν a spear's throw behind, 23. 529, cf. 21. 251; λιμνητήρας ἐρωή the forte or swing of the winnowcr's (shovel), 13. 590; πετράων Ar. Rh. 4. 1657; πυρός Anth. P. 9. 490. 2. impulse, desire, περί Κύπριν ἐρωή Ib. 10. 112, cf. Opp. C. 3. 175. II. c. gen. rei, a drawing back from, rest from, πολέμου δ' οὐ γίγνεται ἐρωή Il. 16. 302., 17. 761; μάχης Theocr. 22. 192; δακρύων Mosch. 4. 40: absol. escape, Dion. P. 601.

ἔρωμνέω, to be mad for love, Opp. C. 3. 368, Anth. P. 5. 267. ἔρω-μνήης, ἐς, maddened by love, Diad. Excerpt. 581. 98 (as Vales. for ἐρωμένην). 2. exciting mad love, φίλτρα Orph. H. 54. 14. ἔρωμνία, ἡ, mad love, Anth. P. 5. 47, 220, 255.

ἔρωμένιον, τό, a little love, darling, Anth. P. 11. 168. ἔρωμενος, ὁ, ἐρωμένη, ἡ, one's love: v. sub ἐράω. ἔρως, ὄτος, ὁ: on the dat. ἔρω for ἔρωτι, v. sub ἔρος; in Poets we have acc. ἔρων for ἔρωτα, Jac. A. P. p. 459 (9. 39): (ἔραμαι, ἐράω). Later form of the Epic and Lyric ἔρος, love, mostly of the sexual passion (for the Homeric passages, v. sub ἔρος); ἔρως θηλυκρατής Aesch. Cho. 600; ἔρως ἀνίκατε μάχαν κτλ. Soph. Ant. 781 sq.; ἔρωτ' ἐράν Eur. Hipp. 32; ἔρως τινός love for one, Soph. Tr. 433, Eur. Ion 67; πρὸς τινα Arist. H. A. 9. 48, init.:—generally, love of a thing, desire for it, τινός Aesch. Ag. 540, Eum. 865, etc.; περί τι Plat. Legg. 782 E; πρὸς τι Luc. Nigr. init.:—ἔχω ἔρωτά τινος Hdt. 5. 32; ἔρως ἔχει με Aesch. Supp. 521, Soph. Fr. 690; ἔρως ἐστὶ μοι, c. inf., Id. O. C. 368; ἔρως ἐμπίπτει μοι, c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 341, Thuc. 6. 24; εἰς ἔρωτά τινος ἀφικέσθαι, ἐλθεῖν Antiph. Ὑδρ. 1. 3, Anaxil. Neott. 2:—in pl. loves, amours, Lat. amores, Pind. N. 3. 51, etc.; οὐχ ὕσαι ἔρ. Eur. Hipp. 764; ἔρωτες ἐμᾶς πόλεως Ar. Av. 1316, etc. 2. the object of love or desire, ἀπρῶαικτοι ἔρωτες Pind. N. 11. fin., cf. Luc. Tim. 14. 3. in Soph. Aj. 693, of passionate joy, cf. φρίσσω Il. 4. II. as prop. n. the god of love, Eros, Amor, Anacr. 64, Soph. Ant. 781, Eur. Hipp. 525 sq., etc.; the oldest of the gods acc. to Hes. (v. ἔρος), cf. Parmen. 132;—in pl., Situson. 116, etc.; cf. Horat. mater Cupidinum.

ἔρωτάριον, τό, Dim. of ἔρως, a little Cupid, Anth. P. 11. 174. ἔρωτάω, Ep. εἶρωτάω, but contr. in Hom., v. infr.: in Hdt. the MSS. vary between the contr. forms εἶρωτᾶ, εἶρωτῶσι, etc., (Hdt. 3. 119. 1. 67, al.), and εἶρωτέειν, etc. (Id. 4. 145, al.): impf. ἠρώτων Thuc. 7. 10, etc.; εἶρωτα Od. 4. 251, cf. 15. 423; Ion. εἶρώτεον or -ευν, Hdt. 4. 145., 3. 140:—3 pl. imperat. ἐρωτάντων Antiph. 137. 5:—fut. ἦσω, etc.:—the usual

word in Att., supplying the defective tenses of ἐρομαι, the Ep. forms being ἐρέω A, ἐρεείνω. To ask, τινά τι something of one, ἄ μ' εἶρωτᾶς Od. 4. 347., 17. 138; εἶρωτᾶς μ' ὄνομα κλυτὸν 9. 364; ἄσ' ἄν σ' ἐρωτῶ Soph. O. T. 1122; οὐ ταῦτ' ἐρωτῶ σ' Ar. Nub. 641, etc.:—Pass. to be asked, τι Plat. Legg. 895 E, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3. 2. ἐρ. τι to ask about a thing, Aesch. Pr. 226, Plat. Rep. 508 A; τι περί τινος Id. Theaet. 185 C; ἐρ. ἐρώτημα to ask a question, Id. Rep. 487 E:—Pass., τὸ ἐρωτηθέν, τὸ ἐρωτῶμενον the question, Thuc. 3. 61, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 23, etc.; τὰ ἐμπροσθεν ἠρωτημένα Plat. Legg. 662 D, cf. Lob. Paral. 522.

3. foll. by a Relat. word, ἠρώτα . . τίς εἴη, καὶ πόθεν ἔλθοι Od. 15. 423; ἐρ. εἰ . . or ἦν . . , to ask whether . . , Hipp. 682.46, Thuc., etc., (v. sub πύστις); ἐρ. ἦ . . , Aesch. Theb. 182; πότεροι . . Ar. Ach. 648; ἄστις Aesch., etc. II. to question a person, εἶρωτᾶς μ' ἐλθόντα θεᾷ θεόν Od. 5. 97; ἐρ. καὶ ἐλέγχειν Antiph. 144. 7; τινα ἀμφὶ τινος Eur. Ion 236; ἐρ. τὸν θεόν to interrogate him, Xen. An. 3. 1, 7, Mem. 1. 3, 1, etc.:—Pass. to be questioned, ἐρωτᾶσθαι θέλω Eur. I. A. 1130.

2. in Dialectic, as opp. to direct syllogistic argument, to elicit conclusions from the opponent by means of questioning, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 1, 3, al.; so interrogare in Cic. Fat. 28; hence later, to be concluded syllogistically (cf. συνερωτάω II), Luc. Hist. Conscr. 17. III. in late Gr. = αἰτέω, to ask, in the sense of begging, intreating, soliciting, ἐρ. τινα τι LXX (1 Regg. 30. 21, al.); ἐρ. τινα ποιεῖν τι Ev. Luc. 8. 37, al.; ἐρ. τινα ἵνα οὐ ὅπως ποιῆ τι Id. 7. 36., 7. 3, al.; ἐρ. τινα περί τινος Ev. Jo. 16. 26, etc.

ἔρωτη, Dor. for ἐρώτα, 3 sing. impf. of ἐρωτάω, Ar. Ach. 800. ἐρώτημα, τό, that which is asked, a question, Thuc. 3. 54; ἡ πρὸς τὸ ἐρ. ἀπόκρισις Ib. 60; τὰ ἐρ. τοῦ ξυνηθήματος asking for the watchword, Id. 7. 44; ἐρ. περί τινος Plat. Prot. 336 D; ἐρ. ἐρωτᾶν, ἐρέσθαι Id. Phil. 42 E, Rep. 487 E. II. a question for the purpose of eliciting a conclusion, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 15, 8, Post. 1. 12, 2, al.: cf. ἐρωτάω II. 2.

ἔρωτηματίζω, to put questions, so as to elicit conclusions from your opponent, Arist. Top. 8. 1, 2. ἔρωτηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, interrogative; in Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1225, etc. ἐρωτήσις, εὖς, ἡ, a questioning, question, Plat. Prot. 312 D, al., Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 13, al.; ἐρ. ποιεῖσθαι Isocr. 171 A; τινος about a thing, Plat. Theaet. 147 C. II. in Dialectic, an eliciting of conclusions by questioning, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 1, 3, al.: cf. ἐρωτάω II. 2.

ἔρωτητέον, verb. Adj. one must question, Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 2. ἔρωτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in questioning, Plat. Crat. 398 E. II. ἡ-κή, the art of eliciting conclusions by question, Arist. Soph. Elench. 11, 9. ἐρωτιάς, ἀδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἐρωτικός, Anth. P. 9. 627. ἐρωτιάω, to be lovesick, Ach. Tat. 6. 20. ἐρωτιδεύς, εὖς, ὁ, a young Eros, Cupid, formed like λαγιδεύς from λαγῶς: pl. ἐρωτιδεῖς, Anacreont. 26.

Ἐρωτίδια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a feast of Eros, Ath. 561 E, Schol. Pind. O. 7. 154, and in Spartan Inscr., C. I. 1429, 1430 (where Ἐρωτίδεια and -αία). ἐρωτίζω, = ἐρωτάω, Hesych. s. v. ἠρώτιζον. ἐρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or caused by love, amatory, ὀργή, λύπη Thuc. 6. 57, 59; ἐρ. ξυνητυχία a love-affair, Ib. 54; ἐρ. λόγος a discourse on love, Plat. Phaedr. 227 C; ἐρ. μέλος a love song, Bion 15. 2; περί ἐρ. αἰτίαν Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 1:—τὰ ἐρωτικά love-matters, Plat. Symp. 186 C, 193 E, al.; τὰ ἐρ. περί γυναικῶν Plut. Cim. 4; also = Ἐρωτίδια, Plut. 2. 748 F:—ἡ ἐρωτικὴ = τὰ ἐρωτικά, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 2. II. of persons, given to love, amorous, Plat. Rep. 474 D, al.: Comp. -ώτερος, Xen. Symp. 4, 62: generally, fond of a thing, πρὸς τι Plut. Demosth. 25:—Adv. -κῶς, Thuc. 6. 54; ἐρ. μεταχειρίζεσθαι τινα Lys. Fr. 2; ἐρ. διατίθεσθαι Plat. Symp. 207 B; ἐρ. ἔχειν τινός to be very fond of . . , Ib. 222 C; to be eager for, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 12.

ἔρωτιον, τό, = ἐρωτάριον, Luc. Philops. 14. ἐρωτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a loved one, darling, Theocr. 4. 59. II. 2. Adj., ἐρωτίδες νῆσαι, islands of love, Anth. P. 7. 628. ἐρωτό-βλητος, ὄν, smitten by love, v. l. in Eumath. ἐρωτα-γράφος, ὄν, for writing of love, μέτρον Anth. P. 7. 421. ἐρωτο-δέσμη, ἡ, and -δεσμος, ὁ, a bond of love, Byz. ἐρωτα-διδάσκυλος, ὁ, ἡ, teacher of the art of love, Ath. 219 D. ἐρωτόεις, εἶσα, ἐν, loving, Hdn. Epim. 206. ἐρωτα-κράτητος, ὄν, mastered by love, Byz. ἐρωτοληπτέω, to captivate by love, Byz. ἐρωτό-ληπτος, ὄν, love-smitten, Lat. amore captus, Nicet. Eug. 6. 624. ἐρωτοληψία, ἡ, a being love-smitten, Suid.

ἐρωταμάνεω, = ἐρωμανέω, Stoic. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 118, Poll. 3. 68. ἐρωτα-μάνης, ἐς, = ἐρωμανής, Orph. H. 54. 14, Ath. 599 E. ἐρωτα-μάνια, ἡ, = ἐρωμανία, raving love, Plut. 2. 451 E. ἐρωτο-παίγνιον, τό, a love-play, amatory poem, Gell. 2. 24. ἐρωτο-πλάνος, ὄν, beguiling love, φθόγγος Anth. P. 7. 195. ἐρωτα-πλάεω, to sail on love's ocean, Anth. P. 5. 156. ἐρωτα-ποιέσμαι, Pass. to be made for love, Justin. M. p. 49. ἐρωτο-τόκος, ὄν, producing love, Musae. 159. ἐρωτο-τρόφος, ὄν, the nurse or mother of love, i. c. Aphrodité, Orph. Arg. 476, cf. 871.

ἔρωτύλος, ὁ, Dor. word, a darling, sweetheart, Theocr. 3. 7. II. as Adj., ἐρωτύλα ἀεῖδειν to sing love-songs, Bion 3. 10, 13. ἐς, Ion. and old Att. form of εἰς: all compounds must be sought under εἰσ-, except a few Ion. and Ep. words which appear only in the form ἐσ-. ἐσαγεῖρω, ἐσάγω, v. sub εἰσ-. ἐσαεῖ, for ever, v. sub ἀεῖ. ἐσαθρέω, ἐσακούω, etc., v. sub εἰσ-. ἐσάλτο, v. sub εἰσάλλομαι. ἔσαν, Ep. and Ion. 3 pl. impf. of εἰμί.

ἑσάντα, ἑσάπαξ, v. sub εἰσ-.

ἑσαπικνέομαι, Ion. for εἰσαφικνέομαι.

ἑσάρτι, Adv. for εἰς ἄρτι, *until now*, late, Lob. Phryn. 21.

ἑσας, aor. part. of ἴζω, signf. I, q. v.

ἑσαυθίς, v. sub εἰσαυθίς.

ἑσαύριον, v. sub αὐριον: but εἰς τὴν ἑσαύριον, Polyb. 8. 15, 6.

ἑσάχρη, Adv. (εἰς ἄχρη), *until*, c. gen., Ar. Rh. I. 604, Anth. Plan. 4. 307.

ἑσβαίνω, ἑσβάλλω, etc., v. sub εἰσ-.

ἑσβιάζω, ἑσβολή, ἑσδέχομαι, ἑσδίδωμι, ἑσδύω, ἑσειμι, v. sub εἰσ-.

ἑσεμασάμην, v. sub ἐπιμαίομαι.

ἑσένης, ἑσένην, v. sub ἔνος.

ἑσέπτατο, v. sub εἰσπέτομαι.

ἑσεργύναι, Ion. for εἰσείργειν, *to shut in, enclose*, Hdt. 2. 86.

ἑσεσάχατο, v. sub σάττω.

ἑσέχυντο, v. sub εἰσχέω.

ἑσέχω, ἑσηγέομαι, ἑσηθέω, ἑσήκω, v. sub εἰσ-.

ἑσήλατο, v. sub εἰσάλλομαι.

ἑσηλύσις, ἡ, = εἰσέλευσις, Anth. P. 9. 625.

ἑσθαι, inf. aor. 2 med. of ἴημι. 2. also pf. pass. of ἔννυμι.

ἑσθῆς, (ἑσθῆς) *to clothe*:—only used in pf. and plqpf. pass., mostly in part. ἡσθημένος, Ion. ἑσθημένος, *clothed or clad*, τι in a thing, ἑσθητά ἑσθημένος Hdt. 6. 112; c. dat., ῥάκεσι ἑσθημένος Id. 3. 129; ἡσθημένοι πέπλοισι Eur. Hel. 1539; Πελοποννησιακῶς ἡσθημένος Pythaen. ap. Ath. 589 F; 3 pl. pf. ἡσθηται Anon. ap. Suid.; 3 sing. plqpf. ἡσθητο Ael. V. H. 12. 32; ἡσθησθαι Id. N. A. 16. 34.

ἑσθημα, τό, a garment, used by Trag. always in pl., *clothes, raiment*, as Aesch. Pers. 836, Ag. 562, Soph. El. 268; so in Thuc. 3. 58, etc.

ἑσθην, 3 dual plqpf. pass. of ἔννυμι, Il. 18. 517.

ἑσθῆς, ἡτος, Dor. ἑσθῆς, ἄτος, ἡ: (v. ἔννυμι):—*dress, clothing, raiment*, Hom., Hdt., and Att.; χαλκόν τε χρυσόν τε ἄλις ἑσθῆτά τε δόντες Od. 5. 38; χρηστηρία ἑσθῆς the dress of prophetesses, Aesch. Ag. 1270; Ἀργολίς ἑσθῆς Id. Supp. 237; μετρία ἑσθῆς common dress, Thuc. 1. 6: in pl., of the clothes of several persons, Aesch. Theb. 871, Plat. Alc. 1. 122 C; but of one, Eur. Hel. 421. II. collectively, *clothes, ἑσθητά ἑσπερον εἶσω*, i. e. *the clothes just washed*, Od. 7. 6; ἔντυον εὐνήν ἑσθητός μαλακῆς 23. 290; τὰ ἑσθητός ἐχόμενα εἶχον Hdt. 3. 66, cf. Xen. An. 3. 1, 19.

ἑσθησις, εως, ἡ, (ἑσθῆς) *clothing, raiment*, prob. I. Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 14, cf. Poll. 10. 51; in pl., Ath. 18 E, Ev. Luc. 24. 4; dat. pl. ἑσθησει, Philo 2. 158.

ἑσθίω, (cp. the poët. forms ἑσθω, ἑδω, the latter of which is the radic. form, and supplies fut. and pf. of ἑσθίω): impf. ἡσθιον, Hes. Op. 147:—fut. ἑδομαι (cf. πίνω, fut. πίομαι) Il. 4. 237, Od. 2. 123 Att.; ἑδοῦμαι being a late, if not a false, form, Luc. Hes. 7, etc.:—pf. ἐδήδοκα, Ar. Eq. 362, Alex. Πανν. 1. 2, Xen.; written ἐδήδοφα in an old Spart. Inscr. in C. I. 15; Ep. part. ἐδηδώς, -νία Il. 17. 542, h. Hom. Merc. 560:—plqpf. ἐδηδόκειν Luc. Gall. 4:—Med., ἑσθίομαι Hipp. 1128 F, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 11: aor. ἡδεσάμην (κατ-) Galen. 5. 752:—Pass., ἑσθίομαι Od. 4. 318, Theophr. H. P. 1. 12, 4, Luc.:—aor. ἡδέσθην Hipp. 1. 686 Kühn, Arist. Probl. 13. 6, 1 (ἀπ-, κατ-) Plat. Com. Σοφ. 5, Ἔορτ. 8:—pf. ἐδήδεσμαι (κατ-) Plat. Phaedo 110 E, ἐδήδεμαι (ἀπ-) Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 22, Ep. 3 sing. ἐδήδοται Od. 22. 56.—The aor. 2 is supplied by √ΦΑΓ, v. sub φαγεῖν. (For the Root, v. sub ἑδω.) *To eat*, Hom. (esp. in Od.), etc.; of men, ἑσθίμεν καὶ πινέμεν Od. 2. 305., 21. 69; κρέα ἡσθιον 20. 348; τὰ ἑσθίοντα the mouths, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17:—mostly, ἑσθ. τι Od. 1. c., Soph. Fr. 596 (from a satyric drama), Eur. Cycl. 233; also, ἑσθ. τινός *to eat of* . . , Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 6, etc.: of animals, *to eat up, devour*, ἡσθιε δ' ὥστε λέων ὑρεσίτραφος Od. 9. 292, cf. Hes. Th. 524, 773, etc.:—Pass., αἶκος ἑσθίεται the house is eaten up, we are eaten out of house and home, Od. 4. 318. 2. metaph., πάντας πῦρ ἑσθίει the fire devours all, Il. 23. 182; of an eating sore, like ἔρπης (q. v.), Aesch. Fr. 246; so in Med., ἔλκεα ἑσθίόμενα, of caustics, etc., Hipp. 1128 F; ἑσθ. ἑαυτὸν *to vex oneself* (like Homer's δν θυμὸν κατέδων), Ar. Vesp. 287; ἑσθ. τὴν χελύνην *to bite the lip*, like δάκνειν, Ib. 1083; ἑσθ. τὴν καρδίαν Pyth. ap. Plut. 2. 12 E. 3. ὀδόντες ἑσθίόμενοι decayed teeth, Theophr. Char. 21 Schneid.

ἑσθλό-γαμος, ον, well-married, Greg. Naz.

ἑσθλο-δότης, ον, δ, giver of good, Manetho 2. 142, Synes. H. 4. 270.

ἑσθλός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. ἑσλός, ἄ, ὄν: Comp. and Sup. -ότερος, -ότατος Anth. P. 9. 156., 6. 240. (From √ΕΣ, εἰμί (ἑσμί), acc. to Curt.; cf. Skt. sat (ἄν, bonus), su- (εὔ), sv-astis (εὐεστώ.) Poët. Adj., = ἀγαθός, good of his kind, whether (as commonly) of chiefs; or of a swineherd, as in Od. 15. 557; of horses, Il. 2. 348; ἑσθλ. ἐν τινι good in or at a thing, Il. 15. 283; later c. inf., Ar. Rh. 1. 106, etc.:—hence in various relations, 1. of persons, from the common notion of goodness in early times, good, brave, stout, Hom., esp. in Il.; also, rich, wealthy, Hes. Op. 212: and then, noble, opp. to κακός (v. sub ἀγαθός I), εἴτ' εὐγενῆς πέφυκας εἴτ' ἑσθλῶν κακῆ Soph. Ant. 38; ἑσθλοῦ πατρὸς παῖς Id. Ph. 96; ἀπ' ἑσθλῶν δαμάτων Eur. Andr. 772, etc.; cf. Welcker Theogn. praef. p. xxii; of noble horses, Il. 23. 348. 2. of the mind and qualities of men, νόος, μένος, κλέος, etc., Hom., and freq. in Att.; ἑσθλ' ἀγορεύοντες, κακὰ δὲ φρεσὶ βυσοσόδομενον Od. 17. 66; ἑσθλός εἶς τινα good, faithful, Soph. El. 24; τινι Naumach. 48. 3. of things, etc., φάρμακα, τεύχεα, κτήματα, κειμήλια, etc., Hom. and Att. 4. good, fortunate, lucky, ὄρητες Od. 24. 311; ὕπαρ 19. 547; μοῖρα, γάμος, etc., Trag. 5. as Subst., ἑσθλά, τά, goods, πύρην ἐμπλησέμεν ἑσθλῶν Od. 10. 523; εἰ τις ἑσθλὰ πέπαται Pind. P. 8. 103:—but ἑσθλόν, τό, good luck, opp. to κακόν, Il. 24. 530; παρὰ καὶ κακῶ ἑσθλόν ἔθηκεν Od. 15. 488; ἑσλὸν βαθύ Pind. O. 12. 17. 6. ἑσθλόν [ἔστι], c. inf. it is good, expedient to . . , Il. 24. 301.—Poët.

word, used by Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 441 B, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 9, Luc. D. Syr. 19 (in Ion. dialect), etc.

ἑσθλότης, ἡτος, ἡ, goodness, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 441 B.

ἑσθος, εος, τό, rare form for ἑσθημα, Il. 24. 94, Ar. Av. 940; τὸ ἑσθος (with hiatus, because it was anciently digammated) in the mouth of a Laconian, Ar. Lys. 1096; cf. the forms βέστον, γεστιά in E. M. and Hesych.

ἑσθ' ὅτε, for ἑστὶν ὅτε, Lat. est quum, there is a time when . . , i. e. now and then, sometimes, formed like ἐνίοτε, c. indic., Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 20, cf. Theocr. 25. 26; ἑσθ' ὅτε . . , ὅτε . . Soph. Aj. 56 sq.

ἑσθω, Ep. inf. ἑσθέμεναι: impf. ἡσθον Od., Matro ap. Ath. 137 B:—poët. form of ἑσθίω, *to eat*, ἑσθῆν καὶ πίνειν Od. 5. 197, cf. 7. 220; ἑσθουσαι βάλανον of beasts, *to devour*, 13. 409; ἑσθέμεναι κειμήλιά τε πρόβασιν τε, i. e. *to eat up chattel and cattle*, i. e. all one has, 2. 75; of animals, *to feed on, devour*, Il. 24. 415, Od. 13. 409:—also in Att., Aesch. Ag. 1597, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 7 (si vera I), Philippid. Ἀργ. Ἀφ. 1. 5, Matro l. c., cf. ap. Ath. 596 A; rare in Prose, Plut. 2. 101 D, LXX (Lev. 17. 10, 13., 19. 26).

ἑσσία, ἡ, v. sub ἑσσία.

ἑσία, ἡ, (ἴημι) a mission, embassy, Suid., etc.: cf. ἐξ-εσίη.

ἑστέμεναι, fem. part. pres. med. of εἰσῆμι, Od. 22. 470.

ἑσικνέομαι, ἑσίπταμαι, v. sub εἰσ-.

ἑσις, εως, ἡ, (ἴημι) a sending forth, E. M. 469. 49: cf. ἀφesis. 2. (ἴεμαι) an impulse, tendency, only in Plat. Crat. 411 D, 420 A: but the compd. ἑφesis is found. II. (ἔζω) a sitting, Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 535. 20.

ἑσκαταβαίνω, v. sub εἰσ-.

ἑσκάτθετο, aor. 2 med. of εἰσκατατίθημι, Hes.

ἑσκε, Ep. and Ion. for ἦν, 3 sing. impf. of εἰμί.

ἑσκεμμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. *deliberately*, Dem. 749. 8.

ἑσκληκα, intr. pf. of σκέλλω.

ἑσκλητος, ἡ, acc. to Hesych., an assembly of Notables at Syracuse; cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 8, and v. ἐκκλητος II.

ἑσκομιδή, ἑσκομίζω, v. sub εἰσ-.

ἑσκον, Ep. and Ion. impf. of εἰμί, in Hom. only Il. 7. 153; very often in 3 pers. ἑσκε, never in 2 ἑσκες.

ἑσκοπημένος, Adv. = ἑσκεμμένος, Theod. Prodr.

ἑσλός, Dor. for ἑσθλός, q. v.

ἑσμα, τό, = μίσχος, a stalk, pedicle, Arist. Fr. 254.

ἑσμός (not ἑσμός, for the Root is ΕΔ, ἔζομαι, v. Aesch. Supp. 684, and cf. ἀφesμός), ὄ, anything let out, Lat. scaturigo: esp. a swarm of bees, Hdt. 5. 114, Plat. Legg. 708 B, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 28; of wasps, καθ' ἑσμούς in swarms, Ar. Vesp. 1107. 2. any swarm or flock, ἑσμός ὑβριστῆς, of men, Aesch. Supp. 31; ἑσμός ὡς πελειάδων ἔξεσθε Ib. 223; γυναικῶν Ar. Lys. 353, etc. 3. of things, ἑσμοὶ γάλακτος streams of milk, Eur. Bacch. 710, ubi v. Elmsl.; and rather strangely, ἑσμός μελίσης γλυκῆς, i. e. honey, Epinic. Μνησ. 1, cf. Soph. O. C. 481, Herm. Opusc. 2. 252; also, ἑσμ. νούσων Aesch. Supp. 684; λόγων Plat. Rep. 450 B.

ἑσμο-τόκος, ον, producing swarms of bees, Anth. P. 6. 239.

ἑσμο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, waterer of a swarm of bees, Geop. 15. 2, 9.

ἑσόβδην, Adv., v. sub ὄβδη.

ἑσόδος, ἑσοικεῖω, etc., v. sub εἰσ-.

ἑσοπτρον, ἑσοράω, v. sub εἰσ-.

ἑσοῦμαι, Dor. for ἔσομαι, fut. of εἰμί.

ἑσοχάδες, ον, αἰ, (εἰσέχω) internal piles, Galen.: cf. ἐσοχάδες.

ἑσπέρα, Ion. -ἔρη, ἡ, Lat. vespera, properly fem. of ἑσπερος: I. (sub. ὥρα), evening, eventide, eve (in Hom. ἑσπερος), Hdt. 1. 142, Pind., etc.; ἑσπέρας at eve, Pind. P. 4. 70, Eupol. Incert. 28, Plat., etc.; τῆς ἑσπέρας Alex. Aeb. 3. 8; also ἑσπέρην, Hipp. 644. 25; ἀπὸ ἑσπέρας εὐθύς just at nightfall, Thuc. 3. 112; ἀνατολήν ποιῆσθαι ἀπ' ἑσπ. Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 12; ἐφ' ἑσπέρας Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 52; so, ἄκρα σὺν ἑσπέρα Pind. P. 11. 18; πρὸς ἑσπέρα Ar. Vesp. 1085; εἰς οὐ πρὸς ἑσπέραν towards evening, Plat. Symp. 223 D, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 30; ἐπειδὴ ἑσπέρα ἦν Plat. Symp. 220 C; ἐπεὶ πρὸς ἑσπέραν ἦν Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 22; ἑσπέρας γιγνομένης Plat. Rep. 621 A; περὶ ἑσπ. βαθεῖαν late in the evening, Plut. 2. 179 D:—metaph., ὁ βίος ἑσπέραν ἀγει life is wearing to its eve, Alex. Τιτθ. 3; βίου ἑσπ. ap. Arist. Poët. 21, 13:—in pl. the evening hours, eventide, Dissen. Pind. I. 7. 44. II. (sub. χώρα), the west, Lat. occidentis, like Germ. Abend, πρὸς ἑσπέραν Eur. Or. 1260; more fully, ἡ πρὸς ἑσπέρην χώρα Hdt. 1. 82; τὸ πρὸς ἑσπέρης Id. 8. 130; so, τὰ πρὸς ἑσπέραν Thuc. 6. 2.

ἑσπερία (sub. χθών), ἡ, the Western land, of Italy, ap. Dion. H. 1. 35, 49; of Spain, Suid.

ἑσπερίζω, *to eat the evening meal, sup*, Byz.

ἑσπερίνος, ἡ, ὄν, =sq., Xen. Lac. 12, 6.

ἑσπέριος, α, ον, and ορ, ον Eur. H. F. 395: (ἑσπερος): opp. to ἡϊός, ἑφός: I. of Time, towards evening, at even, at eventide, Hom., esp. in Od., mostly with a Verb, ἑσπέριος δ' εἰς ἄστυ . . κάτειμι Od. 15. 505; ἑσπέριος δ' ἦλθεν 9. 336; ἑσπερίους ἀγερῆσθαι ἀνώγει 2. 385; ἀπονέεσθαι ἑσπ. 9. 452, cf. 2. 357., 14. 344; ἑσπ. φλέγεν Pind. P. 6. 66:—ἑσπερίησι (sc. ὥραις) at eventide, Opp. C. 1. 138, Manetho 2. 422; ἄχρη ἑσπερίαν (sc. χρόνου) Arist. H. A. 9. 34, 1:—for ἑσπ. δοῖδαί, v. sub ὑποκουρίζομαι.

II. of Place, western, Lat. occidentalis, πρὸς . . ἑσπερίαν ἀνθρώπων Od. 8. 29, cf. Eur. l. c.; ἔριφαι Theocr. 7. 53; ἄλα Arat. 407, cf. Call. Fr. 443; τὰ ἑσπ. the western parts, Thuc. 6. 2, Plut. Anton. 30; ἀπ' ἑσπερίης (sc. χώρας) from the west, C. 1. 6012 c.

ἑσπερίς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of ἑσπέριος, western, Dion. P. 563. II. as Subst., the night-scented gillyflower, Theophr. C. P. 6. 17, 3. 2. as nom. pr., ἑσπερίδες, αἰ, the Hesperides, daughters of Night, who dwelt in an island of the ocean, on the western verge of the world, and guarded a garden with golden apples, Hes. Th. 215, 518:—their number was usually made three, prob. from an interpolated line of Hes. (Th.

275); in Diod. 4. 27, they are seven in number, daughters of Atlas. 3. αἱ Ἑσπ. νῆσοι, in Strabo 150, = αἱ Μακάρων νῆσοι; in Dion. P. 563, = αἱ Κασσιτερίδες.

ἑσπέρισμα, τό, (ἑσπερίζω) *supper*, Philem. ap. Ath. 11 D.

ἑσπερίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. ἑσπερίτις, ἰδος, *western*, Suid.

ἑσπερόθεν, Adv. *from the west*, Arat. 891.

ἑσπερος, ον, (v. sub fin.), *of or at evening*, ἔ. ἀστήρ the *evening-star*, Il. 22. 318; opp. to ἑφῶς ἀστήρ, Plat. in Anth. P. 5. 670; also as Subst., without ἀστήρ, *Hesperus*, Eur. Ion 1149, Bion 16. 1; esp. of the planet Venus, Tim. Locr. 97 A, Cic. N. D. 2. 20 (cf. φῶσφορος); also, ἑσπ. σελάνας φάος Pind. O. 10. 90 (v. sub λαμπτήρ); ἑσπ. θεός the god of *darkness*, i. e. Hades or death, Soph. O. T. 178:—also, like ἑσπέριος, joined with a Verb, h. Hom. 18. 14, Tim. Locr. 96 E: cf. Ἐρεβος, ζόφος.

2. as Subst. *evening* (v. ἑσπέρα), ἐπὶ ἑσπερος ἦλθε Od. 1. 423; μένον δ' ἐπὶ ἑσπερον ἔλθειν waited the coming on of *evening*, 4. 786, cf. 18. 305, 306; ποτὶ ἑσπερον at *eventide*, Hes. Op. 550; also heterog. pl., ποτὶ ἑσπερα Od. 17. 191:—also ἡ ἑσπερος, Ap. Rh. 4. 1290:—metaph. of age, τί δ' ἑσπερός ἐστι γυναικῶν; Anth. P. 5. 233.

II. *western*, τόποι Aesch. Pr. 348; ἀγκῶνες Soph. Aj. 805; ἑσπερος γῆ the *west country*, *land of the setting sun*; also without γῆ, ἀφ' ἑσπερου Call. Del. 174; πρὸς ἑσπερον or -ου Dion. P. 280, 335. (It orig. had a *f*, as appears from the Hom. passages cited; *ἑσπερε* occurs in Sapph. 45 Ahr.; cf. Skt. *vasatis* (nox), perhaps from *vas* (*tegere*); so *vesper* was the old Lat. form, *hesperus* being borrowed from the Greek.)

ἑσπενυσμένως, Adv. (σπεύδω) *with eager haste*, Dion. H. de Dem. 54.

ἑσπιφράναι, an inf. occurring in Arist. H. A. 5. 6, 3, apparently = εἰσφρεῖν or εἰσφέρειν, *to insert*, cf. G. A. 1. 15, 3.

ἑσπομαι, later Ep. form of ἔπομαι, Ap. Rh. 4. 1607, Dion. P. 436, 1140, Opp. H. 3. 141, etc.:—ἑσπεται is v. l. for ἔρχεται in Od. 4. 826, accepted by Wolf and Spitzn.

ἑσπόμην, inf. σπέσθαι, aor. 2 of ἔπομαι.

ἑσπον, an aor. 2 used by Hom. only in 2 pl., ἔσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι, *tell me now*, ye Muses, Il. 2. 484., 11. 218., 14. 508., 16. 112. (Prob. from √ΣΕΠ, akin to, but not the same as, √ΦΕΠ, εἶπον: hence ἔ-σπετε, ἐνι-σπεν, ἐνν-έπω, fut. ἐνι-σπήσω; cf. ἱ-σκεν, θέ-σκελος, also O. Lat. *in-sece* (ἐννεπε), *insectiones* (narrationes); O. H. G. *seg-jan* (*sagen*); Lith. *sak-ai*: on the interchange of π and κ, v. Κ κ. II. 2.)

ἑσπουδασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *seriously*, *in earnest*, Plat. Sisyph. 390 B: *zealously*, Strabo 465: *hastily*, Heliod. 1. 27.

ἑσσα, aor. 1 act. of ἐννυμι, Hom.; ἑσαι, inf., Od.; ἑσάμενος, part. aor. 1 med., Hom.:—but, II. ἑσαι is also poet. for ἑσαι, inf. aor. of ἴζω, Pind. P. 4. 486.

ἑσσεδάριος, ὁ, the Lat. *essedarius*, C. 1. 2164.

ἑσσεῖται, 3 sing. of ἑσοῦμαι, Dor. fut. of εἰμί *sum*, Hom., etc.

ἑσσενα, Ep. aor. 1 act. of σεύω.

ἑσσήν, ἦνος, ὁ, a *priest of Artemis* of Ephesus, like Lat. *rex sacrificulus*, Paus. 8. 13, 1: in Call. a *king*, h. Jov. 66, cf. Hdn. π. μον. λ. 17. 6:—acc. to E. M., properly *the king* (queen) *bee*, as if akin to ἐσμός, and it may be added that μέλισσα (q. v.) was a name of certain priestesses of Artemis.

ἑσσί, Dor. 2 sing. of εἰμί (Dor. for εἰμί *sum*).

ἑσσία, ἡ, Pythag. Dor. for οὐσία, Philolaos pp. 139, 141 Böckh, Plat. Crat. 401 C: that this, not ἐσία, was the true form appears from Dor. 2 sing. ἐσσί, part. fem. ἑσσα, etc., Ahrens D. Dor. p. 324.

ἑσσο, 2 sing. plqpf. pass. of ἐννυμι, Il. 3. 57, Od. 16. 199.

ἑσσομαι, Ep. fut. of εἰμί *sum*.

ἑσσοόμαι, Ion. for ἡσσοόμαι.

ἑσσορίον, τό, = ἐνσορίον, C. 1. 3270.

ἑσσοῦμαι, pf. pass. of σεύω.

ἑσσύμενος, η, ον, part. pass. of σεύω (in sense and accent a pres., but redupl. as if pf.), *hurrying*, *vehement*, *eager*, *impetuous*, Ep. and Lyr. Poets, as Il. 6. 518, Pind. P. 4. 239:—*eager*, *yearning for*, c. gen., πολέμου, ὄδοιο Il. 24. 404, Od. 4. 733: also c. inf., πολεμίζειν, δλύξαι Il. 11. 717, Od. 4. 416, cf. 15. 73, Pind. Fr. 74. 4. II. Adv. ἑσσομένως, *hurriedly*, *furiously*, μάχεσθαι, ἀποβῆναι Il. 15. 698, Od. 14. 317, cf. Pind. Fr. 147.

ἑσσοῦ, ἑσσοῦτο, 2, 3 sing. plqpf., or Ep. aor. pass. of σεύω.

ἑσσω, ον, Ion. for ἡσσω.

ἑστακά, late trans. pf. of ἵστημι, *I have placed*, Dor. part. ἑστακέια Inscr. Ther. in C. 1. 2448. 1. 26; mostly in compds., ἀνέστακα Arr. Epict. 1. 4, 30; καθ- Hyperid. Euxen. 38; ἐφ- Polyb. 10. 20, 5; μεθ- Longin. 16. 2; παρ- Polyb. 3. 94, 7; περι- Plat. Ax. 370 D.

ἑστάλατο, Ion. 3 pl. plqpf. pass. of στέλλω, Hes. Sc. 288.

ἑστάμεν, -άμεναι [ᾶ], Ep. inf. syncop. pf. of ἵστημι: but, II. ἑστάμεν, 1 pl. indic.

ἑσταν, ἑσταδότες, v. sub ἵστημι.

ἑσταδῶς, Adv. *on one's feet*, Eust. II. 19. 79.

ἑστασαν, 3 pl. syncop. plqpf. of ἵστημι, *they stood*, Hom.: but, II. ἑστῶσαν, for ἑστησαν, 3 pl. aor. 1, *they set or placed*, Il. 2. 525, Od. 3. 182., 18. 307, cf. esp. Il. 12. 55, 56.

ἑστάσι, ἑσῦτε, ἑσῦτον, v. sub ἵστημι, Il.

ἑστε (Dor. ἑστε E. M. 382. 8, Ahrens, D. Dor. p. 37), perhaps for ἐς ὄτε: Dind. writes ἐς τε, and compares ὥστε and other compds. with τε: written ἑττε in a Boeot. Inscr. (C. 1. 1569 c. 13):—a post-Homeric Particle found chiefly in the Trag. poets, Hdt., Xen., and later writers. Plato uses it but once, Conv. 211 C, and then in the mouth of a ξένη Μαντινική. I. CONJUNCTION, = ὥς: 1. *up to the time that*, *until*, a. with aor. ind., of actual occurrence in past time, ἀτερ γνώμης τὸ πᾶν ἔπρασσον ἑστε δὴ σφω ἀντολὰς ἐγὼ ἀστρων ἔδειξα Aesch. Pr. 457, Soph. Ant. 415, Aj. 1031, El. 753; ἑστε περ Ap. Rh. 2. 85; παίονσι τὸν Σωτηρίδαν ἑστε ἠνάγκασαν πορεύεσθαι Xen.

An. 3. 4, 49; so, 2. 5, 30., 3. 1, 28. b. with aor. subj. and ἄν, of future time, after principal tenses, ἐγὼ δὲ τὴν παρούσαν ἀντήλωσ' ἑσ' ἄν Διὸς φρόνημα λωφήσῃ χόλου Aesch. Pr. 376, cf. 697, Eum. 449; τῆδε μενέομεν ἑστ' ἄν καὶ τελευτήσωμεν Hdt. 7. 141, cf. 158; περιμένετε ἑστ' ἄν ἐγὼ ἔλθω Xen. An. 5. 1, 4; ἑστε κε indef., *until such time as* . . , Theocr. 5. 22; χιμάρῳ δὲ καλὸν κρῆς ἑστε κ' ἀμέλξης 1. 6, cf. 6. 32:—the aor. subj. may also follow historical tenses (by *representatio*), ἐδέοντο Εὐρυβιάδew προσμεῖναι ἑστ' ἄν αὐτοὶ τέκεά τε καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ὑπεκθέωνται Hdt. 8. 4, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 15, An. 4. 5, 28:—ἄν is sometimes omitted by Poets, ἀρήγεται ἑστ' ἐγὼ μὲν Soph. Aj. 1183: v. ἄν A. 1. 2. c. with aor. opt. after historical tenses (representing ἑστ' ἄν with subj.), ἐπιμεῖναι ἐκέλευσαν ἑστε βουλευσάιντο Xen. An. 5. 5, 2; ἀνέμενον αὐτοὺς ἑστε ἐμφάγοιεν τι they always waited *until* . . , Id. Cyr. 8. 1, 44; for Xen. An. 1. 9, 11, ἑστε νικῆ = ἑστε νενικηκῶς εἶη, *donec vicisset*, see νικάω:—in oratio obl., ὅτι . . δέοιτο ἄν αὐτοῦ μένειν ἑστε σὺ ἀπέλλοις Id. Cyr. 5. 3, 13. d. with aor. inf., in oratio obl. and the like for opt., ἑστε αὐτὴν νέμεσθαι Κρήτας = ἑστε αὐτὴν νέμοιντο Κρήτες, Hdt. 7. 171; often in later writers, ἑστε Δαρειῶν γινῶναι = ἑστε Δαρείος γνοίη, Arr. An. 2. 1, 3; ἑστε παρελθεῖν Ib. 4. 7, 1, cf. Ael. H. A. 2. 12; for ἑστ' ἄν with subj., Arr. Ven. 2. 4, 25., 2. 31, 5. e. with impf. ind., ἑστ' ἀφίκανεν Ap. Rh. 4. 849; but ἀφ. is virtually an aor. 2. *so long as*, *while*, a. with impf. ind. of actual occurrence in past time, Theogn. 959; ἑστε μὲν αἱ σπονδαὶ ἦσαν, οὐποτε ἐπαυόμην Xen. An. 3. 1, 19, cf. Mem. 1. 2, 18, Arr. An. 2. 11, 6. b. with pres. subj. and ἄν, of fut. time, οὐ μὲν δὴ λήξω ἑστ' ἄν . . λεύσω . . τὸδ' ἡμαρ Soph. El. 105, cf. Eur. Alc. 337; ἑστ' ἄν περ ἐπιδεικνύηται Xen. Eq. 11, 9; ἑστ' ἄν ἐκδημος (sc. ἦ) χθονὸς Θησέως, ἀπειμι Eur. Hipp. 659; so with pf. subj. = pres., ὑμῖν Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπαγγέλλονται γυναῖκας ἐπιθρέψειν, ἑστ' ἄν ὁ πόλεμος ὄδε συνεστήκη Hdt. 8. 142. c. with pres. opt. after historical tenses (representing ἑστ' ἄν with subj.), ἐδόκει τοῖς στρατηγοῖς βέλτιον εἶναι τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι, ἑστ' ἐν τῇ πολεμῖα εἶεν Xen. An. 3. 3, 5. d. with aor. subj. and ἄν, ἑστ' ἄν πολεμίους δέισωσι (δεδίωσι) κελυόμενα πάντα ποιούσι Id. Mem. 3. 5, 6. II. ADVERB, *euen* to, Lat. *usque* (not before Xen.), a. of Space, *up to*, βόθροι ἐγίγνοντο μεγάλοι ἑστε ἐπὶ τὸ δάπεδον Xen. An. 4. 5, 6, cf. 4. 8, 8, Arr. An. 1. 28, 3; ἑστ' ἐπὶ πᾶχυν Theocr. 7. 67; rarely without a Prep., παρατείνει ἑστε τὴν θάλασσαν Arr. Ind. 2. 2 (Hercher inserts ἐπὶ). b. of Time, ἑστε ἐπὶ κνέφας Id. An. 7. 25, 2; ἑστε ἐς . . C. 1. 5594. col. II. 60; ἑστε κατὰ . . Ib. col. 1. 65; ἑστε πρὸς τὸ ἐφηβικόν Luc. Navig. 3. ἑστηκα, ἑστηξῶ and -ομαι, ἑστησα, ἑστην, ἑστηῶς, v. ἵστημι.

ἑστήκω, v. sub ἵστημι.

ἑστία, ἡ, Ion. ἱστίη (as always in Hom., and Hdt., and so the best Ms. in Hes. Op. 732 for ἑστίη). *The hearth of a house*, *the fireside*, in the interior of the house, hence called μεσόμφαλος, Aesch. Ag. 1056 (but v. infr. 4); ἐν στέγῃ τις ἡμενος παρ' ἑστία sitting at home by the *fireside*, Id. Fr. 299; it was the shrine of the household gods, Eur. Med. 396, etc.; and a sanctuary for suppliants (ἐφέστιοι), καθῆσθαι παρ' ἑστία Pind. Fr. 49; ἐπὶ τὴν ἑστίαν καθίζεσθαι Thuc. 1. 136; ἡ δορυξενος ἑστ. Soph. O. C. 633: hence an oath by it was specially sacred, and Hom. only uses the word in the solemn appeal, ἴστω νῦν Ζεὺς πρῶτα θεῶν, . . ἱστίη τ' Ὀδυσῆος Od. 14. 159., 17. 156., 19. 304; so in Hdt. 4. 68, Soph. El. 881. 2. *the house itself*, *a dwelling*, *house*, *home* (as we say *fireside*), Pind. O. 1. 17, P. 11. 21, and freq. in Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 264, etc.; διξὰς ἱστίας οἴκει Hdt. 5. 40: metaph. of *the lost home*, *the grave*, Soph. O. C. 1728. 3. *a household*, *family*, οἱ πολλοί, πλὴν ὀγδῶκοντα ἱστίων κτλ. Hdt. 1. 176; ἱστίη οὐδεμία νομιζομένη εἶναι Γλαύκου 6. 86. 4. in Trag., also, *an altar*, like ἐσχάρα, Aesch. Theb. 275, Eum. 282; βούθυτος ἑστ. Soph. O. C. 1495; γὰρ μεσόμφαλος ἑστ., of the Delphic shrine, Eur. Ion 462; called in Trag. ἑστ. Πυθόμαντις, Δελφική, Πυθική:—ἡ κοινὴ ἑστ. the public *altar*, serving as a sanctuary to refugees, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 20 (cf. Aesch. Supp. 372, βομόν, ἑστίαν χθονός), called πολιτικὴ ἑστ. in App. Pun. 84; v. infr. II; but, ἡ κοινὴ ἑστ. was also used of *the public table*, ἐδέξαντο τοὺς πρεσβευτὰς ἐπὶ τὴν κοινὴν ἑστ. Polyb. 29. 5, 6, cf. C. 1. 1193. 33, Poll. 9. 40; καλέσαι τινὰς ἐπὶ ξένια εἰς πυρτανεῖον εἰς τὴν κοινὴν ἑ. Inscr. in Keil iv b. 26:—*μνηθεῖς ἀφ' ἑστίας*, a phrase used of a solemn kind of initiation at Eleusis, C. 1. 393 (ubi v. Böckh), 406, 443, al.; τὸν ἀφ' ἑστίας μύστην Ib. 406 c (addend.). 5. metaph. of places which are to a country as the hearth to a house, as a metropolis, Polyb. 5. 58, 4, Dind. 4. 19., 15. 90; of Delos, ἱστίη ὦ νήσων Call. Del. 325; so Plut. speaks of ἑστ. ἡθους, 2. 52 B, 97 B. II. as nom. pr. Ἑστία, Ion. Ἰστίη, but in Hes. Th. 454 Ἑστίη, Boeot. Ἰστιάια Keil Inscr. p. 197:—the Roman *Vesta*, a virgin goddess, h. Hom. Ven. 22 sq.; daughter of Kronos and Rhea, acc. to Hes. l. c.; but identical with Rhea, acc. to Orph. H. 26. 9; guardian of the hearth and home, both of families and states, invoked first at all offerings and festivals, h. Hom. 23. 29, Orph. H. 83, Diod. 5. 68; Ἑστία πυρτανεῖα, ἡ βουλαία E. C. 1. (addend.) 2347 k, 2349 b. 13; worshipped as ἡ κοινὴ Ἑστία by the Getae, Diod. 1. 94, cf. Hdt. 4. 127:—proverb., ἀφ' Ἑστίας ἀρχεσθαι to begin from *the beginning*, Ar. Vesp. 846, Plat. Euthyphro 3 A, Strabo 9, ubi v. Casaub.; ἡ Ἑστία γελᾷ, of the fire crackling, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 5. 2. there was a statue of Ἑστία in the Senate-house at Athens, which served as a sanctuary, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 52; Ἑστία βουλαία in Aeschin. 34. 7, cf. App. Mithr. 23: others write ἑστία, *an altar*, v. supr. 1. 4.—V. sub ἄστν. [ἵ in Od. in the appellat., ἵ in h. Hom. in nom. pr.; in Hes. exactly the reverse:—ἵ always in Att.]

ἑστίαμα, τό, (ἑστιάω) *an entertainment*, *banquet*, τὰ Ταντάλου θεοῖσιν ἑστ. Eur. I. T. 387: metaph., ἐμπίπλας ὄργην κακῶν ἑστιαμάτων Plat. Legg. 935 A.

ἑστιαρχέω, *to be ἑστιαρχης*, Luc. Amor. 10, C. I. 2360: ἑστιαρχης, *ou, ū, the master of a house*, Plut. 2. 643 D; in C. I. (addend.) 1793 b, it is the name of some official person, cf. 2052. 4.

Ἑστίας, ἄδος, ἡ, *a Vestal virgin*, Dion. H. 2. 64, Plut. Anton. 21.

ἑστιῶσις, εως, ἡ, *a feasting, banqueting, entertainment*, Thuc. 6. 46, Plat. Rep. 612 A, al.; λόγων ἑστ. *a 'feast of reason'*, Plat. Tim. 27 B; ἑστ. *συμφορητός* = ἔρανος, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 7. II. at Athens, one of the regular λειτουργίαι, *a public dinner given by a citizen to his tribesmen*, Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 6, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 221: v. ἑστιάτωρ, ἑστιῶ.

ἑστιᾶτήριον, τό, *a banqueting-hall*, Philostr. 605.

ἑστιᾶτορία, ἡ, *an allowance of food*, LXX (4 Regg. 25. 30), v. Hesych., Phot.

ἑστιᾶτόριον, τό, = ἑστιᾶτήριον, Theophr. Hist. 33, Dion. H. 2. 23.

ἑστιᾶτωρ [ᾶ], ἄρος, ὁ, *one who gives a banquet, a host*, Plat. Rep. 421 B, Tim. init.

2. at Athens, *the citizen on whom the liturgy fell to give a dinner to his tribe*, Dem. 463. 15., 996. 24: cf. ἑστίασις, ἑστιῶ.

3. metaph. *one who deceives*, Themist. 301 A. II.

a guest, Posidon. ap. Ath. 640 C.

ἑστιῶω, Ion. ἑστιῶω: impf. εἰστιῶν Lys. 154. 24, Plat., Ion. 3 sing.

ἑστία Hdt. 7. 135:—fut. ἑστιῶω [ᾶ] Antiph. Bourt. 1. 1:—aor. εἰστιῶσα Xen., etc., inf. ἑστιῶσαι Ar. Nub. 1212:—pf. εἰστιῶκα Dem. 565. 11:—Med. and Pass., v. infr.: (ἑστία).

To receive at one's hearth or in one's house, ξένους Lys. 120. 43: *to entertain, feast, regale*, τινά Hdt. 1. c., Ar. Nub. 1212; *τινα ἐν δώμασιν* Eur. Alc. 765; *ἑστ. τινα ἰχθύσιν* on fish, Plat. Rep. 404 D; at Athens, *ἑστ. τὴν φυλὴν* (cf. ἑστίασις) Dem. 565. 11; *τὴν πόλιν* Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 11, etc.:—of the dinner-room, ὁ ἀνδρῶν . . . ὁ ἑστιῶν αὐτοῦ Ael. V. H. 8. 7. 2. absol. *to give a feast*, ἑστ. μεγαλοπρεπῶς Ib. 12. 51; αἱ ἑστιῶντες *the entertainers*, Plat. Gorg. 518 D. 3. c. acc. cogn., γάμους ἑστιῶν *to give a marriage feast*, Eur. H. F. 483, Ar. Av. 132; *ἑστ. νικητήρια* Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 1; ἐπινίκια Dem. 1356. 8; γενέθλια Luc. Hermot. 11; and c. dupl. acc., ἄμα θύσαντα τὰ ἱερὰ ἑστιῶσαι ἐκείνον Antiph. 113. 14; θεσμοφόρια ἑστ. τὰς γυναῖκας Isac. 46. 11; τὴν γενέθλιον ἑστ. τινα Luc. Dem. Encom. 26, cf. Symp. 2; but also, ἔρανον τιμὴν ἑστ. Epich. 65 Ahr.; and without aec., ταῖς κόραξιν ἑστιῶν Ar. Thesm. 941, ubi v. Schol. 4. metaph., ἑστ. τινα καλῶν λόγων Plat. Rep. 571 D, cf. Luc. Philops. 39; ἑστ. τὰς ἀκοάς, τὴν ὕψιν Ael. V. H. 3. 1, N. A. 17. 23, etc. II. Pass., with fut. med. ἑστιῶσθαι Plat. Rep. 345 C, Theaet. 178 D; later, ἑστιῶθήσθαι Schol. Ar. Ach. 977: aor. εἰστιῶθην Plat. Phaedr. 247 E, (συν-) Dem. 400. 25; later, ἑστιῶσασθαι Sext. Emp. M. 8. 186: pf. εἰστιῶμαι Plat. Rep. 354 A, Ion. inf. ἑστιῶσθαι Hdt. 5. 20. *To be a guest, be feasted, feast*, Hdt. 1. c., Plat. Rep. 354 A, 372 C; ἑστιῶσθαι παρὰ φίλου Antiph. 114. 14; c. acc. rei, *to feast on . . .*, ἑστ. ἐνύπνιον *to have a visionary feast, 'feast with the Barmecide'*, Ar. Vesp. 1218, cf. Plat. Rep. 611 E, Phaedr. 247 E; c. dat., εὐωδία Xen. Symp. 2, 3; λόγοις Ath. 275 A.

ἑστιῶμαι, Pass. (ἑστία) δῶμα ἑστιῶνται *the house is founded or established (by children)*, Lat. *domus constituta, fundata est*, Eur. Ion 1464.

ἑστιο-πάμων [ᾶ], ὄν, *a householder*, Dor. and Aeol. word in Poll. 1. 74., 10. 20.

ἑστιος, α, ὄν, *of the ἑστία, θεοί, ἑσχάρα* Heliod. 1. 30., 4. 18.

ἑστιουχέω, (ἔχω) *to preside over the home or state, πόλεως καὶ πολιτῶν σωτηρίας* Pseudo-Charon. ap. Stob. 290. 12.

ἑστιούχος, ὄν, (ἔχω) *guarding the house, Δήμητερ ἑστιούχ' Ἐλευσίνος χθονός* guardian of . . ., Eur. Supp. 1, cf. Ar. Av. 866, Plat. Legg. 878 A. 2. *having an altar or hearth, γαῖα, πόλις, αὐλή* Aesch. Pers. 511, Soph. Ant. 1083, Eur. Andr. 283. 3. *on the hearth or altar*, ἑστ. ψόλος Aesch. Fr. 280 (as Musgr. for μόνον); πῦρ Plut. 2. 158 C. II. *an entertainer, feaster, host*, Ar. ap. Poll. 6. 11.

ἑστιῶτης, ἴδος, ἡ, *of or from the house, αὔρα* Soph. Tr. 954.

ἑστο, v. sub ἔννυμι.

ἑστοχασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *hitting the mark*, Origen: c. gen., ἑστ. τοῦ σκοποῦ Heliod. 7. 5.

ἑστραμμένος, η, ὄν, part. pf. pass. of στρέφω, h. Hom. Merc. 411: Adv. -ως, *differently*, Thom. M. s. v. περιβάλλω.

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ἑσ-τρῖς, Adv. *until three times, thrice*, Pind. O. 2. 123, P. 4. 108.

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ἑσφαλμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *erringly, amiss*, Anth. P. 15. 38.

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ἑσχάρεϋς, εως, ὁ, *a ship's cook*, Poll. 1. 95, Themist. 195 B.

ἑσχάρεων, ὄνος, ὁ, = ἑσχάρα I, Theocr. 24. 48, Anth. P. 7. 648.

ἑσχάριον, τό, Dim. of ἑσχάρα: 1. *a pan of coals*, Ar. Fr. 435. 2. *a stand, basis, platform*, Polyb. 9. 41, 4, Diod. 20. 91. 3. *a cradle for launching ships*, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 C. 4. *an eschar*, Orib. 197 Mai.

ἑσχάριος, ὄν, *of or on the hearth*, πῦρ Anth. P. 7. 210.

ἑσχάρῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a pan of coals*, Ar. Fr. 435, Alex. Φιλισκ. 1, Plut. Crass. 16, etc.; ἑσχ. χρυσῆ C. I. 2859;—used in fishing by night, Ael. N. A. 2. 8.

ἑσχάρῖτης (sc. ἄρτος), ὁ, *bread baked over the fire*, Antidot. Πρωτ. 2, Crob. 1. Ἀπαρχ. 2.

ἑσχάρδ-πεπτος, ὄν, *cooked on the hearth*, Hipp. 1136 C.

ἑσχαρος, ὁ, *a fish*, the same as κόπρις, perhaps a kind of sole, v. Archipp. Ἰχθ. 5, Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 44, Dorio ap. Ath. 330 A; in Hesych., ἑσχαρός.

ἑσχάρδφιν, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. of ἑσχάρα.

ἑσχάρῶω, *to form an eschar*, of ointments, Orib. 186 Mai:—Pass. *to come to an eschar*, ἡσχαρωμένα ἔλκη cited from Diosc.

ἑσχαρώδης, ες, (ἑσχάρα v) *scab-like*, Poll. 4. 204, Galen.

ἑσχαρώμα, τό, *a scab*, Hippiatr.

ἑσχαρώσις, εως, ἡ, *the formation of a scab*, Arist. Probl. 1. 33.

ἑσχαρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit to form an eschar*, Galen.

ἑσχῦτάω, (ἑσχατος) *to be at the edge*, Hom. (only in Il.) always in Ep. Part., εἴ τινα πον δῆλον ἔλοι ἑσχατόωντα *straying about the edge of the camp*, Il. 10. 206; of states, Ἀθηδῶν, Μύρσινος ἑσχατόωσα *lying on the border*, 2. 508, 616; ἑσπερος ἑσχ. *the extreme west*, Call. Del. 174; κάρηνον ἑσχ. *the sincerut*, Arat. 207:—with a Verb, τεχθήσεται ἑσχατόωσα *at last*, Manetho 4. 459.

ἑσχᾶτεύω, *to be at the end*, τὰ ἑσχατεύοντα τῶν δένδρων *those furthest off*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 3, cf. Plut. 2. 366 B: *to be at the extremity*, τῆς Ἀρκαδίας Polyb. 4. 77, 8.

ἑσχᾶτιά, Ion. -τή, ἡ, (ἑσχατος) *the furthest part, edge, border*, esp. of a place, Hom., Hdt., and Att., but rare in Trag.; νήσων ἐπ' ἑσχατίης Od. 5. 238; ἀγροῦ ἐπ' ἑσχατίης *on the edge of the land*, 4. 517., 5. 489; and simply, ἐπ' ἑσχατίῃ or -τίης *on the edge or shore*, 9. 182, 280; ἐπ' ἑσχατίῃ λιμένος *at the mouth of the harbour*, 2. 391., 10. 96; ἑσχατίῃ πολέμου *on the skirts of battle* (i. e. furthest parts of the field), Il. 11. 524., 20. 328; ἑσχατίῃ round the edge [of the funeral pile], Il. 23. 242; ἑσχατιαῖς, for ἐν ἑσχ., *on the outskirts*, Soph. Ph. 144:—metaph. *the extremity, highest point*, ὄλβου πρὸς ἑσχατιαῖς Pind. l. 6. (5). 17; πρὸς ἑσχατιᾶν ἀρεταῖσιν ἰκάνειν Id. O. 3. 77; also of parts of the body, καρδίας ἡ ἑσχ. Hipp. 269. 4; γένυος Arat. 57. 2. *the border of a country*, ἑσχατιῇ Γόρτυνος Od. 3. 294; ναῖον δ' ἑσχατιῇ Φθίης Il. 9. 484; so ἑσχατιῇ alone, Od. 14. 104, Archil. 82; in pl., αἱ ἑσχ. τῆς οἰκουμένης *the extremities of the world*, Hdt. 3. 106; also *the borders or frontier-land*, τῆς Αἰτωλίδος Id. 6. 127; absol., Id. 3. 115, 116, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 4, etc., cf. 6. 127:—in Attica, *a boundary estate*, i. e. one at the sea-side or the foot of the mountains (v. A. B. 256), Aeschin. 13. ult., Dem. 1040. 13, cf. C. I. 2338. 52 sq., Böckh P. E. 1. 86. 3. of Time, ἀν' ἑσχατιᾶν *at last*, Pind. P. 11. 86; so dat. ἑσχατιῇ Nic. Th. 437. 4. = δύοισι, Arat. 574.

ἑσχᾶτίω, *to be last, to come too late*, Lxx (Jud. 5. 28).

ἑσχάτιος, ὄν, poet. for ἑσχατος, Nic. Th. 746, Anth. P. 7. 555.

ἑσχᾶτιώτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. -ώτις, ἴδος, *on the frontier*, as pr. name of one from Ἑσχατιά (in Tenos), C. I. 2338. 6, 17, al., cf. 2347 c. 28.

ἑσχᾶτό-γηρως, ὄν, *in extreme old age*, Diod. 15. 76, Strabo 650, etc.; as fem., Poll. 2. 18: also ἑσχατόγηρος, ὄν, LXX (Sirac. 42. 8); and in Byz. ἑσχατογέρων, ὁ.

ἑσχᾶτούς, in acc. ἑσχατόωντα, probably f. l. for ἑσχατόωντα, v. Meineke Theocr. 7. 77, Bernhardt Dion. P. 65.

ἑσχᾶτος, η, ὄν, also os, ὄν, Arat. 625: (prob. from ἐκ, ἐξ, as if from ἕξτος, outermost): I. of Space, as always in Hom. *the furthest, uttermost, extreme*, θάλαμος ἑσχ. *the hindmost chamber*, Od. 21. 9; ἑσχατα ἄλλων, of the Thracians who were the last in the Trojan lines, Il. 10. 434, cf. 8. 225., 11. 8; ἑσχατοι ἀνδρῶν, of the Aethiopians, Od. 1. 23; αἰκέομεν . . . ἑσχατα, say the Phaeacians, 6. 205; ἑσχάτη τῶν οἰκουμένων ἡ Ἰνδική Hdt. 3. 106, cf. Thuc. 2. 96, and often in Att.; τὸ ἑσχατον τῆς ἀγορᾶς Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 5, etc.; but often agreeing with the Noun, ὑπ' . . . ἑσχότην στήλην Soph. El. 720; τάξιν ἑσχ. *the furthest part of the army*, Id. Aj. 4:—often in pl., ἑσχατα γαίης Hes. Th. 731; τὰ ἑσχατα τοῦ ἀστεος, τοῦ στρατοπέδου Thuc. 8. 95., 4. 96; and without Art., ἐπ' ἑσχατα χθονός Soph. Tr. 655; ἐξ ἑσχατῶν ἐς ἑσχατα ἀπικέσθαι even from end to end, Hdt. 7. 100, cf. Xen. Vect. 1. 6; παρ' ἑσχατα λίμνης Plat. Phaedo 113 B, cf. Thuc. 3. 106.—Acc. to the diff. dimensions of space, it has various senses, as, *uppermost*, ἑσχ. πυρὰ Soph. El. 900:—*lowest, deepest*, Lat. *imus*, ἀΐδας Theocr. 16. 52; ἄλς Anth. P. 13. 27: *innermost*, Lat. *intimus*, σάρκες Soph. Tr. 1053: *last, hindmost*, ἔλαυνε δ' ἑσχ. Id. El. 734. 2. of Degree, *uttermost, highest*, Pind. O. 1. 182, cf. 1. 4. 19 (3. 29); of actions, misfortunes, sufferings, etc., *the uttermost, utmost, last, worst*, πόνος, ἀδικία, κίνδυνος

ἑστιῶμαι, Pass. (ἑστία) δῶμα ἑστιῶνται *the house is founded or established (by children)*, Lat. *domus constituta, fundata est*, Eur. Ion 1464.

ἑστιο-πάμων [ᾶ], ὄν, *a householder*, Dor. and Aeol. word in Poll. 1. 74., 10. 20.

ἑστιος, α, ὄν, *of the ἑστία, θεοί, ἑσχάρα* Heliod. 1. 30., 4. 18.

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ἑσχάριον, τό, Dim. of ἑσχάρα: 1. *a pan of coals*, Ar. Fr. 435. 2. *a stand, basis, platform*, Polyb. 9. 41, 4, Diod. 20. 91. 3. *a cradle for*

Plat. Phaedr. 247 B, Rep. 361 A; ὀδύναί αἱ ἔσχα Id. Prot. 354 B; δῆμος ἔσχα. the worst democracy, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 11. b. as Subst., τὸ ἔσχατον, τὰ ἔσχατα, the utmost, ἐς τὸ ἔσχα. κακοῦ ἀπικέσθαι Hdt. 8. 52; τετρίσθαι ἐς τὸ ἔσχα. κακοῦ Id. 1. 22; διακαρτερέειν ἐς τὸ ἔσχα. Id. 7. 107; ἐπ' ἔσχατα βαινέει Soph. O. C. 217; προβᾶσ' ἐπ' ἔσχατον θράσους Id. Ant. 853; ἐπ' ἔσχα. ἐλθεῖν ἀγῆδίας Plat. Phaedr. 240 D, cf. Rep. 361 D, etc.; ὁ πάντων .. ἔσχατόν ἐστι, πάσχειν Id. Phaedo 83 C; τὰ ἔσχα. πονεῖν Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 2; πᾶσι τοῖς ἔσχα. ζημιούσθαι, extremis suppliciiis, Plat. Polit. 297 E; ἔσχατ' ἔσχατων κακά worst of possible evils, Soph. Ph. 65, cf. Philem. Incert. 87 (Meincke p. 423); so in Sup., τὰ πάντων ἔσχατώτατα παθεῖν the extremest .., Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 49; though this is not correct, as Arist. remarks, οὐ γὰρ τοῦ ἔσχατου ἔσχατώτερον εἴη ἂν τι Metaph. 9. 4, 4, cf. Phryn. 135 Lob. 3. of Persons, lowest, meanest, Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 9, Dio C. 42. 5, Alciphro 3. 43: proverb., οὐδέεις, οὐδ' ἂν Μυσῶν ἔσχατος, i. e. the meanest of mankind, Magnes Ποαστρ. 1, cf. Philem. Σικ. 3, Menand. Incert. 481; in Plat. Theaet. 209 B it seems to mean the remotest of mankind, as in the proverb πρὸς ἔσχατην Μυσῶν in Paroemiogr. p. 38 Gaisf. 4. of Time, last, ἐς τὸ ἔσχα. to the end, Hdt. 7. 107, Thuc. 3. 46; ἔσχα. πλοῦς, ναυτιλία the end of it, Pind. P. 10. 45, N. 3. 39; ἔσχατας ὑπὲρ ρίζας over the last scion of the race, Soph. Ant. 599; ἔσχα. Ἑλλήνων, Ῥωμαίων Plut. Philop. 1, Brut. 44:—neut. ἔσχατον as Adv. for the last time, Soph. O. C. 1550; τὸ ἔσχα. Plat. Gorg. 473 C. 5. in the Logic of Arist., τὰ ἔσχατα are the last or lowest species, i. e. particulars, individuals, Metaph. 2. 3, 5, cf. An. Post. 2. 13, 5, P. A. 1. 3, 20, al.; so, τὸ ἔσχα. ἄτομον Metaph. 9. 9, 3, al.; τὸ ἔσχα. ἀρχὴ τῆς πράξεως de An. 3. 10, 2, etc. b. ὁ ἔσχα. ὄρος the minor term of a syllogism, Eth. N. 7. 3, 13. II. —ως, to the uttermost, exceedingly, Hipp. 5. 33; ἔσχα. διαμάχεσθαι Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 6; ἔσχα. φιλοπόλεμος Xen. An. 2. 6, 1. 2. so, ἐς τὸ ἔσχα. = ἔσχατως Hdt. 7. 229, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 33; εἰς τὰ ἔσχα. μάλα Id. Lac. 1, 2; also, τὸ ἔσχατον Plat. Gorg. 473, al. ἔσχατῶν, ὄσα, v. sub ἔσχατάω. ἔσχεθον, v. sub ἔχω. ἔσχηματισμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. figuratively, Basil., Gramm. ἔσχον, ἔσχόμην, v. sub ἔχω. ἔσχων, impf. of *σχάω, = σχάζω. ἔσω, older form of εἶσω, cf. εἰς and εἶσω:—Comp., ἐσωτέρω τῆς Ἑλλάδος Hdt. 8. 66; Sup., ὡς ἐσωτάτω τῆς μασχάλης Hipp. 783 C, cf. 276. 18. ἔσωθεν (εἶσωθεν only in Hipp. Art. 811 H, 812 A), rarely ἔσωθε, Eur. Heracl. 42, (in Aesch. Cho. 800 ἔσω has been restored): Adv. —from within, Hdt. 7. 36., 8. 37, and Att. 2. within, inside, Id. 1. 181., 2. 36, Aesch. Ag. 991:—c. gen., ἐσωθεν ἀντρων Eur. Cycl. 516: cf. ἔσω. ἔσωπή, ἦ, (ᾠψ) appearance, look, Opp. H. 4. 358. ἔσώτατος, η, ον, Sup. of ἔσω, innermost, Lat. intimus, opp. to ἐξώτατος, Philo 2. 147, Joseph., etc.:—ἐσώτερος, α, ον, Act. Ap. 16. 24:—v. sub ἔσω. ἔσωτερικός, ἦ, ὄν, inner, esoteric: the works of Aristotle were divided into the ἐσωτερικά and the κοινὰ καὶ ἐξωτερικά (cf. ἐξωτερικός), Clem. Al. 68; and Luc. Vit. Auct. 26 describes Arist. as presenting a twofold appearance (μέμνησο τὸν μὲν ἐσωτερικὸν τὸν δὲ ἐξωτερικὸν καλεῖν):—but the word is not used by Arist. himself, and was prob. invented to correspond with ἐξωτερικός (q. v.), which he does use. ἔσωτέριον or ἐσωφόριον, τὴ, an inner garment, Lat. interula, Salmas. Tertull. Pall. p. 409. ἔσωτέρω, Comp. of ἔσω, q. v. ἐτάζω, to examine, test, mostly in compd. ἐξετάζω (for which it is v. l. in Hdt. 3. 62); but ἐτάζει (only for etym. purposes) Plat. Crat. 410 D; ἐτάζουσι Polus ap. Stob. 105. 47, aor. sub. ἐτάσης Anth. P. 7. 17., 12. 135:—Pass., LXX (Sap. 6. 7, al.). (V. sub ἔτεός.) ἔταιρα, Ion. —ρη, ἦ, v. sub ἔταιρος II. ἔταιρεία, ὁ, (often written ἔταιρία in MSS., Soph. Aj. 682, Eur. Or. 1072, 1079, Thuc. 3. 82, Isocr. 56 D, Dem., etc., cf. ἀνδρεία), Ion. —ρη: (ἔταιρος). Companionship, association, brotherhood, τῶν ἡλικιωτέων Hdt. 5. 71; ἐτ. ποιέσθαι, συνάγειν Isocr. 38 A, Plat. Rep. 365 D; μαρτύρων συνεστῶσα ἐτ. Dem. 560. 5; αἱ βοῆς νέμονται καθ' ἔταιρείας Arist. H. A. 9. 4. 2. at Athens, a political club or union for party purposes, Thuc. 3. 82, Lys. 125. 16, Isocr. 56 D, Plat. Rep. 365 D; ἔταιρεῖαι ἐπ' ἀρχάς Id. Theaet. 173 D; so at Carthage, τὰ συσσίτια τῶν ἐτ., compared to the φιδίτια at Sparta, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 3, cf. 5. 6, 6., 5. 11, 5. II. generally, friendly connexion, friendship, Simon. 119, Soph. and Eur. II. ce.; opp. to ἐχθρα, Dem. 851. 18. III. = ἔταιρησις, Andoc. 13. 27, Diod. 2. 18;—Anaxil. Neott. 2, combines signs. II. and III. ἔταιρει-ἀρχης, ον, ὁ, leader of a faction, Byz. ἔταιρείας, α, ον, Ion. —ήϊος, η, ον:—of or belonging to companions Zeus ἐτ. presiding over fellowship, Hdt. 1. 44, Diphil. Bal. 1; φόνος ἐτ. the murder of a comrade, Anth. P. 9. 519. II. amorous, ἐτ. φιλότης h. Hom. Merc. 58, cf. Anth. P. 9. 415. ἔταιρεύαμαι, Pass. to prostitute oneself, Diod. 12. 21, etc. ἔταιρέω, to keep company with, Aeschin. 2. 42, al., Phoenicid. Incert. 1. 2; τινι with a man, Andoc. 13. 28, etc.; φιλία ἔταιροῦσα meretricious friendship, Plut. 2. 62 D:—cf. πορνεύω, and for the difference between them, v. Andoc. 8. 16. II. Med., = ἔταιρεύομαι, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 260 E. ἔταιρητή, ἔταιρηῖος, η, ον, Ion. for ἔταιρεία, ἔταιρεῖος, α, ον. ἔταιρησις, εως, ἦ, (ἔταιρέω) unchastity, Aeschin. 2. 43, etc. ἔταιρία, ἦ, v. sub ἔταιρεία. ἔταιριάρχης, ὁ, captain of the Imperial Guards, C. I. 8903. ἔταιρίδεια (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, the festival of Zeus ἔταιρεῖος at Magnesia, Heges. ap. Ath. 572 D. ἔταιρίδιον, Dim. of ἔταιρα, Plut. 2. 808 E.

ἔταιρίζω, fut. ἴσω, to be ἔταιρος or comrade to any one, c. dat., ἀνδρὶ ἔταιρίσαι Il. 24. 335; of the Graces, h. Hom. Ven. 96. 2. trans. in Med. to associate with oneself, choose for one's comrade, ἢ τινά που Τρώων ἔταιρίσασατο (Ep. for ἔταιρίσαιτο) Il. 13. 456, cf. Naumach. 55. II. = ἔταιρεύομαι, to be a courtesan, in Act., Luc. D. Meretr. 8. 2; in Med., Ath. 593 B. ἔταιρικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or befitting a companion: ἡ ἔταιρική companionship, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 5, 3., 8. 12, 1 sq., al. 2. τὸ ἔταιρικόν, = ἔταιρεία 2, Thuc. 8. 48; ἐτ. συνάγειν Hyperid. Euxen. 23; τὰ ἔταιρικά factions, clubs, Plut. Lysand. 5, Dio C. 37. 57; (also for the collegia of the Romans, Dio C. 38. 13). b. the bond of club-association, the ties of party, Thuc. 3. 82. 3. ἵππος ἔταιρική a body of horse-guards of the Macedonian kings, Polyb. 16. 18, 7; cf. ἔταιρος 1. 6. II. of or like an ἔταιρα, meretricious, γυνή Plut. 2. 140 C, etc.: τὸ ἐτ. the custom of ἔταιραί, Alciphro 2. 1:—so Adv. —κῶς, Luc. Bis Acc. 20, Plut. Pomp. 2. ἔταιρίς, ἴδος, ἦ, = ἔταιρα, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 6, Ath. 567 A, Anth. P. 6. 208:—not good Att., acc. to Thom. M. 357. ἔταιρισμός, ὁ, (ἔταιρίζω II) harlotry, Ath. 516 B. ἔταιριστής, οὔ, ὁ, a lewd man, Poll. 6. 188: fem. ἔταιρίστρια, = τριβάς, Plat. Symp. 19 E. ἔταιρος, Ep. and Ion. Ἐτάρος (used by Aesch. Pers. 990 lyr.), ὁ: (for the Root, v. ἔτης). A comrade, companion, mostly of the followers of a chief, comrades in arms, Il. 1. 179., 3. 259., 9. 658, etc.; also, a mess-mate, 17. 577; a fellow-slave, Od. 14. 407, 413., 15. 307 sq.; of the suitors, 18. 350., 21. 100: joined with ἀνήρ, 8. 584, Hdt. 3. 95, Antipho 113. 24; the Hom. epithets are ἐσθλός, πιστός, φίλος ἐτ., ἐρίηρες ἐτ.:—as a kind address to followers or servants, Il. 1. 179., 3. 259., 9. 658., 10. 151, Od. 13. 266; and so, later, as a common way of addressing people, ᾧ ταῖρε my good friend, Ar. Vesp. 1239; φίλ' ἔταιρε Theogn. 751; etc.:—c. gen. partit., δαιτὺς ἔταιρε partner of my feast, h. Hom. Merc. 436; νυκτὸς ἐτ. Ib. 290; πόσιος καὶ βρώσιος ἔταιροῦ messmates, Theogn. 115; also, ἐτ. ἐν πράγματι Id. 116. 2. metaph. of things, ἐσθλός ἔταιρος, of a fair wind, Od. 11. 7., 12. 149; φθόνος .. ἐτ. ἀνδρῶν Pind. Fr. 231; γέλως ἐτ. ὕβρεως Plut. 2. 622 B; c. dat., βίον .. τὸν σοφοῖς ἔταρον Anth. P. 7. 470. 3. pupils or disciples were called the ἔταιροῖ of their masters, as those of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 1, al., cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 7; so Democritus was the ἐτ. of Leucippus, Id. Metaph. 1. 4, 9; schoolfellows, Poll. 4. 45. 4. of political partisans (cf. ἔταιρεία 1. 2), Lys. 124. 14; οἱ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐτ. his club-mates, Dem. 521. 12. 5. rarely of lovers, Sim. Mul. 49, Ar. Eccl. 913. 6. ἔταιροῖ, οἱ, the guards, a body of horse in the Macedonian army, Polyb. ap. Ath. 194 E: cf. πεζῆταιροῖ. 7. as Adj. associate in, τὸ ἐπιθυμητικὸν ἡδονῶν ἔταιρον Plat. Rep. 439 D:—hence in Sup., τοῖς σαντοῦ ἔταιρότατος your closest companions, Id. Gorg. 487 D, cf. Phaedo 89 D:—also, σαρδῶν γένος πέτρῃσιν ἔταιρον constant to the rocks, Opp. H. 4. 267: absol. of animals, gregarious, Id. C. 2. 325. II. ἔταιρα, Ion. ἔταιρη, Ep. ἔταρη [ᾶ], ἦ, a companion, "Ἐπίς .. Ἄρεος .. κασιγνήτη ἔταρη τε Il. 4. 441; φύζα, φύβου κρυβέντος ἔταιρη 9. 2; φόρμυξ .. ἦν ἄρα δαιτὶ θεοὶ ποίησαν ἔταιρην Od. 17. 271, cf. Hor. Od. 3. 11, 6, h. Hom. Merc. 478; Νίκην, ἢ χορικῶν ἐστιν ἔταιρα Ar. Eq. 589, cf. Plat. Rep. 603 B; πενία σφιν ἔταιρα Theocr. 21. 16; Ποσειδάωνος ἔταιρη, of a submerged city, Call. Del. 101. 2. in Att. mostly opp. to a lawful wife, and so with various shades of meaning, from a concubine (who might be a wife in all but the legal qualification of citizenship) down to a courtesan, but distinguished from a πόρνη, Anaxil. Neott. 2; first in Hdt. 2. 134, 135, and often in Com., v. Ar. Pl. 149, Ath. 571 C sqq. This indefiniteness of sense has caused the retention of the word ἑταῖρα, cf. Diet. of Antt. s. v. *Hederae*:—Ἀφροδίτη was worshipped as Ἐταῖρα, Philetas. Κόρινθ. 1, Clem. Al. 33. Cf. ἔταιρέα. ἔταιροσύνη, ἦ, = ἔταιρεία, Paul. Alex. Apotel. p. 15. ἔταιράσυνος, η, ον, friendly, a friend, Anth. P. 12. 247. ἔταιρο-τρόφος, ον, keeping mistresses, Manetho 4. 313, Eccl. ἔτάλασσας, v. sub *τλάω. ἔταρῖσσαιτο, v. sub ἔταιρίζω II. ἔταρος, ἔταρη, Ep., and Ion. for ἔταιρος, ἔταιρη. ἔτας, acc. pl. of ἔτης. ἔτασις, εως, ἦ, and ἔτασμός, ὁ, (ἐτάζω) both in LXX, rare forms for ἐξέτασις, —ασμός. So ἔταστέον, = ἐξεταστέον, Tzetz.: ἔταστικής, = ἐξεταστικής, C. I. (add.) 3641 b. 42, Suid.: ἔταστικός, ἦ, ὄν, = ἐξεταστικός, Eccl. ἔτεῆ, Adv. of ἔτεός, really, truly, Democr. ap. Galen. 3. p. 2; cf. Scxt. Emp. P. 1. 214, Diog. L. 9. 72.—In Ap. Rh. 2. 1179, for the MS. reading (Ζεὺς αἰτεῖ τὰ ἔκαστ' ἐπιδέκκεται) some read Ζεὺς ἔτεῆ. ἐτεθήπεα, v. sub τέθηπα. ἔτειος, α, ον, (ἔτος) yearly, from year to year, Lat. annuus, ἀεθλα, Pind. I. 4. 114; φρουρά Aesch. Ag. 2; δασμός Eur. Rhes. 435: cf. ἐπέτειος:—ἔτεια as Adv., Lyc. 721. II. of one year, yearling, Xen. Cyn. 5, 14, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 6. ἔτεκον, v. sub τίκτω. ἔτελις, ὁ, a fish, Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 1: also ἐντελις, εὐτελις. Ἐτεα-βουτάδης, αν, ὁ, a genuine son of Butes, one of the hereditary priests of Athena Polias, Alex. Πυραυν. 1. 3, Dem. 573. 10, v. Harp.:—they are called Βουτάδαι ἔτμοι in C. I. 666. ἔτεο-δμῶς, ὡς, ὁ, an honest slave, Hesych.; prob. a mere v. l. καὶ κ' ἔτεοδμῶν (for καὶ κε τεο δμῶν) in Od. 16. 305. Ἐτεοκλέης, contr. —κλήης, ὁ: poet. acc. Ἐτεοκλέα (for —κλέα) Aesch. Theb. 1007; voc. Ἐτεοκλέες Ib. 39: (ἔτεός, κλέος):—*Eteocles*. Ἐτεό-κρητες, αἱ, true Cretans, of the old stock, Od. 19. 176. ἔτεό-κρίθας, ἦ, genuine, good barley, Theophr. C. P. 3. 22, 2. ἔτεός, ἄ, ὄν. (From √ET come also ἐτ-υμος, ἐτ-άζω; cf. Skt. sat-yas (verus), sat-yam (veritas); O. Norse sann-r, A. S. sóth (sooth)):—true,

real, genuine, πόλλ' ἐτέα Il. 20. 255; ἢ ἐτέον Κάλχας μαντεύεται *truth*, 2. 300; ὡς ἐτέον περ as *the truth is*, 14. 125; and very often (esp. in Od.), εἰ ἐτέον γε if 'tis so indeed, cf. Spitzn. Il. 14. 125. II. ἐτέον, as Adv., in *truth, really, verily*, Lat. *revera*, εἰπέ μοι εἰ ἐτέον γε φίλην εἰς πατρίδ' ἰκάνω Od. 13. 328, cf. Il. 8. 423; εἰ δὴ β' ἐτέον γε καὶ δτρεκέως ἀγορεύεις 15. 53; εἰ ἐτέον .. μμνήσκομαι *rightly*, Theocr. 25. 173. 2. in Ar. always as an interrog., *really, indeed, tell me, οὐκ ἀκούσασθ' ἐτέον ..*; Ach. 322, cf. 609; ἐτέον ἡγεῖ γὰρ θεούς; Eq. 32, cf. 732; τί οὖν τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ἐτέον; Nub. 93; τί τοῦτ' ἐγέλασας ἐτέον; Ib. 820, cf. 1502; also alone in ironical sense, ἐτέον; like ἀληθες; *so! indeed?* Lat. *itane?* Av. 393; cf. ἀληθῆς III. 2, and v. ἔτος (Adv.).—The masc. is not found; the fem. only in the Adv. ἐτέῃ, q. v.—Jo. Alex. τὸν παραγγ. p. 29. 5, also cites ἐτά ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐτός .., ὡς 'ἐτὰ Τημενίδος χρύσειον γένος.'

ἑτερ-αλκῆς, ἐς, epithet of Victory, *giving strength to one of two*; used by Hom. mostly in the phrase μάχης ἑτεραλκία νίκην *victory in battle inclining to one side or the other, γίγνωσκε μ. ἐτ. v.* perceived that *victory was inclining to the other side*, Il. 16. 362; σῆμα τιθεῖς Τρῶεσσι, μ. ἐτ. v. a sign that *victory was changing sides*, 8. 171; but, ἵνα δὴ Δαναοῖσι μ. ἐτ. v. δῶς *inclining to their side*, 7. 26; so without μάχης, δίδου ἑτεραλκία νίκην 17. 627, Od. 22. 236; so, ἐτ. Ἄρης Aesch. Pers. 951 (lyr.); and in late Prose, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 8, Ael. ap. Suid. 2. act., δῆμος ἐτ. a body of men *which decides the victory*, Il. 15. 738; λύσις ἐτ. Nic. Th. 2; ποδῶν ἐτ. ταρσῶ, of a lame man, Nonn. D. 9. 230. II. *inclining first to one side then to the other, doubtful*, Lat. *anceps*, μάχη Hdt. 9. 103; and so, ἑτεραλκίως ἀγωνίζεσθαι *ancipiti Marte pugnare*, Id. 8. 11; so, μόθου ἐτ. κλωγμῶ Ροῖτα ap. Luc. J. Trag. 31.—The same variety of sense appears in other compds., cf. ἑτεροκλινῆς, ἑτερορρηπῆς, ἑτερόρροπος, ἑτερήμερος.

ἑτερ-ἀριθμος, ον, of *different number*, Phoeb. in Walz Rhett. 8. 503. ἑτεραχθέω, = ἑτεροκλινέω, A. B. 38. ἑτερ-αχθῆς, ἐς, *loaded and leaning on one side*, Cyrill. ἑτερ-εγκεφαλᾶω or -έω, to *suffer in half the brain* (cf. ἡμικρανία), to *be half-mad, crazy*, Ar. Fr. 611, A. B. 37. ἑτερείδης, ἐς, = ἑτεροειδῆς, Nic. Al. 84. ἑτεριμερία, ἡ, a *living on alternate days*, v. l. Philo 2. 189. ἑτερ-ἡμέρος, ον, *on alternate days, day and day about*, ζῶουα' ἑτερήμεροι, of the Dioscuri, Od. 11. 303, cf. Philo 2. 189; of an intermittent fever, Orph. Lith. 627. ἑτερήρης, ἐς, (*ἄρω) = ἀμφήρης, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 165. ἑτέρηφι, Ep. dat. fem. of ἕτερος. ἑτεροβάρεα, ἡ, a *weighing down to one side*, Hesych.: ἑτερο-βάρης, ἐς, *weighing down one side*, Eust. 1316. 26. ἑτεροβουλία, ἡ, *change of will*, Cyrill.: ἑτερό-βουλος, ον, *differing in will*, Eccl. ἑτερο-γάστριος, ον, *by another venter, by another mother*, opp. to ὁμο-γάστριος, Schol. Hes. Op. 347. ἑτερογενέω, to *be of another kind*, Nicom. Ar. Introd. ἑτερο-γενῆς, ἐς, of *different kinds*, τὰ ἐτ., of animals, Arist. H. A. 8. 18, 1, G. A. 1. 18, 24. II. τὰ ἐτ., in Gramm., *nouns which change their gender*, as δάκτυλος, pl. δάκτυλα, etc., first perh. in Arist. Categ. 3, 2: Adv. -νῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 361. ἑτερό-γλαυκος, ον, *with one eye gray*, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 18. ἑτερό-γλωσσος, Att. -τος, ον, of *other* (i. e. *foreign*) *tongue*, Polyb. 24. 9, 5, Strabo 333; ἐν ἐτεργλώσσοις λαλεῖν *by men of foreign tongue*, 1 Ep. Cor. 14. 21. Adv. -σσως, Jo. Chrys.—Opp. to ὁμόγλωσσος. ἑτερό-γνάθος, ὁ, *with one side of the mouth harder than the other*, ἵππος Xen. Eq. 1, 9., 3, 5., 6, 9. ἑτερογνωμονέω, to *differ in opinion*, Eulog. in Phot. Bibl. 283. 37. ἑτερογνωμοσύνη, ἡ, *difference of opinion*, Joseph. A. J. 10. 11, 7. ἑτερο-γνώμων, ον, of *a different opinion*, Cyrill., etc. ἑτερό-γονος, ον, = ἑτερογενῆς, Hippiatr. ἑτερο-δέσποτος, ον, *belonging to another master*, Eccl. ἑτερο-δίδακτος, ον, *taught by another*, Olymp. ad Plat. Alc. p. 11. ἑτεροδιδασκαλέω, to *teach differently, to teach errors*, 1 Ep. Tim. 1. 3, Eccl.:—ἑτεροδιδασκαλία, ἡ, *a teaching of error*, Eust. Opusc. 81. 96: ἑτερο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, *teaching error*, Eus. H. E. 3. 32. ἑτεροδοξέω, to *be of a different opinion, to be heterodox*, Plat. Theaet. 190 E, often in Eccl. ἑτεροδοξία, ἡ, *a taking one thing for another, error of opinion, heterodoxy* (cf. ἀλλοδοξία), Plat. Theaet. 193 D, Epiphau, etc. ἑτερό-δοξος, ον, of *another opinion, differing in opinion*, opp. to ὁμό-δοξος, Luc. Eun. 2: hence, 2. *holding opinions other than the right, heterodox*, opp. to ὀρθόδοξος, Arr. Epict. 2. 9, 19, Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 5, Eccl.:—Adv. -ξως, in *heterodox manner*, Philostr. 559. ἑτερο-δύναμος, ον, of *different power*: τὸ ἐτ. *difference of powers or faculties*, Stob. Eccl. 1. 838. ἑτερο-εθνῆς, ἐς, of *another tribe, foreign*, Strabo 128, Clem. Al. 478. ἑτερο-ειδῆς, ἐς, of *another kind*, v. l. Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 25, Plut. 2. 894 A:—ἑτεροειδεῖα, ἡ, *another kind*, Theol. Ar. p. 8. ἑτερό-ζηλος, ον, *zealous for one side, leaning to one side*, of the balance, Eust. Op. 345. 35:—Adv. -λως, *unfairly*, Hes. Th. 544. II. *zealous in another pursuit*, Anth. P. 11. 216. ἑτεροζυγέω, to *be ἑτερόζυγος, to draw unequally*, Apollon. Lex. v. ἰσο-φόροι:—c. dat., ἐτ. τοῖς ἀπίστοις to *be yoked in unequal partnership* with the unbelievers, 2 Ep. Cor. 6. 14, cf. ἑτερόζυγος. ἑτεροζυγῆσις, ἐως, ἡ, *discord*, Nicet. 376 D:—but ἑτεροζυγία, ἡ, *inclination to one side*, of the balance, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 3. ἑτερό-ζυγος, ον, *unevenly yoked, coupled with an animal of diverse kind*, LXX (Levit. 19. 19), cf. Deut. 22. 10):—in Gramm. *differently*

declined; so Adv. -γως:—in Adv., also, *differently*, Procl. in A. B. 1164. 2. of the balance, *leaning to one side*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 13. II. *yoked with another, i. e. double*, Noun. D. 10. 348. ἑτερό-ζυξ, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, *yoked singly, without its yokefellow*, metaph., μήτε τὴν πόλιν ἑτερόζυγα περιιδεῖν *γεγεννημένην* Ion ap. Plut. Cim. 16: cf. μονόζυξ. II. foreg. II, Nonn. D. 5. 148. ἑτερο-θάλης, ἐς, *flourishing on one side*: of children of the same father, but different mothers, Byz.: opp. to ἀμφιθαλής. ἑτερο-θελῆς, ἐς, of *different will*, Damasc. (?) ἑτερό-θηκτος, ον, *whetted on one side*, Nicet. Ann. 171 C. ἑτερό-θροος, ον, of *another language*, Nonn. D. 2. 172: contr. -θροος, ον, Cyrill. ἑτεροῖος, α, ον, Ep. -όιος, ἡ, ον, Dion. P. 1180:—of *a different kind*, Hdt. 1. 99., 2. 35., 4. 62; ἐτ. ἡ .., Hipp. Vet. Med. 10; ἐτ. τινός Ib. 11:—*unusual, strange*, Id. Acut. 384. Adv. -οίως, Hipp. Acut. 390. ἑτεροῖότης, ἡ, *difference in kind*, Plat. Parm. 160 D, 164 A. ἑτεροῖώω, to *make of different kind, to alter*, Hipp. Acut. 389, Plut. 2. 559 C; εἰς τι Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1:—Pass. to *be changed or altered, to alter*, Hdt. 2. 142., 7. 225, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13, Fract. 762. ἑτεροῖωσις, ἐως, ἡ, *alteration*, Arist. Phys. 4. 9, 11, Mund. 6, 32. ἑτεροῖωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *alterative*, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 70. ἑτερό-καρπος, ον, *bearing different fruits*, of grafts, Hipp. 245. 34. ἑτεροκίνησις, ἡ, *motion by another*, Procl. ad Plat. Alc. p. 225. ἑτερο-κίνητος, ον, *moved by another, incapable of self-motion*, opp. to αὐτοκίνητος, Procl., Simplic., etc. ἑτεροκλινέω, to *lean on one side*, Symm. V. T., A. B. 38, Eccl. ἑτερο-κλινῆς, ἐς, *leaning to one side, uneven*, Hipp. Art. 795, Dio C. 57. 21; χωρίον ἐτ. *sloping ground*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7. Adv., ἑτεροκλινῶς *χειν πρὸς ἡδονὴν* to have a *propensity to it*, Arr. Epict. 3. 12, 7. ἑτερόκλιτος, ον, (κλίνω) *irregularly inflected*, of nouns, as γυνῆ γυναικός, Ζεὺς Διός, Apoll. de Constr. 1075, etc.; of verbs, Id. de Pron. 14. Adv. -τως, Eust. 113. 41. ἑτερο-κλονέω, to *shake to one side*, Opp. C. 4. 204; v. l. -κλινέω. ἑτερο-κνεφῆς, ἐς, *half-dark, in twilight*, Synes. (?): cf. ἑτεροφαῆς. ἑτεροκοπία, ἡ, *an exercise in which two parties are engaged, a game at ball*, Cael. Aurel. 5. 11. ἑτερο-κόπος, ον, *double-edged*, Anna Comn. ἑτερο-κράνια, ἡ, *a pain on one side of the head* (cf. ἡμικρανία), Archigen. ap. Gal., etc.; also ἑτερο-κράνιον, τό, Galen.:—Adj. ἑτερο-κρανι-κός, ἡ, ὄν, *liable to such pain*, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 309. ἑτερό-κωφος, ον, *deaf on one side*, Gramm.: ἑτεροκωφέω, to *be deaf of one ear*, LXX (Sirac. 19. 27), but Lob. Phryn. 137 restores ἑτελοκ-. ἑτερό-λεκτος, ον, *said by another*, Byz. ἑτερο-λεξία, ἡ, *another expression for the same thing*, Eccl. ἑτερο-λογία, ἡ, *a different, i. e. false, speech*, Symm. V. T. ἑτερό-μαλλος, ον, *woolly, shaggy on one side*, Strabo 218. ἑτερο-μάσχαλος χιτῶν, ὁ, a *frock with only one hole for the arm, i. e. only coming over one shoulder, a servile garb*, opp. to ἀμφιμάσχαλος, Poll. 7. 47: cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 337. 3. ἑτερο-μεγεθέω, to *increase on one side*, Artemid. 1. 31. ἑτερομέρεια, ἡ, *inclination to one side*, Suid., Phot. ἑτερο-μερῆς, ἐς, *leaning to one side, one-sided*, βίος Crito ap. Stob. 44. 8; ἀριθμοὶ ἐτ. = ἑτερομήκεις, Theol. Ar. p. 63 Ast. 2. τὸ ἐτ. *separation*, Porph. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 838. ἑτερομετρία, ἡ, *difference of metre*; ἑτερό-μετρος, ον, of *different metre*, both in Hephaest. 15. 3. ἑτερο-μήκης, ἐς, *with sides of uneven length, i. e. oblong, rectangular*, Xen. Eq. 7, 14: ἑτερόμηκες, τό, *a rectangle*, Arist. Categ. 8, 35, de An. 2. 2, 2, Euclid. 2. of numbers, *not square, i. e. produced by the multiplication of two unequal factors*, as 6 = 3 × 2, Plat. Theaet. 148 A, Plut. 2. 367 F; opp. to ἰσόπλευρος, Arist. An. Post. 1. 4, 3. Cf. προμήκης. ἑτερομηκικός λόγος, ὁ, *the ratio of the sides of a rectangle*, Iambl. in Nicom. 133 A. ἑτερο-μήτριος, ον, *born of another mother*, Schol. Lyc. 19; ἑτερο-μήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 223. ἑτερομόλιος δίκη, ἡ, (μολεῖν) *a trial in which only one of the two parties appears*, Paroemiogr. 299, Eust. 999. 63, Phot. ἑτερό-μορφος, ον, of *different form*, Ael. N. A. 12. 16, Philo 1. 655. ἑτερο-ουσία, ἡ, *difference of nature*, Epiphau.:—ἑτερο-ουσίος, = ἑτερού-σιος, Eccl. ἑτεροπάθεια, ἡ, (πᾶθειν) *counter-irritation*, ap. Diosc. 2. 184. ἑτερο-πάχης, ἐς, *unevenly thick*, ξύλα Apollod. Pol. 27. ἑτερό-πιστος, ον, = ἑτερόδοξος, Eccl. ἑτερο-πλῆνης, ἐς, *wandering hither and thither*, Nic. Al. 243. ἑτερο-πλάτης, ἐς, of *uneven breadth*, Apollod. Pol. 26. ἑτερό-πλοος, ον, contr. -πλοος, ον, *lent on bottomry with the risk of the outward, but not of the homeward, voyage*, ἀργύριον Dem. 916. 3; δανείζειν ἐτ. τὸργύριον εἰς Ἀθήνας Id. 1291. 25; τὰ ἑτερόπλοα (sub. ἀργύρια) Id. 909. 25, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 178. ἑτερό-πνοοὶ αὐλοὶ, οἱ, *uneven, double flutes*, Anacreont. 25 (49); a dub. form. ἑτεροποδέω, (ἑτερόπους) to *go lame of one foot*, Hippiatr. ἑτερόπορπος, ον, (πόρπη) *clashed on one side*, of a woman's dress, Call. Fr. 225. ἑτερό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, *with uneven feet, halting*, Alciphro 3. 27, Philostr. 515. ἑτεροπροσωπέω, to *differ in person*, Gramm. ἑτερο-πρόσωπος, ον, *differing in person*, and Adv. -πως, Gramm. II. σχῆμα ἐτ., when a statement is made *in the words of another*, Phoebamm. in Walz Rhett. 8. 504: Adv. -πικῶς, Gramm.

ἑτερό-πτολις, ὅ, ἡ, of another city, Erinna 4, Nonn. D. 26. 41.
 ἑτερό-πτωτος, ὄν, in a different case, Apollon. de Pron. 11 C.
 ἑτερορρέπεια, ἡ, a leaning to one side, Poll. 8. 14.
 ἑτερορρεπέω, to lean to one side, Plut. 2. 1026 E.
 ἑτερορ-ρεπής, ἐς, act. making now one side and now another preponderate, Zeus Aesch. Supp. 403.
 II. = ἑτερορροπος, of patients in the crisis of a disorder, Hipp. 399. 55; so, ἐτ. ζήτημα Hermiog. Adv. -πῶς, Poll. 4. 172.
 ἑτερορ-ροπία, ἡ, = ἑτερορρέπεια, Poll. 4. 172.
 ἑτερορ-ροπος, ὄν, (also ἡ, ὄν, in Hipp. Epid. 1. 939, but prob. wrongly), inclined to one side, of the balance, ἐτ. ἐπὶ γῆν ἀφικέσθαι to come down on one corner, unevenly, Hipp. Art. 808; ἐτ. ἐπάρματα swellings on one side, Id. Epid. 1. 938; of crippled limbs, Id. Offic. 748; θεῶν ἐτ. δῶρα gifts that may prove either good or evil, Rhian. ap. Stob. 54. 4. Adv. -πῶς, Poll. 8. 13.
 ἑτερορ-ρυθμος, ὄν, of different rhythm, Galen., Hesychn.
 ἑτερος, α, ὄν: Dor. ἄτερος [ᾶ], Koen. Greg. 304:—but ἄτερος [ᾶ], Att. crasis for ὄ ἑτερος, Ion. οὔτερος, Hdt. 1. 34, etc., Dor. ὄτερος, Theocr.; neut. θάτερον Att., Ion. τοῦτερον Hdt. 1. 32; pl. ἄτεροι, for οἱ ἑτεροί, Arist. Pol. 1. 6, 4; θάτερα, Att.: gen. θατέρου, Att., Ion. τοῦτέρου Simon. Mul. 113, Dor. θατέρω Tim. Locr. 94 A, or θωτέρω Epich.: dat. θατέρῳ Aesch. Pr. 778; fem. nom. ἀτέρα ὄν (in MSS. of Soph. O. C. 497, Ar. Lys. 85, 90, ἡτέρα): dat. θατέρῃ Soph. O. T. 782, Tr. 272, Eur., etc. (in MSS. sometimes θητέρα), Ion. τητέρῃ Phoenix ap. Ath. 495 E.—Later and less correct writers used a nom. θάτερος, even with the Art. ὄ θάτερος, ἡ θατέρα, Menand. Incert. 200, Lyc. 590; θατέραν, θατέρων, etc., Joseph., and Eccl.; cf. Valck. Hipp. 349, Piers. Moer. 432. (From √ANT, cf. Skt. ant-aras; Goth. anþ-ar; Icel. ann-arr, pl. aðrir; Germ. and-ere, etc.: in Lat. alt-er the n has been changed, and has disappeared in A. S. od-ar (oth-er), as in ἑτ-ερος.)
 I. the other, one of two, in which case (except in Poets) the Article is commonly added; often of one of the hands, σκαίῃ ἔγχος ἔχων, ἐτέρῃφι δὲ λάξτερο πέτρον Il. 16. 734; τῇ ἐτέρῃ μὲν .., τῇ δ' ἐτέρῃ .., 14. 272., 21. 71, Od. 22. 183, cf. Xen. Cyn. 10, 11; χεὶρὶ ἐτέρῃ with one hand, Il. 12. 452, Od. 10. 171, (but χεὶρ ἐτέρῃ commonly of the left hand, v. infr. IV, 1); so of the other parts that go in pairs, ἐτέροιο διὰ κροτάφοιο Il. 4. 502; χωλὸς δ' ἑτερον πόδα 2. 217, cf. Ar. Eccl. 162, Dinarch. 100. 35; ἀμφότεραι αἱ γνάθοι, ἡ ἡ ἑτέρα Xen. Eq. 1, 9; ὄ ἑτ. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν Dion. H. 5. 23; εἰς γόνυ θάτερον Philostr. 843:—then of all persons or things of which there are two, Lat. alteruter, Il. 5. 258, etc.; τὴν ἐτ. πύλην one of the two gates, Hdt. 3. 156; τῶνδε τὰ ἑτέρα Id. 4. 126; τοῖνδ' ἑλοῦ δυοῖν .. τὸν ἑτ. Eur. Phoen. 951; ὄ ἑτ. τῶν στρατηγῶν one of the two .., Thuc. 4. 43; δυοῖν ἀγαθοῖν τὸ ἑτ. Ib. 28; τὸ ἑτ. τοῖν δυοῖν τειχοῖν Id. 7. 24; δυοῖν θάτερον, ἡ .., ἡ .., Plat. Theaet. 187 B; τῷ ἐτέρῳ ἡ ἀμφοτέροισι Id. Gorg. 475 A:—in pl. one of two parties, the one or other set, Lat. alterutri, Od. 11. 258; τῶν ἑτεροῖ γε παῖδα κλαύσονται one set of parents, either mine or thine, Il. 20. 210; ἑτεροῖσί γε νίκην (οἱ κῦδος) δοῦναι Il., etc.: often with negat., οὐδ' ἑτεροί Il. 71: cf. οὐδέτερος, μηδέτερος.
 2. in double clauses ἑτερος (in Prose always ὄ ἑτερος) is repeated, v. sub init.; ἐτέρῳ μὲν δουρὶ .., τῷ δ' ἐτέρῳ 21. 164; τὸν ἑτερον, ἑτερον δέ .., Od. 5. 265; ἑτ. λευκόν, ἐτέρῃ δὲ μέλαιναν Il. 3. 103; ἑτερον μὲν ἔδωκε πατήρ, ἑτερον δ' ἀνενεύσε 16. 250; and so in all later authors:—ἑτερος is sometimes omitted in one clause, δίδωσι [ἑτερος μὲν] κακῶν, ἑτερος δὲ ἐάων 24. 528, cf. 7. 420; ἡ μὲν .., ἡ δ' ἐτέρῃ 22. 149; ἑτερος .., ὄ δέ .., Od. 8. 374; ἑτερος μὲν .., ἄλλος δέ .. one .., but any other .., Il. 9. 313, 472, cf. Thuc. 4. 61, Plat. Rep. 439 B, Theaet. 185 A; and reversely, ἄλλῃ ὀρχηστύν, ἐτέρῳ κίθαριν [ἔδωκεν] Il. 13. 721, cf. Od. 7. 123; τότε μὲν ἑτέρα .., ἄλλοτε δὲ ἄλλα .., Plat. Alc. 1. 116 E; ὄ ἑτερος .., ὄ λοιπός .., Xen. An. 4. 1, 23; ἑτέρα .., τὰ δέ .. Soph. O. C. 1454; and in late Prose, εἰς μὲν .., ἑτερος δέ ...
 3. often repeated in the same clause, ἐξ ἐτέρων ἑτερ' ἐστίν one depends upon the other, Od. 17. 266; ἡ δ' ἐτέρα τὴν ἐτέραν [κύλιξ] ὠθείτω let one cup push on the other, Alcaic. 41; ἡ θάτερον δεῖ δυστυχεῖν ἡ θάτερον one party or the other, Eur. Ion 849; ἑτεροί ἐτέρων ἀρχοῦσι the one rule the other, Thuc. 2. 64; ἑτερος ἀφ' ἐτέρου ἔθνησκον Id. 2. 51; εἰ τίς τι ἑτερος ἐτέρου προφέρει Id. 7. 64; συμμιγνυμένων ἐτέρων ἐτέροισι Ar. Av. 701; also, συμφορὰ ἐτέρα ἐτέρου πιέζει one calamity oppresses one, another others, Eur. Alc. 893; and even thrice, ἐτέρα δ' ἑτερος ἑτερον ὄλβῳ καὶ δυνάμει παρήλθεν Id. Bacch. 905, cf. Soph. O. C. 231; so also, ἄλλη δ' εἰς ἐτέρῃν ὀλυφύρετο Ar. Rh. 1. 250.
 4. also like Lat. alter, = δεύτερος, second, ἡ μὲν .., ἡ δ' ἐτέρῃ .., ἡ δὲ τρίτη .., Od. 10. 352 sq., cf. 13. 67 sq., Il. 12. 93 sq., 16. 179, Hdt. 7. 57, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 22; ἡ ἑτέρα (sc. ἡμέρα), the second day, i. e. day after to-morrow, Ib. 4. 6, 10; (cf. πρότασις).
 b. so with Pronouns of quantity, τόσσοι δ' αὐθ' ἑτεροί as many more, Hes. Th. 367; ἑτερον τοσοῦτο another of the same size, Hdt. 2. 149; ἐτέρου τοσοῦτον χρόνου for as long again, Isocr. 72 D; ἑτ. τοιαῦτα other things of like kind, Hdt. 1. 120, 191; τοιοῦτος ἑτ. just such another, Id. 3. 47, cf. 1. 207., 2. 5; τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ .. τῷ ἐτέρῳ in the same way over again, Id. 2. 127; ἄλλα τε τοιαῦθ' ἑτέρα μυρία Ar. Fr. 313; χιλίας ἐτέρας [δραχμάς] Dem. 1323. 20; δεύτερος, τρίτος, τέταρτος ἑτ. yet a second, third, fourth, Id. 643. 18., 644. 171, etc.; so, ἑτεροί αὐτοί second selves, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 3; εὔρηκε τὸν ἑτ., τὸν σέ Menand. Ὑμν. 4; ὄ ἐταῖρος ἑτ. ἐγώ Clem. Al. 450.
 II. put loosely for ἄλλος, Lat. alius, another, of many, but always with a sense of difference, in which case the Article is never added, Il. 4. 306, Od. 7. 124, etc., and often in Att., Ar. Ach. 422; ἑτ. τίς Id. Eq. 949, Pax 274, Plat., etc.; ἑτέρα ἄττα Id. Theaet. 188 B; repeated, ἐτέραν χάτεραν τρικυμίαν Menand. Incert. 7; ἑτ. αὐτὸν ἄττε again another, Ar. Lys. 66, Pax 295:—in Att. with a negat., οἷα οὐχ ἑτέρα .. [ἐγένετο] such as none like them had happened, Thuc. 1. 23; ναυμαχία .. οἷα οὐχ ἑτέρα τῶν

προτέρων Id. 7. 70, cf. 29, Plut. 2. 671 B, etc.
 III. other than usual, different, ἑτερος δὲ με θυμὸς ἔρκεν Od. 9. 302; τὸ μὲν ἑτερον, τὸ δὲ ἑτ., i. e. they are both different, Plat. Meno 97 D, cf. Rep. 346 A; ἑτ. τε καὶ ἀνόμοιον Id. Symp. 186 B; τὸ ταῦτόν ἑτ. ἀποφαίνειν καὶ τὸ ἑτ. ταῦτόν Id. Soph. 259 D; ἑτ. καὶ οὐχ ὁ αὐτός Dem. 911. 7, etc.:—with ἄλλος, χάτερος ἄλλους πόνους and other different toils, Eur. Supp. 573, cf. Or. 346, et Dind. ad l.; ῥύδον καὶ ἄλλας πόλεις ἐτέρας Dem. 198. 21; ἑτερον τό τ' ἀλγεῖν καὶ θεωρεῖν ἐστ' ἴσως Philem. Σικ. 1; ἑτέρα φρονῶν καὶ δημηγορῶν Dinarch. 92. 23:—c. gen., other than, different from, φίλους .. ἐτέρους τῶν νῦν ὕτων Thuc. 1. 28, cf. Plat. Prot. 333 A, Dem. 142. 26; also, ἑτερον ἡ .., Eur. Or. 346; so followed by παρά (beside), παρά πάντα ταῦτα ἑτερον Plat. Phaedo 74 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 2; ἑτέρα εἶδη παρὰ μοναρχίαν Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 10, cf. 3. 15, 13.
 2. other than should be, other than good, euphem. for κακός, as Lat. alius or sequior for malus, παθεῖν μὲν εὖ, παθεῖν δὲ θάτερα Soph. Ph. 503; ἀγαθὰ ἢ θάτερα, ἵνα μηδὲν εἴπω φλαῦρον Dem. 597. 3; but also absnl., δαίμων ἑτ. Pind. P. 3. 62; θυσία Aesch. Ag. 151; λέκτρα, συμφοραὶ Eur. Med. 639, H. F. 1238; πλεόν θάτερον ποιεῖν more evil, Isocr. 389 D, cf. Plat. Phaedo 114 E, Euthyd. 280 E, Dem. 1175. 19; v. Bentl. Op. p. 21, Valck. Diatr. p. 112.
 IV. Special Phrases:
 1. elliptical, mostly in dat. fem., a. τῇ ἐτέρῃ (sc. χεὶρὶ), Ep. τῇ ἐτέρῃ οἱ ἐτέρῃφι, with one hand (v. sub init.); with the left hand, Il. 18. 477, Od. 19. 481, Theocr. 24. 45; hence proverb., τῇ ἐτέρῃ λαμβάνειν to get with little trouble, Plat. Soph. 226 A; ἐτέρῃφι (not -ῃφι, v. Göttl.) Hes. Op. 214:—also, ἐκ δ' ἐτέρῃς Ar. Rh. 1. 1115, Anth. P. 9. 650. b. (sub. ἡμέρα) on the next day, Soph. O. T. 782, θάτερά Eur. Rhes. 449; τῇ ἐτέρῃ Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 10. c. (sub. ὁδῷ) in another or a different way, Soph. O. C. 1444: another way, τρέπεσθαι Ar. Nub. 812; ἐτέρα πη Id. Eq. 35; τότ' ἄλλοσ' .., θάτερά δέ .. Soph. Tr. 272; θάτερά .., θάτερά .., in one way .., in the other .., Henioch. Incert. 1. 16:—also in acc., ἐτέραν ἐκτρέπεσθαι Luc. Timo 5.
 2. Adverbial with Preps., a. ἐπὶ θάτερα to the one or the other side, one or the other way, ἐπὶ θάτερα μὲν .., ἐπὶ θ. δέ .., Hipp. 783 D, E; τότε μὲν ἐπὶ θάτερα, τότε δ' ἐπὶ θ. Plat. Soph. 259 C; also with another Prep., ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα to or on the other side, Thuc. 1. 87; ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα from the other side, Id. 7. 37; ἐκ μὲν τοῦ ἐπὶ θ., ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἐπὶ θ. Plat. Prot. 314 E:—c. gen., ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θ. τοῦ ποταμοῦ Thuc. 7. 84; εἰς τὰ ἐπὶ θ. τῆς πόλεως Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 7; τὸ ἐπὶ θάτερον τῆς ρινός Hipp. 802 C. b. κατὰ θάτερα on the one or other side, κατὰ θ. ἀσπός Dem. 1307. 24, cf. Plut. Brut. 51, etc.:—but, καθ' ἑτέρα at other points, Thuc. 7. 42.
 V. Adv. ἐτέρως, in one or the other way, opp. to ἀμφοτέρως, Plat. Theaet. 181 E; ἑτ. τε καὶ ἑτ. = ἀμφοτέρως, Id. Phaedr. 235 A; ἑτ. ἔχειν τοῦ σκέλους = ἑτεροσκελῆς εἶναι Philostr. 129.
 2. otherwise, not well, ἐτ. ἐβάλλοντο οἱ ἐβόλοντο Od. 1. 234 (where Spitzn. and Nitzsch prefer ἐτέρωσε βάλλοντο); nor is it common in later Poets, Soph. Ant. 687 (as Herm.), Theocr. Ep. 10. 3; ἑτ. ἔχειν to be different, Ar. Pl. 371:—more often in Prose, ὡς ἑτ., in some way else, Hipp. 800 D, Plat. Soph. 266 A, etc.: ἐάν τε καλῶς, ἐάν θ' ὡς ἑτ. Dem. 254. 7, cf. 298. 22:—c. gen. differently from, ἐτ. πῶς τῶν εὐθότων Plat. Polit. 295 D; ἑτ. ἤπερ .., Ael. N. A. 12. 28.
 ἑτερο-σήμαντος, ὄν, of different signification, Eust. 1411. 43. Adv. -πῶς, Schol. Hes.
 ἑτερο-σκελῆς, ἐς, with uneven legs, Hippiatr.; of a triangle, Poll. 4. 161.
 ἑτερόσκιος, ὄν, (σκά) throwing a shadow only one way (at noon), of those who live north and south of the tropics, Posidon. ap. Stob. 135, cf. 133; v. ἀμφίσκιος, περισκίος.
 ἑτερόσ-σῦτος, ὄν, darting from the other side, Nonn. D. 38. 244.
 ἑτερόστοιχος, ὄν, belonging to the other line or row, Zonar.
 ἑτερόστομος, ὄν, one-edged, πέλεκυς Poll. 1. 137.
 II. ἐτ. φάλαγξ having its officers half on one side, half on the other, Arrian. Tact. 29. 3.
 ἑτερόστροφος, ὄν, consisting of different strophes, Hephaest. 9. 3.
 ἑτεροσχημάτιστος, ὄν, differently formed: τὸ ἑτ. an irregular form of syntax, Phoebamm. in Walz Rhett. 8. 503.
 ἑτεροσχήμων, ὄν, of different shape, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 1, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 51:—later -σχημος, ὄν.
 ἑτεροτάγης, ἐς, belonging to a different order, Eccl.
 ἑτερότης, ἦτος, ἡ, generic or essential difference, whereas διαφορὰ is specific, Arist. Metaph. 9. 8, 3, cf. 4. 9, 4., 9. 3, 7.
 ἑτεροτροπέω, to be of other manners, Eccl.
 ἑτερότροπος, ὄν, of different sort or fashion, κακόν Ar. Thesm. 724; γαλεῶν ἑτ. φῶλα Opp. H. 1. 379.
 II. turning another way, uncertain, τύχης ἑτ. ὁρμή Anth. P. 9. 768, cf. Nonn. D. 2. 669., 7. 7. Adv. -πῶς, Eccl.
 ἑτερότροφος, ὄν, differently brought up, Synes. 22 A.
 ἑτερο-ούας, ὄ, ἡ, τό, one-eared, one-handled, An. Ox. 2. p. 7. 22, Eust. 870. 2; but v. Lob. Phryn. 658.
 ἑτερο-ούης, ἴδος, ἡ, a vessel with one handle, Hesychn.
 ἑτερο-υπόστατος, ὄν, =sq., Eccl.
 ἑτερο-ούσιος, ὄν, of different essence, opp. to ὁμοούσιος, Eccl.
 ἑτερο-ουσιότης, ἦτος, ἡ, difference of essence, Eccl.
 ἑτερο-φῆης, ἐς, lighted on one side, partly bright, cited from Synes.
 ἑτεροφθαλμία, ἡ, difference of the two eyes, Hippiatr.
 ἑτερο-ὀφθαλμος, ὄν, one-eyed, Lat. unoculus, Iuscus, Dem. 744. 18, Arist. Metaph. 4. 22, 4, al.; ἑτ. ποιεῖν τὴν Ἑλλάδα, metaph. of the proposed destruction of Athens, Leptines ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7, Plut. 2. 803 A.
 II. with different eyes, Geop. 16. 2, 1: cf. ἑτερόγλαυκος.
 ἑτερό-φθογγος, ὄν, of different voice or tone, Synes. H. 3. 339.
 ἑτερο-φορέομαι, Pass. = ἑτερορρεπέω, Timae. s. v. ταλαντοῦσθαι.
 ἑτεροφρονέω, to be of a different mind, Byz.
 ἑτεροφροσύνη, ἡ, difference of mind or opinion, Iambl. V. Pyth. 34.
 ἑτεροφρούρητος, ὄν, guarded by another, Justin. M.

ἑτερόφρων, *ov*, (φρήν) *thinking differently, heterodox*, Eccl. II. *thinking strangely, raving*, Tryph. 439; λύσσα Anth. P. 1. 19.
 ἑτεροφυής, *ἑς*, of different nature, Eccl.: *born elsewhere*, Ib.
 ἑτερόφυλος, *ov*, of another race or breed, Ael. N. A. 16. 27, Scynin. 101: *of another sort*, Eust. Opusc. 144. 69.
 ἑτερόφυτον δένδρον, *τύ*, a grafted tree, Julian. Ep. 24.
 ἑτεροφωνέομαι, Dep. to be different in sound, Eust. 1626. 3.
 ἑτεροφωνία, *ἡ*, difference of voice or tone, Plat. Legg. 812 D; Theophr. wrote περὶ ἑτεροφωνίας τῶν ὁμογενῶν, Ath. 390 A.
 ἑτερόφωνος, *ov*, of different voice: hence *foreign*, Aesch. Theb. 170, where it must be a gloss; for the metre requires a word such as that which Herm. proposes, ἑτεροβάγμονι στρατῶ.
 ἑτερόχηλος, *ov*, with unequal hoofs, Hippiatr.: cf. ἑτερόπους.
 ἑτεροχρῶς, to be of different colour, A. B. 386, Chir. Vett. 93.
 ἑτερόχροια, *ἡ*, difference of colour, Xenocr., Galen.
 ἑτεροχρῶτης, *ἡ*, = foreg., Pyrho ap. Diog. L. 9. 86.
 ἑτερόχρονος, *ov*, of different times: τὸ ἑτ. a change of time or tense, Phoebamm. in Walz Rhett. 8. 504.
 ἑτερόχρους, *ov*, contr. -χρους, *ov*, of different colour, Theophr. C. P. 5. 3, 2, Poll. 9. 98. 2. variegated, Nonn. D. 5. 186, who uses heterocl. dat. and acc. ἑτερόχροϊ, -χροα.
 ἑτεροχρωμάτω, = ἑτεροχρῶς, Geop. 2. 6, 37.
 ἑτερόχρωμος, *ov*, = ἑτερόχρους, Hippiatr.
 ἑτερόχρωσ, *ωτος*, *ὁ*, ἡ, = ἑτερόχρους, Eccl. II. ἑτερόχρωστες ὑπνοὶ sleep with another, Luc. Amor. 42; Cobet restores ἐνερόχρωστες.
 ἑτέρωθεν, v. sub τεραίνω.
 ἑτέρωθεν (or -θε, Hes. Sc. 281, Q. Sm., etc., but Spitzn. restores ἐτέρωθεν): Adv.:—from the other side, Il. 1. 247, al.; ἐκ δ' ἐτέρωθεν Theocr. 22. 91. 2. in pregnant sense with Verbs of rest, as if for ἐτέρωθεν, on the other side, opposite, ἐστηκέναι Il. 3. 230., 6. 247. II. = ἄλλοθεν, from another quarter, Plat. Legg. 702 C, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 34. ἐτέρωθεν, Adv. on the other side, ἐνθεν μὲν .., ἑτ. δὲ .., Od. 12. 235; ἑτ. δὲ .. Hdt. 2. 106. II. = ἄλλοθεν, elsewhere, Il. 5. 351., 15. 348, Od. 4. 531, Plat., etc.; οὐδαμῶς ἑτ. nowhere else, Hdt. 3. 113; ἑτ. πανταχοῦ anywhere else, Antipho 146. 5:—c. gen., ἑτ. τοῦ λόγου in another part of my story, Hdt. 6. 19, cf. 9. 58; ἑτ. που τοῦ σώματος Arist. P. A. 3. 2, 11. III. at another time, τότε μὲν .., ἑτ. δὲ .., Hdt. 3. 35.
 ἑτερονυμῶς, to be named differently, Nicom. Ar. p. 92; -ωνυμία, *ἡ*, a different name, Epiphan.; -ώνυμος, *ov*, with different name, Clem. Al. 928.
 ἑτέρως, v. sub ἑτέρος v.
 ἑτέρωσε, Adv. to the other side, Il. 4. 492, Od. 16. 179; ἐνθεν μὲν .., ἑτ. δὲ .., Plat. Soph. 224 A:—on one side, ἑτ. κάρη βάλεν Il. 8. 306, cf. 308., 13. 543, Od. 22. 17. 2. in pregnant sense with Verbs of Rest, as if for ἐτέρωθεν, on the other side, οἱ δ' ἑτ. καθίζον Il. 20. 151; κὰν ἑτ. πατάξῃ Dem. 51. 27. II. = ἄλλοσε, elsewhere, Il. 23. 231, Od. 16. 163, and Att.; ἑτ. τρέχειν Ar. Ach. 828:—also, *cis* ἑτ. Ar. Rh. 4. 1315.
 ἑτέρωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, alteration, M. Anton. 4. 39 (Coräes ἑτεροίωσις).
 ἑτέρωτα, Aeol. for ἐτέρωθεν, Sappho 1. 5, v. A. B. 606. 607.
 ἑτετεύχαστο, Ep. 3 pl. plqpf. pass. of τεύχω, Il. 11. 808.
 ἑτετμε, v. sub τέτμον.
 ἑτήρ, ἡρος, *ὁ*, one year old, ἐτήρας ἀμνοὺς θεοῖς ἑρέξ' ἐπακτίοις Soph. ap. Anecd. Ox. 4. 329; with the note, γράφεται δὲ καὶ εὐείρας.
 ἑτήρ, *ov*, *ὁ*, in Hom. always in pl. ἑταί, οἱ (v. sub fin.):—the ἑταί, acc. to Nitzsch Od. 4. 3, were properly *clansmen*, i. e. the kinsmen and dependents of a great house, and used like *cousins* in Old Eng., ἀμύνων σοῖσι ἑτησιν Il. 6. 262; δαίνυντα γάμον πολλοῖσι ἑτησιν Od. 4. 3; often joined with other kinsfolk, παῖδες τε κασιγνητοὶ τε ἑταί τε Il. 6. 239, cf. 16. 456, Od. 15. 273; ἑταί καὶ ἀνεψιοὶ Il. 9. 464; ἑταί καὶ ἑταῖροι 7. 295; γείτονες ἡδέ Od. 4. 16; rarely in sing., ἑτήρ Ἡρακλῆος Orph. Arg. 224 Herm. II. later, = δημότης or πολίτης, a townsman, neighbour, Foed. Lac. in Thuc. 5. 79:—in sing. a private citizen, opp. to those who hold office, πρὸς σε .. ὡς ἑτην λέγω Aesch. Supp. 247; οὔτε δημος οὔτ' ἑτήρ ἀνὴρ Id. Fr. 314; ἀρχῶν .. κοῦκ ἑτη πρέπων Eur. Incert. 158. III. for ὦ τάν or ὦ τάν, v. sub τάν. (It has the digamma in Hom., and is written *φέτης* in an old Olynip. Inscr. in C. I. 11: cf. ἑταῖρος.)
 ἑτησίαι, οἱ, (ἔτος) with or without ἀνεμοί, periodic winds; in Hdt. esp. of the Egyptian monsoons, which blow from the North-west during the whole summer, 2. 20, etc.; so, of northerly winds in Greece (North-west, acc. to Arist. Mund. 4. 13), which blow in the Aegean for 40 days from the rising of the dog-star, Hdt. 6. 140., 7. 168, cf. Hipp. Aër. 287, Dem. 48. 28., 93. 13; hence distinguished as βορραῖα ἑτησίαι by Arist. Probl. 26. 2, cf. Meteor. 2. 5, 24, Plin. H. N. 77. § 1; applied to Eὔρος, Strabo 144:—also of the Southernly monsoon in the Indian Ocean, Arr. An. 6. 21, Ind. 21.
 ἑτησίας, *ἄδος*, poet. fem. of sq., epith. of αὔρα, Nonn. D. 12. 286.
 ἑτήσιος, *ov*, and in Hipp. *a*, *ov*: (ἔτος):—lasting a year, a year long, πένθος Eur. Alc. 336; προστασία Thuc. 2. 80; ἑτησίους ἀρχεῖν to govern for a year, Dio C. 60. 24. 2. every year, annual, ὠραι Hipp. 1279. 48, Plut. 2. 993 E; θναῖαι Thuc. 5. 11, etc.; ἑτήσιοι πρόσαιτ' αἰεὶ Cratim. Δηλ. 6.—Adv. -ως, Byz.; so in neut., ἑτήσιον τρυγῶσιν Anth. P. 5. 227.
 ἑτητύμια, *ἡ*, truth, Anth. P. 9. 771, Nonn. Jo. 7. 69.
 ἑτήτυμος, *ov*, lengthd. poet. for ἔτυμος (as ἀταρτηρός from ἀτηρός), true, οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅδε μῦθος ἑτ. Od. 23. 62; ἑτ. ἀγγελος ἐλθῶν Il. 22. 438; ἐτήτυμα μυθεῖσθαι Hes. Op. 10; τοῦτ' ἀγόρευσον ἐτήτυμον tell me this true, Od. 1. 174; τοῦτ' ἐτήτυμον ..; c. inf., is this true, that ..? Aesch. Pers. 737; εἰ λέγεις ἐτήτυμα Soph. Ph. 1290; τὸ δ' ἐτήτυμον but the truth is .., Ar. Pax 119. 2. of persons, truthful, οὐ ψευδόμεναι .., ἀλλ' ἑτ. Eur. Or. 1667; ἑτ. στόμα Id. I. T. 1085. 3. true, genuine, real, Lat. *sincerus*, κείνῳ δ' οὐκέτι νόστος ἑτ. for him there remains no

true, real return, Od. 3. 241; ἑτ. φέγγος Pind. O. 2. 101; ἀλάθειά, κλέος Ib. 10 (11). 66, N. 7. 92; ἑτ. Διὸς κόρα Aesch. Cho. 948; παῖς ἑτ. γεγώς Soph. Tr. 1064; χρυσός Theocr. 12. 37. II. as Adv., in neut. ἐτήτυμον, like ἐτέον, truly, really, in truth and in deed, Od. 4. 157, Il. 13. 111., 18. 128, Archil. 31:—in Trag., the Adv. -μως, Aesch. Ag. 166, 477, 681, etc.; ὡς ἐτητύμως Soph. El. 1452.
 ἑτι [ἑ, except in arsi, Il. 6. 139, etc.]. (Cf. Skt. *ati* (ultra); Lat. *et*, *et-iam*, *at-* in *at-avis*): Adv.: I. of Time, I. of the Present, yet, as yet, still, Lat. *adhuc*, ἑτι μοι μένος ἔμπεδον Il. 5. 254; ἑτι τυτθὸν ἔοντα 6. 222; εἰ Ζεὺς ἑτι Ζεὺς Soph. O. C. 623; ἑτ' ἐκ βρέφους (cf. ἕξει) even from a babe, Anth. P. 9. 567; with καί, as ἑτι καὶ νῦν Il. 1. 455, Hdt.; ἑτι καὶ ἐκ παρόντων Thuc. 7. 77; ἑτι καὶ νυνί Plat. Symp. 215 D; νῦν ἑτι ζεῖ Aesch. Theb. 708, cf. Ag. 818. 2. of the Past, mostly with impf., ἀθήασον γὰρ ἑτι they were yet unaccustomed, Il. 10. 493, cf. Hdt. 9. 102, etc.; also with aor., Aesch. Cho. 340, Plat. Prot. 310 C, etc.:—in this usage it must sometimes be rendered already, καὶ εἶναι καὶ γεγονέναι ἑτι Plat. Meno 93 A; προοραμένοις ἑτι Thuc. 5. 111, cf. Dion. H. 5. 46; ἑτι πρότερον Thuc. 8. 45. 3. of the Future, yet, longer, still, ἀλλ' ἔδωκεν .., ἡδ' ἑτι δώσει Il. 1. 96, cf. 5. 465; so with the optat., ἑτι .. φιλέει Od. 15. 305; with the imperat., μή τις ἑτι .. ἔστω 2. 230., 5. 8:—also hereafter, Aesch. Pr. 908, Soph. El. 66, etc., v. Seidl. Eur. El. 636. 4. with a negat., οὐκ ἑτι or οὐκέτι, no more, no longer, v. sub οὐκέτι, μηκέτι. II. of Degree, yet, still, besides, further, moreover, Lat. *praeterea*, *insuper*, ἑτερόν γ' ἑτι Od. 14. 325; ἑτ' ἄλλος Hes. Op. 156, cf. Il. 6. 411, Od. 11. 623, Soph. Ant. 218, etc.; τίν' οὖν ἑτ' ἄλλον ..; Aesch. Cho. 114; in Att. also, πρὸς τοῖσδ' ἑτι, πρὸς τοῦτοισ' ἑτι (cf. προσέτι), Soph. Ph. 1339, Ar. Nub. 720; ἑτι δὲ and besides, say more, Plat. Phaedr. 279 A, etc.; ἑτι δὲ καὶ Thuc. 1. 80, etc.; πρῶτον μὲν .., ἔπειτα δὲ .., ἑτι δὲ .., Xen. An. 6. 6, 13; and ἑτι alone, Plat. Soph. 239 D. 2. often to strengthen a Comp., ἑτι μᾶλλον yet more, Il. 14. 97, 362; μᾶλλον ἑτι Od. 18. 22; ἑτι καὶ μ. Pind. P. 10. 88; ἑτι πλέον Hdt. 7. 6, Thuc. 1. 80; παῖς τε καὶ τοῦδ' ἀνούατος Aesch. Ps. 987; πύγμα τῷ νῦν .., καὶ τοῦδ' ἐχθίονι Soph. O. T. 272, cf. El. 559, 1299. 3. with the posit., ἑτι τοίνυν τοσόνδε as much again, Plat. Theaet. 184 B; πρόσθεν Id. Soph. 242 D; ἑτι ἄνω yet higher up, Xen. An. 7. 5, 9; ἑτι μάλα Ar. Pax 53, 462, Ran. 864;—so *adhuc* in late Lat., v. Passow ad Tac. Germ. 19. In such cases it is often confounded in MSS. with ἐπί, vv. ll. ad Hdt. 6. 97.
 ἑτλην, *ης*, *η*, aor. of the root *τλάω.
 ἑτμαγεν, Aeol. 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. of τέμνω.
 ἑτηρός, *ἂ*, *ὄν*, (ἑτνος) like *soup*, ἑψημα Phanias ap. Ath. 406 C.
 ἑτηρήρσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (ἀρύω) a soup-ladle, Ar. Ach. 245, Fr. 612.
 ἑτηρίτης (or -ίτας) ἄρτος, *ὁ*, = λεκιθίτης, ap. Ath. 111 B, 114 B. [ἑ]
 ἑτνο-δόνος, *ov*, soup-stirring, τορύνη Anth. P. 6. 305, Aristo ibid. 306.
 ἑτνος, *εος*, *τύ*, a thick soup of pulse, pea-soup, Ar. Ach. 246, Ran. 62, 506, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 D; ἑ. πίσιον Ar. Eq. 1171; in pl., Call. Fr. 178. (ἑτνος in E. M., etc.)
 ἑτοιμάζω, fut. ἄσω, etc.:—pf. pass. ἡτοιμάσθαι sometimes in proper pass. sense, sometimes in med. sense, v. infr.: (ἐτοιμος). To make or get ready, prepare, provide, ἐμοὶ γέρας αὐτίχ' ἑτοιμάσατ' Il. 1. 118; νέας Hdt. 6. 95; στρατιήν Id. 7. 1; ἑγκλημα μικρὸν αἰτίαν τε Soph. Tr. 362; δῶμα Eur. Alc. 364; βουλὴν Id. Heracl. 473; δάκρυα δ' ἑτοιμάζουσι to those causing them, Id. Supp. 454 (ubi Dind. vult δάκρυα δὲ τοῖς γονεῦσι, v. ad l.); ἀργύριον ῥητόν Thuc. 2. 7, etc.:—c. inf., κάπρον ἑτοιμασάτω ταμέειν Il. 19. 197. II. Med. to cause to be prepared, ὄφρ' ἱρὸν ἑτοιμασσαιάτ' Ἀθήνη 10. 571; ἑτοιμάσαντο δὲ ταύρους 13. 154. 2. with pf. pass. ἡτοιμάσθαι, to prepare for oneself, τάλλα ἡτοιμάζετο made his other arrangements, Thuc. 4. 77; ὅπως ἑτοιμασαιντο τιμωρίαν Id. 1. 58; πλείονα ἡτοιμασμένοι Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 5; τροφήν ἡτοιμασμένοι Dem. 690. 8. 3. to prepare oneself, make oneself ready, c. inf., Xen. Apol. 8; πρὸς τι Polyb. 3. 105, 11. III. Pass. to be prepared, ἡτοιμάσθαι that things have been prepared, Thuc. 6. 64, cf. 7. 62; ἑτ. τι to be prepared with .., Polyb. 8. 32, 7.
 ἑτοιμασία, *ἡ*, = ἑτοιμότης, readiness, πρὸς τι Hipp. 24. 47; εἰς ἑτ. ὑμῶν παρέχειν to place at your disposal, Joseph. A. J. 10. 1, 2. II. preparation, LXX (Ps. 9. 41, al.), Eccl.
 ἑτοιμαστής, *ov*, *ὁ*, a preparer, a harbinger, Clem. Al. 826.
 ἑτοιμαστικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, preparing, preparative, Eccl.
 ἑτοιμό-δακρυς, *v*, gen. *vos*, easily moved to tears, Eust. 115. 30.
 ἑτοιμο-θάνατος, *ov*, ready for death, Strabo 713.
 ἑτοιμο-κόλλιξ, *ἰκος*, *ὁ*, one who gives rolls freely, Com. Anon. 163.
 ἑτοιμο-κοπία, *ἡ*, willing exertion, Hipp. 28. 19.
 ἑτοιμολογία, *ἡ*, talkativeness: ἑτοιμο-λόγος, *ov*, talkative, Eccl.
 ἑτοιμο-μεμψής, *ἑς*, ready to censure, Eust. 873. 3.
 ἑτοιμο-πειθής, *ἑς*, ready to obey, Hdn. π. ἐπιμ. p. 38.
 ἑτοιμο-πενθής, *ἑς*, ready to mourn, Byz.
 ἑτοιμό-πιστος, *ov*, credulous, Planud.
 ἑτοιμό-πτωτος, *ov*, inclined to fall, A. B. 367.
 ἑτοιμόρ-ροπος, *ov*, easily weighed down, inclined, Nicet. Ann. 95 D.
 ἑτοιμος, *ov*, but also fem. ἐτοιμή Il. 9. 425, Soph. El. 1079, etc.; in writers after Thuc. ἑτοιμος, *η*, *ov*, or *ος*, *ov*: cf. ἐρήμος:—(prob. akin to ἔτυμος). At hand, ready, prepared, δνειάθ' ἑτοῖμα προκείμενα Od. 14. 453, etc.; [τὰ κρέα] εἶχε ἑτοῖμα Hdt. 1. 119, cf. 3. 123; ἑτοιμοτάταν ἐπὶ δαῖτα Theocr. 13. 63, cf. Eur. Cycl. 357; ἑτ. χρήματα ready money, money in hand, Hdt. 5. 31; ἑτ. ποιεῖσθαι to make ready, Id. 1. 11; ὡς ἑτοῖμα ἦν when all was ready, Thuc. 2. 3; ἐπειδὴ αὐτῷ ἑτ. ἦν Ib. 98; ἑξ ἑτοῖμον at once and without hesitation, immediately, off-hand, ἑξ ἑτ. λαμβάνειν Ioc. 101 C; ἑξ ἑτ. ὑπακούειν Xen. Oec. 14, 3; ἑξ ἑτοιμοτάτου δῖσκων Id. Cyr. 5. 3, 57; ἑξ ἑτοῖμον φίλον εἶναι Id. Mem.

2. 6, 16, cf. Hipp. Progn. 46; so also, ἐν ἐτοιμῳ [ἐστὶ] Theocr. 22. 61; ἐν ἐτ. ἔχειν Polyb. 2. 34, 2, etc.:—ἐτοιμότερα γέλωτος λίβη tears that came more readily than . . ., Aesch. Cho. 448:—τὰ ἐτοῖμα, Lat. quae in promptu sunt, ἐπὶ τὰ ἐτοῖμα μᾶλλον τρέπονται Thuc. 1. 20; τὰ ἐτοῖμα βλάψαι Ib. 70; but, τοῖς ἐτοιμοῖς περὶ τῶν ἀφανῶν . . . κινδυνεύειν risk what one has in hand for uncertainties, Id. 6. 9.

2. of the future, sure to come, certain, αὐτίκα γὰρ τοι ἐπειτα μεθ' Ἐκτορα πότμος ἐτοῖμος Il. 18. 96, cf. Hipp. Art. 830:—also easy to be done, feasible, ἐπεὶ οὐ σφισιν ἦδε γ' ἐτοίμη (sc. μῆτις) Il. 9. 425; ἔτ. ἐστὶ τὸ διαφθαρήναι imminet, Plut. 2. 706 C; c. inf., ἔτ. μᾶλλον [ἐστὶ] ἀπεχθάνεσθαι Plat. Rep. 567 A, cf. Eur. H. F. 89; οὐ γὰρ τι ἔτ. μεταπίσαι it is not easy . . .; Paus. 2. 23, 6.

3. of the past, carried into effect, realised, feasible, ταῦτα ἐτοῖμα τετεύχεται are really done, Il. 14. 53; ἢ δ' ἄρ' ἐτοῖμα τέτυκτο in sooth this promise has been made good, Od. 8. 384.

II. of persons, ready, active, zealous, Lat. paratus, promptus, ἔτ. ἦν ἐμοὶ σειραφόρος Aesch. Ag. 842; τινὶ in or for a thing, Pind. O. 4. 24; ἐς τι for a thing, Hdt. 8. 96; πρὸς τι Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 12; also c. dat. pers. ready to assist or go with him, etc., Pind. N. 4. 120, cf. Hdt. 1. 50:—c. inf. ready to do, Id. 1. 42, 113, al.; ἐπιστενάχειν πᾶς τις ἔτ. Aesch. Ag. 791; χωρεῖν ἔτ. Soph. Aj. 813, cf. Ant. 264, Antipho 144. 10; ὑπακούειν ἐτοιμότεροι too ready . . ., Thuc. 4. 61; θήρια ἔτ. διαμάχεσθαι Plat. Symp. 207 B; and with Art., τὸ μὴ βλέπειν ἐτοῖμα Soph. El. 1079; also, ἐτοῖμος ἦν, absol., he was ready, Hdt. 1. 10, cf. 5. 31; ἔτ. ἔχειν τινὰς to have them ready, Id. 3. 45; ἔτ. ποιεῖσθαι τινὰς Id. 5. 86.

2. of the mind, ready, bold, Lat. in omnia paratus, λήμα Ar. Nub. 458; ἢ γνώμη Thuc. 4. 123; τὸ ἐτοιμον readiness, resolution, Eur. Or. 1106; τὸ ἔτ. τῆς γνώμης Philostr. 706; τὰ ἔτ. τῶν θηρίων Id. 292.

III. Adv. -ως, Thuc. 1. 80; ἔτ. ἔχειν to be ready, Demad. 179. 5; ἔτ. ἦκειν Xen. An. 2. 5, 2; ἔτ. παρορᾶς evidently, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 300 C; (in Att. often ἐξ ἐτοιμοῦ, v. supr. 1. 1): Comp. ἐτοιμότερον Isae. 47. fin.; Sup. -ότατα Plat. Polit. 290 A.

ἐτοιμότης, ητος, ἡ, a state of preparation, readiness, πρὸς τι Dem. 1268. 7; λόγων ἔτ. power of speaking off-hand, Plut. 2. 6 E.

2. readiness, inclination, Id. Camill. 32; in pl., M. Anton. 4. 12.

ἐτοιμοτόμος, ον, ready for cutting, χεῖρες Anth. P. 9. 282.

ἐτοιμοτρεπής, ἐς, easily turned or guided, Eccl.

ἐτοιμοτρεχής, ἐς, inclined to run, easily impelled, Nicet. Ann. 331 D.

ἐτοιμοφθόρος, ον, easily destroying, Eccl.

ἐτοιμόφλεκτος, ον, easily burning, Byz.

ἔτος, εος, τό (v. sub fin.):—a year, τῶν προτέρων ἐτέων in bygone years, Il. 11. 691; τόδ' ἕικοστον ἔτος ἐστίν, ἐξ οὗ . . . 24. 765, cf. Od. 2. 89., 19. 222; ὅτε . . . ὕδρον μοι ἐπιπλόμενον ἔτον ἦλθεν 7. 261; ἔτος ἐνιαυτῶν, v. sub ἐνιαυτός; ἐκάστου ἔτους Plat. Phaedo 58 B; ἀν' ἕκαστον ἔτος Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 4; ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος Anth. P. 9. 430; ἀνὰ πέντε ἔτα every five years, Hdt. 8. 65; δι' ἔτους πέμπτου every fifth year, Ar. Pl. 584; κατὰ ἔτος every year, Thuc. 4. 53; κατὰ πᾶν ἔτος Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 1; ἔτος εἰς ἔτος year after year, Soph. Ant. 340; εἰς ἔτος Theocr. Epigr. 13; εἰς ἔτος ἐξ ἔτους Id. Idyll. 18. 15; παρὰ ἔτος every other year, Paus. 9. 32, 3;—πάλαι πολλά ἤδη ἔτη now many, many years ago, Plat. Apol. 18 B; τρίτῳ ἔτει in or for the third year, Thuc. 1. 101; τρίτῳ ἔτει πρότερον Hdt. 6. 40; τρίτῳ ἔτει τουτέων in the third year after this, Ib., etc.; often in acc., ἔτος τό δ' ἦδη δέκατον . . . βόσκων now for these ten years, Soph. Ph. 312; τύραννος ἐγεγόνει ἤδη χιλιοστὸν ἔτος now 100 years ago, Plat. Rep. 615 C, cf. Dem. 29. 21., 900. 3; of a person's age, γεγονώς ἔτη τρία ἀπολείποντα τῶν ἐκατὸν Isocr. 283 C; γεγονώς ὑπὲρ τὰ στρατεύσιμα ἔτη Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 4, cf. 13, etc.; and without γεγονώς, τοὺς ὑπὲρ τετρακόνητα ἔτη Id. An. 5. 3, 1, cf. 6. 4, 25, etc.; also, in gen., ἐπειδὴν ἐτῶν ἢ τις τριάκοντα Plat. Legg. 721 A; μυρίων ἐτῶν in a period of 10,000 years, Plat. Phaedr. 284 E; ὥρα ἔτους, v. sub ὥρα 1.

II. on the primary distinction of ἐνιαυτός and ἔτος, v. ἐνιαυτός; and on the methods used at Athens to adjust the lunar to the solar year, v. ὀκταετηρίς, ἐννεακαιδεκαετηρίς. (From √FET; indeed it is written Fétos in Dor. and Aeol. Inscr. C. I. 11, 1569. 37, 5774. 104; cf. old Skt. vatsas, vatsaras (annus); Lat. vetus:—hence also come ἐτήσιος, τῆτες (σῆτες), νέωτα.)

ἐτός, Adv., = ἐτωσίως, μάτην, without reason, for nothing, in vain, only with negat. οὐκ ἐτός, Lat. non frustra, non temere, non sine ratione, Ar. Ach. 411, 413, Av. 915, Thesm. 921, Pl. 1166, Fr. 116, Philetær. Κορινθ. 1, Plat. Rep. 414 E, 568 A; so in questions, οὐκ ἐτός ἄρ' ὡς ἐμ' ἦλθεν οὐδεπώποτε; it was not for nothing then, was it? Ar. Pl. 404; οὐκ ἐτός ἄρ' ἦσθα δεινὴ καὶ σοφῆ; Id. Eccl. 245.

II. the sense really, = ἐτεόν, seems to be an error of the Gramm.

ἐτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἴημι, senti: v. ἀν-ετός, ἀφ-ετός.

ἐτράγον, aor. 2 of τρώγω.

ἔττε, v. sub ἔστε.

ἐτυμηγορέω, to speak truth; ἐτυμηγορία, ἡ, truthful speech, A. B. 1376.

ἐτυμηγόρος, ον, (ἀγορεύω) speaking truth, Orph. Arg. 4, 1183.

ἐτύμβ-δρῦς, ὄσ, ἡ, the true oak, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 2.

ἐτύμβ-θροός, ον, speaking truth, Nonn. Jo. 1. 60.

ἐτυμολογέω, to analyse a word and find its origin, Ath. 35 C; ἔτ. τι ἀπό or ἐκ τίνος, or παρά τι, Gramm.: verb. Adj. ἐτυμολογητέον, one must do so, Clem. Al. 629.

ἐτυμολογία, ἡ, the analysis of a word so as to find its origin, its etymology, Strabo 784, Dion. H. de Comp. 16:—translated notatio by Cic. (Top. 10), originatio by Quintil. 1. 6, 28.

ἐτυμολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ἐτυμολογία, Eust. 1799. 25; ἡ -κή the science of etymology, Varro L. L.: τὸ -κύν an etymological dictionary. Adv. -κώς, Eust. 396. 15.

ἐτυμο-λόγος, ον, studying etymology: 2s Subst., ἔτ., ὄ, an etymologist, E. M., Varro L. L.

ἐτύμος, ον, also η, εν Soph. Ph. 205 (lyr.):—poët. Adj., like ἐτήτυμος, true, sure, real: Hom. only has the neut., ψεύσομαι ἢ ἐτυμον ἐρέω; Il. 10. 534, Od. 4. 140; so, φάμ' ἐτυμον Soph. Ant. 1320; ψεύδεα πολλὰ λέγων ἐτύμοισιν ὁμοῖα Od. 19. 203, cf. Hes. Th. 27; οἱ β' ἐτυμα κραινοῦσι those [dreams] have true issues, Od. 19. 567, cf. Theogn. 713, Aesch. Pr. 293; ἔτ. λόγος a true tale, true report, Stesich. 29, Pind. P. 1. 132; ἔτ. ἄγγελος, φήμη, φάτις Aesch. Theb. 82, Eur. El. 818, Ar. Pax 114; πάθεα Aesch. Eum. 496; τέχνη ap. Plat. Phaedr. 260 E; ὡς ἐτυμ' ἐστάκанти how natural . . ., Theocr. 15. 82.

2. neut. ἐτυμον in Hom. is also Adv., like ἐτεόν, truly, really, ἀλλ' ἐτυμόν τοι ἦλθ' Ὀδυσσεύς Od. 23. 26; οὐ σ' ἐτυμόν γε φάμεν πεπνύσθαι Il. 23. 440; ὡς ἐτυμον Anth. P. 7. 352; also pl., ἐτυμα Ib. 663; the regular Adv. -ως, Xenophan. 7. 4, Pind. O. 6. 130, Aesch. Theb. 918, etc.; ὡς ἐτύμως Id. Eum. 534.

II. ἐτυμον, τό, as Subst., the true literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology, the etymon or root, Diod. 1. 11, Ath. 571 D, Plut. 2. 278 D:—Adv. -ως, etymologically, Arist. Mund. 6, 19, al.—Never in Att. Prose; and in later writers only used in signif. II, except in Plat. Ax. 366 B.

ἐτυμότης, ητος, ἡ, the true meaning of a word, Strabo 248, 345, Plut. 2. 638 E.

ἐτυμώνιος, ον, poët. for ἐτυμος, Hecych.

ἐτωσιο-εργός, ὄν, working in vain or sluggishly, Hes. Op. 409.

ἐτώσιος, ον, (ἐτός Adv.):—Ep. Adj., in vain, to no purpose, fruitless, Lat. irritus, βέλος δὲ ἐτώσιον ἐκφυγε χεῖρός Il. 14. 407; ἐτώσια πίπτει ἔραζε [τὰ βέλη] 17. 633; τὰ δὲ πολλὰ ἐτώσια θῆκεν Ἀθήνη made them fruitless, Od. 22. 256, 273; δῶρα δ' ἐτώσια ταῦτα χαρίζεο 24. 283:—hence useless, unprofitable, ἐτώσιον ἄχθος ἀρούρης Il. 18. 104; ἐτώσια πόλλ' ἀγορεύειν Hes. Op. 400; ἔργον ἔτ. λείπειν to leave it undone, Ib. 438; ἐτώσια χερσὶ προδεικνύς i. e. making mere feints, not real blows, Theocr. 22. 102:—as masc., first in Theocr. 25. 236; as fem., in Orph. Lith. 533.—Neut. ἐτώσιον as Adv., Id. Arg. 698; ἐτώσια Ap. Rh. 2. 893:—regular Adv. -ως, Schol. Ar. Eccl. 246.

εὐ, Ep. εὔ (but only before a double consonant, so that υ becomes long by position, v. infr. V). Adv. (properly neut. of εὐς), well, Lat. bene, opp. to κακώς, from Hom. downwards: often joined with another Adv., εὐ καὶ ἐπισταμένως well and workmanlike, Il. 10. 265, Od. 20. 161; εὐ λειήνας, ἄρματα εὐ πεπυκασμένα, etc., v. omn. Il. 2. 382 sq.; so, εὐ κατὰ κύσμον 10. 472; more rarely, luckily, happily, well off, Od. 3. 188, 190., 19. 79.—Usages:

I. with Verbs, esp. of knowing, εὐ οἶδα, εὐ εἶδώς, εὐ γιγνώσκω, etc., Hom., etc.; εὐ οἶδ' ὅτι, inserted parenthetically in colloquial Att., οὐ γάρ, εὐ οἶδ' ὅτι, οὐ πράγματ' ἄσει Ar. Pax 1296, Dem., etc.; εὐ γὰρ σαφῶς τόδ' ἴστε Aesch. Pers. 784; εὐ οἶδα, in answers, Dioxirop. Φιλαργ. 1; also, εὐ μῆδεο consider well, Il. 2. 360;—εὐ ἔρδειν, = ἐνεργεῖν, 5. 650; εὐ εἰπεῖν τινά to speak well of him, Od. 1. 302:—after Hom., εὐ δρᾶν, ποιεῖν, θέσθαι to do good, set right, opp. to εὐ πάσχειν, εὐ πράσσειν, εὐ βεβηκέναι to be well off, fare or do well, see the Verbs; so, εὐ ἔχειν, ἦκειν, λαχεῖν to be well off, in health, wealth, or condition, Hdt., etc.; c. gen., εὐ ἦκειν τοῦ βίου Hdt. 1. 30; εὐ φρονεῖν, v. φρονέω; εὐ σεβεῖν, v. εὐσεβέω, etc.;—to give emphasis, it sometimes stands last, ἄνδρες γεγαυότες εὐ Hdt. 7. 134; νόμους μὴ λύειν ἔχοντας εὐ Id. 3. 82; and sometimes separated from its Verb, εὐ πρᾶγμα συντεθέν Dem. 275. 26.

2. εὐ γε, oft. in answers, v. sub εὐγε. II. with Adjectives or Adverbs, εὐ πάντες or πάντα, like μάλα πάντες, Od. 8. 37, 39, etc.; εὐ μάλα 4. 96, etc.; εὐ μάλα πάντες h. Hom. Ar. 172; εὐ μάλα πρεσβύτης Plat. Euthyphro 4 A; μάλ' εὐ Ar. Fr. 142, Plat. Soph. 236 D; εὐ καὶ μάλα Id. Symp. 194 A; κάρτα εὐ Hdt. 3. 150; εὐ . . . πάνυ or πάνυ εὐ Ar. Pl. 198, Plat. Meno 80 A; εὐ σαφῶς Aesch. Pers. 784; εὐ πως Eur. Hec. 902; εὐ γ', ἄνδρες, εὐ σφόδρα Nicostr. Ἀπλ. 1; so also, καλῶς τε καὶ εὐ, εὐ τε καὶ καλῶς Hdt. 1. 59, Plat.; εὐ κἀνδρικῶς, εὐ κἀνδρείως Ar. Eq. 379, Thesm. 656.

III. as Subst., τὸ εὐ the right, the good cause, τὸ δ' εὐ νικᾶτω Aesch. Ag. 121, 139, cf. Soph. Ph. 1140, Ar. Ach. 661; τοῦ εὐ ἔνεκα Arlst. de Sens. 1, 8.

IV. as the Predicate of a propos., τί τῶνδ' εὐ; Aesch. Cho. 337, cf. 116; εὐ εἶη may it be well, Id. Ag. 216; εὐ σοι γένοιτο well be with thee, Poëta. ap. Ath. 186 C.

V. in Compos., it has all the senses of the Adv., but commonly implies greatness, abundance, prosperity, or easiness: thus its compds. often = the compds. of πολύ, opp. to those of κακός and δυσ-. When a double conson. follows in compos., it is in Ep. commonly εὔ- with υ by position, as εὐγναμπος, εὐδμητος, εὐζυγος, etc., Herm. h. Hom. Ar. 36; semi-vowels after it are doubled, as εὐμμελής, ἐννητος, ἐύρροος, εὐσσελμος; in Ep., η is sometimes inserted metri grat., as εὐηγενής, εὐηπελής. Like α-privat., Lat. in-, δυσ-, it is compounded only with Nouns, Verbs in which εὐ is the 1st syll. being derived from the compd. Noun, as, εὐπαθέω from εὐπαθής: such forms as εὐπάσχω, εὐποιέω should be written divisim εὐ πάσχω, etc.: in εὐκτίμενος, εὐναιύμενος, etc., the Participle has become an Adj.:—v. omnino Lob. Phryn. 561 sq.

εὐ, Ion. and Ep. for οὐ, Lat. sui, gen. of reflexive Pron. of 3d pers., Il. 20. 464.

II. in 14. 427., 15. 165., 24. 293, 611, where it is enclit., it stands for αὐτοῦ.

εὐα, a cheering, encouraging, exhortation, ap. Suid.: cf. εὐαί.

εὐαγγελέω, = sq., cited by Phrynichus from Plat. (Rep. 432 D, Theaet. 144 B), where the Edd. have εὐ ἀγγέλλω, v. Lob. p. 632.

εὐαγγελίζομαι, impf. in Paus.: fnt. part. -ιούμενος Luc. Icar. 34; aor., Ar. infr. cit.:—Act., LXX (1 Regg. 31. 9), Apocal. 10. 7., 14. 6; plqpf. εὐηγγελίκεν dub. in Dio C. 61. 13: (εὐάγγελος): Dep. To bring good news, announce them, λόγους ἀγαθοὺς εὐαγγελίσασθαι τιμι Ar. Eq. 643, cf. Phryn. Com. Σαρ. 1, Dem. 332. 9; εὐτυχίας τινὶ Lycurg. 150. 7; also, τινά τι Alciphro 3. 12, Helioid. 2. 10; εὐ. ὅτι . . ., Theophr. Char. 17; τινὶ ὅτι . . ., Luc. Philops. 3t; c. acc. et inf., Plut. Mar. 22.

II.

to preach or proclaim as glad tidings, τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ Ev. Luc. 4. 43, etc.; εἰρήνην Ep. Eph. 2. 17, etc. 2. absol. to preach the gospel, Ev. Luc. 4. 18, etc.:—c. acc. pers. to preach the glad tidings of the gospel to persons, Id. 3. 18, Act. Ap. 8. 25; so in the Act., Apocal. 10. 7 (where τοὺς δούλους is the better reading), 14. 6; εὐ. τινί LXX (l. c.):—hence in Pass., to have the gospel preached to one, Ev. Matth. 11. 5, Ep. Hebr. 4. 2 and 6; but also of the gospel, to be preached, Ev. Luc. 16. 16, Ep. Gal. 1. 11.

εὐαγγελικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for good tidings, χαρά Achmes Onir. 10. II. of or for the gospel, evangelical, Eccl.:—Adv. —ως, Eccl.

εὐαγγέλιον, τό, the reward of good tidings, given to the messenger, εὐαγγέλιον δέ μοι ἔστω Od. 14. 152; οὐ . . εὐαγγ. τόδε τίσω Ib. 166:—so in Att., but always in pl., εὐαγγέλια θύειν to make a thank-offering for good tidings, Isocr. 142 A, Xen., etc.; εὐ. θύειν ἑκατὸν βοῦς τῇ θεῷ Ar. Eq. 656; ἐβαυθύνει ὡς εὐ. Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 14; εὐαγγελίων θυσίαι Aeschin. 76. 23; εὐαγγέλια στεφανοῦν, ἀναδησαί τινα to crown one for good news brought, Ar. Eq. 647, Pl. 765; also, ἐπ' εὐαγγελίας Plut. Sert. 11. II. good tidings, good news, Luc. Asin. 26, Plut., etc. 2. in Christian sense, the Glad Tidings, i. e. the Gospel (Saxon gode-spell), N. T., etc.

εὐαγγέλιος, αν, = εὐαγγελικός, Clem. Al. 140, etc.

εὐαγγελιστής, οὔ, ὁ, the bringer of good tidings: 1. an evangelist, preacher of the gospel, N. T. 2. an evangelist, writer of one of the four Gospels, Eccl.

εὐαγγελίστρια, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Eccl.

εὐάγγελος, ον, (ἀγγέλλω) bringing good news, Aesch. Ag. 22; ἐλπίδες Ib. 262, etc.; σωτηρίων πραγμάτων εὐαγγ. Ib. 646; φήμη εὐ. C. I. 5973δ.

εὐάγεια, ἡ, purity, sanctity, Iambl. V. Pyth. 74. II. brightness, Ib. 107; in Protrep. p. 152, εὐαγία, but with v. l. εὐανγία.

εὐάγῳ, το δε pure, holy, αὐτὸς δ' εὐαγέαιμι καὶ εὐαγέεσσιν ἄδοιμι Theocr. 26. 30; εὐαγέων καὶ εὐαγέεσσι μελοίμην Call. Del. 98.

εὐάγῃς, ἐς, A (ἄγος):—free from pollution, guiltless, pure, pious, like ἀγνός, ἄγιος, Lat. castus, opp. to δυσαγής: 1. of persons, pure, undefiled, ὁ δὲ ἀποκτείνας τὸν ταῦτα ποιήσαντα . . ἄσιος ἔστω καὶ εὐαγής Lex Solonis ap. Andoc. 13. 8; εὐαγεστάτων Ἰππέων Dion. H. 10. 13; v. sub εὐαγέω. 2. of actions, holy, righteous, τίς αἰδεν εἰ κάτωθεν εὐαγῇ τάδε; Soph. Ant. 521; εὐαγὲς ἦν τοῦτον ἀποκτείνειν Dem. 122. 16, cf. Arist. Fr. 495; τοῦτο δ' οὐκ εὐαγὲς μοι ἀπέβη well-omened, favourable, Ep. Plat. 312 A;—so in Adv., εὐαγέως ἔρδειν ἕ. Hom. Cer. 275, 370, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 699, etc.; οὐκ εὐαγῶς Philo 2. 472. 3. of objects, pure, undefiled, ἐλέφας . . οὐκ εὐαγὲς ἀνάθημα Plat. Legg. 956 A; θυγαί Ar. Rh. 1. 1140, etc.; ὕμνοι Anth. P. 7. 34; λέχας Ar. Civ. 2. 148. 4. in Soph. O. T. 921, it has a sort of act. sense, v. λύσις I. 3.

εὐάγῃς, ἐς, B (ἄγω), moving well, lithe, nimble, ἄνθρωποι Hipp. 363. 35; μέλισσαι Anth. P. 404. 7; ὄφθαλμοι Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 4.

εὐάγῃς, ἐς, C, (v. fin.) bright, clear, εὐάγῃς ἡελίοιο (cf. ἀγῃς II) Parmen. ap. Clem. Al. 732; καθαρά καὶ εὐαγέα, of the sun and heavenly bodies, Hipp. 376. 39, cf. Democr. ap. Theophr. Sens. 73, 78; λευκῆς χιόνας . . εὐαγέις βολαί Eur. Bacch. 662, cf. Rhes. 303; εὐαγέστεραν γίγνεσθαι, opp. to σκοτωδέστερα φαίνεσθαι καὶ ἀσαφῆ, Plat. Legg. 952 A; εὐαγέστατος, opp. to θολερώτατος, of air, Id. Tim. 58 D. II. far-seen or conspicuous, ἔδραν εὐαγῇ στρατοῦ a seat in full view of the army (cf. κάτοπτος in Ag. 307), Aesch. Pers. 466; ἔστην θεατῆς, πύργων εὐαγῇ λαβών Eur. Supp. 652. [That a is long appears only from Parmen. l. c.; for in Trag. the word always appears in the fifth foot, and in Leon. Tar. (Anth. P. 6. 204) Meineke would restore εὐᾶκέα.] (The sense plainly distinguishes this word from εὐαγῃς A and B, and the origin of the word is dub. Hemsterhuis proposed always to restore εὐανγῃς (in Arist. Mund. 5, 9 Bekker gives εὐανγέστατος from MSS., cf. εὐάγεια II); but the consensus of MSS. is too great to allow of this; and it has been suggested that the Root must be ἀγῃ or ἀφγῃ = αὐγῃ.)

εὐάγῃς, ον, = εὐάγῃς C, bright, φύσιν εὐ., of clouds, Ar. Nub. 276;—the quantity prohibits the other sense suggested by the Schol., viz. εὐκίνητος, fleeting, = εὐάγῃς B.

εὐάγῃς, ἡ, v. sub εὐάγεια.

εὐάγκᾶλος, ον, (ἀγκάλη) easy to bear in the arms, ἄχθος οὐκ εὐάγκᾶλον Aesch. Pr. 350; τόξον Eur. Fr. 782 (where Nauck ἀγκυλον); φόρτος Ael. ap. Suid.:—pleasant to embrace, Luc. Amor. 25. II. act. easily containing, commodious, λιμὴν Eust. Opusc. 265. 93.

εὐάγκεια, ἡ, the having beautiful valleys, Πίνδου εὐάγκεια the sweet glades of Pindus, Call. Cer. 83.

εὐάγκῃς, ἐς, (ἀγκας) with sweet valleys or glades, Pind. N. 5. 84.

εὐάγκις, ἡ, consisting of many or fine cloves (ἀγκίθες), of a head of garlic, Nic. Al. 432.

εὐάγοραστος, ον, easily bought, cheap, Hesych.

εὐάγορέω, εὐαγορία, Dor. for εὐηγ—

εὐαγρεσία, ἡ, = εὐαγρία, Theocr. 31. 1.

εὐαγρέω, to have good sport, Anth. P. 6. 12, 304, Ath. 297 F.

εὐαγρής, ἐς, = εὐαγρος, Opp. H. 3. 49., 4. 157.

εὐαγρία, ἡ, good sport, Polyb. 8. 31, 6, Anth. P. 6. 187., 9. 268.

εὐαγρος, ον, (ἄγρα) lucky in the chase, blessed with success, Soph. O. C. 1089, cf. Anth. P. 6. 34: affording good sport, Ib. 9. 555.

εὐαγυία, ἡ, for εὐάγυια, with goodly streets, C. I. 8749.

εὐάγωγία, ἡ, good education, Aeschin. 48. 20. II. easiness of being led, docility, Def. Plat. 413 B, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5. 5.

εὐάγωγος, ον, (ἀγωγή) easy to lead, easily led, ductile, ἐπί τι, εἰς τι, πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 486 E, Xen. Oec. 12, 15, Arist. Pol. 7. 7, 4; τινι by a master, Plat. Legg. 671 B; ἐπὶ τινος Isocr. 409 D; εὐάγωγόν ἐστι πᾶς ἀνὴρ ἐρῶν [where εἰς is short] Menand. Naukl. 4. II. con-

venient for use or commerce, of the Nile, Isocr. 224 A; of horses, Poll. r. 195; τῶν δακτύλων τὸ εὐ., of a statue, Luc. Imag. 6:—of a place, pleasant to dwell in, Strabo 178. III. Adv. —ως, easily, at one's convenience, Cic. Att. 13. 23, 3.

εὐάγων [ᾶ], ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, of successful contests, τιμά Pind. N. 10. 71.

εὐᾶδίκητος, ον, (ἀδικέω) liable to wrong, Andoc. 31. 7, Luc. Tim. 32, Hipparch. ap. Stob. 573. 40.

εὐᾶδον, v. sub ἀνδᾶνω.

εὐᾶεια, ἡ, (εὐᾶῆς) fresh, healthy air, Ath. 205 B.

εὐᾶερία, ἡ, freshness of air: fineness of weather, Plut. 2. 787 D.

εὐᾶερος, ον, (ἀῆρ) with fresh, good air, Strabo 150.

εὐᾶζω, to cry εὐᾶ in honour of Bacchus, Soph. Ant. 1135, Eur. Bacch. 1035; Διονύσῳ Anth. P. 9. 363; c. acc. cogn., μελαῶδον εὐ. χόρον Sopat. ap. Ath. 175 D:—in Eur. Bacch. 68, for εὐᾶζομένα θεόν, Herm. restored ἄζομένα.

εὐᾶῆς, ἐς, (ἀῆμι) well ventilated, fresh, airy, χώρῳ ἐν εὐᾶεῖ Hes. Op. 597; νάπη Poëta ap. Eus. P. E. 445 D. II. act., of a wind, favourably blowing, fair, opp. to δυσᾶῆς, Hdt. 2. 117, Eur. Hel. 1504:—metaph. favourable, ὕπνε . . εὐᾶεῖς ἡμῖν ἔλθοις [with ᾶ], Soph. Ph. 828.

εὐᾶθλος, ον, successful in contests, Pind. I. 5 (6). 3:—as n. pr. in Ar. Ach. 710. II. happily won, Anth. Plan. 4. 363.

εὐᾶί, a cry of joy like εὐᾶί, Ar. Lys. 1294, etc.; εὐᾶί σαβαί Eupol. Βαπτ. 10.

εὐᾶιμία, ἡ, (αἷμα) goodness of blood, Galen. 7. p. 340.

εὐᾶιμορράγητος, ον, easily bleeding, Galen. 19. 457.

εὐᾶίνητος, ον, (αἰνέω) much-extolled, Pind. P. 4. 315.

εὐᾶίρετος, ον, (αἰρέω) easy to be taken, χώρῳ Hdt. 7. 130; λαγῶς Poll. 5. 50: cf. εὐέυρετος.

εὐᾶισθησία, ἡ, quick sensibility, Plat. Tim. 76 D, Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 6.

εὐᾶισθητέω, το δε εὐᾶίσθητος, Tzetz., Eccl.

εὐᾶισθητικός, ὄν, = εὐᾶίσθητος, Galen. 16. 360.

εὐᾶίσθητος, ον, (αἰσθάνομαι) with quick senses or keen perceptions, sensible, sensitive, περί τι Plat. Legg. 812 C; ἐλέφας εὐ. ζῶον Arist. H. A. 9. 46, 1;—Comp. —ότερος, Plat. Tim. 75 C; Sup., ὁ ἄνθρωπος εὐᾶισθητέτατος τῶν ἄλλων ζῶων Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 2:—τὸ εὐᾶίσθητον = εὐᾶισθησία, Galen.:—Adv., εὐᾶισθητέως ἔχειν τινός to have keen perceptions of . . , Plat. Legg. 670 B, cf. 661 B; εὐᾶισθητοτέρως ἔχειν περί τι Id. Rep. 527 D. II. of things, easy to be felt or perceived, Arist. Cael. 2. 6, 14, Plut. 2. 956 F.

εὐᾶίων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, happy in life, of persons, Eur. Ion 126: generally, happy, fortunate, blessed, βίος Aesch. Pers. 711, Soph. Tr. 81; πλοῦτος Soph. Fr. 718; ὕπνος Id. Ph. 829; πότμος Eur. I. A. 551.

εὐᾶίκεστος [ᾶ], ον, easy to remedy, ἀμαρτὰς εὐᾶίκεστοτέρῃ Hipp. Acut. 390.

εὐᾶίκτης, ἐς, Dor. for εὐᾶίκτης.

εὐᾶίκοος, εὐᾶίκοος, ον, Dor. for εὐᾶίκοος.

εὐᾶίκαυστος, ον, = εὐᾶίκαος I. 3, Ἡρακλῆς C. I. 5985.

εὐᾶίκτην, ἴνας, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful rays, Arcad. p. 103, E. M. 491. 50.

εὐᾶίλαζάνευτος, ον, easy to drag off, Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 2.

εὐᾶίλακατος, ον, Dor. for εὐᾶίλακατος, Theocr. 28. 22.

εὐᾶίλδῃς, ἐς, (ἄλδαινω) well-grown, luxuriant, Anth. P. 9. 325, append. 50. 24:—Adv. —έως, Hipp. Lex. II. act. fertilising, Arat. 217, Plut. 2. 664 D: nourishing, Nic. Al. 543: cf. εὐᾶίλδης.

εὐᾶίλθῃς, ἐς, (ἄλθω) easily healed, Hipp. Art. So4:—Comp., Ib. 831. II. act. healing, Nic. Al. 326.

εὐᾶίλιος, ον, Dor. for εὐᾶίλιος, Eur.

εὐᾶίλικῃς, ἐς, (ἀλικῆ) stout, Numen. ap. Clem. Al. 411.

εὐᾶίλλοιώτος, ον, (ἀλλαιώω) easily changed, Galen.

εὐᾶίλσῃς, ἐς, (ἄλσας) with beautiful groves, Strabo 152.

εὐᾶίλφῃτος, ον, of good meal, Anth. P. 7. 736.

εὐᾶίλωσία, ἡ, (ἄλωσ) filling the threshing-floor, of Demeter, Hesych.

εὐᾶίλωτος, ον, easy to be taken or caught, Xen. Cyn. 9, 9, Plat. Phaedr. 240 A, Demetr. Incert. 2; ὑπὸ πάντων διὰ κολακείας εὐᾶίλ. Plut. Crass. 6; οὐδὲ ὑφ' ἡδονῆς, οὐδ' ὑπὸ δέους εὐᾶίλ. Id. Sertor. 10; εὐᾶίλ. εἰς or πρὸς τι easily led away to . . , Ib. 11, etc.; εὐᾶίλ. εἰς τὸ μμεῖσθαι easily led to imitate, Id. 2. 334 D:—Comp. —ώτερος, Luc. Abdic. 28; irreg. εὐᾶίλουστέρας, Alciphro 2. 1, doubted by Lob. Paral. 39. Adv. —τως, Philo I. 129.

εὐᾶίμερία, εὐᾶίμερος, Dor. for εὐᾶίμη—

εὐᾶίμπελος, ον, with fine vines, Strabo 152, 247, 269:—epith. of Dionysos, Anth. P. 9. 524.

εὐᾶίαν [ᾶ], εὐᾶίαν, a cry of the Bacchanals, like εὐᾶ, εὐᾶί, Eur. Tro. 326, Luc. Trag. 38.—Acc. to Hesych., an Indian name for the ivy, which was sacred to Bacchus.

εὐᾶίανγνωστος, ον, easy to be read, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 6.

εὐᾶίανάγωγος, ον, easy to expectorate, Diosc. 3. 44.

εὐᾶίαναδιδάκτως, Adv. so as to be easily taught, Suid.

εὐᾶίανάδοτος, ον, easy to distribute, Ath. 26 A; or, to digest, Diphil. Siphn. ib. 356 B (v. l. εὐᾶίανόδοτον).

εὐᾶίανάκλητος, ον, easy to call out, of the names of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 7, 5. II. easy to recal, πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν συμφέρον Plut. Cim. 17; εὐᾶίαν. ἐαυτὸν παρέχειν Id. T. Gracch. 2:—Adv., εὐᾶίανακλήτως ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Id. M. Anton. 1. 7.

εὐᾶίανακόμιστος, ον, easy to bring back, Plut. 2. 458 E, Galen.

εὐᾶίανάληπτος, ον, easy to recover, Strabo 24:—easily, comfortably suspended, of fractured limbs in a sling, Hipp. Fract. 779; Adv. —τως, Id. Offic. 743. II. act. easily taking in, of good capacity for, ἀρετῆς. Stob. Eccl. 1. 220.

εὐᾶίανάλωτος, ον, easily consumed, ἔρπειν Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 4.

εὐᾶίανάμνηστος, ον, easily remembering, Hierocl. Pyth. 80. 7.

εὐᾶίανάπνευστος, ον, easy to repeat in a breath, λέξις Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 5.

εὐᾶίανάστροφος, ον, easy to turn back, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 230.

εὐᾶίανάσφαλτος, ον, quickly recovering, Hipp. 382. 11.

εὐανάτμητος, *ον*, *easy to cut*, Galen. 4. p. 101.
 εὐανάτρεπτος, *ον*, *easy to upset*, Cic. Att. 2. 14, 1, Eccl.
 εὐανάτροφος, *ον*, *well-fed*, Schol. Lyc. 307.
 εὐανδρέω, *to abound in men*, Strabo 46, etc.; εὐανδ. πολλῇ ἡλικίᾳ Plut. Cato Ma. 26:—Med., Scymn. 249, Ocell. 4. II. *to be in full vigour*, Plut. Camill. 8, App. Syr. 37.
 εὐανδρησία, late form for sq., Hdn. in Boiss. Anecd. 246.
 εὐανδρία, ἡ, *abundance of men, esp. of good men and true, οὐδὲ εὐανδρία ἐν ἄλλῃ πόλει ὁμοία* nowhere else such *store of goodly men*, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 12, ubi v. Schneid.; in pl., *πληρωμάτων εὐανδρίας* by the crews *being able-bodied men*, Plut. Pomp. 24:—at Athens there was a contest for εὐανδρία, Dinarch. ap. Harp.; εὐανδρία νικᾶν Andoc. 34. 29; ἐν ταῖς εὐανδρίας Ath. 565 F, ubi v. Schweigh. II. *manhood, manliness, manly spirit*, Eur. El. 367; ἡ δ' εὐανδρία διδακτὸν ἐστὶ Id. Supp. 913; παρασκευάζειν πρὸς εὐανδρίαν *to train to manly spirit*, Antig. Rex ap. Diog. L. 7. 7.
 εὐανδρος, *ον*, (ἀνὴρ) *abounding in good men and true*, Tyrtae. 12. 1, Pind. P. 1. 77, Eur. Tro. 229, etc.; εὐανδροτάτη πόλις Plut. 2. 209 E. II. *prosperous to men, συμφοραὶ* Aesch. Eum. 1031.
 εὐάνεμος, Dor. for εὐήμενος.
 εὐάνετος, *ον*, (ἀνίημι) *easy to dissolve*, Diosc. 5. 152.
 εὐάνθεμον, τό, *a plant like chamomile*, Hipp. 625. 54.
 εὐάνθεμος, *ον*, *flowery, blooming*, Pind. O. 1. 109, Anth. P. 4. 1. 9.
 εὐανθέω, *to be flowery or blooming*, Luc. V. H. 2. 6: *metaph. to be overgrown*, Hipp. 565. 42., 653. 29.
 εὐανθής, ἐς, (ἀνθος) *blooming, sprouting, πυκάσαι τε γένυς εὐανθεί λάχνη* Od. 11. 320: v. sub οἰνάνθη 1. 3. II. *rich in flowers, flowery, ἀγροί* Theogn. 1200; κόλποι λειμώνων Ar. Ran. 373: *decked with flowers*, Pind. P. 2. 113. 2. *flowered, gay-coloured, gay, bright, χρώμα* Plat. Phaedo 100 C, cf. Arist. Color. 2, 3 and 5; ἐσθής Luc. Rhet. Praec. 15; βαφαί Ael. N. A. 16. 41; πορφύρα Anth. P. 6. 250; τὸ εὐανθὲς τοῦ ὀρνίθου *its bright colours*, Ath. 399 A. III. *metaph. blooming, fresh, goodly, ὄλβος* Pind. I. 5 (4). 16; of persons, ἡλικία Ib. 7 (6). 48, cf. O. 6. 144, Ar. Nub. 1002; εὐ. ὄργῃ *a goodly, noble temper*, Pind. P. 1. 173; ἐν ἄλμῃ .. εὐανθεστέρᾳ *in fresher brine*, Sotad. Ἐγκλ. 1. 21.
 εὐάνιος, *ον*, (ἀνία) *taking trouble easily*, Hesych., who also adds the expl. *πειθήνιος*, confounding εὐάνιος with εὐάνιος (Dor. for εὐήνιος).
 εὐάνορία, ἡ, Dor. for εὐηνορία.
 εὐαντέω, *to meet graciously*, c. dat., Call. Dian. 268.
 εὐάντης, ἐς, =sq., opp. to δυσάντης, Ap. Rh. 4. 148.
 εὐάντητος, *ον*, (ἀντάω) *easy to meet, accessible, gracious, θεός* Anth. P. arpeud. 283. II. *acceptable, ἀγρη* Opp. C. 2. 488, cf. H. 2. 149.
 εὐάντυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, of a chariot, *with beautiful ἀντυξ*, Suid. II. *finely vaulted*, of a building, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 121.
 εὐάνωρ [ᾶ], ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for εὐήνωρ.
 εὐάξος, *ον*, *easily broken*, Geop. 10. 57.
 εὐαπάλλακτος, *ον*, *easy to part with, ἵππος* Xen. Eq. 3, 1; εὐαπαλλακτότερον πάθος Arist. Probl. 5. 22. Adv. —ως, Aen. Tact. p. 50 Or.
 εὐαπαντησία, ἡ, *affability*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 441 B.
 εὐαπάντητος, *ον*, = εὐάντητος, Clem. Al. 858, C. I. (add.) 2139 b. 26.
 εὐαπάρτιστος, *ον*, *well-finished, perfect*, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 362.
 εὐαπάτητος, *ον*, *easy to cheat*, Plat. Phaedr. 263 B, Bias ap. Stob. 221. 46, Arist. Insomn. 2, 16, al. II. *act. cheating readily*, Id. H. A. 9. 1, 7.
 εὐαπήγητος, *ον*, Ion. for εὐαφήγητος.
 εὐαπάβατος, *easy to disembark on, νῆσος εὐαποβατωτέρα* Thuc. 4. 30.
 εὐαπόβλητος, *ον*, *easily lost*, Simplic.
 εὐαπόδεικτος, *ον*, *easily proved, probable*, Eccl.
 εὐαπόδεκτος, *ον*, *acceptable*, Schol. Il. 2. 235. Adv. —ως, Eccl.
 εὐαποδεξία, ἡ, *friendly conduct*, Theod. Stud.
 εὐαπόδοτος, *ον*, *easy of digestion*, v. sub εὐανάδοτος. 2. *easy of solution or explanation*, cited from Strabo.
 εὐαπόκριτος, *ον*, *easy to answer*, Soran. Adv., —ως ἔχειν πρὸς τι *to have an easy answer* .., Artem. 4. 63.
 εὐαποκύλιστος, *ον*, *easy to roll off*, Galen. 4. p. 471, 538.
 εὐαπολύγητος, *ον*, *easy to excuse*, Strabo 463, Plut. Ages. 18.
 εὐαπόλυτος, *ον*, *easy to be separated, τινος* Hipp. Mochl. 842; ἀπό τινος Id. Art. 792, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 30.
 εὐαπονίπτος, *ον*, *easy to wash off*, A. B. 817.
 εὐαπόπνοος, *ον*, *easily evaporating*, Theophr. Odor. 42.
 εὐαπόπτωτος, *ον*, *easily falling off*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 3.
 εὐαπόρρῦτος, *ον*, *easily flowing away*, Hipp. Fract. 770.
 εὐαπόσβεστος, *ον*, *easy to extinguish*, Artemid. 1. 74.
 εὐαπόσειστος, Adv. *so as to be easily shaken off*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1036 E.
 εὐαπόσπαστος, *ον*, *easy to be torn from, ἀλλήλων* Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 4.
 εὐαποτείχιστος, *ον*, *easy to wall off, easy to blockade by lines of circumvallation*, Thuc. 6. 75, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 31.
 εὐαπόφυκτος, *ον*, *easily escaping, slippery*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 826.
 εὐαρδής, ἐς, *watering well*, Plut. 2. 912 F; prob. f. l. for εὐαλδής.
 εὐάρεσκος, v. sub εὐάρεστος.
 εὐάρεστέω, opp. to δυσ—, *to be well pleasing, τινι* *to one*, Diod. 14. 4: —Pass. *to be well pleased, τινι* *with a thing*, Id.; ἀποκρίσεις εὐαρεστοῦμεναι *satisfactory answers*, Id. 17. 113. II. *intr. = Pass.*, Lysipp. Incert. 1, Dion. H. 11. 60.
 εὐαρεστήριος, α, *ον*, *propitiatory, θυσίαι* Dion. H. 1. 67.
 εὐάρεστησις, εως, ἡ, *a being well pleased, πρὸς τὴν κοινὴν εὐαρ.* according to the pleasure of the public, Dion. H. 10. 57, etc.
 εὐαρεστητέον, verb. Adj. *one must acquiesce*, Philo 2. 413.
 εὐαρεστία, ἡ, = εὐαρέστησις, Eccl.
 εὐάρεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *likely to satisfy*, M. Anton. 9. 6.

εὐάρεστος, *ον*, (ἀρέσκω) *well-pleasing, acceptable, τινι* 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 9, etc.; πρὸς τινα Clem. Al. 882:—τὸ εὐ. = εὐαρέστησις, Ep. Rom. 12. 2:—Adv., εὐαρεστοτέρως *διακεῖσθαι τινι* Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 5; vulg. εὐαρεσκοτέρως, v. Lob. Phryg. 621.
 εὐἀρίθμητος, *ον*, *easy to count, i. e. few in number*, Hipp. Acut. 383, Plat. Apol. 40 D, Symp. 179 C: in Byz., εὐἀριθμος, *ον*.
 εὐάρκτος, *ον*, (ἀρχω) *easy to govern, manageable*, of a horse's mouth, Aesch. Pers. 193.
 εὐάρματος, *ον*, (ἄρμα) *with beautiful car, Θήβη* Soph. Ant. 645. 2. *victorious in the chariot-race*, Pind. P. 2. 9, I. 2. 24.
 εὐαρμοστέω, *to be well tempered or composed*, Hipp. 28. 2.
 εὐαρμοστία, ἡ, *happy adaptation, suitability, μὴ μόνον τοῖς λεγομένοις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῖς τούτων εὐαρμοστίας συμπεῖθειν* Isocr. Antid. § 203; εὐ. τῆς ψυχῆς πρὸς τὰς ἡδονὰς Def. Plat. 411 E. II. *of men's dispositions and tempers*, Plat. Rep. 400 D, Prot. 326 B; εὐαρ. τρόπων Dem. 1407. 5; εὐαρ. πρὸς ἐντευξιν Plut. Pomp. 1.
 εὐαρμοστος, *ον*, (ἀρμόζω) *well-joined, harmonious, κάλαμοι* Eur. El. 702; μέλος, ὄνομα Plat. Legg. 655 A, Crat. 405 A. II. *of men, well-adapted, accommodated, harmonious, πρὸς ἅπαντα* Isocr. 239 C; εὐάρμ. ἑαυτὸν ἐν πᾶσι παρέχειν Plat. Rep. 413 E:—Comp. and Sup., Plat. Prot. 326 B, Rep. 412 A; τὸ εὐάρμ., = εὐαρμοστία, Id. Theaet. 178 D:—Adv., εὐαρμόστως ἔχειν πρὸς τι Isocr. 223 E.
 εὐαρνος, *ον*, *rich in sheep*, Anth. P. 6. 108: *in lambs, ὄς* Ib. 7. 657.
 εὐάροτος, *ον*, (ἀρόω) *well-ploughed or easy to be ploughed*, Ap. Rh. 2. 810, Anth. P. 6. 41., 9. 347.
 εὐάρτυτος, *ον*, (ἀρτύω) *well-seasoned*, of meats, Ath. 165 B.
 εὐαρχία, ἡ, *good-guidance, good government*, E. M. 390. 38.
 εὐαρχος, *ον*, *governing well*, Lyc. 233. 2. *easily governed*, Arist. Oec. 1. 5, 5. II. *beginning well, λόγος* Luc. Lexiph. 1:—*making a good beginning*, of one's first customer in the market, Anth. P. 6. 304.
 εὐας, ὁ, the Roman *ovatio*, v. εὐαστής II.
 εὐάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *one who cries εὐα*, i. e. a *Bacchanal, κούρη* Orph. H. 48. 1, Philostr. 2. as Adj., ὁ, ἡ, *Bacchic, φωνή* Nonn. D. 19. 108: v. sub οἰνάς. II. *Eὐας, ὁ*, a name of Bacchus, Hesych.
 εὐασμα, τό, *a Bacchanalian shout*, Eur. Bacch. 129, 151.
 εὐασμός, ὁ, (εὐάζω) *the cry of εὐα, a shout of revelry*, of the Eleusinian mysteries, Hermesian. 5. 18, cf. Plut. Marcell. 22, Anton. 75.
 εὐάστειρα, ἡ, fem. from εὐαστήρ, Orph. H. 50. 8., 68. 1.
 εὐάστερος, *ον*, (ἀστήρ) *rich in stars, starry*, Arat. 237. II. *fair star*, of the moon, Orph. H. 8. 3.
 εὐαστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, =sq., Orph. H. 29, Anth. P. 9. 246.
 εὐαστής, οὐ, or παροχ. εὐαστης, *ον*, ὁ, (εὐάζω) *one who cries εὐα, a Bacchanal*, Orph. H. 53. 5, Anth. Plan. 1. 15, etc. II. ὁ εὐαστής θρίαμβος used by Dion. H. 5. 47 to express the *ovatio* of the Romans, for which Plut. Marcell. 22 uses εὐας.
 εὐαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Bacchanalian*, Hesych.
 εὐάτριος [ᾶ], *ον*, Dor. for εὐήτριος.
 εὐαύγεια, εὐαυγής, v. sub εὐαγής σ.
 εὐαυξής, ἐς, *quick-growing*, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 4: Comp. —έστερος, Id. P. A. 3. 12, Theophr. C. P. 1. 8, 4.
 εὐαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, *with beautiful neck*, Tzetz. Posth. 478.
 εὐαφαίρετος, *ον*, *easy to take away*, Theophr. Odor. 42.
 εὐάφεια, ἡ, *softness to the touch*, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 48 D, Oribas 133 Mai.
 εὐαφήγητος, Ion. εὐαπ—, *ον*, *easy to describe*, Hdt. 7. 63, Dio C.
 εὐᾶφής, ἐς, (ἀφή) *yielding to the touch, delicate*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 10:—*metaph. susceptible, νοῦς* Plut. 2. 588 D:—Adv. —φῶς, Ion. —φῶς, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 6; *inelligibly, δεικνύναι* M. Anton. 11. 18, 10. II. *act. touching gently*, Aretae. ut supr. 9. 10; Adv. —φῶς, Luc. Harm. 1: *metaph., εὐ. μετάβασις* an easy, unforced transition, Id. Hist. Conscr. 55:—τὸ εὐαφὲς τῶν δακτύλων *delicate touch*, Id. Imagg. 14.
 εὐᾶφήη, ἡ, Ion. for εὐάφεια, Anth. P. 5. 35, 294.
 εὐάφιον, τό, *a medicine which heals by external application*, Galen.
 εὐάφορμος, *ον*, *opportune, ready*, Eccl. II. *easy to excuse*, Ib.
 εὐᾶχής, εὐάχητος, Dor. for εὐήχ—.
 εὐβάστακτος, *ον*, *easy to carry or move, μηχανή* Hdt. 2. 125. 2. *easy to bear or endure*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 34, Pol. 1. 9, 8. II. *well-supported*, Hipp. Fract. 772.
 εὐβάτος, *ον*, (βαίνω) *accessible, passable*, opp. to δύσβατος, οὐ γὰρ εὐβ. περᾶν Aesch. Pr. 718; ποιεῖν τι εὐβατόν τινι Plat. Legg. 761 A; Comp. —ώτερος, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 9.
 εὐβάφής, ἐς, *well steeped or dyed*, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 942.
 εὐβίος, *ον*, =sq., Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 1, in Sup.
 εὐβίωτος, *ον*, *easily finding their food*, of certain animals, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 23., 11, 5, al. II. *of men, respectable*, Dio C. 52. 39.
 εὐβλαπτος, *ον*, *easily hurt*, Arist. G. A. 1. 12, 1. II. *easily hurting*, Geop. 9. 9, 10.
 εὐβλαστέω, *to shoot or grow luxuriantly*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 5. II. *causal, to promote growth*, Ib. 4. 3, 3.
 εὐβλαστής, ἐς, *luxuriantly growing*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 24, 2. II. *act. making to grow luxuriantly*, Ib. 2. 3, 3.
 εὐβλαστία, ἡ, *abundant growth*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 5.
 εὐβλαστος, *ον*, =εὐβλαστής I, Philo 2. 56. II. =εὐβλαστής II, Theophr. C. P. 2. 8, 2.
 εὐβλέφαρος, *ον*, *with beautiful eyelids*, Anth. P. 14. 122.
 εὐβλητος, *ον*, *easily hit, exposed to blows*, App. Civ. 2. 79, Syr. 35.
 εὐβοήθητος, *ον*, *easily assisted or defended, χώρα* Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 3, cf. 6, 3. 2. *of diseases, easily healed*, Hipp. 397. 22, Arist. Probl. 1. 25.
 Εὐβοία, gen. as Ion. ης, ἡ, *Euboea, now Negropont (i. e. Egripo or Evripo, from Euripus), an island lying along the coast of Boeotia and Attica, Hom., Hes., etc.*:—Εὐβοίηθεν, poet. —θε, *from Euboea*, Call.

Del. 197. 200. **Εὐβοεύς**, (not **Εὐβοιεύς**, E. M. 389. 10), *έως, δ*, acc. **Εὐβοᾶ**, pl. -*οᾶς* (though MSS. of Thuc. 4. 92, etc., give -*αέας*), v. Apoll. de Pron. p. 126 B; an *Euboean*, Hdt., etc. Adj., **Εὐβοϊκός**, *ή, ὄν*, *Euboean*, Thuc., etc.; in Hdt. **Εὐβοεικός**, 3. 89, 95; in Trag. also **Εὐβοϊκός**, Aesch. Fr. 371, Eur. Hel. 767; also **Εὐβόειος**, *α, ὄν*, Soph. Fr. 239; masc. **Εὐβοίτης**, *ου, ὄ*, Strabo 449; fem. **Εὐβοίς**, gen. **Εὐβοίδος**, Hdt. 3. 89, Diod. 12. 11; but contr. acc. **Εὐβοίδα** Aesch. Fr. 27, Soph. Tr. 74, etc.; also lengthd. **Εὐβοίς**, Soph. Tr. 237, 401, Fr. 239: Adv. **Εὐβοϊκῶς**, Syoes. 23 D.

εὐβαλέω, to make a good throw with the dice, Luc. Amor. 16.
εὐβολός, *αν*, (**βάλλω**) *throwing luckily* (with the dice), **Μίδας ἐν κύβοισιν εὐβολώτατος** Eubul. Κυβ. 4, Poll. 9. 94, Suid. s. v. **Μίδας**:—generally, *lucky, successful*, ἀγρη Opp. H. 3. 71, Heliod. 5. 18:—Adv., *ἦν γὰρ εὐβόλως ἔχων* he was in luck, Aesch. Cho. 696 (so Pars. for **εὐβαύλως**).
εὐβοσία, *ή*, *good pasture*, *χώρα ἔχει παλλήν εὐβ.* Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 3, cf. 6. 22, 3. 2. *abundance and goodness*, Id. G. A. 1. 18, 59., 4. 6, 5; *ἐξ ἄλός* Anth. P. 11. 199. II. a name of Demeter, C. I. 3858, cf. 3906b.

εὐβόστρυχος, *ον*, *with beautiful locks*, Anth. P. 5. 251, Poll. 2. 27.
εὐβοτόμαι, Dep. *to have good pasture*, Strabo 500.
εὐβοτός, *ον*, (**βόσκω**) *abounding in pasture, with good pasture*, Od. 15. 406; *τοῖς ζῴοις πᾶσιν εὐβατον* Plat. Criti. 111 A, cf. Plut. Camill. 16. II. *well-fed, thriving*, ἀμνός Theocr. 5. 24.

εὐβοτρύς, *ν*, gen. *vos*, *rich in grapes*, Soph. Ph. 548, Anth. P. 9. 668: **εὐβότρυνος**, *ον*, in Anacreont. 4. 17.

εὐβουλεύς, *έως, δ*, like **εὐβουλος**, *he of good-counsel*, epith. of several gods, Diod. 5. 72, Nic. Al. 14, Orph. H. 29. 6; acc. **εὐβουλῆ**, Plut. 2. 714 C.
εὐβουλία, *ή*, *good counsel, soundness of judgment, prudence*, Aesch. Pr. 1035, 1038, Soph. Ant. 1050, Thuc. 1. 78, al.; *περί τινος* Plat. Prot. 318 E, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 3.

εὐβουλος, *ον*, *well-advised, prudent*, Theogn. 329, Hdt. 8. 110, Pind. O. 13. 11, and Att.; Comp., Ar. Pax 689; Sup., Andoc. 18. 18. Adv. -*λως* (v. sub **εὐβόλος**); Comp. -*ότερον*, Dio C. 43. 16; Sup. -*ότατα*, Geop. 5. 16, 1.

εὐβους, *δ, ή*, *rich in cattle*, h. Hom. Ap. 54, in **εὐβουν** (al. **εὐβων**).

εὐβρεχής, *ές*, *well steeped or soaked*, Nic. Al. 298: v. l. **εὐβραχής**.

εὐβροχος, *ον*, *well-noosed, well-knit*, ἄρμα Anth. P. 6. 179.

εὐβρωτός, *αν*, *good to eat*, *τινι* Ath. 113 B.

εὐβύριος, *ον*, = **εὐοικος**, Euphor. 92, cf. E. M. 389.

εὐβυρσος, *ον*, *with beautiful hide or skin*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 1299.

εὐβωλο-στροφίτος, *ον*, *easy to plough*, Eust. 385. 36., 1431. 53.

εὐβως, acc. *ων*, v. **εὐβους**.

εὐγάθης, **εὐγάθητος**, Dor. for **εὐγηθ-**.

εὐγαίος, *ον*, a constant v. l. for **εὐγείος**.

εὐγάλακτος, *ον*, *yielding good milk*, αἶξ Alciphro 3. 21.

εὐγάληνος [ᾶ], *ον*, *very calm*, Lyc. 20. Adv. -*νως*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 1776.

εὐγάμειω, to marry happily, Hephaest. Apotelesm. p. 5.

εὐγάμια, *ή*, *happiness in marriage*, Poll. 9. 160.

εὐγάμος, *ον*, *happily wedded*, Nonn. D. 1. 27.

εὐγε or **εὐ γε**, Adv. *well, rightly*, in replies confirming or approving what has been said; as, *σαί γὰρ χαρίζαμαι*.—Answ., *εὐγε σὺ παιῶν* Plat. Rep. 351 C; so, *εὐγ'*, *εὐγε παιήσαντες* Ar. Pax 285; *εὐγε λέγεις* Plat. Apol. 24 E, etc.; to cheer on dogs, *εὐγε, εὐγε, ᾧ κύνες, ἔπειθε* Xen. Cyn. 6, 19:—ironically, *εὐ γοῦν θίγοις ἄν χερνίβων* Eur. Or. 1602; *εὐγε μὲν τὰν διετέθην* Ar. Av. 1692. 2. without a Verb, *good! well said! well done!* Lat. *eugel* Plat. Gorg. 494 C, al.; doubled, *εὐγ' εὐγε* Ar. Eq. 470; *εὐγ', εὐγε, ἡ Δε' εὐγε* Eccl. 213; *εὐγ', ὅτι ἐπέισθης* Nub. 866; c. gen., *εὐγε τῆς προαιρέσεως* Luc. Vit. Auct. 8.

εὐγείος, *ον*, (*γῆ*) *of or with good soil*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 1, Strabo 311, 545: *ή εὐγείας* (sc. *γῆ* or *χώρα*), *fertile land*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 13, 2.

εὐγένεια, poët. **εὐγενία** (q. v.), *ή*, *nobility of birth, high descent*, opp. to *δυσγένεια*, Aesch. Pers. 442, Epich. 142 Ahr., often in Eur.; *ἐμῶν εὐγ. παίδων* = *ἐμοὶ εὐγενεῖς παῖδες* Eur. Tro. 583; in pl., Plat. Euthyd. 279 B, Rep. 618 D: cf. **εὐγενής**.

2. of animals, plants, etc., nobleness of form, etc., Plut., etc. 3. of style, Longin. 34. 2.

εὐγένειος, Ep. ἡῦγεν-, *ον*, (*γένειον*) *of a lion, well-maned*, *λέων* . . ἡῦγένειος Od. 4. 456; *λίς* Il. 15. 275., 17. 109, etc.: of Pan, *well-bearded*, h. Hom. 18. 39; of men, Plat. Euthyphro 2 B, Luc. Icar. 10.

εὐγενέτης, *ου, ὄ*, = sq., Eur. Ion 1060, Andr. 771, Phoen. 1510, etc.: fem. **εὐγενέτιρα**, Anth. P. 9. 788.

εὐγενής, *ές*, in Hom. **εὐηγενής** (q. v.), and in h. Hom. Ven. 94 ἡῦγενής: (*γένος*):—*well-born, of noble race, of high descent*, Lat. *generasus*, Aesch. Pers. 704. Soph. O. C. 728, etc.; *εὐγ. δόμος* Eur. Ion 1540; *τὸ μὲν ἐστίχθαι εὐγενές* being tattooed is a mark of nobility, Hdt. 5. 6.

2. in the Trag. this sense is associated with that of *noble-minded, generous*, as Soph. Ant. 38, Ph. 874, etc.; *διαφέρει φύσις γενναίαν σκύλακος . . νεανίσκου εὐγενοῦς* Plat. Rep. 375 A;—but this sense properly belongs to *γενναῖας*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 3, II. A. 1. 1, 32.

3. of animals, *high-bred, noble, generous*, ἵππας Theogn. 184, Soph. El. 25; *λέων* Aesch. Ag. 1259; *ὄρνιθες* Polyb. 1. 58, 7; of plants, *of a good sort*, Ael. V. H. 2. 14, Galen.; of a country, *fertile*, Plut. Cato Mi. 25; *φλέβες καὶ ἴνες* Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 7. 4. of outward form, *noble*, *ἄταν εὐγενεστάτη φανῆ* (sc. *ή σελήνη*) Soph. Fr. 713; *παρθένος εὐγενής εἶδος* Eur. Hel. 10; *εὐγ. πρόσωπον, παρηγῆς*, etc., Id.; of style, *τὸ εὐγ. τῆς λέξεως* Ael. N. A. fin. II. Adv. -*νῶς*, *nobly*, Eur. Cycl. 201: *bravely*, Id. Tro. 729.

εὐγενία, *ή*, = **εὐγένεια**, Eur. H. F. 696, Anth. P. 7. 337, append. 130.

εὐγενίζω, to ennoble, πόλις Philem. Inscrt. 89.

εὐγένιος, *αν*, = **εὐγενής**, in Hesych. II. **εὐγένιον**, τό, name of a kind of grape, Geop. 11. 3, 4.

εὐγενίς, *ιδας*, late fem. of **εὐγενής**, Joseph. A. J. 7. 3, 3, C. I. 3200, (add.) 3857 u:—the word is rejected by Hdn., v. Lob. Phryn. 451.

εὐγεφύρωτος [ῦ], *ον*, *easy to bridge over*, τόπος Polyb. 5. 66, 5.

εὐγεώργητος, *ον*, *easy to cultivate*, Scylax p. 9.

εὐγεώργος, *ον*, = foreg., Jo. Chrys.

εὐγεως, *ων*, = **εὐγείος**, Ael. N. A. 5. 561, App. Civ. 4. 102.

εὐγηθής, *ές*, *joyous, cheerful*, Eur. H. F. 792.

εὐγηθητός, Dor. **εὐγάθ-**, *ον*, = foreg., Eur. I. T. 212.

εὐγηρέω, to grow old happily, Stoic. in Stob. Ecl. 2. 236.

εὐγηρία, *ή*, *a green old age*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 15: cf. **εὐγηρως**.

εὐγηρως, *ν*, *sweet-sounding*, ἀοιδή Ar. Ran. 213, Opp. H. 5. 617.

εὐγηρως, *ων*, *enjoying a green old age*, opp. to *ταχύγηρως*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 15, Call. Ep. 41, Epit. in C. I. 2892: a nom. pl. **εὐγηροί** occurs in Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 3; neut. **εὐγηρα**, Hipp. Art. 825.

εὐγλάγετος, *αν*, = sq., Luc. Trag. 110.

εὐγλάγης, *ές*, Nic. Th. 617; and **εὐγλάγος**, *ον*, Lyc. 307:—*abounding in milk*:—a metapl. dat. **εὐγλαγι**, as if from **εὐγλαξ**, is used by Leon. Tar. in Anth. P. 9. 744.

εὐγληνος, *ον*, *bright-eyed*, of wild beasts, Lyc. 598, Opp. C. 3. 97.

εὐγλυπτος, *ον*, *well-carved, well-engraved*, Anth. P. 7. 363; also **εὐγλύφανος**, *ον*, Nonn. D. 34. 228; **εὐγλύφης**, *ές*, Anth. P. 6. 63.

εὐγλωσσία, Att. -*τρία*, *ή*, *glibness of tongue, fluency of speech*, Eur. Fr. 205, Ar. Eq. 837. II. *sweetness of song*, Ael. N. A. 17. 23.

εὐγλωσσιος, Att. -*ττος*, *ον*, *good of tongue, eloquent*, Aesch. Supp. 775; *τὸ Νεστόρειον εὐγλ. μέλος* Eur. Fr. 891: *glib of tongue, voluble*, Ar. Nub. 445. 2. *sweet-sounding*, of the Attic dialect, Anth. P. 9. 188:—*τὸ εὐγλ. eloquence*, Dion. H. de Comp. 1. II. act. *loosing the tongue, making eloquent*, οἶνος Anth. P. 9. 403.

εὐγλωπτεύω, to be fluent, Thom. M., Eccl.

εὐγλωπτίζω, to make eloquent, *τινά τι* one upon a thing, Philostr. 273.

εὐγλώχιν, *ινος, ὄ, ή*, *keen-pointed*, Opp. H. 5. 439, Q. Sm. 8. 406.

εὐγμα, τό, (**εὐχομαι**) like **εὐχος**, *a boast, boasting*, *κενὰ εὐγματα εἰπῶν* Od. 22. 249. II. like **εὐχή**, but always in pl. *prayers, wishes*, Aesch. Pr. 584, Theb. 267, Cho. 463, Soph. Ant. 1185, Ar. Thesm. 354, Call. Lav. Pall. 139.

εὐγναμπτος, Ep. **εὐγν-**, *αν*, *well-bent, well-twisted*, *κληῖσιν εὐγνάμπτοις* Od. 18. 294; *χαλιναί* Opp. H. 5. 498; *περόνη* Ar. Rh. 3. 833; *ἀγκύρα* Orph., etc.—On the fem. **εὐγνάμπτη**, v. Lob. Par. 459 sq.

εὐγνητός, *ον*, = **εὐγενής**, Philox. ap. Ath. 685 D.

εὐγνωμονέω, to be fair and honest, shew good feeling, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 2, Plut. Num. 12, Lucull. 4; *πρός τινα* Diod. 13. 22.

εὐγνωμοσύνη, *ή*, *the character of an εὐγνώμων, kindness of heart, considerateness, indulgence*, Aeschin. 78. 8, Arist. M. Mor. 2, 2. 2. *prudence*, Plut. Them. 7, etc.

εὐγνώμων, *ον*, gen. *avos*, (*γνώμη*) *of good feeling, kind-hearted, considerate, reasonable, indulgent*, Andoc. 20. 26, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 6, Aeschin. 78. 6, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 11, 1; *ψεῦδος εὐγνωμονέστεραν* Luc. V. H. 1. 4; *παθεῖν εὐγνώμονα* to be indulgently treated, Diod. 13. 23. 2. *wise, prudent*, Plut. 2. 420 E; *εὐγνώμων τὸ πόνημα* is *thoughtful*, Anth. Plan. 4. 41. II. Adv. -*μόνως*, *indulgently, kindly*, Diod. 19. 9: *fairly, candidly*, Luc. V. H. 1. 4. 2. *prudently*, Xen. Ages. 2, 25.

εὐγνωστός, *ον*, *well-known, familiar*, Soph. Aj. 704, Eur. Or. 1394, Lys. 148. 26. 2. *easy to discern*, Plat. Soph. 218 E; **εὐγνωστον** . . , *πότερός* . . *ἔστιν ὁ πονηρός* Dem. 844. 16.—On the form **εὐγνωτος**, v. Lob. Aj. l. c.

εὐγομφος, *ον*, *well-nailed, well-fastened*, Eur. I. T. 1286; also **εὐγόμφωτος**, *ον*, Opp. H. 1. 58.

εὐγονέω, to be fruitful, Theophr. C. P. 1. 14, 1.

εὐγονία, *ή*, *fruitfulness*, Plat. Rep. 546 A, Xen. Lac. 1, 6.

εὐγονος, *ον*, *productive*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 581: *τὸ εὐγοναν productive power*, Joseph. B. J. 4. 8, 3.

εὐγραμμία, *ή*, *good drawing*, Ath. 197 B.

εὐγραμμος, *ον*, *well-drawn*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 33; *of graceful contour*; Strabo 100; *τῶν ἀφύων τὸ εὐγραμμον* their fine lines, Luc. Imag. 6. II. *well-defined*, περίοδοι Dion. H. de Comp. 22.

εὐγράφης, *ές*, (*γράφω*) *well-painted*, Anth. P. 6. 221. II. act. *writing well*, κάλαμος Ib. 6. 66, cf. 65.

εὐγράφος, *ον*, *finely painted*, Paul. Sil. Ambo 97.

εὐγυᾶλος, *ον*, *well arched or rounded*, Tryph. 537, Nonn. D. 13. 68.

εὐγυρᾶς, *ον*, *well-circling*, Anth. Plan. 25.

εὐγωνία, *ή*, *regularity of angles*, Eur. Ion 1137, e conj. Elmsl.

εὐγωνίος, *ον*, *with regular angles*, Xen. Oec. 4, 21, Arist. Probl. 15. 11, 1.

εὐδαίδαλος, *ον*, *beautifully wrought*, Bacchyl. 22, Anth. P. 1. 16.

εὐδαιμονέω, fut. ἦσω: pf. **εὐδαιμόνηκα** Arist. Metaph. 8. 6, 8: (**εὐδαίμων**). *To be prosperous, well off, happy*, Hdt. 1. 170, Thuc. 8. 24, Eur., etc.; *τι in respect to* . . , Hdt. 2. 177, Soph. Ant. 506, etc.; *εἰς ἅπαντα* Eur. Fr. 46; *ἔς θυγατέρας* Id. Or. 541; *ἐν τινι* Luc. D. Mort. 24. 3:—**εὐδαιμονοῖς**, as a form of blessing used by Eur., El. 231, Phoen. 1086, v. Elmsl. Med. 1041 (1073); parodied by Ar. Ach. 446, 457.

εὐδαιμόνημα, τό, *a piece of good luck*, Luc. Imag. 22, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194.

εὐδαιμονία, *ιον*, -*λη, ή*, *prosperity, good fortune, wealth, weal*, h. Hom. 10. 5, Pind. N. 7. 83, Hdt. 1. 5, 32, and often in Att.; *χρημάτων προσόδη καὶ τῆ ἄλλῃ εὐδ.* Thuc. 2. 97; of countries, Hdt. 5. 28., 7. 220, etc.; *μαῖρ' εὐδαιμονίας* Pind. P. 3. 150: also in pl., Eur. I. A. 591, Plat. Phaedo 115 D. 2. in Plat. and Arist. *complete happiness*, v. **εὐδαίμων** sub fin.

εὐδαιμονίζω, to call or account happy, **εὐδαιμόνιζε παῖδα σὴν** Eur. Tro. 268, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 7, Isocr. 175 D, etc.; c. gen. rei, *οὐ . . μαίρας εὐδαιμονίσαι* πρώτης for his eminent fortune, Soph. O. C. 144, cf. Plat. Rep. 516 C, 518 B, Symp. 194 E; *αὐτὸν εὐδαιμονιεῖ τῆς περιουσίας* Dem. 550. 20, cf. 362. 12; *εὐδ. τινὰ ὑπὲρ τινος* Xen. An. 1. 7, 3; *ἐπί τινι* Dem. 314. 2; *διὰ τι* Luc. Nigr. 23:—Pass., Plat. Rep. 465 D, al.

εὐδαιμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, *tending or conducive to happiness*, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 6, 3, Rhet. 1. 19, 31; τὰ εὐδ. *the constituents thereof*, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 34; τελετή καλή τε καὶ εὐδ. Plat. Phaedr. 253 C. 2. of persons, *likely to be happy*, Ar. Eccl. 1134, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 16; οἱ εὐδαιμονικοί *philosophers who make happiness the chief good*, Diog. L. 1. 17, Clearch. ap. Ath. 548 B:—Adv., -κῶς πράττειν, διάγειν Ar. Pax 856, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 9.

εὐδαιμόνισμα, τό, *that which is thought to be a happiness*, Ep. Plat. 354 C. II. *congratulation*, App. Civ. 4. 16.

εὐδαιμονισμός, ὁ, *a thinking happy, predication of happiness*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 34, Eth. N. 4. 7, 13, Plut. Pelopid. 34, etc. 2. = εὐδαιμονία, Eust. Opusc. 304. 14.

εὐδαιμονιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must pronounce happy*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 1. 2. -έος, α, ὄν, *to be called happy*, Arr. An. 1. 12, 2.

εὐδαιμοσύνη, ἡ, = εὐδαιμονία, Archyt. in Stob. 13. 36, Xen. Eph. 1, 16.

εὐδαίμων, ὄν, *blessed with a good genius; hence fortunate, happy, blest*, Lat. *felix*, τῶν εὐδαίμων τε καὶ ὄλβιος *happy in respect to them (the days)*, Hes. Op. 824; εὐδ. καὶ ὄλβιος Theogn. 1007; and in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 647, Pers. 768, Soph. Ant. 582; μακάριός τε καὶ εὐδ. Plat. Rep. 354 A: c. gen. rei, *happy in or on account of* . . ., Hes. l. c., Plat. Phaedo 58 E: also ironically, εὐδ. εἶ, ὅτι οἶε . . ., Plat. Rep. 422 E:—τὸ εὐδαίμων = εὐδαιμονία, Thuc. 2. 43:—Adv. -μόνως, Eur. Or. 601, Ar. Pl. 802, etc.; Comp. and Sup. -έστερον, -έστατα, Plat. Legg. 734 D, 710 B. 2. esp. of outward prosperity, *well off, wealthy*, οἱ εὐδαίμονες αὐτῶν Hdt. 1. 133, cf. 196., 5. 8, Pind. P. 10. 34, Thuc. 1. 6, etc.; ἐν πολλοῖς χρήμασι εὐδαίμονες ὄντες Lys. 903. 11; οἱ πλούσιοι καὶ εὐδ. Plat. Rep. 406 C, cf. Prot. 316 B:—also of places, αἱ Ἀθηναίαι μεγάλα τε καὶ εὐδαίμονες Hdt. 8. 111; Εὐβοίῃ, νήσῳ μεγάλῃ τε καὶ εὐδ. Id. 5. 31; Κυράνα Pind. P. 4. 491, etc.—Though it always involves the notion of *good fortune*, yet in Eur. Med. 1230 it is directly opp. to εὐτυχής, —ὄλβου δ' ἐπιρρύντος εὐτυχέστερας ἄλλου γένοιτ' ἂν ἄλλος, εὐδαίμων δ' ἂν οὐ:—generally, however, both notions are associated, —*good fortune and happiness, wealth and weal*, v. esp. Plat. Rep. 354 A, 580 C, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 4, sq., 7. 13, 2, sq., Pol. 8. 5, 10.

εὐδάκρυτος, ὄν, (δακρῦν) *tearful, lamentable*, Aesch. Cho. 181. II. *beautiful in tears*, cited from Philostr.

εὐδάκτυλος, ὄν, *with beautiful fingers*, Alciphro 3. 67.

εὐδάνω, poet. lengthd. for εὐδῶ, Lyc. 1354, but prob. f. l. for ἐνδύει.

εὐδάπανος, ὄν, (δάπανη) *of much expense, liberal*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 2, 2, Plut. Sol. 3; Sup., Dio C. 44. 39. II. *of moderate expense*, Dion. H. 2. 23, Dio C. 52. 30.

εὐδαρκής, in Hesych., prob. f. l. for εὐδρακής or εὐδερκής.

εὐδέιλος, ὄν, (v. sub fin.) *very clear, distinct, far-seen*, Hom. (only in Od.), mostly as epith. of Ithaca, Od. 2. 167., 9. 21, etc.; of islands generally, ἡ πού τις νήσων εὐδέιλος 13. 234; prob. from the distinctness with which they are seen standing out of the sea (a description very applicable to Ithaca); so Pind. O. 1. 178 calls the hill of Kronos at Olympia εὐδέιλον, *far-seen*: cf. εὐαγής α. II. later, *open to the sun, sunny*, as in Pind. P. 4. 136, Iolcos is called εὐδ. χθών, in opp. to Jason's mountain-dwellings (αἰπεινοὶ σταθμοί); so of Crisa, *with its open plain exposed to the South*, h. Hom. Ap. 438; ὅσα πον φέει εὐδέιλος αἶα Euphor. 54. (The Root is no doubt the same as δέελος, δηλος, v. sub δῖος. Strabo and some Gramin. consider the second sense as the only one, cf. Buttin. Lexil. s. v. δειλή 7-9:—others explain it *western*, from δέιλη, *eventide*; which suits Ithaca, but not all islands, and certainly not Iolcos, which was on the east coast.)

εὐδεινός, ἡ, ὄν, = εὐδεινός, An. Ox. 2. 207, in Comp. -ότερος: hence prob. εὐδεινοὺς λιμένας should be restored for εὐδινούς in C. I. 4717. 22, and εὐδεινότατος for εὐδινώτατος in Eus. H. E. 9. 7, de Mart. Pal. 9.

εὐδειπνία, ἡ, *a happy festival*, Harmod. ap. Ath. 149 B, 479 D.

εὐδειπνος, ὄν, *with goodly feasts, δαῖτες εὐδ. well-appointed, sumptuous feasts*, Eur. Med. 200. II. in Aesch. Cho. 484, παρ' εὐδειπνοῖς. . . ἐμπύροισι, it is doubtful which is the Subst.; prob. the former, since εὐδειπνα (in E. M. εὐδειπνος ἑορτή) is expl. by Hesych. as *a festival to the memory of Erigoné*, and by the Schol. as *a funeral-feast*; so that εὐδειπνα ἐμπύρα would be *the smoking funeral-feasts*.

εὐδενδρος, ὄν, *well-wooded, abounding in fair trees*, Pind. O. 8. 12, P. 4. 131, Eur. I. T. 134, etc.; also in Prose, Hipp. Aër. 288, Strabo 100.

εὐδερκής, ἐς, *seeing brightly, bright-eyed*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 151, 263.

εὐδέρματος, (δέρμα) *with good, stout hide*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 125.

εὐδέψητος, ὄν, (δεψέω) *well-tanned, δέρματα Hipp. Art. 797.*

εὐδηλος, ὄν, *quite clear, abundantly manifest*, Aesch. Pers. 1009, etc.: εὐδηλός [ἔστι] ποιῶν all may see him doing . . ., Ar. Ach. 1130; εὐδηλόν [ἔστιν] ὅτι . . ., Plat. Polit. 308 D; φιλοσοφίας τις εἶ—εὐδηλον Alex. Διν. 1. 11; ἐν εὐδήλῳ [ἔστι] Hipp. 6. 3: v. sub δηλος. Adv. -λως, Plut. Thes. 3.

εὐδία, ἡ, *fair weather, ἐκ χειμῶνος εὐδία Pind. I. 7 (6). 52; ἐν εὐδίᾳ χειμῶνα ποιεῖν Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 14; ὅταν εὐδία γένηται Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 3; εὐδίας (gen.) in fine weather, Ib. 8. 12, 10:—pl., ἐν γε χειμῶσι καὶ ἐν εὐδίας Plat. Legg. 961 F; εὐδίων οὐσῶν Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 36.*

2. metaph. *tranquillity, calm*, Pind. O. 1. 158, P. 5. 12, Aesch. Theb. 795, Antipho 116. 25, Xen. An. 5. 8, 19; of the mind, Protag. ap. Plut. 2. 118 E, ubi v. Wytt.; σαρκὸς εὐδ. *good condition of* . . ., Ib. 126 C. [On the prosody, v. εὐδῖος.]

εὐδιάβατος, ὄν, *easy to cross, ποταμός Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 11, Plut.*

εὐδιάβλητος, ὄν, = sq., Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1040 B.

εὐδιάβολος, ὄν, *easy to misrepresent, easily misrepresented*, Plat. Legg. 944 B; εὐδιάβολα τὰ τοιαῦτα πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς Id. Euthyphro 3 B. Adv., εὐδιαβόλως ἔχειν Dem. 1406. 10.

εὐδιάγνωστος, ὄν, *easy to distinguish*, Galen. 14. p. 63. 10, Eccl.

εὐδιάγωγος, ὄν, *cheerful*, Diosc. 4. 61, Philo 1. 52, etc.

εὐδιάζομαι, Dep., = εὐδιάω, βίος ἀσαλεύτῳ ἡσυχίᾳ εὐδιαζόμενος Plat. Ax. 370 D:—Act. in Greg. Nyss.

εὐδιάθετος, ὄν, *well-arranged*:—Adv. -τως, Joseph. B. J. 3. 5, 2. II. *well-disposed*, of persons, Eccl., Byz. III. *easy to dispose of (in marriage)*, opp. to δυσδ., Hesych.

εὐδιάθρυπτος, ὄν, *quite crushed: contrite*, Eccl.

εὐδίαιος or -ιαίος, ὁ, *a hole in a ship*, for letting off the bilge-water, Plut. 2. 699 F, cf. Poll. 1. 92, Hesych., Suid.: cf. χείμαρος. II.

εὐδίαλον, τό, *the end of a clyster-pipe, etc.*, Festus, εὐδίων in Poll. 4. 181.

εὐδιαίρετος, ὄν, *easy to divide*, Arist. Phys. 4. 8, 10, P. A. 2. 8, 10, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 1, etc.

εὐδιαίτερος, α, ὄν, irreg. Comp. of εὐδῖος, q. v.

εὐδιαίτητος, ὄν, *easy to decide*, Strabo 332, Galen.

εὐδίατος, ὄν, *living temperately*, Xen. Apol. 19, Poll. 6. 27, etc.

εὐδιάκλαστος, ὄν, *easy to break*, Eccl.

εὐδιακόμιστος, ὄν, *easy to convey through or across*, Hesych.

εὐδιακόπος, εὐδιακόπτος, ὄν, *easy to cut through*, Polyb. 3. 46, 4., 55. 1.

εὐδιακόσμητος, ὄν, *easy to arrange*, Polyb. 8. 36, 9.

εὐδιακρίτος, ὄν, *easy to distinguish*, Galen. 2. p. 200. 2. *easy to explain*, Schol. Il. 24. 23. II. *act. easily distinguishing*, Eust. Opusc. 140. 3, al. Adv. -τως, Eccl.

εὐδιάλλακτος, ὄν, *easy to reconcile, placable*, Dion. H. 4. 38. Adv. -τως, Plut. Caes. 54.

εὐδιάλυτος, ὄν, *easy to undo or open*, of traps, Strabo 273. 2. *easy to dissolve or break up*, φιλία Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, 3; Ἑλλάς Plut. Philop. 8. 3. *easy to solve or refute*, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 5, Hermog. 4. *easy to digest*, Ath. 87 E. II. *easy to reconcile*, Polyb. 29. 5, 5.

εὐδι-ἀναξ, ακτος, ὁ, *ruler of the calm*, Luc. V. H. 1. 15.

εὐδιανός, ἡ, ὄν, = εὐδῖος, ψυχρῶν εὐδιανὸν φάρμακον αὐρῶν *a warm remedy for chill airs, i. e. a warm cloak*, Pind. O. 9. 146, cf. Böckhad P. 5. 10.

εὐδιάπνευστος, ὄν, = sq., Theophr. Odor. 39, Ath. 26 E. II. *act. allowing free evaporation*, Athen. in Matthaei Med. 227.

εὐδιάπνοος, ὄν, contr. -πνοὺς, οὐν, *easily evaporating, τὸ ὑγρὸν Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 2.*

εὐδιάρθρωτος, ὄν, *well-articulated*, of style, Eust. 106. 12, etc.

εὐδιάρπαστος, ὄν, *easily robbed*, Eccl.

εὐδιάσειστος, ὄν, *easily shaken*, E. M. 104. 5, etc. II. *easy to disprove*, Apoll. de Pron. 3 B.

εὐδιάσπαστος, ὄν, *easily torn asunder*, Polyb. 18. 1, 9.

εὐδιάφθαρτος, ὄν, = sq., Plat. Legg. 845 D.

εὐδιάφθορος, ὄν, *easily destroyed*, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 10, P. A. 4. 6, 4.

εὐδιαφορέω, *to be excellent*, Geop. 19. 6, 12.

εὐδιαφόρητος, ὄν, *easily carried off by perspiration*, Diosc. ap. Ath. 10 C. II. *act. easily perspiring*, Galen.

εὐδιάφυκτος, ὄν, *easy to escape from*, Cyrill.

εὐδιάχυτος, ὄν, *easy to dissolve*, φάρμακα Arist. Probl. 1. 42; γῆ Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 6; ἀήρ Plut. 2. 901 B; τὴν ὄρεξιν εὐδ. ἔχειν Diog. L. 10. 149.

εὐδιαχώρητος, ὄν, of meat, *easy to digest and pass*, Xenocr. 31.

εὐδιάω, Ep. part. εὐδιῶν, (εὐδῖος) *to be fair or calm*, of sea and weather, κόλπος Ap. Rh. 2. 371; ἀνεμος Opp. H. 3. 58, cf. Arat. 899; of persons, *to enjoy such weather*, Ap. Rh. 2. 903;—cf. διαύω.

εὐδιδάκτος [ἴ], ὄν, *docile*, Diod. 2. 29.

εὐδεινός, ἡ, ὄν, = εὐδῖος, χειμῶν Hipp. Aph. 1247; γαλήνη Plat. Legg. 919 A; τροπαί Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 9; ὁ ζέφυρος Id. Probl. 26. 31, etc.:—of places, ἐν εὐδεινοῖς in *sheltered spots*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 9, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 7. Adv. -νῶς, Hipp. 25. 15. Cf. εὐδεινός.

εὐδιέξοδος, ὄν, *easily going out*, Hipp. 298. 14; εὐδ. κοιλίῃ *an easy evacuation*, Id. 339. 2.

εὐδίετος, ὄν, (δίτημι) *easily melting*, Diosc. 1. 18.

εὐδιήγητος, ὄν, *easy to tell*, Isocr. 389 E.

εὐδικία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (δίκη) *righteous dealing, righteousness*, in pl., εὐδικίας ἀνέχειν Od. 19. 111; εὐδικίῃ *righteously*, Ap. Rh. 4. 343; σύντροφος εὐδικίης Epit. in C. I. 246; ὃς εὐδικίης δγανῆσι σώσε . . . πόλιος Ib. 373, cf. 2859:—also in late Prose, Plut. 2. 781 F.

εὐδίνητος [ἴ], ὄν, *easily-turning*, τρύπανα Anth. P. 6. 205: of dancers, Paul. Sil. Ambo 120. II. *well-rounded*, Nonn. D. 6. 109.

εὐδινός, ὄν, = foreg., Orph. H. 21. 5: v. sub εὐδεινός.

εὐδίοδος, ὄν, *easy to go through, permeable*, χώρα Theophr. H. P. 1. 7, 1. 2. *allowing free evaporation*, Arist. Probl. 8. 4. II. *easily passing through*, πρὸς τοὺς πόρους Theophr. Odor. 62.

εὐδιόκτητος, ὄν, *easy to dispose of or digest*, Galen.

εὐδιόλκος, ὄν, (ἐλκω) *easily leading, seductive*, δύναμις Philo 1. 517.

εὐδίων, τό, v. sub εὐδίαιος.

εὐδιόπτος, ὄν, *easy to see through*, Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 12, Probl. 23. 8 and 38; τὰ εὐδ. *transparency*, Id. G. A. 5. 1, 23.

εὐδιόρθωτος, ὄν, *easy to remedy or correct*, Hipp. 8. 9, Dion. H. 10. 42.

εὐδιόριστος, ὄν, *easy to define*, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 1.

εὐδῖος, ὄν, (v. sub δῖος):—*calm, fine, clear*, of air, weather, sea, ἀνεμος Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 38; εὐδία πάντα Theocr. 22. 22; ἄλδς ἀκραί Ap. Rh. 1. 521, etc.:—*warm, mild, gentle*, opp. to χειμέριος, Pind. P. 5. 12; χειμῶν Hipp. Aër. 287:—of persons, *mild, cheerful, gracious*, Opp. H. 4. 29; τὸ εὐδῖον τοῦ προσώπου M. Anton. 6. 30:—neut. εὐδῖον, εὐδία, as Adv., Opp. C. 1. 44, Anth. P. 18. 14:—irreg. Comp. and Sup. εὐδέστερας, -έστατος, Hipp. Aër. l. c.; εὐδιαίτερος, Xen. l. c. II. *coming out or busy in fine weather*, Arat. 916; *dringing fine weather*, Orph. II. 37. 24. [The quantity of δῖος would lead one to expect that ι would be long in εὐδῖος, εὐδία, etc.; but the Poets make ι in both words, except ι in arsi, Orph. l. c., Arat. 784, 823, 850: in Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 4 Bekk. wrote εὐδῖαι, perh. by an error.]

εὐδιφρος, *ov*, with beautiful chariots, of Elis, Nonn. D. 37. 139.
 εὐδητος, Dor. — δμᾶτος, *ov*, well-built, βωμός, πύργος, πόλις Hom., always in Ep. form εὐδμ-, except in Od. 20. 302, δ δ' εὐδμητον βάλε τοῖχον.
 εὐδοκέω: impf. εὐδόκουν or ἠδύδοκουν: fut. ἦσω. To be well pleased or content, to acquiesce in a thing, τινι Polyb. 2. 38, 7; τι LXX; also, with a person, τινι Diod. 17. 47; ἐν τινι 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 10, cf. Ev. Matth. 3. 17; also c. part. to be glad of doing, Polyb. 2. 38, 4; c. inf. to consent to do, Id. 5. 93, 7; c. acc. et inf., to consent that . . ., I. 8, 4., 7. 4, 5. 2. so also in Med. or Pass., εὐδοκείσθαι ἐπὶ τινι I. 8, 4; τινι 3. 31, 6., 27. 3, 5:—absol., εὐδοκῆθη prospered, LXX (I Paral. 29. 23).
 II. of things, to be well-pleasing or acceptable, τινι to one, Polyb. 20. 5, 10:—also in Med. or Pass. to be approved or accepted, τινι by one, Id. I. 6, 3, etc.; absol., I. 71, 3.
 εὐδόκησις, *ews*, ἡ, satisfaction, approval, Diod. 15. 6, etc.
 εὐδοκῆτος, ἡ, *ov*, well-pleasing, acceptable, Diog. L. 2. 87.
 εὐδοκία, ἡ, = εὐδόκησις, C. I. 5960, often in LXX and N. T.
 εὐδοκίμω: impf. ἠδύδοκίμουν Plat. Gorg. 515 E: aor. ἠδύδοκίμησα Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 46, Dem. 7. 20: pf. ἠδύδοκίμηκα Ar. Nub. 1031: the augm. is omitted Ion., Hdt. 3. 131., 7. 227, and often in MSS. of Att. writers, as Ar. I. c., Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 2, etc. To be εὐδοκίμος, to be of good repute, to be held in esteem, to be honoured, famous, popular, Theogn. 587, Eur. Fr. 550, Ar. I. c., Lysias 173. 40, etc.:—εὐδ. ἐν τινι to be distinguished in a thing, Hdt. 1. 59, Thuc. 2. 37; ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς Ἑλλησιν Plat. Hipp. Ma. 291 A; ἐπὶ τινοσ Dem. 1425. 5; τι Dio C. 60. 8; περὶ τι Plat. Rep. 368 A, etc.; ἔκ or ἀπό τινοσ Plut. Dio 34, Anth. P. II. 157, Dio C.:—εὐδ. μάλιστα τῶν μαθητῶν Plat. Prot. 315 A; so, εὐδ. διὰ πάντων τῶν βασιλέων Hdt. 6. 63:—εὐδ. παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ to have influence with him, Id. 8. 87, cf. 88., 9. 20; παρὰ τισι εὐδοκίμων νόμος Dem. 530. 16:—later also in Med., Com. Anon. 50 (Diod. 12. 14), Plut. Galb. 16. 2. of wine, meats, etc., to be highly esteemed, εὐδ. σφόδρα Alex. Incert. 14; σκῶπες σφόδρα εὐδ., i. e. their flesh, Arist. H. A. 9. 28:—so of things generally, οἱ εὐδοκίμουντες τῶν νόμων Id. Eth. N. 10. 9, 20; of popular arguments, Id. Rhet. 2. 23, 30, al. II. in Med. also, to hold in honour, Diod. 4. 24.
 εὐδοκίμησις, *ews*, ἡ, good repute, reputation, credit, mostly in pl., Plat. Rep. 358 A, 363 A, Luc. Pisc. 25; sing. in Themist. 347 C.
 εὐδοκίμια, ἡ, = foreg., Plat. Phileb. 58 D.
 εὐδοκίμος, *ov*, in good repute, honoured, famous, glorious, στρατιά Aesch. Pers. 857; θάνατος Eur. Heracl. 621; εὐδ. εἰς τι, πρὸς τι Plat. Apol. 29 D, Legg. 878 A; ἐπὶ τινι Plut. Lysand. 22; ἐν πᾶσιν Plat. Legg. 631 B; ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 1.
 εὐδοκουμένως, Adv. part. pres. med. of εὐδοκέω, satisfactorily, c. dat., Polyb. 18. 34, 10.
 εὐδόμητος, *ov*, formed to expl. εὐδητος, Eust. 782. 24.
 εὐδοξέω, to be in good repute, to be honoured, famous, Eur. Rhes. 496, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 16, etc.; τὰ πολλά in most things, Id. Hell. 1. 1, 31.
 εὐδοξία, ἡ, good repute, credit, honour, glory, Simon. 5, Pind. P. 5. 9, and often in Att., cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 8: virtue, excellence, Pind. N. 3. 70; in pl., Dem. 332. 6. 2. approval, τοῦ πλήθους Plat. Menex. 238 D. II. good judgment, opp. to ἐπιστήμη, Id. Meno 99 B.
 εὐδοξος, *ov*, (δόξα) of good repute, honoured, famous, glorious, Theogn. 195, Simon. 147, Pind. P. 12. 10, Thuc. 1. 84, etc.; εὐδ. παρὰ τισι Plat. Legg. 773 A; νέες εὐδοξόταται ships of best repute or character, 'crack' ships, Hdt. 7. 99. Adv. —ξως, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 287 E.
 εὐδουλος, *ov*, good to one's slaves, Achae. ap. Ath. 267 D, Pherecr. Incert. 72.
 εὐδρᾶκῆς, *es*, (δέρκομαι) sharp-sighted, Soph. Ph. 847.
 εὐδράνεια, ἡ, bodily strength and health, LXX (Sap. 13. 19), Hesych. (εὐδρᾶνῆς is only found in Gramm.: the Root is δρᾶνω.)
 εὐδρομέω, to run well, be swift, Menand. Incert. 467, Plut. Philop. 18: metaph. to go off well, Philostr. 807: εὐδρομέω (i. e. εὐδρομέω) on a grave-stone, C. I. 6760.
 εὐδρομία, *Ion.* —λη, ἡ, swiftness, Hipp. Epist. 1276. 54.
 εὐδρομίας, *ov*, δ, good runner, of a fish, Eratosth. ap. Plut. 2. 981 D.
 εὐδρομος, *ov*, running well, swift, Anth. P. 6. 160, Orph. 2.
 εὐδρ. πόλις a city with fair race-courses, Anth. P. append. 336. II. in Medic. sense, with open pores, σῶμα Plut. 2. 715 E, Galen.
 εὐδρροσος, *ov*, with plentiful dew, abounding in water, πηγᾶί Eur. I. A. 1517; τόποι Ar. Av. 245.
 εὐδύνάτος, *η, ov*, mighty, Orph. H. 28. 20.
 εὐδυσώπητος, *ov*, soon put out of countenance: easily worked upon by entreaty, Plut. 2. 528 E.
 εὐδω: impf. ἠδύδων Plat. Symp. 203 B, restored in Eur. Bacch. 683, Rhes. 763, 779, εὐδων Il. 2. 2, Theocr. 2. 126, Ion. εὐδεσκε Il. 22. 503:—fut. εὐδήσω Aesch. Ag. 337:—aor. εὐδήσα (καθ-) Hipp. To sleep, lie down to sleep, οἴμαι, Hom.; c. acc. cogn., ὀππότε' ἂν αὐτε εὐδηοθα γλυκερὸν ὕπνον Oa. 145; ὕπνον οὐκ εὐδαίμονα Eur. H. F. 1014. γλυκερὸν καὶ ἐγέρσιμον Theocr. 24. 7; also, ὕπνω γ' εὐδοντα slumbering in sleep (Βασιλ. ἐνδόντα having given way to sleep), Soph. O. T. 65; εὐδειν . . παρνοσέη Ἀφροδίτη Od. 8. 337, 342; σὺν ἀμήλικι εὐδειν Theogn. 1059 ἢν ὄλην νύκτα Plat. Legg. 807 E, al.:—also of the sleep of death, Πρῶμος δεδημένος εὐδει ἔγχει ἐμῷ Il. 14. 482; οὐμὸς εὐδων . . νέκυς Soph. C. 621: cf. κοιμάω Il. 3. II. metaph. to rest, be still, ὄφρ' εὐδ μένος Βορέας Il. 5. 524; εὐδέτω πόντος Simon. 44. 15, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1; εὐδοντα πόλεμον ἐπεγείρειν Solon 3. 19; εὐδουσιν δ' ὄρεων κορυφαίαι 44; οὐπω κακὸν τόδ' εὐδει Eur. Supp. 1148; εὐδει χάρις sleeps, Pind. I. 7 (6). 23, cf. Eur. Hec. 662: of the mind or heart, to be ease, be content, εὐδούση φρενί Soph. Fr. 563, cf. Theocr. 2. 126, Plat. Rep. 571 C; (so, dormire, in Lat., cf. Ileind. Hor. Sat. 1. 2, 7):—of lions, to be asleep,

καὶ βραδὺς εὐδει, i. e. though sleep detains him, Soph. O. C. 307; Τισίαν ἔασομεν εὐδειν we will let him rest, Plat. Phaedr. 267 A: cf. βρίζω.—
 In Prose καθεύδω is more used, though we find εὐδω in Hdt. 1. 34, 209, Plat. II. c., Xen. Cyn. 5, 11.
 εὐδώρητος, *ov*, abundantly given, Opp. H. 4. 359.
 εὐδωρος, *ov*, generous, Opp. H. 2. 39; in Hom. only as prop. n., Il. 16. 179, 186. II. richly endowed, Paul. Sil. S. Soph. Descr. 920.
 εὐεἶνος, *ov*, richly-robed, Mosch. 4. 75, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 477, 562.
 εὐέγρετος, *ov*, (ἐγρομαι, ἐγείρω) easily awakened, cited from Hierocl. .
 εὐεδρος, *ov*, (ἔδρα) with beautiful seat, on stately throne, of gods, Aesch. Theb. 96, 319; with a good seat on horseback, Suid. 2. of a ship, = ἔσασελμος, Theocr. 13. 21. II. pass. easy to sit, ἵππος Xen. Eq. 1, 12. III. in a right or lucky place, εὐεδρος ὄρνις a bird of augury appearing in a lucky quarter, Ael. N. A. 16. 16: generally, fitting, suitable, Dion. H. de Comp. 6.
 εὐέθειρος, *ov*, beautiful-haired, Anacr. 80 Bgk.; vulg. εὐέθειρα.
 εὐειδῆς, *es*, well-shaped, goodly, γυνή Il. 3. 48; properly of female beauty (v. Eust. ad l.), cf. Hes. Th. 250, Theogn. 1002, Pind. I. 8 (7). 61, Plat. Crito 44 A, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 4; but of males, Hdt. 1. 32, 112., 6. 32 (in Sup.), Aesch. Pers. 324, Eur. Hel. 1540, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 9:—generally, beautiful, χρωτὸς εὐειδῆς φύσις Eur. Alc. 174:—τὸ εὐειδὲς beauty of face, Cret. usage mentioned by Arist. Poët. 25, 16.
 εὐείκαστος, *ov*, easy to conjecture, Hesych.:—good at guessing, Ptol.
 εὐείκτος, *ov*, obedient, Dio C. 69. 20, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 23. Adv. —τως, E. M.
 εὐείλος, *ov*, sunny, warm, Lat. apricus, πνοαί Eur. Phoen. 674, cf. Ar. Fr. 612; χωρία Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 9.
 εὐειματέω, to be well-dressed, Antiph. Ἀφροδίτ. 3, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 2:—in late writers εὐιματέω, Sotad. ap. Stob. 189. 42.
 εὐείματος, *ov*, (εἶμα) well-dressed, Max. Tyr. 3. 10, ex emend. Steph.
 εὐειμονέω, = εὐιματέω, Cyrill.
 εὐείμων, *ov*, = εὐείματος, Aesch. Pers. 181.
 εὐείρος, *ov*, (εἶρος, ἔριον) with or of good wool, fleecy, Hipp. 666. 41 (in Sup.), Anth. P. 7. 657:—Att. εὐείρος, Soph. Tr. 675 (as Lob. for εὐείρου); εὐείρον τ' ἄγραν (as Schneidew. for εὐκείρων τ', for the horned cattle have been already mentioned), Id. Aj. 297; εἶ τινα πόλιον φράσειας ἡμῖν εὐείρον Ar. Av. 121; γλῶσσαν εὐείρων βοτῶν Cratin. Πυλ. 6.—On the Att. form, v. Phryn. 146 and Lob. ad l.; and on a heterocl. acc. εὐείρας for εὐείρους, v. sub ἔτηρ.
 εὐείσβολος, *ov*, easy of entrance, Strabo 792; opp. to δυσείσβολος.
 εὐέκβατος, *ov*, easy to get out of, Hipp. Acut. 395.
 εὐέκκαυτος, *ov*, easy to burn out, Galen. 2. p. 3. 34 (Ald.).
 εὐέκκρῖτος, *ov*, of food, easy to secrete, Xenocr. 33, Ath. 62 F.
 εὐέκνιπτος, *ov*, easy to wash out, of a colour, Poll. 1. 44.
 εὐέκπλυτος, *ov*, = foreg., Poll. 1. 44. II. act. purging, relaxing, Hipp. Acut. 385.
 εὐεκποίητος, *ov*, easy to get rid of, Med. Vett. p. 3. Matthaei.
 εὐεκπύρωτος [ῥ], *ov*, easy to heat, Strabo 579.
 εὐέκρυντος, *ov*, easy to wash out, Poll. 1. 44.
 εὐεκτέω, to be in good case, τῷ σώματι Cebes Tab. 16; εἰς ψυχὴν Eust. Opusc. 121. 88; ὅταν ἡ ζῶον ἢ δένδρον εὐεκτῆ Plut. 2. 919 C.
 εὐέκτης, *ov*, δ, (ἔχω) of a good habit of body, in good case, opp. to καχέκτης, Polyb. 3. 88, 2, Diog. L. 2. 22.
 εὐεκτία, ἡ, = εὐεξία, Archyt. ap. Stob. 41. 17., 43. 14.
 εὐεκτικός, ἡ, *ov*, in good case, healthy, σώματα Plat. Legg. 684 C; of persons, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 9, al. 2. conducive to εὐεξία, wholesome, Id. Top. 1. 13, 3, Eth. N. 5. 1, 5. Adv. —κῶς, Hierocl.
 εὐεκτος, *ov*, = εὐέκτης, Galen. 6. 664, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 109.
 εὐέκφορος, *ov*, bringing forth timely births, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 11.
 εὐέλαιος, *ov*, rich in olive-trees or oil, Strabo 243.
 εὐέλεκτος, *ov*, easy to refute or detect, Plat. Theaet. 157 B, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 15, etc. 2. easy to test, Plat. Apol. 33 C.
 εὐέλκτος, *ov*, easily rolling, pliant, Eust. 229. 36, Poll. 2. 117.
 εὐελκῆς, *es*, easily healing, favourable for healing, of the constitution, opp. to δυσελκῆς, Hipp. Acut. 391.
 εὐελκτος, *ov*, easy to draw, Galen. 13. 10 C.
 εὐέλπις, δ, ἡ, neut. εὐελπι:—of good hope, hopeful, cheerful, Thuc. 4. 10, 62, Xen., etc.; ἐπὶ τοῖς δεινοῖς Thuc. 1. 70; περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Hipp. Mi. 364 A; πρὸς τὸν θάνατον Id. Apol. 41 C; τοῦ κρατήσιν Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 76. 2. c. acc. et inf. fut., εὐελπίς εἰμί σε ἰσχύσειν Aesch. Pr. 509; εὐελπίς σωθῆσθαι in good hope to be saved, Thuc. 6. 24, cf. Plat. Phaedo 63 C:—τὸ εὐελπι cheerfulness, Plut. 2. 1101 D, Dio C. 42. 1, etc.; so, εὐ. λαλία cheerful talk, Polyb. 1. 32; 6. II. pass. well hoped of, the subject of hope, LXX (Prov. 19. 18).
 εὐελπιστέω, to be of good hope, Charito p. 79. 22, Nicet. Ann. 415 B:—εὐελπιστία, ἡ, hopefulness, Polyb. 11. 3, 6:—εὐελπιστος, *ov*, hopeful: in Adv. —τως, Byz.
 εὐέμβατος, *ov*, easy to get into, Hipp. Acut. 395, Chio Epist. 15.
 εὐέμβλητος, *ov*, easy to put in, of dislocated joints, Hipp. Art. 833.
 εὐέμβολος, *ov*, exposed to invasion, χώρα Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 10. II. = foreg., Hipp. Fract. 777.
 εὐέμετος or εὐήμετος, *ov*, easily made sick, Hipp. Art. 805.
 εὐεμῆς, *es*, (ἐμέω) vomiting readily, Hipp. 645. 35; ἵνα εὐεμῆς ἦ (sic Cod. Urb.) that vomiting may be easy, Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 2.—A form εὐημῆς occurs in Hipp. Aph. 1249 B, cf. Lob. Phryn. 706.
 εὐεμπτωσία, ἡ, liability to a thing, proclivity, Stob. Ecl. 2. 182:—in Medic. an illness to which people are commonly liable, such as colds, Posidon. ap. Galen. 5. p. 157 B, Diog. L. 7. 115.
 εὐέμπωτος, *ov*, easily falling, εἰς or πρὸς τι Galen. 5. 157 A, Jo. Chrys. Adv. —τως, Galen.

εὐέμφρακτος, *on*, easy to block up, Galen. 6. 497, 2.
 εὐένδοτος, *on*, easily yielding, γῆ Strabo 740.
 εὐέντευκτος, *on*, affable, Poll. 5. 138. Adv. -τως, Ib. 139.
 εὐέντρεπτος, *on*, feeling much fear, Ptolem. Tetrab. p. 159.
 εὐεξάγωγος, *on*, easy of export, Strabo 222.
 εὐεξάλειπτος, *on*, easy to wipe out, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 53.
 εὐεξανάλωτος, *on*, easy of digestion, Hipp. 383. 10.
 εὐεξαπάτητος, *on*, easily deceived, Plat. Rep. 409 A, Xen. Eq. Mag. 7. 15.
 εὐεξαπτος, *on*, easily kindled or lighted, M. Anton. 9. 9, Galen.
 εὐεξέλεκτος, *on*, easy to refute, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 293 D.
 εὐεξέλικτος, *on*, skilful in deploying troops, Strabo 154.
 εὐεξέταστος, *on*, easy to examine or detect, Arist. de Au. I. 4. 4.
 εὐεξία, ἡ, (εὐέκτης) a good habit of body, good state of health, high health, opp. to καχεξία, Hipp. Aph. 1242; σαρκός Eur. Fr. 200; εὐεξία τῶν σωμάτων καὶ καχεξία Plat. Gorg. 450 A, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5. I. 5; εὐεξ. καὶ ὑγίεια Plat. Gorg. 559 A; in pl., Isocr. 41 A, Aeschin. 26. 43; εὐεξίαι τῶν σωμάτων Plat. Prot. 354 B. II. generally, vigour, good condition, τῆς ψυχῆς Id. Rep. 444 D; τῆς πολιτείας Xen. Lac. 8. 1; πολιτική Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 12; φωνῆς Plut. 2. 804 B, etc.; εὐ. ἐν τοῖς πολεμικοῖς ability in war, Polyb. 3. 6, 12.
 εὐεξίλαστος, *on*, placable, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 148.
 εὐεξοδος, *on*, easy to get out of or escape from, ἔστι δ' οὐκ εὐεξοδὸν Aesch. Pers. 688; εὐ. πόλις, opp. to δυσέμβολος, Arist. Pol. 7. 5. 3, cf. 7. 11, 3. II. act. easily escaping, ὕδωρ Id. Probl. 3. 22.
 εὐεπάγωγος, *on*, easy to lead on, πρὸς τι Polyb. 31. 13, 5.
 εὐεπαίσθητος, *on*, easily feeling, sensitive, Hipp. 606. 29.
 εὐεπακολούθητος, *on*, easy to follow, of a train of argument, Arist. Rhet. I. 2, 13.
 εὐεπανόρθωτος, *on*, easy to correct, Hipp. 7. 26 and 30.
 εὐέπεια, ἡ, (εὐεπής) beauty of language, eloquence, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C, Dion. H. de Dem. 25, etc.; εὐέπειαι λόγων Plat. Ax. 369 D. II. kind words, Soph. O. T. 932.
 εὐεπήβολος, *on*, v. sub εὐεπίβολος.
 εὐεπηρέαστος, *on*, exposed to harm or damage, cited from Epict.
 εὐεπής, ἐς, (ἔπος) well-speaking, eloquent, melodious, φωνή Xen. Cyn. 13, 16. 2. making eloquent, inspiring, ὕδωρ, of Helicon, Anth. P. 11. 24. II. pass. well-spoken, acceptable, λόγος Hdt. 5. 50:—Adv. -πῶς, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.
 εὐεπίβυτος, *on*, easy to ascend, λόφος Strabo 234, Polyaen. 6. 5:—easy of attack, Luc. Calumn. 19.
 εὐεπίβλεπτος, *on*, easily seen, manifest, Poll. 1. 172.
 εὐεπίβολος, *on*, hitting the mark; hence, shrewd, intelligent, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 322; 21. εὐεπήβ-:—Adv. -λως, Artemid. 4. prooem.
 εὐεπιβούλευτος, *on*, exposed to treachery or stratagem, Strabo 100, etc.; Comp., Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 3.
 εὐεπίβουλος, *on*, fond of plolling or intriguing, Ptolem.
 εὐεπίγνωστος or -γνωτος, *on*, easy to know, Artemid. 4. 84, Justin. M.
 εὐεπίδεκτος, *on*, easily receiving, τινος Schol. Ap. Rh. I. 1005.
 εὐεπίδρομος, *on*, easily assailable, Themist. 235 D.
 εὐεπίτη, ἡ, Ion. for εὐέπεια, Hipp. 22. 53, Anth. P. 6. 322, C. I. 6857, 6860.
 εὐεπίθετος, *on*, easy to set upon or attack, εὐεπίθετος ἡμῖν εἶη Thuc. 6. 34; εὐεπίθετον ἦν .. τοῖς πολεμίοις was easy for them to make an attack, Xen. An. 3. 4, 20; εὐ. ὁ μεθύων Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 24; εὐεπ. πρὸς τὰς τῶν πολλῶν δόξας Plat. Polit. 306 A:—Adv., εὐεπιθέτως ἔχειν Aen. Tact. 23.
 εὐεπίληστος, *on*, easily forgetting, forgetful, τινός Eust. Opusc. 306. 65.
 εὐεπιλόγιστος, *on*, easily inferred, Sext. Emp. M. I. 297, Galen.
 εὐεπιμικτος, *on*, accessible, χώρα πᾶσιν εὐ. Strabo 493; of men, Poll. 5. 138. Adv. -τως, Ib. 139.
 εὐεπίστρεπτος, *on*, easily turned, ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον App. Pun. 8. 50.
 εὐεπίστροφος, *on*, = foreg., E. M. 616. 7. Adv. -φως, Eulog. in Phot. Bibl. 240. 7.
 εὐεπίτακτος, *on*, easily put in order, docile, Anth. P. 11. 73.
 εὐεπίτευκτος, *on*, easily hitting the mark, successful, ἐν μάχαις Anon. ap. Suid.: opportune, Sever. Clyst. p. 34 Dietz.
 εὐεπιφορία, ἡ, facility of being borne in any direction, Sext. Emp. P. I. 181. II. proclivity, τῶν παθῶν Clem. Al. 507.
 εὐεπιφορος, *on*, easily carried towards, inclined, prone, εἰς, πρὸς, ἐπὶ τι, Clem. Al. 551, etc.; of authors who are fond of particular phrases, Grammi. Adv. -πως, willingly, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 206; εὐ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Strabo 28.
 εὐεπιχείρητος, *on*, easy to be attacked, Poll. 1. 172. 2. easy to be attempted or proven, πρόβλημα Arist. An. Pr. I. 26, 1, cf. Top. 2. 4, 1. II. readily attempting, Diog. L. 4. 30:—Adv. -τως, Hierocl.
 εὐέργαστος, *on*, easily wrought, Clem. Al. 109.
 εὐέργεια, Ion. -είη, ἡ, = εὐεργασία I, Anth. P. 15. 34. 2. easiness in working or doing, convenience, Oribas. 51 Mai.
 εὐεργασία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, well-doing (v. sub κακοεργία), Od. 22. 374, Theogn. 548, etc. II. good service, a good deed, kindness, bounty, benefit, εὐεργασίας ἀποτίνειν Od. 22. 235, cf. Hes. Th. 503; ἡ ἔξ' Ἰσθμίου εὐ. done by him, Hdt. 5. 11; ἐκτίνειν Id. 3. 47; εὐεργασίας ἀποδείκνυσθαι εἰς τινὰ Id. 3. 67; καταθέσθαι εἰς τινὰ Thuc. I. 128; εὐ. ποιεῖν Hdt. 4. 165; προσθαί Xen. An. 7. 7, 47; προσφέρειν Plat. Gorg. 513 E; opp. to εὐεργ. ἀπολαβεῖν, Isocr. 307 D; εὐ. ὑφείλεται μοι Thuc. I. 137, cf. 32; ἀντ' εὐεργασίας for service done, Simon. 103, Theocr. 17. 116; ἀπ' εὐεργασίας καθιστάται τοὺς βασιλεῖς Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 11:—c. gen., εὐεργ. τῆς πόλεως good service done the state, Plat. Legg. 850 B:—pl. public services, τὰς τῶν προγόνων εὐεργασίας Lys. 142. 2, and often in Oratt. 2. ψηφίζεσθαι τιμι εὐεργασίαν to vote him the title of εὐεργέτης (q. v.), Wolf Dem. 475. 11; κείται σοι εὐεργ. ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ οἴκῳ ἔσαεὶ ἀνάγραπτος Thuc. I. 129, cf. Hdt. 5. 11, Xen. Hell. I. 1, 26, C. I. 84, 91, etc.

εὐεργετώ: impf. εὐεργέτων Xen. Apol. 26, Ages. 4, 4 (v. l. εὐηργ-); fut. -ήσω: aor. εὐεργέτησα Isocr. 52 B, Dinarch. 92. II, εὐηργ- (in Mss.) Ar. Pl. 835, Lysias 115. 22: pf. εὐεργέτηκα Plat. Rep. 615 B, Dem. 467. 13, εὐηργ- Lycurg. 167. 38, etc.:—Pass., aor. part. εὐεργετηθείς (v. infr.): pf. εὐεργέτημαι Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 3 (v. l. ἠεργ-), Plat. Crito 43 A:—the examples cited shew the uncertainty of any rule for the augm. To be an εὐεργέτης, to do well, do good, Soph. Ph. 670. II. c. acc. pers. to do good services or shew kindness to one, τοὺς θανόντας εἰ θέλεις εὐεργετεῖν Aesch. Eum. 725, cf. Eur. Ion 1540, Lys. l. c., etc.; also, εὐεργεσίαν εὐεργ. τινά to do one a kindness, Plat. Apol. 36 C, cf. Rep. 615 B; ὁ τι ἂν ἡμᾶς εὐεργετήσῃς Ib. 345 A; μεγάλως or μεγάλα εὐεργ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 10 and 12; c. dat. rei, χρήμασιν εὐ. Ib. 2:—Pass. to have a kindness done one, εὐεργεσίαν εὐεργετηθείς Plat. Gorg. 520 C; μείζονα εὐεργετημένος Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 3; καὶ τι εὐεργέτηται ὑπ' ἐμοῦ Plat. Crito 43 A; also, εὐεργετούμενος εἰς χρήματα Id. Symp. 184 B.
 εὐεργέτημα, τό, a service done, kindness, πρὸς τινα Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 2, Isocr. 47 C, etc.; pl., Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 34, Arist., etc.
 εὐεργέτης, *on*, ὁ, a well-doer, benefactor, Pind. P. 2. 43, Soph. Ant. 284; τινί to one, Hdt. 6. 30, Eur. H. F. 1252; more commonly, τινός Id. Rhes. 151, Plat. Crat. 403 E. 2. a title of honour of such persons as had done the state some service, εὐ. βασιλέος ἀνεγράφη was registered as the King's benefactor, Hdt. 8. 85 (cf. ὁροσάγγαι), cf. 3. 140., 8. 136; μέγιστος εὐ. παρ' ἐμοῖ ἀναγέγραψαι Plat. Gorg. 506 C, cf. Lysias 159. 38, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4, C. I. 84, 1052, and v. εὐεργασία I. 2. II. as Adj. kind, beneficent, bountiful, Pind. O. 2. 171, P. 4. 54.
 εὐεργετητέον, verb. Adj. one must shew kindness to, τοὺς φίλους Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 28.
 εὐεργετικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to do good, beneficent, bountiful, Arist. Rhet. 2. 11, 4, etc.; δόξα εὐ. a reputation for doing good, Ib. I. 5, 9; εὐ. πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων disposed to do many and great good actions, Ib. I. 9, 4; c. gen. pers., εὐ. ἀνθρώπων to men, Def. Plat. 412 E; τὸ εὐεργ. beneficence, Diod. I. 25:—εὐεργετητικός is a common v. l.
 εὐεργέτης, ἴδος, fem. of εὐεργέτης, Eur. Alc. 1058, Plat. Legg. 896 E.
 εὐέργη, ἡ, v. s. ἐόργη.
 εὐεργής, ἐς, (ἔργον) well-wrought, well-made, of chariots, εὐεργέος ἔκπεσε δίφρον Il. 5. 585; of ships, μία δ' ἤγαγε νηὺς εὐεργής 24. 396, and often in Od.; πηδάλιον Hes. Op. 627; of garments, ἀμφ' ὤμοισιν ἔχων εὐεργέα λώπην Od. 13. 224; of gold, wrought, χρυσοῦ .. εὐεργέος ἐπτά τάλαντα 24. 274. 2. well-done: hence in pl. εὐεργέα = the prose εὐεργεταί, benefils, services, οὐκ ἔστι χάρις μετόπισθ' εὐεργέων 22. 319, cf. 4. 695.
 εὐεργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) doing good or well, upright, of women, Hom., but only in Od., and always in phrase καὶ ἡ κ' εὐεργὸς ἔησιν, 11. 434., 15. 422., 24. 202. 2. serviceable, πρὸς τι Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 16; Adv., εὐεργῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Id. Meteor. 3. 6, 5. 3. of stars, favourable, Manetho 3. 63, etc. II. pass. well-wrought, well-tilled, Theocr. 10. 43. 2. easy to work, ἕλος Hdt. 3. 24; ὕλη Arist. Phys. 2. 2, 9; ξύλον Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 6; ἔρια Luc. Fugit. 12.
 εὐερέθιστος, *on*, easily excited, irritable, Strabo 660.
 εὐερία, ἡ, fineness of wool, woolliness, Plat. Com. Ὑπερβ. 5.
 εὐέριος, *on*, a faulty form of εὐερος, Lob. Phryn. 146.
 εὐέρκεια, ἡ, security, Plat. Legg. 778 C, 779 B: v. l. εὐερκία.
 εὐερκής, ἐς, (ἔρκος) well-fenced, well-walled, αὐλή Il. 9. 472 (468), Od. 21. 389, etc.; of cities and countries, ἄσος Pind. O. 13. 156; πόλις Aesch. Supp. 955; χώρα εὐ. πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους Plat. Legg. 760 E; ὑποδοχή Ib. 848 E. II. act. fencing well, well-closed, as must be the sense in Od. 17. 267, θύραι δ' εὐερκέες εἶαίν, though there is a v. l. εὐεργέες. 2. girding in, surrounding, of nets, Opp. H. 4. 655:—Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 503 C.
 εὐέρκτης, οὐ, ὁ, poet. for εὐεργέτης, Anth. P. 9. 92.
 εὐερμέω, to be favoured by Hermes, to be fortunate, Poll. 5. 135 (Phot. wrongly, εὐερνώ): from εὐερμής, ἐς, (Ἐρμῆς) fortunate, Hesych.:—εὐερμία, ἡ, good luck, Ael. N. A. 5. 39.
 εὐερνήτης, ἐς, (ἔρνος) sprouting well, flourishing, Eur. I. T. 1100; of men and animals, well-grown, Posidon. ap. Strabo 103, cf. 502, Anth. P. append. 257. 10; of countries, rich in plants, εὐβοτος καὶ εὐ. Strabo 477.
 εὐερος, *on*, Att. form of εὐείρος, q. v.
 εὐέστιος, *on*, in beautiful situation, of Delos, Call. Del. 325.
 εὐεστῶ, οὐς, ἡ, (εὐ, ἐστῶ, v. sub εὐ) well-being, tranquillity, prosperity, ἐν τῇ παρελθούσῃ εὐεστοῖ Hdt. 1. 85; ἐν εὐ. φίλη Aesch. Theb. 187, Ag. 929; χαίρουσαν εὐεστοῖ πόλιν Ag. 647; acc. εὐεστῶ Democr. ap. Diog. L. 9. 45. Cf. ἐστῶ, ἀει-, δι-εστῶ.
 εὐετηρία, ἡ, (ἔτος) goodness of season, a good season (for the fruits of the earth), Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 4, Plat. Symp. 188 A, etc.; in pl., ἐν ταῖς εὐ. Arist. G. A. 3. 10, 20. 2. thriving, of cattle, Id. H. A. 6. 19, 7, al. 3. generally, prosperity, Id. Eth. N. I. 8, 6., 8. 1, 1, Pol. 5. 6, 17.
 εὐετία, ἡ, = foreg., Anth. P. 14. 121.
 εὐεύρετος, *on*, (εὐρίσκω) easy to find, χώρα εὐεύρετος a place in which it will be easy to find things, Xen. Oec. 8, 17:—in Mem. 3. 1, 10, εὐεύρετος is restored by L. Dind.
 εὐέφυκτος, *on*, easy to arrive at, Apoll. de Constr. 50.
 εὐέφοδος, *on*, easy to come at or attack, assailable, accessible, of places, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 13, Polyb. 1. 26, etc.
 εὐέψητος, *on*, easy of digestion, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 12.
 εὐζήλια, ἡ, honest emulation, Plut. Lyc. 12.
 εὐζήλος, *on*, emulous in good; in Adv. -λως, Anth. P. 11. 144. II. envious, Nic. Al. 9, Eust. 361. 24.
 εὐζυγος, Ep. εὐζύ-, *on*, (ζυγόν III) of ships, well-benched, Od. 13. 116., 17. 288, Ap. Rh. I. 4.

εὐζυμος, *ov*, *well-leavened*, Galen. 14. 879.
 εὐζυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, *well matched*, μαστοί Anth. P. 5. 56.
 εὐζώω, *to live well*, opp. to *κακοζώω*, M. Anton. 3. 12.
 εὐζώια, ἡ, *well-living*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 4: a trisyll. form, metri grat., in Pind. P. 4. 233, ἱερὸν εὐζώιας (not εὐζώας) ἄωτον.
 εὐζωμέομαι, f. l. in Hipp. 551. 32: v. ζωμεύω.
 εὐζωμον, τό, a plant, the seeds of which were used like our mustard, *rocket*, *Brassica eruca*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 5, 3, Diosc. 2. 169. Properly neut. of εὐζωμος, *ov*, *making good broth*.
 εὐζωνος, Ep. εὐζ-, *ov*, (ζώνη) *well-girdled*, Hom. (but only in Il. and h. Cer.) always as epith. of women, who are also called *βαθύζωνοι*, *καλλίζωνοι*, *βαθύκολποι*, from the ζώνη or lower girdle (v. sub voce.); cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 339. 3. 2. later, of men, *girt up for exercise, dressed for walking, active*, Horace's *alte praecinctus*, μῆκος δ' ὁδοῦ εὐζώνω ἀνδρὶ πέντε ἡμέραι ἀναισιμούνται Hdt. 1. 72; *τριήκοντα ἡμερέων εὐζώνω ἀνδρὶ* lb. 104, cf. 2. 34, Thuc. 2. 97; esp. of light troops, Lat. *expeditus*, Xen. An. 5. 4, 23; or of *ὀπλίται* without their heavy shields, lb. 7. 3, 46; later, of ships, Max. Tyr. 1. 210:—Adv. -ως, Alciphro 3. 55. 3. of a garment, *well-girded*, Soph. Fr. 314 b. 4. metaph. *unincumbered, easy to bear*, *πενία* Plut. Pelopid. 3; *βίος* Dio C. 56. 6.
 εὐζωος, *ov*, (ζωή) *living long, durable*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 10., 5. 4, 3.
 εὐζωρος, *ov*, *quite pure, unmixed*, of wine, Eur. Alc. 757, Ar. Eccl. 227, Comici ap. Ath. 423 D sq.; Comp. -ύτερος and -έστερος, εὐζωρότερον., ὦ παῖ, δός Diphil. Παιδερ. 1, cf. Cratin. Incert. 136; *κέρασον εὐζωρέατερον* Antiph. Δαμπ. 2; *πίνειν .. κύλικας εὐζωρεστέρας* Eubul. Incert. 15 a, cf. Carm. ap. Plut. Thes. 22.
 εὐζωστος, *ov*, (ζώννυμαι) *easily girt, convenient for girding*, ἢ εὐζώστατος αὐτὸς ἑαυτοῦ Hipp. Art. 791, cf. Schol. Il. 1. 429.
 εὐηγενής, ἐς, Ep. for εὐγενής, Il. 11. 427., 23. 81, h. Hom. Ven. 230, Theocr. 27. 42, Anth. P. append. 51. 29.
 εὐηγεσία, ἡ, (ἡγέομαι) *good government*, ἐξ εὐηγεσίας Od. 19. 114.
 εὐηγορέω, *to speak well of, praise*, Pind. I. 1. 73, in Pass.
 εὐηγορία, ἡ, *good words, praise*, Call. Lav. Pall. 139.
 εὐηγορος, *ov*, (ἀγορεύω) *speaking well or auspiciously*, like εὐφημος, Eubul. Ὀδ. 1 (unless it be a n. pr.).
 εὐήθεια, in Trag. also εὐηθία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ:—*goodness of heart, guilelessness, simplicity, honesty*, Plat. Rep. 348 C, Dem. 717. 2; *δι' εὐηθίην* by his good nature (not without irony), Hdt. 3. 140. 2. in bad sense, *simplicity, silliness, ἐς τοσοῦτο εὐηθίης ἀνῆκει τοῦτο* Hdt. 7. 16, 3, cf. 1. 60; *κουφόνουν τ' εὐηθίαν* Aesch. Pr. 383; *ἀναφελῆς εὐηθία .. γυνή* Eur. Hipp. 639, cf. Thuc. 3. 45, Lys. 175. 17, etc.
 εὐήθης, ἐς, (ἡθος) *good-hearted, open-hearted, simple-minded, guileless*, Plat. Rep. 348 B; opp. to *πανούργος*, Lys. 100. 17; *τὸ εὐηθές = εὐήθεια*, Thuc. 3. 83; *τὸ εὐηθέστατον* Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 15;—of a courtesan, *of easy virtue*, Archil. 17. 2. taken in bad sense, *simple, silly* (cf. O. E. *seely* with A. S. *sælis*, Germ. *selis*, *blessed*), *πρῆγμα εὐηθέστατον* Hdt. 1. 60; *μῦθος, λόγος, αἰτία* Id. 2. 45, Plat. Legg. 818 B, al.; *κακοήθης δ' ὦν τοῦτα παντελῶς εὐηθές φήθης* Dem. 228. 26; *τὸ τῶν προβάτων ἡθος εὐηθές* Arist. H. A. 9. 3, 2:—as Subst. *a simpleton*, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 16, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. p. 132:—*εὐηθές [ἔστι]*, c. inf., it is *simple, foolish, absurd*, Arist. Metaph. 10. 6, 5, al.; *λίαν, κομιδῆ εὐηθές* Id. An. Post. 1. 32, 4, Fr. 202. 3. metaph. of wounds or illnesses, *mild, easily healed*, opp. to *κακοήθης* (malignant), Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Progn. 43. II. Adv. -ως, Plat. Phaedo 100 D:—Comp. -έστερα, Id. Polit. 276 E; Sup. -έστατα, Eur. Andr. 625.
 εὐηθία, Ion. -ίη, = εὐήθεια, q. v.
 εὐηθίζομαι, Pass. *to act like an εὐήθης, play the fool*, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Rep. 336 C: *to be merry, jest*, Philostr. 343.
 εὐηθικός, ἡ, ὄν, *like an εὐήθης, good-natured*, Plat. Rep. 343 C, Charm. 175 C. 2. *simple, foolish, εὐηθικώτερον ἐστὶ τι* Arist. Phys. 4. 10, 8. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Nub. 1258; *εὐηθ. ἔχειν* Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 D.
 εὐήκης, ἐς, (ἀκῆ) *well-pointed, αἰχμῆς .. εὐήκεος* Il. 22. 319; *keen-edged, φάσγανα* Ar. Rh. 2. 101; *ξυρόν* Nic. Al. 410: cf. εὐαγῆς C, sub fin.
 εὐηκοέω, *to be εὐήκοος, listen and obey willingly*, c. gen., τῶν κρινόντων Jusj. ap. Stob. 243. 25.
 εὐηκοία, ἡ, *ready obedience*, Diod. 17. 55, Eccl.
 εὐήκοος, *ov*, (ἀκοή) *hearing well or easily*, Hipp. Aph. 1247. 2. *hearing willingly, obedient*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 17:—metaph., *ὕστεραι εὐήκοοι* Id. H. A. 10. 1, 7. 3. *inclined to give ear*, of the gods, *θνατοῖς* Anth. P. 9. 316:—generally, *inclined, πρὸς μεταβολήν* Theophr. C. P. 2. 14, 5:—Adv., *εὐηκῶς διακέεσθαι πρὸς τι* Polyb. 27. 6, 7. II. pass. *easily heard, audible*, Arist. Top. 1. 15, 13; *εὐηκώτερα τὰ τῆς νυκτός* Id. Probl. 11. 5. 2. *pleasant to the ear, agreeable*, cited from Dem. Phal.
 εὐηλάκτος, Dor. εὐᾶλακ-, *ov*, *spinning beautifully*, of women, Theocr. 28. 22.
 εὐηλάτος, *ov*, *easy to drive or ride over*, *πεδίον εὐ.* a plain fit for cavalry operations, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16, cf. Hell. 5. 4, 54.
 εὐηλιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡλικία) *of good growth*, Tzetz., cf. Lob. Par. 289.
 εὐήλιος, Dor. εὐᾶλ-, *ov*, *well-sunned, sunny, genial*, Lat. *apricus*, Eur. Hipp. 129, Xen. Oec. 9, 4; *ἡμέραι* Ar. Ran. 242; *εὐήλιον πῦρ* the sun's heat, Eur. I. T. 1138; *εὐ. οἰκία* Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 9; *ἐν εὐηλίῳ* in a sunny spot, Id. H. A. 9. 16, 1; *εὐ. τὸ μετόπωρον* good for basking, Philostr. 155.—Adv. -ως, *with bright sunshine*, Aesch. Eum. 906. II. of persons, *fond of the sun, fond of basking*, Philostr. 233.
 εὐημερέω, (εὐήμερος) *to spend the day cheerfully, live happily from day to day*, Soph. El. 653; *ταῖσι Θήβαις εἰ .. εὐημερεῖ καλῶς τὰ πρὸς σέ* though your relations with Thebes are all fair weather, Id. O. C. 616; *τὸ εὐημεροῦν τῆς πόλεως* its prosperity, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 13; *πόλεις εὐη-*

μεροῦσαι Ib. 6. 8, 22; *εὐ. καὶ τροφήν ἀφθονον ἔχειν* to thrive, Id. H. A. 6. 19, 1; opp. to *χαλεπῶς ἔχειν* Ib. 8. 12, 10, cf. 18, 1 sq.; *εὐ. τοῖς σώμασι* Id. G. A. 4. 6, 16. 2. *to be successful in a thing, gain one's point*, Aeschin. 36. 18; also like *νικᾶν*, c. acc., e. g. *τραγῳδίαν εὐημερεῖν* to bring it out successfully, Ath. 577 D, cf. 584 D; *ἀκρόαμα εὐημεροῦν* Plut. 2. 521 F.
 εὐημέρημα, τό, *a piece of success*, Polyb. 3. 72, 2, Cic. Att. 5. 21.
 εὐημερία, Dor. εὐᾶμ- [ᾶ], ἡ, *fineness of the day, good weather*, like εὐδία, —*εὐημερίας οὕσης* Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 2; *γενομένης* Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 6; in pl., lb. 5. 9, 3. II. *good times, health and happiness, health and wealth*, Eur. El. 196, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 9, Pol. 3. 6, 5, al. 2. *a thriving condition, healthiness, τοῦ σώματος* Id. H. A. 5. 11, 5, al.; *πρὸς ὑγίειαν καὶ πρὸς εὐ.* with a view to .., Id. Oec. 1. 6, 8. 3. *honour and glory*, Pind. I. 1. 56, Cic. Att. 9. 13: *a piece of good luck*, Plut. 2. 498 B: *victory, success*, Polyb. 7. 9, 10; *ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις* Ath. 631 F; *εὐ. ἐμπορικαί* success in trade, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 250. 21.
 εὐήμερος, Dor. εὐᾶμ- [ᾶ], *ov*, (ἡμέρα) *of a fine or prosperous day*, *εὐ. φάος* a happy day, Soph. Aj. 709. 2. *enjoying a lucky day, cheerful, happy*, εὐᾶμεροι μολπαί Eur. Fr. 775. 41 (lyr.); *πρόσωπον* Ar. Av. 1322; *μοῖρα* Plat. Tim. 71 D; *τὸ εὐήμ.* good luck, Philo I. 515.
 εὐήμετος, εὐημήτης, v. sub εὐέμετος, εὐεμήτης.
 εὐημονία, ἡ, (ἡμων) *skill in throwing or hitting*, Hesych.
 εὐημελία, ἡ, *a fair wind*, Luc. Lexiph. 15.
 εὐηνεμος, Dor. εὐᾶνεμος [ᾶ, except in Anth. P. 9. 555], *ov*:—*well as to the winds*, i. e., I. *sheltered from the wind, with fair, serene, calm*, πόντον χεῦμα Eur. Fr. 318; *πλόος εὐ.* a fair voyage, Theocr. 28. 5:—epith. of Zeus at Sparta, Paus. 3. 13, 8. 2. *sheltered, λιμὴν* Eur. Andr. 749; *χώρα* Luc. Abd. 27. II. *open to the wind, open, [ὡς πῦρ] ἐν εὐανέμοις βήσσαις* (cf. εὐπνοος II), Soph. Aj. 197; and so prob. εὐαν. *λίμνας* Id. Fr. 341.
 εὐήνιος, *ov*, (ἡνία) *obedient to the rein, tractable*, ἄρμα Emped. 49; *ὄχηματα* Plat. Phaedr. 247 B; *ἵπποι εὐηνώτατοι* Id. Rep. 467 E; of persons, Id. Legg. 730 B; of a disease, *easily yielding to medicine*, Hipp. 562. 50: cf. εὐάνιος. Adv. -ως, *obediently*, Plat. Soph. 217 C, etc.
 εὐηνορία, ἡ, (εὐήνωρ) *manliness, manly virtue*, Eur. H. F. 407; so Pind. O. 5. 21, in pl.
 εὐήνωτος, *ov*, (ἀνώω) *easy to achieve*, Hesych.: εὐήνωστος, Ζοηρ.
 εὐήνωρ, Dor. εὐᾶνωρ [ᾶ], *ov*, ὁ, ἡ, in Hom. (only in Od.), prob. *man-exalting, glorious*, φέρον δ' εὐήνωρα οἶνον 4. 622; φέρον δ' εὐήνωρα χαλκόν 13. 19. II. in Pind. of cities, etc., *well-manned, abounding in brave men*, like εὐάνδρος, O. 1. 37., 6. 136, etc.; *ἵππος εὐ.*, of the Trojan horse, Tryph. 468.
 εὐηπελής, ἐς, (πέλομαι) *well-off, well-disposed*, ap. Hesych.
 εὐηπελία, ἡ, *prosperity*, Call. Cer. 136, ubi v. Bemt.
 εὐήρατος, *ov*, (ἔραμαι) *well-loved, lovely*, Pind. O. 5. 21., 6. 165, Telest. 1. 7:—εὐήρατος is not used.
 εὐήρετος, *ov*, (ἔρετος) *well fitted to the oar*, *σκαλμός* Aesch. Pers. 376. 2. *well-rowed*, *πλάτα* Soph. O. C. 716; *ναῦς* Eur. Ion 1160.
 εὐήρης, ἐς, *well-fitted*, Hom. (only in Od.) always epith. of the oar, *well-raised, easy to handle*, λαβὼν εὐήρες ἔρετρον II. 120; *οὐδ' εὐήρ' ἔρετμά* lb. 124, etc.; *νεὼς εὐήρ.* *πίτυλος* the dash of the well-poised oars, Eur. I. T. 1050; *εὐήρ. σκάφη* Plut. Anton. 65:—generally, *εὐήρ. πρὸς τὴν χρεῖαν* well-fitted for .., Hipp. 19. 52; *εὐ. τεύχη* Orac. ap. Paus. 4. 12, 4; *εὐ. ἵππος = εὐήνιος*, Hesych. (For the Root, v. -ήρης, κατήρης, ποδήρης, τριήρης.)
 εὐήροτος, *ov*, (ἀρώω) *easy to cultivate*, Poll. 1. 227, Suid.
 εὐήρυτος, *ov*, (ἀρύω) *easy to draw out*, ὕδωρ h. Hom. Cer. 106.
 εὐήτριος, Dor. εὐᾶτρ- [ᾶ], *ov*, (ἡτριον) *with good or fine thread, well-woven*, Aesch. Fr. 45; *ὑφάσμα* Plat. Polit. 310 E; *ἱμάτιον* Luc. Lexiph. 9; *αἱ εὐ. σινδόνες*, of cotton, Strabo 693. II. act. *well-weaving, τὰν πέπλων εὐάτριον ἐργάτιν .. κερκίδα* Anth. P. 6. 289.
 εὐηφενής, ἐς, (ἀφενος) *wealthy*, v. l. II. 23. 11: cf. *βυφενής*.
 εὐηχῆς, Dor. εὐᾶχῆς, ἐς, *well-sounding, tuneful*, Pind. P. 2. 25, Call. Del. 296, Plut. 2. 437 D.
 εὐηχητος, Dor. εὐᾶχ- [ᾶ], *ov*, = foreg., Eur. Ion 884: *loud-sounding*, Id. Hipp. 1272.
 εὐηχος, *ov*, = εὐηχῆς, Dion. H. de Comp. 14, Ath. 80 D; neut. pl. εὐηχα, as Adv., Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 3.
 εὐθάλαμος, *ov*, *blessing wedlock*, Ἀφροδίτη Nonn. D. 2. 324.
 εὐθάλαστος, *ov*, *lying well by the sea*, Philostr. 548. 2. *δῶρον εὐθ.* the gift of seamanship, Soph. O. C. 711 (with allusion to the sacred sea in the Erechtheion, cf. *θάλασσα* 3). II. of one who can stand a voyage, Alciphro 2. 4.
 εὐθάλαια [θᾶ], ἡ, *the bloom, flower* of a thing, *εὐδαιμονίας* Archyt. ap. Stob. 13. 38; *εὐθάλαια*, in E. M. 442. 12.
 εὐθάλέω, *to bloom*, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C, Q. Sm. 4. 423, Plut. 2. 28 D.
 εὐθάλης, ἐς, (ῥθᾶλ, θάλλω) *blooming, flourishing*, *Αἴγυπτος* Aesch. Fr. 304, cf. Mosch. 3. 107, Orph. Arg. 910, Anth. P. 7. 600, etc.
 εὐθάλης, ἐς, Dor. for εὐθηλής, *well-fed, thriving, goodly*, Pind. P. 9. 128; *εὐκαρπεία*, Eur. Tro. 217; *καρποί* Ar. Av. 1062 (ubi v. Dind.):—in Anth. P. 9. 247, 313, we should read εὐθηλής.
 εὐθαλπής, ἐς, *warming well, genial*, Q. Sm. 4. 441.
 εὐθανῶσία, ἡ, *an easy, happy death*, Posidipp. Μυρμ. 1, Philo I. 182, Cic. Att. 16. 7, 3, August. ap. Suet. Oct. 99.
 εὐθανᾶτέω, *to die well and happily*, Polyb. 5. 38, 9, Joseph. A. J. 9. 4. 5.
 εὐθανᾶτος, *ov*, *dying easily or happily*; εὐθ. θάνατος = εὐθανασία, Menand. Ἀλ. 3. Adv. -τως, Cratin. Incert. 106.
 εὐθάρσεια, ἡ, *good courage*, App. Civ. 3. 91; *εὐθαρσεία*, Def. Plat. 412 A.
 εὐθαρσέω, *to be of good courage*, Andoc. 21. 38; in Aesch. Thcb. 34. Supp. 1015, the Med. Ms. gives εὐθ. divisim.

· εὐθαρσής, *és*, of good courage, h. Hom. 7. 9, Aesch. Ag. 930, Eur. El. 526; ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς Xen. Ages. 11, 10; πρὸς κίνδυνον Diod. 11. 35:—Comp. —έστερος Plut. 2. 69 A; Sup. —έστατος Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 9:—Adv., λέγ' εὐθαρσῶς Aesch. Supp. 249; εὐθ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 4. 2. safe, secure, τὰ δεινὰ καὶ τὰ εὐθ. Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 11. εὐθέατος, *ον*, (θεάομαι) easy to be seen, Poll. 5. 150. εὐθεῖα, *ή*, v. εὐθύς. εὐθένεια *ορ* —*ια*, εὐθενέω, v. sub εὐθην—. εὐθεράπευτος, *ον*, easy to cure, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 6, etc.:—easy to help, Dio C. 38. 24. II. easily won by kindness or attention, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 10. εὐθέριστος, *ον*, easily mown: εὐθέριστον, τό, a kind of balsam (in Diosc. θεριατόν), Plin. 12. 54. εὐθερμαντος, *ον*, easy to warm, Theophr. C. P. 4. 7, 3. εὐθερμος, *ον*, very warm, Hipp. 243 (bis), prob. f. l. for ἐνθερμος. εὐθερος, *ον*, pleasant in summer, sunny, Poll. 5. 108. εὐθεσία, *ή*, good condition, habit of body, Hipp. in Galen. Lex.:—ἐν-*αυτῶς* εὐθεσίης a year of plenty, Ib. εὐθετέω, to be well-arranged, in good order, convenient, εὐθετεῖ πᾶσι χρῆσθαι for all to use, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 4; εὐθ. εἰς τι Diod. 2. 41, 48. 2. to be provided with, λιμένας . . ναυαεὐθετοῦντας Ib. 5. 12. II. trans. to set in order, arrange well, Luc. D. Deor. 24. 1 (v. l. εὐθετίσαντα), Dio C. 40. 49; εὐθ. λαυτήν Id. 51. 13: to lay out a corpse, A. B. 40. εὐθέτης, *ου*, δ, an arbitrator, Inscr. Prien. in C. I. 2905 C. 2. εὐθέτηςις, *εωσ*, *ή*, good arrangement, prosperity, Eust. 1383. 13. εὐθετίζω, to set in order, arrange orderly, Hes. Th. 541; χελιδῶν καληπὴν . . ἠϋθέτιζεν Babr. 118. 2; τὰς κόμας Luc. Indoct. 29, etc.:—Med., δαστεία εὐθετισάμενος, prob. l. Hipp. Fract. 757, 764: cf. εὐθετέω. εὐθετος, *ον*, (τίθημι) well-arranged, conveniently placed, Hipp. Offic. 744; easily stowed, λέβητας εὐθέτους (so Aurat. for —του) Aesch. Ag. 444; εὐθ. σάκος, ἀρβύλαι well-fitting, ready for use, Lat. *habilis*, Id. Theb. 642, Fr. 255; εὐθ. εἰς τι Diod. 2. 57; πρὸς τι Id. 5. 37; εὐθετόν ἐστι, c. inf., it is convenient . . , Id. Excerpt. 494. 36. 2. of persons, well-adapted, τινι for a business, Nicol. ap. Stob. 149. 4; πρὸς τι Polyb. 26. 5, 6, etc.: quick, able, κατὰ τι in a thing, Diod. Excerpt. 598. 34:—Adv., εὐθέτως ἔχειν Hipp. Fract. 766; πρὸς τι Diod. Excerpt. 593. 6. εὐθεώρητος, *ον*, easily seen, Arist. H. A. 6. 27; τινι by one, Diod. 19. 37. 2. easy to perceive, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 25; εὐθεώρητόν ἐστι περί τινος it is easy to get perceptions about . . , Id. G. A. 1. 18, 32; οὐκ ἐστιν εὐθ. ποτέρως . . Id. Soph. Elench. 25, 3. εὐθέως, Adv. of εὐθύς, q. v. εὐθηγής, *és*, sharpening well, Anth. P. 6. 63. εὐθηγής, *ον*, well-sharpened, keen, Lyc. 1105, Nonn. D. 17. 121. εὐθηλέομαι, Pass. (εὐθηλής) to be well-suckled, fattened up, χοῖρος Aesch. Fr. 321, cf. Democr. ap. Stob. 452. 7. εὐθηλήμων, *ον*, rare form for sq., μόσχος Anth. P. 6. 623. εὐθηλής, *és*, (θηλή) well-suckled, v. εὐθαλής. εὐθηλος, *ον*, (θηλή) with distended udder, Eur. I. A. 580, Bacch. 737; εὐθ. μαστὸς θεᾶς Lyc. 1328. εὐθημονέομαι, Dep. to set or keep in order, Plat. Legg. 758 B. εὐθημοσύνη, *ή*, good management, Hes. Op. 469. 2. a habit of good order, tidiness, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 7, Ael. N. A. 9. 17. εὐθῆμων, *ον*, gen. *ονορ*, (τίθημι) well-arranged, compact, neat, of animals, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 1., 32, 3; αἰοδῆ Ap. Rh. 1. 569. II. act. settling in order, c. gen., δμῶαὶ δαμάτων . . εὐθ. Aesch. Cho. 84. εὐθηνέω, Ion. and later for εὐθενέω (v. infr.). To thrive, flourish, prosper, Lat. *florere*, *vigere*, of animals, μῆλα . . εὐθενούντ' ἄγαν Aesch. Eum. 944; καρπὸν τε γαίας καὶ βοτῶν . . ἀστοῖαι εὐθενούντα Ib. 908; τὰ κτήνεα εὐθηνέειν εἰκός Hipp. Aër. 288; ἄλλα [ζῷα] ἐν ἄλλαις εὐθηνεῖ χώραις Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 2; of land, Xen. Ath. 2, 6; of countries, εὐθηνέειν Αἴγυπτον Hdt. 2. 91, 124; so, μή τιν' οἶκον εὐθενεῖν Aesch. Eum. 895; often in Dem., of men, etc., τοὺς στρατιώτας . . εὐθενεῖν 94. 26; εὐθενούντων τῶν πραγμάτων 321. 8, etc.; ἐνδέχεται τὸν μάλιστα εὐθηνούντα συμφοραῖς περιπεσεῖν Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 11; εὐθηνεῖν τοῖς σώμασι to be vigorous in body, Id. G. A. 4. 6, 14:—to abound in a thing, ἄρουρα εὐθενεῖ κτήνεσι h. Hom. 30. 10, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 1, Theophr. de Vent. 44, Ael. N. A. 5. 13. II. the Pass. is used in the same sense, οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εὐθηνήθησαν Hdt. 1. 66; τὴν πόλιν εὐθενεῖσθαι Dem. 413. 10, cf. Ael. N. A. 9. 59.—The form εὐθενέω is recognised as the only Att. form by Thom. M., is required by the metre in Aesch., and found in the best Mss. of Dem.; εὐθηνέω is required by the metre in h. Hom. l. c., is found always in Ion. writers, and in the best Mss. of Arist., after whose time it seems to have been the prevailing form: v. Dind. praef. Dem. viii: cf. also εὐαθενέω. (Curt. compares Skt. *dhan-in* (opulens), *dhan-am* (opes).) εὐθηνία, *ή*, abundance, τινός of a thing, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 3, H. A. 8. 19, 8; *ή* ἀπὸ σιτίων εὐθ. Plut. 2. 307 D. 2. well-being, weal, Philo 1. 438; in the Roman times we find officers appointed to look after the well-being of cities, εὐθηνίας ἐπιμελητής C. I. 1186, cf. 3080, 4240; also εὐθενίας ἐπαρχος 5895; εὐθενείας ἐπ. 5973; εὐθενίη in an Epigr. ib. 3769. εὐθῆξ, *ήγος*, δ, *ή*, (θήγω) = εὐθηκτος, An. Ox. 40. 24. εὐθῆρατος, *ον*, easy to catch or win, Διὸς ἵμερος οὐκ εὐθ. ἐτύχθη Aesch. Supp. 86; ἔτ' εὐθ. Anth. P. 12. 105; εὐθ. ὑπὸ τῶν ἡδέων Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 11:—Ion. εὐθῆρητος, v. l. —επτος, Opp. H. 5. 426. εὐθῆρία, *ή*, success in sport, Ael. N. A. 10. 48. εὐθῆρος, *ον*, (θήρα) lucky or successful in hunting, Eur. Bacch. 1253; εὐθῆρος ὀρνέων ἱρηξ Babr. 72. 21; a name of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 185; εὐθ. ἀγρη successful sport, Ib. 27, cf. 253; εὐθ. κάλαμοι unerring arrows, Ib. 89. 2. serving as a bait, Ael. N. A. 12. 42. II. (θήρ) abounding in game, good for hunting, ὄρος Strabo 636, cf. Anth. P. 6. 268.

εὐθῆς, Alex. for εὐθύς, LXX (2 Regg. 19. 18), v. Thom. M. p. 383. εὐθήσαυρος, *ον*, well-stored, precious, Anth. P. 6. 300. εὐθικός, *ή*, ὄν, (εὐθύς) straight, κίνησις Sext. Emp. M. 10. 51. εὐθικτέω, to hit easily or exactly, Apollod. Poliorc. 16 E. εὐθικτος, *ον*, (θηγεῖν) touching the paint, Philo 1. 286. 2. clever, quick, εὐθ. τὴν διάνοιαν Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 1; εὐθ. πρὸς τὰς ἀποκρίσεις quick in repartee, Ath. 583 D: witty, Polyb. 17. 4, 4, cf. Anth. P. 6. 302. Adv. —*τως*, Hdn. 4. 7. εὐθῆξια, *ή*, cleverness, tact, Philo 1. 157, 593, Anon. ap. Suid. εὐθλαστος, *ον*, (θλάω) easily broken, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 12. εὐθνήσιμος, *ον*, in or with easy death, Aesch. Ag. 1293. εὐθουινος, *ον*, eating hugely, of Hercules, Plut. 2. 267 E. II. εὐθ. γέρας a sumptuous offering (cf. εὐδειπνος), Aesch. Cho. 257. εὐθορύβητος, *ον*, easily confounded, πρὸς τινα before . . , Plut. Nic. 2. εὐθραυστος, *ον*, (θραύω) easily broken, Arist. G. A. 4. 6, 9, Plut. 2. 174 D. εὐθρεπτος, *ον*, well-reared, E. M. 28. 41. εὐθρυγκος, *ον*, well-coped, of high walls, Eur. Hel. 70. εὐθρυξ, Ep. εὐθρ—, τρήχος, δ, *ή*, with beautiful hair, Eubul. Στεφ. 2; in II. always of horses, with flowing mane, ἵππους 23. 13, 301, 551; of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4, 6; of birds, well-plumed, Theocr. 18. 57. II. made of good stout hair, of a fishing line, Anth. P. 9. 52, cf. Nic. Al. 352. εὐθρονος, Ep. εὐθρ—, *ον*, with beautiful seat or throne, εὐθρονος Ἡῶς II. 8. 565, Od. 6. 48., 15. 495., 17. 497; Ἀφροδίτη Pind. 1. 2. 8; Ὀραι Id. P. 9. 105, etc. εὐθροος, Ep. εὐθρ—, *ον*, loud-sounding, Opp. C. 5. 285, Anth. P. 6. 39. εὐθρυβής, *és*, =sq., Diosc. 5. 142, etc. εὐθρυπτος, *ον*, (θρύπτω) easily broken, αὐχὴν Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 30; εὐθρ. ἀήρ easily divided, ἀήρ Id. de An. 2. 8, 8; of earth, crumbling, Strabo 579, Plut. Sert. 17; of flesh, digestible, Id. 2. 916 B. II. metaph., Lat. *dissolutus*, *enervated*, Galen. 2. 326. εὐθύ, neut. of εὐθύς, used as Adv.: v. εὐθύς B. εὐθυβολέω, to throw or send right forward, Plut. 2. 906 B: cf. εὐθυβόλος. II. intr. to dart or go right forward, Ib. 907 A, B, Anon. ap. Suid., Philo 2. 176. εὐθυβολία, *ή*, a direct throw, Plut. Nic. 25. εὐθυβόλος, *ον*, (βάλλω) throwing straight at, hitting, Theod. Stud. 276 C; ὄνομα εὐθ. the exact name, Philo 1. 73, etc.: τὸ εὐθ. =foreg., Id. 2. 465. Adv. —*ως*, Id., Heliod. 5. 22. εὐθυγένειος, *ον*, with straight chin, Polemo Physiogn. 2. 13. εὐθύ-γλωσσος, Att. —*πτος*, *ον*, straight-forward speaking, plain-spoken, Pind. P. 2. 157, Damasc. ap. Suid. εὐθύ-γραμμος, *ον*, rectilinear, Arist. Cael. 2. 4, 1, 21.; τὸ εὐθ. (with or without σχῆμα) rectilinear figure, Id. An. Pr. 2. 25, 2, Probl. 16. 4, 2, Theophr. H. P. 1. 12, 1:—hence —*γραμμικός*, *ή*, ὄν, of or belonging to such a figure: and Adv. —*κῶς*, Jambl. in Nicom. 80, 136. εὐθυ-δίκαιος, *ον*, v. sub εὐθύδικος. εὐθυ-δίκη, *ή*, an open, direct trial, on the merits of the case, without the use of any exceptions or technical hindrances (παραγραφαί, διαμαρτυρίαι), εὐθυδικίαν ἀποδέχεσθαι Isac. 63. 15; εἰσιέναι Dem. 908. 7; also εὐθυδικία εἰσιέναι or εἰσελθεῖν Id. 1103. 11, Isac. 60. 32. εὐθύ-δίκος, *ον*, righteous-judging, Aesch. Ag. 761, Anth. P. 6. 346:—for εὐθύδικαι in Aesch. Eum. 312, Herm. restores εὐθυδίκαιοι, cf. ὀρθοδίκαιος. εὐθυδρομέω, of ships, to run a straight course, Philo 1. 131, 327, Act. Ap. 16. 11:—εὐθυ-δρόμος, *ον*, running a straight course, ἀνεμοί Strabo 45; νῆες Orph. H. 21. 10. εὐθυ-έντερος, *ον*, with straight intestines, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 15, al.: τὸ εὐθ. the rectum, Anctt. Medic. εὐθυεπής, *és*, (ἔπος) plain-spoken, Adam. Physiogn. 1. 13. εὐθυεπία, *ή*, straight speaking, Ib.: in Hesych., εὐθυπέπια. εὐθυ-εργής, *és*, accurately wrought, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 27, if not f. l. for εὐεργής. εὐθυ-θάνατος, *ον*, quick-killing, mortal, πληγὴ Plut. Anton. 76. εὐθύ-θριξ, δ, *ή*, with straight hair, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 13, sq. εὐθύ-καυλος, *ον*, with a straight stalk, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 5. εὐθύ-ληπτος, *ον*, easy to get at, to procure, Anon. ap. Suid. εὐθυ-λογία, *ή*, =εὐθυπέπια, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 6. εὐθυ-λόγος, *ον*, =εὐθυεπής, Suid. εὐθυμαχέω, to fight fairly, ap. Hesych. et Suid. εὐθυ-μάχης, *ου*, δ, fighting openly, Pind. O. 7. 27. εὐθυμαχία, *ή*, a fair fight, Plut. Sertor. 10. εὐθυ-μάχος [ᾶ], *ον*, =εὐθυμάχης, Simon. 108, Anth. P. append. 73. εὐθυμέω, to be εὐθυμος, to be of good cheer, Eur. Cycl. 530, Anth. P. 5. 101:—to be gracious, Theocr. 15. 143. II. trans. to make cheerful, cheer, delight, τινα Aesch. Fr. 281. 4, cf. Democr. ap. Stob. t. 83. 25:—hence εὐθυμέομαι, Pass., to be cheerful, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 36; ἐπὶ τινι Id. Cyr. 4. 1, 19; ἐν ταῖς ἀτυχίαις Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 20. εὐθυμητέον, verb. Adj. one must be cheerful, Xen. Apol. 27. εὐθυμία, *ή*, cheerfulness, tranquillity, Pind. 1. 1. 88, Democr. ap. Senec. de Tranq. 2, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 7; in pl., Pind. O. 2. 63, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 12. εὐθυμος, *ον*, kind, generous, ἀναξ Od. 14. 63. II. of good cheer, cheerful, in good spirits, Pind. O. 5. 51, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 13, Plat. Legg. 792 B; συμπαίσιον εὐθ. Ion 1. 14 Bgk.: cf. ἔκθυμος:—of horses, spirited, Xen. Eq. 11, 12:—τὸ εὐθυμον =εὐθυμία, Plut. 2. 1106 C, Dio C. 42. 1.—Adv. —*μως*, with good cheer, cheerfully, Batr. 159, Aesch. Ag. 1592, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 12: Comp. —*ότερον*, Ib. 2. 2, 27: Sup. —*ότατα*, Ib. 3. 3, 12. εὐθυνα (v. sub fin.), *ή*, gen. εὐθύνης, acc. εὐθυναν: (εὐθύνω):—a setting straight, correction, chastisement, Plat. Prot. 326 E. II. at Athens, an examination of accounts, an account to be rendered, such as was required of all public officers on the expiration of their term of office, used in sing. by Ar. Vesp. 571, Lysias 118. 26., 119. 37., 174. 26,

Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, fin.; but mostly in pl., as Ar. Eq. 825, Plat., Oratt.; εὐθύναι τῆς πρεσβείας an account of one's embassy, Dem. 367. 2; εὐθύναι ἀπαιτεῖν to call for one's accounts, Id. 308. 23; κατηγορεῖν τινος εἰς τὰς εὐθύναις Antipho 146. 23; τὰς εὐθύναις κατηγορεῖν, ἐπὶ τὰς εὐθύναις ἔρχεσθαι to call one's accounts into question, Id. 341. 18., 366. 25:—opp. to εὐθύναις διδόναι, ὑπέχειν to give them in, submit to have them examined, Ar. Pax 1187, Andoc. 12. 19, Lys. 183. 21.

2. if any one wished to accuse a magistrate or officer on any point in his accounts, he might bring the case for trial before the λογισταί (v. λογιστής), and this legal process was also called εὐθύναι, —εὐθύναις ὀφλεῖν to be convicted, or accused, of malversation, Andoc. 10. 15, Lys. 118. 25; ἔνεκα κλοπῆς Aeschin. 55. 17; εὐθύναις ἀποφυγεῖν, διαφυγεῖν to be acquitted thereof, Plat. Legg. 946 D, 947 E; εὐθύνων ἀπολύειν τινά Ar. Vesp. 571:—metaph., τὰς εὐθ. τὰς τοῦ βίου the accounts rendered of your life, Alex. Incert. 34.—Cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 254.—The form εὐθύναι is condemned by Theogn. in An. Ox. 2. 101, and has been corrected in Dem. 17. 15., 367. 2. The form εὐθύνη is admissible only in late Greek; wherever it occurs in the MSS. of old and correct writers, as Lys. 118. 26., 174. 26, it is prob. an error of the copyists: v. L. Dind. in Steph. Thes.

εὐθύνος, ὁ, a corrector, chastiser, judge, Aesch. Pers. 828, Eum. 273; cf. εὐθύντηρ.

II. at Athens, an examiner, auditor, who examined and passed the accounts of magistrates and officials, oft. joined with λογιστής, in number ten, Lex ap. Andoc. 10. 39, Plat. Legg. 945 A sq., Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 16; v. Böckh P. E. 1. 254 sqq.;—in Arist. Fr. 406 εὐθύνων, as if from εὐθύνης, ὁ.

εὐθύνσις, εὐθ. ἡ, (εὐθύνω) a straightening, opp. to κάμψις, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 8, Incess. An. 9, 1.

εὐθύντιον, verb. Adj. one must make straight, Iambl. in Nicom. 34 D.

εὐθύντηρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a corrector, chastiser, ὕβριος Theogn. 40. 2. as Adj., εὐθύντηρ οἶαξ the guiding rudder, Aesch. Supp. 717.

εὐθύντηριος, α, ον, making straight: directing, ruling, σκηπτρον Aesch. Pers. 764:—εὐθύντηρία, ἡ, the part of a ship wherein the rudder was fixed, Eur. I. T. 1356.

εὐθύντης, οὔ, ὁ, = εὐθύνος, Plat. Legg. 945 B, C; δῆμος εὐθύντης χθονός restored by Markl. in Eur. Supp. 440 (for αὐθέντης).

εὐθύντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for auditing accounts (v. εὐθύναι), δικαστήριον Arist. Pol. 4. 16, 2; λόγος εὐθ. Dion. H. de Dinarch. 11.

εὐθύντος, ἡ, ὄν, drawn straight, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 5.

εὐθύνω, fut. ἔνῳ, (εὐθύς) = the Homeric ἰθύνω (which is a freq. v. l. in Att., as in Aesch. Pers. 773):—to guide straight, direct, οἰωνὸν γνάμη ατομίαν ἄτερ εὐθύνων Id. Fr. 287; εὐθ. ἡρίας Ar. Av. 1738; ἄρματα Isocr. 9 A; εὐθ. δόρυ to steer the bark straight, Eur. Cycl. 15; εὐθ. πλάταν Id. Hec. 39; εὐθ. ἀγέλας to lead or drive them straight, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 2; εὐθ. χερσὶ to manage or guide him, Soph. Aj. 542; εὐθ. πόδα Eur. Heracl. 728, etc.

2. metaph. to direct, govern, Κύρου δὲ παῖς .. ἡῦθνε στρατόν Aesch. Pers. 773; πᾶσαν εὐθύνων πύλιον Soph. Ant. 178, cf. 1164, Eur. Hec. 9, Plat. Min. 320 D.

II. to make or put straight, εὐθ. δίκας σκολιάς to make crooked judgments straight, Solon 3. 36; εὐθ. δίκας λαοῖς Pind. P. 4. 273; εὐθ. οὖρον to send a straight fair wind, Id. O. 13. 38; εὐθ. ὄλβον Id. P. 1. 88; ὡπερ ξύλον διαστρεφόμενον .. εὐθ. ἀπειλαῖς καὶ πληγαῖς Plat. Prot. 325 D, cf. 326 E.

III. at Athens, to audit the accounts (cf. εὐθύναι) of a magistrate, call him to account, Plat. Polit. 299 A; εὐθ. τὰς ἀρχάς Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 26., 12, 5, al.:—Pass., Id. Rhet. 3. 18, 6.

2. c. gen. criminis, to call to account for .., τινά κλοπῆς Plut. Cic. 9:—Pass., τῶν ἀδικημάτων εὐθύνθη Thuc. 1. 95.

3. generally, to censure, τὴν Φιλίστου διάλεκτον Plut. Nic. 1. IV. intr. to serve as εὐθύνος, Plat. Legg. 946 C.

εὐθύνουεiria, ἡ, a distinct dream, Arist. Divin. 2. 12.

εὐθύνουερος, ον, distinctly dreaming, Arist. Divin. 2. 2 and 10.

εὐθύνουερος, ον, distinctly dreaming, Arist. Divin. 2. 2 and 10.

εὐθύνουερος, ον, distinctly dreaming, Arist. Divin. 2. 2 and 10.

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εὐθύνουερος, ον, distinctly dreaming, Arist. Divin. 2. 2 and 10.

the straight road, Plat. Legg. 716 A; εὐθείαν ἔρπε Aesch. Fr. 195; τὴν εὐθείαν Eur. Med. 384; ἐπ' εὐθείας Diod. 19. 38; v. infr. 2 and 3; so also, εἰς τὸ εὐθὺ βλέπειν Xen. Eq. 7, 17, etc.; τοῦ εὐθέος πλήρης tired of going straight forward, Ib. 14; ἡ εἰς τὸ εὐθὺ τῆς ῥητορικῆς οὐδὸς the direct road to .., Luc. Rhet. Pr. 10.

2. in moral sense, straightforward, open, frank, ῥήτραι Tyrtae. 2. 8; τόλμα Pind. O. 13. 15; δίκη Id. N. 10. 22; κρίνε δ' εὐθείαν δίκην = εὐθουδικία (q. v., cf. εὐθύνω II), Aesch. Eum. 433; εὐθ. ἑταῖρος Scol. Gr. 15 Bgk.; ὁ εὐθὺς λόγος Eur. Hipp. 492, cf. Pind. P. 3. 50; τὸ εὐθὺ τε καὶ τὸ ἐλεύθερον Plat. Theaet. 173 A; ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθέος λέγειν to speak straight out, Thuc. 3. 43; ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέος ὑπουργεῖν outright, openly, without reserve, Id. 1. 34; and in fem., ἀπλῶς καὶ δι' εὐθείας Plut. 2. 408 E; ἀπ' εὐθείας Ib. 57 A, Fab. 3.

3. ἡ εὐθεία, as Subst., a. (sub. γραμμῆ), a straight line, Arist. Cael. 2. 4, 2, Encl.; ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτὴν εὐθείαν, ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς εὐθείας in the same line, Polyb. 3. 113, 2 and 3; ἐπὶ μίαν εὐθείαν Ib. 8. b. (sub. πτώσις), the nominative case, Lat. casus rectus, Gramm.

B. as Adv., εὐθύς and εὐθύ, the former being properly used of Time, the latter of Place:

I. εὐθύ, of Place, straight, εὐθὺ Πύλονδε, εὐθὺ ἐς Πύλον straight to .., h. Hom. Merc. 342, 355; εὐθὺ πρὸς τὰ νυμφικὰ λέχη Soph. O. T. 1242; εὐθὺ ἐπὶ Βαβυλωνος straight towards .., Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 37; and so c. gen., εὐθὺ τῶν κυρηβίων, εὐθὺ Πελλήνης Ar. Eq. 254, Av. 1421; εὐθὺ τοῦ Διός Id. Pax 68, 77, cf. 819; εὐθὺ τῆς σατυρίας Ib. 301, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1197, Thuc. 8. 88, etc.: v. ἰθύς.

2. = ἀπλῶς, simply, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 2, cf. 9. 13, 2. 3. in the face of, τοῦ δαιμονίου Plat. Theag. 129 A.

II. εὐθύς, I. of Time, straightway, forthwith, at once, Pind. O. 8. 54; ὁ δ' εὐθύς ὡς ἤκουσε Aesch. Pers. 361; ὁ δ' εὐθύς ἐξέμωξεν Soph. Aj. 317; τὸ μὲν εὐθύς, τὸ δὲ καὶ διανοούμενον Thuc. 1. 1, cf. 5. 3., 7. 77; joined with other adverbial words, τάχα δ' εὐθύς ἰών Pind. P. 4. 147; εὐθύς κατὰ τάχος Thuc. 6. 101; εὐθύς παραχρῆμα (v. sub παραχρῆμα); εὐθύς ἀπ' ἀρχῆς Ar. Pax 84; εὐθύς ἐξ ἀρχῆς Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 16; ἐξ ἀρχῆς εὐθύς Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 9; εὐθύς κατ' ἀρχάς Plat. Tim. 24 C; ἀφ' ἑσπέρας εὐθύς ἦδη Luc. Gall. 1; εὐθύς ἐκ νέου, ἐκ παιδός even from one's youth, Plat. Rep. 485 D, 519 A; εὐθύς ἐκ παιδίου Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 20; (v. sub παῖς II); with a part., εὐθύς νέοι ὄντες Thuc. 2. 39; τοῦ θέρους εὐθύς ἀρχομένου just at the beginning of summer, Ib. 47; ἀρξάμενος εὐθύς καθισταμένου [τοῦ πολέμου] from the very beginning of the war, Id. 1. 1; εὐθύς ἀποβιβασθέντι immediately on disembarking, Id. 4. 43; εὐθύς γενομένοις at the moment of birth, Plat. Theaet. 186 B.

2. rarely, like εὐθύ, in a local relation, ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως εὐθύς just above the city, Thuc. 6. 96; τούτου εὐθύς ἐχομένη immediately adjoining this, Id. 8. 90, cf. Theocr. 25. 23; εὐθύς ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν Foed. ap. Thuc. 4. 118; τὴν εὐθύς Ἀργους κἀπιδουρίας οὐδὸν the road leading straight to Argos, Eur. Hipp. 1197 (a phrase noticed by Phot. as incorrect, v. Dind. ad l.); εὐθύς Λυκείου Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 6;—but this usage of εὐθύς for εὐθύ became more common in later writers, as Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 14., 2. 17, 6 and 7., 4. 3, 5.

3. of Manner, directly, simply, Plat. Meno 100 A: naturally, indisputably, Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 10; al.: also, like αὐτίκα (II): for instance, to take the first example that occurs, ὡπερ ζῶον εὐθύς Id. Pol. 3. 4, 6, cf. 8, Cael. 2. 2, 1, al.

C. εὐθέως, Adv., is used just as the Adv. εὐθύς, Soph. Aj. 31, O. C. 994, Eur. Fr. 31, Plat. Phaedo 63 A, etc.; αἰσθόμενος εὐθέως as soon as he perceived, Lys. 97. 22; ἐπεὶ εὐθέως as soon as, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 4; εὐθέως παραχρῆμα Antipho 113. 30, Dem. 1237. 21: v. supr. B. 1.

2. straightway, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 3. 14. 3. like εὐθύς B. II. 3, οἶον εὐθέως as for example, Polyb. 6. 52, 1., 12. 5, 6.

εὐθύσσανος [ῦ], ον, well-fringed, Anth. P. 6. 202.

εὐθυσκοπέω, to look straight at, Plut. 2. 737 A.

εὐθυσκόπος, ον, looking straight, Hesych.

εὐθυσμός, ὁ, (εὐθύνω) straightness, Philo I. 576.

εὐθύστομος, ον, = εὐθυρρήμων, Poll. 5. 60.

εὐθυτενής, ἐς, (τείνω) stretched straight, Ael. N. A. 4. 34, Philo I. 456.

Adv. —ῶς, Galen.

εὐθύτης, ητος, ἡ, (εὐθύς) straightness; opp. to καμπυλότης, Arist. Categ. 8, 20; to περιφέρεια, Id. Meteor. 4. 9, 6; εὐθ. τριχῶν, opp. to οὐλότης, Id. G. A. 5. 3, 2, al.

II. righteousness, LXX (Jos. 24. 14).

εὐθυσκοπέω, to look straight at, Plut. 2. 737 A.

εὐθυσκόπος, ον, looking straight, Hesych.

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εὐθυτενής, ἐς, (τείνω) stretched straight, Ael. N. A. 4. 34, Philo I. 456.

Adv. —ῶς, Galen.

εὐθύτης, ητος, ἡ, (εὐθύς) straightness; opp. to καμπυλότης, Arist. Categ. 8, 20; to περιφέρεια, Id. Meteor. 4. 9, 6; εὐθ. τριχῶν, opp. to οὐλότης, Id. G. A. 5. 3, 2, al.

II. righteousness, LXX (Jos. 24. 14).

εὐθυσκοπέω, to look straight at, Plut. 2. 737 A.

εὐθύρος, *ov*, in a straight direction: only used in neut. εὐθύρον as Adv. = εὐθύς, εὐθ. ἄγειν Xen. An. 2. 2, 16, cf. Ael. N. A. 11. 16; ὄραν Ael. ib. 7. 5. (The termin. -ωρος can have nothing to do with ὄρα hour, as the signf. shews.)

εὐθώρηξ, ὁ, ἡ, well-mailed, Anth. P. 9. 389, Nonn. D. 15. 156.

εὐιάζω, = εὐάζω, Eur. Cycl. 495, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 1033.

εὐιακός, ἡ, ὄν, Bacchic, Anth. Plan. 4. 289; fem. εὐιάς, ἄδος, Id. P. 9. 603.

εὐιάτος, *ov*, (ἰάομαι) easy to heal, Hipp. Art. 790, Xen. Eq. 4. 2; εὐιατότερος Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 10, al.

εὐιδρως, *ωτος*, ὁ, ἡ, easily perspiring, Theophr. Sud. 20; but neut. εὐιδρον, Ib. 19:—so, εὐιδρωτος, *ov*, Galen. 6. 222; pl. εὐιδρωτα Arist. Probl. 2. 17, al.

εὐίερος, *ov*, very holy, Lat. sacrosanctus, Anth. P. 6. 231.

εὐιλᾶτος, *ov*, (ἰλάομαι) very merciful, epith. of Apollo and other divinities, C. I. 7045; εὐ. ἐγένου αὐτοῖς LXX (Ps. 98. 8):—εὐιλατεύω, to be so, Id. (Deut. 29. 20, al.).

εὐιματέω, *v. sub* εὐειματέω.

εὐίνος, *ov*, (ἴς) with stout fibres, ξύλον Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1.

Εὐίος, ὁ, Euios, Euius, name of Bacchus, from the cry εὐα, εὐαῖ, Soph. O. T. 211, Eur. Bacch. 157, etc.: Εὐίος = Βάκχος, Ib. 566, 579. II.

εὐίος, *ov*, as Adj. Bacchic, πῦρ Soph. Ant. 964; τελεταί Eur. Bacch. 238.

εὐίππος, *ov*, of persons, well-horsed, delighting in horses, h. Hom. Ap. 210, Pind. O. 3. 70: Sup., Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 5, etc. 2. of places, famed for horses, Pind. P. 4. 2, Soph. O. C. 668: cf. εὐπῶλος.

εὐιστος πόθος, ὁ, desire of knowledge, Anth. P. append. 182. (From ἴσημι, εἰδέναι.)

εὐίσχιος, *ov*, with beautiful hips, Anth. P. 5. 116.

εὐιχθυσ, *v*, abounding in fish, θάλασσα Diod. 11. 57, cf. Ath. 360 E.

εὐιώτης, *ov*, ὁ, (εὐίος) Bacchic, An. Ox. 1.86; fem. εὐιώτις, ἰδος, Mosch. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 242.

εὐκάῃς, ἔς, (καίω) easily burnt, Diosc. 4. 155, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 432.

εὐκαθαίρετος, *ov*, easy to conquer, Thuc. 7. 18, Dio C. 47. 37.

εὐκάθεδρος, *ov*, = εὐσελμος, Schol. Od. 2. 390, etc.

εὐκάθεκτος, *ov*, easy to keep under or restrain, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 69.

εὐκαιρέω, to have good opportunity, have leisure or time, Polyb. 20. 9, 4; *c. inf.*, Plut. 2. 223 D, Luc. Amor. 33. II. *τινι* or *εἰς τι*, to devote one's leisure to a thing, εὐκ. τοῖς ἀθανάτοις ἑαυτοῦ Chion. Ep. 16; εὐκ. εἰς οὐδὲν ἕτερον ἢ .. Act. Ap. 17. 21: cf. ἐνευκαιρέω. III. to enjoy good times, be well off, prosper, Polyb. 4. 60, 10; τοῖς βίοις Id. 32. 21, 12:—in this sense also εὐκαιρέομαι as Dep., Posidon. ap. Ath. 275 A.

εὐκαιρῆμα, τό, a thing seasonably done, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194.

εὐκαιρία, *Ion*. -ίη, ἡ, good season, fitting time, opportunity, τὴν εὐκ. διαφυλάττειν Isocr. 239 F, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A:—plenty of time, leisure, Hipp. Ep. 1281. 13, —a usage condemned by Phryn. and Moer., cf. Suid. s. v. σχολή. II. suitability, appropriateness, Plut. 2. 16 B, 736 F. 2. convenient situation, τῶν πόλεων Polyb. 16. 29, 3. III. wealth, prosperity, Id. 1. 59, 7, etc.:—abundance, τῶν ὑδάτων Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 4, Diod. 1. 52.

εὐκαιρος, *ov*, well-timed, in season, seasonable, λόγος Philem. Incert. 25; *c. inf.*, ᾧ σοι λέγειν εὐκαιρόν ἐστι Soph. O. C. 32: τὸ εὐκαιρόν = εὐκαιρία, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 7; εὐκαιρόν ἀείσας in season, Plat. in Anth. P. 6. 43. II. of places, convenient, well situated, Polyb. 4. 38, 1, Diod. 1. 63, etc. III. rich, wealthy, Polyb. 13. 9, 1. IV. Adv. -ως, seasonably, opportunely, Hipp. Ep. 1285, εὐκ. χρῆσθαι τινι Isocr. 111 B; εὐκ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Isocr. 223 E, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 18: Comp. -ότερον, Plat. Phaedo 78 A: Sup. -ότατα, Polyb. 5. 63, 13. 2. οὐκ εὐκαίρως ἔχειν to have no leisure, Id. 5. 26, 10.

εὐκάλος, εὐκάλια, *Dor.* for εὐκῆλ-.

εὐκάματος, *ov*, of easy labour, easy, κάματος Eur. Bacch. 66; εὐκ. ἔργα well-wrought works, Anth. P. 1. 10; εὐκ. στέφανος a crown won by noble tails, Anth. Plan. 4. 335.

εὐκάμπεια, ἡ, flexibility, Medic. Vett. p. 126 Matthaei.

εὐκαμπής, ἔς, (κάμπω) well-bent or curved, δρέπανον Od. 18. 368; κληῖδ' εὐκαμπέα 21. 6; χαλάσασ' εὐκαμπέα τόξα h. Hom. 27. 12; ἄροτρον, ἀρπή, etc., Mosch., etc.:—εὐκαμπής τὰ κέρατα Luc. D. Marin. 15. 2; τὸ εὐκαμπές τῶν μελῶν Id. Imag. 14. II. easy to bend, flexible, κατασκευάζειν τι εὐκαμπές Plut. Sull. 17. [The penult. is short in εὐκαμπές ἀγκιστρον, Anth. P. 6. 4, where Salmas. proposed to read εὐκαπές, easily swallowed, from κάπτω.]

εὐκαμπτος, *ov*, easily bent or bending, flexible, Hipp. Art. 826, Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 17.

εὐκαμπψία, ἡ, flexibility, τῆς φωνῆς Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 26.

εὐκάρδιος, *ov*, (καρδία) good of heart, stout-hearted, Lat. egregie cordatus, Soph. Aj. 364, Ph. 535, etc.; of a horse, spirited, Xen. Eq. 6, 14:—Adv. -ίως, with stout heart, Eur. Hec. 549. II. good for the stomach, Hipp. ap. Galen., Xenocr. p. 18.

εὐκαρπέω, to abound in fruit, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 5, H. P. 2. 7, 7.

εὐκαρπία, ἡ, abundance of fruit, fruitfulness, Arist. Fr. 240, Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 2:—εὐκαρπία in Eur. Tro. 217, acc. to Burges.

εὐκαρπος, *ov*, rich in fruit, fruitful, of women, h. Hom. 30. 5; of trees, corn, land, Pind. P. 1. 57, N. 1. 20; χώρα εὐκαρποτάτη Hipp. Aër. 288; εὐκ. θέρος Soph. Aj. 671. II. act. fruitful, fertilising, epith. of Aphrodité, Soph. ap. Plut. 2. 756 E; of Demeter, etc., Anth. P. 7. 394.

εὐκατάβλητος, *ov*, easy to throw down, Jo. Chrys.

εὐκατάγνωστος, *ov*, blameworthy, Eccl.

εὐκατάγωγος, *ov*, good for landing in, λιμὴν Eust. ad Dion. p. 195.

εὐκατάγωνιστος, *ov*, easily conquered, Polyb. 9. 4, 8, etc.

εὐκατάκαυστος, *ov*, easily burnt, Suid. v. εὐκατάπρηστος.

εὐκατακόμιστος, *ov*, easy to be transported, ὕλη Strabo 822.

εὐκατακράτητος, *ov*, easy to keep in possession, Polyb. 4. 56, 9.

εὐκάτακτος, *ov*, easily broken, Philo 2. 309: cf. εὐκατέακτος.

εὐκατάληπτος, *ov*, easy to apprehend or comprehend, Artemid. 1. prooem., etc.:—Adv. -τως, Hipp. Offic. 743.

εὐκατάλλακτος, *ov*, easily appeased, placable, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 17. Adv. -τως, Schol. Soph. Aj. 1344.

εὐκατάλυτος, *ov*, easy to overthrow, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 15.

εὐκαταμάθητος, *ov*, easy to understand, Hipp. Acut. 388.

εὐκαταμάχητος, *ov*, easily conquered, Schol. Thuc. 6. 17.

εὐκατανόητος, *ov*, easy to observe or understand, Polyb. 18. 13, 11.

εὐκατάνυκτος, *ov*, easy to prick at heart, Eccl.

εὐκαταπάλαιστος, *ov*, easy to throw in wrestling, E. M. 400. 5.

εὐκατάπαυστος, *ov*, easily stopping, Galen. 2. 206 A.

εὐκατάπληκτος, *ov*, easily scared, Liban. Vit. Dem.

εὐκαταπράυντος, *ov*, placable, Gloss.

εὐκατάπρηστος, *ov*, easily kindled or set on fire, Suid., Eccl.

εὐκαταπτόητος, *ov*, easily frightened, Cyrill.

εὐκατάπτωτος, *ov*, *v. l.* for εὐαπόπτωτος.

εὐκατάσβεστος, *ov*, easy to extinguish, Eccl.

εὐκατάσειστος, *ov*, easily shaken or thrown down, Eccl.

εὐκατάσκεπτος, *ov*, convenient for inspection, Hipp. Fract. 772, Galen. 4. 184.

εὐκατασκεύαστος, *ov*, easily constructed, Philo Belop. 56 C, 61 A.

εὐκατάστατος, *ov*, well-fixed, firm, Byz.

εὐκατάστροφος, *ov*, well-turned, of a period, Dem. Phal. 10.

εὐκατάσχετος, *ov*, easily held fast, Hipp. Fract. 766, in Comp.

εὐκατάτακτος, *ov*, easy to set in order, Ptolem.

εὐκατατρέχαστος, *ov*, easily overrun or attacked, Strabo 671: of writers, open to attack, incorrect, Id. 15.

εὐκαταφορία, ἡ, propensity, proclivity, Diog. L. 7. 115, in pl.

εὐκατάφορος, *ov*, prone towards, Lat. proclivis, πρόστι Arist. Eth. N. 2. 8, 8.

εὐκαταφρόνητος, *ov*, easy to be despised, contemptible, despicable, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 28, Cyr. 8. 3, 1, Dem. 45. 1, etc. Adv. -τως, Plut. Demetr. 16.

εὐκατάψευστος, *ov*, safe to tell lies about, Strabo 26.

εὐκατέακτος, *ov*, = εὐκάτακτος, Artemid. 1. 66.

εὐκατέργαστος, *ov*, easy to work, χώρα Theophr. C. P. 4. 7, 3; ἔρια Galen.; of food, easy of digestion, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 6. 2. easy of accomplishment, Dem. 1464. 65, Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 29; εὐκατεργαστότερον ἐστί, *c. inf.*, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 12. 3. easy to subdue or conquer, Dion. H. 3. 20, Plut. Pyrrh. 19.

εὐκατηγόρητος, *ov*, easy to blame, open to accusation, Antipho ap. Stob. 1. 98. 56, Thuc. 6. 77, Polyb. 4. 29, 3.

εὐκατοίκητος, *ov*, convenient for dwelling in, Schol. Eur. Or. 1621.

εὐκάτοπτος, *ov*, easily seen, clear, Cyrill.

εὐκατόρθωτος, *ov*, easily effected, Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 101. Adv. -τως, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 246.

εὐκάτοχος, *ov*, = κατάσχετος, Cyrill.

εὐκαυστος, *ov*, easily burning, Theophr. Ign. 72, Schol. Ar. Pax 1134:—εὐκαυτος in Phot. s. v. πισσοκωνήτωρ.

εὐκέαστος, *ov*, (κεάζω) easily cleft or split, Eust. 1241. 18.

εὐκέατος, *ov*, poet. for foreg., κέδρον τ' εὐκέατοιο Od. 5. 60; ἐρινέου εὐκ. Theocr. 25. 248.

εὐκέλαδος, *ov*, well-sounding, melodious, λωτός Eur. Bacch. 160; χοροί Ar. Nub. 312; μολπῆ Anth. P. 7. 194, etc.

εὐκεντρος, *ov*, pointed, Anth. P. 9. 339.

εὐκέραος, *ov*, with beautiful horns, Mosch. 9. 52, Anth. P. 9. 827: cf. εὐερος.

εὐκέραστος, *ov*, well-mixed, well-tempered, of the atmosphere, Plut. 2. 922 E; of sound, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.

εὐκερδής, ἔς, gainful, Opp. C. 1. 37.

εὐκερματέω, (κέρμα) to be rich in money, Eubul. Incert. 23; condemned by Phryn. 362.

εὐκερως, *ov*, contr. for εὐκέραος: gen. εὐκέρωτος, Geop. 18. 1, 3.

εὐκέφαλος, *ov*, with a good head, Arr. Cyn. 4. 4.

εὐκηλήτειρα, ἡ, (εὐκῆλος) she that lulls or soothes, παιδων εὐκ. Hes. Op. 462, cf. Plut. 2. 657 D.

εὐκηλία, ἡ, quiet, Hesych.

εὐκῆλος, *ov*, and Ap. Rh. η, *ov*: *Dor.* εὐκᾶλος: (*v. sub* ἔκῆλος):—free from care, at one's ease, Lat. securus, εὐκῆλος τὰ φράζειαι, ἄσ' ἐθέλησθα Il. 1. 554; εὐδον δ' εὐκῆλοι Od. 14. 479, cf. Soph. El. 241, Poëta ap. Ath. 364 B; ἡμεῖς μὲν .. πολέας τελέοντες ἀέθλους .., ὁ δ' εὐκῆλος .. Od. 3. 263; εὐκῆλοι πολέμιζον undisturbed, Il. 17. 371; εὐκῆλος τότε νῆα θοὴν .. ἐλκέμεν ἐς πόντον i. e. without fear, Hes. Op. 669, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 480; εὐκ. τέppου φρένα Pherecr. Χειρ. 3. 2. from Theocr. and Ap. Rh. downwards also of things, νῆξ εὐκ. still, silent, Theocr. 2. 166; πτέρυγες εὐκ. steady, even, Ap. Rh. 1. 568; αὔραι εὐκ. Opp. H. 4. 415.—Adv. -λως, Ap. Rh. 2. 861.

εὐκῆλος, *ov*, (καίω), easily burning, Ion ap. Phot.

εὐκῆπεντος, *ov*, easy to cultivate, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 2 (Cod. Urbin.).

εὐκῆνησία, ἡ, easiness of motion, agility, Antyll. ap. Stob. 547. 3, Polyb. 8. 28, 3; βάσεως Artemon ap. Ath. 637 E; in pl., Diod. 3. 49. 2. in pass. sense, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 63.

εὐκίνητος, *ov*, (κινέω) easily moved, moving easily, Lat. mobilis, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Plat. Tim. 58 E; τὸ εὐκίνητότατον Ib. 56 A; εὐκίνητότατον τὸ σφαιροειδές Arist. de An. 1. 2, 15, al.; of persons, Id. H. A. 1. 8. 2. easily moved, changeable, Id. Categ. 8, 2:—τὸ εὐκ. fickleness, Hdn. 7. 7:—Adv. -τως, Diod. 20. 95. 3. easily moved, inclinable, πρὸς ἀρετὴν, πρὸς ὑργίην Arist. Categ. 10, 28, Rhet. 2. 2, 11; εἰς λόγους Anth. P. append. 304. 4. = εὐέλεγκτος, Arist. Metaph. 1. 9, 11.

εὐκισσος, *ov*, ivied, Anth. P. 7. 407.

εὐκίων [ῖ], *ov*, with beautiful pillars, Eur. Ion 185, Anth. P. 7. 648.

εὐκλάδος, *ov*, with fine twigs, Schol., Suid.

εὐκλαστος, ον, (κλάω) *easily broken*, Schol. Od. 5. 60.
 εὐκλεής, ἐς, in Ap. Rh. 1. 73, etc. εὐκλειής, v. infr.: the Poets use shortd. forms of several cases, dat. εὐκλείῃ, for εὐκλείῃ or -εῖ, Pind. N. 2. 39; acc. sing. εὐκλέα, for εὐκλέα or -εᾶ, Pind., Soph. O. T. 161, etc.; acc. pl. εὐκλέας, for εὐκλέας or -εῖς, Simon. 31. 1, Pind. O. 2. 163:—we also have the lengthd. poet. forms, εὐκλειής C. I. 2936, acc. εὐκλεία Pind. N. 6. 50; pl. εὐκλείας Il. 10. 251, Od. 21. 331: cf. ἀγακλεής: (κλέος). *Of good report, famous, glorious*, Hom., etc.; οὐ μὲν ἦμιν εὐκλέες Il. 17. 415; γόος εὐκλεής .. Ἀτρεΐδαῖς Aesch. Cho. 321; βίου πονηροῦ θάνατος εὐκλεέστερος Id. Fr. 86; εὐκλεέστατος βίος Eur. Alc. 633, etc. Adv. -εῶς, Ep. -εῖως, δλέσθαι εὐκλειῶς πρὸ πόληος Il. 22. 110, cf. Anth. P. 6. 332; εὐκλειῶς ἀπολέσθαι, κατθανεῖν Aesch. Pers. 328, Ag. 1304; Sup. εὐκλεέστατα, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1. 1.
 εὐκλειᾶ, ἡ: in Aesch. Theb. 685 εὐκλειᾶ metri grat.; Ep. εὐκλειῆ Il. 8. 285, Od. 14. 402; εὐκλειῆ Anth. P. append. 215; cf. ἀγνοία, ἀνοία, etc.:—*good repute, glory*, Hom., etc.; τὸν .. εὐκλειῆς ἐπίβησον Il. 1. c.; λιπὼν .. εὐκλειαν ἐν δόμοισι Aesch. Cho. 349; στέφανος εὐκλείας Soph. Aj. 465, Eur. Supp. 315; cf. ἀγαλμα.
 εὐκλείω, Ion. -ῆζω, *to praise, laud*, Sappho 118, Tyrtae. 8. 24; Dor. aor. inf. εὐκλείξαι Pind. P. 9. 161; εὐκλήζων Epigr. in C. I. 175.
 εὐκλειῆς, Adv. εὐκλειῶς, Ep. for εὐκλεής, εὐκλεῶς.
 εὐκλεινος, ον, *much-famed*, Arist. in Anth. P. append. 9. 48.
 εὐκλειστος, ον, (κλείω) *well-shut*, Eust. 1937. 61, Hdn. Epim. 178.
 εὐκλήϊς [ῖ], ἴδος, ἡ, Ep. for foreg., *well-closed, close-shut*, θύρη .. εὐκλήϊς, ἀραρυῖα Il. 24. 318; so Aristarch., etc., but Bekk. following Trypho edits ἐν κλήϊσ' ἀραρυῖα *with keys or bolts*.
 εὐκλήματῶ, *to grow luxuriantly*, of vines, LXX (Hos. 10. 1);—from εὐκλήματος, ον, *growing luxuriantly*, ἀμπελος Athanas. 2. p. 223.
 εὐκλήρῶ, *to be εὐκλήρος, to be fortunate, have a good lot*, Teles ap. Stob. 577. 35; c. acc. cogn., κλήρον Anth. P. 11. 128.
 εὐκλήρημα, τό, *a piece of good fortune*, Antiph. Ἀδων. 1, Diod. 18. 13.
 εὐκλήρη, ἡ, *good fortune*, Dion. H. 3. 14, Ael. N. A. 1. 54.
 εὐκλήρος, ον, *fortunate, happy*, Anth. Plan. 296, Anon. ap. Suid.
 εὐκλωστος, ον, *well-spun*, χιτῶν h. Hom. Ap. 203; λίνου, νῆμα, Anth. P. 6. 33, 284.
 εὐκνήμις, ἴδος, ἡ, *well-equipped with greaves, well-greaved*, freq. in Hom., in nom. and acc. pl. εὐκνήμιδες, εὐκνήμιδας, in Il. always epith. of Ἀχαιοί; in Od. also of ἑταῖροι, 2. 402., 9. 550. II. *with goodly spokes*, ἀπήνη Nonn. D. 7. 140.
 εὐκνημος, ον, *with beautiful legs*, Anth. P. 5. 203, cf. Plin. H. N. 34. 8, 21. II. as Subst. a plant in Nic. Th. 648, cf. Al. 372.
 εὐκνιστος, ον, *irritable*, Manetho 5. 337.
 εὐκοιλίος, ον, *easing the bowels*, Diosc. 2. 147, Ath. 371 B:—in Theopomp. Φιν. 1. 4, Scal. proposes εἰς εὐκοιλίαν (Subst.) *to ease the bowels*.
 εὐκοινόμετις, ὁ, ἡ, *deliberating for the public weal, or taking common counsel*, ἀρχά Aesch. Supp. 700.
 εὐκοινωνησία, ἡ, *good fellowship*, M. Anton. 11. 20.
 εὐκοινωνήτος, ον, *easy to deal with, εἰς χρήματα* Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 26.
 εὐκολία, ἡ, (εὐκολος) *properly, contentedness with one's food*, Plut. 2. 461 C; ἡ περὶ τὴν διαίταν εὐκ. Id. Caes. 17:—but, in earlier authors, 2. of the mind, *contentedness, good temper*, Plat. Alc. 1. 122 C, etc. 3. of the body, *ease and lightness in moving, agility*, Plat. Legg. 942 D: metaph., εὐκ. πρὸς τὴν ποίησιν *facility* in verse-making, Plut. Cic. 40; εὐκ. πρῆξις Anth. P. 7. 694.
 εὐκόλλος, ον, (κόλλα) *gluing well, sticky*, Anth. P. 6. 109.
 εὐκόλος, ον, (κόλον): I. of persons, *easily satisfied, contented with one's food*, Anth. P. 9. 72; εὐκ. τῇ διαίτῃ Plut. Lycurg. 16; τὸ εὐκόλον τῆς διαίτης Id. Galb. 3:—but, in earlier authors, 2. of the mind, opp. to δύσκολος, *easily satisfied, contented, good-natured, peaceable*, Lat. *facilis, comis*, said of Sophocles, Ar. Ran. 82, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 4. 12; c. dat., εὐκόλος πολίταις *friendly to them, at peace with them*, Ar. Ran. 359; εὐκ. εαυτῷ Plat. Rep. 330 A; εὐκ. πρὸς τινα Plut. Fab. 1:—Adv. -λως, *easily, calmly*, εὐκ. ἐξέπτε Plat. Phaedo 117 C; εὐκ. φέρειν τι Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 12; εὐκόλως ἔχειν Lys. 101. 23; ζῆν Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 2: also, *carelessly*, Plat. Soph. 242 C. 3. *ready, willing, agile*, Anth. P. 5. 206, cf. Poll. 1. 130., 4. 96. 4. rarely in bad sense, *easily led, prone, πρὸς ἀδικίαν* Luc. Merc. Cond. 40; ὄργαις Plut. 2. 463 D. II. of things, *easy, οὐ γὰρ εὐκόλῳ ἔοικεν* Plat. Rep. 453 D, cf. Parm. 131 E: Sup. -άτατος Id. Legg. 779 E.
 εὐκόλπος, ον, *with fair bosom*, of a woman, Christod. Ecphr. 104. 2. *in goodly folds*, of a net, Anth. P. 6. 28. 3. *with beautiful bays*, of a country, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 285 C.
 εὐκόλυμβος, ον, *diving well*, Schol. Lyc. 357.
 εὐκόμη, ον, ὁ, (κόμη) = εὐκομος, Poll. 2. 24., 5. 83, Max. Tyr. 3. 8.
 εὐκομίδης, ἐς, (κομίδῃ) *well cared for*, Hdt. 4. 53, in Sup.
 εὐκόμιστος, ον, (κομίζω) = foreg., Poll. 9. 161, Eust. 1560. 6.
 εὐκομος, Ep. ἡῦκ-, ον, (κόμη) *fair-haired*, of goddesses and noble ladies, Hom. and Hes., in Ep. form; so Pind. O. 6. 154, P. 5. 60:—*well-fleeced*, εὐκομα μῆλα Anth. P. 9. 363, 20:—of trees, Poll. 1. 229.
 εὐκομῶν, εὐκ. πρόσωπα, Q. Sm. 4. 403 should prob. be divisim, εὐ κ.
 εὐκομπος, ον, *loud-sounding*, εὐκομποὶ πλαγαὶ ποδός, in dancing, Eur. Tro. 152.
 εὐκοπία, ἡ, *easiness of work*, Diod. 1. 36., 3. 17.
 εὐκοπος, ον, *with easy labour, easy*, Polyb. 18. 1, 2; mostly in Comp., εὐκοπώτερον [ἔστι], c. inf., Ev. Matth. 9. 5., 19. 24, etc. Adv. -πως, Ar. Fr. 615; Comp. -ώτερον, Antipat. ap. Stob. 418. 54.
 εὐκόρυθος, ον, (κόρυς) *with beautiful helmet*, Opp. C. 1. 363.
 εὐκόρυφος, ον, *with beautiful top*, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 992: metaph. of sentences, *well wound up, ending well*, like εὐκατάστροφος, Dion. H. de Dem. 40 and 43.

εὐκοσμῶ, *to behave orderly*, LXX (1 Macc. 8. 15).
 εὐκόσμητος, ον, (κοσμῶ) *well-adorned*, h. Hom. Merc. 384.
 εὐκοσμία, ἡ, *orderly behaviour, good conduct, decency*, Eur. Bacch. 693, Xen., etc.; pl., εὐκοσμίαι τῶν παιδῶν Plat. Prot. 325 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 9:—ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς εὐκοσμίας καὶ τῶν παρθένων a sort of *ensor morum*, Inscr. Smyrn. in C. I. 3185. 19; ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς εὐκ. ἀρχῶν Ib. 3831 a. 14 (add.), 3847 m (add.).
 εὐκοσμῶς, Adv., = εὐκόσμως, Schol. Ar. Nub. 969.
 εὐκοσμος, ον, *behaving well, orderly, decorous*, Solon 3. 32, Thuc. 6. 42 (in Comp.); οὐκ εὐκοσμον αἰροῦνται φυγῆν Aesch. Pers. 481; τὸ εὐκοσμον = εὐκοσμία, Thuc. 1. 84. 2. *well-adorned, graceful*, Eur. Bacch. 235; τοῖχοι γραφῆσιν εὐκοσμοὶ Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1. II. Adv. -μως, *in good order*, Od. 21. 123, cf. Hes. Op. 626; Sup. -ότατα, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 1. 2. *ornamentally, gracefully*, Ap. Rh. 1. 1120, Plut. Dem. 11.
 εὐκουρος, ον, (κεῖρω) *well-shorn*, Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 E.
 εὐκράδαντος, ον, (κράδαινω) *well-poised*, E. M. 701. 53.
 εὐκράτης, Ep. εὐκρ-, ἐς, = εὐκράτος, in Hom., and Hes. v. l. for ἀκράτης; of winds, *gentle*, Ap. Rh. 2. 1228., 4. 891; of climate, *mild*, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 10; of love, Opp. H. 4. 33.
 εὐκράιρης, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., Maxim. π. καταρχ. 84.
 εὐκραιρος, Ep. εὐκρ-, ον, also a, ον, (κράιρα) *with fine horns*, esp. of oxen, βοῦσιν εὐκραιρῶσιν h. Hom. Merc. 209; εὐκράιρω βοῖ Aesch. Supp. 300. 2. of ships, *with beautiful beak*, Opp. H. 2. 516.
 εὐκράς, ἄτος, ὁ, ἡ, = εὐκράτος (Lob. Par. 264), *temperate, of even temperature, κρήνη εὐκράς πρὸς χειμῶνα καὶ θέρος* Plat. Criti. 112 D; of climate, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 4: metaph., ἔστιν οἷς βίος ὁ μικρὸς εὐκράς Eur. Fr. 506, cf. 197 (v. Dind. ad Il.). 2. *mixed for drinking*, οἶνος Poll. 6. 23. 3. of persons, *mixing readily with, οὐ πολλοῖς εὐκρ.* Anth. P. 12. 105.
 εὐκράσια, ἡ, *a good temperature, mildness, τῶν ὕρῶν* Plat. Tim. 24 C; τοῦ ἀέρος Polyb. 34. 8, 4: absol., Arist. Probl. 1. 11, Plant. 1. 2, 9; ἐν ταῖς εὐκρασίαις *in good climates*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 1. 2. of persons, εὐκρ. τοῦ σώματος *a good temperament*, Arist. P. A. 3. 12, 4, cf. G. A. 2. 6, 37.
 εὐκράτιον, τό, *wine mixed for drinking*, Byz.
 εὐκράτος, Ion. εὐκρητος, ον, (κεράννυμι) *well-tempered, temperate*, Eur. Fr. 776; ἀῆρ Plat. Ax. 371 D; ὕρα Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 11; εὐκράτον ποιεῖν τὴν θερμότητα Id. P. A. 2. 7, 9; of countries, Diod. 1. 10; of the temperate zone, Diog. L. 7. 156; of liquids, *tempered, lukewarm*, Galen., etc.; of wine, *mixed for drinking*, Arist. Probl. 3. 18; whence εὐκράτον (absol.), Ib. 22; cf. ἀκράτος. 2. metaph. *temperate, mild, ὀλιγαρχία* Id. Pol. 6. 6, 1; ἡθὸς M. Anton. 1. 15; Κύπρις Anth. P. 6. 208. 3. of persons, εὐκρ. πρὸς ἅπαντας (v. εὐκράς 3), Hipp. 22. 47.
 εὐκράτως [ᾶ], Adv. of foreg., *temperately*, Galen.; εὐκρ. ἔχειν *to be lukewarm*, Artemid. 1. 64.
 εὐκράτως, Adv. *firmly, fast*, ἔχειν τι Arist. Probl. 3. 26;—as if from an Adj. εὐκρατής.
 εὐκρεκτος, ον, (κρέκω) *well-struck, well-sounding*, of stringed instruments, φόρμιγξ Ap. Rh. 4. 1194. 2. *well-woven*, of the threads of the warp, μίτοι Anth. P. 6. 174.
 εὐκρήδεμος, ον, *with beauteous fillet*, Nonn. D. 26. 338.
 εὐκρημνος, ον, *with fair cliffs*, Opp. C. 3. 251.
 εὐκρηνος, ον, (κρήνη) *well-watered*, Anth. Plan. 4. 230.
 εὐκρήπις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, *well-based*, Nonn. D. 40. 258.
 εὐκρητος, ον, Ion. for εὐκράτος.
 εὐκρήθος, ον, (κρήθῃ) *rich in barley*, Theocr. 7. 34, Anth. P. 6. 258.
 εὐκρίνεα, ἡ, (εὐκρίνης) *distinctness*, Def. Plat. 414 A.
 εὐκρίνῶ, *to keep distinct, keep in good order, τοὺς στρατευσομένους δεῖ εὐκρινεῖν* Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 6; cf. διευκρινεῖν.
 εὐκρίνης, ἐς, (κρίνω) *well-separated*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3. 3: *well-opened, στόματα* Hipp. 598. 22. II. *distinct, clear, not confused, τῆμος δ' εὐκρινέες τ' αὖραι καὶ πόντος ἀπῆμων* then the winds are *regular, steady*, Hes. Op. 668; γνῶσις εὐκρ. γενήσεται Isae. 79. 12; οὐκ εὐκρινές [ἔστι] there is no *clear discernment*, Arist. Probl. 11. 33, 2:—so in Adv., εὐκρινῶς ἔχειν Plat. Soph. 242 C; εὐκρινέστερον ἰδεῖν Id. Rep. 564 C; οὐκ εὐκρινῶς without *distinction*, Strabo 779. III. *well-arranged, in good order, πάντα .. εὐκρινεῖα ποιέεσθαι* Hdt. 9. 42, cf. Xen. Oec. 8, 19. IV. *having had a favourable crisis, convalescent*, Isocr. 415 E: in Att. also, acc. to Gramm., euphem. of the dead. 2. of illnesses, *easily brought to a crisis*, Hipp. Aph. 1247; and so, Adv. -νῶς, Ion. -νέως, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.
 εὐκρίτος, ον, (κρίνω) *easy to decide, οὐκ εὐκρ. τὸ κρίμα* Aesch. Supp. 397; κρίσις Hipp. Acut. 385; νόσημα Id. Aph. 1243; εὐκρ. [ἔστιν] ὅτι .. it is *easily discerned, manifest*, Plat. Polit. 272 C, cf. D.
 εὐκρόκαλος, ον, *gravelly*, Nonn. D. 15. 95.
 εὐκρόταλος, Ep. εὐκρ-, ον, *accompanied by castanets, χορεῖαι* Anth. P. 9. 139; *lively, rattling, πλατάγη* Ib. 6. 309.
 εὐκρότητος, ον, *well-hammered, well-wrought*, of metal, πρόχους Soph. Ant. 430; δωρίς Eur. El. 819; cf. Valck. Adon. p. 358 C.
 εὐκροτος, ον, *well-sounding*, Alciphro 3. 43. Adv. -τως, Sopat. in Walz Rhett. 8. 14.
 εὐκρυπτος, ον, *easy to hide*, Hipp. Fract. 753, Aesch. Ag. 623.
 εὐκρυφής, ἐς, = foreg., Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 6.
 εὐκτάξομαι, Frequentat. of εὐχόμεμαι, Hesych., Phot.
 εὐκταῖος, α, ον, (εὐχόμεμαι) Att. Adv. (used chiefly by Trag., cf. ἀραῖος): 1. of or for *prayer, votive*, Ἄιδου .. εὐκταῖαν χάριν Aesch. Ag. 1387; τρίτην Διὸς σωτήρος εὐκταῖαν λίβα Id. Fr. 52; εὐχαί Ar. Av. 1060; ἐπαδαί Plat. Legg. 906 B; εὐκτ. νόμῳ devoted, Eur. I. T. 213; πανηγύρεις εὐκτ., Lat. *ludi votivi*, cited from Dio C.:—εὐκταῖα,

τά, votive offerings, vows, prayers, Aesch. Supp. 631, Soph. Tr. 239. 2. epith. of gods, invoked in or by special prayer, πατρὸς εὐκταίαν Ἐρινύν, πατρόθεν εὐκταία φάτις, of the curse invoked by Oedipus, Aesch. Theb. 724, 841; Θέμις εὐκταία Eur. Med. 169; τοῖσι δυστυχοῦσιν εὐκταία θεός Id. Or. 214. 3. generally, prayed for, desired, ἥως, λιμήν Anth. P. 6. 203., 9. 41; γάμος γὰρ .. εὐκταῖον κακόν Menand. Monost. 102:—desirable, Plat. Legg. 687 E (v. l. εὐκτέον), Luc. Tyrann. 17. εὐκτέανος, ον, (κτέανον) wealthy, Aesch. Pers. 897, Anth. P. 9. 442. εὐκτέανος, ον, (κτεῖς) = sq., Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3 (in Comp.): slender, tall, εὐκτ. δρυς Plut. Marc. 8, cf. Eust. P. E. 99 C;—cf. ἰθυκτέανος. εὐκτῆδων, ον, gen. ονος, (κτῆδών) with straight fibres: hence easily cleft, of wood, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 11: cf. εὐκέατος. εὐκτημοσύνη, ἡ, wealth, Poll. 6. 196. εὐκτῆμων, ον, (κτῆμα) wealthy, Pind. N. 7. 135. εὐκτῆριος, ον, of or for prayer, οἶκος C. I. 8638, al. II. εὐκτῆριον, τό, an oratory, Ib. 8668, al. εὐκτητος, ον, easily gotten, Anth. P. append. 47, Aristaen. 2. 15. εὐκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (εὐκτός) expressing a wish, votive, ὕμνοι Menand. Rhet. in Walz 9. 136; μέλος Procl. Chrest. p. 389 Gaisf., cf. Anth. P. 1. 118. 2. τὸ εὐκτικόν, the optative mood, Gramm.: Adv. —κῶς, in the optative, Suid. εὐκτίμενος, ἡ, ον, (κτίζω) well-built, Homeric epith. of cities, εὐκτ. πτολίεθρον Il. 2. 501, etc.; then of anything on which man's labour has been bestowed, νῆσον εὐκτιμένην ἐκάμοντο wrought it so as to be furnished with goodly buildings, Od. 9. 130 (ubi v. Nitzsch); εὐκτ. ἐν ἀλώῃ on well-made threshing-floor, Il. 20. 496., 21. 77; of a garden, well-wrought, Od. 4. 226. The common form εὐκτιμένη occurs in h. Hom. Ap. 36. εὐκτιστος, ον, poet. εὐκτ-, (κτίζω) = foreg., Byz. εὐκτίτος, ον, = εὐκτίμενος, Il. 2. 592, h. Hom. Ap. 423, Dion. P. 552. εὐκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (εὐχομαι) wished for, desired, ὄφρ' ἔτι μᾶλλον Τρωσὶ μὲν εὐκτὰ γένηται that what they wish for may happen, Il. 14. 98; τὰ δ' εὐκτὰ παρὰ θεῶν ἤτησάμην Soph. Fr. 723. 2. to be wished for, εὐκτὸν ἀνθρώποις Eur. Ion 642, Isocr. 283 E, Theocr. 10. 52; εὐκτότατος γάμος Eur. Incert. 142:—εὐκτόν ἐστι, c. inf., Eur. Heracl. 458, Xen. Mem. 1. 5. 5. II. vowed, dedicated, Anth. P. 10. 19. εὐκτύπεων, ουσά, ον, (κτυπέω) clattering, Q. Sm. 5. 21. εὐκύβειω, (κύβος) to be lucky with the dice, Amphip. Γυναικωμ. 3. εὐκυκλος, ον, well-rounded, round, in Il. always epith. of ἀσπίς, 5. 453, 797, al., Aesch. Theb. 590; εὐκ. ἔδρα Pind. N. 4. 107; σφαίρη Parmen. 103; ὄχαι Aesch. Pr. 710; ἀντίπηξ Eur. Ion 1391; στεφάνη Xen. Cyn. 9, 12; εὐκυκλον ποιεῖν Plat. Tim. 40 A; ὀφθαλμοί Alciphro Fr. 5. 2. in Od. as epith. of δῆνην, prob. the same as εὐτροχος, well-wheeled, 6. 58, 70. II. moving in a circle, circling, χορεία Ar. Thesm. 968:—Adv. —λως, Orph. Lith. 135. εὐκύκλωτος, ον, well-rounded, Enbul. Κυβ. 1, Aristopho Φιλων. 1. εὐκύλικος, ἡ, ον, (κύλιξ) suited to the wine-cup, λαλιή Anth. P. 7. 440. εὐκύλιστος, ον, easily rolled, Hero Autom. 245. Adv. —τως, Ib. εὐκύμαντος, ον, strong-surgling, metaph. in Eust. 1392. 49. εὐκωπος, ον, well-equipped with oars, Opp. H. 5. 244. εὐλάβεια, ἡ, Ion. —τη Theogn. 118:—the character and conduct of the εὐλαβῆς, discretion, caution, circumspection, Theogn. 1. c., Simon. 111 Gaisf., etc.; εὐλ. σώζειν Soph. El. 994; personified in Eur. Phoen. 782; ἡ εὐλ. σώζει πάντα Ar. Av. 377; εὐλάβειαν ἔχειν μή .., = εὐλαβεῖσθαι μή .., Plat. Prot. 321 A; so, εὐλ. αὐτῆ .. τὸ μὴ νέουσι .. γεύεσθαι caution to prevent their tasting, Id. Rep. 539 A; εὐλαβείας δεῖται πολλῆς, εὐλ. ἐστὶ πολλῆς Dem. 425. 5, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 22; εὐλάβειαν ποιεῖσθαι περί τι Ib. 5. 11, 28; δι' εὐλαβείας ἔχειν τινά Dion. H. 5. 38; ἐπ' εὐλαβεία .. προεῖρηται by way of caution, Plat. Rep. 539 D;—ἐπ. εὐλ. in Aesch. Ag. 1024 is prob. a gloss; Triclin. suggested ἐπ' ἀβλαβεία, following the expl. of the Schol. ὥστε μὴ βλαβῆναι. 2. c. gen. caution or discretion in a thing, εὐλάβειά τινος ποιητέα Antipho 123. 43; εὐλάβειαι πληγῶν avoidance of .., Plat. Legg. 815 A; τῶν αἰσχυρῶν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 39; cf. ἡλάβεια τῶν ποιουμένων Soph. O. C. 116; εὐλάβειαν προὔθεμν τῶνδε Id. El. 1334. 3. reverence, piety, πρὸς or περί τὸ θεῖον Diod. 13. 12, Plut. Camill. 21, Num. 22; absol. godly fear, Ep. Hebr. 5. 7., 12. 28, cf. Plut. 2. 432 E. 4. in bad sense, over-caution, timidity, Id. Fab. 1. εὐλάβεομαι: impf. ἡλαβούμην Eur. Or. 748, 1059 (v. l. εὐλ-), εὐλ- Aeschin. 4. 26:—fut. —ήσομαι Plat. Rep. 410 A; also —ηθήσομαι Arist. M. Mor. 1. 30, 2, Diog. L. 7. 116, Galen., LXX:—aor. ἡλαβήθη (or εὐλ-), v. infr. To behave like the εὐλαβῆς, have a care, to be discreet, cautious, circumspect, to beware, Lat. cavere, foll. by μή or ὅπως μή with subj., εὐλ. μὴ φανῆς κακὸς γεγώς Soph. Tr. 1129, cf. Eur. Hipp. 100, Ar. Eq. 253, Plat. Phaedo 89 C, etc.; by fut. ind., ὅπως μή .. οἰχθήσομαι Ib. 91 C;—also c. inf., sometimes without μή, εὐλαβουμένῳ πεσεῖν Soph. O. T. 616; εὐλ. λέγειν Plat. Phaedo 101 C; sometimes with μή inserted, εὐλ. μὴ σώζειν φίλους Eur. Or. 1059, cf. Ar. Lys. 1277, Plat. Charm. 155 D. 2. to take care, ὅπως κατοίσεις Ar. Ach. 955; εὐλ. περί τι Plat. Legg. 927 C, Ion 537 A; περί τινος Id. Legg. 691 B; ἀμφί τινι Luc. Gall. 21:—absol., εὐλαβήθητι Soph. O. T. 47; εὐλαβούμενος ἠρόμην Plat. Prot. 333 E; εἰ μὴδὲν εὐλαβηθέντα τάληθες εἰπεῖν δέοι without reserve, Dem. 280. 25: to take precautions, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 3. II. c. acc. to have a care of, beware of, εὐλαβοῦ βρύμον .., μὴ σ' ἀναρπάσῃ Aesch. Fr. 195; εὐλ. τὸν κύνα 'ware the dog, Ar. Lys. 1215; εὐλ. πενίαν Plat. Rep. 372 C, cf. Prot. 316 D; τὸν φθόνον Dem. 327. 13; τὸ ψεύδος Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 8; τοὺς ὑβρίζεσθαι νομιζομένους Id. Pol. 5. 11, 3; τὰς μυίας Id. H. A. 9. 5, 7, al. 2. to reverence, pay honour to, τὸν θεόν Plat. Legg. 879 E; τὸν δῆμον Plut. Pericl. 7. 3. to watch for, await quietly, καιρὸν Eur. Or. 699, cf. Phoen. 141. εὐλάβης, ἐς, (λαβεῖν) taking hold well, holding fast, used literally in

Adv. εὐλαβῶς, εὐλαβεστάτα κατέχειν Ael. N. A. 3. 13., 6. 55: but mostly in metaph. sense, 2. undertaking prudently, discreet, cautious, circumspect, Plat. Polit. 311 A, al.; τὸ εὐλαβῆς = εὐλάβεια, Ib. B; εὐλαβῆς περί τι, πρὸς τι Plut. C. Gracch. 3, etc.; εὐλ. ἀπό τινος keeping from .., LXX (Lev. 15. 31). 3. in bad sense, over-cautious, timid, Plut. Fab. 17:—Adv. εὐλαβῶς, Plat. Soph. 246 B; Comp. —εστέρως, Eur. I. T. 1375; —έστερον, Polyb. 1. 18, 1; Sup. —έστατα, Ael. ll. cc. 4. reverent, pious, religious, Ev. Luc. 2. 25, Act. Ap. 2. 5., 8. 2, and oft. in Christ. Inscr. C. I. 8615, 8647, al. II. pass. easy to get hold of, πενία Luc. Tim. 29. 2. cautiously undertaken or effected, μετά-βασίς Plat. Legg. 736 D; ἡδοναί Plut. Pericl. 15 (Sintenis ἀβλαβεῖς). εὐλαβητέον, verb. Adj. one must take care, beware, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 608 A. II. one must beware of, c. acc., Ib. 424 C. εὐλαβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, circumspect, Def. Plat. 412 A, Stob. Ecl. 2. 106. εὐλάβη, Ion. for εὐλάβεια. εὐλάβω, (εὐλή) = σκωληκιάω, Hesych. εὐλαῖγξ, ὄ, ἡ, poet. for εὐλίθος, Anth. P. 9. 767, 605, Coluth. 46. εὐλάκα, ἡ, in Orac. ap. Thuc. 5. 16, ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξειν shall plough with silver ploughshare, intimating that there would be a dearth, corn being (as we might say) worth its weight in silver. Neither Verb nor Noun occurs elsewhere: they are old Lacon. forms, prob. akin to αὐλαξ. εὐλάλος, ον, sweetly-speaking, Anth. P. 9. 525. II. = εὐγλωσσος II, Ib. 229, etc. εὐλαμπής, ἐς, bright-shining, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 582, Max. Tyr. 17: also εὐλαμπρος, ον, Poll. 4. 183. εὐλάχανος, ον, fruitful in herbs, Anth. P. 7. 321. εὐλείαντος and εὐλέαντος, ον, (λεαίνω) easily bruised, ground small, Xenocr. 42; τροφή Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 10. εὐλειμος, ον, = sq., Eur. Bacch. 1084. εὐλείμων, ον, with goodly meadows, οὐ γὰρ τις νῆσον ἰπήλατος οὐδ' εὐλ. Od. 4. 607, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 529, Hes. Fr. 39. εὐλεκτρος, ον, bringing wedded happiness, of Aphrodité, Soph. Tr. 515, Anth. P. 5. 545; of the bride, beautiful, Soph. Ant. 795. εὐλεξίς, ἰ, with good choice of words, Luc. Lexiph. 1, Rhet. Praec. 17 (ridiculing the word), cf. Lob. Phryn. 628. εὐλέπιστος, ον, easily peeled or shelled, βάλανος Diosc. 4. 160. εὐλεχής, ἐς, = εὐλεκτρος, Anth. P. 7. 649, Plan. 182. εὐλή, ἡ, a worm or maggot, the larva of the fly, mostly in pl.; used by Hom. only in Il., and always of such as are bred in flesh, and therefore distinct from ἔλμινθες, Il. 19. 26., 24. 414 (v. sub αἰόλος 1); ὑπ' εὐλέων καταβρωθῆναι Hdt. 3. 16 (cf. ἐκξέω, εὐλάξω), v. Hipp. 622. 26, Plat. Ax. 365 C, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 10:—of common worms, Orph. Lith. 594. (Curt. refers it to √EFL, transposed from FEA, εἰλω.) εὐληθάργητος, ον, liable to lethargy, Jo. Chrys. εὐληκτος, ον, soon ceasing, Luc. Trag. 324. εὐλημάτew, (λήμα) to be of good spirit, Aesch. Fr. 104. εὐλητής, ἐς, fleecy, E. M. 393. εὐληπτος, ον, easily taken hold of, only in Adv., τὸ ἐκπωμα εὐληπτότατα ἐνδιδόναι to give it so that one can most easily take hold of it, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8. 2. easy to be taken or reduced, νησιῶται Thuc. 6. 85; πόλις Dion. H. 3. 43 (in Comp.); εὐλ. κόλαξι Plut. 2. 66 B:—easy to gain or obtain, Luc. Merc. Cond. 10: easy to apprehend, Iambli. Protr. p. 42. εὐληρα, ον, τά, old Ep. word, of uncertain origin, for the common ἡνία, reins, Il. 23. 481, Q. Sm. 4. 508., 9. 156; Dor. αὐληρα Epich. ap. E. M. 393, and as v. l. in Il. (Perh. the same Root as εὐλή.) εὐλίβανος, ον, rich in frankincense, Orph. H. 54. 17. εὐλίθος, ον, of goodly stone, ἀντρον Orph. H. 58. 4:—made of fair stones, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 6. εὐλίμενος, ον, (λιμήν) with good harbours, ἀκταί Eur. Hel. 1463; πόλις εὐλιμενωτέρα Plat. Legg. 704 C, cf. B; εὐλ. ἀλὸς οἶκοι Archedr. ap. Ath. 327 D. εὐλίμενότης, ἡ, goodness of harbourage, Menand. Rhet. in Walz 9. 175. εὐλίμνος, ον, (λιμνή) abounding in lakes, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 3. εὐλίπνος, ον, spinning well, epith. of Ilithyia, Paus. 8. 21. εὐλίπης, ἐς, (λίπος) very fat, Lyc. 874, Ep. ap. Philostr. 748. εὐλιτάνευτος, ον, (λιτανεύω) easily intreated, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1141. εὐλογέω: impf. εὐλόγουν or ἡλ- Ar. Eccl. 454: fut. —ήσω Eur. Hec. 465: aor. εὐλόγησα or ἡλ- LXX, inf. εὐλογῆσαι Ar. Eq. 565: pf. εὐλόγηκα LXX:—Pass., with fut. med. εὐλογῆσομαι (v. l. —ηθήσομαι as always in LXX) Isocr. 190 A: aor. εὐλογῆθη Phalar. Ep. 4: pf. εὐλόγημαι LXX. To speak well of, praise, πόλιν Aesch. Ag. 580; πατέρα τὸν ἄμὸν Soph. Ph. 1314, cf. Ar. Eq. 1. c., and often in Eur.; also with neut. Adj., δίκαια εὐλ. τινα to praise him justly, Ar. Ach. 372, cf. Eccl. 454:—θεοὶ εὐλογοῦσιν τινα honour him, Eur. Supp. 927; freq. in late Inscr., εὐλογεῖ τὸν θεὸν Πτολεμαῖος .. Ἰουδαῖος C. I. 4838 c, cf. (add.) 4705 b, c, al.:—Pass., ἐπαίνοισ εὐλογοῦμενον Soph. O. C. 720; τὸν ἐν Δωδώνι δαίμον' εὐλογοῦμενον Id. Fr. 1401. II. to bless, often in LXX and N. T. 2. also, apparently by a Hebr. euphemism, to curse, LXX (3 Regg. 20. 10), v. Field. (Hexapl.) Job. 2. 9. εὐλογητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to praise: Adv. —κῶς, both in Eust. Opusc., 219. 62., 115. 17. εὐλογητός, ἡ, ὄν, blessed, Philo 1. 453, Ev. Luc. 1. 68, Ep. Rom. 1. 25, etc. εὐλογία, ἡ, good or fine language, Plat. Rep. 400 D, Luc. Lexiph. 1:—in Cic. Att. 13. 22, 4 it seems to mean, a fair sound, specialness, cf. Ep. Rom. 16. 18:—pl. fine phrases, Aesop. 229 Cor. II. praise, eulogy, panegyric, Pind. N. 4. 8 (v. sub βαινῶ), Thuc. 2. 42; ὑμνήσαι δι' εὐλογίας Eur. H. F. 356; ἀξίος εὐλογίας Ar. Pax 738; in pl., Pind. 1. 3. 3. Plat. Ax. 365 A:—good fame, glory, ἀγήραντος εὐλ. Simon. 97, cf. Pind. O. 5. fin.: in late Inscr., praise to God, C. I. 4838 c, al. III.

in N. T. *blessing* (the act), or a *blessing* (the effect), a *bounty*, cp. Ep. Jacob. 3. 10, Hebr. 12. 17 with Galat. 3. 14, Hebr. 6. 7:—hence, of the *alms collected* for poor brethren, 2 Cor. 9. 5.

εὐλογιστέω, to act cautiously or reasonably, ἐν τινι Diog. L. 7. 88, Plut. 2. 1072 C, Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 25; πρὸς τι Plut. Otho 13, etc.

εὐλογιστία, ἡ, consideration, Def. Plat. 412 E, Plut. 2. 103 A.

εὐλόγιστος, ον, adapted for computation, easily computed, of numbers, Arist. Metaph. 13. 6, 1, Sens. 3. 12; πλεθὺς Dion. H. 4. 15. 2.

well-weighed, αἰτίαι Id. 1. 4: well-calculated, reasonable, ὁδός Id. 5. 55; ἐκλογή Plut. 2. 1072 C. II. rightly reckoning, prudent, thoughtful,

Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 4, Polyb. 10. 2, 7, etc.: τὸ εὐλ. = εὐλογιστία, Plut. 2. 1071 E, Arr. Epict. 1. 11, 17:—Adv. -τως, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 135; εὐλ. φέρειν Dion. H. 4. 21.

εὐλογος, ον, having good reason, reasonable, sensible, νοουθετήματα Aesch. Pers. 830; οὐκ εὐλόγῳ ἔοικε Plat. Rep. 605 E; εὐλογον [ἔστι], c. inf., it is reasonable that ..., Ar. Ran. 736, Plat. Crat. 396 B, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 12, al.; so, εὐλογώτερον [ἔστι] Id. Eth. N. 1. 13, 11, al. 2.

reasonable, fair, πρόφασις Thuc. 3. 82, Dem. 277. 29, etc.: τὸ εὐλ. a fair reason, Thuc. 4. 87; ἐκ τῶν εὐλόγων in all probability, Polyb. 10. 44, 6, cf. Plut. Themist. 13; ἐκτὸς τῶν εὐλόγων πίπτειν to be beyond all probability, Arist. Metaph. 10. 2, 3:—Comp., Ep. Plat. 352 A; Sup., Cic. Att. 6. 4. II. Adv. -γως, with good reason, reasonably, Aesch.

Theb. 508, Supp. 47, Fr. 5; εὐλ. ἀπρακτοὶ ἀπίσταιν Thuc. 4. 61; εὐλ. φέρειν (Abresch. εὐλόφως) Eur. Fr. 175; εὐλ. ἔχειν Plat. Phaedo 62 D; εὐλ. φθονεῖν τινι Alex. Tar. 3. 1; τοῖς εὐλόγως καὶ τοῖς κακῶς ἔχουσι Menand. Ἄνδρ. 1, cf. Ar. Vesp. 771; in Arist. often, like εἰκότως, at the close of a sentence, implying complete assent, Eth. N. 7. 13, 2., 8. 13, 2, al.: Comp. -ωτέρως, Isocr. 121 C; -ώτερον, Polyb. 7. 7, 7.

εὐλογοφάνεια, ἡ, an appearance of probability, Eccl.

εὐλογο-φάνης, ἐς, seeming probable, Walz Rhett. 2. 316. Adv. -νῶς, Eust. 171. 17.

εὐλογχέω, to be lucky, as Kuster in Hesych. for εὐλογεῖν.

εὐλογχος, ον, (λέλογχα, λαγχανῶ), fortunate, propitious, Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 419 A, Id. Aemil. 1.

εὐλοειδής, ἐς, (εὐλός, εἶδος) canal-like, Byz.

εὐλοετήρα, with fine baths, πόλις Anth. P. append. 336.

εὐλοιδόρητος, ον, open to reproach, Menand. Σικων. 1, Plut. 2. 757 A.

εὐλός, ὁ, a canal, Synes. 174 D (vulg. αὐλός).

εὐλοφος, ον, well-plumed, κυνή Soph. Aj. 1286, cf. σφήκωμα and v. Heliod. 7. 5. II. taking the yoke well, strong, patient, opp. to δύσλοφος, αὐχὴν Anon. ap. Suid.; νῶτον Lyc. 776:—Adv., εὐλόφως φέρειν Eust. 1653. 6, cf. εὐλογος II; ἀγωνίζεσθαι Suid.

εὐλοχος, ον, helping in childbirth, of Artemis, Eur. Hipp. 166; Εἰλείθια Call. Ep. 56.

εὐλύγιστος, ον, (λύγιζω) easily bent, flexible, Eust. 73. 20.

εὐλύρας [ῦ], ὁ, =sq., name of Apollo, Eur. Alc. 570, Ar. Thesm. 969.

εὐλύρος, ον, (λύρα) playing beautifully on the lyre, skilled in the lyre, of Apollo, Eur. Fr. 480; of the Muses, Ar. Ran. 229; of a harper, Anth. P. append. 215.

εὐλύσια, ἡ, readiness in loosing, ease of movement, Diog. L. 6. 70, Muson. ap. Stob. 19. 11; εὐλ. καιλίας a healthy degree of laxness, Cic. Fam. 16. 18, 1.

εὐλύτος, ον, (λύω) easy to untie or loose, Xen. Cyn. 6, 12. 2.

easy to relax, relaxed, of the bowels, Hipp. Progn. 43, Arist. Probl. 4. 3. 3. loosely knit, of joints, Arist. Physiogn. 5. 8., 6, 15:—of persons, agile, light, Diod. 3. 32. 4. metaph. easily dissolved or broken, στέργηθρα Eur. Hipp. 256; of engagements, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 19; of problems, easy to solve, Arist. G. A. 3. 5, 5. 5. metaph., also, ατόμα εὐλύτον πρὸς λαιδωρίαν Theophr. Char. 6. II. Adv. -τως, easily, Hipp. Coac. 190, Polyb. 27. 9, 5, etc.

εὐμάθεια, ἡ, readiness in learning, docility, Plat. Rep. 490 C; he also uses the poet. form εὐμαθία, Charm. 159 E, Meno 88 A: Ion. -θη, Anth. P. 6. 325, al. II. the intelligible nature of a thing, Eccl.

εὐμαθής, ἐς, (μαθεῖν) ready or quick at learning, Lat. docilis, opp. to δυσμαθής, Plat. Rep. 486 C, al.; τινος Ep. Plat. 344 A; πρὸς τι Dem. 705. 11:—Adv., εὐμαθῶς παρακολουθεῖν Aeschin. 16. 29; Comp. -έστερον, Plat. Legg. 723 A. II. pass. easy to learn or know, intelligible,

Aesch. Eum. 442, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 3; εὐμ. φώνημα well-known, Soph. Aj. 15; εὐγνωστα καὶ εὐμ. Xen. Oec. 20, 14, etc.; so in Soph. Tr. 614 (where Billerbeck restores δ κείνος εὐμαθὲς .. ἐρκει τῷδ' ἐπὶν μαθήσεται).

εὐμαθία and -θη, v. sub εὐμάθεια.

εὐμακής, ἐς, Dor. for εὐμηκής.

εὐμάλακτος [ἄλ], ον, easy to work or knead, Schol. Od. 2. 426.

εὐμαλλος, ον, of fine wool, Pind. I. 5 (4). 79.

εὐμαλος, Dor. for εὐμηλος.

εὐμαρᾶθος, ον, abounding in fennel, Anth. P. 9. 318.

εὐμαραντος, ον, soon withering, Eccl.

εὐμάρεια, ἡ, Ion. -θη (not -θη, v. Koen. Greg. p. 521): easiness, ease, opportunity, τινι for doing a thing, Eur. Fr. 181; but more commonly τινος, Soph. Ph. 284, 704; εὐμ. φυγῆς Anon. ap. Suid.; τῆς ζητήσεως Arist. Pol. 3. 3, 4. 2. ease of movement, dexterity, χερσῶν Eur. Bacch. 1128: metaph. of the mind, M. Anton. 4. 3. 3. of internal condition, ease, comfort, εὐμαρεία χρῆσθαι to be at ease, in comfort, Soph. Tr. 193; but also, εὐμαρήν χρᾶσθαι euphem. for αὐμνι exonerare, to ease oneself, Hdt. 2. 35, cf. 4. 113; εὐμ. παρασκευάζειν to provide easy or ready means, Plat. Legg. 738 D; πρὸς τὰς Διὸς ὥρας εὐμ. μηχανᾶσθαι provision for, protection against, Id. Prot. 321 A; εὐμ. ἔστι, c. inf. 'tis easy to ..., Id. Lys. 204 D, Xen. Oec. 5, 9; δι' εὐμαρείας easily, Luc. Amos. 13; πρὸς εὐμαρείαν τινος for his convenience, Id. Hippias 5.

εὐμαρής, ἐς, easy, convenient, without trouble, like εὐκολος, except that

it is commonly used of things, first in Theogn. 843 (who has also the Adv. -έως, 463); εὐμ. χείρωμα an easy prey, Aesch. Ag. 1326; δυστυχούντων γ' εὐμαρῆς ἀπαλλαγῆ Id. Supp. 338:—εὐμαρές [ἔστι], c. inf. 'tis easy, Simon. 154, Pind. P. 3. fin., N. 3. 37, Eur. Alc. 492; so, ἐν εὐμαρεῖ [ἔστι] Id. I. A. 969, cf. Hel. 1227, Fr. 385. 10. 2. rarely of persons, easy, gentle, Hipp. 24. 52, Soph. El. 179, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6. II. Adv. -ρῶς, poet. -ρέως, mildly, Theogn. 1. c., Plat. Criti. 113 E. 2. easily, Aesch. Fr. 332, Plat. Legg. 706 B, Luc. Amos. 53. (Acc. to Schol. Ven. II. 15. 37, from obsol. μάρη = χεῖρ, cf. εὐχερής.) [ἄ, except in Epich. 23 Ahr.]

εὐμαρῖζω, to lighten, make easy, Eccl.

εὐμαρῖτή, ἡ, Ion. for εὐμάρεια.

εὐμαρῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (not εὐμαρῖς, Arcad. p. 34, whose rule is confirmed by the acc. εὐμαρῖν in Aesch. Pers. 660):—an Asiatic shoe or slipper, βαρβάροις ἐν εὐμαρῖσι Eur. Or. 1370; κροκόβαπτον .. εὐμαρῖν ἀείρων (yellow being the royal colour in Persia), Aesch. 1. c.; they had thick soles, hence βαθύπελμος, Anth. P. 7. 413, cf. Lyc. 855. (Prob. a foreign word.) [The ἄ is made short in Anth.]

εὐμαρότης, ητος, ἡ, = εὐμάρεια, Callistr. 894.

εὐμάχανος, ον, [ἄ], Dor. for εὐμήχανος.

εὐμάχος, ον, easy to fight against, assailable, Max. Tyr. 26. 2.

εὐμεγέθης, ἐς, of good size, very large, Ar. Pl. 543, Eubul. Τιτθ. 1; μάλα εὐμ. Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 4. 2. considerable, μαρτυρία Dem. 625. 22.

εὐμεθόδευτος, ον, =sq., Ptolem.

εὐμεθόδος, ον, well-arranged, Alex. Trall. 15:—Adv. -δως, Aristaen. 1. 13.

εὐμέθυστος, ον, easily made drunk, Geop. 7. 34, 2.

εὐμειδής, ἐς, smiling, propitious, Ar. Rh. 4. 715, Call. Dian. 129.

εὐμείλικτος and εὐμείλιχος, ον, easily appeased, Hesych.

εὐμέλανος, ον, well-blackened, inky, Anth. P. 6. 295.

εὐμέλεια, ἡ, melody, Diod. 4. 84, Plut. 2. 456 B, etc.

εὐμελής, ἐς, melodious, musical, rhythmical, Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 1, Sopat. ap. Ath. 175 E; differing from ἐμμελής (metrical), Dion. H. de Comp. 11, etc.: generally, agreeable, συμπόσιον Plat. Ax. 371 D:—Adv. -λῶς, Macho ap. Ath. 577 D. II. with stout limbs, Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀπικίος.

εὐμελιτέω, to make much or good honey, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 26, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 3.

εὐμένεια, ἡ, poet. -λα Pind. P. 12. 8:—the character or behaviour of the εὐμενής, goodwill, favour, grace, ἡμῖν .. παρὰ τῶν θεῶν .. εὐμέλεια εἶη Hdt. 2. 45, cf. Soph. O. C. 631, Eur. Hel. 313, Xen. Apol. 7; εὐμ. πρὸς τὸ θεῖον Thuc. 5. 105; ἐπ' εὐμενεία to gain favour from the gods, Luc. Tox. 1; σὺν εὐμενεία kindly, Pind. 1. c. II. of smell, pleasantness, Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 12.

εὐμενέτης, ον, ὁ, poet. for εὐμενής, a well-wisher, χόρματα δ' εὐμενέτησι Od. 6. 185.

εὐμενέω, to be gracious, Pseudo-Phocyl. 134, Theocr. 17. 62, Opp. C. 1. 9, etc.; τινι to one, Ar. Rh. 2. 260. II. c. acc. to deal kindly with, Pind. P. 4. 225: cf. ἀνδάνω and ἀρέσκω c. acc.

εὐμενής, ἐς, (μένος) well-disposed, favourable, gracious, kindly, τινι to one, a constant epith. of gods, h. Hom. 21. 7 (not in Il. or Od.), Pind. P. 2. 45, Aesch. Supp. 686, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 2; ἴλεως καὶ εὐμ. Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 2, Theocr. 5. 18; Ἐρμῆς C. I. 4767; Ζεὺς 7367 e, etc. 2. of men, Aesch. Pers. 175, Ag. 516, Supp. 488, Soph. Ant. 212, etc.; εὐμ. πρὸς τι well-disposed for it, Plut. Lucull. 42; τὸ εὐμενές = εὐμένεια, Plat. Legg. 792 E, Dem. 53. 6; ξείνος δὲ ξείνῳ .. εὐμενέστατον πάντων Hdt. 7. 237. 3. of actions, places, etc., εὐμενεῖ τύχα, νόῳ Pind. O. 14. 24, P. 8. 25; εὐμ. ὀλολυγμός signifying good-will, friendly, Aesch. Theb. 268; γῆ εὐμ. ἐναγωνίασθαι favourable to fight in, Thuc. 2. 74; of a river, kindly, bounteous, Aesch. Pers. 487; of the air, mild, soft, Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 6; so of medicines, Hipp. Acut. 394; of a road, easy, comfortable, like εὐμαρῆς, Xen. An. 4. 6, 12. II. Adv. -νῶς, Ion. -έως, Aesch. Ag. 952, Plat. Phaedo 89 A, Ar. Rh. 2. 1275, etc.:—Comp. -έστερον, Eur. Hel. 1298, Plat. Legg. 718 D:—also -εστέρας, Isocr. 49 B, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 1: Sup. -έστατα, Theod. Stud.; -εστάτως, Jo. Damasc.

εὐμενία, ἡ, poet. collat. form of εὐμένεια, Pind. P. 12. 8.

Εὐμενίδες (sc. θεαί), αἱ, strictly the gracious goddesses, euphem. of the Ἐρινύες or Furies, name of the play by Aesch.; ὡς σφᾶς καλοῦμεν Εὐμενίδας, ἐξ εὐμενῶν στέρνων δέχεσθαι τὸν ἱκέτην Soph. O. C. 486; ὀνομάζειν γὰρ αἰδοῦμαι θεὰς Εὐμενίδας Eur. Or. 38; diff. from the σεμναὶ θεαί acc. to Philem. Incert. 131.—Cf. Müller Eunien. § S7.

εὐμενίζομαι, Med. to propitiate, ἦρωας Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 22.

εὐμενικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the εὐμενής, like him, of his nature, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 8, 2, Polyb. 12. 8, 6.

εὐμέριστος, ον, (μερίζω) easily divided, Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 8.

εὐμεταβλησία, ἡ, changeableness, Schol. Thuc. 3. 37.

εὐμετάβλητος, ον, (μεταβάλλω) easily changed, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 34; of food, easy of digestion, Hipp. 383. 8: τὸ εὐμ. = foreg., Aesop. 315. Adv. -τως, Schol. Thuc. 3. 37.

εὐμετάβολος, ον, =foreg., changeable, Plat. Rep. 503 C, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 32, etc.; εὐμ. ἔστιν .. βίος Diphil. Incert. 37:—τὸ εὐμ. = εὐμεταβλησία, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 2, etc.

εὐμετάγωγος, ον, easy to transfer or put aside, Galen., etc.; in Antyll. ap. Orib. p. 33 Mai, εὐμετάγωγος is f. l.

εὐμετάδοτος, ον, readily imparting, generous, I Ep. Tim. 6. 18, Clem. Al. 166: τὸ εὐμ. generosity, M. Anton. 1. 14. II. pass. easily imparted, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1014. Adv. -τως, Hesych.

εὐμετάθετος, ον, easily changing, πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 799 C: changeable, fickle, Id. Dio 53.

εὐμετακίνητος, ον, easily moved or changed, ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον Arist. Metaph. 4. 12, 4; τὸ εὐμ. want of firmness, M. Anton. 1. 16.

εὐμετακόμιστος, *on*, easy to bring over: always ready, πρὸς τι Const. ap. Eus. V. Const. 4. 36, Schol. Thuc. 1. 2.
 εὐμετακύλιστος, *on*, easy to roll over, Galen. 2. 4 C, Eust. Opusc. 327. 73.
 εὐμετάπειστος, easy to persuade, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 9, 2.
 εὐμεταποίητος, *on*, easily altered, Hipp. 24. 52.
 εὐμετάπτωτος, *on*, changeable, Theophr. Sens. 45; τὸ τῆς τύχης εὐμετάπτωτον Diod. in Excerpt. Vat. p. 18.
 εὐμετάστατος, *on*, easy to move, unsteady, Plut. 2. 5 D.
 εὐμετάτρεπτος, *on*, changeable, Schol. Il. 1. 526, Suid.
 εὐμετάφορος, *on*, easily removed, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 743, E. M. 255. 52.
 εὐμεταχείριστος, *on*, easy to handle or manage, manageable, of persons, Isocr. 410 D, Plat. Phaedr. 240 A, Xen. An. 2. 6, 20:—so also of things, Isocr. Ep. 9; χρεία εὐμ. πρὸς τὸ ζῆν Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 8. 2. easy to deal with or master, Thuc. 6. 85, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 15.
 εὐμετρία, ἡ, good measure, good proportion, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3: excellence of metre and the like, Eust. 1414. 10, Longin.
 εὐμετρος, *on*, well-measured, well-calculated, Aesch. Ag. 1010: well-proportioned, Theocr. 25. 209. 2. rhythmical, Dion. H. de Comp. 25.
 εὐμήκης, Dor. εὐμάκης [ᾶ], *es*, (μήκος) of a good length, tall, Plat. Parm. 127 B, Theocr. 14. 25; Comp. —εστερος, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 11; Sup., Strabo 222. 2. generally, considerable, great, τύχαι Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 596; μήκος Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 1.
 εὐμηλος, Dor. εὐμᾶλος, *on*, rich in sheep, Od. 15. 406, h. Hom. Ap. 54, Pind. O. 6. 169, Theocr. 22. 157.
 εὐμηρος, *on*, with beautiful thighs, Poll. 2. 187., 9. 162.
 εὐμηρῦτος, *on*, (μηρῦω) easy to spin out, Luc. Fugit. 12.
 εὐμητις, *idos*, ὁ, ἡ, of good counsel, wise, prudent, Opp. H. 5. 97, Anth. P. 9. 59.
 εὐμηχανία, Dor. εὐμᾶχ-, ἡ, skill in devising means, inventive skill, c. inf., Pind. I. 4. 3: = εὐπορία, Plut. Timol. 16, Luc. Phal. 1. 12.
 εὐμηχανός, Dor. εὐμᾶχ- [ᾶ], *on*, I. of persons, skilful in contriving, quick at contrivance, inventive, opp. to ἀμηχανός, Aesch. Enm. 381, Plat. Prot. 344 D, etc.:—c. gen., εὐμηχανός λόγου Id. Crat. 408 B, ἄλιων εὐμ. ἔργων Opp. H. 4. 593:—with a Prep., εὐμ. πρὸς τὸν βίον. of birds, full of devices for supporting life, Arist. H. A. 9. 11, 1, cf. 18, 1; ἐν τινι Diod. 20. 92: τὸ εὐμ. = foreg., Plut. 2. 830 B:—Adv. —ως, Plut. Pericl. 31, etc. II. pass., of things, skilfully contrived, ingenious, ἐκ τῶν ἀμηχανῶν πόρους εὐμηχανούς πορίζων Ar. Eq. 759; ἐπίνοιαί Plat. Rep. 600 A.
 εὐμικτος, *on*, social, Themist. 270 D:—of a road, frequented, Poll. 3. 96.
 εὐμίμητος [ἱ], *on*, easily imitated, Plat. Rep. 605 A.
 εὐμίσητος [ἱ], *on*, exposed to hatred, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 9, in Sup.
 εὐμίτος, *on*, with fine threads, εὐμίτοις πλοκαῖς, i. e. τὸν μίτον εὐ πλέκονσα, Eur. I. T. 817.
 εὐμιτρος [ἱ], *on*, with beautiful μίτρα (q. v.), Mosch. 4. 98.
 εὐμμελής, ὁ, (εὐ, μελία), armed with good ashen spear, Homeric epith. of Priam, εὐμμελίω Πριάμοιο (for Ion. εὐμμελίω), Il. 4. 47, 165., 6. 449; of Euphorbus, Πάνθου υἱὸς εὐμμελής 16. 9; υἱὸν εὐμμελίην Ib. 59; υἱὸν εὐμμελίαί Ib. 23; of the heroes, Od. 3. 400, Hes., etc.: Dor. gen. εὐμμελία Anth. Plan. 1. 6.
 εὐμναστος, *on*, Dor. for εὐμνηστος.
 εὐμνημόνευτος, *on*, easy to remember, Dem. 1296. 10, Ath. 277 C; Comp. —στερος, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 25; Sup., Ib. 3. 9, 3. II. easy to mention, worth mentioning, Plat. Tim. 18 C, D.
 εὐμνήμων, *on*, known from the Comp. Adv., εὐμνημονέστερος ἔχειν to be easier to remember, Xen. Ages. 11, 1.
 εὐμνηστος, *on*, well-remembering, mindful, τινός Soph. Tr. 109 (in Dor. form εὐμναστος), Pæët. ap. Paus. 10. 5, 8.
 εὐμοιρατέω, = εὐμοιρέω, only in Tim. Locr. 99 E.
 εὐμοιρέω, to be well off, τινός Eust. Opusc. 356. 24; τι Synes. 68 A:—εὐμοίρει, in Epitaphs, felix sis, C. I. 9300, 9424, al.
 εὐμοιρία, ἡ, happy possession of a thing, wealth or weal, σώματος, φωνῆς Luc. Eun. 8, Salt. 72; εὐμ. τῆς αἰρέσεως excelling, Id. Rhet. Praec. 8; absol., Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 3, Plut. 2. 14 C, etc.
 εὐμοίρος, *on*, blest with possessions, wealthy, opp. to ἄμοιρος, Plat. Symp. 197 D, Call. Del. 295, Anth. P. 6. 278, Luc. Jup. Conf. 19; for Aesch. Eum. 890, v. γήμορος. Adv. —πως, cited from Joseph.; Comp. —στερον, Anon. ap. Suid.
 εὐμολπος, *on*, sweetly singing, Anth. P. 9. 396: as pr. n. in h. Hom. Cer. 154:—εὐμολπέω, to sing well, h. Ham. Merc. 478:—εὐμολπία, ἡ, sweet song, Hesych.
 εὐμορφία, ἡ, beauty of form, symmetry, Eur. Tro. 936, Plat. Symp. 218 E; σώματος Id. Legg. 716 A; εὐμορφίαί λόγων Eur. Cycl. 317, cf. Anth. P. 9. 400; χολῆς λοβού τε .. εὐμ. symmetry in the σπλάγχνα, which was required for good omens, Aesch. Pr. 495.
 εὐμόρφιος, *a*, *on*, = εὐμορφος, μητέρος εὐμορφίης [ἱ] in a late Epigr. in C. I. 9727.
 εὐμορφος, *on*, fair of form, comely, goodly, Sappho 78, Hdt. 1. 196, Aesch. Ag. 416, 454; σώμα .. εὐμορφον ἰδεῖν Soph. Fr. 109. 10: metaph., εὐμ. κράτος Aesch. Cho. 490.
 εὐμουσία, ἡ, sense for beauty and art, accomplishment, art in dealing with things, πραγμάτων εὐ. Eur. Fr. 188; opp. to ἀμουσία, Plut. 2. 903 A.
 εὐμουσος, *on*, skilled in the arts, esp. in poetry, music, and dancing, opp. to ἀμουσος: hence musical, melodious, μολπή Eur. I. T. 145; τιμαί Ar. Thesm. 112; παιδιά Luc. Amar. 53; χεῖματα Anth. P. 9. 66. Adv. —σως, gracefully, Plut. 2. 1119 D.
 εὐμοχθος, *on*, laborious, γυμνάς (= γυμνάσιον), Anth. P. append. 103.
 εὐμύθος, *on*, eloquent, Anth. P. 4. 3, 107.
 εὐμύκος, *on*, loud-bellowing, Anth. P. 6. 255., 9. 104.
 εὐμύλιη, a corrupt word in h. Hom. Merc. 325: Herm. εὐμελίη.

εὐνάεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, v. sub εὐνάων.
 εὐνάω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ] Od., Att.: aor. ἠνάσσα Eur. Rhes. 762, εὐνάσσα Simon. 116, Ap. Rh.:—Pass., Od. (v. infr.): aor. ἠνάσθη or εὐν—Pind. P. 3. 44, Eur. Ion 17, 1484, (ξυν-) Soph. O. T. 982, Ep. 3 pl. εὐνάσθεν (κατ-) Il. 3. 448: εὐνάσμαι (κατ-) Eur. Rhes. 611: (εὐνή):—mostly poet., cf. εὐνάω: 1. to lay or place in ambush, ἔνθα σ' ἐγὼν .. εὐνάσω ἐξείης Od. 4. 408. 2. to put to bed, put to sleep, Ap. Rh. 4. 1060, etc.; of animals, to lay their young in a form, Xen. Cyn. 9, 3: metaph. of death, to lay asleep, Soph. O. T. 961, cf. Tr. 1042; so, βάρβιτον οὐδὲ θανῶν εὐνάσεν εἰν Ἀϊδη Simon. l. c.; εὐνάζειν .. βλεφάρων πόθον Soph. Tr. 106:—Pass. to go to bed, sleep, Hom., but only in Od., ἐν προδόμῳ εὐνάζετο διὸς Ὀδυσσεύς 20. 1; εὐνάζοντο κατὰ μέγαρα 23. 299; so Hes. Op. 336, and Att. Poets, also Xen. Cyn. 12, 2: also ἔνθα δέ τ' ὄρνιθες .. εὐνάζοντο there they used to roost, Od. 5. 65:—also of sexual intercourse, παρ' ἀνδράσιν εὐνάζεσθαι 5. 119; so, θεαῖς εὐνάζεται h. Hom. Ven. 191; εὐνάσθη ξένου λέκτροισιν Pind. P. 3. 44; εὐνάσθη ὑπὸ σπαργάνοις Id. Fr. 205; γάμοις .. βασιλικοῖς εὐνάζεται Eur. Med. 18; Φοῖβῳ κρυπτόμενον λέχος ἠνάσθη Id. Ion 1484:—of animals, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 23:—of pain, σὺ γὰρ μ' ἀπ' εὐνασθέντος ἐκκινεῖς κακοῦ Soph. Tr. 1242. II. intr., like Pass., Ib. 1005.
 εὐναιετῶν, *ουσα*, *ον*, well-situated, Homeric epith. of πόλις, δόμοι, μέγαρα: so also εὐναιόμενος, *η*, *ον*, in Il. as epith. of πόλις or πτολίεθρον; also, ἐν Βουδαίῳ εὐν. Il. 16. 572; ἐς Σιδονίην εὐν. Od. 13. 285.—There is no such Verb as εὐναιομαι or εὐναιετῶ: yet it is not needful to write εὐναιετῶν, εὐναιόμενος division, though we find οἶκον εὐ μάλα ναιετῶντα in Od. 4. 96; cf. Spitzn. in Il. 1. 164.
 εὐναίος, *a*, *ον*, (εὐνή) in one's bed or couch, εὐν. λαγῶς a hare in its form, Xen. Cyn. 5, 9; εὐν. ἴχνη traces of the form, Ib. 7, cf. Soph. Fr. 184, Meineke Stratt. Ἀταλ. 1. 2. mostly of the marriage-bed, εὐν. δάμαρ, γαμέτης, πόσις, etc., wedded, a bedfellow, Aesch. Fr. 329, Eur. Supp. 1028, etc.; Κύπρις Id. Andr. 179; εὐν. γάμοι Aesch. Supp. 331; ἄτη εὐν., of Helen, Eur. Andr. 104. 3. λύπη εὐν. making one keep one's bed (cf. δεμνιοτήρης), Id. Hipp. 160; εὐν. πτέρυγες brooding, of a bird on the nest, Anth. P. 9. 95. 4. εὐναία, ἡ, a nest, v. sub καρφηρός; also εὐναία, τά, a bed, Orph. Lith. 221. II. (εὐνή II) of or for anchorage: hence, generally, steadying, guiding a ship, πηδάλια Eur. I. T. 432. 2. as Subst. εὐναία, = εὐνή II, an anchor, λίθος εὐναίης Ap. Rh. 1. 955.
 εὐνάσιμος, *on*, good for sleeping in: εὐνάσιμα, τά, convenient sleeping places, Xen. Cyn. 8, 4.
 εὐναστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (εὐνάω) = εὐνητήρ, Lyc. 144: fem. εὐνάστειρα, ap. Galen. 13. 876. II. serving as an anchor, Opp. H. 3. 373.
 εὐνατήρ, εὐνάτειρα, εὐνάτωρ, v. sub εὐνητ-.
 εὐνᾶτήριον, τό, a sleeping-place, bed-chamber, Aesch. Pers. 160, Soph. Tr. 918 in pl.:—the marriage-chamber, Eur. Or. 590:—εὐναστήριον is a later form which has crept into MSS. of Trag., Dind. Pers. l. c.
 εὐνάω, fut. ἦσω Anth.: aor. εὐνησα Od.:—Pass., Soph.: aor. εὐνήθην Hom., etc.: pf. εὐνημαι Anth. P. 7. 397: (εὐνή):—poët. Verb, = εὐνάω (but rarely used in Att.): 1. to lay or place in ambush, ἐξείης δ' εὐνησε [ἡμᾶς] Od. 4. 440. 2. to lay asleep, lull to sleep, φρουρὸν ὄφιν Ap. Rh. 4. 87: metaph., τῆς δ' εὐνησε γόνον Od. 4. 758; κάματον, ἐλπιδας, χόλον Anth. P. 10. 12, etc.:—Pass., like εὐνάσμαι, to go to bed, lie asleep, Ib. 7. 397; of a dog, to lie kennelled, Soph. O. C. 1571, cf. εὐνώμας; used by Hom. only in aor. pass., of the winds, παύσασθαι δ' ἐκέλευσε καὶ εὐνηθῆναι Od. 3. 384; so, πολλ' ἐν κακοῖσι θυμὸς εὐνηθεῖς ὄρᾳ Soph. Fr. 581; elsewhere in Hom. of sexual intercourse, Od. 10. 296, etc.; φιλότῃτι or ἐν φιλότῃτι εὐνηθῆναι Il. 3. 441., 14. 314, etc.; c. dat. pers. to be bedded with .., θεὰ βροτῶ εὐνηθείσα, γυνὴ θεῶ εὐνηθείσα 2. 821., 16. 176:—so, παρ' ἀνδράσιν εὐνηθείσα Hes. Th. 967.
 εὐνάων, *ουσα*, *ον* (νάω), fair-flawing, liquid, ἀπ' εὐνάοντος οὐρανοῦ (v. l. εὐνάεντος, from εὐνάεις, but cf. ἀνάων) Aesch. Fr. 41.
 εὐνέτης, *ου*, ὁ, (εὐνή) = εὐναστήρ, Eur. Or. 1393, Anth. P. 9. 241:—fem. εὐνέτις, *idos*, Hipp. 1221 E, Ap. Rh. 4. 96, etc.
 εὐνεως, *ων*, (ναῦς) well furnished with ships, Max. Tyr. 5. 5.
 εὐνή, ἡ; Ep. gen. sing. and pl. εὐνήφι, —φιν, Hom. A bed, εὐνή ἐνὶ μαλακῇ Il. 9. 618, etc.; ἔβη εἰς εὐνήν to bed, Od. 1. 427, etc.; εὐνής ἐπιβήμεναι Il. 9. 133, etc.; ἐξ εὐνής ἀνατάσα 14. 336; ἐξ εὐνήφι θορόντα 15. 580; ὠρνυτ' ἀρ' ἐξ εὐνήφι Od. 2. 2., 3. 405., 4. 307: cf. λέκτρον. 2. the bedding, as opp. to λέχος (the bedstead), λέχος πόρσυνε καὶ εὐνήν 3. 403; ἐκθεῖσαι πυκινὸν λέχος ἐμβάλετ' εὐνήν 23. 179, v. sub ἐνεύναιος. 3. εὐναί Νυμφῶν their abode, Il. 24. 615:—of animals, συφεοὺς δυοκαίδεκα ποιεῖ .. εὐνάς σοσί Od. 14. 14; the lair of a deer, 4. 338, Il. 11. 115; the form or seat of a hare, Xen. Cyn. 6, 16; a nest, Soph. Ant. 425; κριοῦ εὐναί, a place in Colchis where the ram of Phrixus rested, Ap. Rh. 4. 116. 4. the marriage-bed, but mostly with some word added to denote this, ἔτλην ἀνέρος εὐνήν Il. 18. 433; ἀνδρὸς ἐν εὐνῇ ἦελον εὐνηθῆναι Od. 4. 333; ἀπανήσασθαι θεοῦ εὐνήν 10. 297; and often in phrase ἐμίγην (ἐμίγη) φιλότῃτι καὶ εὐνῇ, Il. 3. 445, etc.; ζαλωτὺν δμόφρονος εὐνάς Pind. O. 7. 10; εὐναῖς ἀνανδρώτοισι Soph. Tr. 109; εὐναί γαμήλιοι, νυμφίδιοι, κρύφιοι Eur. Med. 1027, Alc. 885, El. 720:—sometimes however without any word added, ἄλλην τιν' εὐνήν ἀντὶ σοῦ στέργει πόσις, where there is no occasion to take it of a person, Id. Andr. 907, cf. Tro. 831; so of virgins, ἄτερ εὐνάς Pind. O. 9. 69; ὄσιος ἀπ' εὐνής Eur. Ion 150. 5. one's last bed, the grave, ἔνθα σ' ἔχουσιν εὐναί Aesch. Cho. 319; εἰς εὐνήν πατρός Soph. El. 436, cf. Anth. P. append. 260; (so some take Τυφώεος εὐναί in Il. 2. 783). II. pl. εὐναί, stones used as anchors in the times of Hom. and Hes., and thrown out from the prow, while the stern was made fast to land (cf. πείσμα, πρυμνήσιον), ἐκ δ' εὐνάς ἔβαλον κατὰ δὲ πρυμνήσι' ἔδησαν Il. 1. 436, Od. 15. 498; ὕψι δ' ἐπ' εὐνάων ὀρμίσσομεν we will let the ships

ride at anchor in deep water, Il. 14. 77; εὐνάς δ' ἐνθ' ἔβαλον κατὰ βένθεος Q. Sm. 12. 346:—the same name was often used even when they were of iron, Schol. Il. 1. 436.—There is no colour for taking ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς Thuc. 6. 67, in the Homeric sense.—The word is rare in Prose, as Plat. Prot. 321 A, Rep. 415 E, Polit. 272 A.

εὐνήθεν, Adv. from, out of bed, Od. 20. 124, Ap. Rh. 2. 197.

εὐνημα, τό, (εὐνάω) marriage, Eur. Ion 304, in pl.

εὐνητήρ, Dor. —ἀτήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, (εὐνάω) a bedfellow, husband, Aesch. Pers. 136; of fish, Opp. H. 4. 383:—fem. εὐνάτειρα (Dor. form used by Trag.), θεοῦ μὲν εὐν. partner of his bed, Aesch. Pers. 157; εὐν. Διδὸς λεχέων Id. Pr. 895, cf. Anth. P. 15. 21: metaph., εὐνήτειρα νύξ ἔργων that makes works cease, Ap. Rh. 4. 1058.

II. χιτῶν εὐνητήρ

a night-shirt, Com. Anon. 325.

εὐνήτης, ου, ὅ, =εὐνητήρ, Eur. Med. 159:—fem. εὐνήτρια, Soph. Tr. 922.

εὐνήτωρ, Dor. —ἀτωρ, ορος, ὅ, =εὐνητήρ, Aesch. Supp. 665, Eur. Ion 912, H. F. 27, 97.

εὐνήφι, εὐνήφιν, Ep. gen. sing. and pl. of εὐνή.

εὐνια, ων, τά, beds, bedding, App. Civ. 5. 117, Anon. ap. Suid.

εὐνίκητος, ου, easy to conquer, Galen. 2. p. 207.

εὐνίς, ὅ, ἡ, acc. εὐνίς: pl. εὐνίδες (v. infr.):—rest of, bereaved of, like ὄρφανός, c. gen., ὅς μ' υἱῶν .. εὐνίς ἔθηκε Il. 22. 44; ψυχῆς τε καὶ αἰώνος σε .. εὐνίς ποιήσας Od. 9. 524; βραχίονες εὐνίδες ὤμων torn from .., Emped. 308; εὐνίς (-ίδες?) ἀνδρείων ἀχέων free from .., Id. 461; γένναν εὐνίς πατρός Aesch. Cho. 247, cf. 794; εὐνίς ἔθηκ' ἀρετῆς C. I. 6295:—absol. bereaved of children, πολλὰς Περσίδων .. ἔκτισαν εὐνίδας ἢδ' ἀνάνδρους Aesch. Pers. 289.

εὐνίς, ιδος, ἡ, =εὐνέτις, a bedfellow, wife, Soph. Tr. 563, Eur. Or. 929, I. A. 397, 807, Anth. P. 9. 355.—The accent εὐνίς, ιδος, found in MSS., is not recognised by the Gramm.—Also as masc. in E. M. 393.

εὐνήτος, ου, Ep. for εὐνήτος (νέω):—well spun or woven, οἱ δὲ χιτῶνας εἶατ' εὐνήτους Il. 18. 597, cf. 24. 580; πέπλοι λεπτοί, εὐνήτοι Od. 7. 97.

εὐνοέω, to be εὐνοός, to be well-inclined or favourable, τιμὴν Hdt. 7. 237, Soph. Aj. 689, Lys. 131. 1, Ar. Nub. 1412, etc.; absol., Hdt. 9. 79; ὁ εὐνοῶν one's well-wisher, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 7, 2:—Pass. to be kindly treated, Menand. Incert. 171.

εὐνόημα, f. l. for εὐνόημα, q. v.

εὐνόησις, εως, ἡ, a feeling of good will, Artemid. 2. 12.

εὐνοητικῶς, Adv. benevolently, Stob. Ecl. 2. 204.

εὐνοῖα, ἡ, ποῖτ. sometimes εὐνοῖα (cf. ἀγνοῖα, ἀνοῖα) Herm. Soph. Ph. 129:

Ion. εὐνοῖη, ποῖτ. εὐνοῖη Anth. P. append. 318: (εὐνοῖς):—good-will, favour, kindness, κατ' εὐνοῖαν out of kindness or good-will, Hdt. 6. 108; δι' εὐνοῖας Thuc. 2. 40; δι' εὐνοῖαν Plat. Prot. 337 B; εὐνοῖας ἔνεκα Dem. 243. 19:—κατ' εὐνοῖαν κρίνειν partially, Antipho 124. 9, Lys. 188, ult.; κατ' εὐνοῖαν φρενῶν Aesch. Supp. 940:—μετ' εὐνοῖας Plat. Phaedr. 241 C, Dem. 317. 29; ὑπ' εὐνοῖας Id. 20. 22; εὐνοῖη Hdt. 7. 239; εὐνοῖα λέγειν Soph. Ph. 1322; εὐνοῖα τῇ σῆ for the love of you, Plat. Gorg. 486 A; so, with objective gen., ἐπ' εὐνοῖα χθονός for love of fatherland, Aesch. Theb. 1007; εὐνοῖα τῇ ἑαυτοῦ Plat. Gorg. 485 A; εὐνοῖας ἔνεκα τῶν Ἑλλήνων good-will towards them, Xen. An. 4. 7, 20; εὐνοῖαν ἔχειν εἰς τινα ap. Dem. 243. 19, cf. Thuc. 2. 8; πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 470 A; εὐν. παρὰ τῶν θεῶν Dem. 18. 2; ἔξ ἀνθρώπων Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22:—εὐνοῖαν παρέχειν, παρέχεσθαι to shew favour, Soph. Tr. 708, Antipho 138. 20, Andoc. 2. 29; εὐνοῖαν ἔχειν to wish heartily that .., Thuc. 2. 11; ὡς ἑκατέρω τις εὐνοῖας .. ἔχοι Id. 1. 22 (v. ἔχω B. II. 2):—in pl. impulses of kindness, favours, τοῖς ἡσσοσιν γὰρ πᾶς τις εὐνοῖας φέρει Aesch. Supp. 489; Ἀρτέμιδος εὐνοῖασι Id. Theb. 450.

II. a gift or present in token of good-will, esp. of customary presents to the Athenian commanders from the subject states, like our old benevolences, Dem. 432. 2; in pl., Id. 96. 9; cf. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 6. 49.

εὐνοῖζομαι, Dep. =εὐνοέω, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 7, 2.

εὐνοῖκός, ἡ, ὄν, well-disposed, kindly, favourable, εὐνοῖκότερον ὑπάρχειν τιμὴ Dem. 1299. 13, cf. Amphip. Ἀθαμ. 1. Adv., εὐνοῖκῶς ἔχειν τιμὴ Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 15; πρὸς τινα Id. Mem. 2. 6, 34; εὐν. διακείσθαι πρὸς τινα Isocr. 282 B; εὐν. ἀκοῦσαι Hyperid. Lyc. 16; εὐν. προσδέχεσθαι Dem. 227. 22; Comp. -ωτέρως, Id. 1228. 14; Sup. -ώτατα, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 1.

εὐνομέομαι, fut. -ήσομαι Hdt. 1. 97: 2or. εὐνομήθην Ib. 65: pf. εὐνόμημαι Epimenid. ap. Diog. L. 1. 113: Dep. To have good laws, a good constitution, to be orderly, Hdt. ll. c., Thuc. 1. 18, Plat., etc.; πόλις εὐνομεῖται Id. Rep. 380 B; πόλις εὐνομουμένη Dem. 744. 2, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 4, Pol. 4. 8, 5; οἰκία οὐκ εὐν. Aeschin. 24. 24; ἰσχύσετε, ὅταν εὐνομήσθε when you observe the laws, Id. 1. 26.—In Plat. Legg. 927 B, for the act. part. εὐνομοῦσα, Ast suggests εὐνομος οὔσα.

εὐνόμημα, τό, a legal, orderly action, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1041 A, Stob. Ecl. 2. 192 (vulg. εὐνόημα).

εὐνομία, Ion. -ῖη, ἡ, good order, order, ἀνθρώπων ὕβριν τε καὶ εὐνομίην ἐφορῶντες Od. 17. 487; μετέβαλον ὧδε εἰς εὐν. Hdt. 1. 65; pl., εὐνομίησι πόλιν κάτα .. κοιρανέουσιν h. Hom. 30. 11, cf. Plat. Soph. 216 B; ἀπόλεμος εὐν. Pind. P. 5. 90; εὐνομία σέβειν Soph. Aj. 712, cf. Anth. P. 6. 195, 236; εὐνομίαν διὰ τῆς μουσικῆς εἰσδέχεσθαι Plat. Rep. 425 A:—acc. to Arist., εὐνομία comprehended good laws well obeyed, Pol. 4. 8, 6, cf. 3. 9, 8, cf. Def. Plat. 413 E:—οἱ ἐπὶ τῆς εὐνομίας much like νομοφύλακες, Inser. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 59.

2. personified by Hes. Th. 902 as daughter of Themis, cf. Pind. O. 9. 26., 13. 6 sq., Dem. 772. 23; so as title of a poem by Tyrtacus, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 4, Strabo 362.

3. goodness of modulation, in music, Longus 2. 3. II. (εὐνομος II) diligence in foraging, metaph. of bees, Philostr. 812, Longus 1. 5.

εὐνομος, ου, (νόμος) under good laws, well-ordered, πόλις Pind. I. 5 (4). 28; Σκύθαι Aesch. Fr. 203 (cf. Strabo 300); ἄνδρες Plat. Legg. 815 B.

2. of things, ἔρανος εὐνομώτατος Pind. O. 1. 61; μοῖρα εὐν. =εὐνομία, Id. N. 9. 70.

II. (νομή or νομός) of places, good for pasture, Longus 4. 4.

εὐνοός, ου, Att. contr. εὐνοός, ουν: pl. εὐνοί, also heterocl. εὐνοός (contr. from εὐνοός) Philem. Incert. 122: gen. pl. εὐνοῶν Thuc. 6. 64:—well-minded, well-disposed, kindly, friendly, Hdt., Trag., etc.; ἀνὴρ φίλος καὶ εὐ. Hdt. 5. 24; ἐνυπνίων κριτῆς Aesch. Pers. 226; τιμὴ to one, Hdt. 7. 173, al., Soph. Ph. 1351, etc.; τῷ δήμῳ Andoc. 31. 9; οἱ ἐμοὶ εὐνοί my well-wishers, Xen. Apol. 27; τὸ εὐνοῦν =εὐνοία, Soph. El. 1203, Thuc. 4. 87, al.:—opp. to δυσμενής, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 5; on its difference from φίλος, v. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 2, 4.—Comp. εὐνοώστερος, Soph. Aj. 822, Ion. εὐνοώστερος; in Hdt. 5. 24; Sup. εὐνοώστατος Ar. Eq. 874, Plat., cf. Lob. Phryn. 143.

2. of things, τὴν πάροδον ἰν' ἔχρη .. εὐνοώστεραν more favourable, Dionys. Ὀμ. 1. 17.—Adv. εὐνόως, Plut. Galb. 8, etc.; contr. εὐνώως, M. Anton. 3. 11, v. Lob. Phryn. 141; Sup. -νούστατα, Diod. 19. 6.

εὐνοστός, ἡ, a tutelary genius of corn-mills, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 972; cf. νόστος II.

II. εὐνόστου λιμῆν, a port of Alexandria, the harbour of happy return, Strabo 792, 795.

εὐνουχίας, ου, ὅ, (εὐνοῦχος) like a eunuch, impotent, Hipp. Aër. 293, Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 15.

II. metaph. a kind of gourd or melon without seeds, opp. to σπερματίας, Plat. Com. Λαι. 1; as a name of certain date-trees, Arist. Fr. 250; εὐν. κάλαμοι, Pliny's spadomes, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 4.

εὐνουχίζω, to make a eunuch of, castrate, τινά Luc. Cronos. 12; εὐν. ἑαυτὸν τῆς ἐπιθυμίας Clem. Al. 538:—Pass., Dio C. 68. 2:—verb. Adj., εὐνουχιστέον τοὺς μόσχους Geop. 17. 8, 2.

εὐνουχίον, τό, a lettuce, =ἀστυαίς, Plin. H. N. 19. 8.

εὐνουχισμός, ὁ, castration, Eccl.; εὐνουχιστής, οὔ, a castrator, Gloss.

εὐνουχο-ειδής, ἑς, like a eunuch, Hipp. Aër. 293.

εὐνοῦχος, ὁ, (εὐνή, ἔχω) a castrated person, eunuch, employed in Asia, and later in Greece, to take charge of the women and act as chamberlains (whence the name, οἱ τὴν εὐνήν ἔχοντες), Hdt. 1. 117., 7. 187., 8. 105, Ar. Ach. 117 sq., Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 60 sq.:—in the Asiatic and Byzantine courts they were often of high official rank.

2. of animals, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 585, Tzetz.

3. of fruits, without seed or kernel, Arist. ap. Ath. 652 A (cf. εὐνουχίας):—Pythag. name for salad, Id. 69 E (cf. ἀστυός).

II. as Adj. watching the bed, sleepless, λαμπάδες εὐνοῦχοις ὄμμασιν Soph. Fr. 880.

εὐνουχώδης, ες, =εὐνουχοειδής, Suid. s. v. ἀρρέν.

εὐντα, Dor. for ἐόντα, neut. pl. of part. ὄν, Theocr. 2. 3.

εὐνώμας, ου, ὅ, (νωμάω) =εὐκίνητος, mobile, αἰὲν εὐνώμα χρόνῳ by the ceaseless march of time, Soph. Aj. 604 (where the better MSS. contra metrum εὐνόμα); but Bgk. restores εὐνώμαι, Pass. of εὐνάω, cf. O. C. 1571.

εὐνωτός, ου, stout-backed, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 8.

εὐξαντος, ου, (ζαίνω) well-carded, of wool, Anth. P. 6. 282.

εὐξαι, Ep. 2 sing. 2or. 1 subj. of εὐχομαι, Hom.

εὐξενός, Ion. εὐξείνος, ου, kind to strangers, hospitable, friendly, ἀνδρῶνας εὐξ. δόμων the guest-chambers, Aesch. Cho. 712; λιμῆν εὐξείνοτατος ναύταις Eur. Hipp. 157:—Ep. Adv. εὐξείνωσ, Ap. Rh. 963, 1179.

II. πύντος εὐξείνος the Euxine, now the Black, sea, Hdt. 1. 6, al., Eur. I. T. 125, etc.; εὐξ. πέλαγος Pind. N. 4. 80; οἶδμα Eur. H. F. 410, etc.; ὁ Εὐξείνος alone, Strab. 491.—It was anciently called ἀξενός the inhospitable, from the savage tribes surrounding it (dictus ab antiquis Axenus ille fuit, Ovid. Trist. 4. 4, 56):—perh. εὐξείνος is an euphemism, like Εὐμενίδες.

εὐξεστός, Ep. εὐξεστός, ἡ, ου, but ου, ου Od. 15. 333: (ξέω):—well-planed, well-polished, like εὐξοός, of carpenters' work, βυμός, ἀπήνη; φάτην Il. 24. 271, 275, 280; χηλός Od. 13. 10; ἀκοντες 14. 225:—τὸ εὐξεστόν Luc. Hist. Conscr. 27.

εὐξήραντος, ου, easily drying or evaporating, Arist. G. A. 15. 3, 11, al.

εὐξοός, Ep. εὐξοός, ου: contr. gen., εὐξου δουρὸς ἀκακή Il. 10. 373, Spitzn.: (ξέω):—just like εὐξεστός, often in Hom., ἄρμα, δίφρος Il. 2. 390, Od. 4. 590; δόρυ Il. 10. 373; etc.; always in Ep. form:—in Od. 5. 237, σκέπαρνον εὐξοόν an axe of polished metal or (better perhaps) well-polishing.

II. easy to polish, εὐξώτερα Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 4: εὐξυλῆ, corrupt word in Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 3.

εὐξυλο-εργός, ὄν, good for working wood, Manetho 4. 324.

εὐξυλός, ου, of good wood or timber, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 6: abounding in timber, App. Annib. 58.

εὐξυμβλητός, εὐξυμβολός, εὐξύνετος, Att. for εὐσ—

εὐξυστός, ου, (ξύω) easily scraped or rasped, Hipp. V. C. 911.

εὐογκία, ἡ, a being moderate in bulk, Democrit. ap. Stob. 553. 16.

εὐογκός, ου, of good size, inclining to the sense of bulky, massive, Hipp. Art. 795; κοιλία Id. Progn. 40; οὐδ' ἄγαν εὐ. Eur. Fr. 689; εὐ. εἶναι γαστρί μὴ πληρουμένη Poëta ap. Stob. t. 97. 17; εὐ. φωνή a full, rich voice, opp. to ψιλή, Philochor. 66:—metaph. weighty, important, opp. to εὐτελής, Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 2; τῆς λέξεως τὸ εὐ. a weighty style, Plut. 2. 511 B.

II. of moderate bulk, compact, Arist. Meteor. 4. 2, 6, G. A. 4. 1, 41; joined with μικρός, Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 8:—portable, Id. 9. 16, 8; τὰ εὐ. τῶν ἀναθημάτων Plut. 2. 969 E.

2. of herbs, easy of digestion, cited from Ath.

εὐοδέω, to have a free course or passage, of running water, Dem. 1274. 19, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 50, al.:—impers. in Pass., εὐοδεῖται, there is a free passage, Ib. 2. 4, 24.

2. metaph. to fare well, prosper, εὐοδῶν πορεύομαι Theopomp. Com. Incert. 10; ἡ ἀρετὴ .. προϊούσα εὐοδεῖ M. Anton. 6. 17; χαῖρε καὶ σὺ κεύδεις, on a gravestone, C. I. 1956, cf. 1907. 9, 3706.

εὐοδία, ἡ, a good journey, Aesch. (Fr. 34) ap. Ar. Ran. 1528, where εὐοδίαν ἀπὸ στόματος χεῖν must mean good wishes for one's success.

εὐοδιάζω, to put in the right way, smooth the way for, τινά Paul. Aeg. 6. 59:—Subst.—ασμός, ὁ, lb.

εὐοδμία, εὐοδμος, v. sub εὐοσμία, εὐοσμος.

εὐοδος, ον, easy to pass, of mountains, Xen. An. 4. 8, 10; of a road, easy to travel, ὁδὸς . . εὐοδωτάτη τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις lb. 4. 2, 9. 2. metaph. easy, without trouble, simple, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1127 D. 3.

favouable, πρὸς τι Mnesith. ap. Ath. 92 C; ὁ εὐοδος θεός, of Pan, C. I. (addend.) 4705 b, cf. 4836 e, f, al.

εὐοδῶ, to help an the way, c. dat. pers., σφῶν δ' εὐοδοίη Ζεὺς Soph. O. C. 1435; but later c. acc., LXX, etc., and Herm. would restore σφῶν in Soph.: absol., τὸ εὐοδοῦν Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 7. 2. Pass. to have a prosperous journey, εἰ εὐοδωθήσομαι Ep. Rom. 1. 10: of things, to prosper, be successful, ὡς κλεαμένει εὐοδάθη τὸ πρᾶγμα Hdt. 6. 73; θησαυρίζων ἅ τι ἂν εὐοδῶται = εὐπαρῆ, 1 Ep. Cor. 16. 2, cf. Act. Ap. 11. 29.

II. intr., = Pass., Philo 1. 514.

εὐοξ, Bacchanalian exclamation, Lat. *evoe*, like εὐα, Soph. Tr. 219, etc.

εὐοικονόμητος, ον, easy to arrange, only in Adv.—τως, Schol. Eur. Or. 464: 2. easy to digest, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 54 D, 80 B, 115 D.

εὐοικας, ον, with good houses, E. M. 389. 24. 2. convenient to inhabit, comfortable, Opp. H. 3. 370. II. hospitable, Dio C. 44. 39.

2. kind to servants, (αἰκέται), Achae. ap. Ath. 267 D.

εὐοινέω, to abound in wine, grow good wine, Strabo 516.

εὐοινία, ἡ, abundance of wine, good vintage, Steph. B.

εὐοίνιστος, ον, of good wine, λαιβή Orph. Arg. 601.

εὐοίνος, ον, abounding in wine, Λέσβος Hermesian. 5. 55, cf. Strabo 241; σταφυλή Anth. P. 6. 300.

εὐοιωτισμός, οὐ, ὅ, a foreboding of luck, Schol. Luc. J. Trag. 47.

εὐοιώνιστος, ον, of good amen, Diod. Excerpt. 629. 37.

εὐολβας, ον, wealthy, prosperous, Eur. I. T. 189, Epigr. in C. I. 1582, 2661.

εὐολίσθητος, ον, = sq., lambl. Protr. 352.

εὐόλισθος, ον, easily slipping, unsteady, ἡλικία Philo 2. 463, cf. Plut. 2. 878 D. II. very slippery, κόπρος Alex. Aphr. 1. 90.

εὐόλκιμος, ον, (ὕλκη) easily drawn, ductile, sticky, Hipp. Art. 802.

εὐομβρία, ἡ, abundance of rain, Eccl.

εὐομβρος, ον, abounding in rain: well-watered, Strabo 183.

εὐόμιλος, ον, sociable, M. Anton. 1. 16: confidential, Heliod. 3. 10.

εὐομαλάγητος, ον, easy to concede, indisputable, Plat. Rep. 527 B.

εὐόμφαλας, ον, Arcad. for εὐασμος, v. ὀμφή fin.

εὐόνειρος, ον, having pleasant dreams, Strabo 761: bringing pleasant dreams, νύξ Heliod. 3. 5; τὰ εὐ. pleasant dreams, Plut. 2. 83 D.

εὐόνυξ, ὕχος, ὁ, ἡ, with strong claws, M. Sidet. 34.

εὐοπλέω, to be well-equipped, Anth. P. 12. 120, Philo 1. 20.

εὐοπλία, ἡ, a good state of arms and equipments, Xen. Hier. 9, 6.

εὐοπλος, ον, well-armed, well-equipped, At. Ach. 592; λόχος, πόλις Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 5, Hier. 11, 3; τῶν ζῴων τὰ ἄρρενα εὐοπλότερα Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 11. II. (ὕπλη) with good hoofs, Poll. 1. 194.

εὐοπτος, ον, (ὕραω, ὕψομαι) conspicuous, Long. 4. 3. II. good-looking, E. M. 276. 36.

εὐάρπας, ον, (ὀράω) = foreg. 1, cited from lambl. V. Pyth.

εὐαργησία, ἡ, gentleness of temper, Eur. Hipp. 1039, Bacch. 641.

εὐόργητος, ον, (ὀργή) good-tempered, well-conditioned, Hipp. Aër. 288; τοῖς κόλαξι . . εὐόργητος Eubul. Διων. 1:—Adv., εὐοργήτως προσομιλεῖν τῷ πολέμῳ with good temper, opp. to ὀργισθεῖς, Thuc. 1. 122. II. easily angered, passionate, Plut. 2. 413 C.

εὐοργος, ον, (ὀργή) = foreg., Hesych.

εὐορεκτος, ον, appetising, τὸ ἥδιον εὐορεκτότερον Plut. 2. 663 E.

εὐορίστας, ον, easy to keep within limits, Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 6; τὸ εὐ. opp. to τὸ δυσόριστον, lb. 4. 1, 2, cf. Metaph. 9. 6, 3.

εὐορκέω, to swear truly, take a true oath, opp. to ἐπιορκέω, Isocr. 7 A: to keep one's oath when taken, Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 28; τινι to owe, Thuc. 5. 30; τὴν ψυχὴν by one's soul, Eur. Or. 1517; εὐορκῶν regarding one's oath, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 26.

εὐορκησία, ἡ, fidelity to one's oath, Alexznd. Ἐλεν. 1; cf. Lob. Phryn. 513.

εὐορκία, ἡ, = foreg., Pind. O. 2. 119.

εὐορκος, ον, keeping one's oath, faithful to one's oath, ἀνδρὸς δ' εὐόρκου γενεῆ μετόπισθεν ἀμείνων Hes. Op. 283, cf. 183, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86, 3, Ar. Pl. 61, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 42, etc.; εἰς τινα Eur. Med. 495. II. of oaths, εὐορκα ὀμνύναι to swear faithfully, Antipho 112. 23; διομόσασθαι εὐορκότερα Id. 143. 18; ψηφίσασθαι Isac. 2. fin.; γινῶναι Dem. 310. 16; εὐορκοτέραν θήσεσθε τὴν ψῆφον Id. 846. 2, cf. 522. 19; εὐορκοτάτην τὴν ψῆφον ἐνεγκεῖν Lycurg. 149. 23, cf. Lys. 153. 3:—in accordance with one's oath, no breach of oath, εὐορκόν [ἔστι] Thuc. 5. 18, cf. 23, 29; εὐορκα ταῦθ' ἡμῖν ἐστι Dem. 525. 13; so in Adv., τὰδ' εὐορκῶς ἔχει Aesch. Cho. 979; εὐ. θέσθαι τὴν ψῆφον Arist. Rhet. Al. 19, 5.

εὐορκωμα, τό, a faithful oath, Aesch. Cho. 901, in pl.

εὐορκωτας, ον, = εὐορκος, Poll. 1. 39.

εὐορμητος, ον, (ὀρμάω) easily moved to a thing, Byz.

εὐορμος, ον, with good mooring-places, ἐν δὲ λιμὴν εὐορμος Od. 4. 358, cf. 9. 136, Il. 21. 23, Hes. Sc. 207, Soph. Ph. 221, etc. 2. well-moored, εὐορμων . . πρυμνήσια νηῶν Anth. P. 10. 4.

εὐορνιθία, ἡ, a good augury, Soph. Fr. 881.

εὐορνις, ἴθος, ὁ, ἡ, of good augury, οἰωνοί Dion. H. 2. 73. II. abounding in birds, epith. of Tanagra in Anth. P. 7. 424.

εὐοροφος, ον, well-roofed, Anth. P. 9. 59.

εὐορπηξ, ηκος, ὁ, ἡ, with fine branches, Nonn. D. 21. 296.

εὐοσμέω, to smell well, be fragrant, Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 1.

εὐοσμία, ἡ, fragrance, perfume, Soph. Fr. 340, Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 4; but εὐοδμία Id. Odor. 51; cf. Poll. 2. 75, 76.

εὐοσμος ορ εὐοσμος, ον, (v. ὕδμη, ὀσμῆ) sweet-smelling, fragrant, εὐοδμον ἔαρ Pind. Fr. 45. 14; σέλινον, νέκταρ Theocr. 3. 23., 17. 29; φ

and so Dion. P. 937 (v. l. εὐώδης), etc.; εὐοδμος τῇ ὑσφρήσει Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 3.—Cf. ὕσμη.

εὐοσφρητος, ον, sharp-nosed, keen-scented, E. M. 765. 53.

εὐόφθαλμος, ον, with beautiful eyes, Xen. Cyr. S. 1, 41. 2. keen-eyed, Id. Symp. 5, 5. II. pleasing to the eye, Ath. 545 E:—metaph. fair only to the eye, specious, εὐόφθαλμον ἀκοῦσαι Arist. Pol. 2. 18, 16: cf. εὐπρόσωπος. Adv.—μως, Antipho ap. Harp.

εὐοφρυς, v, with fine eyebrows, Anth. P. 5. 76.

εὐοχέω, to guide well, ἐλέφαντα Snid., Enst.; cf. εὐωχέομαι.

εὐοχθέω, to be in plenty, to be in good case, Hes. Op. 475, Rhian. ap. Stob. 54. 12.

εὐοχθος, ον, with goodly banks, fertile, rich, γῆ Ep. Hom. 7. 2;—also εὐοχθοὶ δαῖτες Bacchyl. 31 (32); βαρά Eur. Ion 1169.

εὐοχος, ον, (ἔχω) holding firmly, δεσμός Hipp. Art. 808. II. easy to maintain, σχῆμα Id. Fract. 779.

εὐοψέω, to abound in fish, Strabo 184, 658.

εὐοψία, ἡ, (ὄψον) abundance of fish, Alciphro 3. 3.

εὐοψία, ἡ, (ὄψις) good looks, Alex. Γαλ. 3.

εὐοψος, ον, abounding in fish, ἀγορά Anaxandr. Ὀδ. 1. 10; χωρίον Archestr. ap. Ath. 304 D, cf. Plut. 2. 669 C, etc.

εὐπάγης, ἐς, (ΠΑΓ, πήγνυμι) of the body or limbs, compact, firm, solid, Plat. Legg. 775 C, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1., 5, 30, etc.: of things, σχαλίδες lb. 2, 8; βάκτρον Theocr. 25. 208: cf. εὐπάξ. Adv.—γέως, Opp. H. 3. 401.

εὐπάθεια, ἰον. -(η, ἡ, (εὐπάθης) the enjoyment of good things, comfort, ease, Xen. Ages. 9, 3, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 8, 2:—esp. in pl. enjoyments, luxuries, ἐν εὐπαθίῃσι (sic leg. pro -εἰησι, cf. 8. 99) εἶναι to enjoy oneself, make merry, Hdt. 1. 22, 191; εὐπαθίας ἐπιτηδεύειν lb. 135; also delicacies, dainties, εὐπαθείας ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς πολυτελεῖς πορίζεσθαι Xen. Apol. 18, cf. Plat. Rep. 404 D. 2. with the Stoics, a happy condition of the soul, Diog. L. 17. 115; (cf. Xen. Ages. 11, 9, οὐ καρτερίαν τὴν ἀρετὴν, ἀλλ' εὐπ. νομίζειν):—generally, sensitiveness to impressions, susceptibility, Plut. 2. 589 C, etc., cf. Wytttenb. ad 132 C.

εὐπάθειω, to be well off, enjoy oneself, make merry, πίνειν καὶ εὐπαθεῖν Hdt. 2. 133, 174: to indulge oneself, live comfortably, Plat. Rep. 347 C:—of the soul, to be in a happy condition, Id. Phaedr. 247 D: v. εὐπάθεια: opp. to δυστυχέω, Dio C. 56. 45. 2. to receive benefits, ὑπό τινος from one, Plut. 2. 176 B, ubi v. Wytttenb.

εὐπάθης, ἐς, (πάθος) enjoying good things, easy, luxurious, βίος Crates Θηρ. 4. II. easily effected, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀέρος Arist. Probl. 8. 4; τῷ ἀέρι Plut. 2. 949 E; πρὸς τὸ πῦρ Id. Alex. 35; εὐπ. εἰς τὸ πάσχειν Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 7: susceptible, Plut. 2. 528 D.

εὐπάθη, ἡ, ἰον. for εὐπάθεια.

εὐπαιδευσία, ἡ, goodness of education, Eur. Fr. 1084, Menand. Mon. 653.

εὐπαιδευτος, ον, well-educated, well-trained, Hipp. Art. 808; εὐπαιδευτόν ἐστι 'tis a skilful man's part, c. inf., lb. 780; εὐπ. ἐπιστολή a learned letter, Dion. H. ad Pomp. init. Adv.—τως, Comp.—ύτερον, Ath. 177 E.

εὐπαιδία, ἡ, a goodly race of children, Aesch. Fr. 281; τέρπεται δ' εὐπαιδία Eur. Supp. 490; εὐπαιδίαν ἔχοντ' blest in his children, Id. Ion 678; ᾧ μακάριε τῆς εὐπαιδίας Ar. Vesp. 1512; τῆς . . ἡμετέρας εὐπ. Isocr. 229 C. Cf. εὐτεκνία.

εὐπαις, παιδας, ὁ, ἡ, blest with children, i. e. with many or with good, fine children, h. Hom. 30. 5, Hdt. 1. 32, and Att., as Eur. Hec. 810, Ar. Pl. 639; εὐπ. βίότη Eur. Ion 491:—but, Λατοῦς γόνος εὐπαις her noble son, Id. H. F. 689, I. T. 1234. Cf. εὐτεκνος.

εὐπακτος, Dor. for εὐπηκτος.

εὐπάλαιστος, ον, easy to overcome in wrestling, Epich. 98 Ahr.

εὐπάλαιστρος, ον, skilful in contest: τὸ -ατρον, Longin. 34. 2.

εὐπάλαμος, ον, handy, skilful, ingenious, inventive, μέριμνα Aesch. Ag. 1531; ἔρωσ Orph. H. 57. 4; σοφίη Anth. P. append. 55. 2. skilfully wrought, ὕμνοι Cratin. ap. Ar. Eq. 530.

εὐπάλης, ἐς, (παλή) = εὐπάλαιστος, ἀεθλοὶ Ar. Rh. 2. 618, v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 222, Ion. Adv. εὐπαλέως, Ar. Rh. 4. 193.

εὐπάξ, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for εὐπήξ, εὐπάγι κύκλω restored by Herm. for εὐπαγεῖ in Eur. Or. 1428.

εὐπαράγωγος, ον, easy to bring into place, δασέα Hipp. Fract. 755. II. easy to lead by the nose, easy to lead astray, Ar. Eq. 1115, Plat. Tim. 69 D. 2. act. seductive, alluring, Philo 2. 481.

εὐπαράδεκτος, ον, easily received, acceptable, Polyb. 10. 2, 11, Apoll. de Pron. 114 A. II. receiving readily, τινος Philo 1. 136: so, εὐπαράδοχος, Cyrill.

εὐπαραιτήτος, ον, placable, Plut. Phoc. 29, Dio 47.

εὐπαράκλητος, ον, easily conciliated, Ep. Plat. 328 A. II. easily persuading, persuasive, τρόπος Aristaen. 2. 1.

εὐπαράκαλούθητος, ον, easy to follow, of a narrative, argument, etc., Polyb. 4. 28, 6, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 6; τοῦ εὐπαρακαλουθήτου ἔνεκα Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 11:—Adv.—τως, Dion. H. de Thuc. 37. II. easily following, Hesych.

εὐπαρακάμιστος, ον, easy to convey, Plut. Lucull. 13:—metaph. easy to bring over, λογισμῷ πρὸς τὸ συμφέρον εὐπ. Plut. 2. 597 B. II. πόλις εὐπ. τῆς ὕλης conveniently situated for the supply of wood, Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 4.

εὐπαράκρουστος, ον, easy to put aside, Apoll. de Pron. 6 A.

εὐπαράλογιστος, ον, easily cheated, Polyb. 5. 75, 2, etc.

εὐπαράμυθητος, ον, easily appeased, εὐχαῖς Plat. Legg. 888 C. 2. admitting of easy consolation, θάνατος Plut. 2. 110 D, 113 E.

εὐπάρας, ον, Dor. for -πος, = εὐπάριος, Pind. P. 12. 28.

εὐπαράπειστος, ον, easily led away, φίλοις Xen. Ages. 11, 12.

εὐπαράπλους, ον, easy to sail round, Strabo 838.

εὐπαράτρεπτος, ον, easy to turn from his opinion, Poll. 8. 12.

εὐπαρατύπωτος, ον, easily misled by false impressions, αἰσθητήρια M. Anton. 5. 33.

εὐπαράφορος, *ov*, easily led astray, Eccl.: easily distracted, Hesych.
 εὐπάρεδρος, *ov*, constantly attending, τὸ εὐπ. τῷ Κυρίῳ constant waiting on the Lord, 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 35 (v. l. εὐπροσ-), cf. Hesych., Suid. Adv. -ως, Eccl.
 εὐπάρειος, *ov*, with fair cheeks, Poll. 2. 87., 9. 162: Dor. -αος, q. v.
 εὐπαρείσδυτος, *ov*, liable to slip into a wrong place, Hipp. Art. 797.
 εὐπάρθενος, *ov*, famed for fair maidens, Tryph. 51. II. εὐπ.
 Δίρκη Dirce, happy maid! Eur. Bacch. 520, cf. Anth. P. 6. 287, Nonn. D. 16. 311, and v. sub εὐπαις.
 εὐπάρδος, *ov*, easy of access, Strabo 148.
 εὐπάρουστος, *ov*, easy to put aside or to carry away, Cyrill.
 εὐπαρόξυντος, *ov*, rendered irritable, ὑπὸ κακῶν Plut. Anton. 73.
 εὐπαρόρμητος, *ov*, easily excited, Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 10.
 εὐπάροχος, *ov*, readily offering oneself, tractable, ἵππος Hippiatr.
 εὐπαρρησίαστος, *ov*, speaking with bold freedom, Eccl.
 εὐπάρυφος, *ov*, with a fine purple border, περιζῶμα Plut. Aemil. 33: as Subst., εὐπάρυφος, ἡ, a fine garment, Nicostr. Βασιλ. 1, Hdn. 1. 16. 2. of persons, wearing such a garment, Lat. praetextatus; εὐπ. τις a grandee, Plut. 2. 57 A (ubi v. Wytt.), Luc. Somn. 17, Demon. 15, etc. 3. metaph. pompous, διηγῆματα Plut. 547 E; but εὐπ. λόγοι in Ath. 453 A are prob. equivocal, lascivious stories, like Lat. praetextatus.
 εὐπάτερα, ἡ, = εὐπατέρεια, Menand. Incer. 218.
 εὐπάτερεια, ἡ, (πατήρ) like εὐπατρὶς, daughter of a noble sire, epith. of Helen, Il. 6. 292, Od. 22. 227; of Tyro, Il. 235, cf. Mosch. 2. 29. 2. of places, belonging to a noble father, αὐλά Eur. Hipp. 68.
 εὐπάτοριον, τό, agrimonia eupatorium (so called from Mithridates Eupator), hemip-agrimony, Diosc. 4. 41.
 εὐπάτριδης, *ov*, Dor. -δας, α, ὁ: (πατήρ) — of good or noble sire, of noble family, of persons, Soph. El. 162, Eur. Alc. 920, Hipp. 152, etc.; also, εὐπατρίδαι οἰκοί Id. Ion 1073. II. at Athens in the old time, the εὐπατρίδαι formed the first class (the Optimates, Nobles), the γεωμόροι the second, the δημιουργοί the third: when the democracy was established, they, like the Patricians at Rome, retained the priestly offices, and care of sacred things, cf. Inscr. Att. in C. I. 765, Isocr. 351 C, Xen. Symp. 8, 40, Plut. Thes. 25; πένητας εὐπατρίδας οὐδεὶς ὕρῃ Alex. Θηβ. I. 3: v. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. p. 10 sq., Grote 3. ch. 10. 2. at Rome, the Patricians, Plut. Popl. 18, Fab. 16, etc.
 εὐπάτρις, ἴδος, ἡ, (πατήρ) like εὐπατέρεια, born of a noble sire, Νηρηΐς Eur. I. A. 1077; so, τίς ἂν εὐπατρὶς ὦδε βλάστοι; i. e. her devotion to her father is a proof of nobility, Soph. El. 1080; ἐλπίδων .. εὐπατρίδων of hopes derived from those of noble birth, Ib. 858. 2. at Rome, αἱ εὐπάτριδες ἀρχαί belonging to the Patricians, Dio C. 46. 45.
 εὐπάτωρ, *ov*, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Aesch. Pers. 969, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. μέγα.
 εὐπέδιλος, *ov*, well-sandalled, Ἴρις Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 765 D.
 εὐπέδιος, *ov*, with level or good soil, Q. Sm. II. 125, perhaps f. l. for εὐρυνπέδοιο: — fem. εὐπεδιάς, ἄδος, Schol. Ar. Lys. 88.
 εὐπέζος, *ov*, (πέζα) with beautiful feet, Poll. 2. 192.
 εὐπειθεια, ἡ, ready obedience, Tim. Locr. 104 B, Plut. Dio 4, etc.; εὐπειθία in C. I. 1359.
 εὐπειθέω, to be disposed to obey, Charond. ap. Stob. 290. 10.
 εὐπειθής, *es*, (cf. εὐπιθής) ready to obey, obedient, τινι Aesch. Eum. 829, Plat. Phaedr. 254 A; τοῖς νόμοις εὐπειθέστατος Id. Legg. 715 C, cf. 890 C; also c. gen., τῶν νόμων Ib. 632 B; πρὸς or εἰς τι in regard to a thing, Ib. 718 C, Phaedr. 271 D: — of things, as of the voice, Arist. de Audib. 29; of wood, εἰς ἅπαν εὐπειθής Galen. 6. 41; of food, Plut. 2. 669 B: — Adv. -θῶς, Ib. 981 A. II. act. persuasive, δημηγόρους εὐπειθεῖς .. στροφῆς Aesch. Supp. 623; ὑνείρων φάσματ' εὐπειθῆ Id. Ag. 274; ἀήματ' εὐπειθῆ Id. Cho. 259: — of a rein, Opp. C. I. 313.
 εὐπειστος, *ov*, (πέιθομαι) of persons, easily persuaded, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 9, 2: cf. εὐπιστος.
 εὐπεκτος, *ov*, = εὐκοπος, Hesych.
 εὐπελαγής, *es*, lying fairly by the sea, Orph. Arg. 168.
 εὐπελέκτητος, *ov*, easy to work with the axe, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 4.
 εὐπελής, (πέλω) easy, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 215 A.
 εὐπέμπελος, *ov*, found only in Aesch. Eum. 476, ἔχουσι μοῖραν οὐκ εὐπέμπελον (sc. Εὐμενίδες), where the Schol. interprets it placable, gentle, as if it were εὐπέμφελον (cf. δυσπέμφελος); others, referring to v. 481, easy to be sent away (cf. δύσπεμπος).
 εὐπένθερος, *ov*, with a good father-in-law, Theocr. 18. 49.
 εὐπέπαντος, *ov*, well-ripened: mellow, of scents, Theophr. Odor. 39.
 εὐπεπλος, *ov*, with beautiful peplos, beautifully robed, of women, Il. 5. 424, Od. 6. 49, Hes. Th. 273, etc.
 εὐπεπτέω, to have a good digestion, Hipp. 267. 21, Galen.
 εὐπεπτος, *ov*, easy of digestion, opp. to δύσπεπτος, Hipp. Acut. 385, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 7, al. 2. act. having a good digestion, Med. Veit. p. 227, 253, Matth.
 εὐπέριπτος, *ov*, easy to pass, ποταμός Strabo 697.
 εὐπεριάγωγος, *ov*, easily turned round, Luc. Musc. Enc. 3.
 εὐπεριαίρετος, *ov*, easily stripped off, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 1.
 εὐπερίγραπτος, *ov*, = sq., Luc. J. Trag. 33.
 εὐπερίγραφος, *ov*, easy to sketch out, Strabo 78, 210. 2. with a good outline or contour, Luc. Amor. 14, Ael. N. A. 10. 13; τοῦ ποδὸς τὸ μὴ εὐπερίγραφον Luc. Dom. 7.
 εὐπερίθραυστος, *ov*, easy to break, τὸ θυμικόν Plut. 2. 458 E.
 εὐπερικάλυπτος, *ov*, easy to conceal, Trag. ap. Stob. 563. 28.
 εὐπερίκοπτος, *ov*, striking off all ceremony, εὐπ. τὰς ἐντευξέεις waiving ceremony in his address, Polyb. II. 10, 3.
 εὐπερίληπτος, *ov*, easily embraced: hence contracted, narrow, Polyb. 7. 7, 6. II. easy to comprehend, Porphy. Abst. 3. 4.

εὐπερινόητος, *ov*, well-considered, στίχος C. I. 2722. 9.
 εὐπερίοπτος, *ov*, easily slighted, despicable, Polyb. Fr. 30.
 εὐπεριόριστος, *ov*, well-defined, Strabo 83.
 εὐπερίπατος, *ov*, allowing one to walk easily, Luc. Trag. 324.
 εὐπερίσπαστος, *ov*, easy to pull away, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7.
 εὐπερίστατος, *ov*, easily besetting, ἀμαρτία Ep. Hebr. 12. 1.
 εὐπερίτρεπτος, *ov*, easy to turn over, λίθος Ath. 155 E: going from one to another, Luc. J. Trag. 50.
 εὐπερίφωρος, *ov*, easily detected, Plut. 2. 238 F.
 εὐπερίχυτος, *ov*, pouring itself readily round, Plut. 2. 954 D.
 εὐπετάλεια, ἡ, fem. of sq., Poëta de Vir. Herb. in Fabr. 3. p. 633.
 εὐπέταλος, *ov*, with beautiful leaves, leafy, Ar. Thesm. 1000, Anth. P. 4. 1, 19, etc. II. as Subst., εὐπέταλον, τό, a plant, Diosc. 4. 148. 2. εὐπέταλος, ὁ, a precious stone, Orph. Lith. 228.
 εὐπέταστος, *ov*, easy to spread out, Hesych.
 εὐπέτεια, ὁ, ease, δι' εὐπετείας easily, Eur. Phoen. 262; μετ' εὐπετείας Plat. Tim. 64 D; κατ' εὐπέτειαν Dion. H. 6. 52: — in pl., εὐπετείας διδόναι to give facilities, grant indulgences, κακίας περί Plat. Rep. 364 C. 2. easiness of getting or having, Lat. copia, γυναικῶν Hdt. 5. 20; τροφῆς Xen. Oec. 5, 5; τῶν προθυμουμένων Plat. Legg. 718 D; ἀγορᾶς Plut. Nic. 20. 3. feebleness of body, Hipp. 230. 37.
 εὐπετής, *es*, (ΠΙΕΤ, πίπτω): — properly of the dice, falling well; metaph. favourable, fortunate, Aesch. Supp. 1011; and so in Adv., εὐπετῶς ἔχειν Id. Ag. 552: — in Gramm. also, τὸ εὐπετές good cadence, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 310: — but usually, easy, without trouble, Lat. facilis, Hdt., Trag., etc.; πῆδημα Aesch. Pers. 95; ὄδος, πρόσσος Plat. Soph. 218 D, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 3, etc.; πάντα δ' εὐπετῆ θεοῖς Eur. Phoen. 689; οὐδὲν εὐπετές τῶν μεγάλων Plat. Rep. 365 C: — c. inf., εὐπετῆς χειρωθῆναι Hdt. 3. 120, 145; ὀφθῆναι, εἰσακούσαι Plat. Soph. 254 A, Rep. 494 D; also, εὐπετές [ἔστι], it is easy to .., πολλοὺς εὐπετέστερον διαβάλλειν ἢ ἕνα Hdt. 5. 97, cf. Aesch. Supp. 995, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 13. 2. Adv. -τῶς, Ion. -τέως, οὐ χαλεπῶς, ἄλλ' εὐπ. Hdt. 3. 69, cf. 1. 189, al.; εὐπ. φυλάσσειν Antipho 124. 38; ἔχειν Xen. An. 2. 5, 23: — with numerals, ἑξακοσίου ἀμοφορέας εὐπ. χωρέει it easily holds 600 amphoreis, i. e. full 600, Hdt. 4. 81; τὸ πλάτος γίνεται τεσσέρων εὐπ. δακτύλων comes to full four fingers, Id. 1. 193: — Comp. -εστέρως Id. 3. 143; also -έστερον, Hipp. Progn. 38. II. of garments and arms, easy to wear, light, Polyb. 2. 28, 7, Plut. Philop. 9. III. of persons, contented, accommodating, Eur. Cycl. 526; εὐπ. ἦθος Dion. H. ad Pomp. 4. 2: so, εὐπετῶς φέρειν Soph. Fr. 521. IV. εὐπ. ἀναχώρησις hasty, Plut. 2. 797 B.
 εὐπετής, *es*, (πέτομαι) flying well, Eust. 899. 55.
 εὐπετρος, *ov*, of good hard stone, Anth. P. 6. 306.
 εὐπεψία, ἡ, good digestion, Arist. P. A. 2. 3, 8., 4. 3, 5.
 εὐπηγής, *es*, = εὐπαγής, εὐπηκτος, once in Hom., ξείνος μέγας ἰδ' εὐπηγῆς well-built, stout, Od. 21. 334; μήτραι Hipp. 609. 11.
 εὐπηκτος, *ov*, (πήγνυμι) well put together, well-built, ἐν μεγάρῳ εὐπ. II. 2. 661; μυχῶ κλισίης εὐπ. 9. 663 (659); μυχῶ θαλάμων εὐπ. Od. 23. 41; σύριγγα ἐκ καρῶ εὐπάκτοιο of well-moulded, compact, wax, Theocr. 1. 128: cf. εὐπαγής, εὐπηγῆς. II. of fluids, easily congealing, Arist. Longaev. 5, 9, cf. 6, 1. 2. act., εὐπ. ἀήρ Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 3.
 εὐπήληξ, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful helmet, Anth. P. 6. 120, Babr. ap. Suid.
 εὐπηνος, *ov*, (πήνη) of fine texture, ὑφαί Eur. I. T. 312, 814, etc.
 εὐπηξία, ἡ, (εὐπηκτος) compactness, Adam. Physiogn. 2. 16.
 εὐπηχυς, *v*, with beautiful arms, χεῖρες Eur. Hipp. 200; epith. of Athena, Rhian. 1. 14.
 εὐπίδαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in fountains, Anth. P. 6. 253.
 εὐπίθῶ, = εὐπειθέω, Hipp. 650. 22.
 εὐπίθης, *es*, = εὐπειθής I, οὐ πείσεις νιν, οὐ γὰρ εὐπ. Aesch. Fr. 333; θάρσος εὐπ. Id. Ag. 982: — in four other passages, where the metre does not require εὐπίθης, the MSS. give εὐπειθής, v. sub voce.
 εὐπίλητος [ι], *ov*, well-compressed, dense, Arist. de Sens. 2, 12.
 εὐπίνεα, ἡ, a goodly crust of antiquity, nitor obsoletus (Auct. ad Herenn. 4. 46), used of the style of ancient writers, simplicity, naïveté, Longin. 30: v. εὐπινής II. 2. a quality of good iron, Oribas. 125 Mai.
 εὐπίνης, *es*, (πίνος) with goodly dirt upon one, like an athlete in the palaestra, Cratin. Incer. 118; as a quality of good iron, Oribas. 121 Mai. II. with goodly rust as of age, properly of old statues; then of the style of old writers, simple, naïve, Cic. Att. 12. 6, 3; and so Adv. -νῶς, Ib. 15. 17, 2: — on the word, v. Toup Longin. 30, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 301, 329, Ernesti Clav. Cic. in v.: cf. πίνος, εὐπίνεα, ἀρχαιοπινής, πινύομαι.
 εὐπιστος, *ov*, (πίστις) trustworthy, trusty, of persons, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12; εὐπίστα things easy to believe, Soph. Aj. 151: — in both places with v. l. εὐπιστος. II. act. easily believing, credulous, Menand. Παρ. 4, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 7: so Adv., εὐπίστως ἔχειν Ar. Thesm. 105. III. readily obeying, Euclides ap. Stob. 86. 2, nisi leg. εὐπιστος.
 εὐπίων [ι], *ov*, gen. ovos, very fat: very rich, Anth. P. 7. 654.
 εὐπλάνης, *es*, wandering at will, Opp. C. 4. 365.
 εὐπλαστος, *ov*, easy to mould or put into shape, of a broken nose, Hipp. Art. 804. 2. easy to mould, ductile, of wax, Plat. Rep. 585 D; ἦθος Id. Legg. 666 C; of men, Arist. Poët. 17, 4. II. moulding well or easily, φύσις Id. G. A. 3. 11, 6.
 εὐπλάτης, *es*, of a good breadth, λόγχη Xen. Cyn. 10, 3.
 εὐπλειος, *a*, *ov*, well filled, καὶ δ' ἄρα πῆρην θῆκεν εὐπλείην Od. 17. 467.
 εὐπλεκής, *es*, = sq., θύσανοι .. πάντες εὐπλεκέες Il. 2. 449; cf. εὐπλεκτος: of baskets, Anth. P. 6. 28; of cords, Opp. H. 5. 379.
 εὐπλεκτος, Ep. εὐπλ-, *ov*, also η, *ov* Nonn. D. 13. 200: (πλέκω) — well-plaited, well-twisted, σειράς τ' εὐπλέκτους Il. 23. 115; εὐπλέκτω ἐν δὲ δίφρῳ a chariot with sides of wicker or basketwork, Ib. 335; (so, δίφρο.

εὐπλεκέες Ib. 436, Hes. Sc. 306, 370); later, of nets, Eur. Bacch. 870; of hair, Anth. P. 5. 287.
 εὐπλευρος, *ov*, with strong lungs, Lat. *bona latera habens*, Arist. H. A. 7. 9, 3, Physiogn. 6, 9, al.
 εὐπληθής, *és*, quite full, luxuriant, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 4.
 εὐπληκτος, *ov*, easily struck, so as to sound, Plut. 2. 721 E.
 εὐπλήρωτος, *ov*, easily filled: full, Galen.
 εὐπλοέω, to have a good voyage, Vita Hom. 18, Teles ap. Stob. 232. 22; v. Dorv. Charit. p. 599; εὐπλοείτε, as a wish, C. I. (add.) 6250 b.
 εὐπλοια, *poët.* -*óñ*, *ἡ*, a fair voyage, εἰ δέ κεν εὐπλοίην δῶη .. Ἐννοσίγαιος Il. 9. 362; εὐπλοίαν ἔπραξαν Aesch. Supp. 1046; εὐπλοίας τυχῶν Soph. O. T. 423, etc. The form εὐπλοίη is required by the metre in Anth. P. 9. 9 and 107, append. 283, but not in Il. II. Εὐπλοια, a name of Aphrodité, C. I. 4443.
 εὐπλοκαμῖς, *idos*, Ep. fem. of sq., formed like εὐκνημῖς, Hom. only in Od. 2. 119., 19. 542, εὐπλοκαμίδες Ἀχαιοί.
 εὐπλόκαμος, Ep. εὐπλ-, *ov*, with goodly locks, fair-haired, often in Hom. as epith. of goddesses and women, esp. of Eos and Artemis, Od. 5. 390., 20. 80, etc.; later also of boys and men, e. g. Mosch. 1. 12, Orph. Lith. 433; εὐπλ. κόμαι goodly tresses, Eur. I. A. 791:—metaph., εὐπλοκάμου πολιῆς ἀλός Archil. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 824, cf. Opp. C. I. 131., 3. 182.
 εὐπλοκος, *ov*, (πλέω) = εὐπλεκτος, Opp. H. 3. 75, Anth. P. 6. 174.
 εὐπλοος, *ov*, contr. -πλοος, *ov*, (πλέω) good for sailing, fair, εὐπ. πλόος, = εὐπλοια, Erinna 2; εὐπλοον ὄρμον ἴκοιτο may he reach a friendly port (nisi legend. εὐπλοος), Theocr. 7. 62.
 εὐπλοντος, *ov*, wealthy, Hesych.
 εὐπλυνής, *és*, (πλύνω) well-washed, well-cleansed, φᾶρος εὐπλ. Od. 8. 392, 425., 13. 67., 16. 173.
 εὐπλωτος, *ov*, favourable to sailing, κῦμα Anth. P. 10. 25.
 εὐπνοέω, = εὐπνοός εἰμι, Arist. Probl. 10. 48.
 εὐπνοια, *ἡ*, easiness of breathing, Hipp. 38. 11, Arist. Probl. 38. 3, 1, al. II. free blowing, ἀνέμων Diod. 2. 40. 2. an airy situation, Arist. Probl. 14. 7; ἐν εὐπνοίᾳ Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 5; εὐπνοιαὶ εὐήλιοι Diosc. 3. 134. III. fragrance, Anth. P. 12. 7, in *poët.* form εὐπνοῖη.
 εὐπνοος, *ov*, contr. εὐπνοος, *ov*; Ep. εὐπνοος: (πνέω):—breathing well or freely, Hipp. Progn. 41. 2. causal, making one breathe freely, relieving oppression of the breath, λουτρόν Hipp. 395. 34. 3. breathing out a sweet smell, sweet-smelling, λείρια Mosch. 2. 32; ῥύδον Anth. P. append. 287. II. affording a free passage to the air, Lat. *perflabilis*, μυκτῆρες Xen. Eq. 1, 10; ὁ περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν τόπος εὐπνοος Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 19, cf. 3. 12, 3; κάλαμοι Long. 2. 35. 2. open to the winds, airy, οἰκία εὐπνοος μὲν τοῦ θέρους, εὐήλιος δὲ τοῦ χειμῶνος Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 9; τόποι Id. Probl. 14. 7; δένδρα Theophr. C. P. 1. 15, 4; τὸ εὐπνοον τοῦ τόπου Plat. Phaedr. 230 C. III. good to breathe, fresh and pure, of the air, Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 8, Strabo 150.—Comp. εὐπνωότερος, Xen. 1. c., Hipp. 1131 G; also εὐπνωύστερος, Hipp. 1121 A, Arist., etc.; Sup. -ούστατος, Id. P. A. 3. 12, 3.
 εὐποδία, *ἡ*, (εὐπους) goodness of foot, Xen. Eq. 1, 3, Poll. 1. 194.
 εὐποιέω, εὐποιητέας, faulty forms for εὐποι-.
 εὐποιητικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, disposed to do good, beneficent, εἰς or περὶ χρήματα Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 8., 1. 9, 10; τινος towards one, Ib. 2. 2, 25; τὸ εὐπ. beneficence, Ib. 1. 11, 22, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1052 B.
 εὐποίητος, *ov*, (v. infr.):—well-made, well-wrought, ἐν τε θρόνοις εὐπ. Od. 20. 150; εὐποίητόν τε πυράγρην 3. 434; so also Hes. Sc. 64, Ap. Rh., etc.—In Il. 5. 466., 16. 636, where the fem. term. occurs, it must be written divisim εὐ ποιητήσιν, εὐ ποιητῶν.
 εὐποιία, *ἡ*, beneficence, Luc. Abdic. 25; τῆς εἰς ἑαυτὸν εὐπ. C. I. 189. 9;—pl. benefits, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 477. 37.
 εὐποικίλος, *ov*, much varied, variegated, Anth. P. 6. 154.
 εὐποιός, *όν*, (ποιέω) = εὐποιητικός, Hesych.
 εὐποκος, *ov*, rich in wool, fleecy, νομεύματα Aesch. Ag. 1416.
 Εὐπόλειος, *ov*, of or like Eurpolis, Dion. H. de Rhet. 11. 10.
 εὐπολέμητος, *ov*, easy to be conquered, Poll. 1. 158.
 εὐπόλεμος, *ov*, good at war, successful in war, Νίκη h. Hom. 7. 4; πόλις Xen. Vect. 4, 51, Oec. 4, 3; of warriors, Anth. Plan. 4. 331. Adv. -μως, skilfully, of an officer, Dio C. 78. 38.
 εὐπολις, *idos*, *δ*, *ἡ*, abounding in cities, Poll. 9. 27.
 εὐπομπος, *ov*, well-conducting, conducting to a happy issue, Soph. O. T. 697; εὐπόμπω τύχη (in allusion to Hermes πομπαιός), Aesch. Eum. 93.
 εὐπόνως, Adv. with easy labour, easily, Herm. Soph. O. T. 301.
 εὐπόρευτος, *ov*, easily passing, Tzetz. Lyc. 686. 2. peruvian, Cyrill.
 εὐπορέω, fut. ἤσω: aor. εὐπόρησα: pf. εὐπόρηκα Plat. Hipp. Ma. 297 E, etc., but ἤνπ- Plut. 2. 403 F. To be εὐπορος, to prosper, thrive, be well off, οὐκ ἂν εὐποροίην I could not succeed, Plat. Legg. 634 B; εὐποροῦσι γὰρ οἱ ὑλίγοι are wealthy, Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 7; εὐπ. ἀπὸ τῶν πονηροτάτων Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 4; οἱ εὐποροῦντες Amphis Διθ. 2:—of things, ὅθεν ὁ πόλεμος εὐπορεῖ from which sources war is successfully maintained, Thuc. 6. 34. b. c. gen. rei, to have plenty of, to have store of, to abound in, χρημάτων Lys. 154. 15, Antiphan. Incert. 4. 2; σίτων Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 19; ῥημάτων, ὑνομάτων, λόγων Plat. Ion 536 C, Soph. 267 D, Symp. 209 B; εὐπ. ἵππων to gain possession of .., Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 10; εὐπ. τῆς ἀληθείας to attain it, Arist. Metaph. 2. 1, fin.:—also, εὐπ. ἐν τινι Antipho 137. 12; τινι Polyb. 1. 17, 2. 2. to find a way, find means, absol., ὡς ἕκαστοι εὐπόρησαν Thuc. 6. 44: c. inf. to be able to do, λέγειν Plat. Phaedr. 235 A, Arist. Top. 1. 5, 3, cf. Plat. Gorg. 478 A:—also, εὐπορῶ ὅ τι λέγω I have plenty to say, Id. Ion 532 C; τοῦτο εὐπ. to be provided with an answer on this point, Id. Euthyd. 279 A; οὐκ εὐπ. δη .. not to know how to do, Id. Symp. 219 E. II.

c. acc. rei, to supply or furnish, τὰργύριον Isae. 64. 15, cf. Thuc. 6. 34; δέκα μνᾶς τινι Dem. 894. 19: to procure, ἄλλοθεν χρήματα Id. 1019. 12; ὅθεν σιτοπομπίας εὐπόρησε τοῖς στρατιώταις Id. 671. 13: to bring forward, ἀποδείξεις Diod. 2. 31: cf. συνευπορέω and v. Lob. Phryn. 595:—hence in Pass., =intr. Act. to have plenty of, to abound in, τινος Arist. Occ. 2. 2, 4; τινι Polyb. 5. 43, 8; absol., οἱ εὐπορούμενοι C. I. 2058. 66, cf. Luc. Bis Acc. 27:—εὐπορηθέν in strict pass. sense, being furnished, Vit. Hom. 210. III. as Philosoph. term, opp. to ἀπορέω, to have one's doubts resolved, gain clear knowledge, Arist. Metaph. 2. 1, 2; εὐπ. περὶ τινος Id. de An. 1. 2, 1, P. A. 1. 5, 2.
 εὐπόρημα, τό, an advantage, help, Alcidas. p. 87.
 εὐπορία, *ἡ*, (εὐπορος) an easy way of doing a thing, facility for, faculty of, c. inf., Emped. 347; εὐπ. ἦν ποιέσθαι Thuc. 4. 52; absol., ὅτε πολλὴ ὑμῖν εὐπ. φαίνεται Xen. An. 7. 6, 37:—c. gen. rei, easy means of providing, τοῦ βίου Plat. Prot. 321 E; τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν Thuc. 3. 82; also, εὐπ. ἐν τινι, ἐκ τινος Lys. 168. 29, 30; so, εὐπ. τῆς τύχης Thuc. 3. 45; εὐπορίαν τῇ βδελυρίᾳ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ τοῦς συμμάχους ποιέσθαι to make them a means of satisfying his brutal passions, Aeschin. 15. 17; ἡ παρ' ἀλλήλων εὐπ. mutual assistance, Isocr. 129 E; ἡ περὶ τὴν οὐσίαν εὐπ. Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 2. 2. plenty, store, abundance, χρημάτων Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 28; ἀγαθῶν Arist. Metaph. 13. 4, 8; ἡ περὶ τὸν βίον εὐπ. Isocr. 234 B: absol. welfare, wealth, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 7; opp. to ἀπορία, Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 4:—in pl. advantages, Isocr. Antid. 253, Dem. 59. 2; εὐπορίαί τῶν προσόδων Arist. Pol. 4. 6, 5; ἀρουραία εὐπ. rustic wealth, Anth. P. 9. 373; μῆς οἶος καὶ βοὸς εὐπ. consisting of one sheep or ox, Ib. 149. II. opp. to ἀπορία, the solution of doubts or difficulties, positive knowledge, Plat. Phil. 15 C, Xen. Oec. 9, 1; ἡ ὕστερον εὐπ. λύσις τῶν πρότερον ἀπορουμένων Arist. Metaph. 2. 1, 2.
 εὐποριστία, *ἡ*, a being easily procured, Porph. de Abst. 1. 51.
 εὐποριστος, *ov*, (πορίζω) easy to procure, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 144, Cic. Att. 7. 1, 7:—εὐπορίστα (sc. φάρμακα), τά, common, family medicines, Plut. Lucull. 40; title of a work by Diosc.
 εὐπορος, *ov*, easy to pass or travel through, ἄτης .. πέλαγος οὐ μάλ' εὐπορον Aesch. Supp. 470; ὁδός Plat. Rep. 321 E; τὰ εὐπορα open ground, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 4; εὐπορόν ἐστι διέναι Thuc. 4. 78, cf. Xen. An. 3. 5, 17; εὐπ. ποιεῖν τὰ ὦτα to open one's ears, Luc. Lexiph. 1. 2. easily gotten, easily done, easy, τὰ μέγιστα .. σφι εὐπορά ἐστι Hdt. 4. 59; πολλά τοι θεὸς .. εὐπορ' ἀνθρώποις τελεῖ Eur. Fr. 101; παρ' ἐμοῦ δ' ἐστὶν ταῦτα εὐπορα Ar. Pl. 532, cf. Plat. Rep. 404 C; φίλια .. εὐπ. εἷη Ar. Lys. 1267; τὴν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἔφοδον εὐπορώτεραν Thuc. 1. 93; πλείστον .. μέλικαι εὐπορώτατον Plat. Rep. 564 E:—τὸ εὐπορον = εὐπορία, εὐρίσκειν τὸ εὐπ. Hipp. Art. 837; διὰ τὸ εὐπ. τῆς ἐλπίδος Thuc. 8. 48; εὐπορόν ἐστι it is easy, c. inf., Id. 4. 10, etc. II. going easily, ready, glib, γλῶττα Ar. Eq. 637. 2. of persons, full of resources or devices, ingenious, inventive, ready, opp. to ἀπορος, Eur. Fr. 433; εἰ οὖν τις .. εὐπορώτερος ἐμοῦ Plat. Phaedo 86 D; εὐπορος ἐν τοῖς ἀπόροις Alex. Τραυμ. 2; εὐπορώτερος πρὸς ἅπαν ἔργον Plat. Prot. 348 D; c. inf., εὐπορώτατος πορίζειν χρήματα Ar. Eccl. 236; ἐς τὴν .. διαίταν .. εὐπορώτατοι Id. Vesp. 1112. III. well-provided with, rich in, πόλιν τοῖς πᾶσιν εὐπορωτάτην Thuc. 2. 64, cf. Dem. 369. 18; τὰ περὶ τὸν βίον Isocr. 162 E; καρπῶν Arist. Oec. 2. 24, 4:—absol. well off, wealthy, Dem. 17. 9., 1045. 23; οἱ εὐπ., opp. to οἱ ἀποροι, Arist. Pol. 3. 7, 5, etc. IV. Adv. -πως, easily, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9, etc.; Comp. -ώτερον Plat. Symp. 204 E. 2. in abundance, εὐπ. ἔχειν πάντα Thuc. 8. 36; εὐπ. ἔχειν to be well off, Luc. Lexiph. 2.
 εὐπόρφυρος, *ov*, of bright purple colour, Schol. Theocr. 5. 96.
 εὐποσι-άρχης, *ov*, δ, a name of an officer at Smyrna, C. I. 3385. 3.
 εὐποτμέω, to be lucky, fortunate, Plut. Aemil. 26.
 εὐποτμία, *ἡ*, good fortune, Xanth. Fr. 10, Plut. Aristid. 21, Luc. D. D. 14. 1, Ael. N. A. 11, 10.
 εὐποτμος, *ov*, happy, prosperous, αἰών Aesch. Ag. 245; εὐποτμύτατε Soph. Fr. 146, cf. Plut. 2. 58 D.
 εὐποτος, *ov*, (πίνω) easy to drink, pleasant to the taste, of fresh water, Aesch. Fr. 676, 812; of milk, Pers. 611. II. good to drink from, ἐκπώματα Eratosth. ap. Ath. 482 B.
 εὐπους, *δ*, *ἡ*, πουν, τό, with good feet, of horses and dogs, Xen. Eq. 1, 3, Cyn. 3, 2; of a bird, εὐπους καὶ κακόπτερος Arist. H. A. 9. 22, 2. II. with good feet, flowing, of verses, Anth. P. 6. 54, al.
 εὐπράγῳ, = εὐ πράσσω, to do well, be well off, flourish, Thuc. 2. 60., 6. 16, Xen. Apol. 27, etc.
 εὐπράγημα, τό, a success, in war, App. Pun. 4, Civ. 1. 51.
 εὐπράγης, *és*, (πράγος) flourishing:—Adv. -γῶς, Greg. Naz.
 εὐπράγία, *ἡ*, well-doing, well-being, welfare, success, Antipho 120. 14, Thuc. 5. 46, etc.; also in Pind. O. 8. 18, P. 7. 17; εὐπραγία, Ion. -ηξίη, (q. v.) is the form used by Hdt. and Trag.:—Thuc. has the pl. in 1. 84., 4. 17, as also Plat. Legg. 732 C, Isocr. 197 B. II. well doing, opp. to mere success, Plat. Alc. 1. 116 B, Euthyd. 281 B; περὶ ἀλημάτων εὐπ. Ib. 279 E, cf. Prot. 345 A.
 εὐπρακτος, *ov*, easy to be done, Xen. An. 2. 3, 20. II. well-to-do, prosperous, Opp. H. 3. 63, Manetho 1. 352.
 εὐπραξία, Ion. εὐπρηξίη, *ἡ*, = εὐπραγία, Hdt. 7. 49., 8. 54, Aesch. Theb. 224, Soph. O. C. 1554, and Eur.; in pl., Eur. Ion 566; also in the Mss. of Thuc. 1. 33., 3. 39, though in Att. Prose εὐπραγία was preferred: both forms are freq. in Bekker's Arist. 2. a name of Artemis, C. I. (add.) 5613 b. II. good conduct, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 14, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 5, 4.
 εὐπραξίς, *ἡ*, *poët.* for εὐπραγία, Aesch. Ag. 255; but Lob. Phryn. 501 prefers πέλοιτο .. εὐ πράξις, cf. v. 500.
 εὐπρεμνος, *ov*, with good stem, δρῦς Anth. P. 6. 221; κέδροι Nonn. Jo. 18. 1.
 εὐπρέπεια, *ἡ*, goodly appearance, dignity, comeliness, εὐπρεπεία προ-

έχειν Thuc. 6. 31; opp. to ἀπρέπεια, Plat. Phaedr. 274 D, al. II. *colourable appearance, speciousness, plausibility*, εὐπρεπεία λόγου Thuc. 3. 11; έχει . . εὐπρεπείαν μᾶλλον ἢ ἀλήθειαν Plat. Euthyd. 305 E. εὐπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) *well-looking, goodly, comely*, of outward appearance, σχῆμα εὐπρεπέστατον Hdt. 1. 60, cf. 2. 37; κόσμος εὐπρ. Aesch. Pers. 833; εὐπρ. ἰδεῖν *fair to look on*, Ar. Thesm. 192, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22; εἶδος εὐπρεπής Eur. Hec. 269; τὴν ὄψιν Dem. 1016. 24; κοσμεῖν . . οἰκοδομήμασι εὐπρεπέστερα Plat. Legg. 761 C. 2. *decent, seemly, fitting, becoming*, ἀνδρα δ' εὐπρεπέστερον (sc. ἐξελεῖν ἐστι) Aesch. Cho. 664, etc.; οὐ γὰρ εὐπρεπὲς λέγειν Eur. Or. 1145; λόγος ἐμοὶ οὐκ εὐπρεπέστερος λέγεσθαι Hdt. 2. 47; νόσημα οὐκ εὐπρ. Isocr. 289 A; τελευτὴ εὐπρεπεστάτη *a most glorious end*, Thuc. 2. 44. 3. *specious, plausible*, opp. to ἀλήθης, Eur. Tro. 951; σκῆψις εὐπρεπεστάτη Hdt. 3. 72; εὐπρ. αἰτία Thuc. 6. 76; εὐπρ. δειλία *cowardice veiled under a fine name*, 3. 82; μετ' ὀνόματος εὐπρεποῦς Ib.; ἀπάτη εὐπρεπεῖ· 4. 86; ἐκ τοῦ εὐπρεποῦς in *pretence*, 7. 57; τὸ εὐπρεπὲς τοῦ λόγου, = εὐπρέπεια II, 3. 38, 44; εὐπρ. ἦν πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς 8. 66. II. Adv. -πῶς, Ion. -πέως, Hdt. 7. 220, Aesch. Ag. 616, etc.; Comp. -πέστερον, Eur. Rhes. 841; Sup. -πέστατα, Thuc. 8. 109. εὐπρεπτος, ον, *conspicuous*, Aesch. Supp. 772: cf. πάμπρεπτος. εὐπρηξίη, Ion. for εὐπραξία. εὐπρήσω, incorrect reading for ἐδ πρ- in Od. 8. 259. εὐπρηστος, ον, (πρήσω) *well-blowing, strong-blowing*, εὐπρηστον ἀντ- μὴν ἐξανιεῖσαι, of bellows, Il. 18. 471. εὐπρήων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, *with fair forelands*, Paul. S. Ambo 247. εὐπριστία, ἡ, *a being easily sawn through*, Schol. Ven. II. 8. 93. εὐπριστος, ον, *easily sawn*, Hipp. V. C. 911, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 3. εὐπροαίρετος, ον, *forming a right choice*, Artemid. 2. 37, Jo. Chrys. εὐπρόθυμος, ον, *very ready or zealous*, Eccl. εὐπρόσδεκτος, ον, *acceptable*, Plut. 2. 801 C, Ep. Rom. 15. 16, 31, etc. εὐπρόσεδρος, ον, v. l. for εὐπάεδρος in N. T. εὐπροσηγορία, ἡ, *affability*, Isocr. 6 B. εὐπροσηγορος, ον, *easy of address, i. e. affable, courteous*, Eur. Hipp. 95, ubiv. Valck.; εὐπρ. φρήν, στύμα Id. Alc. 775, etc.; γῆρας Ib. 594. 22, Trag. ap. Stob.; τῷ λόγῳ εὐπροσηγορος Isocr. 6 A; οὐκ εὐπρ. ἀται miseries that forbid *my being spoken to*, Eur. H. F. 1284; ἐν εὐπροσηγόροι- σιν ἐστὶ τις χάρις Menand. Monost. 663. Adv. -πως, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 4. εὐπρόσθετος, ον, *easily procured*, τροφή Hipp. 383. 9. εὐπρόσιτος, ον, *easy of access*, of places, Strabo 545, Luc. V. H. 2. 44. 2. of persons, *accessible, affable*, Eccl.: *agreeable*, Manetho 5. 288. εὐπροσόδευτος, ον, =sq., Geop. 10. 1, 3. εὐπρόσοδος, ον, of persons, *accessible, affable*, Lat. *qui faciles aditus habet*, Thuc. 6. 57, Xen. Ages. 9, 2. 2. of places, *easily accessible*, Id. Hell. 6. 5, 24, An. 5. 4, 30; ἔνθα ᾤετο εἶναι . . εὐπροσόδωτατον ὅσα δεῖ προσκομίζεσθαι *the readiest way of approach for . .*, Id. Cyr. 6. 1, 23. II. act. *approaching easily*, ναῦς Philo Belop. 104. εὐπρόσοιστος, ον, *easy of approach*; and, generally, *easy*, ἐκβασις Eur. Med. 279. εὐπροσόμελος, ον, = εὐόμελος, A. B. 39. εὐπροσόρμιστος, ον, *easy to land on*, νῆσος Diod. 5. 13, cf. Poll. 1. 100. εὐπρόσρητος, ον, = εὐπροσηγορος, Poll. 5. 138. εὐπρόσφθεγκτος, ον, *accordant, well-sounding*, Hesych. εὐπρόσφορος, ον, *easily uttering, fluent*, ἐν τῇ Ῥωμαίων φωνῇ Hdn. 8. 3, 7. II. *pleasant to eat, nutritious*, of food, Xenocr. Aq. 7. 9: cf. προσφόρος. εὐπρόσφυτος, ον, *easily growing to*, τινι Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 2. εὐπροσωπέω, to *make a fair show*, Ep. Gal. 6. 12. εὐπροσωπία, ἡ, *fair appearance*, Dion. H. 3. 11. εὐπροσωπο-κοίτης, ὁ, *lying so as to present a fair face*, τύχαι εὐπρ. (meta- ph. from the dice), Aesch. Cho. 969, as emended by Herm. and Franz. εὐπρόσωπος, ον, *fair of face*, Cratin. Incert. 29; μειράκιον Ar. Pl. 976, cf. Ran. 410, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 10: *with glad countenance*, Soph. Aj. 1009. 2. metaph. *fair in outward show, specious*, ἀπεκρίναντο . . εὐπρόσωπα Hdt. 7. 168; οὐκ εὐπρ. φροίμοις Eur. Phoen. 1336; λόγους εὐπρ. καὶ μύθους Dem. 277. 6; εὐπρ. ἡ τοιαύτη νομοθεσία Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 11. Adv. -πως, Philostr. 510. εὐπροφάσιςτος, ον, *with good pretext, plausible*, αἰτία Thuc. 6. 105. 2. *easily admitting of pretexts*, App. Pun. 64. εὐπρόφορος, ον, *easy to utter*, Dion. H. de Comp. 12. εὐπρυμνής, ἐς, *well-steering, well-governing*, εὐπρυμνῆ φρενὸς χάριν Aesch. Supp. 989, if the word be correct. εὐπρυμνος, ον, *with goodly stern or poop*, νῆες Il. 4. 248, Eur. I. T. 1000, 1357; πλάται Id. I. A. 723. εὐπρωρος, ον, *with goodly prow or head*, πλάτη Eur. I. A. 765. εὐπταιστος, ον, *easy stumbling: unsteady, unsafe*, Hipp. 26. 19. εὐπτερος, ον, *well-winged, well-plumed*, of birds, Soph. O. T. 176, Eur. Ion 1200, 1203; φαρέτρα Bion 1. 82; metaph., εὐπτ. γυναῖκες *high-plumed dames*, Ar. Nub. 800. εὐπτέρυγος, ον, =foreg., Opp. C. 3. 125; of ships, Anth. P. 10. 6. εὐπτησία, ἡ, *expertness in flying*, Artemid. 5. 69. εὐπτότης, ον, *easily scared*, πρὸς ἅπαν Plut. 2. 642 A. εὐπτόλεμος, ον, poet. for εὐπόλεμος, Q. Sm. 5. 320. εὐπτορθος, ον, *finely branching*, of horns, Anth. Plan. 4. 96. εὐπύγλα, ἡ, *fine shape in the hinder parts*, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 11. εὐπύγος, ον, (πυγή) *well-shaped in the hinder parts*, Hermes Stob. Eccl. I. 992, Poll. 2. 184: cf. καλλιπύγος. εὐπυνδάκωτος, ον, *well-bottomed*, of a cup, Luc. Lexiph. 13. εὐπυργος, ον, *well-towered*, of fortified towns, Τροίην εὐπ. Il. 7. 71, cf. Hes. Sc. 270; poet. also ἡπυργος, Pind. N. 4. 19. εὐπύρος, ον, *fertile in corn*, Poll. 9. 162.

εὐπυροφόρος, f. l. for πυροφόρος in Strabo 241. εὐπύρωτος, ον, (πύρω) *easily set fire to*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 22, 5. εὐπώγων, ὁ, *well-bearded*, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 11, Anth. P. 9. 99, 744. εὐπώλος, ον, *abounding in foals or horses*, in Hom. as epith. of Troy, Ἴλιον εἰς εὐπ. Il. 5. 551, etc.; δῶρον . . εὐππον, εὐπωλον . ., where the former refers to *the use of the horse in war*, the latter to *the breeding of horses*, Soph. O. C. 711. εὐράθιμιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, *dripping-wet*, Nonn. D. 5. 258. εὐραί, αἶ, *the tips of the axle*, on which the wheels run, Poll. 1. 146. εὐρ-ακύλων, v. sub εὐροκλύδων. εὐράμην, v. sub εὐρίσκω. εὐράξ, Adv. *an one side, sideways*, στή δ' εὐράξ σὺν δουρί Il. 11. 251, 15. 541. II. εὐράξ πατάξ, an exclamation in Ar. Av. 1258,— to frighten away birds. εὐρειθρος, ον, = εὐρηής, Manetho 1. 141. εὐρεμα, τό, late and incorrect form of εὐρημα, Anth. P. 7. 411, Babr. prooem. 108; v. Lob. Phryn. 446. εὐρεσιπέπεια, -πέπεια, v. sub εὐρησι-. εὐρεσί-κᾶκος, ον, *inventive of evil*, Schol. Eur. Med. 407. εὐρεσιλογέω, to *invent or multiply words*, Polyb. ap. Ath. 193 D, Diog. L. 2. 134. εὐρεσιλογία, ἡ, *skill in finding words, command of words, fluency, loquacity*, Polyb. 18. 29, 3; Diod. 1. 37, etc.:—*sophistical use of words, power of playing with them*, Plut. 2. 1033 B, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 35.—εὐρησι- is a freq. v. l. εὐρεσι-λόγος, ον, *inventive of words, having a great command of words*, Diog. L. 4. 37, cf. Wyttent. Plut. 2. 31 E.—Written εὐρησι- in MSS., Lob. Phryn. 446. εὐρέσιος Ζεὺς, ὁ, Zeus as *god of discovery*, Dion. H. 1. 39. εὐρεσις, εως, ἡ, *a finding, discovery*, Plat. Rep. 336 E, Crat. 436 A, al. II. of writings, *invention, conception* (technically παρασκευή), Dion. H. de Dem. 51: cf. εὐρησις. εὐρεσί-τεχνος, ον, *inventor of arts*, Orph. H. 31. 14. εὐρετέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be discovered, found out*, Thuc. 3. 45: not εὐρητέος, Lob. Phryn. 446. εὐρετής, οὔ, ὁ, *an inventor, discoverer*, Plat. Lach. 186 E, Isocr. 18 B, etc.: cf. εὐρέτις. εὐρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inventive, ingenious*, Plat. Symp. 209 A, Polit. 286 E, 287 A; εὐρετικὸν εἶναι φασι τὴν ἐρημίαν Menand. Ἄνδρ. 4. εὐρέτις, ἰδος, fem. of εὐρετής, Soph. Fr. 88; acc. εὐρέτιν Diod. 1. 25: (this form determines the accent; for the acc. of εὐρέτις would be εὐρετίδα.) εὐρετός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of εὐρίσκω, *discoverable*, τὰ μὲν διδακτὰ μαν- θάνω, τὰ δ' εὐρετὰ ζητῶ Soph. Fr. 723; εὐρετὰ ἀνθρώποις Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 6. εὐρέτρια, ἡ, = εὐρέτις, Diod. 5. 67. εὐρετρον, τό, *the reward of discovery*, Ulpian., Eccl. εὐρηκα, pf. of εὐρίσκω. εὐ-ρηκτος, ον, *easy to break*, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 13, Oribas. 121 Mai. εὐρημα, τό, later εὐρεμα, q. v.: (εὐρίσκω):—*an invention, discovery, thing discovered not by chance but by thought*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9; ἀριθ- μῶν καὶ μέτρων εὐρήματα Soph. Fr. 379; πολλῶν λόγων εὐρήμαθ' Eur. Hec. 248, cf. Ar. Nub. 561, Plat. Theaet. 150 C, al.; τύμπανα, ῥέας . . εὐρ. Eur. Bacch. 59, cf. H. F. 188; opp. to ὑπηρέτημα, Antipho 113. 9. 2. c. gen. *an invention for or against a thing, a remedy*, τῆς ξυμφορᾶς Eur. Hipp. 716, cf. Dem. 808. 15. II. *that which is found unexpectedly*, i. e., much like Ἐρμαιον (q. v.), *a piece of good luck, godsend, windfall, prize*, Hdt. 7. 155; εὐρ. εὐρηκε Id. 7. 10, 4., 8. 109; so, εὐρημα . . κάλλιστον εὐρηκ' Eur. Heracl. 534; εὐρημα . . ὄλον εὐρηκας τόδε Id. Med. 716, cf. 553; εὐρήμασι πλοῦσιος ἐγένετο Hdt. 7. 190; εὐρ. γίγνεται τόδε Eur. El. 606; σφίσι δὲ δυστυχούσι εὐρ. εἶναι δια- κινδυνεύσαι Thuc. 5. 46; εὐρ. ἐδόκει εἶναι Ib. 7. 3, 13, cf. Isae. 77. 24, etc. 2. of a child, *a foundling*, εὐρ. ἐδέξατ' ἐκ Νυμφᾶν Soph. O. T. 1105, cf. Eur. Ion 1349. εὐρημοσύνη, ἡ, *fluency, eloquence*, Poll. 2. 128. εὐ-ρήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ῥῆμα) *fluent, eloquent*, Poll. 2. 128, Hesych. εὐρησι-επής, ἐς, *inventive of words, knowing in their use, fluent*, Pind. O. 9. 120: *wordy, sophistical*, Ar. Nub. 447:—hence, later, εὐρεσιπέπεια, -πέπεια, Lob. Phryn. 440. εὐρησι-λογέω, -λόγος, etc., = εὐρεσιλ-. εὐρησις, εως, ἡ, worse form of εὐρεσις, Lob. Phryn. 446. εὐρήσω, fut. of εὐρίσκω. εὐρητός, ον, (ῥηθῆναι) *easy to tell*, Ael. N. A. 17. 23. εὐρήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = εὐρετής, Anth. P. 9. 505. εὐρίζος, ον, *well-rooted*, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C. εὐριν, late form of εὐρις, q. v. εὐρίνος, Ep. εὐρρ-, ον, (ρίν) = εὐρις, Babr. 43. 8, Opp. C. 2. 456, Ael. N. A. 2. 15. εὐρίνος, Ep. εὐρρ-, ον, *of good leather*, Ar. Rh. 3. 1299, Anth. P. 14. 55. εὐρίπιδ-ἀριστοφάνιζω, to *Aristophanize Euripides*, i. e. *tampon him like Aristophanes*, Cratin. Incert. 155. Εὐρίπιδεος, α, ον, *of or like Euripides*, Εὐρ. τι ξυμβήσεται Plat. Theaet. 154 D; τὸ Εὐρ. *the saying of Euripides*, Plut. Pyrrh. 14:—but, τὸ Εὐρ. (sc. μέτρον) an *asynartete verse* so called, e. g. Eur. Incert. 136; v. Hephaest. 15. 20. Εὐρίπιδης [πί], ον, ὁ, *Euripides*, n. pr. II. nickname given to the cast 40 of the dice, from one Euripides who held office with *the Forty* at Athens, Diphil. Συνωρ. 1, cf. Ath. 247 A, Poll. 9. 101; see Vömel. Diss. de Eurip. casu talorum, Francf. 1847. Εὐρίπιδιζω, fut. σω, to *imitate Euripides*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 18. Εὐρίπιδικῶς, Adv. *like Euripides*, Ib. Εὐρίπιδιον, τό, *little Euripides*, term of endearment, Ar. Ach. 404, 475.

εὐρίπιστος, ον, (ῥιπίζω) easily driven hither and thither, unstable, Cic. Att. 14. 5, 2.

εὐρίπτος, ὁ, any strait or narrow sea, where the flux and reflux is violent, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 22, Arist. H. A. 5. 12, 4, 15, 20, Mund. 4, 34: esp. the strait which separates Euboea from Boeotia, where the Ancients believed that the current changed seven times a day, (modern observers concur in representing it as very variable, in consequence probably of the action of the wind through the straits), h. Hom. Ap. 222, etc., cf. Strabo 403:—proverb of an unstable, wavering, weak-minded man, πλείους τραπόμενος τροπὰς τῷ Εὐρίπτου Aeschin. 66. 27; μεταρρεῖ ὡς περ Εὐρίπτος Arist. Eth. N. 9. 6, 3; ἀστατα καὶ ἀβέβαια Εὐρίπτου τρόπον Hipparch. ap. Stob. 574. 12.

II. generally, a canal, ditch, etc., Babr. 120. 2, Anth. P. 14. 135, Dion. H. 3. 68. (From εὐ, ῥιπή, ῥιπίζω, v. Curt. no. 516.)

εὐρίπιδης, es, (εἶδος) like an Euripus, τόπος Arist. G. A. 5. 11, 32. II. living in such a place, Id. H. A. 9. 37, 17.

εὐρίς, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ, with a good nose, i. e. keen-scented, κυνὸς .. ὡς τις εὐρινὸς βάσις Soph. Aj. 8; of Cassandra, εὐρίς .. κυνὸς δίκην Aesch. Ag. 1093;—in late Ep., εὐρινὸν Opp. C. 1. 463, cf. 4. 357.

εὐρίσκω:—impf. ἤρισκον or εὐρ- Soph. O. T. 68, Ph. 283, Ar. Ran. 806, Thuc., etc.:—fut. εὐρήσω h. Hom., Att.:—aor. 2 εὐρον Hom., etc.; Att. ἤρην or εὐρον Eur. Med. 553, etc.; Ep. inf. εὐρέμεναι Hom.: aor. 1 εὐρησα late, as Manetho 5. 137:—pf. εὐρηκα Soph., etc.:—Med., fut. εὐρήσομαι Hdt. 9. 6, Lys., etc.:—aor. 2 εὐρόμην Hom., Att. ἤρ- or εὐρ- Aesch. Pr. 267, Thuc. 1. 58: aor. 1 εὐράμην Hes. Fr. 3 Gaisf., Dion. H. 13. 11, Anth. P. 9. 29, append. 274, cf. Wolf Lept. p. 216:—Pass., fut. εὐρεθήσομαι Soph. O. T. 108, Eur. I. A. 1105, Isocr. 196 E: but also med. (in pass. sense) εὐρήσομαι Xen. An. 5. 8, 22:—aor. εὐρέθην Soph. Aj. 1135, Ar. Thesm. 521, Thuc. 6. 31:—pf. ἤρημαι or εὐρ- Aesch. Pers. 743, Soph. Tr. 1075, Eur., etc.—Hom. has only aor. act. and med. (except in Od. 19. 158, where εἴ' εὐρίσκω is the prob. 1. for ἐφευρίσκω); the fut. is found in h. Hom. Merc. 302. The augmented forms in ἤρ- are preferred in Att. by Elmsl., Bekk., Dind.; v. Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v.

To find, εὐρεν δ' εὐρύπια Κρονίδην ἄτερ ἡμενον ἄλλων Il. 1. 498, etc.; εὐρημα εὐρ., v. sub εὐρημα.

2. c. part. to find that .., εὐρισκε Λακεδαιμονίους .. προέχοντας Hdt. 1. 56, cf. 1. 5; and in Pass., ἦν εὐρεθῆς δίκαιος ὢν Soph. Tr. 411, cf. O. T. 839, O. C. 946;—the part. is sometimes omitted, εὐρίσκειν θεοὺς κακοὺς (sc. ὄντας) Id. Ph. 452; εὐρήσει τασαῦτα ἔτη (sc. ὄντα) Thuc. 5. 26; θηλὸς εὐρημαί (sc. ὢν) Soph. Tr. 1075; ἀνοὺς εὐρέθη Id. Aj. 763.

3. c. inf., εὐρισκε πρῆγμά οἱ εἶναι .. found that the thing for him was .., Hdt. 1. 79; so in Med., εὐρίσκειται (εὐρισκέ τε Schäf.) ταῦτα καιριώτατα εἶναι Ib. 125.

4. εὐρ. ὅπως .. to find by what means .., Thuc. 7. 67:—so in Med., c. inf. to find out or discover how to .., ἤρητο .. παύειν Eur. Med. 196.

II. to find out, discover, οὐδέ τι τέκμων εὐρέμεναι δύνασαι 4. 374, cf. Il. 7. 30., 9. 42; εὐρ. ὀδὸν Pind. P. 10. 49; ἐξ ἀμυγχανῶν πόρους Aesch. Pr. 59; μηχανὴν σωτηρίας Id. Theb. 209; πημάτων ἄρηξιν Soph. El. 875; τινα ἐμοῦ βελτίονα Ar. Pl. 104, etc.:—so in Med., εὐρετο τέκμων Il. 16. 472; ὄνομ' εὐρεο think of a name to give him, Od. 19. 403; εἴ τιν' ἑταίροισιν θανάτου λύσιν .. εὐροίμην 9. 421.

III. to devise, invent, ὀχήματα Aesch. Pr. 468, etc.; πρόφασιν Antipho 137. 9:—Med., τὰ δ' ἔργα τοὺς λόγους εὐρίσκειται deeds make themselves words, i. e. speak for themselves, Soph. El. 625.

IV. to find, get, gain, procure, ἀρετάν, δόξαν Pind. O. 7. 163, P. 2. 716; φίλους Soph. Fr. 109; ἐξ ὀλβίων ἀζηλον εὐροῦσαι βίον Id. Tr. 284, cf. Eur. Med. 1107; δεῖν .. εὐροῦσαν πρὸς αὐθαίμων πάθη Soph. O. C. 1078; ἀφ' ὧν ὄνασιν εὐρωσι Id. El. 1061; εὐρ. τινί τι something for another, Plat. Prot. 321 D; εὐρ. φόνον to bring about murder, Eur. El. 650:—Med. to find or get for oneself, bring on oneself, κακὸν εὐρετο Od. 21. 304; (so in Act., μή πού τις ἐπίσπαστον κακὸν εὐρη 24. 262); αὐτὸς εὐρόμην πόνους Aesch. Pr. 267; μοῖραν εὐρετ' ἀσφαλῆ Id. Ag. 1588, cf. Theb. 879; so in pf. pass., μέγα πένθος εὐρηται Soph. Aj. 615; εὐρήσεται τιμωρίην will get for himself, obtain, Hdt. 3. 148, cf. 9. 6, 26, etc.; κλέος, τιμάν Pind. P. 3. 196, etc.; ἀδειαν εὐρέσθαι Andoc. 3. 14; ἀτέλειαν Dem. 457. 9; εὐρίσκεσθαι ἀφέλειαν ἀπό τινος Thuc. 1. 31; τι παρά τινος Lys. 130. 31; εὐρ. παρά τινος, c. inf., to procure from him that .., Hdt. 9. 28; εὐρ. δεηθέντες Lys. 141. 25.

V. esp. of merchandise, etc., to find a purchaser, to fetch, earn money, πολλὸν χρυσίον εὐροῦσα having fetched a large sum, Hdt. 1. 196; εὐρε πλεόν ἢ ὁ τάλαντα Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 24, cf. Vect. 4, 40; οἰκία εὐρίσκουσα δισχιλίαν (sc. δραχμάς) Isae. 72. 39; ἀποδίδεται τοῦ εὐρόντος sells for what it will fetch, Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 5; so, τοῦ εὐρίσκοντος Aeschin. 13. 41; ἐρωτᾶν τί εὐρίσκει what it will fetch, Theophr. Char. 15.

εὐροῶ, (εὐροος) to flow well or abundantly, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 4. II. metaph. to go on well, be favourable, ὅταν δ' ὁ δαίμων εὐροῇ Aesch. Pers. 601; τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτῶ εὐροούτων Polyb. 4. 48, 11; τῆς τύχης εὐροούσης Diod. 2. 45; of men, to be prosperous, Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 22., 3. 10, 10.

III. to be fluent, speak successfully, Plut. Alex. 53.

εὐροία, ἡ, a good flow, free passage, ὑδάτων Plat. Legg. 779 C; τῶν φλεβῶν Arist. Somn. 3, 17. II. fluency, Lat. flumen orationis, Plat. Phaedr. 238 C; σὺν εὐροίᾳ Philostr. 491, etc.

III. successful progress, Plat. Legg. 784 H; τῶν πραγμάτων Polyb. 2. 44, 2, etc.: abundance, τῶν πάντων Clearch. ap. Ath. 524 C. 2. εὐροία βίου, Stoic phrase for a happy life, Seneca's uita secundo cursu defluens, Diog. L. 7. 88.

εὐροίλητος, ον, loud-whizzing, of an arrow, Anth. Plan. 4. 104. εὐρο-κλύδων, ὄνος, ὁ, a tempestuous wind in Act. Ap. 27. 14. The word seems to mean a storm from the East; but the readings vary remarkably, and the most prob. is εὐρ-ακύλων (Lat. Vulgate Euro-aquila),

i. e. a NE. wind (cf. εὐρόνοτος), such as is now called Gregali, the most violent wind in the Mediterranean, usually blowing in the early spring.

εὐρον, v. sub εὐρίσκω.

εὐρό-νοτος, ὁ and ἡ, a wind between Εὐρος and Νότος, SSE., Lat. Phoenix or Vulturinus, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 8, Mund. 4, 14, C. I. 6180-81.

εὐροος, Ep. εὐροος, ον, contr. εὐρους, ον, flowing well or plentifully, fair-flowing, Σκάμανδρος Il. 7. 329., 21. 130; Σπερχειός Soph. Ph. 491; Εὐρώτας Eur. Hec. 649.

II. in Medic., of the body, with the pores and passages open, Hipp. Aph. 1244, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 9; also, τὸν πόρον ἔχειν εὐρον Ib. 10. 5, 12.

III. of words, etc., flowing, fluent, glib, στόμα Eur. Hipp. Fr. 12, cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. 23:—generally, εὐρίους, Plat. Tim. 77 D.

IV. prosperous, successful, οἷς ἂν εὐρ. ἢ γένεσις Id. Legg. 740 D; βίος Arcbyt. in Stob. Ecl. p. 742 Gaisf., M. Anton. 2. 4:—Comp. εὐρωότερος, or -ούστερος (Galen. 16. 360), Λοβ. Phryn. 143.—Adv. εὐρώως, Arr. Epict. 1. 4, 27., 3. 22, 45, Aretae., etc.; contr. εὐρως, Poll. 4. 23.

εὐραπος, ον, easily inclining, εὐρ. ἄμμα an easy-sliding noose, Anth. P. 9. 543. Adv., οὐκ εὐρώως εἶχεν it was not easy .., Antipho 138. 20.

Εὐρος, ὁ, the East wind, or more exactly ESE. (cf. ἀπηνιότης), Lat. Eurus, Il. 2. 145, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 12, Mund. 4, 12, C. I. 6180-81. (Probably akin to ἠώς, αὐώς, ἔως, the morning-wind, as Ζέφυρος is akin to ζόφος, the evening-wind: cf. ἠώς. Curt. refers it to εὐω or εὐω, αὐω, Skt. ush, Lat. uro, from its parching nature, v. Arist. Meteor. 1. c.)

εὐρος, τό, breadth, width, mostly used absol., εὐρος in breadth, opp. to μήκος or ὕψος, Od. 11. 312, Hdt. 1. 178, Xen. An. 1. 4, 4, etc.; so, τὸ εὐρος Ib. 1, 4, 9, etc.; εἰς εὐρος Eur. Cycl. 390; ἐν εὐρεῖ Aesch. Theb. 763.

εὐρράπις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful staff, Nonn. D. 4. 1.

εὐρράφης, ἔς, (ῥάπτω) well-stitched, εὐρραφέεσσι δόραισι Od. 2. 354, 380; εὐρραφέος παρὰ μηροῦ Dion. P. 940, cf. Anth. P. 6. 233.

εὐρρεής, ἔς, (ῥέω) fair-flowing, Hom. (only in Il.) always in Ep. gen. εὐρρείος ποταμοῖο, contr. for εὐρρείος, Il. 6. 508., 14. 433., 15. 265, etc.; εὐρείος ποταμοῦ Hes. Fr. 12. 2 (in Strabo εὐρήιος).

εὐρρείτης, ον, ὁ, (ῥέω) = εὐρρείης, Σατινέεντος εὐρρείταιο Il. 6. 34; Αἴγυπτον εὐρρείτην Od. 14. 257; in Att., Σιμόντι ἐπ' εὐρείτῃ Eur. Tro. 809:—so εὐρρείτος, η, ον, Orac. ap. Paus. 5. 7, 3 (ε conj. Sylburg.); and εὐρρείων, οσα, ον, Christod. Ecphr. 411.

εὐρρην, Ep. for εὐρην, abounding in sheep, Ap. Rh. 1. 49.

εὐρρηνος, ον, = foreg., Ap. Rh. 3. 1086. 2. of a good sheep,

κόρη Anth. P. 14. 149.

εὐρρηχος, ον, (ῥηχός) very prickly, Nic. Th. 868.

εὐρρῖν, εὐρραος, Ep. for εὐρῖν, εὐροος.

εὐρῦ-ἀγυῖα, fem. Adj. used only in nom. and acc., with wide streets, in Hom. epith. of great cities, in Il. almost always of Troy; of Athens, Od. 7. 80; but of Mycenae in Il. 4. 52; generally, εὐρ. πόλις Od. 15. 384; but, χθῶν εὐρύαγυια, = εὐρύοδεια (q. v.), h. Hom. Cer. 16; εὐρ. δῖκα, i. e. public, Terpand. 3 Bgk.

εὐρυ-αίχμας, gen. Dqr. α, ὁ, far-stretching with the spear, far-conquering, στρατός Pind. Fr. 160.

εὐρύ-ἄλος, ον, (ἄλως) with wide threshing-floor, broad, χῶπος Opp. H. 1. 62; νέφεα Anth. P. 7. 748:—in Nonn. D. 4. 409, etc., also εὐρύαλως, ωος.

εὐρῦ-ἀνασσα, ἡ, far-ruling, Call. Cer. 122.

εὐρῦ-βῆτος, ον, wide-stepping, Ζεὺς Ar. Fr. 233, with a play on II. 2. spacious, Q. Sm. 2. 283, Nonn.

II. pr. n. a noted cheat, whose name became proverbial, Plat. Prot. 327 D, Dem. 233. 8, Aeschin. 73. 12; the betrayer of Croesus, Ephor. ap. Suid., Diod. Excerpt. 553. 56:—hence Εὐρυβατέομαι, to cheat like Eurybatus, Diogen. 4. 7, Suid.

εὐρυ-βέρεθρος, ον, with wide gulfs, Tzetz. Hom. 475.

εὐρυ-βίαις, Ion. and Ep. -βίης, ον, ὁ, = εὐρυσθενής, Hes. Th. 931, h. Hom. Cer. 295, Pind. O. 6. 98, etc.

εὐρυ-βόας, ον, ὁ, far-shouting, loud-shouting, Liban. 4. p. 816. 31.

εὐρυ-γάστρω, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, big-bellied, metaph. of the sea, Orac. ap. Apollod. 2. 8, 2, v. Lob. Phryn. 660.

εὐρυ-γένειος, ον, broad-chinned, Opp. C. 2. 104; broad-bearded, Nonn. D. 18. 345.

εὐρυ-δίνης [ἰ], ον, ὁ, wide-eddying, Bacchyl. 6.

εὐρυ-εδής, ἔς, broad-seated, spacious, χθῶν Simon. 8. 17.

εὐρυ-θήμελος, ον, = foreg., a name of Αἰδης, C. I. 5973 c; πέδον εὐρ. Paul. S. Descr. S. Soph. 620:—so, εὐρυ-θέμελος, ον, Greg. Naz.

εὐ-ρυθμία, ἡ, rhythmical order or movement, κατὰ ῥυθμὸν εὐρυθμίαν παραδιδόναι Plat. Rep. 522 A, cf. Prot. 326 B; αἱ περὶ τὴν λέξιν εὐρυθμῖαι the measured cadences of language, Isocr. 87 E; ἡ κυκλικὴ εὐρ. τῶν περιόδων Dion. H. ad Pomp. 6. 60:—harmony between the orator and his hearers, Plut. 2. 45 E, cf. Quintil. 1. 10, 26. 2. of persons, orderliness, dignity, gracefulness, Plat. Rep. 400 F; ἡ τ' εὐρ. τὸ τ' ἦθος Damox. Incert. 1. 7; εὐρ. τῶν σωμάτων Plut. 2. 8 E, cf. Luc. Salt. 8. 3.

εὐρ. χειρῶν delicacy of touch, in a surgeon, etc., Hipp. 24. 14, cf. Plut. 2. 67 E.

εὐ-ρυθμος, ον, Ep. εὐρρ- Manetho:—rhythmical, Lat. numerosus, concinnus, of musical time or cadence, μουσικὴ εὐρ., distinguished from εὐμελής, Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 1; λέξιν Id. Rhet. 3. 8, 7; from εὐρυθμος, Dion. H. de Comp. 11; εὐρ. κρούματα Ar. Thesm. 121; εὐρ. πούς moving in time, keeping time, Ib. 985; προβήματα Id. Pl. 759; μέλος Plat. Legg. 655 A; κίνησις Ib. 795 E; σφυγμὸς εὐρ. a regular pulse, Galen.:—Adv., εὐρύθμως εἰπεῖν Isocr. 294 B. 2. of persons, orderly, graceful, Plat. Prot. 326 B, Rep. 413 E, etc.; εὐρ. βακτηρία, 'the nice conduct of a cane,' Antiph. Avt. 1:—Adv. -μως, gracefully, Eur. Cycl. 563; πέμπειν εὐρ. τὸν κότταβον Plat. Com. in Com. Fr. 5. p. 44. 3. well-proportioned, well-made, σώματα Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 11; ὀρνίθιον Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5; φύλλα Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 7, cf. 12, 9; of armour, fitting well, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 10 and 12. 4. of surgical operations,

in Adv., neatly, Hipp. Offic. 742.

εὐρυκάρηνος, *ov*, broad-headed, *σιγύνη* Opp. C. 1. 152; *πίθος* Nonn. D. 20. 127.

εὐρύκερος, *ωτος*, *δ*, *ἡ*, with brood-spreading horns, of deer and oxen, Opp. C. 2. 293, etc.

Εὐρυκλῆς, *έους*, *δ*, name of a famous ventriloquist; hence as appellat. a ventriloquist, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1019, Schol. Plat. Soph. 252 C.

εὐρυκοίλιος, *ov*, with wide paunch, Hipp. 269. 2.

εὐρύκολπος, *ov*, = εὐρύατερος, *χθών* Pind. N. 7. 49.

εὐρυκόωσα, (*κοάω* = *κοέω*) epith. of night, in which one can hear far, because of the stillness, Hesych. 2. of the sea-goddess Ceto, heard from afar, Euphor. ap. E. M. 369. 30.—Hesych. also cites εὐρυκόας μεγαλόνοσος, μέγα λαχύνω.

εὐρυκρείων, *ovτος*, *δ*, wide-ruling, Hom. (esp. in Il.), always epith. of Agamemnon; except in Il. 11. 751, εὐρ. Ἐνοσίχθων.

εὐρυλείμων, *ov*, with broad meadows, Λιβύα Pind. P. 9. 95.

εὐρυμέδων, *ovτος*, *δ*, = εὐρυκρείων, of αἰθήρ, Emped. 438; of Poseidon, Pind. O. 8. 41; of Chiron, Id. P. 3. 5:—in Hom. only as pr. n.; so also fem. Εὐρυμέδουσα.

εὐρυμενής, *ές*, broad and strong, *τείχος*, Φᾶσις Orph. Arg. 985, 1050.

εὐρυμέτωπος, *ov*, broad-fronted, of oxen, Il. 10. 292, Od. 3. 382, al., Hes. Th. 291, Strabo ap. Ath. 382 E; of men, Tzetz.

εὐρύνω, fut. ἔνω (εὐρύς) to make wide or broad, εὐρύναι ἀγῶνα to clear the arena (for dancing), Od. 8. 260; τὸ μέσον εὐρύνειν to leave a wide space in the middle, Hdt. 4. 53; εὐρ. τοὺς μυκτῆρας to dilate them, Xen. Eq. 1. 10; ἀλακας εὐρ. Theocr. 13. 31: to widen a wound, ὄνυξι App. Civ. 2. 99; ἀθήρα Opp. C. 3. 442:—Pass. to be widened, C. I. 4040. 1. 24.

2. metaph. to extend, ξενίου δαίμονος ἐργασίην Anth. P. 7. 698:—Pass. to be spread abroad, Dion. P. 92, Luc. Electr. 6.

εὐρύνωτος, *ov*, broad-backed, φῶτες Soph. Aj. 1251.

εὐρυόδεια, *ἡ*, (ὕδος) fem. Adj. only used in gen., with broad ways, in Hom. always of the earth (as εὐρύπορος of the sea), *χθονὸς εὐρυοδείης* of earth, whose ways are open to all, Il. 16. 635, Od. 3. 453, etc. Cf. εὐρύαγια.

εὐρυοδίνης, f. l. in Orac. ap. Strabo 1. 53., 12. 536, for ἀργυροδίνης, as in the Epitomé and Or. Sib. p. 515.

εὐρύοπα, Ep. for -όπη, *δ*, (✓ΟΠ, ὄψομαι) the far-seeing, Homeric epith. of Zeus, mostly in nom. at end of verse, εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς; also in voc., εὐρύοπα Ζεῦ Il. 16. 241; at the beginning, εὐρύοπα Κρονίδης Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77, cf. h. Hom. 22. 4;—in Il. there is also an acc. as if from a nom. εὐρύοψ, εὐρύοπα Ζῆν' (at end of verse) 8. 206., 14. 265., 24. 331 εὐρον δ' εὐρύοπα Κρονίδην 2. 498., 24. 98; Ζῆνα .. εὐρύοπα, κρείοντα h. Hom. 22. 2. The sense given is necessary in Orph. Lith. 88, where it is used of the sun: but Pind. (Fr. 238, χορὸς εὐρύοπα κέλαδον φθεγγόμενος) takes it from ὄψ. (voice) far-sounding; and many advocate this sense in Hom., v. Schol. Il. 1. 498. [ᾶ, as in ἱππότα, νεφεληγερέτα, etc., but commonly ᾶ by position.]

εὐρυπέδιλος, *ov*, broad-sandalled: broad, ὄπλη Opp. C. 1. 288.

εὐρύπεδος, *ov*, with broad surface, spacious, γαῖα Anth. P. 7. 748.

εὐρύπορος, *ov*, with broad ways, in Hom. always of the sea (as εὐρυόδεια of the earth), where all may roam at will, μέγα κύμα θαλάσσης εὐρυπόροιο Il. 15. 381, cf. Od. 4. 432., 12. 2, Aesch. Pers. 110.

εὐρυπρωκτία, *ἡ*, the character of an εὐρύπρωκτος, Ar. Ach. 843, Vesp. 1070, al.

εὐρύπρωκτος, *ov*, wide-breeched, the Lat. *pathicus, catamitus*: also an adulterer caught in flagrante delicto, from the nature of their summary punishment (βαφανιδωσις); often in Aristoph. applied to the Athenians generally, as Ach. 716, Nub. 1090; Comp., Eubul. Incert. 2.

εὐρυπτος, *ov*, (ῥύπτω) easy to cleanse, Poll. 1. 44.

εὐρυπύλης, *ές*, with broad gates, ἀν' εὐρυπύλεις Ἀΐδος δῶ Il. 23. 74, cf. Od. 11. 751.

εὐρυπύγων, *ovτος*, *δ*, broad-bearded, Tzetz. Posthom. 654.

εὐρυρέθρος, *ov*, with broad channel, broad-flowing, Il. 21. 141; cf. sq.

εὐρυρέων, *ov*, broad-flowing, Ἀξίος εὐρ. Il. 2. 849., 16. 288., 21. 157; Ἀλφειὸς Pind. O. 5. 44.—There is no such Verb as εὐρυρέω (for in Il. 5. 545 εὐρὸν ῥέει must be read).

εὐρύς, *εὐρέα*, *εὐρύ*; Ion. fem. *εὐρέα* (not *εὐρέη*), Hdt. 1. 178, so in Theocr. 7. 78; gen. *εὐρέος*, *είας*, *έος*; acc. sing. in Hom. *εὐρύν* and sometimes *εὐρέᾶ* (v. infr.):—gen. *εὐρέος* as fem., Asius Fr. 2, Opp. C. 3. 323; so nom. pl. *εὐρέες*, Anth. P. 9. 413:—cf. ἡδύς, θῆλυς, Nāke Choeril. p. 74:—Comp. *εὐρύτερος*, v. infr. (From ✓ΕΥΡ come also *εὐρ-ος*, *εὐρ-ύνω*, etc.; cf. Skt. *ur-us*, fem. *ur-vi*, *ur-u-k'akshōs* = *εὐρυ-όπα*.)

Wide, broad, spacious, often in Hom., esp. of heaven, earth, and sea, *οὐρανὸν εὐρύν* Il. 3. 364, etc.; *εὐρέα χθών* 4. 182, etc.; *εὐρέα πόντον* 6. 291; also, *εὐρέα κόλπον* 18. 140., 21. 125, etc.; *εὐρ. σχεδία* Od. 5. 163; *ῥομοί* Il. 3. 210, 227, Od. 18. 68, etc.; (so, *εὐρύτερος* δ' ῥομοίσι *ἰδὲ ἀτέρνοισι ἰδέσθαι* Il. 3. 194); *μετάφρενον* 10. 29; *σάκος* 11. 527; *τείχος* 12. 5; *εὐρυτέρα ὁδὸς* 23. 427; *εὐρύν ἀγῶνα* (v. sub ἀγών); *κατά, ἀνά, μετὰ στρατὸν εὐρύν Ἀχαιῶν* 1. 229, 384, 478;—freq. in all Poets, except Att., who hardly use it save in lyrics, see however Eur. Fr. 913, Ar. Eq. 720; nor is it common in Prose, *εὐρ. τάφος* Hdt. 1. 178; *κόθορνοι εὐρέες wide*, loose boots, 6. 125; *οἰκίαι* Xen. An. 4. 5. 25; opp. to *στενός*, Plat. Legg. 737 A; *φλέβες, πόροι* Id. Tim. 66 D, Theophr. C. P. 3. 11, 2; *κατὰ εὐρύτερα* Plat. Phaedo 111 D. 2. far-reaching, far-spread, *κλέος εὐρύ* Od. 23. 137; *κληδών* Simon. 84. 6; *εὐρ. ἐλπίδες* Anth. P. 7. 99. II. as Adv.:—the neut. *εὐρύ* is mostly used, Pind. O. 13. 34, etc.: Comp., *εὐρυτέρως ἔχειν* Ar. Lys. 419; v. *εὐρυρέων*.

εὐρυσάκης [ᾶ], *es*, with broad shield; only as name of Ajax' son, v. Soph. Aj. 575.

εὐρυσθενής, *ές*, of far-extended might, mighty, in Hom. always of Poseidon, Il. 7. 455., 8. 201, Od. 13. 140; of Apollo, Pind. 1. 2. 26; of

Telamon, Id. N. 3. 62; Himeras, Id. O. 12. 2; also ἀρεταί, πλοῦτος, Id. O. 4. 16, P. 5. 1.

εὐρύσοπος, *ov*, with wide bier or tomb, *σῆμα* Anth. P. 7. 528.

εὐρύστερος, *ov*, broad-breasted, Γαί' εὐρ. Hes. Th. 117; οὐρανός Anth. Plan. 303, Orph. Lith. 639; Ἀθάνα Theocr. 18. 36; Ποσειδῶν Christod. Ecphr. 65:—cf. εὐρύκολπος.

εὐρυστήθης, *es*, = foreg., Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 12.

εὐρυστομία, *ἡ*, broadness of pronunciation, Eust. 11. 43:—metaph. blustering speech, Id. Opusc. 190. 88.

εὐρύστομος, *ov*, wide-mouthed, Hipp. 609. 12, Xen. Eq. 10, 10, etc.

εὐρυτενής, *ές*, wide-extended, Nonn. D. 21. 326.

εὐρυτέρως, Adv., Comp. of *εὐρύς*, q. v.

εὐρύτης [ῦ], *ητος*, *ἡ*, (εὐρύς) width or breadth, Hipp. 397. 30. II. broadness of sound, Schol. Thuc. 1. 72.

εὐρύτιμος, *ov*, wide, far-honoured, Ζεὺς Pind. O. 1. 67.

εὐρύτος, *ov*, (ῥέω) full-flowing, κρήνη Pseud-Eur. I. A. 420.

εὐρύτητος, *ov*, with wide holes, ἠθμός Diosc. 1. 79.

εὐρύτρυπος, *ov*, (τρύπω) = foreg., Democr. ap. Theophr. de Sensu 73, ubi Schneid. εὐθύτρυπος, straight-bored.

Εὐρυφάεσσα, *ης*, *ἡ*, Far-shining, wife of Hyperion and mother of Helios, h. Hom. 31. 2, 4.

εὐρυφάης, *ές*, far-shining, Τίταν Synes. H. 9. 38.

εὐρυφάρετρος, *ov*, *δ*, with wide quiver, of Apollo, Pind. P. 9. 45: also εὐρυφάρετρον Ἀπολλων Id. Fr. 115.

εὐρύφλεβος, *ov*, with wide veins, Galen. 6. 49.

εὐρυφύης, *ές*, broad-growing, broad-eared, in reference to the manner in which the grains of barley (κρί) are set on the stalk, Od. 4. 604.

εὐρυφωνία, *ἡ*, broadness of sound, Eust. 39. 42.

εὐρύφωνος, *ov*, broad-sounding, Eust. 1396. 3.

εὐρυχάδης, *ές*, (✓ΧΑΔ, χανδάνω) wide-gaping, wide-mouthed, of cups, Anth. P. 6. 305, Luc. Lexiph. 7.

εὐρυχαίτης, *ov*, *δ*, with wide-streaming hair, of Bacchus, Pind. I. 7. 4.

εὐρύχορος, *ov*, with broad places, roomy, spacious, Homeric epith. of great cities, Il. 2. 498, Od. 15. 1, etc.; of Hellas, Il. 9. 478; of Asia, Libya, Pind. O. 7. 34, P. 4. 76; ἀγυαί Id. P. 8. 77, Eur. Bacch. 87, Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 7; οἶκος Anth. P. 6. 319.—It is an Epic form of εὐρύχωρος, with penult. shortened metri grat., as in καλλιχορος, v. Nitzsch Od. 6. 4, Dict. Antiqu. s. v. χορός: it occurs however in a prose Att. Inscr., C. I. (add.) 175 b.

εὐρυχωρής, *ές*, = εὐρύχωρος, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Paus. 3. 19, 1; Comp. -έστερος, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 22; Sup. -έστατος, Id. P. A. 3. 5, 16.

εὐρυχωρία, Ion. -ίη, *ἡ*, open space, free room, ἐν τῇ λοιπῇ εὐρ. τῆς θήκης Hdt. 4. 71, cf. Dem. 428. 14; εὐρ. τῷ θεῷ ποιεῖτε Poëta ap. Ath. 622 B; ἡ ἀνω εὐρ., of a dislocated joint, Hipp. Art. 787; ἐν εὐρ. εἶναι to have plenty of room, Plat. Theaet. 194 D; in pl., Id. Legg. 804 C (ubi Codd. εὐρυχωρία, τὰ).

2. esp. of an open field for battle, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 18, Hell. 7. 4. 24; ἐν εὐρυχωρίῃ ναυμαχεῖν to fight with plenty of sea-room, Hdt. 8. 60, cf. Thuc. 2. 83, 86, 90. 3. metaph. free space, room for doing a thing, τῆς ἀποδείξεως Plat. Minos 315 D; εὐρ. τινὸς διδόναι, παρέχειν Plut. 2. 48 E, 828 D.

εὐρύχωρος, *ov*, roomy, wide, Arist. H. A. 10. 5, 12, Diod. 19. 84.

εὐρύωψ, *ov*, *δ*, *ἡ*, v. sub εὐρύοπα.

εὐρώγης, (ῥώξ) abounding in grapes, Anth. P. 6. 190.

εὐρώδης, *es*, poet. for εὐρύς, Soph. Aj. 1191.

εὐρώεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, (εὐρύς) mouldy, dank and dark, in Hom. of the nether world, οἰκία εὐρώεντα (Virgil's *loca senta situ*), Il. 20. 65; *εἰς Ἀΐδω δόμον εὐρώεντα* Od. 10. 512., 23. 322, cf. Hes. Op. 152; *εὐρώεντα κέλευθα* Od. 24. 10; *ὑπὸ ζόφῳ εὐρώεντι* h. Hom. Cer. 482; *τάφον εὐρώεντα* Soph. Aj. 1167;—in Hes. Th. 731, 739, of the Titans' prison in the centre of the earth.—Some Gramm. explain it not only by *σκοτεινά*, but also by *πλατέα, ἀναπεπταμένα*, which would make it equivalent with εὐρύς (cf. εὐρώδης), Apollon. Lex. p. 374, Hesych. 1. 1528, E. M. 397. 57: but the passages in Hom. and Hes. imply a notion of *abhorrence*, and that it was so taken by early writers appears from the Subst. εὐρώς, as used by Theognis, Simonides, etc. Late poets (as Opp. H. 5. 3, Nonn. D. 25. 476) no doubt used it = εὐρύς, cf. εὐρώδης; but this may be allowed without implicating Homer.

εὐρών, *ov*, *ον*, part. aor. 2 act. of εὐρίσκω.

Εὐρωπαϊός, *η*, *ov*, European, Dion. H. 1. 2; Ion. Εὐρωπαϊῆος, *η*, *ov*, Hdt. 7. 73; Εὐρωπεύς, *δ*, an European, Id. 8. 133, 135; fem. Εὐρωπαϊς, *ἰδος*, Steph. B.

Εὐρώπη, *ἡ*, Europa, Europe, as a geograph. name, first in h. Hom. Ap. 251, 291, Pind. N. 4. 115, and Aesch. II. as fem. pr. n. first in Hes. Th. 357, of a daughter of Oceanos; for the rape of Europa by Zeus, v. Hdt. 1. 2, 173., 4. 45.

Εὐρωπαϊά, *ἡ*, = Εὐρώπη 1, Soph. Fr. 37, Eur. Fr. 382:—also Εὐρωπαϊή, *ἡ*, Dion. P. 152, Mosch. 2. 15.

εὐρωπαϊός, *ἡ*, *ον*, = εὐρύς, Eur. I. T. 626, Opp. H. 3. 20., 4. 526: cf. στενωπός.

εὐρώς, *ωτος*, *δ*, mould, dank decay, Lat. *situs, squalor*, Theogn. 452, Simon. 5. 4, Bacchyl. 13. 8, Eur. Ion 1393, Plat. Tim. 84 B, cf. omnia. Arist. G. A. 5. 4, 5 sq.; *εὐρώς ψυχῆς* Plut. 2. 48 C: v. εὐρώεις.

εὐρωστέω, to be εὐρωστος, opp. to ἀρωστέω, Poll. 3. 121.

εὐρωστία, *ἡ*, stoutness, strength, Arist. Mirab. 1, 2; τῆς ψυχῆς Plut. Cato Mi. 44.

εὐρωστος, *ov*, (ῥώννυμι) stout, strong, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 6; εὐρωστος τὸ σῶμα Ib. 6. 1, 6; τῷ σώματι Isocr. Antid. § 123; τὴν ψυχὴν Arist. Physiogn. 6, 4. Adv. -τως, Xen. Ages. 2, 24.

Εὐρώτας, *ov*, *δ*, Eurotas, the chief river of Laconia. II. the pudenda muliebria, with allusion to εὐρύς, Anth. P. 5. 60.

εὐρωτιάω, (εὐρώς) to be or become mouldy, to decay, Theophr. C. P. 1.

6, 8, Luc. Nelyom. 15, etc.; βίος εὐρωτιῶν the life of 'the great unwashed,' Ar. Nub. 44.
 εὖς, ὁ, (v. εὖ) good, brave, noble, old Ep. word often used by Hom. in nom., εὖς παῖς Ἀγχιῶο Il. 2. 819, etc.; once in acc. εὖν, 8. 303; the neut. is always ἤν (v. ἤν), for εὖ is only used as Adv.:—irreg. gen. sing., ἔηος (wrongly supposed to be an Ep. form of εὖ, sui, v. Buttin. Lexil. s. v.), παιδὸς ἔηος Il. 1. 393., 18. 71; υἱὸς ἔηος 15. 138., 24. 422, 550; ἀνδρὸς ἔηος 19. 342; φιλότῃτι καὶ αἰδοῖ φωτὸς ἔηος Od. 14. 505; always at end of verse (except in Od. 15. 450):—gen. pl. ἑάων, (as if there were a fem. nom. sing. ἑά), good things, good fortune, Il. 24. 528; θεοὶ δωτῆρες ἑάων Od. 8. 325; δῶτορ ἑάων Ib. 335, cf. h. Hom. 17. 12., 29. 8, Hes. Th. 46. 111.
 εὖσα, Dor. fem. part. of εἰμί (sum), Theocr. 2. 76., 5. 26.
 εὖσα, v. sub εὖω.
 εὐτάλευτος, ον, (σαλεύω) easily shaken, Philo 1. 96, Eccl.
 εὐσανίδωτος, ον, (σανίς), = εὐσελμος, of ships, Hesych.
 εὐσαρκέω, to be fleshy, Schol. Ar. Pl. 561.
 εὐσαρκία, ἡ, fulness of flesh, good condition of body, Hipp. Art. 821, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 2; of fruit, Theophr. C. P. 1. 9, 2.
 εὐσαρκος, ον, (σάρξ) fleshy, in good case, plump, Hipp. Aph. 1249, Xen. Lac. 5, 8, etc.; of meat, Amphis Ἐπτά 1; opp. to σαρκώδης on the one hand, and ἄσαρκος on the other, Galen.
 εὐσαρκώω, to make εὐσαρκος, Galen.
 εὐσάρκωσις, εως, ἡ, = εὐσαρκία, f. l. in Hipp. 401.
 εὐσέβεια, ἡ, (cf. εὐσεβία):—reverence towards the gods, piety, religion, Lat. pietas, opp. to δυσσέβεια, Trag.; μαιῶν εὐσέβειαν Ἄρης Aesch. Theb. 344; εὐσ. Ζηνὸς towards him, Soph. El. 1097; πρὸς εὐσέβειαν = εὐσεβῶς, Ib. 464: also, like pietas, reverence towards parents, filial respect, Ib. 968; εὐσ. εἰς θεοὺς καὶ γονέας Plat. Rep. 615 C; εὐσ. πρὸς or περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς Id. Symp. 193 D, Isocr.:—τὴν εὐσ. τῶν πραχθέντων Antipho 122. 22. 2. credit or character for piety, εὐσέβειαν οἶσει you will have the honour of it, Soph. El. 968; δόξαν εὐσεβείας in Xen. Cyn. 1, 15: cf. ἀρετῆ sub fin.
 εὐσεβέω, to be εὐσεβής, to live or act piously and religiously, absol., Theogn. 145, Soph. Aj. 1350, etc.; εἰς τινα towards one, Id. Ant. 731; περὶ τινα Eur. Alc. 1148, Plat. Symp. 193 A; πρὸς τινα Menand. Monost. 567; Anth. P. 10. 107; εὐσ. τὰ πρὸς θεοὺς in matters that respect the gods, Soph. Ph. 1441; τὰ περὶ θεοὺς Isocr. 26 B:—also, εὐσ. θεοὺς to reverence them, Aesch. Ag. 338, etc.; in which case Pors. Phoen. 1340 writes εὐσέβειν ('videntur tragici dixisse εὐσέβειν θεοὺς et εὐσεβείν εἰς θεοὺς'), but the distinction is questionable, for εὐεργετέω and ἀσεβέω are used with an acc. pers. (v. sub vocc.); and we have a Pass. εὐσεβεῖσθαι, to be revered, in Antipho 123. 42, Plat. Ax. 364 C.
 εὐσέβημα, τό, a deed of piety, Dem. Phal. 281.
 εὐσεβής, ἐς, (ἀέβω) Lat. pius, pious, religious, opp. to δυσσεβής (q.v.), Theogn. 1137, Hdt. 2. 141, Pind. O. 3. 73, and Att., but not common in Prose, as Plat. Phil. 39 E: dutiful, esp. discharging sacred duties, πρὸς or ἐς τινα Aesch. Supp. 339, Eur. El. 253; c. acc. modi, εὐσεβής χεῖρα righteous in act, Aesch. Cho. 141; εὐσεβεῖς ἐξ εὐσεβῶν legitimate, of pure strain, Soph. El. 589, cf. 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 14; ὁ τῶν εὐσεβῶν χώρος of a place in the nether world, Plat. Ax. 371 C; ἐν εὐσεβέων (sc. χώρᾳ) Call. Ep. 11. II. of acts, things, etc., holy, hallowed, held sacred, ταῦτα μούστιν εὐσεβῆ θεῶν πάρα Aesch. Cho. 122; εὐσ. χρηστήριον Eur. El. 1272:—εὐσεβές [ἔστι], c. inf., Anth. P. append. 51. 42; so, ἐν εὐσεβεῖ [ἔστι] Eur. Hcl. 1277:—τὸ εὐσ. = εὐσέβεια, Soph. O. C. 1125, Eur. Tro. 42, Antipho 141. 2, and 29; τοῦμὸν εὐσεβές Eur. Hipp. 656; τὰ ἐν ἀνθρώποις εὐσεβῆ παραβαίνειν Philipp. ap. Dem. 280. 10. III. Adv. εὐσεβέως, Att. -βῶς, Pind. O. 6. 133, etc.; εὐσεβῶς ἔχει, for εὐσεβές ἔστι, Soph. O. T. 1431, Dem. 407. 8:—Comp. -έστερον, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 16: Sup. -έστατα, Isocr. 47 B.
 εὐσεβία, ἡ, Ion. and poet. for εὐσέβεια, Theogn. 1138, Pind. O. 8. 10, Soph. Ant. 943, O. C. 189, Critias ap. Ath. 433 A.
 εὐσεβόφρων, ὁ, ἡ, pious-minded, Eccl.:—Adv. -ύως C. I. 8S02.
 εὐσειστος, ον, liable to earthquakes, Strabo 447.
 εὐσέλαος, ον, bright-shining, Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 830.
 εὐσέληνος, ον, of the bright moon, φέγγος εὐσ. in a spurious Prologue to the Rhesus; see the Greek ὑπόθεσις.
 εὐσελμος, Ep. εὐσσελμος, ον, (σέλμα) well-benched, with good banks of oars, Hom. always in Ep. form, as epith. of ships; so Stesich. 29, Eur. I. T. 1383 (in the common form).
 εὐσεπτos, ον, (σέβω) much revered, holy, Soph. O. T. 864.
 εὐσήκωτος, ον, well-poised, Bito Mach. p. 113.
 εὐσημία, Ion. -λή, ἡ, a good prognostic, Hipp. 1170 (v. Littré 5. p. 286): cf. διοσημία.
 εὐσημος, ον, of good signs or omens, φάσμα Eur. I. A. 252, cf. Plut. Caes. 43. II. easily known by signs, clear to be seen, conspicuous, εὐσημον γὰρ οὐ με λανθάνει [τὸ πλοῖον] Aesch. Supp. 714; καπνῶ δ' ἀλοῦσα .. εὐσημος πόλις Id. Ag. 818; σήματα Hipp. Mochl. 851; ἔχνη Theophr. C. P. 6. 19, 5; οὐκ εὐσημον, ὅθεν .., not easy to distinguish, Ib. 3. 8, 2; εὐσ. προσαγόρευσις Menand. Παρακ. 1. 2. clear to understand, distinct, βοάι Soph. Ant. 1021; opp. to ἄσημος Ib. 1004:—Adv. -μως, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 2; Sup. -ότατα, Plut. 2. 1022 A.
 εὐσηπτος, ον, (σήπω) easily putrefying, Arist. G. A. 5. 4, 11, Probl. 1. 18.
 εὐσηψία, ἡ, tendency to putrefaction, Theophr. H. P. 8. 9, 1.
 εὐσθένεια, ἡ, strength, firmness, Theophr. C. P. 3. 1, 6, Cyrill.
 εὐσθενέω, to be strong, healthy, Eur. Cycl. 2; in Arist. Probl. 1. 22., 20. 18, with v. l. εὐθενέω.
 εὐσθενής, Ep. εὐσθ-, ἐς, (σθένος) stout, lively, Q. Sm. 14. 633: strong, firm, σίδηρος Anth. Plan. 4. 325:—Comp. -έστερος, Theophr. Ign. 64; but irr. Sup. -ώτατος, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 28. Adv. -ύως, Cyrill.

εὐσίδηρος, ον, well-ironed, i. e. bound with iron, Byz.
 εὐσίππος, ον, with full bread-basket (αἰπύα), Anth. P. 6. 288.
 εὐσῖτέω, to have a good appetite, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Pyrgion ap. Ath. 143 E: to be well fed, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 13.
 εὐσίτος, ον, with good appetite, feeding heartily, Hipp. Coac. 135; εὐσ. πολλῶν σιτίων Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 16. II. with good wheat, Schol. Theocr. 7. 34.
 εὐσκάνδιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in chervil, Anth. P. 9. 318.
 εὐσκαρθμος, ον, (σκαίρω) swift-springing, bounding, ἵπποι Il. 13. 31; νῆες Q. Sm. 14. 10; Πάν Anth. P. 6. 32.
 εὐσκάριστος, ον, (σκαρίζω) = foreg., Schol. Ven. 11. 13. 31, E. M.
 εὐσκαφος, ον, (σκάπτω) easy to dig, Hesych.
 εὐσκέδαστος, ον, (σκέδάω) easy to disperse, Galen. 10. 283.
 εὐσκέπαστος, ον, furnishing good shelter, Thuc. 5. 71, in Sup.: τὸ εὐσκ. good shelter, Dio C. 49. 30.
 εὐσκεπής, ἐς, (σκέπας) = foreg., τόποι Theophr. H. P. 4. 1, 1; τῶν ἀνέμων from .., Id. Vent. 24.
 εὐσκεπτος, ον, easy to examine, σκέψις Plat. Phileb. 65 D.
 εὐσκευέω, (as if from εὐσκευος) to be well equipped, Soph. Aj. 823.
 εὐσκίαστος, ον, well-shaded, shadowy, Soph. O. C. 1707.
 εὐσκίος, ον, (σκιά) = foreg., Ἀχέροντος ἀκτὰ Pind. P. 11. 33; ἐν εὐσκίοις δρόμοισιν Ἀκαδήμου θεοῦ Eur. Pol. Ἄστρ. 3; οἰκία Xen. Oec. 9, 4; ἄλσος Theocr. 7. 8.
 εὐσκόπελος, ον, rocky, Pisand. ap. Steph. B. s. v. Νιφάτης.
 εὐσκοπος, Ep. εὐσκ-, ον, (σκοπέω) sharp-seeing, keen-sighted, watchful, εὐσκοπος Ἀργειφόντης Il. 24. 24, 109, Od. 7. 137; once of Artemis, 11. 198 (v. infr.); of Hercules, Theocr. 25. 143; of Pan, Orph. H. 12. 9; of men, Anth. P. 11. 112. 2. far-seen, of stars and light, Ar. Eccl. 2, Ar. Rh. 4. 1716: of places, commanding a wide view, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 2, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 5, Plut. Cato Ma. 13. II. (σκοπός) shooting well, of unerring aim (as some explain Od. 11. 198), of Apollo, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 61, cf. Call. Dian. 190; τόξοις πρόσωθεν εὐσκόποις χειρουμένη Aesch. Cho. 694: so, later, εὐσκοπα βάλλειν, τοξεύειν, Heliod. 9. 5; cf. εὐστοχος. Adv. -πως, Philo 2. 372; εὐσκ. ἔχειν τῶν ἀποκρίσεων Philostr. 556.
 εὐσκιωμοσύνη, ἡ, quickness in jesting or repartee, Poll. 5. 161.
 εὐσκόμων, ον, gen. ονος, (σκόμμα) of ready wit, esp. in bantering or repartee:—Adv. -μόνων, Poll. 5. 161.
 εὐσμηκτος, ον, well-cleaned, σίδηρος Maxim. π. καταρχ. 285.
 εὐσμῆριγξ, ἰγγος, ὁ, ἡ, thick-haired, shaggy, Nonn. D. 11. 388.
 εὐσμύλενος, ον, well-chiselled, Hesych.; cod. εὐσμύλωτα.
 εὐσοια, ἡ, happiness, prosperity, Soph. O. C. 390, Fr. 124.
 εὐσοος, ον, safe and well, happy, εὐσοα τέκνα Theocr. 24. 8; also εὐσως, Bato ap. Ath. 103 C: cf. δύσοος.
 εὐσπειρής, ἐς, and εὐσπειρος, ον, (σπεῖρα) well-turned, wreathing, winding, Anth. P. 6. 206, 219.
 εὐσπλαγχνία, ἡ, good heart, firmness, Eur. Rhes. 192. II. goodness of heart, compassion, Byz.
 εὐσπλαγχνος, ον, with healthy bowels, Hipp. 89 C. II. compassionate, Ep. Eph. 4. 32, 1 Petr. 3. 8.
 εὐσπορος, Ep. εὐσπ-, ον, well-sown, γύαι Ar. Av. 230; Αἴγυπτος Anth. Plan. 4. 295. 2. rich in seed, ἀνθέμιον Id. P. 4. 1, 36. II. favourable to seed, of Hermes, Herm. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 176.
 εὐσσελμος, εὐσσωτος, Ep. for εὐσελμος, εὐσωτος.
 εὐστάθεια, ἡ, stability, prosperity, Plut. 2. 342 F, etc.; ὑπὲρ εὐσ. τῆς πόλεως C. I. 2071, cf. 3459. 2. esp. of bodily health, εὐστ. σαρκός, Epicurean phrase in Plut. 2. 135 C, etc.; corpus bene constitutum, Cic. Tusc. 2. 6:—so Ion. εὐσταθίη, Hipp. 24. 45, Anth. P. 12. 199; -ία, C. I. 2070.
 εὐσταθέω, to be steady, stable, firm, ὅταν πολίταις εὐσταθῶσι δαίμονες are favourable, Eur. Rhes. 315; εὐστ. ταῖς διανοαῖσι Dion. H. 6. 51:—to be calm, tranquil, of the sea, Luc. V. H. 1. 30, cf. Plut. 2. 281 B. 2. to be healthy in body and mind, an Epicurean word, Id. 2. 1090 A; of a country, App. Hisp. 9.
 εὐσταθής, ἐς, Ep. εὐστ-, as always in Hom.: (ἵσταμαι):—well-based, well-built, περὶ σταθμὸν εὐσταθέος μεγόροιο Il. 18. 374, etc.; ἐντὸς εὐσταθέος μεγάρου, θαλάμου Od. 20. 258., 23. 178. II. metaph. steadfast, steady, stable, Plut. 2. 44 A, etc. 2. of the body, sound, healthy, Epicur. ib. 1089 D; σαρκὸς εὐσταθὲς κατάστημα Cleomed. 2. 1. p. 112: cf. εὐσταθέω, -θεια. 3. εὐστ. νοῦσοι easily cured, not serious, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Epid. 1. 938. 4. of weather, steady, settled, Id. Epid. 3. 1091; Ζέφυρος Ar. Rh. 4. 820. 5. generally, steady, quiet, βίος Hierocl. in Stob. 415. 1; ἀρμονία Dion. H. de Dem. 36. III. Adv. -θῶς, Diog. L. 7. 182, App. ap. Suid.; -θέως, Inscr. Mytil. in C. I. 2189.
 εὐσταθίη, ἡ, Ion. for εὐστάθεια.
 εὐσταθμία, ἡ, correct weight, Oribas. 68 Mai.
 εὐστάθμως, Adv. accurately measured by the στάθμη, Hipp. 588. 43, but v. Foës.
 εὐστάλεια, ἡ, simple arrangement, Hipp. Art. 839, in Ion. form -ίη: of troops, light equipment, Plut. Sertor. 12.
 εὐστάλής, ἐς, (στέλλω) well-equipped, στύλος Aesch. Pers. 795; of troops, light-armed, Lat. expeditus, εὐσταλείς τῇ ὑπλίσει Thuc. 3. 22; ἵππεὺς εὐσταλέστατος, Xen. Eq. 7, 8, etc.; ὕπλις εὐσταλέστερος Dion. H. 7. 59; τὸ εὐσταλὲς πρὸς πόλεμον, = εὐτάλεια, Hdn. 3. 8. 2. simple, convenient, Hipp. Mochl. 841; πλοῦς οὐριός τε κεύσταλής a fair and easy voyage, Soph. Ph. 780. 3. well-packed, compact, ὑστέρα Arist. H. A. 10. 6, 14; εὐσταλής τὸν ὕγκον, τῷ σώματι Plut. Mar. 34, etc. 4. correct in habit and manners, well-behaved, mannerly, κόσμος καὶ εὐστ. δνῆρ Plat. Meno 90 A, cf. Diodor. Com. Ἐπικλ. 1. 17, Plut. Solon 12:—in dress, neat, trim, Luc. Tim. 54. II. Adv.

-λῶς, Ion. -λέως, of dress, *well girt up*, Opp. C. 1. 97, Hipp. Offic. 740; of light-armed troops, Hdn. 4. 15. 2. *neatly, handily*, Hipp. Offic. 743.

εὐσταλίη, ἡ, Ion. for εὐστάλεια.

εὐστάφυλος [ᾶ], ον, *rich in grapes*, Cyrill.

εὐστάχυς, υ, *rich in corn*, Anth. P. 6. 39, Orac. ap. Heliod. 2. 26, etc.: metaph. *blooming, fruitful, ηλικία* Anth. P. 7. 589; *τέκνων εὐστ. ἀνθοσύνην* Ib. 5. 276.

εὐστεγής, ἐς, *well-covered*, v. l. Schol. Lyc. 350.

εὐστείρη, fem. Adj. *with good keel*, ναῦς Ap. Rh. 1. 401.

εὐστερνος, ον, *broad chest*, Emped. 211, Manetho 4. 96.

εὐστέφανος, Ep. εὐστ-, ον, epith. of Artemis, Il. 21. 511; in Od. of Cythereia, 8. 267, al., Hes. Th. 196, al.; of Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 224, etc., Hes. Op. 298; of a Nereid, Id. Th. 255: (in these places, acc. to the old Interpp., not *well-crowned, garlanded*, as in later Poets, but *well-girdled, with beautiful cincture*, like εὐζωνος); εὐστ. θεῶν θυσία *graced with beauteous garlands*, Ar. Nub. 309; *λειμώνες εὐστ. crowned with flowers*, Opp. C. 1. 461. II. in Il. 19. 99, Hes. Sc. 80, Th. 978, Thebes is εὐστέφανος, *crowned, circled with walls and towers* (v. στεφάνη), Mycenae, Od. 2. 120; so, εὐστ. ἀγυαί Pind. P. 2. 109; Κρύτων Dion. P. 369: cf. στέφανος I, στέφανωμα.

εὐστεφής, ἐς, (στέφος) = foreg., Orac. ap. Socr. H. E. 4. 8, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 529.

εὐστηθος, ον, *with beauteous breast*, Tzetz. Posth. 470.

εὐστήρικτος, ον, *firm, fixed*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 312.

εὐστιβής, ἐς, (στείβω) *well-trodden, τινι by one*, Anth. P. 6. 23: *firm, solid, ὀδός* Cyrill.: *plain, intelligible*, Id.

εὐστικτος, ον, *variegated*, Opp. C. 1. 336.

εὐστιπτος, ον, of cloth, *closely-woven or well-fulted*, Ap. Rh. 2. 30.

εὐστολος, ον, = εὐσταλής, ναῦς Soph. Ph. 516, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 603.

εὐστομαχέω, to be in good health, Philodem. in Herkul. Stud. 1. p. 47.

εὐστομαχία, ἡ, *wholesomeness of food*, Hices. ap. Ath. 298 B.

εὐστόμαχος, ον, *with good stomach*: Adv., εὐστομάχως ferre, Cic. Att. 9. 5, 2; ἀπορέγειν Anth. P. 11. 4. II. *good for the stomach, wholesome*, Diosc. 1. 171, Hices. ap. Ath. 659 C, cf. 26 F: v. εὐκάρδιος.

εὐστομέω, to be εὐστομος, to sing sweetly, of the nightingale, Soph. O. C. 18, cf. Ael. N. A. 1. 20:—to speak finely, Luc. Trag. 181. 2. generally, = εὐφημέω, Aesch. Cho. 997, Ar. Nub. 833.

εὐστομία, ἡ, *goodness of sound, euphony*, Plat. Crat. 404 D, 412 E, etc.: *sweet singing*, Ael. N. A. 17. 23: *beauty of language*, Dion. H. de Lys. 12, de Dem. 13, etc. II. *pleasantness to the mouth, goodness of taste*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 6, Hices. ap. Ath. 310 F.

εὐστομος, ον, (στόμα) *with mouth of good size*, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4. 2: of horses, εὐστ. τῷ χαλιῶ *well-bitted*, opp. to ἀστομος, Plut. 2. 39 A:—*with large mouth*, of cups, Luc. Lexiph. 7. II. *speaking well, eloquent*, Anth. P. 14. 10; of the cup, *making eloquent*, Ib. 9. 229: of birds, *sweet-singing*, Ael. N. A. 13. 18:—Adv. -μως, *with clear utterance*, Ib. 4. 42; Sup. -ώτατα, Ib. 13. 18; *melodiously*, Ib. 1. 43. 2. like εὐφημος, *avoiding words of ill omen, and so keeping silence*, περὶ μὲν τούτων .. μοι .. εὐστομα κείσθω on these things .. let me keep a religious silence, Hdt. 2. 171, cf. Ael. N. A. 14. 28, fin.; εὐστομ' ἔχε peace, be still! Soph. Ph. 201. III. *good to the mouth, of good taste*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 10.

εὐστοος, ον, *with goodly colonnades*, πόλις Anth. P. append. 336.

εὐστόρθυξ, Ep. εὐστ-, ὁ, ἡ, *from a good trunk*, Anth. P. 6. 35, 232.

εὐστοχέω, to hit the mark, succeed, opp. to ἀμαρτάνω, Polyb. 1. 14, 7, etc.: c. gen., εὐστ. πάσης περιστάσεως, τῶν καιρῶν, τῆς ἐλπίδος to hit them exactly, Id. 2. 45, 5., 28. 3, 6., 32. 7, 10: to guess aright, Plut. 2. 617 D:—the Pass. aor. occurs in Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 2, εὐστοχηθεῖσα χάρις a favour well hit off, opportunely done.

εὐστόχημα, τό, a lucky hit, Diog. L. 5. 34.

εὐστοχία, ἡ, *skill in shooting at a mark, good aim, ἐπὶ τόξων εὐστοχία γίνονται* Eur. I. T. 1239; *χερὸς εὐστ.*, periph. for a bow, Id. Tro. 811:—metaph., εὐστ. καιροῦ Plut. 2. 74 D. II. metaph. *cleverness, sagacity*, Lat. acumen, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 2; *χειρῶν εὐστ.*, of artists, Dion. H. de Comp. 25, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 310.

εὐστοχος, ον, *well-aimed, τῷ δ' ἂν εὐστόχῳ περὶ (so Elmsl. for πέτρῳ)* Eur. Hel. 76; εὐστ. ἀκύντιον Xen. Eq. 12, 13. II. *aiming well, ὅσοι δὲ τόξοις χεῖρ' ἔχουσιν εὐστοχον* Eur. H. F. 195; *λόγχοις .. εὐστοχάταται* Id. Phoen. 140; *εὐστοχος τὴν τοξικήν* Luc. Navig. 33; hence, Adv., *εὐστόχως βάλλειν* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8; *εὐστοχα τοξεύειν* Luc. Nigr. 39; Sup. -ώτατα, Dio C. 67. 14. 2. metaph. *making good shots, i. e. guessing well, hitting the right nail on the head*, Arist. Divin. 2, 11: generally *clever, sagacious*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 5, Ephipp. Nav. 1, Anth. P. 11. 430; τὸ εὐστοχον = εὐστοχία, cf. Plat. Legg. 950 B; εὐστ. ἐν ἀπαντήσεσιν ready at repartee, Diog. L. 6. 74:—Adv. -χως, Plat. Legg. 792 D, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 1. 3. *successful, ἀγρη* Opp. H. 3. 250; εὐχαί Anth. P. 6. 158.

εὐστρα or εὐστρα (v. E. M. 398. 31), ἡ: (εὐω):—*the place for singeing slaughtered swine*, Ar. Eq. 1236. II. *roasted barley*, from which ἄλφατα were made, Paus. ap. Eust. 1446. 27.

εὐστράφης, ἐς, (στρέφω) = εὐστρεφής, Ammon. p. 55, Et. Gud.

εὐστρεπτος, Ep. εὐστρ-, ον, (στρέφω) *well-twisted*, of leathern ropes, εὐστρέπτοισι βοεῦσι Od. 2. 426., 15. 291. II. *well-plied, nimble*, πύδες Anth. P. 9. 533.

εὐστρεφής, ἐς, (στρέφω) *well-twisted*, of a bow-string, εὐστρεφέα νευρήν Il. 15. 463; of a harp-string, εὐστρεφές ἔντερον οἴος Od. 21. 408; of a rope, πείσμα εὐστρ. 10. 167; ὕπλω εὐστρεφεῖ 14. 346; of withy cords, εὐστρεφέεσσι λύγοισιν 9. 427.

εὐστροφάλιγξ [ᾶ], ὁ, ἡ, curly, of hair, Anth. P. 6. 219, 18.

εὐστροφία, ἡ, *suppleness, expertness, ἐν τινι* Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 18 B; εὐστρ. πρὸς τὰς ἀπαντήσεις Plut. 2. 510 F, cf. 975 A.

εὐστροφος, Ep. εὐστρ-, ον, *well-twisted*, εὐστροφῶ οἰδς ἀώτῳ with *well-twisted wool* (i. e. a sling), Il. 13. 599, 716. II. *easily turning, active, nimble, νῆες* Eur. I. A. 293; ζῶον Plat. Criti. 109 C; πρὸς τὰς ἀπαντήσεις εὐστρ. Plut. 2. 803 F; τὸ εὐστρ. τοῦ φθέγματος Philostr. 589:—Adv. -φως, Anth. Plan. 385.

εὐστρωτος, ον, (στρώννυμι) *well spread with clothes*, Lat. bene stratus, λέχος h. Hom. Ven. 158, Cer. 286.

εὐστῦλος, ον, *with goodly pillars*, Eur. I. T. 128. II. *with pillars at the best distances*, v. Vitruv. 3. 2, 1.

εὐσύγκρυπτος, ον, *easy to conceal*, Hipp. Fract. 753, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8.

εὐσυγχώρητος, *easily conceding*, Schol. Il. 8. 32.

εὐσυκοφάντητος, ον, *exposed to calumny*, Plut. 2. 707 F.

εὐσύλητος [ῦ], ον, *easily robbed*, Cyrill.

εὐσύλληπτος, ον, *easily taken or caught*, Horapoll. II. 2ct. *easily receiving*, Hesych.; τοῦ σπέρματος, Geop. 17. 1.

εὐσυλλόγιστος, ον, *well-concluded, conclusive, εὐσυλλογιστότερα .. τὰ ἀληθῆ* Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 12. 2. *easily inferred, ἐκ τινων* Polyb. 12. 18, 8.

εὐσυμβίβαστος, ον, *probable, consistent*, Eust. 247. 29.

εὐσύμβλητος, old Att. εὐξ-, ον, = sq. 1, *τέρας εὐσ.* Hdt. 7. 57; ἡδ' οὐκέτ' εὐξύμβλητος ἢ χρησμοφδία Aesch. Pr. 775.

εὐσύμβολος, old Att. εὐξ-, ον, *easy to divine or understand* (cf. συμβάλλω III. 2), εὐξ. τόδ' ἐστὶ παντὶ δοξάσαι Aesch. Cho. 170, cf. Dio C. 40. 17. II. *easy to deal with, honest, upright*, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 5: *furthering commerce*, εὐξ. δίκαι Aesch. Supp. 701. 2. *readily contributing one's συμβολή*, Antipho ap. Harp. III. *affording a good omen, auspicious*, Plut. Demetr. 12, Ael. N. A. 3. 9:—Adv. -λως, cited from Schol. Pind.

εὐσυμπερίφορος, ον, *easy to live with, accommodating*, Diog. L. 7. 13.

εὐσυμπλήρωτος, ον, *easy to fill up or gain*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 133.

εὐσύμφυτος, ον, *easily growing together*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 10.

εὐσυνάγωγος, ον, *easily collected together, τόπος τοῖς πεμπομένοις εὐσ.* a place convenient for collecting imports, Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 6.

εὐσυνάλλακτος, ον, *easy to deal with*, Plut. 2. 42 E:—Adv. -τως, LXX (Prov. 25. 10):—εὐσυναλλαξία, ἡ, *accommodating disposition*, Andronic. de Pass. p. 751.

εὐσυνάρμοστος, ον, *easy to fit together*, Arist. G. A. 1. 7, 3.

εὐσυνάρπαστος, ον, *easy to catch and carry off*, Cyrill.

εὐσυνειδησία, ἡ, a good conscience, Clem. Al. 797.

εὐσυνειδητος, ον, *with a good conscience*, M. Anton. 6. 30. Adv. -τως, Clem. Al. 510.

εὐσυνεσία, ἡ, *shrewdness*, Critias 64, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 10, 2.

εὐσύνετος, old Att. εὐξ-, ον, *quick of apprehension*, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 10, 4; εὐσυνετώτεροι εἰς ταῦτα Ib. 10. 9, 21:—Comp. Adv. -εώτερον, Thuc. 4. 18:—τὸ εὐσύνετον = εὐσυνεσία, C. I. 4816. II. *easily understood*, Eur. I. T. 1092.

εὐσυνθεσία, ἡ, *good arrangement of words*, Eust. 85. 34. II. *faith in treaties*, Philo 2. 267.

εὐσυνθετέω, to be of good faith, keep faith, opp. to ἀσυνθετέω, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. 198. 6; ἐν πᾶσι Polyb. 22. 25, 5; πρὸς τινα Procop.

εὐσύνθετος, ον, *well-compounded*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3. Adv. -τως, Eust. 2. 22.

εὐσύνοπτος, ον, *easily taken in at a glance, seen at once*, Isocr. Antid. § 172 (= 183), Aeschin. 70. 21; μέγεθος εὐσ. Arist. Poët. 7. 10; πλήθος Id. Pol. 7. 5, 3; τάφοι ἀλλήλοις εὐσ. within easy sight of each other, Ib. 2. 12, 9; δύναμις εὐσ. τοῖς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Polyb. 5. 24, 6. II. metaph. *easily taken in by the mind*, of a poem, Arist. Poët. 23, 5; λέγω δὲ περίοδον λέξιν .. ἔχουσαν μέγεθος εὐσ. Id. Rhet. 3. 9, 3; of the facts of a case, Ib. 3. 12, 5, cf. Pol. 7. 1, 6; of a falsehood, *easily seen or detected*, Id. Sens. 4, 4:—Adv. -τως, Id. Mirab. 99; Sup. -ώτατα, Cyrill.

εὐσύντακτος, ον, *well-arranged, τάξις* Arr. Tact. 16. 10. 2. *with good syntax, easy*, of style, Eust. 66. 36:—Adv. -τως, Id. 336. 4.

εὐσύντριπτος, ον, *easily broken*, Polyb. 9. 19, 7.

εὐσφυκτος, ον, (σφύζω) *with a good pulse*, Galen.

εὐσφυξία, ἡ, *goodness, healthiness of pulse*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4, Clem. Al. 286.

εὐσφύρος, Ep. εὐσφ-, ον, *with beautiful ankles*, of women, Hes. Sc. 16, Th. 254, Theocr. 28. 13, etc.; πούς Eur. Hel. 1570.

εὐσχετος, ον, (σχεῖν) *easily kept in its place*, Hipp. Offic. 744.

εὐσχημάτιστος, ον, *well-formed*, Eust. 1570. 47.

εὐσχημονέω, to behave with decorum, Plat. Legg. 732 C, Menand. Monost. 646.

εὐσχημόνημα, τό, an act of decorum, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194.

εὐσχημος, ον, = εὐσχήμων, Dio C. 44. Adv. -μως, Eur. Hec. 569.

εὐσχημοσύνη, ἡ, *gracefulness, elegance, decorum*, Plat. Symp. 196 A, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 5; βίου, ῥημάτων Plat. Rep. 588 A, Legg. 627 D.

εὐσχήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (σχῆμα) *elegant in figure, mien and bearing, graceful*, opp. to ἀσχήμων, Plat. Rep. 413 E, al.; Comp. -έστερος Ib. 554 E; Sup. -έστατος Xen. Eq. 11, 12. 2. in had sense, *with an outside show of goodness, specious in behaviour*, εἰς τινα Eur. Med. 584, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 3. II. of things, *decent, becoming, λόγοι* Eur. Hipp. 490; πρᾶγμα οὐδαμῶς εὐσχημον λέγειν Aeschin. 76. 39: τὸ εὐαχημον, Lat. decorum, Plat. Rep. 401 C, Legg. 797 B:—Adv. -μόνων, *with grace and dignity, like a gentleman*, Ar. Vesp. 1210, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 13: Comp. -έστερον, Plat. Epin. 981 A. 2. later also, *noble, honourable*, in rank, Act. Ap. 17, 2; cf. Loh. Phryn. 333.

εὐσχιδής, ἐς, = sq., Opp. C. 2. 211, Anth. P. 6. 68.

εὐσχιστος, *on*, easy to split, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 3, Anth. P. 6. 227.
 εὐσχολέω, to have abundant leisure, Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 30; *τινος* for a thing, Luc. Amor. 33.
 εὐσχολία, ἡ, leisure, Aquil. V. T., Longus 3. 13.
 εὐσχολος, *on*, unoccupied, esp. by war, Polyb. 4. 32, 6; εὐσχολος τὴν ψυχὴν Hierocl. ap. Stob. 415. 32:—Comp. — ὕπερος M. Anton. 4. 24.
 εὐσωμάτιον, to be well-grown, to be strong and lusty, Eur. Andr. 765, Ar. Nub. 799; of trees, εὐσ. τοῖς μεγέθεσι Plnt. 2. 641 A.
 εὐσωμάτια, ἡ, strength or good habit of body, Poll. 2. 235.
 εὐσωμάτωδης, *es*, =sq., Arist. Probl. 2. 31.
 εὐσωμος, *on*, sound in body, E. M. 105. 46.
 εὐσως, *on*, = εὐσοος, q. v.
 εὐσωπτος, Ep. εὐσπ-, *on*, with good fellows (σῶπτα), i. e. with good wheels, ἀπὴνη Hes. Sc. 273, v. l. Il. 24. 578.
 εὐτάκτης, *es*, (τήκω) easy to soften by heat, Luc. Hermet. 61.
 εὐτακτέω, to be orderly, behave well, Thuc. 8. 1, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 1, etc.: of soldiers, to obey discipline, Ib. 3. 5, 21; εὐτ. πρὸς ἀρχὴν to be obedient towards .., Plnt. Camill. 18.
 εὐτάκτημα, τό, an act of orderly behaviour, Stob. Ecl. 2. 192.
 εὐτακτος, *on*, (τάσσω) well-ordered, orderly, πόλις Ar. Av. 829; σιωπὴ Posidon. ap. Ath. 153 C; βίος Menand. Monost. 298; εὐτ. τὸν βίον, τὴν δίαίταν Plut. 2. 749 D, Diog. L. 2. 25. 2. esp. of soldiers, orderly, well-disciplined, Ar. Vesp. 424, Thuc. 2. 89, etc.; πορεία Id. 7. 77;—Comp., Xen. An. 3. 2, 30. II. Adv. — τως, Hipp. Epid. 1. 944; in order, Aesch. Pers. 399, Ar. Nub. 964; Comp. — ὅτερον, Dem. 1125. 1: but — τέρως Xen. Eq. Mag. 2. 7.
 εὐτάμεντος, *on*, well-husbanded, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 14:—easily managed, convenient, Hipp. Art. 799, 803, Theophr. Odor. 13.
 εὐταξία, ἡ, good arrangement, τῶν λίθων Anth. P. 9. 695; τῶν τῆς ψυχῆς μέτρων πρὸς ἀλληλα Def. Plat. 411 D; τῆς ψυχῆς πρὸς ἡδονάς Ib. E:—good condition, ὅλων καὶ ἵππων Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 14. 2. good order, discipline, Thuc. 6. 72: orderly behaviour, Plat. Alc. 1. 122 C: in a state, orderliness, order, ἡ εὐνομία εὐταξία Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 8, cf. 6. 6, 5., 6. 8, 1. 3. moderation in diet, Erasistr. ap. Plut. 2. 911 B. II. as Philos. term, good practical judgment, cf. Cic. Off. 1. 40.
 εὐτάπειντος, *on*, easily humbled, Synes. 277 B.
 εὐτάρακτος, *on*, easily disturbed, Plut. Arat. 10.
 εὐταρτος, *on*, delicate-footed, of the grasshopper's leg, Anth. P. 7. 213; ἀστράγαλοι Ib. 6. 254.
 εὐτε, relat. Adv.: I. of Time, used by Poets for ὅτε, when the metre requires it, but rare in Trag., and never in Com. or in Att. Prose; found now and then in Hdt. (2. 63., 6. 27., 7. 209). II. Temporal, when, at the time when, 1. with Indic., of a definite occurrence in past time, εὐτέ μιν προὔπεμψεν when he sent him, Il. 8. 367, cf. 11. 735., 23. 85, Eur. Ion 858; commonly with a corresp. Particle in apodosis, as ἐνθα Il. 6. 392; τῆμος δὴ Od. 13. 93; δὴ τότε 22. 182; καὶ τότε δὴ ῥα 24. 147; τόφρα δέ 20. 73; δέ Il. 23. 62, Od. 17. 359; δ' ἄρα 20. 56:—the clause with εὐτε may stand last, Il. 5. 396., 6. 515, Pind. O. 3. 50. 2. with Subj., εὐτ' ἂν (like ὅταν) with conditional force (cf. εἰ A. II), a. referring to future time (like εἰάν with subj.), οὐτι δυνήσεται χραισμεῖν, εὐτ' ἂν πολλοὶ πίπτωσι when many shall be falling, Il. 1. 242, cf. 2. 34, Aesch. Pers. 230. b. referring generally to any one of a number of instances, with pres. in apod., whenever, so often as, ἡμισυ ἀρετῆς ἀποαίνονται, εὐτ' ἂν μιν κατὰ δούλιον ἡμαρ ἔλησιν whenever it overpowers him. Od. 17. 323, cf. 320, Hdt. 6. 27, Aesch. Ag. 12; in orat. obl. (where Opt. might stand, after past tense), Pind. O. 6. 114:—ἂν is sometimes omitted, εὐτ' ἔρδωμεν whenever we offer, Od. 7. 202, cf. Hes. Th. 28, Aesch. Theb. 338, and often in Anth., Jac. A. P. p. 106. 3. with Opt., referring generally to any one of a number of past instances, with impf. in apodosis, εὐτε μάχοιτο whenever he fought, Hes. Sc. 164, h. Hom. 18. 8, Aesch. Ag. 565. III. Causal, since, with aor. indic., Soph. Aj. 715, O. C. 84, Ph. 1099. IV. as Adv. of Comparison, for ἤντε, as, twice in Il., εὐτ' ὄρεος κορυφῆσι κτλ. 3. 10; τῷ δ' εὐτε περὰ γίγνεται 19. 386 (so Aristarch., but with vv. ll. ὥστε, αὐτε):—Bnttm. would in both places read ἤντε as a monosyll.
 εὐτείχεος, *on*, (τείχος) well-walled, Τροίη, Ἴλιος Il. 1. 129, etc.:—also εὐτειχῆς, *es*, Pind. O. 6. 1, N. 7. 67, Eur. Andr. 1010:—in Il. 16. 57 we have an acc. εὐτειχεα (not εὐτειχέα) which Eust. refers to εὐτειχος, eos.
 εὐτειχῆτος, *on*, (τείχος) = εὐτείχεος, Φρυγίη h. Hom. Ven. 112.
 εὐτειχιστος, *on*, well-fortified, Polyb. 3. 90, 8, dub.
 εὐτειχος, *on*, = εὐτείχεος, Max. Tyr. 27. 2, Apoll. de Constr. 187. 11, al.
 εὐτέκμαρτος, *on*, easy to guess, Hesych.
 εὐτεκνέω, to be happy in children, Eur. Fr. 524, Plut. 2. 278 B.
 εὐτεκνία, ἡ, the blessing of children, a breed of goodly children, εὐτεκνίας κύρσαι Eur. Ion 470; εὐτεκνία δυστυχίαν .. καθελείν Id. Supp. 66, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 4, Eth. N. 1. 8, 16; εὐτ. παιδῶν Anth. P. append. 264; fruitfulness, Ib. 356:—cf. εὐπαιδία. [The antepenult. used short, as in τέκνον, by Theocr. 18. 51.]
 εὐτεκνος, *on*, blest with children, of women, Eur. Hec. 551, etc.; of Priam, Ib. 620; εὐτ. βοῦς (i. e. Io) Aesch. Supp. 275; and of the earth, Eur. H. F. 1405; εὐτ. χρησμός an oracle that gives promise of fair children, Id. Ion 423; εὐτ. ξυνοπίς a pair of fair children, Id. Phoen. 1618:—Comp. — ὕπερος (with v. l. — ὕπερος) Diod. 4. 74; Snp. — ὠτατος, Eur. Hec. 11. c. (v. Chocrob. in A. B. 1257). II. of animals, kind to their young, Arist. H. A. 6. 6, 5., 9. 11, 1, al. Cf. εὐπαις.
 εὐτέλεια, ἡ, Ion. εὐτέλιη (cf. εὐμάρεια):—the having little to pay, cheapness, πρὸς εὐτελίην αἰτίων to procure cheapness of .., Hdt. 2. 92; εἰς εὐτέλειαν cheaply, i. e. vilely, opp. to εἰς κόλλος, εἰς εὐτ. χηνὲ συγκρηγγραμμένῃ Ar. Av. 805; κρέα δὲ τίνος ἡδιστ' ἂν ἐσθίωσι; answ. εἰς

εὐτέλειαν the cheapest, Antiph. Ἀκεστρ. 1; μᾶζα πρὸς εὐτέλειαν ἐξωπλισμένη Id. Incert. 1. 2. meanness, shabbiness, εὐσέβειαν καὶ οὐκ εὐτ. ὑμῖν ἀνέγραψε Lys. 185. 13. II. thrift, economy, frugality, ἐπ' εὐτελείᾳ economically, Ar. Ran. 405; φιλοκαλοῦμεν μετ' εὐτελείας without extravagance, Thuc. 2. 40; εἰς εὐτ. συντέμνειν to cut down to an economical standard, Id. 8. 1, cf. 26; εὐτελίη, κλεινῆς ἐκγονε σωφροσύνης Anth. P. 10. 104; in pl. economics, ταῖς εὐτελείαις οἱ θεοὶ χαίρουσι Antiph. Μυστ. 2. 2. Εὐτελία personified, Crates Theb. 3. 3 Bgk.
 εὐτελής, *es*, (τέλος) easily paid for, cheap, Hdt. 2. 86, Plat. Crito 45 A, etc.: slight, easy, Plat. Legg. 649 D; εὐτελέστερα δὲ τὰ δεινὰ less considerable, Thuc. 8. 46:—Adv. — ὥς, at a cheap rate, Xen. Symp. 4. 49; ἀγόρασον εὐτ. Ehipp. Ὀμ. 1. 2. mean, paltry, worthless, of persons, σηματουργὸς δ' οὐ τις εὐτ. ἀρ' ἦν Aesch. Theb. 491; of character, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 4; opp. to σεμνός, Id. Poët. 4. 8; ὅστις .. εὐτελέστατος Eupol. Mar. 9; παιδισκάριον Menand. Μισ. 3; ἀνόητος, εὐτ. ὑπερβολῇ Id. Incert. 137:—so of things, εὐτ. βίος shabby, Plat. Legg. 806 A; εὐτελεστέρα ἀσκησις paltry, requiring no exertion, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 16; τᾶλλα δὲ .. εὐτελέστατα Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 11, cf. Erinic. Μνησ. 1. 4. II. thrifty, frugal, δίαίτα Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 5; δεῖπνον Plut. 2. 150 C.
 εὐτελίω, to disparage, Plut. 2. 1073 C, Luc. pro Imag. 13.
 εὐτελισμός, ὁ, disparagement, Longin. 11. 2, in pl.
 Εὐτέρπη, ἡ, the Well-pleasing, name of a Muse, Hes. Th. 77.
 εὐτερπής, *es*, delightful, charming, Pind. O. 6. 180, Anth. P. 9. 364.
 εὐτέχνητος, *on*, artificially wrought, Anth. P. 6. 260.
 εὐτεχνία, ἡ, skill in art, Dion. H. de Dem. 34, Luc. Hermet. 20, Anth. Plan. 4. 142.
 εὐτεχνος, *on*, skilful, ingenious, of persons, Hipp. Ep. 1276. 51, C. 1. 4924 b. 2. of things, Anth. P. 6. 206.
 εὐτηκτος, *on*, easily melted or dissolved, Arist. Probl. 1. 50.
 εὐτηξία, ἡ, a being easily melted, Arist. Mirab. 50.
 εὐτιθάσευτος, *on*, easily tamed, Strabo 705.
 εὐτλήμων, Dor. — τλάμων [α], *on*, gen. onos, muck-enduring, steadfast, εὐτλήμονι δόξῃ Aesch. Pers. 28; εὐτλάμονι θυμῷ Eur. Med. 865.
 εὐτμητος, *on*, (τέμνω) well-cut, in Il. of leatherwork, ἱμάντες Io. 567., 21. 30; τελαμῶν 7. 304., 23. 825.
 εὐτοίχοις, *on*, with good walls, Manetho 4. 151.
 εὐτοκέω, to bring forth easily, Hipp. 260. 25, Cic. Att. 10. 18; of trees, Theophr. C. P. 1. 14, 1.
 εὐτοκία, ἡ, happy child-birth, Call. Ep. 56, Anth. P. 9. 268; τρισσῇ εὐτ. three children happily born, Ib. 349.
 εὐτόκιος, *on*, aiding in child-birth, Geop. 13. 10, 12: vulg. ἀτόκιον.
 εὐτοκος, *on*, bringing forth easily, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 21, al.
 εὐτολμέω, to be daring enough, ἀδικεῖν Dio C. 55. 16.
 εὐτολμία, ἡ, courage, boldness, Eur. Med. 469, Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 5; in pl., Diod. 17. 10.
 εὐτολμος, *on*, brave-spirited, courageous, εὐτ. ψυχῆς λήματι Simon. 144; ἀπ' εὐτ. φρενός Aesch. Ag. 1309; of men, Xen. An. 1. 7, 4; κύνες Opp. C. 3. 383. Adv. — ὡς, Tyrtae. 12, Aesch. Ag. 1298: Comp. — ὕπερον, Plnt. Sol. 14.—Always in good sense, opp. to τολμηρός, audacious.
 εὐτομος, *on*, well-divided, regular, of a city, Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 6 sq.
 εὐτονέω, to have power or faculties, Hipp. Ep. 1279. 1., 1283. 48: to have power or means to do, εἰπεῖν τι Plnt. 2. 531 B, cf. 533 E; παρέχειν τι C. I. 5853. 10.
 εὐτονία, ἡ, the state of being well-strung, tension, vigour, Hipp. Ep. 1277; τῶν σκελῶν Diod. 5. 34; of style, Dion. H. de Vett. 2. 3; of character, Plut. 2. 156 C.
 εὐτονίζω, to give force to a thing, Alex. Trall. 8. p. 433.
 εὐτονος, *on*, (τείνω) well-stretched, well-strung, vigorous, of men's bodies or limbs, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. Incess. An. 10, 9; τὸ .. εὐτονον .. σωματῶν καὶ ψυχῶν, = εὐτονία, Plat. Legg. 815 A, etc.; of engines, Polyb. 8. 7, 2; of the wind, Diod. 1. 41; of wine, Arist. Mirab. 22; of an orator, forcible, εὐτονος τῇ λέξει Dion. H. de Vett. 5. 4; τῆς λέξεως τὸ εὐτονον Ib. 3. 2:—Adv. — ὡς, with main strength, vigorously, Ar. Pl. 1095. II. of the voice, well-toned, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 1.—Often confounded with ἐντονος, as in Ar. Ach. 665.
 εὐτοξία, ἡ, skill in archery, Hdn. 1. 15; Bekk. conj. εὐστοχία.
 εὐτοξος, *on*, with good arrows, φαρέτρῃ Anth. Plan. 4. 214.
 εὐτόρνευτος, *on*, =sq., Anth. P. 5. 135.
 εὐτορνος, *on*, well-turned, rounded, circular, Eur. Tro. 1197, Lyc. 664. 2. easy to turn, of wood, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 4.
 εὐτράπεζος, *on*, with good table, hospitable, ἀνδρῶνες Aesch. Ag. 243; of persons, Plut. C. Gracch. 19. 2. luxurious, βίος Eur. Fr. 672; of men, Eriphus Πελτ. 1; of meats, dainty, sumptuous, Plut. 2. 667 C.
 εὐτράπελεύομαι, Dep. to be witty, ready, Polyb. 12. 16, 4, Diod. Excerpt. 615. 59; so Dind. (for εὐτραπεζεύομενοι) in Eust. 1053. 18.
 εὐτράπελία, ἡ, the nature of the εὐτράπελος, wit, liveliness, Lat. urbanitas, Hipp. 24. 3; defined by Arist. πεπαιδευμένη ὕβρις, Rhet. 2. 12, 16 (v. sub εὐτράπελος); so, ἡ περὶ τὰς παιδίας καὶ τὰς ὀμλίας εὐτρ. Plut. Ant. 43. 2. rarely in bad sense, = βωμολοχία, Ep. Eph. 5. 4.
 εὐτράπελος, *on*, (τρέπω) easily turning or changing, of the Athenians, Ael. V. H. 5. 13; nimble, of apes, Id. N. A. 5. 26; λόγος εὐτρ. a dexterous, ready plea, Ar. Vesp. 469:—Adv. — ὡς, dexterously, readily, without awkwardness, Thuc. 2. 41. 2. ready with an answer or repartee, witty, lively, Lat. urbanus, facetus, lepidus, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7 (where εὐτραπελία is the mean between ἀγροικία and βωμολοχία, cf. 4. 8, 3); εὐτρ. παρὰ τὰς συνουσίας Polyb. 24. 5, 7; but, b. also in bad sense, = βωμολόχος, jesting, ribald, as Isocr. 149 D, cf. Ep. Eph. 5. 4:—εὐτράπελόν ἐστι, c. acc. et inf., it is ludicrous that .., Plut. 2. 1062

B. 3. *tricky, dishonest*, Pind. P. 4. 186; εὐτρ. κέρδη *time-serving* arts, of flatterers, Ib. 1. 178.

εὐτραφέω, *to be well-nourished, thrive*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 10, 1; but εὐτροφεῖ is the true l., as εὐτροφία in Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 11.

εὐτραφής, *és*, (τρέφω) *well-fed, well-grown, thriving, fat*, Hipp. Aër. 289, Eur. Med. 920, I. T. 304, Plat. Legg. 835 D, Arist., etc.: cf. εὐτρεφής:—τὸ εὐτραφές = εὐτροφία, Polyacn. 7. 36:—Ion. Adv., εὐτραφέως ἔχειν *to be fat*, Hipp. 257. 5. II. act. *nourishing*, ὕδωρ Aesch. Theb. 308; γάλα Cho. 898.

εὐτραφία, Ion. -τη, ἡ, *prosperity*, C. I. 3769.

εὐτραφήλος, *ον*, *with beautiful neck*, Hippiatr., Byz.

εὐτρεπής, *és*, (τρέπω) *readily turning*: generally, *prepared, ready*, often in Eur.; εὐτρεπὲς ποιῆσθαι τι Bacch. 440; εὐτρ. παρεῖναι Ib. 844, al.; so, εὐτρεπῆ .. τὸν κοντὸν ποιεῖ Epicr. Incert. 2; δειπνον εὐτρ. Antiph. Διδ. 1. 12; εἰδὼς εὐτρεπεῖς ὑμᾶς Dem. 45. 2; συνήγοροι .. καθ' ἡμῶν εὐτρεπεῖς Id. 551. 17; εὐτρ. πρὸς τι Dion. H. 2. 3. Adv., εὐτρεπῶς ἔχειν *to be in a state of preparation*, Dem. 15. 9.

εὐτρεπίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to make ready, get ready, put straight, ξίφος* Aesch. Ag. 1651; ἄ χρῆ Eur. I. T. 470; πάντα Dem. 13. 1, cf. 32. 5., 44. 21; εὐτρ. τὰ τεῖχη *to restore them*, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 4:—Pass. *to be prepared, made ready*, Eur. I. A. 1111, Ar. Pl. 626; σφαγαῖσιν ἠντρεπισμένος *ready for ..*, Lyc. 614:—Med. *to get ready for oneself*, or something of one's own, Thuc. 4. 123, cf. 2. 18. II. *to win over, conciliate*, τινά τι Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 12; so in Med., Ib. 6; and in pf. pass., ἅπαντας ἠντρέπισται Dem. 286. 17.

εὐτρεπισμός, *ὁ*, *preparation*, Suid.

εὐτρεπιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must prepare*, Hipp. 423. 43, Heliod. 4. 15.

εὐτρεπιστής, *οὐ*, *ὁ*, *one who gets ready*, Schol. Soph. El. 72.

εὐτρεπτός, *ον*, *easily changing*, Arist. Mund. 6, 32, Plut. Mar. 21; τὸ εὐτρεπτόν Id. 2. 912 B: of diseases, *mild*, Galen. 15. 590. 2. *ready, inclined*, πρὸς μεταβολάς Ib. 978 F: *nimble*, Poll. 6. 121.

εὐτρεφής, Ep. εὐτρ-, *és*, (τρέφω) *well-fed, ὄϊες εὐτρ.* Od. 9. 425; αἰγὸς εὐτρ. 14. 530; σαρκὸς εὐτρεφέστατον πάχος Eur. Cycl. 380, where Scal. εὐτραφέστατον; for εὐτραφής is used elsewhere by Eur. and seems to be the Att. form: II. *nourishing*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 18, 1 (prob. by an error for εὐτραφούς).

εὐτρεψία, ἡ, (εὐτρεπτός) *changeableness*, Clem. Al. 460.

εὐτρήρων, *ωνος, ὁ, ἡ*, *abounding in doves*, Nonn. D. 13. 62.

εὐτρητός, Ep. εὐτρ-, *ον*, (τιτρώω) *well-pierced*, λοβοί Il. 14. 182; δόνακες Anth. Plan. 4. 8: cf. χόανος:—*with many orifices*, φλεβία Theophr. de Sens. 56: *porous*, σπόγγος Q. Sm. 9. 429; πέδον Anth. P. 6. 21.

εὐτρίαίνα, *ὁ*, (Aeol. for εὐτρίαίνης, like ἰππύτα for ἰππότης, etc.), *with goodly trident*, epith. of Poseidon, Pind. O. 1. 117, in acc. εὐτρίαίαν. Cf. ἀγλαοτρίαίνα, δρασοτρίαίνα.

εὐτρίβης, *és*, *well-rubbed, powdered fine*, Nic. Al. 328, 405: a heterocl. dat. εὐτριβί (as from εὐτριψ), Ib. 44; cf. Lob. Paral. 117.

εὐτριπτός, *ον*, (τριβω) *well-rounded*, Damocr. ap. Gal. 13. 904.

εὐτριχός, *ον*, = εὐτριξ, Eur. H. F. 934; τὸ εὐτρ. Clem. Al. 267.

εὐτροπία, ἡ, (εὐτροπος) *versatility, ἡ περὶ τὸ ἦθος εὐτρ.* Plut. 2. 500 D. II. *a good disposition*, Democr. ap. Stob. 494. 5.

εὐτροπις, *ιδος, ὁ, ἡ*, *with good keel*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 401.

εὐτροπος, *ον*, (τρέπω) *versatile*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 3. II.

(εὐρύπος) *well-disposed*, Schol. Od. 1. 1:—of diseases, *mild*, Hipp. 50. 24. Adv. -πως, Schol. Thuc. 1. 122.

εὐτροφέω, *to thrive well, flourish*, Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 29, Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 2, al.: so in Med. or Pass., Id. C. P. 4. 1, 4: v. εὐτραφέω.

εὐτροφία, ἡ, *good nurture, thriving condition, τῶν σωματῶν, τῶν ψυχῶν* Plat. Prot. 531 A sq., cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 6, al.: v. εὐτραφέω.

εὐτροφος, *ον*, *nourishing, healthy, χώρα* Theophr. C. P. 1. 14, 1; ἔαρ Opp. C. 3. 180. II. pass. *well-nourished, thriving*, of trees, Diod. 17. 89; of children, Hipp. 267. 17.

εὐτρόχᾶλος, Ep. εὐτρ-, *ον*, (τρέχω) *running well, quick-moving, ποταμός* Opp. C. 2. 131; μέλισσα Anth. Plan. 36; αἰοδῆ Ar. Rh. 4. 907. II. *well-rounded*, σφαῖρα, κύκλος Ar. Rh. 3. 135, Manetho 2. 130; εὐτροχάλω ἐν ἀλωῇ on the rounded threshing-floor, Hes. Op. 597, 804, cf. Spitzn. ad Il. 20. 496.

εὐτροχος, Ep. εὐτρ-, *ον*: poet. metapl. acc. εὐτροχα An. Ox. 1. 271:—*well-wheeled*, εὐτροχὸν ἄρμα καὶ ἵππους Il. 8. 438, cf. Hes. Sc. 463; ἄμαξαν εὐτρ. Od. 6. 72, Il. 24. 150, etc.; εὐτρ. κύκλος Eur., v. sub ἀντίπηξ.

2. *quick-running, rapid*, Lat. *volubilis*, Plat. Tim. 37 B: *running easily*, of a cord pnt through loops, Xen. Cyn. 2, 4; εὐτροχος γλῶσσα *a ready, glid tongue*, Eur. Bacch. 268; εὐτρ. ἐν τῷ διαλέγεσθαι Plut. Pericl. 7; τὸ τῆς διανοίας εὐτρ. Damasc. ap. Suid.:—Adv., -χως ἀναγινώσκειν *to read fluently*, Philo 1. 303. II. *well-rounded, round*, τεῖχος Anth. P. append. 50. 13.

εὐτρώγητος, *ον*, *convenient for the vintage*, of low vines, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 4.

εὐτυκάζομαι, Dep. *to make ready*: Hesych. εὐτυκάζου (Ms. εὐτύκαζον)· εὐτυκτον ἔχε, ἔτοιμον: hence restored by L. Dind. in Aesch. Theb. 149, τόξον εὐτυκάζου (the Med. Ms. gives τόξον .. τυκάζου).

εὐτύκος, *ον*, rare form for sq., *well-built*, εὐτύκους δόμους (so Bothe) Aesch. Supp. 959. II. *ready*, γλῶσσα Ib. 994; πᾶς τις ἐπειπεῖν ψόγον .. εὐτύκος Ib. 974; πῦρ εὐτυκὸν ἔστω Theocr. 24. 86; εἰς τι Pratin. 2 Bgk.

εὐτυκτός, *ον*, (τεύχω) *well-made, well-wrought*, κυνέη Il. 3. 336, etc.; ἰμάσθλη S. 44, etc.; κλισίη Io. 566, Od. 4. 123; κρέα εὐτ. ποιῆσθαι *to get meat ready for eating*, Hdt. 1. 119.

εὐτύπωτος, *ον*, *easily taking an impression*, Galen., Eust. 633. 23; and in Plut. 2. 660 C, Reisk. restored εὐτυπώτων for -ωτάτων.

εὐτύχεια, ἡ, poet. for εὐτυχία, Soph. Fr. 882.

εὐτυχέω: impf. ἠτύχουν or εὐτ- Soph., etc.: fut. ἦσω Eur. Or. 1212:

aor. ἠτύχησα or εὐτ- Eur., etc.: pf. ἠτύχημα or εὐτ- Plat., etc.: 3 pl. plqpf. εὐτυχήκεσαν Dem. 231. 4:—Pass., aor. εὐτυχήθην Hdn. 2. 14: pf. εὐτύχημαι, v. sub fin. *To be εὐτυχής, to be well off, successful*, Pind. O. 7. 149, I. 3. 1, Hdt., etc.; πόνου χωρὶς οὐδὲν εὐτυχεῖ Soph. El. 945; οἱ εὐτυχοῦντες *people in prosperity*, Antipho 120. 14:—εὐτ. τινος *to be well off for a thing*, Luc. Charidem. 23; εἰ μνήμης εὐτυχῶ Ath. 58 C:—τινι in a thing, τῷ πολέμῳ Hdt. 1. 171, cf. Soph. El. 68; τῷ βίῳ Menand. Incert. 111; but more often c. acc. rei, τοὺς ἄλλους πολέμους Hdt. 1. 65; τὰ πάντα Id. 3. 40, Soph. O. T. 88, cf. Eur. Or. 542, Ion 567; ἐν τινι Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 5; c. part. *to succeed in doing*, Eur. Or. 1212, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 11; so, c. inf., Longus 4. 19, Diog. L. 9. 100; also c. acc. cogn., εὐτ. εὐτύχημα Xen. An. 6. 3, 6:—εὐτύχει, like Lat. *vale*, at the close of letters, or on grave-stones (cf. εὐπλοέω), Ep. Plat. 321 C, C. I. 4346, 4837, al.; εὐτυχεῖτε Ep. Philippi ap. Dem. 251. 24: also, ἄλλ' εὐτυχοίης Aesch. Cho. 1063, Soph. O. T. 1478, Eur. Med. 688: cf. ὀνίνημι II. 3:—Pass., εὐτύχηται τοῖς πολεμίοις ἱκανά *they have had success enough*, Thuc. 7. 77.

2. of things, *to turn out well, prosper*, βρύτεια πράγματ' εὐτυχοῦντα Aesch. Ag. 1327; χωρὶς πόνου μὲν οὐδὲν εὐτυχεῖ Soph. El. 945; τὸ εὐτυχοῦν *success*, Id. Fr. 610; τὰ πολλὰ .. εὐτυχοῦντα *if they succeed*, Thuc. 3. 39, cf. 4. 79.

εὐτύχημα, τό, *a piece of good luck, a happy issue, a success*, Eur. Phoen. 1356, Plat. Symp. 217 A, etc.; εὐτυχεῖν εὐτ. Xen. An. 6. 1, 6.

εὐτύχης, *és*, *well off, successful, lucky, fortunate, prosperous*, of persons and events, Hdt. 1. 32, Trag., Plat., etc.; opp. to ὄλβιος, Hdt. 1. c.; to εὐδαίμων, Eur. Med. 1229 (v. sub vocc.); εὐτυχεῖ πύτμῳ Aesch. Pers. 709; εὐτυχῆ κλύουσα πρᾶξιν Soph. Tr. 293; c. dat., εὐτ. ἰκέσθαι τινί *to come with blessings to him*, Id. O. C. 308; δαίμων δὲ τοῖς μὲν εὐτυχῆς καθ' ἡμέραν Id. El. 999:—τὸ εὐτυχές, = εὐτυχία, Thuc. 2. 44. II.

Adv. -χῶς, Pind. N. 7. 133, Trag., etc.; Ion. -χέως, Hdt. 3. 39: Comp. -έστερον, Eur. Heracl. 247, etc.; Sup. -έστατα, Hdt. 7. 6.

εὐτύχια (cf. εὐτυχεία), ἡ, *good luck, success, prosperity*, Pind. O. 6. 139, Hdt. 1. 32, Trag., etc.; τὴν ἀτυχίαν εἰς εὐτυχίαν αἰτοῦμαι μεταστῆναι Artipho 119. 34; distinguished from εὐδαιμονία by Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 17; ἐπ' εὐτυχία Eur. I. T. 1490, cf. Ar. Eccl. 573; εὐτυχία χρῆσθαι Plat. Meno 72 A; κατὰ τινα θείαν εὐτ. Id. Legg. 798 B; ἡ κατὰ πόλεμον εὐτ. Thuc. 1. 120:—in pl. *pieces of good luck, successes*, Id. 2. 44.

εὐτύχια, *ον*, *of good glass*, Anth. P. 11. 55, acc. to Planudes.

εὐδρέω, *to abound in water*, Strabo 371.

εὐδρία, ἡ, *abundance of water*, Strabo 218.

εὐδρος, *ον*, (ὑδωρ) *well-watered, abounding in water*, ἄστυ Simon. 102; ἀκτά Pind. P. 1. 152; γῆ ποιῶδης καὶ εὐ. Hdt. 4. 47; χῶρος εὐδρότερος Id. 9. 25. 2. of a river, *with beautiful water*, Eur. I. T. 399; so prob., εὐδρον ποτόν (vulg. εὐδρον) Polyzel. Δημ. 3.

εὐμνία, ἡ, = εὐμολπία, Hesych.

εὐμνος, *ον*, *celebrated in many hymns*, h. Hom. Ap. 19, 207, Call. Apoll. 30, Fr. 36 (in Sup.), etc. [The penult. short in Epich. 69 Ahr.]

εὐμπερβᾶτος, *ον*, *easily slept over*: of a socket, *out of which the end of a bone easily slips*, Hipp. Art. 784.

εὐμπερβλητός, *ον*, *easily overcome*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 19.

εὐμνος, *ον*, *sleeping well or soundly*, Hipp. 267. 37. II. act. *granting good sleep*, of Zeus at Delphi, Hesych.

εὐμπόδητος, *ον*, of a sandal, *easy to bind under the foot*, Tzetz.

εὐμποιστός, *ον*, *easily endured, tolerable*, Theodoret.

εὐμπόληπτος, *ον*, *easy to take up, light*, Eust. Opusc. 259. 44: *easy to maintain*, Ib. 68. 51.

εὐμποχώρητος, *ον*, *easily giving way*, Herm. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1086.

εὐύφαντος, *ον*, (ὕφαινω) = sq., Suid., Byz.

εὐύφης, *és*, (ὕφή) *well-woven*, Anth. P. 10. 2:—for Soph. Tr. 602, v. sub ταναῦφης.

εὐύψης, *és*, (ὑψος) *very high*, Nicet. Ann. 106 D.

εὐύφης, *és*, (φάος) *very bright*, Nonn. D. 8. 111.

εὐύφᾶμέω, εὐύφᾶμος, Dor. for εὐύφημ-.

εὐύφᾶνης, *és*, of good appearance, στρατός Mauric. Strat. p. 229.

εὐύφαντᾶσίωτος, *ον*, *one whose imagination can realise or embody notions*, Lat. *qui sibi res, voces, actus secundum verum optime fingit*, Quintil. 6. 2, 30.

εὐύφᾶρέτης, *ον*, ὁ, Dor. -as, a, *with beautiful quiver*, Soph. Tr. 208.

εὐύφάρμακος, *ον*, *abounding in drugs*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 3.

εὐύφεγγής, *és*, *bright, brilliant, ἡμέρα .. εὐφ. ἰδεῖν* Aesch. Pers. 387; ἀστέρες Ar. Rh. 3. 1195; σελήνη Plut. 2. 161 E; τὸ εὐφ. Luc. Hipp. 8.

εὐύφημέω, Dor. εὐύφᾶμέω, (εὐύφημος) *to use words of good omen*, opp. to δυσφημέω: I. *to avoid all unlucky words*, as was required during sacred rites, Horace's *male ominatis parcere verbis*; then, as the surest mode of avoiding them, *to keep a religious silence*, φέρτε δὲ χερσὶν ὕδωρ εὐύφημησαί τε κέλεσθε Il. 9. 171, cf. Ar. Nub. 263, Call. Apoll. 17, 18, etc.; mostly in Imper., εὐύφημει, εὐύφημείτε, *hush! be still!* Lat. *bona verba quaeso, favete linguis*, as if to avert an omen, Ar. Nub. 298, Ach. 241, al.; so, οἱ δὲ ἀμβώσαντες μέγα εὐύφημέειν μιν ἐκέλευον, because his words shocked them, Hdt. 3. 38; εὐύφημειν χρῆ τὸν πρεσβύτην Ar. Ran. 354; εὐύφημει τοῦτό γε, ἦν δ' ἐγώ Plat. Euthyd. 301 A, cf. Rep. 329 C; οὐκ εὐύφημήσεις; Id. Symp. 214 D:—Pass., εὐύφημον εἶη τοῦπος εὐύφημουμένη (fausta audienti, Herm.) Aesch. Supp. 512:—cf. εὐύστομος II. 2.

II. *to shout in praise or honour of any one, or in triumph*, Aesch. Ag. 596, Eum. 1035, Ar. Pl. 758, Diod. 5. 49. 2. c. acc. *to honour by praise, speak well of*, Plat. Epin. 992 D, Xen. Symp. 4. 49:—also *to call by a mild name*, Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 119:—Pass., *to be in good repute*, C. I. 4389.

III. *to sound triumphantly*, κέλαδος Ἑλλήνων πάρα .. εὐύφημῶσεν Aesch. Pers. 389; ὕλολυγμὸς εὐύφημῶν Id. Ag. 28.

εὐύφημητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of happy significance, Eust. 763. 37.

εὐύφημία, ἡ, *the use of words of good omen*, opp. to δυσφημία: I.

abstinence from inauspicious language, religious silence, εὐφημίαν ἴσχε = εὐφήμει, Soph. Tr. 178; σῶζε τὴν εὐφ. Ib. 206; εὐφημία ἄτω, εὐφημία ἄτω, as a proclamation of silence before a prayer, Ar. Av. 959, Thesm. 295: so, εὐφημίαν .. κηρύξας ἔχω Soph. Fr. 764; Ταλθύβιος .. εὐφημίαν ἀνείπε Eur. I. A. 1564; μετ' εὐφημίας διδάσκειν Plat. Legg. 949 B; ἐν εὐφ. χρῆ τελευταίαν Id. Phaedo 117 D; πρὸς εὐφημίαν τρεπέσθω felix faustumque sit, Luc. Laps. 17.

II. in positive sense, auspiciousness, fairness, λόγων εὐφ. Ib. 608, Aeschin. 24. 13; πᾶσαν εὐφ. παρεχόμεν Dem. 1472. 5; εὐφ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Plat. Legg. 717 C:—esp. a fair or honourable name for a bad thing, euphemism (as Εὐμενίδες, εὐφρόνη, etc.), δι' εὐφημίαν Ib. 736 A; εὐφημίας ἔνεκα Aeschin. 66. fin.; cf. Plut. 2. 449 A. 2. = εὐφωμία, Demetr. de Eloc. 175: cf. εὐφημίω II.

III. prayer and praise, worship, honour, Eur. I. A. 1470, Plat. Alc. 2. 149 B, Dinarch. 106. 38; ἀθάνατος εὐφ. Diod. 1. 2; ἀείμνηστος Plut. 2. 121 E; ἡ ὕστερον εὐφ. Dio Chr. 1. 575; τὴν παρὰ πᾶσιν ἀγαθὴν εὐφ. good repute, C. I. 2335. 39;—and in pl. songs of praise, lauds, Pind. P. 10. 54.—In Soph. Fr. 206, for σῶζε τὴν εὐφημίαν, read εὐθυμίαν.

εὐφημίω, to use a good word for a bad thing, and εὐφημισμός, ὁ, the use of an auspicious word for an inauspicious one, e. g. Εὐμενίδες for Ἐρινύες, εὐφρόνη for νύξ, etc., Eust. 1398. 52, cf. Dem. Phal. 281. II. to salute with acclamations, Hdn. 2. 3, 35, in Pass.

εὐφημος, Dor. εὐφᾶμος, ὄν, (φήμη) uttering sounds of good omen, opp. to δύσφημος, ἀετός Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 3: but mostly in secondary senses, I. abstaining from inauspicious words, i. e. religiously silent, εὐφημον .. κοίμησον στόμα Aesch. Ag. 1247; γλώσσαν εὐφ. φέρειν Id. Cho. 581; so perh. εὐφ. γόοι Id. Fr. 36; εὐφήμου στόμα φροντίδος ἰέντες uttering the words of religious thought, i. e. keeping a holy silence, Soph. O. C. 132; so, ὑπ' εὐφήμου βοῆς, i. e. in silence, Id. El. 630; εὐφημα φώνει, like εὐφήμει, Lat. fave lingua, Id. Aj. 362, 591, Eur. I. T. 687; εὐφημος ἴσθι, Soph. Fr. 426; εὐφ. πᾶς ἔστω λαός Ar. Thesm. 39.

2. mild, softening (cf. εὐφημία I. 2, εὐφημισμός). ἐν εὐφημοτάτοις ὀνόμασι .. κατονομάζειν Plat. Alc. 2. 140 C; πρὸς τὸ εὐφημύτατον, Lat. in meliorem partem, Luc. Prom. 3: cf. ἀνευφημέω. II. in positive sense, fair-sounding, suspicious, μῦθοι Xenophon. 1. 14; ἦμαρ Aesch. Ag. 636; ἔπος Id. Supp. 512; εὐφαμοὶ κέλαδοι Eur. Tro. 1072; εὐφάμον δ' ἐπὶ βωμοῖς μούσαν θείατ' ἀοιδοὶ Aesch. Supp. 694 (v. Herm.); Μούσης ἀνοίγειν .. εὐφημον στόμα Ar. Av. 1719; εὐφ. πόνοι ρίους, holy, Eur. Ion 134; δόμοι Id. Andr. 1144; φίδης γένος, ἐρωτήματα Plat. Legg. 801 A, Hipp. Ma. 293 A:—so Adv. -μως, with or in words of good omen, h. Hom. Ap. 171, Aesch. Eum. 287, Plat. Phaedr. 261 C. III. praising, laudatory, λόγοι εὐφ. ronegyrics, Polyb. 31. 14, 4.

εὐφθαρτος, ὄν, easily destroyed, perishable, Arist. Cael. 1. 11, 5, P. A. 4. 6, 11, al. II. easy of digestion, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 68 F. εὐφθογγέω, to sound or sing well, Schol. Soph. O. C. 18. εὐφθογγος, ὄν, well-sounding, cheerful, λύρη Theogn. 534; κελάδους εὐφθογγότερους Aesch. Cho. 341; συρίγγων φωνή Eur. Tro. 127: sweet-voiced, of birds, in Sup., Strabo 718, cf. 260.

εὐφίλης, ἔς, well-loved, χεῖρ Aesch. Ag. 34. II. act. loving well, ποιμήνης τοιαύτης οὐτίς εὐφ. θεός Id. Eum. 197.

εὐφίλητος, ἡ, ὄν, well-beloved, only in Aesch. Theb. 107. εὐφίλοπαις, ὁ, ἡ, the children's darling, of a lion's whelp, Aesch. Ag. 721.

εὐφίλοτιμος, ὄν, ambitious, δαπανήματα Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 11. εὐφῆμος, ὄν, well-bitted, well-bridled, Herodian. Epim. 178. II. astringent, styptic, Nic. Al. 275.

εὐφλαστος, ὄν, easily crushed, Schol. Lyc. 26. εὐφλεκτος, ὄν, easily set on fire, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 22, Arr. An. 2. 19, 1. εὐφορβία, ἡ, good feeding, σφαδάξεις πᾶλος ὡς εὐφορβία Soph. Fr. 727.

εὐφόρβιον, τό, an African plant with an acrid juice, Euphorbium, spurge, Diosc. 3. 96; also its resinous juice, Ib.

εὐφορβος, ὄν, (φέρβω) well-fed, Orph. π. σεισμῶν 95. εὐφορέω, to bear well, be productive, Hipp. Ep. 1274. 20, Ev. Luc. 12. 16; εὐφ. σταφυλάς Galen. 3. 44. II. of ships, to carry a good freight, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

εὐφόρητος, ὄν, easily borne, endurable, τινι Aesch. Cho. 353. εὐφορία, ἡ, the power of bearing easily, Hipp. Fract. 775. II. abundant produce, καρπῶν, οἴνου Xenag. ap. Macrobi. 5. 19, Alciphro 1. 24; ἐλαίου C. I. 355. 60. III. dexterity, Poll. 4. 97.

εὐφόρμιγξ, ἰγγος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful lyre: playing beautifully on it, Anth. P. 7. 10. II. pass. of lyrical music, beautifully played or accompanied, Opp. H. 5. 618.

εὐφορος, ὄν, (φέρω) well or patiently borne, πόνοι Pind. N. 10. 45. 2. easy to bear or wear, manageable, light, ὄπλα Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 14; δόρυ Id. Eq. 7, 8; σπενδονή Luc. Dem. 7. 3. easily borne, spreading rapidly, of diseases, Luc. Abd. 27:—of persons, εὐφ. πρὸς ἡδονάς Longin. 44. 1. II. act. bearing well; of a breeze, favourable, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 27. 2. of the body, active, vigorous, healthy, Phocyl. 3, Xen. Symp. 2, 16; εὐφ. ἔχειν τὸ σῶμα Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 4. 3. able to endure, patient; in Adv., εὐφύρως τλήναι Soph. Ph. 872; εὐφορώτατα φέρειν Hipp. Aph. 1242, cf. Fract. 764; εὐφύρως ἔχειν πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 651 C. 4. of animals or trees, productive, fruitful, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 3, Plant. 1. 6, 6, Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 10; c. gen., ὀπώρας Hdn. 1. 6; πόλις εὐφ. πρὸς ἀνδρῶν ἀρετὴν rich in manly virtue, Dion. H. de Rhet. 3. 3. 5. easily able to do, c. inf., Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 2:—Adv., easily, App. Civ. 2. 146; εὐφύρως ἔχειν τῆς γλώττης to have a ready tongue, Philostr. 536; εὐφύρως ἔχειν to feel better, Galen.—An irreg. Comp. εὐφορέστερος in Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4.

εὐφορτος, ὄν, well-freighted, well-bollasted, νᾶες Anth. P. 12. 53:—metaph. moving well, active, μέλη Opp. C. 1. 85, cf. 4. 447.

εὐφράδεια, ἡ, correctness of language, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 98. εὐφράδης, ἔς, (φράζω) speaking correctly, Suid. 2. pass. well-expressed, Schol. Il. 14. 382, etc.; Hom. has only the Adv. in Od. 19. 352, εὐφραδέως πεπνυμένα πάντα ἀγορεύειν to speak all wise things in good set terms, eloquently.

εὐφράδιη, ἡ, Ion. and poet. for εὐφράδεια, Anth. P. 1. 28, C. I. 6854f. εὐφραίνω, Ep. εὐφρ-: fut. Att. εὐφρανῶ, Aesch. Cho. 742, etc., Ion. and Ep. εὐφρανέω Il. 5. 688, εὐφρανέω 7. 297:—aor. εὐφράνα or ηὐφρ- Simon. in Anth. P. 13. 19, Eur., etc., Ep. εὐφρηνα Il. 24. 102, subj. εὐφρήνης 7. 295:—Pass., with fut. med. εὐφρανοῦμαι Xen. Symp. 7, 5, Ion. 2 sing. εὐφράνεαι Hdt. 4. 9; also pass. εὐφρανθήσομαι Ar. Lys. 165, Aeschin. 27. 12: aor. εὐφράνθην or ηὐ- Pind. O. 9. 94, Ar. Ach. 5: (εὐφρων). To cheer, delight, gladden, εὐφρανεῖν ἀλοχον Il. 5. 688; εὐφραίνετε γυναῖκας Od. 13. 44; ἀνδρὸς εὐφραίνοιμι νόημα 20. 82; εὐφρ. θυμὸν τινος Pind. I. 7 (6). 2; φρένα, νόον, βίον τινός, etc., Trag.; τινὰ ἐπέεσσι Il. 24. 102; δι' ἀρετὴν Plat. Menex. 237 A; τινὰ τι Agatho ap. Ath. 211 E, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 6. II. Pass. to make merry, enjoy oneself, be happy, εὐφραίνεσθαι ἔκηλον Od. 2. 311, Hdt. 4. 9; τινι at or in a thing, Pind. P. 9. 30, Plat. Legg. 796 B; ἐπὶ τινι Ar. Ach. 5; ἐν τινι Xen. Hier. 1, 16; διὰ τινος Ib. 8; ἀπὸ τινος Ib. 4. 6; c. part., εὐφράνθη ἰδῶν was rejoiced at seeing, Pind. O. 9. 94; εἰ πεπνυμένος μηδὲν τι μᾶλλον ἢ νοσῶν εὐφραίνεται Soph. Aj. 280, cf. Eur. Med. 36; τὰ ἐμὰ εὐφρ. to rejoice in my rejoicings, Luc. Dial. Marin. 13. 2.

εὐφραντήριον, τό, a means of cheering, Byz. εὐφραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, cheering, ὀφθαλμῶν Ath. 608 A. Adv. -κῶς, Eccl. εὐφραντο-ποιός, ὄν, = foreg., Schol. Ar. Pax 520. εὐφραντός, ἡ, ὄν, pleasant, Timocr. ap. Diog. L. 10. 6. 2. cheered, delighted, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 536.

εὐφράστια, ἡ, good cheer, Epict. ap. Stob. 72. 38, Hesych. εὐφραστος, ὄν, (φράζω) easy to speak or utter, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 6: distinct, ὀπαπή Dion. P. 171.

εὐφρονέων, Ep. εὐφ-, well-meaning and well-judging, with kind and prudent mind, often in Hom., in the verse δ [or δς] σφιν εὐφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν Il. 1. 73, al.; fem. -έουσα in Ar. Rh. 3. 998; pl. -έοντες, Manetho 1. 233: but no such Verb as εὐφρονέω occurs, v. εὐ sub fin.

εὐφρόνη, ἡ, (εὐφρων) the kindly time, euphem. for νύξ, night (cf. Εὐμενίδες), Hes. Op. 558, Pind. N. 7. 4, and all Poets, but also in Ion. Prose, as Hdt. 7. 12, 56, al., Hipp. 588. 42, etc.; ἀστρων εὐφρ. = ἀστερόεσσα εὐφρ. Soph. El. 19; εὐφρόνης = νυκτός, by night, Anaxim. ap. Diog. L. 2. 4; so, κατ' εὐφρόνην Aesch. Pers. 221, Soph. El. 259. II. = εὐφροσύνη, Hesych.; in Eur. Hel. 1470 εὐφροσύνην is now restored. Cf. δυσφρόνη.

εὐφρονίδης, ὄν, ὁ, son of Night, Anth. P. append. 281. εὐφρόνωσ, Adv. of εὐφρων.

εὐφροσύνη, Ep. εὐφρ-, ἡ, (εὐφρων):—mirth, merriment, γέλω τε καὶ εὐφροσύνην παρέχουσαι Od. 20. 8, cf. 10. 465, etc.:—esp. of a banquet, good cheer, festivity, οὐ .. τί φημι χαριέστερον εἶναι, ἢ ὅταν εὐφροσύνη μὲν ἔχη κατὰ δῶματα πάντα κτλ. Od. 9. 6, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 449, 482, etc.; κρητῆρ μεστὸς εὐφροσύνης Xenophon. 1. 4:—in pl., σφισι θυμὸς αἰὲν εὐφροσύνησιν λαίνεται is cheered with glad thoughts, Od. 6. 156; festivities, Aesch. Pr. 540, Eur. Bacch. 376, etc.:—poët. word, used by Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 32, Ages. 9, 4, in pl.; in sing., Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 7, Plat. Tim. 80 B. II. as prop. n. Euphrosyné, one of the Graces who presided at festive meetings, Hes. Th. 909: cf. Θάλεια.

εὐφρόσυνος, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄσ, ὄν Anth. P. 5. 40:—poët. for εὐφρων, cheery, merry, δοῖδαί Scol. in Ath. 694 D:—Adv. -ως, in good cheer, Theogn. 764. II. act. cheering, making cheerful, Diosc. 4. 128; νύξ Orph. H. 2. 5, etc.; cf. Lob. Paral. 231 sq.

εὐφρούρος, ὄν, (φρουρά) watchful, κομιδῆ Opp. H. 5. 621. εὐφρων, Ep. εὐφρ-, ὄν, both in Hom.: (φρήν):—cheerful, gladsome, merry, of persons feasting or making merry, εἶπερ τις .. δαινύται εὐφρων Il. 15. 99, cf. Od. 17. 531, Pind. N. 5. 70, etc.: so Adv. εὐφρόνωσ, with good cheer, Pind. P. 10. 63, etc. 2. act. cheering, making glad or merry, οἶνος Il. 3. 246; εὐφρων πόνος εὐ τελέσσασι Aesch. Ag. 806; ᾧ φέγγος εὐφρον Ib. 1577; ῥοαὶ εὐφρονες Ἀργείοις Soph. Aj. 420: neut. pl., εὐφροσιν δέχεσθαι = εὐφροσύναις (where Dind. suggests that a verse has been lost, in which was the Subst. of εὐφροσιν), Aesch. Eum. 632. II. later, well-minded, favourable, kindly, gracious, θεὸς εὐφρων εἶη εὐχαῖς Pind. O. 4. 21, cf. Aesch. Pers. 772, Soph. Aj. 705, etc.; γαῖαν .. εὐφρονα μῆλοισι Pind. O. 7. 116; εὐ. ἡδ' ὑμιλία Aesch. Eum. 1030; ψῆφον δ' εὐφρον' ἔθεντο Ib. 640:—(in Theocr. 25. 29, ἐπιφρονος is the true reading):—Adv., in this sense, Aesch. Ag. 351, 849, Pers. 837. III. = εὐφημος, Xenophon. 1. 13; πᾶς εὐφρον' εἶπω; Aesch. Cho. 88; οὐδ' αὖ τὸδ' εὐφρον Supp. 378.

εὐφυής, ἔς, (φυή) well-grown, shapely, goodly, μηροί Il. 4. 147; πτελέη 21. 243; εὐφ. κλάδος of ivy, Eur. Fr. 89; πρόσωπον Id. Med. 1198; ὀδόντες Alex. Ἴσοστ. 1. 20; χεῖρες, πόδες Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 13, etc.; χορείας εὐφυῆς βάσις well-ordered, graceful, Ar. Thesm. 968. II. of good natural disposition (cf. εὐφυία II), Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 13, al., Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 17; of horses and dogs, εὐφυστάτους Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 3. 2. naturally suited or adapted, πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 455 B, Isocr., etc.; εἰς τι Plat. Prot. 327 C; εὐφυῆς λέγειν Aeschin. 25. 41; εὐφ. τὰ σώματα καὶ τὰς ψυχὰς Plat. Rep. 409 E; τὴν γνώμην Isocr. 196 E; rarely in bad sense, εὐφ. πρὸς ἀγωνίαν Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 18 and 19:—Adv., εὐφύως ἔχει, c. inf., Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 1; εὐφ. ἔχειν ὡς κεῖσθαι πρὸς .. Ib. 5. 3, 15., 7. 6, 5; εὐφύτερον ἔχειν Dem. 1414. 1. 3. of places, favourable, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 15, etc.; so of time, Polyb. 1. 19, 12. III. naturally clever, like εὐτράπελος, euphem. for βωμολόχος, Isocr. 149 D, Antid. 5 303; σοφιστῆς εὐφ. Alex. Γαλ. 1. 4, cf. Λιν. 1. 13; εὐφυῆς a man of genius, Arist. Poët. 17, 4, cf. Rhet. 2. 15, 3; opp. to γεγυμνασμένος, Ib. 3. 10, 1, cf. Eth. N.

3. 5, 17; of hounds, Id. H. A. 9. 1, 3:—Adv. εὐφύως, *cleverly*, Plat. Rep. 401 C; *κολακεύειν εὐφύως* Antiph. Αημν. 2; *ὀψοποιεῖν* Alex. Ἀσκλ. 1. εὐφύια, ἡ, *natural goodness of growth or shape, shapeliness*, Hipp. Offic. 742; εὐφ. καὶ ὠρα Plut. Solon 1. II. *good natural parts, natural cleverness, genius*, and morally, *goodness of disposition*, often in both senses at once, as in French *un bon naturel*, Def. Plat. 413 D, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 7, 17, Rhet. 1. 6, 15, al. 2. of places, *fertility, favourable situation*, etc., εὐφ. πρὸς τι Theophr. C. P. 1. 2, 3; cf. Polyb. 2. 68, 5.—The form εὐφύεια is cited from Alex. (Incert. 78).

εὐφύλακτος, ον, *easy to keep or guard*, Aesch. Supp. 998; εὐφ. ἡ καρδία, *well-guarded*, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 11; εὐφυλακτότερον *more easily kept*, Id. Sens. 2, 12:—ἐν εὐφυλάκτῳ εἶναι *to be on one's guard*, Eur. H. F. 201; εὐφυλακτότερα αὐτοῖς ἐγίγγετο *it was easier for them to keep a look-out*, Thuc. 8. 55; so, ὅπως εὐφύλακτα αὐτοῖς εἶη Id. 3. 92, Plut. Rom. 18. II. (φυλάττομαι) *easy to guard against*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 15, 9, Dio C. 57. 1.

εὐφυλλος, ον, *well-leafed*, Pind. I. 6 (5). 89, Eur. I. T. 1246. εὐφύσητος [ῥ], ον, *easily blown up into a flame*, A. B. 239. εὐφύτος, ον, (φυτόν) *well-planted*, Poll. 1. 228. εὐφωνία, ἡ, *goodness of voice*, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 13, Arist. Probl. 11. 39: *loudness of sound*, Id. Audib. 36. II. *euphony*, Dion. H. de Isocr. 3, al.

εὐφωvos, ον, *sweet-voiced, musical*, Πιερίδες Pind. I. 1. 9; χορός (v. σύμφθογγος) Aesch. Ag. 1187, etc.; εὐφ. θαλῖαι *accompanied with sweet songs*, Pind. P. 1. 72. 2. *loud-voiced*, of a herald, Ar. Eccl. 713, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 20, cf. Dem. 380. 2. Adv.—ως: Comp.—στερως, Dem. Phal. 267; —ότερον, Plut. 2. 1132 A.

εὐφώρατος, ον, *easy to detect*: an apparent Sup. εὐφωρότατος, in Plut. 2. 63 C and Galen., is only f. l. for εὐφώρατος, as θριπῆδέστατος is a common f. l. for θριπῆδεστος. Cf. εὐχείρατος. εὐχαίτης, ον, δ, *with beautiful hair*, Call. Ep. 56: *with beautiful mane*, Poll. 5. 83: *with beautiful leaves*, Anth. P. 4. 1, 51., 9. 669.

εὐχαιτίας, ον, δ, f. l. for foreg., Diod. 20. 54. εὐχάλινος [α], ον, *well-bridled*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 169.

εὐχάλινωτος, ον, (χαλινώω) = foreg., Herodian. Epim. p. 178. εὐχαλκος, ον, *wrought of fine brass or well-wrought in brass*, στεφάνη II. 7. 12; ἀξίνη 13. 612; μελίη 20. 322; τρίποδες Od. 15. 84; κράνος Aesch. Theb. 459; ἄπλα Id. Pers. 456.

εὐχάλκωτος, ον, (χαλκώω) = foreg., κρέαγρα Anth. P. 6. 305. εὐχανδής, ἐς, *spacious*, Manetho 6. 463, Nic. Al. 63.

εὐχάρης, ἐς, = sq., Menand. in Walz Rhet. 9. 274.

εὐχάρης, neut. εὐχαρι, gen. ιτος:—*pleasing, charming, winning, agreeable, gracious, popular*, Lat. *gratiosus, urbanus*, esp. in society, Plat. Rep. 486 D, 487 A, Xen.; *δοτεῖος καὶ εὐχ.* Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 12; εὐχ. κατὰ τὰς ἐντεύξεις, ἐν ταῖς δμυλίαις Polyb. 22. 21, 3., 24. 5, 7; τὸ εὐχαρι *popularity, urbanity*, Xen. Ages. 8, 1., 11, 11:—of Aphrodite, *gracious*, Eur. Heracl. 894, cf. Med. 632;—of animals, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5:—Sup. εὐχαριστώτατος, App. Civ. 2. 26; in Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 402, εὐχαριστάτα ought perh. to be —ότατα. II. of places, *pleasant*, Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 4.

εὐχᾶριστέω, *to be thankful, return thanks*, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 34 (ubi v. Böckh), Decret. ap. Dem. 257. 2; *τινι* *to one*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 213 E; *ἐπὶ τινι* *or περί τινος* *for a thing*, Polyb. 16. 25, 1, Diod. 16. 11:—Pass. *to be thanked*, Hipp. Ep. 1284. 31.

εὐχᾶριστήριος, ον, *expressive of gratitude, θυσίας εὐχ.* *τοῖς θεοῖς ἀποδιδόναι* Dion. H. 10. 17: as Subst., εὐχαριστήρια (sc. ἱερά), τά, *a thank-offering, τοῖς θεοῖς θύειν εὐχ.* Polyb. 5. 14, 8, cf. Diod. Excerpt. 621. 79; so in sing., Ἀσκληπιῶ καὶ Ὑγείᾳ .. εὐχαριστήριον (sc. ἀνέθηκεν) Inscr. Mel. in C. I. 2429, cf. 517, 1606, al.

εὐχᾶριστία, ἡ, *thankfulness, gratitude*, Hipp. 28. 11, Decret. ap. Dem. 256. 19; *πρὸς τινα* Diod. 17. 59; ἀπόντι μάλλον εὐχ. ποίει Menand. Incert. 146. 2. *a giving of thanks: the Holy Eucharist*, Eccl.

εὐχαριστικῶς, Adv. *thankfully*, Philo 1. 59, 273.

εὐχάριστος, ον, (χάρις, χαρίζομαι) = εὐχαρις, *winning, agreeable*, Xen. Oec. 5, 10: of things, *agreeable, pleasant, elegant*, λόγοι Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 1:—Adv., *τελευτῶν τὸν βίον εὐχαρίστως* *to die happily*, Hdt. 1. 32. II. *grateful, thankful*, Lat. *gratus*, lb. 90, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 49:—Adv., εὐχαρίστως *διακείσθαι πρὸς τινα* Diod. 1. 90. III. *beneficent*, τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς εὐχ. Id. 18. 28.

εὐχάρητος, ον, freq. v. l. for foreg., as in Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5.

εὐχάροπος, ον, strengthd. for χάροπος, Geop. 14. 16.

εὐχείμερος, ον, (χείμα) *healthy or convenient to winter in*, πόλεις Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 2. II. act. *bearing the winter or the cold well*, ὅτες Id. H. A. 8. 10, 5. Opp. to δυσχείμερος.

εὐχειρ, εἶρος, ὁ, ἡ, *quick or ready of hand, handy, dexterous*, Pind. O. 9. 165; *σὺν νόφ εὐχ.* Hipp. Art. 799; *ἀνδρὸς εὐχειρος τέχνην*, of a sculptor, Soph. O. C. 472, cf. δαίδαλος II, and v. εὐχέρεια 1. Adv.—ως, Tzetz.

εὐχειρία, ἡ, *quickness of hand, manual dexterity, expertness, skill* (cf. εὐχέρεια 1), ἀνόητος εὐχ. Hipp. Art. 802, cf. Polyb. 11. 13, 3, etc.

εὐχειρωτος, ον, (χειρώω) *easy to master or overcome*, Aesch. Pers. 452, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 4.—In Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 36, Oec. 8, 4, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 7, etc., is a Sup. εὐχειρότατος, for εὐχειρωτότατος, v. Lob. Paral. p. 38.

εὐχέρεια, ἡ, = εὐχειρία, *dexterity*, Plat. Rep. 426 D, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 1; *εὐκολία καὶ εὐχ.* Plat. Legg. 942 D; cf. Alc. 1. 122 C; of artists, Plut. Pericl. 13; εὐχ. Πραξιτέλους Luc. Amor. 11: cf. εὐχειρ. II. *readiness, proneness*, εὐχ. *πονηρίας proclivity to evil, laxity of morals*, Plat. Rep. 391 E; *πρὸς ὀργήν* Luc. Prom. 9, cf. Plut. 2. 271 B. 2. in bad sense, *licentiousness, recklessness*, Aesch. Eum. 495; ἡ τῆς πράξεως εὐχ. Aeschin. 17. 33; of an historian, Polyb. 16. 18, 3: *licentious or reckless conduct*, ἡ πρὸς τὸν δῆμον εὐχ. Plut. Demetr. 11; *περὶ τὰς γυναῖκας, περὶ τοὺς ὄρκους* Id. Lyc. 15, Lys. 8: cf. *ῥαδιουργία*.

εὐχερής, ἐς, (χείρ) *easily handled, easy to deal with, easy, σπασμοί*

Hipp. Prorrh. 77; βίος Plat. Polit. 266 C; θάλασσα .. *μεγάλας ναυσὶν οὐκ εὐχ.* App. Civ. 2. 84; *εὐχερὲς ἐστι*, c. inf., Batr. 62; *πάντα ταῦτ' ἐν εὐχερὲι ἔθου* *didst make light of them*, Soph. Ph. 875; τὸ εὐχερὲς τῶν ὀνομάτων *this easy way of using them*, Plat. Theaet. 184 C:—Adv. —ως, Plat. Phaedo 117 C, al. 2. of persons, *manageable, accommodating, kind, yielding*, Soph. Ph. 519; αὐτῶς .. εὐχ. ἀνὴρ Alex. Incert. 9. 8; εὐχ. θεὸν λέγεις Aristophon Πυθ. 4. 5; ἡ ὄσ .. *εὐχερέστατον πρὸς πᾶσαν τροφήν τῶν ζῴων ἐστὶν most able to accommodate itself*, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 2:—often in Adv., εὐχερῶς *φέρειν* Plat. Rep. 474 E; εὐχ. *ἔχειν πρὸς τι* Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 3; Comp. —έστερον, Xen. Lac. 2, 5; Sup. —έστατα, Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 58. II. *ready with the hands, expert*, τινος *in a thing*, Polyb. 4. 8, 9. 2. in bad sense, like *ῥαδιουργός, unscrupulous, reckless*, Dem. 547. 28, Arist. Metaph. 4. 29, 5:—Adv. —ως, *heedlessly, recklessly*, ὦ λέγων εὐχερῶς ὅτι ἂν βουληθῆς Dem. 248. 11, cf. 315. 3; εὐχερῶς *πῶς* Plat. Theaet. 154 B; Comp. —έστερον Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 11.

εὐχέτομαι, Ep. for εὐχομαι, Dep., used only in pres. and impf. (with-out augm.). *To pray*, θεοῖσι .. *μεγάλ' εὐχετόωντο ἕκαστος* Il. 8. 347., 15. 369; *Κρονίωνι .. εὐχετάσθαι* 6. 268; *πάντες δ' εὐχετόωντο θεῶν Διὶ Νέστορι δ' ἀνδρῶν* II. 761, cf. Od. 8. 467. II. *to boast oneself, profess*, c. inf., *τίνας ἔμμεναι εὐχετόωνται*; Od. 1. 172, etc.; and with inf. omitted, Ap. Rh. 1. 189, Orph. Arg. 287:—*to brag*, Lat. *gloriosi*, *ἵνα μή τις .. εὐχετοῦτ' ἐπέεσσι* Il. 12. 391; *αὐ μὲν καλὸν ὑπέρβιον εὐχετάσθαι* 17. 19; *μὰψ αὐτῶς εὐχετάσθαι* 20. 348:—*καταμένουσιν ἐπ' ἀνδράσιν εὐχετάσθαι* *to glory over them* (referring to ὀδύλυξεν in v. 408), Od. 22. 412.

εὐχή, ἡ, (εὐχομαι) *a prayer or vow*, once only in Hom. (his usual words being εὐχος and εὐχολή), ἐπήν εὐχῆσι λίσση Od. 10. 526; so Hes. Th. 419, Theogn. 341, Hdt. 1. 31, Pind., and Att., cf. τέλειος II, τελεσφόρος I; *θεὸς εὐφρων εἶη .. εὐχαῖς* Pind. O. 4. 21; *εὐχὰς ἀνασχεῖν τινι* Soph. El. 636; *εὐχὴν ἐπιτελέσαι*, Lat. *vota persolvere*, Hdt. 1. 86; *ἀποδιδόναι* Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 10; *εὐχῆ χρῆσθαι*, Lat. *votis poliri*, Plat. Legg. 688 B; *κατὰ χιλίων .. εὐχὴν παῖσασθαι χιμάρων* *to make a vow of a thousand goats*, Ar. Eq. 661; *ἐν θεῶν εὐχαῖσι* Soph. O. T. 239, etc.; *εὐχὰς εὐχεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς* *or τοῖς θεοῖς* Plat. Legg. 700 B, Dem. 381. 10, etc.; *εὐχὴν ἀποθύειν* Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2. 10; *κατ' εὐχὴν*, *ἐξ εὐχῆς*, Lat. *ex voto*, Call. Epigr. 50, Anth. P. 6. 357. 2. *a mere wish, an aspiration, a visionary thing*, as opp. to the reality, εὐχαῖς ὅμοια λέγειν *to build castles in the air*, Plat. Rep. 499 C, cf. 456 C, 540 D; *μὴ εὐχῆ δοκῆ εἶναι ὁ λόγος* Ib. 450 D; *κατὰ τὴν παιδῶν εὐχὴν* *like a boy's wish*, Id. Soph. 249 D; *ἄξια εὐχῆς* *things to be wished, but not expected*, Isocr. 79 A; *πολιτεία ἡ κατ' εὐχὴν γινομένη* Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 1, cf. 4. 1, 3. 3. *a prayer for evil*, i. e. *a curse, imprecation*, πατρὸς κατ' εὐχὰς Aesch. Theb. 819, cf. Eur. Phoen. 70.

εὐχῆμων, ον, *to be wished for*, Hesych.,—prob. by an error.

εὐχίλος, ον, *rich in fodder, κάπη* Lyc. 95. II. of a horse, *feeding well*, Xen. Eq. 1, 12, cf. Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 21.

εὐχίμαρος [I], ον, *rich in goats*, Anth. P. 6. 108.

εὐχλοος, ον, contr. —χλους, ον, (χλόα) *fresh and green*, epith. of Demeter, Soph. O. C. 1600: *blooming*, Nonn. D. 41. 15.

εὐχλωρος, f. l. for *εὐχλωρος*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 5, 2.

εὐχο-λόγιον, τό, *a prayer-book*, Eccl., v. Suicer. s. v.

εὐχομαι, Ep. 2 sing. εὐξεται Od. 3. 45: impf. *νήχόμεν* *or εὐ-*: fut. εὐξομαι: aor. *νήξαμην* *or εὐ-*: the augm. never occurs in Ep. and Ion.; in Att. Elmsl., Dind., and others follow Moeris in editing *νή-*:—for the pass. forms v. infr. IV: Dep. (Akin to *αὐχέω, καυχάομαι*.) *To pray, offer prayers, pay one's vows, make a vow*, Lat. *precari, vota facere, θεῶν, θεοῖς*, Hom. and other Poets, but also in Hdt. 7. 178., 8. 64, Thuc. 3. 58; and c. acc. cogn., εὐχ. *εὐχὰς τοῖς θεοῖς*, etc., v. sub εὐχή; εὐχ. *θεῶν* only in late Poets, as Anth. P. 9. 268; εὐχ. *πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς* Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 2, etc.; *εὐχὰς ὑπὲρ τινος πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς εὐχ.* Aeschin. 56. 22; εὐχ. *ἔπος* *to utter it in prayer*, Simon. 43. 18, Pind. P. 3. 3, cf. Aesch. Supp. 1060:—c. dat. commodi, *to pray for one*, Il. 7. 298:—Hom. is fond of joining *μεγάλα* *or πολλὰ εὐχεσθαι* *to pray aloud and earnestly, make many prayers*:—absol., Aesch. Cho. 465, Supp. 980. 2. c. acc. et inf. *to pray that*, Od. 15. 353., 21. 211, Hdt. 1. 31, and Att.: c. inf. alone, εὐχ. *θάνατον φυγεῖν* Il. 2. 401; *τί δοκέεις εὐχεσθαι ἄλλο, ἢ .. λαβεῖν*; Hdt. 1. 27; *αἶκον ἰδεῖν* Pind. P. 4. 521, etc.: also, εὐχ. *τοὺς θεοὺς δοῦναί μοι* *to pray them to give*, Ar. Thesm. 351, Xen. An. 6. 1, 26; *πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς δίδόναι* Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 2; *ταῖς Μούσαις εἰπεῖν* Plat. Rep. 545 D, etc.;—in Soph. O. T. 1512 (where the Mss. give *vῦν δὲ τοῦτ' εὐχεσθέ μοι, αὐ καιρὸς ζῆν, τοῦ βίου δὲ λῳάνος ὑμᾶς κυρῆσαι*), we must read *οὐ καιρὸς ἐᾶ* (as monosyll.) *ζῆν*, with Dind., or *οὐ κ. ῆ ζῆν* with Meineke. 3. c. acc. objecti, *to pray for, long or wish for*, χρυσόν Pind. N. 8. 63, and so Att.; *εὐχόμενος τοῦτ' ἂν εὐξαιτο* Antiphon 141. 16; εὐχ. *τινὶ τι* *to pray for something for a person*, as Soph. Ph. 1019; also *to pray for a thing from ..*, as, *ταῖς θεοῖς τὰγαθὰ ὑπὲρ τινος* Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 10, cf. 3. 14, 3, Cyr. 2. 3, 1. II. *to vow or promise to do ..*, c. inf. fut., εὐχομαι *ἐξελάαν κύνας* Il. 8. 526; *θεοῖσι .. ἐκατόμβας ῥέζειν* Od. 17. 50, cf. Il. 4. 101, Plat. Phaedo 58 B; c. inf. aor., εὐχετο *πάντ' ἀποδοῦναι* Il. 18. 499, and so in Att.; in Att., c. inf. pres., *νήξω θεοῖς .. ἂν ὦδ' ἔρδειν τὰδε* Aesch. Ag. 933, cf. Soph. Ph. 1033. 2. c. acc. rei only, like Lat. *vovere*, *to vow a thing*, *παλλῶν πατησμοῦν εἰμάτων* Aesch. Ag. 963; *ιερείων, θυσίας* Ar. Av. 1619, etc.; [*λύχων*] *περὶ παιδός* Call. Ep. 56. 3. 3. the thing vowed is sometimes put with *κατά*, *to vow to offer them*, as if they were on the altar, εὐχ. *τοῖς θεοῖς κατὰ ἐκατόμβης* Plut. Mar. 26, 2. 294 B; *κατὰ νικητηρίων* Dem. Epist. 1; cf. Interpp. Ar. Eq. 660. III. from the sense of *vowing to do a thing* comes a sense like that of *αὐχέω*, *to profess loudly, to boast, vaunt*, οὕτω φησὶ καὶ εὐχεται, οὐνεκ' Ἀχιλλεὺς νηυσὶν ἐν

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γλαφυρῆσι μένει Il. 14. 366:—mostly not of empty boasting, but of something of which one has a right to be proud, ταύτης ται γενεῆς τε καὶ αἵματος εὐχομαι εἶναι Il. 6. 211, cf. 8. 190; πατὴρ δ' ἐξ ἀγαθοῦ καὶ ἐγὼ γένος εὐχομαι εἶναι 14. 113, cf. Plat. Gorg. 449 A; rarely without the inf., ἐκ Κρητῶν γένος εὐχομαι (sc. εἶναι) Od. 14. 199; τὸ πατὴρθεν ἐκ Διὸς εὐχονται Pind. P. 4. 173; πόρτις εὐχεται βαύς (sc. εἶναι) Aesch. Supp. 313, cf. 19. 536; ἐνθεν εὐχομαι γένος Eur. Fr. 697:—but also, 2. to boast vainly, brag, αὐτὸς εὐχεαι Il. 11. 388; c. inf., εὐχ. δηρῶσειν Soph. O. C. 1318. 3. simply to profess or declare, ἐκέτης δέ τοι εὐχ. εἶναι Od. 5. 450, cf. Pind. O. 6. 88; τίς χθὼν εὐχεται ἦδε [εἶναι]; Ap. Rh. 4. 1251:—cf. εὐχετάομαι II. IV. as a Pass., ἐμοὶ μετρίως εὐκται I have prayed sufficiently, Plat. Phaedr. 279 C; ἡ πανήγυρις ἡ εὐχθεῖσα vowed, Dio C. 48. 32:—but Soph. uses plqpf. πῦγμην in act. sense, Tr. 610. εὐχορδος, ov, well-strung, λύρα Pind. N. 10. 39. εὐχορτος, ov, of cattle, thriving on its fodder, Arist. H. A. 8. 8. I. II. rich in fodder, fertile, Poll. 7. 184. εὐχος, εος, τό, (εὐχομαι), poët. Noun: I. the thing prayed for, object of prayer, εὐχος δοῦναι, ὀρέξαι, παρεῖν τι to grant one's prayer, Il. 5. 285., 22. 130, Od. 22. 7, cf. Soph. Ph. 1202; εὐχος ἀρέσθαι to obtain it, Il. 7. 203; ἐλεῖν Tyrtae. 9. 36, Pind. P. 5. 26; Τεῦκρον.. εὐχος ἀπαυρᾶν to take it away from him, Il. 15. 462. II. a boast, vaunt, μέλεον δέ οἱ εὐχος ἔδωκας Il. 21. 473, and often in Pind., as O. 10 (11). 75; of persons, Ἀνάκρεον, εὐχος Ἰώνων Anth. P. 7. 27. III. later, a vow, votive offering, Plat. in Anth. P. 6. 43. εὐχρεως, ων, = εὐχρηστας, Antim. ap. Ath. 469 F. εὐχρηματέω, to be εὐχρήματος, Poll. 3. 109., 6. 196:—εὐχρηματία, ἡ, wealth, Poll. 6. 196:—εὐχρηματίστος, ov, moneyed, Procl.:—εὐχρηματός, av, wealthy, Poll. 3. 109. εὐχρημονέω, = εὐχρηματέω, Plat. Com. ap. Poll. 6. 196. εὐχρηστέω, to be serviceable, τι to a thing, Polyb. 12. 18, 3; εἰς τι Diosc. I. 6, etc.; τι to a person, C. I. 3800. 13: absol., Chrysipp. ap. Diog. L. 7. 129, C. I. 2270. 22. II. Pass., εὐχρηστεῖσθαι διὰ τινα to receive assistance through his means, Diod. 5. 12; ὑπό τινος Plut. 2. 185 D. 2. to be in common use, of words, Eust. 964. 21, etc. εὐχρήστημα, τά, an advantage received, Cic. Fin. 3. 21. εὐχρηστία, ἡ, ready use, σκευῶν Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 9: utility, πρὸς τι Polyb. 9. 7, 5. II. credit, Diod. 1. 79. εὐχρηστος, ov, (χρᾶσμαι) easy to make use of, useful, serviceable, Hipp. Fract. 763, and often in Xen. (who has both Comp. and Sup.); πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 777, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 5; εἰς τι Diod. 5. 40. Adv. -τως, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1044 D; εὐχρ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Polyb. 3. 73, 5. εὐχροάστος, ov, = εὐχροος, dub. in Xen. Eq. 1. 17; L. Dind. εὐρωστοί. εὐχροέω, to be of a good, healthy look, Ar. Lys. 80, Galen. εὐχροής, ἐς, rare poët. form for εὐχραας, δέρμα βέβαιον εὐχραές Od. 14. 24. εὐχροα, Ion. -οίη, ἡ, goodness of complexion, a fresh and healthy look, Hipp. Coac. 127 A, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 5, etc. εὐχροος, ov, contr. εὐχρους, ουν: Ion. εὐχροίος, ov: cf. εὐχρως: (χρᾶ):—well-coloured, of good complexion, fresh-looking, healthy, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Xen. Lac. 5, 8, etc.:—Comp. -άστερος, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 41; -άστερος Arist. Probl. 2. 30, etc.; Sup. -ούστατος Ib. 32. 1. 2. in Music, εὐχραα χρώματα Philochor. ap. Ath. 638 A. εὐχρῦστος, ov, rich in gold, of the Pactolus, Soph. Ph. 394. εὐχρως, ων, = εὐχροος, Ar. Eq. 1171, Thesm. 644, Lys. 206, Xen. Oec. 10, 5; pl. εὐχρω, Arist. P. A. 4. 2. 2. of music, like εὐχροος, Plat. Legg. 655 A. Only used in nom. and acc. εὐχῦλλια, ἡ, goodness of flavour, Ath. 87 C, 306 E. εὐχῦλος, ov, with healthy juices, juicy, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 15; of meat, Alex. Πονηρ. 4, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 62 C, Hices. ib. 282 D. Adv. -ως, Hipp. 598. 28. εὐχῦμία, ἡ, = εὐχυλία, Hipp. 412. 19, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 4. εὐχῦμος, ov, well-flavoured, Posidon. ap. Ath. 649 D; πρὸς τὴν ἔδαδην εὐχ. Arist. G. A. 3. 11, fin.; Comp., Plut. 2. 690 A. εὐχωλή, ἡ, (εὐχομαι) Ep. form of εὐχή, a prayer, vow, οὐτ' ἄρ' ἕγ' εὐχωλῆς ἐπιμέμφεται αὐθ' ἑκατόμβης Il. 1. 65, 93; θνέεσαι καὶ εὐχωλῆς ἀγανῆσι 9. 499, Od. 13. 357; εὐχωλέων οὐκ ἔκλυε Φαίβος Hes. Sc. 68; also in Ion. Prose, cf. εὐχωλιμαίας, and v. Protag. ap. Diog. L. 9. 53, Luc. Syr. D. 28, 29. II. a boast, vaunt, πῆ ἔβαν εὐχωλαί, ὅτε δὴ φάμεν εἶναι ἀριστοί Il. 8. 229: a shout of triumph, ἔναθα δ' ἄμ' οἰμογῆ καὶ εὐχωλῆ πέλεν ἀνδρῶν 4. 450., 8. 64. 2. an object of boasting, a boast, glory, καδ δέ κεν εὐχωλῆν Πριάμω καὶ Τρωαὶ λίπαιεν Ἀργεῖην Ἐλένην Il. 2. 160, cf. 4. 173; ὅ μαι.. εὐχ. κατὰ ἄστν πελέσκειο 22. 433. εὐχωλιμαίος, α, ov, bound by a vow, under a vow, Hdt. 2. 63, who explains it by εὐχωλὰς ἐπιτελέοντες; used as translation of the Celtic *Soldurii* or *deuati* of Caesar, Damascen. ap. Ath. 249 D. 2. εὐχ. θέαι, Lat. *ludi votivi*, Dio C. 79. 9. II. = εὐκταίος, yearned, longed for, Poll. 5. 130. εὐχώριστος, ov, (χωρίζω) easy to separate, Theophr. C. P. 4. 6, 8. εὐψάμαθος, av, sandy, Anth. P. 6. 223. εὐψήφης, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, with many pebbles, shingly, Nonn. D. 10. 163. εὐψυκτος, av, easy to cool or chill, Arist. Sens. 5, 16, Probl. 8. 6. εὐψυχέω, to be of good courage, Ep. Phil. 2. 19, Poll. 3. 135. II. εὐψύχει, farewell, a common inscr. on tombs, like Lat. *have pia anima!*, Anth. P. append. 244, C. I. 2204, 4467, al.: cf. εὐπλαέω, εὐτυχεῶ. εὐψυχής, ἐς, (ψύχος) agreeably coal, Hdn. 1. 12., 6. 6. εὐψυχία, ἡ, good courage, high spirit, Aesch. Pers. 326, Eur. Med. 402, Thuc. 1. 121, al.; opp. to *κακοψυχία*, Plat. Legg. 791 C. εὐψυχος, ov, (ψυχή) of good courage, stout of heart, courageous, Lat. *animosus*, Aesch. Pers. 394, Eur. Rhes. 510, etc.; τὸ.. ἐς τὰ ἔργα εὐψυχον Thuc. 2. 39., cf. 43., 4. 126; εὐψυχότατοι πρὸς τὸ ἐπιέναι Id. 2. 6

11:—Adv. -ως, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 21. II. (ψύχω) refreshing, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 1. εὐω, fut. εὐσω: aor. εὐσα without augm.: (v. sub αὐω):—poët. Verb, to singe, in Hom. of singeing off swine's bristles before they are cooked, εὐσέ τε μίστυλλέν τε καὶ ἀμφ' ὑβέλαισιν ἔπειρεν Od. 14. 75, cf. 426., 2. 300; σῦες εὐόμενοι τανύοντο διὰ φλογός Il. 9. 468., 23. 33; so of the Cyclops, πάντα δέ οἱ βλέφαρ' ἀμφὶ καὶ ὑφρύας εὐσεν αὐτμή Od. 9. 389; metaph. of a shrewish wife, εὐει ἄτερ δαλαῦ ἀνδρα Hes. Op. 703.—In Luc. Lexiph. 11 and E. M. it is written εὐω; but the Comps. ἀφεύω, ἐφεύω are against this. εὐωδέω, to be fragrant, Hdn. Epimer. 250, Eccl. εὐώδης, ἐς, (ὄζω, ἄδωδα) sweet-smelling, fragrant, opp. to *δυσώδης*, ἐν θαλάμῳ εὐώδει Il. 3. 382; εὐώδες ἔλαιον Od. 2. 339; εὐώδης κυπάρισσος 5. 64; εὐωδέστατος Hdt. 3. 112; then in Pind., in Att. Poets and Prose; τὸ εὐώδες = εὐωδία, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 11; εὐωδὲς ἄζειν Id. Probl. 12. 3. εὐωδία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, a sweet smell, Hdt. 4. 75, Xen. Symp. 2, 3; in pl., Plat. Tim. 65 A; but in pl., also, fragrant substances, Diod. 1. 84. εὐωδιάζω, to perfume:—Pass. to emit sweet smells, to be fragrant, Strabo 721, Diosc. 2. 91. εὐωδίζομαι, Dep. to perceive a sweet smell, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 193. εὐωδῖν, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ, happy as a parent, fruitful, Opp. C. 3. 19; νηδύς Anth. P. 6. 201; epith. of Demeter, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 529. II. pass. happily born, Coluth. 281, Nonn. D. 14. 148. εὐωδος, ov, sweet-sounding, γῆρυς Plut. 2. 405 F. εὐώλενος, ov, fair-armed, Pind. P. 9. 31; δεξιὰ Eur. Hipp. 605. εὐωμοσία, ἡ, observance of an oath, Hdn. Epimer. 205. εὐωμοτος, ov, (ὄμνυμι) observing oaths, Poll. 1. 39. εὐώνητος, ov, well-bought, cheap, Strabo 218. εὐωνία, ἡ, cheapness, Polyb. 2. 15, 4:—εὐωνίζω, to hold cheap, Aq. V. T. εὐωνος, av, of fair price, cheap (Fr. à bon marché), Epich. 19 Ahr., Dem. 255. 12, etc.; φίλοι Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 4; θάνατος Anth. P. 11. 169:—Comp. εὐωνότερος, Sup. -ότατος, Dem. 255. 12, Plat. Euthyd. 304 B; but irreg. -έστερος, Epich. ap. Ath. 424 D. Adv. -ως, Sup. -ότατα C. I. 2483. εὐωνυμέομαι, Pass. to enjoy a good name, Eust. Opusc. 141. 13. εὐωνύμιος, α, av, =sq. II, Corinna ap. Apoll. de Pron. p. 136 C. Adv. -ίως, on the left, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1711. εὐωνύμιος, av, (ὄνομα) of good name, honoured, Hes. Th. 409, Pind. O. 2. 12, etc.; εὐών. χάρις the honour of a good name, Id. P. 11. 90; δίκη.. μὴ εὐ. not creditable, Plat. Legg. 754 E. 2. of good omen, sounding lucky, Lat. *bene ominatus*, opp. to *δυσώνυμος*, Id. Polit. 302 D, Dio C. 52. 4. 3. prosperous, fortunate, Pind. N. 7. 70., 8. 80; cf. Eust. 852. 5. II. euphemistic for ἀριστερός (because bad omens came from the left, cf. δεξιός, εὐξείνος, εὐφημος, and ἀριστερός itself), left, on the left hand, ὠλένην εὐ. Soph. Tr. 926; ἐξ εὐωνύμων χειρὸς Hdt. 7. 109; ἐξ εὐωνύμων (sc. χειρὸς) Id. 1. 72; κατὰ τὰ εὐ. Xen. Lac. 11, 10; εἰς τὰ εὐ. παρεκκλίνειν Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 19; ἐπὶ τὰ εὐ. Id. H. A. 2. 1, 9; as military term, τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας Hdt. 6. 111, Thuc. 5. 67, Xen., etc.; τὸ εὐ. (without κέρας) Thuc. 4. 96; of omens, opp. to *οἱ δεξιοὶ φύσιν*, Aesch. Pr. 490. εὐώνυμος, ἡ, the spindle-tree, *eunonymus Europhaeus*, Plin. 13. 38; τὸ εὐ. δένδρον Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 13. εὐώπις, ἴδος, ἡ, (ὠψ) fair-eyed, or fair to look on, εὐώπιδα κόρυνη Od. 6. 113, 142, h. Cer. 334, cf. Soph. Tr. 523; εὐ. Σελάνα Pind. O. 10 (11). 90:—read by some as masc. in Ael. N. A. 8. 12, cf. Jacobs ad l.; v. sub εὐώψ. εὐωπός, ὄν, = εὐώψ, Eur. Or. 918, Dion. P. 1075, Babr. 124; εὐ. πύλαι friendly gates, Eur. Ion 1611. II. seeing well, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 38. εὐωπός, ὁ, a sea-fish, Opp. H. 1. 256. εὐωρέω, (εὐωρος) to be negligent, Hesych. εὐωρία, ἡ, (ὠρα) fineness of the season, Longus 1. 9. εὐωριάζω, = εὐωρέω, Soph. Fr. 505; Pors. restored it also in Aesch. Pr. 17 (from Hesych. and Phot.) for the Ms. reading *ἐξωριάζω*. εὐωρος, ov, (ὠρα) careless, unconcerned, τινος about a thing, Euphor. 102. II. (ὠρα) εὐωρος γῆ, fruitful land, Hesych.; εὐωρος γάμος, Lat. *maturae nuptiae*, Soph. Fr. 200. εὐωχέω, fut. ἦσω, etc.:—Med. and Pass., fut. med. -ήσομαι Ar. Eccl. 717, Plat. Rep. 372 B; aor. εὐωχρησάμην Luc. Cron. 11; but fut. pass. εὐωχρηθήσομαι C. I. 2336. 11; aor. εὐωχρήθην v. inf.: pf. εὐώχημαι Hipp. 679. 8, Ar. Lys. 1224:—the augm. is never found: (εὐ, ἔχω, Ath. 363 B). To entertain sumptuously, c. acc. pers., Hdt. 1. 126., 4. 73, 95, Eur. Cycl. 346, Ar. Vesp. 341, Xen., etc.; of animals, to feed well, θηρίον Plat. Rep. 588 E; τὰς ὕς Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 3:—Med. and Pass. to fare sumptuously, feast, εὐωχέανται Hdt. 5. 8; ὡς ἔθυσαν καὶ εὐωχῆθησαν Id. 1. 31; εὐωχημένοι, εὐωχηθέντες after dinner, Ar. Lys. 1224, Eccl. 664:—c. acc. cogn. *ta feast upon*, enjoy, κρέα εὐωχοῦ Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 6, cf. Polyb. 8. 26, 10; εὐωχεῖσθαι ἐπινίκια to hold a feast of triumph, Luc. Navig. 39; εὐ. γάμους, ἐαρήν cited from Heliod:—of animals, to eat their fill, Xen. An. 5. 3, 11, Eq. Mag. 8, 4; καχρῶν ὑνίδιον εὐωχημένον having eaten its fill of barley, Ar. Vesp. 1306. II. metaph. of other luxuries, εὐωχούντες [αὐταῖς] ὦν ἐπεθύμουν Plat. Gorg. 518 E; παλλὰ καὶ ἡδέα.. εὐώχουν ὑμᾶς Ib. 522 A; so, εὐωχεῖν τινα καινῶν λόγων to entertain him with them, Theophr. Char. 9:—Med. *ta relish*, enjoy, c. gen., εὐωχοῦ τοῦ λόγου Plat. Rep. 352 B; v. Heind. Lys. 211 D, and cf. ἐστιάω. εὐωχητήριον, τό, a banqueting-house, Grcg. C. 527. εὐωχητής, οὔ, ὁ, a reveller, guest, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 1022. εὐωχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, festive, Gloss. εὐωχία, ἡ, good cheer, feasting, Ar. Ach. 1006, cf. Ran. 85, etc.; ποιεῖν τὴν εὐωχ. to hold the wake, C. I. 3028:—in pl. festivities, Ar. Fr. 3, Plat. Rep. 329 A, al. 2. generally, a supply of provisions for an army,

Polyb. 3. 92, 9. II. metaph., λόγων εὐωχία *feasts of reason*, Anth. P. 4. 3, 6.

εὐωχιάζω, = εὐωχέω, Liban. 4. 1078.
εὐώψ, ὠπος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὠψ) *fair-eyed or fair to look on*, παρεία Soph. Ant. 530; εὐώπα πέμψον ἀλκάν *send goodly aid* (but Lob. θύγατερ Διὸς εὐώπι, πέμψον ἀλκάν), Id. O. T. 189; cf. εὐώπις.

ἐφα, Dor. for ἐφη, v. sub φημί.
ἐφαάνθη, Ep. for ἐφάνθη, v. sub φαίνω.
ἐφᾶβος, ἐφᾶβικός, Dor. for ἐφηβ-.

ἐφαγνίζω, *to consecrate, τάφω τε κρύψαι καὶ τὰ πάντ' ἐφαγνίσαι and to perform all the obsequies*, Soph. Ant. 196:—hence, Ib. 247 (κάφα-γιστεύσας ἄ χρῆ), it is inferred that ἐφαγιστεύσας is the concealed word. But perh. in both places ἀφ- is the true form; ἀφαγνίζω being recognised by Phryn. in A. B. 26 (apparently) from the first passage, ἀφαγνίσαι ἀντι τοῦ ἀνιερῶσαι καὶ ἀναθεῖναι.

ἐφᾶγον, v. sub ἐσθίω.
ἐφαιμάσσω, *to make bloody*, Oribas. 118 Cocch.
ἐφαιρέομαι, Pass. *to be chosen or appointed to succeed another*, Thuc. 4. 38, C. I. 1845. 93:—Med. *to choose as successor*, Lat. *subrogare*, Dio C. 49. 43.
ἐφάλιος [ᾶ], ὄν, (ᾶλς) = ἐφαλος, Phot., Suid.

ἐφάλλομαι, used by Hom. only in Ep. 202. 2 with plqpf. form ἐπάλτο (cf. ἀναπάλλω), with part. ἐπάλμενος, ἐπιπάλμενος (v. infr.): Dep. *To spring upon*, so as to attack, c. dat., Ἀστεροπαίω ἐπάλτο Il. 21. 140, cf. 13. 643; Τρώεσσι ἐπάλμενος Il. 489, etc.; ἐπάλμενος δέξει δουρί Ib. 421, cf. Od. 14. 220; also, without hostile sense, c. gen., ἐπιπάλμενος ἵππων *having leaped upon the chariot*, Il. 7. 15; κύσσε μιν ἐπιπάλμενος *kissed him leaping upon him*, Od. 24. 320; of fame, ἐς Αἰθίοπας ἐπάλτο Pind. N. 6. 84;—rare in Prose, ἐπὶ τὸν οὐδὸν ἐφ. Plat. Ion 535 B, cf. Plut. 2. 139 B, Alciphro 1. 10.

ἐφαλμος, ὄν, *steep in brine, salted*, Plut. 2. 687 D:—ἐφαλμα, τό, in Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 6, is corrupt.

ἐφᾶλος, ὄν, (ᾶλς) *on the sea*, of seaports, Κήρινθόν τ' ἐφαλον Il. 2. 538, cf. 584, Soph. Aj. 192; ἡ ἐφ. (sc. γῆ) *the coast*, Luc. Amor. 7. II. of ships, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 596 D.

ἐφᾶλώ, Dor. for ἐφηλ-.

ἐφαλις, ὄν, ἡ, *a leaping upon*, Arist. Probl. 16. 4, 4.
ἐφάμαν [φᾶ], Dor. for ἐφάμην, v. sub φημί.

ἐφαμαρτάνω, Causal, *to seduce to sin*, LXX (Jer. 39. 35).
ἐφάμερος, ἐφᾶμέριος, Dor. for ἐφήμ-.

ἐφάμιλλος [ᾶ], ὄν, (ᾶμιλλα) *a notch for, equal to, rivalling*, ἐφ. γίγνεσθαι τινι Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 12, Isocr. 4 C; τὸ ἐφ. *equality, evenness*, Plut. 2. 617 C:—Adv. -ως, Plut. Cleom. 39. II. pass. regarded as an object of rivalry or contention, ἐφάμιλλον τῆς εἰς τὴν πατρίδα εἰνάϊας ἐν κοινῷ πᾶσι κειμένης Dem. 331. 10; ἐφάμιλλον ποιεῖν τι Id. 488. 13; ὅπως ἐφάμιλλον ἢ πᾶσι .. φιλοδοξεῖν C. I. 108. 20, cf. 97, 120. 18.

ἐφαμμα, τό, = ἐφαπτίς, Polyb. 2. 28, 8.
ἐφαμματίζω, *to bind upon or together*, Orib. 159 Mai, Soran.

ἐφαμμος, ὄν, *sandy*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 4, etc.; Schneid. ὕφαμμος.
ἐφᾶν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἐφασαν, v. sub φημί.

ἐφανδάνω, fut. -αδήσω: Ep. ἐπιανδάνω:—*to please, be grateful to*, c. dat., ἐμοὶ δ' ἐπιανδάνει οὕτως Il. 7. 407; βουλήν ἢ βα θεοῖσιν ἐφᾶνδανε Ib. 45; τοῖσιν δ' ἐπιᾶνδανε μῦθος Od. 16. 406; 202. ἐπεύαδεν, Musae. 180; c. inf., Ap. Rh. 3. 950, Orph. Arg. 771.

ἐφάπαξ, Adv. *once for all*, Eur. Pol. Kól. 28, Ep. Rom. 6. 10, Hebr. 7. 27, etc. II. *at once*, 1 Ep. Cor. 15. 6.

ἐφαπλώω, *to spread or fold over, ἄνωρον* Orph. Arg. 1333; c. gen., λέων .. γυῖα γῆς ἐφαπλώσας Babr. 95. 2; στῆθος ἐφαπλώσας .. ὄχθης Nonn. D. 15. 9; c. dat., δίκτυα νεπέδεσσιν ἐφ. Ib. 20. 385; ἔρετμοῖς χεῖρας Orph. Arg. 455:—Pass., τοὺς ἐμπροσθίους πόδας ἐφᾶπλώσθαι ταῖς χερσὶ *to have the skin of the front feet spread over the hands*, Longus 1. 10; σκῦτος ἐφᾶπλώσθαι Plut. 2. 167 A.

ἐφάπλωμα, τό, *anything spread over, a rug, cloak*, Eust. 1347. 40.

ἐφαπτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a soldier's upper garment*, Lat. *sagum*, Polyb. ap. Ath. 194 F, Callix. ib. 196 F, Anon. ap. Suid. II. *a woman's garment*, Strabo 294: cf. ἐφαμμα.

ἐφάπτω, Ion. ἐπάπτω: fut. ψω:—*to bind on or to, πτόμον ἐφάπτεισ ὄργανον having fixed it as his doom*, Pind. O. 9. 91; τί δ' .. ἐγὼ λύουσα' ἂν ἢ φάπτουσα προσθείμην πλέον; what should I gain by undoing or by making fast, [Creon's command]? Soph. Ant. 40 (so συλλύειν is opp. to συνάπτειν, Id. Aj. 1317); ἔγνω .. τοῦργον κατ' ὄργην ὡς ἐφάπτειεν τόδε he knew that she had made fast (i. e. perpetrated) the deed, Id. Tr. 933; so in Med., ἐπ' ἀγχόνην ἤψαντο Simon. Iamb. 1. 18:—Hom. has also Pass., but only in 3 sing. pf. and plqpf. ἐφᾶπται, -το, like Lat. *imminet*, *is or was hung over one, fixed as one's fate or doom*, c. dat. pers., Τρώεσσι κήδε' ἐφᾶπται Il. 2. 15, 32, 69, cf. 6. 241; Τρώεσσι δλέθρου πείρατ' ἐφᾶπται 7. 402, Od. 22. 41; ἐφᾶπτο Ib. 33; ἀθανάτοισιν ἔρις καὶ νεῖκος ἐφᾶπται Il. 21. 513; (in Eur. Bacch. 777, prob. ὑφάπτεται should be restored from Chr. Pat. 2227):—cf. ἐπαρτάω, ἐπικρεμάννυμι. II. Med. *to lay hold of*, only once in Hom., ἐπὴν χεῖρεσσιν ἐφάψεται ἠπείροιο Od. 5. 348; then in Theogn. 6, Aesch. Supp. 412 (cf. ἐφάπτωρ), Soph. Aj. 1172, etc.; ἐπει γε τοῦδ' ἐφάπτομαι τόπου *reach it*, Lat. *attingo*, Eur. Hel. 556, cf. Pind. N. 9. 113. 2. *to lay hold of or reach with the mind, attain to*, Lat. *assequi*, τοῦ ἀληθοῦς Plat. Symp. 212 A; ἐφ. τινὸς μνήμη, αἰσθήσει Id. Phaedr. 253 A, Phaedo 65 D; ἐφ. ἀμφοῖν τῆ ψυχῆ Id. Theaet. 190 C; also, ἐφ. λόγων *to touch upon, meddle with*, Pind. O. 9. 19; ζητημάτων Plat. Legg. 891 C: *to lay claim to, τινος* Ib. 915 C. 3. in Pind. also c. dat. (like θιγγάνω, ψαύω), *to apply oneself to, ἐπέεσσι, τέχναις, κελεύθοις ζωῆς* O. 1. 138, P. 8. 86, N. 8. 61; c. dat. pers., Inscr. Delph. 18. 4. Hdt. uses part. pf. pass. with gen., εἶδος ἐπαμμένον *possessed of a certain degree of beauty*, 1. 199,

ubi v. Bähr, cf. 8. 105. 5. like Lat. *contingere, to be connected with*, τινος Plat. Legg. 728 E: *to resemble closely*, Dion. H. de Comp.

14. 6. *to follow, come next*, Theocr. 9. 2.
ἐφαπτῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like an ἐφαπτίς*, Phot. s. v. σπολάς.

ἐφάπτωρ, ἄρος, ὁ, also ἡ, *laying hold of, seizing*, ρυσίων Aesch. Supp. 728, cf. 412. II. *one who strokes or caresses*, Ib. 312, 535 (with reference to the name Ἐπαφος); of Bacchus, Orph. H. 50. 7., 52. 9.

ἐφαρμογή, ἡ, *agreement*, Plut. 2. 780 B.
ἐφαρμόζω, Att. -όττω, Dor. -όσω (Theocr.): fut. ὄσω: I.

intr. *to fit on or to, to fit, πειρήθη δ' ἔο αὐτοῦ ἐν ἔννεσι .., εἰ οἱ ἐφαρμόσσειε* Il. 19. 385. 2. *to be adapted or capable of adaptation*

to, τινι Arist. An. Post. 1. 32, 2, Pol. 3. 4, 2, al.; ἐπὶ τινος Id. Phys. 3. 1, 10, al.; ἐπὶ τι Ib. 5. 4, 15, al.; ὁ .. μάλιστα ἐφαρμόσας πολίτης ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς .. πολίτας Id. Pol. 3. 1, 8; ἐφ' ἐπ' ἄλληλα *to coincide*, Euclid; absol., Arist. Resp. 7. 6. 3. *to besit, suit, [οἶνω] ἐφαρμό-*

ζουσιν ἀοιδαί Panyas. ap. Ath. 37 B; πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 136 E, etc. II. trans. *to fit one thing to another, fit on, put on, κόσμον χρῶσθαι* Hes. Op. 76; *σχοίνω [τοὺς ἀνθρώπους]* Theocr. 1. 53:—Med., ζεύγλαν ἐφηρμό-

σατο Anth. P. 9. 19. 2. *to suit, accommodate, τὰς δαπάνας ταῖς προσόδοις* Xen. Ages. 8, 8; τοὺς λόγους τοῖς προσώποις Dion. H. de Lys. 13; *λόγῳ μέλη καὶ μέτρα καὶ ρυθμούς* Plut. 2. 769 C, cf. Orph. Arg. 1004:—ἐφ. τι ἐπὶ τινος *to adapt or refer it to ..*, Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 3; τι ἐπὶ τι Id. An. Post. 1. 7, 2; τι ἐς τινα Luc. Pisc. 38; *λόγων τε πίστιν .. ἐφαρμόσαι* *to add fitting assurance*, Soph. Tr. 623:—Med.,

χάρματι καὶ λύπη μέτρον ἐφηρμόσατο Anth. P. 9. 768, cf. 10. 26:—Pass. *to adapt oneself to, τινι* Clearch. ap. Ath. 317 B.

ἐφάρμοσις, ὄν, ἡ, = ἐφαρμογή, Tim. Locr. 95 C.

ἐφαρμοστέον, verb. Adj. *one must adapt, τινὶ τι* Polyb. 1. 14, 8, Plut. 2. 34 F, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 6.

ἐφάρξαντο, Att. for ἐφράξαντο.

ἐφαψίς, ἡ, *a touching, caressing*, Aesch. 46 (in acc. ἐφαψίν): cf. ἐφάπτωρ.

ἐφέβδομος, ὄν, *containing 1 + 7*, Iambl. in Nicom. 118; v. ἐπίτριτος.

ἐφέδρα, Ion. ἐπέδρη, ἡ, *a sitting by or before a place*: hence, *a siege, blockade*, Lat. *obsessio*, Hdt. 1. 17; ἐπέδρην ποιεῖσθαι Id. 5. 65. 2. *a sitting upon*, Lat. *insessio*, Plat. Polit. 288 A. II. *a stable*,

Orac. ap. Phleg. Mirab. 3. 2. *a base*, Hero Spir. p. 183. III. *a plant*, = ἵππουρις, Hesych., Plin. 26. 20.

ἐφεδράζω, *to set or rest upon, τί τινι* Sext. Emp. P. 2. 211, Heliod. 1. 2. II. *to support, τὴν βάσιν τοῦ πρεσβύτου* Id. 7. 8.

ἐφεδράνον, τό, *that on which one sits, οἶον ἐφ. γλαυτός* Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 2; pl., Poll. 2. 184. 2. *a seat*, Hesych. 3. ἐφεδρανὸν ὄργανον *an apparatus for persons under operation to sit on*, Orib. 120 Mai.

ἐφεδράω, v. sub ἐφεδρήσω.

ἐφεδρεία, ἡ, *a sitting upon, ἐπὶ δένδροισι* Arist. H. A. 9. 9, 2; ἡ ἐπὶ τοῖς ψοῖς ἐφ. Id. Incess. An. 15, 8. II. *a sitting by, waiting for one's turn*, of pugilists, etc., Plat. Legg. 819 B. 2. in war, *the reserve*,

Lat. *subsidia*, Polyb. 1. 9, 2. III. *a lying near, ἡ τῶν πολεμίων* ἐφ. Polyb. 24. 12, 2: *a lying in wait*, Lat. *insidiae*, Plut. Flamin. 8.

ἐφεδρεύω, (ἐφεδρος) *to sit upon, rest upon, ἄγγος ἐφεδρεύον κάρᾳ* Eur. El. 55: *to sit on eggs*, Arist. H. A. 6. 8, 1. II. *to lie by or near, lie in wait*, of an enemy watching for an opportunity of attack, Thuc. 4. 71., 8. 92; ὅταν ἴδωσιν ἐφεδρεύουσαν τὴν δύναμιν Isocr. 186 C; ἐφ. τινὶ *to keep watch over*, as a prisoner, Eur. Or. 1627: generally, *to watch for, τοῖς .. ἀγαθοῖς ἐφεδρεύων* Dem. 61. 3; τοῖς καιροῖς τινος Id. 100. 10., 135. 10; τοῖς ἀτυχήμασι τινος Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 2. 2. of a third combatant (cf. ἐφεδρος Il. 4), Luc. Hermot. 40. 3. in war, *to form the reserve*, Polyb. 18. 15, 2. 4. *to watch over, protect, τῆ τοῦ σίτου κομιδῆ* Id. 5. 95, 5. III. *to halt*, Plut. Pyrrh. 32, etc.

ἐφεδρήσω, poet. for ἐφεδράζω, *to sit upon, ἔδρης* Coluth. 252; ἄρμασι Nonn. D. 20. 36. 2. *to sit by, τινι* Anth. P. 7. 161, Coluth. 68.—Some MSS. give ἐφεδρήσω, which was taken as a fut., and led to the assumption of a pres. ἐφεδράω.

ἐφεδριάω, = foreg., Coluth. 15. II. trans. *to set on a seat*, Tzetz. Hom. 391.

ἐφεδρίζω, *to sit or ride upon*, in a game wherein the loser carried the winner on his back, v. Meineke Philem. Ἐφεδρ. 2:—hence ἐφεδρισμός or -ιασμός, ὁ, *the game itself*, Poll. 9. 118, Hesych.; and ἐφεδρίτης, ὄν, ὁ, *one who plays at it*, Phot. s. v. παλαιστή.

ἐφεδρος, ὄν, (ἔδρα) *sitting or seated upon*, c. gen., λεόντων ἐφεδρε, of Cybelé, Soph. Ph. 401; ἵππου Eur. Ion 202; γῆς ἐφ. στρατός Id. Rhes. 954. 2. ἐφεδρον, τό, *a firm seat, bench*, Hipp. Fract. 757. II. *sitting by, at, or near, τῶν πηδαλιῶν*, of a pilot, Plat. Polit. 273 D; also c. dat., σκηναῖς Eur. Tro. 139; absol., ξύνεστιν ἐφεδρος *lies close at hand*, Soph. Aj. 610. 2. *posted in support or reserve, ἐφεδρους ἱππῶταις .. ἱππῶτας ἔταξε* *posted horsemen to support horsemen*, Eur. Phoen. 1095; cf. Polyb. 8. 33, 6. 3. *lying by and watching, waiting on, τῶν καιρῶν, τοῖς καιροῖς* Polyb. 3. 12, 6, etc., cf. Call. Del. 125; ἐφ. βίου *waiting upon his life, i. e. for his death*, Menand. Ἀδελφ. 3. 4. often of the third combatant (a pugilist or wrestler), *who sits by to fight the conqueror*, like διάδοχος, *suppositivus* (Martial.), Pind. N. 4. 156, Eur. Rhes. 119, Ar. Ran. 792, cf. Luc. Hermot. 41 sq.; πρὸς βασιλέα μέγιστον ἐφεδρον ἀγωνιζόμεθα Xen. An. 2. 5, 10; καθάπερ ἐφ. ἀθλητῆ Plut. Sull. 29; Κράσσοσ, δς ἐφ. ἦν ἀμφοῖν Id. Cacs. 28; ἐφ. τοῦ ἀγῶνος Id. Pomp. 53; so, by a sort of antiphrasis in Aesch. Cho. 866, *μόνος ὢν ἐφεδρος δισοαῖς*, i. e. *one against two, with no one to take his place if beaten*. 5. generally, *one who waits to take another's place, a successor*, ἐφ. βασιλεύς (with no v. l. ἐφεδρος) Hdt. 5. 41; ἐφ. τινος Luc. Gall. 9.

ἐφέζομαι, Dep., chiefly used in part. and 3 sing. impf.; inf. ἐφέζεσθαι Od. 4. 717; imper. ἐφέζεο Anth. P. 15. 13. *To sit upon*, c. dat., δενδρέφω ἐφεζόμενοι Il. 3. 152; πατρὸς ἐφέζετο γούνασι 21. 506; δίφρῳ ἐφέζεσθαι

Od. 4. 717, cf. 509; ὄχθω Ar. Av. 774; also c. gen., Pind. N. 4. 109, Ar. Rh. 3. 1001; ἐπὶ νότοις Mosch. 2. 121; εἰς αὐλον Anth. P. 5. 237; also c. acc., Εὐρώταν ἐφεζόμεναι Eur. Hel. 1492; τύχη .. ναῦν θέλουσ' ἐφ. (Casaub. ναυστολοῦσ') Aesch. Ag. 664; v. καθίζω II. 2. to sit by or near, ἔνθα δ' ἄρ' αὐτὸς ἐφέζετο Od. 17. 334; c. acc., οὐδ' ἔχων μῦσος .. τὸ σὸν ἐφεζόμεν βρέτας (so Wieseler) Aesch. Eum. 446. Cf. ἐφίζω.

ἐφέηκα, Ep. for ἐφήκα, v. sub ἐφήμι.
ἐφείω, Ep. for ἐφέω, v. sub ἐφήμι.
ἐφεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπέχω) able to check or stop, τῆς κοιλίας Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 355 E; σηπεδόνων Diosc. 5. 126:—the Sceptic Philosophers were called ἐφεκτικοί, from their always suspending their judgment, and refusing to affirm or deny positively, Gell. II. 5; v. ἐποχή II, and sq. Adv.—κῶς, Stob. Ecl. 1. 78.

ἐφεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπέχω) to be held back; τὰ ἐφεκτά subjects on which to suspend the judgment, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 55; cf. foreg.
ἐφ-εκτος, ὄν, containing 1 + $\frac{1}{4}$, Vitruv. 3. 1, 12; τόκος ἐφ. when $\frac{1}{4}$ of the principal was paid as interest, = 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ p. cent. (cf. ἐπωβελία), Dem. 914. 10; cf. ἐπίτριτος.

ἐφελίσσω, to roll on, Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 368:—Med. to trail after one, Nic. Th. 220:—Pass. to be rolled up, Paus. 4. 26, 8.

ἐφελκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the scab of a sore or wound, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3.
ἐφελκόμαι, Pass. to break out into sores, Hipp. 1201 B.

ἐφελκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, attractive, Eust. 1765. 10.
ἐφέλκυσις, εὼς, ἡ, power of attraction, Arist. Plant. 2. 1, 6; ἐφελκυσμός, ὁ, Eust. 52. 24.

ἐφελκυστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who draws on, attracts, Phot., Suid.
ἐφελκυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, drawn or dragged after, suffixed, as, in Gramm., v. ἐφελκυστικόν.

II. act. drawing on, attractive, τὰς ψυχὰς Hippodam. ap. Stob. 249. 52; τοῦ ν Eust. 52. 22:—Adv.—κῶς, Schol. Luc. V. H. 2. 24.

ἐφέλω, Ion. ἐπ-: fut. ἐφέλω Eur. H. F. 632: but the aor. I in use is ἐφέιλκῦσα (cf. ἔλω). To draw on, drag or trail after one, ἐπ. τὰς οὐράς, of long-tailed sheep, Hdt. 3. 113; ἵππον ἐκ τοῦ βραχίονος ἐπ. to lead a horse by a rein upon the arm, Id. 5. 12; ναῦς ὡς ἐφέλω will take in tow, Eur. I. c., cf. Thuc. 4. 26; ἐφ. ξύλον, of a log tied to the leg, Polyz. Δημ. 1; τὰ ὀπίσθια σκέλη ἐφέλκουσι ἐπὶ τὰ ἐμπρόσθια, of quadrupeds that do not go crosswise, like horses, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 2; ἐφ. τὰ ἰσχία to draw them in, Ib. 6.

2. to bring on, bring in its train (v. infr. III. 4), πολλὰς ἐφέλκων ξυμφορὰς Eur. Med. 552, cf. Ion 1149, H. F. 776; ἄλλην τινα αἰσθησιν μετὰ τοῦ λογισμοῦ Plat. Phil. 65 E.

3. to draw or drink off, Eur. Cycl. 151; also in Med., Luc.—Used by Hom. only in Pass. and Med.

II. Pass., ἐφελκόμενοισι πόδεσσι with feet trailing after him, of one who is dragged lifeless away, Il. 23. 696; τὸ δ' ἐφέλκετο μείλιον ἔγχος, i. e. sticking in his hand, 13. 597; ὀλίθος .. ἐπελκόμενος trailing behind (the boat) Hdt. 2. 96; οἱ ἐπελκόμενοι the stragglers of an army, Id. 3. 105., 4. 203, cf. Polyb. 9. 40, 2.

2. to be attracted, h. Hom. 18. 9, Thuc. 1. 42. III. Med. like Act. to drag after one, χωλαίνει καὶ ἐφέλκεται (sc. τὸν πόδα) Plat. Legg. 795 B; τὰλλα Id. Rep. 544 E.

2. to draw to oneself, attract, αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐφέλκεται ἄνδρα σίδηρος the very sight of arms attracts men, i. e. tempts them to use it, Od. 16. 294., 19. 13; ὕδωρ ἐπ' ἑωντόν Hdt. 4. 50; μὴ .. τούτῳ ἐφέλκεσθε do not seek to allure them by this argument, Thuc. 1. 41; ἐφ. τινα πρὸς τι Polyb. 9. 1, 3; ἐφ. κάλλει πάντας Anth. Plan. 288.

3. to draw or pull to, τὴν θύραν ἐφελκῦσασθαι Luc. Amor. 18; προστιθέναι τὴν θύραν καὶ τὴν κλεῖν ἐφέλκεσθαι Lys. 92. 42; ἐφ. ὀφρῦς to frown, Anth. P. 7. 440; ἐφ. κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς τὸ ἰμάτιον Plut. Caes. 66.

4. to bring on consequences, πόλλ' ἐφέλκεται φυγὴ κακά Eur. Med. 462; δ καὶ σίδηρον ἀγχόνας τ' ἐφ. Id. Fr. 364. 26; τοῦμπαλιν οὐ βούλονται ἐφ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 32; cf. supr. 1. 2.

5. to claim to oneself, assume, ἀλλότριον κάλλος Plat. Gorg. 465 B; Μοῦσαν ὀβνεῖν Theocr. Ep. 22. 4.

6. to drag behind one as inferior, i. e. to surpass, τινα κάρτεϊ Ar. Rh. 1. 1162.

ἐφέλωσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐφέλω) ulceration, Hipp. 1194 G, in pl.
ἐφέλις, εὼς, ἡ, a dragging after one, Arist. Incess. An. 8, 6.

ἐφέμεν, Ep. for ἐφείναι, inf. aor. 2 of ἐφήμι.
ἐφέννυμι, v. sub ἐπιέννυμι.

ἐφ-εξκαιδέκατος, ὄν, containing 1 + $\frac{1}{10}$, Plut. 2. 1021 D; v. ἐπίτριτος.

ἐφεξῆς, Ion. ἐπεξῆς, poët. ἐφεξείης, Orph. Arg. 325, 355: Adv.—in order, in a row, one after another, ἴζεσθαι Hdt. 5. 18; χωρεῖν Eur. Irel. 1390; ἐστάναι Ar. Eccl. 842, etc.; πόντες ἐφ. all in a row, Id. Fr. 47; ἐφ. ἐπὶ κέρως τεταγμένοι Eubul. Navn. 4, Xenarch. Πεντ. 6; φάλαγγα βάθος ἐφ. Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 23; τὰ ἐφ. λεγόμενα Plat. Soph. 261 D:—used as a predic., ἴν' ἐφ' ὁ λόγος ἴη Id. Polit. 281 D:—with an Art., τὰς ἐφ. [πολιτείας] Id. Rep. 449 A, cf. Legg. 696 E; ἡ ἐφ. γωνία the adjacent angle, Eucl.; τὸ ἐφ. next in order, Plat. Phaedr. 239 D.

2. c. dat. next to, Id. Parm. 148 E, 149 A, al.; τὸ ἐφ. τούτοις Id. Phil. 34 D; ἐφ. τοῖς εἰρημένοις Arist. Pol. 4. 9, 1: rarely c. gen., Plat. Tim. 55 A.

II. successively, continuously, without exception, esp. with πᾶς, as, ἐφ. πάντας Xen. Oec. 12, 10; δροῦν πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν ἐφ. Id. Hell. 4. 6, 4; τὴν Ἑλλάδα πᾶσαν ἐφ. ἀρπάζειν Dem. 103. 15; μὴ τοῖς αἰτίοις, ἀλλὰ πᾶσιν ἐφ. ὀργίζεσθαι Id. 1447. 5.

2. more rarely of Time, τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἐπεξῆς Hdt. 2. 77, cf. Lys. 156. 31; τέσσαρες ἐφ. Ar. Ran. 915; δις ἐφ. Call. Ep. 37.

3. thereupon, afterwards, εὐθὺς ἐφ. Dem. 236. 17; εἰσελθὼν .. καὶ ἐφεξῆς .. καθεζόμενος Id. 553. 14.

ἐφεξις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐπέχω) = ἐπισχεσία, an excuse, πρετέξι, τοῦ δ' ἐφεξιν; = τίνος χόριν; Ar. Vesp. 338.

ἐφ-επτακαιδέκατος, ὄν, containing 1 + $\frac{1}{7}$, Plut. 2. 1021 D; v. ἐπίτριτος.

ἐφέπω: impf. (ἐφείπον) Ep. ἐφεπον, Ion. ἐφέπεσκον: fut. ἐφέψω: aor. ἐπέσπον (Aesch. Pers. 552, the only place in Trag.), inf. ἐπισπεῖν, part. ἐπισπών; v. infr. IV. To go after, follow, pursue, τινα Il. II. 117,

12. 188; absol., 15. 742, etc.; ἀγρην ἐφέπεσκον, ἰχθῦς ὀρνίθας τε Od. 12. 330.

II. to drive on, urge on, [ἵππους] ἐφέπων μάστιγι Il. 24. 326; and c. dat. pers., Πατρόκλῳ ἐφέπε κρατερώνυχας ἵππους drove them against him, 16. 732; ἐφέπε, imperat., in same sense, Ib. 724.

III. to follow a pursuit, busy oneself about it, c. acc., οὐδέ κ' Ἀθήνη τόσσης ὑσμίνης ἐφέποι στόμα 20. 359; ἄλλοι δ' ἐπὶ ἔργον ἔποιον Od. 14. 195; πόλεμον ἐφ. Simon. 109; τερπωλὰς καὶ θαλίας Archil. 12; δαῖα καὶ νόμιμα Ar. Thesm. 675, cf. Hdt. 7. 8, 1; ἐφ. Θήβας to administer, govern it, Aesch. Pers. 38, cf. 552; ἐφ. παραβασίας to pursue or punish .., Hes. Th. 220; ἐφ. δίκαν Φιλοκτήτου to follow his ways, Pind. P. 1. 97.

2. c. acc. loci, to search, explore, traverse, Lat. obire, κορυφὰς ὄρεων, of hunters, Od. 9. 121; πεδίον Il. 11. 496; γαίαν καὶ βένθεα λίμνης Hes. Th. 365; γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν Luc. Tragoed. 267: to haunt, frequent, of gods, Pind. P. 1. 57, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 384.

IV. to come suddenly upon, encounter, Lat. obire, πότμον ἐπισπεῖν Il. 6. 412, etc.; θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπισπεῖν Od. 24. 31; θανεῖν [or -εῖν] καὶ πότμον ἐπ. Il. 7. 52, Od. 4. 562, etc.; κακὸν οἶτον ἐπισπεῖν Od. 3. 134; ὀλέθριον ἦμαρ ἐπ. Il. 19. 294; μόρσιμον ἦμαρ ἐπ. 21. 100; reversely, αἰὼν ἐφέπε μόρσιμος Pind. O. 2. 19.—The Act. is rare in Att., v. supr.

B. Med. ἐφέπομαι (in late Poets ἐφέσπομαι, q. v.): impf. ἐφειπόμην: fut. ἐφέψομαι: aor. ἐφεσπόμην, ἐπεσπόμην Pind. P. 4. 237, imper. ἐπίσπου, inf. ἐπισπέσθαι, (also aor. I imperat. ἐφεψάσθω (v. l. ἐφαψ-), Theocr. 9. 2). To follow, pursue, ἐπισπόμενος Ταφίοισιν Od. 16. 426; but nowhere else used by Hom. in hostile sense, which occurs in Hdt. 1. 103., 3. 54, Thuc. 4. 96, etc.

II. to follow, accompany, attend, λαὼν ἔθνος ἐπισπόμενον ἐοῖ αὐτῷ Il. 13. 495; ἐπισπέσθαι ποσὶν to follow on foot, i. e. keep up with, 14. 521; so in Hdt. 3. 14, 31, al.; also, εἰ οἱ τύχη ἐπίσπειτο if fortune attend him, Id. 1. 32, etc.; ᾧ χόρις ἐφέσπετο Ar. Vesp. 1278:—absol., opp. to ἡγεῖσθαι, Thuc. 3. 45.

2. to obey, attend to, ἐπισπόμενοι θεοῦ ὀμφῇ Od. 3. 215., 16. 96; ἐπισπόμενοι μένει σφῶ giving the reins to their passion, 14. 262., 17. 431; τῇ γνώμῃ τινὸς ἐπ. Hdt. 7. 10, 3; so in Att., βουλῇ .. ἐπισπέσθαι πατρός Aesch. Eum. 620; γνώμας, βουλευμάσι, τῷ δικαίῳ Soph. Ant. 636, El. 967, 1037, Eur.:—absol., ὁ ἐπισπόμενος, opp. to ὁ πείσας, Thuc. 3. 43:—also to agree, approve, εἰ δὲ .. ἐπὶ δ' ἔσπωνται θεοὶ ἄλλοι Od. 12. 349, cf. Pind. P. 4. 237.

3. to follow an argument, Plat. Legg. 644 D, Theaet. 192 E, etc.

ἐφερμήνευμα, τό, an explanation, Theod. Prodr.; -νευσις, ἡ, Tzet2.

ἐφερμηνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, explanatory, Eust. 777. 57.
ἐφερμηνεύω, to explain further, Eccl.

ἐφερπύζω, later pres. for sq., Anth. P. 9. 231, Orph. L. 701, etc.

ἐφέρπω: fut. ψω Aesch. Eum. 500: but the aor. I in use is ἐφείρπυσα, Ar. Pl. 675, (in Theocr. 22. 15, for ἐφερπύσας [ῥ] should prob. be read ἐφερποίσας with Kiessl., or ἐπιβρίσας with Lob.): cf. ἔρπω.

To creep upon, ἐπὶ χύτραν Ar. I. c.

II. poët. to come on or over, come gradually or stealthily upon, τινα Aesch. Eum. 314, 943; ἐπ' ὄσσοισι νύξ ἐφέρπει Eur. Alc. 269.

2. absol. to go forth, proceed, Aesch. Eum. 500; esp. in part. coming on, future, χρόνος ἐφέρπων Pind. O. 6. 164; ἐφέρποισα κρίσις Id. Fr. 96. 4.

Ἐφέσια, ἰων, τὰ, the feast of Ephesian Artemis, Thuc. 3. 104, cf. Paus. 7. 2.

ἐφέσιμος δίκη, ἡ, a suit in which there was the right of ἐφεσις or appeal to another court, Arist. Fr. 414, 416, Luc. pro Imag. 15; so, γνώσις ἐφ. Dem. 78. 28.

ἔφεσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐφήμι) a throwing or hurling at, a shooting, ἡ τοῖς βέλεσιν ἐφ. Plat. Legg. 717 A.

2. metaph. as Att. law-term, an appeal to another court, εἰς τινα Dem. 1301. 4; ἐπὶ τινα Arist. Fr. 416; πρὸς τινα Dion. H. de Isae. 12.

II. (ἐφίεμαι) an aiming at a thing, appetite, desire, τίνος Archyt. in Stob. Ecl. 741 Gaisf., Plat. Legg. 864 B, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 17; absol., Def. Plat. 413 C.

ἐφεσπερεία, ἡ, a keeping awake in the evening, Suid.

ἐφεσπερεύω, (ἐσπέρα) to spend the evening awake, Poll. 1. 71.
ἐφέσπερος, ὄν, (ἐσπέρα) western, χῶρος Soph. O. C. 1059.

ἐφέσπομαι, late poët. pres. for ἐφέπομαι, Nonn.
ἐφέσσαι, ἔφεσσαι, ἐφέσσεσθαι, v. sub ἐφίζω.

ἐφέστιος, Ion. ἐπίστιος, ὄν Hdt., Inscr. Teia in C. 1. 3128: (ἐστία). At one's own fireside, at home, ἀπολέσθαι ἐφ. Od. 3. 234; Τρῶες, ἐφέστιοι ὄσσοι ἔασιν as many as have a home of their own, opp. to ἐπικουροὶ Il. 2. 125, cf. 130; with Verbs of motion, ἀλλ' ἐμὲ .. ἐφέστιον ἦγαγε δαίμων (i. e. ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν) Od. 7. 248; ἦλθεν ἐφ. 23. 55; ἐφέστιον πῆξαι .. σκῆπτρον (i. e. ἐπὶ τῇ ἐστίᾳ) Soph. El. 419:—of suppliants who claim protection by sitting by the fireside, ἐπίστιος ἐμοὶ ἐγένεο Hdt. 1. 35; ἰκέτης καὶ δόμων ἐφ. an inmate of the temple, Aesch. Eum. 577, cf. 669; κάθησθε δωμάτων ἐφ. Id. Supp. 365; τόνδ' ἐφ. θεῶν Ib. 503, cf. Soph. O. T. 32; also merely of guests, ἐλθόντ' ἐς δόμους ἐφέστιον Id. Tr. 262; often in Ar. Rh., ἐφ. ἐν μεγάροισιν 1. 909., 3. 1117, etc.; also c. dat. pers., ἐφ. ἀθανάτοισιν dwelling with them, Id. 3. 116, cf. 4. 518; c. dat. loci, Id. 1. 117.

II. generally; of or in the house or family, Lat. domesticus, πόνοι .. δόμων ἐφέστιοι Aesch. Theb. 853; θύματα Id. Ag. 1310; μίασμα Id. Eum. 169; ἀλαλαγαί Soph. Tr. 206; οἰκέτις Id. Fr. 744; εὐναί Eur. El. 216; ἐφ. δόμοι the chambers of the house, Aesch. Theb. 73:—Ion. ἐπίστιον, τό, a household, family, Hdt. 5. 72, 73; cf. ἐπίστιος.

III. θεοὶ ἐφ. the household gods, Lat. Lares or Penates, to whom the hearth was dedicated, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 416. 3; Ζεὺς ἐπίστιος or ἐφέστιος, as presiding over hospitality, Hdt. 1. 44, Soph. Aj. 492; ἐφ. ἱδρυμα ἐν οἰκίᾳ ἔχων, of household gods, Plat. Legg. 931 A; ἐπιστή (sc. κύλιξ) a cup pledged to the gods of the house, Bgk. Anacr. 90.

ἐφεστρίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Luc. Merc. Cond. 37.

ἐφεστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἐφέννυμι) an upper garment, wrapper, Xen. Symp.

ἐφιάλτης, *av, δ, one who leaps upon, the night-mare*, Lat. *incubo*, Phryn. Com. 'Εφί. 2, Strabo 19; Aeol. ἐπιάλτης, Alcae. 129.

ἐφιαλίτις, ἡ, or ἐφιάλιαν, τό, a herb used as a preventive of night-mare, Poëta de Vir. Herb. in Fabric. p. 654.

ἐφιδρώω, Ion. ἐπιδρ-, to perspire in addition to or after, πυρετῶ Hipp. Epid. 1. 941:—to perspire slightly over the whole body or on the upper part only, Id.; v. Foes. Oec.

ἐφιδρύω, to place or set upon, Philo 1. 21, Paul. Sil. Ambo 158.

ἐφιδρωσις, εως, ἡ, superficial perspiration, Plut. Brut. 25, Galen.

ἐφιζάνω, Hom. only in Il., and always in impf., to sit at or in, δείπνω, αἰθαύσησιν 10. 578., 20. 11:—to sit upon, ὕπνος ἐπὶ βλεφάροισιν ἐφίζανεν 20. 26; νῶτασιν ἐφίζανε Mosch. 2. 108; c. acc., θῶκον Ap. Rh. 1. 667:—later also in pres., Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 12, Philostr. 810.

ἐφίζω, Dor. ἐφίσδω: I. Causal, in Epic aor. ἐφέσσαι, ἐφέσασθαι, to set upon, used by Hom. only once in Act., τοὺς μ' ἐκέλευσα Πύλονδε καταστήσαι καὶ ἐφέσσαι to bring me to Pylos and set me ashore, Od. 13. 274:—more common in Med., γάνασιν οἰσιν ἐφεσάμενος having set [me] on his knees, 16. 443, (cf. Il. 9. 455, where a fut. ἐφέσσεσθαι is used); imperat., ἐφεσσαί με νηῶς Od. 15. 277; and in tmesi, ἐς Λιβύην μ' ἐπὶ νηὺς ἐέσασατα 14. 295. II. intr. to sit at or by, absol. to sit, Hom. only in Od. and always in impf., ἐφίζε Od. 3. 411; ἐνθ' ἀρ' ἐφίζεν 19. 55; ἐνθα .. ἐφίζεσκε 17. 331: later also in pres., βαρὺς δ' ἐφίζει Aesch. Supp. 650; ὦρα ἐφίζαισα γλεφάροις sitting upon, Pind. N. 8. 4; ὕπνος .. βλεφάροισιν ἐφίζων Mosch. 2. 3; πρὸς ἄμμ' ἀχλὺς ἐφίζει Critias 2. 11; ἀμφὶ μῆλοισι Nic. Al. 478; τηρεῖ γὰρ ἐφίσδει (Dor.) Theocr. 5. 97.

ἐφίημι, Ion. ἐπ-:—of the Act., Hom. uses part. pres. ἐφίεις, fut. ἐφήσω, aor. 1 ind. ἐφήκα, Ep. ἐφέηκα, aor. 2 imperat. ἐφες, subj. ἐφείω, ης, η; (so, later, in the obl. moods the aor. 2 was preferred, ἐφῆς Soph. El. 554, part. ἐφείς Aj. 495, etc.):—of the Med., pres. part. ἐφιέμενος, fut. ἐφήσομαι:—he also has a 3 impf. ἐφίει, as if from ἐφίειω: cf. ἴημι. [ἐφίημι Ep., ἐφίημι Att.; yet Homer always uses ἐφίεις, ἐφίει, ἐφιέμενος with ἱ, except ἐφίει Od. 24. 180.] To send to one, Πριάμω .. Ἴριν ἐφήσω Il. 24. 117; ἐφέηκέ με καλέειν sent me to call, Ap. Rh. 1. 712. 2. in Hom. c. inf., to set on or incite to do, ἡλέας, ὅστ' ἐφέηκε πολὺφρονά περ μάλ' δεῖσαι Od. 14. 464; so, ἐφ. τινα ἐχθαδοπήσαι, χαλεπήναι, σταναχῆσαι Il. 1. 518., 18. 108, 124, cf. Pind. I. 2. 15. 3. of things, to throw or launch at one, ὅς ται πρῶτος ἐφῆκε βέλος Il. 16. 812; ἀλλαις ἐφίει βέλεα Od. 24. 150, etc.; ἔγχος, μελίην Il. 20. 346., 21. 170; οἰστὸν ἐπὶ τινι Eur. Med. 634; ἐφ. χεῖρας τινι to lay hands on him, Lat. *injicere manus*, μνηστήρσιν ἀναιδέαι χεῖρας ἐφήσω Od. 20. 39, cf. Il. 1. 567, etc. 4. of events, destinies, etc., to send upon one, τοῖσιν ἀεικέα πότμον ἐφήκεν Il. 4. 396, etc.; Ἀργεῖασι παλύστανα κῆδε' ἐφήκεν 1. 445, cf. 21. 524; μνηστήρεσσιν ἀεθλον τοῦταν ἐφήσω Od. 19. 576; τοῖσιν ἀεικέα νόσταν .. ὃν μαι Ζεὺς ἐφέηκε which he hath granted me, 9. 38; so, πάντ' ἐφήσω μόραν Aesch. Eum. 501; τέκνοισιν δρᾶς ἐφ. Id. Theb. 786. 5. to send against, in hostile sense, τῶ στρατοπέδῳ τὴν ἵππαν Hdt. 5. 63; τὴν ἵππαν ἐπὶ ταῦς Ἑλληνας 9. 49, cf. Hes. Sc. 307; στρατὸν ἐς πεδία Eur. Heracl. 393:—also to let in water, ἐπειναί τὸν παταμόν ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν Hdt. 7. 130, cf. 2. 100; τὸ ὕδωρ ἐπὶ τὴν ἔσαδον Id. 7. 176; so also, ἐφ. ἀκτίνα Θῆβαις Eur. Phoen. 5; ἀγέλας ἐπὶ τὰ χωρία Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 2; ἄγαν ἐφῆκας γλῶσσαν did'st let loose, Eur. Andr. 954; ὕργῃν τινι ἐφ. Plat. Legg. 731 D. 6. to throw into, ἐς λέβητ' ἐφῆκεν ἐψεσθαι μέλη Eur. Cycl. 404. II. to let go, loosen, esp. the rein, Lat. *remittere*, ἐφ. καὶ χαλάσαι τὰς ἡνίας ταῖς λόγαις Plat. Prot. 338 A; πᾶσαν ἐφείς ὀθύνῃ [τῶ ἀνέμῳ] Anth. P. 10. 1, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 934:—hence, b. to give up, yield, Lat. *concedere*, τινὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Thuc. 1. 95; πάνθ' ἐφέντες ἡδονῇ Eur. Fr. 568; τὰλλα ταῖς δαύλοισι Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 19: v. sub χείρας. c. c. inf. to permit, allow, τινὶ παιεῖν τι Hdt. 1. 90., 3. 113; τινὶ πᾶν λέγειν Soph. El. 631; ἦν ἐφῆς μαι (sc. λέγειν) Ib. 554, cf. 556, 649; c. acc. et inf., τοὺς νεωτέρους ἐφ' διώκειν Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 24:—Pass., ἐφεθήσεται τινι, c. inf., Luc. pro Imagg. 24. d. to command, Pind. I. 2. 13: v. infr. B. 2. to give up, leave as a prey, ἐφῆκεν ἑλλαῖς ἰχθύσιν διαφθάραν Soph. Aj. 1297, cf. 495:—then, seemingly intr. (sub. εαυτὸν), to give oneself up to, αὐρία a fair wind, Plat. Prot. 338 A; ἰσχυρῶ γέλωτι Rep. 388 E; τῇ ἡδονῇ Tim. 59 C: v. δίδωμι IV. III. to put the male to the female, Lat. *admittere*, Hdt. 3. 85., 4. 30, Arist. H. A. 9. 47, 1. IV. as law-term, to leave to another to decide, δίκας ἐφ. εἰς τινα Dcm. 1017. 27., 1024. 22; ἐφ. τινα ἐς τὸ δικαστήριον to refer him to .., Id. 913. 33; ταυτὰ εἰς ἕτερον δικ. Luc. Hermot. 30:—and absol. (sub. εαυτὸν) to appeal, εἰς τοὺς δικαστάς Dem. 862. 5, cf. 1017. 25; ἐπὶ τινα Luc. Bis Acc. 4; ἀπό τινος Dio C. 64. 2, cf. 37. 27: cf. ἐφέτης, ἐφεις.

B. Med. to lay one's command or behest upon (v. ἐφετμή, ἐφημοσύνη), ὑμέων δ' ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ ἐφιέμενος τάδε εἶρω Od. 13. 7, cf. Il. 23. 82., 24. 300; ἐπιστολὰς αἷ σοι πατήρ ἐφείτα Aesch. Pr. 4; πρὸς τι ταῦτ' ἐφίεσαι; Soph. O. T. 766:—c. inf., ἐφ. τινὶ παιεῖν τι Id. El. 1111, Ar. Vesp. 242; ἐφιέμαι χαίρειν σε I bid thee have thy will, Soph. Aj. 112, cf. Aesch. Cho. 1039; absol., ὡς ἐφίεσαι Id. Pers. 228, cf. Eur. I. T. 1483; ἐφ. ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα to send orders to .., Thuc. 4. 108. 2. to allow or permit one to do, κᾶρα τέμνειν ἐφείτα τῶ θέλαντι Soph. Ph. 619, Xen. An. 6. 6, 31, etc. II. c. gen. to aim at, ἀγαθαῦ τινος Arist. Eth. N. 1. 1, 1; τῶν πρᾶσῶπων, τῶν ὕψεων Plut. Pomp. 71, Caes. 45. 2. to long after, desire, τί μαι τῶν δυσφύρων ἐφίει; Soph. El. 143; τί .. ἐφίεσαι φιλοτιμίας; Eur. Phoen. 531; ἀλλοτριῶν Antipho 138. 37; τῶν κερδῶν, ἀρχῆς Thuc. 1. 8, 128, cf. 4. 61: c. gen. pers., Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 2; in Soph. O. T. 766, for ταῦτ' Linwood suggested τοῦδ':—c. inf., ὦν .. σαῦ τυχεῖν ἐφιέμαι, ἀκουσαν Soph. Ph. 1315; ἐφ. ἄρξειν Thuc. 6. 6, etc.; c. acc. et inf., Soph. O. T. 1055.

ἐφίητι, Dor. for ἐφίησι, Pind. I. 2. 15.

ἐφικάνω, =sq., χαλεπὸν δ' ἐπὶ γῆρας ἰκάνει Od. 11. 196.

ἐφικνέσμαι, Ion. ἐπ-: fut. ἐφίξαιμι: aor. ἐφικόμην: Dep.: I.

to reach at, aim at, c. gen., of two combatants, ἄμα δ' ἀλλήλων ἐφικόμτο Il. 13. 613: simply, to reach or hit with a stick, εὖ μάλα μαι ἐφικέσθαι πειράσεται Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 A; τῶν ἄλλων ὄσων ἀν ἐφικέσθαι δυνηθῶσιν Isocr. 280 B, cf. Dem. 800. 17, Plut. 2. 267 C, etc.; σφενδύνη αὐκ ἀν ἐφικόμην αὐτόσε Antiph. Ἀφρ. γαν. 1. 20; τὰ βέλη ἐφ. ἄχρι πρὸς τὸν σκαπὸν Luc. Nigr. 36. 2. to reach or extend, ὄσαν ὁ ἥλιος ἐφ. Theophr. H. P. 1. 7, 1, etc.; ἐφ' ὄσον ἀνθρώπων μνήμη ἐφ. Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 8; ἐφ. ἐπὶ τοσαύτην γῆν τῶ ἄφ' εαυτοῦ φόβῳ to reach by the terror of his name over .., Ib. 1. 1, 5; ἐφ. ἐς τὸ λεπτότατον to reach to the smallest matter, Luc. Jup. Conf. 19; ὄπον μὴ ἐφ. ἢ λεαντῇ, προσραπτέον .. τὴν ἀλωπεκῆν Plut. 2. 190 E: c. part., ἐφ. φθεγγόμενον Id. T. Gracch. 18; ἐφ. βλέπαντα μέχρι τινός Dio Chr. 2. 321. 3. metaph. to hit or touch the right points, Lat. *rem acu tangere*, τῶ λόγῳ ἐφ. τῶν ἐκεῖ κακῶν Dem. 361. 25; ἐφ. ἀριθμούμενος Polyb. 1. 57, 3;—so also with a Prep., ἐς τὰ ἄλλα λέγων ἐπίκειο ἀληθέστατα Hdt. 7. 9. 4. to reach, gain, attain to, τῆς ἀρετῆς Isocr. 3 B; ἀνδραγαθίας Aeschin. 81. 10; ταῦ τριηραρχεῖν Dem. 465. 24, cf. 494. 3; and c. inf., ἐφ. διελθεῖν to be able to .., Plut. 2. 338 D, cf. Polyb. 1. 4, 11:—absol. to succeed in one's projects, App. Mithr. 102. II. c. acc.

to come upon, like ἐφικάνω, εἰ σε μαίρ' ἐφίκατα Pind. I. 5 (4). 17; c. dupl. acc., ἐπικέσθαι μᾶστιγι πληγὰς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον to visit it with blows, Hdt. 7. 35.

ἐφικτός, ἡ, ὄν, easy to reach, accessible, Parmen. 42; αὐκ .. ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἐφικτόν Emped. 389; τὸ μέσον ἐπίπαν ἐφ. Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 13; ἐφικτὸς εἰκῆτι λόγῳ Plut. Thes. 1. II. ἐφικτόν ἐστι it is possible, c. inf., Polyb. 9. 24, 5; καθόσον ἐφικτόν to the best of one's power, Lat. *pro virili*, Arist. Mund. 1, 6; ὡς οὐκ ἦν ἐφικτὰ αὐταῖς Ael. N. A. 5. 7; ἐν ἐφικτῶ within reach, Theophr. Lap. 25, Ign. 70; ἐν ἐφικτῶ τῆς ἐλπίδας, τοῦ φιληῆσαι Plut. 2. 494 E, 496 C; ὡς ἐφικτόν ἐλθεῖν to come within reach, Dion. H. 2. 38.

ἐφικτῶ, strengthd. for ἰμείρω, c. acc., Nic. ap. Ath. 683 F; c. gen., Anth. P. 5. 269, Nonn. D. 14. 355; c. inf., Musae. 80:—Med., Arat. 975. ἐφίμερος [ἱ], ὄν, longed for, desired, charming, delightful, agreeable, φιλότης Hes. Sc. 15, Th. 132; χῶρος Archil. 18; ὕμνος Theogn. 994; φάτις Aesch. Cho. 840; ἡ τέκνων ὄψις ἐφ. πρᾶσλεύσασιν Soph. O. T. 1375; τὴν ἐφ. κόμην Anaxil. Incert. 6; ἐφ. ἀνδράσι ἀγρη Opp. H. 4. 110. ἐφιορκέω, in Delph. and other Inscr. for ἐπιορκέω, C. I. 1688. 13, al.; v. Böckh I. p. 808.

ἐφιπάζομαι, Dep. to ride a tilt at, λόγοις ἐφ. Cratin. Incert. 131: cf. καθιπάζομαι. 2. to ride upon, ἐπὶ δελφίνας Luc. D. Marin. 6. 2; sensu obsc., Artemid. 1. 79.

ἐφιππαρχία, ἡ, a double ἵππαρχία, consisting of 1024 horse, Air. Tact. 18. 4, Suid. s. v. ἐφίππων. ἐφιππαστήρ, ἦρας, ὄ, = ἐπιβήτωρ, Apollon. Lex. s. v. ἐπιβάτωρ. ἐφιππεύω, to ride against, to attack with cavalry, τινὶ Diod. 17. 19. II. to ride upon, Babr. 76. 10:—to cover the female, Opp. C. 1. 390.

ἐφίππιος, ὄν, (ἵππος) for putting on a horse, κασᾶς Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 6; πῖλος Plut. Artox. 11 (ubi ἐφίππειος); τὸ ἐφ. στρῶμα a saddle-cloth, Lat. *ephippria*, Antiph. Ἴππ. 1; and without στρῶμα Xen. Eq. 7, 5. II. ἐφίππιος (sc. δρόμος), ὄ, the horse-course, a course of a certain length so called, Plat. Legg. 833 B.

ἐφίππων, τό, a car with one horse, Dio C. 63. 13, Poll. 10. 54, etc. ἐφίππος, ὄν, on horseback, riding, Eupol. Ἀγ. 10, Plut. 2. 306 E, etc.; ἐφ. ὄντες, opp. to ὕπλιτεύοντες, Lys. 140. 21 Bekk.; ἀνδρίας ἐφ. an equestrian statue, Plut. Poplic. 19; ἐφ. εἰκῶν χαλκῆ Id. Fab. 22. 2. κλύδων ἐφίππων a rushing wave of harses, Soph. El. 733.

ἐφίππα-ταξότης, ὄν, a mounted archer, v. sub ἀμφιπποτοξότης. ἐφίπταμαι, late pres. of ἐπιπέτομαι, Mosch. 1. 16, Arist. Mirab. 119, 148. ἐφίσδω, Dor. for ἐφίζω. ἐφιστάνω, late form for ἐφίστημι, to set over, τινά τινι Plut. 2. 233 E. II. to stop, check, Diosc. 4. 16. 2. to attend to a thing, Polyb. 11. 2, 5.

ἐφίστημι, Ion. ἐπ-: A. Causal in pres., impf., fut., and aor. 1: I. to set or place upon, τί τινι Thuc. 2. 75; τι ἐπὶ τινος Plat. Criti. 116 A; τι ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7; τι ἐπὶ τι Dem. 1029. 29; metaph., ἐφ. μαίραν βίω, Lat. *finem imponere vitae*, Plat. Rep. 498 C; ἀνάγκην τινὶ Dion. H. 1. 16. II. to set over, Lat. *praeficere*, μ' Ἀπύλλων τῶδ' ἐπέστησεν τέλει Aesch. Ag. 1202; ἐφιστάναι φύλακα βατ Id. Supp. 303; ἐφ. τινα ὑπαρχόν τισι Hdt. 5. 27; στρατηγὸν τῶ στρατοπέδῳ Plat. Alc. 1. 122 B, cf. Xen. An. 5. 1, 15; τινὰ ταῖς πράγμασι Isocr. 20 B; παιδαγωγὸς ἐπέστησεν αὐταῖς Xen. Lac. 2, 1; τὸν νόμον Arist. Pol. 4. 6, 2; ἐπὶ συμμάχων τινά Polyb. 2. 65, 9; κύνα ἐπὶ παῖμνην Dem. 807. 3; τινὰ ἐπὶ τὰς εὐθύνας Id. 264. 7: c. inf., ἐπ. τινὰ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τῆς εὐκασμίας Isocr. 147 B, etc. 2. to bring in, ἡ τύχη ἐπιστήσασα Ῥωμαίους Polyb. 15. 20, 6; Φίλιππον ἐφ. τοῖς πράγμασι to let him have a hand in the business, Dem. 351. 25. 3. to bring in, cause, occasion, κατάπληξιν τινι Diod. 14. 62; κίνδυνόν τινι App. Hann. 55, cf. Syr. 10, Polyb. 2. 20, 7. III. to set up, establish, institute, τινὶ δῶνα games in honour or commemoration of him, Hdt. 1. 167., 6. 38; c. acc. et inf. to ordain, prescribe, ὁ νόμος ἐφίστησι κρίνειν τοὺς ἀρχοντας Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 5; ἐπιστήσατε quid facere debeamus, Plin. Epist. 6. 31, 12. IV. to set by or near to, ἐπιστήσαντες κύκλῳ τὸ σῆμα (=περὶ τὸ σ.) ἱππέας Hdt. 4. 72; ὕρους ἐφ. ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν Dem. 1029. 29; τὴν φάλαγγα τούτοις κατόπιν ἐφ. Polyb. 1. 33, 6, cf. 26, 14. V. to stop, make halt, Lat. *inhibere*, ἐπιστήσασαι τὸ στράτευμα Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 18; τὴν ὄδον, τὴν παρεῖαν Diod. 17.

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112, Plut. Cim. 1; τοὺς ἰππέας τοῦ πύσω Arr. 5. 16, 1; ἐφ. τὴν ὁρμὴν to check it, Polyb. 16. 34, 2; τὴν διήγησιν to interrupt it, Id. 7. 12, 1: —absol., ἐπιστήσας (sc. ἑαυτὸν, τὸν ἵππον) having halted, Xen. An. 1. 8, 15.

VI. ἐπίστημι τὴν γνώμην κατὰ τι to fix one's mind upon it, attend to it, Isocr. 203 B; τὴν διάνοιαν περὶ τίνος Arist. Metaph. 1. 6, 2; τὴν σκέψιν περὶ τίνος Ib. 13. 2, 19; τὸν λόγον Id. de Juvent. 6, 4; τὸν νοῦν τινὶ Diod. 12. 1; αὐτὸν ἐπιστήσας ἐπὶ τι Arist. Top. 5. 5, 9:—then, ἐπιστήσαι absol., like προσέχειν, to give attention, τοῦτοις ἐπιστήσαντες Id. Mund. 1, 5; περὶ τίνος Id. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 2; περὶ τι H. A. 1. 1, 12; ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 1. 65, 5, etc.; ἐπιστήσασι μᾶλλον λεκτέον one must speak with more care and accuracy, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 12, cf. Eth. N. 6. 12, 8, al. (hence the words ἐπίσταμαι, ἐπιστήμη, qq. v.); cf. B. V. 2. c. acc. pers. to arrest the attention of, Plut. T. Gracch. 17. 1, etc.; ἐπιστήσαι τινα ἐπὶ τι to call his attention to, Polyb. 2. 61, 11., 4. 34, 9.

B. intr. in Med. and Pass., ἐπίσταμαι, aor. 1 ἐπεστάθην (Soph. Fr. 708, Eur. Hipp. 819, I. T. 1375), with pf., plqpf. and aor. 2 act.: (the Causal tenses are not found in Hom., the Pass. only in impf. ἐπίστατο, Il. 11. 644; elsewhere always aor. 2 or pf. act.). To stand upon, τεῖχος .. ἴνατ' ἐφισταότες Il. 18. 515; πύργῳ ἐφεστήκει 6. 373; δίφρῳ ἐφεσταότος 17. 609, etc.; ἐπέστη βηλῶ ἐπὶ λιθίνῳ Il. 23. 201; ἡ .. ἐπισταθεῖσα ὀρθή Arist. Metaph. 8. 9, 5; ἐπὶ τὰς .. σχεδίας Polyb. 3. 46, 8. 2. to be imposed upon, μόχθων τῶν ἐφεστῶτων ἐμοί Soph. Tr. 1170, cf. O. T. 777.

3. to stand on the top or surface, τὸ ἐπιστάμενον τοῦ γάλακτος, i. e. cream, Hdt. 4. 2; λιπαρότητες ἄνω ἐπιστάμεναι Hipp. 40. 52; ὕρρος ἐπίσταται γάλακτι Diose. 1. 96; so of vapour, to form, Arist. de Juvent. 5, 2.

II. to be set over, Lat. praesesse, ἐπίσταται πύλαις Aesch. Theb. 538; οἷός τε πολλοῖς προβατίοις ἐφεστάναι Ar. Vesp. 955; οἷοι νῶν ἐφεστᾶσι σκοποῖ Soph. Aj. 945; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Hier. 9, 5; ἐπὶ τίνος Plat. Rep. 460 B, Dem. 436. 28; rarely c. gen., τὸν ἐπεστέωτα τῆς διώρυχος Hdt. 7. 117; ὅσοι θεοῦ χρημάτων ἐφέστασαν Eur. Andr. 1058:—absol., ὅπη ἂν ἐπίστανται wherever they are in command, Thuc. 6. 72; esp. in part., ὁ ἐφεστηκώς the person in authority, the officer in command, Xen. Oec. 21, 9; οἱ ἐφεστῶτες, Ion. οἱ ἐπεστέωτες, Hdt. 2. 148., 4. 84, Soph. Aj. 1072; οἱ ἐφεστηκότες Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 19; οἱ ἐφιστάμενοι Ib. 3. 5, 21.

III. to stand by or near, ὡς πυκνοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἀλλήλοισι Il. 13. 133; ἐπ' ἄκρῳ χεῖλει ἐφεσταότες, ἐφ. παρὰ τάφρῳ Il. 5. 2, 199; θύρῃσιν ἐπίστατο Il. 644; so, ἐφ. πύλαις Aesch. Theb. 538; ἐπὶ τῇ πόλει Hdt. 4. 203; ἐπὶ τὰς πύλας, ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας Id. 3. 77, Plat. Symp. 212 E; ἐπὶ τοῖς προθύροις Id. Phil. 64 C: esp. of dreams or visions, to appear to, εὔδοντι ἐπέστη ὄνειρος Hdt. 1. 34, cf. 7. 14, Il. 10. 496., 23. 106; ἐπιστήναι νυκτός Isocr. 215 E, etc.:—absol., Hdt. 3. 78, Soph. O. C. 558, etc.; οἱ λέβητες ἐπεστέωτες Hdt. 1. 59; ὁ ἀντίδικος ἐφέστηκε Plat. Theaet. 172 E, cf. Aeschin. 65. 5:—of troops, to be posted after or behind, κατόπισθεν ἐπ. τοῖς θηρίοις Polyb. 16. 18, 7: cf. ἐπιστάτης.

2. in hostile sense, to stand against, τὰ φρονέοντες ἐφέστασαν ἀλλήλοισι Il. 15. 703, cf. 5. 624; ἐνθα μένος φρονέοντες ἐφέστασαν Od. 22. 203, cf. 24. 380: to appear before, of an army, ἐπὶ τῇ πόλει Hdt. 4. 203; ἐπὶ τὸ βασιλεῖον Isocr. 200 E: to come upon by surprise, Thuc. 8. 69; ἐξαίφνης ἐπιστὰς τοῖς γιγνομένοις Isocr. 167 D, cf. Dem. 66. 23, Luc. D. Deor. 17. 1; εἰς τοὺς ὄχλους Isocr. 372 D.

3. metaph., of events, to impend, be at hand, Lat. instare, Κῆρες ἐφεστᾶσιν θανάτῳ Il. 12. 326; πρὶν μοι τύχη τοιάδ' ἐπέστη Soph. O. T. 777, cf. Thuc. 3. 82, Dem. 287. 5; περὶ τοῦ βασιλέως .. ὁ λόγος ἐφέστηκε νῦν Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 1, cf. Metaph. 2. 4, 1.

IV. to halt, stop, as in a march, ἐφιστάμενος Xen. An. 2. 4, 26 (cf. A. V.); ἐπιστὰς περιέμεινα Plat. Symp. 172 A:—c. gen., ἐπ. τοῦ πλοῦ Thuc. 2. 91.

V. to fix one's mind on, give one's attention to, σφαγῇ Eur. Andr. 547; ἐπὶ τι Isocr. 213 D, Dem. 245. 12; τοῖς πράγμασι .. ἐπιστάντες Id. 43. 20; ἐπιστᾶς absol. (sc. τοῖς πράγμασι) Id. 305. 9; διὰ ταῦτ' ἐγρήγορεν, ἐφέστηκεν Id. 70. 16: cf. A. VI. 1.

C. the aor. 1 med. is used in causal sense, to set up, τὰς θύρας Xen. Ages. 8, 7: to set, post, φρουροὺς ἐπεστησάμην Id. Cyr. 8. 2, 19; τέλος ἐπιστήσασθαι finem imponere, Plat. Legg. 802 A: the pres. is once so used, τοῦ με τήνδ' ἐπίστασαι βᾶσιν; cur mihi sistis gradum? Soph. Tr. 339:—in late Gr., the pf. is used for to set over, τινά τινι Polyb. 10. 20, 5., 24. 2., 32. 9, 1. 2. ἐπιστησάμενος, intr., having been ἐπιστάτης, Inscr. Thyat. in C. I. 3498.

ἐφιστορέω, to inquire or search further, Hesych. ἐφλάδων, v. sub φλάζω.

ἐφοδεῖα, ἡ, (ἐφοδεύω) a going the rounds, visiting the sentries, etc., Polyb. 6. 35, 8. 2. to guard, watch, patrol, Wessel. Diod. 20. 16.

ἐφοδευτέον, verb. Adj. one must examine, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 198. ἐφοδευτής, οὗ, ὁ, one who goes the rounds:—a spy, Aq. V. T. ἐφοδευτικῶς, Adv. by tracing an argument, advancing to a conclusion, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 303.

ἐφοδεύω, to visit, go the rounds, patrol, to see that watch is kept right, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 24., 5. 3, 22, cf. κῶδων; c. acc., ἐφ. φύλακας Polyb. 6. 35, 11:—Pass., ἐφοδεύεται the rounds are made, Ar. Av. 1160, cf. Plut. 2. 781 C:—in Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 16, of an officer who yearly visited the Satrapies of Persia; in Timocle. Φιλοδ. 1 of the γυναικονόμος, whose business it was to inspect the συμπόσια and see that all was in order. 2. rarely c. dat. to superintend, watch over, ἀγῶσιν Aesch. Cho. 728; but Conington's suggestion ἐφεδρεῖσαι is very prob. 3. to visit as a spy, spy out, Aq. V. T. 4. metaph. to trace onwards, examine an argument, Plut. 2. 895 C, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 222, etc. II. to lie in wait for, τινὶ Clem. Al. 4.

ἐφόδια, τά, v. ἐφόδιον. ἐφοδιάζω, Ion. ἐποδ-, fut. ἄσω, to furnish with supplies for a journey, Lat. viaticum dare, ἀποπέμπουσι ἐποδιάσαντες ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας Hdt. 9. 99;

τινά Plut. Cato Mi. 65:—Med. to supply oneself, ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Polyb. 18. 3, 2:—Pass. to be supplied with, τι LXX (Jos. 9. 12). 2. generally, to supply or furnish with a thing, αὐτοὺς ἀλκῇ καὶ ὄπλοις Diod. 5. 34, cf. Plut. 2. 327. II. Med., c. acc. rei, πενταδραχμίαν ἐκάστω ἐφοδιασάμενος having seen that five drachms were paid to each, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 12. 2. metaph. to maintain, promote, ἀργίαν Plut. Solon 23; τὴν ἀπίθειαν Id. Coriol. 16.

ἐφόδιον, τό, mostly in pl. ἐφόδια, Ion. ἐπόδια, τά, (v. fin.):—Lat. viaticum; supplies for travelling, money and provisions, esp. of an army, ἐπόδια δοῦναι, λαβεῖν Hdt. 4. 203., 6. 70; δι' ἀπορίαν ἐφοδίων τοῖς στρατευομένοις Dem. 34. 10; cf. σιτηρέσιον:—of an ambassador's travelling-allowance, ἐφόδι' οὐκ ἔχω Ar. Ach. 53; ἐφόδια ἀναλίσκεν Dem. 441. 2; and in sing., χιλίας λαβόντες δραχμάς ἐφόδιον παρ' ὑμῶν Id. 390. 24, cf. C. 1. 107. 35:—generally, ways and means, maintenance, support, ἐφόδια τῷ γῆρα ἱκανά Dem. 1204. 22, cf. Ar. Pl. 1024; τὰ τῆς φυγῆς ἐφ. Aeschin. 24. 30, Plut. Arat. 6; τὰ ἐφ. τοῦ πολέμου Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7; even, ἐφόδια τοῖς ἵπποις Andoc. 33. 9; of public money, μᾶς ἡμέρας ἐφόδια ἐν τῷ κοινῷ Dem. 690. 8; and in phys. sense, τὰ ἐν σώματι ὑπάρχοντα ἐφ. Arist. Probl. 3. 5, 7. 2. less often in sing., εὐσεβῆς βίος μέγιστον ἐφ. Epich. 152 Ahr.; ἀργυρίον τι βητὸν ἔχοντας ἐφόδιον Thuc. 2. 70; οὐκ ἔχων .. εἰ μὴ παῖδα καὶ ὄσον ἐφ. Xen. An. 7. 3, 30; ἡ χρηατύτης .. θαυμαστὸν ἐφ. βίῳ Menand. Ὑμν. 1, cf. Ὀμ. 2, Incert. 251; τὴν Ἰλιάδα ἀρετῆς ἐφ. νομίζων Plut. Alex. 8.

3. metaph., = ἀφορμή, Dem. 917. 14, Hyperid. Euxen. 31, cf. Wytt. Plut. 2. 8 C.

ἐφοδος, ον, accessible, Thuc. 6. 66 (in Sup. -ώτατος), Polyacn. 1. 49. ἐφοδος, ὁ, one who goes the rounds, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 16, Polyb. 6. 36, 6. Cf. ἐφοδεύω.

ἐφοδος, ἡ, a way towards, approach, Thuc. 4. 129., 6. 99; αὐτόθεν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους Xen. An. 4. 2, 6, cf. 3. 4, 41:—in argument, ἐφ. ἐπὶ τι Arist. Top. 1. 12. 2. a means of approach, Polyb. 4. 34, 5; importation, τῶν ἐπιτηδείων Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 3; access for traffic and intercourse, communication, παρ' ἀλλήλους Thuc. 1. 6; πρὸς ἀλλ. Id. 5. 35. 3. an attempt, plan, method, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 1, 33, Theophr. Sens. 60. II. an onset, attack, assault, Aesch. Eum. 376, Thuc. 1. 93, etc.; τοῦ στρατεύματος Xen. An. 2. 2, 18; ἐφοδὸν ποιῆσθαι Thuc. 2. 95; δέχεσθαι ἐφ., opp. to φεύγειν, Id. 4. 126, Plat. Phaedo 95 B; γνώμης μᾶλλον ἐφόδῳ ἢ ἰσχύος Thuc. 3. 11:—ἐξ ἐφόδου at the first assault, Polyb. 1. 36, 11, etc.; τῇ πρώτῃ ἐφόδῳ Dion. H. 4. 51:—of ships, εἰς ὄδον καὶ ἐφοδὸν of burden and of war, Polyb. 3. 25, 4:—νυκτίπολοι ἐφοδοὶ of the haunting powers of darkness, as subject to Persephoné, Eur. Ion 1049. 2. an attack or access of fever, Hipp. 44. 3. 3. in Rhet. like Lat. insinuatō, an artful exordium, Dion. H. de Isaco 3, cf. Auct. ad Herenn. 1. 4 (6).

ἐφοίτη, Dor. 3 sing. impf. of φοιτάω. ἐφόλκαλον, τό, (ἐφέλκω) a rudder, ξεστὸν ἐφ. Od. 14. 350. ἐφόλκιον, τό, (ἐφέλκω) a small boat towed after a ship, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 F, Plut. Pomp. 73, etc. 2. generally, an appendage, Anth. P. 7. 67, Plut. Pomp. 40., 2. 476 A, cf. A. B. 257.

ἐφολκίς, ἡ, = foreg., a burdensome appendage, τινι Eur. Andr. 200, H. F. 631, 1424. ἐφολκός, ὄν, (ἐφέλκω) drawing on or towards, enticing, alluring, like ἐπαγωγός, ἐφολκὰ λέγειν Thuc. 4. 108; c. gen., παιδὸς ἐφολκόν Call. Fr. 291; ἐφ. εἰς παρησίαν Ael. V. H. 8. 12: ἐφολκόν, τό, a bait, allure-ment, Id. N. A. 7. 10. II. requiring to be drawn on, a laggard, Ar. Vesp. 268; μὴ πρόλεσχος μὴδ' ἐφ. ἐν λόγῳ not eager to begin, nor yet lagging, tedious in reply, Aesch. Supp. 208.

ἐφομαρτέω, fut. ἦσω, to follow close upon, absol., Il. 8. 191., 12. 412., 23. 414; c. dat., Ap. Rh. 1. 201, etc.; rare in Prose, as Arr. An. 1. 19. ἐφομιλέω, to company with, live with or among, c. acc., Hermesianax 5. 52; c. dat., Nonn. D. 5. 410.

ἐφοπλίζω, to equip, get ready, δόρπον, δεῖπνον ἐφοπλίσσαι Il. 23. 55, Od. 19. 419; δαῖτα γέρουσιν ἐφοπλίζωμεν Il. 4. 344; so in Med., δῦρπα τ' ἐφοπλισόμεσθα we will get ready our suppers, Il. 8. 503., 9. 66; also ἡμίονους καὶ ἄμαξαν ἐφοπλίσαι Od. 6. 37, cf. 57, 69, Il. 24. 263; [νῆα] ἐφοπλίσσαντες Od. 2. 295; c. inf., Ap. Rh. 4. 1720. 2. to arm against, τινά τινι Opp. C. 3. 244; and so in Med., Ἐρων ὑμῶν ἐφοπλίσσαι Anth. P. 9. 39, cf. Plan. 4. 151. II. Med. in proper sense, to arm oneself, ἐς ἀγῶνα Opp. H. 5. 617:—to get ready to attack, λαγωῖς Id. C. 3. 86.

ἐφοράσις, εως, ἡ, a looking at, view, Porphyg. ad Marcell. 21. ἐφοράτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for overlooking, ἔργων Xen. Oec. 12, 19. ἐφοράω, Ion. 3 sing. ἐπορά, inf. ἐποράν, Hdt.; 3 pl. ἐπορεύουσι (Dind.) Hdt. 1. 124:—impf. ἐφεώρων, Ion. 3 sing. ἐπῶρα Ib. 48:—fut. ἐπόψομαι Od., Aesch., etc., Ep. also ἐπιψομαι, v. infr.; aor. 1 ἐπόψατο Pind. Fr. 58. fin., ἐπιψατο infr. II; subj. ἐπόψονται Plat. Legg. 947 C;—but the common aor. is ἐπέιδον (q. v.). To oversee, observe, survey, of the sun, πάντ' ἐφορᾷ καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούει Il. 3. 277, Od. 11. 109, etc.; so in Trag., as Soph. El. 825; ὄψοσας ἐφορᾷ φέγγος ἀελίου, poet. for ὄσαι εἰσὶ, Eur. Hipp. 849:—then of the gods or divine Providence, to watch over, observe, take notice of, visit, Ζεὺς .. ὅστε καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους ἐφορᾷ Od. 13. 214; θεοὶ .. ἀνθρώπων ὕβριν τε καὶ εὐνομίην ἐφορῶντες 17. 487; Ζεὺς πάντων ἐφορᾷ τέλος Solon 12 (4). 17; σὲ γὰρ θεοὶ ἐπορεύωσι Hdt. 1. 124; Ζεὺς δὲ ἐφορᾷ πάντα Soph. El. 175, cf. 825; Δίκην πάντα τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐφορᾷ Dem. 772. 29, etc.; so, λιμὸς (personified) μαλθακὸν σφ' ἐπόψεται Aesch. Ag. 1642:—of men, τὰ πρήγματα ἐπορᾷν τε καὶ διέπειν Hdt. 3. 53; τὰς πόλεις Euryp. Χρυσ. γεν. 1; πάντ' ἐφορῶν καὶ διοικῶν Dem. 38. 12; οὐ βᾶδιον ἐφορᾷν πολλὰ τὸν ἕνα Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 9; ἀρχὴ ἐφορῶσα περὶ τὰ συμβόλαια Ib. 6. 8, 3; of a general going his rounds, Thuc. 6. 67;

Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 59; to visit the sick, Ib. 5. 4, 18; δαίτα ἐπιπόμηνος to attend it, Pind. O. 8. 68. 2. simply, to look upon, view, behold, ἐπιπόμηνος Τίτυον Od. 7. 324; ἕκαστα τῶν συγγραμμάτων to inspect them, Hdt. 1. 48:—often with a partic., ἐπόψεαι . . φεύγοντας II. 14. 145; κτεινομένους μνηστῆρας Od. 20. 233; ἐπορᾶ μιν ἐξίοντα Hdt. 1. 10; ἐφ. τοὺς φίλους εὐδαίμονας γενομένους Xen., etc.: cf. ἐπειδὸν:—csp. of evils, ἐπιπόμηνος κακοῦλιον Od. 19. 260, 597., 23. 19; Ἀγαμέμνωνος σέ φημ' ἐπόψεσθαι μύρον Aesch. Ag. 1246; τὰ μέλλοντα Soph. Tr. 1206, cf. Ar. Thesm. 1059, Xen. An. 7. 1, 30:—Pass., ὅσον ἐφωρᾶτο τῆς νήσου as much of it as was in view, Thuc. 3. 104. II. to look out for, choose, τοὺς ἀν' ἐγὼν ἐπιπόμοι, οἱ δὲ πιθέσθων II. 9. 167; ἐπιπόμοι ἦτις ἀρίστη Od. 2. 294; ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπιώψατο ἀρρηφόρους Plat. Com. Ἑλλ. 7, ubi v. Meineke.

ἔφορεία, ἡ, (ἐφορεύω) the office of ἐφορος, the ephorality, Xen. Lac. 8, 3, Lys. ap. Poll. 2. 55, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 19 sq.; sometimes with v. l. ἐφορία, Ib. 2. 6, 17, Rhet. 3. 18, 6. 2. in Eccl. a bishopric. II.

(ὄρος) a frontier, Hecataea. (202) ap. Strabo et Eust.

ἔφορεῖον, τό, the court of the ephors, Xen. Ag. 1, 56, Plut. 2. 232 F.

ἔφορεύω, = ἐφοράω, c. acc., Aesch. Supp. 627, 678, Eum. 530; c. gen., Id. Pers. 7; περί τινος Luc. Charid. 10. II. to be ephor, Thuc.

8. 6, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 1.

ἐφορικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the ephori, Xen. Lac. 15, 6.

ἐφόριος, α, ὄν, (ὄρος) bordering on, Ῥωμαίων App. Civ. 5. 9:—on the border or frontier, ἀγορὰ ἐφ., where the people of adjacent states met for market and other purposes, Lex ap. Dem. 631 fin., cf. 632. 24, and Weber's note; ἐφ. πόλεις Aristid. 1. 219; στήλη Poll. 9. 8.

ἐφορμαίνω, to rush on, δρόμῳ Aesch. Pers. 208, cf. Orph. H. 33. 74; τινι ὑπὸν or against one, Opp. C. 3. 367.

ἐφορμάω, Ion. ἐπ-: fut. ἦσω:—to stir up, rouse against one, οἱ μοι ἐφώρμησαν πόλεμον II. 3. 165; ὅς μοι ἐφορμήσας ἀνέμους Od. 7. 272; ἐπορμήσαι τοὺς λύκους set them on, Hdt. 9. 93; φῆ καὶ Ζεὺς ἐφορμήσοι κακά Soph. Fr. 611; c. dupl. acc., ναύτας ἐφορμήσαντα . . τὸ πλεῖν having urged them on to sail, Id. Aj. 1143 (legend. ναύταις); c. acc. et inf., Orph. Lith. 26:—for Thuc. 3. 31, v. sub ἐφορμέω. II. intr.

to rush upon, attack, τινι Eur. Hipp. 1275, Plut. Pomp. 19, etc.; ἐπὶ τινα Dio C. 36. 7; c. inf. to desire, Opp. H. 2. 94, Orph. Lith. 34:—in Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 21, ἀφορμήσασαν is now restored:—this sense is more freq. in Pass.

III. Pass. and Med. to be stirred up; c. inf. to be eager or desire to do, θυμὸς ἐφορμᾶται πολέμίζειν ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι II. 13. 74, cf. Od. 1. 275., 21. 399, etc.:—absol. to rush furiously on, ἔγχει ἐφορμᾶσθαι II. 17. 465; mostly in part. aor. pass. ἐφορμηθεῖς, 6. 410, etc.; ἀκοντι ἐφορμηθεῖς Pind. N. 10. 129; ἐφορμηθέντες ἐξ ἐνδὸς ῥόθου Aesch. Pers. 462; and, simply, without hostile sense, to spring forward, τρὶς μὲν ἐφωρμήθησαν Od. 11. 206, cf. Hes. Op. 457:—c. acc. to rush upon, make a dash at, ὥστ' ὀρνίθων . . ἀετὸς αἰθῶν ἔθνος ἐφορμᾶται II. 15. 691, cf. 20. 461; so, ἐφορμήσασθαι ἀέθλους Hes. Sc. 127:—rare in Prose, ἐπαναχωρήσαντας καὶ ἐφορμηθέντας for purposes of refuge and sally, Thuc. 6. 49.

ἐφορμέω, Ion. ἐπ-: fut. ἦσω:—to lie moored at or over against a place, to blockade it, λαθὼν τοὺς ἐπορμῆοντας having escaped the blockading fleet, Hdt. 8. 81, cf. Thuc. 8. 75, Xen. An. 1. 6, 20 sq.; περὶ τῆς Μιλήτου Id. 5. 30; ἐπὶ τῷ λιμένι Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 7; ἐπὶ τοῦ στόματος Polyb. 1. 46, 5:—c. acc., ἐφ. ναυαὶ τὴν ἀκτὴν App. Civ. 5. 72; (Thuc. 3. 31, ἦν ἐφορμῶσιν αὐτοὺς, seems to be corrupt):—generally, to lie by and watch, Soph. O. C. 812; ἐφ. τοῖς καιροῖς Dem. 30. 18:—Pass. to be blockaded, Thuc. 1. 142., 8. 20; in 6. 49, Schäfer restored ἐφορμηθέντας.

ἐφορμή, ἡ, a way of attack, μία δ' οἷα γίγνεται ἐφορμή only room for one to attack, Od. 22. 130, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 108, Opp. H. 4. 623:—an assault, attack, ἐφορμαῖς λαβεῖν Thuc. 6. 90, cf. Göller ad 6. 49; an enterprise, Ar. Rh. 4. 204.

ἐφόρμησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐφορμέω) a lying at anchor so as to watch an enemy, blockading, Thuc. 2. 89 (ubi v. Arnold.); means of so doing, Id. 6. 48., 8. 15; ἐφ. παρέχειν Id. 3. 33. Sometimes ἐφόρμησις in MSS. Cf. ἐφορμος, δ.

ἐφορμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of urging on, v. l. Poll. 4. 86.

ἐφορμίζω, to bring a ship to its moorings (ὄρμος), bring to shore, in Med., ἀμφὶ ταύτην θῖνα Anth. P. 7. 636:—Med. and Pass. to come to anchor, εἰς τόπον Thuc. 4. 8; cf. ἐφορμέω fin.:—in Med. also = ἐφορμέω, App. Civ. 5. 108. II. intr. in Act. to seek refuge in, ἔλαφοι ποταμοῖσιν ἐφώρμισαν Anth. P. 9. 244, cf. 254.

ἐφορμος, ὄν, at anchor, αὶ νῆες . . ἐφορμοὶ οὖσαι Thuc. 3. 76.

ἐφορμος, δ, = ἐφόρμησις, Thuc. 3. 6., 4. 27; ἐς ἐφ. πλεῖν Id. 4. 32.

ἐφορος, δ, (ἐφοράω) an overseer or overlooker, guardian, ruler, στρατιᾶς Aesch. Pers. 25; χώρας Soph. O. C. 145; ἀφαγίων Eur. Rhes. 30; τῶν παίδων Plat. Phaedr. 265 C:—as fem., Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. Νέμεσις.

II. at Sparta, ἐφοροί, οἱ, the Ephors, a body of five magistrates, who controlled even the kings, Hdt. 1. 65., 6. 82, cf. Plat. Legg. 692 A, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 17., 2. 9, 26, al.; compared with the Cretan Κόσμοι, Ib. 2. 10, 6:—also of Magistrates at Thera, C. I. 2448. III. in Eccl. a bishop.

ἐφύβριζω, to insult over one, ἐφύβριζων ἔλετο II. 9. 368; c. dat., Soph. Aj. 1385; c. acc., Anth. Plan. 1. 4; and so in Med., μὴ φουβρίζεσθαι νεκροῦς Eur. Phoen. 1663; often with a neut. Adj. added, πολλὰ ἐφ. τινά Id. Heracl. 947; τὰ δεινὰ τινι Id. Phoen. 180; εἰς ἀδελφὸν οἱ ἐφύβρισας Id. Andr. 624; ἐφύβριζον ἄλλα τε καὶ εἰ . . , they gave vent to insulting language, asking especially whether . . , Thuc. 6. 63. II. like ἐπιχαιρεκακέω, to exult maliciously, Soph. Aj. 954.

ἐφύβριστος, ὄν, wanton, insolent, Hdn. 6. 1; ἐφύβριστα πάσχειν Id.

2. 7. Adv. -τως, Plut. Artox. 30, Hdn. 2. 13.

ἐφύγοσαν, Alexandr. 3 pl. aor. 2 of φεύγω.

ἐφύγραίνομαι, Pass. to become moist, Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 12; of the bowels, to be relaxed, Hipp. Epid. 1. 948.

ἐφύγρος, ὄν, moist on the surface, Arist. Probl. 9. 46., 23. 34, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 7.

ἐφυδάτιος, α, ὄν, in or of the water, Νύμφη ἐφυδατῆ Ar. Rh. 1. 1229.

ἐφυδρεύω, to water, τι Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 1.

ἐφυδριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, of the water, Νύμφη Anth. P. 9. 327, 329.

ἐφυδρος, Ion. ἐπ-, ὄν, (ὑδωρ) wet, moist, rainy, of the west wind, Od. 14. 458: cf. Virgil's Orion aquosus. 2. abounding in water, γῆ ἐφυδρος πίδαξι Hdt. 4. 198, cf. Hipp. Aër. 280, Arist. Meteor. 1. 10, 3, al. 3. dropsical, Hipp. (?) 4. living on the water, νῆττα Philostr. 776.

ἐφ' ὑδωρ (not ἐφύδωρ), ὁ, the keeper of the water-clock (κλειψύδρα) in the Athen. law-courts, Pnll. 8. 113.

ἐφύλακτέω, to bark at, τινι Plut. 2. 551 C, 969 F.

ἐφυμνέω, to sing or chant at or after, οὐ γὰρ ὡς φυγῆ παιᾶν' ἐφύμνον Aesch. Pers. 393: to chant or utter over, τί οὖν μ' ἀνωγας τῆδ' ἐφυμνήσαι χθονί; Id. Eum. 902, cf. Cho. 385; κακὰ πράξεις ἐφυμνήσασα τῷ παιδοκτόνῳ Soph. Ant. 1305; τὸ πάτριον μέλος ἐφ. Plat. Legg. 947 C, cf. 799 A, Symp. 197 E. 2. of music, to sound in accord, ἐφυμνεῖ πηκτίδος συγχορδία Soph. Fr. 361. II. to sing a dirge or mournful strain, Id. O. T. 1275. III. to sing of, descant on, Δία Id. Ant. 658.

ἐφυμνιάζω, to sing as the refrain, Schol. Pind. O. 9. 1.

ἐφύμνιον, τό, the burden or chorus, of a hymn, Ath. 701 B, Schol. Pind.: a surname hence derived, as Ἰήσιος, Ar. Rh. 2. 713, cf. Call. Ap. 97.

ἐφύπερθε [ῦ], before a vowel -θεν, Adv. above, atop, over, στορέσαι ἐφ. II. 24. 645, Od. 4. 298, cf. II. 9. 213: above, κεφαλή τ' ἐφ. τε χαιται 14. 184, Od. 4. 150: from above, Od. 9. 383; later sometimes c. gen., Pind. Fr. 227, Theocr. 23. 59:—also geographically, above, Ar. Rh. 2. 393.

ἐφυπνώω, to sleep meantime, Aesop. 173, Hesych.

ἐφυπνώτω, to sleep upon, lie upon in sleep, Julian. Epist. 15.

Ἐφύρα [ῦ], Ion. -ρη, ἡ, Ephryra, old name of Corinth, II. 6. 152: also of other cities in Elis and Thesprotia, Nitzsch Od. 1. 259., 2. 328.

ἐφύση [ῦ], Dor. for ἐφύσα, 3 sing. impf. of φυσάω.

ἐφυστέρησις, εως, ἡ, a coming too late, Clem. Al. 201.

ἐφυστερίζω, to come later, come after, τὰ ἐφυστερίζοντα = αἱ ὑστεροῦσαι πόλεις, Thuc. 3. 82, cf. Dion. H. de Thuc. 29.

ἐφύφαίνω, to weave in or upon, ἐπὶ μῆτιν ὑφαίνων Opp. C. 3. 415.

ἐφύφή, ἡ, the woof, Plat. Legg. 734 E.

ἐφύω, to rain upon: impers., ἐφύει it rains upon, c. dat., Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 8, etc.: absol. it rains after, Id. C. P. 6. 17, 7:—part. pf. pass. ἐφυσμένος rained upon, exposed to the rain, Xen. Cyr. 9, 5.

ἐφ' ὧ, ἐφ' ὧτε, i. e. ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὥστε, v. ἐπὶ B. III. 3.

ἐφώριος, ὄν, (ῶρα) mature, Anth. P. 9. 563.

ἐχῦδον, v. sub χανδάνω.

ἐχέβοιον, τό, acc. to Poll. 2. 252, = μεσάβοιον.

ἐχ-ἐγγυος, ὄν, having given or able to give security, trust-worthy, secure, δόμοι Eur. Med. 388; λόγος Id. Andr. 192; ποιεῖν τι ἐχ., Lat. ratum facere, Id. Phoen. 759; ζημία ἐχ. a penalty to be relied on (for the prevention of crime), Thuc. 3. 46; ἐχεγγυώτατος μάρτυς Ath. 398 F: τὸ ἐχέγγυον security, Hdt. 2. 13:—ἐχ. πρὸς or εἰς τι giving security for, Plut. 2. 595 F, 1055 B; c. gen., σωφροσύνης τρόπος οὗτος ἐχ. Anth. P. 10. 56; ἀπορρήτων ἐχ. safe to be entrusted with secrets, Plut. Poplic. 4; ἀξίωμα ἐχέγγυον πρὸς ἡγεμονίαν equal to command, Id. Pericl. 37, cf. Hdn. 3. 13: c. inf. sufficiently strong to . . , Plut. Aemil. 8, cf. 2. 923 C. II. pass. having received security, secured against danger, Ικέτης Soph. O. C. 284.

ἐχε-γλωττία, ἡ, a tongue-truce, linguistice, a word coined by Lucian Lexiph. 9, after ἐκεχειρία (armistice).

ἐχε-δερμία, ἡ, a being hide-bound, Lat. coriago, of cattle, Hippiatr. p. 88.

ἐχεδημία, ἡ, acc. to Dicaearch. in Plut. Thes. 32, an old name of the Academia, after a hero Echedemos.

ἐχέ-θύμος, ὄν, a master of one's passions, under self-control, Od. 8. 320; cf. ἐχέφρων. Adv. -μως, Epiphani.

ἐχειδίων, τό, Dim. of ἐχίς, a little adder, Suid.

ἐχεκλήης, ες, (κλήη) ruptured, Hesych.

ἐχέ-κολλος, ὄν, glutinous, resinous, Hipp. Art. 799; ἐλάτη Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 2; πηλός Plut. 2. 966 D; τὸ ἐχέκολλον gluten, Ib. 735 E. Adv. -λως, Diosc. 5. 172.

ἐχε-κτέανος, ὄν, with great possessions, Rhian. 1, Nonn. D. 11. 37.

ἐχε-μῦθῶ, to hold one's peace, be silent, Luc. D. Deor. 21. 2; τὰ ἀπόρητα καὶ ἐχεμυθούμενα things unspoken, Iambl. Protr. p. 310; a Pythagorean word, Id. V. Pyth. 94.

ἐχεμῦθια, ἡ, silence, reserve, Plut. Num. 8, etc.; a Pythagorean word, Id. 2. 728 D, Ath. 308 C.

ἐχέ-μῦθος, ὄν, taciturn, like Homer's σιγῆ μῦθον ἔχειν, Greg. Nyss.

ἐχε-νήης, ἴδος, contr. -νήης, ἦδος, ἡ, (ναῦς) ship-detaining, Aesch. Ag. 149 (v. ἀπλοία); ἀγκυρα Anth. P. 6. 27; γαλήνη Nonn. D. 13. 114. II. a small fish, supposed to have the power of holding ships back, remora, Arist. H. A. 2. 14, 4; cf. Opp. H. 1. 212, Plin. N. H. 9. 25.

ἐχεπευκής, ες, (πέυκη) Homeric epith. of a dart, βέλος II. 1. 51., 4. 129,—acc. to Eust. etc., bitter, but (acc. to Buttm. Lexil. s. v.) sharp, piercing (cf. πέυκη, πικρός);—later Poets certainly used it in the sense of bitter, as Nic. Th. 600, 866, Orph. Lith. 469.

ἐχέ-πικρος, ὄν, = foreg., Eust. 42. 33.

ἐχέ-πωλος, ὄν, having horses, Hesych., Suid.

ἐχερρημοσύνη, ἡ, (ῥήμα) = ἐχεμῦθια, formed from an Adj. ἐχερρήμων, which is not found, Iambl. V. Pyth. 34.

ἐχέ-σαρκος, ὄν, clinging close to the body, χιτών Ath. 590 F.

ἐχρισκον, v. sub ἔχω.

ἐχέ-στονος, *ov*, bringing sorrow, *lós* Theocr. 25. 213.
 ἐχέτης, *ov*, δ, = ὁ ἔχων, a man of substance, Pind. Fr. 273.
 ἐχέτλη, ἡ, (ἐχω) a plough-handle, Lat. *stiva*, Hes. Op. 465, Ap. Rh. 3. 1325, Anth. P. 7. 650.
 ἐχέτληεις, *εσσα, εν*, of or belonging to an ἐχέτλη, Anth. P. 6. 41.
 ἐχέτλιον, τό, (ἐχω) the hold of a ship, Nic. Th. 825.
 ἐχετο-γνώμονες, *οί*, sluices or pen-stocks to hold up the water at a certain height, Abyd. ap. Eus. P. E. 9. 41.
 ἐχέτρωσις, *εως, ἡ*, a plant, the white bryony, Hipp. 574. 52, etc.
 ἔχευα, *as, ε*, Ep. aor. I of χέω, Hom.; med. ἐχευάμην Il. 5. 314.
 ἐχεφρονέω, to be ἐχέφρων, Anth. Plan. 4. 332.
 ἐχεφροσύνη, ἡ, prudence, good sense, Anth. P. 9. 767.
 ἐχέφρων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (φρήν) sensible, prudent, ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς καὶ ἐχ. Il. 9. 341, cf. Od. 13. 332; but in Od., mostly as epith. of Penelopé, 4. 111, etc. Adv. -όνως, Diod. 15. 33.
 ἐχίγνια, τά, part of a bridle or bit, perh. a local form of ἐχίνος (v), C. I. 150 B. 23, v. Böckh I. p. 237.
 ἐχης, *ητος, ὁ*, = ἐχέτης, Hdn. Epimer. p. 38, E. M. 404. 23.
 ἐχθαίρω, Dor. 3 pl. -οντι Theocr. 24. 29; impf. ἤχθαιρον Eur. Supp. 879; aor. I ἤχθηρα Il. 20. 306, Aesch., etc.; Dor. ἤχθῆρα Timocr. ap. Plut. Them. 21;—Med., Ep. aor. ἐχθήρατο in act. sense, Nic. Al. 539, cf. Q. Sm. 13. 255;—Pass., Soph. Aj. 458; fut. med. in pass. sense, Id. Ant. 93; (ἐχθος). To hate, detest, ἴν' ἐχθήρει γέροντα Il. 9. 452, cf. Od. 4. 692, Hes. Op. 298, and Trag.; as a parody on Ion in Ar. Ran. 1425; c. acc. cogn., ἐχθος ἐχθήρας μέγα Soph. Ph. 59; acc. pers. added, οὐδ' αὖ τοσοῦτον ἐχθος ἐχθαίρω σε I do not bear thee so great hatred, Id. El. 1034;—Pass. to be hated, hateful, τινι Aesch. Supp. 754, Cho. 241, Soph., etc.; so in fut. med., ἐχθαρεῖ μὲν ἐξ ἐμοῦ Id. Ant. 93;—Med. in act. sense, Nic. Al. 539.—Poët. word, used by Hipp. Ep. 1285. 21, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6, 5., 10. 9, 12, and in late Prose, as Philo (who used it c. inf., ἄ τις παθεῖν ἐχθαίρει, 2. 629), Plut., Dio C.—In Trag. ἐχθαίρω, -αρτέος, are alone admissible, though the later forms ἐχθαίρω, -αντέος crept into MSS., Pors. Or. 292, Med. 555.
 ἐχθαρτέος, *a, ov*, verb. Adj. to be hated, Soph. Aj. 679.
 ἐχθές, Adv. (v. χθές), yesterday, Ar. Nub. 175, Thesm. 616, Antipho ap. Ath. 397 D, etc.; ἀπ' ἐχθές Anth. P. 11. 35; μέσφα ται ἐχθές Theocr. 2. 144; οὐ γὰρ τι νῦν τε κάχθές to-day or yesterday, Soph. Ant. 456; χθές καὶ πρώην, v. sub πρώην.
 ἐχθεσίνος, ἡ, *ον*, = χθεσινός, yesterday's, Anth. P. 10. 79.
 ἐχθέω, v. sub ἔχθω.
 ἐχθημα, τό, = μίσσημα Phot., Suid.; hence in Hesych., ἐχθημα· μίσσηματα, Σοφοκλῆς Τυροί, should be read ἐχθηματα (Fr. 590).
 ἐχθίζίνος, ἡ, *ον*, = ἐχθεσινός, Menand. Κοβερν. 3.
 ἐχθιστος, *η, ov*, irreg. Sup. of ἐχθρός, most hated, most hateful, ἐχθιστος δ' Ἀχιλλῆι Il. 2. 220; ἐχθιστος δέ μοι ἐσσι θεῶν 5. 890, etc.; τὸν θεοῖς ἐχθιστον .. Aesch. Pr. 37; ἐχθ. ὄραν Soph. Aj. 818; ἐχθ. γεγώς Eur. Med. 467. 2. most hostile, τῶν ἡμῶν ἐχθίστων Thuc. 2. 71; ὡς δὲ ἐχθροὶ καὶ ἐχθιστοὶ, πάντες ἴστε Id. 7. 68; c. gen., as if a Subst., οἱ ἐκείνου ἐχθ. his bitterest enemies, Xen. An. 3. 2, 5;—Luc. has also ἐχθίστατος, Tragœd. 245.
 ἐχθίων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, irreg. Comp. of ἐχθρός, more hated, more hateful, Aesch. Pers. 438, Soph. O. T. 272, Eur. El. 222, Ar. Av. 370. Adv., ἐχθιόνως ἔχει Xen. Symp. 4. 3.
 ἐχθοδοπέω, to shew enmity towards, engage in hostility with, ὅτε μ' ἐχθοδοπέσαι ἐφῆσαι. Ἡρῆ Il. 1. 518.
 ἐχθοδοπός, *ον*, hateful, detestable, φῶς Soph. Ph. 1136; πόλεμος Ar. Ach. 226; τοῖα .. ἀνεστῆναζες .. ἐχθοδοπ' Ἀτρείδαις Soph. Aj. 932; τῆς ὕδου ἐχθοδοποῦ γεγούσια πολλοῖς, ἴσως δὲ .. ἐτέροις προσφίλους Plat. Legg. 810 D; of a drug, Plat. Com. Incert. 13; ἐχθ. ὄμμασιν Ar. Rh. 4. 1670. (The accent indicates that the word is only a lengthd. form of ἐχθρός, ἐχθος, as ἀλλοδαπός of ἄλλος, etc., v. sub ποδαπός.)
 ἐχθος, *εος, τό*, hate, hatred, Διὸς ἐχθος ἀλευάμενος Od. 9. 277; and in pl., ἐχθεα λυγρὰ Il. 3. 416; cf. Pind. P. 2. 100; ἐχθος τινός hatred for one, Hdt. 9. 15, Aesch. Supp. 331, Thuc. 1. 95; κατ' ἐχθος τινός Id. 1. 103., 7. 57; ἐς ἐχθος ἀπικέσθαι τινί to incur his hatred or enmity, Hdt. 3. 82; ἐς ἐχθος ἔλθειν τινί Eur. Phoen. 879; ὑπ' ἐχθους Plut. Poplic. 19.
 II. ᾧ πλείστον ἐχθος object of direst hate (like μίσος II), Aesch. Pers. 284; cf. ἐχθαίρω.—In Prose ἐχθρα is more freq. (Acc. to Butt. Lexil. v. δχθῆσαι fin., from ἐκ, ἐξ, ἐκτός, just as the orig. sense of Lat. *hostis* was stranger.)
 ἐχθρα, Ion. ἐχθη, ἡ, hatred, enmity, Hdt. 5. 81, Pind., and Att.; ἐχθρα τινός hatred for, enmity to one, Antipho 119. 20, Thuc. 3. 10; κατ' ἐχθραν τινός Ar. Pax 133; ἐχθρα ἐς τινα Hdt. 1. 5, Thuc. 2. 68; ἐχθρα πρὸς τινα Aesch. Pr. 491, Thuc. 2. 68; δι' ἐχθρας μολεῖν, ἀφικέσθαι τινί to be at feud with one, Eur. Phoen. 479, Hipp. 1164, 307 D, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 9; δι' ἐχθρας γενέσθαι Ar. Av. 1412; ἐς ἐχθραν βάλλειν τινά Aesch. Pr. 388; ἐς ἐ. ἐλθεῖν, καθίστασθαι τινι Dem. 534. 24, Plat., etc.; πρὸς ἐχθραν from personal enmity, Dem. 274. 4; ἐχθραν συμβάλλειν, συναπτειν τινί to engage in hostility with .., Eur. Med. 44, Heracl. 459; ἐχθραν αἰρεσθαι Dem. 558. 9; opp. to καταλλάσσεσθαι τὰς ἐχθρας, Hdt. 7. 145; ἐχθραν λύειν Eur. Tro. 50; διαλύεσθαι Thuc. 4. 19; ἀνελέσθαι Isae. 36. 11; διαλλαχθῆναι τῆς ἐχθρας Andoc. 23. 3.
 ἐχθραίνω, impf. ἤχθραων Xen. Ages. 11. 5; aor. ἤχθηρα Maxim. π. καταρχ. 67; (ἐχθρός);—later form of ἐχθαίρω (q. v.), to hate, τινά Xen. 1. c., Plut. Num. 5;—also, ἐχθρ. τινί to be at enmity with, Acl. N. A. 5. 2. II. to make hateful or hostile, τινά τινι Maxim. 1. c.; ἐχθραίνουσα τέκνοις γονέας Or. Sib. 8. 26.
 ἐχθραντέος, Byz. form for ἐχθαρτέος;—ἐχθραντικός, ἡ, *ον*, hateful, hostile, Nicet. Ann. 184 D.
 ἐχθρασμα, τό, = ἐχθρα, Hesych.

ἐχθρεύω, to be at enmity with, τινι LXX (Ex. 23. 22, al.).
 ἐχθρία, ἡ, late form of ἐχθρα, LXX (Gen. 26. 21); cf. θεοσεχθρία.
 ἐχθρικός, ἡ, *ον*, hostile, Hermog. in Walz 3. 239, Astrampsychus Onir. 1.
 ἐχθρο-δαίμων, *ov*, hated of the gods, Soph. O. T. 816.
 ἐχθρο-λέων, *δ*, an opponent-lion, Epigr. Gr. 96. 3.
 ἐχθρο-ξενος, *ov*, hostile to guests, inhospitable, Aesch. Pr. 727, Theb. 606, 621, Eur. Alc. 558.
 ἐχθροποιέω, to make hostile, App. Civ. 5. 60, prob. 1. Stob. 510. 2, cf. Hesych.
 ἐχθρο-ποιός, *ον*, causing enmity, App. Civ. 1. 54.
 ἐχθρός, *ά, ον*, (ἐχθος) hated, hateful, of persons and things, freq. from Hom. downwards. (Hom. has it only in this pass. sense); ἐχθρὸς γὰρ μοι κείνος ὁμῶς Ἄϊδαο πύλησιν Il. 9. 312, cf. 378, Od. 14. 156; ἐχθρὸν δέ μοι ἐστιν, c. inf., 'tis hateful to me to .., 12. 452; θεοῖσιν ἐχθρὸς Hes. Th. 766, Theogn. 601, Ar. Eq. 34; ὁ θεοῖσιν ἐχθρὸς Plat. Com. Men. 1, etc. II. act. hating, hostile, at enmity with, τινι Thuc. 8. 45, Xen. Ages. 6, 1, etc.; c. gen., ὕβριος ἐχθρὰν ὀδὸν averse from insolence, Pind. O. 7. 165; absol., ἐ. γλώσσα Aesch. Cho. 309; ὄργαι Eum. 937, etc. III. often as Subst., ἐχθρός, *δ*, one's enemy, where the act. and pass. senses often coincide, Hes. Op. 340, Pind., Trag., etc.; ἀνὴρ ἐχθρός Hdt. 1. 92; ὁ Διὸς ἐχθρός Aesch. Pr. 120; ἐχθροῖς ἐχθρὰ πορσύνων Ag. 1374; εἰ .. τινα ἴδοι ἐχθρὸν ἑαυτοῦ Thuc. 4. 47; οἱ ἐμοὶ ἐχθροὶ Id. 6. 89, etc.—Acc. to Ammon., ἐχθρός is one who has been φίλος, but is alienated, Lat. *inimicus*; πολέμιος one who is at war, Lat. *hostis*; δυσμενής one who has become a mortal foe to his former friend. IV. besides the regul. Comp. and Sup. ἐχθρότερος, -τατος, (Pind. N. 1. 98, Soph. O. T. 1346), the irreg. ἐχθίων, ἐχθιστος (qq. v.) were in common use. V. Adv. ἐχθρῶς, Plat. Legg. 697 D, etc.; Comp. ἐχθροτέρως, Dem. 61. 26.
 ἐχθρόφρων, *ov*, hostile in disposition, E. M. 245. 23.
 ἐχθρωδέω, to be hostile, πρὸς τινα Suid.
 ἐχθρωδής, *es*, (εἶδος) like an enemy, hostile;—Adv., ἐχθρωδῶς ἔχειν τινί Dio C. 43. 10.
 ἐχθω (v. ἐχθος fin.), to hate, οὐ δικαίως θάνατον ἐχθουσιν βροτοὶ Aesch. Fr. 301; ἐχθεῖς Soph. Ph. 510, Eur. Med. 118; ἐχθει Soph. Aj. 459, Eus. Andr. 212;—also (from ἐχθέω), imperat. ἐχθει Theogn. 1032; impf. ἤχθει Hermesian. ap. Ath. 598 A;—Hom. has it only in Pass., καὶ ἐχθομενός περ' Ἀθήνη Od. 4. 502; οὐ γὰρ ὅτω πάγχυ θεοῖς .. [αὐτὸν] ἐχθεσθαι Ib. 756; ἦτοι μοι .. ῥήγεα σιγαλόεντα ἤχθει' 19. 338; ἤχθετο πᾶσι θεοῖσι 14. 366; ἐχθεταί Aesch. Ag. 417; ἤχθετο Eur. Hipp. 1402.—Only used in pres. and impf., except that a part. pf. pass. ἤχθημένος occurs in Lyc. 827; the compd. ἀπεχθάνομαι is more in use.
 ἐχίδιον, τό, a young viper, Arist. H. A. 5. 34, 2; v. l. ἐχίδιον.
 ἐχίδινα, ἡ, (ἐχίς) an adder, viper, Hdt. 3. 108, Trag., Plat. Soph. 218 A, etc.; metaph. of a treacherous wife or friend, Aesch. Cho. 249, Soph. Ant. 531. II. earlier, as in Hes. Th. 297, 301, only as pr. n. of a monster, daughter of Callirhoé.
 ἐχιδναῖος, *a, ov*, of or like a viper, Call. Fr. 161, Anth. P. 7. 71.
 ἐχιδνήεις, *εσσα, εν*, = foreg., Nic. Th. 209; δίφρος ἐχ. drawn by vipers, Nonn. D. 13. 191.
 ἐχιδνο-ειδής, *és*, snake-like, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1136.
 ἐχιδνο-κέφαλος, *ov*, snake-headed, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1136.
 ἐχιδνό-κομος, *ov*, snake-haired, Nonn. D. 1. 173.
 ἐχιδνο-λογέω, to collect vipers, Eust. Dion. P. 376.
 ἐχιδνο-φαγία, ἡ, an eating of vipers, Diosc. Parab. 1. 234.
 ἐχιδνο-χάρης, *és*, delighting in snakes, Or. Sib. 5. 168.
 ἐχιδνώδης, *es*, = ἐχιδνοειδής, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1136.
 ἐχίειον, τό, = ἐχίον, Nic. Th. 65, 637.
 ἐχίεις, *εως, δ*, a young viper, pl. ἐχίηες Nic. Th. 133.
 Ἐχίνας, *ων, αι*, the islands in the Ionian sea, Il. 2. 625, Eur. I. A. 256, etc.; commonly called Ἐχινάδες, *αι*, Hdt. 2. 10, etc.
 ἐχινάιος, *ov*, = ἐχιδναῖος, Pseudo-Nic. Th. 230.
 ἐχίν-αλώπηξ, *εκος, δ*, hedgehog-fox, Steph. B. 5, s. v. Ἀζανόλ.
 ἐχίνες or ἐχίνες, *οί*, a kind of mouse with rough bristling hair, in Libya, Hdt. 4. 192, cf. Arist. Mirab. 28.
 ἐχίνῃ (sc. δορά), ἡ, an urchin's skin, Arcad. p. 112.
 ἐχίνισκος, *δ*, Dim. of ἐχίνος: part of the ear, Suid.
 ἐχίνο-μήτρα, ἡ, the largest kind of echinus, Arist. H. A. 4. 5, 2.
 ἐχίνό-πους, *ποδος, δ*, a kind of prickly-plant (literally urchin-foot), perh. the same as ἐχίον, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 44 E, cf. Ath. 97 D.
 ἐχίνος, *δ*, (not ἐχίνος [r], as in An. Ox. 2. pp. 67, 170; in Ar. Fr. 251, ἐχίνου is f. l. for σχίνου, v. Dind.). The urchin, hedgehog, (properly ἐχ. χερσαῖος), *Erinaceus Europaeus*, Archil. 83, Ar. Pax 1086, Ion ap. Ath. 91 E. 2. the sea-urchin, Epich. 26 Ahr., Archipp. Ἰχθ. 5, Plat. Euthyd. 298 D; distinguished as ἐχ. πελάγιος from ἐχ. χερσαῖος, Arist. H. A. 4. 5, 2, Theophr. Fr. 6. 2, 6. II. the shell of the sea-urchin, often used as a jar or cup for holding medicine, Hipp. 663. 40, al.; hence, 2. like Lat. *testa*, a pot, jug, pitcher, Lat. *echinus*, Ar. Vesp. 1436, Eupol. Incert. 23, v. Erot. Gloss. Hipp., Hesych., Poll. 6. 91, Horat. Sat. 1. 6, 117; cf. κόγχη. 3. the vase in which the notes of evidence were sealed up by the διαιτηταί, in cases of appeal from their decision, Dem. 1180. 24., 1265. 15. III. the prickly husk of certain seeds, as of the chestnut, Xenocr. 43, Hesych. 2. the neck-vertebra of the κεστρεύς, Ath. 306 F. IV. the true stomach of ruminating animals, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 8; so called from its rough coat, cf. Ib. 4; βωῶν ἐχ. Call. Fr. 250; also, the gizzard of graminivorous birds, Ael. N. A. 14. 7. V. in pl. sharp points at each end of a bit, which by a sudden check of the reins were pressed against the mouth (Lat. *frena lupata*), Xen. Eq. 10, 6; cf. ἐχίγνια, ὑποστόμα. VI. in Architecture, the moulding along the top of the Doric and Ionic capitol (prob. from

its form), *ovolo*, Vitruv. 4. 3. VII. a kind of cake, Ath. 647 A. (Cf. Old H. G. *igil* (G. *igel*); Slav. *jezi*; Lith. *ezys*.)
 ἐχινώδης, *es*, (*ēdos*) prickly, like a hedgehog, Arist. Mirab. 28: generally, rugged, Strabo 545.
 ἐχιδ-δηκτος, *ov*, = ἐχιδνόδηκτος, Strabo 588, Diosc. Noth. 1. 103.
 ἐχιδιον, τό, (*ēchis*) a plant, *echium rubrum*, Sprengel Diosc. 4. 27: our *echium* is *Viper's Bugloss*.
 ἐχίς, *ews*, ὁ, gen. pl. ἐχέων Plat. Euthyd. 290 A: in Nic. gen. ἐχίος, pl. ἐχίεσσι, ἐχίαις. An adder, viper, Plat. Symp. 217 E, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 28 (where it is distinguished from the oviparous ὄφεις), etc.; metaph., συκοφάντης καὶ ἐχίς τὴν φύσιν Dem. 799. 4; πορεύεται διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ὡσπερ ἐχίς Id. 786. init.—The ἐχιδνα, acc. to Nic. Th. 129, is the fem. of ἐχίς; others think ἐχίς and ἐχιδνα two distinct species: Opp. has ἐχίς as fem., C. 3. 439. (From √EX, EFX, come also ἐχ-ιδνα, ἔγχ-ελυς, ἔχ-ίω; cf. Skt. *ah-is*; Lat. *ang-uis*, *ang-uilla*; O.H.G. *unc*; Lith. *ang-uis* (*anguis*); *ung-urys* (*onguilla*):—if Teut. *formis*, A.S. *ael*, Germ. *aal*, etc., are connected, they must have been formed independently.)
 ἐχίτης [ἴ], *ov*, ὁ, a kind of stone (adderstone?), Plin. H. N. 37. 11.
 ἐχμα, τό, (*ēchō*) that which holds; and so, I. a hindrance, obstacle, Il. 21. 259: v. sub ἀμάρη. 2. c. gen. a bulwark, defence against, ἐπληυσίης h. Hom. Merc. 37; βολάων Ap. Rh. 4. 201. II. a hold-fast, stay, ἐχματα πέτρης the bands of the earth-fast rock, Il. 13. 139 (so, ἐχματα γούνων Nic. Th. 724); also, ἐχματα πύργων stays, bearers of the towers, Il. 12. 260; ἐχματα νηῶν prows or cradles for the ships, to keep them upright on land, Il. 14. 410; in Ap. Rh. 1. 1200, ἐχματα γαίης of the ball of earth grasped by the roots of a tree.
 ἐχμαζω, to hold fast, hinder, Eust. 904. 4, Schol. Eur. Or. 265, Hesych.: cf. ὀχμάζω.
 ἐχομένως, Adv. of ἐχομαι, = ἐφεξῆς, Apollod. 3. 1, 1, Apollon. de Pron. 128 B; ἐχ. τινός next after him, Diog. L. 4. 23.
 ἐχο-νόη, ἦ, = ἐξίς νοῦ, a pretended orig. form of τέχνη, cf. Heind. Plat. Crat. 414 B.
 ἐχόντως, Adv. part. pres. of ἔχω, in phrase ἐχόντως νοῦν = νουνεχόντως, Plat. Legg. 686 E; absol., Id. Phil. 64 A.
 ἐχῦρός, ἄ, ὄν, (*ēchō*) strong, secure, of Places (like ὄχυρός), λιμὴν, χωρίον, etc., Thuc. 4. 8, 9, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 13, etc.; ἀπὸ ἐχυροῦ ποθὲν Thuc. 1. 90; ἐν ἐχυρῷ εἶναι to be in safety, Id. 7. 77; ἐν ἐχυρωτάτῳ ποιεῖσθαι τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 26. 2. of arguments, etc., trustworthy, λόγος Thuc. 3. 83; ἐλπίς 7. 41; ἐχυρὰ παρέχεσθαι to give good reasons, Id. 1. 32; τὴν τόλμαν . . ἐχυρωτέραν παρέχεσθαι Id. 2. 62; ἐχυρωτέρα δύναμις Id. 1. 42; τοῦτο δὲ φόβος ἐχυρὸν παρείχε Id. 3. 12. 3. of persons, ἐχ. πρὸς . . secure against, Plut. Sol. 1. II. Adv. -ρῶς, Thuc. 5. 26; Comp. -ώτερον, Id. 8. 24.
 ἐχῦρότης, ητος, ἦ, strength, ἐν οἰκοδομίαις Philo 1. 644, v. l. for ὄχυρότης Polyb. 1. 57, 6.
 ἐχῦρό-φρων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (*phrōn*) strong-minded, Hesych.
 ἐχῦρόω, to make secure, fortify, like ὄχυρόω, Phot., Suid.:—in Isocr. 107 B, ἐχυρῶσαι is v. l. for ὀρίσαι.
 ἐχύρωμα, τό, a fortification, Theoph. Sim. 11. 18.
 ἔχω, 2 sing. ἔχεισθα Theogn. 1316, Sappho, v. Greg. Cor. 582; 3 dual ἔχετον Soph. Ant. 146; 2 sing. subj. ἐχῆσθα Il. 19. 180:—impf. εἶχον, Ep. ἔχον, freq. in Hom.; 2 dual εἶχέτην Soph. O. T. 1511; Ion. ἔχεσκον Il. 13. 257, Hdt. 6. 12:—fut. ἔξω, or (in the sense to hold, commonly referred to ἰσχω) σχήσω, 2 sing. σχήσεισθα, Francke h. Hom. Cer. 366 (al. σχήσῃσθα aor. subj.); also an aor. 1 ἔσχησα is found in late writers, Or. Sib. 11 (9). 91, Nonn. D. 17. 177), C. I. 5984 B. 7; and a form ἔσχα, Ib. 1030. 5, cf. 2264 p (add.), 2942 c (add.), 6316:—aor. ἔσχον (always with augm. even in Hom.); imperat. σχές Soph. El. 1013, Eur. Hipp. 1354 (a false form σχές sometimes appears in MSS. in compds. κάτασχε, μέτασχε, πάρασχε, v. Dind. Eur. Hec. 842, Veitch Gr. Verbs p. 252); subj. σχῶ Il. 21. 309, Att.; opt. σχοίην Isocr. 11 E, etc., 3 pl. σχοίησαν Hyperid. Eux. 42; but σχοίμι (ἐπι-, κατα-, παρα-), Eur., etc., 3 pl. σχοίεν Thuc. 6. 33; inf. σχεῖν Il. 16. 520, Att., Ep. σχέμεν Il. 8. 254; (in Alexandr. Gr. 3 pl. impf. and aor. εἶχουσαν, ἔσχουσαν, Anth. P. 5. 209, Scymn. 696): for the poet. form ἔσχεθον v. sub *σχέθω:—pf. ἔσχηκα Plat., etc.; Ep. ὄχωκα (συν-) Il. 2. 218:—Med., impf. εἰχόμεν Pind., Att.:—fut. ἔξομαι Il. 9. 102, Att.; σχήσομαι Ib. 235, Ar. Av. 1335, more often in compds. (ἀνα-) Aesch. Theb. 252, (παρα-) Lys. 115. 5, etc.:—pf. pass. παρ-έσχημαι in med. sense, v. παρέχω B:—aor. ἔσχομεν (twice in Hom. without augm. σχέτο Il. 7. 248., 21. 345), Hom., Hdt. 6. 85, but rare in Att. except in compds. ἀν-, ἀπ-, παρ-εσχόμεν; imper. σχῶ, σχέσθον, σχέσθε (ἀνα-) Eur., etc.; inf. σχέσθαι Od. 4. 422, Hes.:—Pass., fut. med. ἐν-έξομαι in pass. sense, Eur. Or. 516, Dem. 1231. 16; later, σχεθήσομαι Galen., and often in compds., Plut., etc.:—aor. ἐσχέθην Arr. An. 5. 7., 6. 11, (ἐν-, κατα-, συν-) Plut. 2. 950 F, Id. Solon 21, Hipp. 557. 3: the aor. med. ἔσχετο, Ep. σχέτο, part. σχόμενος, is used in pass. sense, Il. 17. 696, Od. 4. 705., 11. 278, Hdt. 1. 31; cf. κατέχω C. 11:—pf. ἔσχημαι Paus. 4. 21, 2, (ἀπ-, κατα-) Dem. 1204. 7: cf. ἐπέχασα.—From the inf. aor. σχεῖν arises the collat. form ἰσχω (q. v.) in a special sense. (The Root, by comparison with kindred dialects, seems to have been twofold, I. √EX, ΣEX, to have, whence also ἰσχω (i. e. σι-σέχ-ω, cf. μίμνω, πίπτω), σχήσω, ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα, σχέσις, σχήμα; also ἐχυρός, ὄχυρός; ἔξω, ἐξῆς, ἐξείης; ἰσχνός, σχεδόν; and 2. √FEX, to hold, whence ὄχ-ος, ὄχ-έομαι, ὄχ-ημα, ὄχ-ετός; ὄχ-εύω; perh. also ὄχ-λος, ὄχ-λέω; cf. Skt. *vah*, *vah-āmi* (*veho*), *vāh-asas* (*ōchetós*), *vāh-anam* (*ōchos*), *vah-atī* (*fluvius*); Lat. *veh-o*, *veh-iculum*, *vectura*, also *via*, *velum*; Goth. *ga-vigan* (*σαλεύειν*), etc.; O. H. G. *wag-an* (G. *wagen*), etc.)
 A. Trans.:—Radic. senses, I. to have, II. to hold: I. to

have, v. χεῖρ. I. 2, 1. to have, possess, of property, the most common usage, Od. 2. 336., 16. 386, etc.; οἱ ἔχοντες τι Hdt. 6. 22; or, simply, ὁ ἔχων a wealthy man, Soph. Aj. 157; οἱ ἔχοντες Eur. Alc. 57, Ar. Eq. 1295, Pl. 596; οἱ οὐκ ἔχοντες the poor, Eur. Supp. 240; so, κακὸν τὸ μὴ ἔχειν to have nothing, Id. Phoen. 405; ἔχειν χρεῖα to have debts due to one, Dem. 957. 5, cf. 970. 4:—to have received, κάλλος ἀπὸ θεῶν h. Hom. Ven. 77; τι ἐκ τινος Soph. O. C. 1618; παρά τινος Id. Aj. 663; ὑπὸ τινος Xen. An. 7. 6, 33, etc.; ὑπὸ τινι h. Hom. Ap. 191:—c. gen. partit., μαντικῆς ἔχ. τέχνης Soph. O. T. 709:—Pass. to be possessed by, belong to, τινι Il. 6. 398, cf. 18. 130, 197. 2. to have, i. e. have charge of, ἔχον πατρώια ἔργα Od. 2. 22, cf. 4. 737; πύλαι . . ἄς ἔχον Ὀραὶ Il. 5. 749., 8. 393; τὰς ἀγέλας Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 7; τὰς δίκας Dem. 1153. 4:—to be engaged in, φυλακὰς ἔχον kept watch, Il. 9. 1, 471; ἀκοπιὴν ἔχε Od. 8. 302; ἀλαοσκοπιὴν εἶχε Il. 10. 515., 13. 10; σκοπιὴν ἔχ. τινός for a thing, Hdt. 5. 13; so, θήραν ἔχειν τινός Soph. Aj. 564, etc.; ἐν χερσὶν ἔχειν τι, v. χεῖρ II. 3. f. 3. c. acc. loci, to dwell in, inhabit, οὐρανόν, Οὐλυμπον, Hom.: to haunt, [Νύμφαι] ἔχουσ' ὀρέων αἰπεινὰ κάρηνα καὶ πηγὰς Od. 6. 123; Βρόμιος ἔχει τὸν χῶρον Aesch. Eum. 24: esp. of tutelary gods and heroes, Thuc. 2. 74, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 24, cf. Blomf. Theb. 69:—of men, πόλιν καὶ γαίαν Od. 6. 177, 195, etc.; Θήβας ἔσχεν ruled it, Eur. H. F. 4; ἔχεις γὰρ χῶρον occupiest it, Soph. O. C. 37, cf. Od. 23. 46:—of beasts, τὰ ὄρη ἔχ. Xen. Cyn. 5, 12. 4. to have to wife (mostly without γυναιῖκα), οὐνεκ' ἔχεις Ἑλένην καὶ σφιν γαμβρὸς Διὸς ἐσσι Od. 4. 569, cf. 7. 313, Il. 3. 53, etc.; ἔσχε ἄλλην ἀδελφεὴν Hdt. 3. 31, cf. Thuc. 2. 29; also to keep as a mistress, Thuc. 6. 57, Anth. P. 5. 186, etc.; ἔχω Λαίδα, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔχομαι Aristipp. ap. Diog. L. 2. 75, cf. Ath. 544 D:—in Pass., ταῦπερ θυγάτηρ ἔχεθ' Ἐκτορι Il. 6. 398. 5. to have in one's house, to entertain, Od. 17. 515., 20. 377, h. Hom. Ven. 232, 274. 6. the pres. part. is often joined with a Verb, almost pleonast., but so as to make it more vivid, αὐτὸς ἔχων ἀτίταλλε kept and made much of, i. e. kept with special care, Il. 24. 280; this is freq. in Prose, in such phrases as ἦϊε ἔχων, he went with . . , Hdt. 3. 128, cf. 2. 115; of a general with his troops, as, δς ἂν ἦκη ἔχων στρατόν Id. 7. 8, 4, etc.; rare in Poets: cf. λαμβάνω I. 11, φέρω X. 2. 7. of Place, ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ ἔχειν τι to keep it on one's left, i. e. to keep to the right of it, Od. 3. 171; ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ χειρὸς ἔχ. 5. 277; ἐν δεξιᾷ, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ ἔχ. Thuc. 3. 106; ὕστατον ἔχ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 2, etc. 8. of Habits, States, or Conditions, bodily or mental, γῆρας ἔχ., periph. for γηράσκων, Od. 24. 250; κακόν 20. 83; ἔλκος Il. 16. 517; λύσσαν 9. 305; μάχην ἔχ. 14. 57; ἀρετὴν πέρι δῆριν ἔχ. Od. 24. 515; ὕβριν ἔχ. to indulge in . . , 1. 368, etc.; Ἄφροδίτην 22. 445; so, φρένας ἔχ. Il. 13. 394, etc.; Βουλὴν 2. 344; θυμόν, νόον, μένος ἔχειν, etc.:—also to have, suffer, ἄλγος 5. 895, etc.; ἄχρα θυμῷ 3. 412; πένθος μετὰ φρεσὶ 24. 105; πένθος φρεσὶ Od. 7. 219; πόνον . . καὶ οἰζύν Il. 13. 2, Od. 8. 529; οὐδὲν βίαιον Hdt. 3. 15:—so also in Att., ἀισχύνην, ἐπιθυμίαν, φροντίδα ἔχ., etc., periph. for ἀισχύνεσθαι, ἐπιθυμείσθαι, φροντίζειν, etc.; ποθὴν ἔχ. τινός = ποθεῖν, Il. 6. 362; ἐπιδεῦς ἔχ. τινός = ἐπιδεῦσθαι, 19. 180; ἔχ. τέλος = τελείσθαι, 18. 378; κότον ἔχ. τινί = κοτεῖσθαι, 13. 517: cf. μομφή, πῆδημα II, etc.:—so also often with a Prep., ἔχειν τινὰ ὀργῇ or ἐν ὀργῇ as we might say, to hold him in despite or at feud, Thuc. 2. 8; ἐν ὑρῶδιᾳ τι ἔχ. Ib. 89; v. sub διά A. III. 1. b; ἀνὰ στόμα, ἐν στόματι, or διὰ στόματος ἔχ., v. στόμα I. 3.—But these phrases are often transposed, and instead of ἔχω γῆρας we find γῆρας ἔχει με, Il. 18. 515; γέλως ἔχε μιν Od. 8. 344; so, ἀμηχανίη, θάμβος, κλέος, αἴσα ἔχει τινὰ, Hom.; ὡς σφεας ἡσυχίη τῆς πολιορκίης ἔσχε Hdt. 6. 135; βίος ἔχει τινὰ Soph. El. 225; cf. ἀδαημονίη, χαλιφροσύνη, etc.: also of external objects, αἶθρη ἔχει κορυφὴν Od. 12. 76; μένος ἡελίοιο ἔχεν μιν 10. 160; σε οἶνος ἔχει φρένας 18. 331; ἔχει βέλος δὲ γυναιῖκα, of a woman in travail, Il. 11. 269; and in Pass., ἔχεσθαι κακότητι καὶ ἀλγεσι, ἀχέεσσι, θυμῷ, κοκκυῷ καὶ οἰμογῇ, like Lat. *teneri*, Hom.; ἀγρυπνίησι, ὀργῇ Hdt.; ὑπὸ πυρετοῦ Hipp.; ἐν ἀπόρῳ, ἐν ξυμφοραῖς, etc., Thuc., Plat., etc. 9. to have mentally, to know, understand, δμῆσιν ἵππων Il. 17. 476; τέχνην Hes. Th. 770; πάντ' ἔχεις λόγον Aesch. Ag. 582; ἔχετε τὸ πρᾶγμα Soph. Ph. 789, cf. Eur. Alc. 51; ἔχεις τι; like Lat. *tenes? d'ye understand? d'ye take me?* Ar. Nub. 732; ἔχεις τοῦτο ἰσχυρῶς; Plat. Theaet. 154 A:—to know of a thing, Soph. O. T. 311, Eur. Or. 778. 10. to have in one, to involve, admit of, Εἰλείθιαι . . ὠδίνας ἔχουσαι Il. 11. 272; καναχὴν ἔχε made a rattling noise, 16. 105, 794; ἔχον βοήν, of flutes, 18. 495; τέλος ἔχει δαίμων βροτοῖς Eur. Or. 1545; ταῦτ' ἀπιστίαν, ταῦτ' ὀργῇ ἔχει Dem. 142. 27, etc.: v. sub ἀγανάκτησις, κατὰμεμψις. 11. ἔχειν σταθμόν, to weigh, v. sub σταθμός III. 2. 12. with a second acc., which is a predicate of the first, Ὀρφέα ἀνακτ' ἔχειν Eur. Hipp. 953, v. ἐπώμοτος II; παιδιὰν ἔχ. τὸν ἐκείνου θάνατον Seleuc. ap. Ath. 155 F: cf. II. 12. II. to hold: 1. to hold, ἔχ. χερσίν, ἐν χερσίν, μετὰ χερσίν, etc., v. sub χεῖρ; μετὰ γαμφηλῆσιν ἔχ. Il. 13. 200; πρόσθεν ἔχ. ἀσπίδα 13. 157; ὑψοῦ κάρη 6. 509; ὑπὲρ πασῶν Od. 6. 107; σπιθεν Il. 23. 136:—ἔχειν τινί τι to hold it for him, as his helper, 9. 209, cf. 13. 600:—to uphold, οὐρανόν . . κεφαλῇ τε καὶ ἀκαμάτοιαι χέρεσσι Hes. Th. 517, 746, v. sub ἀμφίς; so, ἔχει δέ τε κίονας, of Atlas, Od. 1. 53. 2. to hold fast, ἔχειν Μενέλαον χειρὸς, Κεβριόνην ποδός to hold him by the hand, the foot, Il. 4. 154., 16. 763, cf. 11. 488 (v. infr. C. 1); ἔχειν τινὰ μέσον to grip one by the middle, of wrestlers, Ar. Nub. 1047; ἔχομαι μέσος Id. Ach. 571, Eq. 388, Ran. 469: metaph., φρεσὶν ἔχειν to keep in one's mind, Il. 2. 33; νῶ ἔχ. τινὰ Plat. Euthyphr. 2 B, cf. Rep. 490 A. 3. like φέρω, φερέω, Lat. *gestare*, of arms and clothes, to bear, wear, εἶμα δ' ἔχ' ἀμφ' ὤμοισιν Il. 18. 535, cf. 595; παρδαλέην ὤμοισιν ἔχ. 3. 17; σάκος ὤμφ 14. 376; κυνέην κεφαλῇ Od. 24. 231,

cf. 17. 122, 450; τὰδ' εἶματ' ἔχω 17. 24, cf. 572, etc.; στολήν ἀμφὶ σῶμα Eur. Hel. 554; στολήν, χιτῶνα, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 26, etc.

4. of a woman, to be pregnant, Lat. *utero gestare*, Hdt. 5. 41, Hipp. 1128 G, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 14; in full, ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχειν Hdt. 3. 32; also, πρὸς αὐτὴν ἔχειν Hipp. Epid. 1. 990.

5. to hold out, bear up against, support, sustain, esp. an attack, Lat. *sustinere hostem*, usually c. acc. pers., Il. 13. 51., 20. 27; once c. dat. to resist, oppose, 16. 740;—Hom. uses the fut. σχήσω mostly in this sense: also fut. med. σχήσομαι, c. acc., like Act., Il. 12. 126., 17. 639.

6. to hold fast, keep close, ὄχητες εἶχον πύλας 12. 456; θύρην ἔχε μῦνος ἐπιβλήης 24. 453: to enclose, φρένες ἦπαρ ἔχουσι Od. 9. 301; σάρκας τε καὶ ὀστέα ἴνες ἔχ. 11. 219.

7. to hold or keep in a certain direction, like ἐπέχω, ὕψιστον ἔχε he aimed it, Il. 23. 871; more fully, χεῖρας τε καὶ ἔγχεα .. ἀντίον ἀλλήλων 5. 569; often of horses or ships, to guide, drive, steer, πεδιόνδ' ἔχον ὠκέας ἵππους 3. 263, cf. 11. 760; φόβονδε 8. 139; τῇ ῥα .. ἔχον ἵππους 3. 752, etc.; παρὶξ ἔχε δίφρον Hes. Sc. 352; ὄπη ἔσχεσθε .. εὐεργέα νῆα Od. 9. 279; παρὰ τὴν ἠπειρον ἔχ. νέας Hdt. 6. 95, etc.:—then often absol., without ἵππους or νῆας, τῇ ῥ' ἔχε that way he held his course, Il. 16. 378, cf. 23. 422; Πύλονδ' ἔχον they held on to Pylos, Od. 3. 182, cf. Soph. El. 720:—also (esp. in fut. σχήσω, aor. ἔσχον,) to put in, land, νέες ἔσχον ἐς τὴν Ἀργολίδα χώραν Hdt. 6. 92; σχεῖν πρὸς τὴν Σαλαμίνα Id. 8. 40; τῷ Δῆλῳ, κατὰ τὸ Ποσειδώνιον Thuc., etc.; ποὶ σχήσειν δοκεῖς; Ar. Ran. 188:—later also, ἀρὰν ἐπ' ἀλλοῖς ἔχ. turned it upon others, Soph. Ph. 1119; δμῦ' ἔχ. to turn or keep one's eye fixed, Id. Aj. 193; ἄλλοσ' ὄμμα θάτερα δὲ νοῦν ἔχ. Id. Tr. 272; τὸν δὲ νοῦν ἐκεῖσ' ἔχει Eur. Phoen. 360; δεῦρο νοῦν ἔχε attend to this, Id. Or. 1181; πρὸς τινα or πρὸς τι τὸν νοῦν ἔχ. Thuc. 3. 22., 7. 19; so, πρὸς τινα τὴν γνώμην ἔχ. Id. 3. 25.

8. to hold in, stay, keep back, ἵππους Il. 4. 302., 16. 712; to check, stop, τινὰ 13. 51., 20. 27., 23. 720, and Att.; χεῖρας ἔχειν τινός to hold his hands, 18. 33; but, οὐ σχήσει χεῖρας will not withhold his hands, Od. 22. 70; ἔχ. δάκρυα 16. 191; ὀδύνας ἔχ. to allay, assuage them, Il. 11. 848, cf. 271; ἔσχε κῦμα Od. 5. 451; μῦθον σιγῇ 19. 502; (so, εἶχε σιγῇ καὶ ἔφραζε οὐδενί Hdt. 9. 93); ἐν φρεσὶ μῦθον Od. 15. 445; στόμα σιγῇ, ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ Eur. Hipp. 660, Fr. 775. 56; πύδα Id. I. T. 1159; πύδα ἔξω or ἐκτός τινος ἔχειν, v. sub πούς I. 5. d.

9. to keep away from, c. gen. rei, τινὰ ἀγοράων, νεῶν Il. 2. 275., 13. 687; γόων Soph. El. 375; φόνου Eur. H. F. 1005; also c. inf., ἢ τινα .. σχήσω ἀμυνόμενοι Il. 17. 182:—in Att. to stop or hinder from doing, τοῦ μὴ καταδύναι Xen. An. 3. 5, 11, cf. Hell. 4. 8, 5; ἔσχον μὴ κτανεῖν Eur. Andr. 686, cf. Hdt. 1. 158, etc.; μὴ οὐ ἐξεῖπειν Eur. Hipp. 658; ὥστε μὴ .. Xen. An. 3. 5, 11; τὸ μὴ ἀδικεῖν Aesch. Eum. 691, cf. Hdt. 5. 101:—also c. part., ἔχ. τινὰ βουθυτοῦντα Soph. O. C. 888; μαργώντα Eur. Phoen. 1156.

10. to keep back, withhold a thing, ὅς οἱ χρήματα εἶχε βία Od. 15. 230, cf. Dem. 867. 26; "Ἐκτορ' ἔχει .. οὐδ' ἀπέλυσεν Il. 24. 115, cf. 136:—αὐτὸς ἔχε pray keep it, a civil form of declining, Eur. Cycl. 270.

11. to hold in guard, keep safe, save, Il. 24. 730; of armour, to protect, 22. 322.

12. to keep so and so (supr. I. 12), εἶχον ἀτρέμας σφέας αὐτοῦς Hdt. 9. 54, cf. 53, Ar. Thesm. 230; ἔχ. αὐτὸν κατ' οἴκουσ Hdt. 3. 79; ἐκποδῶν Aesch. Pers. 344, Xen.; σίγα νάπη φύλλ' εἶχε Eur. Bacch. 1084; τοὺς στρατιώτας πειθομένους ἔχ. Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 11.

III. c. inf. to have means or power to do, to be able, freq. from Hom. downwards, mostly with inf. of aor., as Il. 7. 217., 16. 110, etc.; but also of pres., as Od. 18. 364; so Lat. *habere dicere*, etc.:—rarely with the inf. omitted, ἀλλ' οὕτως ἔτι εἶχε he could not, Il. 17. 354; οἶά κ' ἔχωμεν so far as we be able, Od. 15. 281; and so in Att., ἐξ οἴων ἔχω Soph. El. 1379; ἀφ' ὧν ἔχοι τε καὶ δύναιτο Id. O. T. 315; ὅσον εἶχες Eur. I. A. 1453; ὡς ἔχω Id. Hec. 614;—but in all cases an inf. may be supplied from the context.

2. after Hom., οὐκ ἔχω, foll. by a dependent clause, I know not .., οὐκ εἶχον τίς ἂν γενοίμαν Aesch. Pr. 905, cf. Isocr. 259 C; οὐδ' ἔχω πῶς με χρῆ .. ἀφανίσαι Soph. O. C. 1710; οὐκ ἔχων δ' τι χρῆ λέγειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 24; οὐκ ἔχω ποῦ πέσω Soph. Tr. 705; ὅπως μοιούμεθ' οὐκ ἔχω Id. O. C. 1743;—the two constructions are combined in Ant. 270, οὐ γὰρ εἶχομεν οὐτ' ἀντιφωνεῖν, οὐθ' ὅπως .. πράξαιμεν.

B. intrans. to hold oneself, i. e. to keep, so and so, ἔχον [οὕτως], ὥστε τάλαντα .. κεπὶ βαλάντῳ, like the scales which .., Il. 12. 433; ἔξω, ὡς ὅτε τις στερεῇ λίθῳ I will keep unmoved, as a stone .., Od. 19. 494, cf. Il. 13. 679., 24. 27; ἔγχεσθε ἔχ' ἀτρέμας it kept still, 13. 557; so in Att., σχεῖς οὐπερ εἶ keep where thou art, Soph. O. C. 1169; ἔχειν κατὰ χώραν Ar. Ran. 793; διὰ φυλακῆς ἔχειν to keep on one's guard, Thuc. 2. 81; ἔχ' ἡρέμα keep still, Plat. Crat. 399 E, etc.; ἔχε δὴ stay now, Id. Prot. 349 D, Gorg. 460 A (ubi v. Heind.), etc.; ἔχε αὐτοῦ Dem. 1109. 6; ἔχε νῦν, ἔχε οὖν, and ἔχε alone, like ἄγε, Ar., Plat., etc.

2. c. gen. to keep from, πολέμου Thuc. 1. 112; cf. c. IV. 2.

3. c. gen. also, to take part in, have to do with, μαντικῆς τέχνης Soph. O. T. 709; more often with a prep. to be engaged or busy, ἀμφὶ τι Aesch. Theb. 102, Xen. An. 5. 2, 26, etc.; περὶ τι Id. Hell. 7. 4, 28.

II. simply to be, ἐκὰς εἶχον Od. 12. 435; δμβρος ἔχει 13. 245; ἔχ. κατ' οἶκον Hdt. 6. 39; ἔχ. ἐν ἀνάγκαισι Eur. Bacch. 89, ubi v. Elmsl.; ἔχοντες κυμάτων ἐν ἀγκάλαισι Ar. Ran. 704; ὅπου συμφορᾶς ἔχεις Eur. El. 238; ἐκποδῶν ἔχειν Id. I. T. 1226, etc.

2. often with Adv. of manner, εὖ ἔχει Od. 24. 245; very common in Att., καλῶς ἔχει, κακῶς ἔχει, Lat. *bene habet, male habet, it is, is going on well*, etc.; οὕτως ἔχει so the case stands, Ar. Pl. 110; οὕτως ἔχόντων *quum res ito se habeant*, Xen. An. 3. 2, 10; ὡς ᾧδ' ἔχόντων Soph. Aj. 981; οὕτω διὰ στέρνων ἔχ. Id. Ant. 639; οὕτως ἔχειν περὶ τινος Hdt. 6. 16, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 7; πρὸς τι Dem. 122. 26; τῆδ' ἔχ. Soph. Ph. 1336; κοσμίως ἔχ. Ar. Thesm. 853; ἡδίων ἔχ. πρὸς τινα Dem. 127. 8, etc.; ὡς εἶχε just as he was, Hdt. 1. 114, Thuc. 1. 134 al.; ὡς ἔχω how I am, Ar. Lys. 610; ὥσπερ ἔχομεν Thuc. 3. 30, ubi v. Duker; ἔχ. ταυτὸν *idem valet*, Eur. Or. 308; τάναντία εἶχεν Dem. 121. 19; cf.

ἀσφαλέως, ἀναγκαίως ἔχει=ἀσφαλές, ἀναγκαῖόν ἐστι, Hdt. 1. 86., 9. 27; καλῶς ἔχει No, I thank you, v. καλός c. II. 6.

b. a gen. inodi is often added, εὖ ἔχειν τινός to be well off for a thing, abound in it; καλῶς ἔχειν τῆς μέθης to be pretty well drunk, Hdt. 5. 20; σπόρου ἀνακῶς ἔχ. to be busy with sowing, Id. 8. 109; εὖ ἔχειν φρενῶν, σώματος Eur. Hipp. 462, Plat. Rep. 404 D; cf. ἦκω I. 2. c; so, ὡς ποδῶν εἶχον as fast as they could go, Hdt. 6. 116; ὡς τάχειος εἶχεν ἕκαστος Id. 8. 107; ὡς .. τις εὐνοίας ἢ μνήμης ἔχοι Thuc. 1. 22; ὡς ὀργῆς ἔχω Soph. O. T. 345, cf. Eur. Hel. 313, 857, etc.; πῶς ἔχεις δόξης; Plat. Rep. 456 D; οὕτω τρόπου ἔχεις Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 56; μετρίως ἔχ. βίου Hdt. 1. 32; ὑγιεινῶς ἔχ. .. αὐτοῦ καὶ σωφρόνως Plat. Rep. 571 D:—but also, εὖ ἔχ. τὸ σῶμα Id. Gorg. 464 A, Xen. Oec. 21, 7; οὕτως ἔχ. τῇ φύσει, τῇ διανοίᾳ Dem. 330. 6, Lycurg. 157. 14, cf. Isocr. 191 A.

3. to be the case, be so and so, λόγος ἔχει the story goes, prevails, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 239.

III. of direction, to hold or turn towards, v. supr. A. II. 7.

2. to stand up, jut out, κίονες ὑψόσ' ἔχοντες Od. 19. 38; ἔγχεσθε εἰς δι' ὄμου Il. 13. 520.

3. to lead towards, ὑδοὶ ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἔχ. Hdt. 1. 180, cf. 191., 2. 17; ἔχ. εἰς τι, to point towards, be directed, tend towards, ἔχθρα ἔχουσα ἐς Ἀθηναίους Id. 5. 81; τὸ ἐς Ἀργείους ἔχον what concerns them, Id. 6. 19; τὰ ἐς τὴν ἀπόστασιν ἔχοντα Id. 6. 2, etc.:—also of Place, to extend, reach unto, ἐπ' ὅσον ἔποψις τοῦ ἱεροῦ εἶχε Id. 1. 64.

4. ἐπὶ τινι ἔχειν to have hostile feelings towards .., Id. 6. 49, Soph. Ant. 986; cf. ἐπέχω III.

IV. after Hom., ἔχω is joined with aor. part. of another Verb, κρύψαντες ἔχουσι for κεκρύφασι, Hes. Op. 42; ἀποκλήσας ἔχεις for ἀποκέκλεικας, Hdt. 1. 37; ἐγκλείσας ἔχει Ar. Eccl. 355, cf. Thesm. 706;—ἔχω sometimes gives a pres. sense to the aor., as, θαυμάσας ἔχω I am in a state of wonderment, Soph. Ph. 1326; ὅς σφε νῦν ἀτιμάσας ἔχει who now treats her with dishonour, Eur. Med. 33, cf. Soph. Ant. 22, 32, 77, etc.:—more rarely with the part. of other tenses, pf., Id. O. T. 701, Ph. 600, Xen. An. 1. 3, 14., 4. 7, 1; pres., Eur. Tro. 318.—This seems the first step towards the modern use of the auxiliary Verb to have; cf. εἰμί B. 2.—But,

2. the part. ἔχων, with the pres., adds a notion of duration to that of present action, as, τί κυπτάζεις ἔχων; why do you keep poking about there? Ar. Nub. 509; τί δῆτα διατρίβεις ἔχων; why then keep wasting time? Id. Eccl. 1151; τί γὰρ ἔστηκ' ἔχων; Ib. 853, cf. Thesm. 473, 852; or, without interrog., φλυαρεῖς ἔχων, ληρεῖς ἔχων you keep chattering, you keep trifling, Plat. Gorg. 490 E, 497 A, cf. Euthyd. 295 C, Theocr. 14. 8.

3. piconast., ἐστὶν ἔχον=ἔχει, Hdt. 1. 86; ἐστὶν ἀναγκαίως ἔχον=ἔχει ἀναγκαίως, Aesch. Cho. 237, Ar. Pax 334.

C. Med. to hold oneself fast, cling closely, τῷ προσφύς ἐχόμεν Od. 12. 433, cf. Il. 1. 513, Od. 9. 435, etc.; πρὸς ἀλλήλησι 5. 329:—mostly c. gen., to hold on by, cling to, πέτρης Ib. 429, cf. 9. 435; βρετέων Aesch. Theb. 98; ἐξόμεθά σου Ar. Pl. 101.

2. metaph. to cleave or cling to, ἔργου Hdt. 8. 11, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 10; βιοτᾶς, ἐλπίδος Eur. Ion 491, Iro 21; τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης Thuc. 1. 140; to lay hold on, take advantage of, ἔχεο τῶν ἀγαθῶν Theogn. 32; προφάσιος ἔχεσθαι Hdt. 6. 94; to lay claim to, ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ἐπωνυμιῶν Id. 2. 17; to be zealous for, μάχης Soph. O. C. 424; τῆς ἀληθείας Plat. Legg. 709 C; τῆς σωτηρίας Xen. An. 6. 3, 17, etc.

3. to come next to, follow closely, Ib. 1. 8, 4; ἐπεσθαι ἐχομένους .. τῶν ἀρμάτων Id. Cyr. 7. 1, 9; τῆς πληγῆς ἔχεται follows up the blow, Dem. 51. 27:—of peoples or places, to be close, touch, border on, τινος Hdt. 4. 169, Thuc. 2. 96, etc.; οἱ ἐχόμενοι the neighbouring people, Hdt. 1. 134; of Time, τὸ ἐχόμενον ἔτος the next year, Thuc. 6. 3; τὰ ἐχόμενα what follows, Plat. Gorg. 494 E, Isocr. 121 D.

4. to depend, ἐκ τινος Od. 6. 197., 11. 346; c. gen., σέο ἔφεται Il. 9. 102.

5. to pertain to, ὅσα ἔχεται τῶν αἰσθήσεων, τῶν διδασκάλων Plat. Legg. 661 A, Prot. 319 E, etc.; the part. in Hdt. is often periphr., τὰ τῶν ὄνειράτων, καρπῶν, σιτίων, οἰκετῶν ἐχόμενα being in fact=τὰ ὄνειρατα, etc., Hdt. 1. 120, 190., 2. 77., 3. 25, 66, etc.

II. to bear for oneself, κρήδεμνα ἀντα παρειῶν σχομένη before her cheeks, Od. 1. 334., 21. 65; ἀσπίδα πρόσθ' ἔσχετο his shield, Il. 12. 294, cf. 298., 20. 262.

III. to maintain oneself, hold one's ground, 12. 126; ἔχεο κρατερῶς keep a stout heart, 16. 501., 17. 559.

2. c. acc. to keep off from oneself, repel, 17. 639.

IV. to stop oneself, stop, σχέτο [ἔγχεσθε] 7. 248; ἔσχετο φωνή 17. 696, etc.

2. to keep oneself back, abstain or refrain from, αὐτῆς, μάχης 2. 98., 3. 84; βίης Od. 4. 422; ἐχώμεθα δηϊότητος ἐκ βελέων Il. 14. 129; τῆς τιμωρίας Hdt. 6. 85; τῶν ἀθίκτων Soph. O. T. 891, etc.; c. inf., Ar. Rh. 1. 328:—also, κακῶν ἀπο χεῖρας ἔχεσθαι to keep one's hands from ill, Od. 22. 316; Μενέλεω σχέσθαι χεῖρα Eur. Rhes. 174:—absol., σχέο, σχέσθε, hold! cease! Il. 21. 379., 22. 416.

V. to suffer, ἀθᾶπτον ἐσχόμεν νέκυν (sc. εἶναι) Soph. Ant. 466.

ἐψάλαται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. of ψάλλω.

ἐψάλεος, α, ον, (ἐψω) boiled, fit for boiling, Nic. Al. 565.

ἐψ-άνδρα, ἡ, (ἀνήρ) cooking up men, epith. of Medea, from her renewing old Aeson, Anth. P. 15. 26, ubi male ἐψανδρα.

ἐψάνη, ἡ, (ἐψω)=ἐψητήριον, Hesych.

ἐψάνος, ἡ, ὄν, boiled, Hipp. 641. 45, Arist. Probl. 20. 4, 5; ἐψανά, τά, =ἐψήματα, Diocl. Caryst. ap. Ath. 68 E.

ἔψημα, τό, late form of ἐψημα, Lxx (4 Regg. 4. 38, 39).

ἔψευσμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ψεύδομαι, falsely, wrongly, Plat. Legg. 897 A, Strabo 63.

ἐψέω, ἐψάω, v. sub ἐψω.

ἐψημα, τό, anything boiled: pl. vegetables fit for kitchen use, Plat. Rep. 372 C, 455 C, Diod. 1. 80, etc.

II. wine boiled down to one third part, Hipp. 359. 6, Plat. Com. Συμμ. 4; Lat. *sapa*, Plin. 14. 11.

ἐψηματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like ἐψημα, cited from Diosc.

ἔψησις, εως, ἡ, a boiling, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, etc.; ἡ ἐψ. τῶν κρεῶν'

Hdt. 4. 61; in pl., Plat. Polit. 303 E:—a smelting of ore, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 1.

ἔψητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a dish or pan for boiling, Anth. P. 6. 305.

ἔψητήριον, τό, = foreg., Hesych.

ἔψητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who boils or seethes, Agatharch. ap. Phot., Basil.

ἔψητικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for boiling, Gloss.

ἔψητός, ἦ, ὄν, boiled, ὄξος Xen. An. 2. 3, 14; ὕδατα Nic. Al.

III. II. ἔψητοί, ὦν, οἱ, small fish boiled for eating, Ar. Vesp. 679, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 8, Nicoph. Χειρ. 4, Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 2: cf. ἐπανθρακίς.

ἔψια, Ion. -λή, ἦ, (ψία, ψεία) a game played with pebbles: generally, a sport, game, Nic. Th. 880: amusement, pastime, Soph. Fr. 4. A pl. ἔψια, τά, in E. M. 406. 8, ubi v. not.; in Hesych., ἔψια.

ἔψιάομαι, Dep. (ἔψια) to play with pebbles, generally, to amuse oneself, θύρησι καθήμενοι ἔψιασθων Od. 17. 530; ἔψιασθαι μολπή καὶ φόρμιγγι 21. 429; ἀμφ' ἀστραγάλοισι ἔψιόνωντο Ap. Rh. 3. 118, cf. I. 459, Call. Dian. 3, Cer. 39.—Ep. Verb, cf. ἐφ-, καθ-εψιάομαι.

ἔψιέω, v. sub ἐμψίω.

ἔψιμυθισμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ψιμυθίζω, with paint or cosmetics, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1064.

ἔψω, 3 sing. impf. ἦψε Hdt. 1. 48 (Mss. ἔψεε, v. infr.), Ar. Ran. 505, Vesp. 239, Fr. 507, 548: fut. ἐψήσω Nichochar. Incert. 1, Menand. Καρχ. I: aor. ἦψησα Hdt. 1. 119 (vulg. ἐψ-), Ar. Fr. 109, 355, Plat., etc., cf. συν-ἔψω: pf. ἔψηκα Philo 2. 245:—Med., imper. ἔψου Aesch. Fr. 321: fut. ἐψήσομαι Plat. Rep. 372 C:—Pass., fut. ἐψηθήσομαι Galen.: aor. ἦψηθην Hdt. 4. 61, Plut., etc.; part. ἐψηθείς Diosc. 5. 100, whence prob. ἐψθέντα should be corrected in Parab. 1. 148: pf. ἦψημένος Arist. Probl. 5. 36, Diod. 2. 9, ἐψ- Hipp. 628. 25, cf. ἀπέψω II.—The pres. ἔψέω, from which the tenses are formed, rests on the accentuation of Mss.; but, for ἐψῶ ἐψούσι ἐψείν ἔψεε, ἔψω ἐψουσι ἔψειν ἦψε are restored in the best Edd.; v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xxxvi; ἐψούντες, ἐψώντες in Diod. 1. 80, 81, have also been corr. by Dind. (For the Root, v. πέσσω.)

To boil, seethe, of meat and the like (never in Hom., v. sub ὀπτᾶω), Hdt. 1. 48, 119, 216, al., Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Plat. Euthyd. 301 C, etc.; ἔψ. χύτραν (as we say) to boil the pot, Ar. Eccl. 845, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 D; proverb. of useless labour, λίθον ἔψεις (cf. πλίνθος) Ar. Vesp. 280, Plat. Eryx. 405 B; c. gen. partit., ἦψομεν τοῦ κορκόρου we boiled some pimpinell, Ar. Vesp. 239:—Med., ἔψου μηδὲ λυπηθῆς πυρί Aesch. Fr. 321:—Pass. to be boiled, of meat, Hdt. 4. 61, etc.; of water, to boil, Arist. II. A. 6. 2, 16, Plut. 2. 690 C.

2. of metals, to smelt, refine, ἐψόμενος χρυσός Pind. N. 4. 133: cf. ἀπεψορ.

3. Med., ἐψήσασθαι κόμπην to dye it, Poll. 2. 35; cf. Phot., Hesych.

4. metaph., γῆρας ἀνάυμνον ἔψειν to cherish an inglorious age, Pind. O. 1. 133, v. Dissen. (83), and cf. πέσσω III. 3.

ἔω, Ion. subj. pres. of εἰμί (sum).

ἔω, Ion. subj. aor. 2 of ἴημι. 2. gen. and acc. of ἔως, the dawn.

ἔωγα, ἔωγμαί, v. sub οἴγνυμι.

ἔωθα, ἔωθεα, v. sub ἔθω.

ἔωθεν, Ep. ἠώθεν (q. v.), Adv. (ἔως) from morn, i. e. at earliest dawn, early in the morning, Plat. Phaedo 59 D, etc.; ἔ. εὐθύς Ar. Pl. 1121, Eubul. Incert. 1. 8.

2. αὔριον ἔ. to-morrow early, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 6, Plat. Lach. 201 B; so ἔωθεν alone, Ar. Ach. 277, Nub. 1195, Plat., etc.; τό γ' ἔωθεν Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 22.

ἔωθινός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἔως) in the morning, early, ὁ ἥλιος ὁ ἔωθ. Hdt. 3. 104, extr.; ἔωθινός εἶδον στρατόν Soph. Fr. 445; οὐσης . . ἐκκλησίας ἔωθινῆς Ar. Ach. 20:—τὸ ἔωθινόν, as Adv., early in the morning, Hdt. ib., init., Hipp. Aër. 282; so, ἐξ ἔωθινού = ἔωθεν, Ar. Thesm. 2, Plat., etc.; ἐξ ἔωθινού μέχρι δείλης Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 5; εὐθύς ἐξ ἔ. Alex. Φνγ. 1. 4:—περὶ τὴν ἔωθ. φυλακὴν about the morning watch, Lat. sub quartani vigiliam, Polyb. 3. 67, 2; ὑπὸ τὴν ἔωθ. (alone), Ib. 43, 1; τῆς ἔωθ. φυλακῆς Plut. Pomp. 68:—προσεπεῖν τὸ ἔωθ. to wish one good morning, Luc. Laps. 1, cf. Macho ap. Ath. 580 D (where τό γ' ἔ. is the prob. 1.):—ἔωθ. δίκαι proverb. for business soon transacted, A. B. 258.

2. eastern, Dion. P. 697:—Comp. -ώτερος, Strabo 493; Sup. -ώτατος, Id. 199.

ἔωϊός, ὄν, also α, ὄν, poet. for ἔωϊός, ἔωθινός, Ap. Rh. 2. 686, 700: also eastern, Dion. P. 111.

ἔωκει, v. sub ἔοικα.

ἔωλιζομαι, (ἔωλος) Pass. to be or become stale, of fish, Galen. 6. 390 F: the Act. is cited from Oribas.

ἔωλο-κράσια, ὁ, (κράσις) a mixture of all the dregs, heel-taps, and other refuse, with which the drunken were dosed at the end of a revel by their stronger-headed companions; metaph., ἔωλοκρασίαν τινά μου τῆς πονηρίας κατασκεδάσας having discharged the stale dregs of his rascality over me, Dem. 242. 13, where Harp. understands him to speak of the stale stories raked up by Aeschines, cf. Luc. Symp. 3; but in Plut. 2. 148 A, ἐμμένει τὸ . . δυσάρεστον, ὥσπερ ἔωλ. τις ὑβρεως ἢ ὑργῆς, it is evidently = κραιπάλη.

ἔωλος, ὄν, (prob. from ἔως, ἠώς), a day old, kept till the morrow, of meat and fish, stale, opp. to πρόσφατος (recens), ἔωλοι κείμενοι δυ' ἡμέρας ἢ τρεῖς Antiph. Μοιχ. 1. 6; αὔριον ἔωλον τοῦτ' ἔχων [τὸ τέμαχος] Axionic. Χαλκ. 1. 15; so, τὸ λιμναῖον ὕδωρ Arist. Fr. 207; ἔ. νεκρός Luc. Catapl. 18:—ἡ ἔωλος ἡμέρα the day after a feast, esp. after a wedding, when the scraps were eaten, Axionic. Χαλκ. 2; ἔωλος θρυαλλίς a stinking wick (after the lamp has been blown out), Luc. Tim. 2.

2. of actions, etc., stale, out of date, τὰ δεικνύμενα ἔωλα . . εἰς ὑμᾶς καὶ ψυχρὰ ἀφικνεῖται Dem. 551. 13; ῥαψφδίαί, πράγματα Plut. 2. 514 C, 674 F; ἔωλόν ἐστι τὸ λέγειν 777 B, cf. Luc. Pseudol. 5.

3. of money, lying without use, hoarded, Philetæ. Κυν. 2. 10.

4. of men, coming a day too late, Plut. Nic. 21; but also, like κραιπάλος, on the day after a debauch, i. e. suffering from its effects, Lat. hesternus, Id. 2. 128 E; ἔωλος ταῖς μνήμας Ib. 611 E.

ἔωλπει, v. sub ἔλπομαι.

ἔωμεν, an isolated subj. form, found in Il. 19. 402, ἐπεὶ χ' ἔωμεν πολέμοιο when we have enough of war (as the old Interpr. explain it). The sense and construct. is the same with ἄω intr. to take one's fill of a thing, to which Verb Buttin. and Spitzner refer it. The old Interpr. refer it to ἴημι in the sense of ἀνίημι II. 8. b.

ἔών, Ep. and Ion. part. of εἰμί (sum).

ἔώνημαι, ἔώνημην, v. sub ἄνέομαι.

ἔφνοχόει, v. sub οἴνοχοέω.

ἔωξα, v. sub οἴγνυμι.

ἔωϊός, α, ὄν, Aesch. Pr. 25, etc.; also ὄσ, ὄν Eur. Phoen. 169: poet. ἔωϊός, Ion. and in Hom. ἠώϊός, q. v.: (ἔως). In or of the morning, at morn, early, πάχυν ἔφω ἡλιος σκεδᾶ the morning rime, Aesch. Pr. 25; ἔφα φθέγματ' ὀρνίθων Soph. El. 18, etc.; ἔφω ἀστήρ = Ἐωσφόρος Eur. Fr. 999; οὐθ' Ἐσπερος οὐθ' Ἐφωσ οὕτω θαυμαστός Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 15; ἔφω ἐξαναστήναι to get up early, Eur. El. 786.

2. eastern, Lat. Eōus, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 9; τὰ ἔφα eastern parts, Luc. Charon 5; ἔξ ἔφας (sc. χώρας) Arist. Probl. 26. 54, 4; κατὰ τὰς ἔφας Id. Mund. 4, 1.

ἔώρα, ἦ, collat. form of αἰώρα, q. v. II. a festival of Erigone, also called ἀλήτις, Arist. ap. Ath. 618 E; cf. Interpp. Poll. 4. 55.

ἔωρᾶ, ἔωρᾶκα, v. sub ὄρᾶω.

ἔωργει, v. sub ἔρδω.

ἔωρῶ, ἔωρῆμα, ἔωρῆσις, ἔωρίζω, collat. forms of αἰωρ-: cf. μετ-ἔωρος, -ίζω.

ἔωρταζον, v. sub ἔορτάζω.

ἔωρτο, v. sub ἀείρω.

ἔως, ἦ, Att. form of the Ion. ἠώς, q. v.

ἔως, Ep. εἰως, εἰός, (v. sub fin.): A. Relative Particle, used like Lat. donec, dum, to express the point of Time up to which an action goes, with reference either to the end of the action, until, till; or to its continuance, while; (so in Scottish and Northern Engl. while is used for till): I. until, till,

1. as a Temporal Conjunction, a. with Indic., of a fact in past time, θῦνε διὰ προμάχων, εἰως φίλον ὦλεσε θυμόν Il. 11. 342, cf. Od. 5. 123; ἔως ἀπώλεσεν τε καὶ τὸς ὦλετο Soph. Fr. 225, cf. Aesch. Pers. 428, 464, etc.;—when an impf. with ἄν stands in apodosis, the clause with ἔως expresses an unaccomplished action, ἠδέως ἄν Καλλικλείε διελεγόμην, ἔως ἀπέδωκα I would have gone on conversing till I had . . , Plat. Gorg. 506 B, cf. Crat. 396 C.

b. ἔως ἄν or κε with Subj., relating to an uncertain event in future time, μαχήσομαι . . εἰως κε τέλος πολέμοιο κηχίω till I find, Il. 3. 291, cf. 24. 183, Aesch. Pr. 810, Dem. 135. 1, etc.: in Trag. the ἄν is sometimes omitted, ἔως μαθῆς Soph. Aj. 555; ἔως κληθῆ Id. Tr. 147; ἔως ἀνῆ τὸ πῆμα Id. Ph. 764; cf. Pors. Or. 141.

c. ἔως with Optat., relating to an uncertain event in past time, ὠρσε . . Βορέην, ἔως ὃ γε Φαιήκεσσι . . μείγῃ caused it to blow, till he should reach . . , Od. 5. 386, cf. 9. 376, Ar. Ran. 766, Plat. Phaedo 59 D, etc.:—ἄν or κε is added to the Optat. (not to ἔως), if the event is represented as conditional, ἔως κ' ἀπὸ πάντα δοθείη till (if possible) all things should be given back, Od. 2. 78; οὐκ ἄν ἀποκρίναιο, ἔως ἄν σκέψαιο Plat. Phaedo 101 D, cf. Soph. Tr. 687, Isocr. 361 E:—in Od. ἔως (without ἄν) almost assumes the force of a final Conjunction, so that, 5. 386., 4. 800., 6. 80., 19. 367.

d. with Inf., only in late authors, Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἰλυσπόμενον.

2. with single words, like ἄχρι, μέχρι, Lat. usque, mostly with Advs. of Time, ἔως ὅτε, Lat. usque dum, till the time when, with indicat.; Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 25; so, ἔως οὐ, Hdt. 2. 103, Ev. Matth. 1. 24, etc.; ἔως ὅτου Ib. 5. 25, etc.: ἔως πότε; Lat. quousque? how long? Ib. 17. 17, Jo. 10. 24; also, ἔως ὅψε till late, Thuc. 3. 108; ἔως ἄρτι I Ep. Jo. 2. 9; and of Place, ἔως ὧδε, Lat. huc usque, Ev. Luc. 23. 5:—also c. gen., ἔως τοῦ ἀποτίσαι till he has made payment, Lex ap. Aeschin. 3. 18, cf. Dem. 262. 5, Arist. H. A. 9. 46, 3, etc.:—also with a Prep., ἔως πρὸς καλὸν ἔφω ἀστέρα Anth. P. 5. 201; and of Place, ἔως εἰς τὸν χάρακα Polyb. 1. 11, 4; ἔως ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν (v. l. ὡς) Act. Ap. 17. 14;—c. acc., Georg. Syncell. 7 A, etc.

II. while, so long as, mostly at the beginning of a verse in Hom. with Indic., εἰως ἐν Τροίῃ πολεμίζομεν Od. 13. 315, cf. 17. 358, 390; ἔως δ' ἔτ' ἔμφρων εἰμί Aesch. Cho. 1026, Pers. 710; ἔως ἔτι ἔλπις [ἦν] Thuc. 8. 40:—in this sense answered in apodosis by τέως, Ep. τέως, Od. 4. 90; τόφρα, 12. 328, Il. 18. 15; τόφρα δέ, 10. 507., 20. 41; δέ alone, 1. 193, Od. 4. 120.

b. in Att. sometimes ἔως ἄν with Subj., when the whole action is future, οὐ μοι . . ἔλπις, ἔως ἄν αἰθρῆ πῦρ Aesch. Ag. 1435; λέγειν τε χρῆ καὶ ἔρωτᾶν, ἔως ἄν ἔωσιν Plat. Phaedo 85 B, etc.

c. ἔως with Opt. in case of repeated action, Id. Theaet. 155 A.

B. in Hom. sometimes Demonstr., = τέως, for a time, εἰως μὲν . . ὄρνυον· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα . . , Il. 12. 142; εἰως μὲν ἀπέλει . . ἄλλ' ὅτε . . , 13. 143; εἰως μὲν . . ἔποντο· αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ . . , 15. 277., cf. 17. 727, 730, Od. 2. 148: continually, 3. 126; in Hdt. 8. 74 it is prob. an error of the Copyists for τέως.

[ἔως, with its natural quantity of iambus, only once in Homer, viz. Od. 2. 78; as a monosyll., Il. 17. 727, Od. 2. 148, etc.; as spondee in the form εἰως, Il. 3. 291., 11. 342, etc.; as trochee in the form εἰός, —εἰός ὁ ταυθ' ὤρμαινε 10. 507; εἰός ἐγώ . . Od. 4. 90, cf. 7. 280., 9. 233, etc.—When it was a spondee or trochee, Curt. would write ἠώς, ἦος, i. e. ἦφορ, Dor. ἄφος, ἄς, cf. Skt. yāvat (quamdiu).]

ἔωσα, v. sub ὠθέω.

ἔωσι, Ion. for ὦσι, 3 pl. pres. subj. of εἰμί (sum).

ἔωσπερ, strengthd. for ἔως, even until, Thuc. 7. 19, Plat., etc.

Ἐωσ-φόρος, Dor. Ἄωσφόρος, ὁ, Bringer of morn, Lat. Lucifer, the Morning-star, i. c. Venus, Il. 23. 226, Hes. Th. 381, Pind. I. 4. 40 (3. 42): cf. φωσφόρος. [In Hom. always trisyll. by synizesis]

ἔωυτοῦ, ἔωυτέων, Ion. for ἔαυτοῦ, etc.

Z

Z, ζ, ζήτα, τό, indecl., sixth letter of Gr. Alphabet: as numeral ζ = ἑπτά and ἑβδομος (the obsol. ε', i. e. F, *vasi*, the so-called digamma, being retained to represent ζξ, ἑκτος), but ζ = 7000.

The Gramm. regarded ζ as a mixed sound, composed of σ and δ; but, as the following examples will shew, the σ sound was not so strongly marked as in our z, and sometimes disappeared altogether:

I. σ appears: 1. in Aeol. where ζ becomes σδ, as Σδεύς, κωμάσδω, μελίσδω, ψιθυρίσδω for Ζεύς, κωμάζω, etc., Ahr. D. Aeol. § 7. 3:—reversely, in Att., σδ becomes ζ, Ἀθήναζε, θύραζε; but v. -ζε. 2. in Dor. (Tarent.), where ζ becomes σσ, as λακτίσσω, σαλπίσσω, φράσσω, cf. Lat. *comissari* = κωμάζειν, *Atticissare* = Ἀττικίζειν; Ahr. D. D. § 12. 5:—reversely, in Aeol. and perh. in some Dor. dialects, σσ becomes ζ, as πτάζω for πτήσσω (Alcae.), πλάζω for πλήσσω (Sapph.), Ahr. D. Aeol. 7. 2, D. D. § 13. 3. 3. in some words, where ζ becomes σ, σιβύνη = ζιβύνη, *Saguntum* = Ζάκυνθος:—reversely, in old Att. (acc. to Ael. Dion. and Eust.) ζικρός, ζμῶδιξ, ζμερδαλέος, ζμῆγμα, ζμυνή were written for σικρός etc., cf. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 169.

II. σ more or less disappears: 1. in Aeol., where ζα = δια, i. e. *dyas*, see ζά and the words compounded with it. 2. in Boeot., Aeol. and Dor., where ζ becomes δ, as Δεύς, Δάν for Ζεύς, Ζάν (or Ζάς), δυγόν (δυογόν acc. to Plat. Crat. 418 C sq.) for ζυγόν, δάλος for ζήλος, δορκάς = ζορκάς; Ahr. D. Aeol. § 37. 1, D. D. § 12. 2; and this change appears without dialectic influence, as ἀρίζηλος for ἀρίδηλος, ζύρξ for δόρξ, Lat. *zeta* for δίαιτα; cf. also ἀλαπαδνός from ἀλαπάζω, παιδνός from παίζω.

b. in the middle of words, it becomes δδ, as θερίδδω for -ίζω, μάδδα for μάζα, D. Aeol. § 37. 2, D. D. § 12. 3. 3. where the Gr. ζ represents γ (i or j) in kindred dialects, as ζειά (ζεφά) = Skt. *yavas* (*hordeum*), ζέω = S. *yas*, ζυγόν = S. *yugan*, Lat. *iugum* or *jugum*; ζωμός = S. *yús*, *yúshas*, Lat. *ius* or *jus*.

4. where ζ represents a sound like the Engl. j, as in ζίζυφον, *jijuba*; cf. ζήλος, Ital. *gelosia*, *jealousy*.

5 in Arcad., where it sometimes stood for β, as ζέλλω for βάλλω, ζέρεθρον for βέρεθρον, βάραθρον, ἐπιζαρέω for ἐπιβαρέω; Ep. also λάζομαι for √ΛΑΒ, λαμβάνω; cf. Pors. Phoen. 45.

Zeta, being a double conson., made a short vowel at the end of the foregoing syllable long by position; yet in Ep. poetry there are some exceptions. Homer used the vowel short only before two prop. names, which could not otherwise come into the Hexam., ἀστὺ Ζελείης Il. 4. 103, 121; οἷ τῆ Ζάκυνθον, ὑλήεσσα Ζάκυνθος, etc., often in Od. The negligence of later versifiers made this licence not infrequent, Herm. Orph. p. 761, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 99.

ζά [ā], Aeol. for διά, but rarely used as a Pter., ζὰ τὰν σὰν ιδέαν Theocr. 29. 6, Meineke; ζὰ νυκτός ap. Jo. Gramm. de Dial. p. 384: so also in the Aeol. compds. ζαβάλλω, ζάβατος, ζάδηλος, ζαελεξάμην, ζάημι, ζανεκώς, ζύγρα (v. sub vocc.); so in later Latin, *zabolus* for *diabolus*, *zela* = δίαιτα.

II. ζα—insep. Prefix, = da-, like ἀρι-, ἐρι-, ἀγα-, very, used by Hom. in the Adjectives ζαής, ζάθεος, ζάκοτος, ζαμενής, ζατρεφής, ζαφλεγής and ζαχρηής, perhaps also in ἐπιζάφελος. Hes. also in deriv. Verb ζαμενέω; by Hdt. in the Adj. ζάπλουτος.

ζαβάλλω, Aeol. for διαβάλλω, Hesych., E. M.
ζάβατος, ov, Aeol. for διάβατος, Sappho 150 Bgk.
ζάβοτος, ov, (βύσκω) = πολύφορβος, πολύκτηνος, Hesych.
ζαβρός, ov, for ζάβορος (?) = πολυφάγος, Hesych., Phot., Suid.
ζάγκλη, ἡ, = sq., Nic. Al. 180. **II.** an ancient name of Messené, from the shape of the natural mole which forms the harbour.

ζάγκλον, τό, a reaping-hook or sickle, Lat. *falc*, Thuc. 6. 4: acc. to Strab. 268, ζάγκλιον is = σκολιόν (and so akin to ἀγκύλος), and Thuc. 6. 4 says it was Sicilian for δρέπανον: cf. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 606.

Ζαγρεύς, ἔως, ὁ, a personage of the Orphic mythology, son of Zeus and Persephoné, slain by the Titans and resuscitated by Dionysos, Call. Fr. 171, Nonn. D. 10. 294; identified with Ἄιδης by Aesch. Fr. 229: v. Grote 1. p. 25 sq.

ζάδηλος, ov, for διάδηλος, of a sail with holes in it, Alcae. 18 (2). 7.

ζαελεξάμην, = διελεξάμην, I discoursed with, τινι Sappho 88 (53).

ζάημι, = διάημι, part. ζαέντες Hesych.; 3 sing. ζάει, Ib.

ζάης, ἔς, (ζα-, ἀημι) Ep. Adj. strong-blowing, stormy, ζαής άνεμος Il. 12. 157, Od. 5. 368; ὤροε δ' ἐπὶ ζαῖην άνεμον [for ζαία, ζαῖ] Od. 12. 313; ζαοὺς Νότου Anth. P. 9. 290:—cf. also ζάω.

ζάθεος [ā], a, ov, also os, ov Eur. Tro. 1075:—poët. Adj. (used by Att. Poets only in lyrics), very divine, sacred, of places favoured by the gods, like ἡγάθεος, Il. 1. 38, etc. (hnt not in Od.), h. Hom., Hes.; so, ζ. Πύλος, Ἴσθμός Pind. P. 5. 94, l. 1. 45; Κρήτα Eur. Bacch. 121 (lyr.), etc.; Ὀλενος Aesch. Fr. 996:—of things, άνεμοι Hes. Th. 253; κληῖδες, σελαῖναι Eur. Tro. 256, 1075; ποταμοί Ar. Nub. 283; μολπαί Id. Ran. 382; τιμαί Poëta ap. Ath. 542 E:—of persons, Ἀπόλλων Anth. P. 9. 525; and, in Christ. Epigrams, sainted, like μάκαρ, Ib. 1. 10., 8. 57, 83, 150.

ζαθερής, ἔς, (θέρος) scorching, καῦμα Anth. P. 6. 120.

ζακαλλής, ἔς, (κάλλος) very beautiful, Hesych.

ζακελτίδες, αἱ, Boeot. for γογγυλίδες or κολοκύνται, Ath. 369 B.

ζακορεύω, to be a ζάκορος, C. I. 431 b (add.), 481, 2298.

ζακορίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ζάκορος, Aglaïas Byz. in Revue de Philol. (1846) 2. 1. p. 17, v. 23.

ζάκορος, ὁ and ἡ, on attendant on the temple, much like νεωκόρος (but acc. to Thom. M. σεμνότερόν τι), ζ. Ἀφροδίτης Hyperid. ap. Ath. 590 E; θεῶν Plut. Cam. 30; Δηοῦς C. I. 421; absol., ζ. καὶ ἱερέας Hierocl. ap. Stob. 462. 1, cf. Boeot. Inscr. in Keil p. 164, Plut. Sull. 7, etc., Menand.

Δις ἐξ. 3, Λευκ. 4, ubi v. Meineke. (Prob. a dialectic form of διάκορος, διάκτορος; v. sub ζά = διά.)

ζάκοτος [ā], ov, very wrathful, exceeding wroth, Il. 3. 220, Pind. N. 6. 91, Theocr. 25. 83.

ζακυνθίδες, αἱ, fruits from Zacynthus, Hesych.; cf. A. B. 261.

ζαλαίνω, = μωραίνω, Hesych.

ζάλαω, to storm, surge, Nic. Th. 252, in Ep. part. ζαλώσα.

ζάλευκος, ov, very white, Zosim. p. 70 Bekk.

ζάλη [ā], ἡ, the surging of the sea, surge, spray, Aesch. Ag. 656, Soph. Aj. 351, etc.; κοινοροῦ καὶ ζάλης ὑπὸ πνεύματος φερομένου Plat. Rep. 496 C; ζάλη πνευμάτων by storms of rain, Id. Tim. 43 C; ζ. άνέμων Plut. 2. 993 E; Βέλεσι πυρρνούου ζάλης, of the fiery rain from Aetna, Aesch. Pr. 371:—metaph., ζάλαι storms, distresses, Pind. O. 12. 16.

(Prob. from the same Root as ζέω, Curt. no. 567: hence also ζάλος, ζαλάω, ζαλόεις.)

ζαλμός, ὁ, Thracian word for a skin, Porph. V. Pyth. 14.

ζαλοειδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) = sq., Eccl.

ζυλόεις, εσσα, εν, surging, stormy, Schol. Nic. Th. 252.

ζάλος, ὁ, = ζάλη, ζάλος ἰλυόεις muddy foam, Nic. Th. 568.

ζάλος, ζαλώω, ζαλωδής, ζαλωτός, Dor. for ζήλος, etc.

ζαμένεω, to put forth one's might, Hes. Th. 928.

ζαμενής, ἔς, (μένος) poët. Adj. very strong, mighty, raging, h. Hom. Merc. 307 (in Sup. ζαμενέστατε); then often in Pind. (ζαμ. Κένταυρος, ἥλιος P. 9. 64, N. 4. 22), and late Ep., as ζ. χόλος Opp. C. 3. 448; once in Soph., ζ. λόγος word of violence or enmity, Aj. 137:—neut. as Adv., ἐπὶ ζαμενές κοτέουσα Nic. Th. 181.

ζαμερίτας, α, ὁ, = διαμερίτης, Dor. word for μακαρίτης, Phot.

ζαμία, ζαμιώω, etc., Aeol. and Dor. for ζημ-.

Ζάν, Ζανός, ὁ, Dor. for Ζήν, Ζηνός, v. sub Ζεύς.

ζανέκως or ζανεκώς, Adv., Aeol. for διανεκώς, restored in Corinna 9:—

a corrupt gloss of Hesych. alludes to this form, αἰζηνεκές διηνεκές, αἰώνιον.

ζάπεδον, τό, = δάπεδον, Xenophan. 1. 1.

ζάπιμελος [τ], ov, very fat, Hesych.

ζάπληθής, ἔς, (πλήθω) very full, ζ. γενειάς a thick, full beard, Aesch. Pers. 316; ζ. Μούσης στόμα full-sounding, Anth. P. 7. 75.

ζάπλουτέω, to be very rich, Jo. Chrys.

ζάπλουτος, ov, very rich, Hdt. 1. 32, Eur. Andr. 1282.

ζάπότης, ov, ὁ, a hard drinker, Hesych.

ζάπρέπω, restored by Dind. for διαπρέπω (metri grat.) in Aesch. Pers. 1006.

ζάπυρος [ā], ov, (πύρ) very fiery, ἔλικες στεροπῆς Aesch. Pr. 1084.

ζατεύω, ζατρεῖον, ζατρεύω, Dor. for ζητ-.

ζατρεφής, ἔς, (τρέφω) Ep. Adj. well-fed, fat, goodly, ταύρων ζατρεφών Il. 7. 223; φώκας ζατρεφέας Od. 4. 451.

ζατρικίον, τό, the game of chess, Schol. Theocr. 6. 18; v. Ducang.:—

ζατρικίζω, to play at chess, Achmes Onir. 241.

ζαυκί-τροφος, ov, (σαυκός) tenderly reared, Hesych., acc. to Ruhnk.

ζαυεγγής, ἔς, very bright, Hesych.

ζαυελής, ἔς, violent, with Adv. -λῶς, Hesych.; cf. ἐπιζαυελῶς: acc. to Suid., = πάνυ ἀυελής. In Nic. Al. 568 we have πυρὸς ζαυέλοιο (from

ζάφελος, ov, which is quoted in E. M.), but with v. 1. ζαυέλοιο.

ζαυφλεγής, ἔς, Ep. Adj. full of fire, of men at their prime, ἄλλοτε μὲν τε ζαυφλεγέες τελεθουσιν .. ἄλλοτε δ' αὐ φθινύθουσιν ἀκήριοι Il. 21. 465; of fiery horses, h. Hom. 7. 8.

II. shining bright, Hesych.

ζάφορος, ov, = πολύφορος, Hesych.

ζάχολος [ā], ov, (χολή) = ζάκοτος, Anth. P. 9. 524, 7, cf. ἀχολος.

ζαχρηής, v. l. for ζαχρηής: Adv. ζαχρηείς, violently, Nic. Th. 290.

ζαχρείος, ov, (χρεία) very needy, c. gen., ζαχρ. ὕδοῦ one who wants to know the way, asks eagerly after it, Theocr. 25. 6: cf. χρείος, ov, II.

ζαχρηής, ἔς, only used in pl. attacking violently, furious, raging, μένος Βορέας καὶ ἄλλων ζαχρηῶν άνέμων Il. 5. 525; of warriors, ζαχρηεῖς .. κατὰ κρατερὰς ὕμνιναι 12. 347, cf. 360., 13. 684. (From ζα- and χράω B; cf. ἐπιχράω B.)

ζαχρῦσος, ov, rich in gold, Eur. Alc. 498, I. T. 1111.

ζάψ, ἡ, = ζάλη, o storm, Cratin. Jun. Incert. 3, Euphor. 2, cf. Clem. Al. 673.

ζάω, contr. αει, αε into η, ζῆς, ζῆ, ζῆτε; imperat. ζῆ Soph. Fr. 151, Eur. I. T. 687, later ζῆθι Menand. Monost. 191, Anth. P. 10. 43 (condemned by Hdn. p. 316 Herm.); opt. ζῆην; inf. ζῆν:—impf. ἔζων Soph. El. 323, Ar. Ran. 1072; ἔζην in Mss. of Dem. 702. 2 is prob. a corrupt form suggested by ἔζης, ἔζη, ἔζητε (contr. from ἔζαες, etc.); 3 pl. ἔζων Ar. Vesp. 709, Plat. Legg. 679 C:—fut. ζήσω Ar. Pl. 263, Plat. Rep. 465 D, Menand. Monost. 185; or ζήσομαι Hipp. 247. 27, Dem. 794. 20, Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 7:—aor. ἔζησα Hipp. 36. 16, Anth. P. 7. 470, Plut., etc.:—pf. ἔζηκα Arist. Metaph. 8. 6, 8, Dion. H. 5. 68, etc.; but in Att. the aor. and pf. are mostly supplied from βιώω. Except the part. ζώντος, Il. 1. 88, Hom. always uses the Ion. pres. ζάω (which also occurs in Pind., Hdt., and Trag. chorus, as Soph. El. 157, O. C. 1213, Fr. 685); inf. ζάμεναι, -έμεν Od. 7. 149., 24. 436: impf. ἔζων 22. 245, Hes. Op. 112, Hdt. 4. 112; Ion. ζάεσκον Hes. Op. 90, Bion 1. 30: aor. ἔζωσα (ἐπ-) Hdt. 1. 120: pf. ἔζωκα C. I. 3684.—An inf. ζάειν in Simon. Iamb. 1. 17, Anth. P. 13. 21; and a pres. ζάω (-έω) in C. I. 8846; (-ύω), Ib. S792. (Prob. the orig. form was δι-άω (άω σπῖρα); cf. Skt. *yiv* (*vivo*), cf. Z. ζ. II. 3.)

I. properly of animal life, to live, Hom., etc.; (but also of plants, ζῆν κοινόν εἶναι φαίνεται καὶ τοῖς φυτοῖς Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 12); ἐλέγχιστε ζώντων vilest of living men, Od. 10. 72; ζάειν καὶ ὄραν φάος ἡελίοιο Il. 24. 558; ζώντος καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ δερκομένοιο 1. 88, cf. Od. 16. 439; ζών καὶ βλέπων Aesch. Ag. 677; ζάει τε καὶ ἐστίν Od. 24. 263; ζώντων καὶ ὄντων Dem. 248. 25; τοῦ εἶναι τε καὶ ζῆν ἔνεκα Plat. Rep. 369 D; ζάωσα καὶ ἐγρηγορία Id. Legg. 509 D; ζών καὶ ἔμψυχος

Phaedr. 276 A; *δέια ζώντες* living at ease, of the gods, ll. 6. 158, al.; *ζών κατακαυθῆναι* to be burnt alive, Hdt. 1. 86:—c. acc. temp., ζ. *ἡματα πάντα* h. Hom. Ven. 222, etc.; *ὄλιγα ἔτεα* Hdt. 3. 22:—c. dat. modi, *δμῶες* .., *ἄλλα τε πολλά, οἰοῖν τ' εὖ ζῶουσι* whereby men live in comfort, Od. 17. 423., 19. 79; *κολάκων πονηρία* Ar. Thesm. 568, cf. Dem. 1390. 11; so, ζ. *ἐπί τινι* Andoc. 13. 30, Isacr. 211 D;—also, *ζῆν ἀπό τινος* to live on a thing, Thcogn. 1152, Hdt. 1. 216. 2. 36., 4. 22, Ar. Pax 850, etc. (cf. ἀποζῶω); *ἐκ τινος* Id. Eccl. 591, Dem. 1309. 26:—c. part., *ζῆν συκοφαντῶν* Andoc. 13. 25; *ἐργαζόμενοι* Arist. Pol. 4. 6, 2:—c. dat. commadi, *ζῆν ἑαυτῶ* for oneself, Eur. Ion 646, Ar. Pl. 470, Menand. Incert. 257:—τὸ ζῆν = ζῶη. Aesch. Pr. 681, Plat. Phaedo 77 E, etc.; and without Art., *εἰς ἕτερον ζῆν* Id. Ax. 365 D:—*ζῆτω δ βασιλεύς* long live the king, used in cheering, LXX (1 Regg. 10. 24); *βασιλεῦ, εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ζῆθι* Ib. (Dan. 2. 4). 2. = βιώω, to live, pass one's life, c. acc. cogn., *ζῶεις δ' ἀγαθὸν βίον* Od. 15. 491; ζ. *βίον μοχθηρόν* Saph. El. 599, cf. Eur. Med. 249, Ar. Vesp. 506, etc.; *καλὸν βίον* Aesch. Fr. 174; *ζῶν τὴν αὐτὴν* Hdt. 4. 112, cf. Plat. Rep. 344 E; *τὸν βίον ἀσφαλῶς* Philem. Incert. 1. 5; *ἀνθρώπων βίον* Saph. Fr. 517; *νυμφίων βίον* Ar. Av. 161; also, ζ. *ἀβλαβεῖ βίῳ* Saph. El. 650, cf. Tr. 168; *εὖ ζῆν* Id. Ph. 505; *κακῶς* Id. O. C. 799; ζ. *δούλος* Id. O. T. 410:—in a quasi-trans. sense, *ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ὧν ἔζησ* (= *ἂ ἐν τῷ βίῳ ἐπραττες*) from the other acts of your life, Dem. 559. 1; *ποιεῖσθαι φθόνον ἐξ ὧν ζῆσ* Id. 577. 25; v. sub βιώω.

3. ζῆσαι, Causal, LXX (Ps. 40. 2, al.). II. metaph., like Lat. *vivere, vigere, to be in full life and strength, to be fresh, to abide*, *ὄλβος ζῶει μάσσων* Pind. I. 5. 8; *ἄτης θύελλαι ζῶσι* Aesch. Ag. 819; *ζῶντι χρωμένη ποδί* Saph. Fr. 751; [*μαντεία*] *ἀεὶ ζῶντα περιπτῶται* Id. O. T. 482; *ἀεὶ ζῆ ταῦτα [νόμιμα]* Id. Ant. 457; *τὰς ξυμπορὰς τῶν βουλευμάτων ζῶσας μάλιστα* have most living power, or abide longest, Id. O. T. 45; *χρόνῳ τῷ ζῶντι καὶ παρόντι* Id. Fr. 1169; *ζῶσα φλόξ* living fire, Eur. Bacch. 8:—hence, opp. to *βιώναι* (to pass life), *βιοῦς μὲν ἔτη τόσα, ζῆσας δὲ ἔτη ἑπτὰ* Dio C. 69. 19, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 11.

-ζε, inseparable suffix, denoting *motion towards*:—properly it represents -σδε, as in *Ἀθήναζε, Θῆβαζε, θύραζε* for *Ἀθήνασδε, Θῆβασδε, θύρασδε*:—but it is sometimes found with sing. Nouns, as *Ὀλυμπίαζε, Μοινοχίαζε*.

ζέα, ἡ, = ζεῖα, Dion. H. 2. 25. II. *the roof of a horse's mouth*, Hippiatr. ζεγέριες, without mark of gender in Hdt. 4. 192, a Libyan word = *βουνοί*, but used as a name for a kind of mouse: in Hesych. ζεγερία.

ζεῖα, ἡ, almost always in pl. ζεῖαι (like *ὄλυραι*), a kind of grain, prob. *spell, a coarse wheat*, Lat. *far*, Hom. only in Od., where it is *fodder for horses*, *πὰρ δ' ἔβαλον ζεῖας, ἀνὰ δὲ κρεῖ λευκὸν ἔμιξαν* 4. 41, cf. 604; in Il. *ὄλυραι* takes the place of ζεῖαι, *ἵπποι .. κρεῖ λευκὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι καὶ ὄλυρας* 5. 196., 8. 564; and Hdt. expressly asserts their identity, adding that in Egypt this grain was used for *making bread*, *ἀπὸ ὄλυρέων ποιεῖνται σιτία, τὰς ζεῖας μετεξέτεροι καλέουσι* 2. 36, cf. 2. 77, Asclep. ap. Galen. 9. 3; yet ζεῖα and ὄλυρα (here used in sing.) are distinguished in Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 3, Diosc. 2. 113:—much grown in the country of the Mosynaeci, Xen. An. 5. 4, 27: the form ζεῖα in Asclep. l. c., Strabo, etc. (Properly ζεῖα, cf. Skt. *yava* (*hordeum*); Lith. *jawas*; v. Z ζ. II. 3.)

ζεῖ-δωρος, *ov, zea-giving*, as epith. of the earth, *ζεῖδωρος ἀρούρα* fruitful corn-land, Il. 2. 548, Od. 3. 3, Hes.; ζ. *ἀρδμὸς* Nonn. D. 26. 185; c. gen., *ἀχρὰς .. ζ. ὑπάρης* Anth. P. 9. 4. II. same authors evidently derived it from ζῶω, = βιόδωρος, *life-giving*, *Ἀφροδίτη* Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 756 E; *ἐφετμή* Nonn. Jo. 12. v. 49.—Cf. Hesych., Eust. 283. 18.

ζεῖρά, ἡ, *a wide upper garment*, girded about the loins and falling over the feet, worn by Arabians, Hdt. 7. 69; by Thracians, Ib. 75; distinguished from the *χλαμύς*, as covering the feet of the rider, by Xen. An. 7. 4, 4. Also written ζιρά, Hesych., cf. Valck. Adon. 224 B. (The word, as well as the thing, was of foreign origin.)

ζεῖρο-φόρος, *ov, wearing a ζεῖρά*, *Ἀϊδής* Antim. 88.

ζεῖω, late Ep. for ζέω, as *πνέω* for *πνέω*, Ar. Rh. 1. 734, Call. Dian. 60.

ζεῖλα, τό, Thracian for *οἶνος*, Choerob. in Theod. p. 124, who assumes a nom. ζεῖλας, gen. ζεῖλά: but the Fragm. of Eur. (Incert. 193) he quotes shews that it was indecl., cf. Hesych. et Phot. v. ζῖλαι, ζεῖλα.

ζεῖλλω, aor. *ἔζελλον*, Arcadian for *βάλλω*, Hesych., E. M. 408. 42.

ζεῖμα, τό, (ζέω) *that which is boiled, a decoction*, Diosc. Alex. 7, Geop. 8. 37, 3; in Galen. also ζέμμα or ζέσμα, Lob. Paral. 424 not. 36: Dim. ζεμματίον, Galen.

ζέννυμι, = ζέω, Oribas. 1. 396:—Pass., Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 104.

ζεό-πύρον, τό, *a grain*, between ζεῖα (ζεῖα) and *πυρός*, Galen. 6. 320.

ζέρεθρον, τό, Arcad. for *βέρεθρον, βόραθρον*, Strabo 389.

ζεο-ελαιο-παγής, *és, cooked in boiling oil*, Philox. (Symp. 19) in Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 636, who in v. 14 reads *ζεο-ελαιο-ξανθο-επιπαγ-καπύρωτος*, *all browned and baked and dressed in boiling oil*.

ζεῖσις, *εως, ἡ, (ζέω) a seething, boiling*, Plat. Tim. 66 B, etc.: *μέχρι ζέσεως* up to boiling heat, Plut. 2. 690 C:—metaph., ζ. *τῆς ψυχῆς* Plat. Crat. 419 E, cf. Arist. de An. 1. 1, 16.

ζεστο-λουσία, ἡ, *a washing in hot water*, Galen. 6. 208.

ζεστός, ἡ, *όν, (ζέω) seethed, boiled*, κρέα ζ. καὶ ὄπτα App. Hisp. 85. II. *boiling hot*, ὕδωρ Nic. Fr. 3. 11; ὕδατα ζ., of hot springs, Strab. 578, Diosc. 1. 39:—*burning hot*, ψαμμός Diog. L. 6. 23.

ζεστότης, *ητος, ἡ, boiling heat*, Paus. 10. 11, 4.

ζετραία, ἡ, Thracian for *χῦτρα*, Poll. 10. 95.

ζευγάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of ζεύγος, *a runy pair or team*, esp. of oxen, Ar. Av. 582; ζ. *βοεικόν* Id. Fs. 163; *βοοῖν* Ib. 344.

ζευγ-ελάτης, *ov, ὁ, = ζευγηλάτης*, Hesych.

ζευγηλάστια, ἡ, *the driving a yoke of oxen*, Eust. 361. 13.

ζευγηλάτew, *to drive a yoke of oxen*, Xen. An. 6. 1, 8.

ζευγ-ηλάτης [ᾶ], *ov, ὁ, the driver of a yoke of oxen, teamster*, Soph. Fr. 545, Xen. An. 6. 1, 8:—a fem. *ζευγηλάτρίς, ἰδος*, Soph. Fr. 883.

ζευγηῆτις, f. l. for ζευγίτις in Call. Apoll. 47.

ζευγιζω, fut. *σω, to yoke in pairs, unite*, Aquil. V. T

ζευγιππης, f. l. for ζευγίτις in Diod. 19. 106.

ζευγίσσιον, τό, *the rating of the ζευγίται*, prob. l. for -ῆσιον, Poll. 8. 130; v. Böckh P. E. 2. 260.

ζευγίτης [ῖ], *ov, ὁ, fem. ζευγίτις, ἰδος: (ζεύγος):—yoked in pairs, ζευγίτιδες ἵπποι* Call. Apoll. 47; *ἡμίονοι ζευγίται* Diod. 17. 71; of soldiers, *in the same rank*, Plut. Pelop. 23; *κάλαμος ζ.* a reed of which were made the double flutes (ζεύγη), Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 3. II. ζευγίται, *ol, the third of Salon's four classes of Athenian citizens, so called from their being able to keep a team (ζεύγος) of oxen*, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 6, Fr. 350, Lex ap. Dem. 1068. 2; cf. Thirlw. H. of Gr. 2. 38, Grote 3. 156.

ζεῦγλα, ἡ, poet. for sq., Anth. P. 9. 19, A. B. 1378.

ζεῦγλη, ἡ, *the strap or loop of the yoke, (ζυγόν) through which the beasts' heads were put, so that the ζυγόν had two ζεύγλαι*, cf. Il. 17. 439., 19. 406 (where a horse's mane is described as *ζεῦγλης ἐξεριποῦσα παρὰ ζυγόν*); *ἔζευξα .. ἐν ζυγοῖσι κνώδαλα ζεύγλαισι δουλεύοντα* Aesch. Fr. 463; *ὑποδύναι ὑπὸ τῆν ζ.* Hdt. 1. 31; *βόας πελάζειν ζεύγλα* Pind. P. 4. 404; *ὑπάγειν τοὺς ἵππους τῆ ζ.* Luc. D. Mar. 6. 2.—Not found in good Att. Prose. II. *the cross-bar of the double rudder*, v. sub *πηδάλιον*.

ζεῦγληθεν, Adv., for *ἐκ τῆς ζεύγλης*, Ar. Rh. 3. 1319.

ζεῦγληφι, Ep. gen. or dat. of ζεύγλη, Call. Dian. 162.

ζευγλό-δεσμον, τό, = ζυγόδεσμον, Hesych.

ζεῦγμα, τό, (ζεύγνυμι) *that which is used for joining, a band, bond, τὸ ζ. τοῦ λιμένος* the barrier of ships moored across the mouth of the harbour, Thuc. 7. 69, 70 (cf. 59), Diod. 13. 14; cf. *τὸ ξενμα*. 2. *a bridge of boats*, Siman. (?) in Anth. P. 9. 147; *τὰ ζεύγματα τῶν ποταμῶν* Dion. H. 9. 31, cf. Plut. 2. 174 E, etc.:—*a pier or platform formed by lashing several vessels together*, Polyb. 3. 46, 2, Plut. Marcell. 14, 15.

3. metaph., *ζεύγματ' ἀνάγκης* the straits of necessity, Eur. I. A. 443. II. in Gramn., a figure of speech, wherein two subjects are used jointly with the same predicate, which strictly belongs only to one, as in Il. 1. 533, where *ἔβη* must be supplied with *Ζεὺς*: cf. *σύλληψις*.

ζεῦγνυμι, ζεύγνυμι Aesch. Pers. 191, (ὑπο-) Plat. Polit. 309 A; imperat. *ζεῦγνυτε* Eur. Rhes. 33; inf. -ύναι (μετα-) Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 21; part. *ζεγγνύς* Hdt. 1. 206., 4. 89; impf. 3 pl. *ἔζεγγνύσαν* Hdt., Ep. ζευγν- Il. 24. 783; also ζευγνύω Hdt. 1. 205, Polyb., etc.: impf. *ἔζεγγνυον* Hdt., (Ep. ζευγν- Il.): fut. ζεύξω: aor. *ἔζευξα*: late pf. *ἔζευχα* (ἐπ-) Philostr. 64:—Med., Ep. impf. 3 dual ζευγνύσθην Il. 24. 281, 3 pl. ζεγγνυντο Od. 3. 492: fut. ζεύξομαι Eur. Hec. 469, etc.: aor. *ἔζευξάμην* Hdt., Eur.:—Pass., fut. ζευχθήσομαι (δια-) Galen.: aor. 1 *ἔζευχθην* Pind. O. 3. 10, Hdt., Trag. and Plat. Polit. 302 E; more commonly aor. 2 *ἔζυγην* [ῦ] Pind. N. 7. 8, Trag., (συν-) Plat. Rep. 546 C.—Ham. most freq. uses aor. act.; but in Il. 16. 145 must be remarked the irreg. form ζευγνύμεν, or, acc. to Buttm., ζευγνύμεν, inf. pres. act. for ζευγνύμεναι, ζευγνύναι, with ῦ,—a singular exception to the rule that *v* is long only in sing. of pres. indic., cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. *vāi* 9. The simple Verb is rare in Att. Prose. (From √ΖΥΓ come also ζυγόν, ζυγῆναι, σύ-ζυξ: in Skt., Lat., etc., the equiv. of ζ is *y* (or *j*), v. Z ζ. II. 3; cf. Skt. *yug*, *yugaj-mi* (*jungo*), *yuk* (*conjunctus*), *yug-ani* (*par*), *yug-yam* (*jumentum*); Lat. *jung-o*, *jug-um*, *con-jux*, *jug-erum*, *ju-mentum*; Goth. *juk*, *go-juk* (ζεύγος), *jukusi* (ζυγός); O. H. G. *joch* (*yoke*). *To yoke, put to, ἵππους, ἡμιόνους, βόας* Hom.; sometimes with the addition *ὑφ' ἄρματα, ὑφ' ἄρμασιν, ὑπ' ὄχεσφιν, ὑπ' ἀμάξισιν* Il. 23. 130., 24. 14, 782, etc.; *κῆρυξεν πρῶτος ἐν ζυγοῖσι κνώδαλα* Aesch. Fr. 462;—so also the Med. is used by Hom. (esp. in Od.), *ἵππους ζεύγνυσθαι* to put to one's horses, *put them to for oneself*, Od. 3. 492, etc., Il. 24. 281; *ζεύξομαι ἄρματι πώλους* Eur. Hec. 469; so of camels, Hdt. 3. 102:—and of riding horses, *to harness, saddle and bridle*, ζεύξαι Πάγασον Pind. O. 13. 91, cf. Ar. Pax 128, 135:—of chariots, *to put to, get ready*, ζ. *ἄρμα, ὄχους* Pind. P. 10. 102, Eur. Andr. 1019; and in Med., *τέθριππα* Id. Alc. 428. 2. *to bind, bind fast*, *ἀσκόους δεσμοῖς* Xen. An. 3. 5, 10:—Pass., *φάρη .. ἔζεγγμέναι πόρπαισιν* having them fastened .., Eur. El. 317. 3. metaph., *πότμω ζυγίς* in the yoke of fate, Pind. N. 7. 9; *ζυγίς ἐν ἄρμασι πημάτων* Aesch. Cho. 794; *ἀνάγκη ζυγίς* Soph. Ph. 1025; *ζεύχθη* was tamed, Id. Ant. 955; *θεσφότοις .. ζυγίς* Eur. Supp. 220; v. *σειραφόρος*:—Med., *τόνδ' ἐν ὄρκοις ζεύξομαι* Ib. 1229; Pass., *ὄρκοις ζυγίς* Id. Med. 735. II. *to join together*, *σανίδες .. μακραί, ἔβξεστοι, ἔζεγγμέναι well-joined*, Il. 18. 276 (elsewhere in Ham. only in signif. 1); *ζεῦξαι ὀδόντας*, in setting a fractured jaw, Hipp. Art. 799; *τὸ πόδε ζ.*, of the ancient sculptors who made their statues *with joined feet*, Heliod. 3. 13. 2. *to join in wedlock*, *ἐπειδὴν εὐφρόνη ζεύξη μία* yoked her in wedlock, Soph. Fr. 517. 11; of the parents or authors of the marriage, *τίς ταύτην ἔζευξε*; Eur. I. A. 698; ζ. *τὴν θυγατέρα τινί* App. Civ. 2. 14, cf. Ath. 554 D:—but in Med., of the husband, *to wed*, *ἀκοιτιν ζεύξασθαι* Eur. Alc. 994; *παρ-θένειον ἔζεῦξω λέχος* Id. Tro. 671; (so in Act., *γάμοις ἔζευξ' Ἀδράστου παῖδα* I married his daughter, Id. Phoen. 1365; *ὁ Σεμέλην ζεύξας γάμοις* Id. Bacch. 468):—Pass. *to be married*, *ἔζεγγμένη*, opp. to *κύρη*, Saph. Tr. 536; *γάμοις ζευχθῆναι* or *ζυγῆναι* Id. O. T. 826, Eur. I. A. 907, etc.; *ἐν γάμοις* Id. El. 99; *εἰς εὐνήν τινος* Id. Supp. 823:—metaph., ζ. *μέλος ἔργμασι* Pind. N. 1. 10, cf. I. 1. 6 (like Milton's 'married to immortal verse'). 3. *to join opposite banks by bridges*, *ποταμὸν ζεύξαι* Hdt. 1. 206; *τὸν Ἐλλάσποντον* Id. 7. 33, al.; *μηχαναῖς ἔζευξεν Ἑλλῆς πορθμὸν* Aesch. Pers. 722, cf. Lys. 193. 23; also in Med., *ζεγγνυσθαι τὸν Βόσπορον* Hdt. 4. 83:—Pass., Id. 7. 6, 34; *διῶρυξ ἔζεγγμένη πλοῖοις* Xen. An. 1. 2, 5; but also, b. *γέφυραν ζεύξαι* Hdt. 1. 205., 4. 118, al.; and in Pass., 4. 85. 4. *to furnish ships with cross-benches*

(Ζυγόν III), Hes. Fr. 37:—but, ζεύσαντες τὰς παλαιὰς [ναύς], ὥστε πλοῖμους εἶναι *having undergirded them with ropes*, Thuc. 1. 29, ubi v. Schol., and cf. ὑπόζωμα. 5. to pair or match gladiators, Arr. Epict. 1. 29, 37.

ζευγο-ποιία, ἡ, *the making of a pair, esp. the making of a double flute*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 6.

ζεύγος, εὐς, τό, (ζεύγνυμι) *a yoke of beasts, a pair or team of mules, oxen or horses*, Il. 18. 543; ζ. ἵππων Andoc. 32. 27; βοεικόν Thuc. 4. 128.

2. *the carriage drawn by a yoke of beasts, a chariot*, ζεύγει κομίζεσθαι Hdt. 1. 31; ἐπὶ ζεύγεος ἐλαύνειν Ib. 199; ἐπὶ ζεύγουσ ἄγειν Andoc. 7. 13, Hyperid. Lyc. 5; *a racing-car, =τέθριππον*, Thuc. 5. 50; ζ. τέθριππον Aesch. Fr. 368; opp. to *συνωρίς*, Plat. Apol. 36 D, but v. Plut. 2. 146 D; ζ. μίσθιον *a hired chariot*, Id. Anton. 6; λευκὸν ζ. *with white horses*, Dem. 565. 27:—in Plat. Apol. 36 D, ἡ ξυνωρίδι ἢ ζεύγει νενίκηκεν, ζεύγος must be =τέθριππον; v. infr. III.

II. *a pair or couple of any things, ἱρήκων* Hdt. 3. 76; πεδέων Ib. 130; of the Atridae, Aesch. Ag. 44; ἐμβάδων Ar. Eq. 872; τῶν Antiph. Στρατ. 3: absol. *a married couple*, like Lat. *conjugium* from *jugum*, cf. Valck. Phoen. 331; τὸ ζ., δ καλεῖται θῆλυ καὶ ἄρρεν Xen. Oec. 7, 18; τὸ ἐρωτικὸν ζ. Luc. Amor. 11:—κατὰ ζεύγος or κατὰ ζεύγη in pairs, Plut. 2. 93 D; ἐς ζεύγεα Luc. Syr. D. 12:—pl. ζεύγη was used for *the double flute*, Lat. *tibiae pares*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 4 and 6.

III. *incorrectly also of more than two things or persons joined together*, ζεύγος τριπάρθενον *three maiden sisters, of the Graces*, Eur. Fr. 359; cf. τρίζυξ;—so, ζ. τριδουλον Ar. Fr. 484; ζ. νεκρῶν, where parents and children are spoken of, Eur. H. F. 454.

IV. =Lat. *jugerum*, Basilic.

ζευγοτροφῆω, *to keep a yoke of beasts*, Poll. 8. 132.

ζευγο-τρόφος, ον, *keeping a yoke of beasts*, Plut. Pericl. 12.

ζευγοφορέσθαι, Pass. *to be drawn by a yoke of oxen*, Eus. P. E. 35 D.

ζεύκτειρα, ἡ, fem. from sq., of Aphrodité, Orph. H. 54. 3.

ζευκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *one who yokes: the strap of the yoke*, Hesych.

ζευκτήριος, α, ον, *fit for joining or yoking*, γέφυρα γαῖν δυοῖν ζ. Aesch. Pers. 736; πάτερ . . Μαινάδων ζευκτήριε Id. Fr. 350.

II. as Subst., ζευκτήριον, τό, =ζυγόν, *a yoke*, Id. Ag. 529; ζευκτηρία, ἡ, =ζεύγη II, v. sub πηδάλιον.

ζευκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ζεύγνυμι, *yoked, harnessed*, Plut. 2. 278 B, etc.: *joined in pairs*, κάλαμοι Plat. Epigr. 21. 4 Bgk.; στίχος ἡρώφ ζ. ποδί, of the pentameter, Anth. P. 7. 9.

2. *joined*, γεφύρα ζευκτός Strab. 452.

II. ζευκτόν, τό, *a body of soldiers, two in line*, Anon. ap. Ducang.

ζευξί-λεως, ω, ὁ, *subjugator of men*, of a king, Soph. Fr. 136.

ζεύξις, εὐς, ἡ, (ζεύγνυμι) *a yoking or manner of yoking oxen*, ζεύξι τοιαύτη χρεώμενοι Hdt. 3. 104.

II. *a joining, as by a bridge*, Id. 4. 88., 7. 35.

Ζεύς, ὁ, voc. Ζεῦ: the obl. cases formed from Δίς, Hdn. Epimer. 6.

14, gen. Διός; dat. Δί, also Δί [ἴ], Pind. O. 13. 149, N. 10. 104, C. 1. 16; acc. Δία:—in Poets also (though not in Comedy, except in Trag. phrases) Ζήν (a form traced in Aesch. Supp. 162), Ζηνός, Ζηνί, Ζήνα, in later Dor. Ζάν, Ζανός, etc., Philox. in Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 636, Theocr.:—a nom. Ζῆς or Ζάς Pherecyd. ap. Hdn. l. c., Cleni. Al. 741, acc. Ζῆν (restored by Herm. for Ζῆν') at the end of the verse in Il. 8. 206., 14. 265; Dor. vocat. Ζάν Ar. Av. 570; and on Cretan coins TAN, i. e. Ζάν, v. Eckhel D. N. 2. 301; written Ζάν in Pyth. ap. Porph. V. P. 17:—Boeot. Δεύς, Ar. Ach. 911; also Δῆν, Hdn. l. c.:—the obl. cases Ζεός, Ζεῖ, Ζέα, cited by Sext. Emp. M. 1. 177, 195, E. M.: Ζεῦν f. l. for Ζῆν' Aesch. ap. Ath. 335, Anth. P. 7. 345, 5, v. Jac. p. 500:—the pl. Δίες, Ζῆνες, Plut. 2. 425 E, ap. Eust. 1384. 27. (Z is represented by dy or j in kindred dialects, cf. Skt. *dyáuis*, Lat. *Ju-piter*, *Jou-is*, also Ζάς or Ζάν, Ζανός with Lat. *Ja-nus*: v. Z ζ. II. 1, and cf. δίος.)

Zeus, king and father of gods and men, son of Kronos and Rhea, hence often called Κρονίδης, Κρονίων, husband of Hera:—Hom. makes him rule in the lower air (δῆρ): hence rain and storms come from him, Ζεύς ἕει, etc., v. sub ὕω, νίφω, συννέφω, βροντάω, ὄμβρῶω, ὕδωρ, Δανάη:—freq. in exclam., Ζεῦ ἄλλοι τε θεοί Il. 6. 476; ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ πάντες θεοί, ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 10, Ar. Pl. 1, etc.; Ζεῦ Ζεῦ Aesch. Cho. 246, Ar. Vesp. 323; ὦ Ζεῦ τῆς λεπτότητος τῶν φρενῶν Id. Nub. 153:—the oath οὐ μὰ Ζῆνα in Hom. only Il. 23. 43, Od. 20. 339; but very freq. in Att. Comedy and Prose, οὐ μὰ Δία, μὰ Δία, νῆ Δία, also with the Art., οὐ μὰ τὸν Δία; the form νῆ Δία, being much used in common life, was apocor. into νηδί, as in Ar. Eq. 319 (κάμῃ νηδί τοῦτ' ἔδρασε), and elsewhere, v. Dind. ad l.: proverb. of enormous wealth, τῷ Διὶ πλούτου πέρι ἐρίζειν Hdt. 5. 49.—Cf. σωτήρ, δμόγχιος, Ἑλληνίος, etc.; for the attributes of Zeus, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 349 sq.; and for the various names under which he was worshipped, v. Indicc. C. I. p. 23.

II. Ζεύς καταχθόνιος, Virgil's *Jupiter Stygius, Pluto*, Il. 9. 457.

III. by the flattery of courtiers, Ζεύς became a name of the Maced. kings of Syria, Σελεύκου Διὸς Νικάτορος C. I. 4458; and of the Roman emperors, Dion. P. 210, Opp. C. 1. 3, Christod. Ecphr. 96, and often in Inscr.; cf. Suet. Domit. 13, Martial. 5. 8, etc.; whereas Gorgias was ridiculed for calling the Great King Ζεύς τῶν Περσῶν, Longin. 3. 2.

ζεφυρήσιος, η, ον, =ζεφύριος, Nonn. D. 48. 517.

ζεφύρησις, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of ζεφύριος, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 318 D.

2. of the god Zephyros, γενέθλη Nonn. D. 37. 335, cf. 47. 341.

Ζεφύριη (sc. πνοή), ἡ, =Ζέφυρος *the west wind*, Od. 7. 119. [Ζεφ- long in arsi, as in ὄφης, σκύφος.]

ζεφύρικός, ἡ, ὄν, =sq., Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 13, Theophr. H. P. S. 7. 7.

ζεφύριος [ῥ], ον, sometimes also α, ον (cf. Ζεφυρίη):—*of the West or west wind, westerly*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 1; τοῖς ζ. (sc. ἀνέμοις) *at the period of west winds*, Arist. H. A. 9. 28, 2.

II. φὼν ζ. *a wind-egg*, also ἀνεμιαῖον, ὑπηνέμιον, Ib. 2. 13, G. A. 3. 1. 5.

ζεφύριτις, ἴδος, ἡ, =foreg., Call. Ep. 5, Opp. H. S. 1.

Ζεφύρος, ὁ, Zephyrus, *the west wind*, Lat. Favonius, but in Hom. any westerly wind, Βορέης καὶ Ζ., τῶτε Θρήκηθεν ἄητον Il. 9. 5; also joined with Νύτος, 21. 334; also opp. to Εὐρος, Od. 5. 332., 19. 206:—often represented as stormy and rainy, 5. 295., 14. 458; but also as clearing, ὅπότε νέφεα Ζ. στυφελίξη Il. 11. 305; as soft and gentle, Od. 4. 567 (so mostly in later Poets): Ζέφυρος was the swiftest of all winds, Il. 19. 415; and so, as a person, was married to the harpy Podargó (*swift-foot*), 16. 150: v. Nitzsch Od. 2. 420:—in Arist., Ζέφυρος is *the due West Wind*, opp. to ἀπηλιώτης, Meteor. 2. 6, 6; but in Mund. 4, 12 it is also *the N. West*, cf. Pol. 4. 3, 7; and this range will account for the diff. descriptions of it in Hom., as also in Arist. Probl. 26. 31 (εὐδίωνος καὶ ἡδιστος), and 26. 52 (ψυχρός). (From ζόφος, as Εὐρος from εὐς, cf. Arist. de Vent. 8.)

ζέω, contr. 3 sing. ζεῖ even in Hom.; late Ep. ζείω (q. v.); in late Prose ζέννυμι (q. v.): impf. ἔζεε Il., Hes., ἔζει Soph.: fut. ζέσω (ἐξανα-) Aesch. Fr. 370:—aor. ἔζεσα Hdt. 7. 188, cf. ἐπιζέω; Ep. ζέσσα Hom.:—Pass., aor. ἐζέσθην (ἀπ-) Diosc. 1. 3, (ἐν-) Aretae. Cur. M. Dint. 1. 2:—pf. ἔζεσμαι (ἐξ-) Geop. 10. 54. (From √ZEΣ come also ζέσ-μα, ζέσ-τός; cf. Skt. *yas, yas-yāmi, yas-āmi* (*annitor*), *pra-yas-tas* (*ὑπερζέων*); O. H. G. *jes-an*:—hence prob. also ζάλη, ζῆλος, and ζῆμη, ζῆθος.)

To boil, seethe, of water, ἐπειδὴ ζέσσειν ὕδωρ ἐνὶ ἡνοπι χαλκῷ Il. 18. 349; Od. 10. 360; ὡς δὲ λέβης ζεῖ ἐνδον when the kettle boils, Il. 21. 362, cf. Eur. Cycl. 343; rarely of solids, *to be fiery hot*, χθῶν ἔζεε Hes. Th. 695, 847; χαλκός Call. Dian. 60.

2. metaph. *to boil or bubble up*, τῆς θαλάσσης ζεσάσης Hdt. 7. 188; αἷμα ἔζεσε διὰ χρωτός Anth. P. 7. 208; ζεῖ ὁ αἶνος Plat. Legg. 773 D.

b. of passion, like Lat. *fervere*, ὀργῆς ζεούσης εἰσὶν ἰατροὶ λόγοι Aesch. Fr. 378; ἠνίκ' ἔζει θυμός Soph. O. C. 343, cf. Interpp. Ar. Ach. 321, Plat. Rep. 440 C, al.

3. c. gen. *to boil up or over with a thing*, λίμνη ζέουσα ὕδατος καὶ πλοῦ Id. Phaedo 113 A; πίθος ζ. [αἴνου] Theophr. H. P. 9. 17, 3; πεδία ζέοντ' Ἀγαρηνῶν *boiling, teeming with . .*, Anth. Plan. 4. 39; but also of persons, ζ. σκωλήκων (cf. ἀναζέω, ἐκζέω, φθειριάω), Luc. Alex. 59; and c. dat., ζ. φθειροί Luc. Saturn. 26; αἵματι Aristid. 1. 142, Lyc. 690.

II. Causal, *to make to boil, to boil*, τὸν δὲ λοετρὰ πυρὶ ζέον Ar. Rh. 3. 273; θυμὸν ἐπὶ Τροίῃ πόσον ἔζεσας; Anth. P. 7. 385; cf. ἐκζέω.

2. *to exhale*, ἀπμῆν (v. l. -μῆ) Ar. Rh. 1. 734.

ζῆ, ζῆθι, imperat. of ζάω.

ζηλαῖος, α, ον, (ζῆλος) *jealous*, Anth. P. 9. 524, 7.

ζηλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, =ζηλωτής in vulgar language, Eust. 1527. 29.

ζηλεύω, =ζηλώ, Democr. ap. Stob. App. t. 3. 34.

ζηλέω, =ζηλοτυπέω, in Gramm. as Root of ζῆλμων.

ζῆλη, ἡ, *a female rival*, Xen. Eph. 2, 11, Aristaen. 1. 25.

ζηλημοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for ζῆλος, Q. Sm. 13. 388, in pl.

ζηλήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ζηλέω) *jealous*, σχέτλιοί εστε, θεοί, ζηλήμονες ἔροχον ἄλλων Od. 5. 118; and late Ep., as Call. Dian. 30, Opp. C. 3. 191, Musae. 36, 37, Anth. P. 3. 7: cf. δύσζηλος.

ζηλο-δοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *giver of bliss*, Anth. P. 9. 524, 7.

ζηλο-μάνης, ἐς, *mad with jealousy*, Anth. P. 5. 218, Nonn. D. 41. 211.

ζῆλος, ον, ὁ, later εὐς, τό, Ep. Phil. 3. 9 (in best MSS.), etc.: (prob. from ζέω). Eager rivalry, zealous imitation, emulation, a noble passion, opp. to φθόνος (envy), Plat. Menex. 242 A, Arist. Rhet. 2. 11, 1; but in Hes. Op. 193, =φθόνος, *jealousy*; they are coupled by Lys. 195. 13, Plat. Phileb. 47 E, 50 B, and (in pl.) Legg. 679 C; εἰς ζῆλον ἰέναι Rep. 550 E.

2. c. gen. pers. *zeal for one*, Soph. O. C. 943; κατὰ ζῆλον Ἡρακλέους in emulation of him, Plut. Thes. 25; ζ. πρὸς τινα Luc. Demon. 57.

3. c. gen. rei, ζῆλον . . γάμων ἔχουσα causing rivalry for my hand, Eur. Hec. 352; ζ. τῶν ἀρίστων emulous desire for . ., opp. to φυγῆ τῶν χειρόνων, Luc. Indoct. 17; ἀνδραγαθίας, εὐεξίας, πλούτου, etc., Plut. Cor. 4, etc.; so, ζ. πρὸς τι Id. Pericl. 2.

4. personified as son of Styx, brother of Βία, Κράτος, Νίκη, Hes. Th. 384.

II. pass. *the object of emulation or desire, happiness, bliss, honour, glory*, Soph. Aj. 503; ζῆλος καὶ χαρὰ Dem. 300. 23; τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχει ζῆλον ὁ στέφανος Id. 267. 14; ζῆλον καὶ τιμὴν τῇ πόλει φέρει Id. 641. 8, cf. 317. 9., 1399. 21.

III. of the style of Asiatic Orators, extravagance, Strab. 648, Plut. Anton. 2:—also, *fierceness*, ζ. πυρός Ep. Hebr. 10. 27.

ζηλοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for ζῆλος, h. Hom. Ap. 100.

ζηλοτυπέω, *to be jealous of, to emulate, rival*, c. acc., ζηλοτυπῶν με καὶ φθονῶν Plat. Symp. 213 D; τὴν αὐτοῦ γυναῖκα Ath. 532 A; ζ. δούλην ἐπὶ τῷ ἀνδρὶ in regard to her husband, Plut. 2. 267 D; c. dat., ζηλοτ. τινὶ ἐπαινουμένῳ Dem. Phal. 292.

2. *to envy*, Cic. Att. 13. 13, in Pass.

II. c. acc. rei, *to regard with jealous anger*, Aeschin. 9. 4.

2. *to pretend to, affect*, κάθαρμα ζηλοτυποῦν ἀρετὴν Aeschin. 84. 15:—Pass., ἡ ζηλοτυπομένη τυραννίς Plut. Arat. 25.

3. *to be zealous for*, τὴν ἀλήθειαν Eccl.

ζηλοτυπία, ἡ, *jealousy, rivalry, envy*, Aeschin. 65. 16; ζ. καὶ φθόνος Plut. Pericl. 10; κατὰ τὴν τέχνην ζ. Luc. Calumn. 2; ζ. πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 276 B.

ζηλό-τύπος, ον, (τύπτω) *jealous*, Ar. Pl. 1016; ὀδύναι Anth. P. 5. 152; ζ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Diog. L. 2. 57. Adv. —ως, Strabo 640.

ζηλώω, (ζῆλος), I. c. acc. pers. *to rival, vie with, emulate*, Lat. *aemulari*, τινα Thuc. 2. 37, 64, Plat., etc.; so (if ὄν τις be read) Soph. O. T. 1526: in bad sense, *to be jealous of, envy* (cf. ζῆλος I. 1), Hes. Op. 23, h. Hom. Cer. 168, 223, Theocr. 6. 27; τὴν αὐτοῦ γυναῖκα LXX (Sirac. 9. 1):—absol. *to be jealous*, 1 Ep. Cor. 13. 4; ζηλώσαντες through jealousy, Act. Ap. 7. 9.

2. *to esteem or pronounce happy, admire, praise*, τινα τινος one for a thing, Soph. El. 1027, cf. Isocr. 59 B; ζηλώω σε τῆς εὐβουλίας Ar. Av. 1010; τῆς εὐγλωττίας Id. Eq. 837; τῆς εὐτυχίας τὸν πρέσβυν Id. Vesp. 1450; more rarely, ζ. τινα τι Soph. Aj. 552; ζ. σε ὑθούνεκα . ., Aesch. Pr. 330; ὅτι . ., Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 45; πολλά σε ζηλώ βίου, μάλιστα δ' εἰ . ., Soph. Fr. 516; c. part., ζ. σε θανάτῳ πρὶν κακῶν ἰδεῖν βάθος Aesch. Pers. 712, cf. Eur. Or. 52:—

ironical, ζήλω σε happy in your ignorance! Eur. Med. 60, cf. Valck. Phoen. 405, Thuc. 5. 105. II. c. acc. rei, to desire emulously, strive after, ὁ μὲν δόξης ἐπιθυμῶν καὶ τοῦτο ἐζήλωκε Dem. 22. 18, cf. 500. 2:—Pass., Plat. Phaedr. 232 A, etc.; ἡ ἀρετὴ ζηλοῦται Lys. 193. 12; τὰ ζηλούμενα Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 5. 2. Pass. also of persons, to be impelled by zeal, Ep. Gal. 4. 18.

ζήλωμα, τό, that which is emulated: in pl. high fortunes, Eur. I. T. 379, cf. Dion. H. 7. 55. II. in pl. also emulous efforts, rivalries, Lat. contentio, τὰ τῶν νέων ζ. Aeschin. 27. 13, cf. Dem. 424. 17, Anth. P. 7. 219. 2. emulation, ζήλωμα τῆς τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀρετῆς App. Civ. 5. 113; in pl., Lyc. 355.

ζήλωσις, εως, ἡ, emulation, imitation, τῶν βαρβάρων Thuc. 1. 132; μεγάλων συγγραφέων Longin. 13. 2. II. zealous pursuit, αἱ πολύτροποι τοῦ βίου ζ. Philo 1. 362: a custom, fashion, Ib. 353, al. III. jealousy, LXX (Num. 5. 14).

ζηλωτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be emulated, Diog. L. 5. 74. II. ζηλωτέον one must emulate, Polyb. 4. 27, 8; νέους ζ. τοὺς γέροντας Plut. ap. Stob. 586. 1.

ζηλωτής, οὔ, ὁ, an emulator, zealous admirer or follower, μιμητῆς καὶ ζ. τῆς ἀρετῆς Isocr. 4 B; ζ. καὶ ἐρασταὶ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων παιδείας Plat. Prot. 343 A; τῆς ἡλικίας τοῦ μεираκίου Aeschin. 50. 26; τῶν καλῶν βουλευμάτων Id. 51. 8; τῶν ἀγαθῶν τῶν εἰς τὴν πόλιν μαρτυρουμένων C. I. 2448. 80; Θουκυδίδου, Ἀντισθένης Luc. Hist. Conscr. 15, Hermot. 14. 2. jealous, θεὸς ζ. LXX (Ex. 20. 5). II. a zealot, used to translate Καναϊτῆς or Καναϊός (from the Hebr. gānā, to glow, be zealous), Ev. Matth. 10. 4, Marc. 3. 18, Luc. 6. 15, Act. Ap. 1. 13.

ζηλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, emulous, Arist. Rhet. 2. 11, 1; περὶ τι Ib. 3. ζηλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, also os, ον Eur. Andr. 5, Med. 1037: Dor. ζῆλ—Pind.: (ζηλώω):—to be emulated, worthy of imitation, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 368 B; καλὰ καὶ ζ. ἐπιγράμματα Dem. 615. 28; Comp., Isocr. 135 C. 2. to be deemed happy, to be envied, of persons, Theogn. 455, Soph. Ant. 1161; τινι by one, Aesch. Pers. 710, Plat. Symp. 197 D, etc.; ὑπό τινος Isocr. 96 A: c. gen. rei, θῆκε μιν ζαλωτὸν ὁμόφρονος εὐνᾶς Pind. O. 7. 10; ζ. τῆς εὐνοίας Plut. Pomp. 61; c. dat., Id. Lucull. 38. 3. of conditions, envious, blessed, αἰών Simon. 71, Eur. Med. 243; ζηλωτότατος βίος Ar. Nub. 462; γάμος Plut. 2. 289 B.

ζημία, Dor. ζῆμία, ἡ, loss, damage, Lat. damnium, Epich. 150 Ahr.; opp. to κέρδος, Lys. 109. 23, Plat. Legg. 835 B, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 5 sq.; ζημίαν λαβεῖν to sustain loss, Soph. Fr. 884, Dem. 155. 12; ζ. ποιεῖν τινι to cause one loss, Ar. Pl. 1124; ζ. ἐργάζεσθαι Isae. 58. 19; ζ. φέρειν τῇ πόλει Plat. Legg. l. c.; ζ. νομίζειν, ἠγείσθαι to consider as loss, Isocr. 37 B, Isae. 65. 39. II. a penalty in money, a fine, mulct, ζημίην ἀποτίνειν Hdt. 2. 65; ἐκτίσαι Plat. Legg. 774 E; ὀφείλειν Hdt. 3. 52; καταβάλλειν Dem. 727. 4; μετὰ .. χρημάτων ζημίας a fine in money, Plat. Legg. 862 D; but also, ζημία ἐπικεῖται στατήρ a fine of a stater .., Thuc. 3. 70; ζημίαν ὀφείλειν τάλαντον Plut. Lysand. 27; τῆς ζημίας ἀφειθῆναι Id. Aristid. 4: cf. ἀποχρήματος. 2. generally a penalty, ζ. ἐπιτίθεναι τινι Hdt. 1. 144; ζημίαν ποιεῖν to cause punishment to be inflicted, Ar. Pl. 1124; ζ. ἐπεστί τινι Hdt. 2. 136; πρόσκειται τινι Xen. Vect. 4, 21; cf. Aesch. Fr. 329, 382; with the penalty added, θάνατον ζημίαν ἐπιτίθεσθαι, προτιθέναι, τάπτειν to make death the penalty, Thuc. 2. 24., 3. 44, Dem. 498. 7; θάνατος ἢ ζ. ἐπικέεται Hdt. 2. 38, cf. 65; but, ἐφ' οἷς .. θάνατος ἢ ζ. Plat. Prot. 325 D; θανάτου ζ. προσκεῖται Thuc. 3. 45:—also c. gen. criminis, ζ. ἀδικίας penalty for .., Plat. Theaet. 176 D, cf. Legg. 860 E. III. a word of reproach, but always with Adj., as, φανερὰ ζῆμία a mere good-for-nothing, a dead loss, Ar. Ach. 737; καθαρὰ ζ., λαμπρὰ ζ. Alciphro 3. 21, 38, cf. Alex. Δορκ. 1. 6. (It seems to be connected with δαμάω=Skt. jam (coercere), v. Z ζ. II. 3; perh. also with Lat. dam-num, cf. Z ζ. II. 2.)

ζημιο-πρακτέω, to exact punishment from, τινι Peyron Pap. Gr. 2. p. 35. ζημιώω, fut. ὠσω Eur.: aor. ἐζημίωσα Eur., Thuc., etc.: pf. ἐζημίωκα Dem. 530. 12:—Pass., fut. ζημιωθήσομαι Lys. 181. 37, Isae. 81. 24, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 12; but more often med. ζημιώσομαι in pass. sense, Hdt. 7. 39, Andoc. 10. 11, Thuc. 3. 40, Isocr. 378 C, Dem. 17. 3, Arist. Pol. 6. 5, 3: aor. ἐζημιώθη Plat. Legg. 855 B, Isocr. Antid. § 171 (160): pf. ἐζημιώμαι Dinarch. 110. 19, Arist. To cause loss or do damage to any one, τινι Plat. Legg. 846 A; πόλιν Lys. 185. 37; c. Adj. neutr., οὐδὲν ζ. τινι Isocr. 117 B; πλείω ζ. τινι Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 30; so in Pass., μεγάλα ζημιώσεται will suffer great losses, Thuc. 3. 40; πολλά Plat. Legg. 916 E; absol., opp. to κερδαίνειν, Id. Gorg. 490 C, etc.:—also, τσαύτας ἡμέρας ζημιούν τινι to cause one the loss of .., Ael. V. H. 3. 23. II. to fine, amerce, mulct in a sum of money, c. dat. rei, ζ. τινι χιλίησι δραχμήσι Hdt. 6. 21, cf. 6. 136; χρήμασιν Thuc. 2. 65; μναῖς τρισί Plat. Legg. 936 A; also, ζ. τινι ἕως τριάκοντα μνᾶς Lycurg. Fr.; εἰς χρήματα Plat. Legg. 774 B:—Pass. to be fined or amerced in a thing, c. dat. rei, χρήμασι Antipho 120. 2; δράχμη τῆς ἡμέρας Plat. Legg. 766 C; μέχρι τσοῦτου Ib. 855 B:—also, c. acc. rei, ζ. πεντήκοντα λίτρας Arist. Fr. 436; metaph., τοῦ ἐνὸς τοῦ περιέχει μάλιστα τὴν ψυχὴν ζημιώσεται will lose, Hdt. 7. 39; τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ Ev. Matth. 16. 26; ἐαυτὸν Ev. Luc. 9. 25; τὰ κέρατα Ael. N. A. 10. 1. 2. generally to punish, Hdt. 7. 35., 9. 77; τινι θανάτῳ Id. 3. 27; τινι φυγῇ, πληγαῖς Thuc. 4. 65., 8. 74:—Pass., ζημιούσθαι ζημίαις ἐσχάταις Lys. 189. 16; θανάτῳ Antipho 123. 24; θανάτῳ καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς ἐσχάτοις Plat. Polit. 297 E; χρήμασι καὶ ἀτιμίᾳ Id. Legg. 721 B.

ζημιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) causing loss, ruinous, Plat. Crat. 417 D, Legg. 650 A, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 11. Adv. -δῶς, censured by Poll. 8. 147. ζημίωμα, τό, (ζημιώω) that which is lost, a penalty, fine, Luc. Prom. 13, etc.; τῆς ἀταξίας for their disorder, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 9. 2. ζ. ἔστω ἀστυνόμοις let them have the right of imposing penalties, Plat. Legg. 764 C.

ζημίωσις, εως, ἡ, infliction of penalties, Arist. Pol. 4. 16, 2.

ζημιωτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who punishes, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 77:—an executioner, Eust. 1833. 53.

Ζήν, ὁ, gen. Ζήνος, poet. for Ζεύς, q. v.

Ζηνο-ποσειδῶν, ὁ, Zeus-Poseidon, a joint divinity worshipped in Caria, Macho ap. Ath. 337 C, cf. 42 A, C. I. 2700 (add.).

Ζηνό-φρων, ον, gen. ονος, (Ζήν, φρήν) knowing the mind of Zeus, epith. of Apollo as revealing Zeus' will in oracles, Anth. P. 9. 525, 7; so also Ζηνο-δοτήρ, ἦρος, Ibid.

ζητ-ἄρετησιδῆς, ου, ὁ, Comic word in Anth. P. app. 288 (Ath. 162 B), a virtue-seeker (virtut-occupida, as Scaliger renders it).

ζητεύω, poet. for sq., Hes. Op. 398, h. Hom. Ap. 215, Merc. 392: Dor. ζᾶτεύω, Alcman 17, Theocr. 1. 85.

ζητέω, Dor. part. ζᾶτεύσα Theocr. 1. 85; impf. ἐζήτουν, Ep. 3 sing. ζῆτει Il. 14. 258 (nowhere else in Hom.), h. Merc. 22: aor. ἐζήτησα Isocr. 349 D: pf. ἐζήτηκα Dinarch. 107. 26:—Med., aor. ἐζητησάμην (ἀν-) Longus proem. 2:—Pass., fut. ζητηθήσομαι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 60, M. 8. 16; but ζητησῶμαι in pass. sense, Id. M. 1. 28. To seek, seek for, ἐμὲ δ' ἐξοχα πάντων ζῆτει Il. l. c.; ζ. πημάτων ἀπαλλαγὴν Aesch. Pr. 316, cf. 262; εὐρήσεις ζητῶν Ar. Pl. 104; μὴ ζητῶν without seeking, Xen. Ages. 8, 1; τὸ ζητούμενον ἀλωτὸν what is sought for may be found, Soph. O. T. 110. 2. to enquire for, τοὺς ἀρχοντας Xen. An. 2. 3, 2: to ask about a thing, Id. Cyr. 8. 5, 13. 3. to search after, search out, τὸν αὐτόχειρα Soph. O. T. 266; μεγάλοις μηνύτροις τὸν δρᾶσαντα Thuc. 6. 27; of huntsmen, ζ. τὸν λαγῶ Xen. Cyn. 6, 25. 4. to search or inquire into, investigate, examine, of philosophical investigation, oft. in Plat., etc.; ζ. τὰ θεῖα Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 15; ταῦτ' οὖν ζ. καὶ ἐρευνῶ κατὰ τὸν θεόν Plat. Apol. 23 B; ζητουμένης ἀρετῆς ὅ τι ἐστίν Id. Meno 79 D; τὸ ζητούμενον the matter of inquiry, the question, Id. Theaet. 201 A, etc.: cf. ζητητικός:—also of judicial inquiry, ζ. περὶ ἀδικημάτων Dinarch. 91. 20; ἐνοχος εἶναι τοῖς ζητούμενοις Id. 97. 15:—generally, ζ. πότερον .., Plat. Phileb. 27 C; ζ. πρὸς ἑαυτὸν Luc. Lexiph. 17. 5. to require, demand, τῶν πράξεων παρὰ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ λόγον ζητοῦντες Dem. 49. 18. II. to seek after, desire, ἀμήχανα Eur. Alc. 203; ἐμοὶ ζητῶν ὄλεθρον Soph. O. T. 658:—of natural tendencies, ὁ θερμὸς ὕψαμμος ζητεῖ χῶραν Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 8. 2. c. inf. to seek to do, ἐκμαθεῖν τι ζ. Hdt. 3. 137, Aesch. Pr. 776; μεταλαβεῖν Ar. Pl. 370: cf. ζήτησις 3: also c. inf. fut., ζητεῖς ἀναπέσειν Ib. 573; c. acc. et inf. to seek or desire that, Plat. Rep. 443 B. III. to have to seek, feel the want of, Lat. desidero, ἵνα μὴ ζητέοιεν σιτία Hdt. 1. 94; Νέρωνα Plut. Galb. 8.

ζήτημα, τό, that which is sought, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9; οὐ βῆδιον ζ. a thing not easy to find, of Pentheus' mutilated limbs, Eur. Bacch. 1139. II. an inquiry, question, Soph. O. T. 278; esp. of a philosophical nature, τὸ περὶ νόμου ζ. Plat. Legg. 630 E; τὰ περὶ φύσεως ζ. Ib. 891 C; also, τοῦτ' .. οὐ τυγχάνει ζ. Id. Crat. 421 A; ἐκεῖνό γ' ἦν τὸ ζ. πρῶτον, πότερον .. Id. Soph. 221 C: a search, μυρίους ζητήμασιν εὐρῶν Eur. Bacch. 1218; μητρόσ after her, Id. Ion 1352.

ζητημάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 20, Liban. 4. 639.

ζητησιμος, ον, to be searched, τὰ ζ. places to be beaten for game, Xen. Cyn. 6, 6.

ζήτησις, εως, ἡ, a seeking, seeking for, search for, κατ' Εὐρώπης ζήτησιν ἐκπλῶσαι Hdt. 2. 44; κατὰ βίου τε καὶ γῆς ζ. Id. 1. 94, cf. 2. 54; ἀνδρὸς κατὰ ζήτησιν in quest of him, Soph. Tr. 55; ἡ ζ. τῶν δρασάντων Thuc. 8. 66; ζ. ἐπιστήμης Plat. Theaet. 196 D, etc.; τῆς τροφῆς Thuc. 8. 57; τῆς ἀληθείας Id. 1. 20. 2. a searching, seorch, ποιεῖσθαι ζήτησιν τῶν νεῶν to search the ships, Hdt. 6. 118, cf. Lys. 122. fin., Aeschin. 6. 45. 3. inquiry, investigation, esp. of a philosophical nature, Plat. Crat. 406 A, Apol. 29 C, al.; περὶ τῆς τοῦ παντὸς φύσεως Id. Tim. 47 A; ἡ τῶν ἐμφρόνων ζ. τοῦ μέλλοντος the inquiry of rational beings into the future, Id. Phaedr. 244 C; in pl., Phaedo 66 D, al. 4. a judicial inquiry, Dinarch. 91. 20: v. ζητέω I. 4.

ζητητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be sought, Soph. Aj. 470, Ar. Thesm. 604, etc. II. ζητητέον one must seek, Ar. Nub. 760; ἢ τιν' ἐτέραν [δύναμιν] .. ἡμῖν ζ. Plat. Phileb. 58 E.

ζητητήριον, τό, = βασανιστήριον, Anon. ap. Suid.

ζητητής, οὔ, ὁ, a seeker, inquirer, Plat. Rep. 618 C; τινος of or for a thing, Id. Charm. 175 E. II. at Athens, the ζητηταί were commissioners to inquire into state-offences, such as cases of embezzlement, Lat. quaesitores, Andoc. 3. 6, etc., Lys. 163. 6, Dem. 696. 9., 703. 11, Plat. Com. Πρέσβ. 5; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. §§ 133, 151.

ζητητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to search or inquire, searching, inquiring, Plat. Meno 81 D; τινος into a thing, Id. Ax. 366 B; περὶ τι Id. Rep. 528 B. 2. οἱ ζ. διάλογοι Plato's dialogues of search or investigation, opp. to οἱ ὑψηλῆτικοί, Thrasyll. ap. Diog. L. 3. 49; τὸ ζ. ἔχουσι πάντες οἱ τοῦ Σακράτους λόγοι are devoted to search or inquiry, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 6, cf. Grote Plato 1. 169. 3. οἱ ζητητικοί, a name given to the sceptical philosophers, Diog. L. 9. 69; ἡ ζητητικὴ their philosophy, Ib. 70; ἡ ζ. ἀγωγή Sext. Emp. P. 1. 7.

ζητητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. sought for, τινι Soph. O. C. 389. ζήτρειον or -εῖον, τό, a place of punishment for slaves at Chios, Eupo!. Incert. 46, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 1; v. E. M. 411. 33, Eust. 837. 44; written ζώστειον in Ar. Fr. 66 b, ζώντειον or -εῖον in Poll. 3. 78, Zonar.; ζώστειον in E. M. 414. 40.—The true form seems to be ζήτρ-, if Hesych. is correct in citing ζήτρός, with the expl. executioner.

ζιβύνη, ἡ, = σιβύνη, LXX (Isai. 2. 4); ζιβύνη Math. Vett. p. 92; ζιβύνη, Hesych.:—Dim. ζιβύνιον, τό, Hdn. Epimer. 40, Hesych.

ζιγγίβερις, εως, ἡ, an Arabian spice-plant, the root of which was used in medicine, prob. ginger, Diosc. 2. 190, Galen. (Acc. to Pott Et. Forsch. 2. 36, the Skt. sringa-véro, antler-shaped.)

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ζυγνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of lizard, still called *cicigna* in Italy and Sicily, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 7 (v. ll. ζυγνίς, ζυγνός, διγνός, ζιγνός).

ζιζάνιον, τό, a weed that grows in wheat, = *arisa* II, Lat. *zizanium*, *lolium*, prob. our *darnel*, Geop. 2. 43, E. M.; also in pl., Ev. Matth. 13. 25, Geop. 10. 87.

ζιζανιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like weeds, Eriphan. 100 C. Adv. -δως, Id. 459 A. ζιζύφον, τό, a tree, the fruit of which is the *jujube*, Lat. *rhamnus jujuba* Linn., Ital. *Giuggiola*, Fr. *gingeolier*, Geop. 10. 3, 4. Cf. Ζ ζ. II. 4.

ζόη, ζόα, ζόα, v. sub ζωή.

ζόμβρος, ό, v. sub τραγέλαφος III.

ζοός, v. sub ζωός.

ζορκάς, άδος, ἡ, v. sub δορκάς.

ζόφεος, α, ον, collat. form of sq., νύξ Nic. Al. 501.

ζοφερός, ά, όν, (ζόφος) dusky, gloomy, Χάος Hes. Th. 814; οἰκημα Hipp. 399. 37; άήρ Luc. Nigrin. 4; θάλαττα διαφαίνεται ζοφερά Arist. Mirab. 130, 3:—τό ζοφερόν Hipp. 563. 2, Arist. de An. 3. 2, 9. 2. metaph., ζ. φροντίδες Anth. P. 5. 297.

ζόφιος, ον, = ζύφεος, ζοφερός, Anth. P. 7. 377.

ζοφο-δορπίδας, ου, ό, *supping in the dark or in secret*, of Pittacus, Alcaec. ap. Diog. L. I. 81, cf. Plut. 2. 726 A; -δορπίας in Hesych., Suid.

ζοφο-είδελος, ον, dark-like, dusky, gloomy, Nic. Th. 657.

ζοφο-ειδής, ές, = foreg., Hipp. 595. 40, etc; so ζοφόεις, εσσα, εν, Nic. Th. 775, Al. 474.

ζοφο-μηνία, ἡ, (μήνη) = σκοτομηνία, Hesych.

ζόφος, ό, the gloom of the world below, nether darkness, Ιεμένων Έρεβόσδε υπό ζόφον Od. 20. 356, cf. II. 155, II. 21. 56; 'Αΐδης δ' έλαχε ζόφον ηέρυεντα obtained the realms of gloom for his share, 15. 191, Od. 11. 57, h. Hom. Cer. 402, 446, etc.; γής υπό ζόφον Aesch. Pers. 839:—generally, any gloom or darkness, Hes. Sc. 227; χειμέριος ζ. the gloom of winter, Pind. I. 4. 30 (3. 37). II. in Hom. the dark quarter, i. e. the West, as in Germ. *Abend* (evening), ήδη γάρ φάος οΐχεθ' υπό ζόφον Od. 3. 335; ου γάρ τ' ίδμεν όπη ζόφος, ουδ' όπη ήως 10. 190; so, περὶ ζύφον is opp. to πρὸς ήώ τ' ήέλιόν τε II. 12. 239, Od. 13. 240 (v. sub ήλιος); Γαδείρων τό πρὸς ζύφον to the west of . . . Pind. N. 4. 112:—metaph., τής ψυχής . . ζόφος Plut. 2. 48 C; of style, obscurity, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 2.—In Prose, first in Arist. Mund. 6, 30, Polyb. 18. 3, 7, then in N. T., Plut., Luc., etc. (From the same Root comes Ζέφυρος, q. v.; κνέφας, γνόφος, δνόφος seem to be forms differing only in dialect or pronunciation, Butt. Lexil. v. κελαινός 9, Curt. Gr. Et. pp. 657 sq.)

ζοφώω, to darken, Heliad. 2. 15:—Pass. to be or become dark, Anth. P. 6. 92; τήν όψιν έξοφωμένος Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 4.

ζοφώδης, ες, = ζοφοειδής, Hipp. 213 C, Arist. Probl. 26. 37, 53.

ζόφωμα, τό, darkness, Byz.

ζόφωσις, εως, ἡ, a darkening; darkness, Greg. Nyss.

ζόω, rare Ion. form for ζώω, q. v.

ζυγάδιον [ά], Adv. (ζυγόν) jointly, in pairs, Philo I. 237, Phot.

ζυγαίνα, ης, ἡ, perhaps the hammerheaded shark, Epich. 30 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 12.

ζυγάρχης, ύ, a captain of cavalry, Ael. Tact. 19, 8: -αρχία, Asclepiod. Tact. 8.

ζυγάς, άδος, ἡ, a pair, Theod. Prodr.

ζυγάστριον, τά, Dim. of sq., Poll. 7. 79., 10. 138.

ζυγαστρον [υ], τό, (✓ΖΥΓ, ζεύγνυμι) a chest or box (of board strongly fastened together), Soph. Tr. 692, Eur. Incert. 208, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 1:—Delphic word for the archives, Phot.:—τά ζυγαστρα τής λάρνακος its fastenings, Schol. Theocr. 7. 78.

ζυγείς, part. aor. 2 pass. of ζεύγνυμι.

ζυγέω, to stand as if yoked together, of soldiers, to stand two in line, Polyb. 3. 113, 8:—as στοιχέω means to stand in file.

ζυγηδόν, Adv. in pairs, Heliad. 10. 17.

ζυγη-φόρος, ον, ποët. for ζυγοφόρος.

ζυγία, ἡ, a tree, probably the hornbeam, *Carpinus betulus*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 1., 5. 3, 3, Plin. 16. 26.

ζυγιάνος, ἡ, όν, born in the sign of Libra, Basil.: cf. κριανός.

ζυγικός, ἡ, όν, (ζυγός) of or for a balance, Theol. Arithm. p. 29.

ζύγιμος, ον, = ζύγιος, Polyb. ap. Ath. 331 B, prob. f. l. for ζύγιος.

ζύγιμος, η, ον, of the tree ζυγία, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 3.

ζύγιον, τό, late form of ζυγόν (III. 3), υπό τά ζύγια Callix. ap. Ath. 204 B.

ζύγιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. infr. cit.: (ζυγόν):—of or for the yoke, ζ. ίππος a draught-horse, opp. to the σειραφύρος, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 221, Ar. Nub. 122:—c. gen., θηρών ζυγίους ζεύξασα σατίνας having yoked cars to teams of beasts, Eur. Hel. 1310.

II. epith. of Hera as patroness of marriage, the Rom. *Juno jugalis*, Ap. Rh. 4. 96, Musae. 275; also of other divinities, Anth. P. 7. 555, Hesych.

III. ζύγιος, ύ, = ζυγίτης, Poll. 1. 87, 120; κώπαι ζ. Polyæn. 5. 22, 4.

ζυγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of wild thyme, Diosc. 3. 46, Phillin. ap. Ath. 681 F.

ζυγίτης [ί], ον, ό, the rower who sat on the mid-most of the three banks, like μεσόνεος, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1074: cf. θαλαμίτης, θρανίτης.

ζυγίτης, ἴδος, fem. of ζύγιος, Nicom. Gr. in Phot. Bibl. 144. 6.

ζυγνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. ζιγνίς, διγνίς.

ζυγό-δεσμον, τό, (ζυγόν, q. v.) a yoke-band, i. e. a band for fastening the yoke to the pole, ζ. άμα ζυγώ έννεάπηχυ II. 24. 270; of the Gordian knot, Plut. Alex. 18, etc. (called ζυγόδεσμος, ό, by Themist. 30 B; του ζυγοϋ ό δεσμός by Arr. An. 2. 3, 11); often in pl., ζυγόδεσμα Procl. H. 1. 31, Anth. P. 9. 155, 741, etc.

ζυγο-δέτης, ον, ύ, (δέω) = foreg., Hesych.

ζυγο-ειδής, ές, like a yoke: τό ζ. = ζύγωμα III, Galen.

ζυγο-κέφαλον, τό, a tax on land at so much a juger, C. 1. 2712. 9, Novell. Just.

ζυγο-κρούστης, ό, one who uses a false balance, Artem. 4. 59.

ζυγο-μαχέω, to struggle with one's yoke-fellow, ίππου έν άρματι ζ. App. Syr. 33.

2. generally, to struggle, quarrel, περί τινος Dem. 996. 16; πρὸς τύχην Menand. Incert. 127, cf. Plut. Cato Ma. 21: cf. κώρυκος.

ζυγο-μαχία, ἡ, quarrelling, strife, Aristaen. 2. 2, Eccl.

ζυγόν, τό; also ζυγός, ό, (in signf. 1) h. Hom. Cer. 217, (in signf. IV) Plat. Tim. 63 B, and in late authors in all senses:—in most places there is nothing to determine the gender in sing.; but the pl. seems to be always ζυγά: (cf. ζεύγνυμι fin.). Anything which joins two bodies; and so,

I. the yoke or cross-bar tied by the ζυγοδεσμος to the end of the pole, and having ζεύγλαι (collars or loops) at each end, by which two horses, mules or oxen were put to the plough or carriage: in Hom. the horse-yoke is often defined as ζυγόν ίππειον II. 5. 799., 23. 392; υπό ζυγόν ήγαγεν ίππους to yoke or put to, II. 5. 731, Od. 3. 383; επί ζυγά θήκεν ίπποις Hes. Op. 813; επί ζυγόν αυχένα θήκε βουσί Ib. 579; υπό ζυγόφιν [i. e. ζυγοϋ] λύον ίππους II. 24. 576:—proverb., τον αυτόν or ταύτόν έλκειν ζ. 'to be in the same boat,' Aristaen. 2. 7, Paroemiogr.

2. metaph., επί ζυγός αυχένι κείται h. Hom. Cer. 217; έχθροΐσιν υπό ζυγόν αυχένα θήσω Theogn. 1023; έπαυχένιον λαβείν ζ. Pind. P. 2. 172; τό δουλίον ζ. the yoke of slavery, Hdt. 7. 8, 3, cf. Aesch. Theb. 75, 471, etc.; δουλείας, ανάγκης ζ. Soph. Aj. 944, Eur. Or. 1330; υπό ζυγώ λόφον δικαίως είχον Soph. Ant. 291; επιτιθέναι τινι ζυγά του μη . . so as to prevent . . , Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 27; ζυγώ ζυγῆναι Plat. Rep. 508 A.

II. the cross-bar joining the two horns of the φόρμιγξ, and along which the pegs and strings were fastened, Lat. *transtillum*, II. 9. 187.

2. the cross-beam of the loom, to which the warp was fixed, cf. ζυγώ.

3. the Roman *jugum*, Dion. H. 3. 22, etc. III. in pl. the crossbars or thwarting joining the opposite sides of a ship or boat, the benches, Lat. *transtra*, Od. 9. 99., 13. 21, Hdt. 2. 96; rarely in sing., θόν ειρείσας ζυγόν Soph. Aj. 249:—metaph., ές τό πρώτον πόλεος ζ. Eur. Ion 595; επει δ' επί ζυγοίς καθέζετ' άρχῆς Id. Phoen. 74.

2. in pl. also the sill and lintel stones of a doorway, C. I. 160. 91:—also = Lat. *impages*, the rails and styles of a door, v. Inscr. of Brit. Mus. p. 73.

3. the middle of the three banks in a trireme; metaph., κρατούντων τών επί ζυγώ δορός while those on the upper bench have the management of the ship (as if the chorus were θαλαμίται sitting beneath ζυγίται), Aesch. Ag. 1618.

IV. the beam of the balance, ζυγόν ταλάντου Id. Supp. 822, Dem. 1461. 17, cf. Arist. Mechan. 1, 2:—hence, the balance itself (cf. πῆχυς IV), αίρειν τον ζυγόν Plat. Tim. 63 B; έν πλάστιγγι ζυγοϋ κείσθαι Id. Rep. 550 E; ζυγώ or έν τῷ ζ. ιστάναι Lys. 117. 40, Plat. Prot. 356 B; in pl., Dem. 784. 10:—proverb., ζ. μη υπερβαίνειν Pyth. ap. Diog. L. 8. 18.

V. καρχασίου the yard-arm at the mast-head, Pind. N. 5. 9, 3.

VI. the cross-strap of a sandal, Ar. Lys. 417, Poll. 7. 81; ζυγός in Phot.

VII. a pair, κλεινόν ζυγόν Eur. Hel. 792; κατά ζυγά in pairs, Arist. H. A. 5. 12, 1, Theocr. 13. 32.

VIII. a rank or line of soldiers, opp. to a file (στοίχος), έν τῷ πρώτῳ ζ. έμάχοντο Thuc. 5. 68; ό ζυγός Polyæn. 4. 5, 4; κατά ζυγόν line with line, Polyb. 1. 45, 9:—also of the Chorus, Poll. 4. 108: cf. ζυγέω.

IX. ζυγά ή άζυγα even and odd, a game, Schol. Ar. Pl. 816.

ζυγο-πλάστης, ον, ύ, one who uses a false balance, Suid.

ζυγοποιέω, to make yokes, v. Dobree Ar. Pl. 513.

ζυγο-ποιός, όν, a maker of yokes, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 1.

ζυγός, ύ, v. sub ζυγόν.

ζυγοσταθμέω, = ζυγοστατέω, Tzetz. ad Lyc.

ζυγοστάθμησις, εως, ἡ, = ζυγοστασία, Eudoc.

ζυγό-σταθμος, ό, the balance, Plut. 2. 928 B.

ζυγοστασία, ἡ, a weighing, Tzetz. Anteh. 267.

ζυγοστάσιον, τό, a weigh-house, C. I. 3705.

ζυγοστατέω, to weigh by the balance, to weigh, ώσπερ έν τρυτάνη Luc. Hist. Conscr. 49; τινά πρὸς τινά Alciphro 2. 2.

II. Pass. to be in equilibrium, Polyb. 6. 10, 7.

ζυγοστάτημα, τό, a balance, Philem. Lex. p. 177 Osann., Eudoc.

ζυγο-στάτης [ά], ον, ύ, (ίστημι) a public officer, who looked to the weights, Artemid. 2. 37, Basilic.

ζυγο-τρῦτάνη [ά], ἡ, the balance, Phot.

ζυγουλκός, όν, drawing the yoke, βοϋς Moschio ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 244.

ζυγόφιν, Ep. gen. of ζυγόν, II. 24. 576.

ζυγοφορέω, to weigh, Hesych.

II. f. l. for ζευγοφ-.

ζυγο-φόρος, ον, bearing the yoke, πῶλος Eur. H. F. 121 (lyr.); ίπποι Plut. 2. 524 A; elsewhere in ποët. form ζυγηφόρος, Aesch. Fr. 341, Eur. Rhes. 303.

ζυγώω, (ζυγόν) to yoke, join together, ζ. κισόραν to put the cross-bar to the lyre, Luc. D. Deor. 7. 4, D. Marin. 1. 4; κανόνες έζυγωμένοι δύο Agatho ap. Ath. 454 D, cf. LXX (Ezek. 41. 26).

2. metaph. to bring under the yoke, subdue, Aesch. Fr. 113.

ζυγῶρα, ἡ, dialectic form for διγῶρα (sc. χώρα), marsh-land, Eust. 295. 28.

ζυγώδης, ες, = ζυγοειδής, Philo 1. 22.

ζυγοθρίξω, (ζυγόν IV) to weigh, examine, Ar. Nub. 745, acc. to Schol.: but acc. to Eust. 1550. 13 from ζυγοθρον (the bar of a door), to lock up.

ζυγώμα, τό, a bolt or bar, Polyb. 7. 16, 5.

II. = ζυγόν III. 1, Schol. Thuc. 1. 29.

III. the arcus zygomaticus or os jugale, which connects the head with the upper jaw, Poll. 2. 85: cf. ζυγοειδής.

IV. = ζυγόν II, Ptolem.

ζυγώσις, εως, ἡ, (ζυγώω II) a balancing, κατά την ζυγώσιν, of heavy oars, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 A.

ζυγωτός, ἡ, όν, (ζυγώω) yoked, άρμα ζ., Lat. *biga*, Soph. El. 702.

ζυθιον, τό, Dim. of ζυθος, Hesych.

ζυθος, ον, ό, or εος, τό, (v. ζέω) an Egyptian kind of beer, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 2, Diosc. 2. 109, Strab. 799, Diod. 1. 34, cf. Hdt. 2. 77; dat.

ζύτω (sic) in an Aethiop. Inscr. in C. I. 5128. 16. 2. the beer of northern nations, Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 C, Strab. 155: v. κοῦρμ.
 ζύμη [ῥ], ἡ, (v. ζέω) leaven, Arist. G. A. 3. 4, 3, LXX (Ex. 12. 15); cf. ζυμῶν:—metaph. of corruption, falsehood, Ev. Matth. 16. 6, etc.
 ζυμῆεις, εσσα, εν, leavened, ἄρτος Hesych.
 ζυμίζω, to be like leaven, Diosc. 2. 98.
 ζυμίτης ἄρτος [ῥ], ὁ, leavened bread, Xen. An. 7. 3, 21, Poll. 6. 32, 72.
 ζυμῶν, (ζύμη) to leaven, Lat. fermentare, μικρὰ ζύμη δλον τὸ φύραμα ζυμοῖ I Ep. Cor. 5. 6:—Pass. to be leavened, ferment, Plut. 2. 659 B, LXX (Ex. 12. 34, 39), etc.; κοιλία ἐζυμωμένη in a ferment during the process of digestion, Hipp. Acut. 394; ζυμουμένη, of a pot, Alex. Αέβ. 5. 8.
 ζυμῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) like leaven, Arist. G. A. 3. 4, 4.
 ζυμῶμα, τό, a fermented mixture, Lat. fermentum, Plat. Tim. 74 C:—Nic. calls a mushroom ζυμῶμα γῆς, Al. 521.
 ζυμῶσις, εως, ἡ, fermentation, Plat. Tim. 66 B, Plut. 2. 659 B; ἥπατος ζυμῶσις a swelling of the liver, Hipp. 1121 G.
 ζυμωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, causing to ferment, τινος Diocl. ap. Ath. 55 D.
 ζυμωτός, ἡ, ὄν, fermented, leavened, LXX (Ex. 13. 7, al.).
 ζωαγρία, ἡ, = ζωαγρεῖον, Ael. N. A. 13. 10.
 ζωάγρια, ὄν, τά, (ζωός, ἀγρεύω) reward for life saved, ζωάγρι' ὀφέλλειν Od. 8. 462; δῶρα λάμπονται ζωάγρια Κροίσου Hdt. 3. 36; also, like θρεπτήρια, a reward for nursing and rearing one, Θέτι... ζωάγρια τίνειν Il. 18. 407, cf. Call. Fr. 162, Anth. P. 6. 200; also offerings to Aesculapius and other gods for recovery from illness, Ib. append. 56, cf. Ael. N. A. 11. 31: c. gen. rei, ζωάγρια μόχθων Anth. P. 1. 12; ζ. νοσῶν Ib. append. 55:—a form ζωάγρια, τά, in Suid.—The sing. occurs in an Orac. ap. Plut. Arat. 53 (cf. ζωαγρέω II); and an Adj. ζωάγριος in Babr. 50. 15, ζωαγρίους μοι χάριτας ὀφλήσεις you will owe me thanks for a life saved; so in Nonn. Jo. 15. 13, λύτρον ἐτάρων ζωάγριον.
 ζωάριον, τό, Dim. of ζῶον, Schol. ap. Rh. 1. 1265., 3. 276.
 ζωάρκεια, ἡ, means of subsistence, Schol. Eur. Hec. 359: also ζωαρκία, Walz Rhett. 1. 599.
 ζωαρκής, ες, life-supporting, Procl. H. 1. 2, Nonn. D. 25. 178, Or. Sib. 8. 444; τὰ ζωαρκῆ the wants of life, Phot.
 ζω-αρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, life-originating, Eccl.
 ζω-αρχος, ὄν, guiding an elephant, of the driver, Ael. Tact. 23. 1.
 ζωαρχεῖον, τό, a painter's studio, Plut. 2. 471 F.
 ζωαρχεῖω, to paint from life, to paint, τινα Plat. Rep. 598 B, etc.:—Pass., Id. Crat. 434 B; metaph., ἠδοναί... ἐζωαρχημένοι Id. Phileb. 40 B; cf. ὑγρός I. II. to paint with figures, adorn with paint, Ar. Eccl. 996; τὰς ὀφρῦς ἀσβύλω Alex. Ἰπποστ. 1. 16, cf. Nicostr. ap. Stob. 445. 50.
 ζωαρχία, τό, a picture, Plat. Phileb. 39 D, Crat. 430 B sq.
 ζωαρχητός, ἡ, ὄν, painted, Eccl.: party-coloured, Hesych.
 ζωαρχία, ἡ, the art of painting, Plat. Phaedr. 275 D, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 3. II. a painting, τῶν παρεῖων Philostr. (?)
 ζωαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in painting, Plat. Theaet. 145 A, Xen. Symp. 4, 21: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of painting, Diod. 14. 46. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 255.
 ζωαρχός, ὁ, (ζῶον, γράφω) one who paints from life or from nature, a painter, Hdt. 2. 46, Plat. Gorg. 448 C, 453 C, Legg. 656 E, etc.: metaph., πολιτείων ζ. Id. Rep. 501 C: cf. ζωογράφος.
 ζωαρεία, v. sub ζωαρία.
 ζωαρεῖον, sometimes written ζωαριον, τό, a place for keeping animals, a menagerie, Strabo 556, Epict. ap. Stob. 316. 38: a fish-pond, stew-pond, Plut. 2. 89 A, Ael. N. A. 11. 34; ζ. ἰχθύων Xenocr. 1. 34.
 ζωαρεύς, εως, ὁ, one who catches [fish], ζ. θαλάττιος Galen. 4. 497.
 ζωαρεύω, = ζωαρέω, Polyae. 4. 3, 27.
 ζωαρέω, fut. ἦσω, (ζωός, ἀγρεύω) to take, save alive, take captive instead of killing, ζωαρεῖ, Ἀτρείος υἱὲ σὺ δ' ἄξια δέξαι ἄποινα Il. 6. 46, cf. 10. 378., 11. 131, Hdt. 1. 86, 211; (for which ζῶν ἀνάγειν occurs in Od. 14. 272); εἶλε... καὶ ἐζώαρησε Hdt. 3. 52; τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, τινὰς δὲ καὶ ἐζώαρησαν Thuc. 2. 92; πλὴν ὅσον ἐκ τριῶν νεῶν οὐς ἐζώαρησαν Id. 7. 23; μηδαμῆ μηδαμῶς ζωαροῦντας giving no quarter at all, Plat. Legg. 868 B; of ships, ἀς ἐζώαρησεν αὐτάνδρους Charito 7. 6:—Pass., Hdt. 1. 66., 5. 77. II. (ζωή, ἀγείρω) to restore to life and strength, revive, like ζωπυρέω, περι δὲ πνοίη Βορέας ζωαρεῖ ἐπιπνεύουσα Il. 5. 698.
 ζωαρία, Ion. -ῆ, ἡ, a taking alive, ζωαρίη λαμβάνειν, αἰρέειν = ζωαρεῖν, Hdt. 6. 28, 37; ζωαρία ἐγκρατῆς or κύριος γίνεσθαι τινος Polyb. 1. 9, 8., 1. 79, 4; ζωαρία ἀνάγεσθαι or εἰσανάγεσθαι Strabo 518, Polyb. 1. 82, 2; ζ. ἀποβαλεῖν τινα to lose him by his being captured, Id. 1. 15, 2, Strabo 359; ζ. ἀλῶναι Polyb. 5. 86, 5.
 ζωαρία, τό, v. sub ζωαγρία:—ζωαριον, τό, v. ζωαρεῖον.
 ζωαρίας, ὁ, one taken alive, ζωαρίαν λαμβάνειν τινά Ctesias 3 and 9, Zosim. 1. 51; οὐ κατελίπομεν ζωαρίαν LXX (Deut. 2. 34); ζωαρίας ἐλήφθη Diod. Excerpt. 510. 54; ζωαρίας ἔλαβε δισχιλίου Ib. 62; ζωαρίαί ἐάλωσαν Meinno in Phot. Bibl. 238. 28.
 ζωαργος, ὁ, late form for ζωαρεῖον, Schol. Nic. Th. 825, Hesych.
 ζωάριον, τό, Dim. of ζῶον, a little animal, as an insect, Alex. Avk. 2, Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 1, al.: cf. ζῶδιον.
 ζωδιακός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζῶδιον) of or for animals: ζωδιακός (sc. κύκλος), ὁ, the Zodiac, Eudem. ap. Theou. Smyrn. de Astr. 40, Cleomed. 1. 2, Stob. Eccl. 1. 512; called ὁ κύκλος ὁ τῶν ζῶδιων, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 7; or ὁ τῶν ζῶδιων κ. Ib. 1. 8, 3 and 4; also ἡ ζωδιακή (sub. ὕδās), Manetho 4. 168.
 ζωδιο-γλύφος [ῥ], ὄν, (γλύφω) = ζωογλύφος, Plut. 2. 712 E.
 ζῶδιον, τό, Dim. of ζῶον (II), a small figure, painted or carved, Hdt. 1. 70, C. I. 155. 36, Plut. 2. 673 F; of large figures, Diod. 1. 47. II. in pl. the signs of the Zodiac, διὰ μέσων τῶν ζ. Arist. Metaph. 11. 8, 9 sq., cf. Mund. 2, 7, and v. ζωδιακός, ζωοφόρος.

ζωδιο-φόρος, ὄν, bearing animals; κύκλος ζ. = ὁ ζωδιακός, Eccl.
 ζωδιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζῶδιον) = ζωωτός, Poll. 7. 55, Hesych.
 ζωή, Dor. ζωά: Ion. and poet. ζῶη, Dor. ζῶα: Aeol. ζῶα, Theocr. 29. 5: ἡ: (ζῶα):—a living, i. e. one's substance, property, like βίος, βίοςτος, ἡ γὰρ οἱ ζωῆ γ' ἦν ἀσπετος Od. 14. 96; τοὶ δὲ ζῶην ἐδάσαντο 14. 208; κατὰ ζῶην φαγέειν 16. 429; τὴν ζῶην ποιείσθαι or καθίστασθαι ἀπὸ or ἐκ... to get one's living by..., Hdt. 8. 105, cf. 106; ἐξ ἀλός Theocr. Beren. 2, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 1. 2. after Hom. life, existence, opp. to death, Tyrtae. 12. 5, Pind. N. 8. 61, Trag., Plat., etc.; θανάτου περί καὶ ζωῆς Pind. N. 9. 68; ἡ πολλὰ ζῶη Soph. Fr. 500; ζῶας βιοτά Eur. H. F. 664; τοῦ βίου ζωῆ Plat. Tim. 44 C:—as a term of affection, ζωῆ, my life! Juven. 6. 195:—pl. ζωαί, LXX (Ps. 62. 3). 3. a way of life, ζῶην ἐζῶον τὴν αὐτὴν Hdt. 4. 112. II. ζωή, = γραῦς, the scum on milk, Eust. 906. 52; ζῶη in Hesych. (The form ζῶη (paroxyt.) is required by the metre in Soph. Fr. 500, 519, Eur. Hec. 1108, Med. 983, Hipp. 816, Tro. 254, El. 121, I. T. 847; whereas in no place of Trag. is ζωῆ required (except perh. in H. F. 660), whence Elmsl. Med. 946 proposed to restore ζῶη everywhere in Trag.:—also in other Poets, Call. Fr. 114, Theocr. Ep. 17. 9, Herodes ap. Stob. t. 116. 22.)
 ζωηδόν, Adv. (ζῶον) in the manner of beasts, Polyb. 6. 5, 9.
 ζωηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ζῶη) living and giving life, Suid., Eccl.
 ζωηφορέω, to bring life, Theod. Metoch.
 ζωη-φόρος, ὄν, life-bringing, C. I. 8815: -φόριος, ὄν, Synes. H. 3. 601.
 ζωθάμιος, ὄν, (ζῶη, θάλλω) giving the bloom and freshness of life, Pind. O. 7. 20: cf. βιοθάμιος, πολυθάμιος, φυτάμιος.
 ζωθαλιής, ες, (θάλλω) warming or cheering life, Nonn. D. 1. 454:—fem. ζωθαλις, ιδος, Ib. 16. 397.
 ζω-θήκη, ἡ, a small room wherein to rest by day, opp. to dormitorium, the bed-room, Plin. Ep. 2. 17; zotheca, Ib. 5. 6. II. in Lat. form zotheca, a niche, Inscr. Lat. Orell. 1368, 2006.
 ζωίδιος, ὁ, ὄν, = ζωδιακός, Arat. 544.
 ζωικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζῶον) of or proper to animals, ἡ ζ. φύσις Arist. P. A. 1. 5, 4, cf. 4. 5, 49; ἡ ζ. ἱστορία a history of animals, Ib. 3. 5, 18.
 ζῶιον, τό, poet. for ζῶον, Simon. Iamb. 18.
 ζῶμα, τό, (ζῶννυμι) that which is girded; and so, in Hom., a girded frock or doublet, in Od. = χιτῶν, 14. 482, cf. 478 sq.; but distinguished from χιτῶν, Ar. Fr. 309. 7, cf. Aesch. Fr. 240:—in Il. the lower part of the θώρηξ, round which the ζωστήρ passed, λῦαε δὲ οἱ ζωστήρα... ἠδ' ὑπένερθε ζῶμά τε καὶ μίτρην 4. 216, cf. 187:—also the drawers worn by athletes, Lat. subligaculum, in Prose διάζωμα, 23. 683: cf. ζῶννυμι. II. later, also, = ζώνη, ζωστήρ, a woman's girdle, Soph. El. 452, C. I. 155. 17, Anth. P. 6. 272.—A non-Att. form ζῶσμα (v. Thom. M. 411) in Hipp. Art. 791, Ach. Tat. 3. 21.
 ζωμ-ἀρυστρον, τό, = ζωμήρυσσις, Schol. Ar. Ach. 244.
 ζωμενμα, τό, soup, ζωμενματα put by way of joke for ὑποζώματα νεῶς (v. ὑπόζωμα fin.), Ar. Eq. 279.
 ζωμεύω, (ζωμός) to boil into soup, κρεάδια ἐζωμευμένα Ar. Fr. 507, cf. A. B. 38: so in Hipp. 551. 34 (vulg. ἐζωμευμένον).
 ζωμήρυσσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρῦω) a soup-ladle, Antiph. Incert. 32, Philem. Jun. Fr. 1, Anaxipp. Kithar. 1, Ath. 126 D, cf. C. I. 161. 3, Anth. P. 6. 101.
 ζωμίδιον, τό, Dim. of ζωμός, a little sauce, Ar. Nub. 389.
 ζωμίλη, ἡ, = ἄνηθον, Hesych., Phot.
 ζωμοποιέω, to make soup or sauce, Xenocr. 54.
 ζωμο-ποιός, ὄν, making sauce, Plut. 2. 218 C. II. serving to flavour soup, of mushrooms, Diosc. 4. 83.
 ζωμός, Dor. δωμός, ὁ, (Lat. jus, v. Ζζ. II. 3), soup or sauce to eat with meat, fish, etc., Ar. Eq. 1174, Pax 716, al.; οἱ ζωμοὶ οἱ τῶν πίνωνων soups made from animals with soft fat (πιμελή), Arist. H. A. 3. 17, 1, cf. P. A. 2. 5, 2; ζ. μέλας the black broth of the Spartans, Matro ap. Ath. 136 E; ὁ μέλας ζ. Plut. Lyc. 12:—metaph. bloodshed, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 8. 2; cf. πέλανος in Aesch. Pers. 816. 2. Comic name for a fat, greasy fellow, λιπαρὸς περιπατεῖ Δημοκλῆς; ζωμός κατωνόμασται Anaxandr. Ὀδυσσ. 2. 5, cf. Aristopho Ἰατρ. 1. 3.
 ζωμο-τάριχος [ᾶ], ὁ, stewed salt-fish, as a nickname, Alex. Γυναικ. 2.
 ζωναῖος, ὁ, ὄν, living in a certain zone, A. B. 1378.
 ζωνάριον, τό, Dim. of ζῶν, Hdn. Epimer. p. 41.
 ζώνη, ἡ, (ζῶννυμι) a belt, girdle: I. in Hom. properly the lower girdle worn by women just above the hips, over which the gown was drawn and fell in folds, (the upper-girdle, στρόφιον, ταινία, being worn under the breasts), περι δὲ ζώνην βάλετ' ἱεῦ Od. 5. 231., 10. 544, cf. 11. 181, Hdt. 1. 51, etc.—Phrases: 1. λῦσε δὲ παρθενίην ζώνην unloosed her maiden girdle, of the bridegroom, Od. 11. 245, cf. Plut. Lycurg. 15; Med. of the bride, μούνῳ ἐνὶ ζῶναι ἀνέρι λυσαμένα Anth. P. 7. 234; (hence ζώνη, absol., for marriage, Eur. I. T. 204; or sexual intercourse, Philostr. 284):—but also, b. ζώνην λύσασθαι or ἀπολύσασθαι to loose the girdle for childbirth, Call. Del. 209, Opp. Cyn. 3. 56; so, ζώνην κατατίθεσθαι Pind. O. 6. 66; o. of men ou a march, ζ. λυεσθαι to slacken one's belt, i. e. rest oneself, Hdt. 8. 120; ζ. ἀναλύεσθαι Call. Del. 237. 2. of pregnant women, τέκνων ἠνεγχ' ὑπὸ ζώνην (ζῶνης?) βάρος Aesch. Cho. 992; πῶς γὰρ σ' ἔθρεψεν ἐντὸς... ζῶνης; Id. Eum. 608; τοῦτον... ἔφερον ζῶνης ὑπο Eur. Hec. 762; also, ὑπὸ ζώνη θέσθαι to conceive, h. Hom. Ven. 255. 3. proverb., eis ζώνην δεδῶσθαι, to be given for girdle-money (as we should say, pin-money), of Oriental queens who had cities given them for their small expenses, Xen. An. 1. 4, 9; ἦν [χώραν] καλεῖν... τὴν ζώνην τῆς βασιλέως γυναικός Plat. Alc. 1. 123 B; cf. κάλυπτρα 1. 2. II. the man's belt (in Hom. commonly ζωστήρ), of Agamemnon's belt, Il. 11. 234; ἡ ζ. τοῦ Ὀρίωνος the three stars that form the belt of Orion, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 14; the belt of barbarians, in which they wore the dagger, Xen. An. 1. 6, 10., 4. 7, 16, Ath. 443 B, Luc. Anach. 33, cf. Plat. Hipp.

Mi. 368 C:—*this bell* was used, as now in the East, to keep money in; hence, *zonam perdere* to lose one's purse, Hor. Epist. 2. 2, 40. 2. *the part round which the girdle past, the waist*, as Agamemnon is called Ἀρεὶ ζώνην ἱκελος, Il. 2. 479, cf. Orph. Fr. 6. 38; where Paus. 9. 17, 3 explains it of *the belt*. 3. among the barbarians also, an *officer's girdle* or sash, ζώνης τυχεῖν, as we say 'to get one's epaulettes,' Anth. P. 11. 238; οἱ ὑπὸ ζώνην soldiers, Anon. ap. Suid.

III. *anything that goes round like a belt*, Plut. 2. 935 A, Luc. Musc. Enc. 3. 2. *one of the zones of the sphere*, Lat. *cingulus*, Strab. 31, 65, 94 sq. 3. in Architecture, = *διάζωμα*, the *frieze*, Paus. 5. 10, 5, Vitruv.: also a *gallery*, Byz. 4. in Medic. writers, *herpes zoster, shingles* (i. e. *cingulum*), so called from its running round the body: cf. *ζωστήρ* II. 3.

ζωνιαῖος, α, ον, *like a woman's girdle*, prob. l. Math. Vett. 11. ζώνιον, τό, Dim. of ζωνή, Ar. Lys. 72, Arist. Mirab. 32, Anth. P. 5. 158. ζωνιο-πλόκος, ον, *plaiting or embroidering girdles*, Thom. M. 413. ζωνίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἴδος, *in belts, καδμεία* Diosc. 5. 84. ζώννυμι, (para-) Plat. Rep. 553 C, ζωννύω Hipp. 617. 19: fut. ζώσω LXX, N. T.: aor. ἐζώσα Od. 18. 76 (used by Hom. only once in Act.), Hipp. 791 D: pf. ἐζώκα Paus. 8. 40, 2, (δι-) Dion. H. 2. 5:—Med., v. infr. II:—Pass., aor. ἐζώσθην (δι-) Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 22: pf. ἐζώσμαι Hipp. 791 G, but also in med. sense (v. infr.).—The Verb is rare in Att., even in compds.; v. δια-, κατα-, περι-, συ-ζώννυμι. (The √ΖΩΣ, from which come also ζωστήρ, ζῶμα, ζώνη, is prob. to be sought in the Zd. yās-to (*cingens*), Lith. po-jas-ati (*cingere*), v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 611.) To gird, esp. to gird round the loins for a pugilistic conflict (v. infr.), ἄγον ζώσαντες ἀνάγκη Od. 18. 75; ζώσέ [μιν].. Ἀθήνη Hes. Op. 72; ζ. τινά to hug him in wrestling, Paus. 8. 40, 2; ζ. γαίαν, of Ocean, Anth. P. 9. 778; ζ. νῆα ὄπλω = ὑποζώννυμι II, Ap. Rh. 1. 368. II. Med., ζώννυμαι, to gird oneself, gird up one's loins, of wrestlers and pugilists, who in Homer's time wore a linen cloth (ζῶμα, διάζωμα) round their loins, though (as Thuc. 1. 6 tells us) this was afterwards discontinued; τῶ δὲ ζωσαμένω βήτην ἐς μέσσον ἀγῶνα Il. 23. 685, cf. 710; ζώννυνται τε νέαι καὶ ἐπεντύνονται ἀεθλα Od. 24. 59;—so Ulysses, who had been cast naked on the shore, ζώσατο μὲν δάκεσιν περὶ μῆδεα 18. 67, cf. ib. 30. 2. generally, to gird up one's loins, and prepare for battle, ζώννυσθαι ἀναγεν Ἀργείους Il. 11. 15; ζώννυσθαι ζωστήρι to gird oneself with a belt, 10. 78; also c. acc., ὅθι ζωννύσκετο μίτρην girded on his belt, 5. 857; ζώσατο δὲ ζώνην 14. 181; χαλκὸν ζώννυσθαι 23. 130; ἐς γόνυ μέχρι χιτῶνα ζώννυσθαι Call. Dian. 12; χιτῶνα εἰς μηρὸν ἐζώσατο Plut. Anton. 4:—also to gird oneself up for labour, Hes. Op. 343, Ap. Rh., etc.:—also, ζώννυσθαι τὰς κοιλίας ζῶναις Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 443 B; τὰς χεῖρας ἱμάντι Christod. Ecphr. 220: cf. εὐζωνος. III. Pass. to be fixed by means of girths, LXX (1 Macc. 6. 37).

ζωνό-γαστρις and -γάστρω, ὁ, ἡ, girded round the loins, Hesych. ζωνο-ειδής, ἐς, *like a belt or girdle*, Apollon. Lex., Eust. 1068. 24. ζωνός, in Arist. Physiogn. 6, 7, prob. f. l. for εὐζωνος, *small in the waist*. ζώντειον or ζωντέιον, v. sub ζητρεῖον. ζωο-γενής, ἐς, *born of an animal, animal*, Plat. Polit. 309 C. ζωο-γλύφος, ὁ, a sculptor, Anth. P. 12. 56, 57.

ζωογονέω, to propagate or engender animals, ἡ φύσις ζ. Theophr. C. P. 3. 22, 3, cf. Arist. Mirab. 74; of viviparous animals, like ζωοτοκέω, Diod. 1. 88, Plut.; of putrefying substances, to breed worms or maggots, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 2; and in Med., Id. C. P. 3. 24, 3. II. ζωογονέω, to produce alive, Luc. Amor. 19; ζωογ. παρθένον, of Jupiter producing Pallas alive from his head, Id. D. Deor. 8, cf. Diod. 1. 23:—Pass. to be bred alive, Arist. Mirab. 23. 2. to make alive, endue with life, τι Theophr. C. P. 4. 15, 2:—Pass., Arist. Fr. 294, Isid. ap. Ath. 93 D. 3. to preserve alive, Ev. Luc. 17. 33:—Pass., Act. Ap. 7. 19. 4. = ζωγρέω, LXX (1 Regg. 27. 11).

ζωογονήσις, εως, ἡ, procreation, and ζωογονητικός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of procreating, Theol. Arithm. 46, 49. ζωογονία, ἡ, production of animals, Plat. Epin. 980 C, Philo 1. 14:—breeding of worms, Lat. *vermiculatio*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 3. ζωογονικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ζωογονητικός, Philo 2. 148. Adv. -κῶς, Procl. ζωο-γόνος, ον, (γενέσθαι) producing animals, generative, Aretae. M. Diut. 2. 5, Orph. H. 37. 3; name of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 7; epith. of the number seven, because children are often born in seven months, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 47. II. life-bringing, Anth. P. 1. 93.

ζωογραφία, ποῖτ. for ζωγραφία, Or. Sib. 3. 589. ζωογράφος, ον, ποῖτ. for ζωγράφ-, Theocr. 15. 81. ζωοδοτέω, to give life, Eccl. ζωο-δοτής, ον, ὁ, (δίδωμι) giver of life, Themist. 198 B, etc.: also ζωο-δοτήρ, ἦρος, Byz.; fem. ζωο-δότειρα, of Demeter, Gramm. in Catal. Bibl. Riccard. p. 38.

ζωο-δόχος, ον, receiving the living, τάφος Eccl. ζωό-δωρος, ον, life-giving, Eccl. ζωο-ειδής, ἐς, like an animal, Geop. 10. 9, 4. ζωοθετέω, (τίθημι) to make alive, Anth. P. app. 12. ζωο-θηρία, ἡ, a catching animals alive, Plat. Soph. 223 B. ζωοθηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for ζωοθηρία, Plat. Soph. 221 B; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) = ζωοθηρία, Ib. 220 A, 222 A.

ζωο-θρέμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, nourishing animals, Manass. Chron. 417. ζωοθύσια, ἡ, animal sacrifice, Eccl. ζωο-θύτέω, (θύω) to sacrifice, Eus. P. E. 153 B. ζωό-καυστος, ον, burnt alive, Byz. ζωοκτονία, ἡ, (κτείνω) slaughter of animals, Eccl. ζωό-μορφος, ον, in the shape of an animal, Plut. Num. 8. ζῶον, τό, a living being, animal, Lat. *animal* (for *animale*), Hdt. 5. 10 (of bees), Ar. Vesp. 551, Pl. 443, etc.; πᾶν ὃ τι περ ἄν μετὰσχη τοῦ ζῆν ζῶον ἄν λέγοιτο Plat. Tim. 77 B; ζῶα, opp. to φυτά, Id. Phaedo

70 D, 110 E, etc.; of men and beasts, opp. to reptiles, ζῶοισιν ἐρπόντεσσι θ' Pind. O. 7. 95; contemptuously, ὅπως ἡ χώρα τοῦ τοιαύτου ζῶου καθαρὰ γίγνηται may be free from this kind of animal (i. e. beggars), Plat. Legg. 936 C. II. in painting, sculpture, embroidery, etc., a figure, image, not necessarily of animals, just like τύπος (cf. ζῶδιον), ζῶον δὲ οἱ ἐνὴν, ἀνὴρ ἱππεύς Hdt. 3. 88; but mostly in pl., ζῶα ἐς τὴν ἐσθῆτα ἐγγράφειν Ib. 203, cf. 2. 4, 124, 148, Plat. Rep. 515 A, etc.; ζῶα γράφασθαι, for ζωγραφεῖν, with a second acc. of the thing painted, ζῶα γράψασθαι τὴν ζεύξιν τοῦ Βοσπόρου to have the passage of the Bosphorus painted, Hdt. 4. 88; cf. ζῶδιον, ζωγράφος, ζωογλύφος.—The word is post-Hom., no generic word used for animal being found till after the middle of the 5th cent. B.C. (In Inscr. and the best Mss., written ζῶον, as if contr. from ζῶον, which was used by Simonid., cf. E. M. 413. 17. But in the Adj. ζῶος and its compds., the Gramm. do not recognise the ι, v. Dind. Steph. Thes.)

ζω-ὄνυχον, τό, a name of the plant λεοντοπόδιον, Diosc. 4. 131. ζωο-πάροχος, ον, affording or giving life, Byz. ζωοπλαστέω, to mould to the life, make into statues, analogous to ζωο-γραφέω, Lyc. 844. II. to create alive, ζ. θνητὰ γένη Philo 1. 13. ζωο-πλάστης, ον, ὁ, the Creator, Philo 1. 184. II. a moulder of creatures, sculptor, etc., Id. 2. 211.

ζωοποιέω, = ζωογονέω, Arist. H. A. 5. 27. 3, G. A. 1. 21, 8, Theophr. C. P. 3. 22, 4, Luc. V. H. 1. 22. II. ζωοποιέω, to make alive, LXX (4 Regg. 5. 7), N. T. ζωοποίησις, εως, ἡ, a making alive, LXX (2 Esdr. 9. 8), Jo. Chrys. ζωοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to make alive, τῶν νεκρῶν Justin. M.:—τὸ ζ. generative power, Plut. 2. 906 A. ζωοποιία, ἡ, = ζωογονήσις, Theophr. C. P. 5. 18, 2. ζωο-ποιός, ὄν, making alive, like ζωογόνος, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 348:—life-giving, C. I. 8813, etc.

ζωόπυρος, ον, = ζῶπυρος, Dion. Areop. ζωο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, selling animals, esp. for sacrifice, Hesych. ζωό-πωλις (sc. ἀγορά), ἡ, the beast-market, Hesych. ζῶος, ἡ, ὄν, (ζῶω) alive, living, Hom., Hdt., etc.; ζωῶ, οὐδὲ θανόντος Od. 17. 115; ζῶον ἐλεῖν τινα to take prisoner, Il. 6. 38; ζῶον λαβεῖν Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 5; cf. ζωγρέω:—metaph., ζῶον δὲ φθιμένων.. κλέος Aesch. Fr. 449.—Rarer forms are ζῶς Il. 5. 887., 16. 445, Hdt. 1. 194 (acc. to the best authorities, not ζῶς, as if contr. from ζῶος, as σῶς from σῶος); and ζῶός, Archil. 57, Theocr. 29. 5; v. Pors. Hec. 1090.

ζωό-σοφος, ον, wise unto life, Anth. P. 1. 88. ζωο-στάσιον, τό, (ἵστημι) a stall or stable, Eust. 531. 17. ζωότης, ἦρος, ἡ, animal nature, Plut. 2. 1001 B, Galen. 5. p. 336: cf. θειότης. ζωοτοκέω, to be viviparous, opp. to φθοτοκέω, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 10, al.; τὰ ζωοτοκούντα viviparous animals, Id. G. A. 2. 1, 12, al.:—Pass. to be born alive, Id. P. A. 4. 12, 16. II. to endue with life, Eccl. ζωοτοκία, ἡ, a being viviparous, Arist. G. A. 3. 3, 9. ζωο-τόκος, ον, producing its young alive, viviparous, opp. to φθοτόκος, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 7, al., Theocr. 25. 125, etc.

ζωοτροφέιον, τό, a place for keeping animals, Gloss. ζωοτροφέω, to breed or have parasitic animals, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 8. II. to keep animals, Philo 2. 233. ζωοτροφία, ἡ, a feeding of animals, Plat. Polit. 261 E. ζωοτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for feeding animals, Plat. Polit. 263 E: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) = ζωοτροφία, Ib. 267 A. ζωο-τρόφος, ον, nutritious, of milk, Clem. Al. 119. ζωο-τύπος [ῥ], ον, modelling animals from life, Nonn. D. 5. 527. Manetho 4. 343. 2. describing to the life, of a poet, Anth. P. 15. 1. ζωοφάγέω, to live on animal food, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 16. ζωοφάγια, ἡ, a living on animal food, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 13. ζωο-φάγος [ῥ], ον, living on animal food, carnivorous, opp. to καρπό-φάγος (herbivorous), Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 5, P. A. 4. 13, 21. ζω-ὄφθαλμον, τό, = βούφθαλμον, Diosc. 4. 89. ζωοφθορία, ἡ, the act of a ζωοφθόρος, Eccl. ζωο-φθόρος, ον, (φθείρω) destroying animals, Eust. Opusc. 310. 93. II. defiling oneself therewith, Eccl. ζωοφορέω, to bear alive, bear a live foetus, Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 6. II. of plants, to bear fruit, Geop. 5. 13, 1. ζωο-φόρος, ον, life-giving, Anth. P. 9. 765, C. I. 512. II. ζωο-φόρος, ον, bearing animals: and so, 1. bearing the figures of animals, sculptured, πίναξ Diod. 18. 26: hence, zophorus or zophora as Subst., the frieze, Vitruv. 3. 5. 2. ὁ ζ. κύκλος = ὁ ζωδιακός, Arist. Mund. 2, 7; without κύκλος, Anth. P. 14. 124, app. 92: cf. ζῶδιον. ζωοφύτέω, to put forth live shoots, Ath. 682 D. ζωό-φύτος, ον, = ζῶφυτος, Plut. 2. 701 B. II. ζωόφυτον, τό, a zoophyte, i. e. an animal-plant, the lowest of the animal tribe, such as polypi, Arist. H. A. 18. 1, 6.

ζῶω, to impregnate, ζωῶσα θορή Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 5; expl. in Hesych. by ζωοποιεῖν. II. Pass., of putrescent plants, to breed worms, Theophr. C. P. 5. 18, 2: cf. ζωογονέω, ζωοποιέω. ζῶπισσα, ἡ, the pitch and wax from old ships, Diosc. 1. 98. ζω-πονέω, to represent alive, Anth. P. 9. 742. ζωπύρα, ἡ, a plant, = κλινοπόδιον, Hesych.; zopyron in Plin. ζωπύρέω, (ζῶπυρον) to kindle into flame, make to blaze up, ζωπ. τοὺς ἀνθρακας Menand. App. 7; τὸ πνεῦμα ζ. Theophr. Ign. 27. 2. metaph., μέριμναι ζωπυροῦσι τάρβος Aesch. Theb. 289; ζωπυρουμένας φρενός Id. Ag. 1034; ζ. νείκη νέα Eur. El. 1121; τῆς φύσεως τὸ ζωπυροῦν Arist. P. A. 3. 7, cf. Plut. 2. 940 C; ζ. τινα to provoke him, Ar. Lys. 682; ζ. τρυφήν to increase it, Plut. Lycurg. 9. II. intr. to burst into flame, ἦν ἡ θέρμη ζωπυρῆ Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8. ζωπύρημα, τό, = ζῶπυρον I, Schol. Ar. Lys. 107.

823, λῦστον μὲν ἢ τῷ Φλέγρας πεδίον is corrupt, v. Dind. 4. ἦ οὐ often stands where we should use simply ἦ, properly when a negat. precedes, οὐδὲν τι μᾶλλον ἐπ' ἡμέας ἢ οὐ καὶ ἐπ' ὑμέας Hdt. 4. 118, cf. 5. 94, Thuc. 2. 62, etc.; but sometimes the negat. is only implied, ὠμὸν .. πόλιν ἄλγην διαφθεῖραι μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους Thuc. 3. 36. 5. ἦ is often omitted with numerals after πλέων, ἐλάττων, μείων, as, ἔτη .. πλέω ἐβδομήκοντα Plat. Apol. 17 D; οὐ μείων πεντακοσίων Xen. An. 6. 2, 24; as in Lat. *plus decem, minus viginti*, etc.:—sometimes also with an Inf. or a clause representing an Inf., τί γὰρ ἀνδρὶ κακὸν μείζον ἀμαρτεῖν, for ἢ ἀμαρτεῖν, Eur. Alc. 879; τίς εὐπραξία σπανιωτέρα .., εἰ [δύναμις] πάρεστιν (for ἢ δύναμιν παρῆναι); Thuc. 1. 33. 6. sometimes pleon. with a genit., τίς ἂν αἰσχίων εἴη ταύτης δόξα, ἢ δοκεῖν .. Plat. Crito 44 C, cf. Legg. 765 A, Lysias 118. 28. 7. the disjunctive and compar. Particles are found together in Il. 15. 511, βέλτερον, ἢ ἀπολέσθαι ἕνα χρόνον ἢ ἐβιώναι, ἢ δητὰ στρεύγεσθαι better, either to die once for all or live, than long to linger. [When ἦ οὐ, ἢ οὐκ come together in a verse, the two coalesce into one syll. always in Att. Poets, as Aesch. Pr. 328, Soph. Aj. 334, Ar. Lys. 128; and usually in Ep., e. g. Il. 5. 349, Od. 1. 298; cf. μὴ fin.; so, ἦ αὐτός Hes. Fr. 89 (104); ἦ εἰ Alex. Πυραυ. 1.]

ἦ, an exclamation, to call one's attention to a thing, ἦ, ἦ, σιώπα Ar. Nub. 105; and so should be written Ar. Ran. 271, ποῦ Ξανθίας; ἦ, Ξανθίας! where's Xanthias? ho, Xanthias!

ἦ, Adv., with two chief senses, Confirmative and Interrogative:

I. TO CONFIRM an assertion, in truth, truly, verily, of a surety, Hom., etc. Though not seldom put alone, it is mostly strengthd. by the addition of one or two other Particles, as ἦ ἄρα, ἦ ἄρα δὴ, ἦ ἄρ or ἦ ἄρ τε, ἦ ῥα or ἦ ῥα νυ; ἦ γάρ, ἦ γάρ ται; ἦ δὴ, ἦ δὴ που, ἦ δὴτα; ἦ θὴν; ἦ κάρτα; ἦ μάλα, ἦ μάλα δὴ; ἦ μὴν and ἦ μὲν; ἦ νύ τοι; ἦ τάχα, ἦ τάχα καί; ἦ τε;—and to express doubt, ἦ παυ, v. sub ποῦ. The strongest of these combinations is ἦ μὴν, Ion. and Ep. ἦ μὲν, also ἦ μάν, all in Hom., who uses it in strong asseverations or oaths, mostly in oratione recta, Il. 2. 291., 7. 393, Od. 10. 65, etc., Aesch. Pr. 73, 167, etc.; ἦ μάν Il. 2. 370., 13. 354; but also c. inf. in oratione obliqua, after Verbs of swearing, σὺ δὲ σύνθεο, καὶ μοι ὁμοσσον, ἦ μὲν μοι πρόφρων ἔπεισιν καὶ χερσὶν ἀρήξειν Il. 1. 77; and so in historical Prose, as Hdt. 4. 154., 5. 93, al., Xen. An. 2. 3, 26 sq.; so, ἐγγυᾶσθαι, ἦ μὴν παραμενεῖν Plat. Phaedo 115 D; ἐγγυητὰς καταστήσαι ἦ μὴν ἐκτίσειν Lex ap. Dem. 712. 24; ἦ μὴν is sometimes still further strengthd., ἦ μὲν δὴ Il. 2. 798, Od. 18. 257, al.; ἦ δὴ μάν Il. 17. 538; ἦ μὲν τοι Od.

II. in INTERROG. sentences, when the questioner has a special interest in the answer he expects, though it can only be rendered by the interrogative form of the sentence, as in Od. 10. 330, Il. 11. 666., 15. 132, 504, 506: sometimes it may be rendered, *pray?* or *can it be?* as Od. 13. 418, cf. ἦ Α. II. 1:—also ἦ οὐκ ..; Lat. *nonne?* Il. 15. 506, Od. 16. 424.—Particles are often added to this ἦ, ἦ ἄρ 20. 166; mostly ἦ ῥα Il. 5. 421, 762, Od. 4. 672, etc.; imitated by Trag. (in Iyr.), Aesch. Pers. 633, Soph. Aj. 172, 954;—used to mark the first of several questions, Pind. I. 7 (6). 3 sqq.; also, ἦ ἄρα δὴ Il. 13. 446; ἦ ῥα νυ 4. 93; ἦ νύ τοι 15. 128; ἦ ταῦτα δὴ .. Soph. Ph. 565, El. 385; ἦ ταῦτα δὴτα .. Id. O. T. 429; ἦ γάρ .. Aesch. Pr. 745, 757, Soph. O. T. 1000; and in Att. Prose ἦ γάρ; standing alone, *is it not so? n'est ce pas?* Plat. Theaet. 160 E, Gorg. 449 D, 468 D; ἦ καί ..; Aesch. Ag. 1207, 1362; ἀλλ' ἦ ..; Ib. 276, Cho. 774.—This interrog. sense is only in direct questions, and is, generally, less freq. than signf. I. In both, ἦ always begins the sentence, except that the vocative may precede, as in Il. 5. 425, 762, Od. 4. 632, Soph. O. C. 864, 1102; rarely any other words, as in Eur. Hec. 1013, ubi v. Herm. (991).

ἦ, for ἔφη, 3 sing. impf. or aor. 2 of ἡμί.

ἦ, for ἦν, Att. contr. from Ion. ἕα, impf. of εἰμί (sum).

ἦ, 3 sing. subj. pres. act. of εἰμί (sum).

ἦ, fem. of Artic. ὄ:—in Hom. also for αὐτή.

ἦ, fem. of relat. Pron. ὅς.

ἦ, dat. sing. fem. of possess. Pron. ὅς, ἦ, ὄν, his.

ἦ, dat. sing. fem. of relat. Pron. ὅς, ἦ, ὄ, Hom.: freq. in adverb. sense, 1. Ep. of Place, which way, where, whither, in or at what place, relat. to τῷ, Il. 13. 53., 15. 46; also in Att., Soph. El. 1435; τῷδε .. ἦ Aesch. Cho. 308; ἐκείνη .. ἦ Plat. Phaedo 82 D. II. Att. of the Manner, how, as, ἦ καὶ Λοξίας ἐφήμισεν Aesch. Cho. 558; ἦ νομίζεται Soph. O. C. 1603; ἦ βαύλονται Thuc. 8. 71, etc.:—never so in Hom., unless we read ἦ θέμις ἐστί for ἦ θέμις, v. sub θέμις.

2. wherefore, Lat. *quare*, Thuc. 1. 25., 2. 2, al. 3. in so far as, Lat. *qua, quatenus*, ἦ ὁ μὲν ἐκὼν .. φάγοι Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 18; ἦ ἄνθρωπος qua man, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 5. III. joined with a Sup., ἦ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα as quick as he was able, Xen. An. 1. 2, 4, etc.; ἦ δυνατὸν μάλιστα Ib. 1. 3, 15; ἦ ἀριστον Id. Cyr. 2. 4, 32, etc.; ἦ ῥᾶστα τε καὶ ἥδιστα Id. Mem. 2. 1, 9; ἦ ἂν δύνωμαι τάχιστα Id. Cyr. 7. 1, 9:—so ὡς or ὅ τι μάλιστα.

ἦα, ἦεν, 1 and 3 sing. Ep. impf. of εἰμί (sum).

ἦα, contr. for ἦια, Ep. impf. of εἰμί (ibo).

ἦα, τά, contr. from ἦια, q. v.

ἦβαιός, ἄ, ὄν, Ion. for βαιός, little, small, poor, properly with the negat. οὐδέ, οὐ οἱ ἐνὶ φρένες, οὐδ' ἦβαιαί no sense is in him, no not the least, Il. 14. 141, Od. 21. 258; οὐ αἱ ἐνὶ τρίχες, οὐδ' ἦβαιαί no not even a few, 18. 355; also, ἦβαιήν σῦτι κατὰ πρόφασιν Call. Fr. 464; rarely without 2 negat., πηλαμύδες .. ἦβαιαίπερ εἶσαι Opp. H. 4. 514. II. often in neut. as Adv., οὐδ' ἦβαιὸν not in the least, not at all, Lat. *ne tantillum quidem*, Od. 3. 14, Il. 2. 380, 386, etc.; rarely without a negat., ἦβαιὸν ἀπὸ σπέιους a little from the cave, Od. 9. 462.

ἦα, ἦεν, 1 and 3 sing. Ep. impf. of εἰμί (sum).

ἦα, contr. for ἦια, Ep. impf. of εἰμί (ibo).

ἦα, τά, contr. from ἦια, q. v.

ἦβαιός, ἄ, ὄν, Ion. for βαιός, little, small, poor, properly with the negat. οὐδέ, οὐ οἱ ἐνὶ φρένες, οὐδ' ἦβαιαί no sense is in him, no not the least, Il. 14. 141, Od. 21. 258; οὐ αἱ ἐνὶ τρίχες, οὐδ' ἦβαιαί no not even a few, 18. 355; also, ἦβαιήν σῦτι κατὰ πρόφασιν Call. Fr. 464; rarely without 2 negat., πηλαμύδες .. ἦβαιαίπερ εἶσαι Opp. H. 4. 514. II. often in neut. as Adv., οὐδ' ἦβαιὸν not in the least, not at all, Lat. *ne tantillum quidem*, Od. 3. 14, Il. 2. 380, 386, etc.; rarely without a negat., ἦβαιὸν ἀπὸ σπέιους a little from the cave, Od. 9. 462.

ἦβασκω, Incept. of ἠβάω, to come to man's estate, come to one's strength, Lat. *pubescere*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Xen. An. 4. 6, 1; παῖς ἠβασκῶν ἀρτι Ib. 7. 4, 7. 2. metaph., οὐν εἶθ' ἠβασκεὶ κακόν (as Dind. for ἠβᾶ σοι) Eur. Alc. 1085; ἡμῖν ἠβασκεὶ πενή Anth. P. 6. 30. 3. to reach, or shew the outward signs of, manhood, Aristaen. 1. 11, Philostr. 821, Galen.—Cf. sq.

ἠβᾶω, Ep. opt. ἠβᾶοιμι, part. ἠβᾶων (v. infr.): fut. -ἦσω (ἐφ-) Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 12, Dor. ἠβᾶσω [ᾶ] Anth. P. 7. 482; aor. ἠβῆσα Od. 1. 41, Hes., Att.: pf. ἠβῆκα (παρ-) Hdt., etc.: (ἠβῆ). To be at man's estate, to be in the prime of youth, at one's full size and powers, Hom., who best explains it in the often-repeated line, εἶθ' ὡς ἠβᾶοιμι, βίη δὲ μοι ἔμπεδος εἴη Od. 14. 468, al.; ἀνὴρ οὐδὲ μάλ' ἠβᾶων not even in the prime and pride of life, Il. 12. 382, Od. 23. 187, cf. Aesch. Cho. 879; ὅταν ἠβῆσειε καὶ ἠβῆς μέτρον ἴκοιτο Hes. Op. 131; ἠβᾶσιν ὑπέ Hipp. Aër. 282; γυνὴ τέτορ' ἠβᾶωσα (sc. ἔτη) i. e. being four years past puberty, Hes. Op. 696; ἠβᾶν ἐπὶ διαιτέες, v. sub διαιτέες; γέροντα τὸν νοῦν, σάρκα δ' ἠβᾶσαν φέρει Aesch. Theb. 622; ἠβᾶν σθένος to be young and strong, Eur. H. F. 436; ἠβᾶν when I was young, Ar. Vesp. 357; οἱ ἠβᾶντες the young, Id. Ran. 1055, Thuc. 4. 132; ἐπειδὴν ἠβῆσωσι Plat. Apol. 41 E:—of plants, ἡμερὶς ἠβᾶωσα a young, luxuriant vine, Od. 5. 69, cf. Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 24; ἠβᾶντ' ἀρτίως οἰνίσκον (παρὰ προσδοκίαν for νεανίσκον) Cratin. Πυτιν. 3. 2. metaph. to be young, fresh, vigorous, ἀεὶ γὰρ ἠβᾶ τοῖς γέρονσιν εἶ μαθεῖν learning is young even for the old, i. e. 'tis never too late to learn, Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 567, cf. ἀνηβᾶω; ἠβᾶ δῆμος εἰς ἀργὴν πεσῶν the people rages like a passionate youth, Eur. Or. 696, cf. νεανικός; ἀγγελοῦν .. γέρονθ', ἠβᾶντα δ' εὐγλώσσω φρενὶ exulting, Aesch. Supp. 775:—also of things, γάμοι, ἔαρ ἠβ. Opp. H. 1. 474., 2. 252. 3. to have the outward signs of puberty, Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 15, Anth. P. 12. 31.

ἠβῆ, Dor. ἠβα (rarely ᾶβα Theocr. 1. 44), ἦ: (v. sub fin.). Manhood, youthful prime, youth, Lat. *pubertas*, the time when the beard first appears, and the limbs are fully developed, νενηνία ἀνδρὶ εἰακῶς, πρῶτον ὑπηνήτη, ταῦπερ χαριεστάτη ἠβῆ Od. 10. 279, cf. Il. 24. 348; καὶ δ' ἔχει ἠβῆς ἀνθος ὅτε κράτος ἐστί μέγιστον Il. 12. 484, cf. Hes. Th. 988; hence termed ἐρικυδής, Il. 11. 225, Hes. l. c.; πολυήρατος, Od. 15. 366, etc.; ἠβῆς μέτρον ἰκέσθαι οἱ ἰκάνειν = ἠβᾶσκειν, Il. 317., 18. 217, etc.; ἠβῆν ἰκέσθαι 15. 366, Il. 24. 728; ἠβῆς ἀπονίνασθαι, ταρπῆναι 17. 25, Od. 23. 212; ἐφ' ἠβῆς Ar. Eq. 524; θρέψασθαι τινα πρὸς ἠβῆν Plat. Menex. 238 B. b. the strength and vigour of youth, youthful strength, [δίσκον] ἀφήκε .., πειρώμενος ἠβῆς Il. 23. 432; ἠβῆ τε πεποιθεῖα χερσὶ τ' ἐμῆσιν Od. 8. 181, cf. 16. 174; ἠβῆς ἀκμή Soph. O. T. 741:—in pl., κουροτρόφαι νεάνιδες ἠβαί Eur. Ion 477. c. as a legal term, ἠβῆ was the time before manhood, at Athens 16 years of age, A. B. 255. 15; though other authorities make it 14, E. M. 359. 17, Harp. s. v. ἐπιδιαιτέες; at Sparta, fixed at 18, so that τὰ δέκα ἀφ' ἠβῆς were men of 28, τὰ τετταράκοντα ἀφ' ἠβῆς men of 58, and so on, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 32., 3. 4, 23., 6. 4, 17;—also of women, ἐπεὶ δ' ἐς ἠβῆν ἦλθεν ὠραῖαν γάμων Eur. Hel. 12. d. of oxen, ἠβῆς μέτρον ἔχοντε Hes. Op. 436; of the fresh skin of a snake, Nic. Th. 138. 2. metaph., of any condition, fresh and happy like that of youth, youthful cheer, merriment, Pind. P. 4. 525; δαιτὸς ἠβῆ Eur. Cycl. 504, cf. ἠβῆτηριον: also youthful passion, fire, spirit, Pind. P. 6. 48. 3. a body of youth, the youth, Lat. *juventus*, Aesch. Pers. 512, 733, Ag. 109, etc. 4. the parts about the groin, Lat. *pubes*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1083, Ar. Nub. 976, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 14, 1., 2. 1, 18., 5. 14, 3, al. II. as femin. prop. n., ἠβῆ, Hebé, daughter of Zeus and Hera, wife of Hercules, Od. 11. 603, Hes. Th. 950; cupbearer of the gods, Il. 4. 2; but, in later allegorising legends, goddess of youth. (A connexion with Skt. *juvan* (*juvenis*), suggested by Pott, is accepted by Curt.)

ἠβῆδόν, Adv. from the youth upwards, πάντες ἠβῆδόν Hdt. 1. 172., 6. 21, cf. Luc. Vit. Auct. 14, al.; τοὺς ἀνδρας ἠβ. ἀποσφάζει Diod. 3. 54. ἠβῆτηρ, ἠρας, ὄ, = ἠβῆτης, Anth. P. 6. 76, Coluth. 71. ἠβῆτηριον, τό, a place where young people meet, to eat and drink, exercise and amuse themselves, Plut. Pomp. 40. 53, cf. Ath. 425 E, Hesych. ἠβῆτης, οὐ, ὄ, (ἠβᾶω) youthful, at one's prime, κοῦροι ἠβῆται h. Hom. Merc. 56, cf. Eur. Fr. 324. 5, Call. Lav. Pall. 109; βραχιόνων ἠβῆτην τύπον Eur. Heracl. 858. ἠβῆτικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for youth, youthful, Lat. *juvenilis*, λόγοι Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 20; ἠλικία Id. Lac. 4, 7. ἠβῆτηρ, ορας, ὄ, = ἠβῆτηρ, ἠβῆτης, Matro 2p. Ath. 136 C. ἠβός, ἦ, ὄν, Dor. ᾶβός, = ἠβᾶων, Theocr. 5. 109 (though the reading is dub.); Dind. suggests οὐθ' ᾶβός (for οὐτε νεαρός) in Soph. O. C. 702. ἠβυλλιάω, Comic Dim. of ἠβᾶω, to be middling young, youngish, Ar. Ran. 516, Pherecr. Met. 1. 29. ἠβᾶήν, ἠβᾶίμι, ἠβᾶοιμι, ἠβᾶοντες, ἠβᾶωσα, v. sub ἠβᾶω. ἠγάασθε, v. sub ἀγαμαι. ἠγαγόμην, ἠγαγον, v. sub ἀγω. ἠγάθεος, ἦ, ὄν, Dor. ἀγάθ-, (ἀγαν, θεῖος, v. Butt. Lexil.):—very divine, most holy, often in Hom., always of places immediately under divine protection, Πύλος, Ἀἴγιος Il. 1. 252., 2. 722; Πυθῶν Hes. Th. 499, Pind. P. 9. 71; cf. ζᾶθεος:—in Christian Poets of persons, Anth. P. 1. 91, etc. ἠγάλεος, ἄ, ὄν, (ἀγνυμι) broken in pieces, Callim. (?) ap. E. M. 418. 1. ἠγᾶνον, τό, Ion. for τῆγανον, Anacr. 25. ἠγεμονεία, v. sub ἠγεμονία. ἠγεμόνεια, ἦ, fem. of ἠγεμονεύς, = ἠγεμόνη, Orph. Arg. 907. ἠγεμόνευμα, τό, a leading: but in Eur. Phoen. 1494 ἀγεμόνευμα νεκροῖσι = ἠγεμῶν νεκρῶν, cf. Schol. ad l. ἠγεμανεύς, ἔως, Ep. for ἠγεμῶν, acc. ἠγεμονῆα, -ῆας, Opp. C. 1. 224, Anth. P. 14. 72, 11, Musae. 218, etc. ἠγεμονεύω, Dor. ἀγεμ-, to be or act as ἠγεμῶν, to go before, lead the

way, *πρὸς Ἴλιον* Il. 16. 92; *πρὸς δώματα, ἀγορήνδε, λέχοσδε, δεῦρο* Od.; *πρὸσθ' ἡγεμόνευεν* 22. 400., 24. 155; *ἐς αὐλιν* Theocr. 25. 60; c. dat. pers. *to lead the way for him, i. e. lead or guide him*, Od. 3. 386., 8. 4, etc.; *τῆ ἱμεν, ἢ κεν δὴ οὐ . . ἡγεμονεύεις* Il. 15. 46; but also, *ὄδον ἡγ. to lead the way, ἐξὼ δ' ὄδον ἡγεμονεύσω* Od. 6. 261, cf. 7. 30, al.; in full, *τοῖσι γέρων ὄδον ἡγεμόνευεν led the way for them, guided them on the way*, 24. 225; so, *βόον ὕδατι ἡγεμόνευεν made a course for the water*, Il. 21. 258 (the only places in Hom. with both dat. and acc.) II.

to lead in war, to rule, command, once in Hom. c. dat., *Τρωσὶ μὲν ἡγεμόνευε . . Ἐκτωρ* Il. 2. 816, cf. Hes. Th. 387; elsewhere, like most Verbs of ruling (*ἄρχω, κρατέω*, etc.), c. gen., *Δοκρῶν δ' ἡγ. Αἴας* Il. 2. 527, cf. 552, 620, etc.; —so in Prose, Hdt. 7. 99, 160, etc.; *ἡγεμόνων ἡγ.* Xen. Ages. 1, 3, etc.; *ἡγ. τῆς σκέψεως to take the lead in it*, Plat. Prot. 351 E:—*absol. to have or take the command*, Hdt. 8. 2; *ἡγ. ἐν πόλει* Plat. Rep. 474 C; *ἐπιθυμίας καὶ ἔρωτος ἡγεμονεύσαντος* Ib. 197 A:—*Pass. to be ruled, ὑπὸ τινος* Thuc. 3. 61.—*Signif. II never occurs in Od., and signif. I rarely in Il.* III. *to be governor, τῆς Συρίας* Ev. Luc. 2. 2.

ἡγεμονέω, to have authority, Plat. Tim. 41 C, 70 C, Legg. 631 C. *ἡγεμόνη*, fem. of *ἡγεμών*, a mistress, queen, epith. of Artemis, Call. Dian. 227, Paus. 9. 35, 2; of Aphrodité, Hesych.

ἡγεμονηίς, ἴδος, ἡ, poët. for *ἡγεμονίς*, Manetho 4. 98. *ἡγεμονία*, ἡ, a leading the way, going first, Hdt. 2. 93; *τῆ τῶν δυναστευόντων ἡγ.* by their example, Plat. Legg. 711 C.

II. *a leading by authority, chief command*, Hdt. 1. 7., 3. 65, etc.; of a general or officer, Thuc. 4. 91; *ἐν ἡγεμονίαις* Id. 7. 15; *ἡ ἡγ. τοῦ πολέμου* Hdt. 6. 2; *ἡ κατὰ πόλεμον ἡγ., τῶν πολεμικῶν ἡ ἡγ.* Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 12 and 13; *τῶν στρατοπέδων* Plat. Euthyd. 273 C; *τῶν ὀπισθοφυλάκων* Xen. An. 4. 7, 8; *ἡγ. δικαστηρίων authority over them*, Aeschin. 56. I. 2. in the constitution of Greek states, the hegemony or sovereignty of one state over a number of subordinates, as of Athens in Attica, Thebes in Boeotia, etc. The *ἡγεμονία* of the Greek armies and fleets in the Persian war was conceded to the Spartans; after that war this *Military command* assumed an *Imperial* form, which was wrested from Sparta by Athens; and finally the Peloponn. war had for its real object to determine to which state should belong the *Hegemony* or *Empire* of Greece; *ἡ ἡγ. τῆς Ἑλλάδος* Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 33, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 18; *ἡ περὶ Σαλαμίνα νίκη καὶ διὰ ταύτης ἡ ἡγ.* Ib. 5. 4, 8:—for a full discussion, cf. Groen van Prinsterer, Leid. 1820, Grote H. of Gr. c. 45. iiii. b. used to translate the Roman *imperium*, Plut. Mar. 36, etc.; *Αἴγυπτον δήμου Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονία προσέθηκα* Monum. Ancyr. in C. I. 4040. IV. 1: *the reign of the Emperor*, Ev. Luc. 3. 1. III. *a division of the army under its officer, a command*, Plut. Camill. 23. IV. *the chief thing, principal part, ἡγ. τῆς τέχνης* Diphil. Ἀπολ. 1. 5. V. *a principality, prefecture*, LXX (Gen. 36. 30); *ἡ Ἰλλυρίδος ἡγ.* Hdn. 6. 7.

ἡγεμονίδης, ὁ, = *ἡγεμών*, LXX (2 Macc. 13. 24). *ἡγεμονικός*, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a *ἡγεμών*, ready to lead or guide, *πρὸς τι* Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 14; *πρὸς τὰ πονηρά* Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 25. II. *capable of command, fit to command, authoritative, chief, leading*, Lat. *princeps*, *ψυχῇ ἐν τοῖς ἡλιεῖ* ἡγ. Id. Symp. 8. 16; *ἡγ. φύσις* Philolaos ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 8; *ἡγεμονικός τὴν φύσιν* Plat. Phaedr. 252 E; *ἡγ. τέχνη* Id. Phileb. 55 D; *οἱ κατ' ἀρετὴν ἡγ.* Arist. Pol. 3. 17, 4; *τὸ ἀρρεν . . τοῦ θῆλεος ἡγεμονικώτερον* Ib. 1. 12, 1; *ἡγ. καὶ πολιτικὸς βίος* Ib. 7. 6, 7:—*ἡγεμονικόν an authoritative principle*, Plat. Prot. 352 B; *τὸ ἡγεμονικόν the authoritative part of the soul (reason)*, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 159, cf. Plut. 2. 898 F, cf. Cic. N. D. 2. 11:—*Adv. —kōs, like a general*, opp. to *δεσποτικῶς*, Arist. Pol. Fr. 81. 2. used to transl. the Rom.

Consularis, Plut. Pomp. 26. *ἡγεμόνιος*, ὄν, of or belonging to an *ἡγεμών*, guiding, *ἡ ἡγ. τοῦ λόγου δύναμις* Clem. Al. 133:—*ὁ ἡγ.*, epith. of Hermes, as *the-guide* of departed souls, elsewhere *πομπαιῖος, ψυχοπομπός*, Ar. Pl. 1159, C. I. 157. 22. *ἡγεμονίς*, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of *ἡγεμών*, imperial, *πόλις* Strabo 372, C. I. 2721; *γῆ* App. Civ. 2. 65. *ἡγεμόσυνα* (sc. *ιερά*), τά, *thank-offerings for safe-conduct*, Xen. An. 4. 8, 25. *ἡγεμών*, Dor. ἀγεμ-, ὄνος, ὁ; also ἡ, Pind. I. 8 (7). 44, Aesch. Supp. 722, Aeschin. 24. 24:—*one who leads*, Lat. *dux*: and so, I. in Od., a leader, guide, to shew the way, 10. 505., 15. 310; so Hdt. 5. 14, Soph. Ant. 1017, etc.; *ἡγ. γενέσθαι τινὲ τῆς ὁδοῦ* Hdt. 8. 31, cf. Eur. Hec. 281, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 4; *ἡγ. ποδὸς τυφλοῦ* Eur. Phoen. 1616; *ἡγεμόνες τοῦ πλοῦ* Thuc. 7. 50; of a charioteer, Soph. O. T. 804. 2. *one who does a thing first, one who is an authority* to others, Lat. *princeps, dux, auctor, ἡγεμόνα γίγνεσθαι τινι*, like *ἡγεῖσθαι τινι*, to guide one, shew him the way; *τοῖς νεωτέροις ἡγ. ἡθῶν χρηστῶν γίγνεσθαι* Plat. Legg. 670 D; *ἡγεμόνα εἶναι τινος* to give occasion to a thing, be the cause thereof, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12, cf. Plat. Lys. 214 A; *πόνους τοῦ ζῆν ἡδέως ἡγεμόνας νομίζετε* Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12; *τῆς εἰρήνης ἡγ.* Dem. 233. 15; *ἀχαριστία πρὸς πάντα τὰ αἰσχροῦ ἡγ.* Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7, cf. Plat. Meno 97 B: *ἡγεμόνες leaders* of a chorus, C. I. 1584. ad fin., v. Böckh ad l.:—*ἡγεμών* is also the title of the master or president in gymnastic schools, etc., C. I. 266, 270, 279–80, al. II. in Il., a leader, commander, chief, opp. to *λαοί, πληθύν*, 2. 365., 11. 304; also c. gen., *ἡγεμόνες Δαναῶν, φυλάκων*, etc.; so also later, Hdt. 6. 43., 7. 62, 96, al.; *στρατηγὸς καὶ ἡγ. τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρὸς τὸν Βάρβαρον* Id. 7. 158; *ἡγ. τῶν πολέμων* Id. 9. 33; *ἔχοντες ἡγεμόνας τῶν πάντων στρατηγῶν* having some of the best generals as commanders, Thuc. 8. 89; *a chief, sovereign*, Pind. I. 8 (7). 44, etc.; *ἡγ. γῆς τῆσδε* Soph. O. T. 103, cf. O. C. 289; *πάντων . . καὶ αὐτοῦ βασιλέως ἡγ.* Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 14; *ἡγ. τῆς συμμορίας* Dem. 565. 12; of the *queen-bee* and *queen-wasp*, regarded by the Greeks as males, Arist. H. A. 9. 42, 2; *ἡγ. τοῦ σμήνους* Poll. 4. 106, cf. Xen. Oec. 7, 38; also of other animals. *ὁ ἡγ. τῶν προβάτων*, of the bell-wether, Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 2; *τῶν βοῶν* Ib. 21, 4, etc. b. 6

to transl. the Rom. *Emperor*, Plut. Cic. 2, al.: also a *provincial governor*, Ev. Matth. 27. 2, Act. Ap. 23. 24. 2. as Adj., like Lat. *princeps*, *leading, principal, chief, ἀνὴρ* Plat. Criti. 119 A; *ἡγ. ναῦς*, of the flag ship, Aesch. Supp. 722; *ἡγ. τῆς φυλῆς κορυφαῖος* Dem. 533. 25; *ἡγεμόνες πόδες* Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 17, Incess. An. 17, 2; also as neut., *ἡγεμόσι μέρεσι* Plat. Tim. 91 E. III. in Prosody, = *πυρρίχιος*, Dion. II. de Comp. 17. IV. *ἡγεμόνες, αἱ*, in Architecture, *the coping-tiles of the roof*, v. O. Müller ad Inser. de Munim. Ath. (Götting. 1836) p. 61. *ἡγεῖσθαι*, Dor. ἀγ-: impf. *ἡγούμην* Il. 12. 28, etc., Ion. —*έδμην* or —*εὔμην* Hdt. 2. 115, *ἡγέοντο* 9. 15; fut. *ἡγήσομαι* Il. 14. 374, Att.: aor. *ἡγησάμην* Hom., Att.; aor. *ἡγήθην* late (but cf. *περιηγ-*): pf. *ἡγημαι* Hdt., Att., used also in pass. sense (v. infr. IV): Dep. (From the same Root as *ἄγω*, notwithstanding the breathing, Curt. Gr. Et. p. 677.) To go before, lead the way, *ὡς εἰπὼν ἡγεῖθ'*, ἡ δ' ἔσπετο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη Od. 1. 125; *ἀν παῖς ἡγήσαιο νήπιος* 6. 300, etc.; *πρὸσθεν δ' . . Ἴρις ἡγεῖτ'* Il. 24. 96; (so, *ἡγοῦ πάροιθε* Eur. Phoen. 834); *ἡγ. ἐπὶ νῆα* Od. 13. 65; *ἐς τεῖχος* Il. 20. 144; *κλισίηνδε* Od. 14. 48; so in Prose, Hdt. 2. 93, etc.; *ἡγησόμενος οὐδεὶς ἔσται* Xen. An. 2. 4, 5. b. c. dat. pers., *Τρωσὶ ποτὶ πτόλιν ἡγήσασθαι* Il. 22. 101; *ἐκ Δουλιχίου . . ἡγεῖτο μνηστῆρσι* Od. 16. 397; so in Att., *οἱ γὰρ βλέποντες τοῖς τυφλοῖς ἡγούμεθα* Ar. Pl. 15; *ἡγ. τινι πρὸς ἀρετὴν* Xen. Ages. 10, 2. o. with ὄδον added, *ὄδον ἡγήσασθαι to go before on the way*, Lat. *praesire viam*, Od. 10. 263; so, *ἡγ. τινι τὴν ὄδον* Hdt. 9. 15 (v. infr.) d. c. acc. loci, *ἡ οἱ . . πτόλιν ἡγήσαιο who might guide him to the city*, Od. 6. 114, cf. 7. 22., 15. 82; *ἡγ. βομῶς ἀστικούς* Aesch. Supp. 501; also, *ἡγεῖσθαι ἐς φιλότητα to lead the way, make the first step towards it*, Hes. Op. 710. 2. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, *to be one's leader in a thing*, θεῖος αἰοιδὸς . . ἡμῖν ἡγεῖσθω . . ἄρχημοῖο Od. 23. 134; *ἡγ. τινι σοφίας, φῶδης* Pind. P. 4. 442, Plat. Alc. 1. 125 C, cf. Euthyd. 281 A; *ἀλήθεια δὴ πάντων μὲν ἀγαθῶν θεοῖς ἡγεῖται πάντων δὲ ἀνθρώποις* Id. Legg. 730 C; *ἡγ. τοῦ χοροῦ Πέρσαις* Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 1, cf. Call. Del. 313; and often c. gen. rei only, *ἡγ. νόμων to lead the song*, Pind. N. 5. 44; *φρόνησις ἡγ. τοῦ ἄρθῶς πράττειν* Plat. Meno 97 C; *ἡγ. παντὸς καὶ ἔργου καὶ λόγου* Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 15. 3. c. dat. rei, *to be leader in . . κερδοσύνη, νηπιέησι ἡγ. τινι* Il. 22. 247, Od. 24. 469; *ἐν τινι* Plat. Charm. 172 A. 4. c. acc. rei, *to lead, conduct, ἡγ. τὰς πομπάς* Dem. 571. 3 (ubi v. Dind.); *τὴν ἀποδημίαν* Dino ap. Ath. 633 D; *τὰς τύχας* Eur. Supp. 226; in *ἡ γλώσσα πάντα ἡγουμένη*, Soph. Phil. 99, *πάντα* is adverbial, *in all things*, but cf. *ἐξηγέομαι* 1. 2. 5. part. *ἡγούμενος, η, ον*, as Adj., *σκέλη ἡγούμενα*, opp. to *ἐπόμενα*, the front legs, Arist. Incess. An. 16, 2 sq.; *ὁ ἡγ. πούς* the advanced foot, Id. Fr. 64:—v. infr. II. 2. II. *to lead an army or fleet*, *οἰστὰ ἐν Τροίην ἡγεῖτο* Il. 16. 169, cf. Od. 14. 238; *οὐ γὰρ ἔην ὅστις σφιν ἐπὶ στίχας ἡγήσαιο might lead them to their ranks*, Il. 2. 687; *ἡγ. Τρώεσσιν ἐς Ἴλιον* 5. 211; *ἡγ. Μήσοισιν* 2. 864; *λόγχοισιν* Eur. Bacch. 1359; then often in Xen., etc.:—more commonly c. gen. *to be the leader or commander of*, *Σαρπηδᾶν δ' ἡγήσατ' . . ἐπικούρων* Il. 12. 101; *ἡγήσατο λαῶν* 15. 311, cf. 2. 567, 638, etc.; so in Prose, *ἡγ. τῆς Ἀσίας, τῆς συμμαχίης* Hdt. 1. 95., 7. 148; *οἱ τῆς Θεσσαλίας ἡγεόμενοι the rulers of Th.*, Id. 9. 1; *ὅς ἡγεῖτο τῆς ἐξέδου* Thuc. 2. 10; *ἡγούμενος τῶν ἡδονῶν ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀγόμενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν* Isocr. 198 A, etc.:—from these examples it is plain that with the dat. the Verb retains the orig. sense of *going before* or *leading*, which with the gen. is lost. 2. *absol., οἱ ἡγούμενοι the rulers*, Soph. Ph. 386, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1363; *ἡγ ἐν τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς leading men*, Act. Ap. 15. 22; cf. *ἡγούμενος, ὁ*. III. post-Hom., like Lat. *ducere, to suppose, believe, hold*, Hdt. (who in this sense commonly uses pf. *ἡγημαι*), etc.; *ἡγ. τι εἶναι* Id. 1. 126, 136., 2. 69, 72; *ἡγεῖσθε δὲ [θεοῦς] βλέπειν . . πρὸς τὸν εὐσεβῆ βροτῶν* Soph. O. C. 278. 2. with an attributive word added, *ἡγ. τινα βασιλεῖα to hold or regard as king*, Hdt. 6. 52; *μηδ' αὐθαδίαν εὐβουλίας ἀμείνον' ἡγήσῃ ποτέ* Aesch. Pr. 1035; *ἅπαντας ἐχθροὺς τῶν θεῶν ἡγοῦ πλέον* Id. Cho. 902, cf. 905; *ἡγ. τὰλλα πάντα δευτέρα to hold everything else secondary*, Soph. Ph. 1442; *οὐκ αἰσχροὺν ἡγεῖ . . τὰ ψευδῆ λέγειν*; Ib. 108, cf. Ant. 1167; *ἀντίπαλον ἡγ. τί τινι* Thuc. 4. 10; so, *ἡγ. τι περὶ πολλοῦ* Hdt. 2. 115; *περὶ πλέονος* Isocr. 386 E; *περὶ πλείστου* Thuc. 2. 89; *περὶ οὐδενός* Lys. 110. 31; *παρ' οὐδέν* Decret. ap. Dem. 282. 14; c. part., *πάν κέρδος ἡγοῦ ζημιουμένη φυγῆ* Eur. Med. 453. 3. often of belief in gods, *τὴν μεγίστην δαίμονα ἡγῆνται εἶναι* Hdt. 2. 40, cf. 3. 8; *ἡγ. θεοῦς to believe in gods*, Eur. Hec. 800, Bacch. 1327, Ar. Nub. 32; *δαίμονας ἡγ.* Plat. Apol. 27 D, cf. Pors. Hec. 788, and v. νομίζω II. 1. 4. *ἡγοῦμαι δεῖν, to think it fit, deem it necessary to do*, c. inf., Andoc. 4. 21, Dem. 14. 26:—so also without *δεῖν*, *παθεῖν μάλλον ἡγησάμενοι ἢ . .* Thuc. 2. 42, ubi v. Arnold; *ἡγήσατο ἐπαινεῖσαι* Plat. Prot. 346 B. IV. the pf. is used in pass. sense, *τὰ ἀγημένα = τὰ νομιζόμενα*, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072. 25; also fut. *ἡγηθήσομαι* Origen.; aor. *τὸ περιηγηθέν* Plat. Legg. 770 B; but for *ἡγεόμενον being led*, Hdt. 3. 14, Ald. and some MSS. give *ἀγεόμενον* (for *ἀγόμενον*):—the act. form *ἡγέω*, noticed by Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 45 and others seems to be inferred from these forms. *ἡγερέθομαι*, Ep. form of *ἀγείρομαι* (Pass.) *to gather together, assemble*, Hom., only in 3 pl. pres. and impf., and inf., *ἀμφὶ δέ μιν . . ἀγοὶ ἡγερέθονται* Il. 3. 231, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 147; *ἀμφ' Ἀτρείωνα ἀολλέες ἡγερέθοντο* Il. 23. 233; *περὶ δ' ἔσθλοὶ ἑταῖροι ἀθροῖο ἡγερέθοντο* Od. 2. 392; of the ghosts, *ἀμφ' αἶμα . . ἀολλέες ἡγερέθοντο* II. 227; *σφιν ἐπέφραδον ἡγερέθεσθαι* Il. 10. 127:—subj. *ἡγερέθωνται*, Opp. H. 3. 360. Cf. *ἡερέθομαι*. *ἡγερθεν*, v. sub *ἀγείρω*. *ἡγεσία*, ἡ, (*ἡγέομαι*) = *ἡγησις*, Hesych., Greg. Naz. 2. p. 172. 91. *ἡγεσί-λεως, ὁ*, = *Ἀγεσίλαος*. *ἡγέτης*, ὄν, ὁ, Dor. ἀγ-, (*ἡγέομαι*) a leader, voc. *ἡγέθ' ὄδοιο* C. I. 353S. T t

23; ἀγέτα κώμων Orph. H. 51. 7; θηροσύνας Anth. P. 6. 167:—fem. ἀγέτις, ἰδος, Ib. 7. 425.

ἡγηλάζω, Ep. collat. form of ἡγέομαι, to guide, lead, κακὸς κακὸν ἡγηλάζει Od. 17. 217; but, κακὸν μόρον ἡγ. to lead a wretched life, II. 618; βίστον βαρὺν ἡγ. Ap. Rh. 1. 272:—for Arat. 893, v. ὑψηγηλάζω.

ἡγημα, τό, a thought, purpose, LXX (Ezek. 17. 3), Eccl.

ἡγησί-λεως, ω, ὁ, = Ἀγασίλαος.

ἡγησί-πολις, εως, ὁ, leader of the state, Diog. L. 2. 131.

ἡγησις, εως, ἡ, command, like ἡγεσία, LXX (1 Macc. 9. 31).

ἡγήτειρα, ἡ, fem. of ἡγητήρ, Plato in Anth. P. 6. 43, Opp. C. 1. 253.

ἡγητέον, verb. Adj. of ἡγέομαι, one must lead, Xen. Hell. 4. 7. 2, Eq. Mag. 4. 3.

II. one must suppose, Plat. Rep. 361 A.

ἡγητήρ, Dor. ἄγ-, ἡρος, ὁ, = ἡγητής, a guide, Soph. O. C. 1521, Opp. H. 5. 70; σοφίης ἐὼν ἡγητήρα his guide to philosophy, C. I. 911.

= ἡγήτωρ, a leader, Pind. P. 1. 133.

ἡγητηρία (sc. παλάθη), ἡ, a mass of dried figs, borne in procession at the Attic Πλυντήρια, in memory of the discovery of this food, which was considered the first step in civilised life, Ath. 74 D, Hesych., Phot.: also ἡγητορία, E. M. 418. 49; written ἡγήτρια by Eust. 1399. 29.

ἡγητής, οὔ, ὁ, = ἡγητήρ, a guide, νόσφιν ἡγητῶν Aesch. Supp. 239. 2. the pilot-fish, Opp. H. 5. 70.

ἡγήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a leader, commander, chief, Τρώων, φυλάκων Il. 3. 153., Io. 181; ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες chiefs in war and leaders in council, 2. 79, etc.; ἡγ. ὑνείρων, of Hermes, h. Hom. Merc. 14.

ἡγιασμένως, Adv. pf. pass. of ἀγιάζω, in holy manner, Jo. Chrys.

ἡγμένως, Adv. pf. pass. of ἄγω, reasonably, Suid.

ἡγνευμένως, Adv. pf. pass. of ἀγνεύω, purely, Poll. 1. 32.

ἡγορόωντο, Ep. and Ion. lengthd. for ἡγορῶντο, Hom.

ἡγος, ἡ, Boeot. for αἶξ, Lob. Paral. 136.

ἡγούμενος, ὁ, the chief of an abbey, an abbot, often in late Inscr., as C. I. 8634, 8724, al.:—ἡγουμενία, ἡ, his office, Ib. 8724.

ἡγουν, Conjunct., (ἡ γέ οὖν) that is to say, or rather, to define a word more correctly, κακὰ πάντα, ἡγουν τὴν τε ἀπεισίην καὶ . . . Hipp. 404. 46; διὰ ξηρότητα, ἡγουν χαννότητα, τῆς γῆς Xen. Oec. 19, 11.

ἡγώ, crasis for ἡ ἐγώ, Aeschin.:—ἡγχοῦσα for ἡ ἀγχοῦσα, Ar. Eccl. 929.

ἡδῶνός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἡδύς, assumed by Gramm. to expl. ἐδανός.

ἡδέ, and, properly correlative to ἡμέν, ἡμέν . . . ἡδέ . . . both . . . and . . . v. sub ἡμέν:—but, II. often in Hom., without ἡμέν, just like

καί, and, ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες Il. 2. 79, cf. 1. 41, 96, 251, etc.:—sometimes with τε before it, σκῆπτρόν τ' ἡδὲ θέμιστες 9. 99; Ἔκτορ τ' ἡδ' ἄλλοι 12. 61; Ἥρη τ' ἡδὲ Ποσειδάων καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη 1. 400;

τε and ἡδέ may also have a word between them, αὐτὸς τ' ἀναχάζομαι ἡδὲ . . . 5. 822, cf. Pind. O. 13. 62; also, μὲν . . . ἡδὲ . . . Od. 1. 239., 12. 350, etc.; μὲν τε . . . ἡδὲ . . . Orph. H. 13. 8:—sometimes with καί

between ἡδέ . . . ἡδὲ . . . παιδων ἡδ' ἀλόχων καὶ κτήσιος ἡδὲ τοκῆων Il. 15. 663:—but ἡδέ καὶ conjoined means and also, Il. 1. 334, Od. 2. 209; ἡδέ κε καὶ and it may be too, Od. 1. 240; ἡδ' αὐτε and forthwith, Il. 7. 302; ἡδ' ἔτι καὶ and still also, I. 455., 2. 118; ἡδέ τε Anth. P. 9. 788:—very rarely at the beginning of a sentence, ἡδέ καὶ οἶδε κτλ. here

also . . . Od. 4. 235.—The Trag. use ἡδέ in anapaestics and lyrics, Aesch. Pers. 16, 21, 22, 26, etc.; and (less freq.) in Iamb., as Aesch. Cho. 1025, Eum. 414, Soph. Fr. 345, 493, Eur. Hec. 323, Il. F. 30: it occurs twice

even in Comedy, Eupol. Αἴγ. 1, Alex. Aευκ. 1; but never in good Att. Prose.—Cf. Ep. ἰδέ.

ἡδεα, ἡδειν, v. sub *εἶδω.

ἡδεκα, pf. of ἔδω to eat, only in Gramm.

ἡδελφισμένως, Adv. pf. pass., properly, with brotherly likeness: metaphor., ἡδ. ὡς . . . just as if . . . Hipp. 591. 17.

ἡδέως, Adv. of ἡδύς, v. ἡδύς III.

ἡδη, Adv., related to νῦν, as Lat. jam to nunc;—νῦν, nunc, referring to the present moment; ἡδη, jam, either to the immediate past, by this time, before this, already, or to the immediate future, now, presently, forthwith, straightway (v. Arist. Phys. 4. 13. 5);—from Hom. downwards.

very common, but mostly in the former sense: 1. of the immediate past, νύξ ἡδη τελέθει 'tis already night, Il. 7. 282, 293; often with numerals, ἡδη γὰρ τρίτον ἐστὶν ἔτος Od. 2. 89; ἔτος τὸδ' ἡδη δέκατον Soph. Ph. 312; ἡν δ' ἡμαρ ἡδη δεύτερον Ib. 354; τελοῦντες ἔκτον ἔβδομόν τ' ἡδη δρόμον Id. El. 726; ἡδη γὰρ πολὺς ἐκτέταται χρόνος Id. Aj. 1402; σχεδὸν γὰρ τι ἡδη Thuc. 7. 33; τρίτην ἡδη ἡμέραν Plat. Prot. 309 D.

b. sometimes in a local relation, ἀπὸ ταύτης ἡδη Αἴγυπτος directly after this is Egypt, Hdt. 3. 5, cf. 2. 15., 4. 99, Eur. Hipp. 1200; Φωκεῦσιν ἡδη ὁμορος ἡ Βοιωτία ἐστὶν Thuc. 3. 95.

2. of the future, φρονέω δὲ διακρινθήμεναι ἡδη Ἀργείους καὶ Τρώας Il. 3. 98, cf. 7. 402, Plat. Gorg. 486 E; λέξον νῦν με τάχιστα, ὄφρα κεν ἡδη . . . ταρπόμεθα Il. 24. 635, cf. Od. 4. 294; ἡδη νῦν . . . μεγάλ' εὖχεο Il. 16. 844; στείχοις ἂν ἡδη Soph. Tr. 624; ἡδη . . . στέλλεσθε; Id. Ph. 466; μετὰ τοῦτ' ἡδη Ar. Thesm. 655.

3. sometimes in opp. to the future or past, on the spot, now, τοῖς μὲν γὰρ ἡδη, τοῖς δ' ἐν ὑστέρω χρόνῳ Soph. O. C. 614; οἱ μὲν τάχ', οἱ δ' ἐσαυθις, οἱ δ' ἡδη Eur. Supp. 551; οὐ τάχ', ἀλλ' ἡδη Ar. Ran. 527;—so between the Article and Noun to denote the immediate presence of a thing, ἡ ἡδη χάρις present favour, Dem. 664. 23; τὸ ἡδη κολάζειν Xen. An. 7. 7. 24.

4. in reasoning, ἡδη γὰρ ἂν προστίθεσθαι Plat. Theaet. 201 E; τὰ ἐκ τούτων ἡδη συγκείμενα those which come to be compounded, Ib. 202 B; ἐμέ τε καὶ σὲ καὶ τὰλλ' ἡδη Ib. 159 B; πᾶς ἡδη ἂν εὖροι Id. Rep. 398 C; etc.

5. with the Sup., ὡ πάντων ἀνδρῶν ἡδη μάλιστα . . . κτησάμενε up to this time, Hdt. 8. 106; μέγιστος ἡδη διάπλους Thuc. 6. 31; so with a Comp., ἡδη . . . λόγου μέζων Hdt. 2. 148.

II. often joined with other words of time, ἡδη νῦν νῦν already, Hom., Aesch. Ag. 1578; or νῦν ἡδη, Soph. Ant. 801; ἡδη ποτέ, Il. 1. 260; πύτ' ἡδη, Aesch. Eum. 50,

Soph. Aj. 1142; ἡδη ποτε, Ar. Nub. 346; πῶποτε, Eupol. Πολ. 9, Plat. Rep. 493 D;—ἡδη πάλαι Soph. O. C. 510;—ἡδη τότε, even then, then already, Lat. jam tum, tum demum, Plat. Rep. 417 B; τότε ἡδη Aesch. Pr. 911;—ἐπεὶ ἡδη, Lat. quum jam, Od. 4. 260; εἰ ἡδη Il. 22. 52;—τοτηνικ' ἡδη Soph. O. C. 440; τὸ λοιπὸν ἡδη Id. Ph. 454; ἄλλοτε ἡδη πολλάκις Plat. Rep. 507 A; ἡδη γε even now, Dem. 357. 16.

ἡδη, ἡδης or ἡδησθα, ἡδη, v. sub *εἶδω.

ἡδιστος, ἡδίων, Sup. and Comp. of ἡδύς.

ἡδομαι, Dor. ἄδομαι: fut. ἡσθήσομαι Soph. O. T. 453, Eur. El. 415, Plat., etc.: aor. ἡσθην (v. infr.), med. ἡσάμην Od. 9. 353: Dep., v. sub fin. (From √ΑΔ, √FAΔ, v. sub ἀνδάνω.) To enjoy oneself, take delight, take one's pleasure, once only in Hom., Od. l. c.; freq. in Hdt. and Att.—Construction: 1. with participle, ἡσατο πίνων Od. l. c.;

in later writers, ἡσθη ἀκούσας he was glad to have heard, Hdt. 3. 34; ἡδοί' ἂν . . . ἰδοῦσα Aesch. Pr. 758, cf. Soph. Ph. 882; δρῶντες ἂν ἡδόμεθα (sc. δρῶντες) Id. Aj. 1085; οἱ' ἂν . . . ἡσθείη λαβῶν Id. El. 1325; ἡδ. θωπευομένου Ar. Ach. 635, etc.

2. c. dat., ἡδεσθαί τινι to delight in or at a thing, Hdt. 1. 69, al., Thuc. 1. 121, Ar. Eq. 623, etc.;—rarely c. gen., πώματος ἡσθη he enjoyed the draught, Soph. Ph. 715; in O. T. 936, τὸ δ' ἔπος οὐξερῶ τάχ' ἂν ἡδοιο, the acc. is prob. due to attraction.

3. sometimes c. acc. and part., ἡσθην πατέρα τὸν ἀμὸν εὐλογοῦντά σε I was pleased to hear you praising him, Soph. Ph. 1314; ἡδεται δόμους πληρουμένους Eur. Fr. 330.

4. with neut. Adj., ἕτερον ἡσθην Ar. Ach. 13; τοῦθ' ἡδεται Id. Ran. 748 (acc. to Rav. Ms.); ἡσθην βαιά Id. Ach. 2; βραχέα ἡσθείσα Thuc. 3. 40:—c. acc. cogn., ἡδεσθαι ἡδονῆν Plat. Phileb. 63 A, etc.

5. followed by a Prep., ἡδεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 12, Plat. Phileb. 48 B, etc.; ὑπὲρ τινος Lys. 193. 10; πρὸς ὀλέγον Arr. Epict. 4. 9, 4.

6. c. inf., ἡδόμεθ' εἶναι we delight in being, Aesch. Eum. 312; ἡδομαι ὅτι . . . , Ar. Nub. 773.

7. the part. is used like an Adj., glad, delighted, ἡδομένα ψυχᾶ, φωνᾶ Eur. Fr. 754, Ar. Av. 236; often, like βουλομένῳ, ἀσμένῳ, in the phrase ἡδομένῳ ἐστί or γίγνεται μοί τι I am well pleased at the thing happening, Hdt. 8. 10., 9. 46; ἐὰν ὑμῖν ἡδομένοις ἢ Antipho 142. 14, cf. Plat. Phaedo 78 B, Lach. 187 C.

II. the Act. ἡδω, to please, delight, occurs, c. acc. pers. in impf. ἡδε Anacr. 145; elsewhere in later writers, ἡδει Muson. ap. Stob. 167. 22; ἡδομεν Menand. Monost. 38; fut. ἡσω Synes. Epist. 154; aor. ἡσα Ephipp. Ἐμπολ. 1. 5, Ael. N. A. 10. 48; τὰ ἡδοντα joys, pleasures, Plat. Ax. 366 A; for which Plut. has τὸ ἡδόμενον, 2. 1025 D, 1101 E.

ἡδομένως, Adv. of foreg., with joy, gladly, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 9.

ἡδονή, Dor. ἄδονά, or in Trag. chorus ἡδονά, ἡ: (ἡδομαι):—delight, enjoyment, pleasure, Lat. voluptas, first in Simon. 117, and Hdt.; properly of sensual pleasures, αἱ τοῦ σώματος or περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἡδοναί the lusts of the flesh, sensual pleasures, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 22., 6. 1, 4; αἱ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ἡδ. Plat. Rep. 328 D; αἱ σωματικαὶ ἡδ. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 8, 4; αἱ περὶ πύτους καὶ ἐδωδάς ἡδ. Plat. Rep. 389 E; but also, ἀκοῆς ἡδ. pleasure in hearing, of the ears, Thuc. 3. 38; ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰδέναί ἡδ. Plat. Rep. 582 B; and of malicious pleasure, ἡ ἐπὶ κακοῖς, ἐπὶ λοιδορίαῖς ἡδ. Id. Phileb. 50A, Dem. 273. 24:—ἡδονῆ ἡσσάσθαι, χαρίζεσθαι to give way to pleasure, Thuc. l. c., Plat., etc.; κότερα ἀληθινή χρῆσομαι ἡ ἡδονῆ; shall I speak truly or so as to humour you? Hdt. 7. 101; ἡδ. [ἐστί] μοι, c. inf., Id. 7. 160; ἡδ. εἰσέρχεται τινι εἰ . . . one feels pleasure at the thought that . . . , Id. 1. 24; ἡδονῆν ἔχειν τινος to be satisfied with . . . , Soph. O. C. 1605; ἡδονῆν φέρει Pherecr. Χειρ. 1. 2, Alex. Incert. 7:—often with Prepositions in Adv. sense, pleasurably, πρὸς or καθ' ἡδονῆν λέγειν, like πρὸς χάριν, to speak so as to please another, Hdt. 3. 126, Soph. El. 921, Thuc. 2. 65; καθ' ἡδονῆν κλύειν, ἀκούειν Soph. Tr. 197, Dem. 98. 13; καθ' ἡδονῆν ἐστί μοι, c. inf., Aesch. Pr. 261; πρὸς ἡδ. ἐστί μοι Ib. 494; καθ' ἡδ. τι δρᾶν, ποιεῖν, Lat. indulgere genio, Thuc. 2. 37; καθ' ἡδονὰς τῷ δήμῳ τι ἐνδιδόναι Ib. 65; δ μὲν ἐστί πρὸς ἡδ. that which is agreeable, Dem. 226. 29, etc.; (but πρὸς τὴν ἡδ. in comparison with . . . , Soph. Ant. 1171);—ἐν ἡδονῆ ἐστί τινι it is a pleasure or delight to another, Hdt. 4. 139, Thuc., etc.; foll. by inf., Hdt. 7. 15;—ἐν ἡδονῆ ἔχειν τι to take pleasure in it, Thuc. 3. 9; but, ἐν ἡδονῆ ἄρχοντες, opp. to οἱ λυπηροί, Id. 1. 99:—μεθ' ἡδονῆς Id. 4. 19;—ὑφ' ἡδονῆς Soph. Ant. 648, etc.; ὑπὸ τῆς ἡδ. Alex. Ἀσκλ. 1, Κρατ. 1. 23; also as dat. modi, ἡδονῆ with pleasure, Hdt. 2. 137, Soph. O. T. 1339.

2. that in which one takes pleasure, a pleasure, Id. El. 873, Ar. Nub. 1072.

3. in pl. desires after pleasure, pleasant lusts, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 23, Ep. Tit. 3. 3, al.

II. in the early Ion. Philosophers, we have it used of the sensible quality of a body, its taste, smell, savour, flavour, for it is usu. joined with χροίη (colour), v. Panzerbieter Diog. Apoll. p. 64, Schaubach Anaxag. p. 86; cf. Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 6, Sopat. ap. Ath. 649 A, cf. 369 E, Mnesith. ib. 357 F, where Casaub. (needlessly) took it as = ἡδος II.

ἡδονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for ἡδονή, pleasurable, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D; βίος ἡδ. Arist. ap. Diog. L. 5. 31:—the Cyrenaic school of Aristippus were called οἱ ἡδονικοί, the voluptuaries, Cebes Tab. 13, Ath. 588 A.

ἡδονο-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, stricken or drunken in enjoyment, φύσις Timo ap. Plut. 2. 446 C.

ἡδος, εως, τό, (v. sub ἀνδάνω) delight, enjoyment, pleasure, οὐδέ τι δαιτύς λαθλῆς ἐσσεται ἡδος Il. 1. 576, Od. 18. 404; ἀλλὰ μίνυνθα ἡμέων ἐσσεται ἡδος Il. 11. 318; ἀλλὰ τί μοι τῶν ἡδος; what delight have I therefrom? 18. 80; αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ τί τὸδ' ἡδος; Od. 24. 95.—In this sense merely Ep. and only in nom. sing.

II. = ὄξος, vinegar, as serving to give a flavour or relish, τοῦτο μόνον Ἀττικοὶ τῶν ἡδυσμάτων ἡδος καλοῦσι Ath. 67 C, ubi v. Casaub.; restored by Meineke for εἶδος in Antiph. Kωρ. 2. 4.—Dor. form ἄδος (in both senses), E. M. 18. 12, Hesych. ἡ δ' ὄξ, for ἐφῆ ἐκείνος, v. ἡμί.

ἡδοσύνη, ἡ, = ἡδονή, Dor. ἄδ— in Hesych.: cf. πημονή, πημοσύνη.

ἡδύβιος, *ov*, *sweetening life*: τὰ ἡ. a name of certain cakes, Chrysipp. T. ap. Ath. 647 C. II. *living pleasantly*, Procl. par. Ptol. p. 230.
 ἡδυβότῃς, Dor. -βόας, *ov*, ὁ, *sweet-sounding*, ἡδυβόα .. αὐλῶν πνεύματι Eur. Bacch. 127; ἡδ. κόσσυφος Anth. P. 9. 396; δόναξ Id. Plan. 231.
 ἡδυβόρος, *ov*, *sweet to taste*, Greg. Naz.
 ἡδυγαίης, *ov*, of *sweet, good soil*, Heracl. ap. Ath. 74 B.
 ἡδυγάρος, *ov*, *sweetening marriage*, κέρδος Anth. P. 5. 243.
 ἡδυγέλιος, *ov*, gen. *w*, *sweetly laughing*, h. Hom. 18. 37, Anth. P. 5. 135.
 ἡδυγλωσσός, *ov*, *sweet-tongued*, βοά Pind. O. 13. 142.
 ἡδυγνώμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (γνώμη) of *pleasant mind*, opp. to ἡδυσώματος, Xen. Symp. 8. 30.
 ἡδυδεινός, *ov*, *dainty-supping*, name of a parasite, Alciphro 3. 68.
 ἡδυεπής, Dor. ἄδυ-, ἔς, *sweet-speaking*, Il. 1. 248, Pind. N. 7. 31, Anth. P. 5. 525, etc.: *sweet-sounding*, λύρα Pind. O. 10 (11). 114; ὕμνος Id. N. 1. 41 vocat., ὦ Διὸς ἄδυεπὲς φάτι Soph. O. T. 151:—poët. fem. pl., ἡδυεπείαι Μοῦσαι Ὀλυμπιάδες Hes. Th. 965, 1020.
 ἡδυθροός, *ov*, contr. -θρους, *ov*, *sweet-strained*, Μοῦσα Eur. El. 703; Διόνυσος Anth. P. 9. 524.
 ἡδυκαρπός, *ov*, *with sweet fruit*, δένδρον Theophr. H. P. 4. 4. 5.
 ἡδυκοκκίς, *ov*, *with sweet grains*, βυιά Philes. 5. 596.
 ἡδυκρεώς, *ov*, gen. *w*, of *sweet flesh*, Arist. H. A. 6. 7. 5, al.:—Comp. -κρεώτερος, Id. G. A. 5. 6, 7.
 ἡδυκωμῆς, ὁ, a *pleasant party*, Ath. 618 C, Poll. 4. 100.
 ἡδυλάλος, *ov*, = ἡδυλόγος, Epigr. Gr. 1029 a (addend.).
 ἡδυληπτός, *ov*, *taken with pleasure*, Paul. Sil. Therm. Pyth. 82.
 ἡδυλίξω, (ἡδύλος) = ἡδυλογέω, Lat. *adulari*, Menand. Ἄλ. 16.
 ἡδυλισμός, ὁ, a *flattering*, Eust. 1417. 21, Phot.
 ἡδυλογέω, to *speak sweet things*, τινι Phryn. Com. Ἐφιάλτ. 1. 4.
 ἡδυλογία, ἡ, a *speaking sweetly*, Ath. 164 E.
 ἡδυλόγος, Dor. ἄδυλ-, *ov*, *sweet-speaking, sweet-voiced*, σοφία Cratin. Χειρ. 1; λύραι μολπαί τε Pind. O. 6. 162; χάρις Anth. P. 5. 137; γλώσσα Ib. 7. 159. 2. of persons, *flattering, fawning*, Eur. Hec. 134: as Subst., a *jester*, Ath. 165 B.
 ἡδύλος, ὁ, Dim. of ἡδύς, as μίκκυλος of μικρός: as prop. n. in Anth.
 ἡδυλύρη [ῥ], *ov*, ὁ, *singing sweetly to the lyre*, Πίνδαρος Anth. P. 11. 370.
 ἡδυμάνης, ἔς, *full of sweet frenzy*, Nonn. D. 7. 269.
 ἡδυμελής, Dor. ἄδυμ-, ἔς, *sweet-strained, sweet-singing*, Anacr. 67, Sappho 122, Pind. N. 2. 40, Soph. Fr. 228, etc.; poët. fem., ἡδυμέλεια σύριγγ, Nonn. D. 29. 287.
 ἡδυμελί-ἠθογγός, *ov*, of *honey-sweet voice*, Anth. P. 9. 571.
 ἡδυμίγης, ἔς, *sweetly-mixed*, Anth. P. 7. 736.
 ἡδυμός, *ov* poët. for ἡδύς, *sweet, pleasant*, epith. of sleep (cf. νήδυμος), h. Hom. Mec. 241, 449, Antim. and Simon. ap. Eust. 163. 28, Epich. ap. E. M. 420. 4: irreg. Comp. ἡδυμέστερος, Sup. ἔστατος, Alcman ibid.
 ἡδυντέον, verb. Adj. *one must season*, Alex. Πονηρ. 1. 4.
 ἡδυντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *seasoning*, ἄλες Eratosth. ap. Hesych., Poll. 6. 71.
 ἡδυντήριος, *a*, *ov*, *sweetening, soothing*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 535.
 ἡδυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for seasoning*, Arist. Probl. 20. 6. II. ἡ-κῆ (sc. τέχνη) *the art of seasoning*, Plat. Soph. 223 A.
 ἡδυντός, ἡ, ὄν, *seasoned*, πίσσα, στέαρ Hipp. 672. 12., 679. 21.
 ἡδύνω: aor. ἡδύνα Plat. Theaet. 175 E, Diphil. Γαμ. 1:—Pass., aor. ἡδύνθην Antiph. Δυσπρ. 2: pf. ἡδυσμαι Plat. (v. infr.), inf. ἡδύνθαι acc. to Phot.: (ἡδύς). To *sweeten, season, give a flavour or relish to a thing*, c. acc. κόκκυγας Epich. 82. 7 Ahr.; ὕψον Plat. Theaet. 175 E; τὸ κρόμμυον .. οὐ μόνον σίτον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ποτὸν ἡδύνει Xen. Symp. 4. 8; even of salt (cf. ἡδονή II), Arist. Meteor. 2. 3. 38. II. metaph.; ἡδ. θῶπας λέγους Plat. l. c.; ὁ ποιητῆς ἡδ. τὸ ἄτοπον Arist. Poët. 24. 22; σκηνην δράμοσι Anth. P. append. 377:—Pass., τὴν ἡδυσμένην μούσαν παραδέξει ἐς μέλεισιν Plat. Rep. 607 A, cf. Arist. Poët. 6. 3, Pol. 8. 5, 25; τοὺς λίγους ἡδύνεσθαι ἂν τι ὑπὸ τῶν φθόγγων Xen. Symp. 6. 4. 2. to *delight, coax, gratify*, κόλαξ ἡδύνει τινὰ λόγῳ Diphil. Γαμ. 1; ἡδ. τῆ ἀκοῆν Dion. H. de Comp. 14:—Pass., Τιμο 2p. Ath. 281 E.
 ἡδυόσμος, Dor. ἄδ-, *ov*, = ἡδύσμος, Hipp. 603. 32; ἔαρ Simon. 121.
 ἡδυοινία, ἡ *sweetness of wine, a sweet wine*, Gcor. 5. 2. 19.
 ἡδυοίνος, *c*, *producing sweet wine*, ἀμπελοι Xen. An. 6. 4. 6; ἡδυοινότερος καρπός Theophr. C. P. 3. 15, 1:—containing *sweet wine*, λεπαστή Apollonh. Κρη. 2:—ἡδυοῖνοι, *ol*, *dealers in sweet wine*, Xen. Vect. 5. 3.
 ἡδυόνειρος, *v*, *causing sweet dreams*, Ισχάδες Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 16.
 ἡδυόσμος, *v*, *sweet-smelling, fragrant*, Ar. Fr. 116: cf. ἡδυόσμος. II. as Subst. ἡδυόσμος, ὁ, *mint*, = καλαμίνθη, Arist. Plant. 1. 7. 1, Diosc. 3. 41, cf. Strabo 344; also ἡδυόσμον, τό, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1. [As trisyll, Anth. P. 11. 413.]
 ἡδυόφθαλμος, *ov*, *sweet-eyed*, Hesych. s. v. μελίγληνος.
 ἡδυπάθεια, ἡ, *pleasant living, luxury*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5. 74.
 ἡδυπάθειω, to *live pleasantly, enjoy oneself, be luxurious*, like εὖ πάσχειν, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3. 1; ἡδ. ἀπὸ τινος Id. Oec. 5. 2.
 ἡδυπάθημα, τό, *enjoyment*, Anth. P. 9. 496.
 ἡδυπάθης, ἔς, (παθεῖν) *living pleasantly, enjoying oneself, dainty, luxurious*, Antiph. Δωδ. 1, Ath. 545 A. Adv. -θῶς, Eccl.
 ἡδυπνοίς, ἰδός, a kind of *chicory*, Plin. 20. 31; to be restored in Hesych. for ἡδυπνίδης.
 ἡδυπνευστός, *c* = sq., Anth. P. 5. 118.
 ἡδυπνοός, Dor. ἄδυν-, *ov*, contr. -πνοός, *ov*, *sweet-breathing*, αὔραι Eur. Med. 840; musical sound, Pind. O. 13. 31, I. 2. 38; of auspicious dreams, Soph. El. 80. 2. *sweet-smelling, fragrant*, λεπαστή Teleclid. Πρωτ. 2; χῶρος Anth. P. 9. 564; κρόκος Epigr. Gr. 547. [In the two last passages, ἡδύπνοον, ἡδυπνόου must be pronounced as a trisyll. ἡδύπνοον, -πνόου.]
 ἡδυπόλις, Dor. ὁ, ὁ, ἡ, *dear to the people*, Soph. O. T. 510.
 ἡδυπορφύρα [ῥ], a kind of πορφύρα, Arist. Fr. 287.

ἡδυπότης, *ov*, *fond of drinking*, Anth. P. 9. 524. 8, append. 34.
 ἡδυπότις, ἰδος, ἡ, *something that makes drink taste pleasant*, perh. a cup or (perh.) an onion, Epigen. Ἡρωίν. 2, Cratin. Jun. Incert. 3 (vulg. ἡδυπότια):—a form ἡδυποτίδιον occurs in C. L. 1570 b. 21.
 ἡδυπότος, *ov*, *sweet to drink*, οἶνος Od. 2. 340., 3. 391, etc.
 ἡδυπρόσωπος, *ov*, of *sweet countenance*, Matro ap. Ath. 136 F.
 ἡδύς, ἡδεία, ἡδύ, but once in Hom. ἡδύς ἀντμή (as fem.) Od. 12. 369: Dor. ἄδύς, irreg. acc. ἄδέα for ἡδύν Theocr. 20. 44, Mosch. 3. 83, for ἡδείαν Theocr. 20. 8 (cf. θήλυς): Ion. fem. ἡδέα, Dor. ἄδέα:—Comp. ἡδύων [ῥ], Sup. ἡδιστος Od. 13. 80, and Att.; in late authors, also regul. ἡδύτερος, Pseudo-Phocyl. 183, Anth. P. 9. 247, Theophr. H. P. 3. 2, 1 (si vera l.); ἡδύτατος Anth. P. 11. 298, Plut. 2. 98 E. I. *sweet to the taste*, δειπνον Od. 20. 391; often of wine, 3. 51., 9. 197, etc.; to the smell, ἀμβροσίην .. ἡδὺ μάλα πνείουσαν 4. 446; ὀσμὴ δ' ἡδεία ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ὑδάδει 9. 210; to the hearing, δίδου δ' ἡδείαν ἀοιδὴν 8. 64; αὐδή Hes. Th. 40; then of any pleasant feeling, state, etc., as of sleep, ἡδύς ὕπνος Il. 4. 131, and often in Od.; ἡδύς κοῖτος 19. 510; ἡδὺ μάλα κνώσσουσα 4. 809; ἡδύς μῦθος, opp. to ἀλγεινός, Soph. Ant. 12, cf. 436 sq.:—c. inf., ἡδύς δρακεῖν Aesch. Ag. 602; ἡδύς ἀκούσαι λόγος Plat. Meno 81 D, cf. Ar. Vesp. 503 (v. γλυκύς 1. 2):—ἡδύ ἐστι or γίγνεται it is *pleasant*, εἰ .. τόδε πᾶσι φίλον καὶ ἡδὺ γένοιτο Il. 4. 17, cf. 7. 387; c. inf., οὐκ ἂν ἔμοιγε μετὰ φρεσὶν ἡδὺ γένοιτο ζώμεν Od. 24. 435; ἄδύ τι θαρσαλέαις τὸν μακρὸν τείνειν βίον ἐλπῖσι Aesch. Pr. 536, etc.; so, οὐ μοι ἡδύν ἐστι λέγειν (like οὐκ ἀμεινόν ἐστι) I had rather not .., Hdt. 2. 46:—neut. as Subst., τὸ δι' ἀκοῆς τε καὶ ὕψεως ἡδύ Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 A; τὰ ἡδέα pleasures, Thuc. 5. 105, Plat. Gorg. 495 A, etc.:—neut. as Adv., *sweetly*, ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἡδὺ γέλασσαν Il. 2. 270, etc.; ἄδὺ δὲ καὶ τὸ τυρίσδες Theocr. 1. 3. II. after Hom., of persons, *pleasant, welcome*, Soph. O. T. 82, Ph. 530, cf. El. 929;—iron., ἡδιστος .. δεσμώτης ἔσω θακεῖ Id. Aj. 105. 2. *well-pleased, glad*, Id. O. T. 82; ἡδίους ἔσεσθε ἀκούσαντες Dem. 641. 9; ἡδίους ταῖς ἐλπῖσιν Plut. Camill. 32; ἡδίω τὴν γνώμην πρὸς τὸ μέλλον ποιεῖν to open a *pleasanter* view of the future, Id. Fab. 5: in addressing a person, ὦ ἡδιστε, Horace's *dulcissime rerum*, Plat. Rep. 348 C, etc. 3. like γλυκύς and εὐήθης, in laxer sense, *innocent, simple*, ὡς ἡδύς εἰ Id. Gorg. 491 D, Rep. 337 D, al. III. Adv. ἡδέως, *sweetly, pleasantly, with pleasure*, ἡδέως ἀλγεινῶς θ' ἄμα Soph. Tr. 436; ἡδ. εὐδεν Ib. 175; δρᾶν τι Id. Ant. 70; δρᾶν τινα Eur. I. A. 1122; βίον ἀγειν Id. Cycl. 453, cf. Ar. Eq. 440, Xen., etc.; ἡδέως ἂν ἐροίμην I would *gladly* ask, should like to ask, Dem. 246. 10;—ἡδ. ἔχειν τι to be *pleased or content* with, Eur. Ion 647, 1602; ἡδ. ἔχειν τινός Hipp. 1089 G, Macho ap. Ath. 577 E; ἡδ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα or τινί to be *kind, well-disposed* to one, Isocr. 6 B, Dem. 60. fin.; ἡδ. ἔχειν, of things, to be *pleasant*, Eur. I. A. 483:—ἡδέως μοί ἐστι it pleases me well, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 300 C, cf. Soph. Ant. 436:—Comp. ἡδίων Lys. 111. 41, Pherecr. Kor. 1, Plat., etc.:—Sup., ἡδιστα μεντᾶν ἠκούσα Plat. Theaet. 183 D, etc. 2. in Hom., ἡδύ is used as Adv., v. supr. (Akin to ἡδος, ἡδομαι; v. sub ἀνδάνω.) [In Eur. Supp. 1101, κατείχε χειρὶ πατρὶ δ' οὐδὲν ἡδίων, 2nd Alex. Ἄσωτ. 1. 6, γαστρὸς οὐδὲν ἡδίων,—prob. corruptly.]
 ἡδύστρον, τό, a plant of the *velch* kind, perh. *sainfoin*, Diosc. 3. 146.
 ἡδυσμα, τό, (ἡδύνω) in cookery, *that which gives a relish or flavour, seasoning, sauce*, Ar. Eq. 678, Vesp. 496, Plat. Rep. 332 D, Xen. Mem. 3. 14. 5, etc.; of vinegar, Ath. 67 C; of spices, Plut. 2. 995 C:—metaph., οὐ .. ἡδύσματι, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐδέσματι χρῆσθαι τοῖς ἐπιθέτοις Arist. Rhct. 3. 3. 3; ἡ μελοποιεῖα μέγιστον τῶν ἡδ. Id. Poët. 6. 27, cf. ἡδύνω II. 1:—in pl. also, *unguents, sweet oils*, Hipp. 670. 37.
 ἡδυσματίον, τό, Dim. of ἡδυσμα, Telecl. Ἄμφ. 1. 11.
 ἡδυσματό-θήκη, ἡ, a *spice-box*, Poll. 10. 93.
 ἡδυσματό-ληρος, *ov*, *absurdly dainty*, ὑψάρια Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 C.
 ἡδυσμός, ὁ, (ἡδύνω) a *sweet savour, sweetness*, LXX (Ex. 30. 34).
 ἡδυσώματος, *ov*, of *sweet form*, opp. to ἡδυγνώμων, Xen. Symp. 8. 30.
 ἡδύτης, ἠτος, ὁ, (ἡδύς) *sweetness*, Schol. Ar. Av. 222.
 ἡδυτόκος, *ov*, *producing sweets*, Nonn. D. 3. 150.
 ἡδυφαγέω, to *be dainty*, Eccl.
 ἡδυφαής, ἔς, *sweet-shining*, Dion. P. 317, Anth. P. 6. 295, etc.
 ἡδυφάρυγξ, υγγος, ὁ, ἡ, *sweet to the throat*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B.
 ἡδυφθογγός, *ov*, *sweet-voiced*, Hesych. s. v. ἡχηταί.
 ἡδυφράδης, ἔς, (φράζω) *sweet-speaking*, Nicet.
 ἡδυφρων, *ovos*, ὁ, ἡ, *sweet-minded*, Anth. P. 9. 525.
 ἡδυφωνία, ἡ, *sweetness of voice or sound*, Babr. 9. 3, Alciphro 3. 12, etc.
 ἡδυφώνος, *ov*, *sweet-voiced*, Sappho 66; ὕρτυξ Pratinas 4.
 ἡδυχάρης, ἔς, *sweetly joyous*, Anth. P. 3. 18.
 ἡδυχροός, *ov*, contr. -χρους, *ov*, of *sweet complexion*, μέτωπα Anth. P. append. 287; ἡδύχρουν μύρον a *fragrant* perfume, Diosc. 1. 61; τὸ ἡδ. in Alex. Trall.; *hedychrum* in Cic. Tusc. 3. 19. II. ἡδύχρους or ἡδύπνους, ὁ, a lamb killed before weaning, *agnus subrumus*, Phot., Hesych.
 ἡδω, v. ἡδομαι II.
 ἡέ, poët. for ἡ, or, *whether*.
 ἡέ, exclam., *ah!* Aesch. Theb. 966, 978 (Dind. ἐή), Supp. 831.
 ἡε, ἡει, v. sub εἶμι (ibo).
 ἡείδειν, ἡείδης, ἡείδη, v. sub εἶδω.
 ἡέλιος, ὁ, Ep. and Ion. for ἥλιος, q. v.
 ἡελιώτης, v. sub ἡλιώτης.
 ἡεν, Ep. 3 sing. impf. of εἶμι (sum).
 ἡέπερ, Ep. for ἡπερ, Hom.
 ἡέρα, Ion. and Ep. acc. of ἀήρ.
 ἡερέθομαι, Ep. for ἀείρομαι (cf. ἡγερέθομαι), Pass., only found in 3 pl. pres. and impf. ἡερέθονται, -οντο. To *hang floating or waving in the air*, of the tassels of the Aegis, αἰγίδα .. τῆς ἑκατὸν θύσανοι .. ἡερέθοντο

Il. 2. 448; of a flight of locusts, 21. 12; often in Ap. Rh.:—metaph., ὀπλοτέρων ἀνδρῶν φρένες ἠερέθονται young men's minds turn with every wind, Il. 3. 108.—The form ἠερέθωμαι only in Gramm.

ἠέρι, Ion. and Ep. dat. of ἠήρ, Hom.

ἠέριος, α, ον, early, at or with early morn, ἠερίη δ' ἀνέβη μέγαν οὐρανόν Il. 1. 497 (Schol. brev. ἠωρινή, ὕθρινή); cf. I. 557, 3. 7 (Schol. ἠαριναί); so also in Od. 9. 52, where ἠέριοι is expl. in v. 56 by ἄφρα μὲν ἠὼς ἦν κτλ.

II. in later Poets in the air, airy, of a high rock, Simon in Anth. P. 7. 496; of distant land, Ap. Rh. 1. 580, cf. 4. 1239; of birds, Opp. C. 1. 380, cf. H. 3. 203, Anth. P. 6. 180, 181; and freq. in Noum., etc.

2. of air, airy, invisible, Arat. 349. (Buttm. Lexil. derives the word from ἠρι in signf. I, from ἠήρ in signf. II. Voss from ἠήρ only, the proper sense of ἠήρ being (he thinks) morning-mist.)

ἠερο-δίνης [ἴ], ες, wheeling in mid air, αλετὺς Anth. P. 9. 223.

ἠερο-ειδής, ες, Ion. and Ep. for ἀερ-, which will hardly be found,—of dark and cloudy look: Homeric epith. of the sea (esp. in Od.), prob., streaked with the shadows of passing clouds, cloud-streaked, ἐπ' ἠεροειδέα πόντον Od. 2. 263, etc.: generally, dark, murky, σπέος ἠεροειδές 12. 80., 13. 103; πρὸς ἠεροειδέα πέτρην, of Scylla's cave, 12. 233;—also, like ἠέριος, in the far distance, indistinct, ὄσσαν τ' ἠεροειδές ἀνὴρ ἴδεν Il. 5. 770;—also, ἠερ. νεφέλη Hes. Th. 757; πνοιαί Orph. H. 37. 22.—Ep. word, found also in Arist. Color. 10.

ἠερόεις, εσσα, εν, Ion. and Ep. for ἀερ-, which will hardly be found, clouded, murky, Τάρταρος Il. 8. 13, etc., Hes. Th. 119; ζόφος Il. 15. 191, etc.; ἠερόεντα κέλευθα the murky road (i. e. death), Od. 20. 64; later, ἠερ. ἰασπις Dion. P. 724; μόλιβδος Manetho 6. 391; livid, of a sick man, Nic. Th. 257.

ἠερόθεν, Ion. and Ep. for ἀερ-, from air, Anth. Plan. 4. 107.

ἠερο-μήκης, ες, Ep. for ἀερ-, high as heaven, Orph. Arg. 922.

ἠερό-μικτος, ον, (μίγνυμι) mingling with air, φωναί Orph. Fr. 28. 14.

ἠερό-μορφος, ον, (μορφή) air-formed, αὔραι Orph. H. 80.

ἠερό-πλαγκτος, ον, Ep. for ἀερ-, wandering in mid air, Orph. H. 6. 8.

ἠερόπος, ὁ, Ion. for ἀεραψ, Anton. Lib. 18. fin.

ἠέρος, Ion. and Ep. gen. of ἠήρ.

ἠερο-φαής, ες, shining in air, cited from Theano.

ἠερο-φεγγής, ες, = foreg., Zeus Orph. H. 19. 2.

ἠερο-φοίτης, ον, ὁ, = ἠερίφοιτος, Ion 10 (Bḡk.), Orph. Lith. 45, Nonn.

ἠεροφοίτης, ιδος, ἡ, (φοιτῶ) walking in darkness, coming unseen, ἠεροφ.

Ἐρινύς Il. 9. 571., 19. 87; of the moon, Orph. H. 8. 2.

ἠερόφοιτος, ον, (φοιτάω) air-wandering, of bees, Pseudo-Phocyl. 117,

159; οἶστρος Orph. Arg. 47; of the moon, Max. π. καταρχ. 485, etc.

ἠερό-φωνος, ον, sounding through air, loud-voiced, κήρυκες Il. 18. 505; γέρανοι Opp. H. 1. 621.

ἠεσαν, 3 pl. impf. of εἶμι (ἴδο).

ἠήδει, poet. 3 sing. plqpf. of οἶδα; v. sub *εἶδω.

ἠήν, Ep. 3 sing. impf. of εἶμι (sum).

ἠήρ, v. sub ἠήρ.

ἠθάδιος, ον, poet. for ἠθάς, Opp. C. 1. 448.

ἠθαῖος, α, ον, Dor. for ἠθείος, Pind. I. 2. 69.

ἠθάλεος, α, ον, (ἠθος) accustomed, εἶναι Opp. C. 2. 88, 307: of a person, friendly, C. I. 3538. 23.

ἠθάνιον, τό, Dim. of ἠθμός, Hellan. 149; cf. ἠθόνιον.

ἠθάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἠθος II), like ἔθος, accustomed to a thing, acquainted with it, c. gen., ἠθάς εἶμι πως τῶν τῆσδε μύθων Soph. El. 372; ἠθάς θήρης Opp. H. 4. 122; τῶν χωρίων Ael. N. A. 7. 6; also c. dat., πέτρας Ib. 9. 36.

2. absol. used to a thing, inured, accustomed, Hipp. 588. 24; τῶν γὰρ ἠθάδων φίλων νεοί .. εὐφιλέστεροι Eur. Andr. 818: of animals, tame, Lat. mansuetus, ὕρνιθες ἰθ. domestic fowls, Ar. Av. 271; also of decoy-birds, Plut. Sull. 28; ἠθ. σκόμβροι Ael. N. A. 14. 1.

II. of things, usual, customary, νίκη Anth. Plan. 354:—also as neut., = ἠθος, τὰ καινά γ' ἐκ τῶν ἠθάδων ἠθίων' ἐστί Eur. Cycl. 250; τοῖς ἠθάσιν .. ταῖς ἀρχαίαις ἐνδιατρίβειν Ar. Eccl. 584, cf. 151.

ἠθείος, Dor. ἠθαῖος, α, ον, (v. sub fin.) trusty, honoured, ἠθεῖε Il. 6. 518., 10. 37., 22. 229, 239; and periph., ἠθειή κεφαλῆ 23. 94.—In these places it is used by the younger brother to the elder, by Menelaus to Agamemnon, Paris and Deiphobus to Hector, so that doubtless it is a term expressing at once brotherly love and respect for an elder, my lord and brother. So, in Od. 14. 147, the swineherd says of Ulysses, ἀλλά μιν ἠθειὸν καλέω I will give him an elder brother's title, call him my honoured lord, cf. Pind. I. 2. 69. In Hes. Sc. 103, ἠθεῖ' addressed by Iolaüs to his unclé Hercules. In Pind. I. 2. 69, ξεινὸν ἐμόν ἠθαῖον my trusty friend; ἠθαῖοι trusty friends, Antim. in E. Gud. 238. 26. (Prob. from ἠθος, ἔθος, Curt. Gr. Et. no. 305. Mure, Hist. Gr. Liter. 2. 80, compares the Spartan form of address, ὦ θεῖε, and states that the Ζάκωνες of Maina, supposed by Thiersch to represent the old Aeolic tribes of the Peloponnese, still use ἀθί for a brother, ἀθιαῖά for a sister.)

ἠθελον, v. sub ἐθέλω.

ἠθεος, ὁ, ἡ, Att. for ἠίθεος, q. v.

ἠθέω, fut. ἠσω: aor. 1 ἠσα Galen. Lex. Hipp., expl. by ἠθισα (i. e. ἠθησα), but med. ἠθησάμην Nic. Al. 324: (ἠθω). To sift, strain, Nic. l. c.:—Pass. to be strained, τό ἠθούμενον Plat. Crat. 402 C; of wine, ἠθημένος Epilyc. Incert. 1; χρυσὸς διὰ πέτρας ἠθημένος filtered through, Plat. Tim. 59 E.

ἠθημα, τό, that which is sifted or strained, Oribas. p. 44 Matthaei.

ἠθόνιον, in Hesych., prob. f. l. for ἠθάνιον, Lob. Path. Gr. 108.

ἠθητήρ, ἠρος, ὁ, = ἠθμός, Marcell. Sid. 76.

ἠθητήριον, τό, = ἠθμός, Strabo 147; cf. ἠθόνιον.

ἠθικεύομαι, Dep. to speak ethically, Schol. Il. 7. 408.

ἠθικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἠθος II) of or for morals, ethical, moral, opp. to intellectual (διανοητικός), Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 20, al.; τὰ ἠθικά a treatise

on morals, Id. Pol. 4. 11, 3, 21.; τὸ ἠθ. φιλοσοφίας, opp. to φυσικόν and διαλεκτικόν, Diog. L. prooem. 18; ἡ ἠθικὴ φιλοσοφία Strab. 15; and ἡ ἠθ.: alone, Philo 1. 370.

II. shewing moral character, expressive thereof, πίστις, λέξις Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 3., 3. 7, 1, cf. Cic. Orat. 37; πῶς .. τοὺς λόγους ἠθικοὺς ποιητέον Arist. Rhet. 2. 18, 1, cf. 21, 16; ἠθ. μέλη, ἀρμονία Id. Pol. 8. 7, 3; αὐλὸς οὐκ .. ἠθικόν, ἀλλ' ὄργιαστικόν Ib. 8. 6, 9; ἠθ. γραφεύς, ἀγαματοποιός Ib. 8. 5, 21:—Adv., ἠθικῶς λέγειν, Id. Rhet. 3. 17, 12; ἠθ. μειδιᾶν, γελᾶν to laugh expressively, Coraës Plut. Brut. 51.

ἠθίστις, εως, ἡ, a straining off, Arist. Probl. 2. 41 (legend. διήθησις).

ἠθμάριον, τό, Dim. of ἠθμός, Hesych.

ἠθμο-ειδής, ες, like a strainer, perforated, Plut. 2. 699 A.

II. τὸ ἠθ. ὄστον the ethmoid or perforated bone at the root of the nose,

through which its secretions pass, Galen.

ἠθμός, ὁ, (ἠθω) a strainer, colander, Eur. Fr. 375. Arist. H. A. 4. 8,

21, al.; esp. a wine-strainer, Pherecr. Δουλοδ. 4:—proverb., τῷ ἠθμῷ

ἀντλεῖν, of labour in vain, Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 1: of the eye-lashes, Xen.

Mem. 1. 4, 6:—first prob. in Sigeian Inscr. (C. I. 8), where it is written

ἠθμός, as also in 161, 2139. 20, cf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1204, and v.

ἠθω.

II. ἠθμός σχαίνινος = κημός III, Cratin. Νομ. 13, cf.

Anth. P. 9. 482.

III. = τὸ ἠθμοειδές ὄστον, Galen. 2. p. 58.

ἠθμώδης, ες, = ἠθμοειδής, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 99.

ἠθογραφέω, to paint or describe character, Vita Thuc. 50.

ἠθο-γράφος [ἄ], ὁ, a painter of character, Arist. Poët. 6, 15.

ἠθολόγω, to express characteristically, Longin. 9. fin.

ἠθολογία, ἡ, a painting of character, esp. by mimic gestures, elsewhere

χαρακτηρισμός, Posid. ap. Senec. Ep. 95. 66, Quint. 1. 9, 3.

ἠθο-λόγος, ον, painting manners or character by mimic gestures, like

ἀρεταλόγος and βιολόγος, of dramatic and mimic poets, Diod. 20. 63,

Cic. Orat. 2. 59; of Orpheus, Timo ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 10.

ἠθοποιέω, to form manners or character, Plut. Pericl. 2; ἠθ. τὴν ψυχὴν

Sext. Emp. M. 6. 30.

II. to express them, Dion. H. de Lys. 19.

ἠθοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, expressive of character: Adv. —κῶς, Eust. 1955. 54-

ἠθοποίητος, ἡ, ον, expressing character, Callistr. Stat. 10.

ἠθοποιία, ἡ, formation of character, Strab. 648; in pl., Id. 148.

II. delineation of character, Dion. H. de Lys. 8.

ἠθο-ποιός, ὄν, forming character, μέλη Sext. Emp. M. 6. 36; παιδεύσις

Plut. Themist. 2, etc.:—τὸ ἠθ. = ἠθοποιία, Id. 2. 660 B.

ἠθος, εος, τό: (a lengthd. form of ἔθος, v. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 1, 1):—an

accustomed seat: hence, in pl. the haunts or abodes of animals, μετὰ τ'

ἠθεα καὶ νόμον ἵπων Il. 6. 511; [σύας] ἔρξαν κατὰ ἠθεα κοιμηθῆναι

Od. 14. 411; of lions, Hdt. 7. 125; of fish, Opp. H. 1. 93; of the abodes

of men, Hes. Op. 166, 523, Hdt. 1. 15, 157, etc.; rare in Att. in this

sense, Aesch. Supp. 64, Eur. Hel. 274, Arist. Mund. 6, 16:—ἐλεγον

ἐξ ἠθέων τὸν ἥλιον ἀνατεῖλαι away from his accustomed place, Hdt. 2.

142; of trees, Callistr. 154.

II. like ἔθος, custom, usage, Hes.

Op. 136, Hdt. 2. 30, 35, al.

2. the manners and habits of man,

his disposition, character, Lat. ingenium, mores, first in Hes. Op. 67, 78,

ἠθος ἐμφυές Pind. O. 11 (10). 20; ἀκίχρητα ἠθεα, of Zeus, Aesch. Pr.

184; τοῦ μὲν ἠθος παιδεύειν Soph. Aj. 595; ὦ μιάρων ἠθοῖ, of a person,

Id. Ant. 745; τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἠθος Isocr. 21 A; τῆς ψυχῆς, τῆς γνώμης

Plat. Rep. 400 D, Dem. 1406. 5; διὰ τὸ ἠθος καὶ τὴν ἀγωγὴν πρῶτος,

βελτίων, ἀσθενῆς τὸ ἠθος mild, etc., in character, Plat. Phaedr. 243 B,

Dem. 460. 28, Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 1; more rarely in dat., ἀγοραῖος τῷ

ἠθει Theophr. Char. 6:—also of outward bearing, ὡς ἱλαρὸν τὸ ἠθος

Xen. Symp. 8, 3; ὑγρότης ἠθους Lycurg. 152. 12; ὑψηλὸς τῷ ἠθει Plat.

Dio 4.

b. in Rhet. the character and disposition of a speaker, as

impressed on the hearers by his speech, moral impression, Arist. Rhet. 1.

2, 3., 2. 21, 16; κατ' ἠθος λέγεσθαι, opp. to κατὰ πάθος, Dion. H. de

Comp. 22, cf. Quintil. 6. 2, 8 sq.; so of the moral impression made by

a statue, Philostr. 683; so, ποῦμα μορατῶν, Cic. Div. 1. 66, cf. Hor.

A. P. 319.—In signf. II. 2, ἠθος is almost always in sing., except when

used of many persons, but v. Auctt. cit. ap. Lob. Phryn. 64.

3. in pl., generally, of manners, like Lat. mores, Hes. Th. 66, Hdt. 4. 106,

Thuc. 2. 61; ἠθεσι καὶ ἔθεσι joined, Plat. Legg. 968 D, τρόποι καὶ

ἠθη Ib. 896 E; ἡ περὶ τὰ ἠθη πραγματεία Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, etc.

4. also of animals, ἠθος τὸ πρόσθε τοκῆων (so Coningt. for ἔθος) Aesch.

Ag. 727, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1219, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 12, etc.:—of things,

nature, kind, τοῦ πυρετοῦ Galen.

ἠθροισμένος, Adv. pf. pass. from ἀθροίζω, in a mass, Heych.

ἠθω, rare collat. form of ἠθέω (q. v.), Hipp. ap. Galen. (From √ΣΑ come

also σάω, σήθω: and this may account for the form ἠθμός v. sub voc.)

ἠί, Boeot. for ἀεί, An. Ox. 2. 3.

ἠια, contr. ἠα, τά, provisions for a journey, Ep. word for ἐφόδια, Lat.

viaticum, Hom. mostly in Od., δεῦτε, φίλοι, ἠια φερόμεθα 2. 410, cf.

289; καὶ νύ κεν ἠια πάντα διέφθιτο 4. 363; ἐξέφθιτο ἠια πάντα 12.

329; ἐν δὲ καὶ ἠα κωρύκω [ἔθηκε] 5. 266., 9. 212:—generally, [ἔλαφοι]

.. παρδαλίων τε λύκων τ' ἠια πέλονται food for wolves, Il. 13. 103, cf.

Emped. 314, Nic. Al. 412.

II. in Od. 5. 37, ὡς δ' ἀνεμος ..

ἦν θήμωνα τινάζει καρφαλέων, i. e. a heap of husks of chaff, cf. Pherecr.

Incert. 14. (Hesych. quotes a sing. ἦιον, with the expl. παρειά, γνάθος,

which seems to connect it with παρ-ἦιον.) [The ε short, as also the

contr. form shews; but ι long in arsi, Od. 2. 410; cf. ἠίος.]

ἠια, Ion. for ἦειν, impf. of εἶμι (ἴδο).

ἠίθεος [ἴ], Att. contr. ἠθεος, ὁ, a youth come to manhood, but not yet

married, a bachelor, answering to the feminine παρθένος, (μέχρι μὲν

παιδογονίας ἠθεοί .. ζῶσιν Plat. Legg. 840 D, cf. 87 E, Ruhnk. Tim.),

hence παρθένος ἠίθεός τε joined, Il. 18. 593., 22. 27, cf. Od. 11. 38;

χόρους παρθένων τε καὶ ἠιθέων Hdt. 3. 48; οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἠίθεος Eur.

Phoen. 945;—later also as real Adj. παῖς ἠίθεος Ph. Thes. 17; ἠιθεῖ-

σιν ἐφήβουσιν C. I. 246.

II. rare as fe., ἠιθέη = παρθένος,

Nic. ap. Ath. 6S4 C, Anth. P. 9. 241; κῆρυξ ἦθεος Eupol. Incert. 40. (Origin uncertain.)

ἦικτο, v. sub εἶκα.

ἦιξε, v. sub αἴσσω.

ἦιός, εσσα, εν, (ἦιών, ὄνος; so that, properly, it should be ἦιονόεις): —with banks, high-banked, ἐπ' ἦιόνεντι Σκαμάνδρῳ Il. 5. 36; in Q. Sm. 5. 299, χήνεσιν ἦιόνεν πεδίον καταβοσκομένοισιν (apparently) supplying grass to feeding geese;—whence Butt. Lexil. refers the word to ελαμένη, and concludes that it properly signified grassy. Others refer it to ἦια, food.

ἦιον, Ep. for ἦεσαν, 3 pl. impf. of εἶμι (ibo); also 1 sing., Luc. Syr. D. 24. ἦιος, δ, epith. of Phoebus, ἦιε Φοῖβε Il. 15. 365, 20. 152. (Prob. from the cry ἦ, ἦ, cf. ἦϊος, εὔϊος.)

ἦιῶν, (ἦια) to provide with food, Hesych.

ἦισαν, Ep. for ἦεσαν, 3 pl. impf. of εἶμι (ibo).

ἦισαν, Ep. for ἦδεσαν, 3 pl. impf. of οἶδα; v. *εἶδω.

ἦιχθην, v. sub αἴσσω.

ἦιών, Att. ἦών, Dor. αἰών, ῥών, ὄνος, ἦ;—a sea-bank, the shore, beach, ὄθι κύματ' ἐπ' ἦιόνος κλύζεσκον Il. 23. 61; ἀμφὶ δέ τ' ἄκραι ἦιόνες βοδῶσιν 17. 264 (v. sub παραπλήξ); ἐν . . ἦιόνεσσι καθίζων (Ep. dat.) Od. 5. 156;—also in Hdt. 2. 113, 8. 96, Pind., Trag., and in Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 5.

2. after Hom., of other banks, as of a lake, Pind. I. 1. 46; of a river (cf. ἦιεύεις), Aesch. Ag. 1158, Ar. Rh. 2. 659, 4. 130, Dion. H. 4. 27.

3. metaph. of the lower part of the face, over which the tears flow, Hesych.

ἦλων, ὄνος, ἦ, (αἰών) a hearing, report, the reading of Zenodot. for ἀγγελίην in Od. 2. 42.

ἦκα (*ἀκή II), Adv.

I. of Place or Motion, slightly, a little, ἦκ' ἐπ' ἀριστερά a little to the left, Il. 23. 336; ἦκα παρακλίνας κεφαλὴν Od. 20. 301; hence, generally, softly, gently, ἦκα ἐλαύνειν 18. 92, 94; πῶσαστο ἦκα γέροντα Il. 24. 50S; ἦκα μάλα ψύξασα 20. 440; ἦκα κίοντες Od. 17. 254; cf. ἦκιστος.

II. of Sound, stillly, softly, low, ἦκα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγύρευον Il. 3. 155; ἦκα μύρεσθαι, ὁμαδησαί Ar. Rh. 3. 463, 564.

III. of Sight, softly, smoothly, ἦκα στίλβοντες ἐλαίῳ with oil soft shining, Il. 18. 596; ἦκ' ἐπιμειδήσας soft smiling, Hes. Th. 547; ἦκα μέλαν slightly black, Opp. C. 3. 39.

IV. of Time, by little and little, Anth. P. 5. 279, Opp. H. 2. 67.—The radic. sense seems to be not much, slightly, and it is the Positive of ἦκιστος, as also of ἦσσων, ἦκιστος.

ἦκα, aor. I of ἦμι.

ἦκαῖος and ἦκαλέος, α, ὄν, Hesych.; ἦκαῖος, ὄν, E. M. 424. 16, Suid., Adj. forms from ἦκα, but only in Gramm.: cf. ἀκαλός.

ἦκαχε, v. ἀχεύω, ἀχέω II. 1.

ἦκεστος, η, ὄν, (Ep. for ἀκεστος, from κέστος) untouched by the goad, of young heifers reserved for sacrifices, in Tacit. nullo mortali opere contactae, βοῦς . . ἦνις ἦκέστας Il. 6. 94, 275, 309.

ἦκή, ἦ, Ion. for ἀκή, ἀκωκή;—in Archil. 40 the edge, meeting-point, κύματός τε κἀνέμον; cf. Valck. Hdt. 4. 196.

ἦκῆς, ἐς, sharp, Hesych.

ἦκιστος, η, ὄν, sup. Adj. of Adv. ἦκα, only in Il. 23. 531, ἦκιστος ἐλαυνέμεν the gentlest or slowest in driving, cf. Spitzn. ad l.—Some Gramm. (Eust. 1314. 27, E. M. 424. 27) write ἦκιστος, the worst at driving, cf. ἦκιστος; but though ἦσσων is used by Hom., ἦκιστος is not.

ἦκιστος, η, ὄν, Sup. of the Comp. ἦσσων, the Posit. in use being μικρός (cf. ἦκα), least, ὁ δ' ἦκιστ' ἔχων μακάρτατος Soph. Fr. 359; otherwise as Adj. only in Ael. (who seems to have read ἦκιστος in Il. 23. 531, if we may judge from the phrases ἦκιστος θηρῶν, ἦκιστος κρυμὸν φέρειν worst in hunting, etc.), N. A. 9. 1., 4. 31.

ἦκιστα, least, Hipp. 395. 54, Soph. Ph. 427, Eur. H. F. 299, etc.; οὐχ ἦκιστα, ἀλλὰ μάλιστα Hdt. 4. 170; ὡς ἦκιστα as little as possible, Thuc. 1. 91.

2. often in reply to a question, nay not so, not at all, Lat. minime, Soph. O. T. 623, etc.; ἦκιστά γε, minime vero, Ib. 1386, Plat. Phaedr. 276 C; ἦκιστα πάντων Ar. Pl. 440.

3. οὐχ ἦκιστα, freq. in litotes, Aesch. Cho. 116; οἱ τε ἄλλοι καὶ οὐχ ἦκ. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι i. e. the Athenians more than all, Plat. Prot. 324 C; ἐπὶ πολλῶν μὲν . . οὐχ ἦκιστα δὲ ἐν τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασι Dem. 18. 3, cf. Thuc. 7. 44, etc.; c. gen., οὐχ ἦκιστα Ἀθηναίων ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα Plat. Crito 52 A, cf. Theaet. 177 C, Symp. 178 A, al.

ἦκου, Ion. and Dor. for ἦπου.

ἦκριβωμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀκριβῶω, exactly, Eccl.

ἦκω, impf. ἦκον; fut. ἦξω Hdt. 1. 13, 7. 157, Thuc. 4. 30, etc., Dor. ἦξῶ Theocr. 4. 47; all other tenses late; aor. part. ἦξας Paus. 2. 11, 5, Galen.; pf. ἦκα Philostr. 115, Scymn. 62, C. I. 4762, Dor. 1 pl. ἦκαμες Plut. 2. 225 B; plqpf. ἦκεσαν Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 14;—Med., pres. subj. ἦκηται Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1; fut. ἦξομαι M. Anton. 2. 4, Or. Sib. 12 (14). 200. (From √'E, which becomes causal in the form ἦμι, aor. I ἦκα.) To have come, be present, Lat. adesse, properly in a pf. sense, with the impf. ἦκον as plqpf., I had come, and fut. ἦξω as fut. pf. I shall have come, directly opp. to οἴχομαι to be gone, while ἔρχομαι to come or go serves as pres. to both, and εἶμι (ibo) as fut.;—post-Homeric Verb (for in Il. 5. 478, Od. 13. 325, Bekker has restored ἦκω, as in Pind., v. Bücker v. l. O. 4. 18):—the impf. is not common, Aesch. Pr. 661, Plat. Rep. 327 E; the fut. ἦξω is more used, Aesch. Pr. 103, 717, 730, Eur. Andr. 73S, Ar. Pax 265, Orac. ap. Thuc. 2. 54, etc.; ἦκε imperat., Soph. Aj. 1116, Eur. Rhos. 337, Ar. Pax 275, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 25.—Construct. mostly with eis, Hdt. 8. 50, Aesch. Cho. 3, etc.; ἦκ. παρά τινα Hdt. 7. 157, Thuc. 1. 137; πρὸς πόλιν Soph. O. C. 734; ἦκ. ἐπὶ τινα to set upon, attack, Plat. Rep. 336 B; c. acc. only, ἦξεις ποταμόν Aesch. Pr. 717, cf. 724, 730; ἦκ. δῆμον τὸν Λυρκείου Soph. Fr. 709, cf. 265, Eur. Bacch. 1; ἦκουσιν αὐτῷ ἄγγελοι Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 26; ἐς ταῦτ' ἦκ. to have come to the same point, to agree, Eur. Hec. 748, Hipp. 273; with Adv. of

motion to a place, ἦκειν ἐνθάδε, δεῦρο, etc., Soph. Ph. 377, etc.; βῆναι κεῖθεν ὄθενπερ ἦκει Id. O. C. 1226:—but, ἦκειν ἐπὶ τὸ στράτευμα Xen. An. 7. 6, 2, is not to have come to the army, but to have come for it, like μετὰ τὸ στράτευμα; so, οἱ ἐπὶ τοῦθ' ἦκοντες Dem. 234. 22; ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ Eur. I. A. 886; so, ἦκ. διὰ ταῦτα, ἕνεκα τούτου Plat., etc.; περὶ σπονδῶν Xen. An. 2. 3, 4; also c. neut. Pron., αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἦκω Plat. Prot. 310 E; ὅ τι ἦκοιεν for what they had come, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 9:—c. acc. cogn., ὕδον μακρὰν ἦκειν Id. Cyr. 5. 5, 42:—c. inf., μανθάνειν γὰρ ἦκομεν we are here to learn, Soph. O. C. 12.

2. to have reached a point, like ἀνήκω, ἐς τοσὴνδ' ὕβριν Ib. 1030; ἐς τοῦτο ἀμαθίας Eur. Andr. 170; ἐς τοσοῦτον ἀμαθίας Plat. Apol. 25 E; ἐς ὅσον ἠλικίας Id. Charm. 157 D, etc.; πρὸς γάμων ἀκμάς Soph. O. T. 1492; ὄρῆς ἴν' ἦκεις; Ib. 687, etc.

b. διὰ μάχης, δι' ὄργης ἦκειν Aesch. Supp. 475, Soph. O. C. 905; cf. διὰ A. IV.

c. with an Adv. foll. by a gen., οὕτω πόρρω σοφίας ἦκει Plat. Euthyd. 294 E: often also, like ἔχω B. II. 2, εὖ ἦκειν τινός to be well off for a thing, have great store or plenty of it, as, εὖ ἦκ. τοῦ βίου, χρημάτων Hdt. 1. 30, 5. 62; ἐωντῶν Id. 1. 102; θεῶν Id. 8. 111; πιθανότητος ap. Dion. H. de

Dinarch. 1; in καλῶς αὐτοῖς κατανεῖν ἦκον βίου, Eur. Alc. 291, perhaps two thoughts are combined, their life being well advanced, and it being well for them (at their age) to die,—καλῶς being in the latter case taken for εὖ; also, ὁμοίως ἦκ. τινός to have an equal share of a thing, Hdt. 1. 149; so, πῶς ἀγῶνος ἦκομεν; how have we sped in the contest, Eur. El. 751; ὡδε γένους ἦκ. τινί to be this degree of kin to him, Id. Heracl. 213:—also, εὖ ἦκειν, absol., to be well off, flourishing, Hdt. 1. 30; (also, ἐς μῆκος εὖ ἦκων Ael. N. A. 4. 34):—very rarely c. gen. only, αὐτὸ δὲ δυνάμει ἦκεις μεγάλης thou art in great power, Hdt. 7. 157, nisi legend. μεγάλως.

3. to have come back, returned, Ar. Pax 265, 275, Xen. An. 2. 1, 9, Dem. 479. 4; mostly, ἀψορρον, πάλιν ἦκειν Trag., etc.

4. pleon. with a part., ἦκω φέρων I have come bringing (i. e. with), Soph. O. C. 579, cf. 357, Plat. Gorg. 518 D; so, ἦκῶν ἄγων Id. Phaedo 117 A; ἦκεις ἔχων τι Id. Gorg. 491 C, etc.;—but with part. fut., like ἔρχομαι, ἦκω φράσων, ἀγγελῶν, etc., I am going, I intend to say, Eur. Phoen. 706, 1075.

5. sometimes simply like γίγνομαι, θεοῖς ἐχθιστος ἦκω (as in Virgil, seu deus immensi venias maris, for fias), Soph. O. T. 1519, cf. Aj. 636, El. 1201, etc.; ἀπὸ πολιτείων τοιοῦτων ἦκετε, ἐν αἰς . . Thuc. 4. 126.

II. of Things:—of meats, to have come to table, Alex. Leukaδ. 1; ὡς τὰ περιφερόμενα ἦκε πρὸς ἡμᾶς were brought to us, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 3; of reports, ἐμοὶ ἀγγελίη ἦκει Hdt. 8. 140, cf. Soph. O. C. 1177; of events, πῆμα ἦκει τινί Aesch. Pr. 103, cf. Ar. Ran. 606, etc.; ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ ἦκει βίου τελευτή Soph. O. C. 1472; ἴν' ἦκει τὰ μαντεύματα what they have come to, Id. O. T. 953; ὡς αὐτὸν ἦξοι μοῖρα Id. El. 713:—of Time, ἦκει ἡμαρ, νύξ Trag.; ἦξει πόλεμος ap. Thuc. 2. 54; ἐς αὐτὸν ἦξει τὸ δεινόν Id. 6. 77.

2. like προσήκω, to concern, relate, or belong to, ποῖ ἦκει λόγος; to what do the words relate? Seidl. Eur. Tro. 155; εἰς ἐμ' ἦκει . . τὰ πράγματα, Lat. pertinent ad me, Ar. Pl. 919; εἰς ἐμὲ τὸ ἐλλεῖπον ἦξει will fall upon me, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 13; often in part., τὰ εἰς τοὺς κινδύνους ἦκοντα Antipho 139. 5; τὰ εἰς πλοῦτον ἦκ. Plat. Eryx. 392 E; τὰ πρὸς ἐπαινον, εἰς φιλανθρωπίαν ἦκ. Polyb. 12. 15, 9, 28. 15, 2, etc.

3. to depend upon, ἦ σωτηρία ἐπὶ τὴν πρεσβείαν ἦκε Dem. 350. 14.

4. c. inf., ἦκέ μοι γένει . . πενθεῖν it has come to me by birth . . , my birth lays it on me . . , Soph. O. C. 738.

5. c. part., ὁ καὶ νῦν ἦκει γενόμενον which commonly happens even now, Polyb. 26. 2, 11.

ἦλ, apoc. for ἦλος, or for ἦλιος, Euphor. 105; cf. δῶ for δῶμα.

ἦλαίνω, Ep. for ἀλαίνω, to wander, stray, ἦλαίνοντι Theocr. 7. 23 (Meineke for ἦλαίνονται):—metaph. to wander in mind, Call. Dian. 251.

ἦλάκῳ, ὄν, τὰ, only in pl. the wool on the distaff, ἦλάκατα στρωφῶσ' ἀλιπόρφυρα Od. 6. 53, 306, cf. 7. 105; ἦλ. στροφαλίζετε 18. 315.

ἦλακάτη [κῶ], ἦ, Dor. ἦλακάτᾱ, Eur., ἀλακάτᾱ, Theocr.: (v. sub ἄρκυς):—a distaff, Lat. colus, on which the wool is put, Od. 4. 135, cf. 1. 357, Il. 6. 491, Eur., etc.; ἦ ἦλ. τοῦ ἀτράκτου the stalk of the spindle, Plat. Rep. 616 C:—metaph., γηραιῶν . . ἦλακᾶτησιν with the fate of old age (so, breves colos a short span of life, Martial), C. I. 6280 B. 18.

II. like ἀτρακτος, of many things spindle-shaped; as, 1. one joint of a reed or cane, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 1: a reed, = δόναξ, Hesych.; cf. πολυηλάκατος.

2. an arrow, like ἀτρακτος, Hesych.; cf. χρυσηλάκατος.

3. the upper part of the mast, which was made to turn round, Ar. Rh. 1. 565 (v. Schol.), Ath. 475 A.

4. a windlass, to draw up heavy nets, etc., elsewhere ὄνος, Schol. Thuc. 7. 25.

ἦλακατῆνες, ὄν, οἱ, large sea-fish, prob. of the tunny kind, so called from their spindle-like form, Comici ap. Ath. 301 D.

ἦλάκατον, τό, supposed sing. of ἦλάκατα, q. v.

ἦλάμην, ἦλατο, v. sub ἄλλομαι.

ἦλάριον, τό, Dim. of ἦλος, a small nail, Eust. Opusc. 305. 66.

ἦλάσα, v. sub ἐλαύνω.

ἦλασκάξω, lengthd. form of ἦλάσκω, ὑπὸ πτόλιν ἦλασκάξων Il. 18. 281; . c. acc. loci, h. Hom. Ar. 142.

II. in Od. 9. 457, c. acc., ἐμὸν μένος ἦλασκάξει flees from, shuns my wrath, nisi h. l. legend. ἦλυσκάξει, Ion. pro ἀλυσκάξει, cf. Herm. Orph. Arg. 439.

ἦλάσκω, Ep. form of ἀλαίνω (cf. ἦλαίνω), to wander, stray, roam about, [ἐλαφοί] αὐτως ἦλάσκουσαι, ἀνάκιδες Il. 13. 104; [μυῖαι] κατὰ σταθμὸν ποιμνήϊον ἦλάσκουσιν Il. 2. 470; of persons, Emped. 21, Dion. P. 675, ἦλάσκαξες h. Hom. Apoll. 142.

ἦλάτο, v. sub ἀλάομαι.

ἦλάδανε, v. sub ἀλδαίνω.

Ἠλειᾶκος or Ἠλιαῖος, ἦ, ὄν, (Ἠλις) of or from Elis, Strabo 393; τὰ Ἠλιακά the Antiquities of Elis, Paus.:—οἱ Ἠλειακοὶ philosophers of the school of Elis, disciples of Phaedo, Diog. L. 1. 17., 2. 105, 126.

ἦλέκτρα, ἦ, v. ἦλεκτρον init.

ηλεκτρινος, *ov*, made of ηλεκτρον, Luc. V. H. 1. 20. shining like it, ὕδωρ Call. Cer. 29.

ηλεκτρον, τό, and ηλεκτρος, ὁ or ἡ, (for there is a great diversity of usage in the gender; in Hom. and Hes. it is indeterminate, neut. in Hdt. 3. 115, Plat. Tim. 80 C and Theophr., masc. in Soph. Ant. 1038 and late Prose, fem. in Ar. Eq. 532 (though here some write ηλεκτρῶν, from a nom. ηλέκτρα). *Electron*, a word used thrice in Od., viz. in 4. 73, where Telemachus in the palace of Menelaus admires the brilliancy (στεροπή) χρυσοῦ ηλέκτρον τε καὶ ἀργύρου ἢ δ' ἐλέφαντος: and in 15. 460., 18. 296, where of a gold necklace is said, that it was joined or set with pieces of electron, μετ' ηλέκτροισιν ἔερτο, ηλέκτροισιν ἔερμένον:—so in Hes. Sc. 142, the shield of Hercules τιτάνω λευκῶ τ' ἐλέφαντι ηλέκτρῳ θ' ὑπολαμπές ἔην χρυσοῦ τε φαείνῳ: and in Ep. Hom. 15. 10, the rich bride is ηλέκτρῳ βεβαυῖα, standing on a floor inlaid with electron: Soph. also (Ant. 1038) speaks of τὰ πὸ Σάρδεων ηλεκτρον . . καὶ τὸν Ἰνδικὸν χρυσόν, and Pytheas ap. Ath. 465 D mentions it with gold and silver; Hdt. 3. 115 merely says it was brought from a river Eridanus in the extreme west of Europe; while the νῆσοι Ἡλεκτρίδες are placed at the mouth of the Po by Strabo 215, in the North sea by Plin. 4. 30; and Ctesias says it came from India. So far we have nothing to tell us what it was. But Paus. (5. 12, 7), and Pliny (33. 23., 37. 2, 11) distinguish *electron* into

1. *amber*, as it prob. is in Hom., Hes. and Hdt., certainly in Plat. Tim. 80 C, and later authors; and, 2. *a metallic compound of gold and silver*, described by Strabo p. 146 as the mixed residuum (κάθαρμα) left after the first smelting of gold ore, and by Plin. as containing 1 part of silver to 4 of gold:—perhaps the *pale gold* (λευκὸς χρυσός) offered by Croesus at Delphi (Hdt. 1. 50) was electron, and this is what Soph. l. c. means by *Sardian electron*. It may be noted also that the coins of the Gr. cities in the west of Asia Minor contain an alloy of silver.—Many take it to be the *metallic electron* in Hom. and Hes., arguing that *amber* was unknown till the Phoenicians brought it in at a later period (though observe that the necklace described in Od. 15. 460 was a *Phoenician* gift, and note the ancient legend that ηλεκτρον was produced from the *amber-tears* of Phaëthon's sisters, cf. Ἡλιάς II).—In Ar. Eq. 532, Cratinus is described as in his dotage —ἐκπιπτοῦσάν τῶν ηλέκτρων καὶ τοῦ τόνου οὐκέτ' ἐνόητος, where the ηλεκτροί are prob. the pegs (κόλλοι) of his lyre. (The word is no doubt connected with ηλέκτωρ, (v. Od. 18. 296, where it shines ἥλιος ὤς), which notion runs through the prop. names Ἡλέκτρα (mother of Iris, Hes. Th. 266), and Ἡλεκτραι (one of the gates of Thebes), Ἡλεκτυῶνη (daughter of Ἡλιος, Diod. 5. 56); cf. Skt. *arkas* (sol), *arkis* (splendor);—not from ἔλκω, (as Ar. l. c. seems to take it), for the *attractive* quality of amber seems to have been first noticed by Thales, acc. to Diog. L. 1. 24, cf. Plat. Tim. 80 C.—For a full investigation, v. Ukert in Zimmerm. Phil. Journ. 1838, nrs. 52–56, C. T. Newton Acts of Soc. of Lit., 1866.)

ηλεκτρο-φαῖς, ἐς, *amber-gleaming*, ἀγαί Eur. Hipp. 741.

ηλεκτρῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *amber-like*, Hipp. 1135 H, Philostr. 27.

ηλέκτωρ, ὁρος, ὁ, *the beaming sun*, τεύχεσι παμφαίνων, ὥστ' ηλέκτωρ Il. 6. 515; ὥστ' ηλέκτωρ Ὑπερίων 19. 398:—also *fire* as an element, ἡλ. τε χθῶν τε καὶ οὐρανοῦ ἢ δὲ θάλασσα Emped. 263:—an acc. ηλέκτορα in Euphor. 74; gen. ηλέκτωρος Choerob. in A. B. 1200.—Cf. ηλεκτρον sub fin.

ηλέματος, Dor. ἀλέματος, ὄν, (ἡλεός) *idle, vain, trifling*, ὦ τὰς ἀλεμάτω ψυχᾶς (so Scal. for the Ms. reading ἀδαμάτω) Theocr. 15. 4; of a person, Timo ap. Diog. L. 4. 42; βροντῆ Sotad. ap. Ath. 621 B; ἐκρηβολίη Anth. P. 6. 75; φαντασία Ib. 11. 350. Adv. —τως, Ar. Rh. 4. 1206, Call. Cer. 91; so neut. pl. ηλέματα Opp. H. 4. 590.

ἡλεός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀλη, ἀλόμαι) *astray, distraught, crazed, φρένας ἡλεέ* Od. 2. 243; also in aprocop. form φρένας ἡλέ (like μέλε for μέλεε in Att.), Il. 15. 128; ἡλεὸν βέβησας Call. Fr. 174, cf. 173; also ἡλεός as Adv. *foolishly*, Aoth. P. 7. 639.

2. act. *distracting, crazing, οἶνος* Od. 14. 464. II. another form ἀλεός (ἄ, as it seems), cited in Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 4. 19, is expl. by μάταιος in E. M. 59. 45; so, ἀλεόφρων ὁ παράφρων, Ib.: Hesych. also has ἀλαιός (i. e. ἀλεός) ὁ παλαιός, ἄφρων, Αἰσχύλος (cf. Schol. Ar. Lys. 987); and the Verb ἀλεώσσειν ἄφραίνειν.

ἡλεύατο, v. sub ἀλεύομαι, Il.

ἡλήλατο, ἡλήλαντο, v. sub ἐλαύνω.

Ἡλια, Rhod. Ἀλια, τά, *a feast of the Sun*, Ath. 561 E, Aristid. 1. 547.

Ἡλιάδης, ὄν, ὁ, *child of the Sun*, Luc. Amor. 2; οἱ Ἡλιάδαι, an ancient family in Rhodes, Strabo 654, Diod. 5. 56. Cf. Ἡλιάς.

Ἡλιάζομαι, fut. ἄσομαι, Dor. 2 sing. Ἡλιάξει (vulg. —άξεις) Ar. Lys. 380; aor. —σάμην Id. Eq. 798; Dep.:—*to sit in the court* Ἡλιαία, *be a Helias*, Ar. Eq. 798, Vesp. 772 (with a play on the word, Ἡλιάσει πρὸς ἥλιον), Lex ap. Dem. 716. 16.

Ἡλιάζω, *to bask in the sun*, μάσας Strab. 773:—Pass. *to bask in the sun*, Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 7: *to be hung up*, like ἐξηλιάζω, LXX (2 Sam. 21. 14).

Ἡλιαία, ἡ, at Athens, a *public place or hall*, in which the chief law-court was held, Ar. Eq. 897; cf. Ἡλιάζομαι.

2. *the supreme court*, before which all offences liable to public prosecution (γραφῆ) were tried, such as ὕβρις, Lex ap. Dem. 529. 19.—The regular number of Ἡλιασταί was 6000, annually chosen by lot from citizens above the age of 30. After the time of Pericles, the whole body was subdivided into 10 bodies of 500 each (reserving 1000 to fill up vacancies), and each Ἡλιαστής received a fee (τριώβολον) for his day's service. II. = ἄλια, q. v.

Ἡλιακός, Dor. ἄλιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of the sun, κύκλος ἡλ. *the sun's orbit, the ecliptic* (v. ἐκλειπτικός), Diod. 1. 98; ἡλ. (sub. κύκλος), ὁ, Cleomed. 1. 4, etc.; ἐκλειψίς ἡλ. Diog. L. 1. 23; ἔτος, στέφανος ἄλ., at Rhodes, Meineke Com. Fr. 2747., 5. 52.

Ἡλιάς, ἄδορ, ἡ, fem. of forc., ἀκτίς Orac. ap. Luc. Alex. 34; ῥόδος

Id. Amor. 7.

II. Ἡλιάδες, αἱ, *daughters of the Sun*, who were changed into poplars and wept amber, Parmenid. 9, Ap. Rh. 4. 604, Plin. 37. 2, 11; ἡ Ἡλιάς αἰγείρος Philostr. 190.

Ἡλιάσις, εὖς, ἡ, = ἡλιώσις, *exposure to the sun*, Dio C. 59. 7.

Ἡλιάσις, εὖς, ἡ, *right of sitting in the Ἡλιαία*, Jusj. ap. Dem. 747. 8.

Ἡλιαστήριον, τό, *a place for sunning oneself*, Strabo 815, Galen.

Ἡλιαστής, οὖ, ὁ, (Ἡλιαία 2) *a Helias*, Ar. Vesp. 206, 891, Eq. 255, etc.

Ἡλιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, for, or like a Helias, γέρων Ar. Vesp. 195; ὀβολός Id. Nub. 863; ὄρκος Dem. 706. 26, Hyperid. Euxen. 49.

Ἡλι-αυγής, ἐς, (αὐγή) *gleaming like the sun*, χρυσός E. M. 425. 24.

Ἡλιάω, *to be like the sun*, κόμη Ἡλιώσα Anacreont. 16. 5, Heliod. 3. 4.

II. *to expose to the sun*, τὰς σταφυλάς Arist. Probl. 20. 35, 2. Ἡλιβάτας, ὄν, ὁ, *haunting the heights*, τράγος Antiph. Κυκλ. 2. 3, cf. Anaxil. Κυρκ. 1 (where for δέλφακας Ἡλιβάτους, perhaps —βάτας should be restored).

Ἡλιβάτος, Dor. ἀλίβ-, ὄν, *high, sleep*, always in Hom. as epith. of rocky crags (πέτρα or πέτραι), Il. 15. 273, 619., 16. 35, Od. 10. 88., 13. 196; so in Hes. Th. 675, 786, Sc. 422, Theogn. 176, Pind. O. 6. 110, Aesch. Supp. 351, Eur. Supp. 80, Theocr. 26. 10, etc.; also as epith. of ὄρος, ἄκρη, ἐρίπναι, πύργος Ar. Rh. 2. 169, etc.; of the Olympian throne of Zeus, Ar. Av. 1732; in h. Hom. Ven. 268, if the passage is correct, even of *high trees*:—in Od. 9. 243, the Cyclops Ἡλιβάτον πέτρην ἐπέθηκε θύρῃσιν, where it seems to denote the *enormous height* or size of the rock; whence later Poets were led to use it simply as *enormous, huge*, μέλεα ἡλ. Opp. H. 5. 66; σχεδὴ Q. Sm. 11. 312.—The word is poet., yet occasionally found in Prose, *high*, πέτραι ἡλ. Xen. An. 1. 4, 4; τόποι Polyb. 4. 41, 9; πέτρος Strabo 818; κρημνοί Luc. Merc. Cond. 10; δένδρα Agatharch. M. Rubr. p. 61; and sometimes here also in the sense of *enormous, vast*, κύμα, σκιαί Plut. 2. 163 C, 935 F.

II. like Lat. *altus, deep, abyssal, profound*, ἀντρῶ ἐν Ἡλιβάτῳ Hes. Th. 483; Τάρταρος ἡλ. Stesich. 81; ἡλ. ὑπὸ κευθμῶσι Eur. Hipp. 732; πελάγεσσιν ἐν ἡλ. Opp. H. 3. 171; κακὸν ἡλ. Damox. Συντρ. 1. 22; εὐήθεια Porph. Abst. 1. 12. (The word is commonly regarded as a compd. of ἥλιος, βαίνω, *traversed only by the sun*, i. e. *inaccessible, precipitous*: but then its application to πέτρα in Od. 9. 243, as also to ἀντρον, Τάρταρος, κευθμών is forced and improbable. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. refers it to ἡλεός (ἀλιτεῖν), synon. with ἄβατος or δύσβατος, *inaccessible*, whether of height or depth (in which case Ἡλιβάτος is a shortd. form of Ἡλιτόβατος, cf. Ἡλιτόμηνος, Ἡλιτοεργός).—Hesych. however quotes ἀλιψ as = πέτρα, and perhaps the orig. sense of Ἡλιβάτος is simply *craggy, precipitous*; cf. Ἡλιβάτας.)

Ἡλιθα, Adv., (ἄλις) *enough*, Lat. *solis multum*, ληίδα . . συνελάσσαμεν Ἡλιθα πολλήν Il. 11. 677; in Od. always Ἡλιθα πολλή, 5. 483., 9. 330., 14. 215., 19. 443: *very much, exceedingly*, or perhaps rather *suddenly*, like ἀθρόως, Ar. Rh. 3. 342., 4. 177, 1265.

II. (ἡλεός) *in vain*, like μάτην, Call. Lav. Pall. 124, Ar. Rh. 2. 283 (= μάτην in 281); cf. Ἡλιθίος.

Ἡλιθιάζω, *to speak or act idly, foolishly*, Ar. Eq. 1124.

Ἡλιθίος, Dor. ἀλίθ-, α, ὄν, (Ἡλιθα II) *idle, vain, random*, χόλος Pind. P. 3. 21; βέλος Aesch. Ag. 366; ὀδός Theocr. 16. 9.

II. of persons, *stupid, foolish, silly*, like μάταιος, Hdt. 1. 60, Eur. Cycl. 537, Ar. Ach. 443, etc.; Ἡλιθίον θάρρος θαρρεῖν Plat. Phaedo 95 C; Ἡλιθιώτερος Xen. Symp. 3, 6; —ωτατος Ar. Eccl. 765:—Ἡλιθίον [ἔστι], c. inf., Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 4, Antiph. Βοιωτ. 1. Adv. —ίως, Lys. 92. 34, Plat. Theaet. 180 D; neut. Ἡλιθίον as Adv., Ar. Nub. 872.

Ἡλιθιότης, ἡ, ὄν, *folly, silliness*, Cratin. Πυτ. 9, Plat. Rep. 560 D, al. Ἡλιθιῶ, *to make foolish, distract, craze*, Aesch. Pr. 1061.

Ἡλιθιῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like a fool*, Philostr. 558.

Ἡλιθιῶνη, ἡ, *one who makes foolish or distracts*, epith. of the Furies, Epigr. Gr. 1136. 5.

Ἡλικία, Ion. —ή, Dor. ἀλικία, ἡ, (ἡλιξ) *time of life, age*, Lat. *aetas*, ἦν πως Ἡλικίην αἰδέσσεσται, ἢ δ' ἐλεήσῃ γῆρας Il. 22. 419; γηραιὸν μέρος ἀλικίας Pind. P. 4. 280; παρὰ τὸν ἀλικίας εὐκόστα χρόνον Id. O. 4. fin.; τῆνδ' ἡλ. ἀστῶν, i. e. their old age, Aesch. Pers. 914;—acc. used absol., *in age*, νέος Ἡλικίην Hdt. 3. 134; ἐτέων ἐὼν Ἡλικίην πέντε καὶ λ' Id. 2. 26, cf. Xen. Cyn. 2, 3; so in dat., Ἡλικία ἔτι τότε ὢν νέος Thuc. 5. 43; προεληλυθὼς τῇ ἡλ. Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4;—also, ὑπὸ τῆς Ἡλικίας from his age, Plat. Lach. 180 D; αἱ δὲ Ἡλικίαν ἀτοκοί Id. Theaet. 149 C; οἱ ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἡλ. Thuc. 1. 80; τὸ ἀχρεῖον τῆς ἡλ. Id. 2. 44; ὅταν . . τοῦ γεννᾶν ἐκβῶσι τὴν ἡλ. Plat. Rep. 461 B; πόρρω τῆς ἡλ. advanced in years, Id. Gorg. 484 C; προήκων ἐν βαθὺ τῆς ἡλ. Ar. Nub. 514, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 279 A; ὁ παρ' Ἡλικίαν νοῦς beyond one's age, Menand. Monost. 690:—

in pl., ἐν ἀπάσαις ταῖς ἡλ. Plat. Rep. 412 E, cf. Legg. 625 B, al. 2. mostly, like ἦβη, *the flower or prime of life* from about 17 to 45, *man's estate, manhood*, ἐν ἀλικία πρώτα Pind. N. 9. 99; ἐν Ἡλικία εἶναι *to be of age*, Plat. Rep. 461 B, al.; c. inf., e. g. στρατεύεσθαι for service, Hdt. 1. 209, cf. Dem. 42. 9; αὐτῇ ἡ ἡλ. τὸν νεὸν κατέκρινεν Antiph. 128. 16; so, Ἡλικίαν ἔχειν, εἰς ἡλ. ἐλθεῖν Plat. Euthyd. 306 D, Theaet. 142 E; Ἡλικίαν ἔχειν, c. inf., *to be of fit age for doing*, Hdt. 1. 209, Plat. Theaet. 146 B; Ἡλικίας μετέχειν Thuc. 7. 60; οἱ ἐν Ἡλικία men of *serviceable age*, Id. 8. 75, Dem. 42. 9; ἐστρατευμένος ἀπάσας τὰς ἐν Ἡλικία στρατείας Dem. 545. 15; ἐντὸς Ἡλικίας Lys. 195. 22; ἡ καθεστηκυῖα ἡλ. maturity, Thuc. 2. 36:—of women, *womanhood, marriageable age*, Hipp. Coac. 110, Dem. 1352. 12, Aeschin. 26. 8., 27. 28; τὴν Ἡλικίαν καταμεμψάμενος Isae. 64. 40.

3. *youthful heat and passion*, Ἡλικίη καὶ θυμῷ ἐπιτρέπειν Hdt. 3. 36, cf. 7. 18. 4. *chastity, virginity*, Aeschin. 26. 7.

II. as collective Noun, = οἱ Ἡλικες, *those of the same age, fellows, comrades*, Lat. *juventa*, ὅς Ἡλικίην ἐκέκαστο ἔγχεῖ Il. 16. 808, cf. Pind. P. 1. 145:—esp. *those of the military age*, τῆς ἡλ. ἀπούσης ἐν ταῖς ναυσί Lys. 195. 17, cf. Thuc. 3. 67., 8. 1, etc.:—also *men of any age, παίδων τε . . καὶ πάσης ἡλ.* Plat. Legg. 959 E.

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time, ταῦτα ἡλικίην ἂν εἶη κατὰ Λαίον about the *time* of Laius, Hdt. 5. 59, cf. 60, 71; ἡλικίην τετρακοσίοις ἔτει . . . πρεσβυτέρων 2. 53. IV. *an age, generation*, Lat. *saeculum*, ἐπὶ τῆς νῦν ἡλ. Isocr. 75 E; πρὸ τῆς ἡμετέρας ἡλ. Dinarch. 95. 10; εἰς τὴν νῦν ζῶσαν ἡλικίαν Dem. 1392. 12; πολλὰς ἔμπροσθεν ἡλικίας Plut. Pericl. 27. V. of the body, *stature, growth*, as being a sign of age, Hdt. 3. 16, Plat. Euthyd. 271 B, Dem. 1024. 26; ἄνδρας ἡμισταδιαίους τὰς ἡλ. Luc. V. H. 1. 10; even of the height of a pillar, Id. Syr. D. 28.

ἡλικιάζομαι, Pass. *to grow to manhood*, Herm. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1098: in Byz. also ἡλικιόομαι, with ἡλικιώσις, ἡ, = ἡλικία.

ἡλικιώτης, ον, ὁ, *an equal in age, fellow, comrade, friend*, Lat. *aequalis*, Hdt. 5. 71, Ar. Nub. 1006, Andoc. 7. 28; ἡλ. τινί Lys. 161. 22; ἐμὸς ἡλ. Plat. Apol. 33 D; ἡλ. καὶ ἐταῖροι Id. Symp. 183 C, al.:—fem. ἡλικιώτισ, ἰδὸς, Plut. 2. 554 A, Luc. D. Marin. 15. 2; ἡλ. ἱστορία *contemporary* history, Plut. Pericl. 13; πράξεις ἡλ. Diod. 1. 58: c. dat. *contemporaneous with*, lb. 2; c. gen., Themist. 18 A.

ἡλικός [Γ], η, ον, *as big as, πόσος τις*; Answ., μικρός, ἡλικός Μόλων, Ar. Ran. 55; τί τοσοῦτον ὑβρίσεν, ἡλικόν . . Dem. 562. 7: *as great or powerful as*, Lat. *quantus*, Id. 67. 1. 2. of age, *as old as, ἄνδρα . .*

ἡλικόν Θουκυδίδην Ar. Ach. 703; ταῖσιν ἡλικίοισι νῶν = τηλίκους ἡλικιοῦν Id. Eccl. 465; οἱ ἡλικοί ἐγὼ = τηλικοί ἡλικοί ἐγὼ, Plat. Lach. 180 D:—rare in Trag., ὄρῳ μὲν ἡμᾶς, ἡλικοί . . of what various ages . . , Soph. O. T. 15. 3. in indirect questions, *how big, how great, ἂν ἴδω γὰρ ἡλικόν ἰχθὺν ὅσον τιμῶσιν* Antiph. Neav. 1. 6; often in expressions of wonder, θαυμάσια ἡλικά *extraordinarily great*, as in Lat. *mirum quantum*, Dem. 348. 24, cf. 469. 18; so, μέγιστα ἡλικά Luc. Merc. Cund. 13; also *how small*, Lat. *quantulus*, Luc. Hermot. 5.—In questions τηλίκος, answered by τηλίκος οἱ τηλικούτος.

ἡλιξ, Dor. ἄλιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, of the same age, καταίθουσα παιδὺς . . δαλὸν ἡλικί, of Meleager's torch, Aesch. Cho. 607; ὄρῳ Ar. Rh. 2. 479:—but mostly in pl., ββες . . ἡλικες, ἰσοφόροι Od. 18. 373; ἄλικες οἶα παρθένου Pind. P. 3. 30; ὄφ' ἡλικῶν νεανίδων Ar. Thesm. 1030, cf. Antiph. 121. 26. 2. as Subst. *a fellow, comrade, οἱ ἡλικες* Hdt. 1. 34., 2. 32, Ar. Vesp. 245; ἡλικές θ' ἡβης ἐμῆς Aesch. Pers. 681; τὸν ἡλικά τόνδε Ar. Ach. 336; proverb., ἡλιξ ἡλικά τέρπει Plat. Phaedr. 240 C, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 25, al. II. later c. gen. *like, resembling*, Wern. Tryph. 637.

ἡλιό-βλητος, ον, = ἡλιόβολος, Eur. Bacch. 14, Ael. N. A. 8. 26. ἡλιοβολίωμα, Pass. *to be sun-burnt*, Zenob. 5. 53:—ἡλιοβολία, ἡ, *sun-light*, Eccl.:—ἡλιό-βολος, ον, *sun-burnt*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 3. ἡλιο-ειδής, ἐς, *like the sun, bright and beaming, -ειδέστατος*, Plat. Rep. 508 A, 509 A, Galen., etc. Adv. -δῶς, Eccl.

ἡλιο-θαλπής, ἐς, *warmed by the sun*, Hesych. ἡλιοθερίω, *to sun oneself*, Galen. 6. p. 84. ἡλιοθερής, ἐς, (θέρω) *warmed in the sun*, E. M. 58. 1. ἡλιο-καής, ἐς, (κάω, καίω) *sun-burnt*, Luc. Lexiph. 2; v. sq. ἡλιοκάτα, ἡ, *exposure to the sun*, Paul. Aeg. 3. 6.—In Diog. L. 7. 1, Dind. corrects ἡλιοκαταῖς into ἡλιοκαεσί.

ἡλιο-κάμινος, ὁ, *a room exposed to the sun, for winter use*, Plin. Ep. 2. 17, 20, C. I. 3148. 43. ἡλιο-κάνθαρος, ον, *the dung-beetle, called sun-beetle*, because it was the Egyptian hieroglyphic for the sun, cited from Alex. Trall.

ἡλιό-καυστος, ον, (καίω) = ἡλιοκαής, Theocr. 10. 27. ἡλιό-κτύπος, ον, *sun-burnt*, Aesch. Supp. 155, restored by Wellauer for ἡ δίοκτυπον (as the Med. Ms. gives it,—not ἡ δίοκτυπον). ἡλιο-μῦνής, ἐς, *sun-mad, mad for love of the sun*, epith. of the cicada, Ar. Av. 1096.

ἡλιο-μόρφος, ον, *sun-shaped*, Poëta ap. Ath. 542 E. ἡλιόομαι, Pass. *to live in the sun, be exposed to the sun, ἡλιωμένος*, opp. to ἐσκιατραφηκώς, Plat. Rep. 556 D:—of places, ὅπως ἡ γῆ ἡλιωθῆ Theophr. C. P. 3. 4, 1; τὸ ἡλιούμενον *a sunny spot*, Xen. Oec. 19, 18, Arist. de An. 2. 8, 6. 2. *to be sun-struck, ἡλιουῖσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν* Hipp. Aër. 282; or *sun-burnt*, Mason. ap. Stob. 18. 3. 3. *to be illuminated by the sun-light*, Arist. Probl. 16. 1.

ἡλιό-παις, ὁ, ἡ, *a Sun-day child*, C. I. 9727. ἡλιό-πεμπτος, ον, *sent by the sun*, Sibyll. 13. 151, 164. ἡλιό-πεπτος, ον, *ripened in the sun, σταφίς* Hippiatr. 171 A. ἡλιό-πους, ποδος, ὁ, = ἡλιοτρόπιον, Diosc. 4. 193. ἡλιος, ὁ, Dor. ἄλιος (Soph. Tr. 96, El. 824), Ep. ἡέλιος, as always in Hom. (except in Od. 8. 271, where it is commonly taken as a prop. n.) and Hes.; Dor. ἀέλιος in Pind., Call., and in lyric passages of Soph. and Eur., v. ἀέλιος: (v. sub fin.):—*the sun*. For the sun's rising, Hom. uses ἀνιέναι, ἀναροῦναι, and (in Od. 10. 192) ἀνανέεσθαι: the later words are ἀνατέλλειν (cf. ἀνατολή, τέλλω), ἀνίσχειν, etc.; of the setting, δύναι, καταδύναι, mostly in partic. (cf. δύσις):—φάος ἡελίοιο is with Hom. sometimes *daylight*, sometimes *the light of life*, ὄραν φάος ἡελίοιο to live, Il. 18. 61, etc.; also, ὑπ' ἡελίῳ τε καὶ οὐρανῷ ἀστερόεντι ναιετάουσι Il. 4. 44; so, γυνὴ τῶν ὑφ' ἡλίῳ ἀρίστη Eur. Alc. 151; οὐκέτ' εἶναι ὑφ' ἡλίῳ to cease to live, lb. 394; also, ὑπὸ ἡλίῳ ἐωρᾶσθαι Thuc. 2. 103; ὑπὸ τὸν ἡλίον Dem. 316. 16, etc. Hom. represents the Sun as rising from Ocean, ascending the heaven, and again plunging into Ocean, Il. 7. 422., 8. 485., 18. 239, Od. 3. 1., 10. 191., 19. 433, cf. h. Merc. 68: later Poets describe him as carried back from West to East through Ocean in a golden cup, Mimnerm. 12, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 6; ἐπειδὴν ἡλ. τραπῆ, of the solstice, Ar. Eccl. 416.—The Sun furnished the earliest mode of determining the points of the heaven; hence πρὸς ἡῶ τ' ἡελίων τε, i. e. towards the East, opp. to πρὸς ζόφον, for Hom. only marked two points, E. and W., and called them *the rising and setting, light and darkness, morning and evening* (v. sub ζόφος), εἴτ' ἐπὶ δεξιῶσι πρὸς ἡῶ τ' ἡελίων τε, εἴτ' ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ τοίγε ποτὶ ζόφον ἡερόεντα Il. 12. 239,

cf. Nitzsch Od. 9. 26; ὄσσοι ναίανσι πρὸς ἡῶ τ' ἡελίων τε, ἡδ' ὄσσοι μετόπισθε πατὶ ζόφον Od. 13. 240; Hdt. 7. 58 also opposes πρὸς ἡῶ τε καὶ ἡλίου ἀνατολὰς to πρὸς ἐσπέριν, whereas he called the N. and S. the upper and lower parts; so, τὰ πρὸς ἡῶ τε καὶ ἡλίον ἀνατέλλοντα Id. 4. 40; οἱ ἀπ' ἡλίου ἀνατολίων the eastern . . , Id. 7. 70; cf. ἀπηλιώτης, *the East wind*. In later writers, πρὸς ἡλίον was *the South*, cf. Nitzsch Od. 10. 190. 2. *day*, like Lat. *sol*, Soph. El. 424: *a day*, Pind. O. 13. 51, Eur. Hel. 652, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 4. 26, etc.: later also *a year*, Herodes ap. Stob. 591. 32, cf. Sillig Catull. 5. 4., 8. 3, 8. 3. *sun-shine, sun's heat*, ἡλιος πολὺς Luc. Navig. 35, cf. Hermot. 25; πολλὸν τὸν ἡλίον ἐμφαίνειν, of a sun-burnt person, Id. adv. Indoct. 3, Rhet. Praec. 9:—in pl. *sun-beams*, Theophr. de Sign. 1. 22; also *hot sunny days*, like Lat. *soles*, Thuc. 7. 87, Arist. G. A. 5. 5, 9. 4. metaph. *sun-shine, brightness, τῆς ψυχῆς* Plut. 2. 994 E, cf. Artemid. 2. 36, etc.

II. as prop. n., *Helios, the sun-god*, often in Hom., though it is often dub. whether he means the sun or the god;—Wolf mostly prefers the prop. n., even in πρὸς Ἡῶ τε Ἡελίων τε, because of the fondness of the Greeks for impersonation. Hom. makes him son of Hyperion. Later, *Helios* was identified with Apollo or Phoebus, Aesch. Theb. 859, etc., cf. Cic. N. D. 2. 27, etc. (The old form seems to have been ἀφέλιος (ἀβέλιαν ἡλίον, Κρήτες Hesych.); cf. old Lat. *Auselius* (*east wind*), akin to *aurora* (*ausasa*), *αὐῶς, ἡῶς*.—The other word for *the Sun*, σείριος, Lat. *Sol*, prob. belongs to a diff. Root, Curt. Gr. Et. no. 612.) Ἡλιο-σείραπις, ὁ, an Egyptian divinity, C. I. 8514.

ἡλιο-σκόπιος, ον, *looking to the sun*: ἡλ. τιθύμαλος, *the sun-spurge, Euphorbia hel.*, Diosc. 4. 165; ἡλιοσκόπιον, τό, in Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 11. ἡλιο-στερής, ἐς, *depriving of sun, i. e. shading from the sun*, epith. of the Thessalian hat, Soph. O. C. 313; Coraëis suggests ἡλιοστεγής, Nauck ἡλιοσκηπής. ἡλιο-στίβης, ἐς, *sun-trodden, ἀντολαί* Aesch. Pr. 791.

ἡλιο-τρόπιον, τό, *the heliotrope, a plant which follows the sun with its flowers and leaves, herba solaris or solstitialis, solago, hel. Europaëum* Linn., Theophr. H. P. 7. 3, 1, Diosc. 4. 193, cf. Nic. Th. 678: sometimes called ἡλ. τὸ μέγα, to distinguish it from τὸ μικρόν, *croton tinctorius*, Linn., *turn-sale*, Diosc. 4. 194: cf. also ἡλιοπούς, ἡλιοσκόπιος. II. *a sun-dial*, Moschion ap. Ath. 207 F, Plut. Dio 29, Schol. Ar. Av. 997, etc.: cf. πόλος. III. *a green stone streaked with red, blood-stone*, Plin. H. N. 37. 60.

ἡλιοτρόπιος, ὁ, = ἡλιοτρόπιον I, Diosc. Noth. 4. 193. ἡλιο-φυής, ἐς, *grown in the sun*, Diosc. 4. 13. ἡλιό-φύτον, τό, *a name for the yew*, Diosc. 4. 144. ἡλιώω, only used in Pass. ἡλιόομαι, q. v. ἡλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἡλος, *a little nail*, Ar. Fr. 296. ἡλίτε, v. sub ἀλιταίνω.

ἡλίτης, ον, ὁ, (ἡλιος), = ἡλιοειδής, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 349. 27. ἡλίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἡλος) of or like nails, ἡλ. λείπις iron that scales off from nails, Diosc. 5. 89. ἡλίτο-εργός, ὄν, *missing the work, failing in one's aim*, Anth. P. 7. 210. ἡλίτο-μήνος, ον, *missing the right month, i. e. untimely born*, Il. 19. 118, Anth. P. 12. 228: v. ἀλιτήμερος. ἡλίφάρμακος, ἡ, *a plant useful to staunch blood*, Timag. ap. Stob. 541. 23.

ἡλίψ, ἴπας, ὁ, *a Dorian shoe* (v. ἀνήλιπος), Schol. Theocr. 4. 56. ἡλιώδης, ἐς, = ἡλιοειδής, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C. ἡλί-ωπος, ον, *lit by the sun's eye, οὐρανός* Soph. and Eur. ap. Philod.; cf. Gomperz Stud. Herc. fasc. 2. p. 22. ἡλίωσις, ἐως, ἡ, (ἡλιόομαι) *exposure to the sun*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 5, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 16. ἡλιώτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ἰδὸς: (ἡλιος):—of the sun, ἀκτίν' ἐς ἡλιῶτιν Soph. Tr. 697; ἡελιωτίς αἴγλη Anth. P. 7. 601; οἱ ἡλιῶται *the inhabitants of the sun*, Luc. V. H. 1. 17. II. ἡλιῶτις, ἡ, Ion. name for the moon, as if fem. of ἡλιος: whereas at Carrac the sun was worshipped as *Lunus*, or masc. of *Luna*.

ἡλικησε, v. sub ἐλκέω. ἡλληγορημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀλληγορέω, Tzetz. ad Hes. ἡλο-κόπος, ὁ, (κόπτω) *a nail-smith*, Gloss. ἡλόομαι, *to be secured with nails, ἡλωμένα καττύματα* Clem. Al. 240. ἡλο-πᾶγής, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) *fixed with nails*, Manetho 1. 149. ἡλό-πληκτος, ον, *hurt by a nail*, Hippiatr. 121. 16. ἡλος, Dor. ἄλος, ὁ, *a nail*: in Hom. never used to fix or fasten, but only for ornament, *a nail-head or stud*, [σκηπτρον] χρυσεῖος ἡλοισι πεπαρμένον Il. 1. 246; ἐν δέ αἱ [τῷ ξίφει] ἡλοι χρυσεῖαι πάμφαινον Il. 11. 29, cf. 633, Ath. 488 B, C; hence the stars, supposed to be set like studs in the solid sphere, are called ἡλοι, Lewis Astr. of Anc. p. 95. 2. after Hom. *a nail* to fasten with, Pind. P. 4. 125; ἡλοι σιδηροὶ καὶ ξύλινοι Xen. Cyn. 9, 12, etc.; of shoe-nails, Theophr. Char. 4:—proverb., ἡλω ἐκκρούειν τὸν ἡλον Luc. Laps. 7; ἡλω ὁ ἡλος (sc. ἐκκρούεται) Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 3, cf. Eust. 126. 13, Suid., and v. πάσσαλος. II. *anything like a nail, a wart, knot, callus* on the hands or feet, Theophr. Ign. 37, Nic. Th. 272; on the eye, Medic.; also on plants, esp. the olive, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 3, Diosc. 1. 136. ἡλός, supposed nom. of the vocat. ἡλέ, v. sub ἡλεύς. ἡλοσύνη, ἡ, = ἡλιθιότης, Nic. Al. 420. ἡλό-τύπος, ον, (τύπτω) *fixed or pierced by nails*, Nonn. Jo. 20. v. 20. ἡλπυτο, v. sub ἔλπομαι. ἡλσάμην, an aor. 1 occurring in Simon. Iamb. 21 (where Bgk. δι-ηλσάμην) and Ibyc. 48: in the former place it is commonly referred to εἶλω (cf. the Hom. forms ἔλσαν, ἔλσαι); but ἡλσατο in Ibyc. seems to be sync. for ἡλάσατο (from ἐλαύνω), v. E. M. 428. 28. ἡλυγάζω, (ἡλυξ) *to overshadow*, only found in compd. ἐπηλ-

ἡλυγαῖος, α, ον, shadow, dark, Suid.

ἡλύγη [ῥ], ἡ, a shadow, shade, darkness: metaph., δικῆς ἡλύγη the darkness, intricacies of a lawsuit, Ar. Ach. 684.—ἡλυξ: σκιά is cited in A. B. 1199, cf. ἐπὶ ἡλυξ: but for the Adj. form ἡλύγων ὑρέων in Hesych., ἡλυγίων or ἡλυγαίων must be restored, Bgk. Archil. 69. (V. λύγη.)

ἡλυγίζω, = ἡλυγάω: ἡλυγισμένος Hesych.

ἡλυθόν, v. sub ἔρχομαι.

ἡλυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, v. sub ἡλύγη.

ἡλυξα, v. sub ἀλύσκω.

ἡλυστῆ, ἡ, = ἡλυσις, ὕδός, Hesych., cf. E. M. 497. 9.

Ἠλύσιον πεδῖον, τό, the Elysian fields, Lat. Elysium, Od. 4. 563, sq.; in pl., Anth. P. append. 278. Hom. places it on the west border of the earth, near to Ocean; favoured heroes passed thither without death, and lived happy under the rule of Rhadamanthys: Hesiod's Elysium is in the μακάρων νῆσοι, Op. 169; as is Pindar's, O. 2. 129; from these legends arose the fabled Atlantis, and Elysium was placed in the nether-world, as opp. to Tartarus, Virg., etc. II. later, χωρία ἡλύσια and ἐνηλύσια were places struck by lightning, and so devoted to some god, Lat. bidentalía, Casaub. Pers. 2. 27.

Ἠλύσιος, α, ον, Elysian, αὔραι Anth. P. append. 51. 22, cf. Epigr. Gr. 1046. 58.

ἡλύσις, εως, ἡ, = ἔλευσις, a step, βραδύπουν ἡλ. σπεύδειν Eur. Hec. 67; πυκνήν βαίνειν ἡλ. Id. Phoen. 844; πικρὰν δῶκων ἡλ. Id. H. F. 1041:—for Aesch. Ag. 251, v. Dind.

ἡλυσκάζω, v. ἡλασκάζω.

ἡλφον, v. sub ἀλφαίνω.

ἡλω, v. sub ἀλίσκομαι.

ἡλώμην, v. sub ἀλάομαι.

ἡλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἡλώω) nailed, nail-sharped, Paul. Aeg. 6. 66.

ἡμα, τό, (ἡμί) that which is thrown, a dart, javelin, ἡμασιν ἔπλεν ἀριστος best at darting, Il. 23. 891: hence ἡμων, q. v.

ἡμαθόεις, εσσα, εν, Ep. for ἄμα-, (ἄμαθος), sandy, in Hom. always epith. of the Elean Pylos, Πύλοιο ἡμαθύντος, cf. Hes. Sc. 360; so that if Πύλος be fem. (as in Apollod. 2. 7, 2), the Adj. must be declined ἡμαθόεις, -όεν. Strab. (344) derives it from a river Amathos, Elis not being sandy; but Pylos was not far from the coast, and the epith. refers to the sand-hills of the shore, v. Schol. Il. 2. 77; also, ἡμαθόεσσα ἡμῶν Ar. Rh. 1. 932.

ἡμαι, ἡσαι, ἡσται (but κάθ-ηται Ar. Lys. 597, Plat.), ἡμεθα, ἡστε, ἡνται Call. Fr. 122, Ep. εἶται Il. 10. 100, εἶται 3. 134 (κατέεται Hdt. 1. 199); imperat. ἡσο Hom., ἡσθω (καθ-) Aesch. Pr. 916; subj. and opt. only in the compd. καθ-; inf. ἡσθαι; part. ἡμενος:—impf. ἡμην, ἡσο, ἡστο (but ἐκάθητο, καθ-ητο, v. κάθημαι), dual ἡσθην (ἐῆσθην Orph. Arg. 813), pl. ἡμεθα (ἡμεσθα Eur. I. A. 88), ἡσθε Cratin. 'Od. 4, ἡντο, Ep. εἶατο Il. 7. 61, εἶατο Ib. 414, ἐκατέατο Hdt. 8. 73. (Curt. refers the word to √HΣ, cf. Skt. ās, āsē (sedeo); and denies its connexion with √EΔ, ἔζομαι.)

To be seated, sit, very freq. in Hom. and also used in Att. Poets, the compd. κάθημαι being used in Att. Prose:—often in Hom. with collat. sense, to sit still, sit idle, Il. 2. 255, 18. 104, etc.; ἡσθαι ἐν εἰρήνῃ Callin. 3; καθ' οἴκους ἐκτός ἡμῶν πόνων Eur. Fr. 10:—of an army, to sit down, lie encamped, Il. 15. 740, 24. 542; πόλιν ἀμφὶ 18. 509; πρύσθε τειχέων Eur. Suppl. 664:—of a spy, to lurk, Il. 18. 523; and so metaph., πρὸς ἐμᾶ ψυχᾷ Θάρσος ἡσται, c. inf., Eur. Alc. 604:—to lie hid, εἶατ' ἐνὶ Τρώων ἀγορῇ κεκαλυμμένοι ἵππῳ, i. e. in the wooden horse, Od. 8. 503, cf. 512:—of magistrates, ἐν ἀρχαῖν ἡμενοι Eur. Andr. 699, cf. Aesch. Ag. 183:—later, also of things, as temples, votive offerings, etc., to lie, ἱρὸν ἡσται Hdt. 9. 57; ἐπὶ στέγος ἱερὸν ἡνται καλπίδες Call. Fr. 122, cf. Luc. Syr. D. 31, Jac. Anth. P. p. 932; ἡμῶν ἐν χώρῳ (or χόρτῳ) = ελαμηνῆ in a low, sunk place, Theocr. 13. 40.—Construct.: mostly with a prep., expressing at or on .., ἐνὶ δίφρῳ Il. 16. 403, cf. Aesch. Pers. 366, etc.; ἐπὶ κορυφῆς Il. 14. 157; ἐπ' ἐσχάταις Aesch. Eum. 806; παρὰ κλισίῃ Il. 1. 330, etc.; ἀνὰ Γαργάρῳ 15. 153; also c. dat., 'Ολύμπῳ 13. 524, 21. 389, etc.; ἐρετμοῖς at the oar, Eur. Cycl. 16:—rarely c. acc., σέλαμα σεμνὸν ἡμῶν seated on .., Aesch. Ag. 183; Σιμόντος κοίτας Eur. Rhos. 547, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 38, and v. sub καθίζω II:—often with the part. of Verbs which denote a certain state of mind, ἡμαι .. ὀλιγηπελέων Il. 15. 245; ὀδυρόμενος, ἀλλοφρονέων Od. 14. 40, 10. 374; πεφυλαγμένος ἡσο Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 148; ἐκπεπληγμένη Soph. Fr. 24.

ἡμ-αιθον, τό, a half-obel at Cyzicus, Hesych., cf. Phoenix ap. Ath. 359 E. ἡμαρ, Dor. ἄμαρ, τό, poet. for ἡμέρα, day, the prevailing form in Hom., though he also uses ἡμέρη; νύκτας τε καὶ ἡματα Od. 11. 183; νύκτας τε καὶ ἡμαρ by night and day, Il. 5. 490; ἡμαρ alone, by day, Hes. Op. 174; μέσον ἡμ. mid-day, Il. 21. 111, Pind., etc.; δείελον ἡμ. evening, Od. 17. 606. 2. used in Hom. with Adjs. to describe a state or condition, αἰσιμον, ὑλέθριον, μύρσιμον, νηλεὲς ἡμαρ the day of destiny, of death, Il. 8. 72, 19. 294, etc.; ἐλεύθερον, δούλιον, ἀναγκαῖον ἡμαρ the day of freedom, of slavery, 6. 455, 463, etc.; νόστιμον ἡμαρ Od. 1. 9, al.; ἡμαρ ὑρφανικόν Il. 22. 490. 3. of the seasons, ἡματ' ὑπὸ ρινῶ, ἡματι χειμεριῶ 16. 385, 12. 279.

II. with Preps., ἐπ' ἡματι day by day, daily, Od. 12. 105, 14. 105; (αἰὲν ἐπ' ἡματι Soph. O. C. 688); also, in a day, Od. 2. 284; for a day, Il. 10. 48; all day long, 19. 229; at the close of day, Theocr. 24. 137:—so, later, ἐπ' ἡμαρ by day, Soph. O. T. 199, Fr. 239; for a day, Eur. Phoen. 401; ἐπ' ἄμαρ ἕκαστον, ἄμαρ ἐπ' ἄμαρ Theocr. 17. 96; ἡμαρ ἐπ' ἡμαρ αἰεί Anth. P. 9. 499:—κατ' ἡμαρ day by day, Lat. quotidie, Soph. Ph. 797, Eur. Hec. 627; κατ' ἡμαρ αἰεί Soph. O. C. 688; αἰεί κατ' ἡμαρ Eur. Tro. 392; αἰεί τὸ κατ' ἡμαρ Id. El. 145; τὸ κατ' ἡμαρ the needs of the day, one's daily bread, Soph. Ph. 1079, Fr. 520; but κατ' ἡμαρ, also, this day, to-day, Lat. hodie, Id. O. C. 1079, Aj. 753; παρ' ἡμαρ every other day, Lat. alternis diebus, Pind. P. 11. 95, Soph. O. C. 1455, Aj. 475.

ἡμαρτημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἄμαρτάνω, faultily, ἡγείσθαι Plat. Meno 88 E; ἡμ. ἔχειν Id. Legg. 670 D.

ἡμάτιος [ᾶ], α, ον, (ἡμαρ) poet. for ἡμερήσιος, by day, ἡματιή μὲν ὑφαίνεσκεν μέγαν ἱστόν, νύκτας δ' ἀλλύεσκεν Od. 2. 104, cf. 19. 149; ἡμάτιαι σπεύδουσι μέλισσαι Hes. Th. 597; ἡμ. φέγγος, i. e. the sun, Anth. P. 9. 651. 2. day by day, daily, Il. 9. 72.

ἡμβροτον, Ep. aor. 2 of ἄμαρτάνω.

ἡμεδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἡμεῖς) of our land or country, native, Lat. nostras, opp. to ἀλλοδαπός (cf. ὑμεδαπός), Ar. Pax 220, Plat. Theag. 124 D; νόμισμα ἡμ. C. I. 76.4:—ἡ ἡμεδαπή the Roman empire, opp. to barbarian lands, Hdn. 1. 11. (On the termin. -δαπος, v. Apoll. de Pron. pp. 298 sq., and cf. ποδαπός.)

ἡμέδιμνον, τό, corruptly for ἡμι-μέδιμνος, C. I. 5640. 1. 34, 5773. 6, cf. Didym. ap. Prisc. 1351, Lob. Paral. 44.

ἡμεῖς, v. sub ἐγώ.

ἡμεκτέω, cf. περιημεκτέω.

ἡμελημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀμελέω, carelessly, Isocr. Ep. 426 C; ἡμ. ἔχειν Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 4.

ἡμελλον, v. sub μέλλω.

ἡμέν, Ep. Conjunction, correlative to ἡδέ, mostly conjunctive, like καὶ .., καὶ .., as well .., as also .., Lat. et .., et .., but sometimes disjunctive, like Lat. vel .., vel .., or sive .., sive .., ἡμέν νέοι ἡδέ γέροντες Il. 2. 789, cf. 5. 751, Od. 14. 201, etc.; when the latter word is to be emphatic, καὶ is added to ἡδέ, ἡμέν θεὸν ἡδέ καὶ ἀνδρα Il. 5. 128; ἡμέν δέμας ἡδέ καὶ αὐδὴν Od. 2. 268:—ἡμέν is often omitted before ἡδέ, v. sub ἡδέ; but is rare with δέ or τε for ἡδέ, ἡμέν .., πολλοὶ δέ .. Il. 12. 428; ἡμέν ὅσοι χαλεποὶ .. οἳ τε φιλύξεινοι Od. 8. 575; more freq. foll. by καὶ, Il. 15. 664, 670, etc.

ἡμεν, I pl. impf. of εἰμί (sum).

II. ἡμεν, I pl. impf. of εἶμι (ido).

ἡμέρα, Ion. ἡμέρη, Dor. ἀμέρα, ἡ:—day, first in Hom. (though the usual Ep. form is ἡμαρ), ἡμέρη ἦδε κακὸν φέρει Il. 8. 541, 13. 828; τίς νύ μοι ἡμέρη ἦδε; Od. 24. 514; νύκτες τε καὶ ἡμέραι 14. 93; μῆνές τε καὶ ἡμ. Ib. 293, 11. 294; so in Hes., ἐφ' ἡμέρη ἡδ' ἐπὶ νυκτί Or. 102; on the various positions of the phrase νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν, v. Lob. Paral. 62:—ἡ σήμερον ἡμέρα, v. sub σήμερον:—Phrases for day-break, ἄμα ἡμέρα or ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ Xen. An. 6. 3, 6, Aeschin. 64. 28; ἄμ' ἡμέρη διαφωσκούση Hdt. 3. 86; ἡμ. διαλάμπει Ar. Pl. 744; ἐκλάμπει Id. Pax 304; ὑποφαίνεται Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 14; γίγνεται or ἐστὶ πρὸς ἡμέραν Id. Hell. 2. 4, 6, Lys. 92. fin.:—τῆς ἡμέρας ὕψέ late in the day, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 23. 2. sometimes, like the Ep. ἡμαρ, with Adjs. to describe a state or time of life, ἐπίπονος ἡμ. a life of misery, Soph. Tr. 654; λυπρὰν ἀγειν ἡμ. Eur. Hec. 364; ἐχθρὰ ἡμ. Id. Phoen. 540; παλαιὰ ἡμ. old age, Soph. Aj. 623; αἰ μακρὰ ἡμέραι length of days, Id. O. C. 1216; νέα ἡμ. youth, Eur. Ion 720; so, τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμ. Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 8; ἐπὶ τῇ τελευταίᾳ ἡμ. at the close of life, Ib. 13, 8; (but τελευταία ἡμ. one's last day, Soph. O. T. 1529). 3. poet. for time, ἡμ. κλίνει τε κἀνάγει πάλιν ἅπαντα τὰνθρώπεια Id. Aj. 131; ἐς τούτ' ἡμέρας Id. O. C. 1138. 4. a birth-day, Diog. L. 4. 41.

II. absol. usages, 1. in gen., τριῶν ἡμερέων within three days, Hdt. 2. 115, cf. Thuc. 7. 3; ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων within a few days, Thuc. 4. 26, etc.; ἄλλης ἡμ. another day, Soph. El. 698; τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμ. Isocr. 58 C:—but also, ἡμέρας by day, opp. to νυκτός, Soph. Fr. 63; οὐθ' ἡμέρας οὔτε νυκτός Plat. Phaedr. 240 C; δις τῆς ἡμέρης ἐκάστης twice every day, Hdt. 2. 37; δις τῆς ἡμ. Plat. Com. Incert. 44; πεντάκις τῆς ἡμ. Menand. Miso. 5; κατεσθίω .. τῆς ἡμ. πέντε ἡμιμέδιμνα five every day, Pherecr. 'Aγ. 1. 2. in dat., τῆδε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ on this day, = σήμερον, Soph. O. T. 1183; τῇ τῶθ' ἡμ. Id. El. 1123;—so, τῆδ' ἐν ἡμέρᾳ Id. O. C. 1612, cf. O. T. 615, Aesch. Ag. 1666, Lys. 158, 39, etc. 3. in acc., πᾶσαν ἡμ. all day, Hdt. 1. 111, etc.; τὴν μὲν αὐτίχ' ἡμ. Soph. O. C. 483; ὄλην τὴν ἡμ. Eur. Pol. 5; τρίτην ἡμ. ἡκων three days after one's arrival, Thuc. 8. 23; οὐδεμίαν ἡμέραν never any day, Dem. 264. 1; πέντε ἡμέρας during five days, Thuc. 8. 103; τὰς ἡμέρας in the daytime, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 12.

III. with Preps., μίαν ἀν' ἀμέραν on one day, Pind. O. 9. 126; ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμ. every day, Hdt. 7. 198:—ἀφ' ἡμέρας τῆς νῦν from this day, Soph. O. T. 351; but, ἀφ' ἡμέρας πίνειν to begin to drink in open day, like Lat. de die potare, Polyb. 8. 27, 11:—δι' ἡμέρης, Att. -rus, the whole day long, Hdt. 1. 97, 2. 173, Pherecr. 'Iπν. 1; διὰ τρίτης ἡμ. every third day, Lat. tertio quoque die, Hdt. 2. 37; δι' ἡμ. πολλῶν at a distance of many days, Thuc. 2. 29:—ἐν ἡμέρᾳ, v. supr. II. 2:—ἐξ ἡμέρας by day, οὔτε νυκτός οὔτ' ἐξ' ἡμ. Soph. El. 780;—ἡμέραν ἐξ ἡμέρας day after day, Henioch. Incert. 1. 13:—ἐφ' ἡμέραν sufficient for the day, Hdt. 1. 32, Thuc. 4. 69; τὸ γὰρ βρότειον σπέρμ' ἐφ' ἡμ. φρονεῖ Aesch. Fr. 295; τῆς ἐφ' ἡμ. βορᾶς Eur. El. 429; but, τοῦτ' ἡμέραν day by day, Eur. Cycl. 336; also in gen., ἐπ' ἡμ. ἐκάστης every day, Hdt. 5. 117; ἐφ' ἡμ. τῆς νῦν Soph. O. T. 351:—καθ' ἡμέραν by day, Aesch. Cho. 818; καθ' ἡμ. τὴν νῦν to-day, Soph. O. C. 3, Aj. 801; but καθ' ἡμ. commonly means day by day, daily, καθ' ἡμ. αἰεί Id. Fr. 779; mostly however with the Art., τὸν καθ' ἡμ. βίον Id. O. C. 1364, cf. Eur. Med. 1020, Thuc. 1. 2, etc.; τὰ καθ' ἡμ. ἐπιτηδεύματα Id. 2. 37; τὸ καθ' ἡμ. ἀδέες Id. 3. 37, etc.; and τὸ καθ' ἡμ., absol., every day, Ar. Eq. 1126, etc.;—also, τὰ καθ' ἐκάστην τὴν ἡμ. Isocr. 56 C; cf. ὁσημέραι:—μεθ' ἡμέραν at mid-day, Hdt. 2. 150, Ar. Pl. 930; νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμ. Aeschin. 64. 36:—ἡμέρα παρ' ἡμέραν γιγνομένη day following on day, Antipho 137. 43; so, παρ' ἡμέραν alone, Luc. D. Deor. 24. 2; cf. ἡμαρ fin.:—πρὸ ἡμέρας before day-break, Diphil. Boiaw. 1:—πρὸς ἡμέραν towards day, near day, Lys. 92. fin., Diphil. l. c.; but also for the day, daily, Charito 4. 2:—ὑπ' ἀνθρωπίνης ἡμέρας by man's judgment (in allusion to the day of God's judgment), 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 3. IV. as prop. n. Hemera, the goddess of day, daughter of Erebus and Night,

Hes. Th. 124. (Prob. from same Root as ἡμερος, sub ὥρα, Lob. Paral. 359.)
 ἡμεράλωψ, ὁ, ἡ, the contrary of νυκτάλωψ, q. v., Galen. Introd. 768.
 ἡμερεύω, to spend the day, ἐν τόπῳ ἐρήμῳ Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 3; ἐν ἀγορᾷ
 Dem. 1081. 26; πρὸς πύρ Xen. Oec. 4, 2; ἐν πόνοισι Eur. Fr. 529:—absol.
 to travel the whole day, Aesch. Cho. 710 (where μακρὰς κελεύθου belongs
 to τὰ πρόσφορα, as in Eur. Hel. 515). 2. to pass one's days, live,
 Soph. El. 787:—Med., διαίταν ἡμερεύεται Eur. Fr. 809. 6:—so
 Gaisf. for ἡμερεύεται (as it is in Jo. Damasc.), Aeschin. cites it ἔμπορεύεται.
 ἡμερήσιος, Dor. ἄμερ-, a, ov, also os, ov Polyb. 9. 13, 6: (ἡμέρα):—
 for the day, by day, Hipp. 595. 20; ἡμ. φάος light as of the day, Aesch.
 Ag. 22 (including the notion of εὐάγγελος, v. Herm.): cf. νυκτερή-
 σιος. II. a day long, ἡμ. ὁδὸς a day's journey, Hdt. 4. 101,
 Plat., etc.; ἡμ. λόγος a speech lasting a whole day, Isocr. 345 C; ἡμ.
 χρόνος Tim. Locr. 97 C, etc.; ζῶή Plut. 2. 111 C. III. of or
 for a day, τὸ ἡμ. (sc. μίσθωμα) a day's wages, Suid.; φ' γράφει ἀτίχους
 ἡμερησίους 500 lines every day, Diog. L. 7. 181.
 ἡμερία (sc. ὥρα), ἡ, =ἡμέρα, the MS. reading in Soph. Aj. 208;
 Thiersch's conj. ἡμερία is very tempting.
 ἡμερίδης, ov, ὁ, (ἡμερος) of wine, mild, mellow, Lat. mitis, Plut. 2.
 663 D, 692 E:—epith. of Bacchus, as patron of the cultivated vine
 (ἡμερίς), lb. 451 C, 994 A.
 ἡμερίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἡμέρα, Gloss.
 ἡμερινός, ἡ, ὄν, of day, φῶς Plat. Rep. 508 C: by day, opp. to νυκτε-
 ρινός, πυρετός Hipp. Epid. 1. 941; ἄγγελος ἡμ. a day-messenger, Xen.
 Cyr. 8. 6, 18, cf. ἡμεροδρόμος; ἡμ. θεωρία Polyb. 9. 14, 6. II.
 ἐφ. σίτα, in Ar. Pax 163, is expl. by Schol., mortal, earthly, but perh.
 rather every-day, common-place, cf. Ephipp. Γηρ. 1. 2.
 ἡμέριος, Dor. ἄμ-, ov, for a day, lasting but a day, γέννα, αἶμα Eur.
 Phoen. 130, 1512; αὐτὲ θεῶν γένος οὐθ' ἄμεριων .. ἀνθρώπων Soph. Aj.
 398, cf. Ant. 789:—absol., ἡμέριοι mortals, Opp. H. 2. 669, Anth. P. 3. 372,
 al.; opp. to φθίμενοι, Anth. P. 8. 107. II. daily, κύκλος Philo 1. 92.
 —Poët. Adj., for in Xen. Oec. 21, 3, ἡμερινός should be read, Lob. Phryn. 53.
 ἡμερίς, ἴδος, fem. of ἡμερος:—as Subst., ἡμερίς (sc. ἀμπελος), ἡ, the
 cultivated vine, opp. to ἀγριάς, Od. 5. 69, Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 24,
 Opp. C. 3. 458, etc.: but distinguished from ἀμπελὶς by Ar. Ach. 997:
 —metaph., ἡ ποιητικὴ ἡμ. τῶν Μουσῶν Plut. 2. 15 E:—also, ἡμ. δρῦς =
 ἡμερόδρῦς, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 2.
 ἡμερο-βαπτισταί, οἱ, a Christian sect who were baptized daily, Epiphani.
 ἡμερό-βιος, ov, living for a day: τὸ ἡμ. = τὸ ἐφήμερον, an insect,
 Plin. 11. 43: of beggars, etc., living from hand to mouth, Satyr. ap.
 Hieron. 2. 207, cf. Theognost. in A. B. 1381.
 ἡμερο-γράφος, ὁ, one who keeps a diary, Marin. Vit. Procl. p. 29 Boiss.
 ἡμερο-δάνειστος, ov, ὁ, one who lends on daily interest, Diog. L. 6. 99, 100.
 ἡμεροδρομέω, to be an ἡμεροδρόμος, Strabo 251, Luc. D. Deor. 24. 1.
 ἡμερο-δρόμος, ov, ruining the day through, ἡλιος Phot., etc. II.
 as Subst. a courier, Hdt. 6. 105., 9. 12, Plat. Prot. 335 E: cf. ἡμερινός.
 ἡμερό-δρῦς, ὕ-ς, ἡ, an oak with eatable acorns, Hesych.
 ἡμερο-ειδής, ἐς, of the nature of day, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 181.
 ἡμερο-θηλής, ἐς, (θάλλω) gently-sprouting, restored by Gräfe in Anth.
 P. 9. 374, for ἡμεροθάλλει.
 ἡμερο-θηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the hunting of tame beasts: ἡ -κή (sc.
 τέχνη) the art of hunting them, Plat. Soph. 222 C.
 ἡμερο-καλλής, οὖς, τό, a kind of yellow lily, that blooms but for a day,
 Cratin. Μαλλθ. 1, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 1., 6, 11:—so, ἡμεροκαλλής, ἴδος,
 ἡ, Diosc. 3. 137. Schneider takes them for different species.
 ἡμερό-κοιτος, Dor. ἄμερ-, ov, sleeping by day, epith. of a thief, Hes.
 Op. 603; ἄμερόκοιτοι βλαχαὶ τεκίων, for ἀμεροκοίτων, Eur. Cycl. 58:—
 as Subst., a fish, perhaps the seal, Opp. H. 2. 408; also ἡμεροκοίτης, ov,
 ὁ, lb. 199, 224.
 ἡμερο-λεγδόν, Adv. (λέγω) by count of days, Aesch. Pers. 63:—on the
 exact day, Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 3.
 ἡμερο-λογέω, to count by days, τὸν χρόνον Hdt. 1. 47.
 ἡμερο-λόγιον, τό, a calendar, Plut. Caes. 59 (v. l. -λογεῖον): also
 ἡμερο-λογικά, τά, Ptolem. in Fabric. B. Gr. 2. 431.
 ἡμερο-μαχία, ἡ, a battle by day, Aristid. 2. p. 314.
 ἡμερο-νύκτιον, τό, = νυχθήμερον, E. M. 540. 22, Eccl.
 ἡμερό-πιτυς, vos, ἡ, the cultivated pine, Hesych.
 ἡμερο-ποιέω, = ἡμερόω, Hesych.
 ἡμερος, Dor. ἄμ-, ov, also a, ov Hdt. 5. 82, Pind. N. 9. 100: (v. sub
 fin.):—opp. to ἀγριος, 1. tame, tamed, reclaimed, Lat. mansuetus,
 of animals, χῆνα φέρων .. ἡμερον ἐξ αὐλῆς Od. 15. 162; ἡμερα ζῶα,
 ἡμ. ἀγέλαι, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 260 B, etc.; so, τὰ ἡμερα alone, Xen.
 Cyr. 1. 3, 6. 2. of plants and trees, cultivated, Lat. sativus, ἐλαίη
 Hdt. 5. 82; δένδρεα Id. 4. 21., 8. 115; καρπός Plat. Criti. 115 A; so,
 τὰ ἡμερα alone, Id. Tim. 77 B; cf. ἡμερίς. 3. of countries, culti-
 vated, reclaimed, ἡμερωτέρα χώρα Hipp. Aër. 288; so, ἡμερώταται ὁδοί
 good, quiet roads (cf. ἡμερόω), Plat. Legg. 761 A. 4. of men,
 civilised, gentle, Lat. mansuetus, civilis, Hdt. 2. 30, Pind. P. 1. 136., 3.
 12; ἀνδρες οὕτως ἡμεροι καὶ φιλόανθρωποι Dem. 530. 6; ἀμέροις χερσίν,
 αἰὼν ἄμερος Pind. N. 8. 4., 9. 106; ἄμερος ἀταῖς O. 13. 2; so of a
 lion, ἐν βίβου προτελείοις ἄμερον Aesch. Ag. 721; ἡμερώτερος Ib. 1632,
 Hdt. 2. 30.—Adv. -ρως, Polyb. 5. 54, 9; Comp. -ωτέρως, Plat. Legg.
 867 D; Sup. -ώτατα, Dio C. 58. 18. (Prob. from same Root as ἡμαι,
 so that the orig. sensc would be settled.)
 ἡμεροσκοπεῖον, τό, a place for watching by day, Strabo 159, Aen.
 Taet. 6:—ἡμεροσκοπέω, to keep day-watch, Aen. Taet. 6.
 ἡμερο-σκόπος, ὁ, watching by day, Aesch. Theb. 66; φύλαξ Ar. Av.
 1174:—as Subst., a day-watcher, Hdt. 7. 182, 192, Soph. Ant. 253, etc.
 ἡμερότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἡμερος) lameness, opp. to ἀγριότης, Arist. H. A. 8.
 1, 2. 2. cultivation, of a country, Hipp. Aër. 288. 3. of men, 3

gentleness, kindness, Plat. Rep. 410 D. II. in Byz., an Imperial
 title, Lat. Serenitas, Clementia.
 ἡμερο-τοκέω, to produce eatable fruits, Philo 1. 402, 455.
 ἡμερο-τροφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, feeding for the day, χοίριξ Heracl. Lemb. ap.
 Ath. 98 E.
 ἡμεροῦσιος, ἰα, ἰων, = ἡμερήσιος: Adv. -ίως, Eccl.
 ἡμερο-φαής, ἐς, shining by day, Nicet. Ann. 205 B.
 ἡμερο-φάνης, ἐς, visible by day, ἄστρον Def. Plat. 411 A, Arist. Top. 6. 4, 14.
 ἡμερό-φαντος, ov, appearing by day, ὄναρ Aesch. Ag. 82.
 ἡμερό-φοιτος, ov, wandering by day, Basil. 1. 107 B.
 ἡμεροφύλακείω, to be a day-watcher, App. Civ. 4. 62.
 ἡμερο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, = ἡμεροσκόπος, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 6.
 ἡμερό-φωνος, ov, heralding the day, epith. of the cock in Simon. (SI
 Bgk.) ap. Ath. 374 D, from a late MS.; the others ἡμεροφ-
 ἡμερόω, fut. ὠσω, (ἡμερος) to tame, make tame, 1. properly of
 wild beasts, Plat. Rep. 493 B, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 28. 2. of plants
 and trees, to reclaim, cultivate, Hipp. Aër. 288, Theophr. C. P. 2. 14,
 1. 3. of countries, to clear them of robbers and wild beasts, as
 Hercules and Theseus did, ναυτιλῆλαι πορθμὸν ἀμερώσας Pind. I. 4. 98
 (3. 75); χθόνα ἀνήμερον τιθέντες ἡμερωμένην Aesch. Eum. 14; or to
 cultivate them, Theophr. C. P. 5. 15, 6, al.: of men, to civilise, Plat.
 Legg. 937 D, etc. 4. of men also, to soothe, soften, civilise, opp.
 to ἀγριαίνω, λόγῳ Plat. Rep. 554 D; ἀρμονία τε καὶ ῥυθμῶ Ib. 442 A;
 and in Pass., lb. 493 B; δάροις ἡμεροῦσθαι Id. Legg. 906 D; ὑπὸ παι-
 δείας Ib. 935 A. b. also to tame by conquest, to subdue, ἡμερώσας
 δὲ Αἴγυπτον ἐξυβρίσασαν Hdt. 7. 5; and so in Med., πᾶν ἔθνος ἡμερού-
 μενος βασιλεῖ 5. 2, cf. 4. 118.
 ἡμέρωμα, τό, a cultivated plant, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 8, in pl.
 ἡμερ-ωρέω, = ἡμεροφυλακείω, Hesych., Phot.
 ἡμέρωσις, εως, ἡ, a taming, reclaiming, τῆς χώρας (by clearing it of
 wild beasts), Diod. 1. 24: cultivation, of lands, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 3:
 of men, civilising, Plut. Num. 6.
 ἡμερωτής, οὖ, ὁ, a tamer, civiliser, of Heracles, Max. Tyr. 3. 7.
 ἡμες, Dor. for ἡμεν, = εἶναι, inf. of εἶμι to be.
 ἡμετέριος, ov, = ἡμεδαπός, Anacr. 75, Anaxandr. Γερωντ. 1.
 ἡμέτερος, Dor. ἄμετ-, a, ov, (ἡμεῖς) our, Lat. noster, Hom. and Att.;
 εἰς ἡμέτερον (sc. δῶμα) Od. 2. 55., 17. 534; so, ἡμέτερόνδε 8. 39., 15.
 513; ἐφ' ἡμέτερ' 15. 88, Il. 9. 619; ἐν ἡμέτερον Hdt. 1. 35., 7. 8, 4;
 ἡ ἡμετέρα (sc. χώρα) Thuc. 6. 21, etc.:—τὸ ἡμέτερον for our part,
 quantum ad nos attinet, Plat. Tim. 27 D, Legg. 778 D, etc.; τὰ ἡμέτερα
 φρονεῖν to take our part, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 14, etc.:—ἡμέτερα κέρδη τῶν
 σοφῶν = ἡμῶν τῶν σοφῶν, Ar. Nub. 1202; cf. ἀμός; ἡμέτερον αὐτῶν
 [οἰκοδόμημα] = ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, Plat. Gorg. 514 B. II. sometimes
 for ἐμός, Od. 11. 562., 16. 300, 442., 19. 344, etc.
 ἡμέων, v. sub ἐγῶ.
 ἡμην, Macedon. impf. of εἶμι (sum), Cobet V. LL. 57.
 ἡμην, impf. of ἡμαι.
 ἡμί, (v. sub fin.), I say, Lat. inquam, the 1st pers. of pres. being used
 in Att. dialogue to repeat something with emphasis, παῖ ἡμί, παῖ boy
 I say, boy! Ar. Nub. 1145, Ran. 37; otherwise only in 3 sing. ἡαί,
 Sappho 98, Hermipp. 'Aθ. 6; Dor. ἡτί Alcman 130. II. impf.
 ἡν, 3 sing. ἡ (the only part used by Hom., chiefly in Il., always at the
 end of a speech, so as to pass on to another action), ἡ, καὶ ἐπ' ὀργυρήν
 κάπη σκέθε χεῖρα he spake and . . , Il. 1. 219, etc.; ἡ βα, καὶ ἀμπεπα-
 λῶν προτεῖ . . ἔγχοσ 3. 355, etc.; rarely with the subject expressed, ἡ βα
 γυνὴ ταμίη 6. 390:—in Att. this impf. is freq. in the phrases ἡν δ' ἐγὼ
 said I, Plat. Rep. 327 C, etc.; ἡ δ' ὅς said he, Cratin. Πυρ. 15, Ar.
 Vesp. 795, Plat., etc.; ἡ δ' ἡ Id. Symp. 205 C; used to introduce the
 words of a speaker, and put after the first few words, like Lat. inquam,
 inquit, Engl. said I, said he:—also with the subject repeated, ἡ δ' ὅς ὁ
 Γλαύκων Plat. Rep. 327 B, etc. (The word is not connected with
 φημί; for the Root is found in Skt. āh-a (inquit), Lat. aio, ad-agium:
 v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 611.)
 ἡμί-, Insep. Prefix, used in Composition, half-. (The Root of ἡμους;
 cf. Skt. sāmī; Lat. semi-, semis; O. H. G. sāmī. Curt. connects the
 form with Skt. sāmā (v. āma), equal, in two equal parts.)
 ἡμιάγιος, ov, half a saint, Epiphani.
 ἡμιάγρυπνος, ov, half-awake, Byz.
 ἡμ-ιαμβος, ὁ, a half-iambic, i. e. a catalectic dimeter, such as Herodes
 used, Schol. Nic. Th. 377.
 ἡμιαμόριον, τό, a half-ἀμφορεύς, Joseph. B. J. 2. 21, 2.
 ἡμιάνδριον, τό, Dim. of sq., Theophyl. Sim. Ep. 43.
 ἡμιάνδρος, ὁ, a half-man, eunuch, Hippon. 103, Luc. D. D. 2. 3, 1.
 ἡμιάνθρωπος, ὁ, = foreg., Luc. Deor. Conc. 4; also ἡμιάρρη, ενος, ὁ,
 Ctes. Pers. 5, Theopomp. ap. Phot.
 ἡμιάρτιον, τό, a half-loaf, Sophron 57 Ahrens.
 ἡμιασάριον, τό, a half-ας, Lat. semissis, Polyb. 2. 15, 6.
 ἡμιαστραγάλιον, τό, a half-ἀστράγαλος, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 33.
 ἡμιβάρβαρος, ov, half-barbarous, half-foreign, Strabo 611.
 ἡμιβᾶφής, ἐς, half-dipped, half-dyed, Nonn. D. 1. 358.
 ἡμιβίος, ov, half-alive, Manetho 2. 358.
 ἡμιβράχης or -βρεχής, ἐς, half-watered, γῆ Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 1:
 half-wet, sodden, θέρμοι Anth. P. 11. 413.
 ἡμιβράχης, v, half-short, A. B. 824.
 ἡμιβροτος, ov, half-nian, ἵππος ἡμ. a centaur, Opp. C. 2. 7.
 ἡμιβροχος, ov, = ἡμιβρεχής, Theophr. H. P. 3. 1, 6., 8. 6, 1.
 ἡμιβρώς, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., Antiph. Δυσπρ. 1, Anth. P. 6. 57.
 ἡμιβρωτος, half-eaten, Xen. An. 1. 9, 26, Axiomic. Χαλκ. 2.
 ἡμιγάμος, ov, half-married, i. e. a concubine, Philostr. 516.
 ἡμιγένειος, ov, but half-bearded, of a youth, Thencr. 6. 3.

ἡμιγενής, *és*, *half-produced, imperfect*, Plat. Tim. 66 D: of fruits, *half-ripened*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 1.
 ἡμιγέρων, *οντος, ὁ, ἡ, half an old man*, Longus 3. 31.
 ἡμίγραμμον, *τό, (γράμμα II. 6) half a scruple*, Hippiatr.
 ἡμίγραφος, *ον, half-written*, Menand. Incert. 395.
 ἡμίγυμνος, *ον, half-naked*, Luc. D. Marin. 14. 3, Arr. Ind. 24. 8.
 ἡμίγυναίξ, *αικος, ὁ, ἡ, half-woman*, Simon. (?) 191, in acc.: so ἡμιγύναιος, *ον*, Suid.; ἡμίγυμος, *ον*, Synes. 184 D.
 ἡμιδαής, *és, (δαίω) half-burnt*, νηὺς II. 16. 294, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 598. II. (δατέομαι) *half-divided, half-mangled*, Anth. P. 9. 375:—for Nic. Al. 55, v. ἡμιδεής.
 ἡμιδαΐκτος, *ον, (δαίω) half-slain*, Opp. C. 2. 281, H. 5. 669.
 ἡμιδακτύλιαιος, *α, ὀν, half a finger long*, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 137.
 ἡμιδακτύλιον, *τό, a half-finger's breadth*, C. I. 123. 25, Plut. 2. 935 D.
 ἡμιδαμής, *és, half-slain*, Opp. H. 1. 716; v. ll. ἡμιθανής. ἡμιδαής.
 ἡμιδανάκη, *ἡ, a half-dανάκη*, v. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v. ἡμεδαπός: Dim. -ιον, *τό*, Hesych.
 ἡμιδαπής, *és*, dub. word in Phot. and Suid. expl. by ἡμιτελής.
 ἡμιδαρείκον, *τό, a half-daric*, Xen. An. 1. 3, 21.
 ἡμιδεής, *és, (δέω) wanting half, half-full*, Xen. An. 1. 9, 25, Anth. P. 5. 183, and perhaps to be read in Nic. Al. 55:—ἐξ ἡμιδεοῦς by *half*, Themist. 222 B.
 ἡμιδιπλοΐδιον, *τό, a woman's dress doubled at the top so as to fall half-way down the figure*, Ar. Eccl. 318, cf. Dict. of Antt. s. v. *Tunica*.
 ἡμιδουλεία, *ἡ, half-slavery*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 257 A.
 ἡμιδουλος, *ον, a half-slave*, Eur. Andr. 942, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 255 A.
 ἡμιδράκων, *αντος, ὁ, a half-dragon*, Greg. Naz.
 ἡμιδραχμαῖος, *α, ὀν, weighing half a drachma*, Alex. Trall. 8. 446.
 ἡμιδραχμον, *τό, a half-drachma*, Poll. 6. 160.
 ἡμιδωδέκατον, *τό, = ἡμίχαιον*, Hesych.
 ἡμιέλιος, *ον, (εἶλη) half-exposed to the sun*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 23, 1.
 ἡμιεκτέον, *τό, = sq., Ar. Nub. 643, 645, Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 12.*
 ἡμιεκτον, *τό, a half-εκτεύς*, Dem. 918. 11, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 2, etc.: *a vessel containing thus much*, Hipp. 683. 47, 49. II. ἡμ. χρυσοῦ = 8 obols, Crates Λαμ. 3: cf. Lob. Paral. 233.
 ἡμιέλλην, *νος, ὁ, ἡ, a half-Greek*, Luc. Salt. 64.
 ἡμιεργής, *és, half-made, half-finished*, Luc. Astrol. 5.
 ἡμιέργας, *ον, = foreg., Hdt. 4. 124, C. I. 160. 5; ἡμ. καταλείπειν Thuc. 7. 2, cf. Plut. 2. 841 D.*
 ἡμιέτης, *és, (έτος) of half a year, ἡμιέτες, καὶ ἡμ. χρόνος* Poll. 1. 54.
 ἡμιεφθός, *ον, (έψω) half-boiled*, Hipp. Art. 829: generally, *half-cooked*, even by roasting or frying, of Empedocles in Luc. D. Mort. 20. 4.
 ἡμιζύγιος, *ον, balanced half and half*, Arist. Mech. 20, 1.
 ἡμιζωός, *ον, (ζωή) half-alive*, Gloss.:—ἡμιζως, Hdn. Epim. 239.
 ἡμιθάλλής, *és, (θάλλω) half-green*, Anth. P. 7. 465.
 ἡμιθαλπτός, *ον, half-warmed*, Heliod. 2. 19 Coraës: vulg. ἡμίπτος.
 ἡμιθάνής, *és, half-dead*, Strabo 98, Anth. P. 11. 392: cf. ἡμιθνής.
 ἡμιθέαινα, *ἡ, a demi-goddess*, Opp. C. 3. 245; pl. gen. ἡμιθεάων, C. I. 6280 B. 57.
 ἡμιθεός, Dor. ἀμίθεος, Theocr., ὁ, *a half-god, demigod*, like the Homeric ἦρας, ἀνδρῶν ἠρώων θεῖον γένος, οἱ καλέονται ἡμίθεοι Hes. Op. 159, cf. h. Hom. 31. 18., 32. 19; then freq. in Pind., etc.;—the only passage in which it occurs in Hom. is suspected, ἡμιθέων γένος ἀνδρῶν II. 12. 23.
 ἡμιθηλυς, *υ, half-woman*, Anacreont. 11. 2.
 ἡμιθηρ, *πος, ὁ, ἡ, half-beast*, Apollod. 1. 6, 3, Philostr. Jun. 868.
 ἡμιθνής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἡμιθανής, Ar. Nub. 504, Thuc. 2. 52, Aeschin. 76. 18, etc.; ὕπνος βαθὺς καὶ ἡμ. Philostr. 88.
 ἡμιθνητός, *ον, half-mortal*, of the Dioscuri, Lyc. 511:—*half-dead*, LXX.
 ἡμιθραυστός, *ον, half-broken*, Eur. H. F. 1096, Lyc. 378, Anth. P. 9. 568.
 ἡμιθωράκιον, *τό, the front plate of the θώραξ*, Plut. 2. 596 D.
 ἡμιΐουδαῖος, ὁ, *a half-Jew*, Joseph. A. J. 14. 15, 2.
 ἡμικάδιον, *τό, a half-κάδος*, Philoch. ap. Poll. 10. 71, C. I. 5641. 94.
 ἡμικάκος, *ον, evil by halves, half a villain*, Soph. Fr. 885, Alex. Αἰχμ. 1, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 218 A. Adv. -κως, Ar. Thesm. 449.
 ἡμικάουτος or -καυτός, *ον, half-burnt*, Ael. V. H. 13. 2, Dio C. 50. 35.
 ἡμίκενος, *ον, half-empty*, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 77, Poll. 5. 133.
 ἡμικερκος, *ον, with half a tail*, like κόλουρος, Nicet.?
 ἡμικεφάλαιον, *τό, less Att. form for ἡμικραῖρα*, Phryn. 328:—ἡμικεφάλον, Gloss.
 ἡμικλαστός, *ον, (κλάω) half-broken*, Plut. 2. 306 A, 317 C.
 ἡμικλειστός, *ον, half-shut*, prob. l. for ἡμικλείς in Suid.
 ἡμικλήριον, *τό, (κλήρας) half the inheritance*, Isae. 64. 2, Dem. 1173. 6; pleon., τοῦ κλήραν τὸ ἡμ. Isae. 86. 18.
 ἡμικόγγιον, *τό, a half-congius*, Diosc. ap. Galen. 13. 984.
 ἡμικόπος, *ον, half-mangled*, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 716; expl. by ἡμίπλευρος in Hesych.
 ἡμικόριον, *τό, a half-κόρος, a dry measure*, Hesych. (vulg. -κόλλιον).
 ἡμικόσμιον, *τό, half the world*, Niceph. Blemm. p. 236.
 ἡμικοτύλη [ῥ], ἡ, *a half-κοτύλη*, Hipp. 586. 8.
 ἡμικοτύλιαῖος, *α, ὀν, as much as a half-κοτύλη*, οἶνος cited from Diosc.
 ἡμικοτύλιον, *τό, = ἡμικοτύλη*, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 21.
 ἡμικραῖρα, ἡ, *half the head or face*, Ar. Thesm. 227, Ameips. Κορν. 3, Crobyl. Ψευδ. 3; cf. ἡμικεφάλαιον. 2. = sq., Aët. ap. Phot. p. 178 Bekk.
 ἡμικρανία, ἡ, (κράνιον) *a pain on one side of the head or face*, Galen. (The Lat. *hemisranium*, whence French *migraine*, our *megrin*.)
 ἡμικρανικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or like ἡμικρανία*, πάθος Aët.; οἱ ἡμικρανικοί persons suffering therefrom, Paul. Aeg. 3. 5.
 ἡμικρής, ἦτος, ὁ, *a half-Cretan*, Lyc. 150.
 ἡμικυάθος, ὁ, *a half-κύαθος*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2.
 ἡμικυκλικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Schol. Plat. p. 82 Ruhnck.

ἡμικύκλιος, *ον, (κύκλος) semicircular*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1614: also ἡμικυκλος, Heliod. 8. 14. II. as Subst., ἡμικυκλον, *τό, a semicircle*, Arist. An. Post. 1. 1, 4, etc. 2. *the front seats in the theatre*, next the orchestra, Poll. 4. 127, 131, Phot.: *a place for public entertainment or meeting*, Plut. Alcib. 17, Nic. 12, cf. Iambl. V. Pyth. 26. 3. *a semicircular seat, armchair*, Cic. Lael. 1, Poll. 6. 9. 4. *a semicircular dial*, Vitruv. 9. 8.
 ἡμικυκλώδης, *és, (είδος) semicircular*, Strabo 597: also ἡμικυκλώδης Hesych. s. v. ἡμίαρτον:—Adv. ἡμικυκλοειδῶς, Tzetz. ad Hes.
 ἡμικύκλος, *ον, v. sub ἡμικύκλιος.*
 ἡμικύλινδρος, ὁ, *a half-cylinder*, Eratosth. p. 177 Bernh.: -κυλίνδριον, Porphyg. Abstin. 4. 7.
 ἡμικύνες, οἱ, *half-dogs*, name of a fabulous nation, elsewhere κυνοκέφαλοι, Hes. ap. Strabo 43. 299 and Steph. Byz.
 ἡμίκυπρον, *τό, (κύπρος II. 2) a measure, = modius*, Hippon. 17.
 ἡμιλάσταυρος, ὁ, *half a rogue*, Menand. Incert. 395, Poll. 6. 161.
 ἡμίλεκτος, *ον, half-said*, Theophyl.
 ἡμίλεπτος, *ον, half-peeled, half-hatched*, Anacreont. 26. 10.
 ἡμίλευκος, *ον, half-white*, Luc. Prom. 4.
 ἡμίλιγδος, ἡ, f. l. in Soph. Fr. 33; v. Dind.
 ἡμιλιτριάτιος, *α, ὀν, weighing half a pound*, Strabo 146.
 ἡμιλίτριον, *τό, a half-pound*, Epich. 5 Ahr. II. ἡμίλιτρον, *τό*, in Sicily, *a half-obel*, Arist. Fr. 467.
 ἡμίλουτος, *ον, half-washed*, Cratin. Incert. 113, cf. Poll. 6. 161.
 ἡμιλοχία, ἡ, *a half-λόχος*: also ἡμιλόχιον, *τό*, Ael. Tact. 5.
 ἡμιλοχίτης [ι], *ου, ὁ, leader of a ἡμιλοχία*, Ael. Tact. 5, Suid.
 ἡμιμάθης, *és, half-learned*, Philostr. 575, Poll. 6. 160.
 ἡμιμάνης, *és, half-mad*, Aeschin. 24. 25, Luc. Conc. Deor. 4.
 ἡμιμάραντος, *ον, half-withered*, Luc. Tox. 13, Alciphro 3. 62.
 ἡμιμάσσητος, *ον, half-chewed*, Crates Incert. 14.
 ἡμιμέγιστον, *τό, a half-mina*, Hesych.
 ἡμιμέδιμνον, *τό, a half-μέδιμνος*, Pherecr. 'Αγ. 1, Dem. 1278. 22, Dicaearch. ap. Ath. 141 C; also ἡμιμέδιμνος, ὁ, Poll. 4. 168:—cf. ἡμεδίμνον.
 ἡμιμεθής, *és, half-drunk*, Anth. P. 6. 251, Clem. Al. 182.
 ἡμιμέθυσος, *ον, (μεθύω) = foreg., Poll. 6. 160.*
 ἡμιμερής, *és, (μέρος) halved, half*, Eccl.
 ἡμιμερίστος, *ον, half-divided*, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 286.
 ἡμίμεστος, *ον, half-full*, Poll. 5. 133.
 ἡμίμετρον, *τό, a half-measure*, Suid. s. v. ἡμικάδιον.
 ἡμίμησος, ὁ, *half a Mede*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 213 B.
 ἡμιμνηαῖος, *α, ὀν, (μην) half-monthly*, Gloss.
 ἡμίμιτρον, *τό, a half-mitra (v. μίτρα)*, Poll. 10. 191, Hesych.
 ἡμιμναῖον, *τό, a half-mina*, Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 2, Plat. Legg. 774 D, etc.:—the form ἡμίμνεον, contr. -μνον, is also found, Lob. Phryn. 554.
 ἡμιμοιριαῖος, *α, ὀν, equal to half a degree*, μέγεθος Cleomed. 2. 2.
 ἡμιμόριον, *τό, a half*, Poll. 6. 160; also -μοίριον, Hipp. 876 B. II. *half a degree*, Ptolem.
 ἡμιμόχθηρος, *ον, half-evil, half a villain*, Plat. Rep. 352 C.
 ἡμίνα, ἡ, (ἡμισυς) *a Sicil. measure, half the εκτεύς*, and so = κοτύλη, Epich. 91 b. Ahr., Sophron 70 Ahr.; ἡμίνα βασιλική = ἡμικοτύλη, Aristid. 1. 316; also found in a Boeot. Inscr., C. I. 1625. 47. [Quantity undetermined in ll. c.; but in A. B. 99 written ἡμίνα, and in Plaut. it is *hemina*, M. Gl. 3. 2, 18, Pers. 1. 129.]
 ἡμίνηρος, *ον, contr. for ἡμινέρος, half-fresh*, and so of fish, *half-salted*, like ἡμιτάριχος, Xenocr. 5. 77, Ath. 118 F, 121 B.
 ἡμιξέστιον, *τό, and -ξεστον, τό, a half-ξέστης*, Diosc. 1. 14, Schol., etc.
 ἡμιξηρός, *ον, half-dry*, Argum. Anth. P. 9. 137.
 ἡμιξύρητος, *ον, (ξύραω) half-shorn*, Diog. L. 6. 33.
 ἡμιδδελος, *v. ἡμώβολον.*
 ἡμιόδιος, *ον, Arist. Oec. 2. 34.*
 ἡμιολιασμός, ὁ, *the counting one and a half*, Antipho 2p. Harp.
 ἡμιόλιος, *α, ὀν, Dor. ἀμιόλιος, ὀν: (δλος):—containing one and a half, half as much again*, Lat. *sesquialter*, Plat. Theaet. 154 C; ἡμίσησε τὰ δόρατα ἡμιολίω μεγέθει Diod. 15. 44:—c. gen., τὰς περόνας ἡμιολίας . . . τοῦ τότε καθεστῶτος μέτρου *half as large again as . . .*, Hdt. 5. 88; [γωνία] ἀμιόλιος τὰς μέσας Tim. Locr. 98 A, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 6:—also, *half as much again*, ἡμιόλιον οὐ πρότερον ἔφερον Xen. An. 1. 3, 21; of numbers, *half as many again*, ποιήσας ἡμιολίους τοὺς ναύτας ἢ πρότερον Polyb. 10. 17, 12. II. *in the ratio of one and a half to one* ($\frac{3}{2}$: 1 or 3: 2), as in musical sounds, ἡμιολία διάστασις Plat. Tim. 36 A; ἡ ἡμιολία *this ratio*, τὴν ἡμ. ταῦ τιμήματος Id. Legg. 956 D. 2. αἱ ἡμιόλιαι, *interest which made the capital half as much again*, i. e. 50 per cent., (τὸ ἡμισυ τοῦ κεφαλαίου Hesych.), Byz. III. ἡμιολία ναῦς *a light vessel with one and a half banks of oars*, Diod. 19. 65; also ἡμιολία alone, Polyb. 5. 101, 2, Diod. 16. 61 (in both places ἡμιολίας should be restored for -ίους), etc.; used by pirates, Theophr. Char. 25. 1; ἡμ. ληστρικαί Arr. An. 3. 2, 5, etc.: also called ἡμιόλιαν (sc. πλοῖον), Hesych. IV. ὁ ἡμ. (sc. στίχος) *a verse consisting of a metre and a half*, Hephaest. 15. 2.
 ἡμίανος, *α, ὀν, (ἡμίονος) of, belonging to a mule*, ἄμαξα ἡμ. *a car drawn by mules*, Od. 6. 72, II. 24. 189; ζυγὸν ἡμ. 24. 268; κόπρος ἡμιονεῖη = ἡμιονίς, Pampheo ap. Philostr. 693, cf. Suid. s. v.
 ἡμιον-ηγός, ὄν, (ἄγω) *mule-driving: a muleteer*, Strabo 659.
 ἡμιονικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἡμιόνειος, ζεύγος Xen. An. 7. 5, 1; ὄδος ἡμ. *a road only fit for mules*, Strabo 282.
 ἡμιόνιον, *τό, = ἡμίανος* III, Diosc. 3. 151, Plin. H. N. 27. 17.
 ἡμιονίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *mule-dung*, like ἡμιονεῖα, Hipp. 583. 28: cf. ὄνις.
 ἡμιονίτις, ἴδος, *of or for a mule*, ἵππος ἡμιονίτις *a mare in foal of a mule*, Strabo 212. II. ἡμιονίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, *a fern, Scolopendrium Hemionitis*, Diosc. 3. 152.

ἡμίονος, ἡ, Hom., Pind., etc.; but masc. in Il. 17. 742, Plat. Apol. 27 E, etc.:—a half-ass, i. e. a mule, in Hom. as a beast of burden, Il. 10. 115; or draught, 7. 332., 17. 742, cf. ἡμόνοιος; noted for its endurance, ταλαεργός 23. 654; preferred to the ox, 10. 352, Od. 8. 124; so, γνοίης ὄσασιν ὄνων κρείσσονες ἡμίονοι Theogn. 996; ἐφ' ἡμίονων on a car drawn by mules, Il. 24. 702: the value set upon them appears from the fact of the mule races at Olympia, such as were celebrated by Pind. Ol. 6, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 14:—proverb., ἐπεὶ ἡμίονοι τέκωσι i. e. never, Hdt. 3. 153; on its natural history, v. Arist. H. A. 6. 22 and 24; cf. ὄρεός. 2. the ἡμ. ἀγροτέρα of Il. 2. 851 is prob. the same as the Συρία ἡμίονος of Arist. H. A. 6. 36, 1 (cf. I. 6, 7), a kind of wild ass, the Pers. jiggetai. II. as Adj. = ἡμόνοιος, βρέφος ἡμίονον a mule-foal, Il. 23. 266; ἡμ. βασιλεύς a mule-king, half Mede, half Persian, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 55, cf. 91. III. the scaly harts-tongue, scolopendrium (or graminis), ceterach, a favourite food of mules, Theophr. H. P. 9. 19 (18), 7: cf. ἡμίονιον. ἡμίονος, ὄν, (ὄπη) with half its holes, ἡμίονοι αὐλοὶ flutes with only three holes, Anacr. 19; ἡμ. (without αὐλός), ὄ, used metaph. of something small, Aesch. Fr. 89. ἡμίονος, ὄν, half-roasted, Alex. Πανν. 4, Luc. Gall. 2; v. ἡμίθαλπος. ἡμιούγκιον, τό, a half οὐγκία or ounce, semuncia, Epich. ap. A. B. 98; written ἡμιούγγιον in Galen. 13. p. 703. ἡμιπαγής, ἔς, half-congealed, half-hardened, Plat. Tim. 59 E, 60 D: φά ἡμιπαγῆ half-hard, boiled eggs, Hipp. 405. 39:—metaph., ἡμ. σοφία Philo I. 322. ἡμιπῦθής, ἔς, half-suffering, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 7. ἡμιπαίδευτος, ὄν, half-taught, Synes. 307 A. ἡμιπῦχης, f. l. for κνημοπαχῆς, q. v. ἡμιπέλεκκον (κ doubled metri grat.), τό, a half-axe, i. e. a one-edged axe, the πέλεκυς being double-edged, Il. 23. 851, 858, 883. ἡμιπέπᾶνος, ὄν, half-ripe, ap. Oribas. p. 81 Matthaei. ἡμιπέπειρος, ὄν, = foreg., Hesych. s. v. βήσσας. ἡμιπέπτος, ὄν, half-cooked, Plut. Caes. 69: half-ripe, Galen. ἡμιπέρσης, ὄν, ὄ, half a Persian, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 213 B. ἡμιπήχειον, τό, a half-cubit, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 105. ἡμιπηχυαῖος, α, ὄν, half a cubit long, Diosc. 3. 145, Geop. 10. 4, 1. ἡμιπηχυς, v, of half a cubit, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 132, 140, cf. 127. ἡμιπλεθρον, τό, a half-πλέθρον, Hdt. 7. 176, Xen. An. 4. 7, 6. ἡμιπλεκτος, ὄν, half-plaited, Philyll. Incert. 10, Poll. 6. 160. ἡμιπλεως, ὄν, half-full, Poll. 5. 133. ἡμιπληξ, ἡγος, ὄ, ἡ, half-stricken, stricken on one side, Ap. Rh. 4. 1683: also ἡμιπληγῆς, ἔς, Lob. Phryn. 530. ἡμιπληξία, ἡ, a stroke on one side, a kind of paralysis, now called hemiplegia, Theophr. Prodr. 8. p. 373. ἡμιπλήρης, ἔς, half-full, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 6. ἡμιπλήρωτος, ὄν, half-filled, half-manned, πλοῖα Poll. 1. 121. ἡμιπλίνθιον, τό, (πλίνθος) a half-plinth, a brick (two of which formed a plinth), Lat. senilalerium, ἡμιπλίνθια χρυσοῦ ingots of gold, Hdt. 1. 50. ἡμιπνικτος, ὄν, (πνίγω) half-choked, Gloss. ἡμιπνοος, ὄν, half-breathing, half-alive, Batr. 255. ἡμιποδιαῖος, α, ὄν, half a foot broad or high, Apollod. Poliorc. 17, 106. ἡμιπόδιον, τό, a half-foot, Theophr. H. P. 7. 2, 7, Polyb. 6. 23, 2. ἡμιποίητος, ὄν, half-made, Poll. 6. 160. ἡμίπολον, τό, half the sphere, Hesych. ἡμιπόνηρος, ὄν, half-evil, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 10, 3, Pol. 5. 11, 34. ἡμίπους, ποδος, ὄ, a half-foot, Apollod. Pol. 34. ἡμιπτωτος, ὄν, (πίπτω) half-fallen, Hesych. s. v. ἐρείπιον. ἡμιπύργιον, τό, a half-tower, Philostr. 560. ἡμιπύρος, ὄν, (πῦρ) half of fire, Arist. Mund. 4, 19, Plut. 2. 928 D. ἡμιπύρωτος, ὄν, (πῦρ) half-burnt, Anth. P. 7. 401. ἡμιρραγῆς, ἔς, half-broken, half-rent, Aristid. 1. 547. ἡμιρρομβιαῖος, α, ὄν, like a ἡμιρρόμβιον, Galen. 12. p. 477. ἡμιρρόμβιον, τό, v. sub ἡμίτομος II. ἡμιρρόπως, Adv. half turning the scale, i. e. lightly, gently, opp. to ἀθρόως, cited from Hipp. ἡμιρρῦπος, ὄν, half-dirty, εἶριον Hipp. 672. 19. ἡμισάκιον, τό, (σάκος or σάκκος) a half-sack, Poll. 10. 169. ἡμισάλευτος, ὄν, (σάλευω) half-shaken, Hesych. ἡμισάπης, ἔς, (ἀήπομαι) half-putrid, Hipp. 461. 11, Galen. ἡμισαία, ἡ, ἡμίσειον, τό, v. sub ἡμίσιος. ἡμίσιος, Dor. ἡμίσειος, α, ὄν, = ἡμίσιος, v. Lob. Phryn. 247:—also ἡμίσιος, ὄν, ἡμίσιον, τό, Ross Inscr. 1. pp. 30, 32, 35. ἡμισο-εὐέλπης, ἴδος, ὄ, ἡ, half-hopeful, Luc. Calumn. 10: dub. 1. ἡμίσεισμα, τό, a half, Theol. Arithm. p. 39. ἡμισεύω, (ἡμίσιος) to halve; in Pass., Theodos. Gr. p. 86 Göttl. ἡμίσειως, gen. from ἡμίσιος. ἡμίσικλον, τό, a half-σίκλον, Joseph. A. J. 7. 13, 1: -σίκλιον, Hesych. ἡμίσοφος, ὄν, half-wise, Luc. Hermot. 15, Bis Acc. 8. ἡμισπάθιον, τό, a half-spatula, ap. Oribas. p. 9. 23, Mai. ἡμισπάρακτος, ὄν, half-torn in pieces, Greg. Naz. ἡμισπαστος, ὄν, half-pulled down, Strabo 831, Anth. P. 10. 21. ἡμισπιθαμιαῖος, α, ὄν, of half a span, πλάτος Hipp. Fract. 770. ἡμισπίθαμος, ὄν, = foreg., Philo in Math. Vett. p. 55. ἡμισπονδος, ὄν, half bound by treaty, Poll. 6. 30. ἡμιστάδιαλος, α, ὄν, of half a stadium, Luc. V. H. 1. 40, etc. ἡμιστάδιον, τό, a half-stadium, Polyb. 3. 54, 7, Strabo 817. ἡμιστάτηρον, τό, a half-ατατήρ, Arist. Fr. 486, cf. Hesych. s. ἡμιχα. ἡμιστίχιον, τό, a half-line, half-verse, Iambl. V. P. (?); in Dion. H. de Comp. 26, ἡμιστιχον. ἡμιστρῦτιώτης, ὄν, ὄ, a half-soldier, Luc. Bacch. 3.

ἡμιστρογγύλος, ὄν, half-round, Luc. Ocyp. 97. ἡμιστροφέιον, τό, a theatrical machine for turning half round, Poll. 4. 127. ἡμισύδουλος, ὄ, half a slave, Manetho 4. 600. ἡμισύθλαστος, ὄν, half-crushed, Hesych. ἡμίσιος, εια, v: gen. ἡμίσειος Hdt. 2. 126, Thuc. 2. 78., 4. 83., Plat., etc., to be restored in Xen. Oec. 18, 8; in later writers contr. ἡμίσιος, Dion. H. 4. 17, Plut., etc.; also ἡμίσειος, v. Lob. Phryn. 247: nom. and acc. pl. masc., Ion. ἡμίσειες, -εας, Att. contr. ἡμίσειαι; but ἡμίσειος is found in several MSS. of Thuc. 8. 64, and is preferred by Phryn. in A. B. 41:—neut. pl. ἡμίσεια, in later Att. ἡμίση, v. Dind. Dem. praef. xi:—the Ion. fem. ἡμισεία, gen. -εας, dat. -εα, etc., also occurs in old Att., C. I. 103. 13 sq., and as v. l. in Thuc. 8. 8, Plat. Meno 83 C; whence Butt. and others restored it in these passages; if rightly, it should also be restored in other places, as Thuc. 5. 20, 31., 8. 35, and in Plat.: prob. also ἡμισείας should be restored for ἡμίσειος (fem.) in Hipp. Acut. 16, Thuc. 4. 104. (For the Root, v. ἡμ-.) Half, Lat. semis, used both as Adj. and Subst.: I. simply as Adj., ἡμίσειος λαοὶ half the people, Il. 21. 7; ἡμ. δ' ἄρα λαοὶ ἐρητύοντο . . , ἡμ. δ' ἀναβάντες ἐλαύνομεν Od. 3. 155 sq.; (elsewhere Hom. only uses neut. ἡμισυ as Subst., v. infr. II); τοὺς ἡμίσειας ἀποστέλλειν Hdt. 9. 51, cf. Thuc. 3. 20, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 6, etc.; ἡμισυς λόγος half the tale, Aesch. Eum. 428; τὸ ἡμισυ τεῖχος Thuc. 2. 78; ὁ ἡμ. ἀριθμὸς Plat. Legg. 946 A;—c. gen., like a Comp., τὸ τεῖχος ἡμιαυ ἐτελέσθη οὐ διενόετο half of what he intended, Thuc. 1. 93:—metaph., τέλεον καὶ οὐδ' ἡμιαυ δεῖ τὸν νομοθέτην εἶναι and not half and half (in his measures), Plat. Legg. 806 C, cf. 647 D. 2. in Prose also with the Subst. in gen. and giving its gender and number to ἡμισυς, τῶν νήσων τὰς ἡμίσειας Hdt. 2. 10; τῶν ἀνδραπόδων τὰ ἡμίσεια Id. 6. 23; ἐπὶ τῇ ἡμισείᾳ τῆς γῆς Thuc. 5. 31; αὐτὴ ἡμίσειαι τῶν νεῶν half of the ships, Id. 8. 8; οἱ ἡμίσειοι τῶν ἀρτων Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 4; ὁ ἡμισυς τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ Plat. Phaedo 104 A; τοῦ χρόνου Dem. 459. 14; the gen. omitted, οἱ ἡμ. half of them, Thuc. 3. 20. II. as Subst., 1. neut. Subst., ἡμιαυ, τὸ ἡμισυ τιμῆς, ἐνάρων, ἀρετῆς Il. 9. 616., 17. 231, Od. 17. 322; τὸ μὲν . . , τὸ δ' ἡμισυ Il. 13. 565; πλέον ἡμισυ παντός Hes. Op. 40, cf. Plat. Rep. 466 D; ὑπὲρ ἡμισυ πάντων Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 47; ἡμισυ οὐ δεῖ Plat. Phaedo 77 C, etc.; but mostly with the Art., τὸ ἡμ. τοῦ στρατοῦ Thuc. 4. 83, so Plat., etc.; also, θῶμισυ (i. e. τὸ ἡμισυ) Hes. Op. 557; θῆμισυ Ar. Lys. 116;—in pl., τὰ ἡμίσεια τῆς χορείας Plat. Legg. 672 E; ἀρτων ἡμίσεια Xen. An. 1. 9, 26:—used after Numerals, δεκατεττάρων καὶ ἡμίσιος fourteen and a half, Strabo 134; μῶν . . δώδεκα καὶ ἡμίσιος Dion. H. 4. 17; and without καί, μυριάδων ἑπτὰ ἡμίσιος Plut. Mar. 34; also, τριῶν ἡμισυ σταδίων Strabo 379, cf. Plut. Cato Mi. 44:—also used absol. like an Adv., ἡμισυ μὲν νύμφην . . , ἡμισυ δ' αὐτε ὄφιν Hes. Th. 298, cf. Pind. N. 10. 163, 165; and in pl., τὰ μὲν ἡμίσεια φιλόπονος, τὰ δὲ ἡμίσεια ἀπονός Plat. Rep. 535 D:—with Preps., οὐδ' εἰς ἡμισυ not half, Ar. Thesm. 452; ἐφ' ἡμίσειος half-done, Plat. Rep. 601 C (vulg. ἡμίσειος as Adv.). 2. as fem., ἡ ἡμίσεια (sc. μοῖρα) τῇ ἡμισείᾳ τῆς γῆς Thuc. 5. 31; ἡ ἡμ. τοῦ τιμήματος Plat. Legg. 956 D; ἐφ' ἡμισείᾳ up to one half, Dem. 430. 8; ἐξ ἡμισείας Luc., etc. ἡμισυ-τρίτον, τό, a third half, i. e. one and a half, Hesych. ἡμισυ-χοῖνιξ, ἴκος, ἡ, = ἡμιχοῖνιξ, Hdn. in Cramer. An. Ox. 2. 83. ἡμισφάγης, ἔς, half-slain, Gloss. ἡμισφαίριον, τό, a hemisphere, Alex. Incert. 1. 7, Plat. Ax. 371 B, etc. ἡμισχετος, ὄν, possessing half, Olymp. ad Plat. Phaedon. ἡμισχονον, τό, half a schoenus, A. B. 263, C. I. 5774. 29, 30, al. ἡμιταλαντιαῖος, α, ὄν, in which the prize is half a talent, ἀγών C. I. 2810. 20. ἡμιτάλαντον, τό, a half-talent, as a weight, χρυσοῦ Il. 23. 751; τρία ἡμιτάλαντα three half-talents, Hdt. 1. 50; but with ordinal numerals, τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον two talents and a half, ἔβδομον ἡμ. = 6½, ἔννατον ἡμ. = 8½, (cf. Lat. sestertius, Germ. anderthalb, i. e. 1½, drittehalb, i. e. 2½, etc.), Hdt. 1. 50, 51; v. Poll. 9. 54, E. M. 744. 25 sq. ἡμιτάριχος, ὄν, half-salt, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 117 A, Ael. N. A. 13. 2. ἡμιτέλεια, ἡ, (τέλος) a remission of half the tribute, ἡμ. τῶν κακῶν ἐδέδοτο Luc. Necyom. 14. ἡμιτέλεστος, ὄν, (τελέω) half-finished, Thuc. 3. 3, Dion. H. 1. 59, etc.: of a child, Nonn. D. 1. 5. ἡμιτελής, ἔς, (τέλος) half-finished, δόμος ἡμ. a house but half complete, i. e. wanting its lord and master, of the house of Protesilaus, Il. 2. 701, cf. Strabo 296, Luc. D. Mort. 19. 1, Ruhnck. Tim. p. 225; ἡμ. θάλαμος Anth. P. 7. 627; ἡμ. νίκη Dion. H. 2. 42; of a child, Luc. Sacr. 5; ἡμιτελές τι καταλείπειν Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 3, etc.; ἀφιέναι Dion. H. de Thuc. 9:—ἡμ. ἀνῆρ, opp. to τελείως ἀγαθός, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 38; ἡμ. περὶ λόγους Dion. H. de Dem. 23. Adv. -λῶς, Longin. Fr. 6. 2. ἡμιτετράγωνος, Dor. ἡμι-, ὄν, half a square, Tim. Locr. 98 A, B. ἡμιτέχνιον, τό, a half (i. e. trivial) art, A. B. 651. ἡμιτμήξ, ἡγος, or ἡμιτμήξ, ἡτος, ὄ, ἡ, = ἡμίτομος, Manetho 4. 6, Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 243. ἡμιτμητος, ὄν, (τέμνω) = ἡμίτομος, cited from Schol. Lyc. ἡμιτομίας, ὄν, (ὄ, τομή) half an eunuch, Schol. Theocr. 3. 4. ἡμίτομος, ὄν, (τέμνω) half cut through, cut in two, Mosch. 2. 88. II. as Subst., ἡμίτομος, ὄ, a kind of cup, Pamph. ap. Ath. 470 D. 2. ἡμίτομον, τό, a half, Hdt. 7. 39., 9. 37; ἡμίτομα ὠῶν Alex. Incert. 1. 10:—also ἡμιτόμιον. b. a kind of bandage, also called ἡμιρρόμβιον from its half-lozenge shape, Hipp. Offic. 742. ἡμιτονιαῖος, α, ὄν, consisting of a semitone, Aristox. p. 51. ἡμιτόνιον, τό, a half-tone, Plut. 2. 1020 E sq. ἡμίτραγος, ὄ, a half-goat, Planud. ἡμιτρήξ, ἡτος, ὄ, ἡ, half-bored, Chocrob. in A. B. 1379. ἡμιτριβής, ἔς, (τρίβω) half worn out, Schol. Ar. Pl. 729.

ἡμιτρίγωνος, Dor. ἄμ-, ov, *half a triangle*, Tim. Locr. 98 B.
 ἡμιτρίταϊος, a, ov, *half every three days*, πυρετὸς ἡμ. a semi-tertian fever, Hipp. Epid. 1. 930: -τριταϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 277.
 ἡμίτρυτον, τό, *the sixth part* (of a mina), C. I. 8535.
 ἡμιτύβιον [ῥ], τό, a stout linen cloth, towel, napkin, Sappho 116, Hipp. Art. 802, Ar. Pl. 729. (An Egypt. word, Poll. 7. 71:—in MSS. sometimes ἡμιτύμβιον, which is interpr. by Suid. a *half* (i. e. *small*) *grave*; but prob. this form is due to the copyists, who wished to find a meaning in the word.)
 ἡμιτυμπάνιστος, ov, *half beaten to death*, Poll. 6. 160.
 ἡμίυπνος, ov, *half-asleep*, Gloss.
 ἡμίυφαντος, ov, *half-woven*, Aen. Tact. 29.
 ἡμιφάης, ἐς, *half-shining*, = ἡμιφανής, Anth. P. 7. 478.
 ἡμιφάλακρος, ov, *half-bald*, Anth. P. 11. 132.
 ἡμιφάνης, ἐς, (φαίνομαι) *half-visible*, Strabo 807.
 ἡμιφάριον, τό, (φᾶρος) a *half-robe*, Aristaen. 1. 4, Suid., Hesych.: written ἡμιφόριον in Phot.
 ἡμίφᾶτος, ov, *half*, formed like δίφᾶτος, Hesych.
 ἡμίφαυλος, ov, *half-knavish*, Luc. Bis Acc. 8.
 ἡμίφαιστος, ov, *half-lighting*, Poll. 6. 160.
 ἡμίφλεκτος, ov, *half-burnt*, App. Civ. 5. 88, Luc. D. Deor. 13. 2; by love, Theocr. 2. 133.
 ἡμίφρακτος, ov, *half-fenced*, Poll. 6. 160.
 ἡμιφύης, ἐς, (φυή) *half-grown*, Menand. Incert. 395.
 ἡμίφωνος, ov, *half-pronounced*, Aristaen. 1. 10:—ἡμίφωνον, τό, a semi-vowel, as ρ σ, Arist. Poët. 20, 3; -φωνία An. Ox. 3. 87: cf. φωνήεις.
 ἡμιφωσώνιον, τό, a kind of garment, Ar. Fr. 616; v. φώσων.
 ἡμίχλωρος, ov, *half-green*, Gloss.
 ἡμιχοαίος, a, ov, *holding a half-χόος*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 6, 4.
 ἡμιχοινίκιον, τό, a *half-χοῖνιξ*, Hipp. 572. 5., 580. 26, C. I. 123. 21.
 ἡμιχολνίκος, ov, *holding a half-χοῖνιξ*: τὸ ἡμιχ. a *half-χοῖνιξ*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 5, Poll. 6. 160.
 ἡμιχοῖνιξ, ἴκος, ὄ, a *half-χοῖνιξ*, Hipp. 497. 12., 580. 27; cf. Lob. Paral. 286.
 ἡμίχορον, τό, a *half-χόος*, Hipp. 555. 15, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 55.
 ἡμιχόριον, τό, a *half-chorus*, *senichorus*, Poll. 4. 107. The form ἡμίχορος is not Greek, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 153.
 ἡμίχρηστος, ov, *half-good*, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 34.
 ἡμιχρυσούς, ὄ, a *half-stater*, Anaxandr. Ἀγχ. 2; ἡμίχρυσος in C. I. 2855. 31.
 ἡμίχρωστος, ov, (χώννυμι) *half in ruins*, Gloss.
 ἡμίψυκτος, ov, *half-cooled*, Strabo 692:—ἡμιψυγής, ἐς, Diosc. 3. 100.
 ἡμιωβολιαῖος, a, ov, *worth half an obol*, Ar. Ran. 554: as large as a *half-obol*, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 12.
 ἡμιωβόλιον or -ωβέλιον, τό, a *half-obol*, Eupol. Kol. 16, Xen. An. 1. 5, 6, Arist. Rhet. 1. 14, 1; also ἡμιώβολον, τό, Theophr. Lap. 46 (Cod. -ώβολος), Hdn. Epim. 204: a Dor. form ἡμιώδελον Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1690. 6, 26.
 ἡμιώριον, τό, (ῥα) a *half-hour*, Menand. Incert. 400, Strabo 133, Poll. 1. 71.
 ἡμμαί, v. sub ἄπτω.
 ἡμορος, ov, = ἄμορος, Hesych., Phot.: fem. ἡμορίς, ἴδος, Aesch. Fr. 162.
 ἡμος, Dor. ἄμος, poet. Adv. of Time, correl. to τῆμος, as ὅτε to τότε, ἡνίκα to τῆνίκα, at which time, when, Od. 22. 198 (nowhere else in Hom.), Trag.: also causal, since, Pind. and Att.: c. gen., ἡνίκα τοῦ χρόνου at which point of time, Ael. N. A. 12. 25: 1. mostly with Indic., to denote a single occurrence, Od. 1. c., Soph. Aj. 1144, 1273, al., Thuc. 7. 73:—rarely while, ἡν. ἡν ἔτ' ἐν φάει Eur. Ion 726. 2. ἡνίκα' ἄν, like ὅταν, with Subj., of fut. time, whenever, Soph. Ph. 880, O. T. 1492; also after a verb to denote repeated occurrence in present tense, Id. Ph. 310; so, often, in Ar. and Att. Prose; ἄν is sometimes omitted in Trag., Aesch. Fr. 305. 7. 3. ἡνίκα with Opt. in orat. obl., or to denote an uncertain or repeated occurrence in past time, whenever, Soph. Ph. 705, and Att. Prose:—also in orat. obl., of future time, ἡνίκα .. ἀπειρή when he should have been absent, Id. Tr. 164.
 ἡνίον, τό, v. ἡνία, τά.
 ἡνιο-ποιεῖον, τό, a *saddler's shop*, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 8.
 ἡνιοστροφέω, τό, a *saddler's reins*, Eur. Phoen. 172; cf. sq.
 ἡνιο-στροφός, ὄ, one who guides by reins, a charioteer, Soph. El. 731. II. ἡνιοστροφός, ov, pass. *guided by reins*, ἡνιοστροφῶ δρόμον Aesch. Cho. 1022, where Stanl. restored ἡνιοστροφῶ δρόμον.
 ἡνιοχέα, ἡ, *chariot-driving*, Plat. Gorg. 516 E, al.; in pl., Id. Legg. 795 A; ἡν. ἄρμάτων Hdn. 1. 13, 17:—generally, *conduct, management*, τῆς μηχανῆς Plut. 2. 966 F.
 ἡνιοχέως, ἐως, Ep. ἦος, ὄ, poet. for ἡνίοχος, ὑπὸ δ' ἔστρεφον ἡνιοχῆς Il. 5. 505; θρασὺν Ἐκτορος ἡνιοχῆα 8. 312.
 ἡνιοχευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἡνιοχικός, Schol. Pind. O. 10. 83. Adv. -κῶς, Et. Gud. 672.
 ἡνιοχεύω, Dor. ἄν-, fut. σω, poet. form of ἡνιοχέω, to act as charioteer, ὁ μὲν νόθος ἡνιοχέυεν Il. 11. 103, cf. 23. 641, Od. 6. 319:—metaph. to direct, guide, steer, πηδαλιῶ .. ἀνιοχέυεν Alex. Aetol. ap. Ath. 283 A; βασιλεύειν καὶ ἡν. Plut. 2. 155 A; c. gen., τῆς ἐμῆς ψυχῆς ἡν. Anacr. 4; or c. acc., πόλιν ἡν. Anth. P. 9. 696, cf. 779; cf. κρατέω and sq.
 ἡνιοχέω, prose form of ἡνιοχεύω, to hold the reins, ἀνωτέρω, .. κατωτέρω ταῖς χερσίν higher up or lower down, i. e. longer or shorter, Xen. Eq. 7. 10: c. acc. to drive, guide, ἄρματα Hdt. 4. 193; λέοντας Luc. D. Deor. 12. 2: metaph., Μουσῶν στόμαθ' ἡνιοχῆσας Ar. Vesp. 1022; τὴν διάνοιαν Luc. Amor. 37; ἔθνεα .. φρεσίν ἡν. Epigr. Gr. 922; rarely c. gen., ἡμῶν Plat. Phaedr. 246 B:—Pass. to be guided, Ib. 253 D, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 29, Anth. P. 7. 482.
 ἡνιόχη, ἡ, fem. of ἡνίοχος, a name of Hera, Paus. 9. 39. 5.
 ἡνιόχησις, ἐως, ἡ, = ἡνιοχέα, Plat. Phaedr. 246 B, Philo 2. 174.
 ἡνιοχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for driving, ἵππος Plat. Phaedr. 253 C, sq.; χιτῶν ἡν. a driver's coat, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 F: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of driving, Plat. Ion 538 B. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 1303. 35.
 ἡνιόχος, Dor. ἄνιοχος, ὄ, (ἔχω) one who holds the reins, a driver, charioteer, often in Il., where ἡνίοχος is sometimes opp. to παραβάτης

ἡνεγκα, ἡνεγκον, ἡνεκα, v. sub φέρω.

ἡνεκα, v. sub αἰνέω.

ἡνεκῆς, ἐς, bearing onwards, i. e. far-stretching, ἡνεκέσσι τρίβοις Nic. Al. 605:—Adv. -κέως, like διηνεκῶς, ζανενέως, continuously, without break, lb. 517, Emped. 439; so, ἡνεκές Arat. 445; and of Time, Call. Fr. 138, Nic. Al. 517, etc. Found in earlier writers only in the compds. διηνεκῆς, κεντρηνεκῆς, qq. v.

ἡνέμιον, τό, = ἀνεμώνη, Diosc. 2. 207.

ἡνεμόεις, Dor. ἀνεμόεις, εσσα, εν, (ἀνεμος) windy, airy, of high hills or places on hills, δι' ἀκρίας ἡνεμοέσσας Od. 9. 400; often of Ilium, προτὶ Ἴλιον ἡνεμόεσσαν Il. 3. 305, etc.; πτύχες ἡνεμόεσαι windy ravines, Od. 19. 432; of trees, ἐρίνας Il. 22. 145; so in Tyrtae. 1. 3, Pind. O. 4. 11, Eur. Heracl. 781, etc. 2. of motion, rapid, rushing, αἰγίδες Aesch. Chn. 591; αὔρα Soph. Tr. 953; λαγῶς Nic. Th. 453; ἀνεμόεν φρόνημα high-soaring, airy thought, Soph. Ant. 354. 3.

ἡνεμόεν φρόνημα high-soaring, airy thought, Soph. Ant. 354.

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ἡνεμό-φοιτος, ov, walking on the wind, βροντή Nonn. D. 2. 24., 37. 85.

ἡνεμό-φωνος, ov, sounding like the wind, Jo. Gaz.

ἡνετο, v. sub ἄνω = ἀνώ.

ἡνθον, es, ε, Dor. for ἡλθον, v. sub ἔρχομαι.

ἡνί, f. l. for ἦν (Interject.).

ἡνία, ἰων, τά, (v. sub fin.) reins, often in Hom., who always uses this neut. pl. form, Il. 5. 226, Od. 3. 483, etc.; so Hes. Sc. 95, Pind.: whereas Att. writers always use the fem. form ἡνία (q. v.); ἐξ ἀντυγῶς ἡνία τείνας having bound them tight to the chariot rail, Il. 5. 262, 322; κατὰ δ' ἡνία τείναν ὀπίσσω drew them backwards, so that the charioteer could hold them, 19. 394, cf. 3. 261. II. sing. ἡνίον, τό, a bit, Poll. 1. 148. (A Dim. in form and accent, implying a Noun ἦνος or ἦνον: the Skt. Root. is yam (tenere, coërcere), cf. yantī (auriga).)

ἡνία, Dor. ἄνία, ἡ, the bridle (in riding), the reins (in driving), like the Homeric ἡνία (τά), and like it mostly in pl., Pind. P. 5. 43, Aesch. Pers. 193, etc.; πρὸς ἡνίας μάχεσθαι Aesch. Pr. 1010; εἰς τοῦπίσω ἐλκύσαι τὰς ἡνίας Plat. Phaedr. 254 C; but also in sing., ἐπισχῶν χρυσόνων ἡνίαν Soph. Aj. 847; ἡνίαν χαλᾶν Eur. Fr. 713; the sing. for one rein, ἔπειτα λύων ἡνίαν ἀριστεράν Soph. El. 743. 2. metaph., ἔρωσ .. ἡνίας εὔθυνη παλιτύνουσ Ar. Av. 1739; ἐφείναι καὶ χαλάσαι τὰς ἡνίας τοῖς λόγοις Plat. Prot. 338 A; τῆς πόλεως τὰς ἡνίας παραλαβεῖν Ar. Eccl. 466; τῆς Πυκνῆς τὰς ἡνίας παραδοῦναι τιμ Id. Eq. 1109; γαστρὸς πᾶσαν ἡνίαν κρατεῖν Menand. Monost. 81; τῷ δῆμῳ τὰς ἡνίας ἀνίεναι Plut. Pericl. 11; ἐνδιδύναι τιμὴ τὰς ἡνίας Dion. H. 7. 35. 3.

as a military term, ἐφ' ἡνίαν wheeling to the left (the left being the bridle hand), Polyæn. 4. 3, 21; [τὸν ἵππον] περισπάσας ἐφ' ἡνίαν τῷ χαλινῷ Plut. Marcell. 6. II. any leather thong, esp. a sandal-thong, ἡνίαι Λακωνικαί Ar. Eccl. 508.

ἡνιγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. (αἰνίσσομαι), as in a riddle, Clem. Al. 985.
 ἡνίδε, v. sub ἦν (Interject.).

ἡνικῶ [ῥ], Dor. ἄνικα, Adv. of Time, relat. to τῆνίκα (cf. interr. πῆνίκα), as ὅτε to τότε, at which time, when, Od. 22. 198 (nowhere else in Hom.), Trag.: also causal, since, Pind. and Att.: c. gen., ἡνίκα τοῦ χρόνου at which point of time, Ael. N. A. 12. 25: 1. mostly with Indic., to denote a single occurrence, Od. 1. c., Soph. Aj. 1144, 1273, al., Thuc. 7. 73:—rarely while, ἡν. ἡν ἔτ' ἐν φάει Eur. Ion 726. 2. ἡνίκα' ἄν, like ὅταν, with Subj., of fut. time, whenever, Soph. Ph. 880, O. T. 1492; also after a verb to denote repeated occurrence in present tense, Id. Ph. 310; so, often, in Ar. and Att. Prose; ἄν is sometimes omitted in Trag., Aesch. Fr. 305. 7. 3. ἡνίκα with Opt. in orat. obl., or to denote an uncertain or repeated occurrence in past time, whenever, Soph. Ph. 705, and Att. Prose:—also in orat. obl., of future time, ἡνίκα .. ἀπειρή when he should have been absent, Id. Tr. 164.

ἡνίον, τό, v. ἡνία, τά.
 ἡνιο-ποιεῖον, τό, a saddler's shop, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 8.
 ἡνιοστροφέω, τό, a saddler's reins, Eur. Phoen. 172; cf. sq.
 ἡνιο-στροφός, ὄ, one who guides by reins, a charioteer, Soph. El. 731. II. ἡνιοστροφός, ov, pass. guided by reins, ἡνιοστροφῶ δρόμον Aesch. Cho. 1022, where Stanl. restored ἡνιοστροφῶ δρόμον.

ἡνιοχέα, ἡ, chariot-driving, Plat. Gorg. 516 E, al.; in pl., Id. Legg. 795 A; ἡν. ἄρμάτων Hdn. 1. 13, 17:—generally, conduct, management, τῆς μηχανῆς Plut. 2. 966 F.

ἡνιοχέως, ἐως, Ep. ἦος, ὄ, poet. for ἡνίοχος, ὑπὸ δ' ἔστρεφον ἡνιοχῆς Il. 5. 505; θρασὺν Ἐκτορος ἡνιοχῆα 8. 312.

ἡνιοχευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἡνιοχικός, Schol. Pind. O. 10. 83. Adv. -κῶς, Et. Gud. 672.

ἡνιοχεύω, Dor. ἄν-, fut. σω, poet. form of ἡνιοχέω, to act as charioteer, ὁ μὲν νόθος ἡνιοχέυεν Il. 11. 103, cf. 23. 641, Od. 6. 319:—metaph. to direct, guide, steer, πηδαλιῶ .. ἀνιοχέυεν Alex. Aetol. ap. Ath. 283 A; βασιλεύειν καὶ ἡν. Plut. 2. 155 A; c. gen., τῆς ἐμῆς ψυχῆς ἡν. Anacr. 4; or c. acc., πόλιν ἡν. Anth. P. 9. 696, cf. 779; cf. κρατέω and sq.

ἡνιοχέω, prose form of ἡνιοχεύω, to hold the reins, ἀνωτέρω, .. κατωτέρω ταῖς χερσίν higher up or lower down, i. e. longer or shorter, Xen. Eq. 7. 10: c. acc. to drive, guide, ἄρματα Hdt. 4. 193; λέοντας Luc. D. Deor. 12. 2: metaph., Μουσῶν στόμαθ' ἡνιοχῆσας Ar. Vesp. 1022; τὴν διάνοιαν Luc. Amor. 37; ἔθνεα .. φρεσίν ἡν. Epigr. Gr. 922; rarely c. gen., ἡμῶν Plat. Phaedr. 246 B:—Pass. to be guided, Ib. 253 D, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 29, Anth. P. 7. 482.

ἡνιόχη, ἡ, fem. of ἡνίοχος, a name of Hera, Paus. 9. 39. 5.
 ἡνιόχησις, ἐως, ἡ, = ἡνιοχέα, Plat. Phaedr. 246 B, Philo 2. 174.
 ἡνιοχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for driving, ἵππος Plat. Phaedr. 253 C, sq.; χιτῶν ἡν. a driver's coat, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 F: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of driving, Plat. Ion 538 B. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 1303. 35.

ἡνιόχος, Dor. ἄνιοχος, ὄ, (ἔχω) one who holds the reins, a driver, charioteer, often in Il., where ἡνίοχος is sometimes opp. to παραβάτης

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(the warrior by the side of his charioteer), Il. 23. 132; whence the latter as subordinate was called ἠν. θεράπων 5. 580., 8. 119;—not that he was a slave, but a free soldier, indeed often a hero, as Meriones was charioteer to Idomeneus, Patroclus to Achilles; nay in 8. 89 Hector appears as ἠνίσχος, cf. 18. 225., 23. 460; though elsewhere he has a charioteer, 8. 119., 12. 91; so, παραβέβηκε δὲ αἱ ἠν. Hdt. 7. 40. 2. generally a chariot-driver, as in the games, Pind. P. 5. 66, Ar. Pax 904. Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 21, Plat., etc.; ὑποπτερόν ἵππων ἠν. Id. Criti. 116 E:—in Theogn. 260, a rider.

3. ὁ ἠν. τῆς νεώς the helmsman, Poll. 1. 98; cf. ναύκληρος 1. 3. 4. metaph. one who guides, sways, governs, directs, χερὰς καὶ ἰσχύος ἄν. Pind. N. 6. 111; παλαιμοσύνης ἠν. Simon. 151; ἠν. τέχνης τραγικῆς Epigr. Gr. 39, cf. 498. 2; ἠν. κιθάρας, of a harper, ap. Steph. B. s. v. Μίλητος; as fem., αἰγίδος ἠν., of Athena, Ar. Nub. 602:—so in Prose with οἶον or ὡσπερ prefixed, Plat. Polit. 266 E, etc.; of love, Plut. 2. 759 D, cf. Hermesianax 84. 5. as Adj. guiding, γνώμη Carm. Aur. 69; ἄνεμοι Manctho 5. 153.

II. ἠνίσχοι, αἱ, at Athens, a class of rich citizens who had to furnish chariots for public service, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 576. 42, Phot. III. in pl. also = ἔκφοροι (ἔκφορος III), Phot. IV. a constellation, Arat. 156.

ἠνίπαπε, v. sub ἐνίπτω. ἠνίς, ἡ, used by Hom. only in acc. sing. and pl.; gen. ἠνίος Ar. Rh. 4. 174: (ἔνος):—a year old, yearling, βοῦς .. ἠνίς ἠκέστας Il. 6. 94, 275, 309; βοῦν ἠνίον εὐρυμέτωπον ἀδμήτην [where also ι is made long] 10. 292, Od. 3. 382.

ἠνον, v. sub ἄνω = ἄνω. ἠνορέη, Dor. ἀνορέα, ἡ, (ἀνήρ), Ep. word for ἀνδρεία, manhood, ἠνορέη πύουνοι καὶ κάρτεϊ Il. 8. 226., 11. 9; κάρτεϊ τε σθένει τε πεποιθῆτας ἠνορέη τε 17. 329; ἵπποσύνη τε καὶ ἠνορέηφι πεπειθῶς 4. 303; ἀλκῆ τ' ἠνορέη τε κεκασμένοι Od. 24. 509: manly beauty, ἠν. ἐρατεινήν Il. 6. 156: ἕδατος ἠν. its strength, Epigr. ap. Acl. N. A. 10. 40:—in pl. praises of manhood, Pind. N. 3. 34.

ἠνοψ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, in Hom. Il. 16. 408., 18. 349, Od. 10. 360, always in phrase, ἠνοπι χαλκῶ with gleaming, glittering brass. The Ancients took it to be = ἄν-οψ, too bright to be looked at, dazzling, cf. νῶροψ. Suid. s. vv. ἐνδιος, ἠνοψ, cites it also as epith. of οὐρανός, and of πυρός wheat. ἠνπερ, related to εἶπερ, as ἦν (ἑάν) to εἶ, Xen. An. 3. 2, 21.

ἠνσει, Lacon. 3 sing. impf. of ἀνθῆν, Ar. Lys. 1258. ἠνυστρον, τό, (ἀνώω) the fourth stomach of ruminating animals, in which the digestion was completed, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 8, H. A. 2. 17, 10; a favourite dish at Athens, like tripe, Ar. Eq. 356, 1179, Alex. Incert. 2. 8:—written ἔνυστρον in LXX (Deut. 18. 3).

ἠνώγεα, ἠνώγει, v. sub ἀνωγα. ἠνώχλων, v. sub ἐνοχλέω. ἠῆα, v. sub ἀσσω, ἄσσω:—but ἠῆα, v. sub ἄγνυμι. ἠῆσις, εως, ἡ, (ἠῆω) a coming, arrival, cited in A. B. 99 from Eur. Tro. 396, ubi nunc ἴσι.

ἠῆσιος, α, ον, Ion. ἠῆσιος, = ἑως morning, ἀσθήρ Ion ap. Ar. Pax 837:—ἡ ἠῆσι (sc. ὦρα), the morning, πᾶσαν δ' ἠῆσιν .. Od. 4. 447, cf. Hesych. s. v. 2. toward morning, eastern, Lat. orientalis, ἡ ἐπὶ πρὸς ἠῆσιον ἡ ἑσπερίων ἀνθρώπων Od. 8. 29; πρὸς θαλάσσης ἠῆσις Hdt. 4. 100; πρὸς τοὺς ἠῆσιους τῶν Λιβύων Ib. 160; πρὸς ἠῆσιν (sc. γῆν) towards the East, Call. Del. 280. II. αἱ ἠῆσιαι was a poem of Hesiod, so called because each sentence began with ἡ αἶη .., Paus. 9. 31, 5, Ath. 428 B.

ἠῆμεν, 1 pl. impf. of εἶμι (ibo). ἠόνιος, α, ον, contr. from ἠῆόνιος, on the shore, Anth. P. 7. 383. ἠπᾶνάω and -έω, to be in want, Hesych.: a rare Dor. word, akin to σπάνις, σπανία, and, acc. to Curt. 354, to πένομαι, etc.:—in E. M. we also have ἠπανία, ἡ, want, restored in Anth. P. 5. 239., 9. 521, cf. Jac. p. 108.

ἠπάσμαι, v. sub ἠπήσασθαι. ἠπαρ, ἄτας, τό, (v. sub fin.) the liver, Hom., etc.; the liver of various animals was a favourite dish at Athens, κάπρου Ar. Fr. 302, etc.; καπρίασκον Crobyl. Ψευδ. 2; ἐρίφου Euphron 'Ad. 1. 23; χηνός Eubul. Στεφ. 5; cf. Ath. 106 F sq., Poll. 6. 49, and v. ἠπάτιον:—regarded as a vital part, αὐτᾶν τινα καθ' ἠπαρ Il. 20. 469; παίειν ὑφ' ἠπαρ or πρὸς ἠπαρ Soph. Ant. 1315, Eur. Or. 1063; ὑφ' ἠπαρ πεπληγμένη Soph. Tr. 932:—ὑφ' ἠπατος φέρειν, of pregnant women (as the Germans say unter dem Herzen tragen), Eur. Supp. 919:—often in Trag. as the seat of the passions, anger, fear, etc., answering therefore to our 'heart,' Aesch. Ag. 432, 792, Eum. 135, Eur. Supp. 599, cf. Archil. 118; χωρεῖ πρὸς ἠπαρ .. δύη Soph. Aj. 937; of love, χαλεπὰ γὰρ ἔσω θεὸς ἠπαρ ἄμυσσεν Theocr. 13. 71; τὸ μὲν θυμοειδὲς περὶ τὰν καρδίαν, τὸ δ' ἐπιθυματικὸν περὶ τὸ ἠπαρ Tim. Locr. 100 A, cf. Plut. 2. 450 F. II. like αῦθαρ, fruitful land, Agroetas ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 1248; see the legend in Diod. 1. 19.

III. = ἠπατος, Plin. H. N. 32. 53. (From same Root as Skt. yokrit, Lat. jecur; cf. πέντε quinque, ἵππος equus; the Lith. akn-is may be compared with jecin-oris.)

ἠπατημένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀπατάω, mistakenly, Basil. ἠπάταλος, α, ον, = ἠπάτικός, Hipp. 279. 43. ἠπάτλος, ον, ὁ, = ἠπατικός, Poll. 2. 215. ἠπάτιζω, to be like the liver, liver-coloured, Diosc. 3. 25. ἠπάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the liver, πάθος Plut. 2. 773 C:—τὸ ἠπατικὸν divination from the liver, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 484. II. afflicted in the liver, ill of a liver-complaint, Diosc. 2. 78. ἠπάτιον, τό, Dim. of ἠπαρ, a common dish at Athens, Ar. Fr. 421, Alex. Kpat. 1. 16, etc.: cf. ἠπαρ. ἠπάτις, ἰδος, ἡ, of or in the liver, δυσεντερία Galen. 18. 1. 145; ἡ ἠπατίτις (sc. φλέψ) the vena cava ascendens, Hipp. 276. 54., 1034 G, Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 7. 2. liver-coloured: as Subst. hepatitis genima,

Plin. H. N. 37. 71. II. as Subst. liver-wort, as synonym of εὐπατῶριον, Diosc. 4. 41.

ἠπῦτο-ειδής, ἑς, liver-shaped, Diosc. 5. 100. ἠπᾶτος, ὁ, a fish of uncertain kind, Eubul. Λακ. 2, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 27, cf. Ath. 300 E sq.

ἠπάτσοκοπέω, to inspect the liver for soothsaying, LXX (v. l. Ezek. 21. 21).

ἠπάτσοκοπία, ἡ, an inspecting of the liver, Hdn. 8. 3, 17.

ἠπατσοκοπική, ἡ, = ἠπατσοκοπία, Phleg. Trall. de Longaev. 4.

ἠπάτο-σκόπος, ον, inspecting the liver, soothsaying, Lat. extispex, Artemid. 2. 69; ἠπ. ἱερά Hesych. s. v. βντά.

ἠπάτουργός, ὄν, liver-destroying, epith. of Perseus, who killed the sea-monster by leaping down its throat sword-in-hand, Lyc. 839; cf. δαιτρός ἠπάτων, Id. 35.

ἠπάτο-φάγεομαι, Pass. to have one's liver eaten, ὑπὸ γυπῶν Sext. Emp. M. 1. 286.

ἠπάφε, v. sub ἀπάφισκω.

ἠπεδᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. sub fin.) weak, weakly, infirm, of Nestor's charioteer, Il. 8. 104; unsound, halting, as Hephaistos calls himself, Od. 8. 311; ἄνδρες, χέρες Ar. Rh. 2. 800, etc.; λέων Poëta ap. Suid.; also in the Prose of Hipp., ἠπ. πῦρ a slight, trifling fever, 592. 4; of a child, 601. 29, cf. 624. 41. 2. c. gen. void of, φάμας ἔσσειαι ἠπεδανά Anth. P. 9. 521. II. act. weakening, δέσμα Orph. Lith. 376. (The Ancients derive it from νή, πέδον, whence the reading νηπεδανός in Opp. C. 1. 534: but it seems to be merely a lengthened form of ἠπιος.)

ἠπειγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἐπέγω, Dionys. de Av. 2. 7, Eccl. ἠπειρο-γενής, ἑς, (γενέσθαι) born or living in the mainland, of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 42, v. Blomf. Gloss. and cf. ἠπειρος III.

ἠπειρόθεν, Adv. from the mainland, Arat. 1094.

ἠπειρος, Dor. ἄπ- [ᾶ], ἡ, terra-firma, the land, as opp. to the sea, Od. 3. 90., 10. 56, Il. 1. 485, Hes., etc.; κατ' ἠπειρον by land, Hdt. 4. 97., 8. 66; μήτ' ἐν θαλάττῃ μήτ' ἐν ἠπείρῳ Ar. Ach. 534:—hence in Od. 5. 56, even an island is called ἠπειρος:—but, II. in Od. 14.

97, 100., 21. 109., 24. 378, it is the mainland of Western Greece, as opp. to Ithaca and the neighbouring islands (afterwards called ἠπειρος as n. pr., Thuc. 3. 114, al., cf. ἠπειρωτικός II); ἠπειρόνδε to the main, Od. 18. 84:—then, generally, the mainland, as opp. to islands, Hdt. 1. 148, 171., 8. 66, al., Thuc. 1. 5, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4. III. later, a Continent: Asia was esp. called the Continent, Hdt. 1. 96., 4. 91, Aesch. Pers. 718, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 5, Dem. 1392. 6, v. Morus Isocr. 68 A and cf. ἠπειρώτης III:—but also Europe, Aesch. Pers. 790, etc., whence Soph. speaks of δισσαὶ ἠπειροί (Tr. 100), τὸ δὲ ἠπείρω (Fr. 760), i. e. Europe and Asia, acc. to the oldest division of the world by which Egypt was made part of Asia, cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 37, Voss Virg. G. 2. 116; so, ἐφ' ἐκατέρας τῆς ἠπείρου Isocr. 47 D; ἠπ. δοιαί, δίδυμαι, ἀμφοτέραι Mosch. 2. 8, Anth. P. 7. 18, 240; Pind. adds Libya as a third ἠπειρος, P. 9. 15, cf. 4. 84.

IV. the inland parts, as opp. to the coast: hence ἠπειρώτης.

II. (The deriv. from ἄ-πειρος [with ᾶ], boundless, cannot be maintained.)

ἠπειρώω, to make into mainland, opp. to θαλαττώω, Arist. Mund. 6, 32, Anth. P. 9. 670:—Pass. to become so, Thuc. 2. 102.

ἠπειρώτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ἰδος:—of the land, ἀγειν ἀπειρώτην [ἰχθύν] to treat it as a landsman, Theocr. 21. 58 (e conj. Herm.). II. of the mainland, living there, opp. to νησιώτης, Hdt. 6. 49, cf. 1. 171: αἱ ἠπειρώτιδες Αἰαλίδες πόλιες, opp. to those in islands, Ib. 151, cf. 7. 109, Thuc. 1. 5, al.;—also, ἠπ. συμμαχία alliance with a military power, opp. to ναυτική, Ib. 35, cf. 4. 12; πόλις τῆ παρασκευῆ ἠπειρώτιδας Id. 6. 86.

III. of or on the mainland of Asia, Asiatic, Eur. Andr. 159, 652, Isocr. 68 A; cf. ἠπειρος III. 2. ἠπειρώτης, ὁ, an Epirote, Arist. Fr. 452, Luc. Indoct. 19.

ἠπειρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ἠπειρώτης, continental, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4. II. of Epirus, πᾶν τὸ ἠπειρωτικόν Thuc. 3. 102, etc.

ἠπειτα, a supposed poet. form of ἐπειτα, formerly read in several places of Hom. and Hes., where δὲ ἐπειτα is now read for δ' ἠπειτα, v. Il. 15. 163., 20. 338, Od. 1. 290, etc.

ἠπερ, poet. ἠέπερ, (ἦ) than at all, than even, after a Comp., Hom., Hdt. ἠπερ, in the same way as, v. sub ἦ.

ἠπερόπωμα, τό, a cozen, γυναικῶν Crilias 7. 3.

ἠπεροπέυς, ἑως, Ep. ἦος, ὁ, = ἠπεροπευτής, ἠπεροπηά τ' ἔμεν καὶ ἐπί-κλοναν Od. 11. 364; of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524; of dreams, Ar. Rh. 3. 617. (Curt. regards the word as a compd. ἠπερ-οπέυς, ἠπέρ being = Skt. apar-a, Goth. afar (from api, af = ἀπό), otherwise, differently, and ὁπ-εύς (*ἔπω) speaker.)

ἠπεροπευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a cheat, deceiver, of Paris (cf. sq.), γυναιμανές, ἠπεροπευτά (Ep. vocat.) Il. 3. 39., 13. 769, h. Hom. Merc. 282, etc.

ἠπεροπέω, (ἠπεροπέυς) Ep. Verb only used in pres. and impf., to cheat, cajole, deceive, cozen, c. acc. pers., of the seductive arts of lovers cf. foreg.), γυναικαὶ ἀνάγκιδας ἠπεροπέυεις Il. 5. 349; τὰ τε φρένας ἠπεροπέυει θηλυτέρησι γυναιξί Od. 15. 421; so of Aphrodité, τί με ταῦτα λιλαίει ἠπεροπέυειν; Il. 3. 399:—then in a general sense, 23. 605, Od. 14. 400., 15. 418; ἔμας φρένας 13. 327, Hcs. Op. 55.

ἠπεροπηής, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἠπεροπέυς, ἠπ. τέχνη cheating arts, Poëta ap. Strabo 17.

ἠπήσασθαι, (aor. 1, with no pres. ἠπάομαι in use), to mend, repair, κόσκιον Ar. Fr. 28; βαγέντα ἱμάτια, ὑποδήματα Galen.; part. pf. pass., ἱμάτια ἠπημένα Aristid. 2. 307.—Hence we have the Subst. forms ἠπησις, εως, ἡ, mending, Eust. 1647. 60; ἠπητής, οὔ, ὁ, a mender, cobbler, Batr. 184, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 16 (vulg. ἀκεσταί); fem. ἠπήτρια, Hesych., Moer.; neut. ἠπητήριον or ἠπήτριον, τό, a needle, Eust. l. c., Suid.—These are all rare forms; the usual words being ἀκέσασθαι, ἀκεστής, ἀκέστρια, etc., Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. l. c., Lob. Phryn. 91.

ἠπιᾶλέω, *to have a fever or ague*, Ar. Ach. 1165, Arist. Probl. 27. 2.
 ἠπιᾶλης, *ητος, ὁ, = ἐφιάλης, night-mare*, Sophron 72 Ahr., Phot., etc.;
 an acc. ἠπιᾶλητα Hdn. ap. Eust. 561. 17. Cf. ἠπιᾶλης.
 ἠπιᾶλος, *ὁ, a fever attended with violent shivering*, Galen. 7. p. 132;
 ἠπ. πυρετός in Hipp. 266. 35; or, *the shivering-fit which precedes ague*,
 πυρετοῦ πρόδρομος Ar. Fr. 315, cf. Theogn. 174; ἠπ. καὶ πυρετοί Hipp.
 281. 49:—metaph., ἀηδόνων ἠπ. *ague to nightingales*, Comic name of
 a bad poet, Phryn. Com. Incert. 1. II. = ἠπιᾶλης, *night-mare*,
 Ar. Vesp. 1038, as explained by Didym. ap. Schol., cf. Eust. 1687. 52.
 ἠπιᾶλώδης, *ες, (είδος) like the ἠπιᾶλος, aguish*, Hipp. 1127 A.
 ἠπιᾶω, *to assuage*: aor. pass. ἠπήθη, Hesyeh.; cf. ἠπιᾶω.
 ἠπιᾶ-δίνητος [ῖ], *ον, softly-rolling*, Βλέφαρα Anth. P. 5. 250.
 ἠπιᾶ-δωρας, *ον, soothing by gifts, bountiful, fond*, μήτηρ Il. 6. 251;
 Κύπρις Stesich. 17, Μοῦσαι Opp. H. 4. 7, etc.
 ἠπιᾶ-δότης, *ον, ὁ, = foreg., Orph. H. Mus. 37.*
 ἠπιᾶ-θύμος, *ον, gentle of mood*, Anth. Plan. 65, Orph. H. 58. 15.
 ἠπιᾶ-δότης, *ον, ὁ, = ἠπιᾶλος, A. B. 42, Eust. 1687. 52.*
 ἠπιᾶ-λίον, *τό, Dim. of ἠπιᾶλος, Hesyeh.*
 ἠπιᾶ-λοσ, *ὁ, a moth*, Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 2.
 ἠπιᾶ-μοῖρος, *ον, of kindly fate*, Poëta ap. Ath. 542 E.
 ἠπιᾶ-μῦθος, *ον, soft-speaking*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 68.
 ἠπιᾶς, *α, ον*: but *ος, ον* Hes. Th. 407, Eur. Tro. 53, etc. (Origin
 uncertain.) I. of persons, *gentle, mild, kind*, as a father to his
 children, πατήρ δ' ὡς ἠπιός ἦεν Il. 24. 770, Od. 2. 47, 234; of a paternal
 monarch, ἀγανὸς καὶ ἠπ. 2. 230., 5. 8, cf. 14. 139; of a charioteer,
 Il. 23. 281;—so that the word properly implies *the kindness* of a supe-
 rior:—c. dat. pers., ἐθέλω δέ τοι ἠπιός εἶναι 8. 40, cf. Od. 10. 337,
 etc.; ἠπ. ἀνθρώποισι καὶ ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι Hes. Th. 407; so in Hdt., ἠπιώ-
 τερος τοῦ πατρός 5. 92, 6; and in Trag., of the gods, σωτήρας .. ἠπιός
 θ' ἡμῖν μολεῖν Soph. Ph. 738; θεὸς ἀνθρώποισιν ἠπιώτατος Eur. Bacch.
 861, cf. Ar. Vesp. 879. 2. of sentiments, εἰ μοι κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 ἠπια εἰδείη had *kindly feeling* towards me, Il. 16. 73; δμῶς δέ τοι ἠπια
 οἶδεν of the swineherd's feelings to his master, Od. 13. 405., 15. 39, cf.
 557; also, ἠπια δῆνεα οἶδεν Il. 4. 361; μῦθος ἠπ. Od. 20. 327; ἠπ.
 ὄργαι, φρένες Eur. Tro. 5, Fr. 364. 6; πρὸς τὸ ἠπιώτερον καταστήσαι
 τινα *to bring him to a milder mood*, Thuc. 2. 59; so of persons, οὐδέ
 πω ἠπιός nor is sbe yet *appeased, quiet*, Eur. Med. 133; ἐχίδνης οὐδὲν
 ἠπιώτερα Id. Alc. 310. 3. of heat and cold, *mild, less intense*, Plat.
 Phaedr. 279 B, Tim. 85 A; ἠπιώτεροι αἱ θερμαί of a fever, Hipp. 1207 A;
 τὰ τοῦ πυρετοῦ ἠπια Id. 1157 F. II. act. *soothing, assuaging*,
 ἠπια φάρμακα Il. 4. 218., 11. 515; so in Hdt., opp. to ἰσχυρά, 3. 130,
 cf. 7. 142; and in Trag., ἠπ. ἀκέσματα Aesch. Pr. 482; φύλλα Soph.
 Ph. 698. 2. ἠπιον ἡμαρ, *c. inf., a day favourable for beginning*
 a thing (like ἄρμενον just above), Hes. Op. 785. III. Adv.
 ἠπιός, Hdt. 7. 105, 143, Soph. El. 1439; ἠπ. ἀμείβεσθαι Hdt. 8. 60,
 Comp., ἠπιώτερος ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Dem. 1296. 8.
 ἠπιότης, *ητος, ἡ, gentleness*, Hecat. Abd. ap. Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 22.
 ἠπιό-φρων, *ονος, ὁ, ἡ, gentle-minded, ἠπιόφρων φιλύτητος .. ὄρμη*
 Emped. 201; Ἀσκληπίος Epigr. Gr. 1027. 2.
 ἠπιό-χειρ, *ειρας, ὁ, ἡ, with soothing hand*, Anth. P. 9. 525, 8.
 ἠπιό-χειρος, *ον, = foreg., Orph. H. 22. 8., 83. 8.*
 ἠπιᾶω, *intr. to feel easier, ἠπιᾶσε τῷ σώματι* Hipp. 1147 D:—Pass.,
 aor. ἠπιώθη Schol. Ven. B. 1. 146; cf. ἠπιᾶω.
 ἠπιου or (as Wolf) ἠ πον, = ἠ, in both senses, *or and as*, modified by
 πον, *or perhaps, as perhaps*, etc., Il. 6. 438, Od. 11. 459.
 ἠπιου or (as Wolf) ἠ πον, *I suppose, I ween*, mostly to confirm what
 has been said, Il. 3. 43., 16. 830; with an ironical sense, Soph. Aj. 1008,
 etc., cf. Elmsl. Med. 1275: after a negat., *much less*, Thuc. 1. 142., 8.
 27; with a negat., *Andoc. 11. 40.* II. to ask a somewhat
 hesitating question, *is it possible that ..? can it be that ..? what, I sup-*
pose! Od. 13. 234, Aesch. Pr. 521.
 ἠπιύη, *ἡ, a voice, sound*, Hesyeh.; whence Herm. reads, metri grat.,
 ἀπύα for ἀπύα in Aesch. Theb. 146.
 ἠπιύα, *ὁ, Ep. for ἠπιύης (which however is not found), cf. ἰπύα, etc.:*
 (*ἠπιύω*):—*calling, crying, ἠπιύα κῆρυξ the loud-voiced herald*, Il. 7. 384;
 ἠπ. σύριγξ *the shrill pipe*, Q. Sm. 6. 170; πόντος Opp. C. 2. 136.
 ἠπιύω, Dor. ἀπύω [ᾶ], as in Trag. (for they only use the Verb in lyrics,
 except Eur. in Rhes. 776): fut. ἰπύω [ῶ]: aor. ἠπύσα: (perh. akin to
 ἔπος, εἰπεῖν). *To call to, call, c. acc., ὅθι παμμένα ποιμῆν ἠπύει* Od.
 10. 83; ἀλλά με Πυθῶ .. ἀπύει Pind. P. 10. 5; ἀπυεν Εὐτρίαιναν *called*
on, invoked him, Pind. O. 1. 116, cf. P. 5. 140; λιταῖσι σε .. ἀπύουσαι
 Aesch. Theb. 144; ἰαλέμω τοὺς θανόντας ἀπύεις Eur. Tro. 1304:—c. dupl.
 acc., τί με τόδε χρέος ἀπύεις; *why callest thou on me for this?* Id. Or.
 1253:—c. dat. pers., ἠπύσα δ' αὐταῖς μὴ πελάζεσθαι *called to them*
not .., Id. Rhes. 776. 2. absol. *to call out, shout*, αὐτὰρ ὁ Κύν-
 κωπας μεγάλ' ἠπυεν Od. 9. 399; of the wind, *to roar*, αὐτ' ἀνεμος τόσ-
 σαν ποτὶ δρυσὶν ὑψικόμοισιν ἠπύει Il. 14. 399; of the lyre, *to sound*, ἐν
 δέ τε φόρμιγξ ἠπύει Od. 17. 271:—*to sing*, Λυδίοις ἀπύων ἐν αὐλοῖς
 Pind. O. 5. 45; c. acc. cogn., μέλας ἀπύοντες Mosch. 2. 120. 3.
to utter, speak, πατρὸς ὕνομ' ἀπύεις Aesch. Pr. 593; τί ποτ' ἀπύσω; Eur.
 Hec. 155; ἀπύσατ' ἀντίφων' ἐμῶν στεναγμάτων Id. Supp. 800; πρὸ
 σοῦ γὰρ ἀπύω (a burlesque phrase) Ar. Eq. 1023. 4. foll. by a relat.,
 τίς ἂν ἀπύοι εἰ ..; *would tell whether ..?* Soph. Aj. 887; ἀπύσει τίς
 ὕδε ..; Eur. Bacch. 984. [ῶ in pres., except in Mosch. l. c.; for in
 Aesch. Theb. 144 Herm. has restored ἀπύουσαι metri grat.]
 ἠπρ, contr. for ἔαρ.
 ἠπρᾶ, 3 sing. impf. of ἔραα. II. Boeot. for ἠρω, 2 sing. aor. I
 med. of αἶρω, Ar. Ach. 913.
 ἠπρᾶ, I sing. aor. I of αἶρω:—but ἠρα', i. c. ἠραο, Ep. for ἠρω, 2 sing.
 aor. I med. of αἶρω, Od. 24. 33.

ἠρα, a neut. Adj. pl., used by Hom., once with the Verb φέρω and five
 times with ἐπιφέρω (in tmesi), much in the same sense as χαρίζομαι, to
 bring *acceptable gifts*, to do a *kindness or service*, to *gratify*; θυμῷ ἠρα
 φέροντες Il. 14. 132; μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐπὶ ἠρα φέρων Il. 572; πατρὶ φίλῃ
 ἐπὶ ἠρα φέρων Ib. 578; ἐπ' Ἀτρείδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἠρα φέροντες Od. 3.
 164; ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἠρα φέρουσιν 16. 375; ἐπ' Ἴρω ἠρα φέρων 18. 56; so,
 ἠρα κομίζειν Orph. Lith. 755.—In Il. 1. 572, 578, ἐπίηρα φέρειν was
 formerly written, and in the three last passages ἐπί was taken as separated
 by tmesis from ἠρα; but in the first passage there is no ἐπί, and the
 compd. ἐπίηρα is now discarded, v. Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἠρα, and cf.
 ἐπίηρα. II. late Poets took ἠρα as equiv. to χάριν, and joined
 it c. gen., *for the sake of, on account of, for*, ἠρα φιλοξενίης Call. Fr. 41,
 cf. Dosiad. Ara. 18 (in Anth. P. 15. 26); τίνας ἠρα; *wherefore?* Anth.
 Plan. 4. 299. (Hdn. makes it acc. of a Subst. ἠρ; Aristarch. neut. pl.
 of an Adj. ἠρος. Whether it can be referred to ἌΡ, which appears in
 ἀραρίσκω, ἀρμενος, ἠρανος, ἐπιήρανος, is doubtful, since in Hom ἠρα has
 the digamma; v. supr.)

Ἡρα, Ion. Ἡρη, ἡ, *Hera*, the Lat. *Juno*, queen of the gods, daughter
 of Kronos and Rhea, sister and wife of Zeus, Il. 16. 432; in Hom. repre-
 sented at strife with him, and friendly to the Greeks; νῆ τῆν Ἡραν, an
 oath of Athen. women, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 5; cf. τέλειος II. 2. applied
 to the Empresses of Rome, as Ζεὺς to the Emperors, C. I. 1775, 3956 b
 (add.), cf. Tac. Ann. 5. 2. (The common assumption that Ἡρα is
 connected with Lat. *hæra* is rejected by Curt. (p. 119), on the ground that
 it is dub. whether the old Lat. *h* is ever equivalent to the Gr. *spir. asper*:
 he refers the word to the Skt. *svar* (*caelum*), cf. σείριος.)

Ἡραῖος, *α, ον, of Hera*: Ἡραῖον (sc. ἱερόν), *τό, the temple of Hera*,
Heraeum, Hdt. 1. 70, etc.: Ἡραῖα (sc. ἱερά), *τά, her festival*, Paus. 2.
 24, 2. II. Ἡραῖος (sub. μῆν), *ὁ, a month at Delphi*, Anecd. Delph.
 27; whence corr. Ἡραπίον in C. I. 1706.

Ἡρακλῆς, contr. -κλῆς, *ὁ, the former in Ep., Pind., Hdt., and Eur.*
Heracl. 210, Ion 1144, H. F. 924; the latter also in Eur., Soph., and
 Att. Prose:—the orig. forms of the obl. cases Ἡρακλέεος, -κλέει, -κλέεα
 nowhere appear in use; but in Att. the shortd. forms Ἡρακλέους,
 Ἡρακλεί Eur. Heracl. 8, 988, Ar. Av. 567, Ἡρακλέα (also in h. Hom.
 14. 1, Hes. Sc. 448, Theocr. 24. 1); in Ion. and Ep., Ἡρακλῆος, -κλῆι,
 -κλῆα, (also in Pind. I. 5 (4). 47, Eur. Heracl. 541):—these forms are
 still further shortd., Ἡρακλέος Hdt. 2. 42 sq., Pind., Eur. H. F. 806,
 Theocr.; Ἡρακλέϊ Hdt. 1. 145; Ἡρακλέα Id. 2. 42 sq., Pind. O. 10
 (11). 20, Call. Ep. 65. 5; and then again contr., Ἡρακλεῦς Pind. P. 10.
 4; Ἡρακλῆ (v. sub fin.), Plat. Phaedo 89 C:—irreg. acc. Ἡρακλέην
 Theocr. 13. 73, Ar. Rh. 2. 767; contr. Ἡρακλῆν Paus. 8. 31, 3, v. Lob.
 Phryn. 156.—Vocat. Ἡρακλεες, Archil. 106, Pind., Eur. H. F. 175; in
 Att. commonly Ἡρακλεῖς, and in late Greek Ἡρακλες, Lob. Phryn. 640:
 v. infr.—Pl. Ἡρακλέες rare, e. g. Plat. Theaet. 169 B, -έας Ar. Pax 741:
 Dual Ἡρακλέε, Philostr. 190. *Heraclēs*, Lat. *Hercules*, son of Zeus and
 Alcmena, the most famous of the Greek heroes, Hom., etc.: the name
 signifies *Hera's glory*, from the power she obtained over him at birth:—
 Ἡρακλέους στήλαι (v. sub Ἡρακλείος), *proverbial of going to the*
furthest point, Pind. O. 3. 79, l. 4. 20 (3. 30); Ἡρακλέους ὄργῆν τιν'
 ἔχειν a *temper or ambition like Hercules*, Ar. Vesp. 1030, Pax 752;
 proverb. of close friendship, ἄλλος Ἡρακλῆς, ἄλλος αὐτός (MSS. οὐτός)
 Arist. Eth. E. 7. 12, 12; but, ἄλλος οὐτός Ἡρακλῆς 'a second Hercules',
 Pseudoepigr.—The voc. Ἡρακλεῖς is often an exclamation of surprise,
 anger or disgust, like Lat. *Hercle, Mehercle*, Ar. Ach. 184, Nub.
 284. II. *the luckiest throw with the dice* was called Ἡρα-
 κλῆς, as well as Ἀφροδίτη and Μίδα; cf. ἀστράγαλος. [a in second
 syll. is short, though the Ep. also make it long by position; and so
 Eur., v. Pors. Med. 675. Soph. uses Ἡρακλέους with a synizesis of
 the two last syll., as if Ἡρακλαῦς, Tr. 406, Ph. 943; and in Tr.
 233, 476, Ar. Thesm. 26, Ἡρακλέα must be a trisyll., or Ἡρακλῆ must
 be written.]

Ἡρακλειδαί, οἱ, *the Heraclidae or descendants of Hercules*, Hdt. 1. 7,
 13, al.

Ἡρακλείος, *α, ον, also ος, ον* Soph. Tr. 51: Ep. -ήιος, in Ion. Prose
 -ήιος, *η, ον*:—*of Hercules*, Lat. *Herculeus*, βίη Ἡρακλῆϊ, i. e. *Hercules*
himself, Hom.:—Ἡρ. στήλαι the opposite headlands of Gibraltar and
 Apes' Hill near Tangier, Hdt. 2. 33., 4. 8, al.; called σῆλαι or κίανες
 Ἡρακλέος by Pind. N. 3. 36, O. 3. 79:—Adv. Ἡρακλείως, *like Hercules*,
 Luc. Peregr. 33. II. Ἡρακλείων or -εῖον, Ion. -ήιον (sc. ἱερόν),
 τό, *the temple of Hercules*, Hdt. 2. 44, al.:—also a *huge drinking-cup*,
 such as Hercules used, Ath. 469 C. 2. Ἡρακλεία (sc. ἱερά), *τά, his*
festival, Ar. Ran. 651, Dem. 368. 11. 3. Ἡρακλεία, ἡ, *Hera-*
cleum, a plant, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 5. III. νόσος Ἡρακλείη,
epilepsy, Hipp. 593. 30, Galen.; but, Ἡρ. πάθος, *elephantiasis*, Aretae.
 Sign. M. Diut. 2. 13. IV. Ἡρακλεία λουτρά *hot baths*, Ar. Nub.
 1051, ubi v. Schol., cf. Ath. 512 F. V. λίθος Ἡρακλεία or Ἡρά-
 κλεια, ἡ, *the magnet*, Plat. Tim. 80 C, 10 533 D; so called, acc. to Butt.,
 from its *power of attraction*:—v. Μάγνης II. VI. Ἡρ. (sub.
 μῆν), *ὁ, a month at Delphi*, C. I. 1707, Anecd. Delph. 3. 17, 33.

Ἡρακλείτιος, *α, ον, of Heraclitus*, Plat. Rcp. 498 A:—Ἡρ., οἱ, *his*
disciples, Id. Theaet. 179 E, Diog. L. 9. 6.

Ἡρακλειτίζω, *to be a follower of Heraclitus*, Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 18;
 formed like Φιλιππίζω, etc.

Ἡρακλειτιστής, *οῦ, ὁ, a follower of Heraclitus*, Diog. L. 9. 15.

Ἡρακλεώτης, *ον, ὁ, a man of Heraclea*, Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 8, al.:—Adj.
 Ἡρακλεωτικός, ἡ, *ὄν, of Heraclea*, Id. H. A. 4. 2, 3;—but, σκύφος Ἡρα-
 κλεωτικόν is said to derive its name directly from *Hercules*, Ath. 500 A.

Ἡρακλῆς, *ίδος, ἡ, the Heraclid*, a poem on Hercules, Arist. Poët. 8, 2.

Ἡρακλῆς, *ὁ, contr. from Ἡρακλῆς*, q. v.

Ἡρακλίσκος, δ, Dim. of Ἡρακλῆς, title of Theocr. Idyll. 24: a form Ἡρακλεῖσκος mentioned as dub. by Choerob. in An. Ox. 2. 268.

ἦρ-άνθεμον, τό, = άνθεμίς, Diosc. 3. 154.
ἦρᾶνος, δ, a keeper, watcher, (βοηθός acc. to E. M., as also Hesych. expl. the Vcrb ἦρανέω by βοηθεῖν, χαρίζεσθαι), μῆλων Ar. Rh. 2. 513; γαίης Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 44; whereas Hermesian. 5. 16 calls Musaeus Χαρίτων ἦρ. friend of the Graces, and Ib. 22, Hesiod, πάσης ἦρ. ἱστορίας friend of all wisdom. Cf. ἐπιήρανος.

ἦρᾶρε, v. sub ἀραρίσκω.
ἦρασάμην, v. sub ἔραμαι.
ἦρᾶτο, v. sub αἶρω.
ἦρᾶτο, v. sub ἀράομαι.

ἦρέμα, and ἦρέμας before a vowel in Ar. Rh. 3. 170: (v. sub fin.): Adv.:—like ἀτρέμας, *stilly, quietly, gently, softly*, ἦσυχος, ἦρέμα *quietly* said as to a horse, Ar. Pax 82; ψήχειν ἦρέμα τὸν βουκέφαλον Id. Fr. 135; ἦρέμα ἐπιγελαῖν Plat. Phaedo 62 A; ἔχε ἦρέμα *keep still*, Id. Crat. 399 E; ἦρ. ἦρόμην Id. Prot. 333 E.

2. a little, slightly, opp. to σφόδρα, ἦρ. ῥιγοῦν Id. Theaet. 152 A; ἀγανακτεῖν Id. Phileb. 47 A; δάκτυλοι ἦρ. διηρθρωμένοι Arist. H. A. 3. 9, 6:—sometimes with an Adj., ἐν ἦρέμα προσάντει Plat. Phaedr. 230 C; ἦρ. λευκός Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 28; ἦρ. θερμός Id. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 16; ἦρ. παθητικός Ib. 10, 15; ἦρ. ὁμοίος Id. Top. 3. 2, 7; ἦρ. ψεκτός Id. Eth. N. 4. 5, 14; ἦρ. καὶ γελοῖον *rather ludicrous*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 28.

3. slowly, opp. to τάχιστα, Plat. Rep. 617 A.—The Adj. ἦρεμος is found only in later Greek, as Theophr. Lap. 62, Luc. Tragœd. 207 (ἦρέμφ ποδί), 1 Ep. Tim. 2. 2; ἦρεμον ἑαυτὸν παρέχειν Inscr. Olbiopol. in C. I. 2059. 24;—ἦρεμαῖος being commonly used instead; for the Comp. also v. sub ἦρεμαῖος. (The Root appears in Skt. ram, ram-ê (gaudeo), cf. ā-ram-āmi (desino, quiesco), Goth. rim-is (hauchia):—hence also ἦρεμ-ί, -αῖος, -ία, -έω.)

ἦρεμάζω, to be still, silent, esp. from grief, LXX (2 Esdr. 9. 3).
ἦρεμαῖος, α, ον, Adj. of ἦρέμα, *still, quiet, gentle*, λύπαι, ἡδοναί Plat. Legg. 733 E; γένεσις Id. Polit. 306 E; πῦρ ἦρ. a slight fever, Hipp. 606. 21: ἦρεμαῖα as Adv., = ἦρέμα, opp. to σφόδρα, Plat. Legg. 733 C:—Comp., πόλιν ἦρεμαϊότεραν ποιεῖν Plut. Sol. 31; also irreg. ἦρεμέστερος Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 63, Theophr. de Vent. 29. Adv. -αῖως, = ἦρέμα, Xen. Eq. 9, 5; Comp. -αῖτερον (v. l. -αῖότερον) Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 32; -εστέρας Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 30.

ἦρεμαϊότης, ητος, ἦ, rest, Hipp. 26. 29.
ἦρεμέω, Dor. ἀρεμέω Tim. Locr. 95 D:—to be still, keep quiet, be at rest, opp. to κινέομαι, Hipp. Fract. 755, cf. Arist. Phys. 6. 8, 8., 8. 1, 3, al.; ἐν τοῖς νόμοις ἦρεμοῦντες διαμένειν Xen. Ages. 7, 3, cf. Plat. Legg. 891 A, 956 D; ἦρ. τῇ διανοίᾳ Arr. Epict. 2. 21, 22:—ἦρεμητέον, verb. Adj. one must keep quiet, Philo 1. 89. 2. to be unmoved, remain fixed, μόνος οὗτος ἦρ. δ λόγος Plat. Gorg. 527 B; τὸ ἦρεμεῖν Id. Phaedo 96 B.

ἦρεμησις, εως, ἦ, a becoming still, a being at rest, opp. to κίνησις, Arist. Phys. 8. 1, 7, al. 2. quietude, of men, Tim. Locr. 104 B; τῆς ὀργῆς Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 2, cf. de An. 1. 3, 21.

ἦρεμί [τ], Adv. for ἦρέμα, Ar. Ran. 315; cf. ἀτρεμί.
ἦρεμία, ἦ, stillness, rest, opp. to κίνησις, = ἀκίνησία, Arist. Phys. 3. 2, 4, cf. 5. 6, 1, Metaph. 1. 7, 4, al. 2. of the mind, rest, quietude, ἦρ. ψυχῆς Def. Plat. 412 A, cf. Arist. de An. 1. 3, 6; ἐπὶ πολλῆς ἦρ. ὑμῶν leaving you entirely at rest, Dem. 168. 15.—V. sub ἡμερία.

ἦρεμίζω, to make still:—Pass. to be still, be at rest, Arist. An. Post. 1. 29, 1. 2. to make quiet, ἵππον Xen. Eq. 7, 15, cf. Arist. Eth. E. 2. 8, 9:—Pass. to be quiet and calm, Id. Phys. 7. 3, 15, al. II. intr. = ἦρεμέω, Xen. Lac. 1, 3.

ἦρεμος, ον, v. ἦρέμα.
ἦρεμότης, ητος, ἦ, = ἦρεμία, Eucl. Intr. Harm. p. 21 Meib.
ἦρεσίδες, αἱ, priestesses of Hera at Argos, E. M. 436. 49; cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst. § 69.

ἦρευν, Ion. impf. of αἶρέω, Hes. Sc. 302.
ἦρη, Ion. for ἦρα, Hom.
ἦρήρει, v. sub ἀραρίσκω B.
ἦρήρειστο, v. sub ἐρείδω.

-ἦρης, an Adj. termin., 1. from √AP (ἀραρ-εῖν, ἀραρ-ίσκω) as in ἐρι-ἦρ-ης, θυμαρῆς. 2. from √EP (ἐρέσσω), as in ἀμφ-ἦρης, ἀλι-ἦρης:—τρι-ἦρης, τετρ-ἦρ-ης, etc., are commonly referred to this Root, but Curt. considers these words also to belong to √AP, cf. διῆρης, Gr. Et. no. 492.

ἦρι, Ep. Adv. early, Hom., who joins it with μάλα, ἦρι μάλ' Il. 9. 360; μάλ' ἦρι Od. 20. 156; ἦρθεν δὲ μάλ' ἦρι 19. 320. (Curt. regards it as belonging to the Root of ἦως, ἦέριος, not as dat. of ἦρ, spring; cf. ἦριγένεια.)

ἦρι-γένεια, ἦ, (ἦρι, γενέσθαι) early-born, child of morn, in Hom. always epith. of Ἥως; also absol., = Ἥως, Morn, Od. 22. 197., 23. 347; καθαρᾶς ἀπερ ἦριγενείας as at clear morn, Theocr. 24. 39; γενέθλιον ἦριγένειαν a birthday morning, Auth. P. 9. 353. 2. in later Ep. a day, Nonn. D. 38. 271, Q. Sm. 10. 478. II. (ἦρ) bearing in spring, λέαινα Aesch. Fr. 357.

ἦρι-γενής, ἐς, = foreg., Ἥως, Ar. Rh. 2. 450., 3. 1224, etc.
ἦρι-γέρων, οντος, ὅ, early-old, name of groundsel, from its hoary down, Lat. senecio, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 1, Diosc. 4. 97.

Ἡρῖδᾶνός, δ, Eridanus, a river famous in the old legends, first in Hes. Th. 338; said to flow into Ocean in the extreme West of Europe, Hdt. 3. 115. Later authors mostly took it for the Po, as first in Eur. Hipp. 737; others also for the Rhone or the Rhine, and some have even tried to identify it with the Radaune near Danzig, v. Interpp. ad Hdt. l. c. II. a river in Attica, Strabo 397, Paus.

ἦρι-εργής, δ, a grave-digger, Hesych.
ἦριεύς, εως, ὅ, (ἦριον) a corpse, Hesych.

Ἡρικᾶπαῖος or Ἡρικεπ-, ὅ, mystic epith. of Bacchus or Priapus, Orph. Hymn. 6. 4; v. Bentr. Corresp. 1. pp. 14-18, Lob. Agl. p. 479.

ἦρικε, v. sub ἐρείκω.
ἦρινο-λόγος, ον, talking in spring, τέττιξ Hesych.
ἦρινός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἦρ) ἔαρινός, Solon 12. 19, Pind. P. 9. 82, Eur. Supp. 448, Ar. Av. 683, Xea., etc.:—neut. Adv., in spring, γῆ τ' ἦρινόν θάλλουσα Eur. Fr. 318. 3; ὅταν ἦρινά .. φωνῆ χειλιδῶν Ar. Pax 800.

ἦριον, τό, a mound, barrow, tomb, monument, ἐνθ' ἄρ' Ἀχιλλεύς φράσσατο Πατρόκλῳ μέγα ἦριον Il. 23. 126; ἦρια νεκύων, Ἄτδαιο Theocr. 2. 13, Nic. Fr. 21; εἶσατο βωμόν .. ἦριον ὄφρα γένοιτο C. I. 4284; cf. Epigr. Gr. 214. 1., 574, al.; also in Prose, Dem. 1319. 27, Dinarch. 107. 16 (so Vales. for ἱερά), Lycurg. ap. Harp., Plut., etc.—Cf. Nāke Opusc. p. 176. (Acc. to Harp. and others from ἔρα, and in Anth. P. 7. 180 we have κατὰ χθονὸς ἦρία τεύχον; but that it was a raised mound appears from Ar. Rh. 1. 1165, Call. Fr. 251, etc.—It has the digamma in Hom.)

ἦρι-πόλη, ἦ, (πολέω) early-walking, then, like ἦριγένεια, the morn, dawn, Anth. P. 5. 228, 254.
ἦρι-σάλπιγξ, ιγγος, early-trumpeter, name of a bird, Hesych.

ἦριστάμεν, v. sub ἀριστάω.
ἦριστριον, τό, a spring-garment, formed like θερίστριον, Hesych.
ἦρμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of αἶρω, loftily, Poll. 9. 147.
ἦρμοσμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀρμόζω, fitly, Diod. 17. 19.

ἦρο-άνθεια, τά, a feast of the Peloponnesian women at which they wore spring flowers, Phot.; ἦροσάνθεια in Hesych.
ἦρο-ελεγείον (sc. μέτρον), τό, a distich, consisting of an hexameter and a pentameter, Gramm.

ἦροϊκός, ἦ, ὄν, in late Poets for ἦρωϊκός, Manetho 1. 13, Epigr. Gr. 279.
ἦρσα, v. sub ἀραρίσκω A.
ἦρύγγιον, τό, v. sub ἦρυγγος.

ἦρυγγίς, ἴδος, ἦ, of or belonging to the ἦρυγγος, Nic. Al. 577.
ἦρυγγος, ἦ, a plant, the eringo, Nic. Th. 645, 849: more commonly as Dim., ἦρύγγιον, τό, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3 (ubi male ἦρίγγιον), Diosc. 3. 24, Plut. 2. 700 D:—also ἦρύγγη, ἦ, Plin. 22. 8, Phot. II. ἦρυγγος, δ, a goat's beard, Arist. H. A. 9. 3, 3.

ἦρῦγε, v. sub ἐρεύγομαι II.
ἦρύκᾳκε, v. sub ἐρύκω.
ἦρω, poet. dat. sing. of ἦρος: ἦρω, gen. and acc. of same.
ἦρωεῖον, τό, = ἦρῶν, q. v.

ἦρω-λαμβος, δ, a poem consisting of hexameters and iambs, Tzetz.
ἦρωίξω, to write heroic verse or an epic poem, Eust. 4. 1.
ἦρωϊκός, ἦ, ὄν, of the heroes, κατὰ τοὺς ἦρ. χρόνους (v. ἦρος I. 1) Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 11; ἦ χλαῖνα ἦρ. φόρημα Id. Fr. 458, etc. 2. of or for a hero, heroic, φῦλον Plat. Crat. 398 E; ἀρετή Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 1; ἦρωϊκὰ φρονεῖν Luc. Amor. 20:—Adv. -κῶς, like a hero, τελευτᾶν Diod. 2. 45; Comp. ἦρωϊκώτερον, Theophr. Cf. ἦρωϊκός. II. metrically, ἦρ. στίχος the heroic verse, the hexameter, Plat. Legg. 958 E; μέτρον Arist. Poët. 24, 8; εἰς τὴν ἦρ. τόξιν ἐπανάγειν to bring into an Epic poem, Dem. 1391. 22.

ἦρωῖνη [τ], ἦ, fem. of ἦρος, a heroine, Theocr. 13. 20., 26. 36, Call. Del. 161, Dion. P. 1022; contr. ἦρώνη, Ar. Nub. 315, Anth. P. app. 51. 55. 2. a deceased female (cf. ἦρος II. 2), C. I. 2259.

ἦρώϊνος, η, ον, = ἦρωϊκός, Suid. s. v. Ἡσίοδος.
ἦρώϊος, α, ον, = ἦρωϊκός, Pind. O. 13. 71, N. 7. 68 [with ω short by position]: cf. ἦρῶς.

ἦρώϊς, ἴδος, ἦ, = ἦρωῖνη, Pind. P. 11. 13, Call. Fr. 126. II. as fem. of ἦρωϊκός, Ar. Rh. 1. 1045, Anth. P. 9. 504. 2. (sub. ἐννεατηρίς), a nine-yearly festival at Delphi, Plut. 2. 293 B. 3. of heroic verse, Christod. Ecphr. 419.

ἦρώϊσσα, contr. ἦρῶσσα, = ἦρωῖνη, Ar. Rh. 4. 1309, 1358, C. I. 1455.
ἦρω-γονία, ἦ, a poem of Hesiod (cf. Θεογονία), v. Procl. Chrest. p. 9.
ἦρω-γράφος, ον, an Epic poet, Tzetz.

ἦρω-λογέω, (λέγω) to tell of heroes, Strabo 508.
ἦρω-λογία, ἦ, a tale of heroes, Anaximand. ap. Ath. 498 B.
ἦρῶν, Ion. -ῶϊον, τό, 1. (sub. ἱερόν or ἔδος) the temple or chapel of a hero, such as were dedicated to Adrastus, Hdt. 5. 67, cf. 47, Thuc. 2. 17, etc.; θῆρῶν, i. e. τὸ ἦρῶν, Ar. Vesp. 819:—a form ἦρῶεῖον (cited by Hesych.) appears in C. I. 4278 a, b, e, 4418, al. 2. (sub. μέτρον), an hexameter, Plut. Num. 4, etc. 3. ἦρῶα (sc. ἱερά), τά, the festival of a hero, Id. 2. 811 D.

ἦρῶς, α, ον, contr. for ἦρώϊος (q. v.); δ ἦρ. (sc. βυθμός), the heroic measure, hexameter, Plat. Rep. 400 B, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4; ἦρ. μέτρον Id. Poët. 24, 12; ποὺς ἦρ. the dactyl, Anth. P. 7. 9, etc.

ἦρως, δ, (also ἦ in signif. III): gen. ἦρωος (as a dactyl in Od. 6. 303), but in form ἦρω Dem. 419. 22, Paus. 10. 4, 10:—dat. ἦρωϊ, mostly in form ἦρω Il. 7. 453, Od. 8. 483, Ar. Av. 1485, Plat. Com. Φάων 2. 18, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072. 25:—acc. ἦρῶα Plat. Legg. 738 D, Dem. 288. 17 (as a dactyl in Anth. P. append. 376), but mostly in form ἦρω, Plat. Rep. 391 D, Ar. Rh. 2. 766, etc.; also ἦρων, Hdt. 1. 167, Ar. Fr. 283:—Plur., nom. ἦρῶες, rarely contr. ἦρως, as in Ar. Fr. 283, dat. ἦρῶσιν Aesch. Fr. 52: acc. ἦρῶας, rarely ἦρως as in Id. Ag. 516, Luc. Dem. Enc. 4:—v. Lob. Phryn. 159. (Cf. Skt. vīras, Lat. vir, Goth. vair, Lith. vīras.) In Hom. ἦρως, hero, is a title of honour, given not only to warrior-chiefs, and above all to the Greeks before Troy (ἦρῶες Δαναοί, Ἀχαιοί, Il. 2. 110., 19. 34, 41, 78); but to warriors generally (στίχας ἀνδρῶν ἦρῶων Od. 1. 101, etc.);—but also to men who had nothing to do with war or command, as in Od. 8. 453 to the minstrel Demodocus; in Od. 18. 423 to the herald Mulius (cf. Hdt. 7. 134); nay, in Od. 7.

44, the unwarlike Phacacian people are so called:—so that ἡρώς was orig. applied to any freeman of the ante-Hellenic age (though chiefly even then to warriors), and Arist., Probl. 19. 48, is not quite accurate in saying οἱ ἡγεμόνες τῶν ἀρχαίων μόνοι ἦσαν ἡρώες, οἱ δὲ λαοὶ ἄνθρωποι. —On the Heroic Age, v. Apollon. Lex. Hom. p. 403 Toll., Serv. Virg. Aen. 1. 200, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 123 sq., Grote c. 2. 2. as the Heroic age gained dignity by antiquity, the heroes were exalted above the race of common men; there is a trace of this thought in Hom. himself, if Il. 12. 23 (where the heroes are called ἡμιθέων γένος ἀνδρῶν) be genuine; v. Hes. Op. 170, where the Blessed Heroes are the Fourth Age of men, who fell before Thebes and Troy, and then passed to the Islands of the Blest. These must not be confounded with the δαίμονες, who stood one step higher, between the Heroes and the Gods, cf. Hes. Op. 124, 154, Plat. Crat. 397 D, Legg. 738 D. 3. heroes, as objects of worship, first in Pind., who makes them a race between gods and men, demigods, ἡμίθεοι, ἀντίθεα P. 1. 103., 4. 102; ἡρώς θεός N. 3. 38; cf. Aesch. Ag. 516, Fr. 49; (these and Eur. Fr. 449 are the only passages in which the word is used by Trag.):—the term was first so used of such as were born from a god and a mortal, as Hercules, Aeneas, Memnon, Hdt. 2. 44, Pind. N. 3. 37, etc.; then of such as were honoured for services done to mankind, as Daedalus, Triptolemus, Theseus, Simon. in Anth. Plan. 4. 84, etc.; and of other notable persons of mythical times, as Sisyphus, Theogn. 711: —θεοῖς ἡρώσιν, as a transl. of the Roman *Diis manibus*, C. I. 3272. 1. 4. later, the heroes are inferior local deities, patrons of tribes, cities, guilds, etc., as at Athens, the ἡρώες ἐπώνυμοι were the heroes after whom the φυλαί were named, Hdt. 5. 66, Paus. 1. 5, 1; and founders of a race or city (ἀρχηγέται, κτίσται) were worshipped under this name, having small temples or chapels dedicated to them by the state (ἡρώα) with offerings and festivals, but always distinct from the national gods, v. Hdt. 1. 167, 168, Thuc. 4. 87., 5. 30, Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 2; οὐτε θεοῦς, οὐθ' ἡρώας, οὐτ' ἀνθρώπων Antipho 114. 20. 5. in the historic times, persons who had done great services to a state were honoured in like manner, as Brasidas at Amphipolis, Thuc. 5. 11; sometimes enemies who had been slain, by way of propitiation, as Onesilus at Amathús in Cyprus, Hdt. 5. 105, cf. 7. 117:—hence late Greek writers used ἡρώς to express the Lat. *divus*, Dio C. 56. 41. II. in late Greek, also, for μακαρίτης, the late, the deceased, Alciphro 3. 37, Heliod. 7. 13; often in Inscr., ἡρώς χρηστέ, χαίρει C. I. 1723, 1781–83; even of women, 1784–89; cf. ἡρωῖνη 2. III. ἡρώς ποικίλος = στιγματίας, Hesych., Phot. IV. βούς ἡρώς, = ἡγεμών, C. I. 1688. 32. ἡρώσσα, ἡ, = ἡρωῖνη, Ap. Rh. 4. 1309, etc., Anth. P. 6. 225. ἡρω-φόρος, ον, bearing heroes, E. M. 230. 40. ἡς, Dor. 3 sing. impf. of εἰμί (sum), Theocr. 5. 10;—also 3 pl., Epich. ἡς, Dor. for εἰς, one, Theocr. 11. 33. ἡσα, aor. I of ἡδω: but, II. ἡσα, aor. I of ἡδω. ἡσαν, Att. for ἡδεσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. (used as impf.) of οἶδα, Aesch. Pr. 451, Eur. Cycl. 231. II. for ἡῖσαν, 3 pl. impf. of εἰμι (ibo), rare and only poet., in compd. ἐπῆσαν Od. 19. 445; εἰσῆσαν Agath. ap. E. M.; μετῆσαν Ar. Eq. 605. ἡσατο, v. sub ἡδομαι. ἡσθα, Aeol. and Att. for ἡς, 2 sing. impf. of εἰμί (sum):—the form ἡς only in late Prose; for ἡς, in Anacr. 7, should be ἡσθ'. ἡσθημα, τό, (ἡδομαι) = ἡδονή, Eupol. Δημ. 45. ἡσθημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of αἰσθάνομαι, with a sense or feeling, τινος Eus. H. E. 10. 9, fin. ἡσι-επίς, (ἡσι) throwing words, i. e. a babbler, E. M. 669. 7. Ἠσιόδος, ὁ, Hesiod: in Boeot. Inscr. Eisiódos, v. Ahr. D. D. p. 152. ἡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἡδομαι) delight, Suid. ἡσκειν, for ἡσκεεν, 3 sing. impf. of ἀσκέω, Il. 3. 388. ἡσκημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀσκέω, Poll. 1. 157. ἡσμεν, Att. for ἡδμεν, v. sub *εἶδω. ἡσο, v. sub ἡμαι. ἡσσα, in later Att. ἡττα, ης, ἡ, a defeat, discomfiture, opp. to νίκη, Thuc. 5. 13., 7. 72, Plat. Legg. 638 B; πολέμου in war, Id. Lach. 196 A; ἡττα .. πολέμου καὶ δικῶν καὶ ἀγορῶν Aeschin. 69. 16, cf. Plut. 2. 840 D; ἡτταν προσίσθαι to let oneself be conquered, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 45:—c. gen. rei, a yielding or giving way to a thing, ἡδονῶν, ἐπιθυμιῶν Plat. Legg. 869 E; ἡ ἐν τοιοῦτοις ἡττα Dem. 1486. 3; ἡ ὑπὸ τῶν λιπαρούτων ἡττα Plut. Brut. 6. ἡσσάομαι, Att. ἡττ-, Soph., Thuc.: fut. ἡσσηθήσομαι Eur. Hipp. 727, 976, ἡττ- Lys. 161. 3, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 42; but fut. med. ἡττήσομαι in pass. sense, Lys. 161. 4., 180. 19, Xen. An. 2. 3, 23; aor. ἡσσήθη Eur., etc.: pf. ἡσσημαι Soph., etc.:—in Ion. we find the form ἔσσάομαι, part. ἔσσούμενος Hdt. 1. 82; impf. ἔσσούτο (without augm.) 7. 166., 8. 75; aor. ἔσσώθη 2. 169, etc.: pf. ἔσσωμαι 7. 9, 2., 8. 130:—Pass.: (ἡσσαν). To be less or weaker than another, to be unequal or inferior to him, c. gen. pers., Eur. Alc. 697, Ion 1117; c. gen. pers. et part., ἡττᾶσθαι τινος εὖ ποιούντος Xen. An. 3. 2, 23, cf. Cyr. 5. 4, 32; ἡττᾶσθαι τινός τινι or ἐν τινι in a thing, Ib. 3. 3, 42., 8. 2, 13, etc.; also c. gen. rei, ἡσσ. ῥήματος to yield to the power of a word, Thuc. 5. 111, cf. Lys. 180. 19, 28; also, c. neut. Adj. in acc., ὁ ἡττώτο wherein he had proved inferior, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 5. 2. as a real Pass. to be defeated, discomfited, worsted, beaten, ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. 3. 106, Andoc. 32. 40, Thuc. 2. 39; ὑπ' ἔρωτος, ὑπ' ἔχθρας Plat. Phaedr. 233 C, Polit. 305 C, etc.; πρὸς τινος Hdt. 9. 122; πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 650 A; but also c. gen. pers., Eur. Hec. 1252, Ar. Av. 70, etc.:—c. dat. modi, ἡσσᾶσθαι μάχην Hdt. 5. 46, etc.; τοῖς ὄλοις Dem. 127. 21, etc.; also c. acc., μάχην Isocr. 91 D, Dem. 444. 5; ἀγῶνα Dio C. 63. 9:—ἡσσ. τῷ θυμῷ to be broken in spirit, Hdt. 8. 130; ἔσσώθεντες τῇ γνώμῃ πρὸς Κύρον Id. 9. 122; ἡσσ. τὴν γνώμην Thuc. 6. 72; ἡσσ. περὶ τι Plat. Soph. 239 B:—

absol., οἱ ἡσσώμενοι, opp. to οἱ κρατοῦντες, Aesch. Theb. 516, cf. Soph. Aj. 1242, Hdt. 7. 9, 2. 3. as law-term, to be beaten in a suit, Lat. *causa cadere*, Soph. Aj. 1242, Ar. Pl. 482, and Oratt.; ἡττ. ἐν τοῖς δικαστηρίοις Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 17; δίκην, παραγραφὴν Plat. Legg. 880 C, Dem. 1117. 5. 4. in Att. often, to give way or yield, c. gen. (like ἡσσαν 11), οἱ φύσαντες ἡσῶνται τέκνων Soph. Fr. 674, cf. Eur. Hipp. 976:—to give way or be a slave to passion and the like, νηδύος ἡσσημένος Id. Fr. 284. 5; τοῦ παρόντος δεινοῦ Thuc. 4. 37; τῶν φόβων Plat. Legg. 635 D; τῶν ἡδονῶν Xen. Ages. 5, 1; ὑπνοῦ Id. Cyr. 1. 5, 11; χρημάτων Lys. 180. 19; and often ἔρωτος, Eur., etc. (also ὑπ' ἔρωτος, etc., v. supr.); c. gen. pers. to be in love with .., Plut. 2. 771 F:—then of other things, ἡττ. ὕδατος Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5; τοῦ δικαίου Ib. 4. 31; τῆς ἀληθείας Dem. 317. 10; τὸ μὴ δίκαιον τῆς δίκης ἡσσημένον Eur. Ion 1117; τὸ δίκαιον ἡττ. τοῦ φθόνου Dem. 792. 25. 5. c. dat. to be overcome by .., ἀκοῆς ἡδονῆς ἡσῶμενοι Thuc. 3. 38, cf. 7. 25; τῷ ὑπνω Ael. N. A. 13. 22; τοῖς δικαίοις Plut. Cato Mi. 16. II. the Act. ἡττάω, to beat down, weaken, is used in late Prose, fut. —ἡσσω Theod. Prodr. 5. 174; aor. ἡττησα Polyb. 1. 75, 3., 3. 18, 5; pf. ἡττηκα Diod. 15. 87. ἡσσητέος, α, ον, neut. pl. ἡσσητέα, verb. Adj. one must be beaten, γυναικός by a woman, Soph. Ant. 678, cf. Ar. Lys. 450. ἡσσόνως, Adv. of sq., Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 15. ἡσσαν, ἡσσον, gen. ονος: Att. ἡττων: Ion. ἔσσαν Hdt.: Comp. of κακός or μικρός (but formed from ἡκα, softly, so that the orig. form was ἡκίαν or ἡκων, with Sup. ἡκιστος, q. v.): I. c. gen. pers. less, lower, weaker, inferior; esp. in force, weaker, less brave, Hom., etc.; αἰθ' ὄσον ἡσσαν εἰμὶ τόσον οὐ φέρτερος εἶην Il. 16. 722; of horses, 23. 322, al.; ῥώμη ἔσσονες τῶν Περσέων Hdt. 8. 113, cf. 9. 62; γυναικῶν ἡσσονες Soph. Ant. 680; Κύπριδος Eur. Andr. 631; εἰς τι in a thing, Hdt. 3. 102; c. inf. modi, ἔσσαν τινός θεῖν not so good at running, Ib. 105; οὐδενός ἡσσαν γινῶναι 'second to none' in judging, Thuc. 2. 60; ἰπνεύειν ἡσσαν τῶν ἡλικίων inferior to them in riding, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 15. 2. absol., οἱ ἡσσονες the weaker party, Aesch. Supp. 203, 489; ἡσσονες γενέσθαι to have the worst of it, Thuc. 4. 72; τὰ τῶν ἡττωνῶν the fortunes of the vanquished, Xen. An. 5. 6, 32; c. dat. modi, ἔσσαν ναυμαχίῃ Hdt. 5. 86; also c. acc. modi, τὸν νοῦν ἡττων Soph. El. 1023, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4:—so of things, τὸν ἡττω λόγον κρείττω ποιεῖν 'to make the worse appear the better reason,' Plat. Apol. 18 B, cf. Ar. Nub. 114; and in pl., οἱ ἡττους λόγοι Ib. 1042, Isocr. 313 B:—τὸ ἡττον τινι νέμειν Eur. Supp. 379; τὸ λίαν ἡσσον, opp. to τὸ ἄγαν, Id. Hipp. 264. II. c. gen. rei, giving way or yielding to a thing, a slave to .., τοῦ τῆσδ' ἔρωτος Soph. Tr. 489; τῶν αἰσχροῶν Id. Ant. 747; ὀργῆς Id. Fr. 668; γάμων Eur. I. A. 1354; κέρδους Ar. Pl. 363; ἡδονῶν Plat. Prot. 353 C; γαστρὸς ἢ οἶνον ἢ ἀφροδισίων ἢ πόνου ἢ ὑπνοῦ Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 1; χρημάτων Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 252 C:—then generally, yielding to, unable to resist, τοῦ πεπωμένου Eur. Hel. 1660; νόσων καὶ γήρας Lys. 198. 5; οἱ ἡττους τῶν πόνων [ἵπποι] Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 3; cf. ἡσσάομαι 1. 4. III. neut. ἡσσον, ἡττον, as Adv., less, ὑλίγον δὲ τί μ' ἡσσον ἐτίμα Od. 15. 365; ἡσσόν τι Thuc. 3. 75; ἡσσον ἐτέρων Id. 1. 84:—mostly with Verbs, but also with Adjs. ἀριστοκρατία .. αἱ μὲν μᾶλλον, αἱ δὲ ἡττον μόνιμοι Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 6, cf. Meteor. 1. 3, 20; even with a Comp., ἡττον ἀκριβέστερον Id. Probl. 31. 2; ἡττον εὐληπτοτέρα Dion. H. 3. 43:—often with a negat., οὐχ ἡσσον, οὐδ' ἡσσον, not the less, not a whit less, just as much, Aesch. Cho. 181, 708, Soph. Aj. 672, 1329, Thuc. 1. 8, etc.:—for μᾶλλον καὶ ἡττον, v. sub μάλα II. 6 and 7. ἡστε, Att. for ἡδεῖτε, v. sub *εἶδω. ἡστην, for ἡτην, 3 dual impf. of εἰμί (sum). ἡστην, for ἡδείτην, v. sub *εἶδω. ἡστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἡδομαι) pleasing, agreeable, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 33. Adv. —κῶς, Id. M. 10. 225. ἡστον, for ἡτον, 2 dual impf. of εἰμί (sum). ἡστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἡδομαι, glad, Suid., Hesych. ἡστώσα, aor. I of ἀστώω, Soph. Aj. 515. ἡσῦχα, adverbial neut. pl. of ἡσυχος, q. v. ἡσυχάζω: fut. —άσω, Thuc. 2. 84, —άσομαι Luc. Gall. 1: aor. ἡσυχᾶσα (ἡσυχος). To be still, keep quiet, be at rest, οὐ δ' ἡσυχάζε Aesch. Pr. 327, 344; ἡ ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν the difficulty of finding rest, Thuc. 2. 49; οἱ πολέμοι ἡσυχάζον Xen. An. 5. 4, 16; τοὺς νόμους οὐκ ἔων ἡσυχάζειν ἐν τιμωρίαις Luc. Abd. 19; ἡσ. πρὸς θύραν, of a lover, Anth. P. 5. 167:—often in part., ἡσυχάζων προσμένω Soph. O. T. 620, cf. Eur. Or. 134; ὥστε μὴ ἡσυχάσασα ἀξήθηται by resting from war, Thuc. 1. 12; ἡσυχάζουσῶν τῶν νεῶν Id. 1. 49; μόλις ἡσυχάσαντες Id. 8. 86; ἡσυχάζουσαν τὴν διάνοιαν ἔχειν Isocr. 87 B; τὸ ἡσυχάζον τῆς νυκτός the dead of night, Thuc. 7. 83:—ἡσ. ἀπὸ τινος to keep away from .., Anth. P. 5. 133:—ἀλλ' ἡσυχάζε only be tranquil, calm thyself, Eur. H. F. 98, I. A. 973. II. Causal in aor. I, to make still, lay to rest, opp. to κινέω, Plat. Rep. 572 A:—Pass. in impers. sense, ἡσυχάζεται ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς there is quiet, LXX (Job. 37. 16). ἡσυχάιος, Dor. ἄσυχ-, α, ον, poet. for ἡσυχος, Soph. O. C. 197, Eur. Med. 808, Plat. Polit. 307 A, Legg. 775 C:—τὸ ἡσυχάιον quietness, inactivity, Soph. Fr. 678. 6; or the quiet sort of people, Ib. 556. ἡσυχάιτερος, —τατος, irreg. Comp. and Sup. of ἡσυχος. ἡσυχάνω, = ἡσυχάζω, Charito 1. 14. ἡσυχαστέον, verb. Adj. one must keep quiet, Philo 1. 2. 2. ἡσυχαστέος, α, ον, to be kept secret, unsaid, Id. 2. 5. ἡσυχαστήριον, τό, the retreat of an ἡσυχαστής, Byz. ἡσυχαστικός, οὔ, ὁ, a hermit, Eccl.: fem. ἡσυχαστρία, a nun, Ib. ἡσυχαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, quieting, Aristid. Quint. p. 43. II. like a hermit, Eccl. ἡσυχῆ, Dor. ἄσυχᾶ, Adv. stilly, quietly, softly, gently, Pind. P. 11. 84,

etc.; ἡσ. κατακεῖσθαι Ar. Pl. 692; μετέρχεσθαι τι Eur. Hipp. 444; ἔχ' ἡσυχῆ keep quiet, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 C; ἡσ. ἔχειν τὴν οὐρανὸν to keep it still, Xen. Cyn. 3, 4; ἡσ. γελάσαι Plat. Phaedo 115 C; βαδίζειν, γράφειν, διαλέγεσθαι, etc., Plat. Charm. 159 B, C, etc.; ἡσ. ἀναμνησκεισθαι to recollect quietly, at one's ease, Aeschin. 33. 1; εὐσεβεῖν Eur. Fr. 288. 9. 2. by stealth, secretly, Plut. Alcib. 24, cf. Thuc. 8. 69, and v. ἡσυχος. 3. with an Adj. slightly, ἡσ. ξηρός Hipp. 1132 H; γρυπός Ael. N. A. 3. 28.

ἡσυχία, Ion. -ίη, Dor. ἄσυχία, ἡ, stillness, rest, quiet, ease, as opp. to motion, noise, labour, etc., Od. 18. 22; personified in Pind. P. 8. 1, Ar. Av. 1321; often in Hdt. and Att.:—c. gen. objecti, ἡσ. τῆς πολιορκίης rest from . . , Hdt. 6. 135; τῆς ἡδονῆς Plat. Rep. 583 E; τοῦ λυπεῖσθαι Ib. C; ἡ ἀπὸ τῆς εἰρήνης ἡσ. rest consequent upon the peace, Dem. 63. 10; in pl., Plat. Theaet. 153 C. 2. silence, stillness, Eur. Alc. 77.

3. with Preps., δι' ἡσυχίης εἶναι to keep quiet, Hdt. 1. 206:—ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ in quiet, opp. to ἐν πολέμῳ, Thuc. 3. 12; ἐν ἡσ. ἔχειν τι to keep it quiet, not speak of it, Hdt. 5. 92, 3; ἐν ἡσ. ἔχειν εαυτὸν Ib. 93; ἐν ἡσ. διατρίβειν Hdn. 2. 5:—ἐφ' ἡσυχίας Ar. Vesp. 1517; μένειν ἐπὶ ἡσυχίᾳ Hdn.:—κατ' ἡσυχίην πολλῆν quite at one's ease, Hdt. 1. 9., 7. 208, Dem.; καθ' ἡσυχίαν at leisure, Ar. Lys. 1224, Thuc. 3. 48, etc.; opp. to διὰ σπουδῆς Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 28:—μεθ' ἡσυχίας quietly, Eur. Hipp. 205. 4. with Verbs, a. ἡσυχίαν ἀγειν to keep quiet, be at peace or at rest, Hdt. 1. 66., 7. 150, Plat., etc.; πρὸς τινα with one, Lys. 180. 11; ὑπὲρ τίνος about a thing, Isocr. 217 D; κινήσεων from movements, Plat. Tim. 89 E:—also to keep silent, Hdt. 5. 92, Eur. Andr. 143, Ar. Ran. 321;—rarely, τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἀγειν Ellendt Arr. 1. 14, 8. b. ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν=ἡσ. ἀγειν, but generally implying less continuance, Hdt. 2. 45., 7. 150, Att.: to stand still, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 13; ἡσ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Lys. 180. 10: to keep silent, Isocr. 116 A; τὰ δεινὰ about them, Dem. 1341. 5. II. solitude, a sequestered place, h. Hom. Merc. 356, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 21.

ἡσυχίδας, ὁ, =ἡσυχος, Synes. Hymn. 8. 31. ἡσύχιος, Dor. ἄσυχ-, ον, =ἡσυχος, ἀμέρα Pind. O. 2. 58. ἡσύχιος [ῥ], Dor. ἄσυχ-, ον, =ἡσυχος, still, quiet, at rest, at ease, ἡσύχιον δ' ἀρα μιν πολέμου ἔκπεμπε Il. 21. 598; εἰράνα Pind. P. 9. 40: also in Prose, τρόπου ἡσυχίου of a quiet disposition, Hdt. 1. 107; οὐδ' ἡσ. ὁ σώφρων βίος Plat. Charm. 160 B; τὸ ἡσ. ἦθος Id. Rep. 604 E; οἱ ἡσύχιοι Antipho 121. 12, Plat. Charm. 159 B; τὸ ἡσύχιον τῆς εἰρήνης Thuc. 1. 120. Adv. -ίως, h. Hom. Merc. 438, Plat. Theaet. 179 E.

ἡσυχιότης, ἦτος, ἡ, =ἡσυχία, Plat. Charm. 159 B, sq.; ἡσ. τινός his quiet disposition, Lys. 175. 27. ἡσυχόμοι, Pass. to keep quiet, be at rest, cited from LXX. ἡσυχος, Dor. ἄσυχος, ον, (v. sub fin.):—like ἡσύχιος, still, quiet, at rest, at ease, at leisure, opp. to moving, talking, labouring, etc., ἡσ. ἀνστρέφεται Hes. Th. 763; ἡσυχιοὶ ἔργα νέμοντο Id. Op. 119; ἡσ. . . ὀδὸν ἔρχεο go thy way in peace, Theogn. 331; ἡσ. καθεύδειν Anacr. 88; ἡσ. θακεῖν, θάσσειν, καθῆσθαι Soph. Aj. 325, Eur. Hec. 35, etc.; ἡσυχοὶ ἔστε Hdt. 7. 13, cf. 1. 88; ἔχ' ἡσυχος keep quiet, keep still, Id. 8. 65, Eur. Med. 550; μέν' ἡσ. Ar. Av. 1199, Thesm. 925; γίγνεσθε Eur. Cycl. 94, cf. Bacch. 1361; κατεθεῖατο Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 55; ἡσυχῶ ποδὶ χωρεῖν Eur. Or. 136; ἡσυχῶ βάσει φρενῶν, i. e. in thought, Aesch. Cho. 452; ἡσ. λακεῖν Eur. Hec. 1109; ἐν ἡσυχῶ quietly, Soph. O. C. 82; ἡσυχος δορὶ inactive with it, Eur. Incert. 63. 2. quiet, gentle, of character, Aesch. Eum. 223, Eur. Supp. 952, etc.; τοὺς δφ' ἡσυχῶν ποδός those of quiet life, Id. Med. 217; ὄμματος παρ' ἡσ. Aesch. Supp. 199; γλώσσα Soph. Ant. 1089; ὀργῆ ὑπόθεσ ἡσυχῶν πόδα moderate thy wrath, Eur. Bacch. 647; τὸ ξύνηθεσ ἡσυχῶν their accustomed quietness, Thuc. 6. 34; ἡσυχαιτέρα more gentle, less severe, Id. 3. 82:—also cautious, Eur. Or. 1407, Supp. 509. II. the common Att. Comp. and Sup. were ἡσυχαιτέρος, -αίτατος, as in Aesch. Eum. 223, Thuc. 3. 82, Plat. Phileb. 24 C, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 4., 6. 2, 12; but the regular form -ώτερος is also found, Soph. Ant. 1089, Plat. Charm. 160 A. III. Adv. -χως, Aesch. Supp. 724; κάρτ' ἀν εἶχον ἡσυχῶσ Eur. Supp. 305; ἡσ. ναίειν Id. Heracl. 7; gently, cautiously, Id. Or. 698, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 53, etc.:—Ion. Comp. ἡσυχέστερον Hipp. 338. 12, 50; Sup. ἡσυχαιτάτα Plat. Charm. 160 A.—The neut. ἡσυχον, Dor. ἄσυχον, is also used as Adv., Theocr. 14. 27; and pl. ἄσυχα, Id. 2. 11, 100., 6. 12; like ἡσυχῆ. (Acc. to Benfey from √HΣ, ἡμαι, settled, quiet, cf. Lat. sedatus.)

ἡσφαλισμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀσφαλίζω, securely, Eccl. ἡσχυμένως, v. sub ἀσχύνω.

ἡτα, τό, the letter η, Hipp. V. C. 895; v. sub Η η. ἡτε, or also, Il. 19. 148; Buttm. Lexil. s. v. εὔτε 3. ἡτε, or, as Wolf in Hom., ἡ τε surely, doubtless; v. sub ἦ. ἡτε, ἡτην, Att. 2 pl. and 3 dual of εἶμι (ibo). ἡτιμωμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀτιμάω, dishonourably, Eccl. ἡτοι: I. =ἦ τοι, now surely, truly, verily, a Particle often used in Ep., properly to confirm a statement, Il. 6. 56 (v. l. ἦ σοι), h. Hom. Merc. 368; but often merely in passing from one clause to another; also to begin the apodosis, ἡτοι μὲν (after ὅτε), then indeed, Il. 3. 213; after ἀλλ' εἰ . . , nevertheless, 16. 641.—Properly it begins the sentence, ἡτοι ὄγ' ὡς εἰπὼν Il. 2. 76, etc.;—yet Hom. often puts it after one or more words; after a Pronoun, τὴν ἡτοι 2. 813; τῶν ἡτοι 4. 237; τῆς ἡτοι Od. 12. 86; in which case δέ may be inserted, οἱ δ' ἡτοι Il. 12. 141, etc.; or ῥα, as, τὸν ῥ' ἡτοι 18. 237;—after a Conjunction, ἀλλ' ἡτοι 1. 140, etc.; ἐνθ' ἡτοι 16. 399, Od. 3. 126, etc.; ὄφρ' ἡτοι Il. 23. 52, Od. 3. 419; ὡς ἡτοι 5. 24; more rarely, καὶ νῦν ἡτοι, νῦν δ' ἡτοι 4. 151, Il. 19. 23, Herm. h. Hom. Ven. 226. 2. in Grammatical sense, like ἡγουν, Lat. scilicet, when it is better written ἦ τοι. II. =ἦ τοι, either in truth, properly ἡτοι . . , ἦ, as in Aesch. Cho. 497, Soph. Ant. 1142, Tr. 150, Plat. Phaedo 68 C, etc.;

often also ἡτοι . . γε, . . ἦ . . Hdt. 1. 11, etc., cf. Thuc. 2. 40, etc.:—the reverse form ἦ . . , ἡτοι . . , is rejected by Apollon. in A. B. 486, but occurs in Pind. N. 6. 8, Fr. 103:—also ἡτοι . . , ἦ τοι . . , for ἦ . . , ἦ . . , in late authors as Galen., cf. Schäf. Greg. Cor. p. 643.

ἡτορ, τό, in Hom. always in nom. or acc.; dat. ἡτορι Simon. 44. 6 (v. l. ἡθεῖ). The heart as a part of the body, only in Il. 22. 452, ἐν ἐμοὶ αὐτῇ στήθεσι πάλλεται ἡτορ ἀνὰ στόμα my heart beats up to my throat:—then, as the seat of life, life, φίλον ἡ. δλέσσαι Il. 5. 250, etc.; λυτο γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἡ. 21. 114, etc.; ἀνέψυχον φίλον ἡ. 13. 84:—then, most freq., as the seat of feeling, as we say the heart, much like θυμός (q. v.), ἐγέλασσε δέ οἱ φίλον ἡ. 21. 389; κατεπλήγη φίλον ἡ. 3. 31; ἀχεῖ βεβολημένος ἡ. 9. 9; μινύθει δέ μοι ἐνδοθεν ἡ. Od. 4. 467, etc.:—also as the seat of the desires, ποτήτος ἀσασθαι φίλον ἡ. Il. 19. 307; ποθέουσα φίλον κατατήκομαι ἡ. Od. 19. 136; of the reasoning powers, ἐν δέ οἱ ἡ. στήθεσιν . . διάνδιχα μερμήριξεν Il. 1. 188, cf. 15. 252.—That Hom. regarded it as something tangible and corporeal, appears from the passages, which represent the ἡτορ as placed ἐν στήθεσι; in Il. 20. 169 it is placed ἐν κραδίῳ, which here must have a wider sense, though Hom. generally uses it just=ἡτορ.—Ep. Noun, used also by Simon. and Pind., and in a chorus of Aesch. Pers. 992.

ἡτρίατος, α, ον, (ἡτρον) of the stomach, Com. Anon. 316, Luc. Lexiph. 6; τὸ ἡτρίατον the stomach, paunch, Ar. Fr. 302; also ἡτρίατα, ἡ, Ib. 421, Ath. 4 C.

ἡτριον, Dor. ἄτριον, τό, the warp in a web of cloth (the woof being κρόκη), Plat. Phaedr. 268 A, Theocr. 18. 33, Anth. P. 6. 288:—in pl. a thin, fine cloth, such that one could see between the threads, ἡτρια πέπλων Eur. Ion 1421; ἡτρια βύβλων leaves made of strips of papyrus joined cross-wise, Anth. P. 9. 350. (Prob. from √FHT, cf. Skt. va, vayami (to weave); cf. also ἄττ-ομαι, δι-ότ-ομαι, δι-ασ-μα.)

ἡτρον, τό, the part below the navel, the abdomen, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Plat. Phaedo 118 A, Xen. An. 4. 7, 15, Dem. 1260. 23, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 1: metaph. of a pot, Ar. Thesm. 509. II. the pith of a reed, Nic. Th. 595.

ἡττα, ἡττάομαι, ἡττάω, ἡττων, Att. for ἡσσ-. ἡττημα, τό, LXX (Isai. 31. 9), 1 Ep. Cor. 6. 7:—so ἡττησις, ἡ, Suid.

ἡτω, for ἔστω, 3 sing. imperat. of εἶμι, N. T.; dub. in Plat. ἡυ-γένειος, -γενής, -πάρηνος, -κομος, -πυργος, etc., Ep. and Lyr. εὐ-πύξημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass., cited from Eust.

ἡύς, neut. ἡύ, Ep. for εὖς, good, brave: Hom. uses only masc. nom. and acc. ἡύς, ἡύν, neut. nom. and acc. ἡύ; in phrase ἡύς τε μέγας τε Il. 2. 653, etc.; ἡύς θεράπων 16. 464, 653; μένος ἡύ 17. 456, etc. ἡύσε [ῥ], 3 sing. aor. 1 of αὔω.

ἡύτε, Ep. Particle, as, like as, ἡύτε κούρη Il. 2. 872, etc.; often in Hom. in similes for ὡς ὅτε, Il. 1. 359., 2. 87, etc.:—in Il. 4. 277 after a Comp., τῷ δέ τ' ἀνευθεν ἐόντι μελάντερον ἡύτε πίσσα φαίνεται [the cloud] appears to him while afar off blacker, even as pitch, v. Schol., and cf. πάχετος; so also in Ap. Rh. 1. 269, ἡύτε may retain its common sense; though in both these places it is commonly taken as =ἦ, blacker than pitch, v. Spitzn. Exc. Il. xxvi.—That ἡύτε cannot be put for εὔτε is proved by Buttm. Lexil. v. εὔτε, ἡύτε; but εὔτε is once found for ἡύτε, Il. 3. 10 (and v. l. 19. 386), in which case Buttm. would write it contr. ἡὔτε [-ϝ], as he is inclined to do also in Od. 16. 216.

ἡυτομάτισμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of free will, Procl. 5. p. 78 Cousin. ἡύχορος, ον, Ep. for εὐχορος, with fair dances, Anth. P. app. 217. 7.

ἡφαιστεῖος, α, ον, of or belonging to Hephaestus: ἡφαιστεῖον or ἡφαιστεῖον (sc. ἱερὸν), τό, temple of Hephaestus, Hdt. 2. 110, 121, 176, Dem., etc.:—ἡφαιστεῖα (sc. ἱερά), τά, his festival, the Lat. Vulcanalia, Andoc. 17. 20, Xen. Ath. 3, 4.

ἡφαιστό-πονός, ον, wrought by Hephaestus, ὄπλα Eur. I. A. 1072.

ἡφαιστός, ον, ὁ, Hephaestus, Lat. Vulcanus, son of Zeus and Hera, lame from birth, Il. 18. 397 (cf. ἀμφιγυήεις, ἡπεδανός); god of fire as used in art, and master of all the arts which need the aid of fire, esp. of working in metal: hence, he makes the thrones of the gods, the sceptre of Zeus, the Aegis, the arms of Achilles, etc.; all works in metal are called his works, Il. 8. 195, Od. 4. 617, Hes. Sc. 123, etc.; fire is φλόξ ἡφαιστοῖο Il. 17. 88; and he himself is κλυτοεργός, κλυτοτέχνης or χαλκεύς, 15. 309.—For his ill-starred marriage with Aphrodité, v. Od. 8. 267 sq. II. mcton. for πῦρ, fire, Il. 2. 426, Soph. Ant. 123, 1007, Poëta ap. E. M. 241. 57. (Perhaps from √AΦ, which appears in ἄπτω, to kindle fire.)

ἡφαιστό-τευκτός, ον, wrought by Hephaestus, σέλας Soph. Ph. 987, cf. Simon. 206, Antim. 9, Diog. L. 1. 32:—also ἡφαιστο-τευχής, ἑς, δέπας Aesch. Fr. 66, where Herm. ἡφαιστοτύκῆς, metri grat.

ἡφι, Ep. for ἦ, Il. 22. 107.

ἡφίει, ἡφίουν, ἡφίεσαν, v. sub ἀφίημι.

ἡχάνω, =πρωχεύω, in a gl. of Suid., not found in the best MSS. (Cf. ἀχην, Lat. egeo, egenus.)

ἡχέεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for ἡχέεις, mentioned by Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 14. 17, and restored in Archil. 69, for ἡχέεντα.

ἡχεῖον, τό, (ἡχος) a kind of loud kettle-drum or gong, like χαλκεῖον or τύμπανον, Plut. Crass. 23, Apollod. ap. Schol. Theocr. 2. 36; also ἡχεῖον ὄργανον, Philo 1. 588:—vessels of like kind were let into the walls of the theatre, to strengthen the sound, Vitruv.; or, to imitate the noise of thunder, Schol. Ar. Nub. 292. II. in the lyre, =χάλκωμα, apparently a metallic sounding-plate, Hesych.

ἡχέτης, ον, ὁ, Ep. ἡχέτᾶ, Dor. ἀχέτας, ἀχέτᾶ: (ἡχέω):—clear-sounding, musical, shrill, Λίνος Pind. Fr. 103* ed. Donalds.; δύναξ ἀχέτας Aesch. Pr. 575; κύκνος Eur. El. 151:—as epith. of the grasshopper, chirping, ἡχέτα τέττιξ Hes. Op. 580, Anth. P. 7. 201; ἀχέτα τ. Ib. 213; and absol. ἀχέτας, ὁ, the chirper, i. e. the male grasshopper, Anan. 1, U u

Ar. Pax 1159, Av. 1095, cf. Arist. II. A. 4. 7, 13., 5. 30, 2:—Orph. Arg. 1256 has heterocl. acc. ἠχέτα πορθμόν, the *sounding strait*.

ἠχέω, Dor. ἀχέω [ā]: fut. ἠσώ: I. intr. to *sound, ring, peal*, ἠχεῖ δὲ κάρη. Ὀλύμπου Hes. Th. 42; ὅταν ἀχῆσθαι πολὺς βυθός Mosch. 5. 4; often of metal, ἠχεσκε (lon. impf.) ὁ χαλκὸς τῆς ἀσπίδος Hdt. 4. 800; ἀχοῦσιν προπόλων χέρες Eur. Supp. 72; τὰ χαλκεῖα πληγέντα μακρὸν ἠχεῖ Plat. Prot. 329 A, cf. Menand. App. 3; of the grasshopper, to chirp, Theocr. 16. 96; of the lyre, Ar. Thesm. 327:—διὰ τί ἠχεῖ ἢ διὰ τί ἐμφαίνεται; impers. of an echo, Arist. An. Post. 2. 15. 1. II. c. acc. cogn., ἀχεῖν (al. λαχεῖν) ἕμνον to let it sound, Aesch. Theb. 868; κωκυτόν Soph. Tr. 866; γούους Id. Fr. 469; μέλος Eur. Ion 883; χαλκίον ἀχει sound the cymbal, Theocr. 2. 36:—Med., ἀχεῖσθαι τινα to sound his praises, Pind. Fr. 45. 18:—Pass., ἠχεῖται κτύπος a sound is made, Soph. O. C. 1500.—The Trag. used the Dor. forms ἀχεῖν, ἀχά, ἀχημα even in anapaests: these forms have been constantly changed by the Copyists into λαχεῖν, λαχά, λάχημα, Elmsl. Eur. Heracl. 752, Dind. Ar. Thesm. 327: v. sub λαχέω.

ἠχή, Dor. ἀχά, ἦ, a sound or noise of any sort, Hom., Att.; of the confused noise of a crowd, Il. 13. 837; the roar of the sea, 2. 209; of trees in a wind, 16. 769; of a falling rock, Hes. Sc. 438; often in dat., φῆχῃ with a noise, Il. 2. 209; ἠχῆ θεσπεσίη 8. 159, etc.; in Trag., like λαχά, a cry of sorrow, wail, Aesch. Theb. 915, etc.; but, σάλπιγγος ἠχή Eur. Phoen. 1387; ἐν ἐμοὶ ἢ ἠχῆ τῶν λόγων βομβεῖ Plat. Crito 54 D, cf. Tim. 37 B:—of the grasshopper, Long. I. 23:—rarely of articulate sounds, Eur. Phoen. 1148, Plut. Cato Ma. 22, Opp. C. I. 23. Cf. ἠχος. —For the confusion of ἀχά and λαχά, v. ἠχέω fin.

ἠχῆεις, εσσα, εν, *sounding, ringing, roaring, thalassia* Il. 1. 157; δώματα ἠχῆεντα high, echoing rooms or halls, Od. 4. 72; δόμοι ἠχῆεντες Hes. Th. 767; χαλκός Ap. Rh. 1. 1236; θρύος αὐλῶν Poeta ap. Plut. 2. 654 F; τέττιξ Anth. P. 7. 196:—of the ears, Parmen. ap. Diog. L. 9. 32: and v. sub ἠχέεις.

ἠχημα, Dor. ἀχ-, τό, a sound, *sounding*, Philo I. 444; μελωδὰ ἀχηματα Eur. I. A. 1045; vnlg. λαχῆματα, v. ἠχέω fin.

ἠχηνες, οἰ, = πτωχοί, Hesych.; cf. ἀχῆν.

ἠχησις, εως, ἦ, a *sounding, sound*, Eccl.

ἠχητής, οὔ, ὁ, = ἠχέτης, Hesych.

ἠχητικός, ἦ, ἄν, *ringing*, E. M. 216. 50. Adv. —κῶς, Hesych. s. v. καναχηδὰ.

ἠχθετο, impf. of ἀχθομαι. 2. impf. pass. of ἔχθω.

ἠχι (not ἠχι), Ep. for ἦ, Adv. *where*, Hom.; ἠχί περ, ἠχί τε Dion. P.

ἠχικός, ἦ, ἄν, (ἠχος) = ἠχητικός, Epigr. in Welck. Syll. 236. 4.

ἠχό-πους, ὁ, ἦ, πουν, τό, Lat. *sonipes*, of horses, Eust. 918. 20.

ἠχος, ἄ, later form of ἠχή, Arist. Audib. 67, al., Theocr. 27. 56; παγᾶς Mosch. 5. 12; αὐλοῦ Ib. 2. 98; τῆς φωνῆς ὁ ἠχος ἐν ταῖς ἀκοαῖς παραμένει Luc. Nigr. 7; distinguished from φωνή by Plut. 2. 903 A:—ἠχος ἐν αἰαί, or absol. ἠχοι, ἠχος, a *ringing in the ears*, Hipp. Coac. 149, Prorrh. 68. 2. echo, Arist. Probl. 11. 8; πέντε ἠχους ἀπεργάζεσθαι Plut. 2. 903 A.

ἠχώ, Dor. ἀχώ: ἦ: gen. (ἠχός) ἠχοῦς, Dor. ἀχῶς Mosch. 6. 1: acc. ἠχώ, Dor. ἀχώ Ib. 3. Like ἠχή, ἠχος, a *sound, noise*, but properly of a returned sound, echo, h. Hom. 18. 21, Hes. Sc. 279, 384, Trag., etc.: personified in Ar. Thesm. 1059 (ἠχώ, λόγων ἀντῶδὸς ἐπικοκκάστρια), Paus. 2. 35, 10:—in later legends represented as an Oread who repeated sounds, Ovid. Met. 3. 357 sq., cf. Mosch. 6, Orph. H. 11. 9. 2. generally, a *ringing sound*, κτύπου γὰρ ἀχὼ χάλυβος διῆξεν ἀντρῶν μυχόν Aesch. Pr. 132, cf. Pers. 388 sqq.; ἠχὼ προφανεῖν to utter loud cries, Soph. El. 109; ἠχὼ χθόνιος Eur. Hipp. 1201; ἠχὼ βαρεῖα προσπόλων Ib. 791; ὀρθία σάλπιγγος ἠχώ Id. Tro. 1267; ἅπασαν τὴν Βοιωτίνην κατεῖχε ἠχὼ ὡς. all Boeotia rang with the news that. . ., Hdt. 9. 24; voc. Ἀχοί, Rumour, Pind. O. 14. 29.

ἠχώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *sounding, ringing*, of the hexameter, Dcm. Phal. 42. 2. *ringing in the ears*, Hipp. 145 C.

ἠψε, aor. I of ἄπτω. 2. impf. of ἔψω, ἠψομεν pl.

ἠῶθεν, Dor. ἀῶθεν, Adv. (ἠώς) like ἔωθεν (q. v.), *from morn*, i. e. at dawn, at break of day, Il. 11. 555., 18. 136, Od. 1. 372, etc.; ἠῶθεν μάλ' ἦρι Od. 19. 320; ἀῶθεν ἄμα δρόσῳ Theocr. 15. 132:—mostly of the coming dawn, but this morning, Od. 15. 506, Ap. Rh. 4. 1224.

ἠῶθι, old Ep. gen. of ἠώς, q. v.

ἠῶ-κοιτος ὕπνος, ὁ, *morning-sleep*, Suid.

ἠῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, contr. from ἠῶν, q. v.

ἠῶος, ὄα, ὄον, = ἠοῖος, at morn, at break of day, with Verbs, ἦ. γεγονῶς h. Hom. Merc. 17; [τέττιξ] ἦ. χέει αὐδῆν Hes. Sc. 396, cf. Op. 546; ἦ. δλέκτωρ κηρύσσων Anth. P. 5. 3: without Verbs, ἦ. ὕπνος Ib. 7. 726; ἀστήρ Ap. Rh. 1. 1274. 2. from the east, eastern, Πέροσης ἀνῆρ ἐπάγων. . . τὸν ἠῶον στρατόν Hdt. 7. 157; εἰς ἄλα. . . ἠῶν Ap. Rh. 2. 745.

ἠώς, ἦ: gen. (ἠῶος) ἠῶος, Ep. ἠῶθι: dat. ἠοί: acc. ἠῶ, also ἠοῦν, Il. 21. 111, ap. Ath. 473 A, Anth. P. 7. 472: never used in the uncontr. forms, unless in Pind. N. 6. 88 (where Böckh restores Ἀῶς):—Att. ἔως, gen. ἔω, accus. ἔω, like λέως:—Dor. ἄως:—Aeol. αῶως (i. e. ἄφως), not αῶως. (From √AF come also ἄ-ῶς, αὔ-ῶς, Lacon. ἄβ-ῶρ, αὔ-ριον, ἦ-ρι, ἦ-έριος, ἀγχ-αυ-ρος (cf. E. M. 14. 38, αὔρα δὲ ἦ ἡμέρα); cf. Skt. ush (mane), ushas (splendens), ushāsā (aurora); Lat. aurora (perh. for ausosa); O. Norse austr (east); O. H. G. ostan; Lith. auszra (aurora).) The

morning-red, daybreak, dawn, ἠμος δ' ἠριγένεια φάνη ροδοδόκτυλος ἠώς Hom.; so in later Ep., Hdt., etc., (v. sub διαφαίνω, ἐπιλάμπω, ὑποφαίνω): the light of day, ὅσον τ' ἐπικίδναται ἠώς Il. 7. 451, etc.:—esp. morning as a time of day, opp. to μέσον ἡμῶν and δείλη, Il. 21. 111, etc.; gen. ἠοῦς at morn, early, 8. 470, 525; acc. ἠῶ, the morning long, Od. 2. 434; σπάντα πρὸς πρώτην ἔω Soph. O. C. 477:—ἐξ ἠοῦς μέχρι δείλης ὕψις Hdt. 7. 167; ἠοῦν ἐξ ἠοῦς Il. 21. 111, and Anth. 11. c.:—ἄμα ἠαὶ with, i. e. at, daybreak, Hdt. 7. 219; Att. ἄμ' ἔω or ἄμα τῇ ἔω,

Thuc. 2. 90., 4. 72:—πρὸ τῆς ἔω Id. 4. 31; Ep. ἠῶθι πρὸ Il. 11. 50, Od. 5. 469., 6. 36:—ἐπὶ τὴν ἔω Thuc. 2. 84:—εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἔω Xen. An. 1. 7, 1; ἐς ἄω to-morrow, Theocr. 18. 14. 2. since the Greeks

counted their days by mornings, as reversely the old Germans and Scandinavians by nights, ἠώς often denoted a day, Il. 1. 493., 13. 794., 24. 31, 413, 781, Od. 19. 192; ἠὼς δὲ μοί ἐστιν ἠδὲ δυωδεκάτη, ὅτε. . . Il. 21. 80; hence, κατήϊεν ἐς δύσιν ἠῶς Musac. 109; μεσάτη ἠῶς Orph. Arg. 652; though in Hom. it never so entirely passed into the sense of ἡμαρ:—metaph. for life, Q. Sm. 10. 431; φῶς λίπες ἠοῦς C. 1. 6258. 3. sometimes also the East, Hom. (v. sub ἠλιος); ἀπὸ ἠοῦς πρὸς ἑσπέρην Hdt. 2. 8; τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἠῶ Ibid; τὸ πρὸς τὴν ἔω (sic) Id. 4. 40, cf. Plat. Legg. 760 D, etc.; πρὸς ἔω τῆς πόλεως, τοῦ ποταμοῦ to the East of. . . Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 49, Plut. Lucull. 27. II. as prop. n.

ἠῶς, Eos, Aurora, the goddess of morn, who rises out of ocean from the bed of her spouse Tithonos, Il. 11. 1, cf. Eur. I. A. 158:—acc. to Hes. Th. 372, she is daughter of Hyperion and Theia; mother of Zephyrus, Notus, and Borcas, Ib. 377.

Θ

Θ, θ, θῆτα, τό, indecl., eighth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral θ = ἑννέα, ἑνατος, but θ = 9000.

I. θ is the aspirated dental mute, related to the tenuis τ and the medial δ. In the Indo-Europ. languages, the Gr. θ, Skt. dh, = Goth., O. Norse, and A. S. d, = O. H. Germ. t:—as θαρσέω, S. dharsh, dhrihshōmi (audeo) = Goth. ga-daurisan (tharpein), = O. H. G. gi-tar; θε, τι-θημι, S. dhā, da-dhāmi, = Goth. ga-deds (θέσις), dōms (κρίσις), = O. H. G. tōm (thun), tāt (that), tuom (doom); θάομαι, S. dhā, dhayāmi (sugo), = Goth. daddja (θηλάω), = O. H. G. tāu (lacto); ἔθος, ἦθος, S. svadhā (vis), = Goth. sidus (ἦθος), = O. H. G. situ (Sitte); οὔθαρ, S. ūdhar, = A. S. ūder, = O. H. G. ūtar (Euter), etc. 2. θ is sometimes represented by φ, as θλόω φλάω, θλίβω φλίβω; esp. in Lat., as θάομαι, felo (to suck); θῆρ (Aeol. φῆρ), fera; θύρα, fores; sometimes by β, as ἐρυθρός, ruber; οὔθαρ, uber. 3. in Lat. and Skt. sometimes by d, as θυγάτηρ, duhitā = Goth. dauhtar, = O. H. G. tchitar; πείθω, Lat. fido; πυθμῆν, Lat. fundus. II. changes of θ in the

Gr. dialects: 1. the pronunc. of θ, as kept by the modern Greeks, comes near the English th in thin, but so that t is followed by a very soft s sound; hence, in the broader Doric, as the Lacon., θ was often changed into σ, as θάλασσα σεῖος σιά Ἀσάνα παρσένος for θάλασσα θεῖος θεά Ἀθάνα παρθένος, v. Ahr. D. Dor. § 7: so sometimes in Ion., βυσσός for βυθός; and even in Att. before the term. —μός, as καταβασμός for —βαθμός. 2. θ was changed Aeol. and Dor. into φ, as φῆρ φλάω φλίβω for θῆρ θλόω θλίβω. 3. for the Aeol. into δ, v. Δ δ II. 4. 4. Aeol. and Dor. sometimes into τ, as αὔτις ἐντεῦθεν for αὔθις ἐντεῦθεν. 5. rarely into λ, as θῶρηξ, lorica, v. Δ δ II. 6. 6. when θ was repeated in two foll. syllables, the former became τ, as Ἄρθις.

III. on the ballots used in voting for life or death, Θ stood for θάνατος, Casaub. Pers. 4. 13, Martial. 7. 36; and on Roman gravestones, Θ was a common cipher, Orell. Inscr. Lat. 2555, 4471 sq.; but it seems not to occur in Greek Inscriptions.

—θα, insep. affix in adverbial forms, e. g. ἐνθα:—see also —σθα.

θαάσσω, Ep. radic. form of θάσσω, only used in pres. and impf., to sit, λιπὼν ἔδος, ἐνθα θαάσσειν Il. 9. 194, cf. 15. 124; οὐδὲ ζοικεν. . . ἐν δαιτὶ θαασσέμεν Od. 3. 336, cf. h. Merc. 172; μετ' ἀθανάτοισι θαάσσεις h. Hom. Merc. 468. Cf. θακέω, θαάζω.

θαέω [ā], imperat. of θάομαι.

θαέομαι, Dor. for θηέομαι (lon. form of θεάομαι), Pind. P. 8. 64; θαεῖτο Theocr. 22. 200; aor. imper. θάησαι Anth. P. append. 213.

θάημα, τό, Dor. for θέαμα (θήημα), Αἰολικὸν τι θάημα Theocr. 1. 56 [where, as θᾶ— is long, either τι must be struck out with Pors., or the common form θέαμα restored].

θάητός, ἦ, ὄν, Dor. for θηητός, q. v.

θαῖμάτια, θαῖματίδια, Att. contr. for τὰ ἱμάτια, etc.

θαιρο-δύτης, ον, ὁ, the ring through which the rein passes, Hesych.

θαιρός, ἄ, (v. θύρα) the hinge of a door or gate, ῥῆξε δ' ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων θαιρούς Il. 12. 459, Q. Sm. 3. 27. II. the axle of a chariot, Soph. Fr. 538:—θαιραῖα ξύλα wood used for making it, Poll. 1. 144, 253.

θαῖς, ἴδος, ἦ, a kind of bandage, Galen. 2. p. 479.

θακέω, = sq., Plut. Lycurg. 20, Artemid. 1. 2.

θακέω, Ion. and Dor. θακέω, to sit, θακέων Hdt. 2. 173; θακέετε Sophron 41 Ahr.; ἀνωτέρω θακῶν. . . Ζεὺς Aesch. Pr. 313; ἠσυχος θακεῖ Soph. Aj. 325; impf., κόραι θακουν. . . ἦνουν τε (Herm. θάκους. . . ἦνουν, omitting τε) Eur. Hec. 1153; c. acc. cogn., θακούντι παγκρατεῖς ἔδρας sitting on imperial throne, Aesch. Pr. 389: of suppliants, Soph. O. T. 20, Aj. 1173; βῶμιος θακεῖς Eur. Heracl. 239.—Cf. θαάσσω, θάσσω.

θάκημα, τό, a sitting, esp. as a suppliant, Soph. O. C. 1160, 1179. 2. a seat, Ib. 1380, Eur. Ion 492.

θάκησις, εως, ἦ, a sitting, seat, Soph. O. C. 9 Seidler.; cf. ἐνθάκησις. θάκος, Ion. and Ep. θῶκος, Ep. also θόωκος, ὁ, a seat, chair, Νυμφέων καλοὶ χοροὶ ἠδὲ θῶκοι Od. 12. 518; θεῶν δ' ἐξίκετο θῶκους Il. 8. 439; θῶκοι ἀμπαυστήριοι seats for resting, Hdt. 1. 151; θᾶκος κραιπνόστυος, of the winged car of the Oceanids, Aesch. Pr. 250; θᾶκος Διός, of Dodona, Ib. 831; σεμνοὶ θᾶκοι, of the palace, Id. Ag. 519; θᾶκον οἰωνόσκοπον ἴζων, of Teiresias, Soph. Ant. 999; θάκους ἐνίσειν Eur. H. F. 1097; θάκους θάσσειν Id. Tro. 138; v. also ὑπανίστημι. 2. a chair of office, τὸν θᾶκον τὸν ἐμὸν παραδὸς Σοφοκλεῖ τηρεῖν Ar. Ran. 1515; esp. a priestly chair, Anth. P. 8. 12. 3. a privacy, like ἔδρα, Theophr. Char. 14, ubi v. Casaub. II. in Hom. a sitting in council, a council, like βουλή, οὐδ' ἀγορῆ γένετ' οὐδὲ θῶκος Od. 2. 26;

ἐς θῶκον . . δήμοιό τε φῆμιν 15. 461; θῶκόνδε to the council, 5. 3; ἐν θῶκῳ καθήμενος sitting in council, Hdt. 6. 63.—Cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. θαάσω 1.

θαλάμαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, = θαλαμίτης, Ar. Ran. 1074.
θαλάμευμα, τό, = θαλάμη, θάλαμος II, Κουρήτων Eur. Bacch. 120.
θαλαμέυτρια, ἡ, = νυμφεύτρια, a bridesmaid, Poll. 3. 41.
θαλαμέω, to lead into the θάλαμος, i. e. to take to wife, Helioid. 4. 6:
—Pass. of women, to be shut up, kept at home, Aristaen. 2. 5; of lizards, to keep in their lairs, Synes. 16 D.

θαλάμη [ᾱ], ἡ, a lurking-place, den, hole, mostly of fish that live in rocks, πουλύποδος θαλάμης ἐξελκομένοιο Od. 5. 432; and so used by Arist., as of the σωλήν, 4. 8, 32; of the polypus, 9. 37, 21, cf. 8. 15, 4, etc.; so, of the Theban dragon's den, Eur. Phoen. 931; of the cave of Trophonius (in pl.), Id. Ion 394; of the grave, Id. Supp. 980; of the cells of bees, Anth. P. 6. 239., 9. 404. 2. of cavities in the body, the chamber or ventricle of the heart, Arist. de Somn. 3, 28:—pl. the sockets of the joints, Hipp. 6. 38; the pores of sponges, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 2; the nostrils, Poll. 2. 79. II. = θάλαμος III, Luc. Navig. 2.
θαλαμηγός, ὄν, (ἄγω) having a θάλαμος: as Subst., θαλ., ὁ, an Egyptian state-berge, Lat. navis cubiculata, Strabo 800, Ath. 204 D, Diod. 1. 85; also θαλαμηγόν, τά, App. praef. 10.

θαλαμηιάδης, ὄν, ὁ, son of the θαλάμη or hole, comic Patron. of the tunny, Matro ap. Ath. 135 E.

θαλαμήιος, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a θάλαμος, fit for building one, δοῦρα Hes. Op. 805.

θαλαμηπολέω, to be a θαλαμηπόλος, Schol. Lyc. 132:—to take to the pairing of animals, Opp. C. 1. 393.

θαλαμηπολία, ἡ, the office of θαλαμηπόλος, Theod. Prodr. p. 458.

θαλαμηπόλος, ἡ, (πολέομαι) an attendant in the lady's chamber, a waiting-maid, Lat. cubicularia, Od. 7. 8., 23. 293, Aesch. Theb. 359. 2. θαλ., ὁ, in late Greek, a eunuch of the bed-chamber, Plut. Alex. 30:—of the Galli or eunuch-priests of Cybelé, Anth. P. 6. 220; but also ἡ, a priestess of Cybelé, Ib. 173. II. rarely, a bridegroom, Soph. O. T. 1209. III. as Adj. bridal, ὄρφνη Musae. 231; epith. of Aphrodité, Anth. Plan. 177.

θαλαμικός, ἄ, ὄν (not θαλάμος Arcad. 40. 13), of or belonging to the θάλαμος:—as Subst., I. θαλαμικός, ὁ, = θαλαμίτης, Thuc. 4. 32. II. θαλαμικός, Ion. -ή (sub. κώπη), ἡ, the oar of the θαλαμίτης, Ar. Ach. 553. 2. (sub. ὀπή) the hole in the ship's side, through which this oar worked, διὰ θαλαμικῆς διελεῖν τινα to place a man so that his upper half projected through this hole, Hdt. 5. 33; so, metaph., in Ar. Pax 1232.

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A; χέρσον καὶ θ. ἐκπερῶν Aesch. Eum. 240; τῆς θ. ἀνθεκτέα ἐστὶ one must engage in maritime affairs, Thuc. 1. 93; οἱ περὶ τὴν θ. sea-faring men, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 12; θ. καὶ πῦρ καὶ γυνή—τρίτον κακόν Menand. Monost. 231, cf. 264:—metaph., κακῶν θ. a sea of troubles, Aesch. Theb. 758; κοιλὴ θ., of a theatre, Com. Anon. 95 a. 2. sea-water,

θαλάττης πλήρης Moschio ap. Ath. 208 A, Polyb. 16. 5, 4; generally, salt water, as in modern Greek, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 D, cf. Diosc. 2. 105. 3. a well of salt water, said to be produced by a stroke of Poseidon's trident, in the Acropolis at Athens, Hdt. 8. 55; called θ. Ἐρεχθίης,

Apollod. 3. 14.—For the Lacon. form σάλασσα, v. σαλασσομέδων.

θαλασσο-αίγλη, ἡ, name of a plant in Plin. 24. 102.

θαλασσοαῖος, α, ὄν, = θαλάσσιος, Simon. 6, Pind. P. 2. 92:—also θαλάσσειος, Oribas. 351 Matth.; θαλαττιαῖος, C. 1. 1166. 2. dyed purple, Tryph. 345.

θαλασσερός, ὁ, a kind of balsam, Alex. Trall. 147.

θαλασσεύς, ἔως, ὁ, a fisherman, Hesych.

θαλασσεύω, to be in or on the sea, to be at sea, νῆες ποσοῦτον χρίνον θαλασσεύουσαι Thuc. 7. 12: to go by sea, App. Civ. 1. 62; τὰ θαλαττεύοντα τῆς νεῶς μέρη the parts under water, Plut. Lucull. 3.

θαλασσία, ἡ, a name of the plant ἀνδρόσακες, cited from Diosc.

θαλασσί-γονος, ὄν, (γενέσθαι) sea-born, Nonn. D. 13. 458.

θαλασσίζω, fut. ἴσω, to taste of sea-water, Ath. 92 A. II. trans. to make like sea-water, τὴν γεῦσιν Xenocr. p. 112.

θαλάσσιος, later Att. -τιος, α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν Eur. I. T. 236: (θάλασσα):—of, in, on or from the sea, belonging to it, Lat. marinus, οὐ σφι θαλάσσια ἔργα μεμῆλει, of the Arcadians, Il. 2. 614; κορώναι εἰνάλια, τῆσιν τε θαλ. ἔργα μέμην, i. e. which live by fishing, Od. 5. 67; θαλ. βίος Archil. 46; θ. ἀνέμων ριπαί, κλύδων Pind. N. 3. 101, Eur. Med. 28; ὁ θαλ. Ποσειδῶν Ar. Pl. 396:—of animals, opp. to χερσαῖα, Hdt. 2. 123, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 298 D, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 15; πεζοὶ τε καὶ θαλ. landmen and seamen, Aesch. Pers. 558; θαλ. ἐκρίπτειν τινά to throw one into the sea, Soph. O. T. 1411; θαλ. νεκρός, of one drowned, Theogn. 1229. 2. skilled in the sea, nautical, Hdt. 7. 144, Thuc. 1. 142. 3. like the sea, in colour, τῇ χρῶσιν Plut. 2. 395 B. II.

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θάλεια, ἡ, *blooming, luxuriant, goodly*: in Hom. always of banquets, *θεῶν ἐν δαιτὶ θαλεῖν* Od. 8. 76, Hes. Op. 740; *θεοῦ ἐς δαῖτα θάλεια* Od. 3. 420; [φόρμιγξ] *δαιτὶ συνήγορος.. θαλεῖν* 8. 99; *τίθεντο δὲ δαῖτα θάλ.* Il. 7. 475; cf. *εἰλαπίνη τεθαλυῖα*: so also later, *δαῖς θάλεια* Soph. Fr. 539; *ἐπὶ δαῖτα θ.* Pherecr. *Χειρ.* 2; *πίνειν ἐν δαιτὶ θ.* Hermipp. *Φορμ.* 2. 11; *θάλεια ὄρτην ἀγάγωμεν* Anacr. 54; *μοῖραν θάλεια ἀγαθῆ* Pind. N. 10. 99.—In all these places θάλεια is plainly an Adj.; but both quantity and accent forbid its being fem. of θάλειος (a word which first occurs in Anth., and no doubt was itself formed from θάλεια). It belongs to the small class of independent fem. Adjectives, like *πύτνια*. Its masc. ought to be θάλυς, which is now represented by *θῆλυς* or *θαλερός*; cf. *θάλας, τά*.

II. as Subst., v. sub *θαλία* II. III. as prop. n. *Θάλεια, ἡ*, one of the Muses, strictly *the blooming one*, Hes. Th. 77; later, the Muse of Comedy, *Θαλίη* (sic l. pro *Θάλεια*) in Anth. P. 9. 505, cf. Plut. 2. 744 F, 746 C. 2. one of the Graces, *patroness of festive meetings*, Plut. 2. 778 D; *Θαλίη* in Hes. Th. 909. Cf. *Εὐφροσύνη*.

Θαλερο-όμματος, ὄν, with *blooming eyes*, Orph. H. 79. *Θαλερο-πόιος, ὄν*, making full of bloom, Schol. Hes. Th. 138. *Θαλερός, ἄ, ὄν*, (*θάλλω, θάλειν*) *blooming, fresh*, properly of plants, but used by Hom. of persons, *θαλεροὶ αἰζηοὶ* Il. 3. 26., II. 414; *θ. πόσις, παρακοίτης* 8. 190., 6. 430; *θαλερὴ παράκοιτις* 3. 53; so, *θ. γόνος* h. Hom. Ven. 104; *τοκεὺς* Hes. Th. 138; *θ. γάμος* the marriage of a youthful pair, Od. 6. 66., 20. 74; *θαλερὸς ἡβης χρόνος* Eur. El. 20; *πρωθῆβης ἔαρος θαλερώτερος* Alex. Aetol. ap. Parthen. 14. 7. II. of parts of the body, *fresh, vigorous*, *μηρῶ* Il. 15. 113; *χαίτη* thick, luxuriant hair, 17. 439; *θ. ἀλοιφή* rich, abundant fat, Od. 8. 476;—then of other things, *θαλερὸν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα* shedding big tears, Il. 6. 496, cf. 24. 9, 794, etc.; *θ. δὲ οἱ ἔκπεσε δάκρυ* 2. 266; *θαλερώτερα δάκρυα* Mosch. 4. 56; (so, *θαλερώτερον κλαίειν* Theocr. 14. 32); *θ. γόος* the thick and frequent sob, Od. 10. 457; *θαλερὴ δὲ οἱ ἔσχετο φωνή* his full, rich voice was mute, Il. 17. 696., 23. 397, Od. 4. 705; *θαλερώτερον πνεῦμα* a more genial wind, opp. to a storm (cf. *θελεμός*), Aesch. Theb. 707; in Eur. Bacch. 691 *θ. ὕπνος* is, acc. to Herm. *deerp*, Elmsl. *refreshing*.

Θαλερώπις, ἴδος, ἡ, (*ὠψ*)=*θαλερόματος*, Anth. P. 7. 204.

Θαλέω, Dor. for *θηλέω*, Pind.

Θαλέω, =θαλέω, Q. Sm. 11. 96, Nonn. D. 16. 78; *θαλέων* Hipp. 378. 36; *θαλέεσκε* v. l. for *θαλέεσκε* in Mosch. 2. 67.

Θάλῆς, ὄ, gen. *Θάλεω*, dat. *Θαλή*, acc. *Θαλήν*; gen. also *Θαλοῦ*, Strabo 7; and in Poets *Θάλῆτος*, etc., Call. Fr. 94, 96, Epigr. in Diog. L. 1. 34. 39:—*Thales* of Miletus, Hdt. 1. 74, etc.

Θάλια, ἰον. -ίη, ἡ, (*θάλλω*) *abundance, good cheer, wealth*, *τρέφεται θαλίη ἐνὶ πολλῇ* Il. 9. 143, 285; in pl. *festivities, μετ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι τέρπεται ἐν θαλίῃ* Od. 11. 603, cf. Hes. Op. 115, Archil. 8, Pind., Trag., etc.; *ἐν θαλίῃσιν εἶναι* Hdt. 3. 27: of a funeral-feast, *ἀμφ' ὄσῃ θαλίῃ .. ἀνακτος* Orac. ap. Plut. Arat. 53:—in Plat. Rep. 573 D some MSS. incorrectly *θάλεια* for *θαλία*.

II. =*θάλλος*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 12, C. P. 5. 1, 3;—in C. P. 1. 20, 3., 3. 5, 1, written *θάλεια*; and *θαλία* in Diosc. 2. 75, Ath. 459. fin.

III. as prop. n., v. sub *θάλεια* III. *Θαλιάζω, to enjoy oneself, make merry*, Plut. 2. 746 E, etc.; v. l. *θαλειάζω*, Ib. 357 E, 712 F; *ἐορτὴν θαλ.* Polyae. 4. 15.

Θαλίκτηρον, τό, prob. *Thalictrum minus, meadow rue*, Diosc. 4. 98: *θαλίκτηρον*, in Galen. 13. 177 D.

θαλλία, ἡ, =*κάππαρις*, Diosc. 2. 204:—but *θαλλίον, τό*, Dim. of *θάλλος*, Diosc. Parab. 1. 187.

θάλλινος, η, ὄν, (*θαλλός*) of twigs or shoots, Schol. Ar. Av. 798.

θαλλός, ὄ, (*θάλλω*) a young shoot, young branch, Od. 17. 224, Soph. El. 422, etc.:—of the young olive-shoot carried by suppliants, *ἐστεφανώσθαι ἐλαίας θαλλῶ* Hdt. 7. 19; *ἐλαίας θ.* Eur. I. T. 1101; and often without *ἐλαίας*, Aesch. Cho. 1035, Soph. O. C. 474, Eur., etc.; *ικτήρ θ.* Eur. Supp. 10, cf. Aesch. Eum. 43; also, *θαλλοῦ στέφανος* the olive-wreath worn at festivals, Aesch. So. 37, cf. Plat. Legg. 943 C; *στεφανοῦν τιὰ θαλλῶ* Ib. 946 B; *στεφανώσαι τινα θαλλοῦ στέφανῳ* C. I. 101. 8., 102. 18, 109, al.:—*proverb.*, *θαλλὸν προσείειν τινί* to entice, as one docs cattle, by holding out a green bough, Plat. Phaedr. 230 D; *θαλλῶ προδειχθέντι ἀκολουθεῖν* Luc. Hermot. 68. II. *θαλλοί, οἱ*, palm-leaves, which were plaited into baskets, Geop. 10. 6.

θαλλο-φάγέω, to eat young olive-shoots, Ath. 587 A.

θαλλοφορέω, to carry olive-shoots, Cratin. Δηλ. 2, Pherecr. Ἐπιλ. 6.

θαλλο-φόρος, ὄν, carrying young olive-shoots, as the old men did at the Panathenaea, Ar. Vesp. 544; as a name of Hercules, C. I. 5985.

θάλλω, Hes. Op. 173, h. Hom. Ccr. 402, Att.: fut. *θαλλήσω* (but v. *θηλέω* II): aor. 1 *ἔθηλα* (ἀν-) Ael. N. A. 2. 25., 9. 21: aor. 2 *θάλε* in h. Hom. 18. 33 is corrupt, for the sense requires *κέλε* (as Lob. Paral. p. 557) or some such Verb; *ἀν-έθαλον* Lxx, Ep. Philipp. 4. 10: pf. *τέθηλα*, of which Hom. uses only part. in pres. sense *τεθηλώς*, Ep. fem. *τεθαλυῖα*, and 3 sing. plqpf. *τεθήλει* (Od. 5. 69); but Hes. has also 3 sing. indic. *τέθηλε* Op. 225, cf. Soph. Ph. 259; Dor. *τέθελα* Pind. Fr. 95. 5, C. I. 512. 9; subj. *τεθήλη* Epigr. ap. Plat. Phaedr. 264 D; inf. *τεθηλέναι* Plat. Crat. 414 A; part. *τεθαλώς* Aesch. Supp. 105 (as Bothe):—Pass., fut. *θαλλήσομαι* (ἀνα-) Anth. P. 7. 281. (Perh. akin. to *θηλή, θηλέω*, v. sub **θάω*.) To abound, to be luxuriant or exuberant, esp. of fruit-trees, *ἐρινεὸς .. φύλλοισι τεθηλώς* Od. 12. 103; *τεθήλει δὲ σταφυλῆσι* of a vine, 5. 69; *ἀνθεσι γαῖα θάλλει* h. Hom. l. c.; *χρυσέα κόμα θάλλων Λοξίας* Pind. I. 7 (6). 69: absol., *θάλλει κατ' ἡμᾶρ ἀεὶ νάρκισσος* Soph. O. C. 681, cf. 700, etc.; often in part. pf. as Adj., like *θαλερός, abundant, luxuriant, exuberant, τεθαλυῖα τ' ὄπωρη* Od. 11. 191; *τεθαλυῖα τ' ἀλώη* of a vineyard, 6. 293; so, *καρπὸν τρις ἔτεος θάλλοντα* Hes. Op. 171; also, c. acc. cogn., *οὐ δένδρε' ἔθαλλεν χῶρος* the place grew no trees,

Pind. O. 3. 10, cf. Anth. P. 9. 78; *ἐν φύλλοισι θαλούσης βίον ξανθῆς ἐλαίας* (where Dind. *ἴσον*), Aesch. Pers. 616:—cf. *θαλέω*. b. of other natural objects, *τεθαλυῖα τ' ἔερα* the fresh or copious dew, Od. 13. 245; of a fat beast, *ράχιν τεθαλυῖαν ἀλοιφῆ* rich with fat, Il. 9. 208, cf. Od. 13. 410; *εἰλαπίνη τεθαλυῖα* at a sumptuous feast, II. 414. 2. of men, to bloom, *θ. χροῖα* Archil. 91: to flourish, to be happy or prosperous, *εἰρήνη τεθαλυῖα* Hes. Th. 902; *θάλλουσα εὐδαιμονία, ἀρετά* Pind. P. 7. 21, I. 5 (4). 21; *πατρὸς θάλλοντος* Soph. Ant. 703, cf. Ph. 420, etc.; *ζῆν καὶ θ.* to be alive and prosperous, Id. Tr. 235, cf. Plat. Symp. 203 E; *θάλλει καὶ εὐδαιμονεῖ* Id. Legg. 945 D:—c. dat. modi, *θάλλουσιν δ' ἀγαθοῖσι* Hes. Op. 234; *ἀγλαίη* Id. Sc. 276; *τοῖσι* (sc. ἀνδράσι) *τέθηλε πόλις* Id. Op. 225; *θ. ἀρεταῖς* Pind. O. 9. 26; *εὐγενεῖ τέκνων σπορᾶ* Soph. Ant. 1164; *παρρησία* Eur. Hipp. 422; *θ. ἐπὶ γυμνάδος ἔργοις* C. I. 2240. 3. of disease and the like, in bad sense, to be fresh and active, *νόσος ἀεὶ τέθηλε* Soph. Ph. 259; *πήματα .. ἀεὶ θάλλοντα* Id. El. 260; *ἔρις θάλλει* Eur. Phoen. 813; cf. *ἀνθέω*.

θάλος [ᾶ], eos, τό, like *θαλλός*, but only used in nom. and acc., and in metaph. sense of young persons, like *ἔρνος* (q. v.), *φίλον θάλος* dear child of mine, Il. 22. 87; *λευσσόντων τοῖονδε θάλος* so fair a scion of their house, Od. 6. 157; so, *νέον θ.* h. Hom. Cer. 66, 187, cf. Pind. O. 2. 81., 6. 115, Eur. El. 15, etc.—For the pl., v. *θάλας, τά*.

θαλπινός, ἡ, ὄν, =*θαλπνός*, E. M. 479. 22.

θαλπίω, Ep. for *θάλπω*, E. M. 620. 46.

θάλπημι, rare poet. form for *θάλπω*, only in 3 sing., *γλυκεῖ' ἀνάγκα κυλίκων θάλπημι θυμόν* Bacchyl. 27. 2.

θαλπίω, (θάλπω) to be or become warm, *εὖ θαλπίων* right warm and comfortable, Od. 19. 319, cf. Arat. 1073.

θαλπνός, ἡ, ὄν, warming, fostering, *θαλπνότερον ἄστρον* Pind. O. 1. 8.

θάλπος, eos, τό, warmth, heat, esp. summer-heat, opp. to *χειμών*, Aesch. Ag. 565, 969; *ἐν μεσημβρίας θ.* Id. Supp. 747; *θ. θεοῦ* the sun's heat, Soph. Tr. 145, etc.; *μεσημβρινοῖσι θάλπειν* with the meridian rays (cf. Lat. *soles*), Aesch. Theb. 431, 446; and in Prose, *θάλπος καὶ ψῦχος, βίγη καὶ θάλπη*, Hipp. Aph. 1246, Xen. Oec. 7, 23, Cyr. 1. 2, 10. 2. metaph. a sting, smart, *τοξευμάτων* Soph. Ant. 1086; of love, Anth. P. 6. 207.

θαλπτέον, verb. Adj. of *θάλπω*, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 28.

θαλπτήριος, ὄν, warming, *ἀνδάλα .. ποδῶν θ.* Anth. P. 6. 206.

θάλπω, fut. ψω: (Root uncertain, cf. *θέρω*):—to heat, soften by heat, Od. 21. 179, 184, 246:—Pass., *ἐθήκετο, κασσύτερος ὡς .. θαλφθεῖς* Hes. Th. 864, cf. Soph. Tr. 697: metaph. to be softened, deceived, *αἶ κε μὴ θαλφθῆ λόγοις* Ar. Eq. 210. II. to heat, warm, without any notion of softening, 'it was mid-day,' *καὶ καὶ μ' ἔθαλπε* (sc. *ἡμᾶς*), Soph. Ant. 417; *θερμῆ .. ἀκτῖς θ.* Ar. Av. 1092:—Pass., *θάλπεισθαι τοῦ θέρους* to be warm in summer, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 11; *τῷ πυρὶ θάλψομαι* Alciphro 3. 42:—metaph., *ἔτι ἀλίφ θάλπεισθαι* to be alive, Pind. N. 4. 22. 2. to warm at the fire, dry, *θάλπεται ῥάκη* Soph. Ph. 38, cf. Fr. 400, Eur. Hel. 183. 3. in Arist. Probl. 4. 25 *θάλπουσιν* seems to be intr. *are fresh and lively*; *θάλψαι τρεῖς ποιάς* to live three summers, Anth. P. 7. 731. III. metaph. of passion, to heat, inflame, *ἡ Διὸς θάλπει κέαρ ἔρωτι* Aesch. Pr. 590, cf. *ὑποθάλπω*; *ἔθαλψεν ἄτης σπασμῶς* Soph. Tr. 1082; and in Pass., *ἡμέρου βέλει τεθάλφθαι πρὸς τινος* Aesch. Pr. 650; *θάλπει* (2 sing.) *ἀνηκέστω πυρὶ* Soph. El. 888. 2. to cherish, comfort, foster, love, Theocr. 14. 38, Alciphro 2. 4; *τῆν πόλιν θ.* to tend it with fostering care, C. I. 4717. 5. 3. to vex, torment, Lat. *uro*, οὐδὲν θ. *ἐμὲ ἢ δόξα* Alciphro 2. 2; *ἐμὲ οὐδὲν θ. κέρδος* Aristaen. 1. 24.

θαλπωρή, ἡ, warming: metaph. comfort, consolation, source of hope, οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἄλλη θαλπωρή Il. 6. 412, cf. 10. 223, Od. 1. 167; in pl., Tryph. 128, Epigr. Gr. 464.

θαλπωρός, ἄ, ὄν, warm, only in Nicet. Ann. 195 A.

θαλψκρός, ἄ, ὄν, hot, glowing, *θ. κέντρον ἐρωμανίης* Anth. P. 5. 220:—Dep. *θαλψκρέομαι, =ψεύδομαι*, Hesych.

θαλύνω, =θάλλειν ποιῶ, Hesych. (Cod. *θάλπειν*).

θαλύπτω, =θάλπω, Hesych. s. v. *θαλύψαι*: v. *ἀκροθάλυπτος*.

θαλύσια [ῦ], τά, (*θάλος*) the firstlings of the harvest, offerings of first-fruits, made to Artemis, Il. 9. 534; but later, it seems, only to Demeter, Theocr. 7. 3, cf. Spanh. Call. Ccr. 20. 137. 2. *θαλύσιος ἄρτος* bread made from the first-fruits, Ath. 114 A.

θαλύσιος, ἄδος, fem. Adj., *κούρη θ.* a priestess of Demeter (cf. *θαλύσια*), Nonn. D. 12. 103; *θ. ὁδός* a journey to the *θαλύσια*, Theocr. 7. 31.

θαλύω, θαλύσσω, =θάλπω, Hesych.

θάλψις, εως, ἡ, (*θάλπω*) a warming, fomenting, Hipp. Acut. 387:—but opp. to *ψύξις*, of seasons, Id. Aph. 1246.

θαμά, Adv. often, oftentimes, Il. 16. 207, and Od.; so in Pind., Trag., Ar., and Att. Prose, as Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22, Plat. Phaedo 72 E. On the form, v. Böckh Pind. Nott. Crit. p. 384. (Hence *θαμάκις, θαμειός, θαμινός, θαμίζω*, etc.)

θαμάκις [ᾶ], Adv., =*θαμά* II, Pind. I. 1. 37, N. 10. 71.

θαμβαίνω, =θαμβέω, to be astonished at, h. Hom. Ven. 84, in one MS. for *θάνμαινω*; so Herm. in h. Hom. Merc. 407.

θαμβάλεος, α, ὄν, nstonished, Nonn. D. 1. 126.

θαμβέω, fut. ἦσω, (θάμβος) to be astonished, astounded, amazed, Lat. *obstupesco*, οἱ δὲ ἰδόντες θάμβησαν Il. 8. 77; οἱ δ' ἀνὰ θυμὸν ἐθάμβησαν Od. 4. 638, etc.; so, *καὶ τὸς τεθάμβηκ'* Soph. Ant. 1246; *ἐθάμβησεν δὲ πᾶς .. ὄμιλος* Eur. Ion 1205. 2. c. acc. to be astonished at, marvel at, *θάμβησαν δ' ὕρμιθας* Od. 2. 155, cf. 16. 178; *τὸν ἐθάμβησεν Ἄρτεμις* Pind. N. 3. 86; *τέρας δ' ἐθάμβουν* Aesch. Supp. 570. II. later also Causal, to surprise, frighten, Lxx (2 Regg. 22. 5):—Pass., *τεθαμβημένος astounded*, Plut. Brut. 20; *διὰ τινος* Id. Caes. 45.

θάμβημα, τό, a monster, Manetho 4. 559.

θάμβησις, εως, ἡ, astonishment, Manetho 4. 365.

θαμβήτειρα, ἡ, *the fearful one*, of the Furies, Orph. Arg. 971.
 θαμβητός, ἡ, *όν*, *astonishing*, Lyc. 552.
 θάμβος, εὐς, τό, also ὄ, Simon. 238: (√ΤΑΦ, τέθηπα):—*astonishment, amazement*, Lat. *stupor*, just like the Ep. τάφος (q.v.), θάμβος δ' ἔχει εἰσορδώντας Il. 4. 79; θάμβος δ' ἔλε πάντας ἰδόντας Od. 3. 372, etc.; also in Pind., Trag., Ar. Av. 781, and in Att. Prose, Thuc. 6. 31, Plat. Phaedr. 254 C. 2. in objective sense, *a wonder*, ὁ γὰρ κολοσσὸς θ. ἦν C. I. 8703, cf. 8655.
 θαμέες, οἱ, dat. θαμέσι, acc. θαμέας (as if from θαμύς, Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 563); fcm. nom. and acc. θαμειαί, -άς (as if from θαμειός):—poët. Adj. only used in pl., *crowded, close, close-set, thick*, Lat. *frequens, ὑδόντες* .. ὑδὸς θαμέες ἔχον Il. 10. 264; ὑδόντες πυκνοὶ κοῖ θ. Od. 12. 92; θαμέες γὰρ ἄκοντες .. ἀτίσσανσι Il. 11. 552., 17. 661; ἔκρια .. ἀραρῶν θαμέσι σταμίνεσσι Od. 5. 252; πυρὰ .. καίοντο θαμειαί Il. 1. 52; λίθοι πωτῶντο θαμειαί 12. 287, cf. 14. 422, etc.:—Comp. θαμύντερος in Hesych.; θαμειότερος Nic. Al. 594:—Adv. θαμείως, =θαμά, Hipp. 262. 54, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 600.
 θαμίζω, (θαμά) *to come often*, Lat. *frequentare*, πάρος γε μὲν οὔτι θαμίζεις Il. 18. 386, 425, Od. 5. 88., 8. 161; later with Preps., θ. εἰς τόπον Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 B; ἐπὶ τινα Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 2; κείσε Ar. Rh. 2. 451; ἐν δονάκεσσι θ. *to haunt them*, Nic. Al. 591. 2. *to be often or constantly engaged with or in a thing*, ἄμα νηὶ πολυκλήιδι θαμίζων Od. 8. 161; σοφίας ἐπ' αἰροῖσι θαμίζειν Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 93 B; with a part., οὔτι κομιζόμενος γε θάμιζεν *he was not wont to be so cared for*, Od. 8. 451; οὐδὲ θαμίζεις ἡμῖν καταβαίνων *nor do we often see you coming down*, Plat. Rep. 328 C; reversely, μινύρεται θαμίζουσα μάλιστ' ἀηδῶν *mourns most often or constantly*, like θαμά, Soph. O. C. 672: absol., διὰ τὸ θαμίζειν *because of their frequent occurrence*, Plat. Legg. 843 B. II. Med. *to be constantly with or near*, τινί Soph. Fr. 446.
 θαμινάκισ [ᾶ], Adv., =θαμάκισ, θαμά, Hipp. 671. 12.
 θαμινός, ἡ, ὄν, =θαμειός, only found in neut. pl. θαμινά as Adv. =θαμά, Pind. O. 1. 85, Ar. Pl. 292, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 5:—Comp. θαμινώτατος cited by Suid.; Adv. -νῶς by Hesych.
 θάμνα, ἡ, Lat. *lana*, *wine from pressed grapes*, Geop. 6. 13.
 θαμνάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (θάμνος) =ρίζα, E. M. 442. 23.
 θαμνίον, τό, Dim. of θάμνος, cited from Diosc.:—also -ίσκος, ὁ, Oribas. 167 Matth.
 θαμνίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, *shrubby*, ράμνος Nic. Th. 883.
 θαμνο-ειδής, ἐς, *of the shrub kind*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 3, Diosc. 3. 130., 4. 110.
 θαμνο-μήκης ράβδος, ὁ, *a long stick cut from a bush*, Ion. ap. Ath. 451 D.
 θάμνος, ὁ, also ἡ Diod. 2. 49: (θαμινός):—*a bush, shrub*, Lat. *arbutum* (between δένδρον and βοτάνη, Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 7), καταπτήξας ὑπὸ θάμνῳ Il. 22. 191; θάμνῳ ὑπ' ἀμφικόμῳ 17. 677; θάμνοισ ἐν πυκνότησιν in the thick copse, Od. 5. 471 (cf. 476), 6. 127; θ. ἐλαίης *a pollard olive*, 23. 190; also in Aesch. Ag. 1316, Soph. El. 55, Ar. Pax 1298, Plat., etc.
 θαμνο-φάγος [ᾶ], ὄν, *eating shrubs*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 56.
 θαμνώδης, ἐς, =θαμνοειδής, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 1, C. P. 5. 12, 5.
 θαμυρίζω, *to assemble*; and θάμυρις, ἡ, *an assembly*, Hesych.
 Θάμυρις [ᾶ], gen. ἰδος or ἰος; dat. Θαμύρι Poll. 4. 75; acc. Θάμυριν Il. 2. 595:—*Thamyris*, a Thracian bard;—called Θαμύρας, in Plat. Rep. 620 A, etc.
 θαμυρός, ἄ, ὄν, *frequented*, ὑδός Hesych.
 θαμύς, ν. θαμέες.
 θανάσιμος [νᾶ], ὄν, (θανεῖν, θάνατος) *deadly*, Hipp. Aph. 1244, etc.; τύχαι Aesch. Ag. 1276; πέσημα Soph. Aj. 1033; χείρωμα Id. O. T. 560; πέπλος Id. Tr. 758; φάρμακα Eur. Ion 616, etc.; θηρία θ., *of poisonous reptiles*, Polyb. 1. 56, 4:—Adv., θανασίμως τύπτειν *to strike with deadly blow*, Antipho 127. 32. 2. *of or delonging to death*, θαν. αἶμα (as we say) *the life-blood*, Aesch. Ag. 1019; μέλψασα θ. γούον *having sung my death-song*, Ib. 1445. II. *of persons, near death*, Soph. Ph. 819; θ. ἤδη ὄντα Plat. Rep. 408 C: *subject to death*, Ib. 610 E. 2. *dead*, Soph. Aj. 517, O. T. 959.
 θανάτῶ, Desiderat. of θανεῖν, *to desire to die*, Plat. Phaedo 64 B, Ax. 366 C, Alex. Συναπ. 3.
 θανάτ-ηγός, ὄν, *death-bringing*, dub.; ν. sub θάρηλος.
 θανάτῆσιος, ὄν, =θανάσιμος, rejected by Poll. 5. 132; but found in Jul. Afr. Ccst. c. 14, 16, and read by Dind. in A. B. 14 (for -τήσιος). Another form θανατηρός, like καματηρός, in Eust. 1336. 20.
 θανάτφορία, ἡ, *a causing of death*, Anth. P. 5. 114.
 θανάτ-φόρος, ὄν, *death-bringing, mortal*, αἶσα Aesch. Cho. 369; *of hurts or accidents*, Hipp. Art. 815; γένεθλα .. θαναταφόρα κείται *causing death by contagion*, Soph. O. T. 181 (lyr.); πᾶσαι μεταβολαὶ πολιτειῶν θανατηφόροι Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 32; θανατηφόρον ᾄδειν *to sing a death song*, Anth. P. 11. 186. Cf. θανατοφόρος.
 θανάτιῶ, =θανατάω (perhaps f. l.), Luc. Peregr. 32.
 θανάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *deadly*, θ. ἐγκλημα *a capital charge*, Diod. Excerpt. 610. 39; δίκη Plut. Per. 10, Alex. 42:—θανατικόν, τό, *a plague*, Byz. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 321. 41.
 θανάτῶεις, ἐσσα, ἐν, *deadly*, ἀμαρτήματα, Soph. Ant. 1262; μόρος Eur. I. A. 1289.
 θανάτῶ-πνοος, ὄν, *death-breathing*, Eccl.
 θανάτο-ποιός, ὄν, *causing death*, Schol. Soph. Tr. 869.
 θανάτος, ὁ, (√ΘΑΝ, θνήσκω) *death*, whether natural or violent, Hoin., etc.; θ. τινος *the death threatened by him*, Od. 15. 275; ὡς θάνον οἰκτίστῳ θανάτῳ Il. 412; θανάτῳνδε *to death*, Il. 16. 693., 22. 297; θανάτου τέλος Aesch. Theb. 906; μοῖρα Id. Pers. 917, etc.; θανάτου πέρι καὶ ζωᾶς *for life and death*, Pind. N. 9. 68; θ. ἡ βίον φέρει Soph. Aj. 802; θάνατος μὲν τὰδ' ἀκούειν Id. O. C. 529, cf. Aj. 215; ἐν ἀγχοῖσιν θάνατον λαβεῖν Eur. Hel. 199; πόλεως ἐστὶ θ., ἀνάστατον γενέσθαι *it is its death*, Lycurg. 155. 35; θάνατον θνήσκων, ἀποθνήσκων,

ὄλλυσθαι, τελευτᾶν Lob. Aj. 1008, Paral. 515. 2. in Att., also, *death by sentence of law*, θάνατον καταγιγνώσκειν τινὸς *to pass sentence of death on one*, Thuc. 3. 81; θανάτου κρίνεσθαι *to be tried for one's life*, Id. 3. 57, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 14; also, *περὶ θανάτου διώκειν* Id. Hell. 7. 5, 6; *πρὸς ἐχθροῦς .. ἀγωνίσασθαι περὶ θ.* Dem. 53. 27; θ. ἡ ζημία ἐπικεῖται *the penalty is death*, Isocr. 169 C:—in Hdt. ellipt., τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ κεκοσμημένον (sc. στολήν) 1. 109; so, δῆσαί τινα τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ (sc. δέσιν) 3. 119; but, τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἐξοδὸν ποιεῖσθαι *to go to execution*, 7. 223; and, ἐπὶ θάνατον ἀγεσθαι 3. 14; τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιτρέψαι περὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν πλὴν θανάτου *for any penalty short of death*, Thuc. 4. 54, cf. ὑπέγγυος; εἰργόμενον θανάτου καὶ τοῦ ἀνάπτηρον ποιῆσαι *short of death or maiming*, Aeschin. 26. 16. 3. pl. θάνατοι, *kinds of death*, Od. 12. 341; or *the deaths* of several persons, Aesch. Cho. 53, Soph. O. T. 1200, Eur. Heracl. 629; or of one person, Soph. O. T. 496, El. 206; οὐχ ἐνός, οὐδὲ δυοῖν ἄξια θάνατον Plat. Legg. 908 E; πολλῶν θανάτων ἄξιος καὶ οὐχ ἐνός Dein. 521. 24, cf. 345. 25, Ar. Pl. 483:—also emphatically of *violent death*, Aesch. Ag. 1572, Theb. 877, Plat. Rep. 399 A. II. as prop. n., Θάνατος *Death*, the twin-brother of Sleep, Il. 14. 231., 16. 672; μόνος θεῶν γὰρ θ. οὐ δῶρων ἐρᾷ Aesch. Fr. 156; ὄν [ὶδν] τέκετο θ. Soph. Fr. 834; brought upon the stage by Eur. in the Alcestis. III. =νεκρός, *a corpse*, Anth. P. 9. 439, cf. Burm. Propert. 2. 13, 22, and v. s. φόνος.
 θανάτουσία (sc. ἱερά), τά, *a feast of the dead*, Luc. V. H. 2. 22.
 θανάτο-φόρος, ὄν, =θανατηφόρος, πάθη Aesch. Ag. 1176.
 θανάτῶ, fut. ὠσω, etc.:—Pass., fut. -ωθήσομαι LXX; fut. med. in pass. sense θανατώσοιτο Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 31; aor. ἐθανάτωθην Id. An. 2. 6, 4, Plat.: pf. τεθανάτωμαι Polyb. 24. 4, 14. *To put to death*, τινα Hdt. 1. 113, Aesch. Pr. 1053, Antipho 123. 40; esp. of the public executioner, Plat. Legg. 872 C, etc. 2. Pass., of flesh, *to be martyred*, Hipp. Fract. 768; and metaph. in Act. *to mortify*, Ep. Rom. 8. 13, cf. 7. 4. II. *to put to death by sentence of law*, Plat. Legg. 868 C, 872 C:—Pass., Ib. 865 D, Xen. An. 2. 6, 4.
 θανάτῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like death, indicating death*, Hipp. Progn. 37. II. *deadly, fatal*, ἦρ Id. Aph. 1247; σπασμοὶ Ael. N. A. 7. 5.
 θανάτωσις, ἐως, ἡ, *a putting to death*, Thuc. 5. 9. II. *a pronouncing sentence of death*, Plut. 2. 291 C.
 θάομαι: aor. ἐθησάμην: Dep. (From √ΘΑΦ come also Dor. θᾶ-μαι, θα-έομαι (Ion. θη-έομαι), θε-έομαι (q.v.), θ-έα, θέ-ατρον, θε-ωρός, θαῦ-μα; cf. Slav. div-esa (θαυμάσια), Lith. dýn-as (θαῦμα), etc.) *To wonder at, admire*, ἀμβροτα δῶρα δίδου ἵνα μιν θησαίαιτ' Ἀχαιοί Od. 18. 191. 2. later, *to gaze on, see*, mostly in Dor., 1 pl. θάμεθα Sophron 42 Ahr.; 2 pl. θᾶσθε (Megar.) Ar. Ach. 770; imperat. θάεο Anth. Plan. 306; θασεῖσθε read by the Schol. in Call. Dian. 3; part. fut. θασύμενος Theocr. 2. 72., 15. 23; aor. imperat. θᾶσαι Epich. 78 Ahr., Ar. Thesm. 280, Theocr. 1. 149., 3. 12; and (with diphth. elided) θᾶσ' ὡς .. Ar. Pax 906; inf. θάσασθαι Theocr. 2. 72; part. θασάμενος Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 118. II. the Act. is only found in the Lacon. 1 pl. impf. ἐσᾶμεν (i. e. ἐθαμεν) =ἐθεωροῦμεν, Hesych.
 θάπος, acc. to Eust. 468, a dialectic form of τάφος, θάμβος; cf. Hesych., θάπαν (θάπον): φόβον.
 θαπτέον, verb. Adj. of sq., *one must bury*, τινά Soph. Aj. 1119.
 θάπτω (strengthened from √ΤΑΦ, which appears in fut. and aor. 2 pass., in τάφος, etc.): fut. θάψω: aor. ἐθαψα:—Pass., fut. τάφήσομαι Eur. Alc. 632, Lys. 134. 1; also τεθάψομαι Soph. Aj. 577, 1141, Eur.: aor. ἐθάφθην Simon. 170, Hdt. 2. 81., 7. 228; more often ἐτάφην [ᾶ] Id. 3. 10, 55, and always in Att., part. ἐν-θαφέις C. I. 2839:—pf. τέθαμμαι, Ion. 3 pl. τεθάφαται Hdt. 6. 103; imper. τεθάφθω Luc. Dial. Mar. 9. 1; inf. τεθάφθαι (so Ahr. for τέθαψαι) Aesch. Cho. 366, Lycurg. 164. 7, τετάφθαι Plut. 2. 265 A; plqpf. pass. ἐτέθαπτο Od. 11. 52, Hdt. *To pay the last dues to a corpse, to honour with funeral rites, ὅτε μιν θάπτουσιν Ἀχαιοί* Il. 21. 323, cf. Od. 12. 12., 24. 417, Hes. Sc. 472; which in early times was done by *burning the body and burying the ashes*, cf. Od. 11. 74 (με κακῆται σὺν τεύχεσσι) with 52 (οὐ γὰρ πω ἐτέθαπτο ὑπὸ χθονός); θάπτειν .. γῆς φίλαις κατασκαφαῖς Aesch. Theb. 1008, cf. Eur. Supp. 543 sq.; θ. ἐς τόπον Hdt. 2. 41, cf. Thuc. 8. 84; θ. ἐξ οἰκίας *to carry out to burial from a house*, Isac. 71. 13; καταλείπει μηδὲ ταφῆναι *not even his burial expenses*, Ar. Pl. 556; τῷ δ' εἶναι μηδὲ ταφῆναι Id. Eccl. 591; cf. ἐντάφιος.—When the custom of *burying the body entire* was introduced, the old mode was designated as *πυρὶ θάπτειν*, Plut. 2. 286 E, cf. Wessel. Diod. 1. p. 223, Becker Charicl. 390 sq. E. Tr.
 Θαργήλια (ἱερά), ὄν, τά, a festival of Apollo and Artemis held at Athens in the month Thargelion, Hippon. 28, Archil. 102, Lex ap. Dem. 518. 1:—Θαργηλιῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, the 11th month of the Attic year, from the middle of May to the middle of June, Antipho 146. 17, etc.
 θάρηλος ἄρτος, ὁ, =θαλύσιος, Ath. 114 A; θάρηλος χύτρα Timocl. Διον. 1, as Meineke for θανατηγός.
 θαρράλεος, θαρρέω, θαρρητικός, θάρρος, θαρρῖνω, Att. for θαρσα-
 θαρσαλέος, Ion. and old Att., new Att. θαρραλέος, α, ὄν: (θάρσος):—*bold, of good courage, ready, daring, undaunted, πολεμιστής* Il. 21. 589, etc.; ἦτορ 19. 169; φωνή Pind. N. 9. 117; ἐλπιδες θ. *confident*, Aesch. Pr. 536; c. inf., θαρρ. ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων πολεμεῖν Plat. Prot. 350 A; θ. περὶ τι Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 16; Comp. -ώτερος, Id. P. A. 3. 4. 27:—τὸ θαρσαλέον *confidence*, ἐν τῷ θαρσαλέῳ εἶναι Thuc. 2. 51, Lys. 164. 4:—so in Adv., θαρραλέως ἔχειν *to be of good courage*, πρὸς τι Plat. Apol. 34 E; πρὸς τινα Xen. An. 2. 6, 14. 2. in bad sense, *overbold, audacious*, θαρσ. καὶ ἀναιδής Od. 17. 419; θαρσαλέη, κύον ἀδδεές 19. 91:—Adv., θαρραλέως λέγειν ψεύδη Isac. 49. 12. II. *that which may be ventured on*, τὰ θ., opp. to τὰ δεινά, Plat. Prot. 359 C, Lach. 195 B, al.; τάληθῆ .. λέγειν ἀσφαλές καὶ θαρρ. *a thing safe and which one may venture on*, Id. Rep. 450 E.

θαρσαλεότης, new Att. θαρραλ-, ητος, η, boldness, confidence, Plut. Aemil. 36., 2. 443 D, etc.

θαρσέω, new Att. θαρρέω: fut. ήσω: (θάρσος):—to be of good courage, take courage, Il. 1. 92, etc.:—in bad sense (cf. θράσος), to be over-bold, audacious, ὕβρει θ. Thuc. 2. 65; άνευ νοῦ, μάτην θ. Plat. Meno 88 B, Theaet. 189 D.—Construct.:

I. absol., often in Hom., and Att.; θάρσει take courage! cheer up, Hom., Aesch. Supp. 732, etc.; θαρσεῖτε Ib. 792, cf. εὐθαρσέω; θάρρει Ar. Pl. 328, al.; often in part. in an Adv. sense, θαρσήσας μάλα εἶπε with good courage, Il. 1. 85, cf. Aesch. Cho. 666; κόμπασον θαρσῶν Id. Ag. 1671, cf. Pr. 916, Soph. O. C. 491; θαρσεόντες ἐρίζετε Hdt. 5. 49; πῖθι θαρρῶν Alex. Tok. 3; λέγε τοίνυν θαρρῶν Plat. Phaedr. 243 E; θαρρῶν πλείονα ἔθυσεν ἢ ὀκνῶν ἤχητο Xen. Ages. 11, 2;—also, τὸ τεθαρρηκός confidence, Plut. Fab. 16; τὸ θαρροῦν τῆς ὄψεως Id. Cat. Mi. 44.

2. c. acc., θάρσει τόνδε γ' αἰθλον take heart for this struggle, Od. 8. 197; so, later, to feel confidence against, to disdain, have no fear for, πάντα Hdt. 7. 50; θ. γέροντος χεῖρα Eur. Andr. 993, cf. Soph. O. C. 649; θάνατον Plat. Phaedo 88 B; τὸ τοιοῦτον σῶμα .. οἱ μὲν ἐχθροὶ θαρροῦσιν. Id. Phaedr. 239 D; θ. τὸ ἀποκρίνεσθαι Id. Euthyd. 275 C; οὔτε Φίλιππος ἐθάρρει τούτους οὔτε οὔτοι Φίλιππον Dem. 30. 16; θ. μάχην to venture a fight, Xen. An. 3. 2, 20 (cf. Hell. 2. 4. 9):—c. acc. cogn., θ. θάρρος Plat. Phaedo 95 C; ἀισχρὰ θάρρη θ. Id. Prot. 360 B:—in Epitaphs, θάρσει .., οὐδεὶς ἀθάνατος C. I. 4463, 5200 b, al.

b. c. acc. pers., also, to have confidence in, τινα Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 42, Dem. 30. 15, Dio C. 51. 11:—Pass. to be confidently trusted, Philostr. 788. 3. θαρσεῖν τινι to have confidence in or on some one or something, Hdt. 3. 76. 4. with Preps., θ. περί or ὑπέρ τινος to be confident about .., Soph. Aj. 793, Plat. Rep. 574 B, 566 B; διὰ τι Isocr. 35 C; ἐπὶ τινι Ib. 128 D; πρὸς τι Plat. Prot. 350 B, Rep. 574 B; πρὸς ἑμαυτὸν in myself, Ar. Eccl. 1060; so, ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ Plut. 2. 69 C. 5. c. inf. to believe confidently that .., Soph. Ant. 668; so, θ. ὅτι .., Thuc. 1. 81, etc.; θ. τὸ ἐξελέγξειν Dem. 342. 5; but also, to make bold or venture to do, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 6, Plut. Pericl. 22.

θαρσήεις, εσσα, εν, = θαρσαλέος, Nonn. D. 13. 562.

θάρσησις, εως, η, confidence in a thing, ταῖς ναυσὶ Thuc. 7. 49.

θαρσητέον, verb. Adj. one must have confidence, cited from Iambli.

θαρσητικός, Att. θαρρ-, η, ὄν, courageous, Arist. Probl. 27. 3, 2.

θαρσοποιέω, to make confident, Athanas. 2. 452, and Byz.

θαρσο-ποιός, ὄν, making confident, Eust. 1344. 12.

θάρσος, new Att. θάρρος, τό, (θρασύς) courage, boldness, Hom. and Att.; θ. τινός courage to do a thing, Aesch. Cho. 91, Soph. O. C. 48; but also, courage against .., τῶν πολεμίων Plat. Legg. 647 B; also, πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 15; θ. ἴσχε take courage, Soph. Ph. 807; θ. ἔχειν περί τινος Id. El. 412; θ. ἀξέειν Hes. Sc. 96; αἶρειν Eur. I. A. 1598; λαμβάνειν Act. Ar. 28. 15; but, θ. λαμβάνει τινά Thuc. 2. 92:—also, θ. δίδόναι, ἐμπνέειν, ἐν κραδίη βάλλειν, ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θεῖναι, ἐνὶ στήθεσσι ἐνιέναι Hom.; παρέχειν, ἐμβάλλειν, ἐμποιεῖν τινι Thuc. 6. 68, Xen., etc.; θ. ἐγγίγνεται, ἐμπίπτει τινί Id.;—ἐλπίδος θάρσος [ἐστὶ μοι] ὡς .. Eur. Hec. 370:—pl., φόβοι καὶ θάρρη Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 2, al.

2. that which gives courage, ὄλολυγμόν .., θάρσος φίλοις Aesch. Theb. 270, cf. 184;—so in pl. θάρρη, grounds of confidence, Eur. I. T. 1283, Plat. Prot. 360 B. II. rarely in bad sense, = θράσος, audacity, θάρσος ἀητον ἔχουσα Il. 21. 395; μύτης θάρσος to represent the reckless daring of Hector, 17. 570.—On the diff. of θάρσος and θράσος, v. sub θράσος.

θαρσούντως, new Att. θαρρ-, Adv. from gen. part. pres. of θαρσέω, boldly, courageously, Xen. Symp. 2, 11; θ. ἔχειν Dio C. 53. 3.

θάρσυνος, ὄν, = θαρσαλέος, Il. 16. 70; c. dat. relying on a thing, οἰωνῶ 13. 823.

θαρσύνω [ῶ], new Att. θαρρύνω, Causal of θαρσέω, to encourage, cheer, θάρσυνον (aor. imper.) δέ οἱ ἦτορ Il. 16. 242; θαρσύνεσκε (Ion. imperf.) παριστάμενος ἐπέεσιν 4. 233; θάρσυνέ τε μύθῳ 10. 190; θαρσύνας ἐπέεσσι Od. 13. 323; θαρσ. λόγοις, opp. to φοβεῖν, Aesch. Pers. 215; ἔργῳ καὶ λόγῳ Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 27; also in Hdt. 2. 141, Thuc. 2. 59, etc. II. intr. = θαρσέω, ἀλλ', ὦ φίλη, θάρσυνε Soph. El. 916.—On the diff. between θαρσύνω and θρασύνω, v. sub θράσος.

θαρσύς, εἶα, ὄ, courageous, Philo 2. 665, v. l. Thuc. 7. 77; v. θράσος.

Θαρσῶ, οὐς, η, name of Athena, Schol. Hom. Il. 5. 2.

θάσαι, θάσθε, v. sub θάομαι.

θάσιος, α, ὄν, of or from Thasos, Thasian, θάσιος (sc. οἶνος), Thasian wine, Hermipp. Φορμ. 2. 3, Ar. Fr. 301, etc.; by metath., θάσιον οἶνου σταμνίου Ar. Lys. 196, cf. Eccl. 1160:—θάσια (sc. κάρυα), τά, almonds, Plut. 2. 1097 D, cf. Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 F:—ἡ θασία ἄλμη pickled sea-fish, Cratin. Αρχ. 3; and without ἄλμη, ἀνακυκῶν θασίαν to make this pickle, Ar. Ach. 671.

θάσσον, Att. θάττων, v. sub ταχύς.

θάσσω, Ep. θαάσσω (q. v.), to sit, sit idle, στρατὸς δὲ θάσσει Eur. Supp. 391; ἤσυχος θ. Id. Bacch. 622; ἀμφὶ βωμόν Id. Rhcs. 509; ἐπ' ἀκταῖς Id. Hec. 36, I. T. 1253; πρὸς βάθροισ Id. H. F. 715;—also c. acc. sedis, θάσσειν θρόνον Soph. O. T. 161; θ. τρίποδα Eur. Ion 91; θ. δάπεδον Id. Andr. 117:—but c. acc. cogn., θ. δυστήνους ἔδρας to sit in wretched posture, Eur. H. F. 1214, cf. Ar. Thesm. 889; v. θαάζω II, θακέω.

θάσσω, Att. θάττων, v. sub ταχύς.

θάτερον, v. sub ἔτερος.

θατήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, Dor. for θεατήρ, = θεατής, Hcsych.

θατύς, ὄος, η, Dor. for θεατύς, = θεωρία, Hcsych.

θαῦμα, τό: Ion. θῶμα or rather θῶμα, like θαμάζω, θαμάσιος, etc., Dind. Dial. Hdt. p. xxxvii: (θάομαι): I. of objects, whatever one regards with wonder, a wonder, marvel, Hom. and Hes. always in sing., as Il. 13. 99, etc.; θαῦμ' ἐτέτυκτο πελώριον, of Polyphemus, Od. 9. 190; θαῦμα βρυτοῖσι, of a beautiful woman, Il. 287; ἄσπετόν τι θ.,

of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 961, etc.:—often c. inf., θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι a wonder to behold, Od. 9. 190, etc.; θαῦμα ἰδεῖν h. Hom. Ven. 206, Hes.; θαῦμ' ἰδεῖν εὐκοσμίας Eur. Bacch. 693; θαῦμα ἀκοῦσαι Pind. P. 1. 50; θ. μαθεῖν Soph. Tr. 673, etc.;—θαῦμ' ὅτι .. strange that .., Theocr. 15. 2; οὐ θαῦμά [ἐστὶ] no wonder, Pind. N. 10. 94; so, καὶ θαῦμά γ' οὐδέν and no wonder, Ar. Pl. 99; θαῦμα οὐδέν, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 495 D, etc.; τί τοῦτο θ.; Eur. Hipp. 439; so in Hom., ἡ μάλα θαῦμα κύων ὕδε κείται Od. 17. 306; θ. σοφιστικῆς a wonder of sophistry, Plat. Soph. 233 A:—θῶμα ποιείσθαι τι Hdt. 1. 68., 9. 58; or, θῶμα ποιείσθαι τινος Id. 3. 23., 7. 99:—after Hom. also in pl., θαύματ' ἐμοὶ κλύειν Aesch. Ag. 1166; θαύματ' ἀνθρώποις ὄραν Eur. Ion 1142; θαυμάτων κρείσσονα or πέρα things more than wondrous, Id. Bacch. 667, Hec. 714.

2. in pl. also jugglers' tricks, Plat. Rep. 514 B, Hec. 714. II. of the feeling, wonder, astonishment, θαῦμά μ' ἔχει ὡς .., Od. 10. 326, etc.; but also, ἔσχον θαῦμα Soph. El. 897; θ. δ' ὕμνασιν πάρα Aesch. Eum. 407; θ. μ' ὑποδύεται Soph. El. 928; θ. μ' ἐλάμβανεν Ar. Av. 511; θαύματος ἄξιος worthy of wonder, Eur. Hipp. 906, etc.; ἐν θῶματι εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι to be astonished, Hdt. 1. 68, al., Thuc. 8. 14; ἐν θῶματι ἔχεσθαι or ἐνέχεσθαι Hdt. 8. 135., 7. 128; τινός αὶ a thing, Id. 9. 37; θ. ποιείσθαι περί τινος Id. 3. 23; ἐν θαύματι ποιείσθαι Plut. Pomp. 14; διὰ θαύματος ἔχειν Hdn. 2. 2, 17:—pl., θαυμάτων ἐπάξια Eur. Bacch. 716, cf. Plat. Legg. 967 A.

θαυμάζω, Ion. θαῦμ- or rather θαμ- (v. θαῦμα): Att. fut. θαυμάσομαι Aesch. Pr. 476, Eur. Alc. 157, Plat., θαυμάσομαι Il. 18. 467; fut. θαυμάσω Hipp. 246. 9, Plut. and late Prose, (in Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 14, θαυμάζουσι is restored for -σουσι, in Cyr. 5. 2, 12 θαυμάσατε for -σετε); aor. ἐθαύμασα Att., Ep. θαύμασα h. Hom. Merc. 414; pf. τεθαύμακα Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 2, etc.:—Med., Galen., Procl., etc.:—Pass., fut. -ασθήσομαι Thuc., etc.; aor. ἐθαυμάσθην Id.; pf. τεθαύμασμαι Polyb. 4. 82, 1.

I. absol. to wonder, marvel, be astonished, Il. 24. 394, etc.; cf. θαύμας. 2. c. acc. to look on with wonder and amazement, to wonder at, marvel at, Il. 24. 631, Od. 1. 382; θ. πόλεμόν τε μάχην τε Il. 13. 11; freq. in Hdt. and Att.; τύχη θαυμάσαι μὲν ἀξία Soph. O. T. 777, cf. O. C. 1152, El. 393.

b. to regard with wonder and reverence, to honour, admire, worship, Lat. admirari, observare, only once in Hom. (but cf. θαυμαίνω), οὔτε τι θαυμάζειν .., οὔτ' ἀγάσθαι Od. 16. 203; but often later, as Hdt. 3. 80, Aesch. Theb. 772, Soph. Aj. 1093, etc.; θ. τύμβον πατρός Eur. El. 519; μηδὲ τὸν πλοῦτον μηδὲ τὴν δόξαν τὴν τούτων θαυμάζητε, ἀλλ' ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς Dem. 582. 5; μηδὲν θ. Lat. nil admirari, Plut. 2. 44 B; applied by Arist. to the attendance of small birds on the owl, H. A. 9. 1, 15:—θ. τινά τινος for a thing, Thuc. 6. 36, Isocr. 137 D; θ. τινά ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ Plat. Theaet. 161 C, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 2; διὰ τι Isocr. 52 D; ἀπό τινος Plut. Rom. 7.

c. to say with astonishment, ἵνα μηδεὶς .. εἶτα τότ' οὐκ ἔλεγε ταῦτα .., θαυμάζη Dem. 349. 3. 3. c. gen. to wonder at, marvel at, Thuc. 3. 38, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 53, Isocr. 27 B; with a part., θ. σοῦ λέγοντος Plat. Prot. 329 B, cf. Crito 50 C; θ. τῶν προθέντων αὐθις λέγειν Thuc. 3. 38; θαμ. τί τινος to wonder at a thing in a person, Soph. Ph. 1362, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1041; δ θαυμάζω τοῦ ἐταίρου Plat. Theaet. 161 B, cf. Rep. 376 C; also c. dupl. gen., θ. τούτων τῆς διανοίας Lys. 100. 16:—these phrases are used in Att. as a civil mode of expressing dissent.

4. rarely c. dat. rei, to wonder at, Thuc. 4. 85., 7. 63. 5. foll. by Preps., θ. παρὰ πολλά Il. 10. 12; περί τινος Plat. Tim. 80 C; θ. περί τινος τί τῆ τέχνη συμβάλλεται Sosip. Καταψ. 1. 37.

6. very often foll. by a relative sentence, θαυμάζομεν, οἷον ἐτύχθη Il. 2. 320; θ. ὅστις ἔσται ὁ ἀντερῶν Thuc. 3. 38; θαυμάζοντες τί ἔσοιτο ἡ πολιτεία Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 17; θ. ὡς οὐ πω πάρεσι Thuc. 1. 90, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 20, etc.:—in Att., θ. ὅτι I wonder at the fact that .., Plat. Rep. 489 A; but this is more commonly expressed by the dubitative form θαυμάζω εἰ .., I wonder if .. or whether .., as a more polite way of saying I wonder that .., Hdt. 1. 155, Soph. O. C. 1140, Plat. Phaedo 97 A, Symp. 215 A; δ καὶ θαυμάζω, εἰ .., Dem. 368. 12; θ. εἰ μή .., Lat. mirum ni .., Ar. Pax 1292.—This construction is often combined with one or other of the foregoing.

b. c. acc., foll. by a Relat., θαύμαζ' Ἀχιλλῆα, ὄσσοις ἐπὶ οἷός τε Il. 24. 629, cf. 2. 392; Τηλέμαχον θαύμαζον, δ θαρσαλέως ἀγόρευεν they marvelled at Telemachus, that he spake so boldly, Od. 1. 382., 18. 411., 20. 269; τὸ δὲ θαυμάζεσκον (Ion. imperf.), ὡς .. 19. 229; θ. σοῦ γλώσσαν, ὡς θρασύστομος Aesch. Ag. 1399, etc.:—sometimes also with ὡς omitted, ἀλλὰ τὸ θαυμάζω ἴδον .., Od. 4. 655; θαυμάσας ἔχω τῶδε χρῆν γὰρ .., Soph. Ph. 1362:—sometimes with an inf., θαυμάζομεν Ἐκτορα δῖον, αἰχμητὴν ἔμεναι (for οἷός ἐστιν) Il. 5. 601.

c. c. gen. in same manner, θαμ. τινός, ἦντινα γνώμην ἔχων κτλ. Antipho 112. 7; θ. τῶν .. ἐχόντων ὅπως οὐ λέγουσιν Isocr. 27 B; θαμ. αὐτοῦ τί τολμήσει λέγειν Dem. 721. 27; θαυμάζω τινός ὅτι .., Isocr. 41 A; θαμ. τῶν δυναστευόντων εἰ ἠγούνηται I wonder at men in power supposing, Id. 76 B; ὑμῶν θ. εἰ μὴ βοηθήσετε Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 52:—also, θ. αὐτοῦ .. τοῦτο, ὡς .., Plat. Phaedo 89 A.

7. c. acc. et inf., θ. αε πενθεῖν Eur. Med. 268, cf. Alc. 1130; but also c. gen. pro acc., θαυμάζω δέ σου .. κυρεῖν λέγουσαν Aesch. Ag. 1199.

II. Pass. to be looked at with wonder, Hdt. 4. 28; θαυμάζεται μὴ παρών, i. e. I keep wondering that he is not present, Soph. O. T. 289. 2. to be admired, Hdt. 3. 82., 7. 204; χάρις δ' ἀφ' ἡμῶν ὀλομένων θαυμάζεται Aesch. Theb. 703; τὰ εἰκότα θ. to receive proper marks of respect, Thuc. 1. 38.

θαυμαίνω, Ep. fut. θαυμανέω, = θαυμάζω 2, to admire, gaze upon, ἀέθλια θαυμανέοντες Od. 8. 108; δένδρεα θαύμαινε Pind. O. 3. 57:—Pass., θαυμαίνονται Callier. ap. Stob. 486. 42.—Cf. θαμβάινω.

θαύμακτρον, τό, the money paid to see conjurors' tricks, Sophron ap. E. M. (cf. θαῦμα 1. 2).

θαυμᾶλέος, α, ον, wondrous, Hesych.

Θαύμας, αντος, ὁ, the mythic sire of Iris, Hes. Th. 265; alleged by Plato to illustrate the principle οὐκ ἄλλη ἀρχὴ φιλοσοφίας ἢ τὸ θαυμάζειν, Theaet. 155 D, cf. Arist. Metaph. I. 2, 9, Rhet. I. 11, 21, al.

θαυμᾶσία, ἡ, wonder, Galen. 12. 943:—dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 509.

θαυμᾶσιος, α, ον, Ion. θαῦμ- or rather θαμ-: (v. θαῦμα); rarely ον, Luc. Imag. 19:—wondrous, wonderful, marvellous, ὄσσα, h. Hom. Merc. 443; χάρις Hes. Th. 584; θαυμασιωτέρη Hdt. 2. 21; θαυμάσια wonders, marvels, Ib. 35, cf. 6. 47; θαυμάσια ἐργάζεσθαι Plat. Apol. 35 A; ἤττον θαυμαστά, καίπερ ὄντα θαυμάσια less admired, though admirable, Plut. 2. 974 D:—c. inf., τέρας θ. προσιδέσθαι Pind. P. 1. 49; οὐ θαυμάσιον [ἔστι], c. inf., Ar. Thesm. 468; ἐστὶν δὲ .. τοῦτο .. θαυμάσιον, ὅπως .. Id. Pl. 340; θαυμάσιος τὸ κάλλος marvellous for beauty, Xen. An. 2. 3, 9; also, πρὸς τὴν τόλμαν θαυμασιώτατος Aeschin. 75. 17:—often with a relat. added, θαυμάσιον ὅσον wonderfully much, Plat. Symp. 217 A; θαυμάσια ἡλίκα Dem. 348. 28; cf. θαυμαστός:—τὸ θαυμασιώτατον what is most wonderful, Diad. I. 63. 2. Adv.

-ίως, wonderfully, i. e. exceedingly, Ar. Nub. 1240; often with ὡς added, θ. ὡς ἀθλιος marvellously wretched, Plat. Gorg. 471 B; θ. ἂν ὡς εὐλαβοίμην I should be wonderfully cautious, Dem. 844. 5. II.

admirable, excellent, with slight irony, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A, Dem. 375. 24: freq. in addresses, ὦ θαυμάσιε, like ὦ μακάριε, Plat. Rep. 435 C, al.; ὦ θαυμασιώτατε ἄνθρωπε, in scorn, Xen. An. 3. 1, 27; θ. καὶ ἄλογον strange and irrational, Plat. Gorg. 496 A.

θαυμᾶσιότης, ἡ, disposition to wonder, Hipp. 301. 15, Arist. Top. 4. 5, 12. 2. under the Byz. Emperors, a title, ἡ σὴ θ. your Excellency, C. I. 3467. 10.

θαυμᾶσιουργέω, = θαυματουργέω, as L. Dind., from the best MS., reads in Xen. Symp. 7, 2: -ουργία, ἡ, Philostr. in Phot. Bibl. 333. 33.

θαυμασμός, ὁ, a marvelling, Diu. ap. Stob. 408. 46, Sext. Enip. M. 9. 17, Plut. Aemil. 39, etc.

θαυμαστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be admired, Plat. Polit. 302 A. II. neut. θαυμαστέον, one must wonder at or admire, Eur. Hel. 85, 499.

θαυμαστής, Ion. θαμ-, οὐ, ὁ, an admirer, Vit. Hom. 3, Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 24, 21.

θαυμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to wonder or admire, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 30, Plut. 2. 41 A. Adv. -κῶς, Schol.

θαυμαστός, Ion. θαῦμ- or rather θαμ- (v. θαῦμα), ἡ, ὄν:—wondrous, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, first in h. Hom. Cer. 10, Hdt., etc. (v. θαυμάσιος); ἔργα μεγάλα καὶ θαυμαστά Hdt. 1. 1; θ. καρπός Id. 9. 122; θ. λόχος γυναικῶν, of the Furies, Aesch. Eum. 46; οὐδὲν τούτων θαυμαστὸν ἐμοί Soph. Ph. 191, etc.; ὁ πάντων θαυμαστότατον ἀκούσαι Plat. Symp. 220 A; θαυμαστά δρᾶν Ib. 151 A; θαυμαστὸν ποιεῖς ὅτι .., Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 13:—c. acc., θαυμαστὸς τὸ κάλλος Plat. Phaedo 110 C; πᾶσαν ἀρετὴν Id. Legg. 945 E; c. gen., τῆς εὐσταθείας Plut. Popl. 14; τῆς ἐπιεικείας Id. Pericl. 39; c. dat., πλήθει Id. Caes. 6; also, πρὸς τι Id. 2. 980 D:—foll. by a Relat., θαυμαστὸν ὅσον .., Lat. mirum quantum, Plat. Theaet. 150 D, etc.; θαυμαστὸν ἡλίκον Dem. 738. 20; cf. θαυμάσιος:—followed by εἰ .., Xen. Symp. 4, 3; οὐδὲν θ., εἰ .., Plat.; cf. θαυμάζω I. 6. a:—Adv. -τῶς, Plat. Legg. 633 B; θαυμαστῶς ὡς σφόδρα Id. Rep. 331 A; so neut. pl. as Adv., Id. Symp. 192 B, 220 A; θαυμαστά ὡς Soph. Fr. 963, Eur. I. A. 943. II. admirable, excellent, πατήρ, υἱός, ὄλβος Pind. P. 3. 126., 4. 429, N. 9. 108; ἀνὴρ γὰρ οὐ στενακτὸς .., ἀλλ' εἴ τις βροτῶν θ. Soph. O. C. 1664:—ironically, like θαυμάσιος, πράξας μὲν εἶ, θ. ἂν γένοιτ' ἀνὴρ Aesch. Pers. 212; θ. καὶ γελοῖα Plat. Theaet. 145 B; ὦ θαυμαστέ Id. Polit. 265 A; ὦ θαυμαστότατοι Xen. An. 7. 7, 10.

θαυμαστώω, to make wonderful, magnify, Eust. Opusc. 144. 75:—Pass. to be regarded as a marvel, Arist. II. A. 9. 49 (B), 6, Plut. Pericl. 28.

θαυμάστωσις, εως, ἡ, marvellousness, Eust. Opusc. 47. 55.

θαυμάτίζομαι, Dep. to marvel much, Hesych.

θαυμάτό-βρῦτος, ον, abounding in marvels, Eust. Opusc. 172. 88.

θαυμάτόεις, εσσα, εν, = θαυμαστός, Manetho 6. 402.

θαυμάτο-λογία, ἡ, wondrous discourse, Synes. 44 A.

θαυμάτοποιέω, to do wonders, play jugglers' tricks, Luc. Peregr. 17. 21.

θαυμάτοποιία, ἡ, conjuring, juggling, Plat. Rep. 602 D. II. of orators, a straining after the marvellous, Isocr. 209 C:—also -ποίησις, εως, ἡ, Eust. Opusc. 167. 27.

θαυμάτοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, juggling: ἡ, -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), = foreg., Plat. Soph. 224 A; so, τὸ θαυματοποιικόν Ib. 268 D.

θαυμάτο-ποιός, ὄν, wonder-working, ὄνειροι Luc. Somn. 14: making wondrous works, κοῦραι Matro ap. Ath. 137 B:—as Subst. a conjuror, juggler, Plat. Rep. 514 B, Soph. 235 B, Dem. 22. 19.

θαυμάτός, ἡ, ὄν, ποῖτ. for θαυμαστός (as ὄνοτός for ὄνοστός), h. Hom. Merc. 80, 440, Bacch. 34, Hes. Sc. 165, Pind. O. 1. 43, P. 10. 49.

θαυμάτουργέω, = θαυματοποιέω, v. θαυμασιουργέω; τὰ τεθαυματουρημένα jugglers' tricks, Plat. Tim. 80 C.

θαυμάτουργημα, τό, a wonder-work, Heliod. 10. 39.

θαυμάτουργία, ἡ, = θαυματοποιία, Plat. Legg. 675 A.

θαυμάτουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) = θαυματοποιός, Ath. 129 D.

θαυσο-ἴκριον, τό, (θάσομαι) a platform for seeing, Hesych.

θαψία, ἡ, = θάψος, Arist. Probl. 1. 41, 1, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 1, Diosc. 4. 157.

θάψινος, η, ον, yellow-coloured, yellow, sallow, γυνή Ar. Vesp. 1413; χρώμα Plut. Phoc. 28; χιτῶν Ath. 198 F.

θάψος, ἡ, also θαψία (Diosc. 4. 158), a plant or wood used for dyeing yellow, brought from the island of Thapsos, Theocr. 2. 88, Nic. Al. 583:—θαψία ρίζα Theophr. Fr. 170.

*θάω, Ep. for the prose θηλάω:—of the Act. we only find aor. 1 inf. θῆσαι, to suckle, in Hesych.: but of Med., Hom. has inf. pres., ἀλλ' αἰεὶ παρέχουσιν ἐπητανδὸν γάλα θῆσθαι they give milk to suck the year round, Od. 4. 89; aor. 1, θῆσατο μαζόν he sucked the breast, Il. 24. 58,

cf. Call. Jov. 48; part., θησάμενος sucking, h. Hom. Cer. 236:—but, II. in h. Hom. Ap. 123, Ἀπόλλωνα θῆσατο μήτηρ, in causal sense, him his mother suckled. (From √ΘΑ, ΘΗ, come also θηλή, θήλυς, θηλέω (perh. θάλλω), τίθη, τιθήνη; cf. Skt. dhā, dhayāmi (dibo, lacteo), dhātṛī (nutrix), dhēnus (vacca); Lat. fē-lare (to suck), fī-lius (Umbr. fē-liu), and perh. fē-mina; Goth. daddjan (θηλάζειν); O. H. G. tīla (mamma): v. Curt. no. 307.)

*θάω, Lacon. σάω, to see, v. sub θάομαι II.

-θε, inseparable suffix, v. -θεν.

θεά, ἡ, Lacon. σιά Ar. Lys. 1263:—fem. of θεός, a goddess, Hom.; opp. to γυνή, Il. 14. 315; often with another Subst., θεὰ μήτηρ I. 280; θεὰ Νύμφαι 24. 615; Μοῦσαι θεαὶ τ' ἀοιδαί Aesch. Supp. 695; θεοὶ θεαὶ τε Id. Theb. 86; Παλλάς θ. Soph. Ant. 1184:—τὰ θεά, or (in Att.) τῶ θεά, are always Demeter and Persephoné, also called μεγάλα θεά, Soph. O. C. 683; αἱ σεμναὶ θεαὶ the Erinyes, Ib. 458, etc. (v. σεμνός); also, δειναί, ἀνώδυμοι θ. Eur. El. 1270, I. T. 944.—The Att. form θεά, θεάς, etc. is used even Ep. and Ion., except in a few places of late Epics: Ep. dat. pl. θεῆς Il. 3. 158., 8. 305, Od. 5. 119. In Hdt. and Att. Prose θεός was used instead; but it occurs occasionally in Com., Ar. Fr. 23, Antiph. Διδ. 3; esp. when Trag. phrases are imitated, as Enbul. Μηδ. 1, Menand. Θα. 1; or in set forms, as, τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ ταῖς θεαῖς Antiph. Τιμ. 1, cf. Anaxandr. Ἄγρ. 3; but it reappears in late Prose, and was often introduced by Copyists in correct writers, v. Elmsl. Ach. 724, Cobet N. LL. p. 26 sq. [ω-, but in Att. sometimes as monosyll., Eur. Andr. 978; never so in Hom., v. sub πότνια: cf. θεός.]

θεᾶ, Ion. θέη, ἡ, (v. sub θάομαι):—a seeing, looking at, view, θέης ἄξιος = ἀξιοθέητος, Hdt. 1. 25, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 34; θέαν λαβεῖν to take or get a view, Soph. Ph. 536, cf. 656; εἰς θέαν τινός ἐρχεσθαι, ἐπὶ θέαν ἐλθεῖν to go to see, Eur. I. A. 427, Plat. Lach. 179 E; ἐπὶ τῇ θεᾷ τινός at the sight of .., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 24; βαδίζειν ἐπὶ κωμωδῶν θέαν Id. Oec. 3, 7: v. sub διέξοδος. b. of the mind, Arist. Phys. 4. 2, 8, etc.

2. aspect, διαπρεπῆς τὴν θέαν (= ἰδεῖν) Eur. I. A. 1588; αἰσχρὰν θέαν παρέχειν Xen. Eq. 7, 2; ἀπὸ τῆς θέας εἰκάζειν Luc. V. H. 1. 11. II. that which is seen, a sight, Ζηνὶ δυσκλεῆς θ. Aesch. Pr. 241; μάλ' ἀζηλος θ. Soph. El. 1455; ὡς ἴδω πικρὰν θ. Eur. Hipp. 809; ἀταρβῆς τῆς θέας without fear of the sight, Soph. Tr. 23; pl., θεαὶ ἀμήχανοι τὸ κάλλος Plat. Rep. 615 A. 2. the spectators at the games, theatre, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 102; ἐν ταῖς θέαις καὶ ἐν ταῖς πομπαῖς Ib. 3068. 22: also the spectacle itself, Plut. Caes. 55, Brut. 21, etc.

III. the place for seeing from, a seat in the theatre, θέαν εἰς τὰ Διονυσία κατανεῖμαι τοῖς πρέσβεσι Aeschin. 35. 11, cf. Dem. 234. 24; θέαν καταλαμβάνειν to occupy one, Id. 572. 12; προσκαταλαμβάνειν Luc. Hermot. 39; ἔχειν ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ Plut. Flam. 19, etc.

IV. in h. Hom. Cer. 64, αἰδεσσαί με θέας ὑπερ revere me by thy countenance, as an adjuration; but prob. θεᾶς should be read, i. e. Proserpine.

θε-αγγελεύς, εως, ὁ, one who proclaims a festival, Hesych.:—fem. θε-ἄγγελις, ιδος, name of an intoxicating herb, Plin. H. N. 24. 102.

θε-ἄγωγία, ἡ, (ἄγω) an evoking of gods, Eccl.

θεάζω, to be divine, Democr. ap. Dion. V. Hom.:—to prophesy, Byz.

θεαιδέστατος, said to be used by Antiphon for θεοειδέστατος, E. M. 444. 14, cf. A. B. 263, Suid.

θεαινᾶ, ἡ, Ep. for θεά (cf. δέσποινα, λύκαινα, etc.), a goddess, mostly in phrase πάντες τε θεοὶ πᾶσαι τε θεαῖναι Il. 8. 5, Od. 8. 341, al., imitated by Antiph. Διδυμ. 3, θεῶν τε καὶ θεαινῶν.

θε-αίτητος, ον, obtained from the gods, Joseph. A. J. 5. 10, 3, as interpr. of the name Samuel:—as n. pr. in Plato, etc.

θεᾶμα, Ion. θέημα, τό, (θεάομαι) that which is seen, a sight, show, spectacle, esp. such as gives pleasure, the same for the eye as ἀκρόαμα for the ear (Xen. Symp. 2, 2., 7, 5), Simon. Iamb. 6. 67, Aesch. Pr. 69, 304, Soph. Aj. 992, Eur. Supp. 784, Thuc. 2. 39, Plat., etc.; εἴ τις ὀρχοῖτ' εἶ, θεάμ' ἦν Plat. Com. Σκευ. 1; ἔπτα θ. the seven wonders of the world, Strabo 652.

θεαματίζομαι, Dep., = θεάομαι, Joseph. in Walz Rhett. 3. 540.

θεάμων, Ion. θεήμων, ὁ, ἡ, a spectator, Anth. Plan. 365, Synes. 128 B.

θε-άνδρος, ὁ, (ἀνὴρ) the God-man; θεανδρία, ἡ, the nature of the θεάνδρος; and θεανδρικός, ἡ, ὄν, like the θεάνδρος, Eccl.

θε-ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, θεανθρωπία, ἡ, = θεάνδρος, -δρία, Eccl.

θεάομαι, Ep. and Ion. θηέομαι; imper. θεῶ Ar. Ach. 262; opt. θηοῖο (for Att. θεῖο) Il. 24. 418; part. θηεύμενος Hdt. 7. 146; Ion. impf. 3 sing. ἐθηεῖτο Hdt. 1. 10, etc., ἐθηεύντο Id. 7. 56; Ep. θηεῖτο Od. 5. 75, etc., θηεύντο Hom., but (with augm.) ἐθηεύμεσθα Od. 9. 218:—fut. θεάσομαι [ᾶ], Ion. -ῆσομαι: aor. ἐθεᾶσάμην, Ep., opt. θηήσαιο, θηήσαιτο, Od. 17. 315., 5. 74:—in Hdt., the MSS. in some places give θε- as the first syll., in others θη-; it is prob. that he used the Ep. form in all cases, and Dind. writes fut. θηήσαιο in 1. 8, aor. ἐθηεῖσάμην in 1. 59., 3. 136, etc., as well as in 1. 11, 30., 3. 23, 24., 4. 87 (where the MSS. give θη-): pf. τεθέᾶμαι:—for Dor. forms, v. θάομαι, θαέομαι; Dep.: (θεά). To look on, gaze at, view, behold, mostly with a sense of wondering, θηεύντο μέγα ἔργον Il. 7. 444, cf. Od. 2. 13; λαοὶ δ' αὖ θηεύντο τε θάμβησάν τε Il. 23. 728; so in Hdt. 1. 8, 11, and Att.; θ. ὕμμασι Eur. Ion. 232; ζήτηι τὸ κακὸν τεθεᾶσθαι Ar. Thesm. 797; ἐθεᾶτο .. τὴν θέσιν τῆς πόλεως .., ὡς ἔχοι reconnoitred it, Thuc. 5. 7; θ. κύκλω τὴν πόλιν Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 7; θ. τινα τί ποιήσει Dem., etc. 2. to view as spectators, esp. upon the stage (cf. θεάτρον), Isocr. 49 C; οἱ θεάμενοι the spectators in a theatre, Ar. Nub. 517, Ran. 2, al.; (but also, the witnesses, by-standers, Antiphon 123. 14):—metaph., θ. τὸν πόλεμον to be spectators of the war, Hdt. 8. 116. 3. θ. τὸ σπράτευμα to review it, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 1. 4. to look at (with the mind), τὸ ἀληθές Plat. Phaedo 84 B, cf. Prot. 352 A. II. the aor. ἐθεᾶθην is used in pass. sense by late writers, Pseudo-Callisth. 2. 42., 3. 46, Ev.

Marc. 16. 11; but in Thuc. 3. 38 θεῖρον is f. l. for δρασθέν.—Of an Act. θεῖω there are a few examples in Lacon. dialect, Valek. Adon. p. 279 B; and many in late writers, as Themist., Synes., etc., Boiss. Philostr. 421. θε-ἀρεστας, *ov*, *pleasing to God*, Eccl. Adv. -τως, Eccl. θεῖριον [ᾶ], τό, Dor. for θεῖριον (which is not found), *the place where the θεῖροι met*, Pind. N. 3. 122. II. θεῖριος, ὁ, Doric epith. of Apollo as god of oracles, Paus. 2. 31, 6. θεῖρίς, ἴδος, fem. Adv. of or for the θεῖροι, Epigr. Gr. 1035. 13. θεῖροδόκος, -δακία, Dor. for θεῖρο-. θεῖρός, ὁ, Dor. for θεῖρός, Epicharm. 58 Ahr. θε-ἀρχία, ἡ, (ἀρχω) *the supreme Deity*, Eccl. θεαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to the θεαρχία*, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. θεαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (θεᾶζω) *inspired*, Eccl. θεᾶτέος, α, *ov*, verb. Adj. of θεᾶμαι, *to be seen*, Plat. Phaedo 66 D. II. θεᾶτέον, *one must see*, Id. Rep. 390 D. θεᾶτής, Ion. θεητής, ὁ, (θεᾶμαι) *one who sees, a spectator*, Hdt. 3. 139, Eur. Ion 301, Ar. Nuh. 575, al.; θ. σοφιστῶν Thuc. 3. 38; θ. τοῦ ἀληθοῦς Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 19. θεᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *for seeing, θ. δύναμις sight*, Arr. Epict. 1. 6, 3. θεᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, *to be seen*, Soph. Aj. 914; τινι by one, Plat. Symp. 197 D; τῷ νῷ Id. Phaedr. 247 C; cf. θηητός, θαητός. θεᾶτρεῖον, τό, = θεᾶτρον, Suid. θεᾶτρια, ἡ, fem. of θεᾶτής, Poll. 2. 56; v. συνθεᾶτρια. θεᾶτρίδιον, τό, Dim. of θεᾶτρον, Varro R. R. 3. 5, 13. θεᾶτρίζω, (θεᾶτρον) *to be or play on the stage*, Suid. II. trans. *to bring on the stage, make a show or spectacle of*, τινά Greg. Naz.:—Med. *to shew oneself off*, Id.:—Pass. *to be made a show of, held up to shame*, Ep. Hebr. 10. 33; cf. θεᾶτρον 3. θεᾶτρικός, Ion. θεητρικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for the theatre, theatrical, μουσική* Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 6; ὄψις Plut. Alex. 19:—Adv., θεατρικῶς εἰπεῖν Plut. 2. 1076 C. 2. *pompous, showy*, Hipp. 20. 12. θεᾶτρισιμός, οὔ, ὁ, *theatrical exhibition*, Thom. M. 730. θεᾶτριστής, οὔ, ὁ, *a stage-player*, Hesych., Suid. θεᾶτρο-βάμων [ᾶ], ὁ, ἡ, *a theatre-frequenter*, Nicet. Ann. 187 B. θεᾶτρο-ειδής, ἐς, *like a theatre*, Strabo 179, Diod. 19. 45. Adv. -δῶς, Strabo 763. θεᾶτρο-κόπος, *ov*, *courting applause*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 231; cf. δημοκόπος:—hence -κοπέω, *to court applause for a thing*, ὕμνος Or. Sib. 5. 141 (where θεα- is one syll. by synizesis); and -κοπία, ἡ, *a courting of applause*, Artemid. 2. 75; cf. θεατροσκοπία. θεᾶτρο-κράτεια, ἡ, *a theatrical government, absolute power exercised by the spectators in a theatre, as in our 'O. P. riots'*, Plat. Legg. 701 A: formed like ὄχλοκρατία, cf. Lob. Phryn. 525. θεᾶτρο-μᾶνῶ, *to be mad after stage-plays*, Manetho 4. 277, Philo (?) θεᾶτρο-μᾶνής, ἐς, *mad after plays*, Athanas. θεᾶτρό-μορφος, *ov*, = θεοτροειδής, *theatre-shaped*, Lyc. 600. θεᾶτρον, Ion. θέητρον, τό, (θεᾶμαι) *a place for seeing, esp. for dramatic representation, a theatre*, Hdt. 6. 67, Thuc. 8. 93, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 101, 102, 107, etc.: also used as *a place of assembly*, Lys. 132. 35, Ath. 213 D, N. T.; v. Schömann de Comit. p. 56:—on their form and arrangement, Müller Archäol. § 289:—on the habit of frequenting them, Becker Charicl. 403 sq.:—ἐλς τὸ θεῖον εἰσφέρειν *to bring upon the stage*, Isocr. 258 A; τὸ καλὸν τοῦ θεῖου, *a good place in the theatre*, Ael. V. H. 2. 13, cf. Alciphro 3. 20. 2. *collective for οἱ θεᾶταί, the people in the theatre, the spectators, as we say 'the house'*, Hdt. 6. 21, Ar. Eq. 233, al., Plat. Symp. 194 B. 3. = θέα, θέαμα, *a show, spectacle*, θ. γεννηθῆναι, = θεατρίζεσθαι, 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 9.—Cf. ἀμφιθεᾶτρον. θεᾶτρο-ποιός, ὄν, *making a theatre*, Anaxandr. 'Oδ. 2. 9. θεᾶτρο-πώλης, *ov*, ὁ, Ar. Fr. 475. θεᾶτρασκοπία, ἡ, *a frequenting of theatres*, Synes. 100 A, ubi nunc θεατροκοπία. θεᾶτρο-ταρύννη [ῦ], ἡ, = τορύννη θεᾶτρον, *stage-pounder*, epith. of Melissa, prob. because she was a heavy, clumsy dancer, Schweigh. Ath. 157 A. θεᾶτρο-ώνης, *ov*, ὁ, *the lessee of a theatre, at Athens a person who received the money paid for seats (θεωρικόν), for which he paid a rent to the state and kept the theatre in repair*, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 11. 3, Böckh P. E. 1. 294:—so, θεατραπώλης, *ov*, ὁ, Ar. Fr. 475; cf. ὄρχιτέκτων II. θε-αυγής, ἐς, *beaming with divine light*, C. I. 9421. θεᾶφιαν, τό, = θεῖον, *sulphur*, Hesych., θεᾶφος, ὁ, Eust. 1935. 22. θεαφ-ώδης, ἐς, *sulfureous*, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 10. θεείδης, ἐς, (θεός) = θεοειδής, Suid. (c conj. Buttm.). θεῖον, θεῖω, Ep. for θεῖον (*sulphur*), θεῖω:—also θεῖος, for θεῖος. θέη, ἡ, Ion. for θέα. θεηγενής, ἐς, *poët. for θεογενής*, Orph. Arg. 1344, Q. Sm. 6. 9. θεηγορέω, *to speak of God*; θεηγορία, ἡ, *discourse of God*; Eccl. θε-ηγόρος, *ov*, *speaking of God*, Heliad. 2. 4, Orph. Arg. 539. θεη-δόκος or -δόχος, *ov*, *poët. for θεοδόχος*, Nonn. D. 13. 96. θεῖος, ἡ, *ov*, Ion. for θεῖος, θεῖος, *divine*, Bion 6. 9. θεηκολεών, ὄνος, ὁ, *the dwelling of a θεηκόλος*, Paus. 5. 15, 8. θεη-κάλος, *ov*, = θεοκόλος, *a priest*, Paus. 5. 15, 10, C. I. 344, 1738. θεηλάσια, ἡ, *visitation of God*, Schol. Soph. Tr. 1237 (cod. ἡλασία). θεηλάτεομαι, *Pass. to complain of God's visitations*, Heliad. 6. 8. θεηλάτας, *ov*, (ἐλαύνω) *driven or hunted by a god, θεηλάτου βοδὸς δίκην* Aesch. Ag. 1297, cf. Plut. 2. 830 F. II. *sent or caused by a god, of things evil in themselves or in their consequences* (v. Thom. M. 437), φθορή Hdt. 7. 18; ἔργον, πρᾶγμα, μάντευμα Soph. Ant. 278, O. T. 255, 992; νόσους δ' ἀνάγκη τὰς θεῖας φέρειν Id. Fr. 611; ἔκ τινος θεηλάτου from some destiny, Eur. Ion 1392. III. *built for the gods, like θεῖομητος*, ἔδραι Ib. 1306. θέημα, τό, Ion. for θέαμα, Simon. Iamb. 67.

θεη-μάχος, *ov*, *poët. for θεομ-*, Anth. P. 1. 10, 72., 9. 709. θεημοσύνη, ἡ, *contemplation: a problem*, Anth. P. 11. 352. θεῖμων, *ov*, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for θεᾶμων, Anth. Plan. 365. θεηπαλέω, *poët. for θεοπ-*, Phot., etc.; θεηπόλος, *ov*, Nonn. Jo. 4. v. 23. θεητής, θέητρον, Ion. for θεᾶτής, θέᾶτρον. θέια, ἡ, fem. of ὁ θεῖος, *one's father's or mother's sister, aunt*, Lat. *amita* or *matertera*, Ammon. p. 135. II. Θεῖα, *prop. n., a daughter of earth, mother of Helios and Selené*, Hes. Th. 135. θεᾶζω, (θεῖος) *to consult oracles, to practise divinations, ὅποσοι αὐτοὺς θεᾶσαντες ἐπήλπισαν as many as made them hope by divinations*, Thuc. 8. 1, cf. Arr. An. 7. 18, 2, and v. θειασμός. II. *to worship as divine*, Dio C. 59. 27; also *to make divine, deify*, Clem. Al. 492, etc. III. *to fill with the god, inspire*, Philostr. 704. θειασμός, *divination, ἄγαν θειασμῶ προσκείμενος*, of Nicias, Thuc. 7. 50, cf. 86; θειασμοῖς κάτοχοι γυναῖκες Dion. H. 7. 68. θειαστής, οὔ, ὁ, *a worshipper*, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 347. θειαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *like one inspired*. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 1. 16. Θεῖβᾶθεν, Adv., Boeot. for Θῆβηθεν, *from Thebes*, Ar. Ach. 862: so, Θεῖβᾶθι, *at Thebes*, Ib. 868. θεῖκελος, = θέσκελος, Ar. Lys. 1252. θεῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, *late form for θεῖος*, Clem. Al. 116, C. I. 8714. Adv. -κῶς, Eccl. θελοπεδεύω, *to dry in the sun, σταφυλήν* Diosc. 5. 9, in Pass. θειλῶ-πεδον, τό, (εἰλη) in Od. 7. 123, *a sunny spot in the vineyard, on which the grapes were suffered to dry, so as to make raisins*, v. Nitzsch, and cf. Anth. P. 6. 169., 9. 586. θεῖμεν, for θεῖημεν, 1 pl. opt. aor. 2 act. of τίθημι. θεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 act. of τίθημι. II. inf. aor. 1 of θείνω. θεῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, = θεῖος, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2557 B. 19. θείνω, Ep. inf. θεινόμεναι Od. 22. 443; impf. ἔθεινον Aesch. Pers. 418, etc.: fut. θενῶ Ar. Ach. 564; aor. 1 ἔθεινα Il. 20. 481., 21. 491; but the other moods are taken from an aor. 2 ἔθεινον (which does not occur in indic.), imper. θένε Eur. Rhes. 676, Ar. Av. 54, subj. θένω Eur. Rhes. 687, Ar. Lys. 821, inf. θενεῖν Eur. Heracl. 271, part. θένων Id. Cycl. 7, Ar. Eq. 640, Vesp. 1384, Av. 1613, Ran. 855; (these forms were often incorrectly written θενεῖν, θένων, as if from a pres. θένω, Elmsl. Heracl. 272; but θένων may be retained in later writers, as Theocr. 22. 66):—Pass., only in pres. and impf. (From √ΘΕΝ; cf. Lat. *fen-do* (in *defendo*, *offendo*, and perh. *insensus*.) Poët. word, *to strike*, τινά, like τύπτω, πλήσσω, Od. 18. 63; φασγάνων αὐχένα θείνας Il. 20. 481; μάστιγι. . . θείνων 17. 430; [τόξοισι] . . ἔθεινε παρ' οὐατα 21. 491; Pass., like Lat. *varulo*, Il. 1. 588; θεινόμεναι βουπλήγι 6. 135; ἄορι, ξίφειω 10. 484, Od. 22. 443; θεινομένου . . πρὸς οὐδεὶ *dash'd to earth*, 9. 459, cf. Aesch. Pers. 303, Cho. 387:—so also later, σκάπτω θείνειν τινά Pind. O. 7. 51; ραισθῆρι Aesch. Pr. 56, cf. 76; τινά δι' ἀσπίδος Eur. Heracl. 738; ἰτέαν μέσην Id. Cycl. 7; τῷ σκέλει θένε τὴν πέτραν Ar. Av. 54; τῷ προκτῷ θένων τὴν κικκλίδ' Id. Eq. 640; ποσσὶ θεῖος σκέλος, of a wrestler, Theocr. 22. 66; absol., καίνετε, θείνετε Eur. Or. 1302; θεῖν', ἀντέριδε Id. Supp. 702; θείνε, θείνε Id. Rhes. 676. 2. metaph., θείνει δ' ὄνειδει μάντιν Aesch. Theb. 382. 3. intr. of ships, θ. ἐπ' ἀκτᾶς Id. Pers. 964. θειο-γενής, ἐς, *poët. for θεογενής*, prob. 1. in Orac. ap. Paus. 6. 11, 8. θειο-δάμη, ἡ, (δαμάω) *she who tames the gods*, Orac. ap. Suid. θεῖο-δαμος, *ov*, *built by gods*, Troίη Anth. P. 7. 138., 9. 104. θειο-λόγος, ὁ, *poët. for θεολόγος*, Epigr. Gr. 882. θεῖαμεν, Ep. for θείωμεν, θῶμεν, 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 act. of τίθημι, Hom. θεῖον, Ep. θείειον and (once) θήϊον, τό, *brimstone*, Lat. *sulfur*, used to fumigate and purify (cf. θείω), δέπας . . ἐκάθηρε θεῖω Il. 16. 228; ὄσσε θείειον . . , κακῶν ἄκος Od. 22. 481; ἡνεικεν δ' ἄρα πῦρ καὶ θήϊον 22. 493; δεινὴ δὲ θεῖου γίνεται ὕδμη, from a thunderbolt, Il. 14. 415, cf. 8. 135; so of a ship struck by lightning, θεῖου πλήτο *with fumes of sulfur*, 12. 417; cf. Hipp. Aër. 284:—θ. ἄπυρον was *native sulfur, sulfur vivum*, as distinguished from *prepared, πεπυρωμένον*, Tim. Locr. 99 C, Diosc. 5. 124. (Curt. regards θείειον, i. e. θείειον, as the orig. form, and refers it to the same Root as θύω, Lat. *fumus*, v. sub θύω.) θεῖον, τό, *the divinity*, v. sub θεῖος II. θειο-ποιέω, *to make a god of*, Or. Sib. 1. p. 29. θειο-πρόπος, ὁ, *poët. for θεοπρόπος*, Epigr. Gr. 1025. 6. θεῖος, α, *ov*: Ep. θείος, Procl. h. Ven. 2. 17; θεῖος, Bion. 6. 9: Lacon. σείος, v. infr. 1. 3: Comp. and Sup. θείετος, -δατος, oft. in Plat.: (θεός): 1. *of or from the gods, sent by the gods, issuing from them, divine*, θεῖον γένος Il. 6. 180; ὄμφη 2. 41; ὄνειρος Ib. 22; θείαις ἐπιπνοῖαις Aesch. Supp. 576, cf. Plat. Rep. 499 B; θ. μάστιξ Aesch. Pr. 682; μανία Soph. Aj. 611; νόσος Ib. 186; (but θ. νόσος of a whirlwind, Id. Ant. 421); κινδυνος Andoc. 18. 15; θέια τινὶ μοῖρα by divine intervention, much like θείως, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 1, Hell. 7. 5, 10; so, θέη τύχη γεγονώς Hdt. 1. 126; θέη τύχη χρώμενος Id. 3. 139; θέια κόπυψ τύχη, of an easy death, Soph. O. C. 1585; ἔκ θεῖου τύχης Id. Ph. 1326; ἔμαθε ὡς θεῖον εἶη τὸ πρῆγμα Hdt. 6. 69; ὁ θεῖος νόμος *divine law*, Thuc. 3. 82;—*appointed of God, βασιλῆες* Od. 4. 691; ἀκῆτρον *given by god*, Soph. Ph. 139; v. infr. 2. 2. *belonging or sacred to a god, in honour of a god, holy, ἄγαν, χορός* Il. 7. 298, Od. 8. 264; *under divine protection, πύργος, δόμος* Il. 21. 526, Od. 4. 43; often of heralds and minstrels, 4. 691, etc.; and so perhaps of kings, v. supr. 3. like θεοπέσιος, ἱερός, Lat. *divinus*, of anything more than human, extraordinary, wondrous, hence of heroes, as Hercules, Ulysses, etc., *divinely strong, great, beautiful*, etc., Hom.; and as a mere mark of respect, excellent, θεῖος ὑφορβός Od. 16. 1, etc.; so of wine, θεῖον ποτόν 2. 341; of salt (not as used in sacrifice, for this use is not Homeric), Il. 9. 214; so in Hdt., θ. πρῆγματα *marvellous things*, 2. 66; ἐν τοῖσι θεῖοτάτων

one of the most marvellous things (v. δ, ἡ, τό A. VIII. 7), 7. 137:—so in Att., even in familiar language, μετὰ σοῦ, τῆς θείας κεφαλῆς Plat. Phaedr. 234 D; ᾧ θεία κεφαλῆ Liban. I. 652, etc.; and at Sparta, θεῖος (or rather σεῖος) ἀνὴρ was a title of distinction, Plat. Meno 99 D, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 3; so ᾧ θεῖε, used by the Spartan in Plat. Legg. 626 C; cf. ἡθεῖος.

II. as Subst., θεῖον, τό, the Divine Being, the Divinity, Deity, first in Hdt. I. 32., 3. 108, al., Aesch. Cho. 958; (cf. δῖος); ὡπερ κατὰ θεῖον Ar. Eq. 147.

2. in an abstract sense, divinity, the divine, κεκοινωνήκε .. τοῦ θείου Plat. Phaedr. 246 D; ἡ μόνον μετέχει τοῦ θείου .., ἡ μάλιστα [δ' ἀνθρώπος] Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 4, etc.

3. θεῖα, τά, divine things, the acts and attributes of the gods, the course of providence, Soph. Ph. 452, Fr. 521, Ar. Av. 961, Plat. Soph. 232 C, etc.: religious observances, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 2; ἔρρει τὰ θεῖα religion is out of date, Soph. O. T. 910, cf. O. C. 1537; τὰ ἀδία καὶ θεῖα Arist. G. A. 2. 1, 2, etc.

III. Adv. θεῖως, in divine manner, by divine providence, like θεῖα μοῖρα (supr. I. 1), Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 1, etc.; θειοτέρως by special providence, Hdt. I. 122; also, μᾶλλον τι καὶ θειώτερον Id. I. 174.

2. divinely, excellently, εὖ γε καὶ θ. Plat. Theaet. 154 D; θεῖως εἰρησθαι Arist. Metaph. II. 8, 21.

IV. for Comp. θεώτερος, v. θεός III.

θεῖος, δ, one's father's or mother's brother, uncle, Lat. patruus and avunculus, Eur. I. T. 930, Ar. Nub. 125, Andoc. 3. 34., 15. 35, Plat., etc.; δ πρὸς μητρός θ. Isac. 51. 27; δ πρὸς πατρός Philo 2. 172.—Before this, πατροκαοίγνητος, πατράδελφος, πάτρως, and μητροκαοίγνητος, μητράδελφος, μήτρως were used.—Cf. also ἡθεῖος.

II. In Cic. Att. 2. 2, 1, like patruus, strict, harsh; but v. Orelli. (Curt. refers it to the same Root with τήθη, τηθίς.)

θεῖο-στεπτος, θεῖο-τελής, v. sub θεο—.

θεῖότης, ἦτος, ἡ, divine nature, divinity, Plut. 2. 665 A, etc. 2. religion, religiousness, Ib. 857 A, Id. Sull. 6; but in these places it is prob. that δσιότης (OC— for ΘΕ—) is the true reading, as in Isocr. 226 D δσιότητος has been restored from the Cod. Urbin.

θεῖο-φάνης, ἐς, manifested by the gods, Alex. Ὀλυμπ. I. 14; v. l. θειοπαγές.

θεῖο-χρῶος, ἐν, contr. -χρῶος, οὖν, brimstone-coloured, Diosc. 5. 118.

θεῖώω, Ep. θεειώω, (θεῖον) to smoke with brimstone, fumigate and purify thereby, ὄφρα θεειώσω μέγαρον Od. 22. 482; θεειώσας τὰς ἀλλοτρίας ἐπινοίας, metaph. from the clothes-cleaner, who used sulfur, Lysipp. Βακχ. 5; cf. θεώω II:—Med., δῶμα θεειοῦται he fumigates his house, Od. 23. 50; generally, to purify, hallow, θεῖον .. θεομὸν αἰθέρος μυχῶν Eur. Hel. 866, v. Herm. ad l. (882).

II. (θεῖος) to make divine, dedicate to a god, Plat. Legg. 771 B.

θεῖω, Ep. for θέω, to run.

θεῖώδης, ἐς, (θεῖον) brimstone-like, Lat. sulfureus, Paul. Sil. Therm. 20, Galen.

II. (θεῖος) divine, Justin. M.:—Adv. -δως, Eccl.

θελαγεσί-μῦθος, οὖν, soft-speaking, Anth. P. 9. 525, 9.

θέληγμα, τό, =sq., Suid. s. v. βουκολήσας.

θέλητρον, τό, (θέλω) a charm or spell, ᾧ φίλον ὕπνου θ. Eur. Or. 211;

πόθων θέλητρον Ath. 220 F; of music, Luc. Imagg. 14: cf. θέλκτρον.

θελγίν, ἴνος, δ, v. τελγίν.

θέλημα, τό, =θέλητρον, Schol. Pind. P. I. 21, Hesych.

θέλω, Ion. impf. θέλγεσθε Od. 3. 264: fut. θέλω 16. 298, Aesch., Dor. -ξῶ Theocr. Ep. 5. 3: aor. ἔθελξα II., etc.:—Pass., fut. θελχθήσομαι Luc. Salt. 85: aor. ἐθέλχθην Od. 10. 326, Ep. 3. pl. -χθεν 18. 211.

Ροῦτ. Verb (used by Plat. Symp. 197 E, and in late Prose), properly, to stroke or touch with magic power, Lat. mulcere, and so to charm, enchant, spell-bind, esp. to one's bane; of Hermes, who with his magic wand ἀνδρῶν ὄμματα θέλγει, lays men in a charmed sleep, Od. 5. 47., 24. 3, Il. 24. 343; of Poseidon causing a hero's death, θέλξας ὄσοε φαεινά 13. 435; of the sorceress Circé, οὐδ' ὡς θέλξαι σε δυνήσεται Od. 10. 291, 318, 326; of the Sirens, αἶ βά τε πόντας ἀνθρώπους θέλγουσιν, ὅτις σφέας εἰσαφίκηται 12. 40; of a wind sent by Zeus, which blowing in the face of the Greeks θέλγε νόον, spell-bound their senses, Il. 12. 255; of Apollo shaking his aegis at the Greeks, τοῖσι δὲ θυμὸν ἐν στήθεσσι ἐθέλξε 15. 322, cf. 594; of a minstrel, Od. 17. 521.

2. in bad sense, to cheat, cozen, 16. 195, 298, Soph. Tr. 710; often c. dat. modi, μήτε τί μοι ψεύδεσσι χαρίζεο, μήτε τι θέλγε Od. 14. 387; θέλγεσθ' ἐπέεσσι 3. 264; μαλακοῖσι καὶ αἰμυλίοισι λόγοισι I. 57., 18. 282; ψεύδεσσι, δόλω Il. 21. 276, 604:—Pass., ἔρω δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐθέλχεν by love's witchery they were entrapped, Od. 18. 212.

II. in later writers the same sense remains, οἱ ἐλπὶς ἐθέλγε νόον h. Hom. Cer. 37, cf. Pind. P. I. 21; καὶ μ' οὔτι μελιγλώσσοις πειθοῦς ἐπαοιδάισι θέλξει Aesch. Pr. 173, cf. Plat. Symp. 197 E; ἀν δὲ θέλγοις ἀν θ. ἀθελκτον Aesch. Supp. 1056; θέλγει ἔρωσ, ὕπνος Eur. Hipp. 1274, I. A. 142; φίδης .., ἦν ἄδει θέλγων .. νόημα Plat. Symp. 197 E:—Pass., τὰ δ' οὔτι θέλγεται Aesch. Cho. 420; Μούσαισιν .. τὴν φρένα θελγομένη (which may be Med.), Epigr. Gr. 674. 8.

2. c. inf., ἴμερος θέλξει τὸ μὴ κτείνειν will persuade her not to kill, Aesch. Pr. 865; ἔρωσ δὲ νιν .. θέλξειεν αἰχμάσαι τάδε Soph. Tr. 355; ἐπεσθαι θ. Acl. N. A. 10. 14.

3. to produce by spells, αἰδαὶ θέλξαν νιν (sc. εὐφροσύναν) Pind. N. 4. 5; [γαλήνη] θ. ἀνηνεμίην Anth. P. 9. 544.

θελεμός, ὄν, =θελεμὸν πῶμα, of the Nile, interpr. by Hesych. οἰκτρον, ἦσυχον, Aesch. Supp. 1027; Coningt. suggested θελεμωτέρω πνεύματι also in Theb. 707.—It is assumed in E. M. 103. 48, as primitive form of ἔθελημός; and Arcad. 61. 3 says, τὸ δὲ θελεμὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ θελημὸς ὀξύνεται.

θέλεος, οὖν, willing, θ. ἀθέλεος, Lat. nolens volens, Aesch. Supp. 875.

θέλημα, τό, (θέλω) will, Arist. Plant. I. 1, 7, Ev. Matth. 7. 21, Eccl.

II. ἐστί μοι θ. ἐν τινι pleasure in .., LXX (Eccl. 5. 3, cf. 12. 1).

θεληματαίνω, =θέλω, Nicet. Ann. 361 C.

θελήμων, οὖν, gen. ονος, willing, voluntary, Ar. Rh. 2. 556.

θέλησις, εως, ἡ, a willing, will, Poll. 5. 165, Ep. Hebr. 2. 4.

θελητής, ὁ, one who wills, Hesych. II. a wizard, LXX (2 Regg. 21. 6).

θελητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the will, δύναμις Eccl.

θελητός, ἡ, ὄν, wished for, desired, LXX (1 Regg. 15. 32, Malach. 3. 12).

θέλκταρ, τό, =θέλγητρον, Hesych.

θελκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (θέλω) a soother, charmer, θελκτήρ ὀδυνῶν h. Hom. 15. 4; cf. θέλκτωρ.

θελκτήριον, τό, a charm, spell, enchantment, like θέλγητρον, θέλκτρον, of the girdle of Aphrodité, ἔνθα τέ οἱ θελκτήρια πάντα τέτυκτο Il. 14. 215; of heroic lays, βροτῶν θελκτήρια Od. 1. 337; θεῶν θελκτήριον a means of soothing the gods, 8. 509; πόνων θελκτήρια means of lightening toil, Aesch. Cho. 670; γλώσσης ἐμῆς μείλιγμα καὶ θ. Id. Eum. 886; νεκροῖς θελκτήρια, of offerings to the Manes, Eur. I. T. 166; ψυχῆς θ. Menand. Incert. 23.

θελκτήριος, οὖν, charming, enchanting, soothing, μῦθοι Aesch. Eum. 81, Eur. Hipp. 478; ὄμματος θελκτήριον τόξενμα the eye's magic shaft; Aesch. Supp. 1004: c. gen., φίλτρα θ. ἔρωτος Eur. Hipp. 509; μύθου μῦθος θ. speech that heals speech, Aesch. Supp. 447.

θελκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, =foreg., Schol. Eur. Or. 211.

θέλκτρον, τό, =θελκτήριον, Soph. Tr. 585; in Luc. D. Deor. 4. 5, θέλγητρον is restored from MSS.

θελκτός, ὄν, ἡ, enchantment, Ar. Rh. 1. 515; al. θέλκτις, Lob. Par. 440.

θέλκτωρ, =θελκτήρ, Suid. (so Dind. for θελκτώ); θέλκτορι is rightly restored by Bothe for θεακτορι (so Med. Ms.) in Aesch. Supp. 1040.

θελεξίμβροτος, οὖν, charming men, φίδη Orph. Lith. 315.

θελεξι-μελής, ἐς, charming with music, Epigr. Gr. 1053.

θελεξι-νοος, οὖν, contr. -νοος, οὖν, charming or witching the heart, φίλτρα Anth. P. 6. 88; ἔαρ 10. 15; ἔρωτες Musae. 147.

θελεξι-πικρος, οὖν, sweetly painful, κνησμονή Anth. P. app. 304.

θέλιξις, εως, ἡ, an enchanting, Ael. N. A. 8. 24, Plut. 2. 662 A.

θελεξι-φρων, οὖν, =θελεξινοος, Eur. Bacch. 402, Anth. P. 9. 505.

θελοντής, οὖν, δ, =ἐθελοντής (q. v.), Porphyr. ap. Lob. Phryn. 7.

θέλυμα, ὄν, τά, =θέμεθλα, the foundations or elements of things, the semina rerum of Lucret., Emped. 73, 139 Sturz; cf. the Homeric προθέλυμνος, τετραθέλυμνος; in the former passage Karsten reads ἐθελυμνά, in the latter, ἐθελημά.

θέλω, fut. θελήσω, shortened form of ἐθέλω, q. v. sub fin.

θέμα, τό, (τίθημι) that which is placed or laid down: 1. money deposited as a pledge, a deposit, Plut. 2. 116 A, B; a treasure, LXX (Tob. 4. 9); θ. βρωμάτων a mess of meat, LXX (Sirac. 30. 19).

2. something proposed as a prize, a prize, C. I. 2758. 1, 2, 2759, 2954 B, al.; v. Pearson Ignat. p. 25, and cf. θεματικός. 3. a proposition or case for discussion, the theme of an argument, Cicero's propositum, Diog. L. 7. 78, Quintil. 4. 2, 28.

4. in Gramm. a primary word, root. 5. a horoscope, Manetho I. 278, Suet. Octav. 94 fin.

6. a depot of soldiers; and so, a military district, province, subdivided into ἐπαρχίαι, Const. Porphyr. de Thematibus.

θεματίζω, to take as a theme or primary word, Sext. Emp. M. I. 149.

2. to draw a horoscope, Byz. 3. to put a case, Pandect.

θεματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a θέμα: 1. that in which a prize is proposed, ἀγών θ., opp. to στεφανίτης and φυλλίτης, Poll. 3. 153; ῥυθμὸς θ. a style merely calculated for effect, Plut. 2. 1135 D; cf. θεματίτης.

2. ῥήμα θ. or θ. alone, a primary word, E. M.:—θεματικότερον more in accordance with the root, Apollon. de Constr. 107.

3. οἱ θεματικοὶ the people of a district (θέμα θ.), Byz.:—οἱ θ. κριταί, like our county-court judges, Lat. pedanei iudices, Pandect.

θεμάτιον, τό, Dim. of θέμα 5, Tzetz.

θεματισμός, ὁ, (θεματίζω) a laying down, 1. of a case for discussion. 2. of a root or primary word, Sext. Emp. M. I. 149.

θεματίτης ἀγών, ὁ, =θεματικός ἀγών, C. I. 5913. 33.

θεματο-ποιέω, to form a thema or root, Schol. Od. 4. 807.

θέμεθλα, τά, (τίθημι) the foundations, the lowest part, the bottom, ὀφθαλμοῖο θέμεθλα the very bottom, roots of the eye, Il. 14. 493; στομάχοιο θέμ. 17. 47; Ὀκεανοῖο θέμ. Hes. Th. 816; Ἄμμωνος θέμ. the place where Ammon stands, i. e. his temple, Pind. P. 4. 28; Παγγαίου θέμ. the roots of Mt. Pangaeus, Ib. 320; θ. δίκης Solon 3. 14; ἐκ θεμέθλων, Lat. funditus, Anth. P. 15. 22, 11:—rare in sing., Call. Dian. 248 (with v. l. θέμειλον).

θεμείλια, τά, =θέμεθλα, θεμείλια .., τὰ θέσαν μογέοντες Ἀχαιοί Il. 12. 28; θεμ. τε προβάλλοντο 23. 255; διέθηκε θεμ. h. Hom. Ar. 254; θεμ. καρτερὰ πήξας Anth. P. 9. 808; cf. Opp. H. 5. 650, Call. Del. 260.—The form θέμειλα in Anth. P. append. 270, al.; sing. θέμειλον Anth. P. 9. 649., 14. 115. Cf. θεμέλιος.

θεμελιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the foundation, Schol. Lyc. 715.

θεμέλιος, οὖν, of or for the foundation, λίθοι Ar. Av. 1137; οἰκόπεδα Diod. 5. 66:—absol., θεμέλιος (sub. λίθος), ὁ, a foundation-stone, Arist. Phys. 6. 6, 10, Metaph. 4. 1, 1, al.:—οἱ θεμέλιοι ἐκ παντοίων λίθων ὑπόκεινται the foundations, Thuc. 1. 93; τοὺς θ. ἐκ λίθων οἰκοδομεῖσθαι Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 9:—also neut. θεμέλιον, Id. An. Post. 2. 12, 9; τὰ θεμέλια Id. Phys. 2. 9, 1, Paus. 8. 32, 1, Diod. 5. 66:—but in most cases the gender is indeterminate, μὴ ὑποκειμένων .. θεμελίων Xen. Eq. 1, 2; ἐκ τῶν θεμελίων from the foundations, Lat. funditus, Thuc. 3. 68, cf. Polyb. 5. 93, 2, etc.; so θεμελίωθεν, Gloss.

θεμελιοῦχος, οὖν, (ἔχω) upholding the foundations, Ποσειδῶν Cornut. N. D. 22:—ὁ θ. (sc. λίθος) Heraclid. Alleg. 48.

θεμελιώω, to lay the foundation of, found firmly, πύργους .. φοίνιξε θεμελιώσας Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 11, cf. Ep. Hebr. 1. 10, etc.:—Pass. to have the foundations laid, Ev. Matth. 7. 25, Inscr. in Keil p. 196; metaph., βασιλεία καλῶς θεμελιωθεῖσα Diod. 11. 68; ἡγεμονία κάλλιστα τεθεμελιωμένη Id. 15. 1; ἐν ἀγαπῇ τεθ. Ep. Eph. 2. 18; τῇ πίστει Coloss. 1. 23.

II. to destroy utterly, Hesych.

Θεμελίωσις, εως, ἡ, a founding: foundation, LXX (2 Esdr. 3. 11, al.).
 Θεμελιωτής, οὔ, ὁ, a founder, Gloss.
 Θίμην, θέμεναι, v. sub τίθημι.
 Θεμερός, ὄν, = σεμνός (Hesych.), Θεμέρωτερα Anth. P. append. 239.
 (Perhaps from √ΘΕ, τίθημι, settled, sedate.)
 Θεμερό-φρων, ὄν, gen. ονοί, of grave and serious mind, Hesych.
 Θεμερόνομαι, = σεμνύνομαι, Hesych.
 Θεμερό-ῶπις, ἰδοί, ἡ, grave and sedate of look, Ἀρμονίη Emped. 23; θ.
 αἰδώς Aesch. Pr. 134, ubi v. Herm.; cf. Θεμερός.
 Θεμίζω, (Θέμις) to judge, punish (Cretan, acc. to Hesych.), Paus. ap.
 Pust. 735. 55:—Med., Θεμισσάμενοι ὄργας controlling our wills, Pind. P.
 4. 250.
 Θεμί-πλεκτος, ὄν, (πλέκω) rightly plaited, θ. στέφανος a rightly-made
 or well-earned crown, Pind. N. 9. 125.
 Θέμις, ἡ, old Ep. gen. θέμιστος (in Hom. the only form, cf. Archil. 79):
 acc. θέμιστα Il. 5. 761, but θέμιν Aesch. Ag. 1431, etc.: gen. pl. θεμι-
 στέων Hes. Th. 235:—so the prop. n. Θέμις is decl. in Hom., θέμιστος,
 θέμιστα; but θέμιτος Pind. O. 13. 11, Θέμιδος Aesch. Pr. 18, etc.,
 Θέμιος Hdt. 2. 50; Θέμιν Hes. Th. 16, etc.:—voc. Θέμι Il. 15. 93, Eur.
 Med. 160. (From √ΘΕ, τίθημι, cf. Skt. dhā-man (sedes, lex, mos),
 Goth. dōm-s, O. N. dōm-r, A. S. dōm (doom), O. H. G. tuom): I.
 like Θεσμός, that which is laid down or established, law (not as fixed
 by statute, but) as established by custom, Lat. jus or fas, as opp. to
 lex, freq. in Hom. in phrase, θέμις ἐστὶ 'tis meet and right, Lat. fas est,
 c. dat. pers. et inf., οὐ μοι θέμις ἐστὶ ξείνων ἀτιμῆσαι Od. 14. 56, cf.
 10. 73, Il. 14. 386; ἄτε ξείνοισι θέμις ἐστὶ [παραθεῖναι] Il. 779; ὁ
 οὐ Διόθεν θ. ἦεν [ἐκτελέσαι] Hes. Sc. 22; and without dat., Il. 16. 796,
 23. 44; ἡ γὰρ θέμις for so 'tis right [to do], Od. 24. 286; then very
 often, ἡ θέμις ἐστὶ as 'tis right, as the custom is, Il. 2. 73, Hes. Op. 139;
 sometimes foll. by dat., ἡ θέμις ἐστ' ἀγορῆ Il. 9. 33, cf. Hes. Op. 136;
 or by gen., ἡ θέμις ἀνθρώπων πέλει as man's custom is, Il. 9. 134, cf.
 276., 19. 177; ἡ θέμις ἐστὶ γυναικός as is a woman's custom, Od. 14.
 130; (formerly this phrase was commonly written ἡ θέμις ἐστὶ; but the
 form ἡ θ. ἐ. is now generally received, see Spitzner. Excurs. ii on Il.):—
 so in Att., ὅσα τείνει πρὸς θέμιν Plat. Symp. 188 D, etc.; but here the
 appellat. is used mostly in phrase θέμις ἐστὶ, Lat. fas est, c. inf., ὅ τι
 δυνατόν καὶ θέμις ἀνεῖν Aesch. Ag. 98, cf. 216, Soph. Ant. 880, Eur.
 Med. 678, Plat., etc.:—also indeclin., θέμις being used as acc., πότερα
 κατ' ἐχθρῶν ἢ τὸ μὴ θέμις λέγεις; Aesch. Supp. 335; ὥστε μὴ .. θέμις
 πέ γ' εἶναι κῆνον ἀντιδρῶν κακῶς Soph. O. C. 1191; φασὶ θέμις εἶναι
 Plat. Gorg. 505 C, cf. Xen. Occ. 11, 11, Acl. N. A. 1. 60; v. Herm. Aesch.
 Ag. 216, Diind. Soph. l. c. 2. in Att. also, = δίκη, right, law, Aesch.
 Ag. 1431, Soph. Tr. 810:—a penalty, τίνειν ὁμοίαν θ. Aesch. Supp.
 436. II. pl. θέμιστες, the decrees of the Gods, oracles, Διὸς
 θέμιστες, as declared by oracle, Od. 16. 403; θέμισσις by oracles, Pind.
 P. 4. 96, cf. O. 10 (11). 29; λέγοντες .. ὡς οὐ θέμις γίγνοιτ' ἄν that it
 would not be the will of heaven, Soph. Ph. 346: cf. Θεμιστός. 2.
 rights, esp. of the chief as judge, prerogatives, σκηπτρόν τ' ἠδὲ θέμιστες
 Il. 2. 206, cf. 9. 99; hence, the dues of the king or lord, λιπαρὰς τελέουσι
 θέμιστας 9. 156, 298. 3. existing laws or ordinances, δικασπόλοι,
 οἵτε θέμιστας πρὸς Διὸς εἰρύεται who maintain the laws, Il. 1. 238, cf.
 Hes. Th. 235; τοῖσι δ' (l. c. the Cyclopes) οὐτ' ἀγαρὰ βουλευφόροι οὐτε
 θέμιστες Od. 9. 112; οὐτε δίκας εὐ εἰδῶτα οὐτε θέμιστας neither rights
 nor laws, Ib. 215; so in sing., δε οὐ τινα οἶδε θέμιστας Il. 5. 761; ἔνα
 σφ' ἀγαρῆ τε θέμις τε 11. 807. 4. claims, to be decided by the
 kings or judges, οἱ .. σκολιαὶ κρίνωσι θέμιστας Il. 16. 387; σκολιαῖς δὲ
 δίκαις κρίνωσι θ. Hes. Op. 219; διακρίνοντα θ. θείησι δίκησιν Id. Th.
 85. III. as prop. n., Themis, goddess of law and order, patroness
 of existing rights, lastly justice personified. But in Hom., who mentions
 the goddess only thrice, she is the officer of Zeus, who calls the gods to
 assembly, Il. 20. 4; convenes and dismisses assemblies of men, Od. 2. 68;
 and presides and keeps order at the banquets of the gods, Il. 15. 87 sq.
 Hes. Th. 16 names her along with the great Gods, cf. Hdt. 2. 50; but,
 Ib. 135, he makes her daughter of Uranos and Gaia; while in Aesch. she
 is one of the older Gods before the reign of Zeus, the same as Γαῖα, cf.
 Prom. 18, 209, 874; v. plura ap. Welcker, Aeschyl. Trilogie, p. 40.
 Θεμι-σκόπος, ὄν, seeing to law and order, Pind. N. 7. 69.
 Θεμισ-κρίων, οἴτος, ὁ, reigning by right, Pind. P. 5. 38.
 Θέμιστα, Θέμιστας, v. sub θέμις.
 Θεμιστεία, ἡ, a giving of oracles, Strabo St 4.
 Θεμιστεῖος, α, ὄν, of law and right, θ. σκᾶπτον the sceptre of righteous
 judgment, Pind. O. 1. 18.
 Θεμιστευμα, τό, a legal ordinance, Nicet. Ann. 343 D.
 Θεμιστευτός, ἡ, ὄν, ordered by law or custom, Hesych.
 Θεμιστεύω, to declare law and right, Lat. jus dicere, c. dat., Μίνωα
 ἴδον .. Θεμιστεύοντα νέκυσι Od. 11. 569; c. gen. to claim right
 over, to govern, Θεμιστεῖει δὲ ἕκαστος παίδων ἠδ' ἀλόχων Od. 9.
 114. II. to give by way of answer or oracle, νημερτέα βουλήν
 πᾶσι Θεμιστεύειν h. Hom. Ap. 253, cf. 293; so in Prose, Lys. ap. Harp.:
 —absol. to deliver oracles, Eur. Ion 371, Plut. Alc. 14, Orac. ap. Acl.
 V. II. 3. 43. Cf. Θεμιτεύω.
 Θεμιστίων, v. sub θέμις.
 Θεμιστίος, ὁ, πατρὸς of right, of Zeus, ap. Plut. 2. 1065 F.
 Θεμιστο-πόλος, ὄν, (πολλῶ) ministering law and right, epith. of kings
 and judges, h. Hom. Cer. 103; like δικασπόλος.
 Θεμιστός, ἡ, ὄν, = Θεμιστός, Archil. 79 (as Bgk.), Aesch. Theb. 694:—
 Adv. -τῶς, Id. Cho. 645. II. oracular, ὕμνοι Pind. Fr. 204;
 cf. θέμις Il. 1.
 Θεμιστοσύνη, ἡ, ποιῆ. for θέμις, Orph. H. 78. 6.
 Θεμιστοῦχος, ὄν, (ἐλῶ). upholding right, βασιλεῖς Ap. Rh. 4. 437.

Θεμ-ιστωρ, ορος, ὁ, knowing right, Hesych.
 Θεμιτεύω, = Θεμιστεύω, ἔργια Θεμιτεύων keeping lawful orgies, Eur.
 Bacch. 79 (as Musgr., metri gr.).
 Θεμιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (Θέμις) like Θεμιστός, allowed by the laws of God and
 men, righteous, h. Hom. Cer. 207; οὐ Θεμιστόν [ἐστὶ], like οὐ θέμις,
 c. inf., Pind. P. 9. 75, Soph. O. T. 993, O. C. 1758, Eur., etc.; so in
 Prose, Hdt. 3. 37., 5. 72, Plat. Apol. 30 D, C. I. 26, 103. 16, etc.; μηδὲ
 Θεμιστόν .. μηδὲ ὄσιον Dem. 562. 20: also in pl., τὰ μὴ Θεμίτ' ἦς [ἰδεῖν]
 Call. Lav. Pall. 78. Adv. -τῶς, Phot., Suid.
 Θεμιτ-ουργός, ὄν, author of right, Jo. Diac. in Hes. p. 458 Gaisf.
 Θεμιτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) oracular, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 5. 16.
 Θεμῶ, a word only occurring in the phrase νῆα .. θέμωσε χέρσον ἰκέ-
 σθαι Od. 9. 486, 542: one set of Interpreters explained θέμωσε by
 ἠνάγκασε, ἐβιάσατο forced, urged the ship to come to land; another,
 simply, brought it to land; Hesych. has Θεμός = διάθεσις.
 -θεν, old termin. of the genit., as in ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, Διόθεν, θεόθεν, etc.;
 so also in some few Nouns after Preps., πρὸ Τροίηθεν Od. 9. 38; ἐξ
 οὐρανόθεν Il. 8. 19. II. as insepar. Particle, affixed to Substs. or
 Adjs., and like the Prep. ἐκ, denoting motion from a place, opp. to -δε,
 as in ἀλλοθεν, οἰκοθεν, etc., from another place, from home. In some
 words the vowels became long before -θεν, as ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ἐτέρωθεν.
 In some, as ἐνεργε, ἐκτοσθε, ἐντοσθε, ὕπισθε, πόροισθε, the Poets dropped
 the ν metri gratia; but, except in these Homeric forms, this licence was
 rare even in late authors.
 Θένυρ, ἄρος, τό, the palm of the hand, πρυμνὸν ὑπὲρ θένυρος, i. e. just
 below the wrist, Il. 5. 339; χεῖρὸς τὸ ἐντὸς θένυρος (v. infr.) Arist. H. A.
 1. 15. 4. 2. the flat of the foot, Hipp. 641. 25, Arat. 718. 3.
 nictaph., θ. βωμοῦ the flat top of the altar, on which the offerings are
 laid, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 4. 188 sq.; ἄλδος θ. the surface of the sea,
 Pind. I. 4. 97 (3. 74). Cf. ὀπίσθεν, ὑπόσθεν, ἐνθενᾶριζω. (Not
 from √ΘΕΝ, θείνω, for it is not properly the part of the hand used for
 striking, but the fleshy part between the thumb and forefinger (Poll. 2.
 143). Curt. connects it with Skt. dhanvan (a level space); A. S. denu
 (dene, valley); O. H. G. tenar (θέναρ), tenni (tenne).)
 Θένω, v. sub θείνω.
 Θεο, Ep. for θεῶν, v. sub τίθημι.
 Θεο-βάστακτος, ὄν, borne by God, Eccl.
 Θεοβλάβεια, ἡ, the state or behaviour of a Θεοβλάβης, madness, blind-
 ness, Aeschin. 72. 32, Dion. H. 1. 24, Dio C. 44. 8 (vulg. -ία).
 Θεοβλάβειω, to offend the Gods, Aesch. Pers. 831, Themist. 56 C.
 Θεο-βλάβης, ες, stricken of God, infatuated, Hdt. 1. 127., 8. 137; v.
 Heyne Il. 9. 116, Ruhnk. Vellei. 2. 57. 3. Adv. -βῶς, Poll. 1. 22.
 Θεό-βλυστος, ὄν, (βλύζω) poured forth by God, δρύσος Philes de Eleph.
 354; φῶς Eccl.
 Θεοβούλητος, ὄν, willed or determined by God, Eccl.
 Θεό-βουλος, ὄν, = Θεόμητις, Phot., Suid.
 Θεο-βράβευτος, ὄν, appointed by God, Byz.
 Θεο-βρόπιον, τό, name of an evergreen, Diosc. Noth. 4. 90.
 Θεογάμια, τά, the marriage of the gods, a feast of Persephoné in Sicily,
 Poll. 1. 37:—but Θεογαμίαι, αἱ, a poem by Pisander, Suid.
 Θεογενεσία, ἡ, divine birth, regeneration by baptism, Eccl.
 Θεο-γενής, ες, born of God, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 351; v. Θειογενής.
 Θεογένητος, ὄν, = foreg., regenerate, Eccl.
 Θεογενής, ες, begotten of a god, Soph. Ant. 834.
 Θεο-γεννήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, fem. -γεννήτρια, parent of God, Eccl.
 Θεόγληνος, ὄν, with the eye of a god, Nonn. Jo. 20. v. 12.
 Θεό-γλυπτος, ὄν, divinely carved, C. I. 8817.
 Θεόγλωσσος, ὄν, with the tongue of a god, Anth. P. 9. 26.
 Θεο-γνωσία, ἡ, the knowledge of God, Eccl.
 Θεό-γνωστος, ὄν, known of God, Gloss.
 Θεογονία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, the generation or genealogy of the gods, the title
 of Hesiod's poem; cf. Hdt. 1. 132., 2. 53, Plat. Legg. 886 C.
 Θεογονικός, ἡ, ὄν, producing God, Dion. Areop.
 Θεό-γονος, ὄν, born of God, divine, Eur. Or. 346.
 Θεόγραπτος, ὄν, written by God, Eccl.; Θεόγραφος, ὄν, Anth. P. 1. 121.
 C. I. 8794.
 Θεοδασία, τό, Cretan name for the Διονύσια, C. I. 2554. 1. 31, Hesych.
 Θεο-δέμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, = Θεοδόχος, ὁῶκος Anth. P. 7. 363: divine,
 πηγῆ Arcestr. ap. Ath. 320 B; λαός Nonn. Jo. 1. 23.
 Θεό-δεκτος, ὄν, received by God, Eccl.
 Θεοδέκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, = Θεοδόχος, Hesych.
 Θεοδερκής, ες, beholding God, Synes. 331 B.
 Θεοδήλητος, ὄν, by which the gods are injured, μαιφονία Anth. P. 9. 157.
 Θεοδίδακτος, ὄν, taught of God, 1 Ep. Thess. 4. 9. Adv. -τῶς, Eccl.
 Θεοδίνης, ες, whirled, drawn round by God, Nonn. Jo. 1. 93.
 Θεοδιφής, ες, seeking God, Synes. 340 B.
 Θεόδημος, Dor. -δμᾶτος, ὄν, also α, ὄν Pind. O. 6. 100, Fr. 58. 1:
 (δέμω):—god-built, made or founded by the gods, πύργοι Il. 8. 519;
 ἄηλος Pind. Il. cc.; Πύλαι Bacchyl. 7; Ἀθήναι Soph. El. 707; βωμός
 Eur. Hec. 23:—metaph., Θεόδμ. χρέος, ἀρετά Pind. O. 3. 11, I. 6
 (5). 15.
 Θεο-δόμητος, ὄν, = Θεόδημος, Byz.
 Θεο-δόνιον, τό, name of the plant παιονία, Diosc. Noth. 3. 157.
 Θεοδοξία, ἡ, the Divine Glory, Clem. Al. 54.
 Θεοδοσία, ἡ, a gift or offering to the gods, Strabo 511.
 Θεοδόσιος, ὄν, given by God, Aristas, Hesych.
 Θεόδοτος, ὄν, (δίδωμι) = Θεόδοτος, Pind. I. 5 (4). 29:—τὸ Θεόδοτον, a
 remedy for coughs, Alex. Trall. 5. p. 260.
 Θεό-δουλος, ὁ, servant of God, Byz.
 Θεοδόχος, ὄν, receiving God, of the Virgin, Eccl.

θεοδρομέω, to walk in God's ways, Phot., Suid.
 θεάδρομος, ον, walking in God's ways, Eccl.
 θεόδροσος, ον, bedewed by God, Philes de Plant. 340.
 θεοδώρητος, ον, given by God, Clem. Al. 172: ἡ θ. α. medicine, Alex. Tr. 8. p. 457.
 θεοείδεια, ἡ, likeness to God, cited from Iambl.
 θεοειδής, ἐς, godlike, in Hom. always of outward form, mostly of young heroes, as Paris and Telemachus (οἱ ποιηταὶ τοὺς καλοὺς θεοειδείς .. ὀνομάζουσιν Plut. 2. 988 D, cf. Plat. Rep. 501 B), Il. 3. 16, Od. 14. 173, al.; but also of venerable Priam, Il. 24. 217, 299, 372; of the Nymph Urania, Hes. Th. 350; θ. πρόσωπον Plat. Phaedr. 231 A:—later, in moral relations, ἡ ψυχὴ .. θεοειδές τί ἐστι Id. Phaedo 95 C, cf. Muson. ap. Stob. 595. 48; and used of religious persons by Greg. in Anth. P. 8. 1, 68, 74:—Comp. θεοειδέστερος, Plat. Epin. 980 D; irreg. Sup. θεοειδέστατος, q. v. Adv. —ὡς, Ar. Rh. 2. 1180.—Cf. θεουδής.
 θεοείκελος, ον godlike, Hom., who uses it like θεοειδής, of Achilles, Il. 1. 131, al.; of Telemachus, Od. 3. 416.
 θεοεπιής, ἐς, (ἔπος) θεοπέσιος, Hesych.
 θεοεχθρία, v. sub θεοσεχθρία.
 θεόθεν, old gen. of θεός, used as Adv. (v. sub —θεν), from the gods, Lat. divinitus, θ. δ' οὐκ ἐστ' ἀλέασθαι (sc. θάνατον) death at the hands of the gods, Od. 16. 447; εἰ τις ἄλλα θ. ἀνθρώποισι τέρψις given by God to man, Ode in C. I. 511. 7. 2. by the help or favour of the gods, Pind. O. 12. 11, P. 11. 75, Aesch. Theb. 324, Pers. 102, etc.: by the gods, Soph. Ant. 584: cf. Διόθεν.
 θεόθετος, ον, placed by God, ὁ θ. πόλος Jo. Damasc. 2. 854 B.
 θεοθρέμμων, ον, maintained by God, σιγή Orac. ap. Procl. ad Plat. Alc. 1. p. 56:—so θεόθρεπτος, ον, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 904.
 θεάθυτος, ον, (θύω) offered to the gods, Poll. 1. 29: θεόθυτον, τό, a victim, Cratin. Incert. 132.
 θεοῖνια (sc. ἱερά), τά, the feast of the wine-god, ap. Dem. 1371. 24, Lycurg. ap. Harp.:—θεοῖνιον, τό, his temple, Phot.
 θέοινος, ὁ, the wine-god, Bacchus, Aesch. Fr. 350, Lyc. 1247.
 θεοσεχθρία, ἡ, v. sub θεοσεχθρία.
 θεοκάπηλος, ον, trafficking in sacred things, Eccl.
 θεοκατάρατος, ον, accursed of God, Athanas.
 θεοκατασκευάστος, ον, made by God, Schol. Pind. O. 3. 11, Hesych.
 θεοκέλυστος, ον, ordered by God, Hcsych.
 θεοκῆρυξ, ὄκος, ὁ, a divine herald: θεοκῆρυκες, a family at Eleutherae claiming descent from Talthybius, Hesych.:—of the Apostles, Eccl.
 θεοκίνητος [ῖ], ον, roused by the gods, Schol. Pind. O. 2. 67.
 θεόκλητος, ον, called of God, Nonn. Jo. 1. v. 23: sung by gods, Id. D. 5. 92. II. θ. μέλαθρον the house wherein God is invoked, Id.
 θεοκλύτew, to call on the gods, absol., Aesch. Pers. 500; c. acc. pers., θεοκλ. Θέμιν Elmsl. Eur. Med. 204; Κυρίνον Plut. Rom. 28. 2. c. acc. rei, to call aloud, declare, Plut. Aristid. 18. II. Pass. to be inspired, Plut. 2. 592 D: so the Act. is used in Heliod. 3. 17.—Hence the prop. n. Θεοκλύμενος, Eur. Hel. 9.
 θεοκλύτῃσι, εως, ἡ, a calling on the gods, invocation, c. acc. rei, Polyb. 24. 8, 7, Anon. ap. Suid.:—so θεοκλύτῃμα, τό, Theod. Prodr. p. 266.
 θεόκλυτος, ον, calling on the gods, θ. λιταί Aesch. Theb. 143.
 θεόκμητος, ον, wrought by a god, Q. Sm. 3. 419, Tryph. 40.
 θεοκοίρανος, ον, ruling as God, Synes. 315 A.
 θεοκόλλητος, ον, closely joined to God, Jo. Chrys.
 θεοκόλος, ὁ, like θεηκόλος, servant of a God, a priest, C. I. 1543. 1, 1607:—hence θεοκολέω, to serve as a priest, θεοκολήσασα Ἀρτέμιτι 1934.
 θεόκραντος, ον, accomplished or wrought by the gods, Aesch. Ag. 1488, Christod. Ecphr. 98.
 θεοκράσια, ἡ, (κράσις) a mingling with God, Iambl. V. Pyth. 240.
 θεοκράτῃα, ἡ, (κράτος) rule of God, Theocracy, Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 16.
 θεοκρήπις, ἴδος, founded by a god, of Athens, Nonn. D. 24. 96.
 θεοκρίσια, ἡ, divine judgment, Dion. Areop.
 θεόκριτος, ον, chosen of God, Dionys. Ep. p. 444. II. as if for θεοκριτής, judge of gods, of Paris, Anth. P. 15. 26.
 θεοκρυφής, ἐς, concealing God, Pind.
 θεόκτητος, ον, acquired by God, Eust. Opusc. 233. 92.
 θεόκτιστος, ον, created by God, Trag. ap. Arist. Poët. 21, 14.
 θεόκτιτος, ον, =foreg., Solon 35. 6, C. I. 2592.
 θεοκτονία, a killing of God, Eccl.
 θεοκτόνος, ον, killing God, Eccl.
 θεοκτύβερνητος, ον, governed by God, Byz.
 θεοκνήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, =sq., Eccl.
 θεοκύνων, ονος, ἡ, having conceived a god, Anth. P. 1. 119.
 θεοκύνής, ἐς, worshipped as a god; θεοσκυνέω, to worship God, Hcsych.
 θεοκύρωτος, ον, confirmed by God, Eccl.
 θεολαμπής, ἐς, divinely shining, Synes. H. 1. 116, Jo. Chrys.
 θεολατρεία, ἡ, service of God, Greg. Naz.
 θεόλεκτος, ον, said by God, Jo. Damasc., etc.
 θεοληπτέομαι, Pass. to be inspired, Philo 1. 143.
 θεοληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to one possessed or inspired, Eccl.:—ἡ θεοληπτική (sc. μαντεία) = θεοληψία, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 132.
 θεόληπτος, ον, seized by God, possessed, inspired, Arist. Eth. E. 1. 1, 4, App. Haun. 41, etc.; θ. εἰς ἀρετὴν in virtue's cause, Plut. 2. 1117 A. 2. in bad sense, = θεοβλαβής, Manetho 4. 80:—superstitious, Plut. 2. 855 B.
 θεοληψία, ἡ, inspiration, Plut. 2. 763 A. 2. superstition, Ib. 56 E.
 θεολογέιον, τό, in the theatre, a place above the stage where gods appeared, Poll. 4. 130.
 θεολογέω, to be a θεολόγος, to speak of God and of the divine nature, περί τινος Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 6, Mund. 1, 6, Plut., etc.; τὰ περί τριάδος

Eccl.:—Pass., τὰ θεολογούμενα inquiries into the divine nature, Plut. 2. 421 D, Suet. Octav. 94. 2. to deify, τὸν ἥλιον, εἶδωλα Eus. P. E. 750 C, etc. 3. to prove divine, Ἰησοῦν Eccl.
 θεολογία, ἡ, a speaking of God and the divine nature, the science of things divine, theology, Plat. Rep. 379 A; in pl., Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 2. II. in Eccl., 1. the doctrine of the Divine Nature of Christ, opp. to οἰκονομία, his human nature. 2. Holy Scripture.
 θεολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, theological, φιλοσοφία θ. Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, 10, cf. Strabo 474, etc.:—ἡ θεολογική (sc. ἐπιστήμη), = ἡ πρώτη φιλοσοφία or ἡ ἐπιστήμη τοῦ ὄντος ἢ ὄν, Arist. Metaph. 10. 7, 7 sq.:—ὁ θ. = θεολόγος, Eccl. Adv. —ὡς, Plut. 2. 568 D.
 θεολόγος, ὁ, (λέγω) one who speaks of God and the divine nature, a theologian, a term applied to the old poets, who wrote Theogonies, as Hesiod, Orpheus, etc., Arist. Metaph. 2. 4, 12; or the old philosophers who treated of cosmogonies, as Empedocles, Anaxagoras, etc., Ib. 11. 6, 6., 11. 10, 11., 13. 4, 3, Cic. N. D. 3. 21, etc.; of diviners and prophets, οἱ Δελφῶν θ. Plut. 2. 417 F, cf. Luc. Alex. 19, C. I. 314S, 3199 and 3200 (where the θεολόγοι are women). 2. in Eccl., a theologian, divine: ὁ θεολόγος, a name given esp. to St. John, C. I. 8694-5, 8756; also to Gregory of Nazianzus, Ib. 8686, al.
 θεολωβήτης, ον, ὁ, a blasphemer, Manetho 4. 234.
 θεομακάριστος, ον, blessed by God, Ignat. Polyc. 7.
 θεομάνew, to be θεομανής, Poll. 1. 19.
 θεομάνῃς, ἐς, maddened by the gods, Aesch. Theb. 653, Eur. Ion 1402; λύσσα θ. madness caused by the gods, Eur. Or. 845; πότμος Ib. 79.
 θεομάνῃα, ἡ, madness caused by God, inspiration, Philo 1. 571.
 θεομαντεία, ἡ, a spirit of prophecy, Dio C. 62. 18.
 θεόμαντις, εως, ἡ, one who has a spirit of prophecy, an inspired person, Plat. Apol. 22 C, Meno 99 C; cf. θυμμαντις.
 θεόμαρτυς, υρος, ὁ, a witness of God, Eust. Opusc. 2. 27.
 θεομάχew, to fight against God or the gods, Eur. Bacch. 45, 325, 1255, I. A. 1409; μὴ θεομάχει Menand. Ebn. 2; cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 168 C.
 θεομάχῃα, ἡ, a battle of the gods; so certain books of the Il. were called, esp. the 19th, Plat. Rep. 378 D, etc.
 θεομάχος, ον, fighting against God, Act. Ap. 5. 39, Luc. Jup. Tr. 45.
 θεομηνία, ἡ, the wrath of God, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 727, Eust. 891. 24.
 θεομηστῶρ, ορος, ὁ, like the gods in counsel, Aesch. Pers. 655, C. I. 6264; cf. Homer's θεόφιν μῆστωρ ἀτάλαντος:—as a pr. n., Hdt. 8. 85. II. pass. devised by God, κόσμος Manetho 4. 7 (vulg. —μήτωρ).
 θεόμητις, ὁ, ἡ, divinely wise, Nonn. Jo. 8. 43; θεομητέω, Hesych.
 θεομητῶρ, ορος, ἡ, the mother of God, of the Virgin, Epigr. Gr. 1062, Eccl.
 θεομίμησια, ἡ, an imitating of God, Eccl.
 θεομίμος, ον, imitating God, divine, Diotog. ap. Stob. 331. 20:—so, θεομίμητος, ον, Eccl.
 θεομίσης, ἐς, abominated by the gods, opp. to θεοφιλής, Ar. Av. 1548, Plat. Euthyphro 7 A, Rep. 612 E; θεομισέστατος, Id. Legg. 916 E:—Adv. —ὡς, Poll. 1. 22. II. θεομίσης, es, act. hating God, Schol. Ar. l. c., Suid.
 θεομίσητος, ον, = θεομίσης, Eccl.:—θεομισητρία, ἡ, = θεοσεχθρία, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 416.
 θε-όμοιος, ον, like God, Eccl.
 θεόμοιρος, ον, partaking of the divine nature, Ecphant. ap. Stob. 323. 58 (in fem. —μοίρη), Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 347.
 θεομόριος, α, ον, Dor. θευμ-, collat. form of sq., θευμορίη νοῦσος, ἄτη Ar. Rh. 3. 676, 974. II. θευμορίη, ἡ, destiny, Call. Ep. 3. 1, Anth. P. 7. 367. 2. the priest's share of the sacrifice, Hcsych.
 θεόμορος, ον, Dor. θεύμ-, destined by the gods, imparted by them, ἀρδαί Pind. O. 13. 18; γάμου θεόμορον γέρας Id. I. 8 (7). 84. II. blessed by the gods, Id. P. 5. 6.—V. θεύμορος.
 θεόμορφος, ον, of form divine, Anth. P. 12. 196.
 θεομῦθῃα, ἡ, divine lore, mythology, Procl., etc.
 θεομῦσῃς, ἐς, abominable before the gods, Aesch. Eum. 40.
 θεόμυστος, ον, initiated in divine rites, Eccl.
 θεαξένιος, ον, epith. of Apollo at Pellené, Paus. 7. 27, 4; also a name of a month at Delphi, C. I. 1700, Anecd. Delph. 10, 14, etc. II. θεοξένια, τά, a festival in honour of Apollo at Pellené, Paus. l. c.; and at Delphi, Ath. 372 A: also, in honour of Hermes, Schol. Pind. O. 9. 146; also, in honour of the Dioscuri at Agrigentum, v. Böckh Introd. Pind. O. 3. 135, Plut. 2. 557 F:—θεοξενιασταί, οἱ, the persons who celebrated this festival, Inscr. Ten. in C. I. 2338. 25, 114 sqq.
 θεοπάθεια, ἡ, the suffering of God, Phot.
 θεοπαίγμων, ονος, sporting with the gods, Nonn. D. 30. 210.
 θεόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, child of the gods, Ἐρας Anth. P. 12. 56; Βαβυλῶν Herodic. ap. Ath. 222 A; λάβραξ Arcestr. ap. Ath. 311 A. II. having a divine child, of the Virgin, Nonn. Jo. 10. v. 26.
 θεόπαιστος, ον, struck by a god, κῆθαρα Hcsych.
 θεοπαράδοτος, ον, delivered by God, Eccl.
 θεοπάρακτος, ον, introduced by God, Justin. M.
 θεοπασχία, ἡ, = θεοπάθεια, Eccl.:—θεοπασχίται, οἱ, a monophysic sect of the 6th century, who held that Christ suffered in the Divine Nature, Eccl.
 θεοπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, sire of a divine child, of David, Eccl.
 θεοπειθῃα, ἡ, obedience to God, Eccl.
 θεοπειθής, ἐς, obedient to God, Anth. P. 1. 119, 25. Adv. —ὡς, Eust. Opusc. 75. 50.
 θεόπεμπτος, ον, sent by the gods, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 3, Dion. H. 1. 14:—superhuman, extraordinary, Longus 3. 18, Artem. 1. 7.
 θεοπέρατος, ον, (περάω): θ. πλάναι heaven-sent wanderings, e. g. of Io, Poëta ap. Dem. Phal. 91; other MSS. θεοτέρατος.

Θεοπλανησία, ἡ, *wandering from God*, Athanas.
 Θεοπλαστή, *to make into a god*, Heliod. 9. 9, Philo 2. 164.
 Θεοπλάστης, οὐ, ὁ, *a maker of gods, i. e. of their images*, Ar. Fr. 617. II. *the divine Creator*, cited from Philo.
 Θεοπλαστία, ἡ, *the incarnation*, Eccl.
 Θεόπλαστος, οὐ, *made of God*, Or. Sib. proem. 1, Basil. Adv. — τως, Eccl.
 Θεοπληγής, ἐς, = θεόπληκτος, Synes. 119 D; θεόπληξ, ὁ, ἡ, Anna Comn.
 Θεό-πληκτος, οὐ, *stricken of God*, Hesych. in Dor. form — πλάκτος.
 Θεοπληξία, ἡ, = θεοβλάβεια, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 234 C.
 Θεόπλοκος, οὐ, *of divine texture, σαγήνη* Eccl.; εἰδύλλιον Nicet. Ann. 70 A.
 Θεόπλουτος, οὐ, *made rich by God*, Jo. Chrys.
 Θεοπνευστία, ἡ, *divine inspiration*, Eccl.
 Θεόπνευστος, οὐ, *inspired of God*, σοφία Pseudo-Phocyl. 121; ὕνειροι Plut. 2. 904 F; πᾶσα γραφή 2 Ep. Tim. 3. 16; ἀρχιερεὺς Epigr. Gr. 1062.
 Θεόπνοος, οὐ, = foreg., Porphyg. Antr. Nymph. 116: — τὸ θεόπνοον *inspiration*, Epigr. in C. I. (add.) 4700 b.
 Θεοποιέω, *to make into gods, deify*, Luc. Scyth. 1, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 94. 2. θ. ἀνθρώπους *to make partakers of the divine nature*, Athanas.
 Θεοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *able to make gods: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) the art of making statues of gods*, Poll. 1. 13.
 Θεοποίητος, οὐ, *made by the gods, or by God*, Isocr. 152 C, Jo. Chrys.
 Θεοποιία, ἡ, *a making of gods, i. e. of their statues*, Poll. 1. 12.
 Θεοποιός, ὄν, *making gods*, Poll. 1. 12: ἡ θ. τέχνη = θεοποιητική, Anth. P. 9. 774. II. *making into gods, deifying*, ap. Suid. v. λῆσις.
 Θεοπολέω, *to minister in things divine*, Plat. Legg. 909 D.
 Θεοπόλος, ὁ, ἡ, *a priest; v. θεηπόλος*.
 Θεόπομπας, οὐ, = θεόπεμπτος, Pind. P. 4. 123.
 Θεοπόνητος, οὐ, *prepared by the gods*, λέχη, of Helen, Eur. Tro. 953, Hel. 584.
 Θεοπράγία, ἡ, *divine operation*, Eccl.: — πραξία, Eust. Opusc. 215. 86.
 Θεοπρέπεια, ἡ, *divine majesty*, Diod. 5. 43., II. 89, Clem. Al. 830.
 Θεοπρεπής, ἐς, *meet for a god*, Ἦρας δῶμα Pind. N. 10. 2; τέμενος Diod. II. 89; πομπή, μορφή Plut. Dio 28., 2. 780 A: *marvellous, θέαμα* Id. Alcib. 34, etc. Adv. — πῶς, Luc. Alex. 15.
 Θεόπρεπτος, οὐ, = foreg., v. l. Aesch. Pers. 904; v. θεότρεπτος.
 Θεοπροπέω, *to prophesy*, but only in part. masc., θεοπροπέων ἀγορεύεις II. 1. 109., 2. 322, Od. 2. 184, Pind. P. 4. 339, etc.
 Θεοπροπία, ἡ, *a prophecy, oracle*, II. 1. 87, 385., II. 794., 16. 36, Od. 1. 415., 2. 201, etc.
 Θεοπρόπιον, τό, *a prophecy, oracle*, II. 1. 85., 6. 438; ἐκ θεοπροπίου according to an oracle, Hdt. 1. 7, 165, al.; κατὰ τὸ θ. lb. 68.
 Θεοπρόπος, οὐ, *foretelling things by a spirit of prophecy, prophetic, οἰωνιστής* II. 13. 70; ἔπος Soph. Tr. 822; ἦτορ, θυμός Q. Sm. 12. 534, Anth. P. 1. 10, 5: cf. θειοπρόπος. 2. as Subst. *a seer, prophet, diviner*, II. 12. 228, Od. 1. 416: — θεόπροπον, τό, = θεοπροπία, Call. Lav. Pall. 125. II. *a public messenger sent to enquire of the oracle*, Ion. for θεωρός, II. 13. 70, Hdt. 1. 48, 67., 5. 79., 6. 57., 7. 140; also in Aesch. Pr. 659, Plut. Cini. 18. (Acc. to Buttm., Lexil. s. v., one who interprets that from which ὁ θεὸς πρέπει, *a sign sent by God*.)
 Θεο-πρόσδεκτος, οὐ, *accepted of God*, Eust. Opusc. 167. 10.
 Θεο-πρόσπλοκος, οὐ, *inspired by God*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 224.
 Θε-όπτῆς, οὐ, ὁ, (ὄραω, ὄψομαι) *seeing God, a seer*, Eccl.
 Θεοπτία, ἡ, *a divine vision; not θεοπτεία, as in Eus. Dem. Ev. 309 D*.
 Θεοπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for a θεόπτῆς: — ἡ θ. δύναμις the power of visions*, Hermes ap. Stob. 138. 10; οἱ θ. *a certain class in the Christian priesthood*, Eccl.
 Θεόπτυστος, οὐ, *detested by the gods*, Aesch. Theb. 604.
 Θεόπυρος, οὐ, (πῦρ) *kindled by the gods*, φλόξ Eur. El. 732.
 Θε-όργητος, οὐ, = θεομανής, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 659.
 Θεορ-ρεύστος, οὐ, = θεόρρυτας, Apollin. Metaphr. p. 164.
 Θεορρημασύνη, ἡ, *divine speech or doctrine*, Eccl.
 Θεορρήμων, οὐ, *speaking by divine power*, Eccl.
 Θεόρρητος, οὐ, *spoken of God*, Anth. P. 1. 19., 9. 505.
 Θεόρρυτος, οὐ, *flowing from the gods*, ὄμβρος Opp. H. 5. 9.
 Θε-όρτος, οὐ, (ὄρνυμαι) *sprung from the gods, celestial*, Pind. O. 2. 67; *θεόρτον ἢ βρότειον* (cf. θεόστυτος) Aesch. Pr. 765: — cf. παλίνορτος.
 Θεός, ὁ: Boeot. θιός or σιός, Lacon. σιός (v. infr. II); Dor. θεύς, acc. θεῦν (Call. Ccr. 5S. 130): voc. (only late) θεός, or (in LXX and N. T.) θεέ; but classical in compd. names, Ἀμφίθεε, Τιμόθεε. (On the Root and Prosody, v. sub fin.) *God*, Hom., both in general sense, *God*, or in pl. *the Gods*, meaning *the Deity*, Θεὸς δὲ τὸ μὲν δώσει τὸ ἄ ἐάσει *God will grant* . . , Od. 14. 444; οὐδέ κεν ἄλλως οὐδέ Θεὸς τεύξει 8. 176, cf. 3. 231, II. 13. 730; (also θεὸς Ζεὺς, Od. 4. 236., 14. 327); — and in particular sense, of the many gods in the Greek polytheism, *θεός τις a god*, 9. 142, etc.; (in Att. θεῶν τις, cf. Elmsl. Med. 93 not., Lob. Aj. 998); hence Ζεὺς is ἄριστος ἀνδρῶν ἠδὲ θεῶν II. 19. 96; πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε, etc.: — in Hom. the Gods are taken as a standard of all beauty and excellence, hence heroes are praised in the phrases *θεὸς ὡς, ὡς τε θεός, ἴσα θεῶ* or *θεοῖς, θεῶ ἐναλίγκιος*, etc.: — he represents God (θεός or θεοῖ) as ruling mankind, and attributes to Him all the good and evil of life, all sudden, unexpected events, cf. *θεύθεν*: hence, things are said to happen *σὺν θεῶ*, *σὺν γε θεοῖσιν* by the will of God, II. 9. 49., 24. 430; so in Att., *σὺν θεῶ* Soph. Aj. 765, 779, etc.; (less often *σὺν τῷ θεῶ* Id. O. T. 1461); *σὺν θεῶ* εἰπεῖν Plat. Prot. 317 B, etc.; *σὺν θεῶ* εἰρημένον Hdt. 1. 86, cf. 3. 153; so also, *οὔτοι ἀνευ θεοῦ*, Lat. *non sine diis*, Od. 1. 371., 2. 372., 15. 530; so Pind. and Att. v. Elmsl. Med. 93 not.; *οὐκ . . ἀνευθε θεοῦ* II. 5. 185; *οὐ θεῶν ἄτερ* Pind. P. 5. 102; (cf. *θεόθεν*); — *ἐκ θεοῦ* II. 7. 101 (but in 17. 477, *θεοῦ* is dat.); — *ἐπὲρ θεόν* against his will, 17. 327; — in Att., *κατὰ θεόν τινα*, Lat. *divinitus*, Eur. I. A. 4, 11, Plat. Euthyd.

272 E; κατὰ θεὸν εἰρημένα Id. Legg. 682 A: — *ἀν θεὸς θέλη* Alex. Tok. 2; *θεοῦ θέλωντος* Menand. Monost. 671; so also in pl., *ἀν θεοῖ θέλωνσιν* Alex. Φαῖδ. 1; *θεῶν συνεθειλόντων* Xen. Eq. Mag. 9. 7; *θεῶν βουλομένων*, Lat. *diis fauentibus*, Luc. Macrob. 29, etc.: — *εἰ ὄρθως ἢ μή, θ. οἶδεν* Plat. Phaedr. 266 B, Rep. 517 B, etc.: — as an oath, *πρὸς θεῶν* by *the gods*, in *God's name*, freq. in Trag.; *πρὸς Διὸς καὶ τῶν θεῶν* Dem. 312. 15; *θεὸς ἴστω*, like *Zeus ἴστω*, *ἴτω Ζεὺς*, Soph. O. T. 522, etc.—The examples cited shew that *θεός* without the Art. was used to express the notion of *God or the supreme Deity*; so, *πλάττομεν . . θεὸν ἀθάνατον τι ζῶν* Plat. Phaedr. 246 C; *θεὸς οὐδαμῆ οὐδαμῶς ἀδικος* Id. Theaet. 176 C, etc.: in Poets of course metre favoured this usage; and in Prose *θεός* is often used with the Art. (v. infr. 2), *πρὶν ἀνάγκην τινα ὁ θ. ἐπιπέμψῃ* Id. Phaedo 62 C; *οὐκαὶν ἀγαθὸς ὁ θ.*; Id. Rep. 379 A; *ὁ θ. πάντων ἀν εἴη αἴτιος* Ib. C; *ἡμιστ' ἀν πολλὰς μορφὰς ἴσχοι ὁ θ.* Ib. 381 B, etc. 2. often of special gods, in which case the Art. is commonly added, *οἱ νερέτεροι θεοί, οἱ κάτωθεν* etc., opp. to *οἱ οὐράνιοι*, Trag.; *οἱ δώδεκα θεοί* the twelve great gods, Ar. Eq. 235, Av. 95, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3. 2, C. I. 451-2, 525, al.: — but also absol., mostly with the Art., *ἕει ὁ θεός* (i. e. Ζεὺς), cf. *ἕω, νίφω*, etc.; *ὁ θ. ἐνέσκηψε βέλος* Hdt. 4. 19; *ἔσεισεν ὁ θεός* (Poseidon) Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 4: — of the *Sun*, Hdt. 2. 24, Aesch. Pers. 502, Eur. Alc. 722; *τί δοκεῖ τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ*; what he thinks of *the weather?* Theophr. Char. 25: — in oracles, of Apollo, Soph. O. T. 86, 95, etc.: — for *τῷ σιῶ*, v. infr. II. II. *θεός* as fem. for *θεά, θεάνα*, a goddess, often in Hom.; *μήτε θήλεια θεός, μήτε τις ἄρσιν* II. 8. 7; *τοῖς θεοῖς εὐχόμεαι πᾶσι καὶ πάσαις* Dem. 225. fin., cf. 274. 25., 531. 11; at Athens mostly of Athena, Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 36, Plat. Tim. 21 A, etc.; *ἡ Διὸς θεός, ἡ Ζηνὸς θ.* Soph. Aj. 401, 952, (ἡ Διὸς θεά Ib. 450); but in Poets, with an epith., of others, *ἡ ποντία θεός* Pind. I. 8 (7). 72; *ἡ νερέτρα θ.* Proserpine, Soph. O. C. 1548, etc.; also of heroines, as Niobé, Id. El. 150, Ant. 834; dual *θεῶ*, of Demeter and Persephoné, Ar. Vesp. 378; often in oaths, *νῆ τῷ θεῶ* Id. Lys. 112; *μὰ τῷ θεῶ* Id. Eccl. 155, 532; *διὰ τῷ θεῶ* Andoc. 16. 21; (but *ναὶ τῷ σιῶ*, among the Spartans, of Castor and Pollux, Xen. An. 6. 6, 34, Hell. 4. 4, 10, cf. Ar. Lys. 81; among the Boeotians, of Amphion and Zethus, *νῆ τῷ σιῶ* Id. Ach. 905): — in Com. and good Prose *θεά* was almost superseded by *θεός*, v. *θεά*. III. as Adj. in Comp. *θεώτερος, more divine*, *θύραι θεώτεραι* gates more used by the gods, Od. 13. 111; *χορὸς θεώτερος* Call. Apoll. 93, cf. Dian. 249, Dion. P. 257. IV. in late writers, ὁ *θεός* translates Lat. *divinus*, as a title of the emperors, ὁ θ. Καῖσαρ Strabo 177. (As to the Root, Hdt. (2. 52) suggested that the Gods were called *θεοί*, ὅτι κόσμῳ θέντες τὰ πάντα πρήγματα καὶ πάσας νομὰς εἶχον; while Plat. (Crat. 397 C) derived the word from *θέειν* to run, because the first gods were the sun, moon, etc. Formerly, no one hesitated to connect *θεός* with the Skt. *deva*, Lat. *deus*, so as to refer it to √ΔΙϜ, διϜ-os, div-us, Ζεὺς (v. διῶς). But phonetic laws are against the interchange of θ and δ in these languages; and some philologists have recurred to the old etymologies, while Curt. suggests that *θεός* may come from √ΘΕΞ, *θέσ-σασθαι, παλῦ-θεσ-τος*, so that *θεός* would mean *one to whom prayers are offered*; cf. also *θέσ-κελος, θέσ-φατος, θεσ-πέσιος*. But after all it is difficult to believe that *θεός* is not in some way connected with its synonyms *deva, deus*; and to maintain that, while the Greeks shared with the Indians and Italians the name for the bright god of the sky, Ζεὺς, Dyaus, Jovis, and used corresponding adjectives, διῶς (διϜος), *divyas, divinus*, they adopted a new form for 'God,' agreeing with the old words exactly, except that it began with θ instead of d.) [In Poets, except in Comedy, not rare as monosyll. by synizesis, e. g. *θεοῖ* II. 1. 18, Theogn. 144; *θεῶν* h. Cer. 55, 260; *θεοῖς* Theogn. 171; *θεοῖσιν* Od. 14. 251; *θεοῦς* h. Hom. Cer. 325; often in Trag., even in the nom. *θεός* before a vowel, Eur. Or. 399, ubi v. Pors. (393), H. F. 347; cf. *θεά*.] *θεός-δοτος*, οὐ, poet. for *θεόδοτος*, given by the gods, Hes. Op. 318, Pind. P. 5. 16; also in Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 2, etc. *θεός-δωρος*, οὐ, poet. for *θεοδώρητος*, a fiction of Tzetz. ad Lyc. 47. *θεοσίβεια*, ἡ, *the service or fear of God, religiousness*, Xen. An. 2. 6, 26, Plat. Epin. 985 D, 989 E. *θεοσεβέω*, *to serve God*, Dio C. 54. 30, C. I. 8899. *θεο-σεβής, ἐς*, *fearing God, religious*, Hdt. 1. 86., 2. 37, Soph. O. C. 260 (in Sup.), Plat. Crat. 394 D, al.; *θ. μέλας* Ar. Av. 897; *τὰ θεοσεβῆ = θεοσεβεία*, Plat. Epin. 977 E. Adv. — *βῶς*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58. *θεοσεβητέον*, verb. Adj. *one must serve God*, Clem. Al. 77. *θεός-σεπτος, οὐ*, *feared as divine*, Βροντή Ar. Nub. 292. II. act. = *θεοσεβής*, Manetho 4. 427. *θεοσεπτωρ, ορος, ὁ*, = *θεοσεβής*, Eur. Hipp. 1364. *θεοσ-εχθρία, ἡ*, *hatred of the gods, ungodliness*, Archipp. Πλουτ. 2 (where the first two syll. coalesce), Dem. 611. 15; in Ar. Vesp. 418 the Cretic metre requires *θεοσσεχθρία*, Dind. Ar. and Dem. II. c.; cf. *θεοῖς ἐχθρός* in Dem. 371. II., 611. 15.—In Luc. Lexiph. II, Schol. Ar. Ran. 557, *θεοσσεχθρία* is the form given. *θεοσημέια, ἡ*, *a sign from the gods*, Suid.; in pl. *miracles*, Eccl.: a better form *θεοσημία* (like *διοσημία*) occurs in Eus. V. Const. 1. 28, Hesych. s. v. *εὐαμερία*: — also *θεοσημίον, τό*, Eccl. *θεόσημος, οὐ*, *giving signs of God*, Or. Sib. 8: τὸ θ. = *θεοσημέια*, Byz. *θεόσκοπος, οὐ*, *watched by God*, Eccl. *θεοσ-κύνεω, to worship the gods*, Hesych.; cf. *θεοκυνής*. *θεοσοφία, ἡ*, *knowledge of things divine*, Eccl. *θεόσοφος, οὐ*, *wise in the things of God*, Eccl. Adv. — *φως*, Clem. Al. *θεόσπορος, οὐ*, *sown by a god, divine*, Eur. Fr. 107. *θεόσσυτος, ποῦτ.* for *θεόστυτος*. *θεόστεπτος, οὐ*, *crowned by God*, C. I. 8658, 8742; poet. *θειόστεπτος*, Heliod. Carm. ad Theod. 18: — also *θεοστεπής, ἐς*, C. I. 8639. *θεοστήρικτος, οὐ*, *supported by God*, Anth. P. 15. 15, Eccl.

θεοστιβής, *és*, trodden by God, γῆ Procl. Hymn. 6. 6, Greg. Naz. :—
 θεόστιβος, *ον*, C. I. 8795.
 θεόστοργος, *ον*, loving God, Nonn. Jo. 4. v. 45.
 θεοστυγής, *és*, hated of the gods, Eur. Tro. 1213, Cycl. 602: hated of
 God, Ep. Rom. I. 30 (where some take it act., *hating God*).
 θεοστυγῆτος [ῦ], *ον*, = foreg. I, Aesch. Cho. 635.
 θεοσύλης, *ον*, ὁ, (σὺλάω) robbing God, sacrilegious, like *ιερόσυλος*, Ael.
 V. H. 5. 16, ap. Suid.: also *θεόσυλος*, *ον*, Philo 2. 642.
 θεοσύλια, *ή*, sacrilege, Ael. N. A. 10. 28; in pl., susp. in V. H. 6. 8.
 θεοσύλλεκτος, *ον*, collected by God, Byz., Eccl.
 θεοσύμφυτος, *ον*, made one with God, εὐαγγελισταί Eccl.
 θεοσύνακτος, *ον*, gathered or united by God, Eccl.
 θεοσύστατος, *ον*, (συνίστημι Δ. IV) praising God, Jo. Chrys.
 θεόσϋτος, *ον*, sent by the gods, θ. ἡ βρότειος (cf. *θέορτος*) Aesch. Pr.
 116; νόσος lb. 596; poët., *θεόσυντος χειμῶν* lb. 643.
 θεοσφάγια, *ή*, murder of God, Jo. Chrys.
 θεοσφράγιστος, *ον*, sealed by God, Eccl.
 θεόσωστος, *ον*, saved by God, Eccl.
 θεόταυρος, ὁ, the god-bull, a name for Zeus, Mosch. 2. 131.
 θεοτείχης, *és*, walled by gods, of Troy, Anth. P. append. 214.
 θεοτελής, *és*, divinely perfect, Eccl. II. fulfilling God's will,
 θειοτελής φύσις of angels, Phot.
 θεοτέρατος, *ον*, with divine portents, πλάναι θ., of Io's wanderings,
 dithyr. phrase in Dem. Phal. 91.
 θεοτερπής, *és*, of a dish, fit for the gods, Philoxen. 2. 9; δῶμα, etc.,
 Anth. P. I. 82, 88., 9. 197.
 θεότευκτος, *ον*, made by God, Anth. P. 15. 22, Greg. Nyss.
 θεοτευχής, *és*, = foreg., Greg. Naz.
 θεότης, *ή*, divinity, divine nature, Plut. 2. 415 C, Luc. Icarom. 9, Eccl.
 θεοτιμήτος [ῖ], *ον*, honoured by the gods, θεοτιμήτους βασιλῆας Tyrtae.
 2. 5, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1337.
 θεοτίμος, *ον*, = foreg., Pind. I. 6 (5). 19, Orph. H. 26. 1.
 θεοτόκος, *ον*, bearing God, mother of God, of the Virgin, Eccl.
 θεότρεπτος, *ον*, turned by the gods, θεότρεπτα τὰδ' αὖ φέρομεν these
 divine changes of fortune, Aesch. Pers. 905; Med. MS. *θεότρεπτα*.
 θεοτρεφής, *és*, feeding the gods, ἀμβροσίη Anth. P. 9. 577 (ubi vulg.
 θεοτροφής), Nonn. D. 9. 101.
 θεοτύπια, *ή*, likeness to God, Eccl.
 θεοτύπωτος, *ον*, formed or stamped by God, Eccl.
 θεοῦδεια, *ή*, the fear of God, holiness, Ap. Rh. 3. 586; in pl., Anth. P.
 1. 96, Nonn. Jo. 3. 107.
 θεοῦδής, *és*, fearing God, Lat. *pius*, Hom. only in Od., καί σφιν νόος
 ἐστὶ θεοῦδής 6. 121, cf. 8. 201., 9. 176; θεοῦδία θυμὸν ἔχοντα 19. 364;
 βασιλῆος .. ὅστε θεοῦδής 19. 109; so in later Ep. (Commonly regarded
 as contr. from *θεοειδής*; but analogy would require *θεώδης*, nor does this
 sense suit the contexts. Butt. (Lexil. s. v.) is prob. right in regarding
 it as a poët. metaplast. form of *θεοδεής*, cf. Nitzsch Od. 2. 119, and the
 Palatine Schol. explains it by *δεισιδαίμων*. Late Poets however, as Q.
 Sm. I. 64., 3. 775, use *θεοῦδής* just like *θεός*.)
 θεο-ὑπόστατος, *ον*, of divine personalily, Eccl.
 θεοουργία, *ή*, a divine work, miracle, Julian. p. 219 A, Eccl. II.
art, magic, sorcery, Porphy. ap. Augustin. Civ. D. 10. 9:—so, *θεουργία-*
ασμα, τό, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 339. 11.
 θεοουργικός, *ή*, ὄν, of or for a *θεουργός*, ἀλήθεια Iambl. Myst. 21,
 Eccl. II. *befitting a sorcerer, magical*, Augustin. Civ. D. 10. 9.
 θεοουργός, ὄν, doing the works of God, σκεῦος θ., of St. Paul, C. I.
 8784 b. II. as Subst. a *priest*, Iambl. Myst. 21.
 θεο-ὑφαντος, *ον*, woven by God, Eccl.
 θεοφάνεια, *ή*, the manifestation of God in the flesh, Eccl. II.
 θεοφάνεια, *ων*, τά, lb.: cf. *θεοφάνια* II.
 θεοφάνης, *és*, revealed as God:—Adv. -*νῶς*, Eccl.
 θεοφάνια (sc. *ιερά*), τά, a festival at Delphi, at which the statues of
 Apollo and other gods were shewn to the people, Hdt. 1. 51, Philostr.,
 Poll. 1. 34; cf. *θεοξένια*. II. in Eccl. the festival of the *θεοφά-*
νεια (ἡ) or *Nativity*, Eccl.
 θεόφαντος, *ον*, revealed by God, Metrodor. ap. Plut. 2. 1117 B.
 θεοφάντωρ, *ος*, ὁ, a revealer of God, a priest, Suid. s. v. *Διονύσιος*:
 —as Adj., *θεοφάντορες ὕμνοι* Epigr. in Jac. Anth. p. 18.
 θεόφάτος, θεοφάτιζω, = *θέσφατος*, *θεσφατίζω*, Hesych.
 θεοφεγγής, *és*, divinely bright, Eccl.
 θεόφημος, *ον*, declaring God's will, ἀστρόλογοι Manetho 1. 293., 4. 128.
 θεοφήτης, *ον*, ὁ, (φημί) a messenger of God, prophet, Eus. P. E. 5. 7.
 θεόφθεγκτος, *ον*, uttered by God, Eust. 1381. 2.
 θεοφθεγξία, *ή*, divine speech, Byz.
 θεόφθογγος, *ον*, = foreg., Byz.
 θεοφίλης, *és*, (φιλέω) dear to the gods, highly favoured, Horace's *Diis*
carus, Hdt. 1. 87; πόλις Pind. I. 6 (5). 96; opp. to *θεομισής*, πόλις . .
θεοφιλεστάτην Eupol. Incert. 13; χώρα Aesch. Eum. 869 (in Sup.);
τύχαι Id. Fr. 281; *έορτή* -Ar. Ran. 443; *μοίρα* Xen. Apol. 32; *έπιτή-*
δευμα Isocr. 166 C (in Comp.), cf. Plat. Euthyphro 7 A; of persons, Id.
 Rep. 382 E, al.:—*θεοφιλής* ἐστιν, εἰ . . 'tis a mark of divine favour, if . . ,
 Plut. 2. 30 F. Adv., *θεοφιλῶς* πράττειν to act as the gods will, Plat.
 Alc. I. 134 D.
 θεοφίλητος, *η*, *ον*, loved by the gods, Phint. ap. Stob. 445. 42.
 θεοφιλία, *ή*, the favour of God, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 230 C.
 θεοφίλιον, τό, a salve invented by Theophilus, Alex. Trall. 2. p. 131.
 θεοφίλος, *ον*, = *θεοφιλής*, Sup. *θεοφίλτατος*, Eust. Opusc. 145. 9.
 θεοφιλότης, *ή*, a being loved by God, Menand. in Walz. Rhett. 9. 199.
 θεόφιν, Ep. gen. and dat., sing. and pl. of *θεός*.
 θεόφοβος, *ον*, fearing God, Cyrill. Adv. -*βως*, Eccl.

θεόφοιτος, *ον*, driven by divine frenzy, epith. of Cassandra, Tryphiod.
 374, Tzetz. Post-hom. 571.
 θεοφορέω, to bear God within one, Clem. Al. 748. II. to deify,
 τὸ πῦρ Sext. Emp. M. 9. 32. III. Pass. to be possessed by a god,
inspired, Luc. Philops. 38, Sext. Emp. P. I. 101, Longin.; ἡ *θεοφορον-*
μένη, name of a play of Menander.
 θεοφόρησις, *εως*, ἡ, inspiration, Dion. H. 2. 19, Plut. 2. 278 C.
 θεοφόρητος, *ον*, possessed by a god, inspired, Aesch. Ag. 1140, Plut. 2.
 54 C; Θ., name of a play by Alexis:—Adv. -*τως*, Plut. 2. 45 F. II.
 act. carrying a god or goddess, Luc. Asin. 38.
 θεοφορία, *ή*, = *θεοφόρησις*, in pl., Strabo 557, 761:—sing. in poët. form
θευφορία, Anth. P. 6. 220.
 θεοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρω) bearing or carrying a god, πόδες Aesch. Fr.
 224. II. *θεόφορος*, *ον*, possessed by a god, inspired, θ. *δύαι* the
 pains of inspiration, Aesch. Ag. 1150:—also in Christian writers, as C. I.
 8766. 2. θ. *ὀνόματα* names derived from a god, as *Διδώωπος* Ath. 448 E.
 θεοφράδης, *és*, (φράζω) speaking from God, prophetic, Orph. Fr. 37,
 Anth. P. I. 10, 2, Christod. Ecphr. 262. II. pass. spoken by God,
 Nonn. Jo. 12. v. 26.
 θεοφράδία, *ή*, a divine saying, oracle, Hesych.
 θεοφράδμων, *ον*, = *θεοφραδής* I, Philo 1. 516., 2. 176.
 θεοφροσύνη, *ή*, godliness, Hesych.
 θεοφρούρητος, *ον*, guarded by God, Byz., Eccl.
 θεόφρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (φρήν) godly-minded, holy, Lat. *pius*, Pind. O.
 6. 70, Poëta ap. Ath. 465 F, Anth. P. 8. 3, 10, 52. Adv. -*ῶνως*, Eccl.
 θεοφύλακτος, *ον*, guarded by God, Byz.
 θεοφύλαξ, *ακος*, ὁ, guardian of a god, Schol. Pind. N. 3. 119.
 θεόφυτος, *ον*, planted by God, Byz., Eccl.
 θεοφωνέω, to speak from God, prophesy, Heliod. 2. 11.
 θεοχάρακτος, *ον*, graven by God, Eccl.
 θεοχαρίτωτος, *ον*, favoured by God, Eccl.
 θεοχολωσία, *ή*, the wrath of God, Jo. Lyd. de Ostent. 19 and 37, Schol.
 Od. 8. 232:—also -*χολωσύνη*, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 10.
 θεοχολωτέομαι, Pass. to be under God's wrath, Jo. Malal. 76. 15.
 θεοχόλωτος, *ον*, under God's wrath, Arr. Epict. 2. 8, 14., 3. 1, 37.
 θεόχρηστος, *ον*, delivered by God, λόγια θ., of the Mosaic Law, Philo
 2. 577: cf. *Πυθόχρηστος*.
 θεόχριστος, *ον*, anointed by God, Eccl.
 θεοχώρητος, *ον*, containing God, Eccl.
 θεοψάλτης, *ον*, ὁ, divine minstrel, of David, Eust. Opusc. 1. 32.
 θεόω, to make into God, deify, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 230 C:—Pass. to
 become a God, γυῖα θεοθεῖς Call. Dian. 159: to be filled by God,
 Eccl. II. = *θειώω* I, Araros Καμπ. 4.
 θεράπαινα, *ή*, fem. of *θεράπων*, a waiting maid, handmaid, Hdt. 3. 134,
 Andoc. 9. 20, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 11, Menand., etc.
 θεράπαινιδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Plut. Anton. 29, Luc. Pisc. 17, etc.
 θεράπαινίς, *ίδος*, ἡ, = *θεράπαινα*, Plat. Legg. 808 A, Menaud. *Εαντ.* 3.
 θεράπεία, Ion. -*ητή*, ἡ, (θεραπέω) a waiting on, service, attendance:
 hence in various relations, I. of persons, θ. *θεῶν* service done to
 the gods, divine worship, Plat. Euthyphro 13 D; *θεῶν* καὶ ἡρώων Id.
 Rep. 427 B, etc.; also, ἡ *περὶ τοῦ θεοῦ* θ. Isocr. 226 A; *δγνιατίδες* θ.
 worship of Apollo Agyieus, Eur. Ion 187; *τὴν θ. ἀποδιδόναι τοῖς θεοῖς*
 Arist. Pol. 7. 9, 9;—absol., *πάσαν θερ. ὡς ἰσῦθεος θεραπευόμενος* Plat.
 Phaedr. 255 A, cf. Eur. El. 744, Antipho 126. 18:—also of parents, Plat.
 Legg. 886 C. 2. service done to gain favour, a courting, paying
 court, Lat. *obsequium*, θ. *τῶν ἀεὶ προσεστώτων* Thuc. 3. 11; *ἐν πολλῇ*
θεραπείᾳ ἔχειν to court one's favour, Id. 1. 55; *θεραπείᾳ* θεραπεύειν τινά
 Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 14; *θεραπείαις* προσαγαγέσθαι Isocr. 31 B, cf. Dem.
 1364. 9, etc. II. of things, a fostering, tending, nurture, care,
 τοῦ σώματος, τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Gorg. 464 B, Lach. 185 E; *παῖδας* *θερα-*
πείας δεομένου Lys. 134. 2; θ. καὶ ἐσθῆς ornaments, Xen. Mem. 3. 11,
 4. 2. medical treatment, Hipp. Art. 839, etc.: generally, service
 done to the sick, tending, Thuc. 2. 51, etc.; *τῶν καμνόντων* ἡ θ. Plat.
 Prot. 345 A; αἱ ὑπὸ τῶν ἰατρῶν *θερ.* αἱ διὰ καύσεων γιγνόμεναι cures
 by cautery, lb. 354 A; ἡ *ἐκ τῶν γραμμάτων* θ. treatment secundum
 artem, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 7. III. of animals, a rearing or bringing
 up, tending, Plat. Euthyphro 13 A, Arist. H. A. 6. 25, al.; of plants,
 cultivation, Plat. Theaet. 149 E; of land, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 12. IV.
 in collective sense, a body of attendants, suite, retinue, Hdt. 1. 199., 5. 21.,
 7. 154; *σὺν ἱππικῇ* *θερ.* Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 1; ὁ *ἐπὶ τῆς* *θερ.* Polyb. 4. 87, 5.
 θεράπευμα, τό, a service done to another: I. θ. *θεοῦ* divine
 worship, Def. Plat. 415 A. 2. service paid to a person, *ξενικά* θ.
 Plat. Legg. 718 D, cf. Plut. 2. 1117 C. II. care, nurture of the
 body, Plat. Gorg. 524 B. 2. medical treatment, Hipp. Mochl. 866,
 Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 21, etc.
 θεράπευσία, *ή*, rarer form for *θεραπεία* II, Hesych.; but acc. to Lob.
 Phryn. 5, to be written *θεραπουαία*, which Poll. 3. 75 rejects.
 θεράπευτέον, verb. Adj. one must do service to, τοῦ θεοῦ Xen. Mem.
 2. 1, 28. 2. one must court, Arist. Rhet. Al. 30, 7. II. one
 must cultivate, τὴν γῆν Plat. l. c. 2. one must cure, Plat. Rep. 408 B.
 θεράπευτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = sq., Archyt. ap. Ath. 545 F, Plut. Lyc. 11; ὁ
 περὶ τὸ σῶμα θ. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 65.
 θεράπευτής, *οῦ*, ὁ, one who serves the gods, a worshipper, θ. *Ἀρεως*,
θεῶν Plat. Phaedr. 252 C, Legg. 740 B; *δαίων* τε καὶ *ιερῶν* lb. 878 A:
 —αἱ *θεραπευταί*, priests of Isis at Dclos, C. I. 2295, cf. 2293; in Philo
 and in Eccl. a name given to certain ascetics. 2. one who serves or
 courts a great man, αἱ ἀμφὶ σὸν πάππον θ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 7. II.
 one who attends to anything, c. gen., τοῦ σώματος Plat. Gorg. 517 E;
 τῶν περὶ τὸ σῶμα Id. Rep. 369 D. 2. one who attends to the sick,
 τῶν καμνόντων lb. 341 C: absol. a physician, Justin. M. Apol. 1. 21.

θεραπυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to serve, c. gen., τῶν φίλων Xen. Ages. 8, 1; τῶν θεῶν Def. Plat. 412 E: inclined to court, τῶν δυνατῶν, ταῦ πλήθους, etc., Plut. Lysand. 2, etc.

2. absol. *courteous, courtier-like, obedient, obsequious*, in good and bad sense, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 28, Plut. Lucull. 16, etc.:—Adv. —κῶς, Id. Artox. 4, etc.

II. inclined to take care of, careful of, λόγου Menand. Πλακ. 1. 15. 2. esp. of medical treatment, ἕξις θ. a *valetudinarian* habit of body, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 12; ἡ θεραπευτική = *θεραπεία*, Plat. Polit. 282 B; θ. μέθοδος, ἀγωγή, the art of *healing*, Galen.:—metaph., θ. μῶμων *healing* flaws, Greg. Naz.

θεραπυτικός, ὄν, that may be fostered or cultivated, Plat. Prot. 325 B. 2. curable, Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 18.

θεραπυεύω, fut. —εύσω Att., etc.:—Med., fut. —εύσομαι h. Hom. Apoll. 390: aor. ἔθεραπυεσάμην Nicostr. ap. Stob. 447. 32, LXX, Galen.:—Pass., fut. —εὐθήσομαι Galen.; but fut. med. in pass. sense Antipho 126. 18, Plat. Alc. 1. 135 E: aor. ἔθεραπυέσθην Plat., etc. (Perh. akin to θέρω: cf. θεράπων, θεράψ, etc.) To be an attendant, do service, Od. 13. 265 (nowhere else in Hom.); but Med. in h. Hom. Ap. 390.—It was then used in various relations, much like Lat. *colere*:

1. to do service to the gods, ἀθανάτους, θεοὺς θερ., Lat. *colere deos*, Hes. Op. 134, Hdt. 2. 37; δαίμονα Pind. P. 3. 194; Διόνυσον, Μούσας Eur. Bacch. 82, I. T. 1105; τοὺς θεοὺς (v. *θεραπευτέον*), Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 28, etc.; also, θ. τοὺς ναοὺς to serve them, Eur. Ion 111, cf. Plat. Rep. 469 B:—absol. to worship, Lys. 107. 38:—also to do service or honour to one's parents, Eur. Ion 183, Plat. Rep. 467 A, Meno 91 A: to serve a master, obey, etc., Id. Euthyphro 13 D; θ. τὰς θήκας to reverence men's graves, Id. Rep. 469 A.

2. in Prose, to serve, court, pay court to, τινά Hdt. 3. 80, Ar. Eq. 59, 1260, Xen., etc.; and in bad sense, to flatter, wheedle, Thuc. 3. 12; θ. τὸ πλήθος, τοὺς πολλοὺς Id. 1. 9, Plut. Per. 34: to conciliate, τινὰ χρημάτων δώσει Thuc. 1. 137, cf. Hdn. 2. 2; τὸ θεραπεύειν = οἰ θεραπεύοντες, Thuc. 3. 39; θ. γυναῖκα to pay her attention, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 18.

3. of things, to consult, attend to, Lat. *inservire*, τὸ ξυμφέρον Thuc. 3. 56; ἡδονὴν θερ. to indulge one's love of pleasure, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 41; τὰς θύρας τινὸς θερ. to wait at a great man's door, Ib. 8. 1, 6., 3, 47; αὐτὰς βασιλικὰς θερ. Diog. L. 9. 63, cf. Menand. Incert. 348.

II. to take care of, provide for, ἀνθρώπων, of the gods, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 10:—Pass., μὴ .. θεραπευθεῖσιν εἰς ἀρετήν, of uneducated persons, Plat. Prot. 325 C.

2. of things, θερ. τὸ παρὸν to look to, attend to, provide for the present, Soph. Ph. 149; τὸ ναυτικόν Thuc. 2. 65; τὴν ἀναίξιν τῶν πυλῶν Id. 4. 67; θερ. τοὺς καιροὺς Dem. 327. 26; —so, c. inf., to take care that .., Lat. *operam dare ut ..*, θερ. τὸ μὴ θορυβεῖν Thuc. 6. 61, cf. 7. 70, etc.; θ. ὅτι or ὡς .., Id. 6. 29, Longus 4. 1.

3. θερ. τὸ σῶμα to take care of one's person, to dress, wash, etc., Lat. *cutem curare*, Plat. Gorg. 513 D; θ. τὰς τρίχας Longus 4. 4; μύροις χαιτήν θ. Archestr. ap. Ath. 101 C; θ. τοὺς πόδας LXX, etc.

4. to foster, τὴν ψυχὴν, τὴν διάνοιαν Plat. Crat. 440 C, etc.; θ. κάδεα to brood over sorrows, like Homer's πέσσειν, Pind. I. 8 (7). 16; but, θ. δυστυχίαν to assuage it, Luc. Indoct. 6.

5. θ. ἡμέρην to observe a day, keep it as a feast, Hdt. 3. 79; θ. τὰ ἱερά = Lat. *sacra procurare*, Thuc. 4. 98.

6. to treat medically, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Thuc. 2. 47, 51; τοὺς τετραμένους Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 12; μὴ θεραπεύειν βέλτιον· θεραπευόμενοι γὰρ ἀπόλλυνται ταχέως [καρκῖνοι κρυπτοί] Hipp. Aph. 1257; ταύτην τὴν θεραπείαν θεραπεύεσθαι Andoc. 126. 18; θ. νόσημα to treat, cure, heal, Isocr. 390 B; τὰ σώματα Plat. Legg. 684 C; τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 7:—metaph., ὁ καινὸς ἰατρός σε θεραπεύσει χρόνος Philippid. Incert. 8; λύπην .. οἶδε θεραπεύειν λόγος Menand. Incert. 65; τὰ πονοῦντα μέρη τῆς νεώς Diod. 4. 41; τὴν ὑπόψιαν Plut. Lucull. 22.

7. of animals, θερ. ἵππους to keep horses, Plat. Gorg. 516 E. 8. of land, to cultivate, till it, Xen. Oec. 5, 12, cf. θεραπευτέον; δένδρον θερ. to train, manage a tree, Hdt. 1. 193; στέλεχος Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 3.

θεραπυήτης, ἡ, Ion. for *θεραπεία*, Hdt.

θεραπυήτιος, α, ὄν, Ion. and poet. for *θεραπευτικός*, Anth. P. 7. 158: fem. *θεραπυήτις*, ἴδος, Orac. ap. Julian. 451 B.

θεραπυίδιον, τό, a means of cure, Luc. Alex. 21.

θεραπυίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = *θεραπυαίς*, τοῦ ἡττονος θ. favouring the weaker side, Plat. Menex. 244 E.

θεραπυήνη, ἡ, poet. contr. from *θεραπυαίνα*, a handmaid, h. Hom. Ap. 157, Eur. Hec. 482, Ar. Rh. 1. 786.

II. a dwelling, abode, Eur. Tro. 211, Bacch. 1043, II. F. 370, Nic. Th. 486 (unless it be a prop. n. in these places).

III. *Θεραπυήνη*, an old Lacon. city, with a temple of the Dioscuri (whence they are called *Θεραπυαῖται*), Pind. P. 11. 95, Hdt. 6. 61, etc.; also *Θεραπυαί*, Alcac. ap. Harp., Isocr. 218 D. Cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 1. c.

θεραπυίς, ἴδος, ἡ, poet. contr. from *θεραπυαίς*, Anth. P. 9. 603.

θεραπυόντιον, τό, Dim. of *θεράπων*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3. 74 Dind., Diog. L. 4. 59.

θεραπυοντίς, ἴδος, ἡ, of a waiting-maid, θ. φερνή Aesch. Supp. 979.

θεραπυουσία, v. sub *θεραπυεσία*.

θεράπων [ᾶ], ὄντας, ὁ: dat. pl. *θεραπυόντεσσι*, Pind. P. 4. 71:—a waiting-man, attendant, Od. 16. 253, etc.: but in early Greek it always differs from *δοῦλος*, as implying *free and honourable service* (cf. *δράστης*); and in Hom. it is often = *ἑταῖρος, ὑπάων, a companion in arms*, though inferior in rank or name; as Patroclus is the companion or esquire of Achilles, Il. 16. 244., 18. 152; Meriones of Idomeneus, 23. 113; Eteoneus of Menelaos (and yet called *κρείων*), Od. 4. 22; and all the chiefs of Agamemnon, Il. 19. 143:—in other places the *charioteer* is esp. so called, ἡνίαχος *θεράπων* 5. 580., 8. 119; and the κῆρυξ, 1. 321, Od. 18. 424; further, kings were Διὸς *θεράπωντες* 11. 255; warriors *θεράπωντες* Ἄρης Il. 2. 110, etc.: minstrels and poets *Μουσάων θεράπωντες*, h. Hom. 32. 20, Hes. Th. 100, Theogn. 769, Ar. Av. 909; Ἔρως

is Ἄφραδίτης θ., Plat. Symp. 203 C; then generally, a worshipper of the gods, Απόλλωνος Pind. O. 3. 30, cf. Plat. Phaedo 85 A:—c. dat., αἴκας ξέναισι *θεράπων* devoted to the service of its guests, Pind. O. 13. 3; λῶτος, θ. Μουσῶν Eur. El. 717.

II. later, simply, a servant, Hdt. 1. 30., 5. 105, Ar. Pl. 3, 5, etc.:—and, in Chios, *θεράπωντες* was the name for their slaves, Arnold Thuc. 8. 40, cf. Andoc. 2. 35, Lys. 111. 17.

θεράψ, ἄπος, ὁ, rare poet. form for *θεράπων*, C. I. 4709; acc. *θεράπα* Anth. Plan. 306. 10; but mostly in nom. pl. *θεράπες*, Eur. Ion 94, Supp. 762, Ion Chius Fr. 2. 2, Anth. P. 12. 229.

θερεία, ἡ, summer; v. sub *θέρειος*.

θερεί-βοτος, ὄν, (βόσκω) serving for a summer-pasture, Eust. 222. 20.

θερεί-γενής, ἔς, growing in summer, Nic. Th. 601. II. hot, ὑδάτα Nonn. D. 26. 229.

θερεί-λεχής, ἔς, for sleeping under in summer, πλάτανος Nic. Th. 385.

θερεί-νόμος, ὄν, feeding in summer, θ. πῶα summer-pasture, Dion. H. 2. 2.

θέρειος, α, ὄν, also as, ὄν v. infr.: (θέρος):—of summer, in summer, αὐχμός θ. summer-drought, Emped. 404 Sturz.; δρέπανον Orph. H. 39. 11; καρποί Ib. 18; θέρειας ὦρα Ael. N. A. 2. 25.

II. *θερεία*, Ion. —εῖη (sc. ὦρα), ἡ, = *θέρος, summer-time, summer*, Hdt. 1. 189, Arist. Mirab. 114; τῆς *θερείας* in summer, Nic. Fr. 10; ὑπὸ τὴν *θερείαν* Diod. 3. 24; and in pl., ταῖς *θερείαις* Pind. 1. 2. 61:—also, ἡ *θερείας* Liban. 3. p. 153.

III. Sup. *θερείτατος, ὄν, very hot*, Arat. 149, Nic. Th. 469.—In Prose *θερινός* is the more common form.

θερεί-ποτος, ὄν, (πίνω) watered in summer, γυαί Lyc. 847.

θερείω, later poet. form of *θέρω*, Nic. Th. 124, Al. 580, in Med.

θέρητρον, τό, (θέρος) a summer-abode, Hipp. in Galen.

θερήγανον, contr. *θέρηγνον, τό, (θέρος) the wicker body of the harvest-cart*, Hesych., E. M.

θερίζω, Boeot. inf. *θερίδδεν* Ar. Ach. 947:—fut. *ίσω* Eust., Att. —ῶ Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 2:—aor. *ἔθέρισα* Soph. Aj. 239, syncop. *ἔθρισα* Aesch. Ag. 536 (cf. *ἀπαθρίζω*); later (subj.) *ἐκ-θερίζω*, Anacreont. 9. 7:—Med., v. infr.:—Pass., aor. *ἔθερίσθην*; pf. *τεθέρισμαι*; v. infr.: (θέρος). To do summer-work, to mow, reap, σίτον, κριθάς, καρπὸν Hdt. 4. 42, Ar. Av. 506, etc.; often joined with *σπείρω*, as, αἰσχρῶς μὲν ἔσπειρας κακῶς δὲ ἔθέρισας Gorg. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 394 D; ἡ *ρητορικὴ καρπὸν ὧν ἔσπειρε θερίζει* Plat. Phaedr. 260 D:—Med., καρπὸν *Δηοῦς θερίσασθαι* Ar. Pl. 515:—Pass., ἄ [δράγματα] ἔτυχον .. *τεθερισμένα* Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 8.

2. metaph. to mow down, Ἄρη τὸν .. *θερίζοντα βροταῦς* Aesch. Supp. 638, cf. Ag. 536; βίαν θ. ὥστε *κάρπιμον στάχυν* Eur. Fr. 757; θ. Ἀσίαν to plunder it, Plut. 2. 182 A.

3. to cut off, κεφαλὴν καὶ γλῶσσαν ἄκραν Soph. Aj. 239, cf. Eur. Supp. 717, Anth. P. 9. 451; στάχυν θ. to pluck it, Anth. P. 4. 2:—Pass., ἦτις [πῶλος] .. *θέρος θερισθῆ* ξανθὸν *ἀνχένων ἀπο* who had her crop of yellow mane cut off, Soph. Fr. 587; cf. *ἀποθερίζω*.

4. metaph. to reap a good harvest (?), Ar. Ach. 947.

5. ὁ *θερίζων* (with or without *λόγος*) a kind of syllogism, Luc. V. Auct. 22, Symp. 23; v. Menag. Diog. L. 7. 25.

II. intr. to pass the summer, Xen. An. 3. 5, 15; θ. ἐν τοῖς *ψυχροῖς, χειμάζουσι* δ' ἐν ταῖς *ἀλεεινοῖς* Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 2, cf. 13. 6., 19, 2; cf. *ἐαρίζω*.

θερίνεος, α, ὄν, = *θέρειος, θ. τροπαί* the summer solstice, i. e. 21st of June, Hdt. 2. 19.

θερίνός, ἡ, ὄν, = *θέρειος*, Pind. P. 3. 87; being the common Prose form, ἀνατολαί Hipp. Aër. 282, cf. Aph. 1245; *μεσημβρία* Xen. Cyn. 6, 26; ἥλιος Plat. Legg. 915 D; θ. *τροπαί* the solstice, Ib. 767 C; *θερινὸν ὑπηχεῖν* to echo *summer-like*, Id. Phaedr. 230 C; τὰ *θερινά* *summer-time*, Id. Legg. 683 C; *δμβραι* θ. Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 4, etc.

θερίσις, εως, ἡ, (θερίζω) a mowing, reaping, Gloss.

θερισμάς, ὁ, = *θερίσις*, Eupol. Mar. 11, Polyb. 5. 95, 5.

II. reaping-time, harvest, Ev. Matth. 13. 30, al.

2. the harvest, crop, Ib. 9. 37.

θεριστήρ, ἦρας, ὁ, a mower, reaper, Lyc. 840.

θεριστήριον, τό, a reaping-hook, LXX (1 Sam. 13. 20, v. l. *θέρητρον*), Max. Tyr. 30. 6.

θεριστής, οὔ, ὁ, = *θεριστήρ*, Xen. Hier. 6, 10, Dem. 242. 23, Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 2:—*θερισταί, οἱ*, a satyric play of Euripides.

θεριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for reaping, σπάθη Byz.; ὕμνος Suid. s. v. *Διτύρησις*:—as Subst., θερ., τό, a crop, Strabo 831.

θεριστός, ἡ, ὄν, to be reaped: τὸ θ. a kind of balsam, Diosc. 1. 18.

θερίστος or *θεριστάς, ὁ, (θερίζω) harvest or harvest-time*, Spohn Niceph. Blemm. 40; *θερίτος* or *θεριτός*, Tzetz. Hes. Op. 571:—cf. *ἀμπος*.

θερίστριά, ἡ, fem. of *θεριστήρ*, Ar. Fr. 618.

θερίστριον, τό, a light summer garment, opp. to *χειμάστριον*, Theocr. 15. 69, Aristaen. 1. 27; cf. Müller Archäol. Kunst § 394. 1.

θερίστρον, τό, = *foreg.*, Alcae. 4, Anth. P. 6. 254, LXX (1 Sam. 13. 20), Philo 1. 666.

θερί-τροπος, ὄν, turning in summer, of the solstice, Tzetz. Hes. Op. 596.

θερμά, τό, = *θερμή*, Plat. Theaet. 178 C, Menand. Γεωργ. 7, cf. Ar. Fr. 66a.

θερμάξω, = sq., Nic. Al. 600, Ep. opt. aor. med. *θερμάσαίω*.

θερμαίνω, fut. *ἄνω*: aor. *ἔθέρμηνα* Hom., etc., later *ἔθέρμηνα* Arist. G. A. 1. 21, 11; pf. pass. *τεθέρμασμαι* (δια-) Hipp. 364. 1: for aor. 2 v. sub *θέρμω*: (θερμός). To warm, heat, εἰσάκε *θερμὰ* *λόετρα* .. Ἐκαμήδη *θερμήνη* Il. 14. 7; ἥλιος *θερμαίνων* *χθόνα* Eur. Bacch. 679, cf. Aesch. Pers. 505; τὸ *χαλκίαν* *θερμαίνει* Eupol. Δημ. 23:—Pass. to be heated, *grow hot*, Od. 9. 376; τὸ *θερμαίνον* *ψύχεται* ὑπὸ τοῦ *θερμαινομένου* Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 18, cf. Metaph. 4. 15, 6:—to feel the sensation of heat, Plat. Theaet. 186 D: to be or grow feverish, Hipp. Epid. 1. 988.

2. metaph., θερμ. φιλάται *νόον* Pind. O. 10 (11). 105; *ἕως* *ἔθέρμη* *αὐτὸν* φλόξ *αἴνου* Eur. Alc. 758. cf. Cycl. 424; *σπλάγγχνα* θ. *κότῳ* Ar. Ran. 844; the dub. l., Aesch. Cho. 1004, *παλλὰ* *θερμαῖνοι* *φρενί*, Passow explains by *παλλὰ* *πράσσοι* *θερμῆ* *φρενί*:—Pass., *θερμαίνεσθαι* *ἐλπῖσι* to glow with hope, Soph. Aj. 478; *χαρᾶ* θ. *καρδίαν* to have one's heart warm with joy, Eur. El. 402; θ. *φῆσι* *τοὺς* *διαλεγόμενους* Plat. Phaedo 63 D, etc.

θέρμανσις, *ews*, ἡ, a heating, Hipp. 424. 34, Arist. Metaph. 10. 11, 2.
 θερμαντέος, *a*, *ov*, to be heated, to be inflamed, Hipp. Art. 789.
 θερμαντήρ, ὄ, a kettle or pot for boiling water, Poll. 6. 89., 10. 66.
 θερμαντήριος, *a*, *ov*, promoting warmth, φάρμακα Hipp. 416.
 5. II. χαλκίον θερμαντήριον = θερμαντήρ, C. I. 161, 2139; so, θερμαντήριον alone, Galen.
 θερμαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of heating, calorific, θερμ. τὸ πῦρ Arist. Interpr. 13, 11; τὸ θερμαντὸν πρὸς τὸ θερμαντικόν Id. Metaph. 4. 15, 6: —c. gen., τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς θ. οἶνος Plat. Tim. 60 A.
 θερμαντός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of heat, Arist. Phys. 5. 1, 2; cf. θερμαντικός.
 θερμάσια, ἡ, warmth, heat, Hipp. Aph. 1255, Arist. Probl. 1. 9, 2, etc.; the Att. word being θερμότης (Them. M. 441), but v. Xen. An. 5. 8, 15.
 θέρμασμα, τό, a warm fomentation, Hipp. Acut. 386.
 θερμαστῖον, τό, = θερμαστῖς II, Aen. Tact. 18, C. I. 155. 31.
 θερμάστρα or -αύστρα, ἡ, an oven, furnace, Call. Del. 144, Hesych.: —Adv. θερμαστρήθεν, from the furnace, Hesych.
 θερμαστῖς or -αυστῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, tongs used by smiths to take hold of hot metal, Hesych.:—generally, pincers, pliers, = ὀδοντάγρα, Arist. Mechan. 21, 2. 2. metaph. a violent sort of dance, in which one jumped up with the legs crossed *tong-fashion*, Poll. 4. 102, Ath. 630 A: hence θερμαστρίζω, to dance this dance, Critias 29, Luc. Salt. 34. II. a sort of spike or clamp, Math. Vett. p. 10. III. = θερμαντήρ, Lxx (3 Regg. 7. 40, 45), Poll. 10. 66; so prob. in Eupol. Πολ. 36.—The forms differ in MSS.; in Arist. l. c. Bekker gives -αστῖς, Meineke Eupol. l. c. prefers -αυστῖς.
 θερμαύστρα, -ίζω, -ις, v. sub θερμαστῖς.
 θερμη, ἡ, (θερμός) heat, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16: feverish heat, Pherecr. Incert. 90, Thuc. 2. 49, Plat. Theaet. 178 C, Arist. Probl. 1. 23, etc.: also sweat, Arr. An. 2. 27: cf. θέρμα. II. θέρμαι, αἱ, hot springs, Lat. *thermae*, C. I. 5694, 5809;—name of a town in Sicily, Polyb. 1. 24, 4.
 θερμ-ηγορέω, to speak warmly, hotly, Orac. ap. Luc. Peregr. 30.
 θερμ-ημερία, ὦν, αἱ, the hot season, summer-time, Hipp. 227. 25, Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 4, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 7.
 θέρμινος, ἡ, ὄν, of lupines (θερμός), Diosc. 2. 135, Luc. V. H. 1. 27.
 θέρμιον, τό, Dim. of θερμός, Diosc. Parab. 2. 67.
 θερμο-βᾶφης, ἐς, dyed hot, opp. to ψυχροβαφής, Theophr. Odor. 22.
 θερμό-βλυστος, ὄν, hot-bubbling, Paul. S. Therm. Pyth. 33.
 θερμό-βουλος, ὄν, hot-tempered, rash, Eur. (Fr. 852), parodied in Ar. Ach. 119; ἀνὴρ Ael. N. A. 7. 17.
 θερμο-δότης, ὄν, ὄ, one who brought the hot water at baths, Lat. *caldarius*, Byz.; fem. θερμοδοτίς, ἴδος, Anth. P. 9. 183:—θερμοδοτέω, Eccl.:—θερμοδοσία, ἡ, Oribas. p. 77, Matth.
 θερμοειδής, ἐς, of warm nature, E. M. 557. 23.
 θερμο-εργός, v. sub θερμός II.
 θερμο-κοιλίος, ὄν, hot-stomached, Hipp. 1180 G.
 θερμο-κῦάμος, ἡ, a leguminous plant, of a kind between the θερμός and the κύαμος, Diphil. Incert. 2.
 θερμο-λούτης, ὄν, ὄ, one who uses hot baths, Antyll. ap. Orib. 286 Matth.:—θερμολουτέω, to use hot baths, Hermipp. Incert. 1, Alex. Ὀλ. 1. 11; not -λουτρέω, as in Arist. Probl. 1. 29:—and θερμο-λουτία, ἡ, hot bathing, in pl., Hipp. 380. 3; in Theophr. Sudor. 16, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3; or -λουσία, Com. Anon. 241, cf. Lob. Phryn. 594.
 θερμο-μίγης, ἐς, half-hot, Plut. 2. 890 B.
 θερμό-νοσος, ὄν, heated in mind, Aesch. Ag. 1172.
 θερμο-οπλάω, to have inflammation in the hoof, of horses, Hippiatr. pp. 163, 253; the disease itself being θερμόπλησις, *ews*, ἡ, lb. 163, 164:—in Hesych., θερμόπλα (sic) should perh. be θερμόπλαν.
 θερμο-πότης, ὄν, ὄ, one who drinks hot drinks, Ath. 352 B:—fem. θερμο-πότις, ἴδος, σ *cup* for such drinks, Pamphil. ib. 475 D:—hence *thermopotare* in Plaut. Trin. 4. 3, 6.
 θερμό-προκτος, ὄν, lascivious, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1035.
 θερμο-πύλαι, ὦν, αἱ, literally Hot-Gates, i. e. a narrow gate-like pass, in which were hot springs, name of the famous pass from Thessaly to Locris, the key of Greece, also called simply Πύλαι, Hdt. 7. 176, 201, Strabo 428.
 θερμο-πάλιον, τό, a cook-shop, in Plaut. Curc. 2. 3, 13, Trin. 4. 3, 6.
 θερμός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν h. Hom. Merc. 110, Hes. Th. 696: (θέρω):—hot, of the gentle heat of baths, θερμὰ λοετρά (afterwards called Ἡράκλεια λ.), Il. 14. 6, Od. 8. 249; λουτρά Pind., etc., v. infr. III. 3; or of tears, 19. 362; also of the extreme heat of boiling water, lb. 388; of burning wood, 9. 388; θ. καύματα, of burning heat, Hdt. 3. 104; generally, opp. to ψυχρός, freq. in Att., esp. of hot meals or drinks, Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 8, Στερερ. 2, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 8, etc.; of blood, Soph. O. C. 622, Aj. 1412, etc.; of feverish diseases, Pind. P. 3. 117, Thuc. 2. 48; cf. θερμαίνω, θερμη. II. metaph. hot, hasty, rash, headlong, like Lat. *calidus*, of persons, Aesch. Theb. 603, Eum. 560, Ar. Vesp. 918, etc.; θερμὸς καὶ ἀνδρείος Antipho 119. 38:—also of actions, πολλὰ καὶ θερμὰ μοχθήσας Soph. Tr. 1046; θ. ἔργον Ar. Pl. 415; δρᾶν τι νεανικὸν καὶ θερμὸν Amphip. Φιλαδελφ. 10; θ. πόθος Anth. P. 5. 115; φάρμακον Alciphro 1. 37:—c. inf., θερμότερος ἐπιχειρεῖν Antipho 115. 30: Sup. θερμόταται γυναῖκες Ar. Thesm. 735. 2. still warm, fresh, ἔχνη Anth. P. 9. 371; ἀτυχήματα Plut. 2. 798 L; γάμοι Philostr. 165. III. τὸ θερμόν, = θερμότης, heat, Lat. *calor*, Hdt. 1. 142, Plat. Crat. 413 C, etc. 2. θερμόν (sc. ὕδωρ), τό, hot water, θερμῶ λουσθαι Ar. Nub. 1044, Eccl. 216, cf. Meineke Philem. p. 375 ed. maj.:—also hot drink, Lat. *calda*, Galen. 3. τὰ θερμά (sub. χωρία), Hdt. 4. 29: but (sub. λουτρά), hot baths, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 3, etc. IV. Adv. -μῶς, Plat. Euthyd. 284 E; Comp., θερμότερον ἔχειν Eubul. Ἀμαλθ. 1; φθέγγεσθαι Plat. Phileb. 25 C.
 θερμός, ὄ, a lupine, used to counteract the effects of drink, Alex. Ὀλ. 1. 11, Incert. 9, Theophr. II. P. 8. 11, 2, Anth. P. 11. 413.

θερμο-σποδιά, ἡ, hot ashes, Diosc. 2. 200; v. Lob. Phryn. 603.
 θερμότης, ητος, ἡ, (θερμός) heat, Lat. *calor*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Plat. Rep. 335 C, etc.; in pl., Id. Crat. 432 B. II. metaph. heat, passion, τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως Philostr. 722; ἐν τῷ λέγειν Ath. 1 B.
 θερμο-τραγέω, to eat lupines, Luc. Lexiph. 5.
 θερμοουργέω, to do hot, hasty acts, Eust. Opusc. 99. 5.
 θερμοουργία, ἡ, a hot, hasty act, App. Mithr. 108.
 θερμοουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργῶ) doing hot and hasty acts, reckless, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9, Luc. Tim. 2.
 θερμο-χῦτής, ὄν, ὄ, a vessel for hot drinks, Lemma in Anth.
 θερμόω, = θέρμω, An. Ox. 2. 448; τεθερμῶσθαι, dub. l. Ar. Lys. 1079.
 θερμ-υδρον, τό, a place with hot springs, name of a harbour of Rhodes, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 369:—also θερμυδρα, τά, Steph. Byz.; θερμυδραί, αἱ, Apollodor. 2. 5, 10.
 θέρμω, (θέρω) to heat, make hot, θέρμετε δ' ὕδωρ Od. 8. 426, Ar. Ran. 1339:—Pass. to grow hot, θέρμετο δ' ὕδωρ Od. 8. 437, Il. 18. 348; πνοιῇ .. μεταφρενον εὐρέε τ' ὤμω θέρμετ' 23. 381; θέρμετο δὲ χθῶν Ep. ap. Suid. s. v. ἔνδιος; μὴ πού τις ἐνὶ χροῖ θέρμετ' (Ep. for θέρμηται) ἀύτμή Opp. H. 3. 522.—All these forms (and none other occur) might be referred to an aor. 2 act. and pass. of θερμαίνω: in Il. ll. c. however, the impf. sense is strongly marked.
 θερμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) lukewarm, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3.
 θερμωλή, ἡ, feverish heat, Hipp. 416. 33., 418. 1, etc.
 θερβείς, εσσα, ἐν, of or in summer, Nic. Al. 583.
 θέρος, τό, (θέρω) summer, summer-time, χεῖματος οὐδὲ θέρεος Od. 7. 118; οὐτ' ἐν θέρει οὐτ' ἐν ὀπώρῃ 12. 76; ἐν θέρει in summer, Ibid.; opp. to ἐν ψύχει, Soph. Ph. 18; θέρεϊ or θέρει Il. 22. 151, Hes.; ἐν τῷ θέρει Thuc., etc.; τὸ θέρος during the summer, Hdt. 1. 202; τοῦ θέρεος in the course of it, Id. 2. 24; Att. τοῦ θέρου Ar. Fr. 76, etc.; θέρου (without the Art.) Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, al.; also, τοῦ παρεστῶτος θέρου Soph. Ph. 1340; τοῦ θ. εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου Thuc. 2. 47; κατὰ θέρου δκμήν Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 19; θέρου μεσοῦντος about midsummer, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 1; in Thuc. θέρος included spring and early autumn, being the season for taking and keeping the field, ἅμα ἦρι τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρου in the spring of the following season, 4. 117, cf. 6. 8., 8. 61., 4. 1 with 4. 21., 2. 31. II. summer-fruits, harvest, a crop, θ. ἀλλύτριου ἀμᾶν Ar. Eq. 392, cf. Dem. 1253. 15, Anth., etc.; θέρη σταχῶν the ripe ears, Plut. Fab. 2:—metaph., πάγκλαυτον ἑξαμᾶν θέρος Aesch. Pers. 822, cf. Ag. 1655; τὸ γηγενὲς δράκοντος .. θ. Eur. Bacch. 1027; of a horse's mane, v. θερίζω 1. 3; of a youth's beard, Call. Del. 298, Anth. P. 10. 19.
 Θεροσίτης, ὄν, ὄ, Thersites, i. e. the Audacious (θέρος is cited as Aeol. for θάρσος in A. B. 1190, E. M. 447), Hom.
 θέρω (v. sub fin.), to heat, make hot, θέρον αὐγαὶ ἡελίου Λιβύην Ar. Rh. 4. 1312; θέρων ἔλκος = θεραπεύων, Lat. *fovens ulcus*, Nic. Th. 687:—elsewhere II. only in Pass. θέρομαι, with fut. med. θέροσμαι Od. 19. 507; aor. 2 ἐθέρην (in Ep. subj. θερέω for θερῶ, 17. 23):—Poët. Verb (used now and then in Prose), to become hot or warm, warm oneself, νήησαν ξύλα πολλά, φῶς ἔμεν ἠδὲ θέρεσθαι 19. 64, cf. 507; ἐπεὶ κε πυρὸς θερέω at the fire, 17. 23; so, later, θέρου warm yourself, Ar. Pl. 953; ὀπότεν .. τις .. ριγῶν ποτὲ θέρηται Plat. Phileb. 46 C; εἶδον Ἡράκλειτον θερόμενον πρὸς τῷ ἰπνῶ Arist. P. A. 1. 5, 6; θέρεσθαι πρὸς τὴν εἴλην Luc. Lexiph. 2; θέρεσθαι πυρί, of love, Call. Ep. 26; impf. ἐθέροντο Philostr. 69, Alciphro 1. 23. 2. of things, to become warm, Archel. ap. Plut. 2. 954 F; μὴ .. ἀατυ πυρὸς δηλαῖο θέρηται be burnt by fire, Il. 6. 331, cf. 11. 667. (From √ΘΕΡ come also θέρος, θερ-ίζω, θερ-μω, θερ-μός, θερ-μαίνω; (perh. also θάλ-πω, and θερ-άπων, θερ-απέω); cf. Skt. *ghar* (lucere), *ghar-mas* (fervor); Lat. *for-nus*, *for-nax*, *for-ceps*, and perh. *fer-vo*, *fer-veo*, *feb-ris*; Goth. *war-mjan* (θάλπειν); O. Norse *var-mr*, A. S. and O. H. G. *war-am* (warm), etc.)
 θές, v. sub τίθημι.
 θέσις, *ews*, ἡ, (τίθημι) a setting, placing, arranging, ἐπέων θέσις setting of words in verse, Pind. O. 3. 14; (hence θέσις = ποίησις, Alcae. 128); πλίνθων καὶ λίθων Plat. Rep. 333 B; λεγομένων καὶ γραφομένων Id. Theaet. 206 A; τῶν μερῶν Id. Legg. 668 D; θ. νόμων lawgiving (v. τίθημι IV), lb. 690 D, Dem. 328. 20, etc.; θ. ὀνομάτων a giving of names, Plat. Crat. 390 D; θ. τελῶν imposition of taxes, Id. Rep. 425 D; θ. ἀγώνων institution of games, Diod. 4. 53. II. a laying down, ὄπλων, opp. to ἀναίρεσις, Plat. Legg. 813 E. 2. a deposit of money, preparatory to a law-suit, Ar. Nub. 1191 (cf. πρυτανεῖα): money paid in advance on a sale, a deposit, earnest, Dem. 896. 6, cf. Lys. 113. 12. III. adoption as a citizen of a foreign state, Ἀλεξανδρεὺς θέσει, Ἀθηναῖος θ., opp. to φύσει (by birth) Suid.; Κρινοτέλην Πινδάρου, θέσει δὲ Φιλοξένου C. I. (add.) 2450 d, cf. 2264 o;—cf. θετής III, θετός II, υιοθεσία. IV. position, situation, Lat. *situs*, of a city, Hipp. Aër. 283, Thuc. 1. 37., 5. 7; ἡ θ. τῆς χώρας πρὸς τὰ πνεύματα Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 5; geographical position, Polyb. 16. 29, 3. 2. in Mathematics, local position, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 6, 6, al.; κείσθαι θέσιν, v. κείμαι II. 1; ἔχειν θέσιν Id. An. Post. 1. 32, 2; θέσιν ἔχειν πρὸς ἄλληλα to have a local relation, Id. Categ. 6, 1, cf. Plat. Rep. 586 B; τῇ θέσει μέσον Arist. An. Pr. 1. 4, 3, al.; κατὰ τὴν θ. τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς Id. Phys. 4. 1, 5, etc. V. in philosophic language, a thesis or position, assumed and requiring proof, Plat. Rep. 335 A, Arist. Top. 1. 11, 4 sq., An. Post. 1. 2, 7, al.; θέσιν διαφυλάττειν to maintain a thesis, Id. Eth. N. 1. 5, 6; κινεῖν to controvert it, Plut. 2. 687 B, cf. Wyt. ib. 328 A; cf. ὑπόθεσις. 2. a general or universal principle, Lat. *quaestio infinita*, *propositum*, ἀρσις being a special case, *quaestio finita*, Cic. Top. 21, Quintil. 3. 5. VI. a setting down, opp. to ὄρσις (lifting), πᾶσα πορεία ἐξ ἀρσεως καὶ θέσεως συντελεῖται Arist. Probl. 5. 41: hence, in Music or rhythm, the downward beat, opp. to the upward

(ἄρισ), v. ἄρισ III. VII. in Rhetoric, *affirmation*. VIII. in Gramm., a vowel is long by nature or by position, φύσει ἢ θέσει. 2. αἱ θέσεις, Lat. *positurae*, are the stops, Donat.

θέσκελος, *ov*, Ep. Adj. *godlike*, Lat. *divinus*: but even in Hom. this sense was confined to the full form *θεοείκελος*,—θέσκελος being used in the sense of *supernatural*, *marvellous*, *wondrous*, and always of things, as v. versa *θεοείκελος* always of persons; *θέσκελα ἔργα* deeds or works of wonder, Il. 3. 130, Od. 11. 610; *θέσκελα εἰδώς* Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 1093 B:—as Adv., *εἶκτο δὲ θέσκελον αὐτῷ* it was wondrous like him, Il. 23. 107:—Nonn. uses it literally, *ὀμφή, προφήτης θ.* Jo. 3. 10, etc.; and so *θ. Ἐρμῆς* Coluth. 126. (Curt. regards *θέσ-κελος* as = *θεσ-πέσιος*, *θέσ-φατος*, cp. *ἴσκειν* with *ἔσπον*, and v. Κκ. II. 2.)

θέσμιος, Dor. *τίθμιος*, *ov*, (*θεσμός*) according to law, lawful, *ἔορτά τ.* Pind. N. 11. 34; *θέσμιον γονῶν ἐκβαλεῖν δόμων* Aesch. Ag. 1564; *θέσμιόν ἐστι* = *θέμις ἐστί*, Ap. Rh. 2. 12. II. *θέσμια*, *τά*, as Subst., laws, customs, rites, Hdt. 1. 59, Pind. I. 6 (5). 28, Aesch. Eum. 491, Soph. Aj. 713, etc.; also in sing., Eur. Tro. 267. III. *Θέσμιος*, as a name of Apollo, Paus. 5. 15, 7; of Demeter, 8. 15, 4.

θεσμο-γράφος, *ὁ*, a writer of laws, Apollin. Psalm.

θεσμο-δάτης, *ὁ*, a lawgiver, Jo. Malal.; fem. -*δότερα*, Orph. H. 1. 25.

θεσμο-θεσία, *ἡ*, a law-giving: written law, Eccl.

θεσμοθετεῖον, *τό*, the hall in which the *θεσμοθέται* met, Lat. *basilica Thesmothetarum*, Plut. 2. 613 B: also *θεσμοθέσιον*, *τό*, Ib. 714 B, Schol. Plat. Prot. 337 D; -*θέτιον*, Suid. s. v. *Πρυτανεῖον*.

θεσμοθετέω, to be a *θεσμοθέτης*, Isac. 67. 2, Dem. 1367. 6.

θεσμο-θέτης, *ov*, *ὁ*, (*τίθημι*) a lawgiver, legislator, a word perhaps orig. applied to Draco, whose laws were called *θεσμοί*; but, in practice, the *θεσμοθέται* were the six junior archons, who judged causes assigned to no special court, and had the duty of examining and collating the laws, so as to remove contradictions and surplusage, Aeschin. 59. 7 sq., cf. Ar. Vesp. 775, 935, Eccl. 290, Antipho 145. 26, Arist. Fr. 374-8; in Att. Inscri., C. I. 75, 180-2, 380.

θεσμοθέτησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, a command, Eccl.

θεσμοθέτης, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, = *θεσμοφόρος*, Cornut. N. D. 28.

θεσμο-λαγέω, to administer justice, Const. Porph. Them. 1.

θεσμο-παίεω, to make laws, Eur. Phoen. 1645.

θεσμο-πόλος, *ov*, (*πολέω*) = *θεμιστοπόλος*, Anth. P. 5. 293.

θεσμός, Dor. *τεθμός*, *ὁ*: pl. *θεσμοί*, poët. *θεσμά* Soph. Fr. 81: (*τίθημι*). Like *θέμις*, that which is laid down and established, a law, ordinance, Lat. *institutum*, but properly of ancient laws supposed to be sanctioned by the gods, in Hom. only once, *λέκτροιο παλαιῶν θεσμῶν ἴκοντα*, i. e. they fulfilled the established law of wedlock, like Lat. *consuescere cum aliquo*, Od. 23. 296; *θεσμοὶ εἰρήνης* the order and regularity of peace, h. Hom. 7. 16; *οἱ πατέριοι θ.* Hdt. 3. 31; *θεσμῶν τὸν μοῖροκραντον ἐκ θεῶν* Aesch. Eum. 391; *ἕμερος . . τῶν μεγάλων οὐχὶ παρέδρος θεσμῶν* Soph. Ant. 799; *ἀρχῆς θεσμός* the law of command, Id. Aj. 1104; *παρέβη θ. ἀρχαίου* Ar. Av. 331, cf. Cratin. Nom. 2; *θ. Ἀδραστείας* ἔδε Plat. Phaedr. 248 C. 2. generally, a rule, precept, law, Soph. Tr. 682; *θ. πυρός* the law of the beacon-fire, Aesch. Ag. 304; *τεθμὸς ἀέθλων* Pind. O. 6. 117; *στεφάνων τ.* the appointed crowns, Id. 13. 39. 3. *θ. ὄδ'* *εὐφρων* the cheering strain (cf. *νόμος*), Aesch. Supp. 1035, cf. Pind. O. 7. 162. 4. at Athens, Draco's laws were called *θεσμοί*, because each began with the word *θεσμός* (cf. *θεσμοθέτης*), while Solon's laws were named *νόμοι*, Andoc. 11. 19, 26, Ael. V. H. 8. 10. II. an institution, ordinance, as the court of Areopagus, Aesch. Eum. 484, 615; *τεθμὸς Ἡρακλέος*, *Ποσειδάων*, i. e. the Olympian, Isthmian games, Pind. N. 10. 61, O. 13. 57. III. = *θησαυρός*, Anacr. 58. IV. *θεσμοί-αἱ συνθέσεις τῶν ξύλων* Hesych.

θεσμοσύνη, *ἡ*, justice, like *δικαιοσύνη*, Anth. P. 7. 593.

θεσμο-τοκος, *ov*, law-producing, Nonn. Jo. 9. 146.

θεσμοφάρια, *ov*, *τά*, the *Thesmophoria*, an ancient festival held at Athens by the women in honour of Demeter *Θεσμοφόρος* (q. v.), which lasted three days from the 11th of Pyanepsion, Hdt. 2. 171, Ar. Av. 1518, Thesm. 80, 182, al.; *θ. ἑστιῶν τὰς γυναῖκας*, as a liturgy, to furnish the women's feast at the Th., Isac. 46. 11;—a similar feast at Ephesus, Hdt. 6. 16;—at Thebes, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 29, cf. sq.

θεσμοφοριάζω, to keep the *Thesmophoria*, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 29; *Θεσμοφοριάζουσαι* name of a play by Aristoph.

θεσμοφάριον, *τό*, the temple of Demeter *Θεσμοφόρος*, Ar. Thesm. 278, 880, C. I. 103;—also -*εῖον*, Theon in Walz Rhett. 1. 204.

θεσμο-φόρος, *ov*, law-giving, an ancient name of Demeter, given because she introduced tillage and gave the first impulse to civil society, lawful marriage, etc., Hdt. 6. 91, 134; often in Inscr., *Δήμητρι Θεσμοφόρῃ* C. I. 2106, al.; *σεμνή θ.* Anth. P. 5. 150, Luc.; *τῷ θεσμοφόρῳ* Demeter and Persephoné, who were worshipped together at the *Thesmophoria*, Ar. Thesm. 83, 282, 303, Eccl. 443, al., cf. Pind. Fr. 12; also, *αἱ θεσμοφόροι* App. Civ. 2. 70, Plut. Dio 56, etc.;—also, as a name of Isis, Diod. 1. 14;—of Dionysos, Orph. II. 41. 1.

θεσμο-φύλακες, *οἱ*, like *νομοφύλακες*, guardians of the law, a magistracy at Elis, Thuc. 5. 47, Diod. 5. 67.

θεσμοφδέω, to deliver oracular precepts: *τὰ θεσμοφδόμενα* oracles, Philo 1. 650:—*θεσμο-φδός*, *ὁ*, a giver of *θεσμοί*, Id. ap. Eus. P. E. 360 E.

θεσ-πέσιος, *α*, *ov*, also *os*, *ov* Eur. Andr. 297, Luc. Sacr. 13: (*θεός*, *ἔσπον* = *εἶπον*, v. *θέσις*, *θέσκελος*):—properly of the voice, *divinely sounding*, *divinely sweet*, *αἰδὴ* Il. 2. 600; *Σειρήνες* Od. 12. 158; *ἔπη* Pind. I. 4. 67 (3. 57). II. that can be spoken by none but God, and so *unspeakable*, *ineffable*, *unutterable*; hence, I. in most of the Homeric passages it has the general sense of *θεῖος*, *divine*, Il. 1. 591, Od. 13. 363; dat. fem. *θεσπεσίῃ*, (sc. *βουλῇ*) as Adv., *by the will* or *decree of God*, Il. 2. 367; *θ. χάρις* often in Od.; so also Pind. P. 12. 23,

Eur. Andr. 297; *θ. ὁδός* the way of *divination*, of Cassandra, Aesch. Ag. 1154; *εὐχαῖς ὑπὸ θ.* with prayers to the gods, Pind. I. 6 (5). 54. 2. *wondrous*, *marvellous*, *mighty*, *awful*, of natural phenomena, *θ. νέφος* Il. 15. 669; *ἀχλύς* Od. 7. 42; *λαίλαψ* 9. 68:—and then, generally, of natural productions, *θ. ἄων*, *χαλκός* *marvellous fine* wool, brass, Od. 9. 434, Il. 2. 457; *θ. ὀδμή* a smell *divinely sweet*, Od. 9. 211; *ὄζει δ' ὑακίνθου ὀδμή θ.* Hermipp. Φορμ. 2. 9; so in Hdt., *ἀπόζει θεσπέσιον ὡς ἡδύ* 3. 113:—of human affairs, often in Hom., *θ. φύζα* or *φόβος* Il. 9. 2., 17. 118; *πλούτος* 2. 670; *θ. ἀλαητός* and *ἄμαδος*, *θ. ἠχή*, *ἰαχή*, *βοή*, often in Hom.; *θ. ὄμιλος* Theocr. 15. 66; also in Prose, *τέχνη θ. τις καὶ ὑψηλή* Plat. Euthyd. 289 E; *θ. βίος* Id. Rep. 365 B; *θ. καὶ ἡδεῖα ἢ διαγωγή* Ib. 558 A; *σοφοὶ καὶ θ. ἄνδρες* Id. Theaet. 151 B; *θ. τὴν γνώμην* Luc. Alex. 4. III. Adv. -*ως*, *θ. ἐφόβηθεν* they trembled *unspeakably*, Il. 15. 637; so neut. *θεσπέσιον* as Adv., *θ. ὑλῶν* Theocr. 25. 70.—Ep. word, once in Hdt. l. c., twice in Trag., and adopted by Plat.; v. supr. (V. sub *θέσφατος*, and cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v.)

θεσπι-αυδός, *ὄν*, (*θέσις*) poët. for *θεσπιφδός*, Hesych.

θεσπι-δαής, *ἔς*, (*δαίω*) kindled by a god, *θ. πῦρ* furious, portentous fire, such as seems *more than natural*, Il. 12. 177, 441, Od. 4. 418, etc. Ep. word.—Cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. *θέσκελος* 4.

θεσπι-έπεια, (*ἔπος*) oracular, prophetic, Soph. O. T. 463; pecul. fem. implying a form *θεσπιεπής*, *ἔς*, cf. *ἀρτιέπεια*, *ἡδυνέπεια*.

θεσπίζω: fut. *ἴσω*, Att. *ἴω*, Ion. inf. *θεσπιέειν* Hdt. 8. 135; Dor. aor. *ἔθεσπιζα* Theocr. 15. 63: (*θέσις*). To declare by oracle, prophesy, foretell, *divine*, *τι* Hdt. 1. 47, al., and Att. Poets; *τινὶ τι* Aesch. Ag. 1210, Eur. Andr. 1161; and in Pass., *τί δὲ τεθέσπισται*; Soph. O. C. 388. II. c. acc., *μαντοσύνην, τὴν θέσπια* *Φοῖβος* inspired them with, C. I. 4379 o. 2. later, of the Emperor, to decree, cited from Julian.; of judges or magistrates, Eccl.

θέσιος, *ov*, = *θεσπέσιος*, Hes. Fr. 54, Orac. ap. Ar. Av. 977.

θέσις, *ιος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (Nonn. gen. *ιδος*, D. 45. 133): (*θεός*, *ἔσπον* = *εἶπον*, cf. *θεσπέσιος*):—filled with the words of God, inspired, Hom. only in Od.; *αἰδὴ* 17. 385; *αἰδὴ* 1. 328., 8. 498, Eur. Med. 425,—always in acc. *θέσπιν*, except that Nonn. has *θέσπιδα* D. 25. 452. 2. generally, *divine*, *wondrous*, *awful*, *θέσις ἄελλα* h. Hom. Ven. 209.—Ep. word, used once by Eur. II. as prop. n. *Θέσις*, the inventor of Tragedy, Ar. Vesp. 1479, Hor. A. P. 275.

θέσπισμα, *τό*, mostly in pl., oracles, oracular sayings, Hdt. 2. 29, Aesch. Fr. 82, Soph. O. T. 971. 2. a decree of the Senate or Emperor, Byz.

θεσπιστής, *οὔ*, *ὁ*, a prophet, Manetho 6. 378, Jo. Chrys.

θεσπιφδέω, to be a *θεσπιφδός*, to prophesy, sing in prophetic strain, Aesch. Ag. 1161, Eur. Phoen. 959, Ar. Pl. 9, Plat. Ax. 367 D, etc.

θεσπιφδέμα, *τό*, = *θέσπισμα*, Nicet. Ann. 359 A.

θεσπι-φδός, *ὄν*, singing in prophetic strain, prophetic, of persons, Soph. Fr. 401, Eur. Hel. 145, cf. Med. 668:—*θεσπιφδός*, *ἡ*, the Lat. *Carmenta*, Dion. H. 1. 31. II. *θ. φόβον* caused by prophecy, Aesch. Ag. 1134 (where Herm. emends *θεσπιφδοί*, to agree with *τέχνη*).

Θεσσαλίζω, Att. *Θεττ-*, to imitate the Thessalians, Ael. V. H. 4. 15; to speak like them, Steph. B.

Θεσσαλικός, Att. *Θεττ-*, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, Thessalian; *Θ. ἔδος*, a sort of chair or couch, Hipp. Art. 783; *διφρος* Eupol. Ayt. 6; cf. Poll. 7. 112:—*Θ. ἐνθεσις* *Θετταλικά δειπνα* Ar. Fr. 413;—the Thessalian gluttony being proverbial, cf. Alex. *Συντρ.* 1, Ath. 418 B sq. Adv. -*κως*, Crates Lam. 2.

Θεσσαλός, Att. *Θεττ-*, *ὁ*, a Thessalian, Hdt., etc.; proverb., *Θεσσαλὸν σόφισμα* a Thessalian trick, from the faithless character of the people, Eur. Phoen. 1407; *Θ. νόμισμα*, i. e. false money, Phot.: the Thessalians were noted for their gluttony, v. *Θεσσαλικός*. II. fem., *Θεσσαλὶς κυνή* Soph. O. C. 314; as Subst., *Θεσσαλὶς*, *ἡ*, a kind of shoe, Lysipp. Βακχ. 2.

θέσσαισθαι, poët. aor. = *αἰτῆσαι* (Hesych.), to pray for, seek by prayer, c. acc., *θεσάμενος γενεήν* Hes. Fr. 23 (9); *γλυκερὸν νόστον* Archil. 10; *παιδῶν γένος* Ar. Rh. 1. 824; c. inf., *τὴν ποτ' εὐάνδρον [εἶναι]* . . *θέσσαντο* prayed that this land might be . . , Pind. N. 5. 18.—Hence the verb. Adj. *θεστός*, in the Homeric compds. *ἀπόθεστος*, *πολύθεστος*. (The *√ΘΕΣ* is supposed by Curt. to appear in *θεός*, v. sub v.)

θεσφάτη-λόγος, *ov*, prophetic, only in Aesch. Ag. 1442.

θεσφάτιζω, to prophesy, Hesych.

θεσφάτομαι, Pass. to be inspired, prophesy, Hesych.

θέσφατος, *ov*, (*θεός*, *φημί*) spoken by God, decreed, ordained, appointed, Lat. *fatalis*, *μόρος* Aesch. Ag. 1321; *ἡκει θέσφατος βίου τελευτή* Soph. O. C. 1472:—mostly in phrase *θέσφατόν ἐστι*, it is ordained, *ὡς γὰρ θ. ἐστι* Il. 8. 477, cf. Eur. I. A. 1556; c. dat. pers. et inf., *σοὶ δ' οὐ θ. ἐστι* . . *θανεῖν* 'tis not appointed thee to die, Od. 4. 561, cf. 10. 473, Pind. P. 4. 125, Ar. Pax 1073; so, *εἴ τι θ. πατρὶ . . ἐκνεῖτ'*, *ὥστε πρὸς παιδῶν θανεῖν* Soph. O. C. 969. 2. as Subst., *θέσφατα*, *τά*, divine decrees, oracles, Od. 9. 507., 11. 151, 297; *παλαίφατα θ.* 13. 172; so in Pind. I. 8 (7). 66, Trag., Ar.; also in sing., Eur. I. T. 121. II. generally, like *θεῖος*, made by God, *ἀήρ* Od. 7. 143.—Cf. the more usual Homeric forms *θεσπέσιος*, *θέσις*, *θέσκελος*.

θετέος, *α*, *ov*, verb. Adj. to be laid down, Plat. Epin. 984 A, Arist. Pol. 3. 5. 1. II. *θετέον*, one must lay down, Plat. Legg. 832 E, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 14, etc.

θετήρ, *ἦρας*, *ὁ*, = *θέτης*, Cornut. N. D. 1. fin.

θέτης, *ov*, *ὁ*, (*τίθημι*) one who places, *θ. ὀνόματος* the giver of a name, Plat. Crat. 389 E. II. one who makes a deposit or pledge, Isac. 82. 18; cf. *θέσις* II.

III. the adoptive father of a child, Phot., Harpocr.; cf. *θέσις* III.

Θετίδειον [ἱ], *τό*, the temple of *Thetis*, Eur. Andr. 20; also *Θετίδιον* Polyb., Strabo 431.

θετικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for placing, ὑνομάτων θ. clever at giving names, Dion. H. de Comp. 16:—Adv. —κῶς, oppositely, Id. Rhet. 3. 5. II. of or for adoption, νόμοι Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 10. III. belonging to a θέσις (signf. v), disputable, ὑπόθεσις Philostr. 576, cf. 621; τὴν ζήτησιν θ. ποιῆσθαι to make the question a matter of argument, Strabo 102; θετικώτερον more argumentative, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3. 3. IV. in Gramm. positive, ὁ θετικός the positive degree, Schol. Il. 4. 277:—Adv. —κῶς, affirmatively, Diog. L. 9. 75; absolutely, Hermog.

Θέτις, ἴδος, Dor. ἰος Pind., ἡ, Thetis, one of the Nereids, wife of Peleus, mother of Achilles: Hom. uses Θέτι for dat.; also (Il. 24. 88) for vocat., cf. Hes. Th. 244, 1006; Θέτιν for acc.

θετός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τίθημι, placed, set, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 251: in position, opp. to ἀθετος (q. v.), Arist. An. Post. 1. 27. II. taken as one's child, adopted, Pind. O. 9. 95, Aesch. Fr. 366, Eur. Fr. 361; θετὸν παῖδα ποιῆσθαι Hdt. 6. 57, Plat. Legg. 929 C; θετὸς γενέσθαι τινί or ὑπό τινος Plut. Thes. 13, App. Civ. 1. 5:—θετή an adopted daughter, Hesych.

2. adopted, feigned, E. M. 448. 21. III. as Subst., θετὴν, τό, part of a woman's head-dress, Schol. Anth. P. 5. 270.

Θετῶν, τό, part of a woman's head-dress, Schol. Anth. P. 5. 270.

Θετῶν, τό, part of a woman's head-dress, Schol. Anth. P. 5. 270.

Θετῶν, τό, part of a woman's head-dress, Schol. Anth. P. 5. 270.

θευ, Dor. and Ion. for θεός, θεῶν, imperat. aor. 2 med. of τίθημι.

θευμορία, θεύμορος, Dor. for θεομορία, θεύμορος. Generally, the Dorians were fond of changing the initial θεο- into θευ-, esp. in proper names, as Θεῦγνις, Θεῦδοτος, Θεῦπομπος, for Θεόγνις, etc.; later Ep. and Epigramm. Poets adopted these Dor. forms; Call. ventured even θεῦς for θεός, h. Cer. 58. The Attic contraction was into θου-, as Θουκυδίδης, Θουκλήης for Θεοκυδίδης, Θεοκλήης, Maitt. de Dial. p. 16, 217 Sturz, Böckh C. I. 1. p. 353.

θευφορία, ἡ, Dor. for θεοφορία, Anth. P. 6. 220.

θέω, Ep. also θέιω, Il. 6. 507., 10. 437; (in Att. the syllables εο, εου, εω are not contr.); Ep. subj. θέησι Il. 22. 23: 3 sing. impf. ἔθει even to Od. 12. 407, ἔθει in late Prose, Lob. Phryn. 221; Ion. impf. θέεσκον Il. 20. 229: fut. θεύσομαι Hom., Ar. Eq. 485, Av. 205, (ἀντι-) Hdt. 5. 22, (μετα-) Xen. Cyn. 6, 22; θεύσω only in Lyc. 119:—the other tenses are supplied by τρέχω and *δρέμω. (From √ΘΕΨ (as appears from θεύ-σομαι), whence also θοός, θοάζω, βοθηθός, etc.; cf. Skt. dhāu, dhāuāmi (curro).) Το run, ποῖ, πόδεσσι θέειν Od. 8. 247, Il. 23. 623; βῆ δὲ θέειν Il. 17. 698 (v. βαίνω A. 1); θέειν πεδίω to run over the plain, 22. 23; ἄκρον ἐπ' ἀνθερικῶν καρπὸν θέον ran over the top of the ears of corn, 20. 227; ἄκρον ἐπὶ ῥηγμίνος ἀλός .. θέεσκον Ib. 229; θάπτον θανάτου θεῖ [ἡ πονηρία] Plat. Apol. 39 A; ὁ βραδέως θέων Id. Hipp. Mi. 373 B; of horses, Id. Crat. 423 A; ἐν Ὀλυμπία θεόντων running at Olympia, Id. Legg. 822 B:—Hom. uses it in part. with another Verb, ἦλθε θέων, ἦλθε θέουσα came running, Il. 6. 54, 394, etc.; ἴξε θέων, of a person on ship-board, Od. 3. 288; θέων Αἴαντα κάλεσσον run and call him, Il. 12. 343, etc.

2. περι τρίποδος μὲν ἔμελλον θεύσεσθαι to run for a tripod, 11. 701: metaph. (cf. τρέχω Il. 2), περι ψυχῆς θεόν Ἐκτορος they were running for Hector's life, 22. 161; θ. περι ὑμέων αὐτῶν Hdt. 8. 140, 1; θ. περι τοῦ παντὸς δρόμον Ib. 74; and ellipt., τὸν περι ψυχῆς θ. Synes., etc.; περι γυναικῶν καὶ παιδῶν Paus. 6. 18, 2, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 57.

3. metaph. also, θ. ἐς νόσους Plat. Legg. 691 C; θ. ἐγγύτατα ὑλέθρου Id. Rep. 417 B; θέειν κίνδυνον Plut. Fab. 26.

II. of other kinds of motion, as, I. of birds, θεύσονται δρόμῳ Ar. Av. 205, cf. Thuc. 3. 111, Xen. An. 1. 8, 18:—note that τρέχειν δρόμῳ is never used.

2. of things, to run; of ships, ἡ δ' ἔθειε κατὰ κύμα Il. 1. 483, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 29; of a potter's wheel, Il. 18. 601; of a rolling stone, 13. 141; of a quoit, βίμφα θέων ἀπὸ χειρὸς flying lightly .., Od. 8. 193.

III. of things which (as we say) run in a continuous line, though not actually in motion, φλέψ ἀνὰ νῶτα θέουσα διαπερὲς Il. 13. 547; esp. of anything circular, which seems to run round into itself, ἀντυξ, ἡ πυμάτη θέειν ἀσπίδος Il. 6. 118; ὑδόντες λευκὰ θέοντες teeth running in a white line, Heins. Hes. Sc. 146; ἀμφὶ δὲ μιν κίβισις θέε Ib. 224.

IV. c. acc. loci, to run over, τὰ ὕρη Xen. Cyn. 4, 6., 5, 17; θάλασσαν, πέλαιος, κύμα Jac. Anth. P. pp. 282, 642.—The simple Verb is used in Trag. only by Eur. Ion 1217 (cf. ὑπερθέω), but not seldom in Ar. and Att. Prose, esp. in compos. with Preps.

θεῶ, for θεᾶον, imperat. of θεᾶομαι, behold!

θεωνύμειω, to name from or after God, Eust. Opusc. 40. 14.

θεωνύμια, ὄν, αἰ, (ὄνομα) the names or attributes of God, Eccl.

θεωνυμικός, ἡ, ὄν, concerning or like God's name: Adv. —κῶς, Eccl.

θεωνύμος, ὄν, named from or after God, Eccl.

θεωρεῖον, τό, a place for seeing, Hesych.

θεωρέω, fut. ἦσω, etc.:—Pass., fut. —ἠθήσομαι Sext. Emp. M. 8. 280; but fut. med. in pass. sense, Ib. 1. 70, Ael. V. H. 7. 10: (θεωρός). Το took at, view, behold, γῆν πολλήν Hdt. 4. 76; τύχας τινος Aesch. Pr. 302, Plat., etc.: to inspect or review soldiers, Xen. An. 1. 2, 16, Hell. 4. 5, 6.

2. of the mind, like Lat. contemplari, to contemplate, consider philosophically, αὐτῇ τῇ ψυχῇ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν θ. Plat. Gorg. 523 E, cf. Rep. 467 C, al., Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 1, al., Dem. 12. 24, etc., (v. sub ἐκλογίζομαι):—followed by a relative clause, τοῦτο θ., εἰ ἀληθῆ λέγω Dem. 29. 15; θ. τινά, ὑποτέρου τοῦ βίου ἐστίν Aeschin. 77. 41; πόσας ἔχουσι διαφορὰς Arist. G. A. 3. 10, 28; θ. τίνας λέγομεν τοὺς φρονίμους Id. Eth. N. 6. 5, 1, al.:—with Preps., θ. τι ἐκ τινος to judge of one thing by another, τὴν ἐννοιαν ἐκ τῶν ἔργων Isae. 36. 28, Aeschin. 76. 28; θ. τι πρὸς τι to compare one thing with another, Dem. 230. 26; πρὸς τοὺς πρὸ ἐμοῦ .. κρίνωμαι καὶ θεωρῶμαι; Id. 330. 8; τοὺς πρέσβεις θ. πρὸς τὸν καιρὸν καθ' ὃν ἐπρέσβευον Aeschin. 38. 34; also, θ. τι τεκμηρίους Dem. 578. 23.

b. to observe, θ. μᾶλλον τοὺς πέλας δυνάμεθα ἢ ἑαυτοὺς Arist. Eth. N. 9. 9, 5, cf. Pol. 2. 5, 12, al.; ταῦτα

ἐμοῦ ἐθεωρήσατε, ὡς .. ποιουμένου Lycurg. 151. 28:—Pass., τεθέωρηται τοῦτο μάλιστα ἐπὶ τῶν περιστέρων Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 18, cf. 5. 5, 4, al.

c. absol. to speculate, philosophize, ἀκριβῶς, φορτικῶς Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 11, Metaph. 2. 4, 33; λογικῶς, φυσικῶς Id. An. Post. 1. 32, 1, Coel. 3. 5, 8; περί τινος Id. Metaph. 1. 3, 2., 3, 2, 15, al.; θ. ἐκ τινος to conclude by observation from .., Ib. 6. 3, 7, al.; διά τινος Id. Meteor. 2. 1, 5.

II. of spectators at the public games, τὰ Ὀλύμπια Hdt. 1. 59; ἀγῶνα Id. 8. 26, Xen. An. 1. 2, 10; θ. τινα to see him act, Dem. 315. 10; Theophr. Char. 11:—absol., Andoc. 31. 37: to go as a spectator, ἐς τὰ Ἐφέσια Thuc. 3. 104; ἐς Ὀλυμπίαν Luc. Tim. 50; v. sub ὕβολος 1.

III. to be a θεωρός or state-ambassador to the oracle or at the games, Thuc. 5. 18; ἐγὼ δὲ τεθέωρηκα πάποτ' οὐδαμοί, πλὴν ἐς Πάρον Ar. Vesp. 1188; also of the states which sent θεωροί, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐθεώρουν ἐς τὰ Ἴσθμια Thuc. 8. 10:—cf. θεωρός II.

2. to be sent to consult an oracle, Ep. Plat. 315 B.

IV. in θεωρήσασα τοῦ μὲν ὄμμα Soph. O. C. 1084, it has been suggested that the acc. ὄμμα may be taken as in βαίνειν πόδα, having beheld with mine eye; Wunder suggested ἐωρήσασα having raised my eyes on high, gazing from on high.

θεώρημα, τό, that which is looked at, viewed, a sight, spectacle, like θέαμα, Dem. 247. 22; θ. καὶ ἀκροάματα 545 F; θ. καὶ ἀκούσματα Dio C. 52. 30:—generally, a festival, ὕσα Μουσῶν ὡσὶν ἔχεται θεωρήματα Plat. Legg. 753 A; τὸ ἐν ἡμῖν φάντασμα δεῖ ὑπολαβεῖν .. εἶναι θ. Arist. Memor. 1, 15, cf. Div. per Somn. 2, 2.

2. of the mind, a speculation, theory, Id. Metaph. 12. 8, 10, Top. 1. 11, 1. b. a principle thereby arrived at, a rule, Lat. praeceptum, Polyb. 6. 26, 10, cf. Cic. de Fato 6.

c. in pl. θεωρήματα, τὰ, the arts and sciences, Polyb. 10. 47, 12. d. in Mathematics, a theorem, Eucl. II.—θεώρησις, Plut. 2. 1131 C.

θεωρηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, according with what one sees, δνειροί Artem. 4. 1. II. fond of θεωρήματα, theoretic, opp. to πρακτικός, Diog. L. 3. 49: dogmatic, epith. of Metrodorus the disciple of Stilpo, Id. 2. 113; θ. ἀρεταί gained by philosophy, Id. 7. 90.

θεωρημάτιον, τό, Dim. of θεωρήμα, Ar. Epict. 2. 21, 17, etc.

θεωρημῶν, ὄν, ἡ, contemplative, Choerob. in An. Ox. 2. 220.

θεώρησις, εὖς, ἡ, a viewing, contemplation, Plat. Phileb. 48 A.

θεωρητέον, verb. Adj. one must contemplate, Plat. Legg. 815 B, Arist.

θεωρητήριον, τό, a seat in a theatre, Plut. C. Gracch. 12, C. 1. 2782. 20.

θεωρητής, οὖ, ὁ, a spectator, Hesych.

θεωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of contemplating, τοῦ περι τὰ σώματα κάλλους Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 12.

2. of the mind, contemplative, speculative, ὁ περι τὴν .. οὐσίαν θ. Id. Metaph. 3. 3, 4; ὁ περι τῆς φύσεως θ. Id. P. A. 1. 1, 30; c. gen., ἐπιστήμη θ. τοῦ ὄντος Def. Plat. 414 B; ἐπιστήμη θ., opp. to πρακτική, ποιητική, Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, 5, al.; φιλοσοφία θ. Ib. 1 Min. 1, 5; διάνοια, νοῦς Ibid., etc.: θ. βίος a contemplative or speculative life (as opp. to one of practice or art), Id. Eth. N. 1. 5, 2, cf. 10. 7, 1 sq.; θ. φιλόσοφος Plut. Per. 16, etc. Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 4. 8.

θεωρητός, ἡ, ὄν, that may be seen, Diod. 14. 60, Ael. N. A. 9. 6:—of a disease, to be watched, relatively to a coming crisis, Hipp. Aph. 1245; cf. ἐπίδηλος.

2. of the mind, to be reached by contemplation, Plut. 2. 722 B; λόγῳ by reason, Ib. 876 C; διὰ λόγου Diog. L. 10. 47.

θεώρητρα, ὄν, τὰ, the presents made by the bridegroom to the bride, when she first unveiled herself, Eust. 881. 31; cf. ἀνακαλυπτήρια.

θεωρία, Ion. —ῖη, ἡ, a looking at, viewing, beholding, θεωρίης εἵνεκεν ἐκδημεῖν to go abroad to see the world, Hdt. 1. 30; κατὰ θεωρίης πρόφασιν Ib. 29; ἐκπέμπειν τινὰ κατ' ἐμπορίαν καὶ κατὰ θεωρίαν Isocr. 359 A, cf. Thuc. 6. 24, Plat. Rep. 556 C.

2. of the mind, contemplation, speculation, philosophic reasoning, Plat. Legg. 951 C, etc.; and in pl., Id. Rep. 517 D; τινός on a subject, Ib. 486 A; θ. ποιῆσθαι περί τινος Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 16, etc. b. theory, speculation, as opp. to practice, Polyb. 1. 5, 3; ἡ περι τὰ στρατόπεδα θ. Id. 6. 42, 6; αἱ νυκτερινὰ καὶ ἡμερινὰ θ. theoretic reckoning of night and day, Id. 9. 14, 6; ἡ μαθηματικὴ θ. Plut., etc.

3. pass. = θεωρήμα, a sight, spectacle, Aesch. Pr. 802, Eur. Bacch. 1047, etc.; esp. of a public spectacle, at the theatre or the games, Ar. Vesp. 1005, Xen. Hier. 1, 12; ἡ τοῦ Διονύσου θ. the Dionysia, Plat. Legg. 640 A.

II. the being a spectator at the theatre or the public games, Soph. O. T. 1491; οὐτ' ἐπὶ θεωρίαν πάποτε ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξῆλθες Plat. Crito 52 B: personified in Ar. Pax 523, al.

III. the sending of θεωροί or state-ambassadors to the oracles or games, or, collectively, the θεωροί themselves, as we say an embassy or mission, θεωρίαν ἀπάγειν εἰς Δῆλον Plat. Phaedo 58 C, cf. Rep. 556 C; ἀγειν τῷ Διὶ τῷ Νεμείῳ τὴν κοινὴν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως θ. Dem. 552. 6; cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 2, Decret. ap. Dem. 256. 14, Polyb. 28. 16, 4.

2. the office of θεωρός, discharge of that office, τῆς Ὀλυμπιάζε θ. Thuc. 6. 18, cf. Isocr. 386 C, etc.; it was one of the lesser λειτουργίαι, Böckh P. E. 1. 286 sq.

θεωρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for θεωρία (signfs. II. and III.), πεπλώματ' οὐ θεωρικά no festal robes, Eur. Supp. 97; θ. σκηνή the tent used by the θεωροί, Henioch. Incert. 1. 8; θ. ὕδός = θεωρίς 1. 2, Poll. 2. 55:—Adv. —κῶς, Hesych.

II. θεωρικά (sc. χρήματα), τὰ, the money, which, from the time of Pericles, was given from the treasury to the poor citizens to pay for their seats at the theatre (at 2 obols the seat), but also for other purposes, Dem. 31. 13, etc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 289 sqq., 227, etc.: in sing., τὸ θεωρικόν, the theatric fund, Dem. 264. 11, etc.

θεώριος, v. θεάριος:—θεώριον, τό, a spectacle, Eccl.

θεωρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, I. (with and without ναῦς), a sacred ship, which carried the θεωροί (cf. θεωρός II) to their destination, but was also used for other state-purposes, Hdt. 6. 87, cf. Plat. Phaedo 58 B: the practice of sending a θεωρίς every year to Delos is said to have been begun in the time of Theseus, Spanh. Call. h. Del. 314, Böckh P. E. 1. 286 sq.:—metaph. of Charon's bark, Aesch. Theb. 858.

2. (sub. ὕδός) the

road by which the θεωροί went, Hesych.; and so (acc. to Herm.), in Aesch. I. c.; but v. Paley ad l. (851).

II. in pl., as a name of the Bacchantes, Hesych.; or attendants of Apollo, Nonn. D. 9. 261; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 285.

θεωρο-δόκος, Dor. θεῶροδόκος, ὁ, the director of the θεωρικά, Suid. II. one who receives the θεωροί, C. I. 1193, 2670:—θεωροδοκία, ἡ, the office of θεωροδόκος, Ib. 1693. 17; τὴν θεωροδοκίαν τῶν Δηλίων Ib. 2329.

θεωρός, Dor. θεῶρός, ὁ, = θεωρητής, θεατής, a spectator, Theogn. 803, Aesch. Pr. 118, Cho. 246, Fr. 391, Plat., etc.; opp. to ἀγωνιστής, Achae. ap. Ath. 417 F: one who travels to see men and things, Plat. Legg. 951 A, 953 C; θ. εἰκάδων viewing the festivals or present at them, Eur. Ion 1076.

II. an ambassador sent to consult an oracle, Soph. O. T. 114, O. C. 413 (cf. θεοπρόπος II); or to present some offering, Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 18; or to perform some religious rite at the games, Dion. H. de Lys. 29. These θεωροί were crowned and magnificently dressed. The Athenians sent θεωροί to the Delphic oracle, to Delos, and to the four great Hellenic games, θεωρὸν ἐς τὰ Πύθια πέμψαι τινά Dem. 380. 20, etc., (cf. θεωρέω II, θεωρία III), v. Valck. Amm. p. 92, Böckh P. E. 1. 286 sq. 2. in the time of the Diadochi, generally, an ambassador, envoy, C. I. 1693, Plut. Demetr. II, Ath. 607 C. III. a magistrate at Mantinea, Thuc. 5. 47; at Naupactus, ἐπὶ Στασία θεωροῦ C. I. 1758, cf. 1756-7; at Thasos, 2161; at Ceos, 2351. (The deriv. of θεωρός II from θεός, ὦρα, is maintained by Harpocr., Hesych., Phot., Etym. M., among the Ancients; by Müller Aegin. 135, Welcker Theogn. xvii among the Moderns; and this agrees with the analogy of θυρωρός, νεωρός, ὀλίγωρος, πυλωρός, σκευωρός, ἰλωρός. But there can be little doubt that, in signif. I, θεωρός is derived from √ΘΑΦ or ΘΑΥ, (whence θάομαι, θεάομαι); so that the orig. form would be θαφρός (θευρός occurs in C. I. 2161), whence θεαρός, contr. θεωρός, Dor. θεαρός, (so τιμωρός from τιμάωρος, παράωρος (Dor.) from παρήωρος), the orig. notion being that of spectator.)

θεωροσύνη, ἡ, = θεωρία, Manetho 4. 460.

θέωσις, εως, ἡ, (θεύω) = ἀποθέωσις, Eumath. p. 110, Eccl.

θεώτερος, α, ον, Comp. of θεός, more divine: v. θεός III.

Θηβαῖ-γενής, ἐς, sprung from Thebes, Theban, Hes. Th. 530; the form Θηβαίγενής is also good, Eur. Supp. 136 (ubi v. Matthiä), Dion. P. 623; cf. Lob. Phryn. 648, Kocn. Greg. 294.

Θῆβαι, ὦν, αἱ, Thebes, the name of several cities, of which the most famous are the Egyptian (ἐκατόμυλοι), the Boeotian (ἐπτάμυλοι), and another in the Troad, all in Hom., who uses both sing. and pl. of all three; cf. Θῆβη.—Hence Θῆβασδε, to Thebes, Il. 23. 679; Att. Θῆβαζε Schol. Il. 3. 29, al.:—Θηβαίεύς, ἐως, Ion. ἐός, ὁ, epith. of Zeus, the Theban, Hdt. I. 182, etc.:—Θηβαῖος, α, ον, Theban, Hom., etc.; Θηβαῖος (metri grat.) Soph. Ant. 1135:—also Θηβαϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, Hdt. 2. 4, etc. (Perhaps from θηβός (θηβός in Cod.), ἡ, ὄν, admirable, and θῆβος = θαῦμα, Hesych.; so that the Root would be the same as that of θάμβος, τέθηπα:—Sir G. Wilkinson says the Egyptian city was from Ap or Apé (head), with the fem. Art. Tap or Tapé.)

Θηβαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, the Thebaïs, i. e. territory of Thebes (in Egypt), Hdt. 2. 28; (in Boeotia), Thuc. 3. 58; hence Θηβαῖτης, ον, ὁ, a dweller in the Egyptian Thebaïs, Strabo 812. II. the Thebaïd, a poem on the siege of Thebes, which formed a portion of the Epic cycle, Paus. 8. 25.

Θηβάνας, ὁ, a name for the north-east wind (καικίας) in Lesbos, Arist. de Vent. 2. But prob. it should be Θῆβανις, ὁ, as in Hdn. ap. Arcad. 32. 21, Hesych., Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἄδανα (ubi v. Meineke).

Θῆβη, ἡ, a poet. form of Θῆβαι:—hence Θῆβηθεν, Adv. from Thebes, Ephipp. Ὀμ. I. 7; poet. -θε, Anth. Plan. 4. 185; Aeol. Θείβῆθεν, Ar. Ach. 862:—Θῆβησιν, at Thebes, Il. 6. 223., 22. 479, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 11; poet. Θῆβησι Il. 14. 114, Od. 15. 247; Aeol. Θείβῆθι, Ar. Ach. 868.

θηγαλέος, α, ον, (θήγω) pointed, sharp, Anth. P. 6. 109., 7. 542. II. act. sharpening, c. gen. rei, Ib. 6. 68.—Hesych. also quotes θηγάεος.

θηγάνη, ἡ, a whetstone, Aesch. Ag. 1536, Soph. Aj. 820: metaph., αἱματηρὰς θηγάνας incentives to bloodshed, Aesch. Eum. 859; θ. λάλης Luc. Lexiph. 14.—Hesych. also quotes θηγανον, τό.

θηγανίτης λίθος, ὁ, a hard stone, used for whetstones, C. I. 5578.

θηγάνω, = θήγω, restored by Herm. in Aesch. Ag. 1535 from Hesych.

θήγη, ἡ, softer form of θήκη, as Gaius of Caius, Hesych. The compd. διαθήγη (in Mss. διαθηγή or διαθιγή) was used by Democr. Abder. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 136, etc.

θηγός, ἡ, ὄν, sharp, Hesych.

θήγω, Dor. θάγω [α] Ar. Lys. 1256: fut. θήξω Enr.: aor. ἔθηξα Pind., Eur.:—Med., aor. ἔθηξάμην, v. infr.:—Pass., pf. τέθηγαί, v. infr.: (Root uncertain). Poët. Verb. (used by Xen.) to sharpen, whet, Hom. (only in Il.), θήγων λευκὸν ὄδοντα Il. 416, cf. 13. 476, Hes. Sc. 378; ὄδοντας Ar. Ran. 815; γένων Eur. Phoen. 1380; θ. φάσανον, ξίφος Aesch. Ag. 1262, Eur. Or. 1036:—in Med., δόρυ θηξάσθω let him whet his spear, Il. 2. 382. 2. metaph. to sharpen, excite, Pind. O. 10 (11).

23: to provoke, like Lat. acuere, τὰς ψυχὰς εἰς τὰ πολεμικά Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 20, cf. I. 2, 10., I. 6, 41, Mem. 3. 3, 7; τεθηγμένον τοί μ' οὐκ ἀπαμβλονεῖς λόγῳ Aesch. Theb. 715; λόγοι τεθηγμένοι sharp, biting words, Id. Fr. 311; οὐ γὰρ μ' ἀρέσκει γλώσσά σου τεθηγμένη Soph. Aj. 584; λῆμα τεθ. Eur. Or. 1625; τῆς διανόιας ὀργῆ τεθ. Alcidas. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 2. II. intr., ὀργῆ γέροντος .. ἐν χειρὶ θήγει σὺν τάχει δ' ἀμβλύνεται Soph. Fr. 761.

θηέομαι, Ion. form of θεάομαι.

θήης, v. sub τίθημι.

θηητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Ion. for θεατής, one who gazes at, an admirer, θ. τύζων Od. 21. 397; ἀκρᾶσις Perfectione ap. Stob. 488. 7.

θηητός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for θεατός, Dor. θᾶητός, gazed at, wondrous, admi-

nable, Lat. spectandus, Hes. Th. 31, Tyrtae. 7. 29; θ. ἀγών, γυῖα, etc., Pind. O. 3. 65, P. 4. 141, etc.

θηήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = θηητήρ, Nonn. Jo. 7. v. 26., 11. v. 41, etc.

θῆϊον, τό, Ep. for θεῖον, brimstone, Od. 22. 493.

θῆϊος, Ep. for θεῖος, divine: cf. θῆος.

θηκαῖος, α, ον, like a chest or coffin (θήκη), οἰκημα θ. a burial vault, Hdt. 2. 86; v. l. Θηβαῖον.

θήκη, ἡ, (τίθημι) a case to put anything in, a box, chest, χρυσοῦ θήκη a money-chest, Lat. theca, Hdt. 3. 130., 9. 83, cf. Eur. Hec. 1147, Xen. Oec. 8, 17. 2. a place for putting corpses in, a grave, tomb, vault,

Aesch. Pers. 405, Soph. O. C. 1763, cf. Blomf. Ag. 440 (453); νεκρῶν θήκας ἀνοίγειν Hdt. 1. 187, cf. 67, al.; αἱ θῆκαι τῶν τεθνεώτων Thuc. 1. 8., 3. 104; εἰς ἀνασχύντους θήκας ἐτράποντο modes of burial, Id. 2. 52; θήκας ὀρύττειν Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 5. 3. ξίφους θ. a sword-sheath, Poll. 10. 144.

θηκίον, τό, Dim. of θήκη, Hesych., C. I. 9288.

θηκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of θήγω, sharpened, whetted, Aesch. Theb. 944, Eur. Med. 40, Anth. P. 6. 110.

θηλάζω, fut. ἄσω, Dor. ἄξω: (θηλή): I. of the mother, to suckle, Lat. lactare, of the mother or nurse, Phryn. Com. Μονοτρ. 10, Lys. 92. 29: absol. to give suck, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 11; οἱ μαστοί, οἱ οὐ ποτε ἐθήλασαν Ev. Luc. 23. 29:—so also in Med., ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, ὅπως μέτριον χρόνον θηλάσονται Plat. Rep. 460 D, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 12, 4; οὐ συλλαμβάνουσι θηλαζόμεναι Id. G. A. 4. 8, 15, cf. H. A. 6. 33, 2:—Pass. to be suckled, ὁ δελφίς .. θηλάζεται ὑπὸ τῶν τέκνων Ib. 2. 13, 3, cf. 6. 12, 8.

II. of the young animal, to suck, Lat. lactere, Id. G. A. 2. 1, 28., 5. 8, 2, al.; ἐλέφαντος ὁ σκυμνός θ. τῷ στόματι Id. H. A. 6. 27; θηλάζων χοῖρος a sucking pig, Theocr. 14. 15. 2. c. acc., μασθὺν ἐθήλαξεν Id. 3. 16; ἐὰν μὴ τύχη τεθλακῶς ὁ ὄνος ἵππον Arist. H. A. 6. 23, 7, cf. 9. 30, 3.

θηλαμνός, ὁ, a suckling, Hesych.; where Lob. Path. 201 θηλαμόνος.

θηλαμών, ὄνος, ἡ, = θηλαστρία, Sophr. ap. Ath. 288 A, Thespiis ap. Clem. Al. 675, Lyc. 31; perhaps θηλαμόνας should be restored for θηλονάς in Plut. 2. 278 D:—cf. θηλαμνός.

θηλασμός, ὁ, a giving suck, suckling, Plut. Rom. 4, Aemil. 14.

θηλαστρία, ἡ, one who suckles, a nurse, Soph. Fr. 85, Cratin. Incert. 67, Eurpol. Incert. 101.

θήλεα, θήλεια, v. sub θῆλυς.

θηλέω, Dor. θᾶλέω: Ep. impf. θήλεον Od.: fut. θηλήσω (ἀνα-) II.: Dor. poet. aor. θάλησα Pind., part. θηλήσας Anth. P. 9. 363: in Hipp. 378. 52, Littré restores τεθήλη μὲν for τεθηλημένα. Poët. for θάλλω, to be full of, to abound in, c. gen., λειμώνες μαλακοὶ ἴου ἠδὲ σελίνου θήλεον Od. 5. 73; also c. dat., θάλησε σελίνοισι Pind. N. 4. 143; νικοφορίας ἄστν θάλησε Ib. 10. 78. 2. absol. to grow luxuriantly, flourish, Ar. Rh. 3. 221, Anth. P. 9. 363, 4, C. I. 6278:—in Epigr. ap. Plut. 2. 110 B, ἐθάλεον should be restored for ἐθάλλεον. II. Causal, to make to bloom, Alex. Aetol. ap. Parthen. 14. 9; vulg. θαλλῆσει.

θηλή, ἡ, (θάω) the part of the breast which gives suck, the teat, nipple, Lat. papilla, Eur. Cycl. 56, Plat. Crat. 414 A; τῶν μαστῶν ἡ θ., δι' ἧς .. τὸ γάλα διηθεῖται Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 2, cf. 2. 1, 38; of animals, Ib. θηλο-ειδής, ἐς, nipple-shaped, Gloss.

θηλονή, v. sub θηλαμών.

θηλυγενής, ἐς, of female sex, womanish, στόλος Aesch. Supp. 29; ὄχλος Eur. Bacch. 117; cf. Plat. Legg. 802 E.

θηλυγλωσσος, ον, with woman's tongue, Anth. P. 9. 26.

θηλυγονέω, to generate females, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 5.

θηλυγονία, ἡ, generation of females, opp. to κουρογονία, Hipp. 234. 31; to ἀρρενογονία, Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 2, G. A. 4. 1, 23. II. kin by the mother's side, Hdn. I. 7, 6.

θηλυγόνος, ον, generating females, Hipp. 683. fin., Arist. G. A. 4. 2, 1; of animals, Id. H. A. 7. 6, 2; καὶ γυναῖκες καὶ ἄνδρες .. θ. εἰσίν Ib. 7. 6, 2. II. θηλυγόνον, τό, a plant supposed to assist the generation of females, Diosc. 3. 140, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 5.

θηλυδρίας, ον, Ion. -ίης, εως, ὁ, a womanish, effeminate person, Hdt. 7. 153, Luc. D. Deor. 5. 3:—of animals, Arist. H. A. 9. 49, 3.

θηλυδριώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of womanish kind, effeminate, μέλος Ar. Thesm. 131. Adv. -δῶς, A. B. 886.

θηλυκέομαι, Dep. to behave like a woman, Clem. Al. 570.

θηλυκός, ἡ, ὄν, womanish, feminine, opp. to ἀρρενικός, Arist. G. A. 1. 20, 2., 2. 7, 16. 2. in Gramm. of the feminine gender, Dion. H. ad Amm. 2. 2:—Adv. -κῶς, Arist. ap. Ath. 499 D. 3. = θῆλυς, female, C. I. 5858 b, 8876.

θηλυκράνεια, the female κράνεια, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 1.

θηλυκράτης, ἐς, swaying women, ἔρος Aesch. Cho. 600.

θηλυκτόνος, ον, slaying by woman's hand, Ἄρης θ. Aesch. Pr. 860.

θηλυκώδης, ἐς, of effeminate nature, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 265.

θηλυλάλος, ον, = θηλυγλωσσος, Manetho 4. 322.

θηλυμᾶνέω, to be mad after women, Manetho 4. 164.

θηλυμᾶνής, ἐς, mad after women, Anth. P. 5. 19., 9. 16. II. act. maddening women, θ. ὄβοι κροτάλων Antim. 94.

θηλυμελής, ἐς, singing in soft strains, ἀηδῶν Anth. P. 9. 184.

θηλυμίτρας, ον, ὁ, with a woman's mίτρα, in woman's clothes, Luc. D. Deor. 18. 1: fem. -μίτρις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, Id. Bacch. 3.

θηλυμορφος, ον, woman-shaped, Eur. Bacch. 353, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 10; of the number 4, Nicom. Geras. in Phot. Bibl. 144. 15.

θηλυνοος, contr. -νοος, ον, of womanish mind, Aesch. Pr. 1003.

θηλύνω: aor. ἐθήλυνα Eur. Fr., (ἐξ-) Strabo 251: pf. τεθήλυκα (-υγκα?) cited from Arist.:—Pass., aor. ἐθηλύνην, v. infr., (ἐξ-) Dion. H. 14. 12: pf. τεθήλυσμαι Hipp. 290. 8, Galen.; but -υμμαί (ἐκ-) Polyb. 37. 2, 2, Luc. D. Dcor. 5. 3, 3 sing. -υνται Dio C. 50. 27,

inf. -ύνθαι (ἐκ-) Polyb. 32. 2, 3: (θήλυς). *To make womanish, to enervate*, Eur. l. c., Xen. Occ. 4, 2:—*to soften*, Ζέφυρος κύμα θηλύνει Anth. P. 10. 4:—*Pass. to become soft*, αἱ σάρκες Hipp. Art. 820; ἔθλυνθην στόμα (v. sub βαφή) Soph. Aj. 651; αὐπῶ ἐθλύνθησ' ἄντ' not yet a sign of yielding, Anth. P. 5. 251, cf. 300: *to play the coquet*, Bion 15. 18; τῆ μορφῆ θηλύνετο Theocr. 20. 14.—Rare in Att.

θηλύ-παις, παιδος, ἡ, *having borne a girl*, Lyc. 851.
θηλυ-ποιός, ὄν, *making weak*, of the number 8, Nicom. Ger. in Phot. Bibl. 144. 33.

θηλύ-πους, ὁ, ἡ, θ. βάσις *the tread of female foot*, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 421.
θηλυ-πρεπής, ἐς, *befitting a woman: womanish*, Anth. P. 12. 175.

θηλύ-πρῖνος, ὄν, *the female πρῖνος*, Eust. 302. 30.
θηλυ-πρόσωπος, ὄν, *with woman's face*, Suid. s. v. Σειρήνες.

θηλυ-πτερίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *the lady-fern*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 8, Diosc. 4. 187:—also θηλυπτερίων, τό, Alex. Trall. in Fabric. 12. 611.

θήλυς, θήλεια, θήλυ Hom.; though in Poets θήλυς often occurs as fem. (v. infr.): Ep. fem. θήλεα, acc. pl. -εας Il. 5. 269: in the Ion. prose of Hdt. and Hipp. the fem. forms are θήλεα, θήλεαν, θηλέης, θηλέη, pl. θήλεια, θήλεας, θηλέων, Dind. Dial. Hdt. xvii: a gen. θήλυδος is cited from Soph. by Choerob. 219. 5; acc. fem. θηλείην Nic. Al. 42, neut. pl. θήλεια Arat. 1068:—Hom. and Hes. also have a form θηλύτερος, without much notion of comparison, though in late Prose θηλύτερος, -ύτατος occur as undoubted Posit. and Comp., v. infr. II. (From √ΘΑ, θάω to suckle.)

Of female sex, female, opp. to ἄρρην, θήλεια θεός a goddess, Il. 8. 7; Ἥρη θήλυς εὐούσα being female, 19. 97, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1231, Soph. Tr. 1062; θήλεια ἵπποι mares, Od. 4. 636, etc.; σῦες θήλεια sows, 14. 16; οἷς θήλυς a ewe, Il. 10. 215; θήλεια ἔλαφος a hind, Pind. O. 3. 51; θήλεα κάμηλος Hdt. 3. 102; ἡ θ. ἵππος Ib. 86; θ. ὄρνις Soph. Fr. 424; ἀπαις θήλεος γόνου without female issue, Hdt. 3. 66; θήλυς σπορά Eur. Hec. 659; θήλεια γυναῖκες Id. Or. 1205; θήλ. κόραι Plat. Legg. 764 D; also with masc. nouns, ὁ θήλυς ὄρεῦς the she-mule, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 22; θήλυς ἄνθρωπος Id. P. A. 4. 10, 43.

b. ἡ θήλεια, Att. -εία, *the female*, Hdt. 3. 109, Aesch. Ag. 1671, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 4; χρῆμα θηλείων woman-kind, Eur. Andr. 181; so, τὸ θήλυ Arist. Metaph. 1. 6, 8, al.

c. τὸ θήλυ γένος *the female sex, woman-kind*, Eur. Hec. 885; so τὸ θήλυ alone, Id. H. F. 536, Plat., etc.; also = ἡ θήλεια, Id. Criti. 110 C.

d. of certain plants, *the female*, which bears fruit, as in the yew, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8 (9), 1; θ. κάλαμος Diosc. 1. 114; θήλεια φαίνεσ' Ach. Tat. 1. 17; θήλυ βούτομον Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 4.

2. of or belonging to women, θήλεα νοῦσος, among the Scythians (cf. Ἐνάρες), Hdt. 1. 105; νόμος Aesch. Cho. 521; φύσις Plat. Rep. 453 A; χάρις Anth. Plan. 4. 287; θ. φόνος murder by women, Eur. Bacch. 796.

3. in Gramm. *feminine*, v. Ar. Nub. 670sq., etc. II. also applied to persons and things, as partaking of the fruitfulness, delicacy or other properties of the female sex; and so,

1. *fresh, refreshing*, θήλυς ἔερος Hes. Sc. 395; (in Od. 5. 467, it must be fresh in the sense of cold); so, perhaps, θ. νύξ Soph. Fr. 887; θηλύτατον πεδῖον most fruitful, Call. Fr. 296; θήλυ ὕδωρ Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 3; θηλυτέρα ὕσμη Ib. 6. 16, 4.

2. *tender, delicate, gentle*, θηλυτέραι δὲ γυναῖκες Il. S. 520; θηλυτέραι δὲ θεαί Od. 8. 324, (unless in these places it is merely an example of a generic and a specific Noun combined; as in ἀνήρ αἰπόλος, σὺς κάπρος, etc.); κουράων θήλυς αὐτή 6. 122; Φοῖβου θήλεια .. παρειαί Call. Ap. 37; θήλυς ἀπὸ χροιάς delicate of skin, Theocr. 16. 49; of temper or character, soft, yielding, weak, γυνὴ δὲ θήλυς οὖσα Soph. Tr. 1062; θήλυς ἠὺρηται τάλας Ib. 1075; γυνὴ δὲ θήλυ κάπλ δακρύοις ἔφθ Eur. Med. 928; θηλεῖα φρήν Ar. Lys. 708; δίαίτα θηλυτέρα ἢ κατ' ἄνδρα Plut. Mar. 54; θηλύτατος Luc. Imag. 13:—τὸ θήλυ τῆς ψυχῆς effeminacy, Menand. Incert. 16.

3. in mechanics, those parts were called female into which others fitted, as the female screw, Poll. 2. 178.

4. in Gramm. *feminine*, Ar. Nub. 663 sq.; θήλεα ὑνόματα Ib. 682; τὰ θήλεα Arist. Poët. 21, 23.

5. in the Pythag. language, *the even numbers were female, the odd male*, cf. Plut. 2. 264 A, 288 D.

θήλυσμα, τό, *effeminacy*, Greg. Naz.

θηλύ-σπορας, ὄν, *of female kind*, γέννα, of the daughters of Danaüs, Aesch. Pr. 855.

θηλυστολέω, *to wear women's clothes*, Strabo 466, 526.

θηλυστολία, ἡ, *women's dress*, Eust. 782. 47.

θηλύ-στολος, ὄν, *clad in women's clothes: τὸ θ. effeminacy*, Eust. 10. 24.

θηλύτης, ητος, ἡ, (θήλυς) *womanhood, female nature*, opp. to ἀρρενότης Arist. G. A. 4. 6, 11.

b. of plants, Id. Plant. 1. 2, 8.

2. *womanishness, delicacy*, Plut. Crass. 32; ἡ θηλ. τοῦ κάλλους *the womanish nature of ..*, Ib. 24:—also, *effeminacy*, ἐσθήτων Id. Alcib. 16, etc.

θηλυτοκίω, *to bear females*, Hipp. 233 sq., Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 4, G. A. 4. 1, 22.

θηλυτοκία, ἡ, *the bearing of females*, Arist. G. A. 4. 2, 8., 4. 3, 3.

θηλυ-τόκος, ὄν, *bearing females*, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 27, Pol. 7. 16, 6, Theocr. 25. 125.

2. *of female sex* (Schneid. θηλύτοκα), Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 6.

θηλυ-φάνις, ἐς, *like a woman*, Plut. Thes. 23, Anth. P. 11. 285.

θηλυ-φόνος, ὄν, *killing women: θηλυφόνον, τό, the aconite*, so called from certain supposed properties, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 2, Nic. Al. 41.

θηλύ-φρων, ὄν, *effeminate*, Ar. Eccl. 110.

θηλύ-φωας, ὄν, *with woman's voice*, Ael. N. A. 6. 19.

θηλύ-χειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, *with woman's hand*, Eust. 550. 37.

θηλυ-χίτων [ι], ὁ, ἡ, *with woman's frack*, Anth. P. 6. 219, Orze. ap. Luc. Alex. 27.

θηλύ-ψυχος, ὄν, *of woman's spirit*, Ptol. Tetrab. p. 162. 23.

θηλώ, ὄος, οὖς, ἡ, *a nurse*, Plut. 2. 278 D, Hesych.

θήμα, τό, (τίθημι) = θήκη, Soph. Fr. 484.

θήμισυ, Att. crasis for τὸ ἥμισυ.

θημο-λογέω, *to collect in a heap*, shortened from θημωνολογέω (merit grat.), Anth. P. 9. 551:—Lob. Soph. Aj. 211 proposes θινο-λογέω.

θημών, ὠνος, ὁ, (τίθημι) like θωμός, *a heap*, ἦν θημῶνα .. καρφαλέων Od. 5. 368; θ. ἀχύρων Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 5; θημῶνα νηῆσαι Opp. H. 4. 496, cf. Philo 2. 629.

θημωνιά (not θημωνία), ἡ, = foreg., LXX (Job. 21. 32), Eust. 1539. 16, etc.—Hesych. also gives θειμωνεῖα and θημωνία.

θημωνο-θετέω (not θημων-), *to put in a heap*, Schol. Theocr. 10. 46:—so also θημωνιάω, Achmes Onir. 213.

θήν, enclitic Particle, used chiefly in Ep., rarely in Att. Poets (Aesch. Pr. 928, cf. δὴν II), akin to δὴ, expressing strong conviction, surely now, sometimes used ironically, λείψετε θην νέας so then you will leave the ships, Il. 13. 620; ὡς θην καὶ σὸν ἐγὼ λύσω μένος 17. 29, cf. 21. 568, Od. 16. 91; strengthd., ἡ θην in very truth, Il. 11. 365., 13. 813; οὐ θην surely not 2. 276., 8. 448, Od. 5. 211; οὐ θην δὴ 3. 352; ἐπεὶ θην 16. 91; καὶ γὰρ θην Il. 21. 568:—it is freq. in Theocr.

θήξις, εως, ἡ, (θήγω) *a sharpening*, ὀδόντων Eust. Opusc. 313. 92:—ὑπὸ θήξιν in a moment, like στιγμή, Eriphan.

θηοῖο, Ep. for θεῖο, 2 sing. opt. pres. of θηέομαι.

θηός, α, ὄν, Dor. for θεῖος, Callicrat. ap. Stob. 486. 19, Euryph. Ib. 555. 49.

θηπαλέος, α, ὄν, *astounding*, Hesych.: θηπέω, *to be astonished*, Id.: θηπητής, ὄν, ὁ, *a deceiver*, Id.: v. τέθηπα.

θήρ, θηρός, Ep. dat. pl. θήρεσσι, ὁ: later also ἡ, Ael. N. A. 6. 24, etc.: (v. sub fin.). *A wild beast, a beast of prey*, esp. a lion, Il. 15. 586, etc.; ὁ Νέμειος θ. Eur. H. F. 153; joined with λέων, Ib. 465, Epimen. ap. Ael. N. A. 12. 7; with λέαινα, Anth. P. 14. 63; also of the wild boar, Ἐρμάνθιος θ. Soph. Tr. 1096; of Cerberus, Id. O. C. 1569; ὁ θήρ, of a hind, Id. El. 572:—in pl. beasts, as opp. to birds and fishes, ἡέ που ἐν πόντῳ φάγον ἰχθύες, ἡ ἐπὶ χέρσου θηρσὶ καὶ αἰωναῖσιν ἔλωρ γένητ' Od. 24. 291; ἰχθύσι μὲν καὶ θηρσὶ καὶ αἰωναῖς πετεηναῖς Hes. Op. 275, etc.; ἐν θηρσίν, ἐν βροταῖσιν, ἐν θεαῖς ἄνω Soph. Fr. 678. 12; ἐν ἄγρῳ θηρῶν Hdt. 3. 129; ἀφοβαί θήρες (v. sub ἀφοβας) Soph. Aj. 366:—metaph., θήρες ξιφήρεις, of Orestes and Pylades, Eur. Or. 1272; ἡ σφαδρότης .. θηρός (sc. Ἐρωτος) Alex. Φαιδρ. 1. 12: proverb., ἔγνω θήρ θήρα Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 25.

2. of any animal, πλωτοὶ θήρες, i. e. dolphins, Arion in Bgk. Lyr. p. 566; of birds, Ar. Av. 1064 (lyr.); of gnats, Anth. P. 5. 151.

3. any fabulous monster, as the sphinx, Aesch. Theb. 558; esp. of a centaur, Soph. Tr. 556, 662, al. (cf. Φήρ); also of a satyr, Eur. Cycl. 624; and so perhaps in Aesch. Eum. 70, αὐ θεῶν τις αὐδ' ἀνθρώπου αὐδὲ θήρ.—In Prose the form θηρίον prevailed, though θήρ is found in Hdt. l. c., Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4, Plat. Rep. 559 D, Soph. 235 B, Ael., etc. (From θήρ (Aeol. φήρ, Lat. fera) come θηρίον, θήρα, θηράω: cf. Goth. dius, O. Norse dyr, A. S. deor (deer); O. H. G. tior (thier): but Curt. raises questions as to these affinities.)

θήρα, Ion. θήρη, ἡ, *a hunting of wild beasts, the chase*, βὰν δ' ἴμεν ἐς θήρην Od. 19. 429, cf. Il. 5. 49; ἵεναι ἐπὶ τὴν θήρην Hdt. 1. 37., 4. 114; ζῶειν ἀπὸ τῆς θ. Id. 4. 22; ζῆν ἀπὸ θήρας Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 7; θήραν ποιεῖν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 14; ποιεῖσθαι Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 11; τοῦ πτηνοῦ γένους θ. = ὀρνιθεντική, Plat. Soph. 220 B; ἡ περὶ θάλατταν θ. fishing, Id. Legg. 823 D, E; θ. ποιεῖσθαι ὀρνύγων Diod. 1. 60; generally, inclusive of κυνηγεσία (hunting), Ib. 763 B; in pl., εἰς τὰς θ. ἄγεσθαι, of decoy birds, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 26.

2. metaph. *eager pursuit* of anything, θήραν .. ἔχομεν τόξων = θηρώμεν τὰ τόξα Soph. Ph. 840; δυσμενῶν θήραν ἔχειν Id. Aj. 564; θ. ἀνθρώπων, τῶν ἐρώντων Plat. Soph. 222 C; τοῦ ἡδέος Id. Gorg. 500 D; ἐπιστημῶν Id. Theaet. 198 A, etc.

II. like ἄγρα, *the beasts taken, spoil, booty, prey, game*, αἶψα δ' ἔδωκε θεὸς μεναεικέα θήρην Od. 9. 158, cf. Aesch. Cho. 251, Eur. Bacch. 1144, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 25; θήραν καλήν, of a prisoner, Soph. Ph. 609; in pl., ὦ πταναὶ θήραι, of birds, Ib. 1146; τὴν θ. ἐπὶ τοῦ μέσου τηροῦσα watching its prey, of a spider, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 4.

III. in Roman times, *the games of the Circus*, Epigr. Gr. 351. 3; so, θήρεια στόματα the entrance of the Circus, Ib. 885; θηρεύτατος ἄνδρες men engaged in these games, Ib.

θηρ-αγρέτης, ὄν, ὁ, *a hunter*, Eur. Bacch. 1020, Anth. P. 6. 184: also θεαγρεύτης, Theod. Prodr. p. 213.

θηραγρία, ἡ, *the chase of wild beasts*, Poll. 5. 12.

θήρ-αγρος, ὄν, (ἄγρα) *for catching wild beasts or game*, πέδη Ion ap. Ath. 451 E:—name of a hound, Anth. P. 7. 304.

θηραϊκόν or θήραιον, τό, *a dress worn in the satyric drama at Athens, invented in the island Thera*, v. Ath. 424 F, Poll. 7. 48.

θήραμα, τό, (θηράω) *that which is caught, prey, spoil, booty*, Eur. Bacch. 869, Hel. 192, Anth. P. 6. 105, Plut. Lucull. 17: metaph., ἀρετὰ .. θ. κάλλιστον βίῳ Arist. Scol. (Fr. 625).

θήραρχος, ὁ, *an elephant-driver*, Ael. Tact. 23; cf. ζῶαρχος.

θηράσιμος [α], ὄν, (θηράω) *to be hunted down*, θηρεύοντες οὐ θηρασίμους γάμοις Aesch. Pr. 858.

θηράτειρα, fem. of θηρητήρ, *a huntress*, Call. Del. 220.

θηρᾶτέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. *to be hunted after, sought eagerly*, Soph. Ph. 116, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 8.

II. θηρατέον *one must hunt after*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 10.

θηρᾶτής, Ion. -ητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, poet. for θηρατής, Il. 5. 51, etc.; θηρητήρας ἄνδρος 21. 574; ἄνδρες θ. 12. 170; καῦραι θ. 17. 726; τῶν ἀδήλων θ. Philostr. 864.

θηρᾶτήριος, α, ὄν, = θηρατικός, c. gen., ἔρωτος Soph. Fr. 421.

θηρᾶτής, οὔ, ὁ, (θηράω) *a hunter*, Ael. N. A. 13. 12: metaph., θ. λόγων, Lat. aucupis verborum, Ar. Nub. 358; δόξης Diog. L. 8. 8, etc.

θηρᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = θηρευτικός, ἔργα Ael. N. A. 14. 5; θ. σημεῖα of the traces left by animals, Plut. 2. 593 B.

2. *fit for winning*, τὰ θ. τῶν φίλων *the arts for winning friends*, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 33.

3. *skilled in the chase*, Plut. 2. 960 A, 965 B.

θηρᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *to be caught*, Polyb. 10. 47, 11, etc.

X x 2

θήρατρον, τό, an instrument of the chase, a net, trap, etc., Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 4., 3. 11, 7, etc.

θηράτωρ, Ion. -ήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, =θηρατήρ, θηρήτορας ἄνδρας II. 9. 544 (540); κύων θηράτωρ Nicol. Dam. p. 47: metaph., θ. λεξειδίω Democr. ap. Clem. Al. 328.

θηράφιον, τό, Dim. of θηρίον, of insects, Damocr. ap. Galen. 13. 892.

θηράω: fut. ἄσω Soph. Ph. 958, Eur. I. T. 1426, Xen. An. 4. 5, 24, etc.: aor. ἐθήρασα Eur. Bacch. 1215, Xen.: pf. τεθήρακα Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 16:—Med., fut. θηράσομαι (which, acc. to Moer., is the true Att. fut.) Eur. Bacch. 228, I. T. 1324: aor. ἐθηράσαμην Soph. Ph. 1007, Eur. Hipp. 919:—Pass., fut. ἀθήσομαι Geop.: aor. ἐθηράθην, v. infr. III: (θήρ, θήρα): cf. συν-θηράω. To hunt or chase wild beasts, mostly with a notion of catching or taking them, λαγώς, σφήκας Xen. I. c., Hell. 4. 2, 12, etc.; καί μ' οὐδ' ἐθήρων πρόσθε θηράσουσι νῦν Soph. Ph. 958; of fishermen, Arist. Fr. 66:—also of men to catch or capture, καί σ' εἶλε θηρῶνθ' ἢ τύχη Soph. O. C. 1026, cf. Ph. 1007, Xen. An. 5. 1, 9; also to captivate by manner, words, etc., Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 28., 3. 11, 7:—θ. πόλιν to seek to destroy it, Aesch. Pers. 233. 2. metaph., like Lat. venari, to hunt after a thing, pursue it eagerly, τυραννίδα Soph. O. T. 541; θηρῶν οὐ πρόπει τὰ μύχανα Id. Ant. 92; μυρίαί κόραι θηρῶσι λέκτρον τοῦ μόν Eur. I. A. 960; ἤμαρτον ἢ θηρῶ τι; have I missed or do I hit the quarry? Aesch. Ag. 1194; τί χρέμα θηρῶν; Eur. Supp. 115: simply, to reach or attain to, τι Pind. I. 4. 77 (3. 64). 3. c. inf. to seek or endeavour to do, θηρᾶ γαμῖν με Eur. Hel. 63; and in Med., ὅς με θηρᾶται λαβεῖν Ib. 545; δέδορκα σε .. ἀρπάζαι θηρῶμενον Soph. Aj. 2. II. Med. much like Act. to hunt for, fish for, ἐγχελεῖς Ar. Eq. 864; absol., οἱ θηρῶμενοι hunters, Xen. Cyn. 11, 2: but, 2. mostly metaph. to cast about for, seek after, ἐμέτοισι θηρῶμενοι τὴν ὑγίειν Hdt. 2. 77; μαστοῖς ἔλεον θ. Eur. Or. 568; δόξαν Dem. 1407. 17, etc.; θ. πυρὸς πηγὴν to find, discover it, Aesch. Pr. 109:—c. inf., v. supr. 3. III. Pass. to be hunted, pursued, πρὸς ἀτης θηραθεῖσαι Aesch. Pr. 1072; ὑπ' ἀνδρῶν Eur. Bacch. 732; Ἀλκιβιάδης διὰ κάλλος ὑπὸ γυναικῶν θηρῶμενος Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 24.—Cf. θηρεύω.

θήρειος, ον, also α, ον Plat. Phaedr. 248 D, Anth. P. 5. 266: (θήρ):—of wild beasts, Lat. ferinus, δέρμα θήρειον λέοντος Panyas. 8; θήρειον γραφήν the figures of animals worked upon the cloak, Aesch. Cho. 232; θ. δάκος = θήρ, Eur. Cycl. 325; θ. βία, periph. for ὁ θήρ, the centaur, Soph. Tr. 1059; θ. κρέα game, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 6; θ. φύσις Plat. I. c.; θ. αὐλός (ἐκ νεβροῦ κώλων εἰργασμένος) Poll. 4. 75. II. v. θήρα III.

θηρείτας, ον, ὁ, Lacon. name of Ares, Paus. 3. 19, 8, Hesych.

θηρ-επωδός, ὄν, charming wild beasts, Suid., Eccl.

θήρευμα, τό, (θηρεύω) = θήραμα, spoil, prey, Eur. I. A. 1162. II. in pl. hunting, Plat. Legg. 823 B.

θήρευσις, εως, ἡ, hunting, the chase, Plat. Legg. 824 A: metaph., ὀνομάτων θηρεύσεις Id: Theaet. 166 C.

θηρευτέον, verb. Adj. one must hunt after, Polyb. 1. 35, 8.

θηρευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =sq., Opp. C. 1. 449.

θηρευτής, οὔ, ὁ, (θηρεύω) =θηρατής, a hunter, used by Hom. (only in II.) always as Adj., κύνεσσι καὶ ἀνδράσι θηρευτήσιν hounds and huntsmen, II. 12. 41; ἐν κυσὶ θηρευτήσιν II. 325; and so Hes. Sc. 303, 388, Theogn. 1254, Xen. Ages. 9, 6; also of a fisher, Hdt. 2. 70; θ. πέρδιξ a decoy partridge, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 8; θ. ἰξὺς birdlime, Anth. P. 5. 100. 2. metaph., θ. νέων καὶ πλουσίων Plat. Soph. 231 D; καλλίστων ὀνομάτων Ath. 122 C.

θηρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for hunting, κύνες θ. hounds, Ar. Pl. 157, Xen. Lac. 6, 3; βίος θ. the life of hunters, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 8:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), hunting, the chase, Plat. Polit. 289 A; metaph., Id. Euthyd. 290 B. 2. c. gen. hunting after, τῆς τροφῆς Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 27.

θηρευτός, ἡ, ὄν, =θηρατός, Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 15.

θηρεύτρια, fem. of θηρευτήρ, Hesych.; θ. κύνες Themist. 220 B.

θηρεύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, v. θήρα III.

θηρεύω: fut. σω:—Med., fut. σομαι Plat. Soph. 222 A: aor. ἐθηρεύσαμην Id. Theaet. 197 D, Euthyd. 290 C:—Pass., aor. ἐθηρεύθην Hdt. 3. 102, Aesch. Cho. 493, Plat.: (cf. θηράω). To hunt, θηρεύοντα while hunting, Od. 19. 465, cf. Hdt. 4. 112; θηρεύειν διὰ κενῆς is used by Hipp. Progn. 35, of the motions of the hands of dying persons. II. c. acc. to hunt after, chase, catch, ἀτελέβους Hdt. 4. 172; θηρία, ὄρνιθας ἀγρίας Xen. An. 1. 2, 7, Plat. Theaet. 197 C; ἰχθῦς Arist. II. A. 8. 20, 3, al.:—of men, to hunt them, hunt them down, Hdt. 4. 183; θ. ἀνθρώπους ἐπὶ θοίνην ἢ θουσίαν Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 15: to lay wait for them, Xen. An. 1. 2, 13; Τιτυὸν βέλος θηρευσεν it hit, struck him, Pind. P. 4. 161:—so in Med., Ar. Fr. 146, Plat. Rep. 531 A, etc.:—Pass. to be hunted, Hdt. 3. 102: to be preyed upon, Ib. 108: to be caught, πέδαις Aesch. Cho. 493. 2. metaph. to hunt or seek after, κερδέων μέτρον Pind. N. 11. 62; γάμους Aesch. Pr. 858; ἀρετάν Eur. I. A. 569; θ. νέους πλουσίους ὀρφανούς Aeschin. 24. 26; ἡδονάς, ἐπιστήμην, φιλίαν, εὐδοξον βίον Isocr. 5 C, Plat. Theaet. 200 A, al.; εὐδαιμονίαν Arist. Pol. 7. 8, 5; ὀνόματα, ῥήματα Plat. Gorg. 489 B, Andoc. 2. 23, cf. Antipho 143. 30; τὰς ἀρχὰς τῶν συλλογισμῶν Arist. An. Pr. 1. 30, 2, al.:—so in Med., Plat. Gorg. 464 D, Euthyd. 290 C.—The Trag. preferred the form θηράω, except where the metre demanded θηρεύω.

θηρε-φόνος, ον, =θηροφόνος, E. M. 502. 3.

θήρημα, θηρητήρ, -ήτιρα, -ήτωρ, Ion. for θήραμα, etc.

θηριάζομαι, Pass. to pass into a beast, of the soul, Hermes. Trism.

θηριακός, ἡ, ὄν, (θηρίον) of wild or venomous beasts, λόγος Diosc.:—ἡ θηριάκη (sc. ἀντίδοτος) an antidote against a poisonous bite, Alex. Trall. 5. p. 244; so, θ. φάρμακα Galen.; θηριακά, the title of Nicander's poem on these antidotes, opp. to ἀλεξιφάρμακα, cf. Diosc. pracf.; so, θ. ἀμπελος Geop. 4. 8, Plin. 14. 22.

θηρι-άλωσις, εως, ἡ, capture of wild beasts, Symm. V. T.

θηρι-άλωτος [ᾶ], ον, caught by wild beasts, LXX (Lev. 5. 2).

θηρί-βορος, ον, v. sub θηρόβορος.

θηρίδιον, τό, Dim. of θηρίον, in pl. animalculae, Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 3.

θηρίκιος, α, ον, or ος, ον, Thericlean, made by Thericles, a famous Corinthian potter (Eubul. Δολ. 2, Καμπ. 2), Θ. κύλιξ, κρατήρ Alex. Ἴππ. 2, Κυν. 1; but often Θηρικλεία (or -ος) alone, Id. Ἄγων. 4, Menand. Θεοφ. 4, Μην. 2: it seems to have been a large, broad cup, described as ἡ μεγάλη by Dioxirop. Φιλ. 1; τῶν Θηρικλείων εὐκύκλωτον ἀσπίδα Aristopho Φιλ. 1; v. Bentl. Phal. § 3.

θηριό-βλητος, ον, of being thrown to wild beasts, τιμωρία Theophr.

θηριό-βρωτος, ον, =θηρόβορος, Diod. 18. 36; χιτῶν Greg. Nyss.

θηριο-γνώμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, of bestial mind, Eccl.

θηριο-δείκται, οἱ, exhibitors of wild beasts, Basilic.

θηριό-δηγμα, τό, the bite of a serpent, Diosc. 2. 97; v. Lob. Phryn. 304.

θηριό-δηκτος, ον, bitten by a wild beast, esp. by a serpent, Damocr. ap. Galen. 13. 902, Diosc. 4. 24: -δηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Epiphan.

θηριο-ειδής, ἐς, like a wild beast, Adamant. Phys. 1. 1.

θηριο-θήρας, ον, =θηροθήρας, Byz.

θηριο-κόμος, ὁ, a keeper of wild beasts, Procop.

θηριο-κτόνος, ον, =θηροκτόνος, Eust. 1416. 14.

θηριομαχέω, to fight with wild beasts, Diod. 3. 43, Artemid. 2. 54.

θηριο-μάχης, ον, ὁ, one who fights with wild beasts, esp. in the Roman amphitheatre, Lat. bestiarius, Diod. Excerpt. 537.

θηριομαχία, ἡ, a fighting with wild beasts, Strabo 131, Philo 1. 602.

θηριο-μάχος, ον, fighting with wild beasts, Luc. Lexiph. 19.

θηριο-μίγης, ἐς, half man half beast, as Scylla, Tzetz. Lyc. 45.

θηριό-μορφος, ον, (μορφή) in the form of a beast, Eust. 1139. 57, Procl., etc.:—and Subst. θηριομορφία, ἡ, Epiphan.

θηρίον, τό, in form a Dim. of θήρ, but in usage equiv. to it, a wild animal, beast, esp. of such as are hunted, μάλα γὰρ μέγα θηρίον ἦεν, of a stag, Od. 10. 171, 180 (never in II.); it is in fact the prose form of θήρ, but, like παιδίον, it is never used by Trag. (for the Fragments of Eur. from which it is cited are spurious):—of savage beasts, Hdt. 6. 44, Xen. An. 1. 2, 7, Isocr. 267 B, etc.: but, θ. ὕειον Plat. Rep. 535 E; of a dog, Theocr. 25. 79:—in pl. beasts, opp. to men, birds, and fishes, h. Hlou. Ven. 4, Hdt. 3. 108: wild animals, game, opp. to βοτά, Plat. Menex. 237 D:—proverb., ἡ θηρίον ἢ θεός, either above or below the nature of man, Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 14, cf. Eth. N. 7. 1, 2; so, εἰς θηρίον βίον ἀφικνεῖσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 249 B. 2. an animal, like ζῷον, Hdt. 1. 119; νερόμιστα πῦρ εἶναι ἐμψυχον Id. 3. 16; even of fishes, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 7, Antiph. Λυκ. 1. 7; οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν θ. τῶν ἰχθύων ἀτυχέστερον Id. Μοιχ. 1; opp. to plants, Plat. Symp. 188 B. 3. a poisonous animal, reptile, serpent (v. θηριακός), Diosc. 1. 135, Act. Ap. 28. 4. II. also as real Dim. a little animal, insect, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 6; in pl., of bees, Theocr. 19. 6; of worms in the bowels, Hipp. ap. Galen. III. as Medic. term, =θηρίωμα, Hipp. Coac. 192. IV. as a term of reproach, beast! like Lat. bellua or French bête, ᾧ δειλότατον σὺ θηρίον Ar. Pl. 439, cf. Eq. 274, Nub. 184; κόλακι, δεινῶ θηρίῳ Plat. Phaedr. 240 B; poverty is called βαρύτατον θ., Menand. Incert. 497; music is said αἰεὶ τι καινὸν θηρίον τίκεται, Anaxil. Ἰακ. 1; τί δ', εἰ αὐτοῦ τῶ θηρίου ἀκηκόατε; said Aeschines, speaking of Demosthenes, Plin. Epist. 2. 3.

θηριο-νάρκη, ἡ, a plant that benumbs serpents, Plin. 24. 102, etc.

θηριο-ποιέω, to make into wild beasts, Tzetz. Lyc. 818.

θηριο-πρεπής, ἐς, beast-like, Eccl.

θηριό-στερνος, ον, with the breast of a wild beast, Nicet. Eug. 4. 178.

θηριότης, ητος, ἡ, the nature of a beast, savageness, brutality, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 1, Metop. ap. Stob. 10. 11.

θηριό-τροπος, ον, of the nature of a wild beast, Eccl.

θηριο-τροφεῖον, τό, a place where wild beasts are kept, menagerie, Hortens. in Varro R. R. 3. 13.

θηριοτροφέω, to keep as a wild beast in a den, Alciphro Fr. 5.

θηριο-τρόφος, ον, abounding in wild beasts, of a country, Strabo 131:—keeping wild beasts, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 250. 11. II. proparox. θηριότροφος, ον, pass. fed on wild animals, Galen. 10. p. 391.

θηριό-ψυχος, with the soul of a beast, Theod. Prodr. p. 25.

θηρίω, to make into a wild beast, Greg. Naz.:—Pass., of the companions of Ulysses, C. I. 6130. II. Pass. to come to the full size of a beast, πρὶν θηριούσθαι τὸν γόνον Eubul. Σφιγγ. 1. 14. 2. to become brutal or savage, θηριούμενος Plat. Legg. 935 A. 3. of seeds, like ζωοῦσθαι, to be infested with worms, Theophr. C. P. 5. 18, 1. 4. as Medic. term, τεθηριωμένον ἔλκος =θηρίωμα, Diosc. 3. 11.

θηρίτας, ον, ὁ, =θηρείτας, q. v.

θηριώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) full of wild beasts, infested by them, Lat. belluosus, of countries, ἡ θ. Λιβύη Hdt. 4. 181; οὔρεα θηριωδέστατα 1. 110; ἐν τῇ θηριώδει [χώρα] 4. 174, cf. 181., 2. 32; θηριωδεστάτης ἐούσης τῆς θαλάσσης ταύτης full of ravenous fishes, 6. 44. II. of beasts, savage, Arist. P. A. 3. 2, 5: τὸ θ. wild or savage nature, Id. H. A. S. 28, 14. 2. of men, beast-like, wild, savage, brutal, Lat. belluinus, δίατα Hipp. Vet. Med. 9; βίσιος Eur. Supp. 202; ἡδονή Plat. Rep. 591 C; ὁ θ. ἐν ἀνθρώποις σπάνιος Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 3; οἱ Λακῶνες .. θηριώδεις ἀπεργάζονται [τοὺς παῖδας] Id. Pol. 8. 4, 1, cf. 5:—τὸ θ. the animal nature, Eur. Ion 666; brutality, Plat. Crat. 394 E, al., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 2:—Adv., θηριωδῶς διακεῖσθαι πρὸς τινα Isocr. 226 C. III. as Medic. term, malignant, of ulcers, Diosc. 2. 131, Plut. 2. 165 E; cf. θηρίωμα.

θηριωδία, ἡ, =θηριότης, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 2 (Bekk. θηριώδει).

θηρίωμα, τό, a malignant ulcer (cf. θηρίον III), Cels. 5. 28.

θηρι-ώνυμος, ον, named after a wild beast, Eust. ad Dion. P. 976.

θηριώσις, εως, ἡ, a turning into a beast, Luc. Salt. 48. II. savageness, brutality, Greg. Nyss.

θηροβολέω, to slay wild beasts, Soph. Ph. 165, v. l. Anth. P. 6. 186.
 θηρό-βαρος, av, eaten or torn by wild beasts, κρέας Pseudo-Phocyl. 136
 (al. θηρίβαρον); θ. θάνατος death by wild beasts, Manetho 4. 614.
 θηρό-βωτος, av, where wild beasts feed, ἐρημασύνη Anth. P. 9. 4.
 θηρό-βρωτος, ov, = θηρόβωτος, Strab. 263, with v. l. θηριαβρ-
 θηρό-δηκτος, av, stung by a serpent, Schol. Soph. Ph. 717.
 θηρο-διδασκάλια, ἡ, a taming of wild beasts, Manetho 4. 425.
 θηρο-διώκτης, ov, ὁ, a hunter of wild beasts, Manass. 6304; so -δίωξ,
 ωκας, ὁ, Choerob. in A. B. 1381, E. M.
 θηρο-ειδής, ἐς, having the forms of wild beasts, Hesych.
 θηρο-ζυγο-καμψι-μέτωπος, ov, = ὁ θῆρας ζυγῶν καὶ κάμπτων τὰ μέτω-
 πα, a word formed to bring all the letters into a verse, Anth. P. 9. 538.
 θηρα-θήρας, ov or α, ὁ, a hunter, Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 627.
 θηρό-θῦμος, ov, with brutal mind, brutal, Anth. Plan. 3. 25.
 θηροκομέω, to keep wild beasts, Nicet. Ann. 80 D.
 θηρο-κόμος, av, keeping wild beasts or camels, Heliod. 10. 27.
 θηρα-κράτωρ, αρως, ὁ, lord of beasts, Philes de An. 35. 23.
 θηροκτονέω, to kill wild beasts: and Subst. -κτανία, ἡ, Byz.
 θηρο-κτόνος, av, killing wild beasts, as an epith. of Hercules, C. I. 1531;
 ἐν φοναῖς θηροκτόνοις, i. e. in the chase, Eur. Hel. 154.
 θηρολεκτέω, Eriphan.; θηρο-λέξης, av, ὁ, Hesych., etc.; = λεξιθηρέω,
 λεξίθηρ.
 θηρολετέω, to destroy wild beasts, Eust. 561. 3.
 θηρο-ολέτης, ov, ὁ, slayer of beasts, Hesych.; ἄζας ὁ θ., of the club of
 Hercules, Anth. Plan. 4. 104: fem. θηρολέτις, ἰδος, Hesych.
 θηρο-όλετος, av, slain by beasts, Anth. P. 8. 210.
 θηρο-μύχια, ἡ, a fight with beasts, C. I. 4039. 49, 4040. VIII. 7.
 θηρο-μύγης, ἐς, half-beast, φύλα θ., of centaurs, Opp. C. 2. 6:—θηρ.
 τις ἄρυγῆ a cry as of beasts, Plut. Mar. 30.
 θηρο-μικτος, ov, = foreg., δαίμων Lyc. 963.
 θηρο-μορφία, ἡ, = θηριαμορφία, Dion. Ar.
 θηρο-νόμος, av, feeding or tending wild beasts, of a mountain, Anth. P.
 6. 111; of Pan, Castorio ap. Ath. 455 A. 2. guiding them, μάστιξ
 Nonn. D. 11. 122; cf. Lob. Path. 518.
 θηρό-πεπλος, av, clad in the skins of beasts, Orph. H. 68. 7; θηρ. μανία
 the mad fancy of wearing skins, Timae. 80.
 θηροπλαστέω, to make beasts, Tzetz. Lyc. 673.
 θηρό-πλαστος, av, changing into beasts, of Circe, Lyc. 673.
 θηρο-σκόπος, ov, looking out for wild beasts, h. Hom. 27. 11, Anth.
 P. 6. 240.
 θηρασύννη, ἡ, the chase, Opp. C. 4. 43, Anth. P. 6. 167.
 θηρο-τόκος, av, producing beasts, ἄλση Anth. P. 6. 186.
 θηρό-τροπος, ov, = θηριότροπος, Eccl.
 θηροτραφέω, = θηριοτραφέω, Aristaen. 2. 20.
 θηρο-τρόφος, av, feeding wild beasts, of places, Eur. Bacch. 556, Ar.
 Rh. 4. 1561; of Tethys, Orph. H. 21. 6. II. proparox. θηρό-
 τραφας, pass. feeding on beasts, δράκων Eur. Phoen. 820.
 θηρό-τύπος, ov, in the form of a beast, Orph. H. 23. 5., 38. 8.
 θηρο-φάνης, ἐς, appearing like a beast, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 151.
 θηροφονεύς, ἔως, ὁ, slayer of beasts, Opp. C. 1. 538.
 θηροφονέω, to slay beasts, Opp. C. 4. 24.
 θηραφονία, ἡ, slaughter of beasts, Greg. Naz., Enst. Opusc. 356. 29
 (where wrongly -είαι).
 θηρο-φόνος, ov, also η, ov Theogn. 11:—killing wild beasts, l. c.; κύνες
 Eur. Hipp. 216; Ἄρτεμις Id. H. F. 378, Ar. Thesm. 320; Ἀπόλλων
 Anth. P. 9. 525, 8. II. θ., τὸ, wolf's bane, aconite, Diosc. 4. 77.
 θηρο-φόντης, ov, ὁ, = θηροφονεύς, Byz.
 θηρο-φόρος, av, producing game, prob. l. Anth. P. 14. 24.
 θηρο-φυλάκιον, τό, a menagerie, Themist. 91 C.
 θηρά-χλαινος, av, clad in the skins of beasts, Lyc. 871.
 θήρῳον, crasis for τὸ ἥρῳον, Ar. Vesp. 819.
 θῆς, θητός, ὁ, seems, properly (v. sub fin.), to have been a serf or vil-
 lain, bound to till his lord's land, Lat. ascriptus glebae, villanus, opp. to
 a mere slave, θῆτες τε δμῳές τε Od. 4. 644 (cf. πενέατης, ἐπάουρας):
 but as early as Hes., it seems to be a hired farm-servant or bailiff, Lat.
 villicus, θῆτα δ' αἰκῶν ποιείσθαι to get a bailiff without a family, Op.
 600; μισθωτὰς καὶ θῆτας Plat. Polit. 290 A; distinguished from δούλοι,
 Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 4; cf. θητεύω, θητικός. 2. at Athens, by the constitution
 of Solon, the θῆτες were the members of the fourth and last class, which
 included all whose property in land was under 150 medimni (the lowest
 assessment of the ζευγίται), Plut. Solon 18: like the capite censi or pro-
 letarii at Rome, they were commonly engaged as hired labourers, Arist.
 Fr. 351; βάνασοι καὶ θῆτες Id. Pol. 3. 5, 4; but, though excluded from
 all political rights, they were employed as light-armed and seamen, and,
 in case of need, as heavy-armed, Thuc. 6. 43; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 259 sqq.,
 Herm. Pol. Ant. § 108. II. fem. θῆσσα, new Att. θῆττα, ἡ,
 a poor girl, one obliged to go out for hire, opp. to ἐπικληρας an heiress,
 Plut. Cor. 25; θ. γυνή Ar. Rh. 1. 193. 2. as Adj. = θητική, θῆσσα
 τράπεζα menial fare, Eur. Alc. 2; θ. ἐστία Id. El. 204. (From
 √ΘΕ, τίθημι, like our settler, Germ. Sasse, Insasse, Landsasse, cf.
 Θησεύς; v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. θαάσσειν: Curt. refers Lat. famulus to the
 same Root.)
 θησαλατο, θῆσασθαι, v. sub θάω to suckle.
 θησαυρίζω, to store or treasure up, ἐν ἀσφαλήη θ. τὰ χρήματα Hdt.
 2. 121, 1; θησ. τὸν νεκρὸν ἐν αἰκῆματι to lay it by, Ib. 56; φόρμακα,
 σῖτα θ. παρ' αὐτῷ Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 24, etc.; of fruits, to lay up in store,
 preserve, pickle, καυλαὺς ἐν ἄλμῃ Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 12; τὸ ἐλαιον
 θ. τὰς ὀσμάς preserves its smell, Id. C. P. 6. 19, 3; ἡ ἐβένη θ. τὴν
 χροάν gains a lasting colour, Id. H. P. 4. 4, 6:—Pass., ράξ εὔ τεθη-
 σαυρισμένη Soph. Fr. 464; τὸ θησαυρισθὲν C. I. 5640. II. 37. 2.

metaph., θ. εὐτυχίαν to lay up a store of . . , App. Samn. 4. 3; θ. χάρι-
 τας to store up in memory, Diod. 1. 90:—Med. to store up for oneself,
 ἐαυτῷ ὑπομνήματα Plat. Phaedr. 276 D, cf. Isocr. Antid. § 244:—Pass.,
 τεθησαυρισμένως κατὰ τινος φθόνος Wess. Diod. 20. 36.
 θησαύρισμα, τό, a store, treasure, Lat. penus, Soph. Ph. 37, Eur. El.
 497, Ion 1394:—metaph., θ. κακῶν Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 500 D.
 θησαυρισμός, ὁ, a laying up in store, χρημάτων Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 13;
 ὀσμῶν Theophr. de Odor. 14.
 θησαυριστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who lays up in store, Poll. 3. 115.
 θησαυριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, accustomed to lay up in store, ζῶα τροφῆς θησαυ-
 ριστικά, e. g. ants, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 27.
 θησαυρο-δοτέω, to give treasures, Eccl.
 θησαυρο-μάνια, ἡ, mad desire of riches, Eccl.
 θησαυρο-παίω, to make stores, Poll. 3. 116.
 θησαυρο-ποιός, ὄν, laying up in store, Plat. Rep. 554 A.
 θησαυρός, ὁ, (from √ΘΕ, τίθημι, with the term -αυρος as in κέντ-
 αυρος, λάστ-αυρας):—a store laid up, treasure, Ar. Av. 599, etc.; θ.
 χθανός, of the silver-mines of Laureion, Aesch. Pers. 238; θ. εὐρεῖν
 Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 4; ἀνθρακες ὁ θ., proverb. of a disappointment, often in
 Luc., e. g. Zeux. 2; so, σποδὸς οἱ θ. γενήσονται Alciphro 2. 3, 13, ubi
 v. Bergler:—metaph., θ. γλώσσης φειδωλῆς Hes. Op. 717; θ. ὕμνων
 Pind. P. 6. 8; κακῶν Eur. Ion 923, cf. Hipp. Lex 2; κόμας . . , ἰκτήριον
 θ. Soph. Aj. 1175; Διὸς θ., of fire, Eur. Supp. 1010; οἰωνοῖς γλυκὺν θ.,
 of a dead body, Soph. Ant. 30; so of learning, θ., οὐς κατέλιπεν ἐν
 βιβλίῳ Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 14; σοφίας θ. Plat. Phileb. 15 E; τιμῶν Id.
 Menex. 247 B; καλὸς θ. παρ' ἀνδρὶ σπανδαίω χάρις Isocr. 8 B. II.
 a store-house, treasure-house, magazine, Hdt. 2. 150: the treasury of a
 temple, Id. 1. 14, etc., cf. Xen. An. 5. 3, 5, Strabo 188, etc. 2.
 any receptacle for valuables, a chest, casket, Hdt. 7. 190, cf. 9. 106; θ.
 βελέεσσιν, of a quiver, Aesch. Pers. 1022.
 θησαυροφύλακίω, to be a θησαυροφύλαξ, Diod. 19. 15, Philo 1. 33S.
 θησαυροφύλακιον, τό, a treasury, Artemid. 1. 74, Eust. Opusc. 71. 10.
 θησαυρο-φύλαξ, ὁ, a treasurer, Diod. 18. 58.
 θησαυρ-ώδης, ἐς, filled with treasure, τάφοι Philostr. 303.
 Θησεῖδαι, αἱ, sons of Theseus, i. e. the Athenians, Soph. O. C. 1066.
 Θησεῖον, τό, the temple of Theseus, a sanctuary (ἄσυλον) for criminals to
 seek shelter in, Ar. Eq. 1312, Fr. 477:—a form Θῆσιον is cited in An. Ox.
 2. 219. II. τὰ Θησεῖα (sc. ἱερά), the festival of Theseus, Ar. Pl. 627.
 Θησεῖο-τριψ, ἴβας, ὁ, (τρίβω) one who is always in the Theseium, i. e.
 a runaway slave, Ar. Fr. 394; v. Θησεῖον.
 θησεύμεθα, Dor. fut. med. of τίθημι.
 Θησεύς, ὁ, gen. Θησεῶς [trisyll., Soph. Ph. 562, O. C. 1593, 1657,
 but disyll., Ib. 1003, 1103]:—Theseus, the famous ancestral hero of
 Athens, first mentioned in Il. 1. 265, etc.; αἱ Θησεῖες, Plat. Theaet. 169
 B. (Prob. from √ΘΕ, τίθημι, the Settler, Civiliser; cf. θῆς, τίθημι A. III.)
 Θησηῖς, ἴδος, contr. Θησηῖς, ἦδος, fem. of Θῆσειας, of Theseus, χθῶν
 Aesch. Enm. 1026. II. as Subst. the Theseid, a poem on Theseus,
 Arist. Poët. 8, 2, Diog. L. 2. 59. 2. name of a mode of hair-cutting,
 first used by Theseus, Plut. Thes. 5.
 θῆσθαι, inf. pres. pass. of θάω to suckle.
 θῆσσα, fem. of θῆς, q. v. II. Greek form of Lat. thensa, a
 sacred car, Plut. Cor. 25.
 θῆτα, τό, indecl., v. Θ θ; but gen. θῆτατος, like δέλτατος, Democr. in
 A. B. 781:—also a name of Aesop (who was a θῆς), Phot. Bibl. 151. 23.
 θητέια, ἡ, (θητεύω) hired service, service, Soph. O. T. 1029, Isocr. 306
 A; in pl., Ib. 228 E, Dion. H. 2. 19.
 θητεύω, to be a serf or labourer (v. θῆς), Λααμέδοντι . . θητεύμεν εἰς
 ἐνιαυτὸν Il. 21. 444, cf. Od. 18. 357; θητεύμεν ἄλλω, ἀνδρὶ παρ'
 ἀκλήρῳ Il. 489, cf. Eur. Alc. 6, Cycl. 77, Plat. Euthyphro 4 C, Rep.
 359 D; θ. ἐπὶ μισθῷ παρά τινι Hdt. 8. 137; θ. εἰς τὸ τέχασ to labour
 at it, Philostr. 721; θ. Παλλάδι καὶ Παφίῃ to serve, Anth. P. 5. 293, 12.
 θητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (θῆς) of or for a hireling, menial, ἔργων Arist. Rhet. 1.
 9, 26; βάνασος καὶ θ. βίος Id. Pol. 3. 5, 5; θητικώτερα ἐργασία Ib.
 8. 6, 15; θ. καὶ δουρικὸν πράττειν Ib. 8. 2, 6. 2. τὸ θητικόν, =
 οἱ θῆτες, the class of θῆτες, Ib. 2. 12, 6., 4. 4, 10., 6. 7, 1: also the tax
 paid by θῆτες, Lex ap. Dem. 1067. 27. 3. like a θῆς, servile, πάντες
 οἱ κύλακες θ. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 29, cf. Luc. Fugit. 12.
 θῆττα, ἡ, new Att. for θῆσσα.
 θητ-ώνιον, τό, (ῶνος) hire, wages, Suid.:—in C. I. 123. 54, Böckh
 restores θητῶναιν to take wages.
 -θῆ, originally a termin. of the gen., as a locative case, as in Ἰλιῷθι πρό
 Il. 8. 561; ἠῶθι πρό Il. 50:—then, II. insepar. Affix of several
 Substs., Adjs., and Pronouns, to which it gives an adv. sense, denoting
 the place at which, ἀγρόθι, αἰκοθι, ἄλλαθι, ἀμφοτέρωθι, αὐτόθι, etc.
 θιαγών, ὄνος, ὁ, an Aetol. sacrificial cake, Nic. ap. Ath. 114 C, Hesych.
 θιασαρχέω, to be a θιασάρχης, C. I. 146. 11, 2099.
 θιασάρχης, ov, ὁ, the leader of a θίασος, Luc. Peregr. 11.
 θιασεῖα, ἡ, the act of a θίασος, revelling, Procl. h. Sol. 21.
 θιασεύω, to bring into the θίασος or Bacchic company, ὅς με . . κόραις
 ἐθιάσευσ' Eur. Ion 552; so, θ. χόραις Id. Bacch. 378:—Pass. to be of
 the Bacchic company, to be hallowed by Bacchic rites (v. ἀγιστεύω), Ib.
 77. II. to celebrate Bacchic rites, Strabo 562.
 θιασίτης, ov, ὁ, = θιασώτης, Inscr. Ten. in C. I. 2338. 60, Poll. 6. 8.
 θιάσος, ὁ, (sometimes θύασος in MSS., Elmsl. Bacch. 670, v. sub fin.):—
 a band or company, that marches through the streets dancing and sing-
 ing, esp. in honour of Bacchus, Hdt. 4. 79, Eur. Bacch. 680, Ar. Ran.
 156, etc.; θ. ἄγειν, εἰλίσειν, ἀναχορεύειν Eur. Bacch. 115, etc.; τοὺς
 . . θιάσους ἄγων διὰ τῶν ὀδῶν ταὺς ἐατεφανωμένους τῷ μαράθῳ καὶ τῇ
 λεύκῃ Dem. 313. 23; cf. Ath. 185 C, 362 E:—it seems sometimes to
 have been a sort of religious brotherhood, such as the συνθύται Μαυσαίων

in Inscr. Boeot. p. 94 Keil, the Παναθηναισταί and Διονυσιασταί in a Teian Inscr., C. I. 3073, cf. 3101, 3112, the Ἀγαθοδαιμονιασταί in Ross's Inscr., Ined. 282:—the chiefs of such θιασοί were ἀρχθιασῖται, Inscr. Del. in C. I. 2271. 46 sq. 2. generally, any party, company, troop, Κενταύρων Eur. I. A. 1059; ἡλίκων Id. I. T. 1146; Μουσῶν Ar. Thesm. 41; εὐσπλῆς θ., of warriors, Eur. Phoen. 796; Κενταυρικὸς καὶ Σατυρικὸς Plat. Polit. 303 C; τοῦ σοῦ θ. of your company, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31; Ἀσιασῶν ἀκραμάτων θ. Plut. Ant. 24. II. the feast or banquet of such companies, Plut. 2. 301 E, Cleomen. 34. (The sense points to a connexion with √ΘΥ, θυίας; and for ι=υ, cf. φυτεύω φιτεύω, δρῶς δρία, ὑπερφυῆς ὑπερφίαλος.)

Θιασώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a θιασος, festive, ἀμφίπολοι Βρομίου Nonn. D. 45. 270; ὦραι Id. Jo. 4. 45.

Θιασῶν, ὦνος, ὁ, the meeting-place of a θιασος, Hesych.

Θιασώτης, ου, ὁ, the member of a θιασος, Ar. Ran. 327, Isac. 77. 45, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 9, 5, C. I. 109-10, al. 2. c. gen., θιασῶται τοῦ Ἐρωτος worshippers, followers of Love, Xen. Symp. 8, 1; ὁ ἐμὸς θ. Eur. Bacch. 549. 3. of Bacchus, leader of θιασοί, Anth. P. 9. 524, 8.

4. generally, a follower, disciple, Luc. Fugit. 4, Themist. 33 C.

Θιασωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a θιασώτης, Arist. Occ. 2. 4, 1.

Θιασώτης, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of θιασώτης, Opp. C. 4. 298.

Θίβη, ἡ, a wicker basket, ark, LXX (Ex. 2. 3), Hesych., Phot., etc. (Cf. Hebr. *théboh*.)

Θιβρός or Θιμβρός, ἄ, ὄν, a word used by Alex. Poets, ὡεὶ θ. χελώνης, (which the Schol. interpr. ἐψηθέντα ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων, Hesych. by ἐμπυρα), Nic. Al. 56S, cf. Th. 35.

II. in Call. we have θ. Κυπρίσ, Fr. 267, and θ. Σεμίραμις Euphor. 97; to which passages refer the other interpr. of Hesych., ἀπαλός, τρυφερός, ἀβρυντικός, etc. (Signf. 1 indicates a connexion with θερμός. Hence the Laced. name Θίβρων (for Θίμβρων), for the first syll. is short, Philosteph. Δηλ. 1.)

Θιγγάνω, fut. θίγμαι Eur. Hipp. 1086 (and Elmsl. restores προσθίγει for -εις, Heracl. 652): aor. ἐθίγον, θίγω, θίγοιμι, θίγειν (Lacon. σίγην, Ar. Lys. 1004), θιγών (often wrongly written θίγειν, θίγων, as if from a pres. θίγω, which is only used by very late writers, Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 470, Eur. Bacch. 304):—Pass., aor. θιχθήναι Sext. Emp. M. 9. 25S. (From √ΘΙΓ, which appears in aor. θίγ-ειν; cf. Skt. *deh*, *dēh-mi* (to besmear); Lat. *fig-ulus*, *fig-ura* (*figo*), cf. Θθ. 1. 2; Goth. *deig-a* (πλάσσω), *daig-s* (φύραμα), *dig-ans* (ὄστράκινος), *ga-dik-is* (πλάσμα); O. Norse *deig*, A. S. *dæg* (dough); O. H. G. *teig*:—the orig. sense therefore seems to be to handle, knead, mould, stronger than mere touch, which is expressed by √ΤΑΓ, Lat. *tang-o*, *te-tig-i*, v. sub τεταγών.) To touch, handle (v. supr.):—Construction, θ. τινός to touch a person or thing, Aesch. Ag. 663, etc.; χερσὶ or χερὶ θιγγ. τινός Id. Theb. 44, Eur. Bacch. 1317; δι' ὁσίων χειρῶν Soph. O. C. 470; also c. acc., θ. χεῖρα Archil. 25 G, (in Soph. Ant. 546, ἄ μὴ ἴθιγες stands for ταῦτα ὦν . .); θ. ποτὶ χεῖλος ἐμόν Theocr. 1. 59:—Pass. to be touched, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 5.

2. to take hold of, τινός Soph. Aj. 1409, etc.; ὠλέναις θ. τινός to embrace, Eur. Phoen. 300; θ. γυναικός to have intercourse with . ., Id. Hipp. 1044; θ. εὐνῆς Ib. 885, cf. Soph. O. C. 329; and absol., Eur. El. 51.

3. to touch, attempt, παντός . . λόγου κακοῦ γλώσση θ. Soph. Ph. 408; μή μοι λεπτῶν θίγγανε μύθων Eur. Fr. 916:—in hostile sense, to attack, θηρός Eur. Bacch. 1183; τοῦ σοῦ σώματος Id. I. A. 1351.

II. metaph. of the feelings, to touch, Eur. Hipp. 310; ψυχῆς, φρενῶν Id. Alc. 107; πολλὰ θ. πρὸς ἦπαρ reach to the heart, Aesch. Ag. 432.

2. to touch upon, in speaking or discussion, Arist. Metaph. 1. 7, 1 and 7., 2. 4, 13, Pol. 7. 1, 13.

3. to reach, gain, win, τινός Pind. I. 1. 26, etc.:—Pind. also uses it in this sense, as he does ψαύω, c. dat., P. 4. 528., 8. 33., 9. 75:—to reach, hit, διαβολῆ θ. τινός Plut. Alex. 10.—Rare in the best Prose (ἄπτομαι being the common Verb), but used by Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 5., 5. 1, 15., 6. 4, 9, and Arist.

Θίγμα, τό, a touch, as Jac. for φιλημάτων in Anth. P. 12. 209.

Θίγμα, τό, touch, C. I. 3546. II:—Hesych. expl. it by μίασμα.

Θιμβρός, ἄ, ὄν, v. Θιβρός.

Θιμωνιά, ἡ, v. s. Θημωνιά.

Θινώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a sandy beach, sandy, Strabo 344; θινῶδες ἀγκιστρον an anchor on the sand, Trag. ap. Plut. 2. 446 A.

Θίξις, εως, ἡ, a touching, touch, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 27, Phys. 3. 2, 4.

Θίς [i], θινός: ὁ in Il. 23. 693, Od. 12. 45, Ar. Vesp. 694; ἡ in Soph. Ant. 591, Ph. 1124, Call., and late Prose: (v. sub fin.) A heap, παλὺς ὀστεόφιν θίς Od. 12. 45; θίνες νεκρῶν Aesch. Pers. 518; metaph., θίνες πημάτων Lyc. 812; but generally, from Hdt. downwards, of sand-heaps, sand-banks, either with a word added, θίνες ψάμμου Hdt. 3. 26; ἄμμον, γῆς Plut. Fab. 6, etc.: or absol., ἐν ταῖς θίσιν Arist. II. A. 5. 16, 4, cf. 4. 10, 9; so, θίνες of the sand-steppes of Libya, Ap. Rh. 4. 1384; Νασαμώνων . . δολιχὰς θίνας Call. Fr. 126.

2. mostly (as always in Hom., except l. supr. c.) the beach, shore, but always in oblique cases, with the sea in genit., παρὰ θίνα . . θαλάσσης Il. 1. 34; ἐπὶ θινὶ θαλάσσης 4. 248; ἐπὶ θίνα θαλάσσης Od. 6. 236, etc.; παρὰ θιν' ἄλός ἀτρυγέτοιο Il. 1. 316; θιν' ἐφ' ἄλός πολιῆς Ib. 350, etc.; or alone, ἐπὶ θινὶ Od. 7. 290; παρὰ θίνα 9. 46; θιν' ἐν φυκίοντι Π. 23. 693; so later, θιν' ἄλός Ar. Vesp. 1521; πάντου Soph. Ph. 1124; θαλάσσης Eur. Andr. 109; θαλαττία Dion. H. 3. 44.

3. sand or mud at the bottom of the sea, οἶδμα . . κυλίνδει βυσσοῦθεν κελαινὰν θίνα Soph. Ant. 591; metaph., ὡς μου τὸν θίνα παρὰττεις, i. e. trouble the very bottom of my heart, Ar. Vesp. 696, v. Schol.

4. shore-weed, Arist. II. A. 8. 13, 2; θινὸς ὕζειν Ib. 9. 35.

II. ἀκρῆς [πόλις] θίς the temple that crowns the Acropolis, Call. ap. Schol. Il. 5. 422. In a Corcyr. Inscr. in C. I. 188S we find παρὰ θείν' ἄλός. (Cf. Skt. *dhan-us* (a sand-bank, island); A. S. *dun* (a dune); O. H. G. *dün* (a promontory); Low G. *dün-en* (East Angl. *deunes*.)

Θλαδίας, ου, ὁ, (θλάω) an eunuch, cui elisi sunt testiculi, LXX (Lev. 22. 24), Philo 2. 261:—θλαδιάω, to make one an eunuch, Hesych.

θλάσις, εως, ἡ, (θλάω) a crushing, bruising, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9. 10, Probl. 9. 4, 3; cf. θλάσις. [ᾶ: long only in Paul. Sil.]

θλάσμα, τό, (θλάω), a bruise, Arist. Mirab. 117, Diosc. 2. 200; cf. φλάσμα.

θλάσπι, τό, =sq., Diosc. 2. 186.

θλασπίδιον, τό, Dim. of θλάσπις, v. Diosc. 2. 186.

θλάσπις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, (θλάω) a sort of large cress, the seed of which was bruised and used like mustard, perhaps our shepherd's purse, Hipp. 628. fin., 629, etc.:—θλάσπι, τό, Diosc. 2. 186.

θλάστῆς, ου, ὁ, (θλάω) a crusher: esp. a medical instrument = ἐμβρο-θλάστῆς, Galen. 7. 28 (vulg. θλάσις).

θλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to crush, crushing, Arist. Probl. 5. 37, 3.

θλαστός, ἡ, ὄν, crushed, bruised, ἐλάα Ar. Fr. 345, Diphil. Ἀπληστ. 1. 2. capable of being crushed or compressed, opp. to θραυστός (frangible), Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 3, cf. Meteor. 4. 9, 18, II. A. 4. 1, 3.

θλάττω, late form of sq., Galen. 4. 539, Paul. Aeg. p. 213.

θλάω, inf. θλᾶν, part. θλῶσα Galen.: 3 impf. ἐθλασ (συγκατ-) Macho ap. Ath. 348 F: fut. θλάσω (ἐν-) Hipp. 556. 22: aor. ἐθλάσα, Ep. θλάσσα:—Pass., fut. θλασθήσομαι Galen.: aor. ἐθλάσθη Hipp. 873. 2 (as Littré emends from Galen.): pf. τέθλασμα (συν-) Alex. Incert. 12, τέθλαγμα Theocr. 32. 45. To crush, bruise, θλάσσε δέ οἱ κοτύλην Il. 5. 307; ὄστέα δ' εἶσω ἐθλασεν Od. 18. 97; οὐτ' ἔρρηξε βαλῶν οὐτ' ἐθλασε Hes. Sc. 140; v. sub οὐς:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 9. 4, 3. (φλάω is another form, cf. Θθ. 1. 2; cf. also θραύω.)

θλιβερός, ἄ, ὄν, (θλίβω) squeezed, close, Paul. Aeg. p. 218, Eust. Opusc. 90. 65:—oppressed, Achmes Onir. 200, 259. II. act. oppressive, Ib. 233.

θλίβη, ἡ, a rubbing, Galen. 12. 113.

θλίβιας, ου, ὁ, = θλαδίας, Strabo 623.

θλίβω [i]: fut. θλίψω Or. Sib. 3. 182, Eust.: aor. ἐθλίψα Plat. Tim. 60 C, Call.: pf. τέθλιψα Polyb. 18. 7, 3:—Med., fut. θλίψομαι, v. infr.:—Pass., fut. (ἀντι)θλιβήσομαι Eumath. 3. 4: aor. ἐθλίψην Plat. Tim. 91 A, Arist. Probl. 20. 23; but part. aor. 2 θλιβείς Arist. ib., subj. ἐκ-θλιβῆ Hipp. 411. 48: pf. τέθλιμμα Arist. l.c., Anth. P. 7. 472. (φλίβω is another form, as φλάω of θλάω; cf. also τρίβω.) To press, squeeze, pinch, θλίβει τὸν ὄρρον ὁ θώραξ Ar. Pax 1239, cf. Lys. 314; τοὺς ὄφεις θλίβων Dem. 313. 25; ὑπου με θλίβει where [the shoe] pinches, Plut. 2. 141 A:—Pass. of a person heavy-laden, ὡς θλίβομαι I Ar. Ran. 5, cf. Vesp. 1289:—Med., πολλῆσι φλιῆσι παραστὰς θλίψεται ὦμους he will rub his shoulders against many doorposts, of a beggar, Od. 17. 221:—χείλεα θλίβειν, of kissing, Theocr. 20. 4.

II. to pinch, compress, straiten, Plat. Tim. 60 C, etc.:—Pass. to be compressed, Ib. 91 A; θλιβομένα καλύβα a small, close hut, Theocr. 21. 18; ὄδος τεθλιμμένη, opp. to εὐρύχωρος, Ev. Matth. 7. 14; βίος τεθλ. a scanty subsistence, Dion. H. 8. 23, cf. Anth. P. 8. 742.

2. metaph. to oppress, afflict, distress, ἀνάγκη θλ. τινά Call. Del. 35, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 12:—Pass., θλ. διὰ τὸν πόλεμον Id. Pol. 5. 7, 4.—Once in Hom., never in Trag.

θλιβώδης, ες, (εἶδος) oppressive, Nilus.

θλιμμός, ὁ, = θλίψις, LXX (Ex. 3. 9).

θλιπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, oppressive, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς, by pressure, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 83.

θλίψις (not θλίψις), εως, ἡ, pressure, Arist. Meteor. 4. 4, 5, Probl. 9. 4, 2, al. 2. metaph. oppression, affliction, often in N. T. and Eccl.

θνάσκω, θνᾶτός, Dor. for θνη-.

θνησείδιος, ου, and θνησιμαῖος, α, ου, (θνήσκω) Lat. morticianus, mortal; θνησιμαῖον, τό, a carcase, LXX (3 Regg. 13. 25, al.); also θνησιμαῖον, Clem. Al. 175; θνησιμαῖων ἀπέχεσθαι to abstain from the flesh of animals that have died, Hierocl. p. 218, cf. Diog. L. 9. 33; ἐσθήματα ἐκ θνησείδιον clothes made of the skin of a beast that has died, Philostr. 333, cf. Ael. N. A. 6. 2.

θνήσκω, Dor. θνάσκω, fut. θανούμαι Simon. 85. 9, Soph. Ant. 462, Tr. 160, Eur. Tro. 1056, Ep. inf. -έεσθαι Il. 4. 12:—aor. ἐθάνον, inf. Ep. and Ion. θανέειν, as always in Hom., except in Il. 7. 52, θανέμεν Pind. P. 4. 126:—pf. τέθνηκα Il. 18. 12, Att.; plqpf. ἐτεθνήκειν Antipho 137. 34, Lys. 156. 11, 3 pl. -ήκεσαν Andoc. 8. 5; of the pf. there are many syncop. forms, 3 dual τέθνατον Xen. An. 4. 1, 19, 1 pl. τέθναμεν Plat. Gorg. 492 E, 3 pl. τεθνάσι Il. 22. 52, Att.; 3 pl. plqpf. ἐτέθνασαν Antipho 137. 36, Andoc. 8. 42, Xen.; imperat. τέθναθι Il. 22. 365, τεθνάτω 15. 496, Plat., etc.; opt. τεθναίην Il. 18. 98, etc.; inf. τεθνάσαι [ᾶ] Hdt. 1. 31, Ar. Ran. 1012, Plat. Com. Aak. 3, Thuc., etc.; τεθνάσαι (si vera l.) Mimmern. 2. 10, Aesch. Ag. 539; Ep. τεθνάμεναι, -άμεν Il. 24. 225., 15. 497, etc.; Aeol. τεθνάκη Sappho 2. 15; part. τεθνεώς Hdt. 9. 120, Ar. Av. 476, etc., fem. τεθνεῶσα Lys. 189. 2, Dem. 1016. 26 (τεθνηκυῖα Hippon. 21, Eur. Or. 109), neut. τεθνεός Hdt. 1. 112, Hipp. 571. 15 (τεθνηκός Plat. Phaedo 71 D, pl. τεθνεῶτα 72 C); gen. τεθνεῶτος, etc., Hom., Att., poet. τεθνεότος Anth. P. append. 14, Q. Sm. 7. 66; Ep. τεθνηώς (v. l. -είως) Il. 17. 161, -ηυῖα Od. 4. 734., 11. 140; gen. τεθνηῶτος Il. 9. 633 (629), etc.; also, metri grat., τεθνηότος 17. 435, Od. 15. 23, al. [τεθνεώς as disyll. in Ar. Av. 476, τεθνεῶτι as trisyll. in Od. 19. 331, and τεθνεῶτων in Eur. Supp. 272;—in which cases, some write τεθνώς, etc., as in Babr. 45. 9]:—from τέθνηκα arose in Att. the fut. forms τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι, the former in old, the latter in new Att., Dawes M. C. 151 sq., Elmsl. and Dind. Ar. Ach. 590; the act. form is required by the metre in Aesch. Ag. 1279, Ar. Ach. 325, but is censured as archaic by Luc. Soloec. 7.—Of this Verb, Prose writers hardly use the simple except in the pf. and plqpf. (which are seldom compounded), whereas for the pres., fut., and aor. they use ἀποθνήσκω, ἀποθανοῦμαι, ἀπέθανον: καταθνήσκω also being poet.: v. Veitch *Irr. Verbs*. (The √ΘΑΝ, found in aor. θανείν, θάν-ατος, θνη-τός, has not been identified in the cognate lan-

guages.) In pres. and impf. *to die, be dying*, as well of natural as of violent death; and in aor. and pf. *to be dead*, first in Hom.; *θανέειν καὶ πύτμον ἐπισπεῖν* Il. 7. 52, etc.; *οἰκτίστω θανάτῳ θανέειν* Od. 11. 412; *ζῶς ἢ θανάτῳ* alive or dead, 4. 553, cf. 15. 350; *ἀλλ' ἤδη τέθνηκε* 4. 834; *βουλαίμην κε .. τεθνάμεν ἢ .. ὄρασθαι* Ib. 107; *ὡς ἄμεινον εἶη τεθνάσαι μᾶλλον ἢ ζῶειν* Hdt. 1. 31, cf. 7. 46; *τεθνάσαι κρείττον ἢ ..*, Dem. 127. 28, cf. 138. 7; *ἄξιός τεθνάσαι* Ar. Ran. 1012, etc.;—often in part., *νέκυος πέρι τεθνηῶτος* Il. 18. 173; *νέκρον .. τεθνηῶτα* a dead corpse, Od. 12. 10; so in Att., *οἱ τεθνηκότες* or *τεθνεῶτες*, *οἱ θανόντες the dead*; so, *οὔτε τεθνεῶτα οὔτε ζῶντα* Hdt. 4. 14; *οἴχεται θανάτῳ* (v. οἴχομαι); *θανῶν φροῦδος* (v. φροῦδος); *θανόντι συνθανεῖν* Soph. Tr. 798, Fr. 690; *ὁ θανάτῳ*, opp. to *ὁ κτανῶν*, Id. Ph. 336:—the pres. sometimes takes a pf. sense, *θνήσκουσι γάρ*, for *τεθνήκασι*, Id. O. T. 118, cf. Eur. Hec. 695, Bacch. 1041, etc.

2. often used like a pass. Verb, *χερσὶν ὑπ' Αἴαντος θανέειν* to fall by his hand, *be slain* by him, Il. 15. 289; simply, *θν. ὑπό τινος*, Lat. *perire ab aliquo*, Pind. O. 2. 36, cf. Plat. Euthyphro 4 D; *ἔκ τινος* Pind. P. 4. 128, Soph. O. T. 1454; *πρός τινος* Ib. 292, Eur. Hec. 773; *θεοῖς τέθνηκε* Soph. Aj. 970; and often c. dat. instrumenti, *θν. χερσὶ, δορί, βρύχῳ, φαρμάκοις*, etc., Trag.:—the word is used in a singular manner by Dem.,—*οἱ δὲ σύμμαχοι τεθνάσαι τῷ δέει τοὺς τοιούτους ἀποστόλους* 53. 11; *ὥστε [αὐτὸν] τεθνάσαι τῷ φόβῳ τοὺς Θηβαίους* Id. 366. 26,—where *τεθνάσαι τῷ δέει*, τ. τῷ φόβῳ must be taken as if they formed a single Verb, *to be in mortal fear of*; cf. *προσίμιον σκοτεινὸν καὶ τεθνηκὸς δειλία* Aeschin. 32. 41:—Luc. D. Mort. 7 has *θν. ἐπὶ τινι* to die leaving one as heir.

II. metaph. of things, *to die, fall, perish*, *θνάσκει καλὸν ἔργον* Pind. Fr. 86; *λύγαι θνήσκοντες μάτην* Aesch. Cho. 846; *θν. πίστις* Soph. O. C. 611; *τὸ τρύβλιον τέθνηκέ μοι* Ar. Ran. 986; also in Prose, *τέθνηκε τὸ τοὺς ἀδικούντας μισεῖν* Dem. 434. 7; *τεθνηκὸς τι φθέγγεσθαι* Dio C. 40. 54; *τεθνηκὸς ὕρᾶν* Callistr., etc.

Θνητ-άθνητος, ον, mortal without dying, Eriphan.

Θνητο-γάμια, ἡ, marriage with a mortal, Eust. 20. 17.

Θνητο-γενής, Dor. θνατ-, ἐς, of mortal race, Soph. Ant. 835, Eur. H. F. 799.

Θνητο-ειδής, ἐς, of mortal nature, Plat. Phaedo 86 A, Plut. 2. 1002 C.

Θνητός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Eur. Ion 973, I. A. 901, 1396: Dor. θνατός: (Θνήσκω):—liable to death, mortal, opp. to *ἀθάνατος*, often in Hom., etc.; *θν. ἄνδρες* Hes. Th. 967; *οὐδὲν .. θνητὸν ἔδν* Hdt. 8. 98; *ζῶα πάντα θν. καὶ φυτὰ* Plat. Soph. 265 C:—then as Subst., *θνητοὶ mortals*, like *βροτοί*, Od. 19. 593, Trag.; *θνηταί* women, 5. 213; *πάντων τῶν θνητῶν* of all mortal creatures, Hdt. 1. 216., 2. 68.—The word can only be used of men yet alive, and therefore in Eur. H. F. 491, *εἴ τις φθόγγον εἰσακούσεται θνητῶν παρ' Ἀιδῆ, θνητῶν* should prob. be construed with *φθόγγον*, not with *τις*.

2. of things, *befitting mortals, human*, *ἔργματα* Eur. Bacch. 1069; *θνατὰ θνατοῖσι πρέπει* Pind. I. 5 (4). 20; *θνατὰ χρῆ τὸν θνατὸν .. φρανεῖν* Epich. ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 6, cf. Soph. Tr. 473, Fr. 515, etc.; *δῆλον ὅτι ἡ μὲν ψυχὴ τῷ θεῷ, τὸ δὲ σῶμα τῷ θνητῷ* (sc. *ἔοικε*) Plat. Phaedo 80 A.

Θνητότης, ητος, ἡ, mortality, Eccl.

Θνητό-ψυχος, ον, maintaining the mortality of the soul, Eccl.; *οἱ θνητοψυχῆται*, a sect who held this tenet, Ib.

Θοάζω, (θοός) trans. to move quickly, ply rapidly, *πτέρυγας* Eur. I. T. 1141; *τίς ὄδ' ἀγών .. θοάζων σε*; what task is thus hurrying thee on? Id. Or. 335; *θοάζω Βρομίῳ πίνων ἡδὺν urge it on*, Id. Bacch. 65; *θ. σῖτα γένυσιν* to dispatch it quickly, Id. H. F. 382.

2. intr. *to move quickly, hurry along, rush, dart*, like *θύω*, *θοάζων αἰθέρος ἄνω καπνός* Id. Or. 1542; *ἐν τε δασκίοις ὄρεσι θ. Id. Bacch. 219*; *θ. δρῦμα* Id. Tro. 307; *κῆτος θοάζον ἐξ Ἀτλαντικῆς ἀλός* Id. Fr. 949.

II. = *θαάσσω, θάσσω, θακέω, θακέω, to sit, ὑπ' ἀρχᾶς οὐτινος θοάζων [Zeús] κρατύνει* Aesch. Supp. 595; *τίνας ποθ' ἔδρας θοάσετε*; why are ye in this suppliant posture? Soph. O. T. 2 (like *ἔδρας θάσσειν, θακεῖν, προσθακεῖν*, v. sub voc.), ubi v. Dind., cf. Plut. 2. 22 E.—Herm. however refers these passages also to signf. I; so that *ἔδρας θ.* should mean *come in haste to this suppliant posture or sit in earnest supplication*: while the words of Aesch. signify, Zeus, not being subject to any one, rules imperiously. (Buttm., Lexil. v. *θαάσσω*, assumes a two-fold Root for *θοάζω*, viz. ΘΕF, *θοός* for signf. I, and ΘΕ, *τίθημι* for signf. II.)—Cf. *ἐπιθοάζειν*.

Θόασμα, τό, a place for dancing, etc., Orph. H. 48. 6.

Θοίματιον, θοίματῆριον, Att. crasis for τὸ ἱματ-.

Θοίνα, ἡ, v. sub θοῖνη.

Θοινάζω, rare form for θοινάω, Xen. Ages. 8, 7, Ael. ap. Suid. v. Μάρκος.

Θοινᾶμα, τό, a meal, feast, Eur. Or. 814, Ion 1495; cf. *θοῖνημα*.

Θοιν-αρμοστρία, ἡ, the lady-president of a feast, Inscr. Lacon. in C. I. 1439, -46, -51; *θυναρμοστρία*, 1435-6; so, *θύν-αρχος*, for *θοιν-*, ὁ, Inscr. Boeot. Ib. 1569.

Θοινῶτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who gives a feast, *χαλεπὸς θ. lord of a horrid feast*, Aesch. Ag. 1502.

Θοινῶτηριον, τό, = θοῖνη, Eur. Rhes. 515.

Θοινῶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a feast, Xen. Oec. 9, 7.

Θοινῶτωρ [ᾶ], ὀρος, ὁ, = θοινῶτηρ, Eur. Ion 1206, 1217; cf. *θοινῶτωρ*.

Θοινᾶω, to feast on, eat, δελφίνες ἐθοίνων ἰχθύς Hes. Sc. 212.

II. *to feast, entertain, φίλους* Eur. Ion 982; *τὸ δειπνῶν, τό μιν ἐκείνος σαρξὶ τοῦ παιδὸς ἐθοίνησε* (v. l. -ισε) the feast, which he gave him with or upon his son's flesh, Hdt. 1. 129.

2. more freq. in Med. and Pass.; fut. *ἀσομαι* Eur. El. 536, Cycl. 377, *ἦσομαι* (ἐκ-) Aesch. Pr. 1045; aor. *ἐθοινήθην* (v. infr.); but -*ησάμην* Nonn. D. 5. 331, Anth. P. 9. 244; pf. *τεθοινᾶμαι* (v. infr.): a. absol. *to be feasted, to feast, banquet*, once in Hom., *ἐς δ' αὐτοὺς προτέρω ἄγε θοινῆθηναι* lead them in to feed, Od. 4. 36; *παρὰ φίλοις θοινᾶσθαι* Eur. Alc. 542; *θοινᾶσθαι καλῶς* Cratin. Πλουτ. 1; v. sub *πενστήριος*. b. c. acc. *to feast on, μῶν τεθοῖναι φίλους*; Eur. Cycl. 377; *σὲ ὕστερον θοινῆσομαι* Ib.

550;—also c. gen., *ἄλλος λεόντων ἐστὶ μοι θοινωμένῳ* (where however *λεόντων* might be taken with *ἄλλος*) Ib. 248; *θοινήσατο θήρης* Anth. P. 9. 244; also of an eating sore, *σάρκα θοινᾶται ποδός* Eur. (Fr. 790), censured by Arist. Poët. 22, 13.

Θοῖνη, Dor. θοῖνα (and later *θοῖνα*, Moer.), *ἡ, a meal, feast, banquet, dinner*, Hes. Sc. 114, Hdt. 1. 119., 9. 82, Aesch. Fr. 281. 7, etc.; and in pl., Id. Fr. 530; *θοῖνης δὲ καὶ εἰλαπίνῃσι* Theogn. 239; *ἐκ θοῖνης* after dinner, Epich. 99 Ahr.; *εἰς θ. καλεῖν τινα* Eur. Ion 1140; *ἐπὶ θοῖνην ἵνα* Plat. Phaedr. 247 B; *παρακαλεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν θ.* Arist. Fr. 508; *σκευαζομένης θ.* Plat. Theaet. 178 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 14; *ἐν θ. λέγειν τινα* to count as a guest, and generally to take into account, Plat. Legg. 649 A:—metaph., Id. Soph. 251 B, Phaedr. 236 E; cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 39. (Curt. connects it with *θύω, θυσία*; cf. *φοῖνα*).

Θοῖνημα, τό, = θοῖναμα, Posidon. ap. Ath. 153 B.

Θοινήτωρ, ὁ, = θοινῶτωρ, θοινῶτηρ, Anth. P. 7. 241, Nonn. Jo. 6. 55.

Θοινῆζω, v. sub θοινᾶω.

θοῖτο, for θεῖτο, 3 opt. aor. 2 med. of *τίθημι*.

Θολερός, ἄ, ὄν, (θολός) muddy, foul, thick, troubled, opp. to *καθαρός* or *λαμπρός*, properly of troubled water, Hdt. 4. 53, Hipp. Aër. 285, Thuc. 2. 102; *θ. καὶ πηλώδης* Plat. Phaedo 113 A; so, metaph., *λαμπρὸν δὲ θολερῶ σῶμα συμμίξας* Eur. Supp. 222; also, *θολ. οὔρα* Hipp. Epid. 1. 945; *ἄηρ* Plat. Tim. 58 D (in Sup. -*ώτατος*); *αἶμα* Arist. Somn. 3. 27; *νεφέλαι* Anth. P. 9. 277; *χρῶς* Ael. N. A. 14. 9; *λίθος* Theocr. 16. 62; Comp. -*ώτερος* Theophr. C. P. 6. 3, 4:—*τὸ θολερὸν dirtiness*, Plut. 2. 670 A.

II. metaph., like Lat. *turbidus, troubled* by passion or madness, *θολεροὶ λόγοι* troubled words of passion, Aesch. Pr. 885; *θαλερῶ χειμῶνι νοσήσας* with *turbid* storm of madness, Soph. Aj. 206; *passionate*, Nic. Th. 131.—Adv. -*ρῶς*, Com. Aion. 131 b.

Θολερότης, ητος, ἡ, muddiness, Hipp. 1028 D.

Θολερό-χρους, ον, of dirty colour, prob. l. for *θολερόφον* in Hesych.

Θολερώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) dub. l. for θολώδης, Theophr. Ign. 24.

Θολία, ἡ, (θόλος) a conical hat with a broad brim to keep the sun off, or perhaps a parasol, Theocr. 15. 39.

II. *a chest with a conical lid*, Poll. 10. 138.

Θολικός, ἡ, ὄν, with a dome, *στοά* Suid. s. v. *Δαμιανός*.

Θολο-ειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a θόλος, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 6, Ath. 205 E; of the Roman Pantheon, Dio C. 53. 27. Adv. -*δῶς*, Diog. L. 2. 9.

Θολο-μίγης, ἐς, mixed with dirt, Onat. in Stob. Eccl. 1. 98.

Θόλος, ἡ, a round building with a conical roof or cupola, a rotunda (Hesych.), Od. 22. 442, 459, 466; where it is placed in the αὐλή and used to keep provisions and kitchen-utensils in,—*a vaulted kitchen*, acc. to Voss.

2. at Athens, *the Rotunda*, in which the Prytanes dined, Plat. Apol. 32 C, Andoc. 7. 11, etc.; and the *γραμματεῖς*, Dem. 419. 27, cf. Paus. 1. 5, 1: a similar building at Epidaurus, of splendid character, Id. 2. 27, 3.

II. *θόλος, ὁ, in public baths, the vaulted vapour-bath*, Asclep. ap. Ath. 501 D, Alciphro 1. 23, Vitruv.:—pl. *θόλα, τὰ*, in Jo. Malal. 2. a bandage put round the head, Galen. 12. 477.

Θολός, ὁ, mud, dirt, esp. in water, Ath. 298 B; of menstruation, Orph. Lith. 484.

II. *the thick, dark juice of the cuttle-fish (sepia)*, which it emits to trouble the water, and so hide himself, Lat. *loliço*, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 11 and 19., 9. 37, 19, al.

2. *the vessel in which this juice is retained*, Id. P. A. 4. 5, 11 and 54; cf. *μηκῶν* II.—On the accent, v. Suid. s. v.

Θολός, ἡ, ὄν, for θολερός in MSS. of Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 3, Ath. 420 D; cited also by Hesych.

Θολῶω, fut. ὠσω, to make turbid, properly of water, *θολ. ἅπαντα*, of the cuttle-fish, Antiph. Ἀλιευ. 1; of fishermen, Arist. Fr. 294:—Pass., *τεθολωμένον ὕδωρ* Hipp. Aër. 283; *τεθ. ἄηρ* Philyll. Inscr. 1.

2. metaph., like Lat. *perturbare*, *θολοῖ δὲ καρδίαν* Eur. Alc. 1067; *τεθολωμένος confounded* by joy, Pherecr. Murm. 7. Cf. *καλχαίνω, πορφύρω*, also *ἀνα-, δια-, ἐπι-, κατα-, παρα-, ὑπο-θολῶω*.

Θολύνω, = θολῶω, Jo. Chrys.

Θολώδης, ἐς, like mud, muddy, turbid, of water, Hipp. Aër. 285 (in Sup. -*έστατος*); *ἐν τοῖς ἀμμάδεσι ἢ θολώδεσι* Arist. II. A. 9. 37, 2.

Θολῶμα, τό, muddiness, Eust. Opusc. 239. 55.

Θολώσις, ἐως, ἡ, (θολῶω) a making turbid, troubling, especially of water, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 12.

Θολωτός, ἡ, ὄν, built like a θόλος, Procop. de Aed. 91 A, etc.

II. *(θολῶω) troubled, ναῦς* Eccl.

θοός, ἡ, ὄν (v. sub fin.):—poët. Adj. *quick, nimble, active*, mostly of action (*ὠκὺς* or *ταχύς* being commonly used of *swiftness of foot*), epith. of warriors, Il. 5. 430, 571, etc.; c. inf., *θοὸς μάχεσθαι* Ib. 536:—also, of things, *χείρ* 12. 306; *βέλος* Od. 22. 83; *ἄρμα* Il. 17. 458; *μάστιξ* Ib. 430; and as constant epith. of ships of war, *θοαὶ νῆες*, perhaps, as opp. to merchantmen, Il. 14. 410, etc.; *νηυσὶ θοῆσι .. πεποιθότες ὠκείησιν* (where *ὠκὺς* implies *swift in motion*, *θοός quick, nimble*), Od. 7. 34; often also *θοῆ νύξ* swift Night, because she was supposed to drive a car, or because it came on suddenly, Il. 10. 394, Od. 12. 284, Hes. Th. 481, cf. Herm. Soph. Tr. 94; *θοῆν ἀλεγύνετε δαῖτα* prepare a *hasty* meal, i. e. *in haste*, Od. 8. 38; also in later poets, of horses and dogs, Pind. P. 4. 30, Eur. Bacch. 977; *θοαὶ μάχαι* Pind. P. 8. 37; *ὠδίνες* Fr. 58; *γλώσσα* N. 7. 106; *θοὰ βάξιν* Aesch. Ag. 476; *θ. ζυγόν*, of rowers, Soph. Aj. 243; *πτέρυξ* Eur. Ion 123, cf. Aesch. Pr. 129; *πνοαί, αὔραι* Eur. Andr. 479, Tro. 454:—also (as in Od. 8. 38) used like an Adv. with Verbs of motion, *ἐκπρολιποῦσα θοὸν δόμον quickly, in haste*, Antim. in An. Ox. 1. 200; *θοῶν νύμφαν ἀγαγες* Soph. Tr. 857, cf. Od. 2. 257, Ap. Rh. 4. 201.—Adv. -*ῶς, quickly, in haste*, Hom.; soon, Od. 15. 216; also in Aesch. Pr. 1060, Pers. 392; *θωότερον* Ap. Rh. 3. 1406.

II. in Od. 15. 299, *νῆσι θοαί* the Echinades with their pointed or frickly outline (like the Needles), whence indeed they derive their names of

Ἐχινάδες and Ὀφέλαι, cf. Strab. 351, Dict. of Geogr. s. v. Ἐχινάδες; so in later Ep., θ. γόμφοι, ὀδόντες, πελέκεις Ap. Rh. 2. 79., 3. 1281., 4. 1683, and cf. θοόω. (The Root of θοός I is ΘΕΦ, θέω (θεύ-σομαι), cf. Skt. dhāu-āmi (curro):—θοός II is prob. connected with the Root of θήγω.)
 θοόω, fut. ὤσω, (θοός II) to make sharp or pointed, like δένω Od. 9. 327; τεθοωμένος Nic. Th. 228. II. metaph., θ. λάμβους to make pointed iambi, Christod. Ecphr. 359. 2. Pass. to be provoked, κατά τινος Ib. 28; λύσσα, μανίη τεθοωμένος Opp. H. 1. 557., 2. 525, cf. Hermesian. El. 11.
 θοραῖος, α, ον, (θόρος) containing the seed, πηρίν Nic. Th. 583:—ὁ θοραῖος, epith. of Apollo as god of growth and increase, Lyc. 352.
 θόρε, θορεῖν, v. sub θρώσκω.
 θορή, ἡ, = θορός, Hdt. 3. 101, Plut. 2. 907 A.
 Θορικόνδε, Adv. to Thoricus, h. Hom. Cer. 126.
 θορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the seed, πόροι θ. ductus seminales, Arist. G. A. 1. 14, 3, al.; τὰ θορικά partes seminales, Ib. 3. 5, 4.
 θορίσκομαι, Pass. to receive seed, Anton. Lib. 29.
 θόρνυμαι, Dep., = θρώσκω II, Poëta ap. Clem. Al. 716, Nic. Th. 130; 3 pl. subj. ἐπεὶν θορνύωνται Hdt. 3. 109.
 θορβείς, εσσα, εν, in embryo, βρέφος θ. Opp. C. 3. 522.
 θορο-ποιός, ὄν, producing seed, E. M. 453. 52.
 θορός, ὁ, the semen genitale of the male, Hdt. 2. 93, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 7, al.: also θορή. (Cf. θρώσκω II.)
 θορυβάζομαι, Pass. to be troubled, Ev. Luc. 10. 41 (v. l. τυρβάζη).
 θορυβία, fut. ἤσω, (θόρυβος) to make a noise or uproar, of a crowded assembly, Hipp. Ep. 1275, Ar. Eq. 666, Vesp. 622, etc.; βλέπων εἰς τὸν αἶεθροβούντα τόπον τῆς ἐκκλησίας Dem. 577. 10. 2. like Lat. acclamare, to shout in token either of approbation or the contrary: a. to cheer, applaud, Isocr. 288 C, Plat. Euthyd. 303 B:—Pass., λόγος τεθορυβημένος a loudly cheered speech, Isocr. 281 C, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 10. b. more often to raise clamours against, c. dat., Plat. Apol. 17 D, 20 E, Dem. 60. 27; also, θ. ἐφ. οἷς ἂν λέγω Plat. Apol. 30 C; θ. πρὸς τινα Thuc. 6. 61; opp. to θέλω ἀκούειν, Andoc. 30. 2; absol., Plat. Prot. 319 C:—so in Pass. to have clamours raised against one, ὑπὸ τοιούτων ἀνδρῶν θορυβεῖ Soph. Aj. 164, cf. Thuc. 8. 50. II. trans. to confuse by noise or tumult, to trouble, disturb, Plat. Phaedr. 245 B, al.: to throw [troops] into confusion, in battle, Thuc. 3. 78:—Pass. to be troubled, to be thrown into disorder or confusion, Hdt. 3. 78., 4. 130, Thuc. 4. 129, Plat., etc.; ὑπὸ τινος by one, Soph. Aj. 164; ὑπὸ τῶν λεγομένων Plat. Lys. 210 E; τινι at a thing, Dem. 237. 6; ἐπὶ τινι Bato Incert. 1. 2; περί τι Thuc. 6. 61; πρὸς τι Plut. Cam. 29.
 θορύβηθρον, τό, name of the plant λεοντοπέταλον, Diosc. 3. 100.
 θορύβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, uproarious, turbulent, Ar. Eq. 1380.
 θορύβοποιέω, to make an uproar, Diod. 13. 111, App. Civ. 2. 74.
 θορύβο-ποιός, ὄν, making an uproar, turbulent, Plat. Mar. 28.
 θόρυβος, ὁ, (θόρος, θέομαι) a noise, esp. the confused noise of a crowded assembly, uproar, clamour, Pind. O. 10 (11). 88, Eur. Or. 905, Thuc. 8. 92, etc.; θόρυβος βοῆς a confused clamour, Soph. Ph. 1263; θ. στρατιωτῶν Ar. Ach. 546; Ληναίων Id. Eq. 547. 2. esp. in token of approbation or the contrary (Plat. Rep. 492 B, C): a. applause, cheers, Ar. Eq. 547, Plat. Prot. 339 D, al.; θόρυβον καὶ κρότον ἐποίησατε Dem. 519. 10: b. groans, murmurs, Andoc. 21. 30; so, μεγάλοι θόρυβοι κατέχουσ' ἡμᾶς great murmurs prevail against us, Soph. Aj. 142. II. tumult, confusion, θ. παρέχειν τινί Hdt. 7. 181; ἐς θ. ἀπικέσθαι Id. 8. 56, 87, cf. 4. 134, Thuc. 4. 104; ἐγένετο ὁ θ. μέγας, in a battle, Ib. 14; pl. troubles, Menand. Monost. 239. III. c. inf., ἐς θόρυβον ἦλθον . . λευσθῆναι I came into danger from the tumult of being stoned, Eur. I. A. 1350.
 θορύβωδης, ες, (εἶδος) noisy, uproarious, turbulent, Plat. Legg. 671 A: confused, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 1; θορυβώδεια ἐνυπνιάζεσθαι Hipp. Vet. Med. 12:—Adv. -δῶς, Poll. 5. 123. II. causing alarm, τῷ ἔππῳ θ. μηδὲν προσφέρειν Xen. Eq. 9, 15.
 θορώδης, ες, = θοραῖος, Nemes. Nat. Hom. 25.
 θου-, Att. for θεο-, v. sub θεύμορος.
 θοῦ, imper. aor. 2 of τίθημι.
 Θου-κυδίδης, i. e. Θεο-κυδίδης, v. sub θευμορία.
 θουραῖος, α, ον, = θούρος, violent, lustful, Lat. salax, Hesych.:—fem. θουράς, ἄδος, Nic. Th. 131, Lyc. 612.
 θουράω, to rush or leap upon, c. acc., Lyc. 85.
 θουρήεις, εσσα, εν, = θουραῖος, Hesych.
 θούρης, ον, ὁ, the male, of animals, Lat. admissarius, Hesych.
 Θουριό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, a Thurian prophet, in allusion to the seer Lampron who led the colony to Thurium in 443 B. C., Ar. Nub. 332; v. Schol. ad l., Plut. Pericl. 6.
 θούριος, α, ον, in Att. Poets for θούρος, Aesch. Theb. 42, Pcrs. 73, 118, Ag. 112, Eum. 627, Soph. Aj. 212, 612, Ar. Eq. 757, Ran. 1289.
 θούρις, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of sq., q. v.
 θούρος, ὁ, ((✓)ΘΟΡ, θρώσκω) rushing, raging, impetuous, furious, Hom. (but only in Il.), always as epith. of Ares, 15. 127, etc.; Τυφών Aesch. Pr. 354, cf. Fr. 196; δόρυ Eur. Rhes. 492:—fem. θούρις, ἴδος, ἡ, mostly as epith. of ἀλκή, Od. 4. 527, and often in Il.; also θούρις ἀσπίς, prob. the shield with which one rushes to the fight, Il. 11. 32., 20. 162.
 θόωκος, ὁ, Ep. lengthd. form of θῶκος; v. sub θᾶκος.
 θόωσα, ἡ, (θοός) speed, only found as prop. n., Od. 1. 71, Emped. 24.
 θραγμός, ὁ, a crackling or crashing, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 58. (V. sub θραύω.)
 Θράκη, ἡ, Thrace, Ar., Thuc., etc.: Ion. Θρηκή, Hdt.; Ep. contr. Θρήκη, Il. 13. 301, etc., and so in Trag., Aesch. Pr. 509, Eur.; but Θράκη in Ar. Ach. 136, al.:—Θρηκήθεν, from Thrace, Il. 9. 5, 72:—Θρηκήνδε, to Thrace, Od. 8. 361.
 Θρακίζω, to imitate the Thracians, Apollon. de Adv. 572, Steph. B.

Θρακικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Luc. J. Trag. 21.
 Θράκιος, α, ον, Thracian, Thuc., etc.: Ion. Θρηκίος, η, ον, Il. 10. 559, Hdt.; contr. Θρηκίος, α, ον, Trag., Aesch. Ag. 654, Eur. Hec. 36:—Σάμος Θρηκίη = Σαμοθράκη, Il. 13. 12. [Θρηκίος in Hom.; Θρηκίος Phanocl. in Stob. t. 64. 14, Ar. Rh. 4. 903.]
 Θρακιστί, Adv. in Thracian fashion, Theocr. 14. 46; cf. κείρω.
 Θρακο-φοίτης, ον, ὁ, one who keeps going to Thrace, like Ἀιδοφοίτης, Ar. Fr. 198.
 θρᾶνεύομαι, Pass. with fut. med. -εύσομαι: (θρᾶνος):—to be stretched on the tanner's board, to be tanned, Ar. Eq. 369; cf. θρανύσσω.
 θρᾶνίας, ον, ὁ, = θρανίς, Marcell. Sid. 29.
 θρᾶνίδιον, τό, Dim. of θρανίον, Ar. Fr. 352.
 θρᾶνίον, τό, Dim. of θρᾶνος, Ar. Ran. 121, Acl. N. A. 16. 33: the rower's bench, Poll. 1. 94. 2. a close-stool, Hesych.
 θρᾶνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the sword-fish, also ξιφίας, Xenocr. Aquat. 8, Plin.
 θρᾶνίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, (θρᾶνος) one of the rowers on the topmost of the three benches in a trireme, who had the longest oars and most work, and sometimes received extra pay, ο ἰορ-rower, Thuc. 6. 31, Ar. Ach. 161, v. Schol. Ran. 1101:—cf. ζυγίτης, θαλαμίτης. II. Adj. of the topmost bench, σκαλμὸς θρ. the topmost bench, Polyb. 16. 3, 4:—fem., θρᾶνίτις κώπη the oar of a θρανίτης, E. M. 454. 12.
 θρᾶνιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a θρανίτης, κώπη Ath. 203 F.
 θρᾶνο-γράφος, ὁ, = τοιχογράφος, Polyb. ap. C. Müller Fragm. Hist. 2. p. xxx, Hesych.
 θρᾶνος, ὁ, (θράω) a bench, form, Ar. Pl. 545 (leg. θράνου, pro θράνου). 2. a close-stool, Hipp. in Galen. II. θράνοι, οἱ, the beam-ends in building, Poll. 10. 49.
 θρᾶνυξ, υκος, = θρήνυς, Corinna in A. B. 1381.
 θρᾶνύσσω, to break in pieces, Lyc. 664. (Like θρανώω, which only occurs in compd. συνθρανώω, from Root θραύω; not connected with θρανεύω from θρᾶνος.)
 Θράξ, Θρακός, ὁ, a Thracian; Ion. Θρηξ, ἴκος, pl. Θρηκες, Il. 4. 533, etc., Hdt. 1. 28, etc.; Ep. contr. Θρηξ, Θρηκός, Il. 24. 234, etc., and so prob. always in Trag., for in Eur. Hec. 428, Fr. 362. 48, Θρηξί, Θρηξί should be restored for Θραξί, Θραξί:—fem. Θραξίσα, q. v. [ῖ in obl. cases Θρηκίος, Θρηκίης, Hom.: but Θρηκίης in Ar. Rh. 1. 24., 6. 32, etc.]
 θράξαι, θράξον, cf. sub θράσσω.
 θράξ-αυχήν, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, stiff-necked, ἵππος Nicet. Ann. 366 A.
 Θρασκίας, οἰ, ὁ, the wind from NNW., Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 9 sqq., Mund. 4, 13, Theophr. de Vent. 42, C. 1. 6180:—prob. because it blew from Thrace; indeed it is written Θρακίας in Arist. Vent. 9, Theophr. de Sign. 2, 10 sq.
 θράσος [ᾶ], εος, τό: (θρασύς) = θάρσος (q. v.), courage, boldness, Il. 14. 416, Pind. P. 5. 148, Aesch. Pers. 394, Soph. Ph. 104, El. 479, Eur. Med. 469, ubi v. Elmsl.; θρ. πολέμων courage in war, Pind. P. 2. 116; θρ. ἰσχύος confidence in strength, Soph. Ph. 104; θράσει ἀπίστῳ ἐπαίρομενος Thuc. 1. 120. II. mostly in bad sense, over-boldness, daring, rashness, audaciousness, impudence, εἰς τοῦτο θράσους ἀνήκει Hdt. 7. 9, 3, cf. Aesch. Pr. 42, etc.; παμμάχῳ θράσει βρύων Id. Ag. 168, cf. Pers. 831; προβάσ' ἐπ' ἔσχατον θράσους Soph. Ant. 853; τύλμας καὶ φρενῶν θράσει Id. Aj. 46; πεπύργωσαι θράσει Eur. Or. 1568; πανουργία τε καὶ θράσει Ar. Eq. 331, cf. 637; τοῦ θράσους ἐπισχέσθαι τινα Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 A; τὸ τὴν τοῦ βελτίονος δόξαν μὴ φοβεῖσθαι διὰ θράσους Id. Legg. 701 B; θρ. καὶ ἀναίδεια Aeschin. 27. 1, etc.—It is laid down by Ammon. and others that θάρσος or θόρρος properly meant courage, θράσος reckless daring (θράσος μὲν γὰρ ἐστὶν ἄλογος ὀρμή, θάρσος δὲ ἔλλογος ὕρμη). This distinction certainly holds in Att. Prose, cf. θρασύς I. 2: but Hom. used θάρσος in both senses, and θράσος in the sense of θάρσος; the Att. Poets also used θράσος for θάρσος, to suit their metre. Of the Adj. and Verb. forms, θρασύς is almost exclus. in use, θρασύς only in late writers; θρασέω or θραρέω has no correl. form θρασέω; θρασύνω and θρασύνω seem to be used indifferently.
 Θραξίσα, ἡ, Att. Θράττα, Ar. Ach. 273, al., Plat. Theaet. 174 A; Ep. Θρήσσα, Nic. Th. 45; Trag. Θρησσα, Soph. Ant. 589, Eur. Alc. 967; Dor. Θρέσσα, Theocr. Ep. 18. 1:—a Thracian woman, Thracian slave.
 θράσσω, Att. θράττω: fut. ξω: aor. inf. θράξαι (not θράξαι) Aesch. Pr. 628:—contr. from τράσσω, to trouble, disquiet, Pind. I. 7 (6). 56; Aesch. l. c., Eur. Rhes. 863, Plat. Phaedo 86 E, Phaedr. 242 C, etc.; v. Ruhnk. Tim.: aor. pass. ἐθράχθη, Soph. Fr. 812. 2. to destroy, ruin, Anth. Pl. 255. 3. for pf. τέτρηχα, v. sub τράσσω II.
 θρασύ-βουλος, ον, bold in counsel, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 29.
 θρασύ-γλωττία, ἡ, boldness of tongue, Poll. 2. 108.
 θρασύ-γλωττος, ον, Pisid.; and in Manetho 4. 184, θρασυγλωσσής, ἴς, bold of tongue.
 θρασύ-γυιος, ον, strong of limb, Κλειτομάχοιο νίκα θρασύγυιος Pind. P. 8. 52.
 θρασύ-δειλος, ὁ, ἡ, an impudent coward, braggart, poltroon, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 7, 9. II. name of a gem, Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1158 B.
 θρασύ-εργός, ὄν, bold of deed, Nonn. D. 35. 365.
 θρασύ-θύμος, ον, bold-hearted, Manetho 4. 529.
 θρασύ-κάρδιος, ον, bold of heart, Il. 10. 41., 13. 343; restored in Anacr. 1. 4 (from Walz Rhett. 6. p. 129) for θρεοκάρδιος.
 θρασυλογέω, to speak boldly, Schol. Soph. Ag. 1258.
 θρασυλογία, ἡ, bold speech, Basil.
 θρασυ-λόγος, ον, bold of speech, E. M. 133. 42.
 θρασύ-μάχος, ον, bold in battle, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 29.
 θρασύ-μένμων, ον, bravely steadfast (cf. μέμων), epith. of Hercules, Il. 5. 639, Od. 11. 267.
 θρασύ-μήδης, ες, bold of thought or plan, daring, resolute, Pind. P. 4. 254, N. 9. 31:—in Hom. only as pr. n.

θρασύ-μητις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Anth. P. 6. 324.
 θρασύ-μήχανος, Dor. -μάχανος, ον, bold in contriving, daring in design, Ἡρακλῆς Pind. O. 6. 114; λέοντες Id. N. 4. 101.
 θρασύ-μῦθος, ον, bold of tongue, saucy, Pind. O. 13. 13.
 θρασύνω, (θρασύς) = the older form θρασύνω, to make bold, embolden, encourage, Aesch. Ag. 222; πλήθει τὴν ἀμαθίαν θρασύνοντες lending courage to their ignorance by number, Thuc. 1. 142, cf. 7. 76:—Pass. and Med., aor. θρασυνθῆναι Aesch. Supp. 772; ἐθρασύνωτο Isocr. 43 C, 87 A:—to be bold or ready, take courage, Aesch. Ag. 1188, etc.; μηδὲν θρασύνου Eur. Hec. 1183; οὐ .. ἀλόγως θρασυνοῦμεθα Thuc. 5. 104; πρὶν ἔρρω νῆα θρασυνθῆναι before the ship was confident of safety at her moorings, Aesch. Supp. 1. c. II. Pass., in bad sense, to be overbold, audacious, to speak boldly or insolently, Soph. Ph. 1387, Ar. Ran. 846, Isocr. 1. c., Dem. 272. 12; ἐπὶ τινι Ar. Ach. 330, Isocr. 87 A; πρὸς τι Luc. Merc. Cond. 6. III. θρασύνειν τι to brag of a thing, Polyb. 4. 31, 4.
 θρασύ-ξενία, ἡ, the boldness of a stranger, Plat. Legg. 879 E.
 θρασύ-πονός, ον, bold or ready at work, Pind. O. 1. 156.
 θρασυ-πόλεμος, ον, bold in war, Anth. P. append. 201.
 θρασύς, εἶα, ὄ: fem. θρασεῖα, metri gr., Philem. Γάμ. 4: (v. sub fin.):—bold, spirited, of good courage, Lat. audax, Homeric epith. of Hector, Il. 8. 89, etc.; of Ulysses (infr. 2); of Laogonos, Ib. 604; also, θρ. πόλεμος 6. 254., 10. 28, Od. 4. 146; θρασειῶν ἀπὸ χειρῶν 5. 434, Il. 17. 662, al.; θρ. καρδία Pind. P. 10. 69; πούς Ar. Ran. 330; ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ θρασύς Hdt. 7. 49; θρ. τόξοισι Aesch. Pr. 871; ἡ ἐλπὶς θρασεῖα τοῦ μέλλοντος full of confidence, Thuc. 7. 77; θρασύς τὸ ἦθος Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 27. 2. mostly in bad sense, overbold, rash, venturesome, Lat. audax, σὺν δ' ὁ θρασύς εἶπερ' Ὀδυσσεύς Od. 10. 436 (Schol. προπετής); Γοργόνες Pind. P. 12. 13;—so mostly in Att., audacious, arrogant, Aesch. Pr. 178; Ἄρης .. πρὸς ἀλλήλους θρ., of civil war, Id. Eum. 863; γλώσση θρασύς Soph. Aj. 1142; ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Id. Ph. 1307; ἐπὶ τῶν λόγων Dem. 1441. 19; ἀνομία θρασύς Eur. I. T. 275; πονηρὸς εἶ καὶ θρ. Ar. Eq. 181; θρασεῖς καὶ ἀδικοὶ καὶ ὑβριστὰί Plat. Legg. 630 B; ὁ θρ. ἀλαζών κτλ. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 7, 8; ὁμοίον τι ἔχει .. ὁ θρ. τῷ θαρραλέῳ Ib. 7. 9, 2:—τὸ μὴ θρασύ modesty, Aesch. Supp. 197. II. of things, to be ventured, c. inf., θρασύ μοι τόδ' εἰπεῖν this I am bold to say, Pind. N. 7. 74; οὐκ ἄρ' ἐκείνῳ προσμῖξαι θρασύ; Soph. Ph. 106. III. Adv. -έως: Comp. θρασύτερον, too boldly, Thuc. 8. 103; Sup. θρασύτατα (or -άτως) Diod. 17. 44. (From √ΘΑΡΣ or ΘΡΑΣ come θάρσος, θαρσεῖω, θράσος, θαρσύνω, etc., and perh. Θερσίτης; cf. Skt. darsh, drshnōmi (audeo), drshas (audax); Goth. ga-daursan (tharrein); A. S. dear (dare); O. H. G. gi-tar (to dare).)
 θρασύ-σπλαγχνός, ον, bold-hearted, Eur. Hipp. 424. Adv. -ως, Aesch. Pr. 730.
 θρασυστομέω, to be overbold of tongue, Aesch. Supp. 203, Soph. Ph. 380, Eur. Hec. 1286.
 θρασυστομία, ἡ, insolence, Anth. P. 12. 141.
 θρασύ-στομος, ον, overbold of tongue, insolent, Aesch. Theb. 612, Ag. 1399, Eur. Fr. 3.
 θρασύτης, ητος, ἡ, overboldness, audaciousness, Hipp. Lex 2, Thuc. 2. 61, Lys. 100. 21; θρ. = τὸ σφόδρα θαρρεῖν Arist. Rhet. 2. 14, 1, cf. Eth. N. 2. 8, 5;—pl., Isocr. 56 B, Dem. 1452. 18.
 θρασύ-φρων, ον, gen. ονος, bold of mind, Opp. H. 1. 112.
 θρασυφώνια, ἡ, = θρασυστομία, Poll. 2. 112.
 θρασύ-φωτος, ον, = θρασύστομος, Poll. 2. 112, 113.
 θρασυ-χάρμης, ον, ὁ, bold in fight, Q. Sm. 4. 502.
 θρασύ-χειρ, χεῖρος, ὁ, ἡ, bold of hand, Anth. P. 7. 234.
 θρασυ-χειρία, ἡ, boldness of hand, Poll. 2. 148.
 θρασύ, ὅς contr. οὐς, ἡ, boldness, name of Athena, Lyc. 936.
 θράσων, ωνος, ὁ, a name of a braggart soldier (Bobadil) in New Com. Θράττα, ης, ἡ, Att. for Θράσσα.
 θράττα, ἡ, a small sea-fish, Arist. G. A. 5. 6, 2, Antiph. Turrp. 2, Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 41:—Dim. θραττίδιον, τό, Anaxandr. Λυκ. 1.
 θράττω, Att. for θράσσω.
 θραύλος, η, ον, (not θραυλός, Arcad. p. 53. 10):—frangible, brittle, Incert. ap. Suid:—in Hesych. also θραῦρος.
 θραῦμα, τό, (θραῦω) = θραῦσμα.
 θραῦπαλος, ὁ, a shrub, perhaps the guelder-rose, Viburnum, Theophr. H. P. 3. 6, 4; as fem., Ib. 4. 1, 3.
 θραυπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a small bird, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 6 (v. l. θλυπίς).
 θραυσ-άντυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, (θραῦω) breaking wheels, Ar. Nub. 1264.
 θραυσις, εως, ἡ, (θραῦω) a breaking, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 9., 12, 8, Plut. 2. 893 D.
 θραῦσμα or θραῦμα, τό, (θραῦω) that which is broken, a fragment, wreck, piece, Aesch. Pers. 425, Diod. 3. 12, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 25:—for Aesch. Ag. 1166, v. sub θαῦμα.
 θραυσμός, ὁ, a breaking, τῆς θαλάσσης C. I. 6187; καρδίας LXX (Nah. 2. 10).
 θραυστός, ἡ, ὄν, frangible, brittle, Tim. Locr. 99 C; cf. θλαστός.
 θραῦω, fut. σω, Ar. Av. 466: aor. ἔθραυσα Soph. El. 745, Eur. H. F. 780:—Pass., fut. θραυσθήσομαι Galen.: aor. ἐθραύσθην (v. infr.), (κατ-) Plat. Tim. 56 E: pf. τέθραυσαι Theophr. Sens. 11, (συν-) Xen. Ages. 2, 14, (παρα-) Plat. Legg. 757 E (where the MSS. give -τεθραυμένον): cf. δια-θραῦω. (Prob. from √ΘΡΥ, whence θρύπτω; cf. Lat. frustum, frustra:—τείρω, τι-τρώσκω prob. are akin, Curt. no. 239; cf. also θραγμός, θραυύσσω.) To break in pieces, shatter, shiver, Hdt. 1. 174, Simon. 6, Aesch. Pers. 196, 415, etc., often in Eur.; θρ. σάρκας Eur. Hipp. 1239:—Pass., θραυομένης τῆς πέτρης flying into pieces, Hdt. 1. 174; σίδηρον θραυσθέντα καὶ βαγέοντα Soph. Ant. 476; θραυονται πτερά have their wings broken, Plat. Phaedr. 248 B; cf. θλαστός. II.

metaph., like Lat. frangere, = θρύπτω, to break down, enfeeble, μὴ θραύσαι χρόνος ὄλβον Pind. O. 6. 163, cf. Eur. H. F. 780; ἔπος .., ὅ τι τὴν τούτων θραύσει ψυχὴν Ar. Av. 466; θρ. τὴν δύναμιν Plut. Alcib. 23; ἐλπίδα, etc., Hdn. 3. 2, etc.:—Pass., πόθος θραυσθείς Aspas. ap. Ath. 219 E; θραυόμενος τὸν λογισμὸν, Lat. animo fractus, Plut. Anton. 17.—Rare in Att. Prose.
 θράω, to set, only found in aor. med. θρήσασθαι, to set oneself, sit, Philet. Fr. 21. (The Root of θράω, θρήνυς, θρόνος, perh. also of ἀθερίζω: cf. Skt. dhar, dharāmi (fero, sustineo); Lat. fretus.)
 Θρήισσα, ἡ, Dor. for Θρήισσα, v. sub Θράσσα.
 θρεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τρέχω) able to run, Moer. p. 187, Hesych.
 θρεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, = τροχάϊος, θρεκτοῖσι νόμοις Soph. Fr. 414, but with v. l. κρεκτοῖσι.
 θρέμμα, τό, (τρέφω) a nursling, creature, θρ. Νηρείδαν, of dolphins, Arion in Bgk. p. 567; mostly of tame animals, cattle, esp. sheep and goats, Xen. Ages. 9, 6, Oec. 20, 23; τὰ ἐν ταῖς ἀγέλαις θρ. Plat. Polit. 261 A; τὰ ἀγελαῖα θρ. Ib. 264 A; ὑγνὰ θρ. Id. Legg. 819 A; of domestic fowls, ὀρνίθων θρ. Ib. 789 B; generally of all animals, τοῖς ἡμέροις καὶ ἀγρίοις .. θρ. Id. Criti. 118 B, al. 2. of men, Soph. O. T. 1143, Ph. 243; Χαρίτων θρ. Ar. Eccl. 973; δύσκολον θρ. ὁ ἄνθρωπος Plat. Legg. 777 B, cf. Theaet. 174 B; in Inscr. often of domestic slaves, τὸ Χρυσίππου θρ. his born slave, Lat. verna, C. I. 1709 b, cf. 3113, 3266, al.; cf. θρεμμάτιον, θρεπτός, θρεπτάριον. 3. in various senses, of wild beasts, as a lion, ἀπλατον θρ. κάπροσῆγορον Soph. Tr. 1093 (cf. Plat. Charm. 155 D); of Cerberus, Ib. 1099; of a swarm of gnats, Anth. P. 5. 151; θρ. Σελινοῦντος, of a fish, Archestr. ap. Ath. 328 C; Καρύστον θρ., comic for a cup made at Carystus, Antiph. Παρασ. 1. 3. 4. as a term of reproach, a creature, θρέμματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετὰ Aesch. Theb. 182; ὦ θρέμμ' ἀναιδές Soph. El. 622, cf. Ar. Lys. 370. 5. in periph., ὕδρας θρ., for ὕδρα, Soph. Tr. 574; θρέμματα παίδων, for παῖδες, Plat. Legg. 790 D; Καρύστου θρ., for Κάρυστος, Antiph. Παρασ. 1. 3; θρέμματα παλλάκων, for πάλλακες, Plut. Sol. 7.
 θρεμμάτιον, τό, Dim. of θρέμμα, a young slave, C. I. 2733.
 θρεμμάτο-τροφέω, to keep cattle, Diod. 2. 54, Strabo 704.
 θρέξασκον, θρέξομαι, v. sub τρέχω.
 θρεο-κάρδιος, ον, with wailing heart; but cf. θρασυκάρδιος.
 θρέομαι, Dep., used only in pres. to cry aloud, shriek forth, always of women, θρέομαι φοβερά μεγάλ' ἄχη Aesch. Theb. 78; elsewh. only in part., μινυρὰ θρεομένης Ag. 1165; (Cho. 970 is corrupt); πάθεα μέλεα θρεομένα Id. Supp. 110, cf. Eur. Hipp. 364; αὐτῆ θρεομένη σαυτῆ κακά Id. Med. 51. (From √ΘΡΕ come also θρό-ος, θρή-νος, θρῦ-λος, θόρ-υβος, τον-θρ-ύζω: cf. Skt. dhār-ā (vox), dhra-nāmi, intens. dandhr-anmi (sono); Goth. drun-jus (φθόγγος); Germ. drōn-en, drūhn-en; Engl. to drone.)
 θρέπτα, ων, τά, softer form of θρέπτρα, q. v.
 θρεπτάριον, τό, = θρεμμάτιον, C. I. 4299 (cf. addend.), 4303 h. 6 (add.).
 θρέπτειρα, ἡ, fem. of θρεπτήρ, Eur. Tro. 195, Anth. P. 5. 106., 6. 51: metaph., δίκη θρ. πολλῶν Opp. H. 2. 680.
 θρεπτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of τρέφω, to be fed, Plat. Rep. 403 C. II. θρεπτέον, one must feed, Plat. Tim. 19 A, Xen. Lac. 9, 5; but, 2. from Pass., ἀπὸ τῶν ἐργασμένων θρεπτέον one must live on what has been earned, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 8.
 θρεπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a feeder, rearer, Anth. P. 12. 137, al.
 θρεπτήριος, ον, able to feed or rear, feeding, nourishing, μαστός Aesch. Cho. 545. II. πλόκαμος Ἰνάχω θρ. hair let grow as an offering to Inachus, Aesch. Cho. 6, cf. Eust. 165. 6, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 145. III. θρεπτήρια, τά, rewards for rearing, such as are made to nurses by the parents, h. Hom. Cer. 168. 223 (cf. θρέπτρα); but also, the returns made by children for their rearing, like Att. τροφεία, Hes. Op. 186, Anth. P. 1. 7, Ael. V. H. 2. 7. 2. = τροφή, nourishment, τὰ .. νηδύος θρ. Soph. O. C. 1263.
 θρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τρέφω) able to feed or rear, feeding, τινος Plat. Polit. 267 B, cf. 276 B, C; θρεπτικώτερα μῆλα Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 82 F; -ώτατος οἶνος Mnesim. ib. 32 D. II. of or promoting growth, ἡ δύναμις τῆς ψυχῆς θρ. καὶ γεννητικὴ Arist. de An. 2. 4, 14; ἡ θρ. ψυχῆ Ib. 2; τὸ θρεπτικόν the principle of growth, Id. Eth. N. 1. 13, 14; ἡ θρ. καὶ αὐξητικὴ ζωὴ Ib. 1. 7, 12, etc.
 θρεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τρέφω: as Subst., θρεπτός, θρεπτή, a slave bred in the house, Lat. verna, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 17, Pherecr. Myrm. 12 (ubi v. Meineke); often in Inscr. and LXX; τὸν ἴδιον θρ. C. I. 1608 d, cf. 2044, 2114 bb (add.), al.; also fem. θρεπτή, 1991-4, al.
 θρέπτρα, τά, like θρεπτήρια, the returns made by children to their parents for their rearing, οὐδὲ τοκεῦσιν θρέπτρα φίλοις ἀπέδωκε Il. 4. 478., 17. 302; θρέπτρα seems to be a corrupt form in Q. Sm. 11. 89, Hesych., etc.:—cf. θρεπτήριος.
 θρέπτρα, ἡ, = θρέπτειρα, a nurse, C. I. (add.) 4300 d.
 θρέσκος, -κεύω, -κέα, v. θρήσκος, etc.
 θρεττᾶνελό, a sound imitative of the cithara (as tra lira of the horn), Ar. Pl. 290.
 θρέττε, τό, only in Ar. Eq. 17, οὐκ ἔνι μοι τὸ θρέττε, acc. to Schol. = τὸ θαρραλέον, τὸ θρασύ, the spirit's not in me: prob. a barbarism.
 θρεῦμαι, poët. contr. for θρέομαι, but no certain example occurs.
 θρέψα, v. sub τρέφω.
 θρεψ-ἦνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, man-nourishing, δαίς Apollin. Psalm. 106. 36.
 θρεψ-ἴππας, ον, ὁ, = ἵπποτρόφος, Apollod. 2. 7, 8.
 θρέψις, εως, ἡ, nourishing, nourishment, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 97.
 Θρηϊκίη, Θρηϊκίος, η, ον, Ep. and Ion. for Θράκιος, q. v.
 Θρηῖξ, ἴκος, ὁ, Ep. and Ion. for Θράξ, q. v.
 Θρήισσα, ἡ, poët. for Θράσσα, q. v.
 Θρήκη, ἡ, Θρηκήθεν, Θρηκήνδε, v. sub Θράκη.

Θρήκιος, v. sub Θράκιος.
 θρήν-ερωσ, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, a *querulous lover*, Poll. 6. 189; cf. δύσερωσ.
 θρηνεύω, = θρηνώ, C. 1. 4000. 12.
 θρηνέω, fut. -ήσω, Aesch., Soph.: aor., Eur. Tro. 111:—Med., v. infr. 2: fut. -ήσομαι (ἐν-) Or. Sib. 2. 158:—impers. in pf. pass., v. infr.: (θρήνος). To sing a dirge, to wail, Μοῦσαι δ' ἔννεα πᾶσαι, ἀμειβόμεναι ὀπὶ καλῆ, θρήνεον Od. 24. 61; τίς ὁ θρηνήσων; Aesch. Ag. 1541; τίς . . ἔσθ' ὁ θρηνῶν Ar. Nub. 1260; θρ. πρὸς τύμβον Aesch. Cho. 926; πρὸς ἑαυτὸν Isocr. 155 A:—c. acc. cogn., στονόεσσαν ἀοιδὴν . . ἐθρήνεον were singing a doleful dirge, Il. 24. 722; γόον θρ. Aesch. Fr. 420; ὄξυτόνους φῶδας Soph. Aj. 631; ἐπῶδας Ib. 582; ὕμνος θρ., of the nightingale, Ar. Av. 211; φθόγγους ἀλύρους Alex. Ὀλύμπ. 1. 6:—Pass., ἀλις μοι τεθρήνηται λόγοις Soph. Ph. 1400; ἱκανῶς τεθρήνηται Luc. Catapl. 20. 2. c. acc. objecti, to wail for, lament, θρ. πόνους Aesch. Pr. 615; θάνατον Plat. Phaedo 85 A; ὕσα τὸν ἐμὸν θρηνώ πατέρα Soph. El. 94, cf. 530; τὸν φύντα Eur. Fr. 452:—so also Med., τόνδε θρηνεύσθαι Aesch. Pr. 43:—Pass. to be lamented, Soph. Aj. 852, Fr. 585.
 θρήνημα, τό, a lament, dirge, Eur. Or. 132, Hel. 174, etc.
 θρηνητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be lamented, Greg. Naz. II. nent. one must lament, Apollon. ap. Stob. 617. 55.
 θρηνητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a mourner, wailer, Aesch. Pers. 937.
 θρηνητήριος, α, ον, = θρηνητικός, φῶδαί θρ. Eust. 1372. 26.
 θρηνητής, οὔ, ὁ, = θρηνητήρ, Aesch. Ag. 1075.
 θρηνητικός, ἦ, ὄν, inclined to lament, querulous, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 4. 2. of or for a dirge, ἀλῆμα, ἀλός Poll. 4. 73, 75; τὸ θρ. matter for lament, Plut. 2. 623 A. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 6. 202.
 θρηνήτρια, ἡ, fem. of θρηνητήρ (v. θρηνωδός), Theophylact.
 θρηνήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = θρηνητήρ, Manetho 4. 190.
 θρηνολογέω, to lament, τινα C. 1. (add.) 2113 c.
 θρήνος, ὁ, (θρέομαι) a funeral-song, dirge, lament, like Lat. *naenia*, Gaelic *coronach*, Il. 24. 721, Hdt. 2. 79, 85, and Trag.; θρήνος οὐμός for me, Aesch. Pr. 388; εἰπεῖν . . θρήνον θέλω ἐμὸν τὸν αὐτῆς Id. Ag. 1322. 2. a complaint, sad strain, h. Hom. 18. 18, Pind., etc., and often in Prose:—in pl. lamentations, wailing, Pind., Trag., etc.; θρήνων φῶδας Soph. El. 88.—Fragments of θρήνοι remain in Pind. Fr. 95–103.
 θρήνυξ, = sq., Euphor. 35; Dor. θράνυξ, Corinna in A. B. 1381.
 θρήνυς, vos, ὁ, (θράω) a footstool, ὑποπόδιον, ὑπὸ δὲ θρήνων ποσὶν ἦσει Il. 14. 240, cf. Od. 19. 57; v. ὑποπόδιον. II. in Il. 15. 729, θρ. ἑπταπόδης the seven-foot bench, is the seat of the helmsman or the rowers.
 θρηνωδέω, to sing a dirge over, τινά Eur. I. A. 1176.
 θρηνωδία, τό, a dirge, lament, Schol. Soph. El. 92.
 θρηνωδής, ες, (εἶδος) like a dirge, fit for a dirge, ἀρμονίαι Plat. Rep. 398 D, 411 A; φθόγγος, μέλος Plut., etc.; τὸ θρ. τῆς ψυχῆς mournful mood, Plut. 2. 822 C. 2. = θρηνητικός, of persons, Plat. Legg. 792 A, cf. Rep. 606 A.
 θρηνωδία, ἡ, lamentation, Plat. Rep. 604 D, Plut. 2. 657 A.
 θρηνωδός, ὁ, ἡ, one who sings a dirge, esp. of Carian women (*prae-ficae*), Arist. Fr. 561, cf. Poll. 6. 202.
 Θρηῆς, ἡκός, ὁ, Ion. for Θράξ, Il.; fem. Θρηῆσσα, ἡ, q. v.
 θρησκεία, Ion. -ῆτη, ἡ, (θρησκείω) religious worship or usage, Hdt. 2. 18, 37 (in some MSS. θρησκίη, for -ῆτη):—religion, Act. Ap. 26. 5, Ep. Jac. 1. 26; θρ. τῶν ἀγγέλων worshipping of angels, Ep. Col. 2. 18; in pl., Dion. H. 2. 63, etc.
 θρησκευμα, τό, religious worship, Eccl.
 θρησκευσιμος, ον, of, belonging to worship, Eus. H. E. 7. 13.
 θρησκευτήριον, τό, a place of worship, Schol. Pind. O. 7. 33.
 θρησκευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a worshipper, a monk, Synes. 167 C.
 θρησκείω, (θρησκος) to introduce and hold religious observances, observe religiously, Hdt. 2. 64, 65, Dion. H. 7. 62, 67. II. c. acc. to worship, adore, θεούς Dion. H. 2. 22, Hdn. 1. 11, Epigr. Gr. 425;—also c. dat., θρ. νεκέσαι Or. Sib. 8. 49:—Pass., Dinon ap. Ath. 556 B. III. to be a devotee, Plut. Alex. 2.
 θρησκια, τά, religious observances, C. 1. 5069.
 θρησκος, ον, religious, Ep. Jac. 1. 26: also in bad sense, fanatic, superstitious, Hesych. (Perh. from θρέομαι, muttering forms of prayer, as Lollard from lallen, cf. Persius 5. 184.)
 Θρηῆσσα, ἡ, Ion. for Θράσσα.
 θρηῆζω, (Θρηῆ) to be in prophetic rapture, Soph. Fr. 415, Eur. Fr. 481; cf. ἐνθρηῆκτος. II. (θρήιον) to gather fig-leaves, Hesych.
 Θρηῆαι, ον, αἱ, the Thriae, Parnassian nymphs, nurses of Apollo, who invented a kind of soothsaying by means of pebbles drawn from an urn, Ilgen and Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 552. 2. the pebbles so drawn or the divinations drawn from them, Lat. sortes, Call. Apoll. 44, ubi v. Schol.; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 2. 814 sq.
 θριαμβεία, ἡ, a triumph, Eus. V. Const. 67.
 θριαμβευτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who enjoys a triumph, Suid.; κηδεύματα θριαμβευτικά connexion with triumphal families, Plut. Cato Ma. 26.
 θριαμβεύω, pf. τεθριάμβευκα Plut. Ant. 34: (θρίαμβος). To triumph, Plut., etc.; θρ. δπὸ τινος, as in Lat. *triumphare de aliquo*, Plut. Romul. 25, App. Gall. 1; κατὰ τινος Plut. Cor. 35, App. Civ. 1. 80; ἐπὶ τινι Ib. 4. 31; τινά Ep. Coloss. 2. 15:—also, θρ. ἐπὶ νίκη Hdn. 3. 9; ἀπὸ μάχης Plut. Popl. 9:—θρ. νίκη Id. 2. 318 B; θρίαμβον Id. Fab. 23. II. to lead in triumph, τινά Id. Thes. et Rom. 4, Ep. Coloss. 2. 15:—Pass., θριαμβεύεσθαι ὑπὸ τινος Plut. Cor. 35; so says Cicopatra to the shade of Antony, μηδ' ἐν ἐμοὶ περιίδης θριαμβεύομενον σεαυτὸν (*deduci triumpho* Horat.), Id. Antou. 84. III. to make to triumph, 2 Ep. Cor. 2. 14 (where it has been proposed to take it in signif. II).
 θριαμβικός, ἡ, ὄν, triumphal, ἐστῆς Joseph. B. J. 7. 5, 4; ἀνὴρ θρ. Lat. *vir triumphalis*, Id. Camill. 21, Crass. 1. Adv. -κῶς, App. Civ. 2. 106.

θριαμβίς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of θριαμβικός, Auct. ap. Suid.
 θριαμβο-διθύραμβος, ον, epith. of Bacchus, Pratinas 1. 18; cf. sq., and διθύραμβος.
 θρίαμβος, ὁ, a hymn to Bacchus, sung in festal processions to his honour, Cratin. Διδ. 1. 2. as a name for Bacchus, Diod. 4. 5, Ath. 30 B, Plut. Marcell. 22, Arr. Anab. 6. 28; v. foreg. II. used to express the Roman *triumphus*, which seems to be akin to it, Polyb. 6, 15, 8, Mon. Ancyf. in C. 1. 4040. II. 18, Plut. Poplic. 20, etc.; ὁ μέγας θρ. the triumph, opp. ὁ ἐλάττων θρ. ουσία, Dion. H. 8. 67, Plut. Marc. 22. (The form of the word recalls that of ἱαμβος (ἰάπτω), v. sub voc.; but the origin of the first syll. is unknown.)
 θριάσις, εως, ἡ, (θριάζω) poetic rapture, Suid. s. v. θρίαμβος.
 θριαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (θρήιον) a planter of fig-trees, Poll. 7. 140.
 θριγγίον, -γος, -γώω, later and softer forms for θρηγκίον, etc.
 θρηγκίον, τό, Dim. of sq., Luc. Gall. 22, App. Mithr. 71.
 θρηγκός, ὁ, the topmost course of stones in a wall, which projected over the rest, and on which rested the roof-beams, the eaves, cornice, coping, like γείσων, mostly in pl., Od. 17. 267, Soph. Fr. 451, Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 6; δῶμα περιφερὲς θρηγκοῖς Eur. Hel. 430:—in Od. 7. 87, θρηγκὸς κνάοιο a cornice or frieze of blue metal, on the inside of the room, (but the line is prob. spurious, v. Nitzsch), cf. Eur. I. T. 47. 2. metaph. the coping-stone, last finish, θρηγκὸς ἀθλίων κακῶν Eur. Tro. 489; δοκεῖ ὡς περ θρηγκὸς τοῖς μαθήμασιν ἡ διαλεκτικὴ . . ἐπάνω κεῖσθαι Plat. Rep. 534 E. II. a wall, a fence of any sort, Eur. Ion 1321, Ar. Thesm. 58.—In late writers we find the form θριγγός, Plut. 2. 94 C, Hesych.; also θριγγός, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 10; τριγγός, Eust. 1570. 17, cf. C. 1. 3777. 6.
 θριγκώω, to surround with a θρηγκός or coping, [αὐλήν] ἐθρίγκωσεν ἀχέρῳ he fenced it at top with thorn-bushes, Od. 14. 10; θριγκομένη . . οἰκία Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 6. II. to build even to the coping-stone; and so, metaph. to complete, make an end of, ἄτας τάδε θριγκώσων φίλοις Aesch. Ag. 1283; δῶμα κακοῖς θριγκοῦν to bring the house to the height of misery, Eur. H. F. 1250.
 θριγκώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a coping, Hesych. s. v. αἵμασιά.
 θρίγκωμα, τό, a coping, cornice, Eur. I. T. 74, e conj. Ruhnk.
 θριδάκτις, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of θριδάκτινος, Nic. Th. 838.
 θριδάκτινη [κί], ἡ, Att. form of Ion. and Dor. θρίδαξ (Ath. 68 F, Lob. Phryn. 130):—the lettuce, Cratin. Incert. 13, etc., Amphis Ἰαλ. 1, Eubul. Ἄστυ. 1; also in Hipp.:—later, the wild lettuce, opp. to θρίδαξ, Galen. 13. 648, Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 532. 13:—hence Dim. θριδάκτις, ἴδος, ἡ, and θριδάκτιση, ἡ, v. θρίδαξ, sub fin. II. a kind of cake, Luc. Lexiph. 3, Ath. 114 F (in which case it is an Adj. fem., sub. μάζα).
 θριδάκτινος, ἡ, ον, of lettuce, Luc. V. H. 1. 13; v. θριδακίνη II.
 θριδάκωδης, ες, (εἶδος) lettuce-like, Diosc. 2. 160.
 θρίδαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, Ion. and Dor. for θριδακίνη, lettuce, Epich. 109 Ahr., Hdt. 3. 32, Hipp., etc. [ῖ, acc. to Draco 76. 10, and therefore to be written θρίδαξ, not θρίδαξ. We read indeed θριδάκισκας in Alcman 62, and θριδάκτινας in Eubul. Ἄστυ. 1;—but prob. there is some corruption here: for Epich. l. c. has θριδάκος, and θριδάκων occurs in Anth. P. 9. 412., II. 295; θριδάκες Ib. II. 413; so also θριδάκτινας, Amphis Ἰαλ. 1; θριδάκτινίδων Strattis Incert. 1. 6; θριδάκτιδα Nic. Th. 838.]
 θρίζω, poet. syncop. for θερίζω, Aesch. Ag. 536.
 θρινάκη, = θρίναξ, Gramm.
 Θρινάκη, ἡ, an old name of Sicily, derived from θρίναξ, trident, as sacred to Poseidon, Od. 11. 107, etc.:—in later times, the old form Θρινακίη was altered into Θρινακρία or Τρινακρία, Lat. *Trinacria*, to suit the supposed etymology from τρεῖς ἄκραι.
 θρίναξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (τρίς, τρεῖς) a trident, three-pronged fork, used to stir grain with, Ar. Pax 567, Nic. Th. 114 [where ῖ: but later also ῖ, Anth. P. 6. 95; cf. Draco p. 121].
 θρίξ, ἡ, gen. τριχός, dat. pl. θριξί:—the hair, used by Hom. only in pl., ὄρθαι τρίχες ἔσταν ἐν . . μελέεσσιν Il. 24. 359; mostly the hair of the head, Il. 22. 77; in full, τρίχες κεφαλῆς Od. 13. 399, 431; αἱ ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ τρίχες Thuc. 1. 6:—also sheep's wool, Il. 3. 273, Hes. Op. 515; pig's bristles, Il. 19. 254, Od. 10. 239; οὐραῖαι τρίχες the hair of a horse's tail, Il. 23. 519; opp. to πρῶται τρίχες, 8. 83; cf. εὐθριξ, καλλιθριξ:—later, λόφος ἐκ τριχῶν the crest of the lark, Galen. ap. Lob. Phryn. 339. II. the sing. is used collectively in Att., like τρίχες, Aesch. Theb. 535, Ag. 562, Soph. El. 451; τριχὸς πλόκαμος or βόστρυχος Aesch. Theb. 564, Cho. 230; θριξ γενείου Id. Pers. 1056; in Inscr., Ἐπαφρόδιτος . . τὴν παιδικὴν τρίχα Ἰγία C. 1. 2391, cf. -92, -93:—of a horse's mane, Soph. Fr. 422; or tail, Eur. Rhes. 784; of dogs, Xen., etc. 2. a single hair, proverb., θριξ ἀνὰ μέσσον only a hair's breadth wanting, Theocr. 14. 9, cf. Xen. Symp. 6, 2; ἄξιον τριχός, i. e. good for nothing, Ar. Ran. 613; ἐκ τριχὸς κρέμασθαι or ἠερτῆσθαι to hang by a hair, Pargomiogr., Anth. P. 5. 230; εἰς ἱερὴν τρίχα ἐλθεῖν, i. e. to come to life's end, Ib. 7. 164, 165.
 θρῖτο-βόλος, ὁ, (Θρηῆ) 2) one who throws pebbles into the divining-urn, a soothsayer, Poëta ap. Steph. B. s. v. Θρηῆ, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 2. 814.
 θρῖον, οἶ:—τε θρῖον in Ar. Eq. 440 is f. l. for τέθροιοι.
 θρῖον, τό, a fig-leaf, Ar. Vesp. 436, Eccl. 707, Com. ap. Ath. 293 D: generally, a leaf, Nic. Al. 55, 407. II. a mixture of eggs, milk, lard, flour, honey, and cheese, a kind of omelette, so called because it was wrapped in fig-leaves, Ar. Ach. 1102, ubi v. Schol., cf. ad Eq. 954, Ran. 134: δημοῦ βοείου θρῖον Id. Eq. 1. c.; ἐγκεφάλου θρῖον δύο Id. Ran. 1. c. (Prob. from τρίς, τρία, from the three lobes of the fig-leaf.) [ῖ, Ar. Eq. 954, cf. Ach. 158, 1102. For θρῖον in Theocr. 13. 40, Anth. P. 9. 723, read θρῖον, with Jac. p. 622: but cf. λεπτόθρῖος.]
 θρῖτο-φόρος, ον, (Θρηῆ) 2) carrying the divining-pebbles, divining therefrom, cf. θυρσοφόρος, Lob. Aglaoph. 2. 814.

Θριπήδεστος, ον, (θρίψ, ἐδήδεσμαι) worm-eaten, ξύλον, ρίζα Theophr. (v. infr.); κῶπαι or κεραΐαι θριπήδεστοι Inscr. in Büchh's Seewesen pp. 441, 447, 471 and with fem. term., κλιμακίδες or κεραΐαι θριπήδεσται 431, 432.

II. σφραγίδια θριπήδεστα, Ar. Thesm. 427, were prob. at first pieces of worm-eaten wood used as seals, and then seals cut in imitation of them, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 97. 2.—The Copyists often wrongly wrote it like a Sup. θριπήδεστατος, as in Luc. Lexiph. 13, etc.; but in Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 5 (ubi vulg. θριπαδέστατον) the Sup. is necessary, and it is acknowledged by Paus. ap. Eust. 1403. 88.

Θριπόβρωτος, ον, (βιβρώσκω) = foreg., Lyc. 508.

Θριποφάγος, ον, eating wood-worms, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2.

Θριπώδης, ες, (εἶδος) worm-eaten, f. l. in Theophr. v. θριπήδεστος.

Θρίσσα, Att. θρίττα, ἡ, a fish, elsewhere τριχίας (from θρίξ), Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 50, Ephipp. Κύδ. 1. 5, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 16.

Θρίσσοσ, ὁ, = θρίσσα, v. l. Anth. P. 6. 304.

Θρίψ, gen. θριπός, ὁ, (not ἡ, Menand. Incert. 12), a wood-worm, Lat. cossus, Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 4, Anth. P. 12. 109; ὁ θριψ τὸ ξύλον (sc. λυμáινεται) Menand. l. c.; cf. θριπήδεστος. (Prob. from τριβω, cf. ἴψ.)

Θροέω, aor. ἐθρόησα Soph. Aj. 947, (δι-) Thuc. 6. 46:—Med. and Pass., v. infr.: (θρός).

To cry aloud, Soph. El. 1410; παρὰ νοῦν θρ. Id. Ph. 1195; πᾶσιν to all, Id. Aj. 67, cf. Tr. 531:—to speak, say, Aesch. Pr. 608, Eur. Or. 187; c. acc. cogn., θρ. αὐδάν Aesch. Cho. 828, Eur. Or. 1248; λόγον Soph. Ant. 1287; πολλά Id. Aj. 592; εὐφημα, ψευδῆ Eur. I. A. 143, 1345;—and in Med., θροοῦμενος ἔπος Aesch. Eum. 486.

2. c. acc. to tell out, utter aloud, τοῦμὸν πάθος Id. Ag. 1137; νόμον ἀνομον Ib. 1141, cf. 104, Cho. 828; πᾶς τοῦτό γ' Ἑλλήνων θροεῖ Soph. O. C. 597; θανάτον τινα θρ. Ib. 1425.—Seldom used save in Trag.; in late Prose, Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 16.

II. Pass. to be troubled, Ev. Matth. 24. 6; cf. διαθροέω.

Θρόησις, εως, ἡ, alarm, terror, Greg. Nyss.

Θρομβεῖον, Ion. -ήιον, τό, Dim. of θρόμβος, Nic. Al. 295.

Θρομβίον, τό, Dim. of θρόμβος, like foreg., Diosc. 6. 25.

Θρομβοειδής, ες, full of clots or grains, Hipp. 595. 39., 606. 37.

Θρομβόομαι, Pass. to become clotted, of blood, Nic. Al. 315; or curdled, of milk, cf. θρόμβωσις.

Θρόμβος, ὁ, (τρέφω, τέτροφα) a lump, piece, Lat. grumus, as of asphalt, Hdt. 1. 179; a clot or gout of blood, Aesch. Cho. 533, 546, Eum. 184 (cf. 164), Plat. Criti. 120 A, etc.; of milk, a curd, αἰγῶν ἀπόρρους θρ. Antiph. Ἀφροδ. 1. 8; θρόμβοι ἀλῶν, like χόνδροι ἀλ., coarse salt, Suid.

Θρομβώδης, ες, = θρομβοειδής, Hipp. Aph. 1252 (of urine), Soph. Tr. 702, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 19.

Θρόμβωσις, εως, ἡ, a becoming curdled, γάλακτος Diosc. 5. 21.

Θρονίζομαι, Pass. to sit on one, LXX (Esth. 1. 2).

Θρόνιον, τό, Dim. of θρόνος, Eccl., E. M. 456. 28.

Θρόνις, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Themist. 353 D.

Θροניσμός, ὁ, an enthroning, Manetho 4. 104.

Θρονιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who enthrones, Synes. Ep. 67.

Θρόνον, τό, only used in pl. θρόνα, flowers embroidered on cloth, ἐν δὲ θρόνα ποικίλ' ἔπασσε Il. 22. 441:—Hesych. has θρόνα ἀγάλματα ἢ βάμματα ἀνθίνα: cf. ποικιλύθρονος. II. later, θρόνα are flowers or herbs used as drugs and charms, Theocr. 2. 59, cf. Nic. Th. 493, 936, Lyc. 674.

Θρονοποιός, ὄν, making thrones or seats, Poll. 7. 182.

Θρόνος, ὁ, (θράω) a seat, chair, often in Hom. as the seat both of gods and men; they who sat on it had a footstool (θρήνυς), cf. Ath. 192 E; it was often adorned with gold and silver (χρύσεος, ἀργυρόηλος), also spread with rugs or fleeces (τάπητες, χλαῖναι, ῥήγεια, κῶα); cf. ἴζω, etc.

2. later, a throne in our sense, a chair of state, θρ. βασιλῆος Hdt. 1. 14; and alone, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 3, etc.; Ζανὸς ἐπὶ θρόνον Theocr. 7. 93; in pl., θρόνοις ἡσθαι Aesch. Cho. 975; ἐκ τυραννίδος θρόνων ἐκβαλεῖν Id. Pr. 910; cf. Soph. Ant. 1041, Ar. Av. 1732:—in pl. also, the throne, i. e. the king's estate or dignity, Soph. O. C. 425, 448; γῆς κράτη τε καὶ θρόνους νέμω Id. O. T. 237, cf. Ant. 166, etc.

3. the oracular seat of Apollo or the Pythia, Eur. I. T. 1221, 1282; μαντικοὶ θρ. Aesch. Eum. 616, etc.

4. the chair of a teacher, Lat. cathedra, Plat. Prot. 315 C, Anth. P. 9. 174, etc.

5. a judge's bench, Plut. 2. 807 B.

6. a Bishop's seat, Eccl. II. a kind of bread, Neanth. ap. Ath. 111 D.

Θρόνωσις, εως, ἡ, = θροניσμός, the enthronement of the newly initiated, at the mysteries of the Corybantes, Plat. Euthyd. 277 D, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 116.

Θρός, Att. θρούς, ὁ, (θρέομαι) a noise as of many voices, οὐ γὰρ πάντων ἦεν ὁμὸς θρός Il. 4. 437:—poet. of musical sounds, πολύφατος θρός ὕμνων Pind. N. 7. 119; θρ. αὐλῶν Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 654 F.

2. the murmuring of a discontented crowd, Thuc. 4. 66., 7. 78., 8. 79, etc. II. a report, Lat. rumor, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 37.

Θρυαλλίδιον, τό, Dim. of θρυαλλίς, Luc. Tim. 14.

Θρυαλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant which, like our rush, was used for making wicks, perhaps mullein, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 2, Nic. Th. 899.

II. a wick, Ar. Ach. 874, Nub. 59, 585, al.

Θρυγᾶνάω, to tap at, τὴν θύραν, Ar. Eccl. 34, restored from Rav. Ms. for τρυγονῶσα:—Hesych., θρυγανᾶ· κνᾶται, ξύει.

Θρύϊνος, η, ον, (θρύογ) rushy, Dio C. Exc. Vat. 563, Suid.

Θρύλλω (vulg. θρυλλέω, v. sub θρύλος):—to make a confused noise, chatter, babble, τὴν νύκτα θρυλῶν καὶ λαλῶν Ar. Eq. 348; in Theocr. 2. 142 θρυλέωμι (if that be the reading) is trisyll. by synizesis of -εω.

II. c. acc. rei, to be always talking about a thing, repeat over and over again, Lat. decantare, θρυλοῦσ' ἃ γ' εἰπεῖν ἤθελον Eur. El. 910; τὰ τοιαῦτα οἱ ποιηταὶ ἡμῖν ἀεὶ θρυλοῦσιν, ὅτι.. Plat. Phaedo 65 B; τὰ μυθώδη.. ἃ πάντες θρυλοῦσιν Isocr. 282 B; δ πάντες ἐθρύλουν τέως, ὡς δεῖ.. Dem. 11. 1, cf. 30. 21., 390. 5; τὸν τριήρη θρυλή-

σει will keep talking of it, Id. 566. 15:—Pass. to be the common talk, τὸ θρυλούμενον a common topic, what is in every one's mouth, τὸ.. πανταχοῦ θρ. Eur. Fr. 287. 1, cf. Isocr. 419 C; τὸ θρ. ποτε ἀπύρρητον Dem. 19. 27; ἡ ὑπὸ πάντων θρυλουμένη εἰρήνη Id. 528. fin.; τὰ μὲν παλαιὰ καὶ θρ. Anaxipp. Έγκ. 1. 4; so, περὶ τεθρυλημένου πολλοῖς Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 4; αἱ τεθρ. καὶ κοιναὶ γινῶμαι Ib. 2. 21, 11; τὰ τεθρ. περὶ τὸν βάτραχον Id. H. A. 9. 37, 1, etc.:—in Soph. Ph. 1401 τεθρήνηται has been restored.

Θρύλημα (vulg. θρύλλ-), τό, the common talk, a by-word (cf. Lat. fabula fies), LXX (Job. 17. 6).

Θρυλητός (vulg. θρυλλ-), ἡ, ὄν, generally talked of, Tzetz. Hist. 12. 38.

Θρύλιγμα (vulg. θρύλλ-), τό, a fragment, Lyc. 880.

Θρύλιγμός or -ισμός (vulg. θρυλλ-), ὁ, an unmusical sound, a false note, Dion. H. de Comp. 11, Ptolem. Harm. 204.

Θρύλιζω (vulg. θρυλλ-), to make a false note, h. Hom. Merc. 488.

Θρύλισσω (vulg. θρυλλ-) to crush, shiver, smash, θρυλίξας Lyc. 487:—Pass., θρυλίχθη δὲ μέτωπον Il. 23. 396.

Θρύλος, ὁ, like θρός, θύρυβος (θρέομαι), a noise as of many voices, a shouting, murmuring, Batr. 135, Anon. ap. Suid.—This family of words was commonly written with λλ. But the best MSS., and the best Gramm. give it with a single λ (v being long by nature), as E. M. p. 456. 39, Eust. 1307. 42; and this form is now generally restored, v. Dind. Ar. Eq. 348.

Θρύμμα, τό, (θρύπτω) that which is broken off, a piece, bit, Hipp. 254. 37 and 39, Ar. Fr. 208, Anth. P. 6. 232.

Θρυμμάτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a sort of cake, Antiphan. Παρ. 5, Philox. 2. 18.

Θρυόεις, εσσα, εν, rushy, Nic. Th. 200.

Θρύον, τό, a rush, Lat. juncus, Il. 21. 351, Arist. Mirab. 136, Diod. 3. 10; v. θρίον sub fin.

II. = στρύχνος μανικός, the black-spined (others the deadly) nightshade, Orph. Arg. 929, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 6, Diosc. 4. 74.

Θρυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to break or crush, τινος Galen. II. pass.

easily broken: metaph. delicate, effeminate, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 15, Mem. 1. 2, 5; θρυπτικόν τι προσφθέγγεσθαι Dio C. 51. 12:—Adv. -κῶς, Ael. N. A. 2. 11.

2. daintily, saucy, πρὸς τοὺς ἐραστάς Id. V. H. 3. 12.

Θρύπτω: fut. θρύψω Greg. Naz.: aor. ἐθρυψα (ἐν-) Hipp. 621. 42:—

Pass. and Med., fut. θρυφθήσομαι Ar. An. 4. 19; θρύψομαι Ar. Eq. 1163, Luc. Symp. 4: aor. ἐθρύφθην Arist. Probl. 11. 6, (ὑπ-) Anth. P. 5. 294, 15; also ἐτρύφην [ὑ] (δι-) Il. 3. 363, ἐθρύβην Theod. Prodr.: pf. τέθρυμαι Hipp. 357. 49. (Akin to θραύω, v. sub τείρω.)

To break in pieces, break small, joined with κερματίζω, Plat. Crat. 426 E; Νείλος βῶλακα θρ. Theocr. 17. 80:—Pass. to be broken small, Plat. Parm. 165 B, Anth. P. 12. 61; χιόνος τὰ μάλιστα θρυφθησόμενα Ar. An. 4. 6; of air, to be dispersed, Arist. de An. 2. 8, 8. The literal sense is more common in the compds. ἀπο-, διαθρύπτω, etc.

II. in a moral sense, like Lat. frangere, to break, crush, enfeeble, esp. by debauchery and luxury, θρ. τὰν ψυχάν Tim. Locr. 103 B; θρ. τι to break down or enfeeble a custom, Plat. Legg. 778 A:—θρ. εαυτὸν = θρύπτεσθαι (v. infr.) Ael. Epist. 9, Greg. Naz. 2. mostly in Pass., with fut.

med. (Ar. Eq. 1163), to be enfeebled, enervated, unmanned, μαλακία θρύπτεσθαι Xen. Symp. 8, 8; ἀπαλός τε καὶ τεθρυμμένος Luc. Charid. 4; θρύπτεται ἡ ὄψις is enfeebled, Plut. 2. 936 F.

b. to live wantonly, riot, ὄλην ἐκείνην εὐφρόνην ἐθρύπτετο Soph. Fr. 708. 9, cf. Luc. Piscat. 31, Anach. 29; ἡδοναῖς θρ. to riot in.., Plut. 2. 751 B; ὄμμα θρυπτόμενον a languishing eye, Anth. P. 5. 287:—Adv. pf. pass. τεθρυμμένως, wantonly, effeminately, Plut. 2. 801 A.

c. to play the coquet, be coy and prudish, give oneself airs, bridle up, esp. when one is asked to do something, like Lat. delicias facere, Ar. Eq. 1163; ὠραζομένη καὶ θρυπτομένη Eurpol. Incert. 23; ἐθρύπτετο ὡς μὴ ἐπιθυμῶν λέγειν Plat. Phaedr. 228 C, cf. 236 C, Xen. Symp. 8, 4; or when one pretends to decline an offer, Plut. Mar. 14, Anton. 12, cf. Dorv. Char. 472; joined with the equiv. ἀκκίζεσθαι or ὠραίζεσθαι, Eurpol. l. c. 23, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. 19; θρύπτεσθαι πρὸς τινα to give oneself airs toward him, Plut. Flamin. 11, Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 1.

d. to be conceited, grow conceited, τινα in or of a thing, Anth. P. 7. 218, Ael. V. H. 1. 19, etc.:—to boast, brag, Lat. gloriari, Heliod. 2. 10.

Θρύψις, εως, ἡ, a breaking in small pieces, comminution, οὔτε.. εἷη ἂν ἀπειρος ἢ θρ. Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 20, cf. de An. 2. 8, 5. II. metaph. softness, weakness, debauchery, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16, Plut. Lycurg. 14, Anth. P. 8. 166, etc.

Θρυψίχρως, ὠτος, ἡ, of delicate skin, Hesych.

Θρυώδης, ες, (θρύον) full of rushes, rushy, Strabo 349.

Θρύωναξ, ακος, ὁ, Lacon. for κηφήν, Hesych.

Θρύωσις, εως, ἡ, a cord, line, Theogn. Can. p. 20. 28, Hesych.

Θρώσκω, Il. 13. 589, Aesch. Cho. 846, Eum. 660 (cf. ἐκθρώσκω): Fr. impf. θρώσκων Il. 15. 314; fut. θροοῦμαι, Ion. 3 pl. θροέονται (ὑπερ-) Il. 8. 179, Aesch. Supp. 874:—aor. ἐθρορον (ἐκ-) Il. 7. 182, etc., Ep. θύρον Il., Hes. Sc. 321, subj. θύρω Od. 22. 303, inf. θροεῖν (ἀνα-) Xen. Lac. 2, 3, Ion. θροεῖν (ὑπερ-) Il. 12. 53, Hdt. 6. 134; later ἐθρωξα (ἀν-) Opp. H. 3. 293:—the form resembles those of βλώσκω, μολοῦμαι, ἐμολον. (From √ΘΟΡ, which appears infut. and aor., come also θορή, θορός, θόρυνμαι, and prob. θοῦρος, θούριος, with Lat. furere, furia, cf. Θ θ. 1. 2.)

Poetic verb, to leap, spring, χαμάζε θορών Il. 10. 528; ἐκ δίφροιο 8. 320; ἀπὸ λέκτροιο Od. 23. 32; ἰχθύς θρώσκων κατὰ κύμα Il. 21. 126; of arrows, ἀπὸ νευρήφι δ' εἰστοὶ θρώσκων 15. 314, 470., 16. 773; of beans tossed from the winnowing shovel, ἀπὸ πτυώφι.. θρώσκουσι κύαμοι 13. 589, cf. ἐκθρώσκω; of the oar, Soph. O. C. 717.

2. foll. by Prep. to leap upon, i. e. attack, assault, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι θύρον Il. 8. 252., 15. 380; ἐπὶ τινα Ap. Rh. 1. 1296; θρ. πλήσιόν τινος Eur. Or. 257; cf. ἐνθρώσκω: (in this sense Hom. always uses aor.;

the word is rare in Od.) :—of a recurring illness, to attack, Soph. Tr. 1028.

3. generally, to rush, dart, Pind. P. 9. 212; πεδίον over the plain, Eur. Bacch. 874; δόμους to the house, Soph. Tr. 58 :—metaph., λόγοι πεδάρσιοι θρώσκουσι leap up into air, i. e. vanish away, Aesch. Cho. 846.

II. trans., like θόρνυμαι, to mount, impregnate, κνώδαλα Aesch. Fr. 13; ὁ θρώσκων the sire, Id. Enm. 660; cf. θορός, θορή. θρωσμός, ὁ, a springing or rising, of ground rising from the plain, ἐπὶ θρωσμῶ πεδίον Il. 10. 160., 11. 56; ποταμοῖο Ap. Rh. 2. 823.

θύα, ἡ, v. θύια.

θυάζω, (θύω) to rage with Bacchic frenzy, Favorin.

θυανία, ἡ, a dub. word in Epich. ap. Ath. 36 D, where Meineke and Ahr. (Fr. 99) restore ἄννια, Dor. for ἕννια.

θύαρος, ὁ, = αἶρα II, lolium, Diosc. 2. 122.

θυ-άρπαξ, ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἱερόσυλος, Hesych.

θυάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (θύω) = θυιάς (q. v.), Timoth. 1.

θυάω, Lat. subare, of swine in the rutting season, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 23., 6. 18, 28.

Θυβριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = Θυμβριάς, Anth. P. append. 51. 1.

Θύβρις, ἰδος, ἡ, = Θύμβρις, q. v.

Θυγάτηρ, ἡ: gen. θυγατέρος contr. θυγατρός; dat. θυγατέρι, θυγατρί; acc. θυγατέρα but Ep. θύγατρα: voc. θύγατερ: Hom. and the Att. Poets use both forms; the trisyll. forms only appear in Prose. [v is made long in Ep. Poets in the quadris. cases, metri grat.] (Cf. Skt. dughitā, Zd. dughdar (the orig. form prob. being dhughatar);—Goth. dauhtar, O. Norse dóttir, A. S. dohtor, Lith. dukté;—O. H. G. tohtor (tochter).) A daughter, Il. 9. 148, 290, Od. 4. 4, etc.; θύγατρεις ἵπων, of mules, Simon. 13.—Pind. calls his Odes Μοισᾶν θυγατέρες, N. 4. 4; θ. Σειλήνου, of the vine, Julian. Caes. 25, Anth. P. 6. 248. II. a maidservant, slave, only in late writers, as Phalar. Ep. p. 360, ubi v. Lennep.

Θυγατρίδῃ, ἡ, a daughter's daughter, granddaughter, Andoc. 17. 2, Lys. 208. 8: a niece, Dion. H. dc Lys. 21 :—Dim. -ίδιον, τό, Pletho.

Θυγατρίδους, οὐ, ὁ, a daughter's son, grandson, Isae. 70. 30, Arist. Fr. 433, etc.; Ion. -ιδίος, Hdt. 5. 67.

Θυγατρίζω, to call one daughter, Araros Kav. 3, Phot. 96. 4.

Θυγάτριον, τό, Dim. of θυγάτηρ, a little daughter or girl, Strattis Incert. 5, Menand. 'Ραπ. 5, Incert. 482.

Θυγατρό-γάμος, ον, married to one's own daughter, Nonn. D. 12. 73.

Θυγατρο-γόνος, ον, begetting or bearing daughters, Nonn. D. 7. 212., 12. 74, etc.

θυγατρο-θετέω, to adopt as daughter, Tzetz. Lyc. 183.

θυγατρο-μιξία, ἡ, incest with a daughter, Eccl.

θυγατρό-παις, ὁ, a daughter's son, Nicet. Ann. 304 B.

θυγατρο-ποιός, ὄν, begetting daughters, Philo I. 382.

θυγατρό-τεκνον, τό, a daughter's child, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 595.

θυεία, Ion. -είη, ἡ, a mortar, Ar. Nnb. 676, Ran. 124, al.; cf. ἴγδισ.

2. the cup of the cottabus, Plat. Com. Ζεὺς Κακ. 1.—The forms θυία, θυία are admissible only in late writers, as Diosc. 2. 87, 88, v. Lob. Phryn. 165.

θυείδιον, τό, Dim. of θυεία, Ar. Pl. 710, Damocr. ap. Galen. 14. 118:—the form θυίδιον in the Rav. Ms. of Ar. is erroneous.

θύελλα, ἡ, (θύω, as ἀελλα from ἀημι):—poët. word, a storm of the most violent kind, a hurricane, whirlwind (cf. Ἄρπυιαι), κατῆ ἀνέμοιο θύελλα Il. 6. 346, cf. Od. 10. 54., 12. 288; μισγομένων ἀνέμων. . θύελλα Od. 5. 317; πυρός δ' ὄλοισθι θύελλαι, prob. thunderstorms, 12. 68; κούρας ἀνέλοντο θύελλαι 20. 66; τοὺς δ' αἰψ' ἀρπάξασα φέρεν πόντονδε θ. 10. 48, cf. Soph. El. 1150; ποντία θ. Id. O. C. 1660; in similes, φλογὶ ἴσοι ἢ θύελλῃ Il. 13. 39; ἴκελοι πυρὶ ἢ θ. Hes. Sc. 345:—metaph., ἀτης θύελλαι (v. sub θυηλή) Aesch. Ag. 819.

θυέλλειος, α, ον, = sq., Orac. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἰουλιανός.

θυελλήεις, εσσα, εν, stormy, storm-like, Nonn. D. 1. 22., 2. 532.

θυελλό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, storm-footed, storm-swift, Nonn. D. 37. 441.

θυελλο-τόκος, ον, producing storms, Nonn. D. 28. 277.

θυελλο-φορέομαι, Pass. to be carried off in a storm, Diod. 16. 80.

θυελλώδης, ες, storm-like, stormy, Schol. Soph. Ant. 418, Manass.

Θυέστελος, α, ον, of Thyestes, ῥάκη Ar. Ach. 433.

θυέστης, ὁ, a pestle, = δοιδυξ, Dionys. Tyr. ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 532.

θυεστός, ὁ, a drink made from bruised spices, Lat. moretum, Hesych.; θυευτός, f. l. in Theogn. Can. p. 20. 17.

θυη-δόχος, ον, receiving incense, τράπεζα Anth. P. 8. 25.

θυήεις, εσσα, εν, (θύος) smoking or smelling with incense, fragrant, Homeric epith. of βαμός, Il. 8. 48., 23. 148, Od. 8. 363; so Hes. Th. 557; but in h. Hom. Merc. 237, of Hermies' swaddling-clothes.

θυηκόος, ὁ, = θυοσκόος, Hesych.: a contr. form τοῦ θυηκοῦ in C. I. 160. 1. 79., II. 95, v. Böckh p. 281.

θυηλέομαι, f. l. for θυλέομαι, q. v.

θυηλή, ἡ, (θύω) the part of the victim that was burnt, the primal offering, like ἀπαρχαί, mostly in pl., ὁ δ' ἐν πυρὶ βάλλε θυηλάς Il. 9. 220, cf. Philoch. 172, Ath. 566 A: generally, a sacrifice, ἀνὲν θυηλῶν Ar. Av. 1520; θυηλαὶ ἀναίμακτοι Anth. P. 6. 324:—metaph., θυηλή Ἄρεος, an offering to Ares, i. c. the blood of the slain, Soph. El. 1423; so Herma. suggests ἀτης θυηλαί (for θύελλαι) in Aesch. Ag. 819.

θυήλημα, v. sub θύλημα.

θύημα, τό, (θύω) = foreg., Timac. Lex.

θυηπολέω, to be a θυηπόλος, busy oneself with sacrifices, Aesch. Ag. 260, Eur. Tro. 330, Plat. Rep. 364 E. 2. trans. to sacrifice, Κρόνῳ θυηπολεῖν βρότειον. . γένος Soph. Fr. 132, cf. 468:—Pass., θυηπολεῖται δ' ἄστν μάντεων ὑπο is filled with sacrifices by them, Eur. Heracl. 401, v. Ruhnck. Tim.

θυηπολία, Ion. -λη, ἡ, a sacrificing, Ap. Rh. 1. 1124, Anth. P. 5. 17, Dion. H. 1. 21: generally, mystic rites, initiation, Orph. Arg. 472.

θυηπολικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for sacrifice, Zosim. 4. 59.

θυηπόλιον, τό, an altar, Dorieus ap. Ath. 413 A.

II. a sacrifice,

C. I. 5078.

θυη-πόλος, ον, also η, ον Suid. (πολέω), busy about sacrifices, sacrificer, χεῖρ Aesch. Pers. 202:—as Subst. a diviner, soothsayer, Eur. I. A. 746, Ar. Pax 1124; a priest, C. I. 956; αἱ θ. παρθένοι, of the Vestal Virgins, Dion. H. 2. 64, cf. 65., 3. 67.

θυητής, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., Phoenix ap. Ath. 530 E, Näke Choeril. p. 229.

θυητός, ἡ, ὄν, offered in sacrifice, Aretae. Cnr. M. Diut. 1. 4.

θυη-φάγος [ᾶ], ον, devouring offerings, φλόξ Aesch. Ag. 597.

θυία or better θύα, ἡ, an African tree with sweet-smelling wood, used for making costly furniture, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 7, Plin. H. N. 13. 30 (in which passages it is also called θύον, q. v.), Diod. 5. 46. The wood was very durable, Theophr. l. c.; and finely variegated, Strabo 202, Plin. l. c.; but was sometimes stained, Diosc. 1. 25; ξύλον θύινον mentioned as very precious, Apocal. 18. 12. It was prob. a kind of juniper or arbor vitae. The Latins transl. it by citrus, but it must not be confounded with the citron, v. Plin. H. N. 13. 6. 2. a tree growing on the Greek hills, perhaps the sovín, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 3., 4. 1, 2, etc.

Θυία, τά, (θύω) a Bacchic feast at Elis, Paus. 6. 26, 1.

Θυίαι, αἱ, = Θυιάδες, Strabo 468; and Böckh restored Θυίαισιν in Soph. Ant. 1152.

θυιάς, ἄδος, ἡ; often wrongly written θυάς, Bentl. Hor. Od. 2. 19, 9, Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 498: (θύω):—a mad or inspired woman, esp. a Bacchanté, Ib. 498, 836, Supp. 564, Plut. 2. 293 F, etc; cf. Θυίαι. II. as fem. Adj. ἐορτή Nonn. Jo. 2. 113. 2. frantic, mad for love, Lyc. 143; more rarely as masc., acc. to Jacobs Del. Epigr. 4. 45-

θυϊδίων, v. sub θυνείδιον.

θύνος, η, ον, of the tree θυία (q. v.), δένδρα, ξύλον Strabo 202, Diosc. 1. 21: made of the wood of the θυία, Lat. citrinus, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B.

θύνον, τό, f. l. for θύνον.

θύνος, α, ον, = θύνος, Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 1: vulg. τύϊος. 4

θύνος, ἰδος, ἡ, = θυεία, Damocr. ap. Galen. 13. p. 904.

θυϊσκη, ἡ, a censer, LXX (1 Macc. 1. 22, al.); also θυϊσκος, ὁ, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 8:—also θύσκη, -ος, E. M. 458. 53, Suid.

θυϊτής [ῖ] (sc. λίθος), ὁ, an Ethiopian stone, Diosc. 5. 154, v. Sprengel.

θυῖω or θυῖω, = θύω, to be inspired, subj. θυῖωσι h. Hom. Merc. 560; impf. ἔθιεν Ap. Rh. 3. 755.

θυλ-ἀγροικος, ον, rude or boorish of mind, Ar. Fr. 707.

θυλάκη, ἡ, = θύλακος: the scrotum, Hippiatr.

θυλάκίζω, to put scraps in a wallet; and so to beg, Hesych.

θυλάκιον, τό, Dim. of θύλακος, Hdt. 3. 105, Ar. Vesp. 314, Ran. 1203. II. a seed-capsule, Diosc. 2. 128, Schol. Nic. Th. 852.

θυλάκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of θύλακος, in the sense of θυλάκιον II, Ael. N. A. 6. 43, Nic. Th. 852; cf. θυλακίτης.

θυλάκισκος, ὁ, = foreg. 1, a bread-net or basket, Ar. Fr. 464, Crates Θηρ. 1; and Dim. θυλακίσκιον, Ar. Fr. 32. II. = θυλάκιον, Diosc. 2. 128.

θυλάκίτης, ον, ὁ, = sq.:—fem., θυλακίτης μήκων the common poppy (cf. θυλακίς), Diosc. 4. 65; θ. νάρδος the wild spikenard, 1. 8.

θυλάκο-ειδής, ἐς, like a bag, Arist. H. A. 5. 11, 2.

θυλάκοίεις, εσσα, εν, = foreg., Nic. Al. 403.

θυλάκομαι, Pass. to become a bag, Schol. Ar. Pax 198.

θυλάκος [ῦ], ὁ, a bag, sack, pouch, esp. to carry meal in, Hdt. 3. 46; ἀλφιτ' οὐκ ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ θυλάκῳ Ar. Pl. 763; δερῶ σε θύλακον I'll make a bag of your skin, Id. Eq. 370:—metaph. of a person, θύλ. τις λόγων a bag full of words, Plat. Theaet. 161 A. 2. the sack in which the eggs

of the tunny are enveloped, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 12, cf. 5. 19, 26. II. in pl. the loose trousers of the Persians and other Orientals, Eur. Cycl. 182, Ar. Vesp. 1087. III. a balloon, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 124. (Cf. Lat. follis.) [ῦ only in a late Epigr., Anth. P. 8. 166.]

θυλάκο-τρώξ, ὦγος, ὁ, ἡ, gnawing sacks, Hesych.

θυλάκοφορέω, to carry a sack or pouch, Ar. Fr. 619.

θυλάκο-φόρος, ον, carrying a bag, name for mountaineers, Hesych., Phot.

θυλάκώδης, ες, = θυλακοειδής, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 3.

θύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, = θύλακος, Aesop. 28. 4:—θύλας, ἄδος, ἡ, Anth. P. 7. 413.

θύλεομαι, Dep. to offer, Poll. 1. 27 (where the MSS. θυλήσασθαι not θυηλήσασθαι), Porph. de Abst. 2. 17.

θύλημα, τό, that which is offered; mostly in pl. θυλήματα, cakes, incense, etc., Ar. Pax 1040, Pherecr. Αὐτομ. 1. 5, Tcleclid. Στερρ. 1, Theophr. Char. 10 (ubi θυηλήματα). [ῦ, Pherecr. l. c.; v. Meineke.]

θυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = θύλακος, Arcad. p. 30. 12, Hesych.

θύμα, τό, (θύω) that which is slain or offered, a victim, sacrifice, offering, Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 1310, Soph. Ph. 8; τὸ θ. τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος Thuc. 5. 53; θ. θύνειν, θύνεσθαι Plat. Polit. 290 E, Rep. 378 A, etc.:—

mostly of animals, but, πάγκαρπα θ. offerings of all fruits, Soph. El. 634, cf. Plat. Legg. 782 C; ἐπιχώρια θ., opp. to ἱερεῖα, are said by Schol. to be cakes in the form of animals, Thuc. 1. 126. II. sacrifice, as an act, ᾧδ' ἦν τὰ κείνης θ. Soph. El. 573: metaph., θ. λεύσιμον the sacrifice [of Agamemnon] to be avenged by stoning [Clytaemnestra], Aesch. Ag. 1118; θύματα τῆς ἡμετέρας ἐξουσίας Hdn. 2. 13, 10.

θυμ-ἀγροικος, ον, of clownish spirit, Ar. Fr. 707.

θυμαίνω, fut. ἄνω, (θυμός) to be wroth, angry, Hes. Sc. 262, Ar. Nub. 609; τινί at one, Ib. 1478, Eupol. Mar. 21.

θυμ-αλήγης, ἐς, (ἀλγέω) heart-grieving, χύλον θυμαλγέα Il. 4. 513; λώβην 9. 387; ὕβριν Od. 23. 64; λώβης 20. 285; καμάτῳ Ib. 118; δεσμῶ 22. 139; μῦθος 8. 272; ἔπος 16. 69; λέγων θυμαλγέα ἔπεα Hdt. 1. 129:—opp. to θυμηδής, θυμήρης. II. pass. inly grieving,

καρδία Aesch. Ag. 1031.

θυμαλίσ, v. sub τιθυμαλίσ.

θύμαλλος, ὄ, an unknown fish, Ael. N. A. 14. 22.
 θυμάλωψ [ᾶ], ὄ, a piece of burning wood or charcoal, a hot coal, Ar. Ach. 231 (v. sub ἐπιζέω), Thesm. 729, Stratt. Ψυχ. 5. (From τύφω, so that it should strictly be θυμάλωψ: for the termin., cf. μάλωψ, αἰμάλωψ.)
 θυμᾶρέω, to be well-pleased, Theocr. 26. 9.
 θυμ-ᾶρής, ἐς, (v. sub -ῆρης) *suiting the heart*, i. e. *well-pleasing, dear, delightful*, ἀλοχον θυμαρέα (Hor. *placens uxor*), Il. 9. 336, Od. 23. 232; σκῆπτρον θυμαρὲς ἔδωκεν Od. 17. 199:—also neut. as Adv. in the form θυμῆρες (v. κεράννυμι I. 2), Od. 10. 362.—In late Ep. appears the form θυμήρης, Ar. Rh. 1. 705, Mosch., etc.; as also in late Prose, Luc. Amor. 43, Hdn. 8. 5.—On the difference of accent, θυμᾶρής and θυμήρης, v. Eust. 754. 61., 1946. 35.
 θυμ-ᾶρμενος, ὄν, = foreg., Nic. Al. 590, Call. Dian. 167.
 θυμαρνόλιον, τό, a plant, = ἵππομάραθρον, Diosc. 3. 75.
 θυμᾶτιδης, ὄν, v. sub θυμίτης.
 θυμβρα, ῆ, (perh. from τύφω) a bitter pungent herb, *Salureia Thymbra*, savory, Eupol. Αἴγ. 1. 5, Theophr. C. P. 3. 1, 4, Diosc. 3. 45:—so, θυμβραία, ῆ, Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex. p. 482; whence θυμβραϊνήν is restored for θυμβρίνην in 572. 41.
 θυμβρ-επίδειπνος, ὄν, *supping on bitter herbs*, i. e. *living poorly*, Ar. Nub. 421.
 Θύμβρις, ἰδος, ῆ, name of several rivers, esp. *the Tiber*, Anth. P. 9. 352, Dion. P. 352 sq. (with v. l. Θύβρις):—Θυμβριάς or Θυβριάς, ἰδος, fem. Adj. *of the Tiber, Roman*, Christod. Ephr. 418, Anth. P. append. 51. 1.
 θυμβρίτης οἶνος, ὄ, wine flavoured with savory, Diosc. 5. 60.
 Θύμβρον, τό, = θύμβρα, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 2 (where Schneider doubts the neut. form), Schol. Ar. Ach. 253.
 θυμβρο-φάγος [ᾶ], ὄν, *eating savory*, θυμβροφάγον βλέπειν to look as if one had eaten savory, make a savory or (as we might say) a verjuice face, Ar. Ach. 254.
 θυμβρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like θύμβρα, Theophr. H. P. 6. 7, 5.
 θυμελαία, ῆ, a shrub, the berries of which (κόκκος Κνίδιος) are a strong purgative, perhaps *Daphné cnidium*, Diosc. 4. 173.
 θυμελαϊτης οἶνος [ἰ], ὄ, wine flavoured with θυμελαία, Diosc. 5. 78.
 Θυμέλη, ῆ, (θύω) a place for sacrifice, an altar, Aesch. Supp. 667, Eur. Supp. 65, Ion 46, 114: generally a shrine, θυμέλαι δ' ἐπίτναντο χρυσήλατο Id. El. 713. 2. θυμέλαι Κυκλώπων, supposed to be the Cyclopians masses of wall at Mycenae, Id. I. A. 152; cf. Hesych. s. v. Κυκλώπων ἔδωσ. 3. a sacrificial cake of barley-groats and oil, Eupol. Incert. 63. II. in the Athenian theatre, an altar-shaped platform in the middle of the orchestra, on the steps of which stood the leader of the Chorus (anciently the Poet himself, Schol. Ar. Eq. 516), to direct its movements, Plut. 2. 621 B; Διονυσίως θ. Pratinas 1. 3; ἀναβαίνειν (sc. ἐπὶ τὴν θ.) Schol. Ar. Eq. 149:—hence, ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς θ., of a dramatic poet, Plut. Demetr. 12, etc.; ὡς περ ἐκ θ., i. e. theatrical, Id. 2. 405 E; v. Lob. Phryn. 164. III. generally, a raised seat or stage, Plut. Alex. 67.
 θυμελικός, ῆ, ὄν, of or for the thymelé, scenic, theatric, Plut. Fab. 4, Sull. 36; θ. ἔρις Com. Anon. 184; ὁ θυμ. (sc. ἀγών) C. I. 1625. 56, cf. 2820 A. 15., 3493. 11:—οἱ θυμελικοί, i. e. *the chorus or musicians*, opp. to οἱ σκηνικοί, the regular actors, Plut. Cat. Mi. 46; ἡ θυμ. σύνοδος the company of θυμελικοί, C. I. 349, 3476 b, 4315 n (add.):—τὸ -κόν a theatrical, vulgar style, Plut. 2. 853 A.
 θυμ-ηγερῶν, *gathering breath, collecting oneself*, Od. 7. 283:—no Verb occurs, cf. ὀλιγηπελέων.
 θυμηδέω, to be glad-hearted, Simon. Iamb. 6. 103; ἐπὶ τινι Heliod. 10. 3.
 θυμ-ηδής, ἐς, (ῆδος) well-pleasing, dear, χρήματα .. θυμηδέα Od. 16. 389; τὰ λῦστα καὶ τὰ θυμηδέστατα Aesch. Supp. 962; παῖδας θυμηδέας Epigr. Gr. 403. 7.
 θυμηδία, ῆ, gladness of heart, Eupol. Κόλακ. 5, Plut. 2. 713 D, etc.
 θυμ-ῆρης, v. sub θυμᾶρης.
 θυμίᾶμα, ἰον. -ημα, τό, that which is burnt as incense or fumigation, incense, Hdt. 1. 198, Amphip. Ὀδ. 1. 5, etc.: mostly in pl., fragrant stuffs for burning, Hdt. 2. 130., 7. 54, Soph. O. T. 4, Ar. Av. 1716, Plat., etc.; cf. θυμιάω. 2. stuff for embalming, Hdt. 2. 86., 4. 71.
 θυμίᾶσις, εως, ῆ, a fumigating, Diosc. 1. 129. II. a passing off in incense, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 26.
 θυμιᾶτέον, verb. Adj. one must fumigate, Geop. 6. 10.
 θυμιᾶτεύω, to fumigate, τὴν ἐκκλησίαν Schol. Aeschin. 4. 11.
 θυμιᾶτήριον, ἰον. θυμητ-, τό, a vessel for burning incense, a censer, Hdt. 4. 162, Thuc. 6. 46, Andoc. 33. 3, etc.:—in Eccl., θυμιᾶτήρ, ἦρος, ὄ.
 θυμιᾶτίζω, fut. ἴσω, = θυμιάω, Geop. 6. 13, 2: the Med., Ib. 6. 12, 1.
 θυμιᾶτικός, ῆ, ὄν, good for burning as incense, Plat. Tim. 61 C.
 θυμιᾶτός, ῆ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be burnt as incense, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 25:—Ion. pl. θυμητᾶ, = θυμιάματα, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 11.
 θυμιᾶτρίς, ἰδος, ῆ, = θυμιάτηριον, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 347. 35.
 θυμιάω: ἰον. aor. ἐθυμίησα Hdt.:—Med., ἰον. fut. -ήσομαι Hipp. 646. 2: aor. ἐθυμίσάμην Id. 565. 40., 657. 20:—Pass., fut. -ᾶθήσομαι Diosc. 1. 83: aor. ἐθυμιάθην Ib. 82: (θύμα, θύω). To burn so as to produce smoke, θ. τὴν στύρακα Hdt. 3. 107; θ. λήδανον, λιβανωτόν to burn them as incense, Id. 3. 107., 6. 97; θυμιάματα Id. 8. 99; λιβάνου δάκρυα Pind. Fr. 87. 2:—absol. to burn incense, Hermipp. Art. 1; ὁ ἱερεὺς θυμιάτω C. I. (add.) 3641 b. 19; τινι in honour of any one, Ath. 289 F; and (in Med.) Ael. V. H. 12. 51:—Pass. to be burnt, τὸ σπέρμα τῆς καννάβιος θυμῆται (Ion. for -ᾶται) Ildt. 4. 76; λίθος .. τεθυμιαμένος Ar. Fr. 538; θυμιάμενα burnt incense, Plat. Tim. 66 D:—to pass off in smoke, to evaporate, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 28. 2. to smoke, fumigate, in Med., Hipp. Il. c.:—Pass., θυμιάμεναι μέλισσαι Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 4. II. intr. to smoke, ἀνθρακες θυμιάωντες Theophr. de Ign. 75.
 θυμίδιον, τό, Dim. of θυμός, Ar. Vesp. 878.

θυμίζω, to taste of thyme, Oribas. p. 157 Matth.:—Pass. to be bitter, Hesych.
 θυμίημα, θυμῆται, ἰον. for θυμιάμα, θυμιάται, v. θυμιάω.
 θυμητήριον, ἰον. for θυματήριον, Hdt.:—θυμητῶς, v. θυμιάτός.
 θυμικός, ῆ, ὄν, (θυμός) high-spirited, courageous, passionate, θ. καὶ δξύθυμοι οἱ νέοι Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 5; of the dog, Id. H. A. 1. 1, 33. 2. used like θυμοειδής (3) in Plat., Id. de An. 3. 9, 3. Adv. -κῶς, Polyb. 18. 20, 12; Comp. -ώτερον Cic. Att. 10. 11.
 θύμιον, τό, = σμίλαξ or θύμος, Aët. 4. 1, 64. II. a large wart, Hipp. 877 F, Plin. H. N. 32. 45.
 θυμίτης [ἰ], ὄν, ὄ, (θύμος) prepared or flavoured with thyme, ἄλες θυμίται Ar. Ach. 1099:—so, Ib. 772, περὶ θυμιτιδᾶν ἄλων, from a nom. θυμιτιδης, v. Dind. ad l.; οἶνος Diosc. 5. 59.
 θυμο-βάρης, ἐς, heavy at heart, Anth. P. 7. 146:—fem. -βάρεια, E. M. 458. 24.
 θυμο-βολέω, to attack violently, Eust. Op. 225. 21.
 θυμοβορέω, to gnaw or vex the heart, Hes. Op. 801.
 θυμο-βόρος, ὄν, (βιβρώσκω, βόρα), eating the heart, θυμοβόρω ἐριδι Il. 19. 58, al.:—for Aesch. Ag. 103, v. sub θυμοφθόρος.
 θυμο-δάκῆς, ἐς, biting the heart, θυμ. γὰρ μῦθος Od. 8. 185; ζήλου κέντρον Anth. P. 9. 77; ἴαμβοι Christod. Ephr. 359; cf. δακέθυμος.
 θυμο-ειδής, ἐς, high-spirited, courageous, Lat. animosus, opp. to ἀθυμος, Hipp. Aët. 288, Plat. Rep. 456 A; to ὀργίλος, Ib. 411 C; to βλακώδης, Xen. Eq. 9, 1. 2. passionate, hot-tempered, opp. to πραῦς, Plat. Rep. 375 C: of horses, restive, wild, opp. to εὐπειθής, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 25. Symp. 2, 10. 3. in Plato's philosophy, τὸ θυμοειδές was that part of the soul in which resided courage, spirit, passion, superior to τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν (in which resided the appetites), Rep. 410 B, 441 A, sq., cf. Diog. L. 3. 67, and v. θυμός II. 3. Adv. -δῶς, Hdn. 4. 3.
 θυμοεῖς, εσσα, ἐν, thymy, Choeril. in Nāke Opusc. 159, cf. Suid. v. μάσσον.
 θυμο-κτόνος, ὄν, soul-killing, Eccl.
 θυμο-λέαινα, ῆ, fem. of sq., Anth. P. 5. 300.
 θυμο-λέων, ὄντος, ὄ, lion-hearted, Coeur-de-lion, of Achilles, Il. 7. 228; of Ulysses, πόσιν ἄλεσα θυμ. Od. 4. 724, 814; of Hercules, II. 267, Hes. Th. 1007, cf. Ar. Ran. 1041.
 θυμο-λείπης, ἐς, (λείπω) = λιπόθυμος, Nonn. D. 37. 540.
 θυμό-μαντις, εως, ὄ, ῆ, prophesying from one's own soul (without inspiration, like the θεύμαντις), Aesch. Pers. 224; cf. θυμώσοφος, ψυχόμεντις.
 θυμο-μάχεω, to fight desperately, Polyb. 9. 40, 4: to have a hot quarrel, ἐπὶ τινι Id. 27. 8, 4; πρὸς τινα Plut. Demetr. 22; τινι Act. Ap. 12. 20.
 θυμομαχία, ῆ, a desperate fight, Polyaen. 2. 1, 19, Eccl.
 θυμόν [ῆ], τό, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 48, Probl. 20. 20, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 3; pl. θύμα, Eupol. Αἴγ. 1. 5, Antiph. Ὀμ. 1. 4; gen. θύμων Ar. Pl. 283; also θυμός, τό, Diosc. 3. 44; θυμῶν Anth. P. 9. 226:—thyme, Lat. thymus. (From θύω, because of its sweet smell, or because it was first used to burn on the altar.) 2. a mixture of thyme with honey and vinegar, much eaten by the poor of Attica, Ar. Pl. 253; where others take it for a kind of onion (βολβός), cf. Ib. 283, Antiph. Incert. 2, Theophr. Char. 4, Hesych.
 θυμ-οξ-άλμη, ῆ, a drink of thyme, vinegar and brine, Diosc. 5. 24.
 θυμο-πληθής, ἐς, wrathful, Aesch. Theb. 686; cf. γυναικοπληθής.
 θυμο-ραϊστής, ὄν, ὄ, (ραΐω) life-destroying, θάνατος II. 13. 544., 14. 414, 580; δητῶν ὑπὸ θυμοραϊστέων Ib. 591., 18. 220.
 θυμός, τό, v. sub θύμον.
 θυμός, ὄ, a warty excrescence, so called from its likeness to a bunch of thyme-flower, Galen.; also σῦκον. II. the thymus gland in the chest of young animals, in calves the sweetbread, Id.
 θυμός, ὄ, the soul or spirit, as the principle of life, feeling and thought, esp. of strong feeling and passion (rightly derived from θύω by Plat. Crat. 419 E, ἀπὸ τῆς θύσεως καὶ ζέσεως τῆς ψυχῆς, cf. θύω): I. like Lat. anima, spiritus, in purely physical sense, the soul, breath, life, θυμόν ἀπαυρᾶν, ἀφελέσθαι, ἐξαίνοσθαι, ὀλέσαι, often in Hom.; ἐξείλετο θυμόν Od. 22. 388; ἐπεὶ κε .. ρεθέων ἐκ θυμόν ἔληται Il. 22. 68; θυμὸς φῆκετ' ἀπὸ μελέων 13. 671; τὸν λίπε θυμός 4. 470; λίπε δ' ὄστ' ἄτα θυμός 12. 386; ἀπὸ δ' ἔπατο θυμός 16. 469, Od. 10. 163; ὡκὺς δ' ἐκ μελέων θυμὸς πτάτο Il. 23. 880, cf. 13. 671; θυμόν ἀποπνέειν 4. 524; ὀλίγος δ' ἐτι θυμὸς ἐνῆεν 1. 593; θυμόν ἀγείρειν to collect oneself (cf. θυμηγερῶν), μόγις δ' ἔσαγείρετο θυμόν 21. 417; ἐς φρένα θυμὸς ἀγέρθη 22. 475; ἀφορρόν οἱ θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι ἀγέρθη 4. 152; joined with ψυχῆ, θυμοῦ καὶ ψυχῆς κεκαδῶν II. 334:—so also of animals, 3. 294., 12. 150, etc.:—this sense is rare in Att., Aesch. Ag. 1388, Eur. Bacch. 620. 2. spirit, strength, τείρετο δ' ἀνδρῶν θυμὸς ὑπ' εἰρεοίης Od. 10. 78; ἐν δὲ θυμὸς τείρεθ' ὁμοῦ καμάτῳ τε καὶ ἰδρῶ Il. 17. 744. 3. πάτασε δὲ θυμὸς ἐκάστου each man's heart beat high, 23. 370, cf. 7. 216. II. like Lat. animus, the soul, as shewn by the feelings and passions, the heart; and so, I. of the feeling of desire, wish, etc., in Hom. esp. desire for meat and drink, appetite, πείειν ὅτε θυμὸς ἀνώγει Il. 4. 263; ἐπιον θ' ὅσον ἤθελε θυμὸς 9. 177; οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδέετο δαιτὸς ἔτισης 1. 486; πλησάμενος .. θυμόν ἐδητύος ἠδὲ ποτήτος Od. 17. 603, cf. 19. 198:—also, τί με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει; Il. 7. 68; c. inf., βαλέειν δὲ ἐ θυμὸς ἀνώγει his heart bade him shoot, 8. 322; βαλέειν δὲ ἐ ἴετο θυμός Ib. 301; κέλεται δὲ ἐ θ. ἀγῆνωρ .. ἐλθεῖν, of a lion, 12. 300; also, ἀνίησιν, ἐποτρύνει θ. τινα, or θ. ἐπέσσυται τινι, ἐφορμάται Hom.; ἤθελε θυμῶ ἐποτρύνει in his heart or with all his heart, 16. 255., 21. 65; ἴετο θυμῶ Lat. ferebatur animo, 2. 589; ἀλλ' ἀπὸ θυμοῦ .. ἔσειαι ἀποθύμιος, 1. 563:—so after Hom., θυμῶ βουλόμενος wishing with all one's heart, Ildt. 5. 49; θυμὸς ὀρμαίνει, ὑτρύνει Pind. O. 3. 45, 68; θυμὸς ἠδονῆν φέρει Soph. El. 286:—θυμὸς ἐστὶ μοι, θ. γίγνεται μοι, c. inf., I have a mind to do .., Hdt. 1. 1., 8. 116, Xen., etc.; βῆξαι θυμὸς a mind to cough, Hipp. Progn.

39. 2. *mind, temper, will*, θ. πρόφρων, ἴλαος or ἀπηνής, νηλεής, σιδήρεος Hom.; ἕνα θυμὸν ἔχειν to be of one *mind*, Il. 15. 710, etc.; ἴσον θυμὸν ἔχειν 17. 720; of a team of oxen, 13. 704; of wolves, etc., 22. 263; δόκησε δ' ἄρα σφίσι θυμὸς ὡς ἔμεν it pleased them to be of this *mind*, Od. 10. 415.

3. *spirit, courage, μένος καὶ θυμὸς* Il. 20. 174; θυμὸν λαμβάνειν to take *heart*, Od. 10. 461; πᾶσιν δὲ παραὶ ποσὶ κάππεσε θυμὸς Il. 15. 280; so later, θ. ἔχειν ἀγαθόν Hdt. 1. 120; θυμὸν οὐκ ἀπώλεσεν Soph. El. 26; θ. ἀμυνίας Ar. Eq. 570; βῶμῃ καὶ θυμῷ ἐπιέναι Xen. Cyt. 4. 2, 21; φρονήματός τε καὶ θυμοῦ ἐμπίπρασθαι Plat. Rep. 411 C:—Plato divided the animal part of the soul into θυμὸς and ἐπιθυμία, *spirit or passion*, and *appetite*, Rep. 439 E, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 21., 7. 6, 1 sq.; cf. θυμοειδής 3, θυμικός 2.

4. *as the seat of anger, χαόμενον κατὰ θυμὸν* Il. 1. 429; νεμεσίζεσθαι ἐνὶ θυμῷ 17. 254; θυμὸν ἐχάσατο 16. 616, etc.:—hence, *anger, wrath, δάμασον θυμὸν* 9. 496; εἶξας ᾧ θυμῷ Ib. 598; θυμὸς μέγας ἐστὶ .. βασιλῆος 2. 196, cf. 9. 496:—so later, θυμὸς ὀξύς Soph. O. C. 1193, cf. 1198, Eur., etc.; θυμῷ ἐν ὠργῇ, Soph. O. C. 689; opp. to λογισμός or λόγος, Thuc. 2. 11, Plat., etc.; ἐπανάγειν τὸν θ. Hdt. 2. 160; ἐκτείνεω Andoc. 27. 5; καταθέσθαι Ar. Vesp. 567; δακρῖν Id. Nub. 1369; θυμῷ χρᾶσθαι Hdt. 1. 137, al.; θυμῷ ἔχεσθαι Id. 3. 50; ὀργῆς καὶ θυμοῦ μέστοι Isocr. 249 C; of horses, Xen. Eq. 9, 2: in pl., *fits of anger, passions*, περὶ φόβων τε καὶ θυμῶν Plat. Phileb. 40 E; οἱ τε θ. καὶ αἱ κολάσεις Id. Prot. 323 E, cf. Legg. 633 D, Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 13.

5. *the heart*, as the seat of the softer feelings, joy or grief, χαίρει δὲ θυμῷ Il. 14. 156; ἐν θυμῷ, γρηῦ, χαίρει Od. 22. 411; γήθησε δὲ θυμῷ Il. 7. 189; γηθήσειν κατὰ θυμὸν 13. 416; θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι γεγήθει Ib. 494; ἄλγος ἰκάνει θυμὸν ἐμόν 3. 97; μιν ἄχος κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἴκανε 2. 171; ἀχυντο θυμὸς 14. 39, cf. 6. 524, etc.; of fear, δέος ἔμπεσε θυμῷ 17. 625, cf. 8. 138; of hope, πάτασσε δὲ θ. ἐκάστου 23. 370; of love, τὴν ἐκ θυμοῦ φίλειον 9. 343, cf. Valck. Theocr. 2. 61; ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ my *heart's* beloved, Il. 5. 243; and reversely, ἀπὸ θυμοῦ μᾶλλον ἐμοὶ ἔσειαι wilt be alien from my *heart*, 1. 562; ἐκ θυμοῦ πεσέειν, i. e. to lose his favour, 23. 595; cf. ἀποθύμος:—so later, ἔρωτι θυμὸν ἐκπλαγεῖσα Eur. Med. 8; ἐκ θυμοῦ κλαῦσαι Philet. Fr. 2, cf. Valck. Theocr. 2. 61, etc.

6. where it appears to mean *the soul as the agent of thought*, the proper sense may be retained in Hom.; ταῦθ' ὤρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θ. Il. 1. 193, etc.; ἦδ' ἔπειτα γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν 2. 409, cf. 4. 163, etc.; τὰ φρονέοντ' ἀνὰ θυμὸν 2. 36; ἐδάττετο θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι Ἀχαιῶν their *heart* or *will* was divided, 9. 8; ἕτερος δέ με θυμὸς ἔρυκε another *will* held me back, Od. 9. 302; φράζετο θυμῷ Il. 16. 646; ἐν θυμῷ ἐβάλλοντο ἔπος 15. 566: but in Trag. such phrases can hardly be separated from *mind* or *thought*, τοὺς λόγους θυμῷ βάλε Aesch. Pr. 706; εἰς θυμὸν βαλεῖν τι Soph. O. T. 975; οὐκ ἐς θ. φέρω I bring him not into my *mind* or *thoughts*, Id. El. 1347, cf. Fr. 581.—With any Verbs that denote an operation of the soul or mind, Hom. puts θυμῷ as dat. instrumenti, more rarely κατὰ θυμὸν, ἐν θυμῷ; with the same Verbs he often uses θυμὸς as the subject or object; so that ἤλπετο κατὰ θυμὸν, ἤλπετο θυμῷ are equiv. to ἤλπετο θυμὸς; so, ἐμὸν θ. ἔπειθον Od. 9. 33, and ἐπέθετο θυμὸς.—He uses θυμὸς as synonymous with φρήν, κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θ. Il. 4. 163; with μένος, ψυχῆ, κραδίη, v. supr.—The seat of the θυμὸς is with him the breast or the midriff, θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι, ἐν φρεσὶ θυμὸς, v. supr.—The plur. θυμοί is never in Hom., but is found in Att. Prose, esp. for bursts of passion, v. supr. II. 4, Lob. Soph. Aj. 716.

θυμοσοφία, to be a θυμόσοφος, Nicet. Ann. 279 D.

θυμοσοφικός, ἢ, ὄν, like a θυμόσοφος, *clever*, Ar. Vesp. 1280.

θυμόσοφος, ὄν, *wise from one's own soul*, i. e. *naturally clever, a man of genius*, Ar. Nub. 877, Plut. Artox. 17; of animals, Ael. N. A. 16. 3 and 15; τὸ θ. docility, Plut. 2. 970 E. Adv. -φως, Tzetz.

θυμοφθορέω, to torment the soul, break the heart, Soph. Tr. 142.

θυμοφθόρος, ὄν, *destroying the soul, life-destroying*, φάρμακα Od. 2. 329; ἴος Nic. Th. 140:—*heart-breaking*, τὴν δ' ἄχος ἀμφεχύθη θυμοφθόρον Od. 4. 716; κάματος θυμ. 10. 363; πενία Hes. Op. 715; of persons, *troublesome, annoying*, Od. 19. 323:—θυμοφθόρα πολλά (sc. σήματα) tokens *poisoning the king's mind* (against Bellerophon), Il. 6. 169 (v. sub γράφω).

θυμῶ, to make angry, provoke, LXX (2 Regg. 17. 20, al.):—the Act. is not used in Att.; in Eur. Suppl. 581 Dindorf's correction ὡς τεθυμῶσθαι φρένας (for ὡς τε θυμῶσαι) seems certain.

II. Med. and Pass., 2 sing. θυμοῖ Ar. Ran. 584: fut. -ώσομαι Aesch. Ag. 1069, -ωθήσομαι LXX: aor. ἐθυμώσασθαι Eur. Hel. 1343 (Iyr.); more often ἐθυμώθη Hdt. 3. 1., 5. 33., 7. 11, al., Att.: pf. inf. τεθυμῶσθαι Hdt. 3. 52, Aesch. Fr. 369, Ep. Plat. 346 A, v. supr. I:—to be wroth or angry, absol., Hdt. 11. c., Aesch. 1. c., Soph., etc.; θυμοῦ δι' ὀργῆς ἦτις ἀγριωτάτη Id. O. T. 344; εἰς ἔριν θ. Id. Aj. 1018; of animals, to be wild, restive, Id. Ant. 477, Xen.; θυμοῦσθαι εἰς κέρας to vent fury with the horns, Virgil's *irasci in cornua*, Elmsl. Bacch. 742; τὸ θυμούμενον *angriness, passion*, Antiph. 118. 16, Thuc. 7. 68:—θυμοῦσθαι τινὶ to be angry with one, Aesch. Eum. 733, Soph. Fr. 543, 1230, Plat., etc.; also, εἰς τινα Hdt. 3. 52; περὶ τίνος Aesch. Ag. 1368 (as Ahr. for μυθοῦσθαι); πρὸς τινα Plut. Dio 38; θυμοῦσθαι τινὶ τίνος to be wroth with one for a thing, Eur. Or. 751; c. dat. rei, to be angry at a thing, Ar. Ran. 1006.

θυμώδης, es, = θυμοειδής 1, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 9; of animals, Id. H. A. 1. 1, 32, P. A. 2. 4, 5.

2. = θυμοειδής 2, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 6, 3, Plut. 2. 462 A. Adv. -δῶς, Aristeas de LXX.

θυμώδης, es, = θυμοειδής, like thyme, Theophr. H. P. 6. 7, 2.

θυμῶμα [ῶ], τό, *wrath, passion*, Aesch. Eum. 860, in pl. (v. ἄοινος); θ. τὸ πόντου C. 1. 3685. 6.

θυμῶσις [ῶ], εως, ἢ, a becoming angry, Cic. Tusc. 4. 9.

θυμωτικός, ἢ, ὄν, = θυμικός, Eccl.

θυναρμόστρια, Θύναρχος, Lacon. for θοιν-.

θύνεω, = θύνω, only in impf., to dart along, of the dolphin, δελφίτες τῆ καὶ τῆ ἐθύνεον Hes. Sc. 210; of Ἐρις and Κύδοιμος, Ib. 156; of the Fates, 257; of men riding, 286.

θύννα, ἡ, ἢ, = θυννίς, the female tunny, θύνναν Hippon. 26; θύννης Antiph. Koup. 2, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 303 E, cf. An. Ox. 449.

θυννάζω, to spear a tunny-fish, strike with a harpoon, ἐς τοὺς θυλάκους Ar. Vesp. 1057.

θυνναῖος, a, ὄν, = θύννειος: τὸ θ. an offering of the first tunny-fish caught, Ath. 297 E.

θυνναξί, ἄκος, ὄ, Dim. of θύννος, Eriph. Mel. 3.

θυννάς, ἄδος, ἢ, Dim. of θύννη, Antiph. Παιδερ. 1.

θύννειος, a, ὄν, of the tunny-fish, τὰρίχη θ. pickled tunny, Ath. 116 E:—τὸ θύννειον (sc. κρέας), Clearch. ap. Ath. 649 A; or τὰ θύννεια (sc. κρέα) its flesh, Ar. Eq. 354.

θυννευτικός, ἢ, ὄν, for tunny-fishing, σαγήνη Luc. Saturn. 24.

θυννίζω, fut. ἴσω, θυννάζω, cf. ἀποθύνν-.

θυννίς, ἴδος, ἢ, = θύννα, Epich. 32 Ahr., Cratin. Πλουτ. 3, Strattis Καλλ. 2, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 6, al.

θυννο-θήρας, ὄν, ὄ, a tunny-fisher, title of a Mime by Sophron, Ath. 303 C, 306 D.

θυννο-κέφαλος, ὄ, with the head of a tunny-fish, Luc. V. H. 1. 35.

θυννο-λογέω, to speak of the tunny-fish, Eust. 994. 47.

θύννος, ὄ, the tunny-fish, Lat. *thyunnus*, a large fish, comprising several species, used for food in the Mediterranean countries, first in Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 62, cf. Aesch. Pers. 424, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 12., 8. 15, 3, al., Ath. p. 301-303. The fem. is θύννα or θυννίς. (From θύνω, θύω because of its quick, darting motion, Opp. H. 1. 181: hence some write θύνος, as often in MSS., e. g. Hdt. 1. c.)

θυννοσκοπεῖον, τό, a place to watch tunnies from, Strabo 223.

θυννοσκοπέω, to watch for tunnies, Ar. Eq. 313; v. θυννοσκοπός.

θυννοσκοπία, ἢ, watch for tunnies: metaph. a sharp look out, Strabo S34.

θυννο-σκόπος, ὄν, watching for tunnies, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 8, Plut. 2. 980 A, cf. Theocr. 3. 26. This was a regular business, esp. on the Sicilian coast: a man was posted on a high place, from which he could see the shoals coming, and so make a sign to the fishermen to let down their nets,—like the *hoor* in the Cornish pilchard-fishery.

θυννώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a tunny-fish, i. e. stupid, Luc. Jup. Trag. 25.

θύνος, ὄ, f. l. for θύννος, q. v. II. θύνος· πόλεμος, ὄρμη, δρύμος, Hesych.; which should be θυνός acc. to Arcad. p. 63. 25 (wrongly θύννος, p. 193. 17), Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 33. 15.

θύνω [ῶ], only used in pres. and impf., = θύω B, θυνέω, to rush or dart along, mostly of warriors in battle, θύνε διὰ προμάχων, ἐν προμάχοισιν Il. 5. 250, etc.; θύνε γὰρ ἀμ πεδίον Ib. 87; πάντη θύνε σὺν ἔγχεϊ 20. 493; οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὡς θύνον 11. 73; θ. ἀμυδῖς 10. 524; c. part., θύνον κρινόντες they darted to and fro ordering the ranks, 2. 446; μνηστῆρας ὑρίνων θύνε κατὰ μέγαρον Od. 24. 449:—metaph., ἐπ' ἄλλοτ' ἄλλον θύνει λόγον hurries from one tale to another, Pind. P. 10. 84.

θυνο-δόκος, ὄν, (θύος) receiving incense, full thereof, odorous, of the Delphic temple, Eur. Ion 511, 1549; ἀνακτόρων Id. Andr. 1146; cf. Hesych.

θύοεις, εἶσα, εν, (θύος) laden with incense, odorous, fragrant, νέφος (v. sub στεφανῶ) Il. 15. 153; epith. of Eleusis, h. Hom. Cer. 319; ἄστεος ὀμφαλός, of an altar, Pind. Fr. 45. 3; βωμός Eur. Tro. 1061; Ἀστερίη Call. Del. 300; ἀνάκτορον Anth. P. 6. 277; μύρον Nonn. Jo. 11. 5. Cf. θύεις, θύεις.

θύον, τό, (θύω) a tree, the wood of which was burnt as a perfume, Od. 5. 60; also used in costly work, Moschion ap. Ath. 207 E, cf. Ael. V. H. 5. 6: prob. the same with θυία, v. sub voc. II. = θύος, mostly in pl. θύα, τά, cakes, incense, etc., Pind. Fr. 95. 7, v. l. Eupol. (v. sq.).

θύος, εος, τό, (θύω) a sacrifice, offering, Aesch. Ag. 1409; mostly in pl., σὺν θυέσει Il. 6. 270, cf. 9. 499 (495); σπονδησι θυέσει τε ἰλάσκεσθαι Hes. Op. 336; λίσσομ' ὑπὲρ θυέων Od. 15. 261; θύη πρὸ παιδῶν Aesch. Eum. 835. 2. later, incense, Lat. *thus*, Hipp. ap. Galen., Theocr. 2. 10; but incense is unknown in Hom., Nitzsch Od. 5. 60. II. a cake, θύη πέττειν Eupol. Δημ. 22.

θυοσκέω, to make burnt-offerings, Hesych.; whence it is restored in Aesch. Ag. 87, περίεμπα θυοσκεῖς, where Cod. Med. θυοσκινεῖς:—if θυοσκεῖς is correct, it seems to be put for θυοσκοεῖς (from sq.).

θυοσ-κόος, ὄν, ὄ, (v. κοέω) the sacrificing priest, Od. 21. 145., 22. 318, 321, Eur. Rhes. 68; expressly distinguished from μάντις and ἱερεὺς, Il. 24. 221; Μαινάδες θ. the inspired, Elmsl. Eur. Bacch. 224; θ. ἱρά sacrificial implements, Anth. P. app. 51. 2.

θυο-σκόπος, ὄν, ὄ, inspecting the entrails, Hesych., Phot., v. l. Eur. Rhes. 68.

θύώω, (θύος) to fill with sweet smells: part. pf. pass., ἔλαιον τεθυωμένον fragrant oil, Il. 14. 172; εἶματα τεθ. h. Hom. Ap. 184, Poëta ap. Ath. 682 F; τεθ. ἄλλος Call. Lav. Pall. 63.—Ep. word.

θύρα [ῶ], ἴον, ἢ, Ion. gen. pl. θυρέων Hdt. 1. 9. (From √ΘΥΡ come also θύρ-αζε, -ασι, -ηφι, θυρ-ίς, θυρ-εὺς and prob. θαῖρ-ος; cf. Skt. *dhār-am*, *dhār*; Lat. *for-es*, *for-as*, -is (v. Θθ. 1. 2); Goth. *dur* (θύρα), O. Norse *dyrr*, A. S. *dur-u*, Slav. *duer-i*, Lith. *dur-ys* (*fores*); O. H. G. *tor* (*thür*)). A door, whether of a room or house, Hom., mostly in pl. double or folding doors, and in Od. 17. 267 he adds *δικλίδες* to express this: *φαιναί* is its freq. epithet, which may refer to polished wood or to metal ornament, as gold, Od. 7. 88; θύραι αὐλῆς or αὐλείαι, v. sub αὐλείος, ἔρκειος; θ. ἢ εἰς τὸν κῆπον φέρουσα Dem. 1155. 13; ἢ κηπαία, v. κηπαῖος II:—the doors of private houses commonly opened inwards, Becker Charicl. 260, 269, E. Tr., v. ψοφέω II:—rarely used for πύλαι, gates, Plut. Cat. Mi. 65.—Phrases: θύρην ἐπιτιθέναί, opp. to ἀναπλίνειν (v. ἀνακλίνω); τὴν θ. προστιθέναί to put to the door, Hdt. 3. 78, Lys. 92. 42; ἐπισπάσαι Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 36; κλείειν, ἐγκλείειν

Aristopho Πειρ. 1, Plat. Prnt. 314 D; ἐφέλκεσθαι Luc., etc.; τὴν θ. βαλανοῦν, μαχλοῦν to bar the door, Ar. Fr. 259 a, 331; θύραν κῦπτειν, πατάσσειν, κρούειν, Lat. *januam pulsare*, to knock, rap at the door, Ar. Nub. 132, Ran. 38, Plat. Prot. 310 A; ἀράττειν, ἐπαράττειν Ar. Eccl. 977, Plat. Prot. 314 D; τὴν θ. ἀνοίγνυμι to open it, γ. sub ἀνοίγνυμι; ὠθεῖν to push it open, Lys. 94. 7; μικρὸν ἐνδοῦναι to open it a little. Plut. 2. 597 D:—δόμου ἐν πρώτῃσι θυρήσι ἀτῆναι Od. 1. 255; ἴζει δ' ἐπὶ .. οὐδοῦ ἐντοσθε θυράων 17. 339; θυρῶν ἐνδον Soph. El. 78; πρὸ θυρῶν Ib. 109; ἐπὶ or παρὰ Πριάμοιο θύρησι at Priam's door, i. e. close before his dwelling, Il. 2. 788., 7. 346; metaph., ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις τῆς Ἑλλάδος εἶναι Xen. An. 6. 5, 23, cf. Dem. 140. 17, Plut. Sull. 29, Arat. 37; πυρετοῦ περὶ θύρας ὄντος being at the door, Id. 2. 128 F; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 549. 2. from the Eastern custom of receiving petitions at the gate αἰ τοῦ βασιλέως θύραι became a phrase, as we now say the *Sublime Porte*, cf. Theopomp. Hist. 135; οἱ τῶν δρίστων Περσῶν παῖδες ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις παιδεύονται are educated at court, Xen. An. 1. 9, 3; φοιτεῖν ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας τοῦ βασιλέως to wait at the king's door, Hdt. 3. 119, cf. Xen. An. 2. 1, 8; αἰ ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας φοιτήσεις dangling after the court, Id. Hell. 1. 6, 7; ἐπὶ ταῖς τῶν πλουσίων θύραις διατρίβειν Arist. Rhet. 2. 16, 2; περὶ θύρας διατρίβειν Id. Pol. 5. 11, 6. 3. metaph., Μουσῶν ἐπὶ ποιητικὰς θύρας ἀπικέσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 245 A; applied also to lovers, clients, beggars, disciples waiting on famous teachers, etc.; ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν (or τὰς θύρας) τινὸς βαδίζειν, ἰέναι, φοιτᾶν etc., Ar. Pl. 1007, Plat. Rep. 364 B, etc.; ἐπὶ ταῖσι θύραις ἀεὶ καθῆσθαι Ar. Nub. 467; metaph., v. θυραυλέω II. 4. proverb., γλώσση θύραι οὐκ ἐπίκεινται Theogn. 421, cf. ἀθυρόστομος; οὐδέ ποτ' ἴσχει ἡ θύρα, of inquisitive busy-bodies, Eupol. Φιλ. 9; ἐπὶ θύραις τὴν ὑδρίαν to break the pitcher at the very door, = 'there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip,' Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 23; τίς ἀν θυράς δμάρτοι; Id. Metaph. I (min.). 1, 2. 5. the door of a carriage, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 9. 6. θύρη καταπακτὴ a trap-door, Hdt. 5. 16. 7. a frame of planks, a raft, Id. 2. 96; also, φραζάμενοι τὴν ἀκρόπολιν θύρησίν τε καὶ ξύλοις with planks and logs, Id. 8. 51, cf. Thuc. 6. 101: hence θυρεός. II. generally, an entrance, as to a grotto, Od. 9. 243., 12. 256., 13. 109, 370, in pl. 2. of the senses, as the entrances to the soul, Sereni. ap. Stob. 80. 31, Aristaeon. 2. 7, Philostr. 946. 3. the valve of shell-fish, whence δίθυρος bivalve, μονύθυρος univalve, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 3, al. θυράγματα, τά, (θυράζω) = ἀφοδεύματα, Hesych. θυραδδοῶν, v. sub θυράζω. θύραζε, Adv., properly θύρασδε, to the door, and so out of the door, Lat. *foras*, ἐκ δὲ θύραζε ἔδραμον Il. 18. 29, cf. 416; δύμων ἐξῆγε θύραζε Od. 15. 62, 465. 2. generally, out, Il. 5. 694 (v. sub ἐξωθέω), Od. 15. 451, etc.; ἐκβασις .. ἀλὸς πολιαῖο θ. a way of getting out of the sea, 5. 410; ἰχθὺν ἐκ πάντοιο θ. [ἔλκειν] Il. 16. 408, cf. 21. 237; οὐδὲ θ. εἶων ἐξίεναι out of the ship, 18. 447:—so in Att., ἐκφέρειν θ. Ar. Ach. 359; ἐξέλκειν τινὰ θ. Id. Eq. 365, cf. Vesp. 70; ἐκχεῖν θ. to pour out, Id. Fr. 290; οἱ θ. those outside, Id. Ran. 748; τὰ θ. outside, opp. to τὰ ἐνδον, Eur. Or. 604; θ. φωτοκεῖν or ζωτοκεῖν, Arist. G. A. 1. 10., 1. 12, 6, al. 3. c. gen., θ. τῶν νόμων, like ἔξω, Eur. Bacch. 331, cf. Moeris. θυράζω, fut. ξω, to thrust out of doors, Hesych. θύρῳθεν, Ep. θύρηθε, Adv. from outside the door, from without, αἰ θ. εἰσοδοὶ Eur. Andr. 952; θ. εἰκάσαι Id. H. F. 713; θ. ἐπεισιέναι Arist. G. A. 2. 3, 9, al. 2. outside the door, outside, θύρηθ' εἶα was out of the sea, Od. 14. 352; opp. to ἐνδοθεν (q. v.), Soph. Tr. 1021; ὁ ἀπὸ θ. Arist. Resp. 21, cf. P. A. 1. 1, 46:—οἱ θ. foreigners, the enemy, Aesch. Theb. 68, 193; in Eccl. the heathen:—τὰ θ. external goods, Synes. Ep. 45. θύρῳθι, Adv. at the door, E. M. 25. 16. θύραϊος, α, ov, also os, ov Soph. El. 313, Eur. Alc. 805; (θύρα):—at the door or just outside the door, Aesch. Ag. 1055, Soph. Aj. 793; θ. οἰχνεῖν to go to the door, go out, Soph. El. 313; τόνδε βλέπω θ. ἦδη Id. Tr. 595; θ. στίβος, opp. to ἔναυλος, Id. Ph. 158; θ. ἔστω πόλεμος, opp. to ἐμφύλιος, Aesch. Eum. 864:—metaph., θ. ἀμφὶ μῆρόν round the naked thigh, Soph. Fr. 791; θ. δόξα Plut. Cato Ma. 18; θ. ὑποψία Id. 2. 38 D. 2. absent, abroad, Aesch. Ag. 1608, Cho. 115; θ. ἐλθεῖν to come from abroad, Eur. Ion 702; τοὺς δ' ἐν θυραίοις living abroad, opp. to τοὺς μὲν δμμάτων ἀπο (v. ἀπό III. 6), Id. Med. 217. 3. from out of doors, from abroad, ἀνδρες θυρ. strangers, other men, Id. Hipp. 409; θυραῖα φρονήματ' ἀνδρῶν the thoughts of strangers, Ib. 395. 4. = ἀλλότριος, Lat. *alienus*, ὄλβος θ. the luck of others, Aesch. Ag. 837; πῆμα Eur. Alc. 778; χεῖρ Id. Phoen. 862.—Trag. word, used also in late Prose. θυρά-μαχος, ov, assaulting doors, κῶμος Pratinas 1. 10. θύρῳσι, -σι, Adv. (θύρα) at the door, outside, without, Lat. *foris*, Ar. Vesp. 891, Pax 942, 1023, al. 2. out of doors, abroad, Eur. El. 1074. Often wrongly written θύραισι, v. Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 401. θύραυλέω, to live in the open air, to camp out, Plat. Polit. 272 A, Legg. 695 A, Xen. Oec. 7, 30, Isocr. 132 A, etc.: esp. in war, to keep the field, Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 11, Plut. Cacs. 17, etc. II. to wait at another's door, of lovers waiting on their mistresses, Plut. 2. 759 B, Philo 1. 306, etc., v. plura ap. Ruhnck. ad Tim. θύραυλία, ἡ, a living out of doors, camping out, Lat. *excubiae*, Tim. Locr. 103 B, Luc. Merc. Cond. 10, etc.; of soldiers, Plut. 2. 498 C; of wild animals, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 20. II. a waiting at the door, of lovers, Philo 1. 155. θύραυλικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to θυραυλία, Philostr. 940. θύρ-αυλος, ov, (αὐλή) living out of doors, Hesych. θύρα-ωρός, ὄν, v. sub πυλαωρός. θύρδα, Arcad. for θύραζε = ἔξω, Hesych. θύρε-ασπις, ἰδας, ἡ, a large shield, Anth. P. 6. 131; cf. θυρεός II. θύρεῦ-φόρος, ov, = θυρεοφόρος, Polyb. 5. 53, 8, Arr. Tact. 4. 4.

θύρεο-ειδής, ἐς, shield-shaped; χόνδρος θυρεοειδής (male θυροειδής) the thyreoïd cartilage (in the larynx), Galen. 2. 839. θύρεός, ὁ, (θύρα) a stone put against a door to keep it shut, a door-stone, Od. 9. 240, 313, 340. II. later, a large oblong shield (shaped like a door), opp. to δσπίς (the round shield), as Lat. *scutum* to *clipeus*, Inscr. ap. Plut. Pyrrh. 26, Polyb. 2. 30, 3., 6. 23, 2; cf. θύρα III. θύρεοφορέω, to be armed with the oblong shield, Polyb. 10. 13, 2. θύρεο-φόρος, ov, bearing a θυρεός or large oblong shield, Lat. *scutatus*, Plut. Crass. 25; also in form θυρεαφόρος, Lob. Phryn. 657. θυρεῶ, to cover with a shield, Aquila V. T. θύρ-επ-ανοίκτης, ov, ὁ, (ἀνοίγνυμι) door-opener, of the philosopher Crates, for whom all doors were open, Plut. 2. 632 E; or who forced himself through all doors, Diog. L. 6. 86. θύρετρα, τά, = θύρα, a door, Il. 2. 415, Od. 18. 358., 21. 49, Pind., and Att.:—sing. in Polyb. 30. 16, 5, Anth. P. 5. 294, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 4. θύρη, θύρηθε, Ion. and Ep. for θύρα, θύραθεν. θύρηφι, Ep. dat. of θύρα, used as Adv. outside, Od. 9. 238, etc.; opp. to ἐνδοθι, 22. 220; τὸ or τὰ θ. Hes. Op. 363, Naumach. ap. Stob. 748. 2. θυριδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from θυριδῶ) having windows, Poll. 10. 137. θύριον (not θυρίον, Eust. 268. 9), τό, Dim. of θύρα, a little door, wicket, Ar. Nub. 92 (v. l. θυρίδιον), Thesm. 26, Plut. Cleomen. 8, etc.; metaph., τὸ τοῦ λόγου θ. παραβάλλεσθαι to close the door of discourse, Id. 2. 940 F, cf. 965 B. θύρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of θύρα, Plat. Rep. 359 D, Plut. 2. 273 B. 2. a window, Praxilla 5, Ar. Vesp. 379, Thesm. 797, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 3, etc. 3. the opening at each end of a bee's cell, Id. H. A. 9. 40, 9., 43, 1. 4. the valve of a bivalve fish, Ib. 4. 4, 24. II. in pl. planks, boards, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 521 F:—tablets, Hesych. 2. the cell of wasps, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 7. θυριώτης, ov, ὁ, one found at the door, Suid. θύρο-ειδής, ἐς, like a door, Hippiatr. 140. 18:—τὸ θυροειδές, the opening in the os pubis, Galen.: cf. θυροειδής. θύρ-οιγός, ὄν, (οἴγνυμι) a door-keeper, Hesych. θύροκοπέω, to knock at the door, break it open, esp. as a drunken feat, ἀπὸ γὰρ οἴνου γίγνεται καὶ θυροκοπήσαι κτλ. Ar. Vesp. 1254; θυροκοπῶν ὤφλεν δίκην Antiph. Incert. 71. 2. metaph. to knock as at a door, θ. τὴν πλευράν τινος Plut. 2. 503 A; ὁ λιμὸς τὴν γαστέρα θυρ. Alciphro 3. 70. θύροκοπία, ἡ, a knocking at the door, Diphil. Incert. 46. θύροκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like θυροκοπία:—θυροκοπικόν, τό, a kind of dance, Ath. 618 C; in Hesych. θυροκοπισμός, ὁ. θύρο-κόπος, ov, (κόπτω) knocking at the door, begging, Aesch. Ag. 1195. θυροκροτέω, = θυροκοπέω, Eccl.: θυροκρουστέω, Basil. θύρο-πηγία, ἡ, a making of doors, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6. θύρο-ποιός, ὁ, a door-maker, Poll. 7. 111, Hesych., Suid. θυρο-φύλαξ, ὁ, a door-keeper, Schol. Il. 22. 69; βομφαλία θ. Eccl. θύρῳ, (θύρα) to furnish with doors, shut close, νεὼς .. θυρῳσαι χρυσαῖσι θύραις Ar. Av. 613: metaph., βλεφάροις θυρῳσαι τὴν ὄψιν Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6:—Pass., στεγόμενα .. καὶ τεθυρωμένα roofed and furnished with doors, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 142; πολλαῖς ἐξέδοις τεθυρῳσθαι to be furnished with many outlets, Luc. Baln. 8. θυρσάζω, to bear or brandish the thyrsus, θυραδδοῶν Lacon. part. gen. pl. fem. for θυρσαζουσῶν, Ar. Lys. 1313, ubi v. Dind. θυρσάριον, τό, Dim. of θύρσος, Plut. 2. 614 A. θυρσο-αχθής, ἐς, of Bacchus, gravi metuendus thyrsos (Hor.), Orph. H. 44. 5; Ruhnck. would read θυρσο-εγχής, with thyrsus-spear. θυρσίνη, = ἄροβάγχη, Diosc. Noth. 2. 172. θύρσιον, τό, = θύμον, Diosc. Noth. 3. 44:—also = κατανάγκη, Ib. 4. 134. θυρσίτης [ι], ov, ὁ, = ἄκιμοειδής, Diosc. Noth. 4. 28. θυρσίον, ἄνος, ὁ, Lat. *thyrsio*, part of a fish, Ath. 310 E. θυρσο-ειδής, ἐς, thyrsus-like, Diosc. 3. 19. θυρσο-κόμος, ὁ, thyrsus-keeper, a play of Lysippus, Suid. θυρσο-λόγχος, ὁ, a thyrsus-lance, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 D. II. as Adj., θ. ἔπλα thyrsus-like arms, Strabo 19. θυρσο-μᾶνής, ἐς, he who raves with the thyrsus, epith. of Bacchus, Eur. Phoen. 792, Orph. H. 49. 8. θυρσο-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, thyrsus-stricken, frantic, Hesych. θύρσος, ὁ, in late Poets with heterog. pl. θύρσα Anth. P. 6. 158:—the thyrsus or Bacchic wand, being a wand wreathed in ivy and vine-leaves with a pine-cone at the top, carried by the devotees of Bacchus, first in Eur. Bacch. 80, cf. Anth. l. c., Virg. Aen. 7. 390, and v. θυρσοαχθής, θυρσομανής. II. expl. also by Hesych. = κλάδος, βάβδος; and thyrsus was used in Lat. = *turio*, a sapling, young shoot. θυρσο-τῖνάκτης, ὁ, thyrsus-shaker, of Bacchus, Orph. H. 51. 4. θυρσοφορέω, to bear the thyrsus, Diod. 4. 3. II. θ. θιάσους to assemble companies with the thyrsus, Eur. Bacch. 556. θυρσοφορία, ἡ, a bearing of the thyrsus, Plut. 2. 671 E. θυρσο-φόρος, ov, thyrsus-bearing, Βάκχαι Eur. Cycl. 64, Anth. P. 9. 524. θυρσο-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in the thyrsus, Anth. P. 3. 1. θυρσῶ, (θύρσος) to make into thyrsi, λόγχοι τεθυρωμένοι Diod. 4. 4. θύρωματα, τά, (θύρῳ) a room with doors to it, a chamber, Hdt. 2. 169. II. a door with its posts, frame, and all appurtenances, Thuc. 3. 68, Lys. 154. 38, Plat. Polit. 280 D, Dem. 568. 17, etc.; τὰ θυρ. ἀποσπάσας Id. 845. 19:—in sing., C. I. 160. 78. 2. generally, a panel, tablet, Diotog. ap. Stob. 251. 22, Archyt. ibid. 269. 19. III. a window, v. Plut. 2. 273 B.—The sing. only in Hesych. θύρῳν, ὠνος, ὁ, (θύρα) the part outside the door, a hall, antechamber, Lat. *vestibulum*, Soph. El. 328, O. T. 1242, Luc. Merc. Cond. 42, Poll. 1. 77. Cf. πυλών. θύρωρειον, τό, the porter's room, Vitruv. 6. 7.

θυρωρέω, to be a θυρωρός, Plnt. 2. 830 A, Luc. V. Auct. 7.
 θυρ-ωρός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄρα or οὔρος) a door-keeper, porter, Lat. janitor, Sappho 99, Hdt. 1. 120, Aesch. Cho. 565, Plat., etc.; cf. πυλωρός.
 θυρωτός, ὄν, with a door or aperture, Babr. 59. 11.
 θύσαι, ὦν, αἰ, like θυιάδες, Bacchantēs, Lyc. 106; but the best Ms. θύσασθαι, as if from θύσαι, cf. θυσάς.
 θύσανηδόν, Adv. fringe-like, Ael. N. A. 16. 11.
 θύσανόεις, Ep. θυσανόεις, εσσα, εν, furnished with θύσανοι, tasseled, fringed, Hom. (only in Il.); αἰγίδα θυσανόεσσαν 15. 229., 17. 593, etc.; ἀσπίδα θ. 21. 400.
 θύσανος [ῦ], ὁ, a tassel; mostly in pl. tassels, fringe, Hom. (only in Il.) of the tassels of the αἰγίς, 2. 448; and of Athena's ζώνη (prob. the same thing), 14. 181, cf. Hes. Sc. 225, Hdt. 4. 189; κιθῶν θυσανωτός Hdt. 2. 81 (see a representation in Rawlinson's Hdt. ii. p. 133); of the tufts of the golden fleece, Pind. P. 4. 411; of the long arms of the cuttlefish, Opp. H. 3. 177; δικτυωτός θ., with bells attached, Diod. 18. 26. (Perh. from θύω, because of their constant motion.)
 θύσαν-ουρος, ον, (οὔρα) with a rough, ragged tail, Hesych.
 θύσανώδης, ες, = θυσανόεις, tagged, ῥίζα Theophr. H. P. 1. 6. 4.
 θύσανωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from θυσανώω), = θυσανόεις, κιθῶν, αἰγίη Hdt. 2. 81., 4. 189; ἔνδυμα Joseph. B. J. 5. 5. 7.
 θύσειω, Dcsiderat. of θύω, Hdn. Epim. 249.
 θύσθλα, ον, τά, (θύω) the sacred implements of Bacchic orgies, the thyrsi, torches, etc., borne by the μαινομένοιο Διωνύσοιο τιθῆναι, Il. 6. 134.
 II. the Bacchic festival itself, Opp. C. 1. 26:—also in sing., Plut. 2. 501 E.
 III. generally, any sacrifice, θ. καταίθειν Lyc. 459, cf. 720, 929, Orph. Arg. 907, etc.
 θύσια, Ion. -λη, ἡ, (θύω) an offering or mode of offering, Hdt. 2. 39., 4. 60.
 2. in pl. like the Homeric θύεα, offerings, sacrifices, sacred rites, Batr. 176, Emped. 422, and Att.; ἐν θυσίησι εἶναι Hdt. 8. 99; θυσίαισι δέκεσθαι τινα Pind. P. 5. 115, cf. I. 5 (4). 38; θυσίησι ἰλάσκεσθαι τὸν θεόν Hdt. 1. 50., 6. 105; θυσίας ἔρδειν I. 131, al.; ἐπιτελέειν Ib. 63; ἀνάγειν 2. 60; εἶναι ἐν θυσίησι 8. 99; θυσίαν ποιῆσθαι, θύειν Plat. Symp. 174 C, Rep. 362 C; ἀγειν, ἀποδιδόναι Id. Alc. 2. 148 E, etc.; of family sacrifices, Lat. sacra privata, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 9, 5, Pol. 3. 9, 13:—of the gods, θυσίαν δέχεσθαι Aesch. Theb. 701: either θύσια θεοῦ or θ. θεῶν was used, Seidl. Eur. El. 1132.
 3. a festival, at which sacrifices were offered, Plat. Phaedo 61 B, Tim. 26 E, al.; θ. καὶ διαγωγὰ τοῦ συζῆν Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 13, cf. Eth. N. 8. 9, 5.
 II. the victim or offering itself, Luc. Sacrif. 12, Plut. 2. 184 E.
 θύσιάζω, fut. ἄσω, like θύω, to sacrifice, βοῦν, μῆλα Strato ap. Ath. 382 E; ὑπὲρ τινος Lys. 103. 31.
 2. θ. τινὶ to sacrifice to him, C. I. 2423 b; τινὶ ὑπὲρ τινος 5127 B. 37; θ. τῷ θεῷ καὶ βακχεύειν Diod. 4. 3.
 3. c. acc., τοὺς .. βωμοὺς θ. to sacrifice on them, Id. Excerpt. 602. 40.
 θύσιασμα, τό, = θυσία II, LXX (Ex. 29. 18); Cod. Vat. θυμίαμα.
 θύσιαστέον, verb. Adj. one must sacrifice, Theod. Prodr. p. 325.
 θύσιαστήριον, τό, an altar, LXX (Ex. 27. 1 sq., al.), N. T.
 θύσιαστήριος, α, ον, sacrificial, ὕμνος Timae. ap. Schol. Pind. p. 312.
 θύσιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a sacrificer, Schol. Eur. Hec. 221.
 θύσιμος, ον, (θύω) fit for sacrifice, κτήνεα Hdt. 1. 50, Ar. Ach. 784, etc.
 θύσιο-πάρεδρος, ον, attending sacrifices, Eccl.
 θύσιο-ουργός, ὄν, offering sacrifice, Ptol. Tetr. 179. 21.
 θύσις [ῦ], εως, ἡ, (θύω) a raging, ἀπὸ τῆς θ. καὶ ζέσεως τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Crat. 419 E.
 II. = θυσία, v. sub ἐπίθυσις.
 θυσκάριον, τό, Dim. of sq.
 θύσκη, ἡ, a vessel for incense, E. M. 458. 53, Suid.; cf. θυίσκη.
 θυσμικός, ἡ, ὄν, sacrificial, C. I. 2339 (add.).
 θυσαῖνοι, Ep. for θυσαν-.
 θυσαῖος, ἄδος, ὁ, frantic, epith. of Bacchus, C. I. 871; cf. θυιάς.
 θυστάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (θύω A) of sacrifice, sacrificial, θυστὰς βοή the cry uttered in sacrificing, Aesch. Theb. 269; θ. λιταί the prayers accompanying a sacrifice, Soph. Ant. 1019.
 II. as Subst. = θυιάς, Hesych., who also has θύστης, ὁ, a priest, as a Cretan word.
 θύτειον, τό, a place for sacrificing, Aeschin. 70. fin.
 θύτέον, verb. Adj. one must sacrifice, Ar. Av. 1237, Plat. Rep. 365 E.
 θύτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (θύω A) a sacrificer, slayer, Aesch. Ag. 225, 240, Soph. Tr. 613, 661, 1192.
 θύτήριον, τῷ, = θύμα, Eur. I. T. 243.
 πτα, name of a constellation, Arat. 402.
 III. = θυματήριον, Phot., cf. Eust. Opusc. 239. 11.
 θύτης [ῦ], ον, ὁ, a sacrificer, App. Hisp. 85, Hdn. 4. 12, C. I. 5763; Dor. θύτας, Ib. 1766.
 θύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (θύω A) of or for sacrifice, μαχαίριδιον Luc. Pisc. 45:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of the haruspex, Ath. 659 D, Hdn. 8. 3; so, τὸ θυτικόν Plut. 2. 904 E; θ. μαντεία Schol. Aesch. Pr. 496.
 θύτις, ἰδος, fem. of θύτης, Hesych.; θύτρια, of θύτήρ, Suid.
 θύψαι, θύψω, fut., v. sub τύψω.
 θύψις, εως, ἡ, (τύψω) a burning, Suid. s. v. θυμάλωψ.
 θύω (A): Πომ., etc.: impf. ἔθων, Ep. θύων 15. 222, Ion. θύεσκον Hippon. 28; fut. θύσω [ῦ] Eur., Plat., etc., Dor. θυῶ Theocr. 2. 33; aor. ἔθυσα Od., Att., Ep. θύσα Od. 14. 446; pf. τέθυκα Ar. Lys. 1062, Plat., cf. Draco 46. 26., 87. 25:—Med.; fut. θύσομαι Eur. Heracl. 340 (but as pass., Hdt. 7. 197); aor. ἔθυσάμην Hdt., Att.:—Pass., fut. τῦθήσομαι Diod. 16. 91; aor. ἐτύθην [ῦ] Hdt. 1. 216, Aesch. Cho. 242; pf. τέθυμαι Aesch. Eum. 341, Ar. Av. 1034, Xen., but in med. sense, Id. Hcll. 5. 1, 18; and so plqpf. ἐτέθυτο Ib. 3. 1, 23.—(On the Root, v. θύω B.) [ῦ always in fut. and aor., ῥ in pf. act. and pass., and in aor. pass.; ῥ long also in pres. and impf., except in trisyll. cases of part., θύοντα Od. 15. 260; θύοντες h. Hom. Ap. 491; θύοντι Theocr. 4. 21.—Later, we

have a few other exceptions; θύεσκε Hippon. 28; ἔθυε, θύων Pind. O. 10 (11). 69., 13. 98; θύειν, at the end of a line, Eur. El. 1141, Cycl. 334, Ar. Ach. 792 (spoken by a foreigner); θύεις, θύω Strato ap. Ath. 382 E.]
 I. Act. to offer part of a meal as first-fruits to the gods, (τὸ θύειν δωρεῖσθαι ἐστὶ τοῖς θεοῖς Plat. Euthyphro 14 C), θεοῖσι δὲ θύσαι ἀνώγει Πάτροκλον .., ὁ δ' ἐν πυρὶ βάλλε θυηλάς Il. 9. 219 (where Aristarch. noted that Hom. used the word only in the sense of offering or burning, never = σφάζειν, to slaughter for sacrifice); ἡ βα καὶ ἀργματα θύσε θεοῖς, of a drink-offering, Od. 14. 446, cf. 15. 260; so, ἐνθα δὲ πῦρ κείαντες ἐθύσαμεν (sc. τῶν τυρῶν) made an offering of cheese, 9. 231, cf. omnino Ath. 179 B sq.:—so, θ. ἀκρόθινα Pind. O. 10 (11). 70; πέλανον, δειπνα Aesch. Pers. 204, Eum. 109; κριθάς, πυρούς, μελιτούττας Ar. Av. 565 sqq.; in Hdt. c. dat. rei, θ. τούτῳ ὅ τι ἔχει ἕκαστος I. 50; so, θ. ἵπποισι (v. l. for ἵππους) I. 216.
 2. to sacrifice, i. e. by slaying a victim, τῷ ἡλίῳ θ. ἵππους (v. l. ἵπποισι) Hdt. 1. 216; ταῦρον Pind. O. 13. 96; αὐτοῦ παῖδα Aesch. Ag. 1417, cf. Soph. El. 532, etc.; ἱρά Hdt. 1. 59; ἱερεῖα Thuc. 1. 126, etc.; θ. θύματα, θυσίας, διαβατήρια, ἐπιπικία, ζώαγρια, v. sub vocc.:—and simply, to slaughter, slay, Hdt. 1. 126, Ar. Lys. 1061:—Pass., τὰ τεθυμένα the flesh of the victim, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 14, etc.; τὰ τεθ. ἱερά Ib. 3. 5, 5; τὰ θύμενα Id. Lac. 15, 3.
 3. absol. to sacrifice, offer sacrifices, Hdt. 1. 31, al., Aesch. Ag. 594, Fr. 156, Soph. O. C. 1159; τοῖσι θεοῖσι θ. Pherecr. Avt. 1, cf. Hdt. 4. 60., 8. 138; θεῶν ἕνεκα Menand. Δύσκ. 3.
 4. to celebrate with offerings or sacrifices, c. acc., σῶστρα θ. Hdt. 1. 118; γενέθλια Plat. Alc. 1. 121 C; Λυκαῖα, Ἡράκλεια Xen. An. 1. 2, 10, Dem. 368. 11; ἐλευθέρια Henioch. Incert. 1. 10; γάμους Plut. Pomp. 55.
 5. c. dupl. acc., εὐαγγέλια θ. ἑκατὸν βοῦς to sacrifice a hundred oxen for the good news, Ar. Eq. 656.
 6. Ἔστία θύειν, proverb. of niggards, because sacrifices to Vesta admitted no one to share the offering, Theopomp. Com. Καπ. 4.
 II. Med. to cause to be offered, to have a victim slain in order to take the auspices, and so to take the auspices, Hdt. 7. 167, 189, cf. Aesch. Ag. 137, Eur. Heracl. 340; ἐπὶ Πέρσῃ, ἐπὶ Κρότωνᾶ, i. e. on marching against .., Hdt. 5. 44., 9. 10, cf. Xen. An. 7. 8, 21:—rarely c. inf., θύομαι ἰέναι I consult the auspices about going, i. e. to know whether I may go or not, Xen. An. 2. 2, 3; so, θύεσθαι ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ Ib. 6. 4, 9; ὑπὲρ τῆς μονῆς Ib. 5. 6, 27; ἐθυόμην εἰ βέλτιον ἦν I offered sacrifices [to learn] whether .., Ib. 5. 9, 31 (so in Act., ἔθυε τῷ Διὶ .., πότῃρα ἀμεινον εἶη .., Ib. 7. 6, 44); διαβατήρια θύεσθαι, as in Act., Thuc. 5. 54:—metaph. to tear in pieces, of wild beasts, Aesch. Ag. 137.
 θύω (B) [ῦ], aor. ἔθυσα Call. Fr. 82:—like θύω, θυνέω, of any violent motion, to rush on or along, of a rushing wind, ἀνεμος μὲν ἐπαύσατο λαίλαπι θύων Od. 12. 400; Ζέφυρος μεγάλῳ σὺν λαίλαπι θύων Ib. 408; of a swollen river, ὁ δ' ἐπέσσυτο οἰδματι θύων rushing with swollen stream, Il. 21. 234, cf. 324., 23. 230., Hes. Th. 109, 131; of the sea, κύμα δ' ὄπισθεν πορφύρεον μέγα θύε Od. 13. 85; so, δάπεδον δ' ἄπαν αἵματι θύεν the ground boiled with blood, 11. 420., 22. 309:—hence, generally, to storm, rage, ἡ γὰρ ὄγ' ὀλοῖται φρεσὶ θύει Il. 1. 342; ἔγχεῖ θύεν 11. 180; κασιγνήτα μένει θύοισα Pind. P. 3. 57; θύουσαν Ἄιδου μητέρα Aesch. Ag. 1235; πυκνὰ δὲ οἱ κραδίη ἐντοσθεν ἔθυεν Ar. Rh. 3. 755; c. inf. to desire eagerly, ἐνισπεῖν Ib. 3. 655:—of a horse, Call. Fr. 82; of a serpent, Nic. Th. 129. [ῦ always: for θύμενος [ῦ] in Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 D, Bgk. reads σύμενος.]
 (Curt. refers θύω (A) and θύω (B) to a common Root, taking the first signif. to be that of rushing, excitement, and the second that of burning, whence comes that of offering, sacrificing. To θύω (A) belong θύω, θυνέω, θύελλα, θυάς (θυιάς), θυώνη, θυμός; to θύω (B) belong θύμα, θυμέλη, θυσία, θυστάς (θυόνη), θύος, θυήεις, θυμός, θύμβρα, θεῖον (θέφειον). So we have, on the one hand, Skt. dhū, dhūkōmi (commoveo, agito); O. H. G. tunst (vis, impetus); Slav. dunati (spirare); Lith. dumas (θυμός);—and, on the other hand, dhūmas (fumus); Lat. fumus, suffio, perhaps favilla;—Goth. dauins (odor); Slav. dymu (fumus); Lith. dumai (θύη); O. H. G. toum (vapor, fumus).)
 θυώδης, ες, (θύος, ὄδ-ωδα, cf. εὐώδης, δυσ-ώδης):—smelling of incense, sweet-smelling, fragrant, εἶματα .. θυώδεα Od. 5. 264; θαλάμοιο θυώδεος 4. 121; βωμός h. Hom. Ap. 87; νηός h. Ven. 58, Theocr. 17. 123; Οὐλυμπος h. Merc. 322; λίβανος Emped. 422; καπνός Eur. Andr. 1025.
 II. (θύον, εἶδος) like the tree θύον, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 3., 5. 4, 2.
 θυώεις, εσσα, εν, = θυβεις, Hesych., whence Casaub. restores θυῶεν (for θυῶθεν) in Hedyll. ap. Ath. 486 C.
 θύωμα, τό, (θύω) that which is burnt as incense; in pl. spices, Simon. Iamb. 14, Hdt. 2. 40, 86.
 θυώνη, ἡ, (θύω B) epith. of Semelē, h. Hom. 5. 21, Pind. P. 3. 177, Ar. Rh., etc., v. Valck. Diatr. p. 154: hence Bacchus himself is Thyoneus, Horat.:—Adj., Θυοναῖος Διόνυσος Opp. C. 1. 27.
 θυωρίς (sc. τράπεζα), ἡ, a table for offerings, Poll. 4. 123.
 θυωρίτης, ον, ὁ, one who serves a θυωρός, Hesych.:—metaph., θ. κάλλους an examiner of beauty, of Paris, Lyc. 93.
 θυωρός, ὁ, (θύος) taking care of offerings, θ. τράπεζα a hospitable board, Call. Dian. 134; οἱ θεοὶ τὴν τράπεζαν θυωρὸν καλοῦσιν Pherecr. in Diog. L. 1. 119.
 II. (θύος) a perfumer, Nic. Th. 103.
 θῶ, ὁ, apocop. for θῶραξ, Anth. P. 6. 85.
 θῶή θῶή (v. ἄθῶος), ἡ, a penalty, θῶήν ἐπιθήσομεν Od. 2. 192; θῶήν ἀλέεινεν Ἀχαιῶν a penalty imposed by them, Il. 13. 669.
 II. in form θῶιον (cf. ζῶός, ζῶον), Archil. 98.
 θῶκέω, Ion. and Dor. for θᾶκέω.
 θῶκος, ὁ, Ion. for θᾶκος, q. v.
 θῶμα, θῶμάζω, θῶμάσιος, Ion. for θανμ-, Hdt.
 θῶμαι, Dor. for θουάομαι, Hesych., E. M.; fut. θωσοῦμαι Epich. 167 Ahr.
 θωμεύω, (θωμός) to hear up, Hesych.

Θῶμιγξ, ἰγγος, ὁ, a cord, string, Hdt. 1. 199, Ael. V. H. 3. 26: a bow-string, Aesch. Pers. 461, Eum. 182: a fishing-line, Opp. H. 3. 76, etc.:—written θῶμιξ in Anth. P. 9. 343.

Θωμίξω or -ίσσω, to whip, scourge, νῶτον μάστιγι θωμιχθεῖς Anacr. 20. 10:—acc. to Hesych. to bind.

Θῶμισυ, Ep. crasis for τὸ ἥμισυ, Hes. Op. 557.
Θωμάς, ὁ, = σωρός, a heap, Aesch. Ag. 295, Ar. Lys. 973, Fr. 19, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 4, Anth. P. 6. 299. (Like θημών, from √ΘΕ, τί-θημι.)

Θωπέα, ἡ, (θωπεύω) flattery, adulation, Eur. Or. 670, Ar. Eq. 887 (in pl.); so, θωπέαι λόγων Plat. Legg. 906 B; θ. κολακικαί Ib. 633 D.

Θωπευμα, τό, a piece of flattery, Ar. Vesp. 563; in pl. caresses, Eur. Supp. 1103, Plut. 2. 823 C:—Dim. θωπευμάτια, τά, bits of flattery, Ar. Eq. 788.

Θωπευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to flatter, fawning, of dogs, Arist. H. A. 1. 1. 33; τὰ θωπευτικά flattery, Plat. Legg. 634 A. Adv. -κῶς, Dio C. 69. 9, Galen.

Θωπεύω, (θῶψ) to flatter, fawn on, cajole, wheedle, Lat. adulari, τινά Soph. O. C. 1003, 1336, Eur. Heracl. 983, Ar. Ach. 657, Eq. 48; σὺ ταῦτα θῶπευ' be it thine to flatter thus, Soph. El. 397; θ. τὸν δεσπότην λόγῳ Plat. Theaet. 173 A; καιρὸν θ., like καιρῶ θεραπεύειν, to be a time-server, Pseudo-Phocyl. 87:—to caress or pat a horse, Xen. Eq. 10, 13, Cyn. 6, 21; of dogs, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 29:—Pass., Ar. Eq. 1116.

Θωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, (θῶψ) = θωπευτικός, Ar. Lys. 1037. Adv. -κῶς, Suid.

Θῶπλα, Att. contr. for τὰ ὄπλα, Ar. Av. 449.

Θῶπτω, = θωπεύω, c. acc., θῶπτε τὸν κρατοῦντ' αἰεί Aesch. Prom. 937; fut. θῶψεις Id. Fr. 231. (Cf. θῶψ.)

Θωρᾶκίον, τό, = θωράκιον II, a breast-work, wall, Aesch. Theb. 32, C. I. 3278, al.

Θωρᾶκίζω, fut. ἴσω, prose form of θωρήσσω, to arm with a breastplate or corslet, θωρακίσας αὐτοὺς καὶ ἵππους Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 22:—Med. to put on one's breastplate, Id. An. 2. 2, 14:—Pass., θωρακισθεῖς with one's breastplate on, Ib. 3. 4, 35; οἱ τεθωρακισμένοι cuirassiers, Thuc. 2. 100, Xen. An. 2. 5, 35.

II. generally, to cover with defensive armour, ἐθωράκισε πλὴν τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν Id. Cyr. 6. 1, 29; ὄγκῳ .. χλανίδος εὖ τεθωρακισμένος Ephipp. Navag. 1. 10:—metaph., θ. ἑαυτοῦς, of wild boars, to sheathe themselves in mud, preparatory to fighting, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 3; θωρακισθεῖς πῆλῳ Strabo 812.

Θωρᾶκικός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering in the chest, Aët.

Θωράκιον [ᾱ], Dim. of θώραξ, Luc. Paras. 49. II. like

θώραξ III, θωρακίον, a breast-work, parapet, wall, Diod. 17. 44, Anon. ap. Suid., Philo 2. 324, 476:—also a defence for those who worked the battering-ram, Lat. pluteus, Athenio de Mach. p. 6; or for those who attempted to burn the enemy's engines, Diod. 14. 51; λύγου θ. Menodot. ap. Ath. 672 D:—also the tower on the back of elephants, or rather the upper part thereof, Polyb. Fr. Hist. 22, Diod. 2. 17:—a crow's-nest at the mast-head, in which javelin-men were stationed, Asclepiad. ap. Ath. 475 A.

Θωρᾶκισμός, ὁ, an arming with breastplates, LXX (2 Macc. 5. 3), Eust. Opusc. 218. 35.

Θωρᾶκίτης, ὄν, ὁ, a soldier with breast-armour only, Polyb. 10. 29, 6.

Θωρᾶκο-ειδής, ἔς, breastplate-shaped, ὕφασμα Philo 2. 226.

Θωρᾶκο-ζώνη, ἡ, a cuirass-belt, Schol. II. 11. 234.

Θωρᾶκο-ποιός, ὄν, making breastplates, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 9.

Θωρᾶκο-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, dealer in breastplates, Ar. Pax in Ind. personarum.

Θωρᾶκοφορία, ἡ, a wearing of breastplates, Byz.

Θωρᾶκο-φόρος, Ion. θωρηκ-, ὄν, wearing a breastplate, a cuirassier, Hdt. 7. 89, 92., 8. 113, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 36.

Θώραξ, ἄκος, Ion. and Ep. θώρηξ, ηκος, ὁ: (θωρήσσω):—a breastplate, cuirass, corslet, Hom. (only in Il.); mostly χάλκεος, and, from the rich work on it, ποικίλος, παναίολος, πολυδαίδαλος, etc.; θ. φολικωτός Posidipp. Χορ. 1. 8; also of linen, Hdt. 3. 47, etc.; for Il. 4. 133., 20. 415, v. sub ἄντομαι:—the breast and back pieces which composed it were called γύαλα, which were fastened by clasps (ὄχεις) on both sides, cf. Paus. 10. 26, 5:—θώρακα καὶ χύα, a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν, Ar. Ach. 1133:—later of armour generally, cf. θωρακίζω II.

II. the part covered by the breastplate, the whole trunk, Hippocr. 6, Eur. H. F. 1095, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 12, cf. 13, 1, Probl. 33. 9, 1; but sometimes taken as extending below the midriff, Plat. Tim. 69 E; ἀπ' αὐχένος μέχρι αἰδοίων Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 1, cf. P. A. 4. 10, 11:—but in later Medic. the breast properly so called, the chest:—there is a play on signfs. I and II in Ar. Vesp. 1194, 5. 2. a bandage for the chest, Galen. 12. 493.

III. the breast-work of a wall, like θωράκιον, esp. the outer wall, Lat. lorica moenium, Hdt. 1. 181, Dio C. 74. 10. 2. = δρύφρακτος, Byz. (The Lat. lorica, v. sub Θθ. II. 5.)

Θωρηκοφόρος, ὄν, Ion. for θωρακοφόρος.

Θωρηκτής, οὐ, ὁ, (θωρήσσω) armed with breastplate or cuirass, Ἀργεῖοισι θωρηκτῆσι II. 21. 429; Λυκίων, Τρώων πύκα θωρηκτῶν armed with stout cuirass, 12. 317., 15. 689., 21. 377.

Θώρηξ, ηκος, ὁ, Ion. and Ep. for θώραξ.

Θώρηξις, εως, ἡ, a drinking of unmixed wine, drunkenness, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Galen. 18. 1. p. 154; generally, drinking, Hipp. 484. 35.

Θωρήσσω, Ep. aor. θώρηξα, subj. θωρήσομεν (for -ομεν) II. 2. 72. Like the Att. θωρακίζω, to arm with a breastplate: and, generally, to arm, get soldiers under arms, θωρήξαι ἐκέλευε .. Ἀχαιοὺς II. 2. 11; Μυρμιδῶνας .. θώρηξεν Ἀχιλλεύς 16. 155:—more usual in Med. and Pass., θωρήσσομαι, fut. ξομαι: aor. ἐθώρηχθην:—to arm oneself, put one's harness on, αὐτίκα θωρήσσαντο II. 19. 352; τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες 8. 530, etc.; ἐς πόλεμον ἄμα λαφ' θωρηχθῆναι 1. 226; also, πόλεμον μετὰ θωρηχθῆναι 20. 329; θωρήσσεσθαι Od. 12. 227; τεύχε' ἐνείκα θωρηχθῆναι I will bring you arms to arm yourselves withal, 22. 139; ἐθωρήσσαντο δὲ χαλκῶ 23. 369; ἐν τῷδε (sc. θώρακι) πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους θωρήσομαι Ar. Ach. 1134; to which Dicaeopolis replies, ἐν τῷδε (sc. χοῖ) πρὸς τοὺς συμπίτας θ., with reference to signf. II. II. to satisfy with drink, Hipp. 1046 B; θ. φρένα πότῳ Nic. Al. 32: to make drunk,

to intoxicate, like μεθύσκω, Theogn. 840:—Med. to drink unmixed wine, to get drunk, like μεθύω, with or without οἶνον, Theogn. 413, 470, 508, 880, Pind. Fr. 44; θωρηχθεῖς ὑπὸ οἴνου Hipp. 514. 15.—Later writers used Act. in intr. sense like Med.; whereas Nic. used Med. in causal sense, τὸν μὲν .. νέκταρι θωρήξαιο Al. 224.

Θῶς, θῶός, ὁ, also ἡ, a beast of prey of the wolf kind (Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 12), prob. the jackal, Canis aureus (which is still called θῶς in the Levant); they hunt in packs, Τρῶες ἔπονθ' ὡς εἴ τε δαφουνοὶ θῶες .. ὄμφ' ἔλαφον II. 11. 474, where they appear as the lion's providers, cf. 479 sq., Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 28., 9. 44, 9; associated with leopards and wolves, 13. 103; θ. καὶ πάνθηρες Hdt. 4. 192:—a pl. θῶαντες (from θῶας) occurs in C. I. 6131 b. (Prob. akin to θῶάσω, from their wailing cry at night; so, the Skt. name for jackal, krōshtri, is from kruś, to cry.)

Θῶσσω, = θωρήσσω II, aor. 1 θῶσαι or θᾶσαι, Hesych.; aor. pass. θωχθεῖς Soph. Fr. 183:—θωστήριον, τό, = εὐωχητήριον, Hesych.

Θωτάξω, = τωθάξω, Hesych.

Θωυκτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a barker, roarer, crier, Anth. Plan. 4. 91.

Θωῦμα, θωυμάξω, etc., less correct forms for θῶμα, θωμάξω, etc.

Θωυσμός, οὐ, ὁ, a barking, κυνῶν Nicet. Ann. 214 B.

Θωύσσω, fut. ξω, of a dog, to bark, boy, Ep. ap. Suid.; of a gnat, to buzz, Aesch. Ag. 893:—generally, to cry aloud, shout out, Soph. Aj. 308, Eur. Tro. 153, Or. 168; c. acc. cogn., τόνδ' ἐθῶυξας λόγον Aesch. Pr. 393; τάσδ' ἀγγελίας ἐθῶυξεν Ib. 1041; τήνδε θῶύσσει βοήν Soph. Aj. 335. 2. c. acc. pers. to call on, call, φθέγμα'.. τινὸς θῶυξεν αὐτόν (note the omission of the augm.), Id. O. C. 1624; also c. dat., θ. κυσί to shout to dogs, Eur. Hipp. 219, cf. Bacch. 871.

Θῶψ, gen. θωπός, ὁ, a flatterer, fawner, false friend, Hdt. 3. 80, Poëta in An. Ox. 2. 414, Antipho ap. Suid. II. as Adj., θῶπες λόγοι fawning speeches, Plat. Theaet. 175 E; θῶπα τρόπαν cited from Philo; v. Ruhnk. Tim. (From √ΘΩΠ come also θῶπτω, θωπεύω.)

I

Ἰ, ι, ἰῶτα, τό, indecl., ninth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral ι' = 10, but ι = 10,000.

I. Always pronounced as a vowel, except that, in Poets, it is used somewhat like our y (Germ. j) before a vowel:—this remains in some Homeric forms, Αἰγυπτίης = Αἰγυπτύης Od. 4. 127; but even then it has no influence on the quantity of the preceding syll., as, καὶ πάντων ἴσασι πόλιας (= πόλυας) Od. 8. 560:—in other cases the substitution of ι for y is inferred from cognate forms, as πάτρ-ιος = Skt. pitr-yas; ἄγ-ιος = S. yağ-yas; gen. ἵππο-ιο (ἵκφοσ-γο) = S. asvas-ya: κεινός (Ion. for κενός) = κενυός, S. sun-yas; μέσσοσ (Ep. for μέσσοσ) = μέσσοσ, S. maśyas, Lat. medius, Goth. midjis; ἰάπ-τω = Lat. jac-ia.—The ι subscriptum was called by the Gr. Gramm. ι προσγεγραμμένον, adscriptum, and was so written, e. g. τῶι (not τῷ), as is still done in capital letters:—the present mode came into use in the 13th century. εἰ for ἰ became common in Inscr. and MSS. after the time of Augustus, Newton Inscr. of Br. Mus. p. 38.

II. Changes of ι: 1. Dor., ι is used for υ in the 3 pl. and part. pres., as φιλέοισι, γελάοισι, εἰόισα for φιλέουσι, etc.; so also Μοῖσα, Ἀρέθοισα for Μοῦσα, etc. b. also added to a in some Adjs., and in the aor. part., as μέλαις, τάλαις, δίψαις for μέλας, etc.; and in the acc. pl. fem. of 1st decl., as ταῖς νύμφαις for τὰς νύμφας. 2. Boeot. for ε, as θιός for θεός, Keil Inscr. 1; πολεμαρχίῳ for -έῳ, Ib. 11; so Lacon. σιός, σεῖος for θεός, θεῖος. 3. ι easily passes into εἰ, whence forms like εἴλω ἴλλω, εἴλη ἴλη, εἴρην ἴρην, v. Plat. Crat. 418 C: ι was sometimes exchanged with ε, as in ἐστία, Ion. ἰστίη; but ι is more freq. inserted to lengthen the syll., e. g. εἶν, εἶς, ξεῖνος, κεινός, πνεῖω, ὑπεῖρ, διαί, μεταί, παραί, for ἐν, ἐς, etc.; rarely in the middle of words, as μεσαιπόλιος, ὑδοιπόρος, παραιβάτης:—so, Roots in ι are prolonged into εἰ, ἴμι (√Ι, ἴμεν ire) becomes εἴμι; √ΠΙΘ becomes πέιθω; √ΛΙΠ λείπω, etc.; also into οἰ, as ἴμεν οἶμος, cf. also οἶκος vicus, οἶνος vinum, λείβω λοῖβη libare. 4. in forming words, ι and γ are sometimes interchanged, Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἀνήνοθεν 30. 5. some words have ι prefixed, as αἰβοῖ ἰαβοῖ, ἄλλομαι ἐφ-ιάλτης, αὖω ἰαῦω, οὐλος ἰουλος, cf. Ἰακχος, ἰάλλω. 6. others take λ before ι, ἴγδη λίγδος, ἰκμάω λικμάω.

[The Quantity of ι varies. It is a common termin. of Adverbs, but even here no law has yet been obtained, Spitzn. Vers. Heroic. p. 47, Göttl. Theodos. pp. 74, 229.]

-ι, iota demonstrativum, in familiar Att. (not in Trag.), is attached to demonstr. Pronouns, to strengthen their force, and as it were point out the individual, as οὐτοσί, αὐτήι, τουτί, Lat. hicce; ἐκεινοσί, ὀδί, ταδί, τοσοουτοσί, τοσοουδί, τυννουτοσί, etc.; also with the Particles γε δέ μὲν inserted, as τουτοσί, τουτοδί, ταυτηνδί, τηδεδί, τουτουμενί, for τουτί γε, ταυτηνί δέ, etc., v. Dind. Ar. Eq. 1357; also to demonstr. Adv., as οὐτωσί, ὠδί, ἐνθαδί, δευρί, νυνί, and νυνδί for νυνί δέ.—Of these forms, such as end in σί are sometimes written in MSS. with ν ἐφεκλυστικόν before a vowel, as οὐτοσίν, ἐκεινοσίν, οὐτωσίν, etc., but wrongly; for ν ἐφεκλυστικόν never otherwise follows ι, nor do Poets ever add it even to -σι (as might be expected) metri grat. [ι always, with the accent, whereas a long vowel or diphthong before it is shortened, as αὐτήι, οὐτοῖι.]

Ἰ, as nom. of the reflex. Pron. οὐ, sui, of which we have nom. ἴ, Soph. (Fr. 418) ap. Apollon. Pron. 330 B, Dion. Thr. in A. B. 640, E. M., etc., restored by Bekk. in Plat. Symp. 175 C, 223 D:—dat. ἴν αὐτῷ, sibi ipsi, Hcs. Fr. 66; ἴν (enclit.) Pind. P. 4. 62 (37 Böckh).—Compare the forms μίν, νίν, σφίν; and for the other cases, v. sub οὐ, σφεῖς. [ι, acc. to Draco p. 106, but ἴ, Soph. l. c.]

ιά, Ion. ἰή, ἦ, = βοή, ἰωή, a voice, cry, Orac. ap. Hdt. I. 85, Aesch. Pers. 936; σύριγγος ἰά Eur. Rhes. 553.
 ἰα, ἰῆς, ἰῆ, ἰαν, old Ion. fem. of εἶς, for μία, μῆς, etc.
 ἰά [ἰ], τά, heterocl. pl. of ἰός, an arrow, Il. 20. 68.
 ἰα [ἰ], τά, pl. of ἰόν, a violet, h. Hom. Cer. 6.
 ἰάσω, fut. ἄσω, (ἰάς), = ἰωνίζω, Schol. Luc. Catapl. 22, Hermog.
 ἰάσω, (ἰα) to cry aloud, Theognost. Can. 18.
 ἰάσω, (ἰον) to be of a violet colour, Helioid. 2. 30.
 ἰαί, 1. a barbarous exclam. of sorrow, Soph. Fr. 54. 2. of triumph, Ar. Lys. 1292; ἰαί ἰαί Id. Eccl. 1179; cf. ἰή.
 ἰαίβοι [ἰ], Comic exclamation for αἰβοί, Ar. Vesp. 1338.
 ἰαίνω, Ion. impf. -εσκον Q. Sm. 7. 340: aor. ἰῆνα Od., Dor. ἰάνα Pind.:—Pass., aor. ἰάνθη. [ἰ, except in augm. tenses, e. g. Od. 15. 165; but at the beginning of a verse ἰ without augm., Il. 23. 598, Od. 22. 59, Anth. P. 12. 95, Q. Sm. II. c.] (Origin uncertain.) To heat, ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ πυρὶ χαλκῶν ἰῆνατε Od. 8. 426:—Pass., ἰαίνετο δ' ὕδωρ 10. 359: hence ἰαίνεται χολοῦται Phryn. Trag. ap. Hesych. 2. to melt, ἰαίνετο κηρός Od. 12. 175: metaph., θυμὸν ἰαίνειν to melt the heart, Il. 24. 119. 3. more commonly in Hom. (cf. Plut. 2. 947 C), to warm, cheer, Lat. *fovere*, κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἰαίνειν h. Hom. Cer. 435; θυμὸν ἰαίνειν τινί Od. 15. 379, Pind. O. 7. 76, Theocr. 7. 29; καρδίαν Alcman 20, Pind. P. 1. 20; νόον Ib. 2. 166:—oftener in Pass., ἰνα .. σὺ φρεσὶ σῆσιν ἰανθῆς Il. 19. 174; ἐν φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἰάνθη 24. 321; θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι ἰάνθη Od. 4. 549; εἰσύκε σὸν κῆρ ἰανθῆ 22. 59; τοιοῦτο δὲ θυμὸς ἰάνθη Il. 23. 598; also c. dat., σοι .. μετὰ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἰάνθη Ib. 600, cf. 24. 321, etc.; also, θυμὸν ἰάνθη 23. 47; φρένας ἔνδον ἰάνθη 24. 382; μέτωπον ἰάνθη her brow unfolded, Il. 15. 103; c. dat. rei, to take delight in, σφιν ἰαίνομαι εἰσορώσα Od. 19. 537; so, καρδίην ἰαίνεται Archil. 33; ἰανθεὶς ἀοιδαῖς Pind. O. 2. 26; cf. εὐφροσύνη;—later, ἰαίνειν τινά τινι Manetho 3. 184, Polyæn. 1. 1. II. = ἰάομαι, to heal or save, τινὰ ὀδυνάων Q. Sm. 10. 327; ὑπέκ κακοῦ ἰαίνονται 4. 402.—Ep. and Lyric word, never used by Trag.
 ἰάκος, ἦ, ὄν, (ἰάς) Ionic, Polyb. ap. Ath. 440 B:—τὸ ἰακόν the Ionic form, Ath. 400 C. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 1064. 4.
 ἰάκχα, ἦς, ἦ, Sicyonic name of a perfumed garland, Philct. and Timach. ap. Ath. 678 A, Hesych.
 ἰακχ-ἄγωγός, ὄν, bearing the image of Bacchus on his festivals, C. I. 481. II, Poll. 1. 35.
 ἰακχάω, to shout ἰακχος, Longus 3. II (v. l. ἰακχεύσαντες); c. acc. cogn., ἰακχάειν φωνήν Hdt. 8. 65. II. generally, = ἰαχέω, of birds, ἰακχ. ἀοιδῆν Orph. Lith. 46.
 ἰακχαῖος, α, ὄν, Bacchanalian, στέφανος Philct. 22.
 ἰακχέον, τό, the temple of Bacchus, Plut. Aristid. 27, Alciphro 3. 59.
 ἰακχέω, ἰακχή, v. sub ἰαχ-.
 ἰακχίος, ἰα, ἰον, = ἰακχαῖος, restored by Erf. in Soph. O. T. 1219 (for ἰαχέων).
 ἰακχος, ὄ, (v. sub Βάκχος) *Iacchos*, mystic name of Bacchus, Ar. Ran. 398 sq., Valck. Hdt. 8. 65; τὸν ἰακχὸν ἐξελαύνειν to lead forth a Bacchic procession, Plut. Alcib. 34. 2. the festal song in his honour (such as we have in Ar. l. c.), Hdt. 8. 65, Athenio ap. Ath. 213 D, Anon. ap. Suid., C. I. (add.) 4935 b:—in Eur. Cycl. 69, where the word is found as if an Adj., ἰακχος φδῆ, the later word is prob. a gloss. to interpr. ἰακχος. II. used by the Tyrant Dionysius for χοῖρος, Ath. 98 D.
 ἰαλεμίζω, Ion. ἰηλ-, (ἰάλεμος) to bewail, Call. Fr. 176.
 ἰαλεμίστρια, Ion. ἰηλ-, ἦ, a wailing woman, restored in Aesch. Cho. 424 by Herm., from Hesych. (ἰηλεμστρίας· θρηνηστρίας); cf. Κίσσιος.
 ἰάλεμος [ἰ], Ion. ἰηλ-, ὄ, a wail, lament, dirge, Aesch. Supp. 116, Eur. Rhes. 895, Tro. 1304, Phoen. 1034, etc.:—proverb., ἰαλέμου ψυχρότερος, of something tedious and dull, Zenob. 4. 39. II. as Adj., hapless, melancholy, Theocr. 15. 98, Menand. Θησ. 3; ἰαλ. ποιηταί Luc. Pseudol. 24; ἰατροί Galen. 8. 835. (Prob. from the cry ἰή.)
 ἰαλεμ-ώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like an ἰάλεμος, wretched, Phot., Suid.
 ἰαλία, ἦ, Crctan for φωνή, Hesych.
 ἰάλλω: fut. ἰάλλω (ἐπ-) Ar. Nub. 1299: aor. ἰῆλα Od., Dor. ἰάλα Sophron 32 Ahr.:—[ἰ, unless it be augmented; but Hom. never uses the augm.]. (On the Root, v. sub fin.) To send forth, ὀϊστὸν ἀπὸ νευρῆφιν ἰάλλεν Il. 8. 300, 309; hut used by Hom. mostly in phrase, ἐπ' ὀνείατα χεῖρας ἰάλλον they put forth their hands to the dishes; and so, ἐπὶ σίτῳ χ. ἰ. Od. 10. 376; ἐτάροις ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἰ. laid hands upon my comrades, 9. 288; περὶ χερσὶ δὲ δεσμὸν ἰῆλα threw chains around thy arms, Il. 15. 19; ἐπὶ δεσμὸν ἰῆλε Od. 8. 447. 2. rarely c. acc. objecti, like ἰάπτω 2, ἀριστον ἀτιμίησιν ἰάλλειν to assail him with insults, Lat. *ignominia petere*, Od. 13. 142. 3. later, simply, to send, ἀγγελοῦν Theogn. 573, cf. Aesch. Cho. 45; ἐπὶ Δαδώνης .. θεοπρόπους ἰάλλεν Id. Fr. 659; Δίκην ἰάλλε σύμμαχον Id. Cho. 497; ἰ. ἀτρακτον to shoot it, Anth. P. 5. 188; Φθία ἐλεύθερον ἦμαρ ἰ. to send .., Ib. 7. 529; ἰάλλειν ὑλακῆν to give tongue, howl, Ib. 7. 69; ἰάλλειν ἰχνος to set down the foot, Nic. Al. 242. II. intr. (sub. ἐαυτόν), to send oneself on, i. e. to flee, run, fly, Hes. Th. 269; cf. ἰάπτω.—Ep. word, used also by Aesch., cf. sq.:—in Att., it should be written ἰάλλω acc. to Arcad. (Curt. compares the Skt. Root *ar*, redupl. *iy-ar*, *iy-armi* (moveor, tollor); O. II. G. *il-an* (eilen); so that *i* is a redupl.)
 ἰαλτός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. sent forth, ἐκ δόμων Aesch. Cho. 22.
 ἰαλυσός, Ion. ἰηλυσός, ἦ, one of the three Dorian cities of Rhodes, Il. 2. 656, Hdt. 1. 144, cf. Pind. O. 7. 136, Strabo 655:—ἦ ἰαλυσία, the country, Diod. 5. 57:—Adj., ἰηλυσιος, α, ὄν, Dion. P. 505. [In Pind. the penult. is short, but in Hom. long, whence v. l. ἰηλυσός.]
 ἰάμα, Ion. ἰημα, τό, (ἰάομαι) a means of healing, remedy, medicine, Hdt. 3. 130, Hipp. Acut. 384, Thuc. 2. 51, Plat., etc.; στεναγμοί, τῶν πόνων ἰάματα Aesch. Fr. 352. II. = ἰασις, 1 Ep. Cor. 12. 9.

ἰαματικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for healing, Byz., Eccl.

ἰαμβειογράφος, ὄ, a writer of iambics: v. ἰαμβειοφάγος.

ἰαμβέος, ὄν, (ἰαμβος) iambic, μέτρον Arist. Poët. 4. 10. II.

as Subst., ἰαμβεῖον, τό, an iambic verse, Ar. Ran. 1133, 1204, Plat. Rep. 602 B, Arist., etc.; in pl. an iambic poem, Luc. Salt. 27:—generally, a verse, line, Ath. 355 A. 2. iambic metre, Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 9.

ἰαμβειοφάγος, ὄ, a glutton at iambics, or perhaps a murtherer of them, as Dem. (274. 6) called Aeschines, who had formerly been a player, cf. 315. 21:—restored from some MSS., E. M., Hermog., etc., for ἰαμβειογράφος.—In A. B. 190 we have also the form ἰαμβοφάγος.

ἰαμβ-έλεγος, ὄ, an asynartete verse, formed by substituting an iambic penthemimer for the former half of a pentameter, Hephaest. 15. 13.

ἰαμβιάω, = sq., Anth. P. 7. 405.

ἰαμβίζω, to assail in iambics, to lampoon, τινά Gorg. ap. Ath. 505 D, Arist. Poët. 4. 10, Dion. H. 7. 72.

ἰαμβικός, ἦ, ὄν, iambic, Arist. Poët. 5. 6., 24, 10, Dion. H., etc.:—ἦ -κή (sc. ὄρχησις), Ath. 629 C.

ἰαμβίς, ἰδος, ἦ, cited without interpr. from Aesch. (Fr. 74) by Hesych.; cf. παριαμβίς.

ἰαμβιστής, οὔ, ὄ, one who writes iambics, a libeller, Ath. 181 C.

ἰαμβογράφος, ὄ, a writer of iambics; and ἰαμβογραφία, ἦ, Tzetz.

ἰαμβο-ειδής, ἐς, like an iambus, Aristid. Quintil. p. 39. 40.

ἰαμβό-κροτος, ὄν, in iambic rhythm, λόγοι Walz Rhett. I. 443; ἦχος τοῦ λόγου, Ib. 5. 450.

ἰαμβοποιέω, to write iambics, Arist. Poët. 22, 9.

ἰαμβοποιός, ὄ, a writer of iambics, Arist. Poët. 9, 5, Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 58.

ἰαμβος, ὄ, an iambus, a metrical foot consisting of a short and a long syll., - -, Plat. Rep. 400 B, etc.; ὄ ἰ. αὐτῆ .. ἦ λέξις τῶν πολλῶν Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4. II. an iambic verse, the trimeter or senarius, first used by the sarcastic writers Archilochus and Hipponax (hence Horace, *criminosi Iambi*), ἰαμβος τρίμετρος Hdt. 1. 12; ἰ. Ἰππώνακτος Ar. Ran. 661, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 16, Poët. 4. 10, Pol. 7. 17, 11. III. an iambic poem, Strabo 354; esp. a lampoon, mostly in pl., Plat. Ion 534 C, Legg. 935 E; ἐφ' ὕβριστήρας ἰαμβους Anth. P. 7. 352, etc. 2. a kind of extempore play got up by αὐτοκάβδαλοι, who themselves had the same name, Semus ap. Ath. 622 B. (From ἰάπτω, as being the foot or metre first used by satiric writers, v. supr.; cf. κορυφή, κόρυμβος.

The Mythologers say, that when Demeter was sorrowing for her daughter, an old woman named *Iambé σκώψασα τὴν θεὸν ἐποίησε μειδιᾶσαι*, Apollod. 1. 5, 3.—The termin. recurs in *διθύρ-αμβος*, *θρί-αμβος*, words of which the origin is uncertain.)

ἰαμβύκη, ἦ, a musical instrument, prob. distinct from the *σαμβύκη*, Eupol. Eil. 3, Phyllis ap. Ath. 636 B. [ὑ prob., v. *σαμβύκη*.]

ἰαμβύλος, ὄ, a libeller, Arcad. 57. 10, Hesych.

ἰαμβώδης, ες, (εἶδος) iambic, satirical, Philostr. 246.

ἰάμεναί, late form of *εἰαμεναί*, Hesych.

ἰάμοι, ὄν, οἰ, = *εἰαμεναί* (foreg.), Nic. Th. 30, 200, 538, 901. Hesych. also expl. it by *θάμοι*, bushes.

ἰάν, ὄ, in pl. ἰάνες, contr. for ἰάων, ἰάονες, an Ionian, Aesch. Pers. 949, 950, 1025 [where ἰάνων with ᾱ].

ἰάνθινος, ἦ, ὄν, (ἰαν, ἄνθος) violet-coloured, ap. Plin. A Subst. ἰανθος, ὄ, or ἰανθον, τό, = ἰον, Hesych., Theognost. Can. 18. 2.

ἰάομαι, imper. ἰῶ v. infr., Ion. inf. ἰῆσθαι Hipp. 308. 38: fut. ἰάσομαι Eur., etc.; Ion. and Ep. ἰῆσομαι Od., Hipp.: aor. ἰασάμην Eur., Plat.; Ion. ἰησάμην Il., etc.:—for Pass., v. infr.:—[ἰᾱ- in Hom., etc.; later also ἰ, Eur. Hipp. 597, Anth.]. (Root uncertain.) To heal, cure, τινά Il. 12. 2; ὀφθαλμῖν Od. 9. 525; absol., Ib. 520, Il. 5. 899; so in Hdt. 3. 134, etc.; ἰᾶσθαι τοὺς κάμνοντας Plat. Polit. 299 A; τὸ σῶμα Soph. Tr. 1210; τὸ σῶμα τῶν παθῶν to cure it of .., Clem. Al. 559. 2. νόσους ἰᾶσθαι, properly of surgeons, Pind. P. 3. 81, cf. Eur. Hipp. 597, etc., Plat. Prot. 340 E; σμύρνησι ἰ. τὰ ἔλκεα Hdt. 7. 181:—metaph., δύσγνωσαν, ἀδικίαν ἰᾶσθαι Eur. H. F. 1107, Or. 649, cf. Isocr. 136 E, Aeschin. 63. 31; ἰ. δίκησαν to repair it, Liban. 4. 613; proverb., μὴ τῷ κακῷ τὸ κακὸν ἰῶ, i. e. do not make bad worse, Hdt. 3. 53, cf. Thuc. 5. 65; μὴ κακοῖς ἰῶ κακά Aesch. Fr. 417; κακοῖς ὅταν θέλωσιν ἰᾶσθαι κακά Soph. Fr. 98. 3. to cure the effects of, counteract, ἀκρατος ἰ. τὸ κώνειον Plut. 2. 653 A. II. a fut. and aor. act. occur in late writers, ἰάσουσα Nicet. Eug. 3. 148, ἰάσαμεν Galen.:—again, the aor. ἰάθην is always pass., to be healed, to recover, Andoc. 20. 46, Anth. P. 6. 330, Galen., N. T.; Ion. ἰῆθην Hipp. 532. 42; so fut. ἰαθήσομαι, Luc. Asin. 14, Geop.; ἰάσομαι Aristid. 2. 317; pf. ἰάμαι, Ev. Marc. 5. 29.

ἰάοναυ, barbarism for ἰάον (voc.), O Ionian, Ar. Ach. 104.

ἰάονες, οἰ, lengthd. for ἰάωνες, the Ionians, including, acc. to Il. 13. 685, h. Ar. 147, the inhabitants of Attica and Megara; v. Heyne II. t. 6. p. 287:—in Persian it was = Ἐλληνας, Aesch. Pers. 178, 563:—the sing. ἰάων is rare, Theocr. 16. 57, cf. ἰαοναυ: fem. ἰαονίς, ἰδος, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 B: ἰαονία, ἦ, ἰονία, Ib. A. G.:—ἰαόνιος, α, ὄν, Greek, Aesch. Supp. 69, Pers. 899 (as Herm. for ἰόνιον); Athenian, Orac. ap. Plut. Sol. 10. [ἰάονες:—in Aesch. Pers. 949 we find an err. form ἰάων.]

ἰάπτω, fut. ψῶ: (v. sub fin.):—to send or drive on, like προἰάπτω; Hom. uses the simple Verb only in the phrase *κατὰ χροῖα καλὸν ἰάπτειν* (sc. τὰς χεῖρας) to put forth (her hands) against her fair body, i. e. smite her breasts for grief, like κόπτεσθαι, Od. 2. 376., 4. 749:—later, of missiles, to send forth, shoot, βέλη εἰς τινα Aesch. Ag. 510; χερμάδα ἐπὶ τινι Id. Theb. 299; πρόσθε πυλῶν κεφαλῆν ἰ. to throw his head before the gates, i. e. lose it, Ib. 525:—metaph., ἐπιτύμβιον αἶνον ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ θείῳ .. ἰάπτω (so Ger. Voss for the Ms. reading ἐπιτύμβιος αἶνος, in signif. II), Id. Ag. 1547; ψόγον ἰ. ἐπὶ τινι Rhian. ap. Stob. 54.

9; ἰάπτειν ὀρχήματα to begin the dance, Soph. Aj. 700:—Pass., ἐπιτινι ἰάπτεται βέλη Aesch. Theb. 544. 2. rarely c. acc. objecti, like ἰάλλω 2, λόγοις ἰάπτειν τινα to assail one with words, Soph. Aj. 501; hence, in Alexandr. Poets, to wound, hurt, ἔγχος χροῖα ἰάψεν Q. Sm. 6. 546; ἰ. τινα ἐς ὄστεον ἄχρισ Theocr. 3. 17; and so in Pass., ἰάπτομαι ἄλγαις ἦτορ Mosch. 4. 39; v. περιάπτω, and cf. Q. Sm. 3. 455, 481; οὐς γῆρας ἰάπτει Anth. P. 11. 389:—also to injure, frustrate, ναυτιλίην Ap. Rh. 2. 875. II. intr. (sub. ἐαυτόν), to rush, hurry, Aesch. Supp. 547. (The Root seems to be ΙΑΠ, = Lat. jac-io, cf. Ππ. II:—hence ἰαμβος.)

Ἰάπυξ, Ion. Ἰήπυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, the NW or rather IVNW wind, also ἀργέστης, Arist. Mund. 4. 12, Fr. 238, 11. II. Ἰάπυγες, Ion. Ἰήπυγες, οἱ, a people of Southern Italy, Hdt. 7. 170:—ἡ Ἰάπυγία, Ion. Ἰηπυγίη, their country, Ib.:—Adj., Ἰάπυγιος, α, ον, Iapygian, Thuc. 6. 30.

ἰάραξ, Dor. for ἰέραξ, Ahr. D. Dor. § 16.
ἰάρεια, ἰαρειάδδω, ἰαριτεύω, ἰαρός, v. sub ἰερ-.
Ἰάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Adj. fem. Ionic, στρατιή, ἐσθής Hdt. 5. 33, 87; τῆ Ἰάδι συγγενεία Thuc. 4. 61. II. as Subst. (sub. γυνή), an Ionian woman, Hdt. 1. 92, etc. 2. (sub. γλώσσα) the Ionic dialect, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 16. 3. the Ionic flower, = ἰον, Nic. Fr. 2. 2. [Ἰ, but ἰ in arsi, Epigr. in Steph. B. s. v. Θούριοι.]

ἰᾶσι [ἰ] 3 pl. pres. of εἶμι (ibo).
ἰᾶσι [ἰ], for ἰέασι, 3 pl. pres. of ἴημι.
ἰάσιμος [ἰά], ον, (ἰάομαι) to be cured, curable, opp. to ἀνίατος, of persons, φαρμάκοις Aesch. Pr. 475, Plat., etc.; διαφθείρεσθαι ἰάσιμος ὢν Antipho 126. 19: metaph. appeasable, θεός Eur. Or. 399. 2. of wounds, τραῦμα ἰάσ. Plat. Legg. 878 C; metaph., ἰασ. ἀμάρτημα Id. Gorg. 525 B; κακά Id. Legg. 731 D; ἰασ. τὸ πάθος Alex. Λεβ. 5. 4.
ἰᾶσις [ἰ], Ion. ἴησις, εως, ἡ, (ἰάομαι) healing, a mode of healing, cure, Lat. medela, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Archil. 39, Soph. O. T. 68, Plat. Symp. 183 C, al.; οἷς [πῆμασιν] ἰ. οὐκ ἔνεοτ' ἰδεῖν Soph. El. 876; [ἰδίκημα], οὐ μὴ ἔστιν ἰ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 14, 2; ἔλεγχος ἰ. τοῦ λόγου Id. Metaph. 3. 5, 3.
ἰασιώνη, ἡ, a plant of the convolvulus kind, bindweed, or, acc. to others, columbine, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 2.

ἰασμ-έλαιον, τό, and ἰάσμη, ἡ, a Persian perfume, perhaps oil of jasper, Diosc. Noth. 1. 76; also ἰασμῖνον μύρον, Id.
ἰασπ-αχάτης, ον, ὁ, a jasper-like agate, Aët. 1. 2, 37, Plin. H. N. 37. 54.
ἰασπιζω, fut. ἰσω, to be like a jasper, Diosc. 5. 154.
ἰασπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a precious stone, jasper, Plat. Phaedo 110 D, C. I. 150 B. 37, Theophr. Lap. 23, al., (cf. Hebr. yashpêh).
ἰασπ-όνυξ, υχος, ὁ, a jasper-like onyx, Plin. H. N. 37. 37.
ἰασπ-οπάλλιος, ὁ, a jasper-like opal, Eriphan.

Ἰαστί [τῖ], Adv. (Ἰάς) in Ionic fashion, opp. to Δωριστί, Plat. Lach. 188 D. 2. in the Ionic mode (of music), Pratinas 5, Plat. Rep. 398 E; ἡ Ἰ. ἀρμονία Ath. 524 F. 3. in the Ionic dialect, Luc. Herod. 2.

Ἰαστιος, α, ον, Ionic, Max. Tyr. 7. 1.
Ἰᾶσώ, ὄος, contr. οὐς, ἡ, voc. Ἰασοῖ, (ἰάομαι) Iaso, the goddess of healing and health, Ar. Pl. 701, Fr. 83, Paus. 1. 34, 3.
ἰάτερα, Ion. ἰητ-, ἡ, healing, φύσις Marc. Sid. 1; πῶα Theod. Prodr.
ἰάτηρ [ἰ], Ep. ἰητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, poet. for ἰατρός, in Hom. mostly, a surgeon, Il. 2. 732., 4. 190, 194, etc., Pind. P. 3. 115, etc.:—generally, a healer, νοσῶν Theocr. Ep. 7; metaph., ἰ. κακῶν Od. 17. 384, Soph. Tr. 1209; πένθεος Anth. P. 7. 466; absol. a deliverer, Pind. P. 4. 480.
ἰατήριον, Ion. ἰητήριον, τό, a mode of cure, cure, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4; ἰητήρια νοσῶν Q. Sm. 7. 62.

ἰᾶτης, οὐ, ὁ, = ἰατήρ, LXX (Job 13. 4).
ἰᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, healing, Diosc. 5. 141, Jo. Chrys.
ἰατορία, Ion. ἰητορίη, ἡ, the art of healing or of medicine, χειροτέχνης ἰατορίας, of a surgeon, Soph. Tr. 1002, cf. Grcg. Naz. in Anth. P. 8. 91, 92, Epigr. Gr. 243. 27.

ἰᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, curable, Pind. I. 8 (7). 30, Plat. Legg. 862 C, al.
ἰάτος, ον, (ἰον) prepared from violets, τὸ ἰ. Oribas. 84 Matth.
ἰάτρανα, ἡ, = ἰατρίνη, Gloss. Lyc. 61.
ἰατρ-ἄλειπτης, ον, ὁ, (ἀλείφω) a surgeon who practises by anointing, friction, and the like, Plin. Ep. 10. 4, Celsus:—hence ἰατρ-ἄλειπτική (sc. τέχνη), the practice of an ἰατραλείπτης, Plin. 29. 3.

ἰατρεία, Ion. ἰητρείη, ἡ, (ἰατρεύω) healing, medical treatment, Hipp. Fract. 774, al., C. I. 3311. 2. metaph. a curing, correcting, ἐπιθυμίας Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 11; τῆς ἀμαρτίας Ib. 2. 10, 13, cf. 3. 13, 23; ἰατρείας ἔνεκα Id. Eth. N. 7. 12, 1; in pl., Ib. 2. 3, 4, al.
ἰατρεῖον, τό, a surgeon's shop, surgery, Hipp. Offic. 740, Plat. Rep. 405 A, Aeschin. 6. 28; κατ' ἰατρεῖον ἀνόσως διάγειν not to be so ill as to need medical advice, Hipp. Epid. 1. 939. II. pl. a doctor's fee, expense of a cure, LXX (Ex. 21. 19), Poll. 4. 177., 6. 186.

ἰατρευμα, τό, = ἰάμα: in Rhet. a means of healing disaffection in the hearers, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 7, cf. Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 347. 39.
ἰατρευσις, εως, ἡ, = ἰατρεία, Plat. Rep. 357 C, Arist. Phys. 2. 1, 12, al.
ἰατρεύω, (ἰατρός) to treat medically, to cure, τι Hipp. Acut. 383; τινα Id. Art. 812, Plat. Legg. S57 D, al.:—Pass. to be under medical care, Id. Rep. 357 C, Gorg. 478 B sq., al. 2. absol. to practise medicine, Hipp. Art. 834; τίς ὁρθῶς ἰατρευκεν; Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 10. II. metaph. to cure, remedy, correct, Id. P. A. 3. 3, 15, al.

ἰάτρια, ἡ, fem. of ἰατήρ, Alex. Incert. 80.
ἰατρικός, Ion. ἰητρ-, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ἰατρός, Hipp. Ep. 1279, etc.:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), surgery, medicine, Hdt. 2. 84., 3. 129, Hipp. Vet. Med. 8, Plat., etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, Alex. Λεβ. 5. 13. II. skilled in the medical art, Plat. Rep. 455 E, etc.; ἰ. γίνεσθαι ἐκ τῶν συγγραμμάτων by rule, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 21, etc.: Comp. -ώτερος Ib. 1. 6, 16. 2. metaph., ἰ. περὶ τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Prot. 312 E.

ἰατρίνη, ἡ, = ἰάτρια, a midwife, Galen. 8. 414; cf. Lob. Phryn. 651.
ἰατρο-λογέω, to study medicine, Diog. L. 8. 78.
ἰατρολογία, ἡ, the study of medicine, Philo 1. 302.
ἰατρο-μαθηματικοί, οἱ, those who practised medicine in conjunction with astrology, as was done in Egypt, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 24.

ἰατρό-μαια, ἡ, a midwife, Inscr. Gruter. f. 1110.
ἰατρό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, physician and seer, of Apollo and Aesculapius, Aesch. Snpp. 263, cf. Eum. 62, Ar. Pl. 11: metaph., φρενῶν ἰατρ. Aesch. Ag. 1623.

ἰατρον, τό, prob. an error for ἰατρεῖον (signf. II), Hesych.
ἰατρο-νίκης, ον, ὁ, conqueror of physicians, Inscr. in Plin. H. N. 29. 5.
ἰατρός, Ion. ἰητρός, ὁ, (ἰάομαι) like ἰατήρ, one who heals, a mediciner, physician or surgeon, (for there seems to have been no professional distinction), Il. 16. 28, al., cf. Hdt. 3. 130 sq.; ἰητρός ἀνὴρ Il. 11. 514; φῶς ἰ. Aesch. Supp. 261; οὐ πρὸς ἰατροῦ σοφοῦ θρηνεῖν ἐπωδὰς πρὸς τομῶντι πῆματι Soph. Aj. 581; ἰατρῶν παῖδες, for ἰατροί, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 7; as a name of Apollo, Ar. Av. 584, Lyc. 1207, C. I. (add.) 2134 a:—ἰ. ὀφθαλμῶν, ὀδόντων an oculist, dentist, Hdt. 2. 84:—also as fem., Diogen. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A, Plut. 2. 143 D: a midwife, Hellad. ap. Phot. Bibl. 531. 8, Hesych. s. v. μαῖα. II. metaph., ἰατρ. πόνων Pind. N. 4. 3; ᾧ θάνατε, .. τῶν ἀνηκέστων κακῶν ἰ. Aesch. Fr. 244; ὁ θάνατος λοῖσθος ἰ. κακῶν Soph. Fr. 626; ὀργῆς νοσοῦσης εἰσὶν ἰατροὶ λόγοι Aesch. Fr. 378, cf. Cho. 699; ἀτυχίας Antipho 117. 40; τῆς πύλεως κακῶς βουλευσαμένης Thuc. 6. 14; λύπης ἰ. χρόνος Diphil. Incert. 36; τῆς ὕβρεως Ath. 627 E. [ἰατρος, v. ll. c.; ἰατρος, only in Eur. Fr. 1071, Ar. Eccl. 363, Pl. 406, ἰητρεῖη C. I. 3311.]

ἰατρο-σοφιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a professor of medicine, Eriphan., who also has the Adj. ἰατροσοφιστική (sc. τέχνη), etc.
ἰατρο-τέχνης, ον, ὁ, a practiser of medicine, Ar. Nub. 332.
ἰαττάται, Interj. alas! ah! woe's me! Ar. Ran. 648; so, ἰατταταιᾶξ Id. Eq. 1 (ubi v. Dind.), Thesm. 945, cf. ἀτταταί.
ἰάτωρ, Ion. ἰήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = ἰατρός, C. I. 1778.

ἰαῦ, a shout in answer to one calling, ἡοὶ ἡοὶ Ar. Ran. 272.
ἰαυθμός, ὁ, (ἰαύω) a sleeping-place, esp. of wild beasts, a den, lair, Lyc. 606. II. sleep, Hesych.
ἰαυοῖ, exclamation of joy, ἡο ἡο! Ar. Ran. 1029.

ἰαύω, poet. Verb, mostly used in pres. and impf. (by Trag. only in lyr.): fut. ἰαύσω Lyc. 101, 430: aor. ἰαυσα Od.: (v. sub fin.). To sleep, to pass the night, Ζηνός .. ἐν ἀγκοίνῃσιν ἰαύεις Il. 14. 213; Διὸς .. ἐν ἀγκοίνῃσιν ἰαύοαι Od. 11. 261; παρὰ μνηστῆρσιν 22. 464; ἰαυον ἐν κλισίῳ 24. 209; ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Il. 18. 259; ἀπνους νύκτας ἰαύειν 9. 325, Od. 19. 340; ἐκτὸς ἰ. to sleep outside, 14. 16; of beasts, ἐνθα δὲ πολλὰ μῆλ' .. ἰαυεσκον 9. 184, etc.:—c. acc. cogn., ἐννυχίαν τέρψιν ἰαύειν to enjoy the night's sleep, Soph. Aj. 1204; ὑπασπίδιον κοῖτον ἰαύειν, of a soldier sleeping under arms, Eur. Rhes. 740. II. c. gen., like παύω, Lyc. 101:—in Eur. Phoen. 1537, πύδα belongs to ἀλαινων, not to ἰαύων. (From ἰαυ (i. c. ἰαυω), with ι as redupl.; cf. I. 5.)

ἰαφέτης [ἰ], ον, ὁ, (ἰός, ἀφήμι) an archer, Anth. P. 9. 525, 10.
ἰάχέω, fut. ἰήσω: aor. ἰάχησα h. Hom. Cer. 20, Anth. P. 7. 745. (The Trag. use the word only in lyric passages, and the MSS. constantly give the form ἰαχέω, whether the α is long or short: when it is long, Pors. (foll. by Herm. and Dind.) wrote ἰακχέω (cf. ἰαχῆ, ἰακχιος), Eur. Heracl. 752, 783, Or. 826, 965, etc.; whereas Elmsl. Heracl. 752, Med. 201, maintains that a might be lengthd. by pronunciation before χ as σ before φ (v. ὄφισ).—In several other passages, ἰαχεῖν has been introduced by the Copyists for ἀχεῖν (a Dor. form of ἠχεῖν, used by Trag. even in anapaests), v. sub ἀχέω [ἄ], ἠχέω. To cry, shout, like ἰάχω, Eur. Heracl. 752, El. 1150, Or. 826, 965, etc.:—c. acc. cogn., ἰαχεῖν μέλος, αἴλιον Id. Tro. 516, H. F. 349; αἰδῶν Ar. Ran. 217; cf. ἠχέω II. 2. rarely c. acc. objecti, νέκυν ὀλόμενον to bewail, lament .., Eur. Phoen. 1295, cf. 1523:—Pass., κᾶτ' ἰαχῆθης .. ἀδικος θου wert proclaimed .., Id. Hel. 1147 (as Herm. for καὶ ἰαχῆ σῆ ..). II. of things, to sound, h. Hom. 27. 11, Call. Del. 146, Orph., etc.; ὀλολύγματα ἰαχεῖ Eur. Heracl. 783.

ἰαχῆ, ἡ, (ἰάχω) a cry, shout, in Il. both of the victor and the vanquished, 15. 396, etc.: a wail, shriek, Od. 11. 43; also a joyous sound, ἰαχὰ ὕμεναίων Pind. P. 3. 29, cf. Theogn. 777; κροτάλων τυπάνων τε h. Hom. 13. 3; αἰλῶν Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 1104 F; and in Trag. mostly of joyful shouts, as Eur. Tro. 337, Bacch. 149, I. A. 1039; but πολὺδακρυς ἰ. Aesch. Pers. 939, cf. also Eur. El. 143, Phoen. 1302.—In Hom. it takes the digamma, γένετο φιαχῆ Il. 4. 456; ὑπὸ φιαχῆς 15. 275, cf. 16. 373, etc.; nor does he ever elide a vowel before ι, though it is otherwise in h. Hom. 13. 3, Hes. Th. 708, Sc. 404.—The Trag. use it only in lyric passages; and where the penult. is long, as in Aesch. Pers. 939, Eur. El. 143, Tro. 337, I. A. 1039, the form ἰακχῆ was restored by Pors.; v. sub ἰαχέω:—in Eur. Med. 147 and elsewhere ἰαχὰ is an error for ἀχὰ, a Dor. form of ἠχῆ, q. v.

ἰάχημα, τό, (ἰάχέω) a cry, shout: the hissing of a serpent, Eur. II. F. 883; the sound of an instrument, Anth. P. 6. 165. Cf. ἠχημα.
ἰαχος, ὁ, = ἰαχῆ, dub. ap. Orph. 48. 3.
ἰαχρός [ἰ], ὄν, melted, softened: metaph. at ease, tranquil, Hesych.: akin to ἰαίνω, q. v.

ἰάχω [ἄ, v. sub fin.]: Ion. impf. ἰάχεσκε, Hes. Sc. 232: pf. ἰαχα. To cry, shout, ἰαχοντες ἐπεσσύμεθ' Od. 4. 454, etc.; of battle-shouts, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ' ἰαχον Il. 17. 317; σμερδαλέα ἰαχων 19. 41, Od. 22. 81; of a frightened child, to shriek, πρὸς κόλπον .. τιθῆναι ἐκκλίνθη ἰαχων Il. 6. 468; so of one in pain or alarm, μέγα ἰαχουσα 5. 343, Od. 10. 328; of slaves bewailing, δμῶαί .. θυμὸν ἀκηχεμέναι μεγάλ' ἰαχων Il. 18. 29; sometimes of articulate speech, Eur. El. 707, Ap. Rh. 4. 581, 592, Anth. P. 5. 299. 2. of things, Y y 2

to ring, resound, of an echo, *περὶ δ' ἴαχε πέτρῃ* Od. 9. 395, cf. Il. 21. 10; of waves, *ἀμφὶ δὲ κύμα στείρη .. μεγάλ' ἴαχε* Il. 1. 482, Od. 2. 428, cf. Il. 2. 394; of fire, to roar, 23. 216; of a bowstring, to twang, 4. 125; of hot iron in water, to hiss, Od. 9. 392; of a struck shield, Hes. Sc. 232; also, *μέλαθρον ὑπὸ μολπῆς ἴαχεν* Anth. P. 7. 194. 3. c. acc. cogn., *ἰ. αἰοδῆν, μέλος τοῦ σὺν φέρῃ* a strain, h. Hom. 18. 18, Call. Dem. Cal. 40; *αὐδῆν, φωνῆν* Nonn. Io. 4. 239, etc.; *λογίων ὄδον τινὶ* to proclaim it to him, Ar. Eq. 1016; but, *ἴαχον Ἀπόλλω* were sounding his praises, Id. Av. 772.—Hom. and Hes. use only the 3 sing. and pl. impf., and the partic.: the pres. *ἴαχει* in h. Hom. 18. 18 (ubi vulg. *χέει*), 27. 7, Eur. El. 707 (ubi fort. *ἴαχει*): pf. only in part. of the compd. *ἀμφιαχῦα*, Il. 2. 316:—*ἴαχέω* (q. v.) or *ἴακχέω* is the commoner form in Att. Poets. (*ἴαχω* was orig. *ἴαχῶ*, as appears from Od. 4. 454, *ἡμεῖς δὲ ἴαχοντες*, and from *μέγα ἴαχουσα, σμερδαλέα ἴαχον*, etc., v. supr.; *αἰὲν ἴαχοντος* Il. 11. 453: yet we often find elisions before *ι*, as *μέγ' ἴαχον, μεγάλ' ἴαχε, περὶ δ' ἴαχε*, etc., v. supr., as also in the compds. *ἐπίαχον, ἀμφιαχῦα*; and *καί* is made short before *ἴαχε*, Il. 20. 62. The digamma therefore was dropped, when the metre required it.) [*ἴ* in this form always, cf. *ἴαχέω*:—*ι*, but long in impf. by the augm., which however is thrown off when the metre requires *ι*, Il. 4. 506., 17. 317., 19. 41, Hes. Sc. 232.]

Ἰάων, ονος, ὁ, v. Ἰάωνες.

Ἰβανατρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the rope of a draw-well; Ἰβανέω, to draw water, like ἀντλέω; Ἰβάνη, ἡ, Ἰβανος, ὁ, a water-bucket (cf. Ἰβηνος), all in Hesych. (Curt. connects these words with ἰβω, λείβω.)

Ἰβδης, ὁ, a plug in a ship's bottom, which can be taken out to drain the hold, Eust. 525. 34., 858. 38.

Ἰβη, ἡ, = σόρος, Hesych.: cf. θίβη.

Ἰβηνος, ὁ, = Ἰβάνη, Ἰβανος, Hesych.: hence *τιβήν, τίβηνος*.

Ἰβηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of pepperwort, *Lepidium Iberis*, Damocr. ap. Galen. 13. p. 635, Diosc. 2. 205. (Prob. from its place of growth.)

Ἰβης (not ἰβίς, for *ι* is long, Timol. Αἴγυπτ. 1), ἡ; gen. Ἰβίος Hdt. 2. 76, etc., Ἰβιδος and Ἰβέως Acl. N. A. 10. 29; acc. Ἰβιν Hdt.:—pl. Ἰβίεις Arist., Ion. acc. Ἰβίς Hdt. 2. 67, 75; dat. pl. Ἰβέσι Paus. 8. 22, 5:—the *ibis*, an Egyptian bird, feeding on worms and aquatic animals, to which divine honours were paid, Hdt. 2. 65, 75 sq. (who mentions two kinds), Ar. Av. 1296, Arist. H. A. 9. 27, etc.—The white *ibis* (*Abū Hannes*) is the *Ibis religiosa*; the black is *Falcinellus igneus*, a beautiful scarlet bird of the stork kind.

Ἰβίσκος, ὁ, Lat. *hibiscus*, = ἀλθαία, Diosc. 3. 163.

Ἰβυκάνη, ἡ, = βυκάνη, Suid.:—hence the aor. Ἰβυκινῆσαι Teleclid. ap. Hesych.; Ἰβυκινῆσαι in E. M. 464. 44; Subst. Ἰβυκανίτης, ὁ, Suid. from Polyb. 2. 29, 6 (Mss. *βυκανητῶν, βυκανιτῶν*). Ion. words, acc. to Hesych.

Ἰβυκινόν, τό, a musical instrument named after the poet *Ibycus*, Suid.

Ἰβυκτής, ἦρος, ὁ, in Cretan, one who begins a war-song, Hesych.

Ἰβυξ, υκος, Ἰβυξ, υος, ὁ, a screaming bird, Hesych.

Ἰβύω, to shout: to strike, Hesych.

Ἰγα, in Cretan, = σίγα, Hesych.

Ἰγδίων, τό, Dim. of Ἰγδῖς, Geop. 12. 19, 5.

Ἰγδῖς, ἡ, a mortar, Solon 38, Damocr. ap. Galen. 13. 904, Anth. P. 9. 642; cited as obsol. for *θυεία* by Sext. Emp. M. 1. 234: in Hipp. 635. 34, Geop. 9. 26, 4, a form Ἰγδη appears, which should perhaps be corrected: v. Lob. Phryn. 165, Poll. 10. 103. II. a kind of dance, Antiph. Κοροπλ. 1.

Ἰγδισμα, τό, (from Ἰγδίζω, which is not found) a pounding:—a dance, in which there was much stamping, E. M. 464. 51, Suid.

Ἰγδο-κόπᾶνον, τό, a pestle, Valck. Annon. 184.

Ἰγκρος, ὁ, = ἐγκέφαλος, Arcad. 74. 6, Hesych.

Ἰγμαί, Ἰγμένος, pf. of ἰκνέομαι.

Ἰγνητες, ον, οί, = αὐθιγενεῖς, Lat. *indigenae*, Rhodian word, Apollon. de Pron. p. 330 (who writes it Ἰγνητις, from the Pron. ἴ), Choerob. in A. B. 1188, Hesych.; and in sing., E. M.

Ἰγνύα, Ion. Ἰγνύη, ἡ, the part behind the thigh and knee, the ham, Lat. *proples*, κατ' Ἰγνύην βεβλημένος Il. 13. 212; παρ' Ἰγνύησιν ἔλιξε κέρκον Theocr. 25. 242, cf. Anth. P. 12. 176, Plan. 4. 253; also in Prose, Hipp. Fract. 761; τὸ μόριον τὸ τῆς ἀλσεως κύριον (καλεῖται δὲ τοῦτο Ἰγνύα) Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 4; περὶ τὴν Ἰγνύαν Plut. Artox. 11.—From a nom. Ἰγνύς, υος, ἡ, we find dat. pl. Ἰγνύσι h. Hom. Merc. 152; acc. Ἰγνύν Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5 (v. l. *-ύην*), but Ἰγνύα Theocr. 26. 15; gen. pl. Ἰγνύων Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 1; acc. Ἰγνύας (which may belong to either form), Ib. 3. 4, 13. [*ῦ* in Ἰγνύη, v. ll. c.; but *ῦ* in Ἰγνύσι and Ἰγνύα.]

Ἰδαῖος, α, ον, of *Ida*, v. sub Ἰδη.

Ἰδάλιμος, ον, (ἰδος) causing sweat, καῦμα Hes. Op. 413.

Ἰδανικός [ἴ], ἡ, ὄν, (ἰδεῖν, ἰδέα) existing only in idea, κόσμος Tim. Locr. 97 D.

Ἰδανός [ἴ], ὄν, (ἰδεῖν) fair, comely, χάριτες Call. Fr. 467.

Ἰδέ, Ep. Conjunction. = ἠδέ, and, Hom., Hes.; once also in Soph. (Ant. 969) in a dactylic verse. [οο; but Hom. mostly (not always, v. ll. 14. 175., 19. 285) makes the ult. long by position and caesura.—The word seems to have had the digamma, *ἰδέ*; hence, the MSS. vary between *ἰδέ* and *ἠδέ* after short vowels, as, *κνήμαί τε ἰδέ ..* or *κνήμαί τ' ἠδέ ..*, *ἔχοντο ἰδέ ..* or *ἔχοντ' ἠδέ ..*, (Il. 4. 147, 382), etc.]

Ἰδέ, imperat. aor. of ἰδόν, lo, behold, Hom.: later ἰδε.

Ἰδε, Ep. 3 sing. of aor. 2 ἰδόν, he saw, Hom.

Ἰδέα [ἴ], Ion. ἰδέη, ἡ, (ἰδεῖν) form, ἰδέα καλός Pind. O. 10 (11). 123; τὴν ἰδέαν πάνυ καλός Plat. Prot. 315 E; τὴν ἰδέαν μοχθηρός Andoc. 13. 30, cf. Ar. Nub. 289, Av. 1000; ἰδέην ὄρων Hdt. 1. 80, cf. 4. 109; opp. to μέγεθος, Plat. Phaedo 109 B, etc. 2. the look or semblance of a thing, as opp. to its reality, Lat. *species*, γνώμην ἔξαπατῶσ' ἰδέαι outward appearances cheat the mind, Theogn. 128. 3. a kind, sort,

nature, φύλλα τοῖησδε ἰδέης Hdt. 1. 203; φύσιν παρέχονται ἰδέης τοῖησδε [οἱ ποτάμιοι ἵπποι] Id. 2. 71, cf. 6. 119; ἐφρόνεον διφασίας ἰδέας they conceived two modes of acting, Ib. 100; τὰ ὄργι' ἐστὶ τίν' ἰδέαν ἔχοντά σοι; what is their nature or fashion? Eur. Bacch. 471; ἑτέραν ὕμνων ἰδέαν Ar. Ran. 382; καινὰς ἰδέας εἰσφέρειν to bring in new fashions, Id. Nub. 547; τίς ἰδέα βουλήματος; Id. Av. 993; πᾶσα ἰδέα θανάτου every form of death, or death in every form, Thuc. 3. 81, cf. 83., 2. 51; πολλαὶ ἰδέαι πολέμων Id. 1. 109; ἡ ὑπάρχουσα ἰδέα τῆς παρασκευῆς Id. 4. 55; πᾶσαν ἰδέαν πειράσαντες having tried every way, Id. 2. 19; τῇ αὐτῇ ἰδέᾳ Id. 3. 62., 6. 76; οὐκ ἐν ταῖς αὐταῖς ἰδέαις not in the same relations, Isocr. 36 A; εἰς μίαν τινα ἰδέαν into one kind of existence, Plat. Theaet. 184 D; ἄλλη ἰδ. πολιτείας Id. Rep. 544 C, etc.

II. in Logic, = εἶδος, a class, kind, sort, species, under which individuals or smaller species are ranged; or, rather, an idea or general principle for such classification, ἐφησθα .. μῖα ἰδέα τὰ τε ἀνόσια ἀνόσια εἶναι καὶ τὰ ὄσια ὄσια Plat. Euthyphro 6 D, cf. Phaedr. 265 D, Soph. 253 D, etc.:—but, 2. in the Platonic Philosophy, the ἰδέαι were not only εἶδη, but something more, viz. general or ideal forms, pattern-forms, archetypes, models, Lat. *formae*, of which, respectively, all created things were the imperfect anti-types or representations, and were conceived as the eternal forms of Being, opp. to their material forms, subjects of thought, but not of sight; τὰς .. ἰδέας νοεῖσθαι μὲν, ὄρασθαι δ' οὐκ Rep. 507 B, cf. 508 E, and esp. 596 sq.; cf. also Arist. Metaph. 1. 6, 3., 6. 14., 12. 10, al., Eth. N. 1. 6:—εἶδος therefore might be used for ἰδέα, but not ἰδέα for εἶδος, cf. εἶδος III. 2.

III. in Rhet. much like τόπος, a common form or topic, Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 26, cf. Poët. 7, 7., 19, 5; ἰδεῖν, inf. of aor. 2 ἰδόν; Ep. ἰδέω Hom.; Dor. ἰδέμεν Pind.

ἰδεσκον, ες, ε, Ion. for εἶδον, Il. 3. 217.

ἰδέω, Ion. for ἰδῶ, subj. aor. 2 act. εἶδον. II. Ep. for εἰδῶ, subj. pf. of οἶδα, to know, Il. 14. 235, (v. l. εἰδέω as dissyll.).

ἰδη, Dor. ἰδα, ἡ, apparently an Ion. word, (used once by Theocr.), a timber-tree, in pl., *χώρη ὑψηλή τε καὶ ἰδησι συνηρεφῆς* Hdt. 1. 110; οὔρεα .. ἰδησι παντοίησι συνηρεφέα 7. 111; *χώρη .. δασέη ἰδησι παντοίησι* 4. 109; *λόφος δασὺς ἰδησι* 175:—in sing., a wood, ἐν τῇ ἰδη τῇ πλείστη in the thick of the wood, 4. 109; ἰδαν ἐς πολυδένδρον Theocr. 17. 9; ἰδη ναυπηγήσιμος timber for .., Hdt. 5. 23; never in Att. II. as prop. n., Ἰδη, *Ida*, i. e. the wooded hill (cp. the places of Hdt. cited above).

1. *Ida* in the Troad, Il., etc.: old gen., Ἰδηθεν μεδέων ruler of *Ida*, Il. 3. 276; as Adv. from *Ida*, 4. 475:—hence *Zeus Ἰδαῖος* 16. 605; Ἰδαία ὄρεα 8. 170; and so in Trag. 2. *Ida* in Crete, where *Zeus* was born, Dion. P. 502, Paus. 5. 7.

ἰδη, ἡ, the sheen of metal, Philostr. Imag. pp. 804, 808.

ἰδηαι, 2 sing. subj. aor. 2 med. εἰδόμεν, Ep. for ἰδη.

ἰδησῶ, Dor. fut. of εἶδον, I shall see, Theocr. 3. 37.

ἰδία, v. sub ἰδιος VI. 2.

ἰδιαζόντως, Adv. apart, privately, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 182.

ἰδιάζω, fut. ἄσω, (ἰδιος) to live as a private person, live in retirement, Hdn. 4. 12, Dio C. 66. 9; δωμάτιον ἰδιάζον Heliod. 7. 12; ἰδ. πρὸς τινα to be alone with .., Id. 17. 25; ἰδ. τινὶ to devote oneself to a thing, A. B. 43:—so in Med., Arist. Probl. 19. 45. II. to be peculiar,

different from others, ἰδ. τῇ φύσει Diod. 2. 58; ἡ ἰδιάζουσα φύσις, Heliod. 2. 28, cf. Diod. 3. 46; ἰδιάζον συμπίσιον Ath. 12 A; τὰ ἰδιάζοντα peculiarities, cited from Clem. Al.:—ἰδ. τινὶ to be peculiarly adapted to .., Ael. N. A. 6. 19.

ἰδιαίτερος, -ατος, Comp. and Sup. of ἰδιος, q. v.

ἰδιᾶσις, εως, ἡ, a being alone, retired life, Byz.

ἰδιασμός, ὁ, (ἰδιάζω) peculiarity, Iambl. V. Pyth. 255.

ἰδιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a recluse, Diog. L. 1. 25, Greg. Nyss.

ἰδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (εἶδος) late form of εἰδικός (q. v.), special, Stob. Ecl. 2. 236, Ath. 373 B, Galen., etc. 2. proper, one's own, Anth. P. 5. 106, Manetho 5. 122. Adv. -κῶς, Comp. -ώτερον, Ath. 299 D.

ἰδιό-βιος, ον, living by or for oneself, Eust. Opusc. 224. 44.

ἰδιο-βουλέω, to follow one's own counsel, take one's own way, Hdt. 7. 8, 4 (so Dind. for the anomalous form ἰδιοβουλεύειν), Dio C. 43. 27.

ἰδιο-γάμια, τά, separate marriages, opp. to κοινόγαμια, Greg. Naz.

ἰδιο-γενής, ἐς, peculiar in kind, opp. to κοινογενής, Plat. Polit. 265 E, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 938, Diosc. 2. 71.

ἰδιό-γλωσσος, ον, of distinct, peculiar tongue, Strabo 226.

ἰδιογνωμονέω, to hold one's own opinion, Dio C. 45. 42., 53. 21: in 43-27, ἰδιογνωμέω,—prob. a f. l.

ἰδιογνωμοσύνη, ἡ, one's own opinion, Macar.

ἰδιο-γνώμων, ον, holding one's own opinion, Hipp. Acr. 295, Phryn. Com. Μουστρ. 1, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 9, 3.

ἰδιο-γονία, ἡ, breeding only with one's own kind, opp. to κοινογονία, Plat. Polit. 265 D.

ἰδιό-γράφος, ον, written with one's own hand, Eccl., Byz.: τὸ ἰδ. an autograph, Gell. 9. 14.

ἰδιο-θάνεω, to die in a peculiar way, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 277:—θανατέω, Achmes Onir. 141, 151:—Adj., ἰδιοθάνατος, ον, Ib. 194.

ἰδιο-θελῶς, Adv. by self-will, Eccl.

ἰδιο-θηρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, hunting by or for oneself: ἡ ἰδιοθηρευτικὴ (sc. τέχνη), private hunting, Plat. Soph. 222 D; so ἰδιο-θηρία, ἡ, Ib.

ἰδιο-θρονέω, to be on one's own throne, Ptol. Tetrab. p. 51.

ἰδιο-κράσια, ἡ, a peculiar temperament, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 13.

ἰδιό-κρίτος, ον, (cod. -κοιτον), = ἰδιόρρυθμος, Hesych.

ἰδιο-κτῆμων, ον, possessing as one's own, Hephaest. Astrol.

ἰδιό-κτητος, ον, held as private property, Hipp. 1291. 25, Strabo 684; ἰδ. πανεντυχίῃ won all by himself, Epigr. Gr. 443.

ἰδιολογέομαι, Dep. to converse in private with, τινὶ Plat. Theag. 121 A, Philo 1. 197; πρὸς τινα Charito 6. 7.

ιδιολογία, ἡ, a private conversation, Charito 4. 6: a special discussion, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 86.
 ιδιο-λόγος, ον, managing special affairs, name of a magistrate in Egypt under the emperor, Strabo 797.
 ιδιο-μήκης, ες, of their own length, i. e. of the same length each way, of the square numbers, Nicom. Arithm. 2. 59.
 ιδιο-μορφος, ον, of peculiar form, Strabo 207, Plut. Mar. 25.
 ἴδιον, τό, v. sub ἴδιος.
 ιδιοξενία, ἡ, private friendship, Anon. ap. Suid.
 ιδιο-ξενος, ον, a private friend, or a friend in a private capacity, opp. to πρόξενος, Dion. H. 1. 84, Diod. 13. 5, Luc. Phal. 2, etc.;—like ἰδία ξένος in Andoc. 19. 3; or ἴδιος ξένος in Dion. H. 7. 2.
 ιδιοόμοι, (ἴδιος) Med. to make one's own, appropriate to oneself, Plat. Rep. 547 B, Legg. 742 B, cf. Ephor. 27. 2. to make one's friend, τινά Dio C. 39. 29.
 ιδιοπάθεια, ἡ, feeling for oneself alone, opp. to συμπάθεια, Galen. 7. 454, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 35.
 ιδιοπαθής, ἔς, to be peculiarly affected: generally, = Lat. *aegre ferre*, Lob. Phryn. 620.
 ιδιο-παθής, ἔς, affected for oneself or in a peculiar way, Galen.
 ιδιο-πλαστος, ον, self-formed, Secund.
 ιδιοποιέω, to make separately, ἐπίδειξιν τιμὴν Galen. 2. 672. II. Med. to appropriate to oneself, like ἰδίων, ἰδίομαι, Diod. 5. 13: to win over, Id. 15. 29, LXX (2 Sam. 15. 6).
 ιδιοποίημα, τό, an act of appropriation, Gloss.
 ιδιοποίησις, εως, ἡ, a making one's own, appropriation, Eccl.
 ιδιο-ποιός, ον, making for oneself or separately, Damasc.
 ιδιο-πράγῳ, to act independently, Polyb. 8. 28, 9, Diod. 18. 39, 64:—to mind one's own affairs, Strabo 555.
 ιδιο-πράγῳ, ἡ, a minding one's own affairs, πλεονεξία καὶ ἰδ. Plat. Legg. 875 B. II. independent action, Clem. Al. 803.
 ιδιοπραγμονέω, = ἰδιοπραγέω, Schol.
 ιδιο-πράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, minding one's own business, opp. to πολυπράγμων, Diog. L. 9. 112, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 226.
 ιδιοπροσωπέω, to have a peculiar look, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 74:—ιδιοπροσωπία, ἡ, peculiarity of aspect, Ptol. Tetrab. p. 155:—ιδιοπρόσωπος, ον, of peculiar aspect, Ib. p. 50.
 ιδιορρυθμία, ἡ, a peculiar way of life, Byz., Eccl.
 ιδιο-ρρυθμος, ον, living in one's own way, Eust. Opusc. 64. 63, Thom. M. 123.
 ἴδιος [ἴδ], α, ον, Att. also ος, ον Plat. Prot. 349 B, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 1., 9. 40, 30: (v. sub fin.): I. one's own, pertaining to oneself: and so, 1. private, personal, opp. to κοινός or δῆμιος, opp. to κοινός (public): in Hom. only twice (in Od.), πρῆξις δ' ἡδ' ἰδίων οὐ δῆμιος this business is private, not public, 3. 82; δῆμιον ἢ ἴδιον 4. 314; ἴδιος ἐν κοινῷ σταλείς embarking a private man in a public cause, Pind. O. 13. 69; ἰδίῳ στόλῳ χρᾶσθαι, opp. to δημοσίῳ, Hdt. 5. 63; γῆς . . νασούσης ἰδία κοινοῦντες κακά Soph. O. T. 636; κοινὸν ἐξ ἰδίας ἀνοίας κακόν Eur. Hec. 740, cf. Or. 766; ἰδία πράσων ἢ στρατοῦ ταχθεὶς ὑπο; Id. I. A. 1364; ἰδία κέρδη Hdt. 6. 100; συμφορὰ Antipho 116. 15; πρόσ-οδος Andoc. 30. 25; τὰ ἰδία διάφορα Thuc. 2. 37; πλοῦτος ἴδιος καὶ δημοσίως Id. 1. 80, cf. 2. 61, Plat. Rep. 521 A; ἴδιος οὐ κοινὸς πόνος Ib. 535 B, cf. 543 B; ἰδία ξυμβόλαια Ib. 443 E; ἰδία ἢ πολιτικὴ πράξις Id. Gorg. 484 D; πόλεις καὶ ἴδιοι οἴκοι Id. Legg. 890 B, cf. 796 D, etc.; τὰ ἰδία καὶ τὰ ἰδία temples and private buildings, Hdt. 6. 9., 8. 109; τὸ ἐν ἰδίοις discussion among private persons, Plat. Soph. 225 B. 2. one's own, in property, opp. to ἀλλότριος, Pind. N. 6. 55; ἡ ἰδ. ἐλευθερίῃ Hdt. 7. 147; Ζεὺς ἰδίοις νόμοις κρατύνων Aesch. Pr. 404; ἰδία γνώμη Ib. 543 (but v. sub αὐτόνοος); οὔτοι τὰ χρήματ' ἰδία κέκτηνται βροτοί Eur. Phoen. 555; φίλων οὐδὲν ἴδιον, = κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων, Id. Andr. 376:—with a Pron., τὰ αὐτοῦ ἰδία Theogn. 440; τὸ ἡμέτερον ἴδιον Dem. 1274. 7, etc. 3. τὰ ἰδία, in Att., either private affairs, private interests, as opp. to public, Thuc. 1. 82., 2. 61, etc.; or one's own property, Id. 1. 141, etc.; ἰδία πράττειν to mind one's own affairs, treat on one's own account, Eur. I. A. 1363; also, εἰς τὸ ἴδιον for oneself, Xen. An. 1. 3, 3, etc.:—these forms, acc. to Phryn., are less Att. than τὰ ἐμαυτοῦ, τὰ ἐαυτοῦ, etc.; but we often find the Adj. and Pron. joined, τοῦμόν ἴδιον my own personal opinion, Isocr. 117 D; τὰ ἐμὰ ἰδία Dem. 1226. 24; τὸ ἴδιον τὸ αὐτοῦ, τὰ αὐτοῦ ἰδία Antipho 136. 27, Isocr. 184 E; τὰ ὑμέτερα ἰδία Dem. 439. 25; τὰ ἰδία ἀφῶν αὐτῶν, τὰ ἰδ. τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν Andoc. 20. 4., 28. 9; v. Lob. Phryn. 441; ἔγωγε τοῦμόν ἴδιον I for my own part, Luc. Merc. Cond. 9. 4. of persons, personally attached to one, ἴδιοι Σελεύκου Polyb. 21. 4, 4; ταῖς εὐνοίαις ἴδιοι Diod. 11. 26. II. peculiar, separate, distinct, ἔθνος ἰδ. καὶ οὐδαμῶς Σκυθικόν Hdt. 4. 18, cf. 22; ἰδιοί τινές σοι [θεοί]; Ar. Ran. 890; ἐκάστῳ ὑπόκειται τις ἴδιος οὐσία Plat. Prot. 349 B; πόλεις . . βαρβάρους καὶ ἰδίας Dem. 289. 19; ὁ βάτραχος ἰδίαν ἔχει τὴν γλῶτταν Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 10:—also foll. by ἡ, ἴδιον ἢ ἄλλοι peculiar and different from others, Plat. Gorg. 481 C; so, ἴδιον παρὰ τὰ ἄλλα Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 10. 2. strange, unaccustomed, ἰδίοισιν ὑμεναίοισι κοῦχλὶ σάφροσιν Eur. Or. 558; ἴδιον καὶ περιττόν Arist. G. A. 3. 10, 18: strange, peculiar, eccentric, of persons, Plut. 2. 57 E; ἰδίοις τις Id. Them. 18. 3. peculiar, appropriate, ἰδία ὀνόματα proper, specific words, opp. to τὰ περιέχοντα general, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 3; ὄνομα ἴδιον τινος Plat. Rep. 580 E; τὸ ἴδιον τοῦ ἐπαίνου Luc. pro Imagg. 19. III. ἴδιοι λόγοι humble prose, as opp. to ποίησις, Plat. Rep. 366 E; v. infr. VI. 2. c. IV. in Aristotle's Logic, τὸ ἴδιον is generally the characteristic property of a species, Top. 1. 5, 4., 1. 8, 2; but sometimes, more loosely, of an attribute peculiar to one term (as distinguished from others), or to a given person at a given time,

though not always predicable of him, Ib. 5. 1, 3. V. regul. Comp. is ἰδιώτερος, Isocr. 247 C, Theophr.; Sup. ἰδιώτατος, Dem. 641. 17: but ἰδιαίτερος, ἰδιαίτατος, Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 8., 16. 2, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2., 6. 3, 1, cf. Thom. M. 466. VI. Adv. ἰδίως, especially, peculiarly, Plat. Legg. 807 B, Isocr. 104 A; Comp. ἰδιαίτερος, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 4; or ἰδιαίτερον, Hdn. 7. 6; Sup. ἰδιαίτατα, Diod. 19. 1; ἰδίως καλεῖν to call by a special name, Arist. Mund. 4, 13:—often in Scholl., of words, in a peculiar sense or usage; also separately, extra versum, Schol. Ar. Nub. 41. 2. also ἰδίῳ, Ion. -ῖη, as Adv. by oneself, privately, separately, θύοντι ἰδίῳ μόνῳ Hdt. 1. 132, cf. 192; οὔτε ἰδίῳ οὔτε ἐν κοινῷ Thuc. 1. 141; καὶ ἰδίῳ καὶ δημοσίῳ Id. 3. 45; ἰδίῳ ἕκαστος Id. 8. 1; oft. in Plat., etc.:—c. gen., ἰδίῳ τῆς φρενὸς apart from . . , Ar. Ran. 102. b. on one's own account, Ar. Eq. 467. c. in prose, opp. to ὑπὸ ποιητῶν, Plat. Rep. 366 E; v. supr. III. 3. κατ' ἰδίαν in private, Philem. Incert. 76, Plut. 2. 120 E; κατ' ἰδίαν εἰπεῖν τιμὴν Diod. 1. 21; κατ' ἰ. λαμβάνειν τινά to take him aside, Polyb. 4. 84, 8. (Orig. it had the digamma, *Fídios*, as written in the Tab. Heracl., Ahr. D. D. § 5. 2, and the Root was *ἔ, fe* or *ofe*, so that the orig. form would be *σφέ-διος*:—the form *καθ' ἰδίαν*, with spir. asper, occurs in Inscr., C. I. 2329. 6., 2335. 3., 2347 c. 8.)
 ἰδιο-σημος, ον, peculiar in signification, ὀνόματα Walz Rhett. 7. 195.
 ἰδιο-στολος, ον, equipt at one's own expense, τριήρης Plut. Alcib. 1: hired for one's own use, πλοῖον Ath. 521 A; ἰδ. ἐπλευσε sailed in his own ship, Plut. Thes. 26.
 ἰδιο-συγκράσια, ἡ, (κράσις) a peculiar temperament or habit of body, idiosyncrasy, Ptol. Tetrab.:—also -σύγκρασις, εως, ἡ, Ib.:—but ἰδιο-συγκρίσια, ἡ, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 79; ἰδιοσύγκρισις, εως, ἡ, Diosc. Pharm. praef.
 ἰδιο-σύγκριτος, ον, peculiarly composed, Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 938.
 ἰδιο-σύστατος, ον, of independent substance, Eccl. Adv. -τως, Ib.
 ἰδιότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἴδιος) peculiar nature, property, Damox. Σύντρ. 1. 41; ἡ ἰδ. τῆς ἡδονῆς Xen. An. 2. 3, 16; τῶν πράξεων Plat. Polit. 305 D; τοῦ πολιτεύματος Polyb. 1. 13, 13, etc.; εἰκὼν τῆς ἰδίας ἰδιότητος LXX (Sap. 2. 23):—in pl. peculiarities, αἱ ἰδ. Ἀντίβου Polyb. 9. 22, 7. 2. in Gramm., εἰς ἰδιότητα in its proper sense, Schol. Il. 18. 319; or as a proper name, Steph. B. s. v. Θεσσαλία.
 ἰδιοτροπία, ἡ, a peculiar fashion, Cleomed. 2. p. 104, Eust., etc.
 ἰδιο-τροπος, ον, of a peculiar kind, φύσις, νόσοι Diod. 3. 35., 5. 10: of a peculiar species, ὁ νυκτικὸραξ Strabo 823. Adv. -πως, Diod. 3. 19.
 ἰδιο-τρόφος, ον, feeding individuals, Plat. Polit. 261 D. II. ἰδιο-τροφος, ον, feeding on particular things, opp. to πάμφαγος, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 26.
 ἰδιο-τύπος, ον, a peculiar form, Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 938.
 ἰδιο-ὑπόστατος, ον, self-existent, Schol. Epict. Enchir. 17.
 ἰδιο-φειγής, ἔς, self-shining, of the moon, Antipho in Stob. Eccl. 1. 556.
 ἰδιο-φυής, ἔς, of peculiar nature, Archel. ap. Diog. L. 2. 17, Diod. 5. 30.
 ἰδιο-φύτων, τό, = λεοντοπόδιον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 131.
 ἰδιο-φωνος, ον, with one's own voice, Eccl.: by word of mouth, Boisson. Anecd. 2. p. 350.
 ἰδιο-χειρος, ον, written by one's own hand, Boisson. Anecd. 3. p. 350: τὸ ἰδ. an original manuscript, Byz. Adv. -πως, Ib.
 ἰδιο-χρῶμος, ον, of peculiar colour, Artemid. 2. 3:—-χροος, ον, Ptol. Tetr. p. 103.
 ἰδίων, only used in Med. ἰδίομαι, q. v.
 ἰδίοις [ἰδ-], εως, ἡ, a sweating, perspiring, Arist. Probl. 35. 4.
 ἰδίω [ἰδ-], aor. ἰδίσα Arist.: (ἴδος):—to sweat, of the cold sweat of terror, ἴδιον, ὡς ἐνόησα Od. 20. 204; πρὶν ἂν ἰδίης καὶ διαλύσης ἀρθρῶν Ἰνας Ar. Pax 85, cf. Ran. 237:—also in Hipp. 606. 42, Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 8, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 8, but in Prose more commonly ἰδρῶν.
 ἰδίωμα, τό, (ἰδίω) a peculiarity, property, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 8, Polyb. 2. 14, 3, Ath. 696 E; τὸ καθ' αὐτοῦ ἰδ. τηρεῖν Polyb. 2. 59, 2; τὰ περὶ τὴν χώραν, περὶ αὐτοῦ ἰδίωματα 2. 14, 3., 6. 3, 3. II. a peculiar phraseology, idiom, Dion. H. Ep. ad Pomp. p. 783.
 ἰδιωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, peculiar, characteristic, Clem. Al. 80.
 ἰδιωνομέω, to name by a proper name; ἰδι-ώνυμος, ον, so named, Byz.
 ἰδίωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἰδίω) distinction between things, opp. to κοινωνία, Plat. Rep. 462 B, Plut. 2. 644 D.
 ἰδιωτεία, ἡ, private life or business, Xen. Hier. 8, 1; opp. to βασιλεία, Plat. Legg. 696 A; in pl., opp. to ἀρχαί, Id. Rep. 618 D. II. uncouthness, want of education, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 27, Abd. 7.
 ἰδιωτεύω, to be a private person, i. e. to live in retirement, without public business or political power, Plat. Apol. 32 A, Rep. 579 C; opp. to ἀρχῶν, Xen. Hier. 8, 5; to τυραννεύω, Isocr. 15 D, cf. Aeschin. 27. 32:—of a country, to be of no consideration, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 7. II. to practise privately, of a physician, opp. to ὁ δημοσιεύων, Plat. Polit. 259 A, cf. Gorg. 514 E sq. III. c. gen. rei, τῆς ἀρετῆς ἰδ. to be unpractised, unskilled in . . , Id. Prot. 327 A.
 ἰδιώτης, ου, ὁ, (ἴδιος) a private person, an individual, opp. to the State, ξυμφέροντα καὶ πόλεσι καὶ ἰδιώταις Thuc. 1. 124, cf. 3. 10, Plat. Symp. 185 B, Xen. Vect. 4, 18, etc. II. one in a private station, opp. to one holding public office, or taking part in public affairs, ἀνὴρ ἰδ. Hdt. 1. 32, 59, 70, 123, al., cf. Decret. ap. Andoc. 11. 31; opp. to βασιλεύς, Hdt. 7. 3; to ἀρχῶν, Plat. Polit. 259 B, cf. Thuc. 1. 115., 4. 2, Lys. 103. 1; to δικαστῆς, Antipho 144. 13; to πολιτευόμενος, Dem. 150. 8; to ῥήτωρ, Hyperid. Euxen. 37; to στρατηγός, a private soldier, Xen. An. 1. 3, 11; ἰδ. θεοί Ar. Ran. 891. 2. a common man, plebeian, οἱ ἰδ. καὶ πένητες Plut. Thes. 24, Hdn. 4. 10, etc. 3. as Adj., ἰδ. βίος the life of such people, a private station, homely way of life, Plat. Rep. 578 C. III. one who has no professional knowledge, whether of politics or any other subject, as we say 'a layman,' ἱατρός καὶ ἰδιώτης

Thuc. 2. 48, cf. Hipp. Vct. Med. 9, Plat. Theaet. 178 C, Legg. 933 D; *ιδιωτής* ἢ *τινα τέχνην ἔχων* Id. Soph. 221 C, cf. Prot. 312 A; so, opp. to *ποιητής*, a prose-writer, Plat. Phaedr. 258 D, Symp. 178 B; *ιδ. καὶ μηδὲν ἀυλήσεως ἐπαίων* Id. Prot. 327 C; also opp. to a professed orator, Isocr. 43 A; to a trained soldier, Thuc. 6. 72, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 1; to a regular athlete, Id. Mem. 3. 7, 7., 12, 1, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 8; to a skilled workman (*δημιουργός*), Plat. Soph. 221 C, Theag. 124 C:—as Adj., ὁ *ιδ. ὕχλος*, as opp. to the artificers, Plut. Pericl. 12. 2. c. gen. rei, *unpractised, unskilled in a thing*, Lat. *expers, rudis, laτρικῆς* Plat. Prot. 345 A, cf. Tim. 20 A; *ἔργου* Xen. Oec. 3, 9; also, *ιδ. κατὰ τι* Id. Cyr. 1. 5, 11; *ιδ. τὰ ἄλλα* Hdn. 4. 12; *ιδ. ὡς πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀγωνίζεσθαι* Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 11, cf. Luc. Hermot. 81. 3. generally, a *raw hand, an ignorant, ill-informed man*, opp. to *πεπαιδευμένος*, Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 1; *ἀν τε δεινοὶ λάχωνιν ἀν τε ιδιώται* .. Dem. 50. 7:—*an awkward, clumsy fellow*, opp. to *ἀσκητής, ἀθλητής*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 234; *ἀμαθῆς καὶ ιδ.* opp. to *τεχνίτης*, Luc. Indoct. 29; cf. *ιδιωτικός* II. IV. *ιδιώται οἱ ἐς οὐμὶς countrymen*, opp. to *ξένοι*, Ar. Ran. 459.

ιδιωτίζω, to put into common language, Enst. 145. 10. *ιδιωτικός*, ἢ, ὄν, of or for a private person, private, opp. to what is public (*δημόσιος*), *σῖτος καὶ ἐωυτοῦ καὶ ιδ.* Hdt. 1. 21; *πύργος* 4. 164; opp. to *βασιλικός*, Plat. Criti. 117 B; to *πολιτικός*, Id. Phaedr. 258 D; *ιδ. τριῆρης*, opp. to the *Paralos*, Dem. 570. fin.; *οἰωνὸς οὐκ ιδ.*, i. e. indicating royalty, Xen. An. 6. 1, 23; *ιδ. λόγοι, causae privatae*, Dion. H. de Dem. 56. II. *not done by rules of art, unprofessional, unskilful, rude*, Plat. Euthyd. 282 D; *φαῦλον καὶ ιδ.* Id. Hipp. Ma. 287 A, Ion 532 D, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 234; *τὸ ιδ. ἐν τῇ λέξει* Arist. Poët. 22. 7 sq.:—in Adv., *μη φαύλως μηδὲ ιδιωτικῶς* Plat. Legg. 966 E, cf. 839 E; *ιδιωτικῶς καὶ γελοῖως* Id. Euthyd. 278 D; *—κῶς ἔχειν* Id. Crat. 394 A; so, *ιδιωτικῶς τὸ σῶμα ἔχειν*, i. e. to neglect gymnastic exercises, Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 1:—cf. *ιδιώτης* III.

ιδιώτης, *ιδος*, ἢ, fem. of *ιδιώτης*, *inconsiderable*, Joseph. A. J. 8. 11, 1; *ιδ. πύλις*, opp. to *ἡγεμονίς*, App. Civ. 4. 16 and 95. II. *unskilled, Luc. Imagg. 13; inexperienced*, Alciphro 2. 4.

ιδιωτισμός, ὁ, *the way or fashion of a common person*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 67: in language, a *homely or vulgar phrase*, Longin. 31, Diog. L. 7. 59. II. *private life*, Byz.: a *private conversation*, Jul. Rufin. de Fig. p. 203.

ιδι-ωφελής, *ἐς*, *privately profitable*, opp. to *κοινωφελής*, Stob. (?) *ιδμεν*, Ion. and Dor. for *ἴσμεν*:—*ιδμεν, ιδμεναι*, Ep. for *εἰδέναι*: v. *οἶδα*. *ιδμοσύνη*, ἢ, *knowledge, skill*, Anth. Plan. 4. 273; in pl., Hes. Th. 377:—in Hesych. also *ιδμη*.

ιδμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*ιδμεν, =εἰδέναι*) *skilled, skilful, τέχνη, βουλή* Nonn. Io. 7. 56., 8. 143; *τινὺς in a thing*, Ib., Anth. P. 7. 575.

ιδνώομαι, Pass. *to bend oneself, double oneself up, shrink up*, csp. for pain, *ιδνώθη*, of Thersites, Il. 2. 266; *ιδνώθη δὲ πεσῶν* 13. 618; *ιδνωθεὶς ὀπίσω bent back*, of one throwing up a ball perpendicularly, 12. 205, Od. 8. 375; of the womb, *ἔταν .. ιδνωθῆ* Hipp. 589. 16; *ιδνοῦται* Id. 595. 9.

Ἰδο-γενής, *ἐς*, *born on Ida*, Orac. in Pans. 10. 12, 3. *Ἰδο-μενεύς*, *ἔως*, Ep. ἦος, ὁ, the chief of the Cretans, properly *the strength of Ida* (in Crete), Il.

ἴδος, *εὸς*, *τό*, *sweat*; in pl. *sweats*, Hipp. 132 C. 2. *violent heat*, as of the dog-days, Hes. Sc. 397, Dion. P. 966. (From the same Root come *ιδ-ῖω, ιδ-ῖω, ιδ-ῖω*:—this Root was ΣΦΙΑ, cf. Skt. *svid, svid-yāmi, svēd-as*, = Lat. *sud-o, sud-or*; O. Norse *sveit-i*; A. S. *swat*; O. H. G. *weiz*.)

ἴδοσαν, Alex. for *εἶδον* LXX; cf. *ἦλθοσαν* for *ἦλθον*.

ἴδου, imperat. aor. med. *εἰδόμεν*:—but, II. *ἴδου* as Adv. *lo! behold! see there!* with all sorts of words, even of hearing, *ἴδου δοῦπον αὐ κλύω τινα* Soph. Aj. 870:—Spec. usages, 1. in giving or offering a thing, like *τῆ, there! take it!* Lat. *en tibi!* *ἴδου δέχου παῖ* Soph. Ph. 776, cf. Tr. 1079, Eur. Or. 143, Ar. Nub. 825, Pax 2. 5, etc.:—*well! as you please!* Ar. Eq. 121, 157. 2. in repeating another's words quizzingly, as, *ἴδου γ' ἀκρατον οὐκ ἔστιν οὐκ ἔστιν οὐκ ἔστιν* wine! wine, *quoth'a!* wine, *marry!* Ar. Eq. 344, cf. Nub. 873, Pax 198, Eccl. 133; *ἴδου γε* Id. Eq. 87, Thesm. 206, Eccl. 136.

ἴδρεα, Ion. *-εἰη, ἢ*, (*ἴδρις*) *knowledge, skill, ἴδρεῖα πολέμοιο* Il. 16. 359; *οὐδέ τι ἴδρεῖα* (vulg. *οὐδέ τ' ἀἴδρεῖα*) 7. 198; so Ap. Rh. 2. 72, Q. Sm. 4. 226.—In Theocr. 22. 85 there is a dub. form, *ἀλλ' ἴδρεῖα* (al. *ἴδρεῖα* omisso *ἀλλ'*).

ἴδρις, gen. *ἴδριος* Att. *ἴδρεως*, ὁ, ἢ, neut. *ἴδρι*: voc. *ἴδρι* Anth.: pl. *ἴδριες*:—the forms *ἴδριδα, ἴδριδι, ἴδριδες* (used no doubt metri grat. by Sappho, Soph., and Phryn.) are censured by Eust. 407. 38, Schol. Il. 3. 219, E. M. 42. 40: (✓ΦΙΑ, οἶδα):—poët. Adj. *experienced, knowing, skilful*, *ἴδρις ἀνὴρ* Od. 6. 233., 23. 160; c. inf., *ἴδριες .. νῆα θοὴν ἐνὶ πόντῳ ἐλαυνόμεν* 7. 108; c. gen. rei, Hes. Sc. 351, Pind. O. 1. 167, Trag., etc.; with Preps., *κατὰ γνώμην ἴδρις* Soph. O. T. 1087; *οὐδὲν ἴδρις* Id. O. C. 525; *ἐν πολέμοιο* Dion. P. 857. 2. *ἴδρις* alone, in Hes. Op. 776, *the provident one*, i. e. *the ant*; (as in 522, *ἀνδρατέος the boneless one*, i. e. the polypus; 569, *φερέοικος, the house-carrier*, i. e. the snail); cf. *ἀνθεμουργός*.

ἴδριτας, *ον*, ὁ, = *ἴδρις*, dub. l. Anth. P. 6. 182, cf. Lob. Path. 381, 523. *ἴδρω* [ἴ], v. sub fin.: fut. *ἴσω* Il. 2. 388; aor. *ἴδρωσα* Il., Xen.: pf. *ἴδρωκα* Luc. Merc. Cond. 26:—Pass., pf. *ἴδρωται* Id. Hermot. 2: (*ἴδος*). *To sweat, perspire*, Hom. (csp. in Il.); from toil, *τὸν δ' ἴδρωντα* Il. 18. 372; *ἵππους ὑπὸ ζυγοῦ ἴδρωντας* 8. 543, Od. 4. 39, cf. Il. 2. 390., 11. 598; of a hunted deer, *ἦξε .. σπένδονσ'*, *ἴδρωσα* 11. 119; *ἴδρωσει .. τελαμών ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι* it shall reek with sweat, 2. 388; c. acc. cogn., *ἴδρωθ' ὃν ἴδρωσα μύγῃ* 4. 27:—later, *ἴδρ. διὰ τί τὸ πρόσωπον .. ἴδρῶσιν*; Arist. Probl. 2. 17, cf. 2. 2., 2. 31, 32.—This Verb, like its oppos. *βιγύω*, is contracted irreg. into *ω* and *φ* instead of *ου* and *οι*, fem. part. *ἴδρωσαι* Il. 11. 598 (lengthd. *ἴδρωσα* Ib. 119); niasc. ἢ, lb.

lengthd. *ἴδρωντα, -οντας*; 3 pl. *ἴδρωσι* Theophr. Fr. 9. 36; opt. *ἴδρω* Hipp. Acr. 285; but in Xen. the best Edd. have *ἴδρῶντι*, not *ἴδρῶντι*, Hell. 4. 5, 7, An. 1. 8, 1, Cyr. 1. 4, 28; and *ἴδρῶσι* in Arist. Il. c.:—a pres. *ἴδρω* in Luc. S. Dea 10. 17.

ἴδρωμα, *τό*, (*ἴδρω*) *a thing founded or built, an establishment, foundation, ἱάσονος ἴδρ.* Strabo 252, cf. Plut. Marcell. 20. 2. like *ἔδος, a temple, shrine, θεῶν* Hdt. 8. 144, Aesch. Ag. 339, Cho. 1036, Eur. Bacch. 951, Plat. Legg. 717 B, etc.; and even *a statue, δαιμόνων ἴδρ.* Aesch. Pers. 811, cf. Dion. H. 1. 41, Arr. Epict. 2. 22, 17. 3. *τὸ σὸν ἴδρωμα πόλεως* the stay, support of thy city, of the chiefs, like Lat. *columen rei*, Eur. Supp. 631: cf. *ἔρεισμα*.

ἴδρωσις, *εὸς*, ἢ, *a founding, foundation, building*, esp. of temples, Plat. Rep. 427 B, Legg. 909 E; *ἴδρ. ξόανων inauguration of statues*, Dion. Il. 2. 18; *ἴδρ. πόλεως* Plut. Rom. 9. 2. *Ἐρμῆω ἴδρωσις* statues of Hermes, Anth. P. 6. 253. II. *a settlement, seat, abode*, Strab. 383, Plut. 2. 408 A; metaph., *οὐκ ἔχειν ἴδρ.* Ib. 651 D, etc. [ὑ only in late Poets, Jac. Anth. P. p. 242.]

ἴδρωτιον, *τό*, Dim. of *ἴδρω*, *one must inaugurate a statue*, Ar. Pax 923. II. pass., *οὐχ ἴδρωτιον* one must not sit idle, Soph. Aj. 809. *ἴδρω*, fut. *ἴσω* Eur. Bacch. 1339; aor. *ἴδρωσα* Hom., Att.: pf. *ἴδρωκα* (καθ-) Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 6:—Med., fut. *-ύσομαι* Eur. Heracl. 397, Ar. Pl. 1198; aor. *ἴδρωσάμην* Hdt., Att.:—Pass., fut. *ἴδρωθήσομαι* Dion. H. de Comp. 6; aor. *ἴδρωθην* (not *ἴδρωθην*, v. infr.): pf. *ἴδρωμαι*, used both in pass. and med. sense, v. sub fin. [ἴ by nature, Eur. Bacch. 1070, but commonly long by position. ὑ by nature, even in *ἴδρω*, Eur. Heracl. 786; though Hom. makes it short in thesi, *ἴδρῃ* Il. 2. 191; *καθἴδρῃ* Od. 20. 257:—ὑ in fut. and aor. 1, except in late Poets, as Anth. P. 7. 109, Nonn., etc.:—pf. pass. *ἴδρωμαι*, Aesch. Supp. 413, Eur. Heracl. 19, Hel. 820, Theocr. 17. 21, etc.,—so that the inf. should be written *ἴδρωσθαι*, not *ἴδρωσθαι*. The aor. pass. is often written *ἴδρωθην* in MSS. of Hom. and other authors, see Lob. Phryn. 37, Veitch Irreg. Verbs s. v. Perhaps late writers, regarding *υ* as short, used these forms; but in Hom. and Trag., *ἴδρωθην* cannot be justified by comparing *ἐκλίνθην, ἐκρίνθην*; for there *υ* belongs to the Root, and *υ* is long by nature in *ἴδρωθην*.] Causal of *ἔζομαι* (cf. *ἔζω, ἔζανω*), *to make to sit down, to seat, αὐτὸς τε κάθησο καὶ ἄλλους ἴδρωε λαοὺς* Il. 2. 191; *ἴδρωσε θρόνον ἐνὶ θούρον* Ἀρῆα 15. 142, cf. Od. 3. 37., 8. 37; *ἴδρ. τινα εἰς θρόνον* Eur. Ion 1573; *ἔζων ἐπι* Id. Bacch. 1070; *ἴδρωσε τὴν στρατιὴν ἐπὶ ποταμῷ encamped the army*, Hdt. 4. 124, cf. 203:—Pass. *to be seated, sit still, be quiet*, *τοὶ δ' ἴδρωθησαν ἅπαντες* Il. 3. 78; *κατ' οἶκον ἴδρωται γυνή* Eur. Hipp. 639; of an army, *to lie encamped*, Hdt. 4. 203, al.; *ἀσφαλῶς ἴδρωμένος seated, steady, secure*, Id. 6. 86, 1; *ἐν θεῶν ἔδραισιν ὠδ' ἴδρωμένας* Aesch. Supp. 413; *ἢ στρατιὰ βεβαίως ἔδοξεν ἴδρωσθαι* seemed to have got a firm footing, Thuc. 8. 40. 2. like Lat. *figere, to fix or settle* persons in a place, *εἰς τόνδε δύμον* Eur. Alc. 841; *Ἀρῆ ἐμφύλιον ἴδρ. to give a footing to*, i. e. *excite, intestine war*, Aesch. Eum. 862; *ἴδρ. πολλοὺς ἐν πόλει* Plut. Pomp. 28:—Pass. *to be settled*, Hdt. 8. 73; *ποῦ κλύεις νιν ἴδρωσθαι χθονός*; Soph. Tr. 68; *ἐς Κολωνὰς ἴδρωθεὶς* Thuc. 1. 131; also, *ἴδρωσθαι οἶκον* (cf. *ἔζομαι*) Eur. El. 1131; *μεταξὺ φρενῶν ὀμφαλοῦ τε ἴδρωται* Plat. Tim. 77 B; of local diseases, *ἴδρωθεὶς πόνος ἐς στήθος* Hipp. 169 A; *τὸ ἐν κεφαλῇ .. ἴδρωθὲν κακόν* Thuc. 2. 49. 3. in Med. *to establish, τινα ἀνακτα γῆς* Eur. Phoen. 1008; *τινα ἐς οἶκόν τινος* Id. Hel. 46; *ἴδρωσασθαι τοὺς βίους to choose settled modes of life*, Dion. H. 1. 68. 4. pf. pass. *ἴδρωμαι*, of places, *to be situated, to lie*, Lat. *situm esse*, of a city, Hdt. 2. 59; of nations, Id. 8. 73; cf. Aesch. Pers. 231, Plat. Legg. 745 B. II. *to set up, found*, esp. *to set up and dedicate* temples, statues, Valck. Hipp. 31; trophies, Eur. Heracl. 786; *ἴδρωσαι Ἐρμῆν to set up a statue of ..*, Ar. Pl. 1153; *τὸν Πλούτων* Ib. 1192; *Εἰρήνην* Id. Pax 1091:—Pass., often in pf., *ἴδρων, βωμὸς ἴδρωται* Hdt. 1. 69., 7. 44, Ar. Fr. 245; at Athens, *ἦρωες κατὰ πόλιν ἴδρωμένοι* the heroes who had statues erected to them, Lycurg. 147. 43:—Med. *to set up for oneself, to found*, *ἴδρωσαντο Πανὸς ἴδρων* Hdt. 6. 105, cf. 1. 105, al.; *ναῶν ἔδρας ἴδρωσάμεσθα* Eur. Cycl. 291 (v. Dind.), cf. I. T. 1453, Plat. Prot. 322 A, al.; so the pf. pass. in med. sense, Hdt. 2. 42, Plat. Symp. 195 E, Menand. Ἡν. 2.

ἴδρωα or *ἴδρωα*, *τά*, (*ἴδρω*) *heat-spots, pustules*, Lat. *sudamina, aestates*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Galen. 9. 116.

ἴδρωθης, *εὸς*, (*εἶδος*) *apt to perspire*, Hipp. 1157 D, 1225 B. *ἴδρωμα*, *τό*, *sweating*, Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 7. *ἴδρω* [v. fin.], *ῶτος*, ὁ, and Aeol. ἢ, Bgk. Sapph. 2. 13: dat. *ἴδρωτι*, acc. *ἴδρωτα*, but Hom. has the shortd. forms, dat. *ἴδρῳ* (or *ἴδρῳ*, cf. *γέλω*, *ἔρω*) Il. 17. 385, 745; acc. *ἴδρῳ* 11. 621., 22. 2: (*ἴδος*):—*sweat, perspiration*, Hom. (esp. in Il.), and Att.; *κατὰ δ' ἴδρῶς ἔρρεεν ἐκ μελέων* Od. 11. 599; *ἴδρῶς ἀνῆει χρωτὶ* Soph. Tr. 767; *στάζειν ἴδρωτι* (v. sub *στάζω*); *ῥέεσθαι ἴδρωτι* Plut. Cor. 3:—of sweat as the sign of toil, *τῆς ἀρετῆς ἴδρωτα θεοὶ προπάροισεν ἔθηκον* Hes. Op. 287; *ἴδρωτα παρέχειν* Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 29:—in pl., Hipp. Aph. 1250, Arist., etc.; *ἴδρωτες* ξηροί, as opp. to the effect of baths, Plat. Phaedr. 239 C. 2. *the exsudation of trees, gum, resin, σμύρνης* Eur. Ion 1175; *δρυός* Ion ap. Ath. 451 D; *Βρομιάδος ἴδρωτα* πηγῆς, of wine, Antiph. Ἀφρ. 1. 12. II. metaph., *anything earned by the sweat of one's brow*, Ar. Eccl. 750 (v. sub *ἴδος*). [ἴ in Hom.; ῖ in Att., Eur. l. c., v. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 251, though long in *ἴδος, ἴδιω*.]

ἴδρωτήριον, *τό*, *a sweating-bath*, Lat. *sudarium*, Gloss. *ἴδρωτικός*, ἢ, ὄν, *sudorific*, Hipp. 370. 31, Oribas. 18 Matth. II. of persons, *apt to perspire*, Galen. 14. 290:—Adv., *ἴδρωτικώτερος διακείσθαι* Arist. Probl. 2. 40. *ἴδρωτιον*, *τό*, Dim. of *ἴδρω*, Hipp. 1210 G. *ἴδρωτοποιέομαι*, Pass. *to be made to perspire*, Arist. Probl. 2. 42:—*ποιῶ*, ἢ, lb.

ιδρωτοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) *sudorific*, Diosc. 3. 79.
ιδυία [ῖ], ἡ, Ep. for εἰδυία, part. fem. of οἰδα, *ιδυία πάντα* Il. 1. 365; elsewhere in Hom. in phrase *ιδυίησι πραπίδεσσι*, and always of Hephaestus.
ιδυίοι, = *συνίστορες, μάρτυρες*, Ar. Fr. 1, Eust. 1154. 35; cf. *βυδίαοι*.
Ἰδυρίς, ὁ, name of a wind, should be read in Theophr. Vent. 53, for Δύρις, Meineke ad Steph. B. 327.
ἴε, ἴεν, Ep. 3 sing. impf. of εἶμι (*ibo*).
ἴει, Ion. and Att. 3 sing. impf. of ἴημι.
ἴείη, Ep. for ἴοι, 3 sing. opt. pres. of εἶμι (*ibo*).
ἴ-έλαιον, τό, (ἴον, ἔλαιον) *violet-oil*, Synes. Medic. de Febr.
ἴμεν, ἴμεναι, Ep. inf. pres. of ἴημι:—*ἴμενος*, part. pres. pass.; hence Adv. *ἰεμένως*, *eagerly*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 590.
ἴεν, Aeol. 3 pl. impf. of ἴημι:—cf. ἴε.
ἱερά, ἡ, a kind of *serpent*, Arist. H. A. 8. 29, 5 (Bekk. *ἱερόν*). II. a name for many medicines in the Greek pharmacopoeia, Galen.: v. *ἱερή*.
ἱεράγγελος, ὄν, *one who proclaims a festival*, Hesych.
ἱεράγωγός, ὄν, *carrying offerings*, *μύσται* Hedyl. ap. Ath. 497 D; *ναῦς* Polyb. 31. 20, 11.
ἱεράζω, *to serve as priest*, τοῖς Διοσκούροις C. I. (add.) 2374 e. 57:—Boeot. *ἱαρειάδδω*, Ib. 1568, cf. 1576.
ἱεράκειος, α, ὄν, *of or like a hawk*, πρόσωπον Eus. P. E. 116 D.
ἱεράκιδεύς, ἔως, ὁ, *a young hawk*, an *eyass*, Eust. 753. 56.
ἱεράκίζω, *to scream like a hawk*, Theophr. de Sign. 6. 1, 16, Ael. N. A. 7. 7.
ἱεράκιον, τό, *hawkweed*, but not the same as our *hieracium*, Diosc. 3. 72 sq.: *ἱερακιάς, ἄδος, ἡ*, Alex. Trall. 1. 145; *ἱερακία βοτάνη* Horapoll. 1. 6.
ἱεράκισκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἱεράξ, Ar. Av. 1112.
ἱεράκίτης, ὁ, *a stone of the colour of a hawk's neck*, Plin. N. H. 37. 60.
ἱεράκο-βασκός, ὁ, *a hawk-feeder, a falconer*, Ael. N. A. 7. 9.
ἱεράκο-ειδής, ἔς, = *ἱερακώδης*, Anon. in Boiss. ad Marin. p. 132.
ἱεράκο-κτόνος, ὄν, *hawk-killing*, Hesych.
ἱεράκο-μορφος, ὄν, *hawk-shaped*, of the Egyptian god Phrê (the Sun), represented with a hawk's head, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 41 D, Horapoll. 1. 6, Sext. Emp.; v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 232. 3, A.
ἱεράκο-πόδιον, τό, a plant, Diosc. Noth. 3. 115.
ἱεράκο-πρόσωπος, ὄν, *hawk-faced* (v. *ἱερακμορφος*), Eus. P. E. 116 D.
ἱεράκο-σόφιον, τό, *a treatise on the management of hawks*, ed. by Rigalt. Lutet. 1612.
ἱεράκο-τρόφος, ὄν, = *ἱερακοβοσκός*, Eunap. Excerpt.
ἱεράκωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *hawk-like*, Eunap. in Phot. Bibl. 54. 14.
ἱεράξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Ion. and Ep. ἱρηξ, ηκος, (the longer form first in Alcmān 16, Eur. Andr. 1141, Ar. Eq. 1052):—*a hawk, falcon, ὠκύπτερος ἱρηξ* Il. 13. 62, cf. 819; *ὠκιστος πετηνῶν* 15. 237; *ἐλαφρότατος πετ.* 13. 86: cf. *κίρκος, φασσοφόνος*, and on other kinds, v. Arist. H. A. 9. 36; sacred to Apollo, Ar. Av. 516. II. a kind of *fish*, Epich. 45 (in Dor. form *ἱάραξ*), Ath. 356 A. (V. sub *ἱερός*).
ἱεραοιδός, ὁ, *a sacred bard*, Hesych.
ἱεράσμαι, Ion. ἱρ-: fut. *ἄσομαι* [ᾶ]: Pass.:—*to be a priest or priestess*, θεοῦ Hdt. 2. 35, 37; θεῶν Paus. 6. 11, 2; absol., Thuc. 2. 2; c. acc. cogn., *ἱερωσύνην ἱεράσασθαι* Aeschin. 3. 33;—*ἱερασάμενος τῇ πατρίδι*, etc., often in Inscr., v. Ruhnck. Tim.
ἱεραπολέω, *to be a ἱεραπόλος*, C. I. 1169, etc.: *ἱεραπολία*, Ion. -ῖη, ἡ, *priestly office*, Synes. 327 B:—*ἱεραπόλος, ὁ*, (πολέω) *the chief priest* in some Greek states, C. I. 1793 a, c.
ἱεραρχέω, *to be supreme in sacred things*, Dion. Ar.
ἱεραρχης, ὄν, ὁ, *a steward or president of sacred rites, a high-priest, hierarch*, C. I. 1570 a. 13, Dion. Ar.
ἱεραρχία, ἡ, *the power, rule of a ἱερόρχης, episcopate*, C. I. 8668, Eccl.
ἱεραρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or belonging to ἱεραρχία*:—Adv. -κῶς, Dion. Ar.
ἱεραρχιος, ὄν, *in the manner of a hierarch*, Anth. P. 1. 88.
ἱερατεία, ἡ, *the priest's office, priesthood*, Arist. Pol. 7. 8, 7, C. I. 2059. 23., 2909, al., N. T.: Ion. ἱερητεία, C. I. 2656. 5.
ἱερατεῖον, τό, *a sanctuary*, C. I. 8609, Procop. Aed. 14 A, Epiphān. II. Lat. *sacerdotium, the clergy*, C. I. 9263.
ἱεράτευμα, τό, *a priesthood*, LXX (Ex. 19. 6), Ep. 1 Petr. 2. 5.
ἱερατευματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *priestly*, Inscr. Murat. p. 632, Plut. Marc. 5.
ἱερατεύω, Ion. ἱερητ- (which occurs also in a Boeot. Inscr., C. I. 1603; in a Phocian, 1725; in a Thessal., 1775) *To be priest or priestess*, θεοῦ C. I. 1587, 1603, 1775; θεῶν Ib. 1725, Hdn. 5. 6; absol., C. I. 481, 1593, 2077, al., LXX (Ex. 28. 1 sq.), N. T.:—also as Dep. ἱερατεύομαι, C. I. 3823. 2. in Christ. writers, *to be bishop*.
ἱερατικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for the priest's office, priestly, sacerdotal, θυσία* Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 12, cf. Plut. Marcell. 5., 2. 34 E, 729 A: ἡ *ἱερατική* (sc. *τέχνη*) = *ἱερατεία* Plat. Polit. 290 D: οἱ *ἱερατικοί* *the priestly caste*, Il. 7. 11. II. *devoted to sacred purposes*, Luc. Philops. 12; τὰ *ἱερατικά* *the sacred fund*, C. I. 4595: v. *ἱερογλυφικός*. Adv. -κῶς, Eccl.
ἱεραυλῆς, ὄν, ὁ, *a flute-player at sacrifices*, C. I. 184, 187 sqq.
ἱεραφορία, ἡ, *the bearing of the holy vessels*, Dion. H. 16. 7.
ἱεραφόρος, ὄν, *bearing the holy vessels*, Plut. 2. 352 B, C. I. (add.) 2384 b: *ἱεραφόρος*, Ib. 1793 b.
ἱερεία, ἡ, Ion. ἱεραία (as Dind. writes for ἱρητή in Hdt. 2. 53 sq., 5. 72; for ἱερεῖη, 1. 175; for ἱερεῖη, 8. 104); in Trag., also, metri grat., ἱεραία Soph. Fr. 401, Eur. Or. 261, I. T. 34, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 1112; so also in C. I. 5799; but ἱεραία, Ib. 1446, 2167 d. 24 (add.), 3459, Ep. ἱερέη Call. Ep. 42; ἱερή C. I. 2108, 3003; Dor. ἱεραία, Pind. P. 4. 9; ἱεραία Inscr. Cyr. in C. I. 5143; ἱεραία, Inscr. Boeot. in Keil. p. 73:—fem. of ἱερεύς, *a priestess*, τὴν . . ἔθηκ' Ἀθηναίης ἱερεῖαν Il. 6. 300, and Att.; cf. Ar. Thesm. 758, Thuc. 4. 133, Plat. Phaedr. 244 B, al.
ἱεραία, ἡ, (ἱερεύω) *a sacrifice or festival*, LXX (4 Regg. 10. 20). II. = *ἱερατεία*, C. I. 3491. 23.
ἱερεῖον, τό, Ion. ἱερήιον or ἱρηῖον (the former in Hom., the latter in

Hdt.):—*a victim, an animal for sacrifice or slaughter*, ἱερεῖν ἱερήιον Od. 14. 94; ἱερήια πολλὰ παρεῖχον Ib. 250; ἀγεῖν ἱ. καλὰ 17. 600; ἐπεὶ οὐχ ἱ. οὐδὲ βοειὴν ἀρνύσθη Il. 22. 159; which became proverb. for 'no light task,' v. Cic. Att. 1. 1, 4;—then in Hdt. 1. 132., 6. 57, Ar. Lys. 84, Pax 1091, Andoc. 16. 32; opp. to θύματα, Thuc. 1. 126. 2. in Od. 11. 23 used of an offering for the dead, for which, acc. to Schol., τόμιον or ἔντομον was more correct. II. of *cattle slaughtered for food*, mostly in pl., Hdt. 2. 69, cf. Poppo Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 17.
ἱερείτω or -τετώ, = *ἱερατεύω*, C. I. 5131, -4, -5.
ἱερεῖτις, v. ἱερεῖτις.
ἱερεύς, ἔως, Ion. ἡος, ὁ, Att. pl. ἱερῆς: Ion. nom. ἱερεύς Il. 5. 10., 16. 604, Od. 9. 198 and Hdt.: Dor. ἱαρεύς, Inscr. Arg. in C. I. 1178, acc. pl. τὸς ἱερές Inscr. Cyr. ib. 5131, cf. 5144; also ἱερέως, C. I. 2058 A. 23, A. B. 1197; ἱερῆς, Ib. 1513. 27 and 30: (ἱερός):—*a priest, sacrificer*, to whose office the divination from the victim's entrails also belonged, Il. 1. 62., 16. 604, Pind. P. 2. 31, Hdt., Andoc. 16. 32; ἐπ' ἱερέως τοῦ δαῖνα, as a date, C. I. 2525 b. C. I., 5483, al. 2. metaph., ἱερεύς τις ἄτης *a minister of woe*, Aesch. Ag. 735; and, comically, λεπτοτάτων λήρων ἱερεῦ Ar. Nub. 359; ἱερ. Διονύσου, of a wine-bibber, Eupol. Aig. 19.
ἱερεύσιμος, ὄν, *fit for sacrifice*, Plut. 2. 729 C.
ἱερεύω, Ion. ἱερεύω Od. 14. 94., 17. 181., 19. 198., 20. 351: Ion. impf. ἱερεύσκον 20. 3: 3 plqpf. pass. ἱερευτο, Il. 24. 125: (ἱερός). *To slaughter for sacrifice, to sacrifice*, βοῦς . . ἦνις ἡκέστας ἱερευσέμεν Il. 6. 94; ταύρους θεῶν 21. 131; τοῖσι δὲ βοῦν ἱερευσε . . Ζηνί Od. 13. 24:—parts of the victim were used by the sacrificers, v. esp. the last-cited passage. 2. *to slaughter for a feast*, βοῦς ἱερεύοντες . . εἰλαπινάζουσι Od. 2. 56; ἀξέθ' ὕων τὸν ἀριστον, ἵνα ξείνῳ ἱερεύσω 14. 414, cf. 8. 59; also, δαῖπνον δ' αἴψα συνὼν ἱερεύσατε, ὅστις ἀριστος 24. 215; so in Med., βοῦς ἱερεύσασθαι, *oxen to slaughter for themselves*, 19. 198. 3. *to consecrate or devote to a god*, cited from Paus.:—*to sacrifice, i. e. murder*, Philo 2. 34.
ἱερή, ἡ, = *ἱερεία* (like βασιλῆ for βασιλεία), C. I. 2108, Anth. P. 7. 733, Att. ἱερά, Plat. ap. A. B. 100. Cf. μελλιέρη, παριέρη.
ἱερήιον, τό, Ion. for ἱερεῖον, Hom.
ἱερήτις, ποῖτ. for ἱερεία, contr. acc. ἱερῆδα C. I. 1064.
ἱερηπολία, ἡ, v. sub ἱεραπολία.
ἱερητεία, ἱερητεύω, Ion. for ἱερατ-.
ἱερία, Ion. -ῖη, v. sub ἱερεία.
ἱερίζω, *to consecrate, purify*, Hesych., s. v. ἀγνίτης.
ἱερίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = *ἱερεία*, *a priestess*, Plut. 2. 435 B.
ἱερίσσα, ἡ, = *ἱερεία*, C. I. 4009 b.
ἱεριστής, οὔ, ὁ, *a purifier*, Hesych. e conj. Kuster.
ἱερίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, = *ἱερεῖτις*, Aesch. (Fr. 87) ap. Hesych., where the MS. ἱερεῖτην for ἱερεῖτην (i. e. -ῖτην).
ἱερο-βοτάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, *holy-wort*, a name of *vervain*, Lat. *verbena*, because used in sacrifices, purifications, and as an amulet; in Diosc. 4. 61, ἱερά βοτάνη, as synon. for *περιστερέων*. II. ἱερ. τι *to engrave hieroglyphically*, Eust. 632. 52.
ἱερογλυφικός, ἡ, ὄν, *hieroglyphic*; ἱερογλυφικά (sc. *γράμματα*), τά, *a mystic way of writing on monuments* practised by the Egyptian priests, Plut. 2. 354 F, Luc. Philop. 21, cf. Hermot. 44, etc.: these records were copied on papyri in a different character (*ἱερατικά*), Clem. Al. 657; and this was again simplified, for common purposes, into the *δημοτικά* (Hdt. 2. 36), which Porph. V. P. § 12 calls *ἐπιστολογραφικά*, and Clem. 1. c. ἡ ἐπ. μέθοδος; v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 216:—the ἱερά γράμματα of Hdt. prob. comprehended both the ἱερογλυφικά and ἱερατικά.
ἱερο-γλύφος [ῦ], ὁ, *a carver of hieroglyphics*, Inscr. Aegypt. in C. I. (add.) 4716 d 19, cf. Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 251.
ἱερό-γλωσσος, ὄν, *of prophetic tongue*, Anth. P. append. 371.
ἱερο-γνωσία, ἡ, *knowledge of holy things*, Dion. Ar.
ἱερο-γομφία, ἡ, (γόμφος 1. 2) = *ἱερογλυφικά*, Synes. 114 C.
ἱερο-γραμματεύς, ἔως, ὁ, *a sacred scribe*, a lower order of the Egyptian priesthood, who kept the sacred records, taught the forms and rites, and took care for their observance, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4697. 7, Luc. Macrob. 4, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 32, Clem. Al. 657; ἱερός γρ. in Luc. Philops. 34.
ἱερό-γραφτος, ὄν, *written on or in a temple*, Eccl.
ἱερό-γραφα, τά, *representations of holy things*; and ἱερογραφέω, Eccl.
ἱερο-γραφία, ἡ, *representation of holy things*, Eccl. 2. in pl. *the Holy Scriptures*, Byz.
ἱερογραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, *for the representation of holy things*, γράμματα Manetho ap. Syncell. 2. of *Holy Scripture*, Eccl.
ἱερο-γράφος, ὁ, *a writer of Holy Scripture*, Eccl.
ἱερό-δακρυς, v. gen. vos, epith. of frankincense, *with hallowed tears or gum*, Melanippid. (ap. Ath. 651 F) Fr. 1.
ἱερο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, *a teacher of holy things*, Dion. Ar.:—at Rome, *the Pontifex*, Dion. H. 2. 73.
ἱερο-δόκος, ὄν, *receiving sacrifices*, or ἱερό-δοκος, *received in temples*, Aesch. Supp. 363.
ἱερό-δουλος, ὁ, ἡ, *a temple-slave*, νεωκόροι καὶ ἱερ. Philo 2. 420; esp. of the public courtesans, or votaries of Aphrodite at Corinth, Strab. 272, cf. Pind. Fr. 87; at other places, C. I. 2327, 5082; v. E. Curt. Anecd. Delph. pp. 16 sq.:—ἱεροδουλεία, ἡ, *a company of ἱερόδουλοι*, C. I. 6000.
ἱερο-δρόμος, ὄν, v. ἱεροδρ-.
ἱερο-εργός, ὄν, v. ἱερούργος.
ἱερο-θαλλῆς, ἔς, *blooming holily*, Orph. H. 39. 17; Herm. -θηλής.
ἱεροθετέω, *to institute sacred rites*, Arist. Fr. 404: ἱερο-θήτης, ὄν, ὁ, (τίθημι) *an ordainer of sacred rites*, and -θεσία, ἡ, Dion. Ar.
ἱερο-θήκη, ἡ, *a depository for holy things, sanctuary*, Gloss.
ἱερο-θρησκεία, ἡ, *divine worship*, Edict. ap. Eus. Il. E. 9. 7.

ιεροθύσιον, τό, a place of sacrifice, Paus. 4. 32, 1.
 ιεροθύτω, to offer sacrifices, Heraclit. de Incredib. p. 82, C. I. 5546.
 ιεροθύτης [ῥ], ου, ὁ, a sacrificing priest, Paus. 8. 42, 12, C. I. 1297, 1536, al.
 ιερδ-θύτος, ον, devoted, offered to a god, *ιερ. καπνός* smoke from the sacrifices, Ar. Av. 1265; *ιερ. θάνατος* death as a sacrifice for one's country or any holy cause, Pind. Fr. 225:—τὰ *ιερόθυστα* sacrifices, Theopomp. Hist. 79, Arist. Oec. 2, 20.
 ιερο-κατήγορος, ὁ, accuser of the saints, Eccl.
 ιερο-καυτέω, to sacrifice as a burnt-offering, A. B. 51:—Pass. to be burnt as a sacrifice, Diod. 20. 65.
 ιεροκηρύκεύω, to be a *ιεροκήρυξ*, C. I. 2952; —έω, Ib. 4303 i, k.
 ιερο-κήρυξ, ἕκκος, ὁ, the herald or attendant at a sacrifice, Dem. 1371. 16, Hermias ap. Ath. 149 E, C. I. 184, -5, -8 δ, 190-4, al.; Dor. -κάρυξ, Ib. 2525 b. 31.
 ιερο-κάμος, ὁ, one who takes charge of a temple, C. I. (add.) 5763 b, cf. 6656 ὁ; —κόμας in Hesych.
 ιερο-κτόνος, ὁ, murderer of the saints, Eccl.
 ιερο-κώμη, ἡ, a sacred village, Inscr. Nub. in C. I. 5069.
 ιερόλας, ὁ, = *ιερεύς*, Soph. (Fr. 55) ap. Hesych.; v. Schmidt.
 ιερό-ληπτος, ον, inspired, Manetho 4. 227.
 ιερολογέω, Ion. *ιρολ-*, to discuss sacred things, Luc. D. Syr. 26, E. M. 468. 14.
 II. to give the benediction, Eccl.
 ιερολογία, Ion. *ιρολογία*, ἡ, sacred or mystical language, Luc. Astrol. 10.
 II. a benediction, Eccl.
 ιερο-λόγος, ον, one who gives the blessing, Eust. Opusc. 64. 85.
 ιερο-μανία, ἡ, religious frenzy, *ιερ. ἄγειν* Clem. Al. 11.
 ιερο-μάρτυς, ὁ, a holy martyr, C. I. 8853.
 ιερομηνία, ἡ, (μήν, μήνη) the holy time of the month, during which the great festivals were held and hostilities suspended, *ιερ. Νεμέας*, of the Nemean games, Pind. N. 3. 4; *Ι. ἄ Πυθίος* Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 44; *ἐν σπονδαῖς καὶ προσέτι ιερομηνία* Thuc. 3. 56; *ἐν σπονδαῖς καὶ ιερομηνίαις* Ib. 65; *ιερ. ἄγειν* Dem. 710. 1:—also *ιεραμηνία*, τά, of the Carneian festival at Sparta, Thuc. 5. 54.
 ιερομνημονέω, to be *ιερομνήμων*, Ar. Nub. 623, C. I. 1689, 1694, al.
 ιερο-μνήμων, Dor. -μνάμων, ονος, ὁ, mindful of sacred things, ἔρκων Alciphro 2. 4.
 II. as Subst., 1. the sacred Secretary or Recorder sent by each Amphictyonic state to their Council along with the *πυλαγόρας* (the actual deputy or minister), Dem. 276. 22 sq.; often mentioned in Amphictyonic decrees, C. I. 1688. 10 sq., 1689, -89 δ, 1711:—generally, a recorder, notary, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 7.
 2. a magistrate who had the charge of religious matters, minister of religion, as at Byzantium, Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 255. 20, cf. Polyb. 4. 52, 4:—at Rome, the Pontifex, Dion. H. 8. 55., 10. 57.
 ιερο-μάνιχος, ὁ, a holy monk, C. I. 8729, 8764.
 ιερό-μυρτος, ἡ, = *ὄξυμυρσίνη*, Diosc. 4. 146.
 ιερο-μύστης, ου, ὁ, one who initiates in sacred things, Phot., Suid.
 ιεράν, τό, v. sub *ιερός* III. 2.
 ιερο-νίκης [νῆ], ου, ὁ, a conqueror in the games, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 30, and often in Inscr. (in the form -νέικης), C. I. 765, 1889, 2813, al.; Dor. -νίκας, 1418.
 ιερο-νόμος, ὁ, = *ιεροδιδάσκαλος*, Dion. H. 2. 73, C. I. 3595. 20., 3597 b.
 ιερο-νουμηνία, ἡ, the feast of the new moon, Schol. Pind.
 ιερο-παρέκτης, ου, ὁ, the priest's attendant, C. I. 5763 and addend.
 ιερόπλαστα, τά, and -πλαστία, ἡ, = *ιερό-γραφα*, -γραφία, Dion. Ar.
 ιεροποιέω, to serve as *ιεροποιός*, to offer sacrifices, τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ C. I. 99. 6; *ὑπὲρ τῆς δημοκρατίας* Antipho 146. 39, cf. Plat. Lys. 207 D; c. acc., *ιερ. εἰσιτήρια ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς* Dem. 552. 2.
 II. to sacrifice, τι Tzetz. Exeg. p. 113.
 2. to make holy, Clem. Al. 71: to deify, Aristid. 1. 191.
 ιεροποιία, ἡ, a sacred function, Joseph. A. J. 14. 10, 23, C. I. 4029.
 ιεροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) managing sacred rites, Lat. *sacrificulus*: at Athens, the *ιεροποιοί* were ten magistrates, one from each tribe, who took care that the victims were without blemish, called also *μωμοσκόποι*, Plat. Lys. 207 D, Dem. 47. 13, cf. Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 19; distinguished from οἱ *ιερεῖς*, C. I. 76. 13, cf. 115. 13., 120. 14, al.:—the *ιεροποιοί* τῶν σεμνῶν θεῶν were different, Dem. 552. 6., 570. 5, Dinarch. ap. E. M. 468. fin.:—there were sacred officers of like kind at other places, C. I. 2056. 22, 2157, 2953, al.
 II. sacrificing, Dion. H. 1. 40.
 ιερο-πομπός, ὁ, one who conveys the sacred tribute, cited from Philo.
 ιερο-πρεπής, ἐς, desecrating a sacred place, person or matter, *holy, reverend*, Plat. Theag. 122 D, Luc.; *ιεροπρεπέστατος*, Xen. Symp. 8, 40. Adv. -πῶς, Strabo 567, Berosus ap. Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 20, C. I. 2270. 21.
 ιερο-πρόσπολος, ὁ, a sacred attendant, priest, Ptol. Tetrab. p. 159.
 ιερο-όπτης, ου, ὁ, one who divines by sacrifice, Dio C. 52. 36., 64. 5.
 ιερός [v. sub fin.], ἄ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν in the phrase *ιερός ἀκτῆ* Hes. Op. 595, 803, Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77: Ion. and poet. *ιρός*, ἡ, ὄν (v. sub fin.): Dor. *ιάρος* Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 20, etc.: (cf. *ιέρεια*, *ιέραξ*):—Sup. *ιέρωτατος*, Ar. Eq. 582, Plat. (Curt., comparing it with Skt. *ishiras* (vigorous, fresh, blooming), assumes the orig. sense to be vigorous, mighty, and from this material sense evolves the Homeric signif. of *marvellous, supernatural, divine*; *ιερόν γὰρ τὸ μέγα* Aretac. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 4.)
 I. vigorous, mighty, divine, *ιέρῃ* ἰς Τηλεμάχοιο Od. 2. 409, al.; *ιερόν μένος Ἀλκινόοιο* 8. 419, etc.; *ιερός ἰχθύς* (v. infr. IV. 2) Il. 16. 407; *ιέρῃ ἐλαίῃ* Od. 13. 372; *ἀλφειτον* Il. 13. 631, cf. 5. 499; so, *Δημήτερος ἱερός ἀκτῆ* (v. sub init.):—also, of any object in nature, of rivers, Od. 10. 351, Il. 11. 726, cf. Soph. Ph. 1215, Eur. Med. 410; *ιέραλ βῆσσαι* Od. 10. 275; *ιερόν ἡμαρ κνέφας* Il. 17. 455., 11. 194; *φάος* Hes. Op. 337; then, like *θέσκελος*, *θεσπέσιος*, to express wonder or admiration, *ιερόν τέλος*, *ιερός στρατός* a glorious band, Il. 10. 56, Od. 24. 81; *ιερός*

δίφρος a splendid chariot, Il. 17. 464:—after Hom., of the sea, *ἰ. χεῦμα θαλάσσης* Aesch. Fr. 178; *ιρόν κύμα* Eur. Hipp. 1206; *κύματα* Id. Cycl. 265; of rain, *δμβρος* Soph. O. T. 1428; *δρόσοι* Eur. Ion 117:—in Theocr. 5. 22, *οὐχ ἱερόν*, no mighty matter! *ιερός ὕπνος* Call. Epigr. 10:—Sup., *χωρίον ἱερώτατον* Plat. Legg. 755 E, cf. Tim. 45 A.
 II. of divine things, *holy, hallowed*, Lat. *sacer*, Hom., etc.; *ιεροῖς ἐν δώμασι* Κίρκης Od. 10. 426; *ιερόν γένος ἀθανάτων* Hes. Th. 21; *ιερόν λέχος* of Zeus, 57; *ιέρῃ δόσις* the gift of God, 93; *ιερός πόλεμος* a holy war, in punishment of sacrilege, a 'crusade,' Ar. Av. 556, etc.
 2. of earthly things, devoted or dedicated to a god or to the service of one, *holy, hallowed, consecrated*, *βωμός* Il. 2. 305; *ἰ. δόμας*, of the temple of Athena, 6. 89; and often, *ιέρῃ ἐκατόμβῃ* 1. 99, 431, etc.; *χόες* Soph. O. C. 469, etc.:—*ιέρῃ γράμματα*, = *ιερογλυφικά* (q. v.), Hdt. 2. 36; *ιέρῃ λόγος* Id. 2. 81, etc.:—often in Att., *ἰ. ἀγαλμα*, *τρίπους*, *θάκος*, Soph. O. T. 1379, Eur. Ion 512, etc.; *χρήματα*, *ποιήματα* Plat. Rep. 568 D, etc.; *ἰ. τὸ σῶμα δίδοναι*, of one dedicated to a god, Eur. Ion 1284; *ἰ. σώματα*, of the *ιερόδουλοι*, Strabo 272:—of the Roman Tribunes, to express *sacrosanctus*, *ιερός καὶ ἄσυλος* Plut. T. Gracch. 14, 15, etc.:—*ιερός νόμος* the law of sacrifice, etc., Dem. 525. 18:—sometimes opp. to *βέβηλος*, as *sacred to profane*, but this in Att. is more commonly expressed by *ιερός καὶ ὅσιος* (v. sub ὅσιος 1. 2), or *ιερός καὶ ἴδιος* (v. ἴδιος 1. 2).
 3. of any place under a tutelary god's protection, *Ἴλιος*, *Πύλος*, *Θήβη* Hom.; *Τροίης ἱερόν πολίεθρον*, *Τροίης ἱερά κρήδεμνα* Od. 1. 2, Il. 16. 100; of Athens once in Hom., Od. 11. 323; but often later, as Pind. Fr. 45, Soph. Aj. 1221, Ar. Eq. 1037; also, *Σούνιον ἱρόν*, prob. from the worship of Athena there (v. infr. IV. 8), Od. 3. 278:—so, *ιερός κύκλος* the circle of the court under the protection of Zeus, Il. 18. 504:—Hom. joins it with gen. of the divinity, *ἄλλος ἱρόν Ἀθηναίης*, *ἄντρον ἱρόν Νυμφάων* Od. 6. 322., 13. 104, 348; and this is afterwards a common construction, Hdt. 1. 80., 2. 41, Eur. Alc. 75, Ar. Pl. 937, Plat. Phaedo 85 B, Xen. An. 5. 3, 13, etc.; less often c. dat., *κριοὶ εἰσὶ ἀφι ἱροὶ* Hdt. 2. 42, cf. Plat. Legg. 955 E.
 4. of kings, heroes, etc., from a notion of 'the divinity that doth hedge a king,' *ιεροὶ βασιλεῖς* Pind. P. 5. 131; *ἰ. καὶ εὐσεβῆς*, of Oedipus, Soph. O. C. 287; but, *ἄνθρωπος ἰ.* in Ar. Ran. 652 is *holy*, i. e. initiated at the mysteries.
 III. as Subst., 1. *ιερά*, Ion. *ιρά*, τά, offerings, sacrifices, victims, often in Hom.; *ιερά βέζειν*, Lat. *sacra facere, operari*, Il. 1. 147, etc.; *ἔρδειν* Hes. Op. 334; *διδόναι* Od. 16. 184; *ἀλλ' ὅ γε δέκτο μὲν ἱρά* Il. 2. 420, cf. 23. 207: rare in sing., *ὄφρ' ἱρόν ἐτοιμασσαίαια* Ἀθήνη 10. 571:—so also after Hom., *θῦσαι ἱρά* Hdt. 1. 59., 8. 54, etc.; *ποιεῖν* 2. 63; *αἶθειν* Soph. Ph. 1033; *ἰ. πατρῶα* Aesch. Theb. 1010; cf. *ἄπυρος*; τὰ *διαβατήρια ἰ.* Thuc. 5. 116.
 b. after Hom. the inwards of the victim, the auspices, τὰ *ιέρῃ οὐ προεχώρει χρηστά* Hdt. 5. 44; τὰ *ιερά καλὰ ἦν* Xen. An. 1. 8, 15; or, simply, τὰ *ιερά γίγνεται* Ib. 2. 2, 3; cf. *ἄλοβος*, *καλλιέρῃ*.
 c. generally, sacred things or rites, Lat. *sacra*, Hdt. 1. 172., 4. 33; τῶν *ιέρων καὶ κοινῶν μετέχειν* Dem. 1300. 6.
 2. after Hom., *ιερόν*, Ion. *ιρόν*, τό, a temple, holy place, Hdt. and Att.; sometimes of the building, as distinct from the *τέμενος*, *ἔστι δὲ ἐν τῷ τεμένει . . ἱρόν κτλ.* Hdt. 2. 112, cf. 9. 65; but sometimes used indiscriminately with the *ἄλλος* and *τέμενος*, Hdt. 5. 119., 6. 79., 7. 197; sometimes the whole sacred buildings, as distinguished from the *ναός* or *νεώς*, Id. 2. 170, Thuc. 4. 90., 5. 18: cf. *σηκός*, *χρηστήριον*.
 3. *ιρόν τῆς δίκης* a sacred principle of right, Eur. Hel. 1002.
 IV. special phrases, post-Hom., 1. proverbs,—*ιερά ἀγκυρα*, i. e. one's last hope, Luc. J. Trag. 51, Fug. 13, Poll. 1. 93, Pseudo-epigr. p. 60, etc.:—*λέγεται συμβουλή ἱερόν χρέμα εἶναι*, of the sacred duty of advisers, Plat. Theag. 122 A, cf. Ep. Plat. 321 C, Xen. An. 5. 6, 4, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 1, Pseudo-epigr. p. 318:—*τὸν ὄφρ' ἱεράς κινεῖν*, v. *γραμμα* III.
 2. *ιερός ἰχθύς*, a name for the *ἀνθίας*, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 6, cf. Ath. 282 E, Plut. 2. 981 D.
 3. *ἰ. λόχος*, v. sub *λόχος*.
 4. *ιερά νόσος*, epilepsy, Hdt. 3. 33, Hipp. Aër. 291, v. sub *δαιμονίζομαι*; also called *μεγάλη*, Ἡρακλεία, Foës. Oec. Hipp. s. v. *ιέρῃ*:—*ἰ. νόσος* was also leprosy, Vales. Eus. H. E. 4. 19.
 5. *ἡ ἰ. ὁδός*, the sacred road to Delphi, Hdt. 6. 34, ubi v. Wess.; also that from Athens to Eleusis, Cratin. Δραμ. 15, v. Paus. 1. 36, 3, Harpocr. s. v.; and that from Elis to Olympia, Paus. 5. 25, 7.
 6. *ἰ. ὀστέον*, os *sacrum*, the last bone of the spine, Plut. 2. 981 D, Galen., etc.
 7. *ἡ ἱερά* (sc. *τριήρης*), of the Delian ship, or one of the state-ships (Salamina or Paralos), Dem. 50. 1.
 8. often in geography, *ιερά ἄκρα*, in Lycia, Strabo 666; *ἰ. ἀκρωτήριον*, in Spain, C. St. Vincent, Ib. 106; *ἰ. νῆσος*, one of the Liparean group, Thuc. 3. 88, etc.; *ἰ. ὄρος*, in the Thracian Chersonese, etc.
 V. Adv. -ρῶς, holily, Plut. Lyc. 27. [ῖ by nature, and always so in Att., except *καθιερωμένος* Aesch. Eum. 304;—but Hom. and Hes. lengthen it in arsi, metri grat., as in the endings of hexameters, *ιερόν ἡμαρ*, *ιερά βέζειν*, *ἀλφειτον ἱερού ἀκτῆ*; so also in a lyric passage, Eur. Bacch. 160, and in the compds. *ιεραγωγός*, *ιεροθαλής*, *ιερόφανος*. Always ῖ in contr. form *ιρός*: this form, generally called Ion., is used in Ep. metri grat.: it is found in the best Mss. of Att. Poets, and is thought by Dind. to have been used by Trag. (except in the first foot of senesians), to avoid the use of resolved feet, v. ad Aesch. Theb. 268, Lex. Aesch. s. v.; also in lyric passages of Comedy, v. ad Ar. Eq. 301, where τῶν θεῶν *ιερός ἔχοντα* . . a dactyl for a trochee, is inadmissible, Vesp. 308.]
ιέρῃ, Dor. *ιάρῃ*, ὁ, = *ιερεύς* or *ιερόδουλος*, C. I. 13, 1487, 2339 b (add.), al.
 ιερο-σαλπικτής, ὁ, the trumpeter at a sacrifice, Poll. 4. 87, C. I. 1969, 2983; —ιστής, 5763.
 ιεροσκοπέομαι, Med. to inspect the victims, divine therefrom, Polyb. 34. 2. 6; *ιερ. μύσχω* to divine by the entrails of a calf, Diod. 1. 70.
 ιεροσκοπία, ἡ, divination, Lat. *horuscopia*, Hipp. Acut. 384.

ιεροσκόπος, *ov*, inspecting victims: a diviner, Lat. *haruspex*, Dion. H. 2. 22, C. I. 5763; *iep. θέμις* Orph. H. 1. 23.
 ιεροστάτης [ἄ], *ov, ó*, governor of the temple, LXX (3 Esdr. 7. 2).
 ιεροστολικά, *τά*, a poem on sacred dresses, Suid.
 ιεροστολιστής, *ov, ó*, (στολίζω) = sq., Porphyg. de Abst. 4. 8.
 ιερόσταλος, *ó*, an Egyptian priest who had charge of the sacred vestments, Plut. 2. 351 B, ubi v. Wyttenb.
 ιεροσυλέω, to rob a temple, commit sacrilege, Ar. Vesp. 845, Antipho 130. 22, Plat., etc. II. c. acc., *iep. τὰ ὄπλα* to steal the sacred arms, Dem. 1318. 27, cf. Lycurg. 167. 16; but, *iep. τὰ ιερά* to rob or plunder the temples, Polyb. 31. 4. 10.
 ιεροσύλημα, *τό*, sacrilegious plunder, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 39): sacrilege, Hesych.
 ιεροσύλησις, *ews, ἡ*, temple-robbery, sacrilege, Diod. 16. 14.
 ιεροσύλλα, *ἡ*, = foreg., Xen. Apol. 25, Plat. Rep. 443 A, al.
 ιερόσυλος, *ó*, (αυλάω) a temple-robber, a sacrilegious person, Lat. *sacrilegus*, Ar. Pl. 30, Lysias 185. 13, Plat. Rep. 344 B, al. II. of things, got by sacrilege, παροψίδες Eubul. Ἀμαλθ. 1. 4.
 ιεροταμίης, *ov, ó*, a temple-treasurer, C. I. 4512, -13, -16, -95.
 ιεροτελεστής, *ov, ó*, = ιερομύστης, of Christ, Dion. Ar.
 ιεροτελεστία, *ἡ*, the solemnisation of sacred rites, Suid., Byz.
 ιεροτελεστικός, *ἡ, óv*, fit for solemnising rites, Eccl.
 ιερότευκτος, *ov*, built for sacred rites, *óikos* Eccl.
 ιερότης, *τητος, ó*, holiness, Lat. *sanctitas*, as a title, Tzetz.
 ιερότροχος, *ov*: ἄρμα *iep.* a sacred car, Orph. H. 13. 2.
 ιεουργέω, to perform sacred rites, Philo 2. 94, etc. II. c. acc., *iep. τὴν κλίνην lectisternium facere*, C. I. (add.) 4528; *iep. ζῶα* to sacrifice them, Ammon. p. 132; *iep. τὸ εὐαγγέλιον* to minister the gospel, Ep. Rom. 15. 16; *iep. σωτηρίαν τινός* Greg. Naz.; so in Med., *ιεουργίας ιεουργεῖσθαι* Plut. Alex. 31:—Pass., τὰ *ιεουργηθέντα* sacrifices offered, Hdn. 5. 5; *ιεουργούμενοι βωμοί* consecrated, Porphyg.
 ιεουργημα, *τό*, = sq., Joseph. A. J. 8. 4, 5.
 ιεουργία, *ἡ*, religious service, worship, sacrifice, Hdt. 5: 83 bis (where the Ion. *ιροεργία*, not *ιροργία*, is the true form), Plat. Legg. 774 E.
 ιεουργός, *ó*, (*έργω) a sacrificing priest, Call. Fr. 450 (in Ep. form *ιροεργός*), Ammon. p. 92.
 ιεροφαντέω, to be a *ιεροφάντης*, Luc. Alex. 39. II. trans. to expound as a hierophant, Heraclid. All. 64:—Pass., τὸς *ιεροφαντηθέντας λογισμοὺς θεοῦ* inspired, Philo 1. 194.
 ιεροφάντης, Ion. *ip-*, *ov, ó*, (φαίνω) a hierophant, one who teaches the rites of sacrifice and worship, like *ιερομνήμων*, *ip. τῶν χθονίων θεῶν* Hdt. 7. 153; of the initiating priest at Eleusis, C. I. 123. 48, Lys. 103. 21, Isae. 64. 18, Plut. Alcib. 33; a sacred officer at Athens, C. I. 188, 190-4, 197, al.:—at Rome, the *Pontifex Maximus*, Dion. H. 2. 73., 3. 36, Plut. Num. 9; in Christian times, a priest, Epigr. Gr. 1068. 13.
 ιεροφαντία, *ἡ*, the office of hierophant, Plut. Alcib. 34, Clem. Al. 564.
 ιεροφαντικός, *ἡ, óv*, of a hierophant, *στέμμα* Luc. Alex. 60; *βίβλοι* *iep.* the *Libri pontificales*, Plut. Num. 22. Adv. -*κῶς*, Luc. Alex. 39.
 ιερόφαντις, *idos, fem.* of -*φάντης*, Plut. Sull. 13, C. I. 432, 435.
 ιεροφάντρια, *ἡ, fem.* of *ιεροφάντης*, *Hierophantriae* in a Lat. Inscr. in Gruter. p. 309:—for *ιερόφαντις*, v. sub *ιεροφάντης*.
 ιεροφάντωρ, *opos, ó*, = *ιεροφάντης*, Julian. ap. Suid.
 ιεροφουτάω, to visit temples, Ptol. Tetrab. p. 158. 20.
 ιεροφόρος, *ov, v.* *ιεραφ-*.
 ιεροφύλακτον, *τό*, a place for sacred vessels, Dion. H. 2. 70.
 ιεροφύλαξ [ῥ], *poët. ip-*, *ákos, ó*, a keeper of a temple, = *ναοφύλαξ*, Lat. *aedituus*, Eur. I. T. 1027 (as restored by Markl.), C. I. 5545. 2. in Dion. H. 2. 73 it expresses the Lat. *pontifex*.
 ιερόφωνος, *ov*, with sacred voice: as Subst., *prob.*, the utterer of oracles, Inscr. Egypt. in C. I. 4684, cf. 6000:—in Suid. and Phot. it is expl. by *μεγαλόφωνος*:—cf. *ιμερόφωνος*.
 ιερόχθων, *poët. ip-*, *ó, ἡ*, of hallowed soil, Anth. P. append. 50. 27.
 ιεροψάλτης, *ov, ó*, a singer in the temple, Antioch. ap. Joseph. A. J. 12. 3, 3:—a holy singer, psalmist, Eccl.
 ιερόψυχος, *ov*, of holy, pious soul, Joseph. Macc. 17.
 ιερόω, Dor. *iap-*, (*iepos*) to hallow, consecrate, dedicate, Plat. Legg. 771 B; τὰς γὰς τὰν Ἀμφικτιόνες *ιάρωσαν* Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 16:—pf. pass. *ιερώσθαι* Thuc. 5. 1.
 ιέρωμα, *τό*, a thing consecrated, LXX (2 Macc. 12. 40).
 ιερωνυμέω, to call by a holy name; *ιερωνυμία, ἡ*, a holy name, Eccl.
 ιερώνυμος, *ov*, (όνωμα) of hallowed name, Luc. Lexiph. 10.
 ιερωστή, Ion. *ip-*, *ἡ*, the office of priest, priesthood, Hdt. 3. 142, al., and Att.; *ιερωσύνης μετασχεῖν* Dem. 1376. 18:—in pl. priestly services, sacrifices, Schol. Ar. Pax 923: v. sub *κληρώω* 1. 3.
 ιερῶσυνος, *η, ov*, priestly: *ιερώσυνα, τά*, the priest's share of the sacrifice, or the parts offered, Ameips. Kovv. 3, A. B. 44.
 ἱεσις, *ews, ἡ*, (εἶμι) a going, a word coined by Plat. Crat. 426 C.
 ἱεσις, *ews, ἡ*, (ἴημι) a throwing, E. M. 469. 23.
 ἱεῦ, an ironical exclamation, *whew!* Lat. *hui!* Ar. Vesp. 1335.
 ἱζάνω, Aeol. *ισδάνω*; cf. *καθ-*, *προσ-*, *ὑφ-ιζάνω*: (ἰζώ): I. Causal, to make to sit, *ἰζανεν εὐρὸν ἀγῶνα* Il. 23. 258. II. intr. to sit, Lat. *sedere*, *ἐν τῷ [κλισίῳ]* .. *ἰζανον* Od. 24. 209, cf. Sappho 2. 3: to settle, *οὐ μοι ἐπ' ὄμμασι νήδυμος ὕπνος ἰζάνει* Il. 10. 92; ἡ δρόσος *ἰζ. ἐπὶ δόνακας* Philostr. 750. 2. of soil, to settle down, sink in, Lat. *sidere*, Thuc. 2. 76; cf. *ἰζω* sub fin., *ἰζημα*.
 ἰζημα, *τό*, a settling down, sinking, γῆ *ἰζημα* λαμβάνει Strabo 58, 102, Plut. 2. 434 B. 2. of language, a bathos, opp. to ὕψος, Longin. 9. 13.
 ἰζω, (Dor. *ἐφ-ισδω* Theocr. 5. 97), imperat. *ἰζε* (not *ἰζε*) Od. 24. 393, Eur.: impf. *ἰζόν* Il., Eur., Ion. *ἰζεσκον* Od. 3. 409; aor. *εἶσα* Hom.,

v. infr. 1; (these are the only tenses in Hom.): fut. *ἰζήσω* (ὑφ-) Cyrill.: aor. *ἰζῆσα* Dio C. 50. 2., 58. 5, etc.: pf. *ἰζῆκα* Galen.:—Med. and Pass., v. infr. I and III, and v. *ἰζομαι*.—Mostly in Poets and late Prose, the Att. Prose form being *καθίζω*. (For the Root, v. sub *ἰζομαι*.) I. Causal, to make to sit, seat, place, *μή μ' ἐς θρόνον ἰζε* Il. 24. 553; *βουλήν ἰζε* 2. 53; *ἰζει μάντιν ἐν θρόνοισ* Aesch. Eum. 18:—the Ion. and poët. aor. *εἶσα* is always causal (as in the compds. *ἐφ-*, *καθ-εἶσα*), *εἶσεν ἐν κλισμοῖς, κατὰ κλισμούς, ἐπὶ θρόνου, ἐς δίφρον, ἐς ἀσάμινθον* Hom.; *εἶσέ μ' ἐπὶ βουσί* set me over the oxen, Od. 20. 210; *σκοπὸν εἶσε* set as a spy, Il. 23. 359; *λόχον εἶσαν* laid an ambush, 4. 392; *εἶσεν ἐν Σχερίῃ* settled [them] in Sceria, Od. 6. 8, cf. Il. 2. 549; imperat. *εἶσον* Od. 7. 163; part. *ἕσας* 10. 361., 14. 280; so in Hdt., *τοῦτον εἶσε ἐς τὸν θρόνον* 3. 61; *ἐπὶ τὸ δειπνον ἰζειν τοὺς βασιλέας* 6. 57; inf. *ἕσασαι* in Pind. P. 4. 486; rare in Att., *σὺ γὰρ νιν εἶσας ἐς τούδε* for *thou didst bring it to this*, Soph. O. C. 712 (lyr.); cf. *καθίζω*. 2. post-Hom. writers use the Med. *εἰσάμην* in the sense of *ἰδρύω*, to set up and dedicate temples, statues and the like in honour of gods, Theogn. 12, Hdt. 1. 66; part. *εἰσάμενος* Thuc. 3. 58, Plut. Them. 22; fut. *εἰσομαι* Ap. Rh. 2. 807:—for Od. 14. 295, v. sub *ἐφίζω*. II. intr. to sit, sit down, Lat. *sedere*, Il. 2. 96, 792, etc.; *ἰζειν ἐν μέσσοισι* he sat in the midst, 20. 15; *ἰζειν ἐς θρόνον* Od. 8. 469, Hdt. 5. 25; *ἐς θάκον* Soph. Ant. 999; *ἐς ἔδραν* Plat. Tim. 53 A; v. infr. II; also, *ἰζειν ἐπὶ θρόνου* Il. 18. 422, cf. Od. 17. 339; *ἐπὶ λίθοις* 3. 409; *ἐπ' ἀκρίας ἡνεμοέσσας* 16. 365; *ἰζ. ἐπὶ τὸ δειπνον* Hdt. 6. 57; *ἐπὶ κώπην*, of rowers, Ar. Ran. 199; *ἐπὶ κώπη πηδαλίῳ τε* Eur. Alc. 441; *ἐπὶ τοὺς νεῶς* Epict. Ἀντιλ. 2. 12:—c. acc. loci, *ἰζειν θρόνον* Aesch. Ag. 982; *ἔδρας* Eur. Rhes. 512; *βωμόν* Ion 1314; v. infr. III. 1, *καθίθω* II. 2. to sit still, be quiet, h. Hom. Merc. 457. 3. metaph., *ἰζειν εἰς ὄχετον ἄτας* to sink into .., Pind. O. 10 (11). 46; *εἰς ἑτέραν ἰζει ἔδραν* Plat. Tim. 53 A; v. infr. III. 2. III. the Pass. is also freq. in signif. II, to sit, πάροισ' .. *ἰζειν ἐμείο* Il. 3. 162; Διὸς .. *ποτὶ βωμόν Ἐρκεῖον ἰζοίτο* Od. 22. 334; to lie in ambush, *ἐνθ' ἄρα τοί γ' ἰζοντ'* Il. 18. 522:—and this is common in Hdt., esp. of an army, to sit down, take up a position, *ἰζεσθαι ἀντίοι τινί* 9. 26, cf. 6. 5, al.; *ἰζεσθαι ἐν τῷ Τηγετέῳ* or *ἐς τὸ Τηγετέον* 4. 145, 146; *ἐν τῷ Ἰσθμῷ* or *ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμόν* 8. 71; *ἐς ἱρὸν Ἀφροδίτης* 1. 199; *ἐς τὰ πρόθυρα* 3. 140; *ἐπὶ τὸν ὄχθον* 4. 203; so in Att., *ἐν ἀγῶνι ἰζεσθε* Aesch. Supp. 224; *ἐς θρόνους* Eur. Ion 1618:—c. acc., *ἰζεσθαι κρήνας* Id. I. A. 142. 2. of things, to settle down, sink, Lat. *sidere*, ἡ νῆσος *ἰζομένη* Plat. Tim. 25 C; v. supr. II. 3.
 ἰή, Lat. *io* exclam. of joy, *ἰή, ἰή, ἰή*, Ar. Pax 195; *ἰή παιῶν* Ib. 453, al.; *ἰή παιῶν* Call. h. Ar. 21, 97, 103; *ἀλαλαῖ ἰή παιῶν* Ar. Lys. 1291; *ἰήσιος*. 2. of grief, Aesch. Pers. 1003, Supp. 115, Ag. 1485:—hence *ἰήσιος, ἰήλεμος*. [ἰ regularly, but ἰ Ar. Pax l. c.: cf. *ἰώ*.]
 ἰή, ἡ, Ion. word, a voice, sound, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 85.
 ἰηδών, *ónos, ἡ*, (λαίνω) joy, formed like *ἀλγηδών*, Hesych.
 ἰη-θενέω, to be in sorry plight, formed like *εὐθενέω*, Hesych.
 ἰήσιος, *a, ov*, also *os, ov*, epith. of Apollo (cf. *ἦσιος*), the god invoked with the cry *ἰή* or *ἰή παιῶν* (v. sub *ἰή*), Aesch. Ag. 146, Soph. O. T. 154, 1096, Ar. Vesp. 874, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 702 sq. II. mournful, grievous, *ἰήσιος κάματα* Soph. O. T. 174; *ἰήσιος βοά, γόος* a cry of mourning, a wail, lament, Eur. Phoen. 1036, El. 1210. (From the cry *ἰή*, cf. *Εὔσιος*; but it was also associated with *ἰάομαι*, and therefore applied to Aesculapius, Epigr. Gr. 1027. 6.)
 ἰήκοπος, *ov*, in Aesch. ap. Ar. Ran. 1265, for *ἀνδροδάκτων* .. *ἰήκοπον*, Heath's reading (*ἰή, κόπον*) is now generally received; cf. Cho. 860.
 ἰηλα, v. sub *ἰάλλω*.
 ἰήλεμος, ἰηλεμίζω, ἰηλεμίστρια, Τηλυσός, Ion. for *ἰᾶλ-*.
 ἰημα, Ion. for *ἰαμα*.
 ἰημι, *ἴης, ἴησι*, 3 pl. *ἰᾶσι*, Ion. and Ep. *ἰέσι*; imperat. *ἴει* Il. 21. 338, Eur. El. 594; subj. *ἰῶ*; opt. *ἰείην* (also *ἀφ-ἰοιμι*, Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 3); inf. *ἰέναι*; part. *ἰείς*; (some persons of pres., *μεθ-ἰείς, -ἰεί, συν-ἰοῦσι* as if from *ἰέω*; whence also imper. *ἴει*, v. supr.; inf. *συν-ἰεῖν* Theogn. 565; further, as if from *ἰω*, 3 sing. pres. *ἴει* Ap. Rh. 4. 634, imper. *ξύν-ἰε, -ἴετε* Theogn. 1240, Ar. Pax 603):—impf. 3 sing. *ἴη* Il. 1. 479, 3 pl. *ἴεσαν* Eur. Bacch. 1099, *ἴεν* Il. 12. 33, *ξύν-ἰεν* (vulg. -ἰον) 1. 273; (also, as if from *ἰέω*, *ἴεις*, Ar. Vesp. 355, Ion. *ἴεσκε* (ἀν-) Hes. Th. 157); for other irreg. forms, v. sub *ἀν-*, *ἀφ-ἰημι*:—fut. *ἴσω* Il., Att.:—aor. 1 *ἴκα*, Ep. *ἴηκα*, only used in Iadic., Il. 5. 125., 1. 48, but mostly in compds. (cf. *ἀν-*, *ἀφ-*, *ἐν-*, *καθ-*, *μεθ-*, *συν-ἰημι*): aor. 2 *ἴην* never used in Indic., except in compds., and then never in sing.; 3 sing. subj. *ἴσι* (al. *ἴσει*) Il. 15. 359; inf. *εἶναι* Ar. Ran. 133:—pf. *εἶκα*, only in compds. (*ἀφ-*, *καθ-*, *παρ-*):—Med., pres. *ἴεμαι*, impf. *ἰέμην* Il. 12. 274, Od. 22. 304, Att.:—fut. *ἴσομαι* (in compds. *μετ-*, *προ-*, *ἔξαν-*) Hdt. 5. 35, Dem. 12. 20, Eur. Andr. 718:—aor. 1 *ἴκάμην* (only in compds. *προσ-*, *προ-*): aor. 2 *εἶμην*, Ep. and Ion. *ἔμην*, of which we find *εἶτο* (*ἐφ-*), *ἀφ-*, Soph. Ph. 619, Xen., *ἔτο* (*συν-*) Od. 4. 76, *ἔντο* Il. 9. 92, etc.; imper. *ἔο* (*ἐξ-*) Hdt. 5. 39, *οὐ* (*ἀφ-*) Soph. O. T. 1521; subj. *ῶμαι* (*συν-*) Il. 13. 381; opt. *εἶμην* (*ἀφ-*) Ar. Av. 628, or *οἶμην* (*προ-*) Plat. Gorg. 520 C; inf. *ἔσθαι* (*προσ-*) Ar. Vesp. 742; part. *ἔμενος* (*προ-*) Isocr., etc.:—Pass., fut. *ἔθήσομαι* (ἀν-) Thuc. 8. 63; aor. *εἶθην* (only in compds. *ἀφ-*, *καθ-*, *παρ-*): pf. *εἶμαι* (only in compds.; 3 pl. *ἀν-ἔωνται* Hdt. 3. 165, *ἀφ-ἔωνται* in N. T.); plqpf. *εἶμην*.—Of the Pass. and Med. Hom. has only pres., impf., and 3 pl. aor. 2 med. *ἔντο*. In general conjugation, *ἴημι* agrees with *τίθημι*.—Many of the tenses, as has been stated above, occur only in compos.: and many varieties are peculiar to special compds., as Ep. fut. *ἀνέσω*, aor. 1 *ἀνεσα*, pf. *ἀνέωνται*, to *ἀνίημι*; impf. *ἠφίουν*, pf. *ἀφέωνται* to *ἀφίημι*, etc. (From *ἴη*, which is a strengthd. form of *ἴ* (whence *εἶμι, ἴβο*), in causal sense; cf. Skt. *i, yā* (*ire*), which redupl. would be *yi-yāmi*, = *ἴημι*.) [ἴ- in Hom. and Ep., ἴ- in Att.; yet even in Hom. sometimes *ἴ-* metri grat., e. g. *ἴει* Il. 3. 221, etc.; *ἰείσαι*

Od. 12. 192; so in inf. *ἴμεν, ἴμεναι*, part. *ἴμενος*, and in other forms which cannot otherwise stand in the hexam., as *ἀν-ἴετε*. Reversely, *ἴ* sometimes in Att., *ἴσι* Aesch. Theb. 310, *ἴεντα* Ib. 493, *ἴεις, ἴεῖσα* Eur. I. T. 298, I. A. 1101, Hec. 338; *ἴεσαν* Supp. 281; and even in Com., *συνῆμι* Ar. Av. 946, Strat. Φοιν. 1; *ἴεις* v. Meineke Com. 4. 652.] Radical sense: *to set a going, put in motion*, being the Causal of *εἶμι (ibo)*, *ἴκα* .. *πόδας καὶ χεῖρε φέρεσθαι* (cf. infr. 3), Od. 12. 442; so, *ἴ. πύδα* Eur. Rhes. 798; *χέρας* Anth. P. 6. 220.—This sense passes into various shades of signif.: 1. *to send*, esp. of living beings, *τίς γὰρ σε θεῶν ἐμοὶ ἄγγελον ἴκε*; II. 15. 182; *Αἰνεῖαν .. ἐξ ἀδύτοιο ἴκε* 5. 512; of omens sent by the gods, *τοῖσι δὲ δεξιὸν ἴκεν ἔρωδιόν* 10. 274, cf. 2. 309., 8. 247; *ἐλαφόν .. εἰς ὄδον αὐτὴν ἴκεν* Od. 10. 158; *ἴεναι τινὰ πέτρας ἀπο* *to throw* him off .., Eur. H. F. 320, cf. Soph. Tr. 273:—of things, *ἴκμενον οὐρὸν τινι* II. 1. 479; *σέλας, τέρας, ἔεργον*, etc., Hom., etc. 2. of sounds, *to send forth, utter*, *ὅπα* II. 3. 152, Od. 12. 192; *ὅπα ἐκ στήθεος, ἔπεα* II. 3. 221, 222; *γλώσσαν* Hdt. 1. 57; *Ἐλλάδα γλώσσαν ἴ. to speak* Greek, Id. 9. 16; *Δωρίδα γλώσσαν* Thuc. 3. 112; *φωνὴν Παρνησίδα* Aesch. Cho. 563; *δύσθροα βήματα* Id. Pers. 635; *θρήνον ἐκ στήθεος* Id. Theb. 865; *μέγαν κωκυτόν* Soph. Aj. 851, etc.; but, *πάσαν γλώσσαν ἴ. to let loose* every kind of speech, Id. El. 596; *τὸ τὰς εὐφήμεν στόμα φροντίδος ἴεντες*, i. e. speaking not in words, but in silent thought, Soph. O. C. 133; *πάσαν (τὸ λεγόμενον) φωνὴν ἴεντα* Plat. Legg. 890 D; *ἴκε* absol. (sub. *φωνήν*) Plut. 2. 973 D, Wytt. Ep. Crit. p. 253:—of instruments, *ἄλλα μέλη τῶν χορδῶν ἰεῖσῶν* Plat. Legg. 812 D. 3. *to send forth, throw, hurl*, like *ἐφιέναι*, *λάαν, βέλος, δόρυ*, etc., Od. 9. 538, II. 4. 498, etc.; *ἴκε φέρεσθαι* *throw* him *headlong* (cf. *βῆ δ' ἴεναι*, etc.), 21. 120; c. gen. pers. *to throw* or *shoot at* one, *ὕστὸν τινος* 13. 650; *ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισ ἴεσαν βέλεα* Hes. Th. 684; so Pind., etc. b. like *βάλλειν*, c. dat. instrumenti, *ἴσι τῇ ἀξίνῃ* *he throws* [at him] *with* his axe, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12; and so may be taken the words, *δίσκοισιν τέροντο καὶ αἰγανέρισιν ἴεντες* II. 2. 774, Od. 4. 626., 17. 168. o. the acc. is often omitted, so that *ἴημι* sometimes seems intr., *to throw, shoot, τόσσον γὰρ ἴησιν* 9. 499, cf. 8. 203, II. 17. 515, etc.; also in Prose, Plat. Theaet. 194 A, Xen. An. 3. 4, 17; c. gen. objecti, *τῶν μεγάλων ψυχῶν ἴεις shooting* at great spirits, Soph. Aj. 154; *ἐπὶ σκοπὸν* at a mark, Xen. Ages. 1, 25. 4. of water, *to let flow, let burst or spout forth*, *ῥέον* II. 12. 25; *Ἄξιος .. ὕδωρ ἐπὶ γαίαν ἴησι* 21. 158; *ῥέος* Aesch. Pr. 812; also, *ὕδωρ* omitted, *ποταμὸς ἐπὶ γαίαν ἴησιν* the river *pours* over the land, Od. 11. 239; *κρήνη ἴησιν* 7. 130:—of tears, *δάκρυον ἴκε χαμᾶζε* 16. 191:—of fire, *ἴει νᾶμα παμφάγον πυρός* Eur. Med. 1187, cf. Aesch. Theb. 493. 5. *to let fall*, *καὶ δὲ κάρητας ἴκε κόμας* *made* his locks *flow* down from his head, Od. 6. 231; *ἔθειρας ἴει ἀμφὶ λόφον* II. 19. 383., 22. 316; *ἐκ δὲ ποδοῖν ἄκμονας ἴκα δύν* *I let* two anvils *hang* from his two legs, 15. 19; *ἐκ δ' ἄρα χειρὸς φάσανον ἴκε χαμᾶζε* Od. 22. 84, cf. II. 12. 205; so in Att., *αὐτὸν ἴεναι ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους* Ar. Vesp. 355; *ἴκαν ἑαυτοῦς* *let* themselves *go*, Xen. An. 4. 5, 18. 6. generally, *to put, ἐν δὲ τε φάρμακον ἴκε* Od. 10. 317 (cf. *ἐνίημι*). II. Med. *to send oneself, hasten*, often in part. with Adv., *οἴκαδε, ἐρεβόσαδε, πρόσω ἴμενος hastening*, Hom.; *ἴμενος Τροίηνδε* Od. 19. 187; so, *ἴεσθαι κατὰ τὴν φωνήν* Hdt. 2. 70; *πρός τινα* 9. 78; *δρόμῳ ἴεσθαι ἐπὶ τινα* 6. 112; and in Att., *ἴετ' εὐθὺς πρὸς λέχη* Soph. O. T. 1242; *εἰς ὄρεα* Eur. Bacch. 140; *εἰς Κολωνόν* Pherecr. Περ. 1; *ὁ λέων ἴεται ἐπὶ τὸν βαλόντα* Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 5:—absol., *ἴμενος ρεῖ rushing*, Plat. Crat. 419 E, etc. 2. metaph. *to be set upon doing a thing, to desire to do it*, c. inf., *ἴετο γὰρ βαλέειν* II. 16. 353; *βαλέειν δὲ ἴετο θυμὸς* 8. 301, cf. 13. 386; also, *ἴετο θυμῷ* 2. 589, al.:—c. gen. *to be set upon a thing, to long for*, in part., *ἴμενοι πόλιος, νίκης* II. 168., 23. 271, cf. Soph. Tr. 514; *ἴμενος ποταμοῦ ῥοάων* *looking after*, Od. 10. 529, cf. Nitzsch Od. 1. 58:—absol. in part., *ἴμενος περ* *eager though he was*, Od. 1. 6, etc. 3. the 3 pl. aor. 2 med. *ἔντο* is used by Hom. only in the phrase *ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο*, when *they had put away* the desire of meat and drink, i. e. eaten and drunk enough, Virgil's *postquam exempta fames epulis*:—some would take in the same sense II. 19. 402, *ἐπεὶ χ' ἔωμεν πολέμοιο*, but v. sub voc. *ἔωμεν*.

ἴθνα, aor. 1 act. of *λαίνω*.
Ἰηπαιῶν, ὁ, epith. of Apollo, from the cry *ἴη παιάν*, h. Hom. Ap. 272.
II. *a hymn* sung to him, h. Hom. Ap. 500, 517.
ἴηπαιωνίζω, fut. *ἴσω*, *to cry ἴη παιών* I Ar. Eq. 408.
ἴησι, Ep. 3 sing. subj. pres. of *εἶμι (ibo)*.
ἴησιμος, ἴησις, Ion. for *ἴασ*—
Ἰησοῦς, οὐ, dat. οἰ, LXX, but οὐ, N. T., JESUS; Greek form of Hebrew *Joshua* or *Jehoshua*, *saviour*.
ἴηταιρα, ἴητέον, ἴητήρ, ἴητόριον, ἴητρός, etc., Ion. for *ἴατ*—
ἴθυγενής, ἴθυ, Ep. *ἴθαιγ*—, Lob. Phryn. 648: (*ἴθους, γένος*):—*born in lawful wedlock, legitimate*, ἀλλά με ἴσον ἴθαιγενέεσσαν ἔτιμα [where *τ* is short, metr. grat.] *honoured* me like his *true-born* sons, said of a *νόθος*, Od. 14. 203, cf. Alex. Actol. ap. Parthen. 21. 2., 14. 3:—so, of a nation, *from the ancient stock, genuine*, like *αὐτόχθων*, opp. to *ἐπηλυς*, *ἴθ. Αἰγύπτια* Hdt. 6. 53, cf. Aesch. Pers. 306; so, *ἴθ. κήμα*, opp. to an abortion, Hipp. 618., 654. 11; of some mouths of the Nile, *natural, original*, opp. to *ὀρυκτά*, Hdt. 2. 17; *ἴθ. νότος, ζέφυρος, genuine*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 12; *ἴθ. χρυσίον* Clem. Al. 342.
ἴθαινω, to warm: to cheer, Hesych.
Ἰθάκη [ἴ], ἡ, *Ithaca*, the home of Ulysses, an island on the West coast of Greece, Hom. passim:—hence he is called *Ἰθάκησιος, ὁ, an Ithacan*, II. 2. 184, Od. 2. 24, etc.:—*Ἰθάκηνδε, to Ithaca*, 16. 322; *-ἠθεν, from it*, Q. Sm. 7. 187.—On the question whether the modern *Thiaki* is Homer's *Ithaka*, v. Nitzsch Od. 9. 25, praef. pp. xviii sq., Merry Od. vol. 1. app. 3.

ἴθαρός, ἄ, ὄν, in Hesych., *ἴθαράϊς ταχείαις, κούφαις, ἴλαράϊς, καλαῖς, καθαράϊς*,—of which the last sense in Anth. P. 15. 22, 10, *κρανᾶν ἴθαράν νᾶμα*:—*ἴθαρ*, which Hesych. expl. by *εὐθέως*, is merely the Homeric *εἴθαρ*.
ἴθῆ, ἡ, = εὐφροσύνη, Hesych.
ἴθι, imperat. of *εἶμι (ibo)*, *come, go*, Hom., Att. II. like *ἄγε*, as Adv. of encouragement, *come I well then* I Il. 4. 362; *ἴθι νυν* Ar. Ran. 519, al.
ἴθμα, τό, (εἶμι ibo) *a step, motion, πελειάσιν ἴθμαθ' ἄμοιαι* II. 5. 778, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 114, Call. Cer. 59.
ἴθρις, ὁ, an eunuch, Jac. Anth. P. p. 175.
ἴθυ-βόλος, ὄν, straight-hitting, ἀκόντιον Apollod. 3. 15: *straight*, Byz.
ἴθυ-γραμμος, ὄν, rectilinear, Byz.
ἴθυ-δίκης [ἴθ], ὄν, ὁ, *giving right judgment*, Hes. Op. 228, opp. to *δαροφάγος*, Ib. 219, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 35.
ἴθυ-δικός, ὄν, = foreg., Anth. P. 8. 135, append. 151.
ἴθυδρομέω, to run straight, Byz.
ἴθυ-δρόμος [ἴ], ὄν, *straight-running*, *πρίων* Anth. P. 6. 103.
ἴθυ-θριξ [ἴ], *τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, straight-haired*, opp. to *οὐλόθριξ* (woolly-haired), Hdt. 7. 70, Hipp. Epid. 1. 955.
ἴθυ-κέλευθος [ἴ], ὄν, *straight-going*, Nonn. D. 15. 364.
ἴθυ-κρήδεμνος [ἴ], ὄν, epithet of ships in Pamphos ap. Paus. 7. 21, 9, prob. *with sails set*.
ἴθυ-κτέυνος, ὄν, slender, λεπτή, δένδρον Hesych.: cf. *εὐκτέανος 2 (κτεῖς)*.
ἴθυκτίων, v. sub ἴθουπιών.
ἴθυ-κῦφος, ἡ, ὄν, or ἴθυ-κυφής, ἔς, a difficult word used by Hipp. Art. 810, 842, etc., of the curvature of the spine; the whole curvature being *ἴθυσκόλιος*, that of the lower part *ἴθυλόρδος*, of the upper *ἴθυκυφος*. The prob. meaning of these words is, *curved in one direction, but straight in another*, i. e. curved in profile, but straight as seen from front or back:—*ἴθυκυφος* therefore will be (of the spine) *curved outward and backward*, while *ἴθυλόρδος* is *curved inward and forward*: v. sub *κυφός*.—This seems to be Galen's explanation.
ἴθυ-λόρδος, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub ἴθυκυφος.
ἴθυμάχῳ, to fight fairly, τινί Nicet. Ann. 19. 3.
ἴθυμάχια, Ion. -ἴη, ἡ, a fair, stand-up fight, ἴθ. ποιέεσθαι Hdt. 4. 120; *ἴθυμαχίῃ διώσασθαι* τινα Ib. 102.
ἴθυ-μάχος [ἴ], ὄν, *fighting fairly and openly*, Simon. 139 (al. *εὐθ*).
ἴθυμβος, ὁ, a Bacchanalian dance, Poll. 4. 104, Hesych., Phot.
ἴθυ-voos, ὄν, honest, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 601.
ἴθυσσις, εὖς, ἡ, = εὐθυσσις, a guiding, directing, Hipp. 86 F.
ἴθυντατα, Adv., Sup. of ἴθυ.
ἴθυντήρ [ἴ], ἡρος, ὁ, *a guide, pilot*, Ar. Rh. 4. 209, 1260, Anth. P. 15. 21; *ἴθ. πυρός, i. e. Hephaistos*, Coluth. 54:—*a reformer, ruler*, Epigr. Gr. 905:—as Adj., *ἴθυντήρι νόμῳ* Nonn. Io. 17. 22.
ἴθυντήριος, ὄν, directing; v. l. for εὐθυντ— in Aesch. Pers. 764.
ἴθυντής, οὐ, = ἴθυντήρ, Hesych.; *ἴθυντῶρ*, Orph. Arg. 122, Nonn.
ἴθύνω [v. fin.], Ion. impf. *ἴθύνεσκον* Q. Sm.:—aor. *ἴθυνα* Od. 23. 197:—Med., v. infr. 2: aor. *ἴθύνασθαι* Q. Sm. 14. 500:—Pass., aor. *ἴθύνθη* II. 16. 275: pf. *ἴθυνμαι* Dion. P. 341, *ἀπ-ἴθυνται* Hipp. 756 D: (*ἴθους*). [*ἴθύνω*: *τ*— only in Anth. Plan. 74.] Ion. and Ep. for *εὐθύνω* (used now and then in Trag., but seldom without a v. l. *εὐθύν*—), *to make straight, straighten*, *ἐπὶ στάθμῃν ἴθυνεν* by the rule, Od. 5. 245., 17. 341., 21. 44, 121., 23. 197:—Pass. *to become straight, run evenly*, *τῶ δ' ἴθυνθήτην*, of horses yoked abreast, II. 16. 475. 2. *to guide in a straight line, ἵππους τε καὶ ἄρμ' ἴθύνομεν* (Ep. for *-όμεν*) *let us drive* them *straight*, II. 11. 528; *νῆα θοὴν ἴθύνει* [the pilot] *keeps it straight*, II. 23. 317; *τὴν δ' ἀνεμὸς τε κυβερνήτης τ' ἴθυνεν* Od. 11. 10, etc.; *ἴθυνεν δόρυ*, i. e. the ship, Aesch. Pers. 411; *ἴθ. δρόμον, κῶλον* Eur. Hipp. 1227, Or. 1016; *πῶλους* Id. Phoen. 179; *βέλος δ' ἴθυνεν Ἀθήνη* she *sped it straight*, II. 5. 290:—Med. *to guide or steer for oneself*, of missiles, *ἐπ' Ἀντινόφῳ ἴθύνετο πικρὸν διστόν* *aimed his arrow straight* at .., Od. 22. 8; *πηδαλίῳ ἴθύνετο* (sc. *νῆα*) Od. 5. 270, cf. Hes. Sc. 324; c. gen., *ἀλλήλων ἴθυνόμενων .. δούρα* as they *drove* their spears *straight* at each other, II. 6. 3; cf. *ἴθους* as Adv.:—Pass., of a boat, *to be guided, steered*, Hdt. 1. 194. 3. *to guide, direct, rule*, *Ζεὺς .. πάντ' ἴθύνει* II. 17. 632; *ἴθ. στρατὸν* Aesch. Pers. 773; *ἴθ. ἐορτάς* Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 3; *ζῶν* Anth. P. 6. 68: of a judge, *μύθους ἴθύνειν* *to put straight, rectify* unjust judgments, Hes. Op. 265, cf. Call. Jov. 83; *ἴθ. τὸ πλεόν τινί* *to adjudge* the greater part to him, Theocr. 5. 71:—Pass., *ἴθύνεσθαι* *θανάτῳ* *to be visited with the penalty* of death, Hdt. 2. 177.
ἴθυπορέω, to go straight on, Hipp. 278. 46.
ἴθυ-πόρος, ὄν, going straight on, Anth. P. 6. 64, 68, Nonn. Jo. 12. 140; as a name of Apollo, C. I. 2072. 18.
ἴθυ-πίων [πτ], *ανός, ὁ, ἡ, only in* II. 21. 169, *μελίην ἴθυπιῶνα Ἀστεροπαίῳ ἐφήκε*, from *πέτομαι, straight-flying*, (cf. *ἴθους* II): but Zenodotus read *ἴθυκτίωνα*, from *κτεῖς, κτηδών, straight-fibred*.
ἴθυρροπος [ἴ], ὄν, (*ροπή*) *hanging perpendicularly*, Hipp. Art. 809.
ἴθους, ἰθεία, ἴθυ, Ion. fem. *ἰθεία* Hdt. 2. 17, though in the obl. cases he uses *ἰθείης, ἡ, αν.* [ἴ, except in the Ep. compd. *ἴθαιγενής*, Od. 14. 203.] Ion. and Ep. form of the Att. *εὐθύς* *straight*: 1. *straight, direct*, Lat. *rectus*, used by Hom. in this sense only in Adv. *ἴθους* (infr. II); *ἴθειν τέχνην* *straightway, forthwith*, Hdt. 9. 57; *ἰθεία ὁδός* 2. 17; *ἰθείαν* (sc. *ὁδόν*) *straight on*, Lat. *recta* (sc. *via*), 7. 193; *ἐκ τῆς ἰθείης* *outright, openly*, 2. 161., 3. 127., 9. 37; *κατ' ἴθυ εἶναι* *to be right over against, opposite*, 9. 51; *ἴθ. ἄτραπος* Nic. Th. 265, cf. Anth. P. 10. 3; *ἴθυντατον ἴχνος* Dion. P. 651; *γραφίδες ἴθύνται* Anth. P. 6. 63; *ἴθύντατον ὄρος* *steepest*, App. Hispan. init. 2. the Adj. used by Hom. only in moral sense, *straight, straight-forward, just*, *εἰ δ', ἄγ', ἐγὼν αὐτὸς δικάσω, .. ἰθεία γὰρ ἔσται [ἡ δίκη]* II. 23. 580 (hence, in Aesch. Supp. 84, Herm. reads *ἰθείρ* Δίος; cf. Hesych., *εἰθεία δικαιοσύνη*); *διακρινώμεθα νείκος ἰθείησι δίκαις* Hes. Op. 36; opp. to *σκολιαὶ δίκαι*, Ib. 219, 222, Th. 86;

so in Sup. Adv., *δίκην ἰθύτατα εἰπεῖν* to give judgment *the most fairly*, Il. 18. 508; so also later, *ἰθεία κεφαλῇ* Theogn. 535; *πρήξιος ἰθύτεροι* Id. 1020; *ἰθύς τε καὶ δίκαιος* Hdt. 1. 96; *λόγος* l. lb. 118. II. *ἰθύς*, or less commonly *ἰθύ*, as Adv., *straight at, right at*, freq. in Hom., mostly c. gen. objecti, *ἰθύς Διομήδεος* Il. 5. 849; *ἰθύς Δαναῶν* 17. 340; *ἰθύς Λυκίων* .. *ἔσσο καὶ Τρώων* 16. 584; *ἰθύς κίεν οἴκου* went *straight towards* the home, 24. 471, cf. Od. 15. 511; *τοῦ γ' ἰθὺ βέλος πέτετ'* οὐδ' ἀπολήγει Il. 20. 99; so in Hdt., *ἰθὺ τοῦ Ἰστρου* 4. 89; *ἰθὺ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς Τομύριος* 1. 207, cf. 6. 95, al.;—also, *ἰθύς πρὸς τεῖχος* Il. 12. 137; *ἰθύς ἐπὶ Θεσσαλίας* Hdt. 5. 64. 2. absol., *ἰθύς φρονέων* resolving to go *straight on*, Il. 12. 124., 13. 135; *ἰθύς μεμαῶς* 11. 95, etc.; *ἰθύς μαχέσασθαι* to fight *hand to hand*, 17. 168; *μένος χειρῶν ἰθύς φέρον* 5. 506, cf. 20. 108; *τέτραπτο πρὸς ἰθύ οἶ*, i. e. *προσετέτραπτό οἱ ἰθύ*, he fronted him *face to face*, Il. 14. 403:—also of Time, *straightway*, Hdt. 3. 58. 3. *ἰθέως*, Adv., is used by Hdt. just in the same way, 2. 121, 2, etc.; *ἰθέως ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον* 8. 108. *ἰθύς* [—], ἡ, used by Hom. only in acc. *ἰθύν*, 1. a *straight course*, *ἀν' ἰθύν* = *ἀν' ὀρθόν*, *straight upwards, on high*, Il. 21. 303, Od. 8. 377. 2. a *direct attempt or effort, an enterprise, οἷσι μάλιστα πεποιθέα πᾶσαν ἐπ' ἰθύν* Od. 4. 434; *ἀριστοὶ πᾶσαν ἐπ' ἰθύν* Il. 6. 79; *γυναικῶν γινώσκον ἰθύν* Od. 16. 304. *ἰθυσκόλιος*, ον, *curved in one direction, though straight in another*, of the spine, Hipp. Art. 810; v. sub *ἰθύκυφος*. *ἰθυστένια*, ἡ, *extension in length, extension*, Ptol. Geogr. p. 9. 29. *ἰθυσ-τενής*, ἐς, *stretched out, straight, κανῶν* Anth. P. 6. 65; *σταθμῆ* lb. 103; *ὑπρήλι, perpendicular*, Anth. Plan. 261; metaph., *ἰθ. κνήμη* Aristaen. 1. 27. Adv. —*νῶς*, Eccl. *ἰθύτης*, ητος, ἡ, (*ἰθύς*) *straightness, ὁδοῦ* Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6. *ἰθυσ-τμής*, ἡτος, ὅ, ἡ, = sq., Nonn. D. 2. 451., 5. 282. *ἰθύ-τομος*, ον, (*τέμνω*) *cut straight, straight, οἶμος* Dion. Ar. *ἰθύ-τονος* [ἴ], ον, = *ἰθυσ-τενής*, Anth. P. 6. 187 (Brunck *ἰθυσ-τενῶν*). *ἰθύ-τρηγν*, for *ἰθύτρηγον*, strange form quoted from Democr. in Theogn. Can. P. 79. 16. *ἰθύτρίχες*, οἱ, αἱ, pl. of *ἰθύτριξ*. *ἰθυσ-φαλλικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *Ithyphallie*, of metre, Hephaest.: *τὰ ἰθ. poems in such metre*, Dion. H. de Comp. 4 (*ἰθυσφάλλια* is f. l.), Poll. 4. 53. *ἰθυσ-φαλλος*, ὁ, *fascinum erectum, the phallos carried in the festivals of Bacchus*, Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 12, etc. II. *the ode sung in honour of it*, the verses of which were strictly trochaic dimeter brachycatalectic, Herm. El. Metr. p. 94. 2. *the dance accompanying such ode*, Hyperid. ap. Harp., Duris ap. Ath. 253 D. III. *one who danced in such dance*, Prot. ap. Ath. 129 D, Sennus ib. 622 D: a name of Priapus, C. I. 596c: metaph. *a lewd fellow*, Dem. 1261. 17, etc. *ἰθυσ-φάνεια*, ἡ, *direct incidence of light*, Heliod. Optic. *ἰθύω*: aor. *ἰθύσα* Hom., Hdt.; cf. *ἐπιθύω*: (*ἰθύς*). *To go straight, press right on*, rare in pres., *ὁ δέ, κρειῶν ἐρατίζων, ἰθύει* [ῥ] Il. 11. 552; *ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθ' ἰθυσσε μάχη πεδίοιο* the tide of war *set straight* over the plain .., 6. 2; *ἰθύει τάχιστα δελφίς* Pind. Fr. 258:—c. gen. objecti, *ὡς Ἐκτωρ ἰθυσσε νεὺς dashed straight at it*, Il. 15. 693; so, *ἰθυσαν δ' ἐπὶ τεῖχος* 12. 443; *ἰθυσαν πρὸς* .. Hdt. 4. 122. II. c. inf. *to be eager, to strive or struggle to do, ὑπὸτ' ἰθύσειε* .. *μάσασθαι* Od. 11. 591; *ἰθυσέν β' ὀλολύξαι* 22. 408; also, *ὅκη (or ὅκου) ἰθύσειε στρατεύεσθαι* whichever way *he purposed to march*, Hdt. 1. 204., 3. 39; *ἰθύνοντα στρατεύεσθαι* Id. 7. 8, 2.—It seems to be an intr. form of *ἰθύνω*, equiv. to *θύω* B, *θύνω* (qq. v.): signf. I never occurs in Od., and signf. II never in Il. *ἰθυσωρίη*, ἡ, Ion. for *εὐθυωρία*, *the natural direction or posture of a limb*, etc., Hipp. Offic. 746. *ἰίζω*, (ἰός) *to be rusty, or like rust, ferruginous*, cited from Diosc. *ἰκῦνοδοσία*, ἡ, Lat. *satisfactio*; and —*δότης*, ον, ὅ; v. Ducang. *ἰκῦνο-κόσμητος*, ον, *abundantly adorned*, Eccl. *ἰκῦνο-ποιέω*, *to make satisfaction*, Gloss.: *ἰκῦνο-ποίησις*, εως, and *ἰκῦνο-ποιία*, ἡ, *satisfaction*, Eccl. *ἰκῦνός* [ἴ], ἡ, ὄν, (*ἰκῶ*, *ἰκάνω*) *becoming, befitting, sufficing*; prose Adj., used two or three times by Trag., v. infr.: I. of persons, *sufficient, competent, strong or skilful enough to do a thing*, c. inf., Hdt. 3. 45, Antipho 113. 8, etc.; *ἰκ. τεκμηριῶσαι sufficient to prove a point*, Thuc. 1. 9; *ἰκ. πείσαι* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 12; *ἰκ. ζημιούν with sufficient power to punish*, Id. Lac. 8, 4; *ἰκ. βοηθεῖν, ἐρωτᾶν*, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 276 E, etc.; also, *ἰκ. ὥστε γινῶναι* Id. Legg. 875 A, cf. Phaedr. 258 B:—*ἰκ. ἔς τι* Hdt. 4. 121; *κατά τι* Polyb. 26. 5, 6, al.; c. acc. rei, *ἀνὴρ γινῶμην ἰκανός* a man of *sufficient* prudence, Hdt. 3. 4; *ἰκ. τὴν ἰατρικὴν sufficiently versed in medicine*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 15; and c. dat. rei, *ἰκ. ἐμπειρία καὶ ἡλικία* Plat. Rep. 467 D; *οἱ τοῖς χρήμασι ἰκανώτατοι* the *most competent*, Xen. Eq. 2, 1:—c. dat. pers. *a match for, equivalent to*, *εἰς πολλοῖς ἰκανὸς ἰδιώταις* Plat. Prot. 322 C, cf. Theaet. 169 A:—absol., *ἰκανὸς Ἀπόλλων* Soph. O. T. 377; *ἰκ. ἀν γένοιτο σὺ* Eur. H. F. 495; *οἱ ἰκανώτατοι τῶν πολιτῶν* Isocr. 260 A, cf. 215 D; *εὐφρεῖς καὶ ἰκ.* Plat. Rep. 365 A; *ἰκ. σοφιστής* Id. Lys. 204 A; *ἀλλήται ἰκανοὶ ὡς πρὸς ἰδιώτας* very *tolerable* in comparison with .., Id. Prot. 327 C; *γυνὴ ἰκανὴ μὲν, ἀγροίκος δέ* Luc. D. Deor. 20. 3. II. of things, in amount, *sufficient, adequate, enough*, *τὰ ἀρκοῦνθ' ἰκανὰ τοῖς σώφροσι* enough is *sufficient* for the wise, Eur. Phoen. 554, cf. Tro. 996; *ἰκ. κακά* Ar. Lys. 1047; *ἰκανὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις εὐτύχηται* they have had *successes enough*, Thuc. 7. 77; *ἰκ. τεκμήριον* Plat., etc.; *ἰκ. εἰς, ἐπί, πρὸς τι* Xen. Hier. 4, 9, Plat. Rep. 371 E, Prot. 322 B:—of size, *large enough*, *οὐχ ἰκανῆς οὐσης τῆς Ἀττικῆς* Thuc. 1. 2; *οὐδ' ἦν ἰκανά σοι .. μέλαθρα .. ἐγκαθυβρίξειν* not *large enough* to riot in, Eur. Tro. 997, cf. Plat. Rep. 373 D, al.: of number or magnitude, *considerable*, *λύπαι* Antipho 116. 29; *μέρος τῶν ὄντων* lb. 115. 25, etc.:—of Time, *considerable, long*, *ἰκ. χρόνον* Ar.

Pax 354; *ἰκ. χρόνος τινί* Lys. 97. 20:—*ἰκανόν ἐστὶ τινι* Damox. Aut. 1. 2. *sufficient, satisfactory, ἰκανὴν μαρτυρίαν παρέχεσθαι* Plat. Symp. 179 B; *ἰκανῶ λόγῳ ἀποδείξαι* Id. Hipp. Mi. 369 C:—*τὸ ἰκανὸν λαμβάνειν* to take *security or bail*, Lat. *satis accipere*, Act. Ap. 17. 9; opp. to *τὸ ἰκ. ποιεῖν*, Lat. *satisdare*, Diog. L. 4. 50:—*ἐφ' ἰκανόν*, = *ἰκανῶς*, Polyb. 11. 25, 1. III. Adv. —*νῶς*, *sufficiently, adequately, enough*, Thuc. 6. 92, etc.; *λαγόνες λαπαραὶ ἰκανῶς* Xen. Cyn. 5, 30. 2. *ἰκ. ἔχειν* to be *sufficient*, to be *far enough* advanced, Thuc. 1. 91, Xen., etc.; *ἰκ. ἐχέτω* let this be *enough*, Plat. Soph. 245 E; *ἰκ. ἔχει πρὸς τι* Id. Rep. 430 C, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 22; *περὶ τι* Plat. Rep. 402 A; *ἰκ. ἔχειν τινι* to be *sufficiently* supplied with .., Id. Gorg. 493 C; *ἰκ. ἔχειν τοῦ βᾶθους* Id. Theaet. 194 D, cf. Phileb. 62 A:—so also, *ἰκ. πεφυκέναι πρὸς τι* Id. Charm. 158 B, cf. Antipho 115. 2:—Sup. *ἰκανωτάτως* Hipp. 7. 37; *ἰκανώτατα* Plat. Phileb. 67 A. *ἰκῦνότης*, ητος, ἡ, *sufficiency, fitness*, Plat. Lys. 215 A. II. *a sufficiency, sufficient supply*, Id. Legg. 930 C. *ἰκῦνῶ*, fut. *ῶσω*, *to make sufficient, qualify*, 2 Ep. Cor. 3. 6:—Pass. *to be satisfied*, *τινί* Dion. H. 2. 74; absol., *Teles ap. Stob. 523. 34*; *ἰκανοῦσθω ὑμῖν* let it *suffice* you .., i. e. do it no more, Lxx (3 Regg. 12. 28). *ἰκῦνῶ* [ἰκῦ-], imperf. *ἰκῦνον* [ἴ by the augm.], used only in these tenses, the fut., aor., and pf. being supplied by *ἰκνέομαι*. Ep. Verb. lengthd. form of *ἰκῶ*, found here and there in Trag., *to come, ἐς Χρῦσην, ἐς Σκαίας* Il. 4. 431., 9. 354; *ἐπὶ νῆας* 2. 17, 168; *ἐνθάδε* Od. 15. 492; so, *οἴκαδε* Aesch. Ag. 1337; *οἱ ἰκόνομεν* Soph. El. 8; *πρὸς ἐσχατίον* Pind. O. 3. 78:—but in Hom. mostly c. acc. *to come to*, *ἰκάνω νῆας Ἀχαιῶν* Il. 24. 501; *ἰκανέμεν ἡμέτερον δῶ* Od. 4. 139, cf. 29; *ἴδην δ' ἰκάνον* Il. 15. 151:—absol., *ἡ φίλοι ἀνδρες ἰκάνετον* 9. 197; *εὖ ἰκάνεις* Soph. El. 1102. 2. *to reach, attain to, ἐλάτῃ* .. *δι' ἡέρος αἰθέρ' ἰκάνεν* Il. 14. 288; *φανῆ δέ οἱ αἰθέρ' ἰκάνεν* 15. 686, cf. 18. 214., 19. 379; *ἦβης μέτρον ἰκ.* Od. 18. 217., 19. 532. II. with a person for the object, often of grief, hardship, and the like, *ἄχος κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἰκάνει* Il. 2. 171, cf. 1. 254; *πένθος ἰκάνει με, ἰκάνει φρένας καὶ θυμὸν*, etc., Hom.; *τάφος δέ οἱ θυμὸν ἰκ.* Od. 23. 93; so, *ἄλγος, γῆρας, δῦη, κάματος, κῆδος, ὀϊζύς, μόρος, χόλος, χρεῖῶ ἰκάνει τινά*; also, *ὅτε μιν γλυκὺς ὕπνος ἰκάνει* Il. 1. 610; *παλαίφατα θέσφατ' ἰκάνει με* they are *fulfilled* upon me, Od. 9. 507:—rarely c. dat., *σφῶν ἐλδομένοιοι ἰκάνεν* (cf. *ἄσμενος*) 21. 209. 2. of a suppliant, *σὺν τε πύσιν σά τε γούνατ' ἰκάνω* 7. 147, cf. 5. 449., 13. 231; so, *Solon 12. 21*, Aesch. Pers. 159; cf. *ἰκνέομαι* II. 3. III. in like manner Hom. uses the Med., *χρεῖῶ γὰρ ἰκάνεται* Il. 10. 118; *τὰ σά γούναθ' ἰκάνομαι* 18. 457, Od. 3. 92., 4. 322; *οἶκον* 23. 7, 27, etc. *Ἰκάριος* [ἰκᾶ], α, ον, *Icarian, πόντος Ἰκ.* the part of the Aegean between the Cyclades and Caria, where Icarus son of Daedalus was said to have been drowned, Il. 2. 145; *Ἰκ. πέλαγος* Hdt. 6. 96; *Ἰκῶριον* alone, lb. 95. *ἰκελος* [ἴ], η, ον, poet. and Ion. form of *εἰκελος*, *like, resembling, τινι* Il. 11. 467, al., Hdt. 3. 81, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1082, etc.; *ὄργοις ἀλωπέκων ἰκ.* *like foxes in disposition*, Pind. P. 2. 141. Adv. —*λως*, Hipp. 272. *ἰκελώ* [ἴ], *to make like*, Anth. P. 9. 83. *ἰκεσία*, ἡ, (*ἰκέτης*) *the prayer of a suppliant*, Eur. Or. 1337, Anth. P. 5. 216, Plut.; *ἰκεσίαισι σαῖς* at thy *entreaties*, Eur. Phoen. 91; *ἰκεσίας ποιεῖσθαι*, on behalf of the state, like Lat. *supplicatio*, Aeschin. 70. 33, Dion. H. 8. 43. [ἴ, but ἴ metri grat. in Anth. l. c., Procl. Hymn. 1. 36.] *ἰκεσιάζω*, = *ἰκετεύω*, Nicet. Ann. 251 C. *ἰκέσιος*, α, ον, or ος, ον (v. infr.):—of or for *suppliants*, as epith. of Zeus, their protector, Aesch. Supp. 616, Soph. Ph. 484, Eur. Hec. 345; *πρὸς Ἰκεσίου* Luc. Pisc. 3; also, *ἰκεσία Θέμις Διός* Aesch. Supp. 360: cf. *ἰκετήσιος, ἰκτίος*. 2. of or consisting of *suppliants, παρθένων ἰκ.* *λύχος* Aesch. Theb. 111. 3. *suppliant, ἰκεσίους πέμπων λιτός* Soph. Ph. 495; *ἰκεσίαν* .. *προστροπᾶν* Eur. Heracl. 108; *ἰκεσίους οὖν κλάδοις* Id. Supp. 102; *ἰκεσία χερί* lb. 108; *ἀνάγκας ἰκεσίους λύειν* lb. 39:—of persons, *ἰκεσίους σε λίσσομαι* Soph. Ant. 1230; *ἰκεσία τε γίγνομαι* Eur. Med. 710. [ἰκ-, except metri grat. in Ar. Rh. 2. 215.] *ἰκετᾶ-δόκος*, ον, *receiving suppliants*, Aesch. Supp. 713. *ἰκετεία* [ἴ], ἡ, more Att. form of *ἰκεσία*, *supplication*, Thuc. 1. 24; *ἰκετεῖαν ποιεῖσθαι τινος* to supplicate him, Id. 3. 67; *ἰκ. θεῶν* addressed to them, Lys. 194. 21; *ἐφ' ἰκετεῖαν τρέπεσθαι* Plat. Apol. 39 A; pl., Id. Symp. 183 A, al. *ἰκέτευμα* [ἴ], τό, *a mode of supplication, μέγιστον ἰκ.* Thuc. 1. 137, cf. Plut. Themist. 24. *ἰκετεύσιμος*, η, ον, = *ἰκετήριος*, Hesych. *ἰκετευτός*, α, ον, *to be besought or entreated*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 38. *ἰκετευτικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *supplicatory*, Schol. Soph. Adv. —*ως*, Hesych. *ἰκετεύω*, fut. *ῶω* (restored by Markl. in) Eur. I. A. 462, Isocr. 154 A:—aor. *ἰκέτευσα*:—used by Hom. only in imperf. and aor. with ἴ metri grat., but in Trag. ἴ from the augm.:—Med. and Pass., v. infr. *To approach as a suppliant* (v. sub *ἰκετής*), *ἐπεὶ σε φυγῶν ἰκέτευσα* Od. 15. 277, cf. 7. 292, 301., 17. 573; *ἐς Πηλῆν' ἰκέτευσε* Il. 16. 574, cf. Hes. Sc. 13; *ἰκ. τινὰ γονάτων* or *πρὸς γονάτων* Eur. Hec. 752, Med. 854; absol., Hdt. 3. 48., 5. 51:—Pass., aor. *ἰκετευθεῖς* Joseph. A. J. 6. 2, 2. 2. *to supplicate, beseech*, c. acc. pers. et inf., *ὁ δέ με μάλα πύλλ' ἰκέτευεν ἵπποθεν ἐξιμεναι* Od. 11. 531, cf. Hdt. 1. 11, Soph. O. C. 1414, Eur. Ion 468; *ἰκ. ὡς* .., Luc. Anach. 1:—also c. gen. pers. et inf. *to beg of* one that .., Eur. I. A. 1242; c. dat., Isae. de Menecl. Her. § 8. 3. c. acc. rei, *ὑπὲρ οἴκου* .. *ἰκ. τάδε* Eur. Or. 673; *ῶσα πρὸς ἱεροῖς ἰκέτευσαν* Thuc. 2. 47. 4. in Trag., often parenthetical, *ἰκετεύω* or *ἰκετεύω σε*, like *λίσσομαι*, Soph. Ph. 932, 1181, Eur. Hec. 99; so Ar. Nub. 696, al., and in Med., Ar. Eccl. 915; and often joined with other Verbs of like sense, Soph. l. c., Plat. Euthyd. 282 B, etc. *ἰκετήριος*, sync. *ἰκτήριος*, α, ον, as Adj. in the latter form only:

(*ικέτης*):—of or fit for suppliant, *ικτ. θησαυρός*, of hair offered to a god, Soph. Aj. 1175; *ικτήριος* = *ικέται* Id. O. T. 327; *φωτῶν ικτήρια* = *φώτας ικτηρίους*, Id. O. C. 923.

II. *ικετηρία*, Ion. -ίη, (sub. *βάβδος*), ἡ, an olive-branch which the suppliant held in his hand as a symbol of his condition and claim, *λευκοστεφεῖς ικτηρίας* Aesch. Supp. 192; *ικετηρίην λαμβάνειν, φέρειν* Hdt. 5. 51., 7. 141; *ικετηρίαν ἔχειν* Ar. Pl. 383; *τιθέναι* Andoc. 15. 2; *ικ. ἔθηκεν παρ' ὑμῖν*, = *ικέτευσεν ὑμᾶς*, Dem. 262. 16, cf. 703. 23; *ὑπέρ τινος ικ. τιθέναι εἰς τὴν βουλήν* Aeschin. 14. 41, cf. 30. 11; *ικ. καταθεῖναι* Andoc. 15. 1; *θέσθαι* Arist. Fr. 394; *προβάλλεσθαι* Acl. V. H. 3. 26; so, *κλάδοι ικτήριος* Soph. O. T. 3;—also, in strong metaph., *ικετηρίαν δὲ γόνασιν ἐξάπτω σέθεν τὸ σῶμα τοῦμόν*, where the suppliant represents herself as the olive-branch, Eur. I. A. 1216; so, *νομίζετε τὸν παῖδα τοῦτον ικτηρίαν προκειῖσθαι* Dem. 1078. 26. 2. = *ικεσία*, Isocr. 186 D (v. l. *ικετίας*), Polyb. 3. 112, 8, Heliod. 7. 7.

ικετηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, penult. fem. of *ικετήριος*, Orph. H. 2. 13., 33. 27.

ικέτης [ἴ], ον, ὁ, (*ἴκω*) one who comes to seek aid or protection, a suppliant or fugitive, who lays his *ικετηρία* on the altar or hearth of a house, after which his person was inviolable; esp. one who comes to seek for purification after homicide, *ἀνὴρ ικέτης* Il. 24. 158, cf. Od. 15. 277:—he was now under the protection of Zeus, 9. 270; was an object of awe and respect (*αἰδοῖος*), 7. 165; and enjoyed the sacred privileges of a *ξένος*, 8. 546, etc.; *ικέται ἰζόμενοι τοῦ θεοῦ* Hdt. 2. 113, cf. 5. 71; *ικ. σέθεν ἔρχομαι* Pind. O. 5. 45, cf. Soph. O. C. 634, Thuc. 1. 136; *ικ. πατρῶν τάφων* Id. 3. 59; *δέξασθαι ικέτην* Aesch. Supp. 28:—in Od. 16. 422 it is often taken as the protector of suppliants (as *προστροπαῖος*); but there seems no reason to depart from the common sense. *ικτήρ, ἴκτωρ, προσίκτωρ, προστροπαῖος* are equiv., but post-Homeric words, cf. Soph. Ph. 930. See on the whole subject Müller Eumen. § 51 sq., and v. *Ἰξίων*.—Cf. *ικέτις, ικτης*.

ικετήσιος [ἴ], α, ον, epith. of Zeus, as tutelary god of suppliants, Od. 13. 213. II. like *ικέσιος, suppliant*, Nonn. D. 36. 379.

ικετικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *ικετήριος*, Philo 2. 546, Eust. Opusc. 165. 87. Adv. -κῶς, cited from Philostr.

ικέτις [ἴ], ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of *ικέτης*, Hdt. 4. 165., 9. 76, Aesch. Supp. 349, 429, Soph. O. T. 920, etc.

ικετο-δόχος, ον, = *ικεταδόκος*, Eust. 1807. 9.

ικετώσυνα (sc. *ιερά*), τὰ, purifications of a homicide, Hesych.

ἴκηαι, Ep. for *ἴκη*, 2 sing. aor. 2 of *ικνέομαι*, Hom.

ἴκκος, ὁ, = *ἴππος*, E. M. 474. 12; v. *ἴππος* sub fin.

ἴκμῶδης, es, (*εἶδος*) moist, wet, Schol. Od. 11. 7, etc.

ἴκμάζω, =sq., Nic. Fr. 3. 16.

II. like *ἐξικμῶζω*, to evaporate moisture, dry up, *ἴκμάζειν κατασκελετεύειν* Hesych.; *ἴκμασθέντος δὲ τούτου* Plut. 2. 954 E.

ἴκμαινω, (*ἴκμας*) to moisten, Nic. Al. 112:—Med., *δέμας ἴκμαινεσθαι* to anoint one's body, Ar. Rh. 3. 847:—Pass. to be wetted, to be wet, Nic. Fr. 3. 7, Ar. Rh. 4. 1066.

ἴκμαῖος, ὁ, (*ἴκμας*) epith. of Zeus, as god of rain, also *ὑέτιος*, like Lat. *Jupiter pluvius*, Ar. Rh. 2. 522, Clem. Al. 753.

ἴκμᾶλέος, α, ον, damp, wet, Hipp. 593. 15, Opp. H. 3. 595, Nonn. Jo. 2. 1. 65.

ἴκμαρ, τό, = *ἴκμας*, Hesych.

ἴκμας, ἄδος, ἡ, moisture, e. g. of oily leather, Il. 17. 392; *ἴκμάδος ἐστὶ ἐν αὐτῇ [τῇ Λιβύῃ] οὐδὲν* Hdt. 4. 185; *ἀνιεῖς ἐκ τοῦ σώματος ἴκμάδα*, of a corpse exposed to the sun, Id. 3. 125, cf. Hipp. Aër. 285; but also, *πάνθ' ἰκμάδα* of all kinds of animal juices or moist secretions:—comic metaph., *τὴν ἴκμάδα τῆς φροντίδος* Ar. Nub. 233; *ἴ. Βάκχου*, i. e. wine, Anth. P. 5. 134; *ἴ. δρυός*, i. e. gum, Ib. 6. 109.

ἴκμασία, ἡ, = *ἴκμας*, Hesych.

ἴκμάω, = *λικμάω*, Hesych.

ἴκμενος, only in the phrase *ἴκμενος οὔρος*, of a fair breeze, Il. 1. 479, Od. 2. 420, etc.—(No doubt from $\sqrt{\text{FK}}$, *ἴκω*, *ικνέομαι* a following, favourable wind, Lat. *secundus*.)

ἴκμη, ἡ, (*ἴκμας*) a plant growing in moist places, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 1.

ἴκμιος, ον, moist, Nonn. D. 2. 490.

ἴκμόβωλον, τό, a wet clod of earth, Diosc. 2. 123.

ἴκμώδης, es, (*εἶδος*) moist, wet, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 88.

ικνέομαι, Dep. lengthd. form of *ἴκω* (q. v.), *ικάνω*, these being the Homeric forms of the pres., the pres. *ικνέομαι* being used by Hom. only in the forms *ικνεύμεναι, ικνεύμεσθα* (Od. 9. 128., 24. 339): impf. *ικνεῖτο* Soph. O. C. 970: fut. *ἴξομαι* Hom., Trag.; Dor. *ἴξομαι* Anth. P. 9. 341:—aor. *ἰκόμην*, Hom. [with γ , except when lengthd. by the augm. as in *ἴκετο*, etc.], and all Poets; for part. *ἴκμενος* v. sub voce:—pf. *ἴγμαι, ἴκται* Eur. Supp. 22 (as Herm. for *κείται*), part. *ἴγμενος* Soph. Ph. 494: plqpf. *ἴκτο*, Hes. Th. 481, Simon. (?) in Anth. P. 6. 217:—the prose form is *ἀφικνέομαι* (v. infr. III); but the aor. is occasionally used, *ἴκετο* Hdt. 1. 216, *ἴκται* Plat. Phaedr. 276 D, more freq. in Luc. and late writers. To come, *αἶψα δ' ἴκοντο* Il. 18. 532; *ὅποτε Κρήτηθεν ἴκοιτο* when he came home . . . 3. 233; *ὑπότροπον ἐκ πολέμοιο ἴξασθαι* 6. 502; in full, *ὑπότροπον οἴκαδ' ἴκ. Od. 22. 35, cf. 20. 332; so, περὶ ἐνθάδ' ἴκ. 1. 173; δεῦρα 17. 524; λιμένος . . ἐντὸς ἴκοντο 1. 432; ἐς Ὀλυμπον 5. 360; ἐς χῶρον 4. 446; ἐς νῆσον, ἐς Πύλον, etc.; ἐπὶ νῆας 6. 69; ἐπὶ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας, etc.; κατὰ λειμῶνα Od. 24. 13; ποτὶ πτόλιον, ποτὶ ἄστυ Il.; πρὸς γούνατα Hes. Th. 460; ὑπὸ πτόλιον Il. 11. 182:—but in Hom. very often c. acc. to come to, *ἴκετο νῆας* Il. 8. 149; *τέλος ἴκεο μύθων* 9. 56; *ἴκ. Ὀλυμπον, Τροίην, δῆμον, ἔθνας ἑταιρῶν, etc.; οἴκον . . καὶ σὴν ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν Od. 23. 259; so later, ἰκέσθαι γαῖαν Pind. P. 4. 210; ἄλσος Aesch. Supp. 556; στέγας Soph. O. T. 534, etc.**

2. to come to, reach, *ποσὶν οὐδας ἴκ. Od. 8. 376; οὐδ' ἴκετο χροῖα καλόν*, of a spear, Il. 11. 352; *οὐδ' ὄστειον ἴκετο Od. 19. 451, v. sub ὑπερίμη; so*

of things, *ἡχῆ, καπνὸς αἰθέρ' ἴκ. Il. 13. 837., 18. 207; αὐτμῆ ἐς γαῖαν τε καὶ οὐρανόν 14. 174; ὅσον πυρὸς ἴξετ' αὐτμῆ Od. 16. 290, cf. 19. 9, 20; ἐς πόλιον ἴκετ' αὐτῆ 14. 265;—so, of Time, ἡβης μέτρον οἱ ἡβην ἴκ. Il. 11. 225., 24. 728, etc.; γήραος οὐδὲν οἱ γήρας Od. 15. 246; so, ἐπὶ γήρας 8. 227; ἡῶ ἴκ. to live till morn, 17. 497; so also, οὐ τέλος ἴκεο μύθων Il. 9. 56; ὀλέθρου πείραθ' ἴκ. 6. 143; λέκτροιο θεσμὸν ἴκ., i. e. to wed, Od. 23. 296, cf. 354.*

3. in various phrases, *ἴκ. μετὰ κλέος* to come in quest of glory, Il. 11. 227; *ἐς χείρας ἴκ. to come into one's power*, 10. 448; *ὅ τι χείρας ἴκοιτο*, whatever came to hand, Od. 12. 331; *ἴκ. ἐς γενεάν τινος* into his family, Pind. N. 10. 25; *ἴκ. ἐς λόγους τινός* to speak with one, Soph. El. 315; *ἐνθάδ' ἴξομαι shall come to this at last*, Id. Aj. 1365; *ἦν ποτε δασμὸς ἴκται* if ever a division come about, Il. 1. 166.

II. with a person as the object, *τινά Il. 1. 139, etc.; ἐς τινα Od. 6. 176; but also to come to his house, 20. 372; Πηλείωνάδ' ἴκ. to the tent of the son of P., Il. 24. 338;—so, μετὰ Τρῶας ἴκ. 3. 264; rarely c. dat., ἐπευγομένοισι δ' ἴκανον came to them at need, 12. 374, cf. Od. 21. 207, and v. *ἴκάνω* II.*

2. of suffering, sorrow, etc., to come upon, *πένθος ἴκ. τινά* or *φρένας* Il. 1. 240, 362; *ἄλη καὶ πῆμα καὶ ἄλγος ἴκάνει τινά Od. 15. 345; λιμός Il. 19. 348; ὅπποτε μιν καματός τε καὶ ἰδρὼς γούναθ' ἴκοιτο 13. 711; ἄδος, ἄχος, σέβας, χόλος ἴκ. τινὰ θυμόν οἱ κραδίην, etc.*

3. often like *ἴκετεύω*, to approach as suppliant, *τὴν ἰκόμην φεύγων* Il. 14. 260, cf. 22. 123, Od. 16. 424; also, *τὰ σὰ γούνα ἰκόμειθ' 9. 267;—so later, θεοὺς προστροπαῖς ἴκνουμένη Aesch. Pers. 216; Ζῆνα . . ἰζόμεσθα σὺν κλάδοις Id. Supp. 159, cf. Eur. Or. 671; θεὸν θυέεσσιν ἴκνεῖσθαι to approach a god with offerings and prayer, Theocr. Ep. 7. 3; cf. *ἴκάνω* II. 2.*

b. in Trag. the pres. is used just like *ἴκετεύω*, to supplicate, beseech, *τάσδε τὰς θεὰς καλῶν ἴκνούμαι* Soph. O. C. 1011; *καὶ σε πρὸς τοῦ σοῦ τέκνου καὶ θεῶν ἴκνούμαι* Id. Aj. 588, cf. O. C. 275, Ph. 470; so, *ταύτης ἴκνούμαι σ' Eur. Or. 671;—c. inf., πάντες σ' ἴκνοῦνται . . θάψαι νεκρούς Eur. Supp. 130;—often parenthctic like λίσσομαι Soph. Ph. 932, El. 132, Ar. Eccl. 758.*

III. in Prose the compd. *ἀφικνέομαι*, and also *ἐφικνέομαι*, are used; but the simple Verb is used in pres. and impf. in Ion. Prose, like *προσῆκει*, it becomes, befits, c. acc. et inf., *φαμέν ἡμέας ἴκνεεσθαι ἡγεμανεύειν* Hdt. 9. 26; *τοὺς μάλιστα ἴκνεεται* (sc. *κεκάρθαι*) Id. 2. 36; so, *ἐς τὴν ἴκνεεται* he to whom it belongs, Id. 6. 57; *ἴκνεεται it is usual that . .*, Hipp. Art. 828; later, not impers., *οὐ ἡ ἱερουργία ἴκνεῖτο* Dio C. Exc. Peirese. 29.

2. often also in part., *τὸ ἴκνεύμενον that which is fitting, proper*, Hdt. 6. 84; *ὁ ἴκν. χρόνος the fit, proper time*, Id. 6. 86, 1, Hipp. Aër. 284; *ἐν ἴκνουμένῃ ἡμέρᾳ* Orac. ap. Dem. 1072. 27; *τὸ ἴκν. ἀνάλωμα the proportionate expense*, Thuc. 1. 99; *κατὰ τοὺς ἴκν. χρόνους* Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 19, (also of the latter days, Dion. H. 1. 66); *τὸ ἴκν. μέγεθος* Arist. Ib. 4. 4, 29; *ἡ ἴκν. ἐπιστήμη* Id. Pol. 4. 1, 2; *τῆς ἴκν. ἡλικίας τυχεῖν* Ib. 7. 14, 5; *οὐδὲν εἴρητο ἴκν. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 205;—hence also in Ion. Adv. ἴκνευμένως, fittingly, aright*, Hdt. 6. 65, Hipp. 653. 33.

ἴκρια, τὰ, also written *ἴκρια* (but v. Arcad. p. 119. 18):—the partial decks fore and aft of Homeric ships (for these ships were not, properly speaking, *decked*, v. Thuc. 1. 10), the intermediate part being the *ἀντλος*: that this is the true meaning of *ἴκρια* appears from the following passages: the helmsman falls *ἀπ' ἰκρίοφιν* from the deck (at the stern), Od. 12. 414; on these decks the men slept, *οὐ θην . . Ὀδυσσῆος φίλος υἱὸς νηὸς ἐπ' ἰκρίοφιν καταλέγεται 3. 353; στόρεσαν ῥῆγύς τε λίνον τε νηὸς ἐπ' ἰκρίοφιν . . ἵνα νήγρετος εὔδοι 13. 74; Telemachus lays his spear ἐπ' ἰκρίοφιν 15. 285; and takes it ἀπ' ἰκρίοφιν, Ib. 552; persons walk upon the ἴκρια, Il. 15. 676, 685, cf. 729; εἰς ἴκρια νηὸς ἔβαινον ἐκ πρῶρης, i. e. from the prow to the stern-deck, Od. 12. 229:—in Od. 5. 252 (*ἴκρια δὲ στήσας, ἀραρῶν θαμέσι σταμίνεσσι*) Eust. and others interpr. *ἴκρια the ribs*; but the ribs are *σταμίνας*, and *ἐπηγγελίδες the planks*, which together form the *τοιχοί*; and there seems no reason why *ἴκρια* here should not be the planks of the deck, as just above in v. 163, v. Schol. Pal. ad l., and cf. Ar. Rh. 1. 566, Lyc. 751;—though late Poets, as Nonn. D. 40. 446 and 452, seem to use *ἴκρια* for *ἐπηγγελίδες*. II. generally, a platform, scaffold, *ἴκρια ἐπὶ σταυροῖς ὑψηλά . . ἔστησε* Hdt. 5. 16, cf. Strabo 549, Hesych.*

2. of the benches in a theatre, Cratin. Incert. 51 et ibi Meineke, cf. Ar. Tbesm. 395, Ath. 167 F; these were originally of wood, which was soon replaced by stone.

3. in C. I. 2139, Böckh. interprets it by *cancelli*. III. = *ἰστός*, a mast, Eust. 1533. 31:—the cross, Eccl.

ἴκριο-ποιός, ὁ, a maker of scaffolds or benches, Poll. 7. 125.

ἴκρίω, to furnish with benches, *θέατρον* Dio C. 43. 22: Pass., Ib. 59. 7.

ἴκρίωμα, τό, a scaffold, Eust. 903. 54, Hesych.

ἴκρωτῆρες, οἱ, the flooring of the deck, Inscr. in Böckh's Att. Seewesen, pp. 507, 533.

ἴκταιος, α, ον, = *ικέσιος*, Aesch. Supp. 385 [with penult. short, as in *δείλαιος*: Dind. *ἴκτίου*].

ἴκταρ, Adv., (*ἴκω*) at one blow, at once, close together, *κεραυνοὶ ἴκταρ ἅμα βροντῆ* Hes. Th. 691.

II. of Place, close to, hard by, c. gen., *ἴ. μελάθρων* Aesch. Ag. 117; *ἴ. ἡμενοὶ Διὸς* Eum. 998; *ταῦτα πρὸς τύραννον οὐδ' ἴ. βάλλει* do not strike even near him, are quite wide of the mark, proverb. in Plat. Rep. 575 C, cf. Ael. N. A. 15. 29.

ἴκταρ, ὁ, some kind of fish, Call. ap. Ath. 329 A.

ἴκτερίας λίθος, ὁ, a yellowish kind of stone, Plin. H. N. 37. 61.

ἴκτεριάω, (*ἴκτερος*) to be ill of the jaundice, Diosc. 3. 1, M. Anton. 6. 57, Heliod. 3. 8.

ἴκτερικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, jaundiced, Galen.; *ἴκτεριώδης*, es, Hipp. Aph. 1256; *ἴκτερόεις*, εσσα, εν, Nic. Al. 475.

ἴκτερόομαι, Pass. to have the jaundice, Hipp. 69 G, Galen.

ἴκτερος, ὁ: an acc. *ἴκτερα* in LXX (Lev. 26. 16):—the jaundice, Hipp. Aph. 1251; on its different kinds, Id. 472. 35., 551. 8. II. a bird of a yellowish-green colour, hy looking at which a jaundiced person was

cured,—the bird died! Plin. 30. 11:—the same was believed of the *χαραδριός*, v. sub v.

ικτερώδης, *es*, = *ικτερικός*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1111.

ικτήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, = *ικέτης*, a suppliant, Soph. O. T. 185, Eur. Heracl. 764:—as Adj., *ικτ. κλάδοι* Soph. O. T. 143; *θαλλός* Eur. Supp. 10. II.

Ζεύς ικτήρ the protector of the suppliant, Aesch. Supp. 479.

ικτήριος, *α*, *ον*, v. sub *ικετήριος*.

ικτης, *ου*, *δ*, = *ικέτης*, Hesych., Theognost. Can. p. 15. 33; and found in Lyc. 763 (*ἀχλαινός, ικτης*, etc.); perhaps therefore *ικτιδες* should be read for *ικέτιδες*, Ib. 1162.

ικτίδεος, *α*, *ον*, (*ικτίς*), v. sub *κτίδεος*.

ικτίνας (not *ικτινας*, Hdn. ap. Enst. 1825. 12), *δ*, a kite, *Milvus regalis*, Simon. Iamb. 11, Hdt. 2. 22, Soph. Fr. 113, 890, Ar. Av. 502, al., Plat. Phaedo 82 A; *ικτινίου ἀγχιστρόφου ἦθος* Theogn. 1261; *φεύγεις ικτινίου σχέτλιον ἦθος ἔχων* Id. 1302:—in Ar. Fr. 525, Plat. Com. Incert. 69, we have acc. sing. *ικτίνα* (acc. to Choerob. in Theod. 278, a metapl. form for *ικτινον* or *-ίνον*), a nom. pl. *ικτινες*, Paus. 5. 14, 1; dat. *ικτίσι*, Ctes. ap. Phot. Bibl. 46. 18; but no nom. sing. *ικτιν*, *ίνος*. II.

a kind of wolf, Opp. C. 3. 331.

ικτιος, *ον*, v. *ικταίος*.

ικτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the γαλή ἀγρία or yellow-breasted marten (cf. γαλή), Ar. Ach. 880, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 11, Schol. Nic. Th. 196, known also to Hom. as appears from the Adj. *κτίδεος*; v. Rolleston Journ. of Anat. 2. p. 56. (The f. l. in Ar. l. c., *ικτίδας ἐνύδρους* is corrected by Elmsl., *ικτίδας, ἐνύδριος*.)

ικτο, 3 sing. plqpf. of *ικνέομαι*, Hes.

ικτορεύω, poët. for *ικετεύω*, Soph. Fr. 56.

ικτωρ, ορος, *δ*, poët. for *ικέτης*, but used of women in Aesch. Supp. 652; as Adj., *μαστόν ικτορα* Eur. Phoen. 1569 (as Herm. for *ικέταν*).

ικω [v. sub fin.], used chiefly in Ep., never in Hdt., nor in Att. (in Aesch. Supp. 176 Pors. restored *ἦκετε*, and in Fr. 5 Burges *ἦξου*); *ικω*, with *ικάνω*, is the pres. mostly used by Hom., cf. *ικνέομαι* init.; Dor. *εἰκω* Epich. 19. 13 Ahr., but *ἴκει* Lacon. in Ar. Lys. 87: impf. *ἴκων* Il. 1. 317: Dor. fut. *ἴξω*, Megar. in Ar. Ach. 742: aor. *ἴξον* v. inf. : another aor. *ἴξα* in Q. Sm. 12. 461, Anth. P. 8. 170: for *ἴξομαι, ἴγμα*, v. sub *ικνέομαι*. (From √FIK (though the F does not appear in Hom.), cf. Skt. *viś, viś-āmi* (intro, adeo, contingo), Zd. *viś* (venire): hence also *ικάνω, ικνέομαι, ικέτης, ἴκμενος*.) To come, *ἐς δόμον ἴκει* Od. 18. 353; *ἴξεν δ' ἐς Πριάμοιο* Il. 24. 160, cf. 122; *εἰ δέ κεν οἴκαδ' ἴκωμι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν* 9. 414; *ἐπὶ Ὀρηκῶν . . τέλος ἴξον* 10. 470; *ἴξε δ' ἐπ' ἐσχατιήν* 20. 328; *ποταμοῖο κατὰ στόμα . . ἴξε νέων* Od. 5. 442; *κατὰ νῆας ἴξε θέων* Il. 11. 807; *ἐνθεν δὴ νῦν δεῦρο τό δ' ἴκω* Od. 17. 444:—but in Hom. often c. acc. to come to, *δόμον, Τροίην, κλιτήν* Il. 18. 406, etc.; *Μαλειάων ὄρος* Od. 3. 288:—of persons, Pind. N. 5. 91, cf. O. 5. 20:—joined with a part., *ἴξε θέων* he came running; *ἴξε νέων*, v. supr.; *ἴξεν ἀλώμενος* Il. 2. 667; *ἴξον ἰόντες* 10. 470. 2. of things, *Φρυγίην . . κτήματα περνάμεν' ἴκει* come or are brought to . . , Il. 18. 292. 3. to come to, reach, *κνίση δ' οὐρανὸν ἴκει* Il. 1. 317; *αὐτὴ δ' οὐρανὸν ἴκει* 2. 153., 14. 60; *αἴγλη δι' αἰθέρος οὐρανὸν ἴκει* 2. 458, cf. 8. 509; *ὄρυμαγδός . . οὐρανὸν ἴκει δι' οὐρανόν* 17. 425; *κλέος οὐρανὸν ἴκει* Od. 9. 20; *ὑβρις τε βίη τε . . οὐρανὸν ἴκει* Od. 15. 329., 17. 565; *Ἰθάκης γε καὶ ἐς Τροίην ὄνομ' ἴκει* 13. 248; so, *ἴκη τ' ἐς ἄκρον ἀνδρείας* Simon. 26. 6. 4. so, of sufferings, feelings, etc., *ὅτε κέν τινα . . χόλος ἴκει* come upon him, Il. 9. 525., 17. 399; *τοι πυντη φρένας ἴκει* Od. 20. 228; *χρειῶ ἴκει με* necessity is upon me, 2. 28., 5. 189; also absol., *χρειῶ τόσον ἴκει* Il. 10. 142. [In *ἴκω, ἴ* always; in *ικάνω*, and the unaugmented moods of *ἴκωμι, ἴ* always.—In Pind. P. 2. 67 (36) we have *ἴκοντ'* with *ἴ*, whence Böckh restored *ἴκοντ'*.]

ἴλα [ἴ], ἡ, Dor. for *ἴλη*.
ἴλαδόν [ἴ], Adv., (*ἴλη*) in troops, Lat. *turmatim*, Il. 2. 93, Hdt. 1. 172 (ubi *εἰλαδόν*): generally, in abundance, in a mass, Hes. Op. 285, cf. Buttm. Lcxil. v. *εἰλεῖν* 21:—v. *ἴληδόν*.
ἴλαερα [ἴ], ἡ, mildly-shining, φλύξ Emped. 243; *σελήνη* Id. ap. Plut. 2. 920 C. (Prob. from *ἴλαρός*.)
ἴλαθι, v. sub *ἴλημι*.
ἴλαμαι, rare collat. form of *ἴλαομαι, ἴλασκομαι, τινα δοιδῆ* h. Hom. 20. 5; *Ἀγροτέρην* Orph. Arg. 942; cf. *ἴλημι*. [ἴ in h. Hom., ἴ in Orph., in arsi.]
ἴλαομαι [ἴλα], Ep. for *ἴλασκομαι*, Il. 2. 550, Ap. Rh. 2. 847: a form *ἴλεομαι* occurs in Aesch. Supp. 117, 128; *ἴλεόομαι* in Plat. Legg. 804 B, Luc. Salt. 17, Dio C. 59. 27., 78. 34.

ἴλαος [v. sub fin.], *ον*, Hom., and Pind., as also in lyric passages of Att. Poets, Aesch. Eum. 1040, Soph. O. C. 1480, Ar. Thesm. 1145; but Att. *ἴλεως, ὠν*, (so written also in the Mss. of Hdt. 6. 91); dual *ἴλω* Plat. Euthyd. 273 E; nom. pl. *ἴλεω*, Soph. O. C. 44, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 9; neut. *ἴλεα*, Plat. Phaedo 95 A; also *ἴλεος, ὠν*, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2555. 26, Hesych.; *ἴληφος* Epigr. Gr. 743:—of gods, propitious, gracious, *ἔπειτ' ἴλαος Ὀλύμπιος ἔσσειται ἡμῖν* Il. 1. 583; cf. Hes. Op. 338, Theogn. 750, Archil. 20, Pind. O. 3. 59, Trag. et Ar. ll. c., Theocr. 5. 18, Plat. Legg. 712 B. II. of men, gracious, kindly, gentle, *σὸ δ' ἴλαον ἐνθεο θυμόν* Il. 9. 639; *σοι . . θυμὸς ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἴλαος ἔστω* 19. 178; *ἴλεως κλύειν* Soph. El. 655; *δέξασθαι* Id. Aj. 1009, Tr. 763; *ἐποίησέ θ' ἴλαρόν . . κάπεδειξεν ἴλεων* Ephipp. Ἐμπ. 1: indeed it is sometimes used much in the sense of *ἴλαρος*, h. Hom. Cer. 204, Plat. Symp. 206 D; *ὁ οἶνος τὸν ἄνθρωπον ποιεῖ ἴλεων* Id. Legg. 649 A. [ἴ always: *ἄ* also, prob. on the analogy of *λαός, Μενέλαος*, in Il. 1. 583, h. Cer. 204, Hes. and Aesch. l. c.; but in the other places quoted, *ἄ*.]
ἴλαρεύομαι, Dep. to be joyful, exult, Eccl.

ἴλαρία [ἴ], ἡ, (*ἴλαρός*) = *ἴλαρότης*, Luc. Amor. 17.

ἴλαρία (sc. *ἱερά*), τά, Lat. *hilaria*, celebrated at Rome at or after the vernal Equinox, Macrobian Saturn. 1. 21.

ἴλαρός [ἴ], *ά, ὠν*, (*ἴλαος*) cheerful, gay, merry, joyous, Lat. *hilaris*, φέγγος Ar. Ran. 455; ἀντὶ σκυθρωπῶν ἴλαροί Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 12; ἴλαρόν βλέπειν Anth. P. 12. 159, Philostr. 788:—τὸ ἴλαρόν, = *ἴλαρότης*, Plut. Sull. 34, Anth. 624 D. Adv. *-ῶς*, Xen. Apol. 33.

ἴλαρότης, ητος, ἡ, cheerfulness, gaiety, Lat. *hilaritas*, Plut. Ages. 2, Alciphro 3. 43, N. T.: cf. *ἴλαρία*.

ἴλαρο-τραγῳδία, ἡ, a kind of travestie, invented by Rhinthon, Suid.

ἴλαρόω, to exhilarate, LXX (Sirac. 7. 24, al.); ἴλαρόνω, Symm. V. T.

ἴλαρχης [ἴ], *ου, δ*, (*ἴλη*) the commander of a troop of horse, Lat. *praefectus alae*, Polyb. 6. 25, 1, etc.

ἴλαρῳδέω, to be a *ἴλαρῳδός*; ἴλαρῳδία, ἡ, the art of a *ἴλαρῳδός*; and ἴλαρ-ῳδός, *δ*, (*ᾠδή*) the singer of joyous (not 'comic') songs; all in Aristocle. ap. Ath. 621 C, who there describes the art.

ἴλασμος, *ον*, propitiatory, cited from Nicet. Ann.

ἴλασκομαι [v. sub fin.]; fut. *ἴλασομαι* [ἄ] Plat. Phaedo 95 A, Ep. ἴλασομαι Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 42, 4, Dor. ἴλάσομαι Ap. Rh. 2. 808 (act. *ἔξιλάσω* Or. Sib. 7. 30): aor. *ἴλασάμην*, Ep. subj. 2 sing. *ἴλασσει* Il., *-ηαι* Ap. Rh.; also *ἴλαξάμην* Id. 1. 1093. [ἴ regularly; yet ἴ in Il. 1. 100, 147, cf. *ἔξιλάσκομαι*.] Dep.: (*ἴλαος*). Like *ἴλαμαι, ἴλομαι* (qq. v.), to appease, in Hom. always of gods, *θεὸν ἴλασκεσθαι* to make him propitious to one, reconcile oneself to him, win his favour, Il. 1. 386, cf. 100, 444., 6. 380, 385, Od. 3. 419; *μολπῇ θεὸν ἴλασκοντο* Il. 1. 472, cf. Hes. Op. 336; *ὄφρ' ἡμῖν Ἐκάεργον ἴλασσει* Il. 1. 147: with part., *ἴλασκομαι πέμπων* by presenting, Pind. O. 7. 15. 2. of men whom one wishes to conciliate by divine honours after death, Hdt. 5. 47; then, simply, to conciliate, *ἴλασκεσθαί τινα χρήμασι* Id. 8. 112; *πῶς ἴλασόμεθα καὶ τίνι λόγῳ*; Plat. Phaedo 95 A; *ἴλ. τὴν ὀργὴν τίνος* Plut. Cato Mi. 61. II. in N. T. to expiate, τὰς ἀμαρτίας Ep. Hebr. 2. 17; also, ἀμαρτίας ἴλ. to make atonement for . . , LXX (Ps. 77. 38). III. in N. T. also, an aor. imperat. pass. *ἴλασθητι*, be gracious, τινὶ to one, Ev. Luc. 18. 13 (cf. *ἔξιλάσκομαι*), in which sense Hom. uses the act. forms, *ἴλήκω, ἴλημι*, qq. v.

ἴλασμα, τό, a propitiation, Or. Sib. ap. Zosim. 2. 6.
ἴλασμός [ἴ], *δ*, a means of appeasing, Plut. Solon 12, Orph. Arg. 39, 552, etc. 2. a propitiation, atonement, sin-offering, LXX (Ezech. 44. 27, 2 Macc. 3. 33), 1 Ep. Jo. 2. 2., 4. 10.
ἴλαστήριος, *α, ὠν*, propitiatory, offered in propitiation, τίνος for a thing, Joseph. A. J. 16. 7, 1; *χεῖρες ἴλαστ.* Niceph. Antioch. II. ἴλαστήριον (sub. ἐπίθεμα), τό, the mercy-seat, covering of the ark in the Holy of Holies, LXX (Ex. 25. 18., 37. 6 sq.), Ep. Hebr. 9. 5, cf. Philo 2. 150. 2. (sub. ἀνάθημα), a propitiation, Ep. Rom. 3. 25, Eccl.

ἴλαστής, *ου, δ*, a propitiator, Aquila V. T.
ἴλατεύω, = *ἴλήκω*, LXX (Dan. 9. 19).
ἴλεομαι, ἴλεόομαι [ἴ], v. sub *ἴλομαι*.
ἴλεο-ποιέομαι, Med. to propitiate, Eccl.

ἴλεός [ἴ], *δ*, = *εἰλεός* I and II, Hesych.
ἴλεος, = *ἴλαος*; and *ἴλεως, ὠν*, Att. for *ἴλαος*, q. v.

ἴλεώ, v. sub *ἴλοσκομαι*.
ἴλη [ἴ], Dor. ἴλα, Ion. εἴλη, ἡ, (*ἴλλω, εἴλω*):—a crowd, band, troop of men, Hdt. 1. 73, 202; *εὐφρονες ἴλαι* merry companies, Pind. N. 5. 70; also, *ἴλη λεόντων* Eur. Alc. 581. 2. as a military term, a troop of horse, Lat. *turma, ala*, properly of 64 men; *κατ' ἴλας* = *ἴλαδόν*, opp. to *κατὰ τάξεις*, Xen. An. 1. 2, 16; generally, a troop or company (of soldiers), Soph. Aj. 1407. 3. at Sparta, a certain division of the youths, Xen. Lac. 2, 11; *κατ' ἴλην* Plut. Lycurg. 16., 2. 237 B: cf. Müller Dor. 4. 5, 2. (For the deriv., v. *εἴλω* fin.)

ἴληδόν [ἴ], Adv., = *ἴλαδόν*, Q. Sm. 1. 7., 2. 397., 6. 643; cf. *εἴληδόν*.
ἴληκω [ἴ], (*ἴλαος*) to be gracious, of a god, once in Hom. in subj., *εἰ κεν Ἀπόλλων ἡμῖν ἴλήκησι* Od. 21. 365; elsewhere in opt., *ἴλήκοις, Δέσποινα* Anth. P. 5. 73; *ἴλήκοις, Πολιοῦχε* lb. 9. 154, al.; *θεοὶ μάκαρες, ἴλήκοιτε* Alciphro 3. 68.

ἴλημι [ἴ], = foreg., but perhaps used only in imperat. *ἴληθι*, in prayers, *be gracious!* Od. 3. 380., 16. 184; later *ἴλαθι* Theocr. 15. 143, Anth. P. 11. 400: both together, *ἴλαθ' ἀναξ, ἴληθι* Anth. P. 12. 158; pl. *ἴλατε*, Ap. Rh. 4. 984.
ἴλιάδαι [ἴ], *οι*, descendants of Ilos, i. e. Trojans, Anth. P. 9. 77; as Adj., ἴλ. βασιλῆς Eur. Andr. 1023.
ἴλιᾶκός [ἴ], ἡ, ὠν, Ilian, Trojan, Anth. P. 9. 192, Strabo 20; concerning the Iliad, Hdn. Gramm.

ἴλιάς [ἴ], *άδος, ἡ*, pcul. fem. of ἴλιακός, Hdt. 5. 94, and Trag.: II. as Subst. 1. (sub. γῆ), Troy, the Troad, Hdt. 5. 122. 2. (sub. γυνή), a Trojan woman, Eur. Hel. 1114, Tro. 245, etc. 3. (sub. ποίησις), the Iliad, of Homer, Arist. Poët. 4, 12, al.; proverb., ἴλιάς κακῶν, i. e. an endless string of woes, Dem. 387. 12, Diod. Fr. lib. 36. III. a kind of thrush, perh. the redwing, *turdus Iliacus*, Arist. H. A. 9. 20; but in Ath. 65 A, Eust. 947. 8, written *ἴλλάς*.

ἴλιγγιάω [ἴ], to have a dizziness, be or become dizzy, lose one's head, as when one looks down from a height, *ἴλιγγίων ἀφ' ὑψηλοῦ κρεμασθεῖς* Plat. Theaet. 175 D; from drunkenness, *ἴλ. ὥσπερ μεθύουσα* Id. Phaedo 79 C; *ὑπὸ μέθης* Clem. Al. 187; *ἴλ. κᾶρα λίθῳ πεπληγμένος* Ar. Ach. 1218; from perplexity, *ἔσκοτώθη καὶ ἴλιγγίασα* Plat. Prot. 339 E; *ἴλ. ὑπὸ τῆς τοῦ λόγου ἀπορίας* Id. Lys. 216 C; *ὑπὸ τοῦ δέους* Ar. Ach. 581; *ἐπὶ τίνι* Luc. Tox. 30; *πρὸς τὴν θεάν* Heliod. 5. 6.—Also written *εἰλιγγιάω*, Clem. Al. l. e., Anth. P. 7. 706, Suid., etc.

ἴλιγγος, *δ*, (*ἴλλω, εἴλω*) a spinning round: esp. a swimming in the head, Lat. *vertigo, a swoon*, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Plat. Rep. 407 C; *σκοτοδιναίαν ἴλιγγόν τε ἐμποιεῖν τινι* Id. Legg. 892 E: also disturbance of the bowels, Nic. Al. 610. 2. a whirlwind, etc., Ap. Rh. 4. 142. 3. agitation of mind, Plut. 2. 1068 C.—Also written *εἰλιγγος*, Ap. Rh. l. c., Nic. Al. 609.

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ἰλιγξ, ἰγγος, ἦ, a whirling, whirlpool, Diod. 17. 97, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 71.

2. agitation of mind, Hesych. (ἰλιξ); he also has ἰλιγγη, ἦ.

Ἰλιορραϊστής, ὁ, (ραΐω) destroyer of Troy, Anth. P. 15. 26.

Ἰλιος [ἴ], ον, ἦ, Ilios or Ilium, the city of Ilus, Troy, Hom., Eur. Andr. 103:—Ἰλιον, τό, only in Il. 15. 71, but the prevailing form in Trag.:—hence the Ep. genitives, Ἰλιόθεν, from Troy, Il. 14. 251, Od. 9. 39; Ἰλιόθι πρό before Troy, Od. 8. 581, etc.; Ἰλιόφι κλυτὰ τεῖχεα the walls of Troy, Il. 21. 295.

II. as Adj., Ἰλιος, α, ον, Ilian, Trojan, Ἀθάνα Eur. Hec. 1008; also ος, ον Id. Hel. 1164.

Ἰλισσός [ἴ], ον, ὁ, the Ilissus, in Attica, Hdt., etc.; Εἰλισσός in Paus. 1. 19, 5, Ap. Rh.

ἰλλάζω, to pack closely, collect into a herd, Hesych.

ἰλλαίνω, to look awry, squint, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1066; of the eyes, to be distorted, Id. 153 C, 1123 G:—so also as Dep. ἰλλαίνομαι, 491. 6.

ἰλλάς, ἄδος, ἦ, (ἴλλω, εἴλω) a rope, band, βούς, ὅν τ' οὔρεσι βουκόλοι ἄνδρες ἰλλάσι .. δῆσαντες ἄγουσιν Il. 13. 572; cf. ἑλληδανός. II.

in the obscure phrase ἰλλάδας γονάς cited by Hesych. from Soph. and Eur. (with the intespr. ἀγελειὰς καὶ τὰς συστροφάς), the Gramm. seems to have taken ἰλλάδας as an Adj., close-packed, gregarious, cf. ἰλλάζω. III. v. Ἰλιάς III.

ἰλλίξω, to look askance, leer, Eust., Suid.: cf. ἰλλωπέω.

ἰλλίς, ἴδος, ἦ, fem. of sq., Hesych.

ἰλλός, ὁ, (ἴλλω) squinting (acc. to Mocr., Att. for στραβός), ἰλλός γενῆσθαι to get a squint, Ar. Thesm. 846; Comp. ἰλλότερος Sophron ap. Schol. l. c.

ἰλλος, ὁ, (ἴλλω) the eye in Ion. dialect, acc. to Poll. 2. 54.

ἰλλ-οψ, σπος, ὁ, ἦ, a word invented to explain the Homeric ἔλλοψ, Ath. 308 B, C, cf. Plut. 2. 728 E.

ἰλλω, to roll, v. sub εἴλω. II. of the eyes, to look askance; a sense, which occurs only in the derivs. ἰλλός, -αίνω, etc.

ἰλλώδης, ες, (εἴδος) squinting, distorted, ὄμματα Hipp. 607. 44.

ἰλλωπέω, ἰλλωπιζέω, = ἰλλίξω, to squint: to be shortsighted, Schol. Ar. Eq. 292, Suid.; so ἰλλώπτω, Com. ap. Poll. 2. 52, Hesych. (Acc. to Lob. Phryn. 607, not from ἴλλω and ὤψ, but simply from ἰλλός.)

ἰλλωσις, εως, ἦ, distortion, ὀφθαλμῶν Hipp. 72 E, 168 H, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7.

ἰλυόεις [ἴ], εσσα, εν, (ἰλύς) muddy, slimy, impure, πεδίον Ap. Rh. 2. 823; ζάλος Nic. Th. 568; ἀχλύς Anth. P. append. 39.

ἰλύος [ἴ], ὁ, = ελεός II, ελυός, a lurking-hole, den, lair, Call. Jov. 25.

ἰλύς [ἴ], ὄος, ἦ, mud, slime, dirt, τεύχεα .. κείσθ' ὑπ' ἰλύος [ἴ] κεκαλυμμένα Il. 21. 318; of alluvial soil, Hdt. 2. 7; ἰλύς καὶ ψάμμος Hipp. Aët. 286.

2. dregs, sediment, Hipp. 615. 55; of wine, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 17, al. 3. impurity, αἵματος Galen.; στέρνων Androm. ap. Galen. 13. p. 876. [In Il. l. c. the second syll. of gen. is long in arsi, but short (as in ἰσχύος) Anth. Plan. 4. 230, Ap. Rh. 2. 823.]

ἰλυσπάρμαι, also written εἰλυσπάρμαι, Dep. to crawl or wriggle like a worm, Plat. Tim. 92 A, Ael. N. A. 8. 14., 9. 32, Plut. 2. 567 B, Joseph. A. J. 1. 1, 4, B. J. 3. 7, 21:—Subst., ἰλυσπάρσις, εως, ἦ, Arist. Incess. An. 9, 9:—Adj. ἰλυσπαστικός, ἦ, ὄν, Id. H. A. 1. 1, 20.

ἰλύω, (ἰλύς) to cover with slime or dirt, Hesych. II. = εἰλύω, Id.

ἰλυώδης, ες, like mud, slimy, Hipp. 204 A, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 75, Galen.; πηλός Il. Arg. Ind. p. 357.

ἰμα, τό, = εἶμα, Hesych.

ἰμαῖος [ἴ], α, ον, (ἰμάω) of or for drawing water, ἰμαῖα μέλη songs of the draw-well, Call. Fr. 42, cf. Trypho ap. Ath. 618 E sq., Ilgen praef. Scol. n. 5:—so, ἰμονιοστρόφου μέλη Ar. Ran. 1297.

ἰμαλῖς, ἦ, Syracusan epith. of Demeter, Polemo ap. Ath. 109 A:—hence ἰμαλιά, ἦ, abundance, ἰμαλῖος, α, ον, abundant, Hesych. II. Dor. word for ἰμαῖον μέλος Trypho ap. Ath. 618 E.

ἰμαντάριον, τό, Dim. of ἰμάς, naval term, Hesych.

ἰμαντ-ελιγμός, οὔ, ὁ, rope-twisting, a game, Poll. 9. 118, Eust. 979. 28.

ἰμαντ-ελικτής, ὁ, (ἐλίσσω) a twister of ropes: metaph. a knotty sophist, Democ. ap. Plut. 2. 614 E: the nom. ἰμαντολικτέες in Clem. Al. 328 prob. arose from a misapprehension of the Ion. gen. -εων in Democ. l. c.

ἰμαντίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἰμάς, E. M. 671. 8.

ἰμάντινος, η, ον, (ἰμάς) of leathern thongs, Hdt. 4. 189, Hipp. Art. 837.

ἰμάντιον, τό, = ἰμάντωσις III, Hipp. Mochl. 868, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 8.

ἰμαντό-δεσμος, ὁ, a leathern band, Hesych. s. v. ζεύγλας.

ἰμαντό-δετος, ον, bound with thongs, Schol. Od. 1. 440.

ἰμαντο-μάχος, ον, fighting with the caestus, Orae. in Tzetz. Hist. 7. 422.

ἰμαντο-πάροχος, ὁ, he who supplied straps, etc., for the saces, C. I. 2758. III D. 6.

ἰμαντο-πέδη, ἦ, a leathern noose, of a polypus' leg, Anth. P. 9. 94.

ἰμαντό-πους, ποδος, ὁ, like Lat. loripes, crookshanked: esp., I. name of a tribe of Ethiopians, Plin. H. N. 3. 8, Apollod. ap. Tzetz. Hist. 7. 767. 2. a kind of water-bird, Opp. Ixent. 2.

ἰμαντοτομέω, to cut straps, Poll. 7. 81, 83.

ἰμαντο-τόμος, ὁ, a leather-cutter, Eccl.

ἰμαντώω, to furnish with straps, Hesych.

ἰμαντώδης, ες, (εἶδος) leather-like, Plat. Tim. 76 C, Diosc. 2. 201.

ἰμάντωμα, τό, = ἰμάντωσις II, Nicet. Ann. 185 D.

ἰμάντωσις, εως, ἦ, a binding with thongs, Hesych.; of the straps of a car, Poll. 1. 142. II. a piece of timber used instead of a bond-stone, LXX (Sirac. 22. 16), Phot., etc. III. a prolongation of the uvula, like ἰμάντιον, Actuar. 2. 18.

ἰμ-αοιδός, ὁ, one who sings the ἰμαῖος, Poll. 4. 53, Hesych.

ἰμάς, ὁ, gen. ἰμάντος (not ἰμάντος, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. p. 34. 14): Ep. dat. pl. ἰμάντεσσι: (v. sub ἴνα):—a leathern strap or thong, Il. 10. 262,

etc.; ἰμάντα βούς Il. 3. 375; Βοέους ἰμάντας 22. 397. 2. mostly

in pl. the straps or traces by which horses were attached to the chariot, Lat. lora, 8. 543., 10. 475, 499, 567. b. the reins, 23. 324, etc.;

τμητοῖς ἰμάσι Soph. El. 747, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1222. c. the straps on which the body of the chariot was hung, Il. 5. 727. d. the lash of

a whip, which consisted of several thongs, 23. 363. e. the caestus of boxers, also consisting of several straps put round the hand, 23. 684

(in later times loaded with studs, etc., and then called μύρμηκες), cf. Pind. N. 6. 60, Plat. Prot. 342 C. 3. in sing. the magic girdle of

Aphrodité, Lat. cestus, Il. 14. 214, 219. b. the chin-strap of the helmet, 3. 371, 375. c. in Od. a latchet or thong, by which the

bolt was shot home into the socket, and which was then fastened to the κορώνη, Od. 1. 442, cf. 4. 802., 21. 46. d. after Hom. the

thong, strap or latchet of a sandal, Xen. An. 4. 5, 14, Ephipp. Nav. 1. 9, Menand. Δεισ. 2. e. a sail-rope, Aristag. Μαμμ. 7. f. the rope of

a draw-well, elsewhere ἰμονία, Poll. 10. 31, Moes. g. a dog-leash, Xen. Cyn. 7. 6; hence proverb., ἰμάς κύνειός ἐστι he's as tough as a

dog-leash, Ar. Vesp. 231. h. a whip, ἔξω τις δότω ἰμάντα Antiph. Gav. 2. 8. II. = ἰμάντωσις III, Aët. 2. 4, 43. III. ἰμάντες,

in building, prob. = στρωτήρες, bond-stones (v. ἰμάντωσις II), C. I. 260, v. Böckh p. 281. (The Root is to be found in the Skt. si, sinōmi,

sināmi (vincio); hence also ἰμάσσω, ἰμάσθη, ἰμονία, μάσθη, μάστιξ; O. Sax. sino (bond); O. H. G. seil, seid.) [v -, usually; but also ἴ in

thesi as well as in arsi, in Il. 8. 544., 10. 475., 23. 363, Od. 21. 46, Ap. Rh., etc.:—in derivs. and compds. always ἴ.]

ἰμάσθη [ἴ], ἦ, (ἰμάς) the thong of a whip, a whip, Il. 23. 582, Od. 13. 82; metaph., νηὸς ἰμ. i. e. a ship's rudder, Anth. P. 6. 28: later, any

thong, Opp. C. 4. 217. ἰμάσσω [ἴ], fut. ἰμάσω [ἄ]: aor. ἰμάσα: (ἰμάς):—to flog or scourge

horses, τοὺς δ' ἰμασ' Ἀντίλοχος Il. 5. 589, cf. 11. 531; ἰμασεν καλλί-τριχας ἵππους Od. 5. 380; of men, εἰ .. σε πληγῆσιν ἰμάσσω Il. 15. 17;

also, ἰμασε χθόνα χειρὶ σμῖτε it, h. Hom. Ar. 340; ὅτε .. γαῖαν ἰμάσση when he smites it with lightnings, Il. 2. 782:—Pass., ἰμασόμενος δέμας

αὔραις Anth. P. 7. 696; φρένα κέντρῳ Nonn. Jo. 11. 32. ἰματ-ηγός, ὄν, loaded with apparel, ναὺς Theophr. Lap. 68.

ἰματῖδιον, τό, Dim. of ἰμάτιον, Ar. Fr. 64. [ἴμ-, δᾶ-] ἰματῖδιον, τό, Dim. of ἰμάτιον, Ar. Pl. 985, Lysias ap. Poll. 7. 43; by

crasis with the Article, θαιματῖδια Ar. Lys. 401. [-ἴδιον, Ar. l. c.] ἰματιεύομαι, Dep. to make ἰμάτια: οἱ ἰματιεύομενοι the guild or com-

pany of vestiarii, Inscr. Thyat. in C. I. 3450. ἰματῖζω, to clothe: part. pf. pass. ἰματισμένος, Ev. Marc. 5. 15, etc.

ἰματτιο-θήκη, ἦ, a clothes-chest, wardrobe, Hesych.

ἰματτιο-κάπηλος, ὁ, a clothes-seller, Luc. Merc. Cond. 38, etc.

ἰματτιο-κλέπτης, ον, ὁ, a clothes-stealer, Diog. L. 6. 52.

ἰματτιο-μισθωτής, ον, ὁ, one who lets out dresses, Poll. 7. 78, A. B. 100.

ἰματτιο-μισθωτής, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg., Poll. l. c.

ἰμάτιον [ἴμ-], τό, in form a Dim. of ἴμα (i. e. εἶμα), a piece of dress; but in usage always of an outer garment, a cloak or mantle worn above

the χιτῶν, prose word for the poet. χλαῖνα, Lat. pallium, Hdt. 2. 47; λαμπρὸν ἴμ. ἔχων Epich. 143 Ahr.; θοῖμάτιον by crasis for τὸ ἴμ-, Ar.

Nub. 180, al.—It was, in fact, an oblong piece of cloth thrown over the left shoulder, and fastened either over or under the right, Müller Archäol.

d. Kunst 337, v. ἀναβάλλω III, ἀμπέχω II, cf. χλαῖνα, χλανίς, τρίβων, φᾶρος: it was reckoned effeminate to let it trail, Plat. Alc. 1. 122 C, Dcm.

442. 15:—used of the Roman toga, Plut., etc.; hence, ἐν ἰματίοις, of civilians, in the robe of peace, Lat. togati, Plut. Camill. 10; but ἴμ. Ἐλ-

ληνικόν, as opp. to the toga, Luc. Merc. Cond. 25. 2. ἰμάτια, τά, generally, clothes, Hdt. 1. 9, Dem. 816. 24; by crasis, θαιμάτια Ar. Vesp.

408, Lys. 1093 (cf. ἰματῖδιον). II. generally, a cloth, Hdt. 4-23, cf. Diod. 14. 109, Ael. V. H. 8. 7.

ἰματτιοπωλέω, to deal in clothes, Eust. Opusc. 99. 26.

ἰματτιο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in clothes, Critias 54, C. I. 3433; fem. -πώλις, ἴδος, Ath. 76 A; ἦ ἴμ. ἀγορά Poll. 7. 78.

ἰματτιουργικός, ἦ, ὄν, (*ἔργω) of, skilled in making clothes: ἦ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the tailor's art, Plat. Polit. 280 A.

ἰματτι-ουργός, ὁ, a clothes-maker, C. I. 661. 2.

ἰματτιο-φορίς, ἴδος, ἦ, a portmanteau, Ammon. 141, Eust. 1446. 5.

ἰματτιοφύλαξ, ὁ, ἦ, one who has charge of the wardrobe, Byz.

ἰματτιοφύλακίον, τό, a wardrobe; not ἰματοφ-, as in Gloss.

ἰματτιο-φύλαξ, ὁ, ἦ, one who has charge of the wardrobe, Byz.

ἰματτιο-φύλαξ, ὁ, ἦ, one who has charge of the wardrobe, Byz.

ἰμάω, Att. inf. ἰμῆν Phot.: (ἰμάς):—to draw up with a strap or cord, esp. water from a well, Ath. 352 A:—Med. to draw or suck out, γάλα

Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 2, P. A. 4. 10, 38. ἰμείρω [ἴ], Aeol. ἰμείρω Sappho 1. 27: (ἴμερος):—to long for, yearn

after, desire, c. gen., τί κακῶν ἰμείρετε τούτων ..; Od. 10. 431, cf. 555, Hes. Sc. 31; ἴμ. μάχης Aesch. Ag. 940; βίου Soph. Fr. 689, cf. Ar. Nub.

435:—c. inf. to long or wish to do, Solon 12. 7, Aesch. Pers. 233, Soph. O. T. 587:—c. adj. neutr., γνωτὰ κοῦκ ἄγνωτὰ μοι προσηλθεθ' ἰμείροντες

lb. 59:—absol., Id. El. 1053; ἀσμένους .. καὶ ἰμείρουσιν .. τὸ φῶς ἐγίγνετο Plat. Crat. 418 C. II. more often as Dep. ἰμείρομαι,

aor. med. ἰμείραμην Il. 14. 163, pass. ἰμείρθην Hdt. 7. 44:—c. gen., ὀππὸτ' ἂν .. ἦς ἰμείρεται αἴης (Ep. for -ῆται) Od. 1. 41; χρημάτων ἴμ.

μεγάλως Hdt. 3. 123: c. inf., εἰ πως ἰμείραιτο παραδραθῆειν φιλόττητι (cf. ἴμερος) Il. 14. 163, cf. Od. 1. 59, Hdt. 6. 120, Soph. O. T. 386.—Never found in good Att. Prose; in Plat. Crat. 418 C the part. is introduced (like ἀσμένους γίγνεται αὐτοῖς) only in an etymol. argument.

ἴμεν, ἴμεναι [ἴ], Ep. inf. of εἶμι (ἴβο).

ἴμερα, ἦ, old collat. form of ἡμέρα, acc. to Plat. Crat. 418 C, D.

ἴμερο-δερκῆς, ἐς, looking loungingly, Paul. S. Ambo 275.

ἡμερόεις [ἴ], εσσα, εν, (ἡμερος) *exciting love or desire, lovely, delightful, charming*, in Hom. always of things, ἡμερόεντα .. ἔργα γάμοιο Il. 5. 429, etc.; χρῶς ἡμερόεντος Il. 170; ἡμερέεσσαν ἀοιδὴν Od. I. 421., 18. 304; χαρίτων χαρὸν ἡμερόεντα Ib. 193, cf. Il. 18. 603; ἡμερόεν κίθαρίζειν Il. 18. 570; ἐπ' ἡμερόεντα βροτοῖσιν Od. 17. 519; also, πάνσιν δ' ἡμερόεις ὑπέδυ γόος Io. 398 (v. sub ἡμερος):—of persons, Pind. Fr. 58, Theocr. 7. 118, Anth. P. 5. 278:—Sup. ἡμεροέστατος, Theogn. 1365, Pind. l. c.

ἡμεροθάλης, ἐτ, (θάλλω) Dor. for -θηλής, *sweetly blooming*, ἔαρ Anth. P. 9. 564: vulg. ἡμεροθ-.

ἡμερό-νους, ουν, *lovely of soul*, Orph. H. 56. 8.

ἡμερόμοιαι, Pass., of a female, *to have sexual intercourse with*, τοῦ ἀνδρός, or absol., Hipp. 596. 49, cf. 599. 44.

ἡμερος [ἴ], ὁ: (v. sub fin.): *a longing or yearning after*, Lat. *desiderium*, c. gen. rei, σίτου .. περὶ φρένας ἡμερος αἰρεῖ Il. 11. 89, etc.; γόου ἡμερον ᾤρσεν raised [in them] *a yearning after tears*, i. e. a desire of the soul to disburden itself in grief (cf. Gen. 43. 30), Il. 23. 14; ὑφ' ἡμερος ᾤρτο γόοιο Od. 16. 215, etc.; and with a second gen. (objecti), πατρὸς ὑφ' ἡμερον ᾤρσε γόοιο for his father, 4. 113; cf. ἡμερόεις:—in Hdt., ἡμερον ἔχειν = ἡμείρεσθαι, c. inf., 5. 106., 7. 43; also, ἡμερος ἔχει με .. ἰδεῖν Soph. O. C. 1725; ἡμ. ἐπὴλθέ μοι, ἐπείρεσθαι Hdt. 1. 30, cf. 9. 3: rare in Att. Prose, as Plat. Phaedr. 251 C, Symp. 197 D:—in pl., πολλοὶ γὰρ εἰς ἐν ζυμπίτνουσιν ἡμεροὶ various impulses or emotions, Aesch. Cho. 299.

2. absol. *desire, love*, Lat. *cupido*, ὡς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι καὶ με γλυκὺς ἡμερος αἰρεῖ Il. 3. 446; ὁδὸς νῦν μοι φιλόττητα καὶ ἡμερον 14. 198; so later, γλυκὺς ἡμ. Pind. O. 3. 58; δαμεις φρένας ἡμέρω Ib. 1. 65; ἡμέρω πεπληγμένος Aesch. Ag. 544, cf. Pr. 649, etc., Soph. Ant. 795, Tr. 476, Ar. Ran. 59 (v. sub ἐνστάζω):—much like ἔρω, though it commonly represents the mere animal passion, cf. Luc. Deor. Jud. 15, where he distinguishes ἔρω, ἡμερος, πύθος. 3. as prop. n., *Cupid*, Nonn. D. 1, cf. Hes. Th. 64.

II. as Adj., but only in neut. as Adv., ἡμερον αὐλεῖν Anth. P. 9. 266; ἡμερα μελίεσθαι, δακρύειν Ib. 7. 30, 364. (Properly ἴσμερος, from √ΙΣ, cf. Skt. *ish*, *ekk-hāmi* for *aiss-kāmi* (*desidero*), *ish-tas* (*ποθητός*), *ish-mas* (*god of love*); Sabine *ats-os* (*prayer*); Slav. *is-kati* (*to seek*); O. H. G. *eis-cōn*:—hence ἡμείρω, etc., and ἰότης.)

ἡμερό-φωνος, ον, of *lovely voice or song*, ἀηδῶν Sappho 42, Alcman 13 (ubi vulg. ἡεροφ-), Theocr. 28. 7: cf. ἡμερόφωνος.

ἡμέρρω [ἴ], Aeol. for ἡμείρω, q. v.

ἡμερτός [ἴ], ἡ, ὄν, (ἡμείρω) *longed for, desired, lovely*, epith. of a river, Il. 2. 751; of places, Solon I. 1; κίθαρις h. Hom. Merc. 510; στέφανοι Hes. Th. 577; λέχος Pind. P. 3. 177; ἀοιδαί, δόξα Id. O. 6. 10, P. 9. 132; ἡμ. ἡλικίη *dear life*, Simon. 86; of persons, Anth. P. 5. 298., 9. 524, 525.—Poët. word: Plut. uses ἡμερτόν, ἡμερτά, 2. 394 B, 926 F.

ἡμερώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = ἡμερόεις, Callistr. Imag. 904.

ἡμητός [ἴ], ἡ, ὄν, (ἡμάω) *drawn out as from a well*, Hesych.

ἡμμεναι, ποët. for ἡμμαι, ἡμμαι, inf. of εἶμι (ἴβο).

ἡμονιά [ἴ], ἡ, (ἡμάς) *the rope of a draw-well*: generally, *a rope*, Alex. Πανν. 3; ἡμονιάν (absol.), *a rope's length*, i. e. as long as a bucket takes to go down and come up a well, Ar. Eccl. 351.

ἡμονιο-στρόφος, ὁ, *a water-drawer*, v. sub ἡμαῖος.

ἴν, dat. and acc. of the old pers. Pron. ἴ, q. v.

ἴν, Cretic for ἐν, cf. Lat. *in*, *intus*, Hesych.

ἴν, εἶν, or ἴν, τό, indecl. a Hebr. liquid measure, LXX, Eust. 1282. 51.

ἴνα (prob. an acc. from the old pers. Pron. ἴ, as οὐ = ὄπου, ὡς = ὄπως from ὁ, ὄς): A. Adverb, I. of Place, 1. *in that place, there*, only in Il. 10. 127, ἴνα γὰρ σφιν ἐπέφραδον ἡγερέεσθαι. 2. more commonly relat., like ὄπου, *in which place, where*, Il. 2. 558, Od. 9. 136, Hdt. 9. 27, 54, Pind. O. 1. 95; and in Trag., Aesch. Pr. 21, 725, 793, 830, Soph. El. 21, 855, 936, etc.; rarely in good Att. Prose, Plat. Apol. 17 C, Soph. 243 B, Phileb. 61 B; oftener in later Greek, Arr. Au. 1. 3, 2, Luc. Char. 22, 2dv. Ind. 3;—so also, ἴνα τε Il. 20. 478; ἴνα περ 24. 382, Od. 13. 364, cf. Lys. 13. 72.

b. after Hom., like other Advs. of Place, c. gen., ἴνα πυνθάνοιτο γῆς *in whatever part of the land*, Hdt. 2. 133; so, ἴνα τῆς χώρας Id. 1. 98; ἔμαθε ἴνα ἦν κακοῦ *in what a calamity*, Id. 1. 213; οὐχ ὄρᾳς ἴν' εἶ κακοῦ Soph. O. T. 367, 413, Aj. 386, cf. O. T. 1442, Tr. 1145, etc. c. with Verbs of motion, *whither*, Od. 4. 821., 6. 55., 19. 20; ὄρᾳς ἴν' ἦκεις Soph. O. T. 687, cf. 1311, 1515, O. C. 937, Dinarch. 2. 10; ἴνα περ ὄρμητο Thuc. 4. 74. II. of circumstance, γάμος .., ἴνα χρῆ *at which, when*, Od. 6. 27; ἴνα μὲν ἐξῆν αὐτοῖς .., ἐνταῦθα .., *when it was in their power*, Antipho 142. 16.

B. Conjunction, *that, in order that*, common from Hom. downwards, mostly the first word in the clause, but sometimes preceded by an emphatic word, Heind. Plat. Charm. 169 D; also ἴνα δή, Il. 7. 26., 23. 207, Hdt. 1. 29, Plat. Rep. 420 E, 610 C. I. general usage: 1. with subj., a. after principal tenses of indic., as also after subj. 2nd imperat., Hom., Hdt., Att.:—after pres. ind., Il. 3. 252, Od. 2. 111, Xen. Mem. 3. 2, 3, Cyr. 1. 2, 11, Isocr. 27 A; after pf. ind., Il. 1. 203, Isocr. 67 C; after fut., Od. 2. 307., 4. 591, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15; after subj. Soph. O. T. 364, Plat. Meno 71 D; after imperat., Il. 19. 348, al., Aesch. Pr. 61, Soph. Ph. 880, Ar. Ran. 297, Plat. Rep. 341 B.—The Ep. subj. often keeps the form of the indic., μίσγεαι Il. 2. 232; παύσομεν 21. 314; μεταδίδομαι 23. 207; σπείσομεν Od. 7. 164: v. Curtius Gr. Verb. ii. pp. 72 sq., 259 sq. b. after historical tenses, in similes, where the aor. refers to any possible time, Od. 5. 490 (where αἶοι is another reading); so when there is no pf. form or the aor. represents the pf., Il. 9. 99, Od. 8. 580, Hdt. 5. 91, Lys. 92. 12, Dem. 117. 26:—also when the consequence is regarded from the point of view of the principal subject, Il. 9. 495, Od. 10. 24, Hdt. 1. 29., 6. 100, often in Thuc. (I. 44, 99, 132, al.), Lys. 92. 29, 33, 37, al. c. after optat. and ἄν, Il. 24.

264, Od. 6. 58, Lys. 109. 23. d. after impf. with ἄν, Dem. 623. 11. 2. with optat., a. after historical tenses, Il. 5. 2, Od. 3. 2, Aesch. Theb. 215, Lys. 97. 25, Plat. Prot. 314 C, etc.:—so after the historical pres., Eur. Hec. 11:—sometimes both moods, subj. and opt., follow in consecutive clauses, Il. 15. 597 (where Herm. ἐμβάλοι), Od. 3. 77, Hdt. 8. 76, 2., 9. 51, Dem. 651. 22 sq., 1188. 21 sq. b. after optat., Od. 18. 369, Soph. Ph. 325:—after optat. with ἄν, Ar. Pax 413. o. rarely after principal tenses, sometimes by a shifting of the point of view, the past being included in the present, sometimes, perhaps, from the notion of wish expressed in the opt., Od. 17. 250, Ar. Ran. 23, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 34, Plat. Rep. 410 C. 3. with past tenses of ind., a. after unfulfilled wishes, Plat. Crito 44 D. b. after indic. with ἄν, to express a consequence which has not followed or cannot follow, Soph. O. T. 1389, Ar. Vesp. 961, Lysias. 101. 3, Plat. Meno 89 B, Dem. 849. 25. c. after such Verbs as ἐχρῆν, ἔδει, Eur. Hipp. 647, Plat. Prot. 335 C, Conv. 181 D, cf. Euthyd. 304 E, Isocr. 189 D, Dem. 716. 1., 837. 13, al.;—so when an unfulfilled obligation is implied, τεθαύμακα ὅτι οὐκ εἶπεν (= ἔδει εἰπεῖν) .. ἴνα .. Plat. Theaet. 161 C; ἀντὶ τοῦ κοσμεῖν (= δεῖον κοσμεῖν) .. ἴνα .. Dem. 959. 1.—Note, when ἄν is added in this class of clauses, recent critics generally reject it, v. Cobet V. LL. 102 sqq. 4. ἴνα μή as the negat. of ἴνα, *that not*, Lat. *ut ne* or *ne*, Il. 19. 347 and Att. II. special usages: 1. ἴνα, as a final conjunct., never takes ἄν; for where ἴν' ἄν appears, it has the sense of *where, wherever*, Soph. O. C. 405, Eur. Ion 315:—in some apparent exceptions ἄν or κε belongs to the Verb, Od. 12. 156, Eur. I. A. 1579. 2. ἴνα, like ὅπως, Lat. *ut*, after Verbs of will and endeavour, command and entreaty, is common only in later Gr. (cf. Od. 3. 327 with 3. 19), as Dion. H. 1. 215, Arr. Epict. 3. 23, 27, N. T., etc.:—hence ἴνα with subj. came to stand for the infin.; on ἴνα for ὥστε Plut. Mor. 2. 333 A, cf. Wytt. t. 6. p. 517. 3. elliptical usages, a. where the purpose of the utterance is stated, Lat. *ut*, Zeus ἔσθ' ἴν' εἰδῆς 'tis Zeus,—[I tell thee this] *that* thou may'st know it, Soph. Ph. 989; ἴνα μὴ εἶπω ὅτι οὐδεμῶ Plat. Rep. 507 D; so, ἴνα συντέμω Dem. 1102. 26; ἴν' ἐκ τούτων ἀρξώμαι Id. 528. 1. b. like ὅπως, with a notion of warning, ὅρα or βλέπε being understood, ἴνα ἐλθῶν ἐπιθῆς τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῇ Ev. Marc. 5. 23, cf. 2 Cor. 8. 7, etc. o. ἴνα τί (sc. γένηται); *to what end?* either absolutely or as a question, Ar. Eccl. 719; or with a Verb following, Ar. Pax 409, cf. Plat. Apol. 26 C, etc.; so, ἴνα δὴ τί; Ar. Nub. 1192.—Cf. ὅπως throughout.

ἴναία, ἡ, = ἴς, δύναμις Hesych.

ἴνασσω, fut. ἄσω, = ἴνώω, E. M. 100. 49, Suid.

Ἰνάχος [ἴ], ον, ὁ, *Inachus, a river of Argolis*, Aesch. Fr. 170, Eur. El. 1. II. son of Oceanus, king of Argos, Aesch. Pr. 663, al.: Adj. Ἰνάχειος, α, ον, Ib. 59, al.

—ἴνδα, adverbial termin. of words signifying a game or sport, mostly with παίζειν, Poll. 9. 110, A. B. 1533.

ἰνδάλλομαι, Dep., hardly used but in pres. 2nd impf.: aor. ἰνδάλλην only in Maxim. π. καταρχ. 163, Lyc. 961: (from εἶδομαι (*videor*), εἶδος, cf. εἰδάλλομαι). *To appear, esp. to appear like, look like*, ὡς τέ μοι ἀθανάτοισ ἰνδάλλεται εἰσοράασθαι Od. 3. 246, cf. h. Hom. Ven. 179, Theocr. 22. 39; also c. dupl. dat., ἰνδάλλετο δέ σφισι πᾶσι .. μεγαθύμῳ Πηλείωνι he seemed to them like the son of P., Il. 17. 213;—so, in Plat., θεοῖς .. ξένοισ .. ἰνδαλλόμενοι Rep. 381 E, cf. Legg. 959 A. 2. *to appear, seem*, ἄλλοι μοι δοκεῖσιν παροίτεροι ἔμμεναι ἵπποι, ἄλλος δ' ἠνίοχος ἰνδάλλεται Il. 23. 460; ὡς μοι ἰνδάλλεται ἦτορ as my memory seems to me, i. e. as the matter seems in my memory, Od. 19. 224;—so in Att., ὥστε μοι γ' ἰνδάλλεται ὁμοιότατος κλητῆρος Ar. Vesp. 188; τοῦτο γὰρ μοι ἰνδ. [ἡ ψυχῆ], οὐκ ἄλλο τι ἢ διαλέγεσθαι it seems to me to be merely to be engaged in a dialogue, Plat. Theaet. 189 E; τὰ δι' ὀφθαλμῶν ἰνδαλλόμενα ἡμῖν Arist. Mund. 6. 3. 3. ἀμφὶ δέ .. μεληδόνες ἰνδάλλοντο appeared, Ar. Rh. 3. 812.—Ep. word, rare in Att.

ἰνδαλμα, τό, *a form, appearance*, Lat. *species*, Ael. N. A. 17. 35, Anth. P. 5. 251, Luc., etc.

ἰνδαλματίζομαι, = ἰνδάλλομαι, Liban. 4. p. 1069.

ἰνδαλματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *imaginary*, Eccl.

ἰνδαλμός, ὁ, = ἰνδαλμα, name of a poem by Timon, Diog. L. 9. 65, 105.

Ἰνδικό-πλεύστης, ον, ὁ, *the Indian voyager*, name of Cosmas.

Ἰνδικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Indian*: ἡ Ἰνδικὴ χώρα Hdt. 3. 98; also fem. Ἰνδῆς, ἴδος, Nonn. D. 17. 377. II. Ἰνδικὸν φάρμακον a kind of pepper, Hipp. 630. 38, cf. 573. 53. 2. *a dark-blue dye, indigo*, Diosc. 5. 107.

Ἰνδιστί, Adv. *in the Indian language*, Ctes. ap. Phot. Bibl. 45. 39.

Ἰνδο-γενής, ἐς, *born in India*, Manetho 1. 297, Eccl.

Ἰνδόθεν, Adv. *from India*, Eust. Opusc. 302. 57.

Ἰνδο-ολέτης, ον, ὁ, *Indian-killer*, of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524.

Ἰνδός, ὁ, *an Indian*, first in Hdt. and Aesch. Supp. 284; οἱ Ἰνδοί, esp. of the drivers of elephants, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 606 F, Polyb., etc. 2. the river *Indus*, Hdt. 4. 44, etc. 3. name of a fallacy, Plut. 2. 133 B. II. as Adj. = Ἰνδικός, *Indian*, Anth. P. 9. 544.

Ἰνδο-σκυθία, ἡ, *the country on the banks of the Indus*, Ptol. 7. 1.

Ἰνδο-φόνος, ὁ, = Ἰνδολέτης, Nonn. D. 17. 387.

Ἰνδῶος, α, ον, = Ἰνδικός, Nonn. D. 17. 380.

ἰνέω or -άω, *to empty, carry off by evacuations*, Ion. word, connected with Lat. *inanis*, Hesych., Phot.: fut. med. ἰνήσομαι Hipp. 610. 10., 642. 55; and in pass. sense, Id. 418. S:—Pass., ἰνῶνται, -ώμενος Id. 418. 6., 419. 38.—In most of these places the MSS. are more or less corrupt.

ἴνη, ἡ, = ἴς II, Arr. Pcripl. M. Rubr. p. 178.

ἰνηθμός, ὁ, an emptying, purging, Hipp. 416. 16., 419. 25, etc.
 ἰνησις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Erotian. 186.
 ἰνίον [ιν-], τό, (ἴς) the muscle between the occiput and back (τὸ τριχωτοῦ κρανίου . . τὸ ὑπίσθιον [ἔστιν] ἰνίον Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 2): generally, the back of the head, nape of the neck, κεφαλῆς κατὰ ἰνίον II. 5. 73; διὰ ἰνίου ἤλαθε [δῶρυ] 14. 495; cf. Hipp. Aph. 1248, Theocr. 25. 264. II. = ξέστης, Galen. 13. 982.
 ἰνις, ὁ, a son, Aesch. Eum. 323, Supp. 43, 251 (cf. σύνης), Eur. Tro. 571, H. F. 354; also ἰνις, ἡ, a daughter, Id. I. A. 119.—Only poet. (Pott compares the O. Norse *sv-einn* (*juvenis*), *E. swain*.)
 ἰννος, ὁ, = γίννος, q. v.
 ἰνώω, (ἴς) to make strong and nervous, Hdn. Epimer. p. 49.
 Ἴνω [ἴ], ὄος contr. οὐς, ἡ, Ino, daughter of Cadmus, worshipped as a sea-goddess by the name of Leucothea, Od. 5. 333, Hes. Th. 976, Pind., etc.:—proverb., Ἴνοῦς ἀχη Zenob. (ap. Paroemiogr.) 4. 38.
 ἰνώδης [ἴ], ες, (εἶδος) fibrous, of parts of animals, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1, Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 17; ἰνωδέστατον αἷμα Id. P. A. 2. 4, 6; of vegetables, φλοιός, φύλλον Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 1 and 5.
 ἰξ (not ἴξ), ἴκος, ἡ, a worm or grub that destroys the vine-buds, prob. a collat. form of ἴψ, Alcman 27, cf. Valck. Amm. 103.
 ἰξῆλη (not ἰξάλη), ἡ, a goat's skin, Hipp. Fract. 770; used as a dress for actors in satyric dramas, Poll. 4. 118. In Schol. Ar. Nub. 72 written ἰσάλη, in Poll. l. c. ἰζάνη, in Theognost. Can. p. 14 ἰσέλη, in Hesych. ἰσέλα, ἰσέλα.—Cf. ἀλωπεκῆ, λεοντῆ.
 ἰξῆλος, ὄν, epith. of the Ixer (v. sub αἴξ), ἰξάλου αἰγὸς ἀγρίου II. 4. 105, cf. Anth. P. 6. 32, 113., 9. 99;—explained by πηδητικός, ὄρητικός, bounding, darting, springing, and commonly derived from ἀτσω, as if ἀτσαλος (cf. αἴξ, αἰγός).
 ἰξευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a fowler, Manetho 4. 339.
 ἰξευτήριος, ὄν, like birdlime, v. ἰξεύτρια.
 ἰξευτής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἰξεύω) a fowler, bird-catcher, ἰξευτὰς κῶρος Bion 2. 1, cf. Lyc. 105, Anth. P. 9. 824. II. as Adj. catching with birdlime, ἰξ. κάλαμοι, Ib. 6. 152.
 ἰξευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἰξευτήριος, Artemid. 2. 19;—τὰ Ἰξ. a poem by Opp.: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) Poll. 7. 139.
 ἰξεύτρια, ἡ, fem. of ἰξευτήρ, as epith. of Τύχη, Lat. *fortuna viscata*, Plut. 2. 321 F; written ἰξευτηρία (si vera l.), Ib. 281 E.
 ἰξεύω, (ἰξός) to catch by birdlime, Jo. Chrys., E. M. 471. 53:—Med., Poll. 7. 135.
 ἰξία, ἡ, = ἰξός I, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 6. II. the plant χαμαι-λέων, esp. the white, Diosc. 3. 10, Plin. 22. 21. 2. a Cretan plant, = τραγάκανθα, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 3. III. = κιστός, varicose, Hipp. 1240D (vulg. ἴξιν), Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 15., 3. 19, 11, Probl. 4. 20, al.
 ἰξίας, ὄν, ὁ, a poisonous plant, Diosc. Alex. 21, Galen., etc.
 ἰξίνη [ἴ], ἡ, a plant of the thistle kind, from which mastich was made, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 2.
 ἰξιόεις, εσσα, εν, made from the plant ἰξίας, Nic. Al. 279.
 ἰξίον, τό, the leaf of the plant ἰξία, Galen. Lex. II. Dim. of ἰξός, Nicet. Eug. 2. 130.
 ἰξίς, ἰον. ἰξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἴκω) line of motion, κατ' ἰξίν τινός in the direction of, straight towards it, Hipp. Epid. 1. 974; ἐς τὴν ἀνω ἰξίν Id. Offic. 740; κατὰ τὴν τοῦ θώρηκος ἰξίν in the passage through it, Id. Acut. 385; κατὰ τὴν ὀπισθεν ἰ. Id. 826 E; ἰξίν παρέχεσθαι to allow free passage, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 43.—Ion. word; cf. ἦξίς.
 Ἰξίων [ἴ], ὄνος, ὁ, Ixion, a mythical king of Thessaly: his name prob. was = ἰκέτης, for he was the first homicide, and therefore the first suppliant, cf. Pind. P. 2. 59 with Aesch. Eum. 441, 718, Diod. 4. 69, and v. Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 547, Müller Eum. § 53; pl., οἱ Ἰξίονες, Arist. Poët. 18.
 ἰξοβολέω, to catch with limed twigs: to catch, Anth. P. 9. 273.
 ἰξοβόλος, ὄν, setting limed twigs: as Subst. a fowler, Manetho 4. 243.
 ἰξοβόρος, ὄν, (βορά) eating misseltoe-berries, ἡ ἴξ. (sc. κίχλη) the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*, Arist. H. A. 9. 20, where Ath. 65 A ἰξοφάγος.
 ἰξο-εργός, ὁ, one who uses birdlime, a fowler, Anth. P. 9. 264.
 ἰξον, ες, ε, aor. of ἴκω.
 ἰξόσμαι, Pass. to be smeared with birdlime, Theophr. Ign. 61, Planud. Ov. Metaph. 15. 474.
 ἰξός, ὁ, misseltoe, Lat. *viscum*, a parasitic plant, Arist. G. A. 1. 1, 11, Diosc. 3. 103. II. the misseltoe-berry, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 8. III. the birdlime prepared from the last, Lat. *viscum*, Eur. Cycl. 433. Plut. Cor. 3; also from oak-gum, Ath. 451 D:—any sticky substance, Hipp. 621. 13. 2. metaph., ἰξός ὀμμάτων of one who causes the eyes to be fixed upon him, Timoth. Incert. 1; ἐκφυγῶν τὸν ἰξὸν τὸν ἐν πράγματι Luc. Hist. Conscr. 57; καθάπερ ἰξὸν τιμὴν προσέχεται τοῖς τοιοῦτοις ἡ ψυχὴ Id. Catapl. 14. b. like γλισχρός, a close, miserly fellow, Ar. Fr. 620; v. Lob. Phryn. 399. (Orig. *ἰξός*, cf. Lat. *viscum*, *viscus*.)
 ἰξο-φάγος, ὄν, v. sub ἰξοβόρος.
 ἰξο-φορεύς, εως, ὁ, limed, δόνακες ἰξοφορηῆς Anth. P. 9. 209.
 ἰξο-φόρος, ὄν, having misseltoe growing on it or producing birdlime, δρυς Soph. Fr. 354. II. limed, δόναξ Opp. H. 1. 32.
 ἰξυόθεν, Adv. from the loins, Arat. 144; and so Schneider reads in Opp. C. 2. 6, ubi vulg. ἰξυόφιν.
 ἰξύς, ὄος, ἡ, the waist or small of the back, περὶ δὲ ζώνην βάλετ' ἰξυί (poët. contr. for ἰξυί) Od. 5. 231., 10. 544, of women's girdles, cf. Longus 1. 4; of a man, Arat. 310; of centaurs, Opp. C. 2. 6; of a deer, Anth. Plan. 965—but in Hipp. Fract. 765, in pl. ἰξύες, the loins; cf. Galen. Lex. 12. 224. (Prob. akin to ἰσχός, like ἰσχίον, cf. Cic. *latera et vires*.) [ῦ in nom. and acc. sing.; ῦ in trisyll. cases.]
 ἰξώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like birdlime, sticky, clammy, Hipp. 876 C, etc.:—metaph. stingy, Luc. Tim. 29; cf. γλοιός.

ἰξωτός, ἡ, ὄν, to be caught with birdlime, Eust. Opusc. 311. 65.
 Ἰοβάκχεια, τά, a festival in honour of Bacchus, ap. Dem. 1371. 24.
 Ἰόβακχος, ὁ, Bacchus invoked with the cry of ἰώ, Anth. Plan. 289, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 496. 2. a hymn beginning with ἰώ Βάκχε, cf. Archil. (107) ap. Heph. p. 94, cf. Walz Rhett. 9. 129, Procl. in Phot. Bibl. 320. 31.
 ἰο-βάπτης, ὄν, ὁ, a violet-dyer, Gloss.
 ἰο-βάφης, ες, violet-coloured, Democr. ap. Ath. 525 C; of water, Ath. 42 E:—ἰο-βάφινος, ὄν, in Nicet. Ann. 9. 12.
 ἰο-βλέφαρος, Dor. ἰογλέφ-, ὄν, violet-eyed, Pind. Fr. 113, Manetho 5. 145, Luc. Imagg. 8, al.
 ἰοβολέω [ἴ], to shoot arrows, *darī*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1440, Anth. P. 5. 188; ἐς ἐμὴν κραδίην Ib. 5. 10. II. to emit poison, Geop. 2. 47, 12.
 ἰο-βόλος [ἴ], ὄν, (ἴος) shooting arrows, τόξον Anth. P. 6. 34. II. shedding venom, venomous, of animals, Numen. ap. Ath. 304 F, Hdn. 3. 9; in Sup., Joseph. A. J. 17. 5, 5; ἰοβόλα, τά, venomous animals, Arist. H. A. 8. 29, 4. 2. of arrows, poisoned, Orph. H. 12. 16; αἷμα Anth. P. 11. 237; metaph., ἰ. γέννες, of Momus, Anth. Plan. 4. 266.
 ἰο-βόρος [ἴ], ὄν, (ἴος) poison-eating, Opp. C. 3. 223, Epiphan.; of a serpent, Epigr. Gr. 465. 4. II. eating venomously, πυθέδονες Nic. Th. 467.
 ἰο-βόστρυχος, ὄν, dark-haired, Pind. O. 6. 50, I. 7 (6). 33.
 ἰο-γληνος, ἡ, ὄν, dark-eyed, Hesych.
 ἰο-δετος, ὄν, (δέω) violet-twined, στέφανοι Pind. Fr. 45.
 ἰο-δνεφής, ες, (δνόφος) as the flower ἴον (v. ἴον IV), purple-dark, εἶρος Od. 4. 135., 9. 426.
 ἰο-δόκος, [ἴ], ὄν, (ἴος) holding arrows, φαρέτρη II. 15. 444, Od. 21. 12, Pittac. p. 261 Schneidew., etc.; ἰοδόκη φαρ. Christod. Ecphr. 308; and ἰοδόκη alone, Ap. Rh. 2. 679., 3. 156, 279, Anth. P. 6. 296; or ἰοδόκη, Hesych., Phot. II. containing poison, ὀδόντες ἰοδ. poison-fangs, Nic. Th. 184.
 ἰο-ειδής, ες, (ἴον) like the flower ἴον (v. ἴον IV), purple, in Hom. always of the sea, ἰοειδέα πόντον, whether calm, II. 11. 298, Od. 5. 56, etc.; or stormy, Od. 11. 107, cf. Hes. Th. 844; κρήνη Id. 3; ὕδωρ Theocr. 16. 62 (ubi Meineke *διαειδέι*, translucent):—metaph., λαιγός, κέντρον Nic. Th. 243, 886. II. violet-like, fragrant, κυκλαμῖς Orph. Arg. 920.
 ἰοεῖς, εσσα, εν, (ἴον) violet-coloured, dark, ἰοεῖντα σίδηρον II. 23. 850; ἰοεῖντα θάλασσαν Nic. Al. 171.
 ἰόζωνος, ὄν, (ζώνη) with purple girdle, Hesych.
 ἰο-θῦλης, ες, blooming with violets, Philox. 2. 43.
 ἰο-κόλπος, ὄν, = ἰόζωνος, Alcae. 12.
 ἰο-λόχευτος, ὄν, (ἴος) born of venom, Procl. H. 1. 41.
 ἴομεν, Ep. for ἴωμεν, 1 pl. subj. pres. of εἶμι (ἴω).
 ἰο-μίγης [ἴ], ες, (ἴος) mixed with poison, Anth. P. 9. 1.
 ἰο-όμματος, ὄν, violet-eyed, dark-eyed, Hymn. in Virg. 10.
 ἰο-ῶροι, οἱ, twice in Hom., Ἀργεῖοι ἰοῶροι, ἐλεγχείες II. 4. 242; Ἀργεῖοι ἰοῶροι, ἀπειλάων ἀκόρητοι 14. 479.—The analogy of ἐγχεσί-μωρος suggests the sense given by the Schol., caring for arrows, warlike (from the √MEP, μέρ-ιμνα, μερ-μερίζω, etc.), M. Müller, Lectures, 2. 333:—but (1) the ι in ἴος arrow, is long, whereas in ἰοῶρος it is short; (2) it is certain that in Homer's time the Greeks did not generally use arrows; (3) in both places it seems to be a term of reproach. The more prob. explanation is that of ill-fated, miserable, though it is impossible to assent to the deriv. from ἴον, μόρος, having the fate of a flower, short-lived. Others bring it from ἰά voice,—noisy, turbulent, Gladstone Hom. Stud. 1. 356. But the origin of ἰο- remains doubtful, and the sense of the termin. -μωρος is as obscure here as in the other words in which it appears, ἐγχεσίμωρος, ὑλακόμωρος, σινάμωρος.
 ἴον [ἴ], τό: heterocl. dat. pl. ἰῶσι [ἴ] Nic. Fr. 2. 2:—the violet, *viola odorata*, specially distinguished as ἴον μέλαν, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 2, C. P. 1. 13, 12, Diosc. 4. 122; καὶ τὸ ἴον μέλαν ἐντὶ Theocr. 10. 28, cf. Anth. P. 4. 1, 21; κυαναγές Ib. 5. 74:—for the Homeric sense, v. infr. IV. II. ἴδν τὸ λευκόν or λευκίον, τό, seems to have comprehended several varieties of the wall-flower (*Cheiranthus*), and stock (*Matthiola*): described as of many colours, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 3; yellow (χλωρόν), C. P. 6. 14, 11; φλόγιον H. P. 6. 8, 1; μῆλινον ἢ κυανόν ἢ πορφύρεον Diosc. 3. 138; so, Pliny speaks of *violae purpureae, luteae, albae*, H. N. 21. 14:—the commonest kinds in Greece seem to be the λευκίον θαλάσσιον (*Matthiola tricuspidata*), the πορφύρεον (*M. incana*), and μῆλινον (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*). III. the λευκίον is also mentioned as a bulbous plant, perh. the snowflake, *leucocitum aestivum*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 9;—or the snow-drop, being the first flower that blooms, Plin. 21. 38. IV. the name occurs once in Hom., λει-μῶνες μαλακοὶ ἴου ἠδὲ σελίνου θήλεον Od. 5. 72. Here it can hardly mean the violet, for it grows with parsley in moist meadows; and so Ptolemy Euergetes proposed to read σίου, *parsnep* (σία γὰρ μετὰ σελίνου φύεσθαι, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἴα, Ath. 61 C); nor for the same reason can it be wall-flower or stock. Nor can it be a white flower, for ἰο-ειδής is applied by Hom. to the sea, and ἰοεῖς, ἰο-δνεφής to dark substances. Mr. Ruskin suggests that ἴον in Hom. may be the blue or purple *Iris*; and this would best agree with Pind. O. 6. 91, who speaks of ἴα with their ξανθαὶ καὶ παμπόρφυροι ἀκτίνες. (The compd. forms ἰο-ειδής and ἰο-δνεφής, and prob. ἴον, require the digamma in Hom., as does ἴον in Theocr. 10. 28, and Hesych. has γία (i. e. *Fia*): ἄνθη, so that there can be no doubt of the connexion of *Fion* with Lat. *vio-la*.)
 ἰονθάς, ἄδος, ἡ, shaggy, epith. of the wild goat, Od. 14. 50.
 ἰονθος, ὁ, the root of a hair, young hair, Phryn. in A. B. 44. II. an eruption on the face, which often accompanies the first growth of the beard, etc., Hipp. Epid. 1. 970, Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 2, Probl. 34. 4., 36.

3:—such eruptions are called ἐπόρσεις ἰονθώδεις in Theophr. Sud. 16. (Akin to ἀνθέω?)

Ἴόνιος [ἴ], α, ον, (ἴω) of or called after Io, Ἴόνιος κόλπος or πόρος, the sea between Epirus and Italy, at the mouth of the Adriatic sea, across which Io swam, πύντιος μυχός. Ἴόνιος κεκλήσεται, τῆς σῆς πορείας μνήμα Aesch. Pr. 839, cf. Hdt. 6. 127, Pind. N. 4. 87, Thuc., etc.; also simply ὁ Ἴόνιος, Id. 6. 30; later Ἴόνιον πέλαγος, Anth. P. 6. 251. Cf. Ἴωνικός.

ἴομαι [ἴ], Pass. (ἴος II) to become or be rusty, Arist. Color. 3, 8, Theophr. Char. 10, Diosc. 5. 89, etc.

ἴο-πάρειος, ον, violet-cheeked, Hymn. in Virg. 10.

ἴο-πεπλος, ον, with violet robe, Hesych.

ἴο-πλόκαμος, ον, with violet locks, Pind. P. 1. 1, Simon. 21.

ἴο-πλόκος, ον, weaving violets, Alcae. 54, Anth. P. 9. 524.

ἴορκος, ὁ, v. sub δορκάς.

ἴος [ἴ], ὁ: pl. ἴοι, but also heterog. ἴα, Il. 20. 68:—an arrow, ἴον ἔηκε Il. 1. 48; βλήμενος ἢ ἴῳ ἢ ἔγχει 8. 514; so in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 461; ἦκεν κομήτην ἴον Soph. Tr. 567. II. rust, csp. that on iron or brass, Lat. ferrugo, aerugo, Theogn. 451, Plat. Rep. 609 A, Tim. 59 C, Theocr. 16. 17.

2. poison, as of serpents, Aesch. Ag. 834, Eum. 478, Soph. Tr. 771, Eur. Ion 1015, Plut. 2. 562 C, etc.: Pind. calls honey ἴος ἀμεμψῆς μελισσῶν, but in reference to the snakes which fed Iamos, O. 6. 79. (The two words are from different Roots; the first being =Skt. ishus (sagitta); the second =Skt. vishas, visham, Lat. vi-rus.)

ἴος, ἴα, Ep. for εἶς, μία, v. sub εἶς.

ἴο-στέφανος, ον, violet-crowned, epith. of Aphrodité, h. Hom. 5. 18, Solon 11. 4; of the Muses, Theogn. 250; of the Graces, Anth. P. 8. 127; esp. of Athens, Pind. Fr. 46, cf. omnino Ar. Ach. 637, Eq. 1323.

ἴοτης, ητος, ἡ, (v. ἴμερος fin.) will, desire, in Hom. almost always in dat., as, θεῶν ἴοτητι by the will or hest of the gods, (v. sub ἔκητι), Il. 19. 9, Od. 7. 214, etc.; more rarely of men, μητρὸς ἐμῆς ἴοτητι at her will or hest, Il. 18. 396; κακῆς ἰ. γυναικός Od. 11. 384; μνηστῆρων ἰ. 18. 234; ἀλλήλων ἰ. Il. 5. 874; ἀναιδέτη ἰ. with shameless will, Ar. Rh. 4. 360:—the acc. only in Il. 15. 41, δι' ἐμῆν ἴοτητα for ἐμῆ ἴοτητι. II. Aesch. uses it once, in a chorus, like ἔκατι II, in zeal for, for the sake of, ἴοτατι γάμων Pr. 559.—Hesych. explains it by βουλήσει, αἰτία, ὄργῃ, χάριτι.

ἴο-τόκος, ον, (ἴος II. 2) poison-bearing, venomous, Opp. C. 3. 73.

ἴο-τύπῆς [ἴ], ἔς, (ἴος) arrow-stricken, Anth. P. 5. 87., 9. 265.

ἴου or ἴου (v. sub fin.), Interj. a wild cry of woe, a howl, Lat. heul twice repeated, ἴου ἴου, Aesch. Ag. 1212, Dem. 406. 8; ἴου, ἴου δύστηνος or δύστηνε Soph. Tr. 1143, O. T. 1071; ἴου ἴου βοᾶν, κεκραγένοι Ar. Nub. 543, Pax 345; rarely once, φεῦ, ἴου τῆς ἀσβόλου Id. Thesm. 245; or thrice, Id. Pax 110:—with other Interj., ἴου ἴου ὦ ὦ κακά Aesch. Ag. 1214; ἴου ἴου πόπαξ Id. Eum. 143. II. like ἴω, a cry of joyful surprise, hurrah, Id. Ag. 25, Eur. Cycl. 464, 576, Ar. Eq. 1096, Plat. Rep. 432 D, cf. Gorg. 499 B, Symp. 223 A. (On the accent, v. Dind. Ar. Pax 345:—the Schol. ib. 316 says that ἴου ἴου is of woe, ἴου ἴου of joy. In Att. Poets it sometimes stands extra versum, Aesch. Ag. 25, 1214, Ar. Nub. 1.)

Ἰουδαῖος, ὁ, a Jew: Ἰουδαία, α, Jewishess; ἡ Ἰουδαία (sub. γῆ), Judaea:—Ἰουδαϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, Jewish, N. T.: Ἰουδαῖζω, to side with or imitate the Jews, N. T.: Ἰουδαῖσμός, ὁ, Judaism, LXX (2 Macc. 2. 21).

ἰουλίξω, fut. ἴσω, to become downy or hairy, now found only in Tryph. 53; but the word was older, as appears from Phot. Lex.

ἰουλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a fish, the rainbow-wrasse (Yarrell), Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1, Anth. P. 7. 504, Numen. ap. Ath. 304 F.

ἰουλό-πεζος, ον, footed like the centipede, i. e. many-footed, many-oared, of a ship, Lyc. 23; cf. ἴουλος IV.

ἴουλος, ὁ, = οὔλος (with ι prefixed, v. I. II. 5), down, the first growth of the beard, in pl., πρὶν σφῶν ὑπὸ κροτάφοισιν ἴουλοι ἀνθῆσαι, where it evidently means the cheek-hair, whiskers, opp. to γένειον, Od. 11. 319; αἰτεῖται δ' ἴουλος ἄρτι διὰ παρηδῶν Aesch. Theb. 534; πρᾶτον ἴουλον ἀπὸ κροτάφων καταβάλλειν to have his whiskers just beginning to grow, Theocr. 15. 85; so in pl., ἐτι χνοῶντας ἴουλους ἀντέλλων Ar. Rh. 2. 43; ὑπὸ κροτάφοισιν ἴουλους κειράμενος Anth. P. 6. 198; ἴουλοῖς πληθῶσαι παρείας Epigr. Gr. 657, etc. 2. the down on some plants, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 3. II. a corn-sheaf, also οὔλος, whence Demeter is said to be named Ἰουλώ, Semus ap. Ath. 618 D, E, Artemid. 2. 24. 2. a song in honour of Demeter, Semus l. c., Eratosth. ap. Tzetz. Lyc. 23, v. Spanh. ad Call. H. Cer. init. III. the male flower of monoecious plants, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 11. IV. an insect like the scolopendra or centipede, Iulus oniscoides, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 6, P. A. 4. 6, 1, cf. Numen. ap. Ath. 305 A. V. = ἰουλῖς, Eratosth. ib. 284 D.

Ἰουλώ, οὖς, ἡ, the goddess of sheaves, v. ἴουλος II.

ἰουλώδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) scolopendra-like, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 56.

ἰόφ, exclam. of aversion, Aesch. Supp. 826, acc. to Schol.: but the word is corrupt, v. Herm. l. c.

ἰο-φῆρος, ον, (ἴος II. 2, φέρω) poison-bearing, Opp. C. 3. 433.

ἰοχέαιρα, ἡ, arrow-pourer, shooter of arrows, epith. of Artemis, Il. 5. 53, etc.; also as Subst., Ἰοχέαιρα Il. 21. 480, Od. 11. 198:—later, ἰοχ. φαρέτρα Anth. P. 6. 9. II. (ἴος II. 2) poison-shedding, of serpents, Nic. ap. Ath. 99 B. (The latter part of the word is -χέαιρα, no doubt from XEF or XET, χέω, not, as commonly assumed, from χείρω.) [ἴ as in ἴος; yet ἴ in Pind. P. 2. 16.]

ἰπνεύω, (ἰπνός) to dry or bake in the oven, Hesych.

ἰπνη, ἡ, (ἰπτομαι) a woodpecker, Anton. Liber. 21: ἰππα' πιπῶ, dub. in Hesych.

ἰπνῖος, α, ον, (ἰπνός) of an oven, Hesych. II. in Call. Fr. 216 (from ἰπνός IV), of a dunghill, v. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 832.

ἰπνίτης [ἴ], cv, ὁ, baked in the oven, οἱ ἰπν. ἄρτοι Hipp. 356. 13; and without ἄρτος, Timocl. Ψευδ. 1; ἰπν. φθοῖς Anth. P. 6. 299.

ἰπνοκάης, ἔς, (καίω) baked in the oven, Luc. Lexiph. 6.

ἰπνο-λέβης, ητος, ὁ, a boiler, caldron, Luc. Lexiph. 8, Ath. 98 C.

ἰπνο-λεβήπιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Poll. 10. 66.

ἰπνον, τό, a marsh-plant, Hippuris (Sprengel), Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 1.

ἰπνοπλάθος, ον, ὁ, (πλάσσω) one who works in an oven or furnace, a potter, worker in terra cotta, much like κοροπλάθος (q. v.), Plat. Theact. 147 A (v. I. ἰπνοπλάστης, as in Galen. 6. 36; ἰπνοπλάτης in Tim. Lex.), Poll. 7. 163, Harpocr.:—so also ἰπνο-ποιός, ἔν, Luc. Prom. 2, Themist. 256 D.

ἰπνός, ὁ, an oven or furnace, Lat. furnus, Hdt. 5. 92, 7, Hipp. 476. 25, Antiph. Ὀμφ. 1, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 54 A, Arcestr. ib. 319 E:—esp. for heating water for the bath, Ar. Vesp. 139, Av. 436. II. the place of the oven, i. e. the kitchen, Lat. culina, like μαγειρεῖον, Simon. Iamb. 6. 61, Ar. Vesp. 837, Lycurg. ap. Harp.

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ἵππασία, ἡ, (ἵππάσσομαι) riding, horse-exercise, Ar. Ach. 1165; ἵππ. ποιεῖσθαι, = ἵππάσσομαι, to take a ride, Xen. Eq. 8, 9, cf. An. 2. 5, 33; ἵππ. ἵππάσσομαι Id. Oec. 11, 17. 2. chariot-driving, Luc. D. Deor. 12. 1, etc.

II. the cavalry, Arr. An. 4. 4.

ἵππασίμος [ᾶ], ἡ, ον, (ἵππάσσομαι) fit for horses, fit for riding, Αἴγυπτον τὸ πρὶν εὐδῶσαν ἵππασίμην καὶ ἀμαξευμένην, opp. τοῦ ἀνίππος γέγονε, Hdt. 2. 108, cf. 5. 63., 9. 13, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 14; τὸ ἵππασίμον, i. e. τὸ πεδινόν, Id. Hell. 7. 2, 12:—metaph., τοῖς κόλαξιν ἑαυτὸν ἀνεικῶς ἵππασίμον allowing himself to be ridden by flatterers, Plut. Alex. 23.

ἵππασίον, τό, = ἵππασία, Byz.

ἵππασμα, τό, a ride, Ach. Tat. 1. 13.

ἵππαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq. II, Anth. P. 5. 203., 7. 424.

ἵππαστής, οὔ, ὁ, = ἵππευτής, Luc. Amor. 46.

II. as Adj. fit

for riding, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 10, 17.

ἵππαστί, Adv. like a horseman, καθίζειν Hesych.

ἵππαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of riding, Plut. Alcib. 23.

ἵππαστός, ἡ, ὄν, that can be ridden, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 13.

ἵππαστρῖαι κάμηλοι, αἱ, dromedaries, Plut. Eumen. 15.

ἵππ-άφεις, εως, ἡ, the starting-post in a race-course, Lat. carceres, Polyb. Fr. Granim. 76, Dion. H. 3. 68, Anth. P. append. 274.

ἵππεία, ἡ, (ἵππεύω) a riding or driving of horses, horsemanship, racing, Soph. El. 505; and in pl., Eur. H. F. 374. II. cavalry, Xen.

An. 5. 6, 8, and (with ἵππικόν following) Ages. 1, 23. III. a breeding and training of horses, Strabo 215; cf. πωλεία.

ἵππειος, α, ον, (ἵππος) of a horse or horses, ζυγόν, φάτνη, ὕπλη, etc., Il. 5. 799., 10. 568, etc.; κάπαι Od. 4. 40; ἵππ. λόφος a horse-hair crest, Il. 15. 537:—also in Soph. Ant. 340, Fr. 588; but the Trag. prefer the form ἵππιος, which is restored metri grat. in Aesch. Theb. 122; τὸ ἵππειον γάλα Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 13; but the usual prose form is ἵππικός.

ἵππ-ελάτεια [ᾶ], fem. of sq., Orph. H. 31. 12.

ἵππ-ελάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, driver or rider of horses, Opp. C. 1. 95.

ἵππ-ελάφος, ὁ, literally, the horse-deer, perhaps the rusa, Cervus Aristotolis, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 20; ἡ θήλεια ἵππ. οὐκ ἔχει κέρατα Ib. 21.

ἵππ-εραστής, οὔ, ὁ, a lover of horses, Ael. N. A. 2. 28.

ἵππερος, ὁ, horse-fever, formed after ἵκτερος, ὕδρος, etc., with a pun on ἔρος (the old form of ἔρω), Ar. Nub. 74.

ἵππευμα, τό, (ἵππεύω) a ride on horseback or journey in a chariot, Eur. I. T. 1428, and ap. Ar. Thesm. 1066.

ἵππεύς, gen. ἑως, Ep. ἦρος, ὁ, (ἵππος) a horseman, Hom. (only in Il.); opp. τοῦ πεζός, Il. 2. 810; either of the charioteer or of the hero who fights from a chariot, 12. 66., 15. 270 (cf. ἵππότης); or of one who drives in a chariot-race, 23. 262. 2. a horseman, i. e. rider, first

in Hdt. 3. 88., 9. 49, and Att., e. g. Aesch. Pers. 14 (v. sub ἵππος); τῆς πολιτείας ἵππεύς a public courier, Aristaeon. 1. 26. II. in political

sense (cf. ἵπποβύτης, ἵπποτρόφος, -τροφία), 1. in Solon's constitution at Athens, the ἵππεῖς, Att. ἵππῆς, Horsemen or Knights, were the 2d class: they were required to possess land producing 300 medimni, a charger, and a hackney for their groom or esquire (ἵπποκόμος or ἀκόλουθος, Thuc. 7. 75), and in earlier times formed the Athenian cavalry, Ar. Eq. passim, Arist. Fr. 350, cf. Plut. Sol. 18, Böckh P. E. 2. 262, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. p. 37. 2. at Sparta the ἵππεῖς were 300 chosen men, who formed the King's Body Guard, but were not (or had ceased to be) horse-

men, Hdt. 8. 124, cf. 1. 67, Schneid. in Ind. to Xen. Opusc., Müller Dor. 3. 12. § 5 sq., and v. ἵππαγρέται. 3. of the Roman Equites, ἵππεὺς Ῥωμαίων C. I. 3497. 12., 4016; ἵππεὺς Ῥωμαίων Ib. 1436, 4498, al.

III. a nimble kind of crab, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 3. IV. a kind of comet, Plin. 2. 22. V. a girl's ornament, Hesych.

ἵππευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., πῶλος, ἵππ. πεδίων, οὐχ ἄλος Anth. P. 9. 295.

ἵππευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a rider, horseman, Pind. P. 9. 217; ἵππευτής στρατός Eur. H. F. 408.

ἵππεύω, (ἵππεύς) to be a horseman or rider, to ride, Hdt. 1. 136, and Att.; ἵππ. ταῖς κούσαις ἵπποις Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 7; ἵππ. ἐπ' ὄνου Luc. Bacch. 2;—of a people, ἵππεύει ταῦτα τὰ ἔθνη Hdt. 7. 84, cf. 87; so also in Med., Id. 1. 27, 79. 2. metaph. of the wind, ζεφύρου πνοαῖς ἵππεύσαντος Eur. Phoen. 212 (cf. Hor. Od. 4. 4, 44); so, λαμπὰδ' ἴν' ὠκυθαίαι νύμφαι ἵππεύουσι Id. Supp. 994; also to rush, πρὸς φόνον Id. H. F. 1001. II. to be a horse-soldier or trooper, serve in the cavalry, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 4, Lys., etc. III. of a horse, as we say 'the horse rides (i. e. carries his rider) well,' Xen. Eq. 1. 6., 3. 4., 10. 3.

ἵππ-ηγέτης, ον, ὁ, driver of horses, of Poseidon, Lyc. 767.

ἵππ-ηγός, ὄν, (ἄγω) = ἵππαγωγός, Philoch. 132. Polyb. 1. 26, 14.

ἵππ-ηδόν, Adv. like a horse, Aesch. Theb. 328, Supp. 431. II.

as on horseback, like a horseman, Ar. Pax 81.

ἵππ-ηλάσιον, τό, the driving or riding of horses, Byz.

ἵππ-ηλάσιος, α, ον, (ἐλαύνω) like ἵππῆλατος, fit for riding or driving, ἵππ. ὁδός a chariot-road, Il. 7. 340, 439.

ἵππ-ηλάτᾶ, ὁ, Ep. for ἵππ-ηλάτης, often in Hom.

ἵππ-ηλάτῆω, to ride or drive, Ar. Av. 1443.

ἵππ-ηλάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) a driver of horses, one who fights from a chariot, Hom. (always in Ep. form ἵππ-ηλάτα, and only in nom.), as an epith. of honour, like our Knight, Germ. Ritter, ἵππ. Τυδεύς, γέρων ἵππ. Πηλεὺς, Φοῖνιξ, Οἰνεύς, Il. 4. 387., 7. 127., 9. 432, 581; Νέστωρ Od. 3. 436; cf. ἵππότης:—in Aesch. Pers. 126 ἵππ. λεώς, opp. to πεδοστιβής; ἵππ-ηλάται Eur. Rhes. 117.

ἵππ-ηλάτος, ον, (ἐλαύνω) fit for horsemanship or driving (like the prose ἵππασίμος), νῆσος Od. 4. 607; γαῖα 13. 242; also, ὁδός ἵππ. a chariot-road, Luc. Praec. Rhet. 3, Poll. 9. 37; so, ἵππ. οἶδμα Nonn. D. 20. 157:—ἵππ. ἔργον Ἀθήνης, i. e. the Trojan horse, Tryph. 2.

ἵππ-ημολγία, ἡ, a milking of mares, Scymn. 815 ed. Meineke.

ἵππ-ημολγοί, οἱ, (ἀμέλω) the Mare-milkers, a Scythian or Tartar tribe Il. 13. 5, cf. Strabo 296 sq.; called by Hes., Fr. 122 Göttl., Ἴππ. Σκύθαι; by Call. Dian. 252, Ἴππ. Κυμμέριοι.

Ἴππιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to ape Hippias, Philostr. 604.

ἵππ-ἄναξ [ᾶ], ακτος, ὁ, king of horsemen, Aesch. Pers. 997.

ἵππ-ἄσος, ον, ὁ, a kind of comet, Jo. Lyd. p. 272 Röth.

ἵππ-ἰατρός (not ἵππίατρος, Arcad. 86. 19), ὁ, a veterinary surgeon, farrier, often in Hippiatr.—Adj. ἵππιατρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for farriery, ἵππ. φάρμακον Demetr. Hieracosoph. p. 158; ἵππιατρικόν, τό, a work on farriery, Suid. s. v. Χείρων; a work still exists, compiled by a late author, under the title τῶν Ἴππιατρικῶν Βιβλία δύο.

ἵππ-ἰδίον, τό, Dim. of ἵππος, like ἵππάριον in Xen., Eust. Opusc. 294. 48. II. a kind of fish, Epich. 50 Ahr.

ἵππ-ικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἵππος) of a horse or horses, like ἵππειος (q. v.), Hdt. and Att.; ἵππ. ἐκ πνευμόνων Aesch. Theb. 61; ἵππ. φρυάγματα Ib. 245, cf. Soph. El. 717, 719; ὀχήματα, ἀντυγεῖς Ib. 740, Aj. 1030; φάτναι Eur. Bacch. 509. 2. of horsemen or chariots, ἵππικός ἀγών Hdt. 1. 167, Andoc. 32. 29; (in ἵππικῶν ἀγών, Soph. El. 698, ἵππικῶν is prob. neut., v. infr. IV); δρόμος Soph. El. 754; νανάγια Ib. 730; ἄθλον Plat. Legg. 949 A. II. of riding or horsemanship, equestrian, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 20; ἵππ. ἀσκήσις training in horsemanship, C. I. 117. 18; ἵππ. ἡγήτωρ leader of the knights, 402; skilled in riding, opp. to ἀφιππος, Plat. Prot. 350 A, al. 2. ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), horsemanship, riding, Ar. Nub. 27, etc.; also, ἵππ. ἐπιστήμη Plat. Lach. 193 B Xen. wrote a treatise on it:—so, τὰ ἵππικά Plat. Alc. 1. 124 E; ἡ ἐμὴ ἵππική this riding of mine, Lys. 169. 6. III. fit for riding, Sup. ἵππικώτατος, Ar. Lys. 677. IV. τὸ ἵππικόν, the horse, cavalry, Hdt. 7. 87, Eur. Supp. 682, Xen. An. 6. 5, 29, etc.; so, τὰ ἵππικά Polyb. 3. 114, 5. 2. a course or space of four stadia, Plut. Solon 23. V. Adv. -κῶς, like a horseman: Sup. -κώτατα, with best horsemanship, Xen. Oec. 21, 7.

ἵππιος, α, ον, also οσ, ον, Böckh Pind. O. 1. 163: (ἵππος):—later poet. form of ἵππειος (q. v.), of a horse or horses, σθένος ἵππ. Pind. P. 2. 22; Ἄργος ἵππ. (cf. ἵππόβοτος) Id. 1. 7 (6). 17; διαυλοῖ Eur. El. 825; ἀνασσα ἵππ., of the Queen of the Amazons, Id. Hipp. 307:—often of Poseidon as creator of the horse, Aesch. Theb. 130, Ar. Eq. 551, Nub. 83, etc.; hence of Colonos as sacred to him, Argument. 2 and 3 to Soph. O. C., Paus. 1. 30, 4, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 527; also of Athena, Pind. O. 13. 115, Soph. O. C. 1070, Harpocr.; of Hera, Paus. 5. 15, 5. II. of horsemen or the horse-race, ἵππ. νόμος of the knights' song, Pind. O. 1. 163; ἵππῖαν ἔσοδον (or, as Bergk, ἐς ὄδον) Id. P. 6. 50; ἄεθλα Anth. P. 6. 312.

ἵππ-ιο-χάλτης, ον, ὁ, shaggy with horse-hair, λόφος Il. 6. 469.

ἵππ-ιο-χάρμης, ον, ὁ, one who fights from a chariot, Il. 24. 257, Od. 11. 259, Hes. Fr. 23, 26 Göttl.: later, a horseman, rider, Aesch. Pers. 29. II. as Adj., ἵππ. κλόνοι the tumult of the horse-fight, Ib. 106. Cf. ἵπποχόρμη.

ἵππ-ίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἵππος, name of a play by Alexis. II. an ornament for the head (cf. ἵππεύς v), Cratin. Jun. Ὀμφ. 2, Hesych.

ἵππ-ο-βάμων [ᾶ], ον, gen. ονος, (βαίνω) going on horseback, equestrian, Ἀρμασπὸν ἵπποβάμονα στρατὸν Aesch. Fr. 805; of centaurs, Soph. Tr. 1095. 2. trotting like a horse, or used for riding, κάμηλος Aesch. Supp. 284 (v. Herm.). 3. metaph., ῥήματα ἵππ. high-paced words, bombast, like Lat. equestris oratio, Ar. Ran. 821.

ἵππ-ο-βάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, a horseman, Aesch. Pers. 26. II. ἵπποβ.

ἵππος or ὄνος a stallion, like ἐπιβήτωρ, Strabo 388.

Ἴππόβινος, ὁ, (βινέω) comic distortion of the pr. n. Ἴππόνικος, = ἵππο-πορνος, Ar. Ran. 429.

ἵππ-ο-βοσκός, ὄν, (βόσκω) feeding horses, Ael. N. A. 6. 10, Suid.

ἵππ-ο-βότης, ον, ὁ, (βόσκω) feeder of horses, Ἀτρεὺς Eur. Or. 1000, I. A. 1059. II. the ἵπποβῆται at Chalcis in Euboea were a class, like the ἵππεῖς, Lat. Equites, the Knights, Nobles, Hdt. 5. 77., 6. 100; ἡ ἵπποβοτῶν πολιτεία Arist. Fr. 560, cf. Grote Hist. of Gr. 3. 228: a district there was called ἡ ἵππόβοτος, Ael. V. H. 6. 1, ubi v. Perizon.; cf. ἵππεύς II, ἵπποτρόφος.

ἵππ-ο-βοτος, ον, (βόσκω) grazed by horses, of rich pasture-land, Od. 4. 606, Eur. Andr. 1229; mostly of the plain of Argos, from the rich pastures of Lerna, Il. 2. 287, al., Eur. Supp. 365:—v. foreg.

ἵππ-ο-βουκόλος, ὁ, a horse-herd, horse-keeper, Soph. Fr. 891, Eur. Phoen. 28.

ἵππ-ο-βροτοὶ ὠδῖνες pangs that gave birth to a horse and man (Pegasus and Chrysaor), Lyc. 842.

ἵππ-ο-βρωτος, ον, eaten by horses, Arsen. Viol.

ἵππ-ο-γέραννοι, οἱ, crane-cavalry, Luc. V. H. 1. 13.

ἵππ-ο-γνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, judging well of horses: hence, generally, quick in judging, τινός Aesch. Fr. 238; cf. προβατογνώμων.

ἵππ-ο-γῦποι, οἱ, vulture-cavalry, Luc. V. H. 1. 13.

ἵππ-ο-δάμαστος, οὔ, ὁ, = sq., Poll. 1. 181, Hesych.

ἵππ-ο-δάμος, ον, (δαμάω) tamer of horses, Hom., epith. of heroes (cf. ἵππότης), Il. 2. 23, Od. 3. 17; of the Trojans in general, Il. 4. 352, etc.; and, in Hes. Fr. 31 Göttl., of the Gerenians:—fem. Ἴπποδάμεια, Hippodamia, wife of Pirithous, etc., Il. 2. 742, etc.

ἵππ-ο-δάσεια [ᾶ], as fem. without any masc. in use, in Hom. always epith. of κόρυς, bushy with horse-hair, Il. 3. 369, Od. 22. 112, etc.

ἵππ-ο-δεσμα, ον, τά, horse-bands, reins, only in Eur. Hipp. 1225.

ἵππ-ο-δέτης, ον, ὁ, binding horses, ἵπποδέτην ῥυτῆρα Soph. Aj. 241: epith. of Hercules at Thebes and Onchestos, Paus. 9. 26, 1.

ἵππ-ο-διώκτης, ον, ὁ, Dor. -τας, = ἵππ-ηλάτης, a driver or rider of steeds, Theocr. 14. 12, C. I. 3291, Hesych.

ἵπποδρομία, ἡ, a horse-race or chariot-race, Pind. P. 4. 119, I. 3. 21, Att.; ἵππ. ἄγειν Ar. Pax 899; ποιεῖν Thuc. 3. 104; ἵππ. παιδική, ἡν καλοῦσι Τροίαν (described by Virgil Aen. 5. 545 sq.), Plut. Cato Mi. 3.

ἵπποδρομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of horse-racing, ἀγών Schol. II. 23. 757.
 ἵπποδρόμιος, ὄν, of the horse-race: — μὴν ἵππ. a Boent. month, = Att. Hecatomibaion, C. I. 1562, Plut. Camill. 19; also at Delphi, Curt. Anecd. Delph. 21, 22. II. epith. of Poseidon, like ἵππιος, Pind. I. 1. 78. III. as Subst., ἵπποδρόμιον, τό, = sq., Byz.
 ἵππόδρομος, ὄ, a chariot-road, λείος δ' ἵππ. ἀμφίς II. 23. 330. 2. a race-course for chariots, Lat. *curriculum*, Plat. Criti. 117 C, Dem. 1155. 9:—for the Olympic ἵππόδρομος, v. Paus. 6. 20, 10 sq.:—by a comic metaph., ἵππ. οὗτος ἐστὶ σου μαγειρικῆς Posidipp. Χορ. I. 23. II. ἵπποδρόμος, ὄ, a light horseman, ἵππ. ψιλοὶ Hdt. 7. 158.
 ἵπποζώνη, ἡ, a brood-mare, Hesych. II. the parl just behind a horse's fore-legs, Hippiatr. p. 90. 20.
 ἵππόθεν, Adv. (ἵππος) forth from the horse, of the heroes descending from the Trojan horse, Od. 8. 515., 11. 531.
 ἵπποθήλης, ὄ, an ass which has been suckled by a mare, such being kept for the stud, acc. to Arist. H. A. 6. 23, 7.
 ἵππόθοος, ὄν, swift-riding, Hesych.: in II. only as prop. n.
 ἵπποθόρος, ὄ, (θόρνυμι) covering mares, esp. of a he-ass kept for breeding mules, Hesych. II. as Adj., ἵππ. νόμος a tune played to a mare, while she was being covered, Plut. 2. 138 B, 704 F.
 ἵπποθύτω, to sacrifice horses, τῷ Ἡλίῳ Strabo 513.
 ἵππο-ίατρος, ὄ, a veterinary surgeon, Anth. Plan. 4. 271 (in tit.), C. I. 1953.
 ἵπποκάμπιον, τό, Dim. of ἵππόκαμπος, Epich. 16 Ahr. II. a kind of earring, Com. ap. Poll. 5. 97.
 ἵππόκαμπος, ὄ, a monster with horse's body and fish's tail, on which the sea-gods rode, Menand. Incert. 211; ἐστήκει Ποσειδῶν χάλκεος, ἔχων ἵππ. ἐν τῇ χεῖρὶ Strabo 354, Philostr. 774. 2. a small sea-animal, the sea-horse (Yarrell), Dinsc. 2. 3, Ael. N. A. 14. 20, etc.
 ἵπποκάνθαρος, ὄ, a horse-beetle, Comic word in Ar. Pax 181.
 ἵπποκέλευθος, ὄν, travelling by means of horses: a driver of horses, epith. of Patroclus, like ἵππότης, ἵππηλάτης, II. 16. 126, 584, 839: a rider, Anth. P. 9. 210.
 ἵπποκενταύρειος, α, ὄν, of a centaur, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 125.
 ἵπποκένταυρος, ὄ, a horse-centaur, half-horse half-man, opp. to ἰχθυοκένταυρος (q. v.), Plat. Phaedr. 229 D, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 17: also as fem., θήλειαν ἵππ. ἐποίησεν Luc. Zeux. 3.
 ἵπποκλείδης, ὄ, (κλείω) pudenda muliebria, Ar. Fr. 621.
 ἵπποκομέω, to groom horses, ἰ. κάνθαρον to groom one's beetle, Ar. Pax 74.
 ἵπποκόμος, ὄ, (κομέω) a groom or esquire, who attended the ἵππεύς in war, Lat. *equiso*, Hdt. 3. 85, 88, Thuc. 7. 75, 78, Xen., etc.
 ἵππόκομος, ὄν, (κόμη) of horse-hair, decked with horse-hair, as epith. of a helmet, like ἵππόδαυτος, κύρως II. 13. 132, etc.; πήληξ 16. 797; τρυφάλεια 13. 339 (never in Od.); κόρυς Soph. Ant. 116.
 ἵπποκόρυθος, ὄν, = sq., Porphyr. Quaest. Hom. 15.
 ἵπποκορυστής, οὐ, ὄ, equipt or furnished with horses, of heroes, ἀνέρες ἵπποκορυσταί II. 2. 1., 24. 677; epith. of the Paeonians, 16. 287., 21. 205:—others derive it from κόρυς, with horse-hoired helmets, but see χαλκοκορυστής.
 ἵπποκόσμη, τό, horse-trappings, Hesych.
 ἵπποκράτω, to be superior in horse, Dem. 387. 13, Polyb. 3. 66, 2:—Pass. to be inferior in horse, Thuc. 6. 71.
 ἵπποκράτεια, ἡ, victory in a cavalry action, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 24.
 ἵππόκρημνος, ὄν, tremendously steep, ἵππ. ῥῆμα a neck-breaking word, Ar. Ran. 929; v. ἵππος VI.
 ἵπποκρήνη, f. l. for ἵππον κρήνη, the spring of the Muses on Helicon, in MSS. of Strabo, Paus., etc.
 ἵπποκροτέομαι, Pass. to be trodden down by horses, Synes. 265 B.
 ἵππόκροτος, ὄν, sounding with the tramp of horses, ὁδός Pind. P. 5. 123; γυμνάσια Eur. Hipp. 229; ἵππ. δάπεδα γυμνάσιά τε Id. Hel. 207, cf. Anth. P. 12. 131.
 ἵππολάπαθον [λά], τό, horse-sorrel, a large kind, *rumex hydrolyathum*, dock-sorrel, Diosc. 2. 141; cf. ἵππος VI.
 ἵππολειχὴν, ἦνος, ὄ, a sort of moss used in farriery, Schol. Nic.
 ἵππολεχής, ἔς, having given birth to a horse, Δῆλ' Ὀρακ. ap. Paus. 8. 42, 4.
 ἵππόλουστρα, τό, a horse-pond, Hesych.
 ἵππολοφία, ἡ, a horse's mane, in Walz Rhett. I. 532.
 ἵππόλοφος, ὄν, with horse-hair crest, κύρως Anth. P. appnd. 323:—ἵππ. λόφοι, by comic metaph., Ar. Ran. 818.
 ἵππόλυτος, ὄν, letting horses loose, Anth. Plan. 44; Lob. ἵππελάτης.
 ἵππομάνεω, to be a-horsing, as mares, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 8: generally, to be lustful, Ibid. II. metaph. of men, to be mad after horses, madly fond of them, Synes. 250 A.
 ἵππομάνης, ἔς, in Soph. Aj. 143 λειμῶν ἵππ. may be a meadow in which horses take mad delight, or simply a rank, luxuriant meadow (εὐανθής, ἐφ' ᾧ οἱ ἵπποι μαίνονται, Schol.), or, swarming with horses (as Toup. takes it, cf. καρπομανής, ὑλομανέω). II. as Subst., ἵππομανές, ἔος, τό, an Arcadian plant, apparently of the spurge kind, of which horses are madly fond, or which makes them mad, Theocr. 2. 48, Theophr. II. P. 9. 15, 6. 2. a small black fleshy substance on the forehead of a new-born foal, which, if procured before it was eaten off by the dam, was held to be a powerful φίλτρον, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 17., 8. 24, 9, Theophr. Fr. 15, 1, Ael. N. A. 3. 17., 14. 18; cf. Virg. Aen. 4. 516. 3. a mucous humour that runs from mares a-horsing, used for like purposes, Arist. ib. 6. 18, 10 sq., Paus. 5. 27, 3, Virg. G. 3. 280.
 ἵππομάνια, ἡ, mad love for horses, Luc. Nigr. 29, Basil.
 ἵππομάραθρον, τό, horse-feuvel, a large kind, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 4, Dinsc. 3. 82; written —μάραθρον in Rufus and Oribas.; called ἵππειον μ. by Nic. Th. 596: v. ἵππος VI.

ἵππομάχῳ, to fight on horseback, Thuc. 4. 124, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18; ἵππ. πρὸς ὀπλίτας to fight, cavalry against infantry, Xen. Ages. 2, 3.
 ἵππομάχια, ἡ, a horse-fight, an action of cavalry, Thuc. 2. 22., 4. 72, Plat. Lach. 193 B, etc.
 ἵππομαχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a horse-fight, νίκη Steph. B. s. v. Ἀλάβανδα.
 ἵππομάχος, ὄν, (μάχομαι) fighting on horseback, a trooper, Simon. 145, Luc. Macrob. 17, C. I. 1051, 1914.
 ἵππομέδων, ὄντος, ὄ, horse-ruler, as a pr. n., Aesch., etc. [In Thcb. 488, with the 2nd syll. long, as if ἵππομέδωντος, cf. Παρθενοναῖος.]
 ἵππόμητις, ὄ, ἡ, skilled in horses or in riding, Pind. I. 7 (6). 13.
 ἵππομύγης, ἔς, partly a horse, half-horse half-man, Ael. V. H. 9. 16.
 ἵππομολγία, —μολγός, = ἵππη—
 ἵππόμορφος, ὄν, horse-shaped, horse-like, Plat. Phaedr. 253 C.
 ἵππομύρμηξ, ὄ, a horse-ant, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 3; Sundevall compares *Formica Herculeana*. II. pl. ant-cavalry, Luc. V. H. 1. 12; v. ἵππογέρανοι.
 ἵππονομέυς, ἔως, ὄ, a horse-keeper, Gloss.
 ἵππόνομος, ὄν, keeping horses, Poll. 1. 181. II. ἵππνόμα, τό, in Hesych., prob. horse-hire.
 ἵππονώμας, ὄ, guiding or keeping horses, Soph. Aj. 231 (as Pors. for ἵππονόμουσ μετρί grat.), Eur. Hipp. 1399, Ar. Nub. 571.
 ἵππόβομαι, Pass. to have the concept or idea of a horse, opp. to its real existence, Plut. 2. 1120 D, 1121 A; cf. ἀνθρωπόμοι, τοιχόμοι.
 ἵπποπάρηος, ὄν, with large cheeks, Apollon. Lex. s. v. ἵππόβοτον.
 ἵπποπέδη, ἡ, a horse-fetter, Hippiatr. 256. 23. II. a name given by Eudoxus to the curve described by a planet, Simplic. ad Arist. Cael. p. 500. 10 Brandis, cf. Procl. Eucl. p. 31. 38.
 ἵπποπήραι, ὦν, αἱ, saddle-bags, Senec. Epist. 87. 7.
 ἵπποποίητος, ὄν, caused by a horse, κῆρ Schol. Anth. P. t. 3. p. 822.
 ἵπποπόλος, ὄν, (πολέω) busied with horses, of the Thracians, II. 13. 4., 14. 227.
 ἵππόπορνος, ὄ, ἡ, an excessive prostitute, Ath. 565 A, Alciphro 1. 38; cf. ἵππος VI:—also one on horseback, Diog. ap. Eust. 1909. 63.
 ἵπποπόταμος, ὄ, the river-horse of Egypt, *hippopotamus*, Galen. 13. 492 Chart., Damasc. ap. Phot. p. 342. 36; cf. ἵππος III.
 ἵππος (v. sub fin.), ὄ, a horse, ἡ, a mare, first in Hom. Poets use both genders, but the fem. is most freq.; for, as the ancients did not cut their horses, the mare was most used: Hom. praises the mares of Eumelus as μέγ' ἀρισται (II. 2. 763), but represents it as a disgrace for horses to be beaten by mares, 23. 408 sq. To mark the gender strongly, Homer says in full θήλεες ἵπποι II. 5. 269; ἵπποι θήλειαι II. 681, Od. 4. 636; ἄρσενες ἵπποι Od. 13. 81; cf. Hdt. 3. 86, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 B:—the pl. ἵπποι in Hom. are the chariot-horses, ἐρυσάρματες II. 16. 370; commonly a pair, whence the dual in 5. 237., 8. 41, al.; sometimes three abreast, v. παρήορος; rarely four, v. τετραόρος:—hence ἵπποι is used for the chariot itself, ἀφ' ἵπποῖν, ἀφ' ἵππων from the chariot, II. 5. 13, 19, al.; καθ' ἵππων ἀλλεσθαι, ἐξ ἵππων βῆσαι Ib. III, 163; ἵππων ἐπιβησόμενος in intent to mount his chariot, Ib. 46; ἵππων ἐπεβήσατο 10. 513, cf. 529 (for a careful reading of the whole passage shows that Diomedes and Ulysses were driving the chariot of Rhesus, not riding his horses):—opp. to πεζοί, πλήρη δὲ πᾶν πεδίον πεζῶν τε καὶ ἵππων Od. 14. 267, cf. 9. 49; ἵπποι τε καὶ ἀνέρες II. 2. 554; λαός τε καὶ ἵπποι 18. 153. In all such cases, heroes in their chariots are meant, opp. to those on foot; for horse-soldiers are never spoken of by Hom.; and the art of riding, though known to him, is spoken of as something unusual, rather a wonderful feat, than a common practice (cf. κέλης, κελητίζω); in Hes. also, it is only once mentioned, νῶθ' ἵππων ἐπιβάντες ἐθύνεον Sc. 286.—The Homeric epithets are, in respect to colour, αἰθωνες, βαλίοι, λευκίτεροι χίονος, ξανθοί, φοίνικες; to the manes, ἐστριχες, καλλίτριχες, κυανότριχες, ὄτριχες; to swiftness, ὠκείες, ὠκύποδες, ἀθλοφόροι, ἀερίποδες, εὐσκαρθοί, ὠκυπετεῖς, πόδας αἰόλοι; to their solid honfs, μώνυχες, κρατερώνυχες, χαλκόποδες (there is no trace of shoeing in Hom.); and generally, ἐριαύχενες, ὑψηλές;—so, in Pind., ἀκαμαντόποδες, in Simon., ἀελλόποδες, etc.; ἵπποι ἀθληταί racers, Lys. 157. 39:—their food is ζεαί or ὕλραι, κριθαί, and even wheat, II. 10. 568., 8. 189; they are turned out to graze, but also stall-fed, v. στατός.—On the use of the horse, v. Xen. de Re Eq. II. as Collective Noun, ἵππος, ἡ, horse, cavalry, Lat. *equitatus*, Hdt., Att.; always in sing., even with numerals, e. g. ἵππος χιλία a thousand horse, Hdt. 7. 41; μυρία Ibid.; ἵππος μυρία, τρισμυρία Aesch. Pers. 302, 315; ἡ διακοσία ἵππος Thuc. 1. 61; ἵππον ἔχω εἰς χιλίαν Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 2. III. a sea-fish, Antinach. Fr. 18:—but ὁ ἵππος ὁ ποτάμιος the hippopotamus, Hdt. 2. 71, Arist. H. A. 2. 7, 2; so, ὁ ἵππος τοῦ Νείλου Ach. Tat. 4. 2. IV. a lewd woman, Ael. N. A. 4. 11, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 8:—the pudenda muliebria, Hesych. V. a complaint of the eyes, such that they are always winking, Hipp. ap. Galen. VI. in Compos., it expressed anything large or coarse, as in our horsechestnut, horselaugh, v. ἵππόκρημνος, —λάπαθον, —μάραθρον, —πορνος, —σέλιον, —τυφία, and cf. βου—. (The orig. form was prob. ἵκφ-ος; cf. Skt. *asv-as*, Lat. *equ-us*, Goth. *aih-us*, O. Sax. *ehu*; and v. Κ κ II. 2.)
 ἵπποσείρης, ὄν, ὄ, one who leads a horse by the rein, Anacr. 75. 6.
 ἵπποσέλιον, τό, horse-parsley, a coarse kind, *Smyrnum olus atrum*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 1, al.; metaph., γελᾶν ἵπποσέλινα Pherecr. Περσ. 2.
 ἵπποσόας, ὄ, (σεύω) driver of horses, Pind. P. 2. 119, I. 5 (4). 40:—a fem. ἵπποσόα, as epith. of Artemis, Id. O. 3. 47; and ἵπποσσοός, ὄν, Nonn. D. 37. 320.
 ἵπποστάσιον, τό, = sq., Lys. ap. Poll. 9. 50; in pl., App. Pun. 95, Mithr. 84:—also —στασία, ἡ, Hippiatr.
 ἵππόστασις, ἔως, ἡ, a stable, Polyb. 13. 8, 3, Philo 2. 307, Poll. 1. 184:—metaph., Ἀελίου κνεφαία ἵππύστασις the dark stable of the Sun, i. e.

the West, Eur. Alc. 594; but conversely, Ἐω φαεινάν, ἡλίου θ' ἵπποστᾶσεις, of the East, Id. Fr. 771.

ἵπποσύνη, ἡ, (ἵππος) the art of driving the war-chariot, generally, driving, horsemanship, ἵπποσύνη .. πεποιθώς Il. 4. 303, cf. II. 503; in pl., λελασμένος ἵπποσύνας Il. 16. 776, Od. 24. 40; ἵπποσύνας ἐδίδαξαν 23. 307.

II. = ἵππος II, horse, cavalry, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141. ἵπποσύνος, η, ον, = ἵππικός, Eur. Or. 1392, where however (as the Schol. remarks) ἵπποσύνα may be Dor. gen. from a nom. ἵπποσύνης, δ.

ἵπποτά, δ, Ep. form of ἵππότης.

ἵππο-τέκτων, ονος, δ, maker of the Trojan horse, Lyc. 930.

ἵππότης, οὔ, δ, a driver or rider of horses, a horseman, knight, Lat. eques, Hdt. 7. 55., 9. 49, 69; Hom. always uses Ep. form ἵπποτά as epith. of heroes (cf. ἵππεύς), Γέρηνιος ἵππότης Νέστωρ; so of Oeneus, Peleus, Phyleus, Tydeus; so, later, of Colonos (cf. ἵππιος), Soph. O. C. 59; ἵππότης on horseback, Luc. Toxar. 47; — τοὶ ἵππότης Boeot. for οἱ ἵππεῖς, C. I. 1588.

II. as Adj., ἵππῶν λαοί Pind. P. 4. 271; ἵππότης λέως the horse, the horsemen, Aesch. Theb. 80; λεῶν ἀνιππων ἵππ. τε Soph. O. C. 899; ἵππ. ὄχλος Eur. Supp. 660; στρατός Plut. Aem. 9.—Poët. word, used also by Hdt.; but ἵππεύς or ἵππικός always appear in correct Att. Prose.

ἵππότης, ἦτος, ἡ, horse-nature, the concept of horse, Simplic., Schol. Aristid. p. 167 Fromm.

ἵππο-τίγρις, ἴδος, δ, a large kind of tiger, Dio C. 77. 6; v. ἵππος VI.

ἵππο-τίλος, δ, (τιλάω) diarrhoea of horses, Hippiatr.

ἵπποτίς, ἴδος, fem. of ἵππότης, Tryph. 670, Nonn. D. 1. 172.

ἵππο-τόκος, ον, horse-bearing, of Medusa, Nonn. D. 47. 693.

ἵπποτοξία, ἡ, the art of the ἵπποτοξότης, Tzetz.

ἵππο-τοξότης, ον, δ, a mounted bowman, horse-archer, as the Persians, Hdt. 9. 49; the Scythians, Id. 4. 46; the Getae, Thuc. 2. 96;—seemingly also a kind of light-horse among the Greeks, v. Ar. Av. 1179, Lysias 144. 39; so, τοξότης ἀφ' ἵππων Κρής Plat. Legg. 834 D.

ἵππο-τραγ-ἐλάφος, δ, a horse-goat-stag, a fabulous monster: used of a cur made to represent it, Philem. Xhr. 1.

ἵπποτροφεῖον, τό, a place for horses, a stud-stable, Strabo 212, 752.

ἵπποτροφέω: aor. —τρόφησα Paus. 3. 8, 1: pf. —τρόφηκα Diog. L. 8. 51, (καθ-) Isae. 55. 23; but ἵπποτετρόφηκα Lycurg. 167. 37. To breed or keep horses, Lycurg. l. c., Isocr. 353 C, Hyperid. Lyc. 13, Ath. 534 B; cf. ἵπποτρόφος II, ἵπποβότης. II. to use as fodder, πῶαν χλωρὰν Diosc. 4. 15.

ἵπποτροφία, ἡ, a breeding or keeping of horses, esp. for racing (cf. ἵπποτρόφος), ἵππ. γὰρ οὐ Ζακύνθω .. ὑπαδεί Simon. 9; ἵπποτροφίας νομίσειω Pind. I. 2. 55, cf. Thuc. 6. 12, Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 1;—also for the service of the state, Plat. Lys. 205 C: cf. ἵπποτρόφος II.

ἵπποτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ἵπποτρόφος: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), = ἵπποτροφία, Clem. Al. 338.

ἵππο-τρόφος, ον, horse-feeding, abounding in horses, like Homer's ἵπποβότος, of Thrace, Hes. Op. 505; of Argos, Pind. N. 10. 77.

II. of persons, breeding and keeping race-horses, Pind. I. 4. 23 (3. 32), etc.:—ἵπποτροφία was in Greece a mark of wealth, πλούτους τε καὶ ἵπποτροφίας καὶ νίκας Plat. Lys. 205 C; ἵπποτροφεῖν ἐπιχειρήσας, δ τῶν εὐδαιμονοστάτων ἔργον ἐστὶ Isocr. 353 C; cf. Xen. Oec. 2, 6; μέγας καὶ λαμπρὸς ἵπποτρόφος Dem. 331. 18, cf. Plut. Them. 5, Ages. 20, Paus. 6. 2, 1; ἵππους ἀγαλμα τῆς ὑπερπλοῦτου χλιδῆς Aesch. Pr. 466:—it was also characteristic of oligarchical states, ὕσαις πόλεσιν ἐν τοῖς ἵπποις ἡ δύναμις ἦν, ὀλιγαρχίαι παρὰ τούτοις ἦσαν Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 3; as of the Magnesians, of the Chalcidians and Eretrians of Euboea, Theogn. 603, Arist. l. c., and 5. 6, 14.—Cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 74 (E. Tr.), and v. sub ἵππεύς, ἵπποβότης, etc.

ἵππο-τύφια, ἡ, (τύφος) horse-pride, i. e. excessive pride or conceit, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 45, Diog. L. 3. 39; cf. ἵππος VI.

ἵππο-οὐραῖον, τό, = ἵππουρος, a horse-tail, Arat. 438.

ἵππο-ουρεῦς, ἴως, δ, = ἵππουρος, Hices. ap. Ath. 304 C.

ἵππο-ουρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (οὐρά) as Adj. fem. horse-tailed, decked with a horse-tail, freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.) as epith. of κύρως, κυνέη, τρυφάλεια, but only in nom. and acc. ἵππουρίς, -ιν, Od. 22. 124, Il. 3. 337., 6. 495., 19. 382, etc.

II. as Subst. a horse-tail, Ael. N. A. 16. 21: a Satyr's tail, A. B. 44.

2. a water-plant, mare's-tail, equisetum, Diosc. 4. 46.

3. a complaint in the groin, caused by constant riding, a dub. word in Hipp. 1240 C.

ἵππο-ουρος, ον, (οὐρά) horse-tailed; as Subst., 1. a sea-fish, coryphaena hippurus, Epich. 40 Ahr., Arist. II. A. 5. 10, 2. 2. a kind of insect, Ael. N. A. 15. 1.

ἵππο-φαῖές, ἴως, τό, a plant, Euphorbia spinosa (Sprengel), used like our teasel for carding cloth, Asclep. ap. Galen. 2. p. 42, Diosc. 4. 162, etc.—In Hipp. we find a gen. ἵπποφαῖως, 539. 18., 546. 5 and 47, etc.; but sometimes with a v. l. ἵπποφέω, from ἵπποφέως, δ, which occurs in Theophr. H. P. 6. 5, 2, and Galen. The plant ἵπποφαιστον, τό, was perhaps another species, Diosc. 4. 163, Plin. 27. 66, cf. Ruf. p. 26 Matth.—It was also called ἵπποφανές and ἵπποφύες, Diosc. Noth. l. c.

ἵππο-φλομος, δ, a large kind of mullein (verbascum), Plin. 25. 94.

ἵππο-φοβός, ἄδος, ἡ, horse-fear, a fabulous plant, Democr. ap. Plin. 24. 102.

ἵπποφορβός, ἴως, δ, = ἵπποφορβός, Poll. 7. 185; fem. ἵπποφορβός, ἄδος, Schol. Luc. Indoct. 5.

ἵπποφορβία, ἡ, = ἵπποτροφία, Plat. Polit. 299 D.

ἵπποφόρβιον, τό, a lot of horses out at grass, a troop of horses, Hdt. 4. 110, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 6. II. = ἵπποτροφεῖον, Eur. El. 623, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 7, Philo 2. 307.

ἵππο-φορβός, ὄν, (φέρβω) = ἵπποτρόφος, a horse-keeper, Plat. Polit. 261 D, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 18; ἵππ. γῆ Dion. H. 1. 37. 2. αὐλὸς ἵππ. a flute used by ἵπποφορβοί, made of laurel bark, Poll. 4. 74.

ἵππο-χάρμης, ον, δ, = ἵπποχάρμης, Pind. O. 1. 35.

ἵππώδης, ἴως, (εἶδος) horse-like, Xen. Eq. 1, 11, Poll. 1. 192.

ἵππῶν, ὠνος, δ, a place for horses: 1. a stable, Xen. Eq. 4, 1, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 F, etc. 2. a posting-house, station, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 17.

ἵππωνεία, ἡ, a buying of horses, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 12 (with v. l. ἵππωνεία), Id. Eq. 1, 1., 3, 1:—ἵππωνεία, Poll. 1. 182.

ἵππο-ωνέω, (ὠνέομαι) to buy horses, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 14, Eq. 11, 13.

ἵπταμαι, Dep., a form of the pres. πέτομαι, used by Mosch. 3. 43, Babr. 65. 4, Luc., and other late writers; v. Lob. Phryn. 325. V. πέτομαι.

ἵπτομαι, fut. ἴψομαι: Dep.:—to press hard, oppress, μέγα ἴψοιο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν Il. 1. 454., 16. 237; τάχα ἴψεται υἱὰς Ἀχαιῶν 2. 193; generally, to hurt, harm, like βλάπτω, Theocr. 30. 19, cf. Strabo 370.—Hesych. cites the act. forms, ἴψαι, ἴψας. (The Root is III, ἵπος, ἴπῳ, etc.)

ἴπυα, ἡ, Dor. for σιπύα, Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 301.

ἴπφαρμος, ον, δ, in Hesych. prob. = ἵππαρμῶστος.

ἴπωσις [ἴ], ἴως, ἡ, (ἴπῳ) a pressing hard or tight, Hipp. Art. 813.

ἴπωτήριον, τό, a pressing-place, press, ἴπ. ληνοῦ Gloss.

ἴρά, τά, Ion. and Ep. for ἱερά, Hom.

ἱρά, ἱραῖ or ἱραί, ὠν, αἰ, v. l. Il. 18. 531, for εἶραι v. εἶρη.

ἱράομαι, Ion. for ἱεράομαι.

ἱρέα, ἱρέη, ἱρέα, ἱρήτη, v. sub ἱερέα.

ἱερέος, v. l. for εἶρερος.

ἱερεύς, ἱερεύω, ἱρήιον, Ion. and Ep. for ἱερ-.

ἱρήν, ἔνος, δ, Ion. for εἶρήν, Hdt. 9. 85.

ἱρήξ, ἦκος, δ, Ion. and Ep. for ἱεράξ, Hom., Hes.

ἱρήτειρα, ἡ, (ἱεράομαι) a priestess, Hesych.

ἱρίνεος, α, ον, = ἱρίνος, Nic. Al. 203, 241.

ἱρίνό-μικτος, ον, mixed with iris-oil, Philox. 2. 41.

ἱρίνος [ἴ], ἦ, ον, made from the iris, v. ἴρις II. 3.

ἴρις, ἴδος, ἡ, acc. ἴριν, voc. ἴρι:—Iris, the messenger of the gods among themselves, Il. 8. 398., 15. 144; or, more often, from gods to men, 2. 786., 3. 121, etc.; but conversely in 23. 198 she is the carrier of Achilles' wishes: in 5. 353, 368 she is the helper and attendant of Aphrodité: her epithets all point to swiftness, ταχεῖα, ἀελλόπος, ποδὴνεμος, πόδας ὠκέα, χρυσόπτερος: in the Od. she is never named, Hermes being there the sole messenger of the gods; Hes. Th. 780 calls her daughter of Thaumias. (Some passages indicate the loss of the F or an initial conson., ὠκέα ἴρις Il. 2. 786, 790., 5. 368; βάσκ' ἴθι, ἴρι ταχεῖα 8. 398; θέουσα δὲ ἴρις 23. 201.)

II. as Appellat. ἴρις, ἡ: gen. ἱρίδος, also ἴως, Alex. Trall. p. 225, Geop. 6. 8, 1: acc. ἴριν, Plut. 2. 664 E; ἱρίδα Nic. Al. 406: Ep. dat. pl. ἱρισσιν:—the rainbow, iris, in Hom., as in the Bible, a sign to men, δράκοντες .. ἱρισσιν εἰκότες, ἄστε Κρονίων ἐν νέφει στήριξε τέρας μερόπων ἀνθρώπων Il. 11. 27; though Hom. commonly impersonates Iris as messenger between Heaven and Earth (v. supr.):—Arist. examines it as a natural phenomenon, Meteor. 3. 4, 9. 2. any bright-coloured circle surrounding another body, as the halo of the moon or candle, Arist. l. c., Theophr. Sign. 1, 13; round the eyes of a peacock's tail, Luc. Dom. 11; the iris of the eye, Galen. 3. the plant Iris, of which the commonest in Greece is the purple Iris with a yellow centre, I. Germanica, εὐάνθεμον ἴριν Anth. P. 4. 1, 9; τὸ ἄνθος πολλὰς ἔχει ἐν ἑαυτῷ ποικιλίας Theophr. Fr. 20, 30: but the most important is the white Iris, I. Florentina, the aromatic root of which produces the orris-root of commerce, Theophr. H. P. 1. 7, 3, C. P. 6. 11, 13, etc., cf. Diosc. 1. 1: from this was made the ἴρινον μύρον mentioned by Plat. Com. Λακ. 1, Cephisod. Τροφ. 1, Alex. Eis. 1. 8, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 2:—in this sense some of the ancients wrote it oxyt. ἴρις, ἴδος, Eust. 391. 33, Schol. Nic. l. c.

ἱριώδης, ἴως, (εἶδος) like the rainbow, Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 15.

ἱρο-, Ion. and Ep. contr. for ἱερο-.

ἱρο-δρόμος, δ, poët. for ἱεροδρ-, running in the sacred races, Philox. (15) in Anth. P. 9. 329; ἱεροδρόμον ὕδωρ, of a sacred fountain, Epigr. Gr. 835. 6.

ἱρόν, τό, Ion. for ἱερόν:—ἱερογῆ, v. sub ἱεουργία.

ἱρο-πόλος, δ, ἡ, a priest or priestess, Epigr. Gr. 957, 1044.

ἱρός, Ion. and Ep. for ἱερός, but also in Att. Poets, v. ἱερός sub fin.

ἴρος, δ, Iros, a name given by the suitors to the Ithacan beggar Amacus, Od. 18. 5 sq.:—hence, later as appellat., an Iros, i. e. a beggar, Liban. 1. 568; pl. ἴροι, Luc. Nav. 24.

ἱρο-φάντης, δ, Ion. for ἱεροφ-.

ἱρό-χθων, δ, ἡ, of sacred earth, βῶλος Epigr. Gr. 1046. 86.

ἱρωστί, Ion. for ἱερωστί, in sacred fashion, Anacr. 146.

ἱρωσύνη, ἡ, Ion. for ἱερωσύνη, priesthood, Hdt. 4. 161.

ἴς [ἴ], ἡ, gen. ἴως, acc. ἴνα, nom. pl. ἴνες, dat. ἴνεσι Il. 23. 191, or ἴσιν v. infr.: (v. sub fin.):—a muscle, used by Hom. only once in sing., like ἴνιον, the muscle at the back of the neck, ὡς δ' ὄν .. ἀνὴρ .. ἴνα τὰ μὴ διὰ πάσαν Il. 17. 522:—but in pl. the muscles, οὐ γὰρ ἐτι σάρκας τε καὶ ὀστέα ἴνες ἔχουσιν Od. 11. 219, cf. Il. 23. 191; τῶν θανάτων ἴσιν οὐκ ἔνεστ' ἰκμάς (so Nauck for εἶσιν) Aesch. Fr. 230; ἴνες ἄρθρων Ar. Pax 86, cf. Archil. 127: metaph., heroes are the ἴνες of Troy, Pind. I. 8 (7). 113.

2. later (νεῦρα being reserved for muscles), ἴνες are the fibrous vessels in the muscles, Lat. fibrae, Plat. Tim. 82 C, Arist. H. A. 3. 6, 1, al.; ἴνες αἵματος fibrine, Id. P. A. 2. 4, 1, cf. Plat. Tim. 84 A; in Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 7 the vessels of plants; cf. ἰνώδης:—metaph. of metals, Plut. 2. 434 B.

3. λεπτή ἴς, of the cross-stroke in Θ, Galen. 9. 354. II. in sing. mostly strength, force, nerve, ἀλλ' ἄρα καὶ ἴς ἐσθλή Il. 12. 320; ἐπέρεισε δὲ ἴν' ἀπέλεθρον 7. 269, etc.; εἴ μοι ἔτ ἐστὶν ἴς, οἴη πάρος .. Od. 21. 283, cf. 11. 393., 18. 3:—freq. in periphr. like βίη, ἱερῆ ἴς Τηλεμάχιο the strong Telemachus, Od.; κρατερῆ ἴς Ὀδυσῆος Il. 23. 720; ἴς Ἡρακλῆος Hes. Th. 951; and in twofold peri-

phr., ἰς βίης Ἡρακλείης Hes. Th. 332; so, ἰς ἀνέμου or ἀνέμοιο Il. 15. 383, 17. 739, Od. 9. 71; ἰς ποταμοῦ Il. 21. 536. (From √F1Σ; for the F appears in Hom., as also in ἴφι, ἴφιός, Lat. vis, vires: hence also ἰσχύς, Lacon. βίσχυς (i. e. φύσχυς) Hesych. But the etymol. is not without difficulties, v. Curt. no. 615.)

ἰσάγαθος, ὄν, equally good, Eccl.
ἰσάγγελος, ὄν, like an angel, Ev. Luc. 20. 36, Eccl. Adv. -λας, Eccl.
ἰσάδελφος [ἰσά], ὄν, like a brother, of Pylades, Eur. Or. 1015.
ἰσάζω, fut. ἄσω:—Pass., fut. ἰσασθήσομαι Arist. Eth. E. 7. 10, 26: aor. ἰσάσθη: pf. ἰσασμαι: (ἴσος). To make equal, to balance, of a person holding scales, σταθμὸν . . ἀμφὶς ἀνέλκει ἰσάζουσ' Il. 12. 435; ἰσ. τὰς κτήσεις to equalise them, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 10; ἰσ. τὸ ἀνίσον Id. Eth. N. 5. 4, 4, cf. 9. 1, 1:—Med. to make oneself equal to another, οὐνεκ' ἀρα Λητοῦ ἰσάσκετο (sc. Νιόβη) Il. 24. 607:—Pass. to be made or to be equal, θεοῖς Plat. Tim. 41 C, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 9, al.; ποδὸς ἴχνος in step, Nic. Th. 286. II. intr. in Act. to be equal, Plat. Legg. 773 A, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 14, 8, Pol. 5. 4, 11, al. [ἴ in Hom.; ἴ in Nic. Th. 286, 886.]

ἰσαίωμα, ποῦτ. for ἰσάζομαι, Nic. Al. 399, Fr. 2. 56, Arat. 235, 513.
ἰσαίος [ἴ], a, ὄν, late poet. form of ἴσος, Nic. Th. 360:—ἡ ἰσαία (sc. μοῖρα), equality, Call. Jov. 63, Philostr. 867.

ἰσαίτερος, ἰσαίτατος, Comp. and Sup. of ἴσος.
ἰσάκις [ἰσά], Adv. from ἴσος, the same number of times, as many times, Strabo 174; ἴσος ἰσάκις, of a number multiplied into itself, a square number, Plat. Rep. 546 C, Theaet. 147 E, 148 A, Eucl. 7. 17.

ἰσάκτιος, ὄν, like the Actian games, C. I. 4472. 11; cf. ἰσολύμπιος.
ἰσᾶμέριος, ὄν, Dor. for ἰσημέριος, lasting an equal time, Soph. Fr. 692.
ἰσᾶμι, Dor. for ἴσημι, q. v.

ἰσάμιλλος, ὄν, equal in the race, Cyrill.: neut. pl. as Adv., ἰσάμιλλα δραμεῖν τι Anth. P. 9. 311.

ἰσάμμορος, ὄν, equal in misfortune, Hesych.
ἴσαν, they went, 3 pl. impf. Ep. of εἶμι (ἴβο), Hom. II. they knew, 3 pl. plqpf. Ep. of οἶδα, Il. 18. 405, Od. 4. 772.

ἰσ-ανάφορος, ὄν, of equal height, Paul. Al. Apotelesm.
ἰσ-άνδρος, ὄν, (ἀνὴρ) like a man, Hesych.
ἰσ-άνεμος [ἄ], ὄν, swift as the wind, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 206.

ἰσ-άνθρωπος, ὄν, like man, Eccl.
ἰσ-ἀξίος, ὄν, of equal worth, Eccl.
ἰσ-ἀπόστολος, ὄ, equal to an Apostle, C. I. 8742, Eccl.

ἰσ-ἀργύρος, ὄν, worth its weight in silver, πορφυράς ἰσ. κηκίδα, Aesch. Ag. 959; ἰσοστάσιος γὰρ ἦν ἡ πορφυρά πρὸς ἀργυρον ἐξεταζομένη Theopomp. ap. Ath. 526 D, cf. Achae. ap. Ath. 689 B.

ἰσᾶριθμέω, to be equal in number, τιτι Tzetz. Hist. 1. 939.
ἰσ-ἀριθμός [ἰσά], ὄν, equal in number with, τοῖς ἀστροῖς τιτι Plat. Tim. 41 D, cf. Legg. 845 A, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, 1, al.; so also Call. Del. 175, but in Ep. mostly ἰσᾶριθμος, Anth. P. 6. 84, 328, Lyc. 1258;—also c. gen., Μουσῶν ἰσᾶριθμον C. I. 6245. Adv. -μως, Themist. 367 B.

ἰσ-ἀρτητος, ὄν, (ἀρτᾶω) in equipoise, Philo 1. 462.
ἰσάσκετο [ἴ], Ep. 3 sing. impf. med. of ἰσάζω, Il. 24. 607.

ἰσ-ἀστερος, ὄν, like a star, bright as a star, Joseph. Macc. 17. 5.
ἰσαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, equalising, τινῶν Philem. Gramm. p. 128 Osann.

ἰσάτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant producing a dark blue dye, woad, Lat. isatis tinctoria, Hipp. 874 H, Theophr. Sens. 77, Diosc. 2. 216.

ἰσατώδης, ες, like woad, Hipp. 1137 B, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15.
ἰσ-αύδης, ες, (αὐδή) sounding like, Theocr. Fist. 9 (in Anth. P. 15. 21).
ἰσᾶχῶς [ἴ], Adv., (ἴσος) in the same number of ways, Arist. Metaph. 4. 1, 2, al.; ἰσ. τιτι in as many ways as, Ib. 9. 2, 9, Eth. N. 1. 6, 3, al.

Ἰσεια [ἴ], ὄν, τὰ, a feast of Isis, Diod. 1. 14, 87.
Ἰσειον [ἴ], τό, a temple of Isis, Plut. 2. 352 A.

ἰσεννύω, (ἐνος) to be of the same age, ἰσεννύουσι Hipp. 638. 42 (as restored by Foëx., from Galen. Lex., for ἴσαι νῦν ἐοῦσαι); Schneid. ἰσεννοῦσαι, in the same sense.

ἰσηγορέω and -έομαι, to speak with the same freedom, LXX (v. l. Sirac. 13. 11), Eccl.

ἰσηγορία, ἰση, ἡ, equal freedom of speech, and, generally, like ἰσονομία, equality, Hdt. 5. 78, Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. 2, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10; ἰσ. καὶ ἐλευθερία Dem. 555. 16; v. μετουσία.

ἰσ-ἡγήγορος, ὄν, enjoying equal freedom of speech, Poll. 6. 174.
ἰσ-ἡλικός, ἡ, ὄν, =sq., Philo in Math. Vett. p. 91.
ἰσ-ἡλιξ, ἴκος, ὄ, ἡ, of the same age with, τιτι Xen. Symp. 8, 1, Com. Anon. 311 b; ἰσ. χρόνος Philo 1. 6.

ἰσηλύσια, τὰ, late form for ἐσηλύσια.
ἰσ-ημερία, ἡ, the equinox, ἰσ. ἐαρινῆ and μετοπωρινῆ or φθινοπωρινῆ Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 16, H. A. 6. 17, 5, cf. Hipp. Acr. 288: v. ἰσαμέριος.

ἰσ-ημερινός, ἡ, ὄν, equinoctial, ἀνατολή, δυσμή Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 3, al., Strabo 71; πυρὸς ἰσ. wheat sown at that time, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 4; ὁ ἰσ. κύκλος the equinoctial line or equator, Plut. 2. 429 F, etc.; ὁ ἰσ. (sub. κύκλος), Ptol.; ἰσ. χρόνοι the degrees of the equator, Id.

ἴσημι, I know: but of the pres. we only find these Dor. forms, ἴσᾶμι Epich. 98 Ahr., Pind. P. 4. 441, Theocr. 5. 119; ἴσης or ἴσας Id. 14. 34; ἴσατι Id. 15. 146; ἴσᾶμεν Pind. N. 7. 21; ἴσατε Periand. ap. Diog. L. 1. 99; ἴσαντι Epich. 26 Ahr., Theocr. 15. 64., 25. 27; 3 pl. subj. ἴσαντι Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 3053; part. dat. ἴσαντι Pind. P. 3. 52.—For other forms which seem to belong to it, as ἴσμεν, ἴδμεν, ἴσθι, ἴσαν, v. sub *εἶδω B. [ἴσ-; but ἴσ- in Theocr. 25. 27.]

ἰσ-ἡρετος, ὄν, with as many oars as, τιτι Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 242.
ἰσᾶρης, ες, =ἴσος, ἰσ. ψῆφοι Eur. I. T. 1472;—Nic. has borrowed this form, making ἴ in Th. 643; ἴ Ib. 788; ἰσ. τιτι Id. ap. Galen. 12. 383 A. (On the term. -ῆρης, v. sub κατήρης.)

ἰσᾶριθμος, ὄν, ποῦτ. for ἰσᾶριθμος.

ἴσθι, κνω, imperat. of οἶδα. II. ἴσθι, be, imperat. of εἶμι.

Ἰσθμία, ὄν, τὰ, v. Ἰσθμίων IV.
Ἰσθμιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to attend the Isthmian games; and proverb. to be unhealthy, Suid., Hesych.* II. (ἰσθμός 1) to drink, Phot.

Ἰσθμιακός, ἡ, ὄν, =Ἰσθμικός (q. v.):—Ἰσθμιακά, τὰ, a kind of garlands, Ar. Fr. 414.

Ἰσθμιάς, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of foreg., Pind. I. 8 (7). 5; αἱ Ἰ. σπονδαί Thuc. 8. 9. II. ἡ Ἰσθμιάς (sc. ἐορτή) the Isthmian festival, Plat. Com. Zeus Κακ. 1. 10; also pl: αἱ Ἰσθμιάδες = τὰ Ἰσθμια, Pind. O. 13, 46: a period of three years, between each celebration of the games, Apollod. 2. 7, 2.

Ἰσθμιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a spectator at the Isthmian games: Ἰσθμιαστᾶί was the title of a play by Aeschylus.

Ἰσθμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the Isthmus, Strabo 378 (v. l. -ιακός), Paus. 5. 2. 1.
Ἰσθμίων, τό, (ἰσθμός) anything belonging to the neck or throat, a necklace, Od. 18. 300: also, a kind of crown or wreath, cf. Ar. Fr. 414. 2.

ἴσθμια, τὰ, the parts about the neck or throat, Hipp. 267. 46, Nic. Al. 191, 628. II. the neck of a bottle, Suid.: the aperture of a well, Phot., Moer.: a big-bellied bottle with a long neck, a Cypr. word in Pamphil. ap. Ath. 472 E, v. Panofka in Nieb. Rhein. Mus. 2, 3. p. 451.

III. an isthmus, Hesych. IV. Ἰσθμια (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, the Isthmian games, holden on the Isthmus of Corinth, Ar. Pax 879; for the time of year when they were held, v. Arnold Thuc. 8. 9, Suid. s. v. Παναθήναια (where Letronne reads for Ἰσθμια, εἰς ἔτη ἰδ').

Ἰσθμιο-νίκης, ὄν, ὁ, a conqueror in the Isthmian games:—Ἰσθμιονίκαί is the title of one set of Pindar's odes.

ἰσθμῖος, α, ὄν, also os, ὄν Eur. Tro. 1098:—of or belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian, Pind. O. 13. 4, Soph. O. T. 940, etc.

ἰσθμο-ειδής, ες, like an isthmus, Peripl. M. Eux. p. 7.
Ἰσθμόθεν, Adv. from the Isthmus, Anth. P. 9. 588.
Ἰσθμόθι, Adv. on the Isthmus, Anth. P. 6. 259.

Ἰσθμοῖ, Adv. on the Isthmus, Pind. O. 13. 139, Lys. 157. 39, Timocr. ap. Plut. Them. 21; also ἐν Ἰσθμοῖ Simon. in Anth. P. 13. 14.

ἰσθμός, οὔ, ὁ (v. sub fin.), a neck, any narrow passage or connexion, Plat. Tim. 69 E: metaph., βίον βραχὺν ἰσθμόν Soph. Fr. 146. II. a neck of land between two seas, an isthmus, ὁ ἰσθμὸς τῆς Χερσονήσου Hdt. 6. 36; τοῦ Ἄθω Id. 7. 22; Κιμμερικὸς Aesch. Pr. 729; ὁ ἰ. τῆς Παλλήνης Thuc. 1. 56; ὁ τῶν Λευκαδίων I. Id. 3. 81. 2. ὁ Ἰσθμός (alone) was the Isthmus of Corinth, Pind., etc.; used also as fem. in Pind. O. 7. 148., 8. 64, Hdt. 8. 40, etc.; the dat. Ἰσθμῷ is used as Adv., as well as Ἰσθμοῖ (q. v.), Thuc. 5. 18, Anth. P. 13. 15; cf. Πυθοῖ, Ὀλυμπίασι. 3. in Dion. P. 20, a long narrow ridge, with the sea only on one side. (From εἶμι, ἴσμα (cf. εἰσίθη), cf. δυσμή, θυμή from δύω.)

ἰσθμώδης, ες, =ἰσθμοειδής, Thuc. 7. 26.
Ἰσιᾶκός [ἴ], ἡ, ὄν, of or for Isis; as Subst., a priest of Isis, Diosc. 3. 27, Plut. 2. 352 B:—fem. Ἰσιᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, Jac. Anth. P. p. 96.

ἰσᾶκίον [ἴ], τό, or ἰσᾶκος, ὄ, a dish of meat minced very small, formed from Lat. insicium, Ath. 376 D, cf. Anth. P. 11. 212.

Ἰσις, ἡ, gen. Ἰσιδος Ion. Ἰσιος, dat. Ἰσι, acc. Ἰσιω:—Isis, an Egypt. goddess, answering to the Greek Demeter, Hdt. 2. 41, 59, 156; but identified with Io by Call. Ep. 60, Apollod. 2. 1, 3. II. as Appellat., 1. a plant, Galen.: another plant was called Ἰσιδος τρίχες, Plut. 2. 939 D, cf. Plin. H. N. 13. 52. 2. a plaster, Galen.

ἰσκαί, ὄν, αἱ, a kind of fungus growing on oaks and walnut-trees, used, like the modern moxa, as a cautery, Paul. Aeg. 6. 49, where Adams quotes Aëtius as stating that it is the medullary part of walnut-wood.

ἰσκει, ἰσκειν, ποῦτ. for ἐννεπεν or ἐνισπεν, he said, he spake, Od. 22. 31 (if the passage be not spurious), and often in Alex. Poets, as Ap. Rh. 2. 240., 3. 396, etc.; in Od. 19. 203, Eust. and the Schol. explain it by εἰκαζεν; 1st pers. ἴσκον in Theocr. 22. 167; part. ἴσκων Lyc. 574. (For the Root, v. sub ἔσπον.)

ἰσκλος, ὄ, v. ἕσκλος.

ἴσκω, a shortened form of ἐἴσκω, to make like, τιτι τι, e. g. φωνὴν ἴσκουσ' ἀλόχοισιν (for φωνὴν φωνῆ ἀλόχων) she made her voice like (the voice of) their wives, Od. 4. 279; ἴσκει ψεύδεα πολλὰ λέγων ἐτύμοισιν ὁμοῖα speaking many lies he made them like truths, i. e. seemed to speak truth, 19. 203. II. to think like, ἐμὲ σοὶ ἴσκοντες thinking me like (i. e. taking me for) you, Il. 16. 41; σὲ τῷ ἴσκοντες 11. 798: absol., ἴσκειν ἕκαστος ἀνὴρ every one raised an image in his mind, i. e. took false for real, Od. 22. 31. 2. to deem, suppose, c. acc. ct inf., Simon. in Anth. append. 80.

ἴσμα, τό, (ἴζω) a foundation, seat, Lyc. 731.
ἴσμη, ἡ, (οἶδα, ἴσμεν) knowledge, Hesych.

ἰσο-βάθης, ες, of equal depth, Oribas. p. 90. 26 Cocch.
ἰσοβαρέω, to be of equal weight, Schol. Il. 17. 742.

ἰσο-βάρης, ες, of equal weight, Arist. Cael. 1. 6, 8., 4. 2, 7, etc.
ἰσο-βασίλευς, ἔως, ὄ, ἡ, equal to a king, Plut. Alex. 39.

ἰσό-βουιος, ὄν, (βοῦς) worth an ox, Hesych. s. v. ἀντίβουιος. II. ἰσόβουιον, τό, a poppy-like flower, Hesych.

ἰσό-βρυον, τό, a plant like βρύον, Diosc. 3. 49.
ἰσό-γαίος, ὄν, like land, Luc. Ner. 5; Att. -γεως, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 3.

ἰσο-γενής, ες, equal in kind, Cyrill.
ἰσο-γλῶχιν, ἴγος, ὄ, ἡ, equiangular, Nonn. D. 6. 23.

ἰσογονιμῶ, to be of like sentiments with, τιτι Cyrill.
ἰσο-γνώμων, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, of like sentiments, Id.

ἰσο-γόνια, ἡ, equality of kind, Plat. Menex. 239 A, Dio C. 52. 4.
ἰσό-γράφος or ἰσογράφος, ὄν, writing like: metaph., ἰσ. τέττιξιν musical as the cicada, of Plato, Timo ap. Diog. L. 3. 7:—ἰσογραφῆ, ἡ, name of a work by Antisthenes, Diog. L. 6. 15.

ἰσο-γώνιος, ὄν, equiangular, τρίγωνα Arist. Metaph. 9. 3, 3.

ισο-δαίμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, godlike, Aesch. Pers. 633. II. equal in fortune or happiness, *ισ. βασιλεύσι* Pind. N. 4. 136.
 ισο-δαίτης, *ov*, δ, (*δαίω*) dividing equally, giving to all alike, epith. of Bacchus and Pluto, Plut. 2. 389 A, Hesych., Harp.; v. Lob. Aglaoph. 622. II. as Subst. a carver, Luc. Ep. Saturn. 32, 36.
 ισο-δένδρος, *ov*, equal to a tree, *ισοδένδρον τέκμαρ αἰώνος* Pind. Fr. 146.
 ισο-δίαυτος, *ov*, living on an equal footing, *πρὸς τινα* with one, Thuc. 1. 6; *τινι* Luc. Bis Acc. 33.
 ισο-διάστατος, *ov*, at equal distance, Nicomach. Arithm. 128, Eust. Opusc. 313. 75.
 ισο-δομος, *ov*, of walls, built in equal courses, opp. to *ψευδισύδομος*, built in unequal courses, Plin. 36. 51, Vitruv. 2. 8. § 33.
 ισο-δουλος, *ov*, like a slave, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 132, Basil.
 ισοδρομέω, to keep pace with, *τινι* Arist. Probl. 16. 3; *ισοδρομεύσα χελιδόσι* (Ion. part.) Nic. Th. 105. 2. metaph. to concur with, *τινι* Arist. H. A. 10. 5, 3; *πρὸς τι* Ib. 2; *τοῖς οὐρανίοις ἔργοις* Longin. 15. 9: absol. to be concurrent, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, 19.
 ισο-δρόμος, *ov*, running equally, keeping pace with, *τινι* Tim. Locr. 96 E, Plat. Tim. 38 D; *τινός* Arist. Mund. 6, 18: absol., *ισ. μήκος* a course of equal length, Anth. P. 7. 212. II. ἡ *ισοδρόμη* Μήτηρ, i. e. Cybelé, Strabo 440.
 ισοδυνάμειω, to have equal power, *πρὸς τι* Polyb. 2. 56, 2.
 ισοδυνάμεια, ἡ, equal force or power, Tim. Locr. 95 B.
 ισο-δύναμος, *ov*, equal in power, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 135. Adv. -*ως*, Eust. 72. 33.
 ισο-εκής, *es*, equal in weight, Nic. Th. 41, 44.
 ισο-επής, *es*, speaking equally, Cyrill.
 ισο-επίπεδος, equal in plane surface, Iambl. ad Nicom. Ar. 131 B.
 ισο-έτηρος, *ov*, equal in years, Nonn. D. 21. 175.
 ισο-ετής, *es*, = foreg., Apollon. Lex. s. v. *οἰέτεας*. II. *ισοετές*, *τό*, an evergreen plant, Plin. 25. 102.
 ισο-ευρής, *es*, equal in breadth, Phot.
 ισοζυγέω, to make equal in weight, Nic. Th. 908.
 ισο-ζυγής, *es*, evenly balanced: equal, Anth. P. 10. 16.
 ισο-ζυγος, *ov*, and *ισόζυξ*, gen. *ζυγος*, δ, ἡ, = foreg., Nonn. Jo. 5. 85.
 ισο-θάνατος, *ov*, like death, Soph. Fr. 329; = *οὐκ ἀνεκτος*, Poll. 6. 174.
 ισοθεία, ἡ, equality to God, Eccl.
 ισο-θεος, *ov*, equal to the gods, godlike, epith. of eminent heroes, Il. 2. 565, Od. 1. 324, etc.; in Trag. esp. of kings, Pors. ap. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 81, cf. 856, Soph. Ant. 836; so Plat. Phaedr. 255 A, Isocr. 15 D, etc.; Com. metapl., *νομίσαι τ' ἰσθεον τὴν ἔγχελυν* Antiph. Λυκ. 1. 2. of things, *ισ. τυραννίς* Eur. Tro. 1169; *δόξα* Isocr. 111 D; *τιμαί* Polyb. 10. 10, 11; *τιμαί* C. I. 1535. 4; *διάνοιαι* 4699. 21. [*ισ-* in Hom. and in lyr. passages of Trag., v. *ἴσος*.]
 ισοθεῶ, to make equal to the gods, Aesop. 110 Schneid.
 ισο-θροος, *ov*, sounding like, Ἠχώ Nonn. D. 36. 473.
 ισο-θύμος, *ov*, equal in spirit, Schol. Il. 7. 295.
 ισο-καινος, *ov*, as good as new, Hesych. s. v. *ἀντίκαινον*.
 ισο-κάμπανος, *ov*, equal to a stater, Schol. Od. 4. 129: cf. *κάμπανος*.
 ισο-κατάληκτος, *ov*, ending alike, Eust. 1839. 43.
 ισο-κέλευθος, *ov*, walking alike, keeping up with, Nonn. D. 48. 286: metaph. common, *εὐχος* Greg. Naz.
 ισο-κέφαλος, *ov*, like-headed, f. l. Ibyc. 14 for *ισόπαλος*.
 ισο-κινδύνος, *ov*, equal to the danger or risk, a match for it, Thuc. 6. 34, Dio C. 41. 55.
 ισο-κιννάμωμος, *ov*, like cinnamon, of cassia, Plin. 12. 43.
 ισο-κλής, *es*, equal in glory, Eccl.
 ισοκληρία, ἡ, equality of property, Eust. Opusc. 146. 36.
 ισο-κληρονόμος, *ov*, inheriting equally, Walz Rhett. 4. 169.
 ισο-κληρος, *ov*, equal in property, Plut. Lycurg. 8.
 ισο-κλινής, *es*, evenly balanced, Arist. Mund. 6, 36.
 ισο-κοίλος, *ov*, equally hollow throughout, αὐλός Plut. 2. 1021 A.
 ισο-κόρυφος, *ov*, equally high or eminent, πόλεις Dion. H. 3. 9.
 ισο-κράτης, *es*, equally mixed, prob. l. Hipp. 474. 4; vulg. *ισοκρατεῖ*.
 ισο-κραιρος, *ov*, with equal horns, Nonn. D. 27. 24.
 ισο-κράς, δ, ἡ, = *ισοκραής*, Arcad. 193. 15.
 ισοκράτεια, ἡ, v. l. for *ισοκρατία*.
 Ἴσοκράτειος, *ov*, of or concerning Isocrates, Dion. H. de Isocr. 20.
 ισοκράτέω, to be equivalent, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 81, Galen.
 ισο-κράτης, *es*, of equal might or power, possessing equal rights with others, *ισοκρατεῖς* . . *αἱ γυναῖκες τοῖσι ἀνδράσι* Hdt. 4. 26; *ισ. καὶ ἰσότημοι* Plut. 2. 827 B:—generally, equal, Arist. Probl. 26. 26, 3. Adv. -*τως*, Philo 1. 198.
 ισο-κράτεια, ἡ, equality of strength or power, Tim. Locr. 95 C. 2. in Hdt. 5. 92, 1, = *ισονομία*, equality of power and rights, opp. to *τυραννίς*.
 ισο-κράτος, *ov*, = *ισοκραής*, Medic.
 ισο-κριθος, *ov*, equal to barley in price, Polyb. 2. 15, 1.
 ισο-κτίτος, *ov*, (*κτίζω*) made alike, Hesych., Phot.
 ισο-κτύπος, *ov*, sounding like, *τινι* Nonn. D. 27. 92.
 ισο-κύκλος, *ov*, equally round, Philox. 2. 10.
 ισοκωλία, ἡ, equality of limbs or clauses, cited from Hermog.
 ισο-κωλος, *ov*, of equal members or clauses, Arist. Top. 6. 11, 2: *τὸ ἰσ. α sentence consisting of equal clauses*, Dem. Phal. § 25, cf. Diod. 12. 53, Plut. 2. 350 E, cf. Ath. 187 C. 2. of equal magnitude, *χορδαί* Nicom. in Mus. Vett. p. 11.
 ισο-λεξία, ἡ, likeness of words, Walz Rhett. 6. 328.
 ισο-λεχής, *es*, with the same bed, Apoll. Lex. Hom. p. 2.
 ισολογέω, to speak freely with, *τινι* Schol. Eur. Hipp. 702.
 ισο-λογία, ἡ, = *ισηγορία*, Polyb. 26. 3, 9., 31. 7, 16.
 ισο-ολύμπιος, *ov*, like the gods, Philo 2. 567. II. like the Olympic games, C. I. 4472. 13; cf. *ισάκτιος*.

ισό-λύρος, *ov*, like the lyre, Schol. Soph. Tr. 645.
 ισο-μάτωρ, Dor. for -*μήτωρ*, δ, ἡ, like one's mother, Theocr. 8. 14.
 ισο-μάχος, *ov*, equal in the fight, Dion. H. 3. 52, Diod. 17. 83; *φάλαγγ* *ισ.* Xen. Ages. 2, 9 (as Leuncl. for *ισόμαλος*; al. *ισόπαλος*).
 ισο-μεγέθης, *es*, equal in size, Xen. Cyn. 5, 29, Polyb. 10. 44, 2. Adv. -*θως*, Aristid. Quint. 123.
 ισο-μερής, *es*, = *ισόμοιρος*, Ath. 143 E. Adv. -*ως*, Greg. Nyss.
 ισο-μέτρητος, *ov*, of equal measure, commensurate, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D, Arist. Fr. 377; *τινι* with one, Dio C. 59. 11. Adv. -*τως*, Theod. Metoch.
 ισομετρία, ἡ, equality of measure, Arist. Fr. 43.
 ισο-μέτρος, *ov*, = *ισομέτρητος*, Ephipp. Ναυαγ. 1. Adv. -*ως*, Cyrill.
 ισο-μέτωπος, *ov*, with equal forehead or front, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 16.
 ισο-μήκης, *es*, equal in length, Plat. Rep. 546 C, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 14; *τινι* Strabo 400, etc.
 ισο-μιλήσιος, α, *ov*, of Milesian fashion, *ἱμάτιον* Diod. 12. 21.
 ισομοιρέω, to have an equal share, Thuc. 6. 39, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 17; *τινός* of a thing, Isac. 35. 9, Dem. 1172. 27; *τινός* πρὸς τινα or *τινι* of a thing with another, Thuc. 6. 16, cf. Isocr. 90 A, Dion. H. 6. 66.
 ισομοιρία, Ion. -*λη*, ἡ, an equal share or partnership, *τινός* in a thing, Thuc. 7. 75: of climates, temperateness, Hipp. Aër. 288. 2. = *ισονομία*, Nymphod. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 337, Dio C. 52. 4.
 ισόμοιρος, *ov*, (*μοῖρα*) sharing equally or alike, c. gen. *τεῖ*, πάντων Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 12, etc.; c. dat., *τιμαίς ἰσόμοιρον ἔθηκεν τὰν ὑμόλεκτρον ἥρωσιν* C. I. 2439:—*ισόμοιρον*, *τό*, an equal portion, Nic. Th. 592. 2. coextensive, *σκότω φάος ἰσόμοιρον* [where the *ι* led Erf. to restore *ἀντίμοιρον*, regarding *ισόμοιρον* as a gloss, v. *ἴσος* sub fin.] Aesch. Cho. 319; *ισόμοιρα* . . *ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ φῶς καὶ σκότος* Diog. L. 8. 26; *ᾧ φάος ἀγνόν καὶ γῆς ἰσόμοιρ' ἀήρ* earth's equal partner air (the one being coextensive in surface with the other), Soph. El. 87 (cf. Hes. Th. 126, Γαῖα . . *ἐγγείνατο ἴσον ἑαυτῇ Οὐρανόν*). Adv. -*ως*, Eust. 161. 20.
 ισο-μορος, *ov*, = *ισόμοιρος*, used by Poseidon of himself as *ισόμορος* with Zeus, Il. 15. 209: generally, like, *τινι* Anth. P. 6. 206: *ισόμορον* an equal portion, Nic. Th. 105, Androm. ap. Galen. 14. 41. [*ισ-*, v. *ἴσος* sub fin.]
 ισο-όνειρος, *ov*, dream-like, empty, Aesch. Pr. 549 [where the *ι* led Reisig to restore *ἀντόνειρος*, v. *ἴσος* sub fin.].
 ισο-νεκός, *ov*, δ, ἡ, dying equally or alike, Eur. Or. 200, ubi v. Schol.
 ισο-νέμητος, *ov*, equally distributed, Greg. Naz.
 ισο-νοέω, to understand in like manner, cited from Jo. Chrys.
 ισονομέομαι, Pass. to have equal rights, *μετά τινος* Thuc. 6. 38.
 ισονομία, Ion. -*λη*, ἡ, an equal distribution, equal proportion, equilibrium, Alcmaeon ap. Stob. 542. 30, Tim. Locr. 99 B, Epicur. ap. Cic. N. D. 1. 19. II. equality of rights, the equality of a Greek democracy, Hdt. 3. 80, 142; *ισ. ποιεῖν* Id. 5. 37, cf. Thuc. 4. 78; *ισ. πολιτική* Id. 3. 82; *ισ. ἐν γυναιξὶ πρὸς ἀνδρας καὶ ἀνδράσι πρὸς γυναῖκας* Plat. Rep. 563 B.
 ισονομικός, ἡ, *όν*, devoted to equality, *ἀνὴρ* Plat. Rep. 561 E.
 ισο-νομος, *ov*, of states, where all have equal rights, *ισονόμους τ' Ἀθήνας ἐποίησάτην* Scol. Gr. 1 Bgk.; *δίκαιος καὶ ἰσ. πολιτεία* Ep. Plat. 326 D; *ἐν ἰσονόμῳ πολιτεύειν* App. Civ. 1. 15; *ζῶον ἰσ. θεῶ* M. Ant. 8. 2.
 ισο-ξύλος, *ov*, like wood, Hesych. s. v. *ὄξυλον*.
 ισο-παις, δ, ἡ, like a child, as of a child, *ισχύς* Aesch. Ag. 74.
 ισο-πάλαιστος, *ov*, a span long, Anth. P. 6. 287. [*ι* . . *ᾶ*]
 ισοπαλέω, to be a match for, Eccl.
 ισο-πάλης, *es*, equal in the struggle, well-matched, *μαχομένων* . . *καὶ γενομένων ἰσοπαλέων* Hdt. 1. 82, cf. 5. 49. 2. generally, equivalent, equal, Parmenid. 104, Thuc. 2. 39; *πλήθει ἰσ. τοῖς* Id. 4. 94; *νύξ ἰσ. ἡματι* Anth. P. 9. 384, 18, cf. Orph. Arg. 1017:—Adv. -*ως*, Schol. Arat.
 ισο-πάλος, *ov*, = foreg., Luc. Navig. 36, Dio C. 40. 42, Poll. 3. 149., 5. 157, Hesych.; cf. *ισοκέφαλος*, *ισόμαχος*.
 ισο-πάχης, *es*, equal in thickness, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 23, Theophr. H. P. 3. 5, 6.
 ισο-πέδον, *τό*, level ground, a flat, Il. 13. 142, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 5; *φυλάττειν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἰσοπέδου ἑαυτὴν* Luc. Imag. 21.
 ισο-πέδος, *ov*, of even surface, level, flat, *ἐξ ἰσοπέδου χωρίου* Hipp. V. C. 902, cf. Luc. Hipp. 4; *ισ. χρώματα* laid on flat, opp. to *κοῖλα*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 49. 2. c. dat. level or even with, *χοῦν ποιῆσαι τῇ ἄλλῃ γῇ ἰσοπέδον* Hdt. 4. 201, cf. Diod. 19. 94.
 ισο-πέλεθρος, *ov*, of the same number of πλέθρα, Hesych.
 ισο-πενθής, *es*, in equal distress, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 783.
 ισο-πέραστος, *ov*, equally bounded, Schol. Od. 1. 98.
 ισο-περιμέτρητος, *ov*, = sq., Justin. M.
 ισο-περίμετρος, *ov*, of equal perimeter, Synes. 71 C, Procl.
 ισο-πετής, *es*, flying with equal speed, Schol. Eur. Or. 321.
 ισο-πέτρος, *ov*, like a rock, Schol. Soph. O. C. 192.
 ισο-πηχυσ, *ov*, of the same number of cubits, Opp. H. 1. 213.
 ισο-πλαστος, *ov*, = *ἀντίπλαστος*, Hesych. sub h. v.
 ισο-πλάτης, *es*, equal in breadth, Arist. Occ. 1. 6, 9, Archimel. ap. Ath. 209 C; *ἄρτος ἰσ.* Ath. 128 D (vulg. -*πλατυς*), cf. Anth. P. app. 15; c. dat., *ισ. τῷ τείχει* Thuc. 3. 21.
 ισο-πλάτων, *ωνος*, δ, another Plato, Anth. P. 11. 354. [*ι* . . *ᾶ*]
 ισο-πλευρος, *ov*, equilateral, *τρίγωνον* Plat. Tim. 54 A, E; *ἐπίπεδον* Ib. 55 E. II. of numbers, square, opp. to *ἑτερομήκης*, Id. Theaet. 147 E, Arist. An. Post. 1. 4, 3.
 ισο-πληγής, *es*, of equal beats, Mus. Vett.
 ισο-πληθής, *es*, equal in number or quantity, *ἡῆρ* Hipp. 462. 48; *ἰππεῖς* Xen. Ages. 2, 9; *τινι* to a person or thing, Thuc. 6. 37. 2. equal in magnitude, Eucl.:—Adv. -*θως*, Id. 12. 5.
 ισοπολιτεία, ἡ, equality of civic rights, Arist. Fr. 537; granted to individuals, *εἴμεν αὐτῷ ἰσοπολιτείαν* Inscr. Bocot. in C. I. 1567, cf. 1772-3. 2. esp. a treaty between two states for a reciprocity of such rights, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 190., 2558, Polyb. 16. 26, 9, etc.;

Αεβαδεῦσιν ἔστιν ἰσ. πρὸς Ἀρκάδας Plut. 2. 300 A; so, αἱ ἰσοπολίτιδες πόλεις cities that had entered into such a treaty, C. I. 4040 II. 16; hence of the Roman municipia, App. Civ. 1. 10:—cf. Niebuhr R. H. 2. note 101. ἰσο-πολίτης [λί], ον, ὁ, a citizen with equal rights, ἰσ. ποιῆν τινα τοῖς ἀγγέλοις Eccl. 2. one who had a reciprocity of rights, a citizen of one of the municipia of Rome, Dion. H. 8. 76, Joseph. A. J. 12. 1, etc.; cf. ἰσοπολιτεία.

ἰσο-πραξία, ἡ, a faring equally, like condition, Eust. 662. 35. ἰσό-πρεσβυς, υ, like an old man, Aesch. Ag. 78. ἰσό-πτερος, ον, swift as flight, Schol. Aesch. Ag. 276. ἰσό-πτωτος, ον, (πτῶσις) with like cases, Apollon. Pron. 375 B. ἰσό-πυργος, ον, like a lower, Hesychn. s. v. ἀντίπυργος. ἰσό-πυρον, τό, a plant, perhaps a kind of corydalis, (acc. to others, *menyanthes* or *hog-bean*.) Sprengel Diosc. 4. 121. ἰσορρεπής [ῖ], ἔς, = ἰσώρροπος, Nic. Th. 646, Poëta de Herb. 98. ἰσορροπέω, to be equally balanced, be in equipoise, Plat. Tim. 52 E, Legg. 733 D, 794 E; τινι with .., Polyb. 1. 11, 1. ἰσορροπή, ἡ, equipoise, equal inclination, Greg. Nyss. ἰσορρόπησις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Hero in Math. Vett. p. 153. ἰσορροπία, ἡ, equipoise, equilibrium, Plat. Phaedo 109 A. ἰσορροπικά, τά, a work on equilibrium by Archimed. ἰσώρροπος, ον, (ῥοπή) equally balanced, in equipoise, of the balance, Plat. Phaedo 109 A, Polit. 270 A, etc.; τάλαντα βρίσας οὐκ ἰσορρόπων τύχη Aesch. Pers. 346; ἰσάντες τὸν πῆχυν τοῦ ζυγοῦ ἰσ. C. I. 123. 32. 2. generally, in equipoise, well-balanced, ἰσ. αὐτὸς ἑαυτῷ of a man with his legs of the same length, Hipp. Fract. 765; of a nose, flattened, but not awry, Id. Art. 803; of a bone, cylindrical, Ib. 800; δέρμα ἰσ., opp. to περιρρεπής, Ib. 817; ἰσ. δγῶν evenly balanced (cf. Shaksp. 'so equal is the poise of this fell war'), Eur. Supp. 706; μάχη Thuc. 1. 105; δύναμις Plat. Tim. 52 E; βίος Id. Legg. 733 C; τιμή Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 7:—c. dat., τὸ γένος τὸ Ἀττικὸν ἔδν ἰσ. τῷ ἐωτῶν being equally matched with their own, Hdt. 5. 91; ἰσ. Ῥωμαίοις Hdn. 6. 7; ἰσ. καταστήναι τινι C. I. 2059. 18; ἰσώρρ. ὁ λόγος τῶν ἔργων in precise equipoise with .., Thuc. 2. 42; so, ἰσ. πρὸς τι Hdn. 6. 3. II. Adv., ἰσορρόπως ἀφιέναι Hipp. Art. 808; πορεύεσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 247 B; δγωνίζεσθαι Dio C. 41. 61. ἴσος, η, ον, Ep. ἴσος and ἔϊσος: (v. sub fin.):—equal to, the same as, in appearance, size, strength or number, and sometimes much like ὅμοιος, like, mostly c. dat., κύματα ἴσα ὄρεσιν Od. 3. 290; ἴσος ἀναύδω 10. 378, etc.;—yet often used absol., ἴσων .. βίην καὶ κῶδος 11. 7. 205; ἴσων θυμὸν ἔχειν to have (or be of) like mind, 13. 704., 17. 720: so in neut. as Adv., ἴσων ἐμοὶ φρονέουσα 15. 50; θεοῖσιν ἴσ' ἔθελε φρονέειν 5. 441, cf. 21. 315, etc.:—also, ἴσων δωμάτων an equal share of .., Eur. Phoen. 550 (but the construct. c. gen. pro dat., as in ὅμοιος and Lat. *similis*, is very dub., v. Thom. M. p. 649):—ἴσος τινὶ τὸ μέγαθος, ἕψος Hdt. 2. 32, 124; τὸ μῆκος, τὸ πλάτος Xen. An. 5. 4, 32; ἀριθμὸν Eur. Supp. 662; ἴσα τὸν ἀρ. Plat. Rep. 441 C:—the dat. is often put in an elliptic mode of speaking, where the real object of comparison is omitted, and the subject or person possessing it substituted, οὐ μὲν σοί ποτε ἴσων ἔχω γέρας (i. e. τῷ σῷ γέραϊ) 11. 1. 163; τοῖσδ' ἴσαι ναῦς (i. e. ταῖς τῶνδε) Eur. I. A. 262; ἴσα τοῖς νῦν στρατηγοῖς ἀγαθά Dem. 172. 17; cf. ὅμοιος B. 2:—after Hom., foll. by a relative word, ἐμοὶ ἴσων .., ὅσονπερ ὑμῖν the same to me as to you, Ar. Eccl. 173; τὰ ἐκεῖ ἴσα, ὡπερ τὰ ἐνθάδε Lys. 155. 15; τὰ ἴσα ὅσαπερ .., Lex ap. Dem. 634. 14, v. infr. IV. 1. 2. the word is often repeated to denote equal relations, ἴσα πρὸς ἴσα 'measure for measure,' Wess. Hdt. 1. 2; ἴσαι πρὸς ἴσους Soph. Ant. 142; ἴσους ἴσοισι .. ἀντιθεῖς Eur. Phoen. 750; ἴσα ἀντὶ ἴσων λαμβάνειν, ἐκδοῦναι Plat. Legg. 774 C; so, of the mixture of wine with water, ἴσος οἶνος ἴσῳ ὕδατι κεκραμένος, Comici ap. Ath. 426 B, 473 C; κύλικος ἴσων ἴσῳ κεκραμένης (where ἴσων is adverbial), Ar. Pl. 1132; so, εἰδύναι γάλα καὶ οἶνον πίνειν ἴσων ἴσῳ Hipp. 1040 D; metaph., μηδὲν ἴσων ἴσῳ φέρων not mixing half and half, i. e. not giving tit for tat, Ar. Ach. 354, ubi v. Elmsl. 3. of persons, βούλεται ἡ πόλις ἐξ ἴσων εἶναι καὶ ὁμοίων Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 8. II. equally divided or distributed, equal, ἴση μοῖρα 11. 9. 318; also ἴση alone, one's equal share, Od. 9. 42 (cf. εἶσος 1); τὴν ἴσην ἔχων Cratin. Ὄρ. 4; οὐ μὴν ἴσην ἔτισεν (sc. τίσιν) Soph. O. T. 810; ἄχρι τῆς ἴσης up to the point of equality, Dem. 61. 15:—τὰ ἴσα, an equal share, fair measure, τὰ ἴσα νέμειν Hdt. 6. 11; τῶν ἴσων τυγχάνειν τινί, opp. to πλεονεκτεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 20; προστυχεῖν τῶν ἴσων to obtain fair terms, Soph. Ph. 552:—ἴσαι (sc. ψῆφοι) votes equally divided, Ar. Ran. 685. 2. at Athens, of the equal division of all civic rights, ἴση καὶ ἔννομος πολιτεία Aeschin. 1. 25; τὴν πολιτείαν ἰσαίτεραν καθίσταται Thuc. 8. 89; ὡς τῆς πολιτείας ἰσομένης ἐν τοῖς ἴσοις καὶ ὁμοίοις Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 45; cf. 7. 1, 1; ἐπὶ ποίας ἴσης καὶ δικαίας προφάσεως; Dem. 320. 14:—τὰ ἴσα, equal rights, equality, often joined with τὰ ὅμοια or τὰ δίκαια, as, τῶν ἴσων καὶ τῶν δικαίων ἕκαστος ἡγείται ἑαυτῷ μετεῖναι ἐν τῇ δημοκρατίᾳ Dem. 536. 12; οὐ μέτεστι τῶν ἴσων καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων πρὸς τοὺς πλουσίους Id. 551. 11; τῶν ἴσων μετεῖχε τοῖς ἄλλοις Id. 545. 27:—also, ἡ ἴση καὶ δμοία (sc. δίκη), τῆς ἴσης καὶ ὁμοίας μετέχειν Thuc. 4. 105; ἐπ' ἴση τε καὶ ὁμοίῳ on fair and equal terms, Hdt. 9. 7, cf. Thuc. 1. 145; ἐπὶ τῇ ἴση καὶ δμοίᾳ Id. 1. 27, cf. C. I. 3137. 44. 3. of persons, fair, impartial, Soph. Ph. 685, cf. O. T. 677; ἴσος δικαστής Plat. Legg. 957 C; ἴσοι καὶ κοινοὶ ἀκροαταὶ Dem. 844. 8, cf. 227. 23., 1274. 10; ἴσων καὶ κοινὸν δικαστήριον Dem. 85. 25; κοινοὺς μὲν .., ἴσους δὲ μή Plat. Gorg. 337 A; ἴσος ἴσθι κρίνων Menand. Μονοστ. 266, cf. 257; κριτῆς ἴσος καὶ δίκαιος Polyb. 25. 5, 3, etc. 4. ἡ ἴση φρουρά the regular garrison (ἡ τεταγμένη Schol.), Thuc. 7. 27. III. of ground, even, level, flat, Lat. *aequus*, eis τὸ ἴσων καταβαίνειν, of an army, Lat. *in aequum descendere*, Xen. An. 4. 6, 18:—

but, ἐν ἴσῳ προσιέναι to advance with even step, Ib. 1. 8, 11; eis τὸ ἴσων καθίστασθαι τινι to meet any one on fair ground, Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 28; δι' ἴσων at equal distance, Plat. Rep. 617 B. IV. Adv., ἴσως, v. sub voc.:—but there are many other adverbial forms, 1. neut. sing. and pl. from Hom. downwds. (v. sub init.), ἴσων .. ἀπήχθετο Κηρὶ μελαίνῃ even as Death, 11. 3. 454; ἴσων ἐμοὶ βασιλευε be king like me, 9. 616; ἴσων γὰρ σε θεῶ τίσουσιν Ἀχαιοὶ Ib. 603; ἴσων ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ 18. 82; τὸν .. ἴσα θεῶ .. εἰσορόωσιν Od. 15. 520; ἴσα φίλοισι τέκεσσιν 11. 5. 71, cf. 13. 176, Od. 1. 432, 11. 304, etc.:—so later, absol. alike, δέιλαιε τοῦ νοῦ τῆς τε συμφορᾶς ἴσων Soph. O. T. 1347, cf. Hdt. 8. 132; c. dat., ἴσων ναοῖς θεῶν Eur. Hel. 801; ἴσων τῷ πρὶν equally as before, Eur. Hipp. 302 (vulg. τῶν πρὶν); ἴσα τοῖς πάνυ Dio C. Exc. Peiresc. 77. 2; often followed by καί, ἴσα καί .. like as, as if, Lat. *aeque ac*, Soph. O. T. 1187, cf. Eur. El. 994, Thuc. 3. 14; also, ἴσων ὡς .., Eur. Ion 1363; ὡπερ .., Soph. El. 532; ὡστε .., Eur. Or. 882; ἄτε .., Id. H. F. 667; ὅσονπερ .., Dem. 191. 3. 2. with Preps.:—ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης, equally, Lat. *ex aequo*, Thuc. 1. 15., 3. 40; ἀπ' ἴσης εἶναι Dem. 179. 21:—ἐν ἴσῳ equally, Thuc. 2. 53; ἐν ἴσῳ ἐστὶ it matters not, Eur. I. A. 1199; ἐν ἴσῳ ἐστὶ καὶ εἰ .., Thuc. 2. 60; ἐν τῷ ἴσῳ εἶναι Id. 4. 10, cf. 65:—ἐξ ἴσης Plat. Legg. 860 E; more often ἐξ ἴσων, Hdt. 7. 135, Soph. O. T. 563, etc.; ἐξ ἴσων τινί Id. Ant. 516, 644, Antipho 129. 26; ἐξ ἴσων καὶ .. Soph. O. C. 254, ὡς .. Id. O. T. 61; οἱ ἐξ ἴσων persons of equal station, Plat. Legg. 777 D, 919 D; ὁ ἐξ ἴσων κίνδυνος Polyb. 9. 4, 4; ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου γίνεσθαι τινι Thuc. 2. 3; ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου μάχεσθαι Lat. *aequo Marte pugnare*, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 16; ἐξ ἴσων πολεμεῖν Dem. 101. 21:—ἐπὶ ἴσης, later ἐπίσης, ἐπὶ ἴσης διαφέρειν τὸν πόλεμον Hdt. 1. 74, cf. 7. 50, 1, Soph. El. 1061, etc.; also, ἐπ' ἴσου Polyb. 1. 18, 10; ἐπ' ἴσων Dem. 261. 26, etc.; v. supr. II. 2:—κατὰ ἴσα, ἐπὶ ἴσα 11. 11. 336., 12. 436 (v. sub τείνω), of an undecided battle. V. Att. Comp. ἰσαίτερος Eur. Supp. 441, Thuc. 8. 89, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 14. (The word had the digamma, as appears from the Homeric usage, and from the form *ἔφισος*, and *φισοτελία* appears in Boeot. Inscr., C. I. 1562-3; cf. Skt. *vishu* (*aeque*), *vishuvam* (*aequinoctium*).) [From the gloss. of Hesych., γισγόν (i. e. *φισγόν*): ἴσων, it seems that orig. there was a second F after φισ-; and this may account for the fact that ι is always long in Hom. and Hes., excepting in Op. 750 (a dub. passage); so also late Ep., though these Poets do not scruple to use ι when needful, v. Call. Dian. 53, 211, 253, etc.; and sometimes even use both quantities in one line, ἔχοισαν ἴσων κάτω ἴσων ἄνωθεν Theocr. 8. 19; πρέσβυν ἴσων κούροις, ἴσων ἀδύνατα κόραις cited from Anth.:—ι also in old Att., Solon 15 (5). 1:—but as the F fell out of use, ι became short, as first in Theogn. 678, always in Pind. (save in the compd. *ισοδαίμων*), and always Att. (for in Aesch. Fr. 214, εἴ μοι γένοιτο φᾶρος ἴσων οὐρανῷ, Herm. restores οἶον), except that in the Homeric epithet *ἰσόθεος* the Trag. made ι in dactylic verses, just as they made ā in *ἀθάνατος*, etc., Aesch. Pers. 80, Soph. Ant. 836, Eur. Tro. 1169, I. A. 626:—ι in *ἰσόμενος*, *ἰσύνειρος* is questionable, v. sub vocc.] ἰσοσθένεια, ἡ, equivalence, equipollence, Diog. L. 9. 73. ἰσοσθενέω, to be in equal force, Galen. ἰσο-σθενής, ἔς, equal in force, equipollent, πενίαν ἰσ. πλούτῳ ποιῆν cited from Democr.; δδάμαντος ἰσ. ἄσπ. Opp. H. 2. 466; ἐκ τρυτάνης ἰσ. Clem. Al. 141. ἰσοσθενία, ἡ, = ἰσοσθένεια, Clem. Al. 877. ἰσο-σκελής, ἔς, with equal legs, τρίγωνον Plat. Tim. 54 A; so, τὸ ἰσοσκελές Arist. An. Post. 1. 4, 7. 2. of numbers, that can be divided into two equal parts, even (as 6 = 3 + 3), opp. to σκαληνός odd (as 7 = 4 + 3), Plat. Euthyphro 12 D. ἰσοσκελία, ἡ, a having two sides equal, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 178. ἰσ-όσπριος, ον, bean-like; ὄνος ἰσ. an insect that rolls itself up like a bean, called also ἴουλος, Soph. Fr. 334. ἰσοστάδην, Adv. (ἴστημι) equally matched, Suid. s. v. ἀνταγωνιστής; but prob. f. l. for ἡ συστάδην, as in one Ms. ἰσοσταθμέω, to be equal in weight, Suid. ἰσό-σταθμος, ον, evenly balanced, even, σφυγμός Galen. 7. 336. ἰσο-στάσιος, ον, = foreg., in equipoise with, τινι Plut. C. Gracch. 17; equivalent to, τινι Hipp. 1278. 23, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 5, etc.; cf. ἰσάργυρος. Adv. -ἴως, Poll. 8. 11; neut. pl. as Adv., Philo 1. 462. ἰσο-στατέω, = ἰσοσταθμέω, Clem. Al. 141, Liban. 4. 798. ἰσοστοιχέω, to correspond, of letters, A. B. 811, 812. ἰσο-στοιχία, ἡ, equality of rows, Byz. ἰσό-στοιχος, ον, equal in rows, and so = ἀντίστοιχος, Schol. Eur. Andr. 745; also, with even, regular rows, Dionys. in Eus. P. E. 777 D. ἰσό-στροφος, ον, equally twisted, even, χορδὴ Iambl. V. Pyth. 26 (116). ἰσοσυλλαβέω, to have the same number of syllables, Choerob. in A. B. 1218:—ἰσοσυλλαβία, ἡ, equality of syllables, Ib.:—ἰσο-σύλλαβος, ον, having the same number of syllables, Plut. 2. 739 A, Walz Rhett. 6. 328, etc.; Adv. -ἴως, E. M. 552. 34. ἰσο-σώματος or -σώμος, ον, of a like body, Schol. Eur. Andr. 745. ἰσο-τάλαντος, ον, of like weight, equally balanced, Eust. Opusc. 158. 40. ἰσοτάχέω, to go equally swiftly with, τινι Philo 1. 463, Heliod. 8. 17. ἰσο-τάχης, ἔς, equally swift, Arist. Phys. 4. 8, 15., 7. 4, 9, al.; τινι with one, Ib. 6. 9, 6. Adv. -χῶς, Id. Mechan. prooem. 10, Polyb. 34. 4, 6, Strabo 25. ἰσοτέλεια, ἡ, the condition of an ἰσοτελής, equality in tax and tribute, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 25, Vect. 4, 12, C. I. 2053 b, c; written *φισοτελία* in Boeot. Inscr., v. ἴσος s. fin., ἰσοτελής fin. ἰσοτέλεστος, ον, (τελέω) made exactly like, exact, ἰσ. μίμημα Nonn. D. 18. 247. 2. fulfilled alike; in Soph. O. C. 1220 Death is called ὁ ἐπίκουρος ἰσ., the ally or friend that comes to all alike, Ἄϊδος being joined with the following word μοῖρα, like θανάτου μοῖρα in Aesch. Pers. 917, Eur. Med. 987.

ἰσοτελής, ἴσ, (τέλος) *paying alike, bearing equal burdens*: at Athens, the ἰσοτελείς were a favoured class of μέτοικοι, who enjoyed all civic rights except those of a political nature; they ranked after the πρόξενοι, needed no προστάτης, paid no μετοίκιον, and, in return for these privileges, were subject to the same burdens as the citizens, Lys. ap. Harp., Arist. Fr. 387, C. I. 809-10; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 316 sq.: but they were not put on the list of citizens, nor enrolled as members of a demos or phylé. On the general relation of ἰσοτέλεια, v. Niebuhr R. H. 2. note 101: it was sometimes extended to citizens of a friendly state, Inscr. Boeot. in Keil IV b. 22.

ἰσο-τελής, ἴσ, *equally stretched*, Paul. S. Ambo 150, 230.
ἰσό-τεχνος, ὄν, *equal in art or skill*, τινι C. I. 2025.
ἰσότης, ἴσος, ἡ, (ἴσος) *equality of all kinds, numerical, physical, moral, and (above all) political*, Eur. Phoen. 536, 542, etc.; in dual, Plat. Legg. 757 B and E; in pl., Ib. 733 B, Isocr. 152 A. II. *fairness, impartiality*, Polyb. 2. 38, 8.

ἰσοτιμία, ἡ, *equality of privilege*, ἐξ ἰσοτιμίας διαλέγεσθαι τινι to converse with him as his equal, Luc. Pisc. 34, Philo I. 160; cf. ὁμότιμος.
ἰσό-τιμος, ὄν, *held in equal honour, having the same privileges*, Luc. D. Mort. 2. 4, 3, Plut. Lys. 19, etc.; μέτριος καὶ ἴσ. Hdn. 2. 4; ἴσ. μάχη equal, Ael. N. A. 10. 1; ἴσ. πίστις I Ep. Petr. 1. 1:—τῷ ἴσ. = ἰσοτιμία, Hdn. 2. 3. Adv. —ως, Ath. 177 C, C. I. 4031-2.

ἰσό-τοιχος, ὄν, *with equal walls or sides*, of ships, Hesych.
ἰσό-τονος, ὄν, *equally stretched*, Galen.: *of equal tension or tone*, Mus. Vett.; whence ἰσοτονία, Ib.:—Adv. —ως, *equally*, Diosc. 1. 83.

ἰσο-τράπεζος, ὄν, *equal to the table*, i. e. *large enough to fill it*, κάκ-καβος Antiph. Παρασ. 1, Philox. 2. 15.

ἰσο-τριβής, ἴσ, in Aesch. Ag. 1443, *σελμάτων ἰσοτριβής* (e conj. Pauw. pro ἰσοτρ-) *pressing the benches like others*.

ἰσό-τροπος, ὄν, *of like character*: Adv. —ως, Eccl.:—ἰσοτροπέω, ἰσοτροπία, Cyrill.

ἰσό-τύπος, ὄν, *shaped alike*, Nonn. D. 1. 448. Adv. —πως, Eccl.

ἰσο-τύραννος, ὄν, *despotic, absolute*, ἀρχή Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 20, Dion. H. 5. 70.

ἰσουργέω, *to do like things*, Eccl.

ἰσουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) *doing like things*, Phot., Cyrill.

ἰσο-ὑψής, ἴσ, *equally high*, τινι with another, Polyb. 8. 6, 4, Strabo 805.

ἰσό-ὑψος, ὄν, = *foreg.*, Galen. 18. 1, 757.

ἰσο-φαής, ἴσ, *shining equolly*, Greg. Naz.

ἰσο-φάνης, ἴσ, *appearing like*, Nonn. D. 9. 233.

ἰσοφάριζω, = ἀντιφάριζω, ἀντιφέρομαι, *to match oneself with, vie with, οὐδέ τις οἱ δύναται μένος ἰσοφάριζειν* Il. 6. 101; ἔργα δ' Ἀθηναίη . . ἰσοφάριζοι 9. 390, cf. Theocr. 7. 30:—generally, *to be equal to, τινί* Il. 21. 194, Hes. Op. 488, Simon. 149. II. *trans. to make equal*, Nic. Th. 572.

ἰσο-φείριστος, ὄν, *equal to the best*, Greg. Naz.

ἰσό-φθογγος, ὄν, *saunding equally*, Nonn. D. 6. 202.

ἰσό-φονος, ὄν, = ἀντίφονος, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 895.

ἰσοφορία, ἡ, *equal or regular movement*, ὄρχηστου Poll. 4. 97.

ἰσο-φόρος, ὄν, *bearing or drawing equal weights, equal in strength*, βόες . . ἡλικες, ἰσοφόροι Od. 18. 373. II. *proparox. moving regularly*, Poll. 4. 97.

ἰσο-φύης, ἴσ, *of the same substance*, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 2, Nonn. Jo. 1. 2.

Adv. —ως, Eccl.: also *naturally*, opp. to τυπικῶς, Greg. Nyss.

ἰσο-χειλής, ἴσ, *level with the brim*, κριθαὶ ἰσοχειλεῖς grains of malt *floating level with the brims* of the vessels, i. e. on the surface of the liquor, Xen. An. 4. 5, 26; ζῶρον κεράσας ἰσοχειλέα Anth. P. 6. 105; ἰσοχειλή τὴν κάτω σιαγόνα ποιήσας ὁ βάτραχος *level with the surface of the water*, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 12; c. dat., Εὐφράτης ἴσ. τῇ γῆ Arr. An. 7. 7.

ἰσό-χειλος, ὄν, = *foreg.*, τινί Geop. 12. 19, 4.

ἰσό-χειρ, χεῖρος, ὁ, ἡ, *equal-handed*, Cyrill.

ἰσό-χνοος, ὄν, *equally woolly with*, τινι Anth. P. 6. 252.

ἰσό-χορδος, ὄν, *with like strings*, Hesych. s. v. ἀντίχορδος.

ἰσοχρονέω, *to be as old as*, τινι Luc. Syr. D. 3; ἴσ. καθάπερ . . , Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 9. II. in Gramm. *to have the same number of times*.

ἰσοχρόνιος, ὄν, = sq. Adv. —ως, Ptol.

ἰσό-χρονος, ὄν, *equal in age or time*, κατά τι Theophr. C. P. 1. 18, 3 (vulg. περισσόχρονος):—*a contemporary*, τινος Vit. Theocr.:—Adv. —ως. II. in Gramm. *consisting of the same number of times*, Apollon. de Constr. 257.

ἰσό-χρῦσος, ὄν, *like gold, worth its weight in gold*, Archipp. Inecrt. 8, Archestr. ap. Ath. 305 E, C. I. 1227.

ἰσό-ψαμμος, ὄν, *equal to sand in number*, Byz.

ἰσοψηφία, ἡ, *equality of votes*, Dion. H. 7. 64. II. *equal right to vote, equal franchise*, Plut. C. Gracch. 9.

ἰσό-ψηφος, ὄν, *with or by an equal number of votes*, ἦν ἴσ. κριθῇ Aesch. Eum. 741; δίκη ἴσ. Ib. 795. II. *having an equal vote with others, equal in authority*, ξύμμαχοι Thuc. 1. 141, cf. 3. 11, 79; ποιεῖν τινα ἰσόψηφόν τινι Plat. Legg. 692 A: of whole states, *equal in franchise*, ἐλευθερώσας τήνδ' ἰσόψηφον πόλιν Eur. Supp. 353. III. *equal in numerical value, of words in which the letters added together make up the same sum*, as in Anth. P. 11. 334, Δαμαγόραν καὶ λοιμὸν ἰσόψηφόν τις ἀκούσας—both words make up 270;—for other examples, v. C. I. 3544-6, Anth. P. 6. 321-329, cf. Artemid. 3. 34., 4. 26, Gell. 14. 4.

ἰσοψυχία, ας, ἡ, *equanimity*, Jo. Chrys.

ἰσό-ψυχος, ὄν, *of equal spirit*, κράτος ἴσ. Aesch. Ag. 1470:—Adv. —ως, Eust. 831. 52. 2. *of like soul or mind*, Ep. Phil. 2. 20.

ἰσώω [I], fut. ἰσώσω, *to make equal*, τινί τι Soph. El. 686 (v. sub ἄφεις), Ar. Vesp. 565, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 65:—Med., ὄνυχας χεῖράς τε ἰσώσαντο *they made their nails and hands alike*, i. e. used them in like manner, Hes. Sc. 263:—Pass. and Med. *to be made like or equal to*,

τοῖσιν κεν ἐν ἄλγεσιν ἰσώσαιμην Od. 7. 212; θεοῖσι μὲν νῦν οὐκ ἰσώ-μενόν σ' . . κρίνοντες Soph. O. T. 31, cf. 581, Plat. Phaedr. 239 A.

ἴσσα, exclam. of triumph over another's distress, Plat. Com. Lai. 4, cf. Meineke Menand. Ἀναθ. 6. (Onomatop.; cf. σίττα.)

ἰσέλα, ἰθέλα, v. sub ἰζαλή.

ἰσάνω, late collat. form of ἴστημι, Orph. Arg. 904, Ath. 115 F, Ep. Rom. 3. 31, Arr. Epict. 3. 26, 17; impf. ἴστανον (συν-) Polyb. 4. 82, 5; (δι-) App. Hisp. 36; cf. also ἐφ-ισάνω. This form has been introduced by the copyists into Lys. 25. 3, Isae. 2. 29, etc.

ἰσάριον, τό, Dim. of ἰσός, Menand. Ἐαντ. 3.

ἰσάω, collat. form of ἴστημι, used by Hdt. in 3 sing. pres. and impf. ἰσᾶ, ἴστα, 2. 106., 4. 103., 6. 43, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt., p. xxxviii; occasionally also found in MSS. of Att. writers, ἰσᾶς Ar. Fr. 445; ἰσᾶν Plat. Crat. 437 B; freq. later, Diosc. 4. 43, Aesop., Themist., etc.

ἰστέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. of οἶδα, *to be known*, Ath. 699 E. II.

ἰστέον, *one must know*, Plat. Symp. 217 C, Theaet. 202 E.

ἰστέων, ὄν, = ἰσῶν, Poll. 7. 28, Phryn. p. 166.

ἴστημι, I. Causal Tenses, *to make to stand*, pres. ἴστημι (cf. ἰσῶν, ἰσάνω), imper. ἴστη Il. 21. 313, Eur. Supp. 1230; καθ-ἴστα Il. 9. 202; impf. ἴστην, Ep. ἴστασκε Od. 19. 574:—fut. στήσω, Dor. στᾶσῶ Theocr. 5. 54:—aor. I ἔστησα, Ep. 3 pl. ἔσῳσαν for ἔστησαν Il. 12. 56 (where 3 pl. plqpf. ἔστασαν must be distinguished from 3 pl. aor. ἔστασαν, Ib. 55), Od. 3. 182, etc.; hence, in late Poets, ἔσῳσας, ἔσῳσε Anth. P. 9. 714, 708:—so also aor. I med. ἔστησάμην, v. infr. A. III. 1 and 2; (where this tense has an intr. sense, it has been corrected, cf. περιίστημι B. I. 2):—for the late pf. ἔσῳκα, v. sub voc.

II. intr. *to stand*, I. of the Act., aor. 2 ἔστην

Ep. σῳσκον Il. 3. 217; 3 pl. ἔστησαν, or more often in Ilom. ἔσταν, σῳάν [ᾶ]; imper. στήθι, Dor. σῳθῆ Theocr.; subj. σῳῶ, Ep. 2 and 3 sing. στήης, στήῃ (for στήης, στήῃ) Il. 5. 598., 17. 30, 1 pl. σῳώμεν (as disyll.) 22. 231, and σῳείομεν for σῳώμεν, 15. 297; opt. σῳαίην, Ep. 3 pl. σῳαίησαν 17. 733, inf. σῳῆναι, Ep. σῳῆμεναι 17. 167, Od. 5. 414, Dor. σῳάμεν Pind. P. 4. 2; part. σῳάς:—pf. ἔστηκα: plqpf. ἔσῳθήκει, and in Att. sometimes with strengthd. augm. εἰσῳθήκει Eur. H. F. 925, Ar. Av. 513, Thuc., etc.; Ion. 3 sing. ἔσῳθήκει Hdt. 7. 152:—from Hom. downwards the syncop. dual and pl. forms of the pf. are preferred, ἔσῳτον, ἔσῳμεν, ἔσῳτε (or in Il. 4. 243, 246, ἔσῳτε, unless this should be aor. 2 ἔστητε), ἔσῳσι, in Hdt. ἔσῳσαι; also imperat. ἔσῳθι; subj. ἔσῳῶ; opt. ἔσῳαίην; inf. ἔσῳάναι, Ep. ἔσῳάμεν, ἔσῳόμεναι, ἔσῳκόμεναι only in late writers, as Ael.; part. ἔσῳάς, (ἔσῳκώς is rare in the best writers, Hdt. 2. 126, Plat. Meno 93 D, Legg. 802 C, Alex. Aes. 4. 16, v. infr. B. II), fem. ἔσῳῶσα (not ἔσῳῶσα), ἔσῳός (not ἔσῳός), cf. Dind. Ar. Eq. 564; gen. ἔσῳῶτος; Ion. ἔσῳέως, ἔσῳέος, ὦτος: Ep. ἔσῳῶς Hes. Th. 747; Hom. does not use the nom.; but gen. ἔσῳᾶ-ότος, acc. ἔσῳᾶότα, nom. pl. ἔσῳᾶότες, as if from ἔσῳᾶός:—so also syncop. plqpf., ἔσῳάτην, ἔσῳάμεν, ἔσῳάτε, ἔσῳάσαν, v. Spitzn. Excurs. v. ad Il.:—there is a late pres. ἔσῳῶ, formed from pf., Anth. P. app. 65.

2. Pass., ἴσταμαι (for ἔσῳῶμαι, v. sub στήκω): imper. ἴστασο Hes. Sc. 449, ἴστω Saph. Ph. 893, Ar. Eccl. 737; impf. ἰσῳάμην: fut. σῳάθησομαι Andoc. 27. 43, Aeschin. 68. 23; but σῳῆσομαι Il. 20. 90, often in Att.; also (from pf. ἔσῳῶ) a 3 fut. ἔσῳῆξω and ἔσῳῆξομαι, v. Elmsl. Ach. 597 (590), cf. θνήσκω, τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι:—aor. ἔσῳᾶ-θην Od. 17. 463, Pind., Att. (ἔσῳῶμαι is always causal, v. supr.): pf. ἔσταμαι (δι-) Plat. Tim. 81 D, κατεσῳάται v. l. Hdt. II. 196. (From √ΣΤΑ come also σῳά-σις, σῳά-τήρ, σῳά-θμός, σῳά-μίν, σῳά-μνος, σῳῆ-λη, and with redupl. ἴ-στημι (for σῳ-στημι); so from Skt. stha comes the redupl. ti-shtā-mi; cf. Zd. hi-sta-mi (sto), stha-lam (locus, i. e. stlocus, stall); from Lat. sta comes sto (stare), si-sto, sta-tus, Sta-tor, sta-tuo, sta-men, sta-bulum, sta-bilis; cf. Goth. sta-nda, sta-ths (τόπος), O. Norse sta-ðr, A. S. ste-de (home-stead); Slav. sta-ti, Lith. sto-ti (stand), O. H. G. stām, stedi:—comp. also ἴ-στ-ός, σῳῆ-μων, sta-men, with Skt. stha-vis (weaver).)

A. Causal, *to make to stand, set*, Hom., etc.:—*to set men in order or array*, πεζούς δ' ἐξόπιθεν σῳῆσε Il. 4. 298, cf. 2. 525, etc.; so in Att., σῳῆσαι τινας τελευταίους Xen. Cyr. 6. 3. 25, etc. II. *to make to stand, stop, stay, check*, λαδὸν δὲ σῳῆσον Il. 6. 433; νέας, ἵππους, ἡμίονους σῳῆσαι Od. 3. 182, Il. 5. 755., 24. 350; μύλην σῳῆσαι *to stop the mill*, Od. 20. 111; σῳῆσεν ἄρ' (sc. ἡμίονους) 7. 4; σῳῆσε δ' ἐν Ἀμνίσῳ [αὐτόν] 19. 188; (from such passages even Damm Lex. p. 2246 concluded that aor. I was sometimes intr.):—so in Att., σῳῆσαι τὴν φάλαγγα *to halt it*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 5; ῥοὺν σῳῆσαι Plat. Crat. 437 B, etc.; στ. τὰ ὄμματα *to fix them*, of a dying man, Id. Phaedo 118; στ. τὸ πρόσωπον, Lat. componere vultum, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9; στ. τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπὶ τοῖς πράγμασιν Plat. Crat. l. c. III. *to set up*, πελέκεας ἐξείης Od. 19. 574; ἔγχος μὲν β' ἔστησε φέρων πρὸς κίονα *he set it against the pillar*, I. 127., 17. 29; which also must be the sense of ἔγχος δ' ἔστησε Il. 15. 126:—ἴστ. ἰσῳόν *to set up the loom*, or *to raise the mast* (v. sub ἰσῳός I and II, where it will be seen that, generally, in the former sense Hom. preferred ἰσῳόν σῳῆσασθαι, in the latter ἰσῳόν σῳῆσαι); κρητῆρας σῳῆσασθαι *to have bowls set up*, as a sign of feasting, Od. 2. 431; θεοῖς . . κρητῆρα σῳῆσασθαι in honour of the gods, Il. 6. 528:—so also later, σῳῆσαι τινα ὄρθον, στ. ὄρθαν καρδίαν Pind. P. 3. 95, 170; ὄρθῳ στ. ἐπὶ σφυρῶ Id. I. 7 (6). 19; ἐς ὄρθον ἴστ. τινά Eur. Supp. 1230; ἰσῳάναι λόγχας, *far battle*, Soph. Ant. 146; esp. *to raise buildings, statues, trophies, etc.*, ἴστ. ἀνδριάντα Hdt. 2. 110; τροπαῖα Sph. Tr. 1102; so, σῳῆσασθαι τροπαῖα Ar. Pl. 453, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 7; τὰ μακρὰ τείχη Thuc. 1. 69:—also, in Att., ἰσῳάναι τινὰ χαλκοῦν *to set him up in brass*, raise a brazen statue to him, Dem. 172. 18., 425. 1., 493. 17; (so in pf., οὗτος ἔσῳῆκε λίθινος Hdt. 2. 141; and in Pass., σφυρήλατος ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ σῳῆσθητι Plat. Phaedr. 236 B; σταθῆναι χαλκοῦς

Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 9): v. infr. B. III. 1, and cf. ἀνάκειμαι. 2. to make to rise, to raise, rouse, stir up, κούρης. ἰστᾶσιν ὀμίχλην Il. 13. 336; ἴστη δὲ μέγα κύμα 21. 313; νεφέλην ἔστησε Κρονίων Od. 12. 405, cf. Il. 5. 523; of battle, etc., φυλόπιδα στήσειν to stir up strife, Od. 11. 314; ἔριον στήσαντες 16. 292; (so intr., φύλοπις ἔστηκε the fray begins, Il. 18. 172): also in aor. med., στήσασθαι μάχην Il. 18. 533, Od. 9. 54; πολέμου Hdt. 7. 9, 2; so, ἰστάναι βοήν Aesch. Cho. 885; κραυγὴν Eur. Or. 1529; (and in Pass., θόρυβος ἰσταται βοῆς arises, Soph. Ph. 1263): also of passions and states of mind, μῆνιν, ἐλπίδας στήσαι, etc., Erf. O. T. 692. 3. to set up, appoint, τιὰ βασιλέα Hdt. 1. 97; τύραννον Soph. O. T. 940, cf. O. C. 1041, Ant. 666; Pass., ὁ ὑπὸ Δαρείου σταθεὶς ὑπαρχος Hdt. 7. 105. 4. to establish, institute, χοροῦς, παννυχίδας Hdt. 3. 48; (so, στήσασθαι νόμους Id. 2. 35; ἀγῶνα h. Hom. Ap. 150); στήσαι, χορόν, Ὀλυμπιάδα, ἐαρτάν Pind. P. 9. 200, O. 2. 5., 10 (11). 70; κτερίσματα Soph. El. 434; χοροῦς Dem. 530. 27; and in Pass., ἀγορὴ ἰσταται τι Hdt. 6. 58. 5. to bring about, cause, ἀμπνοάν Pind. P. 4. 354; στήσαι δύσκηλον χθόνα to make its case desperate, Aesch. Eum. 825; and in aor. med., Plat. Rep. 484 D, Dion. H. 1. 61. IV. to place in the balance, weigh, Il. 19. 247., 22. 350., 24. 232, Ar. Vesp. 40, Xen., etc.; ἰστάναι τι πρὸς τι to weigh one thing against another, Hdt. 2. 65; ἀγαθὸς ἰστάναι good at weighing, Plat. Prot. 356 B; τὸ ἐγγύς καὶ τὸ πύρρον στήσας ἐν τῷ ζυγῷ lb., cf. Lysias 117. 40; ἐπὶ τὸ ἰστάναι ἐλθεῖν to have recourse to the scales, Plat. Euthyphro 7 C: Pass., ἰστασθαι ἐπὶ ζυγοῦ Arr. Epict. 1. 29, 15.

B. in Pass. and in intr. tenses of Act. to be set or placed, to stand, often in Hom., ἀγχοῦ or ἄσσον Il. 2. 172., 23. 97; ἀντα τινός 17. 30; ἐς μέσον Od. 17. 447; so, ἐς μέσον Hdt. 3. 130, and Att.; ἀντίοι or ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Il. — proverb. of critical circumstances, ἐπὶ ζυροῦ ἰσταται ἀκμῆς Il. 10. 173:—often merely a stronger form of εἶναι, to be there, to be (like Ital. stare), ἀργύρεοι σταθμοὶ ἐν χαλκῷ ἔστασαν οὐδῶ Od. 7. 89, etc.; so, ἔστάτω for ἔστω, Soph. Aj. 1084; τὰ νῦν ἐστῶτα = τὰ νῦν, Ib. 1271; ἐμοὶ δ' ἄχος ἔστακεν lb. 200; in Att. also with an Adv. to be in a certain state or condition, ἵνα ξυμποῦσθε or χρεῖας ἔσταμεν in what case or need we are, Id. Tr. 1145, O. T. 1442; πού τύχης ἔστηκεν Id. Aj. 102; later also, ἀδικῶς, ὀρθῶς, εὐλαβῶς ἰστασθαι to behave wrongly, etc., Polyb. 17. 3, 2., 33. 12, 3, etc.:—in pregnant sense, στήναι ἐς .. Hdt. 9. 21; στ. ἐς δίκην Eur. I. T. 962; στ. παρά τινα Il. 24. 169:—also (like ἴζεσθαι, καθίζω) c. acc. loci, τί τοῦτ' αἰθερίαν ἔστηκε πέτραν; Eur. Supp. 957; στήτε τόνδε τρίβον Id. Or. 1251; but c. acc. cogn., ποίαν μ' ἀνάστασιν δοκεῖς .. στήναι; Soph. Ph. 277. 2. to lie, be situated, κατὰ βορέαν Thuc. 6. 104. II. to stand still, stop, halt, ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ στέωμεν Il. 11. 348, Od. 6. 211., 10. 97; opp. to φεύγω, 6. 199, etc.: to stand idle, Il. 4. 243; to stop, cease, be at rest, 5. 485., 10. 480; ἔστάναι to be stationary, opp. to κινεῖσθαι, Plat. Theaet. 183 D, cf. Rep. 436 D; also, κατὰ χώραν ἔστάναι Hdt. 4. 97; of things, οὐ μὴν ἐνγαυθ' ἔστηκε τὸ πρᾶγμα does not rest here, Dem. 547. 24, cf. 141. 3; ἐὰν ἡ κοιλία στή if diarrhoea be stopped, Arist. H. A. 7. 12, 1; c. part., οὐ στήσεται ἄδικῶν Dem. 134. 4:—impers. ἰσταται there is a stop, one comes to a stop, Lat. sistitur, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 27, 4, al. 2. metaph. to stand firm, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 23; τῆ διανοίᾳ Polyb. 21. 9, 3; in part. ἔστηκώς, fixed, firm, stable, solid, Arist. G. A. 4. 8, 4, Eth. N. 2. 2, 3, Metaph. 8. 3, 6;—of age, ἔστηκυῖα ἡλικία Plat. Legg. 802 C. III. to be set up or upright, stand up, rise up, ἰστανται κρημνοὶ Il. 12. 55; ὄρθαὶ τρίχες ἔσταν 24. 359; ἰσταται κούρη 2. 151; κύμα 21. 240; of a horse, ἰστασθαι ὀρθός to rear up, Hdt. 5. 111; ἰστασθαι βάθρων from the steps, Soph. O. T. 143:—to be set up, erected, or built, στήλη, ἦτ' .. ἐστήκη Il. 17. 435; ἔστηκε τροπαῖον Aesch. Theb. 956; μνημεῖον Ar. Eq. 269, etc.; v. supr. A. III. 1, and cf. ἀνάκειμαι. 2. generally, to arise, begin, νεῖκος, φύλοπις ἰσταται Il. 13. 333., 18. 171; cf. A. III. 2. 3. in marking Time, ἔπος νέον ἰσταμένοιο as spring was just beginning, Od. 19. 519; ἔβδομος ἔσθήκει μείς the seventh month began, Il. 19. 117; τοῦ μὲν φθίνοντος μηνός, τοῦ δ' ἰσταμένοιο as one month ends and the next begins, Od. 14. 162., 19. 307, cf. Hes. Op. 778; where, as in Hom., the month is plainly divided into two parts, μὴν ἰστάμενος and φθίνων; but in the Att. Calendar, it fell into three decads, μὴν ἰστάμενος, μεσῶν, φθίνων, first in Hdt. 6. 57, 106, cf. Andoc. 16. 7, Thuc. 5. 54;—σχεδὸν ἤδη μεσημβρία ἰσταται Plat. Phaedr. 242 A. 4. to be appointed, στήναι ἐς ὕρχην Hdt. 3. 80; v. supr. A. III. 3.

ιστιάτωρ [ᾶ], opus, ὁ, Ion. for ἐστιάτωρ, at Ephesus the chief officer, Lat. epulo, rex sacrorum, Paus. 8. 13, 1. ἰστή, Ἰστή, Ἰστιαία, v. ἐστία:—ἰστητόριον, v. ἐστιατόριον. ἰστιο-δρομέω, to run under full sail, Hipp. 1279. 30, Polyb. 1. 60, 9, Diod. 3. 28.

ἰστίον, τό, (Dim. of ἰστός in form only), any web, cloth, sheet, LXX (Ex. 27. 9, 15);—bnt in Hom. a sail, and mostly in pl. ἰστία (v. sub ἀναπετάννυμι), ἔλκον δ' ἰστία λευκὰ .. βοεῦσι they hauled them up with ox-hide ropes, Od. 2. 426; τέταθ' ἰστία the sails were spread, 11. 11, cf. Pind. N. 5. 92; ἰστία στέλλεσθαι, μηρύεσθαι, καθελεῖν to lower or furl sail (v. sub vocc.); also λύειν, Od. 15. 496; so, later, ἰστίοισι χρᾶσθαι Hdt. 4. 110; ἀκροῖσι χρῆσθαι ἰστίοισι Ar. Ran. 1000 (v. sub ἄκρος); πλήρεισιν or ὅλοις ἰστίοισι under full sail, with all one's might, proverb. in Suid.:—rarely in sing., ἐν δ' ἄνεμος πῆρσεν μέσον ἰστίον Il. 1. 481, cf. Pind. P. 1. 175; ἰστίφ καταπετάσαι τινα Plat. Parm. 131 B; cf. πέπλος 11. 2.

ἰστιο-ποιέομαι, Pass. to be furnished with sails, of ships, Strabo 691. ἰστιογράφος [ᾶ], ὁ, (ῥάπτω) a sail-patcher, C. I. 9175, Poll. 7. 160. 2. metaph. a meddling, tricky, cheating fellow, Ar. Thesm. 935. ἰστιο-φόρος, ον, carrying sails, ναὸς Planud. Ovid. Met. 15. 719. ἰστο-βοεύς, ἑως Ion. ἦος, ὁ, the plough tree or pole, Hes. Op. 433, cf.

Ap. Rh. 3. 1318:—proverb., ἰστοβοῆι γέροντι νέαν ποτίβαλλε κορώνην he put a new tip on the old plough. of an old man marrying a young wife, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 225 D.—Acc. ἰστοβόην, prob. f. l. for ἰστοβοῆ, Anth. P. 6. 104.

ἰστο-δόκη, ἡ, the mast-holder, a piece of wood standing up from the stern, on which the mast rested when let down, Il. 1. 434; v. Schol., who expl. it by ἰστοθήκη.

ἰστο-κεραία, ἡ, a sail-yard, Orph. Arg. 694, Artemid. 1. 35.

ἰστο-πέδη, Dor. —πέδα, ἡ, a piece of wood set in the keel to which the mast was bound, or, a hole in the keel for stepping the mast, Od. 12. 51, 162, Alcae. 18. 6.

ἰστό-ποδες, οἱ, = κελόντες, the long beams of the loom, between which the web was stretched, Anth. P. 7. 424, cf. Poll. 7. 36.

ἰστοπονία, ἡ, weaving, Clem. Al. 269.

ἰστο-πόνος, ον, working at the loom, Anth. P. 6. 48, 247, Manetho 4. 423.

ἰστορέω, (ἴστωρ) to inquire into or about a thing, to learn or know by inquiry, τι Hdt. 2. 113; Aesch. Pr. 632, Soph. O. T. 1156, etc.; περί τινος Polyb. 3. 48, 12:—to examine, observe, χώραν, πόλιν Plut. Thes. 30, Pomp. 40; τὴν σύνοιαν τινος Id. Cic. 2, etc.:—hence in pf. sense, to know, Aesch. Pers. 454, Eum. 455. 2. c. acc. pers. to inquire of, ask, ἰστορέων αὐτοῦς ἦντινα δύναμιν ἔχει ὁ Νεῖλος Hdt. 2. 19, cf. 3. 77: to inquire of an oracle, Eur. Ion 1547:—Pass. to be questioned, κληθέντας ἰστορέεσθαι εἰ .., Hdt. 1. 24; ἰστορούμενος Soph. Tr. 415, Eur. Hel. 1371. b. to inquire about one, Αἴγιστον ἐνθ' ἔκκηκεν ἰστορῶ Soph. El. 1101, cf. O. T. 1150, 1156, Eur. Or. 380, Tro. 261. 3. c. dupl. acc. to inquire of one about a thing, Eur. Phoen. 621, Lyc. 1. 4. absol. to inquire, often in Hdt., ἀκοῆ ἴστ. 2. 29; esp. in part., ἰστορέων εὗρισκε 1. 56, cf. 2. 29, etc.; οὐθ' ὕρῶν οὐθ' ἰστορῶν Soph. O. T. 1484; followed by a relat. word, ἰστορέων τε ὄψεφ τρώπῳ περιγένοιτο Hdt. 1. 122. II. to give a written account of what one has learnt, to narrate, record, Arist. Plant. 1. 3, 13, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 1, Lnc. Hist. Conscr. 7, etc.:—Pass., ἰστορεῖται περί Γοργούς τάδε Plut. 2. 227 E, cf. Id. Cic. 1; cf. ἱστορία 11. III. in Pass., ἰστορεῖσθαι ἀπελθόντας are represented as having gone, Strabo 464:—and in Byz. to be represented or portrayed by painters, Suid. s. v.

ἰστορήμα, τό, matter for inquiry, question, Anacreont. 4. 9. II. a narrative, Dion. H. 2. 61. ἱστορία, Ion. —ἴη, ἡ, a learning or knowing by inquiry, inquiry, ἱστορήσει εἰδέναι τι παρά τινος Hdt. 2. 118, cf. 119; ἡ περὶ φύσεως ἴστ. Plat. Phaedo 96 A; and so Arist. called his Natural History αἰ περὶ τῶν ζῴων ἴστ. P. A. 2. 1, 1, al.; ἡ ἴστ. ἡ περὶ τὰ ζῶα lb. 3. 14, 8; ἡ ζωική ἴστ. lb. 3. 5, 18, etc.; and Theophr. his work ἡ φύτων ἴστ.; absol. of science generally, ὄλβιος ὄστις τῆς ἴστ. ἔσχε μάθησιν Eur. Fr. 902; of geometry, Pythag. ap. Iambl. V. P. 89. 2. the knowledge so obtained, information, Hdt. 1. 1, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; joined with ὕψις and γνώμη, Hdt. 2. 99; πρὸς ἱστορίαν τῶν κοινῶν for the knowledge of .., Dem. 275. 27; ἡ τῆς ψυχῆς ἴστ. Arist. de An. 1. 1, 1. II. a written account of one's inquiries, a narrative, history, (a sense first traceable in Hdt. 7. 96), αἰ τῶν περὶ τὰς πράξεις γραφόντων ἴστ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 13, Poët. 9, 1, Polyb., etc.:—properly, acc. to Verr. Flaccus, an account of things seen by oneself, Lat. rerum cognitio praesentium. III. in Eccl. the historical, literal sense of Scripture, opp. to ἀναγωγή 1. 4, ἀλληγορία. IV. in Byz. portraiture, painting.

ἱστορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for knowledge or inquiry, Plat. Soph. 267 E; τῶν παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις εὐρημένων ἴστ. well-informed respecting .. or able to recount .., Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 8. II. belonging to history, historical, πραγματεία cited from Dion. H.; τὰ ἱστορικά histories, Plut. Themist. 13:—as Subst. a historian, Arist. Poët. 9, 2, etc.; —ἄτατος Plnt. Sertor. 9:—Adv. —κῶς, in detail, Arist. G. A. 3. 8, 1, Strabo 6.

ἱστοριογράφω, to write history, Dion. H. de Thuc. 42.

ἱστοριογραφία, ἡ, history-writing, Joseph. c. Apion. 19.

ἱστοριογραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἱστορικός 11, A. B. 734.

ἱστοριογράφος, ὁ, a writer of history, historian, Polyb. 2. 62, 2, Doid. 1. 9, C. I. 2905. 2 (A). 13; but distinguished from the narrator (συγγραφεύς), as the inquirer into historical facts, Plut. 2. 898 A.

ἱστόριον, τό, (ἴστωρ) a fact learnt by inquiry: an argument, proof, Hipp. 239. 32., 245. fin.

ἱστορι-ώδης, es, like history, Tzetz.

ἱστός, ὁ, (ἴστημι) anything set upright: I. a ship's mast, ἱστὸν .. στήσαν ἀείραντες they stepped the mast, Od. 15. 289, cf. Il. 23. 852; ἱστὸς στήσάμενοι Od. 9. 77, cf. Il. 1. 450; so, ἱστὸν αἰρεσθαι Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 29; opp. to καθαιρεῖν, καδ' δ' ἔλον ἱστὸν took it down, unstepped it, Od. 15. 496:—generally, a rod or pole, ἱστὸς χάλκεος Hdt. 8. 122. II. the beam of the loom, web-beam, which stood upright, instead of lying horizontal as in our looms; (hence a web is said καταβῆναι ἀφ' ἱστοῦ, Theocr. 15. 35): then, generally, the loom, Il. 6. 491, Od. 1. 357, etc.; ἱστὸν στήσασθαι to set up the beam and so begin a web, Hes. Op. 777; ἱστὸν ἐποίχεσθαι to traverse the loom, because the weaver was obliged to walk to and fro, Il. 1. 31, Od. 5. 62; v. sub παλίμβαμος.—Later, when the horizontal loom came in, the vertical loom was called ἱστὸς ὄρθιος, Artem. 3. 36: the latter is still used in India for tapestry, as also at the Gobelins manufactory. 2. the warp that was fixed to the beam; and so the web itself, ἱστὸν ὕφαινε Il. 3. 125, etc.; ἡματιῆ μὲν ὕφαινεσκεν μέγαν ἴσταν, νύκτας δ' ἄλλυσκε, of Penelope, Od. 2. 104; ἱστὸν μεταχειρίζεσθαι Plat. Phaedo 84 A; ὁ ἐκτετμημένος ἱ. the web cut from the loom and finished, opp. to ὁ πρὸς ἐκτομήν, Artemid. 1. c.:—also a web of a certain size, a piece, ὀθονίων ἱστοὶ τρισχίλιοι Polyb. 5. 89, 2; τρεῖς ἱστοὺς καθελεῖν Strabo 378:—hence στήμων the warp:—for the several parts, v. sub μίτος, πηνίον, καῖρος, κανών, ἀντίον, ἀγνυθες. 3. ἴσ. ἀραχνῶν spiders' webs,

ἱστοριογράφω, to write history, Dion. H. de Thuc. 42. ἱστοριογραφία, ἡ, history-writing, Joseph. c. Apion. 19. ἱστοριογραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἱστορικός 11, A. B. 734. ἱστοριογράφος, ὁ, a writer of history, historian, Polyb. 2. 62, 2, Doid. 1. 9, C. I. 2905. 2 (A). 13; but distinguished from the narrator (συγγραφεύς), as the inquirer into historical facts, Plut. 2. 898 A. ἱστόριον, τό, (ἴστωρ) a fact learnt by inquiry: an argument, proof, Hipp. 239. 32., 245. fin. ἱστορι-ώδης, es, like history, Tzetz.

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Bacchyl. 13. 4. the comb of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 8. III. *the shin-bone, leg*, Opp. C. 1. 408.

ιστό-τονος, *ov*, stretched in the loom, πηλίσματα Ar. Ran. 1315.

ιστο-τριβής, *és*, busied with the mast; but v. Ιστοριβής.

Ιστουργείον, τό, = Ιστών, Gloss.

Ιστουργέω, to work at the loom, Soph. O. C. 340, Ath. 618 D.

Ιστουργία, *ή*, weaving, Plat. Symp. 197 A, Alciphro 3. 41.

Ιστουργικός, *ή*, *όν*, of or for weaving, Poll. 7. 35., 10. 126; *ή* Ιστ. (sc. τέχνη) = foreg., Greg. Naz. Adv. -κώς, Poll. 7. 35.

Ιστουργός, *ό* or *ή*, a worker at the loom, a weaver, Joseph. B. J. 1. 24, 3, Dion. Alex. ap. Eus. P. E. 774 A.

Ιστο-φόρος, *ον*, bearing a mast, Hesych.

Ιστρίων, *ωνος*, *ό*, the Lat. *histrion*, C. I. 6659 c.

Ίστρος, *ό*, the Ister, Danube, first in Hes. Th. 339:—Adj. Ίστριανός, Ion. -ηρός, *ή*, *όν*, of or from the Danube, Scythian, Hdt. 4. 78, etc.; Ίστριανὰ πρόσωπα tattooed masks, like the faces of Scythian slaves, Ar. Fr. 44; Ίστριανὰ ζεῖρα bright-coloured Scythian tunics, Theognost. in Lob. Aglaoph. 1258; Ίστριανίδες in Hesych.

Ίστω, 3 sing. imperat. of οἶδα; cf. Ίττω.

Ιστών, *ωνος*, *ό*, a weaver's room, Lat. *textrina*, Varro R. R. 1. 2, 21.

Ίστωρ or Ίστωρ, *οπος*, *ό*, *ή*, (v. sub fin.):—a wise man, one who knows law and right, a judge, ἐπὶ ἱστορίᾳ πείραρ ἐλέσθαι Il. 18. 501; ἱστορα δ' Ἀτρείδην Ἀγαμέμνονα θέλομεν ἀμφω 23. 486; *ἱστορες* arbitrators, Inscr. Boeot. Keil 3. 12; θεοὺς πάντας ἱστορας ποιεύμενος Hipp. Jusj. init., cf. Poll. 8. 105; ἀχων ἱστωρ Anth. P. 8. 24. II. as Adj. knowing, learned, Hes. Op. 790; ἱστωρ τινός knowing a thing, skilled in it, φῶδης h. Hom. 32. 2; κἀγὼ τοῦδ' ἱστωρ ὑπερίστωρ Soph. El. 850, cf. Eur. I. T. 1431, Plat. Crat. 406 B.—Cf. συνίστωρ. (The Gramm. direct it to be written ἱστωρ, as in ἱστορέω, etc., Schol. Il. 18. 501, Lex. π. πνευμάτων: it no doubt comes from the Root *FIΔ* (εἶδω), for it has the *F* in Hom. and is so written in Boeot. Inscr., v. supr.; Curt. compares Skt. *vid-vas* (*gnarus*), Goth. *veit-vōds* (*mārtus*.)

Ισχάδιον [α], τό, Dim. of Ισχάς, Ar. Pl. 798.

Ισχάδο-κάρυον, τό, a mixture of figs and almonds, Art. Epict. 4. 7, 23; also in pl., Ib. 3. 9, 22., 4. 7, 22.

Ισχάδο-πώλης, *ον*, *ό*, a dealer in figs, Pherecr. Ἀγαθ. 3, Nicoph. ap. Ath. 126 E:—fem. Ισχάδοπωλις, *ιδος*, Ar. Lys. 564.

Ισχαδο-φάγος, *ον*, eating figs, Hesych. s. v. κραδοφάγος.

Ισχαδ-ώνης, *ον*, *ό*, a buyer of figs, Pherecr. Ἀγαθ. 4.

Ίσχ-αιμος, *ον*, (Ίσχω) staunching blood, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 1: τὸ ἱσχ. a styptic, Luc. Tim. 46:—Ίσχαιμος, *ή*, a plant used as a styptic, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 3, Schol. Il. 11. 846.

Ισχαίνω, f. l. for Ισχναίνω, q. v.

Ισχάλλεος, *α*, *ον*, poet. for Ισχνός, thin, κρομόιο λῖπος Od. 19. 233:—thin, paltry, περόναι Manetho 6. 434:—later, Ισχναλέος, Eust. Od. l. c.

Ισχάναω, Ep. lengthd. form of Ισχάνω (cf. sq.): Ion. impf. Ισχανάσκον Il. 15. 723. To hold back, stay, stop, 5. 89 (v. sub γεφύρα); νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ Ισχανάσ (sc. με) Od. 15. 346:—Pass. to hold back, wait, νηυσὶν ἐπι... ἐελμένοι Ισχανάωντο Il. 12. 38; σὸν μῦθον ποτιδέγμενοι Ισχανάωνται Od. 7. 161, cf. Il. 19. 234. II. intr., c. gen., to cling to, and so to long after, desire eagerly, μέγα δρόμον Ισχανάωνσαν Il. 23. 300; Ισχανάων φιλότιτος Od. 8. 288; also c. inf., μῦθᾳ... Ισχανάα δακέειν Il. 17. 572; Ισχανάωσιν ἰδεῖν Procl. h. Ven. 2. 6: cf. ἔχομαι, ἀντέχομαι.—Several glosses of Hesych. recognise a form Ιχανάω, cf. E. M. 478. 44; and Dind. prefers this form in signif. II: it occurs in Babr. 77. 2 (τυροῦ δ' ἀλάπηξ Ιχανάωσα); and Ίχανα, the name of a Sicil. town (in Steph. Byz.), is of the same Root; cf. also ἱχαρ.

Ισχάνω [α], Ep. lengthd. form of Ίσχω (v. foreg.):—to check, hinder, δέος Ισχάνει ἀνδρας Il. 14. 387; Αἰαντ' Ισχανέτην 17. 747; cf. κατισχάνω:—c. gen. to keep back from, κρύος ἀνέρας ἔργων Ισχάνει Hcs. Op. 493:—also in Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 6 (ubi olim Ισχαίνει).

Ισχάς, *άδος*, *ή*, (Ισχνός) a dried fig, Ar. Eq. 755, Comici ap. Ath. 27 F, 75 B, etc.; those of Attica were famous, cf. C. I. 123. 24, and v. παράσημον:—also of over-ripe olives, Eust. 1963. 55. 2. a kind of spurge, *Euphorbia Apios*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 6. II. (Ίσχω) that which holds, an anchor, Soph. Fr. 669, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 15.

Ισχιαδικός, *ή*, *όν*, (Ισχίον) of the hips, φθίσις Hipp. 139 F. II. of persons, subject to lumbago, Diosc. 1. 35, Galen. III. good for lumbago, ἐπίπλασμα Diosc. 2. 205.

Ισχιάσω, to walk with much motion of the hips, to straddle, Byz. II. Pass. to be parted (like the hips), Galen.

Ισχιακός, *ή*, *όν*, = Ισχιαδικός, Theophr. ap. Ath. 624 B.

Ισχιάς (sub. νόσος), *άδος*, *ή*, pain in the hips, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Aër. 293. II. a kind of thorn, Galen.

Ισχίον, τό, (v. ἱψύς) the hip-joint, in which the thigh turns, κατ' ἱσχίον, ἔνθα τε μηρὸς Ισχίῳ ἐνστρέφεται, κοτύλην δέ τε μιν καλέουσιν Il. 5. 305, cf. Il. 339, Od. 17. 234. 2. in pl. the fleshy parts round the hip-joint, the haunches, hams, of a boar, Ισχία τε γλουτούς τε Il. 8. 340; of a lion, πλευράς τε καὶ Ισχία 20. 170; but commonly of men, ἐκ τῶν μηρῶν ἔς τε τὰ Ισχία καὶ τὰς λαπάρας Hdt. 6. 75; so in Plat. of the haunches or hams of a horse, ἐπὶ τὰ Ισχία ἀμφω καθίσαι Phaedr. 254 C, cf. E; so of men, Ισχιῶν φύσιν... πρὸς τὰς ἀναπάσεις χρησίμων Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 55; τὰ Ισχία σαρκώδη ἐποίησεν [ἡ φύσις] Ib. 54; hence, birds and other animals are said to have no Ισχία, Ib. 52, 58, cf. νύσχιος. II. in later Anatomy, Ισχίον is the projecting part of the os innominatum, upon which man rests when sitting, Galen. 2. 772., 4. 252 (Kühn).

Ισχιορρωγικός, *ή*, *όν*, (ῥωξ) with broken hips, limping, στίχος Ισχ. a. iambic line with spondee in the 2nd, 4th, or 6th places, Gramm. ap. Tyrwh. Diss. de Babrio p. 17: cf. χωλίαμβος.

Ισχναίνω, fut. -άνω (συν-) Eur. I. A. 694: aor. Ισχνάνα Aesch. Eum. 267, Ar., Ion. -ηνα Hdt. 3. 24, Hipp.:—Med. (v. κατισχναίνω):—Pass., aor. Ισχνάνθη Hipp. 176 E, 184 G: (Ισχνός). To make dry, withered, lean, to dry up, ἐπεὶ τὸν νεκρὸν Ισχνήνωσι, of a mummy, Hdt. 3. 24, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1253, Aesch. Eum. 267, Plat. Gorg. 521 F, etc.; Ισχν. τὸ σῶμα Hipp. Art. 799, cf. Plat. Polit. 293 B, Arist. Metaph. 8. 6, 7: to drain, ἐπὶνε βρῦτον Ισχναίνων Aesch. Fr. 123. 2. metaph. to reduce a pain, Hipp. Aph. 1254; σφυδῶντα θυμὸν Ισχναίνειν to bring down a proud stomach, Aesch. Pr. 380; τὸ δεινὸν καὶ διαφθορὰν φρενῶν Ισχναίνει Eur. Or. 298; τὴν τέχνην οἰδοῦσαν Ισχνανα I refined the art (Tragedy), Ar. Ran. 941.—In the metaph. sense, Ισχναίνω is a constant v. l. (as in the compds. κατισχναίνω, συνισχναίνω), but v. Pors. Or. 292 and cf. Ισχάνω fin.

Ισχνάλλεος, v. sub Ισχαλέος.

Ισχνανσις, *εως*, *ή*, a making thin or lean, Eust. Opusc. 129. 23.

Ισχναντικός, *ή*, *όν*, fit for reducing, Arist. Probl. 5. 40, 4.

Ισχνάσια, *ή*, thinness, leanness, Arist. Metaph. 4. 2, 3., 8. 6, 7.

Ισχνασμός, *ό*, = Ισχνανσις, Hipp. Fract. 762.

Ισχνο-επέω, to dispute subtly, Eccl.

Ισχνο-κἀλλῶδης, *εσ*, (εἶδος) with slender reed, Eust. 1165. 12.

Ισχνό-κωλος, *ον*, with thin limbs, Antyll. ap. Orib. p. 142 Matth.

Ισχνο-λέσχης, *ον*, *ό*, a subtle disputer, Posid. ap. Suid. v. ἐπιστατής.

Ισχνο-λογέω, (λόγος) to dispute subtly, Cyrill.

Ισχνομῦθέω, = Ισχνολογέω; Ισχνο-μῦθία, *ή*, subtle dispute, Cyrill.

Ισχνο-πάρειος, *ον*, with withered cheeks, γραῦς Anth. P. append. 336.

Ισχνο-ποιός, *όν*, making lean, Eust. Opusc. 128. 33.

Ισχνό-πους, *ποδος*, *ό*, *ή*, thin-footed, Schol. Od. 9. 464.

Ισχνός, *ή*, *όν*, dry, withered, φυλλεῖα Ar. Ach. 469; Ισχνὸς τυρός, opp. to χλωρός, Poll. 6. 48. 2. of persons, thin, lean, meagre, Hipp. Aph. 1246, etc.; Ισχνοὶ καὶ σφηκώδεις Ar. Pl. 561; Ισχνοὶ καὶ ἀσιτοι Plat. Legg. 665 E; so also, Ισχ. ἔξίς a spare habit of body, Plut. Lycurg. 17; of the voice, Ισχνὸν φθέγγεσθαι to speak thin or small, Luc. Nigr. 11. 3. weak, feeble, πνεῦμα Hipp. 1131 G. 4. metaph. of style, thin, dry, plain, Ισχνὸς χαρακτήρ, the Lat. *tenuis dicendi genus*, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 2, cf. Dem. Phal. 190:—Adv., Ισχνῶς εἰπεῖν to speak plainly, drily, Polyb. 1. 2, 6; also, Ισχνῶς ἰδεῖν Lycurg. 157. fin.; Ισχνῶς ἐστηκώς slight, Hipp. 196 B. (From Ισχάνω, for Ισχανός, compressed, squeezed up, cf. Hipp. Fract. 765: hence Ισχναίνω, Ισχναλέος, Ισχάς.)

Ισχνο-σκελής, *έσ*, lean-shanked, Diog. L. 5. 1, Galen.

Ισχνο-σύνθετος, *ον*, thinly or loosely put together, Eccl.

Ισχνότης, *ητος*, *ή*, thinness, leanness, Hipp. Aër. 293, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 11. 2. of style, plainness, Lat. *tenuitas*, Ισχν. φράσεως, of Lysias, Dion. H. de Vett. Cens. 5. 1: cf. Ισχνός. 3. thinness, weakness of pronunciation, opp. to πλατειασμός, Quintil. 1. 5, 32.

Ισχνουργής, *έσ*, (*ἔργω) finely wrought, Schol. Soph. Tr. 64.

Ισχνοφωνέω, to have a thin voice or to stammer, Epiphan.

Ισχνό-φωνος, *ον*, thin-voiced, shrill-voiced, much the same as λεπτόφωνος Hipp. Epid. 1. 955, cf. Galen. 9. p. 73, Plut. 2. 89 B, 721 C:—but, II. in other places it seems to mean checked in one's voice, stuttering, stammering (in which sense Ισχοφῶνος might be expected; but the Mss. and Gramm. are unanimous for Ισχνο-, and Arist. says of all Ισχνόφωνοι, that Ισχονται τοῦ φωνεῖν, Probl. 11. 35, cf. 10. 40., 11. 55, A. B. 100), Ισχν. καὶ τραυλός Hdt. 4. 155:—so Ισχνοφωνία, Ion. -ίη, Hipp. 1040 B, Arist. Probl. 10. 40., 11. 30, etc.

Ισχνόω, = Ισχναίνω, to make dry, Arist. Probl. 5. 40.

Ισχνωτικός, *ή*, *όν*, of or for drying, δύναμις Diosc. 5. 126.

Ισχομένως, Adv. (Ίσχω) with checks or hindrances, Plat. Crat. 415 C.

Ισχ-ουρέω, to suffer from retention of urine, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 4.

Ισχουρία, *ή*, retention of urine, Galen.

Ισχοφῶνος, v. Ισχνόφῶνος II.

Ισχύρησις, *εως*, *ή*, bold affirmation, Hipp. 26. 19: (qu. Ισχύρησις?).

Ισχυρίεω, Desiderat. from sq., to venture to affirm, Hipp. Art. 780, Galen. 12. p. 290.

Ισχυρίζομαι, fut. ἰούμαι Lys. 106. 17, Isocr. 363 D: aor. Ισχυρίσάμην Thuc. 5. 26, Plat.: Dep. To make oneself strong, to be strong, τῷ σώματι Plat. Gorg. 489 C; Ισχυρίζομενος ὑφ' ἵππων σίδηρος gaining force from the impetus of the horses, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18; Ισχ. εἰς τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς to use one's strength, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 26, cf. Probl. 28. 11. II. mostly, to use one's whole force, contend stiffly or stoutly, εἰς τινα against one, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 26; ὑπὲρ ἀθλων Ael. N. A. 15. 15: to persist or continue obstinately in doing..., c. part., Thuc. 7. 49: esp. by word of mouth, to affirm, maintain stiffly, obstinately, c. acc. et inf., Thuc. 3. 44, Isae. 83. 2; τι Plat. Gorg. 495 B; so, Ισχ. ὅτι..., ὡς... Thuc. 4. 23., 6. 55, Plat. Theaet. 172 B; περὶ τίνος Id. Soph. 249 C. 2. to put firm trust in a thing, hold fast by it, τῷδε Lys. 137. 43; ταῖς διαθήκαις Isae. 35. 13; τῷ νόμῳ, τῇ παρασκευῇ Dem. 901. 8., 1081. 16, cf. Hyperid. Euxen. 20: absol., Antipho 138. 23.

Ισχυρικός, *ή*, *όν*, stiff, stubborn, obstinate, Plat. Theaet. 169 B; so Meineke in Alex. Προσκεδ. 1, for Ισχυρίσκος.

Ισχυριστέον, verb. Adj. one must maintain stoutly, Plat. Rep. 533 A.

Ισχυριστικῶς ἔχω, = Ισχυρογνωμονέω, Galen. 12. p. 290.

Ισχυρο-γνώμων, *ον*, stiff in opinion, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 9, 2, Diog. L. 2. 24:—hence Ισχυρογνωμονέω, to be stiff in opinion, Eust. Opusc. 252. 51; and Ισχυρογνωμοσύνη, *ή*, obstinacy, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 22.

Ισχυρό-δετος, *ον*, fast-bound, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 148.

Ισχυρο-θώραξ, *άκος*, *ό*, *ή*, with a strong breastplate, Hesych.

Ισχυρο-κάρδιος, *ον*, stout-hearted, Hesych.

Ισχυρό-μάχος, *ον*, obstinately fought, μάχη Byz.

Ισχυρο-πάθέω, = δειπνοπαθέω, Schol. Arat. 71.

ισχυροπλήκτης, ου, ὁ, *wounding severely*, Hesych.
 ισχυροποιέω, *to make strong, strengthen, τὴν δύναμιν* Diod. 17. 65; τὴν ἐπικράτειάν τινος Polyb. 28. 17, 7; absol., of arguments, Clem. Al. 427:—Pass., *ισχυροποιεῖται τὸ θερμόν* Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 4; τῆς δυναστείας *ισχυροποιουμένης* Diod. 14. 9.
 ισχυροποίησις, εως, ἡ, *asseveration*, Clem. Al. 601.
 ισχυροποιός, ὄν, *strengthening*, E. M. 480, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 416, etc.
 ισχυροπότης, ου, ὁ, *a hard drinker*, Hesych.
 ισχυρόπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, *strong-footed*, Hesych.
 ισχυροπράγμων, ὄν, *doing mighty deeds*, Schol. Il. 5. 403, Paul. Alex.
 ισχυρόρριζος, ὄν, (ρίζα) *with strong root*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 12, 3, etc.
 ισχυρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ισχύς) *strong, mighty, of personal strength*, opp. to ἀσθενής, Soph. Ph. 945, Eur. Fr. 292, etc.; so of things, *ισχ. βέλος* Alcae. 15; *βέσμα* Hdt. 8. 12; of armies, *ισχυρὰ φάλαγξ* Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 30; of places, *strong*, like *δχυρός*, Hdt. 1. 76, Thuc. 4. 9, Xen. An. 4. 6, 11, etc.; τὸ *ισχυρόν strength, vigour*, Thuc. 3. 6, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 24; τὰ *ισχυρότατα your strongest points*, Thuc. 5. 111; τὰ τῆς πόλεως *ισχ. that in which the strength of the state lies*, Aeschin. 63. 9:—*hard, χθών* Aesch. Pers. 310; and of food, *indigestible*, Hipp. 817 C. 2. *mighty, powerful, ἄλοχος Διός* Aesch. Supp. 302; *πόλις* Eur. Supp. 447; *θεός* Ar. Pl. 946; *ισχ. τὸ πολλόν* Hdt. 1. 136; *οἱ ισχυροὶ ἐν τοῖς πόλεσιν* Xen. Ath. 1, 14. 3. *forcible, obstinate, stiff, stubborn, inveterate, excessive, σιτοδητή, ψυχος* Hdt. 1. 94., 4. 29; *ἀναγκαίη* Id. 1. 74; *αἱ λίαν ισχ. τιμωρία violent, excessive*, Id. 4. 205; *ἄρκος, ἀνάγκαι* Antipho 140. 33., 144. 15; *νόσημα* Hipp. 396. 34; *βήξ* Thuc. 2. 49; *γέλωσ, ἐπιθυμιαί, etc.*, Plat. Rep. 388 E, 560 B, etc.; *νόμος ισχ. severe*, Hdt. 7. 102, Lyc. 145. 9; *ἔχθρα* Plat. Phaedr. 233 C; *γνώμη ισχυροτέρη stronger, more positive*, Hdt. 9. 41; *τρόπῳ ᾧ ἂν δύνῃσθε ισχυροτάτῳ* Thuc. 5. 23; *κατὰ ισχυρόν by main force*, opp. to *δύλω*, Hdt. 4. 201., 9. 2. II. Adv. —*ῶσ, strongly, with all force, ἐγκεισθαι* Thuc. 1. 69, etc. 2. *very much, exceedingly*, with Adjs., Hdt. 4. 108; *ἔθνος ισχ. μέγα* Ib. 183; *διωρυξ ισχ. βαθεία* Xen. An. 1. 7, 15, etc.; with Verbs, *ισχ. ἤδασθαι, ἀνιάσθαι, φοβεῖσθαι* Id. Cyr. 8. 3, 44, etc.: Comp. —*στέρωσσι —ότερον*, Hdt. 3. 129, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 12, etc.: Sup., in answers, *ισχυρότατά γε most certainly*, Lat. *maxime vero*, Id. Oec. 1, 15. *ισχυροσώματος, ὄν, able-bodied, strong*, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 360. *ισχυρότης, ητος, ἡ, strength, might*, Dion. H. 3. 65, Philo 1. 128. *ισχυρόφρων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, strong-minded*, Dio C. in Mai Coll. Vat. 2. 540. *ισχυρόφωνος, ὄν, strong-voiced*, Antyll. ap. Orib. 97 Matth. *ισχυρόχρως, ὄτος, ὁ, ἡ, = ισχυροσώματος*, Schol. Il. 5. 289. *ισχυρόψυχος, ὄν, strong-souled*, Hesych. *ισχυρόω, fut. ὠσω, to make strong, strengthen, LXX (Isai. 41. 7): in Joseph. A. J. 13. 1, 3, ὠχύρωσε is restored. ισχύς [v. sub fin.], ὄνος, ἡ, (perh. akin to ἔχω, ἰσχω) strength of body, Hes. Th. 146, 823, and Att.; *ἀκμαί ισχύος* Pind. O. 1. 156; *δεινὸν ισχύος θράσος* Soph. Ph. 104; *τὴν ισχὸν δεινὰ καὶ τὴν βίωμην* Plat. Symp. 190 B; *πρὸς ισχὸν ἀριστα πεφυκῶσ* Xen. Symp. 5, 5; in pl., *ισχύες καὶ ἀσθένειαι* Plat. Rep. 618 D; *κατὰ σωμάτων ισχύος καὶ εὐμορφίας* Id. Legg. 744 B; also, *ισχύς γῆς* Soph. O. C. 610; of a fortified place, Thuc. 4. 35. 2. *strength, might, power, force, θεῶν* Aesch. Theb. 226, Soph. Aj. 118; *ἡ βασιλεία* Aesch. Pers. 590, cf. 12; *ἔπου γὰρ ἡ συζυγοῦσι καὶ δίκη might and right*, Id. Fr. 311 a; *φύσεωσ ἡ, of Themistocles*, Thuc. 1. 138; *ἐπὶ μέγα ἐλθεῖν ισχύος to a great height of power*, Id. 2. 97, cf. 1. 85, etc.; *παρὰ ισχὸν τῆσ δυνάμεωσ beyond the amount of its power*, Id. 7. 66; *ἡ μάχης fighting power*, Id. 2. 97; *ἡ τῆσ ἐλπίδοσ* Id. 4. 65, cf. 2. 62. 3. *main force, brute force, κατ' ισχὸν perforce*, opp. to *δύλω*, Aesch. Pr. 212; *πρὸς ισχύος κράτοσ* Soph. Ph. 594; *πρὸς ισχύος χάριν* Eur. Med. 538; *ὑπὸ τῆσ ισχύοσ* Epicr. Ἀντιλ. 2. 10; *ισχύϊ* Thuc. 3. 62, Plat. Prot. 332 B. 4. *motive force*, Arist. Phys. 7. 5, 3, Cael. 1. 7, 16, al. II. *a force of soldiers*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 19. [ῶ in gen., etc.: in nom. and acc. sing. ῶ in Pind. N. 11. 41, but always ῶ in Att., e. g. Aesch. Theb. 1074, Cho. 721, Soph. Aj. 118.] *ισχύσις, εωσ, ἡ, a being strong, strength*, Philo 1. 354. *ισχυτήριος, α, ὄν, strengthening, φάρμακα* Hipp. 416. 38; but Erotian. (p. 384) read *ισχητήριος = ἰσχαίμοσ*: v. Littré 4. p. 312. *ισχύω [v. sub fin.]: impf. ἰσχυον* Ar. Vesp. 357; fut. *ισχύσω* Batr. 280, Att.: aor. *ἰσχύσα* Soph., etc.: pf. *ἰσχύκα* Aeschin. 23. 33:—Pass., aor. *κατ-ισχύθην* Diod.: (*ισχύς*). *To be strong in body*, Soph. Tr. 234, Xen., etc.; *ὁσ μέγιστον ἰσχυσε στρατοῦ* Soph. Aj. 502; *ισχ. τοῖσ σώμασιν* Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 7; *τὸ σῶμα ισχύει* Antipho 140. 29; *ισχύον τ' αὐτοῦσ ἐμαυτοῦ, i. e. ισχυρότεροσ ἦν ἡ τὰ νῦν*, Ar. Vesp. 357; *ισχ. ἐκ νόσοσ to be recovering*, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 18. 2. *to be strong, mighty, powerful, prevail*, Aesch. Pr. 510, etc.; *πλέον, μείζον ισχ.* Eur. Hec. 1188, Ar. Av. 1606:—*ισχ. τινί to be strong in a thing, σοφία ἀνὴρ ὑπὲρ ἀνδρὸσ ισχύων* Pind. Fr. 33; *θράσει* Eur. Or. 903; *ισχ. τινί πρὸσ τινα* Thuc. 3. 46; *ισχ. ἐκ πονηρίας* Dem. 20. 26; *ὄθεν οἱ ἦπερ ισχύουσι* Thuc. 1. 143., 2. 13; *ισχ. παρὰ τινί to have power or influence with one*, Id. 8. 47, Aeschin. 28. 9, Dem. 990. 21, etc.; *ἐν πᾶσι* Id. 983. 18. b. not of persons, *to prevail*, ἄρκος *ισχ.* Aesch. Eum. 621; *τάληθεσ γὰρ ισχύον τρέφω* Soph. O. T. 356; *λόγοσ* Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 5;—impers., *ισχύει τί μοι κατὰ τινοσ it avails me somewhat against him*, Dem. 416. 20, cf. 791. 20:—c. inf., *ὁ καιροσ ισχύει .. πράττειν* Id. 214. 5, cf. Plut. Pomp. 58. 3. *to be worth*, Lat. *valere*, v. sub ἰσχω III. 2. [ῶ always in Att., Soph. Aj. 1409, O. T. 356, Ar. Vesp. 357, Av. 488, 1607; later, ῶ sometimes in pres. and impf., Anth. P. 5. 167, 212; even ἰσχύσα Theod. Prodr. p. 89.] *ἰσχω*, a form of ἔχω (only found in pres., and in impf. act. and pass., Ep. inf. *ισχέμεναι, ισχέμεν* Od. 22. 330, Il. 17. 501), but in Hom. and Hes. with a limited sense, *to hold, check, curb, keep back, restrain* (but*

v. infr. II), *δέοσ ἰσχει τινα* Il. 5. 812, 817, etc.; *ἰ. τινὰ ἀνάγκη* Od. 4. 558; *θυμόν ἰ. ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν* Il. 9. 256; *ἰσχειν ἐὸν μένοσ* Hes. Th. 687; *οὐδ' ἔτι σηκοὶ ἰσχοῦσι* (the calves) Od. 10. 413; [πρᾶν] *ἰσχει βέεθρα* Il. 17. 750; *ἵππουσ ἰ. 15. 456, etc.*; so also Hdt. 3. 77, and Att.:—c. gen., *χειμαρρον .. ἰσχει δλωᾶων keeps it from ..*, Il. 5. 90; *ξίφοσ ἰ. τινὸσ to keep it from him*, Eur. Hel. 1656; *ἰσχ. τῆσ βοῆσ, τοῦ ἰέναι* Plat. Crat. 416 B, 420 E; so, *ἰσχ. τινὰ μὴ πράσσειν* Eur. I. A. 661, cf. ἔχω A. II. 8; *ἰσχε δακῶν στόμα σόν* Id. H. F. 1244; *τὸ ἰσχον the hindrance*, Xen. An. 6. 3, 13. 2. intr., *ἰσχε hold, stay, stop*, Aesch. Cho. 1052; of ships, *to lie at anchor*, Thuc. 2. 91, cf. 7. 35; of rivers, *to stop*, Arr. An. 5. 9:—but in this intr. sense the Med. or Pass. is used by Hom., *ἰσχεσθ' Ἀργεῖοι, μὴ φεύγετε* Od. 24. 54, cf. Il. 3. 82; *ἰσχεο check thyself, be calm*, 1. 214., 2. 247, Od. 22. 356, etc.; and also *hold! be still!* Il. 251:—c. gen., *ἰσχεσθαί τινοσ to desist from a thing*, Od. 18. 347., 20. 285., 24. 323, 531; but, *ἰσχετο ἐν τούτῳ, impers., here it stopped, remained as it was*, Xen. An. 6. 3, 9. II. *to hold fast, hold, [κανόνα] δγχῶθι στήθεοσ* Il. 23. 762, cf. Soph. Aj. 575, Ph. 1111:—metaph. *to hold, keep, maintain, εὐφημίαν* Id. Tr. 178; *ἐλπῖοσ ἰ. τι* Ib. 138; *ταύτην γνώμην* Id. Ph. 853; *ἐπιστήμην* Plat. Theaet. 198 A: of outward matters, *ὀδύνη ἰσχει τὴν γαστέρα affects it*, Hipp. 567. 38; *τὸν αἰσ' ἀπλατοσ ἰσχει* Soph. Aj. 256:—Pass., *φθόβη ἰσχεσθαί* Isocr. 386 D. III. after Hom., like ἔχω, *to hold or have in possession*, Hdt. 2. 39, Thuc. 3. 58; *to have a wife*, Hdt. 5. 92, 2:—of women, *ἰσχ. ἐν γαστρί* or simply *ἰσχειν, to be pregnant*, Hipp. 1014 F, etc.; also, *μετὰ τοῦτον ἰσχει Κλεόμβροτον she has* Cl., Hdt. 5. 41:—then also, *ἰσχε κάμοῦ μνήστιν* Soph. Aj. 520; *λήστιν ἰ. to be forgetful*, Id. O. C. 584; *ἀλγοσ ἰ. Id. O. T. 1031; γνώμην ἰ. = γνώμην*, Id. El. 214; *ἰ. δοῦλον βίον* Id. Tr. 302; *νοῦν* Plat. Symp. 181 D; *ἐπωνυμίαν, θάρσοσ, δέοσ, etc.*, Id. Parm. 130 E, etc.:—c. dupl. acc., *ἰσχ. τινὰ ξύνεονον* Soph. Aj. 1301; *θεὸν οὐ λήξω προστάταν ἰσχων* Id. O. T. 882. 2. *to have in it, involve, φθόνον ἰ. ἄλβοσ* Pind. P. 11. 45:—so, *αἱ ψῆφοι τάλαντον ἰσχοῦσιν are worth*, Polyb. 5. 26, 13; *ἡ δὲ μὲν ἰσχει λίτρασ δύο καὶ ἡμισυ* Joseph. A. J. 14. 7, 1; but prob. *ισχύουσι, ισχύει* should be restored in these places, v. *ισχύω* 3. 3. intr. *to be*, like ἔχω, *ἀπολέμοσ ἰσχειν* Plat. Polit. 307 E; *εὔ ἰσχ.* Id. Rep. 411 C; *ὦδε* Id. Phil. 38 C; *χαλεπότερον* Thuc. 7. 50. *ἰσ-ωνία, ἡ, (ὠνή) sameness of price, fair price*, Ar. Pax 1227. *ἰσωνυμία, ἡ, sameness of name*, Apoll. de Pron. 269 C. *ἰσ-ώνυμοσ, ὄν, (ὄνομα) bearing the same name as, c. gen., καλεῖν τινα ἰσώνυμον ἔμμεν μάτρωσ* Pind. O. 9. 96. [ἰ-, Nic. Th. 678.] *ἴσωσ*, Adv. of ἴσοσ, *equally, in like manner*, Soph. Ph. 758, Plat. Legg. 805 A, etc.; *ἴωσ ἰσάτα* Ib. 744 C. II. *equally, with reference to equality*, *ἴωσ λαβεῖν τι* Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 12; *fairly, equitably, ἴωσ καὶ καλῶσ* Dem. 59. 19; *οὐκ ἰ. οὐδὲ πολιτικῶσ* Id. 151. 4; *ἰ. καὶ δικαίωσ* Dion. H. 10. 40; *οὐκ ἴωσ* Polyb. 24. 2, 7. III. *according to appearances, probably, perhaps*, Hdt. 6. 124, Aesch. Pr. 317, Soph. Ph. 144, etc.; *οὐκ ἴωσ, ἀλλ' ὄντωσ* Plat. Legg. 965 C;—in Att. often joined with *ἂν* or *τάχ' ἂν*, e. g. Soph. Aj. 691, 1009, Plat. Apol. 31 A; *ἀμφισβητοῦντεσ προστιθέασιν ἀεὶ τὸ ἴωσ καὶ τάχα* Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 2 (cf. *τάχα*); and acc. to MSS. of Aesch. Supp. 727, Eur. I. T. 1055, *ἴωσ* is put for *ἂν* with the optat., but merely by error of the Copyists, v. W. Dind. in Steph. Thes.:—*ἴωσ μὲν .. ἴωσ δὲ .., perhaps so or so*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 2; *ἴωσ, ἴωσ* Ar. Nub. 1320, Dem. 37. 23:—often used, not to express doubt, but modestly to soften or qualify a positive assertion, Soph. O. C. 661, Plat. Phaedo 61 C, 67 A, Phaedr. 233 E, al., and often in Arist. IV. with numerals, *about*, Ar. Pl. 1058, Damox. ap. Ath. 15 B. *ἰσωσις, εωσ, ἡ, (ἰσῶ) a making equal, comparison*, Gloss. *Ἰταλία, ἰον. -ἰη, ἡ, Italy*, Hdt. 1. 24, etc. [First syll. made long in dactylic verse, Soph. Ant. 1119, Call. Dian. 58, as *Italia* in Virgil.] *Ἰταλιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to live in Italy*, Hesych., Phot. *Ἰταλίδης, ὄν, ὁ, poet. for Ἰταλιώτης*, Anth. P. 9. 344. *Ἰταλικός, ἡ, ὄν, Italian*, Plat. Legg. 659 B, etc.:—pecul. fem. *Ἰταλῖσ, ἰδοσ*, Anth. P. 7. 373:—*ἡ Ἰταλῖσ (sc. γῆ) = Ἰταλία*, Dio C. 54. 22. *Ἰταλιώτης, ὄν, ὁ, an Italiote, i. e. a Greek inhabitant of Italy*, Thuc. 6. 44, etc., cf. *Σικελιώτης*:—fem. —*ῶπισ, ἰδοσ*, Adj. *Italian*, Thuc. 8. 91, Strabo 243; —*ωπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. Plat. 326 B, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 15. Ἰταλός, ὁ, an Italian*, Strabo 210:—as Adj., Anth. P. 7. 741, etc. [ἰ, but ἰ metri grat., Jac. Anth. p. 505; as also in Ἰταλῖσ, Ἰταλία.] *ἰταλός, ὁ, = ταῦροσ (Hesych.)*, whence Italy is said to be called, Timae. 12, cf. Varro R. R. 2. 5, Festus s. v. Ἰταλία. (Orig. *Fitālos*, cf. Skt. *vatsas*, Lat. *vitulus*; Oscan *Viteliū (Italia)*; Slav. *tele*.) *ἰταμέομαι, Dep. to be itamós*, Julian. Or. 7. p. 210, Jo. Chrys. *ἰταμία [ἰ], ἡ, = ἰταμότης, LXX (Jer. 49. 15).* *ἰταμός [ἰ], ἡ, ὄν, (εἰμι ἰδο, ἰτης) headlong, hastily, eager, κύνεσ* Aesch. (Fr. 234) ap. Ar. Ran. 1292: *bold, ready for anything, reckless*, like Lat. *audax*, *ἰταμόν καὶ τολμηρόν ἡ πονηρία* Dem. 777. 3; *ἰτ. πρὸσ τι* Arist. Probl. 30. 6, Plut. Galb. 25; *ἰταμότεροσ πρὸσ λόγουσ* Id. 2. 1041 A; *τὸ ἰταμόν = ἰταμότης*, Id. Fab. 19, etc.; *τὸ ἰτ. τῆσ ψυχῆσ* Id. Rom. 7; *ἰταμόν τι δεδορκῶσ* Luc. Fugit. 19; *ἰτ. ἀντιβλέπειν* Ael. N. A. 17. 12. Adv. —*ῶσ, Alex. Κνίδ. 1, Φαιδρ. 2; Comp. —ότερον, Plat. Legg. 773 B; ἰταμότερον τῶ βίῳ χρῆσθαι* Dem. 414. 1; Sup. —*ώτατοσ, Luc. Icar. 30. ἰταμότης, ητος, ἡ, headlong boldness, recklessness, Lat. audacia*, Plat. Polit. 311 A, Plut. 2. 715 D; *συγγραφέωσ* Polyb. 12. 10, 4. *ἰτέα [v. ἰτυσ fin.], ἰον. ἰτέη, also ἰτέιη (Ap. Rh. 4. 1428), ἡ, a willow*, Lat. *salix*, Il. 21. 350 (cf. *ἄλεσικαρποσ*), Ildt. 1. 194, etc.; *λευκή* and *μέλαινα* Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 7. II. *a wicker shield, covered with gypsum, ox-hide, or copper, a target*, Eur. Heracl. 376, Supp. 695, Tro. 1193, Cycl. 7, Ar. Fr. 720. III. = *ἵππουρισ*, Diosc. Noth. 4. 46, (Cf. *ἵτυσ, οἰσοσ, οἰσῶα*; the F appears in *ἵτυσ* (v. sub v.) as also

in Skt. *vīṭikā* (a band, etc.); Lat. *vilex*, *vimen*, *vitis*, *vitta*; A. S. *widde* (*withy*); Lith. *vitols* (*willow*); O. H. G. *wīda* (*weide*):—the Root is to be found in Skt. *vē*, *va-yāmi* (*texo*), Lat. *vi-eo*.)

ιτέινος [ἴτ], η, ον, of willow, Lat. *salignus*, ἴτ. *ράβδος* Hdt. 4. 67, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 4. II. made of withy rods, wicker, ἴτ. *σάκεα*

Theocr. 16. 79., 22. 190. ιτέον, verb. Adj. of εἶμι, one must go, Hipp. Acut. 390, Plat. Rep. 394 D, Legg. 803 E.

ιτεών [ἴ], ὄνος, ὄ, (ιτέα) a willow-ground, Geop. 3. 6, 6.

ιτηλος, η, ον, expl. by Hesych. *ἔμμομος, οὐκ ἐξίτηλος* Aesch. Fr. 37.

ιτης, ον, ὄ, = *ιταμός*, Ar. Nub. 445, Plat. Symp. 203 D; *ἴτας γε ἐφ' ἅ οἱ πολλοὶ φοβοῦνται* Iénai Id. Prot. 349 E, cf. 359 C.

ιτητέον, = *ιτέον*, Ar. Nub. 131, Diphil. ap. A. B. 100.

ιτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *ιταμός*, *ιτητικώτατον ὁ θυμὸς πρὸς τοὺς κινδύνους* most ready to encounter dangers, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 10.

ιτον, τό, a kind of mushroom, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 13.

ιτός, ἡ, ὄν, (εἶμι ἰδο) passable, Anth. P. 7. 480.

ιτρια (not *ιτρία*, Arcad. 119. 18), τά, certain cakes, Anacr. 16, Solon 37, Soph. Fr. 199, Archipp. *Ἦρ* 11; made of sesame and honey, Ath. 646 D; yet distinguished from *σπασμοῦντες* by Ar. Ach. 1092; and from *μελιπώματα* by Diosc. 4. 64; in Dion. H. 1. 55, made of wheat, and yet distinguished from *πυραμοῦντες* by Ehipp. *Ἐφθ*. 1. Again the Roman *libum* is said to have been composed *ἐκ γάλακτος ἰτριῶν καὶ μέλιτος*, Ath. 125 F. Properly, therefore, they seem to have been cakes of meal (v. Hesych.), varied by different admixtures.

ιτρίνεος, α, ον, like *ιτρια*, Anth. P. 6. 232.

ιτριο-πώλης, ον, ὄ, a dealer in *ιτρια*, Poll. 7. 30; cf. *χιτροπώλης*.

ιττω, Boeot. for *ἴστω*, 3 sing. imperat. of *ἴδα*, esp. in phrase *ιττω Ζεὺς* Zeus be witness! says Cebes the Theban in Plat. Phaedo 62 A; *Θήβαθεν ιττω Ζεὺς*, and *ιττω Ἡρακλῆς*, says the Boeotian in Ar. Ach. 911, 860; cf. Ep. Plat. 345 A, Valek. Phoen. 1671 (1677), and v. *ἴστω*.

ἴτυς [v. fin.], vos, ἡ, like *ἀντυξ*, a circle or rim made of willow (cf. *ιτέα*): used by Hom. (only in Il.) always of the fellow of a wheel, *ὄφρα ἴτυν κάμψῃ* Il. 4. 486, cf. 5. 724:—the outer edge or rim of the shield, Hes. Sc. 314, Hdt. 7. 89; or the round shield itself, Tyrtae. 11, Eur. Ion 210, Tro. 1197, cf. Xen. An. 4. 7, 12:—*ἴτυς βλεφάρων* the arch of the eyebrows, Anacreont. 15. 17; *ἀγκίστρων ἴτ.* Anth. P. 6. 28, cf. Opp. H. 5. 138; *ἴτ. τῆς πλευρᾶς* a rib, Galen. 2. p. 681. 9. [ἴτυς Il. ll. c., but *ἴτέαι* 21. 350.]

ἴτυς, vos, ὄ, *Itys*, son of Tereus and Procné, Trag.: in trisyll. form *ἴτυλος*, son of Zethos and Aëdon, Od. 19. 522. [Usu. *ἴτυς*, Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 1113; but in dactylic metres also *ἴ*, Soph. El. 148, Dind. Ar. Av. 212.]

ἴτω [ἴ], 3 sing. imperat. from εἶμι, let him or it go, Hom.; in Att. almost an exclam. *let it pass! go to!* Soph. Ph. 120, Elmsl. Med. 780.

ἴτωνία, as, or -ιάς, ἰάδος, ἡ, a name of Athena, from *ἴτων* in Thessaly, *χρυσαιγίδος ἴτωνίας* Baechyl. 22; *ἴτωνιάδος* Call. Cer. 74.

ἰὺ, exclam. of surprise, Theognost. Can. 161, Jo. Alex. *τον. παρ.* 37.

ἰυγικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἰυγξ) magical, φύσις Damasc. de Princip. 351, 370.

ἰυγγο-δρομέω, = *βοηδρομέω*, *βοηθέω*, Boeot. acc. to Hesych.

ἰυγή, ἡ, = *ἰυγμός*, a howling, shrieking, yelling, as of men in pain, Orac. ap. Plut. 9. 43, Soph. Ph. 752: *the hissing of snakes*, Nic. Th. 400, Opp. H. 1. 565. [ἰῦ- Ep., but ἰῦ- in Soph. l. c.]

ἰυγμός, ὄ, (ἰύζω) a shouting, shout of joy, Il. 18. 572: also a cry of pain, shriek, Aesch. Cho. 26, Eur. Heracl. 126; cf. *ἰυγή*. [ἴ in Il.; ἴ in Trag.]

ἰυγξ, ἰυγξος, ἡ, (ἰύζω) the wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*, so called from its cry, while the Engl. name comes from the movements of its head, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 4, P. A. 4. 12, 35, Ael. N. A. 6. 19. The ancient wizards and witches used to bind it to a wheel, which they turned round, believing that they drew men's hearts along with it and charmed them to obedience; hence it was much used to recover unfaithful lovers. This operation was called *ἔλκειν ἰυγγα ἐπὶ τινι* to set the magic bird or wheel a-going against some one, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 17 (ubi v. Schneid.); so, *ἰυγξ ἔλκει τινὰ ποτὶ δῶμα* Theocr. 2. 17; and, metaph., *ἔλκομαι ἰυγγι ἦτορ* as by the magic wheel, Pind. N. 4. 56; *ὡσπερ ἀπὸ ἰυγξος τῷ κάλλει ἔλκόμενος* Luc. Dom. 13; so, in Pind. P. 4. 381 *ἰυγγα τετράκναμον* is prob. the wheel with the wings and legs of the wryneck spread out so as to form four spokes, spread-eagle fashion, cf. Anth. P. 5. 205. 2. metaph. a spell, charm, τῇ σῇ ληφθέντες ἰυγγι Ar. Lys. 1110, cf. Lyc. 310, Diog. L. 6. 76:—also, stronger word for *πῶθος*, a passionate yearning for, *ἀγαθῶν ἐπάρων* Aesch. Pers. 989. [ἴ Ep. and Pind.; ἴ Att.]

ἰύζω, aor. *ἰύξα* Pind.:—to shout, yell, *πολλά μάλ' ἰύζουσιν* Il. 17. 66; *οἱ δ' ἰύζοντες ἔποντο* Od. 15. 162:—in both places of people shouting to scare away a wild beast, cf. Call. Fr. 507:—later to yell or cry from grief or pain, to cry out, shout, *ἰύξεν ἀφωνήτω ἄχει* Pind. P. 4. 422; used by Aesch. only in imper., *ἰύξ. ἀποτμον βοᾶν* Pers. 280, cf. 1042, Supp. 808, 873; part. *ἰύζων* Soph. Tr. 787. (From the Interjection *ἰὺ*, q. v.) [ἴ, Ep. and Pind.; ἴ in Soph. Tr. 787; ἴ uncertain in Aesch.]

ἰυκτής [ἴ], οὐ, ὄ, (ἰύζω) one who shouts or yells; also, a singer, whistler, piper, Theocr. 8. 30, in poet. form *ἰυκτά*.

ἰφθίμος, η, ον, also os, ον: (ἴφι, ἴφιος):—stout, strong, mighty, stalwart, of bodily strength, and therefore ὤμοις ἰφθ. Il. 18. 204; *κρατὶ ἐπ' ἰφθ.* 3. 336; *ἰφθ. ποταμῶν* 17. 749; *βοῶν ἰφθ. κάρηνα* 18. 23; but mostly as epith. of heroes, 3. 336., 18. 204, etc.; and so, *ἰφθ. ψυχαί*, *κεφαλαί* 1. 3., 11. 55; of Hades, Od. 10. 534., 11. 47:—also of women, stout, comely, goodly, such as heroes' wives should be (see Od. 10. 105, 106), *ἰφθ. βασίλεια* 16. 332; *ἄλοχος παρόκοιτις* 11. 5. 475, Od. 23. 92, etc.; *θυγότηρ* 15. 364; *Πηρώ* 11. 287.—When Hom. has it of women he uses the fem. termin. *ἰφθίμη*; but he says *ἰφθίμοι ψυχαί, κεφαλαί*, speaking of men.

ἴφι (perh. an old dat. of *ἴς*, q. v.), Ep. Adv. *strongly, stoutly, mightily*, often in Hom., but only with four Verbs, *ἴφι ἀνάσσειν* to rule by might, Il. 1. 38, etc.; *ἴφι μάχεσθαι* to fight valiantly, 1. 151; *ἴφι δαμῆναι* to be tamed by force, 19. 417, Od. 18. 156; *ἴφι κτάμενος* Il. 3. 375;—so, *ἴφι βησαίμενος* Euphor. 61; and in late Ep., Lehrs Q. Ep. p. 306.—Freq. in prop. names, e. g. *Ἰφιάνασσα*, *Ἰφιγένεια*, *Ἰφιγόνη*, *Ἰφιδάμας*, *Ἰφικλος*, etc.

ἰφίγηνειᾶ, ἡ, *strong-born, mightly*, epith. of Artemis, Paus. 2. 35, 1, Hesych.

II. as prop. n. *Iphigeneia*, Agamemnon's daughter, the Homeric *Ἰφιάνασσα*, Stesich. 28, Trag., etc.; though the two are distinguished by Soph. El. 157:—also called *Ἰφιγόνη*, Eur. El. 1023; *Ἰφίς*, Lyc. 324. [ἴφ-. Aesch. Ag. 1526 has *-γενειᾶ*, as *ἀνοία* for *ἀνοια*, *εὐκλεία* for *εὐκλεια*.]

ἰφί-γένητος, ον, produced by might, πῦρ Orph. Fr. 2. 28.

Ἰφικρατίδες, αἰ, a kind of shoes, called from the Athen. general Iphicrates, Diod. 15. 44, Alciphro 3. 57, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 342. 31.

ἴφιος, α, ον, (ἴφι) Ep. Adj., often in Hom., but only in phrase *ἴφια μῆλα* fat, goodly sheep, Il. 5. 556, al.

ἴφιον [ἴ], τό, a kind of herb, perhaps *spike-lavender*, Ar. Thesm. 910, Fr. 473, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 11.

ἰχανάω, v. *ἰσχανάω* sub fin.

ἴχαρ, τό, vehement desire, Aesch. Supp. 850, ubi v. Schol.

ἰχθῦα, Ion. -ῦη, ἡ, (ἰχθύς) the dried skin of the fish *ἰννη*, like our *shogreen*, Hipp. 914 D, Galen. II. a *pol.*, perh. for pickled fish, C. I. 8345 c.

ἰχθυάζομαι, Dep. = sq., Anth. P. 7. 693.

ἰχθυάω, (ἰχθύς) to fish, angle, mostly used in Ep. prcs. and impf., *ἰχθυάσκον γναμπτοῖς ἀγκίστροισι* Od. 4. 368: c. acc. *to fish for*, *αὐτοῦ δ' ἰχθυάα .. δελφίνας* 12. 95, cf. Opp. H. 1. 426:—also in Med., Lyc. 46.

II. to sport (like fish), *δελφίνες .. ἐθύνεον ἰχθυάοντες* Hes. Sc. 210. III. Pass. to be made of fish, *ἰχθυώμενος ἄρτος* (vulg. *ἀργός*) Horapoll. 1. 14.

ἰχθυβολεύς, εὼς, ὄ, = *ἰχθυβόλος*, Nic. Th. 793, Call. Del. 15, Anth. P. 7. 504., 10. 9, cf. Ath. 116 A.

ἰχθυβολέω, to strike fish, harpoon them, Anth. P. 7. 381, 635.

ἰχθυ-βόλος, ον, striking fish, catching fish, *ἰχθ. μηχανή* of the trident, Aesch. Theb. 133; *αἰθυαί* Anth. P. 6. 23. 2. as Subst. a fisher, angler, Ib. 7. 295., 9. 227. II. pass., *ἰχθ. θήρα* a spoil of speared fish, Ib. 6. 24; *ἰχθ. δειπνα* Opp. H. 3. 18.

ἰχθυ-βόρος, ον, fish-eating, Anth. P. 7. 652.

ἰχθύ-βοτος, ον, fed on by fish, Opp. H. 2. 1, Nonn. Jo. 21. 80.

ἰχθυ-γόνος, ον, producing fish, Nonn. D. 26. 275,

ἰχθύδιον, τό, Dim. of *ἰχθύς*, a little fish. [ῦ, Ar. Fr. 344. 8, Theopomp. Com. Φιν. 1. 3, Anaxil. Μαγ. 1, al.; but ῦ in dactylics, Anth. P. 11. 405, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 311 C.]

ἰχθυ-δόκος, ον, (δέχομαι) holding fish, *σπυρίς* Anth. P. 6. 4.

ἰχθύη, ἡ, Ion. for *ἰχθύα*.

ἰχθυήματα, τά, (ἰχθύα) fish-scales: hence any small substances, filings, Hipp. 877 D, 880 F, G, etc.; the sing. only in 880 F.

ἰχθυήρος, ἄ, ὄν, (ἰχθύς) fishy, scaly, i. e. foul, dirty, *πινακίσκοι* Ar. Pl. 813, Fr. 449; *ζωμός* Luc. Lexiph. 5; *οὐκ ἔστιν ἰχθυήρον* nothing of the fish kind, Diphil. *Ἐμπορ.* 1. 21:—*ἡ πύλη ἡ ἰχθ.* the fish-gate, LXX (Neh. 3. 3).

ἰχθυῖα, ἡ, (ἰχθύς) fishing, Procl. V. Hom. p. 9.

ἰχθυϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, = *ἰχθυήρος*, τὰ ἰχθ. ζώδια Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 215, LXX (2 Par. 33. 14):—also *ἰχθυϊνός*, ἡ, ὄν, Ael. N. A. 17. 32.

ἰχθύ-κεντρον, τό, a trident, Poll. 10. 133; *ἰχθυόκεντρον*, Hesych., Suid.

ἰχθυ-μέδων, οντος, ὄ, a king of fish, Marc. Sid. 54.

ἰχθυ-νόμος, ον, ruling-fish, Opp. H. 1. 643.

ἰχθυο-βολεύς, ἰχθυοβόλος, = *ἰχθυβ-*, Phot., Eust. 191. 33, etc.

ἰχθυό-βρωτος, ον, eaten by fish, Plut. 2. 668 A.

ἰχθυο-ειδής, ες, fish-like, *λεπίς* Hdt. 7. 61.

ἰχθυόεις, εσσα, εν, (ἰχθύς) full of fish, fishy, *πόντος*, *Ἑλλάσποντος* Il. 9. 4. 360; *ἰχθυόεντα κέλευθα*, i. e. the sea, Od. 3. 177; *μυχὸς ἰχθ.*, of the Bosphorus, Ar. Thesm. 324: *fishlike*, *δέμας* Opp. H. 3. 548. II. consisting of fish, *θήρη* Opp. H. 1. 666; *βόλος* Anth. P. 6. 223.

ἰχθυό-θηρ, θηρος, ὄ, the fish-beast, of the crocodile, Eccl.

ἰχθυο-θήρας, ον, ὄ, a fisherman, Cyrill.; so *ἰχθυο-θηρευτής*, οὐ, ὄ, Manetho 4. 243; *-θηρητήρ*, ἦρος, ὄ, Anth. P. 7. 702.

ἰχθυο-θηρία, ἡ, fishing, Eust. (?): ἡ *ἰχθυοθηρικῆ* (sc. *τέχνη*), Poll. 1. 97.

ἰχθυό-θηρον, τό, = *κυκλάμιος*, Diosc. Noth. 2. 194.

ἰχθυο-κένταυρος, ὄ, ἡ, half-man and half-fish, of Triton, Tzetz. Lyc. 34.

ἰχθυό-κολλα, ἡ, fish-glue, i. e. isinglass, Diosc. 3. 102, Galen. 2. in Plin., the fish which produces it, a kind of sturgeon, 32. 27.

ἰχθυο-κτόνος, ον, fish-killing, Philes Anim. 80. 6.

ἰχθυο-λογέω, to speak of fish, Ath. 308 D, 360 D.

ἰχθυο-λύμης [λύ], ον, ὄ, the plague of fish, comic cpith. of a fish-eater, Horace's *perniciēs macelli*, Ar. Pax 814.

ἰχθυό-μαντις, εως, ὄ, one who prophesies by means of fish, Ath. 333 D, cf. Ael. N. A. 8. 5.

ἰχθυό-μορφος, ον, fish-shaped, Eccl.

ἰχθυο-οπτίς, ἴδος, fem. Adj. for broiling fish, *ἰσχόρα* Poll. 6. 88., 10. 95.

ἰχθυο-πώλαινα, irreg. fem. of sq., Pherecr. *Ἰπν.* 1.

ἰχθυο-πώλης, ον, ὄ, a fishmonger, often in Com., as Ar. Fr. 344. 10, Antiph. *Βουτ.* 1. 7, Alex. *Δορκ.* 1, al.:—fem. *ἰχθυόπωλις ἀγορά* the fish-market, Plut. 2. 849 D:—*ἰχθυοπωλέω*, Poll. 7. 26.

ἰχθυο-πωλία, ἡ, fishmongering, Ath. 276 F, Plut. 2. 668 A; unless in both places τὰ *ἰχθυοπώλια* should be read with Schneid.

ἰχθυο-πώλιον, τό, the fish-market, C. I. 2058 B. 4; *-πωλεῖον* in Plat. 2. 668 A, Hesych.; both forms occur in Schol. Ar. Ran. 1100.

ἰχθυόρροος, ον, contr. -ρρως, ουν, (ῥέω) *running or swarming with fish*, ποταμός Timocl. 1.
 ἰχθυο-τροφείον, τό, a *fish-pond*, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 A, cf. 541 F.
 ἰχθυο-τροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *keeping fish*, Geop. 20. 1.
 ἰχθυο-τρόφος, ον, *feeding fish: full of fish*, Plut. Lucull. 39.
 ἰχθυουλκός, ὁ, (ἔλκω) an *angler*, Phot., Suid.: in Hesych., and Theodoret. Epist. 76, written ἰχθυολκός.
 ἰχθυοφάγος, to *feed on fish*, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 4.
 ἰχθυοφάγία, ἡ, a *fish diet*, Eust. 135. 19.
 ἰχθυο-φάγος [ἄ], ον, *eating fish*, Ath. 345 E:—οἱ Ἰχθ. ἄνδρες the *Fish-eaters*, a tribe on the Arabian Gulf, Hdt. 3. 19, cf. Strabo 769 sq., Paus. 1. 33, 4; another on the Persian Gulf, Strabo 720.
 ἰχθυοφορέω, to *produce fish*, E. M. 117. 26.
 ἰχθυο-φόρος, ον, *producing fish*, κρηνίδες Ctesias in Phot. Bibl. 46. 32. 2. *carrying fish*, πλοῖα LXX (Job. 40. 26).
 ἰχθυ-πάγης, ἐς, *piercing fish*, ἀγκίστρον Anth. P. 6. 27.
 ἰχθύς [v. sub fin.], ὄν, δ: acc. ἰχθύς, in late Poets also ἰχθῦα Anth. P. 9. 227, v. sub fin.: voc. ἰχθύ Erinna 2, Crates Θηρ. 1. 9:—pl. ἰχθύες, acc. ἰχθύας, contr. ἰχθύς Od. 5. 53, both forms being used in Com., cf. Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 6, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 14, with Antiph. Βουτ. 1. 12, Ephipp. Φιλ. 21, so also in Arist., etc.:—dual ἰχθύ Antiph. Προβλ. 1. 15: cf. ὄφρυς. A *fish*, ὠμηστής Il. 24. 82, cf. 21. 122, 203, Od. 14. 135, etc.:—proverb., ἀφωρότερος τῶν ἰχθύων Luc. Gall. 1, Iudoct. 16, cf. ἔλλος:—metaph. of a *stupid fellow*, Plut. 2. 975 B. II. in pl., οἱ ἰχθύς the *fish-market* at Athens, παρὰ τοὺς ἰχθύς Ar. Vesp. 789; ἐν τοῖς ἰχθύσι Ran. 1068, Antiph. Κνοισθ. 2: cf. λάχανον, μύρον, etc. [ῥ in disyll. cases; ῥ in trisyll. cases and in all compds.: the exception ἰχθύων, Theocr. 21. 49, is removed by Meineke's emendation ἰχθύ.]
 ἰχθύσι-ληϊστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a *stealer of fish*, Anth. P. 7. 295; al. ἰχθυολ-, but v. Lob. Phryn. 687.
 ἰχθύ-τόκος, ον, *producing fish*, cited from Nonn.
 ἰχθύ-φάγος [ἄ], ον, = ἰχθυοφάγος, Anth. P. 9. 83.
 ἰχθύ-φόνος, ον, *killing fish*, Opp. C. 2. 444.
 ἰχθυώδης, ἐς, = ἰχθυοειδής, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 29, al.:—Adv. -δῶς, Id. H. A. 4. 9, 10. II. *full of fish*, λίμνη Hdt. 7. 109.
 ἰχμα, τό, prob. corrupt for ἰθμα, Hesych.; v. Koen. Greg. 218.
 ἰχναῖος, α, ον, (ἰχνος) *following on the track*, of Themis and Nemesis, h. Hom. Ap. 94, Lyc. 129, Anth. P. 9. 405:—Strabo (435) seems to have derived it from Ichnae in Thessaly, where was a temple of Themis.
 ἰχναόμαι, Dep., = ἰχνεύω, Hesych., Suid.
 ἰχνεῖα, ἡ, a *casting about for the scent*, of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7.
 ἰχν-ελάτης, v. sub ἰχνηλάτης.
 ἰχνευμα, τό, a *track*, Poll. 5. 11.
 ἰχνεύμων, ονος, ὁ, the *tracker*; hence, I. an Egyptian animal of the weasel-kind, which hunts out crocodile's eggs, the *ichneumon*, Pharaoh's rat, *Herpestes ichneumon*, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 5, Nic. Th. 190, Plut. 2. 966 D; also called ἰχνευτής, Hdt. 2. 67, Nic. Th. 195. 2. a small kind of wasp, that hunts spiders, Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 1., 9. 1, 13, cf. Plin. 10. 95.
 ἰχνευσις, εως, ἡ, a *tracking*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 4., 10, 5.
 ἰχνεύτερα, ἡ, fem. of ἰχνευτήρ, C. I. 1907.
 ἰχνευτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be searched out, cited from Philostr.
 ἰχνευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Opp. C. 1. 76, 449, 467; as Adj., ἰχν. ταρσός Nonn. D. 46. 115.
 ἰχνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a *tracker, hunter*, Poll. 5. 10, 17: ἰχν. κύων a hound that hunts by nose, cf. Anth. P. 5. 16:—Ἰχνευταί was the title of a satyric play by Sophocles. II. = ἰχνεύμων 1, v. sub voc.
 ἰχνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at *tracking*, κύων Ael. N. A. 6. 59, Arr. Epict. 1. 2, 34. Adv. -κῶς, by *scent*, Eust. Opusc. 174. 51.
 ἰχνεύω, (ἰχνος) to *track or trace out, hunt after, seek out*, Soph. Aj. 20, O. T. 221, 475; ἰχν. θήρας κυαί Eur. Cycl. 130; κύνες ἰχνεύουσαι *hunting by scent*, Plat. Legg. 654 E: metaph., κατὰ σοῦ τὴν ψήφον ἰχν. *seeking for a vote of condemnation*, Ar. Eq. 808; ἰχν. τὰ λεχθέντα Plat. Parm. 128 C; τὴν τοῦ καλοῦ φύσιν Id. Rep. 401 C; ἰχνεύεις .. τίς εἰμ' ἐγώ ..; Epigr. Gr. 227. 2. ἰχν. ὄρη to *hunt the mountains*, Xen. Cyn. 4, 9.—In Pind. P. 8. 48, Böckh reads ἰχνεύων (*following in the traces of*) metri grat., but Hermann's οἰχνεύων is better.
 ἰχνηλατέω, to *track out*, Philo 1. 12., 2. 475, Eust. Opusc. 128. 10.
 ἰχνηλάτης [ἄ], ον, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) *one who hunts by the track, a tracker*, ἀληθείας Plut. 2. 762 B:—poët. ἰχνηλάτης, Anth. P. 6. 183, Plan. 289.
 ἰχνηλάτης, εως, ἡ, a *following on the track*, Eust. Opusc. 301. 59.
 ἰχνηλατία, ἡ, = foreg., Poll. 5. 11; leg. ἰχνηλασία, Lob. Phryn. 507.
 ἰχνηλατικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἰχνευτικός, Schol. Soph. Aj. 8. Adv. -κῶς, Tzet. ἰχνιον, τό, Dim. of ἰχνος only in form (v. Chandler, Gr. Accents § 340), a *track, trace, footstep*, ἰχνι' ἐρευνῶντες κύνες ἦσαν Od. 19. 436; μετ' ἰχνια βαίνε θεοῖο followed on her *track*, 5. 193; μετ' ἀνέρος ἰχνι' ἐρευνῶν Il. 18. 321; κατ' ἰχνιαί τινος βαίειν Ar. Rh. 1. 575; ἐπεσθαί τινι κατ' ἰχνιον Q. Sm. 8. 361; ἰχνιον ἐδράσασθαι to *plant one's step*, Anth. P. 6. 70. 2. metaph. a *trace, remnant*, ἀγλαίης Ib. 58.
 ἰχνο-βάτης [ἄ], ὁ, *going on the track*, name of a hound, Ov. Met. 3. 107.
 ἰχνο-βλάβης, ἐς, *hurt in the foot*, Manetho 4. 500.
 ἰχνο-γρᾶφία, ἡ, a *tracing out: a ground-plan*, Vitruv. 1. 2. § 20.
 ἰχνο-πέδη, ἡ, a kind of *fetter or trap*, Anth. P. 6. 109., 7. 626.
 ἰχνος, εως, τό (v. sub fin.):—a *track, footstep*, Od. 17. 317, Hes. Op. 678, Hdt. 4. 82, Pind., etc.: metaph. a *footstep, track, trace*, κατ' ἰχνος πλατᾶν ἀφαντον Aesch. Ag. 695; ἐς ταυτὸν ἐλθὼν .. ἰχνος λόγων Id. Pr. 845; ἰχνος κακῶν ῥινηλατούση Id. Ag. 1184; ἰχνος παλαιᾶς δυστέκμαρτον αἰτίας Soph. O. T. 109; ἰχνος τειχέων Eur. Hel. 108; ἰχνη τῶν πληγῶν Plat. Gorg. 524 C; τὰ τῶν κονδύλων ἰ. Aeschin. 84. 22:—Phrases, ἰχνος ποδὸς θείναι, Lat. *vestigia ponere*, Eur. Or. 234, l. T. 752;

θέσθαι Anth. P. 7. 464; λεπτόν ἰ. ἀρβύλης τίθετε step softly, Eur. Or. 140; ἰ. ἐπαντέλλειν ποδὸς Id. Phoen. 104; ἰ. ἐρείδειν Anth. P. 5. 301; ἐν ἰχνεσί τινος πόδα νέμειν Pind. N. 6. 27; κατ' ἰχνος ἄσσειν, διώκειν Soph. Aj. 32, Plat. Rep. 410 B, cf. Eur. Hec. 1059; εἰς ἰχνη τινὸς ἵεναι Ep. Plat. 330 E; ἰ. μετιέναι, μετελθεῖν Id. Phaedr. 276 D, Theaet. 187 E; ἰχνους προσάπτειν to *keep close to the track*, Id. Polit. 290 D; ἰχνη ὑποψίας εἰς τινα φέρει Antipho 119. 7, cf. Xen. Cyn. 6, 15, etc. 2. poët. a *foot or leg*, opp. to ὠλένη, Eur. Bacch. 1134. 3. the *hard sole of the foot*, Galen. 12. 195 A: the *sole of a shoe*, Hipp. Art. 827, cf. Arr. Indic. p. 330.
 ἰχνο-σκοπέω, to *look at the track or traces*, ἐν στίβοισι τοῖς ἐμοῖς Aesch. Cho. 228; ἰχν. καὶ στριβεύειν τὸ μέλλον Plut. 2. 399 A.
 ἰχνοσκοπία, ἡ, a *looking at the tracks*, Plut. 2. 917 F.
 ἰχώρ [ἰ], ὠρος, ὁ, *ichor, the ethereal juice, not blood*, that flows in the veins of gods, Il. 5. 340:—Ep. acc. ἰχῶ for ἰχώρα, γέλω for γέλωτα, ἰδρῶ for ἰδρῶτα, Il. 5. 416:—later simply for *blood*, Aesch. Ag. 1480. II. the *watery part* of any of the animal juices, Lat. *serum*; of the blood, Plat. Tim. 83 C, Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 12 (in pl., Ib. 9), P. A. 2. 4, 8; of gall, Hipp. 396. 8; of milk, like ὑρρός, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 6; the *gravy* of underdone meat, Archestr. ap. Ath. 399 E; the *juice* of leaves, Diosc. 1. 172; but also, 2. of *corrupted juices, a discharge, matter*, Lat. *pus*, Hipp. V. C. 911; ἰχώρες ὑδαρεῖς ὑπαχρῶι, from women in childbirth, Arist. H. A. 7. 9, 2. III. the *poison* of serpents, Id. Mirab. 141; of *naphtha*, Ib. 97.
 ἰχωρο-ειδής, ἐς, *like serous matter*, αἷμα Hipp. ap. Galen., Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 8.
 ἰχωρορροέω, (ῥέω) to *run with serous matter*, Hipp. 200 E; later, ἰχωρορροέω, Diosc. 3. 26, Erotian, etc.
 ἰχωρώδης, ἐς, = ἰχωροειδής, Hipp. 494. 3, Arist. H. A. 7. 7, 3.
 ἰψ (not ἰψ), ὁ, gen. ἰπός [ἰ], nom. pl. ἰπες: (ἰπτομαι):—a *worm that eats horn and wood*, Od. 21. 395; also, *that eats vine-buds*, a kind of *cynips*, like ζ, Theophr. H. P. 8. 10, 5, C. P. 3. 22, 5, Strabo 613.
 ἰψαο, v. sub ἰπτομαι.
 ἰψοι, ἰψηλος, Aeol. for ἰψοι, ἰψηλος, Sappho, v. Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 81.
 ἰψος or ἰψός, ὁ, a *tree, the cork-tree*, or perhaps the *Pyrus Cretica*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 4, 2. 2. in Hesych., = *κισσός*.
 ἰω, subj. of εἶμι (ἰβο).
 ἰῶ, contr. for ἰάου, imper. of ἰάομαι.
 ἰῶ, an exclamation, as in Lat. *io triumphe!*—put single or double, rarely three times, as Aesch. Supp. 125; esp. in invoking aid, ἰῶ μάκαρες, ἰῶ θεοί Id. Theb. 96, Soph. Ph. 736; ἰῶ ἰῶ Παιάν Id. Tr. 221; ἰῶ Βάκχαι Eur. Bacch. 578. 2. often also of grief or suffering, οὐ! ἰῶ δύστανος Soph. Ant. 850; ἰῶ μοί μοι Id. O. C. 119, etc.; and c. gen., ἰῶ, πατέρ, σοῦ .. τῶν τε τέκνων Aesch. Ag. 1305; ἰῶ μοι πόνων Eur. Phoen. 1289; ἰῶ ἰῶ τραυμάτων Ar. Ach. 1205. II. with other Interj., ἰῶ ἰή Aesch. Ag. 1485; ἰῶ ὦ ὦ Soph. O. C. 224; ἰ ἰ ἰῶ Id. El. 840. [ἰ; yet sometimes ἰ, in anap. and dactyl. verses, Aesch. Ag. 1455, 1537, Soph. El. 150, Eur. Alc. 741.]
 ἰῶ [ἰ], ἰοῦς, ἡ; acc. ἰοῦν Hdt. 1. 1; voc. ἰοῖ Aesch. Pr. 635, etc.:—*Io*, daughter of Inachus. II. a name of *the moon* at Argos, Eust. ad Dion. P. 92.
 ἰωά, = ἰῶ, Aesch. Pers. 1070.
 ἰωγα, v. ἰών, ἰώνγα.
 ἰωγή, ἡ, Ep. word like σκέπας, *shelter*, Βορέω ὑπ' ἰωγῆ under *shelter* from the north-wind, Od. 14. 533; cf. ἐπιωγαί, κυματογή. (Prob. akin to ἀγνυμι, like ῥηγμίν and perh. ἀκτή, cf. Schol. Od. 5. 404).
 ἰώδης, ἐς, (ἰόν, εἶδος) *violet-like, dark-coloured*, Hipp. Progn. 40: *smelling like violet*, Diosc. 5. 171.
 ἰώδης [ἰ], ἐς, (ἰός, εἶδος) *rust-like, rust-coloured*, Theophr. Lap. 37, Callias ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 41, Diosc. 5. 92. II. *acid*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16: *poisonous*, Ath. 42 A: τὸ ἰώδες, of *envy*, Plut. 2. 565 C.
 ἰωή, ἡ, (v. αἴω) *any loud sound: the shout or cry of men*, περὶ φρένας ἦλυθ' ἰωή Il. 10. 130, Ar. Rh. 3. 708; *the sound of the lyre*, περὶ δέ σφεας ἦλυθ' ἰωή φόρμιγγος Od. 17. 261; of the wind, ὑπὸ Ζεφύροιο ἰωῆς by the *roaring blast* of Zephyrus, Il. 4. 276., 11. 308; of fire, πυρὸς δῆοιο ἰωῆν 16. 127; of footsteps, Hes. Th. 682; *the clang of arms*, Coluth. 56; ἰ. ἀμοιβάς, of Echo, Nonn. Io. 21. 90; ἰ. Λατινίς the *Latin tongue*, Ib. 19. 102:—Ep. word, used also by Soph. Ph. 216, in a chorus, βοᾷ τηλαπὼν ἰωάν.
 ἰωκή, ἡ, (διώκω, cf. Δδ II. 10):—*roul, pursuit, οὔτε βίας .. ὑπεδείδισαν οὔτε ἰωκάς* Il. 5. 521.—Ἰωκή is personified with Ἐρις and Ἀλκή, 5. 740. There is also a metaplast. acc. (as if from ἰωῆ), πόνον αἰπὺν ἰωκά τε δακρυόεσσαν II. 601:—cf. ἰωχμός, ἰωξίς, παλιώξίς, προτώξίς.
 ἰωλία, ἡ, (ἰα) = *φήμη*, Hesych.
 ἰών, ἰώνγα, Boeot. for ἐγώ, ἐγωγε, Apoll. de Pron. 324 B.
 Ἰων, ὠνος, ὁ, *Ion*, the son of Xuthus (or Apollo) and Creüsa, from whom sprung the Ionian race, Hdt. 7. 94., 8. 44, Eur. Ion, etc.:—Ἰωνες, οἱ, the *Ionians*, v. Clinton F. H. 1. pp. 53 sq.:—Ἰωνία, ἡ, *their country*, Aesch. Pers. 771.
 ἰωνιά, ἄς, ἡ, (ἰον) a *violet-bed*, Lat. *violarium*, Ar. Pax 577. 2. the *violet-plant*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 4, etc. II. = χαμαίπιτυς, Apollod. ap. Ath. 681 D, Schol. Nic. Al. 56, v. Schneid. Ind. Theophr.
 Ἰωνίξω, to *speak Ionic or use Ionian fashion*, Phot., Schol. Clem. Al.
 Ἰωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Ionic, Ionian*, i. e. *effeminate*, Ar. Pax 46, Plat. Com. Λακ. 1. 14, etc.; Adv. -κῶς, in the *Ionic fashion*, i. e. *softly, effeminately*, Ar. Thesm. 163:—τὸ Ἰωνικὸν μέτρον a *metre* consisting of Ionic verses, as Horat. Od. 3. 12:—pecul. fem. Ἰωνίς, ἴδος, *Ionian*, Paus. 6. 22, 7, etc.; also Ἰωνιάς, ἄδος, Ath. 681 D, and cited from Strabo.
 ἰωνίσκος, ὁ, Ephes. name for the fish *χρύσοφρυς*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 328 C.
 Ἰωνιστί, Adv. in *Ionic*, like Ἰαστί, A. B. 572.

Ἴωνο-κάμπτης, ου, ὁ, one who sings with soft Ionic modulations, Plut. 2. 539 C: cf. ἀσματοκάμπτης.

Ἴωνό-κῦσος, a debauchee, Cratin. Incert. 68; cf. κυσολάκων.

ἰωξίς, εως, ἡ, = ἰωκή (q. v.), Hesych., Suid.

ἰωρός, ὁ, (ἄρα, οὔρος v. Ii. II. 5):—a keeper, watchman; proverb., ἐντός or ἐκτός ἰωροῦ εἶναι to be in or out of safety, Hesych., Snid.; Att. word acc. to Apoll. de Pron. p. 330.

ἰῶτα, Callias ap. Ath. 453 D, v. sub ι:—proverb. of anything very small, the smallest letter, a jot (the Hebr. yōd), Ev. Matth. 5. 18.

ἰωτακισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a laying too much stress upon the ι, e. g. to say Troia, Maiia, Spald. Quintil. I. 5, 32, Isid. Etym. I. 32, 5. II.

repetition of ι, as Junio Juno Jovi jure irascitur, Marc. Capell. § 514.

ἰωτίζω, to write with an iota, Moschop. π. σχεδ. p. 55:—so, ἰωτογραφέω, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 921, etc.; often in Gramm.

ἰωχμός [ι], ὁ, = ἰωκή, ἦλθον ἀν' ἰωχμόν through the rout, Il. 8. 89, 158; ἰωὴ ἀσπέτου ἰωχοῖο Hes. Th. 683, cf. Theocr. 25. 279.

ἰωψ, ὠπος, ὁ, a small fish, Dorio ap. Ath. 300 F, Nic. ib. 329 A.

K

K, κ, κάππα, τό, indecl., tenth letter in Gr. alphabet: as numeral κ' = 20, but κ = 20,000. The numeral κά (21) is used as one syll. in a metrical Inscr. published by Keil in Bergk's Philol. Journal (1846), p. 984, like ζήσασα ἔτη ε', at the end of an hexam.

I. κ is the tenuis guttural mute, related to the medial γ and the aspir. χ. In the Indo-Europ. languages, the Gr. κ, Lat. c (k), q, Skt. k, kh, k or ś = Gothic and Germ. initial k, and (sometimes) medial g:—as, καρδία, κέαρ, Lat. cor, Skt. hṛid = Goth. hairto, O. Norse hjarta, A. S. heorte, O. H. G. herza;—κάλαμος, L. calamus, culmus, Skt. kalamas = O. H. G. halam, halim;—κάνναβις, Skt. śanani = O. N. hanpr, A. S. hænep, O. H. G. hauf;—κεφαλή, L. caput, Skt. karālas = Goth. haubith, O. N. hōfud, A. S. heāfod, O. H. G. houhit;—κύνω (κυν-ός), L. canis, Skt. śvā (for śvan), = Goth. hunds, O. H. G. hund, etc.;—νύξ (νυκτ-ός), L. nox (noct-is), Skt. nak, naktis, = Goth. nahts, A. S. niht, O. H. G. naht;—δέκα, L. decem, Skt. daśan, = Goth. taihun, O. H. G. zehan;—ὀκτώ, L. octo, Skt. aṣṭāu = Goth. ahtau, A. S. eahta, Germ. acht. II.

changes of κ in the Gr. dialects, etc.: I. Ion. κ replaces χ, as

κισθῶν δέκομαι βάρβακος κύθηρ for χισθῶν δέχομαι βάρβακος χύθηρ:—so the older Att. changed χνύος γνάπτω βέγγω into κνύος κνάπτω βέγκω.

2. Ion. κ sometimes represents π, as κου κοτε κως, etc., for που ποτε πως, etc.; so, ἴσκε = ἔσπεν, ἵππος Lat. equus, σκύλον Lat. spolia, κώληψ Lat. poples; cf. also αἰ-πόλος, πᾶς and ἔ-κασ-τος.

3. Dor. κ is interchanged with τ, as ὄκα, ἄλλοκα, τῆνος for ὄτε, ἄλλοτε, κείνος.

4. in Thessaly, κ was prefixed to some words, as καπάνη for ἀπήνη, Ath. 418 D.

5. γ before κ (as also before γ, χ, ξ) is pronounced like our ng.—Cf. κόππα.

κᾶ, Dor. for Ion. κε, = Att. ἄν, (as γᾶ, Dor. for γε), Ar. Ach. 737, 799, Eq. 201, Lys. 117, Thuc. 5. 77, Theocr. [On the ᾶ, v. Elmsl. Ach. 806.]

κα-βαίνων, Dor. for καταβ-, Alcman 22; cf. κάπετον.

κάβαισος, ὁ, (κάβος) a gluttonous fellow, Cratin. Malθ. 7.

κᾶβάλλης, οὔ, ὁ, a nag, Lat. caballus, Germ. Gaul, Plut. 2. 828 E:—

hence καβαλλάριος, ὁ, a horseman, and καβαλλαρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for cavalry, Byz.

κάββαλε, Ep. for κατέβαλε, aor. 2 of καταβάλλω.

καββαλικός, ἡ, ὄν, Lacon. for καταβλητικός, good at throwing, οὐδεὶς ἐγένετο καββαλικώτερος, of a Lacedaemonian, Plut. 2. 236 E, ubi v. Wyttenb., cf. M. Ant. 7. 52:—καββαλική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of wrestling, Galen. 6. p. 38.

καββάς, v. sub καταβαίνω:—καββασία, v. sub καταβασία.

Κάβειροι, οἱ, the Cabeiri, divinities worshipped by the Pelasgians in Lemnos and Samothrace, whence these ancient mysteries spread over all Greece: they were represented as dwarfs with large genitals, and were called sons of Hephaistos, as being masters in the art of working metals, Hdt. 2. 51., 3. 37, Strabo 470 sqq. The origin and progress of the Cabeiric worship has been examined by Lob. Aglaoph. pp. 1202 sq., Welcker Aeschyl. Trilogie.—Καβειρίδες, αἱ, and Καβειρώ, ἡ, the sisters and mother of the Cabeiri, are mentioned by Strabo 472.—Steph. Byz. cites the Adj. forms Καβειραῖος, α, ον (also in Paus. 9. 25, 5-7), Καβειρικός, ἡ, ὄν, fem. Καβειριάς, ἄδος, Cabeiric; also the Dep. Καβειριάζομαι, to hold the Cabeiric mysteries:—also Καβειρεῖται, οἱ, Paus. 9. 25, 8;—Καβείριον, τό, their temple, Id. 9. 26, 2; Καβείρια, τά, their mysteries, Hesych.

καβιοθύρα, ἡ, a swing-door (from Lat. cavea, θύρα), Math. Vett. p. 47.

κάβος, ὁ, a corn-measure, answering to the Greek χοῖνιξ, LXX (4 Regg. 6. 25), Geop. 7. 20. (Prob. from Hebrew Kab.)

κάγ, rare poet. form for κατά before γ, κάγ γόνυ for κατά γόνυ, Il. 20. 458; κάγ γόνων Sappho 25 (50).

καγκαίνω and κάγκω, to parch, dry, Hesych., who expl. καγκαίνει by θάλπει, ξηραίνει, and καγκομένης by ξηρᾶς τῷ φύβω.

κάγκαμον, τό, an Arabian gum used for fumigating, Diosc. 1. 23, Plin. 12. 44, in Hesych. κάγκαλον.

κάγκανος, ον, (καίω, καγκαίνω) fit for burning, dry, ξύλα κάγκανα Il. 21. 364, Od. 18. 308, Theocr. 24. 87; κάγκανα κάλα h. Hom. Merc. 112; σταχύς Lyc. 1430.—In Hesych. we have καγκαλέος κατακεκαυμένος: and καγκάνεος occurs in Mānetho 4. 324.

κάγκελος, ὁ, the Lat. cancelli, a grating, Schol. Theocr. 8. 57, Hesych.; also κάγκελλος, Byz.; whence κανκελλάριος, ὁ, = λογοθετής, Jo. Lyd.

de Mag. 3. 36:—κάγκελον, τό, Schol. Ar. Eq. 638, 672:—hence καγκελο-ειδώς, Adv., like a grating, Hippiatr. 254:—καγκελο-θύρίς, ἴδus, ἡ, = κιγκλῆς, E. M. 513. 3; also καγκελωτή θύρα Schol. Ar. Vesp. 124, Poll. 8. 124 (with double λ).

καγκύλη, ἡ, Aeol. for κηκίς, Hesych.

καγχάζω, later form for καχάζω, q. v.

καγχάλλω, to laugh aloud, Lat. cachinnari, καγχάλωσι Il. 3. 43; καγχάλων 6. 514., 10. 565; καγχάλωσα Od. 23. 1, 59; καγχάλασκε Ar. Rh. 4. 996:—cf. καχάζω.

καγχάλισμαι, καγχάομαι, = foreg., Hesych.

κάγχαμος, ὁ, in Crotoniate dialect = κισσός, Hesych.

καγχάς, ἄντος, ὁ, Lat. cachinno, the laughter or merry-andrew of the Dorian stage, Müller Dor. 4. 7, 3; cf. also Χαρίνος.

καγχασμός, ὁ, loud laughter, Clem. Al. 196, Poll. 6. 199; v. καχασμός.

καγχαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a loud laughter, A. B. 45, Poll. 6. 29.

καγχλάζω, = καχάζω, Ath. 438 F, Hesych.

καγχρύδιον, κάγχρυσ, etc., v. sub καχρύδιον, κάχρυσ, etc.

κάγω [ᾶ], Att. crasis for καὶ ἐγώ.

κάδ, Ep. for κατά before δ, κάδ δώματα Od. 4. 72; κάδ δύναμιν Hes.

Op. 334; elsewh. before δέ, Il. 2. 160, etc.; κάδ δ' ἔβαλε by tmesis for κατέβαλε δέ, Od. 4. 344: cf. κα-βαίνω, κά-ζελε, κα-νάξαις.

καδᾶλέομαι, Dor. for καταδηλέομαι.

κάδδιχος, ὁ, a Sicil. measure, perh. the same as the ἡμίεκτον, Tab.

Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 53 (v. Franz p. 707):—hence a Verb καδδίζομαι, to be rejected by vote. These words should prob. be restored in

Plut. Lycurg. 12: τὸν ἀποδοκιμασθέντα κεκαδδίχθαι (Mss. κεκαδδέισθαι)

λέγουσι· κάδδιχος (Mss. κάδδος) γὰρ καλεῖται τὸ ἀγγεῖον εἰς ὃ τὰς ἀπομαγαλάς ἐμβάλλουσι.

καδδράθῆτην, v. sub καταδραθάνω.

καδδύσαι, Ep. nom. pl. fem. part. aor. 2 act. of καταδύω.

κάδιον, τό, Dim. of κῶδος, LXX (1 Regg. 17. 40): κάδδιον Dion. Thr.

in Bast. Greg. 28.

καδίσκιον, τό, Dim. of σκ., one part of a spice-box, Nicoch. Gal. 1.

καδίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of κῶδος, Cratin. Πυτ. 16. II. the urn or

box: in criminal trials there were usually two, in which the dicasts placed

their votes of guilty or not guilty, ὁ δὲ καδίσκος.. ὁ μὲν ἀπολύων οὗτος,

ὁ δ' ἀπολύων ὁδὲ Phryn. Com. Μουσ. 2, cf. Ar. Vesp. 853, Lysias 133:

12, Lycurg. 169. 12, etc. (v. sub κημός);—but in civil causes, when a

question was to be decided which admitted of more than alternative

answers, there were as many boxes as might be required, e. g. four, Dem.

1053. 3, cf. Schömann Isae. de Hagn. hered. § 21:—cf. κάδδιχος.

καδμεία or καδμία (sc. γῆ), ἡ, cadmia, calamine, Diosc. 5. 84, Galen.

Καδμείος, α, ον, Cadmean, Hes. Th. 940, Trag.; poet. Καδμῆϊος,

Pind. I. 4. 88 (3. 71), Soph. Ant. 1115:—Καδμῆϊοι, οἱ, the Cadmeans

or ancient inhabitants of Thebes, Hom., Hes., Trag.; also Καδμῆϊωνες,

Il. 4. 385, etc.:—ἡ Καδμεία the citadel of Thebes, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 11:

—proverb., Καδμεία νίκη a victory involving one's own ruin (from the

story of the Σπαρτοί, or that of Polynices and Eteocles), Hdt. 1. 166, cf.

Plat. Legg. 641 C, Plut. 2. 488 A, Suid.; also, Καδμῆϊον κράτος Anth.

P. 5. 179.

Καδμειώνη, ἡ, daughter of Cadmus, i. e. Semelé, C. I. 6280 B. 59.

Καδμηῖος, η, ον, Ion. for Καδμῆϊος, Hdt., (v. Κάδμος); also found in a

tragic senarius ap. Galen. 13. p. 641:—fem. Καδμηῖς, ἴδος, h. Hom. 6.

57, Hes. Op. 161; also in Att., Thuc. 1. 12.

Καδμο-γενής, ἐς, Cadmus-born, Aesch. Theb. 302, Soph. Tr. 116, Eur.

Κάδμος, ὁ, Cadmus, Od. 5. 333, Hes. Th. 937, etc.; son of the Phoeni-

cian king Agenor, brother to Europa, founder of Boeotian Thebes;—a

post-Hom. legend, for in Od. 11. 262 Amphion and Zethus are its

founders. Cadmus is said to have brought from Phoenicia the old Greek

alphabet of sixteen letters, hence called Καδμηῖα or Φοινικήια γράμματα

(Hdt. 5. 58, 59); which was afterwards increased by the eight (so called)

Ionian, η ω θ φ χ ζ ξ ψ, cf. Wolf Prolegg. pp. lii sq. (The man from the

East? cf. Hebr. Qedem (East).)

κᾶδο-ποιός, ὄν, making pails or vessels, Schol. Ar. Pax 1201.

κάδος [ᾶ], ὁ, a jar or vessel for water or wine, Lat. cadus, Anacr. 16,

Archil. 4, Hdt. 3. 20, Soph. Fr. 479, Ar., etc.; said to be Ion. for κερά-

μιον, Clitarch. ap. Ath. 473 B. 2. a liquid measure, = ἀμφορεύς,

Philoch. ap. Poll. 10. 71, Anth. P. app. 28, Arist. Fr. 426. II.

an urn or box for collecting the votes, like καδίσκος, Lat. situla, Ar. Av.

1032.—The metre usually requires κάδος, never κάδδος, and the double δ

is only established in the Dor. forms κάδδιχος, καδδίζομαι.

κᾶδος, Dor. for κῆδος.

Κάδουλοι or Κάδωλοι, οἱ, boys used in the worship of the Cabeiri,

compared by Dion. H. 2. 22 to the Roman Camilli.

καδύτας, ον, ὁ, a parasitic plant, dodder (?), a Syrian word (cf. Cadytis),

Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 3.

Κάειρα, ἡ, fem. from Κάρ, a Carian woman, Il. 4. 142. II.

Adj. fem. = Καρικῆ, e. g. Κάειρα ἐσθῆς Hdt. 5. 88.

καῖς, κῆμεναι, v. sub καίω.

κά-ζελε, Argad. for κατ-έβαλε, Hesych.

κάζομαι, v. sub καίνυμαι.

κάθᾶ [ᾶ], Adv., used for καθ' ᾶ, according as, just as, Menand. Monost.

551, Polyb. 3. 107, 10, LXX, etc.; written καθ' ᾶ in Xen. Mem. 4. 6,

5, Hell. 1. 7, 29. II. in earlier writers καθάπερ, Ion. κατάπερ,

Hdt. 1. 182, al., Ar. Eq. 8, Eccl. 61, etc.; with a part., like ὡς, ἄτε,

Dio C. 37. 54:—strengthened, καθάπερ εἰ (Ion. κατάπερ εἰ, Hdt. 1. 170),

like as if, exactly as, Plat. Phileb. 22 E, 59 E, al.; καθάπερ ἄν Dem.

633. 17; καθάπερ ἄν εἰ Plat. Legg. 684 C, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 16, etc.—

Cf. καθύ, καθώς.

καθαγιαζώ, = sq., LXX (Lev. 27. 26., 2 Macc. 1. 26).

καθαγίζω, fut. *ίσω*, Att. *ιῶ*: Ion. *κατ-*, Hdt. 1. 86. *To devote, dedicate, offer to a god, τινί τι* Hdt. 1. c., Ar. Av. 566, cf. Lysistr. 238, Plat., etc.:—of a burnt offering, *θυμῆματα κ.* Hdt. 2. 130; *κ. πυρὶ* Ib. 47; *κ. ἐπὶ πύρης* 7. 167; *ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ* 1. 183; absol., 2. 40, etc.:—*to make offerings to the manes*, Lat. *parentare*, Luc. Luct. 9. II. generally, *to burn, καταγίζομένου τοῦ καρποῦ τοῦ ἐπιβαλλομένου* [ἐπὶ τὸ πῦρ] Hdt. 1. 202:—*to burn a dead body, and even to bury*, Plut. Anton. 14, cf. Brut. 20; so, prob., in Soph. Ant. 1081, ὄσων σπαράγματ' ἢ κύνες καθήγισαν whose mangled bodies dogs have buried, i.e. devoured, (Cod. L. καθήγισαν; but the Schol. interprets it μετὰ ἄγους ἐκόμισαν; Dind. follows Wunder in supposing vv. 1080–1083 to be spurious).

καθαγισμός, ὁ, *dedication:—funeral rites*, Lat. *parentalia*, Luc. Luct. 19.

καθαγνίζω, fut. *ίσω*, Att. *ιῶ*, *to purify, hallow, τὸν τόπον θείῳ καὶ δαδί* Luc. Philops. 12; *μήτηρ πυρὶ καθήγισται δέμας*, i.e. has been burnt on the funeral-pyre, Eur. Or. 40. II. *to offer as an expiatory sacrifice, καθ. πέλανον ἐπὶ πυρὶ* Id. Ion 707.—On Soph. Ant. 1081, v. καθαγίζω II.

καθαίμακτās, ὄν, *bloodstained, bloody*, Eur. Or. 1358.

καθαίμασσω, fut. *ξω*, *to make bloody, sprinkle or stain with blood, τινά* Aesch. Eum. 450; *χρόα, δέρην* Eur. Hec. 1126, Or. 1527; *σκήπτρον κ. κάρα* Id. Andr. 588; *τὴν γλώτταν* Plat. Phaedr. 254 E.

καθαίματῶ, = foreg., Eur. Hel. 1599, H. F. 234, 256, Phoen. 1161, Ar. Thesm. 695.

κάθ-αιμος, ὄν, *bloody, τραύματα, σῖτα* Eur. I. T. 1374, H. F. 384.

καθαίρεισι, εως, ἢ, *a putting down, destroying, killing, slaying*, Stesich. ap. Suid., Plut. Anton. 82: *a pulling down, rasing to the ground*, Thuc. 5. 42, Isocr. 153 B, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 15; ἢ τῆς ἐξουσίας its *oukēthron*, Hdn. 2. 4, 9, cf. 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 8; ἢ κ. τοῦ λαοῦ = ὁ λαὸς ὁ καθαιρεθείς, LXX (1 Macc. 3. 43):—*a καθαιρεθείς the ruins*, Athenio de Mach. 92 B. 2.

reduction, diminution, opp. *to αὔξη, πρόσθεσις*, Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 9, sq.:—*in Medic. a bringing down superfluous flesh, lowering, reducing*, Hipp. 1174 G; *τῶν σωμάτων* Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 11; *τῶν ὄγκων* Plat. Tim. 58 E:—cf. *καθαίρω* II. 6. 3. *a deposition from office*, Eccl. 4.

a drawing down of the sun and moon, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 533.

καθαίρετός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. *to be put down*, Thuc. 1. 118.

καθαίρετης, ου, ὁ, *a putter down, overthrower, πολεμίων* Thuc. 4. 83; *Καίσαρος* Dio C. 44. 1.

καθαίρετικός, ἢ, ὄν, *destructive*, c. gen., Cornut. 184. 2. *reducing, lowering, φάρμακα* Galen. 13. p. 130; *κ. τῆς ψυχῆς* Philo 2. 148. 3. *τὰ κ. (sc. γράμματα) letters of deposition*, Eccl. II. Adv. —κῶς, so as to remove, *τινος* Origen. c. Cels. 25 B.

καθαίρετός, ἢ, ὄν, *to be taken or achieved, ὁ ἐκείνοι ἐπιστήμη προύχουσι, καθαίρετόν ἡμῖν ἐστὶ μελέτη* Thuc. 1. 121, where MSS. *καθαίρετόν*, but cf. Dio C. Excerpt. Vat. p. 181 ed. Mai.

καθαίρω, Ion. *κατ-*: fut. *ήσω*; fut. 2 *καθελῶ* Anth. Plan. 334: aor. 2 *καθελόν*, inf. *καθελείν*: aor. 1 in Byz. *καθήρησα*. *To take down, καθείλομεν* Ιστία Od. 9. 149; *καδ δ' ἀπὸ πασαλόφι ζυγὸν ἦρεον* Il. 24. 268; *κ. ἄχθος* *to take it down*, i.e. off one's shoulders, Ar. Ran. 10; *κ. τὸ σημεῖον* (cf. *σημεῖον* I. 3) Andoc. 6. 4; *κ. τῶν ἐκ τῆς στοᾶς ὄπλων some of them*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 8; *κ. τινα*, from the cross, Polyb. 1. 86, 6:—so in Med., *καθαίρεισθαι τὰ τόξα* *to take down one's bow*, Hdt. 3. 78; *τοὺς ἰστούς* Polyb. 1. 61, 1. 2. *to put down or close the eyes of the dead, ὅσσε καθαίρησους θανόντι περ* Il. 11. 453; *ὄφθαλμοὺς καθελούσα* Od. 24. 296; so, *χερσὶ κατ' ὄφθαλμοὺς ἐλέειν* II. 426. 3. of sorcerers, *to bring down*, Lat. *caelo deducere*, *σελήνην* Ar. Nub. 750, Plat. Gorg. 513 A; *καθ. εἰκόνα* Lycurg. 164. 29. 4. *κατὰ με πέδον γὰς ἔλοι* may earth swallow me I Eur. Supp. 829. II. *to put down by force, destroy, ὅτε κέν μιν Μοῖρ' ὄλοη καθέλησι* Od. 2. 100., 3. 238., 19. 145, etc.; *μὴ καθέλοι μιν αἰῶν* Pind. O. 9. 90; *φῶτ' ἄδικον καθαίρει* Aesch. Ag. 398; *μοῖρα τὸν φύσαντα καθείλε* Soph. Aj. 517, cf. Eur. El. 878, etc.: simply *to kill, slay, ταῦρον* Ib. 1143, cf. Soph. Tr. 1063. 2. in a milder sense, *to put down, reduce, κατ. Κῦρον καὶ τὴν Πέρσεων δύναμιν* Hdt. 1. 71, cf. 1. 4, 95., 2. 147, etc., cf. Dem. 20. 11, etc.; esp. *to depose, dethrone*, Hdt. 1. 124., 7. 8, etc.; *κ. τὸ ληστικὸν ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης* *to remove it utterly from*., Thuc. 1. 4; *κ. ὕβριν τινός, ὄλβον, τὸ δέλωμα* Hdt. 9. 27, Soph. Fr. 572, Plut. Them. 22; *καθηρημένος τὴν αἰσθησιν bereft of sense*, Id. Pericl. 38. 3. *to raise to the ground, pull down, τὰς πόλεις* Thuc. 1. 58, cf. 2. 14., 5. 39; *τῶν τειχῶν* a part of the walls, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 13; *καθηρέθη*.. *Οἰχάλια δόρει* Soph. Tr. 478, etc. 4. *to cancel, rescind, τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα* Thuc. 1. 140, cf. 139, Plut. Pericl. 29; *ἔργον κ. λόγῳ* Philem. Incert. 18. 5. as Att. law-term, *to condemn, ἢ καθαίρουσα ψήφος* a verdict of guilty, Lys. 133. 12; c. inf., *ἐμὲ πάλος καθαίρει*.. *λαβεῖν* Soph. Ant. 275; and so prob., *κατὰ με*.. *Ἄϊδας ἔλοι πατρὶ ξυνθανεῖν* Id. O. C. 1689, cf. Eur. Or. 862: simply, *to decide, ὁ τι ἂν αἰ πλείους ψήφοι καθαίρωσι* Dion. H. 7. 36, cf. 39. 6. *to reduce, lessen, opp. to αὔξη*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 20, cf. Phys. 6. 6, 9:—*to reduce in flesh, τὸ σῶμα κ. διαίταις* Plut. Anton. 53; cf. *καθαίρεισι* 2. III. *to overpower, seize, καδ δέ μιν ὕπνος ἦρει* Od. 9. 372; *καθ. τινά* Hdt. 6. 29, Xen.; *καθ. τινά ἐν ἀπροσύνῃ* *to catch in the act of folly*, Soph. Ant. 383; c. gen. partis, *κ. τῶν ὄτων* *to seize by*., Theocr. 5. 132; cf. *καθευρίακω*. IV. *to fetch down as a reward or prize, καθαίρειν ἀγῶνα* or *ἀγώνισμα* Plut. Pomp. 8: metaph. *to achieve, ἀγώνιον*.. *εὐχος ἔργῳ καθελών* Pind. O. 10. 75; so in Med., *φόνῳ καθαίρεισθ'*, οὐ λόγῳ, *τὰ πράγματα* Eur. Supp. 749; in Pass., Hdt. 7. 50, § 2: cf. *αἰρέω* II. 3, *συγκαθαίρω*. V. more rarely like the simple *αἰρέω*, *to take and carry off, seize*, Hdt. 6. 41, cf. 5. 36.

καθαίρω, fut. *κάθαρῶ* Xen. Oec. 18, 6, Plat. Legg. 735 B: aor. 1 *ἐκάθηρα*, later *ἐκάθαρα* (Moer. p. 101),—which form has been introduced by

the Copyists into Antipho 145. 37, Xen. An. 5. 7, 35, etc.: pf. *κεκάθαρκα* (ἐκ-) Schol. Ar. Pax 753:—Med., fut. *καθαρούμαι* Plat. Crat. 396 E: aor. *ἐκαθάρην* Aesch. Fr. 376, Plat.:—Pass., fut. *καθαρθήσομαι* Galen.: aor. *ἐκαθάρθην* Hdt., Att.; aor. 2 *ἀποκαθάρθην* Ar. Ven. 27. 1 (Müller): pf. *κεκάθαρμαι* Plat., etc.: (*καθαρός*): I. of the person or thing purified, *to make pure or clean, cleanse, clean, purge, καθήρατε δὲ κρητῆρας* Od. 20. 152; *τραπέζας ὕδατι*.. *καθαίρειν* 22. 439; *καθήραντες χρόα καλὸν ὕδατι* 24. 44; *κ. οἰκίαν* Antipho 145. 37; c. gen., *ἵππον αὐχμηρᾶς τριχός* Soph. Fr. 422: also, *κ. σῖτον* Xen. Oec. 18, 6., 20, 11; *κ. χρυσόν* *to purify it*, Plat. Polit. 303 D:—*to purge, clear a land of monsters and robbers*, Soph. Tr. 1012, 1061, Plut. Thes. 7; *κ. ληστηρίων τὴν ἐπαρχίαν* Id. Mar. 6:—Pass., *τὴν νηδὸν καθαρθεῖσαν* Hdt. 4. 71. 2. in religious sense, *to cleanse, purify, [δέπας] ἐκάθηρε θεεῖφ* *purified it by fumigating with sulphur*, Il. 16. 228; *καθ. τινά φόνου* *to purify him from blood*, Hdt. 1. 44; *Δῆλον κ. Ib. 64*, cf. Thuc. 1. 8; *στόλον κ. classem lustrare*, App. Civ. 5. 96:—Med. *to purify oneself, get purified*, Hdt. 4. 73; *οἱ φιλοσοφία καθηράμενοι* Plat. Phaedo 114 C, cf. Phaedr. 243 A; *καθαίρεσθαι καθαρμούς* Id. Legg. 868 E; *καθήρασθαι στόμα* *to keep one's tongue pure*, Aesch. Fr. 376:—so in Pass., *κεκαθαρμένος καὶ τετελεσμένος* Plat. Phaedo 69 C. 3. *to purge by medicines*, v. sub *ὑποκαθαίρω*:—Pass. *to be so purged*, Hipp., etc.; v. Foës. Oec., and cf. *κάθαρισι, καθαρτικός*. 4. *to prune a tree, i.e. clear it of superfluous wood*, Ev. Jo. 15. 2. 5. metaph. in Theocr. 5. 119, = *μαστιγῶ*, like our vulgar phrase 'to rub one down'; cf. *σποδέω*. II. of the thing removed by purification, *to purge away, wash off* *σι πάγια, λύματα πάντα* *κάθηρεν* Il. 14. 171; *ἐπεὶ πλύναν τε κάθηραν τε ῥύπα πάντα* Od. 6. 93: *to clear away, τὰ ληστικά* Dio C. 37. 52:—and metaph., *φόνον καθ.* Aesch. Cho. 74. III. c. dupl. acc., *αἷμα κάθηρον*.. *Σαρπηδόνα cleanse him of blood, wash the blood off him*, Il. 16. 667:—Pass., *καθαίρομαι γῆρας* *I am purged of old age*, Aesch. Fr. 42 a; *φόνον καθαρθεῖς* Hdt. 1. 43.

καθάλλομαι, fut. *-ἄλοῦμαι*: aor. *-ηλάμην*: Dep.:—*to leap down, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου, ἀπ' ὕψους* Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 7, Eq. 3, 7: metaph., of a storm, *to rush down, καθαλλομένη ἰοιδέα πόντον ὕρινει* Il. 11. 298.

καθαλμής, ἐς, (ἄλμη) *salt, saltish*, Nic. Al. 514.

κάθαλος, ὄν, (ἄλς) *full of salt, over-salted*, Diphil. Ἀπολιπ. 1. 13; comically, of the cook, Posidipp. Ἀναβλ. 1. 7; cf. *κάτοφος*.

καθαμαξεύω, *to wear with wheels*: part. pf. pass. *καθημαξευμένος, η, ὄν*, metaph., like Lat. *tritius, hackneyed, stale*, Artemid. 1. 31 (MS. *κατημ-*); *γύναιον καθ.* *ὑπὸ παντὸς τοῦ προσιόντος*, of a common prostitute, Ael. ap. Suid.; *καθ. ἀντιλογία* *stale objections*, Dion. H. 10. 41; *τὰ οὐ καθ. τοῖς προτέροις* Id. de Or. Ant. 4, de Thuc. 11. 2; so Adv. *καθημαξευμένως*, *in a trite way*, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1387. 9.

κάθαμμα, τό, (καθάπτω) *anything tied, a knot, κάθ. λύειν* *λύγου* *to loose a knotty point*, Eur. Hipp. 671; *κ. λύειν*, proverb from the Gordian knot, *to overcome a difficulty*, Pseudoepigr., Suid.

καθαμνίζω, *to cover with sand, εαυτά* Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 5.

καθανύω, Att. for *κατανύω*, v. l. in Soph. El. 1451, A. B. 14.

καθάπαν, Adv. *on the whole*; better divisim *καθ' ἅπαν*.

καθάπαξ, Adv. *once for all*, Od. 21. 349, Dem. 304. 22:—then, like *ἀπλῶς, once for all, absolutely*, οἱ κ. *ἐχθροὶ* Id. 294. 11; *τοῖς κ. δτίμοις* Id. 779. 6; *οὕτω κ. πέπρακεν εαυτόν* 377. 7, cf. 542. 24:—*οὐδέ καθάπαξ* not even once, Polyb. 1. 2, 6., 20, 12, etc.

καθάπερ, *καθαπερεῖ, καθαπερανεῖ*, v. sub *καθά*.

καθαπλώω, *to unfold and spread over, τινος* Aristaen. 2. 4.

καθαπτάς, ἢ, ὄν, *dound with, equipt with, θύρσοισι καὶ νεβρῶν δοραῖς* Eur. Fr. 752, cf. Ar. Ran. 1212. II. *καθ. ὄργανον* *a cymbal or drum*, Ath. 174 C.

καθάπτω, Ion. *κατ-*, fut. *ψω*. *To fasten or fix on, put upon, καθήψεν ὦμοις*.. *ἀμφίβληστρον* Soph. Tr. 1051; so, *κ. τι ἀμφὶ τινι* Eur. Ion 1006; *ἐπὶ τι* Xen. Cyn. 6, 9; *τι εἰς τι* Polyb. 8. 8, 3; *τι ἐκ τινος* Plut. 2. 647 E; *ἀγκύραν καθάψας* *having made it fast*, Philem. Incert. 1. 10; *τὰ ὀστέα καθάπτει τὰ νεύρα* Arist. Spir. 5, 10:—Med., *κισσὸν ἐπὶ κρατὶ καθάπτεισθαι* Theocr. Ep. 3. 4:—Pass., *βρόχῳ καθημμένος* Soph. Ant. 1222, cf. Theocr. 30. 11. 2. *to dress, clothe*, in Med., *σκευῆ σῶμ' ἐμὸν καθάψομαι* Eur. Rhes. 202, cf. Anth. P. 9. 19: Pass., *καθημμένοι νεβρίδας* *clad in fawn-skins*, Strabo 719; v. *καθαπτός*. 3. intr. *to attach itself, εἰς τι, πρὸς τι* Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 9 and 12:—later even rarely in sense of Med. (II), *to lay hold of, τινός* Act. Ap. 28. 3, Ar. Epict. 3. 20, 10, Poll. 1. 164. II. used by Hom. only in Med., *καθάπτεισθαι τινα ἐπέεσσι*, in good or bad sense, as, *σὺ τὸν γ' ἐπέεσσι καθάπτεισθαι μαλακοῖσι* *do thou accost or address him*., Il. 1. 582; *μαλακοῖσι καθαπτόμενος ἐπέεσιν* Od. 10. 70; *μειλιχίοις ἐπέεσσι καθ.* 24. 293; but also, *ἀντιβίοις ἐπέεσσι καθαπτόμενος assailing or attacking*., Od. 18. 415., 20. 323; *χαλεποῖσι καθ.* *ἐπέεσσι* Hes. Op. 330: also without a qualifying Adj. *to accost or assail, ἐπέεσσι καθάπτεισθαι* *θεοῦρον* Ἄρρη Il. 15. 127, cf. Od. 2. 240; and lastly even without ἐπέεσσι, *γέροντα καθαπτόμενος προσέειπεν* 2. 39, cf. 20. 22, Il. 16. 421. 2. after Hom., always c. gen. *to assail, attack, ὑδραῖδ*, Hdt. 6. 69, Thuc. 6. 16, Plat. Crito 52 A, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 4; absol., Thuc. 6. 82; also, *καθάπτεισθαι τῆς οὐραγίας* Polyb. 1. 19, 14:—but in Hdt., also, like Lat. *antestari, θεῶν*.. *καταπτόμενος appealing to them*, 6. 68; *Δημαρτήτου καὶ ἄλλων μαρτύρων* 8. 65. 3. *to lay hold of, τυραννίδος* Solon 30; *βρέφους χεῖρεσσι* Theocr. 17. 65; *τοῦ τραχήλου* Ar. Epict. 3. 20, 10. 4. *to be sensitive in respect of, ψόφου* Hipp. 68 D.

καθάριος, and καθόριος, ὄν, (*καθαρός*) of persons, *cleanly, neat, nice, tidy*, Lat. *mundus, τοὺς καθαρῆους περὶ ὕψιν, περὶ ἀμπεχύνην, περὶ ὄλον τὸν βίον* Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 15; *καθαριώτατόν ἐστι τὸ ζῶον* (i.e. the bee), Id. II. A. 9. 40, 40; *καθάριος ἀκολουθίσκος* Posidon. ap. Atli. 550 A; *καθάριος τῆ διαίτη* Diod. 5. 33; *οἱ καθαριώτεροι* Hierocl. ap. Stob.

καθαρίω, fut. *κάθαρῶ* Xen. Oec. 18, 6, Plat. Legg. 735 B: aor. 1 *ἐκάθηρα*, later *ἐκάθαρα* (Moer. p. 101),—which form has been introduced by

the Copyists into Antipho 145. 37, Xen. An. 5. 7, 35, etc.: pf. *κεκάθαρκα* (ἐκ-) Schol. Ar. Pax 753:—Med., fut. *καθαρούμαι* Plat. Crat. 396 E: aor. *ἐκαθάρην* Aesch. Fr. 376, Plat.:—Pass., fut. *καθαρθήσομαι* Galen.: aor. *ἐκαθάρθην* Hdt., Att.; aor. 2 *ἀποκαθάρθην* Ar. Ven. 27. 1 (Müller): pf. *κεκάθαρμαι* Plat., etc.: (*καθαρός*): I. of the person or thing purified, *to make pure or clean, cleanse, clean, purge, καθήρατε δὲ κρητῆρας* Od. 20. 152; *τραπέζας ὕδατι*.. *καθαίρειν* 22. 439; *καθήραντες χρόα καλὸν ὕδατι* 24. 44; *κ. οἰκίαν* Antipho 145. 37; c. gen., *ἵππον αὐχμηρᾶς τριχός* Soph. Fr. 422: also, *κ. σῖτον* Xen. Oec. 18, 6., 20, 11; *κ. χρυσόν* *to purify it*, Plat. Polit. 303 D:—*to purge, clear a land of monsters and robbers*, Soph. Tr. 1012, 1061, Plut. Thes. 7; *κ. ληστηρίων τὴν ἐπαρχίαν* Id. Mar. 6:—Pass., *τὴν νηδὸν καθαρθεῖσαν* Hdt. 4. 71. 2. in religious sense, *to cleanse, purify, [δέπας] ἐκάθηρε θεεῖφ* *purified it by fumigating with sulphur*, Il. 16. 228; *καθ. τινά φόνου* *to purify him from blood*, Hdt. 1. 44; *Δῆλον κ. Ib. 64*, cf. Thuc. 1. 8; *στόλον κ. classem lustrare*, App. Civ. 5. 96:—Med. *to purify oneself, get purified*, Hdt. 4. 73; *οἱ φιλοσοφία καθηράμενοι* Plat. Phaedo 114 C, cf. Phaedr. 243 A; *καθαίρεσθαι καθαρμούς* Id. Legg. 868 E; *καθήρασθαι στόμα* *to keep one's tongue pure*, Aesch. Fr. 376:—so in Pass., *κεκαθαρμένος καὶ τετελεσμένος* Plat. Phaedo 69 C. 3. *to purge by medicines*, v. sub *ὑποκαθαίρω*:—Pass. *to be so purged*, Hipp., etc.; v. Foës. Oec., and cf. *κάθαρισι, καθαρτικός*. 4. *to prune a tree, i.e. clear it of superfluous wood*, Ev. Jo. 15. 2. 5. metaph. in Theocr. 5. 119, = *μαστιγῶ*, like our vulgar phrase 'to rub one down'; cf. *σποδέω*. II. of the thing removed by purification, *to purge away, wash off* *σι πάγια, λύματα πάντα* *κάθηρεν* Il. 14. 171; *ἐπεὶ πλύναν τε κάθηραν τε ῥύπα πάντα* Od. 6. 93: *to clear away, τὰ ληστικά* Dio C. 37. 52:—and metaph., *φόνον καθ.* Aesch. Cho. 74. III. c. dupl. acc., *αἷμα κάθηρον*.. *Σαρπηδόνα cleanse him of blood, wash the blood off him*, Il. 16. 667:—Pass., *καθαίρομαι γῆρας* *I am purged of old age*, Aesch. Fr. 42 a; *φόνον καθαρθεῖς* Hdt. 1. 43.

καθάλλομαι, fut. *-ἄλοῦμαι*: aor. *-ηλάμην*: Dep.:—*to leap down, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου, ἀπ' ὕψους* Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 7, Eq. 3, 7: metaph., of a storm, *to rush down, καθαλλομένη ἰοιδέα πόντον ὕρινει* Il. 11. 298.

καθαλμής, ἐς, (ἄλμη) *salt, saltish*, Nic. Al. 514.

κάθαλος, ὄν, (ἄλς) *full of salt, over-salted*, Diphil. Ἀπολιπ. 1. 13; comically, of the cook, Posidipp. Ἀναβλ. 1. 7; cf. *κάτοφος*.

καθαμαξεύω, *to wear with wheels*: part. pf. pass. *καθημαξευμένος, η, ὄν*, metaph., like Lat. *tritius, hackneyed, stale*, Artemid. 1. 31 (MS. *κατημ-*); *γύναιον καθ.* *ὑπὸ παντὸς τοῦ προσιόντος*, of a common prostitute, Ael. ap. Suid.; *καθ. ἀντιλογία* *stale objections*, Dion. H. 10. 41; *τὰ οὐ καθ. τοῖς προτέροις* Id. de Or. Ant. 4, de Thuc. 11. 2; so Adv. *καθημαξευμένως*, *in a trite way*, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1387. 9.

κάθαμμα, τό, (καθάπτω) *anything tied, a knot, κάθ. λύειν* *λύγου* *to loose a knotty point*, Eur. Hipp. 671; *κ. λύειν*, proverb from the Gordian knot, *to overcome a difficulty*, Pseudoepigr., Suid.

καθαμνίζω, *to cover with sand, εαυτά* Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 5.

καθανύω, Att. for *κατανύω*, v. l. in Soph. El. 1451, A. B. 14.

καθάπαν, Adv. *on the whole*; better divisim *καθ' ἅπαν*.

καθάπαξ, Adv. *once for all*, Od. 21. 349, Dem. 304. 22:—then, like *ἀπλῶς, once for all, absolutely*, οἱ κ. *ἐχθροὶ* Id. 294. 11; *τοῖς κ. δτίμοις* Id. 779. 6; *οὕτω κ. πέπρακεν εαυτόν* 377. 7, cf. 542. 24:—*οὐδέ καθάπαξ* not even once, Polyb. 1. 2, 6., 20, 12, etc.

καθάπερ, *καθαπερεῖ, καθαπερανεῖ*, v. sub *καθά*.

καθαπλώω, *to unfold and spread over, τινος* Aristaen. 2. 4.

καθαπτάς, ἢ, ὄν, *dound with, equipt with, θύρσοισι καὶ νεβρῶν δοραῖς* Eur. Fr. 752, cf. Ar. Ran. 1212. II. *καθ. ὄργανον* *a cymbal or drum*, Ath. 174 C.

καθάπτω, Ion. *κατ-*, fut. *ψω*. *To fasten or fix on, put upon, καθήψεν ὦμοις*.. *ἀμφίβληστρον* Soph. Tr. 1051; so, *κ. τι ἀμφὶ τινι* Eur. Ion 1006; *ἐπὶ τι* Xen. Cyn. 6, 9; *τι εἰς τι* Polyb. 8. 8, 3; *τι ἐκ τινος* Plut. 2. 647 E; *ἀγκύραν καθάψας* *having made it fast*, Philem. Incert. 1. 10; *τὰ ὀστέα καθάπτει τὰ νεύρα* Arist. Spir. 5, 10:—Med., *κισσὸν ἐπὶ κρατὶ καθάπτεισθαι* Theocr. Ep. 3. 4:—Pass., *βρόχῳ καθημμένος* Soph. Ant. 1222, cf. Theocr. 30. 11. 2. *to dress, clothe*, in Med., *σκευῆ σῶμ' ἐμὸν καθάψομαι* Eur. Rhes. 202, cf. Anth. P. 9. 19: Pass., *καθημμένοι νεβρίδας* *clad in fawn-skins*, Strabo 719; v. *καθαπτός*. 3. intr. *to attach itself, εἰς τι, πρὸς τι* Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 9 and 12:—later even rarely in sense of Med. (II), *to lay hold of, τινός* Act.

491. 2: so of things, ἐὰν ἡ σκευασία καθάριος ἢ Menand. Φάσμ. 2; καθαριώτερα (or -είωτερα) ὄπλα Polyb. 11. 9, 5; βρώματα καθαριώτατα Plut. 2. 106 C, cf. 663 C; βίος, δίαίτα καθάριος Ath. 74 D, Pythag. C. Aur. 35; εἰς τὰ καθάρεια (vulg. καθάρια) Meineke Menand. Incert. 290:—so in Adv., *cleanly*, καθαρείως ἐγγέουσιν Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8, cf. Ath. 152 A; μὴ πολυτελῶς, ἀλλὰ καθαρείως Eubul. Τιτθ. 1, Nicostr. Ἄντυλλ. 3; ἔχειν καθάριως Amphip. Φιλ. 1; καθάριως καὶ λιτῶς Strabo 154.

II. of style, *pure*, Schol. Ar. Ach. 244.—Cobet V. LL. p. 82 believes καθάριος, not -ίος, to be the true Att. form; in Nicostr. and Eubul. II. c. this form is necessary for the metre, but καθάριος never so.

κᾶθάρειότης, ἡ, = καθαριότης, C. 1. (add.) 2139b. 9, Eust. Opusc. 279. 11. κᾶθάρειυτον, verb. Adj. one must keep oneself clean, τινος from a thing, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 6, Epict. Enchir. 33, 8 (?), Clem. Al. 238.

κᾶθάρειω, (καθαρός) to be clean or pure, Plat. Phaedo 58 B, Legg. 759 C:—c. gen. to be clean or free from guilt, φόνου Ep. Plat. 356 E; ἀμαρτημάτων Plut. Cato Mi. 24; ὀνειδούς Luc. Amor. 22:—κ. ἀπ' αὐτοῦ (sc. τοῦ σώματος) Plat. Phaedo 67 A; also, καθ. γνώμη to be pure or clear in mind, Ar. Ran. 355; περὶ τι Polyb. 6. 56, 15.

2. in Rhet., of style, to be pure, Dion. H. de Lys. 2; also, κ. τὴν φωνὴν to be pure in pronunciation, Byz. 3. in Gramm., of one vowel preceded by a vowel, as α in σοφία, to be pure, Eust. 1859. 13, E. M.

κᾶθάρειυ, to be καθάριος, Porphyr. de Abst. 4. 6: v. Valck. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22, Stallb. Plat. Phaedo 58 B.

κᾶθάριζω, to make clean, to cleanse, ἀγγεῖα Ev. Matth. 23. 25, cf. Act. Ap. 10. 15.

II. to cleanse, purify, ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας LXX (Syrac. 38. 10); ἀπὸ παντὸς μολυσμοῦ Clem. Al. 539:—Pass. to be or become clean from disease, Ev. Matth. 8. 3; and of the disease, to be purged away, Ib.:—fut. med. -ρισθῆναι in Hipp. 267, acc. to Littré (8. 508).

κᾶθάριος, v. sub καθάριος.

κᾶθάριότης, ἡ, *cleanness, neatness*, Lat. *munditia*, Hdt. 2. 37, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22; *purity*, διαφέρει ἡ ὕψις ἀφ᾽ ἧς καθαριότητι Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 7, cf. 10. 7, 3; τοῦ ἀέρος Theophr. Sens. 48: *decency, simplicity* of life, opp. to τὸ πολυτελές, Plut. Crass. 3, Ath. 542 C; so of conversation, Plut. Lycurg. 21. Cf. καθάριος.

κᾶθάρισμός, ὁ, later form for καθαρμός, Ev. Luc. 2. 22, Jo. 2. 6, Luc. Asin. 22.

κᾶθάριστήριον, τό, a place for purifying, Harpocr. κάθαμμα, τό, (καθαίρω) that which is thrown away in cleansing; in pl. the offscourings, refuse of a sacrifice, Aesch. Cho. 98:—the residuum of ore after smelting, Strabo 146 C.

2. metaph. of worthless fellows, a castaway, outcast, Ar. Pl. 454; αἰρούμενοι κάθαμματα στρατηγούς Eur. Pol. Δημ. 15; τοὺς μὲν ἐχθρούς, τοὺς δὲ κάθαμματα, τοὺς δὲ οὐδὲν ὑπολαμβάνων εἶναι Dem. 578. 19, cf. 269. 26., 578. 20, Aeschin. 84. 15. It was the custom at Athens to reserve certain worthless persons, whom in case of plague, famine, or other visitations from heaven, they used to throw into the sea, saying περίψημα ἡμῶν γενεῶν, in the belief that they would cleanse away or wipe off the guilt of the nation: these were called κάθαμματα, περικαθάμματα, περιψημματα, φαρμακοί, δημόσιοι: v. Schol. Ar. 1. c., Eq. 1133.

II. in pl. = κάθαρσις, purification, Eur. I. T. 1316; ποντίων καθαρμάτων .. ἀμειβάς in return for clearing the sea (of pirates), Id. H. F. 225.

III. in Ar. Ach. 44, ἐντὸς καθάρματος within the purified ground; cf. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 363.

καθαρμοῖω, to join or fit to, βρόχον δέρα Eur. Hipp. 771; πλόκαμον ὑπὸ μίτρα Id. Bacch. 929:—for Rhés. 210, v. sub πρόσθιος.

καθαρμοῦς, ὁ, (καθαίρω) a cleansing, purification, from guilt, νίψαι καθαρμοῦ τὴνδε τὴν στεγὴν Soph. O. T. 1228:—hence, a means of purification, purifying sacrifice, atonement, expiation, καθαρμὸν τῆς χώρας ποιεῖσθαι τινα to take him as an expiation or atonement for his country, Hdt. 7. 197; μύσος ἐλαύνειν καθαρμοῖς, like ἄγος ἐλαύνειν, Aesch. Cho. 968, cf. Theb. 738, Eum. 277, 283, Soph. O. T. 99; θεῶν νῦν καθαρμὸν δαιμόνων avert their wrath by purifications, Id. O. C. 466; καθαρμὸν θύειν to offer a purifying sacrifice, Eur. I. T. 1352; λύσεις τε καὶ καθαρμοὶ ἀδικημάτων from crimes, Plat. Rep. 364 E; ὁ περὶ τὴν διάνοιαν κ. Id. Soph. 227 C; κ. ποιεῖσθαι τῆς δυνάμεως, Lat. *lustrare exercitum*, Polyb. 22. 24, 9, Plut. Caes. 43.

2. applied to rites of initiation, prob. of the lowest grade, Plat. Phaedo 69 C (ubi v. Stallb.), Phaedr. 244 E; ἀνιστὰς ἀπὸ τοῦ καθαρμοῦ Dem. 313. 18, cf. Plut. 2. 47 A.

3. καθαρμοί, songs of purification, by Empedocles, Epimenides, etc., Ath. 620 D; v. Grote Hist. Gr. 1. p. 87.

II. purging, purgation, discharge, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 6 (cf. G. A. 2. 4, 11), Plut. 2. 134 D.

III. = κάθαμμα III, Plut. 2. 518 B.

καθαρο-γραφίω, to write clean, Eccl.

καθαρο-δίαίτος, ον, living purely, Eccl.

καθαρο-λογίω, to speak purely, Eust. 352. 35.

κᾶθάρω-ποιέω, to purify, Clem. Al. Strom. 5. 8, 56, Schol. Ar. Ach. 506:—ποιός, Boiss. Anecd. 4. p. 368.

κᾶθάρω-πότιον, τό, an inn where pure wine is sold, Boiss. Anecd. 3. 78.

κᾶθάρως, ἄ, ὄν: (v. sub fin.):

1. opp. to ῥυπαρός, clear of dirt, clean, spotless, unsoiled, εἶματα Od. 6. 61, etc. (but not so in II.); so in Archil. 6 Gaisf., Hdt. 2. 37, Eur. Cycl. 35, 562, etc.:—of persons, = καθάριος cleanly, κ. περὶ ἐσθῆτα Arist. de Virt. 5, 5, cf. Rhet. 3. 15, 5.

2. opp. to πλήρης, μεστός, clear of objects, clear, open, free, ἐν καθαροῦ (sc. τόπῳ) in a clear, open space, ἐν καθαροῦ, ὅτι δὴ νεκρῶν διεφαίνετο χώρος II. 8. 491., 10. 199; ἐν καθαροῦ, ὅτι κύματ' ἐπ' ἠϊόνας κλύζεσκον 23. 61; κελεύθῳ ἐν καθαροῦ Pind. O. 6. 39; but in O. 10 (11). 55, of a space clear of trees; cf. Hdt. 1. 132; ἐν καθαροῦ βῆναι to leave the way clear, Soph. O. C. 1575; ἐν κ. οἰκεῖν to live in the open air, Plat. Rep. 520 D; διὰ καθαροῦ ῥεεῖν, of a river whose course is clear and open, Hdt. 1. 202; ἐν καθαροῦ λειμῶνι Theocr. 26. 5; ἐν καθαροῦ ἡλίῳ in the open sun, opp. to σκιά, Plat. Phaedr. 239 C; ὡς σφι τὸ

ἐμποδῶν ἐγεγύναε καθάρων was cleared away, Hdt. 7. 183; καθάρως ποιεῖσθαι τὰς ἀρκυστασίας to set up the nets in open ground, Xen. Cyr. 6, 6:—c. gen., γλῶσσα καθάρη τῶν σημητῶν clear of the marks, Hdt. 2. 38; καθάρων τῶν προβόλων, of a fort, Arr. An. 2. 21, 7.

3. in moral sense, clear from shame or pollution, honourable, καθαρῶ θανάτῳ Od. 22. 462; cf. Philo 2. 610, θάνατον οὐ κ., τὸν δι' ἀγχόνης:—but mostly, opp. to μισαρός, clear of guilt or defilement, clean, pure, νόθος Theogn. 89; χεῖρες Aesch. Eum. 313; καθάρως χεῖρας Hdt. 1. 35, Antipho 130. 30, Andoc. 12. ult.; κ. παρέχειν τινα κατὰ τὸ σῶμα καὶ κατὰ τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Crat. 405 B; esp. of persons purified after pollution, ἱκετῆς προσήλθε κ. Aesch. Eum. 474, cf. Soph. O. C. 548, etc.; also of things, βωμοί, θύματα, δόμοι, μέλαθρα Aesch. Supp. 655, Eur. I. T. 1163, etc.:—c. gen. clear of or from .., κ. ἐγκλημάτων Antipho 120. 24; ἀδικίας, κακῶν, etc., Horace's sceleris purus, Plat. Rep. 496 E, Crat. 403 E, Xen. Oec. 20, 20, etc.; ὁ τῶν κακῶν κ. τύπος Plat. Theaet. 177 A; κ. τὰς χεῖρας φόνου Id. Legg. 864 E; Κόρινθον .. ἀποδείξαι τῶν μαιφόνων καθάρων Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 6; also, κ. ἀπύ τινος Dio C. 37. 24:—καθαροὶ ἡμέραι, Lat. *dies fasti*, opp. to ἀποφράδες, Plat. Legg. 800 D.

4. opp. to θολερός, clear of admixture, clear, pure, esp. of water, ῥεεῖ καθάρως παρὰ θολεροῖσι Hdt. 4. 53; κ. ὕδατα Eur. Hipp. 210; δρύσοι Id. Ion 96; κ. καὶ διαφανῆ ὕδατια Plat. Phaedr. 229 B; so, κ. φάος, φέγγος Pind. P. 6. 14., 9. 159; πνεῦμα κ. οὐρανοῦ Eur. Hel. 867; κ. ἄρτος Hdt. 2. 40; χρυσός Id. 166; σίτος Xen. Oec. 18, 8; ἀργύριον Theocr. 15. 36; ἄκρατος καὶ κ. νοῦς Xen. Cyr. 8. 7; 30; χρῶσι Arist. Sens. 3, 12; φωναί Id. Audib. 25; etc.

5. of birth, opp. to ξένος, pure, genuine, σπέρμα θεοῦ Pind. P. 3. 27; πόλις Eur. Ion 673; τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅπερ ἐστράτευε καθάρων ἐξῆλθε, i. e. were citizens of pure blood, Thuc. 5. 8, cf. Schol. Ar. Ach. 506, and v. infr. 7; καθάρων a real, genuine saying, Id. Vesp. 1015; κ. Τίμων a Timon pure and simple, Id. Av. 1549; κ. δούλος (ἀπηκριβωμένος A. B.), Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 10.

6. of language, pure, Dion. H. de Lys. 2, ad Pomp. 2:—but in Gramm., of one vowel preceded by another, pure, Draco de Metr. 22.

7. without blemish in its kind, spotless, faultless, ὁ κ. στρατός, τὸ καθάρων τοῦ στρατοῦ the sound portion of the army, Hdt. 1. 211., 4. 135; v. supr. 5.

8. clear, exact, ἂν καθαροὶ ὦσιν αἱ ψῆφοι if the accounts are clear or square, exactly balanced, Dem. 303. 22, ubi v. Dissen.

II. Adv., ἀγνῶς καὶ καθαρῶς h. Hom. Ap. 121, Hes. Op. 335; καθαρῶς γεγονέναι to be of pure blood, Hdt. 1. 147.

2. with clean hands, purely, honestly, σὺν δίκῃ .. καὶ κ. Theogn. 198; δικαίως καὶ κ. Dem. 127. 5; simply, κ. τε καὶ μετρίως τὸν βίον διεφελθεῖν Plat. Phaedo 108 C.

3. clearly, plainly, λέγειν Ar. Vesp. 631, cf. Eur. Rhés. 35; λέξις κ. καὶ ἀκριβῶς ἔχουσα Isocr. 83 A; κ. γνῶναι, εἰδέναι Ar. Vesp. 1045, Plat. Phaedo 66 D, E; καθαρῶτατα ἀποδείξαι Id. Crat. 426 A.

4. entirely, Dio C. 36. 8. (From √ΚΑΘ come also καθ-αίρω, κάθ-αρισ, etc.; cf. Skt. *śudh*, *śudh-ami* (*purifico*, *lustrō*); Lat. *cast-us*; O. Sax. *hed-ar*, O. H. G. *heil-ar*.)

καθαρό-τευκτος, ον, made pure, Jo. Damasc.

κᾶθάρότης, ἡ, *cleanness, purity*, in moral sense, Plat. Phaedo 111 B, Legg. 778 C; ἡ περὶ τὰ χρήματα κ. Polyb. 32. 11, 9:—as a title, ἡ σὴ K. Eus. V. Const. 3. 61.

II. clearness, ὀφθαλμῶν Hipp. 152 G.

κᾶθάρουργία, ἡ, pure, perfect work, C. 1. 4558.

κᾶθάρουργικός, ὁ, ὄν, (*ἔργω) made pure, sifted, Geop. 20. 35.

καθαρπάζω, to snatch down, τεύχη πασσάλων, ἐκ δεξιᾶς ξίφη Eur. Andr. 813, 1122: to carry off, τὰ ἀλλότρια Strabo 761.

κᾶθάρσιος, ον, (καθαίρω) cleansing from guilt or defilement, purifying, Ζεὺς Hdt. 1. 44, Arist. Mund. 7, 3, etc.; of Bacchus, μολεῖν καθαροῖσι ποδί Soph. Ant. 1144:—of sacrifice, αἶμα Aesch. Eum. 449, Theb. 680; πῦρ, φλόξ Eur. H. F. 927, I. A. 1112, Hel. 869; προχύται I. A. 1472.

2. c. gen., καθ. φόνου cleansing or purifying from .., Aesch. Eum. 578; Λατίας δωμάτων καθ. Ib. 63; but, κ. οἶκον purifying them, Eur. II. F. 923.

II. as Subst., 1. καθάρσιον (sc. ἱερόν), τό, a purifying sacrifice, also the victim, Aeschin. 4. 10:—hence, purification, expiation, καθαροῖσι ἐδέετο κυρῆσαι Hdt. 1. 35, cf. Elmsl. Ach. 44.

2. (sub. φάρμακον) a purge, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 111.

κᾶθαρσις, εως, ἡ, (καθαίρω) a cleansing from guilt or defilement, purification, Lat. *lustratio*, Hdt. 1. 35, Plat. Crat. 405 A, etc.; in Plato of the soul, κάθαρσις .. τὸ χωρίζειν ὅτι μάλιστα ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος τὴν ψυχὴν Phaedo 67 C, cf. Soph. 227 C; of the effect of tragic poems, κ. τῶν παθημάτων Arist. Poët. 6, 2, cf. Pol. 8. 7, 3, cf. καθαρτικός.

II. in Medic. a clearing off of humours, a discharge, evacuation, whether natural or by the use of medicines, Hipp. Aph. 1254, cf. 402. 6, etc.; κ. ἱατρικὴ Plat. Legg. 628 D; καθάρσεις ἐμμηνοί, the menses in women, Hipp. Aph. 1255; καθάρσεις καταμνηνίων Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 20; so κάθαρσις alone, Id. G. A. 4. 6, 16, al.; also, κ. μετὰ τόκον Hipp. Aër. 284; ἡ ἐν τόκοις κ. Arist. H. A. 6. 20, 5; κ. αἵματος αὐτομάτη μοι .. συνέβη Dem. 1260. 24.

III. a pruning of trees, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 12; cf. διακάθαρσις II.

καθαρτέον, verb. Adj. one must purge, Hipp. 417, Geop. 10. 77, 2.

κᾶθαρτήρ, ἡρος, ἡ, = καθαρτής, Plut. 2. 302 A, Manetho 4. 251.

κᾶθαρτήριος, ον, purificatory, θυσία Dion. H. 9. 40; τὰ καθ. Poll. 1. 32.

κᾶθαρτής, οὔ, ὁ, (καθαίρω) a cleanser from guilt or defilement, purifier, Hipp. 301. 38; σοῦ γὰρ ἔρχομαι .. κ. Soph. El. 70; στρατοῦ κ. Id. Fr. 32; τῆς χώρας Ar. Vesp. 1043; δοξῶν .. περὶ ψυχὴν κ. εἶναι Plat. Soph. 231 E.

κᾶθαρτικός, ὁ, ὄν, of, fit for cleansing or purifying, Plat. Tim. 60 D; τὰ μέλη τὰ καθ. (v. κάθαρσις I), Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 5; c. gen., καθ. ῥυπαριῶν Cebeas Tab. 14:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Plat. Soph. 231 B.

II. in Medic. purgative, φάρμακον κ. a cathartic, Plut. 2. 999 F; τὸ καθ. alone, Hipp. Fract. 766; also, καθ. οἶνος Diosc. 5. 76.

καθάρτρια, ἡ, fem. of καθαρτής, Schol. Pind. P. 3. 139.

κᾶθαρτρον, τό, a means of cleansing, Tzetz.

καθάρυλλος, ον, a Com. Dim. of καθάρως, *tidy*, ἄρτοι Plat. Com. Νυξ. 1. Adv. — λως, Cratin. Δηλ. 7.
καθαρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *clear*, ὄμμα Hipp. 1162 C.
καθαυαίνω, v. sub καταυαίνω.
κάθαυσις, εως, ἡ, a *shampooing*, after the bath, Oribas. 288 Matth.
καθέδρα, ἡ, a *seat*, κ. τοῦ λαγῶ a hare's seat or form, Xen. Cyn. 4, 4: a chair or seat, Hdn. 2. 3; opp. to κλίνη, Plut. 2. 714 E: of towers' seats, Polyb. 1. 21, 2:—also a *privy*, εἰσελθεῖν εἰς καθέδρας Ath. ap. Theodoret. H. E. 1. 14. 2. *the sitting part, posteriors*, Hipp. 557. 48, cf. Poll. 2. 184. 3. *the foot of a column*, Strabo 816. II. a *sitting, the state or posture of sitting*, Arist. Categ. 7, 3, P. A. 4. 10, 55, Theophr. Fr. 7. 5, Plut., etc.; ἐν τῇ καθέδρᾳ while they were sitting idle, Thuc. 2. 18, cf. Plut. Camill. 28. III. *the seat of a bishop*, Eccl. καθέδριος, ον, of or for sitting, Oribas. p. 115 Matth., etc.:—καθ-έδριον, τό, Dim. of καθέδρα, Med.
καθέζομαι: impf. ἐκαθεζόμεν in Prose (as if the Verb were not a compd.), Xen. An. 1. 5, 9, Cyr. 5. 3, 25 (but often as aor. 2, as in Thuc. 4. 110, Plat., etc.); in Poets, καθεζόμεν Hom., Trag., and even Ar. Lys. 1139:—fut. καθεδοῦμαι, Ar. Ran. 200, Av. 727, Andoc. 15. 8, Plat. Theaet. 146 A; later, καθεδήσομαι Diog. L. 2. 72: also late, fut. καθεσθήσομαι Lxx (Lev. 12. 5), aor. καθεσθεῖς Anth. P. 9. 644, Paus. 9. 3, 11, but v. Luc. Soloec. 11 and cf. Phryn. 269: cf. κάθημαι:—Buttm. held that the true pres. and impf. were καθίζομαι, ἐκαθίζομεν, and that ἐκαθεζόμεν or καθεζόμεν was an aor. only; but our present MSS. are against him: v. Veitch Irr. Verbs:—the trans. sense is supplied by καθίζω, καθιδρύω: Dep. Τα set oneself down, sit down, take one's seat, ἀγορήνδε καθεζόμεσθα κινόντες Od. 1. 372; ἐπὶ θύρῃσι καθέζετο 9. 417, cf. Il. 24. 126, etc.; κατ' ἄρ' ἔξεν ἐπὶ θρόνου Il. 24. 522; κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετ' ἐπὶ .. λίθωσιν Od. 3. 406; καθεζομένη πρόχυν (v. πρόχυν); so, κ. ἐν .. εὐνατηρίοις Soph. Tr. 918; ἐπὶ ζυγοῖς Eur. Phoen. 75; ἐς θρόνον Aesch. Pr. 229; ἐνθαδί Ar. Ran. 200; οὐ λαχόντες προεδρεύειν, ἀλλ' ἐκ παρασκευῆς καθεζόμενοι but taking their seats, Aeschin. 54. 8. 2. to sit, sit still, with collat. notion of rest, τίφθ' αὐτως κατ' ἄρ' ἔξεαι ἴσος ἀναύδω; Od. 10. 378, cf. 6. 295. 3. to sit as suppliants, ἰκέται καθεζόμεσθα βώμιοι Eur. Heracl. 33; πρὸς τὰ ἱερά ἰκετῶν καθεζομένων Thuc. 3. 70, cf. Ar. Lys. 1139, Dem. 262. 18. 4. to sit down in a country, encamp, Thuc. 2. 18., 7. 77. καθέλατο, Ep. for ἐκάθητο, 3 pl. impf. of κάθημαι.
καθειμαρται, pf. pass., used impers. it is ordained by fate, esp. to one's ruin, Luc. Philop. 14; καθ. τινι, c. inf., Ib. 16, Arr. Epict. 2. 6, 10:—so in part., παλαι καθειμαρμένων τούτων having been ordained by fate, Plut. Alex. 52.
καθειργῶνμι, and in Luc. Amor. 39 καθειργῶ (for κατείργω): aor. 1 καθειρξα. To shut in, enclose, confine, imprison, κατὰ συμφεοῖσιν ἐέργνυ Od. 10. 238; οὐ καθειρξ' ἡμᾶς Eur. Bacch. 618; τοὺς μάντιας .. κατειργνύσι ἐς μέσα τὰ φρύγανα Hdt. 4. 69; τὸν πατέρα .. ἐνδον καθειρξας Ar. Vesp. 70; cf. Cratin. Θράττ. 4, Lys. Fr. 45. 4, Plat. Theaet. 197 E; κηρίνοις πλάσμασι κ. Ib. 200 B; ἐν τῷ σταυρώματι Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 3; ἐν οἰκίσκῳ Dem. 258. 21. 2. rarely of things, καθειρξαι χρυσὸν ἐν δόμοις Anan. 1; τὴν σελήνην .. ἐς λοφέον Ar. Nub. 751; τὴν μακρολογίαν κ. to confine it within bounds, Plat. Gorg. 461 B.
καθειρξίς, εως, ἡ, Att. for κάτειρξίς, a shutting in, enclosing, confining, Ael. N. A. 15. 27, Plut. 2. 366 D, Aristid. 1. 303.
καθεῖς, for καθ' εἰς, one by one, one after another, LXX (3 Macc. 5. 34); εἰς καθεῖς Ev. Marc. 14. 19, etc.; an anomalous phrase (for εἰς καθ' ἕνα), prob. formed backwards from the neut. ἐν καθέν, noted by Luc. Soloec. 9.
καθεῖσα, v. sub καθίζω:—but καθεῖσαν 3 pl. aor. 2 of καθήμι.
καθέκαστα, v. sub ἕκαστος
καθεκούσιας, ον, = ἐκούσιος, LXX (Num. 15. 3).
καθεκτέαν, verb. Adj. one must keep back, restrain, Plut. Cato Mi. 63, etc.
καθέκτης, ον, δ, (κατέχω) a trap-door, Geop. 14. 6, 6.
καθεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of holding or retaining, ἡ μνήμη ἔξις καθ. ὑπολήψεως Arist. Top. 4. 5, 1, cf. H. A. 10. 3, 3. 2. able to hold in, τοῦ πνεύματος, opp. to προετικός, Id. Probl. 33. 15, 4; καθ. retentive, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 60.
καθεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κατέχω) to be held back or checked, θραυὸς καὶ βδελυρὸς οὐδὲ καθ. Dem. 515. 12, cf. Plat. Fab. 10, Pomp. 66; τῶν πραγμάτων οὐκέτι πολλοῖς καθεκτῶν since power could not be retained in the hands of many, Id. Brut. 47; ἐν τῷ καθεκτῷ εἶναι to contain oneself, Philostr. 818. Adv., οὐ καθεκτῶς so as not to be restrained, Id. 712.
καθειλίσσω, Ion. κατειλίσσω, to wrap with bandages, κατειλίσσουσι πᾶν τὸ σῶμα σινδόνος .. τελαμῶσι, of mummies, Hdt. 2. 86; of wounds, Id. 7. 181:—Pass., τὰς κνήμας βάκεισι .. κατειλίχασα (3 pl. plqf.), Ib. 76; κατειλίχθαι ταινίη Hipp. Art. 783.
καθειλόμαι, Pass. to break out into ulcers, Hipp. 1213 D; καθειλωθεῖς Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 10:—καθέλωσις, ἡ, a breaking out into ulcers, v. καθήγησις.
καθειλυσμός, δ, a launching, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 A.
καθέλω: fut. καθέλω Ar. Ran. 1398, καθελκύσω Luc. D. Deor. 21. 1: aor. καθειλκύσα Thuc. 6. 34: pf. καθειλκύκα Dem. 60. 8:—Pass., aor. and pf., v. infr.: (v. sub ἔλω): 1. of ships, to draw them to the sea, launch them, Lat. deducere naves, Eur. Hel. 1531, Ar. Ach. 544, cf. Eq. 1315; καθέλκων ναῦς ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ Thuc. 2. 93; τῶν νεῶν καθελκυσθεῖσιν ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν Hdt. 7. 100; εἴ τι ναυτικόν ἐστι καθελκυσμένον Thuc. 6. 50. 2. to draw down or depress the scale, Ar. Ran. 1398. 3. τὰ σκέλη καθέλκυσται the long walls have been carried down to the sea, Strabo 380.
κάθεμα, τό, (καθήμι) a necklace, collar, LXX (Is. 3. 18): written κάθημα in Antiph. Incert. 78.
κάθεμεν, Ep. 1 pl. aor. 2 of καθήμι.
καθέν, for καθ' ἕν, v. κατά B. II. 4.

καθέννυμι, to clothe, v. καταέννυμι.
καθεξῆς, Adv., = the more usu. ἐφεξῆς, Plut. 2. 615 B, Ael. V. H. 8. 7, C. I. 3208. 9; poet. κατὰ θ' ἐξείης Opp. C. 3. 59.
κάθεξις, εως, ἡ, (κατέχω) a holding, retention, τῆς ἀρχῆς Thuc. 3. 47; ἐν μνήμῃ καὶ καθέξει Plut. 2. 968 C. 2. a holding in, restraining, τοῦ πνεύματος Arist. de Somno 2, 17; τοῦ θυμοῦ, τῆς ἐπιθυμίας Id. Eth. E. 2. 7, 8.
καθέξω, fut. of κατέχω, as early as Hom.
κάθερμα, τό, in pl. = ἔρματα (v. ἔρμα III), Anacr. 20.
καθέρπω: aor. 1 καθειρπύσα (v. sub ἔρπω):—to creep, steal down, ἀπ' ὀρθίων πάγων καθειρπεν ἔλαφος Soph. Fr. 110; καθερπυσόν νυν ἐς Κεραμεικόν Ar. Ran. 129, cf. 485:—metaph., παρὰ τὰ ὄτα ἄρτι ἰουλος καθερπεί Xen. Symp. 4, 23, cf. Aselepiad. in Anth. P. 12. 36.
κάθεσις, εως, ἡ, (καθήμι) a letting down, τῆς κόμης Diog. L. 1. 109. 2. a bringing of plays upon the stage, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1060. II. (from Pass.) a descent, Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 22, Probl. 32. 5, 3.
κάθεσαν, καθέσαντο, aor. 1 of καθίζω.
καθεστέον, verb. Adj. of καθέζομαι, one must sit down, Pherecr. Inc. 92.
καθεστηκώς, Adv. part. pf. act. of καθίστημι, fixedly, steadily, calmly, καθ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 22.
καθεστήξω, fut. 3 of καθίστημι, with intr. sense.
καθεστιάσις, εως, ἡ, public entertainment, Keil Inscr. Boeot. p. 133.
καθεστώτα, ον, τά, syncop. neut. pl. part. pf. of καθίστημι.
καθετήρ, ἦρος, δ, (καθήμι) anything let down into: 1. a plug of lint, pessary, as Galen. cites Hipp. (where καθετήριον is in our text). 2. a surgical instrument for emptying the bladder, Galen. 2. 396; or for injecting into it, Id. 3. a fishing-line, Artemid. 2. 14. 4. = κάθεμα, Nieostr. Incert. 7, Clem. Al. 244; v. ἄλυσις.
καθετήριον (sc. ὄργανον), τό, = καθετήρ I, Hipp. 659. 20; τὸ ὄργανον τὸ καθ. Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 9.
καθετηρισμός, δ, a putting in of the καθετήρ, Paul. Aeg. 6. 59.
καθέτης, δ, prob. a portcullis (v. πτερόν III. 9), Schol. Eur. Phoen. 114.
καθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, perpendicular, Schol. Arat. 112. Adv. — κῶς, Enst. Opusc. 155. 45.
κάθετος, ον, (καθήμι) let down, perpendicular, πρὸς τὴν γῆν Arist. Mechan. 30, 2:—as Subst., 1. κάθετος (sc. γραμμῆ), ἡ, a perpendicular line, Tim. Locr. 98 B, Arist. Meteor. 3. 3, 7., 3. 5, 14, al.:—a plumb-line, πρὸς τὴν κάθετον δ' ἐμετρήθη Epigr. ap. Plut. Aem. 15; κατὰ or πρὸς κάθετον vertically, Plut. 2. 890 F, 938 A:—perpendicular height, τριῶν ἡμισυσταδίων ἔχειν τὴν κ. Strabo 379. 2. (κ. ὑρμιά), a fishing-line, Opp. H. 3. 77, 138, Anth. P. 7. 637 (v. I. καθέτη). 3. (sc. ἀμνός or βοῦς), δ, an animal let down into the sea as an offering to Poseidon, Lys. ap. Harp. s. v., Phot., Suid. II. suborned, Synes. Ep. 185 A.
καθευδήτεον, one must sleep, Plat. Phaedr. 259 D.
καθεύδω (and so the MSS. of Hdt. 2. 95, but late editors write κατεύδω): impf. καθεύδων Hom., Ar. Av. 495; καθῆδον Plat. Symp. 217 D, al.; ἐκάθευδον Lys. 93. 1, 94. 1, Xen. Oec. 7, 11: fut. καθευδήσω Ar. Eccl. 419, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 30, etc.: non-Att. aor. ἐκαθεύδησα Hipp. 538. 54, Luc. Asin. 6: pf. καθεύδηκα Epiphan. To lie down to sleep, sleep, Il. 1. 611, Od. 1. 4, 304., 6. 1, Hdt., etc.; opp. to ἀγρυπνέω or ἐγρήγορα, Theogn. 471, Plat. Phaedo 71 C, etc.; κ. μάτην Aesch. Cho. 881: νυκτὸς κ. to sleep by night, Plat. Phaedr. 251 E; κ. τὰς νύκτας to sleep all one's nights, Bato Eūerg. 1; μαλακῶς, σκληρῶς καθ. Antiph. Παρεκδ. 1. 6, Timocel. Ἰκαρ. 4:—of male and female, ἵνα τῶγε καθευδεται ἐν φιλότῃ Od. 8. 313; κ. μετὰ τινος Plat. Symp. 219 D:—generally, to spend the night, τὴν βουλήν εἰς ἀκρόπολιν ἵναί κἀκεῖ κ. Andoc. 7. 10:—κ. ἐπὶ ξύλου, of a fowl, Ar. Nub. 1431:—ἐκ τοῦ καθεύδοντος from a sleeping state, Plat. Phaedo 72 B. II. metaph. to lie asleep, lie idle, χερὶ Aesch. Ag. 1357, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 20, An. 1. 3, 11, Dem. 438. 15; κ. τὸν βίον to be asleep all one's life, sleep away one's life, Plat. Rep. 404 A; opp. to ἐνεργεῖν, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 1; opp. to προσέχειν τοῖς πράγμασι, Plut. Pomp. 15. 2. of things, to sleep, lie still, be at rest, ἐλπιδες οὐπω καθ. Eur. Phoen. 634; καθεύδειν ἔαν ἐν τῇ γῇ κατακείμενα τείχη Plat. Legg. 771 D; τοὺς νόμους ἔαν καθ. Plut. Ages. 30.—Acc. to Schleusner, in N. T. of the sleep of death, like κοιμᾶσθαι, but all the instances prove the reverse, except 1 Thess. 5. 10, where there is a verbal reference to its usual sense in v. 6; cf. καλὸς νέκυς, οἷα καθεύδων, Bion 1. 71.
καθεύρεμα, τό, an invention, LXX (Sirac. 35. 9, 12).
καθ-ευρεσι-λογέω, to speak fluently, Polyb. Excerpt. Vat. p. 397.
καθευρίσκω, to discover, Luc. Ocyr. 68:—Pass., καθευρέθη κοσμοῦσα she was found in the act of adorning .., Soph. Ant. 395; but Nauck has restored καθηρέθη she was caught, v. καθαιρέω III.
κάθεψας, ον, boiled down, Achae. ap. Ath. 368 A, Oribas. p. 187 Matth.
καθεψῆς, ἐς, = foreg., Nic. Al. 586.
καθεψῆσις, εως, ἡ, a boiling down, Hipp. 356. 27, Diod. 1. 40.
καθεψιδόμαι, Dep., to mock at, Lat. illudere, c. gen., ὡς σεθεν αἱ κύνες αἶδε καθεψιδῶνται Od. 19. 372, (cf. 373, κἀκείνῳ ἐφεψιδῶντο).
καθεψῶ, fut. —εψῶ, to boil down, Diosc. 6. 6, 7, Plut. 2. 555 B; κ. ἀργύριον Ar. Vesp. 795:—Pass. to be dried up by the sun, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 2, Diod. 1. 40. II. metaph. to soften, temper, joined with πραῖνειν, Xen. Eq. 9, 6; cf. πέσσω.
κάθη, Att. for κάθησαι, 2 sing. pres. of κάθημαι.
καθηγεμών, ὄνος, δ, ἡ, = ἡγεμών, a leader, a guide, τῆς ὕδου Hdt. 7. 128, cf. Polyb. 3. 48, 11; Ἀράτῳ καθηγεμόνι χρῆσάμενος περὶ τῶν ὕλων Id. 7. 14, 4; κ. τῆς ἀρετῆς in or to virtue, Plut. Dio 1; as a name of gods, much like ἀρχηγέτης, Διόνυσος καθ. C. I. 3067-68 A; Ἀφροδίτη καθ. Plut. Thes. 18; v. Böckh C. I. 2. p. 657.

καθηγέομαι, Ion. κατηγ-: fut. ἤσομαι: Dep. *To go before, act as guide, lead the way*, absol., Hdt. 9. 40, 66, Thuc. 6. 4; οἱ κατηγέμενοι *the guides*, Hdt. 7. 130; αὐ κατηγού, ἔφομαι δ' ἐγώ Ep. Plat. 312 B:—then κατ. τινι εἰς τόπον Hdt. 4. 125., 6. 102; ἐπὶ τόπον 7. 215; also, κατ. τινι ὁδόν 9. 104.

2. c. acc. rei, *to go before and teach a thing, to explain, indicate*, Lat. *praeire verbis*, χρηστήριον κατ. Id. 2. 56; τὸ ἔρμα κατ. τινι Id. 7. 183, cf. Xen. An. 7. 8, 10; δ τὸν ποταμὸν καθ. *he who was explaining it*, i. e. shewing where it was fordable, Plat. Theaet. 200 E.

3. c. gen., καθ. τοῦ λόγου *to begin the discourse*, Id. Symp. 199 C; ὡν κατηγήσασθαι ἂν τοῦτο of which this would be the beginning, Lach. 182 C; καθ. τῆς στρατείας, τοῦ πολιτεύματος *to be its author*, Plut. Camill. 15, Thes. 35.

4. *to be the first to do, to establish, institute*, Hdt. 2. 49, 56; and c. part., οὐ κατηγήσομαι τὸν νόμον τόνδε τιθεῖς *I will not begin establishing this law*, Id. 7. 8, 1: c. gen. pers. *to be teacher of any one*, Strabo 674, Dion. H. de Isae. 1, ad Amm. 5; and, ὁ κατηγησάμενος *a teacher*, Plut. 2. 120 A.

καθηγήσις, ἡ, *a leading*, f. l. in Antig. Car. 187; Bentl. καθελκώσις. καθηγῆτης, ου, δ, *a guide*, Numen. ap. Ath. 313 D: *a teacher*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 3, Plut. 2. 70 E ubi v. Wyttenb., 85 D, etc.:—also καθηγῆτήρ, ἡρος, δ, Manetho 2. 300: fem. καθηγῆτιρα, Orph. H. 75. 6.

καθηγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *able to guide, guiding*, c. gen., Galen.

καθηγούμενος, ὁ, *an abbot*; καθηγουμένη, ἡ, *an abbess*, Eccl.

καθηδύνω, *to sweeten much*, ζωμὸς καθηδυσμένος περιττῶς Ath. 140 A:—*to gratify*, τινά Eunap. p. 13; τὴν ὄσφρησιν Eumath.

καθηδυνάθεια, ἡ, *a luxurious life*, Hesych.

καθηδυνάθειω, *to squander in luxury or revelling*, τοὺς δαρεικοὺς Xen. An. 1. 3, 3; τὸν χρόνον καθ. καὶ ἀναλίσκεν Plut. Anton. 28; τοὺς τοῦ πολέμου καιροὺς καθ. Luc. D. Mort. 12. 6.

καθήκω, Ion. κατήκω, (v. ἤκω) *to come or go down*, esp. to fight, Lat. *in certamen descendere*, Aesch. Cho. 455.

2. *to come down to, come or reach to*, ἐς θάλασσαν Hdt. 7. 22, 130; ἐπὶ θάλ. 2. 32., 5. 49, Thuc. 2. 27; πρὸς τὸν Μηλιακὸν κόλπον Id. 3. 96; κέρκος .. εἰς λεπτὸν καθήκουσα tapering away, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 2: metaph. of descent, δ [γένος] εἰς αὐτὸν κ. Arg. An. 1. 11, 8.

3. *to come to any one*, καθήκεν ἐς ἡμᾶς ὁ λόγος *the turn of speaking came to us*, Aeschin. 31. 27, cf. Plut. Alcib. 2, etc.

4. of Time, ὁπότε καθήκει ὁ χρόνος Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 2; ὁ χρόνος καθήκει *the time is come*, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 23; ἑορτῆς εἰς τὰς ἡμέρας ἐκείνας καθηκούσης *as the festival fell on those days*, Plut. Fab. 18, cf. Polyb. 4. 7, 1; ἐκκλησίαν ποιῆσαι, ὅταν ἐκ τῶν νόμων καθήκη when [the time] appointed by the law comes, Dem. 399. 6.

II. *to be meet, fit, proper*, τοῦ καθήκοντος χρόνου Soph. O. T. 75, cf. Dem. 50. 6, Aeschin. 71. 29; αἱ καθ. ἡμέραι *the regular, proper days*, Dem. 1372. 8; ἐν τῇ καθ. ὥρᾳ Arist. H. A. 6. 14, 2; ἐν τοῖς καθ. καιροῖς Ib. 6. 18, 25; τοῖς καθ. νομίμοις Id. Pol. 7. 2, 18; ἡ καθ. σύνοδος or ἐκκλησία Polyb. 4. 14, 1, 15, 8, etc.; τὰς ἐσθῆτας τὰς καθ. αἰεὶ ταῖς περιθεταῖς *suining them*, Id. 3. 78, 3.

2. impers., καθήκει μοι *it belongs to me, beseems me*, c. inf., οἷς καθήκει ἀθροῖζεσθαι *whose duty it is to assemble*, Xen. An. 1. 9, 7, cf. Cyr. 8. 1, 4, etc.:—hence in part., τὸ καθήκον, τὰ καθήκοντα *that which is meet, fit or proper, one's due or duty*, Ib. 1. 2, 5; τὰ καθήκοντα τοῖς Σπαρτιήτησι Hdt. 7. 104: esp. as a technical term of the Stoics, Diog. L. 7. 25, Cic. Off. 1. 3:—but, 3. in Hdt. 1. 97., 5. 49, τὰ καθήκοντα = τὰ καθεστώτα, *the present state of things, circumstances*.

4. Adv. part. pres. καθηκόντως, *meetly, properly*, Polyb. 5. 9, 6, Plut. 2. 448 F.

καθηλιάζω, *to bring the sun upon, illuminate*, Anth. P. 11. 428.

κάθηλος, by crasis for καὶ ἄθλος, Arg. Lys. 881.

καθηλώ, *to nail on or to, τι πρὸς τι* Plut. Alex. 24; πρὸς τινι Diod. 20. 54; περί τι Apollod. 1. 9, 1:—Pass., σάνισι καθηλωμένη *nailed with* .., Polyb. 1. 22, 5; χάλκωμα συμμαχίας .. ἐν Καπιτωλίῳ καθηλωθῆναι C. 1. 2485. 7.

καθήλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a nailing on or to*, Symm. V. T., Eus. H. E. 4. 15, fin.

καθηλωτής, ου, δ, *one who nails on or to*, Gloss.

κάθημα, τό, = κάθεμα, Antiph. Incert. 78; cf. καθετήρ 4.

κάθημαι, Ion. κατ-; 2 sing. κάθησαι Hdt., Xen., but κάθη Hyperid. in A. B. 100, Com. Anon. 305; Ion. 3 pl. κατέαται Hdt. 2. 86: imper. κάθησο Il., Eur., contr. κάθου Arg. in Com. Frg. 2. 1190, Anaxandr. Zowgr. 1, καθῆσθω Aesch. Pr. 919; subj. καθῶμαι, κάθη Cratin. Incert. 176, κάθηται Arg. Eq. 754: opt. καθοίμην Id. Ran. 919, Lys. 149, ubi v. Dind.; inf. καθῆσθαι; part. καθήμενος:—impf. ἐκάθημην Arg. Eccl. 152, Dem., etc.; ἐκάθητο h. Hom. 6. 14, Arg. Av. 510, Thuc.; ἐκάθησθε Arg. Ach. 638; ἐκάθητο, Ion. ἐκατέατο Hdt.; but also without syllab. augm., καθῆστο Il. 1. 569, Eur. Bacch. 1102, Phoen. 1466, Plat., etc., or καθῆτο Dem. 285. 2., 300. 26; Ion. κατῆστο Hdt. 1. 45; καθῆσθε (the pres. being κάθησθε) Dem. 776. 7; καθῆντο Arg. Eccl. 302, Thuc., etc., Ep. καθείατο Il. 11. 76, Ion. κατέατο Hdt.—These are the only tenses used in correct writers, (being in fact the pf. and plqpf. of καθέζομαι; cf. ἤμαι); the fut. καθήσομαι (which may be allowed in LXX and N. T.) is no doubt corrupt in Eur. Incert. 77.

To be seated, αὐτὸς τε κάθησο καὶ ἄλλους ἴδρυε λαοὺς Il. 2. 191; πέτρῃ ἐπὶ προβλήτι καθήμενος 16. 407; ἐπ' ἀκτῆς κλαῖε καθ. Od. 5. 82; καθ. οἶος ἐν Ἰδῇ Il. 8. 207; ἐν ἀγῶνι κ. 23. 448; κλαῖον δ' ἐν λεχέεσσι καθ. Od. 10. 497; θύρῃσι καθ. 17. 530; (so, ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις Arg. Nub. 466); αὐτόθεν ἐκ δίφροιο καθ. *even from his seat as he sat there*, Od. 21. 420; καθήμεθ' ἄκρων ἐκ πάγων (cf. ἐκ I. 6), Soph. Ant. 411; but, ἐκ τοῦ μέσου κατῆστο *sate aloof*, remained neutral, Hdt. 3. 83., 4. 66., 8. 73; ἐν θρόνῳ κατ. Id. 2. 149; θρόνῳ καθ. Eur. El. 315; κ. πρὸς τάφῳ Id. Hel. 1084; πρὸς τὸ πῦρ Arg. Vesp. 773; ἐπὶ δίφρον Plat. Rep. 328 C; ἐφ' ἵππων Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 54; ἐς τοῦργαστήριον Alciphro 3. 27:—c. acc. cogn., ἔδραν καθ. Eur. Heracl. 55; so, καθῆσθαι ἔδραϊα Id. Andr. 266; but c. acc. loci, *to sit on*, ὑφρῦν Id. Heracl. 394; cf.

καθίζω II. 2. *to be seated in court*, οἱ καθήμενοι *the judges, the court*, Andoc. 18. 13, Dem. 66. 13, etc.; δικαστὰς οὐχ ὄρῳ καθήμενος Arg. Nub. 208; ὑμεῖς οἱ καθήμενοι *you who sit as judges*, Thuc. 5. 85; οὐκ ἐπὶ τούτῳ κ. ὁ δικαστὴς Plat. Apol. 35 C; κ. ὑπὲρ τῶν νόμων Dem. 1329. 19:—of the βουλή, Andoc. 6. 42; βουλῆς περὶ τούτων καθήμενης Dem. 552. 16; of the ἐκκλησιασταί, Xen. An. 5. 10, 5; *the spectators in a theatre*, Hegesipp. Ἀδελφ. 1. 29.

3. *to sit still, sit quiet*, Lat. *desidere*, ὕψι περ ἐν νεφέεσσι καθήμενω Od. 16. 264; σφοῖσιν ἐνὶ μεγάροισι καθείατο (for ἐκάθητο) Il. 11. 76; ἐν πένθει μεγάλῳ κατῆστο Hdt. 1. 45; μετὰ κοπῆν καθ. *to rest after labour*, Soph. Fr. 380:—and, in bad sense, *to sit or lie idle, sit doing nothing*, Il. 24. 403, Hdt. 3. 134; of an army, Thuc. 4. 124; οὐδὲν ποιούντες ἐνθάδε καθήμεθα, μέλλοντες ἀεὶ Dem. 156. 28, cf. 24. 20., 25. 10, etc.: also of a besieging army, *to sit down or lie before a place*, Thuc. 2. 20, cf. 101; ἐχθρῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῖς τείχεσιν καθήμενων Eur. Phoen. 752.

4. *to lead a sedentary, obscure life*, ἐν σκότῳ καθήμενος Pind. O. 1. 133; cf. Aesch. Cho. 919; αἱ βαναυσικαὶ [τέχναι] ἀναγκάζουσι καθῆσθαι Xen. Oec. 4, 2: then, *to be engaged or employed*, esp. in a sedentary business, Hdt. 2. 86; κ. ἐπὶ τῇ τραπέζῃ, of bankers, Dem. 1196. 16, cf. 1111. 28; ἐπ' ἐργαστηρίου Id. 1367. 26; ἐπὶ τοῦ .. ἱατρείου Aeschin. 6. 18.

5. of people, *to be settled*, ἐν Δέλφοισιν Hdt. 5. 63: of districts and countries, *to lie, lie low*, Lat. *subsidere*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 7, Ael. V. H. 3. 1, N. A. 16. 12 (al. καθειμένοις).

6. of a statue, *to be placed*, Plat. Symp. 215 A, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 2.

7. of things, *to be set or placed*, λαγῶσις ἐπ' ἀμύλῳ καθήμενος Teleclid. Στεερ. 2, cf. Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 17; τὸ πηδάλιον κ. πλάγιον. Arist. Mechan. 5, 3, cf. 5.

καθημαξενμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of καθαμαξεύω.

καθημέραν, Adv., better divisim, καθ' ἡμέραν, *daily*.

καθημερεία, ἡ, *daily business*, Polyb. 6. 33, 4, in pl.

καθημέριος, Dor. καθαμ-, α, ον, *day by day, daily* (καθ' ἡμέραν), Eur. Phoen. 229:—later also καθημερινός, ἡ, ὄν, Plut. Lyc. 10, Ath. 259 F; cf. Lob. Phryn. 53 (who however confounds it with μεθημερινός).

II. οἱ τῆς καθ. φθίνει Soph. El. 1414.

καθημερώ, *to soften down, tranquillise*, τὴν ψυχὴν Porph. V. Pyth. 32:—so in Med. *to smooth down*, κύματα ap. Fabr. B. Gr. 14. 148 (ed. 1728).

καθηνοχέω, = ἡμιοχέω, Jo. Chrys.

κάθηραι, καθήρας, inf. and part. aor. 1 of καθαίρω.

καθησυχάζω, strengthd. for ἡσυχάζω, Polyb. 9. 32, 2, Philo 2. 71.

καθίγνυμαι, Med. = καθίζομαι, Hipp. Fract. 752, cf. 658. 38., 662. 19., 665. 11., 674. 49:—καθιγνύσαι in Phot. seems to be corrupt for καθαγνύσαι, cf. Schmidt. Hesych. s. v. καταθῆσαι.

κάθιδρος, ον, = καθίδρωσ, LXX (Jer. 8. 6), Hesych., Phot.

καθιδρώω, *to throw into a violent sweat*, Gloss.

καθιδρύμα, τό, = ἴδρυμα, Gloss.

καθιδρύσις, εως, ἡ, = ἴδρυσις, Lat. *dedicatio*, Diod. 4. 51, etc.

II. *the inauguration of an Emperor*, Philostorg. 9. 10.

καθιδρύω, Causal of καθέζομαι, *to make to sit down*, Ὀδυσῆα καθιδρύε Od. 20. 257; μακάρων ἐς αἶαν σὸν καθιδρύσει βίον *will carry thee to the land of the Blest that thou mayst live there*, Eur. Bacch. 1339:—Pass. *to sit down, settle*, Arg. Av. 45, καθιδρυμένος ἐν πόλει Plat. Soph. 224 D; κ. ἐς Ἀργῶ *to take one's seat in* .., Theocr. 13. 28.

2. *to establish, place*, ἐν τοῖς τιμωτάτοις τὸ τιμωτάτον (sc. τὴν καρδίαν) καθιδρύκεν ἡ φύσις Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 6; ἐφ' ἐνδὸς τόπου κ. τὴν ἱστορίαν *to limit it*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 6:—Pass., κ. ἐς αὐτῶν χώραν *to be restored*, Hipp. Fract. 773, cf. Prorrh. 102 F; ἐν αἰς [ἱστορίαις] τὴν ἀλήθειαν καθιδρύσθαι ὑπολαμβάνομεν Dion. H. 1. 1.

3. *to consecrate, dedicate*, Eur., who uses 2or. 1 med. (I. T. 1481), and pf. pass. in act. sense (Cycl. 318), cf. Anth. P. append. 143:—Pass., Ποσειδεῶνος τοῦ καθιδρυθέντος ὑπὸ .. C. 1. 2655. 5.

4. *to found*, γυμνάσιον LXX (2 Macc. 4. 12).

καθιδρῶσις, ωτος, δ, ἡ, *sweating much, tired*, Basil.

καθιερεύω, *to sacrifice, offer*, αὐτοῦς Plat. Phaedr. 252 C; τὴν μητέρα Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 3; τὸν ἱκέτην Dion. H. 8. 1.

καθιερουργέω, = foreg., Diod. 20. 14.

καθιερόω, Ion. κατῖρόω, fut. ὦσω:—*to dedicate, devote, hallow*, Hdt. 1. 92, 164; τῇ μὲν γὰρ Ἀθηνᾶ καθιέρωσεν .. 5 στατήρας εἰς ἀναθήματα .. Lys. 155. 24; τὸ λαχὼν μέρος ἐκάστω τῷ θεῷ Plat. Legg. 745 E; ἱερὸν, ἀγαλμα Polyb. 3. 22, 1, etc.; ἐαυτὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος τῷ δαίμονι κ. Plut. Camill. 21; τὸ θέατρον Dio C. 39. 38:—Pass., ἐμοὶ τραφεῖς τε καὶ καθιερωμένοι [ἱ] Aesch. Eum. 304; ἡ Κιρραία χώρα καθιερώθη *was consecrated*, Dem. 277. 7, cf. Aeschin. 69. 8; οἱ καθιερωμένοι τῷ Διὶ *his priests*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 224.

2. *to set up or establish as sacred*, τὴν φήμην, τὸ νόμιμον Plat. Legg. 838 D, 839 C; δίκαια ἐν στήλῃ καθιερωμένα Polyb. 9. 36, 9. Prose word, used once by Aesch. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 192.

καθιέρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a dedication*, Aeschin. 60. 13, Plut. Popl. 15, etc.

καθιερωτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be dedicated*, Plat. Legg. 809 B.

καθιερωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *dedicatory*, λόγος Sopat. in Walz Rhett. 5. 14.

καθίζανω, *to sit down*, θῶκόνδε καθίζανον *they went to the council and took their seats*, Od. 5. 3; μάντις ἐς θρόνους κ. Aesch. Eum. 29; κ. ἐπὶ τι Isocr. 13 B; ἐπὶ τίνος or τινι Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 14., 9. 32, 12; παρά τινι Polyae. 8. 64; absol., αὐ δὲ καθίζανε Pherecr. Incert. 92.—Cf. καθίζω.

καθίζησις, εως, ἡ, *a sitting*, Greg. Nyss.

καθίζω, Ion. κατ-: impf. καθίζον or καθίζον (as Wolf), Hom., Att. ἐκάθιζον (as if the Verb were not a compd.) Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 6, Dinarch. 106. 34:—fut. καθίσω Apollod. Com. Διαμαρτ. 2, Att. καθῶ Xen. An. 2. 1, 4, Dem. 708. 1., 997. 23, Dor. καθιζῶ Bion 4. 16:—aor. 1 ἐκάθισα Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 23, Menand. Δεισ. 4, Ep. κάθισα Il. 19. 280, Att. καθῖσα Eur. Phoen. 1188, Arg. Ran. 911, Thuc. 6. 66., 7. 82, Ion. κατίσα Hdt. 1. 88., 4. 79; Ep. part. καθίσσας Hom., Dor. καθίζας Theocr. 1. 12, subj. καθίξη Ib. 51; late ἐκαθίθησθαι Dio

C. 37. 27., 54. 30:—another aor. used by Hom. is καθείσα (κάθεσσα in Pind.) always in causal sense; subj. καθέσω, v. infr. I. 4 (v. sub ἴσω 1):—pf. κεκάθικα Diod. 17. 115:—Med., impf. ἐκαθίζουμην Ar. Vesp. 824, καθ- II. 19. 50: fut. καθιζήσομαι Plat. Phaedr. 229 A, Euthyd. 278 C, (προσ-) Aeschin. 77. 33, later καθίσσομαι Plut. 2. 583 F, N. T., -ιούμαι LXX:—aor. (ἐπ-, παρ-)εκαθισάμην Thue. 4. 130, Dem. 897. 4, Ep. καθισσάμην Ar. Rh. 4. 278:—Pass., aor. I part. καθιζηθείς Dio C. 63. 5:

I. Causal, to make to sit down, seat, ἄλλους μὲν κάθισον Τρῶας II. 3. 68; μή με κάθιζ' 6. 360; σ' ἐπ' ἐμοῖσιν ἐγὼ γούνεσσι καθίσσας 9. 488; κὰδ δ' εἶσ' ἐν θαλάμῳ 3. 382; τὴν μὲν .. καθείσεν ἐπὶ θρόνον 18. 389; -κατίσαι τινα ἐπ' οἰκῆματος Hdt. 2. 121, 5; καθίσαι τινα εἰς θρόνον i. e. to make him king, Xen. An. 2. 1, 4.

2. to set or place, τὸν μὲν .. καθείσεν ἐπ' ἠϊόντα Σκάμανδρον II. 5. 36; κὰδ δ' ἐν Ἀθήνῃσι εἶσεν 2. 549, cf. Od. 6. 202; Κρόνον .. Ζεὺς γαίης νέρθε καθείσεν II. 14. 204; καθίσαι τινα εἰς δόμον Eur. Ion 1541; καθίσαι στρατόν to encamp it, Eur. Heracl. 664, Thuc. 4. 90; κ. τὸ στρατεύμα ἐς χωρίον ἐπιτήδειον Id. 6. 66; κ. χωρὶς μὲν τοὺς ὀπίστας, χωρὶς δὲ τοὺς ἰππέας Plat. Legg. 755 E.

b. to set or place for any purpose, post, σκοπὸς ἂν βα καθείσεν Αἰγισθος Od. 4. 524; καθίσαι φυλάκους, φύλακας to set guards, Hdt. 1. 89, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 14; ἄλλους κάτισον ἀγαγὼν κατὰ τὰς .. πύλας Hdt. 3. 155; κ. ἐνέδραν Plut. Popl. 19:—rarely of things, τι ἐπὶ τηγάνοις Pherecr. Περσ. 4.

3. to set up, ἀνδριάντα κάθεισσαν Pind. P. 5. 55; and in Med. καθέσσασθαι Anaer. Ep. 10, Ar. Rh. 4. 1219; for Eur. Hipp. 31, v. sub ἐγκαθίζω.

4. to make an assembly take their seats, convene or hold an assembly, ἀγορὰς ἡμὲν λύει ἡδὲ καθίζει Od. 2. 69; ὅταν καθέσωσιν ἀγῶνα h. Apoll. ar. Thuc. 3. 104; κ. τὸ δικαστήριον to hold the court, Ar. Vesp. 305, cf. Dem. 997. 23; τοὺς νομοθέτας Id. 708. 1; but, κ. τινὲ δικαστήν to appoint a judge to try a person, Plat. Legg. 873 E; ἐάν τε χιλίους ἐάν θ' ὀπίσους ἂν ἡ πόλις καθίση Dem. 585. fin.: to constitute, δικαστήρια Plat. Polit. 298 E; τὴν βουλὴν Plat. Sol. 19.

5. to put into a certain condition, κλαίοντά τινα κ. to set him a-weeping, Plat. Ion 535 E; also, κλαίειν τινα κ. to make him weep, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 14:—for Theocr. 1. 51, v. ἀκράτιστος.

II. intr. to sit down, be seated, take one's seat, sit, absol., II. 3. 394, and Att.; ἐπὶ κλισμοῖσι, ἐν θρόνοισι καθίζειν II. 15. 50, Od. 8. 422; ἐν θώκοις Hdt. 1. 181; ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐργαστηρίοις οἱ τῶν -ίων Isocr. 372 D, 142 D; ἐπὶ σκίμποδα Ar. Nub. 254; ἐπὶ δένδρον Arist. H. A. 9. 9, 1; (but κ. ἐπὶ κώπην, of rowers, Id. Ran. 197); κ. ἐπὶ τὸν βωμόν Thuc. 1. 126, cf. Lysias 132. 4:—in Poets also c. acc., καθ. τρίποδα, βωμόν, ὄμφαλον, ἱερά Eur. Ion 366, El. 980, H. F. 48, Ion 6. 1317 (as we say 'to sit a horse'); cf. ἔζομαι, ἴσω, ἦμαι, ἐφέζομαι, ἔφημαι, πρόσσημαι, προσίζω, Lob. Aj. 191.

2. to sit at meals, Lat. discumbere, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 2.

3. to sit as judge, Hdt. 1. 97., 5. 25, Plat. Legg. 659 B, Dem. 728. 28.

4. to sit down in a country, encamp, ἐς χωρίον Thuc. 4. 93.

5. to settle, sink in, Plat. Phaedr. 254 B.

6. of ships, to run aground, be stranded, Lat. sidere, Polyb. 1. 39, 3, Strabo 99.

III. the Med. is also used in this intr. sense, II. 19. 50 (in tmesi), Theocr. 15. 3, etc.; ἐὰν δὲ καθίζεσθαι κελεύσῃ if he order them to take their seats (among the spectators in the theatre), Dem. 532. 20; πρὶν καὶ προέδρους καθίζεσθαι Id. 567. 6, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 229 A, Rep. 516 E, al.

2. of birds, to settle, alight, Arist. H. A. 9. 10, 1. Cf. καθέζομαι.

καθίημι, Ion. κατ-: fut. καθήσω: aor. I καθήκα, Ep. καθήκα: pf. καθείκα Lysipp. Βακχ. 1, Dem. 858. 10: (v. sub ἴημι). To send down, let fall, κὰδ δὲ [κεραυνὸν] .. ἦκε χαμάζε II. 8. 134; κατὰ δ' ὑψόθεν ἦκεν ἔερας 11. 53; οἶνον λαυκανίης καθήκα I have sent the wine down my throat, 24. 642; καθίετε ἵππους ἐν δίναις sink them in the stream, as an offering to the river-god, 21. 132; [ἰστία] ἐς νῆας κάθεμεν we let them down, lowered them, Od. 9. 72; λαίφος καθήσειν Aesch. Eum. 555; σχοίνῳ σπυρίδα κατ. to let it down by a cord, Hdt. 5. 16; σώμα πύργων καθ. Eur. Tro. 1011; κόντον ἐς τὴν λίμνην κατ. Hdt. 4. 195; ἐμαυτὸν εἰς ἅλα Eur. Hel. 1613; ὄπλα εἰς ἅλα Ib. 391; δέλεαρ καθείσαν (3 pl. aor. 2) Id. I. T. 1181; κ. τι ἐς πῶμα Id. Ion 1034; νάρθηκ' ἐς πέδον Id. Baech. 706; κ. σπονδάς to pour them, Id. I. A. 60; τὸν κλῆρον ἐς μέσον καθίεις, of putting lots into a helmet or urn, Soph. Aj. 1285:—κ. ἀγκυραν Hdt. 7. 36; τὰ δίκτυα Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 12:—κ. καταπειρητήριον to let down a sounding-line, Hdt. 2. 28; and absol., καθίεναι to reach by sounding, to sound, Plat. Phaedo 112 E; οὐθεὶς καθίεις ἐδυνήθη πέρας εἰρεῖν by sounding, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 27; so, οἶαν πρόφασιν καθήκε (a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν, as if he had intended to say οἶον ἀγκιστρον), Ar. Vesp. 174; λόγους συμβατηρίους κ. to make offers of peace, Dio C. 41. 47; κ. πείραν to make an attempt, Ael. V. H. 2. 12, N. A. 1. 57:—εἰς ὤμους κ. κόμας to let one's hair flow loose, Eur. Baech. 695, cf. I. T. 52; κ. πώγωνα to let one's beard grow long, Ar. Eecl. 100, cf. Thesm. 841; and in Pass., καθειμένος τὸν πώγωνα Plut. Phoe. 10; τὸ γένειον αὐτῷ καθείτο Ael. V. H. 11. 10:—καθῆκε τὰ σκέλη let down his legs, of one who had been lying, Plat. Phaedo 61 C; κ. δόρυ to let down one's pike, bring it to the rest, Xen. An. 6. 5, 25; κ. τὰς κώπας to let down the oars, keep them in the water, so as to stop the ship's way, Thuc. 2. 91:—rarely of striking, δι' ὄμφαλου καθῆκεν ἔγχος Eur. Phoen. 1413; καθῆκε ξύλον παιδὸς ἐς κἄρα Id. H. F. 993:—κ. πρὸς γαίαν γόνυ to kneel down, Id. Hec. 561; ἐς δὲ γῆν γόνυ καμάτῳ καθείσαν sank on their knees, Id. I. T. 333:—κ. τινὰ ἐς ὕπνον to let him fall asleep, Id. H. F. 1006; τινὰ εἰς κίνδυνον Dion. H. 5. 27:—κ. τινὰ ἐς λειμώνων χλόην Eur. I. A. 423; so of a general, κ. στρατόπεδα εἰς .., to let them march into .., Polyb. 3. 70, 11, cf. 3. 92, 7; κ. ἐνέδρας to lay an ambush, Id. 4. 63, 9:—Pass. to come down, of a cow's udder, Hdt. 4. 2, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 3:—also to reach or stretch down seawards, ὄρεα πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν καθειμένα Plat. Criti. 118 A; καθείτο τὰ τεύχη were carried down to the water, Thuc. 4. 103, cf. 5. 52:—but, τὸ καθειμένον τῆς φωνῆς a low

deep tone of voice, Hdn. 5. 2. 2. to send down into the arena, enter for racing, Lat. demittere ad certamen, ἄρματα, ζεύγη Thue. 6. 16, Isocr. 353 D; in full, καθ. τινὰ εἰς ἀγῶνα Plut. 2. 616 C, etc.; κ. δράματα Schol. Ar. Nub. 552; τὴν πρώτην διδασκαλίαν Plut. Cim. 8 (cf. κάθεισι):—so also, ἔδοξε τοῖς πρυτάνεσι .. γνώμας καθείναι (Com. for προθεῖναι) Ar. Eecl. 397; τοῦτον τὸν λόγον καθείκε has entered this plea, Dem. 858. 10; κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν καθ. λογοποιούς Id. 704. fin.

3. to set at, Lat. immittere, Luc. D. Meretr. 7; καθ. σκῶμμα ἐπὶ τινα Id. Merc. Cond. 34; φίλους καὶ ῥήτορας κ. to employ them, Plut. Pericl. 7:—Pass. to put oneself in motion, ἡ στρατηλασίη κατίετο ἐς πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα Hdt. 7. 138.

II. seemingly intr. (sub. εαυτὸν), to swoop down like a wind, Ar. Eq. 430; of rivers, to run down, ἐκατέρωσε ἐς μέσον Plat. Phaedo 112 E; κ. εἰς γόνυ to sink on the knee Plut. Anton. 45; κ. εἰς ἀγῶνα Lat. descendere in arenam, Id. 2. 616 I; Luc. Alex. 6; κ. ἐς Ῥόδον to arrive there, Polyæn. 5. 17, 2:—cf. συγ καθίημι II and v. Lob. Phryn. 398.

καθικετεύω, Ion. κατ-, strengthd. for ἱκετεύω, to beg earnestly, τί τινος Eur. Hel. 1024. 2. to intreat earnestly, κατικ. τινί Hdt. 6. 68; πολλά καθ. τινά Heliod. 6. 14; τινὰ c. inf., Plut. Cato Mi. 32:—also in Med., Eur. Or. 324.

καθικμαίνω, =κατικμαίνω, q. v.

καθικνέομαι, fut. -ίξομαι, aor. -ἴκομην: Dep. To come down to, to reach; but in classic writers only metaph. to reach, touch, με μάλιστα καθίκετο πένθος ἄλαστον Od. 1. 342; μάλα πῶς με καθίκεο θυμὸν ἐνιπῆθου hast touched me nearly, II. 14. 104; also, κἄρα .. κέντροισί μου καθίκετο came down upon my head, Soph. O. T. 809; εἰς ὄλμους κ. ὑπέροισι Paus. 5. 18, 2:—in Prose, the gen. was more freq., κ. τῆς πηγῆς Id. 7. 21, 12; κ. τῆς ψυχῆς to reach or touch it, Plat. Ax. 369 E; ἡμῶν δ' λόγος καθίκετο Luc. Nigr. 35; ἡ ὕβρις οὐ μετρίως μου καθίκετο Id. Tox. 46; καθ. τινος πικρότατα Ael. V. H. 14. 3; so, καθ. τινος σκύτει, κονδύλῳ to strike one with a whip, etc., Plut. Anton. 12, Aleib. 7.

2. καθ. τῆς ἐπιβολῆς to reach or gain one's purpose, Polyb. 2. 38, 8, cf. 4. 50, 10; absol., τειχίζειν ἐπιβαλλόμενοι καθίζονται they will succeed, Id. 5. 93, 5.

καθιλάρυνω, strengthd. for ἱλαρύνω, Suid.; καθιλαρεύω, Eecl.

καθιμάω [ἴ], to let down by a rope, αὐτόν Ar. Vesp. 379, 396; κηλῶνειαν Arist. Mech. 28, 2; τὸν τράχηλον .. καθιμήσας, of the heron, Babr. 94. 3:—Pass., ἐς τὸ Καπιτώλιον ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καθιμήσθαι Dio C. 45. 2.

καθίμησις, εως, ἡ, a letting down by a rope, Plut. 2. 264 E.

καθιμονεύω, =καθιμάω, Hesych.

καθίξω, Dor. aor. I subjunct. of καθίζω.

καθιππάζομαι, fut. ἄσομαι: Dep.: I. trans. to ride down, overrun with horse, καθ. τὴν χώραν Hdt. 9. 14. 2. to ride down, trample under foot, like λαξ πατεῖν, Aesch. Eum. 150, 731, 779; later, c. gen., κ. φιλοσοφίας Diog. L. 4. 47: cf. καθιππεύω.

II. also as Pass., pf. καθιππάσθαι, Maeho ap. Ath. 581 D, sensu obseono.

καθιππευσις, εως, ἡ, a riding down upon, Dion. II. 9. 9.

καθιππεύω, =καθιππάζομαι, to ride over, overrun with horse, τὰ πεδία Dion. H. 3. 26, cf. Hdn. 6. 2; of fish, κῦμα καθ. Opp. H. 2. 515:—Pass., ποταμοὶ καθιππεύονται frozen rivers are ridden over, men ride over them, Arist. Mirab. 168, Hdn. 6. 7. 2. to ride down, trample under foot, Ἀργείων στρατόν Eur. Phoen. 732.

καθιπποκρῦτέω, =sq., Poll. 1. 164., 9. 141.

καθιππομαδέω, to conquer with horse, Poll. 9. 141.

καθιπποτροφέω, to squander in keeping horses, Isae. 55. 22; cf. κατά E. VI.

καθίπταμαι, v. καταπέτομαι.

καθίπταξις (fors. καθίπταξις), εως, ἡ, Lac on. name for a cavalcade, Hesych.

κάθισις, εως, ἡ, a sitting down, Plut. 2. 158 B. II. a sitting idle, from grief, Ib. 609 B.

κάθισμα, τό, the part on which one sits; in pl. the buttocks, Schol. Aeschin. 17. 43. 2. a seat, Byz. II. a swarming, μελισσῶν Eust. Opusc. 58. 70. III. sediment, Schol. Nic. Al. 95. IV. in Eccl., 1. the cell of a monk, also καθισμάτιον, τό. 2. a portion of the Psalter sung at once, followed by a pause or rest, v. Suiecr. s. v.

καθιστάνω, found for καθίστημι in inf., Isae. de Meneel. Her. § 29, Lys. 171. 16., 176. 38., 180. 7, C. I. 3065. 22; impf., Diod. 15. 33; so καθιστάω, inf. καθιστᾶν Diod. 19. 15; part. καθιστῶντες (v. I. -ιστᾶν-οντες) Aet. Ap. 17. 15.

καθίστημι, A. in Causal sense; of Aet., the pres., impf., fut.; of Med., the fut. (Paus. 3. 5, 1), the aor. I, and sometimes the pres. (v. infr. A. II. 2); also more rarely the pf. καθέστακα, Hyperid. Eux. 38, Dion. H. de Dcm. 54, Diod., etc.: (v. sub ἴστημι). To set down, κρητῆρα καθίστα II. 9. 202; νῆα κατάστησον stop it, bring it to land, Od. 12. 185; κ. δίφρον to stay or station it, before starting for the race, Soph. El. 710; ποὶ δὲ καθιστάναι πόδα; Eur. Baech. 184, cf. Xen. An. 7. 7, 22:—in Med., [λαίφος] κατεστήσαντο βοεῦσι steadied it, h. Ioni. Ar. 407. 2. to bring down to a place, τοὺς μ' ἐκέλευσε Πύλονδε καταστήσαι to bring them down to Pylos, Od. 13. 274; κ. τινὰ ἐς Νάξον Hdt. 1. 64, cf. Thuc. 4. 78; πάλιν αὐτὸν κ. ἐς τὸ τεῖχος σῶν καὶ ὑγιᾶ Id. 3. 34; κ. τοὺς Ἑλληνας εἰς Ἰωνίαν πάλιν Xen. An. 1. 4, 13; and without πάλιν, to restore, ἐς φῶς σὸν κατ. βίον Eur. Ale. 362:—Pass., οὐκ ἂν ἀντὶ πόνων χάρις καθίστατο would be returned, Thuc. 4. 86; ἄς (sc. τὰς κόρας) οὐδ' ὁ Μελάμπους .. καταστήσειεν ἂν Alex. Κρατ. 2. 3. to bring before a magistrate or king, Hdt. 1. 209; v. infr. B. I. b.

II. to set in order, of soldiers, Xen. An. 1. 10, 10; to set as guards, Ib. 3. 2, 1, etc. 2. to ordain, appoint, κατέστησε τύραννον εἶναι παῖδα τὸν ἐωπυτοῦ Hdt. 5. 94, cf. 25; but generally without the inf., κ. τινα ὑπαρχον Id. 7. 105; ἄλλον [ἄρχοντα] ἀντὶ αὐτοῦ Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 12, etc.; also, κατ. τινα εἰς ἀρχὴν

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Lys. 120. 30, etc., cf. Eur. Supp. 352; ἐπὶ ἀρχὴν Isocr. 260 A, cf. Ar. Av. 672; also, κ. ἐγγυητάς Hdt. 1. 196, Ar. Eccl. 1064; δικαστάς, ἐπιμελητάς, νομοθέτας Id. Pl. 917, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 9, etc.:—then of games and the like, γυμνικοὺς ἀγῶνας κ. Isocr. 41 A:—so also in aor. med. to appoint for oneself, establish, institute, φρούρημα Aesch. Eum. 706; τύραννον καταστήσασθαι παρὰ σφίσι αὐτοῖσι Hdt. 5. 92, 1; ἀρχοντας Xen. An. 3. 1, 39, etc.;—rarely c. inf., οἱ καθιστάντες μουσικῆ .. παιδεύειν Plat. Rep. 410 B.

b. esp. of political constitutions, to settle, establish, νόμους, τελετάς Eur. Or. 892, Bacch. 21, etc.; κατ. πολιτείαν, ὀλιγορχίαν, etc., like Lat. ordinare, constituere rempublicam, Plat., etc., v. Wolf Lept. p. 229; but also to set in order, arrange, πολιτείαν Plat. Rep. 590 E:—in this sense also in Med., τοῦτο βουλευτήριον φρούρημα γῆς καθίσταται Aesch. Eum. 706; τὴν Ἰππίου καθίσταται τυραννίδα Ar. Vesp. 502; καθίστατο τὰ περὶ τὴν Μιτυλήνην ἢ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει Thuc. 3. 35, cf. 1. 76, 114., 8. 70; πρὸς ἐμὲ τὸ πρᾶγμα καταστήσασθαι to settle it with me, Dem. 543. 15:—Pass., ἡ .. κατασταθεῖσα δύναμις Isocr. 110 C.

3. to bring into a certain state, κατ. τὸ σῶμα to prepare the body for medicine, Hipp. 648. 40; so, κατ. δῆμον ἐς μοναρχίαν Eur. Supp. 352; κ. τινὰ ἐς ἀπόνοιαν Thuc. 1. 82; ἐς φόβον Id. 2. 81; ἐς ἀπορίαν Id. 7. 75; ἐς ἀνάγκην Lys. 96. 33; ἐς αἰσχύνην Plat. Soph. 230 D; ἐς ἐρημίαν φίλων Id. Phaedr. 232 D; ἐς ἀγῶνας Id. Apol. 24 C; τινὰ ἐς ἀσφάλειαν Isocr. 107 B; τίννας ἐς ἀγῶνα καθέατακα; Hyperid. Eux. 38, Lycurg. 148. 4; but also, κατ. τινὰ ἐν κινδύνῳ Antipho 136. 26; τὴν πόλιν ἐν πολέμῳ Plat. Menex. 242 A; τοὺς φίλους ἐν ἀκινδύνῳ Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 28:—also, κ. ἑαυτὸν ἐς κρίσιν to present himself for trial, Thuc. 1. 131, cf. Lycurg. 148. 26; but, κατ. τινὰ ἐς τοὺς ἀρχικοὺς to reckon him as one of .., Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 9.

4. to make or render so and so, ψευδῆ γ' ἐμαυτὸν Soph. Ant. 657; τινὰ ἀμνήμονα, ἀπιστον Antipho 115. 29, Thuc. 1. 68, etc.; κατ. τι φανερόν Id. 2. 42, cf. 1. 32; ἐπίπονον τὸν βίον κατ. Isocr. 211 C;—and c. part., κλαίοντα καθιστάται τινὰ to bring one to tears, Eur. Andr. 635:—rarely c. inf., καθ. τινὰ φεύγειν to make him fly, Thuc. 2. 84, cf. Eur. Alc. 283:—Med., τὴν ναυμαχίαν πεζομαχίαν καθίστασθαι Thuc. 2. 89.

5. to restore, τὰς κόρας Alex. Κρατεν. 2:—and in aor. med., καταστήσασθαι εὐδαιμονίαν Isocr. 53 B.

6. τὴν ζῆν καταστήσασθαι ἀπ' ἔργων ἀνοσιωπᾶτων to get one's living by .., Hdt. 8. 105.

7. to make, continue, πάννηχοι .. διάπλοον καθίστασαν Aesch. Pers. 382; so in Med., κρυφαῖον ἔκπλοον οὐδαμῆ καθίστατο Id. 385.

B. intr. in aor. 2, pf., and plqpf. of Act. (also in fut. καθεστήξω, Thuc. 3. 37, 102), and in all tenses of Méd. (except aor. 1), and of Pass.:—to be set, set oneself down, settle, ἐς τόπον Hdt. 3. 131; ὀδύνας ἐς ὑπογάστριον καθίσταντο Hipp. 1235 C; of joints, ἐξίσταται καὶ καθ. goes out of joint and in again, Id. Art. 784: simply, to be come to a place, ἐς Ῥήγιον Thuc. 3. 86; ὅποι καθέσταμεν Soph. O. C. 23.

b. to come before another, stand in his presence, Pind. P. 4. 240; λέξον καταστάς Aesch. Pers. 295 (unless it be taken in signif. 4), cf. Hdt. 1. 151; κ. ἐς ὄψιν τινος Id. 7. 29; καταστάντες ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀρχοντας ἔλεγον Id. 3. 46, cf. 156; καταστάς ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος ἔλεγε Thuc. 4. 84; cf. κατάστασις 1. 3.

2. to be set as guard, Hdt. 7. 59, Soph. O. C. 355, Xen. An. 4. 5, 19, etc.: to be appointed, δεσπότης .. καθέστηκα Eur. H. F. 142; στρατηλάτης νέος καταστάς Eur. Supp. 1216; κατ. χορηγός, στρατηγός, etc., Antipho 142. 31, Isocr., etc.; οἱ πρόβουλοι καθεστᾶσιν ἐπὶ τοῖς βουλευταῖς Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 12: v. sub κομιδῆ.

3. in a physical sense, to settle, deposit a sediment, Hipp. 940 G, 945 F.

4. also to stand quiet or calm, of water, ἄταν ἢ λίμνη καταστῆ Ar. Eq. 865; πνεῦμα λείον καὶ καθεστηκός calm and settled, Id. Ran. 1003; ὁ θόρυβος κατέστη Hdt. 3. 80; ἕως τὸ πρᾶγμα κατασταίη Lys. 132. 8:—so, of persons, καταστάς composedly, Aesch. Pers. 295 (but v. supr. 2); cf. καθεστηκότης; ἡ ψυχὴ καθίσταται Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 15; ὀρώμεν [τοὺς ἐνθουσιαστικούς] .. καθισταμένους Id. Pol. 8. 7, 4; καθεστῶτι προσώπῳ with composed, calm countenance, Plut. Fab. 17; μαίνεσθαι καὶ ἔξω τοῦ καθεστηκότητος εἶναι Luc. Philops. 5:—ἡ καθεστηκυῖα, Cicero's constans aetas, middle age, Thuc. 2. 36; οἱ καθεστηκότες those of middle age, Hipp. Aph. 1243.

5. In pf. to come into a certain state, to become, and in aor. and plqpf. to be, ἀντὶ φίλου πολέμιον κ. Hdt. 1. 87; ἔμφρων καθίσταται Soph. Aj. 306; ἐς μάχην Hdt. 3. 45; ἐς πόλεμον ὑμῖν καὶ μάχην κ. Eur. II. F. 1168; ἐς πάλην δορός Id. Heracl. 159; ἐς ἴησιν Hipp. 97 B; ἐς κινδύνους Antipho 118. 5; ἐς φόβον Hdt. 8. 12; ἐς δέος, λύπην, Thuc. 4. 108., 7. 75; ἐς ἔχθραν τινί Isocr. 202 D; ἐς ὀμόνοιαν Lys. 151. 2; καταστήναι ἐς συνήθειάν τινος τὴν πόλιν ποιεῖν to make the city become accustomed to it, Aeschin. 23. 37;—ἀντιστασιώτης κατεστήκει had been, Hdt. 1. 92, cf. 9. 37; ἐν δέματι μεγάλῳ κατέστασαν 7. 138; καταστάντων σφι εὔ τῶν πρηγμάτων 7. 132, cf. 2. 84; τίνι τρόπῳ καθέστατε; in what case are ye? Soph. O. T. 10; φονέα με φησὶ .. καθεστᾶναι Id. 703; ἄπαρον δ' οὐδενὸς καθίστατο Id. Ant. 435; κρυπτός καταστάς Eur. Andr. 1064; οἱ ἐν τούτῳ τῆς ἡλικίας καθεστῶτες Antipho 115. 4; ἐν οἴῳ τρόπῳ [ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀρχή] κατέστη how it came into being, Thuc. 1. 97, cf. 96; ἀρξάμενος εὐθὺς καθισταμένου (sc. τοῦ πολέμου) from its first commencement, Thuc. 1. 1.

6. to be established or instituted, to prevail, exist, καὶ σφι μαντήιον Διὸς κατεστήκει Hdt. 2. 29; ἀγραι .. πολλὰ κατεστάσιν Id. 70, cf. 1. 200; ὕδρ' σφι νόμος κατεστήκει 1. 197; βροτοῖσιν δὲ καθέστηκεν νόμος Eur. Hipp. 91; c. inf., θεὸν Ἀμφιάραον πρώτοις Ὀρῶπιος κατέστη νομίζειν Paus. 1. 34, 2:—hence in pf. part., existing, established, prevailing, τὸν νῦν κατεστεῶτα κόσμον Hdt. 1. 65; ἦν κατεστηκός οὐδὲν περὶ φόρου Id. 3. 89; τοὺς κατεστεῶτας τριακοσίουσιν the regular 300, Id. 7. 205; οἱ καθεστῶτες νόμοι Soph. Ant. 1113, Ar. Nub. 1400; τὰ καθεστῶτα the present state of life, Soph. Ant. 1160; also existing laws, customs, usages, the established constitution of a state, Plat. Legg. 798 B, Isocr. 151 B; τὰ κατεστεῶτα Hdt. 1. 59.

7. of purchases, πλέον ἢ ὕσου μοι κατέστησαν more than they stood me in,

Andoc. 21. 16. 8. to stand against, oppose, πρὸς τινα Polyb. 25. 2, 5:—so in Pass., Τιτήνεσσι κατέσταθεν Hes. Th. 674.

C. aor. 1 med. and sometimes pres. med. are used in trans. sense, v. supr. A. II. 2, sq.

καθιστήριον, τό, a seat, Schol. Ar. Eccl. 729, Hesych.

καθιστής, ὁ, a rider, Macar.

καθιστορέω, strengthd. for ιστορέω, Geop. 15. 2.

καθιστόρησις, εὖς, ἡ, investigation, Theod. Metoch.

καθό, Adv. in use for καθ' ὅ, = καθά, in so far as, according as, Lys. 213. 19, Arist. Metaph. 4. 18, 1, Diod. Excerpt. 582. 83, etc. II. so that, Plat. Soph. 267 D, Plut. 2. 51 B.

καθοδηγέω, to guide, Plut. Cato Ma. 13; c. acc., Id. 2. 558 D.

καθοδηγήσις, εὖς, ἡ, = sq., Clem. Al. 304.

καθοδηγία, ἡ, a leading, guidance, Strabo 99.

καθοδηγός, ὁ, a guide, shewer, Orph. H. 7. 8, Apollod. 3. 4, 1.

κάθοδος, Ion. κάτοδος, ἡ, a going down, descent, Plut. 2. 378 E, Luc. Nec. 2: a way down, Id. D. Mort. 27. 1:—of things eaten, ἐν τῇ κ. ἡ ἡδονὴ Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 4. 2. ἡ κ. ἡ ἐπὶ θάλασσαν, like κατά-βασις, Arr. An. 1. 2, 4. II. a coming back, return, Eur. H. F. 19, Thuc. 3. 114; esp. of an exile to his country, Hdt. 1. 60, 61, al., Thuc. 3. 85., 5. 16, etc.; κ. καὶ ἄδεια Id. 8. 81. III. = περίοδος, LXX (Eccl. 6. 6), Phot.

καθολικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κάθολος) general, καθολικῶ λόγῳ = ὡς καθόλου εἰπεῖν, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 1; κ. ἐμφασίς (v. sub voc.) Polyb. 6. 5, 3, cf. 1. 57, 4; κ. καὶ κοινὴ ἱστορία Id. 8. 4, 11; κ. περίληψις Dion. H. de Comp. 12; κ. λόγοι, general, opp. to special (εἰδικοί), Sext. Emp. P. 2. 84; νόμος κ. Philo 2. 172; κ. ἐπιστολή an Epistle general, Eus. H. E. 4. 15, etc.; so, τὰ κ. Ib. 3. 3; ἡ κ. ἐκκλησία the universal Church, Cyrill. Hieros. Catech. 18, etc.; κ. προσφῶδια, v. sub καθόλου:—Adv. —κῶς, generally, Arist. Plant. 2. 8, 9, Polyb. 4. 1, 8; Comp. —ώτερον, Id. 3. 37, 6. II. as Subst. a financial officer, controller, Eus. H. E. 10. 6:—hence καθολικότης, ἡ, his office and rank, Ib. 8. 11.

καθολκεύς, εὖς, ὁ, (καθέλω) a kind of bandage, Galen. 11. 476; also called καθολκός.

καθολκή, ἡ, a drawing down of ships to sea, Aen. Tact. 10, Ath. 204 C.

καθολκός, ὄν, (καθέλω) drawing down, κ. βριθος Ροῦτα ap. Wernsd. Phil. P. 28; v. Lob. Phryn. 316.

καθόλου, as Adv. on the whole, in general, for καθ' ὅλου, as it is written in authors before Arist. (e. g. Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 3); κ. γράφειν, opp. to κατὰ μέρος, Polyb. 3. 32, 8; κ. εἰπεῖν Plut. 2. 397 C, etc.; so, τὸ κ. Diod. 1. 77, Plut. 2. often in the Logic of Arist., τὸ καθόλου a common noun, opp. to τὸ καθ' ἕκαστον (a singular); λέγω δὲ κ. μὲν δ' ἐπὶ πλείονων πέφυκε κατηγορεῖσθαι, καθ' ἕκαστον δὲ τὸ μὴ de Interpr. 7, 1, cf. Metaph. 4. 26, 2: but also a universal, opp. to τὸ κατὰ μέρος (a particular), Rhet. 1. 2, 15, al.; πρότασις καθόλου a universal proposition, An. Pr. 1. 1, 2, sq.; ἡ κ. ἀπόδειξις a universal proof, An. Post. 3. 24, 1; general, universal, used as a predic. like an Adj., κ. εἶσιν αἱ ἀρχαί Metaph. 2. 6, 7, sq.; τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ κ. μᾶλλον Pol. 2. 6, 8; οἱ κ. λόγοι, opp. to οἱ ἐπὶ μέρος, Eth. N. 2. 7, 1, etc.;—so, ἡ τῶν κ. πραγμάτων σύνταξις universal history, Polyb. 1. 4. 2, cf. 3. 32, 8; ἡ κ. προσφῶδια, or ἡ καθόλου (sub. προσφῶδια), also ἡ καθολικὴ πρ., name of a work of Hdn. on the Accents, often quoted by Gramm., of which the work of Arcadius or Theodosius περὶ τόνων is an abridgement. II. οὐ καθόλου, not at all, ne omnino quidem, Dem. 827. 9; οὐδὲ κ. Polyb. 1. 20, 2.

καθομηρεύω, = sq., Hesych. s. v. καθωμηρευμένα.

καθομηρεύω, to describe Homerically, Aristaen. 1. 3, 12.

καθομιλέω, fut. ἦσω, to conciliate by daily intercourse, to win the favour of, τοὺς γνωρίμους Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 33, cf. Plut. 2. 52 E, Id. Caes. 15 (ubi olim καθωμάλισε pro καθωμίλησε), App. Civ. 5. 63; also c. dat., κ. τῷ πλήθει to associate with the people, Diod. 14. 70; so, κ. τοὺς καιροὺς or τοῖς καιροῖς, Lat. inservire temporibus, Ath. 513 B, Schol. Ar. Ran. 47, 546, 1001:—Pass., ὑπὸ Δημάδου καθωμιληθεῖς Diod. 16. 87. II. Pass. to be used in daily intercourse, to be current, ἡ καθωμιλημένη δόξα Polyb. 10. 5, 9; Σαρδόνιος γέλωσ καθωμιλήθη became a proverb, Diosc. Alex. 14: Adv., καθωμιλημένως Eust. Opusc. 302. 29.

καθομολογέω, fut. ἦσω, to confess or allow, esp. to one's detriment, Plat. Crito 49 C, Gorg. 499 B. II. to promise, engage, vow, τὴν πίστιν τινὶ δοῦναι Andoc. 6. 37; ἀνάθημα τῷ θεῷ Luc. Phalar. 2. 1. 2. to betroth, Κλαυδίαν τινί Plut. T. Gracch. 4; so pf. pass. in act. sense, τὴν ἀδελφὴν .. γυναικᾶ τινὶ καθωμολογημένος Id. Crass. 33; but the same in pass. sense, Id. Pomp. 47.

καθοπλίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to equip or arm fully, τῇ πανοπλίᾳ Aeschin. 75. 33, cf. Decret. ap. Dcm. 265. 23, Plut. Philop. 9:—Med. to arm oneself fully, Polyb. 3. 62, 7, etc.; παντευχίας κ. to arm oneself in .., Joseph. Macc. 3. 12:—Pass. to be so armed, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 11; θυμιατηρίῳ καθωπλισμένος furnished with .., Joseph. Macc. 7. 117. II. in Soph. El. 1086, the phrase τὸ μὴ καλὸν καθοπλίσασα is expl. by the Schol. καταπολεμήσασα τὸ αἰσχροὺν καὶ νικῆσασα.

καθοπλίσις, εὖς, ἡ, a mode of arming, armour, Xen. Cyr. S. 5, 6, Polyb. 6. 23, 14; so καθοπλισμός, ὁ, Id. 11. 32, 7; οἱ ἐν τοῖς βαρέσι κ. Id. 3. 113, 7, etc.

καθοραῖτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to see into: keen-sighted, Poll. 9. 141.

καθοράω, Ion. κατ-: impf. καθεώρων Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 1, Ion. 3 sing. κατώρα Hdt. 7. 208: pf. καθεώρακα: fut. κατόψομαι, pf. κατώμμαί Plat. Rcp. 432 B; aor. 1 κατώφθην Id. Phileb. 46 B:—for the aor. act., v. κατείδον. To look down, ἐξ Ἰδης καθορών Il. 7. 21., 11. 337; ἐπὶ τινος Hdt. 7. 44; so in Med., ἐπὶ ὀρηκῶν καθορώμενος αἶαν Il. 13. 4. II. trans. to look down upon, ὕσους or ὑπόσους ἡέλιος καθορᾷ Solon 14, Theogn. 168, 850, cf. 616, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 10; ὑψόθεν τὸν

τῶν κάτω βίον Plat. Soph. 216 C, etc.:—so Hom. in Med., Τροίην κατά πᾶσαν ὕραται Il. 24. 291. 2. *to have within view, to see, perceive*, Hdt. 7. 208., 9. 59, Ar. Nub. 326, Plat., etc.:—Pass., Thuc. 3. 20, 112, Plat., etc. 3. *to look to, observe*, Pind. P. 9. 87, Aesch. Supp. 1059; καθορᾶν τι ἐν τινι *to observe something therein*, Plat. Legg. 905 B, cf. Gorg. 457 C; ἴν' ἂ πανουργεῖς μὴ καθορᾶ σου that *he may not observe thy knavish tricks* (ἂ πανουργεῖς being = τὰ πανουργήματα), Ar. Eq. 803; also, κ. τὰς τρίχας εἰ . . . , *to look and see whether . . .*, Hdt. 2. 38. 4. *to explore, τὰ ἄλλα* Hdt. 3. 17, cf. 123. 5. *to regard, reverence*, τὸ τοῦ θεοῦ κράτος LXX (3 Macc. 3. 11).

καθορίζω, *to bound, define*, Hesych.
καθοριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for defining, definitive*, Clem. Al. 861.
καθορμάω, = ὀρμάω, Anth. P. append. 52.
καθορμίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ: *to bring a ship into harbour, bring to anchor*, καθώρμισαν [τὰς ναῦς] πρὸς τόπον Polyb. 1. 53, 10; τὸν στόλον εἰς τὸ νεώριον Plut. Cato Mi. 39:—Pass., with aor. med., *to come into harbour, put in, ἐς τόπον* Thuc. 3. 32., 6. 97, etc.; aor. pass., Polyb. 1. 21, 5, etc.; ὑπ' Ἀκραγαντίνων (Cobet ὑπ' ἄκραν τινα) καθορμίσθησαν Polyæn. 6. 16, 4. 2. metaph., *ἐς τὰςδε σαντὸν πημονὰς καθώρμισας hast brought himself to such miseries*, Aesch. Pr. 965 (Med. Ms. καθώρ . . . σασ, whence Herm. κατορμίσσας); καθ. ἐαυτὸν εἰς ἡσυχίαν Plut. 2. 455 C:—Pass., καθώρμισται ἡ κύστις ἐκ τῶν νεφρῶν *is suspended from them*, Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 7.

καθόρμιον, τό, = ὄρμος, *a necklace*, LXX (Hos. 2. 10), Phot., Suid.
καθοσιώω, like καθιερεύω, *to dedicate, ἀγαλμα* Poll. 1. 11:—Med., δν θεῷ καθοσιώσατο Eur. I. T. 1320:—Pass., ἐπεὶ δὲ βωμῷ πόπανα καὶ προθύματα καθοσιώθη Ar. Pl. 661, cf. Dion. H. 2. 23; καθοσιωμένος τινὶ *devoted to him, of a person*, Hdt. 7. 6, cf. Eus. H. E. 9. 1. 2. κ. πόλιν καθαρμοῖς *to purify*, Plut. Solon 12.

καθοσιώσις, εως, ἡ, *dedication, ἀγαλμάτων* Poll. 1. 11. 2. *devotion, fidelity, ἡ σὴ κ.*, as a title, Eus. H. E. 9. 1., 10. 5. II. *crimen laesae majestatis*, Byz., cf. Suid. s. v. εὐνοῦχος.
καθόσον, for καθ' ὅσον, *in so far as, inasmuch as*, Thuc. 6. 88, etc. In the best Edd. now written divisim.

καθότι, Ion. κἀτότι, for καθ' ὅτι, *in what manner*, Hdt. 7. 2, Thuc. 1. 82, etc.: *so far as, inasmuch as*, Polyb., etc. In the best Edd. now mostly written divisim.

καθοῦ, imper. aor. 2 med. of καθήμι. II. imper. of κάθημαι.
καθυβρίζω, Ion. κατ-: fut. Att. ἰῶ:—*to treat despitefully, to insult or affront wantonly*, c. acc., Soph. El. 522, Eur. El. 698; κ. ταῦτα αὐτὸν Id. Bacch. 616; τὸν δῆμον Ar. Ach. 631:—also c. gen., Soph. O. C. 960, Ph. 1364; καθυβρίζεται τοιαῦτα τῶν χειρωνακτῶν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων *such are occasions of the artificers being mocked*, Hipp. Acut. 391:—also c. dat., Hdt. 1. 212, Paus. 4. 27, 3; also, κ. εἰς θυγατέρας (but prob. τὰς should be read for εἰς) Dion. H. 11. 2:—Pass., absol., *to wax wanton*, Soph. O. C. 1535.

καθυβριστέον, verb. Adj. *one must insult wantonly*, Clem. Al. 220.
καθυγραίνω, *to moisten well*, Arist. Probl. 1. 39, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 10, Plut.:—Pass., Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 6; of the bowels, *to be relaxed*, Hipp. Aph. 1250, etc. II. *to liquefy, τὰ σκληρότατα* Plut. 2. 953 D:—Pass., Ib.

καθυγρασμός, ὁ, *a thorough moistening*, Aët. p. 93. 34.
κάθυγρος, ὄν, *very wet*, Hipp. Aph. 1255; of plants which grow in wet places, Theophr. H. P. 1. 4, 2; κ. τῇ σαρκί Diod. 5. 28.
κάθυδρος [ῦ], ὄν, *very watery, full of water*, κ. κρατῆρ Soph. O. C. 158 (cf. κρατῆρές εἰσιν infr. 472); κ. χωρίον Polyb. 5. 24, 4.
καθύλακτέω, *to bark at one*, Plut. 2. 969 D; τινος Basil.
καθύλιζω, fut. ἰῶ, *to strain or filter, τὸν οἶνον* Ath. 420 D.
καθύλομᾶνέω, *to shoot into too luxuriant foliage, run all to wood*, Hipp. 1276. 41, Clem. Al. 138.

καθυμνέω, *to sing of much or constantly*, Cleanth. 6, Diod. 11. 11, Plut. 2. 1098 B, 1117 A.

καθύομαι, Pass. *to be rained upon, σφοδροῖς ὄμβροισ* Steph. B.

καθυπάγω, *to reduce utterly, destroy*, Manass. Chron. 2775:—Pass., δουλεία πόλιν καθυπηγμένην Eus. V. Const. 1. 26.

καθυπάρχω, strengthd. for ὑπάρχω, Plut. Cicero 23.

καθυπείκω, strengthd. for ὑπείκω, Eumath. p. 242, Byz.

καθυπεμφαίνω, = ὑπεμφαίνω, *to indicate slightly*, Eumath. pp. 129, 130 (with v. l. καθυποφαίνω), Eust. Opusc. 321. 51.

καθυπενδίδωμι, strengthd. for ὑπενδ-, Nicet. Annal. 6. 2.

καθυπερᾶκοντίζω, *to overshoot completely, ἴν' οἱ Θεοὶ τοὺς Γηγενεῖς . .*

καθυπερῆκοντισαν Ar. Av. 825.

καθυπερέχω, fut. ξω, *to be much superior, τινός to one*, Eurypham. ap. Stob. 555. 41; τινὶ in or by a thing, Polyb. 2. 25, 9, Callicr. ap. Stob. 486. 53; rarely c. acc., ἐξουσίαν κ. Theano Epist. 8.

καθυπερηφάνεω, strengthd. for ὑπερηφανέω, argument. Ar. Ach.:—so Med., Eust. 561. 1, Hesych.

καθύπερθε, poet. before a vowel -θεν, Lob. Phryn. 284; Ion. κατύπερθε: Adv.:—*from above, down from above, δεινὸν δὲ λόφος καθ. ἔνευεν* Il. 3. 337, cf. 22. 196, Od. 12. 442, Theogn., etc.; ἐκ μὲν τοῦ πεδίου . . , καθ. δέ . . , Thuc. 5. 59:—c. gen., κ. μελαθρόφιν Od. 8. 279. 2. *over, on the top or upper side, above, opp. to ὑπένερθε*, Od. 10. 353; καθ. ἐπιρρέει floats atop, Il. 2. 754; κ. τῶν ὄρων Id. 7. 36:—to denote geographical position, Λέσβος ἄνω . . , καὶ Φρυγίη καθύπερθε Il. 24. 545; c. gen., καθύπερθε Χίου above, i. e. north of, Chios, Od. 3. 170:—in Prose, ἡ χώρα ἡ κ. Hdt. 4. 8; ἡ κ. ὕδός I. 104, etc.; τὰ κ. *the upper country*, i. e. further inland, τὰ κ. τῆς λίμνης Id. 2. 5; τὰ κ. τῆς Θηριώδεος Ib. 32; τοῖς κ. Ἀσσυρίων οἰκημένοις I. 194. 3. *above, having the upper hand of, καθύπερθε γενέσθαι τινός*, properly, of a wrestler who falls atop of his opponent, Hdt. 1. 67.,

8. 60, 3; also of affairs, ἐλογίζετο . . κ. οἱ τὰ πρήγματα ἔσεσθαι τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν Id. 8. 136; κακοὶ δ' ἀγαθῶν καθύπερθεν Theogn. 679; μόχθου καθ. superior to misery, unconquered by it, Pind. P. 9. 55; ζῆφης μοι καθ. χειρὶ καὶ πλοῦτῶν τεῶν ἐχθρῶν Soph. El. 1090; also, κ. ἧ . . Hdt. 8. 75. II. of Time, before, c. gen., Id. 5. 28. Cf. ἄνω.

καθυπερτέρεω, of stars, *to be in ascension*, Porphyrt.: *to be in the ascendant over, τινος* Manetho 6. 687, Arethas in Apoc. 1.

καθυπερτέρησις, εως, ἡ, *a being in ascension*, Procl. par. Ptol. p. 179.

καθυπέρτερος, α, ὄν, Ion. κατυπ-, ἡ, ὄν, Comp. Adj.: (καθύπερθε): above, Σεληναίης Manetho 6. 604. II. commonly metaph. *having the upper hand, superior, κ. γίγνεσθαι τῷ πολέμῳ* Hdt. 1. 65, 67, 68, cf. Thuc. 5. 14; κ. τῶν Περσέων γινόμενα τὰ πρήγματα Hdt. 7. 233, cf. Thuc. 7. 56; θεοῖς δ' ἔτ' ἰσχύς καθ. Aesch. Theb. 226; κ. Ζεὺς Theocr. 24. 97: c. gen., πόλις κ. τῶν ἀντιπάλων Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 14, cf. Theocr. 24. 98, etc.:—neut. καθυπέρτερον as Adv., = καθύπερθε, Theocr. 2. 60.—Sup. καθυπέρτατος, ἡ, ὄν, *highest, ἐν τῇ κατυπερτάτῃ τῆς γῆς* Hdt. 4. 199.

καθυπηρετέω, strengthd. for ὑπηρ-, Eumath. 9. 4, etc.:—Med., χεῖρες καθυπηρετούμεναι Schol. Plat. p. 62.

καθυπισχνέομαι, strengthd. for ὑπισχ-, Luc. Hermot. 6, etc.

καθυπνής, ἐς, = κάθυπνος, Nic. Al. 434.

καθύπνιος, ὄν, *happening in sleep*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 219 D.

κάθυπνος, ὄν, *fast asleep*, Parmeno ap. Ath. 221 B, Arist. Probl. 3. 34, 2.

καθυπνώω, Ion. κατ-, *to be fast asleep, fall asleep*, Hdt. 4. 8., 7. 12, 15, 16, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 30:—so in Pass., κατυπνωμένος asleep, Hdt. 3. 69., 7. 14, 17.

καθύπνωσις, εως, ἡ, *a falling asleep*, Arist. Probl. 11. 17, 2.

καθυποβάλλω, *to subject, subdue*, Eust. 1406. 41, Suid., Byz.

καθυπογράφω, strengthd. for ὑπογρ-, Phot., Eust. 974. 13.

καθυποδείκνυμι, strengthd. for ὑποδ-, Eust. Opusc. 109. 52.

καθυποδέχομαι, strengthd. for ὑποδ-, Eumath. 6. 16.

καθυποδύω, strengthd. for ὑποδ-, Eust. Opusc. 291. 27.

καθύποκειμαι, strengthd. for ὑπόκ-, Artemid. Onir. 1. 1.

καθυποκλέπτω, strengthd. for ὑποκλ-, Eumath. 9. 20.

καθυποκλίνω, strengthd. for ὑποκλ-, cited from Jo. Chrys.

καθυποκρίνομαι [ῖ], Dep. *to subdue by histrionic arts*, Dem. 449. 16; κ. τὰς βουλήσεις τῶν ποιημάτων *to destroy by their mode of acting*, Dion. H. de Dem. 53; cf. καταυλέω, κατορχέομαι. II. καθυποκρίνεσθαι εἶναι . . , *to pretend to be some one else, καθυποκρίνεται Ἐριπεὺς εἶναι* Luc. D. Mariu. 13. 2; also, κ. φιλίαν *to counterfeit it*, Philo 2. 520; τὴν σεμνότητα Himer. p. 68.

καθυπομένω, strengthd. for ὑπομένω, Byz.

καθυπονοέω, *to suspect*, c. acc., Iambl. de Myst.

καθυποπίπτω, strengthd. for ὑποπίπτω, cited from Longus.

καθυποπτεύω, = ὑποπτεύω, *to suspect*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 5. 1.

καθυποσαίνω, Eumath. 4. 18; καθυποσκελίζω, Nilus Ep. 275; καθυποσπάω, Eust. Opusc. 206. 34; -στιβίζω, dub. in Nicol. Dam. p. 20 Orell.; -στρέφω, Eccl.;—all strengthd. for ὑποσ-.

καθυποτάσσω, Att. -ττω, *to make quite subject*, Eus. V. Const. 1. 46, etc.

καθυποτρέχω, Eumath. 5. 5; καθυπουργέω, Id. 1. 8; strengthd. for ὑπ-.

καθυποφαίνω, strengthd. for ὑποφ-, Eust. Opusc. 189. 94.

καθυποψιθῦρίζω, strengthd. for ὑποψ-, Eumath. 4. 1.

καθυστερέω, *to come far behind*, c. gen. pers. et rei, κ. τινος τῆς θεραπείης Hipp. 1277. 45; also c. dat. rei, Polyb. 24. 7, 5, etc.; c. dat. modi, κ. πολὺ τῇ διώξει in pursuit, Plut. Crass. 29; so c. acc., LXX (Ex. 22. 29). 2. c. gen. objecti, κ. τῆς καταστάσεως τῶν ὑπᾶτων *to come too late for . .*, Polyb. 11. 33, 8; πάντων Id. 5. 17, 7; τῆς ἐκτάξεως Id. 10. 39, 5, cf. Diod. 5. 53, Strabo 653; θανάτου κ. *to be spared by death*, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 16; κ. πάσης τροφῆς *to come short of*, LXX (Sirc. 37. 20). 3. absol. *to be behind-hand, μὴ καθυστέρει* Menand. Monost. 396, cf. Polyb. 5. 16, 5, al.

καθυστερίζω, = φορέγ-, Geop. 2. 13.

καθυφαίνω, *to interweave, weave in*, LXX (Ex. 28. 17):—Pass. *to be inwoven*, Ib. (Judith. 10. 21); χρυσῷ καὶ ἀνθεσι Eus. V. Const. 4. 7.

καθύφεις, ἡ, *collusion*, Lat. praevanricatio, Poll. 8. 143.

καθυφήμι, strengthd. for ὑφήμι, *to give up treacherously, καιρὸν ἐάν τις ἐκὼν καθυφῆ τοῖς ἐναντίοις καὶ προδῶ* Dem. 343. 3, cf. 206. 17., 854. 29, Luc. Prom. 5:—esp., in a lawsuit, καθ. τὸν ἀγῶνα *to conduct it treacherously, compromise it*, Lat. praevanricari, Dem. 563. 20; οὐ τῷ μὴ καθυφέναι ταῦτα σεμνύνομαι Id. 262. 12; absol., καθυφέντων τῶν ἐναντίων *when they let the action drop*, Id. 652. 22:—also intr. *to fall back from*, c. gen., Clem. Al. 287. II. Med., καθυφίεσθαι τινὶ *to give way, give in, yield to any one*, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 23; καθυφίεσθαι ἐν τινὶ *to slacken in a thing*, e. g. ἐν μάχαις, Polyæn. 8. 24, 1, cf. Luc. Abdic. 7. 2. we also find the Med., with pf. pass., used trans. like the Act., εἰ καθυφείμεθα τι τῶν πραγμάτων Dem. 30. 25; καθυφίεσθαι ἐαυτὸν Polyb. 3. 60, 4; ἐπ' ἀργυρίῳ τὸ τίμημα καθυφειμένος Plut. Cic. 8; οὐδὲν . . καθυφηκάμην Joseph. B. J. 2. 16, 4; of a physician, *to treat negligently*, Luc. Abdic. 7.

καθυφίσταμαι, Pass. *to be really consistent*, Julian. Or. 163 D.

καθυφοράομαι, Med., strengthd. for ὑφοράω, Sozom. H. E. 2. 27.

καθυπλισμένως, Adv. from καθοπλίζω, Schol. Ar. Pl. 325.

καθυραίζομαι, = ὠραίζομαι, Phot. (ubi κατωρ-), Suid.

καθυρισμένως, Adv. of καθορίζω, *definitely*, Clem. Al. 861.

καθώς, Adv., = καθά, Hdt. 9. 82, acc. to Mss.; but the word seems to belong to later Gr., as Arist. Probl. 10. 10, Plant. 1. 1, 8, N. T., etc.; being never used by Att. authors, Lob. Phryn. 426, Sturz Dial. Mac. 74 sq. 2. how, Act. Ar. 15. 14. II. of Time, as, when, Ib. 7. 17, cf. 2 Macc. 1. 31.

καί, crasis for καὶ αἰ. Theocr. 29. 16.

καί, Conjunction, used in two principal senses, either copulative, to

join words and sentences, *and*, Lat. *et*; or having relation to single words or phrases, *also, even*, Lat. *etiam*: (cf. Skt. *ka*, Lat. *que*; a comparison of *tis*, *quis* suggests also that of *τε, καί*).

A. copulative, *and*, 1. merely joining words or sentences to others going before, as, *ἡ καὶ κυανέησιν ἐπ' ὑφρῦσι νεῦσε Κρονίων* Il. 1. 528, etc.: for a more close combination, *τε . . . καί . . .* are used, *ἄρκτοι τε καὶ λέοντες* bears and lions, *both as creatures of one kind*; *θαυμάζονται ὡς σοφοὶ τε καὶ εὐτυχεῖς γεγεννημένοι* they are admired as *both* wise and fortunate, i. e. wise *and therefore* fortunate: (but in Hom. *τε καί* are placed in the same clause, and *also*, Il. 4. 160., 21. 262; so too, *ἡδὲ καί* Od. 1. 240; *καί τε* Il. 1. 521, etc.; and repeated, *καί τε . . . καί τε . . .*, Od. 14. 465):—*καί* is repeated in Prose to string together two or more Nouns, *αἱ δὲ ἔλαφοι καὶ δορκάδες καὶ οἱ ἀγριοὶ οἴες καὶ οἱ ὄνοι οἱ ἀγριοὶ* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 7; *ὁ ὕχλος πλείων καὶ πλείων ἐπέρρει* more *and more*, Ib. 7. 5, 39; often to add epithets after *πολύς, πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλά* Il. 9. 330; *πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα* Dem. 835. 20; *πολλοὶ καὶ ἀγαθοί*, etc. 2. the word or words added by *καί* sometimes serve to limit or define those to which they are added, *πρὸς μακρὸν ὕρος καὶ Κύνθιον ὄχθον* to the mountain *and specially* to . . ., h. Hom. Ap. 17, cf. Aesch. Ag. 63, Soph. Tr. 1277; (sometimes in reverse order, *πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς καὶ μακρὸν Ὀλυμπον* Il. 5. 398): so also, to add by way of climax, *θεοὶ καὶ Ζεὺς, θεῶν . . . καὶ Ποσειδῶνος* all the gods, *and above all . . .*, Aesch. Pers. 750, etc.; *ἐχθροὶ καὶ ἐχθιστοὶ* Thuc. 7. 68; so also, *τις καὶ ἄλλος* Heind. Plat. Phaedo 58 D; *τινὲς καὶ οὐχνοὶ* Id. Gorg. 455 C; and, often, *ἄλλοι τε καί . . . ἄλλως τε καί . . .*, v. sub ἄλλος II. 6, ἄλλως I:—*ὀλίγον τινὸς ἄξια καὶ οὐδενός*, where we say, *little or nothing*, Plat. Apol. 23 A:—*καί* is also joined with the demonstr. Pron. *οὗτος* in the same sense, *εἶναι . . . δούλοισι, καὶ ταῦτοισι ὡς δρηπέτῃσι* Hdt. 6. 11, cf. 1. 147; *καὶ ταῦτα* *and this too . . .*, *γελῶν ἀναπέθειν, καὶ ταῦθ' οὕτω πολέμιον ὄντα τῷ γέλωτι* Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 16, etc.

II. at the beginning of a sentence, 1. in eager appeals, *καὶ μοι δὲς τὴν χεῖρα* *and now . . .!* Il. 23. 75; *καὶ μοι λέγε . . . καὶ μοι ἀπόκριναί . . . καὶ μοι ἀνάγνωθι . . .*, Plat. Euthyphro 3 A, Gorg. 462 B, and Oratt. 2. in questions, to introduce an objection, *καὶ πῶς . . .; but how . . .? nay how can it be?* Pors. Phoen. 1373; *καὶ δὴ τί . . .; but then what . . .?* Eur. Hel. 101; *καὶ ποῖον . . .*; Soph. Aj. 462; *καὶ τίς εἶδε πῶποτε βοῦς κριβανίτας*; Ar. Ach. 86; so, *κάπειτ' ἔκτας*; Eur. Med. 1398:—so also without a question, Id. H. F. 509. 3. = *καίτοι, and yet*, Ar. Eq. 1249. III. after words implying sameness or likeness, *καί* must be rendered by *as*, just as Lat. *atque* or *ac* after *sequē, perinde, simul, γνώμησι ἐχρέοντο ὁμοίησι καὶ σύ* they had the same opinion *as you*, Hdt. 7. 50, 2, cf. 84; *ἴσον* or *ἴσα καί . . .*, Soph. O. T. 612, 1187, Eur. El. 994; *ἐν ἴσῳ εἶναι καὶ εἰ . . .*, Thuc. 2. 60, etc.; so also after words implying comparison, v. sub φθίνω IV. 1; or simultaneous action, v. sub ἅμα I.

2. sometimes also without any word preceding, *ἦν ἡμαρ δεύτερον . . . καὶ κατηγόμην*, where *ὅτε* might replace *καί*, Soph. Ph. 355; *παρέρχονται τε μέσαι νύκτες καὶ ψύχεται τὸ ὕδωρ* Hdt. 4. 181, cf. 3. 108., 4. 139. IV. when *καί* joins an affirm. clause with a negat., *καὶ οὐ, καὶ ἥκιστα*, etc., it acts like an adversative Particle, *ἄλλ' ὡς τι δράσων εἶρε καὶ θανούμενος* Soph. Tr. 160: it also carries on the negat. to the second member of a sentence, and so stands for *οὔτε*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 697. V. in loose definitions of Number, *about, καὶ ἐς ἑβδομήκοντα μυριάδας, αὐξανόμενος γίνεται καὶ ἐς ἑπτακαίδεκα πήχεας* Hdt. 2. 60, 68. VI. in Att., when *καί . . . καί . . .* are correlative, they answer to the Lat. *cum . . . tum . . ., not only . . ., but also . . ., as well so . . ., as also . . .*, *καὶ αἰεὶ καὶ νῦν, καὶ τότε καὶ νῦν* Plat. Gorg. 523 A, Phileb. 60 B; *καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν* Xen. An. 1. 1, 7. VII. by anacoluthon, *ὡς φασμένη καὶ κερδοσύνη ἡγήσατ' Ἀθήνη*, for *ὡς ἔφη καί . . .*, Il. 22. 247; *ἔρχεται δὲ αὐτὴ τε . . . καὶ τὸν υἱὸν ἔχουσα*, for *καὶ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτῆς*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 1; *ἄλλας τε κατηγεόμενοι σφι ὕδους, καὶ τέλος ἐγένοντο* Hdt. 9. 104:—also after participles put for finite verbs, *ταιοῦτος ὢν, κατ' ἀνὴρ ἔδοξεν εἶναι*, for *ταιοῦτος ἦν, κατ' . . .*, Ar. Eq. 392, cf. Nub. 624.

B. influencing single words or clauses, *also, even*, Lat. *etiam*, *ἐπειτά με καὶ λίποι αἰὼν* then let life *also* forsake me, i. e. life as well as all other goods, Il. 5. 685; *τάχα κεν καὶ ἀναίτιον αἰτιώμετο* the innocent *also, even* the innocent, Il. 654, etc., cf. 4. 161, etc.; very often in Prose with demonstr. Pronouns, *καὶ αὐτοὶ* they *also*, they *likewise*, Xen. An. 3. 4, 44; *Ἀγίας καὶ Σωκράτης καὶ τούτω ἀπεθανέτην* *likewise* died, Ib. 2. 6, 30, cf. 4. 1, 27, cf. *καίτοι* II:—the construction may be expl. from the antithetic phrases *οὐ μόνον . . ., ἀλλὰ καὶ . . ., not only . . ., but also . . ., οὐ μᾶλλον . . ., ἢ καί . . .*:—though the Att. even in strong emphasis omit *καί* after *ἀλλά*, Wolf Lept. p. 257: so Lat. *non modo . . ., sed (for sed etiam) . . .*, Passow ad Tac. Germ. 10. 15; cf. *καί γάρ*. 2. in Greek, this *καί* is often repeated both in the anteced. and relat. clause, where we put *also* in the anteced. only, *σκέψαι, ἐὰν ἄρα καὶ σοὶ ξυδοκῆ ἄπερ καὶ ἐμοί* Plat. Phaedo 64 C, cf. Il. 6. 476, Xen. An. 2. 1, 22: but sometimes the relat. clause is left unexpressed, *λαβέτω δὲ καὶ ἄλλος* (sc. *ὡς καὶ ἐγώ*) Od. 21. 152:—sometimes *καί* stands in the relat. clause only, when we put *also* in the anteced. only, *ἀνδρεῖός που οὗτος, δὴ καὶ σὺ λέγεις* this man *also*, of whom you speak, Plat. Lach. 191 A; esp. in the phrases *εἶπερ τις καὶ ἄλλος*, Id. Phaedo 66 A; *ὡς τις καὶ ἄλλος* Xen. An. 1. 3, 15; *εἶπερ ἄλλῳ τῷ πειθισίμῳ ἄν, καὶ σοὶ πείθουμαι* Plat. Prot. 329 B. 3. often in apodosis, after temporal Conjunctions, *ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ βα . . ., καὶ τότε δὴ . . .*, Il. 1. 494, cf. 8. 68, Od. 14. 111; also after *εἰ*, Il. 5. 897; so, sometimes, in Prose, *ὡς δὲ ἔδοξεν, καὶ ἐχώρουν* Thuc. 2. 93:—in LXX and N. T. (prob. = Hebr. *vā*) as simple apodosis, *then*, v. Joseph. 3. 8., 4. 6, 7, etc.

II. in this usage, *καί* often serves to increase or diminish the force of words, *θεός καὶ ἀμείνωνας ἵππους δωρήσαιο* (properly *ἄλλους καὶ ἀμείνωνας*) Il. 10. 556; *δόμναι καὶ μείζον ἄεθλον* (i. e. *ἄλλο καὶ μείζον*) 23. 551, cf. 386; *δὲ νῦν γε καὶ ἂν Διὶ πατρὶ μάχοιτο* (i. e. *ἄλλοις τε καὶ Διί*) 5. 362: but often no such explanation can be given, *ἦ καὶ μοι νεμεσήσαιο*; wilt thou *indeed* be angry? Od. 1. 389; *ἐν τῷδε κἀχόμεσθα . . . λόγῳ*; are we *indeed* bound . . .? Eur. Heracl. 498, cf. Bacch. 616; often with Adv., *καὶ κάρτα, καὶ λίην* at the beginning of a speech, *full surely*, Il. 19. 408, Od. 1. 46., 3. 203; so, *καὶ μάλα, καὶ πάλαι, καὶ πάνν*, etc., Elmsl. Heracl. 386:—when it diminishes, it may be rendered by *even so much as, were it but, ἴμενος καὶ καπνὸν ἀποθρώσκοντα νοῆσαι* Od. 1. 58; *οἷς ἡδὲ καὶ λέγειν* Ar. Nub. 528. 2. after interrogatives, *πῶς; τίς;* etc., where it may be translated *tell me further*, Lat. *dic praeterea*, see examples in Pors. Phoen. 1373, where he distinguishes *πῶς καί . . .* from *καὶ πῶς . . .*; v. supr. A. II. 2. 3. so *εἰ καί* must be distinguished from *καὶ εἰ*, the former being used to express a condition, which, though not disputed, is represented as of little moment, *even if, notwithstanding*; the latter to shew that the condition is itself altogether improbable, cf. Il. 4. 347., 5. 351, Od. 13. 292., 16. 98 with Il. 5. 410, Od. 6. 313., 8. 139.—(This remark does not apply to cases where *εἰ* and *καί* each exert their force separately, as, *εἰ περ ἀδείης τ' ἐστί, καὶ εἰ . . ., and if . . .*, Il. 7. 117, etc.) 4. as, in Greek, the Participle is often used for *εἰ* with the Verb, it follows that *καί* before a Participle may represent either *καὶ εἰ . . .*, or *εἰ καί . . .*, and may be rendered by *though, although, albeit*, as, *Ἐκτορα καὶ μεμῶτα μάχης σχήσεσθαι οἶω*, for *ἦν καὶ μεμῶη, how much soever he rage, although he rage*, Il. 9. 655; so, *τί σὺ ταῦτα, καὶ ἐσθλὸς ἐὼν, ἀγορεύσεις;* (for *εἰ καὶ ἐσθλὸς εἶ*) Il. 16. 627, cf. 13. 787, Od. 2. 343, Valck. Phoen. 277; *φεύγουσι καὶ πολλοὶ ὄντες* they fly, *although they are many*, Plat. Phaedo 58 D.—In all these cases *καίπερ* might be used, but they are not equivalent, for (e. g.) in Xen. An. 1. 6, 1, *καὶ πρόσθεν πολεμήσας, καίπερ* could not stand.—In Att. *καί* passes into the sense of *καίτοι*, when it begins a parenthetical sentence, Wolf Lept. p. 238.

C. Position:—*καί and*, is by Poets sometimes put after another word, like Lat. *et*, as, *ἐγνώκα, τοῖσδε κοῦδὲν ἀντειπεῖν ἔχω*, for *καὶ τοῖσδε σὺδὲν* Aesch. Pr. 51, ubi v. Dind. 2. *καί, also*, sometimes goes between a Prep. and its case, *ἐν καὶ θαλάσσοι* Pind. O. 2. 51. 3. as *καί* always belongs to what follows, it is very seldom put at the end of a verse, as in Soph. Ph. 312, Ar. Vesp. 1193. D. The compds. and combinations of *καί*, as *καὶ γάρ, καί γε, καὶ εἰ, καί τοι*, etc., follow in alphabetical order. E. Crasis: with *α*, as *κάκ, κάγαθοί*, etc.; with *ε*, as *κᾶγώ, κάπειτα*, etc.; with *η* only in the fem. Art., *χῆ*; with *ο*, as *χῶ, χῶστις*, etc.; with *υ* in the pron. *ὕμεῖς, χῦμεῖς*; with *ω* in the pron. *ῶ, χῶ*; with *αι*, as *κασχρῶν*; with *αν*, as *καὐτός*; with *ει*, as *κεῖ, κεί, κῆτα*; with *εὐ-*, as *κεὐγένεια, κεὐσταλής*; with *οι* in the pron. *χοῖ*; with *ου* in *χοῦτος, κοῦ, κοῦδέ*, and the like.

καιάδας, *ου*, Dor. *α, δ*, a pit or underground cavern at Sparta, into which state-prisoners or their corpses were thrown, like the Athen. *βάραθρον*, Thuc. 1. 134, cf. Paus. 4. 18, 4, Plut. Ages. 19. The form *καιάττας* or *καιέτας* is read in Strabo 233, 367, Eust. 1478. 45; and *καιετός*, a fissure in the earth, Strabo 367;—whence in Od. 4. 1, Zenodot. read *Αακεδαίμονα καιετέσσαν full of hollows or abysses*; (for *κητέσσαν*, v. κητέεις):—whereas in Call. Fr. 224 *Εὐρώτας καιετέεις* is expl. by *καλαμινθώδης, abounding in mint*, cf. Hesych. *καίατα* (pl.), Boeot. for *καλαμινθή*. *καὶ γάρ*, for *truly*, to confirm a proposition which of itself is tolerably certain, Lat. *etenim*, Il. 3. 188, Od. 18. 261, Hdt. 3. 15, and Att.; also for *else*, Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 6:—the notion is strengthd. in *καὶ γάρ δὴ, for of a surety*, Il. 16. 810; also, in Ep., *καὶ γάρ βα* I. 113; and in Att., *καὶ γάρ καί, καὶ γάρ οὖν, καὶ γάρ τοι*, Lat. *etenim profecto*, Plat. Prot. 317 C, Xen. An. 1. 9, 8, etc. *καί . . . γε*, v. sub *γε* II. 1. *καὶ δέ*, v. sub *δέ* III. *καὶ δὴ, καὶ δὴ καί*, v. sub *δὴ* II. 5. *καὶ εἰ*, by crasis *κεῖ*, v. sub *καί* B. II. 3. *καιετέεις, καιέτας, καιετός*, v. sub *καιάδας*. *καϊκᾶ*, crasis for *καὶ αἶκα*, Theocr. 3. 26. *καικίας, ου, ὁ*, the north-east wind, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 12 and 21, Probl. 26. 1, Mund. 4. 12 sq., Theophr. de Vent. 37; *καικίας καὶ συκοφαντίας πνεῖ* Ar. Eq. 437 (punning on *κακίας*). *καὶ μὴν*, v. sub *μὴν* II. 2. *καινίζω*, fut. Att. *ἰῶ*: (*καινός*):—to make new, a word commonly to be translated by resolving *καινίζω* into *ἔχω καινόν, φέρω καινόν*, as, *καί τι καινίζει στέγη* the house has something new, strange about it, Soph. Tr. 867; *καινισον ζυγόν* try on thy new yoke, handseled it, Aesch. Ag. 1071; *ἀμφίβλητρον ὡς ἐκαινισαν* how they handseled the net, to what use they first put it (taking Blomfield's emend. for *ῶ σ' ἐκαινισαν*, which Stanley translates 'with which they lately caught thee'), Id. Cho. 492; *κ. εὐχάς* to offer new, strange prayers, Eur. Tro. 889; *πρῶτον ταῦρον ἐκαινισεν* first handseled the bull [of Perillus], Call. Fr. 119; *κ. δόρυ* first to feel the spear, Lyc. 530. II. to innovate, *ὥστε μηδὲν . . . καινίσεσθαι* C. I. 4957. 62. III. to renovate, *τὴν πόλιν* Ib. 8679.—Cf. *ἐγκαινίζω*. *καινίς, ἴδος, ἦ*, (*καινώ*) a knife, v. l. Luc. Asin. 40, v. Hdn. Epim. p. 63. *καινισίς, εως, ἦ*, renovation, *τῆς καρδίας* Theophr. Sim. *καινισμός, ὁ*, innovation, Byz. *καινιστής, οῦ, ὁ*, an innovator, Eust. Opusc. 207. 47. *καινο-γράφης, ἐς*, written in a new style, Philic. ap. Hephaest. p. 53. *καινο-ειδής, ἐς*, in a new form, Origen. *καινό-λεκτος, ον*, new-fangled, Hdn. Epim. p. 3. *καινολογία, ἦ*, strange language or phraseology, Polyb. 38. 1, 1, Dion. II. de Lys. p. 458:—*καινο-λόγος, ον*, using new phrases, Eust. 1801. 27.

Καινόν, τό, *the New Court*, at Athens, Ar. Vesp. 120; cf. Richter Proleg. p. 104.

καινο-παθέω, *to suffer something unheard of*, Plut. 2. 1106 A; cf. ξενο-, δεινο-παθέω.

καινο-παθής, ές, *new-suffered: unheard of*, πήματα Soph. Tr. 1277.

καινο-πηγής, ές, *newly put together, new-made*, Aesch. Theb. 642.

καινο-πήμων, αν, *new to misery*, δρωίδες Aesch. Theb. 363.

καινοποιέω, p. κεκαινοποίηκα Polyb. 4. 2, 4:—*to make new, renew, πόλεμον* Polyb. 11. 5, 5; τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς Id. 22. 14, 3; κ. ἐλπίδας *gives new life to hopes*, Id. 3. 70, 11; κ. τὰ τινος ἀμαρτήματα *to renew the memory of . . .*, Id. 30. 4, 17, cf. 32. 14, 9, etc.

II. *to bring about new things, to make changes, innovate, πολλά κ. ἡ τύχη* Id. 1. 4, 5, etc.; absol., Luc. Prom. es 3, etc.:—Pass., τί καινοποιηθὲν λέγεις; *what new-fangled, strange words are these?* Soph. Tr. 873, cf. Polyb. 9. 2, 4; τὰ καινοποιηθέντα *the renovations*, C. I. 4957. 44.

καινοποιήσις, εως, ἡ, *renovation, regeneration*, Eccl.

καινοποιητής, οὔ, ὁ, *an inventor of new pleasures*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16.

καινοποιία, ἡ, *a complete change, περί τι* Polyb. 4. 2, 10.

καινο-ποιός, ὄν, *making new, renovating*, Greg. Naz.

καινο-πράγιω, *to do new or strange things*, Eust. 36. 16.

καινοπράγημα, τό, *an innovation*, Eust. Opusc. 296. 19.

καινοπράγία, ἡ, *innovation: lust for innovation*, Diod. 15. 8.

καινοπρέπεια, ἡ, *a new look, novelty*, Eust. 93. 31.

καινο-πρεπής, ές, *looking new, novel, σχήματα* Hermog.:—of persons, *like a novice*, Plut. 2. 334 C.—Adv. —πῶς, *in a new-fangled manner*, —πιοτέρως λέγειν Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 11: Sup. —πίστατα Dio C. 79. 11.

καινός, ἡ, ὄν, *new, fresh*, Lat. recens, novus, καινὰ καὶ παλαιὰ ἔργα Hdt. 9. 26; κ. ὀμιλία Aesch. Eum. 406; καινοὺς λόγους φέρειν *to bring news*, Id. Cho. 659; τί δ' ἐστὶ καινόν; Soph. O. C. 722, cf. Ph. 52; τὰ κ. ταῖς πάλαι τεκμαίρεται Id. O. T. 916; θνητῆρα καινῶ καινὸν ἐν πεπλώματι Id. Tr. 613; περιϊόντες πυνθάνεσθαι κατὰ τὴν ἀγοράν, λέγεται τι καινόν; Dem. 43. 8; ἐκ καινῆς (sc. ἀρχῆς) ἀνω, ἀφ' ἑσῆς, Lat. de novo, Thuc. 3. 92:—esp. of new dramas, τραγωδῶν ἀγωνισμένων καινῶν Aeschin. 58. 31; and briefly, τραγωδαῖς καινοῖς at the representation of the new Tragedies, ap. Dem. 243. 17; τραγωδῶν τῆ καινῆ [ἐπιδείξει] Id. 244. 1; κυκλιῶν τῆ πρώτῃ C. I. 2671. 20; καινῆ κωμῶδων, τραγωδῶν, Ib. 2759. III; whereas νέα κωμῶδια was the New Comedy, v. sub κωμῶδια, where another sense of καινῆ κ. is mentioned:—Adv. —νῶς, *newly, afresh*, Alex. Ὕπνος 1. 4.

II. *newly-invented, new-fangled, novel, strange, καινὰ προσφέρειν σοφὰ* Eur. Med. 299 (v. sub μετονομάζω); κ. θεοὶ *strange gods*, Plat. Euthyphro 3 B, cf. Apol. 24 C; κ. τινες σαφισταί Id. Euthyd. 271 B; κ. καὶ ἀτοπα Id. Rep. 405 D; καινὰ innovations, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16; οὐδὲν καινότερον εἰσέφερε τῶν ἄλλων *he introduced as little of anything new as others*, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 3, cf. Plat. Phaedo 115 B; πεπόνθαμεν τὸ καινότερον Dem. 931. 19:—τὸ καινὸν τοῦ πολέμου *the unforeseen turn which war often takes*, Thuc. 3. 30:—τὸ καινότερον *what is strangest*, parenthetically, Luc. Nigr. 21; εἰ χρῆ καινότερα μᾶλλον ἢ κακουργότερα εἰπεῖν Antipho 119. 25:—Adv., μὴ σὺ καινῶς μοι λάλει *in new, strange style*, Antiph. Μανδρ. 5, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 267 B; καινοτέρως νοεῖν περί τινος Arist. Cacl. 4. 2, 6.

III. in Plut., κ. ἀνθρώπου = novus homo, Cat. Ma. 1; πράγματα κ. = res novae, Cic. 14, cf. 2. 212 C.

καινό-σπουδος, ὄν, *fond of novelty, τὸ περὶ τὰς νοήσεις κ. fondness for novelty of thought*, Longin. 5. 1.

καινο-σχῆμων, ὄν, *newly or strangely formed*, Eust. 1479. 57, Schol. Soph. Aj. 1398; καινοσχημάτιστος, ὄν, Eust. 141. 32.

καινό-τάφον σχῆμα, *for καινὸν σχῆμα τάφου*, Anth. P. 7. 686.

καινότης, ητος, ἡ, *newness, freshness*, Plut. Pericl. 13, Philostr. 922. 2. *novelty*, λόγον Thuc. 3. 38; τῶν εὐρημένων Isocr. 208 B; χρῆ γὰρ εἰς ὄχλον φέρειν . . ὅσ' ἂν τις καινότητ' ἔχειν δοκῆ Anaxandr. Incert. 3; ἡ ἐν τοῖς σχηματισμοῖς κ. Dion. H. ad Amm. Ep. 2. 3; pl., καινότητες *novelties*, Isocr. 23 A; αἱ κ. καὶ αἱ ὑπερβολαὶ τῶν τιμῶν Dio C. 44. 3.

καινοτομέω, *to cut fresh into, in mining, to open a new vein*, Xen. Vcct. 4, 27 sq., Phot.

II. *mostly metaph. to begin something new, institute anew, τελετὴν τινι* Ar. Vesp. 876: absol. *to make changes or innovations in the state*, Lat. res novare, Id. Eccl. 584, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 8., 5. 12, 17; so, κ. τι νέον Plat. Legg. 797 B, cf. 709 A; also, κ. περὶ τὰ θεῖα Id. Euthyphro 3 B, 16 A; περὶ τῶν θείων Ib. 5 A; κ. τὴν περὶ τὰ τέκνα καινότητα Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 1; οὐδὲν κ. *to make no new or strange assertion*, Dion. H. 7. 70:—Pass., Plat. Legg. 1. c., Dem. 1370. 25.

καινοτομία, ἡ, *an opening of new mines*, Hyperid. Eux. 45 (ct ibi Schneidew.), C. I. 162, cf. Poll. 3. 87., 7. 98.

II. *mostly metaph. a making anew, innovating on, ὀνομάτων* Plat. Legg. 715 C: *innovation, κ. περὶ τοὺς λόγους* Plut. Cic. 2; pl. *innovations in the state*, Lat. res novae, Plat. Legg. 949 E; κ. τῆς πολιτείας Polyb. 13. 1, 2. 2. = καινότης, *novelty*, Id. 1. 23, 10: pl., Plut. Alex. 72.

καινοτόμος, ὄν, (τέμνω) *innovating, αἱ Σακράτους λόγοι ἔχουσι τὸ κομψὸν καὶ τὸ καινοτόμον* are marked by cleverness and *novelty*, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 6. II. καινότομος, *pass. new-begun*, Hermog.

καινοτροπία, ἡ, *strangeness*, Eust. 1200. 56.

καινό-τροπος, ὄν, *new-fashioned, unusual, μῦθος* Pseudo-Eur. Dan. 49; χειμῶν App. Civ. 5. 90; τραγωδία Eust. Opusc. 269. 39.

καινουργέω, *to make new*, Alciphro 3. 3. 2. *to begin something new*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17; τί καινουργεῖς; *what new plan art thou meditating?* Eur. I. A. 2; κ. λόγον *to speak new, strange words*, Ib. 838; ἐπὶ τὸ καινουργεῖν φέρον *haste on to new inventions*, Antiph. Ἄλλκ. 1; mostly in bad sense, *to make innovations, περί τι* Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 16, cf. Dion. H. 11. 21:—Pass., τὰ καινουργούμενα *all attempts at alteration*, Arist. Mund. 6, 12.

καινουργής, ές, = καινουργός, Schol. Il. 9. 122.

καινοῦργησις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Suid.

καινουργία, ἡ, *a making new: innovation in the state, παραχῆ καὶ κ.* Isocr. 125 C, cf. Dion. H. de Isocr. 9.

καινουργισμός, ὁ, = καινουργία, Suid., with v. l. —ησμός.

καινουργός, ὄν, (*έρω) *producing changes, πόλεμος* Heliod. 9. 5; κ. βάσανων *inventing new tortures*, Joseph. Macc. 11. 23. II. *pass., τὸ κ. a novelty*, Luc. Prom. 3; τῶν κολάσεων τὸ πρὸς ὀμότητα κ. Id. Catapl. 26.

καινο-φάνης, ές, *appearing new, λέξεις* Eust. 39. 16.

καινό-φίλος, ὄν, *often changing one's friends*, Phot., Suid.

καινο-φραδής, ές, *new-fangled*, Eust. Opusc. 56. 1.

καινοφωνέω, *to use new words*, Eust. 67. 6.

καινό-φωνος, ὄν, *new-sounding, λέξεις* Eust. 1761. 23, etc.

καινώω (καινός) *to make new, change, alter, τὰ ἐπιβουλευόμενα* Dio C. 47. 4; of language, Dion. H. de Thuc. 21:—Pass., of political changes, Thuc. 1. 71; καινοῦσθαι τὰς διανοίας *to have their minds revolutionised*, Id. 3. 82. II. = καινίζω, *to use for the first time, to handsel*, Hdt. 2. 100. III. *to renew*, C. I. 8790.

καὶ νύ κε, *and now perhaps, καὶ νύ κεν . . ἄσπετον ἦρατα κῦδος, εἰ μή . .*, Il. 3. 373, cf. 8. 90, Od. 24. 50; so, καὶ νύ κε δὴ Il. 17. 530: also followed by εἰ without μή, Od. 11. 317; by ἀλλά, Ib. 630:—with no apodosis, καὶ νύ κεν ἐς δεκάτην γενεὴν ἕτερον γ' ἐτι βόσκοι 14. 325.

καίνυμαι, Dep. *to surpass, excel, c. acc. pers. et inf. modi, ἐκαίνυτο φῦλ' ἀνθρώπων νῆα κυβερνήσαι* *he surpassed mankind in steering*, Od. 3. 282; also c. dat. rei, ἡ βα γυναικῶν φῦλον ἐκαίνυτο . . εἶδει τε μεγέθει τε Hes. Sc. 4; cf. ἀποκαίνυμαι.—Besides this impf., Homer more often uses the pf. and plqpf. κέκασμαι, ἐκέκασμην, Dor. κέκαδμαι, used as pres. and impf., formed from *κόζω (v. sub fin.; ἐκόζοντο, καζόμενος occur in Nicet. Ann. 120, 141):—*to excel one in a thing, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, ἐγγχείθ' ἐκέκαστο* Πανέλληνας Il. 2. 530; *ὄς ἡλικίην ἐκέκαστο ἔγχεθ' ἵπποσύνη τε* 16. 808; *ὄς ἀνθρώπων ἐκέκαστο κλεπτοσύνη θ' ἄρκω τε* Od. 19. 395, cf. Il. 20. 35; c. inf. pro dat. rei, *ὀμηλικίην ἐκέκαστο γῶναι* *surpassed them all in knowledge*, 2. 158; so, ἐκέκαστο ἰθύνειν Ar. Rh. 2. 867 and v. sub ἀποκαίνυμαι:—so also c. dat. rei only, *δύλοισι κεκασμένε excellent in wiles*, Il. 4. 339; *παντοίης ἀρετῆσι κεκασμένος ἐν Δαναοῖσι* Od. 4. 725, cf. 815., 9. 509, Il. 5. 54; *ἀγλαῖη . . μετὰ δμῶσι κέκασσαι* Od. 19. 82; *ἐκ πάντων τέχνησι κεκασμένος Οὐραγιῶνων* Hes. Th. 929; c. gen., τῶν σε . . πλαύτω καὶ υἰάσι φασὶ κέκασθαι *above all these (as if ἐκ τούτων)*, Il. 24. 546; (for Il. 24. 535, v. ἐπικαίνυμαι):—so in later Poets, *ᾤμων ἐλέφαντι κεκαδμένον* Pind. O. 1. 42; *φρουραῖς κέκασται is well furnished with . .*, Enr. El. 616; *πανουργίαις μείζουσι κεκασμέναν* Ar. Eq. 685; and absol., *εὖ κεκασμένον δόρυ a well-armed band*, Aesch. Eum. 766.—Poët. Verb. for Plat. Rep. 334 B is borrowed from Od. 19. 395. (Though like καίνω in form, it seems rather to belong to √ΚΑΔ, which appears in the pf. and plqpf. κέκαδμαι, etc.)

καὶ νῦν, *and now, even now*, Hom., mostly used when he wishes to confirm a general statement by an example, e. g. Il. 1. 109, Od. 1. 35; καὶ νῦν ἦται Od. 4. 151.

καίνω, Aesch. Ag. 1562, Cho. 886: fut. κᾶνῶ Eur. H. F. 1075: aor. 2 ἔκᾶνον Trag., inf. κᾶνεῖν, Dor. καινήν Theocr. 24. 90: pf. κέκονα Soph. Fr. 896:—Pass., Aesch. Theb. 347, Eur. I. T. 27:—collat. form of κταίνω or κτείνω, *to kill, slay*, Aesch. Theb. 630, Cho. 930, &c., and often in Soph.—This Trag. form is used by Timocr. (Iyr.) 1. 9, Theocr. 1. c; Xen. once uses the simple Verb καίνω, Cyr. 4. 2, 24; but the compd. κατακαίνω several times.

καίνωσις, εως, ἡ, *renovation (of grief)*, Philo 2. 45: *innovation (of words)*, Joseph. A. J. 8. 6, 10.

καίπερ, *although, albeit*, in Hom., always with a word between (except καίπερ παλλὰ παθόντα Od. 7. 224), whereas in Pind. it is always, in Att. Poets mostly, and in Prose always, one word:—mostly with a part., as, καὶ αὐτῆ περ νασαύση Il. 1. 577; καὶ ἀχνύμενός περ ἑταῖραν 8. 125; καὶ πρὶν περ θυμῷ μεμαῶς 5. 135; καὶ οὐκ ἀγαθόν περ ἔοντα 9. 627; καὶ ἰφθίμω περ ἔοντι 12. 410; καὶ πολλά περ ἀθλήσαντι 15. 30; καὶ κρατερός περ ἔων Ib. 195; καὶ ὄρχηστὴν περ ἔοντα 16. 617; καὶ νέκυός περ ἔοντος 24. 423; καὶ κῆδεά περ πεπαθῆναι Od. 17. 555; so in later Poets, καίπερ ἀχνύμενος Pind. I. 8 (7). 9, cf. N. 6. 10; καὶ θοῦρός περ ὦν Aesch. Fr. 196. 2; καίπερ αὐθάδη φρονῶν Id. Pr. 907; καίπερ οὐ στέργων ὄμως Id. Theb. 712; καίπερ αὐ δύσοργος ὦν Soph. Ph. 377, etc.:—the part. often must be supplied, καὶ αὐτοί περ [ὑντες] *πονεώμεθα* Il. 10. 70; καὶ θεός περ [ὦν] Aesch. Ag. 1176; *γιγνώσκω σαφῶς, καίπερ σκοτεινός [ὦν], τὴν γε σὴν αὐδὴν ὄμως* Soph. O. T. 1326: but also, somewhat differently, εἰ μέμανάς γε, καὶ ὀφέ περ [ἐρῶμενος], . . ἐρέσθαι Il. 9. 247; *ἀπομνησαίμεθα χάριτος, καὶ πρὸς δαίμονα περ [μαχοῦμενοι]* 17. 104; λέγεις ἀληθῆ, καίπερ ἐκ μακροῦ χρόνου [λέγων] Soph. O. T. 1141; ἀλλ' ἔστιν ὦν δεῖ, καίπερ οὐ πολλῶν ἀπο, = καίπερ οὐ πολλῶν ὄντων, Id. Ph. 647:—rarely with a Verb, καίπερ ἔχει (Bgk. κείπερ) Pind. N. 4. 58; καίπερ ἐκεῖνό γε ᾤμην τι εἶναι Plat. Symp. 219 C:—in Att. ὄμως often stands in the principal clause, v. Aesch. and Soph. supr. cit.; and sometimes it precedes, Stallb. Rep. 495 D.

καὶ ῥα, Ep., *to make a transition, and so*, Il. 1. 360, 569, etc.

καιρικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for time*, Eust. 17. 3. Adv. —κῶς, Id. Opusc. 266. 94.

καίριμος, η, ὄν, = καιρίος, *dub. in Macho ap. Ath. 581 B.*

καιριολεκτέω, (λέγω) *to use a word appropriately*, Eust. 909. 17.

καιρίος, α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν Theogn. 341, Trag., Luc. Nigr. 35: (καιρός B): I. in Hom. always of Place, *in or at the right place*, hence of parts of the body, καιρίον *a vital part*, Il. 8. 84, 326; ἐν καιρίῳ, κατὰ καιρίον, 4. 185., 11. 439; ὁ αὐχὴν ἐστὶ τῶν καιρίων Xen. Eq. 12, 2; καιριώτατον Ib. 8:—also of wounds, καιρία (sc. πληγῆ), *a martial wound*, καιρίην (vulg. -ίη) *τετύφθαι* Hdt. 3. 64; πέπληγμαι καιρίαν πληγὴν Aesch. Ag. 1343; καιρίας πληγῆς τυχεῖν Ib. 1265; cf. Xen. Cyr.

5. 4, 5, and v. ἀνταῖος; so, *καιρίας σφαγῆς* Eur. Phoen. 1430; *καιρία νοσήματα, τραύματα* Hipp. 448. 8; *ἔχειν τὴν καταφορὰν κ.* Polyb. 2. 33. 3.

II. of Time, in or at the right time, in season, seasonable, timely, opportune, εὐρίσκει ταῦτα καιριώτατα Hdt. 1. 125; *χρὴ λέγειν τὰ καιρία* Aesch. Theb. 1, cf. Cho. 582, 619; *καιριοὶ ἀμφοραὶ* Ib. 1064; *εἴ τι καιρίον λέγεις* Soph. Ant. 724; *δρᾶν, φρονεῖν τὰ καιρία* Id. Aj. 120, El. 228; *καιριος σπουδῆ* Id. Ph. 637; *καιριώτερα βουλή* Eur. Heracl. 471; *κ. ἐνθύμημα* Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 4; *τὸ ἀεὶ καιρίον* Id. Cyr. 4. 2, 12, etc.; also agreeing with the subject, *καιρίαν δ' ἡμῖν ὕρῳ ἀτείχουσαν Ἰοκάστην* coming at the right time, Soph. O. T. 631; *καιριος ἦλθες* Eur. El. 598; and Dind. has restored *καιρία* (for *καὶ δορί*) *πτῶσιμος* falling at the exact or fatal moment, Aesch. Ag. 1122:—τὰ καιρία timely circumstances, opportunities, Thuc. 4. 10; emergencies, Dio C. 34. 77, 2.

2. lasting but for a season, Anth. P. 12. 224.

III. chief, principal, Theophr. C. P. 3. 15, 4 (Schneid. κυριώτατα).

IV. Adv. -ρίως, in season, seasonably, καιρίως εἰρημένον Aesch. Ag. 1372; σκοπεῖν Eur. Rhes. 339; Comp. -ωτέρως Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 49;—so also, πρὸς τὸ καιρίον Soph. Ph. 525. 2. mortally, οὐτασμένος Aesch. Ag. 1344, cf. Polyb. 2. 69, 2.

· καιρο-λουσία, ἡ, fit time for bathing, Constat. Apost.

· καιρομάνειν, (μαίνομαι):—dub. in Anth. P. 9. 272, εἰς τέχνην ὄρνιν ἐκαιρομάνεις θου inspiredst it seasonably for thy art:—but the prob. I. is, ἐκαιρονόμεις didst guide it seasonably.

καιροπτία or -εία (cf. ἐποπτεία), ἡ, a dub. word in Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 11; perh. διὰ καιροπτείας means by watching their opportunity, as explained by J. G. Müller.

καῖρος (A), ὁ, the row of slips or thrums in the loom, to which the threads of the warp are attached, Lat. *licia* (Tibull. 1. 7, 85):—hence καιρῶν, to make fast these threads, and καιρῶσις, εὖς, ἡ, the act of fastening them, Poll. 7. 33; καιρῶμα, τό, the web so fastened, Call. Fr. 295; καιρῶστρίς or καιρῶτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a woman-weaver, Ib. 356. Cf. Hesych. 2. p. 110, Lob. Phryn. 257, and v. καιροσίων.

καιρός (B), ὁ, (orig. uncertain):—due measure (Lat. *modus*) of one thing to another, proportion, fitness (never in Hom.), καιρὸς δ' ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἀριστος (which became a proverb), Hes. Op. 692, Theogn. 401; καιρὸς παντὸς ἔχει κορυφάν Pind. P. 9. 135; κ. χάριτος Aesch. Ag. 787 (cf. ὑποκάμπω II); καιροῦ πέρα beyond measure, unduly, Id. Pr. 507; καιρὸς σαφῆς the exact relation of two things, Eur. Hipp. 388; μείζων τοῦ καιροῦ γαστήρ, Lat. *justo major*, Xen. Symp. 2, 19; καιροῦ μείζων *justo magis*, Eur. Fr. 628; προωτέρω or πορωτέρω τοῦ κ. *justo longius*, Xen. An. 4. 3, 34, Hell. 7. 5, 13; δξύτερα τοῦ κ. Plat. Polit. 307 B; νωθέστερα τοῦ κ. Ib. 310 E; ὑπερβάλλον τὸν κ. Plat. Ages. 8.

II. of Place, the right point, a vital part of the body, like τὸ καιρίον, ἐς καιρὸν τυπεῖς Eur. Andr. 1120.

III. commonly of Time, the right point of time, the proper time or season of action, the exact or critical time, Lat. *opportunitas*, χρόνον κ. Soph. El. 1292; but mostly alone, καιρὸς βραχὺ μέτρον ἔχει 'time and tide wait for no man,' Pind. P. 4. 508; κ. ὄλβου = καιριος ὄλβος, Id. N. 7. 85, v. Herm. Med. 126; δηλοῦν, ὅ τι περ δύναται κ. Ar. Eccl. 576; τίνα καιρὸν τοῦ παρόντος βελτίω ζητεῖτε; Dem. 32. 25; καιρὸς δόσεως for giving, Hipp. 386. 50; καιρὸν παριέναι to let the time go by, Thuc. 4. 27; so, κ. τῶν πραγμάτων τοῖς ἐναντίοις καθυφιέναι καὶ προδοῦναι Dem. 343. 2; opp. to καιροῦ τυχεῖν, Eur. Hec. 593, Plat. Legg. 687 A; καιρὸν λαμβάνειν Thuc. 2. 34, Lys. 130. 18; καιροῦ τυχεῖν Menand. Monost. 281; καιροῦ λαβέσθαι Luc. Tim. 13; καιρὸν ἀρπάζειν Plat. Philop. 15; κ. τηρεῖν Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 4; καιρῶ χρησθῆαι Plat. Pyrrh. 7:—ἔχει καιρὸν τι it happens in season, Thuc. 1. 42, etc.; ἡ ἀπορία ἔχει καιρὸν τινα Arist. Metaph. 7. 3, 7; καιρὸν ἔχειν τοῦ εἶναι τι to be the chief cause of . . . Plat. Rep. 421 A:—καιρός ἐστι, c. inf., it is time to do, Hdt. 8. 144, Aesch. Pr. 523, etc.; νῦν κ. ἔρδειν Soph. El. 1368; sometimes with the Art., ἀλλ' ἐσθ' ὁ καιρὸς . . . ξένους . . . τυγχάνειν τὰ πρόσφορα Aesch. Cho. 710; ὁ κ. ἐστι μὴ μέλλειν εἶτι Ar. Thesm. 661, cf. Pl. 255.

b. adverbial usages, εἰς or ἐς καιρὸν in season, at the right time, opportune, Hdt. 7. 144, Eur. Tro. 739, etc.; ἐς κ. ἐπείγεται Hdt. 4. 139; ἐς αὐτὸν κ. Soph. Aj. 1168:—so, ἐν καιρῶ Aesch. Pr. 379, Plat. Crito 44 A;—ἐπὶ καιροῦ Dem. 424. 2, 484. 20, etc.;—κατὰ καιρὸν Pind. I. 2. 32; ὡς οἱ κατὰ κ. ἦν Hdt. 1. 30:—παρὰ τῶ ἐντυχόντι κ. Thuc. 2. 43:—πρὸς καιρὸν Soph. Aj. 38, Tr. 59, etc.:—σὺν καιρῶ Polyb. 2. 38, 7; also without Preps., καιρῶ Soph. O. T. 1516, Thuc. 4. 59; καιρὸν, absol., Soph. Aj. 34, 1316; καιρὸν γὰρ οὐδὲν ἦλθες Eur. Hel. 479, cf. Med. 128, Lob. Aj. 34;—all these being opp. to ἀπὸ καιροῦ, Lat. *alieno tempore*, Plat. Theaet. 187 E; ἀνευ καιροῦ Ep. Plat. 339 C; παρὰ καιρὸν Pind. O. 8. 31, Eur. I. A. 800, Plat. Polit. 277 A; πρὸ καιροῦ prematurely, Aesch. Ag. 367:—ἐπὶ καιροῦ also means *ex tempore*, ἐπὶ καιροῦ λέγειν Plat. Demosth. 8, cf. Anton. 6, Artox. 5.

2. a particular time or season, e. g. κ. χειμῶνος Plat. Legg. 709 C:—in late Gr., simply = χρόνος, Philostr. 252. 3. pl. οἱ καιροί, the times, i. e. the state of affairs, mostly in bad sense, Cicero's *gravissima tempora*, ἐν τοῖς μεγίστοις κ. at the most critical times, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 33, v. Interpp. Dem. 470. 12; τοὺς καιροὺς παριέναι Plat. Rep. 374 C; τοὺς κ. ὑφαιρέσθαι Aeschin. 63. 12:—so in sing., Xen. An. 3. 1, 44, Dem. 214. 5; ὁ ἔσχατος κ. extreme danger, Polyb. 29. 11, 12, etc.; καιρῶ δουλεύειν, Lat. *temporibus inservire*, Anth. P. 9. 441:—καιροὶ σωματίων the best seasons or prime conditions of men's bodies, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 11; cf. ἀκμή.

IV. advantage, profit, fruit, τινος of or from a thing, Pind. O. 2. 100, P. 1. 110; ἐς κ. ἐστὶ τι πλεονέκτημα to his advantage, Hdt. 1. 206; ἐπὶ σῶ καιρῶ Soph. Ph. 151; τίνα καιρὸν με διδάσκει; Aesch. Supp. 1061; τί σοι καιρὸς . . . καταλείβειν; what avails it . . . ? Eur. Andr. 130, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 45; τινος ἔνεκα καιροῦ; Dem. 681. 21; οὗ κ. εἶη where it was convenient or advantageous, Thuc. 4. 54; ἢ κ. ἦν Ib. 90; μετὰ μεγίστων καιρῶν οικειοῦνται τε

καὶ πολεμοῦνται with the greatest odds, the most critical results, Id. 1. 36.

καιροσίων, a fem. gen. pl. in Od. 7. 107, καιροσίων ὀθονέων ἀπολείβεται ὑγρὸν ἔλαιον from the close-woven linen trickles off the liquid oil;—i. e. the linen is so close and well-woven, that oil does not ooze through, but runs off. It is said to be for καιροεσσίων (Ep. gen. pl. of καιροίσις), and Bgk. reads καιροεσσίων. It is evidently derived from καιρός A.

καιροσκοπέω, to watch for the right season, Hdn. Epimer. 63; so L. Dind. (for καιρῶ σκοπεῖ) in Menand. Monost. 307:—καιρο-σκόπος, ον, Eccl. καιρο-σπάθητος [ᾶ], ον, (καῖρος A) woven on the loom-threads, close-woven, ὕφασμα Hermipp. Ath. 3.

καιρο-τηρέω τὰς μεταβολὰς to observe the seasons of change, Diod. 19. 16, cf. 13. 21:—hence καιροτηρησία, ἡ, Aristaeas p. 88 ed. Oxon.

καιρο-φύλακτέω, to watch for the right time, τὴν πόλιν, Lat. *tempora urbis observare*, Dem. 678. 17; τὴν χρῆσιν Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 4; absol., App. Pun. 58, Mithr. 70:—also, to attend on, Luc. Abd. 16:—Pass., καιροφυλακεῖται Metrod. ap. Stob. 304. 28.—In MSS. often written καιροφυλακτέω, cf. Lob. Phryn. 575.

καιρῶν, καιρῶμα, καιρῶσις, καιρῶσις or -τρίς, v. sub καιρός A.

Καῖσαρ, ἄρος, ὁ, Caesar, the family name of C. Julius, adopted as a title by the Emperors till the time of Hadrian, when it became the title of the next heir to the throne, Gibbon ch. 3:—hence Καισάρειος, ον, of, belonging to Caesar, οἱ Κ. those of his household, Dio C. 78. 18, etc.:—τὸ Κ. a place at Alexandria, Strabo 794; a palace of Herod, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 1:—also Καισαριανοί, οἱ, the Caesarian party, App. Civ. 3. 91. Καισαρεύω, to play the Caesar or emperor, Dio C. 66. 8.

καιτάεις, contr. for καιτεταίεις, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. κητώεσσα.

καί τε, v. καί A. I. I.

καί τοι or καίτοι, in Hom. (who always puts one or more words between, except in Il. 13. 267) and indeed, and further; and so sometimes in Att., καί σύ τοι Eur. Med. 344; καί τᾶλλά τοι Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 10:—to introduce a conclusion, well then, Isocr. 61 B.

II. in Att., mostly, and yet, to mark an objection introduced by the speaker himself, καίτοι τί φημι; Aesch. Pr. 101; καίτοι τί φωνῶ; Soph. O. C. 1132; καίτοι φύγοιμ' ἄν Eur. Cycl. 480; καίτοι καὶ τοῦτο . . . Dem. 43. 16., 268. 15:—also strengthd. καίτοι γ' Ar. Ach. 611, etc.; mostly separated καίτοι . . . γε, Cobet. V. LL. p. 60; καί τοι γε μὴν, Herm. Vig. n. 333; so, καίτοι περ Hdt. 8. 53.

III. with a participle, much like καίπερ, Simon. 8 (12). 4, Ar. Eccl. 159, Luc. Alex. 3.

καίω, old Att. κάω [ᾶ], cf. κλαίω: impf. ἔκαιον Od. 9. 553, old Att. ἔκαον Ep. καῖον Il. 21. 343, Od. 21. 176 (v. ll. κῆον, κείον, as κατακείμεν for -καίμεν Il. 7. 408):—fut. καύσω Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 21, (ἐπι-) Plato Com. Incert. 4, (κατα-) Ar. Lys. 1218; also καύσομαι Id. Pl. 1054:—regul. aor. 1 ἔκαυσα Id. Pax 1088, Thuc. 7. 80 (bis), Plat., etc.; the MSS. of Hom. vary between ἔκηα and ἔκεια (the former being preferred by late Edd., v. Spitzn. Exeurs. xv ad Il., La Roche Text-kritik, p. 298), ἔκηα Il. 1. 40, etc., Ep. κῆεν 21. 349; imper. κῆον Od. 21. 176; 1 pl. subj. κῆομεν Il. 7. 377, 396; opt. κῆαι, κῆαιεν, 21. 336., 24. 38; inf. κῆαι, Od. 15. 97; med., κῆαντο, κῆάμενοι Il. 9. 88, 234; κῆάμενος Od. 16. 2., 23. 51; Att. Poets have also a part. κέας, κέαντες, Aesch. Ag. 849, Soph. El. 757; ἐκκέας, Eur. Rhes. 97, Ar. Pax 1133:—pf. κέκαυκα (κατα-, προσ-) Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 37, Alex. Λεβ. 5:—Med., aor. 1 ἔκαυσάμην (ἀν-) Hdt. 1. 202., 8. 19; Ep. κῆαντο Il. 9. 88:—Pass., fut. καυθήσομαι Hipp. 586. 12, (κατα-, ἐκ-) Ar. Nub. 1505, Plat.; late κῆήσομαι I Cor. 3. 15, Or. Sib. 3. 507:—aor. ἐκαύθη Hipp. 1120 E, (κατ-) Hdt., Thuc.; Ep. ἐκάην [ᾶ] Il. 9. 212, Od. 12. 13, (κατ-) Hdt., inf. καῆμεναι Il. 23. 210:—pf. κέκαυμαι Eur. Cycl. 457, Thuc., etc., inf. κεκαῖσθαι Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 5. (The ι in καίω represents the f (v. sub κλαίω) of the √KAT or KAF, which appears in fut., in καῖ-μα, etc.; cf. Goth. *hai-s* (λαμπάς), *hai-ri* (ἀνθραξ), *hei-to* (πυρετός); O. Norse *hi-ti*, A. S. *hæ-tu* (heat), etc.; but Curt. disallows a connexion with Skt. *śush* (siccescere).)

I. to light, kindle, πυρὰ πολλά Il. 9. 77; πῦρ κῆαντες Od. 9. 231; πῦρ κῆαι 15. 97, etc.; and in Med., πῦρ κῆαντο they lighted them a fire, Il. 9. 88, cf. 234, Od. 16. 2:—Pass. to be lighted, to burn, πυρὰ νεκῶν καίοντο Il. 1. 52; θεοῦ καιόμενοι 8. 135; καιόμενοι πυρὸς 19. 376, etc.; so Hdt. 1. 86, Ar. Vesp. 1372, etc.; φῶς πυρὸς καόμενον Plat. Rep. 514 B; αἱ φλόγες αἱ καιόμεναι . . . περὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν the meteors which blaze, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 1: of ore, to be smelted, Id. II. A. 5. 19, 24.

II. to set on fire, burn, μηρία, ὄστια Od. 9. 553, Hes. Th. 557; νεκρούς Il. 21. 343; δένδρα, ὕλην Ib. 357, etc.:—Pass., νηυσὶν καιόμενησιν Il. 9. 602.

2. to burn, scorch, of the sun, Hdt. 3. 104, Plat. Crat. 413 B; [χείμαρρος] ἡλιῶν κεκαυμένος Anth. P. 9. 277.

3. of extreme cold (as Virg. *penetrabile frigus adurit*), ἡ χιῶν καίει τῶν κυνῶν τὰς ρίνας Xen. Cyn. 8, 2, cf. 6, 26; κάειν λέγεται . . . τὸ ψυχρὸν, οὐχ ὡς τὸ θερμὸν, etc., Arist. Meteor. 4. 5, 5.

4. Pass., of fever-heat, like Lat. *uri*, to be burnt or parched up, τὰ ἐντὸς ἐκάετο Thuc. 2. 49; metaph. of passion, esp. of love, ἐν φρασὶ καιόμενα Pind. P. 4. 389; κάομαι τὴν καρδίαν Ar. Lys. 8; καιόμενη Ἑλλάς Greece being in a fever of excitement, Lysias 914. 22; ἔρω . . . ὕβρει καόμενος Plat. Legg. 783 A; καίεσθαι τινος [ἔρωτι] Hermesian. 5. 37, cf. Parthen. 14.

III. to burn and destroy (in war), τέμνειν καὶ κ., κ. καὶ πορθεῖν to waste with fire and sword, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 15., 6. 5, 27.

IV. of surgeons, to cauterise, τι Hipp. Art. 787; in Pass., Id. Aph. 1258: absol., τέμνειν καὶ κάειν to use knife and cautery, Plat. Gorg. 480 C, 521 E, Xen. An. 5. S, 18, etc.; rarely reversed, κέαντες ἢ τεμόντες Aesch. Ag. 849; v. sub τέμνω I. 3.

V. to burn or bake pottery, κανθάραυς Phryn. Com. Κωμ. 1.

κάκ, apocop. for κατὰ before κ, in Hom. mostly κάκ κεφαλῆς, κάκ κεφαλῆν; also, κάκ κόρυθα Il. 11. 351; κάκ κορυφήν 8. 83; cf. κάγ, κάδ. κάκ, crasis for καὶ ἐκ, Hes. Th. 447; freq. in Att.

κακάβη, ἡ, κάκαβος, ἡ, κακάβιον, τό, = κακκ-.
 κάκαγγελέω, to bring evil tidings, Trag. ap. Dcm. 315. 23, Phot.
 κάκαγγελία, ἡ, evil report, restored in Manetho 4. 550 (for καταγγ.).
 κάκ-άγγελος, ον, bringing ill tidings, γλώσσα Aesch. Ag. 636, cf. Plut.
 2. 241 B, Ant. Liber. 15.
 κάκ-άγγελτος, ον, caused by ill tidings, κ. ἄχη the sorrow of ill tidings,
 Soph. Ant. 1286.
 κακάγορος, κακάγορία, Dor. for κακηγ-, Pind.
 κακαλία, ἡ, a plant, perhaps a *Mercurialis*, Diosc. 4. 123.
 κάκαλον, τό, = τεῖχος, Aesch. (Fr. 161) in Hesych.
 κάκ-ανδρία, ἡ, unmanliness, Soph. Aj. 1014, Eur. Rhés. 814.
 κακανέω, in Plut. 2. 235 F, κακανεῖν νέων ψυχάς, where the prob. l. is
 κατακονᾶν to sharpen or excite them.
 κάκ-ανθήεις, εσσα, εν, with noxious blossom, Nic. Al. 420.
 κάκᾶω, cf. sub κακᾶω.
 κάκεῖ, κάκεῖθεν, κάκεῖνος, Att. crases for καὶ ἐκ-.
 κάκεις or κακεῖς, οἱ, a kind of Egyptian loaves, Strabo 824.
 κάκ-επιπαστέω, to have ill hopes, Arr. Epict. 4. 5, 27.
 κάκ-ἐμφάτος, ον, ill-sounding, of words used in a low, improper or
 equivocal sense, Quint. Instit. Rhct. 8. 3, 44, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 21:
 Adv. -τως, Schol. Ar. Ran. 48, 426, etc. II. = ἄδοξος, Hesych.
 κάκεντρέχεια, ἡ, activity in mischief, Polyb. 4. 87, 4.
 κάκ-εντρέχης, ἐς, active in mischief, Epich. in A. B. 105, Polyb. in Mai's
 Coll. Vat. 2. 414, Strabo 301. Adv. -χῶς, Basil.
 κακ-ἐπιθυμος οἴνου, fatally fond of wine, Hesych.
 κάκ-εργασία, ἡ, ill-working, Theophr. Fr. 9. 10; Dind. κατεργ-
 κάκ-εργέτης, ου, ὁ, evil-doer, nickname of the 7th Ptolemy (Physcon),
 Ath. 184 C; also κακεργάτης, Nicet. Eug. 4. 164:—fem. -γάτις or
 -γέτις, ἴδος, Themist. 33 D, Dion. Ar.
 κακ-έρως, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, fatally in love, Hdn. Epimer. 206.
 κάκ-εστώ, οὖς, ἡ, ill-being, opp. to εὐεστώ, Hesych.
 κάκ-ἐσχάτος, ον, extremely bad, Menand. Monost. 498.
 κάκη, ἡ, (κάκος) wickedness, vice, Eur. Hipp. 1335, Ar. Av. 541, Plat., etc.;
 of a horse, Plat. Phaedr. 247 B. 2. baseness of spirit, cowardice, sloth,
 ἄψυχον κάκην Aesch. Theb. 192; λήματος κάκη Ib. 616; δειλίαν καὶ κ. Eur.
 I. T. 676; εἰκοντας κάκη Plat. Menex. 246 B; διὰ κάκην Id. Rep. 468 A.
 κάκηγορέω, to speak ill of, abuse, slander, τινα Plat. Symp. 173 D, Rep.
 395 C, al.; τινα πρὸς τινα Pseudo-Phocyl. 213; absol., ἀπεχόμενος . . τοῦ
 κάκηγορεῖν from evil-speaking, from slander, Plat. Legg. 934 E, cf. Arist.
 Eth. N. 5. 1, 14:—Pass. to be abused, Plat. Rep. 368 C.
 κάκηγάρια, ἡ, evil-speaking, abuse, slander, Pind. P. 2. 67; κ. τινός
 'abuse of one, Plat. Phaedr. 243 A, B:—κακηγορίας δίκη an action for
 defamation, Dem. 524. 22., 540. 22; κακηγορίας δικάζεσθαι Lys. 116.
 22, etc.; κακηγορία ἐνοχος Dem. 1308. 3.
 κάκηγορίου δίκη, = foreg., ap. Dem. 544. 18: not used in nom.
 κάκήγορος, ον, (ἀγορεύω) evil-speaking, abusive, slanderous, Pind. O.
 1. 85 (in Aeol. acc. pl. κακαγόρος); γλώττα Plat. Phaedr. 254 E; κ. τινος
 abusive of one, Ath. 220 A:—irr. Comp. κακηγορίστερος, Pherecr. Κραπ.
 16; Sup. -ίστατος, Ecphant. Incert. 4. Adv. -ρως, Poll. 8. 81.
 κάκ-ήθης, ἐς, poet. for κακοήθης, Hipp. 655. 22, Nic. Th. 152.
 κάκηλόγος, ον, evil-speaking, Menand. Monost. 117.
 κάκηπελέων, in evil plight, Ep. part., formed after Homer's ὀλιγηπελέων,
 Nic. Th. 878, Al. 93.
 κάκηπελία, ἡ, evil plight, opp. to εὐηπελία, Nic. Th. 319.
 κάκία, ἡ, (κακός) badness in quality, like Homer's κακότης (vitiositas,
 Cic. Tusc. 4. 15), opp. to ἀρετή (excellence), Theogn. 322, Soph. O. T.
 512, Plat. Symp. 181 E, Rep. 348 C, etc.; κακία ἡνιόχων by their inca-
 pacity, Id. Phaedr. 248 B:—pl. κακίαι defects, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 6, cf.
 Rep. 556 D. 2. cowardice, faint-heartedness, sloth, Thuc. 2. 87;
 κ. καὶ ἀνανδρία Plat. Crito 45 E. 3. moral badness, wickedness,
 vice, Lat. *pravitas*, μετ' ἀρετῆς ἀλλ' οὐ μετὰ κακίας Andoc. 8. 25; ἡ
 ἀρετή, ὡσαύτως δὲ . . καὶ ἡ κ. Plat. Meno 72 A, etc.; personified in the
 Fable of Prodicus, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 26. II. ill-repute, dishonour,
 κ. ἀντιλαβεῖν Thuc. 3. 58. 2. evil suffered, LXX (I Macc. 7. 23),
 Ev. Matth. 6. 34.
 κάκιζό-τεχνος, ον, finding fault with works of art, never satisfied with
 them, epith. of Callimachus, an artist known for the painful laboriousness
 of his finishing, Paus. 1. 26, 7, Plin. 34. 19, § 35. But MSS. of Paus.
 give κατατηξί-τεχνος, which seems genuine, one who melts or enfeebles
 art, cf. Dion. H. t. 6. p. 1114 Reiske, Sillig Catal. Artif. p. 128.
 κάκίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, (κακός) to abuse, reproach, accuse, τινά Hdt. 3. 145,
 Dcm. 907. 12; κακ. τινά ὅτι οὐκ . . Thuc. 2. 21; κ. καὶ νοθετεῖν Plat.
 Rep. 560 A; τὴν τύχην κ. Dem. 327. 22, cf. 538. 12:—Pass. to be re-
 proached, ὑπό τινος Thuc. 1. 105. II. to make cowardly, Eur.
 I. A. 1435:—Pass. to play the coward, οὐ ἐ κακίζόμενον γε κατέκτα II.
 24. 214; so, καὶ μὴ κακισθῆς Eur. Med. 1246, cf. El. 982, Plat. Menex.
 247 C; κακίζεσθαι τύχη to be worsted by fortune alone, Thuc. 5. 75.
 κάκίστερος, late poet. form of κακίων, Anth. P. 12. 7.
 κάκισμός, ὁ, (κακίω) blame, reproach, Strabo 422.
 κάκιστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be reproached, Clem. Al. 343. II.
 κακιστέον one must bring reproach on, c. acc., Eur. I. A. 105.
 κάκίων, κάκιστος, irreg. Comp. and Sup. of κακός.
 κακκάβη (A), ἡ, a three-legged pot (= χύτρα Ath. 169 C), Ar. Fr. 26,
 Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 3, Dorio ap. Ath. 338 A: also κάκκάβος, ὁ, Nichoch.
 Λημν. 4, Antiph. Παρ. 1 (ubi v. Meincke), Incert. 32; also κάκκαβος, ἡ,
 Alex. Trall. 3. p. 202. Written κακάβη, κάκαβος in Galen.
 κακκάβη (B), a partridge, elsewhere πέρδιξ, so called from its voice
 (hence κακκαβίζω), Ath. 389 F: (the Skt. *kukkubha* is said by H. H.
 Wilson to be the pheasant).
 κακκάβίζω, to caekle, of the cry of partridges, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 18, 9

Theophr. ap. Ath. 390 A; of owls, to hoot, Ar. Lys. 761:—also κακκά-
 ζω, Hesych. Cf. κικκαβαῦ.
 κακκάβιον, τό, Dim. of κακκάβη (A), Eubul. Ἴων 1.
 κακκάβις, ἴδος, ἡ, collat. form of κακκάβη (B), Alcman 22.
 κάκκάβος, v. sub κακκάβη (A).
 κακκάω, cacare, Ar. Nub. 1383 (libri κακᾶν), 1390.
 κακκέαι, less correct form of κακκῆαι, q. v.
 κακκείοντες, Ep. for κατακείοντες, part. of κατακείω.
 κακκεφάλῃς, worse form for κάκ κεφαλῆς, v. sub κάκ.
 κάκκη, ἡ, human ordure, dung, Ar. Pax 162.
 κακκῆαι, Ep. inf. aor. I of κατακαίω.
 κακκόρυθα, κακκορυφήν, worse form for κάκ κορυ-, v. sub κάκ.
 κακκρύπτω, Ep. for κατακρ-, Hes. Op. 469.
 κάκκνηγετώ, crasis for καὶ ἔκκνηγετώ.
 κακο- in Compos., v. κακός sub fin.
 κάκο-ἀνάστροφος, of bad conversation, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 233.
 κάκοβάκχευτος, ον, = κακῶς βακχέων, Schol. Eur. Or. 316, 319.
 κάκόβιος, ον, living poorly, living a hard life, Hdt. 4. 95, Xen. Cyr. 7.
 5, 67, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2, Strabo 821.
 κάκοβιώτος, ον, = ἀβιώτος, Schol. Ar. Pl. 969.
 κάκοβλαστέω, to sprout ill or with difficulty, Theophr. C. P. 4. 7, 2:—
 κάκοβλαστής, ἐς, sprouting ill or with difficulty, lb. 1. 20, 6., 4. 7, 2;
 Comp. κακοβλαστότερος, Id. H. P. 4. 14, 1.
 κάκόβλητος, ον, ill-thrown, missed, Suid. s. v. ἄβλητας.
 κάκοβολέω, to have unlucky throws (with dice), Schol. Ar. Ran. 1001.
 κάκοβόρος, ον, eating bad food, Ael. N. A. 10. 29.
 κάκοβουλεύομαι, Pass. to be ill-advised, ψυχή κακοβουλευθεῖσα Eur.
 Ion 877; but the form is faulty, and Herm. corrects κακὰ βουλ-
 κάκοβουλία, ἡ, ill-advisedness, Diog. L. 7. 93, Joseph. B. J. 2. 11, 3.
 κάκόβουλος, ον, ill-advised, unwise, foolish, φροντίς Soph. Fr. 519;
 φῶτες Eur. Bacch. 399, cf. Ar. Eq. 1055. II. act. advising ill,
 opp. to εὐβουλος, Plat. Sisyph. 391 C.
 κάκοβουλοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for κακοβουλία, Or. Sib. Fr. 1. 19.
 κάκόγαμβρος γόος, distress for her wretched brother-in-law, Eur. Rhés.
 260.
 κάκογαμίου δίκη, ἡ, an action for forming an unlawful or improper
 marriage, Plut. Lysand. fin.
 κάκόγαμος, ον, marrying unlawfully, μνηστήρες Eust. 1415. 47; κ.
 γάμος, an illstarred marriage, Schol. Soph. O. T. 1238.
 κάκογείτων, ον, gen. ονος, a bad neighbour, Call. Cer. 117;—but in
 Soph. Ph. 692, οὐδέ τιν' ἐγχώρων κακαγείτονα neighbour to his misery,
 as Lessing interpreted it, v. Dind. ad l.
 κάκογένειος, ον, with a poor beard, Suid. s. v. εἰς Τροίηνα.
 κάκογενής, ἐς, ill-born, Dio C. 44. 37.
 κάκόγηρως, αος, ὁ, ἡ, unlucky in old age, Hdn. Epimer. 205.
 κάκογλωσσία, ἡ, slanderousness, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 504.
 κάκόγλωσσος, ον, ill-tongued, βοή κ. a cry of misery, Eur. Hec.
 661. II. bringing evil [on oneself] by one's tongue, speaking to
 one's misery, of Niobé, Call. Del. 96.
 κάκογνωμονέω, to be ill-disposed, Nicet. Ann. 10. 8, A. B. 334.
 κάκογνωμοσύνη, ἡ, = κακοβουλία, Aesop. 226, Schol. Soph. Ant. 370.
 κάκογνώμων, ον, ill-judging, wanting in judgment, Dio C. 77. 11.
 κάκόγανος, ον, born to ill, Schol. rec. Soph. O. T. 26.
 κάκογύναιος, ον, bringing ills to women, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 228.
 κάκοδαιμονάω, to be tormented by an evil genius, be like one possessed,
 Ar. Pl. 372, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 5, Dem. 93. 24 (vulg. κακοδαιμονοῦσι),
 Dinarch. 101. 41, Plut. Lucull. 4; cf. κακοδαιμονία II, Lob. Phryn. 79.
 κάκοδαιμονέω, to be unfortunate, Xen. Hier. 2, 4, Plut. 2. 76 A; v. foreg.
 κάκοδαιμονία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, unhappiness, misfortune, opp. to εὐδαιμονία,
 Hdt. 1. 87, Antipho 138. 35, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 3, etc. II. pos-
 session by a demon, raving madness, Ar. Pl. 501, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 19,
 Dem. 23. 26.
 κάκοδαιμονίζω, to deem unhappy, Strabo 520, Philo 1. 219.
 κάκοδαιμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, bringing misfortune, Diog. L. 7. 104, Sext. Emp.
 M. 9. 176.
 κάκοδαιμονιστέον, one must deem unhappy, Philo 2. 671.
 κάκοδαιμονιστής, ου, ὁ, one who invokes a κακὸς δαίμων, opp. to ἀγα-
 θοδαιμονιστής: generally, an abandoned character, Lys. ap. Ath. 551 F.
 κάκοδαιμοσύνη, ἡ, = κακοδαιμονία I, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 250. 39. II.
 = κακοδαιμονία II, Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀπικίος.
 κάκοδαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, possessed by an evil genius, Antipho 134. 25;
 ὁ κ. Σωκράτης Ar. Nub. 104: ill-fated, ill-starred, Eur. Hipp. 1362; often in
 Comedy, ὦ κακοδαίμων oh wretch! Ar. Pl. 386; οἱμοι κακοδαίμων Pherecr.
 Περσ. 9, etc.:—also in moral sense, wretched, like τλήμων, Erf. Soph. O. T.
 1168:—Comp. -έστερος Luc. Lexiph. 25:—Adv. -μόνως, Luc. Vit. Auct.
 7. II. as Subst. an evil genius, Ar. Eq. 112, Arr. Epict. 4. 4, 38.
 κάκοδάκρυτος, ον, miserably bewailed, Hesych. s. v. δύστακτον.
 κάκοδεκτεύω, = κακῶς δέχομαι, Hesych.
 κάκόδερμος, ον, with a bad skin, Schol. Theocr. 4. fin.
 κάκοδιδασκᾶλέω, to instruct in evil, τινά Sext. Emp. M. 2. 41.
 κάκοδιδασκᾶλία, ἡ, corrupt doctrine, Eccl.: in pl., Ignat. ad Phil. 2.
 κάκοδικία, ἡ, corruption of judgment, Plat. Legg. 938 B, cf. Poll. 8. 14.
 κάκοδμος, ον, (ὄδμη) Ion. for κάκοσμος, Hipp. Progn. 40.
 κάκοδαξέω, to be in bad repute, Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 2., 3. 6, 17.
 κάκοδοξία, ἡ, bad repute, infamy, Xen. Apol. 31, Plat. Rep. 361
 C. II. wrong opinion, heterodoxy, Eccl.
 κάκόδοξος, ον, in ill repute: i. e., 1. without fame, unknown,
 Theogn. 195. 2. infamous, discreditable, Eur. Andr. 778, Xen. Agcs.
 4, 1; Comp. -ότερος Plat. Min. 321 A. II. heterodox, Eccl.
 κάκοδουλία, ἡ, badness of slaves, Dio Chrys. 2. 136.

κακόδουλος, ὁ, *ill-treating one's slaves*, Cratin. Θραττ. 7, ubi v. Meineke. II. *a bad slave*, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 7.
κακοδρομία, ἡ, *a bad passage (by sea)*, Anth. P. 7. 699.
κακόδωρος, ὄν, to explain ἄδωρος, Suid.
κακοειδής, ἐς, *ill-looking, ugly*, Dio C. 78. 9.
κακοειμονία, ἡ, *bad clothing*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 308.
κακοεἶμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, *ill-clad*, πτωχοί Od. 18. 41.
κακοελκής, ἐς, *badly festering*, Manetho 1. 54.
κακοεξία, ἡ, (ἔχω) = καχεξία, LXX (Sirac. 19. 5).
κακοείπεια, ἡ, *faulty language*, opp. to εὐείπεια, Suid. II. *bad language, blasphemy* (in form -πία), Phot.
κακοεργασία, ἡ, = κακεργασία, Lesbosax 173. 28.
κακοεργής, ἐς, = κακοεργός, Manetho 1. 249, C. I. 2398. 15.
κακοεργία, κακοεργός, Ep. for κακοουργία, -γος, v. sub vocc.
κακοζηλία, ἡ, *unhappy imitation or rivalry*, opp. to εὐζηλία, Polyb. 10. 25, 10: esp. of style, *affectation*, Luc. Salt. 82.
κακόζηλος, ὄν, *imitating unhappily*, opp. to εὐζηλος, ῥήτωρ Diog. L. 1. 38: of style, τὸ κακ. = κακοζηλία, Longin. 3. 4; *mala affectatio* in Quint. 8. 3, 56. Adv., κακοζήλως εἰπεῖν Galen. 10. 330.
κακοζωία, ἡ, *a miserable life*, Procl. ad Plat. Alc. 1. 17, etc.; poet.
κακοζοία, Sappho in Anth. P. 7. 505: —κακοζωέω, Achmes Onir. 151.
κακοήθεια, Ion. -λη, ἡ, *badness of disposition, malignity*, Lat. *malitia*, Plat. Rep. 348 D, Isocr. Antid. § 303 (= 284 Baiter), Hyperid. Eux. 42; τὸ ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον ὑπολαμβάνειν ἅπαντα Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 3; κακοθητή γνώμης Democr. ap. Stob. 132. 44: —pl., κ. ὑπὲρ τοῦ πράγματος λεγόμεναι Aeschin. 23. 43: —of animals, Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 2. II. *bad manners or habits*, Xen. Cyn. 13, 16. III. *a bad habit (of body)*, Diosc. 3. 96.
κακοήθευμα, τό, *a malicious deed*, Plut. Pomp. 37.
κακοηθεύομαι, Dep. to be malicious, Schol. Ar. Lys. 313, Galen.
κακοήθης, ἐς, (ἡθος) *ill-disposed, malicious*, Lat. *malitiosus*, opp. to εὐήθης, Ar. Pax 822, 3, Dem. 228. 27, Ep. Plat. 360 C: esp. *thinking evil, apt to put the worst construction on everything*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 3. 2. of things, κλειδιά κρυπτά κακοηθέστατα of the most abominable sort, Ar. Thesm. 422. 3. as Subst., τὸ κακοήθες wickedness, Menand. Incert. 107: —also *an ill habit or itch for doing a thing*, Plat. Rep. 401 B, etc.; *scribendi κ.* Juvenal. 7. 52. II. of sores, fevers, etc., *malignant*, Hipp. Aph. 1256, Progn. 44: —Adv. -θως, Hipp. Art. 807, Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 22; Comp. -εστέρως, Poll. 4. 148.
κακοηθίζομαι, Dep., = κακοηθεύομαι, Arr. Epict. 3. 16, 4, etc. II. trans. to disparage, degrade, Stob. Ecl. 2. 40; so, κακοηθιστέον ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον ἐκλαμβάνοντι Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 10.
κακοηθίη, ἡ, v. κακοήθεια.
κακοητῶρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, *evil-hearted*, Or. Sib. 1. 174.
κακοηχής, ἐς, *ill-sounding, dissonant*, Polemo Phys. p. 252: also κακόηχος, ὄν, Suid. s. v. ἐκμελής.
κακοθαλπής, ἐς, (θάλπω) *warming badly*, Hesych. s. v. δυσθαλπέος.
κακοθανασία, ἡ, *a miserable death*, Paul. Alex.
κακοθάνατος, ὄν, *dying badly or miserably*, Plut. 2. 22 C.
κακοθέατος, ὄν, to explain δυσθέατος, Schol. Soph. Aj. 1004.
κακοθέλεια, ἡ, *malevolence*, Germ. in Mai Coll. Vat. 1. p. 683.
κακοθέλης, ἐς, *ill-disposed*, Lat. *malevolus*, Polemo Phys. p. 267.
κακόθεος, ὄν, *having bad gods*, Theophr. ap. Porphy. de Abst. 2. 7. II. = δύσθεος, Schol. rec. Soph. Fl. 289.
κακοθεράπεια, ἡ, *a bad cure*, Hipp. 521. 34., 522. 24.
κακοθήρειος, ὄν, *with a bad summer*, Tzetz. Prol. Hes. p. 12 Gaisf.
κακοθημοσύνη, ἡ, *disorderliness*, opp. to εὐθημοσύνη, Hes. Op. 470.
κακοθηνέω, to be in a bad state, to be weakly, of cattle, Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 7; v. εὐθηνέω.
κακόθροος, ὄν, contr. -θρους, ὄν, *evil-speaking, slanderous*, Soph. Aj. 138.
κακοθύμια, ἡ, *malevolence*, opp. to εὐθυμία, Plut. Lycurg. 4.
κακόθυμος, ὄν, *ill-disposed*, Manetho 4. 564, Polemo Phys. p. 251.
κακόθυρσος, ὄν, to explain ἄθυρσος, Schol. Eur. Or. 1492.
κακόθυτος, ὄν, *offering bad sacrifices*, Theophr. ap. Porphy. de Abst. 2. 7.
κακοῦδρῦτος, ὄν, *ill-placed*, Hesych.
κακ-οικονόμος, ὁ, *a bad steward*, Philo 2. 269.
Κακοῖλιος, ἡ, *evil or unhappy Ilium*, Κακοῖλιον οὐκ ὀνομαστήν Od. 19. 260, 597., 23. 19: —cf. κακός sub fin.
κακοῶνιστος, ὄν, *ill-omened*, Jo. Malal.
κακοκαρπία, ἡ, *a bearing bad or imperfect fruit*, Theophr. II. P. 1. 4, 1, al.
κακόκαρπος, ὄν, *bearing bad fruit*, Greg. Thauni. 75 D.
κακοκέλαδος, ὄν, to explain δυσκέλαδος, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 194.
κακοκέρδεια, ἡ, *base love of gain*, Theogn. 225.
κακοκερδής, ἐς, *making base gain*, Or. Sib. 3. 189, Byz.
κακοκλήης, ἐς, (κλέος) *ill-famed*, Tryph. 127.
κακόκνημος, Dor. -κνήμος, ὄν, (κνήμη) *weak-legged, thin-legged*, Theocr. 4. 63, Call. ap. A. B. 1188.
κακοκοίμητος, ὄν, to explain δυσληγής, Hesych.
κακοκρισία, ἡ, *a bad judgment*, Anth. P. 7. 236, Polyb. 12. 24, 6.
κακόκριτος, ὄν, = δύσκριτος, Galen.
κακοκρίστος, ὄν, to explain ἀκτέριστος, Schol. Soph. Ant. 1207.
κακόκλετρος, ὄν, = κακόγαμος, Opp. C. 1. 261.
κακοκλιμένιστος, ὄν, to explain ἀνορμος, Schol. rec. Soph. O. T. 422.
κακολογέω, to speak ill, i. e. to revile, abuse, Lat. *maledicere*, Lys. 112. 36, Hyperid. ap. A. B. 102, LXX (Ex. 21. 16), N. T.
κακολογία, ἡ, *evil-speaking, reviling, abuse, vituperation*, Hdt. 7. 237, Plat. Rep. 401 A, Xen. Cyn. 1. 2, 6, etc.; cf. Theophr. Char. 28.
κακολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, *vituperative*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 36, 1, Eust. Opusc. 46. 1.
κακολόγος, ὄν, *evil-speaking, slanderous*, Pind. P. 11. 44, Menand. Kanth. 5, Arist. Rhct. 2. 4, 18; τινός of onc. Id. Eth. N. 4. 3, 31.
κακομάθης, ἐς, *bad at learning*, Anaxandr. Ἀχιλλ. 1.

κακομαῖνέω, to be exceeding mad, Philo 2. 501.
κακομαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, *prophet of ill or evil*, Ἐρινός Aesch. Thch. 724; θυμός Id. Pers. 10; absol., Ap. Rh. 3. 935.
κακομαχέω, to behave ill in fight, Plut. 2. 32 B, Luc. Demon. 49.
κακομέλετος, ὄν, (μέλομαι, not from μέλος) *busied with evil, full of evil augury*, κακ. ἰά Aesch. Pers. 936.
κακομετρέω, to give bad measure, Luc. Hermot. 59.
κακομέτρητος, ὄν, *ill-measured*: τὸ κ. = sq., Eust. 1644. 32.
κακομετρία, ἡ, *a bad measure, false metre*, Eust. ad Dion. P.
κακόμετρος, ὄν, *in bad metre, unmetrical*, Plut. 2. 747 F, etc.
κακομηδής, ἐς, (μηδος) *contriving ill, deceitful*, h. Hom. Merc. 389.
κακομητήρ, ὄν, ὁ, = foreg., Eur. Or. 1403, Orph. Fr. 8. 47 (50).
κακομητήρ [ἡ], ἡ, *cunning*, Manetho 2. 308.
κακομητῶρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, *mother of ill*, to explain μητῆρ ἀμήτωρ, Hcsych.: —in Manetho 4. 307, prob. f. l. for κακομηστῶρ = κακομητήρ.
κακομηχανάομαι, Dep. = sq., Plut. 2. 23 D, Clem. Al. 253: —but in Plut. there is a v. l. κακὰ μηχανῶν.
κακομηχανέω, to practise base arts, περί τινα Polyb. 13. 3, 2.
κακομηχανία, ἡ, *a practising of base arts, ingenious mischief*, Luc. Phalar. 1. 12, Polemo Phys. p. 185.
κακομηχάνος, ὄν, Dor. κακομάχ-, *mischief-plotting, mischievous, baneful*, Il. 6. 344, Od. 16. 418; ἔπις Il. 9. 257. Adv. -νως, Phot.
κακ-ομιλία, ἡ, *bad intercourse or society*, Diod. 12. 12: —Lob. (Phryn. 677, ad Aj. p. 356) would write καχομιλία, as in Philodem. 4. 43 Göttl.; but the correct form would be κακο-ομιλία.
κακομίμητος [ἡ], ὄν, *imitating ill*; only in Adv., κακομιμήτως γράφειν, of a bad painter, Arist. Poët. 25, 10.
κακόμισθος, ὄν, *ill-rewarded*, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 733, Basil.
κακομοιρία, ἡ, *an ill fate*, Schol. Soph. Tr. 851, Eur. Phoen. 156.
κακόμοιρος, ὄν, *ill-fated*, Anth. P. 7. 375.
κακόμορος, ὄν, = foreg., Hesych., Suid.
κακομορφία, ἡ, *an ill shape, ugliness*, Gloss.
κακόμορφος, ὄν, *ill-shapen, misshapen*, Anth. P. 5. 89.
κακομουσία, ἡ, *corruption of music*, Plut. 2. 748 C.
κακόμουσος, ὄν, *unmusical*, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 786; cf. παράμουσος.
κακόμοχθος, ὄν, *working ill or perversely*, LXX (Sap. 15. 8).
κακονοέω, to be ill-disposed, to bear malice, Lys. 182. 18.
κακονότητος, ὄν, = κακόνως, Polemo Phys. p. 200.
κακόνωια, ἡ, *ill-will, malignity, malice, spleen*, opp. to εὐνοια, Lys. 165. 33, Xen. An. 7. 7, 45, Cyr. 3. 1, 38, Dem. 243. 19., 580. 2.
κακονομέομαι, Pass. to be badly governed, Ocell. Luc. 4. 8.
κακονομία, ἡ, *a bad system of laws and government, a bad constitution*, opp. to εὐνομία, Xen. Ath. 1, 8.
κακόνωμος, ὄν, *with bad laws, ill-governed*, opp. to εὐνομος, Hdt. 1. 65; —Sup. -ώτατος, Philo 2. 268.
κακόνωος, ὄν, contr. -νους, ὄν: Att. pl. κακόνωοι: —*ill-disposed, disaffected*, opp. to εὐνους, Ar. Pax 496, 671; εὐνοεῖν τοῖς κακόνωοις Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 1; κακ. τῇ πόλει Thuc. 6. 24; τῷ πλήθει Lys. 171. 35; τῷ δήμῳ κακόνους εἶσομαι, oligarchical oath in Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 11: —*bearing malice against, malicious*, τινί Xen. An. 2. 5, 16, and 27; εἰς τὰ πράγματα Lys. 159. 41: —Sup. κακονοῦσάτος, Lys. 110. 38, Dem. 623. 4. —Adv., κακονοῶς Schol. Eur. Or. 108; or κακόνως Poll. 5. 115; Sup. κακονοῦσάτα Ib. 116; v. Lob. Phryn. 141.
κακονύμφετος, ὄν, to explain ἀνύμφετος, Schol. rec. Soph. Ant. 980.
κακονύμφιον ἔργον, the work of an evil bride, Nonn. D. 3. 308.
κακονύμφος, ὄν, *ill-married, κακονυμφοτάτα ὕνασις most unprofitable wedlock*, Eur. Hipp. 758. II. as Subst. *an ill or unhappy bridegroom*, Id. Med. 206, 990; v. κακός sub fin.
κακόνωτος, ὄν, *with foul back*, of fish, Antiph. Kouρ. 2. 7.
κακοξενία, ἡ, *inhospitality*, Charond. ap. Stob. 289. 40, Plut. Cat. Mi. 12.
κακόξενος, Ion. -ξείνος, ὄν, *unfortunate in guests*, in irreg. Ep. Comp., οὔτις σείο κακοξενιάτερος ἄλλος Od. 20. 376. II. *unfriendly to strangers, inhospitable*, Eur. Alc. 558 (v. l. for ἐχθρόξ-), Anth. P. 7. 699, Lyc. 1286.
κακοξύνετος, ὄν, *wise for evil, οὐκ ἄξυνετώτερου, κακοξυνετώτερου δέ not less wise, but more wise for evil*, Thuc. 6. 76.
κακοσυνία, ἡ, *bad quality of wine*, opp. to εὐσυνία, Geop. 5. 4, 3.
κακοπάθεια, ἡ, *ill plight, distress, misery*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11 (in pl.), Antiph. 122. 19., 131. 31, Isocr. 127 C; in pl., ταῖς παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν νῦν κακοπαθείαις your present unmerited sufferings, Thuc. 7. 77.
κακοπαθέω, to suffer ill, to be in ill plight, be in distress, Thuc. 1. 78, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 17, Andoc. 23. 5, Lys. 105. 35, Dem. 276. 13; τινε by or from a thing, τοῦ χωρίου τῇ ἀπορίᾳ Thuc. 4. 29; ὑπό τινος Id. 2. 41; also of sickness, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; κ. σώματι to suffer in body, Antiph. 129. 31., 131. 29, Isocr. 24 A.
κακοπαθής, ἐς, (πάθος) *suffering ill, in ill plight*, Philo Mechan. 56. Adv. -θως, miserably, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 4.
κακοπαθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *miserable*, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 8.
κακόπαθος, ὄν, = κακοπαθής, βίος Dion. H. 8. 83. 2. *laborious, toilsome, μεταλλεῖται* Posidon. ap. Ath. 233 E.
κακοπαρθευέτω, to explain ἀπαρθένευτα, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1740.
κακοπαρθένης, ἡ, *unlucky maiden*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 612; v. κακός sub fin. II. ὁ, ἡ, *unbecoming a maid*, Anth. P. 7. 468.
κακόπατρις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, *having a mean father, low-born*, opp. to εὐπατρις, Theogn. 193; of Pittacus, Alcae. 5.
κακοπερίπατος, ὄν, *walking ill*, of horses, Hippiatr. p. 262.
κακοπετής, ἐς, (πέτομαι) *flying badly*, Arist. H. A. 9. 15, 3.
κακόπηρος, ὄν, *with a bad knapsack or scrip*, E. M. 670. 57.
κακοπινής, ἐς, *exceeding filthy, loathsome, κακοπινέστατον τ' ἄλημα* Soph. Aj. 381; οὐ μόνον τοῖς ἡθεσιν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔξει Ath. 565 E.

κακοπιστία, ἡ, *faithlessness*, Jo. Chrys.: *heresy*, Eriphan.:—from κακόπιστος, ον, Marc. Erem. p. 42.

κακοπλαστία, ἡ, *bad invention*, Phot. Bibl. 90. 37:—κακόπλαστος, ον, *ill-conceived*, Hermog. in Walz Rhet. 3. 7. Adv. —τως, Tzetz.

κακοπλοία, ἡ, *the hardship of the voyage*, C. I. 2693. 3:—κακόπλοος, ον, contr. —πλους, ον, *ill for sailing*, θάλασσα Schol. Philostr. 478 Boiss.

κακοπνευστος, ον, to explain *δυσάης*, Schol. Od. 13. 99.

κακόπνοος, ον, Att. —πνοος, ον, (πνοή) *breathing ill*, Poll. 1. 197.

κακοποιέω, to do ill, play the knave, Aesch. Fr. 109, Ar. Pax 731: to manage one's affairs ill, Xen. Oec. 3, 11. II. trans. to do mischief to, maltreat, πολλά μὲν τὴν βασιλέως χώραν κ. Id. Mem. 3. 5, 26, cf. Polyb. 4. 6, 10; τὰς νῆας 13. 4, 1.

κακοποίησις, εως, ἡ, =κακοποιία, LXX (3 Macc. 3. 2, 21).

κακοποιητικός, ἡ, ον, *inclined to do evil*, Aristaeas de LXX p. 53.

κακοποιία, ἡ, *evil-doing*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 16, 6; in pl. *injuries*, Isocr. 7 C, 25 S A.

κακοποιός, ον, *doing ill, mischievous, ονειδος* Pind. N. 8. 56; κακοποιοί *evil-doers*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 35; κ. σκευός, of a man, Polyb. 15. 25, 1:—of things, *mischievous, noxious*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 4, etc.; τὸ κακοποιῶν τῆς ὕλης Arist. Phys. 1. 9, 3:—in Astrology, *malignant*, of stars, Achm. Onir. 4. 59.

κακοπολιτεία, ἡ, *bad government*, Polyb. 15. 21, 3, Philo 1. 41, Plut.

κακοπονητικός, ἡ, ον, *unfit for toil*, ἔξις Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 12.

κακόποτος, ον, *ill-fated, ill-starred, τύχαι* Aesch. Ag. 1136; ἐμὲ κ. Eur. Hel. 694; κ. ὕρνις ἢ κρέξ Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 1. Adv. —μωσ, Manass. Chron. 5514.

κακόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, *with bad feet*, ἵππος Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4, Eq. 1, 2; εὔπετρα μὲν, κακόποδα δὲ Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 21.

κακοπραγέω, to fare ill, fail in an enterprise, Thuc. 4. 55: in ill plight, Id. 2. 43; κ. ἀναξίως Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 4.

κακοπραγία, ἡ, *ill-success*, Eccl., Byz.

κακοπραγής, ἐς, *evil-doing*, Hesych.

κακοπραγία, ἡ, *ill-success, ill-luck, misadventure, failure*, αἰ κατ' οἶκον κ. Thuc. 2. 60; κ. γίγνεται Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 14; in pl., Id. Rhet. 2. 9, 1. II. *ill-doing*, LXX (Sap. 5. 23). 2. a *misdeed*, Joseph. A. J. 2. 5, 4.

κακοπραγμονέω, to do ill, be ill-disposed, Polyb. 3. 2, 8, etc.

κακοπραγμοσύνη, ἡ, *evil-doing*, Dem. 800. 17, Polyb. 4. 23, 8.

κακοπραγμων, ον, *doing evil, mischievous*, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 36, Isocr. Antid. § 245, 252; Sup., Polyb. 8. 11, 3. Adv. —μόνωσ, Eust. Opusc. 111. 15.

κακοπραξία, =κακοπραγία, Eccl.

κακοπρόσωπος, ον, *ugly-faced, ugly*, Posidipp. Incert. 9, Plut. 2. 105 S A:—τὸ κακοπρόσωπον Xenocr. ap. Stob. 559. 20.

κακόπτερος, ον, *with bad wings, weak in the wing*, opp. to εὔπετρος, Arist. H. A. 9. 22, 2, al.:—of the Sphinx, as a *bird of ill omen*, Eriph. ap. Schol. Phoen. 50.

κακορέκτης, ον, ὁ, *doer of evil*, C. I. 9065 B.

κακορῥαφέυς, ἐως, ὁ, =κακοποιός, Hesych.

κακορῥαφέω, to contrive evil, Synes. 286 B.

κακορῥαφία, ἡ, *contrivance of ill, mischievousness, κακορραφίης ἀλεγεινῆς* II. 15. 16; κακορραφίηοι νόοιο Od. 2. 236; μήτι κακορραφίη ἀλεγεινῆ .. ἀλγήσετε 12. 26.

κακορῥάφος, ον, *contriving evil, mischievous, δίκτυα* Theod. Prodr.

κακορῥέκτης, ον, ὁ, (ῥέξω) *an evil-doer*, Ar. Rh. 3. 595:—fem., καρπῶν κακορῥέκτηρα χάλασα Or. Sib. 3. 753.

κακορῥημονέω, to speak ill of, Nilus Ep. 346, Eust. Opusc. 121. 30.

κακορῥημοσύνη, ἡ, *ill language*, Polyb. 8. 12, 3: *slander*, Poll. 8. 80.

κακορῥήμων, ον, (ῥῆμα) *evil-speaking; telling of ill, ill omened*, Aesch. Ag. 1155. II. τὸ κ. =foreg., Suid. s. v. Ἀρχίλογος:—Adv. —όνωσ, Poll. 8. 81.

κακορῥογχος, ον, *making ugly noises, παιδία* Ar. Epict. 3. 22, 77: vulg. κακόρυγχα *with ugly muzzles*.

κακορροθέω, =κακολογέω: c. acc. to speak evil of, abuse, revile, Eur. Hipp. 340, Alc. 707, Ar. Ach. 576, Thesm. 896.

κακορρόθησις, ἡ, =κακολογία, Pantalco ap. Heins. ad Hesych.

κακορρυθμος, ον, *in bad time, ill-modulated*, of voice, Joseph. Genes. p. 8; of the pulse, Galen. 2. 258.

κακορρῦπαρος, ον, *very filthy*, Schol. Soph. Aj. 382: also κακόρρυπος, ον, Babr. 10. 1.

κακός, ἡ, ον, *bad*, Lat. *malus*: I. of persons, 1. opp. to καλός, mean, ugly, εἶδος μὲν ἔην κακός II. 10. 316. 2. opp. to ἀγαθός, εσθλός, of birth, *ill-born, mean, ignoble, γένος* εατὲ διοτρεφέων βασιλῶν .., ἐπεὶ οὐ κε κακοὶ τοιοῦσδε τέκοιεν Od. 4. 64; Ζεὺς δ' αὐτὸς νέμει ὕλβον .. ἐσθλοῖς ἢ δὲ κακοῖσι 6. 189; οὐ κακόν, οὐδὲ μὲν εσθλόν 22. 415; οὐδ' ἂν εἰ .. φανῶ τρίδουλος, ἐκφανεῖ κακῆ Soph. O. T. 1063; κακός τ' ὦν κακῶν Ib. 1397. 3. of courage in war, opp. also to ἀγαθός, εσθλός, *craven, cowardly, base*, II. 2. 365., 6. 489; κακοῦ τρέπεται χρῶσ ἀλλυδὶς ἀλλῆ (called δειλὸς ἀνὴρ in the line above), 13. 279; ἡ κακὸς ἢ ἀγαθός 17. 632; Ἐκτῶρ σε κακὸν καὶ ἀνάλκιδα φήσει 8. 153, cf. Od. 3. 375; κακὸν καὶ ἀνήνορα 10. 301; so, οἵτινες .. ἐγένοντο ἄνδρες κακοὶ ἢ ἀγαθοὶ ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίῃ Hdt. 6. 14; κ. καὶ ἄθυμοσ Id. 7. 11; οὐδαμῶν κακίονεσ Ib. 104; κακὸσ πρὸσ αἰχμῆν Soph. Ph. 1306; κακὸσ εἶναι, in war, Xen. An. 3. 2, 31. 4. *bad* of his kind, i. c. *worthless, sorry, poor, ἡνίοχοι* II. 17. 487; νομῆεσ Od. 17. 246; κ. ἀλήτης a *bad beggar*, 17. 578, cf. 217; so, κ. ἱατρός Aesch. Pr. 473; κυβερνήτης, ναύτης Eur. Supp. 880, Andr. 457; μάγειροσ Plat. Phaedr. 265 E:—c. acc. modi, πάντα γὰρ οὐ κακὸσ εἶμι I am not *bad* in all things, Od. 8. 214; κακὸσ γνώμην Soph. Ph. 910; also, κακὸσ γνώμη Id. Aj. 964:—c. inf., κακὸσ μανθάνειν Id. O. T. 545, cf. Eur. Mcd. 264; νῆποσ φυτεύεσθαι κακῆ Plut. 2. 602 C:—so also of things, κακὰ εἶματα Od.

II. 191., 14. 506; κακὰ εἰμένοσ 19. 327; κακὸν βῆκοσ 14. 342. 5. in moral sense, *bad, base, evil, wicked*, II. 383, Hes. Op. 238, Trag., etc.; ὦ κακῶν κάκιστε Soph. O. T. 334, Ph. 984; πλείστον κάκιστοσ Id. O. C. 744; κακὸσ πρὸσ τινα Thuc. 1. 86. II. of outward things, such as death, disease, etc., actively, *bad, evil, baneful, pernicious*, very common in Hom., etc., as δαίμων, θάνατοσ, μοῖρα, αἶσα, κῆρεσ, νόσοσ, ἔλκοσ, φάρμακα, οδύνη; χόλοσ, ἔρισ; πόλεμοσ, ἔποσ, ἔργον: ἡμαρ, ἀνεμοσ, etc.:—of omens and the like, passively, *bad, unlucky*, Lat. *infestus, ὄρνις, ὄναρ, σῆμα*:—so also in Trag., κ. τύχη, δαίμων, μόροσ, etc.:—also of words, *evil, abusive, foul*, κ. λόγοι Soph. Ant. 259, Tr. 461:—κ. ποιμήν, i. e. the storm, Aesch. Ag. 657.

B. κακόν, τό, and κακά, τά, as Subst. *evil, ill*, δίδου δ' ἀγαθόν τε κακόν τε Od. 8. 63; ἀθάνατον κακόν 12. 118; ἐκ μεγάλων κακῶν πεφευγένοι Hdt. 1. 65; so, κ. ἄμαχον, ἀπρηκτον Pind.; ἐκπαγλον, ἀφερτον, ἀμήχανον, etc., Trag.; δυοῖν ἀποκρίνασ κακοῖν the least of two evils, Soph. O. T. 640, cf. O. C. 496:—κακόν τι ἔρδειν οἱ ῥέζειν τινα to do evil or ill to any one, II. 2. 195., 3. 351, etc.; also, τινα Od. 14. 289; κακὰ φέρειν οἱ τεύχειν τινα II. 2. 304, Hes. Op. 263; and in Att., κακόν τι (οἱ κακά) ποιεῖν τινα (v. δράω, ποιεῶ, ἐργάζομαι); κακὸν πάσχειν ὑπό τινος to suffer evil from one, etc.:—in Trag. often repeated, κακὰ κακῶν =τὰ κάκιστα, Soph. O. C. 1238; εἴ τι πρεσβύτερον ἔτι κακοῦ κακόν Id. O. T. 1365; δεινὰ πρὸσ κακοῖσ κακά Id. O. C. 595, cf. Ant. 1281; δύοσιν κακῶν κακῶν κακοῖσ Aesch. Pers. 1041:—v. sub ἰάομαι. 2. κακά, τά, also *evil words, reproaches*, πολλά τε καὶ κακὰ λέγειν Hdt. 8. 61, cf. Aesch. Theb. 571, Soph. Aj. 1244, Ph. 382, etc.

C. degrees of Comparison: 1. regul. Comp. κακώτεροσ Od. 6. 275., 15. 343, etc., Theocr. 27. 21, etc.; but never so in good Att.:—*inter* κακίον, ον, [with ἴ] in Hom., Theogn., etc., [with ἴ] in Att.:—κακίότεροσ in Anth. P. 12. 7. 2. Sup. κάκιατοσ, Hom., etc.; ὦ κάκιστε thou *most worthless!* τὸ κάκιατόν τινος οἱ ἐν τινα the worst, the refuse of a thing.—But χείρων, χείριτοσ, and ἥσσω, ἥκιστοσ, are also used as Comp. and Sup. of κακός, v. sub vocc.

D. Adv. κακῶσ, Lat. *male, ill*, ἡ εὐ ἢ κακῶσ II. 2. 253, etc.:—κακῶσ ποιεῖν τινα to treat one ill; κακῶσ ποιεῖν τι to hurt, damage a thing; κακῶσ ποιεῖν τινα τι to do one any evil or harm; κακῶσ πράσσειν to fare ill, be in bad case, Aesch. Pr. 264, etc.; κάκιον Andoc. 30. 27; rarely, κακῶσ πάσχειν Aesch. Pr. 759, 1041; (cf. ποιεῶ, πράσσω, etc.); κακῶσ γίγνεται τινα Hdt. 1. 8; κ. δλέσθαι Soph., etc.; κ. ἐρεῖν, λέγειν τινα Mimmern. 4, Ar. Ach. 503; κ. εἰδότεσ, =ἀγνοοῦντεσ, Xen. Cyt. 2. 3, 13, Isocr., cf. Hyperid. Eux. 43; κακῶσ ἐκπέφευγα, Lat. *vix demum effugi*, Dem. 556. 1:—Comp. κάκιον, Hdt. 1. 109, Soph. O. T. 428, Antipho 1. c., etc.: Sup. κάκιστα, Ar. Ran. 1456, Pax 2, Plat. Rep. 420 B, etc. 2. the Att. are fond of joining the Adv. and Adj., κακόν κακῶσ νιν .. ἐκτρίψειν βίον Soph. O. T. 248; κακὸσ κακῶσ ταφήσαι Eur. Tro. 446; ἀπό σ' ὄλω κακόν κακῶσ Ar. Pl. 65, cf. Eq. 189, 190; so, κακοῖσ κάκιστα Soph. Aj. 839; in reversed order, κακῶσ κακῆ θανεῖται (where ἀξία precedes) Eur. Tro. 1055; and so when some words intervene, κακῶσ .. ἀπόλλυσθαι κακοῖσ Soph. Ph. 1369, cf. Eur. Cycl. 268, Ar. Eq. 2; cf. καλός c. 8.

E. in Compos., when added to words already signifying something bad, it increases this property, like δυσ-, Lat. *male-*, as in κακοπινῆσ, κακόβαινοσ, κακοφθόροσ: but added to words signifying something good, it implies too little of this property, as in κακόδοξοσ, κακόπιστοσ. Sometimes, in Poets, it appears as if it were merely an Adj. agreeing with the Subst. with which it is compounded, as Κακοῖλιωσ for κακῆ Ἴλιωσ, κακό-νυμφοσ for κακὸσ νύμφιοσ; cf. καλλικολώνη, αἶροσ, δύσπαρισ, αἰνοπατήρ.

κακόσημοσ, ον, to explain ἀσημοσ, Schol. Soph. Ant. 1013.

κακόσιννοσ, ον, *very hurtful*, Hipp. Fract. 778, in Comp. κακοσιννώτεροσ.

κακοσῖτια, ἡ, *want of appetite*, Poll. 6. 34.

κακόσῖτοσ, ον, *eating badly*, i. e. *having no appetite, fastidious*, Eubul. Gan. 1; ὁ περὶ τὰ σιτία δυσχερῆσ, Plat. Rep. 475 C, Ael. N. A. 3. 45, cf. Ar. Cyn. 8. 2.

κακοσκελής, ἐσ, *with bad legs*, ἵπποσ Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4, Poll. 2. 193.

κακοσκηνῆσ, ἐσ, of a bad, mean body, Anth. P. 7. 401.

κακοσμία, ἡ, a bad smell, Poll. 2. 75; κακοσμίην [ἴ] ἀλεινῶν C. I. 8655. 7.

κακ-οσμοσ, ον, *ill-smelling*, Aesch. Fr. 179, Soph. Fr. 147, Ar. Pax 38.

κακόσπερμοσ, ον, *with bad seed*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 4.

κακοσπλαγχνέω, to be cowardly, Georg. Pachym. 357 E.

κακόσπλαγχνοσ, ον, *faint-hearted*, Aesch. Theb. 237.

κακοσπορία, a bad sowing or crop, Anth. P. 7. 175.

κακοσσόμενοσ, f. l. II. 1. 105, for κάκ' ὄσαόμενοσ.

κακοσῦθῆω, to be in bad case, Nic. Th. 431: of the wind, to be contrary, Ib. 269; so, κακοσῦθῆσ, ἐσ, *unsteady*, Greg. Naz.

κακοστένακτοσ, ον, *sighing much*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 856, etc.

κακοστομάχῆω, to have a bad stomach, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 212.

κακοστόμαχοσ, ον, *with a bad stomach, fastidious*, Cic. Fam. 16. 4, 1, Anth. P. 11. 155. II. act. bad for the stomach, unwholesome, Heracl. 2p. Ath. 120 C; Comp. —ώτεροσ Diphil. Siphn. ib. 56 B.

κακοστομέω, to speak evil of, abuse, τινα Soph. El. 597.

κακοστομία, ἡ, *foul-mouthedness, abuse*, Eust. Opusc. 260. 67. II. *faulty pronunciation*, Strabo 662.

κακόστομοσ, ον, *evil-speaking, foul-mouthed*, λέσσαι Eur. I. A. 1001. II. bad to pronounce, ill-sounding, Longin. 43. 1.

κακόστροφτοσ, ον, *ill-spread*, i. e. *rugged*, Aesch. Ag. 556.

κακοσυνβίβατοσ, ον, *hard to reconcile*, Eust. 1946. 13.

κακοσυνάντητοσ, ον, to explain *δυσαντήσ*, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 370.

κακοσύνετοσ, v. sub κακοζύνετοσ.

κακοσύνῆ, ἡ, *evil, ill-luck*, Χρ. Πασχ. 255 B.

κακοσυνθεσία, ἡ, a bad composition: in Hesych., etc., to explain κακορραφία: Phot. and Suid. in the correct form κακοσύνθεσισ.

κακοσύνθετος, *ov*, *ill put together*, ἔπη Luc. Calumn. 14; κακ. τὸ σῶμα Schol. Ar. Vesp. 822. Adv. —τως, Schol. Eur. Hec. 801.
κακοσυνταξία, ἡ, *badness of syntax*, Eust. 210. 31, etc.
κακόσφαιρος, *ov*, *ill-rounded*, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 494.
κακοσφυξία, Ion. —τη, ἡ, *a bad pulse*, Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 8, Galen.
κακόσχημος, *ov*, *behaving unseemly*, Hdn. Epim. p. 177. Sup. Adv.
κακοσχημονέστατα (as if from —σχήμων), Plat. Legg. 728 B.
κακοσχολεύομαι, Dep., =sq., Cyrill.
κακοσχολέω, *to use leisure ill*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1040 C.
κακοσχολία, ἡ, *ill use of leisure, indolence*, Plut. 2. 274 C.
κακόσχολος, *ov*, (σχολή) *using one's leisure ill*, Arr. Epict. 2. 19, 15:—hence, *indolent, lazy*, Anth. P. 5. 104:—Adv. —ως, E. M. 634. 6, Schol. Ar. Ach. 397. II. act., κ. πνοαί winds that wear men out in idleness, Aesch. Ag. 194.
κακότακτος, *ov*, *to explain δύστακτος*, Hesych.
κακότάφος, *ov*, *ill-buried*, Schol. Opp. H. 5. 346.
κακότεκνία, ἡ, *the having bad children*, Phryn. in A. B. 46.
κακότελεύτητος, *ov*, *ending ill*, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 910, etc.
κακότέρμων, *ov*, *ending ill or with difficulty*, Poeta de Herb. 94.
κακότεχνέω, *to use base arts, act basely or meanly, deal fraudulently*, Lat. *malitiosè agere, eis tiva* Hdt. 6. 74; *περὶ τὰς διαθήκας* Dem. 1136. 24; *absol.*, Antipho 113. 41, Dem. 848. 5., 942. 26. 2. *to refine overmuch*, of style, Dem. Phal. § 28; *ἀρμονία περὶ τὰς καμπὰς φθόγγων κακ.* Clem. Al. 195. II. trans. *to mislead by evil arts, τοὺς νέους* Aristaen. 2. 18. 2. *to falsify, οὐ κακοτεχνήσω οὐδὲν τῶν .. γεγραμμένων* Cretan oath in C. I. 2555. 19; and in Pass., Diosc. 5. 143; cf. *κακουργέω* II.
κακοτέχνημα, τό, *a base art*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 217 C, Joseph. Gen. 35 C.
κακοτεχνής, *és*, v. *κακότεχνος* fin.
κακοτεχνία, ἡ, *bad art*: I. in moral sense, *base artifice, evil practice*, Heraclit. ap. Diog. L. 8. 6, C. I. 2712. 15, 4957. 55; used of magic, Eus. P. E. 199 B:—often in pl. as law-term, *forgeries, falsifications, false evidence, κακοτεχνιῶν δικάζεσθαι* Plat. Legg. 936 D, cf. Dem. 1139. 11., 1201. 7; *δόλοι καὶ ἐπιπορκαίαι καὶ κ.* Luc. Alex. 4; cf. *κακοτεχνέω* II. II. of Rhetoric and other arts, *bad, base art*, Luc. Paras. 27, Plut. 2. 228 B: *corruption of art, overgreat refinement*, Dem. Phal. § 27, Ath. 631 F; in pl., *ἡδονὰς καὶ κ. εἰσαγωγῶν* Strabo 301.
κακοτεχνίξω, fut. *ίσω*, = *κακοτεχνέω*, Alcae. Com. Gan. 7.
κακοτεχνίου (sc. δίκη), = *κακοτεχνιῶν*, Lys. ap. Poll. 8. 37.
κακότεχνος, *ov*, (τέχνη) *using bad arts or evil practices, artful, wily*, Lat. *malitiosus, δύλος* II. 15. 14:—of lascivious dances, Anth. P. 5. 129, 132; of songs, Plut. 2. 706 D.—Att. irreg. Comp. —τεχνέστερος, as from *κακοτεχνής*, Luc. Calumn. 10; but Sup. —τεχνότατος, Anth. P. 5. 132. Adv. —ως, = *ἀτέχνως*, Philo 1. 195.
κακότης, ητος, ἡ, (κακός):—*badness*: I. of men's character, *baseness, weakness, cowardice*, II. 2. 368., 13. 108, Od. 24. 455; *ἀτιμία καὶ κ.* Tyrtae. 7. 10; *κ. καὶ δειλία* Thuc. 5. 100:—*bad quality, τῶν οὐρῶν* Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086; pl. *bad qualities*, Id. Acut. 393. 2. *badness, wickedness, τίσεσθαι Ἀλέξανδρον κακότητος* II. 3. 366, cf. Hes. Op. 285, Hdt. 2. 124, al.; *κακότητ' ἀσκεῖν* Aesch. Pr. 1066; *οὐδεμὴ κακότητι λειφθῆναι* to have been absent not by malice prepense, Hdt. 7. 168; *ἀνευ κακότητος συμφορὰ* Antipho 141. 20; pl., *αἱ ἐντὸς κ. vices*, Plat. Ax. 366 A. II. of men's condition, *evil condition, distress, misery*, opp. to *εὐδαιμονία, ἐκφυγέειν κακότητα* Od. 5. 414, cf. 290, 379, 397, Hdt. 2. 128., 6. 67, Soph. El. 236; esp. in battle, *Τρῶες ἀνέπνευσαν κακότητος* II. 11. 382, cf. 12. 332, Hdt. 8. 109, etc.: in pl., *distresses, miseries*, Eur. Fr. 305.
κακοτράχηλος, *ov*, *with a bad, weak neck*, Apoll. Lex. Hom. p. 1.
κακοτροπέομαι, Dep., =sq., *πρὸς τινα* Polyb. 5. 2, 9, v. A. B. 354.
κακοτροπέω, *to act badly, deal perversely*, Hipp. 606. 31.
κακοτροπία, ἡ, *badness of habits, mischievousness, maliciousness, wickedness*, Thuc. 3. 83, Dio C. 54. 21.
κακότροπος, *ov*, *mischievous, malignant*, Dio C. 52. 2, Excerpt. Pciresc. 90. Adv. —πως, Id. 47. 4.
κακοτροφέω, *to have bad food, live badly, κακοτροφῆσας* Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 2; and just below the pass. *κακοτροφηθείς*, in same sense. II. Pass., also, *to be ill cared for*, of vines, Theano Epist. 4.
κακοτροφία, ἡ, *bad nourishment*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 3.
κακοτύχέω, *to be unfortunate*, opp. to *εὐτυχέω*, Thuc. 2. 60.
κακοτύχης, *és*, *unfortunate*, opp. to *εὐτυχής*, Eur. Med. 1274, Hipp. 669; Sup., Ib. 679; *τὸ κακοτυχές* =sq., Id. H. F. 133.
κακοτύχια, ἡ, *misfortune*, cited from Eust.
κακόὑπνος, *ov*, *to explain ἄπνος*, Hesych.
κακοὑπνόητος, *ov*, (ὑπνοέω) *to explain δυστόπαστος*, Suid.
κακουργέω, *to be κακούργος, to do evil, work wickedness*, Eur. Or. 823, etc.; κ. τι Antipho 118. 11; *μηδὲν κ.* Plat. Prot. 326 A; *περὶ τινα* Id. Rep. 416 C; *ἵππος ἦν κακουργῆ* be vicious, do mischief, Xen. Oec. 3, 11; *ἀδικεῖν καὶ κ.* Ar. Nub. 1175; κ. καὶ ἐξαμαρτάνειν Plat. Hipp. Mi. 375 D:—in argument, *κακ. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις* to contend with captious artifices, chicanery, etc., Plat. Gorg. 489 B, cf. 483 A, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 7; so, κ. τὸν λόγον *to deal unfairly* by the argument, Plat. Rep. 338 D:—of things, δ .. ἰδρῶς *κακουργεῖ* Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6. II. c. acc. pers. *to do evil or mischief to one, to maltreat, injure*, Aesch. Fr. 257, Eur. Supp. 537; κ. καὶ ἀδικεῖν Plat. Legg. 679 E:—Pass., *κακουργεῖται ἡ δτυχία* Antipho 118. 2:—*to ravage a country, κ. τὴν Εὐβοίαν* Thuc. 2. 32, cf. 3. 1; κ. τὴν χώραν καὶ τὰ κτήματα Plat. Legg. 760 E, etc.:—*to corrupt, falsify, τοὺς νόμους* Dem. 721. 20; *τὰ ἀληθῆ καὶ μὴ κακουργούμενα* Id. 878. 5; cf. *κακοτεχνέω* 2. 2. also c. dat., κ. τοῖς προβάτοις, of dogs, Plat. Rep. 416 A.
κακούργημα, τό, *an ill deed, knavish trick, falsification, fraud,*

Antipho 130. 22, Plat. Legg. 933 E, etc.; τὰ ἐν τοῖς συμβολαίοις κακουργήματα Plat. Rep. 426 E.
κακούργια, Ep. *κακοεργία* [ε], ἡ, *the character and conduct of a κακούργος, ill-doing, wickedness, villainy, malice, ὡς κακοεργίης εὐεργεσίῃ μέγ' ἀμείνων* Od. 22. 374; then in Thuc. 1. 37, Plat. Rep. 422 A, 434 C, etc.; of a horse, *viciousness*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 15; of witchcraft, Diosc. 1. 120. II. in pl. *malpractices, τὰ κιβδηλεύματά τε καὶ κ. τῶν πωλούντων* Plat. Legg. 917 E, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28.
κακουργικός, ἡ, *ov*, *malicious, ἀδικήματα* Arist. Rhet. 2. 16, 4.
κακούργος, Ep. *κακοεργός, ov*, (εργον):—*doing ill, mischievous, knavish, villainous*, in Hom. only once, ἀλλά με γαστήρ ὑτρύνει κακοεργός *importunate*, Od. 18. 54; freq. later, *κακούργοι κλωπες* Hdt. 1. 41; κ. ἀνὴρ Soph. Aj. 1043; also, κ. ἐπιθυμία Plat. Rep. 554 C; *κακουργότατος* λόγος Dem. 494. 26, etc.; κ. μάχαιρα Anth. P. 11. 136. 2. as Subst. *a malefactor, criminal* in the eye of the law, Pseudo-Phocyl. 125, Antipho 130. 16, 18., 131. 26, Thuc. 1. 134, etc.: then, technically, *a thief or robber*, Antipho 115. 19, cf. 140. 18, Dem. 602. 1., 732. 14, etc.; οὐδὲν κακοεργός Theocr. 15. 47; cf. Att. Process p. 76. 3. Adv. —ως, Poll. 3. 132; Sup., *κακουργότατα διαβάλλειν τινά* Antipho 119. 25. II. *doing harm to any one, hurtful*, c. gen., κ. εἶναι τινος *to hurt any one*, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 3, cf. Plat. Rep. 421 B; and so *absol.*, Ib. 554 C; *κακουργότατη καὶ αἰσχίστη* Id. Alc. 1. 118 A.
κακούχέω, (έχω) *to treat ill, to wrong, hurt, injure, τινα* Teles ap. Stob. 522. 18:—Pass., *κακούχεῖσθαι ὑπό τινος* Dioc. 3. 23; *κακούχουμένου τελευτῆσαι τὸν βίον* Plut. 2. 114 E.
κακούχια, ἡ, *ill-treatment, ill-conduct*, Plat. Rep. 615 B; ἐν χθονὸς κ. in the maltreatment, devastation of it, Aesch. Theb. 668. II. *bad condition*, like *καχεξία*, Alex. Ἐπικλ. 3: *wretchedness, misfortune*, Polyb. 3. 79, 6, etc.: *tumult, uproar*, Id. 5. 15, 6.
κακόφαις, *idos, ἡ, ill-sounding, ill-omened, βοά* Aesch. Pers. 936.
κακόφατος, *ov*, v. sub *κακέμφατος*.
κακόφημία, ἡ, *evil report, ἡ ἐκ τῶν πολλῶν κ.* Ael. V. H. 3. 7.
κακόφημος, *ov*, *ill-sounding, ominous*, Schol. Soph. Aj. 214; τὸ κ. *evil or ominous words*, Joseph. B. J. 6. 5, 3. Adv. —ως, *with evil words, abusively*, Manetho 5. 323.
κακόφθατος, *ov*, *wasted away*, Hesych. s. v. *κακόκνημος*.
κακόφθορος, *ov*, *very destructive, deadly*, Nic. Th. 795, Al. 168; also in heterocl. gen. *κακοφθορέος* (as if from —φθορεός), Id. Al. 465.
κακόφιλος, *ov*, *a bad friend*, Byz.
κακόφλοιος, *ov*, *with bad rind or bark*, Nic. Al. 331.
κακοφράδης, *és*, (φράζομαι):—*bad in counsel, foolish, Ἄταν, νεῖκος ἄριστε, κακοφραδῆς* II. 23. 483, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 936:—neut. *κακοφραδῆς*, as Adv., *foolishly*, Euphor. Fr. 50. Only poet.
κακοφραδία, Ion. —ία, ἡ, *badness of counsel, folly, κακοφραδίῃσι τιθήνης* h. Hom. Cer. 227, cf. Nic. Th. 348, Q. Sm. 12. 554.
κακοφραδμοσύνη, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Demon. ap. Stob. 437. 3.
κακοφραδμων, *ov*, = *κακοφραδής*, Favorin.; cf. *κακοχρήσμων*.
κακόφραστος, *ov*, = *κακοφραδής*, Schol. Eur. Or. 673.
κακοφρονέω, *to be κακόφρων, to bear ill-will or malice*, Aesch. Ag. 1174. II. *to be foolish*, Schol. Eur. Or. 824.
κακοφροσύνη, ἡ, *malice*, LXX (Prov. 16. 19). II. *folly*, Opp. H. 3. 363.
κακόφρων, *ov*, (φρήν) *ill-minded, malicious, malignant*, Pind. Fr. 230, Eur. Heracl. 372, Supp. 744; κ. μέριμνα Aesch. Ag. 100. II. *imprudent, thoughtless, heedless*, Soph. Ant. 1104, Eur. Or. 824.
κακοφυής, *és*, (φυή) *of bad natural qualities, κατὰ τὴν ψυχὴν* Plat. Rep. 410 A. II. (φύομαι), *growing ill*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 8.
κακοφυία, ἡ, *bad natural qualities*, Def. Plat. 416 D: *ill growth*, Byz.
κακοφωνία, ἡ, *ill-sound, of words*, Strabo 618, Dem. Phal. 255.
κακόφωνος, *ov*, *ill-sounding, not resonant, τὰ ξηρὰ κακ.* Arist. Audib. 40: of words, Dion. H. de Comp. 12; τὸ κ. = *κακοφωνία*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 248.
κακόχαρτος, *ov*, *rejoicing in the ills of others*, Hes. Op. 28, 194.
κακοχρήσμων, Dor. —χράσμων, *ov*, (χράσμαι) *difficult to live with*, Theocr. 4. 22, as the Schol.: but Meineke restores *κακοφράσμων* = *κακοφράδμων*, from Harl. MS., remarking that Theocr. uses *χρησθαι, χρήμα*, etc., not *χρᾶσθαι, χρᾶμα*.
κακόχρηστος, *ov*, *ill-used*, Schol. Philostr. p. 412 Boiss.
κακοχρῶς, *to be of a bad colour*, Diosc. 1. 183.
κακόχροια, ἡ, *a bad colour*, Galen.
κακόχρους, *ov*, contr. —χρους, *ov*, *of bad complexion*, Hipp. 113 D, 521. 12, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2.
κακόχυλος, *ov*, *with bad juice or flavour, μῆλα* Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 54 A, 68 F, 80 B sq.
κακοχυμία, ἡ, *badness of the juices*, Galen.
κακόχυμος, *with unhealthy juices, full of humours*, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 15, Ath. 24 F, Hices. ib. 309 B.
κακόψογος, *ov*, *malignantly blaming*, Theogn. 287.
κακοψυχία, ἡ, *saint-heartedness*, opp. to *εὐψυχία*, Plat. Legg. 791 C.
κακῶ, fut. *ώσω*, (κακός) *to treat ill, maltreat, afflict, distress*, in Hom. always of persons, *κεκακωμένοι ἐν Πύλῳ ἦμεν, ἐλθὼν γὰρ ἐκάκωσε* [Hercules] II. 11. 690; *μηδὲ .. κάκου κεκακωμένον afflict not the afflicted*, Od. 4. 754; *ἦμὲν κυδῆναι .. βροτόν, ἠδὲ κακῶσαι* 16. 212, cf. 20. 99; *δοιο παθόντες εὐ κακοῦσιν μ' ἐνδίκως* Aesch. Pr. 976; κ. [θεὸς] *δῶμα* Id. Fr. 160; κ. τοὺς ἀναιτίους Eur. H. F. 1162; τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Thuc. 8. 32, cf. 4. 25; τὸν δῆμον Lys. 138. 38; *ἐαυτοῦς* Plat. Menex. 248 C:—in Pass. also, *to suffer ill, be in ill plight, be distressed, κεκακωμένος ἀλμῆ* besouled with brine, Od. 6. 137 (v. supr.); cf. Hdt. 1. 170, 196., 2. 133, Aesch. Pers. 728, Soph. O. C. 261, Andoc. 21. 36; *πρὸς θεῶν κακοῦται* Eur. Hcl. 268; *ἐκάκωτο ὑπὸ τῆς πορείας* Xen. An. 4. 5, 35; *ἐκ πυρετοῦ* Anth. P. 11. 382. 2. of things, *to spoil, ruin, τὰ κοινά* Hdt. 3. 82; τὸ ναυτικόν Thuc. 8. 78; of the air, *to injure a plant*, Theophr. C. P.

2. II, 2. 3. in Pass., of diseases, *to grow worse, be aggravated*, Hipp. Mochl. 853; *κακούνται τὸ σκέλος* Id. Art. 825.
κακτάμεναι, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of κατακτείνω, Hes. Sc. 453.
κάκτανε, Ep. for κατάκτανε, imperat. aor. 2 of κατακτείνω; but also for κατέκτανε 3 indic. aor. 2.
κάκτεινε, Ep. for κατέκτεινε, 3 sing. impf. of κατακτείνω.
κάκτος, ἡ, *the cactus*, a prickly plant, abounding in Sicily, Philet. 16, Theocr. 10. 4, etc. 2. κάκτος, ὁ, *the fruit*, which is still eaten, μηκών, μάραθος, τραχέες τε κάκτοι Epich. 110 Ahr.; also the stalks, acc. to Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 10.
κάκυνσις, εως, ἡ, *a corrupting*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 251.
κάκύνω, *to damage*, Suid. — Pass. *to turn bad, be spoiled*, Theophr. Odor. 56. 2. Pass., in moral sense, *to become bad, behave badly, act basely*, Eur. Hec. 251, Plat. Tim. 42 C: esp. of soldiers, *to be mutinous*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 27. II. Pass. also, like κακόμαι, *to be maltreated*, Dio C. 60. 2: *to be reproached*, Eur. Hipp. 686.
κακχάζω, = καχάζω, only in Hesych.
κακχεύαι, Ep. for καταχεύαι, inf. aor. 1 of καταχέω.
κακχύδην, poet. for καταχύδην, q. v.
κακώδης, ες, (δξω) *ill-smelling*, Hipp. 671. 52, Arist. Probl. 2. 13.
κακωδία, ἡ, *a bad smell, stink, stench*, Theophr. Sud. 10.
κακώλεθρος, αν, *very destructive*, Schol. rec. Soph. El. 496.
κακωνύμεομαι, Pass. *to bear an ill name*, Eust. Opusc. 141. 20.
κακωνύμια, ἡ, *a bad name, ill report*, Symm. V. T., Athanas.
κακωνύμος, αν, (δνομα) = δναώνυμος, Suid.
κάκωσις, εως, ἡ, (κακώω) *ill-treatment, τοῦ ἡγεμόνος* Xen. An. 4. 6, 3: *a distressing, harassing, τῶν πληρωμάτων* of the crews, Thuc. 7. 4, cf. 82. 2. in Att. law, *κακώσεως δίκη* an action for ill-usage or neglect of parents, Lys. 138. 33, Lycurg. 169. 2, Dem. 141. fin., etc.; also for *like conduct to wives*, Dem. 1332. 13: and (against guardians) for *ill-treatment of wards*, Harpocr.; — also used to transl. the Rom. *actio repetundarum*, Plut. Caes. 4: — pl., αἰκίαι σωματων καὶ κακώσεις Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 9, cf. 2. 7, 3. II. *damage, misfortune*, Thuc. 2. 43: — *the ill effect of disease*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Aër. 292; αἱ τὰς σαρκὸς κακώσεις Tim. Loer. 102 C.
κάκωτής, οὔ, ὁ, *an oppressor, injurious person*, Philo 1. 544.
κάκωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *hurtful, noxious, τινος* Diosc. I. 123, Schol. II. 1. 10, etc.: — reent. fem. κακώτρια, Byz.
Καλαβίδια, Καλαβίς, v. sub Καλλαβίς.
καλαβρίζω, καλαβρισμός, v. κολαβρ-.
καλάβρωτης, ου, ὁ, = ἀσκαλαβρωτης, LXX (Lev. 11. 30).
καλαθηφόρος, αν, *basket-carrying*: Καλαθηφόροι a play by Eubulus.
καλάθιον, τό, Suid.; and καλάθις, ἰδος, ἡ, Hesych., = sq.
καλάθισκος, ὁ, Dim. of κάλαθος, Ar. Thesm. 822, Lys. 535, 579. II. *a kind of dance*, Apollon. ap. Ath. 467 F, Menand. ap. Hesych., Poll. 4. 105; in Ath. 629 F, καλαθισμός is prob. an error.
καλάθο-ειδής, ἐς, *basket-formed*, Cleomed. p. 115. Adv. -δῶς, Heraclid. p. 472 Gale.
καλάθο-ποιός, ὄν, *making baskets*, A. B. 602.
καλάθος [κά], ὁ, *a vase-shaped basket*, Lat. calathus, Ar. Av. 1325; esp. for wool, cf. Ar. Lys. 579, Virg. Aen. 7. 805; for fruit, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 15: — it may be seen on the head of Demeter in ancient statues (see the Cereris Calathus of Callim.), whence it was used to denote *the capital of a column*, surrounded by acanthus leaves, Callix. ap. Ath. 206 B, cf. Vitruv. 4. 1, 9. II. *a cooling-vessel, cooler*, usu. ψυκτήρ, Hesych.: — among the Latins for *wine*, Virg. Ecl. 5. 71; for *milk*, Id. G. 3. 402; for *cheese*, Colum. 7. 8. III. *a mould for casting iron*, Hesych.
IV. in Byz. *the panel of a ceiled roof*, Lat. laquear; whence καλαθῶ, καλάθωσις, Ib.
καλαίνος or καλλάινος, η, αν, *like the καλάϊς, shifting between blue and green, of changeful hue*, κ. πτέρυξ, of the cock, Anth. P. 7. 428; χρώμα κ., of jasper, Diosc. 5. 159; vaguely described by ἀνθηρός, ποικίλος, πορφυροειδής, E. M., Hesych.; σιδηρόβαφος Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 25. II. κ. κέραμος Egyptian pottery made (acc. to Schneid.) of *silphur and natron*, E. M. 486. 51, Suid.; κ. ὄστρακα in Galen. 13. 478; so, prob., πλινθίς καλλαίνα Anth. P. 6. 295.
καλαῖς or κάλλαϊς, ἡ, *a precious stone of a greenish blue (v. foreg.), the turquoise (King's Antique Gems)*; or as others, *chrysolite*, Plin.; but different, acc. to Salmas. in Solin. p. 713 from the καλλάινος λίθος: — a Verb γαλαίτω, to be blue, in Achmes Onir. 220.
καλάμ-ἀγρωστis, εως, ἡ, *reed-grass*, Diosc. 4. 31.
καλάμαϊς, α, αν, of or in the cornstalks (καλάμαι): — καλαμαία, ἡ, a kind of grasshopper, prob. the same as the μάντις, Lat. mantis oratoria or religiosa, Theocr. 10. 18; also, καλαμαῖον, τό, Hesych., Eust. 1181. 54.
καλάμασαι, Dep. (καλάμη) *to gather cornstalks, to glean*, cf. Cratin. Incert. 119, LXX (Isai. 3. 11): — metaph., [Alexander] ἐθέριε τὴν Ἀσίαν, ἐγὼ δὲ [Antigonos] καλαμῶμαι Plut. 2. 182 A: *to gather up the stragglers of an army*, LXX (Judic. 20. 45).
καλάμαριον, τό, (κάλαμος) *a reed-case, pen-case*, Io. Lyd. de Mag. 2. 14. II. a fish, = τευθίς, cited from Geop.
καλάμ-αύλης, ου, ὁ, *one who plays on a reed-pipe*, Ath. 176 D.
καλάμ-αυλητής, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg., Hedyt. ap. Ath. 176 D.
καλάμεύς, εως, ὁ, *an angler*, Pancrat. ap. Ath. 305 C.
καλάμεντής, οὔ, ὁ, (as if from *καλαμεύω) *a reaper, mower*, Theocr. 5. 111. II. = foreg., Anth. P. 6. 167., 10. 8.
καλάμεών, ὄνος, ὁ, = καλαμών, Lob. Phryg. 167.
καλάμη [ᾱ], ἡ, (v. κάλαμος) *a stalk, esp. the stalk or straw of corn*, Lat. calamus, stipula, metaph. in Hom., αἴψα δὲ φυλόπιδος πέλεται κόρος ἀνθρώποισιν, ἧς τε πλείστην μὲν καλάμην χθονὶ χαλκὸς ἔχευεν, ἄμπτos δ' ὀλίγιστος, i. e. when there is much straw and little harvest,

much slaughter and little profit, Il. 19. 222; κ. πυρῶν wheat-straw, Hdt. 4. 33; ἀν τῇ καλάμῃ ἀπόκειται ὁ αἶτος Xen. An. 5. 4, 27; καλάμην τε καὶ ἱερὰ δράγματα .. ἀσταχύνων Call. Cer. 20; proverb. of a greedy farmer, πύρους ἐπὶ καλάμη ἀροῦν to exhaust ground by one corn-crop after another, Lys. ap. Suid. s. v. ἐπὶ καλάμη. 2. *the stalk with the ears cut off, stubble*, opp. to θέρος, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 5; metaph. of an old man, καλάμη γέ σ' ὄτομαι εἰσαρόντα γινώσκεις thou mayst still, I ween, perceive *the stubble* (i. e. *the residue*) of former strength, Od. 14. 214; so, τὸ γῆρας καλάμη Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 2; τὴν κ. δωρῆ, δὸς ἐτέρας τὸ θέρος Anth. P. 11. 36; so, ῥήσου καλάμη *the remains* of Rhesus, i. e. his corpse, Orac. ap. Polyæn. 6. 53; ἀπὸ τῆς καλάμης τεκμαίρεσθαι to judge from *the remains*, Luc. Alex. 5. 3. = λινο-κάλαμη, Call. Fr. 265. II. = κάλαμος, Heliod. 8. 9.
καλαμηδόν, Adv. *like a broken reed*, of a kind of fracture, Paul. Aeg. 6. 89.
καλάμηταμία, ἡ, *a cutting of stalks, reaping*, Anth. P. 6. 36.
καλάμη-τόμος, αν, *cutting stalks, reaping*, Ar. Rh. 4. 987.
καλάμητρια, ἡ, *a gatherer of stalks, gleaner*, Plut. 2. 784 A.
καλάμητρῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg., Hesych.
καλάμη-φάγος [ᾱ], αν, *devouring stalks*, i. e. *mowing or cutting them*, δρέπανον Anth. P. 6. 65.
καλάμηφορέω, *to bring a corn-token in order to get corn upon it* (κάλαμος VI), Themist. 352. 34 Dind.
καλάμη-φόρος, αν, *carrying reeds*, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 2; olim καλαμοφ-.
καλάμίζω, fut. ἰαω (κάλαμος) *to pipe on a reed*, Ath. 697 C (where Lob. Aglaoph. 1087 suggests καλαβίζω, from Καλαβίς).
καλάμινθη, ἡ, = καλάμινθος, Ar. Eccl. 648, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 1, Theophr. C. P. 4. 16, 4.
Καλάμινθος, ὁ, *Minty*, comic name of a frog, Batr. 227.
καλαμινθίτης αἶνος, ὁ, *wine flavoured with mint*, Diosc. 5. 62. [ῖ]
καλάμινθος, ἡ, (μίνθα) *catmint, mint*, Nic. Th. 60.
καλάμινθώδης, ες, *full of mint*, Strabo 367, Apoll. Lex. s. v. κητώεσσαν.
καλάμινος, η, αν, of reed, αἰκίαι Hdt. 5. 101; ὄιστοί, τόξα Id. 7. 61, 65; αὐλός, σῦριγξ Ath. 182 D, Poll. 4. 67., 10. 153; κ. πλέγμα a cheese-crate, Id. 7. 173: — σκελετός, ἀπυγος, καλάμινα σκέλη φαρῶν with legs like reeds, Plat. Com. Incert. 2. II. of cane, πλοῖα κ. Hdt. 3. 98, cf. 99 (καλάμου ἐν γόνυ πλοῖον ἕκαστον ποιέεται) so that it must have been *the bamboo*.
καλάμιον, τό, Dim. of καλάμη, Hesych. II. of κάλαμος, 1. = κάλαμος I. 7, Eust. 1181. 53. 2. καλάμια τῶν ὑποδέσεων = ἀναγωγεῖς, Eust. 995. 30, Schol. Ar. Pl. 784. 3. = κάλαμος VI, Byz.
καλάμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κάλαμος) *a reed fishing-rod*, Lat. arunda piscatoria, Anth. P. 10. 11. 2. *a case for a writing-reed, pen-case*, Lat. theca calamaria, Poll. 10. 59, Hesych.: — also a pen, cited from Paul. Aeg. 3. a toothpick, Diosc. 1. 89. 4. = κάλαμος I. 7, Hesych. 5. pl. καλαμίδες (sic), *reeds put in layers to strengthen buildings*, A. B. 269: — also bundles, Ib. 6. = καλαμαία, Hesych. 7.
καλάμισκος, ὁ, Dim. of κάλαμος, used as a tube or phial, Ar. Ach. 1034, Galen. 5. 359. 2. = κάλαμος I. 7, Theod. Prodr. p. 437. 3. *the branch of a candlestick*, LXX (Ex. 25. 31 sqq.).
καλάμιτης [ῖ], ου, ὁ, = καλάμινας, *reed-like*, στύραξ Alex. Traill. 5. 261. II. in Dem. 270. 11, ὁ καλ. ἦρως, perh. (from κάλαμος I. 6) the hero of the probe, nick-name of Aristomachus, a surgeon who had a statue at Athens, called ὁ ἦρως ὁ ἰατρός, Id. 419. 22.
καλαμίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, = καλαμαία, a kind of locust, Anth. P. 7. 198.
καλάμο-βόας, α, ὁ, *poisy with the pen*, nick-name of Antipater, who dared not argue viva voce with Carneades, Plut. 2. 514 D.
καλάμογλύφῶ, *to cut reeds, make pens*, E. M. 485. 33: and καλάμο-γλύφος, αν, *making pens*, Ib.
καλάμο-γρᾶφία, ἡ, *a writing with a reed or pen*, Manetho 4. 72.
καλάμο-δύτης [ῖ], ου, ὁ, (δύω) a kind of bird, perhaps the reed-warbler, Ael. N. A. 6. 46.
καλάμο-ειδής, ἐς, *reed-like*, Diosc. 3. 149, Hesych.
καλάμοίς, εσσα, εν, of reed, σπρίγγων καλαμοεσσᾶν Eur. I. A. 1038.
καλάμο-κόπιον, τό, *a reed-bed for cutting*, Geop. 2. 6, 31.
καλάμος [κά], ὁ, (v. sub fin.) *a reed, larger than the δόναξ*, Lat. arunda, being used for thatching houses or even for making the walls, Hdt. 5. 101; for making mats or crates, Id. 1. 179., 2. 96, cf. Thuc. 2. 76; for wreaths (κάλ. λευκός) Ar. Nub. 1006; for bedding, Plut. Lycurg. 16: — on the different kinds v. Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 10: — for Hdt. 3. 99, v. καλάμινος II: — hence, acc. to its chief uses, 1. *a reed-pipe, flute*, Pind. O. 10 (11). 100, N. 5. 70; Eur. El. 702, I. T. 1126; κ. αὐλητικός Theophr. H. P. 1. c.: — an organ-pipe, even of metal, Theodoret.: — in Soph. Fr. 34, = ὑπολύριος (q. v.), *the cross-reed*, where the strings of the lyre are fastened. 2. *a fishing-rod*, Plat. Com. αἱ ἀφ' ἱερ. 3, Theocr. 21. 43; κ. ἀλιευτικός Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 11. 3. *an arrow*, which was made of the reed filled with pith (κάλ. ναατός, μεστακάλαμος); also called κάλ. τοξικός or Κρητικός (calami spicula Gnosii, Horat.), Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 11; βαλίτης or βελίτης, Geop. 2. 6, 23. 4. *a reed-pen*, Themist. 190 B; κάλαμοι γραφεῖς Poll. 10. 61. 5. *a measuring-rod*: hence a definite measure, = 6½ πήχεις, C. I. 1732 b. 6. *a surgeon's probe*, Theophran. Nonn. 7. *an instrument for dressing the hair*, also used to stick in it, prob. a long hair-pin, Synes. 65 A, 66 B; cf. καλαμῖς 4, καλάμιον II. 1. II. collectively, 1. *reed*, i. e. reeds, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 38. 2. of plants, which are neither shrub nor bush (ῦλη), nor tree (δένδρον), Xen. An. 1. 5, 1. 3. *a mat of reeds*, Plat. Rep. 372 B: *a roof of reeds*, Coän word in Hesych. III. = καλάμη, *the stalk of wheat*, Xen. An. 4. 5, 26, Oec. 18, 2. IV. in Anth. P. 6. 292, prob. *a stripe or edging to a robe*. V. ὁ κ. τοῦ ἀκέλου *the shin-bone*, Schol. Luc. V. H. 1. 23. VI. in the 4th century A. D., a token, by which corn was obtained, Lat. tessera, Gloss.; cf. καλαμηφορέω.

(Hence also *καλάμη*, *καλαμεύς*, etc.; cf. Skt. *kalamas*; Lat. *calamus*, *culmus*; O. Norse *hálmr*, A. S. *healm*, *halm*, O. H. G. *halam*, *halm*.)

κἀλαμο-στεφής, *és*, *crowned*, *covered with reed*, Batr. 127.
κἀλαμο-σφάκτης, *ον*, *δ*, *one who kills with a pen*, Philo 2. 536.
κἀλαμο-τύπος, *ον*, *catching with reeds or lime-twigs*, Hesych.
κἀλαμό-φθογγος, *ον*, *played on a reed*, of tunes, Ar. Ran. 230.
κἀλαμό-φόρος, *ον*, cf. *καλαμηφ*—
κἀλαμό-φυλλος, *ον*, *with leaves like those of reeds*, Theophr. H. P. I. 10, 5, Geop. 10. 44.

κἀλαμόω, *to bind a fractured bone with a splint of reed*, Galen. II. Pass. *to grow into stalk*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 4.

κἀλαμώδης, *es*, *like reed*, *full of reeds*, τὰ *καλαμώδη* Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 10., 6. 14, 2; *καλ. λίμνη* Anth. P. 7. 365.

κἀλαμών, *ῶνος*, *δ*, *a reed-bed*, also *καλαμεών*, Lob. Phryn. 167.

κἀλαμωτή, *ῆ*, *a fence or edging of reed*, Eust. 1533. 51.

κἀλάνδαι, *ῶν*, *αι*, the Roman *Calendae*, Dion. H., Plut. Cic. 2, etc.

κἀλάνδρος, *δ*, *a kind of lark*, Opp. Ix. 3. 15.

κἀλάνι, for *καλή*, barbarism in Ar. Av. 1678.

κἀλάπους, *ποδος*, *δ*, (*κἀλον*) *a shoemaker's last*, Plat. Symp. 191 A:—this form is restored for *καλόπους* from Poll. 10. 141; though in 2. 195, as in E. M., it is written *καλόπους*; so also Dini. *κἀλοπόδιον*, *τύ*, in Galen. 6. p. 364, and Suid.

κἀλαρίς, *δ*, *a small bird* (unknown), preyed on by the *αλγώλιος* and other birds, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2.

καλάσιρις, *ιος*, *ῆ*, *a long Egyptian garment*, with tassels or fringe at bottom, Hdt. 2. 81, Cratin. Δηλ. 1: also, *a Persian garment* of like kind, Democr. Ephes. ap. Ath. 525 D:—title of a Comedy of Alexis. Cf. *τρυφοκαλάσιρις*. II. the *Καλασίριες* were a branch of the military caste in Egypt, Hdt. 2. 164, etc.

καλάτωρ, *ορος*, *δ*, Lat. *calator*, *a servant, attendant*, C. I. 5780.

Καλαυρία or Καλαύρεια, *ῆ*, *Calauria*, an island before Troezen, Strabo 369; in Dion. P. 499, metri grat., *Καλαύρια*: hence *Καλαυρίτις λιθόργυρος* a sort of *litharge*, obtained from thence, Diosc. 5. 102 (but Sprengel *Λαυρίτις*).

κἀλαυρόπιον, *τό*, Dim. of sq., Artemid. 4. 72.

κἀλαυροψ (not *καλάβροψ*, v. sub fin.), *οπος*, *ῆ*, *a shepherd's staff or crook*, which was thrown so as to drive back the cattle to the herd, Il. 23. 845, cf. Anth. P. 6. 106, Plan. 74, etc. (Properly *καλά-φροψ*, from *φρέπω*, v. sub *ρέπω*: the first part of the word is uncertain.)

κἀλεσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, v. sub *κλήσις* III.

κἀλεσί-χορος, *ον*, only in Ep. form *καλεσσ*—: *calling forth the dance*, *calling to the dance*, Βρύμιος Orph. Lith. 712.

καλεστής, *ου*, *δ*, to explain *κλητήρ*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 574:—*καλεστός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, for *κλητός*, Gloss.

κἀλέω, Ep. inf. *καλήμεναι* Il. 10. 125: Ion. impf. *καλέεσκον* Il.; 3 sing. *κάλεσκε* Ar. Rh. 4. 1514; fut., Ion. *καλέω* Il. 3. 383, Att. *καλῶ* Plat. Symp. 175 A, Xen. Symp. 1, 15, etc.; later *καλέσω* (*έγ*-, *παρα*-) prob. due to Copyists in Dem. 93. 16., 382. 7., 661. 9, (*καλέσω* in Soph. Ph. 1452, Ar. Pl. 964, etc., is aor. 1 subj.):—aor. 1 *ἐκάλεσα*, Ep. *ἐκάλεσσα*, *κάλεσσα* Od. 17. 379, Il. 16. 693, (in late Ep. *ἐκλήσα*, Nic. Fr. 22, Musae. 10): pf. *κέκληκα*:—Med., fut. Att. *καλοῦμαι* Ar. Nub. 1221, Eccl. 864; in pass. sense, Soph. El. 971, Monk Hipp. 1458, etc.; later *καλέσομαι* (*έκ*-, *έπι*-) prob. due to Copyists in Aeschin. 24. 41, Lycurg. 150. 6:—aor. *ἐκαλεσάμην*, Ep. *καλεσσάμην*:—Pass., fut. *κεκλήσομαι* Il. 3. 138, Aesch. Theb. 698, 840, etc.; the form *κλήθησομαι* (found in some Mss. of Eur. Tro. 13, and in Plat. Legg. 681 D) is later aor. *ἐκλήθη* Soph., etc.:—pf. *κέκλημαι*, Ep. 3 pl. *κεκλήταται* Ar. Rh. 1. 1128, Ion. *κεκλέαται* Hdt. 2. 164; Ep. 3 pl. plqpf. *κεκλήατο* Il. 10. 195; opt. *κεκλήμην*, *κεκλήο* Soph. Ph. 119, *κεκλήμεθα* Ar. Lys. 253. (From √ΚΑΛ come also *κλ-ητός*, *κλ-ητήρ*, *κλ-ησις*, and perh. *κέλ-ομαι*, *κελ-εύω*, (*κλύω*, *κλέος* are different); Lat. *cal-are*, *cal-enda*, *con-cil-ium*, *cla-mare*, and perh. *cla-ssis*, *cla-ssicum*; cf. Goth. *la-thōns*, for *ga-la-thōns*, (*κλήσις*); O. H. G. *la-dōn* (*laden*)).

I. *to call*: 1. *to call*, *summon*, *eis* *ἀγορὴν* *καλέσαντα* Od. 1. 90; *ές* *Ὀλυμπον* Il. 1. 402; *ἀγορήνδε*, *θάλαμόνδε*, *θάνατόνδε* Il. 20. 4, etc.; c. acc. only, *κεκλήατο* (for *-ηντο*) *βουλὴν* *they had been summoned to the council*, 10. 195; *αὐτοὶ γὰρ κάλεον* [*ώστε*] *συμμητιάσθαι* 10. 197, cf. Soph. Ph. 466, El. 996; *κ. τινα* *eis* *έ*, *έπι* *οἱ* Il. 23. 203, Od. 17. 330, etc.:—absol. *to call in*, *summon*, Trag., etc.; *eis* *μαρτυρίαν* Plat. Legg. 937 A; *έμ* *νῦν* *ἤδη* *καλεῖ* *ῆ* *είμαρμένη* Plat. Phaedo 115 A:—Hom. freq. has also aor. med., *καλέασθαι* *τινα* *to call to oneself*, Il. 1. 270, Od. 8. 43, etc.; *φωνῆ* Il. 3. 161; *ἀγορήνδε* *λαόν* 1. 54.

2. *to call to one's house* or *to a repast*, *to invite*, Od. 10. 231., 17. 382, etc. (never in Il.); later often with a word added, *κ. έπι* *δείπνον*, Lat. *vocare ad coenam*, Hdt. 9. 16, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 30, etc.; *ές* *θείνην* Eur. Ion 1140; *έπὸ* *σοῦ* *κεκλημένος* Plat. Symp. 174 D, etc.; *κληθέντες* *πρός* *τινα* *invited to his house*, Dem. 402. 15; *ο* *κεκλημένος* *a guest*, Damox. ap. Ath. 102 D.

3. *to call on*, *invoke*, *τοὺς* *θεοὺς* Hdt. 1. 44, Pind. O. 6. 99, Aesch. Pr. 71; esp. at sacrifices, Schol. Ar. Ran. 479; *μάρτυρας* *κ. θεοὺς* Soph. Tr. 1248:—so in Med. *τοὺς* *θεοὺς* *καλοῦμεθα* Aesch. Cho. 201, cf. 216, Soph. Ph. 228; also, *μαρτυρία* *τε* *καὶ* *τεκμήρια* *καλεῖσθαι* Aesch. Eum. 486:—but *ἀράς*, *αἶσσοι* *καλοῦμαι* *which I call down on thee*, Soph. O. C. 1385:—in Pass., of the god, *to be invoked*, Aesch. Eum. 174.

4. as law-term, of the judge, *καλεῖν* *τοὺς* *ἀμφιαβητούντας* *eis* *τὸ* *δικαστήριον*, *to cite or summon before the court*, Dem. 406. 27, etc.; also simply *καλεῖν*, Id. 407. 5, Ar. Vesp. 851, etc.; *έάν* *μὲν* *καλέαη* Dem. 532. 20:—also, *ο* *ἀρχων* *τὴν* *δίκην* *καλεῖ* *calls on the case*, Ar. Vesp. 1441; in Pass., *ῆ* *πατροκτόνος* *δίκη* *κέκλητ'* *άν* *αὐτῷ* Soph. Fr. 624; *πρίν* *τὴν* *έμην* [*δίκην*] *καλείσθαι* before it is called on, Ar. Nub. 780; *καλουμένης* *τῆς* *γραφῆς* Dem. 1336. 10:—but,

b. of the plaintiff, in Med., *καλεῖσθαι* *τινα* *to sue at law*,

bring before the court, Ar. Nub. 1221, Vesp. 1416, Eccl. 864, cf. Dem. 640. 23; *κ. τινα* *ὑβρεως* Ar. Av. 1046; *κ. τινα* *πρός* *τὴν* *ἀρχὴν* Plat. Legg. 914 C; cf. *κλητήρ*, *κλητεύω*. II. *to call by name*, *to call*, *name*, *όν* *Βριάρεων* *καλέουσι* *θεοὶ* Il. 1. 403, etc. (v. sub *ἐπίκλησις*, *ἐπώνυμος*); *κοτύλην* *δέ* *τέ* *μιν* *καλέουσιν* 5. 306; so in Att., *ώς* *σφας* *καλοῦμεν* *Εὐμενίδας* Soph. O. C. 486, cf. Aesch. Pr. 86, etc.:—*ὄνομα* *καλεῖν* *τινα* *to call him a name* (i. e. by name), *εἶπ'* *ὄνομ'* *ὅττι* *σε* *κείθι* *κάλεον* *the name by which they called thee there*, Od. 8. 550, cf. Eur. Ion 259, Plat. Crat. 483 B, etc.; (and in Pass., *ὄνομα* *καλεῖσθαι* Hdt. 1. 173, Pind. O. 6. 94); so, without *ὄνομα*, *τί* *νιν* *καλοῦσα* *τύχοιμ'* *άν*; Aesch. Ag. 1232; *τοῦτο* *αὐτὴν* *κάλεον* Call. Fr. 429; also, *κ. ὄνομά* *τινι* *to give one a name*, Plat. Polit. 279 E; *έπι* *τινι* Id. Parm. 147 D, Soph. 218 C; (and in Pass., *τύμβω* *δ'* *ὄνομα* *σῶ* *κεκλήσεται* *shall be given to thy tomb*, Eur. Hec. 1271):—Pass. *to be named or called*, *Μυρμιδόνες* *δέ* *καλεῶντο* Il. 2. 684; *έτ'* *εἰσὶ* *καὶ* *ἀφνειοὶ* *καλέονται* Od. 15. 433; *έμδς* *γαμβρός* *καλέεσθαι* *to pass as* . . , 7. 313;—*ο* *καλούμενος* *the so-called*, *έν* *τῇ* *Θεράπνῃ* *καλυμένη* Hdt. 6. 61; *ο* *κ. θάνατος* Plat. Phaedo 86 D; *καλεῖσθαι* *τινος* *to be called from or after him*, Pind. P. 3. 119; so, *καλεῖσθαι* *τινι* Id. O. 7. 140.

2. the pf. pass. *κέκλημαι* means *to have received a name*, *to bear it*, and often means little more than *είμι*, *to be*, esp. (in Poets) of persons passing into the marriage state, *οὐνεκα* *σῆ* *παράκοιτις* *κέκλημαι* because *I am thy wife*, Il. 4. 61; *φίλη* *κεκλήση* *ἀκοιτις* 3. 138; *αἱ* *γὰρ* *έμοι* *τοιούσδε* *πόσις* *κεκλημένος* *εἶη* *were to be my spouse*, Od. 6. 244; *ἠγάγετ'* *ές* *μέγα* *δῶμα* *φίλην* *κεκλήσθαι* *ἀκοιτον* Hes. Th. 410; *σῆ* *κεκλημένη* *ῆν* h. Hom. Ar. 324; *μηδ'* *έτι* *Τηλεμάχοιο* *πατῆρ* *κεκλημένος* *εἶην* Il. 2. 260; *πατρός* *κεκλήσθαι* *to be the son of* . . , Pind. P. 3. 119; so also in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 2, 242, Soph. El. 230, 336, etc.; *εἰ* *τόδ'* *αὐτῷ* *φίλον* *κεκλημένω* Aesch. Ag. 161, etc.:—rarely in pres., *έμδς* *γαμβρός* *καλέεσθαι* Od. 7. 313:—cf. *κηρύσσω* II. 3.

3. here must be noticed two poet. constructions, a. *Ἀλεισίον* *ένθα* *κολώνη* *κέκληται* where is the hill called the hill of Aleisios, Il. 11. 757; and, in the Act., *ένθ'* *Ἀρέας* *πόρον* *άνθρωποι* *καλέοιαι* where is the ford men call the ford of Area, Pind. N. 9. 96; cf. *κλέω* A, *κικήσκω* III, *κλήζω* II.

b. foll. by a dependent clause, *έκάλεσέ* *μιν* *Ισώννυμον* *εἶναι* *said that his name should be the same*, Pind. O. 9. 96; *καλεῖ* *με*, *πλαστός* *ώς* *εἶην* *πατρί*, i. e. *καλεῖ* *με* *πλαστόν*, Soph. O. T. 780; so, *καλοῦμέν* *γε* *παραδιδόντα* *μὲν* *διδάσκειν* *we say that one who delivers teaches*, Plat. Theaet. 198 B; *τάς* *ἀμπέλους* *τραγᾶν* *καλοῦσιν* Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 18; cf. *ὀνομάζω* II.

κἀλή, *κἀλήτης*, Dor. and Att. for *κηλ*—, Lob. Phryn. 639.

κἀλή [α], *ῆ*, *a humph*, v. sub *κῆλη*.

κἀλήμεναι, Ep. inf. pres. act. of *καλέω*, Il. 10. 125.

κἀλ-ήμερος, *ον*, *with fair or fortunate days*, Anth. P. 9. 508.

κἀλήμι, Aeol. for *καλέω*, Sappho 1. 16, v. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. 352.

κἀλήτωρ, *ορος*, *δ*, (*καλέω*) *a crier*, Lat. *calator*, *κήρυκα* *καλήτορα* *τοῖο* *γέροντος* Il. 24. 577:—but as prop. n. in 15. 419.

κἀλιά, Ion. -*τή*, *ῆ*, *a wooden dwelling, hut*, Hes. Op. 372, 501, Ar. Rh. 4. 1095; esp. *a barn, granary*, Hes. Op. 299, 305; *a bird's nest*, Theocr. 29. 12, Pseudo-Phocyl. 79, Luc. D. Syr. 29, etc.:—also, *a wooden shrine or niche*, containing the image of a god, Ar. Rh. 1. 170, Anth. P. 6. 253. Cf. *καλιός*. [*τ* in Hes., etc.; but *τ* in Theocr. and Pseudo-Phocyl.]

καλιάς, *άδος*, *ῆ*, = foreg., *a hut*, Anth. P. 11. 44, Plut. 2. 418 A: *a chapel*, Dion. H. 3. 70, Plut. Num. 8, etc.

καλίδιον, *τό*, Dim. of *καλιά*, Eur. Pol. Αὐτολ. 5.

καλίκιοι, *οἱ*, v. sub *κάλιος*.

κἀλινδέομαι, Dep. only used in pres. and impf. (except aor. part. *κἀλινδηθείς* in Synes. Epist. 32), differing from *κυλινδέομαι* only in sound (cf. also *ἀλινδέω*):—*to roll about*, *lie rolling* or *wallowing*, Lat. *volutari*, *έν* *τῇσι* *στοιῆσι* *έκαλινδέετο* Hdt. 3. 52; *ἀποθνήσκοντες* *έν* *ταῖς* *ὁδοῖς* *έκαλινδοῦντο*, of people affected by the plague, Thuc. 2. 52; of birds, *καλ. έν* *τῇ* *γῆ*, *καλ. τοῖς* *πτεροῖς* *πρός* *τὴν* *κόνιν* Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 5., 9. 7, 2; *ρέυμασι* Plut. Timol. 28:—metaph., *έν* *θιάσοις* *καὶ* *μεθύουσιν* *άνθρώποις* *καλ.* Dem. 403. 19; hence, *to be continually busy with a thing*, *pass one's time in a thing*, Lat. *versari in aliqua re*, *έν* *τῷ* *πειρᾶσθαι* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 5 (al. *κυλινδ*-); *περὶ* *τὰ* *δικαστήρια* *καλινδέεσθαι* Isocr. 295 B; *κ. έπι* *τοῦ* *βήματος*, Lat. *in foro versari*, Id. 98 C (Bekk. *κυλ*-); *έν* *ἀγοραῖς* Sext. Emp. M. 2. 27; *καπηλείοις* Synes. l. c.

κἀλινδήθρα, *ῆ*, = *ἀλινδήθρα*, *a place for horses to roll after exercise* (cf. *έξαλίω*), Ael. N. A. 3. 2.

κἀλινδησις, *εως*, *ῆ*, = *κυλίνδησις*, *a throw of dice*, Alciphro 3. 42.

κἀλίνοσ, *η*, *ον*, (*κἀλον*) *wooden*, Lyc. 1418, Poëta ap. Schol. Av. 1283.

κἀλίος, *δ*, *a cabin, cot*, Epich. 21 Ahr. 2. *a coop for fowls*, Cratin. Θράττ. 4.

3. *a prison*, Hesych.

καλιστρέω, fut. *ήσω*, Ep. strengthd. for *καλέω*, Call. Diau. 67, Cer. 97:—cited by Harp. from Dem. and Dinarch.

Καλλάβις, *ίδος*, *ῆ*, *a Laconian dance*, in honour of Artemis, Hesych. (who writes it wrongly with a single λ); but at Athens *a wanton dance*, *Καλλαβίδας* *βαίνειν* Eur. Pol. (Κολ. 17) ap. Ath. 629, cf. Phot. s. v.:—*Καλλαβίδια*, *τά*, *the festival at which this dance was used*, Hesych.:—*καλλαβόομαι*, *to dance it*, Id.; cf. *καλαμίζω*.

κἀλλαιον, *τό*, *a cock's comb*, Arist. H. A. 9. 49, 2., 9. 50, 2:—pl. *κἀλλαια*, *τά*, *the wattles*, Lat. *palea*, Ar. Eq. 497. 2. *the tail-feathers*, Ael. Dionys. ap. Eust. 1278. 50.—The form *κἀλλεα* used to be read in Ael. N. A. 11. 26., 15. 1; and the dat. pl. *κἀλλεσιν* is still found in Clem. Al. 263. (Prob. so called from their changeful hues, cf. *κἀλαῖς*.)

κἀλλάϊνος, *κἀλλαῖς*, v. sub *καλα*—.

κἀλλαίφης, Aeol. for *καταλάπτεις*, v. Neue Sappho 15.

κἀλλαρίας, *ου*, *δ*, *a kind of cod-fish*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 316 A, Opp. H. 1. 105; also *καλαρίας* or *γαλαρίας*, Hesych. s. v. *λαζίνης*.

καλλείπω, Ep. for *καταλείπω*, Hom.

καλλι—, the first part of the word in many compds., in which the notion of beautiful is added to the chief and simple notion, cf. ὑψι—: καλο— is later and less common.

2. καλλι— is sometimes like a mere Adj. with its Subst., as καλλιπαις = καλή παις: cf. κακός sub fin.

καλλιᾶζω, a Verb found in Cyzicene Inscr. (C. I. 3662-4) where it appears to denote the functions of certain sacred officers, the chief of the company being ὁ καλλιάρχων, Ib. 3661-2. Böckh (p. 921) connects it with κάλλιον, τό, the name of a judicial court at Athens, and also = τέμενος, A. B. I. 269, 270, 309, Hesych.

καλλίας, ου, ὁ, = πίθηκος, a tame ape, such as were commonly kept at Athens, Dinarch. ap. Suid., cf. Pind. P. 2. 132. (An euphemism, v. Galen. 18. 2, 236 and 611.)

καλλιᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, a synonym for the plant στρύχνος, *Physalis Alkekengi*, Sprengel Diosc. 4. 72.

καλλι-αστράγαλος, ον, with fine ankle, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 33.

καλλιβλαστος and -βλάστητος, ον, sprouting beautifully, Byz.

καλλιβλέφαρος, ον, with beautiful eyelids:—beautiful-eyed, Eur. Ion 189.

II. as Subst. καλλ. (sc. φάρμακον), τό, a dye for the eyelids and eye-lashes, Diosc. 1. 86, Galen., Plin.

καλλιβόας, ου, ὁ, beautiful-sounding, αὐλός Simon. 56, Soph. Tr. 640, Ag. Av. 682.

καλλιβόλος, ον, throwing luckily, Poll. 7. 204.

καλλιβότος, ον, with fine pastures, Nonn. D. 35. 59.

καλλιβότρυς, υ, beautiful-clustering, νάρκισσος Soph. O. C. 682.

καλλιβωλος, ον, with fine, rich soil, ἄστν Eur. Or. 1382.

καλλιγάληνος [ᾶ], ον, beautiful in its calm, πρόσωπον Eur. Tro. 837.

καλλιγάμος, ον, happy in marriage, λέκτρα Anth. P. 9. 765.

καλλιγένεθλος, ον, beautifully formed, Poëta de Herb. 104.

II. act. having a fair offspring, Corinna 23, Procl. h. Hecat. 1.

καλλιγένεια, ἡ, bearer of a fair offspring, name by which Demeter was invoked in the Thesmophoria, Ar. Thesm. 299, Alciph. 2. 4, 1, cf. C. I. 5432; or her nurse, Fritzsch. ad Ar. l. c., Apollod. Fr. p. 1057

Heyne:—τὰ Καλλιγένεια θύουσιν in Alciphro 3. 39 is merely f. l. for τῇ Καλλιγενείᾳ, as Berger observes.

καλλιγέφυρος, ον, with beautiful bridges, Eur. Rhés. 349.

καλλιγλουτος, ον, = καλλιπυγος, Nic. ap. Clem. Al. 33.

καλλιγλωττος, ον, with fine tongue, eloquent, Manass. Chron. 3823, al.

καλλιγομφος, ον, with fine nails, Theod. Prodr.

καλλιγονος, ον of noble race, Porphy. ap. Eus. P. E. 110 D; τέκνων καλλιγόνους σταχύας Epigr. Gr. 266.

καλλιγράφω, to write a beautiful hand, Basil., etc.

2. to write beautifully, in point of style, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 7; so pf. pass. in act. sense, Longin. 33. 5; but in pass. sense, Diog. L. 7. 18.—Phryn. p. 122, remarks that εἰς κάλλος γράφειν was the Att. phrase.

II. to paint beautifully, τὸ πρόσωπον Poll. 5. 102.

καλλιγράφια, ἡ, beautiful writing, whether of the characters or the style, cf. Plut. 2. 397 C with 145 F, and v. C. I. 3088.

καλλιγράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, suited for fine penmanship, ἐργαλείον Suid. s. v. κανονίς.

2. elegant in style, Eust. Opusc. 325. 85.

καλλιγράφος [ᾶ], ον, writing a beautiful hand: as Subst. a good penman, a good copyist of books, Eccl., Byz.

*καλλιγύναϊξ [ῦ], ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful women, poet. word, only used in the obl. cases (Lob. Phryn. 659); Hom. has Ἑλλάδα καλλιγύναϊκα, Ἄχαιῖδα κ., Σπάρτην κ. Il. 2. 683., 3. 75, Od. 13. 412; Sappho 135 has the gen.; and Pind. P. 9. 131 the dat. Cf. ἀγύναϊξ.

καλλιδενδρος, ον, with fine trees, Polyb. 5. 19, 2, in Sup.:—καλλιδενδρία, ἡ, a beautiful forest, C. I. 8735. 11.

καλλιδίνης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, beautifully eddying, Πηνειός Eur. H. F. 368.

καλλιδιφρος, ον, with beautiful chariot, Ἀθηναία Eur. Hec. 467.

καλλιδόναξ, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful reeds, Εὐρώτας Eur. Hel. 493.

καλλίδωρος, ον, beautiful as a gift, μέλη Poëta de Theod. 16 Wernsd.

καλλιθέριος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful hair, Orph. H. 49. 7: pecul. fem. καλλιθέριρα, Nonn. Jo. 11. 2.

καλλιέλαιος, ἡ, the garden olive, opp. to ἀγριέλαιος, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 4, N. T.:—also as Adj., κ. ἐλαία, φυτὸν Geop. 9. 8., 10. 6.

καλλιέπεια, ἡ, beautiful language, Hesych., Greg. Nyss.

καλλιπέομαι, Med. to say in fine phrases, κ. ὡς . . εἰκότως ἄρχομεν Thuc. 6. 83; εἰ δούλος καλλιπέοιτο use fine language, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 3; ῥήματα κ. περί τινος Plat. Hipparch. 225 C:—Pass., λόγοι κεκαλλιπημένοι ῥήμασι τε καὶ ὀνόμασι Id. Apol. 17 B, cf. Eus. Laud. Const. prolog.

καλλιπέης, ἐς, beautifully speaking, elegant, Ar. Thesm. 49 (of Agatho), 60, Dion. H. de Comp. 18.

καλλιπεργώ, to work beautifully, C. I. 8802, al.:—καλλιπεργημα, τό, and -εργία, ἡ, beautiful work, Eus. V. Const. 3. 31, 2.

καλλιπεργος, ον, beautifully wrought, Plat. ap. Philon. 2. 490, 610.

καλλιπερέω, Ion. καλλιπέω (Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xxxvii): pf. κεκαλλιπέρηκα, v. Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 12: (Ιερὸν). To have favourable signs in a sacrifice, to obtain good omens for an undertaking, Lat. litare, perlitare, of the person, κὰν καλλιπέρητε Plat. Com. Zeus kak. 4, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 12, etc.; so in Med., Hdt. 6. 82, Isocr. 308 A, Xen. An. 5. 4, 22, etc.; in Hdt. 7. 113, ἐς τὸν (sc. ποταμόν) . . ἐκαλλιπέροντο σφάζοντες ἵππους.—ἐς τὸν must be joined with σφάζοντες.

2. c. acc. to sacrifice with good omens, ταῖς Νυμφαῖς τὸν ἀμνὸν Theocr. 5. 148; καλλιπερεῖν βοῶν Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 21 (c conj. Saupprii; vulg. καὶ ἀλλ' ἱερεῖα); ἐαυτὸν Plut. Alex. 69; absol., κ. τοῖς θεοῖς Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 1, cf. Plat. Legg. 791 A:—so in Med., Ar. Pl. 1181:—Pass., ἐὰν καὶ καλλιπερηθῇ τοῖς θεοῖς Menand. Μεθ. 1. 8.

II. of the offering, to give good omens, be favourable, καλλιρησάντων τῶν ἱρῶν (so Livy, litato, perlitato), Hdt. 9. 19; καλλιρησαι θυομένοισι οὐκ ἐδόνατο [τὰ ἱρά] the sacrifices would not give good omens, were constantly unfavourable, Id. 7. 134; ὡς σφι

ἐκαλλιπέροτο [τὰ ἱρά], πρόσω ἐπορεύοντο Id. 9. 19; also c. inf., οὐκ ἐκαλλιπέροτο τοῖσι Πέρσησι ὥστε μάχεσθαι Ib. 38; οὐκ ἐκαλλιπέροτο διαβαίνειν μιν Id. 6. 76; opp. to which, in 9. 36, he has καλὰ ἐγίνετο τὰ ἱρά; so in Med., ὡς οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἐκαλλιπέροτο Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 17.

καλλιέρημα, τό, an auspicious sacrifice, Hesych.

καλλιζυγής, ἐς, beautifully yoked, Eur. Andr. 278.

καλλιζωνος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful girdles, γυναῖκες Il. 7. 139., 24. 698, Od. 23. 147.

καλλιθέμεθλος, ον, with beautiful foundations, Musae. 71.

καλλιθριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful manes, καλλιτριχας ἵππους Il. 5. 323, Od. 3. 475, etc.; of sheep, with fine wool, καλλιτριχα μῆλα νομεύων Od. 9. 336, cf. 469.

καλλιθύτέω, to offer in auspicious sacrifice, κάπρον Anth. P. 6. 240.

καλλιθύτος, ον, offered auspiciously, αἴγες Epigr. Gr. 872.

καλλικαρπέω, to bear beautiful fruit, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 2.

καλλικαρπία, ἡ, beauty of fruit, Theophr. H. P. 1. 4, 1.

καλλικαρπος, ον, with beautiful fruit, rich in fine fruit, Σικελία Aesch. Pr. 369, cf. Eur. H. F. 464: Comp. -άτερος Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 1: Sup. -ύτατος τόπος Polyb. 5. 19, 2.

2. of trees, μίλαξ Eur. Bacch. 108, cf. Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 10.

καλλικέλαδος, ον, beautiful sounding, Suid.

καλλίκερως, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful horns, Anth. P. 7. 744., 9. 603. II. = αἰγόκερως, Galen. 13. 355.

καλλίκοκκος, ον, with beautiful seeds, βόα Theophr. C. P. 1. 9, 2.

Καλλικολώνη, ἡ, Fair-hill, a place near Troy, on the Simois, Il. 20. 53, 151:—as Adj., καλλικόλωνος λόφος, Demetr. Sceps. ap. Schol. Il. 20. 53.

καλλικόμας, ὁ, = sq., πλόκαμος Eur. I. A. 1080.

καλλίκομος, ὁ, ἡ, beautiful-haired, of women, Il. 9. 449, Od. 15. 58, Pind. P. 9. 184; Ὀραι Hes. Op. 75, cf. Th. 915; Χάριτες Ar. Pax 798:—of trees, with beautiful leaves, Epigr. Gr. 88.

καλλικοτταβέω, = καλῶς κοτταβίζω, Soph. Fr. 482.

καλλίκρεας, gen. -κρέως, τό, = πάγκρεας, Galen. 2. 781, Byz.

καλλικρήδεμος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful head-band, ἄλοχος Od. 4. 623.

καλλίκρηνος, Dor. -κρᾶνος, ον, with beautiful spring, Pind. Fr. 211.

καλλίκρουνος, ον, = foreg., Nicet. Ann. 3. 1.

καλλίκτιτος, ον, beautifully built, Nonn. D. 26. 85.

καλλилаμπέτης, ον, ὁ, beautifully shining, Ἥλιος Anacr. 25.

καλλιλεκτέω, to speak elegantly, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 55, Diog. L. 5. 66.

καλλιλεξία, ἡ, beauty of language, Simpl. ad Epict.

καλλιλογέω, to express in elegant diction, Dion. H. de Comp. 3 (in Pass.):—Med. to use specious phrases, Id. 8. 32, cf. Luc. Tox. 35.

καλλιλογία, ἡ, elegance of language, Dion. H. de Comp. 16.

καλλιμάρτυς, ὁ, one who gives good evidence, Hdn. Epim. 186, Eccl.

καλλιμασθος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful breasts, Jo. Malal.

καλλιμάχος, ον, fighting nobly, Liban. 1. 616.

καλλίμηρος, ον, with beautiful thighs, Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 992.

καλλίμορφος, ον, beautifully shaped or formed, δέμας Eur. Andr. 1155; χορὸς τέκνων Id. H. F. 925; ταῦς Antiph. Ὀμοπ. 1. 5.

κάλλιμος, ον, poet. for καλός, beautiful, δῶρα Od. 4. 130., 8. 439; οὔρος Il. 640; χροῖα, ὅσα κάλλιμον Il. 529., 12. 192.

καλλινᾶος, ον, beautiful-flowing, Κηφισός Eur. Med. 835, cf. Alc. 589.

καλλίνικος, ον, (νίκη) with glorious victory, gloriously triumphant, Archil. 106, etc.; κύδος κ. the glory of noble victory, Pind. I. 1. 13, cf. 5 (4). 68; καλλίνικος ἄρμασι Id. P. 1. 60: c. gen., τῶν ἐχθρῶν over one's enemies, Eur. Med. 765, cf. Plat. Alc. 2. 151 C:—epith. of Hercules, Archil. l. c., C. I. 2385; of Apollo, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 361; of Seleucus II, Polyb. 2. 71, 4, Strabo 750, etc.; of other kings, Mionnet 4. p. 456; of Christian martyrs, C. I. 8625, al.

II. adorning or ennobling victory, μέλος, ὕμνος Pind. P. 5. 143, N. 4. 26; φῶδῃ, μουσα Eur. El. 865, Phoen. 1728; στέφανος Id. I. T. 12:—τὸ καλλίνικον the glory of victory, Pind. N. 3. 31; so, καλλίνικος (sub. ὕμνος), Id. O. 9. 3; καλλίνικον ἄσεται Eur. Med. 45; τὸν καλλίνικον μετὰ θεῶν ἐκάμασε Id. H. F. 180; also, τὰν Ἡρακλέους κ. [φῶδῃν] αἰδῶ Ib. 681; cf. τήνελλα.

III. τὸ κ. an air for the flute, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C.

καλλιονία, ἡ, goodness of wine, Geop. 6. 3, cf. 5. 2, 19.

κάλλιον, neut. of καλλίων, used as Adv., v. sub καλός c.

Καλλιόπη, ἡ, (ὕψ) Calliopé, the beautiful-voiced, the last, but chief of the nine Muses:—the Epic Muse, mother of Orpheus and Linos, Hes. Th. 79, h. Hom. 31. 2: also Καλλιόπεια, Agath. Proem. Anth. 107;—as an Adj., κούρα καλλιόπα, of Echo, Theocr. Fist. 19.

καλλίουλος, ὁ, like ἱουλος, a song to Demeter, Semus ap. Ath. 618 E.

καλλιώω, to make more beautiful:—Pass., LXX (Cant. 4. 10).

καλλιπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful children, blessed with fair children, Αατώ Trag. ap. Galen. 11. 483; κ. πότμος Aesch. Ag. 762; κ. στέφανος = στέφανος τῶν παίδων, Eur. H. F. 839; also in Prose, Plat. Phaedr. 261 A, Arist. ap. Ael. V. H. 1. 14, Aristid. 1. 235.

II. a beautiful child, Eur. Or. 964; cf. καλλι— II.

καλλιπάρητος, ον, beautiful-cheeked, Χρυσή, Ἑλένη Il. 1. 143, Od. 15. 123; Αητώ Il. 24. 607; etc.:—καλλιπάρητος in Poll. 2. 87.

καλλιπάρθενος, ον, with beautiful nymphs, Νείλου . . κ. βοαί Eur. Hel. 1; δέρη κ. necks of beauteous maidens, Id. I. A. 1574.

II. later, = καλή παρθένος, Lob. Phryn. p. 600.

κάλλιπε, Ep. for κατέλιπε, inf. καλλιπέειν, v. καταλείπω.

καλλιπέδιλος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful sandals, h. Hom. Merc. 57.

καλλιπέπλος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful robe, beautifully clad, of women, Pind. P. 3. 43, Eur. Tro. 339.

καλλιπέταλον, τό, the beautiful-leaved plant, cinquefoil, Diosc. 4. 42.

καλλιπέτηλος, ον, with beautiful leaves, Anth. P. 9. 64., 10. 16.

καλλιπηνχς, υ, gen. εως, with beautiful elbow, κ. βραχίων Eur. Tro. 1194: with beautiful arms, παρθένος Alciphro 3. 67.

καλλιπλόκαμος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful locks, Δημήτηρ, Θέτις Il. 14. 326., 18. 407; Ἑλένα Pind. O. 3. 2; Πιερίδες Eur. I. A. 1040; χρυσεάν ἄρνα κ, Eur. El. 705.

καλλίπλουτος, ὄν, adorned with riches, πόλις Pind. O. 13. 159.
καλλίπνοος, ὄν, contr. -πνοος, ὄν, beautifully-breathing, αὐλός Telest. 4:—also of smell, καλλ. ἄνθη ap. Hesych.

καλλίπολις, εὖς, ἡ, fair-city, Plat. Rep. 527 C: often as a prop. name, Hdt. 7. 154, etc.

κάλλιπον, Ep. for κατέλιπον, v. καταλείπω.

καλλίπνοος, ὄν, beautifully wrought, Paul. S. Ecphr. 138.

καλλιπόταμος, ὄν, of beautiful rivers, νοτίς Eur. Phoen. 645.

κάλλιππος, ὄν, with fine horses, Niceph. Blemm.:—a noble rider, Eccl.

καλλιπρηπής, εὖς, of beautiful appearance, Eus. Laud. Const. (?)

καλλιπρόβατος, ὄν, with beautiful sheep, Hesych. s. v. εὐρημος.

καλλιπρόσωπος, ὄν, with beautiful face, Philox. 8.

καλλιπρῶρος, ὄν, (πρῶρα) with beautiful prow, of ships, Eur. Med. 1335:—metaph. of men, with beautiful face, beautiful, Aesch. Theb. 533; στόμα κ. Id. Ag. 235.

καλλιπύγος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful πύγη, Cercid. ap. Ath. 554 D: name of a famous statue of Venus, now at Naples, Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 377. 2.
καλλιπύλος, ὄν, with beautiful gates, Θήβη Anth. P. append. 16.

καλλιπύργος, ὄν, with beautiful towers, ἄστν Eur. Bacch. 1202; τὰ κ. πεδία, of Thebes, Id. Supp. 618; κ. σοφία high-towering, Ar. Nub. 1024.

καλλιπύργωτος, ὄν, = foreg., πόλις Eur. Bacch. 19.

καλλιπῶλος, ὄν, with beautiful steeds, Pind. O. 14. 2.

καλλιπέεθρος, ὄν, beautifully flowing, κρήνη Od. 10. 107; Ἴστρος Hes. Th. 339; Δίρκα Eur. H. F. 784.

καλλιρέω, v. sub καλλιέρω.

καλλιρῶος, ὄν, poët. for καλλιρῶος, q. v.

καλλιρραβδος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful wand, Hesych. s. v. ἀκαλαύροπις.

καλλιρρημονέω, to speak beautifully, Eust. 829. 51, etc.

καλλιρρημονέω, ἡ, elegance of language, Dion. H. de Thuc. 23, Luc. J. Trag. 27. II. braggart language, Id. D. Deor. 21. 2.

καλλιρρήμων, ὄν, in elegant language, Dion. H. de Comp. cc. 3, 16.

καλλιρῶος, ὄν, poët. also καλλιρῶος (v. infr.):—beautiful-flowing, ὕδωρ, κρουός Il. 2. 752., 24. 147; ποταμοῖο κατὰ στόμα καλλιρῶοιο Od. 5. 441; κρήνην καλλιρῶον 17. 206; πηγῆ Aesch. Pers. 201:—metaph. of the flute, καλλιρῶοισι πνοαῖς Pind. O. 6. 143.—Fem. Καλλιρῶη, one of the Oceanids, h. Hom. Cer. 419, Hes. Th. 288, etc.:—but Καλλιρῶη, also, a famous spring at Athens, later Ἐννεάκρουνος (but now again Καλλιρῶη), Thuc. 2. 15, Plat. Ax. init.

καλλιστάδιος, ὄν, with a fine race-course, Eur. I. T. 437.

καλλιστάφυλος, ὄν, with fine grapes, Hesych.

καλλιστάχυς, v. with fine ears, of corn, Or. Sib. 11(9). 118, 177, 241.

καλλιστεῖον, (καλλιστεύω) the prize of beauty, Eur. I. T. 23, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 1; so in pl., Schol. Il. 9. 130; but in pl. also = ἀριστεία, the meed of valour, Soph. Aj. 435.

καλλιστερνός, ὁ, ἡ, beautiful-breasted, Nonn. D. 5. 553.

καλλιστευμα, τό, exceeding beauty, Eur. Or. 1639.

καλλιστευμάτων, ὄν, the first-fruits of beauty, or the most beautiful, Eur. Phoen. 215; τὰ δευτερεῖα καλλιστευμάτων Lyc. 1011.

καλλιστεύω, (κάλλιστος) to be the most beautiful, Hdt. 1. 196., 4. 72, 163, 180., 6. 32, Eur. Tro. 227; c. gen., καλλιστεύσει πασῶν τῶν γυναικῶν Hdt. 6. 61, cf. 7. 180:—also in Med., δῶρ' ἂ καλλιστεύεται τῶν νῦν ἐν ἀνθρώποισι Eur. Med. 947, cf. Bacch. 407, Hipp. 1009.

καλλιστέφανος, ὄν, beautiful-crowned, of Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 252, 296; of Hera, Tyrtæ. 1; εὐφροσύνη Eur. Bacch. 376. II. κ.

ἐλαία the wild olive tree at Olympia, from which the crowns of victory were taken, Arist. Mirab. 51. 1, Paus. 5. 15. 3.

καλλιστόκροτος, ὄν, sounding most beautifully, Nicet. Eug. 2. 320.

κάλλιστος, ἡ, ὄν, Sup. of καλός: v. καλός B.

καλλιστρούθια, τά, name of a kind of fig, Ath. 75 E.

Καλλιστώ, οὖς, ἡ, daughter of Lycaon, Eur. Hel. 375 (in voc. Καλλιστοῦ), changed into a bear, Paus. 1. 25, 1, etc.; and connected with the constellation Arctos, Hes. ap. Hygin. Poet. Astr. 2. 1, Virg. G. 1. 138, etc.: she is always found in connexion with Artemis, and her tomb was near the temple of Ἄρτεμις Καλλίστη, Paus. 8. 35, 8: cf. καλός 1. 2, and v. Müller Proleg. Mythol. p. 75: Aesch. wrote a drama called Καλλιστώ.

καλλισφύρος, ὁ, ἡ, beautiful-ankled, of women, καλλισφύρον εἶνεκα νύμφης Il. 9. 560 (556), cf. 14. 319, Od. 5. 333; Νίκη Hes. Th. 384, etc.

καλλιτεκνία, ἡ, the beauty of children, Parthen. 33.

καλλιτεκνός, ὄν, with beautiful children, Arist. Fr. 622:—Comp., Luc. D. Deor. 16. 1; Sup., Plut. Aemil. 5:—καλλιτεξ, ἡ, Hdn. Epimer. 186.

καλλιτεχνέω, to work beautifully, Eust. Opusc. 153. 72, Olympiod.

καλλιτέχνης, ὄν, ὁ, a beautiful artist, Anacreont. 4. 1; pl. -τέχνεις, Epigr. Gr. 796.

καλλιτεχνία, ἡ, beauty of workmanship, Plut. Pericl. 13, Ath. 191 B.

καλλιτεχνός, ὁ, ἡ, making beautiful works of art, Strabo 41, 757.

καλλιτόκεια, ἡ, pecul. poët. fem. of sq., Opp. C. 1. 6.

καλλιτόκος, ὄν, = καλλιτεκνός, Christod. Ecphr. 132.

καλλιτοξός, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful bow, Eur. Phoen. 1162.

καλλιτράπεζος [α], ὄν, with beautiful, i. e. well-spread, table, Callias Κυκλ. 2, Ameips. Σφενδ. 1.

καλλιτρίχον, τό, = καλλιφύλλον, Diosc. 4. 136, Ael. N. A. 1. 35.

καλλιτρίχος, ὄν, later form for καλλιθρίξ, Opp. C. 1. 321. II.

producing luxuriant hair, Diosc. 1. 178.

κάλλιψ, Ep. for κάλλιπε, i. e. κατέλιπε.

καλλιφάνης, εὖς, = sq., Byz.

καλλιφεγγής, εὖς, beautiful-shining, ἡλίου σέλας, Ἔως Eur. Tro. 560, Hipp. 455, cf. Theodect. ap. Stob. t. 10. 8; ἄνθος ap. Ath. 680 B.

καλλιφθογγός, ὄν, beautiful-sounding, κιθάρα, ᾠδή Eur. H. F. 350, Ion 169; ἰστοί Id. I. T. 222.

καλλιφλοξ, ὁ, ἡ, auspiciously burning, πέλανος Eur. Ion 706.

καλλιφύτης, εὖς, of beautiful growth or shape, Nonn. D. 15. 171.

καλλιφύλλον, τό, maiden-hair, a small kind of fern, Hipp. 1226 E: also καλλιτρίχον and ἀδιάντον.

καλλιφύλλος, ὄν, with beautiful leaves, Anacreont. 45. 3; prob. 1. Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 2 (for καλλόφυλλος).

καλλιφύτευτος, ὄν, beautifully planted, Nicet. Ann. 21. 9.

καλλιφύτος, ὄν, = foreg., Nonn. D. 47. 38.

καλλιφωνέω, to pronounce elegantly, Eust. 664. 41.

καλλιφωνία, ἡ, beauty of sound or pronunciation, Dion. H. de Rhet. 1. 5., 4. 1, Luc. Pisc. 22. 2. beauty of voice, Eriphan. 1. 564 A.

καλλιφῶνος, ὁ, ἡ, with a fine voice, ὑποκριταί Plat. Legg. 817 C.

καλλιχείρ, χεῖρος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful hands, ὠλένας Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B.

καλλιχέλωνος, ὄν, with a beautiful tortoise on it, ὀβολός Eurpol. Ἑλ. 4; cf. χελώνη VI, Müller Aegin. p. 95.

κάλλιχθυσ, ὄν, the beauty-fish, = ἀνθίας, Arist. Fr. 297, cf. Ath. 282 E, 344 F; distinguished from it by Opp. H. 3. 335.

καλλιχοῖρος, ὄν, with fine pigs, vs Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 29.

καλλιχορός, ὄν, epith. of large cities, Od. 11. 581 (ubi v. Nitzsch), h. Hom. 14. 2, Pind. P. 12. 45, Simon. in Anth. P. 6. 212, Eur. Heracl. 359.

—being an Ep. form for καλλιχωρός, with beautiful places, like εὐρύχωρος for εὐρύχωρος. II. of or for beautiful dances, στέφανοι, ἀοιδαί Eur. Phoen. 787, Fr. 462; τρόπον τὸν καλλιχορώτατον Ar. Ran. 451:—

ὁ κ. a sacred spring near Eleusis, the fount of goodly dances, h. Hom. Cer. 273, cf. Eur. Ion 1075, Supp. 392, 620. 2. beautiful in the dance, of Apollo, Eur. H. F. 690; καλλ. δελφίνες Id. Hel. 1454.

καλλιχροός, ὄν, beautiful-coloured, Vers. Cypr. ap. Ath. 682 C.

καλλιχωρία, ἡ, beauty of country, v. l. Diod. 1. 30.

καλλίων, ὄν, gen. ονος, Comp. of καλός: v. καλός B.

καλλιωνύμιος, ὄν, with beautiful name: as Subst., a kind of fish, uranoscopus scaber, Hipp. 357. 43, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 3, Menand. Ἀνατθ. 2.

καλλονή, ἡ, beauty, rarer form of κάλλος, Hdt. 3. 106., 7. 36, Hipp. 22. 26, Eur. Tro. 977, Bacch. 459, I. A. 1308, Plat. Symp. 206 D.

καλλοποιός, ὁ, ἡ, producing beauty, Plotin. p. 1323 Creuz., Procl., etc.

κάλλος, εὖς, Att. οὖς, τό: (καλός):—beauty, of Ganymede, Il. 20. 235; of women, Il. 9. 130, etc.; in Od. 18. 192, κάλλει μὲν οἱ πρῶτα προσώπατα κατὰ κάθηρην ἀμβροσίῳ, οἷον Κυθήρεια χρίεται [Athené] made Penelopé's face bright with ambrosial beauty, such as Cythereia anoints herself withal,—where the verb χρίεται led even Voss to take κάλλος

for a sweet unguent; but Hom. regards beauty as something external, shed over the person (cf. χάρις 1); so, κάλλει τε στίλβων καὶ εἶμασι Il. 3. 392; κάλλει καὶ χάρισι στίλβων Od. 6. 237; cf. h. Hom. Cer. 277:—

often also in Trag., and Prose, γυναῖκε .. κάλλει ἀμύμων Aesch. Pers. 185; opp. to αἰσχος, Plat. Symp. 201 A; τῶν ἔργων τό τε μέγεθος καὶ τὸ κ.

Isocr. 240 B; χώρα κάλλει καὶ ἀρετῇ μέγα ὑπερφέρουσα Hdt. 8. 144, cf. Plat. Charm. 157 E; of ships, Thuc. 3. 17; κ. τῆς ψυχῆς, τῶν μαθημάτων Plat. Rep. 444 D, Gorg. 475 A:—εἰς κάλλος with an eye to beauty, so as to set off her beauty, Eur. El. 1073; οὐ γὰρ εἰς κ. τύχας δαίμων δίδωσιν so as to regard beauty or show, Id. Tro. 1201; εἰς κ. ζῆν for pleasure, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 33; but, ὁ εἰς κ. βίος, opp. to αἰσχροργία, Id. Ages. 11, 6:—often in pl. beauties, beautiful points or qualities, Plat. Criti. 112 E, 115 D, etc.: beauties of style, Longin. 5. 1. 2. as concrete, of persons, a beauty, Soph. (v. sub ὑπουλος), Ael. N. A. 17. 23; mostly of women, τὴν θυγατέρα, δεινόν τι κάλλος καὶ μέγεθος Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 7; Γαλάτεια, κάλλος Ἐρώτων Philox. 8; Ἑλένη καὶ Ἀθήνα καὶ ὕλως τὰ ἀρχαῖα κάλλη Luc. D. Mort. 18. 1, cf. Imag. 2; as Terent., Eun. 2. 3, 70, says forma for formosa puella. 3. in pl. also beautiful things, as garments and stuffs, ἐν ποικίλοις .. κάλλεσιν βαινῖν Aesch. Ag. 923; βάπτειν τὰ κ. Eurpol. Incert. 45; cf. Plat. Phaedo 110 A, Criti. 115 D, Poll. 7. 64, Hesych. s. v.; κυπαρίττων ὕψη καὶ κάλλη Plat. Legg. 625 B; κάλλεα κηροῦ beautiful works of wax, i. e. honeycombs, Anth. P. 9. 363, 15; κάλλη τοιαῦτα καὶ τοσαῦτα ἱερῶν Dem. 35. 15; κ. οἰκοδομημάτων = κατὰ οἰκοδομήματα, Plut. 2. 409 A, cf. 935, Dio C. 65. 16.—See also κάλλαια.

καλλοσύνη, ἡ, poët. for κάλλος, Eur. Or. 1388, Hel. 383; κ. ἐπέων Democr. ap. Diog. L. 9. 48.

καλλυντήριος, ὄν, of or for beautifying, Hesych.; τὰ Καλλ. a festival on the 19th Thargelion, when the statue of Athena Polias was fresh adorned, Phot., E. M. 487. 13; cf. Πλυντήρια.

καλλυντής, οὐ, ὁ, one that adorns, Hesych.

κάλλυντρον, τό, any implement for cleansing, a broom, brush, Plut. Dio 55, Clem. Al. 238. II. an ornament, Anon. ap. Suid., Hesych.

III. an unknown shrub, Arist. H. A. 5. 21, 1.

καλλύνω, (καλός) to beautify, Soph. Fr. 713. 6, etc.:—to sweep clean, Arist. Probl. 24. 9, 1; ὡς ραίνηται καὶ καλλύνηται [ἡ πλατεία] Polyb. 6. 33, 4; metaph., νέων ψυχὰς καλλύνειν Leon. ap. Plut. 2. 959 B; but in Vit. Cleom. 2, αἰκάλλειν is given, and in 2. 235 F, κακανεῖν, i. e. κακονῶν = κατακονῶν; v. Coraës ad Plut. Cleom. l. c. 2. metaph. also, to gloss over, ὅταν ἐν κακοῖσι τις ἀλοὺς ἐπειτα τοῦτο καλλύνειν θέλη Soph. Ant. 496, cf. Plat. Legg. 944 B. 3. Med. to pride oneself in a thing, foll. by εἰ .., Id. Apol. 20 C; ἐπὶ τινι Ael. V. H. 3. 39; cf. καλλωπίζω II. 2.

κάλλυσμα, τό, swceping, Hesych. s. v. σάρματα.

καλλωπίζω, fut. ἴσω, (ᾠψ):—properly, to make the face beautiful; hence, to give a fair appearance to a thing, to beautify, embellish, κ. ὄνομα Plat. Crat. 408 B, cf. 409 C; τὴν πόλιν, ὡς περ γυναῖκα Plut. Pericl. 12; τὸ λογικόν Αἰγ. Epict. 3. 1, 26:—Pass., οἰκία .. δαπάνη κεκαλ-

λωπισμένη Xen. Hier. 11, 2, cf. Occ. 9, 4; κεκαλλ. τὸ χρώμα, i. e. painted, Id. Mem. 2. 1, 22. II. Med. to adorn oneself, make oneself fine or smart, Plat. Symp. 174 A. 2. mostly metaph. to pride oneself in or on a thing, τινί or ἐπί τινι Plat. Phaedr. 252 A, Rep. 405 A, Xen. Ages. 11, 11; περί τινος Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 11; also, καλλ. ἄτι., Plat. Prot. 317 C; ὡς . . . c. partic., Id. Crito 52 C, Theaet. 195 D:—absol. to make a display, shew off, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 10, 5. 3. to be coy, play the prude, τινι or πρὸς τινι towards another, Plat. Prot. 333 D, Phaedr. 236 D; c. inf., κ. παραιτεῖσθαι affecting to deprecate, Plut. Caes. 28, cf. Phalar. Epist. 19.

καλλώπισμα, τό, ornament, embellishment, Plat. Gorg. 492 C, Plut. Lycurg. 9, etc.:—an ornament of speech, Dion. H. de Thuc. 46.

καλλωπισμός, ὁ, an adorning oneself, making a display, Plat. Rep. 572 C, Crat. 414 C, 426 D: a shewing off, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 10, 16. II. ornamentation, Hipp. 19. 45; εἰς κ. for ornament, Xen. An. 1. 9, 23; καλλωπισμοὶ περὶ τὸ σῶμα Plat. Phaedo 64 D.

καλλωπιστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be adorned, cited from Clem. Al.

καλλωπιστής, αὐ, ὁ, one who adorns himself nicely, a fine dresser, opp. to φιλόκαλος, Isocr. 7 D, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 7.

καλλωπιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = καλλυντήριος, c. gen., Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 14: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of embellishment, Galen. 14. p. 766.

καλλωπίστρια, ἡ, fem. of καλλωπιστής, Plut. 2. 140 B.

κἄλο-αγδραστος, ον, well-bought, cheap, Zonar.

κἄλο-βάμων [βᾶ], αν, walking on stilts, Lat. grallator, Manetho 4. 287 [where κἄλοβάμων metri grat.]

κἄλοβασία, ἡ, a walking on stilts, Psell. ap. Piers. Moer. 64.

κἄλοβατέω, to walk on stilts, cited from Porphyry: and κἄλοβάτης, οὐ, = καλοβάμων, Manetho 5. 146.

κἄλβιος, ον, living decorously, Paul. Al. Apotel. 2.

κἄλοβουλία, ἡ, = εὐβουλία, Gloss.

κἄλογένοιος, ον, to explain εὐγένειος, Hesych.

κἄλόγηρος, ον, good in old age, venerable; of monks, 'a calayer,' Eccl., E. M. 230. 48; so καλόγηρος, ον, Thom. M.:—hence καλογήριον, τό, a monastery, and ἡ καλογηρικὴ, a monk's life, Eccl.

κἄλόγηρος, υος, ὁ, ἡ, with a fine voice, Suid. s. v. κρήγυον.

κἄλογώμων, ον, gen. ονος, noble-minded, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 223.

κἄλοδιδάσκαλος, ὁ, a teacher of virtue, Epist. ad Tit. 2. 3.

κἄλοειδής, ἐς, of beautiful kind, Sopat. in Walz Rhett. 8. 56.

κἄλοεῖμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, finely clad, Hesych.

κἄλοεργαστος, αν, well-wrought, γῆ Zonar.

κἄλοεργάτις, ιδος, ἡ, a benefactress, Porphyry. Antr. Nymph. 30.

κἄλοεργός, ὄν, well-doing, good, Manetho 1. 256.

κἄλοθήεια, ἡ, a good disposition, Eust. Opusc. 66. 67:—κἄλοθήης, ἐς, well-disposed, M. Anton. 1. 1, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 232.

κἄλοθέλεια, ἡ, good-will, Eccl.

κἄλόθριξ, τριχας, ὁ, ἡ, = καλλίθριξ, Gramm.

κἄλο-οἰώνιστος, αν, of good omen, Schol. Ar. Av. 721.

καλοκάγαθῶ, to practise noble arts, καλοκάγαθῶν ἀσκούοντας Ar. Fr. 1 (p. 529), as emended by Bgk.

κἄλοκάγαθία, ἡ, the character and conduct of a καλὸς κάγαθος (v. καλοκάγαθος), nobleness, goodness, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 14, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 16, Poll. 1. 13, 4, and often in laudatory Inscr. (C. I. 1388, 1368, 1450, al.); τῆς πόλεως κ. Dem. 257. 9; opp. to κακία, πονηρία, Isocr. 2 B, Dem. 777. 5; to βρδιουργία, Xen. Ages. 11, 6.

κἄλοκάγαθικός, ἡ, ὄν, beseeching a καλὸς κάγαθος, honourable, Polyb. 7. 12, 9:—Adv. -κῶς, Plut. Phoc. 32. 2. inclined to καλοκάγαθία, Id. Them. 3., 2. 225 F, Muson. ap. Stob. 414. 8.

κἄλοκάγαθος, ὄν, an adj. form, first occurring in Poll. 4. 11 (for in all good writers it is written divisim καλὸς κάγαθος); and Lob. Phryn. 603 remarks that, if the form were genuine, it would be proparox. καλοκάγαθος. The error probably arose from the form καλοκάγαθία.—The phrases καλὸς κάγαθος, καλοὶ κάγαθοί seem originally to have been applied to the nobles or gentlemen, Lat. optimates, like the old French prudhommes, Germ. gute Männer, etc., Hdt. 1. 30, Ar. Eq. 185, 735, al., Thuc. 4. 40., 8. 48, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 9, Cyr. 4. 4, 23, Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 4, etc.; cf. ἀγαθός and v. Welcker praef. Theogn. p. xliii; also, καλοὶ τε κάγαθοί Xen. An. 4. 1, 19:—but later, as in Arist. (M. Mor. 2. 9, 2, etc.), καλὸς κάγαθος was a perfect man, a man as he should be, ὁ τελείως σπουδαῖος; then it was applied to qualities and actions, etc., οὐδὲν καλὸν κάγαθον εἶδέναι Plat. Apol. 21 D; καλὰ τε κάγαθα ἔργα Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 20; καρτερία κ. κ. Plat. Lach. 192 C; μαντεῖαι Dem. 1466. fin.; to an army, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 6; to things, πᾶν ὅ τι κ. κάγ. ἐστὶν Ib. 7. 2, 12; τὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰγαθὰ Id. Mem. 1. 2, 23, cf. Cyr. 2. 1, 17; in Supr., ὅ τι κάλλιστον καὶ ἀριστόν ἐστιν Id. An. 2. 1, 9., 5. 6, 28:—rarely with words between, ἦν καὶ καλός, ὦ δέσποτα, καὶ ἀγ. cited from Xen.; κ. μὲν γὰρ ἦν καὶ ἀγ. Plut. Lycurg. 25. Adv. -θως, C. I. 2139 b. 33 (add.), 2379.

κἄλοκαιρία, ἡ, a happy state of affairs, Melamp. de Palp. 493 Franz.: καλοκαιρίζω, to pass the summer, Byz.:—καλοκαιρινός, ἡ, ὄν, in fine weather, Hippiatr. p. 271:—καλοκαιρίον, τό, the fine season, Byz.

κἄλοκάρφωτος, ον, to explain εὐγόμεφωτος, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 58.

κἄλοκέραστος, ον, well-mixed, Zonar.

καλοκοίμητος, ον, fallen happily asleep, C. I. 9873, cf. -71, -82.

κἄλοκοπέω, to cut wood, Hesych.

καλοκάϊγξ, ἴγγος, ἡ, a beautiful pebble, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 254.

κἄλολογέω, to speak well, Eust. 1177. 5; and κἄλολογία, ἡ, Hesych.

κἄλομήχανος, αν, (μηχανή) contriving well, Hesych.

κἄλον, τό, wood, but only used in pl. κἄλα = ξύλα, logs, for burning, κάγ-κανα κ. h. Hom. Merc. 112; παλαίθετα κ. Call. Fr. 459; τὰ κ. καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρακας Ion ap. Ath. 411 B; also for joiner's work, κάμπυλα κ. Hes.

Op. 425; ποττὰ κἄλα (olim καλά) i. e. against the [Persian] ships, Ar. Lys. 1253; whence Bergk reads ἔρρει τὰ κἄλα the ships are ruined, (for καλά) in Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 23, Plut. Cim. 28. (From καίω, κάω, so that it properly meant lags for burning, like δαλός from δαίω; Hesych. gives both κηλόν and καυαλέον with the expl. ξηρόν: cf. also κῆλον.)

κἄλονησία, ἡ, right perception, Eccl.

κἄλο-πέδιλα, τά, (κἄλον) wooden shoes, being prob. a piece of wood tied to a cow's legs to keep her still while milking, Theocr. 25. 103.

κἄλοπόδιον, τό, v. sub καλάπους, Galen.

κἄλοποιέω, to do good, 2 Ep. Thess. 3. 13, E. M. 189. 24:—καλοποιία, ἡ, a doing good, Theophil. ad Aut. 1. 5:—καλοποιός, ὄν, doing good to, c. gen., τὸ δίκαιον καλ. τῆς ψυχῆς Procl. ad Plat. Alc. 1. 327.

κἄλόπους, ὁ, as Subst., v. sub καλάπους.

κἄλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, with beautiful feet, Suid.

κἄλοπράγία, ἡ, = καλοποιία, Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 68.

κἄλοπρόσωπος, ον, with fair face, Schol. H. 1. 310.

κἄλόπρυμνος, ον, with beautiful stern, cited from Schol. Hom.

κἄλορρημοσύνη, ἡ, = καλλιρρημοσύνη, Schol. Hom., Hesych.

κάλος, ὁ, a rove, v. sub κάλω.

καλός, ἡ, ὄν, Aeol. κάλος, α, ον: (v. infr. F):—beautiful, beauteous, fair, Lat. pulcher, of outward form, κάλλιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθεν Il. 2. 673; but when used of men, mostly in the phrase καλός τε μέγας τε; also, μέγας καὶ κ. Od. 9. 513; so of women, καλή τε μεγάλη τε 13. 289., 15. 418; and of places, αὐλή καλή τε μ. τε 14. 7; καλὸς δέμας beautiful of form, 17. 307; so in Prose, εἶδος κάλλιστος Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 1; καλὸς τὸ σῶμα Id. Mem. 2. 6, 30; τὴν ὕψιν Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 517 E; so, καλὸς ἰδέα Pind. O. 10 (11). 123; also, χορῶ καλή beauteous in the dance, Il. 16. 180; κάλλιστος . . ποικίλμασιν ἠδὲ μέγιστος 6. 294, Od. 15. 107; also c. inf., κ. εἰσορᾶσθαι etc., Hom.; εἰσορᾶν κ. Pind. O. 8. 25; καλλίονες καὶ μείζονες εἰσορᾶσθαι Od. 10. 396:—also of parts of the body, clothes, arms, etc., πρόσωπα, ὕμματα, παρήϊα, ὤμοι, etc.; εἵματα, φάρεα, χιτῶν, χλαῖνα, πέδιλα, etc.; φάσγανον, σάκος, ἀσπίς, κόρυς; of buildings and the like, δῶμα, τεῖχος, ἄμαξα, τράπεζα, θρόνος, κρήνη, πόλις, τέμενος, ἀγρός, etc. 2. in Att. ὁ καλός is often subjoined to the name of a person, Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ καλός, Σαπφῶ ἡ καλή Plat. Alc. 1. 113 B, Phaedr. 235 C; hence, lovers used to write the name of those they loved on walls, trees, etc., ὁ δεῖνα καλός, ἡ δεῖνα καλή, v. Interpp. ad Ar. Ach. 144, Vesp. 98, Creuzer Plotin. de Pulchr. p. 97:—so, ἡ Καλή or Καλλίστη was a name of Artemis, Aesch. Ag. 140, Paus. 1. 29, 2, C. I. 4445; v. sub Καλλιστός. 3. τὸ καλόν, like κάλλος beauty, Eur. I. A. 21, etc.: τὰ καλὰ the deencies, proprieties, elegancies of life, Hdt. 1. 8, 207, Pind. O. 1. 134, etc.; τὰ ἐν ἀνθρώποις καλὰ, etc., v. Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 13.

II. in reference to use, like ἀγαθός, beautiful, fair, good, κ. λιμήν Od. 6. 263; ἀνέμῳ . . καλῶ 14. 253, 299:—καλὸς εἰς τι Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 6; πρὸς τι Plat. Hipp. Ma. 295 C, Gorg. 474 D, etc.; c. inf., κάλλιστος τρέχειν Xen. An. 4. 8, 26;—esp. in the foll. phrases; ἐν καλῶ [τόπῳ] in a good place, Ar. Thesm. 292, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 25; ἐν καλῶ τοῦ κόλπου, τῆς πόλεως Ib. 6. 2, 9, etc.; also, ἐν καλῶ in a favourable place, or under favourable circumstances, Thuc. 5. 59, 60; ἐν κ. (sub. χρόνῳ), in good time, in season, Eur. I. A. 1106, Xen., etc.; ἐν καλῶ [ἔστι], c. inf., Soph. El. 384; (so, καλόν ἐστι, c. inf., Id. Ph. 1155, Ar. Pax 278, Thuc. 8. 2);—so also, εἰς καλόν Soph. O. T. 78, Plat. Meno 89 E; εἰς κάλλιστον Soph. O. T. 78, etc. 2. of sacrifices, good, auspicious (v. καλλιέρειω), ἱερά Aesch. Theb. 379; οἰωνοί Eur. Ion 1333; τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ καλὰ all sacred duties are rightly performed, Ar. Pax 868; κ. τὸ τέλος τῆς ἐξόδου Xen. An. 5. 2, 9; καλὰ ἦν τὰ ἱερά αὐτῶ Id. Cyr. 3. 2, 3; c. inf., ἱεναί . . καλὰ τὰ ἱερά ἦν Id. An. 2. 2, 3; for Hell. 1. 1, 23, v. sub κάλον.

III. in a moral sense, beautiful, noble, Lat. pulcher, honestus, in Hom. only in neut., οὐ καλὸν εἶπας Od., cf. 17. 381; μείζον κλέος . . καὶ κάλλιαν 18. 255; often, καλόν [ἔστι] c. inf., καλόν τοι σὺν ἐμοὶ τὸν κῆδειν, ὅς κέ με κῆδη Il. 9. 615 (611); οὐ γὰρ ἐμοίγε καλὸν (sc. ἀρχειν) 21. 440; οὐ καλὸν ἀτέμβειν, αὐδὲ δίκαιον Od. 20. 294; so in Att., καλόν μοι ταῦτο ποιούση θανεῖν Soph. Ant. 72, etc.; and in Comp., οὐ μὲν τοι τόδε κάλλιον, οὐδὲ εἶκε Od. 7. 159, cf. Il. 24. 52:—often in later writers, καλὰ ἔργματα noble deeds, Pind. I. 4. 71 (3. 60); also, τὰ καλὰ Id. O. 13. 64, Soph. Fr. 675, etc.; also noble qualities, Xen. Symp. 8, 17. 2. τὸ καλόν moral beauty, virtue, opp. to τὸ αἰσχρόν (Cicero's honestum and turpe), Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 16, Plat. Symp. 183 D, 201 E, Lys. 216 C, al.; τὸ καλὸν φίλον honaur is dear, Theogn. 17, cf. Eur. Bacch. 881, Supp. 300, I. A. 22. 3. this sense is used of men by Classical writers only in the phrase καλὸς κάγαθος, v. sub καλοκάγαθος. IV. in Att. not seldom ironically, like Lat. praeclarus, fine, fair, admirable, specious, γέρας κ. Aesch. Eum. 209; κ. γὰρ οὐμὸς βίωτος, ὥστε θαυμάσαι Soph. El. 393, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 652; κ. χόρις, ὕβρις Dem. 128. 2., 660. 20; καί σοι . . θωπεύσαι καλόν Soph. O. C. 1003; μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν Thuc. 5. 89; v. infr. καλῶς 8.

B. Degrees of Compar.: Comp. καλλίων, ον, Hom., who joins it with ἀμείνων and μείζων, Il. 24. 52, Od. 10. 396; Alcac. 130 has καλλίων. Supr. κάλλιστος, η, ον, Il. 20. 233, etc.:—καλλιώτερος is a very late form found in some Mss. of Thuc. 4. 118; v. Lob. Phryn. 136; also καλώτερος, v. Hdn. Epimer. 69; Supr. καλλιστότατος, Psell.

C. Adv.:—Poets often use neut. καλόν as Adv., καλὸν αἰδεῖν, etc., Il. 18. 570, Od. 1. 155; so καλὰ, Il. 6. 326; later also, τὸ καλόν Theocr. 3. 3 and 18, Call. Ep. 56. II. regul. Adv. καλῶς:—mostly in moral sense, well, rightly, οὐδ' ἔτι καλῶς οἶκος ἐμὸς διόλωλε Od. 2. 63; καλῶς ζῆν, τεθνηκέναι, etc., Soph. Aj. 479, etc.; οὐ καλῶς ταρβεῖς Id. Tr. 457; κ. ἀγωνίζεσθαι, fairly, on the merits of the case, Lys. 138. 20; often in phrase καλῶς καὶ εὖ, καλῶς τε καὶ εὖ Plat. Prot. 319 E, Parm. 128 B, etc. 2. of good fortune, well, happily, κ. πράσσειν = εὖ πρ.

Aesch. Pr. 979, Soph. Ant. 272; κ. καὶ εὖ πράττειν Plat. Charm. 172 A; esp. in the phrase κ. ἔχειν, to be well, Aesch. Theb. 799, etc.; κ. ἔχει σοι Ar. Ach. 947; κ. ἔχει, c. inf., 'tis well to .., Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 1; also c. gen., κ. ἔχειν τινός to be well off in respect to a thing, Hipp. 264. 13; κ. τινος κείσθαι Thuc. 1. 36; also, κ. ἔχει τινί Id. 4. 117, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 3:—καλλιῶνας ἔχειν Plat. Theaet. 169 E, etc. 3. καλῶς = πάνν, right well, altogether, τὸν κ. εὐδαίμονα Aesch. Fs. 300; κ. ἔξοδα Soph. O. C. 269; so in Comp., κάλλιον εἶδέναι Plat. Hipp. Ma. 300 D, cf. Theaet. 161 B; κάλλιον εἰκέναι to be just like, Hipp. 234. 19:—and in Sup. κάλλιστα, Soph. O. T. 1172, Plat., etc. 4. κ. ἀκαύειν to be well spoken of, Lat. bene audire, Plut. 2. 177 E. 5. κ. ποιῶν, as Adv., rightly, deservedly, Lat. merito, κ. ποιῶν ἀπόλλυται Ar. Pl. 863, cf. Dem. 17. 10., 141. 14., 304. 26, Aeschin. 87. 1. 6. in answers, to approve the words of the former speaker, well said! Lat. euge, Eur. Or. 1216, Dem. 998. 25:—but, also, to decline an offer courteously and ironically, thank you! Lat. benigne, Ar. Ran. 888; πάνν κ. Ib. 512; ἀμέλει κ. Ib. 532; and in Sup., κάλλιστ', ἐπαινῶ Ib. 508; ἔχει κάλλιστα Theocr. 15. 3; cf. Bentl. Terent. Heaut. 3. 2, 7, Horat. 1 Ep. 7, 16 and 62. 7. ironically, finely, Lat. belle, καλῶς εἰ δῆλος οὐκ εἰδὼς τί δρᾶς Soph. O. T. 1008, cf. Ant. 739, cf. Eur. Med. 588, Dinarch. 98. fin., Intt. ad Ar. Eq. 344. 8. often repeated with the Adj. (v. κακός B and D), καλῆ καλῶς Ar. Ach. 253, Pax 1330, Eccl. 730 (as in Lat. bella belle, Plaut. Asin. 3. 3, 86, etc.); so, καλὸς κάλλιστά τε βέξαις Pind. O. 9. 142.

D. for Comps., v. sub. καλλι—.

E. Quantity: ā in Ep. and old Iamb. Poets (Herm. emends Hes. Op. 63, Th. 585): ā in Pind. and in Att. (for Aesch. Fr. 308 is corrupt, and in Soph. Ph. 1351 Dind. reads λῶσθ'). In Eleg., Epigr. and Bucol. Poets ā or ā, as the verse requires, but in these mostly ā, Jac. Anth. P. p. 761. In Theocr. 6. 19, both quantities occur in one line, τὰ μὴ καλὰ καλὰ πέφανται: cf. ἴσας. In the Compar., ἴ in Hom., ἴ in Att. always, except in Menand. Monost. 89, which is omitted by Meineke.

F. (Deriv.: the orig. sense seems to be that of clean, pure, cf. καλλύνω, κάλλυντραν, κάλλισταν ὕδωρ (Il. 21. 158), Καλλιρρόη: Curt. connects it with Skt. kalayas (sanus), kalayānas (pulcher); Goth. hails, (hale, whole).) κἄλοστροφος, ὁ, (κάλως), a twisted rope, Tzetz. Exeg. p. 114; but καλοστραφίω, to turn or plough well, Eccl.

καλοσύμβουλος, ἀν, giving good counsel, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 229.

καλοσύντυχος, ἀν, good in society, sociable, Zonar.

καλοτεχνία, ἡ, = καλλιτεχνία, Schol. Sopat. in Walz Rhett. 4. 51.

καλότης, ἡ, = κάλλος, beauty, a word formed by Chrysippus, Plut. 2. 441 B; v. Lob. Phryn. 350.

καλοτίθηνας, ἀν, well-reared, Hesych.

καλότροφος, ἀν, = φάρος, Hesych.

καλοτύπος, ὁ, (καλον) the woodpecker, Hesych.

καλοῦφαντος, ἀν, beautifully woven, Schol. Soph. Tr. 603, Suid.

καλάφιλος, ἀν, = εὐφίλος, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 627.

καλοφόρος, ἀν, (καλον) a wood-carrier, one of a soldier's attendants, Lat. ealo, Dosiad. ap. Ath. 143 B.

καλόφρων, ἀν, gen. φρονος, = εὐφρων, Hesych.

καλόψυχος, ἀν, = εὐψυχος, Hesych. s. v. εὐθυμος.

καλπάζω, (καλπη) of a horse, to trot or gallop, Hippiatr., Suid., Aquil. V. T., v. Field Hexapl. (Jer. 8. 6):—καλπασμός, οὐ, ὁ, galloping, ὁ ἐν ἀναβαλῆ κ. Philom. ap. Orib. p. 66 Mai.

καλπᾶσος, ἡ, v. κάρπασος.

καλπη (Α), ἡ, a trot, run: κάλπης δρόμος a race in the Olympic games, wherein the rider when near the goal sprang off horseback and ran alongside, Paus. 5. 9, 1; ὁ τῆς κ. ἀγῶν Plut. 2. 675 C. (The Root is prob. the same as that of καρπ-άλμας, κραιπ-νός: Hesych. cites κάλπις also, a racing mare.

καλπη (Β), ἡ, = κάλπις, Aristaen. 2. 4: a cinerary urn, Plut. Marcell. 30, Hdn. 3. 15, al.:—name of a constellation, = ὕδριον, Procl.

καλπιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Pamphil. ap. Ath. 475 C.

καλπις, ἰδος, ἡ: acc. κάλπιν Od. 7. 20, κάλπιδα Pind. O. 6. 68:—a vessel for drawing water, a pitcher or ewer, Od. and Pind. ll. cc., h. Hom. Cer. 107, Eur. Hipp. 121, Ar. Ran. 1339, Lys. 358, etc.:—a kind of ewer, Philem. Gramm. ap. Ath. 468 F:—a box for unguent, Antiph. Θορικ. 1, Polyb. 31. 3, 17:—an urn for drawing lots or collecting votes, Anth. P. 7. 384, Luc. Hermot. 40, 57:—a cinerary urn, Anth. P. 12. 74:—a Panathenaic vase, Call. Fr. 122.—In Hesych. also κάλπις, ὁ. (Prob. akin to κεφαλή: the Skt. kharparas means both head and vessel, as does the Lat. testa; cf. also Lat. calpar: Curt. 54.)

καλπίος, ὁ, Sicil. form of Lat. calceus, a shoe, Rhinthon ap. Poll. 7. 90, cf. Plut. Aemil. 5., 2. 813 E:—in Polyb. 30. 16, 3, we have the dub. form καλίκιος; and in Plut. 2. 465 A, καλίκιος. The proper Greek name for this shoe was ὑπόδημα καίλον.

καλύβη [ῦ], ἡ, (καλύπτω) a hut, cabin, cell, Lat. tugurium, Hdt. 5. 16, Thuc. 1. 133., 2. 52, Theocr. 21. 7, 18, etc.; τοῦ θεοῦ ἡ ἱερὰ κ. C. I. 4591. II. a cover, screen, Theopomp. Hist. 222, cf. Anth. P. 7. 295.

καλύβιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Plut. Pomp. 73.

καλύβιτης, ἀν, ὁ, living in a hut, Strabo 318.

καλύβα-ποιεῖν, Med. to make oneself a cabin, Strab. 200.

καλυβαπίτα, ἡ, a making of cabins, Strab. 726.

καλύβας, ὁ, = καλύβη, a chamber, C. I. 5362 b, Hesych.

καλυκ-άνθημον, τό, a kind of honeysuckle, Diosc. 4. 14.

καλύκειος λίθος, ὁ, a stone in the head of the fish σάλπη, Hesych.; cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 5.

καλύκιον, τό, Dim. of κάλυξ, Hesych.

καλύκο-στέφανος, ἀν, crowned with flower-buds, Anth. P. 6. 55; ὤρσι Poëta in Plut. 2. 993 E, e conj. Jacobs.

καλύκωδης, ἐς, like a budding flower, Theophr. II. P. 3. 10, 4.

καλύκωδης, ἰδος, ἡ, (ᾠψ) like a budding flower in face, i. e. blushing, roseate, h. Hom. Cer. 8, 420, Ven. 285, Orph. H. 78. 2.

κάλυμμα, τό, (καλύπτω) properly a head-covering used by women, a hood or veil, hiding all the face except the eyes and falling upon the shoulders (cf. Eur. I. T. 372), κ. κύνειον a dark veil worn in mourning instead of the κρήδεμνον, Il. 24. 93, h. Hom. Cer. 42; worn esp. by brides, Aesch. Ag. 1178, cf. καλύπτρα; by women generally, Ar. Lys. 532, Fr. 309. 5; in sign of shame and sorrow, κάρα καλύμμασι κρυφάμενον, Lat. eapite obvoluto, Soph. Aj. 245; a covering put over the face of the dead (cf. πέπλος I), Id. El. 1468; quite generally, δείξω γὰρ τὰδ' ἐκ καλυμμάτων stript of their coverings, Id. Tr. 1078. 2. a fishing-net shaped like a sack, Opp. H. 3. 82; hence of the garment thrown by Clytaemnestra over her husband, Aesch. Cho. 494 (Pors. ἐγκαλύμμασιν). 3. the skull (as the brain's covering), Nic. Th. 906. 4. a grave, Anth. P. 7. 227. 5. in animals, Lat. operculum, the covering of the gills of fishes, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 6; also of snails and shell-fish, Ib. 5. 15, 12; of the eye, the eye-lid, Poll. 2. 66; of the honeycomb, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 21. 6. the shell of fruit, Nic. Al. 269.

καλυμμάτιον, τό, Dim. of κάλυμμα, a sort of tile, Ar. Fr. 54; v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 283.

κάλυξ, [ᾠ], ὕκος, ἡ, also ὁ Diosc. 2. 172: (καλύπτω):—a covering, used only of flowers and fruits: 1. the seed-vessel, husk, shell or pod, of the water-lily, Hdt. 2. 92; of rice, Id. 3. 100; of wheat, πρὶν ἐν τῇ κάλυκι γένηται ἢ στάχυς Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 4, cf. 8. 4, 3; κάλυκος ἐν λαχεύμασι, i. e. when the fruit is setting, Aesch. Ag. 1392, cf. Soph. O. T. 25, Ar. Av. 1065. 2. the cup or calyx of a flower, ἀνεμωνῶν κάλυξι .. ἡριναίς Cratin. Μαλθ. 1; ὅσα ἐν κάλυκι ἀνθεῖ Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 8, cf. Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 3; in Poets, a bud, a rose-bud, h. Hom. Cer. 427, Theocr. 3. 23, cf. Anth. P. 12. 8, etc.:—metaph., σταθερὰ .. κ. νεαρὰς ἡβης Ar. Fr. 74. II. in Il. 18. 401, κάλυκες are women's ornaments, of which no more is known than that they were of metal and the work of Hephaistos, perhaps earrings shaped like flower cups; cf. h. Hom. Ven. 87, 164.

κάλυξ, ἐως, ἡ, = foreg., Hesych.

καλύπτειρα, ἡ, fem. of sq., = καλύπτρα, a veil, Anth. P. 6. 206.

καλύπτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a covering, sheath, Hipp. 893 B, Arist. Probl. 20. 9. 2. a casket, small chest, Arist. Probl. 20. 9, 2, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 4. 3. a tile, Dion. H. 6. 92; κ. ἀνθεμωταί Inscr. in Ussing p. 68; cf. Poll. 10. 157. 4. in pl. the covert-feathers of birds of prey, Demetr. Hierac. 17.

καλυπτηρίζω, to cover with tiles, Inscr. in Müller de Munim. Ath. p. 36. 71 ed., in fut. καλυπτηριεῖ:—so, καλυπτηριάζω, Gloss.

καλυπτήριον, τό, a covering, Gloss.:—also καλυπτής, οὐ, ὁ, a tile, Id. κάλυπτας, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. covered, Soph. Fr. 479, Ar. Thesm. 890. II. (from καλύπτω II) put round so as to cover, Lat. circumdatus, καλυπτής ἐξέκειτο πιμελῆς from the enfolding fat, Soph. Ant. 1011.

καλύπτρα, ἰων. -πτρη, ἡ, like κάλυμμα, a woman's veil, ἀπὸ δὲ λιπαρῆν ἔρριψε καλύπτρην Il. 22. 406, cf. Od. 5. 232, Parmen. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 111, Aesch. Pers. 537, Supp. 121; καλ. πλακάμων Archil. 16: a bride's veil (cf. ἀνακαλυπτήρια) Euphor. 48:—metaph., δνοφερὰ κ. the dark veil of night, Aesch. Cho. 811. 2. of land given to queens as veil-money (cf. ζώνη I. 3), Plat. Alc. I. 123 B, cf. Aristid. I. 513. II. the cover or lid of a quiver, Hdt. 4. 64.

καλύπτω: Ep. impf. κάλυπτον Il. 24. 20: fut. ψω: aor. ἐκάλυφα, Ep. κάλ- Il. 23. 693; pf. ἀπο-κεκάλυφα Origen.:—Med., fut. καλύψαμαι Ael.: aor. ἐκαλυφάμην Hom.:—Pass., fut. καλυφθήσομαι Paus., etc.: aor. ἐκαλύφθην Od., Eur.; pf. κεκάλυμαι Il., Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 4; plqpf. κεκάλυπτα Il. 21. 549.—Rare in Prose, except in comps. (From

✓ΚΑΛΥΒ or ΚΑΛΥΦ, which appears in καλύβ-η, κελύφ-η, -ας; cf. Lat. cel-are, se-eul-ere, el-a-m, elu-peus:—✓ΚΡΥΒ or ΚΡΥΦ, whence κρύπτω, is allied.) I. to cover with a thing (cf. κρύπτω sub fin.), παρδαλέη .. μετάφρενον εὐρὺ κάλυψεν Il. 10. 29; σάωσε δὲ νυκτὶ καλύψας Il. 5. 23; (but in Il. 13. 425, ἐρεβεννῆ νυκτὶ καλύψαι is to kill): then, simply, to cover (cf. κατακαλύπτω), μέλαν δὲ ἐ κῦμα κάλυψεν Il. 23. 693; ἐπισκύνιον κάτω ἔλκεται ὅσσε καλύπτων 17. 136; πέτρον χεῖρ ἐκάλυψεν his hand covered, grasped a stone, 16. 735; often of death, τέλος θανάτοιο κάλυψεν ὀφθαλμούς 11. 250, cf. 5. 553; τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψεν 4. 461, 503, etc.; τὸν δὲ κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρεβεννῆ νύξ ἐκάλυψεν 13. 580; τὸν δὲ αἰ ὅσσε νύξ ἐκάλυψε μέλαινα 14. 439; so, τὸν δ' ἄχεος νεφέλη ἐκάλυψε 17. 591., 18. 22; ἐ πένθος ὀφθαλμούς ἐκάλυψε 11. 249; so in Pind. and Trag., κ. χροὺ γυῖα, i. e. to be buried, Pind. N. 8. 65; also, χροὺ, τάφω κ. to bury another, Aesch. Pr. 582, Soph. Ant. 28; γῆ, χέρσῳ Eur. Phoen. 1634, Hel. 1066; and absol., καυτῆ καλύψω Aesch. Theb. 1040:—Med. to cover or veil oneself, ἀργεννῆσι καλυψαμένη ὀθόνησιν Il. 3. 141; κρηδέμνῳ δ' ἐφύπερθε καλύφατο Il. 14. 184; absol., καλυψάμενος δ' ἐνὶ νηϊ κείμεν Od. 10. 53:—Pass., ἀσπίδι ταυρείῃ κεκαλυμμένος .. ὤμους Il. 16. 360; ἐν χλαίνῃ κεκαλ. 24. 163; χαλκῷ, ἡέρι κεκαλ. 13. 192., 21. 549, οἷς ἄωτῳ Od. 1. 443; φρικτὶ καλυφθεῖς, of the sea, 4. 402. 2. like κρύπτω, to cover or conceal, κεκαλυμμένοι ἵππῳ concealed in it, Od. 8. 503; ἔξω μέ που καλύφατε Soph. O. T. 1411; κρυφῆ κ. καρδία τι Id. Ant. 1254; σιγῆ καλ. Eur. Hipp. 712. 3. to cover with dishonour, throw a cloud over, σὺ μὴ κάλυπτε τὰς εὐδαίμονας ἔργασι Ἀθήνας ἀνοσίοις Soph. O. C. 282. II. to put over as a covering, Lat. circumdare, πρόσθε δὲ αἰ πέπλοιο πτύγμ' ἐκάλυψεν Il. 5. 316; τύσσην αἰ ἄσιν καθύπερθε καλύψω I will put mud over him, 21. 321; ἀμφὶ Μεναϊτιάδῃ σάκας εὐρὺ καλύψας 17. 132; πρόσθεν δὲ σάκος στέρναο καλύψας 22. 313.

κάλυψις, ἐως, ἡ, a covering, Schol. Ar. Pl. 22, Hesych.

Καλυψώ, ἰδος, ἡ, Calypso, a nymph, daughter of Atlas, Od. 1. 52; or of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 359; she lived in the island

Ogygia, and was so called because *she hid* (ἐκάλυψε) Ulysses on his return from Troy, Od. 5. 14, 7. 244 sq.

καλχαίνω, (κάλχη) properly, to make purple: Pass. to be purple, Nic. Th. 641.

II. metaph., like Homer's πορφύρω (cf. Κάλχας), to make dark and troublous like a stormy sea, to muse or ponder deeply, Lat. *volutare*, κ. ἔπος Soph. Ant. 20; ἀμφί τινι Eur. Heracl. 40: also c. inf. to long, desire, Lyc. 1457.

Κάλχας, αντας, ὁ, Calchas the Greek Seer at Troy, Il.: voc. Καλχάν or -α, La Roche Text-Kr. p. 293. (No doubt from same Root as καλχαίνω, the Searcher.)

κάλχη, ἡ, (perh. akin to κόγχη) the murex, purple limpet, elsewhere πορφύρα, Nic. Al. 393.

2. a purple dye, Strabo 529. II. a volute on the capital of columns, Hesych.; but in C. I. 160. 1. 90, Böckh. supposes χάλκαι (in the Erechtheium) to be the moulding on the top of the Architrave, v. p. 282.

III. a kind of herb, also of purple colour, Alcman 30; written χάλκη in Nic. Fr. 2. 60.

κάλωδιον, τό, Dim. of κάλω, a small cord, Eupol. Incert. 18, Ar. Vesp. 379, Thuc. 4. 26.

καλ-ώνυμος, ον, with fair name, Phot. Bibl. 88. 27, C. I. 9622.

κάλ-ωπός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄψ) with beautiful face, dub. in Hesych.

καλῶς, Adv. from καλός, q. v.

κάλω [ᾶ], ὁ, gen. κάλω, acc. κάλων: Ep. and Ion. κάλος, ον, δ,

Od. 5. 260, and Hdt.; but a pl. κάλωες occurs in Ap. Rh. 2. 725; acc.

κάλωας, Orph. Arg. 253, Opp. (v. infr.): dat. κάλωσι, Orph. Arg. 237:—

a reefing rope, reef (κρίκος), and so perhaps in Od. l. c., where κάλοι are distinguished from πάδες (sheets) and ὑπέραι (braces); so, τῶν ἰστιῶν

τοὺς κάλωις Hdt. 2. 36; κάλωις ἐξίεναι to let out the reefs, i. e. to set sail, ὅταν στράτευμ' Ἀργεῖον ἐξίη κάλωις Eur. Tro. 94; ἐχθροὶ γὰρ ἐξίασι

πάντα δὴ κάλων are letting out every reef, i. e. using every effort, (opp.

to ἀκροῖσι κρασπέδοις .. ὑπεκδραμεῖν Ib. 524), Id. Med. 278; τοὺς κά-

λωις ἐκλυε καὶ χάλα πόδα Epicr. Incert. 2; πάντας ἔσειε κάλωις Anth.

P. 9. 45; proverb., πάντα ἐξίεναι κάλων Ar. Eq. 756 (ubi v. Schol.);

φόνιον ἐξίει κάλων give a loose to slaughter, Eur. H. F. 837; πάντα κάλων

ἐκτείνειν Plat. Prot. 338 A; ἐφείναι Id. Sisyph. 389 C; κινεῖν Luc. Scyth.

11; γαστρὶ πάντα ἐπιτροπῶσι κάλωις Opp. H. 2. 223, cf. 172.

II. generally, a rope, line, κάλων κατιέναι to let down a sounding-line, Hdt.

2. 28; ἀπὸ κάλω παραπλεῖν to be towed along shore (cf. βυμουλκεῖν),

Thuc. 4. 25; a cable, Hdt. 2. 96; πρυμνήτης κ. Eur. Med. 770.

κάλω-στρόφος, ὁ, a rope-twister, rope-maker, Plut. Pericl. 12.

κάμ, Ep. shortd. form for κατά before μ, v. sub καμμέν.

κάμᾶκίας σίτος, ὁ, a tall species of grain, Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 4.

κάμᾶκίδιον, τό, Dim. of κάμαξ, Eust. Opusc. 319. 44.

κάμᾶκίνος, ον, (κάμαξ) made of reed, cane, or the like weak material,

δῶν κ., opp. to κρανέϊνον, Xen. Eq. 12, 12.

κάμᾶκιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Schol. rec. Eur. Phoen. 39.

κάμαξ [κᾶ], ἄκος, ἡ and ὁ, a vine-pole, vine-prop, Il. 18. 563, Hes. Sc.

298. 2. any pole or shaft, κ. πύκνης Aesch. Fr. 167. 3. the shaft

of a spear, Id. Ag. 66; cf. Eur. Hec. 1155, El. 852, Ar. Fr. 357; χαλκᾶι

κάμακες, with rings at the top, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 2. 4. the tiller

of the rudder, Luc. Navig. 6. (Hence καμάσσω.)

κάμᾶρα, Ion. -ρη [μᾶ], ἡ, Lat. camera, anything with an arched cover,

a covered carriage, Hdt. 1. 199; a covered boat or barge, Strabo 495:

a vaulted chamber, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 454. 33, Diod. 2. 9: the

vault of a tomb, C. I. 2241, 3007, 3104, al.: a tester-bed, Arr. An. 7.

25, 5: a vaulted sewer, Schol. ap. Lob. Path. 223. II. as Medic.

term, the hollow of the ear, Poll. 2. 86. (Cf. Zd. kamara (an arch,

girdle), Lat. camurus; but camera is prob. borrowed from the Greek:—

perh. κμέλ-εθρον, μέλ-αθρον are akin to καμάρ-α, Curt. no. 31 a.)

κάμᾶρέω, to hear one on, another like a vault, dub. in Hesych.

καμαρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = καμαρωτός, Athen. Mechan. p. 10. 23.

κάμᾶριον, τό, Dim. of καμᾶρα, Phot., Hesych. 2. a chamber in

the brain, Galen. 3. part of an engine of war, Hero.

κάμᾶρο-ειδής, ἔς, like a vault, vaulted, Galen.

κάμᾶρομαι, Pass. to be vaulted, C. I. 1104.

κάμαρος, ὁ, v. κάμμαρος. II. the plant δελφίνιον, Diosc. Noth. 3. 84.

καμαρώδης, ἔς, = καμαροειδής, Eccl.

κάμᾶρωμα, τό, a vault, arch, Strab. 738, Eust. Opusc. 69. 17, Galen.

κάμᾶρωσις, ἔς, ἡ, a vaulting, arching over, Galen.

κάμᾶρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. vaulted, Strab. 738, Ath. 139 F, 196 C.

κάμᾶσ-ἦνες, ον, οἰ, a kind of fish, Anth. P. 11. 20; but in Emped. 235,

285, for fish generally.

κάμᾶσσω, fut. ξω, to shake, (from κάμαξ 2, as δονέω from δόναξ), Hesych.:

the gloss καμάσαι should prob. be καμάσαι, cf. ἐκάμαξεν, διεκάμαξεν ar. Eund.

κάμᾶτηδόν, Adv. (κάματος) laboriously, Manetho 4. 622.

κάμᾶτηρός, ὁ, ὄν, toilsome, troublesome, wearisome, γῆρας h. Hom. Ven.

247; κόπος Ar. Lys. 542; καματηρὸν αὐτμένα φυσιοῶντε Ar. Rh. 2. 87;

καματηρὸν τὸ ἀρχειν Arist. Mund. 6, 34. 2. tiring, exhausting,

σφοδρὰ καὶ κ. πηδήματα Luc. Salt. 34. II. pass. bowed down

with toil, broken down, worn out, Hdt. 4. 135, of sick persons, whom

he had just before called ἀσθενεῖς; cf. Dion. H. 10. 53, Arr. An. 5. 16, 2.

κάμᾶτηφόρος, ον, toil-bringing, Eccl.

κάμᾶτος, ὁ, (κάμνω) toil, trouble, labour, ἄτερ καμάτοιο Od. 7. 325;

ἄνευ καμάτου Pind. P. 12. 50; ἵππων κ. Aesch. Fr. 192. 6; οὐδέ πορ' ἐκ

καμάτων ἀποπαύσομαι Soph. El. 231, cf. 130 (of the pains of childbirth),

Id. O. T. 174; εὐκάματος Eur. Bacch. 68; κ. ὁ πολὺς Luc. Hermot. 71;

pl., καμάτων ἄλις Anth. P. 9. 359. 2. the effects of toil, distress,

weariness, ὑπὸ τε κέν μιν γυῖα λάβη κάματος Il. 4. 230, cf. 13. 85, 711,

etc.; κ. πολυάξ γυῖα δέδυκεν 5. 811; αἴθρω καὶ καμάτῳ δεδημημένον

Od. 14. 318; ὑπὼ καὶ καμάτῳ ἀρημένος (so Hor., ludo fatigatumque

sonno), Od. 6. 2; καμάτῳ τε καὶ ἀλγεσι θυμὸν ἔδοντες 9. 75. 3.

illness, Simon. 85. 10; in pl., Dion. H. 10. 53.

II. that which is

earned by toil, ἡμέτερος κάματος our hard-won earnings, Od. 14. 417;

ἄλλοτριον κάματον σφετέρην ἐς γαστέρ' ἀμῶνται Hes. Th. 599, cf.

Theogn. 925. 2. the result of labour, like πόνος, Lat. labor, τόνου

κ. a thing wrought by the lathe, Aesch. Fr. 55, cf. Anth. P. 6. 206,—

Pœot. word, used in late Prose.

κάμᾶτουργία, ἡ, toilsome labour, Eccl.

κάμᾶτώ, = κάμνω, κοπιάω, Hesych.; so prob. Joseph. B. J. 2. 17, 7.

κάμᾶτώδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) toilsome, wearisome, θέρεος καματώδεος ὄρη

Hes. Op. 582; πλαγαί, μέριμναι, Pind. N. 3. 28, Fr. 239; καματωδέ-

στερος Theophr. de Labor. 13.

κάμε, Ep. aor. 2 of κάμνω: but 2. κάμέ, crasis for καὶ ἐμέ.

κάμηλειος, α, ον, of a camel: καμήλεια (sc. κρέα) camel's-flesh, Porph.

de Abst. 1. 14, fin.

κάμηλ-έμπορος, ὁ, one who carries his wares on a camel, of merchants

travelling in caravans, Strabo 815.

κάμηλίξω, fut. ἴσω, to be like a camel, Heliod. 10. 27.

κάμηλίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, a camel-driver, Arist. H. A. 9. 47, 1, Mirab. 2:

—a camel-rider, Heliod. 10. 5, Hdn. 4. 15:—also = καμηλέμπορος, Strabo

39, 748. II. κ. βοῦς, prob. the buffalo, Suid.

κάμηλο-βάτης, ον, ὁ, a camel-rider, Clem. Al. 267.

κάμηλο-βοσκός, ὁ, a camel-herd, Strabo 767.

κάμηλο-κόμος, ον, keeping camels, Eust. ad Dion. P. 954.

κάμηλο-πάρδαλις, ἔως, ἡ, a camelopard, giraffe, Agatharch. ap. Phot.

455. 4, Diod. 2. 51, Ath. 201 C, Heliod. 10. 27.

κάμηλο-πόδιον, τό, = πράσιον, a kind of horehound, Diosc. 3. 119.

κάμηλος [ᾶ], ὁ and ἡ, a camel, Camelus Bactrianus and C. dromedarius

(Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 24), first in Hdt. (cf. ἄστραβίζω), Aesch. Supp. 285;

τοὺς ἔρσενας τῶν καμήλων Hdt. 3. 105; κ. ἀμνός a camel-lamb, i. e.

young camel, Ar. Av. 1559; κ. δρομάς Plut. Alex. 31. 2. ἡ κ. (like

ἡ ἵππος) the camels in an army, as one might say the camelry, camel-

brigade, Hdt. 1. 80.—Cf. κάμιλος. (Cf. the Hebr. gāmal.)

κάμηλο-τροφέω, to feed, keep camels, Diod. 3. 45.

κάμηλ-ώδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) camel-like, Galen. 6. 664, Byz.

κάμιλος, ὁ, acc. to Suid. and Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1030, a rope. The word

prob. owes its origin to the well-known passage in the N. T., easier for a

camel to go through the eye of a needle, where a rope has been by some

thought a more likely figure than a camel. But the Arabs have a proverb,

like an elephant going through a needle's eye; and to swallow a camel is

a similar proverbial phrase in Ev. Matth. 23. 24.

καμιναία, ἡ, a furnace, LXX (Ex. 9. 10).

κάμινεία, ἡ, furnace-work, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 6.

κάμινεύς, ἔως, ὁ, a furnace-worker, a smith or potter, Diod. 20. 63.

κάμινευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = foreg.; αὐλὸς κ. the pipe of a smith's bellows,

Anth. P. 6. 92:—fem. καμινεύτρια, Aristarch. Od. 18. 27.

κάμινευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = καμινεύς, Luc. Sacrif. 6.

καμινευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a furnace, Suid.

κάμινεύω, to heat in a furnace, Arist. Mirab. 48, Fr. 248, Theophr. Lap.

69; σίδηρος καμινευόμενος Strabo 223.

κάμινιάλιος, α, ον, of a furnace, Byz.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 552.

κάμινιον [μῖ], τό, Dim. of κάμινος, Geop. 2. 3, 9, Byz.

κάμινίτης, ὁ, baked in an oven, ἄρτος Philist. ap. Ath. 115 E.

κάμινόθεν, Adv. from a furnace, Nic. Th. 707, Call. Dian. 60.

κάμινω-καύστης, ον, ὁ, one who heats a furnace or oven, Gloss.: fem.

καμिनωκαύστρια, Schol. Od. 18. 26.

κάμινος, ἡ, an oven, furnace, or kiln, for smelting metals, for baking,

burning earthenware and bricks, Ep. Hom. 14, Hdt. 1. 179., 4. 164, Aesch.

Fr. 280; for baking meat, Hdt. 1. 133:—also a flue for warming a room,

Galen. 6. 146;—but never an open fire or stove in a room, Dict. of An-

tiqu. —Proverbial of one who ate hot dishes, κάμινος οὐκ ἀνθρώπος Crobyl.

Incert. 1. 4; κάμινον ἔχων ἐν τῷ πνεύμονι, of a drunkard, Com. Anon.

269. (Perhaps from √ΚΑΦ, καίω, though the change of F into μ is

dub.: the Lat. caminus is borrowed from the Greek.)

κάμινώ, οὐς, ἡ:—γρηῦς κ. an old furnace-woman, i. e. an old woman

who worked at a furnace, Od. 18. 27.

κάμινώδης, ἔς, like an oven or furnace, Strab. 246.

κάμμα, τό, (κάπτω) a Lacedaem. dish (also ψαιστόν), which was

suffred up with laurel-leaves (καμματίδες), Nicocl. ap. Ath. 141 A.

κάμμαρος, ὁ, a kind of lobster, Epich. and Sophron ap. Ath. 306 C;

in Galen. 6. 735, καμμαρίς, ἴδος, ἡ; in Lat. cammarus, gammarus;

Hesych. gives καμάρους (sic) τὰς ἐρυθρὰς καρίδας; and they are described

as ἐρυθραὶ and λειοστρακιώσαι by Sophron 52 Ahr. II. a kind

of aconite, Hipp. 418. 24, Diosc. 4. 77.—In MSS. often written κάμμορος.

καμματίδες, ον, αἰ, v. sub κάμμα.

καμμέν, wrong way of writing κάμ μέν, Ep. for κατὰ μέν, as κάμ μέν

ἄροτρον ἄξειαν, for κατὰξειαν μέν ἄροτρον, Hes. Op. 437; cf. Od. 20. 2;

so κάμμεσον for κάμ μέσον, Il. 11. 172; cf. κάγ, κάδ, κάκ.

κάμμες, crasis for καὶ ἄμμες, Aeol. for καὶ ἡμεῖς.

καμμίξας, Ep. for καταμίξας, part. aor. 1 of καταμίγνυμι, v. l. for κ'

ἀμμίξας, i. e. κε ἀναμίξας, Il. 24. 529.

καμμονίη, ἡ, Ep. for καταμονή, explained by Schol. ἡ ἐκ καταμονῆς νίκη,

victory as the reward of steady courage, εἴ κεν ἐμοὶ Ζεὺς δῶη καμμονίην

Il. 22. 257, cf. 23. 661, Anth. Plan. 4. 221.

κάμμορον, τό, a cooling medicine, perhaps κώνειον, Hipp. 418. 24,

Galen., etc.; or ἀκόνιτον, Nic. Al. 41; v. Foës. Occon.

κάμμορος, ον, Ep. for κατὰμορος, subject to destiny, i. e. ill-fated, περὶ

πάντων κάμμορε φωτῶν Od. 11. 216, cf. 2. 351., 5. 160;—never in ll.

καμμύω, Ep. and poët. for καταμύω; in Att. only used by Alex. Incert.

71; also in late writers; v. Phryn. 339.

κάμνω, lengthd. from √ΚΑΜ, which appears in fut. and aor.: fut.

κάμωμαι, καμεί Soph. Tr. 1215; καμείται Il. 2. 389, Aesch.; Ep. inf. —εεσθαι Ar. Rh. 3. 580:—aor. ἐκάμων, inf. καμείν, Ep. subj. redupl. κεκάμω, κεκάμωσι, κεκάμωσι Il. 1. 168., 7. 5., 17. 658 (where Aristarch. read κε κάμω, etc.):—pf. κέκμηκα, Il. 6. 262, Att.; plqpf. ἐκεκμήκεσαν Thuc. 3. 98; Ep. part. κεκμηώς, κεκμηῶτι, κεκμηῶτα, Il. 23. 232., 6. 261, Od. 10. 31; κεκμηύτας Il. 11. 802; κεκμηῶτας in Thuc. 3. 59 is prob. an error for κεκμηκότας:—Med., aor. ἐκάμην, Ep. κάμ-, Od. 9. 130, Il. 18. 341.

I. trans. to work, of smith's work, μίτρη, τὴν χαλκῆς κάμον ἄνδρες wrought it, Il. 4. 187, 216; ἐπεὶ πάνθ' ὄπλα κάμε when he had wrought them all, 18. 614; σκῆπτρον .., τὸ μὲν Ἥφαιστος κάμε τεύχων 2. 101, cf. 8. 195; also, κ. νῆας Od. 9. 126; πέπλον Il. 5. 338, cf. Od. 15. 105; ἵππον Il. 523; λέχος 23. 189.

2. in aor. med., to win by toil, τὰς (sc. γυναῖκας) αὐτοὶ καμόμεσθα βίηφι τε δουρί τε μακρῷ Il. 18. 341.

3. in same tense, to work or till by labour, οἱ κέ σφιν καὶ νῆσαν .. ἐκάμοντο Od. 9. 130; ἴρδον .., ὅ β' ἐκάμοντο Ar. Rh. 2. 718, cf. Philet. 7. That this was the orig. sense is confirmed by the mod. Gr. phrase, μὲ κάμης τὰ do not so, Curt. Gr. Et. p. 102.

II. intr. to work, labour, ὑπὲρ τινος Thuc. 2. 41:—then, from the effect of continued work, to be weary, ἀνδρὶ δὲ κεκμηῶτι μένος μέγα υἱὸς δέξει Il. 6. 261, cf. 11. 802; μάλα πολλὰ κ. 8. 22; τινὶ for one, Od. 14. 65; with an acc. of the part in which weariness is felt, οὐδέ τι γυῖα .. κάμνει nor is he weary in limb, Il. 19. 170, etc.; περὶ δ' ἔγχεϊ χεῖρα καμείται Il. 2. 389; ὁ δ' ἀρίστερον ὤμον ἐκαμνεν 16. 106:—also very often c. part., κάμνει πολεμίζων, ἐλαύνων, ἐρεθίζων, δακρυχέουσα, θέουσα, is weary of fighting, rowing, etc., Il. 1. 168., 7. 5., 17. 658, etc.; οὐ μὲν θὴν κόμετον .. ἄλλυσαι Τρῶας 8. 448; ἐκάμον δέ μοι ὄσσε πάντη παπταίνοντι Od. 12. 232; but in a diff. sense, οὐκ ἐκαμον τανύων I found no trouble in stringing the bow, i. e. did it without trouble, 21. 426, cf. 11. 8. 448:—in Att. often with a negat., οὔτοι καμῶμαι .. λέγουσα I shall never be tired of saying, Aesch. Eum. 881; μὴ κάμης λέγων Eur. I. A. 1143; οὐκ ἂν κόμοιμι τὰς κακὰς κτείων Id. Or. 1590; οὔποτ' ἂν κάμοιμ' ὄρχουμένη Ar. Lys. 541, cf. Plat. Gorg. 740 C, Legg. 921 E, etc.:—e. dat., κ. δαπάναις to grow tired in spending, spare expense, Pind. P. 1. 175.

2. to give over fighting with another; to be worsted, Ib. 1. 151, 156; τὸ κόμνον στρατοῦ the part that was hard-pressed, Eur. Supp. 709.

3. to be sick or ill, suffer under illness, οἱ κάμνοντες (pres. part.) the sick, Hdt. 1. 197, cf. Soph. Ph. 282, Ar. Nub. 708, Andoc. 9. 20, Plat., etc.; καμῶσα ἀπέθανε having fallen sick, Andoc. 16. 3, cf. Dem. 307. 29; c. acc. cogn., κάμνειν νόσον Eur. Heracl. 990, Plat. Rep. 408 E; κ. τὴν ποδάγραν Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 1; but also, κ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Hdt. 2. 111; κ. τὰ σώματα to be ill or distemper'd in body, Plat. Gorg. 478A:—also e. dat. modii, κ. πάθῃ Pind. P. 8. 68; νοσήματι Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 1; and used like a Pass., κ. ὑπὸ νόσον Hdn. 3. 14, 4; ἀπὸ τοῦ τραύματος Luc. Tox. 60.

4. generally, to suffer, be distressed or afflicted, στρατοῦ καμόντος Aesch. Ag. 670; τῷ πεποιημένῳ κ. μεγάλως Hdt. 1. 118, cf. Aesch. Ag. 482, Eur. Med. 1138, H. F. 293; οὐ καμεί τοῦμόν μέρος will not have to complain .., Soph. Tr. 1215:—also, κ. ἐν τινὶ Eur. Hec. 306, I. A. 966; so, of a ship, νεῶς καμῶσης ποντίῳ πρὸς κύματι Aesch. Theb. 210:—c. acc. cogn., οὐκ ἴσον καμῶν ἐμαὶ λύπης not having borne an equal share of grief, Soph. El. 532; καμάτους κ. Hdn. 3. 6.

5. οἱ καμόντες (aor. part.) those who have done their work, Lat. defuncti, i. e. the dead, Il. 3. 278; βροτῶν εἶδωλα καμόντων Od. 11. 476; εἶδωλα καμ. 24. 14, Il. 23. 72, cf. Aesch. Supp. 231, etc.; so, in Att., κεκμηκότες Soph. Fr. 268, Eur. Supp. 756; in Prose, οἱ κεκμ. Thuc. 3. 59, Plat. Legg. 718 A, 927 B, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11, 6:—but in Eur. Tro. 96 κεκμηκότες are the spirits of the dead, Lat. dii manes.—The pf. is always intr.

καμπάλεος, α, ον, (καμπή) = καμπτός, Hesych.

κάμπανος, ὁ, = ατατήρ, Gloss.; v. Ducang.

καμπεσί-γυυνος, ον, bending the knees, Hesych.; cf. καμψίπους.

καμπεσί-γυιος, ον, bending the limbs, παίγνια κ. ruyrets, Orph. Fr. 17.

καμπή, ἡ, (v. κάμπτω) a bending, winding, of a river, Hdt. 1. 185;

Εὐβοῖδα κ., of the Euripus, Aesch. Fr. 27.

II. the turning in a race-course, turning-post, Lat. flexus curriculi, περὶ ταῖσι καμπαῖς ἠνίοχοι πεπτωκότες Ar. Pax 904; καμπαῖσι δρόμων Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 224; εὐλαβηθῆναι περὶ τὴν κ. Plat. Ion 537A: metaph., μῦθον ἐς καμπὴν ἄγειν to bring a speech to its middle or turning point, Eur. El. 659; so, καμπὰς ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Phaedo 72 B; cf. κάμπτω II, καμπτήρ II.

III. in Music, a turn, sudden change, καμπαὶ ἀμαμάτων Philostr. 620; v. sub κακότεχνος, and cf. κάμπτω III, κατακάμπτω: also in Rhetoric, the turn of a sentence, Dem. Phal. § 17.

IV. the bend or flexure of a limb, τῶν δακτύλων, τῶν ὠμῶν, τῶν ἰαχίων, τῶν βραχιόνων, etc., Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 26, al.; of the head, οὐκ ἔχασα καμπάς Plat. Tim. 75 C, cf. 74 E; v. κάμπτω I.

κάμπη (παροχῆ), ἡ, a caterpillar, Lat. eruca, Hipp. 263. 36, al.; of the silk-worm, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 10, etc.

II. a fabulous Indian monster, Diod. 3. 72, Nonn. D. 18. 237. Cf. κάμπος. (Cf. the Vedic karanā (a worm, caterpillar): Curt. questions its connexion with κάμπτω, though it is difficult to doubt this, cf. the remark of Arist. de Incess. An. 7. 5, [τὰ ἀποδα] δυοὶ χρώμενα προέρχεται καμπαῖς κτλ.)

κάμπμος, η, ον, (καμπή) bent, turning, δρόμος Eur. I. T. 81:—also κάμπιος, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 213, etc.; κάμπειος, Hesych.

κάμπος, εος, τό, a sea-monster, Lyc. 414: cf. ἱππόκαμπος.

καμπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a bend, an angle, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 6, Strabo 655.

II. the turning-point in the δίαυλος, which was the goal in the single race, like καμπή II, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 2, cf. Babr. 29. 4: metaph., κ. βίου the turn of life, Herodes ap. Stob. 591. 34; κ. πύματος life's last turn or course, Anth. P. 12. 257: cf. κάμπτω II.

καμπτηρία, ἡ, = καμπτήρ II, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 27.

καμπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, readily bending, flexible, δακτύλου τὸ κ. Arist. H. A. 1. 15. 3; κίνησις ἡ κ. Id. de Spir. 7, 1; φωνάριον Poll. 4. 64.

καμπτός, ἡ, ὄν, flexible, Plat. Tim. 44 E, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 6.

II. as Subst. = καμπτήρ II, Schol. Ar. Nub. 28, E. M. 609. 29, Aquila V. T.

κάμπτρα, ἡ, v. sub κάμψα:—καμπτρο-ποιός, ὁ, a basket-maker, Gloss.

κάμπτω, fut. κάμψω Soph. O. C. 91, Ep. inf. —έμεν Il. 19. 72: aor. ἐκάμψα Hom., Att.:—Pass., fut. καμψθήσασθαι Aristid., etc.: aor. ἐκάμψθην Aesch., Thuc.: pf. inf. κεκάμψθαι Hipp. 830 F, part. κεκαμμένος (ἐπι-, συγ-) Id. 37, Xen. Eq. 7, 2. (From √KAMII, which appears in κάμπ-ῆ, κάμπ-ύλος; γνάμπ-τω, ἄ-γναμπ-τος are still stronger forms: cf. Skt. kump-as (crippled), Lith. kump-as (angulus), kump-as (curvus); perh. also Skt. kuk, kuḥk-é (se incurvare).)

To bend, curve, ὄφρα ἴτυν κάμψῃ that he may bend it into a chariot-rail, Il. 4. 486 (cf. ὑποκάμπτω); often, γόνυ κ. to bend the knee so as to sit down and rest, φημί μιν ἀσπασίας γόνυ κάμψειν Il. 7. 118, cf. 19. 72; ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἄμφω γούνατ' ἐκαμψεν χεῖράς τε στιβαράς Od. 5. 453; οὐ κάμπτων γόνυ, i. e. never resting, Aesch. Pr. 32; ἄσμενος τᾶν .. κάμψειν γόνυ Ib. 396; ἴζω .. κάμψας γόνυ Eur. Hec. 1150; so, κ. κῶλα Soph. O. C. 19; then, κάμπτειν alone, to sit down, rest, Ib. 85, Eur. Hec. 1079; also, γόνυ κ. to bend the knee in worship, LXX (Isai. 45. 23), Ep. Rom. 11. 5, etc.; (so, τιθέναί τὰ γόνατα Ev. Marc. 15. 19, etc.):—Pass. to bend oneself, opp. to ἐκτείνεσθαι, Plat. Tim. 74 B; ἡ κεκαμμένη (sc. γραμμῆ) a bent line, Arist. Metaph. 4. 6, 14.

II. to turn or guide a horse or chariot round the turning-post (καμπτήρ II, cf. καμπή II); hence, of the horse or chariot, κόμψαι διαύλου θάτερον κῶλον πάλιν to double the post (καμπτήρ) and return along the second half of the δίαυλος, Aesch. Ag. 344; κάμπτοντος ἵππου as the horse was turning, Soph. El. 744; κ. περὶ νύσσαν Theocr. 24. 117; hence, metaph., κ. βίου to make the last turn in the course of life, Soph. O. C. 91; κ. βίου τέλος Eur. Hipp. 87, cf. Hel. 1666, El. 956; διὰ λόγου κάμψαι κακά to end evils by reasoning, Id. Supp. 748.

2. so also of seamen, to double a headland, Ἡρακλέας στήλας Hdt. 4. 42; τὸ ἀκρωτήριον, τὴν ἄκρην Id. 4. 43, 7. 122; ὡς δὲ τὴν ἄκρην κάμπτοντες ἡμᾶς εἶδον Menand. Ἀλ. 9, cf. Aeschrio ap. Ath. 335 C; Μαλέαν κ. Ροῦτα ap. Strabo 378, Diod. 13. 64, etc.; also, κ. περὶ ἄκρην Ar. Ach. 96; also, κ. κύλπον to wind round the bay, Hdt. 7. 58.

3. absol., πάλιν κ. to turn back, Eur. Bacch. 1225, cf. Rhcs. 235; ἐγγὺς τῶν ἐμῶν κάμπτετε φρενῶν (vulg. κάμπτη) thou comest near my meaning, Id. I. T. 815.

III. in Music, κάμπτων με καὶ στρέφων ὄλην διέφθορεν (sc. Phrynis) with his turns and twists, Pherecr. Χειρ. 1. 15, v. καμπή III; κ. νέας ἀψίδας ἐπῶν Ar. Thesm. 53; κ. ψῆδας Philostr. 180.

IV. metaph., like Lat. flectere, inflectere, κάμπτειν τινά to bend or bow one down, humble, Pind. P. 2. 94:—Pass. to be bent or bowed down, πημοναῖσι Aesch. Pr. 237, 306, cf. 513, Thuc. 3. 58; κάμπτομαι I submit, Plat. Prot. 320 B, etc.; κάμπτεσθαι καὶ ἔλκεσθαι πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν Id. Rep. 494 E; κ. ἐπὶ τὸ ψεῦδος to be warped to deceitful practices, Id. Theaet. 173 A.

καμπύλη (sc. βακτηρία), ἡ, a crooked staff, like the Rom. lituus, Ar. ap. Poll. 10. 173, Plut. 2. 790 B, Aleiphro 3. 3.

καμπυλιάζω, = sq., Phot., Suid.

καμπύλλω, Ion. for κάμπτω, to bend, crook, Hipp. Art. 826 in Pass.; in Med., Ib. 812: καμπυλεύω in Erotian.

καμπύλο-ειδής, ἐς, appearing crooked, Plut. 2. 1121 C.

καμπυλάεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for καμπύλος, Anth. P. 6. 28.

καμπυλόδομαι, Pass. to become curved, Aehmes Onir. p. 54.

καμπυλό-πρυμνος, ον, with rounded stern, Schol. Il. 2. 392.

καμπυλόρ-ριν, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ, crook-nosed, E. M. 395. 36, Hesych. s. v. γρυπός:—also καμπυλόρρινας, ον, Malal.

καμπύλας [ῥ], ἡ, ον, (κάμπτω) bent, crooked, curved, opp. to εὐθύς, of a bow, κ. τόξα Il. 3. 17, etc.; ἄρμα 5. 231; κ. κύκλα, of wheels, Ib. 722; ἄροτρα h. Hom. Cer. 309; δίφρος Pind. I. 4. 49 (3. 47); ὄχημα Aesch. Supp. 183; κ. ἐς τὸ ἔξω Hipp. Art. 780; καμπύλα τε καὶ εὐθέα Plat. Rep. 602 C:—metaph., κ. μέλος an ode of varied metre, Simon: 36.—Cf. καμπύλη.

καμπυλότης, ἦτος, ἡ, crookedness, curvature, Hipp. 153 B, Arist. Categ. 8, 20, P. A. 1. 3, 11, etc.

καμπύλο-οχος, ον, with curved carriage, of the plough, Orph. ap. Clem. Al. 675. fin. (ut Lob. pro vulg. καμπυλόχρως).

κάμψα, ης, ἡ, a basket, case, casket, Hesych.; written κάψα in Phot. and Suid., cf. Lat. capsula, capsula: κάμπτρα in late Gr., v. Ducang.:—Dim. καμψίον, τό, Hesych.; καμπτήριον, Geop. 10. 21, 10:—also καμψάκης, ον, ὁ, a cruse, flask, ἐλαίου LXX (Judith. 10. 5, cf. 3 Regg. 17. 12 and 16); καψάκιον, τό, Hesych.

καμψάνημα, τό, rosemary, Diosc. 3. 87.

καμψι-δίαυλος, ον, turning the post (καμπτήρ) so as to run the whole δίαυλος: metaph. of a harp-player, running quickly up and down the strings, χεῖρ κ. Teleclid. Τελεστ. 5.

καμψικίζω, = βαρβαρίζω, Hesych.

καμψίαν, τό, v. sub κάμψα.

καμψί-ουρος, ον, bending the tail, v. σκίουρος.

καμψί-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, bending the foot, in running, i. e. swift-running, Ἐρινύς Aesch. Theb. 791:—Hesych. cites also καμπεσίγυυνος.

κάμψις, εως, ἡ, (κάμπτω) a bending, Plat. Tim. 74 A; κάμψιν ἔχειν to have a bend, of joints, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 11.

καμψός, ἡ, ὄν, (κάμπτω) crooked, bent, like γαμψός, Hesych.

κάμων [ᾶ], ὄνος, = σκαμονία, Nic. Al. 484.

κάν, poet. for κατά before ν, κὰν νόμον Pind. O. 8. 103; cf. καμμέν.

κὰν, crasis for καὶ ἐν.

κᾶν (not κᾶν), by crasis, I. for καὶ ἂν .. Hes. Op. 355, and often in Att.:—not often when καὶ is simply copulative, Plat. Phaedo 79 A, Gorg. 514 D; but frequent when καὶ is intensive, ἄγε κὰν μέγα δαίη even a great thing, Hes. l. e.; κακὸν δὲ κὰν ἐν ἡμέρᾳ γνοίης μᾶ Soph. O. T. 615, cf. 591, Aj. 45, etc.; sometimes repeated after or before a

Verb with *άν*, *άνδρα χρή* .. *δοκεῖν πεσεῖν άν κἀν ἀπὸ μικροῦ κακοῦ* Ib. 107S; *ἐπεὶ κἀν αν .., εἴ τις σε διδάξειεν .., βελτίων άν γένοιο* Plat. Prot. 318 B, cf. Rep. 515 D; this usage is common in the phrase *κἀν εἴ*, where *καί* properly belongs to *εἴ*, *even if*, and *άν* to the Verb that follows in apodosis, *νῦν δέ μοι δοκεῖ, κἀν ἀσέβειαν εἰ καταγιγνώσκοι, τὰ προσήκοντα ποιεῖν* (for *καί εἰ καταγιγνώσκοι, ποιεῖν άν*) Dem. 530. 22, ubi v. Butt. m.;—hence, 2. *κἀν* came to be used, even when the Verb in apodosis was of a tense that could not be joined with *άν*, as, *κἀν εἰ πολλὰ [αἱ ἀρεταί] .. εἰσιν, ἐν γέ τι εἶδος ταυτῶν ἀπασαι ἔχουσι* Plat. Meno 72 C; *κἀν εἰ μή τῷ δοκεῖ* Id. Rep. 473 A, 579 D, cf. 408 B, Phaedo 71 B, Soph. 247 E, etc.; often so in Arist., v. Bonitz, Index. 3. in later Gr. *κἀν*, even not before *εἰ*, came to be used simply as a stronger form of *καί*, *even*, *κἀν νεκρῷ χάρισαι τὰ σὰ χεῖλεα* Theocr. 23. 41, cf. 35; *οἷς οὐδὲ κἀν ὄνος ὑπῆρξε πάποτε* Luc. Tim. 20, cf. D. Deor. 5. 2, etc., v. Meinek. Menand. Μισουμ. 11, and cf. Soph. El. 1480 *ἀλλά μοι πάρες κἀν μικρὸν εἶπεῖν*. II. for *καὶ άν* (= *ἐάν*), *and if, even if, although*, with the same moods as *ἐάν*, Soph. Aj. 15, Ar. Ach. 957, 1021, Plat., etc. 2. *κἀν .., κἀν .., whether .., or .., Lat. sive .., sive .., Dem. 774. 7.*

κἀνάβινος, η, ον, of or for a block-figure, *κῆρός* Hesych.; *σῶμα κ. a body so lean as to be a mere skeleton*, Anth. P. 11. 107:—in both places the MSS. give *κἀνάβιον*.

κἀνάβος or *κἀνναβος, ὁ*, a wooden block round which artists moulded wax or clay, a block-figure, Hesych., Poll. 7. 164., 10. 189; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 305. 7. 2. a rough drawing of the human frame, displaying the veins, etc., Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 3, G. A. 2. 6, 18. 3. metaph. a lean person, as we say a skeleton, Strattis Kiv. 3, Hesych. [*κἀ*—, Anth. P. 11. 107; and Meineke writes it *κἀνναβος* in Strattis l. c.]

κἀναθρον or rather *κἀνναθρον, τό*, (*κἀννα*) a cane or wicker carriage, Hesych., Eust. 1344. 44; Agesilaus used it, Xen. Ages. 8; and, speaking of the same incident, Plut. Ages. 19 describes it as made in the form of *γρυπῆς* and *τραγέλαφοι*.

κἀνάσσω, fut. *ξω*, to make a sharp gurgling sound with water, as in the throat or pouring into a vessel, Hesych., Poll. 10. 85; elsewhere only in compounds. *δια*—, *ἐγ*—, *ἐκ*-*κἀνάσσω*, and these seem not to be used in the pres. (From *√KAN*, whence also come *κἀναχή*, *—έω*, *—ίξω*, and *κόν*-*αβος*; cf. Skt. *kañkani* (*campana*), cf. Lat. *cano*, *cantus*.)

κἀναστρον, τό, (*κἀνη*) = *κἀνεον*, a wicker basket, Lat. *canistrum*, Hesych.; also *κἀνυστρον* Poll. 10. 85; and *κἀνιστρον* in the Swallow-song in Bgk. Lyr. p. 883. II. an earthen vessel, dish, elsewhere *τρύβλιον*, Ep. Hom. 14. 3 (Wolf parox. *κἀνάστρα*), Nicoph. Incert. 2.

κἀνάχιω, a Verb expressing various sounds, *κἀνάχησε δὲ χαλκός rang*, clashed, Od. 19. 469; *κἀναχοῦσι πηγαί plash*, Cratin. Πυτ. 7; *κἀναχῶν ὀλόφωνος ἀλέκτωρ crowing*, Id. Ἦρ. 1; c. acc. cogn., κ. μέλος to let a song ring loud, Ar. Rh. 4. 907. Cf. *κἀναχίζω*.

κἀνάχη, ἡ, (*κἀνάσσω*) a sharp sound; esp. the ring or clang of metal, *δεινὴν .. πῆληξ βαλλομένη κἀναχὴν ἔχε* Il. 16. 105, cf. 794; *κἀναχὴ δ' ἦν ἡμιόνοιον loud rang* their tramp, Od. 6. 82; *δδόντων μὲν κἀναχὴ πέλεν the gnashing* of teeth, Il. 19. 365, cf. Hes. Sc. 164; in pl., lb. 160:—so later, *χρυσοῦ κ.* Soph. Ant. 130; *κἀναχὰ αὐλῶν the sound* of flutes, Pind. P. 10. 60, cf. Soph. Tr. 642, and v. sq.; also of the lyre, h. Hom. Ap. 185.

κἀνάχηδά, Adv. with a sharp loud noise, *ποταμοὶ κἀναχηδὰ βέοντες* Hes. Th. 367, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 71; of flutes, v. snb *μίτρα*.

κἀναχηδῆς, ἐς, = *κἀναχῆς*, Gaz. Ecphr. 2. 162; Lob. *κἀναχῶδης*.

κἀνάχηδόν, Adv., = forc., Dion. P. 145, Arctae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 3.

κἀνάχη-πους, ὁ, ἡ, *πουν, τό*, with sounding feet, of the horse, Lat. *sonipes*, Hes. ap. Plut. 2. 154 A, Opp. C. 2. 431.

κἀνάχης, ἐς, of water, *plashing*, κ. *δάκρυ* Aesch. Cho. 152; cf. *κἀναχὴ, —ηδά*.

κἀνάχίζω, = *κἀναχέω*, *κἀνάχιζε δὲ δούρατα* Il. 12. 36; *δῶμα σμερδάλεον κἀνάχιζε* Od. 10. 399, cf. Hes. Sc. 373.

κἀνάχός, ἡ, ὄν, = *κἀναχῆς*, noisy, κ. *βάτραχοι* Nic. Th. 620.

κἀνδαρος, ὁ, = *ἀνθραξ*, Hesych. (Cf. *candeo*.)

κἀνδαυλος, ὁ, a kind of Lydian dish, of which there were several varieties, Nicostr. Μαγ. 1, Alex. Πανν. 1. 2 and 17, Philem. Παρ. 1, Menand. Τροφ. 1. 11; written *κἀνδύλος* in Ar. Fr. 624 (v. Dind. Schol. Pac. 122), Menand. Ψευδ. 1. 6.

κἀνδήλη, ἡ, Lat. *candela*, a candle, torch, Ath. 701 A: *κἀνδηλάπτῆς, ον, ὁ*, and prob. *κἀνδήλαντρος, ὁ*, a candle-lighter, C. I. 9528.

κἀνδύς, υος, ὁ, a Median double or upper garment with sleeves, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, An. 1. 5, 8; κ. *ποικίλος* C. I. 155. 21; v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 246. 5:—a form *κἀνδύκη* seems to occur in C. I. 155. 60.

κἀνδύταλις, ἡ, a clothes-press, Maced. word in Diphil. Ἐπιδ. 1, Menand. Ασπ. 8 (ap. Poll. 10. 137); also *κἀνδύταλη* or *—άνη*, Hesych.; pl. *κἀνδύτανες* (or *—εις*), Poll. 7. 79, Phot.; so also *κἀνδύλη*, Hesych.

κἀνειον, τό, Ep. for sq. II. the tid of a vessel, Hipp. 648. 45.

κἀνεον [α], τό, Ep. also *κἀνειον*, Att. contr. *κἀνοῦν*: (*κἀννα*):—a basket of reed or cane, esp. a bread-basket, Lat. *canistrum*, *καλοῖς ἐν κἀνεοῖσιν* Il. 9. 217; *περικαλλέος ἐκ κἀνεοῖο* Od. 17. 343, etc., cf. Hdt. 1. 119; made of bronze, *χάλκειον κἀνεον* Il. 11. 630; of gold, *χρῦσεια κἀνεοῖα* Od. 10. 355; of clay, *κεράμιον κἀνεον* H. 2. 23:—it was used for the sacred barley at sacrifices, *ἔχεν οὐλὰς ἐν κἀνέῳ* Od. 3. 442; *κἀνοῦν ἐνήρηται* Eur. El. 1142, cf. H. F. 926, Aeschin. 70. 31; *τὸ κἀνοῦν ὀλὰς ἔχον* Ar. Pax 948, cf. Ach. 244, 253, Av. 850; offered as a votive gift, C. I. 1570 b. 3, 2855. 21.

κἀνήν, Dor. aor. 2 inf. of *κἀίνω*, Theocr.

κἀνης, ἦτος, ὁ, a mat of reeds such as the Athen. women took with them when they went out, Lcx Solonis ap. Plut. Sol. 21; proverb., ὁ

κἀνης τῆς κοίτης ὑπερέχει, of those who make a shew abroad with poverty at home, Crates Ἦρ. 5, cf. Phot. s. v.

κἀνήτιον, τό, Dim. of *κἀνεον*, Poll. 6. 86., 10. 90.

κἀνητο-ποιός, ὄν, making reed mats, prob. in Hippon. 104.

κἀνηφορέω, to carry the sacred basket in procession, Ar. Lys. 646, 1194, Eccl. 732, C. I. 431 b (add.), al.; *τῷ Διὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ* Plut. 2. 771 F; Ἰσιδὶ C. I. 2298, cf. 3602-3;—v. *κἀνηφόρος*.

κἀνηφορία, ἡ, the office of *κἀνηφόρος*, Plat. Hipparch. 229 C.

κἀνη-φόρος, ον, carrying a basket:—*Κἀνηφόροι, αἱ*, Basket-bearers, at Athens, maidens who carried on their heads baskets containing the sacred things used at the feasts of Demeter, Bacchus and Athena, Ar. Ach. 242, 260, Av. 1551, Inscr. Att. in Ussing p. 46; v. Scholl. ll. c., and Hesych.; also, *κἀν. θεᾶς Ἀρτέμιδος* Inscr. Pisid. in C. I. 4362. The Athen. *κἀνηφόροι* were to be above 10 years old, wore their hair powdered, carried a string of dried figs, and had parasols held over them. Their office, which was highly honourable, was called *κἀνηφορία*, and the Verb *κἀνηφορέω*. Female figures of this kind, supporting a basket on their head with both hands, were frequent subjects for works of art; the most celebrated were the *Κἀνηφόροι* of Polycleitus and Scopas, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 422. 7.

κἀνθάρεως, ὁ, name of a kind of vine from which was made *οἶνος κἀνθάριτης*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 5; v. l. *κἀνθάρεος*: in Hesych. *κἀνθάριος*.

κἀνθάριον, τό, Dim. of *κἀνθάρος* II, Plut. 2. 461 E; cf. Mein. Epigen. Ἦρ. 1.

κἀνθάρις, ἴδος, ἡ, name of several insects, esp. 1. a blistering fly, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 3, etc. 2. a beetle hurtful to corn, Plat. Com. Ἐορτ. 2, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 1, Nic. Al. 115; also to fruits, etc., Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 22. II. a kind of fish, Nnmen. ap. Ath. 326 F.

κἀνθάριτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine from the vine *κἀνθάρεως*, Plin. 14. 9.

κἀνθάρο-ειδῆς, ἐς, like a beetle, Philes Propr. An. 43. 3.

κἀνθάρος, ὁ, Lat. *cantharus*, a kind of beetle, worshipped in Egypt, Aesch. Fr. 232, Soph. Fr. 173, Epich. ap. Schol. Ar. Pax 72:—proverb., *κἀνθάρον σκιάι*, of some paltry fear, Pseudoepigr. p. 200; for Ar. Lys. 695, v. *μαϊεύομαι*. II. a sort of drinking-cup, Lat. *cantharus*, *scarabaeus*, Phryn. (Κωμ. 1), etc., ap. Ath. 473 sq. III. a kind of Naxian boat, Ar. Pax 143, cf. Meineke Menand. 122; v. *κἀραβος* III. IV. a sea-fish, also in Lat. *cantharus*, the sea-bream, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 3. V. a mark or knot on the tongue of the Egyptian god Apis, Hdt. 3. 28; *nodus* in Plin. 8. 71. VI. a woman's ornament, Antiph. Βοιωτ. 4; prob. a gem, like the scarabaei of the ancient Egyptians, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 230.

κἀνθαρ-ώλεθρος (not *—άλεθρος*), ὁ, death-to-beetles, as a part of Thrace was called, Arist. Mirab. 120, Strabo 330, Plut. 2. 473 E, Antig. Car. 14; cf. Lob. Phryn. 705.

κἀνθεν, crasis for *καὶ ἐνθεν*, Soph. Aj. 725.

κἀνήλια, ον, τά, Lat. *clitellae*, a pack-saddle for loading beasts of burden, or the panniers at the sides of a pack-saddle, Ar. Vesp. 169; hence, any large baskets, for carrying grapes at the vintage, Artem. 4. 6, Gcop. 6. 11, Hesych. II. the wooden frame that rises in a curve at a ship's stern, Hesych.

κἀνήλιος, ὁ, = *κἀνθων*, a large sort of ass for carrying burdens, a pack-ass, Lat. *cantherius*, Ar. Lys. 290, Luc. Pseudol. 3; *ὄνος κἀνθ.* Hermipp. Ἄρπ. 5, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 11, Plat. Symp. 221 E, etc.:—metaph. an ass, blockhead, Lysipp. Incert. 1, Luc. Jup. Trag. 31.

κἀνήλια, ὦν, αἱ, = *κἀνήλια*, Artemid. 4. 6.

κἀνήλις, ἴδος, ἡ, ass's dung, Hesych.

κἀνθός, ὁ, the corner of the eye, Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 2, P. A. 2. 13, 1, Nic. Th. 673:—poët. the eye, Call. Fr. 150, Moschio ap. Stob. 561. 43, Opp. C. 4. 118, etc. II. the fellow of a wheel, Lat. *canthus*, E. M. 364. 29, Schol., cf. Persius 5. 71.

κἀνθύλη, ἡ, a swelling, tumour, Aesch. Fr. 216.

κἀνθῶδης, ἐς, curved, Call. Fr. 204.

κἀνθων, ωνος, ὁ, = *κἀνήλιος*, a pack-ass, Ar. Vesp. 179, Anth. P. 11. 383, 399:—hence Trygaeus, in Ar. Pax 82, calls his beetle *κἀνθων*, with a play on *κἀνθαρος*.

κἀνίας, ου, ὁ, = *κἀνεον*, dub. in Hesych.

κἀνις, crasis for *καὶ ἀνις* = *ἀνευ*, Megar. ap. Ar. Ach. 834.

κἀνίσκιον, τό, Dim. of *κἀνεον*, Ar. Fr. 208, Ptol. ap. Ath. 229 D.

κἀνιστρον, τό, v. snb *κἀναστρον*.

κἀννα or *κἀνήνη, ἡ*, a reed, Lat. *canna*: a reed-mat, Lat. *storea*, Cratin. Πυτ. 12, cf. Poll. 10. 184; in pl. a reed-fence, railing, Ar. Vesp. 394, cf. Pherecr. Ἰπν. 8. (Hence *κἀναθρον* or *κἀνναθρον*, *κἀνεον*:—perh. the Root is Semitic, cf. Hebr. *kāneh*.)

κἀννάβινος, η, ον, hempen, of hempen, like it, Anth. P. 11. 325.

κἀννάβιον, τό, = sq., Diosc. 3. 165, Geop. 13. 11, 9.

κἀννάβις, ἡ: gen. *ιος* Hdt. 4. 74, *έως* Galen., Poll. 7. 72; acc. *κἀννάβιν* Moschio ap. Ath. 206 F; also *κἀννάβιδα* (not *—βίδα*) Hdt. l. c., Paus. 6. 26, 6:—*hempen*, Soph. Fr. 231, Hdt., etc.; in pl. *hempen-seed*, Ephipp. Κυδ. 2:—it was burnt, and so used to medicate vapour-baths, Hdt. 4. 75; hence *κἀννάβισθῆναι* to take a vapour-bath, Hesych. (Cf. Skt. *śaṃam*, Lat. *cannabis*; Lith. *kannapes*; A. S. *hænep*; O. H. G. *hanf*, etc.)

κἀνναβος, ἡ, = foreg., Poll. 10. 176. II. v. l. for *κἀναβος*.

κἀνναθρον, τό, = *κἀναθρον*.

κἀννεύσας, Ep. for *κατανεύσας*, as Wolf in Od. 15. 464.

κἀννεώσασθαι, poët. for *καὶ ἀνανεώσασθαι*.

κἀνητοποιός, v. κἀνητ—.

κἀννόμον, less correct form for *κἀν* (i. e. *κατὰ*) *νόμον*, Pind.

κἀνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*κἀννα*) made of reed, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 840.

κἀνονίας, ὁ, one as straight as a *κἀνών*, a straight, slight, well-made man, Lat. *ad amussim factus*, Hipp. Aër. 294.

κᾶνονίζω, (κανών) to measure or judge by rule, Longin. 16. 4: to measure, regulate, square, τὰς πράξεις ἡδονῆ καὶ λύπη Arist. Eth. N. 2. 3, 8; τοῖσιν [τοῖς πλάνησιν] κανονίζεται αἰών Anth. P. append. 40. II. in Gramm., κανονίζεται it follows the rule. III. in Eccl. to receive into the canon of Scripture.

κᾶνονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κανών) regular, according to rule, Eust. 113. 40, etc.:—on the sense in Eccl., v. sub κανών:—Adv. —κῶς, Artemid. prooem. fin. II. ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), theoretical music, in which the notes of the scale are measured acc. to the different ἁρμονίαι, Gell. 16. 18, Eucl., etc.:—οἱ κανονικοί, theoretic musicians, applied to the Pythagoreans, Procl. III. τὸ κανονικόν, the Epicurean name for Logic, Diog. L. 10.29.

κᾶνόνιον, τό, Dim. of κανών, Hero in Math. Vett. 251. II. = sq., Sext. Emp. M. 10. 149, 153. III. = σταμίς, Poll. 1. 92.

κᾶνονίς, ἴδος, ἡ, acc. to Suid. = ἐργαλεῖον καλλιγραφικόν, prob. a ruler, Anth. P. 6. 62.

κᾶνόνισμα, τό, = κανών I. 3, Anth. P. 6. 295. II. = κανών II, Eust. Opusc. 21. 37: a grammatical rule, Id. ad II. 439. 26.

κᾶνονισμός, ὁ, perh. the frieze of a building, Manetho I. 299., 4. 151.

κᾶνονιστέον, verb. Adj. one must regulate, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 9.

κᾶνονιστής, ὁ, a giver of rules, Eust. Opusc. 64. 84.

κᾶνονογραφία, ἡ, a drawing of astronomical tables, Ptolem.

κᾶνονοποιία, ἡ, a making of astronomical tables, Ptolem.

κᾶνταῦθα, Att. crasis for καὶ ἐνταῦθα, Thuc. 1. 10.

κανυσίνος, ὁ, a dress of Canusian wool, Ath. 97 E.

κᾶνυστρον, τό, v. sub κᾶναστρον.

Κᾶνωβος, ὁ, (but Κᾶνωπος is the form approved by Steph. B.), Canopus, a town in lower Egypt, Aesch. Pr. 846, Hdt. 2. 15, etc.; famed for its temple of Serapis, who was called Κᾶνωβίτης, Anth. P. 6. 148; or Κᾶνωβεύς, Orac. ap. Paus. 10. 13, 8:—the Westernmost mouth of the Nile was called the Κᾶνωβικόν στόμα, Hdt. 2. 17, 113; or, ἡ πύλη ἢ Κᾶνωβική, Strabo 795, 800:—the luxury of the Κᾶνωβίται was notorious, whence the word Κᾶνωβισμός, luxurious living, Strabo 800; cf. Eust. ad Dion. P. 11, Juven. 15. 44; hence Octavian reproached his rival as being not Antony, but Serapion, Dio C. 50. 27.

κᾶνών, ὄνος, ὁ, (κᾶννα) any straight rod or bar, esp. to keep a thing straight: 1. in Il. 13. 407 it is said that the shield of Idomeneus was δύο κανόνεσσι ἀραρυῖαν; in Il. 8. 193, that the shield of Nestor was golden, κανόνεσσι τε καὶ αὐτῆν; and the ancilia are said to have had κανόνες, Dion. H. 2. 71. They seem to have been two rods running across the hollow of the shield, through which the arm was passed, to hold it by. In later times, one of them at least was replaced by a handle (ὄχανον, πόρπαξ). 2. a rod used in weaving, prob. the shuttle or quill, by which the threads of the woof (πηνίον) were passed between those of the warp (μίτος), Il. 23. 761 (ubi v. Heyne), Ar. Thesm. 822, Plut. 2. 156 B, Nonn. D. 37. 631. 3. a rule or line used by masons or carpenters (differing from σταθμή), πύργους .. ὀρθοῖαν ἔθεμεν κανόνει Eur. Tro. 6; βάρβα φόνικι κανόνι .. ἤρμοσμένα Id. H. F. 945; cf. Plat. Phileb. 56 B, Xen. Ages. 10, 2, Anth. P. 11. 120; ὥστε τέκτονος παρὰ στάθμην ἰόντος ὀρθοῦται κανών Soph. Fr. 421; κανόνα προσφέρειν Aeschin. 82. 26; προσάγειν Luc. Hist. Conscr. 5; κανόνεσσι .. μετρήσασθαι Ar. Rh. 1. 724; see the ludicrous account of Meton measuring the heavens by a κανών and διαβήτη (rule and compass), Ar. Av. 999 sq.; μολίβδινος κ., i. e. a flexible rule that cannot be depended on for straight measurement, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 7, cf. Rhet. I. 1, 5. b. a ruler, Anth. P. 6. 63. c. metaph., κανόνες καὶ πήχεις ἐπὶ ἄνω Ar. Ran. 799; λαμπρὰ μὲν ἀκτὶς ἡλίου, κανὼν σαφῆς, Milton's 'long-levelled rule of streaming light,' Eur. Supp. 650. 4. the beam or tongue of the balance, Anth. P. 11. 334, cf. Schol. Ar. Ran. 799. 5. a curtain-rod, Chares ap. Ath. 538 D. 6. κανόνες were the keys or stops of the flute, Anth. P. 9. 365. 7. the bars of a cage, Jo. Chrys. II. metaph., like Lat. regula, norma, anything that serves to regulate or determine other things, a rule, Lat. norma, κανόνι τοῦ καλοῦ μαθῶν Eur. Hec. 602; γνώμης πονηροῖς κανόνει ἀναμετρούμενος τὸ σῶφρον Id. El. 52; so, the law is κανὼν ἀδικημάτων Lycurg. 149. 4; the good man is the κανὼν καὶ μέτρον of truth, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 4, 5; freedom and independence are to Greeks ὄροι τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ κανόνες Dem. 324. 28; so also, ὁ Ἐπικούρου κανὼν was his rule of philosophy, Damasc. Συναρ. 1. 15; and the Δορυφόρος of Polycleitus was called κανὼν, a rule or model of beautiful proportion, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 120. 4;—in Music, the monochord was the κανὼν or basis of all the musical intervals, Ast Nicom. Theol. Ar. p. 318; τὸν κ. τὸν ἐκ μιᾶς χορδῆς ἐβρεῖν Diog. L. 8. 12;—in Gramm. and Rhet., a κανὼν was a general rule or principle, A. B. 1180;—in Chronology, κανόνες χρονικοί were chief epochs or eras, which served to determine all intermediate dates, Plut. Sol. 27; and κανὼν was a system of chronology, Dion. H. 1. 74. b. also a boundary-line or limit, Poll. 3. 151, 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 15. 2. in Alexandr. Gramm., collections of the old Greek authors were called κανόνες, as being models of excellence, classics, Ruhnk. Hist. Crit. Orat. Graec. p. xciv, cf. Quintil. Inst. 10. 1, 54 and 59. 3. in Eccl., κανόνες were the books received by the Church as the rule of faith and practice, the canonical scriptures; also, τὰ κανονικὰ βιβλία; cf. κανονίζω. b. the rules or institutes of the Church, C. I. 8800. c. the regular ministers of the Church, Canons. d. the catalogue of martyrs and saints.

κᾶνωπικόν, τό, the plant πιτυοῦσα, Diosc. 4. 166.

κᾶνωπον, τό, the elder-flower, Lat. sambucus, cited from Paul. Aeg.

Κᾶνωπος, ὁ, v. Κᾶνωβος.

κάπ, Ep. for κατὰ before π, φ, κάπ πεδίον Il. 6. 201; κάπ φάλαρα 16. 106.

κάπαϊος, α, ον, of the crib or manger; v. κάπη.

καπαλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = ἐνηλάτης, Hesych.:—Suid. has καπανῆται.

καπαλίω, = ζευγηλατέω, Hesych.

Κᾶπᾶνεύς, ἔως, ὁ, one of the Seven against Thebes, prob. from

✓ΚΑΠ, καπνός, because of his character, v. Aesch. Theb. 425 sq., Soph. Ant. 135.

κᾶπᾶνη [πᾶ], ἡ, a chariot, Thessalian for δπηνη, Xenarch. Σκύθ. 2, v. Cobet N. LL. 16:—properly the cross-piece in a chariot seat, the side-pieces being καπᾶνᾶκες, Poll. 1. 142. II. = φάτνη = κάπη, Hesych.:—also a felt helmet, Id. [The penult. is long, v. καπᾶνικός.]

κᾶπᾶνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καπᾶνη) in Ar. Fr. 413, τὰ Θετταλιά γὰρ πολὺ καπᾶνικώτερα, which Ath. explains by δμαξιαῖα, enornious, whereas Hesych. refers it to καπᾶνη II (= φάτνη), and explains it by χορραστικώτερα, more foodful, more plentiful.

καπέτις, ἰος, ἡ, = χοίριξ, Polyae. 4. 3, 32; cf. καπίθη.

κάπετον, Dor. for κατέπεσον, Pind. O. 8. 50; cf. καβάς.

κάπετος, ἡ, (for σκάπετος, from σκάπτω), a ditch, trench, ὄχθας καπέτοιο βαθείης, of the trench round the ships, Il. 15. 356, cf. 18. 564:—a hole, grave, ἐς κοίλην κάπετον θέσαν [Ἐκτορα] 24. 797; cf. Soph. Aj. 1165, 1403: a hole to receive a bolt, a groove for a lever, etc., Hipp. Art. 834 B, 836 B.

κάπη [ᾶ], ἡ, (v. κάπτω) a crib for the food of cattle, manger, [ἵππους] κατέδησαν ἐπ' ἀμβροσίησι κάπησιν Il. 8. 434; ἐφ' ἵππειησι κάπησι Od. 4. 40; ἀντὶ κάπης Lyc. 95: κάπηθεν as Adv., Suid.; and an Adj. καπαῖος is quoted in An. Ox. 3. 83, 13, prob. from Antiphanes, καπαῖον Δία: ἦτοι φατναῖον, v. Meineke Com. Gr. 3. 58.

κάπηλεια, ἡ, (καπηλεύω) retail trade, esp. a dealing in provisions, tavern-keeping, Plat. Legg. 849 D, 918 D, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 8; in pl., petty trades, Ib. 4. 4, 10; κ. ἀσκεῖν πρόσωπον, of women who paint, Poll. 5. 102.

κάπηλείον, τό, the shop of a κάπηλος, esp. a tavern, Lat. caupona, Soph. Fr. 635 (from a Sat. drama), Ar. Lys. 427, Eccl. 154, Lysias 94.5, Isocr. 149 D.

καπήλευμα, τό, adulteration, γλεύκουσ Eust. Opusc. 259. 23.

κάπηλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = κάπηλος, Gloss.

κάπηλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = καπηλικός, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

κάπηλεύω, to be a κάπηλος or retail-dealer, drive a petty trade, Hdt. 1. 155., 2. 35, Isocr. 15 A, Nymphod. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 337; δι' ἀψύχον βορᾶς αἰτοῖς καπήλευ' drive a trade, chaffer with your vegetable food, Eur. Hipp. 953. II. c. acc. to sell by retail, κ. πράγματα Hdt. 3. 89; τὸν ἔριν Hippon. Fr. 42. 2. metaph., κ. τὰ μαθήματα to sell learning by retail, hawk it about, Plat. Prot. 313 D; so, εἰκεν οὐ καπηλεύσειν μάχην not to make a trade of war, play petty tricks in war, (cf. Ennius' non cauponantes bellum), Aesch. Theb. 545; so, κ. τὴν ἑραν, of prostitutes, Philo 2. 576; εἰρήνην πρὸς τινα χρυαῖον κ. Hdt. 6. 7; τύχη καπηλεύουσα .. τὸν βίον playing tricks with life, corrupting it, Anth. P. 9. 180; κ. τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ 2 Ep. Cor. 2. 17 (like δολοῦντες Ib. 4. 2).

κάπηλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a κάπηλος, Dinoloch. ap. Poll. 10. 177: mercenary, σοφιστής Id. 4. 48:—ἡ καπηλική (sc. τέχνη) = καπηλεία, Plat. Soph. 223 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 4. 2. like a petty trader, knavish, cozening, καπηλικὰ μέτρα φιλεύσα Anth. P. 9. 229:—Adv., καπηλικῶς ἔχειν to be vamped up for sale, Ar. Pl. 1063; Comp. —ώτερον, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 739 A.

κάπηλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of κάπηλος, Lat. cora, Ar. Thesm. 347, Pl. 435, 1120:—also written κάπηλις, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 259 A, cf. Arcad. 31.

κάπηλοδύτης, οὔ, ὁ, (δύω) a tavern-haunter, Hesych.

κάπηλος, ὁ, a retail-dealer, huckster, hawker, peddler, higgler, Lat. procola, institor, Hdt. 1. 94., 2. 141, and Att.; opp. to the merchant (ἔμπορος), Lys. 166. 17, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 42, Plat. Rep. 371 D, Prot. 314 A; or to the producer (ἀυτοπώλης), Id. Soph. 231 D, Polit. 260 D; applied to Darius because of his strict finance-regulations, Hdt. 3. 89:—κ. ἀσπίδων, ὄπλων a dealer in .., Ar. Pax 477, 1209; and so in compds., ἀνδραποδο-, βιβλιο-, ἱματιο-, σιτο-κάπηλος. 2. esp. a tavern-keeper, publican, Lat. caupo, Ar. Thesm. 347, Lysias Fr. 3, Luc., etc. 3. metaph., κ. πονηρίας a dealer in petty roguery, Dem. 784. 7.—See Becker Charicl. Exc. on Scene iv. II. as Adj., os, on, = καπηλικός; κ. βίος Dion. H. 9. 25; esp. cheating, cozening, knavish, κ. προσφέρων τεχνήματα Aesch. Fr. 338; κ. φρόνηνα A. B. 49. (κάπηλος, καπηλῖς = Lat. caupo, cora:—Goth. kaupōn, O. Norse kaupra, O. H. G. koufan, koufōn, A. S. ceapian, Engl. chaffer, cheap, Chipping, chap-man, horse-couper, etc. are supposed to be borrowed from the Lat.; because the Gr. κ (c) ought to be represented by Teut. h or g.)

καπηλοτριβέω, to drive a retail trade, Hesych.

κάπηξ, a projecting piece at a ship's stern, Hesych.

κᾶπητόν, τό, (κάπη) fodder, in later Lat. capitum, Hesych.

κάπια, ων, τά, onions, Lat. caepa, Hesych.

καπίθη, ἡ, a measure containing two χοίρικες, esp. in Persia, Xen. An. 1. 5, 6. (Prob. a Persian word.)

καπναύγης, ὁ, a smoke-observer, C. I. 5763, -71.

καπνέω, poet. for καπνίζω, to turn into smoke, Nic. Th. 36.

καπν-έλαιον, τό, an oily resin from trees, Galen. 13. 626.

κάπνεος, κάπνεως, v. sub κάπνιος.

κάπνη, ἡ, = καπνοδόχη, Ar. Vesp. 143, Alex. Παννυχ. 2. 13.

καπνηλός, ὄν, smoky, tasting or smelling of smoke, Nic. Th. 54.

καπνηρός, ἄ, ὄν, = foreg., Byz.

καπνία, ἡ, = κάπνη, Moer. 292.

καπνίας, ου, ὁ, (καπνός) smoky, nickname of the Comic Poet Euphrantides, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 151. II. as Subst., I. καπνίας οἶνος, ὁ, a wine that had a smoky taste from having been long hung up in smoke, Lat. vinum fumosum, or wine made from the vine κάπνιος.

Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 6, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 70, etc.; v. Hesych. and Phot. 2. κ. (sc. λίθος), ὁ, a kind of *jasper*, Plin. 37. 37.

καπνιάω, *to smoke a bee-hive* (σμήνας), Ar. Rh. 2. 131. II.

intr. *to smoke*, Plut. 2. 454 E.
καπνίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, *to make smoke*, i. e. *to make a fire*, Il. 2. 399.

II. *to smoke, blacken with smoke*, Dem. 1257. 15, Sopat. ap. Ath. 160 F:—Pass. *to be smoked or fumigated*, Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 2: of the eyes, *suffer from smoke*, Id. Probl. 31. 6, cf. 10. 51; of cookery, *καπνίζομένη τυραννίς* empire of the smoke, Demetr. Com. Ἀρεσπ. 1. 2. intr. in Aet. *to be black with smoke*, Ar. Pax 892.

καπνικός, ἡ, ὄν, *smoky*, Eust. Opusc. 279. 85: τὸ κ. α *chimney-tax*, Byz. κάπνιος (sc. ἄμπελος), ἡ, a kind of *vine with smoke-coloured grapes*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 3, 2, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 151; written κάπνεος in Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 12; κάπνεως in Cod. Urb. of Theophr. C. P. 5. 3, 1 and Hesych.; καπνία in Suid.:—cf. καπνίας II. 1. II. κάπνιος, ἡ, a plant, *fumitory*, Lat. *fumaria*, Diosc. 4. 110.

κάπνισις, εως, ἡ, *exposure to smoke*, Arist. Probl. 10. 51.
κάπνισμα, τό, an offering of smoke, i. e. *incense*, Anth. P. 9. 174: *smoke*, Eust. Opusc. 235. 64.

καπνιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must smoke*, Philo Math. p. 99.
καπνιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *good for smoking*, Galen. 14. 501.

καπνιστός, ἡ, ὄν, *smoked*, κρέα Ath. 153 C.
καπνίτης, ὁ, = κάπνιος II, Diosc. 4. 110.

καπνοβάτης, ὁ, *one who walks the smoke*, Strabo 296, 297; or (as Berkel) *καπνοπάτης*, *one who lives on smoke*: cf. Lob. Rhemat. 31.

καπνο-δάκη, ἡ, properly, a *smoke-receiver*, i. e. *a hole in the roof for the smoke to pass through*, Hdt. 4. 103., 8. 137, Pherecr. Τυρανν. 2, Eur. Pol. Βαπτ. 11:—the form in -δύχη occurs only in late writers, as Luc. Icarom. 13, Galen.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 307.

καπνο-δοχεῖον, τό, = foreg., Gloss.: καπνο-δόχος, ὄν, *receiving smoke*, Ib.
καπνο-ειδής, ἐς, *smoke-coloured*, Ael. N. A. 6. 20. Adv. -δῶς, Greg. Nyss.

καπνο-λογέω, *to receive chimney-tax*, Basilic.
καπνόομαι, Pass. *to be turned into smoke, burnt to ashes*, Pind. P. 5. 111, Eur. Supp. 497, Tro. 8.

καπνο-ποιός, ὄν, *making smoke, smoky*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 145.
καπνῶρ-ραος, ὄν, *streaming with smoke*, αἰκίαι Eust. Opusc. 311. 1.

καπνός, ὁ, (v. sub fin.) *smoke*, Hom., etc.; κνισᾶντι καπνῶ Pind. I. 4. 113 (3. 84), cf. II. 1. 317; καπνῶ πυρός Aesch. Ag. 497; proverb., καπνοῦ σκιά, of things worth nothing, Id. Fr. 295, Soph. Ph. 946; τάλλ' ἐγὼ καπνοῦ σκιάς αὐκ ἂν πριαίμην Id. Ant. 1170; also, περὶ καπνοῦ στεναλεσχεῖν Ar. Nub. 320; κ. καὶ φλυαρία Plat. Rep. 581 D; and in pl., γραμμάτων καπνοὶ *learned trifles*, Eur. Hipp. 946; καπνοῦς .. καὶ σκιάς Eur. Aὐτολ. 14:—metaph. also of envy, ὕδωρ καπνῶ φέρειν *to throw water on the smoking embers*, Pind. N. 1. 35, cf. Plut. Fr. 23. 2.

(From √KVAP, as appears by the Lith. *κνσρ-ος* (*varor*), *κνερ-ιυ* (*spiro*), etc., but the *v* is lost in κάπος, καπύω, κεκαφηώς, καπνός, and Skt. *karṣ* (*thus*); whereas in Lat. the *k* disappears, *varor*, *varidus*, etc.)

καπν-οσφράντης, ὄν, ὁ, *smoke-sniffer*, of a miser or a parasite, Com. Ἀποπ. 102, Alciphro 3. 49.

καπνοῦχος, ὁ, *a chimney*, Basilic.
καπνώδης, ἐς, *like smoke, of smoke, smoky*, opp. to ἀτμιδώδης, Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 3., 3. 6, 10, al., Theophr., etc.; κ. καὶ συννεφῆς ἀήρ Polyb. 9. 16, 3:—Adv. -δῶς, Galen. 2. of colour, *dark, dusky*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 3, 2, Luc. Philops. 16.

καπνωδία, ἡ, *soot*, cited from Nilus Ep.
κάπος, ὁ, *breath*, Eust. 1280. 34, Hesych., Suid.; also κάπυς, Hesych.; κάφος, E. M.

κάπυς, Dor. for κῆπυς, Pind., Theocr.:—v. also sub ἄπυς.
κάππα, τό, v. sub Κκ.

Καππαδάκιζω, *to favour the Cappadocians* (Καππαδάκαι, ὦν, Hdt.; or Καππαδόκες, ὦν, Strabo), App. Mithr. 53:—Pass. *to ploy the Cappadocian*, i. e. *play the coward or knave*, Anth. P. 11. 238.

κάππαρις, εως, ἡ, *the caper-plant*, or its fruit, *the caper*, Lat. *capparis*, Hipp. 890 E, Arist. Probl. 20. 12, Antiph. Βαμβ. 3, al.; caper-gathering was done by poor women, Timocl. Νεαιρ. 1; hence, πρὸς καππαρίαν ζῆν, proverb. in Com. Ἀποπ. 389:—its root was καππαρό-ρίζον, Orneosoph. p. 252.

καππεδίον, less correct form for κάπ (i. e. κατὰ) πεδίον, II.
καππεσον, ἐς, ἐ, Ep. aor. 2 act. of καταπίπτω, Hom.

καππα-φόρος, ὄν, of a horse, *marked with a κάππα*, Luc. adv. Indoct. 5; nisi legend. καππαφόρος (cf. καππατίας).

καππυρίζω, for καταπυρίζω, *to catch, take fire*, Theocr. 2. 24, where for καππυρίσασα Valck. suggests καππυρός εὔσα.

καππώτας, α, ὁ, v. sub καταπαύτης.
κάπρα, ἡ, Tuscan for αἶξ, Hesych.

κάπραϊνα, ἡ, fem. of κάπρας, *a wild sow*: metaph. *a lewd woman*, Phryn. Com. Μοῦσ. 3, Hermipp. Ἀρτ. 2.

καπράω, of sows, *to want the boar*, Lat. *subore*, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 17:—metaph. *to be lewd or lecherous*, καπρώσα γραῦς Ar. Pl. 1024, cf. Menand. Incert. 320:—also καπρίζω, καπρώζω.

κάπρειος, α, ὄν, of the wild boar, ὀδόντες Nonn. D. 18. 245.

καπριά, ἡ, *the ovary of sows*, cut out to prevent their breeding, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 7. II. *a virus in sows*, like the ἵππομανές in mares, Ib. 6. 18, 10 and 26.

καπρίδιον, τό, Dim. of κάπρος, Ar. Fr. 421.
καπρίζω, = καπράω, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 10.

κάπριος, ὁ, poet. for κάπρας, *a wild boar*, Il. 11. 414., 12. 42; also, οὐς κάπριος II. 293., 17. 282 (v. sub κάπρας). II. as Adj. κάπριος, ὄν, = κάπρειος, *like a wild boar*, καπρίους ἔχειν τὰς πρῶτας Hdt. 3. 59.

κάπρος [ἄ by nature], ὁ, *the boar*, esp. *the wild boar*, Il. 17. 725, etc.;

also, οὐς κάπρος, the specific word added to the generic (cf. κάπριος), 5. 783., 17. 21;—used as a victim in sacrifices, 19. 197, Ar. Lys. 202 (ubi v. Schol.); ἦπαρ κάπρου Id. Fr. 302. II. *a sea-fish*, Philem. Στρατ. 1, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 8; a species taken in the Achelous is said to make a grunting noise, Ib. 4. 9, 5:—also καπρίσκας, ὁ, Crobyl. Ψευδ. 2, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 355 F. (Cf. Lat. *caper*, *capra*, O. Norse *hafr*, A. S. *hæfer* (*a he-goat*):—but the absence of init. *h* makes doubtful the connexion with *aper*, A. S. *esfor*, O. H. G. *ebar*.)

καπρο-φάγας [ἄ], ὄν, *eating boar's flesh*, epith. of Diana, Hesych.
καπρα-φόνος, ὄν, *killing wild boars*, κύων Anth. P. 9. 83.

καπρώζω, = καπράω, Seler. ap. Ath. 402 B.
καπτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, in Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 4, *an earthen tube*;—but Schneid. καλυπτῆρ, v. Arist. Probl. 20. 9.

κάπτω (lengthd. from √ΚΑΠ, which appears in κάπη): fut. κάψω. *To gulp down*, ἐπίδας Ar. Av. 245, cf. Sophron Fr. 20; ἀλφίτα Nicoel. ap. Ath. 140 D; of liquids, Xenarch. Πορφ. 3, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 10., 9. 35; κ. αὔρας Eubul. Ἀντ. 2. 7:—it expresses still greater greediness than φαγεῖν, cf. Ar. Pax 7, Eccl. 687; and is properly applied to the bear, which αὐδὲ σπάσει οὐδὲ λάψει ἀλλὰ κάψει Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 1; v. sub κάψις:—κάπτω is often corrupted into λάπτω or κάμπτω, Hemst. Ar. Pl. p. 314, Cobet V. LL. 247.

κάπυριδια, ὄν, τά, a kind of *cakes*, Ath. 113 D: v. λαπύρια.
κάπυρίζω, *to live riotously, revel* (v. καπυρός II), Strabo 800:—κάπυ-ριστής, αὐ, ὁ, *a debauchee*, Ib. 661.

κάπυρις, ὁ, *a Persian gown with sleeves*, Poll. 7. 58.
κάπυρόομαι, Pass. *to become dry or parched*, Strabo 195.

κάπυρός, ἄ, ὄν, *dried by the air, dry, dried*, κάρνα Epich. 101 Ahr.; κρέα Antiph. Παρασ. 2; ὀστέον v. l. Hipp. 911 G; ἄλευρον καὶ ἀλφίταν κ. Arist. Probl. 21. 3; of thistle-down, Theocr. 6. 16. 2. act. *drying, parching*, κ. νόσας, of love, Id. 2. 85. II. metaph. of sound, καπυρόν γελᾶν *to laugh loud*, Anth. P. 7. 414, Longus 2. 5; κ. γέλως Alciphro 3. 48:—so, Poets are described as having κ. στόμα, *a loud, clear-sounding song* (cf. κράμβος), Theocr. 7. 37, Mosch. 3. 94; κ. συρίζειν *to play clearly on the syrinx*, Luc. D. Deor. 22. 3:—φῶδες κ. *comic songs*, opp. to ἐσπουδασμένα, Ath. 697 B: cf. κράμβος, κραμβαλέος. (Perh. from the same Root as καπύω, καπνός; cf. αὔας from *ἄω, ἄημι.)

καπυρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of a *dry nature, dry*, Phot.
κάπυς, v. sub κάπος.

κάπύω, *to breathe farth*, κάπυσοεν Q. Sm. 6. 523: v. ἀποκαπύω.
καπφάλαρα, less correct form for κάπ (i. e. κατὰ) φάλαρα, Il. 16. 106.

κάπυων, ὄν, ὁ, *a capon*, Lat. *capo*, Gloss.
κάρ, for κατὰ before ρ, κάρ ῥόον Il. 12. 33; κάρ ῥα 20. 421.

κάρ, seemingly an old word for *hair cut off*, *a lock of hair*, (from κείρω, cf. δ-καρῆς), τῶ δέ μιν ἐν κάρῳ αἴση I value him at a *hair's worth*, flocci eum facio, Il. 9. 378:—the Gramm. expl. καρός as = θανάτου (cf. κῆρ, κηρός), I esteem (i. e. hate) him as *death* (cf. ἴσαν ἀπήχθετα κηρὶ μελαίνῃ Il. 3. 454); others read ἐν Καρῳ αἴση, I hold him as a *Carian*, i. e. *lightly*: but this refers to a later proverb (cf. sq.), nor would the quantity of Κάρῳ allow this reading. II. also = κάρα, κόρη, head, ἐπὶ κάρ *head-long*, like κατώκαρα, Il. 16. 392; ἀνὰ κάρ *upwards*, Hipp. ap. Galen.

Κάρ, ὁ, gen. Κάρῳ, pl. Κάρες, *a Carian*, Il. 2. 867; fem. Κάρεια, Ib. In later times the Carians hired themselves out as mercenaries, Archil. 20, Valck. Hdt. 5. 66, Hemst. Ar. Pl. arg. pp. 6 sq.; as such they were used in forlorn hopes, so as to spare the lives of the citizen-soldiers; whence the proverb ἐν τῷ Καρὶ κινδυνεύειν *to make the risk, not with one's own person, but with a Carian*, Lat. *experimentum facere in corpore vili*, Eur. Cycl. 647, cf. Schol. Plat. Lach. 187 B, Euthyd. 285 C; so, ἐν Καρὶ τὸν κίνδυνον .. πειρᾶσθαι Cratin. Βαυκ. 4; δεῖ ἐν Καρὶ τὴν πείραν γίγνεσθαι Polyb. 10. 32, 11; ἐν τῷ Καρὶ καὶ αὐκ ἐν τοῖς ἑαυτῶν σώμασι κινδυνεύειν Aristid. 1. p. 163, Cic. Flacc. 27:—Carian slaves also were numerous, whence the proverb, θύραζε, Κάρες, αὐκέτ' Ἀνθεστήρια *out to your work, slaves, the holidays are over*, Pseudoepicr.

κάρᾱ, Ion. κάρη [ἄ], τό, (on the forms and Root, v. infr.):—poët. for κεφαλή (v. Luc. Lexiph. 3), παλιόν τε κάρη παλιόν τε γένειον Il. 22. 74, etc.; of horses, 6. 509; περὶ πίδα περὶ κόρα *from head to foot*, Aesch. Eum. 165; evils are said to fall *on one's head*, Soph. O. C. 564, Ant. 1272:—of the face, γέλωτι φαιδρὸν κ. Id. El. 1310; κ. μου τὸ δυσπρόσ-οπτον Id. O. C. 285. 2. rarely, *the head or top of anything*, as of a mountain, Hes. Th. 42; of a tree, Soph. Fr. 24; *the edge or brim of a cup*, Id. O. C. 473, Eubul. Κυβ. 1. 6. 3. in Att. Poets, it serves, like κεφαλή and Lat. *caput*, as periphr. for *a person*, Οἰδίπαι κάρᾱ, i. e. Οἰδίπαι, Soph. O. T. 40, 1207; ἀδελφὸν Ἰσμήνης κ. Id. Ant. 1; ᾧ κασίγνηταν κ., for ᾧ κασίγνητε, Id. El. 1164; ᾧ φίλον κ. Id. O. C. 1631; φίλον κ. Aesch. Ag. 905.—Hom. used κάρη only in nom. and acc. sing., and supplied the obl. cases from decl. 5, gen. and dat. κάρητος, κάρητι, Il. 15. 75, Od. 6. 230; he also used the fuller forms κάρητας, κάρηατε, Il. 23. 44., 19. 405; pl. κάρηατα II. 309, (formed as if from a nom. κάρηρα or κάρητας, though no such forms occur): dat. pl. κάρησι Tryph. 602:—post-Homeric Poets inflected κάρη as if it were of decl. 1, viz. κάρης, Mosch. 4. 74, Call. Fr. 125; κάρη Theogn. 1018, Nic. Th. 249; κάρην Dion. P. 562, Nic. Th. 131; Trag. dat. κάρᾱ, τῷ σῶ κάρᾱ Aesch. Cho. 227; περὶ δ' ἐμῶ κάρᾱ Id. Fr. 179; ἐν τῷμῶ κάρᾱ Soph. O. C. 564; ἐν δ' ἐμῶ κάρᾱ Id. Ant. 1272, cf. Fr. 147, Eur. El. 55, 108; acc. κάρᾱν Aesop. 94, cf. Mehlhorn Anacr. 50. 9:—we find the regul. contr. Ep. nom. pl. κάρη in Il. 10. 259, also κάρᾱ h. Hom. Cer. 12 (where it is shortened before a vowel), Sannyr. Γέλ. 2; in Soph. Ant. 291 it is prob. sing.—Add to these forms the cases formed from κράς, q. v. (Cf. κάρ, κράς, κάρηνον, κράνιον, καρανός, prob. also κάρση, καρύς, καρυφή, κάρυμβος, Κόρινθος, (but κέρᾱς is prob. from a distinct Root);

Skt. *siras*, *siram*; Lat. *cerebrum* (*cere comminuit brum*, Enn.); Goth. *hvarnsei*; O. Norse *hjarni* (Scott. *harn*), O. H. G. *hirni* (*hirn*), etc.)

κάρᾱβιον, τό, Dim. of κάρᾱβος in all senses, Hesych.

κάρᾱβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = κάρᾱβος I, Hesych. II. = κάρᾱβος II, Schol.

Opp. H. 1. 261; but distinguished by Galen. 19. 686.

κάρᾱβο-ειδής, ἐς, like a κάρᾱβος, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 21, P. A. 4. 5, 17.

κάρᾱβο-πρόσωπος, ον, with the face of a κάρᾱβος, Luc. V. H. 1. 35.

κάρᾱβος [κᾱ-], ὁ, a horned beetle, the stag-beetle, also called κερᾱμβυξ, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 1 and 9., 5. 19, 12 (in the latter place with v. II. κάρᾱβιοι, κερᾱμβυξιοι).

II. a prickly crustacean, the sea crayfish or spiny lobster, the *Palinurus* (acc. to Cuvier), Epich. 27 Ahr., Ag. Fr. 302, etc.; differing from κερκίνος, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 3, cf. H. A. 4. 2, 5, sq., 8. 2, 19 sq.; μαλακόστρακος, Ib. 1. 1, 19.

III. a kind of light ship, still called κάρᾱβι, E. M. 490. 31; cf. κέρκουρος, κάνθαρος. (Cf. Lat. *scarabaeus*, and Skt. *śarabha*, *śalabha*, a locust:—but the northern crab, *crabba*, *krebs* cannot come from the same Root.)

κᾱραβώδης, ἐς, = κερᾱβοειδής, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 21, G. A. 3. 8, 4.

κᾱρᾱ-δοκέω, properly, to watch with outstretched head, i. e. to watch eagerly or anxiously, foll. by a relat. word, κερ. τὴν μάχην τῇ πεσέεται to watch anxiously how the battle will end, watch its event or issue, Hdt. 7. 163, 168; τὸν πόλεμον κῆ ἀποβήσεται Id. 8. 67; so, κ. ὅταν στρατεύμα .. ἐξίη Eur. Tro. 93: also c. acc., αὔραν ἰστίους κ. Ib. 456; κ. τάνθενδε Heracl. 279; κ. ἀγῶνας Hel. 739; παρουσίαν τινός I. A. 1433, τὰπίοντα τραύματα I. T. 313, etc.; τὰ προσταχθησόμενα Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 6; often in late Prose, κ. τὸν καιρὸν Polyb. 1. 33, 11:—also, κ. εἰς τινα to look eagerly at one, Ag. Eq. 663.

κᾱρᾱδοκία, ἡ, eager expectation, LXX (Prov. 10. 28).

καραιβάρᾱω, v. sub κερῆβαρέω.

Καραίος, ὁ, (κάρη) name of Zeus among the Boeotians, Hesych.; v. Meinek. Cratin. Νεμεσ. 10.

κάρᾱκαλλον, τό, a hood, Lat. *caracalla*, Anth. P. 11. 345.

κᾱρᾱνιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, beheading, touching the head, κ. δίκαι Aesch. Eum. 177:—so, κᾱρᾱνιστής μόρος Eur. Rhes. 817.

κᾱρᾱνον, τό, v. sub κάρηνον.

κᾱρᾱνός, ὁ, (κᾱρα) a chief, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 3, Anacreont. 15. 3.

κᾱρᾱνώ, like κεφαλαίω, to achieve, Aesch. Cho. 528, 705.

κᾱρᾱτομέω, to cut off the head, behead, Eur. Rhes. 586, Lyc. 313.

κᾱρᾱτόμησις, ἐως, ἡ, and -τομία, ἡ, a beheading, Byz., Eccl.

κᾱρᾱτόμος [ρᾱ], ον, (τέμνω) beheaded, Γοργών Eur. Alc. 1118; κ. ἐρημία νεανίδων, i. e. their slaughter, Id. Tro. 564; so, Ἐκτορος .. κ. σφαγαί Id. Rhes. 606.

2. cut off from the head, κ. χλιδαί one's shorn locks, Soph. El. 52. II. παροχ. κᾱρᾱτόμος, ον, act. beheading, c. gen., Ἑλλάδος Lyc. 187.

κᾱρᾱβίζω, κᾱρᾱβιζέω, κᾱρᾱβᾶνίζω, = βαρβαρίζω, Hesych.

κᾱρᾱβᾶνος, ον, = βάρβαρος, outlandish, foreign, Aesch. Supp. 914; χεῖρ Ag. 1061, cf. Lyc. 1387:—acc. κᾱρᾱβᾶνα, Aesch. Supp. 129.

κᾱρᾱβᾶτιναι, αἱ, shoes of undressed leather, brogues, Xen. An. 4. 5, 14, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 27; the *crepidae carbatinae* of Catullus 98. 4. In Hesych. also κᾱρᾱβᾶτινον, τό.

κᾱρᾱβᾶτων, ὁ, an engine for throwing missiles, Math. Vett. p. 92.

κᾱρᾱδακες, οἱ, foreign mercenaries, among the Persians, Polyb. 5. 79, 11 and 82, 11:—said by Strabo 734 to be derived from κᾱρᾱδα a Persian word signifying τὸ ἀνδρῶδες καὶ πολεμικόν.

κᾱρᾱδᾶμᾶλη, ἡ, a kind of Persian loaf or cake made of κᾱρᾱδαμον, Ath. 114 F, Hesych., Phot.; wrongly κᾱρᾱδᾶμᾶλη in the Epitome of Ath., and κᾱρᾱδᾶμη in Poll. 6. 76. A form κᾱρᾱδαμᾶλη is mentioned by Phot.

κᾱρᾱδᾶμίξω, (κᾱρᾱδαμον) to be like cress, τί κᾱρᾱδᾶμίξεις; why chatter so much about cresses, i. e. about nothing? Ar. Thesm. 617.

κᾱρᾱδᾶμῖνη, ἡ, = sq., Diosc. 2. 155.

κᾱρᾱδᾶμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (κᾱρᾱδαμον) a cress-like herb, also ἰβηρίς, λεπίδιον or σισύμβριον, Nic. Al. 533, Plut. 2. 466 D.

κᾱρᾱδᾶμον, τό, a kind of cress, Lat. *nasturtium*, or its seed, which was bruised and eaten like our mustard by the Persians, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 8, Perizon. Ael. V. H. 3. 39; in pl. cresses, Ar. Nub. 234; κᾱρᾱδαμ' ἐσκευασμένα Eubul. Ἰξίων 1. 4;—metaph., βλέπειν κᾱρᾱδαμα to look cress, i. e. to look sharp and stinging (like νᾱπυ, δριμύν βλέπειν), Ar. Vesp. 455:—proverb. of worthless things, ὄσφ διαφέρει σῦκα κᾱρᾱδᾶμων (cf. Hor. *quid distent aera lupinis*) Henioch. Trox. 1. 2.

κᾱρᾱδαμῶ-σπορον, τό, cress-seed, Galen. 14. 505.

κᾱρᾱδαμῶσσω, = σκαρᾱδαμῶσσω, Hesych., E. M. 490. 53.

κᾱρᾱδαμῶμων, τό, the spice *cardanum*, Lat. *antonium cardamonium*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 2.

κᾱρᾱδία, ἡ, Ion. κᾱρᾱδίη, Ep. κᾱρᾱδίη (κᾱρᾱδίη being used by Hom. only at the beginning of one line, which recurs in Il. 2. 452., 11. 12., 14. 152); κᾱρᾱδία always in Trag., except in some dactylic and anap. verses, Aesch. Pr. 881, Th. 781, Eur. Med. 99, Hipp. 1274; but an Aeol. form κᾱρᾱζα, mentioned in E. M. 407. 21, is restored by Dind. in Aesch. Theb. 288, Supp. 72, 799, for κᾱρᾱδία with a synizesis is inadmissible, cf. also κᾱρᾱζία: (v. sub fin.). The heart, as the seat of life, ἐν δέ τέ οἱ κᾱρᾱδίη μεγάλη στέρνοισι πατάσσει Il. 13. 282; κᾱρᾱδίη δέ μοι ἔξω στήθεος ἐκθρῶσκει, of one panic-stricken, 10. 94; πηδᾶ ἡ κ. Ar. Nub. 1391, Plat. Symp. 215 E.

2. like Lat. *cor* and our *heart*, as the seat of feeling and passion, Il. 11. cc., etc.; οἰδάνεται κᾱρᾱδίη χόλω Il. 9. 646 (642); τέτλαθι δὲ, κᾱρᾱδίη Od. 20. 18, cf. Eur. Alc. 837; κᾱρᾱδίας πλέως full of heart, v. l. Archil. 52; v. sub θυμός 2;—of fear or courage, κυνὸς ὄμματ' ἔχων κᾱρᾱδίην δ' ἐλάφιο Il. 1. 225; [σφηκιῶν] κᾱρᾱδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἔχοντες 16. 266; ἐν μὲν οἱ κᾱρᾱδίη θάρσος βάλε 21. 547, etc. (v. supr. 1); so, ὀρχεῖται κᾱρᾱδία φόβῳ Aesch. Cho. 167; θερμὴν ἐπὶ ψυχροῖσι κ. ἔχεις Soph. Ant. 88; τὸν νέον τίνα οἶε κᾱρᾱδίαν ἴσχειν; what do you think are his feelings? Plat. Rep. 492

C;—of sorrow or joy, ἐν κᾱρᾱδίη μέγα πένθος ἄεξε Od. 17. 489, cf. 4. 548; ἄχος κᾱρᾱδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἴκανεν Il. 2. 171, cf. 10. 10; so, κελαινόχρωσ .. πάλλεται μου κ. Aesch. Supp. 785;—of affection, ἐκ τῆς κᾱρᾱδίας φιλεῖν Ar. Nub. 86; ἀπὸ κᾱρᾱδίας Theocr. 29. 4, etc.; (but, τὰπὸ κᾱρᾱδίας λέγειν, Lat. *ex animo*, to speak freely, Eur. I. A. 475).

3. generally, one's heart, i. e. one's inclination, desire, purpose, κᾱρᾱδίη καὶ θυμός Il. 10. 220, etc.; κᾱρᾱδίας δ' ἐξίσταμαι Soph. Ant. 1105; κᾱρᾱδία ψυχὴ τε Eur. Alc. 837; v. sub σιδήρεος.

4. the heart or mind, ὡς ἄνοον κᾱρᾱδίην ἔχεις Il. 21. 441, cf. 10. 444; κᾱρᾱδίη πόρφυρε Od. 4. 572, cf. 5. 389.—Cf. the equiv. ἦτορ.

II. the cardiac extremity of the stomach, the stomach, Thuc. 2. 49, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

III. the heart in wood, pith, Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 5, Theophr. H. P. 3. 14, 1; also ἐγκᾱρᾱδιον.

(From √ΚΑΡᾱ or ΚΡᾱᾱ; cf. κᾱρᾱ-δίη, κᾱρα; Skt. *hrīd*, *hrīd-ayam*; Lat. *cor*, *cord-is*, etc.; Goth. *hairt-o*, O. Norse *hjárt-a*, A. S. *heort-e*, O. H. G. *herz-a*.)

κᾱρᾱδιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the heart, Schol. Soph. El. 912, Eust. II. = κᾱρᾱδιαλγής, Diosc. 1. 155:—Adv. -κῶς, κ. κινδυνεύειν Sext. Emp. 1. 84.

κᾱρᾱδιαλγέω, to have κᾱρᾱδιαλγία, Hipp. 1010 E.

κᾱρᾱδιαλγής, ἐς, suffering from κᾱρᾱδιαλγία, Hipp. Acut. 388.

κᾱρᾱδιαλγία, ἡ, heart-burn or stomach-ache, Galen.

κᾱρᾱδιαλγικός, ἡ, ὄν, afflicted with κᾱρᾱδιαλγία, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1108.

κᾱρᾱδιᾶτις, ἡ, Pythag. name for the number five, Theol. Arithm. p. 32.

κᾱρᾱδιάω, = κᾱρᾱδιαλγέω,—in Ep. part. κᾱρᾱδιῶντα, Nic. Al. 594.

κᾱρᾱδιο-βολέομαι, Pass. to be stricken in heart, Hesych.

κᾱρᾱδιο-βόλος, ον, affecting the heart or stomach, βρώματα Aretae. Sign. M. Ac. 2. 3; φάρμακον Ruf. p. 16.

κᾱρᾱδιο-γνώστης, ον, ὁ, knower of hearts, Act. Ap. 1. 24., 15. 8, Eccl.

κᾱρᾱδιό-δηκτος, ον, gnawing the heart, κᾱρᾱδ. γυναικῶν κράτος Aesch. Ag. 1471, as Abresch for κᾱρᾱδία δηκτόν.

κᾱρᾱδιο-ειδής, ἐς, heart-shaped, Hermias ad Plat. Phaedr. p. 199.

κᾱρᾱδιο-καλάπτῆς, ον, ὁ, a heart-piercer, Eust. Opusc. 288. 6.

κᾱρᾱδιό-πληκτος, ον, panic-stricken, Schol. Xen. An. 3. 4, 12.

κᾱρᾱδιοπονέω, to suffer at heart, esp. from fear, Eccl.

κᾱρᾱδιό-πανος, ὁ, pain at heart, Galen. 14. 550.

κᾱρᾱδιαυλκέω, (ἐλκω) to draw the heart out of the victim at a sacrifice, Luc. Sacrif. 13, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 587.

κᾱρᾱδιαυλκία, ἡ, the act of κᾱρᾱδιαυλκεῖν, Clem. Al. 13.

κᾱρᾱδιουργέω, = κᾱρᾱδιαυλκέω, Hesych. s. v. κᾱρᾱδιούσθαι.

κᾱρᾱδιοφᾶγέω, to eat the heart, Eust. Opusc. 192. 90.

κᾱρᾱδιο-φάγος, ον, eating the heart, Manass. Chron. 5687.

κᾱρᾱδιο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκος, ὁ, a breastplate, Polyb. 6. 23, 14.

κᾱρᾱδιῶω, to strike to the heart, LXX (Cant. 4. 9); cf. κᾱρᾱδιάω.

κᾱρᾱδιωγμός, ὁ, = κᾱρᾱδιαλγία, Hipp. Progn. 45, Aph. 1249, etc.

κᾱρᾱδιώξις, ἐως, ἡ, = foreg., Eust. Opusc. 83. 39.

κᾱρᾱδιώσσω, Att. -ττω, = κᾱρᾱδιαλγέω, to have the stomach-ache, Hipp. Progn. 46, Arist. Probl. 3. 18, 1, Ael. N. A. 9. 11, and restored in Ar. Fr. 329.

II. in Sicil. Greek = βουλιμιάω, Phot.

κᾱρᾱδοπέιον, τό, the cover of a kneading-trough (κᾱρᾱδοπος), Hesych. II. = παναικάπη, a muzzle, Ar. Fr. 286.

κᾱρᾱδοπο-γλύφος [ῦ], ον, scooping out kneading-troughs or other wood-utensils, Crates Γειτ. 3.

κᾱρᾱδαπος, ἡ, a kneading-trough, equiv. to μάκτρα, Ar. Ran. 1159; see a ludicrous argument on its gender, Id. Nub. 670-80; κ. πλατεῖα Plat. Phaedo 99 B:—generally, a wooden vessel, Ep. Hom. 15. 6; a mortar, Nic. Th. 527.

κᾱρᾱδος, ἡ, the Lat. *carduus*, a thistle, Ath. 70 E.

κᾱρᾱειον, τό, poet. for κᾱρα, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 A; but Schneid. κᾱρᾱήνους.

κᾱρᾱζα, Aeol. for κᾱρᾱδία, q. v.

κᾱρᾱη, τό, Ion. and Hom. for κᾱρα (q. v.), the head, Il.

*κᾱρᾱηαρ, assumed nom. of the Ep. forms κᾱρᾱήατος, -ήατι, -ήατα, v. κᾱρα.

κᾱρᾱηβάρεια, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, heaviness in the head, headache, Hipp. Acut. 389, Aph. 1253; κᾱρᾱ. βᾱκτρον top-heaviness, Anth. P. 9. 249:—also κᾱρᾱηβάρησις, ἐως, ἡ, ap. Macrobi. 5. 9.

κᾱρᾱηβᾱρέω, to be heavy in the head, have a bad headache, τὴν κεφαλὴν κ. Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 4; ἰχθύες κᾱρᾱ. ὑπὸ τοῦ ψόφου are stupefied, Id. H. A. 4. 8, 11; ὑπὸ τοῦ σάλου Luc. Hermot. 28; τῷ σώματι κ. καὶ σφάλλασθαι Plut. Artox. 11, cf. Anton. S5; metaph., of a spindle charged with wool, Anth. P. 6. 160, cf. 5. 258.—Another form κᾱρᾱηβαράω is cited from Phreocr. (Incert. 15) by Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1461. 27, and occurs in Theophr. Odor. 46, as v. l. in Luc. Lexiph. 13; cf. κᾱρᾱηβαριάω.

κᾱρᾱηβᾱρήσις, ἐως, ἡ, ap. Macrobi. 5. 9.

κᾱρᾱηβᾱρήσις, ἐως, ἡ, ap. Macrobi. 5. 9.

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κᾱρᾱηβᾱρικός, ἡ, ὄν, subject to headache, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1102; τὸ -κῶν = κᾱρᾱηβᾱρεία, Teleclid. Incert. 6. II. causing headache, οἶνος Hipp. Acut. 392; νότος Id. Aph. 1247; so, κᾱρᾱηβᾱρίτης, ον, ὁ, Schol. Ar. Pl. 808.

κᾱρᾱηκομώντες, οἱ, (κομάω) with hair on the head, long-haired, often in Hom. as epith. of the Achaians, who let all their hair grow (whereas the Abantes, who wore theirs long only at the back of the head, were called ὀπιθεν κομώντες), Il. 2. 542:—Com. metaph., ἐχῖνοι κ. ἀκάνθαις Matro ap. Ath. 135 A. (There is no Verb κᾱρᾱηκομάω in use.)

κᾱρᾱῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of κείρω.

κᾱρᾱῆναν, τό, Dor. κᾱρᾱῆνον Aesch. Cho. 396, Mosch. 1. 12, but κᾱρᾱῆνα Eur. Fr. 541; in derivatives the ᾱ prevails: (κᾱρᾱῆ):—the head, mostly in pl. (as always in Hom.), ἀνδρῶν κᾱρᾱῆνα, periph. for ἄνδρες, Il. 11. 500; νεκῶν ἀμενηνὰ κ. Od. 10. 521, etc.; βοῶν ἰφθίμα κ., as we say, so many head of cattle, Il. 23. 260; ἵππων ξανθὰ κ. 9. 407:—metaph.

of mountain-peaks, Οὐλύμποι κ. 1. 44, etc.; and of towns, πολλῶν

πολίων κατέλυσε κάρηνα II. 2. 117., 9. 24; Μυκάλης αἰπεινὰ κ. 2. 869: —the sing. in h. Hom. 7. 12., 28. 8, Mosch. I. 12., 2. 87, Coluth. 264. κάρητος, κάρητι, gen. and dat. of κάρη, Hom.; v. κάρα. καρθμός, ὁ, = κίνησις, Hesych.; prob. i. q. σκαρθμός. κάριδάριον, τό, Dim. of κάρης, Anaxandr. Λυκούργ. 1, ubi v. Meinck.: —also κάριδιον, τό, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 15. κάριδώω, fut. ὤσω, (κάρης) to wriggle or twist about like a shrimp, Anaxandr. Πανδαρ. 1. [ἴ prob. in l. c., but uncertain.] κάριεντο, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1210, for χαρίεν. Κάριζω, to act like a Carian, Pseudo-epigr. p. 216. II. to speak like a Carian, i. e. barbarously, Strab. 663. Κάρικοεργής, ἐς, of Carian work, ὕχανον Anacr. 91; Bk. Καρικευργέος. Κάρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Carian, λόφος Alcae. 22; said by Hesych. to be used for εὐτελής, worthless, κ. τράγοι Soph. Fr. 485. II. Καρικόν, τό, a kind of salve, Hipp. 878 H. III. Καρικὴ μούσα, ἡ, a kind of funeral song, a wail or dirge, Plat. Legg. 800 E; so, K. ἀλλήματα Ar. Ran. 1302; K. μέλος Plat. Com. Ασκ. 1. 12; v. Francke Callin. p. 124; cf. sq. Κάρινῆ [ῆ], ἡ, a Carian woman, Phan. ap. Plut. Thesm. 1; K. πόρθενος Plut. 2. 246 E; K. κύνες Poll. 5. 37. 2. esp. a woman hired to sing Carian dirges, Lat. praefica, Meineke Menand. Καρῶ. 1, cf. Hesych. s. v. Καρίναι, and v. foreg. III. Κάριος [ᾶ], α, ὄν, = Καρικός, esp. as epith. of Zeus, Hdt. I. 171., 5. 66, Strabo 659, etc.; v. Καριαίος. κάρης (for genit. v. sub fin.), ἡ:—a small crustacean, prob. a shrimp or prawn, Crangon, Anan. 1, and Comici (v. infr.); Dor. κουρίς or κωρίς, Sophr. et Epich. ap. Ath. 106 E. [ῆ in Anan. l. c., Ar. Vesp. 1522, Cratin. Incert. 26, Eupol. Αλγ. 3, Δημ. 21: but later ῆ, gen. ἴδος, Araros, Alexis, Eubul., etc., ap. Ath. 105 sq.: cf. Spitzn. Vers. Heroic. p. 49, Lob. Phryn. 171.] κάρισο, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1195, for χαρίσω. Κάριστί, Adv. in Carian language, barbarously, Strab. 663. Κάρίων, ὄνος, ὁ, properly, a little Carian soldier: a common name of slaves in Comedy, as in Ar. Pl., Plaut. Mil. Glor. καρκαδών, ὄνος, ἡ, the fee paid to Charon by the dead, Phot., Snid.; v. Hemst. Luc. D. Mort. 21. καρκαίρω, to quake, of the effect produced by the trampling of men and horses, like Lat. tremere, κάρκαίρε δὲ γαῖα πόδεσσι δρυνυμένων II. 20. 157. κάρκαρον, τό, a prison, Lat. carcer, Sophron ap. Phot. s. v.; also κάρκαρος, ὁ, Diod. 31 Excerpt. p. 516:—in Hesych. we find pl. κάρκαροι, = δεσμοί, and κάρκαρα, = μάνδρα. καρκίνας, ἄδος, ἡ, Dim. of καρκίνος, Opp. C. 2. 286, H. 1. 320. καρκίνευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a crab-catcher, Artemid. 2. 14. καρκίνηθρον, τό, a plant, polygonum, avicularis, Diosc. 4. 4. καρκίνιας, οὐ, ὁ, a crab-coloured gem, Plin. H. N. 37. 72. καρκίνιον, τό, Dim. of καρκίνος, the hermit-crab, Pagurus, Arist. H. A. 4. 4. 27 sq.:—a small species found in the pinna (cf. πιννοτήρης), Ib. 5. 15, 15. καρκίνο-βάτης, οὐ, ὁ, walking like a crab, Aristonym. Ἡλ. 1; but the metre requires καρκίνοβήτης, Meineke Menand. p. 183 (ed. ma.). καρκίνο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a crab, τὰ καρκίνοειδῆ animals of the crab kind, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 2 and 6, cf. Ael. N. A. 6. 20. καρκίνος [ῆ], ὁ, with heterog. pl. καρκίνα (v. sub fin.):—a crab, Lat. cancer, Hellenic. 40, Ar. Eq. 608, Plat. Enthyd. 297 C; described fully in Batr. 297 sq.:—various species are included in the name, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 2 sq.; some being μαλακόστρακοι, others ὑστρακόδεσμοι, Ib. 8. 17, 11; for their shape, etc., v. 4. 2, 8., 4. 3, 2:—proverb., οὐποτε ποιήσεις τὸν καρκίνον ὄρθα βαδίσειν Ar. Pax 1083. II. the Crab or Cancer as a sign in the zodiac, Arat. 147, Plut. 2. 908 C. III. an eating sore or ulcer, a cancer, Hipp. Aph. 1257 (v. Foës. Oecon.), Dem. 798. 23: elsewhere καρκίνωμα. IV. from likeness of shape to crab's claws, 1. a pair of tongs, Anth. P. 6. 92, Ath. 456 D; used as an instrument of torture, Diod. 20. 71:—metaph., λήψεται τὸν τράχηλον ἐντόνωσ ὁ καρκίνος Eur. Cycl. 609 (so in Ovid, angedar seu guttura forcipe pressus). 2. a name for the bones of the temples (ζυγώματα), Poll. 2. 85. 3. a kind of shoe, Pherocr. Incert. 75. 4. a kind of bandage, Galen. 12. 476. V. = κίρκινος, a circle, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 54;—καρκίνα σπειροῦχα, in Anth. P. 6. 295, seem to be circle-forming compasses. (Cf. Skt. kark-as, Lat. cancr.) καρκινό-χειρες, οὐ, with crab's claws for hands, Luc. V. H. 1. 35. καρκινώω, fut. ὤσω, to make crab-like, κ. τοὺς δακτύλους to crook one's fingers like crab's claws, Antiph. Ἀφρ. γον. 1. 15, v. Meinek. Com. Fr. 2. p. 180:—Pass. of roots, to become tangled, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 3, C. P. 1. 12, 3, etc. II. in Pass., also, to suffer from cancer, Hipp. 570. 30. καρκινώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = καρκίνοειδής, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 2, Plut. 2. 980 B. II. cancerous, ὄγκος Galen. καρκίνωθρον, τό, a name of the plant ψιλωθρον, Schol. Nic. Th. 902. καρκίνωμα, τό, = καρκίνος III, Hipp. 1162 D, 1238 F, etc. κάρμα, τό, (κείρω) wool shorn off, Hesych.; cream skimmed off, Id. καρναβάδιον, τό, eumin, Geop. 9. 28. Κάρνεια, τά, (Κάρνεα, metri grat., Theocr. 5. 83):—a festival held in honour of Apollo Κάρνειος by the Dorians of Peloponnesos, esp. by the Spartans, during nine days of the Att. month Metageitnion, called by them Καρνεῖος μῆν, Eur. Alc. 449, Thuc. 5. 54; so that it fell in with the Olympic games, Hdt. 7. 206., 8. 72, Thuc. 5. 75; τὰ Κ. νικᾶν Hellen. ap. Ath. 635 E; πανηγυρίζειν Plut. 2. 873 E.—The conquerors in the Carneian games were Καρνεονίκαί, Müller Dor. 1. 7. 5 2. κάρνον, τό, the Gallic horn, Hesych.; κάρνυξ, ὁ, Diod. 5. 30.

κάρουον or κάρνον, τό, a sweet wine boiled down, Lat. caracnum or carenum, Nicol. Alex., Pallad.: in Galen. 6. 801, καρύινον:—the vessels for holding it were καρύινα κεράμια, Lat. carenariae, Philagr. ap. Oribas. 57 Matth., Geop. 13. 7: also καρύισκοι, LXX (Ex. 25. 33, 34). κάρον [ᾶ], τό, earaway, earum earui, Diosc. 3. 66. κάρος [ᾶ], ὁ, heavy sleep, torpor, such as follows drunkenness, κόρος καὶ κραιπάλη Arist. Probl. 3. 17, 3; cf. Galen. ap. Greenhill Theophr. p. 185; also from other causes, Ar. Rh. 2. 203, Strabo 778. καρούχα, ἡ, Lat. carruca, a car, carriage, Polyc. Mart. 8. κάρωω, fut. ὤσω, to plunge into deep, heavy sleep, to stupefy, πληγαὶ καρούσαι Hipp. Art. 797; of wine, Anaxandr. Ἀγροικ. 2, cf. Ath. 33 A; ὀδμή καρούσα a stupefying smell, Ib. 675 D:—Pass. to feel heavy in the head, to be stupefied, ὑπὸ βροντῆς, of certain fish, Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 1; ὑπὸ μύρον, of bees, Id. Mirab. 21; τῶν εὐωδιῶν Strabo 778; θανάτω κεκαρωμένος Theocr. 24. 58; τραύμασι Dion. H. 3. 19; τὴν διάνοιαν Id. de Thuc. 34; cf. χαρακώω. Κάρπαθος, ἡ, an island between Crete and Rhodus, for which Hom. (II. 2. 676) writes Κράπαθος, metri grat.; the usual form first in h. Hom. Ar. 43:—the Κάρπαθιον πέλαγος first in Strabo 488. καρπαῖα, ἡ, a minnie dance of the Thessalians, in which a peasant scuffles with a cattle-stealer, τὴν καρπαῖαν .. ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις ὀρχεῖσθαι Xen. An. 6. 1, 7, cf. Ath. 15 F: v. Sturz Dial. Mac. 41. (Cf. κραιπνός.) καρπάλιμος, οὐ, (v. sub κραιπνός):—Ep. Adj. swift, Lat. rapidus, epith. of the feet, Il. 16. 342, 809, Ar. Rh. 3. 280; so in Ar. Thesm. 957 (lyr.):—but Hom. much more often has the Adv. καρπαλίμως, swiftly, rapidly, Il. 1. 359, etc. 2. in Pind. P. 12. 35, γένυες κ. eager jaws. καρπάσινος, ἡ, ὄν, made of κόρπασος, Strab. 294, Dion. H. 2. 68:—also καρπάσιος, α, ὄν, Paus. 1. 26, 7. κάρπασος, ἡ, with heterog. pl. κάρπασα Jac, Anth. P. p. 577; κάρπασον, τό, Orph. Arg. 925:—a fine flax grown in Spain, Lat. cardasus, Dion. H. 2. 68, Schol. Ar. Lys. 736:—(but the name is derived from Skt. karpāsa, i. e. cotton.) II. a plant yielding a myrrh-like juice, of narcotic and poisonous quality, Diosc. 6. 13; called ὀποκάρπασον by Galen., succus carpathi by Plin. H. N. 32. 20. καρπεῖα (not καρπία, as sometimes in MSS.), ἡ, produce, Polyb. 32. 2, 8, Poll. 7. 149, C. I. 2448. III. 5. καρπεῖον, τό, = καρπός, Nic. Al. 277; in pl., Ar. Fr. 220. κάρπευμα, τό, fruit, Sosib. 17 Heeren. καρπεύω, to make use of, have the usufruct of, opp. to possession, χάρων Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 149, C. I. 1840, al., Polyb. 10. 28, 3. καρπήσιον, τό, an aromatic wood, chiefly brought from Asia, Galen.; also καρπησία, ἡ, Paul. Aeg. 5. 44. καρπίζω (A), to pluck or gather fruit, τι Diosc. 3. 37. II. Med. = καρπεύω, to enjoy the fruits of, τὴν γῆν Theopomp. Hist. 249, cf. C. I. 2561 δ (add.), 2737 δ; but also, to exhaust the soil, Theophr. H. P. 8. 9, 1, C. P. 4. 8, 1: metaph., κῦδος ἐκαρπίζετο C. I. 1998. III. to make fruitful, fertilise, Eur. Bacch. 406, Hel. 1328. καρπίζω (B), to enfranchise a slave by touching him with the rod, Lat. vindicare in libertatem, Gloss. κάρπιμος, οὐ, fruit-bearing, fruitful, θέρος Aesch. Pr. 455; στάχυς, πέδον Eur. Supp. 31, Or. 1086; καρπίμους ἐτῶν κύκλους Id. Hel. 112; μυρρίναι Ar. Pax 1154; κισσοῦ κλάδοι Alex. Κυκν. 1:—τὰ κάρπιμα fruit-trees or corn-fields, Ar. Vesp. 264; θερίσαι κάρπιμα to reap the fruits, C. I. 4310. 15; κάρπιμα ἀγαθὰ property that yields a produce, opp. to ἄκαρπα, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 7, cf. Eth. N. 4. 3, 33:—metaph.; ἀμέλων τῶν ξένων τοὺς κ. rich foreigners from whom money can be wrung, Ar. Eq. 326. καρπίον, τό, Dim. of καρπός, Theophr. Odor. 32. II. vulgar name for ἑλλέβορον, Hippiatr. κάρπιον, τό, an Indian tree, Ctes. in Phot. Bibl. 49. 33. καρπισμός, ὁ, (καρπίζω A) a gathering of fruit, κ. τῆς γῆς exhaustion of the soil, Theophr. C. P. 4. 8, 2. καρπισμός, ὁ, (καρπίζω B) the enfranchisement of a slave by touching him with the vindicta or rod, Lat. emancipatio, Clem. Al. 679; so καρπιστεία, ἡ, Gloss.:—καρπιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who emancipates a slave, Lat. vindex, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 76., 4. 1, 113., 7, 17:—καρπιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for enfranchisement, Gloss. καρπο-βάλασμον, τό, the fruit of the balsam, Galen. καρπο-βρίθης, ἐς, loaded with fruit, Nicct. Ann. 21. 9. καρπό-βρωτος, οὐ, with eatable fruit, ξύλον LXX (Deut. 20. 20). καρπο-γένεθλος, οὐ, = καρπογόνος, Anth. P. 9. 525, 11. καρπογονέω, to bear fruit, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 1, C. P. 3. 9, 2. καρπογονία, ἡ, productiveness, fruitfulness, Theophr. C. P. 1. 5, 5. καρπο-γόνος, οὐ, bearing fruit, Diosc. 5. 159. καρπό-δεσμα, οὐ, τά, chains for the arms, armlets, Luc. Lexiph. 10. καρπο-δέσμιος, οὐ, wearing armlets, Horapoll. 2. 78. καρποδοτεῖρα, ἡ, as from καρποδοτήρ, Orph. H. 42. 9, Or. Sib. 3. 280. καρποδοτέω, to give fruit, Eust. Opusc. 258. 81, etc. καρπο-δότης, οὐ, ὁ, a bringer of fruit, Greg. Naz. καρπολογίω, to gather fruit, Eccl.; cf. καρφολογέω. καρπολογία, ἡ, a gathering of fruit, Geop. 10. 78, 1. καρπο-λόγος, οὐ, gathering fruit, Polygen. 3. 10, 9. καρπο-μάνης, ἐς, running wildly to fruit (cf. ὕλομανής), Soph. Fr. 591. καρπο-ποιός, ὄν, making fruit, of Demeter, Eur. Rhcs. 964. καρπός (A), ὁ, (v. sub fin.):—fruit, in Hom. and Hes. (only in sing.) mostly of the fruits of the earth, corn, καρπός ἀρούρης Il. 6. 142; καρπὸν δ' ἔφερε ζείδωρος ἄρουρα Hes. Op. 117; so, κ. Δήμητρος Hdt. 1. 193, etc.; Δηοῦς Ar. Pl. 515; κ. ἀρούρης also of wine, Il. 3. 246; but καρπός alone, of corn, etc., as opp. to vines or wine, Ar. Nub. 1119, Eccl. 14;

καρπού ξυγκαμιδή *the harvest*, Thuc. 3. 15:—of trees, κ. λωτοῖο, κρανεῖης Od. 9. 94., 10. 242; μελιθόα κ., of grapes, Il. 18. 568; κ. ἐλαιάς Pind. N. 10. 65; ἀμπέλινος Hdt. 1. 212; τὸν ἐπέτειον καρπὸν *the fruits of the year*, Plat. Rep. 470 B;—in pl., καρπῶν ἐστερημένοι διξῶν *robbed of two years' produce*, Hdt. 8. 142; κ. ὑγροὶ καὶ ξηροὶ *produce of trees and fields*, Xen. Oec. 5. 20; so, ξύλωνι καὶ σιτικοῖ κ. Strabo 240. 2. *seed-corn*, Xen. Oec. 16, 12, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 1. II. generally, *produce, returns, profits*, οἱ καρποὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀγελῶν Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 2; τῶν ἀναλωμένων τοὺς κ. Isae. 53. 38: so, *honey* is called κ. ὑγρὸς ap. Porph. Abst. 2. 20; *wool* κ. εὐανθῆς μήλων, Opp. H. 2. 22. III. of actions, *fruit, result, profit*, etc., εἰ καρπὸς ἔσται θεσφάτοιαι Αοξίου if his oracles shall bear *fruit*, i. e. be fulfilled, Aesch. Theb. 618; γλώσσης ματαίας κ., i. e. *curse*, Id. Eum. 830; ὀμνίας κακῆς .. κ. οὐ κομιστέος Id. Theb. 600; οὐκ ἐξάγουσι καρπὸν οἱ ψευδεῖς λόγοι Soph. Fr. 717, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 260 C; often in Pind., κ. ἐπέων οὐ κατέφθινε, i. e. *poesy*, I. 8 (7). 101; κ. φρενῶν wisdom, P. 2. 135; but, κ. φρενός, of his own ode, O. 7. 15; ἦβας κ. *the first beard*, O. 6. 67; but also *maidenhood*, P. 9. 193; etc. (Hence *καρπ-ιμος*, *καρπ-ῶν*, and perh. *κρῶπ-ιον* (*scythe*); cf. Lat. *carp-o*, *carp-tor*; Lith. *kerp-ù* (*seco, meto*); A. S. *hearf-est* (*harvest*); O. H. G. *herb-ist* (*herbst*)).

καρπός (B), ὁ, *the joint of the arm and hand* (ὠλένη and παλάμη), *the wrist*, Il. 24. 671, Od. 24. 398, Hipp. Fract. 752, and Att.; cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 4; ἐπὶ καρπῷ χερὸς Eur. Ion 1009; καρποὶ χειρῶν Ib. 891. καρπο-σπόρος, *ov, sowing fruit*, Manetho 4. 256. καρπο-τελής, *ἔτ, bringing fruit to perfection, fruitful*, Aesch. Supp. 689. καρποτόκεια, ἡ, *poët. fem. of καρποτόκος*, Nonn. D. 21. 26. καρποτοκίω, *to bear fruit*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 2, 3, Philo 1. 444. καρποτοκία, ἡ, *a bearing of fruit*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 1, C. P. 2. 1, 2. καρπο-τόκος, *ov, bearing fruit*, Anth. P. 12. 225, Philo 1. 53, etc. καρπο-τρόφος, *ov, rearing or ripening fruit*, Lyc. 1423, Orph. H. 20. I, etc.:—in Eur. Ion 475, *καυροτρόφοι* should be read with Musgr. καρποφᾶγέω, *to live on fruit*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 9; κ. δρυός Porph. Abst. 2. 5. καρπο-φάγος, *ov, living on fruit*, opp. to *σαρκοφάγος, παμφάγος, ζῶα* Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 26, Pol. 1. 8, 5, al. καρπο-φθόρος, *ov, spoiling fruit*, Anth. P. 9. 256. καρποφορέω, *to bear fruit*, Xen. Vect. 1, 3, Arist. G. A. 3. 5, 2, etc. καρποφόρημα, τό, *fruit borne*, Eust. 1572. 33. καρποφορία, ἡ, *fruit-bearing*, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 3, Philo 1. 105, etc. καρπο-φόρος, *ov, fruit-bearing, fruitful*, of trees, Hdt. 1. 193., 2. 156, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 22, etc.; of lands, Pind. P. 4. 11, Eur. Hel. 1485, etc.; of Demeter, τὴν κ. βασιλείαν Ar. Ran. 382, cf. C. I. 2175, 2384 f (add.), 4082; and a fem. καρποφόρα occurs ib. 3528. καρποφύεω, (φύω) *to produce fruit*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 11, 7 (v. 1. -γονέω). καρπο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, *watcher of fruit*, Anth. P. 6. 22. καρπόχειρ, late word for *μετακάρπιον*, Eust. 1572. 38:—also -χείριον, τό, Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 120. καρπῶ, fut. ὦσω, *to bear fruit or bear as fruit*: metaph., ὕβρις γὰρ ἐξανθοῦσ' ἐκάρπωσε στάχυν ἄτης Aesch. Pers. 821, cf. Theb. 601, cf. ἐκκαρπίζομαι:—also in Pass., Ocell. Luc. 2. *to offer* by way of sacrifice, LXX (Lev. 2. 11). II. more often in Med. *καρπόμαι, to get fruit for oneself*, i. e., I. *to reap crops from*, c. acc. rei, ἀρούρας Hdt. 2. 168; χθόνα Aesch. Pr. 851, Supp. 253; and metaph., καρποῦσθαι *βαθείαν ἄλοκα διὰ φρενός* Id. Theb. 593; δις τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ τὴν γῆν καρποῦσθαι *to crop the land twice a year*, Plat. Criti. 118 E:—hence *to exhaust or drain by excessive demands, plunder, καρπουμένῳ τὴν Ἑλλάδα* Ar. Vesp. 520, cf. Isocr. 6S B, 75 D, Dcm. 419. 19. 2. *to enjoy the usufruct or interest of money*, ἔδωκεν ἐβδομήκοντα μνᾶς καρπώσασθαι Id. 813. 19; τοὺς λιμένας καὶ τὰς ἀγορὰς καρποῦσθαι *to derive profits from* .., Id. 15. 22; ἔθνη Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 12; κ. ἰδία τὰς τῆς πόλεως συμφορὰς Lys. 174. 1; πλεονεξίαν Dem. 662. 5; so in pf. pass., τὸ ἐργαστήριον κεκαρπωμένος *enjoying the profits of the shop*, Id. 828. 16:—absol. *to make profit*, Ar. Ach. 837. 3. *to reap the fruits of, enjoy the free use of*, τὰ αὐτοῦ ἀγαθὰ γιγνόμενα Thuc. 2. 38; τὴν τῶν πολεμίων Xen. Ages. 1, 34; τὴν οἰκίαν ἀδεῶς κ. Dem. 16. 19, cf. 17. 11:—then, 4. simply, *to reap, enjoy*, ἀελπτον ὄμμα .. φήμης Soph. Tr. 204; τὰ μὰ .. λέχη Eur. Andr. 935; ἐλευθερίαν Thuc. 7. 68; τὴν σοφίαν Plat. Euthyd. 305 E; ἡδονὴν ταύτην Id. Phaedr. 251 E, cf. 240 A, etc.; εὐκλείαν καὶ ἀσφάλειαν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22; δόξαν Dcm. 478. 2; τὴν ἡλικίαν Id. 1351. 13:—sometimes, like *δπολαύω*, in bad sense, καρποῦσθαι *λύπας* Hipp. 295. 46; φρενῶν τὴν ἀμαρτίαν Aesch. Ag. 502; τὰ ψευδῆ καλὰ Ib. 621; πένθη Eur. Hipp. 1427; ἀπαῖδα κ. βίον Id. Fr. 575. 3; τὰ μέγιστα ὀνειδίη Plat. Symp. 183 A. καρπύκη, ἡ, *an Indian plant*, Clitoph. ap. Stob. 541. 35. καρπώδης, *es, fruitful, useful*, Gloss. καρπῶμα, τό, *fruit*, Aesch. Supp. 1001: *profit*, Hesych. II. *an offering*, LXX (Num. 18. 9); cf. *καρπῶσις* II. καρπῶνης, *ov, ὁ, a buyer of fruit*, C. I. 355. 21. καρπῶσιμος, *ov, yielding fruit, profitable*, Ath. 478 A. καρπῶσις, *ews, ἡ, use or profit*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 16. II. *the offerings of fruits*, C. I. 523; generally, *an offering or sacrificing*, also a *sacrifice*, LXX (Lev. 4. 10, al.), Hesych.: cf. *καρπῶμα* II. καρπωτός, *όν, (καρπός B):—reaching to the wrist*, κ. χιτῶν *a coat with sleeves down to the wrist*, LXX (2 Regg. 13. 18, 19); cf. *χειριδωτός*. καρρέζουσα, *Ep. for καταρρέζουσα*, Il. 5. 424; v. *καταρρέζω*. κάρρον, τό, *a car or chariot*, LXX (3 Esdr. 5. 55, 78). κάρρων, *ov, gen. ανος, stranger, better*, Doric for *κρέσσων, κρείσσων*, Alcman 83, Epich. 115 Ahr., Sophron 27, Tim. Locr. 94 C, al.:—*καρρόθεν*, Adv. *from something better*, Damasc. ap. Suid.—Cf. *κάρτα, κρατύς, κάρτιστος*.

κάρσιος, *a, ov, crosswise*, Hesych., Suid.; but prob. only used in the compounds *ἐγκάρσιος, ἐπικάρσιος*.

κάρσις, *ews, ἡ, (κείρω) a shearing, clipping*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 8, 5. κάρτῃ, (v. sub fin.):—Adv., often used in the Ion. Prose of Hdt. and Hipp., and by Trag., but rare in Com. and Att. Prose (v. infr.):—*very, extremely*, Lat. *valde, admodum*; and with Verbs, *very much*, Lat. *vehementer*; κάρτα οὐκ οἰκός *very unlikely*, Hdt. 2. 27; κ. *θεραπεύειν τινα*, opp. to *μετρίως*, 3. 80; κ. *δεόμενος* 8. 59;—so, κ. *πρηνεμεῖς* Aesch. Ag. 840; κ. *ἰδεῖν ὀμόπτερος* Id. Cho. 174; εἰ καὶ μακρὰ κ. *ἔστιν* Soph. Tr. 1218; ὡς σου κ. *νῦν μνείαν ἔχω* Eur. Med. 328, cf. 222, etc.; once in Plat., *πηλοῦ κ. βαθέος* Tim. 25 D; *ληρεῖς ἔχων κ.* Ar. Av. 342.

2. it often takes the sense of *vel maxime, beyond all measure, in good earnest, sure enough*, κ. δ' *ἔστ' ἐγχώριος* *a thorough native*, Aesch. Theb. 413; κ. δ' *ὦν ἐπώνυμος* *true to thy name*, Id. Eum. 90, cf. Theb. 658; κ. δ' *εἰμὶ τοῦ πατρός* *all on my father's side*, Id. Eum. 738; κ. δ' *εἰσ' ὄμαιμοι* Id. Theb. 940;—so also, ἡ *κάρτα* Id. Ag. 592, 1252, Soph. El. 312, 1278, etc.; *σὺ δὲ κ. φείδη* Ameips. Incert. 1. 5. 3. καὶ κάρτα, used to increase the force of a previous statement, τὰ ἀνέκαθεν λαμπροῖ, ἀπὸ δὲ [τούτου] .. καὶ κ. *λαμπροῖ* Hdt. 6. 125; esp. in dialogue, ἡ γὰρ *τινες ναίουσι* ..;—Answ. καὶ κάρτα .., Soph. O. C. 65; ἀρ' *ἂν τί μου δέξαιο* ..;—Answ. καὶ καρτά γ' Eur. Hipp. 90; once in Ar., καὶ κ. *μέντᾶν* .. *καθείλκετε* Ach. 544:—Hdt. always uses τὸ κάρτα in this sense, with a slightly iron. sense, *in good sooth, with a vengeance*, ἐς δ' *δὴ καὶ τὸ κ. ἐπύθοντο* 1. 191, cf. 71., 3. 104., 4. 181. (From same Root as *κάρτος, κράτος, κράτιστα*, cf. O. H. G. *harto, very*.)

καρτάζω and καρταίνω, = *καρτύνω*, Hesych.

καρτάζωνον, τό, *an Indian animal*, Ael. N. A. 16. 20.

καρταίπους, ὁ, ἡ, *πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, = κραταίπους* (q. v.), Pind.

κάρταλλος, ὁ, *a basket with pointed bottom*, LXX (4 Regg. 10. 7, al.), cf. Philo 1. 694; in Hesych. *κάρταλον*:—Dim. *καρταλάμιον, τό, v. Ducang*.

καρτερ-αίχμης, -αύχη, v. sub *κρατερ-*.

καρτερέω, fut. ἦσω, *to be steadfast, patient, staunch*, Soph. Ph. 1274, etc.; ῥᾶον *παρανεῖν ἢ παθόντα καρτερεῖν* Eur. Alc. 1078, cf. Thuc. 7. 64; κ. *μάχη* Eur. Heracl. 837; κ. *ἐλπίδι τινός* Thuc. 2. 44:—often with a Prep., κ. *πρὸς τι* *to hold up against* a thing, e. g. *πρὸς ἡδονάς τε καὶ λύπας* Plat. Rep. 556 B; *πρὸς λιμὸν καὶ ῥίγος* Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 13; ἐπὶ ταῖς παρούσι Isocr. 125 D, cf. Plat. Lach. 194 A; but, κ. *ἐν ταῖς ἡδοναῖς* *to be patient or temperate in* .., Id. Legg. 635 C; *ἐν πολέμῳ* Id. Lach. 193 A; also, κ. *ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕπνου* *to refrain therefrom*, Ael. N. A. 13. 13:—with a part. *to persevere in doing*, οἱ δ' *ἐκαρτέρουν πρὸς κύμα λακτίζοντες* Eur. I. T. 1395; κ. *ἀναλίσκων ἀργύριον φρονίμως* Plat. Lach. 192 E; *ἀκούων* Aeschin. 88. 19; cf. *ἀποκαρτερέω*:—τὰ δέιν' *ἐκαρτέρουν* was strangely *obdurate or obstinate*, Soph. Aj. 650. II. c. acc. rei, *to bear patiently, endure*, τὰ δ' *ἀδύνατ' ἡμῖν καρτερεῖν οὐ ῥάδιον* Eur. I. A. 1370; κ. *θεοῦ δόξιν* Id. Alc. 1071; τῷ σώματι τὰ συντηγχάνοντα Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 7; πολλὴν *κακοπάθειαν* Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 5:—Pass., *κεκαρτέρηται τὰ μὰ* *my time for patience is over*, in answer to the exhortation *ἀλλὰ καρτέρει*, Eur. Hipp. 1457.—In Hesych., οὐ *καρτεριάδδει* οὐ *φρόνιμος εἶ*, should prob. be οὐ *καρτερίδδει* (Lacop. for *καρτερίζει*).

καρτέρημα, τό, *an act of patience or endurance*, Plat. Meno 88 C. καρτέρησις, *ews, ἡ, a bearing patiently, patience*, Plat. Lach. 193 D; in pl., Id. Legg. 637 B. 2. c. gen. *patient endurance of a thing*, τοῦ χειμῶνος Id. Symp. 220 A; τῶν ἀλγηδόνων Id. Legg. 633 B. καρτερητός, ἡ, *όν, to be endured*, Nicet. Eug.

καρτερία, ἡ, *patient endurance, patience*, opp. to *μαλακία*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 15, cf. Plat. Lach. 192 B, al.; distinguished from *ἐγκράτεια* (*self-control*), Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 4;—in pl., εἰ ποῦ *τινες* .. *καρτερίαι* *πρὸς ἅπαντα* .. λέγονται Plat. Rep. 390 D. καρτερικός, ἡ, *όν, capable of endurance, patient*, Ameips. Korr. 1, Isocr. 181 C, etc.; *πρὸς χειμῶνα* Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 1, Def. Plat. 12 A; opp. to *μαλακός* and distinguished from *ἐγκρατής* (cf. *καρτερία*), Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 4. Adv. -*κῶς*, Ib. 10. 9, 8.

καρτερο-βρόντης, *ov, ὁ, thundering mightily*, Pind. Fr. 127. 2. καρτερο-γούνασιν ἵπποις, *with strong-kneed horses*, Tzetz. Post-Hom. 93;—heterocl. dat. of *καρτερόγαννος*, Lob. Phryn. 659.

καρτερο-οδόντης, *ov, ὁ, strong-toothed*, of a mouse, Eust. Opusc. 313. 63. καρτερο-θύμος, *ov, strong-hearted*, of Hercules, Achilles, Tydens, Od. 21. 25, Il. 13. 350; of the Mysians, 14. 512; of Zeus, Hes. Th. 476; of Epus, Ib. 225; generally, *strong, mighty, ἀνεμοῖ* Ib. 378. καρτερο-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, *striking fiercely*, Diod. 5. 34.

καρτερό-πονός, *ov, bearing labours stoutly*, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 35.

καρτερός, ὁ, *όν, (κάρτος) = κρατερός* (q. v.), *strong, staunch, stout, stordy, φάλαγγες* Il. 5. 592; καὶ εἰ *μάλα καρτερός ἔστι* [Hector], 13. 316; c. inf., *καρτερός ἔστι μάχη ἐνὶ φώτας ἐναίρειν* Ib. 453; κ. *ἐν πολέμῳ* 9. 53; κ. *μάχη* Aesch. Theb. 417; τὰ *καρτερώτατα* *the strongest*, Soph. Aj. 609. 2. c. gen. *possessed of a thing, lord or master of it*, Ἀσίης Archil. 22; οὐκέτι *τῆς αὐτοῦ γλώσσης κ. οὔτε νόου* Theogn. 480; ἀμῶν Theocr. 15. 94; οὔτε *τῶν σωμάτων κ. οὔτε τῶν φρενῶν* Dion. H. 7. 11; *παθῶν* Id. 5. 8; γῆς καὶ οἰκίων Inscr. in Newton's Halic. p. 672. 3. like *καρτερικός, steadfast, patient*, *πρὸς πάντα* Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 25; also *obstinate*, *πρὸς τὸ ἀπιστεῖν* Plat. Phaedo 77 A; κ. *πρὸς τὸ λέγειν* *mighty in disputation*, Theact. 169 B. 4. of things, *strong, mighty, potent*, ὄρκος Il. 19. 108; κ. *ἔργα* *deeds of might*, 5. 872; κ. *ἔλκος* *severe*, 16. 517; κ. *μάχη, ναυμαχίη* *strongly contested, sharp, severe*, Hdt. 1. 76., 8. 12, Thuc. 4. 43; ἀλαλά, *μέριμνα* Pind. I. 7 (6). 15., 8 (7). 24; λίθος, *βέλος* Id. O. 1. 92, 179:—τὸ *καρτερόν* *force, violence*, Aesch. Supp. 612; but, *τόλμη* τὸ κ. *the utmost verge of* .., Eur. Med. 393:—κατὰ τὸ *καρτερόν* in adverbial sense, like *πρὸς*

βίαν, Hdt. 1. 212, Ar. Ach. 622, etc.; πρὸς τὸ καρτερόν Aesch. Pr. 212; and τὸ καρτερόν, absol., Theocr. 1. 41. 5. of place, like ὄχυρός, strong, Thuc. 4. 3; τὸ καρτερώτερον τοῦ χωρίου Id. 6. 10. II. Adv. -ρῶς, strongly, etc., hence, κ. ὑπνοῦσθαι to sleep sound, Hdt. 3. 69. III. the common Comp. and Sup. are κρείσσω and κράτιστος (qq. v.): but the regular forms καρτερώτερος, -ώτατος, occur now and then, Pind. O. 1. 179, Aesch. Theb. 517, Fr. 311 a, Soph. Aj. 669, Thuc. 5. 10, Plat. Phaedo l. c., Xen. Cyr. 1. c. καρτερότης, ἦτος, ἡ, strength, endurance, Cyrill. Hieros. καρτερούντως, Adv. of καρτερέω, strongly, stoutly, Plat. Rep. 399 B. καρτερό-χειρ, χεῖρος, ὁ, ἡ, strong-handed, Ἄρης h. Hom. 7. 3; βασιλεύς Anth. P. 9. 210. καρτεροψυχία, ἡ, strength of spirit, Joseph. Macc. 9. 26, Eccl. καρτερό-ψυχος, ον, strong of soul, Jo. Chrys. καρτερός, to strengthen, Hermes ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 1086. καρτερώνυξ, καρτερώνυχος, v. sub κρατερ-. κάρπιος, ἡ, ον, Ep. for κράτιστος. κάρπτος, ἡ, ὄν, (κείρω) shorn smooth, opp. to rough, of cloths, C. I. 155. 30, 42. II. chopped, sliced, κ. κρόμμυον, Lat. sectile porrum, Galen.; so, τὸ καρτόν absol., Geop. 2. 6, 32. κάρτος, εος, τό, Ep. for κράτος (q. v.), strength, vigour, courage, κάρτει καὶ σθένει ἀφετέρῳ Il. 17. 322; κάρτος τε βίη τε Od. 6. 197; κάρτει νικήσας πατέρα Hes. Th. 73; in Hdt. 8. 2 recent Edd. restore κράτος, acc. to his prevailing usage. καρτύνω, Ep. for κρατύνω. κάρυα, ἡ, the walnut-tree (the fruit being κάρυον), Soph. Fr. 892, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 1, Theophr. H. P. 3. 2, 3. Καρύαι, ὦν, αἱ, a place in Laconia with a famous temple of Artemis, Thuc. 5. 55, etc.:—hence, II. Καρυάτις, ἡ, a name of Artemis, Paus. 3. 10, 7. 2. a dance in honour of Artemis, Poll. 4. 104:—whence Καρυατίζω, to dance the Caryatic dance, Luc. Salt. 10. III. Καρυατίδες, ὦν, αἱ, the priestesses of Artemis at Caryae, Meineke Euphor. p. 94. 2. in Architecture, Caryatides are female figures used as bearing-shafts, Vitruv. 1. 1; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 279, Museum Crit. 2. 400, and v. sub Ἄτλαντες, Τελαμώνες, Κανηφόροι. 3. a kind of earring, Poll. 5. 97. κάρυαριον, τό, Dim. of κάρυα, Gloss. κάρυατίζω, to play with nuts, Philo 1. 11:—Med., Nicet. 150 A. κάρυδιον, τό, Dim. of κάρυον, a small nut, Philyll. Φρεωρ. 2. καρυδῶ, to castrate a horse, καρυδῶσις, εως, ἡ, castration, Hippiatr. καρυ-έλαιον, τό, nut-oil, Galen. 14. 519. κάρυηδόν, like a κάρυον:—κ. κατάγμα a fracture causing many splinters, like a broken nut, Galen. 2. 397; cf. ἀλφιτηδόν. καρυήματα, τά, nuts, Lacon. word in Hesych. κάρυηρός, ἄ, ὄν, of a nut, nut-like, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 3. κάρυϊνον, τό, v. κάρουνον. κάρυϊνος, ἡ, ον, = καρυηρός, ἔλαιον Galen. 13. 172; κ. χρώμα nut-brown, Theophr. Sens. 78; κ. ῥάβδος a rod of nut-wood, LXX (Gen. 30. 37). κάρυϊσκός, ὁ, Dim. of κάρυον, v. sub κάρουνον. καρυίτης, ὁ, like a nut, τιθύμαλλος κ., Euphorbia Myrsinites, Diosc. 4. 165. κάρυκεία, ἡ, a cooking with the sauce κάρυκη: rich cookery, a rich dish, like sq., Ath. 646 E, Luc. Symp. 11, Lexiph. 6, Ael. N. A. 4. 40; κ. ποιητική Synes. 53 D. 2. metaph. meddling, Hesych. κάρυκευμα, τό, a savoury dish, Basil., Hesych., Poll. 6. 56. κάρυκευτής, ὁ, a cook who makes the sauce κάρυκη, Clem. Al. 268. κάρυκευτός or -ικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for savoury dishes, Nicet. Ann. 158 A. κάρυκεύω, to dress with rich savoury sauce, Alex. Ὁμοία 1, cf. Ath. 173 D, Alciphro 3. 53; ἐς ταυτὸν κ. to make up into one sauce, Menand. Ψευδ. 1: metaph., κ. λόγον to season a story well, Plut. 2. 55 A:—Pass., τὰ κεκαρυκευμένα Menand. Τροφ. 1. 7. 2. metaph., like Lat. miscere res, Hesych., who also cites καρυκάζω. κάρυκη [ῥ], ἡ, a rich dish, invented by the Lydians, composed of blood and rich spices, Pherecr. Incert. 3, 89, cf. Hesych., Ath. 516 C, cf. 160 B, Plut. 2. 664 A, Luc. Tim. 54; ζωμοῦ κ. Poll. 6. 56. κάρυκίνος, ἡ, ον, of the colour of κάρυκη, dark-red, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 3. κάρυκο-εἰδής, ἐς, = foreg., Hipp. 1129 D. κάρυκο-ποιέω, to make a κάρυκη or rich sauce, Ar. Eq. 343. κάρυκο-ποιός, ὄν, making a κάρυκη, Achae. ap. Ath. 173 D. κάρυξ, Dor. for κήρυξ. κάρυο-βᾶφής, ἐς, stained with walnut-juice, E. M. 492. fin. κάρυο-κατάκτης, ὁ, a nut-cracker, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 53 B, Hesych. κάρυον [ᾱ], τό, (v. sub κρανάς) any kind of nut, Ar. Vesp. 58, Pl. 1056, Xen. An. 5. 4, 29; distinguished into various kinds, as κ. βασιλικά or Περσικά, walnuts, Diosc. 1. 178, also called simply κάρυα Batr. 31, Epich., etc., ap. Ath. 52 A; κ. κασταναῖκά or κασταναῖα chestnuts (v. sub κάστανα), also called κ. εὐβοϊκά, Theophr. H. P. 4. 5, 4; κ. Ἡρακλεωτικά filberds, C. I. 123. 19, also called Ποντικά or λεπτά, Diosc. 1. 179; κ. πικρά bitter almonds, Archig. ap. Galen. II. the stone in stone-fruit, the kernel in a pine-cone, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 5, etc. III. in Mechanics, a kind of pulley, in which a rope moved round a sheaf or nut, Math. Vett. p. 44. κάρυο-ναύτης, ον, ὁ, one who sails in a nut, Luc. V. H. 2. 38. κάρυό-φυλλον, τό, properly nut-leaf, an Indian plant, the clove-tree, Lat. caryophyllum, Galen., etc. καρύσσω, Dor. for κηρύσσω, Simon. καρυτίζομαι, Dep. = εὐφραίνομαι, Hesych. καρυ-χρόος, ον, contr. -χροῦς, οὖν, nut-brown, Hesych. κάρυώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a walnut, Theophr. C. P. 1. 19, 1, etc. καρυωτὸς φοῖνιξ, ὁ, palmula caryota, a palm with walnut-like fruit, 8

Strabo 800, Galen.; also καρυώτις, ἰδος, ἡ, cited from Diosc. II. φιάλη καρυωτή a cup adorned with nuts (cf. βαλανῶτος II), C. I. 2852. 31, 33, etc., Semus ap. Ath. 502 B. καρφαλέος, α, ον, (κάρφω) dry, parched, ἦων θημῶνα τινάζει καρφαλέων Od. 5. 369 (cf. καρχαλέος); δέρμα Hipp. Aph. 1256, Progn. 36; ἀστάχυνες, ἄρουρα Anth. P. 9. 384, 14, Orph. Lith. 266; κ. δίψη Anth. P. 9. 272:—of sound, καρφαλέον δέ οἱ ἀσπίς .. ἄσπε the shield rang dry, i. e. hollow, Il. 13. 409. II. act. drying, parching, πῦρ Nic. Th. 691. καρφ-ἀμάτιον, τό, (ἀμάω) prob. a rake for collecting fallen ears of corn, Lat. murga, Hesych. καρφεῖα, τά, ripe fruit or (as the Schol.) chips, κέδρον Nic. Al. 118. κάρφη, ἡ, hay, Xen. An. 1. 5, 10, Agr. An. 1. 3. καρφηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (κάρφος) of dry straw, εὐναῖαι καρφηραὶ nests (cf. καρφίτης), Eur. Ion 172; written καρφυραὶ (as Subst.) in Hesych. καρφίον, τό, Dim. of κάρφος, Galen., etc. καρφισμός, οὖ, ὁ, a reaping of fruits, C. I. 2700 e. καρφίτης, ον, ὁ, built of dry straws, θάλαμος κ., of a swallow's nest, Anth. P. 10. 4; cf. καρφηρός. καρφο-εἰδής, ἐς, like κάρφη, Geop. 2. 6, 29. καρφο-λογέω, to gather dry twigs, κ. τὰ ἔνδρα to pick such off the trees, Theophr. C. P. 1. 15, 1 (vulg. καρπολογούμενα):—also, to pick bits of straw, wool, etc., off a person's coat, Id. Char. 2, Galen. 18. 74. καρφο-λογία, ἡ, a gathering of dry sticks, etc., Galen. 14. 733. κάρφος, εος, τό, (v. sub fin.):—any small dry body, esp. a dry stalk, Lat. palea, festuca, stipula; Hdt. 3. 111 calls the dry sticks of cinnamon κάρφια (which word bears a curious likeness to its Arabic name kerfat, kirfah, cf. Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἄβασηνοί); of rice-straw, Polyæn. 4. 3, cf. Luc. Hermot. 33:—then, generally in pl., dry twigs, chips, straws, bits of wool, such as birds make their nests of, Ar. Av. 642, cf. Sophron. ap. Dem. Phal. § 147, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 1; collectively in sing., Aesch. Fr. 22 a, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 20, Ath. 187 C:—in sing. a chip of wood, Ar. Vesp. 249:—proverb., μηδὲ κάρφος κινεῖν, i. e. to keep quite still, Id. Lys. 474; ἀπὸ τοῦ κύλικος κάρφος τῷ μικρῷ δακτύλῳ ἀφαιρεῖν Ath. 604 C. II. = καρπῖς, Plut. 2. 550 B; οὐδὲ κ. ἐβλάβη not a bit, C. I. 4924. III. a small piece of wood on which the watchword was written, Polyb. 6. 36, 3. IV. in pl. ripe fruit, Nic. Al. 230, 491, Th. 893, 941; cf. καρφεῖα. (Prob. from same Root as κάρφω. Curt. connects it with σκαρφίον, σκαρφάω, σκάρφισος.) κάρφω, = κάρφω, Anth. P. 7. 385; in Hesych., καρφύνω. κάρφω, fut. κάρψω, Ep. Verb. to dry up, wither, κάρψω μὲν χροῖα καλὸν will wither the fair skin, wrinkle it, Od. 13. 398, cf. 430; ἥλιος χροῖα κάρφει Hes. Op. 573; and in Pass., χροῖς κάρφεται ἤδη Archil. 91; cf. Euphor. 54, Nic. Th. 328. 2. metaph., ἀγήνορα κάρφει Ζεὺς Zeus withers the proud of heart, Hes. Op. 7; κάματοι κάρφοντες γυῖα Nic. Al. 383:—Pass., οἴτω κάρφεισθαι Ar. Rh. 4. 1094. (Cf. κάρφη, καρφαλέος, καρφηρός, perh. also κάρφος.) καρφώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = καρφοειδής, Gloss. καρχαλέος, α, ον, (v. κέρχνος, κέρχνω):—rough, δίψη καρχαλέοι rough in the throat with thirst, Virgil's siti asper, Il. 21. 541 (v. l. καρφαλέοι, cf. Spitzn. ad l.); so in Ar. Rh. 4. 1442, Nonn. D. 14. 426; (καρφαλέος δίψει Anth. P. 9. 272, cf. 7. 536). II. rough, fierce, κ. κύνες Ar. Rh. 3. 1058; λύκοι Τρυφιδ. 615 (vulg. καρχαρέος, v. Wernick.): of sounds, χρεμετισμός, ἰμάσθη Nonn. D. 29. 199., 48. 307. καρχαρέος, α, ον, = κάρχαρος, v. καρχαλέος II. καρχαρίας, ον, ὁ, a kind of shork, so called from its sharp teeth, Sophron ap. Ath. 306 D, Plat. Com. Pha. 1. 13, Philox. ap. Ath. 5 D. καρχαρ-όδους, ὁ, ἡ, -ον, τό, with sharp or jagged teeth, καρχαρόδοντε δύω κόνε Il. 10. 360; κύνων ὑπὸ καρχ. 13. 198; ἄρπην καρχ. Hes. Th. 180; applied to Cleon by Ar. Eq. 1017, Vesp. 1031.—Those animals, acc. to Arist., are καρχαρόδοντα, ὅσα ἐπαλλάττει τοὺς ὀδόντας τοὺς ἀξείς, H. A. 2. 1, 51; cf. P. A. 3. 1, 6, where it is opp. to χαυλιόδους; cf. also συνόδους.—Also of the lobster's claws, H. A. 4. 2, 12. καρχαρ-όδων, οντος, ἄ, ἡ, = foreg., Theocr. 24. 85. κάρχαρος, ον, and α, ον Aleman 132:—properly sharp-pointed or jagged, and so with sharp or jagged teeth, κύνες Lyc. 34, cf. Ael. N. A. 16. 18; στόμα Opp. C. 2. 142; ἔρικος Id. H. 1. 506; ὀδόντες Philostr. 841; δῆγμα Luc. Tragod. 302; κάρχαρον μειδήσας of the wolf, Babr. 94. 6:—generally, sharp, biting, metaph. of criticism, Alc. l. c., Luc. Hist. Conscr. 43; βήτωρ Id. Merc. Cond. 35, cf. Ath. 251 E. (V. sub κρανάς.) Καρχηδονίζω, fut. ἴσω, to side with the Carthaginians, Plut. Marcell. 20, where worse MSS. Καρχηδονιάζω. Καρχηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, Carthage, Hdt. 3. 19, Soph. Fr. 536:—Adj. Καρχηδόνιος, α, ον, Carthaginian, Ibid.; Καρχηδονιακός, ἡ, ὄν, Strabo 832. καρχήσιον, Dor. -άσιον, τό, a drinking-cup narrower in the middle than the top and bottom, Sappho 70, Pherecyd. 27, Cratin. Διον. 1, cf. Callix. al. ap. Ath. 11. 49; καρχησίω ἀργυρῶ C. I. 139. 19, cf. 140. 19, 141. 8, 150. 26;—so Virg. uses the pl. carchesia: cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 299 A. II. the mast-head of a ship, through which the halyards worked, in sing., Pind. N. 5. 94 (where ζυγὸν καρχασίου is the sail-yard), Hipp. Art. 808, Luc. Merc. Cond. 1, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 565, Ath. l. c.; in pl., Eur. Hec. 1261, Plut. Themist. 12; cf. sq.—In Epicr. Incert. 2 this is a play on the double meaning (1 and II). III. the upright beam of a crane, Schneid. Vitruv. 10. 5, Hesych. 2. καρχήσιος, ὁ, in pl. the halyards of a ship, Galen. Lex. Hipp. surgical bandages, Id. 12. pp. 304, 377. κάρωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) drowsy, heavy, ὄματα Hipp. 1217 H:—τὸ κάρωδες = κάρωσις, Id. 72 B; τὰ κάρωδα fits of stupor, Id. 75 H, 205 D. II. causing stupor, Id. Art. 798. Adv. -δῶς, Galen. 14. 4.

κάρωσις, εως, ἡ, (κάρω) heaviness in the head, drowsiness, νωθρή κ. Hipp. Art. 798, cf. Philonid. ap. Ath. 675 A.

κάρωτιδες, ων, αἱ, the carotids, the two great arteries of the neck, Aretae. Sign. M. Ac. 2. 11, Galen. (From κάρω, v. Galen. 5. 195.)

κάρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, stupefying, soporific, κ. ὁ κρίθινος (sc. οἶνος) Arist. Fr. 101; κ. φάρμακα Galen.

κάρωτόν, τό, a carrot, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 371 E.

κάς, the skin, Hesych. II. Cyprian for καί, Id.

κάς, crasis for καί εἰς or καί ἐς, e. g. Ar. Ach. 184, Av. 949, etc.

κάσα, ἡ, the Latin casa, a cot, Athen. Mech. p. 6, Hesych.

κασαλβαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a strumpet: Adv. —κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 248. 53.

κασαλβάζω, to behave like a strumpet, Hermipp. ap. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1164, cf. Meineke Com. Gr. 1. p. 98. 2. c. acc., κ. τοὺς στρατηγούς to abuse them in strumpet fashion, Ar. Eq. 355.

κασαλβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, like κάσα, a courtesan, whore, strumpet, Ar. Eccl. 1106, Fr. 402:—in Hesych. also κασαύρα or κασαυράς, ἡ; in Lyc. 1385,

κασωρίς, ἴδος; in Hippon. 81, Antiph. Incert. 95, κασωρίτις, ἴδος:—we also have κῶσῳριον, τό, a brothel, Ar. Eq. 1285 (libr. κασαυρ-), κασωρέιον in Hesych.; and the Verb κασωρέω, to go a-whoring, Lyc. 772.

κῶσάβιον, τό, v. l. (mentioned by Schol.) in Ar. Eq. 1285.

κῶσαμον, τό, = κυκλάμινος, Aët.

κῶσας, ον, ὁ, also written κασῶς or κασῆς, a carpet or skin to sit upon, a saddle, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 6. (Hesych. quotes κάς, a skin: or the word may be akin to κῶς, κῶας,—unless it be Persian.)

κασαύρα, κασαυράς, κασαύριον, v. sub κασαλβάς.

κῶσια, Ion. —λη, ἡ, cassia, a spice of the nature of cinnamon, but of inferior quality, brought from Arabia, Hdt. 2. 86., 3. 110; λίβανον εὐώδεις τε φοίνικας κασίαν τε . . . τέρενα Συρίας σπέρματα Melanippid. Fr. 1, cf. Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 58; κασία, with cinnamon, frankincense, and myrrh, are among the gifts to the temple at Branchidae, C. I. 2852. 59: cf. κασιόβρος, ξυλοκασία, συριγγίς. (A Semitic word, v. κιννάμωμον.) [It is sometimes written κάσια, cf. κασιίζω; but casia in Lat. poets, and κασιόπνους in Antiph. l. c. require ᾱ, and therefore a single σ.]

κῶσιγνήτη, ἡ, fem. of κασίγνητος, a sister, Hom., etc.: metaph., like κάσις, συκῆ ἀμπέλου κ. Hippon. 25, cf. 64; λάγυνε, . . κ. νεκταρέης κύλικος Anth. P. 6. 248.

κῶσιγνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, brotherly or sisterly, Schol. Il. 9. 563.

κῶσίγνητος, ὁ, (κάσις, γενέσθαι, cf. γνήσιος):—a brother, Hom., etc.; properly, like ἀδελφος, of these born from the same mother, κ. καὶ ὑπάτρον Il. 11. 257: as fem. a sister, τῷδε τῷ κασιγνήτῳ these two sisters, Soph. El. 977, cf. Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 11; (but Hom. always uses κασιγνήτη in this sense):—in more general sense, a cousin, κ. τε ἔται τε Il. 16. 456, cf. 15. 545. II. as Adj., κασίγνητος, η, ον, brotherly, sisterly, κασίγνητον κάρα Soph. Ant. 899, 915, El. 1164, Eur. Or. 294: so also may be taken κασιγνήτιο φόνισο, Il. 9. 567: cf. κάσις, ἀδελφός.

κῶσιο-βόρος, ον, eating cassia, of a worm, Hesych.

κῶσιό-πνους, ον, breathing of cassia, Antiph. Ἄφρ. 1. 14.

κάσις [ᾱ], ὁ, gen. κάσιος first in Orph. Arg. 1234; dat. pl. κασίεσσι, Nic. Th. 345:—a brother, Aesch. Theb. 674, etc.; voc. κάσι Soph. O. C. 1440: ἡ, a sister, Eur. Hec. 361, 943:—metaph., λιγνύν, αἰόλην πυρός κ. Aesch. Theb. 494; κ. πηλοῦ . . κύνις Id. Ag. 495; cf. κασιγνήτη. II.

in Sparta, κάσις were boys of the same class in gymnastic exercises, Hesych., v. Böckh C. I. 1. p. 613.—(The form κάσις does not occur in Hom., though it is implied in κασί-γνητος, —γνήτη. All are poet. words. The origin of κάσις is unknown: perh. Κασσάνδρα, Κασσιέπεια are akin.)

κάσκανα, τά, (κάς) = κασσύματα, Hesych.

κασπολέω, an Aeol. form of καταστέλλω, cf. Sappho 82.

κάσσα, ἡ, = κασαλβάς, Lyc. 131: in E. M. 493. 28, also κασσαβάς.

κασσία, ἡ, v. sub κασία.

κασσιίζω, fut. ἴσω, to look, taste, or smell like cassia, Diosc. 1. 13.

Κασσιτερίδες, ων, αἱ, the Cassiterides or tin-islands (v. sub κασιτέρος), Hdt. 3. 115; cf. Strabo 120, 129, etc.

κασσιτέρινος, Att. καττ-, η, ον, made of tin, Arist. Soph. El. 1, 2, Plut. 2. 1075 C.

κασσιτέρο-ποιός, ὁ, = κασιτερουργός, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 251.

κασσιτέρος [τ], Att. καττ-, ὁ, tin, freq. in Il. (though never in Od.), mostly as an ornament of armour, Il. 11. 25, 34., 18. 565, 574; or of chariots, 23. 503. It was commonly melted, Il. 18. 474, Hes. Th. 862; and then cast upon the harder χαλκός, hence χεῦμα κασιτέροιο a plating of tin, Il. 23. 561; κ. πάνεφθος Hes. Sc. 208; but was also worked with the hammer, as in Il. 20. 271, where we have a shield of five layers (πτύχες), all beaten by the smith, and two of them are of tin:—greaves were of tin, κνημῖς νεοτεύκτου κασιτέροιο Il. 21. 592; κνημίδας ἐανοῦ κ. (where the epith. gives the reason for its use, cf. ἐανός) 18. 613. (The Skt. name is kastira, said to be derived from kash (lucere), and tin is found in the islands on the coast of India. Hence it is assumed that the Phoenicians first got the name with the metal from the East, and that they took the name with them to Cornwall and the Scilly Islands, which thus came to be called the Κασσιτερίδες, a name known to Hdt. (3. 115) as that of the place from which tin came, though he knew not where they were; (there is a Cassiter Street in Bodmin); v. Lassen in Ritter's Erdkunde 5. 439. The Arab name is kasdir, prob. from the same source.)

κασσιτερουργός, ὁ, (*ἔργω) a tinman, Gloss.

κασσιτέρω, fut. ὦσω, to cover with κασιτέρος, to tin, Diosc. 1. 33.

κάσσυμα, Att. κάττ-, τό, anything stitched of leather, esp. the sole stitched under a shoe or sandal, a shoe-sole, Hipp. 1153 D, Ar. Ach. 300 (ubi v. Schol.), Eq. 315, 869; metaph., ὑπαδύσασθαι ἐχθρῶν παρ' ἀνδρῶν

καττύματα to put on shoes made by an enemy, Ar. Vesp. 1160; cf. ῥάπτω tt. II. in Plut. 2. 1138 B, καττύματα are bad flute-tunes—

prob. as being patched together, without regard to unity.

κασσύω [ῥ], Att. καττ-, cf. ἐγ-, παρα-κασσύω:—to stitch or sew together like a shoemaker, Plat. Euthyd. 294 B, Nic. ap. Ath. 370 A; so in Med. (nisi leg. καττύομεν), Pherecr. Incert. 75. II. metaph.,

like ῥάπτω, to stitch up a plot, like Lat. dolos suere, οἶδ' ἐγὼ τὸ πρᾶγμ' ὄθεν καττύεται (says Cleon the tanner), I know the shop that this piece of leather comes from, Ar. Eq. 314; καττύειν διαβολάς Alciphro 3. 58; κεκαττυμένα σοφιστικῆ τροπολογία Clem. Al. 998; cf. κάσσυμα. (Prob.

καττύω is, as above stated, the Att. form of κασσύω, though the form with σσ is very rare (cf. καττύς); it is however found in Hipp. 1153 D, Nic. Fr. 11. If so, it must be a contr. form of κατα-σύω, from √ΣΥ, which appears in Lat. suo, sutor, sutura, subula, Skt. siv, sivyāmi (suo), syūtis (sutura), Goth. suija (ἐπιρράπτω), O. H. G. suid (sutura), etc.)

Κασταλία, Ion. —λη, ἡ, the famous spring of the Muses on Mt. Parnassus, Hdt. 8. 39, Pind. P. 1. 75, Soph., etc. (Prob. akin to καθαρός, Lat. castus.)

καστᾶνα, ων, τά, chestnuts, Lat. castaneae, Mnesim. ap. Ath. 54 B; also called κάρνα Κασταναία, C. I. 123. 19 (and prob. Diod. 3. 19), Κασταναϊκά Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 11, Diod. 2. 50; καστάνια, τά, Galen. 6. 426, etc.; in sing., καστανέα, ἡ, Id. 6. 426 F, 11. 648, Geop.; καστάνεια, τά,

Ageloch. ap. Ath. 54 D, (καστάνεια κάρνα E. M. 493. 26); and in Nic. Al. 269, κάστηνα: (said to be derived from Κασταναία, ἡ, a city of Pontus, E. M., l. c.; Καστάνις αἶα Nic. Al. 271.)

καστᾶνέων, ὄνος, ὁ, a chestnut-grove, Geop. 3. 15, 7.

καστᾶνος, ἡ, a chestnut-tree, Hesych. s. v. καρύαι.

καστίν, Att. crasis for καὶ ἐστίν, Soph. Aj. 1154, Ar. Lys. 838.

καστόν, Att. crasis for καὶ ἐστόν, Ar. Av. 326.

Καστόρειος, ον, of or belonging to Castor;—τὸ Κ. μέλος, a martial song, set to the flute, used in celebrating victories in the horse or chariot races, Pind. P. 2. 128 (ubi v. Böckh.), Plut. Lycurg. 22., 2. 1140 C; ὁ Κ. ὕμνος Pind. I. 1. 21;—Castor being the reputed inventor of the ξυνωρίς, v. Donalds. Pind. Fr. 80:—it was also called Ἰππικὸς νόμος, Id. O. 1. 162.

καστορίδες, αἱ, a famous Laconian breed of hounds, said to be first reared by Castor, Anth. P. 6. 167, Poll. 5. 39: also καστορίαί κύνες Xen. Cyn. 3, 1. II. sea-calves or seals, Opp. H. 1. 398, Ael. N. A. 9. 50.

καστορίζω, to be like castor, cited from Diosc.

καστόριον, τό, castor, Lat. castoreum, or (in pl.) castorea, a secretion found in two bags near the hinder parts of the beaver, not (as was believed) in the scrotum, Diosc. 2. 26, Galen. II. a kind of colour, Suid.

καστόριος, α, ον, (κάστωρ) of the beaver, Hesych.; κ. ἱμάτια of beaver-skin, Lat. castorinae or -eae vestes, Eccl. II. cf. καστορίδες 1.

καστορνύσα, Ep. for καταστορνύσα, v. sub καταστόρνυμι.

κάστρα, τά, = the Lat. castra, C. I. 2972, al.: κάστρησις or κάστρησις, ὁ, = castrensis, Ib. 3888.

Κάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, Castor, son of Zeus (or Tyndareus) and Leda, brother of Pollux, Il. 3. 237 sq., Od. 14. 204 sq.

κάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, the beaver, Castor fiber, Hdt. 4. 109, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 8 (cf. Skt. kastūri, musk). II. = καστόριον II, Hipp. 659. 41, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 10. III. a name of the crocus, Diosc. Noth. 1. 25.

κασύτας, ον, ὁ, prob. = καδύτας, Hesych.

κάσχεθε, Ep. for κατέσχεθε, κατέσχε, v. sub κατέχω.

κῶσῳριον, κῶσωρέω, κῶσωρίς, κῶσωρίτις, v. sub κασαλβάς.

κάτ, for κατά before τ, v. sub καττά.

κατά [κάτᾱ], Prep. with gen. or acc.: (never with dat., for in places like Od. 10. 238., 2. 425., 15. 290, κατά συμφεοῖσιν ἔργων, κατά δὲ προτόνοισιν ἔδησαν,—it is merely separated by tmesis from the Verbs, συμφεοῖς κατέργων, προτόνοις κατέδησαν). Radical sense down, downwards: poet. form κατᾱί is mentioned by Apoll. Dysc., and is found in some compds. with βαίνω, as καταιβατής; v. infr. F.—In MSS. κατά is easily confounded with μετά, Bast Palaeogr. 825.

A. WITH GENIT., I. denoting motion from above, down from, βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρῆνων, κατ' Ἰδαίων ὄρεων, κατά πέτρης Il. 22. 187., 16. 677, Od. 14. 399; κατ' οὐρανοῦ εἰλήλουσας Il. 6. 128; καθ' ἵππων αἰξαντες Ib. 232; δάκρυα . . κατά βλεφάρων χαμάδις ῥέε Il. 438; βαλέειν κατά πέτρης Od. 14. 399; and so in Att., ῥίπτειν, ὠθεῖν κατά τῆς πέτρας, κατά τῶν κρημνῶν, etc.; ἄλλεσθαι κατά τῆς πέτρας Xen. An. 4. 2, 17:—so in phrase κατ' ἄκρης, v. sub ἄκρα. II. denoting downward motion, 1. down upon or over, κατά χθονὸς ὕματα πήξας Il. 3. 217; esp. of the dying, κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυτ' ἀχλύς a cloud settled upon the eyes, 5. 696., 16. 344; τῷ μὲν . . κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν χέειν ἀχλύν 20. 321; τὸν δὲ κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν . . νύξ ἐκάλυψε 13. 580; φᾶρος κᾶκ κεφαλῆς εἵρυσσε down over . ., Od. 8. 85; [κόπρος] κατά σπείους κέχυτο . . πολλή 9. 330;—so in Att., ὕδωρ κατά χειρὸς, v. sub χεῖρ; μῦρον κατά τῆς κεφαλῆς καταχεῖν Plat. Rep. 398 A; cf. κατασπένδω; so, νάρκη μου κατά τῆς χειρὸς καταχεῖται Ar. Vesp. 713; κατά τῆς τραπέζας καταπάσσειν τέφραν Id. Nub. 177; ξαίνειν κατά τοῦ νότου πολλὰς [πληγὰς] Dem. 403. 4; κατά τῆς χώρας ἐσκεδασμένοι Polyb. 1. 17, 10, cf. 3. 19, 7; κατά κόρρης παῖειν, = ἐπὶ κόρρης, Luc., etc. 2. down into, νεκταρ στάξε κατά μινῶν Od. 19. 39; of a dart, κατά γαίης ἔχετο 13. 504, etc.; ἔθηκε κατ' ὄχθης μέλινον ἔγχος 21. 172; of a departed soul, ψυχὴ κατά χθονὸς ἔχετο 23. 100; so in Trag., κατά χθονὸς (or γῆς) δύναι, etc.; κατά χθονὸς κρύπτειν to bury, Soph. Ant. 24; hence, ὁ κατά γῆς one dead and buried, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5; οἱ κατά χθονὸς θεοὶ Aesch. Pers. 689, etc.; θεοὶ οἱ κατά γᾶς Id. Cho. 475, etc.; (hence Herm. restores κατά γᾶς (for γᾶν) in Eum. 374, 838);—so, κατά θαλάσσης καταδῶναι, ἀφανίζεσθαι Hdt. 7. 6 and 235:—also, βᾶτε κατ' ἀντιθύρων go down by or through . ., Soph. El. 1433, (cf. ἐπὶ κλίμακος

καταβαίνειν to descend by a ladder, Xen. An. 4. 5, 25). 3. later, towards a point (like ἐπί and πρὸς c. gen.), τφεύειν κατά σκοποῦ to shoot at (because the arrow falls down upon its mark), Hdn. 6. 7, 19. 4. εὔχεσθαι or ὀμῶσαι κατά τινος to vow or swear by a thing (because one holds out the hand over it or calls down the vengeance of the gods upon it), Thuc. 5. 47; κατά τέκνων ὀμνύειν Dem. 852. 18, cf. 1268. 24; ἐπιορκεῖν κατά τῶν παίδων Lys. 210. 9; κατ' ἐξωλείας ὀμνύειν v. sub ἐξωλεία:—also to make a vow towards something, i. e. make a vow of offering it, Interpp. Ar. Eq. 660: cf. ὄμνυμι III. 5. in hostile sense, against, Aesch. Cho. 221, Soph. Aj. 304, etc.; κατά πάντων φύεσθαι Dem. 231. 14; esp. of judges giving sentence against a person, Aesch. Theb. 188, Soph. Aj. 449, etc.; ψεύδεσθαι κατά τινος Lys. 164. 42; λέγειν κατά τινος Soph. Ph. 65, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 2, etc.; λόγος κατά τινος differs somewhat from λόγος πρὸς τινα, as Lat. oratio in aliquem, from adversus al., Wolf. praef. Leptin. cli.; also, λαμβάνειν δῶρα κατά τινος Dinarch. 109. 11, cf. 110. 31; (hence the compounds καταγιγνώσκω, καταδικάζω, κατηγορέω, c. gen.). 6. from Plat. downwards, like Lat. de, upon, in respect of, concerning, σκοπεῖν κατά τινος Plat. Phaedo 70 D; κατά τῶν ἄλλων τεχνῶν τοιαῦτα εἰρήσομεν Id. Soph. 253 B; ἐπαινος κατά τινος praise bestowed upon one, Aeschin. 22. 31; λέγειν κατά τινος to say of one, Plat. Apol. 37 B, Prot. 323 B, etc.; εἰ ἐν γέ τι ζητοῖς κατά πάντων Id. Meno 73 D, cf. 74 D; ὡς περ εἴρηται κατά πασῶν τῶν πολιτειῶν Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 11; and often in the Logic of Arist., κατά τινος λέγεσθαι or κατηγορεῖσθαι, to be predicated of ..; καταφάναι (or ἀποφάναι) τι κατά τινος to affirm (or deny) of ..; etc. 7. κατ' ἰχνῶν τινος ὀδεύειν Luc. Rhet. Praec. 9. III. periph. for an Adv., esp. in καθ' ὅλου and κατά παντός, for ὅλων and πάντως, in general, altogether.

B. WITH ACCUS., I. of motion downwards, κατά ῥόον down stream, opp. to ἀνά ῥόον, Hdt. 2. 96, cf. 1. 194., 4. 44, Plat. Phaedr. 229 A; κατ' οὐρον ἰέναι, ρεῖν to sail down (i. e. with) the wind, Aesch. Theb. 690, Soph. Tr. 468;—cf. κάτω and ἀνω. 2. of motion, on, over, throughout a space, and also without any signif. of motion, very freq. in Hom. κατά γαῖαν, Ἑλλάδα, Ἀχαιίδα, Τροίην,—κατά κέλευθον, πόντον, κῆμα, ὕλην, πτόλιον, οἶκον, ὄμιλον, στρατόν, νῆας, κλισίας,—κατά πτόλεμον, ὑσμίνην, μύθον, κλόνον, etc.; so, καθ' Ἑλλάδα Aesch. Ag. 578; κατά πτόλιον Id. Theb. 6; κατά τὴν ἀγοράν Dem. 284. 25, etc.:—so in describing the place of a wound, βάλλειν, νύσσειν, οὐτᾶν κατά στήθος, γαστέρα, etc., in, on the breast:—also, βάλλειν κατ' ἀσπίδα, ζωστήρα, etc.; βέλος κατά κείριον ἦλθεν struck upon a mortal part, Il. 11. 439:—in Hom. also, κατά θυμόν in heart or soul; κατά φρένα καὶ κατά θυμόν (cf. however signif. IV); in Prose, κατά νοῦν. 3. opposite, over against, κατά Σινώπην πόλιον Hdt. 1. 76, cf. 2. 148., 3. 14, etc.; ἀνὴρ κατ' ἄνδρα Aesch. Theb. 505; μολῶν .. μοι κατά στόμα Id. Cho. 573; οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι κατά Λακεδαιμονίους ἐγένοντο Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 18; at, near, κατά τὸ προάστειον Hdt. 3. 54; τύμβον κατ' αὐτόν Aesch. Theb. 528, cf. Supp. 869. II. distributively, of a whole divided into parts, κατά φύλα, κατά φρήτρας by tribes, by clans, Il. 2. 362; κατά σφέας by themselves, separately, 2. 366; αὐτῆ καθ' αὐτήν Aesch. Pr. 1013; and so in Prose, κατά κώμας κατοικῆσθαι to live in separate villages, Hdt. 1. 96; κατ' ἑωυτοὺς ἕκαστοι ἐτράποντο each to his own home, 5. 15; κατ' ἄνδρα man by man, singly, Id. 6. 79; κατά μίαν τε καὶ δύο by ones and twos, Id. 4. 113, etc. 2. so of parts of Time, καθ' ἡμέραν, κατ' ἡμᾶρ day by day, daily, v. ἡμέρα III, ἡμᾶρ. 3. of numbers, by so many at a time, καθ' ἓνα one at a time, Hdt. 7. 104; κατ' ὀλίγους Wess. Hdt. 8. 113; κατά τὰς πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι μνᾶς πεντακοσίας δραχμὰς εἰσφέρειν to pay 500 drachmae on every 25 minae, Dem. 815. 11; κατά διακοσίας καὶ τριακοσίας in separate sums of 200 and 300 drachmae, Id. 817. 1; so with a neut. Adj., κατά μικρόν, ὀλίγον little by little, gradually, etc.; καθ' ἓν = καθάπαξ, Aesch. Cho. 317. III. of direction towards an object or purpose, freq. in Hom.; πλεῖν κατά πρῆξιν on a business, for or after a matter, Od. 3. 72., 9. 253; πλάζεσθαι κατά λήϊδα to rove in search of booty, 3. 106; κατά χρέος τινὸς ἐλθεῖν to come after, to seek his help, consult him, nearly = χρησόμενος ἐλθεῖν, Il. 479, etc.; like ἐπί and μετά c. acc., κατά λήϊον in quest of, Hdt. 2. 152; ἵεται κατά τὴν φωνήν Ib. 70; κατά θέαν ἦκειν to have come for the purpose of seeing, Thuc. 6. 31; καθ' ἀρπαγὴν ἐσκεδασμένοι Xen. An. 3. 5, 2. 2. of pursuit, κατά πόδας τινος ἐλαύνειν Hdt. 9. 89, cf. 53; κατ' ἴχνος on the track, Soph. Aj. 32. IV. of fitness or conformity to a thing, according to, κατά θυμόν Hom.; καθ' ἡμέτερον νόον after our liking, Il. 9. 108; κατά νόον πρῆξωμεν Hdt. 4. 97; κατά μοῖραν as is meet and right, Hom.; so, κατ' αἴσαν, κατά κόσμον, opp. to παρὰ μοῖραν, παρ' αἴσαν, Hom.:—so also later, αἰτίαν καθ' ἦντινα for what cause, Aesch. Pr. 226; κατ' ἔχθραν, κατά φθόνον for (i. e. because of) hatred, envy, Id. Supp. 335, Eum. 686; καθ' ἡδονήν so as to please, Id. Pr. 261; κατά τὸ ἔχθος τὸ Θεσσαλῶν Hdt. 8. 30, cf. 9. 37; κατά φιλίαν, κατ' ἔχθος Thuc. 1. 60, 103, etc.; κατά δύναμιν to the best of one's power; κατά τρόπον λέγειν to speak to the purpose; κατ' εὐνοίαν with good will; κατά τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, κατά τὰ συγκείμενα, etc. 2. in relation to, concerning, τὰ κατ' ἀνθρώπους = τὰ ἀνθρωπινά, Aesch. Eum. 930, cf. 310; τὰ κατά τὸν Τέλλον Hdt. 1. 31; τὰ κατά τὴν Κύρου τελευτήν Ib. 214; τὰ κατά πόλεμον military matters; τὰ κατά τὴν πόλιν public affairs, etc.; so, τὸ καθ' ὑμᾶς as far as concerns you, Hdt. 7. 158; κατά γε ἐμέ, etc.; κατά τοῦτο according to this way, in this view; κατά ταῦτά in the same way, καθ' ὅτι so far as, etc.:—so κατά is used in quotation, κατ' Αἰσχυλον Ar. Thesm. 134; κατά Πίνδαρον Plat. Phaedr. 227 B, etc. 3. implying comparison or correspondence, κατά λοιπὸν κρομόνιο like the coat of a leek, Od. 19. 233; κατά Μιθραδάτην answering to the description of him, Hdt. 1. 121; κατά πνιγία very like an oven, Ar. Av. 1001; κηδεῦσαι καθ' ἑαυτόν to marry in one's own rank of life,

Aesch. Pr. 890; οὐ κατ' ἄνθρωπον φρονεῖν Id. Theb. 425; κατ' ἄνδρα, μὴ θεόν Id. Ag. 925; οὐ κατά σε none of your sort, Chion. Ἡρ. I; οὐ κατά τὰς Μειδίον λειτουργίας Dem. 569. 16; ἡ βασιλεία κατά τὴν ἀριστοκρατίαν ἐστὶ Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 2:—hence often after a Compar., ἡ κατά .., Lat. quam pro, quam quod conveniat, etc.; μείζων ἢ κατ' ἀνθρώπου φύσιν Hdt. 8. 38, cf. Plat. Apol. 20 E, etc.; μείζω ἢ κατά δάκρυα too great to weep for, Thuc. 7. 75; βαθύτερα ἢ κατά Θρηίκας deeper than was common among the Thracians, Hdt. 4. 95:—ἡ πρὸς and ἡ ὡς, c. inf., are used in the same way, cf. ὡς B. III. V. by the favour of a god, etc. κατά δαίμονα, Lat. non sine numine, Pind. O. 9. 42, cf. P. 8. 97; κατά θεόν Valck. Hdt. 3. 153. VI. of loosely stated numbers (v. infr. VII. 2), nearly, about, κατά ἐξηκόσια ἔτεα 600 years more or less, Hdt. 2. 145, cf. 6. 44, 79, 117; so also, κατ' οὐδέν next to nothing, Id. 2. 201. VII. of Time, during, sometime in a period, κατά τὸν πόλεμον in the course of the war, Id. 7. 137; καθ' ἡμέραν by day, Aesch. Cho. 819, cf. Ag. 668; κατ' εὐφρόνην Id. Pers. 221; but cf. II. 2. 2. about (v. supr. VI), κατά τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Hdt. 3. 131; esp. with names of persons, κατά Ἀμασιν βασιλεύοντα about the time of Amasis, Id. 2. 134; κατά τὸν κατά Κροῖσον χρόνον Id. 1. 67, cf. 6. 58, etc.; οἱ κατ' ἐκείνους ἡμέτεροι πρόγονοι Dem. 561. fin.; οἱ κατά τὸν Πλάτωνα, etc. VIII. with an abstract. Subst. used in periph. for Adverbs, as, καθ' ἡσυχίην, κατά τάχος, etc., for ἡσυχως, ταχέως, Hdt. 1. 9, 124., 7. 178; κατ' ἰσχύν, κατά κράτος perforce, Aesch. Supp. 390, etc.; κατά μέρος partially; κατά φύσιν naturally; κατά τὴν τέχνην skilfully, etc.

C. POSITION: κατά may follow both its cases, and is then written with anastr. κάτω, as Il. 20. 221, etc.: so also in tmesi, when it follows its Verb, as 17. 91, Od. 9. 6.

D. absol. as ADV. in all the above senses, esp. like κάτω, downwards, from above, down, freq. in Hom.

E. κατά in COMPOS., I. downwards, down, as in καταβαίνω, καταβάλλω, κατάκειμαι, καταπέμπω, καταπίπτω, καταπλέω. II. in answer to, in accordance with, as in κατὰδω (accipio), καταινέω, καταθύμιος. III. against, in hostile sense (cf. A. II. 5), as in καταγιγνώσκω, κατακρίνω, καταψηφίζομαι; more rarely with a Subst., as καταδική.

IV. often only to strengthen the notion of the simple word, as in κατακόπτω, κατακτείνω, καταφαγεῖν, etc.; also with Substs. and Adjs., as in κατάδηλος, κάτοφος. V. sometimes to give a trans. force to an intr. Verb, our be-, as in καταθρηνέω, to bewail.

VI. implying waste or consumption, as in καταλειπουργέω, καθιπποτροφέω, καταξυγοτροφέω; and generally in a disparaging sense, as in καταγιγνώσκω, v. Cobet N. LL. p. 574.

F. κατά as a Prep. was sometimes shortened, esp. in old Ep. poetry, into κάγ, κάκ, κάμ, κάν, κάπ, κάρ, κάτ, before γ, κ, μ, ν, π (or φ), ρ, τ (or θ), respectively; see these forms in their own places. MSS. and the older Edd. join the Prep. with the following word, as καγγόνυ, καδδέ, κακκεφαλῆς, καππεδίον, καπφάλαρα, καρρόσον, καττάδε, καττόν, etc. In compd. Verbs, κατά sometimes changes into καθ, καλ, καρ, κατ, before β, λ, ρ, θ, respectively, as κάββαλε, κάτθανε, κάλλιπε, καρρέζουσα; and before στ, σχ, the second syll. sometimes disappears, as in καστορνύσα, κάσχεθε, κασσύω, as also in the Doric forms καταίνων, κάπετον.

κατά, Ion. for καθ' ᾧ, Hdt., v. Koen Greg. p. 400, Struve Quaest. Herodot. 1. p. 34; cf. παραποιέω II.

κᾶτα, Att. crasis for καὶ εἶτα, v. εἶτα sub fin.

κατάβα, for κατάβηθι, imper. aor. 2 of καταβαίνω.

καταβάδην [βᾶ], Adv. going down, v. sub ἀναβάδην.

καταβαθμός, ὁ, a descent, a name of the steep slope which separates Egypt and Nubia, and causes the Cataracts, Aesch. Pr. 811 (in Att. form Καταβασμός), Polyb. 31. 26, 9, Strabo 791, Sallust. Jug. 17 and 19; cf. Κατάδουποι.

καταβαίνω, poet. κᾶβαίνω Alcman 22: fut. -βήσομαι Hes. Th. 750: pf. -βέβηκα: aor. κατέβην, poet. 3 pl. κατέβαν Il. 24. 329, Pind.; imper. κατάβηθι Od. 23. 20, Ar. Lys. 873; κατάβᾶ Id. Vesp. 979, Ran. 35; Ep. 1 pl. subj. καταβείομεν (for -βῶμεν) Il. 10. 97; poet. part. καββάς Pind., Lacon. dat. pl. κάβᾶσι Hesych.:—Med., Ep. aor. 1 κατεβήσετο Il. 6. 288., 13. 17, Od. 2. 337, 21. (in older Edd. often wrongly κατεβήσατο); imperat. καταβήσεο Il. 5. 109. To step down, go or come down, Lat. descendere, opp. to ἀναβαίνω. Construction:—in full with a Prep., κ. ἐξ ὄρεος to go down from .., Il. 13. 17; c. gen. only, as, κ. πόλιος 24. 329; οὐρανύθεν κ. Il. 184; and so in Att.:—κ. ἐς πεδίον, ἐς μέγαρον, ἐς κρήνην 3. 252, etc.; or c. acc. loci only, θάλαμον κατεβήσετο Od. 2. 337; κατέβην δόμον Ἄιδος εἶσω 23. 252, cf. Hes. Th. 750; and so in Pind. and Att.:—but also c. acc. in quite different senses, κατέβαιν' ὑπερώϊα she came down from the upper floor, Od. 18. 206., 23. 85; and, κλίμακα κατεβήσετο (as we say) came down the ladder, 1. 330, (so, κ. κατά κλίμακος Lys. 92. 30); ξεστόν ἐφόλκαιον καταβάς having got down by the rudder, Od. 14. 350 (cf. καταθρῶσκω); so, absol., καταβαίνειν δ' οὐ σχολή to come down stairs, Ar. Ach. 409; hence in Pass., ἵππος καταβαίνεται the horse is dismounted from, Xen. Eq. 11, 7.—Special usages, I. to dismount from a chariot or from horseback, δίφρου Il. 5. 109; ἐκ τῆς ἀρμαμάξης Hdt. 9. 76; ἀφ' ἀρμάτων Pind. N. 6. 87; ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 6; but, κ. ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων to give up riding, Dem. 1046. 11. 2. to go down from the inland parts to the sea, esp. from central Asia (cf. ἀναβαίνω II. 3), Hdt. 1. 94, etc.; so, κ. ἐς Πειραιᾶ, ἐς λιμένα, Plat. Rep. init., Theaet. init. 3. to come to land, get safe ashore, Pind. N. 4. 63:—hence, to come to one's point or end, Ib. 3. 73; κ. ἐπὶ τελευτήν Plat. Rep. 511 B. 4. to go down into the arena, to fight, wrestle, roce, κ. ἐπ' ἀεθλα Hdt. 5. 22; and absol., like Lat. in certamen descendere, Soph. Tr. 504, Xen.

An. 4. 8, 27; so, καταβατέον ἐπὶ τὴν ἀμίλλαν Plat. Legg. 833 D; κ. ἐπ' αὐτοὺς one must attack them, Ar. Vesp. 1514:—cf. καθήμι 1. 2. 5. of an orator, to come down from the tribune, Lys. 128. 33, Dem. 348. 10, etc.; rarely with ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος added, Id. 375. 20; so, καταβα—καταβήσομαι Ar. Vesp. 979:—later, also, κ. ἀπὸ τοῦ λόγου, ἀπὸ τῶν λαμβείων to cease from . . ., Luc. Tox. 35, Necyom. 2. 6. rarely of things, πρὶν . . . καταβήμεναι ἐκ Διὸς οὐρον Il. 14. 19; of tears, Eur. Andr. 111; of streams, Plat. Criti. 118 D; of the womb, Arist. II. A. 7. 2, 6; πόσσω κατέβα τοι ἀφ' ἵατω; at what price did [the robe] come down from the loom? Theocr. 15. 35. II. metaph., 1. καταβαίνειν εἰς τι to come to a thing in the course of speaking, κατέβαινε εἰς λιτάς he ended with prayer, Hdt. I. 116; but mostly c. part., κατέβαινε αὐτὸς παραιτέμενος Id. I. 90, cf. I. 118., 9. 94. 2. κ. εἰς τι to come to the same point, agree in a thing, as, κ. εἰς χρόνους to agree in age, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 5. 3. to come down or fall, of prices, Poll. 1. 51. 4. to condescend, πρὸς τινα Basil. III. to go one's way, advance, Pind. N. 3. 73., 4. 63.

B. trans. to bring down, ἄλλον ὑπερθε βάλλον, ἄλλον δ' . . . καταβαίνει Pind. P. 8. 111.

καταβακχεύω, to fill with Bacchic frenzy; and Pass., to be frenzied, Eumath. p. 154. II. to insult grossly, τινος Theodor. Met.

καταβακχιόμαι, Pass. to be full of Bacchic frenzy, καταβακχιόσαθε δρυὸς . . . κλάδοις in oak-wreaths ye rave with Bacchic rage, Eur. Bacch. 109.

καταβάλλω, fut. -βάλλω: aor. κατέβαλον, Ep. 3 sing. κάββαλε. To throw or cast down, overthrow, κατὰ πρηνὲς βαλέειν Πριάμοιο μέλαθρον Il. 2. 414; ἐς μέσσον κ. τι 15. 357; ἐνὶ πόντῳ Hes. Th. 189; ἐπ' ἀκτῆς Il. 23. 125; ἐπὶ χθονί Hes. Sc. 462, etc.; κ. τινα ἐνθάδε Od. 6. 172; κ. τὰ οἰκήματα, τὰ ἀγάλματα Hdt. I. 17., 8. 109; κ. τινα ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 41; ἀπ. ἐλπίδος Plat. Euthyphro 15 E; κ. εἰς τὸ μηδέν to bring down to nothing, opp. to ἐξῆραι ὑψοῦ, Hdt. 9. 79, cf. Eur. Bacch. 202. 2. to strike down with a weapon, to slay, Il. 2. 692, Hdt. 4. 64, etc.; or by a blow, κ. πατάσας Lys. 136. 22; esp. of slaying victims, Eur. Or. 1603, Isocr. 19 A; κ. θῦμα δαίμοσιν Eur. Bacch. 1246. 3. to throw or bring into a certain state, κ. τινα ἐς ξυμφοράς Id. I. T. 606; εἰς ἀπορίαν, εἰς ἀπιστίαν Plat. Phileb. 15 E, Phaedo 88 C, etc. 4. to cast down or away, cast off, reject, Isocr. 238 A, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 4; metaph. to forget, Ael. ap. Suid.:—καταβ. εἰς τι to throw away upon a thing, Plat. Legg. 960 E, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, fin.:—κ. ἑαυτὸν, Lat. se abjicere, Plut. Caes. 38; hence, καταβεβλημένοι abandoned fellows, Lat. homines projectae audaciae, Isocr. 234 B; and so, τὰ καταβεβλημένα παιδεύματα common education, Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 6; Adv. καταβεβλημένως contemptibly, Isocr. Antid. § 326. II. in milder sense, to let fall, drop down, ἀπὸ ἔο κάββαλε υἷόν Il. 5. 343; κάββαλε νεβρὸν, of an eagle, 8. 249; of a fawning dog, οὐατα κάββαλεν ἄμφω Od. 17. 302; as nautical term, κ. ἰστία Theogn. 671; τὰ κάκτια Epicr. Incert. 2;—also, κατ' ὀφθαλμοὺς βαλεῖ Aesch. Cho. 575; τὰς ὀφρῦς κ. Eur. Cycl. 167 (cf. ὀφρῦς):—to abandon a bill, ἐὰν καταβαλόντα ἐν ὑπομοσίᾳ Dem. 260. fin.:—for Theocr. 15. 85, v. sub ἴουλος. 2. to lay down, set down, Lat. deponere, κρείον μέγα κάββαλεν ἐν πυρὸς αὐγῇ Il. 9. 206, cf. Ar. Ach. 165, Vesp. 727, etc. 3. to bring, carry down, esp. to the sea-coast, κ. σιτία Hdt. 7. 25,—where others take it to lay in as stores or dépôts. 4. to pay down, yield or bring in, ἡ λίμνη καταβάλλει ἐπ' ἡμέραν ἐκάστην τάλαντον Hdt. 2. 149; τὰς ἐπικαρτίας τῇ πόλει Andoc. 12. 29. b. to pay down, pay, τὰργύριον Thuc. 1. 27; τριώβολον Ameips. Μοῖχ. 1; ἀρραβῶνα Menand. Incert. 223; τιμὴν τινι ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Legg. 932 D, Luc. V. Auct. 25; καταβαλὼν σοι δραχμὴν τῶν βοτρυῶν for them, Philostr. 661; κ. ζημίαν to pay, discharge a fine, Dem. 727. 4 (cf. καταβολή II. 2):—Med. to cause to be deposited, τὰ προσκαταβλήματα Dem. 731. 7. 5. to put down into a place and leave there, τινα εἰς ἐρκτὴν Hdt. 4. 146. 6. to put in, render, μαρτυρίαν Dem. 921. 4: to deposit a written document, Plat. Soph. 232 D; and in Med., καταβάλλεσθαι . . . εἰς τὰ δημόσια γράμματα to have [a document] entered on the public records, ap. Dem. 243. 25. 7. to throw down seed, sow, εἰς ποίαν γῆν ποῖον σπέρμα καταβλητέον Plat. Theaet. 149 E; and in Pass., Plut. 2. 905 E:—metaph., σπέρμα κ. τοιοῦτων πραγμάτων Dem. 748. 13; κ. φάτιν, Lat. spargere voces, Hdt. 1. 122, cf. Eur. H. F. 758. 8. to lay down as a foundation, mostly in Med., τὴν τῆς ναυπηγίας ἀρχὴν καταβαλλόμενος Plat. Legg. 803 A; καταβαλλόμενα μέγαν οἶτον Eur. Hel. 164 lyr.; Ἀριστιππος τὴν Κυρηναϊκὴν φιλοσοφίαν κατεβάλετο Strabo 837; καταβάλλεσθαι τοῦπτάνιον Sosip. Καταψευδ. 1. 39; καινὴν νομοθεσίαν Diod. 12. 20; αἴρεσιν Plut. 2. 329 A; φλυαρίας Galen.:—Pass., ὅταν δὲ κρηπίς μὴ καταβληθῇ . . . ὀρθῶς Eur. H. F. 1261; also, καταβεβλημένοι μαθήσεις, fundamental, established, ordinary, Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 6; τὰ κ. παιδεύματα Ib. 8. 3, 11. 9. c. inf., γάμον καταβάλλομ' αἰεῖδεν I begin by singing of, Call. Fr. 196. III. Pass. to lie down, εἰς εὐνάν Theocr. 18. 11.

καταβαπτίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to dip under water, drown, of wine, κ. τὸ ζῆν, τὴν ζωτικὴν δύναμιν Alciphro 2. 3, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 17, cf. Ach. Tat. 1. 3:—Pass. to be drowned, ὑπὸ μέθης, τῇ θλίψει Eumath. p. 198.

καταβαπτισμός, οὐ, δ, = βαπτισμός, Eust. Opuse. 137. 41.

καταβαπτιστής, οὐ, δ, one who drowns, coined by Greg. Naz. I. p. 670, as opp. to βαπτιστής.

καταβάπτω, to dip down into, ἐς βάθος Luc. Imag. 16; εἰς γλεῦκος Geop. 8. 23, 1. II. to dye of a deep colour, Hesych.; οὐρος καταβεβαμμένος deep-coloured, Medic.

καταβαρβάρω, to make quite barbarous, τὴν τέχνην Tzetz.

καταβαρέω, to weigh down, overload, Luc. D. Deor. 21. 1: metaph., κ. τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐσφοραῖς App. Civ. 5. 67:—Pass., καταβαρεῖσθαι ὑπὸ

τῆς μάχης Polyb. II. 33, 3; τοῖς ὕλοις 18. 4, 8; ὑπὸ τοῦ πάθους Diod. 19. 24.

καταβαρῆς, ἐς, heavy-laden, καταβαρεῖς [νῆες], καταβαρῆ [πλοῖα] Poll. 4. 172., 1. 103, Dio C. 39. 42., 74. 13.

καταβαρῆσις, εὖς, ἡ, a weighing down, Gloss.

καταβαρύνω, = καταβαρέω, Theophr. Fr. 8. 9: metaph., κ. τὸν βίον Antipat. ap. Stob. 418. 44, cf. Hermes Stob. Ecl. 1. 404.

καταβαρύνω, strengthd. for βαρύνω, Hipp. 85 B.

καταβάσις, ποῖτ. καββ-, = κατάβασις, acc. to Herm. Aesch. Supp. 828.

καταβάσιον, τό, = κατάβασις, a way down, esp. to the nether world, Damasc. ap. Phot. Bibl. 344. 16; "Αἰδου Suid. s. v. πορθμήιον. II. a place for relics under the altar, Byz.

καταβάσιος, ον, = καταβάσιος, πῦρ LXX (Sap. 10. 6).

κατάβασις, εὖς, ἡ, opp. to ἀνάβασις, a going down, way down, descent, Hdt. 1. 186., 7. 223, and Att.; ἡ εἰς "Αἰδου κ. Isocr. 211 E; v. Hdt. 2. 122, and cf. καταίβασις. 2. the descent from Central Asia, Xen. An. 3. 5, 4., 5. 5, 4; ἡ ἐπὶ θάλατταν κ. Diod. 14. 25. 3. steep ground, a declivity, Dem. Phal. 248. II. = καταβάσιον II, Byz.

καταβασκαίνω, strengthd. for βασκαίνω, Plut. 2. 680 C, 682 B and E.

καταβασμός, ὁ, v. sub καταβαθμός.

καταβάτεον, verb. Adj. of καταβαίνω, Ar. Lys. 884, Plat. Rep. 520 C; v. sub καταβαίνω 1. 4.

καταβάτεω, to tread or walk upon, Schol. Soph. O. C. 467.

καταβάτης [βᾶ], ον, ὁ, one who dismounts and fights on foot, Plat. Criti. 119 B.

καταβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, affording an easy descent, Porphy. Antr. Nymph. 22. Adv. -κῶς, Olympiod. ad Plat. Alc. 2. p. 78 Creuzer.

καταβάτος, ἡ, ὄν, descending, steep, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 353. II.

καταβατόν, τό, = σέλις, Hesych., Boisson. ad Hdn. Epim. p. 2.

καταβαύζω, fut. ξω, to bark at, Heraclit. ap. Plut. 2. 787 C (as Wakef. for καλ β.); τινος Anth. P. 7. 408 (ubi καταβαύζας, metri grat.).

καταβαυκαλάω, to lull to sleep, Ael. N. A. 14. 20, Poll. 9. 127.

καταβαυκάλησις, εὖς, ἡ, a lulling to sleep, Ath. 618 E.

καταβαυκαλίζω, fut. ἴσω, = καταβαυκαλάω, Com. Anon. 64, Phot., Suid. II. (βαύκαλις) to gulp down, Sopat. ap. Ath. 784 B.

καταβδελύσσομαι, Dep., strengthd. for βδελύσσομαι, LXX (Ez. 34. 27).

καταβεβαιόμαι, Dep. to affirm strongly, Plut. Caes. 47.

καταβεβαίωσις, εὖς, ἡ, strong asseveration, Plut. 2. 1120 D.

καταβεβλημένως, v. καταβάλλω, sub fin.

καταβείομεν, Ep. subj. aor. 2 of καταβαίνω.

καταβελῆς, ἐς, stricken by many arrows, Dion. H. 2. 42., 5. 24.

καταβιάζω, to subdue by force, Philo 1. 685:—better as Dep., to constrain, καταβιάσασθαι παρὰ γνώμην τοὺς πολλοὺς Thuc. 4. 123, cf. App. Civ. 2. 28; χάριτι Plut. 2. 385 E. II. Pass. to be forced, Id. Thes. 11, cf. Wyttenb. 2. 639 F; c. inf., Plut. 2. 75 F, Eunap. ap. Suid. s. v. Εὐτρόπιος; [γούσημα] ἤδη ὑπὸ χρόνου πολλοῦ καταβεβιασμένον, of a chronic disease, Hipp. 303. 46.

καταβιβάζω, fut. Att. -βιβῶ, Causal of καταβαίνω, to make to go down, bring down, τινα ἀπὸ τῆς πυρῆς Hdt. 1. 87, cf. 86; τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ καταστρώματος ἐς κοιλὴν νῆα Id. 8. 119; τὴν πόλιν πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν Plut. Them. 4: to bring from town to country, Id. Camill. 10; down into a mine, Id. 2. 262 E:—metaph. to bring down, lower, κ. τινα ἀπὸ αὐχμημάτων Dion. H. 7. 45. 2. to bring down by force, εἰς τὸ ὕμαλόν τὸ στρατόπεδον Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 7: to drive away, Hipp. 80 B. II. to bring back, τὴν διήγησιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Dion. H. 1. 8. III. to bring down the accent, i. e. throw it forward, Apollon. de Constr. 213, E. M. 774. 33.

καταβίβασμός, ὁ, a bringing, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 67. II. a throwing of the accent forward, Eust. 1361. 39: so, καταβίβασις, εὖς, ἡ, E. M. 610. 24.

καταβίβαστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be brought down, Plat. Rep. 539 E.

καταβιβρώσκω, fut. βρώσομαι: aor. κατέβρων: pf. pass. καταβέβρωμαι: aor. κατεβρώθη: cf. καταβρώθω. To eat up, devour, h. Hom. Ar. 127, Hdt. 3. 16; καταβεβρωκῶς σιτία ἴσως ἐλεφάντων τεττάρων Antiph. Διδ. 1; metaph., καταβεβρώκασι . . . τὰς οὐσίας Hegesipp. Ad. 1. 30:—Pass., καταβέβρωται Hdt. 4. 199, cf. Plat. Phaedo 110 A:—(for καταβρώξειε, Dion. P. 604, v. sub καταβρώξειε).

καταβινέω, = βινέω: 3 sing. καταβίνησι, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1215.

καταβίωω, fut. ώσομαι: aor. κατεβίων Plat., also κατεβίωσα, Polyb. 12. 28, 6, Plut. Demosth. 24. To bring life to an end, τὸ ἡδέως καταβίωσαι τὸν βίον to have lived out one's life, Plat. Prot. 355 A, cf. Rep. 578 F; absol., Polyb. 1. c., etc.

καταβίωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a passing life, living, Diod. 18. 52, App. Civ. 4. 16.

καταβλάκεύω, to treat carelessly, mismanage, Hipp. Art. 820, Xen. An. 7. 6, 22:—Pass. to be careless or slothful, Greg. Naz.

καταβλάπτω, fut. βλάψω, to hurt greatly, damage, h. Hom. Mere. 93, Plat. Legg. 877 B; βλάβην κ. τινα to inflict damage upon him, Ib. 864 E; καταβεβλαφότες τὴν πρόσοδον C. I. 1570 a. 51; ὃ κα καταβλάψῃ for whatever damage he may have done, Ib. 1845. 103.

καταβλέπω, fut. -βλέψω, to look down at, ἀνωθεν εἰς . . . Plut. Arat. 32: to view, Id. 2. 680 D. 2. to look into, examine, Call. Del. 303, Plut. 2. 469 B, etc.

κατάβλημα, τό, a deposit, cf. προσκατάβλημα. II. any thing let down, 1. a curtain, the drop-scene of a theatre, Poll. 4. 127, 131:—on the καταβλήματα of ships, v. Böekh Att. Seewesen, p. 161. 2. a skirt or fringe, Ath. 536 A. 3. an outer wrapper, Hipp. Art. 799.

καταβλήτης, ἡτος, ὁ, = ἐπιβλήτης, a bolt, Hesych.

καταβλητέον, verb. Adj., v. sub καταβάλλω II. 7.

καταβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for throwing off horseback, Xen. Eq. 8, 11: c. gen., κ. τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς Ἑλλάδος Dion. H. de Thuc. 19.

καταβληχάομαι, strengthd. for βληχάομαι, Theocr. 5. 42.
καταβλώσκω, poet. for κατέρχομαι, to go down or through, ἄστν καταβλώσκοντα Od. 16. 466; πολλῶς νόσφι Ar. Rh. 1. 322: of seamen, Lyc. 1068 (in irr. fut. -βλώξω):—of a stream, Ar. Rh. 4. 227.
καταβοάω: fut. -βοήσομαι Ar. Eq. 286, Nub. 1154, Ion. -βώσομαι Hdt. To cry down, cry out or inveigh against, c. gen., Hdt. 6. 85; κ. τινῶν ὅτι τὰς σπονδὰς λευκότες εἶεν Thuc. 1. 67, cf. 115., 5. 45:—Pass. to have clamour raised against one, App. Civ. 5. 13. II. c. acc. to bowl down, outcry, Ar. Ach. 711, Eq. 286; cf. κατακράζω. III. c. acc. cogn., κατά μοι βόασον .. ὑπα τοῖς Ἀτρεΐδαϊς carry down my voice .., Soph. El. 1067.
καταβοή, ἦς, ἡ, a cry or outcry against any one, c. gen. pers., Thuc. 1. 73., 8. 85; ἡ κ. ἡ ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα 8. 87.
καταβόησις, εὼς, ἡ, a crying out against, Plut. Pomp. 67, cf. 2. 420 F. II. acclamation, Philo 2. 537: a loud cry, Artemid. 1. 24.
καταβοθρεύω, or -όω, to bury, overwhelm, prob. 1. in Cyrill. Al.
καταβολεύς, εὼς, ὁ, a founder, Georg. Pach. in Walz Rhett. 1. 566, Schol. Pind. O. 3. 1. II. one who prays, Gloss.
καταβολή, ἡ, a throwing or laying down, deposition, σπερμάτων Luc. Amor. 19, Ep. Hebr. 11. 11. II. metaph., 1. a foundation, beginning, Pind. N. 2. 5; κ. ποιῆσθαι τυραννίδος Polyb. 13. 6, 2; ἐκ καταβολῆς from the foundations, anew, afresh, Lat. denuo, Id. 1. 36, 8, etc.; κ. κόσμου Ep. Ephes. 1. 4; τῆς αὐτῆς κ. γεγονέναι Ag. Epict. 1. 13, 3. 2. a paying down, esp. by instalments, καταβάλλειν τὰς κ. Dem. 1352. 22; τὸ ἀργύριον ἔφερε καταβολὴν τῇ πόλει paid money as a deposit (by way of caution), Lex ap. Dem. 973. 4; cf. καταβάλλω II. 4. 3. ἡ κ. τῆς περιόδου the established or regular period, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 18: the offer of a sacrifice, Hesych. III. a periodical attack of illness, a fit, Lat. accessio, τῆς ἀσθενείας Plat. Gorg. 519 A, cf. Hipp. Mi. 372 E; πυρετοῦ Dem. 118. 20: also, a cataract in the eye, Plut. Timol. 37. 2. κ. θεοῦ divine inspiration, Poll. 1. 16.—On the form καταβολή, which is cited (in signif. III) from Hipp. by Galen, and from Eur. (Fr. 617) by Hesych., v. Lob. Phryn. 699.
καταβόλος, ὁ, a place for putting any thing in: I. a stew-pond, oyster-bank, Xenocr. Aquat. 27. II. a naval station, E. M. 336. 21.
καταβομβέω, to hum or murmur loudly, Byz.
καταβορβόρωσις, εὼς, ἡ, a wallowing in mud, Plut. 2. 166 A:—the Verb -όω in Tatian.
καταβόρειος, ον, (Βορέας) = sq., Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 1.
κατάβορρος, ον, under shelter from the north, i. e. facing the south, opp. to πρόσβορρος, Plat. Criti. 118 B, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 7; οἰκία κ. Agist. Oec. 1. 6, 9.
καταβάσκησις, εὼς, ἡ, a feeding down or off, Symm. V. T.
καταβόσκω, fut. -βοσκήσω, to feed flocks upon or in a place, Lat. depascere, χῶ τὰν Σαμίαν καταβόσκων the shepherds of Samos, Theocr. 15. 126:—Med., with aor. 1 med. and pass. of the flock, to feed upon, Lat. depasci, Long. 2. 16, Geop. 2. 39, 2: to devour, consume, of a pestilence, Call. Dian. 125; δέμας καταβόσκειται ἄτη Nic. Th. 244; ἡσυχίη δὲ πόλιν κ. reigns throughout .., Tryph. 503.
καταβόστρυχος, ον, with flowing locks, νεανίας Eur. Phoen. 146, Aristaeon. 2. 19, Heliod. 7. 10.
καταβοστρυχέω, to furnish with flowing locks, Eumath. p. 110.
καταβουκολέω, to lead astray, beguile, Themist. 330 A, in Pass.
καταβράβευω, to give judgment against one as βραβεύς, and so to deprive one of the prize, deprive one of one's right, c. acc., Ep. Col. 2. 18, Schol. II. 1. 399, Eust.:—Pass., ὑπὸ Μειδίου καταβραβευθέντα being unfairly cast in his suit by means of Meidias, Dem. 544. fin.
καταβρενθύομαι, Dep., only used in pres. and impf., strengthd. for βρενθύομαι, Theophyl. Sim.
καταβρέχω, fut. -βρέξω:—Med., fut. -βρέξομαι Hipp. 649:—Pass., aor. 1 κατεβρέχθη Ar. Nub. 297: aor. 2 κατεβράχην [ᾶ] Theophr. C. P. 6. 17, 2. To wet through, drench, soak, μὴ καταβρεχθῶ Ar. 1. c.; δρῦς ἐν ὕδατι καταβρεχομένη Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 3:—metaph., κ. τινὰ κάδοις Χίου Hedyll. ap. Ath. 473 A; μέλιτι καταβρέχειν, like εὐλογίαίς βραίνειν, Pind. O. 10 (11). 119; καύχημα σιγῆ κατ. to sleep boasting in silence, i. e. to be silent instead of boasting, Id. I. 5 (4). 65; so, σιγῆ βρέχεσθαι to be silent, Id. Fr. 269.
καταβρίζω, to fall asleep, Hesych.
καταβρίθω [ῖ], fut. -βρίσω, intr. to be heavily laden or weighed down by a thing, ὅτε μαλλοῖς καταβεβρίθασι Hes. Op. 232; ὑπακαε βραβύλοισι καταβρίθοντες Theocr. 7. 146. II. trans. to weigh down, to outweigh, ὄλβω μὲν πάντας κε καταβρίθαι βασιλῆας Theocr. 17. 95 (as several MSS.; vulg. καταβεβρίθει).
καταβριμάομαι, strengthd. for βριμάομαι, Corinna 18.
καταβροντάω, fut. ἦσομαι, to thunder down, τοὺς ῥήτορας Longin. 34. 4; cf. Themist. 337 D:—cf. καταβοάω II, καταφλέγω II.
καταβρόξιε, v. sub βρόχω 2.
καταβροτώ, to soil with gore, Hesych.
καταβροχή, ἡ, a soaking, softening, Galen.
καταβροχθίζω, fut. ἴσω, to gulp down, Hipp. Coac. 126, Ar. Eq. 357, 826, Av. 503; τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἅπασαν Ηερμιππ. Μοῖρ. 3:—metaph., λόγους κ. Ath. 270 B:—cf. βρόχω II.
καταβροχθισμός, ὁ, a gulping down, ingurgitation, Clem. Al. 185.
καταβρύκω: aor. 1 κατέβρυξα Nic. Th. 675:—to bite in pieces, eat up, Hippon. 26, Anth. P. 6. 263, Nic. 1. c.
καταβρυχάομαι, Dep. to roar loudly, Cyrill. (who also has the form -βρύχομαι). II. = καταβρύκω, Eumath. p. 445.
καταβρύω, to be overgrown, κισσῶ καταβρύουσαν Eubul. Κυβ. 1; but Pors. κατα βρύουσαν, coll. Soph. O. C. 473.

καταβρώθω, late form for καταβιβρώσκω, Babl. pars. 2. 67, 18; cf. βεβρώθεις in Hom.
κατάβρωμα, τό, that which is eaten, food, LXX (Num. 14. 9, 21.), Eccl.
καταβρώξιε, v. sub βρόχω.
κατάβρωσις, εὼς, ἡ, an eating up, devouring, LXX (Gen. 31. 15).
καταβρώσομαι, fut. of καταβιβρώσκω.
καταβυθίζω, to make to sink, Hipp. 1284. 25, Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 7; ναῦν Diod. 15. 34: metaph., κ. τοὺς βίους Longin. 44. 6.
καταβυρσάω, to cover quite with hides, Thuc. 7. 65: to sew up in a skin, Plut. Cleom. 38.
καταβύω, to stop up, τὰ ὦτα Eccl.
κατάγαιος, ον, Ion. for κατάγειος.
καταγάνω, to make bright and shining, Clem. Al. 289.
κατ-ἄγαπάω, fut. ἦσω, strengthd. for ἀγαπάω, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 94 and 116; cf. Schäf. Plut. 5. p. 28.
καταγαργαλίζω, strengthd. for γαργαλίζω, Eumath. p. 77.
καταγαυριάομαι and -όμαι, strengthd. for the simple, Theophyl.
καταγγελεύς, εὼς, ὁ, = κατάγγελος, Act. Ap. 17. 18.
καταγγελία, ἡ, proclamation, πολέμον Luc. Paras. 42; ἐκ καταγγελίας ἐπιτελεῖν ἀγῶνα Plut. Rom. 14; κατ. ποιῆσθαι a decree, C. I. 3656. II. a denunciation, Joseph. A. J. 10. 7, 4.
κατ-αγγέλλω, fut. εἰῶ, to announce, proclaim, declare, πόλεμον Lys. 174. 28, Diod. 14. 68, etc.; κ. ῥύσιά τινα Polyb. 4. 53, 2. 2. κ. ἀγῶνα, Lat. litem intendere, Luc. Paras. 39. 3. to denounce, betray, αὐτῶ τὸ ἐπιβούλευμα Xen. An. 2. 5, 38; δοῦλοι κ. τοὺς δεσπότας Hdn. 5. 2; κ. τι πρὸς τινα C. I. (add.) 3641 b. 32: cf. κατάγγελτος.
κατ-ἄγγελος, ὁ, ἡ, a messenger, proclaimer, Plut. 2. 241 B (f. 1. for κακ-ἄγγελος). II. name of the wild myrtle, Diosc. Noth. 4. 146.
καταγγελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, announcing, c. gen. rei, Heliod. 3. 1, Eus. Dem. Ev. 132 B.
κατάγγελτος, ον, denounced, betrayed, κ. γίγνεσθαι τινα Thuc. 7. 48, etc.
κατ-αγγίζω, to put into a vessel, Diosc. 5. 22 and 31, Eriphan.
κατάγειος, Ion. κατάγαιος, ον, (γῆα, γῆ) in or under the earth, underground, subterranean, θησαυρός Hdt. 2. 150; οἰκημα Id. 3. 97, etc.; οἰκία, οἰκησις Xen. An. 4. 5, 25, Plat. Rep. 514 A, Prot. 320 E; ἐκ τοῦ καταγείου from below ground, Id. Rep. 532 B; τὰ κ. rooms on the ground floor, opp. to ὑπερῶα, Dion. H. 10. 32. II. on the ground, στρουθοὶ κατάγαιοι, v. στρουθός II. A form κατώγειος occurs in Geop., κατώγεως in Suid., κατώγαιος in Alex. Trall.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 297.
Καταγέλα, ἡ, Comic name of a supposed town, with a play on the Sicil. Gela, Γέλα καὶ Καταγέλα Ar. Ach. 606, cf. Ath. 315 F.
καταγελάσιμος, ον, ridiculous, cf. Plaut. Stich. 4. 2, 50.
καταγελάσις, εὼς, ἡ, ridicule, Byz.
καταγελαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a mocker, Jo. Chrys.
καταγελαστικῶς, scoffingly, Poll. 5. 128.
καταγελαστός, ον, ridiculous, absurd, καταγέλαστος εἰ Ar. Nub. 849; ὦ καταγέλαστ' Id. Ran. 480; κ. δῆτ' ἔσει .. ἔχων Id. Thesm. 226; Πέρσας ποιῆσαι καταγελάστους Ἑλλησι ridiculous in their eyes, Hdt. 8. 100, cf. Plat. Apol. 35 B:—of things, κ. τὸ χρέμα γίγνεται Id. Gorg. 485 A; φοβούμαι οὐτι μὴ γελοῖα, ἀλλὰ μὴ καταγέλαστα εἶπω Id. Symp. 189 B, etc.—Comp., Ep. Plat. 314 A; Sup., Isocr. 209 E, 321 B, Plat.—Adv. -τως, Plat. Legg. 781 C; Sup. -τότατα, Id. Soph. 252 B.
καταγελάω, fut. ἄσομαι: p. pass. -γεγέλασμαι:—to laugh at, jeer or mock at, c. gen., Hdt. 5. 68, Ar. Ach. 1081, Andoc. 33. 6, Plat., etc.; but in Hdt. also c. dat., e. g. 3. 37, 38, 155., 4. 79, cf. Schweigh. ad 7. 9, and v. καταεἶδω:—absol. to laugh scornfully, mock, Eur. I. A. 372, Ar. Eq. 161, Xen. An. 1. 9, 13, Dem. 563. 28 (in Med.), ubi v. Buttin. 2. c. acc. to laugh down, deride, Eur. Bacch. 286, LXX (Sirach. 7. 11):—Pass. to be derided, Aesch. Ag. 1271, Ar. Ach. 680; τὸ εὐηθὲς καταγελασθὲν ἠφανίσθη Thuc. 3. 83; τὸ καταγελασθῆναι μὲν πολὺ αἰσχιστόν ἐστι Menand. Ἐπιτρ. 3; cf. Plat. Euthyphro 3 C, al.
κατ-ἄγελος, ον, rich in herds, Hdn. Epimer. 206.
κατάγελως, ωτος, ὁ, mockery, derision, ridicule, Lat. ludibrium, τί δῆτ' ἐμαυτοῦ καταγέλωτ' ἔχω τάδε; these ornaments which bring ridicule upon me? Aesch. Ag. 1264, cf. Ar. Ach. 76, Xen. Oec. 13, 5, etc.; κ. πλατύς sheer mockery, Ar. Ach. 1126; κατάγελων .. φίλοις παρασχεθεῖν Id. Eq. 320; ὁ κ. τῆς πράξεως the crowning absurdity of the matter, Plat. Crito 45 E; κατάγελων ἠγούμην πάντα Philostr. 303, Epict. Ench. 22. 2. of persons, a laughing-stock, οὗτος κ. νομίζεται Menand. Ἐπαγγ. 1.
καταγεμίζω, fut. σω, to load heavily, Dio C. 74. 13.
καταγέμω, only used in pres. and impf. to be overloaded with, τινός Polyb. 14. 10, 2, Diod. 5. 43.
καταγεραίρω, strengthd. for γεραίρω, Eccl.
καταγεύομαι, Dep. to exornate, τινος Chirurgg. Vett. p. 94. II. also as Pass. to be conquered in taste, Phot.
κατάγευσις, εὼς, ἡ, a tasting, Greg. Nyss.
καταγεωργέω, to bring into tillage, Strabo 419.
καταγεωτής, οὔ, ὁ, a grove-digger, ap. Hesych.
καταγηράσκω, Od. 19. 360, Hcs. Op. 93, Eur. Med. 124, Hyperid. Lyc. 10, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 26, etc.:—also καταγηράω, Hdt. 2. 146, Plat. Criti. 112 C, Isae. de Menecl. Her. § 27:—fut. -γηράσομαι [ᾶ], Ar. Eq. 1308, etc.; but ἄσω Plat. Symp. 216 B, Legg. 949 C: aor. -εγήρασα Hdt. 2. 146, Plat. Theaet. 202 D, Demetr. ap. Ath. 633 B,—being the Att. form, acc. to Moer. p. 115; -εγήρανα, Ath. 190 E; κατεγήρα is also prob. an aor. form (v. sub γηράσκω): pf. καταγεγήρακα Isocr. 208 A. To grow old, ἐν κακότητι βροτοὶ καταγηράσκουσιν Od. 19. 360; κατεγήρα Κυκλώπεσσι he grew old among them, 9. 510, cf. Hdt. 6. 72.
καταγηρασμός, οὔ, ὁ, old age, Hippiatr.
καταγιγαρτίζω, to take out the kernel; metaph. for stuprare, Ar. Ach. 275.

καταγίγνομαι, Ion. and later καταγίνομαι [ἴ]:—to abide, dwell, ἐν τόπῳ ap. Dem. 521. fin., Teles ap. Stob. 232. 57, C. I. 4699. 14. 2.

to busy oneself in or about a thing, ἐν τινι Polyb. 32. 15, 6; περί τινος Galen. 12. 14; περί τι Arr. Epict. 3. 2, 6, etc.; εἰς τι Apoll. de Constr. 294. II. to go or come, come down to, εἰς βύθον Plut. 2. 943 C (al. καταδύομαι).

καταγινώσκω, Ion. and later γινώσκω: fut. γινώσομαι. To remark, discover, esp. something to one's prejudice, c. gen. pers.:

I. generally, καταγινούς τοῦ γέροντος τοὺς τρόπους having observed his foibles, Ar. Eq. 46; πολλὴν ἐμοῦ δυστυχίαν κ. to make one very unfortunate by a remark, Plat. Apol. 25 A; also, οὐκ ἐπιτήδεα κατὰ τινος κ. having formed unfavourable prejudices against one, Hdt. 6. 97;—and c. part., κ. τινὰ πράττοντα Xen. Oec. 2, 18; τὸ χωρίον νοσερὸν [δύ] καταγινύσκει Diog. L. 2. 109.

II. c. acc. criminis, to lay as a charge against a person, ἀνανδρίην κ. τινός Hipp. 293. 30; κ. τινὸς μηδὲν ἀνόσιον Antipho 117. 36; δειλίαν, δωροδοκίαν κ. τινός Lys. 141. 8., 163. 33; οὐδὲν ἀγεννὲς ὑμῶν καταγινώσκω Dem. 563. fin.; κακίαν, ἀδικίαν, ψυχρότητα, μανίαν κ. τινός Plat.:—Pass., καταγινώσκει δειλίαν being condemned of cowardice, Dion. H. 11. 22; κ. ἐπὶ λογοκλοπίᾳ Diog. L. 8. 54; καταγινώσκω Ep. Gal. 2. 11.

2. also c. gen. criminis, παρανόμων κ. τινός Dem. 790. 19., 1444. 16; c. acc. pers., κ. τινὰ φόνου to accuse him of murder, Lys. 94. 32.

3. c. inf., κ. ἑαυτοῦ ἀδικεῖν to charge oneself with . . ., Lys. 158. 26, Aeschin. 29. 5, cf. Dem. 571. 11., 581. 1; κ. ἑαυτοῦ μὴ περιέσσειν Thuc. 3. 45, cf. 7. 51; αὐτὸς ἐμαυτοῦ κατέγνωσεν μὴ ἂν καρτερῆσαι Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 36: so in Pass., καταγινώσκει νεώτερα πρήσσειν being suspected of doing, Hdt. 6. 2; κ. αὐθέντης (sc. εἶναι) Antipho 123. 40:—so also, ἐμοῦ . . . κατέγνωσας ὅτι εἶμι ἡττων τῶν καλῶν Plat. Meno 76 C; κ. ὡς . . . Id. Euthyphro 2 B, cf. Thuc. 6. 34.

4. c. gen. pers. only, to accuse any one, κ. τοῦ ἀνθρώπου Plat. Demod. 382 E.

III. c. acc. poenae, to give as judgment or sentence against a person, κ. τινὸς θάνατον to pass sentence of death on one, Lat. damnare aliquem mortis, Thuc. 6. 60; Μηδισμοῦ κ. τινὸς θάνατον for Medism, Isocr. 73 D; so, κ. τινὸς φυγὴν Andoc. 14. 26, Lys. 143. 19; (hence in Plat. Theaet. 206 E, Heind. would read μὴ καταγινώσκωμεν τὸ μηδὲν εἰρηκέναι τοῦ ἀποφηνάμενου, for τὸν ἀποφηνάμενον); also, θάνατον, φυγὴν κ. κατὰ τινος Diod. 18. 62., 19. 51:—Pass., θανάτος τινος κατέγνωστο Antipho 137. 34, Jusj. ap. Dem. 746. 26; καταγινώσκει θάνατον having sentence of death given against one, Eus. V. Const. 2. 35; but θανάτω Ael. V. H. 12. 49; cf. καταδικάζω, κατακρίνω.

2. also, of a suit, to decide it against one, δίκην Ar. Eq. 1360; and in Pass. to be decided against, Antipho 141. 30; but also, simply, to be decided, Aesch. Eum. 573.

IV. to esteem lightly, Polyb. 5. 27, 6.—Cf. κατακρίνω, καταδικάζω.

κατ-ἀγίζω, Ion. for καθαγίζω, Hdt. 1. 86.

κατ-ἀγίνεω, Ion. for κατάγω, to bring down, Od. 10. 104. II.

to bring back, recall, Hdt. 6. 75, cf. 79.

κατ-αγλαΐζω, to glorify, Anth. P. 11. 64, etc.: Pass., κατηγλαΐσμένοι splendidly attired, Com. Anon. 60.

καταγλισχραίνω, strengthd. for γλισχραίνω, Hipp. Acut. 386:—also καταγλισχρεύομαι, Dep. to be very greedy for, τινος Theodor. Met.

κατάγλισχρος, ov, very glutinous, Alex. Trall. 10. p. 568; cf. κάτοφος. καταγλυκάζω, = sq., Eumath. p. 157.

καταγλυκαίνω, to make very sweet, Galen.: metaph., κ. τὴν ἀκοήν to tickle the ear with sweet sounds, Eccl.; so in Med., ἐν ἐννέ' ἂν χορδαῖς κατεγλυκάνατο Chionid. Πρωχ. 1.

καταγλυφή, ἡ, (γλύφω) an incision, groove, Hipp. Art. 834:—κατάγλυφος, ἡ, Id. Mochl. 865, is dub.; but κατάγλυφος, ov, carved, occurs in a late Inscr., C. I. 3922.

καταγλύφω [ῦ], to scoop out, groove, Hipp. Mochl. 865:—to tear, scratch, τὰ πρόσωπα Eriphan.

καταγλωσσαλέω, strengthd. for γλωσσαλέω, Eumath. p. 282.

καταγλωττίζω: pf. pass. κατεγλωττισμαί:—to bill or kiss wantonly by joining mouths and tongues, Com. ap. Poll. 2. 109:—hence, μέλος κατεγλωττισμένον a wanton, lascivious song, Ar. Thesm. 131, v. sq.; (others take it to be a song composed of rare and far-fetched words, like λέξεις κατεγλωττισμένη in Philostr. 21, Eunap. p. 99, etc.; cf. κατάγλωττος II).

II. to use the tongue or speak against another, ψευδῆ κ. τινός Ar. Ach. 380.

III. κ. τινὰ to talk one down; hence in Pass., τὴν πόλιν πεποίηκας . . . κατεγλωττισμένην σιωπᾶν Ar. Eq. 253.

καταγλωττισμα, τό, a lascivious kiss, Ar. Nub. 51; v. foreg. II. a far-fetched phrase, Synes. 53 C.

καταγλωττισμός, ὁ, = foreg. I, Poll. 2. 109.

κατάγλωττος, ov, given to talk, talkative, Gell. 1. 25, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 20; cf. κάτοφος.

II. ποιήματα κ. poems written in rare or far-fetched language, like Euphorion's, v. Meineke Euphor. p. 47, Anth. P. 11. 218; τὸ κατ. τῆς λέξεως Dion. H. de Thuc. 53; so in Luc. Lexiph. 25 Meineke restores οὐδὲ . . . ἐπαινοῦμεν τοὺς κατάγλωττα (for κατὰ γλῶτταν) γράφοντας ποιήματα: cf. καταγλωττίζω I, γλῶσσα II. 2.

κάταγμα (A), τό, (κατάγω) wool drawn or spun out, worsted, elsewhere μήρυμα, Lat. tractum, Plat. Polit. 282 E: a flock of wool, Soph. Tr. 695, Ar. Lys. 583, Philyll. Incert. 4.

κάταγμα (B), τό, Ion. κάτηγμα, (κατάγνυμι) a breakage, fracture, Hipp. Aph. 1253, v. Foës. Oecon.

καταγνάμπω, to bend down, Anth. P. 4. 3, 51.

καταγνάφω, to comb away, lacerate, v. καταγράφω init.

κατ-ἀγνύμι, inf. -ύναι [ῦ] Thuc. 4. 11, Plat., etc.; or καταγνύω Eubul. Σφιγγ. 1. 14, Xen. Oec. 6, 5:—fut. κατάξω Eupol. Incert. 30:—aor. κατέαξα Hom., Att., Ion. κατήξα Hipp. 1149 E, part. κατάξας (Mss. κατέαξας) Lys. 100. 6; in Hes. Op. 664, 691 the old Ep. optat. κανάξαι is for κατφάξαι or κατφάξαι, cf. εὐάδον sub ἀνδάνω:—Pass., κατάγνυμι

Hipp. 778 E, 830 C, Ar. Pax 703:—aor. 2 κατέαγην [ᾶ], subj. κατᾶγῶ Ar. Fr. 502, opt. κατᾶγέην Id. Ach. 944, and Elmsl. restores κατᾶγῆ φερόμενος: aor. 1 κατέαχθη LXX, Dio Chrys.:—pf. κατέαξα, Ion. κατέηγα (in pass. sense), part. contr. κατηγῶς Phoenix ap. Ath. 495 D: pf. pass. κατέαγμα, Luc. Tim. 10.—The forms κατέαξα, κατέαγην led the Copyists to insert the ε in unaugmented forms, as, κατέαξω Plat. Phaedo 86 A, κατέαξαντες Lys. 100. 6, κατεαγείς Ib. 99. 43; instead of κατάξω, κατάξας, καταγείς, which are now everywhere restored, except in late writers as fut. κατέαξει Ev. Matth. 12. 20, κατεαγῶσιν Ev. Jo. 19. 31; v. Cobet V. LL. 43;—in Hipp. 817 C subj. κατεαγῆ, while just above καταγῆ is given.

To break in pieces, shatter, shiver, crack, κατὰ θ' ἄρματα ἔξω Il. 8. 403, cf. Hes. Op. 691; τὸ (sc. ἔγχος) γὰρ κατέαξαμεν Il. 13. 257; νέα μὲν μοι κατέαξε Ποσειδάων Od. 9. 283, cf. Hes. Op. 664; εἰ τινες μαχεσάμενοι ἔτυχον ἀλλήλων κατάξαντες τὰς κεφαλὰς Lys. 100. 6; κατάξείε τις αὐτοῦ μεθῶν τὴν κεφαλὴν Ar. Ach. 1166 (so Rav. Ms.; v. l. τῆς κεφαλῆς, and Eurpol. Incert. 30 has οὐ γὰρ κατάξει τῆς κεφαλῆς τὰ ῥήματα, v. infr. II.); γυνὴ κατέαξ' ἔχινον Ar. Vesp. 1436; Ναξίαν ἀμυγδαλὴν κατάξαι Phryn. Com. Incert. 4; τὰς ἀμυγδαλᾶς . . . κάταξον τῆ κεφαλῆ σαυτοῦ λίθῳ Ar. Fr. 488.

2. to break up, weaken, enervate, πατρίδα θ', ἣν αὖξιν χρεῶν καὶ μὴ κατάξαι Eur. Supp. 508; μὴ κ. μηδὲ κερματίζειν τὴν ἀρετὴν Plat. Meno 79 A; τὰς ψυχὰς καταγνύουσι Xen. Oec. 6, 5; esp. in pf. part. κατεαγῶς, like Lat. fractus, effeminate, Dion. H. de Comp. 18.

II. in Pass. with pf. act. to be broken, δόρατα κατεηγῶτα Hdt. 7. 224; δστέα Hipp. Fract. 758; κληῖς Id. Art. 790; περὶ δ' ἐμῷ κάρᾳ κατᾶγνυται τὸ τεύχος Soph. Fr. 147; κατέαγεν ἡ χίτρα Ar. Thesm. 403; esp. κατεαγέναι or καταγῆναι τὴν κεφαλὴν to have the head broken, Ar. Pl. 545, Andoc. 9. 6, Lys. 97. 35., 99. 43, etc.; τὸ κρᾶνιον Eur. Cycl. 684; τὸ σκάφιον Ar. Fr. 502; so, κατεαγέναι or κατᾶγνυσθαι τὰ ὦτα, of pugilists, (cf. ἀποκάταξις), Plat. Gorg. 515 E, Prot. 342 B; τὸν κλεῖν κατεαγῶς Dem. 247. 11:—but also c. gen., τῆς κεφαλῆς κατέαγε περὶ λίθον πεσῶν Ar. Ach. 1180; κατέαγη τῆς κ. Id. Vesp. 1428; τῆς κ. κατεαγῆναι δεῖν Plat. Gorg. 469 D; κατέαγα τοῦ κρᾶνίου Luc. Tim. 48:—in this constr. Hidn. took the gen. as partitive (οὐ πᾶσαν τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀλλὰ μέρος τι αὐτῆς) p. 448 Piers.: cf. συντρίβω II. 2.

καταγνύομαι, Pass. to be weak, in pf. pass. κατεγνυπῶσθαι, Hesych., E. M. 236. 40: Adv. κατεγνυπῶμένως, lazily, Menand. Incert. 361: cf. καταγρυπῶ, and v. γνυπετός.

κατ-αγνωμονέω, to act wholly without judgment, Eust. Opusc. 69. 57.

κατάγνωσις, εως, ἡ, a thinking ill of, a low or contemptuous opinion of . . . κ. ἀσθενείας τινός Thuc. 3. 16: blame, censure, Polyb. 6. 6, 8.

II. judgment given against one, condemnation, Thuc. 3. 82, Dem. 571. 15; τοῦ θανάτου to death, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 1.

καταγνωστέον, verb. Adj. one must condemn, τινός Luc. Salt. 80.

καταγνωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, condemnable, Eriphan.

καταγνωστός, ὄν, condemned: damnable, Eriphan.

καταγογγύζω, to murmur against, τινός LXX (1 Macc. 11. 39).

καταγοητεύω, to enchant, bewitch: to cheat or blind by trickery, τινὰ Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 40, An. 5. 7, 9, Plut. 2. 986 E, etc.; κρέως καρυκεία καταγοητευθέντος meat disguised by sauce, Ael. N. A. 4. 40.

κατάγομος, ov, deep-laden, heony-laden, πλοῖον Polyb. 9. 43, 6; ἄμαξα Diod. 5. 35; στρατοῦ λαφύρων καταγόμευ App. Syr. 21; cf. κάτοφος.

καταγομφῶ, to nail fast, Boisson. Anecd. 5. 384.

κατ-ἀγοράζω, fut. ἄσω, to buy up, φορτία Dem. 908. fin., Ephipp. Φιλυρ. 2 (where Meineke suggests κᾶτ' ἀγ-).

κατ-ἀγορασμός, ὁ, a buying with borrowed money, Diod. 16. 13.

κατᾶγορευσις, ἡ, a declaration, Plut. 2. 428 F, Joseph. A. J. 17. 3, 2.

καταγορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, declaratory, definitive, Diog. L. 7. 70; περὶ τῶν καταγορευτικῶν, a work by Chrysippus, Ib. 190.

κατ-ἀγορεύω (the aor. in use being κατέιπον, so that prob. καταγορεύη should be restored for -έουση in Ar. Pax 107):—to denounce, τί τινι Ar. 1. c. Thuc. 4. 68., 6. 64; τι πρὸς τινα Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 5.

II. = κατηγορεύω, to accuse, τινός Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 15, Ael. N. A. 7. 15.

καταγραπτέον, verb. Adj. one must describe, Philo Bel. p. 52; ἐν πίνακι ἐπιπέδῳ κ. cited from Strabo.

κατάγραπτος, ov, drawn or painted on, variegated, Phot. Lex.

καταγραφεύς, εως, ὁ, a describer, Eudoc. p. 126.

καταγράφη, ἡ, a drawing out, delineation, Diod. 3. 60: a drawing of maps, Ptolem.:—in Plat. Symp. 193 A, Ruhnk. restored κατὰ γραφήν.

2. a marking out, Lat. designatio, τῆς χώρας Dion. H. 8. 69.

II. like ἀπογραφή, a writing in full, a list, register, ὀνομάτων Plut. 2. 492 B: a levy or roll of soldiers, Polyb. 2. 24, 10, etc.

III. registration of property in the name of the purchaser, Lat. mancipatio, Dorvill. Charito 1. 14.

κατάγραψος, ov, = κατάγραπτος, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 387 F, Luc. Alex. 12.

II. drawn in profile, Hipparch. ad Arat. Phaen. 1. 6, p. 180; so, κατάγραφα, τά, Lat. obliquae imagines, Plin. 35. 34.

καταγράφω [ᾶ], fut. ψω, to scratch away, lacerate, Hdt. 3. 108 (al. καταγράφω), Ael. V. H. 10. 3; ἰδς δένδρεα κ. marks them, Nonn. D. 21. 327; κατέγραφεν ἡέρα παρῶν grazed it, Ib. 4. 407, cf. Tryph. 669.

2. to engrave, νόμους εἰς ἀξόνας Plut. Sol. 25, cf. Polyb. 5. 9, 4; ὕρικα Id. 29. 2, 6; (the Att. word is ἀναγράφω):—to draw in outline, delineate, Paus. 1. 28, 2; to describe, Dion. P. 707.

3. to paint over, Luc. V. H. 1. 7, Amor. 34.

II. to fill with writing, σανίδας Eur. Alc. 969.

2. to write down, register, record, μνήμας εἰς τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον Plat. Legg. 741 C; χορηγούς κ. τινάς Arist. Oec. 2. 32: ἄνδρας οὓς ἔδει θηῆσκειν Plut. Cic. 46:—esp. to enroll as a soldier, Polyb. 1. 49, 2, etc.; so of an oath and of hostages, καταγραφῆναι to be registered, Id. 29. 2, 6; Σαπφῶ ἐν Μούσαις δεκάτη καταγράφεται Anth. P. 9. 571:—Med. to cause to be registered, ἑαυτὸν ἐπὶ

φυλῆς C. I. (add.) 2139 b. 43. 3. to summon by a written order, κοινοβούλιον Polyb. 28. 16, 1:—c. acc. et inf. to prescribe or ordain that . . , Luc. Amor. 19. 4. to assign by a legal writing or conveyance, Lat. *mancipare*, Plut. 2. 482 C:—generally, to assign, ascribe, τινί τι Ael. ap. Suid.; c. inf. to reckon that . . , Id. N. A. 7. 11. καταγρέω, to catch, overtake, Sappho 40. καταγρῦπῶ, to curl the nose: αὐστηρὸν καὶ κατεγρῦπωμένον scornful, Plut. 2. 753 C, like Horace's *nasus aduncus*: Schneid. however reads *κατεγρῦπωμένον*, cf. *καταγρῦπῶμαι*. καταγυῖδω, to enfeeble, Hipp. Acut. 393. καταγυμνάξω, fut. ἄσω, to exercise very much, train, discipline, τὰ σώματα Luc. Anach. 24; πολλὰ κ. τινά Id. Merc. Cond. 42; c. inf., τοὺς νέους ἀντέχειν καταγυμνάξωσιν Id. Nigr. 27. II. Med. to squander in gymnastic exercises and the games, Hesych. καταγυμνῶ, to strip quite naked, Aristaen. 1. 7. καταγύναιος, ον, =sq., Is. Porphyr. in Allatii Exc. p. 310, Gloss. κατάγυνος, ον, much given to women, καταγύνους Arist. Mirab. 88. κατάγχουσα, ἡ, =ἀγχουσα, Diosc. 4. 23. κατ-ἀγχω, to strangle, Basil., Hesych. II. metaph. to extort money from, τινά Plut. 2. 526 B. κατ-ἀγω: fut. ξω, Ep. inf. -ἀγέμεν (in aor. sense) Il. 6. 53: aor. κατ-ἄγον: pf. καταγήοχα Pherecr. Doull. 7, Epigen. Ποντ. 1, Decret. ap. Dem. 249. 18. To lead down, Lat. *deducere*, esp. into the nether world (κατέρχομαι, κάτειμι, serving as the Pass.), ψυχὰς μνηστήρων κατάγων Od. 24. 100; εἰς Ἄϊδαο Il. 164; cf. Pind. O. 9. 51, Paus. 3. 6, 2:—generally, to bring down to a place, Od. 20. 163; ἐκ τῶν ἑρῶν εἰς τὸ ἄστυ Plat. Criti. 118 D, etc.:—to bring down by magic arts, like Lat. *deducere*, *elicere*, κ. τὸν Δία Plut. Num. 15; ἀετόν lb. 8. 2. to bring down to the sea-coast, κατάγειν κοιλὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Il. 5. 26, cf. 6. 53, 21. 32; ἐπὶ θάλατταν τὸ στράτευμα Xen. Ages. 1, 18. 3. to bring down from the high seas to land, τὸν Κρήτηνδε κατήγαγε ἰς ἀνέμοιο Od. 19. 186; κατ. ναῦν to bring a ship into port, Lat. *subducere navem in portum*, Idt. 8. 4; (also, κ. σκάφος εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν Ath. 207 A); esp. for purposes of exacting toll or plundering, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 33, An. 5. 1, 11, Dem. 63. 19., 217. 10., 249. 18., 480. 16; κ. ναῦς ἐς τοὺς ἑαυτῶν συμμάχους Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 28; also, κ. τοὺς ἐμπόρους Polyb. 5. 95, 4, Diod. 20. 81; κ. σαγήνην to draw it to land, Plut. Salon 4; κλύδωνα κ. πολὺν to bring in a heavy swell from the sea, Id. Mar. 36; ὦρα πνεῦμα λαμπρὸν ἐκ πελάγους κατάγουσα Id. Them. 14:—Pass. to come to land, land, opp. to ἀνάγεσθαι, of seamen as well as ships, οἱ δ' ἰθὺς κατάγοντο Od. 3. 10, cf. 178; ἐπ' ἀκτῆς νηὶ κατηγαγόμεσθα 10. 140, cf. Hdt. 4. 43; so later, Σίγειον οὐρῶν πλάτη κατηγύμην Saph. Ph. 356; κατάγεσθαι ἐς τὸν Μαραθῶνα Hdt. 6. 107, cf. 8. 4; εἰς τὸν λιμένα Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 36; ἐξ Ἐρετρίας ἐς Μαραθῶνα Plat. Menex. 240 C. b. κατάγεσθαι παρά τινι to turn in and lodge in a person's house, Lat. *deversari apud aliquem*, Eurpol. Incert. 62; ὡς τινα Dem. 1242. 14; also, εἰς οἰκίαν τινός Id. 1190. 25; εἰς πανδοκίον Plut. 2. 773 E:—cf. *κατάκτης*. 4. to draw down or out, spin, Lat. *deducere filum*, Pherecr. Doullod. 7, Plat. Soph. 226 B; metaph., κ. λόγον Id. Meno 80 E: cf. *κάταγμα* (A), *κατάκτρια*. 5. to reduce to a certain state, ἐς κίνδυνον φανερόν κ. τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 4. 68; ὁ οἶνος εἰς ὕπνον κ. Ael. V. H. 13. 6. 6. κ. θρίαμβον, Lat. *deducere triumphum*, Polyb. 11. 33, 7; ἐκ τινος, ἀπό τινος Plut. Fab. 24, etc.: to escort, like *πομπεῖω*, Id. Aemil. 38, etc. 7. κ. γένος to derive a pedigree, ἀπό τινος Id. 2. 843 E:—Pass., τὰ στέμματα κατάγεται εἰς τινα are traced down to . . , Id. Num. 1. 8. κατ. βοᾶν to lower the voice, Eur. Or. 150 (opp. to κτύπον ἄγειν, 176):—metaph. to bring down, lower, πρὸς αὐτόν to one's own standard, Dio Chrys. 2. 164. II. to bring back, Lat. *reducere*, κατὰ δὲ φρόνιν ἤγαγε πολλήν brought back much news [of Troy], Od. 4. 258: esp. from banishment, to bring home, recall, Hdt. 1. 60, Aesch. Theb. 647, 660, etc.; κ. οἴκαδε Xen. An. 1. 2, 2: generally, to restore, τυραννίδας ἐς τὰς πόλεις Hdt. 5. 92, 1; εἰρήνην . . εἰς τὰς πατρίδας Polyb. 5. 105, 2:—Pass. to return, ἐξ Ἐρετρίας εἰς Μαραθῶνα Plat. Menex. 240 C; ἐπὶ τὸ ἀτραπέδον Xen. An. 3. 4, 36. III. to draw a catapult, cited from Math. Vett. καταγωγή, ἡ, a bringing down from the high sea, a landing, landing-place, Thuc. 6. 42. b. generally, a halting-place, inn, Lat. *statio*, like *καταγώγιον*, Hdt. 1. 181., 5. 52., 6. 35, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B, etc. 2. a bringing down from a height, ὑδάτων Joseph. B. J. 2. 9, 4: metaph., κ. τοῦ γένους a genealogy, pedigree, Plut. 2. 843 E. II. a bringing back from banishment, restoration, Polyb. 32. 23, 8, Diod. 5. 4. 2. a drawing or stroining of a catapult, Math. Vett. p. 125. III. any thing reaching downwards, Thom. M. κατᾶγώγιον, τό, a place to lodge in, an inn, hotel, Thuc. 3. 68, Plat. Phaedr. 259 A, Xen. Vect. 3, 12; Μουσῶν κ. Plut. Lucull. 42:—the farm *καταγωγείον* is restored by Pors. in Antiph. Ἀφροδ. 2. 5, Macho ap. Ath. 337 D. II. τὰ καταγώγια, the festival of the return, opp. to ἀναγώγια, Ath. 394 F, cf. Lab. Aglaoph. 177. κατᾶγωγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a rope for drawing a catapult, Math. Vett. p. 75, 76, 127. II. a woman's dress, Poll. 7. 49, Hesych. κατᾶγωγός, ὄν, bringing down, of sorcerers who sought *deducere lunam*, Anth. Vat. 2. p. 600. 2. metaph. lowering, debasing, Iamb. Myst. 2. 6, etc. II. affording refuge, of a harbour, Schol. Il. 2. 494. κατ-ἀγωνίζομαι: fut. ἰσομαι, Att. ἰοῦμαι: Dep.:—to struggle against, τινα Polyb. 2. 42, 3, etc.; τὴν ἀλήθειαν Id. 13. 5, 5. 2. to prevail against, conquer, Id. 2. 45, 4; κ. Ὀδυσσεᾶ περὶ στεφάνου Luc. V. H. 2. 22:—Pass., καταγωνισθεῖς ὑπό τινος Id. Symp. 19.

κατᾶγωνίσις, εως, ἡ, conquest, Gloss.; sic legend. in Hesych. pro *κατᾶγωνίσις*:—also *κατᾶγωνισμός*, ὁ, Poll. 9. 142. καταγωνιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a conqueror, Iamb. V. Pyth. 63. καταδαίνυμαι, fut. -δαίσομαι, Dep.:—to devour, consume, c. acc., Phryn. Trag. ap. Paus. 10. 31, 2, Theocr. 4. 34, Ael. N. A. 12. 6. καταδαίω, to burn up, κατεδάη (aor. pass.) Hesych.: v. καταδατέομαι. καταδάκνω, fut. -δήσομαι, to bite in pieces, Batr. 45:—Pass., κατὰ χρῆα πάντ' ὀνύχεσσι δακνόμενος Theocr. 7. 110. καταδακρυχέων, οῦσα, an incorrect way of writing κατὰ δάκρυ χέων. καταδακρῶ, to bewail, τὴν τύχην Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 31; τινος far one, Suid.: absol. to weep bitterly, Eur. Hel. 673, Plut. Caes. 41, etc. II. causal, to make weep, move to tears, App. Pun. 70, Civ. 4. 94. καταδακτύλλίζω, to feel with the finger, sensu obsc., A. B. 48: καταδακτύλικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined thereto, Ar. Eq. 1381: cf. *ακιμαλίζω*. καταδάμαζω, fut. ἄσω, to tame or subdue utterly, Thuc. 7. 81, in aor. med. καταδαμάσασθαι: aor. pass. in Dio C. 50. 10. καταδάμναμαι, =foreg., h. Hom. Merc. 137. καταδάμναιος [ᾶ], ον, mortgaged, οὔσια Diod. 17. 109. καταδάπανῶ, to squander, lavish, τὴν οὐσίαν Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 18; τὸ στραμάτων βάρος κ. εἰς τὰ ἐπιτήδεια Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 30:—Pass., [τὰ χρήματα] καταδεδαπνήτο σφι Hdt. 5. 34:—Med. to be prodigal, Ρυγθο ap. Ath. 419 E. II. to consume entirely, of an army, Xen. An. 2. 2, 11; λιμὸς κ. τινα Sotad. ap. Stob. 528. 21:—Pass., καταδαπανᾶσθαι κακίᾳ, αἰκισμοῖς, etc., LXX (Sap. 5. 14), Eccl. καταδάπανη, ἡ, expense, waste, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 75. καταδαπανητικός, ἡ, ἐν, prodigal, cited from E. M. καταδάπτω, fut. -δαψω, to rend in pieces, devour, μή με ἔα . . κύνας καταδάσαι Ἀχαιῶν Il. 22. 339; κύνες τε καὶ οἰωνοὶ κατέδαψαν Od. 3. 259: metaph., καταδάπτεται ἦτορ, like *δαίεται ἦτορ*, 16. 92. καταδαρδάπτω, lengthd. for foreg., Hesych., Eccl. καταδαρδάνω, aor. κατέδαρθον, by poet. metath. κατέδραθον, Hom.; also aor. 2 pass. κατέδαρθην, 3 pl. κατέδαρθεν Ar. Rh. 2. 1227,—a tense mostly used by late writers, (for in Od. 5. 471 Bekk. gives *καταδράθω* (act.) for -δραθῶ (pass.), and in Ar. Pl. 300 Pors. restored *καταδαρθόντα* for -δαρθέντα). To fall asleep, (v. *infr.*), mostly used in aor. to be asleep, sleep, ἐν θάμνοισι κατέδραθον Od. 7. 285, cf. 23. 18; τὸ δ' ἐς δέμνια βάντε κατέδραθεν 8. 296; καδδραθέτην, for κατεδραθέτην, 15. 494; εἰ δέ κεν . . καταδράθω Od. 5. 471; ἔασον . . καταδαρθεῖν τί με Ar. Nub. 38; κατέδαρθεν εὐδαίμων Ar. Fr. 445 A, cf. Hipp. 1151 E, Xen. Ages. 9, 3:—in pres. to be just falling asleep, opp. to ἀνεγείρεσθαι (to be just waking), Plat. Phaedo 71 D, 72 B; pf. καταδαρθηκώς having fallen asleep, Id. Symp. 219 C. 2. simply to pass the night, κατέδαρθον ἐν Θηαίῳ ἐν ὕπνοισι Thuc. 6. 61. καταδατέομαι, fut. -δάσομαι: Med.:—to divide among themselves, tear and devour, κατὰ πάντα δάσονται Il. 22. 354.—Pass., ὑπ' ἰχθύων καταδασθήναι (Cobet *κατεδεσθήναι*) Luc. Demon. 35; καταδέδασται Hesych. with the interprt. καταβέβρωται, καταμεμέρισται. II. τὰν γὰν κατεδασσάμεθα divided it anew, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 28: cf. *προσδατέομαι*. καταδεδίπτομαι, Dep. to frighten exceedingly, to scare, Cyrill. καταδεής, ἐς, (καταδέω) wanting or failing in, lacking of, τινος Hdt. 2. 121, 2: absol., of persons, poor, needy, Dem. 141. 1; κ. τάφος a sorry, shabby burial, Plat. Legg. 719 E. 2. mostly in Comp. καταδεέστερος, weaker, inferior, Isocr. 16 B, 294 B, Dem., etc.; καταδεέστερός τινος τῷ τάχει, πρὸς τὸ φρονεῖν Isocr. 27 D, 86 A. II. Adv. -δεῶς, mostly in Comp. καταδεέστερον, Isocr. 99 A, 130 A, 240 C, etc.; also, καταδεεστέρως ἔχειν περί τι to be very ill off in a thing, Dem. 1182. fia. καταδεής, ἐς, (καταδεῖδω) very timid, Poll. 3. 136. καταδεῖ, impers. there is wanting, v. sub καταδέω. καταδεῖδω, only used in aor. -δείσαι, and (in Phalar. *infr.* cit.) fut. -δείσειν:—to fear greatly, τι Ar. Pax 759, Andoc. 29. 5, Thuc. 2. 93; περί τινος Philo 2. 102; μή . . , lb. 590. II. to put into great fear, scare, Phalar. Ep. 84. καταδεῖκνυμι and -ύω, fut. δείξω: Ion. aor. κατέδεξα:—to discover and make known, τὸν Ταρτησαδὺ οὐτοί εἰσι οἱ καταδέξαντες Hdt. 1. 163; Νεκῶ . . πρώτον καταδέξαντος (sc. τὴν Λιβύην περιήρποντο εὐσαν) 4. 42, Plat. Rep. 407 D, etc.; c. inf. to give notice that . . , Aeschin. 39. 26; foll. by a Conjunct., κατέδειξεν ἐναργῶς, ὡς . . Arist. Fr. 623:—Pass., c. part., κατεδέδεκτο εὐσα οὐδὲν χρηστή had been proved to be . . , Hdt. 7. 215. 2. to invent and teach, introduce, exhibit, Ar. Ran. 1079; τέχνην Antiph. Κναφ. 1; ἱατρικὴν Plat. Rep. 407 D, cf. 406 C; τελετάς Dem. 772. 26; τὸν οἶνον τοὺς θεοὺς θνητοῖς καταδείξαι Com. Anon. 16; also c. inf. to shew how to do, ἐπὶ τὰ κράνεα λύφους ἐπιδέεσθαι Κᾶρες εἰσι οἱ καταδέξαντες Hdt. 1. 171; in Ar. Ran. 1032 both constructions are joined, τελετάς θ' ἡμῖν κατέδειξε φόνων τ' ἀπέχεσθαι, cf. 1062. καταδειλιάω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ] to shew signs of fear or cowardice, Xen. An. 7. 6, 22, Dem. 1410. 5, Hdn. 2. 5. καταδειπνέω, to eat at a meal, ταῦρον Ael. V. H. 1. 24; cf. Plut. 2. 355 C. κατάδειπνον, τό, =δειπνον, Manetho 4. 200. καταδενδρόομαι, Pass. to be thickly wooded, Byz. κατάδενδρος, ον, thickly wooded, Nymphod. ap. Ath. 265 D, Diod. 17. 68, etc.; τὰ κ. τῶν ὕρεων Geop. 2. 6, 1: cf. *κάτοφος*. καταδέομαι, Dep. to intreat earnestly, Lat. *deprecari*, c. gen. pers., Plat. Apol. 33 E; cf. *καταδέω* (B). καταδέρκομαι: aor. 1 κατέδερχην Soph.; aor. 2 κατέδρακον Opp. II. 1. 10: Dep. Poët. for καθοράω, to look down upon, αἰτοὺς Ἥλιος . . καταδέρκεται ἀκτίνεσσι Od. 11. 16; μανίας ἄνθος καταδερχθήναι Soph. Tr. 1000, cf. Poët. ap. Clem. Al. 661; also, ἐπὶ χθίνα κ. h. Hom. Cer. 70.

καταδερματώ, to strip off the skin, Hesych.

κατάδεσις, εως, ἢ, a binding fast, Plut. 2. 771 A. II. a binding by magic knots, Lat. defixio, Plat. Legg. 933 A: cf. κατάδεσμος.

καταδεσμεύω, to bind up, τραύματα LXX (Sirac. 30. 7), cf. Geop. 12. 21. II. to bind fast, retain, κ. δὲς to repeat, LXX (Sirac. 7. 8).

καταδεσμέω, = foreg., Eriphan.

κατάδεσμος, ὁ, a tie, band, κ. ἤβης a belt or drawers used by bathers, Theopomp. Com. Παῖδ. 2. II. a magic tie or knot, a bewitching thereby, Plat. Rep. 364 C, ubi v. Stallb.; κ. καὶ φαρμακείαι Artemid. 1. 77: cf. κατάδεσις II, καταδέω (A) III.

κατάδετος, ον, tied, bound, cited from Manass.

καταδέω, to wet through, κατέδενσας ἐπὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνα, οἴνου ἀποβλύζων (of a child) Il. 9. 490 (486); μήποτε σ' .. νέφος ἀμφικάλυψη .., κατὰ θ' εἴματα δέυσῃ Hes. Op. 554; ἴν' οὐατα μὴ καταδέη that [the rain] may not wet your ears, Ib. 544:—of a river, to water, πεδία κ. Eur. Phoen. 827.

καταδέχομαι, Dep. to receive, admit, τι εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Rep. 401 E; τινα ἐπὶ γάμον Luc. Tox. 44; πάσαις ταῖς πύλαις τὴν ἡδονὴν Id. Nigr. 16:—esp. of food, τοὺς φακούς Eurpol. Incert. 29; πόμα Hipp. 1221 D; τροφήν Plat. Tim. 84 B, cf. Arist. Resp. 11, 3. 2. to receive back, take home again, esp. from banishment, Andoc. 23. 42, Lys. 104. 22, etc.; aor. pass. καταδεχθῆναι in pass. sense, Luc. Bis. Acc. 31, Dio C. 75. 39; and fut. καταδεχθήσεσθαι, Ib. 40. 40. 3. to allow, suffer, Suid.

καταδέω (A), fut. —δήσω:—to bind on or to, bind fast, πρυμνήσια, ἰστών Il. 1. 436, Od. 2. 425; ἵππους μὲν κατέδησαν .. ἱμάσιν φάτην ἐφ' ἱππέω Il. 10. 567; so, ἐπ' ἀμβροσίῃσι κάπησιν 8. 434; ἐμὲ μὲν κατέδησαν .. ἐνὶ νηϊ Od. 14. 345; δεσμῶ ἐν ἀργαλέω 15. 433; κ. λάρνακας Hdt. 3. 123:—Pass., καταδεδεμένος τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Hdt. 2. 122; ἐν φόβῳ καταδεθείσα Eur. Ion 1498, (so, μανία καταδεῖ τινα Hermesian. 3. 85); καταδέεται ψυχὴ ὑπὸ τοῦ σώματος Plat. Phaedo 83 D:—Med. to bind to oneself, ἀγχύνιον βρόχον κατέδησατο Eur. Hel. 686; metaph., ἀριθμῶ καταδήσασθαι to tie up for oneself in lots, Dion. H. de Rhet. 11. 3; κ. τινα ὀρκίοις Parthen. 12. 2. to put in bonds, imprison, Hdt. 3. 143, Thuc. 8. 15, Plat. Tim. 70 E, etc.; κ. τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ (sc. δέσιν) Hdt. 5. 72. 3. to convict and condemn of a crime, c. inf., κ. τινα φῶρα εἶναι Valck. Hdt. 2. 174; and so in 4. 68, opp. to ἀπολύω. II. to tie down, stop, check, ἀνέμων κατέδησε κελεύθουσιν or κέλευθα Od. 5. 353, 10. 20; but in 7. 272, κατέδησε κέλευθα stopped my course, cf. 4. 350; so, τοῦ γε θεοῦ κατὰ νόστον ἔδησαν 14. 61. III. to bind by magic knots, Dinarch. ap. Harpocr., Ath. 670 C, Dio C. 50. 5, C. I. 538, 539; cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 378 F; and v. κατάδεσις II, κατάδεσμος II.

καταδέω (B), fut. —δήσω:—to want, lack, need, c. gen., esp. of numbers, ἢ ὕδρις καταδέει πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίων ὡς μὴ εἶναι πεντακοαίων Hdt. 2. 7; so, πυραμίδα .. εἰκοσι ποδῶν καταδέουσαν .. [ὡς μὴ εἶναι] τριῶν πλέθρων wanting 20 feet of 3 plethra, Id. 2. 134; ἔνδεκα μυριάδες ἔσαν, μῆς χιλιάδος .. καταδέουσαι Id. 9. 30, cf. 70; in 8. 82, κατέδωε may be taken impers., δύο νηῶν κ. εἰς τὸν ἀριθμὸν there was a lack of two ships, or (better) τὸ ναυτικὸν may be supplied from the foreg. words. 2. to come after, be behind, Θῆβας ἀνδρὸς ἰδιώτου καταδέουσιν εἰς εὐδαιμονίαν Paus. 8. 33, 2. II. v. καταδέομαι.

καταδηῖω, to ravage, waste, Dion. H. 11. 42, in contr. form —δηῖω.—Hence Subst. —δηῖσις, ἢ, ravage, Cyrill.

καταδηλέομαι, Dep. to injure, violate, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 11 (in Dor. form καταλέομαι), v. Böckh p. 28.

κατάδηλος, ον, quite manifest, plain, visible, τούτοις οὐ κ. ἦν ἢ μάχη ὑπὸ τοῦ .. ὕρου Thuc. 4. 44; κ. γίνεσθαι to become so, to be discovered, Hdt. 1. 5., 3. 68; κ. μᾶλλον .. τὰ τῶν Χίων ἐφάνη Thuc. 8. 10; κατάδηλον ποιεῖν to make known, discover, Hdt. 3. 88; with part., κ. ἔσται φυλάσσω Soph. O. C. 1214; κ. γίνονται προσποιούμενοι Plat. Apol. 23 D, etc.; κ. εἶναι ὅτι .., ὡς .., Plat. Prot. 342 B, 355 B, Arist., etc. Adv. —ως, Poll. 6. 207.

κατάδημα, τό, a word of uncertain signif. in Arist. Probl. 25. 2, 3.

καταδημῶγωγέω, to conquer by the arts of a demagogue, to defraud one of his rights, τινα Plut. 2. 482 D:—Pass. to be so conquered or deceived, Id. Pericl. 9, Cleom. 13, etc.

καταδημαγωγία, ἢ, the arts of a demagogue, Byz.

καταδημιουργέω, strengthd. for δημιουργέω, Theodor. Met.

καταδημοβορέω, to consume publicly, λαοῖσι δύτω καταδημοβορῆσαι Il. 18. 301.

καταδημοκοπέω, strengthd. for δημοκοπέω, App. Mithr. 19.

καταδηριόμαι, Il. 16. 96, ubi nunc divisim κἀτα δ—.

καταδιαίρω, fut. ἦσω, to distribute, τὸ πλῆθος εἰς λόχους Dion. H. 4. 19; κύκλον εἰς μοίρας Sext. Emp. M. 5. 23:—Med. to distribute among themselves, Polyb. 2. 45, 1, Diod. 3. 29.

καταδιαιτῶ, (v. διαιτῶ) to decide as arbitrator against one, give judgment against, opp. to ἀποδ—, ὁ διαιτητῆς οὐ κατέδησα, ἀλλ' ἀπὸν ὄψετο ἀποδιαιτήσας τούτου τὴν δίαιταν Dem. 1190. 8, cf. 542. 1; οὗς τ' ἦν πείθειν αὐτόν, ἦν καταδημητήκει, ταύτην ἀποδημητημένην ἀποφαίνεσθαι Ib. 6, cf. 544. 7., 1013. 21; ἐρήμην κ. τινος to give judgment in default against one, Luc. pro Imag. 15:—Med., καταδιαιτῶσθαι δίαιτάν τινος to be the cause of an arbitration being given against one, Lys. 172. 38; cf. Reiske Dem. 1013. 23., 1272. 9, and v. καταδικάζω.

καταδιαλλάσσω, to reconcile again, Ar. Vesp. 1284, in Pass.

καταδιασπλεκώ, strengthd. for σπλεκώ, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1082.

καταδιαφθείρω, to squander away, τὰ πατρῶα Eurpol. Αὐτολ. 10.

καταδιαχέω, to diffuse completely, Arist. de Spirit. 5, 8, in Pass.

καταδίδωμι, to give away, assign, τὰ ἀριστιὰ τινα Dion. H. de Comp. 18. II. intr. of a channel, to open into, ἢ Προποντις καταδίδοι ἐς τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον Hdt. 4. 85, cf. Plut. Fab. 6; cf. ἐκδίδωμι II.

καταδίστημι, strengthd. for δίστημι, Hesych., Phot.

καταδικάζω, fut. ἄσω, to give judgment against a person, pass sentence upon him, condemn him, opp. to ἀποδικάζω:—Construction: c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, κ. τινὸς θάνατον Hdt. 1. 45; ζημίαν, δίκην κ. τινὸς Lex ap. Dem. 733. 5, etc.; πολλὴν τὴν ἀπόγνωσιν Luc. Merc. Cond. 11:—c. gen. pers. et inf., κ. τινὸς τὰ ἔσχατα παθεῖν Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 9, cf. An. 6. 6, 15;—c. gen. pers. only, Luc. D. Mort. 29. 2;—absol., Plat. Legg. 958 C:—Med. to get sentence given against one, δίκην καταδικάζεσθαι τινος Thuc. 5. 49, Dem. 571. 21; κατ. τινος, without any acc., Lys. 167. 41, Dem. 1144. 17; also, κ. τινος χρημάτων to get one condemned [to a payment] of money, Paus. 6. 3, 7; absol., Plat. Legg. 857 A, etc.; cf. καταγιγνώσκω III:—Pass., καταδικασθεὶς condemned, Ib. 937 C; ἐπὶ φόνῳ for murder, Diod. 4. 76, cf. 3. 12; καταδικασμένος one who has judgment given against him, Isae. 82. 18; in late writers, καταδικασθῆναι θανάτῳ to be condemned to death, Diod. 13. 101, etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 475; θάνατον Dio C. 68. 1; τὴν ἐπὶ θάνατον Artemid. 4. 62; φυγὴν App. Ital. 3; also c. inf., καταδικάζεται ἀποθανεῖν Luc. V. H. 1. 29; also of the sentence, ἀντέλεγον μὴ δικαίως σφῶν καταδικασθῆναι that judgment had been given against them unjustly, Thuc. 5. 49. II. to declare by express judgment, ὅτι .. Xen. An. 5. 8, 21. Cf. καταδιαιτῶ.

καταδικαστέον, verb. Adj. one must condemn, Clem. Al. 950.

καταδικαστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who condemns, Iambl. V. Pyth. p. 242 Kiessl.

καταδική [I], ἢ, judgment given against one, the sentence, Epich. 99 Ahr.: the damages awarded, Thuc. 5. 49, 50, Dem. 1155. 2; μετεῖναι αὐτῷ τὸ ἥμισυ τῆς κ. C. I. 2161. 16, cf. 2556. 52., 5774. 156.

κατάδικος, ον, (δίκη) having judgment given against one, found guilty, condemned, c. gen., φυγῆς to banishment, Diod. 13. 63; θανάτου Id. Excerpt. 570. 55: absol., App. Civ. 1. 2, C. I. (add.) 2759 b.

καταδιόλλυμι, strengthd. for διόλλυμι, Theophyl.

καταδιφθερώ, to cover over with skins, Plut. 2. 664 C.

καταδιφρεύω, to throw down from a chariot, Eust. 183. 38.

καταδιψάω, fut. ἦσω, to make thirsty, Eumath. p. 149.

κατάδιψος, ον, thirsting for, τινος Basil.: absol., Herm. Trism.

καταδιωκτικός, ἢ, ὄν, pursuing, τινος Horapollo 2. 90.

καταδιώκω, fut. ξω or ξομαι, to follow hard upon, pursue closely, Thuc. 1. 49., 3. 84, etc.:—metaph. to try to gain, Polyb. 6. 42, 1.

καταδοκέω, fut. —δόξω:—properly, to think or suppose a thing to any one's prejudice, c. inf., κ. τινα ποιεῖν τι to suspect one of doing or being so and so, Hdt. 3. 27; κ. σφέας εἶναι κλώπας 6. 16; καταδόξας .. σφέας ἔθελοκακέειν 8. 69, cf. 9. 57; so in 1. 22, 111., 3. 69, etc., an inf. is easily supplied from the context: the acc. pers. becomes a dat. in 9. 99, τοῖσι κατέδοκεον νεοχμὸν ἂν τι ποίειν, v. Schweigh.:—the Pass. is also used c. inf., καταδοχθεὶς φονεὺς εἶναι Antipho 116. 32, cf. 35:—foll. by a relat., οὐ .. ἂν κοτε κατέδοξα ἔνθεν ἦν should never have guessed whose son he was, Hdt. 1. 111.

κατ-ἄδολεσχέω, aor. κατηδολέσχησα:—to chatter at, weary by chattering, τινος Plut. 2. 22 A, 503 B:—part. pf. pass. κατηδολεσχημένος, Suid.

καταδονέω, to agitate, terrify, Cyrill.

καταδοξάζω, fut. ἄσω, = καταδοκέω, Xen. An. 7. 7, 30, Diod. Excerpt. 520. 25; and in Pass., Ib. 39. 2. to form a wrong opinion, ὑπέρ τινος Dion. H. 6. 10; c. acc. et inf., Ib. 29.

καταδουλεύομαι, to reduce to slavery, Symm. V. T., Eus. ap. Stob. 79. 12.

καταδουλίζομαι, Dep. = foreg., Curt. Inscr. Delph. 2; aor. καταδουλίξασθαι, Ib. 39:—καταδουλισμός, ὁ, enslavement, ἐφάπτεσθαι or ἄπτεσθαι τινος ἐπὶ καταδουλισμῷ, a formula in Delphic Inscr. in C. I. 1699, 1701, 1704, al.

καταδουλόω, to reduce to slavery, enslave, Ἀθήνας Hdt. 6. 109; τὴν Ἑλλάδα 8. 144; Ἀθηναίους κ. Κερκύραν Thuc. 3. 70, cf. Isocr. 192 E:—Pass., καταδεδούλωντο Hdt. 5. 116; κατεδουλώθησαν 6. 22; καταδεδουλωμένος ὑπὸ τινος Plat. Symp. 219 E, cf. Lys. 149. 39. 2. more used in Med. to make a slave to oneself, to enslave, τὴν μητρόπολιν Hdt. 7. 51; τινος Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 13, etc.; ἢ τύχη .. τὸ σῶμα κατεδουλώσατο Philem. Incert. 39; so also pf. pass. καταδεδούλωμαι, Eur. I. A. 1269, Plat. Rep. 351 B, Menex. 240 A; δουλείαν κ. τινα LXX (Ezech. 29. 18). II. to enslave in mind, break in spirit, καταδουλοῦ τὴν τόλμαν ἢ ἀνάγκη App. Pun. 81:—Pass., Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 23, Plat., etc. 2. mostly in Med., καταδουλοῦσθαι τὴν γνώμην Hipp. Fract. 762; τὰς ψυχὰς Isocr. 270 C; τὸ λογιστικὸν Plat. Rep. 553 D.

καταδούλωσις, εως, ἢ, enslavement, subjugation, Thuc. 3. 10., 7. 66, Plat. Legg. 776 D.

καταδουπέω, to fall with a loud heavy sound, Anth. P. 7. 637. II. trans. to deafen, Nicet. Ann. 2. 7.

Κατάδουποι, ων, αἱ, a name of the Cataracts of the Nile, or, like Καταβαθμός, the steep slope which causes the Cataracts, Hdt. 2. 17, Theophr. Lap. 34, Philostr. 264, Plin. 5. 9; in Cic. de Rep. 6. 18, Cataracta as neut. pl. (Commonly derived from καταδουπέω, as if Down-roars: but perhaps it is a local name, accommodated to Greek sounds.)

καταδοχή, ἢ, a receiving back, re-admission, Plat. Legg. 867 E. 2. the taking of an inheritance, Theophil. Institt. II. a receptacle, Galen. 14. 713.

καταδρᾶθῶ, v. sub καταδραθᾶνω.

καταδράσσομαι, Med. to lay hold of, τινος Diosc. Ther. prooem.

καταδρέπω, to strip off, τῶν δένδρων τὰ φύλλα Hdt. 8. 115.

καταδρομή, ἢ, an inroad, raid, Thuc. 1. 142; ἐνέδραι καὶ κ. 5. 56; καταδρομὰς ποιεῖσθαι 7. 27, etc.; κ. γενομένης Lys. 160. 29; ὡσπερ κ. ἐποίησεν ἐπὶ τὸν λόγον μου Plat. Rep. 472 A. 2. metaph. a vehement attack, invective, κ. μέλλει περὶ ἐμοῦ ποιεῖσθαι Aeschin. 19. 6, cf. Dion. H. de Thuc. 3; κ. ποιεῖσθαι κατὰ τινος Polyb. 12. 23, 1; cf. Ernesti Lex. Rhetor., and καταθέω. II. a hidden way or lurking place, Ael. N. A. 2. 9., 5. 41., 9. 1.

κατάδρομος, *ov*, *overrun*, *wasted as by a raid*, μέλαθρα πυρὶ κατάδρομα Eur. Tro. 1300. II. as Subst. a course or lists for exercising in, Sueton. Ner. 11.

καταδροσίζω, *to drench*, Schol. Pind. O. 6. 88.

καταδρυμμα, τό, a tearing or rending, σαρκῶν .. καταδρύμματα χειρῶν of flesh with hands, Eur. Supp. 52.

καταδρύμος, *ov*, *very woody*, Strabo 199.

καταδρύπτω, fut. δρύψω, *to tear in pieces, rend*, παρειάς Anth. P. 5. 43., 7. 487, cf. M. Anton. 6. 20:—Med., κατά δ' ἐδρύπτοντο παρειάς they tore their cheeks, Hes. Sc. 243.

καταδρύφασσω, fut. άξω, *to hedge or fence in*, Lyc. 239.

καταδυναστεία, ἡ, ὀππρессиου, LXX (Ex. 6. 7, al.).

καταδυναστεύω, *to exercise power over, oppress, tiva* Xen. Symp. 5. 8, LXX (Ex. 1. 13, al.); *τινος* Diod. 13. 73, v. Suid.; *absol.*, Strabo 747, Plut. 2. 367 D:—Pass. *to be oppressed, υπό τινος* Strabo 270, Diod. Excerpt. 611. 84, LXX (Nehem. 5. 5), N. T.

καταδύνω, v. sub καταδύω.

κατάδυσσις, *ews*, ἡ, a dipping under water, setting, of stars, Hipparch. ad Arat.:—*going down into, descent*, Luc. V. H. 1. 33. II. a hiding-place, hole, Id. Amor. 34, Ath. 477 D.

καταδυστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who dips under, Hesych. s v. καταυστής.

καταδύσωπέω, strengthd. for *δυσωπέω*, *to put to the blush by earnest intreaty, τινα* Luc. Sacrif. 3.

καταδύω or -δύνω:

I. intr., in act. pres. καταδύνω and med. καταδύομαι: fut. -δύσομαι: aor. -εδύσάμην, Ep. 2 and 3 sing. -δύσεο, -δύσετο: act. aor. 2 κατέδυν: pf. καταδέδυκα. To go down, sink, set, esp. of the sun (as Hom. always in aor. 2 act.), ἡλῖος κατέδυν Il. 1. 475, etc.; ἄμ' ἡλίω καταδύντι Ib. 592; ἐς ἡλίον καταδύντα Od. 10. 183; also, ἡλῖος καταδύμενος h. Hom. Merc. 197; so, καταδεδυκέναι τὴν νῆσον κατὰ θαλάττης Hdt. 7. 135; also of ships, *to be sunk or rather to be disabled* (v. infr. II), Id. 8. 90, Thuc. 2. 92., 7. 34, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 35, etc.; also, οἱ ἵππεῖς καταδύνοντες ἐν τέλμασιν Polyb. 5. 47, 2: *to duck under water*, Batr. 89; *καταδεδυκῶς having toppled down*, Ar. Vesp. 140; v. sub ἀνακύπτω, and infr. II.

2. *to go down into, plunge into*, Lat. *subire*, c. acc., καταδύναι ὄμιλον Il. 10. 231, etc.; καταδύσεται πούλην ὄμιλον Ib. 517; καταδύσει μῶλον Ἄρηος Il. 18. 134; so, μάχην, δόμον, πύλιν καταδύναι 3. 241., 8. 375, Od. 4. 246; —also foll. by a Prep., μυῖαι καδδύσαι (Ep. for καταδ-) κατὰ .. ὤτειλάς Il. 19. 25; σπάργαν' ἔσω κατέδυνε h. Hom. Merc. 237; καταδυσόμεθ' .. εἰς Ἄϊδαο δόμους *we will go down into ..*, Od. 10. 174; so, καταδύνειν ἐς ὕλην Hdt. 9. 37, cf. 4. 76; εἰς φάραγγας, of hares, Xen. Cyn. 5, 16; εἰς ἅπασαν [τὴν πόλιν] Plat. Rep. 576 D; κατὰ τῆς γῆς Hdt. 4. 132; κατὰ τέφρας πολλῆς Plut. Camill. 32; —often with a notion of secrecy, *to insinuate oneself, steal into*, καταδύεται εἰς τὸ ἐντὸς τῆς ψυχῆς ὃ τε ρυθμὸς καὶ ἁρμονία Plat. Rep. 401 D; ἡ ἀναρχία εἰς τὰς ἰδίας οἰκίας Ib. 562 E.

3. *to slink away and lie hid*, καταδύομαι ὑπὸ τῆς αἰσχύνης Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 35; *καταδεδυκῶς ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ* Plat. Rep. 579 B; ὁ σοφιστὴς ἐς ἄπορον τύπον καταδέδυκεν Id. Soph. 239 C, etc.

4. *to get into, put on*, κατέδυν κλυτὰ τεύχεα Il. 6. 504, cf. Od. 12. 228; *κατεδύσεται τεύχεα καλά* Il. 7. 103; εἴματα Mosch. 4. 102. II. Causal, *to make to sink*, Lat. *mergere, submergere*, very rare in pres., ἐμπύπτων καὶ καταδύων Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 6; ἐμὲ καταδύουσι τῷ ἄξει Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 37; mostly in aor. I, τοὺς γαυλοὺς καταδύσας Hdt. 6. 17, cf. Ar. Ran. 49; but, in a naval battle, *καταδύσαι νοῦν* is rather *to cut it down to the water's edge, disable it*, Hdt. 8. 87, 88, 90, Thuc. 1. 50, v. supr. I. 1; ἥλιον κατεδύσαμεν λέσχη *we let the sun go down upon our chat*, Lat. *solem condere*, Anth. P. 7. 80, cf. Aristaen. 1. 24, and v. ἐνδύω II.

κατ-ᾄδω, Ion. -αείδω: *to sing to*, Lat. *occinere*, and so, I. trans. *to charm or appease by singing, τινα* Dion. H. 4. 29, Plut. 2. 745 E, Luc.; and c. dat. *to sing a spell or incantation (ἐπωδή) to another, καταείδοντες .. τῷ ἀνέμῳ* Hdt. 7. 191, cf. καταγελάω:—Pass. *to be induced by charms to do a thing*, c. inf., Ael. N. A. 5. 25. b. κ. δειπνον *to enliven a repast by song*, Ael. V. H. 7. 2. 2. *to deafen by singing*, Luc. D. Mort. 2. 2:—*to attend with songs*, Id. Philops. 31: Pass. *to have another sing before one*, Id. Bis. Acc. 16. 3. *to fill with song, τὰς λόχμας* Longus 1. 9; τῶν χωρίων Ael. N. A. 1. 43. II. c. acc. cogn. *to sing by way of incantation, κατῆδε βάρβαρα μέλη μαγεύουσ'* Eur. I. T. 1337. III. intr. *to sing from above or sing throughout a place*, of birds, Ael. V. H. 3. 1, N. A. 1. 20.

καταδωροδοκέω, *to take presents or bribes*, Ar. Vesp. 1036, Lysias 17S. 6; so in Med., Ar. Ran. 361, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 26.

κατ-αείδω, Ion. for κατᾄδω.

καταειμένος, η, *ov*, part. pf. pass., 1. of καταέννυμι, Od. 2. of καθήμι, hanging down over, Ap. Rh.

καταείσατο, v. sub κάτειμι.

καταέννυμι or -εἰνύω (old Ep. Verb, not found in the form καθ-έννυμι because of the digamma, cf. ἐπιέννυμι), only used in impf., aor., and pf. pass. (v. infr.). To clothe, cover, θριξὶ δὲ πάντα νέκυν καταείνυσαν (aor., v. l. -εἰνυον), Il. 23. 135 (for the custom, v. κείρω I); νηοὺς αἵματι καπνῷ τε .. κατείνυσον Opp. II. 2. 673:—Pass., ὅρος καταειμένον ὕλη Od. 13. 351., 19. 431, h. Ar. 225, Merc. 22S, Ven. 286.

κατ-αζαίνω, *to make quite dry, parch quite up*, καταζήνοσκε δὲ δαίμων (Ion. aor. I), Od. 11. 587.

καταζάω, *to live one's life out, live on*, ἐν ἀνακτόροις θεοῦ καταζῆ δεῦρ' αἰεὶ σεμνὸν βίον Eur. Ion 56; cf. Plat. Symp. 192 B, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 10, Plut. 2. 194 A, etc.

καταζεύγνυμι and -ύω: fut. -ζεύξω:—*to yoke together, yoke*, ἐν ἄρμοτι κ. σθένος ἵππιον Pind. P. 2. 21:—Pass., δύο πλοῖα κατεζευγμένα Diod. 20. 85; metaph. *to be united, ταῖς πρώτων οὕτω καταζευγνυμένας*

πόλεσιν Plat. Legg. 753 E; of marriage, Ael. V. H. 4. 1. 2. in Pass., also, *to be straitened, confined, imprisoned*, ὑπ' ἀνάγκης Hdt. 8. 22; ἐν τυμβῆρει θαλάμῳ κατεζεύχθη Soph. Ant. 947; δουλεία Clem. Al. 4. II. intr. *to fix one's quarters, halt, encamp*, opp. to ἀναζεύγνυμι, Polyb. 3. 95, 3, etc.

καταζευγοτροφέω, *to squander money on teams of horses*, Isac. 55. 23. καταζεύξεις, *ews*, ἡ, a yoking together, ἀνδρὸς κοῖ γυναικὸς Plut. 2. 750 C. II. opp. to ἀνάζεύξεις, *encamping*, Id. Sull. 28, etc.

καταζήνασκε, v. sub καταζαίνω.

καταζοφώω, *to darken over*, Eccl.

καταζυγίς, ἡ, =κατάζευξίς, Matth. Vett. pp. 60, 64, 65, etc.

καταζωγράφω, fut. ἦσω, *to portray*, Eumath. 4. 8, Basil.

καταζωμεύω, *to sup up*, Hesych.

κατάζωμα, τό, =καταζωστής, Hesych.

καταζώννυμι and -νύω, fut. -ζώσω:—*to gird fast*; Med. *to gird for oneself, δορὰς ὄφρασι κατεζώσαντο* Eur. Bacch. 698; ἐν ἱματίοις κ. τοὺς χιτωνίσκουσ Plut. Pyrrh. 27:—Pass., χιτῶνας μίτρας κατεζωσμένοι Dion. H. 2. 70.

καταζώστης, *ov*, ὁ, a girth, strap, Hesych.

καταζωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for girding: τὸ κ., a work by Orpheus on the girding of sacred robes, Suid., v. Lob. Aglaoph. 727.

κατ-ἀημι, Ep. part. aor. καταέσασ, strengthd. for ἀημι, Hesych.

καταθάλαττίζω, *to overflow as with a sea*, of the Nile, Byz.

καταθάλαττώω, *to throw into the sea*, Tzetz. Lyc. 712.

καταθάλλω, strengthd. for θάλλω, Plut. 2. 367 D, Diog. L. 7. 152.

καταθαμβέομαι, Pass. *to be astonished at*, c. acc., Plut. Num. 15, Fab. 26.

καταθάπτω, fut. ψω, *to bury*, Il. 19. 228., 24. 611, Aesch. Ag. 1553, Lys. 107. 23, Isocr. 388 E.

καταθαρσέω, new Att. -θαρρέω, *to behave boldly against, τινος* Polyb. 1. 40, 3, Strab. 573, etc. II. *to trust in, τοῖς ὅλοις* Polyb. 3. 86, 8.

καταθαρσύνω, *to embolden or encourage against, τινὰ πρὸς τὸ μέλλον* Plut. Lucull. 29:—Pass., in form καταθρασύνομαι, =foreg., Luc. D. Mort. 21. 2, Diog. L. 2. 127; c. gen., Themist. 464. 10 Dind.

καταθαυμάζω, strengthd. for θαυμάζω, Cyrill.

καταθεάομαι, fut. ἀσομαι [ᾱ], Dep.:—*to look down upon, watch from above, τὰ γινόμενα κ. ἀπὸ λόφου* Xen. An. 6. 5, 30; κ. εἰς τι Ib. 1. 8, 14:—generally, *to contemplate, φορὰς ἀστρων* Plut. 2. 426 D; metaph., with the mind, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 18.

καταθεῖω, καταθεῖομαι, καταθεῖομεν, v. sub κατατίθημι.

καταθέλω, fut. ξω, *to subdue by spells or enchantments, τοὺς αὐτῆ κατέθελε* (sc. Circé) Od. 10. 213, cf. Chrysipp. ap. Eustrat. de Statu An. 511. 20, Luc. Indoct. 12, etc.

κατάθελις, *ews*, ἡ, *enchantment*, Luc. Philops. 9.

καταθεματίζω, =ἀναθεματίζω, as the critical Edd. of N. T. read in Matth. 26. 74, Apocal. 22. 3, for *καταναθεματίζω*:—καταθεματισμός, οὐ, ὁ, Just. M. Quaest. Orthod. 121, where also he defines κατάθεμα, τό, as τὸ συνθέσθαι τοῖς ἀναθεματίζουσιν.

κατάθεος, *ov*, *godly*, Poll. 1. 20: *superstitious*, Phot. s. v. ὕλολυν.

καταθεράπνευω, strengthd. for θεραπεύω, Gloss.

καταθερμαίνω, strengthd. for θερμαίνω, Oribas. p. 63 Matth.

κατάθερμος, *ov*, strengthd. for θερμός, Schol. Pind. O. 3. 42.

καταθέρω, strengthd. for θέρω, Schol. Soph. Tr. 191.

καταθέσιον, τό, a place for depositing, Eccl.

κατάθεσις, *ews*, ἡ, a laying down the branches of plants for propagation, κ. κλάδων Diod. 2. 53; φυτῶν ἐν τῇ γῇ Geop. 9. 5, 1; so, καταθετέον Ib. 4. 12, 15. 2. a paying down, payment, ἐπὶ τῇ κ. τοῦ φόρου C. I. 2826. 17 (?), cf. Poll. 4. 47., 5. 103, Thom. M. 3. a laying down or affirming, an affirmation, E. M. 97. 38:—also a deposition or confession, Io. Malal. p. 494. 4. a laying aside, giving up, τοῦ πολέμου Anon. ap. Suid. 5. deposition of a body in a tomb, oft. in late Inscr., C. I. 9598, 9610, al.

καταθέω, fut. -θέσομαι, *to run down, ἀπὸ λόφου* Thuc. 3. 97, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 1: of ships, *to run into port, εἰς Πειραιᾶ* Id. Hell. 1. 1, 35. II. *to make inroads, εἰς πόλεις* Ib. 5. 2, 43; but c. acc., κ. χώραν *to overrun, plunder by inroads*, Thuc. 7. 27, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 15; so, κ. θάλατταν Polyacn. 1. 23, 1. 2. metaph. *to attack, persecute*, Parthen. 13: esp. in argument, (as we say) *to run down*, Plat. Theaet. 171 C, Legg. 806 E; cf. καταδρομή.

καταθεωρέω, *to view or contemplate from above*, Plat. Gorg. 465 D, in Pass.:—Subst. καταθεώρησις, *ews*, ἡ, Apoll. Poliorc. p. 14. 23.

καταθήγω, *to sharpen, whet*, Anth. P. 6. 303; metaph., Hesych.

καταθήκη, ἡ, a deposit, Nicias in Clem. Al. 748, Isocr. 364 B, Lys. 900. 1 (with v. l. παρακαταθήκη).

καταθηλύνω, *to make wonianish*, Luc. Peregr. 19, D. Meretr. 5. 3; καρποὶ κατατεθλυσμένοι *softened*, Hipp. 290. 8.

*καταθήπω, obsol. pres. of κατατέθηπα, q. v.

καταθηρεύω, *to hunt down, τινά* Cyrill.

καταθλαδία ποιμή, ἡ, the punishment of castration, Joseph. Genes. 11 D.

καταθλάω, *to crush in pieces, castrate*, Clem. Al. 556 (vulg. κατηναγκασμένος).

κατ-αθλέω, *to wrestle down, overcome in contest*, Plut. 2. 8 D; τὴν δμαθίαν Ib. 47 F, cf. 459 B. II. *to exercise oneself much*, Ib. 2 F; ἐν ἀκοντισμοῖς Ib. 8 D; ἡθληκότες *well-trained*, of soldiers, Id. Mar. 26; and in Pass., *κατηθλημένοι ἐν πολέμοις* Anon. ap. Suid.

καταθλίβω, fut. ψω, *to press down, press out, τοὺς δαλοὺς* Theophr. Ign. 23; τὸ πνεῦμα Plut. 2. 133 D; καταθλίβεῖσα ἀναθυμίασις Id. Aemil. 14. [i, except in aor.]

κατάθλιψις, *ews*, ἡ, a pressing down, Gloss.

καταθνήσκω, fut. -θανοῦμαι: aor. κατέθανον, Ep. κάτθανον: pf. -τέθηκα (v. infr.). Poët. Verb, *to die away, be dying, τὸν δὲ καταθνήσκων*.

προσέφη Il. 22. 355: in aor. and pf. *to be dead*, κάτθανε καὶ Πάτροκλος 21. 107; κατατεθνήκασι, opp. to ζῶουσι, 15. 664; freq. in syncop. part. pf. ἀνδρὸς .. κατατεθνηῶτος 7. 89., 22. 164; νέκυι κατατεθνηῶτι 15. 565; νεκροὺς κατατεθνηῶτας 18. 540, etc.:—the word is freq. in Trag., but only in syncop. fut. καταθανοῦμαι, Eur. Med. 1386, Alc. 150, etc.; and in parts of the sync. aor. which do not take the augm., καταθνεῖν, καταθνών, Aesch. Ag. 873, 1290, etc.; the indic. κάτθανε only in an anaepast. line, Ib. 1553 (where it serves as Pass. to κατακτείνω). 2. *to die away, disappear*, μέλι, μορφά Mosch. 3. 34, Bion 1. 31. καταθνητός, ἢ, ὄν, mortal, Il. 5. 402, etc.: the fem. in h. Ven. 39, 50. καταθινάω, *to feast upon*, Hesych.: also in aor. med., Pseudoepigr. p. 215; aor. pass., Ath. 283 B. καταθίνησις, εως, ἢ, a *consuming*, Nicet. Ann. 171 D. καταθολόω, *to make very muddy, defile*, cited from Anaxag. καταθορεῖν, v. sub καταθρῶσκω. καταθορυβέω, *to cry down*, ἕως ἂν ἀποστῆ ὁ ἐπιχειρῶν λέγειν καταθορυβηθείς Plat. Prot. 319 C. 2. generally, *to disturb or annoy much*, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 14. 6. καταθρᾶσύνω, v. sub καταθαράσυνω. κατάθραυστός, ὄν, broken in pieces, Diosc. 5. 102. καταθραύω, *to break in pieces, shatter*, Plat. Polit. 265 D, Tim. 56 E; εἰς λεπτά Galen. 12. 357. καταθρέω, *to look down on from above*, Manetho 4. 421, Cyrill. καταθρηνέω, *to bewail, lament, mourn*, Eur. El. 1326; c. acc., Diod. 17. 118, App. Pun. 81. καταθριαμβεύω, *to triumph over*, τινός Theodor. Metoch. καταθροέω, = καταθορυβέω, Poll. 8. 154, Nicet. Eug. καταθρῦλέω, = καταθορυβέω, Poll. 8. 154. κατάθρυπτος, ὄν, very mincing or affected, Eubul. Σφιγγ. 2. καταθρύπτω, *to mince up, break in pieces*, Nic. Al. 61, Artemid. ap. Ath. 663 E; κ. ἄρτους εἰς γάλα Diod. 1. 83; ἄρτος εἰς κρᾶμα καταθρῦβείς Clem. Al. 126. Cf. κατατρίβω. καταθρῶσκω, aor. 2 κατέθορον:—*to leap down*, καὶ δ' ἔθορ' ἐς μέσσον Il. 4. 79; c. acc., κ. τὴν αἵμασίνην *to leap down the wall*, Hdt. 6. 134, cf. καταβαίνω 1; καταθορόντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων Id. 3. 86; c. gen., Nonn. D. 23. 220. καταθύμειω, *to be quite cast down, lose all heart*, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 7. καταθύμιος (ῦ), α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν Eumel. ap. Paus. 4. 33, 2:—*in the mind or thoughts*, ὄφρ' ἔπος εἶπωμι, τὸ μοι καταθύμιόν ἐστιν Od. 22. 392; μηδέ τί τοι θάνατος κατ. ἔστω let not death sit heavy on thy heart, Il. 10. 353, cf. 17. 201. II. according to one's mind, οὔτι μάλ' ἀνθρώποις κατ. πάντα τελείται Theogn. 617, cf. 1086; Μαρδονίῳ τὰ σφάγια οὐ δύναται κατ. γενέσθαι Hdt. 9. 45; εὐούσης ταύτης [γυναικὸς] οἱ καταθυμίας Id. 5. 39; τί γὰρ ἥδιον ἀνθρώπῳ γυναικὸς καταθυμίας; Antipho ap. Stob. 422. 7, cf. Muson. ib. 413. 23; παῖς κ. Democ. ib. 452. 16. Adv. -ίως, Eus., etc. καταθυμοβορέω, strengthd. for θυμοβορέω, ζῶν κ. Pythag. in Vit. Hom. p. 366. καταθυμόομαι, strengthd. for θυμόομαι, Byz. καταθύω, *to sacrifice, πρόβατα* Hdt. 8. 19, cf. Xen. An. 4. 5, 35, etc. 2. *to offer, dedicate*, τὴν δεκάτην Xen. An. 5. 3, 13, Diod. 4. 21. II. Med., φίλτροις καταθύσομαι *will compel by magic sacrifices*, Theocr. 2. 3, cf. 10. 159. καταθωπεύω, strengthd. for θωπεύω, Byz. καταθωρακίζομαι, Pass. *to be armed at all points*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 17. καταί, rare poet. form for κατά, Apollon. de Constr. p. 309. καταιβασία, ἢ, poet. for κατάβασις, Q. Sm. 6. 484. II. καταιβασίαι descending lightnings, Wytteub. Plut. 2. 555 A; cf. καταιβάτης. καταιβασίος, ὄν, descending, epith. of lightning (v. forc.), Orac. ap. Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 239 C; πῦρ καταβάσιον Lxx (Sap. 10. 6). II. of Apollo, as invoked by those who prayed for a return (κατάβασις) to their country, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1408, Pseudoepigr. p. 313. καταιβασίς, εως, ἢ, poet. for κατάβασις, Anth. P. 11. 23. καταιβάτης [ᾶ], ὄν, ὁ, a name of Zeus as descending in thunder and lightning, the Jupiter Elicius of the Romans, Ar. Pax 42, Clearch. ap. Ath. 522 F. Lyc. 1370, Paus. 5. 14, 10, Cornut. N. D. 9:—also of his thunder, Aesch. Pr. 359, Lyc. 382:—applied by Athenian flattery to Demetrius, Plut. Demetr. 10. 2. of Hermes, who led souls down to the nether world, Schol. Ar. Pac. 649. 3. of Ἀχέρων, that to which one descends, downward, Eur. Bacch. 1360.—In these senses the form καταβάτης never occurs; cf. καταιβασίος, καταιβάτης, etc. καταιβάτης [ᾶ], ἴδος, ἢ, fem. of forc., ζῶσ' ἐς Ἄιδην ἴζεται κ. Lyc. 497. 2. κ. κέλευθος, αἶμος, τρίβας a steep, downward path, Ar. Rh. 2. 353., 3. 160, Lyc. 91. II. act. that brings down, κ. σελήνης that brings down the moon by spells, Sosiphan. ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 553. καταιβάτος, ἢ, ὄν, poet. for καταβατός, θύραι .. καταιβάτα: ἀνθρώποισι gates by which men descend, Od. 13. 110. καταϊγδην, Adv. rushing violently against, τινι Ar. Rh. 1. 64. καταϊγδῶδης, es, tempestuous, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 1016, Eust. 1414. 38. καταϊγίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to rush down like a storm, πρὶν καταϊγίσει πνοὰς Ἀρεως Aesch. Theb. 63; καταϊγίζων βρόμος a rushing roaring sound, Id. Fr. 195; ἐκνεφίας καταϊγίσας ἐς τὴν ἀγοράν Alex. Δημήτρ. 1. 5:—generally, *to be tempestuous or violent*, of the sea, Anth. P. 10. 16; of love, Ib. 12. 88; of pain and sickness, Hipp. 489. 48., 494. 50:—cf. ἐπαϊγίζω. καταϊγίς, ἴδος, ἢ, (αἰγίς II) a squall descending from above, a hurricane, Arist. Mund. 4. 16, Anth. P. 7. 273, etc.; metaph., αἱ τῶν πραγμάτων κ. Nicet. Ann. 63 D: of battles, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 984. καταϊγισμός, ὁ, = forc.: so Epicurus called the sensual desires, v. Ath. 546 E, Plut. 2. 1090 B.

κατ-αἰδέομαι, fut. ἔσομαι: Dep. with fut. med. and aor. pass.:—*to feel shame or reverence before another, stand in awe of him*, c. acc., Hdt. 3. 72, 77, Soph. O. T. 654, Eur. Or. 682; δαίμονα καθαιδεσθείσα Eur. Hipp. 772; καταιδέσθητι πατρῶν Δία Ar. Nub. 1468: c. inf. *to be ashamed to do a thing*, Eur. Heracl. 1027; absol., Id. Hel. 805. II. the Act. καταιδέω, *to put to shame*, now appears only in late authors as Heliod. 4. 18, Themist. 191 B: but the glosses of Hesych. and Phoi. (καταιδεῖ, κατῆδεσα, κατῆδεσαν) indicate that it is of earlier date. κατ-αἰθάλλω, *to burn to ashes, δόμους .. καταθαλάσω* Aesch. Fr. 157; ὄν Ζεὺς κεραυνῶ πυρπόλω καταθαλοῖ Eur. Supp. 640; σῶμα καὶ δάμον περιπτυσῆς κ. Ar. Av. 1242, cf. 1248; metaph. of love, καταθαλώσεις τῶν νεωτέρων τινά Ib. 1261:—Pass., [Τροίας] πυρὶ κατῆθαλωμένης Eur. Tro. 60; ὑπ' ἀσβόλου κατῆθαλωμένος all burnt and sooty, Luc. D. Deor. 5. 4. κατ-αἰθυσσω, *to wave or float adown*, πλῆκαμοι νῶτον καταίθυσσον Pind. P. 4. 147; Κάστωρ καταίθυσσαι ἔστιαν Castor sheds his lustre down upon the hearth, Ib. 5. 13. κατ-αἰθώ, *to burn down, burn to ashes*, καταίθουσα .. δαλόν (so Canter. for κ' αἰθουσα) Aesch. Cho. 606; σὺ δ' οὖν κάταιθε Eur. Andr. 258; ὕφαπτε καὶ κάταιθε Ar. Thesm. 730; καταίθεσθαι πυρὶ Eur. Tro. 1296. 2. metaph. *to kindle, rouse*, Lyc. 249; ἔρω με κάταιθει Theocr. 7. 56; and so in Pass., καταίθεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι, like Lat. *uri*, Id. 2. 40:—Aesch. Fr. 302 is corrupt. κατ-αἰκίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to wound severely, to ill-treat*, τεύχεα .. κατῆμισται the arms have been disfigured [by smoke and soot], Od. 16. 290., 19. 9: so in Med., σῶμα σὸν κατῆκίει Eur. Andr. 828, cf. Diod. 18. 47. καταίνεσις, εως, ἢ, an agreement: a betrothal, Plut. T. Gracch. 4. κατ-αινέω, fut. ἔσω, poet. ἦσω, Pind. *To agree to a thing, approve of it*, opp. to ἀναίνομαι, c. acc. rei, Hdt. 4. 80., 6. 62; κ. [τι] ἐπὶ τινι *to agree to it on certain conditions*, Id. 3. 53; also c. dat. rei, Thuc. 4. 122; absol., οὐ κατῆνεσαμεν, ἀλλὰ ἀπειπάμεθα Hdt. 9. 7, cf. Aesch. Cho. 80. 2. *to agree or promise to do*, c. inf. aor., Pind. P. 4. 395; c. inf. fut., κατῆνεσον μὴ ποτε προδώσειν Soph. O. C. 1633, cf. 1637; also, κ. τοῦτον βασιλέα σφίσι εἶναι *to agree that he should be king*, Hdt. 1. 98; κ. τινα ταχόν (sc. εἶναι) Anth. P. 9. 98. 3. *to grant, promise*, τοῦτ' ἐμοὶ πόλις τὸ δῶρον .. κατῆνεσεν (v. Dind.) Soph. O. C. 432: esp. *to promise in marriage, betroth*, παῖδά τινι Eur. I. A. 695, cf. Plut. Pomp. 47. κατ-αἰώνω or -έω, fut. ἦσω, *to pour upon or over, to steep, foment*, of ailing parts, Hipp. 617. 38, Plut. 2. 74 D; metaph., κ. τινα σοφίᾳ Dio C. 38. 19:—Pass. in Luc. Lexiph. 5.—Hence καταιόνημα, τό, a fomentation, Ael. N. A. 8. 22, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 52; καταιόνησις, εως, ἢ, fomentation, M. Anton. 5. 9, Poll. 4. 180, Galen.:—also καταιονίζω, Psell. καταίρειω, Ion. for καθαίρειω. κατ-αἰρῶ, fut. -ᾶρῶ, mostly intr. sense, *to come down, make a swoop*, of birds, ἐς τὰ βιβλία Ar. Av. 1288; ἐς Δελφούς Paus. 10. 15, 5; ἐνταῦθα Plut. Rom. 9; so of bees, Id. 2. 41 F:—of persons, κ. ἀπ' ὄχλων Xen. Eq. Mag. 6, 5; ἐκέισε Eur. Bacch. 1293; ἐς Ἀθήνας Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 A, etc. 2. of ships, *to put into port, put in*, ἐς Καῦνον Thuc. 8. 39; ἐκ .. ἐπὶ .. or πρὸς .., Polyb. 1. 56, 3., 60. 3; ἀπὸ .. δευρὶ Aleiphro 1. 38. κατ-αἰσθάνομαι, Dep. *to come to full perception of*, τι Soph. O. T. 422. καταίσμιος, ὄν, = αἰσιμος, Hesych. καταισιμόω, *to use up or consume utterly*, Eubul. Αὐγ. 1; κ. πῶμα *to drink it off*, Epinic. Μνησ. 1: cf. ἀναισιμόω. καταίσσιος, ὄν, = αἰσιος, all righteous, Aesch. Ag. 1598, Hesych. κατ-αἰσσω, fut. ἴξω, *to rush down from*, ἐκ .., Ar. Rh. 2. 224; opp. to ἀναίσσω, Hermes Stob. Ecl. 1. 1076. II. c. acc. *to rush or dart through*, φρὴν .. κόσμον καταίσσουσα Emped. 396. κατ-αἰσχυρεύομαι, Dep. *to speak or act foully*, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 32. κατ-αἰσχυρμός, ὁ, a shaming, disgrace, Clem. Al. 587. κατ-αἰσχυρτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a dishonourer, v. sub αἰσχυρτήρ. κατ-αἰσχύνω, *to disgrace, dishonour, put to shame*, μήτι κατῆσχύνειν πατέρων γένος Od. 24. 508; κατῆσχύνητέ τε δαῖτα 16. 293., 19. 12, cf. Hdt. 7. 53, Aesch. Theb. 546, Supp. 996, Dem. 260. 2, etc.; τὴν σὴν οὐ κατ. φύσιν I put not thy nature to shame, i. e. show myself not unworthy of thee, Soph. El. 609; κ. τὸ Τρωικὸν κλέος Eur. Hel. 845; τὸ γένος οὐ κατῆσχυνῶ Ar. Av. 1451; κ. τὴν πατρίδα Id. Nub. 1220; τοὺς προγόνους Plat. Lach. 187 A; ὑποσχέσεις Id. Symp. 183 E; τὰς εὐγενείας ταῖς αἰτῶν .. κακίαις Isocr. 155 C, etc. 2. *to dishonour a woman, deflower*, Lys. 96. 15, cf. Dem. 1125. 12. 3. ἐμὸν κατῆσχυνε .. χρέος covered me with dishonour in that my debt remained unpaid, Pind. O. 10 (11). 10. II. Med. *to feel shame before*, θεοῦ Soph. Ph. 1382, cf. O. T. 1424; so in aor. pass., κατῆσχυνθέντες τὴν ἀρετὴν αὐτῶν Isocr. 60 E; c. inf. *to be ashamed to do ..*, Hipp. Art. 808; κατῆσχυνθήναι .., ὕπως μὴ δόξει .. *to be ashamed of being thought ..*, Thuc. 6. 13. καταίσχω, Ep. for κατίσχω, κατέχω, Od. 9. 122. κατ-αἰτιάομαι, fut. ἄσομαι [ᾶ]: Dep.:—*to accuse, arraign, reproach*, τινα Hdt. 6. 14; τί σαντὸν ἀδικῶν τὴν τύχην κατῆτιᾶ; Menand. Incert. 116; κ. τινα περὶ τίνος Dem. 1306. 28; τινα ὑσεβείας Dio C. 68. 1; τινα c. inf., Id. Exc. Peiresc. 128:—absol. in Med. sense, *to accuse one another*, Hdt. 5. 92, 3. 2. c. acc. rei, *to lay something to one's charge, impute, ἀμαθίαν* Thuc. 3. 42; κατῆτιώμενος ταῦτα Dem. 553. 7. II. part. aor. I pass. κατῆτιθέις is used in pass. sense, an accused person, defendant, Thuc. 6. 60; οἱ ἐκ ταῦ Περσικοῦ πολέμου κ. Polyb. 3. 5, 4; c. inf., κατῆτιθέις ταῦτα πράξει Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 32; so also, οἱ κατῆτιθέμενοι Polyb. 32. 7, 14., 33. 1, 4; κατῆτιθέσθαι τὴν κλοπὴν Diod. 4. 31.

κατ-αιτίαισι, εως, ἢ, *accusation*, Plut. 2. 546 F, M. Ant. 1. 16.
καταίτιος, ὄγος, ἢ, *a low helmet or skull-cap of neat's leather, without
φάλος or λόφος*, Il. 10. 258. (From κατά, and perh. τυκτός, τεύχω.)
κατ-αιχμάζω, *to strike down*, Hesych.; c. gen., Nonn. D. 21. 6, etc.
κατ-αιχμαλωτίζω, strengthd. for simple, Tzetz.
κατ-αιωρέομαι, Pass. *to hang down*, θύσανοι κατῳρεύντο Hcs. Sc. 225.
κατακαγγάζω, *to laugh aloud at*, τινος Anth. P. 2. 216, Suid.
κατακαῆμεν, κατακαίμεν, v. sub κατακαίω.
κατακαίνυμαι, pf. -κέκασμαι, *to be adorned*, Walz. Rhett. 1. 639.
κατακαίνω, = κατακτείνω, only used in aor. 2 κατέκανον (unless
κατακεκονύτες be the true reading in Xen. An. 7. 6, 36);—often in Xen.
and later writers, L. Dind. ad An. I. c., et 1. 6, 2; κατέκανον (or, as
Herm., κάκτανον) is required by the metre in Soph. Ant. 1340; the pres.
occurs in Arr. Iud. 11. 10, Parthen. 7. 24. Cf. καταφαίνω.
κατακαίριος, ον, = καίριος, v. l. Il. 11. 439, Anth. P. 9. 227.
κατακαίω, Att. -κάω [ā], Ep. inf. κατακαίμεν Il. 7. 408; fut. -καύσω
Ar. Lys. 1218; aor. κατέκανσα Thuc. 7. 25; Ep. κατέκηα; 1 pl. subj.
κατακῆομεν or -κείομεν (for -κῆωμεν) Il. 7. 333; inf. κατακῆαι Od. 11.
46, κακῆαι Ib. 74 (with v. l. -κείαι): pf. -κέκαυκα Xen. Hell. 6. 5,
37;—Pass., fut. -καυθήσομαι Ar. Nub. 1505; aor. κατεκαύθη and
κατεκάην both in Hdt., the former said to be the Att. form: pf.
-κέκαυμαι Andoc. 14. 36, Xen.: (cf. καίω). *To burn down,*
burn completely, in Hom. of burning sacrifices and dead bodies, κατα-
κῆομεν αὐτούς Il. 7. 333; μιν κατέκηα σὺν ἔντεσι 6. 418; so, κ.
τοὺς μάντιας *burn them alive*, Hdt. 4. 69; ζῶντα κατακαυθῆναι Id. 1.
86, cf. 2. 107;—then of cities and houses, etc., κατὰ μὲν ἔκαυσαν ..
πόλιν Id. 8. 33; κατεκαίετο ὃ ἐν Δελφοῖσι νηὸς Id. 1. 50; ἡ οἰκίη
κατεκάη Id. 4. 79; κατακαυθέντων τῶν ἱρῶν Id. 6. 101, cf. Andoc. 14.
36; γῆ κατακαυμένη *a burnt, volcanic district*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3,
21; Κατακαυμένη was a name given to the upper valley of the Hermus,
in Lydia, Strab. 628; and the wine there produced was called κατα-
καυμένητης. II. Pass., also, of fire, κατὰ πῦρ ἐκάη *had burnt
down, burnt out*, Il. 9. 212.
κατακαλέω, fut. ἔσω, *to call down, summon, invite*, ἐκ τῆς μητροπό-
λεως κατακληθείς Thuc. 1. 24; κ. δούλους ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ Strabo 646;—
Med., κ. Ἀθήναζε Plut. Solon 24. II. *to call upon, invoke, τοὺς
θεοὺς* Arr. Pun. 81; so, κατακαλέσασθαι v. l. Isocr. 218 C, cf. Plut.
Themist. 13. III. *to call back, recal*, Polyb. 26. 5, 1, Oenom.
ap. Eus. P. E. 232 A.
κατακαλλύνω, strengthd. for καλλύνω, Eumath. p. 446, often in Cyrill.
κατακάλυμμα, τό, *a covering, veil*, LXX (Ex. 26. 14), Joseph. B. J. 5. 12, 3.
κατακαλύπτω, fut. ψω, *to cover up*, κατὰ τε κνίσση ἐκάλυψαν (sc. τοὺς
μηρούς) Il. 1. 460; με τεθνηῶτα .. κατὰ γαῖα καλύπτει 6. 464; κατὰ
δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψεν 16. 325; Ἴδην δὲ κατὰ νεφέεσσι κ. 17. 594;
κλμὲ θανάτου κατὰ μοῖρα καλύπτει Aesch. Pers. 917; cf. Hes. Op. 120,
Hdt. 2. 47, Eur. Tro. 1314, etc.:—Med., κατὰ κρῶτα καλυψάμενος
γοάσκειν *having covered his head*, Od. 8. 92; so -καλυψάμενος alone,
Hdt. 6. 67; and -κακαλυμμένος Id. 1. 119; κἄν κατακαλυμμένος τις
γνοίη even *one veiled would perceive*, Plat. Meno 76 B; λογισμῶ κατα-
καλυψάμενος Ep. Plat. 340 A.
κατακάλυψις, εως, ἢ, *a covering*, Galen.
κατακαμάρω, *to cover with a vault*, Hesych.
κατακάμπτω, *to bend down*, so as to be concave, opp. τῷ ἐξ ὕρθου, Plat.
Tim. 71 C; εἰς κύκλον Ib. 36 B; κ. τὰς στροφάς, v. sub στροφή 1. 3;—
Pass., opp. τῷ ἀνακάμπτομαι, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 6. II. *to cover
with a vault*, λίθω κατακαμφθέντες Strab. 235. III. metaph.,
μ. ἐλπίδας *to bend down, overthrow hopes*, Eur. Tro. 1252 (al. κατέκναψε
or -γναψε);—Pass. *to be bent* (by intreaty), Aeschin. 26. 33.
κατάκαμψις, εως, ἢ, *a bending down*, κλάδων Strab. 175; *a bending
into a concave form*, opp. τῷ ἀνάκαμψις, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 8.
κατακάρδιος, ον, *in or to the heart*, πληγῆ Hdn. 7. 11, 6; neut. pl. as
Adv., κατακάρδια βάλλειν *the vitals*, Manass. Chron. 4389.
κατακάρπιον, τό, = περικάρπιον, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 3; dub.
κατάκαρπος, ον, *fruitful*, Aristod. ap. Ath. 495 F;—Adv. -πως, *abun-
dantly*, LXX (Hos. 14. 7).
κατακαρπύω, *to offer burnt-sacrifices*, esp. of fruits, Suid.
κατακαρπύωσις, εως, ἢ, *the ashes of a burnt-sacrifice*, LXX (Lev. 6. 10, 11).
κατακαρπύω, strengthd. for καρπύω, Synes. 2 B.
κατακάρφω, (v. κάρφω), *to dry or wither quite up*, Hesych.;—Pass. *to
wither, fall into the sere*, Aesch. Ag. 80.
κατάκασσα, ἢ, = κάσσα, Call. Fr. 184; κατακάσα E. M. 494. 38, Suid.
κατάκαυμα, τό, *any thing burnt*: pl. *burnt parts*, Geop. 12. 17,
11. 2. a *blister from burning*, Hipp. 143 C, LXX (Lev. 13. 24,
25). II. *a burning*, LXX (Ex. 21. 25).
κατακαυμάτω, *to set on fire, burn*, Eumath. p. 149.
κατακαύσιμος, ον, *combustible*, Hesych.
κατάκαυσις, εως, ἢ, *a burning*, Galen.
κατακαύτης, ον, ὁ, *one who burns* (a corpse), Plut. 2. 296 B.
κατακαυχάομαι, fut. ἡσομαι: Dep.:—*to boast against one, exult over
him*, τινος or κατὰ τινος Ep. Rom. 11. 18, Ep. Jac. 3. 14; *to have no
fear of*, τινος Ib. 2. 13; κ. ἐν τινι *to glory in it*, LXX (Zach. 10. 12).
κατακαχρύω, fut. -ύσω, aor. -ύσαι, Paus. ap. Hesych. et Phot., cf.
Eust. 1835. 42;—*to grind roasted corn: to grind, crush*.
κατακεῖαι, -κεῖμεν, -κείομεν, v. sub κατακαίω.
κατάκειμαι, Ep. 3 pl. κατακείται Il., Ion. -κέται Hdt.; subj. -κείωμαι
Plat. Symp. 213 B;—Pass., only used in pres. and impf. with fut. med.
-κείσομαι: cf. κατακείω. *To lie down, lie outstretched*, μῆλα τὰ δὴ
κατάκειτ' ἐσφαγμένα Od. 10. 532., 11. 45; κ. ἐπὶ πλευράς Il. 24. 20; ἐφ'
ἄρμαμαζῶν μαλθακῶς κατακείμενοι Ar. Ach. 70. 2. *to lie hid, ἐν
λόχη .. κατέκειτο μέγας σὺς* Od. 19. 439; θάμνη ὑπ' ἀμφικύμω κατα-

κείμενος Il. 17. 677. 3. *to lie stored up*, Lat. *reponi*, δοῖοι γὰρ τε
πίθοι κατακείται ἐν Διὸς οὐδαί Il. 24. 527; τό γ' εἰν οἴκῳ κατακεί-
μενον Hes. Op. 362, cf. Ar. Eccl. 514; metaph., ἄλγεα .. ἐν θυμῷ κ. Il.
24. 523. 4. *to lie sick*, Hdt. 7. 229, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1096, cf. Ar. Eccl.
313, Pl. 742; also, νέκυς κ. Tyrtae. 7. 19;—also *to lie idle*, Xen. An.
3. 1, 14;—of things, *to lie neglected*, εἴαν ἐν τῇ γῆ κατακείμενα τὰ τεῖχη
Plat. Legg. 778 D. 5. *to recline at meals*, Lat. *accumbere*, πίνε,
κατάκεισο Ar. Ach. 985, cf. Hdt. 3. 121, Plat. Symp. 185 D, al. 6.
of land, *to lie sloping to the sea* (so Horat. *Usticae cubantis*), Pind. N. 4.
85. 7. ἀρετὰ κατακείσθαι, like ἐγκείσθαι, προσκείσθαι, *to apply
oneself to noble deeds*, Lat. *virtuti incumbere*, Id. 1. 1. 58 Böckh (Herm.,
ἀρετὰ κατάκειται *virtue lies before one*).
κατακείρω, fut. -κερῶ, *to shear off, clip close*, τὸν πώγωνα Plut. 2. 52
D; so in Com., ὁ κουρεὺς .. ὑπὸ τῆς ὑπῆνης κατακείρει τὴν εἰσφορὰν
Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. 6;—Med., κ. τὰς κεφαλὰς *to crop their heads close*,
Hdt. 1. 82. II. in Hom. only metaph. *to cut away, waste*, βίον-
τον κατακείρετε πολλόν Od. 4. 686; ὅτι μοι κατακείρετε οἶνον 22. 36;
μῆλα δ' ἄ μοι μνηστῆρες .. κατέκειραν 23. 356.
κατακείω, = κατάκειμαι, but used in a fut. sense, δαισάμενοι κατακείετε
οἴκαδ' ἰόντες Od. 7. 188., 18. 407; σπείσαντες κατακείομεν οἴκαδ' ἰόντες
(Ep. for -κείομεν), Ib. 418; κακείοντες, Ep. part., in the phrase οἱ μὲν
κακείοντες ἔβαν οἰκόνδε (or κλισίηνδε) ἕκαστος, Il. 1. 606., 23. 58,
Od. 7. 229., 13. 17.
κατακεκράκτης, ον, voc. κατακεκράκτα, ὁ, *one who cries down, a bawler*,
Ar. Eq. 303 (as Herm. for κεκράκτα).
κατακελαδέω, strengthd. for κελαδέω, Byz.
κατακελευσμός, ὁ, *a calling to one, encouraging*, Poll. 4. 84.
κατακελεύω, *to command silence*, Ar. Av. 1273; generally, *to command*,
c. inf., Plut. Otho 18. 2. of the κελουστής, *to give the time in
rowing*, Ar. Ran. 208.
κατακενόω, strengthd. for κενόω, LXX (Gen. 42. 35).
κατακεντέω, *to pierce through, sting severely*, Plat. Tim. 76 B, Diod. 3.
36, etc.: *to shoot down*, Palaeph. 1. 6, Zosim.;—Pass. *to be stabbed*,
Ctesias Pers. 14; metaph., ὑπὸ ἀπιστίας κατακεντούμενοι Philo 1. 287;
—a form κατακεντάννυμι in Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 4, cf. Lob. Rhemat.
208; κατακεντάω in Eriphan.
κατακεντήμα, τό, *a puncture, point*, Plat. Tim. 76 B.
κατακεντίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to slay with a spear*, Ael. N. A. 7. 2.
κατακεντρόομαι, Pass. *to be furnished with spikes*, Diod. 18. 71.
κατακεράννυμι, *to mix, temper*, Plut. 2. 132 D; also -ύω, Poll. 10. 149;
—Med., fut. -κεράσομαι Eumath. 4. 25;—Pass., Arist. Probl. 28. 1, 3.
κατακεράσις, εως, ἢ, *admixture*, κατακεράσει ὕδατος Arist. G. A. 1.
18, 18.
κατακεραστικός, ἢ, ὄν, *fit for mixing*, Galen.; c. gen., Geop. 12. 19, 8.
κατακεραυνόω, *to strike down by thunder*, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 4;—
Pass. *to be thunder-smitten*, Eumath. 150; and so κεραυνοβολέομαι, Ib.
313.
κατακερδαίνω, *to make gain of a thing wrongly*, Xen. Oec. 4, 7.
κατακερματίζω, (κέρμα) *to change into small coin, ἀργύριον κατακε-
ρματισμένον* Ar. Fr. 24. 2. generally, *to divide into small parts*,
to cut up, κ. αὐτὴν (sc. ἀρετὴν) κατὰ μόρια Plat. Meno 79 C; κ. τὴν
τέχνην εἰς μικρά *to fritter it away*, Dem. Phal. 76; τὴν μουσικὴν Plut.
2. 1142 A;—Pass. *to be cut up*, φαίνεται εἰς σμικρότερα κατακερματί-
σθαι ἢ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου φύσις Plat. Rep. 395 B; κατακερματίζονται .. ὡς
οἶον τε σμικρότατα Id. Parm. 144 B; κατακεκ. ἐρώτησεν πρὸς ἀποκρί-
σεις *cut up into questions and answers*, Id. Soph. 255 B, cf. 257 C, 258 D;
διήγησις εἰς μικρὰ κ. τομάς Dion. H. de Thuc. 9; τοῦ πυρετοῦ .. κατα-
κερματιζόμενον *gradually becoming slighter*, Hipp. 388. 44.
κατακερματισμός, ὁ, *a dividing into small parts*, Porphy. Sent. 37.
κατακερτομέω, *to rail violently*, Hdt. 1. 129; τινὰ *at a person*, Id. 2.
135; τινος Polyae. 1. 34, 1.
κατακερχνόομαι, strengthd. for the simple, Hesych.
κατακέφαλα, Adv., for κατὰ κεφαλῆς, *head downwards*, Geop. 10. 30.
κατακηδεύομαι, strengthd. for the simple, Eccl.
κατακηλέω, *to charm away*, Lat. *delinire*, τὴν ἄτην Soph. Tr. 1003;—
Pass., Plat. Crat. 403 D, Ath. 174 B, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 338. 7.
κατακήλησις, εως, ἢ, *enchantment*, Origen. I. 324 C, 325 A.
κατακηλητικός, ἢ, ὄν, *fit for enchanting*, τινος Ael. N. A. 17. 19.
κατακηλιδόω, strengthd. for κηλιδόω, Dio C. Exc. Vat. p. 168.
κατακῆομεν, v. sub κατακαίω.
κατακηρώ, *to cover with wax*, Hdt. 1. 140, v. l. Xen. Eq. 10, 7;—Pass.,
κατακηρωμένον τὸ σῶμα Hdt. 4. 71.
κατακηρύσσω, Att. -πτω;—*to proclaim or command by public crier*,
σιγῆν Xen. An. 2. 2, 20; Pass., Polyb. 23. 2, 6. 2. Pass. also, *to be
summoned by crier*, Poll. 8. 61. II. in an Auction, κ. τι εἰς τινὰ
to order it to be knocked down to one, Plut. Comp. Lys. c. Sull. 3.
κατακιβδηλεύω, strengthd. for κιβδηλεύω, Eccl.
κατακινδυνεύομαι, strengthd. for κινδυνεύομαι, Anna Comn.
κατακινέω, strengthd. for κινέω, Basil., Schol. Theocr. 5. 116.
κατακίρνημι, poet. for κατακεράννυμι, Longin. 15. 9; Pass., κατεκίρνατο
Anth. P. 9. 362, 12; impf. κατεκίρνα Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 70, etc.
κατακισσηρίζω, *to rub smooth with pumice-stone*, pf. pass. part., of an
effeminate youth, Ath. 529 A.
κατάκισσος, ον, *ivy-wreathed*, Anacreont. 44. 5.
κατ-ακκίζομαι, strengthd. for ακκίζομαι, Hesych.
κατάκλαδος, ον, *full of branches*, Hesych.
κατακλαίω, Att. -κλάω [ā]: fut. κλαύσομαι;—*to bewail loudly, lament*,
τινα Ar. Vesp. 386; so in Med., Eur. El. 156, 1. T. 149. 2. absol.
to wail aloud, Eur. El. 113, 128. II. c. gen. pers. *to lament
before or to another*, Arr. Epict. 1. 23, 4, etc.; κ. αὐτὸς ἑαυτοῦ 3. 13, 4.

κατακλάσθαι, -κλασθήναι, v. sub κατακλείω, κατακλώ.
κατάκλασις, εως, ἡ, a breaking in pieces, a fracture, τῶν ἄρθρων Hipp. 1165 G; also, distortion, ὕμματος Id. 73 G. II. the breaking and scattering of light or sound, refraction, opp. to ἀνάκλασις (reflexion), Arist. Probl. 11. 23 and 51.
κατάκλασμα, τό, a breakage, Eust. Opusc. 304. 46.
κατακλαστός, ὄν, broken: τὸ κ., of the eucharistic bread, Eccl.
κατακλαυθμυρίζομαι, strengthd. for the simple, Eccl.
κατάκλαυσις, εως, ἡ, (κατακλαίω) a bewailing, Gloss.
κατακλάω [ᾶ], Att. for κατακλαίω.
κατακλάω [ᾶ], imperf. κατέκλων II., Hdt.: aor. -έκλασα Plat. Phaedo 117 D:—Pass., pf. and aor. (v. infr.). To break down, break short, snap off, ἐπ' ἀνθερικῶν καρπὸν θεὸν οὐδὲ κατέκλων II. 20. 227 (cf. Virg. Aen. 7. 808); κατεκλάσθη δ' ἐνὶ καυλῷ ἔγχος II. 13. 608; so, τὰ δόρατα κατέκλων Hdt. 9. 62, cf. Pind. P. 5. 46, Dem. 1251. 24; κατὰ δ' αὐχένα νέρβ' ἐπὶ γαίης κλάσσε bowed it down, Theocr. 25. 147; κ. τὸν ὄφθαλμόν to ogle, A. B. 45. II. metaph. to break down, οὐδένα ὄντινα οὐ κατέκλασε he broke us all down, broke our hearts with sorrow, Plat. Phaedo 117 D:—so Hom. in Pass., like Lat. frangi, ἔμοιγε κατεκλάσθη μοι φίλον ἦτορ, κλαίον δ' ἐν ψαμάθοισι καθήμενος Od. 4. 538, cf. 10. 496; also of fear, ἡμῶν δ' αὐτε κατεκλάσθη φίλον ἦτορ δεισάντων 9. 256, cf. 10. 198., 12. 277; of passion, ἐρώτων .. νόσφ φρένας .. κατεκλάσθη Eur. Hipp. 766; also of persuasion, Diog. L. 7. 114. 2. later, of wine, ὅς μοι δούς τὸ πῶμα κατέκλασεν Eur. Cycl. 677, cf. Plut. 2. 767 E, etc.; and in Pass., κατακεκλασμένος reduced by fever, Hipp. 203 E, etc.; ὄμματα κατακεκλασμένα distorted, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 8; metaph. enervated, effeminate, of men, Com. Anon. 38; of metre, Dion. H. de Comp. 25; γραφαὶ κ. Ib. 18; μέλη (cf. κατάθρυπτος), Jo. Chrys. III. in Pass., of light, to be refracted, opp. to ἀνακλάσθαι (to be reflected), Plut. 2. 897 D:—so also of sound, αἱ κατακλώμεναι φωναὶ κ. broken, indistinct sounds, Hipp. 158 E; but, κατακλᾶν ἑαυτὸν to make one's voice deeper, opp. to ἀνακλᾶν, Luc. Salt. 27.
κατακλάω, Att. for κατακλαίω, q. v.
κατάκλειμμα, τό, (κατακλείω) a band, band, Galen.
κατακλείς, εἶδος, Ion. and Ep. -κλήϊς, -ῆϊδος, ἡ:—an instrument for shutting or fastening doors, distinguished from the bolt (μοχλός) and bolt-pin (βάλανος), Ar. Vesp. 154:—αἱ κ. τῶν ἀξόνων linch-pins, Diod. 17. 53. 2. κατακλήϊς βελέμων a case for arrows, a quiver, Call. Dian. 82. II. in pl. the holes for a buckle, Schol. Od. 18. 293, Hesych. III. the cartilage joining the callar-bone to the breast, Hdn. 4. 13, 12, Galen. 4. 20, Poll. 2. 133. IV. a clause, Cic. Att. 2. 3., 9. 18. V. the close of a verse or set of verses, Hephaest. 29. 6., 37. 5, Schol. Ar. Ach. 659.
κατάκλεισις, εως, ἡ, a shutting up or closing, Galen.
κατάκλειστος, ὄν, shut up, of women, Callim. Fr. 118, cf. Luc. Tim. 15; οἴκοι κατάκλειστος ἦν Diog. L. 6. 94; κ. εἶχεν τὰ βιβλία Strabo 609.
κατακλείω, Ion. -κλήϊω, old Att. -κλήϊω Thuc.:—fut. Ion. -κλήϊσω, Dor. κατακλέξω; and a strange form κατακλιῶ is cited from Euripol. (Χρυσ. γέν. 19):—Med., aor. κατεκλείσάμην Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 5; Dor. κατακλεῖσθαι Theocr.:—Pass., aor. κατεκλείσθην Att.; Ion. κατεκλεῖσθην Hdt. 2. 128; Dor. κατεκλέσθην (as Valck. for -εκλάσθην), v. infr.:—pf. κατα-κέκλειμαι or -κέκλεισμαι Ar. Pl. 206, etc.: I. c. acc. pers. to shut in, inclose a mummy in its case, Hdt. 2. 86; often of blockading, τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἐς τὴν νῆσον κ. to drive them into the island and shut them up there, Thuc. 1. 109; κ. ἑαυτοὺς ἐς ἔρυμα Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 18; κατακλείειν τοὺς ψιλούς, τοὺς γυμνήτας εἰσὼ τῶν ὕλων Id. An. 3. 4, 26., 3. 3, 7; also, κ. ἑαυτὸν εἰς πολιτείαν, i. e. not to be a cosmopolite, Id. Mem. 2. 1, 13:—Pass., ἐς τὸ τεῖχος κατακλήσθαι Thuc. 4. 57; ναυὸν κατεκλείσθησαν Id. 1. 117; ὅταν ἐς [νεφέλας] ἄνεμος κατακλεισθῆ Ar. Nub. 404:—Med. to shut oneself up, ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 5; so Pass. κατεκλάσθης, Theocr. 7. 84; but also κατακλάσθαι to shut up the bride with oneself [in the bridal-chamber], Id. 18. 5. 2. metaph., νόμω κ. to shut up, i. e. to compel, oblige, ἀν .. πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν νόμω κατακλείσθητε ἐπὶ τῷ πολέμῳ μένειν Dem. 49. 16; cf. Andoc. 24. 19, Antipho Πλουσ. 1. 15. 3. metaph., also, τῆς πόλεως εἰς κίνδυνον μεγίστην κατακεκλειμένης being reduced, Dem. 803. fin.; εἰς σπᾶνιν κατακλεισθῆναι Diod. 20. 74; εἰς πολιρκίαν, ἀμηχανίαν, ὕλεθρον Dion. H., etc.; also, κατακλείειν τὸ πᾶν τῆς τέχνης εἰς .., to confine the whole business of art to .., Helioid. 3. 4. II. c. acc. rei, to shut up, close, τὰς πυλίδας Hdt. 1. 191; τὰ ἱρά 2. 124, cf. 128; τὸ ἐργαστήριον 4. 14; τὸν δίφρον Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 10; εὐρών ἅπαντα κατακεκλεμένα Ar. Pl. 206. 2. κ. τὴν δεξιάν to clasp the hand, Luc. Prom. 2. 3. to close a speech, conclude, Diog. L. 10. 138; εἰς ἀπειλὴν κ. τὸν λόγον with a threat, Dion. H. 7. 14; οὐ κατακλείει give no complete sense, Apoll. de Constr. 180.
κατακλήϊς, ἴδος, ἡ, Ion. for κατακλείς.
κατακλήροδοτώ, to distribute by lot, LXX (1 Macc. 3. 36), Act. Ar. 13. 19.
κατακλήροδοτισμός, ὄν, δ, distribution by lot, Jo. Chrys.
κατακλήρονομέω, I. c. acc. rei, 1. to inherit or obtain by inheritance, LXX. 2. to leave as an inheritance, divide, Ib. 3. to distribute by lot, Ib. II. c. acc. pers. to make one's heir, Ib.
κατακλήρουχέω, to receive as one's portion, esp. of a conquered country, divide among themselves, portion out, τὴν γῆν Polyb. 2. 21, 7; τὰς οὐσίας Id. 7. 10, 1; τὴν γῆν εἰς κλήρους Ael. V. H. 6. 1. 2. to assign as a portion, τινί τι Diod. 1. 54, etc.
κατακλήρω, to portion out, like foreg., Diod. 13. 2:—Med. to receive as one's portion, Plut. Pomp. 41 to draw the lot, LXX (1 Regg. 14. 42).
κατακλήρῳ, ἡ, =sq., Poll. 8. 116, Hesych.
κατάκλησις, εως, ἡ, a summoning of the non-resident citizens, Ammon.

p. 47. 2. invocation of the gods, C. I. 6850 A, Poll. 1. 29. II. a recalling, Diod. 13. argum. (nisi legend. μετάκλησις).
κατάκλητος, ὄν, summoned, ἐν κ. ἀλία Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 10.
κατάκλιμα, τό, a reclining place; but v. sub περιάλειμμα.
κατακλινής, ἐς, lying down in bed, bed-ridden, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1096, Polyb. 31. 21, 7. II. sloping, ἀταρπύς Anth. P. append. 48; γεώλοφος Dion. H. 5. 38.
κατακλινο-βῦτης, ἐς, making one lie abed, epith. of the gout, Luc. Trag. 198 (in vocat. -βατές, prob. f. l. for -βάτις).
κατακλίνω, fut. -κλινῶ; (v. κλίνω):—to lay down, [δόν] κατακλίνας ἐπὶ γαίῃ Od. 10. 165; κατ. τοὺς Πέρσας εἰς λειμῶνα having made them recline (for dinner) in a meadow, Hdt. 1. 126, cf. Plat. Rep. 363 C, 420 E; κατ. παιδίον to put it to bed, Ar. Lys. 18, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 11;—so of animals, Id. Cyn. 9, 3; κ. τινὰ εἰς Ἀσκληπιῶν to lay a sick person in the temple of Aesculapius, that he might sleep there and so be cured, Ar. Pl. 411, 662, Vesp. 123; κατακλιθέντα ἐς τὸ ἱερόν Hyperid. Eux. 31; cf. ἐγκοιμάομαι:—Pass. to lie at table, sit at meat, Lat. accumbere, κατακλιθέντας πίνειν Hdt. 2. 121, 4; κατακλινήσομαι Ar. Eq. 98, cf. omn. Vesp. 1208 sq.; κατακλινεῖς δευρί Id. Nub. 694; κατακλινήθι μετ' ἐμοῦ Id. Lys. 904; κατακλινεσθαι παρά τινα or τινι Plat. Symp. 175 A, 203 C; also, κ. ἐπὶ κοίτη, ἐπὶ στιβάδος Ar. Vesp. 1040, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 15; of a sick man, to take to one's bed, Hipp. Epid. 1. 939; κατεκλίθη ἕπτισ Plat. Phaedo 117 E; κατακεκλιμένος, of a corpse, Polyb. 6. 53, 1; in Andoc. 16. 28, κατελύθη is restored by Baier. II. to make to incline, bend downwards, ἕως ἂν κατακλινή ὁ ἐλέφας τοὺς φοίνικας Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 30: metaph., κ. τύραννον to lay prostrate, overthrow, τύραννον Theogn. 1183. III. Pass., of ground, to slope, Ar. Rh. 2. 734. 2. of the sun, to set, Poll. 4. 157. 3. of eyes, to turn sideways, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 29.
κατάκλισις, εως, ἡ, a making one to lie down, seating him at table, Plat. Rep. 425 B, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 9; ἡ κ. τοῦ γάμου the celebration of the marriage feast, Hdt. 6. 129. II. (from Pass.) a lying at table, sitting at meat, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 9 and 11; παρά τινι Plat. Symp. 175 E. 2. a way of lying in bed, e. g. ἐπὶ γνάθον, Hipp. Art. 799, cf. Progn. 37.
κατάκλιτον, τό, a couch, Phot.
κατακλονέω, strengthd. for κλονέω, Greg. Nyss.
κατακλύδωνίζω, to deluge, Eumath. 7. 9.
κατακλύζω: fut. -κλύσω [ῶ], poet. -κλύσσω, Pind. O. 10 (11). 15:—to dash over, flood, deluge, inundate, τὴν γῆν (of the Nile), Hdt. 2. 13, cf. 99, Pind. O. 9. 76, Thuc. 3. 89, Plat. Tim. 22 D, C. I. 4697. 25. 2. metaph. to deluge, overwhelm, τοίους γὰρ κατὰ κύμα .. ἐκλυσεν Archil. 8. 4; τὴν Φρυγῶν πόλιν .. ἠλπισας κατακλύσειν δαπάναις Eur. Tro. 995; ἅπαντα .. κατακλύσει ποιήμασιν Cratin. Pnt. 7; κ. δίαίταν ἀφθονίᾳ to make life overflow with plenty, Xen. Oec. 2, 8; κατακλύσαι δεινῶν πόνων to deluge with sufferings, Eur. Or. 343; εἰ καὶ μέλλει γέλωσ .. ὡπερ κύμα .. κατακλύσειν Plat. Rep. 473 C:—Pass., ἀλλοδαπῶν κύματι φωτῶν κατακλυσθῆναι (aor. inf., as L. Dind.), of a city, Aesch. Theb. fin.; κατακλυσθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ τοιοῦτου ψόγου Plat. Rep. 492 C; κατακεκλυσμένος χρυσίῳ Plut. Demosth. 14. II. to wash down or away, κύμα κ. ψάφον ἐλισσομέναν Pind. O. 10 (11). 15. 2. to wash out, τὰ ἴχνη τοῦ λαγῶ Xen. Cyn. 5, 4. III. to fill full of water, τὴν πύελον Ar. Pax 843, cf. Galen. 6. 229.
κατάκλυσις, εως, ἡ, a purging by clyster, Hipp. 47. 21: cf. sq.
κατάκλυσμα, τό, a purge or clyster, Hipp. 338. 27.
κατακλυσμός, ὄ, a flood, deluge, inundation, Plat. Legg. 677 A, 679 D, C. I. 2374. 6; in pl., Plat. Tim. 25 C, al. 2. metaph., κατ. πραγμάτων Dcm. 299. 21.
κατάκλυστρον, τό, the Lat. compluvium, Gloss.
κατακλώθες, αἱ, the Spinners, v. sub κλώθες.
κατακλώθω, to spin one's fate, C. I. 6870; Med., Lyc. 145; cf. κλώθες.
κατακνώω, to scrape away, ἀπόκριναι .., εἰ μὴ κατέκνησας τοῖς στρατιώταις ἄλαβες whether you did not scrape away, make away with .., Ar. Vesp. 965; also, -κνώω, Themist. 562 B. Cf. sq., and κατακνίζω.
κατακνήθω, =foreg., Nic. Th. 944:—Pass., Ar. Eq. 771, Diosc. 2. 149.
κατάκνημος, ὄν, thick-legged, Papyr. Aeg.
κατάκνηστις, ἴδος, ἡ, a knife for scraping (cf. τυρόκνηστις), Hesych.
κατακνιδεύω, (κνίδη) to itch as if from the sting of nettles, Hesych.
κατακνίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to pull to pieces, τι εἰς λεπτά Ath. 376 D: to shred small, Luc. Ocyr. 91; metaph., like Lat. vellicare, Isocr. 236 C, Luc. Diss. c. Hes. 5. II. to tickle: Pass. to itch, be prurient, ἐγὼ δὲ κατακέκνισμαι Ar. Pl. 973.
κατακνισμός, ὄ, =κνισμός, Schol. Ar. Pl. 975.
κατακνώσσω, to fall asleep, Ar. Rh. 3. 690, Orph. Lith. 316.
κατακοιμάω, (on the Hom. usage v. infr. II. 2): I. intr. to sleep through, sleep out, κ. τὴν φυλακὴν to sleep out the watch, i. e. sleep all the time of one's watch, Hdt. 9. 93, cf. Ael. N. A. 1. 15., 3. 13., 13. 22; so, κατακοιμῆσαι τὴν ἡμέραν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 30: absol., ξείνόν τινα χρήμασι πείσας κατεκοίμησεν ἐς Ἀμφιάρεω he went to sleep there, Hdt. 8. 134:—in almost every instance κατακοιμίζω is a v. l. II. in Causal sense, like κατακοιμίζω, to put to sleep, οὐδὲ .. λάθα κατακοιμάσει (sc. τοὺς νόμους) Soph. O. T. 870; κατεκοίμησα τοῦμόν ὄμμα Ib. 1222; and so, κατακοιμήσαντ' ἐκείνους (-κοιμίσαντ'?) Plat. Symp. 223 D, cf. Luc. Asin. 6. 2. used by Hom. only in aor. pass., κατακοιμηθῆναι, to go to sleep, sleep, Il. 2. 355, Hdt. 2. 121, 4; κατακοιμηθῆτω Il. 9. 427; κατακοιμηθέντες ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ Hdt. 1. 31; ἂν ὑπαίθριος κατακοιμηθῆ Id. 4. 7; imper. pres. κατακοιμάσθω Ar. Thesm. 46.
κατακοιμητής, ὄν, δ, =κατακοιμιστής, Gloss.
κατακοιμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for lulling to sleep, Schol.
κατακοιμίζω, =κατακοιμάω II (for which it is a constant v. l.), to lull.

to sleep, τὰ δυσυπνοῦντα τῶν παιδίων Plat. Legg. 790 D, Luc. V. H. 2. 34; metaph., κ. τὸν λύχνον Phryn. Com. Μονοτρ. 6; τοὺς πολέμιους Plut. 2. 346 C:—Pass., of troublesome questions, ἵνα . . ἀεὶ ἂν κοιμασθεῖεν C. I. 356. 24.—In the intr. sense κατακοιμάω is the only correct form.

κατακοιμιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who puts to bed, a chamberlain, Diod. II. 69, Plut. 2. 173 D; cf. κοιτωνίτης.

κατακοινῶ, to communicate, τινί τι, Eccl.; cf. sq.
κατακοινώνω, to make one a partaker, give one a share, Dem. 889. 6; κ. τὰ τῆς πόλεως to share the public property among themselves, Aeschin. 63. 9 (v. l. κατακοινώσαντες).

κατακοιρανέω, to govern, Hesych.:—for Hom. v. sub κοιρανέω.
κατάκοιτος, ον, in bed: at rest, quiet, Ibyc. I.

κατακολλᾶφίζω, strengthd. for κολαφίζω, Eccl.

κατακολλάω, to glue or fasten upon, inlay, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B. 2. to glue together, Arist. Probl. 9. 1: to join closely, tie up close, Hipp. Art. 783.

κατάκολλος, ον, mixed with glue, μέλαν Aen. Tact. 31.

κατακολλῶβίζω, = κατακερματίζω, A. B. 104. 11.

κατ-ἄκολουθέω, to follow after, follow, Longus 3. 15, LXX (Dan. 9. 10): to obey, τῷ νόμῳ Plut. Lys. 25; κ. ταῖς ὀχυρότησι τῶν τύπων to seek after strong positions, Polyb. 6. 42, 2:—vcrb. Adj. κατακολουθητέον, one must follow, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 186., 11. 175.

κατακολλῶ, to cut short, LXX (Jer. 20. 4), Poll. 8. 154.

κατακολλίω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to run into a bay, κ. εἰς Αἴγιαν Thuc. 8. 92, cf. Strabo 358.

κατακόλπις, εως, ἡ, a putting into a bay, Anon. ap. Suid.

κατακολυμβάω, to dive down, Thuc. 7. 25, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 20.

κατακολυμβητής, οὐ, ὁ, a diver, Arist. H. A. 9. 48, 6.

κατακομάω, to wear the hair long, Procop. II. trans. to furnish with foliage or verdure, ἔαρ κ. τὴν γῆν Byz.

κατακομιδή, ἡ, a bringing down to the sea-shore for exportation, opp. to ἀντίληψις (importation), Thuc. 1. 120. 2. a bringing home, Diod. 18. 3.

κατακομίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to bring down, esp. from the inland to the coast, οἶτον τῷ στρατεύματι Thuc. 6. 88; ὕλην ποταμοῖς κ. Strab. 498, cf. Hdn. 8. 2:—Med. to cause to be brought down, Plat. Criti. 118 E. 2.

κ. ναῶν to bring it into harbour, like κατάγω, Dem. 1223. 26., 1291. 10: also to bring back into harbour, Ib. 1289. 9, Aeschin. 37. 16. 3. to bring into a place of refuge, κ. γυναῖκας ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν Dem. 379. 26; κ. τὰ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν Decret. ap. Eund. 238. 15; γυναῖκας ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν εἰς τὰ τεῖχη Lycurg. 149. 46, cf. Diod. 12. 39. 4. to import, κέραμον πανταχόθεν Ath. 784 C.

κατάκομος, ον, with long falling hair, Eur. Bacch. 1186; πρόσωπον ἐχίδνας κ. Luc. D. Deor. 19. 1, cf. Poll. 4. 139. 2. metaph., κ. ὕλαι thick-leaved, Synes. 75 C; λειμῶνες grassy, Theophyl.; κ. ἐλπίσι rich in hopes, Id.

κατακομπέω, strengthd. for κομπέω, Eus. P. E. 98 A.

κατακομπολακῦθέω, to boast loudly, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 278.

κατακομψεύομαι, Dep. to speak elegantly or boastfully, Basil. 1. p. 13 B, Schol. Luc. Mere. C. 6.

κατᾰκονά, ἡ, (κατακαίνω) = διαφθορά, destruction, κατακονὰ ἀβίωτος βίου Eur. Hipp. 821.—The Schol. (cf. E. M. 50. 25, Eust. 381. 22) must have read κατακονᾶ . . βίος, from κατ-ακονῶ to wear away, as is done in whetting steel, but wrongly;—the Verb κατακονάω occurs, however, in Eust. Opusc. 295. 44, v. sub καλλύνω.

κατακονδύλιζω, strengthd. for κονδύλιζω, Aeschin. 84. 22.

κατακονδύλιστος, ον, well cuffed, Hesych.

κατακονδυλόω, = κατακονδύλιζω, Hesych.

κατ-ἄκοντίζω, fut. Att. -ἰῶ, used also by Hdt. 9. 17, to shoot down, Id. l. c., Dem. 277. 21, etc.

κατακοπή, ἡ, a cutting down, cutting in, δένδρων Theophr. C. P. 2. 12, 6: a cutting in pieces, ἱερέια πρὸς κατακοπήν Theopomp. Hist. 125.

κατάκοπος, ον, cut up:—much tired, very weary, ἐξ ὁδοῦ μακρᾶς Dion. H. 6. 29; ὑπὸ τῆς μάχης Diod. 13. 18: cf. κόπος.

κατακόπτω, fut. ψω, to cut down, cut in, of trees, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 1, C. P. 2. 15, 4, etc. 2. to cut in pieces, cut up, Hdt. 1. 48, 73., 2. 42, Ar. Av. 1688, etc.; κρέα Plat. Euthyd. 301 C; κατακοπέεις cut in pieces, Hdt. 8. 92. 3. to kill, slay, Id. 1. 207., 6. 75, Att. 4.

in a military sense, to cut in pieces, 'cut up,' τὴν μύραν Dem. 172. 26; so in Pass., κατακοπήναι Xen. An. 1. 2, 25; κατακεκόψεσθαι Ib. 5. 16. 5. generally, to break in pieces, destroy, στεφάνους Dem. 615. 16; κέραμον Polyb. 5. 25, 3; ἔρια ὑπὸ τῶν σέων κατακοπύμενα (Br. -καπύμενα) fretted in pieces, Ar. Lys. 730:—metaph., κ. τὴν ἀρχὴν Plut. Demetr. 30; τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς γαυρόν Id. 2. 762 F; κατεκόπημεν ἂν we should have been made mince-meat of, Plat. Com. Eort. 8. 6.

in Med., μαστοῦς κατεκόψατο, in vehement grief, Epigr. Gr. 316. II. to strike with a die, to coin into money, χρυσίον Hdt. 3. 96; τὸν θρόνον ὄντα ἀργυροῦν Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 3; τὰς χρυσοῦς πλίνθους εἰς νόμισμα Diod. 16. 56, cf. Dem. Phal. § 298.

κατακορῆς, ἐς, satiated, glutted, οἴνω A. B. 48; σιτίοις Procop. Anecd. 13. 2. of colours, full, dark, Lat. saturatus, μέλαν κατακορές Plat. Tim. 68 C, Theophr. Color. 25; κ. χροίην or χροῖα Galen. II. metaph. excessive, violent, βῆξ, ἐρύθημα, ῥύσις, δίψα, ὕπνος, etc., Hipp. Acut. 393, al., v. Foës. Oecon. 2. of talking, insatiable, excessive, immoderate, wearisome, παρρησία, συνουσία Plat. Phaedr. 240 E, Legg. 776 A; ἂν ἡ κατακορῆ [τὰ ἐπίθετα] Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3; ὁ Δημοσθένης . . ἐν τούτῳ τῷ γένει κατακορέστατος Longin. 22. 3; κατακορεστέρας κέχρηται ταῖς ἁρμονίαις Dion. H. de Dem. 45:—Adv. -ρέως, Hipp. ubi supr.: v. κατάκορος.

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ἐκδοτον ἄγεσθαι Hdt. 6. 85, cf. 9. 93, Theocr. 23. 23 (ubi sub. βαδίζειν); κ. τινὰ θανάτῳ Ev. Matth. 20. 18; c. acc. rei, to condemn one of a thing, κ. πολλὴν ἀνοιάν τινος Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 9; ψευδολογίαν τινός Joseph. A. J. 3. 14, 4:—Pass. to be condemned, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 54; ψήφῳ θανάτου Eur. Andr. 496 (cf. κατακυρώω); ἀποθνήσκειν Xen. Hier. 7, 10. II. Pass. also, simply, to be judged or deemed, κατεκρίθη Ἀπόλλων ἀγανὸς ἔμμεν Pind. Fr. 116; cf. καταδοκέω.

κατακρίσιμος, ον, condemned: οἱ κ. convicts, Arr. Peripl. p. 33. κατακρίσις, εως, ἡ, condemnation, Phot., etc.

κατακρίτης, οὔ, ὁ, one who condemns, Eccl. κατακρίτος, ον, condemned, sentenced, Diod. Excerpt. 592. 61, Plut. 2. 188 A; θανάτου to death, Luc. Amor. 52, cf. 23 and 36.

κατακροαίνω, to trample on, τι Greg. Naz.; τινος Eust. Opusc. 282. 95. κατ-ακροάομαι, to listen attentively to, μου τὰ μουσοδομήματα Eurpol. Προσπ. 4; τινος Eus., etc.

κατ-ακρος, ον, strengthd. for ἄκρος, Schol. Il. 15. 536. Adv. -ως, Byz. κατακροτᾶλίζω, to make a loud rattling noise, Call. Dian. 247.

κατακροτέω, to strike hard, Eust. Opusc. 117. 20. κατακροτος, ον, noisy, Heliod. 1. 30.

κατακρουνίζω, fut. ἴσω, to pour down over, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 320 B:—Pass. to have water poured over one, Diog. L. 6. 41.

κατάκρουσις, εως, ἡ, a repression, Arist. Probl. 3. 25, 1., 33. 17. II. a being shaken, Philo Bel.

κατακρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, repressive, κ. ὁ οἶνος counteracting the heat of another, Arist. Probl. 3. 18, 1.

κατακρούω, to knock or beat down, Geop. 10. 61. 2. to strike or cut deeply (with a lancet), Hipp. 881 G. 3. to beat copper pans, etc., in order to entice bees, Plat. Legg. 843 E. 4. to deafen, Basil.

κατακρύπτω, poet. part. κακκρύπτων, Hes. Op. 469: (v. κρύπτω). To cover over, hide away, conceal, μή τι κατακρύψειν Il. 22. 120; τοὺς δ' Ἀθήνη νυκτὶ κατακρύψασα .. ἐξήγε Od. 23. 372; κατακρύψας ὑπὸ κόπρῳ 9. 329; ὑπὸ κόλπῳ 15. 469; ὑπὸ τὴν θύρην Hdt. 1. 12; ἐς κνυέλην Id. 5. 92, 4; εἰς τὴν γῆν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 3; ἐν μεγάρῳ πλοῦτον κ. Pind. N. 1. 45; ἐν ἀδήλῳ Plat. Rep. 460 C; metaph., κύνις οὐ κ. χάριν Pind. O. 8. 104; ἄστν .. πένθει δυοφερῶ κρ. Aesch. Pers. 536. II. absol. to use concealment, to conceal oneself or one's true nature, οὔτι κατακρύπτουσιν, of the gods, Od. 7. 205; ἄλλῳ δ' αὐτὸν φωτὶ κατακρύπτων ἦϊσκεν 4. 247.

κατακρύψῃ, ἡ, =κατάκρυψις: metaph. a subterfuge, Soph. O. C. 218 (ἀποφυγὴ τοῦ μὴ εἰπεῖν, Schol.).

κατακρύφω, =κατακρύπτω, Q. Sm. 2. 478, Nonn. D. 25. 476.

κατακρώζω, to croak at, croak down, like jackdaws, μίσει σφε κατ. κολοιοί Ar. Eq. 1020.

κατακτάμεν and -κτάμεναι, v. sub κατακτείνω.

κατακτάομαι, fut. -κτῆσομαι, Dep. to get for oneself entirely, gain possession of; and in past tenses, to have in full possession, Soph. Aj. 768, 1256, Isocr. 79 B, etc.:—metaph. to win over, gain completely, τὸ θέατρον Ael. V. H. 3. 8:—an aor. 2 act. κατέκτην (as if from κατάκτημι) occurs in an Epigr. in C. I. 6270. II. aor. pass. in pass. sense, Diod. 16. 56.

κατακτάς, κατακτάμενος, v. sub κατακτείνω.

κατακτεδίζομαι, Med., =κατακτάομαι, Ar. Rh. 3. 136.

κατακτείνω: fut. -κτενῶ, Ion. -κτάνῶ, Ep. -κτάνέω, Il. 6. 409, etc.: aor. 1 κατέκτεινα Hom. (in all moods but indic.): aor. 2 κατέκτανον, Hom., etc., Ep. imperat. κάκτανε Il. 6. 164, κάκτανον Soph. Ant. 1140 (Herm.); poet. aor. 2 κατέκταν, as, a, Hom., Aesch. Eum. 460, Frr. 180, 222; Ep. inf. κακτάμεναι Hes. Sc. 453, κατακτέμεν Il. 15. 557; part. κατακτάς Il., Trag.: pf. κατέκτονα Aesch. Eum. 587:—Pass., fut. med. in pass. sense κατακτανέεσθε Il. 14. 481: aor. κατεκτάθην [ᾶ], 3 pl. -θεν Il. 5. 558, etc.; part. med. κατακτάμενος (in pass. sense) Od. 16. 106; but καταθανεῖν is often used as Pass. to this Verb; (v. κτείνω). To kill, slay, murder, often in Hom., and Trag.; rare in Prose, as Hdt. 2. 75; Xen. Hier. 6. 14., 7, 12, etc.

κατακτενίζω, fut. -ἴσω, to comb or dress carefully, κατεκτενισμένοι τὰς κόμας Duris ap. Ath. 525 E.

κατακτενισμός, ὁ, a careful combing, Hdt. ap. Oribas 305.

κατάκτενος, ον, (κτεῖς) carefully combed or dressed, Hesych.

κατάκτης, ὁ, in Poll. 7. 16, οἱ εἰς τὰ πανδοκεία καταγόμενοι κατάκται ἂν λέγαντο; cf. κατάγω I. 3. b.

κατάκτησις, εως, ἡ, a getting possession of, Polyb. 4. 77, 2, Strab. 357, etc.

κατακτίζω, strengthd. for κτίζω, Eus. c. Marcell. 45 D.

κατακτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κατάγνυμι) capable of being broken, opp. to θραυστός (friable), Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 8; or to θλαστός, Id. H. A. 4. 1, 4. II. (κατάγω) to be sunk or let down, of one kind of κότταβος, Pherecr. Ἰπν. 9, Ar. Pax 1244; cf. Ath. 667 E.

κατάκτρια, ἡ, a spinning woman (cf. κατάγω I. 4), Hesych.

κατακτύπεω, to make a loud noise, Eccl.; τινος at onc, Alciphro I. 23.

κατακτύπις, εως, ἡ, a making a noise at, Eust. 1602. 18

κατάκτυπος, ον, making a loud noise, Zonar. s. v. κατάδουπος.

κατακῦβεύω, to lose in dicing, gamble away, Lys. 142. 16:—Pass. to be gambled away, Aeschin. 13. 34. II. Pass., also, to be beaten in play, Eust. 1396. 54; τύχαις πολέμου Id. Opusc. 281. 75.

κατακῦβιστάω, to throw a summersault, Ael. N. A. 5. 54.

κατακῦδαίνω, strengthd. for κυδαίνω, Anna Comn.

κατακῦδρῶω, strengthd. for κυδρῶω, Nicct. Ann. 40 A.

κατακῦκάω, fut. ἦσω, to melt and mix, Hipp. 497. 16:—metaph. to found, τὴν ναῦν ὕδρῳ Eumath. 11. 7.

κατακυκλώω, to encompass, encircle, LXX (Jud. 16. 2), Joseph. B. J. 3. 8, 6; in Med., Plut. Sertor. 9, Galen.

κατακῦλινδῶ or -κυλίω, fut. -κυλίσω [ῖ]: aor. pass. -εκυλίαθην:—to roll down, Dion. H. 11. 26, LXX (Jer. 51. 25):—Pass. to be rolled down or thrown off, Hdt. 1. 84., 5. 16; κατακεκυλισμένοι ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 1:—a pres. κατακῦλινδέω occurs in Dio C. 56. 14.

κατακῦλλωμα, τό, a particular case of lameness (κύλλωμα), Eust. 1599. 13. II. metaph., like καμπή, a turning-point, Phot., Suid.

κατακῦμαίνω, to rage with its waves against one, θάλασσα Cyrill.

κατακῦμάτω, to cover with waves, Eumath. 6. 17, in Pass.

κατακυμβάλίζω, to deafen with cymbals, Justin. M.; cf. καταυλέω.

κατακυπτάζω, frequent. of κατακῦπτω, Sophron ap. Schol. Ar. Ach. 263.

κατακῦπτω, fut. ψω, to bend down, stoop, πρόσσω γὰρ κατέκυψε Il. 16. 611., 17. 527:—to be bowed down by shame, Anth. P. 12. 8. 2. to bend down and peep into a thing, κ. εἶσω τοῦ χάσματος Luc. D. Mort. 21. 1; κ. ἐς τὸ ἄστν Id. Pisc. 39, cf. Icarom. 15; cf. παρακῦπτω.

κατακῦριεύσις, εως, ἡ, domination, Athanas.

κατακῦριεύω, to gain or exercise complete dominion, Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 3, LXX (Ps. 71. 8). 2. κ. τινός to gain dominion over, gain possession of, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 3, LXX (Ps. 9. 25), N. T.: κ. πλοῦτου Diod. 14. 6.

κατακῦρῶω, to confirm, ratify, τινὶ τι Soph. Ant. 936; κ. τὴν ὠνήν to confirm a purchase at an auction, to knock down to any one, Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 4:—Pass., ψήφῳ θανάτου κατακυρωθεῖς, =κατακριθεῖς, condemned to death, Eur. Or. 1013.

κατακυρτώω, strengthd. for κυρτώω, Eumath. 7. 7.

κατακυκώω, to wail or shriek loudly, Phot.

κατακυλώω, to hinder from doing, c. acc. ct inf., Simon. 51, cf. Ar. Ach. 1088: to detain, keep back, τινὰ Xen. Oec. 12, 1, Dem. 1248. 1; κ. ἔξω τινὰς Xen. An. 5. 2, 16; ἀχθεται .. τῷ κατακυλύνοντι Pherecr. Χειρ. 3. 6:—Pass., c. gen. rei, κατεκυλύθη τοῦ ἐς Σικελίαν πλοῦ Dem. 896. 20.

κατακυμάζω, to burst riotously in upon, like εἰσκωμάζω, τὸ δαιμόνιον κατεκώμασε δώμασιν Eur. Phoen. 352.

κατακυμαδέω, to attack in comedy, Tzetz., Basil.

κατακυχή, κατακῦχιμος, incorrect forms for κατοκυχή, -χιμος.

καταλαβέως, εως, ἡ, a holder, nail, Phot., Hesych.

καταλαβή, ἡ, a grasping, comprehension, Def. Plat. 412 C.

κατάλαβρος, ον, strengthd. for λάβρος, Eurpol. Χρυσ. 9.

καταλαγνέομαι, Pass. to be very lewd, καταλαγνευθεῖς Hesych.:—κατάλαγνος, ον, is restored by Toup in Schol. Theocr. 4. 62.

καταλαγχνῶω, to hold possession of, τι Ael. N. A. 9. 35.

κατ-ἄλαζονέομαι, Dep. to boast or brag largely, περί τινος Isocr. 311 B, 316 C; πρὸς τινα Dem. 569. 9; τι Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5. 40; ὡς .., Plut. Lucull. 22. II. κ. τινος to boast against one, LXX (Ps. 136. 3); τινος ἐπὶ τινι Suid. s. v. Ἀδρόστεια.

καταλαλάζω, to shout, exult, Aquila V. T.: c. acc. cogn., φωνὰς ἐπινικίους Cyrill.

καταλαλέω, to talk or babble loudly, to blab, τοῖς θύραζε ταῦτα κ. Ar. Ran. 752; τινος before another, Luc. Asin. 12. II. to talk down, rail at, τινα Decret. Quinctii in C. I. 1770; τινα πρὸς πάντας Polyb. 3. 90, 6; τὸ δόγμα Id. 18. 28, 1; τινος Diod. 11. 44; κατὰ τινος LXX (Ps. 43. 18):—Pass., Polyb. 27. 12, 2. 2. to weary by talking, A. B. 46.

καταλαλητέον, verb. Adj. one must talk against, censured by Thom. M.

καταλαλία, ἡ, evil report, slander, LXX (Sap. 1. 11), N. T., Eccl.

κατάλαλος, ὁ, a slanderer, Ep. Rom. 1. 30.

καταλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, Ion. -λάμψομαι Hdt. 6. 39., 9. 105: pf. εἴληφα: Ion. plqpf. -λελαβήκεε Id. 3. 41:—Pass., Ion. aor. -ελάμψθην Id.: pf. in med. sense, Diod. 17. 85: (v. λαμβάνω). To seize upon, lay hold of, Lat. occupare, c. acc., τοῦ κατὰ νῶτα λαβῶν Od. 9. 433, etc.; so Hdt. 5. 71, Eur. Cycl. 546, Ar. Lys. 624, etc.; κατέλαβε τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Thuc. 1. 126, cf. Ar. Lys. 263, Isocr. 72 D, etc.; πάντα φυλακαῖς κ. Plut. Pericl. 33; κ. ἔδρας Ar. Eccl. 21, 86 (v. sub θέα III); of a god, to occupy or haunt a place, cited from Isocr.:—Med. to seize for oneself, Lat. capesso, τὰ πρήγματα Hdt. 6. 39; τὰ ἄλλοι οὐ κατελάβοντο matters which others had not preoccupied, Ib. 55. 2. in Hom. death and fatigue are represented as seizing men, τὸν δὲ κατ' ὄσσε ἔλλαβε .. θάνατος Il. 5. 83., 16. 334; Ἄργον .. κατὰ μοῖρ' ἔλαβεν .. θανάτοια Od. 17. 326; εὐτ' ἂν κάματος κατὰ γνῖα λάβρῳσιν I. 192: often in later writers of mischances, to come suddenly upon, befall, overtake, συμφορὰ κ. πόλιν Eur. Hipp. 1161; esp. in Hdt., κατελάμβανε τοὺς αἰελοῦρους τοιάδε 2. 66; πένθεα μεγάλα τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους κ. Ib., cf. 3. 42; ὅσα φεύγοντας ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος κακὰ ἐπίδοξα καταλαμβάνειν may be expected to befall them, 4. 11; ἦν τι καταλαμβάνη νεώτερον τὸν πεζῶν 8. 21; ἀνήμερόν τι κ. ἡμᾶς Thuc. 4. 20; κίνδυνος κ. τινὰ Dem. 259. 7; rarely of good fortune, ταῦτον κατέλαβε εὐτυχίῃ τις Hdt. 3. 139. 3. to seize with the mind, apprehend, comprehend, Plat. Phaedr. 250 D, etc.; κ. τι ὑπάρχον Arist. Top. 5. 3, 5; ἔκ τινος ὅτι .., Dion. H. 5. 46:—so in Med., Id. 2. 66. 4. to accept, παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως .. δωροδοκῆματα Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 1. II. to catch, overtake, come up with, τοὺς φεύγοντας Hdt. 1. 63, cf. 2. 30., 7. 211. 2. to surprise, discover, catch, find, Lat. deprehendo, with a partic., κ. τινὰ ζῶντα Id. 3. 10; τὸν τοξότην ἦκοντα κ. Ar. Thesm. 1209, cf. Thuc. 8. 63, 65, Eur. Cycl. 260; πάντα ἔξω κ. Thuc. 2. 18; κ. τὴν θύραν ἀνεωγμένην Plat. Symp. 174 D; καταλαμβάνει τοὺς ἀρχοντας ἐξίοντας Dem. 542. 3; κατέληπτο σοφίζομενος Id. 567. 19; so also, κ. τινὰ ἔνδον Plat. Prot. 311 A; κ. ἀπρασίαν πολλὴν τῶν φορτίων Dem. 909. 21. III. impers., καταλαμβάνει τινὰ, c. inf., like the Att. συμβαίνει, it happens to one, it is one's fortune to do so and so, τοῦτον κατέλαβε κείσθαι Hdt. 2. 152, cf. 3. 118, 149; καταλαμβάνει ἐμὲ τοῦτο .. ἐκφῆναι Id. 3. 65, cf. 4. 105., 6. 38. IV. absol., πρὸς τὴν καταλαβούσαν συμφορὴν that had befallen, Ib. 161; τὰ καταλαβόντα = τὰ συμβάντα, what had happened, the circumstances, Id. 9. 49; ἦν πόλεμος καταλαβῆ Thuc. 2. 54, cf. 4. 31; τῆς νυκτὸς καταλα-

βούσης as night had come on, Diod. 20. 86. V. to hold down, cover, τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν τῆ χειρὶ Plat. Theaet. 165 B; κ. τὸ θερμόν, opp. to διαλύειν, Arist. Probl. 2. 40; κ. τι ἰμάσι Plut., etc.; (and so in Med., Diod. 3. 37). 2. to keep under, repress, arrest, check, κ. ἀξανομένην τὴν δύναμιν Κύρου Hdt. 1. 46; κ. τὸ πῦρ to get it under, Ib. 87; ἰσχειν καὶ κ. ἐαυτὸν Id. 3. 36, cf. 2. 162., 3. 52; κ. τὰς διαφορὰς to put an end to them, 7. 9, 2; κ. ἐρίζοντας to stop their quarrelling, 3. 128; ὁ τῶν Περσέων θάνατος καταλαμφθεὶς ἐσιγήθη inquiries about their death being checked . . . 5. 21; τὰς φλέβας καταλαμβανόμενοι having the veins compressed, Arist. de Somn. 2, 8.

3. to bind, κ. πίστι, ὀρκίους, Lat. *jurejurando adstringere*, to bind by oath, Hdt. 9. 106, Thuc., etc.:—Pass., νόμοις καὶ ἔθεσι κατειλημμένος Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 12; ζῆμιας Plat. Legg. 823 A; [τὰς σπονδὰς] εὔρον κατειλημμένας they found the treaty concluded, Thuc. 5. 21. 4. to force or compel one to do, c. inf., ἀναγκαίη μιν κ. φαίνειν forces him to bring out the truth, Hdt. 3. 75:—Pass., ἀναγκαίη καταλαμβανόμενος being constrained, Id. 2. 65, cf. Thuc. 7. 57.

5. to find guilty, convict, condemn, Antipho 120. 26; opp. to ἀπολύειν, Id. 129. 5; ἐὰν καταληφθεὶς ἀποθάνω Id. 117. 20, etc. VI. impers., καταλαμβάνει τὴν πόλιν it concerns the state, Wyttenb. Ep. Cr. p. 201. VII. in Byz. to gain or reach a place, τόπον, εἰς ἢ ἐπὶ τόπον.

καταλαμπρύνω, to illuminate, Procop.: metaph., νοῦν Cyrill. καταλαμπτήος, α, ον, Ion. for καταληπτήος, to be arrested, θανάτῳ by death, Hdt. 3. 127.

καταλάμπω, fut. -λάμψω, to shine upon or over, c. gen., ὧν ὁ ἥλιος κ. Plat. Rep. 508 D; also c. acc., κ. τοὺς στενωποὺς to light them, Plut. Cic. 22; ἡμέρα κατέλαμψεν αὐτὸν Id. Ages. 24, cf. Luc. Prom. 19; ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου καταλάμπεσθαι Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 7. II. absol. to shine, of the sun, Hipp. Aër. 282, Eur. El. 464, 586; but so, commonly, in Pass. καταλάμπομαι, e. g. Eur. Tro. 1070, Ion 87.

κατάλαμψις, εως, ἡ, a reflection, Iambl. V. Pyth. 67, Ptol. καταλαξέω, to hew stones, Theod. Prodr. 433. 2. to hew on stone, γράμματα Cosmas 205 D.

κατ-αλγέω, to suffer much, feel sore pain, Soph. Ph. 368, Polyb. 3. 80, 4. κατ-αλγύνω, to grieve or pain very much, Cyrill. Al., etc. καταλαεῖνω, to rub smooth, grind down, Clem. Al. 179, Cyrill. κατάλεγμα, τό, a mourning-song, dirge, Symm. V. T., Origen.:—Dim. καταλεγμάτιον, τό, Eriphan.

καταλέγω, to lay down: but only used in Med. and Pass. to lie down, go to bed, of which Hom. has aor. I κατέλεξατο Il. 9. 690, Od. 10. 555; and of syncop. aor. pass. (with plqpf. form), κατέλεκτο Il. 9. 662, etc.; part. καταλέγμενος Od. 22. 196; inf. καταλέχθαι 15. 394; fut. καταλέξομαι Hes. Op. 521. II. to pick out, choose out of many, Hdt. 1. 59; τῶν χρησμάτων Id. 7. 6. 2. to choose as soldiers, to enrol, enlist, στρατιώτας, ὀπλίτας Ar. Ach. 1065, Lys. 394, etc.; κ. εἰς ὀπλίτας Lysias 145. 2; εἰς τὸν κατάλογον τῶν Ἀθηναίων Id. 172. 38; ἐς τὰς ναῦς Thuc. 3. 75; so, κ. τὸν Ἡρακλέα εἰς τοὺς δώδεκα θεοὺς Diod. 4. 39; τινὰς εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον Plut. Rom. 13; c. gen., κ. τινὰ τῶν τριηραρχῶν Isae. 63. 29; c. dat., κ. τινὰ τοῖς δημοσίᾳ ἰππεύουσιν Philostr. 524, cf. 532: c. inf., τοὺς πλουσιωτάτους ἰπποτροφεῖν κ. Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 15; so in Med. to choose for himself, Hdt. 1. 98, Thuc. 7. 31, Xen., etc.:—Pass. (aor. 2 κατέλεγην more common in Att. than aor. I (Piers. Moer. 207 sq.), v. Plat. Legg. 762 E, 943 A), to be enlisted or enrolled, Lat. *conscripti*, Hdt. 7. 1; τῶν τριχιλίων κ. to be enrolled of their number, Lys. 183. 42; κ. στρατιώτης Id. 114. 31; κατειλεγμένος ἰππεύειν Id. 146. 43; ὁ κατειλεγμένος Dem. 997. 3:—cf. κατάλογος. 3. to reckon in the list of, reckon among, count as, οὗς οἱ πολλοὶ πλουσίους κ. Plat. Legg. 742 E; so, τοῦτον καταλεκτέ' ἐστὶν εἰς . . . Eubul. Ἄντ. 3:—and in Med., Plat. Ax. 368 B. III. to recount, tell at length and in order, Hom., always in fut. or aor. I, ταῦτα μάλ' ἀτρεκέως καταλέξω Il. 10. 413, 427, etc.; τότε εἶπε καὶ ἀτρεκέως κατάλεξον Ib. 384, 405, etc.; πᾶσαν ἀληθείην κατάλεξον 24. 407; ἀλλ' εὐ μοι κατάλεξον Od. 3. 97; often in Hdt., 4. 83, 114; εὐεργεσίαν κ. Xen. An. 1. 6, 27;—esp. in Pass., τούτων δὴ τῶν καταλεχθέντων of those which have been recounted, Hdt. 4. 50, cf. 23, 28, 95, al.:—Med., Vit. Hom. 21. 2. followed by a relat. Adv., κατάλεξον ὅπως ἤντησας Od. 17. 44; κείνον οἷζυρον κατάλεξον, ἦπου ἐτι ζῶει . . . tell me the tale of that unhappy man, 4. 832. 3. to reckon up, tell in full tale (cf. κατάλογος), μνηστήρας ἀριθμήσας κατάλεξον 16. 235; of a line of kings or ancestors, κατέλεγον οἱ ἱεεὶς ἐκ βίβλων . . βασιλέων τ' καὶ λ' οὐνόματα Hdt. 2. 100; τοὺς ἀεὶ πατέρας Id. 6. 53; κ. ἐωυτὸν πατρώθεν reckoned up his pedigree, Id. 1. 173;—rare in Att., κ. τοὺς ἀρχοντας Plat. Hipp. Ma. 285 E, cf. Ep. 327 E, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 4:—later in Med., Ath. 504 F, Vit. Hom. 21. 4. τετράμετρα πρὸς τὸν αὐλὸν κ. to repeat . . . Xen. Symp. 6, 3; τὰς πατρίας εὐχὰς Herm. ap. Ath. 149 E.

καταλείβω, fut. ψω, to pour down; absol. to shed tears, Eur. Andr. 131 (like κατατήκω):—Pass. to drop down, γλυκίων μέλιτος καταλειβομένοιο Il. 18. 109; ἐκ πέτρης καταλείβεται Hes. Th. 786; δάκρνα τ' ἐκ δακρύων καταλείβεται Eur. Tro. 601: to melt away (in tears), καταλειβομένας ἄλγεσι πολλοῖς Id. Supp. 119.

κατάλειμμα, τό, a remnant, LXX (1 Regg. 13. 15), Galen. 14. 456. καταλειδῶ, to make quite smooth, v. l. for κατειδούντα, Poll. 1. 207. καταλειπτόν, verb. Adj. one must leave behind, Philo Belop. 100: one must leave, τινὶ τι Clem. Al. 194.

κατ-ἀλειπτός, ον, appointed, σμύρνη Ar. Eq. 1332; μύρμη Pax 862. καταλείπω, Ep. also καλλείπω, fut. καλλείψω, aor. κάλλιπον,—all in Hom.; Ion. impf. καταλείπεσκον Hdt.:—λέλοιπα Ar. Lys. 736:—Med., fut. (in pass. sense), Xen. An. 5. 6, 12:—Pass., fut. καταλειφθήσομαι Isocr. 311 D, 358 A. To leave behind, παρ' ὄχεσφι ἄλλον . . κάλλιπεν Il. 12. 92; esp. of persons dying or going into a far country, καὶ δέ με

χέρην λείπεις ἐν μεγάροισι 24. 726; οὔρον . . κατέλειπον ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσιν Od. 15. 88; οἶδον μιν Τροίηνδε κίων κατέλειπεν Ὀδυσσεύς 17. 314; so later, τὴν στρατιὴν καταλείπεσκε (Ion. impf.) ἐν τῷ προαστείῳ Hdt. 4. 78; φύλακον κ. τινὰ Id. 1. 113, cf. 2. 103; κ. τινὰ μόνον Soph. Ph. 809, etc.; so in Med., καταλείπεσθαι παῖδας to leave behind one, Hdt. 3. 34, Plat. Symp. 209 D, etc.:—Pass. to be left or remain behind, Hdt. 1. 209, Xen. An. 5. 6, 12; c. gen., καταλειμμένος τοῦ ἄλλου στρατοῦ being part of the army left behind (to guard Ionia), Hdt. 9. 96, cf. 7. 170. 2. to leave as an heritage, [τόξον] παιδὶ κάλλιπ' ἀποθήσκων Od. 21. 33; so, ἐμοὶ δ' ὀδύνας τε γούους τε κάλλιπεν 1. 242, cf. 11. 279; δόκησιν ἰσχύος καὶ ξυνέσεως Thuc. 4. 18; αἰδῶ κ. πασιὸν οὐ χρυσόν Plat. Legg. 729 B; ὑνεῖδη πασιὸν Antipho 117. 20; c. inf., καταλείψει οὐδὲ ταφῆναι not enough to be buried with, Ar. Pl. 556:—Pass., χρήματα καταλειφθέντα Isae. Cleon. § 49, etc. 3. in Med., simply, to leave in a certain state, κόλπῳ βαθὺν καταλιπόμενος τοῦ κιθῶνος Hdt. 6. 125. II. to forsake, abandon, leave in the lurch, οὔτω δὴ μέμνας Τρώων πόλιν . . καλλείψειν; says Ulysses to Agamemnon, Il. 14. 88; καταλείψουσι πόλιν, of the Trojans, 22. 383; πολλοὺς καταλείψομεν we shall leave many upon the field, 12. 226, cf. 17. 91; also c. inf., κάλλιπεν οἰωνοῖσιν ἔλωρ καὶ κύρμα γενέσθαι Od. 3. 271; καδδὲ κεν εὐχολῆν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιεν Ἀργεῖην Ἑλένην (sc. γενέσθαι) Il. 2. 160; σχεδίην ἀνέμοισι φέρεσθαι κ. Od. 5. 344; μέλη . . θηροῖν βορόν Eur. Supp. 45:—also in Att., κατ' αἰῶνα λίποι Aesch. Theb. 219; μὴ με καταλίπης μόνον Soph. Ph. 809; οἰκίας τε καὶ ἱερὰ Thuc. 2. 16, cf. 3. 58; κ. τὴν δίαίταν νοί to appear at the trial, Dem. 544. 21; κ. διαθήκας to leave no will, Isae. 76. 10. III. to leave remaining, ὀκτῶ μόνον Xen. An. 6. 3. 5; κ. ἀφοδὸν to leave an exit, Ib. 4. 2, 11; and in Med., Plat. Tim. 73 E; ὑπερβολὴν οὐ κ. χαρᾶς Polyb. 16. 23, 4, cf. 16. 25, 6:—Pass. to remain, Lys. 197. 19, etc.; καταλείπεται μάχη yet remains to be fought Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 11; καταλείπεσθαι ξαντῶ to reserve for oneself, Id. Mem. 1. 1, 8. 2. to leave alone, opp. to περιαιρέω, Ib. 3. 2, 4, cf. Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 9. 3. to leave alone, not meddle with, Isocr. 195 A, Xen. Cyn. 3. 10., 10, 15.

καταλειτουργέω, to spend all one's substance in bearing the public burdens (λειτουργαί), Isae. 108. 29, Dem. 956. 20; cf. κατά E. VI. κατ-ἄλειψω, fut. ψω, to smear over, besmear, τὸ κηρίον Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 50; κατήλειψε τὸν χηραμὸν τῷ πηλῷ Ael. N. A. 3. 26:—Pass. to be smeared over, καταλήλειπται τινι Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 8; ὅταν καταλειφθῇ Ib. 5. 22, 12, cf. Poll. 9. 112.

κατάλειψις, εως, ἡ, a leaving behind, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E, Arist. Fr. 146; ἐκ χρημάτων καταλείψεως by a legacy, C. I. 4369. II. = κατάλειμμα, LXX (Gen. 45. 7). καταλεκτέον, οἱ -έα, verb. Adj., v. sub καταλέγω II. 3. II. καταλεκτέος, α, ον, to be chosen, Plat. Legg. 968 C. κατάλεξις, εως, ἡ, a choosing, levying, App. Hisp. 49. καταλεπτολογέω, to waste in subtle talk, πνευμόνων πολὺν πόνον Ar. Ran. 828.

καταλεπτύνω, to make very thin, Hipp. Aër. 283, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 10. καταλευκαίνω, to make quite white, whitewash, Cyrill. κατάλευκος, η, ον, very white, Byz. καταλευκῶς, = καταλευκαίνω, Aen. Tact. 31. καταλεύσιμος, ον, worthy to be stoned, Lycurg. 21. ap. Suid. καταλεύω, to stone to death, Hdt. 1. 167., 5. 38., 9. 5, 120, Ar. Ach. 285, Thuc. 1. 106, etc. II. in Hesych. to condemn to work in mines. κατ-αλεύω, strengthd. for ἀλεύω, Hesych.

κατ-ἄλέω, fut. ἔσω, to grind down, κατὰ πυρὸν ἄλεσαν Od. 20. 109, cf. Hecatae. 290, Hdt. 4. 172, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9; κατήλεσαν Strabo 260; κ. τινὰ λεπτόν LXX (Ex. 32. 20). καταλήγω, fut. ξω, to leave off, end, stop, πρὶν καταλήξαι . . ἄχος Aesch. Ag. 1479; ποῖ καταλήξει μένος ἄτης; at what point will it cease? Id. Cho. 1075; κ. ἐν . . to end at or with . . , Plut. 2. 791 C; εἰς ἢ ἐπὶ . . Diod. 20. 2., 14. 2; περί . . Plut. 2. 705 A; πρὸς τι Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 20:—τὰ καταλήγοντα the limits of a district, Plut. Fab. 6, Aristid. 11. II. trans. to make an end of, finish, Diod. 14. 84.

καταλήθομαι, Dep. to forget utterly, τινός Il. 22. 389. καταληΐζομαι, Dep. to plunder, Hesych., Phot. καταληκτέον, verb. Adj. one must cease, Dinarch. 103. fin. καταληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, leaving off, stopping: ὁ κ. (sub. στίχος) was a verse that had its last foot incomplete; cf. βραχυκατάληκτος, ὑπερκατάληκτος. II. Adv. -κῶς, incompletely, grudgingly, διδόναι τι M. Anton. 9. 42, cf. 7. 13.

κατάλημμα, τό, the antecedent clause, Diog. L. 7. 45. κατάληξις, εως, ἡ, an ending, termination, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 61. 2. the last syllable of a verse, Longin. 41. 2: properly, the last foot when it wants one or more syllables, Dion. H. de Comp. 18. καταληπτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. of καταλαμβάνω, to be seized or occupied, Plut. Caes. 32; Ion. καταλαμπτήος, α, v. 2. καταληπτόν one must apprehend or understand, Eus. Dem. Ev. 496 C. καταληπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a strap for holding fast, Hesych. καταληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to keep down or check, τοῦ θορυβητικῶν Ar. Eq. 1380. 2. of the mind, apprehensive, κ. φαντασία Diog. L. 9. 11, Plut. 2. 889 E, etc.; τὸ -κόν the apprehensive faculty, M. Anton. 4. 22:—Adv. -κῶς, apprehensively, Clem. Al. 378, etc. II. liable to κατάληψις, cataleptic, cited from Moschio Mnliebr.

καταληπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of καταλαμβάνω, seized, Diod. Eclog. 508. 47: seized by a fit, Hipp. 830 E. 2. to be achieved, ὅσον . . τὰ πράγματα ἐφαίνετο κατ. Thuc. 3. 11; σοφία κ. ἅπαντα κ. Philostr. 711: metaph. comprehensible, Cic. Acad. 1. 11, 41, Plut. 2. 1074 D, etc. II. trans. seizing suddenly (like catalepsy) Hipp. 830 E; πένθος θεόθεν καταληπτόν grief that falls on us from the gods, Eur. Hipp. 1347.

καταληρέω, to lose by idle talking, τὴν ἐξωμίδα Eubul. Kerk. I. II. to overpower with talk, τινος Julian. Epist. 12, Ach. Tat. 7. 11.

καταλήψιμος, ον, to be seized and condemned, opp. to ἀπολύσιμος, Antipho 129. 4.

κατάληψις, εως, ἡ, a seizing, οὐκέτι ἐν καταλήψει ἐφαίνετο εἶναι to be within one's grasp, Thuc. 3. 33. 2. a seizing, assaulting, Ar. Nub. 318; and in Music, a touching of the strings to see that they are in tune, Schol. ad l. 3. a taking possession, occupation, τῆς βασιλείας Isocr. 203 A; χωρίων Plat. Gorg. 455 B, Rep. 526 D, Dem., etc.; καταλήψεις πολέμου military occupations, App. Civ. 4. 14. 4. in Stoic philosophy, comprehension or apprehension, Lat. comprehensio, Cic. Acad. Pr. 2. 6 and 10, Plut. 2. 877 C, Luc. Paras. 6: in pl. perceptions, Cic. Fin. 3. 5, Luc. Hermot. 81, etc.; introduced into Latin by Cicero, Plut. Cic. 40. II. a holding, grip, with the fingers, bandages, or instruments, so as to stop effusion of blood, Hipp. 21. 9., 743 F, G, etc.; ὁ ὕπνος τοῦ .. αἰσθητηρίου κ. compression, Arist. de Somn. 3, 30. 2. retention, οὔρου, τῶν χυμῶν, τοῦ πνεύματος Galen. III. later, catalepsy, Galen., etc.

καταλιθάζω, = καταλιθώω, Ev. Luc. 20. 6, Eccl.

καταλιθοβολέω, to throw stones at, stone, LXX (Exod. 17. 4):—Subst., καταλιθοβόλησις, εως, ἡ, Tzetz. Lyc. 331, with v. l. -λίθωσις.

κατάλιθος, ον, full of stones, set with precious stones, LXX (Ex. 28. 17).

καταλιθώω, to stone to death, Dem. 296. 11, Paus. 6. 9, 7. II. to set with precious stones, Hesych.

καταλιμνάζω, to make into a lake or swamp, Byz.

καταλιμπάνω, = καταλείπω, Hipp. 627. 28, Thuc. 8. 17, Antipho 'Avr. 2.

καταλιπαίνω, to make very fat, Hesych., Theophr. Sim.

καταλιπάρῶ, to entreat earnestly, Luc. D. Deor. 25. 2, etc.

καταλιτάνεύω, strengthd. for λιτανεύω, Byz.

καταλιχμάομαι, Dep. to lick up, eat, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 57:—in Opp. C. 2. 389, καταλιχμάζομαι, to lick all over.

καταλιχνεύω, to spend in eating, Gloss.

καταλλάγδην, Adv. reciprocally, Hesych.

καταλλάγή, ἡ, exchange, esp. of money, Arist. Oec. 2. 4, 3: also the profits of the money-changer on exchange, Dem. 1216. 18, Diphil. Πολυπρ. I. 14, Euphro 'Αποδιδ. I. 4. II. a change from enmity to friendship, reconciliation, Aesch. Theb. 767; καταλλαγὰς ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τινος Dem. 10. 15; also, κ. πολέμου Ar. Av. 1588; cf. διαλλαγή. 2. reconciliation of sinners with God, 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 9. 3. in Eccl. obso-

κατάλλαγμα, τό, = foreg., Hesych.

καταλλακτήριος, α, ον, of or for exchanging, λύτρον Eust. Opusc. 60. 44. II. reconciliatory, συμβάσεις, Philo I. 673.

καταλλάκτης, ου, ὁ, a money-changer, Gramm., Byzant. II. a reconciler, mediator, Joseph. A. J. 3. 15, 2.

καταλλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, easy to reconcile, placable, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 31.

κατ-αλλάσσω, Att. -πτω: fut. ἄξω: (v. ἀλλάσσω):—to change money, Plut. Arat. 18, etc.; and so in Med., Dem. 376. 3, Matreas ap. Ath. 19 B, with a play on signif. II:—Med. to exchange one thing for another, τι ἀντί τινος Plat. Phaedo 69 A; τι πρὸς τι Ib.; βίον πρὸς μικρὰ κέρδη Arist. Eth. N. 3. 9, 6; τι ἐπ' ἀργυρίῳ Hdn. 2. 13: absol. to exchange prisoners, Dio C.:—to change or give away, τὴν χάριν τῶν νόμων for the laws, Dinarch. 111. 8:—καταλλάσσειν τὸν βίον to leave life, Ael. V. H. 5. 2. II. to change a person from enmity to friendship, reconcile, σφέας Hdt. 5. 29, cf. 95., 6. 108; κ. τινὸς πρὸς ἀλλήλους Arist. Oec. 2. 16, 2; θεὸς κόσμον κ. εαυτῷ 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 19:—Med., καταλλάσσεσθαι τὴν ἐχθρὴν τινί to make up one's enmity with any one, Hdt. 1. 61, cf. 7. 145:—Pass., esp. in aor. κατηλλάχθη or κατηλλάχην (the former preferred by Trag., the latter in Prose), to become reconciled, τινι Eur. I. A. 1157, Xen. An. 1. 6, 1, etc.; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Thuc. 4. 59; θεοῖσιν ὡς καταλλαχθῆναι χόλου that he may be reconciled to them after his anger, Soph. Aj. 744; κ. πρὸς τινὰ ἐκ διαφορᾶς Ael. V. H. 2. 21: cf. διαλλάσσω.

κατ-ἀλληλος, ον, set over against one another, correspondent, πόροι Arist. Probl. 11. 58, 3, cf. Theophr. C. P. 6. 9, 2; φύσει ἅμα κατὰλληλα τελειοῦνται διὰ καὶ ἀκούει τε ἅμα καὶ φανεῖ [τὰ παιδιά] Arist. Probl. 11. 27, 2; γλώσσα κ. τῷ στόματι Artemid. 1. 32; κ. λόγος Dion. 11. de Thuc. 37; τὸ κατ. τῆς διανοίας Ib. 31; τοῖς στρατιωτικοῖς ἔργοις καταλληλότερος Dio C. 71. 1, cf. Clem. Al. 177; ἐρώτημα καταλληλότερον τινι Id. 939; κατὰλληλόν [ἔστι], c. inf., Id. 178.—Adv. -ως, κ. λέγεσθαι Arist. Metaph. 6. 17, 6; κ. τῇ φύσει Arr. Epict. 1. 22, 9. II. one after another, in neut. pl. κατὰλληλα as Adv., Polyb. 3. 5, 6., 5. 31, 5.

κατ-ἀλληλότης, ητος, ἡ, correspondency, Apoll. de Constr. init., etc.

κατ-ἀλοάω, fut. ἦσω, to crush in pieces, give one a rounding, make an end of, c. acc., Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 31, Aeschin. 46. 36:—Pass., κατηλόηται Eubul. Aὐγ. 1. 5; τὴν ὄφρυν κατηλοημένος Luc. Icar. 15.

καταλογάδην, Adv. by way of conversation, in prose, κ. συγγράφειν, διηγείσθαι Plat. Symp. 177 B, Lys. 204 D; τὰ κ. γράμματα, opp. to τὰ κατὰ μέτρον, Isocr. 16 B; οἱ κ. ἱαμβοὶ Ath. 445 B.

καταλογεῦς, εως, ὁ, (καταλέγω II) one who chooses and enrolls citizens for public service, Lys. 159. 9, cf. Phot.

κατ-ἀλογέω, v. sub κατηλογέω.

καταλογή, ἡ, (καταλέγω II) a choosing and enrolling in classes, Dio Chr. Or. 43. 11. II. regard, respect, Polyb. 23. 12, 10; ὕπνος .. κ. αὐτῶν γένηται C. I. 5879. 9; condemned by Phryn. 440. III. recitative, opp. to music, Hesych.

καταλογία, ἡ, v. l. for καταλόχεια.

καταλογίζομαι: fut. Att. ἰοῦμαι: Dep.:—to count up, number, reckon,

Xen. An. 5. 6, 16, Hell. 3. 2, 18; κ. τὸ εὐεργέτημα πρὸς τινὰ το πρὸς ἴτ down to his account, Dem. 78. 7; καταλογίζεσθω μηδεὶς τοῦθ' ὑμῖν ἐν ἀρετῇ let no one impute it to you as a virtue, Aeschin. 82. 40; c. inf., καταλογίσατο τῇ βουλῇ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἡμερῶσαι App. Illyr. 16. II. to count or reckon among, Lat. annumerare, τοὺς ἀχαρίστους ἐν τοῖς ἀδίκους Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 1. III. to recount in order, App. Syr. 61, Maced. 17.

καταλογισμός, ὁ, a counting up, recounting, LXX (1 Paral. 5. 7).

κατάλογος, ὁ, an enrolment, register, list, catalogue, Plat. Theaet. 175 A, Legg. 968 C; κ. νεῶν the catalogue of ships in Il. 2, Plut. Sol. 10; proverb. of a long story, νεῶν δὲ κατάλογον δόξεις μ' ἐρεῖν Apollod. Incert. 1. 17. 2. at Athens, the register or list of persons appointed to bear some public burden, the register of citizens, ἐντεθεῖς ἐν κατ. Ar. Eq. 1369, cf. Dem. 261. 9: the list of those liable to serve in the army, [ὄπλιται] ἐκ καταλόγου those on the list for service, Thuc. 6. 43 (ubi v. Arnold), 7. 16, 20., 8. 24; ἐκ καταλόγου στρατευόμενος κατατέτριμμα Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 1; so, οἱ ἐν τῷ καταλόγῳ Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 9; οἱ ἔξω τοῦ κ., or, οἱ ὑπὲρ τὸν κ., the superannuated, Lat. emeriti, opp. to οἱ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ, Ib. 2. 3, 51, Dem. 167. 17; καταλόγους ποιεῖσθαι to make up the lists for service, Lat. delectum habere, Thuc. 6. 26, Dem. 1208. 6; εἰς κ. καταλέγειν Lys. 172. 38; καταλόγοις χρηστοῖς ἐκκριθέν, of picked troops, Thuc. 6. 31; προγράφειν στρατιᾶς κ. Plut. Camill. 39; τὸν κ. ἀποδιδράσκειν Luc. Nav. 33; κατάλογον τρισχιλίων τινὲ δοῦναι cited from Polyacr. b. the list of the βουλή, οἱ ἔξω τοῦ κ., ἐκ τοῦ κ. ἐξαλείφειν Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 51. c. κ. ἱερός, the clergy, Eccl.

κατ-ἀλοιάω, = καταλοάω, Phot.

καταλοιδορέω, to rail violently against, τινί τινος Eumath. p. 166.

κατάλοιπος, ον, left remaining, Plat. Tim. 39 E, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ κ. Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 6; τοῦτο .. κατάλοιπὸν ἐστὶ, c. inf., Strato Φων. 1. 10: cf. κατάλυπος.

κατ-ἀλοκίζω, to cut into furrows, κατὰ μὲν ὄνυξιν ἡλοκίσεθ' Eur. Supp. 826.

καταλούομαι, Med. to spend in bathing, καταλόει [metri grat. pro -λούει] μου τὸν βίον Ar. Nub. 838.

καταλοφάδεια, Adv. (λόφος) = κατὰ τὸν λόφον, on the neck, βῆν δὲ καταλοφάδεια φέρων (sc. τὸν ἔλαφον) Od. 10. 169: vulg. καταλοφάδεια (which agrees in form with κατωμάδιος), but v. Eust. ad l.: in Theognost. Cau. p. 164 (where τελλοφάδεια, i. e. καταλλοφάδεια) λ is doubled to make the α long, which however is needless.

καταλοχάω, to lay an ambush for, Theodoret.

καταλόχεια, ἡ, = καταλοχισμός, LXX (v. l. 1 Paral. 31. 18).

καταλοχίζω, to distribute into λόχοι, and generally to distribute, εἰς τάξεις Diod. 18. 70; εἰς ἀγέλας Plut. Lycurg. 16; εἰς ὄπλιτας Id. Sull. 18:—Subst., καταλοχισμός, ὁ, Id. Cic. 15, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 29, C. I. 3137. 45, LXX (1 Paral. 4. 33).

κατ-αλοής, ἐς, full of woods, woody, Strabo 238:—later (as Eust. Dion. P. 321, Malal. p. 78. 12) also κάταλος, ον.

καταλυγίζω, fut. ἴσω, = λυγίζω, Hesych.

καταλυκουργίζω, to press the laws of Lycurgus against, τινὸς Alciphro 2. 1.

κατάλυμα, τό, an inn, lodging, Polyb. 2. 36, 1, LXX (Ex. 4. 24). N. T. καταλυμαίνομαι, Dep. to ruin utterly, destroy, τὸν οἶκον, τὰ σώματα Xen. Oec. 2, 13., 6, 5, cf. Polyb. 5. 9, 3.

καταλυμακόομαι, Pass. to be covered with stones, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 56: Hesych. has λυμάκες πέτραι.

καταλύμανσις, εως, ἡ, a ravaging, Gloss.

καταλύπέω, to cause pain to, to hurt, Cyrill.

κατάλυπος, ον, Boeot. for κατάλοιπος, C. I. 1569. 17.

καταλύσιμος, ον, to be dissolved or done away, κακόν Soph. El. 1246.

κατάλυσις, εως, ἡ, a dissolving, dissolution, putting down, esp. of governments, ἡ τῶν τυράννων ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος κ. Thuc. 1. 18; τοῦ δήμου Andoc. 6. 2, Lys. 131. 32; τῆς παρούσης πολιτείας Plat. Legg. 864 D; τῆς ἀρχῆς Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 47; τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, τυραννίδων Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 2., 5. 10, 32. 2. the dismissal or disbanding of a body of men, στρατιᾶς Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 13; κ. τριήρους a breaking up of a ship's crew, Dem. 1209. 24; εἰς κατάλυσιν till dismissal, of soldiers at a review, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 12. 3. κ. τοῦ πολέμου an ending of the war, pacification, Thuc. 8. 18, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 1. 4. generally, an end, termination, κ. τοῦ βίου, τοῦ συμποσίου, Xen. Apol. 30, Symp. 9, 7; ἡ τῶν πονηρῶν κ. Id. Mem. 1. 2, 20. II. a resting, lodging, rest, δεξώμεθ' οἶκον καταλύσεις Eur. El. 393; κ. ποιεῖσθαι to rest, Polyb. 2. 15, 5.

2. = κατάλυμα, a resting-place, guest-chamber, quarters, lodging, σταθμοὶ καὶ καταλύσεις (Ion.) κάλλισται Hdt. 5. 62; ξένοις κ. ποιεῖν Plat. Prot. 315 D, cf. Legg. 919 A, Meineke Antiph. 'Αδων. 3, Alex. 'Αγων. 2, C. I. 1104. 5, v. καταλύω II. 2.

καταλυσσάω, to rage against, τινος Isid. Pelus., Suid.

καταλυτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be put down, τύραννος κ. ἐστὶν Chion, Ep. 15. II. neut. one must put down, κ. ἐστὶ τυράννον Diod. 14. 65. 2. one must rest, Suid.

καταλυτήριον, τό, = κατάλυμα, Poll. 1. 73.

καταλυτής [ῦ], ου, ὁ, a lodger, stranger, Polyb. 2. 15, 6, Plut. Sull. 25: but, II. καταλυτής, ὁ, oxyton., a destroyer, Eccl.

καταλυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to dissolve, τινος Orib. 120 Matth.

καταλύω, fut. -λύσω:—Pass., fut. -λύθήσομαι Plat. Legg. 714 C, Dem. 991. 11 (v. inf. 1. 2. a): pf. -λέλυμαι Thuc. 6. 36. To put down, destroy, πολλῶν πολιῶν κατέλυσε κάρηνα Il. 2. 117., 9. 24; τείχη, πόλιν Eur. Tro. 819, 1080; κ. γεφύραν to break it up, Hdn. 8. 4.

2. of political or other systems, to dissolve, break up, put down, κ. ἀρχὴν, βασιλείην, ἰσοκρατίαν Hdt. 1. 53, 54., 5. 92, 1; τὴν βουλήν Id. 5. 72; Διὸς τὴν δύναμιν Ar. Pl. 141; τὸ κράτος τῆς βουλῆς Plut. Pericl.

7:—often; in Att. writers, κ. τὸν δῆμον Ar. Eccl. 453, Thuc. 3. 81; τὴν δημοκρατίαν Ar. Pl. 948, cf. Andoc. 12. 42, Lys. 130. 10; τὸ πλῆθος Id. 131. 12; τὴν πολιτείαν Dem. 289. 11:—Pass., καταλελυμένης τῆς δημοκρατίας Lex ar. Andoc. 13. 6; fut. med. as pass., καταλύσεται . . ἢ ἀρχή (Cobet καταλελύσεται) Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 30. b. c. acc. pers. to put down, to depose, κ. τύραννον Thuc. 1. 17, etc.; κ. τινὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 24:—Pass., τῶν ἄλλων καταλελυμένων στρατηγῶν having been dismissed, Hdt. 6. 43; καταλυθῆναι τῆς ἀρχῆς Id. 1. 104, 6. 9. c. to dissolve, dismiss, disband a body, καταλύειν τὴν βουλὴν, τὸν στόλον Id. 5. 72., 7. 16, 2; τῶν πόλεων τὰ τε βουλευτήρια καὶ τὰς ἀρχάς Thuc. 2. 15; τὸ ναυτικόν Dem. 260. 10. d. to abolish or annul laws, customs, etc., Isocr. 129 E, 130 A, Polyb. 3. 8, 2:—also, κ. τὸν ἵππεα to make him useless, Xen. Eq. 12, 5. e. τὴν φυλακὴν κ. to neglect the watch, Ar. Vesp. 2, cf. Plat. Legg. 762 C, Dinarch. 104. 29, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 8. f. κ. τὴν τριηραρχίαν to lay it down, Isocr. 382 B. 3. to end, bring to an end, τὸν βίον Xen. Apol. 7; ἐς Αἶδαν καταλύσσοι' ἐμμοχθον βίον Eur. Supp. 1004; καταλύειν τὴν δόξαν ἐν ἑαυτῷ to terminate reputation in one's own person, Dem. 150. 27, cf. Isocr. 269 E, 274 D; κ. τὸ πλεῖν, τὴν ἀροισίαν Dem. 893. 23, Ael. N. A. 13. 1; καταλύεσθαι τὰς θυσίας, τὰ γυμνάσια Lys. 184. 34, Andoc. 34. 17; καταλύεσθαι τὸν λόγον περὶ τι Aeschin. 44. fin.:—hence, absol. to make an end, ὥρα κ. to die in good time, Dioel. Incert. 1; πύκτης ὢν κατέλυσε Anth. P. 11. 161; ἐν τῷ καταλύειν in the ending, Arist. Probl. 19. 39, 3. b. κ. τὴν εἰρήνην to break the peace, Aeschin. 61. 23; but, c. more commonly, κ. τὸν πόλεμον to end the war, make peace, Ar. Lys. 112, Thuc. 7. 31, Xen., etc.; and absol. (snb. τὸν πόλεμον) καταλύειν τινὶ to make peace with him, Thuc. 5. 23; πρὸς τινα 8. 58:—more freq. in Med., καταλύεσθαι τὰς ἐχθρας componere inimicitias, Hdt. 7. 146; τὸν πόλεμον Andoc. 35. 32, Thuc. 6. 36, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 6; στάσις Ar. Ran. 359; and, absol. to make peace, τινι with one, Hdt. 8. 140, Thuc. 1. 81., 4. 18, etc.; καταλύεσθαι τινι to come to terms with one, make peace with him, Hdt. 9. 11, etc. 4. Pass., ἤδη καταλελυμένης τῆς ἡλικίας in the decay of life, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 10. II. to unloose, unyoke, καταλύσομεν ἵππους Od. 4. 28; τὸ σῶμα τοῦ ἀδελφείου κ. to take it down from the wall where it was hung up, Hdt. 2. 121, 3; so in Pass., to be taken down from hanging, in Hipp. Aph. 1246. 2. intr. to take up one's quarters, to lodge, παρ' ἐμοὶ καταλύει he is my guest, Plat. Gorg. 447 B, cf. Prot. 311 A, 315 D, Dem. 252. 24; also with the acc., κ. παρὰ τινα to turn off the road to a person's house, to go and lodge with him, Thuc. 1. 136; so, κ. εἰς πανδοχεῖον Aeschin. 41. 4; Μεγαροῖ Plat. Theaet. 142 C: absol. to take one's rest, Ar. Vesp. 2; so in Med., θανάτῳ καταλυσαίμαν may I take my rest in the grave, Eur. Med. 146: cf. κατάλυσις II, κατάλυμα. καταλωβάω, to mutilate, Polyb. 15. 33, 9:—Med., Theod. Metoch. καταλωφάω, Ion. -έω, to rest from a thing, κὰδ δέ κ' ἐμὸν κῆρ λωφῆσειε κακῶν Od. 9. 460. II. trans. to give rest from, κούρην δ' ἐξ ἀχέων . . καταλώφειν ἕπρος Ar. Rh. 3. 616. καταμαγανεύω, to subdue by sorceries, Hesych. καταμάγειον, τὴν (μάσσω) a cloth for wiping, Artemid. 1. 64. καταμαγέω, to bewitch, Luc. Nocyom. 7. καταμάθησις, εὖς, ἡ, thorough knowledge, Plotin. 3. 8, 5, Hermog. καταμαθητέον, verb. Adj. of καταμανθάνω, one must learn thoroughly, observe closely, Hipp. Aph. 1256. καταμαθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt at learning, Poll. 9. 152. καταμαίνομαι, Pass. aor. -εράνην [α], to do mad acts against, τινος Philo 2. 542, Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 1. καταμακκρίζω, = μακκρίζω, Eumath. p. 357. καταμάκτης, ου, ἄ, (μάσσω) one who wipes off, Gloss. καταμαλάκίζω, to make soft or effeminate, Jo. Chrys.:—Pass. to be or become so, Xen. Occ. 11, 12, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 6, 35 and 44. καταμαλάσσω, Att. -τιω, to soften much, σώματα ἐλαίω Luc. Gymn. 24: metaph. to appease, Id. Jup. Trag. 24, Ach. Tat. 6. 19, etc. καταμαλθακέω, = foreg., Byz. καταμαλθακίζομαι, Pass. to be enervated, Ep. Plat. 329 B. καταμαλθάσσω, = καταμαλάσσω, Hesych. καταμανής, ἐς, stark mad; Adv. -νῶς, Theophyl. Sim. καταμανθάνω, fut. -μαθήσομαι. To observe well, examine closely, τὴν στρατιήν Hdt. 7. 146; κ. τὸν Οἰνέα Timocl. Διον. 1. 16, cf. 10; τὸ τραῦμα Plat. Dio 34; κ. ἦν που . . Xen. Occ. 12, 3. 2. to learn thoroughly, τι Plat., etc.; ὑπακούειν ἡμῶν to obey, Xen. Occ. 13, 7. 3. to perceive with the senses, see, Arist. Probl. 31. 25, 2: more commonly with the mind, to understand, οὐκ ὀρθῶς κ. Plat. Parm. 128 A; εἰ ἐξ ἐμοῦ καταμανθάνετε δ' λέγω Id. Legg. 689 C; so, ἐκ τῶν νόμων κ. τοὺς λόγους εἰ ὀρθῶς . . Antipho 131. 9, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 10; κ. ὑπόστα θνητῆ φύσει δυνατὰ Plat. Epin. 986 C. 4. to discover that, c. part., καταμαθόντες μιν ἀγοράζοντα Hdt. 4. 164; κ. τινὰ θύοντα Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 2; κατομαθὼν δὲ . . καταστασιαζόμενος that a party was being formed against him, Id. Hell. 1. 6, 4; also foll. by a relat. clause, καταμαθεῖν τοῦ Κύρου δοκοῦμεν, ὡς . . Id. Cyr. 8. 1, 40; κ. ὅτι . . Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 2. 5. to learn thoroughly, πάλιν κ. Plat. Theaet. 198 D: in pf. to have learnt, to be aware, Λυκοῦργον καταμαμάθηκας, ὅτι . . Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 15, cf. Cyr. 1. 1, 1. 6. to consider, τι Id. An. 3. 1, 44; ὅτι . . Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 80, etc. καταμαντεύομαι, Dep. to foretell against or about one, τί τινος Hipp. Art. 785, Ath. 686 C, Clem. Al. 690; τινὶ c. inf., App. Pun. 77. 2. to divine, surmise, καταμαντεύμενοι . . τὰ μέλλοντα κρίνομεν by divination, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 40, Polyb. 2. 22, 7, etc.; also, c. gen., Ath. 634 D; κ. περὶ τῶν γυναικῶν, ὑποίαι . . Nicostr. ap. Stob. 427. 25; cf. μαντεύομαι I, 2.

καταμαραίνω, to make to wither up, Theophr. Ign. 10: to make lean, Luc. Tim. 17:—Pass. to waste or die away, of ulcers, Hipp. Protrh. 89; τὸ πῦρ κ. Arist. Resp. 17, 6, etc.; τὸ πάθος (sc. τοῦ σεισμοῦ) καταμ. Id. Meteor. 2. 8, 31; of persons, πρὶν ἀνθῆσαι, καταμ. Plut. 2. 804 E. καταμαργάω, Ion. -έω, to be stark mad, to rave, φθύνω Hdt. 8. 125. καταμαρπτω, to catch, Lat. deprehendo, ὡς κεν ἐμ' ἔντοσθε πόλιος καταμαρπῆ ἐόντα Il. 6. 364; esp. to catch or overtake one running away, ἄτε δὴ κατέμαρπτε διώκων 5. 65, cf. 16. 598; ἐπεὶ κατὰ γῆρας ἐμαρπεν Od. 24. 390; also in Theogn. 207, Pind. O. 6. 22, N. 3. 60, I. 3. 57, Anth. P. app. 51. 17. καταμαρπτῆρέω, to bear witness against one, τινος Antipho 120. 17, Lys. 132. 23, etc.; κατὰ τινος Dem. 836. 25, etc.; c. acc. rei, ψευδῆ κ. τινος Id. 1115. fin., cf. 844. 18, Isae. 51. 37: c. acc. pers. et inf., καταμαρτυροῦσιν αὐτὸν λαβεῖν Dem. 839. 2, cf. 377. 25., 847. 11:—Pass. to have evidence given against one, Id. 860. 26; μὴ πιστῶς καταμαρτυρηθεῖς Antipho 120. 6; κ. ὑπὸ τοῦ βίου τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ to be convicted, Aeschin. 13. 3. 2. Pass., also of the evidence, to be given against one, ἂ καταμαρτυρεῖται αὐτοῦ Isae. 53. 20, cf. 57. 42; κ. τῆσθε Dem. 860. 26. καταμαρτυρία, ἡ, evidence against one, Eccl. καταμαρτύρομαι [ῆ], Dep. to bear witness against, C. I. 127. 34. καταμασάομαι, Dep. to chew away, eat up, Hipp. 1129 B, 1155 B: pictarh., ἅπαντα κ. Alex. Knid. 1. 3. κατάμασθος, ον, with great breasts, Byz. καταμάσσω, to wipe off, Malal. p. 32 Dind., E. M. 587. 48; so Med., Luc. Asin. 10. καταμαστεύω, strengthd. for μαστεύω, Synes. 241 A. καταμαστιζώ, to scourge again, Philostorg. H. E. 10. 6. καταματεύομαι, Dep. to feel and search out, probe, Hipp. 534. 45., 547. 55:—also -ματέομαι, Galen. Lex.; and -μάττομαι, Hipp. 537. 55. καταμαυρόω, to make quite dark, Byz. καταμάχομαι, fut. -μάχοῦμαι, Dep. to subdue by fighting, conquer, Diod. 3. 47; τινα Plut. Flamin. 3. καταμαύω, used by Hom. only once in Med., to scrape over, pile up, heap up, τὴν βα (sc. τὴν κόπρον) κυλινδόμενος κατὰμήσατο χερσὶ ἐῆσιν Il. 24. 165; τὸν χοῦν καταμήσονται (so Meineke for κατακοιμήσονται) Pherecr. Myrm. 6; c. gen. to heap upon, καταμῶμενοι τῆς κεφαλῆς κύνιν Joseph. B. J. 2. 21, 3. II. Soph. has the Act., κατ' αὐτὸν . . νεπτέρων ἀμὰ κόπης (so Jortin for κόνης) cuts it down, reaps it like corn (cf. ἀμάω), Ant. 601; if κόνης is retained, καταμῶ must be rendered covers over. [On quantity, v. ἀμάω.] καταμαβλύνω, to blunt or dull. καταμαβλύνθη κέντρον Anth. P. 5. 220; παριεὶς καὶ καταμαβλύνων κέαρ Soph. O. T. 688. καταμαβλυόω, = foreg., τὸ καταμαβλυωμένον Diphil. Ἀπολιπ. 2. 7. καταμεγαλαυχέομαι, Dep., strengthd. for μεγαλαυχέομαι, Hesych. καταμεγαλοφρονέω, to look down upon and despise, c. gen., Clem. Al. 538: absol. to be high-minded, Id. 274. καταμεγαλύνομαι, Pass. to exalt oneself against, τινός Eccl. καταμεθοδεύω, to take measures against, Byz. καταμεθύσκω, aor. -εμέθυσσα, Causal, to make quite drunk, Hdt. 1. 106., 2. 121, 5, Plat. Gorg. 471 B, Archyt. ap. Stob. 16. 41:—Pass. to be made quite drunk, ὑπὸ τινος Diod. 4. 84; absol. to get drunk, Polyb. 5. 39, 2. καταμεθύω, to rave in drunken style against, τινός Philo 1. 361. 2. to reel, stagger under calamity or temptation, Cyrill. καταμειδιάω, to smile at, despise, θανάτου Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 33. καταμειλίσομαι, Att. -πτομαι, to appease, Joseph. A. J. 6. 13, 7. καταμελαίνω, to make quite black, Greg. Nyss.: Pass. to grow sad, Cyrill. καταμελεῖστί, Adv. limb by limb, Arat. 624 [κατὰμελεῖστί, metri grat.]. καταμελετάω, to train fully, exercise, τινα Plat. Phileb. 55 E, cf. 57 A, Legg. 649 C. 2. to study carefully, for the purpose of composing, τὸν ἔπαινον περὶ τινος Id. Clitoph. 410 B. καταμελέω, to give no heed to, take no care of, c. gen., Hipp. Art. 791, Xen. Occ. 4, 7; foll. by a relat. clause, ὀπόθεν δὲ καταφαγεῖν ἔχοι, τοῦτου κατημέληκεν Enpol. Incert. 10; absol. to pay no heed, be heedless, Soph. Aj. 45, 912, Plat. Tim. 44 C, etc.; μηδὲν κ. Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 39:—Pass. to be neglected, Hipp. Art. 826; pf. part. κατημελημένος, Isocr. 234 B. καταμελητέον, verb. Adj., Secundin. in Boisson. Anecd. 5. 381. καταμελίω, to dismember, Manass. Chron. 4013. καταμελίτω, to spread over with honey, metaph. of the nightingale's voice, κατεμελίτωσε λύχμην ὄλην Ar. Av. 224; τὰς ἀπάντων ἰκοῦς διηγῆματι Synes. 38 D. καταμέλλω, to hesitate to do, Lat. detrectare pugnam, Polyb. 4. 30, 2. καταμελωδέω, to subdue by song, τινός Basil. κατάμεμπος, ον, blamed by all, abhorred, γῆρας Soph. O. C. 1235: neut. pl. as Adv., οὐ τοι κατάμεμπτ' ἐβήτην ye came not [hither], so as to have cause to find fault, Ib. 1695. καταμέμφομαι, fut. ψομαι: aor. -εμεμψάμην or -εμέμψην. To find great fault with, accuse, with a sense of mistrust, c. acc., Pind. N. 11. 40; so in Att. Prose, Thuc. 8. 106, Isocr., etc.; κ. ἑμαυτὸν ὡς . . Plat. Meno 71 B, cf. Diod. 15. 6; κ. τινα ταῖς ἐνφοραῖς to blame one greatly for . . Thuc. 7. 77; ἐπὶ τινι Polyb. 5. 87, 4; τινος Plut. Dio 8: also, c. dat. pers., Anth. P. 11. 57, cf. Anon. ap. Suid., Longus 2. 21. κατάμεμψις, εὖς, ἡ, a blaming, finding fault with, κ. σφῶν αὐτῶν πολλῇ ἦν Thuc. 7. 75; οὐκ ἔχει τινὶ κατάμεμψιν it leaves him no ground for censure, Id. 2. 41. καταμένω, to stay behind, stay, Theogn. 1373, Hdt. 2. 103, 121, 4, etc.; ἐνθὸδ' αὐτοῦ κ. Ar. Pl. 1187; ἐνταῦθα Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 17; κ. ἐν τοῖς δήμοις Lys. 188. 25; παρὰ τινι Eubul. Δαιδ. 1. 2. to remain fixed, continue in a state, ἐν ὑπηρετικοῖς ὑπλοῖς Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 18; ἐπὶ τῶν

αὐτῶν Galen. 6. 328, 13; ἐπὶ τοῖς ὑπάρχουσι Nymphod. ap. Schol. O. C. 337; absol., τῆς εὐθυίας ἀρχῆς καταμενούσης Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 30.
κατ-ἀμέργω, strengthd. for ἀμέργω, Poll. 1. 225.
καταμερίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to cut in pieces, τὸν Πλούτων εἰς πολλά Luc. Tim. 12; εἰς πολλὰς ταιλαιωρίας τὸν θάνατον Diod. 3. 40. 2. to distribute, τὰ βοεικὰ ζεύγη τοῖς λοχαγοῖς κατεμερίσθη Xen. An. 7. 5, 4; Med., among themselves, Theophr. C. P. 5. 2, 5.
καταμερίσις, εὖς, ἡ, distribution, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 106.
καταμερισμός, ὁ, = foreg., LXX (Jos. 13. 14).
καταμέρος, ον, should be κατὰ μέρος, in parts or pieces.
καταμέστιος, ον, poet. for μεστός, quite full, Nic. Al. 45.
κατάμεστος, ον, strengthd. for μεστός, Schol. Ar. Eq. 502.
καταμεστόω, to fill quite full of a thing, τινος Pherecr. Χειρ. 1. 26, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 334.
καταμετρέω, fut. ἦσω, to measure out to, [σίτον] τοῖσι ἐπικούροισι Hdt. 3. 91, cf. Xen. Oec. 4. 21. 2. to measure exactly, be the measure of, τινί τι one thing by another, Arist. Categ. 6. 3; τι Id. Phys. 6. 7, 4, sq.; synon. with ἀναμετρέω, Ib. 6; τινος Id. Metaph. 4. 25, 1:—so in Med., Polyb. 6. 41, 4.
καταμέτρημα, τό, = sq., Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 59.
καταμέτρησις, εὖς, ἡ, a measuring out, Polyb. 6. 41, 5, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 46:—καταμετρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for measuring, τινος Sext. Emp. M. 3. 73., 9. 427.
καταμηκῆς, ἐς, lengthwise, f. l. Hdt. 4. 72, ubi nunc κατὰ τὰ μήκεα.
καταμηκύνω, to lengthen out, Galen. 2. 178, Ptol.
καταμηλόω, to put in the probe, so as to sound wounds, Suid., Phot., etc.; or to produce vomiting, ἔμει καταμηλῶν Phryn. Com. Incert. 9; hence, metaph., κημὸν κ. to use the ballot-box as a probe, i. e. make a peculator disgorge what he has stolen, Ar. Eq. 1150.
καταμήνιος, ον, (μήν) monthly:—τὰ καταμ. the menses of women, like ἐπιμήνια, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, 10, cf. 17, 3., 4. 8, 10, H. A. 7. 2, 1, al.
καταμηνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) subject to menstruation, Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 14. 2. menstruous, περίπτωμα Ib. 3. 1, 24.
καταμήνυμα, τό, = sq., Eust. Opusc. 290. 27.
καταμήνυσις, εὖς, ἡ, information, exposition, Himer. 4. 18.
καταμηνύω, to point out, make known, κ. διὰ γραμμάτων τοὺς οὐροὺς Hdt. 7. 30; τὸ δ' ἐγὼ καταμανύσω Aesch. Pr. 175 (lyr.); cf. Plut. Themist. 23, etc.; κ. ἐαυτὸν ὡς Ἰστιάδος εἶη Hdt. 6. 29. 2. to inform against, τινός, like καταμαρτυρέω, Lys. 134. 17, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 2, Dem. 719. 27; cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 291. [ῥ in pres., ῥ in fut.]
καταμηχάναομαι, Dep. to plan and execute, Plotin. 4. 4. 31.
καταμαίανω, to taint, defile, ψεύδει γένναν Pind. P. 4. 178; τὰ καλά Plat. Legg. 937 D; δμαίον καταμαίνοντων γένος Aesch. Supp. 225, acc. to Herm. (vulg. καὶ μ.):—Pass. to wear squalid garments as a sign of grief, wear mourning, Lat. squalere (cf. sordidatus), Hdt. 6. 58.
καταμίγνυμι or -ύω, fut. -μίξω, to mix up, καμμίξας having mingled the ingredients, Il. 24. 529; καταμιγνύοντας τοὺς τε μετοίκους κτλ. Ar. Lys. 580; τὴν φροντίδα καταμίξας .. εἰς τὸν ὁμοῖον ἀέρα Id. Nub. 230; τὴν οὐσίαν εἰς προῖκα Dem. 866. 26, cf. 789. 19; συμπάταις ἐαυτὸν Plut. 2. 148 A, cf. 648 C:—Pass., τούτοις καταμεμίχθαι Arist. de Spir. 9, 5; οἱ στρατιῶται εἰς τὰς πύλεις καταμιγνύοντο, i. e. were mingled with the citizens, Xen. An. 7. 2, 3; εἰς γένος Plut. Cato Ma. 20.
καταμίμεομαι, Dep. to parody, Dion. H. 7. 72.
καταμιμνήσκομαι, = μιμνήσκομαι, Joseph. Macc. 13, 2.
κατάμιξις, εὖς, ἡ, a being mixed in, admixture, Arist. Probl. 2. 22, 1., 37. 2, 1, Diosc., etc., Plut. 2. 1110 A.
καταμίσγω, = καταμίγνυμι, Strabo 20; so in Med., Nic. Al. 353; but Med. in pass. sense, h. Hom. 18. 26.
καταμισθοδοτέω, to corrupt by high pay, Dion. H. 4. 31.
καταμισθοφορέω, to spend in paying δικασταί, ἐκκλησιασταί, etc., Ar. Eq. 1352, ubi v. Schol.; κ. τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, in paying mercenaries, Aeschin. 45. 27; κ. προσόδους Theopomp. Hist. 95.
κατάμιτος, ον, furnished with strings, Protagorid. ap. Ath. 176 B.
καταμνημονεύω, to call to mind, Plut. 2. 974 E.
καταμνηστεύομαι, Med. to betroth, τινά τι Eumath. p. 201.
καταμνίω, = κατεσθίω, Phot.; καταμνίω καταπίνει, κατεσθίει, Hesych.
καταμολύνω, to defile utterly, Eumath. p. 374, Cels. ap. Orig.
κατάμομφος, ον, liable to blame, inauspicious, Aesch. Ag. 145.
καταμόνως, Adv. alone, apart, better divisim κατὰ μόνας, v. μόνος B. III.
καταμονή, ἡ, a staying behind, Polyb. 3. 79, 12.
καταμονίη, ἡ, = foreg., only found in poet. form καμμονίη, q. v.
καταμονομάχέω, to conquer in single combat, Plut. Thes. II.
κατάμονος, ον, permanent, Polyb. 17. 21, 1, C. I. 3046. 8.
καταμορφώω, to form or shape after, Greg. Nyss.
καταμόσχευσις, εὖς, ἡ, propagation by suckers, Gloss.
καταμοσχεύω, to propagate by suckers, Gloss.
καταμουσδύω, to embellish, Julian. 403 D.
κατ-ἀμπέλος, ον, wine-growing, χώρα Strabo 179.
κατ-ἀμπέχω and -ίσχω, to encompass, εὐψυχον ἄνδρα .. καταμπίσχουσιν ἐν τύμβῳ, i. e. bury him, Eur. Hel. 853; μηκάδων μέλη, χλοὴν καταμπέχοντα full of green herbs, i. e. either fed on grass or stuffed with herbs, Antiph. Ἀγροῖκ. 1; ἄρτους ἵπνόν καταμπέχοντας occupying the oven, Id. Ὀμφ. 1.
καταμύεομαι, Pass. to be initiated into, τὸν ἔρωτα Eumath. p. 185.
καταμυθολογέω, to amuse with fables, τινὰ Philostr. 668.
καταμυκάομαι, Dep. to roar or bray against, Jo. Chrys.
καταμυκτηρίζω, to mock with upturned nose, Phot., Hesych.
κατ-ἀμύνομαι, Med. to avenge oneself, Ael. N. A. 5. 11.
καταμυρίζω, to anoint, Eccl.

καταμυσάττομαι, strengthd. for μυσάττομαι, Cyrill.
κατάμυσις, ἡ, a closing of the eyes, Plut. Camill. 6, Apoll. de Constr. 287.
κατ-ἀμύσσω, fut. ξω, to tear, scratch, κατὰ δὲ χροῖα καλὸν ἀμ. Theocr. 6. 14, cf. Anth. P. 7. 218; c. acc. cogn., ἀμυξὰς μεγάλας κ. Phryn. Com. Ἐφιάλτ. 1. 7:—Med., καταμύξατο χεῖρα ἀραιήν she scratched her hand, Il. 5. 425; μέτωπον καὶ ῥίνα καταμύσσονται Hdt. 4. 71; καὶ δὲ σ' ἀμυξάμεναι Anth. P. 7. 491:—Pass., καταμυχθεὶς τὴν κνήμην ὑπὸ κυνοσβάτου Didym. ap. Ath. 70 C.
καταμυττωτεύω, to make mincemeat of, Ar. Pax 247.
καταμύω, fut. ὕσω, Ep. inf. aor. καμύσαι Batr. 192; in common language also ἐκάμμυσα Alex. (Incert. 71) ap. Phryn. 339 (where the form is censured), LXX, N. T. To shut or close the eyes, κ. τὰ βλέφαρα Xen. Cyn. 5, 11; τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Ev. Matth. 13. 5, Act. Ap. 28. 27; τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ὄμμα Philo 1. 645; also, κ. τῷ νοερῷ ὀμματι M. Anton. 4. 29; but more often alone, to close the eyes, Strabo 264; κ. ὑπ' ἐκπλήξεως Philostr. 242:—hence to drop asleep, doze, Batr. l. c., Ar. Vesp. 92, Hipp. 1230, etc.; euphem. for καταθνήσκω, Luc. D. Mer. 7. 2, Diog. L. 4. 49. [ῥ by nature in all tenses: ῥ metri grat. in pres., Hedyll. ap. Ath. 345 A, and in aor., Batr. l. c.; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 525, and v. μύω.]
κατ-ἀμφιέννυμι, to clothe completely, cover all round, τοίχους πριστῶ [λίθῳ] Joseph. A. J. 8. 5, 2.
κατ-ἀμφίζομαι, Dep. to fluctuate, τοῖς λογισμοῖς Eumath. p. 346.
κατ-ἀμφικαλύπτω, strengthd. for ἀμφικαλ-, to put all round, κεφαλῆ δὲ κατὰ ῥάκος ἀμφικαλύψας Od. 14. 349.
καταμωκάομαι, Dep. to mock at, c. gen., Plut. Demetr. 13, Epict. Enchir. 22; c. acc., Clem. Al. 196, Anon. ap. Suid.
καταμωκέω, = foreg., Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 791.
καταμώκημα, τό, = sq., Hesych.
καταμώκησις, εὖς, ἡ, mockery, Ath. 55 D.
καταμωλύνω, to soothe or quiet by degrees, Hipp. Prorrh. 82:—Pass., v. sub μωλύνομαι.
καταμωλωπίζω, to cover with weals or stripes, Greg. Nyss.
καταμωλώπισις, εὖς, ἡ, a being covered with weals, Manass. Chron. 4824.
καταμωμάομαι, Dep. to blame much, Cyrill. c. Jul. 59 C; cf. καταμωκ-.
καταμωραίνω, to waste through folly, Antiph. Incert. 71. II. to make quite stupid, τὸν νοῦν Greg. Nyss.
κατ-ἀναγκάζω, to force down, esp. of dislocated limbs, to force them into their place, Hipp. Fract. 757, etc. II. to overpower by force, constrain, confine, δεσμοῖς ἦν κατηναγκασμένος Eur. Bacch. 643; κ. τὸ σῶμα to torment, torture, Luc. Nec. 4. 2. to coerce, τινὰ ἐς ξυμμαχίαν Thuc. 4. 77; τινὰ πρὸς τι Theophr. C. P. 1. 16, 11; τινὰ τι Luc. Laps. 8; τινὰ ποιεῖν τι Isae. 67. 22; κατηναγκασμένος necessary, Apoll. de Constr. p. 48.
κατ-ἀνάγκασις, εὖς, ἡ, a setting dislocated limbs, Hipp. Art. 815.
καταναγκαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, compulsory, E. M. 239. 43.
κατ-ἀνάγκη, ἡ, force, βιαίωτεροι κ. (ex emend.) Heliod. 6. 14; ἐρωτικαὶ κ. ῥατίων that compel to love, Synes. 257 B. II. an uncertain plant of the vetch kind, from which such potions were made. Diosc. 4. 134.
καταναγρᾶφέω, to ordain duly, καθὰ .. ἃ βουλὰ καταναγραφήσῃ Inscr. Sic. in C. I. 5475. 29.
κατ-ἀνάθεμα, a curse, κατ-ἀναθεματίζω, to curse, N. T.; but v. κατάθεμα.
κατ-ἀναιδεύομαι, Dep. to behave impudently to, τινος Eccl.
κατ-ἀναισχύμω, to use quite up, take up fully, Hipp. Art. 788.
κατ-ἀναισχυντέω, = καταναιδεύομαι, Byz.
καταναίω, to make to dwell, settle:—only used in aor., κατένασσε πατὴρ ἐς πείρατα γαίης Hes. Op. 167; κ. ὑπὸ χθονός Id. Th. 620; γουνοῖσι Νεμείης Id. 329; so in aor. med., δυσαρέστους δαίμονας αὐτοῦ κατανασσαμένη Aesch. Eum. 929:—Pass., only in aor., to take up one's abode, dwell, ὑπὸ δείρασι Παρνασσῶ κατανάσθη Eur. Phoen. 207; ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ κατένασθεν (3 pl.) Ar. Vesp. 662; so in aor. med., ἐν Κέφω κατανάσατο Ar. Rh. 2. 520.
κατ-ἀναλείχομαι, strengthd. for ἀναλείχω, LXX (Sap. 16. 16).
κατ-ἀναλίσκω, impf. -ἀνάλισκον Isocr. 5 E; pf. -ἀνάλωκα (intr.) Plat. Tim. 36 B; but aor. -ἠνάλωσα Isocr. 201 B:—Pass., aor. -ἀναλωθῆναι Plat. Phaedo 72 D; pf. -ἠνάλωμαι Isocr. 33 A: (v. ἀναλίσκω). To use up, spend, lavish, χρήματα Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 22; εἰς τι ἔρησθαι a thing, εἰς τὴν στρατιὰν τάλαντα μύρια Isocr. 201 B; τὴν σχολὴν εἰς φιληκοῖαν Id. 5 D; τὰς ἐννόμεις εἰς τὰ ἄλογα Plat. Prot. 312 C; τέσσαρας μνᾶς εἰς ὑποφαγίαν Ister ap. Ath. 345 D; also, κ. πολλά ἡδοναῖς Diod. 17. 108; πάσας τιμὰς ἄλλοις Plut. 2. 112 B; τὸ πλεῖστον τοῦ βίου ἐν ὀμίλῳ Ael. V. 11. 3. 13:—Pass., with pf. act., to be lavished, Plat. Tim. 36 B; εἰς τι Id. Phaedo 72 D. 2. to eat up, consume, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 460. 1, Apollod. 1. 5, 3:—also, κ. τὴν τροφήν, to use it up, expend it, Lat. concouere, Arist. de Jun., 5, 2, cf. G. A. 3. 11, 2S:—Pass., ἡ τροφή κατ. εἰς τὴν αὔξησιν, εἰς τὸ σῶμα Ib. 4. 4, 20, al.
κατανάλωμα, τό, lavish expense, Eccl.
κατανάλωσις, εὖς, ἡ, lavish waste or consumption, Plut. 2. 678 F, Galen.
καταναλωτέον, verb. Adj. one must expend, τὴν σπουδὴν Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 8.
καταναλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, consuming, τινός Origen.
καταναρκάομαι, Pass. to grow quite stiff, Hipp. Art. 816, etc. II. Act., καταναρκᾶν τινος to be slothful towards, press heavily upon ... 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 9, 12. 13.
κατ-ἀνασκύλλω, to annoy much, f. l. Aesop. for καταβόσκω.
κατανάσσω, to stamp or beat down firmly, κατανάξαντες τὴν γῆν Hdt. 7. 36; cf. συννάσσω.
καταναυᾶγέω, to suffer shipwreck, Eccl.
καταναυμάχέω, to conquer in a sea-fight, beat at sea, βασιλέα Andcc.

24. 6, cf. Dem. 477. 20, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 10, C. I. (add.) 4269 b' :—Pass. *be so conquered*, Isocr. 254 C, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 38.

κατ-ανδραποδίζω, *to enslave utterly*, Tzetz.

κατ-ανδρλίξομαι, Dep. *to fight manfully against*, τινός Cyrill.

καταναυρολογία, ἡ, *a collecting man by man*, LXX (2 Macc. 12. 43), Macrobi. 2. 12.

καταναυρεύομαι, Dep. *to conquer by youthful vigour*, Cyrill.: *to mock with youthful scorn*, τινός Eust. Opusc. 335. 65, cf. Hesych.

καταναύσσομαι, worse form for καταναύσσομαι.

καταναυκρῶ, *to kill utterly*, Eccl.

καταναυμέσησις, εως, ἡ, = ναυμέσησις, Clem. Al. 146.

καταναυμήσις, εως, ἡ, = καταναυμή, Schol. Pind. O. 7. 61.

κατ-ανέμος, ον, = κατ-ἄνεμος, Poll. 1. 101.

κατ-ανέμοδομαι, Pass. *to be agitated by the wind*, Eumath. p. 394.

καταναυμῶ, fut. -νεμῶ: (ν. νέμω):—*to distribute, allot, assign, esp. as pasture-land*, κ. χώρην τιαί Hdt. 2. 109; τὴν χώραν βοσκήμασι Decret. ap. Dem. 278. 22; τὴν ὑργάδα Dion. H. 1. 79, etc.; θέαν τινί Dem. 234. 23. 2. *to distribute or divide into portions*, δέκα δὲ καὶ τοὺς δῆμους κατένευε ἐς τὰς φυλάς distributed or apportioned them into the ten tribes, Dion. H. 5. 69, cf. Dem. 1380. fin.; also without a Prep., τὸ στρατεύμα κατένευε δώδεκα μέρη Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 13; τὴν νῆσον δέκα μέρη κ. Plat. Criti. 113 E:—of a single person, κ. τινὰ εἰς τὴν τάξιν *to assign or appoint* him to his post, Aeschin. 22. 18:—Pass., δεῖ τὸ πλῆθος ἐν συσσιτίοις καταναυμεῖσθαι Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 1. 3. of shepherds, *to pasture*, τὰ πρόβατα Eust. 212. 39. II. Med. *to divide among themselves*, Thuc. 2. 17, Plat. Rep. 547 B, Criti. 113 E. 2. with aor. and pf. pass., *to occur, overrun, esp. with cattle, to feed or graze land*, Lat. depasci, Isocr. 298 A, 300 C, (so also in Act., βοσκήμασι κατ. [τὴν χώραν] Decret. ap. Dem. 278. 22). 3. metaph. *to plunder*, χώραν Babrius 26. 1; κατενεμήθη πᾶσαν τὴν Αἰβύνην Ath. 677 E:—of fire, *to spread*, καταναυμῆν εἰς τὰς πρώτας σκηνάς Polyb. 14. 4, 6:—of an ulcer, *to feed on, devour*, Plut. Artox. 23.

καταναυομαι, Dep. *to come or go down from*, Nonn. Jo. 1. 115.

καταναυρος, ον, *full of nerves or sinews*, Hippiatr.

καταναυσιμος, ον, *to be granted*, Cyrill. c. Jul. 136 A.

καταναυσις, εως, ἡ, *a nodding to, assent*, Eust. Opusc. 80. 5.

καταναυῶ: fut. ναυσομαι Il. 1. 524, Plat. Rep. 350 E: aor. κατένευσα Il., Ep. part. κανεύσας Od. 15. 463. *To nod assent*, κεφαλῇ καταναυσομαι Il. 1. c., cf. 558; so, κ. χαιταῖς Pind. N. 1. 18; ὑπέστην καὶ κατένευσα Il. 4. 267; καταναυσοῦσι γάρ why they assent, Ar. Eccl. 72: c. acc. rei, *to grant, promise*, ὅτι μοι κατένευσε Κρονίων νίκην καὶ μέγα κῦδος Il. 8. 175; also c. inf. fut., δωαέμεναι κατένευσε 10. 393; ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσε Ἴλιον ἐκπέσαντ' εὐτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι 2. 112, cf. 13. 368; later c. inf. aor., Ar. Thesm. 1020, Bion 5. 9;—also in Prose, as Hdt. 9. 111, Plat. Euthyd. 277 C, Rep. 350 E:—generally, *to make a sign by nodding the head*, Od. 15. 464. II. *to bow down, eis τὴν γῆν* Ach. Tat. 7. 14, cf. Geop. 2. 4; also, κ. τὴν κεφαλὴν Poll. 1. 205. [καταναυῶν, metri grat., in Od. 9. 490.]

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perceived, Plat. Tim. 90 D, etc.; with a part., κ. πολλοὺς ὄντας Thuc. 2. 3. 3. *to learn*, τῆς Περσίδος γλώσσης ὅσα ἐδύνατο κατενόησεν Id. 1. 138. 4. *to consider*, περί τινος Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 20, Polyb. 2. 15, 4. 5. *to look at, view*, τὴν οἰκίαν Ath. 179 A. II. *to be in one's right mind, in one's senses*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 974, cf. 1151 F.

κατανόημα, τό, *a purpose, contrivance*, Plat. Epin. 987 D, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 8.

κατανόησις, εως, ἡ, *observation*, Plat. Tim. 82 C, Criti. 107 D. 2. *means of observing*, ἐαυτοῦ παρέχειν κ. Plut. Rom. 6.

κατανοητέον, verb. Adj. *one must observe, learn*, Plat. Polit. 305 C.

κατανοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *observant, intelligent*, Poll. 9. 151, Greg. Nyss.

κατ-ανοίγνυμι, strengthd. for ἀνοίγω, Philostr. 913, Eccl.

κατάνομαι, Pass. (ἀνω, ἀνώ) *to be used up or wasted*, πολλὰ κατάνεται Od. 2. 58., 17. 537; μέτρα κατανομένων ἐνιαυτῶν completed, Arat. 464.

κατανομή, ἡ, *pasture, feeding-ground*, Schol. Ar. Av. 769, etc.

κατανομιστεύω, *to turn into money*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 18, 4.

κατανομοθετέω, *to lay down laws, make laws*, Plat. Legg. 861 B.

κατανοσέω, κατάνοσος, strengthd. for νοσ-, Byz.

κατανοστέω, *to return from banishment*, Polyb. 4. 17, 10.

κατανοσφίζομαι, Med. *to embezzle*, Dion. H. 4. 11.

κατανοσιαός, α, ον, *looking south*, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 124.

κατανοτιζώ, *to bedew*, κατὰ δὲ γῶος ἅμα χαρᾶ τὸ σὺν νοτιζέει βλέφαρον Eur. I. T. 833.

κατανουθετέω, fut. ἦσω, strengthd. for νουθετέω, Synes. 277 A.

κάτ-αντα, Adv. *down-hill*, in the famous line, πολλά δ' ἄναντα κάταντα

πάραντά τε δύχμιά τ' ἦλθον Il. 23. 116.

κατ-αντάω, *to come down to, arrive*, εἰς τὰ βασίλεια, ἐπὶ κοίτην, πρὸς ὕπος Diod. 4. 52., 3. 27, etc.; κ. εἰς ἑαυτοὺς *to meet face to face*, Polyb. 30. 14, 3. 2. in a speech or narrative, *to tend to a certain end, come to such or such an issue*, εἰς τι, ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 4. 34, 2., 10. 37, 3, etc.; κ. ἐπὶ τὸν ὄρκον Diod. 1. 79. 3. of events, *to come down upon*, πᾶς δ' ἀγῶν ἐπ' ἐμὲ κατῆντα Alex. Inscr. 1. 13: *to result, happen*, Lat. evadere, Polyb. 6. 4, 12. II. trans. *to make to come back, bring back*, εἰς ἑαυτὰν τὴν ἱερωσύνην LXX (2 Macc. 4. 24).

κατάντημα, τό, *an end, goal*, LXX (Ps. 18. 7): *an event*.

κατάντην, Adv., = κάταντα, Themist. 168 B.

κατάντης, ες, (ἀντα) *down-hill, downward, steep*, opp. to ἀνάντης, κ. ὄδος Ar. Ran. 127; εἰς τὰ κατάντη downwards, Hipp. Offic. 743; ἐπὶ κάταντες = κάταντα, Plat. Tim. 77 D; εἰς τὸ κάταντες Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 20; ἐν τῷ κατάντει Ib. 4. 8, 37; ἀπὸ τοῦ κατάντους Id. Eq. 8, 8; so, κάταντες κινεῖσθαι Arist. Phys. 7. 4, 2; τὰ κατάντη, as Adv., Xen. Eq. 8, 6, Eq. Mag. 8, 3, Cyn. 5, 17; τὰ κ. φέρεσθαι Arist. H. A. 6. 12, 9, etc. II. metaph., like Lat. pronus, *inclined*, πρὸς τι Eur. Rhes. 318, Plut. 2. 53 D.

κατάντησιν, Adv., better κατ' ἀντησιν, so as to face, right opposite, Od. 20. 387.

κατ-αντία, ἡ, *a hanging downwards*, Hipp. Offic. 741.

κατ-αντιβολέω, *to entreat earnestly*, τινα Ar. Fr. 523, Joseph. B. J. 1. 2, 4.

κατ-αντικρῦ, Prep. with gen. *straight down from*, καταντικρῦν τέγεος

πέσε Od. 10. 559., 11. 64. 2. in Att., = Homeric ἀντικρῦ, *over against, right opposite*, πρυτάνεων καταντικρῦ Ar. Eccl. 87; ἐς τὰ κ. Κυθήρων *to the parts opposite Cythera*, Thuc. 7. 26; κ. ἢ εἰσρεῖ ἐξέπεσεν *exactly opposite* to the point at which . . . , Plat. Phaedo 112 E, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 5; later c. dat., κ. τῇ θέσει Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 21, cf. H. A. 8. 2, 32. II. as Adv. of Place, *right opposite*, ἡ ἥπειρος ἡ κ. Thuc. 1. 136; ἐν τῷ κ. προσστήναί τιμι Plat. Euthyd. 274 C, cf. Prot. 315 C; εἰς τὸ κ. τοῦ σπηλαίου *on the opposite side of . . .*, Id. Rep. 515 A; ἐκ τοῦ κ. *from the opposite side*, Ib. B; κ. ἀρᾶν *to look right in the face*, Id. Charm. 169 C; πρὸς τὸ κ. κείσθαι Polyb. 4. 39, 6. 2. *straightforward, outright, downright*, both locally and metaph., Thuc. 7. 57; εἰς τὸ κ. Plat. Phaedo 72 B, Lys. 207 A; ἐπὶ τὸ κ. Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 10; κ. καὶ κατὰ τὸ εὐθύ *in a direct and straight way*, Plat. Theaet. 194 B; κ. λέγειν Arist. Rhet. 3. 19, 5. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 444. [On the quantity v. ἀντικρῦ.]

κατ-αντίον, Adv. *over against, right opposite*, c. gen., Hdt. 6. 103, 118; also c. dat., 7. 33; absol., χῶ κ. θανάων *facing him*, Soph. Ant. 512, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 95;—also κάταντία, Agesianax ap. Plut. 2. 921 B, Opp. II. 2. 555.

κατ-αντιπέρας, = καταντικρῦ II, c. gen., Xen. An. 1. 1, 9; v. l. for κατ' ἀντιπέραν Ib. 4. 8, 3, Luc. J. Trag. 42:—καταντίπερα, Manetho 4. 188.

κατ-αντιπνέω, *to blow right against*, Eumath. p. 245.

κατ-ανγλέω, *to pour water or liquid over*, Alex. Ἦσ. 1:—metaph. *to pour a flood of words over*, τινός Ar. Vesp. 483; so, κ. λόγον κατὰ τῶν ὄτων Plat. Rep. 344 D; γέλωτα κ. φιλοσοφίας Ib. 536 B; τὰ ποιήματα ἡμῶν κ. *pours a flood of poems over us, drenches us with them*, Id. Lys. 204 D. 2. *to bathe, foment*, κ. τι ὕδατι Galen. (?); τὴν ὄδον αἵματι Joseph. A. J. 8. 4, 1:—καταντλητέαν, Antyll. ap. Orib. 248 Matth., Geop. 16. 7, 1:—κατάντλημα, τό, *a fomentation*, Diosc. 1. 136:—κατάντλησις, εως, ἡ, *fomentation*, Antyll. ap. Stob. 101. 28.

κάταντλος, ον, = ὑπέραντλος, Poll. 1. 113.

κατ-αντυγώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like an anty, round*, Nicet. Ann. 329 D.

κατ-αντυκτικός, ον, *pricking at heart*, Suid., Eccl.

κατάνυκτος, ον, *pricked by compunction*, καρδία Eccl.

κατανύσσομαι, aor. 2 -ενύγην [ῦ]: Pass. *to be sorely pricked*, metaph., κατενύγησαν τῇ καρδίᾳ Act. Ap. 2. 37, cf. LXX (Gen. 34. 7), Malal. 199 A, 234 C; so, μεταμέλειαν αἰμάσσουσαν δεῖ καὶ νύσσουσαν Plut. 2. 476 F. II. *to be stupefied, to slumber*, LXX (Psalm. 4. 5, 21): *to keep silence*, Ib. (Levit. 10. 3):—so κατάνυξις, εως, ἡ, *stupefaction, slumber*, Ib. (Isai. 29. 10), Ep. Rom. 11. 8; and so κατανύγη, ἡ, Theodoret., etc.—Hesych. has κατανένυγμα: λελύπημαι, ἡσύχασα, and κατάνυξις: λύπη, ἡσυχία.

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κατάνυξις, εως, ἡ, *stupefaction, slumber*, Ib. (Isai. 29. 1

κατανυστάζω, aor. κατενύσταξα Poll. 2. 67, *to nod, to fall asleep*, Alex. Incert. 22. II. trans. *to lull asleep*, Ael. N. A. 14. 20.
κατ-άνυω, Att. -ύτω, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 17: fut. -άνυω [ύ]. *To bring to quite an end: esp., 1. to accomplish a certain distance, τὸν προκείμενον δρόμον* Hdt. 8. 98; *ἐν μακρημερίῃ ὀργυιάς*, ο Id. 4. 86; *δυοῖν ἡμέραιν ὑδὸν ἐν μιᾷ* Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 49, etc.: then, 2. (the acc. being omitted) intr. *to arrive at a place, κατήνυσαν νηὶ ἐς Αἴμνον* Hdt. 6. 140, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 20; also c. gen., *φίλης γὰρ προξένου* (sc. ἐς οἶκον) *κατήνυσαν they have come to a kind hostess's*, Soph. El. 1451; so, *πρὶν σὺν .. κατανύσαι φρενῶν* before *thou arrivest at thy purpose*, Eur. Hipp. 365. II. *to accomplish, perpetrate, τάδε* Id. El. 1163; κ. αἷμα *to murder*, Id. Or. 89:—in Soph. O. C. 432, *κατήνεσαν* is restored from later Mss.:—Pass. *to be accomplished, of oracles*, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 310. 11. III. *to procure, ὑποζυγίους χόρτον* Polyb. 9. 4, 3.—Cf. *κατάνομαι*.
κατανωπιαῖος, α, ον, ον or at the back, Poll. 1. 148, C. 1. 2554. II. 124.
κατανωπίζομαι, Dep. *to carry on one's back*, Luc. Lexiph. 5, Plut. 2. 924 C. II. *to put behind one's back, reject*, Damasc. ap. Phot. Bibl. 346. 13.
κατανωπιστής, οὔ, ὁ, *one who despises*, Dicaearch. p. 15.
καταξάινω, fut. -ξάνω, *to card or comb well, καταξῆναι* Plat. Com. Incert. 52:—Pass., *εἴρια κατεξασμένα* Hipp. 881 G; *πέτρα κατεξασμένη cut out*, Diod. 17. 71 (hence *καταξάινωσι* should be restored in 1. 98). 2. *to tear in pieces, rend in shreds, πλόκους κόμης* Eur. Ion 1267; *πολλοὺς αἰσαὶ καταξανοῦσι .. χέρες* Lyc. 300; so, *καταξάινειν τινα εἰς φοινικίδα* *to round him to red rags*, Ar. Ach. 320:—Pass., *πέτροισι .. καταξανθεῖς θανεῖν crushed to atoms*, Soph. Aj. 728; *πρὶν κατεξάνθαι βολαῖς* Eur. Phoen. 1145; *πέτραις καταξανθέντες ὀστέων βράβας* Id. Supp. 503; *πυρὶ καταξανθεῖς* Id. H. F. 285. 3. *to wear or waste away, Lat. atterere, πνοαὶ .. τρίβω κατέξαινον ἄνθος Ἀργείων* Aesch. Ag. 197: Pass., *κατεξάνθη πύνοις* Eur. Med. 1030; *δακρύοις* Tro. 509; *κατέξανται δέμας* Id. Hipp. 274; *ὄπλα κατέξανται are worn out by use*, Diod. 17. 94; *ἐν τοῖς ὑρύγμασι καταξαινόμενοι τὰ σώματα* Id. 5. 38.
κατάξανσις, εως, ἡ, *a tearing in pieces*, Eus. de Mart. 1. 1, 3 (post lib. 8).
καταξενόομαι, Pass. *to be received as a guest, to be hospitably treated, κατεξενόμενος* Aesch. Cho. 706.
καταξέσματα, τά, *chips, filings*, Suid.
καταξέω, fut. -ξέσω, *to polish well*, Plut. 2. 953 B. 2. = *καταξάινω* 2, Eccl. II. *to deck with carved work*, Arist. Mirab. 104.
καταξηραίνω, *to dry quite up*, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 30:—Pass., Plat. Tim. 76 A, Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 18.
κατάξηρος, ον, *very dry, parched*, Arist. de An. 2. 10, 5, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 3, etc.: τὸ κ. *great dryness*, Alciphro 1. 22., 3. 35.
κατ-αξιο-πιστεύομαι, Dep. *to demand implicit belief to the prejudice of, τινος* Polyb. 12. 17, 1; cf. Lob. Phryn. 567.
κατ-άξιος, ον, strengthd. for *ἄξιος, quite or very worthy of, Lat. condignus, c. gen., Soph. Ph. 1009; absol., Eur. El. 46; χάριτας τὰς κατ. ἀποδιδόναι, a formula in Inscr., Keil Inscr. Boeot. IV b. 14, cf. C. 1. 2671. 50; (so, καταξίως τιμηθῆναι τῶν ἐνεργειῶν* Ib. 108. 21); cf. *ἀντάξιος*. Adv. -ίως, Soph. O. C. 911, Polyb. 1. 88, 5, etc.; neut. pl. as Adv., Anth. P. 3. 14; and *κατάξι' ἄν* should prob. be restored (with Monk) in Soph. El. 800.
κατ-αξίωω, *to deem worthy, c. acc. et inf., Plat. Tim. 30 C, Dem. 1383. 11: c. gen. rei, to deem worthy of a thing*, Polyb. 1. 23, 3., 12. 11, 8:—Med., *οὔτε νιν .. Δίκη προσεῖδε καὶ κατηξίωσατο* did not regard and hold in high esteem, Aesch. Theb. 667:—Pass., *ἔργον ἐμφανὲς καὶ κατηξιωμένον* Polyb. 5. 83, 4. II. like *κελεύω* or *λέγω*, Lat. *jubeo* *valere, πολλὰ χαίρειν ξυμφοραῖς καταξίω* Aesch. Ag. 572; *σὺ τοι κατηξίωσας thou would'st have it so*, Soph. Ph. 1095.
κατ-αξίς, Ion. -ηξίς, εως, ἡ, *a fracture*, Hipp. V. C. 900, al.; distinguished from *θραύσις*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 9.
καταξίωσις, εως, ἡ, *esteem or respect for one, τινος* Polyb. 1. 78, 1.
κατάξυλος, ον, *covered with wood*, Schol. Il. 11. 155 (to expl. *ἄξυλος*).
καταξυράω, *to shave close, κατεξυρημένος τὸν πάγωνα* Ctesias ap. Ath. 529 A; τὸ ὀφθαλμῶ Nicol. Dam. 429 ed. Vales.
κατάξυσις, εως, ἡ, *a scraping off*, Apoll. Lex. s. v. γραπτῦς.
καταξυσμή, ἡ, *a scraping, carving*, Hesych.
καταξύω, fut. -ύσω [ύ], *to scrape down*, Hipp. V. C. 911: *to scratch or mark*, Luc. Nigr. 27; *γραφίδεσι κ. inscribed*, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 11. II. *to polish, like καταξέω*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 2, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 448. 4, Diod. 2. 13.
κατάρπος, ον, Dor. for *κατῆρος*, Eur. Tro. 1097.
καταπαγίδεύω, *to catch as in a trap*, Eumath. p. 133.
καταπαγίως, Adv. *constantly, πόλιν κ. οἰκεῖν* Isocr. Antid. § 167.
καταπαγκράτιάζω, *to conquer in the παγκράτιον, wrestle down*, Philo 1. 681; τινά Id. 2. 348.
καταπαθής, ἐς, *very passionate*, Anna Comn.
καταπαιγμός, οὔ, ὁ, *mockery*, Apollon. Lcx. s. v. *μωμήσονται*.
καταπαιδραστῆ, *to spend or waste in παιδραστία, οἶκον* Isae. 82. 22; cf. *καταπορνεύω*.
καταπαίζω, fut. -παίζομαι, *to jest upon, mock at, c. gen., καταπαίξεις ἡμῶν* Ar. Fr. 112, cf. Anth. P. 5. 40, Sext. Emp., etc.; also c. acc., Diog. L. 2. 136:—Pass., *καταπαίχθησεται ἐπ' αὐτοῦ jests will be made upon him*, Eust. Opusc. 122. 52.
καταπαίω, *to strike hard*, Hesych., Eccl.
καταπακτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*καταπήγνυμι*), only found in the phrase *καταπακτὴ θύρα*, a door shutting downwards, a trap-door, Hdt. 5. 16; but the Ion. form would be *καταπηκτὴ*, and perh. Reiske was right in restoring *καταρακτὴ*.
καταπαλαιόομαι, Pass. *to grow very old*, Galen. 12. 208.

καταπαλαίω, *to throw in wrestling, εὐάθλους δέκα* Ar. Ach. 710: metaph. *to overthrow, κ. λόγους* Eur. I. A. 1013; τὰ ῥηθέντα Plat. Rep. 362 D; κ. πάθος λόγῳ Sext. Emp. M. S. 475: Pass., *καταπαλαισθεῖς ὑπὸ θανάτου* Luc. Contempl. 8.
καταπάλλομαι, Pass. *to vault or leap down, οὐρανοῦ ἐκ κατέπαλτο* (Er. syncop. for aor. 2 *κατεπάλετο*), Il. 19. 351; for, if this form be referred to *κατεφάλλομαι*, it should be written properisp. *κατεπάλτο*, cf. *ἀνέπαλτο, κατεφάλλομαι*:—aor. 1, *ἑοῦ κατεπήλατο δίφρου* Nonn. D. 18. 13. II. *to leap violently*, Eumath. p. 89.
καταπαλτ-αφέτης, -αφεσία, v. *καταπελτ-*.
καταπαννυχίζω, *to pass the night*, Alciphro 1. 39: Med., Theophr. Sim.
καταπανουργέομαι, and in Cyrill. -εύομαι, Dep. *to act villainously, ἐπὶ τινα* LXX (Ps. 82. 3); ἐπὶ τινι Byz.: also c. acc. *to treat villainously*, Basil.—The Act. is quoted by Suid.
καταπάομαι, Dep. *to gain possession of*, Hesych.
καταπαράλληλος, Adv. *in parallel movement*, Pyth. in Phot. Bibl. 440.
κατάπαρσις, ἡ, (*καταπέριω*) *a piercing, boring*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 64.
κατάπασμα, τό, *powder*, Paul. Aeg. 7. 13.
καταπάσσω, Att. -πρω: fut. -άσω:—*to besprinkle or bespatter with, πάντα καταπάσω βουλευματίων* Ar. Eq. 99; but mostly c. dat. rei, *ἀψινθίῳ κ. μέλι* Menand. Incert. 160; *γῆ τὰς κεφαλὰς κ. LXX* (2 Macc. 10. 25); cf. *κατάπαστος*:—Pass., *καταπάττομενος* Ar. Nub. 262:—Med., *καταπάττεσθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς πηλῶ* *their own heads*, Diod. 1. 91. II. c. acc. rei, *to sprinkle or strew over, ἄνθος χαλκοῦ* Hipp. 884 D; *ἄλευρα* Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 59; *κατὰ τῆς τραπέζης κ. τέφραν* Ar. Nub. 177:—Med., *καταπάττεσθαι τῆς κεφαλῆς κόβιν* *on one's own head*, Joseph. B. J. 2. 21, 3; *γῆν ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν* LXX (Job. 1. 20, v. l.).—For App. Pun. 129, v. *κατάσσω*.
καταπαστέον, verb. Adj. *one must sprinkle*, Orib. 301 Matth.
κατάπαστος, ον, *besprinkled or bespattered with, στεφάνους* Ar. Eq. 502; *ἡδυσματίοις* Telclid. Ἀμφ. 1, cf. Archestr. ap. Ath. 321 C. 2. *embroidered*, Ar. Eq. 968; *χιτῶν χρυσῶ κ. Dio C. 72. 17; χρυσαῖς ἀκτίσι* Heliod. 3. 4, cf. 10. 9, Aristid. 1. 231.
καταπατᾶγέω, strengthd. for *παταγέω*, Eumath. p. 378.
καταπατέω, *to trample down, trample under foot, Thuc. 7. 84, etc.; ὑστὶ τὸ σπέρμα κ. to trample down the seed (i. e. have it trampled down) by swine*, Hdt. 2. 14:—Pass., Id. 7. 173, 223, Thuc. 5. 72, Dem. 88. 1., 918. 12. 2. metaph., *κατὰ δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ πάτησαν* Il. 4. 157; κ. τοὺς νόμους Plat. Legg. 714 A; τὰ γράμματα Gorg. 484 A.
καταπάτημα, τό, *that which is trampled under foot*, LXX (Thren. 2. 8).
καταπάτησις, εως, ἡ, *a trampling on*, LXX (4 Regg. 13. 17).
καταπατήσις, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be trampled down*, Gcor. 6. 13, 1.
κατάπαυμα, τό, *a means of stopping, δειλοῖσι γέρον κατ. γενοίμην* Il. 17. 38; sic leg. pro *κατάπασμα* in Clem. Al. 493. II. *rest*, LXX (Sirach. 36. 13); κ. τῶν μακρῶν πόνων C. 1. 9438. 25.
καταπαύσιμος, ον, = *καταπαυστικός*, Eccl.
κατάπαυσις, εως, ἡ, *a putting to rest: a putting down, deposing, τυράννων* Hdt. 5. 38; ἡ Δημαρτήτου κ. τῆς βασιλῆως his deposition from .., Id. 6. 67. II. *a cessation, calm*, LXX (Isai. 66. 1, al.), N. T.: τῶν πνευμάτων Theophr. Vent. 18.
καταπαυστέον, verb. Adj. *one must stop, τὸν λόγον* Clem. Al. 733.
καταπαυστήριον, τό, *a means of putting to rest*, Scholl.
καταπαυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *putting to rest, τινός* Eust. 138. 2.
καταπαντής, Dor. *καππώτας, ὁ, giver of rest*, Paus. 3. 22, 1, where λέως *καππώτας* (so Sylburg for Ζεὺς) is the stone on which Theseus sat to rest.
καταπαύω, poet. *καππαύω* Pind. N. 9. 35:—*to put or lay to rest, put an end to, κατέπαυσα θεῶν χόλον* Od. 4. 583; *μηθιμὸν καταπαυσέμεν* (Er. inf. fut.) Il. 16. 62; *πόλεμον καταπαυσέμεν ἀνδρῶν* 7. 36; *νεῖκος κ. Hes. Th. 87; τὴν ναυπηγίην* Hdt. 1. 27; *νόσους* Aesch. Supp. 586; τὸν λόγον Polyb. 2. 8, 8, etc.:—Med., *καταπαύεσθαι πόνους* Eur. Hel. 1153. II. c. acc. pers. *to lay to rest, i. e. kill, τάχα κέν σε .. ἔγχος ἐμὸν κατέπαυσε* Il. 16. 618; so, σου κ. τὰς πνοάς Ar. Av. 1397. 2. *to make one stop from a thing, hinder or check from .., μιν καταπαύση ἀγνορίας ἀλεγεινῆς* Il. 22. 457; *παῖδας καταπαυέμεν ἀφροσυνάων* Od. 24. 457; so, κ. τινὰ δρόμον Plat. Polit. 294 E; c. part., κ. ταύτην λαλοῦσαν Menand. Ἀρρηφ. 3. 5:—and c. acc. only, *to stop, keep in check*, Od. 2. 168, 244, Il. 15. 105, Hdt., etc. 3. like *καταλύω*, *to put down or depose from power, κ. τινὰ τῆς ὀρχῆς, τῆς βασιλῆως* Hdt. 4. 1., 6. 64; κ. τοὺς τυράννους Id. 5. 38, cf. 2. 144., 7. 105; κ. Μούσας: *to depose them from their honours, cease to worship them*, Eur. H. F. 685:—Pass., *τῆς βασιλῆως κατεπαύθη* Hdt. 1. 130, cf. 6. 66, 71. . . b. *to put down, τὴν ἐωυτοῦ ἀρχὴν* Id. 1. 56; *τὴν Κύρου δύναμιν* Ib. 90; τὸν δῆμον Thuc. 1. 107, cf. 8. 97; *τιμὰς ἐνέρων* Eur. Alc. 31. III. Pass. and Med. *to leave off from, cease from, τινος* Hdt., etc. 2. absol. *to leave off, cease*, Ar. Eq. 1264; *καταπαύεται τὰ ἀρρωστήματα* Dem. 808. 14, etc.; *λόγος κ. ἐν ..*, Plat. Phileb. 66 D. 3. the Act. is also used intr. like Med. *μολπᾶν δ' ἄπο .. καταπαύσας πύσις .. ἔκειτο* Eur. Hec. 918; *εὐήμερῶν κατάπαυσον rest* while you are well off, Com. Anon. 50 (ap. Diod. 12. 14).
καταπεδάω, *to fetter, hamper, κατὰ δ' οὐν ἑτέρῳ γε πέδησεν* Il. 19. 94; *θεοῦ κατὰ μοῖρ' ἐπέδησεν* Od. 11. 292; so Mosch. 2. 4.
καταπεδίλω, *to case in sandals, τοὺς πόδας* Eumath. p. 118.
καταπεξέω, *to travel on foot*, Eccl.
καταπεξομάχέω, *to conquer by land*, Poll. 9. 141.
καταπειθής, ἐς, *obedient, τινί* Philo 2. 118, Plut. 2. 5 C.
καταπειθισίς, εως, ἡ, *persuasion*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 799.
καταπειθω, fut. -πέισω, *to persuade*, Luc. Charid. 16, Gramm.
κατ-απειλέω, strengthd. for *ἀπειλέω, κ. ἔπη τα use threatening words*, Soph. O. C. 659; *ἀκραιφνεῖς τῶν κατηπειλημένων by the threats uttered*, Ib. 1147:—Med. *to threaten one with, τινά τι* Eumath. p. 309.

κατάπειρα, ἢ, *an experiment*: κ. νόσου *an attack*, cited from Paul. Aeg. κατάπειράζω, *to make an attempt on, τὴν τινος ψῆφον* Lys. 186. 29; τὸς τόπους LXX (2 Macc. 13. 18). 2. c. gen. *to make trial of, τῶν πολεμίων, τῆς πόλεως* Polyb. 4. 11, 6., 13. 5.

καταπειράομαι, Pass. *to be much tried, καταπειραθεὶς ὑπ' ἀρρωστίας* Diod. 17. 107.

καταπειρασμός, ὁ, *an attempt, attack*, Diosc. Ther. 3, Suid.

καταπειράτηρία, Ion. —πειρητήρη, ἢ, *a sounding-line*, Hdt. 2. 5, and 28; *cotapirātes* in Lucil. ap. Isid. Etym. 19. 4: cf. βολίς.

καταπέρω, fut. —περῶ, *to transfix, τινά* Heliod. 10. 32, Phalar. 13. 2. Pass. *to be driven through one, βέλη* Eus. V. Const. 2. 9; *καταπᾶρῆσαι* (part. aor. 2) *τῇ φάρυγγι ἀκανθαί* Paul. Aeg. 6. 32.

κατάπεισις, εὖς, ἢ, *persuasion*, Hdn. Epimer. 110.

καταπελεκᾶω, *to hew with an axe*, Schol. Il. 16. 642.

καταπελεμίζω, strengthd. for *πελεμίζω*, Ar. Rh. 2. 92, in tmesi.

καταπελμάτομαι, Pass. *to be cobbled, clouted*, of shoes, LXX (Jos. 9. 5).

καταπελτάζω, fut. ἄσομαι, *to overrun with light-armed troops (πελτασταί), καταπελτάσσονται τὴν Βοιωτίαν ὄλην* Ar. Ach. 160.

καταπελτ-ᾄφότης, οὐ, ὁ, *one who shoots the bolt from a catapult*, Philo in Matth. Vett. 82. 13; *καταπαλταφότης* C. I. 2360. 29:—*the art of working a catapult*, lb. 25.

καταπέλτης, οὐ, ὁ, (prob. from *καταπάλλω*, indeed it is written *καταπάλτης* in Inscr., C. I. 2360. 36, Ussing Inscr. Att. 57. 14):—*a war-engine for throwing bolts, a kind of huge cross-bow*, Lat. *catapulta*, first mentioned by Poets of the Middle Com., when the Maced. power was becoming formidable, Mnesim. Φιλίππ. 1, Timocl. Ἡρ. 1; κ. ἀφιέναι Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 17, cf. Audib. 9, Perizon. Ael. V. H. 6. 12, Wess. Diod. 14. 42. 2. also *the bolt or shot of a catapult*, Hesych. II. *on instrument of torture*, Diod. 20. 71, Charito 3. 4, LXX (4 Macc. 8. 12).

καταπελτικός, ἢ, ὄν, *of or for a catapult*, βέλος Strab. 330; κ. ὄργανα καὶ βέλη Polyb. 11. 11, 3; τὰ κ. (sub. ὄργανα) = *καταπέλται*, 9. 41, 5: τὸ κ. *the art of using catapults*, Diod. 14. 42.

καταπεμπτός, α, οὐ, *to be sent down*, Luc. D. Deor. 5. 4.

κατάπεμπτος, οὐ, *sent down*, Attic. ap. Eus. P. E. 510 A.

καταπέμπω, fut. ψω, *to send down, εἰς ἔρεβος* Hes. Th. 515; esp. from the inland to the sea-coast, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 30, An. 1. 9, 7. II. *to send from head-quarters, to dispatch*, Dem. 162. 11; *στρατηγὸν κ. τινά* as general, Plut. Flani. 15; *ἐς ἐπισκοπὴν τινος* Luc. D. Deor. 20. 6.

καταπενθέω, *to mourn for, bewail*, Anth. P. 7. 618, LXX (Ex. 33. 4).

καταπεπαίνω, strengthd. for *πεπαίνω*, Philo 2. 429, in Pass.

καταπεπτηνία, Ep. fem. part. pf. of *καταπτήσσω*.

καταπέπτω, late collat. form of *καταπέσσω*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 255.

καταπεπύκασμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of *καταπυκάζω*, *slily*, Poll. 4. 51.

κατάπερ, Ion. for *καθάπερ*, Hdt.

καταπεραιώω, *to make an end of, conclude*, Eust. 13. 14., 81. 3.

καταπεραιώσις, εὖς, ἢ, *conclusion*, Eust. 81. 5.

καταπέρδω, mostly in Med. —πέρδομαι; aor. *κατέπαρδον*: pf. *καταπέποδρα*:—*to break wind at, τινός*, in sign of contempt, Horace's *oppedere alicui*, Ar. Vesp. 618, Pax 547, Pl. 618, Epicr. Incert. 28.

καταπερίεμι, *to be far above, τινος* Polyb. 5. 67, 2.

καταπερίξυσις, εὖς, ἢ, = *περίξυσις, scarification*, Schol. Od. 24. 229.

καταπερκάζω, of grapes, *to grow dark, ripen*, Cyrill. Al.

καταπερονάω, *to buckle or clasp tight*, Polyb. 6. 23, 11.

καταπερπερεύομαι, = *περπερεύομαι*, Hesych., Phot., Suid.

καταπέσημα, τὸ, *a downfall*, An. Ox. 1. 176.

καταπέσσω, Att. —ττω (Suid.): fut. —πέψω (cf. *καταπέπτω*):—*to boil down, boil well, τροφήν* Hippiatr. 150. 17. II. *to digest food*; in Pass. *to be digested*, Arist. G. A. 3. 5, 16; *ἔως ἂν καταπεφθῇ ἡ τροφή* Id. Somn. 3, 22. 2. metaph. *to digest, keep from rising*, Lat. *concoquere*, κ. χόλον Il. 1. 81; κ. μέγαν ἄλβον, i. e. *to bear great fortune meekly*, Pind. O. 1. 87.

καταπετάννυμι and —ύω, fut. —πετάσω [ᾶ], *to spread out over, κατὰ λιτα πετάσας* Il. 8. 411, cf. Eur. Hel. 1459; *ταῖς πρᾶραις δέρραις κ.* Diod. 20. 9. II. *to spread or cover with, τὴν αὐλὴν δικτύοις* Ar. Vesp. 132; *τὴν κεφαλὴν φοινικίδι* Id. Pl. 731; *ἀνθρώπους ἰστίῳ* Plat. Parm. 131 B; *ἵπποι ἱματίοις καταπεπταμένοι* Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 16.

καταπέτασμα, τό, *a curtain, veil*, Heliod. 10. 28: *the veil of the Temple*, LXX (Ex. 26. 31), Ev. Matth. 27. 51, etc.;—*properly the inner veil, the outer being τὸ κάλυμμα*, cf. Philo 2. 148.

καταπέτομαι (cf. *πέτομαι*) *to fly down*: fut. *καταπτήσομαι* Luc. Prom. 2; aor. *κατέπτατο* Ar. Av. 791; part. *καταπτάμενος* Hdt. 3. 111, Ar. Av. 1624, Vesp. 16; subj. and opt. *κατάπτωμαι, —πτοῖσθαι*, Luc. Icarion. 13, Bis Acc. 8: also aor. act. *κατέπτην*, part. *καταπτάς*, Arist. II. A. 9. 10, 1, Luc. Charid. 7:—*a dub. aor. pass. καταπετάσθην* occurs in Diod. 2. 20, LXX; and a v. l. —*πετεύμενος* occurs in Hdt. l. c., as if from —*πετάομαι*; v. Lob. Phryn. 581 sq.

κατα-πετροκαπέω, *to dash against rocks*, Diod. 16. 60.

καταπετρόω, *to stone to death*, Xen. An. 1. 3, 2. II. *to throw down from a rock*, Strab. 155.

καταπέφνων, v. sub *κατέπεφνον*.

καταπεφρονηκότως, Adv. part. pf. act. of *καταφρονέω*, *contemptuously, despisedly*, Schol. Luc. Indoct. 10, Jo. Chrys.

καταπήγνυμι and —ύω (Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11): fut. —πήξω. *To stick fast in the ground, plant firmly, ἔγχος μὲν κατέπηξεν ἐπὶ χθονί* Il. 6. 213; *ἐν δὲ σκόλοπας κ.* 7. 441., 9. 350, cf. Hdt. 4. 72, Ar. Av. 360, etc.; *εἰς τὴν γῆν κ. τὸν καυλόν* Arist. H. A. 5. 28, 1. II. Pass., with pf. and plqpf. act., *to stand fast or firm in, ἰδὲ .. ἐν γαίῃ κατέπηκτο* Il. 11. 378, cf. Hipp. Art. 808; *στήλη καταπεπηγυῖα* Hdt. 7. 30. 2. *to become congealed, freeze*, Arist. II. A. 8. 19, 5, Polyb. 3. 55, 5.

καταπηδάω, fut. ἴσομαι, *to leap down from, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου* Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 38, cf. Plut. Caes. 49; *ἐκ τοῦ ἵππου* Charito 5. 3.

καταπήδησις, εὖς, ἢ, *a leaping down*, Eust. Opusc. 314. 1.

καταπημαίνω, *to hurt or damage much*, Theodoret.

κατάπηξ, πηγος, ὁ, ἢ, *fixed in the ground*, E. M. 194. 24. II. as Subst. *καταπήξ, πηγος, ὁ, a post*, Joseph. B. J. 6. 5, 3. 2. *a graft*, Geop. 10. 65, 2.—On the accent, v. Lob. Paral. 279.

κατάπηξις, εὖς, ἢ, *a fixing in the ground*, Apollod. Poliorc. p. 41.

κατάπηρος, οὐ, *mutilated*, Erotian. p. 228.

καταπήττω, = *καταπήγνυμι*, Strabo 194.

καταπιάνω, *to fatten greatly*, Plat. Legg. 807 A, Ael. V. H. 9. 13.

καταπιέζω, *to press down, repress*, Basil. Greg. Naz.:—Pass., Arist. Plant. 2. 3, 7.

καταπίεσις, ἢ, *a keeping down, τοῦ ψύχους* Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 4.

καταπιθάνευμα, Dep. *to use probable arguments*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 324.

καταπικραίνω, strengthd. for *πικραίνω*, Eumath. p. 265, Cyrill.

κατάπικρος, οὐ, *very sharp or bitter*, LXX (Job. 6. 3).

καταπιλέω, *to wrap up in felt*: Pass. *to wrap oneself close up*, Alciphro 2. 2. II. *to press close like felt*, Basil.

καταπιμέλης, ἐς, = sq., Xenocr. 75, Orib. 28, Matth.

καταπιμέλος [ῖ], οὐ, *very fat*, Galen. 19. 451, Paul. Aeg. 4. 76.

καταπιμπλημι, fut. —πλήσω, *to fill quite full*, Lync. ap. Ath. 132 B. II. *to fill full of, κ. τινὰ φρονήματος* Plut. 2. 715 A:—Pass., *καταπιμπλάμενοι ἀνομίας* Plat. Rep. 496 B; also c. dat., *ἡδύσμασιν .. καταπεπλησμέν'* Antipho Παρασ. 5. 4:—Med., *πηλοῦ κατεπίμπλαντο τὰς σκηνας* *their own tents*, Plut. Brut. 47.

καταπιμπρημι, fut. —πρήσω, *to burn to ashes*, Anth. P. 11. 131, Plut. Camill. 22, Hdn., etc.: Pass., *κατεπρήσθησαν* Polyb. 14. 4, 10; *καταπρησθέντας* Luc. Paras. 57.

καταπίνω [ῖ], fut. —πίομαι Ar. Eq. 693, later —*πιῶμαι* [v. *πίνω*]: roët. aor. *κάππιον* Poëta ap. Galen. 3. 373; (v. *πίνω*):—for *κατέπωσα, κατεπώθην*, v. sub *καταπίπτω, καταπτοέω*. *To gulp or swallow down*, both of liquids and solids, *τοὺς μὲν κατέπινε Κρόνος (sc. υἱός)* Hes. Th. 459, cf. 467; [*ὁ πρόχιλος*] *καταπίνει τὰς βδέλλας* Hdt. 2. 68, cf. 70; κ. ὠά Id. 2. 93; *ὄλον πίθον* Eur. Cycl. 219; *τεμάχη* Ar. Nub. 338; *λίθους* Av. 1137; *κίχλας* Pherecr. Met. 1. 24; *μάζας* Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1; κ. ὕδωρ, of the earth, Plat. Criti. 111 D; of the sea, *μὴ ναῦν κατὰ κύμα πῆν* Theogn. 680, cf. Arist. Probl. 23. 5:—Pass., of rivers *that disappear beneath the earth*, Id. Meteor. 1. 13, 25; of cities *swallowed by an earthquake*, Strab. 58; or by the sea, *πόλις καταποθείσα ὑπὸ τῆς θαλάττης* Polyb. 2. 41, 7; of a country *buried in a sand-storm*, Diod. 1. 32, etc. 2. simply, *to swallow, καταπίνειν δυνατός* Hipp. Aph. 1250. II. metaph., κ. *Εὐρύπιδην* *to drink in Euripides*, i. e. *imbibe his spirit*, Ar. Ach. 484, cf. Luc. J. Trag. 1. 2. *to swallow up, consume*, [the robe] *ἐρίων τάλαντον καταπέπωκε βράδιω* Ar. Vesp. 1147; *ὁ δικαστὴς αὐτὰ [the revenue] καταπίνει μόνος* Id. Ran. 1466; *τὸν νοῦκληρον αὐτῷ σκάφει κ.* Anaxil. Neott. 1. 19:—but also, *to spend or waste in tippling*, [τὴν οὐσίαν] *οὐ μόνον κατέφαγεν, ἀλλὰ .. καὶ κατέπιεν* Aeschin. 13. 39; cf. *ἐκπίνω, καταφαγεῖν*. 3. *to swallow up, τὸν ἡμίσητον ὁ μέγας [αὐλός] κ.* Aesch. Fr. 89; *καταπιόνται ὑμᾶς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι* Plut. Alcib. 15.

καταπιπράσκω, *to sell outright, καταπραθεῖς* Luc. Cronosol. 16.

καταπίπτω, fut. —πεσοῦμαι: aor. *κατέπεσον*, roët. *κάππεσον* (the only tense used by Hom.), Dor. *κάπετον*, q. v.: pf. *πέπτωκα*: an aor. 1 *κατέπρωσα* in causal sense, Syncell. 313 C (nisi leg. *κατέπωσε*, from *καταπίνω*). *To fall or drop down, καππεσέτην* Il. 5. 560; *κάππεσον ἐν Λήμνῳ* 1. 593; *κάππεσον ἐν κονίῳ* 12. 23; *πρήνης ἐπὶ γαίῃ κάππεσε* 16. 311; *πρήνης ἀλλ' κάππεσε* Od. 5. 374, etc.; *ἀφ' ὑψηλοῦ πύργου* Il. 12. 386, cf. Hdt. 1. 50; *ἀπὸ τῆς κλίμακος* Ar. Av. 840; *ἀπ' ὄνου* Id. Nub. 1273; *ἀφ' ἵππου* Xen. Occ. 1, 8; *ἐς τοὺς ἀνθρακας* Eur. Cycl. 671; *ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς* Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 54; κ. *πληγείς* Lys. 94. 18; *οἰκίαι καταπεπτωκυῖαι* Andoc. 14. 36:—used as Pass. of *καταβάλλω, πρὸς ἡμῶν κάππεσε = κατεβλήθη*, Aesch. Ag. 1553. 2. metaph., like Lat. *concidere*, *παρὰ ποσὶ κάππεσε θυμὸς* their spirit fell, Il. 15. 280, cf. Archil. 14; *ἀγενεῖς καὶ καταπεπτωκότες* Liban. 4. p. 172, cf. Paus. 10. 20, 1, Joseph. B. J. 7. 4, 2; κ. *τὴν ψυχὴν οἱ τῆ ψυχῆ* Id. A. J. 6. 14, 2, Themist. 136 B. b. κ. *εἰς ἀπιστίαν* Plat. Phaedo 88 D; *εἰς ἀπορίαν* Id. Meno 84 C; *πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον* Joseph. A. J. 2. 16, 1. II. *to have the falling sickness*, Luc. Tox. 24, Philops. 16.

καταπισσῶ, Att. —ττώ, *to cover with pitch, pitch over*, as was done to wine-jars, etc., to keep out the air, Cratin. Πυτ. 17 (ubi v. Meineke), Ar. Eccl. 1109:—metaph. *to paint black*, opp. to *καταχρυσῶω* (in v. 826), *κατεπίττου πᾶς ἀνὴρ Εὐρύπιδην* lb. 829. II. *to pitch over and burn* (as a punishment), Heracl. ap. Ath. 524 A:—Pass., Plat. Gorg. 473 C; perhaps like the Latin *tunica molesta*, cf. Routh ad l. (quoted by Stallbaum).

καταπιστευτέον, verb. Adj. *one must trust*, Soran. Obstet. p. 28.

καταπιστεύω, *to trust, τινί* to one, Polyb. 2. 3, 3; absol., Plut. Lys. 8. II. *to entrust, τινί τι* Zosim. 1. 5 and 36., 3. 2:—Pass. *to be entrusted*, Phalar. 2. Pass. also, c. acc. rei, *to have entrusted to one*, Phot. Ep. 178, Bibl. 497. 6.

καταπιστόμαι, Med. *to become security, ὑπὲρ τινος πρὸς τινα* for one to another, Plut. Cleom. 21.

καταπίστωσις, εὖς, ὁ, *an assurance, pledge of faith, καταπιστώσει ποιεῖσθαι*, of lovers, Arist. Fr. 92, cf. Plut. 2. 258 B.

καταπιττώ, Att. for *καταπισσῶω*.

καταπίττωμα, τό, *a coat of pitch*, Nicet. Ann. 19. 9.

καταπλάγης, ἐς, *panic-struck, scared, τι at ..*, Polyb. 1. 7, 6.

καταπλακών, aor. 2 part. (v. *ἀμπλακεῖν*):—the gloss of Hesych. (*καταπλακών καταπτήξας, διαμαρτών*) ought to be corrected thus: *καταπλακών διαμαρτών*:—*καταπτακών καταπτήξας*.

καταπλανάω, strengthd. for πλανάω, Paroemiogr. p. 126.
κατάπλευσις, εως, ἡ, a plastering, Hipp. V. C. 904.
κατάπλευσμα, τό, a plaster or poultice, Hipp. Art. 806, Ar. Fr. 309. 12, Arist. Probl. 1. 30, etc.: cf. καταπλαστός.
καταπλασματίον, τό, a small plaster, Soran. Obstet. p. 51.
καταπλάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. -πλάσω [ᾶ]:—to plaster over with, κατ' ὄν ἐπλασε τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς πηλῷ Hdt. 2. 70, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 5; ὄξει τὰ βλέφαρα Ar. Pl. 721; κηρῷ τὰ ἄνω Plut. 2. 15 D:—Pass., ψιμυθίῳ καταπεπλασμένος Ar. Eccl. 878; κηρῷ Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 9:—Med., καταπλάσσεσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν to plaster one's own head, Hdt. 2. 85; τοῦτο καταπλάσσονται ὅλον τὸ σῶμα this they plaster over their whole body, Id. 4. 75. 2. as Medic. term, to apply as a plaster or poultice, Diosc. 4. 87. 3. metaph., καταπεπλασμένος, = καταπλαστός II, Aristid. 2. 388:—τὸ κατ. the artificial sound produced by stopping the higher notes in a flute, v. Quintil. 1. 11, 7.
καταπλαστήν, verb. Adj. one must plaster, Oribas. p. 140 Matth.
καταπλάστης, ον, ὁ, one who plasters, Philo 2. 478.
καταπλαστός, ὄν, plastered over, καταπλαστὸν φάρμακον = κατάπλευσμα, a plaster, Ar. Pl. 717; opp. to χρυστὸν φ. a salve or ointment, v. Schol. ad l., and cf. πιστός. II. metaph. affected, Lat. *fucatus*, τὸ κ. σου your false assumptions, Menand. Μισουμ. 9; κ. βαρύτης Plut. 3. 44A.
καταπλαστός, ὄν, ἡ, Ion. for κατάπλευσμα, Hdt. 4. 75.
καταπλατύνω, strengthd. for πλατύνω, Moschio Muliebr. p. 34, Galen. 2. 298;—and καταπλατύς, εἶα, ὅ, for πλατύς, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 857.
καταπλέω, fut. ξω, to entwine, plait, φλοῦν φορμοῦ τρόπον κ. Idt. 3. 98. 2. metaph. to implicate, κ. τινὰ προδοσίᾳ Id. 8. 128:—Pass., πόλεμος .. καταπεπλεγμένος τῇ ποικιλίᾳ in the variety of its events, complicated, Arist. Poët. 23, 5. II. to finish twining, and so, to bring to an end, τὴν ζῶν, τὴν ῥῆσιν Hdt. 4. 205., 8. 83; cf. διαπλέω II, πλέω II. 3.
καταπλεονεκτέω, to have the advantage, Hipp. 23. 49.
κατάπλευσις, ον, Att. -πλευσις, ον, gen. ω:—quite full, τινος of a thing, Plut. 2. 498 E:—fouled or stained with a thing, γῆς τε κατάπλευσις τὸ γένειον καὶ αἵματος Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 38; πηλοῦ Dion. H. 1. 79:—c. dat., filled with, χωρίον ὄχετοῖς κατάπλευσις App. Pun. 117.
καταπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι: Ion. -πλώω:—to sail down: i. e., 1. to sail from the high sea to shore, sail to land, put in, ἐνθα κατεπλέομεν Od. 9. 142; absol., Hdt. 6. 97; ἐς Αἴαν 1. 2, cf. 8. 132; ἐπὶ Ἑλληπόντου 8. 109., 9. 98; ἐπὶ Ἀρτεμίσιον 7. 195; τὰς ἐκ Πόντου ναῦς Ἀθήναζε κ. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 28; ἕως ἂν δεῦρο καταπλέωμεν ar. Dem. 569. 3; ἐνταῦθα κ. Id. 886. 3, cf. Lys. 161. 43; νεωστὶ καταπεπλευκῶς having lately come ashore, Plat. Euthyd. 297 C. 2. to sail down stream, c. acc., ἐς Βαβυλῶνα κατ. τὸν Εὐφράτην Hdt. 1. 185; absol., 7. 137; of fish, κ. ἐς θάλασσαν 2. 93, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 10. II. to sail back, Hdt. 1. 165., 3. 45, Andoc. 21. 22, etc.
κατάπλευσις, ον, gen. ω, Att. for κατάπλευσις.
καταπληγής, ἐς, = καταπληγής, Clem. Al. 946.
καταπληγία, ἡ, panic fear, Poll. 3. 137; v. l. καταπληγία.
καταπληγμός, ὁ, = κατάπληξις, LXX (Sir. 21. 5).
καταπληγέειν, verb. Adj. of καταπληγέω (in pass. sense), Dinarch. 103. 45; cf. ἀρκτέον II.
καταπληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted to strike, striking, εὐπρόσωπος καὶ κ. Macho ar. Ath. 578 C: terrible, πρόσοψις, διήγησις, κραυγή, προσβολή Polyb. 3. 13, 6, etc.; τὰ εἰς πόλεμον κατ. Diod. 2. 16;—but expressly opp. to φοβερός in Muson. ar. Stob. 326. 43. Adv. -κῶς, Polyb. 3. 41, 3, etc.
κατάπληκτος, ον, astonishing, Diod. Excerpt. 645. init.
καταπλημμύρῳ, to overflow with a flood, c. gen., γῆς Cyrill.
καταπληγῆς, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, stricken, struck, ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν Theopomp. Com. Tis. 2:—but mostly metaph. stricken with amazement, amazed, astounded, ὑπὸ τῶν τούτου ἀμαρτημάτων Lys. 107. 34; κ. καὶ ἄτολμος Plut. 2. 7 B; καὶ περιδής Ib. 814 F; μὴ καταπληγῆς ὡσιν οἱ ἵπποι Ael. N. A. 16. 25. 2. shy, bashful, opp. to ἀναίσχυντος, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 14, Etb. E. 3. 7, 2.
κατάπληξις, εως, ἡ, amazement, consternation, Thuc. 7. 42., 8. 66, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 30, 1, etc.; κ. ὀμμάτων stupor, Hipp. 1226 A.
καταπληρώω, to fulfil, Eccl.
καταπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, properly, to strike down, but mostly metaph. to strike with amazement, astound, terrify, κατέπλησεν ἐπὶ τὸ φοβεῖσθαι Thuc. 2. 65; ὁ φόβος κ. τὰς ψυχὰς Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 25; καταπλήξειν φέτο τὸν δῆμον Dem. 577. 11; κ. τοὺς ἀκροατάς, of orators, Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 5: so in Med., Polyb. 3. 89, 1, etc.:—Pass. to be panic-stricken, amazed, astounded, κατεπλήγη φίλον ἦτορ II. 3. 31; καταπλήττομαι Eurpol. Κόλακ. 1. 10; but in this sense the Att. mostly used the aor. 2 and pf., καταπληγῆναι τῷ πολέμῳ Thuc. 1. 81, cf. 4. 10; μὴ καταπέπληχθε Id. 7. 77; also c. acc., πάνυ τοῦτ' ἐπαινώ καὶ καταπλήττομαι Eurpol. Κολ. 1. 10; τὴν ἀπειρίαν τὴν αὐτοῦ καταπεπλήχθαι Isocr. 415 E, etc.; μηδὲν καταπληγέοντες τὸν Φίλιππον Dem. 290. 10; so also, καταπεπλήχθαι τὸν βίον Id. 979. 5:—the part. pf. καταπέπληγα is also used intr. by late writers, as App. Mithr. 18, Paus. 10. 22, 8; esp. in part., Dion. H. 6. 25, etc.; τὸ καταπεπληγὸς abject condition, Plut. Comp. Pel. c. Marc. 1.
καταπλίσσομαι, Pass. to be tripped up, ἡμῶν ἴσως συ καταπλήγῃσι (fut. 2) τῷ χόρῳ will be tripped up, beaten by our chorus (as emended by Dind.), Ar. in Meineke Com. Gr. 2. p. 1035, ubi v. Bgk.
καταπλοκή, ἡ, an entwining, interlocking, τοῦ νεύρου Plat. Tim. 76 D: complication, τῶν χρημάτων Artemid. 2. 5. II. in Music, the connexion of notes descending in regular succession, opp. to ἀναπλοκή, Ptol. Harm. 2. 12.
κατάπλευσις, contr. -πλευσις, ε, a sailing down to land, a putting ashore, putting in, Thuc. 4. 10, 26; ὁ Σικελικὸς κ. the arrival of the corn-fleet

from Sicily, Dem. 1285. 21; ἐκ κατάπλευσις immediately after landing, Polyb. 15. 23, 3. II. a sailing back, return, ὁ οἴκαδε κ. Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 11.
καταπλουτέω, to be very rich in, τι Jo. Damasc. II. trans., = sq., Theophyl. Sim. 46 C.
καταπλουτίζω, fut. ἰώ, to enrich greatly, τινὰ Hdt. 6. 132, Xen. Oec. 4, 7.
καταπλουταρχέω, to conquer by money, Diod. 5. 38.
κατάπλυμα, τό, = κατάπλευσις, Synes. Med. de Febr. p. 234.
καταπλυνηρίζω, to drench with foul abuse, Com. Anon. 170; cf. πλύνω II, πλυνός II.
καταπλύνω [ῦ], to wash by pouring over, to drench, Ar. Fr. 546; ὕδατι τὴν κεφαλὴν Xen. Eq. 5, 6. II. to wash out, remove by washing, τὸ ὑγρὸν Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 13:—Pass., καταπλυθείσης τῆς ἄλμης Theophr. C. P. 3. 24, 3; metaph., τὸ πρᾶγμα καταπέπλυται the affair is washed out, i. e. forgotten, Aeschin. 79. 19, cf. Poll. 7. 38.
κατάπλυσις, ἡ, a bathing in water, τῶν σκελῶν Xen. Eq. 5, 9.
καταπλώω, Ion. for καταπλέω, Hdt.
καταπνέω, Ep. -πνέω: fut. -πνεύσομαι. To breathe upon or over, τί τινος, χώρας (so Reisk. for χώραν) καταπνεύσαι ἠδυνήσους αἴρας Eur. Med. 839; ἴμερον κ. ἡμῶν κατὰ τῶν κόλπων Ar. Lys. 552; so in Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 13., 8. 5, 7, a gen. may be supplied from the context:—but in Heliod. 3. 2, we have an acc. after the Verb, κ. τύπον εὐωδία to fill the place with fragrance; and in Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 21, ἐὰν καταπνευσθῇ τοῦ ἄρρενος if she be breathed over by the male (v. l. πνεῦμα στῆ):—absol., ἠδὲν καταπνεύουσα h. Hom. Cer. 239. 2. to inspire, θεόθεν καταπνεύει πειθῶ .. ζῦμυτος αἰὼν Aesch. Ag. 105; ὀμόνοιαν, ὕμνην τινι κ. Ael. N. A. 12. 2 and 7; also c. acc. pers., θεὸς καταπνεύει σε Eur. Rhos. 387. 3. to blow upon, c. dat., τοῖς πρὸς ἄρκτον οἰκοῦσι .. κ. ὁ νύτος Arist. Probl. 26. 45; metaph., μὴ σοι νέμεσις θεόθεν καταπνεύση Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 14. II. Pass. to be blown up, φλόξ Plut. 2. 474 C; but of places, to be open to the wind, App. Pun. 99.
καταπνίγω [ῖ], to choke, choke up, smother, γόγγρον ἐν ἄλμῃ Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 21; ὁ ὕπνος κ. τὸ θερμόν Arist. Fr. 224; ταῦτα κ. τὰ δένδρα Theophr. C. P. 2. 18, 3; τὴν αὔξησιν Plut. 2. 806 C; πνεῦμα Nic. Al. 286:—Pass. to be choked up, of the secretions, Arist. Probl. 38. 3, 3; of a fire, Id. de Jun. 5, 5; καταπεπνιγμένοι τύποι choked up, close, opp. to εὐπνούστεροι, Id. Probl. 2. 30, 2; φωναὶ καταπεπν. choked utterances, Id. Audib. 3. 2. κ. τὰς φύσας to close the bellows, Id. Respir. 7, 7, cf. Probl. 33. 5, 1.
κατάπνιξις, εως, ἡ, a choking up, smothering, Arist. Probl. 38. 3, 1, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 4; ἰδρωτός Id. de Sudor. 39.
καταπνοή, ἡ, a blowing, ἀνέμων Pind. P. 5. 162.
κατάπνοος, ον, contr. -πνοος, ον, blowing upon, Poll. 1. 240.
καταπόδα, -πόδας, less correct forms for κατὰ πόδ-, v. πούς I. 4. b.
καταπόδρα, ἡ, v. καταπότρα.
καταποικίλλω, to deck with various colours or in divers modes, diversify, τὸ σῶμα Plat. Tim. 85 A:—Pass., τὰ ἱερὰ ἡμῶν καταποικίλλεται Id. Euthyphro 6 C; ὄροφῇ ἀστέρας καταποικιλμένη Diod. 1. 47; v. sub κηρογραφία:—of language, Walz. Rhett. 9. 257.
καταποικιάω, to tend as a flock, Cyrill.
κατ-απολαύω, to enjoy overweeningly, and so abuse, Eccl.
καταπολεμέω, to war down, i. e. to exhaust by war, subdue completely, reduce, Lat. *debellare*, τινὰ Thuc. 2. 7., 4. 1, Andoc. 25. 22, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 10; in pres. to attempt to subdue, Thuc. 4. 86:—Pass., ἐλπίζοντες αὐτὴν [τὴν πόλιν] καταπολεμησθαι Id. 6. 16, cf. Plat. Menex. 243 C, D. II. to war against, τινος Clem. Al. 871.
καταπολέμησις, εως, ἡ, a subduing, Poll. 9. 142, Nicet. Ann. 162 B.
καταπολεύω, strengthd. for πολεύω, Schol. Arat. Phaen. 147.
καταπολίξω, to furnish with cities, Theodor. Metoch.
καταπολιορκέω, = πολιορκέω, Eumath. p. 437, Theodor. Metoch.
καταπολιτεύομαι, Dep. to subdue or reduce by policy, τινὰ Dem. 442. 21, Plut. Pomp. 51, Galb. 20, etc.
καταπολύ, less correct form for κατὰ πολύ.
καταπομπέω, to scoff at, τινός Luc. Amor. 37; cf. πομπέω.
καταπομπή, ἡ, a sending back, African. ar. Eus. D. E. 390 A.
καταπονέω, to subdue after a hard struggle, τῇ ἐνδείᾳ τῆς τροφῆς τὴν ἄλκην τοῦ θηρίου Diod. 3. 37; so in fut. med., Id. 11. 15:—Pass. to be so subdued, be exhausted, Aeschin. 33. 8, Menand. Incert. 192, Arist. Fr. 66, 537.
καταπόννησις, εως, ἡ, weariness, weakness, Jo. Chrys., etc.
κατάποννος, ον, tired, wearied, Plut. Sull. 29; ὑπὸ τινος Id. Alcib. 25. II. wearisome, λατρεία Maccab. 3. 4, 14.
καταποντίξω, to throw into the sea, plunge or drown therein, τινὰ Lys. 142. 16, Dem. 677. 6, etc.; metaph., κ. τὰς βουλὰς Liban. 2. p. 576:—καταποντισθεὶς ὑπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης Diod. 18. 20, cf. Plut. 2. 403 C; [ναῦς] κ. εἰς τὸ πέλαγος Plut. Timol. 13.
καταπόντισις, εως, ἡ, a drowning in the sea, Jo. Clim. 334. 23; and καταποντισμός, ὁ, Isocr. 257 E; ὁ κ. τῶν χρημάτων App. Maced. 14.
καταποντιστέον, verb. Adj. one must drown, Clem. Al. 950.
καταποντιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who throws into the sea, of pirates, λησταὶ καὶ κ. Isocr. 280 A, Dem. 675. fin., 676. 3: metaph., καταποντισταὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος Paus. 8. 52, 5:—as Adj., κ. ἀνεμος Synes. 193 B.
καταποντιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to sink in the sea, Nicet. Ann. 60 B.
καταποντόω, = καταποντίξω, Hdt. 1. 165., 4. 154, Antipho 132. 37, etc.; κ. εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν Idt. 3. 30; εἰς ποταμόν Ath. 387 F:—Pass., Plat. Gorg. 511 E.
καταπορευομαι, Dep. to come back from banishment, like κατέρχομαι, Polyb. 4. 17, 8, Lap. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 19.
κατ-απορέω, to fail in treating: hence in Pass., κατηγορήθη ὅστεα ἐμπεσεῖν there was a failure in reducing the fracture, Hipp. Fract. 773, cf. Art. 789, 827.

καταπορθέω, fut. ἤσω, to ravage utterly, Gloss.

καταπορθμίας, ὁ, a wind blowing down the straits of Messina, the E. wind, Arist. de Vent. 5.

καταπόρνευσις, εως, ἡ, prostitution, παρθένων Plut. Timol. 13.

καταπορνεύω, to prostitute, τὰ θήλεα τέκνα Hdt. 1. 94, cf. 196:—Pass. to be made prostitute, Strab. 532.

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Pass. to be made prostitute, Strab. 532.

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καταπτήσομαι, fut. of καταπέτομαι.

καταπτήσω, fut. —πτήσω: 3 dual Ep. aor. 2 καταπτήτην Il. 8. 136; a poet. part. aor. καταπτήκων also occurs in Aesch. Eum. 252 (cf. καταπλάκων): pf. κατέπτηκα Themist. 309 B, or κατέπτηχα, v. infr.; Ep. part. καταπεπτηώς, v. infr.: (v. πτήσω). To crouch or cower down, to lie crouching or cowering, esp. from fear, καταπτήτην ὑπ' ὄχεσφι Il. 8. 136; καταπτήσας ὑπὸ θάμνῳ 22. 191; κατὰ δ' ἔπτηξαν ποτὶ γαίῃ Od. 8. 190; λιμῶ καταπεπτηυῖα Hes. Sc. 295 (cf. προσπτήσω, ὑποπτήσω); also in Prose, κατέπτηχε μέντοι ταῦτα πάντα νῦν Dem. 42. 22, cf. Dion. H. 7. 50; ταπεινοὶ κ. Plut. Aemil. 27, cf. Pericl. 25. 2. c. acc. to cower beneath, μέγεθος Id. Sull. 7.

καταπτίσσω, to grind to powder, Plut. 2. 449 E, Nicol. Dam. ap. Stob. 614. 20.

καταπτοέω, to frighten, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 29; aor. pass. καταπτόθην (restored for —επώθην), Genes. 58 A.

κατάπτομαι, Ion. καθάπτομαι.

κατάπτυσμα, τό, a disgusting thing, Eust. Opusc. 122. 44.

κατάπτυστος, ον, also η, ον, Anacr. 120:—to be spat upon, abominable, despicable, Anacr. l. c., Aesch. Cho. 632, Eum. 68, Eur. Tro. 1024;—also in Com. and Prose, Anaxil. Neorr. 1. 6, Dem. 236. 22, etc. Adv. —τως, Clem. Al. 546.

καταπτύχης, ἐς, with ample folds, ἐμπερύναμα Theocr. 15. 34.

καταπτύω, fut. ὕσω, to spit upon or at, esp. as a mark of abhorrence or contempt, c. gen., τίς οὐχὶ κατέπτυσεν ἄν σου; Dem. 295. 8, cf. Aeschin. 64. 13; Luc. Catapl. 12, etc.; so, κ. δωροδοκίας Aeschin. 31. 31; πλούτου Luc. Icar. 30:—absol., Ar. Ran. 1179. [On the quantity, v. πτύω.]

κατάπτωμα, τό, a downfall, LXX (Ps. 143. 14) II. debility, Alex. Trall. 8. p. 405.

κατάπτωσις, εως, ἡ, a falling down, debility, Hipp. Art. 808, Galen., etc. 2. a downfall, calamity, LXX (3 Macc. 2. 14).

καταπτώσσω, to crouch or cower down, like καταπτήσω, τίπτε καταπτώσσοντες ἀφέστατε; Il. 4. 340, cf. 224., 5. 254, 476.

καταπτωχεύω, to reduce to beggary, beggar, Plut. Cato Mi. 25:—Pass. to be or become beggared, Id. Cic. 10; τύχαι κατεπτωχευμένοι beggared fortunes, Dion. H. 9. 51.

καταπύγίζω, to be or act like a καταπύγων, Phot.

καταπυγμομαχέω, to conquer in boxing, Schol. Luc. Epigr. 20.

κατάπυγος, ον, v. sub καταπύγων.

καταπύγοςσνη, ἡ, brutal lust, Cratin. Δραμ. 4, Ar. Nub. 1023, Fr. 180.

καταπύγοςσνος, η, ον, =sq., Cratin. Χειρ. 4, but v. Meineke.

καταπύγων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, neut. κατάπυγον, not —πύγον: (πύγη):—given to unnatural lust, and generally, lecherous, lewd, Ar. Ach. 76, Eq. 639, Nub. 529, 909; ᾧ κατάπυγον Id. Thesm. 200. The oblique cases are sometimes wrongly written —πύγωνος, etc., perh. because of the —πυγωνέστερος in Ar. Lys. 776; but this is merely an irreg. form used metri grat. as κακοζεινότερος in Hom., cf. Lob. Phryn. 193: another form καταπυγότερος, from κατάπυγος (which is cited by Hesych. and Phot.), occurs in Sophron ap. Ath. 281 E; and —ότατος in Epigr. Gr. 1131: cf. ἐπιλήσμων.

καταπύθω [ῥ], fut. ὕσω, to make rotten, τὴν .. κατέπτυσ' ἱερὸν μένος Ἡελίοιο h. Hom. Ar. 371:—Pass. to become rotten, ξύλον .., τὸ μὲν οὐ καταπύθεται ὄμβρῳ Il. 23. 328.

καταπύκάζω, to cover over, often in Cyrill., Eust. 1379. 12.

κατάπυκνος, ον, strengthd. for πυκνός, very thick, Theocr. Ep. 1. 1. II. as Medic. term, very costive, Hipp. 406. 10. III.

κ. εἰς or ἐπὶ τι often using a construction, Apoll. de Constr. 56, A. B. 598.

καταπυκνώω, to stud thickly with a thing, τρήμασι τὸ τεῖχος Polyb. 8. 7. 6; θύρας ἤλοις Diod. 18. 71; τοῖς ἀφώνοις τὰς συλλαβάς Dion. H. de Comp. 16; παραδειγμάτων πλήθει τὴν πόλιν Plut. Lycurg. 27: so in Pass., of the sky, καταπεπυκνώσθαι .. πλήθει ἀστέρων Arist. Meteor. 1. 8. 18; of a country, ἐλαίαις καταπεπυκνώσθαι to be thickly planted with .., Diod. 3. 44.

II. to force into a small compass, compress, condense, Ἐπίκουρος οὕτω κατεπύκνον τὴν ἡδονὴν Damox. Συντροφ. 1. 62; and, also in reference to Epicurus, τάλαντ' ἐγὼ σοι κατεπύκνωσα τέτταρα spent 4 talents in a lump, Ib. 4; to illustrate this is cited the dogma of Epicurus in Diog. L. 10. 142, εἰ κατεπυκνούτο πᾶσα ἡδονὴ κτλ. (but the rest of the sentence seems to be corrupt); cf. καταπύκνωσις.

III. Pass. to be compressed, of special forms of syllogism (cf. πυκνώω v), Arist. An. Post. 1. 14. 2; but, εἰ μὴ καταπυκνούται τι if it is not found always practicable, M. Anton. 5. 9.

καταπύκνωσις, εως, ἡ, condensation (v. καταπυκνάω 11), τοῦ ἰσομένου Alciphro 3. 35. 2. in Music (cf. πύκνωμα 111), Aristox. p. 28, Nicom., etc.

καταπυκτεύω, to conquer in boxing, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 106.

καταπυνθάνομαι, Dep. to enquire closely, Byz.

καταπυργόω, to furnish with towers, Anna Comn.

καταπυρίζω, κατάπυρος, v. sub καπυρίζω.

καταπυρπολέω, to waste with fire, Ar. Thesm. 243, Polyb. 5. 19. 8.

κατάπυρρος, ον, very red, deep red, Diosc. 2. 184.

καταπυρσεύω, strengthd. for πυρσεύω, Eccl.

καταπύτλιζω, to squirt away, Hero in Math. Vett. p. 206.

καταπύγων, ον, with a long beard, Diod. 3. 63, Strab. 771.

καταπύλω, to sell, Clem. Al. 274, etc.

καταπωμαζέω, to shut close up, Hero in Math. Vett. p. 272.

κατάρα [ἄρ], Ion. —ἄρη, ἡ, a curse, κατόρην ποιέσθαι τινι to lay a curse upon one, Hdt. 1. 165; ἐποιήσαντο νόμαν τε καὶ κατάρην μὴ .. θρέψειν κόμην .. μηδένα Ib. 82; ἐκ κατάρης τευ in consequence of .., Id. 4. 30; δίδοναι τινὰ κατάρα Eur. El. 1324, Hec. 944, cf. Aesch. Theb. 725; opp. to εὐχή, Plat. Alc. 2. 143 B; κατόραι γίνονται κατὰ τινος Polyb. 24. 8. 7.

κατ-ἄρρηγνύμενος, Ion. part. pf. pass. of καθαιρέω, Hdt.
κατᾶράκτης, κατᾶρακτικῶς, v. sub καταρράκτης, καταρρακτικῶς.
κατ-ἀράσμαι [ἄρ Hom., ἄρ Att.], Ion. -αρέδμαι: fut. ἀσομαι, Ion. ἤσομαι: Dep. To call down curses upon, imprecate upon, τινί τι, τῷ δὲ κατᾶρῶνται πάντες βροταὶ ἀλγέ' ὀπίσσω Od. 19. 330; πολλὰ κατηράτο he called down many curses, Il. 9. 454; κεφαλῇ πολλὰ κ. Hdt. 2. 39, cf. Dem. 653. 5; κ. τὴν Ἰοῖν τινι Anth. P. 11. 115:—c. inf., κατᾶρῶνται δ' ἀπολέσθαι they pray that he may perish, Theogn. 277; κ. μὴ .. τὰ πλοῖα στεγανά γενέσθαι Arist. Fr. 513, cf. 143:—often c. dat. pers. only, to curse, execrate, Hdt. 4. 184, Ar. Nub. 871, Ran. 746, Dem. 435. 2, etc.; later, c. acc. pers., Plut. Cato Mi. 32, Luc. Asin. 27, Ev. Marc. 11. 21:—absol. to utter imprecations, Ar. Vesp. 614, Dem. 320. 7.—In LXX, we find an aor. pass. κατηράθη [ἄ] in pass. sense; and so also part. pf. pass. κατηραμένος, accursed, Plut. Lucull. 18, LXX, N. T.
κατ-ἀράσιμας, ὄν, accursed, Suid. s. v. ἀράσιμος Moschop. π. σχεδ. 146.
κατ-ἀρασις, ὤν, ἡ, a cursing, LXX (Jud. 5. 23).
κατ-ἄρασσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω. To dash down, break in pieces, ὁ παῖς ἐμπροσθὸν κατήραξε (sc. τὴν κύλικα) Hippon. 29; esp. of a broken and routed army, τοὺς λοιποὺς κατήραξεν ἐς τὸν Κιθαιρῶνα Hdt. 9. 69; κ. εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν ἄπαντας Dem. 675. 20; τὸ στράτευμα κατηράχθη εἰς τὰ τειχίσματα Thuc. 7. 6, cf. Dion. H. 9. 58, Arr. An. 5. 17. 4. 2. metaph., κ. τὰ βουλευμάτα Luc. Dem. Enc. 38. II. of sea-birds, κ. αὐτοὺς εἰς τὰς κεφαλὰς αὐτῶν dash down head foremost, Arist. Mirab. 79:—hence intr. to fall down, fall headlong, Clearch. ap. Ath. 393 B, Polyb. 10. 48, 7; of rain, Arist. Mund. 2, 13; of rivers, εἰς τὸ χάσμα κ. Diod. 17. 75; so in fut. med., Plut. Caes. 44: cf. καταρρήγνυμι.
κατ-ἀρῦτος, ὄν, accursed, abominable, Eur. Med. 112; often in Com., ὡς σεμνὸς ὁ κατ. Ar. Ran. 178, cf. Pax 33; ὦ κατάρτε Id. Lys. 530, etc.; Comp. καταρτώτερος Dem. 298. 29; Sup. -βτατος Soph. O. T. 1345.
κατ-ἀρβύλας, ὄν, (ἀρβύλη) reaching down to the shoes, χλαῖνα Soph. Fr. 559; cf. ποδήρης.
κατ-ἀργέω, to leave unemployed or idle, χέρας Eur. Phoen. 753; κ. τοὺς καιροὺς to miss the opportunities, Polyb. ap. Suid.; κ. τὴν γῆν to make the ground useless, cumber it, Ev. Luc. 13. 7. II. to make of none effect, Ep. Rom. 3. 3 and 31, al.; ὁ θεὸς .. ὁ τὸν θάνατον καταργήσας C. 1. 9121, cf. 9120:—Pass. καταργηθῆναι to be abolished, cease, Ep. Rom. 6. 6., 1 Ep. Cor. 2. 6, etc.; κ. ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου to be set free from .., Ep. Rom. 7. 2 and 6, cf. Ep. Gal. 5. 4.
κατάργησις, ὤν, ἡ, a making null, abolishing, Origen., etc.
καταργητέον, verb. Adj. one must set aside, τὰ πάθη Iambl. Protrept. p. 98.
καταργία, ἡ, strengthd. for ἀργία, Herm. Trism.
κατ-ἀργίζω, to make to tarry, v. sub ἀπαρτίζω.
κατάργμα, τό:—only used in pl. κατάργματα, the first offerings (cf. κατάρχω II. 2), χέρνιβας τε καὶ κατάργματα, prob. of the οὐλοχῦται, Eur. I. T. 244; Wunder suggests κατάργμασιν for κατεύγμασιν in Soph. O. T. 920. 2. the purifications made by such offerings, Plut. Thes. 22.
κατ-ἀργύρος, ὄν, covered with silver, silvered, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 D, cf. 148 B, Plut. 2. 828 E.
κατ-ἀργυρόω, to cover with silver, silver over, Philochor. p. 62 ed. Siebelis:—Pass., καταργυρωμένους (Ion. for κατηργ-) ἔχων τοὺς προμαχεῶνας Hdt. 1. 98, cf. Diod. 1. 57. II. to buy or bribe with silver, ἄθρησαν εἰ κατηργυρωμένους λέγω Soph. Ant. 1077; cf. ὑπάργυρος.
κατ-ἀρδεύω, = κατάρδω, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 813, Eccl.
κατ-ἀρδω, to water, Θρήκην Antiph. Θαμυρ. 1, cf. Dion. H. 2. 2:—metaph. to besprinkle with praise, Ar. Ach. 658, cf. Anth. P. 7. 411.
καταρέζω, poet. for καταρρέζω.
κατᾶρέομαι, Ion. for καταράσμαι Hdt. 2. 39.
κατάρης ἀνεμος, ὁ, a wind rushing from above, Alcae. (131) et Sappho ap. Eust. 603. 35. (Others write κατάρτης from καταίρω.)
καταρίγηλος, ἡ, ὄν, making one shudder, horrible, λυγρὰ, τὰ τ' ἄλλοισιν γε καταρίγηλα πέλονται [κατᾶρ- in arsi], Od. 14. 226.
κατ-ἀριθμέω, to count or reckon among, μετὰ τινων Eur. Tro. 872; ἐν τισι Plat. Polit. 266 A, cf. Diod. 4. 85, Plut. Sol. 12:—Pass., Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 1., 7. 9, 8, al. 2. to recount in detail, τὴν ἀτοπίαν σου Plat. Symp. 215 A; κ. τινί τι to set down to his account, Id. Soph. 266 E:—in Med. to recount, enumerate, Id. Phileb. 27 B, Gorg. 451 E, Isocr. 4 A; τι πρὸς τινα Aeschin. 61. 16 and 25; and Arist. uses pf. pass. in med. sense, κατηριθμημένοι τῶν πολλῶν δόξας having summed up .., Top. 1. 2, 1. 3. in Med., also, to count or reckon so and so, εὐδαιμονέστατον κ. τινα Plat. Phileb. 47 B; τὴν πρᾶξιν κ. ἐν ἀδικήματι Polyb. 5. 67, 5. II. absol. to count or reckon, διὰ τι πάντες ἀνθρώποι εἰς τὰ δέκα κατ.; Arist. Probl. 15. 3, 1.
κατᾶριθμησις, ἡ, a computation, Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 21, 8, M. Anton. 1. 4.
καταριθμητέον, verb. Adj. one must count up, cited from Philo.
καταρινάω or -έω, v. sub καταρρ-.
καταρίπτω, = καταρρίπτω, Manetho 3. 55.
κατ-ἄριστάω, to squander in breakfasts; to squander away, Antipho ap. Ath. 423 A: Pass., A. B. 48.
κατ-ἄριστεύω, in Poll. 1. 176 f. 1. for κρατιστεύω.
κατ-ἀρκέω, to be fully sufficient, χώρα οὐδεμία καταρκέει πάντα ἐωυτῷ παρέχουσα Hdt. 1. 32; ἐμοὶ δὲ φῶς ἐν ἡλίῳ καταρκέσει Eur. Rhcs. 447:—in pers. 'tis enough, καταρκεῖ τοῦδε κεκλήσθαι πατρός Soph. Fr. 107.
καταρκής, ἔς, fully sufficient, Hesych.
καταρκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for beginning, primary, αἴτιον Plut. 2. 1056 B.
καταρμόξω, Ion. for καθαρμόξω.
κατ-ἀρνεόμαι, to deny strongly, persist in denying, φῆς ἡ καταρνεῖ μὴ δεδρακέναι τάδε; Soph. Ant. 442.
κατ-ἀράω, to plough up, τὴν γῆν Ar. Av. 582; cf. Poll. 8. 106, Hesych.
καταρράγη, ἡ, a rending, καταρραγαὶ πέπλων Lyc. 256.
καταρραθμέω, to lose from carelessness, or to be remiss, Dem. 765. 13; φ

μηδὲν κ. Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 39:—Pass., τὰ καταρραθμημένα things lost through negligence, τὰ κατ. πάλιν ἀναλήψετε Dem. 42. 14. II. intr. to be very careless or idle, καταρραθμησαντες ὑστερίζουσι they stay behind through carelessness, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 13.
καταρραῖζω, strengthd. for ρατίζω, Cyrill.
καταρραίνω, to besprinkle, wet, Hipp. Art. 829, Ath. 453 A; τινί with a thing, Diod. Eclog. 525. 61:—Pass., φύλλοις καταρράδατο (3 pl. plqpf.), Byz. II. to sprinkle over, ὕδωρ Geop. 2. 32, 1:—Pass. to be sprinkled over, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 55; τῆς θαλάττης ἐλαίῳ καταρρανομένης Plut. 2. 914 F.
καταρρακῶω, to tear into shreds: part. pf. pass. καταρρακωμένος in rags or tatters, Soph. Tr. 1103.
καταρρακτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a reuder, destroyer, Lyc. 169, 539.
καταρράκτης, ὄν, (from καταρραγῆναι), or καταράκτης (from καταράσσω, v. Strab. 667, Eust. 1053. 5, Epigr. in C. 1. 4924 b): I. as Adj. down-rushing, ὄμβρος Strab. 640:—in Soph. O. C. 1590, ἐπεὶ δ' ἀφίκτο τὸν καταρράκτην ὁδὸν (Att. for οὐδὸν) to the downward entrance [of Hades], v. Schol.; Suid. καταφράκτην. II. as Subst. a broken fall of water, a waterfall, Lat. cataracta, Diod. 1. 32., 17. 97, Strabo 786, 817, C. 1. 1. c.:—Hdt. 7. 26 has Καταρρήκτης as the name of a river in Phrygia. 2. a kind of portcullis, Plut. Anton. 76; πύλας μύχλοισι καὶ καταρράκταις ὑχυράς Id. 2. 705 E; κ. τῶν πυλῶν Dion. H. 8. 67:—also a sort of movable bridge, for boarding ships, App. Civ. 5. 82: a sluice, Cor. Heliod. p. 290. 3. a sea-bird, so called from rushing down upon its prey, the skua gull, Larus catarractes, Ar. Av. 887, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 15., 9. 13, 1; applied by Soph. to the eagle and to the Harpies, Fr. 344, 641.
καταρρακτικῶς, Adv. rushing down, Eust. 688. 52.
καταρρακτός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., κ. θύρα a trap-door (porta cataracta in Livy), Plut. Arat. 26; v. sub καταπακτός.
καταρραντέον, verb. Adj. one must besprinkle, Geop. 6. 10.
καταρραντίζω, = καταρραίνω, Genes. 53 A, Aët. 3. 1, 4.
καταρραπιστέον, verb. Adj. one must strike, Eust. 512. 20.
καταρράπτω, fut. ψω, to stitch on or over, θύρη κατερραμμένη ρίπει καλάμων a frame lashed to a crate, Hdt. 2. 96. II. to stitch tight, τι ἐς τι Hipp. Acut. 387; λίθων εἰς τὴν ζώνην κ. Plut. Anton. 81:—Pass., καταρραφῆναι ἐν μηρῷ Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 444. 18. 2. metaph. to devise, compass, Πενθεὶ καταρράφας μόρον Aesch. Eum. 26; cf. ράπτω II.
καταρραστωνεύω, strengthd. for ραστωνεύω, Schol. Luc. 4. 217 Jacobitz.
καταρραφή, ἡ, a suture, Paul. Aeg. 6. 8.
κατάρραφος, ὄν, sewn together, patched, Luc. Ep. Saturn. 28.
καταρραχίζω, strengthd. for ραχίζω, Walz Rhett. 3. 577.
καταρραψιδέω, to sprout like a ραψιδός, Hesych.
καταρρέζω, fut. ξω, to pat with the hand, as one does a dog to make him lie down; hence generally, to stroke, caress, like Lat. mulcere, χειρὶ δὲ μιν κατέρεξε (Ep. for κατερρ-) Il. 1. 361., 5. 372, Od. 4. 610, etc.; also καρρέζουσα (Ep. for καταρρ-) Il. 5. 424.
καταρρεμβέω, to lead astray, LXX (Num. 32. 13).
καταρρεπής, ἔς, sloping downwards, Hesych.
καταρρέπω, fut. ψω, to sink down or to one side, to hang down, Hipp. Art. 808; opp. to ἰσορροπέω, Polyb. 6. 10, 7; ἐπί τι Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 95. II. trans. to incline downwards, make to fall, τύχη γὰρ ὀρθοὶ καὶ τύχη καταρρέπει τὸν εὐτυχοῦντα τὸν τε δυστυχοῦντ' αἰεί Soph. Ant. 1158; cf. ἐπιρρέπω.
κατάρρευσις, ὤν, ἡ, a flowing down, Eccl.
καταρρέω, fut. -ρεύσομαι and -ρήσομαι: pf. -ερρήκα: aor. -ερρήν. To flow down, αἷμα καταρρέον ἐξ ὠτειλῆς Il. 4. 149., 5. 870; κατὰ δὲ νότιος ῥέειν ἰδρῶς ὤμων καὶ κεφαλῆς Il. 811; κατὰ δ' αἷμα .. ἔρρει χειρός 13. 539; ποταμοὶ κατ' ὄρεσφι ρ. 4. 452; καταρρέον φλέγμα ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς Hdt. 4. 187; absol., of rivers, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 29, cf. Dem. 1274. 16. 2. of men, to stream or rush down, ἀθροὶ καταρρέοντες Ar. Ach. 26; οἱ δὲ ἐμπαλασσόμενοι κατέρρεον, i. e. into the river, Thuc. 7. 84; μὴ σφαλῆς καταρρήης Ar. Pax 146, cf. 71; κ. ἐπὶ τῆς κλίνης ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας Hipp. Progn. 37; διὰ τοῦ τέγους κ. Luc. Tim. 41; c. acc., τὴν ἀτραπὸν κατερρήν Ar. Fr. 143. 3. of fruit, leaves, etc., to fall off, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 10, Arist. H. A. 5. 30, 5, Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 3, etc. 4. to fall in ruins, τὰ τοιαῦτα .. περὶ αὐτὰ καταρρεῖ Dem. 21. 4; metaph., κατερρήν τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀνδρείον Arist. ap. Ath. 523 F, cf. Pind. Fr. 164; of a crater, to fall in, Polyb. 34. 11, 12; of a roof, Paus. 1. 44, 3, etc.; νεκροῦ κατερρηκτός τὰς σάρκας having collapsed, Id. 10. 2, 6; cf. καταρρηής. 5. κ. εἰς τινα to come to, fall to the lot of, Theocr. 1. 5, Bion 1. 55. II. to run down or drop with .., φύμφ Eur. Tro. 16; and in Pass., αἵματι, ἰδρῶτι καταρρεῖσθαι Plut. Galb. 27, Luc. Nigr. 35.
καταρρήγνυμι and -ύω, fut. -ρήξω:—to break down, τὴν γέφυραν Hdt. 4. 201; μέλαθρα Eur. H. F. 864. 2. to tear in pieces, rend, κατερρήγνυμι .. τὰ ἰμάτια Dem. 535. 2; τὸ διάδημα Diod. 19. 34; τὴν ἐσθῆτα Luc. Pisc. 36:—Med., κατερρήξαντο τοὺς κιθῶνας they rent their coats, Hdt. 8. 99, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 13, etc. 3. in Soph. Ant. 675, τροπὰς καταρρήγνυσι [ἡ ἀναρχία] breaks up armies and turns them to flight. 4. κ. τινὸς γέλωτα to make one burst out laughing, Ath. 130 C, cf. II. 2. II. Pass., esp. in aor. κατερράγη [ἄ], with pf. act. κατέρρωγα:—to be broken down, κρημνοὶ καταρρηγνύμενοι Hdt. 7. 23; καταρρήγνυσθαι ἐπὶ γῆν to be thrown down and broken, Id. 3. 111; ἀκρας κατερρωγίας εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν Strab. 223. 2. to fall or rush down, of storms, waterfalls, etc., Hipp. Art. 255; and so, to break or burst out, χειμῶν κατερράγη Hdt. 1. 87; ὄμβροι καταρραγέντες Arist. Mund. 6, 32; of tears, ἐξ ὀμμάτων κατερρώγασι πηγαί Eur. Alc. 1068, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1252; of wind, Plut. Fab. 16:—then metaph., ὁ πόλεμος

κατερράγη Ar. Eq. 644, cf. Ach. 528; γέλωσ Philo 2. 598; κρότος Polyb. 18. 29, 9; (but, *κατερρήγνυτο πᾶς ὁ τύπος ὑπὸ τοῦ κρότου* Id. 15. 32, 9); βροντή Luc. V. H. 2. 35. 3. *to be broken in pieces*, Αἴγυπτος μελάγγαιός τε καὶ κατερρηγμένη *with comminuted, crumbling soil*, Hdt. 2. 12. 4. *as Medic. term, to have a violent discharge, suffer from diarrhoea*, *καταρρήγνυται ἡ κοιλία* Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, cf. Ael. N. A. 3. 18; (also, *καταρρήγνυται τὴν γαστέρα* App. Hisp. 54); *τοῖς θήλεσιν . . τὰ καταμήνια κ.* Arist. II. A. 7. 1, 6. 5. *of tumours, to break or burst*, Hipp. 220 B, 1200 G, etc.; and so, of parts of the body, *to fall in, collapse*, οἱ τε μαζοὶ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα μέλεα κ. Id. 248. 8, cf. 588. 11. *καταρρηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν*, *as Medic. term, promoting discharge, φυσέων* Hipp. Acut. 387; *absol. purgative*, Ib. 392; cf. foreg. II. 4. *κατάρρηξις, εως, ἡ*, *as Medic. term, κ. κοιλίης violent diarrhoea*, Hipp. 157 F; or *absol.*, 1131 G; v. *καταρρήγνυμι* II. 4. *κατάρρησις, εως, ἡ*, *an accusation*, Eccl. *καταρρησσω, = καταρρήγνυμι*, Hesych.:—Med., Diod. I. 72. *καταρρητορεύω, to overcome by rhetoric*: Pass. *to be so overcome*, Plut. 2. 801 F, Luc. Gymn. 19. II. *to declaim against*, τῶσ Phot. Ep. 72. III. *to recount rhetorically*, Eumath. p. 161. *καταρρήγιω, to shudder greatly*, ἰδέσθαι Ap. Rh. 3. 1132:—Pass., *κατερρηγμένον stiffened*, Galen. 19. 206. *κατάρρηξος, ὄν*, *having roots*, Theophr. II. P. 1. 6, 8. *καταρρηζώω, to make rooted, plant firmly*, τὸ θνητὸν γένος Plat. Tim. 73 B; *ἐαυτὸν εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν* Plut. 2. 805 F: *to confirm*, Antli. P. 9. 708:—Pass. *to take root*, Plat. Tim. 76 B, 77 C, etc. *καταρρήζωμα, τό*, *that which is rooted, a root*, Jo. Chrys. *καταρρηκνύσθαι*, Pass. *to shrivel up*, Greg. Nyss. *καταρρηνάω* or *-έω*, (*ρίνη*) *to file down, make thin*, Antyll. ap. Stob. 547. 2:—*metaph.*, *κατερρηνημένον τι λέγειν polished, elegant*, Ar. Ran. 901; κ. *ἐννοιαί* Cyrill.; of men, *βραχίον' εὐκατερρηνημένους*, i. e. *having had all superfluous flesh worked off*, Aesch. Supp. 747 (Well. *κατερρηνωμένους covered with shields*, from the gloss of Hesych.). *καταρρηπίζομαι*, Pass. *to be swept away by the wind*, Eumath. p. 246. *καταρρηπτάζω, = sq*, Hesych.; in Manetho, *-ριπτέω*, 3. 55, etc. *καταρρηπτόω, to throw down, overthrow*, εἰ τε δημόθρους ἀναρχία βουλήν *καταρρηπίσειεν* Aesch. Ag. 884; τὰ βασιλεία Plut. Lucull. 34, cf. Luc. Salt. 9; κ. *τοὺς πολεμίους*, opp. *τοῦ ἐπαίρω*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 7. 2. *to despise, δόξαν, ἐπαινον* Diod. 13, 15, and 22. *κατάρρησις, ὄ*, *ἡ, with hanging or curved nose*, Tzetz. Posth. 658, 673. *κατάρρησις, εως, ἡ*, *a throwing down*, Orig. c. Cels. p. 179. *καταρροή, ἡ*, *a flowing down, defluxion*, Arist. Plant. 2. 1, 4, Aesop. 342. *κατάρροια, ἡ, = foreg.*, Aquila V. T. II. = *κατάρροος* II, Ar. Epict. 1. 26, 16, Plut. 2. 128 A. *καταρροϊζέω, to rush hurtling against*, τινος Nonn. D. 1. 217., 6. 116. *καταρροϊζομαι*, Dep. *to have a catarrh*, Diosc. 1. 49, Galen. *καταρροϊκός, ἡ, ὄν*, *of a catarrh, producing it, catarrhal*, Hipp. Aph. 1254; κ. *νοσήματα* Plat. Tim. 85 B. II. *subject to catarrh*, Arist. Probl. 21. 24., 38. 10. *κατάρροος, ὄν*, *contr. -ροος, ὄν*, *down-flowing*, Neilos Philostr. 265. II. *as Subst. a running down*, Plat. Crat. 440 B. 2. *a morbid discharge, a running from the head, a catarrh, rheum*, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Plat. Rep. 405 D, Crat. 440 C, etc.; cf. Foës. Oecon.:—when the running is at the nose, it was called *κρύζα*; when it goes to the throat and occasions hoarseness, *βράγχος*; when the uvula is inflamed, *σταφυλή*; when the tonsils are swollen, *ἀντιάδες*. *καταρροπία, ἰον. -λή, ἡ*, *gravitation downwards, weight of a hanging body*, opp. *τοῦ ἀναρροπῆ*, Hipp. Art. 808. *κατάρροπος, ὄν*, *inclining downwards, κ. ποιεῖν τι* Hipp. Art. 832: *pendent, φύματα* Id. 1165 B, Galen. 2. *sloping, κλίνη* Oribas. p. 236 Matth. 3. *decreasing, slackening, νοῦσος* Hipp. 48. 30., 49. 7. *καταρροφάνω, to gulp or swallow down*, Hipp. 480. 17., 482. 36. *καταρροφέω, = foreg.*, Hipp. 416. 6, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9; τινος *some of . .*, Oribas. 173 Matth.: Med., = Act., Ruf. 136:—also *-ροφάω*, Alex. Trall. 10. p. 546, Aquila V. T. *καταρροώδης, ἐς*, (*εἶδος*) *subject to catarrh*, Hipp. 350. 2. *καταρροῦναι*, inf. aor. 2 pass. of *καταρρέω*. *καταρροῦνς, ἐς*, *falling away*, Soph. Ant. 1010; cf. *καταρρέω* 1. 4. *καταρροθμίζω, to bring into rhythm*, Heliod. 3. 3, Phot.; τὰ *κατερροθμισμένα* passages *over-rhythmical*, Longin. 41. 2:—*metaph.*, κ. *γέροντα εἰς βίον ἡμερον* Ath. 179 A, cf. Phot. Ep. 174, p. 252. *καταρροθμος, ὄν*, *very rhythmical*, Longin. 41. 1. *καταρροπαίνω, to defile, sully, ταῖς κατηγορίαις τὰς εὐεργεσίας* Isocr. 245 D, cf. Plat. Legg. 919 E, 937 D. *καταρροπόομαι*, Pass. *to be soiled and dirty*, of a dress, C. I. 3562. 6. *καταρροσόομαι*, Pass. *to become quite wrinkled*, E. M. 737. 1. *καταρροῦτος, ὄν*, *irrigated, watered, κῆπος* Eur. El. 777; *νάπη χιόνι κατάρρωτα* Id. Tro. 1067, cf. Andr. 215; *γῆ ἐνδροσός τε καὶ κ.* Ael. N. A. 10. 37. II. *carried down by water, formed by depositions from water, alluvial*, of the Delta, Hdt. 2. 15; also of mountains *channelled by torrents*, C. I. 5127 B. 12: cf. *πρόχυσις, προχώννυμι*. III. *with a steep slope*, of a roof, Polyb. 28. 12, 3. *καταρρωδέω, ἰον. for καταρρωδέω, to fear, dread*, τι Hdt. 1. 34, 80, al.; *τινα* 9. 8; *ὑπὲρ τινος* 7. 178; *absol.*, 8. 75, 103; κ. *μῆ* . . 9. 45. *καταρρωξέω, ὄ*, *ἡ, jagged, broken, πέτραι* Soph. Ph. 937. *κάταρσις, εως, ἡ*, (*καταίρω*) *a landing: a landing-place*, Thuc. 4. 26, cf. Plut. Pomp. 65, Dio C. 60. 11, Ael. V. H. 9. 16. *καταρρᾶτω, to hang down from, hang on or append*, Plut. Rom. 16 (v. 1. *κατήρτισεν*); *τι ἐκ τινος* Id. Marcell. 8:—Pass. *to be appended*, Arist. Probl. 3. 20, 3; *κατήρτηντο βύτρωσι* were *hung thick with grapes*, Luc. Amor. 12. II. *to fasten or adjust fitly, χρήμα κατηρτημένον*

a well-adjusted or convenient thing, Hdt. 3. 80; *κατηρτημένον λέγειν* to speak *sensibly*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 984; but in Hdt. 9. 66, *κατηρτισμένος* has been restored, and so Steph. in 3. 80. Cf. *καταρτίζω, καταρτύω*. *καταρτία, ἡ, = κατάρτιον*, Artemid. 2. 53. *καταρτίζω, fut. ἴσω, to adjust or put in order again, restore, πάντα ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ* Hdt. 5. 106; *Μίλητος νοσήσασα στάσι, μέχρι οὐ μιν Πάριον κατήρτισαν* Ib. 28, cf. 29: *τὸν δῆμον* Plut. Marc. 10; *ἵνα καταρτισθῆ [ἡ πόλις]* Dion. H. 3. 10; cf. *καταρτιστήρ*:—κ. *ναῦς repair, refit*, Polyb. 1. 21, 4, etc.; κ. *δίκτυα to put to rights, mend*, Ev. Matth. 4. 21; *to set a dislocated limb*, Oribas. p. 135 Mai; but, κ. *τὴν ὄσφιν καὶ τοὺς ὤμους to form them by exercise*, Arr. Epict. 3. 20, 10:—*metaph. to restore to a right mind*, Ep. Gal. 6. 1; κ. *τινὰ εἰς τὸ συμφέρον* Plut. Cato Mi. 65: *to reconcile*, Eus. ap. Stob. 20. 50:—Med., *ἡσθένησε, σὺ δὲ κατηρτίσω αὐτὴν* LXX (Ps. 67. 9). II. *to furnish completely, equip, ναῦν πληρώματι* Polyb. 1. 47, 6, etc.; *ταῖς εἰρεσίαις κατηρτισμένοι* Id. 5. 2, 11; *κατηρτισμένος, absol., well-furnished, complete*, Hdt. 9. 66 (cf. *καταρτάω*), Ev. Luc. 6. 40, etc., cf. 2 Ep. Cor. 13. 11. III. *to make up, compound, prepare dishes, medicines, etc.*, Diosc., etc.: so in Med., Nic. Th. 964. *κατάρτιον, τό*, *a mast*, Clem. Al. 340, E. M. 478. 23, Byz.:—so *κατάρτιος, ἡ*, but distinguished from *ιστός*, Artemid. 2. 12, p. 156 Reiff., E. M. 1. c. 2. *part of the loom*, Artemid. 3. 36. *κατάρτισις, εως, ἡ, restoration*, 2 Ep. Cor. 13. 9. II. *a training, of horses*, Plut. Them. 2 (al. *κατάρτυσις*): *education, discipline*, Id. Alex. 7. *καταρτισμός, ὁ, restoration, reconciliation*, Clem. Al. 638. II. *the setting of a limb*, Galen., Oribas. 135 Mai. *καταρτιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who adjusts or restores order, a mediator*, Hdt. 4. 161., 5. 28, Themist. 61 C; cf. *καταρτίζω* 1. *κατάρτυσις, εως, ἡ, = κατάρτισις* (q. v.), Iambl. V. Pyth. 68 and 95. *καταρτύω, fut. ὕσω, to prepare, dress, properly of food*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 44. 2. *generally, to train, educate, discipline, τὴν φύσιν* Plut. 2. 38 D; c. inf., *καταρτύσων μολεῖν to procure his coming*, Soph. O. C. 71:—Pass. *to be trained, disciplined, καταρτύεται νόος ἀνδρῶς* Solon 14. 11; *σικκῶ χαλινῶ β' οἶδα . . ἵππους καταρτυθέντας* Soph. Ant. 478; *παῖς ἔχει πηγὴν τοῦ φρονεῖν οὕτω κατηρτυμένην* Plat. Legg. 808 D; *μανθανόμενα καὶ καταρτυόμενα* Meno 88 B; *τὸ πρεσβύτερον καὶ κατηρτ.* Junc. ap. Stob. 598. 22:—*λέμβος . . ἐρέταις κατηρτυμένος (-ισμένος?)* Alciphro 1. 8. II. *intr. in part. pf. κατηρτυκῶς, thoroughly furnished, full-grown*, used of horses which have lost their foal's-teeth, Hesych., A. B. 105 (so in pres., *οἱ καταρτυόντες τῶν ἵππων* Philostr. 304); also of men, Ib. 215: *metaph., κατηρτυκῶς . . ἰκέτης προσήλθε* a complete suppliant, *one who has done all that is required*, or, *one that is broken in like a horse, tamed*, Aesch. Eum. 473; also c. gen., *κατηρτυκῶς κακῶν* having come to an end of miseries, or broken down by them (*subactus miseriis*, as Cic. renders it), Eur. Fr. 818. 5. [v long, except in Solon 1. c.] *κατάρτυος, ὄν, = κατάρτυος*, Eur. Tro. 1067. *καταρτυαίω, to beat in an election, esp. by unfair means, τινὰ* Plut. C. Gracch. 11:—Pass. *to be corrupted as by office*, Longin. 44. 9. *καταρχάς*, less correct form for *κατ' ἀρχάς*. *καταρχή, ἡ, a beginning*, Callicr. ap. Stob. 485. 47, Polyb. 2. 12, 8; κ. *πολέμου* Id. 23. 2, 14, etc. *κατάρχω, fut. ξω, to make beginning of a thing, c. gen., τινὲς κατήρξαν . . μάχης*; Aesch. Pers. 351; *ὁδοῦ κατάρχω* to lead the way, Soph. O. C. 1019; *δεινοῦ λόγου* Id. Tr. 1135; *λόγων χρησίμων* Ar. Lys. 638, etc.:—rarely c. acc. *to begin a thing, θαυμαστὸν τινα λόγον* Plat. Euthyd. 283 E:—c. part. *to begin doing*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4., 4. 5, 58:—*absol.*, Plat. Symp. 177 E, Arist. Mund. 6, 20. 2. *to honour, θανόντα δεσπότην γόοις κατάρχω* Eur. Andr. 1199 (with reference to the religious sense, *infr. II. 2*). II. Med. *to begin, like Act.*, c. gen., *ἐχθρᾶς ἡμέρας κατάρχεται* Eur. Phoen. 540; *τῆς πορείας* Plat. Phaedr. 256 D; *τοῦ λόγου* Plut. 2. 151 E, etc.; also c. acc., κ. *νόμον, στεναγμὸν* Eur. Iec. 685, Or. 960: *absol., κατάρχεται μέλος is beginning*, Id. H. F. 750, cf. 888. 2. *in religious sense, to begin the sacrificial ceremonies, Νέστωρ χερνιβὰ τ' οὐλοχύτας τε κατήρχετο* Nestor began [the sacrifice] with the washing of hands and sprinkling the barley on the victim's head, Od. 3. 445 (nowhere else in Hom.), cf. Hdt. 4. 60, 103; *κατάρχομαι μὲν, σφάγια δ' ἄλλοισιν μέλει I begin the function*, but leave the slaughter of the victim to others, Eur. I. T. 40; *ἐπὶ τῶν θυσῶν κρίθαις κ.* Dion. H. 2. 25, cf. Eur. El. 800, sqq.:—c. gen., *κατάρχεσθαι τοῦ τράγου to make a beginning of the victim*, i. e. *consecrate him for sacrifice* by cutting off the hair of his forehead, Ar. Av. 959; *ἐπεὶ δὲ αὐτοῦ* (sc. Ἡρακλέος) *τῷ βωμῷ κατάρχοντο* Hdt. 2. 45; *πῶς δ' αὖ κατάρχει θυμάτων*; Eur. Phoen. 573 (so Valck. for *-εις*, v. *infr.*), cf. I. T. 56, 1155; *κατάρχεσθαι τῶν ἱερῶν* Lat. *auspicari sacra*, Dem. 552. 40, cf. Andoc. 16. 32: but also, b. *to sacrifice, slay*, like Lat. *immolare*, *ξίφει, φασγάνῳ κ.* Eur. Alc. 74, El. 1222: also in Pass., ᾗ (sc. τῇ θεᾷ) *σὸν κατήρκεται σῶμα hath been devoted*, Id. Heracl. 601. c. also, simply, *to strike at, strike*, Plut. Caes. 66; *σκυτάλην λαβὼν μου κατήρκετο* he took a stick and began the sacrifice with me, Luc. Somn. 3. d. late writers (as Heliod. 2. 34, 35., 10. 9) used the Act. in this same sense, v. Valck. *supr. cit.* III. *in Act. to rule, govern, c. gen.* Alciphro 3. 44. *καταρρωματίζομαι*, strengthd. for *ἀρωματίζω*, Theophr. Sim. 181 D. *κατάσαρκος, ὄν, very fleshy, plump*, Ath. 550 C, Alciphro Fr. 5. *κατασαρκόομαι*, Pass. *to become fleshy*, Achmies Onir. 88, Eccl. *κατασαρκώσις, εως, ἡ, exceeding fleshiness*, Eust. 1656. 42. *κατασαράω, to sweep down or away*, Eus. H. E. 5. 1. *κατασάπτω, to stamp tight down, τὴν γῆν* Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 2. *κατασβέννυμι, -ύω: fut. -σβέσω. To put out, quench*, Lat. *extin-*

guere, κατέαβεσε θεσπιδὰς πῦρ II. 21. 381, cf. 16. 293., 24. 791, Eur., etc.:—metaph., ἔστιν θάλασσα, τίς δέ νιν κατασβέσει; who shall dry it up? (cf. ἀσβεστος πόρος Pr. 452), Aesch. Ag. 958, cf. Theb. 584; κ. βαήν, ἔριν to quell noise, strife, Soph. Aj. 1149, O. C. 422; ἀναμίαν Critias 9. 40; τὰς ἡδονὰς Plat. Legg. 838 B; τὴν δυσχέρειαν Prot. 334 C; τὴν παραχῆν Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 55; κ. τὰ τραύματα to heal them, Luc. D. Mar. 11. 1. II. Pass., with aor. 2. and pf. act., to go out, be quenched, καίμενον τὸν χρυσὸν κατασβέσθηναι (aor. 2) Hdt. 4. 5; κατασβεσθῆναι τὴν πυρῆν Id. 1. 87:—metaph., κλαυμάτων πηγαί. κατασβή-κασι Aesch. Ag. 888; of a fever, κατέαβη Hipp. Epid. 1. 938; κατασβεννύμενος, of passion, Plat. Rep. 411 C; κατασβεσθεὶς ταῖς ἐλπίσιν Plut. 2. 168 F.

κατάσβεσις, εὖς, ἡ, a putting out, Dio C. 54. 2.

κατ-ασβαλῶ, to turn to ashes: metaph. to destroy, Argum. metr. Soph. O. T., Anna Comn. p. 247 B.

κατάσεισις, εὖς, ἡ, a violent shaking, Hipp. Art. 80S.

κατασεισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Aët.

κατασείω, fut. -σείσω: pf. -σείσεικα Philem. Φασμ. 1. To shake down, throw down, Thuc. 2. 76; τεῖχος, τοῦ τεύχους ἐπὶ μέγα Αττ. An. 1. 19. 3., 2. 23, 1; σεισμός κ. τὴν πόλιν Ael. V. H. 6. 7; τινί τι something upon one, Philem. l. c.:—metaph., κ. τὰ ὄντα τοῦ ἀκροατοῦ Philostr. 621; metaph., ἕως κατέσεισε until he laid him on the floor (with drinking), Menand. Ἀδελφ. 11, v. Casaub. Ath. 431 C, Meineke Com. Fr. 5. 99:—Pass. to fall down, Philo 2. 512. 2. κατασείσας τὴν χεῖρα with a motion of the hand, Act. Ar. 19. 33; so, κ. τὰ ἱμάτια, by way of signal, Plut. Pomp. 73:—more commonly, κ. τὴν χεῖρά to beckon with the hand, Polyb. 1. 78, 3, Helioid. 10. 7, Act. Ar. 12. 17; so, κ. ταῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς Helioid. 9. 6: absol., κατασείειν τινί to beckon to another, as a sign for him to be silent, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 4.

κατασεμνύνω, to glorify, Cyrill.

κατασεύομαι, Pass., to rush back into, c. acc., κύμα κατέσσυτο καλὰ ῥέεθρα II. 21. 382: absol. to rush down, κατεσσύμενος Q. Sm. 4. 270. 2. to rush against, κατεσσεύεθε λέοντων Nonn. D. 5. 353.

κατασήθω, to strain through a sieve, Hipp. 651. 1, Geop. 12. 17, 1.

κατασημαίνω, fut. ἀνώ, to seal up, Lat. odsigno, ὄφεις .. ἐν κίστη παυ κατασημῆναι (med.) have them sealed up, Ar. Fr. 95; κατασημῆ-νασθαι .. χρυσίον Plat. Meno 89 B. II. to note down, record duly, Lat. consigno, also in Med., Id. Legg. 756 C:—Pass., τὰ κατασημαν-θέντα ὄνόματα Ib. 756 E; τὰς ἐπισκήψεις .. φυλάττειν κατασημασ-μένας Ib. 937 B. III. to signify, indicate, Nilus-Ἐρ. (?)

κατασημαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, marking distinctly, Longin. 32. 5.

κατασήπω, to make rotten, let rot, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22:—Pass., mostly in aor. 2, to grow rotten, rot away, μὴ .. κατὰ ! πάντα σαπῆν II. 19. 27; ἕως ἂν κατασαπῆ Plat. Phaedo 86 C; πρὸς ταῖς ἀλλοτρίαις θύραις κατασαπῆναι Ar. Epict. 4. 10, 20; so pf. act. κατασέσηπα Ar. Pl. 1035.

κατ-ασθενέω, fut. ἡσώ, to weaken, Anth. P. append. 304.

κατ-ασθμαίνω, to pant and struggle against, c. gen., ἵππας χαλινῶν ὡς κατασθμαίνων μένει Aesch. Theb. 393.

κατασιγάω, fut. ἄσω, to silence, put to silence, Arist. II. A. 9. 8, 10; σάλπιγγα Acl. N. A. 16. 23, cf. 14. 9; τὸν δῆμον Hdn., etc.:—Pass., τὰ Πινδάρου ἤδη κατασειγασμένα ποτῶν now perused, Ath. 3 A.

κατασιγαστέον, verb. Adj. one must put to silence, Clem. Al. 200.

κατασιγαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for silencing, Eust. 197. fin.

κατασιγάω, fut. ἡσώμαι, to become silent, Plat. Phaedo 107 A.

κατασιδηρῶ, to plate with iron, κριοὶ κατασειδηρωμένοι Diod. 13. 54.

κατασικέλιζω τυρόν, to Sicilise the cheese (in allusion to the peculations of Laches in Sicily), Ar. Vesp. 911, cf. Schol. ad 897.

κατασιλλαίνω, to mock at, Hipp. 27. 41.

κατάσιμος, ὄν, = σιμός, Glass.

κατασίνομαι, Dep. to hurt much, Cyrill., etc.

κατασιτέαμαι, Dep. to eat up, feed on, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 216., 3. 38.

κατασιώπαιω, fut. ἡσώμαι, later ἡσώ:—to be silent about a thing, περί τινος κατασιώπητέον .., Isocr. 252 D; πρὸς τι Dem. 1035. 7; absol., Isocr. 167 A, etc. 2. c. acc. rei, to keep silent, pass over, Diod. Eclog. 520. 36:—Pass. to be past over, Isocr. 45 E. II. Causal, to make silent, silence, τὴν γυναῖκα Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 7, cf. Luc. J. Trag. 13, Bis Acc. 17; so in Med. to cause silence, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 20; κατασιώπησασθαι τὸν θόρυβον Polyb. 18. 29, 9. III. to subdue by silence, Dio Chrys. 1. 702.

κατασιώπαιω, to bound up and down, Opp. H. 4. 322.

κατασκάπτω, to dig under, c. acc., Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 6: but mostly,

II. to dig down, destroy utterly, rase to the ground, overthrow, τὸ ἄστυ Hdt. 7. 156; Τροίαν κ. βία Soph. Ph. 998, cf. Aesch. Ag. 525; πάτραν Soph. O. C. 1421; δόμους, πόλιν, γῆν Eur. H. F. 566, etc.; τὸ τέγος Ar. Nub. 1488; τὰ τεῖχη Thuc. 4. 109; τὸν λιμένα Aeschin. 71. 3; τὴν οἰκίαν εἰς ἔδαφος Plut. Popl. 10, etc.:—Pass., οἰκία οἱ κατεσκάφη Hdt. 6. 72; πατρίδα ἔστια κατεσκάφη Eur. Hec. 22.

κατασκάριφάω, to peck at, Ath. 507 C.

κατασκάφῃ, ἡ, a digging down, a rasing to the ground, overthrowing, destruction, Soph. O. C. 1318; Ἰλίου κ. Eur. Hel. 197; mostly in pl., ἰὼ κατασκαφαὶ δόμων Aesch. Cho. 50; πόλει κατασκαφὰς θέντες Id. Theb. 46; πύργων κατασκαφαί Eur. Phoen. 1196; τειχῶν Lys. 130. 27, Aeschin. 76. 2. II. in pl. also, θάπτειν .. γῆς .. κατασκαφαῖς in grave deep dug in earth, Aesch. Theb. 1008, cf. 1037; θανάτων .. ἐς κατασκαφὰς, i. e. the grave, Soph. Ant. 920.

κατασκάφῃς, ἔς, dug down, κ. οἰκίαις the deep-dug dwelling, i. e. the grave, Soph. Ant. 891.

κατασκέδάννυμι and -ύω (also -σκεδάω, Suid., Phot.): fut. -σκεδάσω [ᾶ]. To scatter or pour upon or over, Lat. affundere, κατάχυσμα .. κατασκέδασαν θερμὸν τοῦτα καθ' ἡμῶν Ar. Av. 536; also τί τινος, which is the usu. construct., as, κ. ἀμίδας τινός to empty pots upon one, Dem.

1257. 17, cf. Antiph. Ἀλειπτ. 1, etc., and v. sub ἐωλακρασία i.—metaph., κατασκ. ὕβριν τινός to pour abuse upon one, Plut. 2. 10 C; λῆραν κ. τινός Luc. Salt. 6; ὄλας ἀμάξας βλασφημιῶν κ. τινός Id. Eun. 2, etc.; cf. καταντλέω, and v. Piers. Moer. p. 216. 2. κ. φῆμιν to spread a report against one, Plat. Apol. 18 C, cf. Min. 320 D:—Pass., ὁ λόγος ἐν τῇ πόλει κατεσκέδαται (vulg. -σκεύασται) Lysias 118. 14. 3. in Med. to pour or sprinkle about, Xen. An. 7. 3, 32 (vulg. συγκ-).

κατασκελετεύω, to reduce to a skeleton, ἐαυτὸν Plut. 2. 7 D; τὸ σῶμα Schol. Ar. Ran. 153:—Pass. to be wasted away, μὴ περιῖδειν τὴν φύσιν κατασκελετευθεῖσαν Isocr. Antid. § 257, cf. Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 15, Diog. L. 8. 41; metaph., τὰ μεγαλοφυῆ ταῖς τεχνολογίαις κατεσκελετευμένα Longin. 2. 1.

κατασκελετόω, = foreg., Phot.

κατασκελής, ἔς, meagre, of style, Dion. H. de Isocr. 2: exact, Ptolem. κατασκελλομαι, Pass. to become a skeleton, wither or pine away, φαρμάκων χρεία κατεσκελλαντα Aesch. Pr. 480:—but mostly in pf. act. κατέσκληκα, Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 11, Luc. Somn. 29, Galen., etc.; ὑπὸ τῶν πόνων Alciphro 3. 19, cf. Luc. Bis Acc. 34; plqpf. κατεσκληκει Babr. 46: to be hard or frozen, Theophr. l. c.:—metaph. to be austere, Philostr. 508: cf. ἀποσκληναι.

κατασκεπάω, to cover entirely, Joseph. A. J. 8. 4, 1: pf. pass. κατεσκεπάσθαι Artem. 2. 32.

κατασκεπαστός, ὄν, covered, Aquila V. T.

κατάσκοπος, ὄν, v. sub κατάσκοπος II.

κατασκεπτομαι, a late form, = κατασκοπέω, q. v.

κατασκεπέω, = κατασκεπάω, Anth. P. 5. 60, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 17. 57.

κατασκευάζω: fut. -σκευάσω, Att. inf. -σκευᾶν C. I. 2058 B. 53: Dor. aor. -εσκευάσα Tim. Locr. 94 D, C. I. 2448. 1. 15. To equip or furnish fully with .., τὸ πλάϊον πᾶσι κ. πᾶσι with all appliances, Dem. 293. 2; so in Med., τοὺς ἵππους χαλκαῖς .. προβλήμασι κατ. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 51:—often in Pass., ἱρὸν θησαυροῖσι τε καὶ ἀναθήμασι κατεσκευασμένον Hdt. 8. 33, cf. 2. 44; σκηνῆ χρυσῶ τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ κατεσκ. Id. 9. 82; οἷς ἡ χώρα κατέσκευασται Thuc. 6. 91. 2. without dat. modi, to prepare or equip fully, κ. τὴν Ἄντανδρον to prepare it (for a siege), Thuc. 4. 75; κ. τὴν χώραν to furnish it with all appliances, Xen. An. 1. 9, 19, cf. Thuc. 8. 24; κ. τινὰ ἐπὶ στρατιάν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 3:—so in Med., κατ. τοὺς ἄνους having got his asses ready, Hdt. 2. 121, 4, etc. 3. to get ready, make, build, γέφυραν Hdt. 1. 186; διδασκαλείον Antiph. 142. 34; πάλιν, γυμνάσια, ἱερά, etc., Plat. Rep. § 57 D, al.; ἐπιτείχισμα Dem. 248. 13:—hence in various relations, to prepare, arrange, κ. δημοκρατίαν Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 36; πόλει δύναμιν Andoc. 28. 24; συμπόσιον Plat. Rep. 363 C; ἰσότητα τῆς οὐσίας Id. Legg. 684 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 10; ναύτας, etc., Dem. 1218. 9; κ. τινὰς μελέτη to train them, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 43, etc.:—Med., κατασκευάζεσθαι ναυμαχίαν to prepare it, make ready for it, Thuc. 2. 85; to make for oneself, esp. to build a house and furnish it, opp. to ἀνασκευάζομαι Id. 1. 93., 2. 17 (cf. κατασκευῆ): to pack up, also opp. to ἀνασκ., Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 2; κ. ἐρημίαν ἐαυτῷ Plat. Legg. 730 C, etc.; κατασκευάζεσθαι τράπεζαν to set up a bank, Isae. Fr. 2. 3; κατεσκευάσμαι τέχνην μυρσικὴν I have set up as a perfumer, Lys. Fr. 2, cf. Id. 170. 10; [πρόσασαν] οὐ μικρὰν κατεσκευάσαντο made themselves a good [income], Dem. 833. 3, cf. Andoc. 30. 25. 4. of fraudulent transactions, to get up, trump up, πρόσασιν Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 17; τὸ ἀπάρρητον κατασκευάσαι Dem. 19. 28; λιποστρατίου γραφὴν κατεσκευάσεν Id. 547. 27; χρέα ψευδῆ Id. 1048. 18; cf. 544. 3., 558. 26., 1103. 3., 1107. 18., 1108. 1; of persons, to sidorn, ἡ .. ἐπιτίθενται αὐταὶ ἢ κατασκευάζουσι ἕτερον Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 8; αἱ κατεσκευασμένοι τῶν Θετταλῶν men prepared for the purpose, Dem. 277. 27; κατεσκ. δανεισταὶ Id. 1047. 24; c. inf., τὸν ἀνεψιὸν .. κατεσκευάσεν ἀμφισβητεῖν Id. 1272. 6. 5. to make so and so, with a second acc., εἰ μὴ Γαργίαν Νέστορα τίνα κατασκευάζεις unless you make him a kind of Nestor, Plat. Phaedr. 261 C; ἀρίστερα δεξιῶν ἀσθενέστερα κ. Id. Legg. 795 A; φαβερὸν κ. τὸ αὐτόχειρα γενέσθαι Dem. 505. 12; ἀνομοθέτησαν τὸν βίαν Duris ap. Ath. 542 D; κ. τινὰ ταιῶ-ταν .., Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 27., 3. 19, 1: also, to represent as so and so, κ. τινὰ πάροιθεν, ὑβριστήν, ἀγνώμονα Dem. 1261. 22, cf. 1126. 19; τῶν ἐν Εὐβαίᾳ πραγμάτων .. ὡς ἐγὼ αἰτιός εἰμι, κατεσκευάζε tried to make out that .., Id. 550. fin. 6. in Logic, to construct an argument, opp. to ἀναίρειω, ἀνασκευάζω, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 4, etc.; cf. κατασκευαστικός:—so also in Philosophy, κ. τῶν ἀριθμῶν ἰδέαν to construct, invent, Id. Eth. N. 1. 6, 2, cf. Metaph. 1. 4, 1, al. 7. absol. in Med. to prepare oneself or make ready for doing, ὡς παλεμήσοντες Thuc. 2. 7; ὡς αἰκήσων Xen. An. 3. 2, 24; ὡς εἰς μάχην Paus. 5. 21, 14.

κατασκευασία, ἡ, = κατασκευασμός, Suid. s. v. κύφι: so κατασκευασ-σις, ἡ, Eriphan.

κατασκευάσμα, τό, that which is prepared or made, a work of art, τὰ Κορίνθια κ. Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 128 D, cf. Ar. Epict. 2. 19, 26:—esp. a building, structure, edifice, Dem. 689. 13, Polyb. 10. 27, 9, Dion. H. 3. 27:—in pl. engines of war, Polyb. 1. 48, 5:—also, a vessel, vase, etc., Id. 4. 18, 8, etc. II. an arrangement, contrivance, device, invention, Dem. 624. 25; τὸ κ. τῶν συσσιτίων Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 32; τὰ τυραννικὰ κ. lb. 6. 4, 20; ἐκ κατασκευάσματος, Lat. ex composito, Dio C. 52. 7.

κατασκευασμάτιον, τό, Dim. of κατασκευάσμα, Hero in Math. Vett. 160.

κατασκευασμός, ὁ, contrivance, Dem. 705. 3; ἐκ κατασκευασμοῦ, Lat. ex instituto, Dio C. 38. 9.

κατασκευαστέος, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be prepared or made, Galen. 14. 262. II. neut. one must prepare, make, etc., Plat. Legg. 964 D, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 15, etc.

κατασκευαστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who prepares, Tatian., Suid.

κατασκευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for providing, τινος Arist. Virt. 5.

5. 2. in Logic, *constructive*, opp. to *destructive* (λυτικός), Id. Rhet. 2. 26, 3; so, Adv. — *κῶς*, Id. An. Pr. 1. 46, 12; opp. to *ἀνασκευαστικῶς*, Ib. 13; cf. κατασκευάζω 5.

κατασκευαστός, ἡ, ὄν, *made up, artificial*, opp. to *αὐτοφυής*, Dion. H. de Isaco 11; τὸ κατασκευαστόν Id. 1. 76, cf. Plut. 2. 210 D. 2. *set up for the nonce, suborned*, ἄνδρες Arist. Oec. 2. 14, 1.

κατασκευάστρια, ἡ, fem. of κατασκευαστής, Schol. Lyc. 578.
κατασκευή, ἡ, *preparation, ὕψτων ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου* being engaged in preparing for it (v. l. παρασκευή) Thuc. 8. 5; λιμένων κ. ἡ νεωρίων their construction, Plat. Gorg. 455 B; the equipment of ships, engines, etc., κατ. πολυτελέσι χρησαμένων Thuc. 6. 31, cf. Polyb. 1. 21, 1, etc.

II. any kind of furniture or provision for life that is fixed or lasting, opp. to what is movable or temporary (παρασκευή), buildings, fixtures, apparatus, Thuc. 1. 10 (ubi v. Arnold.); ἀνειληφότες τὰς κατ. having repaired their estates, Id. 2. 16; τῆς ἄλλης κ., ἐν ἧ κατ. οἰκοῦμεν the rest, the aggregate of the institutions .., Isocr. 45 E; αἱ κ. αἱ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἡ αἱ ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους Id. 150 B; but also, like παρασκευή, any furniture, τὴν Μαρδονίου κ., i. e. his tent and its furniture, Hdt. 9. 52; φιάλας τε .. καὶ θυματήρια καὶ ἄλλην κατ. Thuc. 6. 46, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 5; ἡ κ. τῆς οἰκίας Dem. 1155. 21; τῆ κ. τῶν θεῶν .. χρῆσθαι whatever the gods provided, Xen. Ages. 9, 5.

2. in pl. contrivances or apparatus for doing a thing, Hipp. Art. 808. III. the state, condition, constitution of a thing, θεοῦ κατασκευὴν βίῃ δόντος τοιαύτην Eur. Supp. 214; αἱ .. κ. τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Rep. 544 E; ἡ τοῦ βίου κ. Id. Legg. 842 C; ἡ τῶν νόμων κ. Ib. 739 B; ἐν πάσῃ κ. πολιτικῇ Ib. 736 B; ἐν χρημάτων κ. in the matter of money, Id. Gorg. 477 B, cf. Legg. 923 D; so, ἐν σώματος κ. Gorg. ib.

IV. a device, trick, τέχνη καὶ κ. Aesch. 28. 4, cf. Dinarch. 94. 30; ἀνευ κατασκευῆς ἄδειν artlessly, Ael. N. A. 5. 38. V. in Logic, *constructive reasoning*, opp. to *destructive* (ἀνασκευή), Dion. H. de Lys. 24, etc.; cf. ἀνασκευαστικός.

VI. in oratory, *appropriate style*, opp. to *ἰδιωτισμός*, Diog. L. 7. 59, cf. Dion. H. de Lys. 3.

κατάσκευος, ὄν, *furnished*, οἶκος C. I. (add.) 2491 c.

κατασκευῶ, = κατασκευάζω, Inscr. Dor. in C. I. 2448. IV. 12., 5467.

κατάσκεψις, εὼς, ἡ, *careful examination*, Strab. 262.

κατ-ασκέω, to practise much: part. pf. pass. κατησκημένος, regular, ascetic, δίατα Plut. Ages. 33; κ. τὸν βίον Basil.

κατασκηνάω, = κατασκηνώω, -σκήνησα in Xen. An. 3. 4, 32, Hell. 4. 5, 2, etc.; Med., κατασκηναῖσθαι Plat. Rep. 614 E:—in Byz. also -έω.

κατασκηνώω, to pitch one's camp or tent, take up one's quarters, encamp, εἰς τόπον or ἐν τόπῳ Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 39., 6. 2, 2, An. 2. 2, 16, etc.; generally, to rest, settle, Ev. Matth. 13. 32; ἐπ' ἐλπίσι Act. Ap. 2. 26.

κατασκήνωμα, τό, a covering, veil, Aesch. Cho. 999.

κατασκήνωσις, εὼς, ἡ, an encamping, taking up one's quarters, καλεῖν τινὰ ἐπὶ κατασκήνωσιν Polyb. 11. 26, 5; διδόναι εἰς κατασκήνωσιν to give them as quarters, C. I. 3137 B. 57. 2. of birds, a resting-place, nest, Ev. Matth. 8. 20.

κατασκήπτω, fut. ψω, to rush down or fall upon, like ἀποσκήπτω, of lightning, storms, εἰς τόπον Hdt. 8. 65, Arist. Mund. 4, 20, Diod. 16. 80, etc.; of the rainbow, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 5; also of divine wrath, τοῖσι Λακεδαιμονίοισι μῆνις κατέσκηψε Ταλθυβίου Hdt. 7. 134; ἐς ἀγγέλους Ib. 137; ὄργαι κ. ἐς τὸ σὸν δέμας Eur. Hipp. 1418: of chance, Aesch. Supp. 326; also of war, Ar. Fr. 471; of Nemesis, Dion. 11. 3. 23;—esp. of sudden sickness, as the plague, κατέσκηψε εἰς χεῖρας καὶ πόδας Thuc. 2. 49, cf. Hipp. Epid. 3. 1056, etc.; βεῦμα κ. τινὲ ἐς τὰ νεῦρα Paus. 6. 3, 10; χολῆ δδόντι Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 40, etc. 2. in Eur. Med. 93 we have κατασκήψαι τινα to fall on one, nisi legend. τινί, v. Elmsl.; but Hesych. cites a Pass., κατασκηθέντα χωρία struck by lightning. II. κ. λιταῖς to storm or importune with prayers, Soph. O. C. 1011; like ἐπισκήπτω. III. absol. to break out, go forth, of a report, App. Civ. 3. 23; κ. εἰς τέλος to come to an issue, Dion. H. 3. 54.

κατάσκηψις, ἡ, a sudden attack of sickness, Diosc. praef. 7.

κατασκιάζω, fut. -σκιάσω, contr. -σκιῶ Soph. O. C. 406. To overshadow, cover over, κατὰ δ' ἐσκίασαν βελέεσσι Τιτῆνας Hes. Th. 716; κόνει to bury one, Soph. l. c., cf. Eur. Ion 1142; θανόντα .. γαῖα κατεσκίασεν Epigr. Gr. 493; κατεσκίασε πάντα σαρξὶν ἄνωθεν Plat. Tim. 74 D.

κατασκίασμα, τό, and -σκιασμός, ὄ, an overshadowing, Eccl.

κατασκιάω, poet. for κατασκιάζω, Od. 12. 436, Opp. H. 3. 467.

κατασκιδναμαι, as Pass. of κατασκεδάννυμι, Plut. 2. 776 F.

κατάσκιος, ὄν, (σκιά) shaded or covered with something, τινί Hes. Op. 511, Hdt. 2. 158, Aesch. Ag. 493, Soph. El. 423; later τινός, Anth. P. 9. 333, cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 138. II. trans. overshadowing, λόφοι Aesch. Theb. 384, cf. Eur. Phoen. 654, Ar. Ach. 965.

κατασκιρρόομαι, Pass. to become hard or dry, Heysch.

κατασκιρτάω, to leap down from, τοῦ βήματος Plut. 2. 790 C, etc. 2. to leap about, Ael. N. A. 5. 6. II. to leap down upon, shew contempt for, τινος Ib. 2. 6, Polyæn. 8. 23, 7, etc.

κατασκίρτημα, τό, a downward leap, Eust. Opusc. 300. 18.

κατασκληναι, v. sub κατασκέλλομαι.

κατάσκληρος, very hard, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 71, Hippiatr.

κατασκληρίνομαι [ῶ], Pass. to become hard, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 9.

κατασκοπέυσις, εὼς, ἡ, a viewing, exploring, Eust. 69. 37.

κατασκοπευτήριον, τό, a look-out place, Eccl.

κατασκοπεύω, = σκ., LXX (Ex. 2. 4, al.).

κατασκοπέω, fut. σκέψομαι: aor. εσκεψάμην:—to view closely, spy out, κ. ὄπη .., Eur. Hel. 1607; τινός Plut. Sol. 9: to reconnoitre, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 39: to keep a look out, Lat. speculari, of ships, Polyb. 3. 95, 6:—also in Med., Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22: to review, inspect, Polyb. 10. 20, 2.

κατασκοπή, ἡ, a viewing closely, spying, πέμπειν τινὰ εἰς κατασκοπήν Soph. Ph. 111; ἐπὶ κατασκοπῇ Eur. Bacch. 828: ἐπὶ κατασκοπῇ Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 39.

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6. 2, 9, cf. Hell. 1. 4, 11; ἐπὶ κατασκοπήν Polyb. 3. 95, 8; κατασκοπῆς ἕνεκα Xen. An. 7. 4, 13; ἔχειν κ. Plut. Fab. 12; κατασκοπαῖς χρᾶσθαι Thuc. 6. 34; ἐς τὴν κ. τῶν χρημάτων to inspect the money, Ib. 46; κ. τῶν πραγμάτων Aesch. 31. 42.

κατασκοπήσις, εὼς, ἡ, = foreg., Byz.

κατασκοπία, ἡ, pecul. fem. of κατάσκοπος, of Aphrodité, Paus. 2. 32, 3.

κατασκοπίον, τό, a look-out ship, Gell. 10. 25, cf. ἐπίκωπος.

κατασκοπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Gloss.

κατάσκοπος, ὄ, one who keeps a look out, a scout, spy, Hdt. 1. 100, 112, al.; κατάσκοπον πολεμίων πέμψαι Eur. Rhes. 125; πεμφθεὶς Ἰλίου κ. Ib. 505, cf. Hec. 239, Thuc. 6. 63; τῶν λόγων κ. Ar. Thesm. 588, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 31:—in Thuc. 4. 27, a person to examine and report, an inspector, cf. 8. 41.

II. κατάσκοπος, ὄν, closely covered, Schol. Opp. H. 3. 636.

κατασκορπίζω, to scatter abroad, Diod. Eclog. 507. 5, Eumath. p. 102.

κατασκοτιζω, to veil in darkness, Galen. 4. 532.

κατάσκοτος, ὄν, found in the dark, Epich. 19. 9 (Ahr. κατὰ σκοπός).

κατασκυθρωπάω, to look stern and sour, Joseph. A. J. 11. 5, 6.

κατασκυθρωπάω or -έω, = foreg., Suid. s. v. κατασκυθρωπῶ.

κατασκυλεύω, to take as booty, Eumath. p. 393, Eccl.

κατασκύλλω, to tear in pieces, Clem. Al. 290.

κατασκωληκιάω, to be full of worms, Byz.

κατασκώπτω, fut. -σκώψομαι, to make jokes upon, τινά Hdt. 2. 173; mostly in bad sense, to jeer or mock, 3. 37, 151.

κατ-ασμενίζω, to propitiate, Byz.

κατασμικρίζω, to disparage, depreciate, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 10 (with v. l. -σμικρύνω), Philod. in Vol. Herc. 1. 22 Ox.

κατασμικρολογέω, to speak disparagingly of, to accuse as niggardly; τὴν φύσιν Democr. ap. Hipp. 1281. 47.

κατασμικρύνω, to lessen, abridge, dwarf, Dem. Phal. 44, Luc. Gall. 14, al.:—Pass. to become less, M. Ant. 8. 36. II. = κατασμικρίζω, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 477. 32, Ath. 359 A.

κατάσμυρνος, ὄν, smelling of myrrh, Diosc. 1. 26.

κατασμυρνόω, to cover or anoint with myrrh, Greg. Nyss.

κατασμύχω [ῶ], to burn with a slow fire, burn up, κατὰ τε σμύξαι πυρὶ νῆας Il. 9. 653; metaph., ὄς με κατασμύχων, of love, Theocr. 3. 17; in Pass., of a lover, to smoulder away, Id. 8. 90, cf. Phalar. 104; σεσηρός τι καὶ κατεσμ. ὑποβλέπειν Heliod. 7. 21.

κατασμώχομαι, Med. to rub in pieces, bruise, Nic. Th. 860, Al. 332.

κατασοβαρεύομαι, Dep. to regard haughtily, τινος Diog. L. 1. 81.

κατασοβέω, to frighten away, τοὺς ὄρνιθας Arist. Mirab. 118. 2: to drive down, εἰς τὸ φρέαρ Parthen. 14.

κατασοφίζομαι, Dep. to conquer by sophisms or fallacies, to outwit, c. acc. pers., Luc. D. Deor. 1. 1, Diod. 17. 116, LXX, etc.:—but also as Pass. to be outwitted, Plut. 2. 80 C, Luc. D. Deor. 16. 2, Longin. 17. 1.

2. κ. τι περὶ τινῶν to evade by quibbling, C. I. (add.) 4224 d. 10.

κατασοφισμός, ὄ, an outwitting, trickery, Basil., Rhetor.

κατασοφιστεύω, = κατασοφίζομαι, c. gen., Eccl.

κατασοφιστής, ὄν, ὄ, a trickster in .., τοῦ γάμου Eust. Opusc. 65. 45.

κατ-ασπάζομαι, Dep. to embrace, kiss, τινα Plut. Coriol. 9, Anton. 85: to treat lovingly, φιλήμασι, θρήνοις Heliod. 5. 11.; 7. 7.

κατασπαθίζω, to kill by the sword (σπαθή), Byz.

κατασπαράσσω, Att. -ττω, to tear down, pull to pieces, Ar. Eq. 729; κατεσπαράγμένος τὴν ἐσθῆτα Luc. Asin. 22.

κατασπαργάνω, to wrap in swaddling-clothes, βρέφη Philo 2. 495.

κατάσπασις, εὼς, ἡ, a drawing down, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 10.

κατάσπασμα, τό, that which is pulled down:—in Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 5 it prob. means an opening in the mouthpiece of a flute, opp. to σύμμυσις, v. Schneid. II. a part, fragment, τῆς στρατιᾶς Joseph. B. J. 5. 12, 1; v. Hesych., Suid. s. v. κάταγμα.

κατασπασμός, ὄ, = κατάσπασις, Plut. 2. 650 C. II. metaph. depression of spirits, Ib. 78 A.

κατασπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for drawing down, γάλακτος Diosc. (?)

κατασπατάλλω, to live wantonly, to wanton, Anth. P. 11. 402, LXX (Amos 6. 4).

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κατασπαθίζω, to kill by the sword (σπαθή), Byz.

κατασπαράσσω, Att. -ττω, to tear down, pull to pieces, Ar. Eq. 729; κατεσπαράγμένος τὴν ἐσθῆτα Luc. Asin. 22.

κατασπαργάνω, to wrap in swaddling-clothes, βρέφη Philo 2. 495.

κατάσπασις, εὼς, ἡ, a drawing down, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 10.

κατάσπασμα, τό, that which is pulled down:—in Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 5 it prob. means an opening in the mouthpiece of a flute, opp. to σύμμυσις, v. Schneid. II. a part, fragment, τῆς στρατιᾶς Joseph. B. J. 5. 12, 1; v. Hesych., Suid. s. v. κάταγμα.

κατασπασμός, ὄ, = κατάσπασις, Plut. 2. 650 C. II. metaph. depression of spirits, Ib. 78 A.

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Dem. 29. IV. *to besprinkle*, ἤδη καὶ λευκαί με κατασπείρουσιν ἔθειραι Anth. P. 11. 41.

κατάσπεισις, εὖς, ἡ, *a besprinkling with holy water*, Plut. 2. 438 A. II. *self-devotion*, of the Celtic *Soldurii*, Plut. Scrtor. 14; cf. κατασπένδω 3.

κατασπένδω, fut. -σπείσω, *to pour as a drink-offering*, Lat. *libare*, c. acc. cognato, χοῶς ὑπὲρ μητρὸς τάφου Eur. Or. 1187; ἀμβροσίαν κατὰ σοῦ Ar. Eq. 1094:—absol. *to pour drink-offerings*, Hdt. 2. 151; ταῖς θεοῖς Polyb. 3. 11, 6.

II. c. acc. *to wet*, λιβάσι κ. παρηίδα Teles. ap. Stob. 576. 31.

2. c. acc. pers., κ. τινὰ δακρύοις *to honour with offerings of tears*, Eur. Or. 1239; and simply, κ. τινὰ *to lament with tears*, Anth. P. 7. 260.

3. also c. acc. pers. *to offer up, devote, consecrate*, τινὰ Diod. 5. 31; κατασπένδειν ἑαυτοῦς *to devote themselves*, of the Celtic *Soldurii*, Strab. 165, cf. κατάσπεισις II:—Pass., ἄνθρωπος κατεσπεισμένος Id. 198, cf. Plut. Alex. 50; Μούσαισι . . κατεσπείσθη πᾶς ὁ τοῦ βίωτος Anth. P. 7. 27, cf. Longus 2. 6.

κατασπέρχω, fut. ξω, *to urge on, ληστὰς δορὶ with a spear*, Ar. Ach. 1188; νῆα ἐλάττησι Opp. H. 4. 91;—absol. of the wind, *to be violent*, Dio C. 41. 46; κατασπέρχων, of circumstances, *urgent, pressing, causing anxiety*, Thuc. 4. 126:—Pass. *to be harassed*, Joseph. B. J. 4. 2, 4.

κατασπείδω, fut. σω, *to press, urge, or hasten on*, Aeschin. 63. 18: Pass. of words, *to be urgent or rapid*, κατεσπείσθαι Dion. H. de Comp. 20 (as Upton for κατεσπᾶσθαι); τὰ κατεσπεισμένα Longin. 19. 2; ἡ ἀρμονία οὐ κ. Id. 40. 4.

2. *to trouble, confound*, τινὰ LXX (Dan. 4. 16). II. intr. *to make haste, hasten*, LXX (Ex. 5. 13).

κατάσπεισις, εὖς, ἡ, *haste*, Theodot. V. T. κατασπιλάζω, *to spot, stain*, Hesych. II. *to dash against, come suddenly upon a sunken rock* (σπιλάς), Cyrill.

κατάσπιλος, ον, *defiled*, Porph. Abst. 4. 7.

κατασπινθηρίζω, strengthd. for σπινθηρίζω, Eust. Opusc. 118. 69.

κατασπλεκώ, = σπλεκώ, Hesych. κατασπαδέω, *to throw down in the dust, make to bite the dust*, τὸν ἄνδρα τῷ πελέκει κατεσπόδησεν Ar. Thesm. 560; κατεσποδημένοι Aesch. Theb. 809.

κατασποδόω, = foreg., *to squander away*, Walz. Rhett. 1. 57.

κατασπορά, ἡ, *a sowing*, Schol. Plat. p. 454 Bekker.

κατασπορεύς, εὖς, ὁ, *a sower*, Eccl.

κατασπουδάξαι, Dep., with aor. and pf. pass., *to be very earnest or serious*, Hdt. 2. 173; οὐδαμῶς κατεσπουδασμένος ἀνὴρ Ib. 174; κατεσπουδασμένοι δέησις Dion. H. 11. 61, cf. 4. 67.—The Act. in Apoll. Lex. s. v. ἐπίεγον, and Greg. Naz.

κατασπαυδαζέτω, Adv. *eagerly*, Hesych.

κατασπαυδασμός, οὔ, ὁ, *eagerness: amazement*, Aquila V. T.

κατασσεύομαι, poet. for κατασεύομαι, Nonn.

κατάσσυτος, αν, *rushing down*, Nonn. D. 21. 329.

κατάσσω, later for κατάγνυμι, App. Pun. 129, Artemid. 1. 68.

κατασταγμός, ὁ, *a dropping or running at the nose*, E. M. 494. 32.

καταστάζω, fut. ξω: I. of persons, 1. c. acc. rei, *to let fall in drops upon, pour upon, shed over*, κ. δάκρυνά τινος Eur. Hec. 760; ἄφρον κατέσταζ' εὐτρίχου γενειάδος Id. H. F. 934; also of a garment (cf. χέω), νώτου καταστάζοντα βύσσινον φάρος Soph. Fr. 342:—c. acc. only, *to let fall in drops*, αἷμα Aesch. Fr. 340.

2. c. dat. rei, *to run down with a thing, νόσω κ. πόδα to have one's foot running with a sore*, Soph. Ph. 7, cf. στάζω 1. 2; κ. ἀφρῶ *to run down with foam*, Eur. Supp. 587.

II. of the liquid, 1. intr. *to drop down, drip or trickle down*, βωμοῦ from the altar, Eur. I. T. 72; τάφου Id. Hel. 985; δάκρυν κ. τὰ μὲν κατὰ τῶν πέπλων, τὰ δὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 4; αἷμα κ. εἰς τὴν γῆν Luc. V. H. 1. 17; ὁ ἄκρατος κ. πρὸς ἡμᾶς Id. Luc. 19.

2. trans. *to drop upon, bedew, wet*, ἰδρῶς γέ τοί νιν πᾶν καταστάζει δέμας Soph. Ph. 823, cf. Eur. Hec. 241.

κατασταθμεύω, *to put into a stable or stall*, Strab. 200:—Pass. *to be oppressed by having soldiers quartered upon one*, Id. 743.

καταστάθμησις, ἡ, *an examining by rule*, Epicur. π. φυσ. p. 18 Orelli.

κατασταθμισμός, ὁ, *a weighing out*, Diosc. 1. 72; Schneid. -σταμισμός.

κατασταλάω, = καταστάζω 1, Nonn. D. 38. 434.

κατασταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fitted for checking*, opp. to ἐγερτικός, c. gen., Sext. Emp. M. 6. 19; κ. φάρμακα Galen., Ptol.

κατασταμνίζω, *to draw off wine into a smaller vessel* (σταμνός), *to rack off or bottle*, οἶνας κατεσταμνισμένος wine in bottle, Theophr. C. P. 2. 18, 4; λάγνυσι κατεσταμνισμένοι bottles of wine, Nicostr. Ἐκάτη 1:—metaph., κ. τὸν οἶνον *to gulp it down*, Com. ap. Poll. 7. 162.

κατάσταξις, εὖς, ἡ, *a dropping down or dripping*, Galen. Gloss.

καταστασιάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to form a counter-party in the state*, Plut. Pericl. 9.

II. c. acc. *to overpower by forming a counter-party*, τινὰ Theopomp. Hist. 268, Diod. 19. 36, etc.:—Pass. *to be factiously opposed or overpowered*, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 4, Dem. 1081. 12, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 14, etc.

καταστασιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *factions*, Heliod. 7. 19.

κατάστασις, εὖς, ἡ, I. trans. *a settling, appointing, appointment, institution*, χορῶν Aesch. Ag. 23, cf. Ar. Thesm. 958; πραγμάτων ἀρχὴ καὶ κ. πρώτη Dem. 291. 9; but also with gen. of the agent, δαιμόνων κατ. their ordinance, decree, Eur. Phoen. 1266.

2. the appointment of magistrates, ἀρχόντων, δικαστῶν, etc., Plat. Rep. 414 A, 425 B, etc.; αἱ περὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς κ. Id. Legg. 768 D:—hence at Athens, the appointments or allowances made to a citizen in the cavalry, Eur. Pol. Phil. 4, Plat. Com. Συμφ. 5, Lysias 146. 10; cf. Büekh P. E. 1. 334.

3. a bringing of ambassadors before the senate or assembly, an introduction, presentation, audience, Hdt. 3. 46., 8. 141., 9. 9.

4. κ. ἐγγυητῶν a bringing one's bail forward, Dem. 727. 5, 14;—ἐξ ἐμ-

φανῶν καταστάσεως Dem. 1251. 3, v. s. ἐμφανῆς. 5. a putting down, quieting, calming, εἰς κ. ἐλθεῖν Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 24; ἡ πρᾶνσις κ. καὶ ἡρέμησις ὀργῆς Id. Rhet. 2. 3, 3; πρᾶνσις κ. κινήσεως τῆς ὀργῆς Def. Plat. 412 C; cf. καταστατικός:—hence, of disease, opp. to παραξυσμός, Hipp. Aph. 1243.

6. a restoration, opp. to διαφθορά, Plat. Phileb. 46 C; εἰς γε δὴ τὴν αὐτῶν φύσιν ὅταν καθίστηται, ταύτην αὖ τὴν κατ. ἡδονὴν ἀπεδεξάμεθα Ib. 42 D; so, pleasure is defined by Arist. to be a κατάστασις εἰς τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν φύσιν, Rhet. 1. 11, 1; opp. to μανία, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 404.

7. in Rhetoric, a setting forth one's cause, Ernesti Lex. Rhet.

II. intr. a standing firm, a settled condition, fixedness, κ. γένοιτ' ἂν οὐδένοσ νόμου Soph. Aj. 1247.

2. a state, condition, οὕτω δὴ ἀνθρώπου κ. so is the condition of man, Hdt. 2. 173; ἐν ἀνθρώπου φύσει καὶ καταστάσι Id. 8. 83; ἡ κ. τῶν ὥρῶν the state of the seasons, Hipp. Epid. 1. 941, cf. 1247 F, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 7; κ. τοῦ χρώματος καὶ σώματος Hipp. 85 F; κ. τοῦ πυρετοῦ, etc., state or character, Id. 936 G, al., cf. Foës. Oecon.; κ. κακῶν Eur. Hipp. 1296; ὀμμάτων Id. Med. 1197; ἐν καταστάσει νυκτός in the night-time, merely periph., Id. Rhes. 111; so, ἐν τοιαύτῃ κ. τῆς ἡλικίας at such an age, Hyperid. ap. Stob. 441. 15; τὰς ψυχὰς ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχαίαν κ. ἄγειν Plat. Rcp. 547 B; αὕτη ἡ κ. τῆς δημοκρατίας this is the character of democracy, Ib. 557 A, cf. Legg. 832 D; οὐ τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχει κ. Arist. H. A. 8. 18, 4; equiv. to διάθεσις, Id. Rhet. 1. 11, 2; θαυμαστή τις εὐδίας κ. Luc. Halc. 4.

3. esp. a settled order or method, constitution, system, ἐχράτο καταστάσι πραγμάτων τοῦδε Hdt. 2. 173 init.; Κορινθίοισι ἦν πόλιος κ. τοιῆδε Id. 5. 92, 2; ἡ κ. τῆς πόλεως Plat. Rep. 426 C; λέγεις δὲ . . τὴν ποίαν κατ. ὀλιγαρχίαν Ib. 550 C; ἡ παρούσα κ. Isocr. 38 B, etc.; τῆς περὶ τοὺς ἀγῶνας κ. C. 1. 2741; v. κατάτασις 1. 2.

κατασταῖαν, verb. Adj. one must appoint, ἀρχοντα, ταξίαρχους Plat. Rcp. 414 A, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 10, etc.

καταστατής, [α], ου, ὁ, an establisher, restorer, δόμων Soph. El. 72.

καταστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for calming, ἐννοιαί East. 1041. 20: τὸ κ. a power to calm, of music, Plut. Lycurg. 4.

II. definitive, determinate, ὅρος καὶ καμπτήρ κ. Ens. L. Const. 6.

κατάστατον, τό, a kind of eake, Schol. Theocr. 9. 21, Piers. Moer. 142.

καταστεγάζω, *to cover over*, ῥητὶ τὸν νεκρὸν Hdt. 4. 71, cf. Plat. Criti. 115 E; κ. χόρτῳ τὸν τάφρον Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 4.

καταστεγάσμα, τό, a covering, τῆς ὀροφῆς Hdt. 2. 155.

κατάστεγνος, ον, close covered, Myia Epist. p. 63.

καταστεγνῶ, *to cover close*, Ath. 207 D, Geop. 13. 14, 7.

κατάστεγος, ον, (στέγη) covered in, roofed, αὐλαὶ κατάστεγοι Hdt. 2. 148; ἐν τῷ κατ. δρόμῳ Plat. Enthyd. 273 A; κ. νεοττιαὶ ἀλκυόνος Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 3.

καταστείβω, *to tread down*, τὰν ὑάκινθον ποσσίν Sappho 95 Bgk. II. *to tread*, κατέστειψας πέδον Soph. O. C. 467; cf. καταστέφω.

καταστείχω, fut. ξω, = κατέρχομαι, Anth. P. 9. 298, Nonn. Jo. 4. 230.

καταστέλλω, fut. -στέλω:—*to put in order, arrange*, πλόκαμον Eur. Bacch. 933: *to equip, clothe, dress*, κ. τινὰ τὰ περὶ τῷ σκέλει Ar. Thesm. 256, cf. Plut. 2. 69 C.

II. *to let down, lower*, τὰς βάρβδους Dion. H. 8. 44; κ. τὰ βράγχια *to shut them*, Plut. 2. 979 C.

2. *to keep down, repress, check*, Eur. I. A. 934; κ. τὰ ὑπερσαρκούντα Diosc. 2. 1; τὸν δχλον Act. Ap. 19. 35; κ. τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν Ar. Epict. 3. 19, 5; τοὺς νέους Plut. 2. 207 E, cf. 547 B, etc.:—Pass., ἅπαντα λήζει καὶ κατασταλήσεται Apollod. Incert. 7; of persons, ὁ κατεσταλμένος a man of calm sedate character, opp. to τολμηρός, Diod. 1. 76, Ar. Epict. 4. 4, 10; κατέσταλται πρὸς τὸ κόσμιον Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 3; cf. Ael. N. A. 4. 29, Ar. Epict. 3. 23, 16.

καταστενάζω, = sq., Byz.:—Pass. *to be full of sighs*, Alciphro 1. 36.

καταστενᾶχέω, *to mourn for*, θύγατρα Epigr. Gr. 205.

καταστενῶ, *to sigh over or lament*, c. acc., Soph. O. C. 1440, Eur. Tro. 317, H. F. 1141; κ. ὑπὲρ τινος Eur. I. A. 470:—in Soph. El. 874, the gen. ὦν . . κακῶν is attracted into the case of the antec.; in Eur. Andr. 443, τί δῆτα σ' οὐ (for σου) καταστένω; is now restored from MSS.

καταστεπτεόν, verb. Adj. of καταστέφω, one must crown, Clem. Al. 214.

καταστερεῶ, strengthd. for στερεῶ, Apoll. Cit. 1. p. 174 Dietz.

καταστερίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to place among the stars*, ἐν οὐρανῷ κ. τινὰ Diod. 4. 61, cf. Dion. H. 1. 61, Plut. 2. 308 A.

II. *to adorn with stars*, τὴν σφαῖραν Procl.:—Pass., κατηστερισμένον ποτήριον Ath. 489 E.

καταστερίσις, εὖς, ἡ, = sq., Gloss.

καταστερισμός, ὁ, a placing among the stars: Καταστερισμοί is the name of a treatise attributed to Eratosthenes giving the legends of the different constellations.

καταστερίστω, *to set with stars*, of the peacock's tail, Eccl.

καταστερόω, = καταστερίζω, Palacph. 5. II. Pass. *to be set with stars*, αὐρανὸς κατηστερωμένος Jo. Chrys.

καταστεφάνω, *to crown*, Anth. P. 12. 189, Epigr. in C. 1. 4269. 12, Clem. Al. 213:—Pass., Diod. 12. 9.

καταστεφάνωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a crowning, C. 1. 2336. 16.

καταστεφής, ἔς, crowned, Soph. Tr. 178, Ar. Rh. 3. 220, etc.; of suppliant branches, wreathed with wool, Eur. Supp. 259.

καταστέφω: fut. ψω, *to deck with garlands, crown, wreath*, κ. βωμόν (with branches wreathed in wool), Eur. Heracl. 125 (so in Soph. O. C. 467, there are v. ll. κατέστειψας, κατάστειψον); κ. νεκρὸν (with libations), Eur. Phoen. 1632; so, κ. ποτῶ Sophron ap. Ath. 479 B; πλόκαμος ὕδε καταστέφειν here is a lock to crown [the altar] with, Eur. I. A. 1478; κ. τινὰ *to supplicate him*, Id. Heracl. 224, cf. Andr. 894, I. A. 1216:—Pass., κατεστέφθαι Aeschin. 77. 13; δόφνη κατεστεμμένος τὰς κόμας Dion. H. 2. 34; κλάδος ἐρίῳ κατεστ. Plut. Thes. 18.

καταστηλίτεώ, *to expose one to infamy by posting up his name*, Luc. D. Meretr. 4. 2, cf. Poll. 8. 73, Eumath. p. 445.

καταστηλογραφέω, = στηλογραφέω, Eumath. p. 445.

καταστηλώ, to mark with στήλαι, ὁδὸς κατεστηλωμένη Polyb. 34. 12, 3. II. to plant like a pillar, δένδρα εἰς τὴν γῆν Eccl.

κατάστημα, τό, a condition or state of health, Plut. 2. 911 A, etc.; τὸ σύνθηρες κ., of a man, Id. Marcell. 23; τὸ κατὰ φύσιν κ. cited from Diosc.; τὸ κατὰ μέθην κ., i. e. drunkenness, Ath. 38 E; also of weather, τὸ θερυνόν κ. Plut. 1157 B; αἰθρίου ὄντος τοῦ κ. Diosc. prooem. 3 C, cf. Polyaeu. 5. 12, 3. 2. political condition, a constitution, τὸ Λακωνικὸν κ. Polyb. 6. 50, 2, cf. C. I. 4957. 4. 3. dress, Eccl.

καταστηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, established: of persons, sedate, Plut. T. Gracch. 2: also moderate, tranquil, ἡδονὴ κατ., Epicur. term in Diog. L. 2. 87., 10. 136; μέλος Walz Rhett. 5. 458.

κατάστημα, ὄν, having many warp-threads, Hesych. καταστηρίζω, intr., κ. εἰς τόπον to fall into a place and settle there, of diseases, Hipp. 518. 53., 519. 48. II. Pass. to be propped or stayed, ἐπὶ τινι Eur. Fr. 385. 9; κατεστηριγμένος firmly fixed, opp. to ἀβέβαιος, Arist. Mund. 4, 25.

καταστιβάδευομαι, Dep. to lie on a bed, Byz. καταστιγής, ες, = κατάστικτος, Philostorg. H. E. 3. 11.

κατάστιγμα, τό, a point, spot, Schol. Dion. P. 443. καταστιζώ, to cover with punctures:—mostly used in pf. pass. to be marked or spotted, ὡς κατεστιγμένα spotted, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 3; κυναέαις σταγόσι κατέατικται Ael. N. A. 12. 24; τὴν χροιάν κατέστ. Dio C. 43. 23; χρυσοειδῆ ἰνδάλματα ἐπ' αὐτῶν κατέστ. are marked upon them, Ael. N. A. 10. 13:—metaph. to be spotted and stained, Philostr. 12.

κατάστικτος, ὄν, covered with spots, spotted, speckled, brindled, κύων Soph. Fr. 16; δὸρά Eur. Bacch. 697; ὁ κνιπολόγος Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 9; of a garment, κατάστικτος φοινικίῳ C. I. 155. 13; χιτῶν Arr. Ind. 5, cf. Menand. Incert. 360; κατ. οὐκ ἔσται spotted with .., Strabo 130.

καταστιλβόομαι, Pass. to be brilliant, Greg. Naz. κατατίλβω, to send beaming forth, αέλας h. Hom. 7. 10. II. intr. to beam brightly, Anth. P. 12. 254.

καταστοιχειόομαι, Pass. to be elementary, τύπος κατεστοιχειωμένος Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 35.

καταστοιχίζω, to instruct in the rudiments, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1036 A. καταστολή, ἡ, equipment, dress, raiment, LXX (Isai. 61. 3), 1 Tim. 2. 9, Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 4. II. a letting or putting down, a checking, Diod. 15. 94. 2. steadiness, quietness, Hipp. 23: moderation, τῆς περιβολῆς in dress, Plut. Pericl. 5; so, κ. ἡθους Clem. Al. 785; τῶν παθῶν Id. 137: and absol. calmness, dignity, Arr. Epict. 2. 10, 15, cf. 21, 11.

καταστολιζώ, to clothe, dress, quoted from Plut. 2. 65 D, Byz. καταστομής, ἰδος, ἡ, the mouth-piece of a flute, Hesych. καταστομόομαι, Pass. to be brought to a keen edge, Eumath. p. 441.

καταστονᾶχέω, to bewail, c. acc., Anth. P. 7. 574. καταστορέννυμι; part. καστορνύσα (as if from καταστύρνυμι), v. infr.: fut. -στορέω: aor. pass. κατεστορέσθην Hipp. 16. 26; pf. κατεστορέσται Themist. 194 D. To spread or cover with a thing, [κάπετον] λάεσσι κατεαύρεσαν μεγάλοισι Il. 24. 798. II. to spread upon, κώεα καστορνύσα θρόνοισ ἐν δαιδαλέοισιν Od. 17. 32, cf. 13. 73. III. to throw down, lay low, κατεστορέσαν αὐτῶν ἑξακοσίους Hdt. 9. 69 (cf. καταστῶννυμι III); καταστ. κύματα to smooth the waves, like Lat. sternere aequor, Anth. P. 7. 668; so, metaph., of morbid humours, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; also, κ. τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν Plut. Lyc. et Num. 2; τὴν φιλοτιμίαν, τὰ πάθη Id. Lucull. 5, etc.; τὸν θυμὸν Ael. ap. Suid., etc.

καταστοχάζομαι, Dep. to aim at; and so, to hit, guess, τι Polyb. 12. 13, 4, Diod. 19. 39; τινος Ath. 391 B, Suid. 2. to pursue, τινος Basil. M., etc.

καταστοχασμός, ὁ, conjecture, Diod. 1. 37. καταστοχαστέον, verb. Adj. one must guess, Ptol. καταστοχαστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who guesses, Suid. s. v. προφητεία.

καταστοχαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to guess at, τινός Clem. Al. 820. καταστραγγίζω, fut. ἴσω or ἰῶ, to let drop down, LXX (Lev. 5. 9).

κατ-αστράπτω, fut. ψω, to hurl down lightning, flash lightning, κατὰ τόπον upon a place, Soph. Tr. 437; absol., καταστράπτει it lightens, Plut. Galb. 23. II. trans. to strike with lightning, dazzle, τὰς ὕψεις Id. Timol. 82; τινά Themist. 337 D; τινὰ τῷ κάλλει Heliod. 2. 4:—ὄπλοισ κ. τὸ πείδιον to make it gleam with arms, Id. 9. 14.

καταστράπτω, Dep. to take the field against, make war upon, τινος Clem. Al. 827; so in Act., Anon. ap. Suid.; and Causal, καταστρατεύειν ἐπίδας αὐτοῖς to send an army of gnats against, Theodoret. II. to overrun in war, τὸν Πόντον Chion. Ep. 2.

καταστῶννυμι, to overcome by generalship or stratagem, τινά Polyb. 3. 71, 1, etc.; τινός Byz.:—metaph. to outgeneral, outwit, Dion. II. 4. 10; τοὺς δικαστάς Id. de Isaac. 3, cf. Suid.

καταστρατηγία, ἡ, conquest by stratagem, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 70. καταστράτοπεδία, ἡ, the pitching a camp: living in camps, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 539 C, cf. Ael. V. H. 9. 3.

καταστῶννυμι, to put into cantonments, encamp, τοὺς στρατιώτας Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 8; to station a fleet, Id. Hell. 6. 2, 7; στρ. τινὰ εἰς πόλιν to quarter them there, Polyb. 1. 30, 15. II. intr. to take up quarters, εἰς πόλιν, ἐν πόλει, διὰ τῆς πόλεως Polyb.; so in Med., Xen. An. 3. 4, 18, Arr. An. 1. 5, 9, etc.

καταστρέβλω, to put to severe tortures, Plut. Artox. 19., 2. 105 B. καταστρεπτικῶς, Adv. = καταστροφικῶς, Schol. Luc. Bis Acc. 21.

καταστρέφω, fut. ψω, to turn down, trample on, h. Hom. Ap. 73: to turn the soil, Lat. aratra vertere, Xen. Oec. 17, 10; κἀνθαρον κ. to turn it upside down, invert it, so as to drain it, Alex. Κρατ. 4, cf. Sotad. Έγκλ. 1. 33; κατεστραμμένω τῷ ὑστράκω Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 29. II. to upset, overturn, κ. τὴν πόλιν Arr. Eq. 275; τὰς εἰκόνας Diog. L. 5. 82; τὰ προάστεια Hdn. 8. 4, 22; τινά Anth. P. 11. 163. 2. Med. to

subject to oneself, to subdue, Hdt. 1. 64, 71, 78, 130, al., Thuc. 3. 13, etc.; νόσον Eur. Hipp. 477; τοὺς μὲν καεστρέψατο ἐς φόρον ἀπαγωγὴν subdued and made them tributary, Hdt. 1. 6; so, c. inf., Ἰωνίην καεστρέψατο δασμοφόρον εἶναι Id. 7. 51. 3. Pass., in aor. and pf., to be subdued, Id. 1. 68, 130; plqpf., Thuc. 5. 29; c. inf., ἀκούειν σοῦ κατέστραμαι am constrained to hear, Aesch. Ag. 956:—but the pf. pass. is also used in sense of Med., Hdt. 1. 171; πάντα κατέστραπται καὶ ἔχει Dem. 41. fin. III. to turn back, bring back, κατέστρεψε λόγους εἰς φιλοφροσύνην Aeschin. 33. 18. b. intr. to return, εἰς ταῦτέν Arist. Probl. 19. 39, 4, cf. Mechan. 25, 4. IV. to turn suddenly round, and so bring to an end, ποῖ καταστρέφεις λόγον τελευτήν; Aesch. Pers. 787; οὕτω κατέστρεψεν ἡ τύχη ταῦτα, ὡς .., Dinarch. 94. 23; κ. τὴν βίβλον, τοὺς λόγους Polyb. 3. 118, 10., 23. 9, 4; esp., κ. τὸν βίον Cebes Tab. 10, Ael. N. A. 13. 21, Plut. Thes. 19, etc.; ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων Id. Comp. Sol. c. Poplic. 1:—absol. to come to an end, close, Polyb. 4. 2, 1, Plut., etc.; esp. to end life, die, Plut. Themist. 31, etc.; κ. εἰς or ἐπὶ τι to end in something, Alciphro 3. 70, Plut. Philop. 4; ἡ ἡμέρα κ. εἰς ὥραν δεκάτην inclines towards .., Id. Sull. 29. V. to twist strongly, twist much, αἱ καεστραμμένοι χορδαί Arist. Audib. 49; metaph., λέξις καεστραμμένη a close periodic style, opp. to a loose running style (εἰρομένη) Id. Rhet. 3. 9, 1, cf. Dem. Phal. § 12.

καταστρηνιάω, to behave wantonly towards, τινος 1 Ep. Tim. 5. 11. καταστροφή, ἡ, an overturning, θεσμίῳν Aesch. Eum. 490. 2. a subduing, subjugation, reduction, Hdt. 1. 6, 92, etc.; καταστροφήν ποιεῖσθαί τινος Id. 6. 27; ἐπὶ Λιβύων καταστροφήν πέμπεσθαι Id. 4. 167; ἐπ' ἄλλων καταστροφήν ἐξίεναι Thuc. 1. 15. II. a sudden turn or end, a close or conclusion, ἀνευ δὲ λύπης οὐδαμοῦ καταστροφή Aesch. Supp. 442; κ. βίου, i. e. death, Soph. O. C. 103, cf. Polyb. 5. 54, 4, etc.; also without βίου, Thuc. 2. 42; τὸ τέλος αὐτῶν τῆς κ. the event of their life's end, Polyb. 6. 8, 6; κ. τῶν γεγονότων Id. 3. 1, 9; κ. λαμβάνειν Id. 3. 47, 8; τὴν κ. τῆς βίβλου ποιεῖσθαι εἰς .., Id. 1. 13, 5; in the drama the catastrophe or turn of the plot, Id. 3. 48, 8, Luc. Alex. 60.

καταστροφικῶς, Adv. in the manner of a turn or conclusion, esp. in the manner of a dramatic catastrophe, Ath. 453 C. κατάστρωμα, τό, that which is spread upon or over: in a ship, the deck, Hdt. 8. 118, 119, Thuc. 1. 49, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 18, etc.; καταστρώματα διὰ πάσης [τῆς νέως], Thuc. 1. 14; οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων, i. e. the fighting men, as opp. to the rowers, Id. 7. 40. II. part of the constellation Argo, Ptol. III. πλίνθινα κ. a tile roof, A. B. 269.

καταστρώννυμι and -ύω: fut. στρώσω: aor. pass. -εστρώθην. To spread out, κλίνην Hierocl. ap. Stob. 491. 28. II. to spread over, cover, τοὺς οἴκους ῥόδοις Ael. V. H. 9. 8:—Pass., πεδίον νεκρῶν κατεστρώθη was strewn with .., Diod. 14. 114, cf. Strabo 660. III. like καταστορέννυμι III, to lay low, δάμαρτα καὶ παῖδ' ἐνὶ κατέστρωσεν βέλει Eur. H. F. 1000, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 64:—Pass., ὡς δὲ Ἕλλησι κατέστρωτο οἱ βάρβαροι Hdt. 9. 76, cf. 8. 53.

κατάστρωσις, εως, ἡ, a spreading of carpets, Achmes Onir. 223. II. carpet-work, tapestry, Eus. H. E. 6. 13, cf. Aristeas p. 132. καταστρωτέον, verb. Adj. one must rave, ἔδαφος πλίνθοις Geop. 6. 2, 10.

καταστῦγέω: aor. κατέστῦγον:—to be horror-struck, κατέστῦγε μῦθον ἀκούσας Il. 17. 694; c. acc. to shudder at, abhor, abominate, κατὰ δ' ἔστῦγον αὐτὴν Od. 10. 113:—in Byz. also aor. κατεστύγησα. II. Causal in aor. I κατέστῦξα, to make abominable, E. M. 731. 26; so, part. pf. pass. κατεστῦγμένος, Phot., Suid.

καταστῦγνάω, pf. -εστῦγάκα, to be of sad countenance, Apoll. Lex. Hom., Schol. Eur. Or. 1317, etc.:—Pass., Schol. Eur. Med. 1009. κατάστῦγνος, ὄν, of sad countenance, Ath. 585 D.

καταστῦγνόομαι, Pass., = καταστῦγάω, Hesych. καταστύφελος [ῦ], ὄν, very hard or rugged, πέτρα, χῶρος h. Hom. Merc. 124, Hes. Th. 806.

κατάστῦφος, ὄν, = foreg., Hesych. καταστύφω [ῦ], to make sour, ἀσθηρὸς καὶ καεστῦμμένος Walz Rhett. 9. 248; τὸ καεστ. sourness, harshness, Plut. Cato Mi. 46.

καταστῶννυμι, Dep. to chatter, οἷα καεστῶννυλάτο οὐκ ἀκαιρα (Dind. κάστῶννυλάτο) Arr. Thesm. 461; part. pf. καεστῶννυμένος, a chattering fellow, Id. Ran. 1160, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 730 A. II. in pass. sense, τὰ καεστ. things dabbed out, E. M. 524. 31.

κατασῦβώω, to fatten like a pig, τὴν ψυχὴν Plut. 2. 1096 C. κατασῦλάω, strengthd. for συλάω, Eumath. p. 153:—Pass. to be robbed of, τι Theod. Metoch.

κατασυλλογίζομαι, Pass. to have a conclusion drawn against one, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 16, 1.

κατασυνίσταμαι, aor. 2 -έστην, to conspire against, Eus. D. E. 403 B.

κατασῦρίζω or -ίπτω, to ripe down, overbear by riping, Mus. Vett. κατασῦρω [ῦ], to pull down, mostly with a notion of violence, to lay waste, ravage, Lat. diripere, τὰς πόλεις ὅσας πρότερον οὐ κατέσυραν Hdt. 6. 33; κατὰ μὲν ἔσυραν Φάληρον, κατὰ δὲ .. πολλοὺς δήμους Id. 5. 81; τὰς χώρας Polyb. 1. 56, 3. 2. to drag away, τινὰ πρὸς τὸν κριτὴν Ev. Luc. 12. 58, cf. Phalar. Ep. 12.—Pass. to rush down, esp. of rivers, Dion. P. 296. II. to draw down, launch, τὸ σκαφίδιον Alciphro 1. 1; also, τοὺς φελλοὺς κ. ὑφάλους Ibid.

κατασυστάδην, Adv. = συστάδην, Byz. κατασφᾶγή, ἡ, a slaughtering or killing, Eccl.

κατασφάζω, later -σφάπτω: fut. ξω:—to slaughter, murder, Hdt. 6. 23., 8. 127; often in aor. pass. κατεσφάγην [ᾶ], Aesch. Eum. 102, Soph. O. T. 730, Xen. An. 4. 1, 17, etc.

κατ-ασφᾶλίζομαι, Pass. to be made fast, LXX (3 Macc. 4. 9), Eccl.; δεῖ τὸν νοῦν κατῆσφάλισθαι εἰς .., Sext. Emp. M. 7. 23.

κατασφενδονάω, to smite down with a sling, c. acc., Cyrill.
κατασφηνόω, to nail on, nail fast, fasten, Tryphiod. 88.
κατασφηνόμαι, Pass. to be wedged or bound tight, Hipp. 243. 39.
κατασφίγγω, fut. γῆω, to lace tight, Plut. 2. 983 D, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 2.
κατάσφιγκτος, on, bound fast, Theod. Prodr. p. 169.
κατασφρῆγίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to seal up: mostly used in part. pf. pass.,
κατεσφραγισμένος, sealed up, Emped. in Stob. Ecl. 2. 384, Aesch. Supp.
947, Eur. Fr. 762, Plat. Eryx. 400 A; but impf. pass. κατεσφρηγίζετο,
Tryph. 68; aor. κατεσφραγίσθη, Hesych.:—Med., κ. τὰς θύρας Arist.
Mirab. 123; Ep. aor. -ισσατο Nonn. D. 45. 188.
κατασχάζω, fut. ἄσω, to slit or cut open, συκῆ κατασχασθεῖσα Theophr.
C. P. 1. 17, 10, al.; κ. φλέβα, or κ. alone, to open a vein, let blood,
Moschio, Galen., etc.; so κατασχάω, to lance, Hipp. 545. 16, etc.;
κατασχῶσι Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 6: v. Lob. Phryn. 219.
κατάσχασις, εως, ἡ, the opening a vein, bleeding, Moschio.
κατασχασμός, ὁ, = foreg., Galen., Oribas. p. 142 Matth.: also κατά-
σχασμα, τό, Diosc. Ther. proocn.
κατασχαστέον, verb. Adj. one must lance, Diosc. Ther. 2.
κατασχάω, = κατασχάζω, q. v.
κατασχεδιάζω, to talk off-hand against, τινος Joseph. B. J. 3. 8,
9. II. to state off-hand, τι Eus. P. E. 348 D.
κατασχεθεῖν, inf. of κατέσχεθον, poët. aor. 2 of κατέχω (v. *σχέθω):
—to hold back, κατά δ' ἔοχεθε λαὸν ἅπαντα Od. 24. 530; κάσχεθε (Ep.
for κατέσχεθε), Il. 11. 702; χειρὶ παιωνία κατασχεθῶν Aesch. Supp.
1067; δρόμον κατασχεθόντες Soph. El. 754; also, ὄργας, θυμὸν κατα-
σχεθεῖν Id. Ant. 1200, Eur. H. F. 1210. II. Θορικόνδε κατέσχεθον
they held on their way to Th., h. Hom. Cer. 126.
κατάσχεσις, εως, ἡ, a holding back, τινός Walz Rhett. 1. 616. II.
a holding fast, possession, LXX (Zach. 11. 14).
κατασχετός, α, on, verb. Adj. to be held fast, Schol. Ar. Ach. 258.
κατασχετικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for holding back, Theophil.
κατασχετλιάζω, to be very wroth against, Joseph. B. J. 1. 32, 4.
κατάσχετος, on, poët. for κάτοχος, held back, kept back, κατάσχετὸν
τι καλύπτειν Soph. Ant. 1253. II. held fast, possessed, κ. δαι-
μονίῳ πνεύματι Dion. H. 1. 31; ταῖς θεοῖς Phalar. Ep. 12; οἴστρω Anth.
P. 5. 226; λύσση Paus. 8. 19, 3; ἐκ Νυμφῶν Id. 10. 12, 11.
κατασχηματίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to dress up or invest with a certain form
or appearance, σφᾶς αὐτοῦς οὕτως Isocr. 226 A; κ. ἐαυτὸν σχήματι τινι
Plut. Rom. 26, cf. Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 448. 16:—Med. or Pass. to
conform oneself, πρὸς τὸ καλὸν Plut. Lyc. 27.
κατ-ασχημονέω, to treat indecently, Alex. ap. Phot. 513. 3: to act
indecently towards, τινός Schol. Ar. Ran. 153.
κατασχίζω, fut. -σχίσω, to cleave asunder, split up, Ar. Vesp. 239, cf.
Hipp. Mochl. 86; Med. κατεσχίσω . . τὸ βᾶκος Ar. Ran. 403; κατασχ.
τὰς πόλας, τὰς θύρας to burst them open, Xen. An. 7. 1, 16, Dem. 540. 2.
κατάσχισις, εως, ἡ, a splitting up, Galen.
κατάσχιστος, on, split up, Philod. in Vol. Herc. 1. p. 50.
κατ-ασχολάζω, to pass the time in idleness, to loiter, tarry, χρόνου τι
κ. to tarry somewhat too long, Soph. Ph. 127; κ. ἐν ἀγρῷ Plut. Timol.
36. II. κατεσχόλαζε τῆς Γναθαινίου λέγων, for ἐσχόλαζε
λέγων κατὰ τῆς Γν., Macho ap. Ath. 581 D.
κατ-ασχολέομαι, Dep. to be busily engaged, περί τι Periclyoné ap.
Stob. 7. 48, Plut. 2. 874 E.
κατασχόμενος, part. aor. med., used in pass. sense, v. κατέχω C. II.
κατασώζω, to restore, κατεσώσαμες (sic) Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774.
51, cf. 5775. 30.
κατα-σπατεύομαι, Dep. to squander away, τὰς οὐσίας Joseph. B. J. 4. 4. 3.
κατασώχω, to rub in pieces, pound, κ. περὶ λίθον τρηχὺν κυπαρίσσου
pieces of cypress-wood, Hdt. 4. 75.
καταταινίω, to bind with a ταινία, ap. Suid. s. v. ἐταινίωσε.
κατατάκερος, on, softened much, Galen. 6. 669.
κατατακτέον, verb. Adj. of κατατάσσω Arteniud. 2. 34.
κατατάκω [ā], Dor. for κατατήκω.
κατατάμνω, Ion. and Dor. for κατατέμνω.
κατατάνυω, fut. ἴσω, = κατατείνω, h. Hom. Bacch. 34 (in Ep. form
κατάνυσαν), Hipp. Fract. 761.
κατάταξις, εως, ἡ, an ordering, arranging, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 53. 2.
a digesting, τῆς τροφῆς Clem. Al. 217.
κατατάρσσω, to disturb very much, Eccl.
καταταρτάρω, to hurl down to Tartarus, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 210:—
Pass., Apollod. 1. 1, 4, etc.
κατάτασις, εως, ἡ, a straining, stretching, κ. τῶν χορδῶν (Codd.
κατάστασις), Arist. Audib. 51. 2. esp. for the purpose of setting
broken or dislocated bones, Hipp. Fract. 749; or for torturing, torture,
Dion. H. 7. 68, Anon. ap. Suid. 3. extension over a space (Codd. pl.
κατάστασις), Plat. Tim. 58 E. 4. violent exertion, Lat. contentio,
prob. 1. Plat. Legg. 796 A; κατάτασις τῆς ψυχῆς Philo 2. 599. II.
downward tendency, Galen. 2. 281.
κατατάσσω, Att. -πτω, fut. ξω, to draw up in order, arrange, τὴν
στρατιάν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 11, cf. Oec. 9, 13:—to range under or refer to
a class, εἰς φυλὴν Lys. 137. 19; τινὰ εἰς δικαστὰς Plut. 2. 178 F; εἰς
τοὺς ἀσεβεῖς Diod. 4. 74; τινὰ μετὰ τινος Ath. 335 C:—Pass. to be ar-
ranged, of a bandage, Hipp. Art. 828. 2. to appoint, ἐπὶ τι to do
a thing, Dem. 773. 17; κ. τινὰ εἰς τόξιν ἠντιοῦν Plat. Legg. 945 A; κ.
τινὰ εἰς τόπον to appoint one to go to a place, Polyb. 3. 33, 12. II.
to write in order, narrate fully, Id. 2. 47, 11, etc.; κ. τι εἰς τὴν ἀπό-
κρισιν Id. 26. 3, 7, etc. III. κατατάσσειν τι ἐπὶ τινος to
make arrangements with one about a thing, Dem. 1327. 6. IV.
Act. to digest, τὰς τροφὰς Clem. Al. 217, Soran.
κατατάχω, to outstrip, overtake, anticipate, τινὰ Polyb. 1. 46. 7; τινὰ

ἐν τῇ παρασκευῇ Id. 8. 5, 2; κ. τινὰ c. part. to anticipate in doing, Id. 3. 16,
5., 4. 6S, 5. 2. absol. to be first, arrive first, πρὸς τὴν πύλην Id.
9. 17, 4, cf. 1. 86, 8: to come in time, 3. 86, 3., 9. 18, 3: c. part. only,
to do quickly or in good time, 2. 18, 6., 3. 16, 4, etc.
κατατέγγω, fut. ξω, to wet thoroughly, σπόγγον Hipp. 639. 29.
κατατεθαρρηκότως, Adv. part. pf. act. of καταθαρρέω, boldly, confi-
dently, Polyb. 1. 86, 5, Plut.
κατατέθηπα, pf. with pres. sense, to be astonished at, Hesych., Suid.
κατατέθνεως, and (in Hom.) -ῆως, part. pf. of καταθνήσκω.
κατατείνω; fut. -τενῶ; aor. -έτεινα; pf. -τέτακα. To stretch or
draw tight, κατὰ δ' ἠνία τεῖνεν ὑπίσσω Il. 3. 261, 311; κ. χαλινούς
Hdt. 4. 72; (so, absol., Plut. Poplic. 13); κ. τὰ ὄπλα to draw the cables
tight, Hdt. 7. 36; τὰ νεῦρα εἰς τὸ ἐξόπισθεν κ. Plat. Tim. 84 E; so in
Med., Hipp. Fract. 755. 2. to stretch for the purpose of setting
a bone, Ib. 762; so, μὲν κατατεταμένος Ib. 757. 3. to
stretch so as to torture, κατατεινόμενος ὑπὸ τῆς βασάνου προσωμολό-
γησε Dem. 1172. 14, cf. Suid. s. v. ατρεβλούμενος; κατατεινεσθαι ἐπὶ
κολάσει Anon. ap. Suid. s. v.; ἐπὶ τροχοῦ Basil.:—metaph., κατέτεινέ
με διηγούμενος Liban. 4. 629; κατατεινεσθαι ὑπὸ ποδάγρας Phylarch.
ap. Ath. 536 E, cf. Anth. P. 11. 128, etc. 4. to stretch out or draw
in a straight line, κατέτεινε σχοινοτενέας ὑποδέξας διώρυχος, i. e. he
marked out the ditches by drawing straight lines, Hdt. 1. 189; δολιχὸν
κατ. τοῦ λόγου to make a very long speech, Plat. Prot. 329 A; φεύγουσι
κατατείνοντες τὴν κέρκον Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 7:—Pass. to run straight,
Arist. P. A. 2. 3, 11. 5. to hold tight down, Plut. Lucull. 24, in
Pass. 6. to stretch on the ground, lay at full length, ὁ ἐλέφας κ.
ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς τοὺς φοίνικας Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 30; κ. τινὰ ἐπὶ τοῦδαφος
Plut. Poplic. 6:—Pass. to be extended over a space, εἰς γῆν Plat. Tim.
58 E; πρὸς γῆν Ib. 92 A; ἐπὶ τῇ γῆ Arist. Incess. An. 15, 8. 7.
metaph. to strain, exert, κ. τὴν βῶμην ὄλην Polyb. 2. 17, 7:—Pass. to
be strained, λόγοι κατατεινόμενοι words of hot contention, Eur. Hec. 132;
δρόμημα κατατεταμένον Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 4; also, κ. τῷ προσώπῳ
to strain with the muscles of one's face, Plut. Anton. 77: cf. infr. II. 2. II.
intr. to stretch or strain oneself: hence, I. to extend or run straight
towards, Lat. tendere, ἐκ τῶν Ταυρικῶν οὐρέων ἐς τὴν Μαιώτιν λίμνην
Hdt. 4. 3, cf. 9. 15; κ. πρὸς ἐσπέρην ἐπὶ ποταμὸν Ἀγγίτην it stretches
westward up to . . , Id. 7. 113, cf. 4. 19, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 7: absol. to ex-
tend, ταύτη κ. Hdt. 8. 31. 2. to strive against, strive earnestly,
be vehement, Eur. I. A. 336, Plat. Tim. 63 C; ἰσχυρῶς κ. Xen. An. 2.
5, 30; opp. to χαλάω, Plat. Rep. 329 C; κ. ἡ ὀδύνη Hipp. Fract. 778:
often in aor. part. with an Adverb. sense, with all one's force or might,
λέγω κατατείνας Plat. Rep. 358 D, cf. 367 B; ὁ λέων τρέχει κ. Arist.
H. A. 9. 44, 4; ἔχετο κ. Luc. Lexiph. 3; ὄρνεις κατατείνασαι ἐκπτή-
σονται Id. Saturn. 35.
κατατειχίζω, to wall completely in, Schol. Il. 19. 99.
κατατειχογράφω, f. l. for κατατοιχ-, q. v.
κατατελευτάω, to terminate, εἰς τοὺς νεφρούς Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 5.
κατατεμάχίζω and -ίζομαι, to cut in pieces, Byz.
κατατέμνω; fut. -τεμῶ; aor. κατέταμν. To cut in pieces, cut up,
κρέα Hdt. 4. 26, cf. Ar. Pax 1059; ἐαυτὸν Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 55; τὴν
κεφαλὴν Aeschin. 84. 21; so in Med., κ. δέραν ὄνου Eur. El. 146; hence
to kill, like Lat. occidere, Plat. Rep. 488 B:—Pass., τελαμῶσι κατατε-
μημένοις with regularly cut bandages, Hdt. 2. 86; σπλάγχνα κατατε-
μημένα Ar. Av. 1524; γέρρα Xen. An. 4. 7, 26:—metaph., τὸ καλὸν
ἐν τοῖς λόγοις κ. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 B:—κ. χώραν ἐς διώρυχας to cut
it up into ditches or canals, Hdt. 1. 193, cf. 2. 8; κατετέμνητο ἐξ
αὐτῶν (sc. τῶν διωρύχων) τάφροι ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν Xen. An. 2. 4, 13. 2.
c. dupl. acc., κ. τινὰ καττύματα to cut him into strips, Ar. Ach. 301;
σῶμα κατατεμῶν κύβους having cut it up into cubes, Alex. Πονηρ. 3. 4;
τὴν βατίδα τεμάχη κατατεμῶν Erhipp. Φιλυρ. 1; τὸ σῶμα ὅτι σμικρό-
τατα Plat. Rep. 610 B:—Pass., κατατεμθῆναι λέπαθνα may I be cut up
into straps, Ar. Eq. 768. 3. κ. τὸν Πειραιᾶ to lay it out for building,
Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 1; and in Pass., ἡ πόλις κατατέμνηται τὰς ὁδοὺς ἰθείας
has its streets cut straight, Hdt. 1. 180. 4. to cut into the ground,
κατετέμνητο τάφροι there were trenches cut, Xen. An. 2. 4, 13; τὰ
κατατεμμημένα places where mines have already been worked, opp. to
τὰ ἀτμητα Id. Vect. 4, 27; cf. καινοτομέω. 5. to cut down, pare,
τὸ δέρμα ὁμαλῶς Hipp. Fract. 759.
κατατέρπω, to delight greatly, Greg. Naz.:—Pass., LXX (Soph. 3. 14).
κατατεροσαίω, to dry completely, Apollin. V. T.
κατατεταγμένως, Adv. pf. pass. in order, Diod. in Collect. Vat. p. 18.
κατατετμημένως, Adv. pf. pass., in parts, Theod. Metoch.
κατατετραίνω, fut. κατατρήσω:—to bore through, perforate, Plut. 2.
689 C, in aor. 1:—Pass., κατατετρημένος full of perforations, like a
sponge, Plat. Tim. 70 C, cf. Strab. 702; ὁ πλευμῶν πόροις κατατέτρηται
Plut. 2. 699 A.
κατατεύχω, to make, construct, σορόν Epigr. Gr. 460. II. to
make, render, αὐτοὺς θαρσαλέους Q. Sm. 7. 676.
κατατεφρόω, to cover quite with ashes, τὴν Λιπαραίαν πόλιν, of the
volcano, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 15; in Pass., Strab. 247. II. κ.
τινὰ εἰς γῆν to reduce as if to ashes, Jo. Damasc.: metaph., Eccl.
κατατεχνάζομαι, Dep., = sq., Byz.
κατατεχνέω, to frame artificially, Philo 1. 608.
κατατεχνολογέω, to handle by rules of art, Greg. Naz.
κατάτεχνος, on, too artificial, Anth. P. 5. 132, Plut. 2. 79 B; epith. of
Callimachos the sculptor, Vitruv. 4. 1, 10; but cf. κακιζότεχνος.
κατατηγανίζω, strengthd. for τηγανίζω, Eccl.
κατατήκω, Dor. -τάκω [ā], fut. ξω, to melt or thaw away, and in Pass.
to be melted or thawed, ὡς δὲ χιῶν κατατήκετ' . . ἦν Εὐρος κατέτηξεν
Od. 19. 206; κ. ὤπας δάκρυσι Theocr. Ep. 6; ψυχὴν λύπαις Diog. L.

8. 19. 2. *to distolve, make to fall away*, λίτρον κ. τὰς σάρκας Hdt. 2. 87; ἀέρα κ. πῦρ rarefies it, Plat. Tim. 61 A; κ. ὁ χρόνος Arist. Phys. 4. 12, 12. 3. *metaph., κ. τέχνην εἰς τι to waste art and skill upon a thing*, Dion. H. de Dem. 51; τὴν ψυχὴν λύπαις κ. Diog. L. (?) II. Pass., with pf. act. *κατατέθηκα, to melt or be melting away*, κατατήκομαι ἦτορ *my heart is melting away*, Od. 19. 136; τὰ σπλάγχνα κατατετηκότα ἐξάγειν *fallen in pieces*, Hdt. 2. 87; κατατάκομαι Soph. El. 187, cf. Ant. 977; ὑπὸ τοῦ . . ἀλγους κατατέθηκα Ar. Pl. 1034; ἔρωτι κατατήκεσθαι Xen. Symp. 8, 3, Eubul. Στεφ. 2; poet. also, κατατήκεσθαι ἔρωτά τινος Theocr. 14. 26; κ. ἐν ψήφοις *to wear oneself away in . .*, Anth. P. 10. 41. κατα-τηξί-τεχνος, ον, v. κακίζότεχνος. κατατίθημι, fut. -θήσω: Hom. often uses the Ep. aor. forms, Act. κάτθεμεν, κάτθετε, κάτθεσαν, inf. κατθέμεν; Med. κατθέμεθα, κατθέσθην, κατθέμενοι:—also καταθείμεν, subj. aor. for καταθῶμεν, Od. 21. 264; καταθείομαι, subj. aor. med. for καταθῶμαι, Il. 22. 111, Od. 19. 17. To place, put, or lay down, foll. by various preps., κ. τι ἐπὶ χρόνος Il. 3. 293; ἐπὶ χρόνῳ 6. 473; κ. τινὰ ἐν Λυκίῃς δῆμῳ or εἰς Ἰθάκην *to set him down in . .*, 16. 683, Od. 16. 230; τινὰ ἐν λεχέεσσιν Il. 18. 233; τι ἐς θάλαμον Od. 24. 166; ἐς μέγαρον ἐπὶ θρόνου 20. 96; κλισίην τινὶ παρὰ πυρὶ 19. 55; τὶ ὑπὸ ζυγῶ 13. 20; τὶ ἐκ καπνοῦ *to take down out of the smoke*, 16. 288., 19. 7. 2. *to put down or propose as a prize*, ἄπυρον κατέθηκε λέβητα Il. 23. 267, 885; κ. ἄεθλα Od. 24. 91; but, κ. ἄεθλον *to propose a contest*, 19. 572; εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν γράμματα κ. *to set up as a public notice*, Plat. Legg. 946 D; so also, κ. τι ἐς μέσον *to put it down in the midst*, i. e. for common use, Eur. Cycl. 547, cf. Ar. Eccl. 602, cf. 855, 871, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 14; but, ἐς μέσον Πέρσησι κ. τὰ πρήγματα *to communicate power to them, give them a common share of it*, Hdt. 3. 80, cf. 7. 164; so, τὸ αὐτῶν ἔργον ἅπασιν κοινὸν κ. Plat. Rep. 369 E; also, κ. εἰς τὸ μέσον or εἰς τὸ κοινόν *to propose for common discussion*, Id. Phileb. 14 B, Crat. 384 C. 3. *to put down as payment, pay down*, Hdt. 9. 120, Ar. Ran. 176, Nub. 246, Thuc. 1. 27, Plat., etc.; τὰ τέλη Antipho 138. 27; τὸ μετοίκιον Lys. 187. 29; τὸ ὄφλημα Dem. 546. 28, cf. 563. 28; τὰς συμβολὰς Antiph. Ἀλ. 1. 8; v. sub ἐπωβελία:—*to put down as paid (in accounts)*, Xen. Oec. 9, 8; τί . . τουτουὶ καταθῶ σοι . . ; what shall I pay you for these? Ar. Pax 1214, cf. 1207:—generally, *to pay, perform what one has promised*, χάριν τῶν νικῶντι κ. Pind. N. 7. 112; ἃ δ' ὑπέσχεα ποῖ καταθήσεις; Soph. O. C. 227. 4. *to lay up, lay by, θησαυρὸν* Theogn. 409; παρακαταθήκην ἐς . . , Hdt. 5. 92, 7; but more commonly in Med., v. infr. II. 4. 5. κ. τινὰ ἐν τῷ δεσμοτηρίῳ *to put in prison*, Lex ap. Dem. 720. 22, cf. Dio C. 58. 1. 6. κ. εὐεργεσίας εἰς τινὰ *to confer them upon him*, Hdt. 3. 6; so, κ. σπουδὴν τινὶ Id. 1. 4. 7. κ. ὁδὸν *to lay down or make a road*, Pind. P. 5. 120. II. Med. *to lay down from oneself, put off, lay aside*, Lat. deponere, esp. of arms, τεύχεα . . , τὰ μὲν κατέθεντ' ἐπὶ γαίῃ Il. 3. 114, cf. Od. 22. 141; (hence, comically, θυμὸν καταθοῦ παρὰ τὴν ὀργὴν ὡς περ ὀπλίτης Ar. Av. 401); χλαίνας μὲν κατέθεντο κατὰ κλισμούς Od. 17. 86, 179; ζῶναν καταθηκαμένα, of a maiden, Pind. O. 6. 66; θοιμάτιον, etc., Ar. Pl. 926, etc.: *to lay down an office*, Plut. Fab. 9. b. *metaph. to put an end to, arrange, settle*, τὸν πόλεμον Thuc. 1. 121, Lys. 914 Reisk., Dem. 425, 26; and so in Pass., ξυμφορὰς μετρίως κατατιθεμένης *being arranged on tolerable terms*, Thuc. 4. 20. c. *to put aside, leave out of the question*, τοὺς ποιητὰς Plat. Prot. 348 A, cf. Tim. 59 D; κ. ἐν ἀμελείᾳ *to treat negligently*, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 15. 3. *to lay down in a place; of the dead, to bury (cf. κατόψεις)*, Od. 24. 190; κ. πηδάλιον ὑπὲρ καπνοῦ Hes. Op. 45; τὰς μαχαίρας ἐνθαδί Ar. Eq. 489; τὰ στρώματα Id. Ran. 166; ὤμοισι κατ' ἄμβροτα θήκατο τεύχη on one's shoulders, Q. Sm. 12. 304:—*metaph., αἱ μακρὰι ἀμέραι πολλὰ κατέθεντο λύπας ἐγγυτέρω have brought them nearer . .*, Soph. O. C. 1216; v. sub ἐπιγονυίδιος. 4. *to deposit for oneself, to lay by or away, lay them up in store*, Lat. reponere (v. supr. I. 4), ἐπὶ δόρπῳ for supper, Od. 18. 45; ἔντεα ἐς θάλαμον 19. 17; βίον Hes. Op. 599; σμικρὸν ἐπὶ σμικρῷ lb. 359; καρπούς Hdt. 1. 202; θησαυροὺς ἐν οἴκῳ Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 15, cf. 7. 5, 34; μυρίους δαρεικοὺς εἰς τὸ ἴδιον ἑαυτῷ Id. An. 1. 3, 3; κ. σίτον *to hoard it up in hope of high prices*, Lys. 165. 5. b. *metaph., κατατίθεσθαι κλέος to lay up store of glory*, Hdt. 7. 220., 9. 78, Plat. Symp. 208 C; αἰδίων δόξαν κ. Thuc. 4. 87; κ. ἀποστροφὴν ἑαυτῷ Xen. An. 7. 6, 34; and very often, χάριτα or χάριν κατατίθεσθαι τινὶ or πρὸς τινὰ, *to lay up a store of gratitude or favour*, Lat. collocare gratiam apud aliquem, Hdt. 6. 41., 7. 78, Antipho 136. 27, Thuc. 1. 33, Dem. 1351. fin., etc.; so, εὐεργεσίαν κ. Thuc. 1. 128; also, ἔχθραν καταθέσθαι πρὸς τινὰ Lys. 192. 35; φιλίαν παρὰ τινὶ Xen. An. 2. 5, 8; κατέθετο μῖσος διπλάσιον τῆς οὐσίας Menand. Incert. 80;—but, κ. ὀργὴν εἰς τινὰ *to vent one's fury upon some one*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 8. 5. *to deposit in a place of safety, τοὺς πρέσβεις κατέθεντο εἰς Αἴγιαν* Thuc. 3. 72; τὴν λείαν ἐς τοὺς Βιθυνοὺς Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 2; κ. εἰς τὸ οἴκημα Dem. 1284. 2; οἴκαδε Plat. Prot. 314 A; διαθήκη παρὰ τινὶ Isac. 5. 1; φιλίαν παρὰ θεοῖς Xen. An. 2. 5, 8:—Pass., ἐν τῷ δεσμοτηρίῳ κατατεθῶσιν Decret. ap. Dem. 720. 20. 6. *to lay up in memory or as a memorial, χρῆ . . γνώμην ταύτην καταθέσθαι* Theogn. 717, cf. Plat. Theaet. 209 C; κ. εἰς μνήμην *to record, register*, Id. Legg. 858 D; κ. τι ἐς βιβλίον Dem. 1401. 19; κ. τὴν γνώμην εἰς τὸ μέσον Dion. H., etc. 7. *to employ or spend one's money (v. I. 3), εἰς τὴν χλαμύδα κατεθέμην* Philem. Θυρ. 1; so, τὴν ἀκμὴν . . πρὸς τί κατατιθέμενος on what he is employing the prime of life, Apollod. Incert. 1. 4; κ. τὴν σχολὴν εἰς τι *to employ one's leisure in . .*, Plut. 2. 135 D, cf. Diod. Excerpt. 552. 6. 8. γνώμη κ. *to determine*, c. inf., Parmen. 112 Karst. 9. = συγκατατίθεμαι, v. Eust. 1261. 19.—The word is freq. in Hom., and familiar Att.; but in Trag. very rare.

κατατίλω, *to make dirt ever, τῆς στήλης, τῶν Ἐκαταίων* Ar. Av. 1054, Ran. 366:—Pass., τοῖς ὄρνοις κατατιλόμενοι Id. Av. 1117; κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς κατατιληθῆναι Artem. 2. 26. κατατίλλω, *to pull to pieces, ῥάκος* Hipp. 574. 19; *metaph., κ. ἑαυτὸν ἐπὶ θρήνου* Hesych.; v. κατανίκα. κατατιτράω, later form of κατατετραίνω, Galen. 13. 10. κατατιτρώσκω, fut. -τρώσω, *to wound mortally or severely*, Xen. An. 3. 4, 26; λίθοις καὶ τοξεύμασι lb. 4. 1, 10; ἑαυτὸν Diog. L. 1. 60:—*metaph., κατατετρωμένοι τὰς ψυχὰς* Philo. (?) κατατίτυσκομαι, Dep. *to aim at, τινος* Eust. 1331. 14. κατατλάω, strengthd. for *τλάω, Hesych. κατατμήδην, Adv. *in pieces*, Tzetz. κατατοιχογράφω, *to write upon a wall, κ. τί τινος to write up libels against a person*, Strab. 674; vulg. κατατειχ-. κατατοκίζω, *to beggar by usurious interest, τινά* Vit. Thuc. brev.:—Pass. *to be thus beggared*, Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 17. καταταλμάω, *to behave boldly towards, τῶν πολεμίων* Polyb. 3. 103, 5; *to behave insolently to, τῆς πόλεως* Id. 12. 9, 2; so, κ. τῆς κοινῆς πίστεως Sext. Emp. M. 7. 27; θαλάττης Philostr. 947, cf. 924; κ. τοῦ καλῶς ἔχοντος *to presume beyond propriety*, Polyb. 40. 6, 9. II. strengthd. for τολμάω, c. inf., LXX (2 Macc. 3. 24); κ. ἐφοδὸν Heliod. 7. 24. καταταμή, ἡ, *an incision, notch, groove, channel*, C. I. 160. 27, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 10. II. *part of a theatre*, Hyperid. et Philoch. ap. Harp.: the Gramm. differ as to its meaning, cf. A. B. 270, Phot.; it may have been the σπήλαιον cut in the rock to receive a tripod, as noted by Paus. 1. 21, 3. III. = καταγραφῆ, a profile, Hesych. IV. abscission, excision, as opp. to true circumcision, a παρονομασία in Ep. Philipp. 3. 2. κατατονέω, *to stretch or let down*, Byz. κατάτονος, ον, *stretching down: depressed*, i. e. less high than broad, opp. to ἀνάτονος, Vitruv. 10. 15. κατατοξέω, *to strike down with arrows, shoot dead, τινά* Hdt. 3. 36, Thuc. 3. 34, etc.; ῥηματίοις καινοῖς αὐτὸν καὶ διανοίαις κατ. Ar. Nub. 944; τρυφή κ. τινά Eunap. ap. Suid. κατατόπιον, τό, *an appointed place, station*, Byz. κατατορνεύω, *to turn completely*, Hero Pneum. 180. 19. κατατρᾶγείν, inf. aor. 2 act. of κατατρώγω. κατατρᾶγώδew, *to describe tragically, exaggerate*, Eumath. p. 150; ὅσα κατετραγώδησέ μου *uttered in tragic phrase against*, Ach. Tat. 8. 9. κατατραυματίζω, Ion. -τρωματίζω: fut. Att. ἰῶ:—*to cover with wounds*, Hdt. 7. 212, Thuc. 7. 80, etc.:—of ships, *to disable utterly, cripple*, Thuc. 7. 41., 8. 10. κατατρεπτικῶς, Adv. *so as to turn back*, Stob. Ecl. 2. 150. κατατρέπω, *to put to flight*, Greg. Naz., in Med. κατατρέχω: fut. -δράμομαι; aor. κατέδραμον. *To run down*, Ar. Eccl. 961; ἀπὸ τῶν ἄκρων Hdt. 7. 192; κάτω Id. 3. 156; ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν Xen. An. 7. 1, 20. 2. of seamen, *to run to land, to disembark in haste*, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 12:—of a ship, κ. εἰς ἐμπόρια Polyb. 3. 91, 2; *metaph., κ. ξένιον ἄστν to come to a haven in . .*, Pind. N. 4. 38. II. trans. *to run down, inveigh against, τινά* Plat. Legg. 806 C, Dio C. 50. 2, etc.; more often c. gen., κ. τῶν μάντεων Diog. L. 2. 135; τῆς μέθης Ath. 10 E; Ἀλκιβιάδου ὡς οἰνόφλυγος Id. 220 C, etc.; κατὰ τινος Dio C. 36. 27., 66. 13; also, κ. τινί, Dio C. 61. 10. 2. *to overrun, ravage or lay waste, χώραν* Thuc. 2. 94., 8. 92, 99, cf. Wess. Diod. 2. 44:—*to run over*, c. gen., καδ' δ' ἄρα οἱ βλεφάρων βαρὺς ἔδραμεν ὕπνεσ Theocr. 22. 204. κατάτρησις, εως, ἡ, *a boring through: a hole, aperture*, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 890 C, Galen., etc. κατατριᾶκαντοντίζω, *Comic word in Ar. Eq. 1391, alluding to the σπονδαὶ τριακοντούτιδες, which the Poet had personified upon the stage as courtesans, with an obscene pun upon ἀκαντίζω (i. e. περαίνω).* κατατριβῆ, ἡ, *a rubbing in, rouging*, Clem. Al. 254. II. a *wasting, squandering*, Diog. ap. Diog. L. 6. 24. κατατριβῶ [τ], fut. ψω: pf. -τέτριφα:—*to rub down or away; hence, I. of clothes, to wear out*, Theogn. 55, Ar. Fr. 124, Plat. Phaedo 87 C; whence the *metaph., lb. 91 D, πολλὰ σῶμα κατατριψασα ἢ ψυχῆ, cf. 87 D; οἱ τὰ βήματα κατατετριφότες, i. e. constant frequenters of the tribune*, Isocr. 426 A; ἃ σταλαγμὸς κ. Arist. Phys. 8. 3, 5; *metaph., κ. τὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς ὄνομα to have it always on one's tongue*, Luc. Paras. 43. 2. of persons, *to wear out, weary, exhaust*, Lat. conterere, αὐτοὺς περὶ ἑαυτοὺς τοὺς Ἕλληνας κ. Thuc. 8. 46:—Pass. *to be quite worn out*, c. part., κατατετριμμεθα *πλανώμευαι* Ar. Pax 355, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 37; ὑπὸ πολέμου Id. Hell. 5. 4, 60; πόνοισι Isocr. Antid. 5 122; περὶ τοῦ πολέμου Plut. Fab. 19. 3. of Time, *to wear it away, get rid of it*, like Lat. diem terere, κατέτριψε τὴν ἡμέραν *δημηγορῶν* Dem. 1301. 23, cf. Aeschin. 30. 6; τὰς ἡμέρας περὶ τῶν τυχόντων Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 2, cf. Polyb. 5. 62, 6, etc.; κ. τὸν βίον *to employ it fully*, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 5; so in Med., τὸ πολὺ τοῦ βίου ἐν δικαστηρίοις . . κ. *to waste the greater part of one's life in . .*, Plat. Rep. 405 B; so in pf. pass. *to wear away one's life, pass one's whole time*, c. part., αὐλαὶ καὶ λυραὶ κατατετριμμαι *χρῶμενος* Ar. Fr. 4; κ. στρατεύόμενος Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 1, cf. 4. 7, 5; ἐπὶ τινὶ Themist. 312 C. 4. of property, etc., *to squander, waste, ἅπαντα* Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 36; τὸν λόγον περὶ τι Dion. H. de Comp. 11. κατατριζω, strengthd. for τρίζω, Batr. 88. κατατριχίος [τ], ον, *fine as a hair*, Hesych. κατάτριψις, εως, ἡ, *a being worn out, τῶν ὀργάνων* Hipp. 1174 G. κατατραπόμαι, Dep. *to put to flight*, like κατατρέπω, Acsop. aud Byz.; also in Act., Aesop. 175 de Furia. κατάτροπος, ον, *sleep*, dub. in Hesych.

κατατρόπωσις, *ews, ἡ, a falling to flight*, Nicet. Ann. 306 C.
κατατροχάδην, Adv. *running, at a run*, Byz.
κατατροχάζω, = κατατρέχω, Planud. Ov. Metaph. 2. 74.
κατατρύγῳ, *to gather in*, Eumath. p. 433 (Osann. κατερράγη).
κατατρύξω, *to chatter against*, τινός Anth. P. 11. 321.
κατατρύπῳ, *to bore through*, Eust. Opusc. 133. 81.
κατατρύφῳ, *to luxuriate*, Eumath. p. 186; *τινος in a thing*, Hesych., Eccl.
II. *to make merry, be insolent*, Luc. J. Trag. 53; *τινος over one*, Greg. Naz.
κατατρύχω [ῶ], *to wear out, exhaust*, like κατατρέβω, δάροισι κατατρέχω καὶ ἐδάδῃ λαούς II. 17. 225; *ἵνα μή σε κ. καὶ ἑταίρους* Od. 15. 309, cf. 16. 84; *τίς τυ κατατρέχει*; Theocr. 1. 78, cf. Anth. P. 7. 630, etc.; Pass., μελέτη κατατροχόμενοι Eur. Med. 1100.
κατατρύω, = foreg., in Med., κατατρύσαιο δὲ γυῖα Nic. Al. 606:—in Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 6, pf. pass. κατατετρύσθαι, as restored by H. Steph.
κατατρύγω, fut. -τρέξομαι, aor. 2 κατέτρεγον:—*to gnaw in pieces, eat up*, Cratin. Ὀδ. 5, Ar. Ach. 809; c. gen., Plut. Artox. 3, etc.; aor. 1 κατατρώξαντες, Timon Fr. 7:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 20. 22, 1.
κατατρωματίζω, Ion. for κατατραυμ-, Hdt.
κατατρωξείω, Desiderat. of κατατρέγω, *to wish to eat*, Byz.
κατατυγχάνω, fut. -τεύξομαι, *to hit one's mark, reach the object of . .*, τῆς ἐλπίδος Demad. 179. 12; τῆς στρατείας Diod. 13. 3; τῆς σπουδῆς Ael. N. A. 3. 25. 2. absol. *to be lucky or successful*, opp. to ἐξαρμάρτανω, Dem. 288. 2; τὴν θέσιν εὐχεσθαι δεῖ κατατυγχάνειν as to the situation of the city, one must hope *to be successful*, Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 1. II. *to be in office*, δ κ. ἀρτυτήρ C. I. 2448. v. 1, 5, cf. 2477 b (add.).
κατατυμβοχοεῶ, *to heap a funeral mound over*, Fragm. Ep. ap. Apoll. de Pron. p. 356, Hesych.; v. Valck. Adon. p. 324.
κατατύπῳ, *to form fully*, Eus. P. E. 546 C.
κατατύπτομαι, Mcd. *to beat one's breast*, κατύπτεσθε, κόραι Sappho 67.
κατατύραννεύω, *to be tyrant over*, τινός Strab. 658:—absol. *to be tyrannical*, LXX (Gen. 43. 17).
κατατύρεύω, strengthd. for τυρεύω: metaph. *to stir up, πόλεμον* Byz.
κατάτυρος, on, *covered with cheese*, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 399 E.
κατατυθάζω, *to jeer or scoff at*, τινός Heliod. 6. 2, Liban. 4. 1054.
καταυαίνω, *to wither up*, Archil. 55, Lyc. 397, Luc. Amor. 12:—in the two latter places written καθαναίνω.
καταυγάζω, *to shine upon, to light, illumine*, c. acc., Sext. Emp. M. 9. 247, Heliod. 1. 1; Pass., Id. 7. 7. 2. metaph., ἡ ἀγαθοεργία σου κ. πάντας Themist. 192 A. II. intr. *to shine brightly*, Heliod. 5. 31. III. Med. *to gaze at, see*, Anth. P. 9. 58, Ar. Rh. 4. 1248, Clem. Al. 70.
καταυγασμα, τό, *a beam, ray*, Theophyl. Sim.
καταυγασμός, δ, *a shining brightly*, Plut. Nic. 23.
καταυγαστήρα, ἡ, as if fcm. of καταυγαστήρ, *the illuminator*, of the ποιοῦ, Orph. H. 8. 6.
καταύγεια, ἡ, *illumination, brightness*, Aristaeas de LXX. 328.
καταυγέω, *to illumine*, Gemin. in Schneid. Ecl. 1. 417.
καταυδάω, *to speak out, speak plainly*, Soph. Ant. 86; cf. κατεῖπον II.
καταυδήσις, *ews, ἡ, loud speaking, shouting*, Hipp. 298. 50.
καταυθαδίζομαι or -ιάζομαι, Dep. *to be self-willed, to act or speak obstinately against*, τινός Byz.; cf. Lob. Phryu. 67.
καταυθεντέω, strengthd. for αὐθεντέω, Basil., Malal.
καταῦθι, f. l. for κατ' αὐθι (κατ' belongs to the Verb), Od. 10. 567., 21. 55.
καταυλακίζω, *to plough with furrows*, Christ. Pat. 1479.
καταυλέω, *to play upon the flute to, τινος* Plat. Legg. 790 E, cf. Rep. 411 A; τινος Alciphro 2. 1:—Pass., of persons, εἰαζήν . . μεθῶν καὶ καταυλούμενος *to spend one's life in drunkenness and flute-concerts*, Plat. Rep. 561 C; καταυλεῖσθαι μέλη πρὸς τινος *to have them played to one by some one*, Dion. H. 2. 19 but, κ. πρὸς χελωνίδος ψόφου *to take delight in . .*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 210 F. 2. c. gen. loci, *to make a place sound with flute-playing*, Theophr. Fr. 87, Ath. 624 B:—Pass. *to resound with flute-playing*, νῆσος κατηυλεῖτο Plut. Anton. 56. II. c. acc. pers. *to overpower by flute-playing*, Mus. Vett.:—generally, *to overpower, silence, strike dumb*, κ. τινος φόβῳ Eur. H. F. 871; cf. Suid. s. v.
καταῦλησις, *ews, ἡ, flute-playing*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 5, Apoll. Hist. Comment. 49.
καταυλίζομαι: aor. κατηυλίσθην v. l. Hippon. 59, Soph. Ph. 30, Eur. Rhes. 518, Xen. An. 7. 5, 15; later, κατηυλισάμην Plut. Pyrrh. 27, etc.: Dep.:—*to be under shelter of a hall, house, tent*: cf. αὐλίζομαι.
καταῦστηρος, on, *very harsh or morose*, Arr. Epict. 1. 25, 15.
καταυτικά: in Theocr. 3. 21 read κατ' αὐτικά (κατά belongs to τίλαι).
καταυτόθι, Adv. *on the spot*, Ar. Rh. 2. 16, 776, etc.: but in Hom. read κατ' αὐτόθι, for κατά belongs to the Verb, v. Spitzin. II. 10. 273.
καταυχένιος, α, on, on or over the neck, πλόκαμοι Anth. P. 5. 73.
καταυχέω, *to exult in*, πλήθει καταυχέσας νεῶν Aesch. Pers. 352.
καταυχμος, on, *very dry, parched*, Theophyl. Sim. 124 B.
καταῦω, *to make away with, destroy*, τὰν Μῶσαν καταῦσεις Alcman (89) ap. Eust., who explains καταῦσεις by ἀφανίσεις: so Hesych., καθᾶσαι ἀφανίσαι, and καταῦσαι καταντλήσαι (corr. by Lob.), καταῦσαι. Lob. Aj. p. 358 concludes that the senses attributed to this Verb and προσᾶσαι (v. προσᾶω) imply a Root αῦω = αἶρω.
καταφᾶγᾶς, ᾶ, δ, v. sub καταφαγᾶς.
καταφᾶγείν, serving as aor. 2 to κατεσθίω (q. v.):—*to devour, eat up*, αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε II. 2. 317; cf. Epich. ap. Ath. 85 D, Hdt. 2. 141., 3. 35. 2. *to spend in eating, waste, devour*, μήτοι κατὰ πάντα φάγωσιν κτήματα Od. 3. 315., 15. 12, cf. Aeschin. 13. 38, Luc. Merc. Cond. 17; πατρῶν γῆν Menand. Nauκλ. 2; cf. καταπίνω II. 2. —A fut. καταφάγομαι in LXX.

καταφαιδρύνω, *to cheer greatly*, Eus. V. Const. 3. 34, Cyrill., etc.
καταφαίνω, fut. -φᾶνω, *to declare, make known, τούτων λόγον* Pind. N. 10. 20. II. Pass., fut. -φᾶνῆσομαι, *to become visible, appear*, h. Hom. Ar. 431, Hdt. 7. 51, Eur. Fr. 781. 61:—so also intr. in Act., Orph. Arg. 372, 765. 2. *to be quite clear or plain*, τῷ Ὀτάνη . . κατεφαίνετο τὸ πρῆγμα Hdt. 3. 69; ὡς γε κατ. ἐμοί Plat. Phileb. 16 C; ὅτι μοι ἄποπ' ἄττα κ. περὶ σωφροσύνης Id. Charm. 172 C, etc.:—also c. inf., ὡς καταφαίνεται μοι εἶναι Hdt. 1. 58, cf. 6. 13; κατεφάνη τῷ Δαρείῳ τεχνάζειν, i. e. Darius well knew that he was playing tricks, Id. 3. 130; ταῦτόν σοι πάθος . . κ. πεπονθέναι he appears plainly to have suffered . . , Plat. Legg. 712 E; μετριώτατοι εἶναι κ. Ib. 811 D; δαιμονία . . τις ἐμοίγε κ. (sc. εἶναι) Id. Gorg. 456 A, cf. Soph. 217 E; τιαυτή ἡ ἕξις τοῦ σώματος κ. (sc. εἶναι) Xen. Oec. 7, 2, cf. Dem. 348. 23;—c. part., ὀρθῶς κατεφάνης λέγων Plat. Legg. 631 A, cf. Soph. 232 B.
καταφαίρετος, on, verb. Adj. *to be quite taken away*, Epiphani.
καταφάνεια, ἡ, *clearness, transparency*, Plut. 2. 914 F:—*manifestness*, κ. ποιεῖν ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Ib. 715 F.
καταφᾶνής, ἐς, *clearly seen, in sight*, οὐπω καταφανεῖς ἦσαν οἱ πολέμοι Xen. An. 1. 8, 8, cf. Eq. Mag. 7, 8; ἐν καταφανεῖ στρατοπεδεύεσθαι in an open place, Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 28; κ. ποιεῖσθαι τι Plat. Gorg. 453 C. 2. *manifest, evident*, καταφανεῖς ποιεῖν or ποιεῖσθαι τι Hdt. 2. 120, Isocr. 222 B, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 14, etc.; κ. ἐστὶ τι, γίγνεται τι Hipp. Offic. 740, Plat. Legg. 812 A, Theaet. 186 E, etc.; c. part., καταφανεῖς εἰσὶν ἀμαρτάνοντες Hipp. Vet. Med. 8; κ. τῇ βουλῇ ἦν αὐτὸς θεὸς τὴν ἱκετηρίαν Andoc. 15. 32, cf. Antipho 139. 10; καταφανεστερος εἶναι κακοῦργῶν Thuc. 5. 16; κ. ἐστὶ or γίγνεται τις, ὅτι . . , Plat. Polit. 265 D, Rep. 506 B, Xen. Oec. 1. 20; κ. ποιεῖν τινα Antipho Incert. 12. Adv. -νῶς, *evidently, plainly*, Ar. Eq. 943, Dem. 932. 8; καταφανεστερον ἢ ὥστε λαυθάνειν too manifestly to escape detection, Thuc. 8. 46.
καταφᾶνίζω, strengthd. for ἀφανίζω, Hesych.
καταφᾶντάζω, *to exhibit*, Basil.:—Pass. *to be like*, τινι Herm. Trism.
καταφᾶντός, ἡ, ὄν, *to be affirmed*, opp. to ἀποφᾶντός, Diog. L. 7. 65, Suid.
κατάφαρκτος, on, = κατάφρακτος, q. v.
καταφαρμάκεύω, *to anoint with drugs or charms*, τὰ πρόσωπα φαρμάκοις Luc. Amor. 39; hence, 2. *to enchant, bewitch*, Plat. Phacdr. 242 E, in Pass. 3. *to poison*, Plut. Dio 3, etc.
καταφαρμάσσω, *to bewitch with drugs*, κατὰ με ἐφάρμαξες Hdt. 2. 181; cf. Plut. Dio 14: *to alleviate*, Greg. Nyss.
κατάφασις, *ews, ἡ, an affirmation or affirmative proposition*, opp. to ἀπόφασις, Def. Plat. 413 C, Arist. Interpr. 6-14, Eth. N. 6. 2, 2, al.
καταφάσκω, = κατάφημι, Philo 1. 104; *to assert of a person*, τί τινος Eust. Opusc. 50. 81, etc.
καταφᾶτίζω, *to protest, promise*, Plut. Solon 25.
καταφᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *affirmative*, opp. to ἀπεφατικός, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 2, 1, al. (v. sub πρότασις). Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 2. 15, 4.
καταφᾶυλίζω, *to depreciate*, Plut. Alex. 28, Eumath. 445.
καταφᾶγγω, v. καταφλέγω II.
καταφέρβωμαι, Pass. *to feed upon, devour*, Cyrill.
καταφέρεια, ἡ, *proneness, ἡδονῆς to pleasure*, Ath. 352 C, cf. Eust. 827. 31.
καταφερέης, ἐς, *going down, εὔτε ἂν κ. γίνηται ὁ ἥλιος when the sun is near setting*, Hdt. 2. 63; of ground, *sloping downwards*, Lat. declivis, Xen. Cyn. 10, 9; κ. ἐπὶ τι inclined towards a place, Hipp. Art. 823; πρὸς τι, opp. to εὐθεία, Ib. 836; κ. φυγή downhill, Polyb. 2. 68, 7; κ. κοιλία, of diarrhoea, Oribas. p. 43 Matth.: metaph. *headlong, rapid*, ἡ ῥύσις τῆς λέξεως Dion. H. de Dem. 40. II. *inclined*, like Lat. proclivis, pronus, esp. to sensual pleasures, πρὸς οἶνον, πρὸς τὰ φροδίσια Plut. Alex. 23, Ath. 589 D; εἰς ἀφρ-, Geop. 12. 23, 3: absol. *lecherous*, Diog. L. 4. 40; cf. κατάφορος, καταφερέης.
καταφέρω, fut. κατοίσω, in Hom. -οίσομαι:—*to bring down*, ἄχος με κατοίσεται Ἄϊδος εἶσω grief will bring me down to the grave, Il. 22. 425 (the only example in Hom.); βαρυπεσῆ καταφέρω ποδὸς ἀκμάν Aesch. Eum. 370; of rivers, κ. χρυσίον, γῆν, etc., Arist. Mirab. 46, al.;—esp. of cutting instruments, κ. τὴν σμυνὴν Ael. N. A. 11. 32; τὴν δίκηλλαν, τὴν σφύραν Luc. Tim. 7, Prom. 2; c. gen. objecti, κ. τὸ ξίφος τοῦ πολεμίου *to let it fall upon him*, Plut. 2. 236 E; τὴν ἀρπὴν τῆς ἰξύος Ach. Tat. 1. 3; τῶν γνάθων τὸ ξυρόν Alciphro 3. 66; metaph., ψόγον κατὰ τινος LXX (Gen. 37. 2):—absol. *to heave downwards, deal a blow*, Luc. D. Deor. 8. 1, 2, Somn. 3; κ. πληγὴν Id. Tim. 40 (ubi v. Hemst.), 53. b. *to pull down, demolish, πύργους* Polyb. 4. 64, 11. c. *to pay down, discharge*, like καταβάλλω, κατατίθημι, Id. 1. 62, 9., 33. 11, 6, Plut. Pericl. 28. d. *to refer a thing, ἀπὸ τινος ἐφ' ἕτερον* Dem. 545. 9 (Bekk. μεταφέρειν). 2. Pass. *to be brought down* by a river, of gold dust, Hdt. 1. 93; from an upper story, Dem. 1158. 15:—*to move downwards with violence, to be discharged*, of humours, Hipp. 1200 H. b. *to descend, sink* (cf. καταφερέης), Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 17; κ. ὁ ἥλιος, ἡ σελήνη, ἡ ἡμέρα Ib. 5. 19, 26, Plut., etc.; κ. ὁ λύχνος is near going out, Plut. Caes. 69; κ. ἡ ἀμπελος is perishing, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 5. c. *to tumble down*, αἱ οἰκίαι κ. ἐπὶ τινα . . , Plut. Dio 44. d. *to be weighed down*, ἐν τοῖσιν ὑπνοῖσι Hipp. 1137 C; κ. καὶ νυστάζειν Arist. Somn. 3, 10, cf. Insomn. 3, 13; ἐς ὑπνον Luc. D. Mcretr. 2; ὑπνῷ βαθεῖ Act. Ar. 20. 9; ὑπὸ μέθης Ath. 461 C; and absol. *to drop asleep*, opp. to ἐγείρεσθαι, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 12, de Insomn. 3. II. *to carry back, carry home*, Ar. Ach. 955:—Pass., κατηνέχθησαν πρὸς τὸν Πελοπόννησον returned to P., Thuc. 3. 69. 2. of a storm, *to drive to land*, ὁ χειμῶν κατήνεγκε τὰς ναῦς ἐς τὴν Πύλον Id. 4. 3, cf. Polyb. 3. 24, 11:—Pass., καταφέρεται χειμῶνι ἐς τὸ Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον Thuc. 1. 137. 3. metaph. *to be brought to a point, to hit on as if by accident*, ἐπὶ γνώμην, ἐλπίδα, etc., Polyb. 30. 17, 13., 6. 9, 3. III. *to bring against*, τὴν διαβολὴν κ. τινός Arist. Rhet. Al. 30, 11.

καταφεύγω, fut. -φεύξομαι, to flee for refuge, betake oneself, ἐς τὸ ἱρόν Hdt. 2. 113, cf. 1. 145; ἐπὶ Διὸς βωμόν 5. 46; and c. acc., βωμόν κ. Eur. 1. A. 911; also, κ. ἐν τόπῳ to flee and take refuge in . . , Plat. Soph. 260 C, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 5; so, ἐνθάδε κ. Isocr. 501 C; ὅποι . . , Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 10:—κ. εἰς τινα to flee for protection to him, ὅς ἂν φεύγων καταφυγῇ ἐς τούτους Hdt. 4. 23, cf. Andoc. 19. 20; ἐπὶ τινα Dem. 231. 17, etc.; πρὸς τινα Id. 100. 4; παρὰ τινα Isocr. 273 F.

2. ἐκ τῆς μάχης κ. to escape from . . , Hdt. 6. 75; absol., ἄνω μάλ' εἰσι καταφυγῶν (sc. ὁ ἀτμός) Alex. Λεβ. 1. 17. 3. to have recourse to, εἰς ἔλεον Antipho 121. 19, cf. 119. 25; εἰς τοὺς λόγους Plat. Phaedo 99 E, cf. 76 E; ἐπὶ τὰς μηχανάς Id. Crat. 425 D; ἐπὶ τὸν δικαστήν Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 6, cf. 2. 4, 6; πρὸς θεῶν εὐχάς Id. Phaedr. 244 E. 4. εἰς τὴν τοῦ βίου μετριότητα to fall back upon, appeal to . . , Dem. 793. 1.

καταφευκτέον, verb. Adj. one must fall back upon, have recourse to, ἐπὶ τὰς ἀτυχίας Arist. Rhet. Al. 8, 16; ἐπὶ τινα Luc. Pisc. 3.

κατάφευξις, εως, ἡ, flight for refuge. κ. ποιεῖσθαι ἐς τὸν ἄρμον Thuc. 7. 41. II. a place of refuge, Ib. 38:—καταφευκτήριον, τό, Basil.

κατάφημι, to say yes, assent, Soph. O. T. 505 (μεμφομένων is prob. gen. absol.); opp. to ἀπόφημι, with aor. 1 κατέφησα, Arist. de Interpr. 6 sqq., Metaph. 3. 6, 11.

καταφημίζω; aor. -εφήμισα, Dor. -εφάμιζα:—Pass., pf. -πεφήμισμαι:—to spread a report abroad, announce, κατεφάμιξέ μιν καλεῖσθαι Pind. O. 6. 93; λίμνη Μαιώτις, ἦν μήτερα . . τοῦ Πύοντος κ. made it known as . . , Dion. Byz. ap. Valck. Hdt. 4. 86:—Pass., καταπεφήμισται it is rumoured, Polyb. 16. 12, 3. II. to assign or dedicate to a god, εἰ τοῖς θεοῖς καταπεφημισμένοι Polyb. 5. 10, 8, cf. Plut. Eumen. 13.

κατάφημος, ον, (φημι) infamous, Gloss.

καταφθάνω, to fall upon misadverses, ἐπὶ τινα LXX (Jud. 20. 42); τινά Malal.

καταφθατέομαι, to take first possession of, γῆν καταφθατουμένη Aesch. Eum. 398: so Stanl. for τὴν καταφθατουμένην, from Hesych., who gives καταφθατουμένη κατακτωμένη; he also has φθατήση. φθάση; and φθατήσει: φθάσει, κτήσεται (so the text must be emended).

καταφθέγγομαι, Dep. to speak loudly, Eriphan.:—Act., Horapollo.

καταφθείρω, fut. -φθερῶ, to destroy or spoil utterly, bring to naught, Aesch. Pers. 345, Soph. O. T. 331, Plat. Legg. 697 D, etc.; κατέφθαρται ἄλβος Aesch. Pers. 251; ἐπεὶ δέ χ' εἶκω οἰκάδης καταφθαρεῖς in sorry plight, Epich. Fr. 19. 13 Ahr.; τὸν βίον καταφθαρεῖς Menand. Ἐπιτρ. 4.

καταφθίνω [θ], = καταφθίω, h. Hom. Cer. 354, Emped. 465; cf. sq. καταφθίνω [ι], to waste away, decay, perish, Pind. 1. 8 (7). 102, Hdt. 2. 123, and Trag.; κ. νόσῳ, γῆρᾳ Soph. Ph. 266, Eur. Alc. 622; also in later Prose, as Theophr. II. P. 9. 16, 5; Plut. uses a part. aor. καταφθινήσας, 2. 117 C; pf. κατεφθινηκώς Ib. 621 E, Arr. Epict. 4. 11, 25.—In Theocr. 25. 122 καταφθίνουσι is used trans., contr. both to sense and quantity; Meineke suggests καταφθινύθουσι.

καταφθίω, the pres. only in the simple φθίω: I. Causal in fut. καταφθίσω, aor. 1 κατέφθισα [v. sub fin.]:—to ruin, destroy, οὐ μὲν δὴ σε καταφθίσει Od. 5. 341; παλαιὰς διανομὰς καταφθίσας Aesch. Eum. 727 (v. διανομή); κατὰ μὲν φθίσας τὰν γαμφώνυχα παρθένων Soph. O. T. 1198. II. pass., pf. κατέφθιμαι: plqpf. κατεφθίμην, which is also sync. aor., and as such is found in Hom., part. καταφθίμενος, inf. καταφθίσθαι; poët. καπθίμενος restored in anapaestic and choriambic verses of Eur., Rhés. 378, Supp. 984, El. 201, 1299:—to be ruined, to waste away, perish: in this sense Hom. has only the sync. aor., ἧτα πάντα κατέφθιτο the provisions were all consumed, Od. 4. 363; ὡς καὶ σὺ καταφθίσθαι σὺν ἐκείνῳ ὄφελος oh that thou hadst perished, Od. 2. 183; σείο καταφθιμένοιο if thou wert dead, Il. 22. 228; νεκύεσσι καταφθιμένοισιν ἀνάσσειν Od. 11. 491; so, ἐκεῖ κατέφθιτο there he died, Aesch. Pers. 319, cf. Soph. O. T. 970, Ph. 346; φέγγος ἡλίου κατέφθιτα the sun's light was gone, Aesch. Pers. 377. [-φθίσω in Hom., but -έφθισα in Trag.: ι in pf. and aor. pass.]

καταφθάρ, ἡ, destruction, death, λεύσιμοι καταφθοραί Eur. Ion 1236; ἡ κ. τῶν ἀνδρῶν, τῆς Ἑλλάδας, τῆς χώρας, τῶν ἔργων their ruin or destruction, Polyb. 1. 49, 4., II. 6, 2; etc. 2. metaph. confusion, perturbation, φρενῶν Aesch. Cho. 211.

κατ-αφίημι, to let slip down, κατηφίει (impf.) τὸ δόρυ διὰ χειρός Plat. Lach. 183 E; τὸν λέβητα Arist. Probl. 32. 5.

καταφίλει, to kiss tenderly, to caress, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 10., 7. 5, 32, Mem. 2. 6, 33, etc.

καταφίλημα, τό, a lascivious kiss, Philo 1. 480.

καταφίλοσαφέω, to overcome in philosophising, τινος Ael. N. A. 6. 56. II. to prove philosophically, κατ. ὅτι . . , Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 167: to explain philosophically, Eumath. 258.

καταφλέγω, to burn down, burn up, consume, πυρί Il. 22. 512, Hes. Sc. 18, Plut. Caes. 68, etc.; metaph. of love, Anth. P. 5. 10; cf. καταφέγγω:—Pass. to be burnt down, Thuc. 4. 133, Diod. Excerpt. 459. 67; metaph. of love, Eumath. 266, Philostr., etc. II. to strike down as with lightning, τοὺς ῥήτορας (vulg. καταφέγγει) Longin. 34. 4; cf. καταβροντάω.

καταφλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, easy to burn up, Eccl.

κατάφλεκτος, ον, burnt, Helioid. 1. 1.

καταφλεξί-πολις, ὁ, ἡ, inflamer of cities, of a courtesan, Anth. P. 5. 2.

κατάφλεξις, εως, ἡ, a burning, Luc. Salt. 39, Ptol.

καταφλογίζω, to set all on fire, v. l. LXX (Ps. 17. 8).

καταφλυαῖω, to chatter on, τι Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 20 and 25; but κ. τινος to chatter one to death, Strab. 550, cf. Diog. L. 5. 20.

καταφάβω, to strike with fear, Thuc. 7. 21, Luc. D. Meretr. 13. 5:—Pass., c. fut. med. to be greatly afraid of, τι Ar. Ran. 1109; absol., καταφοβηθεῖς Thuc. 6. 33.

κατάφαβος, ον, fearful, afraid of, κ. ἦν = κατεφοβεῖτο, c. acc., Polyb. 1. 39, 12., 3. 107, 15; κ. ἦν μὴ . . Id. 10. 7, 7: absol., Plut. Dio 4.

καταφαιβάξω, strengthd. for φοιβάξω, Eumath. p. 394.

καταφαινίσσω, to make very red, Hesych.

καταφοιτάω, Ion. -έω, to come down constantly or regularly, as wild beasts from the mountains to prey, Hdt. 7. 125. II. to come down to, end in, λόγος κ. πρὸς τι Theophr. Sim.

καταφονεύω, to slaughter, Hdt. 1. 106, 165, al., Eur. Bacch. 1177, etc.

καταφορά, ἡ, a bringing down, esp. of a sword, a downward stroke, Polyb. 2. 33, 3, etc.; ἐκ καταφορᾶς, Lat. caesim, opp. to punctim, cutting, opp. to thrusting, Id. 3. 114, 3; τραῦμα ἐκ κ. a sword wound, Plut. Dio 34.

II. (from Pass.) a down-coming, descent, fall, καταφοραὶ ὄμβρων Plat. Ax. 370 C: a sinking, κ. ἡλίου sunset, Theophr. Vent. 12; ἡ ἰσημερινή κ. Polyb. 3. 37, 5, etc.; and in pl., Longus 2. 24; κ. κοιτίας diarrhoea, Hipp. Aph. 1262.

2. a lethargic attack, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1085; v. καταφέρω 1. 2. 3. in reasoning, a deduction, τὴν κ. ἐκ τῶν φαινῶν κων μεθοδεύειν Id. 26. 2.

καταφορέω, = καταφέρω, of a river, to carry down, ψῆγμα χρυσοῦ κ. ἐκ τοῦ Τρώλου Hdt. 5. 101, cf. 3. 106: metaph., ἀμήχανον . . λογισμὸν καταπεφόρηκας τῆς διαφορότητος . . you have poured forth a wonderful stream of argument on the difference . . , Plat. Rep. 587 E; πολλά . . κατεφόρει τῆς προνοίας . . he went on inveighing much against . . , Plut. 2. 548 C.

καταφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, violent; λόγος κ. an invective, Hermog., Jo. Chrys. Adv. -κῶς, Jo. Chrys. II. lethargic, Galen.: causing lethargy, Id.

κατάφορος, ον, rushing down, tempestuous, τὸ κ. τῆς θαλάσσης, opp. to τὸ γαλήνισον, Arist. Probl. 23. 41, cf. Lob. Phryn. 439. II. bearing down, lethargic, ὕπνος Hesych.

καταφορτίξω, to load heavily, ἐνοὺς τοῖς ἐπιτηδείοις Joseph. A. J. 7. 9, 3: to weigh down, τὰν ψυχὰν κακοῖς Hipparch. ap. Stob. 574. 24.

κατάφορτος, ον, laden with, τινος Joseph. Vit. 26, Eccl.

καταφορώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = κατάφορος II, Galen. 14. 314.

καταφράγγνυμι, = καταφράσσω, Theod. Prodr. 301.

καταφράξω, to declare, τὸ σαφᾶνές Pind. O. 10 (11). 68:—Med., with aor. pass. and med., to consider, think upon, weigh, καταφράζεσθαι καὶ αὐτοὶ τήνδε δίκην Hes. Op. 246; καταφραθεῖς αὐτὸν τοῦτο ποιοῦντα having observed . . , Hdt. 4. 76; κατεφράσατο Solon 4. 38, cf. Dion. P. 884.

καταφράκτης, ον, ὁ, a coat of mail: a kind of bandage, so called from its likeness, Galen. 12. 492.

κατάφρακτος, ον, covered, shut up, ἐν δεσμῷ Soph. Ant. 958 (where the old Att. form κατάφαρκτος is restored by Dind. from Cod. L., cf. ἀφρακτος); πλοῖα κ. decked vessels, Thuc. 1. 10, cf. Polyb. 1. 20, 13; ἐν τε ταῖς ἀφράκτοις καὶ ταῖς κ. ναυσὶ C. I. 2525; ἵπποι κ. horses clad in full armour, mailed, loricated (Liv. 37. 40), Polyb. 31. 3, 9, etc.; ἵππεῖς Plat. Crass. 21: metaph. armed at all points, ψυχῆ Ion ap. Hesych.

κατάφραξις, εως, ἡ, a stopping up, Hippiatr. 229.

καταφράσσω, Att. -ττω, to cover with mail, τινά Eumath. p. 109 (vulg. κατέφραξε), cf. p. 106; ἵπποι καταπεφραγμένοι (v. κατάφρακτος), Plut. Alex. 16, cf. Crass. 24: metaph., πολλοῖς ἵππεῦσι καταπεφραγμένος Id. Alex. 33.

καταφρίσσω, strengthd. for φρίσσω, Cyrill.

καταφρονέω, to think down upon, or (as we say) to look down upon, think slightly of, τινος Hdt. 4. 134, Eur. Bacch. 199, etc.; τῶν παρόντων καταφρονῶν, τῶν ἀπόντων ἐπιθυμῶν Lys. 127. 23; κ. τοῦ κινδύνου Plat. Apol. 28 C; τῆς τέχνης Id. Gorg. 512 C, al.; καύματος καὶ ψύχους Ephor. ap. Strab. 480; κνηγεσιῶν Xen. Cyr. 2, 1; τῶν θεῶν Antiph. Incert. 43; τῶν πτωχῶν Menand. Κυβ. 10; οὐ δεῖ διαβολῆς κ. Id. Βοιωτ. 1.

2. also c. acc. to regard slightly, despise, Hdt. 8. 10, Eur. Bacch. 503, Thuc. 6. 34., 8. 8; hence in Pass. to be thought little of, despised, Plat. Rep. 556 D; εἰς τὰ πολεμικὰ καταφρονούμενοι Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 30; fut. -φρονηθήσομαι Isocr. 135 E, Aeschin. 25. 11; so fut. med. -φρονήσομαι, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 C; aor. -εφρανῆθην Isocr. 138 A, Plat. Euthyd. 273 D.

3. absol. to be disdainful, deal contemptuously, Thuc. 2. 11, Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 3; τὰ καταφρονοῦν contempt, Dion. II. 5. 44.

4. c. inf. to think contemptuously that . . , to presume, καταφρονήσαντες Ἀρκάδων κρέσσονες εἶναι Hdt. 1. 66; καταφρονοῦντες κὰν προαισθέσθαι Thuc. 3. 83. II. c. acc. rei, only in Ion. writers (cf. κατανοέω), to fix one's thoughts upon, aim at, Lat. affectare, τὴν τυραννίδα Hdt. 1. 59, cf. 8. 10; and so it must be taken in Antiph. Ἀρχ. 1. 5, τοὺς βύστακας μὴ καταφρονεῖ do not think of your mustache, do not aim at having one, (because the Spartans had to shave the upper lip, cf. μύσταξ).

III. to come to one's senses, Lat. resipiscere, Hipp. 309. 31., 564. 14 (vulg. κακοφρ-); cf. κατανοέω II.

καταφρόνημα, τό, contempt of others, μὴ φρόνημα μόνον, ἀλλὰ καταφρ. not only spirit, but a spirit of disdain, Thuc. 2. 62.

καταφρόνησις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., contempt, disdain, Thuc. 1. 122, Plat. Rep. 558 B, Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 3: also without any bad sense, opp. to αἴχημα, Thuc. 2. 62.

καταφρονητέον, verb. Adj. one must despise, τινός Ath. 625 D.

καταφρονητής, οὔ, ὁ, a despiser, Plut. Brut. 12, Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 3.

καταφρονητικός, ἡ, ὄν, contemptuous, disdainful, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 28, Rhet. 2. 2, 24., 11. 7. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. Theaet. 161 C, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 17., 5. 3, 1, Dem. 1075. 11, etc.—Lob. Phryn. 520 notes the form καταφρονικός in App. and Galen. as faulty.

καταφροντίζω, used in a Com. phrase, [θαῖματιον] οὐκ ἀπολώλεκ', ἀλλὰ καταπεφροντικά I have not lost it, but I've thought it away, spent it in the schools, Ar. Nub. 857. II. to attend to, τι Polyb. 28. 11, 10.

καταφρόναγμα, τό, haughtiness, Epict. (?)

καταφρονάττομαι, Dep. to snort at, properly of a horse; metaph. to snort at, to behave insolently, M. Anton. 7. 3; τινί Id. 9. 41; τινός Phot.

καταφύγω [v], to burn away, burn to ashes, of lightning, Ar. Nub. 396:—Pass. to be dried up, Eccl.; δίψει καταφύγηται Basil.; γλώσσαι καταπεφρυγμένα Aët.

καταφύσσω, Att. -τω, =foreg., Greg. Nyss.
καταφυγάνω, =καταφεύγω, Hdt. 6. 16, Aeschin. 83. 39.
καταφύγη, ἡ, a refuge, place of refuge, Hdt. 7. 46; ἔχει γὰρ καταφυγὴν θῆρ μὲν πέτραν, δούλος δὲ βωμούς Eur. Supp. 267; κ. σωτηρίας a safe retreat, Id. Or. 724; μόνην οἰδόνται κ. εἶναι τοὺς φίλους Arist. Eth. N. 8. 1, 2. 2. c. gen. objecti, κ. κακῶν refuge from . . , Ib. 448; τῶν ἀκουσίων ἀμαρτημάτων κ. εἶναι τοὺς βωμούς Thuc. 4. 98; κατ. ἔχειν, κατ. ποιεῖσθαι εἰς τινα Eur. Supp. 267, Or. 567, cf. Antipho 112. 6; κ. ἐστὶ εἰς θεοῦ Plat. Legg. 699 B, etc.; εἰς τοὺς νόμους Hyperid. Euxen. 25, cf. Menand. Incert. 56. II. a way of escape, excuse, Dem. 1131. 15., 1263. 20.

καταφύγιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Dio C. in Mai's Coll. Vat. p. 529, Byz. καταφύλαδόν, Adv. in tribes, by clans, Il. 2. 668, cf. Opp. H. 3. 644. καταφύλασσω, to watch or guard well, Ar. Eccl. 482.

καταφυλλοροέω, to shed the leaves: metaph. to lose its splendour, τιμὰ κατεφυλλορόησε Pind. O. 12. 22.

καταφύλλος, ον, leafy, κ. ἀνὰ κήπους Strattis Incert. 1. 1. καταφύξιμος, ον, to which one can fly for refuge, Plut. 2. 290 C.

καταφυράω, to knead or mix thoroughly, Alex. Trall. (?) καταφύρω [v], to defile utterly, Eccl.

καταφύσάω, to blow upon, κ. τὸ σμήνος οἴνω Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 58; but, κ. τὸν θόλον to discharge the sepia-juice over, Ib. 5. 12, 1. 2. to blow upon, treat disdainfully, Eriphan.

καταφύσημα, τό, a blowing upon, Eccl. καταφύσις, εως, ἡ, a making to grow to, joining closely, Galen. II. =ψύλλιον, Diosc. 4. 70.

καταφύτευσις [v], εως, ἡ, a planting, LXX (Jer. 38. 22), Clem. Al. 325. καταφύτεύω, to plant, ἀγορὰν πλατάνους Plut. Cimon. 13, cf. Luc. V. H. 2. 42; λαὸν εἰς τόπον Maccab. II. to implant, impress, ὀδόντας χεῖλεσιν Enmath. p. 138.

καταφύτος, ον, full of plants or trees, Polyb. 18. 3, 1; κ. ἀσφοδέλω all planted with . . , Lnc. Necyom. 11.

καταφύτουργέω, to implant in, τί τινα Eumath. p. 445. καταφύομαι, Pass., with aor. 2 κατέφυον, pf. πέφυκα, to be produced, Plut. 2. 442 B. II. to overrun a country, Hesych., Suid., Phot.

καταφώνέω, to fill with one's voice, like κατέδω, Greg. Naz. καταφωράω, fut. άσω [ā], to catch in a theft; and generally to find out, detect, Thuc. 8. 87, Lnc. Somn. 28; κ. τινος ἐπιβουλεύοντας Thuc. 1. 82; ψυχὴν ὡς οὖσαν κ. to discover its existence, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 17:—Pass., aor. καταφωραθῆναι Joseph. A. J. 16. 10, 1.

κατάφωρος, ον, detected, App. Civ. 1. 24, C. I. 3916. II. plain, manifest, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5; κ. τῆς γνώμης γενέσθαι Plut. Cato Mi. 54.

καταφωτίξω, to illuminate, light up, Anth. P. 9. 178, Eccl. καταχαίνω, fut. χάνομαι, to laugh loud at, τινός Hesych.

καταχαίρω, c. f. med. -χαροῦμαι Clem. Rom.:—to exult over, ἐόντι αἰχμαλώτῳ κ. Hdt. 1. 129; εὔτε εὐνοίῃ . . , εἶτε καὶ καταχαίρων with malicious joy, Id. 7. 239. II. to rejoice much, Alciphro 2. 4.

καταχάλαζάω, to shower down like hail upon, λίθους τινός Lnc. Somn. 22. καταχάλάω, to let down, τινα διὰ θυρίδος LXX (Jos. 2. 15). II. to be slack or remiss, τινος in a thing, Theod. Metoch. III. to dissolve, destroy, Byz.

καταχάλακείω, to work or mould in bronze, ἀνδρῶν καταχαλκεύομενος (Reisk. -χωνευόμενος) Plut. 2. 559 D; ὅπως μὴ καταχαλκεύοιτο (Dind. μεταχαλκ-) that [the coin] might not be worked up, Id. Lys. 17:—metaph., εἰ δὲ τις ἐπ' οὐδενὶ χρησίμῳ κατεχαλκεύθη was fabricated, Greg. Nyss. 2. p. 770.

κατάχαλκος, ον, overlaid with brass or copper, ἰτέα, Eur. Heracl. 367; κατ. ἅπαν πεδίον ἀστράπτει flashes with gleaming armour, Id. Phoen. 109; δράκων κ. a serpent lapt in mail, i. e. scales, Eur. I. T. 1246.

καταχαλκῶ, to cover or point with brass, τὰ κέρεια Hdt. 6. 50, cf. LXX (2 Paral. 4. 9). II. κ. τόπον θυρίσι to block up with brassen doors, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 521 F, cf. Diod. 12. 70.

καταχάρισσω, to scratch or mark deeply, Porphyg., Byz. καταχάριζομαι, Dep. to make one a present of a thing, τινί τι Dion. H. 6. 30., 7. 63. 2. to do or give up a thing out of courtesy, τι Lys. 179. 7, Aeschin. 61. 8; κ. τὰ δίκαια to give judgment by private interest, Plat. Apol. 35 C, cf. Dinarch. 103. 34; κ. καὶ προέσθαι Dem. Sob. 19; καταδωροδοκεῖσθαι καὶ κ. πολλὰ τῶν κοινῶν Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 26; κ. τάληθες τοῖς πολίταις Ael. V. H. 14. 5, cf. 11. 9; κ. ταῖς γυναῖξι τοὺς προδότας Plut. Poplic. 7. 3. to shew favour, c. dat. pers., κ. Ἀνδοκίδῃ Lys. 103. 26, cf. Dem. 1031. 23; ταῖς ὑμετέραις γνώμαις Isocr. 160 D; absol., μὴ καταχαρίζομενον, ἀλλὰ διαμαχόμενον Plat. Gorg. 513 D; ἡ δόξα τὰ μὲν κ., τὰ δὲ ψεύδεται Ael. V. H. 1. 23.

καταχάριτόω, to represent gracefully, as in a picture, Eumath. p. 113. κατάχαρμα, τό, a mockery, Lat. ludibrium, ἐχθροῖς Theogn. 1107.

καταχάσκω, to gape for, Lat. inhiare, τινός Nicet. Ann. 163 A. καταχασμάομαι, Pass. to split or burst open, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 11. II. =καταχαίνω, c. gen., Eust. Opusc. 308. 19.

καταχάσμησις, εως, ἡ, =καταχήνη, Hesych., Phot. καταχέζω, fut. -χέσομαι: aor. κατέχεσα, also κατέχεσον Alcae. Com. Ganym. 4:—to besoul, Lat. concacare, τινός Ar. Nnb. 173, Fr. 207, Alcae. l. c.; v. Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 24. 11.

καταχειμάζομαι, Pass. to be tempest-tost, Cyrill. καταχειρίζομαι, Dep. to make away with, like διαχειρίζομαι, Dio C. 77. 6. II. to take in hand, Ptol.

καταχειρίσιος, ον, fitting the hand, ἐρετμός Ar. Rh. 1. 1189. καταχειρόομαι, Mod. to subject to oneself, conquer, Hesych.

καταχειροτονέω, to vote by show of hands against, as in the Athen. ἐκκλησία, to vote in condemnation of (cf. προβολαί), τινος Dem. 515. 3., 571. 10, etc.; c. inf., ἀδικεῖν Εὐάνδρου κατεχειροτόνησεν ὁ δῆμος Id. 571. 15, cf. 1230. 18; καταχειροτονηθὲν αὐτοῦ καὶ ταῦτα ἀσεβεῖν a vote of condemnation having been passed against him, and that for sacrilege, Id. 578. 24; κ. θάνατόν τινος to pass a vote of death against him, Lys. 181. 27, Dem. 350. 27.

καταχειροτονία, ἡ, condemnation, esp. by show of hands, καταχειροτονίαν ὁ δῆμος ἐποίησατο Dem. 516. 8.

καταχεύω, Ep. for sq.: Med., τέτιξ καταχεύετ' αἰοδῆν Hes. Op. 581. καταχέω, fut. χεῶ: aor. 1 κατέχεα, Ep. κατέχενα, the only tense used by Hom., except Ep. aor. sync. pass. κατέχυντο, κατέχυντο in Il. 20. 282, Od. 12. 411. To pour down upon, pour over, c. dat., καδ δὲ οἱ ὕδωρ χεῦαν Il. 14. 435; so, ἢ ῥά οἱ ἀχλὺν θεσπεσίην κατέχευε Od. 7. 42; ὄρεος κορυφῆσι Νότος κατέχευεν ὀμίχλην Il. 3. 10; τῷ γε χάριν κατέχευεν Ἀθήνη Od. 2. 12, etc.; σφιν . . πλοῦτον κατέχευε Κρονίων Il. 2. 670; μὴ σφῶϊν ἐλεγχείην καταχένη Il. 23. 408, cf. Od. 11. 433., 14. 38; ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ κατ' ὀνείδεα χεῦαν Od. 22. 463; καδ δ' ἄχος οἱ χύτο ὀφθαλμοῖσιν Il. 20. 282;—so in Pind. P. 1. 14, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, etc.;—but the common post-Homeric usage was κατ. τί τινος (a construction which once occurs in Homer, ὁ σφῶϊν . . ἔλαιον χαιτάων κατέχευεν Il. 23. 282); καταχέουσι αἶμα τοῦ ἀκινάκεος Hdt. 4. 62; κατάχει οὐ τῆς χορδῆς τὸ μέλι Ar. Ach. 1040; τοῦ δήμου καταχεῖν . . πλοουγίειαν Id. Eq. 1091; ἵππερόν μου κατέχεεν τῶν χρημάτων Id. Nub. 74, cf. Pl. 790; βλασφημίαν τῶν ἱερῶν κ. Plat. Legg. 800 D, and v. κατάχυσμα; also, κ. τι κατὰ τινος Id. Rcp. 398 A; and in Med., κατὰ τῶν ἱματίων καταχεόμενοι letting it be poured over . . , Id. Legg. 637 E;—Pass., κατὰ ταῖν κόραιν ὕπνου τι καταχεῖται γλυκύ Ar. Vesp. 7. 2. simply, to pour or shower down, χιόνα, νιφάδας Od. 19. 206, Il. 12. 158; ψιάδας κ. ἔραζε 16. 459; so, κατὰ δ' ἠέρα πουλὺν ἔχευεν 8. 50; κατὰ δ' ὕπνον ἔχευεν Od. 11. 245. b. to throw or cast down, θύσθλα χαμαὶ κατέχευαν Il. 6. 134; κατὰ δ' ἠνία χεῦεν ἔροζε 17. 619; ὄπλα τε πάντα εἰς ἀντλον κατέχυνθ' Od. 12. 411; πέπλον μὲν . . κατέχευεν ἐπ' οὐδεὶ let the robe fall upon the pavement, Il. 5. 734, cf. 8. 385; τεῖχος . . εἰς ἄλα πᾶν κ. 7. 461;—so also in Med., Plat. Tim. 41 D, Call. Cer. 5. 3. Pass. to be poured over the ground, be there in heaps, ὁ χῶρος, ἐν ᾧ αἱ ἀκανθαὶ [τῶν ὄφιων] κατακεχύαται Hdt. 2. 75. II. to melt down, χρυσὸν ἐς πίθους Hdt. 3. 96; and in Med., χρυσὸν καταχέασθαι to have it melted down, 1. 50.

καταχήνη, ἡ, derision, mockery, Ar. Vesp. 575, Eccl. 631; Καταχῆναι is the name of a play in C. I. 229. 8. II. an amulet in the shape of a locust offered in the acropolis of Athens, Hesych., v. Lob. Aglaoph. 970:—the vampire is now called καταχανάς at Rhodes, C. T. Newton.

καταχηρεύω, to pass in widowhood, τὸν βίον Dem. 852. 15. κατᾶχῆς, ἐς, Dor. for κατηχῆς, sounding, ὕδωρ Theocr. 1. 7.

κατ-αχθέω, to trouble, afflict, Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 7. κατ-αχθῆς, ἐς, (ἀχθος) loaded with, τινος Arat. 1044: laden, surcharged, γαστήρ Nic. Al. 322. II. absol. heavy, λᾶαν Nonn. D. 40. 517.

καταχθονίζω, to throw down to earth, Eccl.

καταχθόνιος, ον, also η, ον, Ap. Rh. 4. 1413:—subterranean, Ζεὺς καταχθόνιος, i. e. Pluto, Il. 9. 457; of Pluto, Demeter, Persephoné, and the Erinyes, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 916; δαίμονες κ. Dii Manes, Anth. P. 7. 333; κ. θεοί Dion. H. 2. 10; very often in sepulchral Inscr., v. C. I. Indic. III. p. 24.

καταχθονισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a turning to the ground, βλεφάρων Eccl. καταχιονίζω, to cover with snow, Hesych.

καταχλαινώω, to clothe with a χλαῖνα, to clothe, Suid. καταχλευάζω, to laugh at, Dion. H. de Comp. 25, Poll. 6. 200.

καταχλευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, Adj. derisive, Poll. 6. 209. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. καταχλευάστος, ον, derided, Eriphan.

καταχλιδαίω, Ion. -έω, to be utterly effeminate, Hipp. 27. 14: c. gen. to display pomp or luxury by way of insult over, τινος Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 C.

καταχλοάζω, to shade with foliage, Eust. Opusc. 360. 47. κατάχολος, ον, (χολή) very bilious, Hipp. 1215 C.

καταχορδέω, to mince up as for a sausage, καταχ. τὴν γαστέρα Hdt. 6. 75, cf. Longiu. 31. 2; κ. τινὰ ἐν βασάνοις Themist. 261 D:—also καταχορδέω, Anon. ap. Suid.

καταχορευσις, εως, ἡ, a dance of triumph, Poll. 4. 84. καταχορεύω, to dance in triumph over, τινός Ael. N. A. 1. 30: metaph. to insult, Anon. ap. Suid.: cf. κατορχέομαι.

καταχορηγέω, to lavish as χορηγός or in the χορηγία, ὑπὲρ τινος Lys. 155. 33; generally, to spend lavishly, squander upon, τί τινα Dion. H. 3. 72; τι εἰς τι Plut. Eumen. 13, etc.: cf. καταλειουργέω.

καταχραίνομαι, Dep. to sprinkle, γάλακτι with milk, Anth. P. 7. 657. καταχράομαι, fut. -χρήσομαι: pf. -κέχημαι both in act. and pass. senses, v. infr.: aor. -εχρήσθην, v. infr. II. 3: Dep. To make full use of, apply, τινί εἰς . . , ἐπί . . , πρὸς τι, Plat. Legg. 700 B, Rep. 520 A, Crat. 426 E; μάρτυσι (vulg. μάντεσι) κ. πρὸς τὸ . . Id. Phileb. 51 A; κ. ἡ φύσις ἐν παρέργῳ τῇ . . ἀναπνοῇ πρὸς τὴν ὄσφρησιν Arist. de Resp. 7. 3, cf. Sens. 5, 19, al.; λόγους . . οἷσπερ νυκὶ κατακέχρηται (in act. sense), Dem. 939. 5; κ. τινί ἐν καιρῷ πράξεως Isocr. 42 D; κενῇ προφάσει ταύτη κατέχρω Dem. 277. 17; c. acc. (si l. vera), τὴν . . ὑπερβολὴν ἐπὶ βοήθειαν κ. ἡ φύσις Arist. P. A. 3. 2, 17:—absol. in part. pf. in pass. sense, ἐξεύρημα . . , Ἀθήνησιν . . κατακεχρημένον ἐν συμποσίοις ἦδη ὅστε has already become fashionable there, Anphic. Διθ. 2. II. to do what one likes with a person or thing, καταχρήσασθέ μοι, εἰ δοκῶ τοιοῦτος εἶναι Aeschin. 17. 19: and so, 1. to use to the uttermost, use up, consume, of money, c. acc., Lys. 153. 46., 154. 2: to lay out, apply money, εἰς τι Dem. 1186. 3, C. I. 1845. 34, 2525 b. 86; ἐνταῦθα οὐ τῆς Dem. 1154. 16; pf. in act. sense, ὅσα κατακέχημαι Ἀθήνησι Diog. L. 5.

69, Isocr. 55 D:—but in Pass. *to be spent, consumed, exhausted*. 2. *to misuse, misapply, abuse*, Dem. 430. 10; c. dat., τῆ τῶν προγόνων δόξη Plat. Menex. 247 A; κ. ὀνόματι *to use it in a wrong sense, misapply it*, Arist. Cael. 1. 3, 13, Strab. 210; χρῆσθαι ταῖς φιλαίαις, αὐ κ. Synes. 206 A; also c. acc., κ. τὴν σχολὴν εἰς τοῦτο Dionys. Com. Ὀμων. 2, C. 1. 2448. VIII. 9; cf. καταχρηστικός. 3. of persons, in bad sense, *to make away with, destroy, kill*, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 82, 117., 4. 146, Polyb. 1. 85, 1; —so also aor. καταχρησθῆναι, but in pass. sense, Hdt. 9. 120. III. *to pretend, allege, as* .. Dem. 1062. 14; ὅτι .. 1179. 8.

B. the Act. καταχράω is used only by Ion. writers, and by them only in 3 sing., ἀντὶ λόφου ἢ λοφίῃ κατέχρα the mane sufficed them for a crest, Hdt. 7. 70; elsewhere impers. *it is enough, it suffices, οὐδέ σὶ καταχρήσει .. ὑμέων ἀπέχεσθαι nor will he be satisfied to keep his hands off you*, Id. 4. 118; ὡς αἱ καταχρᾶ εἰ βούλονται that *it is sufficient for him, if* .., Id. 1. 164; καταχρήσει *it will suffice*, Phoenix Col. ap. Ath. 360 A:—cf. χρῆ, ἀποχράω.

καταχρεῖομαι, Pass. *to be ill-treated, κατηχρεωμένη* Anth. P. 9. 203. καταχρεμετίζω, strengthd. for χρεμ-, Cyrill., Eust. Opusc. 264. 34; in Med., Walz Rhett. 1. 604.

καταχρέμπτομαι, Dep. *to spit upon, τινος* Ar. Pax 815; cf. καταπτύω. κατάχρεος, ον, of persons, *involved in debt*, Polyb. ap. Ath. 527 A, cf. 528 A, Diod. 19. 9, etc.; κατάχρεος ἀμαρτίας *involved in* .., LXX (Sap. 1. 4): in Synes. 162 A, κατάχρεως, ον. II. of things; in Philem. Incert. 4. 9, the prob. l. is τὸ κατάχρεον κεφάλαιον the capital that is due, the invested capital, cf. C. 1. 5785. 20, διδόσθω τὰ κατάχρεα let *what is her due* be paid her.

κατάχρησις, εως, ἡ, *full use*, Galen. 19. 679. II. *misuse of a word*, Arist. ap. Cic. Orat. 27, Rhett.; cf. καταχράομαι II. 2. III. *an obligation, debt*, C. 1. 4342. 21 (?).

καταχρηστέον, verb. Adj. *one must use, τινὲ εἰς τι* Luc. Amor. 17. καταχρηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *misusing*, Eccl. II. *misused, misapplied*, of words and phrases, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 129:—Adv. —ὡς, *by a misuse of language*, Id. P. 1. 191; Comp. —ώτερον Id. M. 6. 2.

κατάχρησις, ἡ, *a rubbing in, anointing*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 59. κατάχρισμα, τό, *salve, ointment*, Heliod. 6. 11, Oribas. p. 220 Matth. καταχριστέον, verb. Adj. *one must anoint*, Geop. 16. 18. κατάχριστος, ον, *rubbed on*, Oribas. 321 Matth.

καταχρίω [ῖ], fut. ἴσω, *to rub on, like an ointment*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 35, Luc., etc.:—Med., καταχρίεσθαι τὸ πρόσωπον Artemid. 4. 43 (41). κατάχρῦσος, ον, *overlaid with gold-leaf, gilded*, C. 1. 139. 7, 10, al., Plut. 2. 753 F, Luc. Alex. 13;—(ἐπίχρυσος *is platted with gold, περίχρυσος set in gold*, v. Böckh. C. 1. 1. p. 191). 2. metaph. of persons, *gilded*, Diphil. Παρασ. 1. 1. 3. *rich in gold*, γῆ Poll. 7. 97.

καταχρῦσῶ, *to cover with gold-leaf, gild*, Hdt. 2. 129., 4. 26; and in Pass., 1. 98., 2. 63. C. 1. 150 B. 10; cf. κατάχρυσος. II. *to make golden (i. e. splendid)*, τὴν πόλιν Plut. Pericl. 12; κατεχρῦσου πᾶς ἀνὴρ Εὐριπίδην *plastered him with gold (opp. to κατεπίττου)*, Ar. Eccl. 826.

καταχρῶω or -χρῶννυμι: fut. -χρῶσω:—*to colour, καταχρῶσαι τὴν κόμην* Poll. 2. 35:—Pass. *to look black*, Eumath. p. 121;—metaph., κατὰ δὲ κηλίδα .. κέχρωσαι Eur. Hec. 911:—the pres. forms in Suid., Poll. 7. 169; in Eccl. also καταχρῶσκω.

καταχρῶσις, εως, ἡ, *a colouring*, Poll. 7. 169. καταχύδην [ῦ], Adv. *pouring down, profusely, κακχύδην* (poët. form restored by Barnes) πίνειν Anacr. 90.

κατάχῦσις, εως, ἡ, *a pouring on or over, ψυχρῶ Hipp. Aph. 1253: affusion, besprinkling*, Id. Art. 796. II. *a vase for pouring*, Moer. p. 296, Hesych. III. = ἀήρ, Hesych.

κατάχυσμα, τό, *that which is poured over, sauce*, Ar. Av. 535, 1637; βολβούς .. καταχύσματι δεύσας Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 9; τὰ κατ. ἄξος οὐκ ἔχει Philomid. Incert. 3. 2. καταχύσματα were handfuls of nuts, figs, etc., Lat. bellaria, which used to be showered over a bride (τὰ κατ. κατὰχει τοῦ νυμφίου Theopomp. Com. Ἡδυχ. 3), or even on a new slave (Ar. Pl. 768, Dem. 1123. fin.), by way of welcome, on entering the house, cf. Schol. Ar. l. c.;—so, *spurge, marite, nuces*, Virg. Ecl. 8. 30: cf. Becker Charicl. 368, 487.—On the form καταχύματα, v. Lob. Paral. 420.

καταχυσμάτων, τό, Dim. of foreg., *a sauce for pouring over a dish*, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 11, Poll. 6. 68.

κατάχυτλον, τό, *a watering pot, a portable showerbath, κατάχυτλον τὴν βίβ' ἔχεις* Eurpol. Χρυσ. 13; ἐν κατάχυτλοῖς λεκάναισι Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 19,—the two words being in appos., v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 158.

καταχυτρίζω, = ἐγχυτρίζω, Ar. Fr. 626.

καταχωλεύω, *to kill with laughing at the lameness of, τινός* Greg. Naz. κατάχωλος, ον, *dead lame*, Alcae. Com. Γαν. 1.

καταχωνεύω, *to melt down*, Dem. 617. 23, Dinarch. 99. 4, Strabo 398, etc.; τοῦ στόματος κατεχώνευσε χρυσίον *he poured molten gold down his throat*, App. Mithr. 21.

καταχώννυμι (-ῶ Geop. 2. 42, 5): fut. -χῶσω:—*to cover with a heap, to overwhelm, bury, ὁ νότος κατέχωσε σφεας buried them in sand*, Hdt. 4. 173; κ. τινὰ λίθοις Ar. Ach. 295; so, σφέας .. κατέχωσαν αἱ βάρβαροι βάλλοντες Hdt. 7. 225. 2. *to sill up, dam up, τὸ στόμιον τοῦ λιμένος* Diod. Excerpt. 506. 60. 3. metaph., ἐπιρρέοντα καταχῶσει .. τὸν ἐξ ἀρχῆς λόγον with fresh streams *they will choke up the channel of our original argument*, Plat. Theaet. 177 C; κ. τινὰ λόγοις Id. Gorg. 512 C: also *to bury in obscurity, τὰ πρῶτα ὀνόματα* Id. Crat. 414 C; τὸν λόγον, τὴν ἐρώτησιν Plut. 2. 512 E.

καταχωρέω, *to yield or give up to a person in a thing, τινὶ τινος* Diog. L. 5. 71; τινὶ τι Plut. 2. 312 B; cf. παραχωρέω.

καταχωρίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, *to set in or bring to a place or spot, place in position*, often in Xen., as Cyr. 4. 3, 3, etc.; mostly of soldiers, as An. 6. 5, 10, Cyr. 2. 2, 8:—Pass. *to take up a position, ὕπου δέειτο* Ib. 8.

5, 2. II. metaph. *to enter in a register*, LXX (Esth. 2. 22): generally, *to insert as a record, εἰς τὴν ποιήσιν* Strab. 16; ἐν τοῖς ποιήμασι Diod. 5. 5; cf. Wess. ad 1. 31, Dion. H. 1. 6, etc. 2. *to assign specially, τι εἰς τι* Diod. 5. 17., 13. 114.

κατάχωσις, εως, ἡ, *a covering up, burying*, Geop. 4. 3, 2. καταψακάζω, Att. for καταψεκ-, q. v.

καταψάλλομαι, Pass. *to have music played to one, enjoy music*, Plut. 2. 785 E; of places, *to resound with music*, Id. Anton. 56; cf. καταυλέω 1. 2. 2. *to be buried to the sound of music*, Procop. Hist. 146 B.

καταψάω, *to stroke with the hand, to stroke, caress*, like the Homeric καταρρέζω, καταψῶσα αὐτοῦ τὴν κεφαλὴν Hdt. 6. 61; καταψῶν αὐτὸν [τὸν κἀνθαρον], ὡσπερ πωλίον Ar. Pax 75, cf. Xen. Apol. 28: metaph. *to smooth down*, Polyb. 2. 13, 6., 10. 18, 3; v. καταψήχω II.

καταψέγω, strengthd. for ψέγω, Cyrill. καταψεκάζω, Att. καταψεκ-, *to wet by continual dropping, δρόσαι κατεψάκαζον* Aesch. Ag. 561; κ. φαρμάκω Plut. Alex. 35: verb. Adj. -ψεκαστέον, Geop. 5. 39.

καταψελλίζομαι, Pass. *to be made mute, κατεψελλισμένος τὴν φωνὴν τῷ οἴνῳ* Philostr. 800. καταψεύδομαι, Dep., fut. -ψεύσομαι: pf. -έψευσμαι Dem. 1274. 4, cf. 1483. 5, but also in pass. sense, as also aor. -εψεύσθην, v. infr. 11. *To tell lies against, speak falsely of, τινος* Ar. Pax 533, Lysias 146. 21, Plat. Rep. 381 D, Dem. 558. 26, etc.; κ. τινος πρὸς τινα *to accuse falsely to another*, Plut. Them. 25, Phoc. 33. 2. *to allege falsely against, τί τινος* Antipho 120. 5, Andoc. 2. 18, Plat. Euthyd. 283 E, Rep. 391 D; τὰ πλείστα κατεψεύσατό μου Dem. 228. 9. 3. *to say falsely, pretend, ὡς* .., Eur. Bacch. 334: *to feign, invent, τι* Dem. 229. 2, Dion. H. 4. 68. 4. c. gen. *to make a pretence of, ὕπου* Luc. Asin. 7; or *to give a false account of, τοῦ γένους* Arist. Probl. 28. 3, cf. Joseph. B. J. prooem. II. also as Pass. *to be falsely reported*, in pres., Theopomp. Hist. ap. Theon. Progymn. 2; in pf., τὰ κατεψευσμένα *false allegations*, Antipho 131. 35; in aor., προδότης εἶναι κατεψεύσθη Philostr. 714. 2. of writings, *to be falsely attributed, τινος* to one, Ael. V. H. 12. 36; absol. *to be spurious*, Ath. 697 A, Plut. Them. 2.

καταψευδομαρτύρῶ, *to bear false witness against, τινος* Xen. Apol. 24; so in Med., Dem. 846. 22:—Pass. *to be borne down by false evidence*, Plat. Gorg. 472 A, Isae. 51. 15, Dem. 559. 14. κατάψευσις, εως, ἡ, *a false account*, Strab. 59. κατάψευσμα, τό, *a fiction, falsity*, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 23, Basil. καταψευσμός, ὁ, *slander, calumny*, LXX (Sir. 26. 6). κατάψευστος, ον, *fabulous*, v. sub ἀκατάψευστος. καταψέφω, = κατασκοτίζω, Hesych.

καταψηλαφῶ, = ψηλαφῶ, Luc. Asin. 14. καταψηφίζομαι, Med. *to vote against or in condemnation of, τινος* Antipho 112. 42, Lys. 118. 40, Plat. Apol. 35 E, 41 D, Xen. Apol. 32; κ. τινος θάνατον *to pass a vote of death against him*, Lys. 129. 32; κ. τινος δειλίαν, κλοπὴν *to find him guilty of theft, of cowardice*, Id. 140. 32, Plat. Gorg. 516 A; ἀδικίαν Isocr. Antid. § 317, etc.; so pf. pass., κατεψηφισμένοι αὐτοῦ θάνατον Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 19:—so in pf. act. κατεψηφίκα, Dion. H. 4. 58., 5. 8. 2. pf. and aor. pass. *to be condemned, κατεψηφίσθαι* Lys. 140. 36; ἤλωκεν ἤδη κατεψηφίσθη Dem. 563. 24; θανάτου, φυγῆς καταψηφιαθῆναι *to death, exile*, Plat. Rep. 558 A, cf. Polit. 299 A. b. of the sentence, *to be pronounced against, δικὴ κατεψηφισμένη τινός* Thuc. 2. 53; κατεψηφισμένος ἦν μου ὁ θάνατος Xen. Apol. 27, cf. 23:—this aor. is always pass., whereas the pf. has also a med. sense (v. supr.). II. *to vote in affirmation*, on the analogy of κατάφημι, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 15; or generally *to come to a determination*, Id. Poët. 25, 24;—so in Pass., τὰ καταψηφισθέντα Diod. Excerpt. 575. 38.

καταψήφισις, εως, ἡ, *a voting against, condemnation*, Antipho 112. 2; so καταψήφισμα, τό, Walz Rhett. 6. 175; and καταψηφισμός, ὁ, Poll. 8. 149. καταψηφιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must condemn, τινός* Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 9, Democr. ap. Stob. 310. 38 (ubi male καταψηφισματέον). καταψηφόομαι, Pass. *to be inlaid with mosaic*, Walz Rhett. 1. 641. καταψηφοφορέω, = καταψηφίζομαι, Cyrill. καταψήχω, fut. -ψήξω, *to rub down, pound in a mortar*, Nic. Th. 898. 2. *to rub or wear away, to consume, χρόνος πάντα κ.* Simon. 100, cf. Plat. Tim. 84 A:—Pass. *to crumble away, βεῖ πᾶν ἄθλον καὶ κατέψηκται* Soph. Tr. 698. II. *to stroke down, caress*, Lat. mulcea, ἵππους Eur. Hipp. 110; κόμην Luc. Amor. 44; ἄκρα γενεῖον Anth. P. 11. 354; metaph., ὡς φάτο μελιχίαισι καταψήχων ὄραροι Ar. Rh. 3. 1102: cf. καταψάω, καταρρέζω.

καταψιθύρῳ, *to whisper against, τινός πρὸς τινα* Plut. 2. 483 C. καταψιλῶ, *to strip quite bare*, Cyrill.:—Pass., Diod. 20. 96. καταψοφέω, *to make a place resound with, φιλήματι* Clem. Al. 301. καταψυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *cooling, refreshing*, Arist. de Resp. 18, 1. κατάψυξις, εως, ἡ, *a cooling or becoming cold, a chill, αἱ μετὰ καταψύξις δυσφορίαι* Hipp. Progn. 69, cf. 172 D, al.; oft. in Arist., ὁ φόβος κ. δι' ὀλιγαμότητά ἐστι P. A. 4. 11, 22, cf. Rhet. 2. 13, 7. καταψυχραίνω, = καταψύχω, Moschio. κατάψυχρος, ον, *very cold*, Hipp. Art. 830, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 125. καταψύχω [ῦ], fut. ξω, *to cool, chill, ὕδωρ κ. τὴν ξηρὰν ἀναθυμίασιν* Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 14, cf. 2. 8, 43, al.; ὁ φόβος καταψύχει Id. P. A. 2. 4, 4, cf. Probl. 30. 1, 22, al.:—Pass., pf. κατέψυγμα, aor. κατεψύχθη, and κατεψύχην [ῦ] Arist. Probl. 10. 54, 4:—*to be chilled, become cold*, Hipp. Aph. 1250, etc., Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 3, al.; of persons, κατεψυγμένοι, opp. to θερμοί, Id. Rhet. 2. 13, 7, al.; κατέψυκται τὸ πρακτικόν Plut. Pomp. 46. 2. metaph. *to cool, refresh, καταψύχει προση* Aesch. Fr. 127 b. II. in Pass., of a country, χώρα κατεψυγμένη.

κατ-εντέλλομαι, strengthd. for ἐντέλλομαι, Byz.
κατ-εντευκτής, οὐ, ὁ, an accuser, LXX (Job. 7. 19).
κατ-εντρύφω, c. gen., = ἐντρύφω κατὰ τινος, Iambl. ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 133 Hoesch.
κατ-εντυγχάνω, to plead against, accuse, τινός Eccl.; κατεντευχθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος Theodoret.; cf. Suid., Phot. s. v.
κατένωπα, or better κατενώπα Lob. Paral. 169: Adv. (ἐνωπή):—right over against, right opposite, c. gen., II. 15. 320; so, κατενώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ v. l. 2 Cor. 12. 19.—Hom. uses also ἐνωπῆ, ἐνωπαδίως.
κατ-εξαναστάσις, εὖς, ἡ, a rising against, resistance, Longin. 7. 3; τινός to a thing, Iambl. V. Pyth. 69 and 188.
κατεξαναστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for resisting or removing, τινός Sext. Emp. M. 11. 104, 107, M. Anton. 8. 39.
κατ-εξανίσταμαι, Pass. with aor. 2 act. κατεξανίστην:—to rise up against, struggle against, τινός Diod. 17. 21, Plut. Alex. 6; κατεξανίστηναι τοῦ μέλλοντος to be on one's guard against what may happen, Polyb. Fr. Hist. 53; τοῦ πολέμου Plut. Demetr. 22; παντός δεινοῦ Diod. 17. 21, ubi v. Wessel.
κατεξενωμένος, v. sub καταξενώω.
κατ-εξεράω, fut. ἀσώ [ᾶ], to void excrement upon, τινος Agr. Epict. 3. 21, 6, Clem. Al. 46; κ. τὸ φλέγμα κ. τινος Agr. Epict. 3. 13, 23.
κατ-εξετάζω, strengthd. for ἐξετάζω, Byz.
κατ-εξευμαρίζω, strengthd. for ἐευμαρίζω, Hesych.
κατ-εξορχίζομαι, Dep. to insult over, τινος Eccl.
κατ-εξουσιάζω, to exercise lordship over, τινός Ev. Matth. 20. 25, Marc. 10. 42:—a Subst. in an Egypt. Inscr. in C. I. 4710, δὲς αὐτῷ κατεξουσιάζαν κατὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν αὐταῦ.
κατεξουσιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, sovereign, βάβδας Clem. Al. 134.
κατεπαγγέλλω, ἡ, a promise, Gloss.
κατ-επαγγέλλομαι, Med. c. pf. pass. to make promises or engagements, τινί with one, Dem. 885. 12; πρὸς τινὰ Aeschin. 24. 37; τὸ παρὸν λυμαινόμενος, τὸ δὲ μέλλον κατ. Id. 85. 35; κ. τῇ φιλίᾳ τὴν πολιτείαν to devote it to . . , Plut. 2. 807 B: c. inf., κατεπαγγελλόμενος διδάσκειν Aeschin. 16. 32; λῆσειν Id. 24. 37 (v. supr.); πρακαταλήψεσθαι Diod. 11. 4.
κατ-επάγω [ᾶ], fut. ἀξω, to bring one thing quickly upon or after another, to repeat quickly, Ar. Eq. 25; to bring down upon, τιμωρίαν τινί Plut. 2. 551 D.
κατ-επάδω, to subdue by song or enchantment, τινά Plat. Gorg. 483 E, Meno So A, etc.; τινός Greg. Naz. 2. to sing by way of enchantment, Ach. Tat. 2. 7, Eumath. p. 205. II. like Lat. decantare, to be always repeating, Anon. ap. Suid., Heliod. 7. 10.
κατ-επαίρομαι, Pass. to be arrogant towards, τινός Synim. V. T.
κατεπάλληλας, ον, = ἐπάλληλος, Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 1018.
κατεπάλμενος, v. sub κατεφάλλαμαι:—but κατέπαλτο, v. sub καταπάλλω.
κατ-επαμύνω, strengthd. for ἐπαμύνω, Suid.
κατ-επανανεύω, strengthd. for ἐπανανεύω, Eust. Opusc. 293. 10.
κατ-επανίσταμαι, aor. act. -επανίστην, to rise up against, τινος Eccl.
κατ-επεγείρω, to excite against, τί τινί Eumath. 253.
κατ-επέγω, fut. ξω, to press down, depress, χαλεπὸν κατὰ γῆρας ἐπέγειρει II. 23. 623. 2. to press much, press hard, drive on, urge on, impel, οὐδενὸς κατεπέγοντας [αὐτοῦς] Ildt. 8. 126; αἱ χρῆσται κατήπειγαν αὐτὸν his creditors were pressing him hard, Dem. 894. 7, cf. Thuc. 1. 61; κατεπέγει τοῦ ὕδαρ βέαν the ebbing water (of the clepsydra) urges him on, Plat. Theact. 172 D: c. acc. et inf., οὐδὲν ἡμᾶς ἐστὶ τὸ κατεπέγαν τὸ μὴ . . σκοπεῖν Id. Legg. 781 E; αὐδὲν κ. [ὑμᾶς] ἀκούσαι Dem. 705. 23; ὁ ἥλιος κ. ξηραίνεσθαι τὰς σήψεις Arist. Plant. 2. 4. 4:—Med., κατεπέγεσθαι τινος to be anxious, long for it, Polyb. 5. 37, 10., 30. 5. 9. II. intr. to hasten, make haste, ἔπαν κατεπέγων Ar. Eccl. 293; οὐδὲν κατεπέγει there is no urgent need, Hipp. Fract. 762; τὰ κατεπέγοντα urgent necessity, Isocr. 185 D, Polyb. 1. 66, 6, etc.; τὸ κατεπέγαν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 2; c. inf., Βαιωταὶ οὐδὲν τι κατήπειγαν ξυνάψαι were in no haste, Id. Hell. 4. 2, 18; βηθῆναι οὐ κατεπειγόντων not urgently requiring to be mentioned, Isocr. 273 B;—so in Med., Alciphro 3. 51.
κατ-επέξις, εὖς, ἡ, violent exertion, φωνῆς Diog. L. 7. 113.
κατ-επέκεινα, Adv. strengthd. for ἐπέκεινα, Byz.
κατ-επεμβαίνω, to overflow to its injury, θάλασσα κ. τῆς γῆς Schol. Opp. H. 2. 34. II. to insult, τινός Eccl.
κατέπεφνον, aor. 2 with no pres. in use (v. *φένω), to kill, slay, καταπέφνη II. 3. 251; κατέπεφνε (or -εν) 6. 183., 24. 759, Od. 3. 252., 4. 534, Soph. El. 486; κατέπεφνες Id. Aj. 901, and (in tmesi) Pind. Fr. 157; καταπεφνών II. 17. 539.
κατ-επερωτάω, to inquire besides, Aesop. 22 de Furia.
κατ-επιβαίνω, to embark, dub. in Eumath. p. 278.
κατ-επιδεικνύμαι, Med. to shew off before another, M. Anton. 11. 13.
κατ-επιθλίβω [ῖ], to press hard, Eumath. p. 29 (v. l. πρᾶσιπθλ-).
κατ-επιθυμέω, strengthd. for ἐπιθυμέω, Eumath. p. 97.
κατ-επιθύμιος [ῖ], ον, very desirable, Gloss.
κατ-επιθύμας, ον, very eager, c. inf., LXX (Judith. 12. 16).
κατ-επίκειμαι, Pass. to lie or rest upon, Eumath. p. 41, C. I. (add.) 4145 d, 6624.
κατ-επίκλησις, εὖς, ἡ, a strong accusation, Origen.
κατ-επικλύω, to deluge, inundate, Eumath. pp. 206, 269, etc.
κατ-επικοσμέω, strengthd. for ἐπικοσμέω, Eumath. p. 282.
κατ-επικυκλώω, strengthd. for ἐπικυκλώω, Walz Rhett. 1. 519.
κατ-επικύπτω, to bow down upon, LXX (Esth. 5. 1).
κατ-επιλαμβάνομαι, Med. to catch hold of, τινος v. l. LXX (2 Regg. 15. 5).
κατ-επινοέω, to devise against, τί τινος Basil.

κατ-επινοέω, to commit flat perjury, Arist. Rhct. 3. 3, 1, cf. Walz Rhett. 1. 348, 365. II. Med. to effect by perjury, οὐ κατεπινοέω κησόμενος πρᾶγμα Dem. 1269. 24.
κατ-επισκήπτω, to enjoin, τινί τι Eumath. p. 394.
κατ-επιστρατεύω, to take the field against, τινός Walz Rhett. 1. 520.
κατεπιτήδευμα, τό, a far-fetched expression, Longin. 30. 1.
κατ-επιτηδεύω, to finish too elaborately, of style, Dion. H. de Thuc. 42.
κατ-επιτίθημι, to impose, Eumath. pp. 77, 98, etc.:—Med. to set upon, attack, τινός Joseph. Genes. 33 B.
κατ-επιτρέχω, to run over, Eumath. p. 89. II. to run to, τῷ θαύματι Eccl.
κατ-επιφύω, = καταφύω, Hesych.
κατ-επιχειρέω, to lay hands upon, attempt, τοῦ πράγματος A. B. 154:—to attack, τινος Eust. Opusc. 349. 20.
κατεπιχείρησις, εὖς, ἡ, an attempting, Eust. Opusc. 169. 42.
κατ-επιχέω, fut. χεῶ, to scatter over, τινί Eumath. p. 110.
κατ-επιχρῶννυμι, fut. -χρώσω, to paint over, Eumath. p. 37.
κατεποικοδομέω, to erect over or upon, C. I. 3281, in Pass.
κατ-επτηχότως, Adv. in abject fear, Poll. 3. 137.
κατ-εράω, to pour out, pour off, Strab. 812. II. to pour over, δυσφημίαν κ. τοῦ δικαστηρίου, cited from Dem. Phal.
κατ-εργάζομαι, fut. ἀσμαι: aor. κατεργασάμην, and (in pass. sense) κατεργάσθην, v. infr.: pf. κατείργασμαι both in act. and pass. sense, v. infr.: Dep. To effect by labour, to achieve, accomplish, πρήγματα μεγάλα Hdt. 5. 24; πᾶν Soph. El. 1023; μόρον . . ἐπαλλήλοιον χερσῶν Id. Ant. 57; ταῦθ' ἀπινοεῖς Ar. Eccl. 247; τὰ δυνατά Thuc. 4. 64; μεγάλα μὲν ἐπινοεῖτε, ταχὺ δὲ κατεργάζεσθε Xen. Hier. 2. 2; κ. εἰρήνην τινί Andoc. 24. 26; ἦν κατεργάση if you do the job, Ar. Eq. 933, cf. Eccl. 247;—so pf. κατείργασμαι, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 11; but in pass. sense, to be effected or achieved, Hdt. 1. 123, 140., 4. 66., 8. 100, Eur. I. T. 1081, etc.; κατείργασμένη ὠφέλεια Antipho 115. 15; ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ κατείργασμέναις, Lat. re peracta, Lys. 187. 32. b. to earn or gain by labour, to achieve, acquire, τὴν ἡγεμονίην Hdt. 3. 65; πόλει σωτηρίαν Eur. Heracl. 1046; ταῦτο Dem. 1121. 20; τὴν τυραννίδα κατείργασθαι Plat. Gorg. 473 D; in pass. sense, ἀρετὴ ἀπὸ σαφῆς κατείργασμένη Hdt. 7. 102. c. absolute. to achieve one's object, to be successful, Id. 5. 78. 2. c. acc. pers., like Lat. conficere, to make an end of, finish, kill, Id. 1. 24, Eur. Hipp. 888, etc.; λείοντα βία Soph. Tr. 1094. b. to overcome, subdue, conquer, Hdt. 6. 2., 8. 100, Ar. Eq. 842, Thuc., etc.; πρὸς καὶ στόματι κ. τινὰ to attack him, of a horse, Hdt. 5. 111;—pf. pass. to be overcome, Thuc. 6. 11; so, μακέλλη τῇ κατείργασται πέδαν is subdued, brought under cultivation, Aesch. Ag. 526. c. to prevail upon, κατεργάσατο καὶ ἀνέπεισε Ξέρξεα, ὥστε . . Hdt. 7. 6, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 16; κ. τινὰ πειθοῖ Strab. 483:—aor. pass., οὐκ ἐδύνατο κατεργασθῆναι [ἡ γυνή] could not be prevailed upon, Hdt. 9. 108. d. c. dupl. acc. to do something to one, καλὸν τι τὴν πάλιν Andoc. 21. fin., cf. Aeschin. 86. 23. II. to work up for use, Lat. concoquere, as by chewing, ὀδόντας ἔχει αἰς κ. τὴν τροφήν Arist. H. A. 2. 5, cf. Vit. et Mort. 4, 1, Spir. 4, 1, and v. κατεργασία; κ. τὰ ἐδέσματα Schol. Ar. Eq. 714; or by grinding (of corn), Longin. 30, cf. Dion. H. 5. 13;—so, κ. μέλι to make . . , Hdt. 4. 194; κ. τὴν κόπραν to prepare it, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 19; ξύλα Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 2; λίθους Diod. 1. 98. III. to work at, practise, ἄλλην μελετήν κ. Plat. Tim. 88 C. IV. κ. ὄρη to level them, Joseph. A. J. 11. 3, 4.
κατ-εργασία, ἡ, a working up of food, by digestion or by chewing, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 19, Probl. 22. 14: ἡ τοῦ πυρὸς κ. a stewing, boiling, Muesith. ap. Th. 59 B: generally, a making, manufacturing, ἐλαίου Theophr. C. P. 1. 19, 4; cultivation of land, Ib. 1. 16, 6., 3. 20, 1, etc.; of produce, Diod. 1. 14; κ. ἀργυρίου Polyb. 34. 9, 10; τυγχάνειν κατεργασίας ἀφ' ἡλίου, of vapour, Diog. L. 7. 153.
κατεργαστέον, verb. Adj. one must work out, Eccl.
κατεργαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for accomplishing, δύναμις Theophr. C. P. 1. 8, 4. II. likely to wear out, consume, Hipp. Coac. 194.
κατέργνυμι, κατέργω, Ion. for κατείρ-, Hdt.
κάτ-εργος, ον, worked, cultivated, χώρα Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 5. II. κάτεργον, τό, work, LXX (Ex. 30. 16., 35. 21); a galley, Byz.
κατ-ερεθίζω, strengthd. for ἐρεθίζω, Cyrill.
κατ-ερείδω, intr. to burst forth, as a storm, Dio Chr. 2. 396.
κατ-ερεϊκτός, v. sub κατερικτός.
κατ-ερείκω, to bruise, grind down (cf. κατερικτός), Demon ap. Harp. s. v. πρακόνια:—metaph., κ. θυμὸν to fritter it away, smooth it down, Ar. Vesp. 647:—Med. to rend one's garments, in token of sorrow, Sappho 67, Hdt. 3. 66, Aesch. Pers. 538; cf. καταρρήγνυμι.
κατ-ερεϊπῶ, = sq., Diod. in Phot. Bibl. 625 Hoesch., Heliod. 9. 5.
κατ-ερεϊπῶ, fut. ψω, to throw or cast down, κατὰ γὰρ νιν ἐρεϊπει πῦρ Orae. ap. Hdt. 7. 140; παλὸν τῆς κατοικίας Strab. 259; κ. τινὰ to corrupt him, Plut. Sol. 6:—Pass. to fall in ruins, of Troy, Eur. Hec. 477; τὸ τεῖχος κατερῆριπτο Hdn. 8. 2; κατερῆριμμένα C. I. 1330. 22; κατερῆριμμένα Ib. (add.) 2349 d, 2454. II. intr. in aor. 2, to fall down, fall prostrate, ὑπ' [ὄμβρων] ἔργα κατήριπε κάλ' αἰζῶν II. 5. 92, cf. Theocr. 13. 49; so in pf., τεῖχος μὲν γὰρ δὴ κατερῆριπεν II. 14. 55.
κατ-ερεύγω, aor. -ῆρῶγον, to belch over or upon, τινός Ar. Vesp. 1151.
κατ-ερεύθω, to make all red, κατὰ δ' αἵματι πόνταν ἐρ. Opp. 11. 2. 612.
κατ-ερέφω, fut. ψω, to cover over, roof, τὰς σκηνὰς κλήμασιν Plut. Caes. 9; ἀλλήλους τοῖς θυρεαῖς Id. Anton. 49:—Med. to roof over for oneself or what is one's own, κεράμω τὸ νῶτον Ar. Vesp. 1294.
κατ-ερέω, Att. κατερῶ, serving as fut. of the aor. κατέπειν: pf. κατείρηκα:—to speak against, accuse, τινός τινί Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8; τινος πρὸς τινὰ Plat. Rep. 595 B; τινος ἐναντίαν τινός Id. Theag. 125 A. 2. c. acc. to denounce, τινὰ οἱ τι πρὸς τινὰ Ildt. 3. 71. II. to scy or tell plainly, speak out, Ildt. 5. 92, 7; κατερῶ πρὸς γ' ὑμᾶς ἐλευθέρως

τ.ληθῆ Ar. Nub. 518, cf. Eur. Med. 1106, Ar. Pax 189, etc.:—Pass., κατεήσεται *it shall be declared*, Hdt. 6. 69.

κατ-ερημόω, *to strip entirely off*, τὰ πτερά Aesop. 23 de Furia.

κατερήριπε, v. sub κατερείπω.

κατ-ερητύω: fut. ὕσω [ῦ]:—*to hold back, detain*, κατερήτυον ἐν μεγάροις Il. 9. 465, Od. 9. 31; φωνῆ .. κατερήτυε 19. 545; κατερητύωσιν ὁδόν Soph. Ph. 1416; κ. αὐδῆν, θυμὸν Orph. Arg. 1175, 1182.

κατ-ερίθειμαι, Dep. *to overcome by chicanery*, Anon. ap. Suid.

κατ-ερίκτος or -ερίκτος, ον, *bruised, ground, of pulse*, Ar. Ran. 505, cf. E. M. 387. 15, A. B. 10.

κατ-ερνής, ἐς, *with luxuriant branches*, Orph. Arg. 916.

κατ-ερυθραίνω, *to dye red*, Cyrill.

κατ-ερυθρίαω, fut. ἄσω, *to blush deeply*, Heliod. 10. 18.

κατ-έρυθρος, ον, *deep red*, Theophyl.

κατ-ερυθρόω, *to make very red*, Byz.

κατ-ερῦκάνω [ᾶ], lengthd. form of sq., μή μ' ἐθέλοντ' ἵεσθαι κατερύκων Il. 24. 218.

κατ-ερύκω [ῦ], fut. ξω, *to hold back, detain*, μάλα δὴ σε καὶ ἐσσύμενον κατερύκω Il. 6. 518; κ. καὶ ἐσχεθεν ἱεμένους περ Od. 4. 284, cf. I. 315., 15. 73; μηδένα .. ἀέκοντα μένειν κατέρυκε Theogn. 467; rare in Att., τῶν ἀγαθῶν, ὧν ἀποκλείεις καὶ κατερύκεις Ar. Vesp. 601:—Pass., κατερύκεται εὐρέϊ πόντῳ Od. 1. 197., 4. 498.

κατ-ερύω, Ion. -εῖρύω: fut. ὕσω:—*to draw or haul down*, often in Od. of ships, Lat. *deducere naves*, τὴν γε [νῆα] κατείρυσαν εἰς ἄλα διὰν 5. 261, etc.; and in Pass., νῆς τε κατείρυσται 8. 151, etc.; so, κατείρυσαντες ἐς Σαλαμίνα τὰ ναυήγια Hdt. 8. 96:—also, κ. οὐθατα μύσχον *to draw or milk* them, Nic. Th. 552; κ. τόξα *to draw* a bow, Anth. P. 9. 16:—in Med., καὶ δ' ἄρα λαῖφος ἐρυσσάμενοι Ar. Rh. 2. 931.

κατ-έρχασθαι, fut. κατελεύσομαι (but in good Att. κάτειμι, as also κατήειν is used for the impf.): aor. κατήλθον or κατήλθον, inf. κατελθεῖν: Dep. *To go down*, Lat. *descendere*, Οὐλύμποιο κατήλθομεν Il. 20. 125, etc.; τιν' ἀθανάτων ἐξ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος .. κατελθέμεν 6. 109: *to go down to the grave*, κ. Αἴδος εἶσω, Αἴδουδε Ib. 284., 7. 330; εἰς Αἴδου Eur. H. F. 1101, etc.; rarely c. acc., τίς .. σκότου πύλας ἐτλη κατελθεῖν; Ar. Fr. 198. 2:—also from high land to the coast, ἐπὶ νῆα θοὴν κατελεύσομαι Od. 1. 303, cf. 11. 188.

2. of things, κατερχομένης ὑπὸ πέτρης by the descending rock, Od. 9. 484, 541: of a river, κατέρχεται ὁ Νεῖλος πληθύνων comes down in flood, Hdt. 2. 19; κατελθόντος αἰφνιδίου τοῦ βέματος Thuc. 4. 75.

3. κ. εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα, Lat. *descendere ad certamen*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 324. II. *to come back, return*, πόλινδε Od. 11. 188 (or simply *to come to* a place, as in 24. 115); csp. *to come back from exile*, Hdt. 4. 4., 5. 30, al., Aesch. Ag. 1647, Cho. 3, Eum. 462, Soph. O. C. 601, Ar. Ran. 1165 sq.; φυγὰς κατελθῶν Soph. Ant. 200; ὅς ἂν κατέλθῃ τῆνδε γῆν Eur. I. T. 39: in pass. sense, ὑπ' ὀλιγαρχίας κατελθεῖν *to be brought back by* .., Thuc. 7. 68: v. κάτειμι.

κᾶτέρωτα, Aeol. crasis for καὶ ἐτέρωθε, *at other times too*, Sappho I. 5; cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 349.

κατ-εσθίω: fut. κατέδομαι, Il. 22. 89, Od. 21. 363, and Att.: aor. κατέφαγον (v. καταφαγεῖν): pf. κατεδήδοκα Ar. Vesp. 838, Pax 388, etc. (cf. Moer. p. 221); κατέδηδα Il. 17. 542: pf. pass. κατεδήδεσμαι Plat. Phaedo 110 E: aor. pass. κατηδέσθην Plat. Com. Eort. 8:—other forms of the pres. are κατέσθω, κατέδω, qq. v. *To eat up, devour*, Hom., always of animals of prey, λέων κατὰ ταῦρον ἐδηδώς Il. 17. 542; of a serpent, τοὺς ἐλεεινὰ κατήσθιε 2. 314, cf. Od. 12. 256; of a dolphin, κατεσθίει ἂν κε λάβησιν Il. 21. 24; also of men, *to eat up*, οἱ κατὰ βοῦς .. ἦοβιον Od. 1. 9, cf. Hdt. 3. 16, 38., 8. 115; ὠμὸν κατεσθίειν τινὰ Xen. An. 4. 8, 14; κατεδηδόκασιν τὰ λάχαν' Alex. Ἀπεργ. 1. 12; c. gen. p. ritit., κ. πολλῶν πουλύπων Amips. Κατεσθ. I.

2. *to eat up or devour* one's substance, τὰ κοινὰ, τὰ πατρώα Ar. Eq. 258, Antiph. Incert. 71; τὰ ὄντα Dem. 992. 25; τὴν πατρώαν οὐσίαν Anaxipp. Ἐγκαλ. 1. 32.

3. in Hipp. Vet. Med., of *corroding humours*: so, λίθοι κατεδηδεσμένοι ὑπὸ σπηδόνος Plat. Phaedo I. c.

κατ-εσθῶ, poet. for foreg., Pythag. p. 713 Gale, Anth. Plan. 4. 240.

κατ-εσκεμμένως, Adv. *carefully*, Cyrill.

κατεσκεψάμην, v. sub κατασκοπέω.

κατέσκληκα, v. sub κατασκέλλω.

κατ-εσκολωμένως, Adv. pf. pass. as if from κατασκολιόω, *crookedly*, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 16 Mai.

κατ-εσπευσμένως, Adv. *hastily*, Diosc. Ther. prooem. fin., Plut. 2. 522 D.

κατέσσυτα, v. sub κατασείδομαι.

κατέστᾶθεν, κατεστεῶς, v. sub καθίστημι.

κατ-εστραμμένως, Adv. *reversely*, Ulpian. ad Dem. Mid.

κατεστράφατο, v. sub καταστρέφω.

κατέσχεσον, v. sub κατέχω.

κάτευγμα, τό, always in pl. *vows*, Aesch. Cho. 218, Eum. 1021. 2. *imprecations, curses*, Id. Theb. 709, Eur. Hipp. 1170. II. *volunt offerings*, Soph. O. T. 920 (Wunder κατάργασιν).

κατ-ευδαιμονίζω, strengthd. for εὐδαιμ., Joseph. B. J. 1. 33, 8.

κατ-ευδοκέω, *to be well content with*, τινί Anon. ap. Suid.

κατ-ευδακίμειω, *to surpass in reputation*, τινος Diod. Excerpt. 524. 15. κατεύδω, for καθεύδω, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1193.

κατ-ευεργετέω, strengthd. for εὐεργ-, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 811.

κατ-ευημερέω, *to gain much praise, carry one's point*, παρά τινι Aeschin. 40. 7. 2. *to surpass in favour*, τινος Basil.

κατ-ευθικτέω, *to hit exactly*, LXX (2 Macc. 14. 43); cf. Suid., Phot.

κατ-ευθύ, Adv. *straight forward*, τὸ κ. ὀρᾶν Xen. Symp. 5, 5, cf. Luc. Jud. Voc. 11; τὴν κ. ἐρχεσθαι Paus. 2. 11, 3: c. gen., κ. τινος Plut. 2. 3 B.—Also κατευθύς, v. Lob. Phryn. 145.

κατ-ευθυντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *a corrector*, τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν Clem. Al. 138.

κατ-ευθυντήρια, ἡ, *a plumb-line*, Schol. Il. 15. 410, E. M. 740. 42.

κατ-ευθύνω, *to make or keep straight*, τὴν πτῆσιν Arist. Incess. An. 10. 3; τὴν ἀρχὴν Plut. 2. 780 B; βιοτῆς οἶακα κατευθύνεσκες ἐν εἰκῶ Epigr. Gr. 243. 26:—Pass., αἱ περιφοραὶ κατευθύνονται Plat. Tim. 44 B. 2. *to set right, guide aright*, τὰς φύσεις Id. Legg. 807 A; τινὰ εἰς τὸν αὐτοῦ δρόμον Ib. 847 A; [τὸν ἐλέφαντα] τῷ δρεπάνῳ Arist. H. A. 9. 1, fin.; τὴν ναῦν Id. Fr. 13; τὰ παρόντα πρὸς τὸ τέλος Plut. Cam. 42; πρὸς τὰ βελτίονα τοὺς νέους Id. 2. 20 D. 3. κ. τινός *to demand an account from one, condemn*, Plat. Legg. 945 A, cf. Poll. 8. 22. II. intr. *to make straight towards*, ἐπὶ τοὺς πολέμους Plut. Alex. 33.

κατ-ευθυσμός, ὁ, *right direction*, εἰς τι Clem. Al. 130.

κατ-ευκαιρέω, *to find a good opportunity*, Polyb. 12. 4, 13.

κατ-ευκηλέω, *to calm, quiet*, Ar. Rh. 4. 1059.

κατ-ευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *imprecating*. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Soph. Aj. 831.

κατ-ευκτός, ἡ, ὄν, *wished: imprecated*, Hesych.

κατ-ευλογέω, strengthd. for εὐλογέω, Plut. 2. 66 A, LXX (Tob. 10. 12), etc.

κατ-ευμαρίζω, strengthd. for εὐμαρίζω, Hesych., Suid.

κατ-ευμεγεθέω, *to be stouter or stronger than*, τινός Eccl.

κατ-ευνάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to put to bed, lull to sleep*, Ἄλιον, ὃν αἰόλα Νύξ .. τίκει κατευνάζει τε Soph. Tr. 95; of death, δαίμων με κατευνάζει Id. Ant. 533; ἐκτὸς αὐτὸν τάξεων κατηύνασεν assigned him quarters outside the army, Eur. Rhes. 614:—metaph. *to quiet, calm*, πόντον Ar. Rh. 1. 1155; θηρὸς ἐρωῆν Opp. C. 3. 374; κ. τινὰ μόχθων *to give one rest* from .., Anth. P. 7. 278:—Pass. *to lie down to sleep*, ἐν τρητοῖσι κατευνάσθεν λεχέεσσιν Il. 3. 448; *to be quieted*, ἔρως δοκεῖ κατευνάσθαι Plut. Anton. 36.

κατευνασμός, ὁ, *a lulling to sleep*, Plut. 2. 378 E.

κατευναστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *a chamberlain*, Byz.

κατευναστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who conducts to bed, a chamberlain*, Plut. Alc. 40, Otho 17, etc.:—metaph. of Hermes, Id. 2. 758 E.

κατευναστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *lulling to sleep*, βοῆς Eust. 1424. 6: κ. λόγος, ποίημα an epithalamium, Menand. in Walz Rhett. 9. 273.

κατευνάστρια, ἡ, pecul. fem. of κατευναστήρ, Eust. 1943. 58, Moschop. Hes. Op. 464, etc.; κύλιξ ζωῆς κ. Nicet. Ann. 69 D, etc.

κατ-ευνάω, fut. ἤσω, *to put to sleep*, like κατευνάζω, ἄλλον μὲν κεν ἔγωγε θεῶν .. βεῖα κατευνήσαιμι Il. 14. 245, cf. 248: metaph. *to lull* pain *to sleep*, αἰμάδα .. ἠπίοισι φύλλοις κατευνάσειεν Soph. Ph. 699:—Pass., τὸν μὲν ἐπὶν .. κατευνηθέντα ἴδησε Od. 4. 414, cf. 421.

κατευνήσις, εως, ἡ, *a putting to rest*, ἀνέμων Iambli. V. Pyth. 135.

κατευνήτειρα, ἡ, =κατευνάστρια, Paul. S. Ecphr. 578; κ. κυδοιμῶ Nonn. D. 33. 325.

κατ-ευοδόω, intr. and in Pass., =εὐοδέω, LXX (Prov. 17. 23).

κατ-ευόδωσις, εως, ἡ, *good success*, Gloss.

κατ-ευορκέω, *to swear right solemnly*, an exaggerated word used by Gorgias, v. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 1.

κατ-ευπάθειω, *to waste in dissipation*, A. B. 47.

κατ-ευποιέω, *to do much good*, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 638.

κατ-ευπαρέω, *to have sufficient means against*, Diod. 17. 45.

κατ-ευρύω, *to widen much*, τοὺς πόρους E. M. 482. 10: *to extend*, amplify, Cyrill.

κατ-ευστοχέω, strengthd. for εὐστοχέω, *to be quite successful*, ἐν πᾶσιν Diod. 2. 5; absol., Plut. Aemil. 19.

κατ-ευτελίζω, strengthd. for εὐτελίζω, Plut. 2. 1097 C.

κατ-ευτονέω, strengthd. for εὐτονέω, Hipp. 1282. 57.

κατ-ευτρεπίζω, *to put in order again*, Ar. Eccl. 510, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 16.

κατ-ευτύχέω, *to be quite successful, prosper*, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 1, 14; τὰ πλείστα Plut. Sert. 18; τοῦδε τοῦ πρήγματος Areias Apoc. p. 957:—also in Pass., τούτων κατευτυχηθέντων Diod. 20. 46.

κατ-ευφημέω, *to applaud*, εκίοι, τινα Plut. Marcell. 29, Cic. 9, Epigr. Gr. 430. 12:—Pass., Dion. H. 3. 18.

κατ-ευφραίνω, strengthd. for εὐφραίνω, τινὰ Luc. Amor. 1.

κατ-ευχειρίζω, =κατευμαρίζω, Phot., Hesych. (ubi κατευχερ-).

κατ-ευχή, ἡ, *a prayer, vow*, Aesch. Cho. 477, Plut. Dio 24; ἐν τᾷ τᾶν κατευχᾶν ἡμέρα Inscr. Aeol. in C. I. 3524. 3.

κατ-εύχομαι, fut. -εύξομαι: Dep.:—*to pray earnestly*, c. inf., τοῖσι Πέρσησιν κατεύχεται εὖ γενέσθαι Hdt. 1. 132; so, κατ. σοὶ τὰγαθὸν (sc. γενέσθαι) Eur. I. A. 1156. 2. c. acc. et inf., Aesch. Cho. 138, Eum. 922, Soph. O. C. 1574; κ. τινι *to pray to one*, Aesch. Cho. 88, Eur. Andr. 1104; κ. τῇ θεῷ ἀπάξειν Ath. 573 E. 3. absol. *to make a prayer or vow*, Hdt. 2. 40., 4. 70, 172, Aesch. Ag. 1250, Soph., etc. II. in bad sense, I. c. gen. pers. *to pray against* one, *imprecate curses on one*, Lat. *imprecari*, Soph. Fr. 894, Plat. Rep. 393 A; c. acc. rei, οἷας .. κ. τύχας Aesch. Theb. 633, cf. Soph. Aj. 392, Eur. I. T. 536; πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ κατὰ τινος Plut. Num. 12. 2. c. acc. et inf., τὸν δεδρακότα κακῶς .. ἐκτρίψαι βίον Soph. O. T. 246; κ. τίσαι τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς τὰ ἀ δόκρυα Plat. Rep. 394 A. 3. absol., Eur. I. T. 536, Plat. Legg. 934 E. III. *to boast*, c. inf., Theocr. 1. 97.

κατ-ευωχέομαι, Dep. *to feast and make merry*, ἐψήσαντες τὰ κρέα κατ-ευωχέονται Hdt. 1. 216, cf. 3. 99, Strab. 155. 2. later in Act. *to feast, entertain*, τινα Joseph. A. J. 11. 6, 1, Clem. Al. 172.

κατ-εφάλλομαι, Dep. *to spring down upon, rush upon*, κατεπάλμενος (part. aor. 2 syncop.) Il. 11. 94, Opp. C. 3. 120, etc.; so, κατεπάλμενον (vulg. καταπ-) Anth. P. 9. 326. II. for κατέπαλτο, v. καταπάλλω.

κατ-εφίσταμαι, Pass. c. aor. 2 act. *to rise up against*, Act. Ap. 18. 12.

κατ-εχθραίνω, *to hate inveterately*, τινὰ Julian. 171 B.

κατ-εχμάζω, *to hold fast, keep back*, Hesych.

κατ-έχω, fut. καθέξω and κατασχέσω: aor. κατέσχον, poet. κατέσχε-θον Soph. El. 754, Ep. 3 sing. κάσχεθε Il. 11. 702. I. trans. *to hold fast*, καλύπτρην χείρεσσι Hcs. Th. 575. b. *to hold back*, ..

withhold, εἰ με βίη ἀέκοντα καθέξῃ Il. 15. 186, cf. II. 702, Od. 15. 500; ἐν κουλέφ ξίφος Pind. N. 10. 11:—to *check, restrain, control, bridle*, ἐωυτόν Hdt. 6. 129 (v. infr. B. 1); ἵππους Aesch. Pers. 190, cf. Soph. El. 754; δάκρυα Aesch. Ag. 204; ἀργήν, θυμόν, ὕβριν, etc., Soph. El. 1011, O. C. 874, Eur. Bacch. 555, etc.; δύνασιν Soph. Ant. 605; τὴν διάνοιαν Thuc. 1. 130; κ. τὴν ἀγωγὴν to *put it off*, 6. 29; κ. τὸ πλῆθος ἐλευθέρως, ἰσχυρῶς 2. 65, 3. 62; κ. τινὰ πολέμῳ 1. 103; ἐπιθυμίας Plat. Rep. 554 C; τὰ δάκρυα Id. Phaedo 117 D (just above, κ. τὸ μὴ δακρύνειν), al.; τὸν γέλωτα Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 5, etc.; ἑαυτὸν κατέχει μὴ ἐπιπηδᾶν *restrains himself from* . . . Plat. Phaedr. 254 A:—Pass. to *be held down, to be bound, δρκίοισι* Hdt. 1. 29; of a nation, to *be kept under* (by tyrants), Id. 1. 59. c. to *detain*, κ. [αὐτοὺς] ἐνιαυτόν Id. 6. 128, cf. 6. 57; κ. [αὐτοὺς] ὥστε μὴ ἀπιέναι Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 11:—Pass. to *be detained, to stay, stop, tarry*, Hdt. 8. 117, Soph. Tr. 249, Thuc. 2. 86, etc. 2. c. gen. to *gain possession of, to be master of*, τῶν ἐπιστημῶν μὴ πάνυ κ. Arist. Categ. 8, 4; τῆς δργῆς Philem. ap. Stob. 171. 38; τῆς παραποταμίας βία κάτεσχον Diod. 12. 82, cf. Polyb. 14. 1, 9; μηκέτι κατέχων ἑαυτοῦ Hdn. 1. 25, 1, etc.; v. plura in Schweigh. ad App. praef. 9, Dind. ad Schol. Dem. 1. p. 69. II. to *have in possession, possess, occur*, esp. of rulers, Aesch. Theb. 732, Eur. Hec. 81; σῶζειν ἄπερ ἂν ἀπαξ κατάσχωσι whatever they have got, Isocr. 283 D, cf. 20 A; κ. πάντας τοὺς λόγους Sosip. Καταψ. 1. 17, cf. 8, 33. b. to *dwell in, occur*, Ὀλύμπου αἴγλαν Soph. Ant. 609; esp. of tutelary gods, Παρνασίαν δὲ κ. πέτραν, of Dionysus, Ar. Nub. 603, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 1; of a place, μέσον ὄμφαλον Φοῖβον κ. δόμος Eur. Ion 222. 2. of sound, to *fill*, οἱ δ' ἀλαλητῶ πᾶν πεδίον κατέχουσι Il. 16. 79; κ. στρατόπεδον δυσφημίας to *fill* it with his grievous cries, Soph. Ph. 10; κλιμαγῆ . . . κατείχε πελαγίαν ἄλα Aesch. Pers. 427:—Pass., κατέχεσθαι κλαυθμῶ Hdt. 1. 111. 3. πανδάκρυτον βιοτὰν κ. to *continue to live a life* . . . , Soph. Ph. 690. 4. to *occur* so as to *cover, to be spread over, cover*, νύξ . . . δυοφερῆ κατέχ' οὐρανόν Od. 13. 269; ἡμέρα πᾶσαν κάτεσχε γαίαν Aesch. Pers. 387, cf. Ar. Nub. 572; τινὲς αὐτὸν πόντον κατέχουσ' αὔραι; Cratin. Ὀδ. 1; ὀδμή . . . κατὰ πᾶν ἔχει δῶ Περσικῶν Φορμ. 2. 9:—Pass., κατείχετο γὰρ νεφέεσσιν [σελήνῃ] Od. 9. 145, cf. Il. 17. 368, 644; also in Med., κατέσχετο χερσὶ πρόσωπα Od. 19. 361; κατασχομένη ἑαυτῶ ἔχειν covered her face, Il. 3. 419. 5. of the grave, to *conspire, cover*, τοὺς δ' ἦδη κατέχει φυσίζοος αἶα 3. 243, Od. 11. 301, cf. 549, Il. 18. 332; as a threat, πρὶν καὶ τινα γαῖα καθέξει sooner shall earth cover many a one, 16. 629, Od. 13. 427, etc., cf. Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67; reversely, of the dead, θήκας Ἰλιάδος γῆς . . . κατέχουσι occur, Aesch. Ag. 454, cf. Soph. Aj. 1167. 6. of conditions and the like, to *hold down, overpower, oppress, afflict*, μιν κατὰ γῆρας ἔχει Od. 11. 497; φάτις κατέχει νιν Pind. P. 1. 186, cf. O. 7. 18, etc.; μεγάλοι θύρῃβοι κατέχουσ' ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ δυσκλείᾳ Soph. Aj. 142; φθορὰ κ. τὸν σὸν δῦμον Id. O. C. 370; τύχη, πόλεμος κ. τινὰ Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 C, etc.; rarely in good sense, εὐμοίρια κ. τὸν βίον Hdn. 2. 5. b. of circumstances, to *occur* or *engage* one, ἄλλα τῶν κατεχόντων πρηγμάτων χαλεπώτερα Hdt. 6. 40, cf. 1. 65 (though in this passage the phrase may mean the circumstances that kept them down, v. supr. 1. 1. b. 7. to *seize, occur*, in right of conquest, τὸ Καδμείων πέδον Soph. O. C. 380; esp. in histor. writers, κατ. τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Hdt. 5. 72; τὰ χωρία 6. 101; τὰ πρήγματα 3. 143; τὰ ἔχυρά Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 27; τὰ κύκλω Ἀττικῆς ἀρμοσταῖς Dem. 258. 6; φρουρὰ τὰς πόλεις Plut. 2. 177 C. 8. to *achieve, effect* an object, opp. to βουλεύειν, Lys. 100. 10; τὴν πρᾶξιν Polyb. 5. 10, 27. 9. to *master, understand, οὐ κατέχω τί βούλει φράζειν, non teneo . . . , non capio . . .*, Plat. Phileb. 26 C, cf. Meno 72 D, Cebes Tab. 34. 10. in Pass., of persons, to *be possessed, i. e. inspired*, Plat. Ion 533 E, 536 B, D, al.; ἐκ θεῶν Xen. Symp. 1. 10, cf. ἐπίπνοος:—also in aor. med., Plat. Phaedr. 244 E, ubi v. Stallb. III. to *follow close upon, press hard*, Lat. *urgere*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 22, Cyn. 6, 22:—Pass., Ib. 9, 20. IV. to *bring a ship to land, bring it in or to*, Hdt. 6. 101., 7. 59; v. infr. B. 2. B. intr.: 1. (sub ἑαυτόν) to *control oneself*, Soph. O. T. 782; εἶπεν οὖν μὴ κατασχών Plut. Artox. 15; οὐ κατέσχευ App. Civ. 3. 43; c. inf., κ. τὸ μὴ δακρύνειν Plat. Phaedo 117 C; c. part.; v. supr. 1. 1. b. to *hold, stop, cease*, e. g. of the wind, Ar. Pax 944. 2. to *come from the high sea to shore, put in* (v. supr. IV), νηὶ Θορικόνδε h. Hom. Cer. 126; ἐς τόπον Hdt. 7. 188, cf. 8. 41; τίνες ποτ' ἐς γῆν τήνδε . . . κατέσχετε; Soph. Ph. 220, cf. 270, Eur. Heracl. 84, Antipho 131. 44, etc.; but c. acc. loci, Eur. Hel. 1206, Cycl. 223:—of a journey by land, to *rest, προξένων δ' ἐν τῷ κατέσχευ Eur. Ion 551, cf. Polyb. 5. 71, 2. 3. to prevail*, δ λόγος κατέχει the report prevails, is rife, Thuc. 1. 10, cf. Andoc. 17. 10; σεισμὸι κατ. prevail, are frequent, Thuc. 3. 89; δ βορέας κατείχευ Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 12, cf. 2. 4, 14, Theophr. C. P. 1. 5, 1. 4. to *have the upper hand*, Theogn. 262: to *gain one's purpose*, Lys. 100. 10; δ δὲ κατείχε τῇ βοῇ Ar. Eccl. 434; νομίζοντες βραδίως κατασχέσειν Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 12; (the full phrase κατασχέσειν τὴν πρᾶξιν occurs, 5. 10, 27). 5. to *come to pass, turn out* so and so, εὐ κατασχέσει Soph. El. 503. C. Med. to *keep back for oneself, embezzle*, τὰ χρήματα Hdt. 7. 164. 2. to *cover oneself*, v. supr. A. II. 4. 3. to *hold, contain*, Polyb. 9. 21, 7. II. the aor. med. is also used like a Pass., to *be stopped, to stop*, Od. 3. 284:—κατασχομένος subdued, Pind. P. 1. 18, cf. Eur. Hipp. 27; v. supr. A. II. 9. κατεψευσμένως, Adv. *falsely*, Origen. κατηβολέω, to *have a sudden paroxysm*, Hipp. ap. Galen.:—to swoon, Nic. Al. 194, 458:—for κατηβολή, v. καταβολή sub fin. κατηγορέω, (ἀγορεύω) to *speak against*, esp. before judges, to *accuse*, opp. to ἀπολογέομαι, c. gen., Hdt. 2. 113., 8. 60, Lys. 141. 32, etc.; more rarely κατὰ τινος Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 9; κ. τινος πρὸς τὴν πόλιν to

denounce him publicly, Plat. Euthyphro 2 C; κατηγορεῖς [αὐτῶν] ὡς λέγοιεν you accused them of saying, Dem. 558. 23, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 38; κ. τινος ὅτι . . . , Ib. 1. 7, 17; τῶν ἰππέων . . . πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν κατηγορεῖ Dem. 578. 4; κ. [τῆς τύχης] ὡς φαύλης Id. 315. 18, cf. Isocr. 27 C; also c. inf., κ. τινος παθεῖν τι Plat. Gorg. 482 C. 2. κ. τί τινος, to *state or bring as a charge against* a person, *accuse him of* it, Hdt. 2. 113, Soph. O. T. 514, Eur. Or. 28, etc.; δὲ ἐμοῦ Φιλιππισμὸν κατηγορεῖ Dem. 323. 24; κ. τι κατὰ τινος Hyperid. Eux. 34:—τινος περὶ τινος Andoc. 15. 1, Thuc. 8. 85; also c. dupl. gen., παρανόμων κ. τινος Dem. 515. ult. 3. c. acc. rei only, to *allege in accusation, allege*, Lat. *objicere*, τὴν μωρίαν ἐμήν Eur. Heracl. 418, cf. Plat. Prot. 346 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 4; κ. τὰ γεγονότα Antipho 112. 34, cf. Ar. Vesp. 932, Ran. 996, Dem. 343. 24:—Pass. to *be brought as an accusation against*, κατηγορεῖτο τοῦ πικλήμα τοῦτό μιν Soph. O. T. 529; ἀδικία πολλῆ κατηγορεῖτο αὐτοῦ Thuc. 1. 95; τὰ πρῶτά μιν ψευδῆ κατηγορημένα the first false charges brought against me, Plat. Apol. 18 A; τὰ κατηγορηθέντα Antipho 139. 24, cf. Luc. Tim. 38; τὰ δίκηματα ἃ κατηγορεῖται Dem. 559. 11:—impers., foll. by inf., σφέων . . . κατήγορητο μηδέξιν a charge had been brought against them that . . . , Hdt. 7. 205, cf. Arnold Thuc. 1. 95; so, κατηγορεῖται τινος ὡς βαρβαρίζει Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 35; κατηγορομένου δ' αὐτοῦ, ὅτι . . . , a charge being brought against him, that . . . , Ib. 3. 5, 25. b. Pass., also, of the person, to *be accused*, οἱ κατηγορούμενοι Andoc. 2. 2. 4. absol. to *be an accuser, appear as prosecutor*, Ar. Vesp. 840, 842, Plut. 917, Plat. Apol. 18 E, etc. II. to *signify, indicate, prove*, Lat. *arguo*, c. acc. rei, τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3, cf. Soph. Aj. 907: c. gen. pers. to *tell of* . . . , εὐ γὰρ φρονούντος ὕμμα σου κατηγορεῖ Aesch. Ag. 271. 2. foll. by a relat., to *tell plainly, declare, assert*, αὐτὸ κατηγορεῖ τὸ οὐνομα ὡς ἐστὶ Ἑλληνικόν Hdt. 3. 115, cf. 4. 189; κατ. ὅτι . . . Plat. Phaedr. 73 B:—absol. to *deliver an opinion*, Id. Theaet. 208 B. III. in Logic, to *predicate of* a person or thing, and in Pass. to *be predicated of* . . . , τινος Arist. Categ. 5, 5, An. Pr. 1. 4, 13, al.; κατὰ τινος Categ. 3, 1, An. Pr. 1. 1, 1, al.; less often ἐπὶ τινος Metaph. 2. 3, 5 and 11; περὶ τινος Top. 6. 3, 5; ἐπὶ τινι Soph. Elench. 22, 13; τὸ κατὰ παντός and τὸ κατὰ μηδένοσ κατηγορεῖσθαι, of universal negatives and affirmatives, An. Pr. 1. 1, 8:—absol., τὸ κατηγορούμενον the predicate, opp. to τὸ ὑποκείμενον (the subject), Id. Categ. 3, 1, Metaph. 7. 2, 6, al.:—in An. Pr. 1. 32, 9, κατηγορεῖν and εἶσθαι are conjoined, to *be subject of one and predicate of another*. 2. to *affirm*, opp. to ἀπαρνέομαι (to deny), An. Pr. 1. 23, 6. 3. τὰ κατηγορούμενα = αἱ κατηγορίαι (II), Metaph. 4. 7, 4. κατηγορημα, τό, an accusation, charge, Plat. Legg. 765 B, 881 E; τὸ τοῦ τρόπου σου κατηγορήματα Dem. 314. 21, cf. Dinarch. 90. 6. II. in Logic, a predicate, i. e. something asserted of a subject, Arist. Interpr. 11, 4, Metaph. 9. 2, 2, Cic. Tusc. 4. 9. 2. = κατηγορία II, Arist. Metaph. 6. 1, 5, Phys. 3. 1, 4:—a mark, note, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 15. κατηγορητέον, verb. Adj. one must accuse, τινός Isocr. 27 A. II. one must assert, ὡς . . . , Plat. Theaet. 167 A. κατηγορητικός, ἢ, ὄν, = κατηγορικός I, Arist. Rhet. Al. 2, 1; but v. 5, 1. κατηγορία, Ion. -ῆ, ἢ, an accusation, charge, opp. to ἀπολογία (defence), Hdt. 6. 50, Antipho 142. 25, Andoc. 1. 32, Thuc., etc.; opp. to αἰτία (expostulation), Id. 1. 69:—κ. γίγνεται τινος a charge is brought against . . . , Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 31; κατὰ τινος Isocr. 112 A; κατ. ποιέσθαι Xen. An. 5. 8, 1; εἰ . . . ἐπὶ τοῖς πεπραγμένοις κατηγορίας ἔχω I am liable to accusation, Dem. 307. 8. II. in Logic, sometimes = κατηγορημα II, a predicate or predicable, Arist. An. Post. 1. 22, 8, Metaph. 3. 4, 23, al.; but, 2. more commonly, a category, predicament, head of predicables, of which Arist. makes ten, Categ. 4, 1, Top. 1. 9, 1; but he reduces this number to eight, An. Post. 1. 22, 8, Phys. 5. 1, 13, cf. Metaph. 10. 12, 1; and to smaller numbers in other places, v. Eth. N. 1. 6, 3:—the categories are in fact a classification of all the manners in which assertions may be made of the subject, i. e. of what are called in Grammar the parts of speech, Subst., Adj., Verb, Adv., with certain subdivisions; and they vary in number chiefly from the Verb being regarded as one (implying movement), or as two (action and passion), or four (action, passion, intransiliveness and condition), v. Bonitz Indic. Arist. p. 378. κατηγορικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for accusation, accusatory, opp. to ἀπολογητικός, Arist. Rhet. Al. 5, 1, cf. κατηγορητικός: ὁ κ. a common informer, Plut. Galb. 8:—Adv., κατηγορικῶς λέγειν πρὸς τινα Joseph. A. J. praef. 4. II. affirmative, opp. to στερητικός, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 5, al.:—Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 1. 5, 14. 2. not till later in the sense of categorical, as opp. to hypothetical, Ammon. Herm. f. 59. κατηγορος, ον, an accuser, Hdt. 3. 71, Soph. Tr. 814, Andoc. 31. 11, Lys. 109. 15, etc.:—a betrayer, φρονημάτων ἢ γλῶσσ' ἀληθῆς γίγνεται κατ. Aesch. Theb. 439, cf. Xen. Oec. 20, 15. κατηγορῶς, v. sub κατάγνυμι. κατήδη, plqpf. of κάτοιδα. κατήκοος, ον, (κατακούω) listening to, λόγων Plat. Ax. 365 B:—as Subst. a listener, spy, eaves-dropper, κατασκοποῖ καὶ κατ. Hdt. 1. 100, cf. Dio C. 42. 17. II. hearkening to, obeying, obedient, subject, Hdt. 7. 155, Soph. Ant. 642; τινός to another, Μῆδων, Περσέων κατήκοοι Id. 1. 72, 143, al.; τὰ παραθαλάσσια . . . Περσέων κ. ἐποίησεν 5. 10; also c. dat., Κύρω κ. Ib. 141, cf. 3. 88. III. giving ear to, εὐχλωῆσι Anth. P. 6. 199. κατηκριβωμένως, verb. Adv. (ἀκριβύομαι) most exactly, Galen. 12. 90. κατήκω, Ion. for καθήκω. κατήλιψ, ἴφος, ἢ, the upper story of a house, Ar. Ran. 566; others take it for a stair-case or ladder (as it seems to be in Luc. Lexiph. 8); others for the roof. (It is hard to see the apparent connexion with ἡλιψ a shoe, v. Lob. Paral. 290; Hesych. has ἀλιψ or ἀλιψ' πέτρα.)

κατηλογέω, to make of small account, take no account of, neglect, c. acc., Ildt. 1. 84, 144., 3. 121; c. gen., Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 6.—The regul. form καταλογίω does not seem to occur.

κάτηλυσ, δ, ἡ, going downward, Nonn. D. 37. 24: steep, Id. Jo. 4. 47. καταλυσία, Ion. -λή, ἡ, a going down, falling, Ζεφύρου Ar. Rh. 4. 886; καταλυσίη τ' ἀνοδός τε Arat. Phaen. 536.

κατήλυσις, εως, ἡ, a going down, way down, descent, εἰς Ἀθήν Anth. P. 10. 3:—νιφετοῖα κ. a falling of snow, Simon. (?) 191. II. a return, Diod. 12. 75.

κατῆμαρ, Adv. day by day; but better divisim κατ' ἡμῶν. κατημελημένως, Adv. (ἀμελέω) negligently, Procop. Hist. 17 C. καταμύω, fut. ὑσώ, to drop or drop down, Ar. Rh. 3. 1400. II. trans. to make to drop, ἀχέεσσι θυμὸν Id. 2. 862. [v. ἡμύω.]

κατ-ηναγκασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of necessity, Diod. 15. 50. κατ-ήνεμος, ον, exposed to the wind, Theophr. de Vent. 34, Ael. N. A. 4. 6, Poll. 1. 115: cf. κατάβορρος.

κάτηξις, εως, ἡ, Ion. for κατάξις. κατήσρος or κατήσρος, Dor. -άσρος or -ῥος, ον: (ἀείρω):—hanging down, τέκνων δὲ πλήθος .. κατῶρα στένει hanging on their mother's neck, Eur. Tro. 1090, v. Herm.; τελαμῶν κ. Ar. Rh. 2. 1042; βύστρυχα Anth. P. 5. 260; cf. κατήρης.

κατ-ηπειγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. hastily, Helioid. 8. 1. κατ-ηπιῶ, to assuage, allay, ἰδύναι δὲ κατηπιῶντο Il. 5. 417. κατ-ηρεμίζω, to calm, appease, Xen. An. 7. 1, 22, Plut. 2. 384 A. κατ-ηρεφής, ἐς, (ἐρέφω) covered over, vaulted, overhanging, σπέος ἐρῶν κατ-ηρεφές Od. 13. 349; κλισίας τε κατ-ηρεφείας Il. 18. 589; ἐν σίμβλοισι κατ-ηρεφέεσσι Hes. Th. 594; μέγα κύμα .. κατ-ηρεφές, like κύμα κυρτόν, Od. 5. 367:—c. dat., σπέος δάφνησι κατ-ηρεφές shaded by, epibowered in them, g. 183, cf. Hes. Th. 778:—so in Trag., κ. πέτρος, of a cave, Soph. Ph. 272; so, ἐν κ. στέγη χθονός Id. El. 381; κ. τύμβω Id. Ant. 885; κ. αὐτῇ τῇ πέτρῃ Plat. Criti. 116 B:—of trees, thickleaved, Theocr. 7. 9:—κ. πόδα τιθέναι to keep the foot covered, of Pallas when seated, and the robe falls over her feet, opp. to ὀρθὸν πόδα τ., when she steps forward, Aesch. Eum. 294, cf. Porph. Il. 6. 273. 2. c. gen., στέγην, ἧς κατ-ηρεφεῖς δόμοι Eur. Hipp. 468; τράπεζαι κ. παντοίων ἀγαθῶν covered with, full of, Anacr. 136: cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 137; v. συνηρεφής.

κατήρης, ἐς, (*ἄρω) fitted out or furnished with a thing, χλαυιδίους Eur. Supp. 110; ὄσμη Id. El. 498; δένδρεα .. καρπῶν ἀφθονίησι κατήρεα (Näke κατήρεα) Emped. 436; [ἐρπυλλοῖς] φύλλοισι κ. Nic. Th. 69:—esp. of ships, furnished with oars, εἶχε πλοῖον κατήρες ἐτοίμον had a rowing boat ready, Hdt. 8. 21; but, τάρσος κ. a well-fitted oar, Eur. I. T. 1362, v. Herm. and cf. εὐήρης.

κατήφεια, Ion. and Ep. -είη or -λή [ἴ], ἡ, (κατ-ηφής):—dejection, sorrow, shame (λύπη κάτω βλέπειν ποιούσα, Plut. 2. 528 E), δυσμενέσιν μὲν χάσμα κατ-ηφείην δέ σοι αὐτῶ Il. 3. 51; κατ. καὶ ὄνειδος 16. 498., 17. 556; κ. τίς τις κατ-ηφείησι σφῶν αὐτῶν πολλή ἦν Thuc. 7. 75; δυσθυμία κατ. κ. Plut. Them. 9; ἄχος κατ. κ. Id. Cor. 20; κ. κατ-ηφεία Philo 2. 204; κατ-ηφείη καὶ ὑψίστος Rilian. ap. Stob. 54. 13.

κατ-ηφείω, to be downcast, to be mute with horror or grief, στή δὲ κατ-ηφείας Il. 22. 293; ἀκάχοντο κατ-ηφείαν τ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ Od. 16. 342, cf. Call. Ep. 21, Ar. Rh. 2. 443, etc.; τί ἐη κατ-ηφείησιν ὄμμα; Eur. Med. 1012; of animals, Arist. H. A. 2. 24, 4.

κατ-ηφής, ἐς, with downcast eyes, downcast, mute, κατ-ηφείες ἐσσύμεθ' αἰεὶ Od. 24. 432; τὸν μὲν κατ-ηφῆ Eur. Or. 881; κ. ὄμμα Eur. Heracl. 633; κ. ὀφθαλμοὶ Hipp. 1217 A; of animals, αἱ ἵπποι ὅταν ἀποκείρωνται, γίνονται κατ-ηφέστεραι Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 14; τὸ κατ-ηφές Id. Physiogn. 3, 8, cf. 2;—θεοῖς καταχθονίοις .. λαὸς κατ-ηφής Inscr. Syrac. in C. I. 5394. 2. metaph. dim, obscure, dusk, νίξ Anth. P. 6. 658; χωρίον Poll. 5. 110; of colour, κ. καὶ μέλας Philostr. 556, cf. Himer. 12. 7. (Deriv. uncertain.)

κατ-ηφιάω, = κατ-ηφείω, Anth. P. 14. 3, Philo 2. 519, Plut. 2. 119 C; Ep. part. κατ-ηφιάων, Ar. Rh. 1. 461, etc. κατ-ηφίη [ἴ], ἡ, v. κατήφεια sub fin.

κατ-ηφών, ονος, δ, one who causes grief or shame, as Priam calls his sons κατ-ηφόνες, dedecora, Il. 24. 253, v. Spitzn. ad l.

κατ-ηχέω, to resound, Philostr. 791. 2. to sound amiss, opp. to συνηχέω, Vitruv. 5. 8. II. to teach by word of mouth, and then generally to instruct, Lat. informare, Luc. Asin. 48; κ. μύθοις Id. J. Trag. 39, cf. κατ-ηχέω:—Pass. to be informed, περί τινος Act. Ar. 21. 21; κ. ὅτι .., Philo 2. 575. 2. in Christian writers, to instruct in the elements of religion, 1 Cor. 14. 19, and Eccl.:—Pass., ὁ κατ-ηχούμενος τὸν λόγον Ep. Gal. 6. 6; οἱ κατ-ηχούμενοι new converts under instruction before baptism, catechumens, Eccl.

κατ-ηχησις, εως, ἡ, instruction by word of mouth, generally instruction, Hipp. 28. 25, Dion. H. de Dem. 50, de Dinarch. 7; διὰ τὴν κ. τῶν συνόντων by communication with companions, in bad sense, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 89:—in Eccl. the teaching of catechumens.

κατ-ηχητήριος, α, ον, of or for instruction, λόγοι Nicet. Ann. 8. 5., 17. 3. κατ-ηχητής, οὔ, δ, an instructor, teacher, according to the ancient mode, where the teacher dictated and the pupil repeated, a catechist, Eccl.

κατ-ηχητικός, ἡ, ον, of or for instruction, Jo. Philop. in Phot. Bibl. 52. 29. κατ-ηχίζω, = κατ-ηχέω II, Hesych.; also ἐνηχέω, Id.

κάτθανε, v. sub καταθνήσκω. κατθάψαι, v. sub καταθάπτω.

κατθέμεν, κάτθεμεν, κάτθετε, κάτθεσαν, κατθέμεθα, κατθέσθην, κατθέμενοι, κάτθεα, v. sub κατατίθημι.

κατιάδιον, τό, = κατιάς, Aët. 2. 3, 2, Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2. κατ-ιάπτω, to harm, hurt, κατὰ χροῖα καλὸν ἰάπτειν Od. 2. 376., 4. 749; κατὰ θυμὸν ἰάπτειν Mosch. 4. 1:—v. ἰάπτω.

κατιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a surgical instrument for taking out, Paul. Aeg., Aet., etc.

κατιᾶσι, Ion. for καθιᾶσι, 3 pl. pres. act. of καθίημι.

κατιδρῶ, κατιδρῶσις, Ion. for καθ-.

κατιέρω, κατιέρωσις, Ion. for καθ-.

κατιθύνω, Ion. and Ep. for κατευθύνω, κ. τὸν πλόον Hdt. 2. 96; cf. Mosch. 2. 117, Anth. P. 6. 188, Luc., etc.; κ. ῥήματος ἀρμονίην Anth. Plan. 4. 226.

κατιθύς, Adv., for κατ' ἰθύ, opposite, c. gen., Q. Sm. 7. 136.

κατικετεύω, Ion. for καθικετεύω.

κατ-ικμάζω, to let fall in drops, Nic. Al. 595.

κατ-ικμαίνω, to moisten, wet, τινὰ ῥοαῖς Lyc. 1053; χροῖα λοετροῖς cited from Nonn.:—Pass., Id. D. 11. 508:—Med. to bathe, Poëta ap. Suid. s. v. τινθαλέοισι.

κατ-ιλιγγιάω, strengthd. for ἰλιγγιάω, Eccl.

κατ-ιλλαίνω, to look askance at, Hesych.:—in Arist. Physiogn. 6, 48, καταλλαίνοντες ὠραῖοι is restored for καταλλαίνοντες. II. of sounds, to go awry, to falter, Lat. titubare, Hipp. 1083 H; but with v. II. κατείλουσαι, κατίλλουσαι, which (if received) must be taken in pass. sense, shut in, impeded: Galen. Gloss. p. 496 seems to have read κατιλλόμεναι.

κατίλλω, = κατειλέω, Phot. s. v. κατουλάδα: v. καταλλαίνω.

κατ-ιλλώπτω, to look askance at, leer at, τινί Philem. Incert. 31, ubi v. Meineke; θῆλυ κ. Anth. P. 5. 200. 2. to look scornfully, Poll. 2. 52, Hesych.: cf. ἐγκατιλλώπτω, ἐνιλλώπτω.

κατ-ιλύω, fut. ὑσώ, to fill with mud or dirt, Xen. Occ. 17, 13.

κατίμεν [ἴ], Ep. inf. pres. act. of κάτειμι, Il. 14. 457.

κατ-ἰόομαι, Pass. to become rusty, tarnished, Ar. Epict. 4. 6, 14, LXX (Sir. 12. 11).

κατιπάξομαι, κατιπῶ, κατίστημι, Ion. for καθ-.

κάτισθι, imperat. of κάταιδα, Soph. Ant. 1064.

κατισχάνω, Ep. form of κατίσχω, κατὰ σὺν νόον ἰσχύανε Od. 19. 42. κατ-ισχναίνω, to make to pine or waste away, Aesch. Eum. 138: Pass., ὑδροποτῶν καὶ κατισχναίνόμενος Plat. Rep. 561 C; so in fut. med. κατισχναίνεσθαι Aesch. Pr. 269. II. to reduce symptoms, Hipp. Progn. 45; so, κ. ἔρωτα Call. Ep. 48. 3; ὄσμη Theophr. Odor. 47. κατισχναίνω is a constant v. l. (v. sub ἰσχναίνω).

κατ-ισχνος, ον, very lean, emaciated, Oribas. p. 129 Matth., E. M. 738. 40. κατ-ισχνόομαι, = κατισχναίνομαι, Joseph. A. J. 2. 5, 5:—the Act. -ισχνόω, to make small, reduce, εἰς κονίαν Cyrill.

κατ-ισχύω, fut. ὑσώ, to have power over, overpower, do violence to, τινά Diod. 1. 39, etc.; κ. τινὸς σοφία Ael. N. A. 5. 19; κ. τινὸς to prevail against .., Ev. Matth. 16. 18;—Pass. to be worsted, beaten, Diod. 1. 71, etc. 2. absol. to have the upper hand, succeed, prevail, Polyb. 3. 4, 6, etc.; κ. πλήθει to be superior in .., Id. 11. 13, 3; κ. ἡ θερμότης is prevalent, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 7; ἡ φήμη Antig. Car. Fr. 167. II. to come to one's full strength, δέμας in body, Soph. O. C. 346. III. trans. to strengthen, τὴν ἀτάσιν Dion. H. 6. 65. [For quantity, v. sub ἰσχύω.]

κατ-ίσχω, collat. form of κατέχω (cf. κατισχάνω), to hold back, Lat. detinere, οὐδὲ κατίσχει [ἴππους] Il. 23. 321, cf. Hdt. 2. 115; θυμοῦ μένος δὲ κατισχεμένῃ h. Hom. 7. 14:—Med. to keep by one, γυναῖκα νέην .., ἦν τ' αὐτὸς .. κατίσχει Il. 2. 233. II. to possess, occupy, in Pass., οὐ ποιμήνησιν καταίσχεται Od. 9. 122, ubi v. Nitzsch; ἀράχνια κατίσχει ὄλον τὸ σμήνος cover it, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 45. III. to direct or steer to a place, ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν νῆα κατισχεμέναι Od. 11. 456, cf. Hdt. 6. 101., 8. 40, Thuc. 7. 33, etc.; νῆα ἐνὶ Φασίδι to put in there, Ar. Rh. 3. 57. IV. intr., ἀέλας κατίσχει ἐξ οὐρανοῦ the light comes down from heaven, Hdt. 3. 28.

κατίτηριος, α, ον, of descent or return, τὰ κατ. (sc. ἱερά), Hesych.

κατ-ιχνηλάττω, to trace diligently, Eumath. p. 334.

κατ-οδύνω, to afflict grievously, τινά LXX (Ex. 1. 14):—Pass., Id. (Ezek. 9. 4).

κατ-οδύρομαι, Dep. to deplore, τι Plat. Ax. 367 D, Diod. 13. 58. κατ-όζω, fut. -όζησω, to make to stink, Ar. Epict. 4. 11, 16.

κατοιάδες, αἱ, (ὄις) leading the sheep, αἴγες Paus. 9. 13, 4. κάτ-οἶδα, -οἶσθα, inf. κατειδέναι, part. κατειδώς, pf. (in pres. sense, with no pres. in use), plqpf. κατῆδη (in impf. sense). To know well, understand, c. acc. rei, δμήγυριν ἄστρων Aesch. Ag. 4; οὐδὲν κάτοιισθα τῶν σαντοῦ πέρι Soph. Ph. 553; θεσφάτων βᾶξιν κατῆδη Id. Tr. 87; φύλλον νόδων Id. Ph. 44; κατειδώς τὴν γυναικείαν φύσιν, ὡς .. ἦδεται Eubul. Καμπ. 2; μηδὲν κατειδώς, ἀλλὰ προσποιούμενος Menand. Incert. 83. 2. c. acc. pers. to know by sight, recognise, τὸν βοτῆρα Soph. O. T. 1048, cf. Tr. 418, Eur. Or. 1183, 1521. 3. absol. esp. in part., οὐ κατειδώς unwittingly, Id. Med. 992, cf. Supp. 1033. 4. c. part. to know well that .., κάτισθι μὴ πολλοὺς ἐτι προχοῦς .. τελῶν Soph. Ant. 1064. 5. foll. by a relat., οὐ κάτοιιδ' ὅπως λέγεις I understand not how .., Id. Aj. 270; οὐ κ. ὅπως τρόπων .. Eur. Hipp. 1245. 6. c. inf. to know how, ἡ κάτοιισθα δηλώσαι λόγῳ; Soph. O. T. 1041.

κατ-οἴσις, εως, ἡ, self-conceit, Plut. 2. 1119 B.

κατοικάς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of κατοικίδιος, Nic. Al. 60, 535. κατ-οικεσία, ἡ, = κατοικήσις, LXX (Ps. 106. 36).

κατοικέσια and κατοικήσια (sc. ἱερά), τά, the anniversary festival of a colony, E. M. 221. 3, Greg. Naz.

κατ-οικέω, to dwell in as a κάτοικος, to settle in, colonise, τόπον Ildt. 7. 164, etc., Eur. Med. 10; τοῖς κατοικέειν ἐθέλουσιν τὰν πόλιν Decret. Byz. ap. Dein. 256. 9; generally, to inhabit, τόπον Soph. Ph. 40, Eur., etc.:—Pass. to be dwelt in or inhabited, opp. to κατοικίζομαι (to be just founded), Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 3. 2. absol. to settle, dwell, ζητούσα .. ποῦ κατοικίης Soph. O. C. 362; ἵνα χροῖ κατοικέειν Ar. Av. 153; ἐν δόμοις, ἐν ἄστει Eur. Hel. 1651, Plat. Legg. 666 E, etc.; αὐτόθι Thuc. 3. 34; ἐν μοναρχίᾳ Isocr. 10 B; ἐπὶ γῆς N. T.:—so also in pf. and plqpf. pass. to have been planted or settled, to dwell, Hdt. 1. 96., 2. 102., 4. 8;

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κατ-οἴσις, εως, ἡ, self-conceit, Plut. 2. 1119 B.

as act., Thuc. 1. 120. II. in Pass., of a state, to be administered, governed, κατοικημένοι καλῶς, of Athens, Soph. O. C. 1004; ὀρθῶς κ., of Sparta, Plat. Legg. 683 A. III. intr. of cities, to lie, be situate, κατοικοῦσαι ἐν πεδίῳ Ib. 677 C, 682 C; but also c. acc. loci, τὰς τὴν Ἀσίαν κατοικοῦσας which are situated in . . . Isocr. 107 B. κατοικήσις, εὖς, ἡ, a settling in a place, διὰ τὴν ταύτην κ. Thuc. 2. 15. II. a dwelling, habitation, abode, Plat. Tim. 71 B, Criti. 115 C, etc.: an inhabited district, ἡ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν κ. Ath. 523 E. κατοικητήριον, τό, a dwelling-place, abode, Ep. Ephes. 2. 22, Apoc. 18. 2. κατοικία, ἡ, a dwelling, Polyb. 5. 78, 5;—a farm, village, Id. 2. 32, 4, etc. 2. a settlement, colony, Strab. 246, 249, etc.:—also, the foundation of a colony, Plut. Pomp. 47. κατοικίδιος, ον, living in or about a house, domestic, μὲς, ὄρνις Call. Fr. 75, etc., cf. κατοικῆς; κ. φυντά, opp. to κηπαία, ἄγρια, Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 13; οἱ κατοικίδιοι home birds, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 37; κ. βίον ἔχειν Diod. 3. 53; κ. κατάστασις that can be treated at home, without a surgeon, Hipp. Art. 837. κατοικίζω: fut. Att. ἰῶ. To remove to a place, plant, place, settle or establish there as colonists, κ. τινὰ εἰς τόπον Hdt. 2. 154, Ar. Pax 205, Dem. 289. 14; κ. πόλιν εἰς τόπον to place it . . . Plat. Rep. 370 E; γυναῖκας εἰς φῶς ἡλίου κατ. Eur. Hipp. 617, cf. Plat. Tim. 69 E, etc.:—also, κ. τινὰ ἐν τόπῳ to settle or plant one in . . . Soph. Ant. 1069, Plat. Criti. 113 C; ἐλπίδας ἐν τινὶ κ. to plant them in his mind, Aesch. Pr. 250; also, κ. τινὰ χώραν Soph. O. C. 637; τοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ Πόντου κατοικισμένους App. Mithr. 15. 2. c. acc. loci, to colonise, people a place, αἱ Θειμίσκυραν ποτε κατοικοῦσιν Aesch. Pr. 725; Μέγαρον Hdt. 5. 76, cf. Eur. Andr. 296, Thuc. 6. 76, etc.; τὴν Σικελίαν Ep. Plat. 357 A; τὸν Εὐξείνιον πόντον κ. πόλεσι λαμπραῖς Ath. 523 E. II. Pass., 1. of persons, to be placed or settled, ἐν τόπῳ Hdt. 2. 154, 9. 106; ἐς τόπον Thuc. 2. 102, etc.; περὶ τόπον Plat. Tim. 71 D;—so also in aor. med., Isocr. 389 B, C. 2. of places, to have colonies planted there, to be colonised, Thuc. 1. 12., 2. 17: to be inhabited, founded, established, Isocr. 192 D. III. to bring home and re-establish there, to restore to one's country (cf. κάτειμι, κατέρχομαι), Aesch. Eum. 756, cf. Ep. Plat. 357 B. κατοικίς, ἴδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of κατοικίδιος, Nic. Th. 558. κατοικίσις, εὖς, ἡ, a peopling, planting with inhabitants, foundation of a state, colonisation, Thuc. 6. 77, Plat. Rep. 453 B, Legg. 969 C. κατοικισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Plat. Legg. 683 A, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 8. κατοικιστής, οὐ, ὁ, the founder of a town, Hesych. s. v. ἀποικιστής. κατοικοδομέω, to build upon or in a place, Xen. Ath. 3, 4:—Pass. of the place, to be built on, Strab. 245. II. to build away, i. e. to squander in building, Plut. Poplic. 15; v. κατὰ E. VI. III. to build up, block up by building, Isac. 73. 34. κατοικονομέω, to manage well, τὴν χρείαν Plut. Brut. 36. κάτοικος, ὁ, an inhabitant, Arist. Occ. 2. 34, 3, Polyb. 5. 65, 10, al.; πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ κ. C. I. 3454. 1. 14, al., v. Böckh. p. 699:—in Aesch. Ag. 1285, Ahrens suggests μέτοικος, foll. by Herm. κατοικοφθορέω, to ruin utterly, τὴν πόλιν Plut. Alcib. 23. κατοικτεῖρω, to have mercy or compassion on, τινὰ Hdt. 1. 45., 4. 167, al., Soph. O. T. 13, Eur. 445, etc. II. intr. to feel or shew compassion, Hdt. 7. 46; κατοικτεῖραντα ἐρωτᾶν to ask in compassion, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 6. κατοικτίζω, = κατοικτεῖρω, c. acc. rei, Soph. O. C. 384, etc.; λακίς χιτῶνος ἔργον (i. e. χιτῶνα) οὐ κατοικτιεῖ Aesch. Supp. 903:—Med. to bewail oneself, utter lamentations, Hdt. 2. 121, 3., 3. 156, Aesch. Pr. 36; and prob. κατοικτίζει (for -εις) should be restored in Eum. 121; so in aor. pass. κατοικτίσθην, Eur. I. A. 686;—c. acc. rei, as in Act., Aesch. Pers. 1062. II. Causal, to excite pity, βήματα .. κατοικτίσαντά πως Soph. O. C. 1282. κατοικτίσις, εὖς, ἡ, compassion, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 47. κατοικμῶζω, to bewail, lament, Eur. Andr. 1159. κάτ-οινος, ον, drunken with wine, Eur. Ion 553, Diod. 5. 26. κατοινόομαι, Pass. to be drunken, κατνωμένος Plat. Legg. 815 C. κατοιομαι, to be conceited of oneself, LXX (Hab. 2. 5), Philo 2. 652. κατοίσαται, v. sub καταφέρω. κατοίστεύω, to shoot down with arrows, Byz. κατοίχομαι, Dep. to have gone down, οἱ κατοιχόμενοι the departed, dead, Dem. 1073. 1., 1391. 12, etc. κατοινωίζομαι, Dep. to have an omen, Phalar. Ep. 138. κατοκλάζω, = ὀκλάζω, Opp. C. 3. 473; in Med., Strab. 163. κατοκνέω, to shrink from doing or undertaking a task, c. inf., ὕπως .. μὴ κατοκνήσεις κτανεῖν Αἰγισθόν Soph. El. 956; κ. ὀρθοῦσθαι Hipp. Mochl. 852; κ. γῆν περιδεῖν τμηθεῖσαν Thuc. 2. 18; μὴ κατοκνεῖ .. πορεύεσθαι Isocr. 6 A;—absol. to shrink back, Aesch. Pr. 67, Thuc. 2. 94, etc. II. c. acc. to neglect sluggishly, τι Isocr. 131 C. κατοκωχή, ἡ, Att. for κατοχή, a possessing, possession, τῆς χώρας Anon. ap. Suid.; τῶν εἰρημένων Zeno ap. Clem. Al. 297. II. a being possessed, possession (i. e. inspiration), Θεία μοῖρα καὶ κατοκωχή Plat. Ion 556 C; κατοκωχή ἀπὸ Μουσῶν Id. Phaedr. 245 A; cf. κατέχω II. 10.—The corrupt forms κατακωχή, κατακώχιμος must be corrected, except perhaps in late writers; cf. ἀνοκωχή, συνοκωχή. κατοκώχιμος, η, ον, held in possession, held as a pledge, χωρίον Isac. 2. 35 (ubi vulg. κατόχιμον); so, τὸ κατ. Hesych., Moer. 2. capable of being possessed by a feeling or passion, ὑπὸ κινήσεως Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 4; ἐκ τῆς ἀρετῆς Id. Eth. N. 10. 9, 3; τῷ πάθει Id. H. A. 6. 18, 12:—inclined, πρὸς τι Id. Pol. 2. 9, 8:—absol. frantic, Luc. Jup. Trag. 30 (vulg. κατόχιμος):—v. sub κατοκωχή. κατολβίζω, to make happy, Epigr. in Lederlin praef. Poll. p. 16. κατολιγάρω, to neglect utterly, τοῦ δικαίου Lys. 115. 30; ἀνδρὸς Longin. 13. 2. 2. absol. to be negligent, ἐν τοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις Paroc-

miogr. p. 172; κατολιγάρησαντες with contempt, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 12:—Pass. to be neglected, Br. Mus. Inscr. 19. 21. κατολισθάνω (v. sub ὀλισθάνω): Ep. aor. κατόλισθε, Ar. Rh. 1. 390:—to slip or sink down, Strab. 204, etc.; ἐς πάθος, εἰς ἔρωτα Luc. Abd. 28, Alciphro 3. 64; εἰς τὸ βλάσφημον Ael. ap. Suid.; εἰς πλοκόμους γυναικείους Clem. Al. 289. κατολλυμι, to destroy utterly, Theod. Metoch.:—Pass., with pf. act., to perish utterly, νεολαία .. κατὰ πᾶσ' ὄλωλεν Aesch. Pers. 670. κατολολύζω, to shriek over, θύματος Aesch. Ag. 1118. κατολοφύρομαι, Dep. to bewail, lament, c. acc., Eur. Or. 339, I. T. 642, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 17; κ. πολλὰ ἑασιόν Dion. H. 5. 12. κατομβρέομαι, Pass. to be rained on, Polyb. ap. Strab. 97: metaph., ὕματα κατομβρηθέντα γόοισιν Anth. P. 7. 389. κατομβρία, ἡ, heavy rain, Jo. Lyd. de Ostent. 30, etc.; pl., Ib. 58. κατομβρίζω, to drench as with rain, Geop. 2. 8, 4; τινὰ μύρρις Byz. II. Med. to rain down, νεφέλην χρυσοῦν τινὶ Byz. κατόμβρισις, εὖς, ἡ, = κατομβρία, Jo. Lyd. (?) κάτ-ομβρος, ον, rainy, νότος, Arist. Vent. 7. II. wet with rain, drenched, Theophr. C. P. 3. 12, 1., 3. 22, 3; ὄμματ' ἐρώντων Anth. P. 5. 145. κατ-ὀμνύμι, fut. -ομῶμαι: aor. -ώμοσα:—to confirm by oath, τινὶ τι Ar. Av. 444; c. inf. to swear that . . . Dem. 995. 24; opp. to ἀπομνύναι, Synes. Ep. 153. 2. c. acc. to call to witness, swear by, τὴν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν Eur. Or. 1517, etc.; κ. τῷ θεῷ, Lat. jurare deos, Ar. Eccl. 158;—c. dupl. acc., ἀγνὸν ὄρκον σὺν κέρα κατώμοσα Eur. Hel. 835;—also c. gen., κ. τῆς κεφαλῆς ap. Suid. II. Med. = Act., Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 29; c. acc. et inf., Dem. 995. 24. 2. c. gen. to take an oath against, accuse on oath, Hdt. 6. 65, cf. 69. κατ-ομόργνυμι, to wipe clean off, Hesych. κατ-ομφάλιος, ον, from the navel, Nic. Th. 290. κατ-ονειδίζω, = ὀνειδίζω, Dion. H. 11. 42. κατ-ονειδιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = ὀνειδιστήρ, Manetho 4. 235. κατ-ονίναμαι, Med. to have the use of, εὐνοῦ, σαυτῆς κατόνατο Ar. Eccl. 917. κατ-ονομάζω, to name, Theophr. Odor. 2; τινὶ after a thing, Philo (?); or ἀπὸ τινος Strab. 604:—Pass., ζῶντος κατωνόμασται Anaxandr. 'Oδ. 2. 5: to be named, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 12; to be expressed in terms, Archimed. de Aren. II. to promise, betroth, devote, τινὶ τινα Polyb. 5. 43, 1, Dion. H. 1. 16, etc. κατ-όνομαι, Dep. to censure bitterly, depreciate, abuse, c. acc., Hdt. 2. 172; aor., μὴ με κατωνόσθης πρὸς τὰς .. πυραμίδας Ib. 136. κατωνόμασια, ἡ, a name, denomination, Strab. 42:—Dor. κατωνόμαξις, εὖς, ἡ, Archimed. Aren. κατωνόμαστος, ον, verb. Adj. named, Hdn. Epim. 203. κάτ-οξος, ον, drenched with vinegar, over-sour, Posidipp. 'Αναβλ. 1. 7; cf. κάβαλος, κατάγλωστος, κατάδενδρος. κατ-οξύνω, to hasten on, τι Artemon. ap. Ath. 637 E. κάτοξυς, εἰα, υ, strengthd. for ὀξύς, very sharp, piercing, of sound, Ar. Vesp. 471; of disease, acute, Hipp. Aph. 1243; τὸ κ. τῆς ὀρέξεως Heliod. 1. 26. κατ-οπάζω, to follow hard upon, tread on the heels of, αἰῶ δέ τ' ἀναιδείη κατοπάζη Hles. Op. 322. κατόπιν, Adv. (v. sub ὀπίς), by consequence, behind, after, Theogn. 280, Hipp. 596. 46, and Att., as Thuc. 4. 26, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 21:—c. gen., Ar. Eq. 625, Plat. Prot. 316 A; κατ. ἐπὶ τῷ στόλῳ Polyb. 1. 50, 5; τὰ κ. Id. 2. 67, 2. II. of Time, after, hereafter, εὐθὺς κ. Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 7; κ. ἐορτῆς Plat. Gorg. 447 A; ἡ κ. ἡμέρα Polyb. 1. 46, 7; σε μένει καὶ κ. δόκρυα Anth. P. 9. 70. κατ-ὀπισθεν, in Poets also -θε, Adv. of Place, behind, after, in the rear, Il. 23. 505, Od. 22. 92; c. gen., Od. 12. 148:—metaph. of rank, ἀ δ' ἀρετὰ κατ. θνατοῖς ἀμελεῖται Eur. I. A. 1093; cf. μετόπισθε. II. of Time, hereafter, afterwards, henceforth, Od. 22. 40., 24. 546; ὁ κ. λογισμός Plat. Tim. 57 D, cf. Theogn. 280:—also, κ. λιπέσθαι Od. 21. 116, cf. Plat. Rep. 363 D. κατ-οπτᾶω, pf. part. -οπτῆκώς Galcn.:—to roast very much, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 320 B:—Pass. to be well baked, Arist. Audib. 37 and 49. κατόπτεισις, εὖς, ἡ, a spying-out, observation, Gloss. κατοπτευτήριος, ον, fit for looking out, τὸ κ. = σκοπία, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 233; so, κατοπτήριος χώρος Strab. 423; χωρίον Steph. B. κατ-οπτέω, to spy out, κ. καὶ ὠτακουστέιν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 10: to observe closely, τὸν οὐράνιον χῶρον Arist. Mund. 1, 2, cf. Polyb. 1. 4, 11: to reconnoitre, Id. 3. 45, 3; also, κ. ἐς . . . Anth. P. 5. 123:—Pass. to be observed, Soph. Ph. 124; μὴ κατοπτευθῶ παρών Id. Aj. 829. κατ-οπτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a spy, scout, Aesch. Theb. 36. II. a surgical instrument, Lat. speculum, Hipp. 884 D, 893 F. κατ-οπτῆριος, ον, = κατοπτευτήριος, q. v. κατ-ὀπτῆς, ον, ὁ, = κατοπτῆρ 1, h. Hom. Merc. 372, Hdt. 3. 17, 21, Aesch. Theb. 36, etc. II. an overseer, τῶν πραγμάτων Aesch. Theb. 41; ὦ Ζεὺ κατόπτα Ar. Ach. 435; cf. διόπτῆς. 2. κατόπτας was the title of an officer in Boeot. towns, C. I. 1569. II., 1570 a. 21, 22. κατ-ὀπτησις, εὖς, ἡ, much baking or cooking, Galen. κατ-οπτίλλεται μοι, = δοκεῖ μοι, Diosc. ap. Stob. 408. 45: Dor. word, cf. ὀπίλλος. κάτοπτος, ον, (ὄψομαι) to be seen, visible, ὥστε μὴ κάτοπτα εἶναι Thuc. 8. 104, cf. Lys. 110. 41. II. c. gen. in view of, or looking down over, πορθμοῦ κάτοπτον πρῶνα (as Canter. for κάτοπτρον) Aesch. Ag. 307; v. Blouif. and Dind. κάτοπτος, ον, much-burnt, dub. in Diosc. 1. 77 for κατ-οπτητός. κατοπτρίζω, to shew as in a mirror or by reflexion, ὁ ἥλιος κ. τὴν ἴριν Plut. 2. 894 D. II. Med. to look into a mirror, behold oneself in it, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 48, Ath. 687 C, etc.:—so in 2 Cor. 3. 18, κατοπ-

τριζόμενοι τὴν δόξαν may mean *beholding as in a mirror*, but it suits the context better to take it *reflecting the glory*.

κατοπτρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or in a mirror, Lat. *specularis*, φαντασία Plut. 2. 892 F; ἐμφάσεις Ib. 901 C; τὰ κ. reflected images, Ib. 894 C. Adv. -κῶς, by reflexion, Ib. 890 F.

κάτοπτρις, ἰδος, ἡ, = κάτοπτρον, Call. Lav. Pall. 17.
κατοπτρο-ειδής, ἑς, like a mirror, prob. l. in Plut. 2. 891 C.
κάτ-οπτρον, τό, a mirror, Lat. *speculum*, Eur. Hipp. 429, etc.; τίς γὰρ κατόπτρῳ καὶ τυφλῷ κοινωνία; Epich. 142 Ahr.;—in classical times made of polished metal, κάτοπτρον εἶδους χαλκός Aesch. Fr. 288; ἐν κατόπτρῳ . . κατιδεῖν εἶδωλα Plut. Tim. 71 B; ὡς περ ἐν κ. εἰσὶν ὄρων Id. Phaedr. 255 D, etc.: v. Dict. of Antiqu. s. v. *speculum*:—metaph. a mere reflexion (not a reality), ὁμιλίας κ. Aesch. Ag. 839; but, ἡ Ὀδύσεια καλὸν ἀνθρωπίνου βίου κ. a mirror of life, Alc. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4.

κατ-οργάνίζω, to sound with music through, τῆς ἐρημίας Anth. P. 9. 264.
κατοργάς, ἄδος, ἡ, celebrating orgies, Anth. P. 4. 3, 80.
κατοργάω, strengthd. for ὀργάω.
κατ-οργιάζω, to initiate in orgies, prepare for them, Plut. Solon 12.
κατ-ορέγομαι, Med., strengthd. for ὀρέγομαι, Simpl. *κατ-ορθόω*, to set upright, erect, δέμας Eur. Hipp. 1445, Andr. 1080: to set straight, of a fractured or dislocated bone, Hipp. Fract. 763, 767, 773, al.; (in Med. to have it set straight, Ib. 755, 757, al.); κ. τὰ κηρία, of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 32; Pass., ξύανον κατορθώμενον straightened, smoothed down, Strab. 396, cf. 652. 2. metaph., opp. to σφάλλω, to keep straight, set right, πολλά τοι μικροὶ λόγοι . . κατῶρθωσαν βροτοῦς Soph. El. 416; κατορθοῦντες φρένα Id. O. C. 1487; κατ. τοὺς δγανίζομένους to make them prosper, Dem. 322. 21. b. to accomplish successfully, bring to a successful issue, τὸν ἀγῶνα Lys. 150. 27; πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα πράγματα Plut. Meno 99 C; εἰ γὰρ ἐν ὧν ἐπεβούλευσεν κατῶρθωσεν Dem. 549. 11; ὕδον Id. 701. fin.; τὸντι κατῶρθώκαμεν περὶ ἐπιστήμης Plut. Theaet. 203 B, cf. Eur. Hel. 1067; τὰς ἐπιβολὰς Polyb. 10. 2, 5, etc.:—Pass. to succeed, prosper, Hdt. 1. 120, Eur. Hipp. 680; also, ἐπειδὴ δρᾶν κατῶρθωσαι φρενὶ θου hast rightly purposed, Aesch. Cho. 512. II. intr. as in Pass. to go on prosperously, succeed, opp. to πταίειν, Thuc. 6. 12, Dcm. 155. 23; to ἡττάσθαι, Isocr. 66 D; to ἀμαρτεῖν or ἀτυχεῖν, Dem. 322. 16, Isocr. 50 C; cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 3; κ. τῷ σώματι Plut. Legg. 654 C; τῇ μάχῃ, τοῖς ὄλοις Polyb. 2. 70, 6, etc.; ἐν τινι Isocr. 66 D; περὶ τι Id. 142 A; περὶ τινος Plut. Theaet. 203 B:—τὸ κατορθοῦν success, Dem. 23. 28.

κατόρθωμα, τό, a success consequent on right judgment, opp. to a mere εὐτύχημα, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 3, 2, cf. Polyb. 1. 19, 12, Strabo, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 251. 2. that which is done rightly: as philos. term, a right action, Lat. *recte factum*, Cic. Fin. 3. 7, Off. 1. 3, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 16.

κατόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, a making straight, setting straight, of a fractured bone, Hipp. Fract. 767, Art. 833: a setting up, τοῦ θρόνου LXX (Ps. 96. 2). 2. successful accomplishment of a thing, success (cf. κατόρθωμα), Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 12, Polyb. 9. 19, 4; in pl. successes, Id. 40. 12, 7. 3. a setting right, reform, amendment, τῆς πολιτείας Id. 3. 30, 2; τῶν πραγμάτων Id. 2. 53, 3. 4. as philos. term, right action, Lat. *recta effectio*, Cic. Fin. 3. 14.

κατορθωτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who goes right or succeeds, Gloss.
κατορθωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, likely or able to succeed, opp. to ἀμαρτητικός, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 3, 7.

κατ-ορούω, to rush downwards, h. Hom. Cer. 342.
κατ-οροφῶ, to roof over, τὸν κῆπον Eumath. p. 9.
κατ-ορρωδέω, Ion. καταρρ-, to be dismayed at, dread greatly, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 34. II. absol. to be afraid, in fear, Id. 6. 9, Polyb., etc.
κατ-ορυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, deep buried, Suid.

κατ-ορυξίς, εως, ἡ, a burying deep, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 7.
κατ-ορύσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω: fut. pass. -ορυχθήσομαι v. l. Antipho 122. 17; -ορύχθῃσομαι Ar. Av. 394: (v. ὀρύσσω). To bury, sink in the earth, Hdt. 2. 41, Hipp. Fract. 760; ζῶντας ἐπὶ κεφαλῆν κατῶρυξε Hdt. 3. 35, cf. 7. 114; ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ Ar. Av. 475; ζῶντά τινα κ. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 55, cf. An. 5. 8, 11; κ. κατὰ γῆς Hdt. 8. 36; κατὰ τῆς γῆς Ar. Pl. 238; τινὰ εἰς πηλόν Plut. Rep. 363 D; τὰ φά εἰς τὴν κόπρον Arist. II. A. 6. 2, 5:—Pass., ζῶντες κατορύσσεσθαι Antipho 124. 3; of metals, to lie buried, Plut. Enthyd. 288 E; of money, to be made away with, Dem. 830. 6., 859. 8. 2. metaph. to ruin utterly, Pherecr. Xeip. 1. 19 (v. Meineke p. 334).

κατ-ορυχῆ, ἡ, = κατόρυξις: a buried treasure, Hesych.
κατ-ορφνάομαι, Med. to darken, Hesych.
κατ-ορχέομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, Dep. to dance in triumph over one, treat despitefully, Lat. *insultare*, Hdt. 3. 151, Acl. N. A. 5. 54; τινος Plut. 2. 57 A. II. to subdue or enchant by dancing, Luc. Salt. 22; τινος Greg. Naz. III. intr. to dance vehemently, Strab. 801.

κατ-ορχίτης οἶνος, ὁ, = σκυκίτης, Diosc. 5. 41.
κατ-όσσομαι, Dep. to contemplate, behold, Anth. P. 12. 91.
κατόπι, Adv., Ion. for καθύπι or καθ' ὅ τι.
κατοудаῖος, ον, (οὔδας) under the earth, Hes. ap. Harp. s. v. ὑπὸ γῆν, h. Hom. Merc. 112; κ. γίγας, of Briareus, Call. Del. 142; κ. φύβοι Ath. 98 B.
κατουλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, shrouding, νύξ Soph. Fr. 383, Ar. Rh. 4. 1695. (From κατείλλω or -είλω, as ἐξούλη from ἐξείλλω.)

κατ-ουλόω, to make to cicatrize, Diod. Excerpt. 521. 73:—Pass. to cicatrize, heal over, Anth. P. 9. 311.
κατούλωσις, εως, ἡ, cicatrization, Diosc. Parab. 1. 54.

κατ-ουρέω, to make water upon, τινος Ar. Eccl. 830: absol. to make water, Arist. H. A. 5. 30, 7, Luc.

κατ-ουρρίζω, to bring into port with a fair wind, and metaph. to bring

safe to port, bring to fulfilment, τὰδ' ὀρθῶς ἐμπεδα κατορίζει (sc. the oracle), or (as others) intr. these things come to fulfilment, Soph. Tr. 827; cf. καθορμίζω 2.

κατ-ουρῶ, to sail with a fair wind, Polyb. 1. 44, 3, etc.: also in Med., Luc. Lexiph. 15.

κατ-ουτάω, = οὔτάω, Q. Sm. 14. 318.
κατ-οφρυάομαι, Dep. to look scornfully upon, τινος Greg. Naz.
κατ-οφρυόομαι, Dep. to be furnished with eyebrows, Philostr. 100: metaph., λόγοι κατωφρυωμένοι supercilious words, Luc. Amor. 53.
κάτ-οφρυς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, with lowering brows, Byz.

κατ-οχεύς, εως, ὁ, a holder, κ. πυλάων a bolt, Call. Apoll. 6.
κατ-οχεύω, to have a she-animal covered, LXX (Lev. 19. 19).
κατοχή, ἡ, (κατέχω) a holding fast, detention, τινος ἐν Σούσοισι Hdt. 5. 35; ἡ κ. τοῦ πνεύματος holding the breath, Alex. Aphr.; ἀνείρξεις καὶ κ. lets and hindrances, Plut. 2. 584 E. II. possession, Juris C.; κ. καὶ μνήμη τινί Ptol. 2. possession by a spirit, inspiration, Plut. Alex. 2; πάντα ἐν τῇ κατ. δληθεῖν Ar. An. 4. 13, 10; v. κατοκωχή. 3. catalepsy, Galen.: cf. κάτοχος III. 2.

κατόχιμος, incorrect form for κατοκώχιμος (q. v.), LXX, etc.
κατόχιδν, τό, a means of holding, a retention, Diosc. 5. 61. II. a bolt, Eccl.

κατοχίτης λίθος, ὁ, a stone with attractive properties, Plin. H. N. 37. 56.
κατ-οχμάζω, strengthd. for ὀχμάζω, Opp. H. 5. 226.
κάτοχος, ον, (κατέχω) holding down, γῆ C. I. 538; κ. λίθοι, of sepulchral stones, Hesych.; perh. κάτοχος is applied to Ἐρμῆς (χθόνιος) in this sense, C. I. 539, ubi v. Böckh. 2. holding fast, tenacious, of the memory, Plut. Cato Mi. 1; κτήσις κ. καὶ βέβαιος Dion. H. de Isocr. 8; δεσμός Plut. 2. 321 D. 3. possessing, inspiring, Μούσα Aspas. ap. Ath. 219 D. II. pass. kept down, held fast, Aesch. Pers. 223: overpowered, overcome, ὑπνω Soph. Tr. 978: subject, Ἄρει Eur. Hec. 1090. 2. possessed, inspired, δαίμονι τινι Arist. Mirab. 166; ἐκ θεοῦ Plut. Rom. 19; ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ Ar. An. 4. 13, 9; ἐκ Μουσῶν Poll. 4. 52; cf. κατέχω A. II. 10: but, 3. οἱ κάτοχοι Διός, simply, his worshippers, C. I. 4474. 60., 4475. III. as Subst., κάτοχος, ὁ, a holder, handle, Hesych.; pl. κάτοχα, Id. 2. ἡ, = κατοχή II. 3, Galen. 3. in pl. the projections on the cervical vertebrae, Poll. 2. 132. b. pebbles for calculating, Hesych. IV. Adv. κατύχως, retentively, of the memory, Herimipp. Δημ. 1, cf. A. B. 107. 2. as if possessed, Acl. V. H. 3. 9, Poll. 3. as in catalepsy, Hipp. 213 C, etc.

κατ-οχυρῶ, strengthd. for ὀχυρῶ, Eccl.
κάτ-οψε, Adv. strengthd. for ὄψε, Alex. Trall. 2. p. 147.

κατόπιος, ον, (ὄπισ) visible, Ar. Rh. 2. 543. II. in sight of, opposite, τινος Eur. Hipp. 30.
κάτ-οπισ, εως, ἡ, a sight, view, Epicur. π. φυσ. p. 19 Orelli.
κατόπιος, fut. of καθοράω (aor. κατεῖδον), Arist. Top. 1. 2, 2.
κατ-οφοφάγέω, to spend or waste in eating, Aeschin. 13. 34 (in Pass.), Ath. 186 D; cf. κατά E. VI.

κατ-οφοφάγια, ἡ, ruinous gluttony or luxury, Poll. 6. 37.
κατρεύς, εως, ὁ, an Indian peacock, Strab. 718, Acl. N. A. 17. 23.
κάττα, ἡ, a cat, late word for αἴλουρος, ἐνδρυμοὶ κάτται Caesarius, who seems to be the earliest Gr. authority for this word (c. 350 A.D.); but *cattae Pannonicæ* are mentioned by Mart. 13. 69 (c. 70 A.D.). In the time of Evagrius the Eccl. Historian (c. 560 A.D.) αἴλουρος was still the approved name, αἴλ. ἦν κάτταν ἢ συνθήβια λέγει 6. 23; so, αἴλουρον, τὸν ἰδιωτικῶς λεγόμενον κάττον (sic), i. e. not in correct language, Schol. Call. Cer. 110.

καττά, Dor. for κατὰ τά, Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 79, Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 11; so, καττάδε for κατὰ τάδε, ap. Thuc. 5. 77; καττάν for κατὰ τήν, Philol. in Stob. Eccl. 1. 8.
καττάνυσαν, v. sub κατατανύω.

καττίτερος, καττιτέρινος, κάττιμα, Att. for κασσ-.
καττύς [ῦ], υος, ἡ, a piece of leather, Ar. Fr. 276: v. sub κασσύω.
καττύω, v. sub κασσύω.

κατυβρίζω, κατύπερθε, κατυπέρτερος, κατυπνώω, Ion. for καθ-.
κάτω, Adv. (κατά): I. with Verbs implying Motion, down, downwards, ἐπισκύνιον κ. ζλκεται II. 17. 136; κ. ὀρόων Od. 23. 91; κατὰ τείχεος κ. ῥίπτειν Hdt. 8. 53, cf. Ar. Pl. 232; κ. χωρεῖν Aesch. Pr. 74; κ. δάκρυ' εἶβεσθαι Soph. Ant. 527, cf. Eur. Fr. 388; esp. of the nether world, Aesch. Pers. 839, Soph. Ant. 197, etc.; κ. βλέπειν, φέρεσθαι Plut. Rep. 500 B, 584 E; κ. διεχώρει αὐτοῖς they suffered from diarrhoea, Xen. An. 4. 8, 20; κ. βοηθεῖν to go down to help, Dem. 883. 25; cf. περιτρέπω 2:—for ἄνω καὶ κάτω, ἄνω κάτω, etc., v. sub ἄνω II. 2. 2. downwards, in a chain of causes, ἐπὶ τὸ κ. ἵεσθαι Arist. Metaph. I (min.). 2, 5. 3. c. gen., πέτρων κ. ὦσαι Eur. Cycl. 448. II. with Verbs implying Rest, beneath, below, underneath, opp. to ἄνω, Hes. Th. 303, etc.; the more usual sense in Prose, b. below, in the world below, Soph. Aj. 660, O. C. 1563, etc.; ὁ τόπος ὁ κ. καλούμενος Plut. Phaedo 112 C; οἱ κάτω those in the nether world, the dead, Soph. Aj. 865, Ant. 75, etc.; οἱ κ. θεοὶ Id. El. 292, cf. Eur. Alc. 851; but, ο. geographically below, southward, Hdt., v. ἄνω I. 1. e; but also, κ. οἰκεῖν to dwell on the coast, Thuc. 1. 7; οἱ κάτω, opp. to οἱ τὴν μεσόγειαν καταφικημένοι Ib. 120; ἡ κ. Γαλατία lower Galatia, Plut. Aem. 9, etc. d. in the race-course, τὰ κ. is the starting-place, opp. to τὰ ἄνω (the goal), Plut. Rep. 613 B. e. τὰ κ. τῶν μελῶν the lower parts of the body, Id. Legg. 794 D; ἡ κάτω κοιλία, opp. to ἡ ἄνω, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 22 sq.; περὶ τὰ κ. χωρεῖν to miscarry, fail, Luc. Indoct. 1. f. of Time, afterwards, later, Acl. V. H. 5. 13; οἱ κ. χρόνοι Plut. Coriol. 25; οἱ κ. opp. to οἱ πάλαι, Luc. Hipp. 1; τοῦ χρόνου κ. later in time, Acl. V. H. 3. 17, N. A. 2. 18; Δαρειῖος ὁ κ. Ib. 6. 48; cf. ἄνω II. 1. g. g. in Logic, τὰ κ. the subaltern members in a descending series of genera

and species, Arist. An. Post. 2. 13, 14, Metaph. 1. 9, 24. III. c. gen. *under, below*, κ. χθονός, γῆς Aesch. Ag. 871, Eum. 1023, Soph. O. T. 968, etc. IV. Comp. *κατωτέρω, lower, further, downwards*, Ar. Ran. 70; c. gen. *lower than, below*, Hdt. 8. 132; cf. *κατώτερος*. 2. Sup. *κατωτάτω, at the lowest part*, τὰ κ. Id. 2. 125; cf. *κατώτατος*.—Cf. *ἄνω* throughout.

κατωβλέπων or *κατωβλέπων, οντος, τό*, and *κατωβλεψ, επος, ὁ*, Lat. *eatablepas, down-looker*, name of an African animal of the buffalo kind, v. Ael. N. A. 7. 5, Plin. 8. 32, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 221 B.

κατώγειος, κατώγειος, κατώγειος, v. sub *κατάγειος*.

κατ'ὄδυνος, ον, in great pain or affliction, LXX (Jud. 18. 25). Adv. *-ως*. *κάτωθεν*, rarely *-θε*, Eubul. Βελλ. 1, Alex. Λεβ. 1: (*κάτω*):—Adv. *from below, up from below*, ἐλθεῖν Aesch. Pers. 697; *δυναπέμειν* Id. Cho. 382; *ἐπανιέναι* Plat. Tim. 22 E; *ἐκ τῆς γῆς κάτωθεν ἀνίστασθαι* Id. Crat. 403 A:—also, *from the low country, from the coast*, Hdt. 2. 60. II. *below, beneath*, where *κάτω* would be required by our idiom (cf. *ἄνωθεν, ἔσωθεν*, etc.), *τίς οἶδεν εἰ κ. εὐαγῆ τάδε*; Soph. Ant. 517; *οἱ κ. θεοί* Ib. 1070, cf. Eur. Alc. 424; so in Prose, *τὰ κάτωθεν = τὰ κάτω*, Plat. Crat. 408 D, cf. Soph. 221 B, Dem. 25. 5; *ὁ κ. νόμος* the law *below*, Id. 629. 16. 2. of Time, *τοὺς εἰς τὸ κ. ἐκγόνους* Plat. Tim. 18 D. 3. in Logic, *= κάτω* II. g, Arist. An. Post. 4. 13, 9, Top. 6. 6, 10. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 128.

κατ'ωθέω, to push down, καὶ δ' ἄρ' ἐπὶ στόμ' ἔωσεν Il. 16. 410; *δν τε κατὰ στεφάνης ποταμὸς χειμάρρους ὡση* 13. 138.

κάτω-κάρα, Adv. *head downwards*, Pind. Fr. 134, Ar. Ach. 945; *heels over head*, Id. Pax 153; but Dind. reads *κάτω κάρα*, v. ad l.

κατωμάδιος [ᾶ], α, ον, (*ᾶμος*) *from the shoulder, δίσκος κ. a quoit thrown down from the shoulder*, i. e. from the upturned hand held above the shoulder (as in the Scottish game of 'putting the stane'), Il. 23. 431; cf. *κατωμαδόν*. II. *worn or borne on the shoulder*, Call. Cer. 45, Anth. Plan. 4. 200.

κατωμάδις, Adv., = sq., Io. Al. τον. παραγγ. p. 38. 27.

κατωμάδον, Adv. (*ᾶμος*) *from the shoulders, μάστιγι κατ. ἤλασεν ἵππους* whipped them *with the arm drawn back to the shoulder*, Il. 15. 352, cf. 23. 500, and v. *κατωμάδιος*. II. *on or hanging from the shoulders*, Ap. Rh. 2. 679.

κατωμίζω, to set a dislocated limb by putting one's shoulder under the joint, κ. ἐς ὀρθόν Hipp. Art. 782:—so *κατωμισμός*, Ib.

κατωμιστής, ὁ, *kicking the rider over the shoulders*, ἵππος Hesych.

κάτωμος, ον, *low in the shoulder or fore-quarter*, Hippiatr.

κατωμοσία, Ion. *-ίη, ἡ*, *an accusation on oath*, Hdt. 6. 65.

κατωμοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an affirmative oath, e. g. *νή* is an ἐπίρρημα *κατωμοτικόν*, opp. to *μά* an ἐπ. ἀπομοτικόν or negative particle of swearing, Eust. 92. 19. Adv. *-κως*, Ib. cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 202.

κατ'ώμοτος, ον, *sworn in affirmation*, ὄρκος Harp. s. v. ἐπακτός.

κατωνάκη [ᾶ], ἡ, *a coarse frock with a border of sheepskin (νάκος)*, worn by slaves and labourers, Ar. Lys. 1151, Eccl. 724; cf. Becker Charicl. 442.

κατωνάκο-φόρος, ον, *wearing the κατωνάκη*, a name of slaves at Sicyon, Theopomp. Hist. 195, v. Moeris s. v.

κατωπιᾶω, to east the eyes down, of horses, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 4; Ep. part. *-ίωων*, Q. Sm. 3. 133; cf. *κατηφέω*.

κατ'ωπός, ον, (*ᾶψ*) *with downcast looks*, Hippiatr.

κάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, in h. Hom. 6. 55, *διε κάτωρ*, a word of which no prob. explanation has been given: the Cod. Mosq. has *δι' ἐκάτωρ*.

κατωρᾶίζομαι, Ion. for *καθωρᾶίζομαι*.

κατώρης, ες, = *κάτω βλέπων*, Hesych., with wrong accent *κατωρῆς*: v. Lob. Path. P. 275.

κατωρίς, ἰδος, ἡ:—*κατωρίδε δύω*, in C. I. 150. 21, seem to be two bands or ribbands hanging from the στέφανος:—Hesych. has *κατώρης*, which he explains by *κατωρέπων*:—for the form cf. *ἀντηρίς*.

κατωρυξ, ὄχος, ὁ, ἡ, (*κατορύσσω*) *dug in, sunk or imbedded in the earth, ἀγορῆ . . λάεσαι κατωρυχέεσσ' ἀραρυῖα* (as if from *κατωρυχῆς*), Od. 6. 267, cf. 9. 185; *λίθοι κατωρυχες* Poll. 7. 123; *τὴν κατωρυγα* (sic) *θεμελίωσιν* Philo Byz. de vii Mir. fin.; v. Lob. Path. 286. II. *underground, κατωρυχες δ' ἔναιον*, i. e. in dens or caves, Aesch. Pr. 452; *ἐκ κατωρυχος στέγης* Soph. Ant. 1100:—also as neut., *οἰκήματα κατωρυχα* Dio C. 56. 11; *ἄστρα* Arat. 510. III. as Subst., *κατωρυξ, ἡ*, *a pit, cavern*, Soph. Ant. 774. 2. *a buried treasure, χρυσοῦ κατωρυχες* Eur. Hec. 1002. 3. *a root going downwards*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11. 4. *a diver*, Strab. 694.

κατ'ωρύομαι, Dep. *to howl much*, Apollod. 3. 4, 4: *to howl at or against*, τινος Cyril.

κατώτατος, η, ον, Sup. Adj. from *κάτω, the lowest*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 52: neut. pl. as Adv., Hdt. 7. 23:—Adv. *κατωτάτω*, v. sub *κάτω*.

κατωτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, of medicines, *purgative*, Hipp. 1147 E, Galen.

κατώτερος, α, ον, Comp. Adj. from *κάτω, lower*, Hipp. Fract. 773, etc.: of Time, *later, younger*, Call. Cer. 130:—Adv. *κατωτέρω*, v. sub *κάτω*.

κατωτέρωθεν, from a greater depth, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 8.

κατωτίδες, αἱ, (*οὐς*) *lappets covering the ears*, Hesych. (Valck. Ammon. p. 195 reads *κατωμίδες, a cape*.)

κατωφάγας, οὐ or *ᾶ, ὁ*, (*φαγεῖν*):—*eating with the head always down to the ground, gluttonous*, seems to be the name of a bird in Ar. Av. 288: the form *καταφαγᾶς*, found in Aesch. Fr. 352, Myrtil. Incert. 1, Menand. Πωλ. 4, is censured by Phryn. 433 (ubi v. Lob.), and Poll. 6. 40.

κατωφελῆς, ες, (*ὄφελος*) *very useful*, as Scal. (for *κατωτελή*) in Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 4.

κατωφέρεια, ἡ, *a sloping situation, declivity*: metaph. *propensity*, dub. for *καταφ-*, Schol. Mosq. 11. 24. 30.

κατωφερῆς, ες, = *κάτω φερόμενος, sunken, κεφαλή* Xen. Cyn. 5. 30

(v. 1. *καταφερῆς*); opp. to *ἄνωφερῆς*, Polyb. 3. 54, 5. II. metaph. *prone to evil, lewd*, Apollod. ap. Ath. 281 F, Hesych. Adv. *-ρως*, Schol. Ar. Pax 152.

κατώ-φορος, ον, *moving down or downwards*, Alex. Aphr. (?)

κατωχάνης, ον, ὁ, *the handle or holder of a borer*, Hesych.

κατ'ωχρίαω, to turn very pale, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 18: also *κατωχράω*, aor. part. *κατωχρήσασα*, Anth. P. 10. 71.

καυάλεος, α, ον, *burnt up, parched*, Hesych.

καυάξ, ἄκος, Ion. *καύηξ, ηκος, ὁ*, v. sub *κῆξ*.

καυάξαις, v. sub *κατάγνυμι*.

καυθμός, α, *burning, scorching*, esp. a disease in trees, produced by keen winds, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 11, C. P. 5. 12, 4.

καυκάλιος, ὁ, *a kind of bird*, Hesych.: also *καυκιάλης*, Id.

καυκάλιον, τό, v. sub *βαυκάλιον*.

καυκάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, an umbelliferous plant, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 1, Diosc. 2. 169, Nic. Th. 843:—in Hesych. also *καυκιάλης, ον, ὁ*:—in our Flora, *Caucalis* is *Bur-parsley*.

Καυκάσιος, ὁ, Mt. Caucasus between the Euxine and Caspian, Hdt. 1. 203 sq.; also a gen. *Καυκάσιος* (as if from *Καυκάσιος*) Id. 3. 97, cf. Steph. B. s. v.; τὸ *Καυκάσιον ὄρος* Hdt. 1. 104.—The region was *Καυκασία, ἡ*, and the inhabitants *Καυκασῖται, Καυκασιανέ*, Steph. B.

καύκη or *καῦκα, ἡ*, a kind of cup, Gloss.: also *καῦκος, ὁ*, Byz.:—Dim. *καυκίον, τό*, Lemma to Anth. P. 9. 749.

καυλείον, τό, = *καυλίον*, Nic. Th. 75, 535, 882.

καυλέω, to form a stalk, Suid.: cf. *ἐκκαυλέω*.

καυληδόν, Adv. *like a stalk*, Opp. C. 2. 511; surgical name of a kind of fracture, Paul. Aeg. 6. 89, Galen.: cf. *βαφανηδόν, σικνηδόν*.

καυλίας, ον, ὁ, *made from a stalk, ὀπός* Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 2.

καυλίζομαι, Pass. *to hove a shaft*, of a spear, Ar. Fr. 357; cf. *ἀποκαυλίζω*.

καυλικός, ἡ, ὄν, *like a stalk, πρόσφυσις* Theophr. H. P. 7. 9, 1.

καυλίνης, ον, ὁ, *a kind of κωβίος*, Ath. 355 B.

καύλιος, η, ον, *made of a stalk or stick*, Luc. V. H. 1. 16.

καυλίον, τό, Dim. of *καυλός*, Diosc. 2. 214: in Nic. Al. 46, *καυλέων* should be corrected: cf. *καυλείων*. II. some kind of sea-weed, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 29. III. *part of a column*, Hesych.

καυλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of *καυλός*: *a branch of a candlestick*, Joseph. B. J. 7. 5, 5. 2. = *καυλός* III, Diod. Excerpt. 521. 10.

καυλο-κινάρα, ἡ, *an artichoke stalk*, Geop. 20. 31.

καυλο-μύκητες, οἱ, *stalk-fungi*, burlesque name in Luc. V. H. 1. 16.

καυλο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, *a green-grocer*, Poll. 7. 197.

καυλός, ὁ, (v. *κνέω*) *the stalk of a plant* (στέλεχος being used of trees), Epich. 109 Ahr., Ar. Eq. 824; κ. *σιλφίον* Ib. 894; hence = *σίλφιον*, Hipp. 389. 33; called *ἐκ Κυρήνης κ.*, Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 4; κ. *ἐκ Καρχηδόνος*, Eubul. Γλαῦκ. 1; κ. *λίβυς*, Antiph. Φιλ. 1. 13, cf. *Δυσέρ.* 1, Alex. Λεβ. 2. 2. used by Ion. (only in Il.) for a *spear-shaft*, ἐν *καυλῷ ἐάγη δολιχὸν δόρυ* Il. 13. 162; *κατεκλάσθη δ' ἐνὶ καυλῷ ἔγχος* Ib. 608:—except in 16. 338, of a sword-hilt, ἀμφὶ δὲ *καυλὸν φάσγανον ἐρραίσθη*. 3. of various tubular structures in animals, *καυλὸς πτεροῦ* the quill part of a feather, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B, cf. Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 8:—the neck of the bladder, Ib. 1. 17, 17 sq.: the duct of the penis, Ib. 2. 1, 15: the os uteri, Ib. 20: the *cuipositor* of locusts, Ib. 5. 28, 1. 4. *a fishing-rod*, Opp. H. 3. 148. II. *a vegetable of the cabbage kind*, Lat. *caulis*, our *cole, kail, cauli-flower*, Alex. Λεβ. 2. III. = *πόσθη*, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 20, Diod. Excerpt. 521. 5, etc.

καυλο-τομέω, to cut off the καυλός (III), Byz.

καυλώδης, ες, *like a stalk: running to stem*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 9.

καυλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *with a stalk or stem*, Eudem. ap. Ath. 371 A.

καῦμα, τό, (*καίω*) *burning heat*, esp. of the sun, *καύματος* in the sun-heat, Il. 5. 865, cf. Hes. Op. 413, 586, Soph. Ant. 417, etc.; *πρὶν ἂν τὸ κ. παρελθῆ* the heat of the day, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A; *βασάνων ἐν τῷ κ. παρέχειν* Id. Tim. 70 D; *ἐὰν ᾖ κ.* Arist. Meteor. 1. 5, 2; oft. in pl., *ἡλίου τε καύμασιν* Soph. O. C. 350, cf. Hdt. 3. 104, Xen. Cyn. 5, 9, etc.; in pl. also of frost, Ath. 98 B, Luc. Lexiph. 2. 2. *fever-heat*, Thuc. 2. 49, Plat. Tim. 70 D: hence, *a burning fever*, Hipp. Aph. 1258:—metaph. of love, Anth. P. 12. 87. II. in Hipp. Art. 788, cf. *holes burnt by the cautery*, cf. Arist. Probl. 1. 36.

καυμάτηρός, ἄ, ὄν, *hot, glowing*, Strab. 767.

καυματίας, ὁ, *burning*, of the sun, Theophr. Sign. 1. 11., 2. 1., 4. 1: cf. *κλιματίας*.

καυμάτιζω, fut. ἴσω, to burn or seorch up, Apocal. 16. 8:—Pass. *to be burnt up*, Ev. Matth. 13. 6. II. like Lat. *caustare*, *to be in a fever*, Theophr. Char. 13, Plut. 2. 100 D, 691 E.

καυμάτδομαι, Pass. *to be nearly dead with heat*, Eumath. p. 18.

καυμάτῶδης, ες, = *καυματηρός, burning, scorching*, θέρος οὐ λίην κ. Hipp. Epid. 1. 942; *ἀνεμος* Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 21. 2. *feverish*, Hipp. Protrh. 72 D.

καυνάκης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, *a thick cloak*, Ar. Vesp. 1137; κ. *πορφυροῦς* Menand. Incert. 509; said to be of Persian or Babylonian make, Schol. Ar. l. c., Arr. An. 6. 29, 8, Poll. 7. 59, cf. Casaub. Ath. 622 C; written *γαννάκης* in Clem. Al. 216, Zonar.—Dim. *καυνάκιον, τό*, Zonar.

Καυνίας, ον, ὁ, *a wind blowing from Caunus* (in Caria) to Rhodes, Arist. de Vent. 1.

Καύνιος, α, ον, of or from *Caunus* (in Caria), Hdt., etc.; K. *ἔρως*, proverb. of illicit love, Arist. Rhet. 2. 25, 4, cf. Ov. Metaph. 9. 453; ἡ *Κ. βοῦς*, of labour in vain,—for this cow overturned the pail after being milked, Pseudo-epicr.

καῦνος, ὁ, = *κλήρος*, Cratin. Πυρ. 20 (ubi v. Meineke), Ar. Fr. 543; cf. *διακαυνιάζω*.

καῦρος (Arcad. 69. 21), α, ον, = *κακός*, Soph. Fr. 895.

καυσαλίσ, ἰδος, ἡ, *a blister, burn*, Hesych.

καυσ-αλώνης, ου, ὁ, a burner of threshing-floors, Nicet. Ann. 269 D.
 καύσησις, εως, ἡ, a burning, corrupt in Theophr. Odor. 22.
 καυσία, ἡ, a light, broad-brimmed felt hat, used by the Macedonians, to keep off the heat of the sun (καύσις), Menand. Μισογ. 11, Polyb. 4. 4, 5, Arr. An. 7. 22, Anth. P. 6. 335; cf. Sturz Dial. Mac. 41, Becker Charicl. 443.
 καυσίμος, ου, fit for burning, combustible, ἔκαιον πάντα, ὅσα κ. ἐώρων Xen. An. 6. 3, 19; κ. ξύλα, Lat. cremia, Alex. Incert. 73; ὕλη Plat. Legg. 849 D, Strab. 778.
 καύσις, εως, ἡ, a burning, τῶν ἰρῶν Hdt. 2. 40:—in surgery, cautery, Hipp. Mochl. 862, Art. 787; ἡ καύσει ἡ τομῇ Plat. Rep. 406 D; in pl., lb. 426 B, Tim. 65 B. 2. in pl. also, burning heat, Id. Theact. 156 B. II. a varnishing with hot wax, Vitruv. 7. 9.
 καυσόμοι, Pass. to burn with intense heat, 2 Ep. Petr. 3. 10 and 12. II. to suffer from καύσος (11), Diosc. 2. 162, Galen.
 καυσο-παίος, ὄν, causing heat, Eust. (?)
 καύσας, ὁ, = καύμα, burning heat, Diosc.: in this sense also καύσος, τό, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. II. causus, i. e. bilious remittent fever (the endemic fever of the Levant), Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Aph. 1248, Arist. Probl. 1. 20, 3 and 4; πυρέττειν καύσῳ Id. Metaph. 1. 1, 6. III. a kind of serpent; elsewhere διψάς, from the heat and thirst which its bite caused, Nic. Th. 338. IV. a volcanic country, Hesych.
 καύστειρα, fem. Adj. of καίω, burning hot, raging, but only in gen. καυστειρῆς μάχης, Il. 4. 342., 12. 316, where the traditional false accent καυστειρῆς, instead of καυστειρῆς (which is preserved in Nic. Th. 924) led the Gramm. to assume an Adj. καυστειρός, ἄ, ὄν, transformed by late writers (as Opp. H. 2. 509) into καυστηρός, cf. Schol. Il. ll. c., E. M. 493. 44.
 καυστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = καυτήρ, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 16. 26.
 καυστηριάζω, καυστηρίον, v. sub καυτ-.
 καυστηρός, v. sub καύστειρα.
 καύστης, αυ, ὁ, one that burns, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 250.
 καυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of burning, opp. to καυστός (capable of being burnt), τὸ καυστὸν οὐ καίεται . . ἄνευ τοῦ καυστικῆς Arist. de An. 2. 5, 3, cf. Phys. 8. 1, 5; Comp. -ώτερος Id. P. A. 2. 2, 15; Sup. -ώτατος Id. Cael. 3. 8, 6. b. corrosive, caustic, δύναμις κ. Diosc. 2. 6. 2. of or by means of burning, βάσανοι LXX (Joseph. Macc. 6. 27):—Adv. -κῶς, βλάπτειν Eust. 70. 36. 3. of persons, inflammatory, Hipp. Protrh. 72.
 καυστός or καυτός (as Lobbeck), ἡ, ὄν, burnt, red-hot, μόχλος Eur. Cycl. 633:—καυστὸν, τό, a burnt-offering for the dead, Phot., Hesych. 2. capable of being burnt (cf. καυστικός), opp. to ἀκαυστος, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 24: Comp. -ώτερος Theophr. Fr. 3. 12, 72.
 καύστρα, ἡ, a place where corpses were burnt, Lat. ustrina, bustum, Strab. 236, C. I. 2942, al.
 Καύστριος, α, ου, of or from the river Caÿster (in Lydia), Ar. Ach. 68, etc.
 καύσω, fut. of καίω.
 καυσώδης, ες, (εἶδος) suffering from heat, parched, γῆ Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 3. 2. = καυματώδης 2, πυρετὸς κ. Hipp. Aph. 1251; κ. ὕδατα heating, Id. Aër. 284.
 καύσωμα, τᾶ, = καύμα, καύσος, burning heat, Galen.
 καύσων, ωνας, ὁ, burning heat, summer heat, Ev. Matth. 20. 12, cf. Ath. 73 A, Luc. Philops. 25; ἀνεμας καύσων, of the sirocco, LXX (Jerem. 18. 17, etc.).
 καυτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a burner, Pind. P. 1. 185. II. like καυτήριαν, a branding iron, Hipp. 894 A, Galen. Gloss.
 καυτηριάζω, fut. ἄσω, to cauterise, Strab. 215 (ubi olim male καταστ-); metaph. in Pass., κεκαυτηριασμένοι τὴν συνείδησιν 1 Ep. Tim. 4. 2:—verb. Adj. καυτηριαστέαν, Theophran. Nonn. 2. p. 338.
 καυτήριον, τό, a branding iron, Luc. Pisc. 52 (vulg. καυστ-), Apol. 2: metaph., καυτήρια ταῖς ψυχαῖς προσάγειν Diod. 20. 54:—also καυτηρίδιαν, Galen. Gloss. II. a burnt mark, brand.
 καυτήρης, ου, ὁ, = καύστης, καυτήρ, Anth. P. 2. 11.
 καυτᾶς, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub καυστός.
 καυτός, by crasis for καὶ αὐτός, Eur. I. A. 1349, Anth. P. 6. 57.
 καυχάομαι, 2 sing. καυχᾶσαι in late Gr., as Ep. Rom. 2. 17, 23, etc.: fut. ἤσασμαι Hdt., Epicr. Ἐμπορ. 1: aor. ἐκαυχῆσάμην Eurpol. Δημ. 31, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 16: pf. κεκαύχημαι 2 Ep. Cor. 7. 14. (Akin to αὐχέω, εὐχαμαι.) To speak loud, be loud-tongued, Pind. O. 9. 58, Eurpol. Δημ. 31, etc.: to boast or vaunt oneself, ἐπ' αἰζητοῖσι κ. μέγα Cratin. Λάκων. 1, cf. Lycurg. in A. B. 275; εἰς τι Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 16:—c. acc. et inf. to boast that . . , Hdt. 7. 39, Epicr. l. c., etc.;—c. part. to boast of doing or being, Menand. Monost. 616:—c. acc. to boast of, Philem. Incert. 18, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 2.—Not found in the best Att. Prose.
 καύχη, ἡ, = sq., καύχαι ἐπέων, of heroic verse, Pind. N. 9. 15.
 καύχημα, τό, a boast, vaunt, Pind. I. 5 (4). 65. 2. a subject of boasting, Lesbos 173. 18, Ep. Rom. 4. 2.
 καυχηματίας, ου, ὁ, a boaster, braggart, Schol. Il. 13. 373, E. M.
 καυχημων, αυ, boastful, Babr. 5. 10.
 καύχησις, εως, ἡ, reason to boast, Vol. Hercul. 1. p. 16, Ep. Rom. 15. 17.
 καυχητής, αυ, ὁ, a boaster, Schol. Hom., cf. Lob. Paral. 449.
 καυχητιάω, to boast aloud, E. M. 206. 22, Schol. Ar. Pl. 572.
 κάφας, = κάπας, E. M.
 καφουρά, ἡ, campfor, v. Ducang. Gloss.
 καφώρη, ἡ, a she fox, also σκαφώρη, Schneid. Acl. N. A. 7. 47.
 κᾶχάζω, Dor. fut. καχαζῶ Theocr. 5. 142:—(prob. onomatop., like καγχαλάω, Lat. cachinnor). To laugh aloud, Ar. Eccl. 849, Anacreont. 34. 29, Luc. D. Meretr. 6. 3; ἐπὶ τινι at one, Eubul. Δαμ. 1, Luc. Amor. 23; μέγα κατὰ τινος Theocr. l. c.: hence with a sense of scorn or mockery, ἀπάντων καχαζόντων γλώσσαις Soph. Aj. 199.—The Mss. often give καγχαζῶ (as ἀνακαγχαζῶ Plat. Euthyd. 300 D, ἀνεκαγχασε Rep.

337 A), and this form is required by the metre in Babr. 99. S, λύκος δ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ καγχαζῶ, as in Anth. P. 5. 230., 6. 74; but the old Att. form was καχάζω, as required by the metre in Soph. and Ar. ll. c., cf. καχασμός.
 κᾶχασμός, ὁ, = καγχασμός (q. v.), Ar. Nub. 1073, acc. to Rav. Ms.
 κᾶχεκτέω, to be in a bad habit of body, be unwell, Polyb. 29. 6, 14; κ. ψυχῇ to be ill-disposed, disaffected, Id. 20. 7, 4; of the condition of a State, Ib. 4. 1.
 κᾶχέκτημα, τό, a bad state or habit, Nicet. Ann. 24 D.
 κᾶχέκτης, ου, ὁ, (κακός, ἔξίς) in a bad habit of body, Polyb. 28. 15, 12: politically, ill-affected, disaffected, Id. 1. 68, 10.
 καχεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., Galen.
 κᾶχεξία, ἡ, (ἔξίς) a bad habit of body, opp. to εὐεξία, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Plat. Gorg. 450 A, Arist., etc. 2. of the mind, bad disposition, ill condition, disaffection, Diphil. Γαμ. 1, Nicol. Incert. 1. 12, Polyb. 5. 87, 3.
 καχ-έσπερας, αυ, in the gloaming, Jo. Damasc., v. Et. Gud. 306. 42.
 κᾶχ-εταιρεία, ἡ, ill company, Theogn. 1171.
 κᾶχ-ήμερας, ου, living bad days, wretched, Anth. P. 9. 508.
 κάχλα, ἡ, name of the plant βούφθαλμον, Diosc. 3. 156.
 καχλάζω, redupl. form of χλάζω, only used in pres. and impf., to splash, dash, always of the sound of liquids; as of wine poured into a cup, Pind. O. 7. 3, cf. Philostr. 116; of the sea splashing, περὶ πρύμναν Aesch. Theb. 761, cf. 115, Theocr. 6. 12; of a river, Dion. P. 838, Arr. An. 5. 20, 8; of rain, Lyc. 80:—c. acc. cogn., κύμα πέριξ ἀφρόν πολλὴν καχλάζαν frothing forth foam, Eur. Hipp. 1211; cf. κανάσσω, παφλάζω; so, of exuberant eloquence, τὸ Πλατωνικὸν νᾶμα . . μεγάλας παρασκευὰς καχλάζον Dion. H. de Dem. 28, cf. Pind. l. c. [κᾶ- Aesch. Theb. 761, κᾶ- Theocr. l. c.]
 κάχλασμα, τό, the dashing of water, Hesych.
 καχλασμός, ὁ, = foreg., Manass. Chron. 229.
 κάχληξ, ηκας, ὁ, a pebble in the beds of rivers, etc., Strab. 182:—collectively, gravel, shingle, Thuc. 4. 26. (Prob. akin to χάλιξ, calix, calculus.)
 καχαμλία, ἡ, v. sub κακομλία.
 κᾶχ-ορμισία, ἡ, (ἄρμισις) unlucky harbourage, Anth. P. 7. 640.
 καχρῦδίας, αυ, ὁ, made of κάχρυσ, ἄρτος Poll. 6. 33, 72. II. κ. πυρῖς, wheat that resembles κάχρυσ, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 3, C. P. 3. 21, 2.
 καχρῦδια, τᾶ, the husks of κάχρυσ, Arist. Probl. 20. 8, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 3.
 καχρῦαίς, εσσα, εν, like κάχρυσ, Nic. Th. 40.
 καχρῦα-φόρας, αυ, bearing capsules, Theophr. H. P. 3. 5, 6, acc. to the best Ms. for καχρῦφόρας, which Nic. Th. 850 uses metri grat.
 κάχρῦς (not κάχρυσ), ὕας, ἡ, parched barley, from which pearl-barley (ἀλφίτα) was made, Cratin. Incert. 139, Ar. Vesp. 1306, Nub. 1358. II. of various seeds, the capsules of λιβανωτίς, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 10, Diosc. 3. 87; the catkins (amenta) of nuts and other monoecious trees, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 4., 14. 1, etc.
 καχρῦφόρας, v. sub καχρῦαφόρας.
 καχρῦώδης, ες, = καχρῦαίς, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 8 and 17, 3.
 καχ-υπανήτος, ου, = sq., Georg. Pach.; but in Poll. 2. 57, καχυπονότητος, Πλάτων, is corrupt for καχυπότοπος, which is now restored from MSS. for καχύπατος in Phaedr. 240 E.
 καχ-υπόναος, ου, contr. -νους, νουν, = sq., Philo 2. 570.
 καχ-υποπτεύω, to hold in suspicion, τινά Byz.
 κᾶχ-ύπαπτος, αυ, suspecting evil, always suspicious, Ar. Fr. 627, Plat. Rep. 409 C, Arist. Rhet. 2. 13., 3; also καχυπάπτως, ου, ὁ, Eust. Opusc. 108. 62. Adv., καχυπόπτως ἔχειν lb. 351. 7.—Cf. καχυπονότητας.
 κᾶχ-υπάταπος, ου, = foreg., v. sub καχυπονότητος.
 καχυπαψία, ἡ, suspicion, Byz.
 κάψα, καψάκης, καψάκιαν, v. sub κάμψα.
 καψιδρώτιον, τό, (κάπτω, ιδρώς) Lat. sudarium, a napkin or shirt, Com. Anon. 323: in Hesych. male καψιδρόκιον.
 καψι-πήδαλος, ὁ, acc. to Hesych., ὁ μετὰ τῶν τὰ ἀλφίτα [ἐχόντων addit Dind.] καὶ μὴ διδόντων ἀλλόμενος:—καπηδάλω is corrupt in E. M. 286. 35. A compd. ἐγκαψικίδαλος is found in Luc. Lexiph. 10 (as if from κίδαλαν, οἰσίου-eating); but some good MSS. give ἐγκαψικηίδαλος, which leads to ἐγκαψιπήδαλος.
 κάψις, εως, ἡ, a gulping down, κάψει πίνειν, of the bear, opp. to σπάσει and λάψει, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 1.
 κάω [ᾶ], Att. for καίω, i. e. κάψω, to burn: v. sub καίω.
 κε, and before a vowel κεν, Ep. and Ion. for ἄν (q. v.): Aeol. and old Dor. κᾶ (cf. γε, γα); always enclitic. That ἄν and κε (or κεν) are equiva. appears conclusively by their use in correl. clauses, οὐκ ἄν . . , ἀλλὰ κεν . . , Il. 13. 289 sq.; οὐκ ἄν . . , οὐδέ κε . . , 19. 271 sq., cf. 9. 416 sq., Od. 18. 27 sq., etc.: sometimes both occur together, ὄφρ' ἄν μὲν κεν Il. 11. 187, cf. 13. 127, Od. 5. 361, etc.; but this does not prove any difference between the two, for κε is itself repeated in the same clause in Od. 4. 733; and the repetition of ἄν is well known, v. ἄν D. II. For the usage of κε, κεν, or κα, which is in most respects identical with that of ἄν, v. ἄν.
 κεάδας, ὁ, = καιάδας, v. sq.
 κεάζω, Ep. fut. κεάσω Orph. Arg. 852: aor. κᾶσα, κᾶσσα, ἐκᾶσσα Hom.—Pass., aor. κεάσθην Il.: pf. part. κεκασμένος, v. infr. (Cf. κεί-ω, και-άδας, κᾶ-αρναν, Skt. kḥā, khy-āni (abscondo); but the Lat. sci-o, de-scisco, scindo, shows that the orig. Root was SKE or SKA, prob. akin to σχίζω, q. v.) To split, cleave wood, κᾶσσε ξύλα νηλέϊ χαλκῷ Od. 14. 418; κᾶσαν ξύλα 20. 161; ξύλα . . νέον κεκασμένα χαλκῷ 8. 308; cf. Hipp. 658. 14, etc.; of lightning, to shiver, shatter, νῆα . . κεραυνῷ Zeus ἔλασε ἐκᾶσσε Od. 5. 132., 7. 250; of a spear, κᾶσσε δὲ ὄστᾶ λευκά Il. 16. 347; [κεφάλῃ] ἀνδιχα πᾶσα κᾶσθη was cleft in twain, 16. 412., 20. 387; ἀβρανὸς . . κεκασμένος εὐρέϊ κύκλῳ Arat. 475. 2. to pound, rub to pieces, Nic. Th. 644.

κεάνωθος, ὁ, a kind of *thistle*, Theophr. II. P. 4. 10, 6.
 κῆαρ, contr. κῆρ, q. v.
 κῆαρνον, τό, (κεάσω) a *carpenter's axe*, like σκέπαρνον, Hesych.
 κῆσματα, τό, (κεάσω) *chips*, Hesych.
 κῆται, κῆατο, Ep. 3 pl. pres. and impf. of κείμαι.
 κῆβλή (not κέβλη, Arcad. 107. 26), ἡ, Alexandr. or Maced. contraction for κεφαλῆ, Call. Fr. 140, cf. E. M. 498. 41, Schol. Nic. Al. 433:—κεβλή in E. M. 195. 39, Hesych.
 κῆβλή-γονος, ον, with its seed in its head, of the poppy, Nic. Al. 433.
 κῆβλή-πύρις, the redcap, redpoll, a bird in Ar. Av. 303; v. Schol.
 κῆγκλος, ὁ, an unknown sea-bird, Suid.
 κῆγχρα, ἡ, = κῆγχρος, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 91.
 κῆγχρ-ἀλέτης, ον, ὁ, (ἀλέω) grinding millet, Galen.
 κῆγχρᾶμιδῶδης, ες, like the κῆγχραμίς, Theophr. H. P. I. 11, 3.
 κῆγχρᾶμίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (κῆγχρος) one of the small seeds in a fig, Hipp. 586. 49, Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 4, Theophr. H. P. I. 11, 6. 2. an olive-kernel, Suid.
 κῆγχρῆοισι, poët. lengthd. dat. for κῆγχροισι, Arat. 986.
 κῆγχρῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, (κῆγχρος) a place where iron is granulated and made malleable, ap. Dem. 974. 16; cf. Lob. Phryn. 167.
 κῆγχρηίς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub κέρχνη.
 κῆγχριαίος, α, ον, of the size of a grain of millet, Luc. Icarom. 18.
 κῆγχρίας, ον, ὁ, like a grain of millet; κ. ἔρηψις an eruption on the skin, Galen. II. a serpent with millet-like protuberances on the skin, the same as the ἀμμοδύτης, Aët.; called κῆγχριδίας in Diosc. Ther. 32; κῆγχρος, Ib. 15; κῆγχρίνης, Nic. Th. 463, Lyc. 912, Paul. Aeg.; κῆγχρηίτης, Aët. (?); *cenchris*, Lucan. 9. 712. III. in Poll. I. 248, κῆγχριδίας and κῆγχρίας are f. ll. for καρχυδίας.
 κῆγχρῖνος, ἡ, ον, made of millet, κ. ἄλευρον cited from Diosc.:—ἡ κῆγχρηίτη millet-pottage, Hesych.
 κῆγχρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = κέρχνη, κερχρηίς; v. sub κέρχνη. 2. = κῆγχρίας II, q. v. II. = κῆγχρος, Hipp. 572. 39.
 κῆγχρίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, like millet, 1. = κῆγχρίας II, q. v. 2. a kind of stone, Plin. 37. 73. II. fem. κῆγχρηίτις ἰσχάς, a dried fig (from its number of grains), Anth. P. 6. 231.
 κῆγχρο-βόλοι, οἱ, Millet-throwers, a fabulous tribe in Luc. V. H. I. 13.
 κῆγχρο-ειδής, ἔς, like grains of millet, of beads of sweat, Hipp. Progn. 38; κ. τραχύσματα raised work on silver cups, Ath. 475 B.
 κῆγχρος, ὁ, holcus sorghum, a kind of millet, mostly in pl., Hes. Sc. 398, Hdt. 4. 17, Hipp. Acut. 387, Xen. An. 1. 2, 22, etc.; in sing., Hdt. 1. 193; of a single grain, 3. 100:—fem. in Oribas. 41 Matth.:—a form κέρχρος occurs in Anaxandr. Πρωτ. I. 27, Galen. 12. 395: cf. κέρχρωμα, κέρχνη. II. anything in small grains, as the spawn of fish, Hdt. 2. 93; small beads, Ath. 525 D: a styte in the eye, Polemo Physiogn. 213. III. = κῆγχρίας II, q. v. IV. a small kind of diamond, Plin. 37. 15.
 κῆγχρο-φόρος, ὁ, bearing millet, Strab. 218.
 κῆγχρωδής, ες, = κῆγχροειδής, Hipp. 427. 7., 1020 C, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 3.
 κῆγχρώματα, ον, τά, things of the size of millet-grains:—in Eur. Phoen. 1386, eyelet-holes in the rim of the shield, through which a soldier could view his enemy without exposing his person; such as may be seen in shields on the Bocolian coins, and on many archaic vases.
 κῆγχρων, ὁ, a local wind on the river Phasis, Hipp. Aer. 290.
 κῆγχρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, like millet, Adamant. Physiogn. 215, 342.
 κεδάω, in late Ep. for κεδάννυμι, Arat. 159, 410, Ap. Rh. 2. 626, Nic. Th. 425, Al. 458; κεδάωνται (from κεδάομαι) Ap. Rh. 4. 500; κεδάται Hesych.
 κεδάννυμι, poët. for σκεδάννυμι, Anth. P. 5. 276: used by Hom. only in Ep. aor. act. ἐκέδασσα, pass. ἐκεδάσθη. To break asunder, ἐκέδασσε φάλαγγας he broke through the close array, Il. 17. 285; θεὸς δ' ἐκέδασσεν Ἀχαιοὺς Od. 14. 242; so, [ποταμὸς] ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας Il. 5. 88:—Pass., κεδασθείσης ὑσμίνης when the battle was broken up, i. e. when the combatants were no longer in masses, 15. 328., 16. 306; ἔμειναν ἄθροιοι, οὐδ' ἐκέδασθεν ἀνὰ στρατόν Ib. 657.
 κέδματα, ον, τά, certain morbid affections, vaguely mentioned by Hipp. Aër. 293 (also in Loc. in Hom. 412, Epid. 1240) as resulting, in his opinion, from the continual horse-exercise of the Scythians:—Aretae. (Caus. M. Ac. 2. 8) applies the word to aneurysmal or varicose dilatations of the vena cava, terminating in rupture and sudden death; and so it may not improbably be interpreted in Hipp. aneurysmal or varicose dilatations, chronic tumours or collections of fluid: Galen. and Erotian give us little help; and Hesych. s. v. is corrupt.
 κεδμῦτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like κέδματα, Hipp. ap. Erot.
 κεδνός, ἡ, ὄν, (prob. from same Root as κῆδομαι, κῆδος):—act. careful, diligent, sage, trusty, always of persons in charge of something, τοκῆς Il. 17. 28; ἀναξ Od. 14. 170, etc.; so, κ. πολίται Pind. P. 4. 208; κ. οἰακοστρόφος Aesch. Theb. 62, cf. 407, 504; στρατόμαντις Id. Ag. 122; γυνή Eur.; etc. 2. pass. cared for, cherished, dear, οἱ οἱ κεδνύτατοι καὶ φίλτατοι ἦσαν Il. 9. 586; ὅς μοι κῆδιστος . . . κεδνύτατός τε Od. 10. 225; (all the other Homeric passages are better taken in the act. sense); so, κ. παρθένος, τοκέες Pind. P. 9. 216, I. 1. 5. II. of things, Hom. only in neut. pl., κεδν' εἰδυῖα knowing her duties, Od. 1. 248., 19. 346, etc.; ἦθεα κ. Hes. Op. 697; πολίων κυβερνήσεις Pind. P. 10. fin.; κ. χάρις valued, prized, Id. O. 8. 105; φροντίς, βουλευμάτα sage, wise, Aesch. Pers. 142, 172; ἐφετμαί Id. Supp. 206; of news, good, joyful, Id. Ag. 622, cf. 261; οὐπω τι κ. ἔσχον Soph. Aj. 663.
 κεδρ-έλαιον, τό, oil of cedar, extracted from cedar-resin, Aët. (cf. κεδρία), or from the cedar-cone, Plin. 15. 7.
 κεδρ-ελάτη, ἡ, cedar-fir, a large kind of fir, Plin. 13. 11., 24. 11.

κεδρία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, cedar resin or oil, Hdt. 2. 87, Diosc. I. 105, Diod. 1. 91; called τὸ ἀπὸ κέδρου ἀλειφαρ γινόμενον in Hdt. I. c.
 κεδρίνεος, α, ον, poët. for sq., Nic. Al. 488.
 κεδρίνος, ἡ, ον, (κέδρος) of cedar, θάλαμος, Il. 24. 192; δόμοι Eur. Alc. 160; ξυλεία Polyb. 10. 27, 10. 2. made from cedar, ἔλαιον Hipp. 574. 47, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 2; οἶνος κ. Diosc. 5. 45.
 κεδρίον, τό, = like κεδρέλαιον, Lat. cedrium, Vitruv. 2. 9, Plin. 16. 21.
 κεδρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a cedar-cone, Diosc. I. 105; also, a juniper-berry, Ar. Thesm. 486: cf. κέδρον. II. a cedar-like shrub, prob. a kind of juniper, Theophr. H. P. I. 9, 4, etc.
 κεδρίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with κέδρον, Diosc. 5. 47. [ῖ]
 κέδρον, τό, = κεδρίς, a cedar-cone, Thom. M., E. M., Hesych.; Animoι alone cites κέδρος, ὁ, in this sense; cf. however Com. Anon. 5, where for τὰς κέδρους it seems necessary to read τοὺς.
 κέδροπα, τά, Ion. for χέδροπα, Erotian., Hesych.
 κέδρος, ἡ, the cedar-tree, the wood of which was burnt for perfume, Od. 5. 60 (cf. θύον); or used to scent ointment, Hdt. 2. 87., 4. 75; cf. κεδρία, κέδρος, ὁ.—Theophr. (v. Schneid. in Ind.) uses the word both for the pinus cedrus of Syria, and for the juniper (j. oxycedrus), which is still called κέδρος in Greece, and this prob. is its sense in Hom. 2. anything made of cedar-wood; a cedar-coffin, Eur. Alc. 365, Tro. 1141: a cedar-box, for a bee-hive, Theocr. 7. 81; cf. κεδρινός. 3. cedar-oil, τῆ κέδρω ἀλείφειν Luc. Indoct. 16; cf. κεδρία.
 κεδροχάρης, ἔς (χαίρω) rejoicing in cedar, Manetho 4. 191.
 κεδρώω, to embalm with κεδρία, Posidon. ap. Strab. 198, Diod. 5. 29.
 κεδρωστis, ἔως, ἡ, dryony, Diosc. 4. 184.
 κεδρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, made of or inlaid with cedar-wood, Eur. Or. 1371.
 κέεσθαι, κέεται, v. sub κείμαι.
 κεί, aor. for κείθι, ἐκείθι, Archil. 160.
 κείαμενος, κείαντες, v. sub καίω.
 κείθεν, κείθι, Ion. and Ep. for ἐκείθεν, ἐκείθι.
 κείμαι, κείσαι (κατά-κείαι, si vera I., h. Hom. Merc. 254), κείται, Ion. κέεται; pl., κείνται, Ion. κείται Hom., Hdt., κείσται Mimnerm. 11. 6, κέονται Il. 22. 510, Od. 16. 232:—imperat. κείσο, κείσθω Hom.:—subj., 3 sing. κέηται Plat. Soph. 257 C, Lycurg., Ep. κῆται Il. 19. 32, Od. 2. 102, δια-κέησθε Isocr. Antid. § 278, προσ-κείνται Hipp. 755 H, but κείωνται Inscr. Att. in C. I. 102. 10:—opt. κείμην, -οίτο, -οίνο:—inf., κείσθαι Il. 8. 126, Att., Ion. κέεσθαι Hdt. 2. 2:—part. κείμενος Hom., etc.:—impf., ἐκείμην, Ep. κείμην Hom., Ep. 3 sing. κέσκετο Od. 21. 41, cf. 14. 521; Ion. 3 pl. ἐκέατο Hdt. 1. 167, κέατο Il. 13. 763, κείατο Il. 162:—fut. κείσομαι Hom., Att., Dor. κείσεύμαι Theocr. 3. 53. (From √KEI come also κείω, κείτη, κείμα, κῶ-ας, κῶ-μη, Κῦ-μη; cf. Skt. śi (cubare), śi-tê (κείται), śa-yanaṃ (castra); Lat. qui-es, and perh. ci-vis; Lith. kė-nas (a villoge); Goth. hai-mis (κῶμη), O. H. G. hi-vo, hi-va (κοιμη).) Radical sense: to be laid (being used as a Pzss. to τίθημι, cf. ὑπόκειμαι), and so to lie, lie outstretched, used by Hom. mostly with Preps., ἐν, ἐπί, παρά, πρὸς, ὑπό τινι; also ἐπί τινος; but, ὁ δ' ἐπ' ἔννεα κείτο πέλεθρα lay stretched over . . . Od. 11. 577, al.: later, κείσθαι εἰς . . . in pregnant sense, Eur. I. T. 620, Anth. P. 9. 677, etc.; and c. acc., like καθίσειν, τόπον . . . ὄντινα κείται Soph. Ph. 145. 2. to lie asleep, repose, Hom., etc.:—also, to lie idle, κείτο γὰρ ἐν νήεσσι . . . Ἀχιλλεύς Il. 2. 688; cf. γ. 230, etc.: to lie still, keep still, λασίην ὑπὸ γαστέρ' ἔλυσθεὶς κείμην, of Ulysses under the ram's belly, Od. 9. 434:—κακὸν κείμενον a sleeping evil, Soph. O. C. 510; τοῦ κύματος κειμένου Ael. N. A. 15. 5. 3. to lie sick or wounded, κείτο γὰρ ἐν νήσῳ, of Philoctetes, Il. 2. 721, cf. 15. 240; κείσεται οὐτηθείς 8. 537. 11. 659; γῆραι λυγρῶ κείται ἐνὶ μεγάροισι ἀρημένος 18. 435; κείτ' ὀλιγηπέλεων Od. 5. 457; also, to lie in misery, εοικότι κείται ὀλέθρῳ I. 46, cf. 21. 88, Soph. Ph. 183; to lie at the mercy of the conqueror, Aesch. Eum. 590; κείσθαι ἐν κακοῖς Eur. Phoen. 1639, Hec. 969; κείμενος ἐπιπηδᾶν to kick him when he's down, Ar. Nub. 550. 4. to lie dead, like Lat. jacere, often in Hom., so in Trag., Aesch. Ag. 1438, 1446, Soph. Ph. 359; κείται δὲ νεκρὸς περὶ νεκρῶ Id. Aj. 1240; rare in Prose, χίλιοι . . . νεκροὶ κείμενοι Hdt. 8. 25. b. freq. also in epitaphs, to lie buried, τῆδε κείμεθα Simon. 95, cf. 97; κείσαι ζῶν ἐτι μάλλον τῶν ὑπὸ γᾶς Id. 18; also, κ. ἐν Ταρτάρῳ Pind. P. 1. 29; ἐν τάφῳ, ἐν Ἄιδου, παρ' Ἄιδῃ Trag.; so in Prose, τὸν χῶρον ἐν τῷ κείτο Ὀρέστης Hdt. 1. 67, cf. 4. 11., 9. 105, Thuc. 2. 43. 5. to lie neglected or uncared for, esp. of an unburied corpse (cf. ἀκηδής), Il. 19. 32., 18. 338; κείται . . . νέκυσ ἀκλαυτος ἀθαιπτος 22. 386; μὴ δὴ με ἔλωρ Δαναοῖσιν ἔασης κείσθαι 5. 685; so, κείτ' ἀπόθεστος . . . ἐν πολλῇ κόπρῳ lies uncared for, of the old hound of Ulysses, Od. 17. 296, cf. 16. 35, etc.:—so also of places, to lie in ruins, δόμοι . . . χαμαιπετεῖς ἐκείσθ' αἰεῖ Aesch. Cho. 964, cf. Plat. Rep. 425 A, Lyc. 252. 6. of wrestlers, to have a fall, Aesch. Eum. 590; πεσὼν γε κείσομαι Ar. Nub. 126. II. of places, to lie, be situated, νῆσος ἀπόπροθεν εἰν ἀλλ' κείται Od. 7. 244, cf. 9. 25., 10. 196, and Trag.; ἐν τῇ γῆ κείμενά ἐστι τὰ Σοῦσα (for κείται) Hdt. 5. 49; Αἰγίνα . . . πρὸς νότον κ. πρὸς Aesch. Fr. 327, cf. Thuc. 3. 51; with θέσιν added, πόλις ἀνταρκῆ θέσιν κείμενη Id. 1. 37; θέσιν κείσθαι νοσερωτάτην Hipp. Aër. 283, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 3; κ. πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον, πρὸς ὄρκτον, etc., Id., etc. 2. of things, to lie in a place, implying continuance, ὅθι οἱ φίλα δέμνι' ἐκείτο Od. 8. 277; ἔλε δίφρον κείμενον as it lay there, 17. 331, cf. 410; φόρμιγγα . . . ἡ που κείται ἐν ἡμετέροισι δόμοισι 8. 255; so in Prose, δύο τράπεζαι ἐκείσθη Lys. 133. 12, cf. Xen. Oec. 8, 19. III. to be laid up, be in store, of goods, property, etc., δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κείται Il. 9. 352; πολλὰ δ' ἐν ἀφνειοῦ πατρὸς κειμήλια κ. 6. 47; βασιλῆι δὲ κείται ἀγαλμα is reserved . . . 4. 144; μνήμα ξείνοιο . . . κέσκετ' ἐνὶ μεγάροισι was left lying . . . Od. 21. 41;—also of things dedicated to a god, κ. ἀνάθημα, etc., Hdt. 1. 51, 52:—of money, κείμενα deposits, Id. 6. 86, 1; κ. σοι

εὐεργεσία ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ οἴκῳ Thuc. I. 129, cf. Plat. Rep. 345 A; πολλὰ χρήματα ἐπὶ τούτου τραπέζῃ κείται μοι at his bank, Isocr. 367 D; παρά τινι Ep. Plat. 346 C; τὰργύριόν σοι κείσεται the caution-money shall be deposited, intended to recoup the owner of a slave injured by the torture, Ar. Ran. 624; δράχμην ὑπόθεσ.—Answ. κείται πάλαϊ Diphil. Συναρ. I. 2. IV. to be set up, proposed, κείται ἄεθλον Il. 23. 273; ὄπλων ἕκειτ' ἀγῶν περί Soph. Aj. 936, cf. O. T. 490. 2. of laws, κείται νόμος the law is laid down, Eur. Hec. 292, Med. 494, Thuc. 2. 37, etc.; νόμοι κείνται περί τινος Antipho 141. 22; οἱ νόμοι οἱ κείμενοι the established laws, Ar. Pl. 914, cf. Lys. 96. 10, etc.; οἱ ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν κείμενοι νόμοι Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 21, cf. Isocr. 10 A, Dem. 720. 13; αἱ κείμεναι ὑπὸ τῶν ὑπατικῶν γνώμαι the votes given by . . , Dion. H. 7. 47; οὐκέτι κ. ἢ συνθήκη no longer holds, Isae. 59. 28; κείται ζημία is fixed by law, Thuc. 3. 45; θάνατος κείται περί τινος Eur. Ion 756; κείμεναι ζημιαί Lys. 140. 20. 3. to be laid down (in argument), τούτο ἡμῖν οὕτω κείσθω Plat. Soph. 250 E, etc.; ὠμολογημένον ἡμῖν κ. Polit. 300 E; oft. in Arist., κείσθω let it be assumed, An. Pr. I. 15, 14, Poët. 19, 2, al.; τὸ κείμενον the assumption, Metaph. 3. 4, 38; τὰ κείμενα Ib. 8. 4, 2, al. 4. of names, κείται ὄνομα the name is given, Hdt. 4. 184., 7. 200, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 12, Plat., etc.; ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς κείμενα [ὄνομα] Isae. 41. 12; so κείσθαι without ὄνομα, Plat. Crat. 392 D; κείμενα ὄνόματα established terms, Arist. Top. 6. 2, 4. V. metaph., πένθος ἐνὶ φρεσὶ κείται, implying a continual weight, Od. 24. 423; κείται ἐν ἀλγεσὶ θυμὸς 21. 88. 2. ταῦτα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κείται, i. e. these things are yet in the power of the gods, to give or not, Il. 17. 514., 20. 435. 3. κείσθαι ἐν τινι to rest entirely or be dependent on him, Pind. P. 5. 126., 10. 110; ἐν ὑμῖν ὡς θεῶ κείμεθα Soph. O. C. 248; so, κ. ἐπὶ τινι Pind. P. 8. 108, Luc., etc. 4. to be so and so, εὐ κειμένων τῶν πρηγμάτων, as Wessel. in Hdt. 8. 102, cf. Aesch. Cho. 693; εἰ ταῦτ' ἀνατὶ .. κείσεται Soph. Ant. 485, cf. Ph. 503. 5. simply to be, εὐστομα κείσθω (v. εὐστομος) Hdt. 2. 171; νεῖκος κ. τισι there is strife between them, Soph. O. T. 490; Ἑλλήνων κείσομαι ἐν στόμασι my name will be a household word among them, Anth. P. 9. 62; πολλῶν κείμενος ἐν στόμασιν Theogn. 240. 6. to settle down, deposit a sediment, of urine, Hipp. 970 B:—also, to be allayed, of inflammation, Id. 1016 G. 7. in Gramm. of words and phrases, to be found, occur, παρά τινι Ath. 58 B; ποῦ κείται; Id. 165 D; cf. Κειτούκειτος:—τὸ κείμενον the received text, Casanb. ad Ath. p. 3.

κειμηλιάρχης or -χος, ον, ἄ, a treasurer or store-keeper, Byz.: v. Ducang.:—κειμηλιάρχιον, τό, a treasure or storehouse, Pandect. κειμηλιαν, τό, (κείμαι) anything stored up as valuable, a treasure, heirloom, τῇ νῦν [τὴν φιάλην], καὶ σοι τοῦτο, γέρον, κειμήλιον ἔστω Il. 23. 618; δῶρον, ὃ σοι κειμήλιον ἔσται Od. 1. 312; ἐν δφνεῖον πατρὸς κειμήλια κείται, χαλκός τε χρυσός τε πολὺκμητός τε σίδηρος Il. 6. 47, Od. 4. 613; opp. to live chattels (πρόβασις), Od. 2. 75, cf. 4. 600:—so (in pl.), Soph. El. 438, Eur. Heracl. 591; of a person, Eur. Rhés. 654; of a fish, Theocr. 21. 55:—rare in Prose, Hdt. 3. 41, Hipp. 2. 30, Luc. Prom. 4; cf. κειμήλιος.

κειμήλιος, ον, treasured up, πατήρ .. ὄτω καὶ μήτηρ .. ἐν οἰκίᾳ κείνται κειμήλιον Plat. Legg. 931 A; κειμήλιον θέσθαι [τὸν θησαυρόν] Ib. 913 A. κειμηλιώω, to treasure up, Eust. 1376. 13:—Med., Hdn. Epimer. 66. κειμηλιώσις, εως, ἡ, a treasuring up, Phavorin. κείνας, η, ο, Ion. and poët. for ἐκείνος. Adv. κείνωσ. κεινός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. and poët. for κενός. κεινώω, Ion. for κενόω, to empty out, Nic. Al. 140, Th. 56. Κείος, v. sub Κέως.

κεῖπος, ὁ, a kind of monkey, also κῆπος, κῆβος. κεῖρα, ἡ, infancy, Hesych., Eccl. κειράς, ἄδος, ἡ, shorn, LXX (Jer. 48. 31);—prob. f. l. for κουράς. κειρία, ἡ, the cord or girth of a bedstead, Lat. instita, Ar. Av. 816, Plut. Alcib. 16, LXX (Prov. 7. 16). II. in pl. swathings, graveclothes, Ev. Jo. 11. 44 (Cod. Alex. κηρίαίς, and in an intercalated gloss of Hesych. κηρίαίς); Nonn. in his paragr. gives κηρίαίς metri grat. κείρις, εως, ἡ, a ravenous sea-fowl, Lat. ciris, whose fabulous history is given in Virgil's Ciris, Ov. Metaph. 8. 150. κειρύλος, v. sub κηρύλος.

κείρω: fut. κερῶ Plat. Rep. 471 A, Ion. κερέω Il. 23. 146: aor. ἕκειρα Att., Ep. ἕκερσα Il. 13. 546, Aesch. Supp. 665 (lyr.): pf. κέκαρκα (περι-) Luc. Symp. 32:—Med., fut. κερῶμαι Eur., Plat.: aor. ἕκειράμην Att., Ep. ἕκερσάμην Call. Fr. 311, Aesch. Pers. 952 (lyr.):—Pass., aor. I part. κερθείς Pind. P. 4. 146; aor. 2 subj. κάρῃ Hdt. 4. 127, κάρῃναι, κερθείς Luc. Soloec. 6, Plut.: pf. κέκαρμαι Hdt. 2. 36, Att. plqpf. ἕκεκάρμην Luc. (From √ΚΕΡ or ΚΑΡ (or rather ΣΚΕΡ, ΣΚΑΡ, O. Norse skera, A. S. scéran, O. H. G. skiru, schere, shear), as in fut. κερ-ῶ, aor. κερ-ῆναι, whence also κέρ-μα, κερ-μός, κερ-ῶ, κερ-ῶ, κερ-ῶ, cf. Skt. śar, śri-ḥāmi (dirupto, laedo), śi-ri (gladius), kar-tari (forfex); Lat. cur-tus, and perh. cul-ter (cf. Sab. curis, quiris); Goth. hair-us (μάχαιρα), O. Norse hiör, O. Sax. her-u.) To cut the hair short, shear, clip, σοί τε κόμην κερέειν, as an offering to the river Spercheios, Il. 23. 146, cf. Paus. 1. 37, 3; κ. ἐν χροῦ [τὰς τρίχας] to shave it close, Hdt. 4. 175; ἀλόχων κειραντες ἔθειραν Eur. Hel. 1124 (lyr.):—more commonly in Med. to cut off one's hair or have it cut off, as was done in deep mourning (cf. κουρά), τούτο .. γέρας ὄλον διζυροῖαι βροτοῖσι, κείρα-σθαί τε κόμην βαλέειν τ' ἀπὸ δάκρυ παρειῶν Od. 4. 198, cf. 24. 46; see the rites at the funeral of Patroclus, Il. 23. 46, 135-153; so, πολὺν σοι βοστρύχων πλόκαμον κερῶμαι Eur. Tro. 1183; κείρομαι πενήθηρ κόμην Id. Phoen. 326; so also absol. to cut off one's hair, κείρασθε, συμ-πενθήσατ' Id. II. F. 1390; ἐφ' οἷς ἡ πόλις ἐπένηθησε καὶ ἕκειρατο Aeschin. 84. 14, etc.; ἄξιον ἦν ἐπὶ τῷδε τῷ τάφῳ κείρασθαι τῇ Ἑλλάδι Lys. 196.

II; in Com., πρὸς φθειρά κείρασθαι to have oneself close shorn, Eulul. Δολ. 3:—Pass., βοστρύχους κεικαρμένους Eur. El. 515; κουρά .. πενήθηρ κει. Id. Or. 458; also, of the hair, to be cut off, πλόκαμοι κερθέντες Pind. P. 4. 146; v. sub κουρά, κομάω. 2. to shear or shave a person, αὐτοὺς σφέας καὶ τοὺς ἵππους, in sign of mourning, Hdt. 9. 24; κεικάρθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς to have their heads shorn, Id. 2. 36; Θρακιστὶ κεικάρθαι Theocr. 14. 36; v. χρώς I. 2 and ἔγκυτι.—Acc. to Phryn. 319, κείρασθαι was used of men (implying that the act was voluntary), κερῆ-ναι of sheep, and of men only as a degradation (ἐπ' ὄτων καὶ ἐπὶ ἀτίμου κουράς); cf. Cratin. Διον. 2, μάχαιραι κούριδες, αἷς κείρομεν τὰ πρόβατα καὶ τοὺς ποιμένας. II. to cut or hew out, δούρ' ἐλάτης κείρασαν-τες Il. 24. 450; ἕλην Soph. Tr. 1196; ἐκ λειμῶνος λείρια κ. Mosch. 2. 32:—metaph., ἐκ λεχέων κ. μεληδέα ποίαν to pluck sweetness from . . , Pind. P. 9. 64; Ἄρης κείρσειεν ἄσπον Aesch. Supp. 665, cf. Pers. 921. 2. to ravage a country, esp. by cutting down the crops and fruit-trees, τὸ πεδίον Hdt. 5. 63; τέμενος 6. 75; τὴν γῆν Ib. 99, Thuc. 1. 64; cf. περικόπτω 2:—also, to clear a country, like pioneers, Hdt. 7. 131:—Pass., of a country, to be ravaged, κερῆναι Id. 4. 127, cf. 8. 65:—Med., χθὼν πύκας κειραμένη having its pine-trees cut down, Anth. P. 9. 106, cf. Pseudo-Phocyl. 154; metaph., κείρασθαι δόξαν to have its glory shorn off, Anth. P. append. 203:—also, Ἄρης νυχίαν πλάκα κερσάμενος having had the plain swept clean (by destroying the men), Aesch. Pers. 952. III. generally, to destroy, consume, and so, 1. to tear, eat greedily, Lat. depasci, of beasts, κείρει τ' εἰσελθὼν βαθὺ λήϊον [ὄνος] Il. 11. 560; of fish, δημόν .. ἐπινεφρίδιον κείροντες 21. 204; of vultures, ἦπαρ ἕκειρον (immortale jecur tandem, Virg.), Od. 11. 578, cf. Luc. D. Deor. 1. 1, D. Mort. 30. 1; ἕκειρε πολὺκερων φόνον, i. e. he slaughtered many a horned beast, Soph. Aj. 55. 2. of the suitors, ἐκείρετε πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλὰ κτήματ' ἐμά Od. 2. 312; ἕκειρον κτήματ' ἐνὶ μεγάροις 22. 369, etc.: absol., κείρετε (sc. βίον) 1. 378., 2. 143.

κείς, contr. for καὶ εἰς, in Att. Poets before a vowel, but before a con-son. κὰς (i. e. καὶ ἐς), q. v. κείσε, Adv., Ion. and Ep. for ἐκείσε. κείσσα, Lacon. for κίσσα, Hesych. Κειταύκειτος, ὁ, comic name of a Gramm., who asked respecting every dish—κείται ἢ οὐ κείται; (cf. κείμαι v. 7), Ath. 1 C. κείω, and once κέω (v. sub fin.), Ep. Desiderat. of κείμαι, βῆ δ' ἰμένα κείων he went to lie down, went to bed, Od. 14. 532, cf. 18. 428; ἐνθ' ἴομεν κείοντες Il. 14. 340; κείω δέ I will lie, Od. 19. 340; κείμεν οὕτω that ye should lie thus, 8. 315; ὄροο κέων get thee to bed, 7. 342. κείω, to cleave, radic. form of κείω, only in Od. 14. 425. κεικῶδῶς, κεικῶδοντο, κεικῶδων, v. sub χάζομαι:—but for κεικῶδῶ-μαι, v. sub κῆδω.

κεικαδμένος, v. sub κείνωμαι. κεικαυρημένος, Adv. maliciously, Schol. Aeschin. c. Ctes. § 3. κεικανοισμένος, Adv. by fixed rule, Theod. Prodr. κεικασμαί, κεικαστο, κεικασμένος, v. sub κείνωμαι. κεικαφῆτος, an Ep. pf. part. with no pres. in use, only found in phrase κεικαφῆτα θυμὸν breathing forth one's life, Lat. animam agentem, Il. 5. 698, Od. 5. 468: Hesych. also has κεικαφε' τέθηνηκεν. (From √ΚΑΠ, or rather ΚΦΑΠ, v. καπνός.) κεικηνυμένος, Adv. (κεικῶσσω) notariouly, Poll. 6. 208. κεικιδνευμένος, Adv. (κεικιδνεύω) hazardously, Just. Mart. κεικλασμένος, Adv. (κείλω) effeminately, ap. Suid. κεικλέεται, κεικλήατο, v. sub κείλω:—κείκετο, v. sub κείλωμαι. κεικλήγα, part. κεικλήγως, v. sub κείλω.

κεικλίεται, κεικλιμένος, κεικλίτα, v. sub κείνω. κεικλαμαι, κεικλόμενος, v. sub κείλωμαι. κεικλύθι, κεικλύτε, v. sub κείνω. κεικμηκάτως, Adv. wearily, Schol. Soph. El. 164. κεικμηώς, ἴτος and ὠτος, Ep. part. pf. act. of κείνω. κεικαλασμένος, Adv. modestly, regularly, Ath. 273 D, Ael. N. A. 2. 11., 6. 1. κεικαρεσμένος, Adv. (κεικῶσσω) to satiety, E. M. 16. 42. κεικόρημαι, κεικαρῶς, v. sub κείνωμαι. κεικοσμημένος, Adv. (κεικοσμέω) Ael. N. A. 2. 11. κεικατῶς, v. sub κείνω.

κεικράνται, κεικράντο, v. sub κείνω. κεικραγμα, τό, a scream, cry, Ar. Pax 637, in pl. κεικραγμός, ὁ, = foreg., Eur. I. A. 1357, Plut. 2. 654 F. κεικράκτης, ον, ὁ, a bawler, Ar. Eq. 137, Luc. J. Trag. 33. κεικράμένως, Adv. (κεικῶσσω) temperately, moderately, Procl. ad Plat. Alc. 1. p. 102: expressively, ζωγραφεῖν Plut. 2. 335 A. κεικραξ, ὁ, = κεικράκτης, ap. Dracon. 51. 12. κεικραξιδάμας, αντος, ὁ, (κεικραγα, δαμάω):—coined by Ar. Vesp. 596 (by analogy to Ἀλκιδάμας) as epith. of Cleon, he who conquers all in bawling, the blusterer.

κεικράτημένος, Adv. (κεικῶσσω) positively, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 42. κεικραχθι, v. sub κείνω. κεικρῆμένος, Adv. (κείνω) distinctly; accurately, Plut. 2. 1142 C. κεικροστημένος, Adv. elaborately, of style, Dion. H. de Comp. 25. fin. Κέκροψ, οπος, ὁ, a mythical king of Athens, Hdt. 8. 44; represented with a serpent's tail, and hence called διφυής, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 438:—pl. = Κεκροπίδαι, Epigr. in Anth. P. 3. p. 970. (Curt. suggests that Κέ-κροψ may be redupl. from √ΚΑΡΠ, καρπός, = Cecrops, Fruit-ful, being the Son of Ἐρι-χθόνιος, 'Rich-in-land.' II. Adj. Κεκρόπιος, α, ον, Cecropian, Athenian, πέτρα Κ. the Acropolis, Eur. Ion 936; (also simply Κεκροπία, ἡ, used for Athens itself, Id. Supp. 658, El. 1289); Κ. χθῶν Attica, Id. Hipp. 34, etc.; Κεκρόπιοι, οἱ, the Athenians, Anth.

κείρω: fut. κερῶ Plat. Rep. 471 A, Ion. κερέω Il. 23. 146: aor. ἕκειρα Att., Ep. ἕκερσα Il. 13. 546, Aesch. Supp. 665 (lyr.): pf. κέκαρκα (περι-) Luc. Symp. 32:—Med., fut. κερῶμαι Eur., Plat.: aor. ἕκειράμην Att., Ep. ἕκερσάμην Call. Fr. 311, Aesch. Pers. 952 (lyr.):—Pass., aor. I part. κερθείς Pind. P. 4. 146; aor. 2 subj. κάρῃ Hdt. 4. 127, κάρῃναι, κερθείς Luc. Soloec. 6, Plut.: pf. κέκαρμαι Hdt. 2. 36, Att. plqpf. ἕκεκάρμην Luc. (From √ΚΕΡ or ΚΑΡ (or rather ΣΚΕΡ, ΣΚΑΡ, O. Norse skera, A. S. scéran, O. H. G. skiru, schere, shear), as in fut. κερ-ῶ, aor. κερ-ῆναι, whence also κέρ-μα, κερ-μός, κερ-ῶ, κερ-ῶ, κερ-ῶ, cf. Skt. śar, śri-ḥāmi (dirupto, laedo), śi-ri (gladius), kar-tari (forfex); Lat. cur-tus, and perh. cul-ter (cf. Sab. curis, quiris); Goth. hair-us (μάχαιρα), O. Norse hiör, O. Sax. her-u.) To cut the hair short, shear, clip, σοί τε κόμην κερέειν, as an offering to the river Spercheios, Il. 23. 146, cf. Paus. 1. 37, 3; κ. ἐν χροῦ [τὰς τρίχας] to shave it close, Hdt. 4. 175; ἀλόχων κειραντες ἔθειραν Eur. Hel. 1124 (lyr.):—more commonly in Med. to cut off one's hair or have it cut off, as was done in deep mourning (cf. κουρά), τούτο .. γέρας ὄλον διζυροῖαι βροτοῖσι, κείρα-σθαί τε κόμην βαλέειν τ' ἀπὸ δάκρυ παρειῶν Od. 4. 198, cf. 24. 46; see the rites at the funeral of Patroclus, Il. 23. 46, 135-153; so, πολὺν σοι βοστρύχων πλόκαμον κερῶμαι Eur. Tro. 1183; κείρομαι πενήθηρ κόμην Id. Phoen. 326; so also absol. to cut off one's hair, κείρασθε, συμ-πενθήσατ' Id. II. F. 1390; ἐφ' οἷς ἡ πόλις ἐπένηθησε καὶ ἕκειρατο Aeschin. 84. 14, etc.; ἄξιον ἦν ἐπὶ τῷδε τῷ τάφῳ κείρασθαι τῇ Ἑλλάδι Lys. 196.

II; in Com., πρὸς φθειρά κείρασθαι to have oneself close shorn, Eulul. Δολ. 3:—Pass., βοστρύχους κεικαρμένους Eur. El. 515; κουρά .. πενήθηρ κει. Id. Or. 458; also, of the hair, to be cut off, πλόκαμοι κερθέντες Pind. P. 4. 146; v. sub κουρά, κομάω. 2. to shear or shave a person, αὐτοὺς σφέας καὶ τοὺς ἵππους, in sign of mourning, Hdt. 9. 24; κεικάρθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς to have their heads shorn, Id. 2. 36; Θρακιστὶ κεικάρθαι Theocr. 14. 36; v. χρώς I. 2 and ἔγκυτι.—Acc. to Phryn. 319, κείρασθαι was used of men (implying that the act was voluntary), κερῆ-ναι of sheep, and of men only as a degradation (ἐπ' ὄτων καὶ ἐπὶ ἀτίμου κουράς); cf. Cratin. Διον. 2, μάχαιραι κούριδες, αἷς κείρομεν τὰ πρόβατα καὶ τοὺς ποιμένας. II. to cut or hew out, δούρ' ἐλάτης κείρασαν-τες Il. 24. 450; ἕλην Soph. Tr. 1196; ἐκ λειμῶνος λείρια κ. Mosch. 2. 32:—metaph., ἐκ λεχέων κ. μεληδέα ποίαν to pluck sweetness from . . , Pind. P. 9. 64; Ἄρης κείρσειεν ἄσπον Aesch. Supp. 665, cf. Pers. 921. 2. to ravage a country, esp. by cutting down the crops and fruit-trees, τὸ πεδίον Hdt. 5. 63; τέμενος 6. 75; τὴν γῆν Ib. 99, Thuc. 1. 64; cf. περικόπτω 2:—also, to clear a country, like pioneers, Hdt. 7. 131:—Pass., of a country, to be ravaged, κερῆναι Id. 4. 127, cf. 8. 65:—Med., χθὼν πύκας κειραμένη having its pine-trees cut down, Anth. P. 9. 106, cf. Pseudo-Phocyl. 154; metaph., κείρασθαι δόξαν to have its glory shorn off, Anth. P. append. 203:—also, Ἄρης νυχίαν πλάκα κερσάμενος having had the plain swept clean (by destroying the men), Aesch. Pers. 952. III. generally, to destroy, consume, and so, 1. to tear, eat greedily, Lat. depasci, of beasts, κείρει τ' εἰσελθὼν βαθὺ λήϊον [ὄνος] Il. 11. 560; of fish, δημόν .. ἐπινεφρίδιον κείροντες 21. 204; of vultures, ἦπαρ ἕκειρον (immortale jecur tandem, Virg.), Od. 11. 578, cf. Luc. D. Deor. 1. 1, D. Mort. 30. 1; ἕκειρε πολὺκερων φόνον, i. e. he slaughtered many a horned beast, Soph. Aj. 55. 2. of the suitors, ἐκείρετε πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλὰ κτήματ' ἐμά Od. 2. 312; ἕκειρον κτήματ' ἐνὶ μεγάροις 22. 369, etc.: absol., κείρετε (sc. βίον) 1. 378., 2. 143.

κείς, contr. for καὶ εἰς, in Att. Poets before a vowel, but before a con-son. κὰς (i. e. καὶ ἐς), q. v. κείσε, Adv., Ion. and Ep. for ἐκείσε. κείσσα, Lacon. for κίσσα, Hesych. Κειταύκειτος, ὁ, comic name of a Gramm., who asked respecting every dish—κείται ἢ οὐ κείται; (cf. κείμαι v. 7), Ath. 1 C. κείω, and once κέω (v. sub fin.), Ep. Desiderat. of κείμαι, βῆ δ' ἰμένα κείων he went to lie down, went to bed, Od. 14. 532, cf. 18. 428; ἐνθ' ἴομεν κείοντες Il. 14. 340; κείω δέ I will lie, Od. 19. 340; κείμεν οὕτω that ye should lie thus, 8. 315; ὄροο κέων get thee to bed, 7. 342. κείω, to cleave, radic. form of κείω, only in Od. 14. 425. κεικῶδῶς, κεικῶδοντο, κεικῶδων, v. sub χάζομαι:—but for κεικῶδῶ-μαι, v. sub κῆδω.

κεικαδμένος, v. sub κείνωμαι. κεικαυρημένος, Adv. maliciously, Schol. Aeschin. c. Ctes. § 3. κεικανοισμένος, Adv. by fixed rule, Theod. Prodr. κεικασμαί, κεικαστο, κεικασμένος, v. sub κείνωμαι. κεικαφῆτος, an Ep. pf. part. with no pres. in use, only found in phrase κεικαφῆτα θυμὸν breathing forth one's life, Lat. animam agentem, Il. 5. 698, Od. 5. 468: Hesych. also has κεικαφε' τέθηνηκεν. (From √ΚΑΠ, or rather ΚΦΑΠ, v. καπνός.) κεικηνυμένος, Adv. (κεικῶσσω) notariouly, Poll. 6. 208. κεικιδνευμένος, Adv. (κεικιδνεύω) hazardously, Just. Mart. κεικλασμένος, Adv. (κείλω) effeminately, ap. Suid. κεικλέεται, κεικλήατο, v. sub κείλω:—κείκετο, v. sub κείλωμαι. κεικλήγα, part. κεικλήγως, v. sub κείνω.

Plan. 295; also Κέκροπος, Epigr. in Jac. Anth. P. 3. p. 970. 2. fem. Κεκροπίς, ἴδος, φυλή Ar. Av. 1407, Inscr., (also called Κεκροπία, Strab. 397); K. αἶα Anth. P. 7. 81. 3. Κεκροπίδαι, οἱ, the descendants of Cecrops, the Athenians, Hdt. 8. 44, Eur., etc.; in sing., Ar. Eq. 1055. 4. Adv. Κεκροπίᾱθεν, Ep. -ῆθεν, from Athens, Call. Dian. 225, Ar. Rh. 1. 95.

κεκρυμμένως, Adv. (κρύπτω) secretly, Arr. Epict. 3. 7. 11.
κεκρυφάλιον, τό, Dim. of κεκρύφαλος, Poll. 7. 179.
κεκρυφάλιο-πλόκος, ον, netting κεκρύφαλοι (v. sq.), Critias 59.
κεκρύφαλος, [ῥ], ὁ, (κρύπτω) a woman's head-dress of net, to confine the hair, Lat. reticulum, τῆλε δ' ἀπὸ κρατὸς χεε δέσματα σιγαλόεντα, —ἀμπυκα, κεκρύφαλον τ', ἡδὲ πλεκτὴν ἀναδέσμην Il. 22. 469; κ. καὶ μίτρα Ar. Thesm. 138, 257, Dion. H. 7. 9, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.; sometimes set with jewels, Anth. P. 5. 270, 276: specimens may be seen on the silver medals of Syracuse: a similar head-dress is still worn in Italy and Spain. 2. part of the headstall of a bridle, Xen. Eq. 6, 8; ἵππικὸς κ. C. 1. 150 B. 23; cf. Poll. 1. 184., 10. 55. II. the second stomach of ruminating animals, from its netlike structure, called also in French *le bonnet*, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 9, P. A. 3. 14, 8, Ael. N. A. 5. 41. III. the pouch or belly of a hunting-net, Xen. Cyn. 6, 7, Plut. Alex. 25. [ῥ in Hom., Anth.; but ῥ in Att., v. Ar. l. c., Eurpol. Kōl. 21, Antipho Κίθαριστ. 1, Παρ. 2.]
κεκρύφαται [ῥ], v. sub κρύπτω.
κεκῦθωσι [ῥ], v. sub κεύθω.
κεκῦρμένως, Adv. (κυρώω) by way of confirmation, Eccl.
κεκωλῦμένως, Adv. (κωλύω) by way of hindrance, Jo. Chrys.
κελαδαινός, ἡ, ὄν, sounding, noisy, Ζέφυρος Il. 23. 208; elsewhere in Homer as epith. of Artemis, from the noise of the chase, (and she is called simply Κελαδαινῆ in Il. 21. 511); also of Bacchus, Anth., etc.; αὐλῶνες κ. h. Hom. Merc. 95; σῦριγγε Opp. H. 5. 455:—Pind. has Dor. form κελαδενός, ἔπεα κ. high-sounding verses, P. 3. 200; κ. Χάριτες the loud-voiced Charites, P. 9. 158; κ. ὕβρις noisy insult, Id. 1. 4. 14 (3. 26):—neut. pl. as Adv., ποταμοὶ κελαδενὰ βέοντες Ar. Rh. 3. 532.
κελαδέω, Sappho 4, Eur., 3 pl. —έοντι Pind.: fut. —ήσω Terpan. 1, Pind. O. 2. 3, Eur., ἡσομαι Pind. O. 10 (11). 96: poet. aor. κελάδησα Aesch., Eur. (lyr.), cf. ἐπικελαδέω: (κέλαδος). Ep. and Lyr. Verb (cf. κελάδω), to sound as rushing water, as in Orac. ap. Aeschin. 69. 25, Anth. P. app. 66:—to shout aloud, ἀτὰρ κελάδησαν Ἀχαιοί, in applause, Il. 23. 869; ἐμὲ δεῖ κ. Pratin. 1. 5; cf. ἐπικελαδέω: c. acc. cogn., κ. ὕμνον Pind. N. 4. 26, cf. P. 2. 27; βοὸν, παιᾶνα Eur. Ion 93, H. F. 694; cf. κόσμος II. 2. 2. of various sounds, to utter a cry, cry aloud, of a new-born babe, Aesch. Cho. 610; of the swallow, Ar. Pax 801, cf. Ran. 682; of the grasshopper, Theopomp. Com. Πάμφ. 1; of the cock, κ. ἐξ εὐνάς to call us up from bed, Theocr. 18. 57; of bells, to ring, tinkle, Eur. Rhes. 385; of the flute, κ. φθύγγον κάλλιστον Id. El. 716; of the sea, Ar. Nub. 284, Thesm. 44. II. trans. to sing of, celebrate loudly, τινα Pind. O. 1. 15., 2. 3., 6. 150, Eur. I. T. 1093, Ar. Ran. 1527; τι Pind. O. 11 (10). 14, Eur. Tro. 121; τινα ὀμφ' ὀρετᾶ Pind. P. 2. 115.
κελάδημα, τό, a rushing sound, Ζεφύρου Eur. Phoen. 213; ποταμῶν Ar. Nub. 283.
κελαδῆτης, ἴδος, ἡ, loud-sounding, γλῶσσα Pind. N. 4. 140.
κελαδῶ-δρόμος, ον, rushing amid the noise of the chase, epith. of Artemis, Orph. Arg. 900. Cf. κελαδαινός.
κέλαδος, ὁ, poet. word (cf. κελαδέω), a noise as of rushing waters: ο loud noise, din, clamour, θῆκε πολὺν κέλαδον καὶ αὐτὴν, of persons quarrelling, Il. 9. 547, cf. 18. 530, and v. μετατίθημι. II. a loud clear voice, as of an oracle, Pind. P. 4. 107: a shout, cry, κ. οὐ παιώνιος Aesch. Pers. 605, cf. 388, Cho. 341, Soph. El. 737, etc. III. the sound of music, Eur. I. T. 1129, Cycl. 487.
κελάδω, Ep. form of κελαδέω, used in part. only, sounding, παρ ποταμὸν κελάδοντα Il. 18. 576; πλῆτο ῥόος κελάδων 21. 16, cf. Theocr. 17. 92; Ζέφυρον κελάδοντ' ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον Od. 2. 421; κελάδοντα Ar. Nub. 284.
κελαινεφής, ἑς, with black (i. e. bloody) spear, Pind. N. 10. 158.
κελαινεφής, ἑς, sync. for κελαινο-νεφής, black with clouds, Homeric epith. of Zeus, shrouded in dark clouds, cloud-wrapt (cf. νεφεληγέρετης), παρὰ πατρὶ κελαινεφεῖ Il. 21. 520; addressed as Κελαινεφές in 15. 46, Od. 13. 147:—then, generally, dark-coloured, ῥέε δ' αἶμα κελαινεφές II. 36, cf. Il. 4. 140; πεδῖον κ. black, rich soil, Pind. P. 4. 93: cf. ἰαδνεφής.
κελαινώω, to be black, in Ep. 3 pl. κελαινώωσι, Opp. H. 4. 67; part. κελαινώων, Nonn. D. 38. 18.
κελαινό-βρωτος, ον, black and bloody with gnawing, Aesch. Pr. 1025.
κελαινόομαι, Pass. to grow black or dark, Aesch. Cho. 413.
κελαινόρ-ρῖνος, ον, with black skin or hide, Opp. H. 5. 18, Nonn. D. 15. 158:—in Soph. Fr. 27 we have the metaplast. pl. κελαινόρῖνες.
κελαινός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. sub fin.):—black, swart, dark, often in Hom., esp. as epith. of αἶμα, Il. 1. 303, Od. 16. 441; of νύξ, Il. 5. 310, etc.; κύμα 9. 6; λαίλαψ II. 747; χθών 16. 384; δέρμα 6. 117; ἦτορ Hes. Sc. 429; κ. φύλον a swarthy race, of the Ethiopians, Aesch. Pr. 808, cf. Supp. 851:—later, of things on which the sun does not shine, esp. of the nether world, dark, murky, Ib. 434, etc.; so of the Ἐρίνες, swart, Id. Ag. 463; Στύξ Lyc. 706; also, κ. ξίφος, λόγχη black with blood, or simply black, from the colour of the metal (cf. μελάνδετος), Soph. Aj. 231, Tr. 856, Eur. Bacch. 628; κ. θίνα, of the bottom of the sea, Soph. Ant. 590; λυεῖ κ. βλέφαρα, of one dying, Ib. 1302. (Curt. refers it to √ΚΑΛ (or rather ΣΚΑΛ), whence also κηλῖς; cf. Skt. kāl-as, kal-aikas, Lat. s-qual-or: he denies its etymol. connexion with μέλας, μέλαινα.)
κελαινο-φαής, ἑς, black-gleaming, ὕφνα κ. seems to mean murky twilight, Ar. Ran. 1331.

κελαινό-φρων, ον, black-hearted, Aesch. Eum. 459.
κελαινό-χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, black-coloured, Anth. P. 9. 251; and so Dind. for μελ- in Aesch. Supp. 785:—κελαινόχροος, ον, Manetho 4. 261.
κελαινώπας, α, ὁ, (ὠψ) black-faced, swarthy, gloomy, θυμός Soph. Aj. 954: fem., κελαινώπις νεφέλα Pind. P. 1. 13. Also κελαινώπης, ἡ, ὄν, in Arcad. p. 67. 10.
κελαινώψ, ὠπος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Pind. P. 4. 377.
κελάρυζα, ἡ, = λακέρυζα, Planud. in Bachm. Anecd. 2. 110.
κελάρύζω, Dor. -σδω: fut. -ύσομαι Hesych., -ύξομαι Or. Sib. 3. 440: aor. κελάρυξε Pind. Fr. 150. To babble, murmur, of running water, κατειβόμενον κελαρύζει Il. 21. 261; to gush out like water, ἀπὸ δ' ἔλκεος . . αἶμα μέλαν κελάρυξε II. 813; [ἄλμη] ἀπὸ κρατὸς κελάρυξεν ran gushing, Od. 5. 323; of milk, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 409 B, cf. 747 D; Dor. impf. κελάρυσδε Theocr. 7. 137. 2. of men, to pour with a gush or gurgling sound, ἀφύσσοντες οἶνον κελαρύζετε Ion ap. Ath. 495 B; cf. ῥύζω.
κελάρυξις, εως, ἡ, a rushing sound, as of water, Hesych.:—so κελάρυσμα, τό, Opp. C. 4. 325; κελαρυσμός, ὁ, Clem. Al. 185.
κελέβειον, Ion. -ῆϊον, τό, Dim. of sq., Antim. Fr. 13.
κελέβη, ἡ, a cup, jar, pan, Anacr. 40, Theocr. 2. 2; cf. Ath. 475 C.
κελέοντες, ον, οἱ, the beams in the upright loom of the ancients, between which the web was stretched, also ἰστυπόδες, Ar. (Fr. 628) ap. Hesych., Antipho ap. Harp., Theocr. 18. 34, Ael. Dionys. ap. Eust. 884. 15:—a sing. is cited by Phot. s. v. κελένδρον, cf. Hesych. s. v. κελένδρον.
κελεός, ἡ, the green woodpecker, Picus viridis, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 8., 9. 1, 27.
κελεύθειος, α, ον, belonging to a road, like ἐνόδιος, δαίμονες Hesych.:—κελεύθειᾶ, of Athena, Paus. 3. 12, 4.
κελευθήτης, ον, ὁ, a wayfarer, Anth. P. 6. 120.
κελευθο-ποιός, ὄν, road-making, like ὁδοποιός, Aesch. Eum. 13.
κελευθο-πόρος, ὁ, a wayfarer, like ὁδοπόρος, Anth. P. 7. 337.
κέλευθος, ἡ, with poet. heterog. pl. κέλευθα:—poet. Noun, a road, way, path, track, Hom., etc.; ὑγρά κέλευθα, ἰχθυόεντα κέλευθα, of the sea, Od. 3. 71, 177, etc.; so, ἀλὸς βοθεῖα κέλευθος Pind. P. 5. 119; also, ἀνέμων κέλευθα or κέλευθοι Il. 14. 17., 15. 620, Od. 5. 383, etc.; ἔγγυς γὰρ νυκτὸς τε καὶ ἡματὸς εἰσι κέλευθοι i. e. night and day follow closely, Od. 10. 86:—ἄρκτον στροφάδες κ. their paths or orbits, Soph. Tr. 130, cf. Eur. Hel. 343:—θεῶν δ' ἀπόεικε κελεύθου shun their way or walk, avoid their company, Il. 3. 406: so metaph., ἔργων κέλευθον ἂν καθαρὰν on the open road of action, Pind. I. 5. (4). 28, cf. O. 6. 39. II. a going or travelling, journey, voyage, by land or water, ὅς κέν τοι εἴπησιν ὕδὸν καὶ μέτρα κελεύθου Od. 4. 389, cf. διαπράσσω; οὐκ ἂν πω χάζοντο κελείθου would not have halted from their onward way, Il. 11. 504, cf. 12. 262:—πολλὴ κ. a far journey, i. e. a great distance, Soph. O. C. 164. 2. an expedition, Aesch. Ag. 126, Pers. 758. III. a way of going, walk, gait, μιμήσομαι λύκου κ. Eur. Rhes. 212, cf. Tro. 888. IV. metaph. a way or walk of life, κέλευθοι ἀπλῶσαι ζωᾶς Pind. N. 8. 60, cf. Aesch. Cho. 350; βίου κ. ἀθεός Eur. H. F. 434: also, a way of doing, ἐστὶ μοι . . μυρία παντᾶ κ. Pind. I. 4. 1 (3. 19); cf. οἶμος. (Hence ἀ-κύλουθος: Curt. compares Lat. cal-lis, Lith. kél-ias (way), kel-iáuju (to travel).)
κελεύθω, to travel, dub., v. κλεύθω.
κέλευμα, τό, = κέλευσμα, q. v.
κέλευσις, εως, ἡ, a commanding, command, Plut. 2. 32 C; oft. in Inscr., κατὰ κέλευσιν C. 1. 2737 b. 3; ἐκ κελεύσεως τιυός 3607. 2; ἀπὸ κ. 5187 b. 3; al.
κέλευσμα or κέλευμα, τό, (κελεύω) an order, command, behest, Aesch. Eum. 235, Soph., etc.; a call, summons, Aesch. Cho. 751:—in Prose, the word of command in battle, Hdt. 4. 141., 7. 16, cf. Eur. Hec. 929; also the call of the κελευστής (q. v.), which gave the time to the rowers, ἀπὸ ἐνὸς κελεύματος all at once, Thuc. 2. 92, Diod. 3. 15; ἐξ ἐνὸς κελεύματος Sophron 51 Ahr.; ἐκ κελεύματος at the word of command, Aesch. Pers. 397, Eur. I. T. 1405; καχάρετ' ἀπὸ κ. Eubul. Δαμαλ. 1:—also the call of the driver to his horses, κελεύματι μύνον καὶ λόγῳ ἠνιοχεῖται Plat. Phaedr. 253 D; of the huntsman to his hounds, Xen. Cyn. 6, 20. (The form κέλευμα seems to be the more ancient, see the Med. Ms. of Aesch. Pers. 397, Cho. 751, cf. Lob. Aj. p. 323.)
κελευσματικῶς, Adv. by way of command, Eust. 1080. 63.
κελευσμός, ὁ, an order, command, Eur. I. A. 1130, Cycl. 653.
κελευσμοστήνη, ἡ, Ion. for κελευσμός, κέλευσμα, Hdt. 1. 157.
κελευστής, οὔ, ὁ, the fogleman, or signal-man on board ship, who gives the time to the rowers, Eur. Hell. 1576, Ar. Ach. 554, Thuc. 2. 84, etc.; cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 403 (397). II. a herald, Diod. 20. 50.
κελευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a κελευστής, hortatory: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Plat. Polit. 260 D.
κελευστός, ἡ, ὄν, ordered, commended, Luc. Vit. Auct. 8.
κελεύστωρ, ορος, ὁ, = κελευστής, A. B. 47.
κελευτιάω, Frquentat. of κελεύω, as πνευστιόω from πνέω, only used in Ep. part., Αἰᾶντε κελευτιόωντ' ἐπὶ πύργων πόντοσε φοιτήτην continually urging on [the men], Il. 12. 265, cf. 13. 125. There is a v. l. κελευθιόων, going,—a form cited by Hesych., who also gives κελευθιόντες.
κελεύω: Ep. impf. κέλευον Il. 23. 767: fut. -αω, Ep. inf. -όμεναι Od. 4. 274: aor. ἐκέλευσα, Ep. κέλ- Il. 20. 4: pf. κεκέλευκα Lys. 95. 6, Luc. Demon. 44:—Med., aor. ἐκελευσάμην Hipp. 1. 386, but more freq. in compds. δια-, ἐπι-, παρα-κελεύομαι:—Pass., fut. -ευσθήσομαι Dio C. 68. 9: aor. ἐκελεύσθην Hdt., Att.: pf. κεκέλευσμαι Xen. Cyr. S. 3, 14, Luc. Sacr. 11; (the forus ἐκελεύθην, κεκέλευμαι are dub., v. Veitch Irreg. Verbs, s. v.) (A lengthd. form of κέλομαι, perh. from the same Root as καλέω, though this is doubted by Curt.) Properly, to urge or drive on, Lat. incilo (v. infr. 1. 3), to urge, exhort, bid, command, order,

freq. from Hom. downwards; mostly of persons in authority, but often also of friendly exhortations:—more rarely of inferiors, *to urge, intrcat, beseech*, Il. 24. 599, Od. 10. 17, 345, Hdt. 1. 116; (so κέλομαι Od. 11. 71):—esp. *to give time by the voice* to the rowers, Ath. 535 D, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 24: (cf. κελουστής):—Construct.,

1. mostly c. acc. pers. et inf. *to order* one to do, σ' ἔγωγε .. κελεύω ἐς πληθὺν ἰέναι Il. 17. 30, cf. 2. 11., 11. 781., 14. 62, Hdt. 1. 8, 24, and Att.; ἐκέλευσε τὸν παῖδα περιμεῖναι ἐ κελεύσαι *he bade the lad bid us to wait for him*, Plat. Rep. 327 B; in Antipho 126. 21, τὸν ἐπιβουλεύσαντα κελεύει φονέα εἶναι, i. e. *bids that he be held guilty*:—bnt the inf. is often omitted,

2. c. acc. pers. et rei, τί με ταῦτα κελεύεις (sc. ποιεῖν); Il. 20. 87, cf. 4. 286; τὰ με θυμὸς .. κελεύει (sc. εἰπεῖν) 7. 68, etc.; and sometimes the inf. is subjoined by way of explanation, τί με ταῦτα κελεύεις .., μίχθεσθαι; 20. 87.

3. also c. acc. pers. only, εἰ μὴ θυμὸς με κελεύει (sc. φείδεσθαι) Od. 9. 278; ὡς με κελεύεις (sc. μυθεῖσθαι) 11. 507; and of horses, ἐπέπων μᾶστιγι κέλευε καρπαλίμως κατὰ ἄπτu urged them [to go] .., Il. 24. 326:—in Prose, ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ἔνδεκα ἐπὶ τὸν Θηραμένην *ordered them [to go] against him, ordered them to seize him*, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 54; so, κ. τινὰς ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα Ib. 20:—Pass. *to be ordered, receive orders*, Arist. Pol. 1. 4, 3.

4. c. acc. rei only, δ μὴ κελεύσαι Ζεὺς (so Herm. for -σει) Aesch. Eum. 618; κ. τι παρά τινος *to demand*, Dem. 48. 14; opp. *to ἀπαγορεύω*, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 14:—Pass., τὸ κελευόμενον, τὰ -να, *commands, orders*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 3, Plat. Rep. 340 A.

II. c. dat. pers. foll. by inf. *to urge or order* one to do, κηρύκεσσι .. κέλευσεν κηρύσσειν .., Il. 2. 50, Od. 2. 6, etc.; ἀλλήλοισι κέλευον ἄπτεσθαι νηῶν .., Il. 2. 151; ἐτάροισι .. ἐκέλευσα ἐμβαλέειν Od. 9. 488; so in Att., Thuc. 8. 38, etc.

III. absol., esp. in Homeric phrase, ὡς αὐ κελεύεις;—so, πολλὰ κελεύων Hdt. 6. 36.

IV. c. inf. only, the acc. pers. being omitted, σιγᾶν κελεύω *I order silence*, Soph. Ph. 865; οὐδ' ἂν κελεύαιμ' εὐσεβεῖν Id. Ant. 731: *to recommend*, Lat. *censere*, Dem. 45. 47., 46. 11, etc.; opp. *to οὐκ εἶω*, Xen. Ath. 2, 18; κ. μὴ ποιεῖν Att.; etc.

κελεφός, ὁ, σ *leper*, Arcad. 55. 10, Eccl.:—hence κελεφία, -ίασις, ἡ, *leprosy*, and κελεφιάω, *to be leprous*, Eccl.

κελέων, ὁ, obsol. sing. of κελόντες, q. v.

κέλης, ητος, ὁ, (κέλλω) *a courser, riding-horse*, Ὀδυσσεὺς ἀμφ' ἐν δούρατι βαῖνε, κέληθ' ὡς ἵππον ἐλαύνων *bestrode one plank, as if riding on a horse* (cf. ἵππος), Od. 5. 371; κ. καὶ ἄρματα Hdt. 7. 86; ἵππον κέλητ' ἀκούοντα Eurpol. Κολ. 25; κέλης κέλητι παρακελητιῇ Ar. Pax 900, cf. Plat. Lys. 205 C; often in the titles of Pindar's Odes, as Ol. 1; and in Inscr., κέλητι νικᾶν C. I. 1416, cf. 1591 a, 2758 III col. III. (With the Aeol. κέληρ comp. Lat. *celer, celeres*: Festus derives the Lat. *celsus* for *equus* from κέλης, Koen. Greg. pp. 306, sq.)

II. *a fast-sailing yacht* with one bank of oars, *a light vessel*, Lat. *celox*, Hdt. 8. 94, Thuc. 4. 9., 8. 38, Xen.; etc.

III. *rudenda muliebria*, Eust. 1539. 34; and in Ar. Lys. 60 there is an obscene pun on all the senses, cf. κλητίζω II.

κελητιάζω, fut. ἄσω, =sq., Hesych.

κελητιζώ, fut. ἴσω, (κέλης) *to ride*, ἵπποισι κλητιζέειν εὖ εἰδώς Il. 15. 679 sqq., where one man is described as riding two or more horses, leaping from one to the other (Lat. *desultor*): on Homer's riding, v. sub ἵππος.

II. *sensu obsceno*, Ar. Vesp. 501, Thesm. 153; cf. κέλης III.

κελήτιον, τό, Dim. of κέλης II, Thuc. 1. 53., 4. 120, App. Civ. 2. 56.

κελητιστής, οὔ, ὁ, the Lat. *desultor*, Gloss.

κέλλω (pres. and impf. only in Prose, and only in the form δκέλλω): fut. κέλω Aesch. Supp. 330, Eur. Ilec. 1052; aor. ἔκλω Hom., Att. Poets.

(From √ΚΕΛ-, come also κέλης; Sanskr. *kal, kalayāmi* (ago, urgeo); Lat. *cello* (per-cello), *celer, celox*.) *To drive on*, Hom. only in Od. and always in phrase νῆα κέλω, *to run a ship to land, put her to shore*, Lat. *appellere*, νῆα μὲν αὐτοῦ κέλω Od. 10. 511; νῆα μὲν ἐνθ' ἐλθόντες ἐκέλαμεν 11. 20; νῆα .. ἐκέλαμεν ἐν ψαμάθοισιν 9. 546., 12. 5:—metaph., Ἄργει κ. πόδα Eur. El. 139.

II. intr., of ships or seamen, *to put to shore or into harbour*, κελσάσσει δὲ νηαὶ καθέλομεν Ἰστία Od. 9. 149; κέλσαντες Σιδόντος .. ἐπ' ἄκτας Aesch. Ag. 696, cf. Eum. 10; ἐς Ἄργος Id. Supp. 330; πρὸς γῆν Soph. Tr. 804, Eur.; or with acc. loci, κέλω .. Ἄργους γαίαν Aesch. Supp. 16; ἄστῃ Eur. Rhes. 934:—metaph., πᾶ ποτε .. κέλσαντ' *having reached what port?* Aesch. Pr. 184; κ. ποτὶ τέρμα Eur. Hipp. 140; πᾶ κέλω; where shall I find a haven? Id. Hec. 1056.

κέλομαι, Ep. 2 sing. κέλει, sometimes as a dissyll. by syniz., Il. 24. 434, Od. 4. 812., 10. 337; imperat. κέλεισθω, -εσθε, opt. -αίμην, inf. -εσθαι all in Hom.: impf. κελόμεν Il. 1. 386, ἐκέλευ Theocr. 3. 11, κέλετο Il. 15. 119 (Dor. κέντο Alcim. 117):—fut. κελήσομαι Od. 10. 296; aor. 1 ἐκέλησατο, κελήσατο, Epich. Fr. 48 Ahr., Pind. O. 13. 113, I. 6 (5). 54:—Ep. aor. 2, ἐκέκλετο, κέκλετο, Hom., Hes.: hence was formed by later Poets a pres. κέλομαι Ar. Rh. 1. 716, etc.; opt. κελόμην Aesch. Soph. 591 (lyr.); part. κελόμενος, v. infr. II. 1: (this pres. was used in pass. sense by Manetho 2. 251., 3. 319, Or. Sib. 8. 500. (Hence also κελεύω, q. v.) *To urge on, exhort, command*, often in Hom.—Construct. like κελεύω,

1. c. acc. pers. et inf., Il. 5. 810., 16. 657, etc.; so in Pind. Il. c., Aesch. Ag. 1119; Od. 17. 555 is remarkable, μεταλλήσαι τί ἐ θυμὸς .. κέλεται, καὶ κῆδεά περ πεπαθυῖν (instead of -νίαν):—but the inf. is often omitted, κέλεται δὲ με θυμὸς (sc. εἰπεῖν) Il. 12. 300, cf. Od. 6. 133, etc.

2. c. dat. pers. et inf., φυλασσόμεναί τε κέλονται ἀλλήλοισι Il. 10. 419; but more commonly without inf., Ἀργείοισιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἄσπας 6. 66; ἀμφιπόλοισιν κέκλετο Ib. 286; ἵπποισιν ἐκέκλετο 8. 184; ἀλλήλοισι κέλεσθε 12. 274.

3. absol., κέλομαι γὰρ ἔγωγε for [so] *I advise*, 23. 894, Od. 17. 400; κέλει γὰρ 5. 98; ἐγὼ κέλομαι καὶ ἀνωγα 3. 317; ἐπὶ δ' Ἐκτορα κέκλετο θυμὸς (sc. ἐ ἰέναι) 16. 382:—rarely of things, ἰαίνεται κηρός, ἐπεὶ κέλετο

μεγάλη *is the wax melted, since mighty force constrained it*, Od. 12. 175.

II. κέλομαι sometimes adds to the sense of κελεύω that of καλέω: hence, 1. *to call, call to*, κέκλετο δ' Ἡφαιστον Il. 18. 913; also, *to call on for aid*, h. Hom. Cer. 21; πρῶτά σε κεκλόμενος, θύγατερ Διὸς Soph. O. T. 159, cf. Aesch. Supp. 590, and v. sub ἐπέκλετομαι. 2. *to call by name, call*, νῦν ὕρμιχος κέκλετ' ἐπώνυμον Pind. I. 6 (5). 78.

Κελτιστί, Adv. *in the language of the Celts*, Luc. Alex. 51.

Κελτοί, οἱ, *the Kelts or Celts*, Hdt. 2. 33, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 20, Polyb. (who also uses Γαλάται); later also Κέλται Strab. 176, Diod., etc.:—hence Κελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Celtic, Gallic*, Strab. 137; poet. Κελτός, ἡ, ἔν, Call. Del. 173; fem. Κελτίς, ἴδος, Anth. P. 10. 21:—ἡ Κελτική, *the country of the Celts or Gauls*, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 9, Strab. l. c.; ἡ Κελτία Foed. ap. Polyb. 7. 9, 6.

κελύφᾶν [ῥ], τό, = κέλυφος, Lyc. 89, Luc. V. H. 2. 38.

κελύφᾶνώδης, es, *like a shell or husk*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 7, 2.

κελύφιον [ῥ], τό, Dim. of sq., Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 21.

κέλυφος, εος, τό, *a sheath, case*, 1. in fruits, *pod, shell*, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 3, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 2, etc.

2. in animals, *a sheath*, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 16, al. b. κ. φῶν *egg-shell*, Ib. 6. 14, 7; in fish, *the encasing membrane*, G. A. 2. 6, 20.

c. τὸ περὶ τὰς γενέσεις κ. *the case that envelopes insects at birth*, H. A. 8. 17, 5, cf. 9, G. A. 3. 9, 6; *the case of a chrysalis*, H. A. 5. 19, 5 sq.; of stag-beetles, Ib. 12.

d. *the shell of crustaceous fish*, H. A. 5. 17, 10.

e. *the hollow of the eye*, Anth. P. 9. 439.

3. metaph. of old dicasts, ἀνωμοσιῶν κελύφη *mere affidavit-husks*, Ar. Vesp. 545;—of an old man's *boat*, which served as his *shell or coffin*, Anth. P. 9. 242;—γῆινον κ., of the body, cited from Synes. (The ῥ renders its connexion with καλύπτω doubtful: some compare Lat. *glūbo*.)

κέλωρ, ωρος, ὁ, son, poet. word in Eur. Andr. 1033, Lyc. 495, etc.; and Dind. would restore Ζηνὸς κέλωρ' (deleto Ἡρακλέους) in Soph. Tr. 854.

II. = φωνή, βοή, Hesych.: hence κελωρύω, *to shout*, Id., Phot.

κεμᾶδοσ-σόος, ον, *chasing the deer*, Nonn. D. 5. 230., 46. 147.

κεμᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, σ *young deer, a cricket*, between the νεβρός and the ἔλαφος (so Eust.), Il. 10. 361, Call. Dian. 112, etc.; cf. Ael. N. A. 14. 14: also κεμᾶς (q. v.), and in Hesych. κεμᾶς.

κέμμα, τό, (κέμαι):—*the lair of a beast*, dub. in Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 917 D; Dind. κεύματα.

κεμᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. for κεμᾶς, Q. Sm. 1. 587, Anth. P. 9. 2, etc.

κέμπος or κέμφος, f. l. for κέψος.

κεν, before a vowel for κε, (q. v.), Hom.

κεναγγέω, Ion. κενεαγγέω, q. v.

κεναγγής, ἐς, (κενός, ἄγγος) *emptying vessels*; hence, *breeding famine*, ἄπλοια Aesch. Ag. 188.

κεναγγία, ἡ, *emptiness of vessels*: esp. *hunger*, Plat. Com. Συμμ. 10; κ. ἄγειν *to fast*, Ar. Incert. 30 Meineke (quoted as Aristotle by Poll. 6. 31).—See the Ion. form κενεαγγίη.

κενανδρία, ἡ, *lack of men, dispeopled state*, Aesch. Pers. 730.

κένανδρος, ον, (ἀνήρ) *empty of men, dispeopled*, ἄστῃ, πόλις Aesch. Pers. 119, Soph. O. C. 917.

κεναυχής, ἐς, v. the poet. κενεαυχής.

κένδυλα, τά, also κένδυλα or κενδύλη, ἡ, dub. l. for σχενδύλα.

κεναγγέω, (κενός, ἄγγος) *to have the vessels of the body empty, to be fasting, to hunger, be exhausted*, Hipp. Acut. 382, etc.:—Ib. 390, it seems to be used as trans., *to make to fast*.

κεναγγίη (in Mss. mostly -εῖη) ἡ, Ion. for κενεαγγία, *hunger, exhaustion*, Hipp. Acut. 389, Aph. 1242.

κεναγγητέον, verb. Adj. *one must leave the vessels empty*, Hipp. Acut. 385.

κεναγγικός, ἡ, ὄν, *having the vessels empty, exhausted*, κ. σημεῖον Hipp. Acut. 392. Adv. -κῶς, also cited from Hipp.

κενεᾶγορία, ἡ, *empty talk*, Poët. ap. Plat. Rep. 607 B.

κενε-ᾶγόρος, Ion. κενεηγόρος, ον, *vainly talking*, Greg. Naz.

κενεαύχημα, τό, *empty boasting*, Eust. Opusc. 275. 21, in pl.

κενεαυχής, ἐς, (αὐχῆ) *vain-glorious, κενεαυχέες ἡγοράασθε* Il. 8. 230; κενεαυχέα πλαῦτον Zenod. ap. Diog. L. 7. 30:—later κενεαυχής, ἐς, Anth. P. 12. 145, Plnt. 2. 103 E.

κενέβρειος, ον, = νεκριμαῖος, *dead*, esp. of dead cattle: κενέβρεια, τά, *carrion, dog's-meat*, Ar. Av. 538, cf. Fr. 559.

2. τὰ κενέβρεια, also, *the dog's-meat market*, Erotian., Phot., cf. Ael. N. A. 6. 2.

κεν-εγκράνιος [ᾶ], ον, *brainless*, Schol. Juven. 15. 23.

κέν-ελπις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, *cherishing empty hopes*, Eust. Opusc. 302. 90.

κεν-εμβάτιω, *to step on emptiness*, Plut. Flamin. 10: *to step into a hole*, Luc. Somn. 26.

II. of the probe, *to reach so as to find a cavity*, Paul. Leg.; hence κενεμβάτησις, ὁ, Galen.

κενός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. for κενός, q. v.

κενέότης, ητος, ἡ, = κενότης, Hipp. Acut. 394.

κενέ-φρων, ον, *empty-minded*, Theogn. 233, Simon. 75, Pind. N. 11. 38:—neut. κενεύφρονα φύλα, Apollin. V. T.

κενεών, ὠνος, ὁ, (κενός) *the hollow between the ribs and the hip, the flank*, Od. 22. 295, etc.; νεῖατον ἐς κενεῶνα, ὄθι ζωννύσκετο μίτην Il. 5. 557, cf. Hipp. Progn. 39; of horses, Xen. Eq. 12. 8; of dogs, Poll. 5. 59; v. sub λαπάρα.

II. *any hollow or hole*, Nonn. Jo. 20. 8:—also periph. οὐράνιοι, χθόνιοι κ., much like πτυχαί, Anth. P. 9. 207, Nonn. D. 13. 453 or 9. 82; κενεῶν ἀρούρης, κελεύθου Id. D. 41. 3, Jo. 13. 37; κ. τάφον *a cenotaph*, Epigr. Gr. 234.

κενέωσις, εως, ἡ, poet. for κένωσις.

κενήριον, τό, *an empty monument, cenotaph*, Euphor. 81., Lyc. 370, etc.

κενο-βουλία, ἡ, *vain counsel*, Eccl.

κενογάμιον [ᾶ], τό, (γάμος), *an empty, unreal marriage*, coined after κενοτάφιον by Ach. Tat. 5. 14.

κενοδοντίς, ἴδος, ἢ, *toothless*, Anth. P. 6. 297.
 κενοδοξέω, *to hold a vain opinion, to be vain-glorious*, Helioid. 9. 19, Eccl.; κ. ὅτι . . ., *to be vainly confident that . . .*, Mart. Polyc. 10, ubi v. Jacobson.
 κενοδοξία, ἢ, *vanity, conceit*, Polyb. 3. 81, 9, Plut. 2. 57 D, etc.
 κενόδοξος, ον, *vain-glorious, conceited*, Polyb. 27. 6, 12.
 κενοδρομέω, *to run alone*, Procl. paraphr. p. 163, Manetho 2. 486.
 κενοκοπέω, *to labour in vain*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1037 A.
 κενόκρανος, ον, *empty-headed*, Or. Sib. 3. 430.
 κενολατρεία, ἢ, *useless worship*, Epiphani.
 κενολογέω, *to talk emptily*, Eupol. Incert. 98, Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 27.
 κενολογία, ἢ, *empty, idle talk*, Plut. 2. 1069 C.
 κενολόγος, ον, *talking emptily, prating*, Gloss.
 κενοπάθεια, ἢ, *unreal sensation*, Democrit. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 8. 184;
 κενοπάθειω, *to have unreal sensations, i. e. with no object corresponding to them*, lb. 213, P. 1. 493; κενοπάθημα, τό, *an unreal sensation*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 354:—words used by the Stoics.
 κενόπρησις, εως, ἢ, *inflation, a disease of horses*, Hippiatr. 150, 151.
 κενορρημοσύνη, ἢ, (ῥήμα) = κενολογία, Philem. Lexic. § 271.
 κενός, ἢ, ὄν: Ion. and poet. κενός II. 3. 376., 4. 181., 11. 160., 15. 453, Pind. O. 2. 116., 3. fin., Eur. I. T. 418 (lyr.), and Hdt.; Ep. also κενός, ἄ, ὄν, as always in Hom. except in II. II. cc., and κενός: in Od. 22. 249: (κενεός and κενός seem to represent the old form κενυός, cf. Skt. *crūny-as* (*inanis*)). I. mostly of things, *empty*, opp. to πλέως or πλήρης, Hom., etc.; κενός . . . χεῖρας ἔχοντες Od. 10. 42; so, νοστήσαντας κενῆσι χερσὶ Hdt. 1. 73; κεναῖς χερσίν Plut. Legg. 796 B, (v. infr. II. 2); κοιλίη κενή = κενέων, Hdt. 2. 40; τὸ κ. (sc. τάλαντον) *the empty one*, Ar. Fr. 445. 5; κ. οἰκησις Soph. Ph. 31; γῆ O. T. 55; εὐνή Ant. 424; χώματα κενά = κενοτάφια Hdt. 9. 85; so, κενός τάφος Eur. Hel. 1057:—κ. χρόνος *a pause in music*, Mus. Vett.:—τὸ κενόν *the void of space*, Lat. *vacuum, inane*, Democrit. ap. Plut. 2. 1110 F; τὸ κ. = τύπος ἐστερημένος σώματος Arist. Phys. 4. 1. 6; or, ἐν ᾧ μὴ ἐνυπάρχει σῶμα δυνατόν δ' ἐστὶ γενέσθαι Id. Cael. 4. 2, 18; cf. Phys. 4. 6-9, al.; introduced into Lat. by Cicero, Plut. Cic. 40. 2. *empty, fruitless, vain*, like μάταιος, κενὰ εὔγματα εἰπῶν Od. 22. 249; ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδες Simon. 8. 16, Aesch. Pers. 804; γνώμη Pind. N. 4. 65, Soph. Ant. 753; ξέθοι Id. Aj. 287; φροντίδες Id. Fr. 684; τέρψις Ib. 508; φύβος Eur. Supp. 548, cf. Xen. An. 2. 2, 21; φρόνημα Plut. Rep. 494 D, etc.; κενὴ πρόφασις καὶ ψευδής Dem. 277. 17; τὸ φάρμακον εὐρηκας κενὸν πρὸς τὸ κ. Menand. Δεισ. 1; κενὴν κατηγορεῖν *to bring an empty charge*, Arist. Respir. 1, 2; cf. λύγξ:—often in adverbial usages, neut. pl., κενὰ πνεύσας Pind. O. 10 (11). 111; so, διὰ κενῆς, ἢ διὰ κενῆς ἐπανάσεισις *empty flourishing of arms*, Thuc. 4. 126; διὰ κενῆς ῥίπτειν, *to use the gesture of throwing without anything in the hand, to make a feint*, Arist. Probl. 5. 8; κεκλάγγω διὰ κενῆς ἄλλως *to no purpose, in vain*, Ar. Vesp. 929; μάτην διὰ κ. Plut. Com. Φα. 2. 21; also, ἐν κενοῖς Soph. Aj. 971; κατὰ κενῆς Procl. in Plat. Tim. 1; εἰς κενόν Diod. 19. 9, Helioid. 10. 30; εἰς κ. μοχθεῖν Menand. Monost. 51; κατὰ κενόν Suid. s. v. λύκος ἔχανεν; κατὰ κενῶν Philo 1, 153:—regul. Adv. κενῶς Arist. de An. 1. 1, 9, Eth. E. 1. 8, 4, Menand. in Com. Fr. 5. p. 109. II. of Persons, 1. c. gen. *void, destitute, bereft*, τοῦ νοῦ Soph. O. C. 931; φρενῶν Id. Ant. 754; δακρῶν Eur. Hec. 230; συμμάχων Id. Or. 687; πεδίον κ. δένδρων Plut. Rep. 621 A; κ. φρονήσεως, ἐπιστήμης, μαθημάτων Id. Tim. 75 A, etc.; also, κενός πόνου *without the fruits of toil*, Aesch. Fr. 239; but, 2. the gen. must often be supplied, as, ἀσchrόν. τοι δηρὸν τε μένειν κενεῖν τε νέεσθαι *empty of spoil, empty-handed*, II. 2. 298, Od. 15. 214; ἀπικέατο, οἱ μὲν κενοί, οἱ δὲ φέροντες κτλ. Hdt. 7. 131; κενός κενὸν καλεῖ Aesch. Theb. 353; ἡκεῖς οὐ κενή Soph. O. C. 359, Tr. 495; οὐδ' ὑπεργέμων . . . οὔτε κ. Alex. Σύντρ. 1; κ. ἂν ἴη . . . κ. ἀπεισιν Plut. Rep. 370 E; (v. supr. I. 1):—*bereft of her mate*, Λαίαινα Soph. Aj. 986; οἰρηαν, Bion 1. 59; ὑπ' ἀσθματος κενοί *exhausted* . . . Aesch. Pers. 484; of towns, *without garrison*, Aeschin. 74. 21; of the body, *without flesh*, Plut. 2. 831 B. b. *empty of wit, empty, vain*, κενὸς ἂν εἴην Pind. O. 3. 81; διαπτυχθέντες ὠφθησαν κενοί Soph. Ant. 709; ἀνόητον καὶ κ. Ar. Ran. 530. III. Comp. and Sup. κενότερος, -ότατος, E. M. 275. 50, A. B. 1286; yet the regul. κενώτερος, -άτατος, occur in Plat. Symp. 175 D, v. l. Dem. 821. 11; cf. στενός. κενόσαρκος, ον, *empty of flesh, meagre*, E. M. 779. 8. κενόσοφος, ον, *frivolously wise*, Greg. Naz.: cf. ματαιόσοφος. κενοσπουδαστής, οὔ, δ, *one who is zealous in vain*, Byz. κενοσπουδέω, *to be zealous about frivolities*, M. Anton. 4. 32, Artemid. 4. 11; and κενοσπουδία, ἢ, *zealous pursuit of frivolities*, Dion. H. 6. 70, Diog. L. 6. 26:—from κενόσπουδος, ον, *zealous after frivolities*, Diog. L. 9. 68, Plut. 2. 560 B, 1061 C, etc.:—τὰ κ. *matters of mere curiosity*, Cic. Att. 9. 1:—Adv. -δως, Plut. 2. 234 D, Artem. 4. 82. κeno-τάφειω, *to honour with an empty tomb*, κenoταφοῦντ' ἐμὸν δέμας Eur. Hel. 1060, (explained in 1057 by ὡς δὴ θανόντα σ' . . . κενῶ τάφω θάψαι); δν ἡδ' . . . ἀπόντα κenoταφεῖ Ib. 1546; metaph., κ. τὸν βίον Plut. 2. 1130 C. κenoτάφιον, τό, *an empty tomb, cenotaph*, Xen. An. 6. 4, 9, Plut. 2. 349 B, 870 E, App. Mithr. 96, C. I. (add.) 4340 d, e:—also, κenoτάφιος οἶκος Plut. 2. 349 B. II. in LXX (1 Sam. 19. 13), *an image*. κenoτής, ητος, ἢ, *emptiness, vanity*, Plut. Rep. 585 B, Tim. 58 B, Isac., etc.:—*an empty space, void*, Hipp. l. c. sub κenoέτης. κenoφόβος, ον, *full of empty fear*, Favorin. s. v. ψοφοδέης. κenoφρόνημα, τό, = sq., Epiphani. κenoφροσύνη, ἢ, *emptiness of mind*, Timo 3. 2, Plut. Ages. 37. κenoφρων, ον, (φρήν) *empty-minded*, βουλεύματα Aesch. Pr. 762: cf. κenoόφρων.

κενοφωνέω, fut. ἦσω, *to speak idly*, Eccl.; κενοφωνία, ἢ, *vain talking, babbling*, 1 Tim. 6. 20., 2. 2, 16.
 κenoώ, Ion. κεν-, Eur., Plat.; fut. ὦσω Eur. Ion 447: aor. ἐκένωσα Eur.: pf. κεκένωκα App.:—Pass., fut. κenoθήσομαι Galen.; also fut. med. in pass. sense κenoώσομαι (v. infr.): aor. ἐκenoθήην Thuc.: pf. κεκένωμαι, Ion. κεκένωμαι, Hdt.: (κενός). To empty out, drain, opp. to πληρῶω, Aesch. Pers. 718, Eur. Ion 447, etc.; c. gen. *to empty of a thing*, ἀνδρῶν τήνδε πόλιν κenoώσαι Aesch. Supp. 660, cf. Eur. Rhes. 914; χέρας δῶρων Id. Med. 959; opp. to πληροῦν τινά τινος Plat. Symp. 197 C, Rep. 560 D:—Pass. *to be emptied, made or left empty*, Soph. O. T. 29; ἐς τὸ κenoούμενον *into the space continually left empty*, Thuc. 2. 76; οἰκίαι πολλαὶ ἐκenoώθησαν Ib. 51; c. gen., τούτων κenoώσεται . . . αἰῶν *will be left without them*, Emped. 146; κenoκένωμενον τοῦ τείχεος πάντων *stripped of all things*, Hdt. 4. 123. 2. *to make a place empty by leaving it, desert it*, βωμόν Eur. Andr. 1138, cf. Bacch. 730:—Pass., κenoθεισῶν τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 8. 57. 3. in Medic. *to empty by depletion*, Hipp. Aph. 1246: *to carry off*, αἷμα Luc. Ocypr. 93; κ. φόρμακον *to pour it away*, Iambl. in Phot. Bibl. 75. 28: *to smoke away with*, τι Cypri. Fragm. 1. 4. *to empty or expend*, εἰς με κenoώσον πᾶν βέλος Anth. P. 5. 58; κ. πάντα εἰς τοὺς πένητας Jo. Chrys.; τὴν ἰσχὺν ἐν τινι Greg. Naz., etc. II. metaph. *to make empty or of no account*, τινα Ep. Phil. 2. 7: *to make vain or of no effect*, τι 1 Ep. Cor. 9. 15:—Pass. *to be or become so*, Ep. Rom. 4. 14, etc. κenoσαι, κenoτάσε, v. sub κenoτέω. κenoταύρειον, τό, v. κenoταύριον. Κenoταύρειος, α, ον, *Centaurian, of Centaurs*, γένος Eur. I. A. 706. Κenoταυριδης, ου, ὄ, *of or from Centaurs*, ἵππος K. a Thessalian horse, Luc. Indoct. 5. Κenoταυρικός, ἢ, ὄν, *like a Centaur, i. e. savage, brutal*: Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Ran. 38. κenoταύριον, the plant *Centaur*, Lat. *centaurium* (Lucret. 4. 124, Virg. G. 4. 270), Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 6; or -ειον; τό, Schol. Nic.; also κenoταυρίη, Hipp. 482. 35; -έα, Arist. Plant. 1. 5, 5. κenoταυρίς, ἴδος, ἢ, = κenoταύριον, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 7. II. a kind of earring, Com. Fr. 5. p. 398. Κenoταυροκτόνος, ον, *Centaur-slaying*, Lyc. 670, Phot. Bibl. 151. 34. Κenoταυρομάχια, ἢ, *a battle of Centaurs*, Plut. Rom. 29, Comp. Thes. 1. Κenoταυροπληθής, ἐς, *full of Centaurs*, Eur. H. F. 1273. Κenoταυρος, ὄ, (in Luc. Zeux. 4 also ἦ), *a Centaur*: I. in Hom. the Centaurs are a savage race, dwelling between Pelion and Ossa, extirpated in a war with their neighbours the Lapithae, II. 11. 832, Od. 21. 295, sq., Hes. Sc. 184, Diod. 4. 70; cf. Φήρ. II. in Pind. P. 2. 82, sq. and later Poets they are monsters of double shape, *half-man and half-horse*; also ἵπποκένταυρος, q. v.; commonly called sons of Ixion and Nephelê Diod. 4. 69; (hence *nubigenae*, Virg. Aen. 7. 674); but Arist. seems to connect the cloud connexion with their fantastic form, Insomn. 3, 11. Their form seems to be a mythic representation of the Art of Riding. III. = παιδεραστής, from the brutal sensuality ascribed to the Centaurs, Hesych.: hence too, 2. *the pudenda*, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 14. (Commonly thought to be a compd. of κenoτέω, ταῦρος, from their being mounted herdsmen, v. Serv. Virg. G. 3. 115: but the compd. ought in that case to be Ταυροκέντης; and Grashof's conjecture deserves attention,—that -αυρος is a termination, as in θησαυρός, λάσταυρος, so that Κenoταυρος would be simply the *Piercer, Spearman*.) κenoτεύω, = κenoτέω 3, Hdt. 5. 87. κenoτέω, Pind., Att.: fut. ἦσω Soph. Aj. 1245; aor. ἐκέντησα Hipp. 1153 D, Dor. κenoτάσε Theocr.; Ep. inf. κenoσαι (as if from κenoτώ) II. 23. 337:—Pass., fut. -ηθήσομαι (συγ-) Hdt.: aor. ἐκenoτήθην Theophr.: pf. κεκέντημαι Hipp. To prick, good, spur on, II. l. c., Ar. Nub. 1300, proverb., κ. τὸν πῶλον περὶ τὴν νύσσαν, of impetuous haste, Suid.: v. κenoτρον. 2. of bees and wasps, *to sting*, Ar. Vesp. 226, al.; Ἐρωτα κακὰ κenoτάσε μέλισσα Theocr. 19. 1; τῶφθαλμῶ κenoτούμενος ὡσπερ ὑπ' ἀνθρηνῶν Ar. Nub. 946; of the porcupine, Ael. N. A. 12. 26:—then, 3. generally, *to prick, stab*, Pind. P. 1. 55, etc.; μηδ' ὀλωλότα κenoτει Soph. Ant. 1030; ἐκenoτει . . . αἰθέρ', ὡς σφάζων ἐμέ Eur. Bacch. 631, etc.; παίειν καὶ κ., τύπτειν καὶ κ. Thuc. 4. 47, cf. Plat. Gorg. 456 D; καίειν καὶ κ., of torture, Xen. An. 3. 1, 29; μαστιγοῦμενος καὶ κenoτούμενος Id. Hell. 3. 3, 11: metaph., ἀνὸν δούλω κ. *to stab in the dark*, Soph. Aj. 1245; λιμῶ κenoτούμενος Alciphro 3. 4. = βινέω, Mnesini. Ἴππ. 1. 55. κenoτήμα, τό, *the point of a weapon*, Polyb. 2. 33, 5, etc. II. *the wound inflicted, a sting*, Aesch. Fr. 165:—metaph. *punishment*, Hesych. κenoτηνάριος, ὄ, the Lat. *centenarius*, Epigr. Gr. 446. κenoτήσις, εως, ἢ, *a pricking*, Arist. Spir. 6, 5. κenoτητήριον, τό, *a pricker, awl*, Luc. Catapl. 20: *a pin*, Galen. Gloss. p. 552. II. = κenoτήριον, Suid. κenoτητής, οὔ, ὄ, *one who pierces*, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 467. κenoτητικός, ἢ, ὄν, *prickly*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 6. κenoτητός, ἢ, ὄν, *embroidered*, Epict. Enchir. 39. κenoτό, Dor. for κελετο, cf. γέντο, ἦνθον, Alcman 117. κenoτορίων, ανος, ὄ, the Lat. *centurio*, C. I. 4932. κenoτόω, f. l. for κenoτρόω in many Mss. of Hdt. 3. 16. κenoτρήεις, εσσα, εν, *pointed, sharp, prickly*, Nic. Al. 146. κenoτρηνεκής, ἐς, *spurred or goaded on*, ἵπποι II. 5. 752., 8. 396. κenoτρίζω, fut. ἴσω, = κenoτέω, *to prick, goad or spur on*, Xen. Eq. 11, 6: metaph., ἔρωσ κ. εἰς ἔρωτα Id. Symp. 8, 24; ἔπαινος κ. Plut. 2. 84 C:—Pass., κenoτρίζεσθαι ὑπὸ φιλονεικίας Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 12. II. *to graft*, Eccl. κenoτρικός, ἢ, ὄν, *of or from the centre*, διάστημα Valens ap. Salm. de Climact. p. 300.

κεντρίνης [1], ου, ὁ, the spinous shark, Arist. Fr. 293, Opp. H. 1. 378: v. κεντρίτης. II. a kind of gnat or wasp, Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 2, Plin. 17. 44. III. = κεντρίς, Schol. Nic. Th. 334.

κέντριον, τό, Dim. from κέντρον, a sting, Philes 28; τὰ τῶν ἐρώτων κ. Theod. Prodr. II. the place where a horse is spurred, Hippiatr.

κεντρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = διψάς II. 1, Ael. N. A. 1. 55; v. κεντρίνης III.

κεντρίσκος, ὁ, a kind of fish, Theophr. Fr. 12. 9; Schneid. κεντρινίσκος.

κεντρίτης, ου, ὁ, = κεντρίνης, Ael. N. A. 1. 55; in 9. 11, a kind of serpent.

κεντρο-βαρής, ἐς, (κέντρον 6) gravitating towards the centre: τὰ κεντροβαρικά, a treatise of Archimedes on the centre of gravity: ἡ -κή, the theory of the centre of gravity, An. Ox. 3. 168.

κεντρο-δῆλητος, ου, goading, stinging, ὕδναι κεντροδάλητοι (Dor.) Aesch. Supp. 563 (where Esf. restored the fem. form κεντροδάλητης).

κεντρο-ειδής, ἐς, like the centre, central, Plotin. 6. 8, 18.

κεντρο-μάνης, ἐς, madly spurring, Anth. P. 13. 18. II. ἄγκιστρον κ., of love, maddening by its barbs, Ib. 5. 247.

κεντρο-μυρσίνη, ἡ, = ὄξυμυρσ-, butchers'-broom, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 4.

κέντρον, τό, (κεντέω) any sharp point: I. a horse-goad, Lat. stimulus, [ἵπποι] ἀνευ κέντροιο θέοντες II. 23. 387, cf. 430, Soph. O. T. 809, Ar. Nub. 1297, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 29, etc.; κέντρον μεσολαβεῖ Aesch. Eum. 157; κ. διπλᾶ Soph. O. T. 809; —in Att. often = the Homeric βούπληξ, an ox-goad, κέντροις καὶ μάστιγι Plut. Legg. 777 A, etc.; —proverb., πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν (v. λακτίσω 2); δεῖ . . κέντρον πολλάκις, οὐτὸ δὴ τοῦ χαλινοῦ Longin. 2. 2, cf. Cic. Brut. 56; used as a symbol of sovereignty, λαβὼν . . χερσὶ κέντρα κηδεύει πόλιν Soph. Fr. 606. b. metaph. a goad, spur, incentive, Pind. Fr. 89, Aesch. Pr. 693, 598, cf. Eum. 427; κέντροις ἔρωτος Eur. Hipp. 39, cf. 1303; πόθου κ. Plut. Rep. 573 A, cf. Phaedr. 251 E; κ. ἐγερτικὸν θυμοῦ Plut. Lyc. 21; κέντρα πτολέμοιο, of the Argives, Orac. ap. Schol. Theocr. 14. 48; but, κ. ἐμοῦ desire for me, Soph. Ph. 1039. 2. an instrument of torture, Hdt. 3. 130: —metaph. in pl. tortures, pangs, Soph. Tr. 839; O. T. 1318 κ. refer to the περόναι with which Oedipus pierced his eyes. 3. the point of a spear, Polyb. 6. 22, 4. 4. the peg of a top, Plat. Rep. 436 D. 5. of animals, a. the sting of bees and wasps, Ar. Vesp. 225, 405, al.; of scorpions, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 58: —hence, metaph., of malicious persons, ἐς τοὺς ἔχοντας κέντρ' ἀφίαισιν Eur. Supp. 242; πορεύεται, ὡσπερ σκορπίος, ἤρκως τὸ κ. Dem. 786. 4; also of the impression produced by Pericles as an orator, κέντρον ἐγκατέλιπε τοῖς ἀκροαμένοις Eupol. Δημ. 6; so, of Socrates, ὡσπερ μέλιττα τὸ κ. ἐγκαταλιπὼν Plut. Phaedo 91 C. b. the spur of a cock, Geop. 14. 7, 17. c. the quill of the porcupine, Ael. N. A. 12. 26. d. = πόσθη, Sotad. ap. Plut. 2. 11 A. 6. the stationary point of a pair of compasses, Plat. Rep. 436 D, Vitruv. 3. 1: generally the centre of a circle, Plat. Tim. 54 E, 55 B, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 24, 2, al.; κύκλον κέντρον περιγράφειν to draw a circle, Plut. Rom. 11; τὸ κ. τὰς σφαίρας Tim. Locr. 100 E: —metaph., κ. καὶ διαστήματι περιγράφειν to circumscribe, Plut. 2. 513 C, 524 F. 7. a pin or rivet, Paus. 10. 16, 1. II. a hard knot in stone, Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 3, Plin. 37. 10, etc.

κεντρο-πάγης, ἐς, deeply goading, v. l. for κεντρομανής II.

κεντρο-ποιός, ὄν, making goads, Hesych.

κεντρο-τύπης, ἐς, struck by the spur, πῶλοι Anth. P. 9. 543.

κεντρο-τύπος [ῥ], ου, act. striking with a goad, Schol. Ar. Nub. 449, Hesych. II. προπαροχ., κεντρότυπος = μαστιγίας, E. M. 503. 47: —hence worthless, Greg. Naz. in Boiss. Anecd. 5. 456.

κεντρο-φόρος, ου, with a sting, Opp. H. 4. 244.

κεντροῦ, to furnish with a sting: —Pass. to be so-furnished, sting, Plat. Rep. 552 D, 555 D. 2. to strike with a goad, Hdt. 3. 16; v. κεντώω: —metaph. to spur on, κεντρωμένος εἰς λόγους Aristid. 1. 327. II. to put or find in the centre, Paul. Alex. Apotel.

κεντρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) pointed, prickly, Schol. Pind., etc.

κέντρων, ὄνος, ὁ, one that bears the marks of the κέντρον, a rogue that has been put to the torture, Soph. Fr. 309, Ar. Nub. 450: cf. μαστιγίας, βάραθρος. II. later, a patched cloth, piece of patch-work, Bito in Math. Vett. p. 109, Schol. Ar. Nub. 449: hence, a copy of verses made up of scraps from other authors, Lat. cento, Eust. 1099. 51., 1308. fin.; so ὀμηροκέντρωνες, ὀμηρόκεντρα, poems made up of fragments from Homer, such as we have from Virgil by Proba Falconia and Ausonius.

κέντρωσις, ἐως, ἡ, a goading or spurring on, Schol. Pind. P. 1. 54. II. a central position, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 143.

κεντρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, furnished with a sting, κηφήνες Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 17, cf. Eubul. Κυβ. 2; spiked, of bucklers, Strab. 506; of planks, Plut. 2. 200 B.

κεντυρία, ἡ, the Lat. centuria, C. I. (add.) 4716 d 47, al.; also κεντουρία, Ib. 5046.

κεντυρίων, ὄνος, ὁ, the Lat. Centurio, Ev. Marc. 15. 39 sq., Hesych.; ἑκατόνταρχος in Matth. and Luc., C. I. 4963, cf. κεντορίων.

κέντρω, ὄρος, ὁ, a goader, driver, κέντροτες ἵππων II. 4. 391., 5. 102, cf. Anth. Plan. 358. II. as Adj. piercing, κέντροι λόγῃ Noun. Jo. 19. 37; μύθῳ Ib. 8. 150 (278).

κένωμα, τό, an empty space, Lat. intervallum, Erasistr. ap. Gell. 16. 3, Polyb. 6. 31, 9, Plut., etc. II. Medic. an evacuation, Plut. 2. 381 C. κενῶς, v. sub κενός 1. 2.

κένωσιμος, ἡ, ὄν, purgative, ap. Suid. s. v. κενότερος, Nicet. Ann. 321 D.

κένωσις, ἐως, ἡ, an emptying or emptiness, οὐχὶ πείνα καὶ δίψα . . κενώσεις τινές εἰσι . . ; Plat. Rep. 585 A, cf. Phileb. 35 B: ποῖτ. κενέωσις, πόντου κ. ἐπὶ πέδον Pind. Fr. 74. 9. 2. depletion or low diet, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, cf. Art. 816; κ. σίτου Id. Art. 817.

κενωτέον, verb. Adj. one must empty, Galen.

κενωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for emptying, Ael. N. A. 14. 4: —purgative, Galen.

κείοντο, κείοντο, v. sub κείμαι.

κεφαττελεβώδης, ἐς, = κεφώδης, Archestr. ap. Ath. 163 D, acc. to Benth. (from κέφος, ἀττέλεβος).

κέφος, ὁ, a light sea-bird, prob. the stormy petrel, procellaria pelagica, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 14., 9. 35, Lyc. 76, 836: —metaph. a feather-brained simpleton, a booby, nobby, Ar. Pax 1067, Pl. 912.

κεφῶ, to ensnare like a κέφος, ensnare, Eriphan.: —Pass. to be easily cajoled or deceived, Lxx (Prov. 7. 22), Cic. Att. 13. 40.

κερᾶβάτης, ου, ὁ, = κεροβάτης, Hesych.

κεράεις, εἶσα, ἐν, horned, Simon. 37.

κερᾶελκῆς, f. l. for κεραιλκῆς, q. v.

κεραία, ἡ, (κέρας) a horn, Nic. Th. 36, Opp. C. 3. 476. 2. of the antennae of the crab or of insects, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 10., 4. 7, 9. II. any thing projecting like a horn; and so, 1. a yard-arm, (as in Lat. cornua antennarum), Aesch. Eum. 556, Thuc. 7. 41, etc.; κ. ὑφιέναι i. e. to lower sail, Plut. 2. 169 B; opp. to ἐντείνασθαι, Poëta ibid. 807 C. b. the projecting beam of a crane, etc., Thuc. 2. 76., 4. 100, Polyb. 8. 7, 10, etc. c. of the projecting parts of an ἀστράγαλος Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 34. d. a branching stake of wood, Polyb. 18. 1, 7, Plut. Cato Ma. 13: used as a pale in a palisade, App. Civ. 4. 78: —hence of the forked ends of the ancilia, Plut. Num. 13. 2. of the horns of the moon, Arat. 785, 790. 3. any little projection or mark at the top, the apex of a letter, Apoll. de Constr. p. 34, cf. Ev. Matth. 5. 18, Luc. 16. 17; ζυγομαχεῖν περὶ συλλαβῶν καὶ κ. Plut. 2. 1100 A; διὰ πάσης κεραίας διήκον shewing itself in every piece of a letter, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 7, cf. Or. Sib. 5. 21 sq. 4. the leg or point of a pair of compasses, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 54. 5. the projecting spur of a mountain, Anth. P. 4. 86. 6. = κέρας VII, the wing of an army, Heliod. 9. 20. 7. pl. = κεράτια (κεράτιον 1. 2), Diocl. ap. Galen. 4. 277. III. a bow made of horn, Anth. P. 6. 75.

κεραῖζω, Ep. impf. κεραῖζον Hom.: fut. -ίξω Or. Sib. 3. 466: aor. ἐκεραῖσα Hdt. 2. 115, -ίξα Nonn. D. 23. 21: (κείρω). To ravage, despoil, plunder, σταθμοὺς ἀνθρώπων κεραῖζέτον II. 5. 557, cf. 16. 752; πόλιν κεραῖζέμεν ἀμὴν 16. 830, cf. Od. 8. 516, etc.; τὸ τῶν Αὐδῶν ἄστν Hdt. 1. 88; τὰ οἰκία τοῦ ξεινοῦ Id. 2. 115: —Pass., θαλάμους κεραῖζομένους II. 22. 62; rare in Att., εὐνὰς θανάτοις κεραῖζόμενας Eur. Alc. 889, cf. Ael. N. A. 6. 41. 2. of ships, to sink or disable them, Hdt. 8. 91, cf. 86. 3. of living beings, to assail fiercely, to slaughter, Τρῶας κεραῖζε καὶ ἄλλους II. 2. 861, cf. 21. 129; θήρας Pind. P. 9. 39; οἱ λέοντες τὰς καμήλους ἐκεραῖζον Hdt. 7. 125. II. to carry off as plunder, τὰ χρήματα Id. 2. 121, 2; τοὺς ἰκέτας ἐκ τοῦ νηοῦ Id. 1. 159.

κεραίνω or κεραίρω, vv. ll. for κεραῖω in II. 9. 203.

κεραιοῦχος, ου, = κερῶχος II, and metaph. upholding the right, Hesych.

κεραῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a worm that eats horn, v. l. Od. 21. 395.

κεραῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = κορώνη (Hesych.), used of Medea by Lyc. 1317.

κεραῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = κέρας, ἡ, q. v.

κεραῖσμός, ὁ, devastation, Dion. H. 16. 1: κεραῖσις, Nicet. Ann. 390 A.

κεραῖστής, οὔ, ὁ, a ravager, robber, h. Hom. Merc. 336. II. a baneful comet, Hesych.

κεραῖτις, ἴδος, ἡ, the herb fenugreek, also βούκερας, τήλις, cf. Diosc. 2. 124.

κεραῖω, Ep. for κεράω, radic. form of κεράννυμι, ζωρότερον δὲ κέραιμι the wine stronger, II. 9. 203: —Pass., κεραῖόμενος Nic. Al. 178. 511.

κεράμα, τά, earthen vessels used at table, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 229 D, —prob. f. l. for κεραμεῖα.

κέραμαι, Ep. Med. of κεράννυμι, v. sub κεράω.

κεράματος, α, ου, v. sub κεραμεοῦς, κεραμεῖον.

κεράμβηλον, τό, a scare-crow in a garden, Hesych.: also a kind of beetle fixed on fig-trees to drive away gnats, Id.: cf. κεράμβυξ.

κεράμβυξ, υκος, ὁ, a kind of horned beetle, cerambyx, which feeds on dead wood (the musk-beetle is of this kind), Nic. ap. Ant. Liber. 22, Hesych. (Prob. from κάραβος, with allusion to κέρας.)

κεράμεια, ἡ, pottery, the potter's art or craft, Plat. Prot. 324 C; proverb., ἐν πίθῳ τὴν κερ. μαθάνειν, of those who undertake the most difficult tasks without learning the elements of the art, Plat. Gorg. 514 E, cf. Lach. 187 B, v. Paroemiogr. pp. 46, 294; τῆς αὐτῆς κ. of the same make, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 482 B.

κεράμεικός, ἡ, ὄν, prob. an error for κεραμικός, Arist. Mechan. 8, 1, and Hesych. (v. sub κεραμικός). II. Κεράμεικος, ὁ, the Potter's Quarter: in Athens two places were called Cerameicos, one within and the other without the Dipylon or Thriasian Gate, v. Schol. Ar. Eq. 769: the outer C. was the place in which those who had died in battle were buried, cf. Thuc. 2. 34 with Schol. Ar. Av. 395; and here the λαμπαδηφορία took place, Schol. Ran. 129, 1125: v. Dict. of Geogr. 1. pp. 295, 303. Cf. κεραμικός.

κεράμειον, Ion. -ήϊον, τό, a potter's workshop, Aeschin. 70. 22. II. = κεράμιον, Vit. Hom. 32, C. I. 158. 33; so, κεραμαῖον οἴνου Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1625. 61.

κεράμειος, α, ου, later form of κεραμεοῦς, Plut. Galb. 12, Dio C. 42. 26, etc.: cf. κεραμήϊος.

κεράμεοῦς, ἂ, οὔν, (κέραμος) of clay or earth, earthen, Plat. Lys. 219 E, Ctes. ap. Ath. 464 A, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 2; τὸ χρώμα κεραμεοῦς Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 398 D; —the true Att. form, proved by the metre in Nico ap. Ath. 487 C. The form κεράμειος, α, ου, occurs in Plut. (v. sub voc.); but κεράμεος is f. l. for -εοῦς, Plat. 1. c., Antiph. Μυστ. 1. 5, Theophil. Βοι. 1, al.; as is κεραμαῖος in Polyb. 10. 44, 2 (where Dind. κεραμεῖα); κεραμαῖος in Philo 2. 273 (where κεραμεῖα); κεράμιος in Dion. H. 2. 23 (Cod. Vat. κεραμεοῖς); κεραμοῦς in Galen.: —cf. Piers. Moer. 226, Lob. Phryn. 147.

κεράμευς, ἐως, ὁ, a potter, Lat. figulus, ὡς ὅτε τις τροχὸν . . κεραμεὺς περῆσεται (which shews that the potter's art was well known to Hom.),

Il. 18. 601, cf. Ep. Hom. 14:—proverb., καὶ κεραμεὺς κεραμεὶ κοτέει Hes. Op. 25; cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 21, Eth. N. 8. 1, 6; κεραμῶς πλοῦτος and κεραμεὺς ἄνθρωπος, proverb. of anything frail and uncertain, Paroemiogr. p. 201. II. Κεραμεῖς, Att. Κεραμῆς, οἱ, name of an Attic deme, Ar. Ran. 1093, Plat. Prot. 315 D, etc.: οἱ Κεραμεῖς were also a guild at Thyatira, C. I. 3485.

κεραμευτής, οὗ, ὁ, = foreg., Cyrill. κεραμευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a potter, κ. ῥύμη = Κεραμικός, Ar. Eccl. 4; ὁ κ. τροχός Diod. 4. 76; ἀκολασία Luc. Amor. 11, etc.:—ἡ -κῆ τέχνη the potter's art, -pottery, Diod. 19. 1 and 2; without τέχνη, Poll. 7. 161. Adv. -κῶς, Origen.

κεραμεύω, to be a potter, work in earthenware, Phryn. Com. Κωμ. 1, Plat., c. c. 2. c. acc., κ. κανθάρους to make earthenware cups, Epigen. Hp. 1; τὰ τρύβλια κακῶς κ., τὴν δὲ πόλιν εὐ καὶ καλῶς (as we might say) he tinkers the state, of the demagogue Cephalos, whose father was a potter, Ar. Eccl. 253; κ. τὸν κεραμέα to make a pot of the potter, Plat. Euthyd. 301 D:—Med., ἐκεραμεύσαντο .. ποτήρια they had them made, Pherecr. Tyr. 1.

κεραμήϊος, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. for κεράμειος, Ep. Hom. 14. 14, Nic. Th. 80:—fem. κεραμηῖς, Marcell. Sid. 60.

κεραμίδιον, τό, Dim. of κεραμῖς, A. B. 794. κεραμίδῶ, (κεραμῖς) to make a roof as of shields to protect the soldiers (the Roman testudo), Apoll. Lex. Hom. s. v. σάκος, Hesych.:—Pass. to be roofed or coped with tiles, κεραμιδομένη .. ἡ οἰκία Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 17, but ibid. 6 κεραμουμένη is in the text.

κεραμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for pottery, γῆ κ. potter's earth, Hipp. 535. 27, Sannyr. Γελ. 4; ὁ κ. τροχός Strab. 303, cf. Ar. Eccl. 4; κ. μάλιστα, Com. phrase for ostracism, Meineke Com. Fr. 4. 638:—ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the potter's art, pottery, Plat. Polit. 288 A.—In the MSS. often corruptly written κεραμικός, as, τροχὸς τῶν κεραμικῶν Xen. Symp. 7, 2, cf. Strab. 1. c.; κεραμικὴ μάλιστα, i. e. ostracism, Hesych.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 147.

κεραμίνος, ἡ, ὄν, = κεραμεύς, Hdt. 3. 96., 4. 70, Xen. An. 3. 4, 7. κεραμίον, τό, an earthenware vessel, a jar, Lat. testā, κ. οἰνηρόν Hdt. 3. 6, Hipp. Art. 838; οἴνου Xen. An. 6. 1, 15, etc.; ὀξυρόν Ar. Fr. 511; κ. ταριχηρόν Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 21; ταρίχους Testim. ap. Dem. 934. 25: cf. κεραμεῖον. 2. any vessel or vase, κ. χρυσᾶ Jo. Chrys.; so, κεραμῖς μολυβῆ Ath. 621 A; κέραμος ἀργυροῦς Ptol. ib. 229 D.

κεράμιος, ὁ, = κεραμεύς, C. I. 5028, cf. 5021.

κεραμῖς, ἡ, ἴδος [γ], in common dial. -ἴδος, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 1, 6, M. Mor. 2. 11, 2, Nonn. D. 16. 162, Draco 45. 24: (κέραμος). A roof-tile or coping tile, Ep. Hom. 14, Ar. Vesp. 206, Thuc. 3. 22, etc.; collectively, the tiling, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 17, cf. 11. c.;—properly of clay, but also, κ. ἀργυραῖ Polyb. 10. 27, 10; κ. μολυβῆ Ath. 621 A, cf. 207 A. II. = κερῶμιον 2, q. v. III. as Adj., γῆ κ. potter's earth, clay, Plat. Criti. 111 C; ᾧ γαῖα κεραμί Eubul. Καμπ. 2; ἡ κ. (without γῆ) Plat. Legg. 844 B.

κεραμίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, of or for pottery, κ. γῆ potter's earth, like κεραμῖς III, Hipp. 453. 23., 488. 7, Plut. 2. 827 D; called παρθένιος γῆ by Clem. Al. 321, ἀργιλία by Galen.

κεραμοποιός, ὁ, a potter, Gloss.

κεραμοπωλείον, τό, the pottery-market, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7. 161.

κεραμοπωλέω, to sell earthenware, Alex. Incert. 60.

κεραμοπώλης, οὗ, ὁ, a seller of pottery, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7. 161.

κεράμος, ὁ, potter's earth, potter's clay, Plat. Tim. 60 D, Arist., etc.; κ. ὤμος, opp. to ὑπτῶμενος, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 7., 4. 6, 6; cf. Ep. Hom. 14.

II. anything made of this earth, as, I. an earthen vessel, wine-jar, ἐκ κεράμων μέθην πίνετα Il. 9. 469, cf. Hdt. 3. 96: also in collective sense, pottery, Ar. Ach. 902, 905, 953, al.; κ. ἐσάγεται πλήρης οἴνου jars full of wine, Hdt. 3. 6, cf. 5. 88, Alex. Φυγ. 1. 3; v. κεραμεύς, κεραμῖς. 2. a tile, Ar. Vesp. 1295 (of a tortoise's shell): and, in collective sense, the tiles, tiling, τοῦ τέγους τὸν κέραμον αὐτοῦ .. χαλάσαις ξυνητρίφομεν Ar. Nub. 1127, cf. Fr. 129, Thuc. 2. 4.

III. a prison, dungeon, (said by the Schol. to be a Cyprian usage), χαλκῆ ἐν κεράμῳ δέδετο Il. 5. 387; cf. χήραμος. (Cf. Skt. śra (coquere), perh. akin to √KPA, κεράννυμι.)

κεραμότης, ὁ, (τήκω) a potter, Theognost. Can. 40. 23.

κεραμοργός, ὁ, (*ἔργω) = κεραμοποιός, Manetho 4. 291.

κεραμῶ, = κεραμιδῶ, Byz.:—cf. κεραμιδῶ.

κεραμών, ὄνος, ὁ, a keeper of earthen vessels or pots, Ar. Lys. 200 (as Reisk. pro κεραμεῶν), Arcad. p. 13. 19.

κεράμωσις, εως, ἡ, a roofing with tiles, Eccl.

κεράμωτος, ἡ, ὄν, covered with tiles: τὸ κ. a tiled roof, Polyb. 28. 12, 3; ἡ κεραμωτῆ στέγη Strab. 499, 594.

κεράννυμι, and -ύω Alcac. Com. Ίερ. 2, Hyperid. ap. Ath. 424 E; subj. κεράννυ Plat. Phileb. 61 B: impf. ἐκεράννυ Luc. V. H. 1. 7: fut. κεράσω Themist.: aor. ἐκέρασα Plat., poët. κέρασα Eur. Bacch. 127 (lyr.), Ep. κέρασσα Od. 5. 93, Ion. ἐκρησα Hipp. 551. 52, cf. ἐπικεράννυμι:—pf. κεκέρακα Eust.:—Med., aor. ἐκερασάμην Tim. Locr. 95 E, Ep. κερῶσατο Od. 18. 423:—Pass., fut. κερῶσσομαι [ᾱ] Ep. Plat. 326 C, (αυγ-) Eur. Ion 406:—aor. ἐκράθη [ᾱ] Thuc. 6. 5, Eur., Plat., Ion. ἐκρήθη Hipp. 16. 1, but also ἐκεράσθη Plat. Phileb. 47 C, Tim. 85 A, Xen. An. 5. 4, 29: pf. ἐκέραμαι Pind., Att., Ion. ἐκέρημαι Hipp. 13. 19., 387. 17; but also κέρησμαι Arist. Fr. 508, Anacreont. 16. 13, etc.—Cf. κεραῖω, κερῶω, κίρνημι, κίρνώω, ἐγκίρνημι. (From √KPA, which appears in κρατήρ, and in some tenses of the Verb; cf. κέραμος fin.) To mix, mingle, (diff. from μίγνυμι, v. sub κρᾶσις): I. mostly of diluting with water the strong syrup-like wine of the Greeks (and Romans), and so preparing it for the table, κερῶντας τ' αἴθοπα οἶνον Od. 24. 364; so of Calypso, κέρασσε δὲ νέκταρ ἐρυθρὸν 5. 93; κέρασον ἄκρατον Ar. Eccl. 1123, cf. Thuc. 6. 32; and absol., τοῖς θεοῖς εὐχόμενοι κεράννυμεν let us mix a cup of wine, Plat. Phileb. 61 B; ἂν μὴ κέραση τις

Antiph. Διπλ. 1; cf. κεραῖω:—used by Hom. mostly in Med., ὅτε περ .. οἶνον .. ἐνὶ κρητῆρσι κέρωνται mix their wine in bowls, Il. 4. 260, cf. Od. 20. 253; also, κρητῆρα κέρασσατο he mixed him a bowl, 3. 393., 18. 423:—Pass., πῶς οὖν κέρηται [σκῦφος]; Eur. Cycl. 557; κύλιξ ἴσον ἴσῳ κεκραμένη a cup mixed half and half (cf. ἴσος I. I. fin.), Ar. Pl. 1132; κεκρ. τρία καὶ δύο Id. Eq. 1187; cf. Anth. P. 11. 137. 2. to temper or cool by mixing, θυμῆρες κέρασσα having mixed (the water) to an agreeable temperature, Od. 10. 362. 3. generally, to mix, mingle, blend, τινί τι Plat. Phileb. 50 A, Soph. 262 C, etc.; of metals, v. sub δρεῖχαλκος:—metaph. to blend together, temper, regulate, Lat. tempero, of climates, ὦραι μάλιστα κεκραμένα most temperate, Hdt. 3. 106; ὦραι μετριώτατα κ. Plat. Criti. 111 E; ἔαρ κ. τῆ ὥρα Xen. Cyn. 5, 5; so in Pind., πλοῦτον ἀρετᾶ κεκραμένον P. 5. 2; οὐ γῆρας κέρηται γενεᾶ no old age is mingled with the race, i. e. it knows no old age, Ib. 10. 65, cf. Od. 10 (11). 123; ἐν ταῖς εὐ κεκραμέναις πολιτείαις Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 2:—of tempers of mind, ἦθει γεννικῶ, ἦθει πραεῖ κεκραμένος Plat. Phaedr. 279 A, Legg. 930 A; τοῖς ἦθεισιν .. τούτοις ἡ φύσις κερᾶννυται Alex. Διδ. 3:—of music, ἀρμονίας ρυθμοῖς κερᾶσας Plat. Legg. 835 B, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 8:—also, κεκρᾶσθαι πρὸς ἄλληλα Plat. Phaedo 86 C; ἀργυρίῳ .. πρὸς χαλκὸν .. κεκραμένῳ χρᾶσθαι Dem. 766. 11; μετὰ τίνος Plat. Legg. 961 D, Tim. 85 A.

II. generally, to mix or compound, Lat. attempero, ἐκ τίνος of a thing, Id. Rep. 501 B; κ. οὐκ ἀπίθανον λόγον Id. Phaedr. 265 B; θεῶντος ἢ βρότειος ἢ κεκραμένη Aesch. Fr. 116; φωνὴ μεταξὺ τῆς τε Χαλκιδέων καὶ Δωρίδος ἐκράθη Thuc. 6. 5.

κεραυντέον, verb. Adj. one must mix, Max. Tyr. 5. 4.

κέραξ, ακος, ὁ, = κέρας, Hesych.

κεραξόδος, οὗ, (ξέω) polishing horn; esp. making it into bows, etc., κ. τέκτων Il. 4. 110, Anth. P. 6. 113.

κεραῖος, ὁ, ὄν, (κέρας) horned, ἔλαφος Il. 3. 34; ἄρνες Od. 4. 85; τράγος Theocr. 1. 4; Ἄμμων Epigr. Gr. 833, 835. II. of horn, made of horn, τοῖχοι Call. Apoll. 63; Βίος Anth. P. 6. 118.

κεραούχος, οὗ, (έχω) = κερούχος, Anth. P. 6. 10.

κέρας, τό, gen. κέρατος, Ep. κέραος, Att. also κέρως; dat. κέρατι, κέραϊ, κέρα (Il. 11. 385; and in Thuc. 2. 90., 7. 6, but only in signif. VII):—dual κέραε, κέρα, κέραϊν: pl. nom. κέραα, κέρα, gen. κέραων, κερῶν, dat. κέρασι, Ep. κέραεσσι. In late Ep., gen. κέραατος, pl. -άατα.

The Ion. decl. is κέρας, κέρεος, κέρεϊ, pl. κέρεα, κέρεων, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xvi. [In nom. and acc. κέρας, ᾱ always:—in the obl. cases ᾱ in Ep., as κέραϊσι Od. 3. 384 (in Orph. L. 238 κέραα is now corrected); in the contr. dat. κέρα, pl. nom. κέρα, ᾱ is made short before a vowel, as in Il. 4. 109, Od. 19. 211; but in Att., κέρατος, -ᾱτι, -ᾱτα, -ᾱτων, -ᾱσι, Aesch. Fr. 183, Soph. Tr. 519, Eur. Bacch. 921, Hermipp. Moir. 5; so in the deriv. κερᾶτινης and compds. ὑψικέρατα, χρυσοκέρατα, v. sub vocc. In later Ep. the quantity varies, cf. κερᾶτε φόρος, κερᾶτηφόρος, κερᾶτώδης.—The lengthd. forms κερᾶτος, κερᾶατα, formed after the Homeric κράατα, occur in Ar. Rh. 4. 978, Arat. 174, Q. Sm., etc.] (κέρας is prob. related to κᾶρα, as Skt. śring-ani (horn) to śir-as (head); cf. also Skt. kar-nas (ear), Lat. cor-nu, Goth. haur-u (horn):—hence several horned beasts take their name; κριάς (ram); eervus (i. e. κεραφός, cf. ἔλαφον κεράν Il. 3. 24), O. Norse hjört, A. Sax. heort (hart); O. H. G. hiruz (hirsch), and hrind (rind, ox). On the compds. of κέρας, v. Lob. Phryn. 672.

I. the horn of an animal, in Hom. mostly of oxen, Il. 17. 521, etc., cf. κεραῖος; ὀφθαλμοὶ δ' ὡσεὶ κέρα ἔστασαν his eyes stood fixed and stiff like horns, Od. 19. 211: also as a symbol of strength, Paroemiogr. p. 218, LXX (Ez. 41. 22), Suid., cf. Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 7:—of elephants' tusks, Opp. C. 2. 494; of the antennae of crustaceous animals, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 15., 8. 2, 21. II. horn, as a material:—in Od. 19. 563, αἱ μὲν γὰρ [αἱ πύλαι] κέραεσσι τετεύχεται, of the horn doors, through which the true dreams came, v. sub ἐλεφαίρομαι: the horn of animals' hoofs, Longus 2. 28. III. anything made of horn, 1. a bow, τοξότα .. κέρα ἀγλαέ Il. 11. 385, cf. Od. 21. 395, Theocr. 25. 206, etc. 2. of musical instruments, a horn for blowing, σημαίνειν τῷ κέρατι Xen. An. 2. 2, 4, cf. Arist. Audib. 31 sq.: also, the Phrygian flute, either from its shape or because it was tipped with horn at the end, αὐλεῖν τῷ κ. Luc. D. Deor. 12. 1; καὶ κέρατι μὲν αὐλεῖν Τυρσηνοὶ νομίζουσι Poll. 4. 74, cf. Ath. 184 A:—also, one of the horns of the lyre, Soph. Fr. 232. 3. a drinking-horn, ἐκ τοῦ κέρατος αὐ μοι .. ὀδὸς πιεῖν Hermipp. Moir. 5, cf. Xen. An. 7. 2, 23; or, a horn-shaped cup (perh. like the βυτόν, Ath. 476 B), ἐξ ἀργυρέων κ. πίνευ Pind. Fr. 147; ἀργυρηλάτοις κέρασι χρυσᾶ στόματα προσβεβλημένοι Aesch. Fr. 183; χρύσειον κ. ἐκπιεῖν Soph. Fr. 429; cf. Suid. s. v.

IV. βόδις κ. a horn guard or rīpe to which the lead-weight (μολύβδαινα) of a fishing-line was attached, Il. 24. 81; ἐς πόντον προῖησι βόδις κέρας Od. 12. 253; cf. Anth. P. 6. 230, Plut. 2. 976 E, Apollon. Lex. s. v. κέρα ἀγλαέ. 2. Ἀμαλθείας κ., v. sub Ἀμαλθεία.

V. κέρατα the horn points with which the writing-reed was tipped, Anth. P. 6. 227.

VI. an arm or branch of a river, κέρας Ὠκεανοῦ Hes. Th. 789; Νείλου Pind. Fr. 215; Μενδήσιον κέρας Thuc. 1. 110; ἐν Ἰνδοῦ τῷ κέρατι καλουμένῳ Arist. Mirab. 71, cf. Mund. 3. 11; τὸ κ. τὸ Βυζάντιον the 'Golden Horn,' Strab. 319; cf. Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 282.

VII. the wing of an army or fleet, Hdt. 6. 8., 9. 26, and Att.; κ. δεξιῶν, λαίων Aesch. Pers. 399, Eur. Supp. 657, 659; τὸ κ. ἀναπτύσσει Xen. An. 1. 10, 9. 2. κατὰ κέρας προσβάλλειν, ἐπιπίπτειν to attack in flank, Thuc. 3. 78, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 16, etc.; κατὰ κ. προσιέναι, ἐπεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 8 and 28; also, πρὸς κ. μάχεσθαι Ib. 22. 3. ἐπὶ κέρας ἄγειν to lead (men or ships) towards the wing, with the wing leading after the line has wheeled a quarter round to right or left (cf. δεξιῶ κέρα ἡγουμένῳ Thuc. 2. 90), in column, not with a broad front, Lat. agmine longo, opp. to ἐπὶ φάλαγγος (v. φάλαγξ I. 2), Intcrpp. ad Hdt. 6. 12, 14; so, in Att., ἐπὶ

κέρας Thuc. 2. 90., 6. 32, 50., 8. 104, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 34; κατὰ κέρας Ib. 1. 6, 43. An. 4. 6, 6, Hell. 7. 4, 23; εἰς κ. Id. Eq. Mag. 4, 3; ἐλαύνειν πρὸς τὸ δεξιὸν κ. Ar. Eq. 243.

VIII. the sailyard of a ship, like κεραία, Anth. P. 5. 204, Luc. Amor. 6. IX. any projection or elevation, e. g. a mountain-peak, as in the Swiss Schreckhorn, etc., Xen. An. 5. 6, 7, Lyc. 534; a projection or extremity of the earth, γῆς Philostr. 69.

X. ἀπαλὸν κ. = πόσθη, Archil. 161, cf. Anth. P. 12. 95. XI. κέρατα ποιεῖν τινι to give him horns, cuckold him, proverb. in Artemid. 2. 11; whence κερατᾶς, κερασφόρος

II. XII. = κερατίνης, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 1. 2, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 241.

κεράς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of κεράς, Eust. 1625. 45; but in Hesych., κερατῆδες τῶν προβάτων τὰ θήλεα, τὰ ἔνδον ὀδόντας ἔχοντα.

κεράς, Adv. mixed, dub., v. Lob. Paral. 223.

κερασ-βόλος, ov, struck by a horn: σπέρμα κ. seed that does not soften in boiling (quod cornu tetigerit, non est coctibile, Plin.), Thcophr. C. P. 4. 12, 13, cf. Plut. 2. 700 C.

II. metaph. a stubborn, inflexible person, Plat. Legg. 853 D.

κεράσια and κερασία, ἡ, = κερασός, the cherry-tree, Geop. 3. 4. 4.

κεράσιον, τό, the fruit of the κερασός, a cherry, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 51 A; also, the tree, Diosc. 1. 157, Geop. 10. 41.

κερασ-κόμη, ἡ, the parsnip, Diosc. 3. 59; -κόμιον, τό, = οἰνάνθη, Ib. 125.

κεράσμα, τό, something mixed, a mixture, μελῶν Iambl. V. Pyth. 132: — a mixed drink, potion, like κυκεῶν, Galen.; even, οἴνου ἀκράτου κ. LXX (Ps. 74. 8).

κεράσος (not κέρασος, Arcad. 76), ὁ, later ἡ, the cherry-tree, Arist. Plant. 1. 5, 9, Theophr. II. P. 3. 13, 1. (κερασός is to κέρας as cornus to cornu.)

κερασό-χρῶς, ov, cherry-coloured, Triclin. Theocr. 14. 17.

κεράστῆς, ov, ἡ, horned, ἔλαφος Soph. El. 568; of a ram, ὦ κεράστα Eur. Cycl. 52; Σάτυροι Luc. Bacch. 1:—fem. κεραστῆς, ἴδος (not κέραστῆς, Arcad. 35), of Io, Aesch. Pr. 674.

II. as Subst. a horned serpent, Lat. cerastes, Diod. 3. 50, Nic. Th. 258. 2. an insect which destroys figs, Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 5.

κεραστῆς, ov, ὁ, one that mixes, a mixer, Orph. Fr. 28. 13.

κεραστικῶς, Adv. for mixing, Suid. s. v. κέρας.

κεραστός, ἡ, ὄν, mixed, mingled, Anth. Plan. 4. 83.

κερασφορέω, to have horns, Philostr. 63.

κερασ-φόρος, ov, horn-bearing, horned, of deer, Soph. Fr. 110; of Io, Eur. Phoen. 248; of Dionysos, Id. Bacch. 2; τὸ κ. μέρος Plat. Polit. 265 C; τὰ κ. horned animals, Galen.

II. a cuckold, Lemni. to Anth. P. 11. 278; cf. κέρας XI.

κεράσ-χειλος, ov, with curved lips, Galen.

κερατάριον, τό, Dim. of κέρας, ap. Salmas. ad Tertull. Pall. p. 338.

II. Dim. of κεραία II, Eust. 1037. 35.

κερατάρχης, ov, ὁ, the commander of a body of 32 elephants, Ael. Tact. 22.

κερατᾶς, ἂ, ὁ, a cuckold (v. κέρας XI), Byz.

κερατέα or -ία, ἡ, the carob or locust-tree (Arab. kharoob),—the first form in Geop. 11. 1, second in Strab. 822, Plin. 26. 34:—its fruit was κεράτια, τά, Diosc. 1. 168, Ev. Luc. 15. 16; called St. John's bread, from a notion that it was the fruit he ate in the wilderness; it is still sometimes eaten by the poor in Italy, but generally given to swine, being thought to give a sweet flavour to the flesh.

κερατῆ-φόρος, ov, = κερασφόρος, Phaest. ap. Schol. Pind. P. 4. 28.

κερατίας, ov, ὁ, = κερασφόρος, of Dionysos, Diod. 4. 4. II. a comet, Plin. 2. 22. III. = κερασφόρος II, Byz.

κερατίξω, to butt with the horns, LXX (Ez. 32. 2), Philo 1. 57, Eccl.

κερατίνης, ov, ὁ, the fallacy called the Horns, thus stated in Diog. L. 7. 187, εἴ τι οὐκ ἀπέβαλες, τοῦτο ἔχεις· κέρατα δὲ οὐκ ἀπέβαλες· κέρατα ἄρα ἔχεις; so, κερατίνης ἐρωτῶν Com. Anon. 51; so, κερατῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, Ib. 7. 44, 82 (prob. f. l. for κερατίνης, -ίνης); also, κ. λόγος Ib. 2. 111; ceratina in Lat., Quintil. 1. 10, 6, Gell. 18. 2; cf. κέρας XII.

κερατίνος [ἂ], ἡ, ov, of horn, made of horn, Xen. An. 6. 1, 4, Plat. Com. Zeus κακ. 8, etc.; κ. λύχνος a horn lantern, Poëta ap. Ath. 699 F; βωμὸς κ. = κερατῶν, Plut. 2. 983 E. 2. κερατίνη (σάλπιγξ), ἡ, a horn, v. l. LXX (Jos. 6. 13., 2 Regg. 2. 28).

κεράτιον [ἂ], τό, Dim. of κέρας, a little horn, of the antennae of the κάραβος, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 10., 4. 4, 29. 2. in pl. the curved ends of the womb, tubae Fallopii (cf. κεραία II. 7), Ib. 3. 1, 22. 3. the bridge of the lyre, Schol. Ar. Ran. 223. 4. a small horn, perhaps a fife or clarionet (v. κέρας III. 2, κεραύλης), Diod. Excerpt. 577. 35 (v. Wessel. ad l.) whence it has been proposed to read κερατίου (for -αμίον) in Polyb. 26. 10, 5. II. in pl. the fruit of the κερατέα, q. v.

III. like Lat. siliqua, a weight, the carat; in Greek, = 2½ χαλκοῖ, = 1/8 of an obol; in Rom., = 1/8 of a scruple, = 1/128 of a pound, Galen.; v. Böckh Metrol. Unters. § XI. IV. a plant called also τῆλις, foenum Graecum, fenugreek, Columell. de Arbor. 25. V. v. sub κερατέα.

κερατίς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub κερατίνης.

κερατίσις, εως, ἡ, a butting with horns, Achmes Onir. 238.

κερατιστής, ov, ὁ, one that butts, LXX (Ex. 21. 29, 36).

κερατίτης, ἴδος, ἡ, horned, μήκων κ. the horned poppy, Thcophr. H. P. 9. 12, 3, Diosc. 4. 66, Plin.

κερατο-γλύφος, ov, working in horn, Schol. II. 4. 110, E. M. 505. 11.

κερατο-ειδής, ἐς, like horn, χιτῶν, ὑμῆν κ. the cornea in the eye, Galen., cf. Theophil. Protosp. p. 161 Greenhill. 2. horn-shaped, γωνία

Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 6; τὸ κ. τῆς σελήνης Eccl. II. sounding like a horn, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 170.

κερατο-ξόος, ov, = κεραοξόος, Nonn. D. 3. 76.

κερατοποιέω, to make horn-shaped, Theon in Arat. Dios. 48 (780). II. to make horn-like, harden, Jo. Chrys.

κερατο-ποιός, ov, = κεραοξόος, Hesych.

κερατό-παις, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τύ, horn-footed, hoofed, Gloss.

κερατοργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) = κερατοξόος, Schol. II. 4. 110, E. M. 505. 11.

κερατο-φόρος, ov, = κερασφόρος, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 36, P. A. 3. 2, 7, al.

κερατοφυέω, to grow horns, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1341, ll. 3, 24, E. M.

κερατο-φυής, ἐς, growing horns, horned, Ath. 476 A, E. M. 541. 18.

κερατό-φωνος, ov, sounding with the horn, of the μάγαις struck by the plectrum (?), Telest. 5.

κερατώω, to harden into horn, Acl. N. A. 12. 18.

κερατώδης, ἐς, = κερατοειδής, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 6. 2. horned, τὰ κερατώδη (sc. ζῷα) Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 6, al. II. of an island, with many peaks, Call. Apoll. 91.

κερατῶν, ὄντος, ὁ, made of horns, βωμὸς κ., in the isle of Delos, Plut. Thcs. 21; v. κερότινος.

κερατωνία, ἡ, = κερατέα, Galen., Aët.

κερατ-ῶπις, ἴδος, ἡ, horned-looking, σελήνη Manctho 4. 91.

κερατώσις, εως, ἡ, a being cuckolded, Aët.

κεραύλης, ov, ὁ, a horn-blower, Poll. 4. 74, Luc. Trag. 33:—κεραυλία, ἡ, horn-blowing, Cornut. N. D. 6.

κεραύνειος, ov, wielding the thunder, Zeus Anth. P. 7. 49.

κεραυνία, ἡ, a name for the αἰετῶν μικρόν, Diosc. Noth. 4. 90.

κεραυνίας, ov, ὁ, thunder-stricken, Hesych.

κεραύνιον, τό, a kind of truffle (ὑδνον), said to grow after a thunder-storm, Galen. 13. 969 A. II. a critical mark to indicate corrupt passages, Diog. L. 3. 66, Isid. Etymol. 1. 20.

κεραύνιος, α, ov, also os, ov, Aesch. Theb. 430:—of a thunderbolt, βολαί Aesch. l. c.; φλόξ Id. Pr. 1017; πέμφιξ Soph. Fr. 483; πῦρ, λαμπάς Eur. Tro. 80, Bacch. 244. 2. thunder-smitten, of Semelé, Soph. Ant. 1139; Καπανέως κεραύνιον δέμας Eur. Supp. 496, cf. Bacch. 6:—τὰ κεραύνια the 'thunder-splitten peaks' of several mountain ridges, Strab. 281, etc., Virg. Aen. 3. 506; also Acroceraunia. II. = κεραύνειος, Arist. Mund. 7, 2; Ζαμί Anth. P. 7. 44.

κεραυνίτης λίθος, ὁ, a kind of precious stone, Clem. Al. 241.

κεραυνο-βλήτης, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, Thcophr. H. P. 3. 8, 5.

κεραυνό-βλητος, ov, struck by lightning, Schol. Soph. Ant. 1139, Suid.

κεραυνοβόλεω, to hurl the thunderbolt, Anth. P. 12. 122, Plut. 2. 893 E; c. acc. cogn., κ. ὄλεθρον Eust. Opusc. 87. 53. II. trans. to strike therewith, τινά Anth. P. 12. 140.

κεραυνοβολία, ἡ, a thunder-storm, Strab. 628, Plut. 2. 624 B.

κεραυνο-βόλος, ov, hurling the thunder, Zeus C. I. 1513. 2; πῦρ τὸ κ. the thunder-smiting fire, Anth. P. 12. 63. II. proparox. κεραυνόβολος, ov, pass. thunder-stricken, of Semelé, Eur. Bacch. 598, cf. Diod. 1. 13, etc.

κεραυνο-βρόντης, ov, ὁ, the lightener and thunderer, Ar. Pax 376; cf. βροντησικέραυνος.

κεραυνο-μάχης, ὁ, fighting with thunder, Anth. P. 12. 110.

κεραυνο-πλήξ, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, thunder-smitten, Alcae. Com. Gan. 1.

κεραυνός, ὁ, a thunderbolt, Lat. fulmen, νῆα θοῆν ἔβαλε ψολόεντι κεραυνῷ Od. 23. 330; βρόντησε καὶ ἔμβαλε νηὶ κεραυνόν 14. 305; Διὸς πληγεῖσα κεραυνῷ 12. 416; from Hom. downwards, the weapon of Zeus, cf. Hes. Th. 690, 854; forged by the Cyclopes, acc. to Hes. Th. 141; τὸν κ. τοῦ Διὸς Ar. Av. 1538; καταβάτης Aesch. Pr. 359; πυρῶπος Ib. 668; ὁ πυρφόρος κ. Id. Theb. 445; κεραυνοῦ κρείσσονα φλόγα Id. Pr. 922; κ. ἀργῆς Ar. Av. 1747; πτερόεις Ib. 576; βέλος κεραυνοῦ Aesch. Theb. 453, Soph. Tr. 1088; ὁ κ. λάμπων πυρί Ar. Nub. 395; κ., πτεροφόρον Διὸς βέλος Id. Av. 1714; κ. πίπτει, κατασκήπτει εἰς . . , Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 7, etc.: pl. κεραυνοὶ thunderbolts, Hdt. 8. 37; ποῖ ποτε κεραυνοὶ Διὸς; Soph. El. 823, cf. Ar. Pl. 125; τὰ τῶν κεραυνῶν πτώματα Plat. Tim. 80 C.—The word was said of thunder and lightning generally, as we often use thunder:—but thunder properly was βροντή, Lat. tonitru, and the flash of lightning, ἀστεροπή, στεροπή, Lat. fulgur, Il. 21. 198, Hes. Th. 699, cf. Herm. Opusc. 4. p. 268. II. metaph., κεραυνὸν ἐν γλώσση φέρειν, of Pericles, Plut. Pericl. 8; τύπτειν κεραυνός a thunder-bolt for striking, Antiph. Προγον. 1. 4; Κεραυνός, as a name of great soldiers, Plut. Aristid. 6.

κεραυνο-σκοπέιον, τό, a machine for making thunder on the stage, Poll. 4. 127 and 130.

κεραυνο-σκοπία, ἡ, the observation of thunder and lightning, divination by them, Diod. 5. 40.

κεραυνοῦχος, ov, wielding the thunder, Zeus Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 3.

κεραυνο-φάτης, ἐς, flashing like thunder, Eur. Tro. 1103.

κεραυνο-φόρος, ov, wielding the thunderbolt, Plut. Alcib. 16., 2. 335 A; κ. στρατόπεδον legio fulminatrix, Dio C. 55. 23, cf. C. I. 4458.

κεραυνόω, to strike with thunderbolts, Hdt. 7. 10, 5, Plat. Symp. 190 C:—Pass., κεραυνωθείς Hes. Th. 859, Pind. N. 10. 15, Plat., etc. II. metaph., = καταδικάζω, Artemid. 2. 8.

κεραύνωσις, εως, ἡ, a striking with thunder, Strab. 750, Plut. 2. 996 C; τοῦ Φαέθοντος Scymn. 394.

κεράω, Ep. radic. form of κεράννυμι, used in imperat. κέρα Com. Anon. 17; part. κεράων Od. 24. 364; imperf. κέρων Ar. Rh. 1. 1185; and of Med., in imper. κεράασθε (lengthd. from -ασθε) Od. 3. 332; imperf. κεράωντο Il. 8. 470.

κεράω, (κέρας) to make horned, κεράωσι σελήνην Arat. 750. II. to take post on the wing or flank, Polyb. 18. 7, 9.

κερα-ῶψ, ὁ, ἡ, horned-looking, σελήνη Maxim. π. καταρχ. 337.

Κερβέριοι, οἱ, a Comic form of Κιμμέριοι, read by Crates and acc. to Aristarch. in Od. 11. 14 (acc. to the Scholl.), and apparently by Ar. Ran. 187; with a play upon Κέρβερος, cf. E. M. 513. 43 (ubi v. Gaisf.).

Κερβερο-κίνδυνος Τάρταρος, full of Cerberus-dangers, Hesych.

Κέρβερος, δ, *Cerberus*, the fifty-headed dog of Hades, which guarded the gate of the nether world, Hes. Th. 311: later, with three heads or bodies, τὸν τρισώματον κύνα Eur. H. F. 24; θῆρα .. τὸν τρίκρανον Ib. 611, cf. Apollod. 2. 5, 12, etc.; the dog of Hades is mentioned in Il. 8. 368, Od. 11. 623, but without name or description.—Acc. to Hes. l. c. Cerberus was born of Typhaon and Echidna; the name seems to mean *Darkling*, and may perh. be akin to Κιμμέριοι; cf. Κερβέριοι.

κερβολέω (also σκερβολέω or σκερβόλλω), = κερτομέω, Hesych.
κερδαίνω, fut. -άνω Trag., Thuc., Ion. -ανέω Hdt. 1. 35., 8. 60; un-Att. form κερδήσω Anth. P. 9. 390, and κερδήσομαι, Hdt. 3. 72:—aor. ἐκέρδανα Pind., Att.; Ion. -ηνα Ep. Hom. 14. 6, Hdt. 8. 5; un-Att. form ἐκέρδησα Id. 4. 152, Heliod., etc.:—pf. κικέρδαγα Dio C. 53. 5; κικέρδακα Ach. Tat. 5. 25, Phalar., etc.; but προσ-κικέρδηκα Dcm. 1292. 6:—Pass., aor. part. κερδανθείς Philodem. 22: pf. κικερδημένος Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 5; (κέρδος). To gain, derive profit or advantage from, κακὰ κ. to make unfair gains, Hes. Op. 350; κ. ἐκ or ἀπό τινος Hdt. 4. 152, Soph. Ant. 312, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 4; παρὶ τινος Lys. 158. 28; πρὸς τινος Soph. Tr. 191; κ. τινὶ to gain by a thing, Eur. H. F. 604; σμικρὰ κερδανῶ φυγῆ Aesch. Ag. 1301; τί κερδανῶ; what shall I gain by it? Ar. Nub. 259:—c. part. to gain by doing .., εἰ δὲ κερδανῶ λέγων Eur. Hel. 1051; πολεμοῦντες οὐ κερδαίνομεν Ar. Av. 1591, etc.; so, with a part., οὐδὲν ἐκμαθοῦσα κερδανείς Aesch. Pr. 876; Μεγάρουσι κερδανέομεν περιεοῦσαι we shall gain by Megara's preservation, Hdt. 8. 60, 3; also, κ. ὅτι .., Hipp. Art. 812. 2. absol. to make profit, gain advantage, opp. to ζημίαν λαβεῖν, Hdt. 8. 5, Soph. Fr. 26, 325, Ar. Pl. 520, Thuc. 5. 93; τὸ κερδαίνειν the pursuit of gain, opp. to τὸ τιμᾶσθαι, Id. 2. 44; c. acc. cogn., κέρδος κερδ. Soph. O. T. 889; κ. τρία τάλαντα Andoc. 17. 26; χρόνον κερδαίνομεν ἐν ἔζη, οὐ προσήκον αὐτῷ Lys. 137. 41:—to traffic, make merchandise, Soph. Ant. 1037:—κ. λόγον to win fame, Pind. I. 5 (4). 33; χρῆσθαι κ. ἔπη to receive fair words, Soph. Tr. 231.

II. like ἀπολαύω, καρπύομαι, to gain a loss, reap disadvantage from a thing, as, διπλᾶ δάκρυα κ., Virgil's *renovare dolorem*, Eur. Hec. 518, cf. Xen. Apol. 91, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, Act. Apost. 27. 21, Joseph. A. J. 2. 3, 2, etc.

III. like Lat. *compendi facere*, to save or spare oneself, to avoid, μεγάλη κακὰ Philem. Incert. 7. 10; θανάτου προσδοκίαν Anth. P. 10. 59; ἐνόχλησιν Diog. L. 7. 14.

κερδαλέος, α, ον, (κέρδος) of persons and their arts, wily, crafty, cunning, shrewd, κ. κ' εἶη καὶ ἐπικλοπος Od. 13. 291; so, κ. βουλή Il. 10. 44; μῦθος Od. 6. 148; νοήματα 8. 548. 2. esp. of the fox, Archil. 82 (ap. Plat. Rep. 365 C); hence ἡ κερδαλέη, like κερδῶ, the wily one, the fox, Ael. N. A. 6. 64, etc.; but, κερδαλή, also, a fox-skin, τῇ λεοντῇ τὴν κ. ἐγκρύπτειν Greg. Naz. 3. of things, gainful, profitable, κερδαλεωτέρων ἐστὶ ὁμολογείειν τῷ Πέρσῃ Hdt. 9. 7, 1; τὰς ἐμπορίας τὰς κ. Ar. Av. 594:—τὸ κ. = κέρδος, Aesch. Eum. 1008, Thuc. 2. 53.

II. Adv. -λέως, to one's advantage, opp. to δικαίως, Thuc. 3. 56. κερδαλεότης, ητος, ἡ, cunning, shrewdness, Eust. Opusc. 68. 10. κερδαλέο-φρων, ον, crafty-minded, Il. 1. 149., 4. 339, Opp. C. 2. 29. κερδαντέον, verb. Adj. one must make money, M. Anton. 4. 26. κερδαντήρ, ἦρος, ἡ, a miser, Or. Sib. 7. 136. κερδαντός, ἡ, ὄν, that ought to be gained: τὰ κερδαντὰ κερδαίνειν to make fair gains, Periand. ap. Diog. L. 1. 97. κερδάριον, τό, Dim. of κέρδος, Gloss.

κερδ-έμπορος, ὁ, presiding over gain in traffic, Ἐρμῆς Orph. L. 27. 6. κερδητικός, ἡ, ὄν, greedy of gain, Lat. *lucrosus*, Gloss. κερδία, ἡ, = φιλοκερδία, Hesych. (ubi κερδέα), and Phot.; also κερδεία, = ἀλωπεκία, Hesych.

κερδίξω, to gain, Schol. rec. Pind. O. 1. 84. κερδίω, ον, gen. ονος, Comp. (with no Posit. in use), formed from κέρδος, more profitable; Hom. has only neut., ἐμοὶ δὲ κε κέρδιον εἶη, or καὶ κεν πολὺ κέρδιον ἦεν, Il. 3. 41., 7. 28; ἡ μάλα τοι τύδε κ. ἐπλετο θυμῷ Od. 20. 304, cf. Pind. N. 5. 30. II. κέρδιστος, η, ον, Sup. most cunning or crafty, Σίσυφος .., δ κέρδιστος γένητ' ἀνδρῶν Il. 6. 153. 2. of things, most profitable, Aesch. Pr. 385; πρὸς τὸ κέρδιστον τραπέϊς Soph. Aj. 743. κερδο-γδέμω, to worry for gain, Pseudoepicr. p. 203.

κέρδον, τό, a plant, the same as στρουθίον, Diosc. (Noth.) 2. 193. κέρδος, εος, τό, gain, profit, advantage, Lat. *lucrum*, Od. 23. 140, and Att.; often almost like an Adj., ἐνόησεν ὅπως κέρδος ἐῆ how some advantage can be gained, what is best to be done, Il. 10. 225; οὐ τοι τύδε κ. ἐγὼν ἔσσεσθαι ὀλω ἡμῖν Od. 16. 311, etc.; ποιείσθαι τι ἐν κέρδει, Horace's *lucro arponere*, c. inf., Hdt. 2. 121, 4., 6. 13; so, κέρδος νομίζειν τι Thuc. 3. 33., 7. 68; κ. ἡγεῖσθαι, ἦν τι .. δάσωνται Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 43; κ. λαβεῖν ἐκ τινος Menand. Incert. 148; μέγ' ἐστὶ κ., ἦν .. Id. Monost. 359; πρὸς τὸ κ. βλέπειν Ib. 364;—c. part., πᾶν κ. ἡγοῦ ζημιουμένη φυγῆ Eur. Med. 454; κ. ἐστὶ μοι, c. inf., τί δῆτ' ἐμοὶ ζῆν κ.; Aesch. Pr. 747, cf. Lys. 113. 26, Ar. Eccl. 607, 610; pl. gains, profits, περιβάλλομενος ἐωυτῷ κέρδεα Hdt. 3. 71; τὰ δεῖλὰ κ. Soph. Ant. 326; τὰ κ. μείζω φαίνεσθαι τῶν δεινῶν Thuc. 4. 59; τὰ πονηρὰ κ. Antiph. Incert. 40; opp. to ζημία in every sense, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 5. 2. desire of gain, love of gain, Pind. P. 3. 95; ἀνδρας τὸ πολ- λάκις διώλεσεν Soph. Ant. 222; εἰς τὸ κ. λημ' ἔχων ἀνεμῆνον Eur. Heracl. 3; so in pl., κερδῶν ἀθικτος Aesch. Eum. 683; ἐν τοῖς κέρδεσιν μόνον δέδορκεν Soph. O. T. 388; μὴ πλὴ κέρδεσιν λέγων Id. Ant. 1061, cf. 326, Eur. Hec. 1207; of persons, ἡμέτερα κ. τῶν σοφῶν (= ἡμῶν τῶν α.) you of whom we wise men make gain, Ar. Nub. 1202. 3. in iron. sense (cf. κερδαίνω II), ἀστεῖόν γε κ. ἔλαβεν ὁ κακοδαίμων Ar. Nub. 1064. II. in pl. cunning arts, wiles, tricks, ὅς δὲ κε κέρδεα εἰδῆ Il. 23. 322; κέρδεα εἰδῶς Ib. 709, etc.; κέρδεσι, οὔτε τάχει γε 23. 515; ἔργα τ' ἐπίστασθαι κέρδεά θ' Od. 2. 118, cf. 85; ἐγὼ δ' ἐν πᾶσι θεοῖσι μήτι τε κλέομαι καὶ κέρδεσιν 13. 298; ἐνὶ φρεσὶ κέρδε' ἐνώμας 18. 216; κακὰ κέρδεα βουλευούσιν 'they mean mischief,' 23. 217; cf. εὐτράπελος 3.

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Rh. 4. 468, and often in Nonn.: cf. μεγαλκῆς. κέρεβρον, τό, the Lat. *cerebrum*, Galen. 3. 629. κερεία, ἡ, ποῖτ. form of κειρία, Nonn. Jo. 11. 44. κέρθιος, ὁ, a little bird, the common tree-creeper, *Certhia familiaris*, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2:—v. s. κνιπολόγος. κερκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = κρέξ, Hesych. κερκέτης, ον, ὁ, a weight used to steady a ship under sail, Paus. ap. Eust. 1221. 28, Hesych. κερκίδιον, τό, Dim. of κερκίς I, Eccl. κερκίδο-ποιική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of the shuttle-maker (κερκίδο-ποιός), Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 1. κερκίζω, to make the web close with the κερκίς, Plat. Crat. 387 E, Soph. 226 B; also of the κερκίς itself, Arist. Pol. 1. 4, 3. κέρκιον, τό, Dim. of κέρκος, Symm. V. T. κερκίς, ἴδους, ἡ, in the ιστός or upright loom, the rod or (in later times) comb by which the threads of the woof were driven home, so as to make the web even and close (cf. σπάθη), Lat. *pecten textorius*, χαμαὶ δὲ οἱ ἔκπεσε κερκίς, whence it appears that it was held in the hand, Il. 22. 448; χρυσεῖη κερκίς ὑφαίνειν Od. 5. 62, cf. Soph. Ant. 976, Eur. Tro. 199, Plat. Crat. 387 E sq.; κερκίσι ἐφεσπᾶναι i. e. to preside over the work of the loom, Eur. Hec. 363; its humming sound is alluded to in Trag., φωνὴ κερκίδος Soph. Fr. 522; κερκίδος ὕμνοισ Ib. 909; κερκίδος ἀοιδῶν Eur. in Ar. Ran. 1316; v. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 1101. II. any taper rod, of wood, ivory, etc.; as, 1. a peg, pin, Lat. *raxillus*, Poll. 1. 252:—a hair-pin or comb, Ar. Rh. 3. 46. 2. a measuring-rod, Lat. *radius mathematicus*, Anth. P. 11. 267:—also the gnomon of a dial, C. I. 2681. 3. the great bone of the leg, the tibia, Ar. Rh. 4. 1520, Plut. Alex. 45; the same as κνήμη, acc. to Herophilus ap. Ruf. p. 33, Poll. 2. 191; cf. παράκερκις; but also the radius of the arm, Poll. 2. 142. 4. the prickle of the electric ray, Opp. H. 2. 63. 5. a rod for stirring liquids, Galen. III. a wedge-shaped division of the seats in the theatre, Lat. *cuneus*, περὶ τὴν ἐσχάτην .. κερκίδα καθιζούσας θεωρεῖν Alex. Γυναικοκ. 1. IV. a kind of poplar, the trembling aspen, from the rustling of its leaves, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 8, Theophr. H. P. 3. 14, 2; acc. to others, the Judas-tree. κερκίσις, εως, ἡ, a plying the κερκίς, weaving, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 4. κερκιστική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of weaving, Plat. Polit. 282 B. κερκίων, ἡ, an unknown bird, Ael. N. A. 16. 3. κερκολύρα, ἡ, = κρέκουσα λύρα, Alcman 104. κερκο-πίθηκος [Γ], ἡ, a long-tailed ape, Strab. 699. κερκόρωνος, ὁ, an unknown Indian bird, Ael. N. A. 15. 14. κέρκος, ἡ, the tail of a beast (οὐρά being the generic word, used also of birds, etc., Arist. P. A. 14. 13, 30, A. B. 1037); of a swine, Ar. Ach. 785; of a dog, κέρκω σάινειν Ar. Eq. 1031; κ. λαγῶ a hare's scut, Ib. 909; of a horse, Plat. Phaedr. 254 D, Plut. Sert. 16; of all sorts of beasts, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 52, 21.; of fishes, H. A. 6. 10, 17, al., cf. κερκοφόρος:—omens were drawn from the κέρκος of the victim, Ar. Pax 1054, v. Schol. and cf. Eubul. Incert. 18:—v. οὐραία. 2. membrum virile, Lat. *caudo*, Ar. Thesm. 239. II. a handle, Luc. Lexiph. 7. III. a little animal that injures the vine, Hesych. κέρκουρος or κερκούρος, ὁ, a light vessel, boat, esp. of the Cyprians, Hdt. 7. 97, cf. Dinarch. ap. Harp., Diod. Excerpt. 506. 61, Ath. 208 E; κέρκυρος (as if from Κέρκυρα) Schol. Ar. Pac. 142, Suid.:—Dim. κερκούριον, τό, Anth. P. 5. 44. II. a sea-fish, Opp. H. 1. 141. κερκο-φόρος, ον, having a tail, of fishes, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 8., 5. 5, 1. Κέρκυρα, ἡ, the island *Corcyra*, now *Corfu*, Hdt., etc.:—Adj. Κερκυραῖος, α, ον, a *Corcyraean*, Hdt. 3. 48, etc.; also Κέρκυρ, ἦρος, Alcman 83; Κ. μάστιξ was a scourge of a peculiarly terrible kind, a 'cat-of-nine-tails,' called ludicrously Κ. πτέρα by Ar. Av. 1463, ubi v. Schol.:—τὰ Κερκυραϊκά, the affairs of *Corcyra*, Thuc. 1. 118. The Lat. form in Κορκ- (*Corcyra*) often occurs in the best MSS., Ar. Av. 1463, Strab. 44, 299, Diod. 4. 72, Paus. 1. 11, 6., 5. 27, 9, etc.; and is so constantly found on coins, that Spanh. believed it to be the only true form; but the form in Κερκ- is alone found in Hdt., Thuc., etc. κερκώπειος, ον, befitting a κέρκωψ, i. e. crafty, tricky, Synes. 108 C. κερκώπη, ἡ, a long-tailed kind of cicada, Ar. Fr. 146, Epilyc. Κωραλ. 1, etc. (cited by Ath. 133 B); acc. κερκώπαν in Ael. N. A. 10. 44. κερκωπίξω (κερκώψ II) to play the ape, Pseudoepicr., Hesych. κέρκωσις, εως, ἡ, an excrescence on the clitoris, Paul. Aeg. 6. 70. Κέρκωψ, ὄπος, ὁ, (κέρκος):—the *Cercopes* were fabled to be men-monkeys, or a mischievous monkey-like race of men, whose connexion with Hercules furnished subjects for ludicrous poetry and art:—Thermopylac is called ἔδραι Κερκώπων by Hdt. 7. 216; but the poem *Κέρκωψ*,

κερδο-συλλέκτης, ον, δ, a scraper up of gain, Nicct. Ann. 16. 2. κερδοσύνη, ἡ, like κερδαλεύτης, cunning, craft, shrewdness: Hom. uses only the dat. κερδοσύνη as Adv., by craft, cunningly, shrewdly, Il. 22. 247, Od. 4. 251., 14. 31. κερδο-φόρος, ον, bringing gain, Artemid. 2. 30. κερδύφιον, τό, Dim. of κέρδος, Gloss. κερδῶ, ὄος, contr. οὐς, ἡ, the wily one or thief, i. e. the fox (cf. κερδαλέος I.

ascribed to Hom., placed them in Occhalia; and others in Lydia; v. Müller Dor. 2. 12. § 10, and his references, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 24.

2. metaph. a mischievous fellow, knave, Aeschin. 33. 24, LXX (Prov. 26. 22); οἱ Κέρκωπες οἱ Κερκώπων ἀγορά, at Athens, Knaves-market, Diog. L. 9. 114, Eust. 1430. 25.

II. a long-tailed ape or monkey, cercops in Manil. 4. 666; cf. τίτυρος.

κέρμα, τό, (κείρω) a slice: hence, a small coin, mite, Theopomp. Com. Μηδ. 1, Antiph. Κυκλ. 3; ἐγκάψας τὸ κ. εἰς τὴν γνάθον Alex. Λέβ. 1; μικροῦ πρίασθαι κ. τὴν ἡδονὴν Eubul. Navn. 1. 7:—in pl. small coin, small change, Ar. Av. 1108, Pl. 379, etc.; διδοὺς κέρματα ap. Dem. 549. 27 (ubi v. Buttm.), etc.

2. generally, small wares, Anth. P. 5. 45. κερματίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to cut small, mince, chop up, Plat. Rep. 525 E, Achae. ap. Ath. 368 A, etc.; τὸ σώματα κ. κατὰ μικρά Plat. Tim. 62 A; κ. τι εἰς πολλά Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 10: metaph., κ. τὴν ἀρετὴν Plat. Meno 79 A.

II. to coin into small money, Anth. P. 11. 271.

κερμάτιον, τό, Dim. of κέρμα, Philippid. Φιλευρ. 2, Anth. P. 11. 346.

κερματισμός, οὐ, ὁ, money-changing, Olympiod. in Plat.

κερματιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a money-changer, Ev. Jo. 2. 14; cf. κολλυβιστής.

κερμο-δότης, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., Nonn. Jo. 2. 14.

κερνάω, v. κερνάω, sub fin.

κέρνος, εὐς, τό, Ath. 476 F, Hesych.; also κέρνος, οὐ, ὁ, Schol. Nic. Al. 217; and pl. κέρνα, τά, Poll. 4. 103:—a large earthen dish made with wells or hollows in the bottom, in which various fruits were offered in the rites of the Corybantes, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 300; borne by a priest or priestess called κερνάς, Anth. P. 7. 709; or κερνοφόρος, Nic. Al. 217; hence, κερνοφόρος ὄρχησις or κ. ὄρχημα ἃ wild Corybantian dance, Poll. 4. 103, Ath. 629 E: hence also the Verb κερνοφορέω, Clem. Al. 14, Schol. Plat.

II. κέρνα, τά, projections of the vertebrae, Poll. 2. 180.

κερο-βάτης [ἄ], οὐ, ὁ, (κέρας) horn-footed, hoafed, κεροβάτας Πάν Ar. Ran. 230 (lyr.); acc. to some Gramm., he that goes with horns, i. e. the horned god; acc. to the Schol., he that walks the mountain-peaks (cf. κέρας IX): v. Hemst. Luc. D. Deor. 22. 2.

κερο-βόας, οὐ, ὁ, horn-sounding, of a horn flute, Anth. P. 6. 94.

κερο-δέτος, οὐ, bound with or made of horn, τόξον Eur. Rhes. 33.

κερο-ειδής, ἔς, horn-like, horn-shaped, Nic. Th. 909.

κερβεῖς, -όεσσα (contr. -ούσσα), -οεν, horned, Anacr. 49, Soph. Fr. 110, 510, Eur. Phoen. 828, etc.; κερβεῖς ὄχος a carriage drawn by horned cattle, Call. Dian. 113.

II. of horn, of a flute, Anth. P. 7. 223.

κερο-αἶξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a rope belonging to the sailyards, Luc. Navig. 4.

κερο-κωπος, οὐ, horn-hilted, ξίφος Moschopol.

κερο-πλάστης, οὐ, ὁ, arranging the hair in horns or queues, a hair-dresser, Archil. (66) ap. Plut. 2. 977 A (where corruptly κηρ-), Poll. 2. 32, Schol. Il. 24. 81, Hesych.

κερο-στρωτος, οὐ, inlaid with horn, Vitruv. 4. 6. 6.

κερο-τύπew, to butt with the horns:—Pass., of ships in a storm, ναῦς κερουτυπούμεναι .. χειμῶνι .. buffeted by the storm, Aesch. Ag. 655.

κερουλῖς and κερουλκῖς, v. sub κερουχῖς.

κερουλκός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἔλκω) drawing by the horns, Hesych. II.

drawing a bow of horn, Τρῶες Soph. Fr. 738. 2. pass. of the bow

itself, prob. because tipped with horn, τόξα κ. Eur. Or. 268. III.

κ. κάλως the haul-yard (cf. κερουχός), Hesych.

κερουτιάω, properly of horned animals, to toss the horns, Lat. cornua tollere: metaph. of persons, to toss the head, give oneself airs, Ar. Eq. 1344:—hence κερουτιασμός, ὁ, hauteur, Phot.

κερουχῖς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of sq., αἴγες Theocr. 5. 145, where the Schol. mentions two other readings, ἦ κερουλίδες, αἱ οὐλα κέρατα ἔχουσαι ἦ κερουλίδες, αἱ ὑπὸ τῶν κεράτων ἐλκόμεναι.

κεροῦχος, οὐ, (ἔχω) having horns, horned, αἶξ Babr. 45. 5. II. κερ.

(sc. κάλως), ὁ, the brace of the yard-arm, δελφινόφορος κ. Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 6.

κερο-φόρος, οὐ, = κερασφόρος, horned, Eur. Bacch. 691.

κερο-χρῦσος, οὐ, golden-horned, Or. Sib. 5. 354.

κέρσιμος, οὐ, (κείρω) that may be cut:—τὸ κέρσιμον the horn on a fishing-line (in Hom. κέρας βοός), Schol. Il. 24. 81.

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κερτόμημα, τό, = sq., Nicet. Eug. 5. 51.

κερτόμησις, εὐς, ἦ, jeering, mockery, Soph. Ph. 1236.

κερτομία, ἦ, = foreg.; in pl., κερτομίας ἦδ' αἰσὺλα μυθήσασθαι Il. 20. 202, 433; κερτομίας καὶ χεῖρας ἀφέξω Od. 20. 263.

κερτομικός, ἦ, ὄν, jeering, Schol. Il. 16. 261. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 8. 448.

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κερχῶλιος, α, ον, dry, rough, hoarse, βῆξ Hipp. 1215 D; κερχῶλιον ὑποσυρίζω Id. 1211 E.—In Galen. Lex., κερχῶλιος.

κερχῶν, = κέρχων, to be rough, Hipp. 1134 C.

κερχῶσμός, οὐ, ὁ, roughness, hoarseness, Galen. Lex.

κερχῶνη, ἦ, a kind of hawk, so called from its hoarse voice, said to be the kestrel, Falco tinnunculus, Hesych.:—also κερχῶνης, contr. κερχῶνης, ἦδος, ἦ, Ar. Av. 304, 589 (v. Dind.); written κερχῶνης, ἦδος, ἦ, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 31., Ael. N. A. 2. 43; κερχῶνης, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 5., 8. 3, 17, G. A. 3. 1, 12. (The correspondence of κέρχ-ρος, κερχῶνης and Lat. mil-ium, mil-ius is worth noting.)

κερχῶνος, ὁ, roughness of surface, Soph. Fr. 278: of the throat, roughness, hoarseness, Hipp. 1217 F.

II. silver-dust, Poll. 7. 99.

κερχῶνος, ὁ, = κέρχρος, q. v.

κερχῶνος, ον, rough, hoarse: τὸ κ. Galen. Lex.

κερχῶνω, in Hesych. = καταστίζει καὶ οἶον τραχύναι:—cf. κερχῶνης.

κερχῶνω, to make rough or hoarse, Hipp. 553. 52:—Pass. to be so, Id. 479. 51; so also II. intr. in Act., Id. 544. 45, Galen. (Prob. κερχῶλιος is from the same Root.)

κερχῶνδης, ες, (εἶδος) rough, ἀγγεῖα κ., like Virgil's pocula aspera signis, Erotian. II. hoarse, Hipp. Art. 807 (v. l. κερχῶδης, as in Galen. 12. 395).

2. causing hoarseness, βρῶμα Ib. 817.

κερχῶνωμα, τό, in pl. roughnesses: also = τὰ κερχῶνωτά, Hesych. II.

in Hesych. also = κέρχρωμα.

κερχῶνωτός, ἦ, ὄν, roughened, Hesych. s. v. κατακερχῶνται: τὰ κ. embossed plate, Id.

κερῶνια, ἦ, Ion. for κερατέα, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 4, Plin.

κερῶνται or κέρωνται, v. sub κέρω.

κερῶνυξ, ὕχος, ὁ, ἦ, with horn hoofs, Πάν Dion. P. 995.

κερῶς, ὦν, contr. for κεραύς, dub. in Orph. H. 52. 10.

κέσκετο, Ion. 3 sing. impf. of κείμαι, Od. 21. 41.

κεσκίον or κέσκεον, τό, tow, Herodes ap. Stob. 153. 27, Hesych.

κεστός, ἦ, ὄν, (κεντέω) stitched, embroidered, κεστός ἱμάς of Aphrodite's charmed girdle, Il. 14. 214; cf. πολύκεστος. 2. later, κεστός, ὁ, as Subst., Lat. cestus, Anth. P. 5. 121., 6. 88, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 10; ἅπαντα τὸν κ. ὑποζώσασθαι to put on all her charms, Alciphro 1. 38.

κέστρα, ἦ, (κεντέω) a kind of hammer, Soph. (Fr. 21) ap. Poll. 10. 160, cf. Hesych. II. a fish held in esteem among the Greeks, Ar. Nub. 339, etc.; the more Att. name for the σφύραινα, q. v.; cf. κεατρίνος II.

κεστρέυς, ἔως, ὁ, a sea-fish, so named from its shape, Lat. mugil, called also νῆστις, the faster, because its stomach was always found empty, v. Ar. Fr. 203, and cf. Comici ap. Ath. 307 C, sq.; hence, as nickname of a starveling, Ath. 1. c.:—various species are mentioned by Arist., v. Bonitz Indicc. s. v.

κεστρεύω, to be starving, Hesych.

κεστρίνισκος, ὁ, Dim. of sq., Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C.

κεστρίνος, ὁ, = κεστρεύς, Anaxandr. Ὀδ. 2, Hyperid. ap. Harp. II.

in pl. pieces of the fish κέστρα, E. M. 506. 45, Phot.

κεστρίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with κέστρον, Diosc. 5. 54.

κέστρον, τό, an aromatic plant, betony, Betonica, Diosc. 4. 1. II.

6. 303, cf. Soph. O. T. 1229, Eur. Hec. 880:—in pf., *to contain*, like *στέγω*, *ὄσσα πτόλις ἦδε κέκευθεν* II. 22. 118; *οἶόν τι ποτὸν .. νηὺς ἐκεκεύθει* Od. 9. 348; *Ἀρχεδίκη ἦδε κέκευθε κόνας* Simon. ap. Thuc. 6. 59; *εἴπερ τὸδε κέκευθεν αὐτὸν τεύχος*, of a cinerary urn, Soph. El. 1120, cf. Aesch. Cho. 687, Eur. I. A. 112;—so in Med., Epigr. Gr. 1081.

2. *to conceal*, and in pf. *to keep concealed or hidden*, *δὸλφ δ' ὄγε δάκρυα κεύθειν* Od. 19. 212; *ὅς χ' ἕτερον μὲν κεύθει ἐνὶ φρεσὶ ἄλλο δὲ βάζει* II. 9. 313; *μῆτιν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κέκευθεν* Od. 3. 18, cf. 8. 548., 24. 474; *οὐκέτι κεύθετε θυμῷ βρωτῶν οὐδὲ ποτῆτα* no more can ye disguise your eating and drinking, 18. 406;—so, κ. *φόνον* Emped. 347; κ. *τι ἔνδον καρδίας* Aesch. Cho. 102, cf. 739; *σίγη κ.* Soph. Tr. 989; *κακὸν τι κεύθει καὶ στέγεις ὑπὸ σκότῳ* Eur. Phoen. 1214; *μῦθος δν κεύθω* Id. Supp. 295; *τί κεύθων .. σοφόν*; Id. Heracl. 879; κ. *μῆνιν* *to cherish* anger, like *πέσσειν χόλον*, Ib. 762.

3. c. dupl. acc., *οὐδέ σε κεύσω [ταῦτα]* nor will I keep them secret from thee, Od. 3. 187, cf. Eratosth. l. c. II. in Trag. sometimes intr. *to be concealed, lie hidden*, Soph. O. T. 968, Aj. 635:—esp. in pf., Aesch. Theb. 589, Soph. Ant. 911, El. 868.

κεφαλάδιον, τό, Dim. of κεφάλαιον, E. M. 240. 2; v. Lob. Path. 353. κεφαλαία, ἡ, an inveterate kind of headache, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. I. 2. κεφαλαίο-γραφον, τό, a work written in chapters, Byz.

κεφαλαίο-λογία, ἡ, division into chapters, Tzetz. κεφάλαιος, α, ον, (κεφαλή) of the head: metaph., like Lat. *capitalis*, *principal*, *chief*, ῥῆμα κεφ. (with a play on κεφαλίτης λίθος) Ar. Ran. 854.

II. mostly as Subst., κεφάλαιον, τό, = κεφαλή, the head, the parts about the head, esp. of fish, *θύννου κ. τοῦτέ* Callias Κυκλ. 1; in pl., Amphip. Φιλ. 1, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 5:—also, κ. *ραφανίδος* Ar. Nub. 981.

2. the chief or main point, κ. *δὴ παιδείας λέγομεν τὴν ὄρθην τροφήν* Plat. Legg. 643 D:—esp. in speaking or writing, *the sum of the matter*, κεφαλαία λόγων Pind. P. 4. 206; τὰ κ. *συγγράφων* Εὐριπίδῃ drawing up the heads of the play, Antiph. Κάρ. 1. 5; often in Prose, Thuc. 4. 50, Plat. Gorg. 453 A, etc.; κ. *τῶν εἰρημένων* Isocr. 39 D, cf. 113 B; *ἐν κεφαλαίῳ*, or *ὡς ἐν κ.*, *εἰπεῖν* to speak summarily, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 18, Plat. Symp. 186 C, al.; also, *ἐν κεφαλαίῳ ὑπομνήσαι*, ἀποδείξαι, περιλαβεῖν τι Thuc. 6. 87, Lys. 132. fin., Isocr. 16 D, etc.; *βραχυτάτῳ κ. μαθεῖν* Thuc. 1. 36; so, *ἐπὶ κεφαλαίῳ*, *τύπῳ καὶ ἐπὶ κεφαλαίῳ* (sic legend. pro -αίῳ), opp. to ἀκριβῶς, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7. 5, cf. Polyb. 1. 65, 5. 3. 5, 9, Luc. Nigr. 1; *ἐπὶ κεφαλαίῳ* Dem. 442. 21, etc.:—esp. in recapitulating an argument, *summing up*, Plat. Tim. 26; κεφαλαίῳ δέ .., Lat. *denique*, Decret. ap. Dem. 282. 12; τὸ δ' οὖν κεφάλαιον Id. 299. 8; τὰ δὲ κ. *τῶν λόγων*, *ἄνθρωπος εἶ* Menand. Incert. 2. 10; *ἀνάγειν τὸ κ.* to sum up, Arist. Metaph. 7. 1, 1.

3. of persons, the head or chief, ὅ τι περ κεφ. *τῶν κάτωθεν*, of Pericles, Eupol. Δημ. 5; (in which phrase later writers inserted the Art., ὅ τι περ τὸ κ., Luc. Harmon. 3, Somn. 24, Philops. 6, etc.); τὰ κ. *τῶν μαθημάτων*, of philosophers, Luc. Pisc. 14; τὸ κ. *τοῦ πολέμου* App. Civ. 5. 50; οἱ τὸ τῆς στάσεως κ. ἦσαν Ib. 43; so, *σχέδον τι τὸ κ. τῶν κακῶν* (sc. avarice), Apollod. Φιλαδ. 2.

4. Rhet. a head, topic, commonplace of argument, Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 5, Quintil. 3. 11, 27. 5. of money, the capital, Lat. *caput*, opp. to interest or income, Plat. Legg. 742 C, Dem. 834. 5, etc.; but also, b. the sum total, C. I. 76. 22., 144. 19, al., Lys. 155. 27, Dem. 816. 15; cf. ἀρχαῖον. c. a poll-tax, Byz.

6. like κεφαλή IV. 2, the crown, completion of a thing, τὸ μὲν κ. *τῶν ἀδικημάτων* the crowning act of wrong, Dem. 815. 6; κ. *ἐπιτιθέσθαι ἐπὶ τινι*, Lat. *corollam imponere rei*, Plat. Gorg. 505 D, Tim. 69 A; *δύο ταῦτα ὡσπερὶ κεφαλαία ἐφ' ἅπασιν .. ἐπέθηκε* Dem. 520. 27.

7. later, a chapter, Lat. *caput*, Ammon., Eccl. κεφαλαίῳ, to bring under heads, sum up, state summarily, Thuc. 3. 67., 6. 91., 8. 53; so also Med., Arist. M. Mor. 2. 9. 1; κ. *τινα* to characterise generally, Plat. Rep. 576 B:—Pass. to be summed up, Arist. Metaph. 4. 2, 9; κεφαλαίουται ἐξακοσίων σταδίων ἀμοιβῆς in all to .., Strab. 92; *εἰς δύο ἀρτηρίας ἢ πάντων ἀγγείων κ. σύννοδος* is combined in .., Galen. 4. 657:—cf. συγκεφαλαίῳ, συγκορυφῶν. II. to smite on the head, Ev. Marc. 12. 4.

κεφαλαίῳ, es, (είδος) capital, principal, chief, Luc. D. Mort. 20. 1; in Comp., Salt. 61, Pseudol. 10; τὸ κ. the general character summed up in a definition, Arr. Epict. 2. 12, 9.—Adv. -δῶς, summarily, like ἐν κεφαλαίῳ, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 8, Metaph. 1. 7, 1.

κεφαλαίωμα, τό, the whole sum, sum total, Hdt. 3. 159. κεφαλαίωσις, εως, ἡ, a comprehension of several notions in a general term, Schol. Soph. O. C. 916. II. summary treatment, Eust. Opusc. 295. 49.

κεφαλαλγίῳ, to suffer from headache, Hipp. Aph. 1255. II. Causal in Galen. 6. 589, Oribas. 1. 58.

κεφαλάλγημα, τό, head-ache, Eccl. κεφαλ-αλγῆς, ἐς, suffering from headache, Plut. 2. 147 F, and Medic. II. act. causing headache, Xen. An. 2. 3, 15; sic legend. pro κεφαλαλγός in Plut. 2. 133 C, Ruf. pp. 51, 59 Matth.

κεφαλαλγία, ἡ, headache, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. Probl. I. 10., κεφαλαλγικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to head-ache, Galen. II. causing head-ache, Diocl. ap. Ath. 26 C, 53 E, Galen.

κεφαλαλγός, ὄν, v. s. κεφαλαλγῆς. κεφαλαργία, ἡ, later form for κεφαλαλγία, Luc. Jud. Voc. 4; cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 158:—so κεφαλαργίῳ, Hesych.

κεφαλ-αρχέω, to be a commander in chief, Eust. Opusc. 277. 78. κεφαλή, ἡ, (v. sub fin.) the head of man or beast, Hom., etc.; once only in Aesch. (Theb. 525), and once in Soph. (Aj. 238), but not seldom in Eur.; κεφαλή .. *μείζονες* taller in stature, II. 3. 168; so, *μείων* .. κεφαλήν Ib. 193:—often with Preps., a. κατὰ κεφαλῆς Ep. κακ κεφαλῆς, over the head, κύνιν .. *χεύατο* κακ κεφαλῆς II. 18. 24, cf. Od. 8. 85, etc.

b. κακ κεφαλήν on the head, Ἐρύλαον .. *βάλε πέτρῳ*

μέσσην κακ κεφαλήν II. 16. 412, cf. 20. 387, 475; but in Prose, *downwards*, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 8, cf. 11; τὸ κατὰ κ. ὕδωρ, of rain water, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 7, C. P. 6. 18, 10;—also by the head, Lat. *viridim*, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 7. c. *ἐς πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς* from head to foot, II. 23. 169; so, τὰ πράγματα ἐκ τῶν ποδῶν ἐς τὴν κεφαλήν σοι πάντ' ἐρῶ Ar. Pl. 649; v. infr. 2. d. ἐπὶ κεφαλῆν head foremost, ἐπὶ κ. *κατέρυσσειν* to bury head downwards, Hdt. 3. 35; ἐπὶ κ. *ὠθέσθαι* to rush headlong, Id. 7. 136; ἐπὶ κ. *ὠθεῖν* τινα ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου Plat. Rep. 553 B; ἐπὶ κ. *εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον βαδίζειν* Dem. 1042. 11; ἐπὶ κεφαλῆν *εἰσπράττειν* μισθὸν τοὺς ἀπόρους *διακειμένους* recklessly, Hyperid. pro Lyc. col. 14:—ἐπὶ ταῖς κεφαλαῖς *περιφέρειν* to carry about, in token of admiration, Plat. Rep. 600 D.

2. the head, as the noblest part, periph. for the whole person, πολλὰς ἰφθίμους κεφαλῆς II. 11. 55, cf. Od. 1. 343, etc.; ἴσον ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ like myself, II. 18. 82; so, ἐγὼ κεφαλῆ Pind. O. 7. 123; esp. in salutation, φίλη κ., Lat. *carum caput*, II. 8. 281, cf. 18. 114; ἡθέη κ. 23. 94; so in Prose, Φαῖδρε, φίλη κ. Plat. Phaedr. 264 A: also in bad sense, ὦ κακαὶ κεφαλαί Hdt. 3. 29; ὦ μιὰρὰ κ. Ar. Ach. 285:—periph. also in Prose, πεντακοσίας κεφαλῆς τῶν Ἑβραίων πολεμίων Hdt. 9. 99; also of animals, οὐδενὸς ἐμψύχου κεφαλῆς γεύονται Id. 2. 39; ἡ μιὰρὰ καὶ ἀναιδῆς αὐτῆ κ. Dem. 552. 22, cf. 278. 15.

3. the head, i. e. the life, ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ περιδείδια II. 17. 242; σὺν τε μεγάλῳ ἀπέτισαν, σὺν σφῆσιν κεφαλῆσι 4. 162; παρθέμενοι κεφαλῆς setting their heads on the cast, Od. 2. 237 (like παρθέμενοι ψυχᾶς in 3. 74).

4. in imprecations, ἐς κεφαλῆν τρέποιτ' ἐμοί on my head be it! Ar. Ach. 833; ἐς τὴν κ. *ἅπαντα τὴν αἴαν* τρέφεται Id. Nub. 40; ἄ σοὶ καὶ τοῖς σοῖς οἱ θεοὶ τρέψειαν εἰς κ. Dem. 322. 23; ἐς κ. σοὶ (sc. τρέποιτο) Ar. Pax 1063, Pl. 526; σοὶ εἰς κ. Plat. Euthyd. 283 E (q. v.); so also, οἷς ἂν .. τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπὶ τὴν κ. ἀναθεῖεν Dem. 323. fin.; cf. ἀναμάσσω.

II. the head of anything, as of certain vegetables, κ. *σκορῶδου* a head of garlic, Ar. Pl. 718, etc.; κ. *μήκωνος* Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 2;—so, of the bones, etc., κεφαλαὶ τῆς ἄνω γνάθου prob. the condyloid and coronoid processes, Hipp. Art. 797; ἡ κ. τοῦ ὄρχεως = ἐπιδιδυμίς, Arist. H. A. 3. 13, 3, Galen.; *μυροῦ, κνήμης κ.*, etc., Poll. 2. 186, 188, etc.:—the top or brim of a vessel, Theocr. 8. 87, Arist. P. A. 2. 8, 8, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 540: the coping of a wall, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 68; the capital of a column, C. I. 2713-14, 2782. 31, cf. Poll. 7. 121:—in pl. the head or source of a river, Hdt. 4. 91.

III. Ὀμηρεῖη κ. a bust of Homer, Epigr. Gr. 1085. 10. IV. κ. *περίθετος*, a wig or headdress, Ar. Thesm. 258. V. metaph. the capital part or place, the chief place, κ. *δὲ δείπνου γίγνεται* Alex. Πανν. 1. 15, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 3. 2. like κεφάλαιον, the crown, completion of a thing, κεφαλήν ἐπιθεῖναι Plat. Tim. 69 A; ὡσπερ κ. ἀποδοῦναι τοῖς εἰρημένοις Id. Phileb. 66 D, cf. Gorg. 505 D:—also the sum total, C. I. 5774. 36.

3. of persons, a chief, Byz. (Cf. the dialectic forms *κεβ-λή*, *κεβ-αλή*; cf. also Skt. *kap-ālas* (skull); Lat. *cap-ut*, *cap-illus*; Goth. *haurb-ith* (haur-t); O. Norse *hǫfuð*; A. Sax. *heaf-ud* (head); O. H. G. *houf-it*, etc.; Curt. connects the Root also with *κῶπ-η*, *cap-ulum*, etc.)

κεφαλ-ηγγέρτης, ου, ὁ, head-collector, Comic epith. of Pericles, formed after the Homeric *νεφεληγγέρτης*, from the peaked shape of his skull, Cratin. Χερ. 3.

κεφαλήδον, Adv. like a head, Opp. C. 3. 437;—Gessner κεφαλήδον. κεφαλήφι, -ῆφι, Ep. gen. and dat. of κεφαλή, Hom.

κεφαλίδιον, τό, Dim. of κεφαλή, Poll. 2. 42. κεφαλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the head, of medicines, Diosc. 3. 55, Galen.; —κ. *τρίχες* Eust. Opusc. 229. 9. II. touching the head or life, capital, τιμωρία Theophil. Institt.:—hence in Adv., κ. *κολάζειν* to punish capitally, Hdn. 2. 13, 18.

κεφαλίνη [ι], ἡ, the head or root of the tongue, supposed to be the seat of taste, hence also called *γεῦσις*, Poll. 2. 107. κεφαλίνος, ὁ, a sea-fish, = *βλεψίας*, Dorio ap. Ath. 306 F.

κεφάλιον [α], τό, Dim. of κεφαλή, Diosc. 4. 150, Plut. 2. 641 B. κεφαλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of κεφαλή, a little head, Lat. *capitulum*, σκορῶδου Luc. D. Meretr. 14: the head of a nail, Ath. 488 C. II. the capital of a column, Geop. 14. 6:—pl., = *κρόσσαι*, Eust. 903. 6. III. part of a shoe, Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 10. IV. = *κεροίαξ*, Polyæn. 5. 9. 38. V. a head, chapter, βιβλίου Ep. Hebr. 10. 7.

κεφαλισμός, -ος, ὁ, the multiplication table of single numbers from one to ten, Arist. Top. 8. 14, 5, cf. Suid.:—(as if from κεφαλίζω).

κεφαλίτης λίθος, a chief corner-stone, Hesych., Lob. Phryn. 700. [ι] Κεφαλήν, ἡνος, ὁ, a Cephallenian, pl. in Hom., etc.; sing. in Soph. Ph. 791:—Κεφαλληνία, ἡ, Cefalonia, Hdt. 9. 28.

κεφαλο-βάρης, ἐς, with heavy head, Arist. Diut. Vitae 6, 6, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 8.

κεφαλο-δεσμός, ὁ, a head-band; with Dim. κεφαλο-δέσμιον, τό, Eccl. κεφαλο-ειδής, ἐς, shaped like a head, ὀρίγανον Hipp. 534. 41; κορμῶς Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 234 B.

κεφαλο-θλαστός, ον, bruised in the head: τὰ κ. *contusions of the head*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 4.

κεφαλο-κίονιον, τό, the capital of a column, Byz. κεφαλο-κλισία, ἡ, a bowing of the head, Byz.

κεφαλο-κόπτης, ου, ὁ, a striker off of the head, Byz. κεφαλο-κρούστης, ου, ὁ, striking the head, epith. of a kind of Phalangium, elsewhere *κρανοκολάπτης*, Aët., cf. Schol. Nic. Th. 767.

κεφαλο-ρίζος, ον, with a bulbous root, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2. κεφαλος, ὁ, a large-headed sea-fish, perh. a kind of mullet, Arist. H. A. 5. 11, 3, Galen., al., ap. Ath. 307 B sq., cf. Archestr. ib. 311 A.

κεφαλοτομέω, to cut off the head, less Att. than *καρτομέω* Theophr. in A. B. 104; cf. Phryn. 341.

κεφαλο-τομέω, to cut off the head, less Att. than καρτομέω Theophr. in A. B. 104; cf. Phryn. 341.

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κεφαλο-τομέω, to cut off the head, less Att. than καρτομέω Theophr. in A. B. 104; cf. Phryn. 341.

κεφάλο-τόμος, *ον*, cutting off the head, Strab. 531.
 κεφάλο-τρυπάνον, τό, a trepan, Galen. 2. 399.
 κεφαλῶδης, *εσ*, = κεφαλοειδής, like a head, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 4.
 κεφαλῶτος, ἡ, ὄν, with a head, headed, Arist. Categ. 7, 12: of plants with a head, such as garlic, Diosc. 2. 179, Ath. 371 E.
 κεχάλασμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. slackly, Galen. 2. 398.
 κέχανδα, *ν*, sub χανδάνω.
 κεχάρηκα, κεχάρημαι, κεχαρησέμεν, κεχαρήσεται, κεχάρητο, -ηντο, κεχαρηώς, *ν*, sub χαίρω.
 κεχάρισμένος, -ένως, *ν*, sub χαρίζομαι III.
 κεχῆριτωμένος, -ένως, *ν*, sub χαριτώω.
 κεχῆροίατο, κεχῆροντο, *ν*, sub χαίρω.
 κέχηνα, *ν*, sub χάσκω.
 Κεχηναῖοι, *ων*, οἱ, Comic word (from κέχηνα) for Ἀθηναῖοι, Gargenians for Athenians, Ar. Eq. 1262; cf. χήν.
 κεχηνώτως, Adv. (κέχηνα) open-mouthed, Moeris 404.
 κεχηνώδης, *εσ*, forming a hiatus, τὸ κεχ. A. B. 697.
 κεχηνώς, *ν*, sub χάσκω.
 κεχιασμένος, Adv. like a X, cross-wise, Theol. Arithm. 19. 34.
 κεχλάδειν, κεχλάδοντα, κεχλάδως, *ν*, sub χλάδω.
 κεχλίαγκα, *ν*, sub χλαιίνω.
 κεχλιδώς, *ν*, sub χλίω.
 κεκρημένος, needy, *ν*, χράω C. VI.
 κέχυμαι, κέχυτα, κέχυντο, *ν*, sub χέω.
 κεχυμένος, Adv. (χέω) profusely, Lat. effusé, Alciphro 3. 65.
 κεχωρίδαται, *ν*, sub χωρίζω.
 κεχωρισμένος, Adv. (χωρίζω) separately, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 15.
 κέω, *ν*, sub κείω.
 Κέως, Ion. Κέος, ἡ, Ceos, one of the Cyclades, Hdt. 8. 76, etc.:—hence Κεῖος, Ion. Κήϊος, ὁ, a Ceian, Id. 5. 102, etc.; οὐ Χίος, ἀλλὰ Κεῖος not a (soguish) Chian, but an (honest) Ceian, proverb in Ar. Ran. 970; ἀκούλαστον τινα .., καὶ οὐδαμῶς Κεῖον Plat. Prot. 341 E, cf. Legg. 638 B.
 κῆ, Ion. for πῆ or ποῖ: but κη enclit. for πη or που, Hdt.
 κῆαι, κῆαι, κῆαίμενος, *ν*, sub καίω.
 κῆβος, ὁ, a long-tailed monkey, prob. the pralas monkey, Arist. H. A. 2. 8, 1, Galen.; κῆπος in Strab. 775, 812 (with *ν*. l. κείπος), Diod. 3. 35, Ael. N. A. 17. 8, Plin. 8. 28.
 κῆγῶ or κῆγών, Dor. crasis of καὶ ἐγώ, Theocr.
 κηδαίω, κηδαλίω, to sweep clean, Hesych.
 κηδαίνω, rare collat. form of κῆδω, Hesych.
 κῆδαλον, τό, in Hesych. explained by αἰδοῖον κέρας σκάλαθρον.
 κηδεία, ἡ, (κῆδος) care for the dead, a funeral, burial, Ar. Rh. 2. 836, Dion. H. 3. 21: mourning, ἐξανίστασθαι ἐκ τῆς κηδείας C. I. 3562. 14. II. connexion by marriage, alliance, Lat. affinitas, κηδείαν ξυνάψαι τινί Eur. Supp. 134; συνάγειν τινα εἰς κηδείαν Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 36; ἡ πρὸς αἵματος ἢ κατὰ .. κηδείαν Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 7:—also of public affinities, κηδείαι ἐγένοντο κατὰ τὰς πόλεις Ib. 3. 9, 13; ἐκ τῆς πρὸς Διονύσιον κ. Ib. 5. 7, 10.
 κῆδειος, *ον*, (κῆδος) cared for, dear, beloved, τρεῖς τε κασιγνήτους τοὺς μοι μία γείνατο μήτηρ, κηδείους II. 19. 293. 2. careful of, or caring for, *εσ*, gen., τροφῆ κ. τέκνων Eur. Ion 487. II. of a funeral or tomb, mourning, sepulchral, χοαί Aesch. Cho. 87, 538; κ. θρίξ offered on a tomb, Ib. 226; ἐν κ. οἴκοις Eur. I. T. 147.
 κηδεμονεύς, *ως*, ὁ, = κηδεμών, Ar. Rh. 1. 271, Anth. Plan. 4. 41.
 κηδεμονέω, *τα* be a κηδεμών, Cyrill. Hieros.
 κηδεμονία, ἡ, (κηδεμών) care, solicitude, Plat. Rep. 463 D, Philo 2. 179; ἡ κ. τῶν Ἀθηνῶν the general charge of her affairs, C. I. 377, cf. 3187.
 κηδεμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a κηδεμών, provident, careful, watchful, Polyb. Fr. Gr. 127, Plut. 2. 55 B: τὸ κ. = foreg., Polyb. 32. 13, 12, Muson. ap. Stob. 413. 10. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 450. 50, Luc. Conv. 46, etc.; κ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Polyb. 4. 32, 4.
 κηδεμών, ὄνος, ὁ, (κηδέω) one that has charge of a person or thing, Hom. (only in Il.) always of persons attending to the dead, 23. 163, 674; cf. κηδεύω. 2. generally, one who cares for others, a protector, guardian, Theogn. 645, Soph. Ph. 195, Ar. Vesp. 242, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 12; of tutelary gods, Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 21; κ. πῶλεως Plat. Rep. 412 C; τὰσδε φνγᾶς .. κ. protector, Aesch. Supp. 76; τοῦ ζῆν ἡμῶν καὶ τοῦ φρονεῖν κ. Plat. Legg. 808 B; κ. βίου Menand. Ἀδ. 3; and, metaph., of a lamp-guard, κ. τῶν δακτύλων Alex. Mid. 1:—also of a female in Simon. 87, Soph. Ant. 549. II. = κηδεστής, Eur. Med. 990; opp. to συγγενής, Ar. Vesp. 731.
 κῆδεος, *ον*, = κῆδειος, (cf. κῆλεος, κῆλειος), only in Il. 23. 160, οἷσι κῆδεός ἐστι νέκυς to whom the charge of burying him belongs.
 κῆδεσαι, κῆδεσκον, κηδέσκετο, *ν*, sub κῆδω.
 κηδεστής, *ου*, ὁ, (κῆδος, κηδέω) a connexion by marriage, Lat. affinis, Plat. Legg. 773 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 8, etc.:—esp., 1. a son-in-law, Antipho 142. 43, Isocr. 216 C. 2. a father-in-law, Ar. Thesm. 74, 210, Dem. 377. 6, etc.: also a step-father, Id. 954. 7. 3. a brother-in-law, Eur. Hec. 834, Andoc. 7. 36, Lys. 129. 40, cf. 133. 24, Dem. 867. 12, Timae. 84.
 κηδεστία, ἡ, connexion by marriage, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 21.
 κηδεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for affinity, Eust. 942. 36.
 κηδέστρια, ἡ, fem. of κηδεστής, as if from κηδεστήρ, a female connexion by marriage, Eus. V. Const. 3. 52, Jo. Chrys.
 κηδέστωρ, *ορος*, ὁ, = κηδεμών, Manetho 4: 514.
 κῆδευμα, τό, connexion or alliance by marriage, Lat. affinitas, Eur. Med. 76, Plat. Legg. 773 B. 2. poet. for κηδεστής, one who is so connected, Soph. O. T. S5, Eur. Or. 477.
 κῆδευσις, *εως*, ἡ, = κηδεία, Ael. N. A. 10. 48.
 κηδευτής, ὁ, = κηδεμών, Anth. P. 7. 712, Arist. Probl. 19. 48.

κηδεύω, (κῆδος) to take charge of, attend to, tend, Soph. O. T. 1323, O. C. 750; πόλιν Id. Fr. 606, Eur. I. T. 1213; νύμφην Eur. Med. 888; νύφημα Id. Or. 883. 2. to attend to a corpse, close the eyes, bury, mourn (cf. κῆδος I. 2, κηδεμών), ἐν ξέναισι χερσὶ κηδευθεῖς τάλας Soph. El. 1141, cf. Eur. Rhes. 983; μ' ἔθαψε καὶ ἐκήδευσεν Epigr. Gr. 604; also in Prose, ταφή κηδευθεῖσα ταῖς τῶν ἐναντίων χερσὶ Demad. 179. 30, cf. Polyb. 5. 10, 4, Plut. Alex. 56; βασιλέων κηδενομένων Arist. Fr. 476; κηδευμένος Joseph. A. J. 14. 7, 4; εἰς ἣν [σόρον] οὐδένι ἔξεσται ἕτερον πτώμα κηδεύσαι C. I. 3028. 3. II. to contract a marriage, of the bridegroom (Moeris), to contract affinity, ally oneself in marriage, τὸ κηδεύσαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀριστεῦει μακρῶ καθ' Aesch. Pr. 890; *εσ*, acc. cogn., κ. λέχος to marry, Soph. Tr. 1227, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 10: *εσ*, dat. pers. to ally oneself with .., Eur. Hipp. 634, Fr. 399, Dem. 1372. 25, etc.:—in Pass. to be so allied, Eur. Phoen. 347. 2. *εσ*, acc. pers. to make one's kinsman by marriage, Id. Hec. 1202; also, κ. τὴν θυγατέρα τινί to marry her to some one, Joseph. A. J. 6. 10, 2:—absol., οἱ κηδεύσαντες those who formed the marriage, Eur. Med. 367.
 κηδήσω, *ν*, sub κῆδω.
 κῆδιστος, ἡ, *ον*, Sup. formed from κῆδος, most worthy of our care, most cared for, κῆδιστοὶ τ' ἔμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι II. 9. 642 (638); κῆδιστος ἐτάρων ἦν κενδύτατός τε Od. 10. 225. II. in Od. 8. 583, κῆδιστοι those nearest allied by marriage.
 κῆδομαι, *ν*, κῆδω.
 κηδομένος, Adv., κ. ἔχειν to be provident, Aristid. in Mai's Coll. Vat. 1. 3. 12 A.
 κῆδος, Dor. κᾶδος, ἔος, τό, (κῆδω) care or concern for .., *εσ*, gen., τῶν ἄλλων οὐ κῆδος Od. 22. 254. 2. trouble, anxiety, sorrow; mostly in pl. troubles, Ἀργείοισι πολύστονα κῆδε' ἐφήκεν II. 1. 445; Τρώεσσι δὲ κῆδε' ἐφήπται 2. 69; ὅσ' ἐμῶ ἐνι κ. θυμῶ 18. 53, cf. Od. 4. 108; κ. θυμοῦ 14. 47. b. esp. for the dead, funeral rites, mourning (cf. κηδεμών, κηδεύω, κῆδεος), πατέρι δὲ γόνον καὶ κῆδεα λυγρὰ λείπ' II. 5. 156, etc.; θάνατος καὶ κῆδεα 4. 270; κῆδε' ἐμῶν ἐταρῶν mourning for them, 22. 272; so in other Poets, Archil. 8, Aesch. Cho. 469, etc.; also in sing., κᾶδος φθιμένου θῆκασθαι Pind. P. 4. 200, cf. N. 1. 84; ἄμα κῆδεῖ when there is a death in the family, Hdt. 2. 36; ἐς τὸ κ. λέναι to attend the funeral, Id. 6. 58, cf. Isocr. 390 D; θυραῖον κ. ἐς τάφον φέρειν Eur. Alc. 828; ὅταν οἴκειον .. κ. γένηται Plat. Rep. 605 D; εἰς τὰ κῆδη .. οἱ συγγενεῖς ἀπαντῶσι, attend at funerals, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 7. 3. an object of care, a care, Ἰλίω κῆδος ὀρθώνυμον, as Helen is called—with a play on signf. II, Aesch. Ag. 699. II. connexion by marriage, Lat. affinitas, Hdt. 7. 189; κ. ἐγγενές Aesch. Supp. 330; κῆδος Ἀδράστου λαβῶν i. e. having married his daughter, Eur. Phoen. 77, cf. Soph. O. C. 379; but, τὸ κ. ξυνάψασθαι τῆς θυγατρὸς to contract the marriage for one's own daughter, Thuc. 2. 29; and so some explain II. 13. 464, but cf. 15. 245., 16. 516.
 κηδοσύνη, ἡ, affliction, trouble, Ar. Rh. 1. 277, etc.
 κηδόσυνος, *ον*, anxious: = κῆδειος, Eur. Or. 1017.
 κῆδω, II. *εσ*, impf. ἔκηδον II., Ion. κῆδεσκον Od. 23. 9: fut. κηδήσω II. 24. 240 (cf. ἀκηδέω, ἀποκηδέω):—Med. and Pass., pres. in Hom., Hdt., Att., Ep. impf. κηδέσκετο Od. 22. 358: fut. κηκῆδῆσομαι (but for κηκῆδῆσω, κηκῆδον, *ν*, sub χάζομαι) Hom.: aor. imper. κῆδεσαι Aesch. Theb. 139 (cf. ἀκηδέω): pf. κῆκηδα (in pres. sense) Tyrtae. 8. 28. (From √ΚΑΔ; cf. κε-καδ-ῆσομαι, κῆδ-ος; Skt. khād (mordere).) I. Act. to trouble, distress, vex, Hom. mostly of outward troubles, *εσ*, acc. pers., δὲ τῶσιον ἐκῆδε θεοῦς II. 5. 404; μῆλα δὲ κῆδει (sc. χειμῶν) 17. 550; ὅττι ἐ κῆδοι Od. 9. 402; ὅτι μ' ἤλατε κηδήσοντες II. 24. 240:—the Act. only in Ep. II. Med. and Pass. to be troubled or distressed or concerned for .., *εσ*, gen. pers., κῆδετο γὰρ Δαναῶν II. 1. 56; τίη δὲ σὺ κῆδεαι οὕτως ἀνδρῶν; 6. 55; ἀλλυμένων Δαναῶν κηκῆδῶμεθ' 8. 353, cf. 11. 665, etc.; so Hdt. 1. 209., 9. 45, and Att., cf. Aesch. Theb. 136, Soph. Aj. 203, Thuc. 6. 14, Plat., etc.; καὶ γαμέτου κῆδεο καὶ τεκέων mourn for .., Epigr. Gr. 243. 25;—*εσ*, gen. rei, τῶν ἀλφίτων Ar. Nub. 107:—foll. by a Verb; κ. μὴ ἀπόλωνται Hdt. 7. 220; κ. ἵνα μὴ δῦν Plat. Polit. 273 D:—absol. in part. κηδόμενος, ἡ, *ον*, caring for a person, anxious, φιλέουσα τε κηδομένη τε II. 1. 196; ἀνέρι κηδομένω 16. 516; often in Hom. at end of verse, κηδόμενος περ, κηδομένη περ; so, εὐνοῶν τε καὶ κ. Ar. Nub. 1410; Dor. καδόμενος Pind. O. 6. 79. 2. in Inscr. to take care of, take charge of, τοῦ μνημείου τούτου ἡ γερουσία κ. C. I. 2523, cf. 3028-9, al.
 κῆδωκε, Dor. crasis for καὶ ἔδωκε.
 κῆεν, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of καίω, II. 21. 349.
 κηθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a vessel into which the ψῆφοι were cast in voting (cf. κημός), used in the dimin. form κηθάριον, Ar. Vesp. 674. II. a dice-box, Poll. 7. 203; in dimin. forms κηθίον, κηθίδιον, Hermipp. Θε. 6, Ath. 477 D, Poll. 10. 150.—Falsely written κητίον in Alciphro 1. 39:—Ion. χετίον, Eust. 1259. 36. (Acc. to Ath. from *χάω, χαδεῖν, χανδάνω.)
 κῆκα, Dor. crasis for κᾶκ, i. e. καὶ ἐκ, Ar. Ach. 789, Theocr.
 κῆκα, Dor. crasis for καὶ αἶκα, καὶ εἶκε, Theocr. 3. 27.
 κηκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, said to be an Ion. word for κακός, mischievous, κ. ἀλώπηξ Nic. Al. 185: abusive, κηκάδι σὺν γλώσση Call. Fr. 253:—hence κηκάω, to abuse, revile, Lyc. 1386; and κηκασμός, ὁ, abuse, insult, Id. 545, 692.—Hesych. κηκαδεῖ (κηκάξει?) λαιδορεῖ, χλευάζει, cf. Suid., Zonar.
 κηκίβαλος, ὁ, a kind of shell-fish, Epich. 23 Ahr.; cf. κηκίβαλις in Hesych.
 κηκίδιον, τό, ink, Hdn. Epimer. 65, Eust. 956. 1; cf. κηκίς II.
 κηκίδο-φόρος, *ον*, bearing gall-nuts, Eust. (?); *ν*, κηκίς II.
 κηκίς [i], ἴδος, ἡ, anything gushing or bubbling forth, esp. of fat or juices drawn forth by fire, κηκίς πισσῆρης φλογός Aesch. Cho. 268; κ.

φύβου bubbling blood, Ib. 1012; *μυδῶσα κ.* of the foul juices drawn by fire from a sacrificial victim, Soph. Ant. 1008.

II. *a gall-nut* (produced by the *sap* oozing from punctures made by insects), *the dye made therefrom*, Dem. 816. 20., 827. 3; used as *ink*, Eust. 955. 64, cf. *κηκίδιον*:—also, *κ. πορφύρας* the dye of the purple-fish, Aesch. Ag. 959. *κηκίω*, (*κηκίς*) to gush or bubble forth, *θάλασσα .. κήκίε πολλή ἀν στόμα τε βινάς τε* much brine gushed up through his mouth, Od. 5. 455 (cf. *ἀνακηκίω*); *ἐκ βυθοῦ κηκίον αἷμα* Soph. Ph. 784, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 542:—c. acc. cogn. to bubble with, send forth, *ἀετμὴν* Id. 4. 929; so in Pass., *αἰμάδα κηκιομένην ἐλκίων* Soph. Ph. 696. [I Ep.; but I Att., cf. Soph. II. c.]

κηλαίνω, collat. form of *κηλέω*, Hesych.
κήλας, ὄ, an Indian bird, perh. a kind of bittern, Ael. N. A. 16. 4.
κηλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, denoting wind, not rain, *νεφέλη* Theophr. de Sign. 2. 6; *κ. ἡμέρα* a windy day, Hesych. II. *κηλὰς αἶξ*, ἡ, a she-goat with a star on its forehead, Hesych.; cf. *κηκίς*.

κηλάστρα, ἡ, Hesych.; *κήλαστρος*, ἡ, Theophr. H. P. 3. 4. 5. 4. 1, 3; but most commonly *κήλαστρον*, τό, Ib. 1. 9, 3., 3. 3., 1, etc.;—an evergreen tree, acc. to some *privet*, others *holly*.

κήλεος, ον, (*καίω*) burning, used by Hom. (only in Il.) always in dat. case, in the phrase *πυρὶ κηλέω* (as dissyll.), Il. 8. 235., 18. 346, etc., and always at the end of the verse (except *ἐνέπρησεν πυρὶ κηλέω νῆας ἔϊσας* 8. 217); so Hes. Th. 865:—collat. form *κήλειος* only in Il. 15. 744, *σὺν πυρὶ κηλείω*; cf. *κήδεος*, *κήδειος*:—Hesych. also has *κηλός*, dry.

κηλέστης, ον, ὄ, a beguiler, Suid., Zonar.

κηλέω, to charm, bewitch, enchant, beguile, win over, esp. by music, Lat. *mulcere*, *κέρην ὑμνοισι* Eur. Alc. 359; *ψδαῖς* Plat. Lys. 206 B; *κηλῶν τῇ φωνῇ ὡσπερ Ὀρφεύς* Id. Prot. 315 A, cf. Luc. Indoct. 12; *οὕτως ἐκήλει*, of Pericles as an orator, Eupol. Δῆμ. 6. 6; *ἐπάδων κ.* to charm by incantation, Plat. Phaedr. 267 D; to charm serpents, Id. Rep. 358 B, cf. Achae. ap. Ath. 641 D; of bribery, Theopomp. Com. Μῆδ. 1; *ὑπὸ δάρων κηλούμενος* Plat. Legg. 885 D; *ὑφ' ἡδονῆς κηληθείς* Id. Rep. 413 C, cf. Aeschin. 27. 13; *παρὰ ταῖς Ζεῖρησιν* Arist. Eth. E. 3. 2, 7;—rarely in good sense, *τὸν νοῦν παιδείᾳ κηληθείς* Ep. Plat. 333 C.

κήλη, Att. *κάλη* [ᾱ], ἡ, a tumor, esp. a rupture, Lat. *hernia*, Hipp. Aër. 284, Anth. P. 6. 166., II. 342, 404. 2. a hump on a buffalo's back, *gibber in dorso* (Plin. 8. 70), Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 5, where *κάλας* is now restored for *χαίτας* from several MSS.; cf. Phryn. in A. B. 47, *καλήτης καὶ κάλη Ἀττικοί .. κηλήτης καὶ κήλη Ἴωνες*. (Hence *βουβωνοκήλη*, *βρογχοκήλη*, *ὑδροκήλη*.)

Κηληδόνες, αἱ, the Charmers, mystical songstresses, like the Sirens, but harmless, Pind. Fr. 25; in Philostr. Ἰνυγες.

κηληθμός, ὄ, (*κηλέω*) rapture, enchantment, esp. in listening to sweet sounds, *κηληθμῶ δ' ἔσχοντο* Od. II. 334., 13. 2.

κήληθρον, τό, = *κήλημα*, A. B. 46. 25.

κήλημα, τό, a magic charm, spell, Ibyc. 2, Eur. Tro. 893; cf. *λυτήριος*.
κήλησις, εως, ἡ, an enchanting, charming, *ἐχέων καὶ νόσων* Plat. Euthyd. 290 A; and then transferred to enchantment by eloquence, *δικαστῶν κ. τε καὶ παραμυθία* Ib.; by music and sweet sounds, Id. Rep. 601 B, Stoici ap. Plut. 2. 710 C, Diog. L. 7. 114.

κηλήτειρα, ἡ, an enchantress, Hesych., who explains it by *ἡσυχάστρια*.
κηλητήριος, α, ον, better os, ον, charming, appeasing, *χοαί* Eur. Hec. 535; *ἄσματα* ap. Suid.; *τὸ κ. = κηλητρον*, Soph. Tr. 575.

κηλητής, ον, ὄ, a charmer, v. sub *ληκητής*.

κηλήτης, ον, ὄ, (*κήλη*) one who is ruptured, Strab. 827, Anth. P. II. 342, 404: Att. *καλήτης*, A. B. 47.

κηλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, charming, delighting, Ath. 633 A.

κήλητρον, τό, a charm, spell, Hesych.: cf. *κήληθρον*.

κηλήτωρ, ορος, ὄ, = *κηλητής*, Schol. Hes.

κηλιδῶω, to stain, sully, soil, *τὰ ἱμάτια* Arist. Insomn. 2, II, Dio C. 77. II:—metaph. in Eur. H. F. 1318, Ecphant. ap. Stob. 333. 29, etc.

κηλίδωμα, τό, a stain, Jobius in Phot. Bibl. 188. 31.

κηλίδωσις [I], εως, ἡ, defilement, Phot. in Mai's Coll. Vat. I. 365 C.

κηλιδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, stained, soiled, Suid.

κηλικτάς (vulg. *-ηκτός*), ᾱ, ὄ, Lacon. for *κηλητής*, Plut. 2. 220 F.

κηλῖς [I], ἴδος, ἡ, a stain, spot, defilement, esp. of blood, Aesch. Eum. 787, Soph. El. 446, Eur. I. T. 1200, etc.; *οὐ βῆδιον ἐκμάζει τὴν .. κηλῖδα [ἐκ τοῦ κατύπτρου]* Arist. Insomn. 2, 8; *ἐν ἱματίῳ καθαρῶ καὶ αἱ μικρὰ κ. ἐνδηλοῖ* Id. G. A. 5. 1, 37; *ἱμάτιον κηλίδων μεστὴν* Theophr. Char. 19. 2. metaph. a stain, spot, blemish, dishonour, Soph. O. T. 1384; *κ. συμφορᾶς* Ib. 833; *κακῶν* O. C. 1134; *ἐστάθη τὴν ἀσπίδα ἔχων; δ δοκεῖ κηλῖς εἶναι τοῖς Ἀακεδαιμονίοις* Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 9: a dishonour, ignominious punishment, *θεία κ. προσπίπτει τῷ δρόσαντι* Antipho 123. 22; *κ. εἰς ὑμᾶς ἀναφέρεται* Ib. 43. (V. sub *κελαινός*.)

κήλον, τό, the shaft of an arrow, a shaft, an arrow, only used in pl., *κήλα θεοῖο* the shafts of Apollo, which were regarded as the cause of sudden death, Il. 1. 53; 383; also of Zeus, *πιφανοκόμενος τὰ ἄ κήλα*, i. e. storm and lightning, 12. 280; *ἀστεροπὴν καὶ ὕργινόνετα κεραυνόν, κήλα* Διὸς Hes. Th. 708; *χρῦσα κ. i. e. sun-beams*, Anth. P. 14. 139:—metaph., *φόρμιγγος κήλα καὶ δαιμόνων θέλγει φρένας* Pind. P. 1. 21.—In Hes. Fr. 175 Gütting, for *κήλια* Herm. reads *χείλεα*. (The connexion with *κάλα*, fire-wood, timber, is unlikely: Curt. compares Skt. *salyam* (sagitta), and suggests a root *KEA*, as in Lat. *cellere*, *per-cellere*.)

κηλόομαι, Pass. to be ruptured, Orneosoph. p. 195. 2. to have an abortion, Ptolem. Tetrab. 149. 26.—Act. *κηλώσαι* expl. in Gramm. Her-niammi p. 339 by *ἀμβλώσαι*.

κηλο-τομία, ἡ, an operation for hernia, Paul. Aeg. 6. 63.

κηλώω, collat. form of *κηλέω*, explained by *εὐχεσθαι* in Hesych.

κήλων, ἄνος, ὄ, (*κήλον*) a swipe or swing-beam, for drawing water, Lat. *lolleno*, Hesych.; so, *κηλώνειον*, Ion. *-ήιον*, τό, Hdt. 1. 193., 6. 119, Ar.

Fr. 554, Arist. Mechlau. 28, 1. II. *ἄνος κ. a he-ass*, Archil. 31, cf. Eust. 1597. 28, Philo 2. 307; also a stallion horse, Hesych., Suid.; hence of Pan, Cratin. Incert. 22.

κηλωνεύω, to raise as by a κήλων, Hero in Math. Vett.

κηλωστά or *κηλωτά*, ὦν, τά, stews, brothels, Lyc. 1387.

κῆμαυτόν, κῆμέ, Dor. crasis for *καὶ ἐμαυτόν, καὶ ἐμέ*, Theocr.; *κῆμοῖ* Bion 15. 4.

κῆμός, ὄ, a muzzle, put on a led horse, to prevent it from biting, Xen. Eq. 5, 3, Anth. P. 6. 246; also a nose-bag for horses to eat from, Hesych.: metaph., *κῆμοὺς στόματος* muzzles or gags, Aesch. Fr. 124. 2. a cloth used by bakers to cover the nose and mouth, Ath. 548 C. 3. = *φορβεία*, Phot. II. a wicker vessel like an eel-basket, for fishing, a wheel, Lat. *nassa*, Soph. Fr. 449 b. 2. the funnel-shaped top to the voting-urn (*κάδορ, καδίσκος*) in the Athen. law-courts, through which the ballots (*ψηφοί*) were dropt (cf. *κηθίς*), Ar. Eq. 1147 (et ibi Schol.), Vesp. 99, 754, 1339; v. Scott on the Athen. Ballot, pp. 8, 10 (Oxford 1838). III. a female ornament, Phot., Hesych.

κῆμος, ἡ, a plant, also *λεοντοπόδιον*, Diosc. 4. 131, Orph. Arg. 923.

κῆμῶω, (*κῆμός*) to muzzle a horse, Xen. Eq. 5, 3; *τοὺς βούς* Jo. Chrys. II. to close a wound, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1147.

κῆμωσις, εως, ἡ, a muzzling, Hesych., who has also *κίμωσις*.

κῆν, Dor. crasis for *καὶ ἐν*, Theocr. 15. 86:—but *κῆν* for *καὶ ἄν*, 7. 106, al.

κῆνιαυτός, Dor. crasis for *καὶ ἐνιαυτός*, Theocr. Epigr. 20.

κῆνος, Aeol. for *κείνος*, *ἐκείνος* Sappho 2. 1, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4730. 13: cf. Dor. *τῆνος*, Theocr. 1. 1.

κῆνσος, ὄ, Lat. *census*, registration of taxation, Ev. Matth. 22. 19, C. I. 3497. 15., 3751. 5. II. the tax itself, Ev. Matth. 17. 25.

κῆξ, *κηκός*, ἡ, a sea-bird that dashes into the sea to seize its prey, perh. the tern or gannet, *ἀντλω δ' ἐνδούπησε πεσῶν ὡς εἰναλίη κῆξ* Od. 15. 479.—The orig. form seems to have been *κάφαξ*, whence *καύαξ* and *καύηξ* Antim. 7, Euphor. 87, Anth. P. 7. 652; *κῆξ* Babr. 115. 2, Opp. Ix. 2. 7; and perh. *κηξ* as a monos. is the true form in Hom.; *καύηξ* Hippon. 5.—The story of Ceyx and Alcyoné is post-Homeric, v. Ov. Met. 11. 272 sq.

κῆξ, Dor. crasis for *καὶ ἐξ*, Theocr. 1. 82.

κῆξάπινας, Dor. crasis for *καὶ ἐξαπίνης*, Theocr. 2. 25.

κῆομεν, Ep. for *κῆωμεν*, v. sub *καίω*.

κηπαῖος, α, ον, (*κήπος*) of or from a garden, *κ. σίκυοι*, opp. to *ἀγριαί*, Arist. Probl. 20. 32, cf. Plant. 1. 4. 13, Diosc., etc.; *κ. παράδεισοι* garden-like parks, Clearch. ap. Ath. 515 E. II. *κηπαῖα* (sc. *θύρα*), ἡ, a garden-door, back-door, Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 2, cf. Dem. 1155. 13, Diog. L. 7. 25, Poll. 1. 76. 2. also a salad-herb, Diosc. 3. 168.

κηπάριον, τό, Dim. of *κήπος*, a small garden, Eccl.

κῆπε, Dor. crasis for *καὶ εἶπε*, Theocr. 1. 97., 2. 149.

κῆπέι, *κῆπειτα*, Dor. crasis for *καὶ ἐπ-*, Theocr. 2. 100., 15. 74, al.

κῆπεῖα, ἡ, (*κηπεύω*) gardening, horticulture, Plat. Legg. 845 D, Diod. 5. 43.

κῆπειος, α, ον, = *κηπαῖος*, Nic. Th. 88.

κῆπευμα, τό, a garden flower, *κηπεύματα* Χαρίτων Ar. Av. 1100, cf. Apollod. ap. Ath. 682 D, Herm. Opusc. 1. 58.

κηπεύς, εως, ὄ, a gardener, Philyll. Πολλ. 5, Anth. P. 9. 329.

κηπεύσιμος, ον, = *κηπευτός*, Hermias in Plat., Schol. Nic. Th. 66.

κηπευσις, εως, ἡ, = *κηπεῖα*, Byz.

κηπευτής, οὔ, ὄ, = *κηπεύς*, Gloss.

κηπευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a garden, ἡ κ. ἐπιμέλεια Clem. Al. 888: *οἱ -κοί* persons fond of gardening, Eccl.

κηπευτός, ἡ, ὄν, cultivated, grown in a garden, Diosc. 3. 52.

κηπεύω, to rear in a garden, *φυτὰ, λάχανα* Luc. V. H. 2. 34, Galen.; *τὰ κηπεύμενα* plants growing in gardens, garden plants (cf. *κηπαῖος*), Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 9, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 1, etc.; *Ἡρίδανος ὕδασι κ. κόρας*, i. e. the Phaethontids, who became poplars, Eubul. Navn. 1. 6: metaph. to tend, cherish, *βόστρυχον* Eur. Tro. 1175. II. to cultivate like a garden, Theophr. C. P. 4. 6, 7, Helioc. 9. 4: metaph. to vivify, freshen, *Αἰδῶς κ. δρόσοις [τὸν λειμῶνα]* Eur. Hipp. 78.

κῆπί, Dor. crasis for *καὶ ἐπί*, Theocr. 29. 37, Epigr. 19. 3.

Κηπίδες Νύμφαι, αἱ, garden-Nymphs, Aristaen. 1. 3.

κηπίδιον, τό, Dim. of *κήπος*, Plut. 2. 1098 B, Diog. L. 3. 20.

κηπίον, τό, Dim. of *κήπος*, Polyb. 6. 17, 2, C. I. 8855: metaph. an ap-pendage, Thuc. 2. 62. II. = *κήπος* II, Luc. Lexiph. 5.

κηπο-κόμας, ον, ὄ, one who has his hair cut in the fashion called *κήπος*, Comic word in Eust. 907. 41.

κηπο-κόμος, ἡ, a gardener, Hesych.

κηπο-λόγος, ον, teaching in a garden, of Epicureans, Anth. P. 6. 307.

κηπο-ποιία, ἡ, the making of a garden, Geop. 12. 2, 1.

κήπος, Dor. *κάπος*, ὄ, a garden, orchard, or plantation, Od. 7. 129., 24. 247, 338; *πολυδένδρεος* 4. 737:—of any rich, highly cultivated region, as *Ἀφροδίτης κάπος*, i. e. Cyrené, Pind. P. 5. 31; *Διὸς κ.*, i. e. Libya, Ib. 9. 91 (but *Διὸς κῆποι*, also, of heaven, Soph. Fr. 298, cf. Plat. Symp. 203 B; cf. also *Ὀκεανοῦ κ.* Ar. Nub. 271); *κ. Εὐβοίας* Soph. Fr. 19; *οἱ κῆποι τοῦ Μίδεω*, in Macedonia, Hdt. 8. 138; of the country round Panormus (Palermo), now called the *Concha d'oro*, Ath. 542 A; also of the enclosure for the Olympic games, Pind. O. 3. 43:—*οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν κήπων* the scholars of Epicurus, because he taught in a garden, Diog. L. 10. 10, cf. *κηπολόγος, κηποτύραννος*:—*οἱ Ἀδωνίδος κῆποι*, v. sub *Ἀδωνίς*:—metaph., *Χαρίτων κῆπον νέμομαι*, i. e. poetic art, Pind. O. 9. 40; *ἐκ Μουσῶν κήπων τινῶν .. δρεπόμενοι τὰ μέλη* Plat. Io 534 A; *τοὺς ἐν τοῖς γράμμασι κ. σπείρειν* Id. Phaedr. 276 D. II. a fashion of cropping the hair, Poll. 2. 29, etc.; v. *μάχαιρα* 1. 3. III. *rudenda muliebria*, Lat. *hortus*, Diog. L. 2. 116. IV. v. l. for *κῆβος*, q. v.

κηποτάφιον, τό, a tomb in a garden, v. Van Goens de Cepotaphiis 1763, Uhden in Wolf's Mus. I. 3, p. 351.

κηπο-τύραννος, ὁ, tyrant of the garden, epith. of the Epicurean philosopher Apollodorus, Diog. L. 10. 25.

κηπουργέω, to garden, Theod. Stud.

κηπουργία, ἡ, (ἐργω) gardening, Poll. 7. 101.

κηπουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for garden-work, Poll. 7. 141.

κηπουρέω, to practise gardening, Poll. 9. 13.

κηπουρία, ἡ, gardening, Poll. 9. 13; v. l. κηπωρία.

κηπουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for gardening, νόμιμον Plat. Minos 317 B;

κ. λάχανον Hippiatr.: κηπουρική θύρα (v. l. -ωρική) Theophr. H. P. 7. 4. 5. II. skilled in gardening, Poll. 7. 141.

κηπ-ουρός, ὁ, (οὔρος) keeper of a garden, ὄφισ Euphor. 111. II. a gardener, name of a play by Antiph., cf. C. I. 4082:—also κηπαρός, Archipp. Incert. 2, Plat. Minos 316 E.

κηπο-φύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, garden-keeper, of Priapus, C. I. 5960.

κηπαρός, -ωρέω, -ωρία, -ωρικός, (ῶρα) = κηπουρ-.

Κῆρ, ἡ, gen. Κήρης, acc. Κῆρα: (perh. from √ΚΕΡ, κείρω):—the goddess of death or doom, often in Hom., who has also the pl.; in full, Κῆρ .. Θανάτῳ Od. 11. 171, etc.; Κῆρες .. Θανάτῳ Il. 2. 834, etc. Her usual epithets are μέλαινα, ὑλοή, κακή. She is associated with Ἐρις and Κυδοιμῆς as haunting battle-fields, clad in robes red with blood, Il. 18. 535. A man who was to die a violent death, had a peculiar Κῆρ assigned him from his birth, 23. 79. Zeus puts those of Achilles and Hector into the scales, when it is to be decided whether is to die first, 22. 210: nay, Achilles had two Κῆρες, between which he was allowed to choose, 9. 411; so also we have Κῆρες μυρία 12. 326; Κῆρες Ἀχαιῶν, Τρώων 8. 73.—In Hes. Th. 217, 220, they are avenging deities; so Aesch. joins Κῆρες Ἐρινύες, Theb. 1055; Soph. speaks of Κῆρες ἀναπλάκῃ-τοι, O. T. 472, cf. Tr. 133, Pind. Fr. 245, Eur. Fl. 1252, H. F. 870; and the Sphinx is called ἀρπάξανδρα Κῆρ, Aesch. Theb. 777.—Κῆρ may be compared with Ἄτη and Ἐρινύς, but not with Αἴσα, Μοῖρα, or the Roman Parcae, which bring bliss as well as death. II. as appellat. doom, death, csp. when violent: in Hom. acc. to Wolf's Ed. only once, Il. 1. 228, τὸ δέ τοι κῆρ εἶδεται εἶναι that seems to thee to be death: but in later Edd., the word is commonly so written, κῆρ' ἀλείων 3. 32, etc.; ὑπέκφυγε κῆρα .. θανάτῳ 16. 687; φόνον καὶ κ. φέροντες 2. 352, etc.; though in Hom. prob. the personal sense always more or less mingled with the appellative:—later however the latter prevailed, μέλαιναν κῆρ' ἐπ' ὄμμασιν βαλὼν Eur. Phoen. 950; νοσῶν παλαιὰ κηρί, of a plague, disease, Soph. Ph. 42, cf. 1166:—sometimes in a more general sense, βαρεῖα μὲν κῆρ τὸ μὴ πιθέσθαι grievous ruin it were not to obey, Aesch. Ag. 206; ἐλευθέρῳ ψευδεὶ καλεῖσθαι κῆρ πρόσεστιν οὐ καλή an unseemly disgrace, Soph. Tr. 454:—the pl. is sometimes used in Prose, Plat. Legg. 937 D, Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 4, Dion. H. 8. 61, Plut., etc.; the sing. very rarely, Plut. Anton. 2.

κῆρ, τό, contr. from κέαρ (as ἦρ from ἔαρ); in Hom. always κῆρ, with dat. κῆρι, Adv. κηρόθι; in Trag. always κέαρ, nor do they use any other case: (v. sub καρδία). The heart, Lat. cor, Hom.; κῆρ ἐνὶ στήθεσσι freq. in Hom.; κῆρ ἄχνηται ἐν θυμῷ Il. 6. 523; κῆρ ὤρμαινε φρεσὶν ἦσαν Od. 18. 344:—for λάσιον κῆρ v. sub λάσιος:—he makes it the seat of the will, μετὰ σὸν καὶ ἐμὸν κῆρ Il. 15. 52; of the appetites, θαλέων ἐμπλησάμενος κῆρ 22. 504, cf. 19. 319; of sorrow, ἀχνύμενος κῆρ 7. 428, etc.; of fear, τοῦ δ' οὔποτε κυδάλιμον κῆρ ταρβεῖ, of a lion, 12. 45; less freq. of the understanding, as in phrase, πολλὰ δέ οἱ κῆρ ὤρμαινε Od. 7. 82, cf. 18. 344; and so, when joined with νόος, Il. 15. 52:—the dat. κῆρι is in Hom. freq. used as Adv., like κηρόθι, with all the heart, heartily, ὅν τε Ζεὺς κῆρι φιλήσῃ 9. 117; mostly however strengthd., πέρι κῆρι φιλεῖν to love above measure in his heart (πέρι being taken as an Adv.), 4. 46, 13. 430; πέρι κῆρι τιμᾶν τινα Od. 5. 36, etc.; also, ἀπεχθέσθαι πέρι κῆρι Il. 4. 53; πέρι κῆρι .. ἐχολώθη 13. 206, cf. 119; but in all these cases Spitzu. defends περὶ κῆρι in the heart, on the analogy of περὶ φρεσὶ, v. ad Il. 4. 46:—so, later, ἐμὸν κέαρ οὐ γεύεται ὕμνων Pind. I. 5 (4). 25, cf. N. 7. 150; κέαρ ἀπαράμυθον Aesch. Pr. 185; ἡλγύνθη, ἡχθέσθη κέαρ Ib. 245, 390, etc.; and so Ar. says (in tragic phrase) τὸ κέαρ εὐφράνθη, Ach. 5.

κήρα, ἡ, = κῆρ, Lob. Paral. 145.

κηραίνω A, (κῆρ, cf. ἀκῆριος):—to harm, destroy, Aesch. Supp. 999:—Pass. to go to ruin, perish, Arist. ap. Plut. 2. 886 E.

κηραίνω B, (κῆρ) to be sick at heart, to be disquieted, anxious, Eur. H. F. 518; τι σὲ a thing, Id. Hipp. 223; ἐπὶ τινι Maxim. π. καταρχ. 93; περὶ τι Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 387 B:—κ. περὶ τινα, like Lat. deperire, to pine away, Id. 2. 167, cf. 1. 501.

κηρ-ἀμύντης, ου, ὁ, (ἀμύνω) averter of evil, Lyc. 663.

κηράνθεμον, τό, = κῆρινθος, Diosc. 5. 17.

κηρᾶφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of locust, Nic. Al. 394: cf. κάραβος.

κηρ-ἀχάτης [χᾶ], ου, ὁ, a wax-agate, Plin. 37. 54.

κηρ-αψία, ἡ, a lighting of wax-tapers, Chron. Pasch.

κηρ-ἐλαιον, τό, wax-oil, a kind of salve, Galen.

κηρ-εμβροχή, ἡ, a fomentation with melted wax, Alex. Trall. 11. p. 635.

κηρέσιος, ου, (κῆρ) deadly, pernicious, Hesych.

κηρεσι-φόρος, ου, death-bringing, cited from Nicet. Ann.

Κηρεσι-φόρητος, ου, urged on by the Κῆρες, ἐξελάαν .. κύνας κηρεσι-φορήτους Il. 8. 527.

κηρία, ἡ, v. sub κείρια.

κηριάζω, to sprain, of the purple-fish (πορφύρα), whose sprain is like a honeycomb, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 4, G. A. 3. 11, 12 and 14.

κηρίνη, ἡ, = κηρίων II, Hesych., Phot.

κῆρινθος, ὁ, bee-bread, also ἐριθάκη, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 5, Hesych. II.

a kind of ulcer, Hesych.

κῆρινος, η, ου, (κηρός) of wax, waxen, Ar. Eccl. 1035, Plat. Theaet. 191

C, 197 D; κῆρινα ὑπῶρα, i. e. honey, Alcman 63.

II. metaph. pliable as wax, (so Horat., cereus in vitium flecti), τοὺς θυμοὺς .. κηρί-νους ποιεῖν Plat. Legg. 633 D; κηρίνας τὰς ὑπολήψεις ἔχειν Ar. Epict. 3. 16, 10. 2. wax-coloured, pallid, Suid. s. v. ἐκηριώθη.

κηριο-κλέπτης, ου, ὁ, stealer of honeycombs, title of Theocritus' 19th Idyll.

κηρίολος, ὁ, prob. a wax taper or wax figure, C. I. 3028. 5.

κηρίον, τό, (κηρός) a honeycomb, Lat. favus, mostly in pl., h. Hom. Merc. 559, Hes. Th. 597, Hdt. 5. 114, etc.; in sing., Plat. Rep. 552 C, Theocr. 19. 2; used in the Greek pharmacopoeia, Hipp. 475. 5., 496. 45; κηρίῳ βεβυσμένος having one's ears stopped with bees-wax, Ar. Thesm. 506;—also, κηρίον σφηκῶν Hdt. 2. 92:—κηρία simply for honey, Hippon. 26, Arist. ap. Ath. 38 F. 2. a wax tablet, Anth. P. 9. 191. II.

a cutaneous disease, also μελικηρίς, Diosc. 2. 164, Galen., etc.:—ἄχωρ was of the same kind but less virulent; cf. the Lat. favus, though that also was different.

κηρίομαι, Pass. to be panic-stricken, Hesych., Suid.

κηριο-ποιός, ὄν, making cakes of wax, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 1.

κηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = κηρίς, ap. Ath. 355 C.

κηρίτις (sc. λίθος), ἡ, a precious stone like wax, Plin. 37. 56.

κηρι-τρεφής, ἐς, (τρέφω) born to misery, ἄνθρωποι Hes. Op. 416, Orac. ap. Schol. Phoen. 638. 2. causing death, Synes. 329 C.

κηρί-φατος, ου, (*φένω, πέφαμαι) slain by evil fate, Hesych.

κηριώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) wax-coloured, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 3.

κηρίωμα, τό, a disease of the eyes, Hesych. (where, for δμίλημα, Dind. suggests ἡ λήμη).

κηρίων, ὄνος, ὁ, a wax-light, waxen torch, Plut. 2. 263 E. II.

a whip, Hesych., Phot. s. v. κηρίναι.

κηρο-γονία, ἡ, the formation of wax or combs, Joseph. Macc. 14.

κηρο-γράφω, to paint with wax, Ath. 200 B.

κηρογράφια, ἡ, painting with wax, i. e. encaustic painting, in which the colours are mixed with wax, πᾶς τόπος κηρογραφία καταπεποίκιλο Callix. ap. Ath. 204 B, cf. 200 A, Plin. 35. 39, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 320. 4.

κηρο-δέτης, ου, ὁ, Dor. κηροδέτας, = sq., Eur. I. T. 1125.

κηρό-δετος, Dor. καρ-, ου, (δέω) bound or joined with wax, μέλι Anth. Plan. 4. 305; σύριγξ Euphor. Ath. 184 A; κ. πνεῦμα the breath of the wax-joined pipe, Theocr. Ep. 5. 4.

κηρο-δομέω, to build with wax, of bees, Pseudo-Phocyl. 162.

κηρο-δοσία, ἡ, a tribute of wax, Eccl.

κηρο-εἰδής, ἐς, like wax, waxen, Plat. Tim. 61 C, Ath. 281 F, Diosc. 1. 92, etc.; metaph. of the soul, Philo 1. 64. 2. wax-coloured, Philostr. 781.

κηρόθεν, Adv. (κῆρ) from the heart, E. M. 511. 20.

κηρόθι, Adv. (κῆρ) in the heart, with all the heart, heartily, in Hom. always foll. by μᾶλλον, ἀπήχθετο κ. μ. Il. 9. 300., 21. 136; χολώσατο κ. μ. Od. 5. 284, etc.; φίλει δέ με κ. μ. 15. 370; so, τῶν δ' ἄρα κ. μ. Hes. Sc. 85.

κηρό-μελι, τό, honey in the comb, Schol. Theocr. 7. 83.

κηρόμαι, Pass. (κῆρ) to be destroyed, injured, Clem. Al. 76, Hesych.

κηρόμαι, Pass. (κηρός) to be waxed over, Hipp. Art. 797. fin., Longus 2. 35:—also in Med. to form for oneself of wax, Anth. P. 9. 226.

κηρο-πάγής, ἐς, fastened with wax, Anth. P. 6. 239, Manetho 1. 242.

κηρό-πισσος, ὁ, wax-pitch, an ointment, Hipp. 467. 42; cf. πιασάκηρος.

κηροπλαστεῖον, τό, a wax image, Epiphani.

κηροπλαστεῖω, to mould of or in wax, Hipp. Art. 828; κ. ἔρωτα Eubul. Καμπ. 3: to mould as in wax, ἡ φύσις κ. τὸν ἄνθρωπον Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 13, fin. 2. to make wax cells, Diod. 17. 75., 19. 2.

κηρο-πλαστήτης, ου, ὁ, a modeller in wax: a modeller, Plat. Tim. 74 C.

κηροπλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for modelling in wax, Ocell. Luc. 2: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Poll. 7. 165.

κηρό-πλαστος, ου, (πλάσσω) moulded of wax, waxen, μελίσσης κ. ὄργανον Soph. Fr. 464; of a girl, Anth. P. 9. 570. 2. = κηρόδετος, δόναξ Aesch. Pr. 574; Meineke suggests κηρόπακτος (i. e. -πηκτος) = κηροπαγής.

κηρο-ποιός, ὄν, making wax, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1075, as Cod. Ven.; vulg. -ποιῶν.

κηρο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a wax-chandler, Gloss.: -πωλεῖον, τό, his shop, Byz.

κηρός, ὁ, bees-wax, Od. 12. 48, 173, 175, etc.; ἐνπλαστότερος κηροῦ Plat. Rep. 588 D; used as a cosmetic, Philostr. Epist. 22, cf. Ovid. Ars Am. 3. 199; in encaustic painting, Epigr. Gr. 673. 2., 722. 3, cf. κηρο-γραφία.

II. pl. κηροί, wax-tapers, Lat. cerei, Helioid. 9. 11. (Hence κηρίον: cf. Lat. cera, Lith. kóris (favus).)

κηρο-τέχνης, ου, ὁ, a modeller in wax, Anacreont. 10. 9.

κηρο-τρόφος, ου, (κῆρ) death-breeding, deadly, Nic. Th. 192.

κηρο-τρόφος, ου, (κηρός) producing wax, waxen, Anth. P. 6. 236.

κηρουλκός, ὄν, (κῆρ, ἔλκω) bringing destruction, Lyc. 407.

κηρο-ουργία, ἡ, the preparation of wax, Eccl.

κηρο-φορέω, (κηρός) to produce wax, Suid.

κηρο-χίτων [ι], ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, clad in wax, Anth. P. 6. 249.

κηρό-χρως, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, wax-coloured, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 D.

κηροχῦτέω, to mould as in wax, Ar. Thesm. 56:—of bees, to make waxen cells, Anth. Plan. 4. 210.

κηρό-χῦτος, ου, moulded of wax, κ. μέλιγμα, like κηρόδετον πνεῦμα, Castor ap. Ath. 455 A; κ. πινακίδιον a wax tablet, Eccl.; κ. γραφή = κηρογραφία, Ib.

κηρόω, v. κηρόμαι.

κῆρυγμα, τό, (κηρύσσω) that which is cried by a herald, a proclamation, public notice, Hdt. and Att.; κ. ποιέσθαι Hdt. 3. 52., 5. 92, 7, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ κηρύγματος by proclamation, Id. 6. 78; κ. θείναι τῇ πόλει Soph. Ant. 8; τῷ κ. ἐμμένειν Id. O. T. 350, cf. Ant. 454; κ. ἀνεπιεῖν Thuc.

4. 105; κηρύσσειν Aeschin. 75. 30; γίνεται κ. Dem. 253. 7:—a reward offered by proclamation, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 10, Aeschin. 58. 26.

κηρυγμός, ὁ, = κήρυξις, Schol. Ven. II. 21. 575.

κηρύκαινα [ῥ], ἡ, fem. of κήρυξ, Ar. Eccl. 713.

II. at Alexandria, a kind of char-woman, Suid.

κηρύκεια, Ion. -ῆτι, ἡ, the office of herald or crier, Hdt. 7. 134, Plat. Legg. 742 B; ἐπὶ κηρυκείαν ποσπελλέσθαι on an embassy, Lex in Aeschin. 3. fin.

2. a crier's pay, Isae. ap. Harp. II. in Eccl. preaching.

κηρύκειον [ῥ], Ion. -ῆιον, Dor. κάρυκειον, τό, a herald's wand, such as Hermes bears on old works of art, often with two serpents wound round it, Lat. caduceus, Hdt. 9. 100, Thuc. I. 53, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 4, 49., 5775. 3:—also κηρύκιον, Ar. Fr. 429; κηρύκια συμπελεγμένα ἐκ τῶν θαλλῶν = ἰκετηρίαί, Dinarch. 92. 28; v. κήρυξ fin.

II. a herald's fee, Suid.

III. the stone whence the herald made his proclamations, v. λίθος.

κηρύκειος [ῥ], ὄν, of a herald, γράμμα Soph. Fr. 897; γραφή Anon. ap. Suid.

κηρύκεισμα [ῥ], τό, a proclamation, message, Aesch. Theb. 651.

κηρύκεισις [ῥ], εὼς, ἡ, = κηρυκεία, Suid.

κηρύκείω, to be a herald or crier, fulfil the office of one, Plat. Legg. 941 A; κ. τινί to be his herald, Philochor. 36.

II. trans. to proclaim, notify, τινί τι Aesch. Supp. 221, cf. Eur. Tro. 782, Plat. Legg. 941 A.

κηρύκτη, -ῆιον, Ion. for κηρυκεία, -ειον.

κηρύκικός, ἡ, ὄν, of heralds, φύλον, ἔθνος Plat. Polit. 260 D, 290 B; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Ib. 260 E.

κηρύκινος, ἡ, ὄν, of a herald, ῥάβδος Suid.: κηρύκινη, ἡ, = κηρύκαινα, Hesych., Phot.

κηρυκιοειδής, ἐς, like a herald's staff, Hesych., ubi male κηρυκο-.

κηρύκιον, τό, v. sub κηρυκείον.

III. an eye-salve, Alex. Trall. 2. p. 131.

κηρύκιο-φόρος, ὄν, bearing a herald's staff, E. M. 812. 23.

κηρύκώδης, ἐς, like the shell-fish κήρυξ (II), Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 28.

κηρύλος [ῥ], ὁ, a sea-bird of the halcyon kind, perhaps Alcedo rudis, Alcman 12, Archil. 130, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 14, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 E. The form κείρυλος, cited as Att. by some Gramm., is prob. due to the joke in Ar. Av. 300, where the barber Sporgilos is so called (from κείρω), razor-bird.

κήρυνος, ὁ, a throw of the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2; κάρυνος in Phot.

κήρυξ, Dor. κάρυξ (v. sub fin.), ὄκος, ὁ: Aeol. also κήρυκος, ὄν, E. M. 775. 26: (κηρύσσω):—a herald, pursuivant, marshal, and, generally, a public messenger, partaking of the character of an ambassador, an honourable office in early times, Lat. praeco, caduceator, legatus, Hom., etc. They summoned the assembly, Il. 2. 50, 97, 437, 442., 9. 10, Od. 2. 6, etc.; and kept order in it, Il. 2. 280., 18. 503; they separated combatants, 7. 274, sq.; they had charge of the arrangements at sacrifices and festivals, 3. 245, sq., Od. 20. 276; and even at private banquets, Il. 7. 183., 18. 558, etc. As public officers they are called δημοεργοί, Od. 19. 135. Their insignia were staves or wands (σκήπτρα), Il. 18. 505, Od. 2. 37, etc. From the heroic times their office was sacred and their persons inviolable, as being under the immediate protection of Zeus, and they were θεῖοι, Διὶ φίλοι, Il. 4. 192., 8. 517; Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἠδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν 1. 334, etc.: hence, they were employed to bear messages between enemies, 9. 170., 24. 149, 178, Od. 10. 59, 102. After Hom., Hermes is called the κήρυξ of the gods, Hes. Op. 80, Th. 939, cf. Aesch. Ag. 515, Cho. (165). In later times their functions remained much the same; but they are distinguished from πρέσβεις, as being messengers between nations at war, by Schol. Thuc. 1. 29; cf. Aesch. Supp. 727, Plat. Legg. 941 A, Dem. 159. 20., 283. 2; used interchangeably with ἀπόστολος, Hdt. 1. 21. A priestly house at Athens bore the name of Κήρυκες, Andoc. 15. 28, Paus. 1. 38, 3, Poll. 8. 103; Κηρυκίδαι in Phot. b. κήρυξ as fem. occurs in Pind. N. 8. 1, Nonn. 4. 11: the Att. fem. being κηρύκαινα.

2. at Athens, a crier, who made proclamation and kept order in the public assemblies, etc., Ar. Ach. 42, sq.; ὁ κ. ἀνείπεν Andoc. 6. 4, etc.; ὁ τῶν μυστῶν κ., at Eleusis, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 20. 3. generally a messenger, θεοὶ κήρυκες ἀγγέλλουσι Soph. O. C. 1511, cf. Eur. El. 347; of the cock, Ar. Eccl. 30; of writing, Id. Thesm. 780. 4. in Eccl. a preacher.

II. a kind of shell-fish, with a wreathed shell which might be used as a sort of trumpet, the buccinum, Arist. II. A. 4. 4, 6., 5. 12, 3, al., cf. Macho ap. Ath. 349 C; hence, 2. a prickly instrument of torture, Jacobson Mart. Polycarpi 2. [ῥ always, for in Il. 17. 324 κήρυκ' Ἡπυτίδῃ is restored for κήρυκι. The only exceptions are κηρύκας in Antim. ap. Ath. 475 D, and κηρύκιον, Anth. P. 11. 124. The Gramm. however agreed in writing it κήρυξ, like φαίνιξ, κήϋξ, v. Priscian. 7. 8, 43, Dind. Steph. Thes.]

κήρυξις, εὼς, ἡ, a proclaiming, proclamation, Dio C. 63. 8 and 14.

II. a preaching, Clem. Al. 863. Eus., etc.

κηρύσσω, II., Att. -ττω, Dor. κάρυσσω: impf. ἐκήρυσσον Il. 2. 444, Att.: fut. -ύξω Ib.: aor. ἐκήρυξα Ib.: pf. κηρύρυχα Eus. H. E. 3. 1, (ἐπι-) Dem. 352. 5:—Pass., fut. κηρυχθήσομαι Xen., etc.; but fut. med. in pass. sense κηρύξομαι Eur. Phoen. 1631: aor. ἐκηρύχθην Att.: pf. κηρύρυμαι Eur. Fr. 1, Thuc. 4. 38.

To be a herald, officiate as herald, κηρύσσων γήρασκε Il. 17. 325.

2. to make proclamation as a herald, λαδὸν κηρύσσοντες ἀγειρόντων let them convene the people by voice of herald, Il. 2. 438, cf. 444, Od. 2. 8; κήρυσσε, κήρυξ Aesch. Eum. 566, etc.:—also impers., κηρύσσει (sc. ὁ κήρυξ) proclamation is made, it is proclaimed by voice of herald, Xen. An. 3. 4, 36; κηρυξάτω Id. Cyr. 4. 5, 42.

II. c. acc. pers. to summon by voice of herald, κηρύσσειν ἀγορήνδε .. Ἀχαιοὺς Il. 2. 51, Od. 2. 7; πόλεμόνδε Il. 2. 443; κηρύσσειν τινὰ to summon one to a place, Ar. Ach. 748:—Pass., τίς ἐκηρύχθη πρῶτον

φυλακῆν; who was summoned to the first watch? Eur. Rhes. 538.

2. to proclaim as conqueror, Plut. 2. 185 A; and in Pass., μήτε κηρυχθήσθαι μήτε ἄθλα λήψεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 4; ὥστε πόλιν κηρυχθῆναι καὶ αὐτὸν στεφανοθῆναι Lys. 157. 40: also to proclaim as a criminal, Dem. 787. 17, cf. Soph. El. 606, Anth. P. 5. 177:—in Pass. also, of a country, to be proclaimed or extolled, στεφάνοις ἀρετᾶς Eur. Tro. 223.

3. to call upon, invoke, θεοῦ Id. Hec. 148; τοὺς δαίμονας κλύειν Aesch. Cho. 124:—Pass. to be called (i. e. to be) so and so, τοῦ κηρύξαι πατρός; Eur. Fr. 1, cf. Andr. 768; v. καλέω II. 2.

III. c. acc. rei, to proclaim, announce, τινί τι Aesch. Ag. 1349, Cho. 4, 1026, Eur. Ion 911, etc.; ἀγῶνας Ἀργείοισι Soph. Aj. 1240, Eur., etc.:—to proclaim or advertise for sale, etc., Hdt. 6. 121, Anth. P. 5. 177, Plut. 2. 207 A, etc.; κ. ἀποικίαν to proclaim a colony, i. e. to invite people to join as colonists, Thuc. 1. 27; κ. κήρυγμα, μήνυτρα (v. sub vocc.); κ. ὅστις βούλοιο .. to make proclamation for some one who would .., Hdt. 2. 134: also of a crime, in Pass., to be proclaimed, Antipho 118. 13.

2. generally to declare, tell, τι Soph. El. 1105; ταῦτ' ἐκηρύχθη πόλει this news was spread in .., Id. O. T. 737; foll. by a relative, κ. πόθι ναίει τις Id. Tr. 97; κ. εἰ .. Thuc. 4. 37.

3. to proclaim or command publicly, Lat. indicere, τινί τι Aesch. Theb. 1043, Soph. Ant. 32, 450, etc.; εὐφημίαν, ἀγῆν κ. Id. Fr. 764, Eur. Hec. 530; τὰ κηρυχθέντα the public orders, Soph. Ant. 447:—c. dat. pers. et inf., κ. αὐτοῖς ἐμβαλεῖν κάπαις Pind. P. 4. 356.

3. of a cock, to crow, Anth. P. 5. 3.

IV. in Eccl. to preach, teach publicly, Eus. l. c., etc.

κηρ-ώδης, ἐς, wax-like, dub. l. for κηριώδης, Galen. 14. 537.

κήρωμα, τό, (κηρώω) anything made of wax or waxed over, I. a waxed tablet for writing, v. Hdt. 7. 239.

2. = κηρωτή, a wax-salve, cerate, Hipp. 398. 54., 402. 27.

3. an unguent used by wrestlers in the times of the Empire, Lat. ceroma, Plut. 2. 638 D, Plin. 35. 13, 47; cf. πιασόκηρος, Lat. ceromaticus (Juv. 3. 68):—metaph. for the wrestling-ring or wrestling, ἐν παλαίστραις καὶ κηρώμασι Plut. 2. 790 F, Plin. 35. 2, Martial.

κηρωματιστής, ὄν, ὁ, one who anoints with κήρωμα (cf. ἀλείπτης), as if from κηρωματίζω, Schol. Ar. Eq. 490.

κηρωματίτης, ὄν, ὁ, a surgeon who applies cerates, Eccl.

κηρών, ὄνος, ὁ, (κηρός) a bee-hive, Schol. Ar. Eccl. 737.

κήρωσις, εὼς, ἡ, the material of bees-wax, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 5.

κηρωτάριον, τό, a wax plaster, Diosc. Parab. 1. 214, Soran.

κηρωτο-ειδής, ἐς, ὄν, ὁ, like a cerate, Galen.

κηρωτο-μάλαγμα, τό, a wax plaster, Galen. 13. 849.

κηρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κηρώω) covered with wax: κηρωτή, ἡ, = κήρωμα 2, a cerate or salve, used medically, Hipp. Offic. 745, Ar. Ach. 1176; or as a cosmetic, Id. Fr. 309; also κηρωτόν, τό, Plin., Martial.

κήρς, Dor. crasis for καὶ εἰς, Theocr. 15. 147.

κήτα, ἡ, = καλαμίνθη, Hesych.

κήται, sub κείμαι, q. v.

κητεία, ἡ, a fishery of large fish, esp. of the tunny, Ath. 283 C, Ael. N. A. 13. 16.

2. the place where it is carried on, Strab. 243.

κήτειος, α, ὄν, (κήτος) of sea monsters, ῥῶτα Mosch. 2. 115: generally monstrous, Hesych.

II. in Od. 11. 521, ἑταῖροι Κήτειαί are the Ceteians, an unknown Mysian race, cf. Strab. 616.

κήτημα, τό, salted tunny, = ὠμοτάριχος, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 B.

κητία, ἡ, v. l. for κητεία in Ael.

κητό-δορπος συμφορά, ἡ, a becoming food for fishes, Lyc. 954.

κητο-θήριον, τό, a magazine of implements for the fishery of large fish, Ael. N. A. 13. 16.

κητόσμαι, Pass. to grow to a sea-monster, Ael. N. A. 14. 23.

κήτος, εὼς, τό, any sea-monster or huge fish, δελφίνας τε κύνας τε καὶ εἶποτε μείζον ἔλθαι κήτος Od. 12. 97, cf. 5. 421, Il. 20. 147, Hdt. 4. 53 (v. l. κτήνεα); in Od. 4. 446, 452, = φώκη, a seat, sea-calf; of the monster to which Andromeda was exposed, Eur. Fr. 121, cf. Ar. Nub. 556, Thesm. 1033.

2. in Natural History, any animal of the whale kind, a cetacean, Arist. H. A. 6. 12, 1, P. A. 3. 6, 2., 4. 13, 25, al.; cf. κητώδης.

II. a constellation, Cicero's pistrix, Arat. 354. (In Compos. it seems to have had the sense of gulf, depth, abyss, like καιάδας, cf. καιεταίς, κητώεις, μεγακήτης, and κήτος would be a deep-sea monster, cf. Lat. s-quat-ina (shark): Curt. accepts this, and refers the words to the same Root as κείω, κέζω q. v.)

κητο-τρόφος, ὄν, nourishing sea-monsters, Eust. 294. 16.

κητο-φάγος, ὄν, eating sea-monsters, f. l. for αιτοφάγος, q. v.

κητο-φόνος, ὄν, killing sea-monsters, Anth. P. 6. 30, Opp. H. 5. 113.

κητώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of fish, cetaceous; τὰ κητώδη animals of the whale kind, cetaceans, Arist. Resp. 12, 1, H. A. 8. 2, 4, al.; cf. κήτος 2.

II. generally, monstrous, ἐλέφαντες καὶ ἄλλα ζῷα κ. Diod. 2. 54.

κητώεις, εῖσα, ἐν, only found as Homeric epith. of Lacedaemon, κοίλη Λακεδαιμῶν κητώεσσα Il. 2. 581, Od. 4. 1. Commonly derived from κήτος II, so that κητώεις would mean full of hollows or abysses (βωχμοὺς ἀπὸ σεισμῶν ἔχουσα Eust.), and in the same sense Zenodotus read καιεταίεσσα, v. sub καιάδας: other interpr. are given by Strab. 367:—the name Λακεδαιμῶν may itself mean Cuvernous (from √ΛΑΚ, λάκκος).—Cf. also μεγακήτης.

κητώος, α, ὄν, = κήτειος, Theodr. Prodr.

κηϋ, Dor. crasis for καὶ εϋ, Theocr. 4. 31.

κήϋξ, ὄκος, [ῥ], ὁ, v. sub κήξ.

κήϋος, α, ὄν, in C. I. 1688. 34, expl. by Böckh to mean καθάρσιος, purificatory (from καίω, καύσις): Hesych. cites κεία and κήια with the expl. καθάρματα.

κήφᾶ, Dor. crasis for καὶ ζφῆ, Theocr. 1. 82.

κηφήν, ἦνος, ὁ, a drone-bee, drone, Lat. fucus, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 1., 9. 40, 11, 18, 24 sq.; used as a simile for a drone, a lazy greedy fellow, who will

do nothing for his bread, Hes. Op. 302, cf. Th. 595, Ar. Vesp. 1114, sq.; *ὡς ἐν κηρίῳ κ. ἐγγίγνεται* Plat. Rep. 552 C; of literary plagiarists, Anth. P. 7. 708, Plut. 2. 42 A; metaph. also of worn-out, decrepit persons, *ποῦ γαίας δουλεύσω γραῦς, ὡς κηφήν* . . ; Eur. Tro. 191, cf. Bacch. 1364, ubi v. Musgrav.—From their having no stings, they were called *κόλουροι* or *κόθουροι*, *dock-tails*, Hes. l. c.

Κηφήνες, οἱ, *Cephenes*, old name of the Persians, Hdt. 7. 61.

κηφήνιον, τό, Dim. of κηφήν, a *drone-grub*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 7.

κηφήνῳδης, es, (είδος) *like a drone*, Plat. Rep. 554 B.

κηφῶ, Dor. crasis for καὶ ἤφθη from ἀπτομαι, a dub. conj. of Stephanus in Theocr. 14. 23: the MSS. κῆφατ' or κῆφατ' ἐτ' whence Hesm. κῆφᾶπτ', i. e. καὶ ἐφῆπτο.

Κηφισός, Dor. Κᾶφ-, δ, the *Cephisus*, a river of Phocis, running into lake Copais, Il. 2. 522, Pind. P. 4. 81:—fem. λίμνη Κηφισίς, Il. 5. 709, h. Hom. Ar. 280:—Adj. Κηφισίος, α, ον, Pind. 2. later, the more famous river of Athens, Soph., etc. 3. a river of Argolis, etc., Strab. 424, etc.—The form Κηφισός is common in MSS.; but the single σ is warranted by Att. Inscr., and by the fact that no such form as Κηφιστός occurs.

κῆχος, an obscure Particle (said to be Ionic, Apollon. de Adv. 596 F) used in the phrase *ποῖ κῆχος*; which some Gramm. explain by *ποῖ γῆς*; *whither away?* some by *ποῖ δῆ*; *quo tandem? say whither?* as, *ποῖ κῆχος*;—Answ. *εὐθὺς Σικελίας* Ar. Fr. 527; *ποῖ κῆχος*;—Answ. *ἐγγὺς ἡμερῶν γε τεττάρων* Pherecr. Incert. 33, ubi v. Meineke.

κηώδης, es, *smelling as of incense, fragrant*, μιν κηώδει δέξατο κόλπῳ Il. 6. 483; *κηώδεα φύετο πάντα* Dion. P. 941. (The synon. form κηώεις, and the analogous θυώδης, make it prob. that there was an old Subst. κῆος = *thous*, *the odour of incense*, from √ΚΑΥ, *καίω*, cf. Lat. *fragro*, *flagro*.—Hesych. has *κεώδης* καθαρός—*κειώσασθαι* καθήρασθαι—*κεώσατο* καθήρατο.

κηώεις, εσσα, εν, = κηώδης, ἐν θαλάμῳ εὐώδει κηώεντι Il. 3. 382; ἐς θάλαμον . . κηώεντα 6. 288, etc.; *μύρον* Anth. P. 7. 218, etc.:—v. κηώδης.

κιάθω, lengthd. for κίω, only known from the compd. μετακιάθω.

κιβάριον, τό, the Lat. *cibarium*, C. I. 5109 N. 13.

κιβδηλία, ἡ, *adulteration*, Plat. Legg. 916 D, 920 C.

κιβδηλευμα, τό, *an adulteration*, Plat. Legg. 917 E.

κιβδηλεύω, (κίβδηλος) *to adulterate coin*, κ. τὸ νόμισμα Arist. Eth. N. 9. 3, 2; [*νομίσματα*] οὐ κεκίβδηλευμένα Ar. Ran. 721; also of merchandise, Plat. Legg. 917 B. II. metaph., εὐ κίβδ. τι *to trick it out so as to tempt one*, Eur. Bacch. 475.

κίβδηλία, ἡ, *adulteration, trickery, dishonesty*, Ar. Av. 158, v. κίβδηλος fin.; κ. *δημοείδης* Hipp. Art. 837.

κίβδηλιάω, properly *to look like adulterated gold*: metaph. *to look bilious, have the jaundice*, Arist. Probl. 1. 5.

κίβδηλος, ον, *adulterated, spurious, base*, esp. of coin, χρυσοῦ κίβδηλοιο καὶ ἀργυροῦ Theogn. 119, cf. Eur. Med. 516; *στατήρες* κ. C. I. 150 B. 10; of merchandise, Plat. Legg. 916 E; κ. *λόγος τοῦ τόκου* Id. Rep. 507 A; *τιμαί*, opp. to *ἀληθείς*, Id. Legg. 728 D; ἐν δὲ κίβδηλῳ τὸδε this may prove *false*, Eur. El. 550; τὸ σὰν κίβδαλον, i. e. *pronounced with a false sound*, Pind. Fr. 47, ubi v. Donalds. II. metaph. *base, false, spurious, fraudulent*, opp. to *ἀληθής*, of men, Theogn. 117; κίβδηλον . . ἦθος ἔχοντες Id. 965; *τοῦτο θεὸς κίβδηλότατον ποίησε* Id. 123; *δίκαιον* Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 7; of oracles, *deceitful*, Hdt. 1. 66, 75., 5. 91; of women, κίβδηλον ἀνθρώποις κακόν Eur. Hipp. 616; κ. ἐπιτηδεύματα Plat. Legg. 918 A. (Poll. 7. 99, Hesych., cite, as the orig. form, κίβδος = *the dross or alloy of gold*; and Schol. Ar. Av. 158 explains κίβδηλία as *the dross of silver*: Poll. and Hesych. also cite κίβδης = *πανούργος*, a *clipper of money*, and κίβδωνες (not κίβδῶνες, as Phot.), = *μεταλλεῖς*, *miners*.)

κίβισις [κί], ἡ, Cyprian for πήρα (Hesych.), a *pouch, wallet*, such as Perseus wore, Hes. Sc. 224, Pherecyd. 26, Callim. Fr. 177:—it was like a game-keeper's bag, as represented on vases, Catal. of Brit. Mus. Vases, 548, 641*. κίβισις also in E. M., κίβησις Suid., Orion.; κίβησις and κίβησις Hesych.; also κίββα (Aeol.), Id.

κίβωριον, τό, the *seed-vessels of the κολοκασία*, a kind of Nymphaea, containing the κύαμος Αἰγυπτιακός, Diod. 1. 34, Nic. ap. Ath. 72 A sq., cf. Spreng. Diosc. 2. 128. II. a *cup*, either from the material or the shape, Didym. ap. Ath. 477 E.

κίβωπιον, τό, Dim. of κίβωπος, Ar. Pl. 711, Arist. Metaph. 7. 2, 2, C. I. 150 B. 24, al.: also κίβωπάριον, Hero in Math. Vett. p. 272, C. I. 2860. II. 12.

κίβωτοειδής, ἐς, *like a chest*, Hesych.

κίβωτο-ποιός, ἔν, *making chests*, Plut. 2. 580 E.

κίβωτός, ἡ, a *wooden box, chest, coffer*, Hecatae. 368, Simon. 240, Ar. Eq. 1000, Vesp. 1056, C. I. 150 B. 22, etc. (Suid. cites κίβος as the radic. form: prob. θίβη is akin.) [ἱ in Ar.; ἱ first in Greg. Naz.]

κίγκalos, ὁ, v. sub κίγκλος.

κίγκλιζω, *to wag the tail*, as the bird κίγκλος does:—metaph. *to change constantly*, οὐ χρῆ κίγκλιζειν ἀγαθὸν βίον, ἀλλ' ἀτρεμίζειν Theogn. 303; cf. προσκίγκλιζω.

κίγκλις, ἴδος, ἡ, mostly in pl. κίγκλιδες, the *latticed gates* in the δικαστήριον or βουλευτήριον, by which the δικασταί or βουλευταί were admitted to pass through the δρύφακτοι or *bar*, Ar. Eq. 641, Vesp. 124; metaph., *ρητορεία κίγκλιδων ἐπιδέουσα requiring the practice of the bar*, Plut. 2. 975 C; κίγκλιδες, Id. Lucull. 20, proh. means *waitings at the bar*, the *law's delays*:—in sing., ἐντὸς τῆς κίγκλιδος διατρίβειν *to live in court*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 21:—metaph., αἱ διαλεκτικαὶ κίγκλιδες *logical quibbles*, behind which one ensconces oneself, Julian. 330 C, cf. Plut. 2. 975 C. 2. any *latticed gates*, C. I. 481. II. later, = *δρύφακτοι*, Id. Caes. 68; and in sing., Id. Galb. 14.

κίγκλισις, εως, ἡ, any *quick, jerking movement*, Hipp. Art. 833; so κίγκλισμός, ὁ, lb. 791.

κίγκλο-βάτης, ον, ὁ, *moving like the κίγκλος, jerking*, Ar. Fr. 191. κίγκλος, ὁ, acc. to some a kind of *wagtail* or *water-ousel*; but Sundevall thinks it is *the pigmy curlew, Tringa subarquata*, or *the dunlin, T. alpina*; κ. πολυπλαγκτος Theogn. 1257; cf. Autocr. Τυμπ. 1, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 65, Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 1:—proverb., κίγκλου πτωχότερος, because it was supposed that the κίγκλος had no nest of its own, Menand. Θais 4.—Suid. cites a form κίγκαλος.—Cf. also κίλλουρος, σεισοπυγίς.

κίγκλῶν [ᾶ], v. sub κίγκλῶν [ᾶ].

κίδαλον, τό, αὐ οἰον, Hesych.: cf. καψιπήδαλος.

κίδαρις, εως, ἡ, a *Persian head-dress*, prob. the same as the royal *τίαρα* or *κυρβάσια*, Philo 2. 152, 155, Poll. 7. 58, etc.:—a form κίταρις occurs in Ctes. Pers. 47, Plut. Artox. 28, Pomp. 42, etc. II. an *Arcadian dance*, Ath. 631 D.

κίδαφος, ἡ, ον, *wily*, Hesych.: and, as Subst., κίδαφος, κίδαφη, κινδάφη, κινδάφιος, = *σκινδαφος*, Id., cf. Phot.; in Arcad. 115. 17, σκίδαφη:—Verb κίδαφεύω, = *πανουργέω*, Hesych.

κίδναμαι, Pass. of κίδνημι (which is only found in the compd. ἐπικ-, being to *σκίδνημι* as *κεδάω* to *σκεδάω*), poet. for *σκεδάννυμαι*, only used in pres. and impf., *to be spread abroad or over*, of the dawning day, ὑπερ ἄλα κίδναται Ἡώς, πᾶσαν ἐπ' ἄλαν κ. Ἡ. ll. 8. 1., 23. 227; ὄδμᾶ κατὰ χῶρον κ. Pind. Fr. 95. 6; once in Trag., ὕπνος ἐπ' ὄσσοις κ. Eur. Hec. 916; *κολοιῶν κρωγμὸς . . κιδνάμενος* Anth. P. 7. 713.

κίδνη, ἡ, *roasted barley*, Hesych.

κίθάρα, Ion. -ρη [θᾶ], ἡ, the Lat. *cithara* (whence *guitar*), a kind of *lyre* or *lute*, h. Hom. Merc. 510, 515, Hdt. 1. 24, and Att.; but in Il. and Od. always *κίθαρις*.—It was of triangular shape, with seven strings (from Terpander's time), Eur. Ion 881; but these were afterwards increased to nine and eleven, Suid. v. Τιμόθεος. It cannot have differed much from either the *λύρα* or *φόρμιγξ* (v. sub κίθαρίζω); cf. Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. *lyra*. II. = *κίθαρος*: in pl. *the ribs of the horse*, Hippiatr. p. 135.

κίθᾶρ-αοιδός, ὁ, poet. resolved form of *κίθαρωδός*, whence in Ar. Vesp. 1318, the Sup. *κίθαροειδότητος*; so Eur. Pol. Χρυσ. 9;—in a *Bocot. Inscr. κίθαροφυδός*, C. I. 1583. 19.

κίθᾶρίζω, fut. ἴσω, (κίθαρις) *to play the cithara*, φόρμιγγι . . ἱμερόεν κίθᾶριζε Il. 18. 570, Hes. Sc. 202; so, *λύρη δ' ἐρατὸν κίθαρίζων* h. Hom. Merc. 423, cf. Xen. Symp. 3, 1, Oec. 2, 13; (so that there can have been no great difference between the *κίθάρα*, *λύρα*, and *φόρμιγξ*; v. sub vocc.); *κίθαρίζειν οὐκ ἐπίσταται*, of an uneducated person (as Cic. says, *Themistocles, cum lyram recusasset, habitus est indoctior*), Ar. Vesp. 959, cf. 989; but this test of education was becoming old-fashioned, Id. Nub. 1357; proverb., ὄνος κίθαρίζειν πειρώμενος, *like ὄνος πρὸς λύραν* (v. sub *λύρα*), Luc. Pseudol. 7:—Pass., of music, *to be played on the cithara*, Plut. 2. 1144 D.

κίθᾶρις, ἴος, ἡ, acc. *κίθαριν*, = *κίθάρα*, Hom., who never uses the latter form, Od. 1. 153, etc.; also in Pind. P. 5. 61, Ar. Thesm. 124. II. like *κίθαριστός*, *the art of playing the harp, harping*, οὐκ ἄν τοι χραίσμῃ κίθαρις Il. 3. 54, cf. 13. 731, Od. 8. 248:—v. κίθαρίζω.

κίθᾶρισις [ᾶ], εως, ἡ, a *playing on the cithara*, Plat. Prot. 325 E; κ. *ψιλή*, i. e. without the voice, Id. Legg. 669 E:—cf. ἐναυλος.

κίθᾶρισμα [ᾶ], τό, *that which is played on the cithara, a piece of music for it*, Plat. Prot. 326 B.

κίθᾶρισμός, ὁ, = *κίθᾶρισις*, Call. Del. 312.

κίθᾶριστέον, verb. Adj. of κίθαρίζω, Plat. Sisyph. 389 C.

κίθᾶριστήριος, α, ον, *used to accompany the cithara*, αὐλός Auctt. ap. Ath. 182 C, 634 E.

κίθᾶριστής, οὔ, ὁ, (κίθαρίζω) a *player on the cithara*, h. Hom. 24. 3, Hes. Th. 95, Ar. Eq. 992, Nub. 964, Plat., etc.—Properly, the *κίθαριστής* merely played, whereas the *κίθαρωδός* accompanied his singing; but the former was sometimes specified as *ψιλοκίθαριστής*.

κίθᾶριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *skilled in harp-playing*, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 375 A (in Comp. -ώτερος), Ion 540 D, etc. 2. ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) *the art or skill of a κίθαριστής*, Id. Gorg. 501 E, Arist. Poët. 1, 5. 3. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 404 F.

κίθᾶριστρία, ἡ, =sq., name of a play by Anaxandrides.

κίθᾶριστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of κίθαριστής, Lemnia to Anth. P. 5. 222.

κίθᾶριστύς, ὄνος, ἡ, *the art of playing the cithara*, ἐκλέλαθον κίθαριστύν Il. 2. 600, cf. Phanocl. 1. 21. Ion. word.

κίθᾶρος, ὁ, = *θύραξ* II, *the chest*, Hipp. 409. 44., 412. 15, etc.; cf. *χέλυσ*. II. a *kind of turbot*, sacred to Apollo, Epich. 38 Ahr., Call. Κυκλ. 1, Arist. II. A. 2. 17, 26; cf. κίθαρωδός II.

κίθᾶρωδέω, *to sing to the cithara*, Plat. Gorg. 502 A.

κίθᾶρωδῆσις, εως, ἡ, a *singing to the cithara*, Dio C. 63. 8.

κίθᾶρωδία, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Plat. Legg. 700 D, Ion 533 B.

κίθᾶρωδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *harp-playing*, νόμοι Ar. Ran. 1282; *ψῆδη* Plat. Legg. 722 D; ἡ ὑποδωριστὶ κίθαρωδικωτάτη τῶν ἁρμονιῶν Arist. Probl. 19. 48, 1. 2. ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) = *κίθαρωδία*, Plat. Gorg. 502 A.

κίθᾶρωδός, ὁ, (κίθάρα, δοιδός) *one who plays and sings to the cithara, a harper*, Hdt. 1. 23, Plat., etc.: cf. κίθαριστής, κίθαροειδός. II. a *fish*, found in the Red Sea, Ael. N. A. 11. 23.

κίθῶν, Ion. for χιτών, Hdt.

κίκαμα, ον, τά, a *kind of vegetable*, Nic. Th. 841; nom. sing. κίκαμος, ὁ, Eutechn.; also κίκαμία, ον, τά, Hesych.

κίκι, τό, = *κρότων* or *σίλι*, Hdt. 2. 94; also *the castor-berry*, Plat. Tim. 60 A, Strab. 824:—also as fem., gen. τῆς κίκεως Paul. Aeg. 7. p. 297; τῆς κίκι Galen. Gloss.

κίκιννος [κί], ὁ, a *curled lock, ringlet*, Lat. *cincinnus*, Cratin. Incert. 96, Ar. Vesp. 1069 (cf. Poll. 2. 28), Theocr. 11. 10., 14. 4, Anth. P. 5. 197.

κίκιννος, ἡ, ον, *made from the kiki-tree*, ἔλαιον Diosc. 1. 38, Galen.

κίκιρρος or κίκκος, ὁ, a *cock*, Hesych.: κίκκα, ἡ, a *hen*, Id.

κικκαβαῦ, onomatop., a *cry in imitation of the screech-owl's note*, too-

whit, toscuho, Ar. Av. 261: the Schol. quotes κικκάβη, ἡ, as the word for the screech-owl:—hence in Ar. Lys. 761, Dobree restores κικκαβαζουσῶν (vulg. κακκαβα-), from κικκαβάζω (Phot. has κικκαβίζω), to shriek like a screech-owl, Lat. *tutubare*. Cf. κακκαβίζω.

κίκαβος, ὁ, name of a small coin used in the nether world acc. to Pherecr. (Κραπ. 4) ap. Poll. 9. 83, cf. Phot. Lex. 164. 18. An Adj. κικκάβινον (expl. by Hesych. ἐλάχιστον, οὐδέν) may be compared with the Lat. *ciccus* in the proverb *ciccum non interdium*.

κικλήσκω, poet. redupl. form of καλέω, only used in pres. and impf.: Ep. inf. κικλησκέμεν Il. 9. 11; Ep. impf. κικλησκον 2. 404, etc. To call, summon, Il. 606., 17. 532, Od. 22. 397; κλήδην εἰς ἀγορὴν κ. Il. 9. 11:—so also in Med., ἀμυδὶς κικλήσκειτο πάντας ἀρίστους 10. 300. 2. to invite, 2. 404.

3. to call on, invoke, inspire, 9. 569, Aesch. Supp. 212, 218, Eum. 508, Soph. O. T. 209, etc. II. to accost, address, Il. 23. 221. III. to name, call by name, τὴν ἀνδρῶν Βατιέαν κ. Il. 2. 813, cf. 14. 291; τὸν ἐπικλησὶν καρυνήτην ἀνδρῶν κ. 7. 139, cf. Pind. P. 4. 211, Fr. 58. 4, Aesch. Ag. 712, Eur. El. 118; so in a mock heroic line, χαλκίδα κικλήσκουσι θεοὶ Cratin. Incert. 62; οὐνομα Θεσμοφάνην με .. κικλησκον Epigr. Gr. 153:—so in Pass., νῆσός τις Συρίη κικλήσκειται there is an island called Syria (Syros), Od. 15. 403; ἀφ' οὗ δὴ Ῥήγιον κικλήσκειται Aesch. Fr. 324; πατρὸς Στρυμόνος κικλήσκειται Eur. Rhcs. 279, 652: cf. καλέω II. 3. a, κλήζω II.

κίκραμι, Dor. for κερώννυμι, imperat. ἐγ-κίκρα Sophron Fr. 2.

κικυμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = κικκάβη, a screech-owl, Lat. *cicuta*, Call. Fr. 318: also κικυμος or κίκυβος, ὁ, Hesych.

κικυμῶντω, to be purblind like an owl, Hesych., Suid.

Κικύννα, ἡ, Cicyna, an Attic deme, Schol. Ar. Nub. 210; Κικυννεύς, ἴδος, ὁ, an inhabitant thereof, C. I. 221; pl. Κικυννεῖς or -ῆς, Ar. I. c., C. I. 191. 36; Ar. I. c. Κικυννόθεν from Cicyna, Ar. Nub. 134; Κικυννοὶ at Cicyna, Lysias 148. 33.

κίκυς, ἡ, strength, vigour, old poet. word, οὐ γὰρ αἱ εἶτ' ἦν ἰς ἔμπεδος, οὐδέ τι κίκυς Od. 11. 393, h. Hom. Ven. 238; σοὶ δ' οὐκ ἔνεστι κίκυς οὐδ' αἰμῶρρυτοι φλέβες Aesch. Fr. 230. (Hence ἀκίκυς, κικύω: Curt. compares Skt. *śavas*, which has the same sense.)

κικύω, = ἰσχύω, An. Ox. 2. 229, Et. Gud. 321. 53, Suid.

*κίκω, a verb only found in the rare Dor. aor. I ἐκίφα, = ἠνεγκα, Anth. P. 15. 27; κίφατο εὐρεν, ἔλαβεν, ἠνεγκεν Hesych. (who also cites κίφαντες ἐλθόντες):—in Ar. Ach. 869, we have ἀπ-έκίφαν, sent away, shook off. (Curt. refers it to √KI in κίω, κινέω.)

Κιλίκιζω and Med. -ίζομαι, to play the Cilician, i. e. to be cruel and treacherous like the Cilicians, Hesych., Suid.

Κιλίκιον, τό, a coarse cloth, Lat. *cilicium*, strictly of Cilician goat's hair, Procop.; v. Ducang.

Κιλίκισμός, ὁ, Cilician behaviour, i. c. drunken butchery, Theopomp. Hist. 3.

Κίλιξ [ῖ], ἴκος, ὁ, a Cilician, mostly in pl., Il.; as fem., Κίλιξ χώρα in a verse of Aesch., v. sub ἐπιστροφῆ: but regular fem. Κίλισσα, q. v.:—Adj. Κιλίκιος, α, ον, Aesch. Fr. 351; K. τράγοι Com. Anon. 215 (cf. Κιλίκιον); also -ιος as fem., Strab. 84, Diosc. I. 4:—ἡ Κιλικία (sc. γῆ), Cilicia, Hdt. 2. 34, etc.

Κίλισσα [ῖ], ἡ, ἡ, a Cilician woman, Aesch. Cho. 732; as the name of a slave, Schol. Ar. Pax 362. 2. as Adj. pecul. fem. of Κιλίκιος, Hdt. 8. 14.

κίλλ-ακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, an ass-driver, Dor. word, Poll. 7. 56, 185.

κίλλης, ον, ὁ, = κίλλος, an ass, Hesych. s. v. κίλλαι.

κίλλιβας, αντας, ὁ, mostly in pl. κίλλιβαντες, a three-legged stand for supporting any thing, (Schol. Ar. I. citand., Hesych.), κίλλιβαντες ἀσπίδος a shield-stand, Ar. Ach. 1122; a painter's easel, Poll. 10. 163, cf. 7. 129, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 319. 4: part of a chariot-frame, Poll. 1. 143: the bearers of a platform, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 C:—also in sing. part of the σαμβύκη (II), Bito de Mach. pp. 110 sq. (From κίλλος ass, βαίνω; ἄνος was used in the same way; and our easel is merely the Germ. *Esel*:—our general word for such stands is *horse*, and the Germans use *Bock*.)

Κιλλικύριοι or Καλλικύριοι, οἱ, a class of slaves at Syracuse, Arist. Fr. 544-5, v. Ruhnk. Timae. p. 56; hence prob. Κιλλικυρίων should be restored in Hdt. 7. 155 for the Ms. variations Κυλλυρίων, Κιλλυρίων, Κυλληρίων.

κίλλιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, an ox with crooked horns, Hesych.

κίλλος, ὁ, an ass, Hesych.; Dor. word acc. to Poll. 7. 56: fem. κίλλαι, Hesych., who also cites it as = ἀστράγαλοι, dice made of ass's bone.

κίλλός, ἡ, ὄν, ass-coloured, gray, θερίστριον Eubul. Στεφαν. 8; cf. Hesych., Phot., Eust. 1057. 56; also κίλλος, α, ον, Poll. 7. 56.

κίλλ-ουρος, ὁ, a wagtail (cf. κίγκλος), Hesych.

κιμβάζω, = ὀκλάζω: to be sluggish, Hesych.; also ἀκιμβάζω, σκιμβάζω.

κιμβεία, ἡ, stinginess, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7. 3. The analog. form would be κιμβίκεα (which is prob. intended by Phot. and Suid. s. v. κίμβικα), or κιμβικία (as Lex. Seguer., ubi pro σφηκία leg. σκιφία).

κιμβερικόν, τό, f. l. for κιμμερικόν, q. v.

κιμβικεύομαι, Dep. to be niggardly, Eust. Opusc. 77. 30, Nicet. 234 B.

κίμβιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, a niggard, miser in little things, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1,

39, M. Mor. I. 25, Eth. E. 3. 4, 5, Xenophon. ap. Schol. Ar. Pac. 697,

Chamael. ap. Ath. 656 D, Plut. 2. 632 D:—metaph. of an author, fond

of petty details, μικρολόγος Ath. 303 E. (Cf. γνίφων, σκιπός.)

κιμμερικόν (sc. ἱμάτιον), τό, a woman's garment, Ar. Lys. 45, 52, acc.

to the best MSS. and Phot.: vulg. κιμβερικόν.

Κιμμέριοι, οἱ, the Cimmerians, a mythical people dwelling beyond the Ocean in perpetual darkness, Od. 11. 14: in later geography, a people about the Palus Maeotis, Hdt. I. 15., 4. 12:—also Κίμμεροι, Lyc. 695:—Adj. Κιμμερικός, ἡ, ὄν, Cimmerian; K. ἰσθμός the Crimea, Aesch.

Fr. 730; K. Βάσπορος Strab., etc.:—also Κιμμέριος, α, ον, Hdt. 4. 12; ἡ Κιμμερία (sc. γῆ) Ib.: also Κιμμερίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Arist. Fr. 438, Apollod. 2. 1, 3.

κίμπτω, = σκίμπτω, Hesych.

Κίμωλλια (sc. γῆ), ἡ, Cimolian earth, a white clay, like fuller's earth (or, as others say, *marl*), from Cimolus in the Cyclades, which contained soda, and was used by way of soap in the baths and barbers' shops of Athens, Ar. Ran. 713, cf. Strab. 484 sq.

Κιμώνιος, α, ον, of or belonging to Cimon, ἐν τοῖς Κ. ἐρείπιοις among the ruins of his edifices, Cratin. Παν. 4.

κινάβευμα, τό, a knovish trick, Ar. Fr. 561; κινναβέματα (sic) are interpr. πανουργήματα by Phot., Hesych.

κινάβρα, ἡ, the rank smell of a he-goat, Poll. 2. 77 (vulg. κενάυρα); also of men, Lat. *hircus atarum*, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 9: metaph. foul avarice, Phot.:—Hesych. has κινναβρέματα, τά, for stinking refuse.

κινάβρῶ, to smell like a goat, Ar. Pl. 294.

κινάδεύς, ἴδος, ὁ, a young fox (v. λαγιδεύς); cf. κινάδος fin.

κινάδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Harpocr.

κινάδος [ῖ], eos, τό, Sicil. word for a fox (Schol. Dem. 281. 22): hence of a cunning rogue, ταυπίτριπτον κ. Soph. Aj. 103; ὦ ανκοφόντα καὶ ἐπίτριπτον κ. Andoc. 13. 23; πυκνύτατον κ. Ar. Av. 429, cf. Nub. 448, Dem. 281. 22., 307. 23, etc.:—generally, like Lat. *bellua*, a beast, monster, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 279. 4; cf. κίδαφος, σκινδαφος. — In Theocr. 5. 25, ὦ κινάδ', εὖ τάδε γ' ἔσσειται (where κινάδε implies a masc. form κινάδος, ον, ὁ), prob. ὦ κινάδεῦ should be read (from κινάδεύς, ἴδος, ὁ).

κινάθισμα [ᾶ], τό, [v. sub κινέω]:—*motio*, esp. *rustling motion*, rustling, as of wings, Aesch. Pr. 124; κινάθισμός, οὐ, ὁ, in Phot. (Hesych. gives κινάθιζειν, and explains it by μινυρίζειν, κινεῖν.)

κιναιδεία, ἡ, unnatural lust, Aeschin. 18. 29, Demetr. Phal. 97.

κιναιδέομαι, Dep. to be a κινάδος, Schol. Luc. Jup. Tr. 8.

κιναιδία, ἡ, = κιναιδεία, Aeschin. 41. 13, Luc.

κιναιδιαῖος, α, ον, given to unnatural lust, Artemid. 2. 12.

κιναιδίων, τό, a name for the bird ἰνυγί (cf. αἰσοσπυγίς), Hesych., Phot., etc.; cf. Schol. Theocr. 2. 17.

κιναιδισμα, τό, unnatural lewdness, Eust. 1784. 54.

κιναιδο-γράφος, ον, writing of obscene things, A. B. 429, 1389.

κιναιδολογέω, to talk of obscene things, Strab. 648:—κιναιδολογία, ἡ, the talking so, A. B. 1389:—κιναιδο-λόγος, ον, talking of obscene things, Diog. L. 4. 40: writing obscene books, Ath. 620 F.

κινάιδος [ῖ], ὁ, Lat. *cinaedus*, *pathicus*, like καταπύγων: generally, a lewd fellow, Plat. Gorg. 494 E, Plut. 2. 126 A. 2. pl. poems of obscene character, Diog. L. 9. 110. II. a sea-fish, *cinaedus* in Plin. 32. 53. III. the pearl, μαργαρίτης, Ar. Ind. 8. 8.

κιναιδώδης, es, after the fashion of *cinaedi*, κουρά Schol. Ar. Ach. 849.

κινάκης, ὁ, = ἀκινάκης, Soph. Fr. 899.

κινάμεν, κινάμων, v. sub κιννάμων.

κινάρα, ἡ, an artichoke, Lat. *cinara*, Diosc. 3. 10: cf. κινάρα.

κινάρη-φάγος, ον, eating artichokes, Juba ap. Ath. 343 F.

κινάυρα, v. sub κινάβρα.

κιν-ἄχυρα, ἡ, a kind of bag or sieve for bolting flour, Ar. Eccl. 730.

κινδαλος, ὁ, v. sub κινδαλος.

κινδαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, = σκίναξ, Hesych., Phot.

κινδαψός, ὁ, = σκινδαψός, q. v.

κινδος, ὁ, a fragrant herb, name unknown, Mnesim. ap. Ath. 403 D.

κινδυν, ὄνος, ὁ, v. κινδυνος, sub init.

κινδύνευμα [ῦ], τό, a risk, hazard, venture, bold enterprise, Soph. O. C. 564, Ant. 42, Eur. I. T. 1001, Plat. Rep. 451 A, etc.

κινδυνευτέαν, verb. Adj. one must venture, hazard, ἐν ἀσπίσιν σοι

πρῶτα κινδ. Eur. Supp. 572, cf. I. T. 1022.

κινδυνευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a daring, venturesome person, Thuc. 1. 70.

κινδυνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, venturesome, adventurous, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 29.

κινδυνεύω, fut. σω:—Pass. mostly in pres.: fut. κινδυνευθήσομαι Dem.

866. 27, or κεικινδυνεύομαι Antipho 138. 16: for aor. and pf., v. infr.

3: (κινδυνος). To be daring, face danger, run risk, κ. πρὸς πολλούς,

πρὸς πολεμίους Hdt. 4. 11, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 14; κ. εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον to

venture thither, Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 5. b. absol. to make a venture, take

the risk, do a daring thing, Hdt. 3. 69, Ar. Eq. 1204, Thuc. 1. 20., 2.

39:—also, to be in danger, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 23, etc.; of a sick person,

Hipp. Aph. 1261; κινδυνεύοντος τοῦ χωρίου the post being in peril,

Thuc. 4. 8; ὁ κινδυνεύων τόπος the place of danger, Polyb. 3. 115,

6. 2. that in respect of which danger is incurred is often in the

dat., κ. τῷ σώματι, τῇ ψυχῇ Hdt. 2. 120., 7. 209; κ. πάση τῇ Ἑλλάδι

to run a risk with all Greece, i. e. endanger it all, Id. 8. 60, 1; τῇ

στρατῇ Id. 4. 80; τίσιν οὖν ὑμεῖς κινδυνεύσατ' ἄν. . ; in what points. . ?

Dem. 115. 12; κ. τῷ βίῳ, τῇ κεφαλῇ, τοῖς ὄλοις πράγμασι Polyb., etc.,

cf. Κάρ:—often also with a Prep., κ. ἐν τοῖς σώμασι Lys. 196. 26; ἐν

υἰέσι Plat. Lach. 187 B:—often with περί, κ. περὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου

Hdt. 8. 74; περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς Ar. Pl. 524, Antipho 119. 40; περὶ τοῦ

σώματος Andoc. 1. 22; περὶ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ Isocr. 166 E; περὶ τῆς

μεγίστης ζημίας Lys. 109. 34, etc.; also, περὶ τῆς βασιλείας πρὸς Κύρον

Dem. 197. 22; περὶ αὐτῷ Antipho 130. 3; περὶ τοῖς φιλότοις Plat.

Prot. 314 A:—ὑπὲρ καλλίστων Lys. 198. 6. 3. c. acc. cogn.

to venture, hazard, κινδύνους Antipho 139. 9; κινδύνευμα Plat. Rep.

451 A; μάχην Aeschin. 50. 40; κ. ψευδομαρτυρίαν to hazard a prosecu-

tion for perjury, Dem. 1033. 1:—so in Pass. to be ventured or hazarded,

μεταβολὴ κινδυνεύεται there is risk of change, Thuc. 2. 43; ὁποτέρως

ἔσται, ἐν ἀδήλῳ κινδυνεύεται remains in hazardous uncertainty, Id. 1.

78; τὰ μέγιστα κινδυνεύεται τῇ πόλει Dem. 432. 26; τὸ κεικινδυνευ-

μένον a venturesome enterprise, Pind. N. 5. 26; τὰ κινδυνευθέντα = τὰ

κινδυνεύματα Lys. 195. 34. 4. c. inf. to run the risk of doing or

belong . . . τὸν στρατὸν κινδυνεύσεις ἀποβαλέειν Hdt. 8. 65; κακὸν τι λαβείν 6. 9; ἀπολέσθαι 9. 89; διαφθαρήναι Thuc. 3. 74; ἀποθανεῖν Plat. Apol. 28 B; etc.:—then, b. since the running a risk implies a chance of success, κινδυνεύω (c. inf.) is used to express what may possibly or probably happen, κινδυνεύουσι οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὗτοι γόητες εἶναι they run a risk of being reputed conjurers, Hdt. 4. 105; κινδυνεύομεν βοηθεῖν we shall probably have to assist, Plat. Theaet. 164 C, cf. 172 C; κ. ἢ ἀληθῆς δόξα ἐπιστήμη εἶναι seems likely to be . . . , Ib. 187 B; κινδυνεύσεις ἐπιδείξαι χρητὸς εἶναι you will have the chance of showing your worth, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 17, cf. 3. 13, 3:—also κινδυνεύει as impers. it may be, possibly, as an affirmat. answer, Plat. Soph. 256 E, Phaedr. 262 C, Rep. 410 C:—and hence it is often used to modify an assertion, merely out of courtesy, when no real doubt is implied, κινδυνεύεις ἀληθῆ λέγειν you may very likely be right, Plat. Symp. 205 D, cf. Apol. 40 B, Gorg. 485 E; τὰ ξυσσίτια κινδυνεύει ξυναγαγεῖν he probably organised the syssitia, Id. Legg. 625 E; κινδυνεύει ἀναμφιλογώτατον ἀγαθὸν εἶναι Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 34. b. in Pass. to be endangered or imperilled, ἐν ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ πολλῶν ἀρετὰ κ. Thuc. 2. 35; τὰ χρήματα κινδυνεύεται τῷ δανεῖσαντι Dem. 915. 14:—cf. supr. 3.

κίνδυνος, ὁ, heterocl. dat. κίνδυνι (as if from κίνδυν) Alcae. 132: (origin unknown):—a danger, risk, hazard, venture, enterprise, Lat. periculum, Pind. O. 1. 130, Ar. Nub. 955, etc.; κ. ποιέσθαι ἐν τινι, v. sub Κάρ. 2. in the abstract, hazard, risk, Theogn. 585, 637; and so of any particular kind of danger, common in all subsequent authors (for Hom. and Hes. have no words of this family); κ. γαλέης danger of or from her, Batr. 9; κ. αὐτῆς Pind. N. 9. 83; ὁ κ. τῆς μάχης the danger of battle, Thuc. 2. 71:—then, in various phrases, κίνδυνον ἀναρρίπτειν to run a risk (cf. ἀναρρίπτω II); κ. ἀναβάλλειν Aesch. Theb. 1028; also, κίνδυνον or κινδύνους ἀναλαβέσθαι, ὑποδύεσθαι Hdt. 3. 69, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12; αἰρεσθαι Eur. Heracl. 504, Antipho 136. 44, Andoc. 2. 33; ξυναίρεσθαι Thuc. 2. 71; ἐγχειρίζεσθαι Id. 5. 108, etc.; ὑπομείναι Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 1; ποιέσθαι Isocr. 304 D; also, κινδύνῳ περιπίπτειν Thuc. 8. 27; ἐν κινδύνῳ αἰωρεῖσθαι, εἶναι Id. 7. 77, etc.; ἐς κ. ἐμβαίνειν, ἐρχεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 15, etc.; ἐς κ. καταστήσασί τινα Thuc. 5. 99; κινδύνῳ βάλλειν τινά Aesch. Theb. 1048; κίνδυνον φέρειν or ἐπιφέρειν τινί Aeschin. 74. 24, 77. 5:—κίνδυνος καταλαμβάνει τινά Dem. 301. fin.; κ. γίγνεται τινι περὶ τῆς πόλεως Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 7; ἐν κίνδυνος ἐν τῷ πράγματι Ar. Pl. 348; κίνδυνός [ἔστι] c. inf., Pind. N. 8. 35, Lys. 132. 19, etc.; so, κ. ἔχει τινά, c. inf., Eur. Hec. 5:—κίνδυνος ἀσφαλέστερος Antipho 117. 16; κ. ἀνθρώπιοι . . . θεῖοι Andoc. 18. 14;—ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτοῦ κ. at his own risk, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 4.

κινδυνώδης, εἰ, (εἶδος) dangerous, hazardous, Hipp. Progn. 41, Art. 829, Polyb. 8. 22, 3. Adv. -δως, Dion. H. 7. 6.

κινέω, fut. ἤσω, Att.: aor. ἐκίνησα, Ep. κίνησα 7. 90, Il. 23. 730, etc.:—Med. and Pass., fut. κινήσομαι (in pass. sense) Plat. Theaet. 182 C, etc.; also -ηθήσομαι Ar. Ran. 796, Plat. Rep. 545 D, Dem. 124. 11, etc.; aor. med. (Ep.) κινήσαντο Opp. C. 2. 582: aor. pass. ἐκινήθη Att., Ep. 3 pl. ἐκινήθη Il. 16. 280; pf. κέκίνημαι Att. (From √KI, κί-ω, to go, which become causal in κιν-έω, κιν-υμαι; cf. Skt. śi (acuerē), śin-utē (κίνυται); Lat. ei-o, ci-eo, ci-tus, ex-ci-to, etc.; and perh. κί-κυσ, κί-κύω.) [i in κινέω, κινυμαι, κινύσομαι, κινύγμα, etc.; but i in κινάθισμα.] To set in motion, ἄγε κινήσας, of Hermes leading the souls, Od. 24. 5: and so, simply, to move, οὐδέ τι κινήσαι μελέων ἦν 8. 298; κ. θύρας 22. 394; κ. κάρη Il. 17. 442, etc.; Ζέφυρος κ. λήϊον 2. 147; κ. ὄμμα Soph. Ph. 866; πύδα Eur. Hec. 940, etc.; κ. γῆν, i. e. to plough it, Xen. Oec. 16, 11; κ. δόρυ, of a warrior about to attack, Eur. Andr. 607; so, κ. στρατιάν Id. Rhos. 19, cf. Phoen. 107; κ. ὄπλα Thuc. 1. 82, Dem. 216. 8. 2. to move or remove a thing from its place, ἀνδριάντα Hdt. 1. 183; γῆς ὄρια Plat. Legg. 842 E; κ. τὰ ἀκίνητα to meddle with things sacred, Hdt. 6. 134, cf. Soph. O. C. 1526, Ant. 1061, Thuc. 4. 98; so, κ. τὰ χρήματα ἐς ἄλλο τι to apply them to an alien purpose, Id. 2. 24; κ. τῶν χρημάτων Id. 1. 143, 6. 70:—κ. τὸ στρατόπεδον, Lat. castra movere, Xen. An. 6. 4, 27, etc.; (κινεῖν alone, Polyb. 2. 54, 2, etc.):—to change, innovate, τὰ νόμαια Hdt. 3. 80; and absol. to make an alteration, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 4. II. to disturb, of a wasps' nest, τοὺς δ' εἶπερ τις . . κινήσῃ ἀέκων Il. 16. 264; κ. τινα ἐξ ὕπνου Eur. Bacch. 690: to stir up, arouse, urge on, φόβος κ. τινα Aesch. Cho. 289; φυγάδα πρόδρομον κινήσασα having driven him in headlong flight, Soph. Ant. 109; κ. ἐπιρρόθοις κακοῖς to attack, assail, Ib. 413 (cf. ἐξίστημι); μάτηρ κ. κραδίαν, κινεῖ δὲ χόλον Eur. Med. 99; ἐάν με κινήσῃ καὶ ποιήσῃς τὴν χολὴν . . ζέσαι Anaxipp. Ἐπίδ. 1; κ. τινα to incite or stir one up to speak, Plat. Rep. 329 D, Lys. 223 A, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 2 (cf. ὑποκινέω); κ. πολλὰ καὶ ἄτοπα to stir up . . questions, Plat. Theaet. 163 A:—Pass., Soph. O. C. 1527; κινεῖται γὰρ εὐθὺς μοι χολή my bile is stirred, Pherecr. Kor. 3; κινεῖσθαι πρὸς τι Xen. Oec. 8, 1. 2. to set agoing, cause, begin, call forth, φθέγματα Soph. El. 18; στόμα Id. O. C. 1276; μῦθον Eur. El. 302; λόγον περὶ τίνος Plat. Rep. 450 A; κ. δδύνην Soph. Tr. 676; κακὰ Id. O. T. 636; πόλεμον, πολέμους Thuc. 6. 34, Plat. Rep. 566 E. 3. Proverb., κ. πᾶν χρῆμα to turn every stone, try every way, Hdt. 5. 96.

B. Pass. to be put in motion, to go, Il. 1. 47; κινηθεὶς ἐπήει Pind. Fr. 70: generally, to be moved, move, stir, κινήθη ἀγορή, ἐκινήθη φάλαγγες Il. 2. 144, 16. 280; of an earthquake, ἐκινήθη Δῆλος Hdt. 6. 98, Thuc. 2. 8; θύελλα κινηθεῖσα Soph. O. C. 1660; τί κέκίνηται; what motion is this? Eur. Andr. 1226; κινούμενα in movement, Plat. Legg. 797 B; ὁ κέκινημένος one who is agitated, excited, Id. Phaedr. 245 B. 2. of dancing, like Lat. moveri, Id. Legg. 656 A, etc. 3. to move forward, of soldiers, Soph. O. C. 1371, Eur. Rhos. 139, Phoen. 109, Xen., etc. 4. to be in movement or rebellion, Dio C. 5. κέκινημένος περὶ τι, Lat. versatus in . . , Plat. Legg. 908 D.

κίνηθμός, ὁ, = κίνησις, motion, Pind. P. 4. 370.

κίνηθρον, τό, = κίνητρον, q. v.

κίνημα [ῖ], τό, a motion, movement, Arist. Mund. 6, 30, etc.; of the movements of pantomimic actors, Luc. Salt. 62. 2. a political movement, Polyb. 5. 29, 3, Plut. Fab. 3. 3. κινήματα τῆς ψυχῆς, or absol. κινήματα, emotions, Plut. 2. 1122 E, Epict. Fr. 52, etc. 4. τὰ τῆς τύχης κ. changes of fortune, Isocr. Epist. 10. 5. Medic. subluxation of a bone, partial dislocation, Hipp. Fract. 779. 6.

in Gramm. an inflexion, E. M. 199. 55, etc.

κίνησι-γαιος, ον, to expl. ἐννοσίγαιος, Hesych.

κίνησις [ῖ], εως, ἡ, movement, motion, as opp. to repose (στάσις, ἡρεμία), Plat. Soph. 250 A, etc.: a dance, κ. Ἄρεος Tyr. 12, cf. Luc. Salt. 63: among the Cyrenaics, λεία κ. was = ἡδονή, τραχεία κ. = πόνος, Diog. L. 2. 86:—Arist. discusses the scientific sense of κίνησις in Phys. 3. 1., 5. 5., 8. 1, al., cf. Plut. de Plac. Phil. 1. 23. 2. movement, in a political sense, ἐν κ. εἶναι Thuc. 3. 75, cf. Polyb. 3. 4, 12; of the Peloponn. war, Thuc. 1. 1. 3. a change, revolution, πολιτειῶν Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 16. 4. a movement [of an army], Polyb. 10. 23, 22. 5. in Grammar, inflexion, E. M. 410. 38.

κίνησι-φόρος, ον, causing motion, Orph. H. 9. 21.

κίνησι-φυλλος, ον, leaf-moving, Gramm., to expl. εἰνοσίφυλλος.

κίνησι-χθων, ον, gen. ονος, earth-shaking, Schol. Soph. Ant. 154.

κίνησι-τέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be moved or excited, Plat. Rival. 134 A:—to be altered, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 25. II. κινήσιον, one must call

into play, τὴν ζωγραφίαν Plat. Rep. 373 A. 2. one must alter, οὐδέν

Id. Legg. 738 D.

κίνησι-ῆρος, ὁ, = κινήσις, h. Hom. 21. 2, Pind. I. 4. 32 (3. 37).

κίνησι-ῆριος, α, ον, = κινήσιος, Aesch. Supp. 307; ἀλγεῖνὰ θυμοῦ κ. Ib. 448:—τὸ κ. a ladle, like κίνητρον, Schol. Ar. Eq. 980.

κίνησι-ῆς, οὐ, ὁ, one that sets agoing, an author, καινῶν ἐπῶν Ar. Nub. 1397. 2. a seditious person, agitator, Polyb. 28. 15, 12.

κίνησι-ῆς, = κινήσιος, Plat. Com. Pha. 2. 21.

κίνησι-ῆς, ἡ, ὄν, of or for putting in motion, Xen. Oec. 10, 12, etc.; κ. τίνος Hipp. Aph. 1254, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 16; in Sup. -ώτατος, Id. Meteor. 2. 8, 3; τὰ κ. μύρια, of the limbs, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 8. 2.

κίνησι-ῆς, ον, exciting, λόγος κ. πρὸς ἀρετήν Plut. 2. 776 C; τὸ κ. τῶν ὄχλων cited from Dion. H.: τὰ κ. Stoic term for things desirable. 3. turbulent, seditious, Polyb. 1. 9, 3, 13. 3, 1, Diod., etc. II. (from

Pass.) movable, Plut. 2. 945 F, 952 E.

κίνησι-ῆς, ἡ, ὄν, movable, Plat. Tim. 58 D: also fem. -ος, Ib. 37 D: τὰ κινητὰ worldly possessions, Eccl.

κίνησι-τρον [ῖ], τό, contr. for κινήσι-τρον, a ladle or stick for stirring, Poll. 7. 169, Eust. 1675. 57, Schol. Nic. Th. 109:—κίνηθρον, Poll. ibid.; also a winnowing-fan, Schol. Od. 11. 127.

κίνα, ἡ, a Cilician kind of grass, Diosc. 4. 32.

κιννάβαρι [νᾶ], εως, τό, the metallic ore now called cinnabar, bisulphuret of mercury, whence the colour vermilion (Lat. minium) is obtained, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 11, Theophr. Lap. 58, Diosc. 5. 110. II. dragon's-blood, a dye obtained from the gum of the tree so called, Diosc. 1. c., Plin. 33. 38.—A masc. form κιννάβαριος occurs in Anaxandr. Ζωγρ. 2, cf. Jacobs Ael. N. A. 4. 21; also τεγγάβαρι, q. v. 2. as synonym

for ἐρυθρόδανον, Diosc. 3. 160.

κιννάβαριζω, to have the colour of κιννάβαρι, Diosc. 5. 87.

κιννάβαρινος, η, ον, like cinnabar, vermilion, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 53, Ath. 390 B.

κιννάβευμα, v. sub κινάβευμα.

κίναβος, v. sub κίναβος.

κιννάμο-λόγος, ὁ, the cinnamon-gatherer, name of an Indian bird, said to build its nest of cinnamon-twigs, cinnamologos in Plin. 10. 50; called also κιννάμωμον (q. v.), cf. Hdt. 3. 111.

κιννάμων, τό, later form for κιννάμωμον, Plin.

κιννάμω-έλαιον, τό, oil of cinnamon, Galen. 14. 515.

κιννάμωμιζω, fut. ἴσω, to be like κιννάμωμον, Diosc. 5. 139.

κιννάμωμινος, η, ον, prepared from or with cinnamon, Antiph. Ἀντεία 2, Diosc. 1. 74, Ath. 439 B.

κιννάμωμον, τό, cinnamon, Hdt. 3. 111, who says that the Greeks took this name for κάρφεια (v. κάρφος) from the Phoenicians, which is confirmed by the Hebr. name kinnâmân; (so the names of other spices are Semitic, as κασία = Hebr. quētziāh; λιβανωτός = levônāh; μύρρα = mōrāh, mōr; λήδανον = lôth, cf. Hdt. 3. 112, where he says that λάδανον is an Arab. word). Cinnamon came to Greece through the Arabians, being the

laurus cinnamomum of Ceylon:—κασία, the bark of the laurus cassia of Malabar, is an inferior and very different article. It is written κινάμωμον, metri grat., Dion. P. 945 (a form also found in Edd. of Diod. 1. 91, Arr. Ind. 32, An. 7. 20, 2), κίναμον, Nic. Th. 947. II. τὸ κ.

κιννάμωμο-φόρος, ον, bearing cinnamon, ἡ κ. (sc. γῆ) Strab. 63, 72, etc.

κινούρη, ὁ, shaking the tail, a sign of weakness in a horse, Hesych.

κινύγμα [ῖ], τό, (κινύσομαι) anything moved about, αἰθέριον κ. a sport for the winds of heaven, Aesch. Pr. 157; cf. αἰώρημα.—κηνύγμα, κηνύσσεσθαι are only errors in Hesych. and Phot.

κινύμαι [ῖ], Dep. = κινέομαι (but only in pres. and impf.), to go, move, ἐς πόλεμον . . κινύντο φάλαγγες they marched . . , Il. 4. 281, 332, etc.; τοῦ καὶ κινυμένοιο as he moved . . , 14. 173, cf. 10. 280, Od. 10. 556; of dancing, Anth. P. 5. 129.

κινύρα [ῖ], ἡ, an Asiatic instrument with ten strings, played with the hand, LXX (1 Regg. 16. 23); or with a plectron, Joseph. A. J. 7. 12, 3. (From the Hebr. kinnôr.)

κινυρίζω, = sq., as Zenodot. read in Il. 9. 612.

κινύρομαι [ῖ], Dep., used only in pres. and impf. (unless the aor. κινύ-

πατο be left as aor. in Mosch. 3. 43):—to utter a plaintive sound, lament, wail, Ar. Eq. 11, Ar. Rh. 1. 292; οἰκτρὰ κινυρομένη Opp. C. 3. 217; πολλά κ. Q. Sm., etc. 2. c. acc. pers. to lament, bewail, bemoan, τινα Call. Apoll. 20. 3. c. acc. cogn., χαλινοὶ κινύρονται φόνον (L. Dind. μινύρονται ex Hesych.) the bridles ring or clash murderously, Aesch. Theb. 123 (cf. βλέπειν φόνον, Ἄρη, etc.); nowhere else in Trag. κινυρός, ἄ, ὄν, wailing, plaintive, H. 17. 5; γόος Ar. Rh. 4. 605; πέτῃλα Nonn. D. 38. 95: v. μινυρός. κινύσσομαι, Pass. = κινέομαι, to waver or sway backwards and forwards, Aesch. Cho. 196: cf. κινύγμα. κινῶ, οὖς, ἦ, Dor. for κίνησις, Hesych. κινῶθαλον, τό, in Schol. Plat., as an etym. expl. of κινῶδαλον: cf. κινῶπετον. κινῶπετον, τό, a venomous beast, esp. a serpent, Call. Jov. 25, Nic. Th. 27, 195; cf. sq.—For the form, cf. δακετόν, ἐρπετόν:—also κινῶπηστής, οὖ, δ, = κινῶπετον, as ἐρπητοῦς = ἐρπετόν, Nic. Th. 141; v. Lob. Paral. 449. κισάλλης, ου, δ, a highway robber, κ. καὶ ληστής Democr. ap. Stob. 279. 11; εἴ τις κισάλλης ὑποδέχοιτο Inscr. Teia in C. I. 3044. 19: (Hesych. κισάλλης φῶρ, κλέπτης: Phot. κίξας τοὺς ἐν ὑδῶ ληστές: Io. Gramm. de Dial. Ion. κιστάλλης κλέπτης):—hence Verb κισαλλεύω, to commit highway robbery, C. I. ibid. 18; and Subst. κισαλία, ἦ, Hesych. κισ-κράνον, τό, the capital of a column, C. I. 160. 29, Plat. Com. Λακ. 4, ubi v. Mein., Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 5, ubi v. L. Dind.; cf. κιονόκρανον. κιονηδόν, Adv., (κίων) like a pillar, γράφειν κ. A. B. 784, 787. κιονικός, ἦ, ὄν, (κίων) of a pillar, Eust. 1390. 18. II. (κίων III) with a diseased uvula, Galen. 14. 509. κιονίον, τό, Dim. of κίων, a small pillar, C. I. 481, 4808, Poll. 7. 73. II. the little central column in a snail's shell, Diosc. 2. 6. κιονίς, ἴδος, ἦ, Dim. of κίων, but only used, like Lat. columella, of the uvula, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 4, Cur. M. Ac. 1. 8. κιονίσκος, δ, Dim. of κίων, Ath. 514 C, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 6. κιονίτης, ου, δ, = στηλίτης, Eust. Opusc. 190. 2., 191. 40. II. as Adj. like a pillar, Ib. 111. 74. κιονο-ειδής, ἐς, like a pillar, Eumath. p. 9, Eust. 1399. 33. κιονό-κράνον, τό, later form for κισόκρανον, Strab. 198, Diod. 5. 47, etc. κιονοφορέω, to bear the pillars of heaven, of Atlas, Eust. 1390. 10. κιονοφόρος, ου, pillar-bearing, Eust. ad Dion. P. 66. κίραφος, δ, and Lacon. κίρα, ἦ, a fox, Hesych. κίρακαία, ἦ, an uncertain plant, v. Sprengel Diosc. 3. 124 (134):—κίρακαία βίζα, used as a charm, Apollod. 3. 15, 1. κίρκη, ἦ, an unknown bird, Ael. N. A. 4. 5. Κίρκη, ἦ, Circe, an enchantress, dwelling in the oceanic island Aea, daughter of Helios and Persé, Od. 10. 136 sq. (or, acc. to Hes. Th. 957, Perseis). κίρκη-ἡλᾶτος, ου, chased by a hawk, ἀηδῶν Aesch. Supp. 62. κίρκησια (sc. ἀγωνίσματα), τά, ludii Circenses, Arr. Epict. 4. 10, 21. κίρκινος, δ, (κίρκος III) a circle, Lat. circinus, Galen. 1. 47. κίρκος, δ, a kind of hawk or falcon, ἴρηξ κίρκος (where ἴρηξ is the generic term, κίρκος the specific, like βοῦς ταῦρος, οὖς κάπρος), Od. 13. 87; in Il. 22. 139, Od. 15. 526, it seems to be the same as the φασσοφόνος, the goshawk, Falco palumbarius, cf. Aesch. Pr. 857, but Arist. H. A. 9. 36, I expressly distinguishes them: from its use in hawking, it may be supposed to be the sparrow-hawk, F. nisus, Opp. C. 1. 64: others take it to be the ringtail, F. pygargus (cf. κίρκου λεπάργου Aesch. Fr. 291), or the hen harrier, F. cyaneus. II. a kind of wolf, Opp. C. 3. 304. III. a circle, mostly in form κίρκος (q. v.): hence, a ring, Poll. 1. 94:—later for the Rom. circus, Polyb. 30. 13, 2. IV. an unknown stone, Plin. 37. 56. (The Skt. kākṛ-as (rotā), Lat. circ-us, circ-um, circ-a, O. Norse and O. H. G. hring, etc., suggest that circle or ring was the orig. notion, and that the hawk was so called from its wheeling flight, cf. κίρκος in Hom.:—perh. κύκλ-ος, κυλ-λός, κυρ-τός, κυλ-ίνδω, as also κορ-ώνη (corona), Κυρ-ήνη, Κερ-κίρ-α are all from the same Root.) κίρκῶ, Lat. circino, to hoop round, to secure with rings, Aesch. Pr. 74: cf. κικκῶ. κινῶ and -ημι, collat., esp. ποῖτ., forms of κεράννυμι, only used in pres. and impf. To mix wine with water, Hom. only in Od., μελίφρονα οἶνον ἐκίρνα (impf. of κινῶω) 7. 182., 10. 356., 13. 53; κίρνη μελιηδέα οἶνον (impf. of κίρνημι) 14. 78., 16. 52, cf. App. Mithr. 111; κινῶς αἶθοπα οἶνον (partic.) 16. 14; then, after Hom., 3 sing. pres., κινῶ κρητήρα οἶνου Hdt. 4. 66; κρητήρα κίρναμεν μελέων Pind. I. 6 (5). 3 sq.; κύμπον κινῶμεν to mix the cup of praise, 5 (4). 31; also, κινῶναι Hipp. 639. 43; κινῶν Polyb. 4. 21; πόλιον κινῶντες Ar. Fr. 555; Aeol. part. κινῶναι Alcac. 34; κινῶν Hdn. 8. 4:—Med., κίρναμαι Pind. Fr. 174; κινῶσθαι Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 7, Ath. 426 B, cf. 476 A; part. κινῶμενος Pind. N. 3. 135; impf. ἐκίρνατο Com. Anon. 305. 2. to flavour by mixing, κρήνη . . οὐτῶ δὴ τι ἐοῦσα πικρῆ, ἦ κινῶ τὸν ὕπανιν Hdt. 4. 52. 3. in a Mytil. Inscr. (Soc. of Liter. 1866) occurs the strange phrase τὸ χρυσοῖον κερνᾶν (sic) ὑδαρῆστερον to mix it weaker, i. e. alloy it considerably (?).—Cf. ἀνα-, ἐγ-, ἐπι-, συγ-κίρνημι. κίρρᾶζω, to become yellow, Eust. Opusc. 309. 9. κίρρᾶς, ἄδος, ἦ, ποῖτ. fem. of κίρρῶς, Nic. Th. 519. κίρρῆς, ἴθος, ἦ, a sea-fish, elsewhere κηρίς, Opp. H. 1. 129., 3. 187. κίρρο-ειδής, ἐς, yellowish, Apollod. ap. Ath. 281 F, Diosc. Ther. 16. κίρρός, ἄ, ὄν, tawny, orange-tawny, between πυρρός and ξανθός, οἶνος Hipp. Acut. 392, cf. Mnesith. ap. Ath. 32 D, Nic. Al. 44. κίρσιον, τό, a kind of thistle, said to heal the κισσός, Diosc. 4. 119. κισσο-ειδής, ἐς, varicose, of veins, Hipp. 451. 49, Galen.; v. Greenhill Theoph. p. 224.

κισσο-κῆλη, ἦ, an enlargement of the spermatic vessels, Galen. κισσός, δ, enlargement of a vein, varicocele, Lat. varix, esp. in the hips, legs and belly, the same as ἰξία III, Hipp. Aph. 1257, etc.; also κρισσός, κριξός, Poll. 4. 196, Hesych. κισσο-ουλκός, δ, an instrument for operating in varicocele, Galen. 2. 397. κισσώδης, ἐς, = κισσοειδής, Hipp. 94 C, Galen. κίς, δ, gen. κίος, acc. κίν, a worm in wood or in corn, the weevil, Lat. curculio, κείνον [τὸν χρυσόν] οὐ σῆς οὐδὲ κίς διάπτει Pind. Fr. 243; cf. Böckh Schol. Pind. p. 368. [τ in nom. and acc.: whence Lob. Paral. 84 sq., prefers the accent κίς, κίν, κίες.] κισηρίζω, to rub with pumice-stone, Gloss.: κισσ-, Nic. Damasc. p. 449. κισήριον, τό, Dim. of sq., E. M. 515. 28. κισήρις, εως (Luc. Jud. Voc. 4, but -ιδος Theophr. infr., cf. Choerob. in Theod. p. 335), ἦ, the pumice-stone, Lat. pumex, Ar. Fr. 309. 4, Alex. Aet. 5. 9, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 17, Theophr. Lap. 22, etc. [τ in Comm. II. c., Anth. P. 6. 295, so that the form κισσηρίς is prob. erroneous.] κισηρο-ειδής, ἐς, or -ώδης, ἐς, like pumice-stone, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 5. Adv. -δῶς, Diog. Apoll. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 508. κισηρώω, = κισηρίζω, Theophr. Lap. 20. κισηρώδης, ἐς, = κισηροειδής, Diod. 1. 39, Plut. 2. 888 D. κισθος or κισθός, δ, the cistus, a flowering shrub, Eupol. Aἴγ. 1. 5, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 63, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 4; also written κιστος, Diosc. 1. 126, etc., but v. Hesych.:—Diosc. I. c., sq., distinguishes the species κισθαρος or κισσαρος from the λῆδος, cf. Galen. 13. 191. κισσᾶ, Att. κίττᾶ, ἦ, a chattering, greedy bird, perh. the jay, Pica glandaria Plin.; acc. to others, the magpie, Pica Europaea, Ar. Av. 302, etc.; σοῦ δ' ἐγὼ λαλιστέραν οὐπώποτ' εἶδον . . οὐ κίτταν Alex. Θράσ. 1. II. the longing of pregnant women, a false appetite, craving for strange food, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 62, Diosc. 1. 166:—in Galen., κίττησις, ἦ. κισσοῦβριζω, Att. κίττ-, to scream like a jay, Poll. 5. 90. κισσο-ἀμπελος, ἦ, = sq., Diosc. 4. 39. κισσο-ἀνθεμον, τό, a plant, more commonly ἐλξίνη, Diosc. 4. 39, Galen. 13. 173.—A kind of κυκλάμιον is called both κισσοάνθεμον and κισσοφύλλον, from the look of the leaves, Diosc. 2. 195, Galen. κισσοῦρος, δ, = κισσός, Hipp. ap. Erot. p. 208. II. = κισθος, Diosc. 1. 126. κισσοῦω, Att. κίττ-: fut. ἦσω: (κισσα II):—to crave for strange food, of pregnant women, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 6, Arr. Epict. 4. 8, 35; κ. γηθουλίδος Ath. 372 A; metaph., κ. τῆς εἰρήνης Ar. Pax 497; c. inf. to long to do a thing, Id. Vesp. 349. Κισσεύς, δ, the Ivy-crowned, i. e. Bacchus, Paus. 1. 31, 6, Suid.:—also of Apollo, Aesch. Fr. 394. κισσῆεις, εσσα, εν, = κισσινος, Nic. Th. 510, Nonn. D. 40. 93. κισσηρεφής, ἐς, (ἐρέφω) ivy-clad, Suid., as Schneid. for κισσηφερής. κισσηρης, ἐς, (κισσός, *ἄρω) ivy-clad, ὄχθαι Soph. Ant. 1132. κισσηρίζω, κισσηρίς, κισσηροειδής, κισσηρώω, v. sub κισηρ-. κισσητός, ἦ, ὄν, longed for, Eust. in Dion. P. 946. κισσίνος, η, ου, of ivy, Eur. Bacch. 177, 702; κ. ποτήρ, Eur. Alc. 756, cf. κισσοῦβιον. κισσίον, τό, Dim. of κισσός; the asclepias, Diosc. 2. 196. Κισσιος, α, ου, Cissian, of or from Cissia, in southern Persia, Hdt. 5. 49, etc.; Κισσία ἠλεμιστρια a woman who sings a wild or effeminate lament, Aesch. Cho. 423; cf. Μαρῖάνδυνος, Μυσός. κισσό-βρυός, ου, luxuriant with ivy, Orph. H. 29. 4. κισσο-δέτης, ου, δ, Dor. for -δέτης, (δέω), bound or crowned with ivy, of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 45. 9; cf. κηροδέτης. κισσό-δετος, ου, = foreg., Nonn. D. 14. 262. κισσο-ειδής, ἐς, like ivy, Diosc. 2. 196, Galen. Adv. -δῶς, Schol. Theocr. 13. 42. κισσο-κόμης, ου, δ, ivy-crowned, Διόνυσος h. Hom. 25. 1. κισσο-κόρυμβος, ου, an ivy-tendril, Hippiatr. 208. κισσό-πλεκτος, ου, ivy-twined, μέλας κ., of Bacchic dithyrambs, Antiph. Τριταγ. 1, e conj. Meinek.:—the MSS. have κισσοπληκτα, which is expl. ivy- (i. e. thyrsos-) stricken, frenzied. κισσο-ποίητος, ου, made of ivy, δούρατα Luc. Bacch. 1. κισσός, Att. κίττῶς, δ, ivy, Lat. hederā, of three kinds, two climbing (μέλας and λευκός), and one creeping (also called ἔλιξ), Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 6, Diosc. 2. 210, cf. h. Hom. 6. 40; ἀτενής Soph. Ant. 829;—the fruit formed a cluster, κόρυμβος:—sacred to Bacchus, and therefore worn by Bacchanals, κισσῶ . . στεφανωθεὶς Διόνυσον θεραπεύει Eur. Bacch. 81; κύκλω δὲ περὶ σε κ. εὐπέταλος ἔλικι θάλλει Ar. Thesm. 999; (hence prob. it is called οἰνώψ, Soph. O. C. 674); also by Poets, cf. Jac. Anth. P. 584. κισσο-στέφανος, ου, ivy-crowned, Anth. P. 9. 524, 11. κισσο-στεφής, ἐς, = foreg., Anacreont. 49. 5; κίττ-, Alciphro 3. 48. κισσο-τόμος, ου, (τέμνω) ivy-cutting: κισσοτόμοι (sc. ἡμέραι), αἱ, a festival at Phlius, Paus. 2. 13, 4. κισσο-φάγος, ου, Att. κίττ-, ivy-eating, Longus 3. 5. κισσοφορέω, Att. κίττ-, to be decked with ivy, like the Bacchanals, Epigr. Gr. 925, Anth. P. 7. 707, Plut. 2. 5 B. κισσο-φόρος, Att. κίττ-, ου, ivy-wreathed, of Dionysos, Pind. O. 2. 50, Ar. Thesm. 988;—metaph., δ κ. διθύραμβος Simon. 150;—cf. κισσοφύρος. 2. luxuriant with ivy, νάπη Eur. Tro. 1066. κισσό-φύλλον, τό, an ivy-leaf, Philo in Math. Vett. 70. II. v. sub κισσοάνθεμον. κισσο-χαίτης, ου, δ, ivy-tressed, i. e. ivy-crowned, Pratin. 1. 19, Ecphant. Incert. 2 (ridiculed by Cratin. Incert. 52). κισσο-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in ivy, Orph. H. 51. 12. κισσο-χίτων [τ], ανος, δ, ἦ, ivy-clad, Orph. Lith. 258.

κισσώω, Att. κισσώω, to wreath with ivy, κρᾶτα κισσώσας ἐμὸν Eur. Bacch. 205; κεκισσωμένος Alciphro 2. 3.

κισσώβιον [ῥ], τό, a rustic drinking-cup of wood, used by the Cyclops, Od. 9. 346; by Eumaeus, 14. 78., 16. 52; mostly with one handle, Kiessling Theocr. 1. 27. (So called, either as being properly made of ivy-wood, or, as seems more reasonable, with ivy-wreaths carved round it, for in Eur. Cycl. 390 we find a σκύφος κισσοῦ three cubits wide and four deep, cf. Ath. 476 F sq., Theocr. l. c., Poll. 6. 97; so the Latin *corymbatus*, *ederatus*, *pampinatus* are used of cups.)

κισσώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος, κίσσα II) longing like pregnant women, Diosc. 5. 12.

κισσών, ὄνος, ὄ, an ivy-grove, Arcad. 15. 14., Theognost. 38. 27.

κισσωσις, Att. κισσώω, ἐως, ἡ, a crowning with ivy, C. I. 523. 21.

κισσωτός, ἡ, ὄν, decked with ivy, Anth. P. 6. 172.

κίστη, ἡ, a box, chest, Lat. *cista*, Od. 6. 76; often in Ar., v. Elmsl. Ach. 1099: a writing-case, desk, Ar. Vesp. 529.—In Ar. Ach. 1137, we find a gen. ἐκ τῆς κιστίδος, which is formed by the Poet as a parody on ἐκ τῆς ἀσπίδος in the line before.

κιστίδιον, τό, Dim. of κίστη, a casket, Artemid. 1. 2.

κιστίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of κίστη, Hipp. 635. 52; v. sub κίστη.

κιστο-εἰδής, ἐς, (κίστη) shaped like a chest, Hesych. s. v. ὄγκιον.

κίστος, ὄ, v. sub κίσθος.

κιστο-φόρος, ὄν, (κίστη) carrying a chest in mystic processions, Dem. 313. 28, where some would read κιστοφόρος (i. e. κισσοφόρος), v. Lob. Aglaoph. 647; but κισταφόρος occurs in C. I. 2052. 18; and κιστιβερ, the Lat. *cistifer*, Ib. 6218. II. as Subst. a coin, with a box as impress, worth about three drachms, Cic. Att. 2. 6, 2, Liv. 37. 46.

κίταρις, ἐως, ἡ, = κίδαρις, q. v.

κιτράτον, τό, a drug prepared from citron, Alex. Trall. 10. p. 566.

κιτρέα or κιστρία, ἡ, the citron-tree, Geop. 10. 7, 8.

κιτρινίζω (prob. κιστρίζω), to be citron-coloured, cited from Achmes.

κιτρινο-εἰδής, ἐς, of a citron colour, Schol. Theocr. 5. 95.

κίτρινος, ἡ, ὄν, of citron, of a citron yellow, Hdn. Epimer. 179, Psell. Mir. 144. 8:—κίτρινον, τό, perhaps, = κιστρίτον Paul. Aeg. 7. 18.

κιτρινό-χρους, ὄν, citron-coloured, Achmes Onir. 177. 30; so, κιστρινό-χρους, ὄν, Tzetz.; and κιστριο-εἰδής, ἐς, citron-like, Galen. 14. 392.

κίτριον, τό, = κιστρία, the citron-tree, Geop. 10. 7, 8.

κίτρον, citron, Galen. 19. 209, Ath. 83 C; v. Lob. Phryn. 470.

the bark of the citron-tree, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 119.

κίτρον, τό, the fruit of the κιστρία, citron, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 85 C; also μῆλον Μηδικόν, and κιστρόμηλον, Lob. Phryn. 469.

κιστρό-φυλλον, τό, a citron-leaf, Geop. 9. 28, 1.

κιστρό-φύτον, τό, the citron-tree, Geop. 10. 8, 2.

κίττα, κισττάβίζω, κισττάω, κισττήσις, Att. for κισσ-.

κιστός, κιστοφόρος, κιστωσις, etc., Att. for κισσ-.

κίτων, ὄνος, ὄ, Dor. (esp. Sicil.) for χιτών, Koen Greg. p. 341.

κίφος, τό, Messen. for στέφανος, Paus. 3. 26, 9.

κίχάνω [ᾶ], ll., imper. κίχάνετε II. 23. 407, inf. κίχάνειν Mosch. 2. 112; impf. ἐκίχάνω II. 3. 383; the other moods are formed from *κίχημι, subj. κίχέω, κίχέομαι I. 26., 21. 128; opt. κίχημι 2. 188;

inf. κίχημι Od. 16. 357; part. κίχέω II. 16. 342:—impf. ἐκίχημι [ἱ], 2 sing. ἐκίχεις, like ἐτίθεις from τίθημι, Od. 24. 284; 1 pl. κίχημεν or ἐκ- 16. 379; 3 dual κίχητην II. 10. 376:—the pres. chiefly used after Hom. κίχάνω [ᾶ], (cited by Eust. 1525. 16, Hesych., Phot.) is first found in Solon 42, and is now restored everywhere in Trag., Aesch. Cho. 622, Soph. O. C. 1450, Aj. 657, Eur. Hipp. 1444, Alc. 22, Hel. 597; also aor. ἐκίχων Eur. Bacch. 903 (lyr.), κίχων Pind. P. 9. 45, subj. κίχω Eur. Supp. 1069; aor. 1 ἐκίχησα Opp. H. 5. 116, Musae. 149:—Med. (in act. sense), κίχάνομαι II. 11. 441, Od. 9. 266; part. κίχήμενος (from *κίχημι) ll.: fut. κίχέσομαι Hom., Soph., (later κίχέσω, Ar. Rh.): aor. κίχέσατο II. 10. 494, Od. 6. 51. Poët. Verb. to reach, hit, or light upon, meet with, find, μή σε .. παρὰ νηυσὶ κίχέω II. 1. 26, cf. Od. 13. 228:—to reach, overtake, ὄν κε .. ποσσὶ κίχέω II. 6. 228; κίχέσθαι δέ σ' ὄτω Ib. 341, cf. 21. 605, Pind. P. 2. 92; ἵππους δ' Ἀτρεΐδαο κίχάνετε II. 23. 407; σε δουρὶ κίχέσομαι shall reach thee, 10. 370; εἰσόκεν ἄστρῳ κίχέομαι till we win or take it, 21. 128; εἴως κε τέλος πολέμοιο κίχέω arrive at it, 3. 291:—sometimes of things, βέλος ὠκὸν κίχήμενον the dart that had just reached him, 5. 187; τέλος θανάτοιο κίχήμενον death that is sure to reach one, inevitable, II. 451; so also in Trag. 2. rarely c. gen., like τυγχάνω, Soph. O. C. 1487.

κίχηλα, ἡ, Dor. for κίχλη.

κίχησις, ἐως, ἡ, (κίχάνω) a reaching, attaining, Hesych.

κίχητος, τό, an incense-vessel, Cyprian word, Hesych. Cf. κηθίς.

κίχλη [ἴ by nature], ἡ, a bird like our thrush, *turdus*, κίχλαι τανυσίπτεροι Od. 22. 468; often in Ar. and other Com. Poets: Arist. distinguishes three species, the ἰσοβόρος, *missel-thrush*; the τριχάς, perh. the *fieldfare*, *t. pilaris*; the ἰλιάς, *redwing*, *t. Iliacus*, H. A. 9. 20:—Dor. κίχηλα Epich. 108 Ahr., Ar. Nub. 339; in late Gr. κίχλα, Alex. Trall., Geop. 15. 1, 19. II. a sea-fish, *labrus*, so called from its colour, Epich. 36 Ahr., Antim. Fr. 18, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 3.

κίχλιζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, properly to chirp like a thrush (Ammon., who writes κίχλάω): hence, to titter, giggle, Ar. Nub. 983; and in Med., Id. Fr. 313:—others take it, to eat κίχλαι, to live luxuriously, but cf. Theocr. 11. 78, Anth. P. 5. 245, Alciphro 1. 33., 3. 27 and 74. In Hesych., κίχλήσκουσιν is f. l. for κίχλιζουσιν.

κίχλισμός, ὄ, a tittering, giggling, Clem. Al. 196 (ubi κίχλιασμός), A. B. 271; v. l. Ar. Nub. 1073 for καχασμός: cf. κίχλιζω.

κίχλορα, ὄν, τά, succory, *endive*, Nic. Al. 429:—also κίχλορα, Ar. (Fr. 281) ap. Phot., Poll. 6. 62, with v. l. κίχλορα, but *cichorēa* in Horat. confirms the former. In Theophr. and Diosc., κίχλορη, ἡ, κίχλοριον, τό, are only f. ll. for κίχλορη, κίχλοριον. [ἴ in Nic. l. c.]

κίχοριώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like succory, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 4.

κίχρω, = κίχρημι, LXX (1 Regg. 1. 28).

κίχρημι, to lend: Med. κίχρημαι to borrow, v. χράω B:—Subst. κίχρησις, ἐως, ἡ, Tzetz. Hist. 12. 303.

κίω, κίεις Aesch. Cho. 680; imperat. κίε Od. 7. 50, Aesch. Pers. 1068, Supp. 852; subj. κίης Od. 1. 311, Ep. 1 pl. κίομεν (for κίωμεν) II. 21. 456; opt. κίωι Od. 9. 42., 9. 549, Aesch. Supp. 504, κίωιτην, κίωιτε Hom.; part. κίων, κίωσα (which, notwithstanding the accent, is pres., like ἴων from εἶμι ἴδο) Hom.: impf. ἐκίω, κίωι Hom. (Hence μετακίωθω: for the Root v. sub κινέω.) To go, in Hom. almost always of persons, II. 2. 565., 24. 471, Od. 4. 427, etc.; but of ships, II. 2. 509:—Ep. Verb. used by Aesch. alone of the Trag.; Plat. uses it only for an etym. purpose, Cratyl. 426.

κίωι [ἱ], ὄνος, in Hom. (who only uses it in Od.) mostly fem.; yet masc. in 8. 66, 473., 19. 38; and so in Att. (as Ar. Vesp. 105, etc., cf. Lob. Aj. 108); Hdt. has it masc., 4. 184; but fem., 1. 92, and so Pind. A pillar, Lat. *columna*, in Hom. of the roof-pillars in a large hall, Od. 19. 38; people often sit against them, as in 6. 307., 8. 66., 23. 90; a man leans his spear against one, hangs up his bow on another, 1. 127., 17. 29, h. Apoll. 8; later, used as a flogging-post, Soph. Aj. 108 (ubi v. Lob.), Aeschin. 9. 11; proverb., ἔσθιε .. τοὺς Μεγακλέους κίωνας eat the pillars of his hall, for being a spendthrift, he had nothing else left to give, Ar. Nub. 815. 2. in Od. 1. 53, of the pillars guarded by Atlas, which keep heaven and earth asunder; whereas Aesch. Fr. 349 speaks of Atlas himself as being two pillars, ὄς .. ἔστηκε κίωι (dual) οὐρανοῦ τε καὶ χθονός; and Hdt. 4. 184 gives the name of κίωι to Mount Atlas (v. Ἄτλας):—so Aetna is called κίωι οὐρανό by Pind. P. 1. 34;—for the Pillars of Hercules, v. sub Ἰράκλειος. II. a columnar grave-stone, Anth. P. 7. 163; expressly distinguished from στήλη by Andoc. 6. 15, cf. Becker Charicl. 395; κ. τετράπλευρος an obelisk, Epigr. Gr. 1061. III. the uvula, Lat. *columella*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 979, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 11, etc.; cf. κίωις. IV. the division of the nostrils, cartilage of the nose, Poll. 2. 79, 80. V. a kind of meteor, Heraclid. ap. Plut. 2. 893 B. VI. a kind of wart, Hipp. 581. 53., 675. 2 (where it is written κίωι, oxyt.).

κλαγγάω, onomatop. word for the cry of cranes, Lat. *clangere*, Poll. 5. 69; hence of the language of the Scythians, Porph. Abstin. 3. 3.

κλαγγαῖνω or -άνω, (κλάω) of hounds, to give tongue, only in pres., Aesch. Eum. 131, Xen. Cyn. 6, 23; of birds, to scream, Soph. Fr. 782, where κλαγγάνω must be read, as Wakef. in Aesch. l. c.; so, κλαγγέω, of hounds, Theocr. Ep. 6.

κλαγγή, ἡ: metapl. dat. κλαγγί (like ἀλκί), Ibyc. 49: (κλάω):—any sharp sound, in Hom. of the twang of the bow as the arrow is discharged, II. 1. 49; of the scream of birds, esp. cranes (cf. κλαγγάω, κλαγγερός), compared to the confused cries of a throng, II. 3. 3, Od. 11. 605, cf. II. 2. 100., 10. 523; of the grunting of swine, Od. 14. 412; later, of the howling of wolves, h. Hom. 13. 4, cf. 27. 8; the hissing of serpents, Aesch. Theb. 381; the barking or baying of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4, 5, etc.; the sound of musical instruments, Telest. ap. Ath. 637 A; of song, Soph. Tr. 208; κλ. δύσφατος, of Cassandra-prophecies, Aesch. Ag. 1152.—Cf. κλάω throughout, and also κλαγγαῖνω, -έω, -ώδης.

κλαγγηδόν, Adv. with a clang, noise, din, II. 2. 463:—also κλαγγόν, Babr. ap. Suid., where Jac. (Anth. P. 3. 149) corrects κλαγγτόν.

κλαγγώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) uttering a tone that rises from flat to sharp, as in vomiting, Hipp. Coac. 208:—of the voice, hoarse, Id. 68, etc.; cf. Foës. Oecon.

κλαγγερός, ὄ, ὄν, screaming, of cranes, Anth. P. 6. 109.

κλαγγτός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., Antiph. Incert. 7: cf. κλαγγόν.

κλάδα, κλάδας, metapl. acc. sing. and pl. of κλάδος, q. v.

κλαδάρο-ρυγχος, ὄ, clapper-bill, a name of the τροχίλος, Ael. N. A. 12. 15; cf. κλαδάω.

κλαδάροσ, ὄ, ὄν, easily broken, frail, Polyb. 6. 25, 5. II. metaph. languishing, ὄψεις Clem. Al. 294; κλαδαρόν περιβλέπειν to cast languishing glances round, Ib. 293:—Hesych. quotes κλαδαρόμματος, like *patranti fractus oculo* in Persius.

κλαδάς, Dor. acc. pl. of κλαίς.

κλαδάσσομαι, Pass. to rush violently, surge, αἷμα κλαδασσόμενον διὰ γυῖων Emped. 364; Lob. Path. Proleg. 89 corrects κλυδασσόμενον, surging.

κλαδάω, to shake, Hesych. II. (κλάδος) = κλαδεύω, Thom. M., Phryn. 172 (where Hemst. κλαῖν).

κλαδέα, ἡ, and κλαδέουσις, ἐως, ἡ, a pruning, of the vine, Geop. 3. 14, Aquila V. T.:—κλαδέματα, τά, leaves stripped off, Gloss.

κλαδευτέον, verb. Adj. one must prune, Geop. 9. 5, 11.

κλαδευτήριον, τό, a pruning-knife, Hesych. s. v. βράκετον:—pl. κλαδευτήρια, τά, a festival at pruning-time, Id. s. v. βίσβην.

κλαδευτής, ὄν, ὄ, a pruner, Gloss.

κλαδεύω, to prune vines, Artemid. 1. 51, Clem. Al. 341, Geop. 3. 14.

κλαδεών, ὄνος, ὄ, = κλάδος, Philox. 1. 3 Bgk., Orph. Arg. 923.

κλαδηφορέω, to bear young branches, Theod. Prodr.: from κλαδηφόρος, ὄν, bearing them, Hdn. Epimer. 103.

κλαδί, metaplast. dat. of κλάδος:—but κλαδί, Dor. dat. of κλαίς.

κλαδίον, τό, Dim. of κλάδος, Anth. P. 9. 78, Liban. 1. 502, etc.

κλαδίσκος, ὄ, Diim. of sq., Anacreont. 18. 4.

κλάδος [ᾶ], ὄν, ὄ, (κλάω) a young slip or shoot of a tree, such as is broken off for grafting, Arist. de Juv. 3, G. A. 3. 2, 3, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 9. 2. an olive-branch which was wound round with wool and presented by suppliants, Hdt. 7. 19; ἐλαίας θ' ὑψιγένητον κλάδον Aesch. Eum. 43, cf. Supp. 23, Soph. O. T. 3, 143; and v. ἱκετήριος:—also of

laurel branches used in temples, Eur. Ion 80. 3. metaph., δύο κλάδοι two arms, Emped. 393.—We find in Poets several metapl. forms, dat. κλαδί in the Scholium ap. Ar. Lys. 632 (cf. Bgk. Lyr. p. 871 sq.); acc. κλάδα Poëta ap. Drac. 103. 13, Hesych.: dat. pl. κλάδεσι Ar. Av. 239, Ep. κλαδέεσσι Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C; acc. κλάδας Ib. 684 B.

κλαδούχος, v. sub κλειδούχος.

κλαδῶ, = κλαδεύω, Ap. Ind. 11; v. Lob. Phryn. 172.

κλαδῶδης, es, (εἶδος) with many κλάδοι, Schol. Nic. Th. 544.

κλαδῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, = κλάδος, Hesych.

κλάζω: fut. κλάζω Aesch. Pers. 947: aor. ἔκλαγα II., Trag.: aor. 2 Hom., ἐκλάγον h. Hom. 18. 14, Theocr., etc.: pf. κέκλαγα Xen. Cyn. 3. 9., 6, 23, subj. κέκλαγγα Ar. Vesp. 929; Ep. κέκλαγα Alcman 52: part. κέκλαγγας, pl. κέκλαγγατες II. 16. 430 (al. κέκλαγγοντες as if from a pres. part. κέκλαγγον, ονσα, Spitzn. II. 16. 430):—Pass., κέκλαγγομαι Ar. Vesp. 930. (The √ΚΛΑΖ is found only in pres. and impf.; the other tenses coming from √ΚΛΑΓ or ΚΛΑΓΓ, whence κλαγγή, κλαγγαίνω, etc.; cf. *clash, clang, clank.*) To make a sharp piercing sound, in Hom.:

1. of birds, to scream, as of the heron, οὐκ ἴδον . . . ἀλλὰ κλάζαντος ἀκουσαν II. 10. 276; of starlings and daws, οὐλον κέκλαγγοντες 17. 756, etc.; of cranes, Hes. Op. 447; of the eagle, II. 12. 207, Soph. Ant. 112, cf. O. T. 966, etc.

2. of dogs, to bark or bay, οἱ μὲν κέκλαγγοντες ἐπέδραμον Od. 14. 30, cf. Ar. Vesp. 929, Xen. Cyn. 3. 9., 6, 27, etc.

3. of things, as of arrows in the quiver, to clash, rattle, ἐκλαγγαν δ' ἄρ' ὕστοι II. 1. 46; of the wind, to whistle, αἴψα γὰρ ἦλθεν κέκλαγγας Ζέφυρος Od. 12. 408; of wheels, to creak, Aesch. Theb. 205; c. acc. cogn., κλάζουσι κώδωνες φόβον ring forth terror, Ib. 386.

4. of men, to shout, scream, ὄξέα κέκλαγγας II. 17. 88, cf. 5. 591, etc.; of Thersites' shrill voice, ὄξέα κέκλαγγας λέγ' ὀνειδέα 2. 222; c. acc. cogn. to shout aloud, ring forth, κλάζειν Ἄρη Aesch. Ag. 48; γόον Id. Pers. 948; Zeus ἐκλαγγε βροντάν pealed forth thunder, Pind. P. 4. 41.

5. the nearest approach to articulate sound is in Aesch., μάντις ἐκλαγγεν ἄλλο μῆχαρ shrieked forth another remedy, Ag. 201; Ζῆνα . . . ἐπινίκια κλάζων sounding loudly the song of victory in honour of Z., Ib. 174; so, τότε δ' Ἔσπερας ἐκλαγγεν οἶος sang all alone, in h. Hom. 18. 14, cf. Eur. Ion 906, Anth. P. 7. 196; v. sub γλάζω.

κλαῖς, gen. κλαῖδος, ἡ, Dor. for κληῖς, κλείς, Lat. *clavis*.

κλαῖστρον, τό, Dor. for κλειστρον, q. v.

κλαίω, old Att. κλάω [ᾱ] never contracted; Ep. 2 sing. opt. κλαίαισθα II. 24. 619; Att. impf. ἐκλαῶν, Ep. κλαῖον Hom., Ion. κλαίεισκον II. 8. 364, Hdt. 3. 119, also in Aesch. Fr. 298:—fut. κλαύσομαι, Dor. κλαυσούμαι (used by Ar. Pax 1081, 1243 in mock heroic verses); κλαυσεῖ (not κλαύσει) Theocr. 23. 34; in Att. also κλαίησω or κλαῖησω, Dem. 440. 17., 546. 21., 980. 24; in late authors (as Dion. H. 4. 70, Manetho 3. 143, N. T., Or. Sib. 3. 541) κλαύσω:—aor. ἐκλαυσα, Ep. κλαύσα Od. 3. 261:—Med., aor. ἐκλαυσάμην Soph., Anth.:—Pass., fut. κλαυσθήσομαι LXX, also κέκλαυσσομαι Ar. Nub. 1436: aor. ἐκλαύσθην Anth. P. append. 341: pf. κέκλαυμαι Trag., also κέκλαυσμαι Lyc. 273, etc., v. Lob. Aj. p. 320. [The form κλάω [ᾱ] is recognised as Att. by Apollon. de Adv. p. 600 and remains in many places of the best MSS. of Ar. and Plat.: it was restored everywhere in Trag. by Pors.; so κάω, αεί, εἶλα:—ἐκλαῖ only in late Poets, Theocr. 14. 32.] (ι in κλαί-ω, as in καί-ω, represents F, which appears in the futures, κλαύ-σομαι, καύ-σω, cf. κλαυθ-μός, κλαυ-μα, καυ-σος, etc.:—the Root therefore was ΚΛΑΦ.)

I. intr. to weep, lament, wail, of any loud expression of pain or sorrow, esp. for the dead, Hom., etc.; ἀμφὶ δέ σε Τρῶες καὶ Δαρδανίδες κλαύονται II. 18. 340; so in late Prose, δάκρυσι κλ. Dio C. 59. 27; αἵματα κλ. Heliod. 4. 8. 2. αὐτὸν κλαίοντα ἀφήσω I shall send him home weeping, i. e. well beaten, II. 2. 263; hence the common Att. phrases, κλαύσεται he shall weep, i. e. he shall repent it, he shall suffer for it, Ar. Vesp. 1327, Pl. 174, al.; so, κλαύσομαι Id. Nub. 59; κλαύσει μακρὰ Id. Pax 255, cf. 1243; κλαύσει φίλων τὸν οἶνον Eur. Cycl. 554 (cf. κλαύσαρα); κλάοις ἄν, εἰ ψαύσειας Aesch. Supp. 925; κλάων to your sorrow or loss, at your peril, cum magno tuo malo, Soph. O. T. 401, 1152, Ant. 754; κλάων ἄψει τῶνδε Eur. Heracl. 270, cf. Hipp. 1086; δεῦρ' ἔλθ' ἵνα κλάης Ar. Nub. 58; κλάειν σε λέγω, Lat. *plorare te jubeo*, opp. to χαίρειν σοι λέγω, Ar. Pl. 62, cf. Hdt. 4. 127; κλάειν εἰπόμεν Eurpol. Incert. 64; κλάειν κελεύων Λάμαχον Ar. Ach. 1129; κλάειν σε μακρὰ κελεύσας Id. Eq. 433; hence, κλάειν μακρὰ τὴν κεφαλὴν to suffer terribly in the head, Id. Pl. 612: cf. κλαυσιάω.

II. trans. to weep for, lament, κλαίειν ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆα, φίλον πόσιν Od. 1. 363, cf. II. 20. 210; τι Aesch. Ag. 890, Soph. El. 1117, Ar. Vesp. 584, Plat., etc.:—hence in Pass. to be mourned or lamented, ἀνδρὸς εὐ κέκλαυμένου Aesch. Cho. 687: impers., μάτην ἐμοὶ κέκλαυσεται Ar. Nub. 1436. III. Med. to bewail oneself, weep aloud, Aesch. Theb. 920, Ag. 1096; and so pf. part. pass., κέκλαυμένος bathed in tears, all tears, Id. Cho. 458, 731, Soph. O. T. 1490. 2. trans. to bewail to oneself, πάθη . . . πόλλ' ἔγωγ' ἐκλαυσάμην Id. Tr. 153.

κλαιωμλία, ἡ, (δμιλία) fellowship in tears, Anth. P. 9. 573. κλαμαρός, ἄ, ὄν, v. l. for κλαδαρός, Anth. P. 9. 322, Hesych. κλαμβός, ἡ, ὄν, mutilated, Hippiatr. 54. 62. κλανίον (or κλάνιον), τό, a bracelet, Gramm. κλάξ, ἄκος, ἡ, Dor. for κλείς, a key, Theocr. 15. 33. κλαξῶ, Dor. fut. of κλείω, to shut, Theocr. 6. 32. κλάπαι, ὄν, αἰ, = Lat. *clavae*, Dio C. 77. 4. κλαρία, Dor. for κληρία, τά, bonds for debt, Plut. Agis 13. κλάριος, ὄν, Dor. for κλήριος (which is not found), distributing by lot, epith. of Zeus, Aesch. Supp. 360, Paus. 8. 53. 9.

κλαῖρος, κλαῖρώ, κλαῖρονομέω, Dor. for κληρ-. κλαῖρωται, ὄν, αἰ, in Crete, serfs, ascripti glebae, like the Helots in Laconia, Arist. Fr. 544, Callistr. ap. Ath. 263 E; v. Ruhnk. Tim.

κλαῖρο-αυχενεύομαι, (αὐχὴν) Pass. to go with one's neck awry, i. e. with an affected air, of Alcibiades, Archipp. Incert. 3; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 331. 2.

κλαῖρο-βῶλαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, ἡ, (κλάω) breaking clods, Anth. P. 6. 41.

κλάσις [ᾱ], εως, ἡ, (κλάω) a breaking, fracture, Plat. Tim. 43 D, Arist. Probl. 5. 19, 2; ἡ κλ. τῶν ἀμπέλων breaking off the leaves of a vine, Lat. *rampratio*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 14, 4, al.; ἡ κλ. τοῦ ἄρτου Ev. Luc. 24. 23; cf. κλαστήριον. 2. a fragment, piece, LXX (1 Regg. 30. 12, cf. 2. 11, 21).

II. in Philo, the modulation of the voice, 1. 276., 2. 266.

κλάσμα, τό, that which is broken off, a fragment, morsel, Anth. P. 6. 304., II. 153, Plut. T. Gracch. 19, N. T.

κλαστάζω, to dress vines (v. κλάσις): metaph. to trim, humble, Ar. Eq. 166.

κλαστήριον, τό, a knife for dressing vines, Schol. Ar. Eq. 166, Hesych.

κλάστης, ον, ὁ, a vine-dresser, Hesych.

κλαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλάω) broken in pieces, Anth. P. 6. 71:—in Eccl., κλαστόν, τό, the bread broken at the Eucharist.

κλαυθμηρός, ἄ, ὄν, tearful, lamentable, Schol. Eur. Hec. 337.

κλαυθμονή, ἡ, (κλαίω) a weeping, wailing, restored in Plat. Legg. 792 A (from Poll. 2. 64) for κλαυμονή.

κλαυθμός, ὁ, (κλαίω) a weeping, wailing, II. 24. 717, Od. 4. 212, 801., 17. 8, etc.; so in Aesch. Ag. 1554; and in Ion. and late Prose, Hdt. 1. 111., 3. 14, Plut., LXX, etc.; but rare in Att. Prose, κλαυθμοὶ παίδων Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 6; κλ. μετὰ δακρύων Diod. 32. 6.

κλαυθμύριζω, to make to weep, τὰ παιδιά Plut. 2. 9 A; τοὺς οἰκέτας Ath. 364 A (as Casaub.):—Pass. to weep, Plat. Ax. 366 D, Conon in Phot. Bibl. 141. 3, Diod. 4. 20, etc. II. intr. in Act., Hipp. Progn. 46.

κλαυθμύρισμα, τό, = sq., Eccl.

κλαυθμύρισμός, ὁ, a crying like a child, Plut. Lycurg. 16. In Opp. C. 4. 248, κλαυθμυρίδων (from κλαυθμυρίς, ἡ, in same sense), must be restored from the Vat. Ms. for κλαυθμυρισμῶν.

κλαυθμῶδης, es, (εἶδος) broken as if by sobbing, ἀναπνοή Hipp. Aph. 1258; φωναί Hierocl. ap. Stob. 462. 24.

κλαυθμών, ὄνος, ὁ, the place of weeping, LXX (2 Regg. 5. 23, 24).

κλαῦμα, τό, (κλαίω) a weeping, wailing, always in pl., Aesch. Pers. 705, etc.; κλαυμάτων πυγαί Id. Ag. 887; κλαυμάτων ἄξια Andoc. 34. 16. II. a trouble, misfortune, Ar. Pax 249; κλαῦμαθ' ὑπάρξει

τινί, = κλαύσεται, Soph. Ant. 932.

κλαυμονή, v. sub κλαυθμονή.

κλαυμυρίζομαι, dub. for κλαυθμυρίζομαι, ap. Phot.

κλαυσάρα, crasis for κλαύσει ἄρα, Ar. Pax 532; so, οἰμῶξάρα Pl. 876.

κλαυσεῖω, = sq., Synes. 15 A.

κλαυσιάω, Desiderat. of κλαίω, to wish to weep, τὸ θύριον φθειγγόμενον ἄλλως κλαυσιάω the door is like to weep, i. e. shall suffer (like κλαύσεται), for creaking without cause, Ar. Pl. 1099.

κλαυσι-γέλωσ [ι], ὁ: acc. -γέλωτα Dem. Phal. 28, Ath. 591 C: dat. pl. -γέλωσι Plut. 2. 1097 F: smiles mixed with tears, κλ. εἶχε πάντας Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 9; cf. II. 6. 484.

κλαυσι-δειπνος, ὄν, complaining of one's dinner, Basil. M.

κλαυσι-μάχος, ὄν, found with βουλόμαχος in Ar. Pax 1293, Rue-the-fight, as a parody on the name of Lamachus (*Ready-for-fight*).

κλαύσιμος, ἡ, ὄν, plaintive, Gloss.

κλαύσομαι, fut. of κλαίω, Dor. κλαυσούμαι.

κλαυστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a weeper, Manetho 4. 192.

κλαυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to mourning, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 1056. Adv., κλαυστικῶς ἔχειν Apollon. Lex. s. v. ὀφείοντες.

κλαυστός or κλαυτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλαίω) wept, bewailed: to be bewailed, mournful, Aesch. Theb. 333, Soph. O. C. 1360.—κλαυτός is the older form, v. ἄκλαυτος, κέλευσμα.

κλάω [ᾱ]: impf. ἐκλων (κατ-) II. 20. 227, (δν-) Thuc. 2. 76: fut. κλάσω [ᾱ] Luc.: aor. ἔκλασα, Ep. κλάσε II., κλάσσε Theocr.:—Med., fut. (v. ἀνακλάω): Ep. aor. κλάσσατο Anth. P. 7. 124:—Pass., fut. κλασθήσομαι (ἀνα-) Arist. Meteor. 5. 6, 6: aor. ἐκλάσθην II.: pf. κέκλασμαι Hipp., etc.: part. aor. 2 κλάς (as if from κλημι) Anacr. 16 (ἀπο-), cf. Eust. 1654. 12. To break, break off or in pieces, ἐξ ὕλης πτόρθον κλάσε Od. 6. 128; ἐκλάσθη δὲ δόναξ II. 11. 584:—esp. to break off the luxuriant shoots of the vine (cf. κλαδεύω, κλάσις, etc.), Theophr. C. P. 1. 15, 1, Longus 3. 29, etc.:—often in pf. pass. part. κέκλασμένος, broken, bent, καμπαῖς κέκλασμένας ὑποπορεύσεις Plut. 2. 968 B; κ. στολίδες Ib. 64 A; τὰ κλάμενα τῶν βευμάτων their broken courses, Ib. 747 D, etc.

2. of geom. lines, Pass. to be broken or deflected, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 3, al.; ἡ κέκλασμένη (sc. γραμμὴ) Id. Phys. 5. 4, 15, de An. 3. 4, 9; so, of the visual rays, Id. Meteor. 3. 6, 4, Probl. 15. 12, 1. 3. metaph. to break, weaken, frustrate, τὴν ἐλπίδα Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 13:—in pf. pass. part., κέκλασμένη φωνὴ a weak, effeminate voice, Hipp. 1229 E, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 50; κέκλ. ὀφθαλμοί Ib. 3, 8; κέκλ. μέλη Plut. 2. 1138 C; κέκλ. ρυθμός Longin. 40; κέκλασμένος μέθη Plut. 2. 596 C: cf. κλαδαρός.

κλάω [ᾱ], Att. for κλαίω, to weep, as κάω for καίω; v. sub κλαίω.

κλαεινός, ἡ, ὄν, in Hesych. corrupt for κλεινός.

κλέβδην, Dor. -δαν, Adv. by stealth, Lat. *clam*, A. B. 611, E. M. 103.

κλεινός or κλεινός, ἡ, ὄν, a lyr. form of κλεινός, famous, Simon. 121, Pind. P. 4. 499., 5. 25, Scol. ap. Ath. 694 D, Socrat. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 442.

κλειδῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, Ion. and Ep. for κληδῶν, q. v.

κλειῖα, ποῖτ. contr. from κλέεα, pl. of κλέος, Hes.

κλειδίον, τό, Dim. of κλείς, a little key, κλειδία . . . Λακωνικ' ἄττα, τρεῖς ἔχοντα γομφίους Ar. Thesm. 421, cf. Fr. 120; τὸ κλ. τοῦ οἰκήματος Arist. Mirab. 32. II. v. sub κλείς III.

III. a pill, Galen. κλειδο-ποιός, ὄν, making keys, Paul. Alex. Apotel. p. 58. 12.

κλειδουχέω, Att. κληδ-, to be a κλειδούχος, κλ. θεῖα to be her priestess,

Eur. I. T. 1463. II. in Id. H. F. 1288, we have part. pass. κληδοχούμενοι, which Matthiä explains *closely watched, kept in check*; but the word is prob. corrupt, v. Dind. ad l.

κλειδοῦχος, Att. κληδ-, ον, (έχω) *holding the keys*, and so *having charge or custody of a place*, Ἐρωτα τῆς Ἀφροδίτας θαλάμων κληδοῦχον Eur. Hipp. 541; Ἴω, κλ. Ἦρας her priestess, Aesch. Supp. 291, cf. Eur. I. T. 132, Epigr. Gr. 822. 7; of Pallas, as *tutelary goddess*, Ar. Thesm. 1142; τῶν συνδέσμων ἐκάστου κλ. Μοῖρα protector of . . . Plut. 2. 591 B; of Aeacus, as *judge of the dead*, Anth. P. append. 236; so of S. Peter, Eccl.; also, κλ. νεκρῶν πύλαι Anth. P. 7. 391. II. of the numbers 4 and 10, which were believed by the Pythag. to be *the keys of the order of nature*, Theol. Arithm. pp. 22, 60;—Jo. Lyd. Exc. 15, and E. M. 253. 50, call these numbers κλαδοῦχοι, as if the other numbers branched from them,—no doubt by an error arising from the Dor. form κλαδοῦχος.

κλειδο-φόρος, ον, *bearing keys*, Ion. κληῖδ- in Synes. 733 B. κλειδοφύλακῶ, to keep under lock and key, τι Eccl. κλειδο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, one who keeps the keys, Luc. Amor. 14. κλειδώ, (κλείς) to lock up, Schol. Ar. Av. 1159, Eccl. 361. κλειδωμα, τό, Suid.; κλειδωσις, εως, ἡ, Schol. Ar. a fastening. κλείζω, fut. κλείξω, Dor. for κλήζω. κλειθρία, ἡ, a keyhole; or, generally, a cleft, chink, Pherecyd. ap. Diog. L. I. 122 (vulg. κλειθήρης, which Menage corrects κληθήρης, Dind. κληθήρης), Luc. Necyom. 22.

κλειθρίδιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Evagr. H. E. I. 14. κλειθρίον, τό, Dim. of κλειθρον, Hero in Math. Vett. 251. κλειθριώδης, ες, (κλειθρία, εἶδος) full of chinks, Gloss. κλειθρον, Ion. κληῖθρον, Att. κληθρον, τό: (κλείω):—a bar for closing a door, μεγάροιο διὰ κληῖθρον h. Hom. Merc. 146:—mostly in pl., like Lat. *claustra, elathra*, κληθρων λυθέντων Aesch. Theb. 396; διοίγειν κληθρα Soph. O. T. 1287, cf. 1294; κληθρα πύλης, δόμων Id. Ant. 1186, Eur. H. F. 1029; κληθρα χαλάσθω Ar. Vesp. 1484; κληθροισι τὰ προπύλαια πακτοῦν Id. Lys. 264; that these bars were of wood appears from Xen. An. 7. 1, 17, διακόψαντες ταῖς ἀξίνας τὰ κλειθρα; but we have σιδηρὰ κλ. in Plat. Ax. 371 B; cf. κλειστρον. II. the entrance of the windpipe, Hipp. 470. 43 sq.; so, τὰ κλ. τοῦ Πειραιέως Ath. 535 C.

κλεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλέος):—poët. Adj. (cf. κλεεννός), famous, renowned, illustrious, first in Solon II. 3 (the Hom. word being κλειτός), freq. epith. of cities, Pind. O. 3. 3., 6. 8, etc.; esp. of Athens, Id. Fr. 46, Aesch. Pers. 474, Eur. Phoen. 1757; also of persons, κλ. οικιστήρ Pind. P. 1. 59; μνήμα τόδε κλεινοῖο Μεγιστία Epit. in Hdt. 7. 228; Διὸς κλεινῆ δάμαρ Aesch. Fr. 834; ὁ κλ. Φιλοκτήτης Soph. Ph. 575; ὁ πᾶσι κλεινὸς Οἰδίπους καλούμενος all-renowned, Id. O. T. 8; also ironically, ὁ κλεινὸς Νύμφιος Id. El. 300; τόξοισι κλεινός Aesch. Fr. 872; of things, ὄστερον γάμον Pind. P. 9. 195; τὰ κλείν' αἰνίγματα Soph. O. T. 1525; κλ. ὄνομα Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 514, Ar. Av. 810; κλ. τύφα, νᾶες, στρατεύματα, etc., Trag.; Sup. ὄτατος στέφανος Eur. I. A. 1529; σοφία κλεινοτάτη Ar. Nub. 1024:—rare in Prose, as Plat. Legg. 721 C, Soph. 243 A; καὶ τοῦτο κλεινὸν αὐτοῦ is well-known of him, Luc. Peregr. 18:—neut. pl. as Adv., Eur. H. F. 61. II. in Crete = τὰ παιδικά, like Att. καλός, Dor. ἀττης, Strab. 484, Ath. 782 C.

κλείζει, Dor. inf. aor. I act. of κλείζω, κλήζω (q. v.). κλείς, ἡ, gen. κλειδός; Att. acc. κλείν, (v. infr. I. 3, III), later κλείδα Anth. P. 6. 306, Plut. Artox. 9; pl. κλείδες, κλείδας, contr. κλείς, v. infr. III, dat. κλεισίν Plat. Ax. 371 B:—Ion. κληῖς, κληῖδος, κληῖδα, etc.; (Hom. uses only the Ion. form):—Dor. κλαῖς, κλαῖδος [ῖ] in Simon. 82, Pind. P. 9. 69; acc. κλαῖδα or κλαῖδα Call. Cer. 45; v. κλαῖς:—old Att. κληῖς, κληῖδος, acc. κληῖδα (never κληῖν), Eur. Med. 212, 661: κλείς and κληῖς appear in the same Att. Inscr., Inscr. of Brit. Mus. 32. 44 and 47. (Prob. from √ΚΛΑΦ or rather ΣΚΛΑΦ; cf. Lat. *clau-do, clau-is*, with O.H.G. *slin-zu (schliessen)*: hence also κλείω, κλοῖός.) Properly, *that which serves for closing*: hence in Hom., I. = the later κλειθρον, a bar or bolt, as it must be in Il. 14. 168, where Hera, *inside the chamber, θύρας σταθμοῖσιν ἐπήραε κληῖδι κρυπτή*; and in the following passages where it is drawn or undrawn by a thong (ἰμάς), Od. 4. 802, cf. 838; ἐπὶ δὲ κληῖδ' ἐτάνυσσεν ἰμάντι I. 442; θύρας ἐπιτέλλομαι αὐλῆς κληῖσαι κληῖδι 21. 241; cf. εὐκλήης. 2. a key, or rather a kind of catch or hook, which passed through the door from the outside and caught the strap (ἰμάς) or some projection on the bar (ὄχεύς), so as to shoot it home, or draw it back, as required. Penelope has a key of brass with ivory handle, Od. 21. 6, which she thus uses, ἐν δὲ κληῖδ' ἤκε, θυρέων δ' ἀνεκοπτεν ὄχητας, ἀντα τιτυσκομένη Ib. 47, cf. 50; so, οἴξασα κληῖδι θύρας Il. 6. 89. The bolts or bars were usually two in number, one attached to the door and one to the door-post (whence they are called *alternating*), δοιοῖ δ' ἐντοσθεν ὄχητες εἶχον ἐπημοιβοί, μία δὲ κληῖς ἐπαρῆρει Il. 12. 456; but for gates a single heavy bar was used (where it is opp. to the wooden ἐπιβλής of the door), 24. 453. 3. later the key proper (unknown to Hom., for in Od. 8. 443, the chest is secured by a curious knot), τὴν κλείν ἐφέλκεται Lys. 92. 44, etc.; κλείν παρακλείδιον a false key, Plat. Com. Met. 1;—so in pl., κληῖδας οἶδα δώματος Aesch. Eum. 827, cf. Eur. Bacch. 448:—the key proper seems to have been a Laconian invention, Λακωνικὴ κλείς Menand. Miso. 12, v. infr. III. fin.: cf. also βάλανος II. 3. 4. metaph., Ἀσυχία βουλαῖν τε καὶ πολέμων κλαῖδας ἔχοισα Pind. P. 8. 4, cf. 9. 69; ἐστὶ κάμοι κληῖς ἐπὶ γλώσση, of silence (cf. βούς IV), Aesch. Fr. 307, cf. Soph. O. C. 1052; so, καθαρὰν ἀνοῖξαι κληῖδα φρενῶν Eur. Med. 661; κληῖδας γάμου φυλάττει, of Hera, Ar. Thesm. 976; cf. κλειδοῦχος. II. the hook or tongue of a clasp, Od. 18. 294. III. the collar-bone, Lat. *jugulum* (in mod. surgery, *clavicula*), so called because it locks the neck and breast together (cf.

σφαγή fin.), Hom. (only in Il.), ὄθι κληῖς ἀποέργει αὐχένα τε στῆθός τε 8. 325; ἀπὸ δ' αὐχένος ὤμων ἐέργαθεν ἠδ' ἀπὸ νώτου 5. 147; in pl., ἢ κληῖδες ἀπ' ὤμων αὐχέν' ἔχουσιν 22. 324; cf. Hipp. Aër. 283, Art. 790; παῖσον ἐμᾶς ὑπὸ κληῖδος Soph. Tr. 1035; τὴν κλείν συνετρίβην Andoc. 9. 5; τὴν κλείν κατεαγώς Dem. 247. 11:—in pl., τὰ πλάγια καὶ τὰς κλείδας Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 7; αἱ κλείς καὶ αἱ πλευραί, of the crocodile, Ib. 3. 7, 5; κλείδες ὀπταί the roast *shoulder-bones* of the tunny, which were esteemed a dainty (but with a play on signf. I. 3, *visible keys*, opp. to the κρυπταί κλείδες of the Laconians), Aristopho l. c.; so κλειδία in Ath. 315 D. IV. a rowing bench in a ship, freq. in Od., always in pl.; ἐπὶ κληῖσι καθίζειν Od. 2. 419, etc.; κληῖδεσσιν ἐφήμενοι 12. 215; in Il. only 16. 170, πεντήκοντ' ἔσαν ἄνδρες ἐπὶ κληῖσιν:—in Od. 8. 37, δησάμενοι . . ἐπὶ κληῖσιν ἔρετμά, i. e. ready for the rowers. V.

a narrow strait or pass, such as we call the key of a country, Κληῖδες or Κλείδες τῆς Κύπρου Hdt. 5. 108, Strab. 682, cf. Eur. Med. 213.

κλεισιάς, κλείσιον, v. sub κλισιάς, κλίσιον. κλείσις, εως, ἡ, (κλείω) v. sub κλήσις. κλείσουρα, ἡ, Lat. *clausura*, of a narrow pass or road, that could be closed by troops: κλεισουρ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, the commandant of such a post: κλεισουρο-ειδώς, Adv. like such a place:—late words, v. Ducang. κλειστός, Ion. κληῖστός, old Att. κληστός, ἡ, ὄν, that can be shut or closed, κλησταί σανίδες Od. 2. 344; κληστόν δῶμα Eur. Pel. 3; βεβαίως κληστόν Thuc. 2. 17; κληστός λιμὴν Id. 7. 38, cf. Strab. 682, Scylac. Peripl. p. 22; v. sub κλήσις; θυρίδες κλεισταί Diod. 20. 85.

κλειστρον, τό, = κλειθρον, κληθρον, Lat. *claustrum*, Luc. Toxar. 57:—Dor. κλαῖστρον, Pind. P. 1. 14; in Hesych. κλαῖσθρον.

κλεισ-ῶρεα, ἡ, (ὄρος) a mountain-key, i. e. a pass in a range of mountains, much like κλείσουρα, Theophyl. Sim. Hist. 7. 14.

κλειτο-πόδιον, part of a ship, Poll. 1. 85. κλειτοριάζω, -ίζω, to touch the κλειτορίς, Poll. 2. 174, Hesych., Suid. κλειτορίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the clitoris, in pudendis muliebribus, Medic. κλειτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλείω B) renowned, famous, ἐπίκουροι II. 3. 451., 6. 227, etc.; βασιλῆες Od. 6. 54; γενεά Pind. N. 6. 104;—of things, splendid, excellent, ἐκατόμβη Il. 1. 447, etc.; of a city, 17. 307, Pind.—Of the accent of its compds. v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. κλειτός 9, and cf. κλυτός.

II. as prop. n., properisp. Κλείτος, ὁ.

κλείτος, τό, poët. for κλέος, Alcman 85, cf. Hesych.: Suid. κλητος.

κλείω (A): fut. κλείσω (ἀπο-) Xen., etc.; in Eurpol. Χρυσ. γεν. 19 a form κατα-κλιῶ occurs, prob. spoken by a barbarian, v. Meineke ad l.: aor. ἔκλεισα Xen. An. 7. 1, 36, (ἀπ-) Isae. 60. 19: κέκλεικα Theophr. Char. 18, Luc.: plqpf. ἐκεκλείκειν App. Annib. 47:—Med. (cf. κατακλείω):—Pass., κλεισθήσομαι (συγ-) Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 19, but κεκλείσομαι Ar. Lys. 1072: aor. ἐκλείσθην (v. ἀπο-, κατακλείω): pf. κέκλειμαι (later κέκλεισμαι), plqpf. ἐκεκλείμην, -είσμην (v. infr.).—Ion., κληῖω (v. ἀπο-, περι-, συγ-κλείω): aor. ἐκλήῖσα, Ep. κληῖσα, inf. κληῖσαι (which are written κληῖσσα, κληῖσαι, by those who hold that since κληῖω is contr. into κλήω, i must be short), Hom.:—Med., fut. κληῖσομαι Nonn. D. 2. 310:—Pass., aor. ἀπ-εκληῖσθην Hdt. 1. 165., 3. 55, 58: pf. κεκλήῖμαι 2. 121, 2 Dind., cf. 3. 117., 7. 129: plqpf. ἀπ-εκεκληῖατο (vulg. -κεκλέατο) 9. 50.—Old Att. κληῖω (now generally restored in Trag., Ar., Thuc., and prob. ought to be so in Plat. and Oratt.): fut. κληῖσω Thuc. 4. 8: aor. ἐκλήῖσα Eur. Or. 1449, Thuc., etc.: pf. κέκληκα (ἀπο-) Ar. Av. 1262:—Med., aor. περι-κλήσασθαι Thuc. 7. 52:—Pass., aor. ἐκλήσθην (κατ-, ξυν-) Id. 1. 117., 4. 67, etc.: pf. κέκλημαι v. infr.—Dor., fut. κλαζῶ Theocr. 6. 32: aor. ἀπο-κλαζον, -κλάζας Id. 15. 43, 77:—Med., aor. κατ-εκλάζατο Id. 18. 5: Pass., aor. κατ-εκλάσθην Id. 7. 84: pf. κέκλαμαι Epich. in An. Ox. 1. 224.—Cf. κλήζω (B). (V. sub κλείς.)

To shut, close, bar, Hom. only in Od., κληῖσεν δὲ θύρας barred the doors, 21. 387; ἐκλήῖσεν ὄχητας shot the bars, so as to close the door, 24. 166; κληῖεν πύλας Eur. H. F. 997, Plat., etc.; κλ. πακτὰ δωμάτων Ar. Ach. 479; κλείδες . . αἰς τὰς θύρας κλείουσιν keys with which they lock the doors, Aristopho Πειρ. 1; Ἐτεοκλέους . . κληῖσας στόμα Eur. Phoen. 865:—Pass., βλέφαρον κέκληται γ', ὡς καπηλείου θύραι Soph. Fr. 635; ψυχῆς ἀνοῖξαι τὴν κεκλησμένην πύλην Id. in An. Ox. 1. 226; κεκλειμένης σου τῆς ἐξουσίας οὐ κυγκλίσιν . . ἀλλὰ . . ὀφλήμασι Dem. 778. 11.

2. to shut up, close, block up, Βόσπορον κληῖσαι Aesch. Pers. 723; κληῖσεν τοὺς ἔσπλους ναυσί Thuc. 4. 8:—Pass. to be shut up, Hdt. 2. 121, 2; κεκλείσθαι τὰ ἐμπορία Lys. 165. 28; κεκλειμένων τῶν ἐμπορίων Dem. 22. 27.

II. to shut in, enclose, πόλιν . . πύργων μηχανῇ κεκλημένην Aesch. Supp. 956, cf. Anth. P. 9. 62.

III. to confine, Eur. Rhés. 304:—Pass. to be confined, χέρας βρόχοισι κεκλημένα Eur. Andr. 503; and metaph., ὄρκους κεκλήμεθα Id. Hel. 977; cf. ἐκκλείω.

κλείω (B), Ep. for κλέω, to celebrate.

κλείω (C), Ep. for κλέω, καλέω, to call.

Κλειώ, οὖς, ἡ, Kleio, Clio, one of the Muses, Hes. Th. 77, Pind. N. 3. 145 (who calls her Κλέω):—later esp. the Muse of Epic Poetry and History. (From κλέω (B), κλείω, to celebrate.) κλέμμα, τό, (κλέπτω) a thing stolen, Arist. Probl. 29. 14, 1. 2. a theft, Eur. Hec. 618, Ar. Eq. 1203, Plat. Legg. 857 B. II. a stratagem in war, Thuc. 5. 9: a fraud, Dem. 236. 2, Aeschin. 68. 1 and 10; κλ. ἐρωτικὸν a clandestine amour, Ael. N. A. 1. 2.

κλεμμάδιος [ᾶ], α, ον, = κλοπαῖος, κλοπιμαῖος, stolen, Plat. Legg. 955 B; cf. Hesych., Phot.

κλεμμάτιστος, οὖ, ὁ, a thievish fellow, Nicet. Ann. 133 C.

κλεμμός, ὄσος, ἡ, = χέλυς, a tortoise, Anton. Liber. 32, Hesych.

κλέος, τό, only used in nom. and acc. of both numbers: Ep. pl. κλέᾶ (before a vowel) Hom., κλεία Hes. Th. 100 (v. κλέω A). A rumour, report, news, Lat. *fama*, τί δὴ κλέος ἔστ' ἀνὰ ἄστνυ Od. 16. 461; κλέος εὐρὺ φόνου 23. 137; Ὅσσαν . . ἦτε μάλιστα φέρει κλέος ἀνθρώποισι

1. 283; σὺν κλέος news of thee, 13. 415; c. gen., μετὰ κλέος ἵκετ' Ἀχαιῶν the report of their coming, Il. 11. 227, cf. 2. 325., 13. 364; κείνου κατὰ κλέος at the news of his coming, Pind. P. 4. 221; τῶν ἐμῶν κακῶν κλ. Soph. Ph. 251:—a mere report, opp. to certainty, κλέος οἶον ἀκούομεν, οὐδὲ τι ἴδμεν Il. 2. 486; γυναικογήρυτον κλ. Aesch. Ag. 487.

II. good report, fame, glory, also like Lat. fama, often in Hom., κλέος ἐσθλόν, εὐρύ, μέγα Il. 5. 3, etc.; also absol., 4. 197., 7. 91, etc.; κλ. εἶναί τινι to be a glory to him, 22. 514; κλέος οὐρανὸν ἵκει, κλέος οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἰκάνει Od. 8. 74., 9. 20, etc.; so in later Poets, κλ. ἐλέσθαι, εὐρέσθαι Pind. O. 9. 154, P. 3. 196; λαβεῖν Soph. Ph. 1347; κλ. αἰχμᾶς glory in or for .., Pind. P. 1. 128; τῆς μελλούσας κλ. Aesch. Ag. 1356; κλ. σου μαντικόν Ib. 1098; μικροῦ δ' ἀγῶνος οὐ μέγ' ἔρχεται κλ. Soph. Fr. 675;—more rarely in Prose, μένοντι δὲ .. κλ. μέγα ἐλείπετο Hdt. 7. 220; κλ. καταθέσθαι to lay up store of glory, Ib. 9. 78; τιμὴν καὶ κλ. ἔσχευεν Ar. Ran. 1035; πόρρω κλ. ἦκει Id. Ach. 646; κλ. οὐρανομηκές Id. Nub. 459; κλ. ἔχειν τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς Thuc. 1. 25; ἀείμνηστον κλ. ἔχει τινά Xen. Cyn. 1. 6; κλ. ἀθάνατον καταθέσθαι Plat. Symp. 208 C; κλ. τε καὶ ἔπαινος Id. Legg. 663 A; περὶ χώρας ἀκούειν κλέος μέγα Lysias 190. 40:—in pl., αἶεθε δ' ἄρα κλέα ἀνδρῶν (shortd. from κλέα), almost like αἶνος, was singing the lays of their achievements, Il. 9. 189, cf. 524 (520), Od. 8. 73.

2. rarely in bad sense, δύσφημον κλέος ill repute, Pind. N. 8. 62; αἰσχρὸν κλ. Eur. Hel. 135; κλέος τὴν φαυλὴν δόξαν Ἀριστοφάνης Phot.;—both senses combined in Thuc. 2. 45, ἧς ἂν ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον ἀρετῆς πέρι ἢ ψόγου .. κλέος ᾗ of whom there is least talk either for praise or blame.

κλεπία, ἡ, = κλοπή, Phot.
κλέπος, εος, τό, = κλέμμά, Solon ap. Poll. 8. 34. (Cf. κλέπτω.)
κλεπτ-έλεγχος, ον, convicting a thief, λίθος κλ. a stone that had magic powers for this purpose, Diosc. 5. 161; so, κλ. βρῶμα Psell.
κλεπτέον, verb. Adj. one must conceal, withhold, Soph. Ph. 57.
κλεπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a rarer form for sq., Manetho 1. 311., 4. 304.
κλέπτης, ον, ὁ, a thief, Il. 3. 11; τὸν πυρὸς κλ. Aesch. Pr. 946; κλέπτα δύο Ar. Vesp. 928, etc.; opp. to ἄρπαξ (a robber), Myrtil. Incert. 1; to ληστής, Plat. Rep. 351 C;—ὁ τοῦ κλέπτου λόγος, a logical fallacy, v. Arist. Soph. Elench. 25, 5; cf. κλεπτίστατος. 2. generally, a cheat, knave (cf. κλέπτω IV), Soph. Aj. 1135; κακῶν ἀλλοτρίων κλέπτης Dem. 1119. 16.

κλεπτίδης, ον, ὁ, Comic Patronym. of κλέπτης, Son of a Thief, Phocret. Incert. 79; cf. κλωπίδης.

κλεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, thievish:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) thieving, thievery, Plat. Rep. 334 B, Luc. D. Deor. 7. 2. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 811. 41.

κλέπτis, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of κλέπτης, a she-thief, Alciphro 3. 22.

κλεπτίστατος, η, ον, Att. Sup. formed from κλέπτης, the most arrogant thief, Ar. Pl. 27, Eur. Incert. 114 (though in the latter, ap. Poll. 8. 34, a good MS. gives κλεπτίσκος, Dim. of κλέπτης), Alciphro 3. 20:—Comp. -ίστερος, α, ον, Suid. s. v. Νεοκλείδου.

κλεπτο-μάστιξ, ὁ, scourge of thieves, a name of Priapus, C. I. 5960.

κλέπτον, v. κλέπτω fin.

κλεπτοσύνη, ἡ, thievishness, knavery, Od. 19. 396, Manetho 6. 207.

κλεπτο-τελωνέω, to smuggle; -τελωνήμα, τό, smuggling, Byz.

κλεπτό-τροφος, ὁ, theft of food, Suid.

κλέπτρια, ἡ, fem. of κλεπτήρ, Sotad. Ἐγκλ. 2.

κλέπτω: Ion. impf. κλέπτεσκον Hdt. 2. 174: fut. κλέψω Ar., etc.; also κλέψομαι Xen. Cyn. 7. 4, 13; 209. ἔκλεψα Il., Att.: pf. κέκλοφα Ar. Pl. 368, 372, Plat., etc.:—Pass., aor. 1 ἐκλέφθην Hdt. 5. 84, Eur.; aor. 2 ἐκλάπην [ā] Plat. Rep. 413 A, Xen., etc.; pf. κέκλεμμαι Soph. Ant. 681; κέκλαμμαι was formerly found in Ar. Vesp. 57. (From √ΚΛΕΠ, as appears from κλέπ-ος, aor. κλαπ-ῆναι, κλοπ-ή, etc.; cf. Lat. clēp-ere; Goth. hlif-an (κλέπ-τειν), hlif-tus (κλέπτης); cp. Scottish lift = steal, as in cattle-lifter; used also by Shaksp. Troilus and Cress. 1. 2, and by Ben Jonson, and still remaining in the word shop-lifter.) To steal, filch, c. acc., Hom., in whose time theft, like piracy, was not discreditable, being ascribed to heroes, and even gods, as Hermes, Il. 24. 24; τῆς γενεῆς ἐκλεψε from that breed Anchises stole, i. e. stole souls of that breed, 5. 268; but in Solon it appears distinctly in a bad sense, κλ. κοινά, δημόσια 3. 13; κλ. τι παρά τινος Hdt. 1. 186; κ. ἐξ ἱερῶν, ἀφ' ἱερῶν Plat. Legg. 857 B: of persons, as of women, to carry off, Pind. P. 4. 445; πυρὸς σέλας κλ., of Prometheus, Aesch. Pr. 8; κλέψαι τε χάρπασαι βία Soph. Ph. 644; κλ. τοὺς μνημόνας to spirit away the dependents, Antiphon 133. fin.; ἐξ ἐπάλεων πλεκταῖσιν ἐς γῆν σῶμα κλ. to let it down secretly, Eur. Tro. 958, cf. 1010;—κλ. μορφάς, of painters, to steal forms (by transferring them to canvass) Athl. P. 11. 433.

2. in part. act. thievish, κλέπτον βλέπει he has a thief's look, Ar. Vesp. 900; κλέπτον τὸ χρῆμα τάνδρός he's an arrant thief, Ib. 933. II. c. acc. pers. to cozen, cheat, beguile, πάρφασις, ἢ τ' ἐκλεψε νόον Il. 14. 217; οὐκ ἔστι Διὸς κλέψαι νόον Hes. Th. 613; μὴ κλέπτε νόψ Il. 1. 132; κλέπτει νιν οὐ θεός, οὐ βροτός, ἔργοις οὔτε βουλαῖς Pind. P. 3. 52; σοφία κλέπτει παράγοισα Id. N. 7. 33; οὔτοι φρέν' ἂν κλέψειεν Aesch. Cho. 854, cf. Soph. Tr. 243, etc.; and in Prose, κλ. τὴν ἀκρόασιν Aeschin. 67. 40; so in Pass., κλέπτεται ὁ ἀκροατής Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 5; προβαίνει .. κλεπτόμενος he goes on blindfold, Hdt. 7. 49, 2; κλαπέντες ἢ βιασθέντες τοῦτο πάσχουσιν Plat. Rep. 413 A; impers., κλέπτεται the deception is passed off, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 5.

III. like κρύπτω, to conceal, keep secret, Pind. O. 6. 60, P. 4. 171, Soph. Ph. 57, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5. 2; κλ. τί τινος to conceal it from .., Plat. Rep. 334 A; cf. κλεπτέον:—to disguise, διαβολαῖς νέαις κλέψας τὰ πρόσθε σφάλματ' Eur. Supp. 415; τοῖς ὀνόμασι κλ. τὰ πράγματα Aeschin. 73. fin.; κλ. τὰ μέτρα Dem. Phal. 118; τὴν ἀλήθειαν Synes. 283 C, etc. IV. to do secretly or treacherously, δόλοισι κλ. σφαγὰς to execute slaughter

by secret frauds, Soph. El. 37; πολλ' ἂν .. λάθρα σὺ κλέψειας κακά Id. Aj. 1137; κλ. μύθους to whisper malicious rumours, Ib. 189; κλέπτων ἢ βιαζόμενος by fraud or open force, Plat. Legg. 933 E; ταῦτα κλέπτοντες πράξεσιν, i. e. λάθρα πράττοντες, Ib. 910 B; κλεπτομένη λαλιά secret, clandestine, Luc. Amor. 15, etc. 2. to seize or occupy secretly, τὰ ὄρη Xen. An. 5. 6, 9, cf. 4. 6, 11 and 15; τὴν ἀρχὴν Dion. H. 4. 10:—also to effect or bring about clandestinely, κλέπτειν γάμον δάροις Theocr. 22. 151, cf. Arist. Rhet. Al. 36, 2. 3. to get rid of imperceptibly, τὴν αὐγὴν Hipp. 464. 43; κλ. τὸ δακεῖν .., Dion. H. de Rhet. 7.

κλέτας, τό, prob. = κλιτύς, Lyc. 703, Anth. P. 9. 665.

κλεύθω, for κελεύθω, read by some old Gramm. in Il. 23. 244.

κλεψία, ἡ, theft, Gloss. ad Nicet. Ann. 390 C, 395 B.

κλεψ-ιαμβος, ὁ, a kind of musical instrument, Phillis ap. Ath. 636 B, Aristox. ib. 182 F, Poll. 4. 59.

κλεψί-γάμος, ον, seeking illicit love, Or. Sib. 3. 204, Nonn. D. 8. 60, Eccl.:—κλεψιγαμέω, Tzetz. Hom. 152, Eccl.; κλεψιγαμία, ἡ, Eccl.

κλεψίμαϊος, α, ον, = κλοπιμαῖος, stolen, LXX (Tob. 2. 13), Eccl.

κλεψί-νοος, ον, beguiling the mind, Nonn. D. 8. 47, etc.

κλεψί-νυμφος, ον, = κλεψίγαμος, Lyc. 1116.

κλεψί-ποτέω, to drink unfairly, Anon. ap. Suid., Poll. 6. 20.

κλεψίρ-ρῦτος, ον, secretly flowing, name of a stream at Athens, which flowed some distance under ground, Hesych.

κλεψί-σοφος, ον, pretending to wisdom, Eccl.

κλεψί-τόκος, ον, bringing forth secretly, Opp. C. 3. 11.

κλεψί-φάγος, ον, eating secretly, Eccl.

κλεψίφρων, ον, (φρήν) deceiving, dissembling, Ἐρμῆς h. Hom. Merc. 413. II. = κλεψίνοος, Manetho 1. 93.

κλεψί-χωλος, ον, disguising lameness, Luc. Ocyr. 33.

κλεψί-ὑδρα, Ion. -ὑδρη, ἡ, (ὑδωρ) a water-clock, made somewhat like our sand-glasses, with a narrow orifice through which the water trickled slowly, first mentioned by Emped. (351) ap. Arist. de Resp. 7. 5: it was used to time speeches in the law-courts, Ar. Vesp. 93, 857, etc.; πρὸς κλ. ἀγωνίζεσθαι Arist. Poët. 7. 11: cf. ἐγχεῶ III, ὑδωρ fin. II. name of an ebbing well in the Acropolis at Athens, Ar. Av. 1695; called also ἐμπεδά, ἡ, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 853, Lys. 912; also of another at Ithomé, Paus. 4. 31, 5.

κλέω (A), Ep. κλείω (as Hom. always in Act., whereas in Pass. he uses only κλέομαι; the Trag. use only κλέω, and that only in lyr. passages):—like κλήζω, to tell of, make famous, celebrate, τά τε κλείουσιν αἰδοῖοι Od. 1. 338; ἐγὼ δὲ σε κλείω 17. 418, cf. Hes. Op. 1, Th. 105, Stesich. 36 (ap. Ar. Pac. 779); ἐν τ' ἀλύροις κλέοντες ὕμνοις Eur. Alc. 447; Θέτιν .. κλέουσαι Id. I. A. 1046; κλέω τὸν Ἀμύκλαις σίον, Lacon. for κλέουσα τὸν Ἀμ. θεόν, Ar. Lys. 1299; so in Med., γῆρυν, ἂν σοφοὶ κλέονται Eur. Fr. 370:—Pass. to be famous, τινί for a thing, φρένες .. ᾗς τὸ πάρος περ ἔκλεο (for ἐκλέεο) Il. 24. 202; ἐγὼ δ' ἐν πᾶσι θεοῖσι μήτι τε κλέομαι καὶ κέρδεσιν Od. 13. 299; κλέεσθαι ἐν φορμίγγεσσι to be celebrated in lyric strains, Pind. I. 5 (4). 33; ἐνθ' .. ἀγοραὶ Πυλατίδες κλέονται (as Musgr., metri grat., for καλέονται) where are held the famous meetings (cf. καλέω II. 3. a, κικλήσκω III, κλήζω II), Soph. Tr. 639;—κλείομαι in Ar. Rh. 1. 238, etc. (Hence κλέος, κλήζω, κλεινός, κλειτός; and if these words are compared with κλυτός, Lat. clivo, in-clivus, it appears that the Root is akin to that of κλύω.)

κλέω (B), Ep. κλείω, = καλέω, to call, Ar. Rh. 1. 238., 2. 687, Opp. 4. 5, etc.; Οἰνεὺς .. οἶνον ἐκλεψε gave it the name, Nic. Fr. 22:—Pass., 2 sing. impf. ἐκλεο Call. Del. 40; 3 sing. pres. κλέεται, Nic. Fr. 5. 5.

κλεωνία, ἡ, a name for the plant ἐλένιον, Diosc. Noth. 1. 27.

κλήδες, Att. nom. pl. of κλείς.

κλήδην, Adv. (καλέω) by name, also ὀνομακλήδην, Il. 9. 11.

κληδονίζω, fut. ἴσω, to give a sign or omen, Hesych.:—Med. to accept a thing as an omen, LXX (Lev. 19. 26): cf. ὀπτεύομαι fin.

κληδόνιος, α, ον, giving an omen, Eust. 169. 27.

κληδόνισμα, τό, a sign or omen, Luc. Pseudol. 17.

κληδονισμός, ὁ, observation of a sign or omen, Eccl.

κληδονιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who observes omens, Eccl.

κληδονιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the observation of omens, Byz.

κλήδος, εος, τό, an inclosure, Hesych.

κληδουχέω, κληδοῦχος, old Att. for κλειδ-.

κληδών, ὄνος, ἡ, Ep. κληδών and κληδών: (κλέω A):—an omen or presage contained in a word or sound, like φήμη, Lat. omen, χαίρειν δὲ κληδόνι διὸς Ὀδυσσεύς Od. 18. 117, cf. 20. 120; ὁ μὲν τῆ κληδόνι οὐδὲν χρεώμενος (referring to φήμη just above) Hdt. 5. 72; ἡ κληδών .. σφι ἐσέπτατο (supr. φήμη σφι ἐσέπτατο) Id. 9. 101; κληδόνας τε εὐσκριτοὺς ἐγνώρισ' αὐτοῖς Aesch. Pr. 486, cf. Soph. El. 1110, Call. Epigr. 1. 14:—in Prose not till late, μαντικὴ ἀπὸ κληδόνων Paus. 9. 11, 7; δέχομαι τὴν κλ. Luc. Laps. 8; personified in Plut. Camill. 30.

II. like κλέος, a rumour, tidings, report, κληδὼν πατρός news of my father, Od. 4. 317; absol., Hdt. 9. 101, and Trag.; ἐξ ἄμαυρᾶς κληδόνος Aesch. Cho. 853; κληδόνες παλιγόκοι Id. Ag. 863, 864; also in Andoc. 17. 10. 2. glory, repute, Aesch. Ag. 927, Cho. 505, Soph. O. C. 258; also, κλ. καλή good report, Ib.; κλ. αἰσχρά Eur. Alc. 315.

III. a calling on, invocation, λιτάς τε καὶ πατρῶας κληδόνας Aesch. Ag. 228; κληδόνος βοή Eum. 397. 2. a name, appellation, κλ. τ' ἐπωνύμους Ib. 418.

κλήζω, Ion. κληίζω: fut. κληίσω Aristid., κλήσω h. Hom. 31. 18, Ar. Rh.; Dor. κλειζω Pind. O. 1. 176; aor. ἐκλήσα Eur., Ar.; Dor. εὐκλειζαι Id. P. 9. 161:—Pass., κληίζομαι Tim. Locr. 100 D; κληίζομαι Trag.: pf. κέκλησμαι, ἐκλήσμαι Ar. Rh. 4. 618, 990; κέκλησμαι Eur. Ion 294: (κλέω A). To make famous, to celebrate in song, laud, h. Hom. 31. 18; Pind. l. c.; κλήσωμεν Ἄρτεμιν Eur. I. A. 1522; Νεφελο-

κοκκυγίαν .. κλήσον, ὦ Μοῦσα Ar. Av. 950 (mock lyr.), cf. 950, 1745; παλαὶ δὲ τήνδ' ἐγὼ κλήζω πόλιν Ib. 921. 2. *to mention, speak of*, ταῦτα κληζουσιν Hipp. 808 B:—Pass., πότερα γὰρ αὐτοῦ ζῶντος ἢ τεθνηκότος φάτις .. ἐκλήζετο; Aesch. Ag. 631; οἷα κληζέται as are said, Eur. Hel. 721; ἀφανῆς (sc. ὦν) κληζέται Ib. 126; θανῶν κληζέται he is reported to be dead, Ib. 132, cf. 927. II. *to call*, ἀεὶ νῦν μὲν ἦδε γῆ σωτήρα κληζέει Soph. O. T. 48:—Pass., Φωκίς μὲν ἡ γῆ κληζέται Ib. 733; ἐνθα κληζέται οὖμος Κιθαιρών where is the hill called my Cithaeron, Ib. 1452 (cf. καλέω II. 3, 2, κικλήσκω III); παῖς κλ. Μενεικέως Eur. Phoen. 10; πατρὸς Ἀθηνίωνος κλ. Epigr. Gr. 185, 3, cf. 189, 7; so in Prose, though rarely, Xen. Cyr. I. 2, 1, Plat. Ax. 371 B, App. Civ. I. 1.

κλήζω, in late writers for κλείω, κλήω, *to shut*, e. g. Anth. P. 9. 62. κληηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, Fr. for κληδών, Od. 4. 317. κλήθρα, Ion. -ρη, ἡ, *the alder*, prob. *alnus*, still called κλέθρα in Greece, Od. 5. 64, 239, Theophr. H. P. I. 4, 3., 3. 3, 1.

κλήθρον, Att. for κλειθρον. κληρίζω, Ion. for κλήζω. κληθρίη, ἡ, Ion. for κλειθρία. κληθρον, τό, Ion. for κλήθρον, κλειθρον, h. Hom. Merc. 146. κληρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Ion. for κλείς,—the only Homeric form. κληρίσκω, = κληρίζω II, *to call*, dub. in Hipp. 269. 26. κληριστός, v. sub κλειστός.

κλήω, Ion. for κλείω (Λ), *to shut*. κλήμα, τό, (κλάω) = κλάδος, κλών, properly, *a vine-twist, vine-branch*, Lat. *palms*, Ar. Eccl. 1031; ἀμπέλου κλ. Plat. Rep. 353 A: generally, *a cutting, slip*, Xen. Oec. 19, 8, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 10:—metaph., ἀνατέμνειν τὰ κλ. τὰ τοῦ δήμου Dem. ap. Aeschin. 77. 27:—*the vine-switch* of the Roman centurions, Lat. *vitis*, Plut. Galb. 26, etc. II. a name for the πιτυούσσα, Diosc. 4. 166; or for the πολύγονον, Plin. 27. 91.

κληματήδον, Adv. *like vine-twigs*, Anal. Ox. 3. 39. κληματίδιον, τό, Dim. of κλήμα, Eccl. κληματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a vine-twist, Gloss. κλημάτινος, η, ὄν, of vine-twigs, πῦρ Theogn. 1360; κονία Diosc. Alex. 22.

κληματίον, τό, Dim. of κλήμα, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 9. κλημάτις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of κλήμα: in pl. *brush-wood, fagot-wood*, Ar. Thesm. 728, 740, Thuc. 7. 53, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 10, etc. II. a plant with long lithe branches, *clematis*, Diosc. 4. 7, Plin. 24. 89. κλημάτις, ἴδος, ἡ, Adj. *with long creeping branches*, ἀριστολοχία Diosc. 3. 6. II. as Subst., *the clematis*, Id. 4. 182.

κληματο-ειδής, ἑς, = foreg., ap. Galen. 13. 192. κλημάτεις, εσσα, εν, *like vine-twigs*, Nic. Al. 530. κλημάττομαι, Pass. (κλήμα) *to put forth shoots*, κεκλημάττωται χλωρὸν οἰνάνθης δέμας (as Bgk.) Soph. Fr. 239, cf. Theophr. C. P. 2. 10, 3. κλημάτωσης, ες, (εἶδος) *like vine-shoots*, Diosc. 3. 29.

κλήρ-αρχος, ὁ, *president of a district*, Theod. Prodr.: κληραρχέω, Byz. κληρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an inheritance, λόγοι Harpocr. II. belonging to the clergy, Eccl.; κληρικός, ὁ, a cleric, clerk, C. I. 8823, al. κληρίον, τό, Dim. of κλήρος, Anth. P. 6. 98. II. Dor. κλῆρία, τά, bonds, notes for debt, Plut. Agis 13.

κληροδοσία, ἡ, *distribution by lot*, LXX (Ps. 77. 55), Diod. 5. 53. κληροδοτέω, *to distribute by lot*, LXX (Ps. 77. 55), Byz. κληρο-δότης, ὄν, ὁ, (δίδωμι) *one who distributes by lot or assigns*, LXX (Ps. 77. 55). II. *one who bequeaths an inheritance*, Eccl., Pandect.

κληρονομέω, *to be a κληρονόμος, to receive a share of an inheritance, to inherit*, c. gen. rei, ὡς περ τῆς οὐσίας, οὕτω καὶ τῆς φιλίας κλ. Isocr. 2 B, cf. Lycurg. 166. 2, Isae. 47. 11; ὅς γε κεκληρονόμηκας τῶν .. χρημάτων Dem. 329. 15; κλ. μὴ πλειόνων ἢ μιᾶς [κληρονομίας] Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 20;—also c. acc. rei, Lycurg. 159. 4, Luc. D. Mort. 11. 3, etc.:—generally, *to acquire, obtain, δόξαν* Polyb. 15. 22, 3; τὴν βασιλείαν LXX (I Macc. 2. 10, cf. Sirach. 19. 3). 2. causal, = κληροδοτέω, Ib. (Deut. 1. 38, with v. l. κληροδοτήσω). II. *to be an inheritor or heir, τινος of a person*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 20; but more commonly τινα, Posidon. ap. Ath. 211 F, Plut. Sull. 2, Anth. P. 11. 202, etc.; also, κλ. τινὰ τῆς οὐσίας Dio C. 45. 47:—Pass. *to be succeeded in the inheritance*, ὑπὸ τῶν παιδῶν Philo 2. 172, cf. Luc. Tox. 22:—v. Lob. Phryn. 129. III. *to leave an heir behind one, νίδν* LXX (Prov. 13. 22).

κληρονομία, τό, *an inheritance*, Luc. Tyrann. 6, Clem. Al. 879. κληρονομία, ἡ, *an inheritance*, Isocr. 393 A, etc.; κλ. κατὰ τὴν ἀγχι-στειάν inheritance as heir at law, Dem. 1051. 11; κλ. μὴ κατὰ δόσιν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ γένος Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 20:—generally, κλ. λαμβάνειν τινός *to take possession of* .., Id. Eth. N. 7. 13, 6.

κληρονομιαίος, α, ὄν, *concerning an inheritance*, Eccl. κληρονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, *hereditary*, Gloss. κληρο-νόμος, ὁ, (νέμομαι) *one who receives a portion of an inheritance, an inheritor, heir*, c. gen. pers., Plat. Legg. 923 E; c. gen. rei, Lys. 907. 5, Isocr. 386 B, etc.; metaph., κλ. τῆς εὐνοίας, τῆς ἀτιμίας Isocr. 109 E, Dem. 603. fin.; τῆς ὑπὲρ τῶν νόμων δίκης Dem. 521. 18; κληρονόμος Μώσας τὰς Δωρίδος Mosch. 3. 103; κληρονόμον καθιστάναί τινά *to make him heir*, Dem. 603. fin.; κλ. καταλείπειν τινά Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 15; κλ. γράφειν τινά Anth. P. 11. 171.

κληρο-πῦλής, ἑς, *distributed by shaking the lots*, h. Hom. Merc. 129. κλῆρος, Dor. κλᾶρος, ὄν, ὁ, *a lot*; in Hom., each man marks his own lot, and they are thrown into a helmet (later there was a vase on purpose, κληρωτρίς), in which they were shaken together and then drawn one by one, and the first which came out was the winning lot, Il. 7. 175; κλη-ρους ἐν κυνέῃ χαλκήρεϊ πάλλον 3. 316, cf. Od. 10. 206; ἐκ κλήρους ὄρουσεν Il. 3. 325; ἐκ δ' ἔθορε κλήρος κυνέης 7. 182; ἐν δὲ κλήρους ἐβάλλοντο 23. 352; ἐπὶ κλήρους ἐβάλλοντο Od. 14. 209; κλήρω πεπα-

λάχθαι 9. 331; κλήρω λάχον ἐνθάδ' ἔπεισθαι Il. 24. 400, cf. 23. 863, Ildt. 3. 83, Aesch. Pers. 187, etc.; κλήρου κατὰ μοῖραν Eur. Rhes. 545; διὰ τὴν τοῦ κλήρου τύχην Plat. Rep. 619 D, etc.; κλήροις θεοπροπέων *divinans per sortes*, Pind. P. 4. 338, cf. Wess. Hdt. 4. 67, Tacit. Germ. 10; hence, of oracles, Eur. Hipp. 1057, Phoen. 838, Ion 908.—Hermes was the divinity who gave good luck in drawing lots, Ar. Pax 361. 2. *a casting lots, drawing lots*, κλ. τίθεσθαι Eur. I. A. 1198; many officers at Athens obtained their offices by lot, as opp. to election (χειροτονία, αἵρεσις), Xen. Ath. 1, 2, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 16; cf. κύαμος II, κληρωτός:—also used to express the Lat. *sortitio provinciarum*, Plut. Aemil. 10.

II. *that which is assigned by lot, an allotment of land assigned to citizens* (cf. κληρουχία), Hdt. 2. 109, Thuc. 3. 50, Plat. Legg. 741 B, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 13., 2. 7, 6., 6. 4, 9., 7. 10, 11;—but 2. in earlier authors, generally, *any piece of land, farm, estate*, οἶκος καὶ κλήρος ἀκήρατος Il. 15. 498; οἶκόν τε κλήρον τε Od. 14. 64, cf. Hes. Op. 37. 343, Pind. O. 13. 87; κατέφαγε τὸν κλήρον Hippoc. 26; οἱ κλ. τῶν Συρίων their lands, Hdt. 1. 76, cf. 9. 94 (where κλήροι are presently after called ἀγροί); Κύπρου Πάφου τ' ἔχουσα .. κλήρον, of Aphrodité, Aesch. Fr. 325; κατὰ κλ. Ἰαβνιον Id. Pers. 897. III. in Eccl. *the clergy*, as opp. to *the laity*; cf. LXX (Num. 18. 20, Deut. 18. 2).

κλήρος, ὄν, ὁ, *a mischievous insect in bee-hives, Clerus apiarius*, prob. the same as πυραύστης, Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 2., 9. 40, 45. κληρουχέω, *to be a κληρούχος, to obtain by allotment, to have allotted to one*, esp. of conquered lands divided among the conquerors, κλ. τῶν Χαλκιδίων τὴν χώραν Hdt. 6. 100, App. Civ. 5. 74; generally, ἄλλοι .. ἄλλους τόπους κληρώσαντες θεῶν Plat. Criti. 109 C. II. *to divide lands in this way*, Diod. 5. 9, Dion. H. 9. 37; metaph., κλ. τὴν ἐν ἀστροῖς τύχην τινί Callistr. Imag. 902. Cf. κληρουχία.

κληρούχημα, τό, *an allotment of land*, App. Civ. 3. 2. κληρουχία, ἡ, *the allotment or apportionment of land in a foreign country among the citizens, ἡ τοῦ Σάμου κλ.* Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 24, cf. Dion. H. 8. 75, Diod. 15. 23. 2. collectively, = οἱ κληρούχοι, *the body of citizens who receive such allotments*, κλ. ἐκπέμπειν Isocr. 63 A, cf. Thuc. 3. 50; κλ. ἀναγράφειν Plut. Pericl. 34.—An Athenian κληρουχία differed from a colony (ἀποικία), in that the κληρούχοι were still citizens of the mother country, with full privileges, instead of forming an independent state. Indeed sometimes (as in the case of Chalcis and Lesbos, Hdt. 6. 100, Thuc. l. c.) many of the κληρούχοι stayed at home, leaving their κλήροι to be occupied by the old proprietors as tenants. Cf. Böckli P. E. 2. 168–180, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 3. p. 56, Grote 4. p. 226. They may be compared to the *coloniae civium Romanorum*, which indeed is translated by this word in Plut. Flamin. 2.

κληρουχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a κληρουχία, γῆ κλ. *land for allotment*, Ar. Nub. 203; τὰ κληρουχικά (sc. χρήματα) Dem. 182. 16, v. Parreidt. in Dind. Dem. 5. p. 244;—νόμος κλ. *to translate Lat. lex agraria*, Plut. C. Gracch. 5. κληρούχος, ὁ, (κλήρος, ἔχω) *one who held an allotment of land*, esp. an allotment in a foreign country assigned him as a citizen (v. κληρουχία), an allottee, Hdt. 5. 77, Thuc. 3. 50, Aeschin. 8. 19, etc.; translated by *agripeta* in Cic. N. D. 1. 26:—metaph., μητέρα πολλῶν ἐτῶν κληρούχον having old age for her lot, Soph. Aj. 508; Ἐρμῆ .. Φιλιππίδου κληρούχε Alex. Θεσπρ. 1. 2. *one who distributed allotments to citizens*, Harpocr., Phot.; ὁ κλ. θεός cited from Philo. II. pass., κλ. γῆ *land distributed in allotments*, Dion. H. 8. 75; cf. κληρουχία fin.

κληρούω, Dor. κλᾶρώω, (κλήρος):—*to appoint to an office by lot*, opp. to αἰρεῖσθαι or χειροτονεῖν, Hdt. 1. 94, Isocr. 144 A, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 4:—of the lot, *to fall on*, Lat. *designare*, οὗς ἐκλήρωσεν πάλος Eur. Ion 416:—Pass. *to be appointed by lot*, κληρούσθαι τῶν ἀρχόντων Lys. 103. 29., 169. 24, cf. Plat. Polit. 298 E; κεκληρώσθαι ἀρχεῖν Luc. Luct. 2; οἱ κεκληρωμένοι Dem. 728. 27, etc. 2. *to cast lots, draw lots*, Plat. Legg. 759 C, 856 D; also, κληρώσω πάντας I will make all draw lots, Ar. Eccl. 683;—so in Med., Aesch. Theb. 55, Ar. Eccl. 836, Dem. 558. 16; τινος for a thing, Id. 1318. 16; ὅτε ἐκλήρωσθε when you were drawing lots, Id. 341. 4. 3. in Med. also, κληρούσθαι τι *to have allotted one, obtain by lot*, Eur. Tro. 29; κληρούσθαι ἱερωσύνην Aeschin. 26. 36; also c. gen., κλ. ἱερωσύνης Dem. 1313. 22., 1318. 16:—κεκληρωθῆναι *to be in possession of, to have*, Hipp. Ep. 1287. 20, Ael. N. A. 5. 31. II. *to allot, assign*, ὕμμε δ' ἐκλάρωσε πότμος Ζηνί Pind. O. 8. 19; ἐν ἐκάστῳ ἐκλήρωσαν Thuc. 6. 42:—Pass., ἐκλήρωθην δούλη Eur. Hec. 102. 2. κλ. ὁμᾶν *to deliver an oracle by lot*, Lat. *voce sortem edere*, Eur. Ion 908. III. in Eccl., κλ. τινὰ *to make one a clergyman, ordain him*.

κλήρωμα, τό, *that which is allotted*, Eust. Opusc. 23. 4. κλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a choosing by lot, τινος* Plat. Phaedr. 249 B; τῶν δικαστηρίων Id. Legg. 956 E, cf. Isocr. 144 B; metaph., πικρὰν κλ. αἵρεσίν τέ μοι βίου καθίστης, of a choice of evils, Eur. Andr. 384. κληρωτήριον, τό, at Athens, *a place in the theatre, where the magistrates and dicasts (οἱ κληρωτοί) sat*, Poll. 9. 44. II. = κληρωτρίς, Ar. Eccl. 682, cf. Fr. 194, Eubul. Ὀλβ. 1. 5. III. *the place where elections by lot were held*, Plut. 2. 793 D, A. B. 47. IV. *the list of those chosen by lot*, ἀναγραφῆναι εἰς τὸ κλ. C. I. 3137. 53.

κληρωτής, οὔ, ὁ, = κληρωτός, Poll. 9. 44. II. = κληρονόμος, Eccl. κληρωτί, Adv. *by lot*, LXX (Jos. 21. 4). κληρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for casting lots, τὸ -κόν (sc. ἀγγεῖον), Ath. 450 B. Adv. -κῶς, Theophr.

κληρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *appointed by lot*, of magistrates, dicasts, and other officers at Athens, opp. to αἰρετός and κεχειροτονημένος (elected), Plat. Legg. 692 A, 759 B, Polit. 291 A, Isocr. 265 A, etc.; ἀρχὴ κλ. Aeschin. 3. 35; δημοκρατικὸν μὲν .. τὸ κληρωτὸς εἶναι τὰς ἀρχάς, τὸ αἰρετὰς ἀριστοκρατικὸν Arist. Pol. 4. 9, 4, cf. 2. 6, 19, 4. 16, 6; cf. κλήρος I. 2.

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κληρωτρίς, ἴδος, ἢ, a vase for casting lots in at elections, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 672, 750, Suid.

κλῆσις, ἴδος, ἢ, old Att. for κλείσις.

κλήσις, εως, ἢ, (καλέω) a calling, call, Plat. Symp. 172 A, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 14, etc. 2. a calling into court, legal summons, prosecution, Ar. Nub. 875, 1189, and Oratt.; κλήσεις ἄς καλεῖσθαι δεῖ Antipho 145-42; ἀφιέναι τὰς κλήσεις Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 13: cf. καλέω I. 4, κλητεύω, κλητήρ.

3. an invitation to a feast, Xen. Symp. 1, 7; εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖον Dem. 351. 2; κλήσεις δειπνῶν Plut. Pericl. 7, cf. Walz Rhett. 9. 298 sq. 4. an invocation, τῶν θεῶν Ib. 132: a calling to aid, invitation, Polyb. 2. 50, 7.

II. a name, appellation, Plat. Polit. 262 D, 287 E; Φιλησίη τὴν κλ. by name, Epigr. Gr. 571. III. in Gramm., αἱ κλήσεις τῶν ὀνομάτων the nominatives, opp. to αἱ πτώσεις (the other cases), Arist. An. Pr. 1. 36, 7;—of neut. nouns, ἔχειν θηλείας ἢ ἄρρενος κλήσιν Id. Soph. Elench. 14, 4, cf. 32, 2.

IV. in Dion. H. 4. 18, κλήσεις, καλέσεις is given as the original of the Rom. classes. κλήσις, εως, ἢ, (κλείω) a shutting up, closing, τῶν λιμένων Thuc. 2. 94, cf. 7. 70; and v. κλειστός.

κληστός, old Att. for κλειστός.

κλήσω, Att. fut. of κλήω, κλείω:—also fut. of κλήζω.

κλητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of καλέω, to be called, named, Plat. Rep. 341 B, 428 C. II. κλητέον, one must call, Ib. 470 D.

κλητεύω, to summon into court or give evidence that a legal summons has been served (v. κλητήρ), Ar. Nub. 1218; τινί Id. Vesp. 1413; cf. Isae. ap. Harp., Dem. 277. 14., 890. 17:—Med. to procure the issuing of the summons, Arist. Probl. 29. 13, 2.

κλητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (καλέω) one who calls, a summoner, or rather a witness who gave evidence that the legal summons had been served (cf. Horace's licet antestari), generally two in number, Ar. Av. 147, 1422, Vesp. 1408, Dem. 244. 4., 1017. 6:—in Ar. Vesp. 189, ὁμοίωτος κλητήρος παλιῶ (where it has sometimes been interpr. an ass, and the Lat. clitellae compared), the Schol. rightly explains it as a joke παρὰ προσδοκίον (κλητήρος for ὄνου), cf. 1310. II. generally, = κήρυξ, Aesch. Supp. 622: metaph., κλ. Ἐρινύος Id. Theb. 574.—Cf. κλήτωρ.

κλητικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for invitation, Walz Rhett. 9. 298. 2. invocatory, κλ. ὕμνοι Ib. 132. 3. of or for naming, ἢ -κή (sc. πτώσις), Lat. casus vocativus, Apoll. de Constr. p. 216.

κλητός, ἢ, ὄν, colled, invited, Aesch. 50. 1, etc.: welcome, Od. 17. 386. 2. called out, chosen, Il. 9. 165. 3. invoked, Anon. ap. Suid.

κλήτωρ, = κλητήρ, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 32. 14, Hesych.; and found in Mss. of Dem. 244. 3., 542. 10., 1147. 6, Plut. 2. 128 F, etc., in oblique cases κλήτορος, κλήτορι, etc.

κλήω, old Att. for κλείω (A).

κλίβανεύς, κλιβάνιτης, κλιβανοειδής, κλιβάνος, v. sub κριβαν-.

κλίμα [ῖ], τό, (κλίνω) the inclination or slope of ground in any direction, ἐκάτερον τὸ κλ. (of a mountain-range), Polyb. 2. 16, 3; ἢ πόλις τῶ ὄλφ κλ. τέτραπται πρὸς τὰς ἄρκτους Id. 7. 6, 1, etc. II. esp. the supposed slope of the earth from the equator towards the pole (inclination caeli, Vitruv. 1. 1).

2. a region or zone of the earth, climate, τὸ βόρειον κλ. Arist. Mund. 2. 5; τὸ μεσημβρινόν Dion. H. 1. 9; τὸ ὑπάρκτιον Plut. Mar. 11; τὰ πρὸς μεσημβρίαν κλίματα τῆς Μηδίας its southern region, Polyb. 5. 44, 6, cf. 10. 1, 3, Anth. P. 9. 97, Ath. 523 E. III. metaph. inclination, propension, Ar. Epict. 2. 15, 20. IV. a fall, ἔπταετεί κλίματι by death at seven years of age, Epigr. Gr. 579.

κλιμακίδιον, Adv. (κλίμαξ) like a ladder or stairs, Synes. 48 C, Basil, etc.: in Hesych. s. v. προκρύσσας, wrongly, κλιμακιδόν.

κλιμακίδιον, τό, = κλιμάκιον, Ameips. Konv. 2.

κλιμακίζω, fut. ἴσω, to use the wrestler's trick called κλίμαξ (signf. III), Poll. 3. 156. II. metaph. to pervert, distort, τοὺς νόμους Dinarch. ap. Suid., where Harpocr. and Phot. give κλιμάξω.

κλιμάκιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of κλίμαξ, Ar. Pax 69, Aristopho Ἰατρ. 1. 6. 2. v. sub κλίμαξ II. 2.

κλιμακίς, ἴδος, ἢ, Dim. of κλίμαξ, a small ladder or stair, Polyb. 5. 97, 5: in pl. a ship's ladder, A. B. 272. 2. a woman who makes a step-ladder of herself, by letting persons step on her back to mount a carriage, Plut. 2. 50 E, Ath. 256 D.

κλιμακισμός, ὁ, a trick of wrestlers, Hesych.; cf. κλίμαξ III.

κλιμακίσεις, εσσα, εν, with steps, Nonn. D. 18. 56; v. l. ll. 2. 729.

κλιμακοφόρος, ον, bearing a ladder, Polyb. 10. 12, 1, Diod. 18. 33, etc. 2. bearing on a bier, in the form κλιμακηφόρος, Hesych.

κλιμακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, the round of a ladder, Eur. Hel. 1570, Ar. Fr. 270; v. sub κλίμαξ II. 2. II. metaph. a dangerous point in a man's life, a climacteric, generally determined by multiples of 7, as 35, 49, 63, Varrō ap. Gell. 3. 10., 15. 7: generally danger, Anon. ap. Suid.:—hence, ἐνιαυτὸς κλιμακτηρικός a climacterical year, Ptol. Tetrah. p. 140. 26, Theol. Arithm. p. 193.

κλιμακώδης, es, (εἶδος) like stairs, terraced, Strab. 536.

κλιμακώτος, ἢ, ὄν, as from κλιμακώ, made like a ladder or stairs, terraced, Polyb. 5. 59, 9. II. κλ. σχῆμα = κλίμαξ IV, Hermog.

κλίμαξ, ἄκος, ἢ, (κλίνω) a ladder or staircase (because of its leaning ascent), Od. 1. 530., 10. 558, etc.:—a scaling-ladder, Thuc. 3. 23, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 7, etc.; called κλίμακος προσσβάσεις in Acsch. Theb. 466, cf. Eur. Phoen. 489; κλίμακος προσβάλλειν Eur. Supp. 495; προστιθέναι Thuc. 1. c.:—a ship's ladder, elsewhere ἀποβάθρα, Eur. I. T. 1351, 1382, Thuc. 2. 30:—κλ. ἐλικτή a winding-stair, κ. στυπίνη a rope ladder, Math. Vett. p. 102. II. a frame with cross-bars, on which persons to be tortured were tied, Ar. Ran. 618. 2. another used in reducing dislocations, Hipp. Art. 808; κλίμαξ ἔχουσα κλιμακῆρας having rounds or cross-bars, Ib. 838; for κλιμακτήρ he also uses κλιμάκιον, Ib. 782: cf. Galen. Lex. Hipp. 502. III. in Soph. Tr. 521, κλίμακες

ἀμφίπλεκτοι is used of a certain wrestler's trick, variously explained, v. Herm., who comp. Ov. Met. 9. 51 sq.; cf. κλιμακίζω. IV. in Rhetoric, a climax, i. e. a gradual ascent from weaker expressions to stronger, Lat. gradatio, as in Dem. 228. 9 sq.; so Cicero abiit, evasit, erupit; cf. de Orat. 3. 54, Longin. 23, Quintil. 9. 3. V. part of a chariot, a block of wood placed above the axle, narrowing like steps, Ar. An. 5. 7, 11, cf. Poll. 1. 253. VI. a bier, cf. κλιμακοφόρος 2.

κλιμάτ-αρχος or -ἀρχης, ον, ὁ, governor of a province; -αρχέω, to be such governor, Byz.

κλιματίας (sc. σεισμός), ὁ, = ἐπικλίντης, Heraclid. Alleg. 38, Amm. Marcell. 17. 7; to be restored in Diog. L. 7. 154, for καυματίας.

κλινάριον, τό, Dim. of κλίνη, Ar. Fr. 33, Ar. Epict. 3. 5, 13.

κλιν-ἀρχης, ον, ὁ, one who sits in the first place, Philo 2. 537.

κλινάς, ἄδος, ἢ, a pillow on a couch, Eus. V. Const. 3. 15.

κλινεῖος, α, ον, of or for beds, ξύλα κλινεῖα Dem. 816. 19.

κλίνη [ῖ], ἢ, (κλίνω) that on which one lies, a couch, such as was used at meals or for a bed (cf. ἀμφίκολλος), ἐν κλίνῃ κλίνειν τινά Hdt. 9. 16, cf. Ar. Ach. 1090; κλίνην στρωννύναι to make up a bed, Hdt. 6. 139, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 6; ἐπὶ κλίνης φέρεσθαι Andoc. 9. 7; ἐκ κλίνης ἀνίστασθαι, after illness, Andoc. 9. 20:—also used as a bier, Thuc. 2. 34, Plat. Legg. 947 B, D:—ἱερά κλίνη, the lectisternium or pulvinar Deorum of the Romans.—The κλινῆαι were often richly adorned with gold and silver, Hdt. 1. 50., 9. 82; with ivory legs, Plat. Com. Incert. 8, etc.—Cf. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. lectus.

κλινῆρης, es, bed-ridden, Lat. lecto affixus, Plut. Pyrrh. 11, Ath. 554 D.

κλινηφόρος, ον, carrying a bed, Jo. Chrys.

κλινίδιον, τό, Dim. of κλίνη, Ar. Lys. 916, Dion. H. 7. 59, Plut. Cor. 24.

κλινικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for a bed: as Subst., κλινικός, ὁ, Lat. clinicus, a physician that visits his patients in their beds, Anth. P. 11. 113, Martial. 9. 97: ἢ -κή (sc. τέχνη), his art or method, Plin. H. N. 29. 1. II. = κλιμακοφόρος 2, Martial. 3. 93.

κλινίς, ἴδος, ἢ, = κλινίδιον, Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 10, Ar. Thesm. 261; cf. Poll. 10. 33, Hesych.

κλινό-βατία, ἢ, confinement to bed, ap. Fabric. Bibl. Gr. 12. 373 Harles.

κλινό-καθέδριον, τό, an easy chair, Phot. A. B. 272.

κλινό-κοσμέω, to arrange dining-couches: metaph. to be always talking of such things, Polyb. 12. 24, 3.

κλινό-πάλη [ᾶ], ἢ, a bed-wrestling, sensu obsc., Sueton. Dom. 22.

κλινό-πετής, ἐς, bed-ridden, Hipp. 451. 21, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 58, etc.

κλινόπηγία, ἢ, a making of beds, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1, etc.

κλινόπηγιον, τό, a place where beds are made, Poll. 7. 159.

κλινό-πηγός, ὁ, = κλινοποιός, Theognost. 96. 21, C. I. 2135 (ubi κλεινο-): also κλινό-πήξ, -πήγος, ὁ, Theognost. 40. 22.

κλινόπόδιον, τό, an umbelliferous plant, the tufts of which are like the knobs at the feet of a bed, perhaps Clinopodium vulgare, field-basil, Diosc. 3. 109, Plin. 24. 87.

κλινό-ποιός, ὁ, making beds or bedsteads, an upholsterer, cabinet-maker, Plat. Rep. 596 E, Dem. 816. 9:—ἢ κλινοποιική (sc. τέχνη) the art of making beds, Poll. 7. 159.

κλινό-πους, ποδος, ὁ, the foot of a bed, Geop. 13. 9, 9; κ. τοίχων Hesych. s. v. θριγγός.

κλινό-στροφίον, τό, an engine of torture, Agath. 107 B (Casaub. χειρο-).

κλινουργός, ὁ, (*ἔργω) = κλινοποιός, Plat. Rep. 597 A.

κλινό-φόρος, ον, = κλινηφόρος, Theophr. Sim. 43 B.

κλινό-χάρης, ἐς, fond of bed, Luc. Trag. 131.

κλιντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (κλίνω) a couch, sofa, Od. 18. 190, Theocr. 2. 86, 113., 24. 43; νεκροδόκος κλ. a bier, Anth. P. 7. 634, cf. Epigr. Gr. 450. 5.

κλιντήριον, τό, Dim. of κλιντήρ, Ar. Fr. 342, Phylarch. 43. In Phot. Lex. 171. 12, κλιντηρίδιον perhaps for κλιντήριον.

κλίνω [ῖ]: fut. κλινῶ Lyc. 557, (ἐγκατα-) Ar. Pl. 621: aor. 1 ἐκλίνα II., Att.: pf. κέκλικα Polyb. 30. 10, 2:—Med., fut. κατα-κλινούμαι Ar. Lys. 910: aor. ἐκλινάμην Od., etc.:—Pass., fut. συγ-κλιθήσομαι Eur. Alc. 1090, (κατα-) Diod.; fut. 2 κατα-κλινῆσομαι Ar. Eq. 98, Plat. Symp. 222 E:—aor. 1 ἐκλίθην [ῖ] Od. 19. 470, Soph. Tr. 101, 1226; Eur. Hipp. 212, and Prose; poët. also ἐκλίνθην (v. infr. II. 1 and 2): aor. 2 ἐκλίνην, only in compds., κατακλίνῆναι Ar. Vesp. 1208, 1210, Plat., etc., v. L. Dind. Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 15, etc.; συγκατακλινεῖς Ar. Ach. 981:—pf. κέκλιμαι, v. infr. (From √ΚΛΙ, ΚΛΙΝ come also κλι-νῆ, κλι-μα, κλι-μαξ, κλι-σία, κλι-τύς; cf. Lat. -clin-are, cli-vus, cli-tellor; Goth. hlain-s, (βουνός), hlain (μνημεῖον, τάφος); Scott. law (a hill); A. S. hlin-ian and O. H. G. hlin-ēm (lean).) Radical sense, to make to bend, make to slope or slant, Lat. inclinare, ἐπὶ κλίνῃσι τάλαντα Ζεὺς when he inclines or turns the scale, Il. 19. 223; Τρῶας δ' ἐκλιναν Δαναοὶ made them give way, Il. 5. 37, cf. Od. 9. 59; so, ἐπεὶ β' ἐκλιβε μάχην inclinavit aciem (v. infr. IV. 3), Il. 14. 510; ἐκλιβε γὰρ κέρας .. ἡμῶν Eur. Supp. 704; also, ἐκ πυθμένων ἐκλιβε .. κληθρα (cf. κοῖλος) Soph. O. T. 1262, cf. Eur. H. F. 1030:—Med., Περσῶν κλινάμενοι [δύναμιν] Epigr. Gr. 749. 9. 2. to make one thing slope against another, i. e. to lean or rest it, τι πρὸς τι Il. 23. 171, 510; also c. dat., ἔστησαν σάκε' ὤμοισι κλινάντες, i. c. raising their shields so that the upper rim rested on their shoulders, II. 592. 3. to turn aside, ἄρματα δ' ἐκλιναν πρὸς ἐνώπια 8. 435; πόδα Soph. O. C. 193; so, ἔσσε πάλιν κλινάσα having turned back her eyes, Il. 3. 427; ἐπὶ τὰ δεξιὰ κλ. to turn to .., Plat. Tim. 77 E. 4. to make another recline, ἐν κλίνῃ κλ. τινά to make him lie down at table, Hdt. 9. 16, v. infr. II. 3. fin.; also, κλινόν μ' ἐς εὐνήν Eur. Or. 227; κλινάτέ μ' Id. Alc. 268:—metaph., ἡμέρα κλίνει κανάγει πάλιν ἄποντα τάνθρώπεια puts to rest, lays low, Soph. Aj. 131. 5. in Gramm. to inflect nouns and verbs, decline or conjugate, cf. κλίσις v. II. Pass. to be bent, bend, ἀψ δ' ὁ παῖς

πρὸς κόλπον ἐϋζώνοια τιθήνης ἐκλίνθη Il. 6. 467; ὁ δ' ἐκλίνθη, καὶ ἀλεύατο κῆρα μέλαιναν he bent aside, 7. 254; of a brassen foot-pan, ἀψ δ' ἐτέρωσ' ἐκλίθη it was tipped over, Od. 19. 470; of battle, to turn, ἐκλίνθη δὲ μάχη Hes. Th. 711; of the balance, οὐδαμῶς κλιθῆναι Plat. Phaedo 109 A:—so intr. in Act., Polyb. 1. 27, 8. 2. to lean or stay oneself upon or against a thing, c. dat., ἀσπίσι κεκλιμένοι Il. 3. 135, cf. 22. 3; κίονι κεκλιμένη Od. 6. 307; κλισμῶ κεκλ. 17. 29; ἐν δορὶ κεκλιμένος Archil. 2; so in Med., κλινόμενος σταθμῶ Od. 17. 340:—also, κεκλιμένον καλῆσιν ἐπάλξεσιν seeking safety in them, Il. 22. 3; πρὸς τοίχον ἐκλίνθησαν Archil. 30; ξύλα ἐς ἄλληλα κεκλιμένα Hdt. 4. 73. 3. to lie down, fall, ἐν νεύεσσι κλινθήτην Il. 10. 350, etc.; παραλ λεχέεσσι κλιθῆναι to lie beside the bride, Od. 18. 213, cf. Soph. Tr. 1226; in pf. to be laid, to lie, ἔντεα . . παρ' αὐτοῖσι χθονὶ κέκλιτο Il. 10. 472; ἥρι δ' ἔγχος ἐκέκλιτο lay [covered] in a cloud, 5. 356; φύλλων κεκλιμένων of fallen leaves, Od. 11. 94; (but φύλλα κεκλ. in Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 2, hanging leaves); Αθηαίω κεκλιμένη πεδίω Theogn. 1216; Ἀλφειοῦ πόρῳ κλιθεῖς laid by Alpheus' stream, Pind. O. 1. 148; ἐπὶ γόνυ κέκλιται has fallen on her knee, i. e. is humbled, Aesch. Pers. 930; ὑπὲρ κέκλιται Soph. Ant. 1188; τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐρρήγγυτο τὸ τεῖχος, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ἐκλίνετο Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5; οὐ ναύσω . . αὐδ' ὑπὸ δυσμενέων δούρατι κεκλιμένα Anth. P. 7. 493, cf. 315, 488:—also, like κατακλίνομαι, to lie on a couch at meals, κλιθέντες ἐδαιύντο Hdt. 1. 211, cf. Eur. Cycl. 544; κλιθῆτι καὶ πίωμεν Com. Anon. 305, v. Meineke 5. p. 121; v. supr. I. 4. 4. of Places (also in pf.), to lie sloping towards the sea, etc., to lie near, ἀλλ' κεκλιμένη Od. 13. 235; νῆσοι . . αἰθ' ἀλλ' κεκλιαται (Ep. for κέκλιται), 4. 608:—hence of persons, to lie on, live on or by, Ὀρέσβιος . . λίμνη κεκλιμένος Κηφισίδι Il. 5. 709; ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης κεκλιαται 16. 68, cf. 15. 740; δισσαῖσιν ἀπέριος κλιθεῖς Soph. Tr. 101:—in later writers, τύποι κεκλιμένοι πρὸς ἀνατολὰς, εἰς τὰς ἀρκτους, etc., Lat. *vergentes ad* . . , Polyb. 2. 14, 4, 1. 42, 5, etc.; cf. κλίμα. 5. metaph. to incline towards, τινι Pind. N. 4. 25, Polyb. 30. 10, 2; cf. προσκλίνω Il. 2. 6. to wander from the right course, ναὺς κεκλιμένη Theogn. 854. III. Med., v. supr. II. 2:—to decline, κλιναμένης μεσημβρίας Hdt. 3. 114; καὶ κλινεται γε (sc. τὸ ἦμαρ) Soph. Fr. 239; cf. ἀποκλίνω. IV. so, later, intr. in Act., κλ. πρὸς . . to incline towards . . , Arist. Physiogn. 6, 37; κλίνοντα ὑπὸ ζῶφον ἡελίου as the sun was declining, Ar. Rh. 1. 452; ἄμα τῷ κλίνει τὸ τρίτον μέρος τῆς νυκτός as it came to an end, Polyb. 3. 93, 7; ἡ ἡμέρα ἤρξατο κλίνειν Ev. Luc. 9. 12; κλίνειν ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον to fall away, decline, decay, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 13; so, absol., Polyb. 30. 10, 2, etc. 2. of soldiery, κλίνειν ἐπ' ἀσπίδα, ἐπὶ δόρυ to wheel to left, to right, Polyb. 3. 115, 9, etc.; v. κλίσσις III; κλ. πρὸς φυγήν, cf. Lat. *inclinatur acies*, Id. 1. 27, 8. κλισία, Ion. -ῖα, ἡ, (κλίνω):—a place for lying down or reclining: hence, I. a hut or any slight building, used as a temporary dwelling-place:—in Hom. these κλισίαι are of two kinds, 1. for use in time of peace, the huts, cots or cabins in which herdsmen passed the night, sought shelter, and kept their stores; the usual sense in Od., but in Il. only once, 18. 589. 2. for use in war, a hut, such as besiegers lived in during long sieges; the usual sense in Il.; in pl. the huts of the army, the camp, often in Il.:—that they were not tents, but wooden huts, appears from Il. 24. 448 sq.; κλ. εὐτυκτος 10. 566; εὐπηκτος 9. 663; hence, when an army broke up, it did not strike the κλισίαι and take them away, but burnt them on the spot, Od. 8. 501.—After Hom., the word σκηνή came into general use, and κλισία became rare even with the Poets, as Aesch. Fr. 128, Soph. Aj. 191, 1407, Eur. I. A. 189; Βάκχου κλισίαι, of wine-shops, Epigr. Gr. 810. 7; εὐσεβέων κλισίῃ, of the grave, Ib. 237. 4. II. anything for lying or sitting upon, a couch or easy chair, Od. 4. 123; decorated with gold and ivory, 19. 55; cf. κλιντήρ, κλισμὸς. 2. a couch for reclining on at table, a seat with cushions, Pind. P. 4. 237, in pl.; also, a place on such couch, κλ. ἀτιμος Plut. Anton. 59., 2. 148 F; κλ. ἀδοξος Ath. 544 C. 3. a bed, nuptial bed, Eur. Alc. 994, I. T. 857. III. a company of people sitting at meals, Ev. Luc. 9. 14; a room for company, Luc. Amor. 12. IV. a reclining or lying, Plut. Sertor. 26. κλισιάδες, αἱ, (κλίνω) folding doors or gates, Plut. Poplic. 20, Philo 1. 520, etc.; (also, κλ. θύραι Dion. H. 5. 39):—metaph., μεγάλα κλισιάδες ἀναπεπτεύεται . . τῷ Πέρσῃ a wide entrance, Hdt. 9. 9.—But Dind. would write κλεισιάδες from κλείω, v. κλισίον fin. κλισίθηεν, Adv. out of or from a hut, Il. 1. 391, etc.; cf. κλισία I. κλισίθηδε, Adv. into or to the hut, Il. 1. 185; cf. κλισία 1. κλισίον [κλῖ], τό, (κλίνω) the outbuildings round a κλισία or herdsman's cot, περὶ δὲ κλισίον θέε πάντη Od. 24. 208. κλισίον, τό, an outhouse, shed, τῆς οἰκίας τὸ κλ. Antiph. Ἀκεστρ. 2; τριῶν ἡμῖν οὐσῶν οἰκῶν . . κλισίον μισθωσάμενοι Lys. 121. 35: a house of ill fame, brothel, Dem. 270. 10. [The quantity of this word is determined by Antiph. l. c., cf. Draco 37. 19, E. M. 520. 14, where also the accent is said to be parox.: Dind. follows these Gramm. and Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1957. 62, in writing κλεισίον from κλείω, cf. κλισιάδες; whereas the Homeric κλισίον must be referred to √ΚΛΙ, κλίνω.] κλίσσις [ῖ], εὼς, ἡ, (κλίνω) a bending, inclination, τοῦ τραχήλου Plut. Pyrrh. 8: the decline, sinking of the sun, Dion. P. 1095, cf. 585. II. a lying down, lying, Eur. Tro. 113: a place for lying on, μαλακῇ κλ. ὑπνον ἐλέσθαι Opp. H. 1. 25. III. a turning or wheeling, of soldiery, τὴν κλίσιν ποιέσθαι ἐπὶ δόρυ to the right, ἐφ' ἡνίαν (or ἐπ' ἀσπίδα Ath. Tact.) to the left, Polyb. 3. 115, 10., 10. 23, 1, etc.; cf. κλίνω IV. 2. IV. = κλίμα II, a region, climate, Dion. P. 615. V. inflexion of nouns and verbs, declension or conjugation, Apoll. de Constr. 317, etc.; so, τὸ κλιτικὸν μέρος Ib. 180. κλισμὸς, ὁ, (κλίνω) like κλισία II, κλιντήρ, a couch, often in Hom.;

κλισμοὺς τε θρόνους τε Od. 1. 145; it is adorned with gold, Il. 8. 436; tapestried, Il. 9. 200; furnished with a footstool (θρήνους), Od. 4. 136; κλ. βασιλῆος Theogn. 1191, cf. Hipp. 657. 33, Eur. Or. 1440; κλ. δίφροιο Arat. 251. II. an inclination, slope, Arist. Color. 2, 4. κλιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inflexional, κλ. ἔκστασις the temporal augment, E. M. 295. 14. κλίτος [ῖ], τό, = κλιτύς, Lyc. 600. 2. = κλίμα II, a climate, Anth. P. 7. 699. 3. the lower part, further end of a place, LXX (2 Regg. 18. 4). 4. the wing of an army, Theophyl. Sim. κλιτός, εὼς, τό, = κλιτύς, Ar. Rh. 1. 599. κλιτύς, ὅς, ἡ, acc. pl. κλιτύς Il. 16. 390: (κλίνω):—a slope, hill-side, Lat. *clivus*, Il. l. c., Od. 5. 470; Παρνησίαν ὑπὲρ κλιτύν Soph. Ant. 1145; Τιτυνθίαν πρὸς κλ. Id. Tr. 270, etc.—Poët. word. [ῖ always: ὄ in acc. κλιτύν Od. l. c., in arsi; but never so in Att.] κλοιο-πούς, παδος, ὁ, a log for the foot, Tzetz. Hist. 13. 300. κλοῖος, ὁ, also with heterog. pl. κλοῖα in Choerob. ap. An. Ox. 2. 234, Eust.: old Att. κλωός, Ar. Vesp. 897: (κλείω):—a dog-collar, esp. a large wooden collar, put on mischievous dogs, Ar. l. c., cf. Eur. Kól. 1. 16; τοὺς δάκνοντας κύνας κλοῖῳ δῆσαντες Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 41; also, κλ. σιδήρειος Babr. 99. 6; hence, 2. a sort of pillory, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 11, cf. Eur. Cycl. 235, Luc. Tox. 32. 3. χρύσεος κλ. a collar of gold, as an ornament, Eur. Cycl. 184; of a horse, Anth. P. 9. 19, cf. Plut. Fab. 20: cf. κύφων. κλοιοφορέω, to wear a collar, Georg. Alex.: from κλοιο-φέρω, ὄν, wearing a collar, Pallad. Hist. Laus 924 F. κλοῖστρον or κλωστρον, τό, prob. = κλειστρον, Hesych. κλοιώτης, οὗ, ὁ, wearing a collar, and so = δεσμώτης, Hesych.; κλοιωτός, ὄν, Id. κλονέω, mostly in pres.: fut. ἦσω Ar. Eq. 361:—Pass. also mostly in pres.: fut. med. κλονήσασθαι Hipp. 232. 41: aor. part. κλονηθέν Id. 246. 16: (κλόνος). Poët. Verb. used also in Ion. and late Prose, by Hom. only in Il., to drive tumultuously or in confusion, πρὸ ἔθεν κλονέοντα φάλαγγας Il. 5. 96; ὡστ' ἡὲ βοῶν ἀγέλην ἢ πῶῦ μέγ' οἰῶν θῆρε δῶν κλονέουσιν 15. 324; [ἀνέμω] νέφεα κλονέοντε πάροισεν 23. 213, cf. Hes. Op. 551; κλονέων ἀνεμὸς φλόγα εἰλυφάζει Il. 20. 492; ὡς ἔφεπε κλονέων (sc. Τρῶας) 11. 496, cf. 526; Ἐκτορα δ' ἀσπερχές κλονέων ἔφεπ' 22. 188; χερὶ κλονέειν τινά, of a pugilist, Pind. I. 8 (7). 141:—then, generally, to harass, confound, agitate, distract, καὶ νιν οὐ θάλπος θεῶν . . αὐδὲ πνευμάτων οὐδὲν κλονεῖ Soph. Tr. 145; τόνδε . . ἄται κλ. Id. O. C. 1244, cf. Ar. Eq. 361. 2. absol., of the winds, to rage, Dios. P. 464. II. Pass. to rush wildly, ἵππους ἐχέμεν, μηδὲ κλονέεσθαι ὀμίλῳ Il. 4. 302: to be driven in confusion, ὑπὸ Τυδείδῃ κλονέοντο φάλαγγες 5. 93, cf. 11. 148., 14. 59, etc.; λαίλαπι κλονέμενοι Simon. Iamb. 1. 15; ψάμαθοι κύμασι κλονέονται Pind. P. 9. 84; τὸ συμπύσιον ἐκλονεῖτο τῷ γέλωτι Luc. Asin. 47; κλονεῖσθαι τὴν γαστέρα Ael. N. A. 2. 44. 2. absol. to be beaten by the waves, ἀκτὰ κυματόπληξ κλονεῖται Soph. O. C. 1241; παρ' δ' ἰχθύες ἐκλονέοντο beside the fishes tumbled, Hes. Sc. 317; of bees, to swarm, Ar. Rh. 2. 133. κλόνησις, εὼς, ἡ, agitation, Hipp. 507, Q. Sm. 8. 41. κλονίζω, = κλονέω, Eccl. κλόνις, ἰος, ἡ, the os sacrum, Antim. 59: κλόνιον, τό, = ἴσχιον, Hesych.: κλονιστήρ, ὁ, = παραμήριος μάχαιρα Id. (Cf. Skt. *śrōn-is*, Lat. *clunus*, *clunacium* = κλονιστήρ.) κλονο-εἰδῶς, Adv. tumultuously, Schol. Il. 22. 448. κλονο-κάρδιος, ὄν, heart-stirring, epith. of the thunderbolt, Orph. II. 19. 8, e conj. Steph. pro χρονοκάρδιος. κλόνος, ὁ, poët. word, used by Hom. (like κλονέω) only in Il., any violent confused motion, the throng of battle, esp. of persons fleeing in confusion, the battle-rout, turmoil, κατὰ κλόνον Il. 16. 331, 713, 729; κλ. ἐγχειάων the throng of spears, 5. 167., 20. 319; κλ. ἀνδρῶν a throng of men, Hes. Sc. 148: so, Aesch. (in lyr. passages), κλόνους ἱπποδάρμας throngs of fighting horsemen, Pers. 107; ἀσπίστορας κλόνους Id. Ag. 405; once in Eur., σκέψαι . . κλόνον Γιγάντων Ion 206; and, comically, a turmoil in the bowels, Ar. Nub. 387: cf. κλονέω. κλονώδης, ες, (εἶδος) tumultuous, Galen. 8. 34 E, 268 F. κλοπαῖος, α, ὄν, (κλώψ) stolen, πύρρος πηγῆ Aesch. Pr. 110, cf. Eur. Alc. 1035. 2. stolen, furtive, Plat. Legg. 934 C, Dion. II. 2. 71. κλοπεῖα, v. sub κλωπεῖα. κλοπεῖον, τό, anything stolen, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 600. κλοπεύς, εὼς, ὁ, = κλώψ, a thief, stealer, Soph. Ph. 77. 2. generally, a secret doer, perpetrator, Id. Ant. 493; cf. κλέπτω IV. κλοπεύω, v. sub κλωπεύω. κλοπή, ἡ, (κλέπτω) theft, Lat. *furtum*, Aesch. Ag. 534; in pl., Ib. 403, Eur. Hel. 1175; κλοπῆς δίκη, prosecution for theft, Plat. Prot. 322 A; κλοπῆς γράφεσθαι (sc. γραφῆν) Antiph. 115. 25, cf. Ar. Eq. 444; κλοπῆς ὀφλεῖν Andoc. 10. 20; ἐπὶ κλοπῇ χρημάτων ἀποκτείνειν Lys. 185. 34; ἱερῶν κλοπαί sacrilege, Plat. Euthyphro 5 D:—opp. to the bolder ἀρπαγή or robbery, Plat. Legg. 941 B, Dem. 735. 11, cf. Aesch. l. c. 2. of authors, plagiarism, Porphyrt. ap. Eus. P. E. 465 D. II. a secret act or transaction, fraud, Eur. H. F. 100, Aeschin. 35. 25; κλοπῇ by stealth or fraud, Soph. Ph. 1025, Eur. Ion 1254; ποδοῖν κλοπὰν ἀρέσθαι, i. e. to steal away, Soph. Aj. 245. III. the surprise of a military post (κλέπτω IV. 2) Xen. An. 4. 6, 16. κλοπικός, v. sub κλωπικός. κλοπιμαῖος, α, ὄν, = sq., Luc. Icarom. 20, Ant. Liber. 23. Adv. -ως. κλόπιμος, ὄν, = κλόπιος, Pseudo-Phocyl. 135. 154. Adv. -μως, Manetho 5. 299. κλόπιος, α, ὄν, (κλώψ) thievish, artful, μῦθοι Od. 13. 295; χεῖρ Anth. P. 9. 249, Plan. 4. 123.

κλωπός, ὁ, = κλοπεύς, κλώψ, a thief, h. Hom. Merc. 276, Opp. C. 1. 517. κλοπο-φορέω, fut. ἤσω, to steal from, rob, τινά LXX (Gen. 31. 26). κλοποφόρημα, τό, a theft, Hdn. Epimer. 72. κλοποφορία, ἡ, theft, Zonar. 1219. κλοτοπεύω, only in Il. 19. 149, οὐ γὰρ χρὴ κλοτοπεύειν 'tis not good to deal subtly, to spin out time by false pretences;—seemingly an old Epic lengthd. form of κλέπτω, κλωπεύω.—Hesych. interpr. κλοτοπευτής by ἑξαλλακτής, ἀλαζών. V. Spitzu. ad I. κλοῦστρον, τό, a kind of cake, Chrysipp. Tyran. ap. Ath. 647 D. κλύβητις [ῥ], ἡ, a plant, also ἐλξίνη, Nic. Th. 537. κλύδα, metapl. acc. of κλύδων, as if from κλύς, Nic. Al. 170. κλύδαζομαι, = κλυδωνίζομαι, Hipp. 415. II, Max. Tyr. 12. 3. κλύδασμός, ὁ, a surging, dashing of waves, Strab. 182. κλύδάττομαι, = κλυδωνίζομαι, Diog. L. 5. 66. κλύδάω, to be wavy, Arist. Probl. 37. 5. κλύδιος, α, ον, surging, dashing, Hesych. κλύδων [ῥ], ὄνος, ὅ, (κλύζω) a wave, billow, and collectively surf, Od. 12. 421; κλ. πόντιος, πελάγιος, θαλάσσιος Aesch. Pr. 431, Soph. O. C. 1686, Eur. Hec. 701, Med. 29; Θρήκιος κλ. Soph. O. T. 197;—also in later Prose (but v. infr. II), πνεύμα καὶ κλ. Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 5, cf. P. A. 4. 9, 12; in pl., Lyc. 474, Polyb. 10. 10, 3. II. metaph., κλ. κακῶν a sea of troubles, Aesch. Pers. 599; κλ. ξυμφορᾶς Soph. O. T. 1527, etc.; κλ. ἔφιππος a flood of horsemen, Soph. El. 733; κλ. πολέμιος Eur. Ion 60; πολλὸς κλ. ἑσπέρης Id. Supp. 474; κλ. ἔριδος Id. Hec. 118; πύλις ἐν κλύδωνι τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων Plat. Legg. 758 A; κλ. καὶ μανία Dem. 442. 18. κλυδωνίζομαι, Pass. to be filled with waves, Hesych.: to be raised as in waves; παντὶ ἀνέμῳ Ep. Ephes. 4. 14;—in Act., Joseph. Genes. 35 B. κλυδώνιον, τό, Dim. of κλύδων, a little wave, ripple, Eur. Hec. 48, etc.; generally, a wave, Aesch. Theb. 795; in pl., Eur. Hel. 1209;—as collective noun, the surf, Thuc. 2. 84. II. metaph., κλ. χολῆς Aesch. Cho. 183. κλυδώνισμα, τό, a wave, Suid.: —ισμός, οὐ, ὁ, Hdn. Epimer. 179. κλύζω, fut. κλύσω [ῥ], Ep. κλύσω:—Pass., aor. ἐκλύσθην; pf. κέκλυσμαι. (From √ΚΛΥ, cf. Lat. *clu-ere* = *irrigare, clo-aca*; so that the δ (ζ) has probably been lost in the Lat. *cluere*; cf. Goth. *hlut-rs* (ἀγρός), *hlut-rei*, *hlut-ritha* (εἰλικρίνεια); O. H. G. *hlūt-ar* (lauter).) Of the sea, to wash or dash over, c. acc., ἐνθ' ἐμὲ μὲν μέγα κύμα . . κλύσσει h. Hom. Ap. 75, cf. Batr. 76; absol. to rise surging, κύματος δίκην κλύζειν πρὸς αὐγὰς (so Schütz for κλύειν) Aesch. Ag. 1181; cf. ἐπικλύζω:—but this is more freq. in Pass., ἐκλύσθη δὲ θάλασσα ποτὶ κλισίας Il. 14. 392; ἐκλύσθη δὲ θάλασσα . . ὑπὸ πέτρης was dashed high by the falling rock, Od. 9. 484, 541; λιμὴν . . κλυζομένῳ ἴκελος seeming to rise in waves, Hes. Sc. 209; of land, to be washed by the sea, Polyb. 34. 11, 2. II. to wash off or away, χολῆν κλύζουσι φαρμάκῳ Soph. Fr. 733; metaph., θάλασσα κλύζει πάντα τὰνθρώπων κακὰ Eur. I. T. 1193. 2. to wash or rinse out, τὸ ἔκπωμα Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9; τοὺς μυκτῆρας αἶνῳ with wine, Arist. H. A. 21. 3; to drench with a clyster, Hipp. Acut. 386, Anth. P. 11. 118. 3. eis ὦτα κλ. to put water into the ears and so cleanse them, Eur. Hipp. 654. 4. in Theocr. 1. 27, κισσύβιον κεκλυσμένον καρῶ washed over or coated with wax. κλύθι, v. sub κλύω. κλύμενον, τό, a plant, Lat. *clymenus*, perh. *convolvulus* or *bind-weed*, Diosc. 4. 13, Plin.; its fruit was used to procure abortion and to cure affections of the spleen, Theophr. II. P. 9. 18, 6 sq., cf. 9. 8, 6. κλύμενος [ῥ], ἡ, ον, = κλυτός, famous or infamous, like Lat. *famosus*, Antim. 65, Theocr. 14. 26;—mostly as prop. n., Κλύμενος, of the god of the nether world, Anth. P. 7. 9, 189, Paus. 2. 35, etc.;—though Κλύμενος, Κλυμένη occur even in Hom. and Hes. as pr. names. κλύσις, εως, ὁ, a drenching by a clyster, Hipp. Acut. 385. κλύσμα, τό, a liquid used for washing out: esp. a clyster, drench, Hdt. 2. 77, 87; cf. ἔνεμα. II. a place washed by the waves, the sea-beach, Plut. Caes. 52, Luc. D. Marin. 5. 3, Navig. 8, etc. III. of a κινάιδος, Poll. 6. 126; of a εταίρα, 7. 39. κλυσματίον, τό, Dim. of κλύσμα, a clyster, Hipp. Ep. 1. 966. κλυσμός, ὁ, = κλύσμα 1, Diod. 1. 82, Hippiatr. κλυστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a clyster-pipe, syringe, Hdt. 2. 87, Artemid. 5. 79. II. = κλύσμα 1, Nic. Al. 139. κλυστήριον, τό, Dim. of κλυστήρ, only in Zonar. Lex. 1220: κλυστηρίδιον, τό, in Paul. Aeg. 3. 23. Κλυταιμνήστρα, ἡ, (κλυτός, μνάομαι) the queen of Agamemnon, Il., etc. κλύτε, v. sub κλύω. κλυτό-βουλος, ον, famous in counsel, Ἐρμῆς Opp. H. 3. 26. κλυτό-δένδρον, ον, famous for trees, Πιερίη Anth. P. 4. 2. κλυτο-εργός, ον, (*ἔργω) famous for work, and so like κλυτοτέχνης, epith. of Hephaistos, Od. 8. 345; Τύχη Anth. P. 10. 64. κλυτό-καρπος, ον, glorious with fruit, κλ. στέφανος Pind. N. 4. 124. κλυτό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, famous as a seer, Pind. Fr. 60. κλυτό-μητις, ι, gen. ios, famous for skill, epith. of Hephaistos, h. Poim. 19. 1; of Apollo, C. 1. 5973 c; of an architect, Anth. Plan. 43. κλυτό-μοχθος, ον, famous for toils, Anth. Plan. 362. κλυτό-νοος, ον, famous for wisdom, Anth. P. 3. 4. [κλυ- in arsi.] κλυτό-παις, ὁ, ἡ, with famous children, Anth. P. 9. 262. κλυτό-πωλος, ον, with noble steeds, Il. always epith. of Hades, 5. 654., II. 445., 16. 625; of the country Dardania, Fr. Hom. 38. κλυτός, ἡ, ὄν, but κλυτός Ἰπποδάμεια, κλυτός Ἀμφιτρίτη Il. 2. 742, Od. 5. 422: (κλύω):—properly heard, audible, loud (as some take it in Pind. O. 14. 31, P. 10. 10, Aesch. Cho. 651, v. infr. 2); but, generally, heard of, i. e. famous, renowned, glorious, in Hom. as epith. of gods and heroes; also of men collectively, noble, as opp. to lower animals, κλυτὰ

φύλ' ἀνθρώπων Il. 14. 361; κλυτὰ ἔνθεα νεκρῶν Od. 10. 526: often also, ὄνομα κλυτὸν a glorious name, (but in Od. 9. 364, acc. to Schol., ὄνομα κλυτὸν is the name by which one is called); of cities, κλυτὸν Ἄργος Il. 24. 437. 2. then also of things, like κλειτός, noble, splendid, beautiful, ἄλσος Od. 6. 321; δώματα Il. 2. 854, etc.; λιμὴν Od. 10. 87., 15. 472; κλυτὰ μῆλα 9. 308; κλυτοῖς αἰπολίαις Soph. Aj. 375 (though in these last instances some explain it noisy, comparing κλ. ὄρνις = ἀλεκτρυών, in Hesych., v. sub init.):—Hom. uses it esp. of the works of human skill, as of weapons and garments, κλυτὰ ἔργα, εἶματα, τεύχεα; often so in Pind., δαίς, ἀοιδαί, φόρμιγγι, etc., O. 8. 69, N. 7. 24, I. 2. 4, etc.; and sometimes in Att. Poets, Soph. Ant. 1118, Aj. 177, 375, Eur. I. A. 263.—On the accent of the compounds v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. κλειτός, addend.—The only difference between κλειτός and κλυτός in Hom. seems to be one of quantity, Buttm. ibid. κλυτο-τέρμων ὥρα, ἡ, a horoscope, Manetho 4. 28. κλυτο-τέχνης, ον, ὁ, famous for his art, renowned artist, like κλυτο-εργός, epith. of Hephaistos, Il. 1. 571., 18. 143, Od. 8. 286:—so κλυτο-τεχνικός, ἡ, ὄν; τὸ αὐτοῦ κλ. his fame in art, Eust. 1148. 57. κλυτό-τοξος, ον, famous for the bow, renowned archer, epith. of Apollo, Il. 4. 101., 15. 55, Od. 21. 267, etc. κλυτο-φειγής, ἐς, brightly-beaming, Manetho 2. 148. κλυτό-φημος, ον, illustrious by fame, Orph. Arg. 214. κλύω, Hes. Op. 724, Trag.: impf. ἔκλυον with aor. sense, Ep. κλύον, Il.: aor. imperat. κλύθι, κλύτε, Hom. and Trag., in Hom. also with Ep. redupl. κέκλυθι, κέκλυτε, as if from κλύμι. (From √ΚΛΥ come also κλυ-τός; cf. Skt. *śru* (audire), *śravas* (gloria); Lat. *clu-o*, *clu-eo*, *cli-ens*, *in-cly-tus*; Goth. *hlūt-ma* (ἀκοή); O. Norse *hjóð*, A. S. *hleodor*, O. H. G. *hlut* (laut, loud);—perh. also ἀ-κρο-άομαι and *glor-ia*, cf. κλώζω and *glorio*.) [ῥ, except in the imperat. κλύθι and κλύτε.] To hear, Hom., etc., just like ἀκούω (Ar. Ran. 1174), but almost exclus. poet. (for Com. Poets use it only in mock Trag. passages, Ar. Av. 407, 416, Pherecr. Χειρ. 1).—Construct., like ἀκούω, c. gen. pers.-et acc. rei, to hear a thing from a person, κέκλυτέ μεν . . μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδρου Il. 3. 86, cf. Soph. O. T. 235, etc.; τι ἐκ τίνος Od. 19. 93; τι πρὸς τίνος Soph. O. T. 429;—more often, c. gen. pers. only, Il. 15. 300, etc.; in which case a part. is mostly added, οὐκ ἔκλυον αὐδήσαντος Il. 10. 47, Od. 4. 505, cf. Soph. O. C. 1406, 1642; so also c. acc. rei only, ἔκλυον αὐδὴν Od. 14. 89, cf. Aesch. Pr. 124, 588, etc.; also c. gen. rei, θεὰ δέ μεν ἔκλυεν αὐδῆς Od. 10. 311; θεὰ δέ οἱ ἔκλυεν ἀρῆς 4. 767; κέκλυτέ μεν μύθων 12. 271, etc.:—c. gen. objecti, to hear of a person or thing, Soph. O. C. 307, Ant. 1182; with a part. to hear that . . , κλ. τινὰ θανόντα Aesch. Theb. 837; ὃν κλύεις . . ὄντα δεσπότην Soph. Ph. 261, cf. 427; more rarely c. acc. et inf., ποῦ κλύεις νιν . . ἰδρῦσθαι; Id. Tr. 68; κλ. ὑθούνεκα to hear that . . , Id. El. 1307:—the Trag. also use the pres. as a pf., to have heard or learnt, κλυω, Soph. O. T. 305, Ph. 261, Tr. 422, 425; λόγῳ κλ. Eur. Hipp. 1004:—absol. in part., κλύοντες οὐκ ἤκουον Aesch. Pr. 448, cf. Soph. Ant. 691, etc. 2. to perceive generally, μάλιστα δὲ τ' ἔκλυον αὐτοὶ they themselves κλυω [the blessing] most (cf. Il. 13. 734), Od. 6. 185; κλύθι ἰδὼν ἅπαν τε Hes. Op. 9; cf. αἶω, ἐπαῖω. II. to give ear to, attend to, τινός Hom., etc.; the imperat. is esp. used in prayers, give ear to me, hear me, κλύθι μεν, Ἀργυρότοξε Il. 1. 37; κέκλυτέ μεν, πόντες τε θεοὶ πᾶσαι τε θέαιναί 8. 5; (in these places μοι is sometimes found as a v. l.); c. dat. to give ear to, listen to, comply with, obey, Hes. Th. 474, Theogn. 13, Solon 5. 2;—so also in Trag. c. gen., κακῶν κλ. φρενῶν Aesch. Ag. 1064, cf. Supp. 718, Soph. Aj. 1352, O. C. 740, etc. III. in Trag. like ἀκούω III, to be called or spoken of so and so, with an Adv., εὖ or κακῶς κλ. Aesch. Ag. 469, Soph. Tr. 721; πρὸς τίνος Id. El. 524; κλύειν δικαίως μᾶλλον ἢ πράξει θέλεις Aesch. Eum. 430; also with a Noun, κλ. ἀναλκίον μᾶλλον ἢ μιαιφόνον Id. Pr. 868; μῶρος κλ. Soph. Tr. 414. κλωβίον, τό, Dim. of κλωβός, a small cage, Eust. ad Dion. P. 1131, Hdn. Epimer. 22, and Byz.: v. Ducang. κλωβός, ὁ, a bird-cage, Anth. P. 6. 109. (Cf. Hebr. *kēlōn*, *kēlūn*.) κλωγμός or κλωσμός, ὁ, (κλώσσω) the clucking of hens, Plut. 2. 129 A (where κλωσμοῖς). II. the clucking sound by which we urge on a horse, Xen. Eq. 9, 10 (κλωσμός L. Dind.), Poll. 1. 209; as also, a clucking sound by which Greek audiences expressed disapprobation, Philo 2. 599, Eust. 1504. 29; κλωσμός Harp. s. v. ἐκλώζετε. Κλώδωνες, ον, αἱ, Maced. name of female Bacchanals, Plut. Alex. 1, Polyæn. 4. 1, cf. E. M. 521. 48, Hesych.: also Μιμαλλόνες. κλώζω, fut. κλώσω, like Lat. *glorio*, of the sound made by jackdaws, as κρώζω of crows, Clem. Al. 82, Poll. 5. 89; cf. κλώσσω. II. to make a similar sound in token of disapprobation, to hoot, Dem. (v. sub συρίζω), Alciphro 3. 71; in Pass., Aristid. 2. 403, Synes. 106 C, Phot., etc.—Cf. κλωγμός. Κλώθες, ον, αἱ, the Spinners, a name of the Parcae or Goddesses of fate, πείσεται ἄσσα οἱ Αἴσα κατὰ Κλώθες τε βαρεῖαι γειναμένῳ νήσαντο λίνῳ (cf. Κλωθῶ), Od. 7. 197; ubi vulg. Κατακλώθες: there is a v. l. ἄσσα οἱ Αἴσα κατακλώθῃσι βαρεῖα, the next line being omitted, which better agrees with Il. 20. 127., 24. 210. κλώθω, fut. κλώσω, to twist by spinning, spin (used by Hom. in the compd. ἐπικλώθω), λίνον Hdt. 5. 12; μίτον Luc. Fugit. 12; κλ. ἀτρακτον to turn it, Luc. Jup. Confut. 19, cf. II, and v. ἀσύγκλωστος; of the goddesses of fate, the Κλώθες or Μοῖραι, to spin a man his thread of life or of fate, κλ. τινὶ τὰ οἰκεία Arist. Mund. 7, 6; so in Med., ἐκλώσασθε πανάφθιτον ἡμαρ αἰοιδῶ Anth. P. 7. 14; ἔπτα δέ μοι μοῖραι . . ἐνιαυτοὺς ἐκλώσαντο Epigr. Gr. 153; τίς μοιρῶν μίτον ὑμῖν ἐκλώσατο; Ib. 478:—Pass., τὰ κλωσθέντα one's destiny, Plat. Legg. 960 C; κέκλωσται λινά μοι τὰ τῆς μοίρης Babr. p. 11. 69. II. intr. in Nic. Al. 93, where Schol. expl. it, drawn out or extracted.

Κλωθώ, οὖς, ἡ, *Spinstler*, one of the three Μοῖραι or Parcae, who spins the thread of life (cf. Κλωθές), Hes. Th. 218, 905, Sc. 258; Lachesis had charge of the past, Clotho of the present, Atropos of the future, Plat. Rep. 617 C, cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 38; a nom. pl. Κλωθῶες occurs in Epigr. Gr. 1046. 14.

κλωμάκβεις, εσσα, εν, stony, rocky, Il. 2. 729.

κλώμαξ, ἄκος, ὕ, a heap of stones, rocky place, Lyc. 653; κρώμαξ, Hesych., Draco.

κλών, gen. κλωνός, ὁ, (κλάω) like κλάδος, a twig, spray, slip, Lat. *surculus*, Soph. O. C. 483, Ant. 713, Eur. El. 324, Ion 423, Plat., etc.:—hence Dim. κλωνίον, τό, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 5, Anth. P. 12. 256, 8; κλωνάριον, τό, Geop. 12. 19, 9; κλώναξ, ὁ, Hesych.; and Verb κλωνίζω = κλαδεύω, Suid.

κλωνίτης, ου, ὁ, with branches, πρέμνος Hdn. Epimer. 72.

κλωμο-μάστιξ, ἴγος, ὁ, ἡ, one who is flogged with a collar on, A. B. 49.

κλώμος, ὁ, Att. for κλοιός.

κλωπάομαι, Dep., poët. for κλέπτω, Hesych.: cf. διακλωπάω.

κλωπεία, ἡ, theft, Plat. Legg. 823 B, Isocr. 277 B, 278 C, Strab. 734, etc.:—the false forms κλοπεία, κλοπεύω are common in MSS.

κλωπεύω, to steal, Xen. An. 5. 9, 1, Lac. 2, 7; v. foreg.

κλωπηδία, = κλοπιμαίως, Theognost. Can. 163. 26, A. B. 1310.

κλωπήϊος, η, ου, Ion. and poët. for κλωπαίος, Ar. Rh. 3. 1196, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 434; cf. Lob. Pathol. p. 474.

κλωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, thievish, τὸ κλωπικόν thievishness, Plat. Crat. 408 A (vulg. κλοπικόν, v. κλωπεία). 2. stealthy, clandestine, Eur. Rhes. 205, 512.

κλωπο-πάτωρ [ᾶ], ορος, ὁ, ἡ, from an unknown father, Theocr. Fist. in Anth. P. 15. 21 (Jacobs κλοπο-).

κλώσις, εως, ἡ, = κλώσμα, Lyc. 716.

κλώσκω, = κλώθω, Hesych.

κλώσμα, τό, a clue, Nic. ar. Ath. 372 E, Paus. 6. 26, 7.

κλωσμάτιον, τό, Dim. of κλώσμα, Schol. ar. Bast. ad Greg. Cor. 874.

κλωσμός, ὁ, v. sub κλωγμός.

κλώσσω, to cluck like a hen, κλωσσαμενᾶν κακκαβιδᾶν prob. I. Alcman 53; cf. κλώζω.

κλωστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (κλώθω), a spindle, Theocr. 34. 69, Ar. Rh. 4. 1062. II. like κλώσμα, a thread, yarn, line, λίνου κλ., of a net (periphr. for κλωστὸν λίνον Schol.), Aesch. Cho. 507, cf. Eur. Fr. 989, Ar. Ran. 1349, Lys. 567; μοιρῶν κλωστήρι Epigr. Gr. 292. 6; μοιρίδιοι κλ. Ib. 145.

κλωστήριον, τό, = κλώσμα, Manass. Amat. 7. 47.

κλωστής, οὖ, ὁ, a spinner, E. M. 495. 27. II. a web, κλωστοῦ

.. λίνουσι Eur. Tro. 537 (unless we accept the emend. κλωστοῦ λίνουσι, as the Schol. seems to have read).

κλωστό-μαλλος, ου, to expl. στρεψίμαλλος, Eust. 1638. 17.

κλωστός, ἡ, ὄν, spun, βύσσος Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 1; μοῖραι κλωστὸν ἔθεντο μίτον Epigr. Gr. 113; v. sub κλωστήρ.

κλώστρον, τό, = κλώσμα, Manass.

κλώψ, κλωπός, ὁ, (κλέπτω) a thief, Lat. *fur*, Hdt. 1. 41., 2. 150., 6. 16, Eur. Hel. 553, Xen. An. 4. 6, 17, etc.: cf. κλωπεία.

κμέλεθρον, τό, a beam, Pamphilus in E. M. 521. 27; v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 31 a.

κμητός, ἡ, ὄν, wrought, Hesych.; found only in compds. πολύκμητος, etc.

κνᾶδάλλω, = κνάω, κνήθω, to scratch, ar. Hesych.: cf. ψάω, ψαβάλλω.

κναίω, = κνάω, prob. I. for καινιέϊ, LXX (Sirac. 38. 28): elsewhere only found in compds. ἀπο-, ἐκ-, δια-κναίω.

κνακίας, κνακός, κνάκων, Dor. for κνηκ-.

κναμίς or κναμῖς, κναμός, Dor. for κνημ-.

κνάμπω, v. sub γνάμπω.

κνάπτω, (κνάω) properly to card or comb wool, to dress or full cloth, (which was done either with a prickly plant, the teasel, or with a comb), ἱμάτια Diosc. 4. 162 (in the form γνάφω); παρ' ἐμοὶ πύκος αὐ κνάπτεται Xenocr. ar. Diog. L. 4. 10; cf. κναφεύω, ἀνακνάπτω. 2. of a torture, εἰλκον [αὐτὸν] ἐπ' ἀσπαλάθων κνάπτοντες Plat. Rep. 616 A (cf. κνάφος II); then, generally, to mangle, tear, μάστιγι Cratin. Incert. 116:—Pass., ἀλλ' κναπτόμενοι of bodies mangled against sharp rocks, Aesch. Pers. 576; so, ἐκνάπτει δαί of Hector's body trailed behind the chariot, Soph. Aj. 1031. (Acc. to Schol. Ar. Pl. 166, κνόπτω, κναφεύς, etc., were the forms used by the old Att. writers, γνάπτω, γναφεύς, etc., by the later; and recent Edd. mostly follow this rule.)

κνάπτω or γνάπτω, ορος, ὁ, poët. for κναφεύς, Manetho 4. 422.

κνάσω, κνάσαι, Dor. for κνήσω, κνήσαι, v. sub κνάω.

κνάφαλλον [ᾶ], τό, v. κνέφαλλον.

κναφαλώδης or γναφ-, ες, (εἶδος) soft as wool, Diosc. 3. 37.

κναφεῖον, Ion. -ήμιον, τό, a fuller's shop, Hdt. 4. 14, Plut. Cic. I; γναφεῖον in MSS. of Lys. 97. 38., 166. 31., 210: v. κνάπτω fin.

κναφεύς, εως, ὁ, Att. pl. κναφῆς:—a fuller, Lat. *fullo*, i. e. a cloth-carder or dresser, clothes-cleaner, Hdt. 4. 14, Ar. Vesp. 1128, Eccl. 415; in Aesch. Cho. 760 of a woman, cf. τροφεύς:—γναφεύς in Lys. 97. 42, Xen. Ages. 1, 26; v. κνάπτω fin.:—in their operations, the Greek fullers used λίτρον, κονία, γῆ Κιμωλία, to assist the carding comb:—there was a guild of κναφεῖς at Mitylené, C. I. (add.) 2171 c. II. γναφεύς, a kind of fish, Dorin ar. Ath. 297 C.

κναφευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a fuller; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) a fuller's art or trade, Plat. Polit. 282 A, cf. Soph. 227 A; v. κνάπτω fin.

κναφεύω, = κνάπτω, to clean cloth, Ar. Pl. 166; v. κνάπτω fin.

κναφήμιον, τό, Ion. for κναφεῖον, Hdt.

κναφικός or γναφ-, ἡ, ὄν, = κναφευτικός, Diosc. 4. 163, Suid.

κνάφος, ὁ, (κνάω) the prickly teasel, a plant used by fullers to card or clean cloth, Schol. Ar. Pl. 166, cf. Alcae. Com. Incert. 2. II. a

carding-comb, also used as an instrument of torture, ἐπὶ κνάφου ἔλκειν τινά Hdt. 1. 92, ubi v. Wessel., cf. Plut. 2. 858 E, Suid. s. v.:—v. κνάπτω fin.

κνάψις, εως, ἡ, a dressing of cloth, Schol. Ar. Pl. 166; v. κνάπτω fin.

κνάω, κνᾶ Plut. 2. 61 D, but in correct Att. κνή, inf. κνήν (like σμήν, ψῆν from σμάω, ψάω); fut. κνήσω Hipp. 192 D: aor. ἐκνησα Plat., etc.; 3 sing. Ep. aor. 2 κνή (as if from κνήμι) Il. 11. 639:—Med., inf. κνήσθαι Plat. Gorg. 494 C, later κνᾶσθαι Plut., etc.: fut. κνήσομαι Galen.: aor. ἐκνησάμην Theocr. 7. 110, Luc. Bis Acc. 1:—Pass., v. κατα-κνάω. (From √KNA come also κναίω, κνήθω, κνίζω, κνύω, κνάπτω, κναδάλλω, κναφεύς, κνάφαλλον, etc.) To scrape or grate, Lat. *radere*, αἰγίον κνή τυρόν Il. l. c., cf. Hipp. 545. 8; τὸν κνήρον κνᾶν to scrape it off, Hdt. 7. 239; cf. ἐκκνάω. II. to scratch, Lat. *scabere*, τῇ χειρὶ Hipp. Fract. 765; τὸν περὶ τὰς μασχάλας τάπον Arist. Probl. 35. 8, 1:—Med. to scratch oneself, ἀφθύνως ἔχειν τοῦ κνήσθαι Plat. Gorg. 494 C; of stags, κνᾶσθαι τὰ κέρατα πρὸς τὰ δένδρα Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 8; δακτύλῳ κνᾶσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν, Lat. *scalpere caput*, Plut. Pomp. 48; absol., Id. 2. 440 A; κνήσασθαι τὸ οὖς Luc. l. c.; ἐνὶ τῶν ποδῶν τὴν πλευρᾶν Galen. III. to tickle, make to itch, τὴν ῥίνα Plat. Symp. 185 E; Med., κνᾶσθαι τὰ ὠτα πτερῶ to tickle one's ears, Luc. Salt. 2, etc.:—metaph., τοῦτο κνᾶ καὶ ἀναπείθει Plut. 2. 61 D.

κνεφάζω, fut. ἄσω, (κνέφας) to cloud over, obscure, Aesch. Ag. 134.

κνεφαῖος, α, ου, also os, ον, Ar. Ran. 1350: (κνέφας):—dark, dusky, Ταρτάρου βάθη Aesch. Pr. 1029, cf. Eur. Alc. 593. 2. in the dark, κνεφαῖος ἐλθὼν having come in the dark, i. e. at nightfall, Hippon. 37; but, also, early in the morning, κν. ἀνεφάνη Ar. Vesp. 124, cf. Ran. l. c., Lys. 327, etc. Adv. -ως, Schol. Ar. Lys. 327, cf. κνέφας, σκοταῖος, and also δνόφος.

κνέφαλλον, τό, wool torn off in carding or fulling cloth, flock, used for stuffing cushions or pillows, and hence a cushion or pillow, Eur. Fr. 677, Cratin. Μαλλ. 3, Eurpol. Πολ. 36, Ar. Fr. 84, etc.; κνάφαλλον, γνάφαλλον (which, in reference to κνά-πτω, γνά-πτω, would seem to be the more correct forms) are often found as v. ll., cf. Meineke Cratin. l. c.; Aeol. γνόφαλλον Alcae. 34. Cf. τύλη, and also γραφάλιον.

κνέφης, τό: Att. gen. κνέφους Ar. Eccl. 291, later κνέφατος Polyb. 8. 28, 10: dat. κνέφα Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 15, κνέφει Anth. P. 7. 633, as if from κνέφας, which is cited by Hesych., Suid., Phot.: (cf. δνόφος):—darkness, Hom. (only in nom. and acc.); with him it always denotes the evening dusk, twilight, εἰσόκε .. δύη τ' ἡέλιος καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἱερὸν ἐλθῆ Il. 11. 194, 209; so, δυσάλιον κν. Aesch. Eum. 396; νυκτός Id. Pers. 357, cf. Eur. Bacch. 510, Xen., etc.; generally darkness, τὸ κατὰ γῆς κν. Eur. Hipp. 836:—metaph., τοῖον ἐπὶ κν. ἀνδρὶ .. πεπύταται Aesch. Eum. 378. 2. later, the morning twilight or dawn, Lat. *crepusculum*, *diluculum*, πρὸ πάνυ τοῦ κνέφους Ar. Eccl. 291; ἄμα κνέφα at dawn, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 15; cf. κνεφαῖος.

κνέωρον, τό, = κνήστρον II, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 4, Diosc. 4. 173, Plin., Hesych. II. pudenda muliebria, Phot., Hesych.

κνή, v. sub κνάω.

κνηθιάω, = κνηστιαίω, κνησεῖω, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 43. 34 (who mentions two similar Verbs, κνίφω, κνιφίω), E. M. 116. 25.

κνηθμός, ὁ, an itching, Nic. Al. 251, 422.

κνήθω, fut. κνήσω, (κνάω) later form of κνάω, to scratch, Moer. 234: Med., κνήθεσθαι τὰ ἔλκη to get one's sores scratched, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 18. II. to tickle, τὰς ἀκοάς Clem. Al. 328:—Pass. to itch, κνηθόμενοι τὴν ἀκοήν 2 Ep. Tim. 4. 3: to be irritated, Arist. Probl. 31. 3.

κνηκ-έλαιον (πατ κνικ-), τό, oil of carthamus, Diosc. 1. 44.

κνηκίας, ου, ὁ, Dor. κνακίας, cf. κνηκός sub fin.

κνηκινος, η, ου, of or from the κνήκος, ἔλαιον Diosc. 1. 44.

κνήκλιον, τό, majoram, Diosc. Noth. 3. 47.

κνηκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a pale spot, esp. in the heavens, a pale dim cloud, Poëta ar. Suid., Plut. 2. 581 F. II. a pale-coloured antelope, Hesych.

III. a fine skin, Id.

κνηκο-εἰδής, ἐς, like κνήκος, Hesych. s. v. κνηκίς.

κνηκό-πύρος, ου, yellowish like wheat; or κνηκόπυρρος, ου, yellowish red, Sopat. ar. Ath. 649 A.

κνήκος, ἡ, Lat. *cnecus* or *cnicus*, a plant of the thistle kind, *carthamus tinctorius*, the leaves of which were used like rennet, to curdle milk in making cheese, Hipp. Acut. 394, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 55, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 2, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3.

κνηκός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. κνακός, ἄ, ὄν, pale yellow, tawny, like the seeds or down of the κνήκος (Hesych., cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 2), of the goat, Theocr. 7. 16, Anth. P. 6. 32; or the wolf, Babr. 113. 2 Boisson.:—hence the goat is called κνάκων, ὁ, Theocr. 3. 5; and the wolf κνηκίας, Babrius 112. 12.

κνηκο-συμμίγης, ἐς, mixed with κνήκος, Philoxen. 3. 20.

κνηκώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = κνηκοειδής, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 3.

κνηκων, Dor. κνάκων, ονος, ὁ, v. sub κνηκός.

κνήμα, τό, (κνάω) that which is rubbed off; in pl. scrapings, Galen. Lex. Hipp., but in our text of Hipp. (238. 32) κνήσματα.

κνημαῖος, α, ου, belonging to the calf or leg, Hipp. ar. Gal. Lex.

κνημ-αργος, ου, white-legged, Theocr. 25. 127.

κνήμη, ἡ, the part between the knee and the ankle, the leg, Lat. *tibia*, *crus*, opp. to the thigh (μηρός), Il. 4. 147, Od. 8. 135, etc.; on it the greaves or boots were worn, cf. κνημῖς, εὐκνήμῖς; so also Hdt. 6. 75, 125., 7. 75, Eur. Phoen. 1394, etc.:—for Theocr. 16. 18, v. sub γόνυ fin.:—in Medic. writers it was confined to the tibia, the fibula being called περόνη; cf. also ἀντικνήμιον. 2. in plants, the space between two knots, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 5. II. the spoke of a wheel, Poll. 1. 144, Eust.; cf. κνημῖς II. III. in pl. the pieces of wood on which the body of a chariot rests, Hesych.; also κνημίαι, Lys. ar. Poll. 10. 157, Hesych. IV. the leg of a stool, Phot.

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κνημιαῖος, α, cv, = κνημιαῖος, Hipp. 279. 19; cf. Lob. Phryn. 556.
 κνημίδο-φόρος, ov, wearing greaves or leg-armour, Hdt. 7. 92.
 κνημίδωτος, ἡ, ov, as from κνημίδω, with greaves on, Gloss.
 κνημῖς, ἴδος, ἡ: Aeol. acc. κνᾶμιν or κνήμιν Eust. 265. 18, A. B. 1207: Aeol. nom. pl. κνᾶμίδες, Alcae. 15. 4 (cf. κρηπίς): (κνήμη):—a greave, legging, reaching from knee to ankle, κνημίδας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κνήμησιν ἔθηκεν Il. 3. 330; the κνημίδες were fastened behind with silver clasps or buckles, ἀργυρέοισιν ἐπισφυρίοις ἀραρυῖαι Ib., cf. 19. 369; they were of tin, 18. 613., 21. 592; also of δρείχαλκος, Hes. Sc. 122: in Il. the Achaeans are always ἐκνήμιδες:—in Od. 24. 229, βδέαι κνημίδες are a kind of ox-hide leggings, which Laertes put on to protect his legs in agricultural labour: Polyb. II. 9, 4 tells us that the κνημίδες were worn with ὑποδήματα and κρηπίδες.—Cf. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. ocrea. II. the spoke of a wheel, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 115. III. = κνημῖς, Dion. P. 714.
 κνημο-πᾶχῆς, ἐς, thick as one's leg, Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 3, cf. Ar. Fr. 630.
 κνημός, ὁ, the projecting limb or (as we say) shoulder of a mountain, used by Hom. always in pl., Ἴδης κνημοί Il. 2. 821, etc.; κνημούς alone Od. 4. 337; sing. in h. Apoll. 283.—As ποῦς and πρόπους are used of the lowest parts of a mountain, so κνημός (from κνήμη) was properly applied to the parts above the foot, but below the summit, as Eust. says, 1498. 42, etc. II. in Argive Gr., = δρίγανος, Eust. 265. 39.
 κνημῶ, to arm with greaves, Antioch. Pandect. 1207 A. II. the Pass. has a different sense in Hesych., who expl. κνημοῦσθαι by φθειρεσθαι in several glosses; and it is so used in Hermesian. ap. Ath. 598 A, of an unsuccessful lover, πολλάκι . . κνημωθεὶς κώμους εἶχε σὺν Ἐξαμύῃ. In this sense the Verb is manifestly akin to κνάω, κνήθω.
 κνημώδης, ες, (εἶδος) well-legged, to expl. κνήμαργος, Hesych.
 κνησιᾶω, Desiderat. of κνάω, to wish to scratch, to feel an itching, to itch, Ar. Eccl. 919, Plat. Gorg. 494 C, E:—κνησιᾶω seems to be a false form in Clem. Al. 298, Suid.; κνησιείω in Suid.
 κνήσις, εως, ἡ, (κνάω) the act of scratching, κν. καὶ τρήσις Plat. Phileb. 46 D; in pl., Ib. 51 D:—metaph., tickling, ἔνεκα . . κνήσεως ὠτων Plut. 2. 167 B. II. (from Pass.) an itching, irritation, κνήσις . . περὶ τὰ οὐλα Plat. Phaedr. 251 C.
 κνησί-χρῦσος, ov, scraping or gnawing gold, Anth. P. 6. 92.
 κνήσμα, τό, = κνήμα, q. v. II. a sting, bite, φαλαγγίων Xen. Symp. 4, 28; ψήκτρας κν., periph. for a comb, Anth. P. 6. 233.
 κνησμονή, ἡ, = κνησμός, ὁ, Anth. P. append. 304, Geop. I. 12, 34.
 κνησμός, ὁ, = κνήσις, an itching, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Arist. H. A. 6. 28, 3; caused by the nettle, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 90 A; in a pleasurable sense, titillation, Arist. G. A. I. 18, 29, Probl. 4. 15, I. 2. metaph. irritation, Plut. 2. 61 A (ubi v. Wytttenb.); in pl., Ib. 126 B, etc.
 κνησμάδης, ες, affected with itching, Hipp. Aph. 1256, etc. II. accompanied with itching or irritation, Arist. Probl. 7. 8, 3:—Adv. -δῶς, Galen. 19. 70.—In MSS. sometimes κνισμάδης.
 κνηστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a scraping knife, Nic. Th. 85, Al. 308.
 κνησιᾶω, = κνησιᾶω, (q. v.).
 κνήστις, εως and ιος, ἡ, (κνάω) a knife for scraping cheese, Il. II. 640 (in contr. dat. κνήστι), Anth. P. 6. 305; cf. τυρῦ-κνηστις. II. = κνησμός, Opp. H. 2. 427.
 κνηστῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, in Plut. Anton. 86, seems to be a pin with which Cleopatra's hair was fastened up, made hollow (κοίλη) to conceal poison in: called βελόνη by Xiphilin.
 κνηστός, ἡ, ὄν, scraped or rasped, κν. ἄρτος, like our French rolls, Ath. 111 D; κνηστά (so Meineke for κνιατά) Antiph. Δηλ. I.
 κνήστρον, τό, = κνήστις I, a knife for scraping, Galen. II. a stinging plant, nettle, Hipp. 630. 3., 662. 49, Diosc. 4. 173; cf. κνέωρον.
 κνήφη, ἡ, the itch, LXX (Deut. 28. 27), ap. Suid. s. v. Ἄφροδίτη.
 κνιδάω, (κνιδη) to whip with nettles, Hesych. (ubi κνηδάω).
 κνιδ-έλαιον, τό, oil from the seed of the κόκκος Κνιδίος, Diosc. I. 43; cf. θυμέλαια, Κνιδίος II.
 κνιδη [i], ἡ, (κνίζω) a nettle, Lat. urtica, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 9, Theocr. 7. 110, Diosc. 4. 94, Anth. P. 12. 124:—acc. to Moeris, Hellenic for ἀκαλήφη. II. the sea-nettle, an actinia, which, if touched, stings like a nettle, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, I, al.; also called ἀκαλήφη, P. A. 4. 5, 48, Ath. 20 A.—Both senses are combined in Arcestr. ap. Ath. 285 C.
 Κνιδίος [i], α, ov, (Κνιδας) of or from Cnidus; ol Κνιδιοι the Cnidians, Hdt. I. 174, al. II. κόκκος Κν., ὁ, a berry of the shrub θυμέλαια, used as a purgative, Eubul. Incert. 15 b, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; called κνιδό-κόκκος, by Alex. Trall. 10. p. 569.
 κνιδό-σπερμον, τό, nettle-seed, Galen. 19. 732; also, κνιδόσπερμα, τό, Alex. Trall. 7. p. 316.
 κνιδωσις, εως, ἡ, (as if from κνιδάω) an itching, such as is caused by a nettle, Hipp. Protrh. 109, etc.
 κνίζη, ἡ, quoted as Subst. by Eust. 1746. 13, E. M. 523. 10, from Anacr. (87, κνίζη τις ἦδη καὶ πέπειρα γίνομαι σὴν διὰ μαργασύνην), but without giving the meaning of the word:—Lob. Paral. p. 207, Rhemat. p. 277 considers it to be an Adj. κνίζος, ἡ, ὄν, Lat. exoletus, vietus, worn out.
 κνίζω, fut. κνίω [i] Ar. Ran. 1198: ἔκνισα Pind., Ar., etc.; Dor. ἔκνιζα Pind. I. 6 (5). 74:—Pass., aor. ἐκνίσθη Eur. Andr. 209, Theocr.: (cf. κνάω). To scrape or grate, like κνάω, Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 4, Ath. 51 B:—hence, to wear out, to diminish, Pind. I. 5 (4). 74:—but mostly, II. to tickle, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 8; but, 2. mostly metaph., of love, to chafe, tease, nettle, irritate, trouble, annoy, Lat. pungere (cf. ὑποκνίζω), τὸν Ἀρίστωνά ἐκνίζε τῆς γυναικὸς ταύτης ὁ ἔρωσ Hdt. 6. 62, cf. Eur. Med. 568; ἔρωτίδα, τὰς ποκ' ἐκνίσθη Theocr. 4. 59, cf. 5. 122:—also of other feelings, of satiety, κόρος κνίζει Pind. P. 8. 44; of anxiety, Ξέρξεια ἐκνίζε ἡ γυνῆ Hdt. 7. 12; τὰ συμκρὰ οὐδὲν μὲν κνίζει (sc. τὸν θεόν) Ib. 10, 5; ἐκνίζε μ' ἀεὶ τοῦθ' Soph. O. T. 786;

τὸ βούλεσθαι μ' ἐκνίζε Eur. I. A. 350; κακίαις μ' ἐκνίσε Ar. Vesp. 1286; οὐ . . κνίσω τὸ ρῆμ' ἕκαστον will not attack every word, Id. Ran. 1198; to provoke to jealousy, Alciphro I. 32:—also, in good sense, δδειά νιν ἐκνίζε χάρις Pind. I. 6 (5). 74:—Pass., Eur. Med. 555, Andr. 209; κνίζεσθαι τινος to be stung (with love) for one, Theocr. 4. 59, Luc. D. Meretr. 10. 4, Macho ap. Ath. 577 E; κνιζόμενος ὑπ' ἔρωτος ἐπὶ τῇ παιδί App. Pun. 10. b. κν. ὄργάν to provoke anger, Pind. N. 5. 59, cf. P. 11. 36.
 κνίπεια or κνίπια, ἡ, (κνιπός) niggardliness, penury, Byz.
 κνιπολόγος, ὁ, (κνίψ, λέγω) gatherer of wood-insects, name of the woodpecker, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 9; cf. ξυλοκόπος.
 κνιπόομαι, of the eyes, to be inflamed; of fruits, to be mildewed, Hesych.
 κνιπός, ὄν, niggardly, miserly, Anth. P. 11. 172. (Cf. κνιφός, Γνίφων (a standing name of old misers in the new Att. Comedy), σκνιπός;—prob. all from κνίψ, σκνίψ.)
 κνιπότης, ἡ, inflammation of the eyes, Hipp. 413. 29, cf. Erotian. 212.
 κνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = κνίδη, acc. sing. κνίδα [i] in Opp. H. 2. 429; pl. κνίδες LXX (Isai. 55. 13).
 κνίσα, Ep. κνίση, ης, ἡ, Lat. nidor, the steam and odour of fat which exhales from roasting meat, the smell or savour of a victim, steam of a burnt sacrifice, which ascends up to heaven as a grateful gift to the gods (ἡ λιπαροῦ θυμίας, distinct from λιγνός; Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 28, cf. 34), often in Hom.; κνίση δ' οὐρανὸν ἴκεν ἐλισσομένη περὶ καπνῶ Il. 1. 317; κνίσην δ' ἐκ πεδίου ἀνεμοὶ φέρον οὐρανὸν εἴσω 8. 549; cf. the comic treatment of this in Ar. Av. 193, 1517: generally the odour of savoury meat, Id. Ach. 1045, Alex. Incert. I. 4. II. that which caused this smell and steam, i. e., like θυμός, the fat caul, in which the flesh of the victim was wrapped and burnt, the fat itself, μηρούς τ' ἐξέταμον κατὰ τε κνίση ἐκάλυψαν Il. 1. 460, cf. Od. 18. 45, 119, etc.; κνίση τε κῶλα συγκαλυπτὰ Aesch. Pr. 496.—Κνίσα, κνίση, is the more correct form for the common κνίσσα, κνίσση, (which was introduced by the scribes in ignorance that i was long by nature), Draco p. 21. 4, Hdn. ap. Eust. 49. 31., 1766. 30., 1819. 30; accordingly late Editors have everywhere restored the forms with single σ, v. Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 1045.
 κνισάεις, Dor. for κνισαίεις, Pind.: contr. dat. κνισάντι, Id.
 κνισάλλεος, α, ov, filled with the steam of fat, Hesych.
 κνισάριον, τό, Dim. of κνίσα, Schol. Il. 1. 66.
 κνισάω, fut. ἦσω, (κνίσα) to fill with the steam or savour of burnt sacrifice, κν. ἀγνιάς (never τὰς ἀγνιάς) to make them steam with sacrifice, Ar. Eq. 1320, Av. 1233, Orac. ap. Dem. 530. 28; κν. βωμούς Eur. Alc. 1156; for which we have intr., κν. βωμοῖσι to raise the steam of sacrifice on . ., Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 5; κν. παρὰ τοὺς βωμούς Luc. Jur. Trag. 22.
 κνισδω, Dor. for κνίζω.
 κνισήεις, εσσα, εν, (κνίσα) full of the steam of burnt sacrifice, steamy, δάματα Od. 10. 10: Dor. κνισαίεις Pind. O. 7. 145; dat. κνισάντι, contr. for κνισάεντι I. 4. 112 (3. 84).
 κνισηρός, ἄ, ὄν, = foreg., Achae. ap. Ath. 368 A.
 κνίσμα, τό, (κνίζω) in pl. scrapings, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 A. II. scratches, μή που κνίσματ' ὄνυξιν ἔχει; Anth. P. 12. 67; hence, metaph. of lovers' quarrels, Ib. 7. 219, etc.
 κνισμός, ὁ, an itching of the skin, tickling, metaph. of passion, Soph. Fr. 482, Ar. Pl. 974:—a lovers' quarrel, Alciphro I. 29, cf. κνίσμα. II. a kind of song or dance, Ath. 618 C.
 κνισο-διώκτης, ov, ὁ, Fat-hunter, name of a mouse, Batr. 235.
 κνισο-κόλαξ, ὁ, a dinner-parasite, Asius I, cf. A. B. 47.
 κνισο-λοιχία, ἡ, love of fat or roast meat, Sophil. Συντρέχ. 1.
 κνισο-λοιχός, ὄν, a licker of fat or savoury meat, a dainty fellow, Antiph. Βομβυλ. 2, Amphis Γυναικ. 2.
 κνισός, τό, rare form for κνίσα, Com. Anon. 335 a, Schol. Il. 2. 423, Eust.
 κνισός, ὄν, = κνισήεις, Ath. 115 E. 2. = λίχνος, Comp. κνισότερος, Ib. 549 A.
 κνισο-τηρητής, ov, ὁ, = κνισοδιώκτης, Com. Anon. 269.
 κνισόω, = κνισάω, Matro ap. Ath. 136 C:—Pass., δέλεαρ κεκνισωμένον Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 23. II. to reduce to vapour, τὸν ζωμόν Luc. Saturn. 23: Pass. to pass away in vapour, ὁ ἰχθύς κ. Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 17.
 κνίσσα, κνισάω, κνισσῆεις, etc., v. κνίσα, etc., with single σ.
 κνίσση, poet. subj. of κνίζω, Pind.
 κνιστός, ἡ, ὄν, cf. κνηστός.
 κνισώδης, ες, (εἶδος) steaming like roast meat, fatty, opp. to ἀπίμελος, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 21, P. A. 3. 14, 20:—metaph., δμαυρόν καὶ κν. Plut. 2. 1088 F.
 κνισωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κνισάω) steaming, of a burnt sacrifice, Aesch. Cho. 485.
 κνίφος, τό, = κνίδη, Hesych.
 κνίφω, κνιφάω, perhaps = κνιπώ, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 43.
 κνίψ, ὁ, gen. κνίπος, nom. pl. κνίπες:—like σκνίψ, a small kind of arhis which gnaws figs, Ar. Av. 590, cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 26. II. κνίπες, several kinds of insects, such as live under the bark of trees, Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 3., 4. 14, 10, etc.: cf. κνιπολόγος.—The fem. ἡ κνίψ occurs sometimes, Lob. Phryn. 400. (Cf. κνιπός.)
 κνός, contr. κνοῦς, ὁ, = χνόη, Phot., cf. Hesych. II. the sound of footsteps, Aesch. Fr. 235, cf. Hesych.
 κνῦ, in phrase, οὐδὲ κνῦ, not a jot, not a whit, hence κνύζω, κνυζάω, like γρῦζω from γρῦ, Hesych.
 κνύζα, ἡ, (κνύω, κνάω) an itching: the itch, Eust. 1746. 7.
 κνύζα, ἡ, poet. for κόνυζα, Theocr. 4. 25., 7. 68.
 κνυζάομαι and -έομαι, Dep.: (κνῦ):—properly of a dog, to whine, whimper, κνυζάσθαι (-εἶσθαι Cod. L.) Soph. O. C. 1571; κνυζόμεναι Id. Fr. 646, Ar. Vesp. 977:—κνυζάομαι seems to be the form required by

the anal. of βληχάομαι, μηκάομαι, μυκάομαι, ὑλάομαι; but κινζομαι is cited by Hesych., and occurs in MSS., as in Sophron ap. Suid., Dion. H. I. 79, etc., cf. Jacobs. ad Ael. N. A. I. 8; of children, ἐν ὑπνῷ κινζέονται φωνεῦντα φίλαν ποτὶ μάτερα τέκνα Theocr. 2. 109; also κινζόμενος Ael. N. A. II. 14. Act. κινζάω, -έω, only in Poll. 5. 64, Suid.

κινζηθμός, ὁ, properly of dogs, a whining, whimpering, opp. to barking or snarling, κύνες τε ἴδον καὶ οὐχ ὑλάοντο, κινζηθμῶ δ' ἐτέρωσε διὰ σταθμοῖο φόβηθεν Od. 16. 163; so of wild beasts, Ap. Rh. 3. 884; of young bears, Opp. C. 3. 169; of children, Ath. 376 A; cf. κινζάομαι.

κινζήμα, τό, = κινζηθμός, of infants, Lat. *vagitus*, Hdt. 2. 2, cf. Himer. in Phot. Bibl. 365. 24.

κινζομαι, v. sub κινζάομαι. The Act. κινζώ in Suid., Eust., etc. κινζώω, only in Od., κινζώσω δέ τοι ὄσσε, πόρος περικαλλέ' ἐόντε 13. 401; κινζώσεν δέ οἱ ὄσσε Ib. 433;—to disfigure the eyes, make them dim and dark. (Acc. to Hesych., etc., from a Root κινζός dim, dark; but this Adj. seems to be an invention:—bettes perhaps from κινός, and so, strictly, to make scabby, Valck. Adon. p. 381.)

κινύμα, τό, (κινύω) a scratching, κν. τῶν δακτύλων, of a person feeling for the door-handle in the dark, Ar. Eecl. 36 (v. l. κινύσμα), cf. Galen. Lex. Hipp.

κινύξ, ἡ, Egypt. name for the plant κάπνιος, Diosc. 4. 110.

κινύος [ῥ], τό, the itch, Lat. *scabies*, Hes. Fr. 5. 1.

κινυπόω, = θριγκόω, Hesych.

κινύω, (κινάω) to scratch, πύθω μου 'κινύεν ἐλθὼν τὴν θύραν Ar. Thesm. 481; cf. κινύμα.

κινώδαικες, οἱ, (ὀδοῦς) pins or pivots on which a body turns as on an axis, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 93, Orph. Fr. 2. 25, Hero in Math. Vett. 197.

κινωδάκιζω, (κινώδαξ) to hang a body on pins or pivots, so that it turns as on an axis, Hero in Math. Vett. pp. 197, 198.

κινωδάκιον, τό, Dim. of κινώδαξ, Math. Vett. p. 191.

κινωδάλον, τό, any wild, dangerous animal, from a lion to a serpent or worm, a monster, Od. 17. 317; κινώδαλ' ὄσ' ἤπειρος πολλὰ τρέφει ἠδὲ θάλασσα Hes. Th. 582; of beasts generally, κινωδάλων τε καὶ βροτῶν Aesch. Cho. 601; κν. πτεροῦντα καὶ πεδοσσιβῆ, of birds and beasts, Id. Supp. 1000; κν. βροτοφθόρων Ib. 264; of sea-monsters, Id. Cho. 586; ξέφυξα πρώτος ἐν ζυγοῖσι κινώδαλα Id. Fr. 462; ἀνημέρωσα κινωδάλων ὕδον, says Theseus, Soph. Fr. 233 a, cf. Tr. 716; of boars, lions, Eur. Supp. 146; of asses, Pind. P. 10. 56; of serpents, Id. N. 1. 75, Nic. Th. 98, cf. Plat. Ax. 365 C; of gnats, νικτὸς κν. διπτέρυγα Anth. P. 5. 151;—of persons, as a term of reproach, ᾧ παντομίση κινώδαλα Aesch. Eum. 644; and in Com., ὄριτες, beasts, τρία κινώδαλ' ἀναιδῆ Cratin. Χειρ. 8, cf. Ar. Lys. 477.—In h. Hom. Merc. 188, should prob. be read νωχαλόν with Herm. (Deriv. uncertain:—v. s. κινώθαλον.)

κινώδων, οντος, ὁ, (ὀδοῦς) in pl. κινώδοντες, two projecting teeth on the blade of a hunting spear, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3 and 16; ξίφος διπλοῖ κινώδοντες, i. e. a two-edged sword (so the Schol.), Soph. Ant. 1233; also in sing., φασγάνου κινώδοντι Epigr. Gr. 549. 11; but also κινώδων alone for a sword, Soph. Aj. 1025, Lyc. 466, 1109, 1434.

κινωπό-μορφος, ον, (κινώψ) shaped like a beast, Lyc. 675. κινώσσω, to slumber, sleep, Od. 4. 809, Simon. 44. 6, Pind. O. 13. 100, P. 1. 15, Anth. P. 5. 294, 11, etc.;—never in Att. Poets.

κινώψ, ὁ, gen. κινωπός, shortd. for κινώπετον, Nic. Th. 499, 520, 751:—Hesych. also has κινωπέως, ἔως, ὁ, a bear. II. Suid. gives κινώψ = τυφλός (cf. κνέφας).

κοάλεμος [ᾶ], ὁ, a stupid fellow, booby, Ar. Eq. 198; addressed as a god or demon, Ib. 221; the grandfather of Cimon had this nickname, Plut. Cim. 4. (Commonly derived from κοάω and ἡλέματος or ἡλεός, mente captus, Schol. Ar. Eq. 198, Tim. Lex., Suid., etc.)

κοάξ, onomatop., to express the croaking of frogs, βρεκεκεκέξ κοάξ κοάξ Ar. Ran. 209, etc.; cf. κοῦ, κοῦζω.

κοβαλεία, ἡ, imprudent knavery, Dinarch. ap. Harp. κοβαλείω, to play the κόβαλος, E. M. 524. 28, Suid. κοβαλίκευμα, τό, a knavish trick, Ar. Eq. 332, in pl.

κόβαλος, ὁ, an imprudent rogue, arrant knave, joined with ἀγοραῖοι καὶ πανούργοι, Ar. Eq. 450, cf. Ran. 1015; with μόθων, Id. Pl. 279; of Midas, Phryn. Com. Ἐφιαλτ. 4;—Κόβαλοι were also a set of mischievous gods, invoked by rogues, Ar. Eq. 635, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 1308 sq.;—of the owl, κ. καὶ μμητῆς Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 12. II. as Adj. κόβαλα, knavish tricks, rogueries, Ar. Eq. 417, Ran. 104; ὑβριστον ἔργον καὶ κ. Pherecr. Incert. 23.

κόβειρος, ὁ, = κόβαλος, Hesych.; fut. κόβαρος, = ἀνθρωπος, Id.

κόγξ, the sound made by the voting-pebble as it fell into the urn (κάδος), Hesych.: on κόγξ, ὄμπαξ (corrupt for κόγξ, ὁμοίως πάξ), v. Lob. Aglaoph. 775 sq.

κογχάριον, τό, Dim. of sq., Diosc. 2. 9, Aretae. Cus. M. Ac. 2. 5.

κόγχη, ἡ, (v. fin), a muscle or (perhaps) cockle, Lat. *concha*, Sophron. ap. Ath. 86 E, Xen. An. 5. 3, 8, etc.; but the name includes several species (cf. χήμη), Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 6., 5. 15, 20., 9. 37, 28, cf. κόγχος;—ἀνέχασκον ἐμφερέστατα ὀπταμέναις κόγχαισιν Ar. Fr. 49; κόγχην διελεῖν to open a muscle, proverb. of any easy task, Teleclid. Ἡσιόδ. 2; κόγχης ἄξιον, i. e. worthless, Hesych., Suid.; κόγχην προπάροισεν ἔχειν σωρῶν, proverb., to prefer a humble life to heaped up wealth, C. I. 4582. 2. a shell-full, a small liquid measure analogous to our tea-spoon full, Pherecr. Τυρανν. 1. 3, Hipp. 493. 19., 570. 40, etc.

II. anything like a muscle-shell, esp. a shell-like cavity in the body, as; 1. the hollow of the ear, Ruf. p. 26, Poll. 2. 86. 2. the knee-pan, Poll. 2. 188. III. the case round a seal attached to diplomas or documents, Ar. Vesp. 585; hence ἀνακογχυλιάζω to unseal.

IV. a niche, for a statue, C. I. 4556;—a similar canopy over the altar, Byz.: hence the apse, Epigr. Gr. 446. 3; v. τρίκογχος.

(Cf. κόγχος, κογχύλη, κογχύλιον; Skt. *sanckhas*, Lat. *concha*; also κόχλος, κοχλίας, cochlea, and perh. κάλχη.) κογχίον, τό, Dim. of κόγχη, Antiph. Γαμ. 1. κογχίτης λίθος [ῖ], ὁ, a shelly marble, found near Megara, Paus. 1. 44, 6; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 268. 1; v. κογχυλίας, -ιάτης.

κογχο-ειδής, ἔς, of the muscle kind, Strab. 145.

κογχο-θήρας, ον, ὁ, a muscle-catcher, Epich. 22.

κόγχος, ὁ, = κόγχη 1, Aesch. Fr. 25, Epich. 22; also ἡ, Paus. 1. 44, 6;—in Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 6 the MSS. give gen. pl. κόγχων, though nom. κόγχαι occurs just above. 2. = κόγχη 1. 2, a shell-full, κ. ἀλῶν Phryn. Com. Incert. 5, cf. Diosc. 1. 32, Galen. Lex. Hipp. II. anything like a muscle-shell, 1. the upper part of the skull, Lyc. 1105. 2. the boss of a shield, Polyb. 6. 23, 5 (as fem.): a similar boss in a vessel, Diosc. 5. 110. 3. the socket of the eye, Poll. 2. 71. 4. the knee-pan, Ib. 188. III. the couchis of the Romans, lentils boiled with the pods, a sort of thick pea-soup, Timo ap. Ath. 159 F, A. B. 105.

κογχυλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who catches κογχύλαι, Byz.:—Adj., κογχυλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ib.

κογχύλη, ἡ, = κόγχη, Philo 1. 536, Anth. P. 9. 214 [where ῥ].

κογχύλιος (sc. λίθος), ὁ, = κογχίτης, Ar. Fr. 240.

κογχυλιάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, = κογχίτης, Xen. An. 3. 4, 10, Philost. 71.

κογχύλιον, τό, Dim. of κογχύλη, a small kind of muscle or cockle, Sophron ap. Ath. 86 E, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 13, P. A. 2. 17, 16, al. 2. its shell, any bivalve-shell, Hdt. 2. 12, etc.; used to cover seals, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 585. II. also = κόχλος, Crito ap. Galen. [The quantity of υ is prob. short in Greek, v. κογχύλη, ἀνακογχυλιάζω, ἀνακογχυλιαστός; but in Lat. *conchylium*.]

κογχυλιώδης, ἔς, like a bivalve-shell, κ. λίθοι fossil-shells, Xanth. 3, cf. Strab. 49 and 50.

κογχυλιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κογχύλιον 1) dyed with purple, Gloss.

κογχώδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) = κογχοειδής, Ath. 86 B.

κοδομεύς, ἔως, ὁ, one who roasts barley, Hesych.:—pecul. fem. κοδομεύτρια, Id., Poll. 1. 246; or κοδομή, ἡ, Id. 10. 109, Hesych., Phot.; cf. Lob. Pathol. 45; hence κοδομεύω, to roast barley, Hesych.; κοδομεία, ἡ, barley-roasting, Poll. 1. 246; κοδομείον, τό, a vessel for roasting barley in, Id. 6. 64.

κοδράντης, ον, ὁ, the Lat. *quadrans*, = 1/4 of an as, Ev. Matth. 5. 26.

κοδύμαλον, τό, a quince or medlar, Alcman 85, Ath. 81 F, Diosc.

κοέω, contr. κοῶ, to mark, perceive, hear, ἄστρωτος εὔδω καὶ τὰ μὴ στρωτ' οὐ κοῶ Epich. 19. 14 Ahr.; σὺ δ' οὐ κοεῖς Anacr. 4; κοεῖν Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 531. 12; ἐκόησε Call. Fr. 53; cf. Schol. Ar. Eq. 198. In Hesych. we have ἐκοάμεν ἠκούσαμεν, and ἐκομεν (sic) ἠσθόμεθα. (From the same Root comes κοινέω, also the compds. ἀμνοκῶν, εὐρνοκῶσα, and perh. κοάλεμος, as also the pr. names Δηϊκόων, Δημοκόων, Ἰπποκόων, Λαοκόων, Εὐρνοκῶσα, Λαοκόωσα, perh. also ἀκούω, ἀκοή. Prob. from √KOF, or rather ΣKOF; cf. Skt. *kau-is* (votes), Lat. *cou-eo*, *cau-tus*, with θυο-σκόος, Goth. *us-skau-jan* (νήφειν), O. H. G. *scau-ōn* (*schaufen*.)

κοθάρος, Dor. for καθαρός, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 103.

κόθεν, Ion. for πίθεν, Hdt.

κόθημα, τό, = αἰδοῖον, Hesych.

κόθορνος, ὁ, Lat. *cothurnus*, a buskin or high boot, covering the whole foot and reaching to the middle of the leg, laced in front, and with very thick soles, Hdt. 1. 155., 6. 125, Ar. Lys. 657, etc.; cf. ἀρβύλη, ἐμβάτης, ἐνδρομῖς. 2. the κόθορνος was worn by tragic actors in heroic characters, whether male or female, its heels serving to add height to the figure: thus it became the emblem of Tragedy in the person of Dionysos, Ar. Ran. 47, 557 (Horat. Carm. 2. 1, 12., 1 Sat. 5. 64, A. P. 80, 280), as was the *soccus* of Comedy. 3. since the buskins might be worn on either foot, ὁ Κόθορνος was a nickname for a trimmer or timeserver, such as Theramenes, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 31; proverb., εὐμεταβολώτερος κοθόρνου Paroemiogr. pp. 51, 300, etc.

κόθουρος, ον, of drones, dock-tailed, i. e. without a sting, Hes. Op. 302;—for κοθούρις, v. sub κολουρος. (Hesych. has κοθῶ, οὐς, ἡ, = βλάβη, so that the word seems to be a compd. of κοθῶ, οὐρά.)

κοῦ, onomatop., to express the squeaking of young pigs, Ar. Ach. 780.

κοῦα, ἡ, = σφαῖρα, Antim. ap. E. M. 770. 9, cf. Arcad. 100. 17, n. Ox. 1. 401.

κοιάζω, = ἐνεχυράζω, Hesych., who has also κῶα ἐνέχυρα,—κῶάζειν ἐνεχυράζειν, ἀστραγαλίζειν,—κῶαί ἀστράγαλοι,—κῶαθεῖς (prob. κῶαθεῖς) ἐνεχυρασθεῖς.

κοιάτης, ον, ὁ, v. ὄνοκοίτης.

κοῖζω, to cry κοῦ, squeak like a young pig, Ar. Ach. 746; cf. κόαξ.

κοῖη, Ion. for ποῖα, dat. sing. of ποῖος, Ion. κοῖος, used as Adv., how? in what way? in what respect? Hdt. 1. 30.

Κοιῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, = Κοιογενῆς, Call. Del. 150; also Κοιαντίς, Orph. H. 35.

Κοῖτης, ον, ὁ, a priest in the mysteries of Samothrace, Hesych., who also has κοιάομαι, to initiate, and κοιάσατο, from κοῖδομαι; cf. ὄνοκοίτης.

κοῖκινος, ἡ, ον, (κοῖξ) made of palm-leaves, v. sub κοῦκι.

κοικύλλω, to look gaping about, Ar. Thesm. 852.

κοιλ-αγγίτας, ὁ, a deep gorge, Arcad. word in C. I. 1534; cf. μισαγκεία.

κοιλαίνω, fut. ἀνῶ: aor. ἐκοίληνα Hdt., Att. ἐκοίληνα Thuc. 4. 100:—Med., Ep. aor. κοιλῆνατο Nonn. 12. 332:—Pass., aor. ἐκοιλάνθη Hipp. 1225 E: pf. κεκοίλαμαι Id. 21. 33 (ubi male -ασμαι), E. M. 233. 51: (κοῖλος). To make hollow, hollow or scoop out, τὸ φόν Hdt. 2. 73; κ. δένδρα, of the woodpecker, Arist. II. A. 9. 9, 4; κ. χῶμα, i. e. to dig a grave, Theocr. 23. 43; κ. τὰς χεῖρας Ath. 479 A; κ. δμματα Anth. Plan. 142, cf. Opp. H. 4. 19:—Pass. to be or become hollow, ἐντοθεν, of ulcers, Hipp. 1. c.; ὀφθαλμοῖ Id. Acut. 388; κ. κατὰ τὸπον Id. Art. 819. II. to make empty, make poor, like κενόω, Lyc. 772.

κοιλαιός, α, ον, = κοίλος, Galen. 12. 243.
 κοιλανούς, εως, ή, a hollowing, cited from Eust.
 κοιλάς, άδος, ή, as Subst. a hollow, δρυός Pseudo-Phocyl. 161; in a rock, Strab. 545; a deep valley, Plat. in Anth. P. 6. 43, Polyb. 5. 44, 7, Diod. 3. 15. II. as Adj., fem. of κοίλος, Theophr. Sign. 4. 2, Tryph. 194.
 κοιλασία, ή, a hollow, Hero Belop. 137. 13, Hesych.
 κοιλασμα, τό, a hollow, Math. Vett. 10. 37.
 κοιλέμβολον, τό, a hollow wedge, as an order of battle, Suid.; cf. έμβολος.
 κοίλη, ή, fem. of κοίλος, name of a δήμος in Attica, Hdt. 6. 103.
 κοιλία, Ion. -ίη, ή, (κοίλος) the large hollow or cavity of the body, the belly, Lat. venter, abdomen, Hdt. 2. 87, Hipp., etc.; this is sometimes distinguished as ή κάτω κ. Ar. Ran. 485, Plat. Tim. 73 A, 85 E, Arist., etc.; ή άνω κ. being the stomach, ventriculus, Id. P. A. 2. 3, 8, al.; but κοιλία alone is often used for the stomach, and also for different parts of the whole digestive system, v. Bonitz Ind. Aristot. pp. 396 sq. — also for the ruminating stomach of animals, the maw or crop of birds, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 9, P. A. 3. 14, 8. 2. the intestines, bowels, Hdt. 2. 40, 86, 92; called κ. κεινή (i. e. κενή) in 2. 40, ubi v. Schweigh. — of animals, κ. ύεία pig's tripe (cf. Horace's *uivua*), Ar. Eq. 356; also in pl. the tripe and puddings, Ib. 160, Pl. 1169; cf. κοιλοπώλης. b. phrases, κοιλίαν σκληράν έχειν to be costive, Theopomp. Com. Φιν. 1; κατά κοιλίαν νοσείν Com. Anon. 267; την κ. λύνειν to relax, open the bowels, Arist. Probl. 1. 40 and 43; αί κ. λύνονται, αναλύνονται Ib. 27. 1, G. A. 1. 20, 4; εύλντοί είσι Probl. 4. 3; ή κ. ίσταται H. A. 7. 12, 1; [οίλος] κοιλίας μαλακτικός Ath. 33 B; έφεκτικός της κ. Id. 59 B. 3. also, the excrement, esp. in pl., κοιλίαι συνεστηκυϊαι excrements of firm consistency, Hipp. Aër. 287; opp. to κ. έφυγραινόμεναι, Id. Epid. 1. 948; so, κ. ύγρή Id. 70 C; στερεή, σκληρή Id. 406. 7., 1129 B; κ. καταρρήγνυται, etc., Id.; ούρησις και κ. άχρους Id. 1129 C. II. any cavity in the body, a ventricle, chamber, as in the lungs, heart, liver, brain, κ. αί δεχόμεναι και προπέμπουσαι τὸ πνεύμα Hipp. Art. 807; ή δὲ καρδία έχει τρεῖς μὲν κοιλίας Arist. H. A. 1. 17. 1., 3. 3, 9, etc. 2. the socket of a bone, Hipp. Art. 827. 3. like γαστήρ, the middle fleshy part of the muscles, Galen. 5. 366 F. III. generally, any hollow or cavity, in the earth, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 23 and 26, al.; in the clouds, Ib. 2. 9, 7, al.
 κοιλιακός, ή, ύν, suffering in the bowels, Galen. Adv. -κώς, Achmes.
 κοιλι-αλγέω, to have pain in the bowels, Galen. 14. 467.
 κοιλίδιον, τό, Dim. of κοιλία, Strab. 675.
 κοιλιο-δαίμων, ονος, ό and ή, one who makes a god of his belly, of a parasite, Eupol. Κολακ. 4, cf. Acl. (?) ap. Suid. s. v. Ιούνιος, Ath. 97 C, Eust. Opusc. 209. 41; cf. σοροδαίμων.
 κοιλιό-δεσμος, ό, a belly-band, Gloss.
 κοιλιό-δουλος, ον, and κοιλιο-λάτρης, ό, slave to his belly, Byz.
 κοιλιο-λύσια, ή, (λύω) looseness of the bowels, περι κοιλιολυσίαν γίνεσθαι to take opening medicine, Cic. Att. 10. 13, cf. A. B. 323.
 κοιλιο-λύτικός, ή, ύν, opening the bowels, Geop. 10. 51.
 κοιλιο-μανία, ή, ravenous hunger, Nilus Epist. 199, Jo. Clim.
 κοιλιο-πώλης, ον, ό, a tripe-seller, Ar. Eq. 200.
 κοιλιο-στροφία, ή, cholice, Schol. Nic. Al. 596.
 κοιλι-ούχιον, τό, a dub. word in Theophr. Char. 18, perh. a tripe-pan: —various emendd. have been proposed.
 κοιλιο-φορέω, to be pregnant, Lat. *uterum ferre*, Epiphani.
 κοιλίσκος, ό, a scoop-shaped knife, for surgical uses, Chirurg. Vett. 94, 108; so, κοιλοσκοπός, Paul. Aeg. 211. 53; έκκοπέδς κοίλος Galen. 10. 150.
 κοιλιώδης, ες, (είδος) like a belly, ύποδοχαί Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 9.
 κοιλο-γαστήρ, ορος, ύ, ή, (γαστήρ) hollow-bellied, hungry, of wolves, Aesch. Theb. 1035; metaph. a hollow shield, Ib. 496.
 κοιλο-γένειος, ον, with a dimple in the chin, Papyr. in Journ. des Savans (1833) p. 330. 6.
 κοιλο-κρόταφος, ον, with hollow temples, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 7.
 κοιλό-μυχος, ον, hollow within, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 5, as Scal. for κοιλόμισχος.
 κοιλό-πέδος, ον, lying in a hollow, Pind. P. 5. 50.
 κοίλος, η, ον: Aeol. κούλος, α, ον, Anacr. 9; or κώϊλος Alcae. 15 (as Ahr.); cf. Apoll. de Constr. 13. 28, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 21. 2, etc.: (v. sub κυέω). Hollow, hollowed, in Hom. mostly as epith. of ships, κοίλαι νηες, —(later, κοίλη ναύς was the hollow or hold of the ship, Hdt. 8. 119, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 19, Dem. 883. 21; so, ή κοίλη alone, Theocr. 22. 12, Ath. 206 C; τὰ κοίλα App. Civ. 5. 107); so also, the Trojan horse is called κ. λόχος, κ. δύρυ Od. 4. 277., 8. 507; often with collat. notion of roopny (as perhaps when applied to ships), κ. σπέος Od. 12. 93, cf. Aesch. Eum. 23, Soph. Ph. 1081; κ. κάπετος, of a grave, Il. 24. 797, cf. Soph. Aj. 1165, Ant. 1205, Eur. Alc. 898; of hollow plants and the like, νάρθηξ Hes. Op. 52; άχερδος Soph. O. C. 1597; κοίλη φλέψ, v. sub φλέψ; σφόνδυλος κ. Plat. Rep. 616 D; —of vessels, άγγήια Hdt. 4. 2; κρατήρ Soph. O. C. 1593; ζύγαστρον Id. Tr. 692; κύλικος .. κοίλον κύτος Plat. Com. Incert. 9, etc.; —κ. ύποδήματα boots that reach to mid-leg, Ael. N. A. 6. 23; κ. δέμνια, of the bed *whon no one is in it*, Soph. Tr. 901: —the meaning of κοίλα κληθρα in O. T. 1261 is evidently the same as κ. σταθμά θυράων in Theocr. 24. 15, but what this is remains uncertain: —κ. χείρ, of a beggar (cf. κοιλαίνω), Anth. P. 12. 212; κ. ίστιον Poll. 1. 107; —κοίλος μήν, v. sub μήν. 2. of Places, lying in a hollow or forming a hollow, κοίλη Λακεδαιμών the vale of L., Od. 4. 1; κ. Θεσσαλία Hdt. 7. 129; κ. Άργος Soph. O. C. 378, 1387; Αύλιδος κ. μύχοι Eur. I. A. 1600; —so as prop. n., Κοίλη Συρία the district between Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, Polyb. 1. 3, 1, etc.; τὰ Κοίλα της Εύβοίας, between Caphareus and Chersonesos, Hdt. 8. 13; ή Κοιλή the valley of the Ilissus, in the S. W., part of Athens, Hdt. 6. 103,

Dict. of Geogr. 1. p. 263. b. κ. λιμήν of a harbour lying between high cliffs, Od. 10. 92; κ. αίγιαλός an embayed beach, 22. 385; v. infr. II. 2. c. κ. ύδός a deep hollow way, Il. 13. 419; κ. άγυιά Pind. O. 9. 51. d. κ. ποταμός a river nearly empty of water, Thuc. 7. 84 (Virgil, *cava flumina crescunt*); τὸυ ποταμοῦ κοίλου βέντος Socrat. ap. Ath. 388 A, Ael. N. A. 14. 27; but, κ. ποταμός with deep bed, Polyb. 22. 20, 4. e. τὰ κοίλα και τὰ δασέα the ravines or corries grown with copsewood, Ar. Nub. 325. 3. κ. θάλασσα, als the sea full of hollows, i. e. with a heavy swell on, Polyb. 1. 60, 6, Ap. Rh. 2. 595. 4. κοίλος άργυρος και χρυσός, i. e. silver and gold plate, Theopomp. Hist. ap. Longin. 43. 2, Arist. Oec. 2. 25, Luc. Gall. 24, cf. Soph. Fr. 68. 5. metaph. of the voice, hollow, κόχλον έλάν *μυκάσατο κοίλον* Theocr. 22. 75, (though here κοίλον may agree with κόχλον); φθέγγεσθαι κ. και βαρύ Luc. Nero 6, Philostr. 128, cf. Aristid. Quint. p. 24, etc.; cf. κοιλοστομία. II. as Subst. κοίλον, τό, a hollow, cavity, Plat. Phaedo 109 B, al.; esp., like κοιλία, of the cavities in the body, τὰ κ. γαστήρος Eur. Phoen. 1411; τὰ κ. της καρδίας in the ventricles, Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 2 sqq.; τὸ κ. τῶν νεφρῶν Ib. 17, 15; τὸ τῶν χειρῶν κ. Apollod. ap. Ath. 479 A; τὸ κ. τοῦ ποδός Hipp. 1153 H, etc.; proverb., τὸ κ. τοῦ ποδός δείξει to shew 'a clean pair of heels,' Hesych.; τὰ κ. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, τοῦ προσώπου Hipp. 642. 49., 566. 11; τὰ κοίλα alone, the hollows of the side, the flanks, like κενεών, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 9. 2. εν τῷ κοίλῳ και μυχῷ τοῦ λιμένος Thuc. 7. 52. 3. τὰ κοίλα the hold of a ship (v. init.). 4. τὸ κ. the concave view of the circumference of a circle, opp. to τὸ κυρτόν (the convexity), Arist. Phys. 4. 13, 4, Eth. N. 1. 13; 10, al. κοιλοσταθμέω, to make with vaulted roof, Lxx (3 Regg. 6. 9). κοιλό-σταθμος, ον, with vaulted roof, vaulted, Lxx (Agg. 1. 4). κοιλο-στόμαχος διάθεσις, ή, a feeling of hollowness within, Pseudo-Hipp. in Boisson. Anecd. 3. 428. κοιλο-στομία, ή, hollowness of voice, Quintil. 1. 5, 32. κοιλο-σώματος, ον, hollow-bodied, κύτος Antiph. Άφρ. 1. 2. κοιλότης, ητος, ό, hollowness: a hollow, της γῆς Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 10, cf. H. A. 4. 4, 20, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 6, etc. II. concavity, opp. to τὸ σιμόν, Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, 6. κοιλοφθαλμία, ή, hollowness of eyes, Phryn. Com. Incert. 23. κοιλοφθαλμιάω, to have hollow eyes, Cratin. Incert. 107, Galen. κοιλ-όφθαλμος, ον, hollow-eyed, Xen. Eq. 1, 9, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 27, Poll. 1. 191., 2. 62. κοιλο-φυής, ές, hollow by nature, hollow, Opp. H. 4. 653. κοιλό-φυλλος, ον, hollow-leaved, Theophr. II. P. 1. 10, 8. κοιλό-φωνος, ον, hollow-voiced, Hesych. s. v. ληκυθιστής. κοιλο-χείλης, ες, hollow-rimmed, κύμβαλα Anth. P. 6. 94. κοιλώω, to hollow, hollow out, Diosc. 2. 199. κοιλώδης, ες, (είδος) hollow-like, cavernous, φάραγξ Babr. 20. 2; δίφρος Suid. s. v. χαμαίηλοι. κοίλωμα, τό, a hollow, cavity, Arist. Spir. 5, 8, Mund. 4, 29, Babr. 86. 1, etc. κοιλ-ώνυξ, ύχος, ό, ή, hollow-hoofed, ίπποι Stesich. 84. κοιλ-ωπής, ές, hollow-eyed, κοιλωπέες αύγαί hollow eyes, Nic. Al. 442: —fem. κοιλώπις, ιδος, Anth. P. 6. 219. κοιλ-ωπός, ύν, (ώψ) hollow to look at: hollow, Eur. I. T. 263. κοίλωσις, εως, ή, a hollow, the belly, Iambl. Arithm. p. 172: wrongly κοιλίωσις in Nicom. Harm. p. 19. κοιμάω, Ion. -έω: fut. ήσω, Dor. άσω [ά]: aor. έκοίμησα, Ep. κοίμησα Hom.: —Med., fut. ήσομαι Dion. H. 4. 64, Luc., etc.: Ep. aor. κοιμήσατο, -ασθε, -αντο, Hom.: —Pass., fut. -ηθήσομαι Alciphro 1. 37, 3, Luc., etc.: aor. έκοιμήτην Eur. Andr. 390, Xen.: pf. κεκοίμημαι Aeschro ap. Ath. 335 C: (v. sub κείμαι). To lull or hush to sleep, put to sleep, Ζηνός .. κοίμησον ύπ' ὀφρύσιν ὅσσε φαεινώ Il. 14. 236; ή με .. κοιμήσατε νηλέϊ ύπνω Od. 12. 372; βλέφαρα μη κοιμών ύπνω Aesch. Theb. 3: hence, to put to bed, τὸν δ' αὐτοῦ κοίμησε Od. 3. 397; and, of a hind, εν ξυλόχῳ .. νεβροῦς κοιμήσασα 4. 336.; 17. 127. 2. metaph. to lull, hush to rest, still, calm, άνέμους, κύματα Il. 12. 281, Od. 12. 169; φλόγα Aesch. Ag. 597; κύματος μένος Id. Eum. 832; cf. κοιμίζω: —also, to lull, soothe, assuage, κοίμησον δ' ὀδύνας Il. 16. 524; φ (sc. φύλλῳ) κοιμῶ τὸδ' ἔλκος Soph. Ph. 650: of passion, κοίμησον εύφημον στόμα lay thy tongue asleep in silence, Aesch. Ag. 1247; κ. πόθον Jac. Anth. P. p. 101. II. Med. and Pass. to fall asleep, go to bed, lie abed, often in Hom., as Il. 1. 476, 610; Hdt. 1. 9., 2. 95, and Att.; of animals, to lie down, κατά ήθεα κοιμηθῆναι Od. 14. 411: —c. acc. cogn., ποίόν τινα ύπνον έκοίμω; Xen. Hier. 6, 7; βαθύν κοιμηθῆναι (sc. ύπνον) Luc. D. Marin. 2. 3. 2. metaph., ύπας άν κοιμηθῆ [τὸ επιθυμητικόν] Plat. Rep. 571 E. 3. of the sleep of death, κοιμήσατο χάλκεον ύπνον he slept an iron sleep, Il. 11. 241; ιερὸν ύπνον κ. Call. Epigr. 10. 2; and absol. to fall asleep, die, Soph. El. 509; oft. in Christian writers, Ev. Matth. 27. 52., 28. 13, etc.; in Epitaphs, Epigr. Gr. 607, 610, al.; cf. καθεύδα, κοιμίζω. 4. κοιμώντο .. παρά μνηστής άλόχοισιν Il. 6. 246, cf. 250: hence, like εύνηθῆναι, of sexual intercourse, to lie with another, Od. 8. 295; κοιμηθείσά τινη Hes. Th. 213, cf. Pind. 1. 8 (7). 46; παρά τινη Hdt. 3. 68; ξύν τινη Eur. Andr. 390; μετά τινος Timocl. Marath. 1. 5. to keep watch at night, Lat. *excubare*, Aesch. Ag. 2, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 4 and 9. κοιμήθρα, ή, a sleeping-place, Suid. s. v. ίανθομοί. κοίμημα, τό, (κοιμάω) sleep, κοιμήματα αὐτογέννητα intercourse of the mother with her own child, Soph. Ant. 864. κοίμησις, εως, ή, a lying down to sleep, κοιμήσεις ἐπὶ θύραις Plat. Symp. 183 A; ή κ. τοῦ ύπνου Ev. Jo. 11. 13. II. death, Lxx (Sirach. 46. 19, al.). κοιμητήριον, τό, a sleeping-room, Dosiad. ap. Ath. 143 C; κοιμητηρία, ή, in E. M. 550. 56. II. a burial-place, our cemetery, Eccl.

κοιμητικῶς, Adv. *sleepily*, κ. ἔχειν E. M. 485. 18.
 κοιμήτωρ, opus, ὁ, = *κοιμιστής*, Greg. Naz. 2. p. 222.
 κοιμίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, post-Homeric word, = *κοιμάω*, to put to sleep, κ. ὄμμα Eur. Rhes. 825; ἄημα πνευμάτων ἐκοίμισε στένοντα πόντον, i. e. the winds suffer the sea to rest—by ceasing, Soph. Aj. 675; θάλασσαν ἀγρίαν ἐκοίμισαν (sc. οἱ δαίμονες) Anth. P. 9. 290, cf. Od. 10. 91:—metaph., κ. τὸν λύχνον to put it out, Nicoph. Πανδ. 7; μεγαληγορίαν κ. to lay pride asleep, quench or stifle it, Eur. Phoen. 185; so, κ. θυμόν Plat. Legg. 873 A; τὰς λύπας Xen. Symp. 2, 24; πύθον Anth. P. 12. 19; ἐλπίδας Ib. 7. 183:—Pass., παῖς κοιμίζεται Eur. Hec. 826; τὸ θηριῶδες κ. Plat. Rep. 591 B. 2. of the sleep of death, καλῶ δ' .. Ἐρμῆν χθόνιον εὖ με κοιμίσαι Soph. Aj. 832; Τιτάνων γενεάν .. Ζεὺς κοιμίζει φλογμῶ Eur. Hec. 473, cf. Hipp. 1387; also in Med., κοιμίσασθαί τινα ἐς Ἄιδον Id. Tro. 589. 3. in Gramm. to soften the accent (from acute to grave), v. *κοίμισις*.
 κοίμισις, εως, ἡ, = *κοιμισμός*, A. B. 756.
 κοιμισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a putting to sleep: metaph. a softening of the accent from acute to grave, A. B. 756.
 κοιμιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who puts to bed, Anth. P. 12. 50.
 κοιμιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for putting to sleep, Schol. Il. 3. 382.
 κοινάν, ἀνος, ὁ, Dor. for *κοινών*, Pind. P. 3. 28 (50) Böckh; cf. ξυνάν:—*κοινᾶνικός*, for *κοινωνικός*, cited from Archyt. in Stob. Ecl.:—*κοινᾶνέω*, Dor. for *κοινωνέω*, Foed. Dor. ap. Thuc. 5. 79.
 κοινάσομαι, κοινάσας, Dor. for *κοινῶσ-*; v. sub *κοινῶω*.
 κοινεῖον, τό, (*κοινός*) a common hall, C. I. 2448. IV. 31. II. a brothel, Arcad. p. 121. 5, Phot., Hesych. (ubi male *κοινίαν*):—a form ξυνεῖον is quoted by Schol. Il. 1. 124.
 κοινῆ, dat. fem. of *κοινός* (B. 2), used as Adv.
 κοινισμός, ὁ, a mixing of different dialects, Quintil. 8. 3. 59.
 κοινοβιακός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for a monastic life, Eccl., Byz.; ὁ κ. a monk, Ib.
 κοινοβι-ἀρχης, ου, ὁ, the head of a convent, Eccl.
 κοινό-βιος, ον, living in communion with others, Iambl. V. Pyth. 29, Ptolem. Tetrab. p. 119. 24. II. as Subst., *κοινόβιον*, τό, life in community, prob. l. Gell. 1. 9, fin. 2. = Lat. *coenobium*, a convent, Eccl.
 κοινο-βλαβής, ἐς, damaging in common, Nicet. Ann. 310 D.
 κοινοβουλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, deliberative, Hippod. ap. Stob. 248. 39.
 κοινοβουλέω, to deliberate in common, Xen. Lac. 13. 1.
 κοινο-βούλης, ου, ὁ, a common-counsellor, senator, Hesych.
 κοινοβουλία, ἡ, common counsel, Schol. Il. 22. 268, Cyrill.
 κοινοβούλιον, τό, a common council, Polyb. 28. 16, 1, Strab. 385: a place of assembly, App. Civ. 1. 51.
 κοινό-βουλος, ον, sharing in counsel, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 928, C. I. 3773.
 κοινοβωμία, ἡ, (*βωμός*) community of altar, of gods who are worshipped at one common altar, ἀνάκτων τῶνδε κοινοβωμίαν σέβασθε Aesch. Supp. 222; cf. ἀγώνιος.
 κοινο-γάμια, ὠν, τά, promiscuous concubinage, Ath. 555 D:—in Eccl. also *κοινογαμία*, ἡ.
 κοινο-γενής, ἐς, sprung from the intercourse of two different species, opp. to *ιδιογενής*, Plat. Polit. 265 E; cf. sq.
 κοινο-γονία, ἡ, the common procreation of two different species, like the horse and ass, opp. to *ιδιογονία*, Plat. Polit. 265 D.
 κοινο-δήμιον, τό, a common assembly of the people, Hesych.
 κοινό-δημος, ον, common to the people, public, πανήγυρις Philo 1. 678.
 κοινο-δίκιον, τό, a common court in which matters in dispute between different cities were settled, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2556. 58, whence it ought to be restored (for -δίκαιον) in Polyb. 23. 15, 4.
 κοινό-δίκος, ον, enjoying a common right, Orac. ap. Phlegont. Op. 144.
 κοινοεργέω, to work in common, Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 36 and 104:—*κοινο-εργής*, ἐς, working in common, Ib.; *κοινό-εργος*, ον, Simplic. ad Epict. 83 C.
 κοινο-θυλάκew, to have a common purse, Ar. Fr. 631.
 κοινο-λαϊτής, ου, ὁ, one of the common people, Eccl.
 κοινολεκτέω, to use the language of common life, *κοινολεκτούμενα ῥήματα* E. M. 184. II, etc.
 κοινό-λεκτος, ον, in the language of common life, cited from Schol. Aesch. Adv. -τως, Schol. Theocr. 6. 18.
 κοινό-λεκτρος, ον, having a common bed, a bedfellow, consort, Aesch. Pr. 560, Ag. 1441.
 κοινολεξία, ἡ, common language, Eust. 956. 1.
 κοινο-λεχής, ἐς, = *κοινόλεκτρος*, a paramour, Soph. El. 97; cf. Eust. 653. 34.
 κοινο-λογεῖσθαι: fut. -ήσομαι Polyb.: aor. ἐκοινολογησάμην Hdt. 6. 23, Thuc., etc.; later also aor. pass. -ελογήθην Polyb. 2. 5, 4, etc.: pf. κεκοινολόγημαι Dio C. 49. 41: plqpf. ἐκεκοινολόγηντο Thuc. 7. 86: (λόγος). To commune or take counsel with, τινι Hdt. 6. 23, and Att.; πρὸς τινα Thuc. 7. 86; κ. τινι περί τινος Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 13; πρὸς τινα ὑπὲρ τινος Polyb. 10. 42, 4; also, κ. περί τινος to deliberate on .., Id. 31. 13, 5, Diod.; κ. πρὸς τὸ οὐδ τινι Luc. Deor. Conc. 1.
 κοινολογία, ἡ, consultation, Hipp. 27. 35, Polyb. 2. 8, 7, etc. II. = ἡ κοινὴ διάλεκτος, Phot.
 κοινομήτωρ, opus, ὁ, ἡ, having a common mother, Theognost. 21. 26.
 κοινό-μικτος, ον, mixed together, Tzetz. in Cramer An. Par. 1. 64.
 κοινο-νοημοσύνη, ἡ, (νοέω) community of sentiment, esp. among citizens, Lat. *communitas*, *civilitas*, M. Anton. 1. 16.
 κοινο-παθής, ἐς, sympathetic, sociable, ἔθη Dion. H. 1. 41.
 κοινο-πληθής ἡμέρα, ἡ, the day of a public meeting, Georg. Pach. 285 C.
 κοινό-πλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ον, sailing in common, ναὸς κ. δμιλία, i. e. shipmates, Soph. Aj. 872.
 κοινο-ποιέω, to make common: Med. to regard as common, C. L. 2906. 11:—Pass. to be in common, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 63, etc. II. to com-

unicate, impart, τὰ μυστήρια Schol. Ar. Av. 1073; τὴν ἀλήθειαν Clem. Al. 767; in Med., κ. τὰ ἀγαθὰ Ib. 680.
 κοινοποίησις, εως, ἡ, communication, Eust. Opusc. 222. 6.
 κοινοπολιτεία, ἡ, community of state-privileges; and *κοινοπολιτικός*, ἡ, ὄν, of or for such community, Theod. Metoch. p. 418.
 κοινό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, of common foot, κ. παρουσία, i. e. the arrival of persons all together, Soph. El. 1104.
 κοινο-πράγew, to act in common with, have dealings with, τινι Polyb. 4. 23, 8., 5. 57, 2, Diod. 19. 6.
 κοινοπράγία, ἡ, a common enterprise, conspiracy, Polyb. 5. 95, 2, Plut. Pericl. 17.
 κοινο-πρεπής, ἐς, befitting in common, Eccl.
 κοινός, ἡ, ὄν, in Soph. Tr. 207 also ὄς, ὄν: (from ξύν = σύν, ξυνός being a collat. form, Butt. Lexil. s. v. *κελαινός* 3):—*common*, shared in common, opp. to *ἴδιος*, first in Hes., ἐκ κοινοῦ given or shared in common, Op. 721; ἔσται γὰρ βίος ἐκ κ. Ar. Eccl. 610; of common altars, Simon. 144, etc. (cf. *κοινοβωμία*); κοινὸν ἔρχεται κῦμ' Ἀἴδα Pind. N. 7. 44; τρεῖς .. κοινὸν ὄμμ' ἐκπημέναι, of the Gorgons, Aesch. Pr. 795; κ. ὠφέλημα βροτοῖς φανείς, of Prometheus, Ib. 613; τὰς γυναῖκας κοινὰς εἶναι Plat. Rep. 457 D; proverb., κοινὸν τύχη Aesch. Fr. 285; κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων Eur. Or. 735, Plat. Phaedr. fin., Menand. Ἀδελφ. 12, Suid.; κοινὸς Ἐρμῆς (v. sub Ἐρμῆς); κοινὰ ἀρωγὰ a common aid (i. e. for all), Soph. Ph. 1145; ἐν δὲ κοινὸς ἴτω κλαγγὰ and with it jointly rise the shouts, Id. Tr. 207; κοινὸν πύλεμον πολεμεῖν Xen. Hier. 2, 8; [πολιτεία] τίς κοινοτάτη; Arist. Pol. 4. 2, 4; τὸν ἀέρα τὸν κ. Menand. Incert. 2. 7; κ. τὸν ἄδην ἔσχον οἱ πάντες βροτοὶ Ib. 9. 8; κ. γὰρ τύχη Id. Monost. 356. 2. c. dat., κ. τινι common to or with another, ἡμῖν φῶς .. καὶ τοῖσδ' ἅπασιν κ. Aesch. Ag. 523; ὁ δαίμων κ. ἦν ἀμφοῖν ἄμα Id. Theb. 812; θάλατταν κοινήν εἶναι τινι Andoc. 25. 42; κοινοτάτη δει τῶ δεομένῳ οἰκία Id. 19. 14; κοινὸν τι χαρὰ καὶ λύπη δάκρυα Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 32; τὸν ἥλιον τὸν κ. ἡμῖν Menand. Incert. 139;—so also c. gen., πάντων κ. φάος Aesch. Pr. 1091, cf. Pers. 132, Eum. 109, Pind. N. 1. 48; κ. τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τε καὶ Ἀθηναίων common to both .., Plat. Menex. 241 C, etc.:—also, τὸ ἐπὶ πᾶσι κ., v. infr. v; κ. κατ' ἀμφοτέρων Apoll. de Constr. 147. fin.; οὐ γίγνεται μοί τι κ. πρὸς τινα Anth. P. 11. 141:—for εἰς κοινὸν or εἰς τὸ κ., κατὰ κ., ἀπὸ and ἐκ κοινοῦ, ἐν κοινῶ, etc., v. infr. B. II. in social and political relations, common to all the people, public, general, τὸ κ. ἀγαθόν the common weal, Thuc. 5. 37; κ. λόγῳ, στόλῳ Hdt. 1. 141, 170; τὰ κ. χρήματα Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 34; ἀδικήματα Dem. 528. 21; ὁ τῆς πόλεως κ. δήμος Plat. Legg. 872 B, cf. Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 535. 6:—*κοινότατον* a public or general interest, Plat. Legg. 724 B, cf. Isocr. 215 B. 2. τὸ κοινόν the state, Lat. *respublica*, τὸ κ. τῶν Σπαρτητῶν, τῶν Ἰώνων Hdt. 1. 67., 5. 109; τὸ κ. τῶν συμμάχων Isocr., etc.; and of one's own state, Ar. Eccl. 208, etc.; τὸ κοινὸν ὠφελεῖται Antipho 121. 24. b. the government, public authorities, Thuc. 1. 90., 2. 12, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 20, etc.; so also, τὰ κοινὰ Hdt. 3. 156:—hence, ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ by public authority, Id. 5. 85., 8. 135; σὺν τῶ κοινῶ by common consent, 9. 87; ἀνευ τοῦ τῶν πάντων κοινοῦ without consent of the league (of the Thes-salians), Thuc. 4. 78. c. the public treasury, χρημάτων μεγάλων ἐν τῶ κ. γενομένων Hdt. 7. 144; ἐν τῶ κ. καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς Thuc. 6. 6 (cf. Arnold ad 6. 8), 6. 17, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 36, Inscr. Boeot. in Keil p. 91; so the Schol. interprets ἔχειν ἐν κοινῶ (without the Art.) Thuc. 1. 80. d. the common right or rights, of citizens, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 12. e. an association, company, C. I. 2448. 1. 24, 28, al. 3. τὰ κοινὰ public affairs, Oratt.; πρὸς τὰ κοινὰ προσελθεῖν, προσεῖναι to enter public life, Dem. 313. 1, Aeschin. 23. 37; but, also, the public money, Ar. Pl. 569, Dem. 95. 20; ἀπὸ κοινοῦ at the public expense, Xen. An. 4. 7, 27., 5. 1, 12; ἐκ κοινοῦ φαγεῖν Euphro Μοῦσ. 1. 4, cf. Antiph. Incert. 5. III. common, ordinary, usual, Plat. Ax. 366 B, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 12; ἡ κ. ἐννοια or ἐπίνοια Polyb. 2. 62, 2., 6. 5, 2; κ. καὶ δημῶδη δόγματα Longin. 40. 2, cf. Dion. H. de Lys. 3; ἡ κ. διάλεκτος the common or popular language, Id. de Isocr. 2; v. infr. v. IV. of Persons, connected by common origin or kindred, esp. of brothers and sisters, Pind. O. 7. 170, Soph. O. T. 261, O. C. 535, Ant. 1., 202; so, κοινὰ Χάριτες Donalds. Pind. O. 2. 90. 2. like *κοινωνός*, a partner, ἐν θύμασιν .. κ. ποιείσθαί τινα Soph. O. T. 240; κ. ἐν κοινοῖσι λυπεῖσθαι Id. Aj. 267, cf. Ar. Vesp. 917. 3. of disposition, lending a ready ear to all, impartial, μὴ οὐ κ. ἀποβῆτε Thuc. 3. 53, cf. 68, and v. sub ἴσος II. 3; κοινοὺς τῶ τε φεύγοντι καὶ τῶ διώκοντι Lys. 144. 21; κ. τῶ βουλομένῳ μαυθάνειν ορεῖ to all, Plat. Meno 91 B; so of a country, δεῖ .. κοινήν εἶναι τῶν τόπων ἀπάντων easily accessible on all sides, Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 4; hence, b. like Lat. *communis* (Cic. ad Fam. 4. 9, 2), *courteous*, *affable*, Xen. Cyn. 13, 9; κοινὸς ἅπασιν γενέσθαι Isocr. 98 B, etc.; τῇ πρὸς πάντας φιλανθρωπία κοινός Democh. ap. Ath. 253 D; cf. *κοινότης* II. 4. so also of events, κοινότεραι τύχαι more impartial, i. e. more equal, chances, Thuc. 5. 102; ἐν τῶ κοινῶ ἐστὶ πᾶσι c. inf., Andoc. 20. 24. V. in Logic and scientific language, common to all the individuals of a class, τὸ κοινόν, τὸ ἐπὶ πᾶσι κ. Plat. Theaet. 185 B, C; τὰ κ. λεγόμενα ἀξιώματα Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 4; αἱ κ. ἀρχαὶ Ib. 32, 3, etc.; cf. δόξα I. 2, ἐννοια I. 2. VI. in Gramm. and Rhet., 1. of the quantity of certain syllables, common, Lat. *anceps*, Longin. Fr. 3. 5 and 11. 2. κ. διάλεκτος the dialect generally used, as opp. to Attic, Doric, etc., E. M. 27. 12 and 15, etc. 3. of gender, Id. 143. 32., 305. 19, etc.; cf. ἐπίκοινος II. 4. κ. τόπος, Lat. *locus communis*, a common place, Hermog., v. Ernesti Lex. Techn. s. v. 5. σχῆμα ἀπὸ or ἐκ κοινοῦ, the use of a common word in two clauses, Apoll. de Constr. 127. 23 sq.; also *κοινότης*, Ib. 128. 9. VII. in N. T., of forbidden meats, etc., common, *profane*, Ev. Marc. 7. 2, Act. Ap. 10. 14, Ep. Rom. 14. 14; cf. *κοινῶ* I. 3.

B. Adv. κοινῶς, in common, jointly, opp. to ἰδίᾳ, Eur. Ion 1462; τὰ κοινὰ κοινῶς δεῖ φέρειν συμπύματα Menand. Incert. 281;—Comp., ἐν Κρήτῃ κοινοτέρως [ἔχει τὰ τῶν συσσιτίων] Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 8. 2. publicly, Thuc. 2. 42, etc. 3. sociably, like other citizens, κ. καὶ πολιτικῶς βιώναι Isocr. 72 B; ἴσως καὶ κ. πρὸς τινα προσφέρεσθαι Arist. Rhet. Al. 9, 10; κ. καὶ φιλικῶς Plut. Anton. 33. 4. commonly, usually, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 81 A: in common language, Plut. Marcell. 8, Longin. 15. 1; κ. ἀσπάξασθαι in common fashion, Plut. Arat. 43.

II. also fem. dat. κοινῇ, in common, by common consent, in concert, Hdt. 1. 148, 3. 79, Soph. O. T. 606, O. C. 1339, Eur. Hipp. 731, Thuc., etc.; κ. καὶ χωρὶς Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 4; κ. μετὰ τινος, κ. σὺν τινι Plat. Symp. 209 C, Xen., etc.; ἰδίᾳ τε καὶ κ. Alex. Incert. 24:—so also neut. pl. κοινά, Soph. Ant. 546. 2. publicly, καὶ κ. καὶ ἰδίᾳ Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 10, Mem. 2. 1, 12, etc.

III. in Adv. sense also, with Preps., ἐς κοινόν in common, ὑμῖν τῆδ' ἔς κ. φράσω Aesch. Pr. 844; πᾶσιν ἐς κ. λέγω Id. Eum. 408, cf. Ar. Av. 457, Plat. Legg. 796 E, Dem. 390. 6; εἰς τὸ κ. λέγειν, like ἐς τὸ μέσον, Plat. Theaet. 165 A; also, εἰς τὸ κ. for common use, Id. Legg. 681 C; for the common weal, Isocr. 215 B. 2. ἀπὸ κοινού, ἐκ κοινού, v. A. I. 1, II. 3, VI. 5. 3. ἐν κοινῷ ἀφιέναι rem in medio relinquere, Arist. Metaph. 1. 6, 4 οἱ ἐν κ. γιγνόμενοι λόγοι Id. An. 1. 4, 1; v. supr. II. 2. fin. 4. κατὰ κοινόν opp. to κατ' ἰδίαν, jointly, in common, Lex ap. Dem. 545. 7, Polyb. 4. 3, 5, etc.

κοινοτάφιον, τό, a public grave, Ulp. ad Dem.

κοινότης, ητος, ἡ, a sharing in common, community, partnership, Andoc. 30. 36, Plat. Theaet. 208 D; ἡ τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ παίδων καὶ τῆς οὐσίας κ. Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 12; ἡ περὶ τὰ τέκνα κ. καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας Ib. 2. 7, 1:—κ. φωνῆς a common language, i. e. not peculiar or dialectic, Isocr. Antid. § 316, cf. Xen. Ath. 2, 8; αἱ κοινότητες common qualities, resemblances, Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 1. 2. generality, vagueness, τῶν ὁμολογιῶν Dion. H. 2. 39, etc.; αἱ κοινότητες, loci communes, Plut. 2. 129 D.

II. affability, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 30, Aristid., etc.; cf. κοινός IV. 3. III. in Gramm. a common gender. 2. v. κοινός VI. 5.

κοινό-τοκος, ον, of or from common parents, ἐλπίδες κ. hopes in one born of the same parents, i. e. a brother, Soph. El. 858.

κοινο-τροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τρέφω) of or for a common nature, ἐπιστήμη Plat. Polit. 264 D, 267 D: ἡ -κῆ (sc. ἐπιστήμη), common nature or education, Ib. 261 E, 264 B, etc.

κοινο-φάγία, ἡ, an eating of what is common or profane, Joseph. A. J. 11. 8, 7.

κοινο-φιλῆς, ἐς, loving in common, κοινοφιλεῖ διανοία Aesch. Eum. 985, as Herm. for κοινοφελεῖ (Cod. Med.).

κοινό-φρων, ον, (φρήν) like-minded with, τινί Eur. Ion 577, I. T. 1008.

κοινο-χρηστία, ἡ, common use or usefulness, Oecumen. ad Act. Apost. (So Schneid. for -χρησία.)

κοινῶ, fut. κοινῶσω Aesch. Cho. 673; aor. ἐκοίνωσα Thuc., Plat., Dor. ἐκοίνωσα (v. infr.):—Med., fut. κοινῶσομαι Eur., Dor. -άσομαι Pind. N. 3. 19 (cf. κοινάν, ξυνάν): aor. ἐκοινώσομαι Trag., Xen., etc.:—Pass., aor. ἐκοινώθη Eur., Plat.: pf. κεκοίνωμαι (but in med. scense) Eur. Fr. 496: (κοινός.) To make common, communicate, impart a thing to another,

1. for the purpose of having his advice, κ. τινί τι Aesch. Cho. 717 (in 673 an acc. must be supplied), Eur. Med. 685, Ar. Nub. 197, etc.; also τι ἐς τινα, Eur. I. A. 44; and κ. τινί περὶ τινος, Aesch. Supp. 369, cf. Arnold Thuc. 8. 48; νυκτὶ κοινάσαντες ὁδὸν having imparted their journey to night alone (i. e. travelling by night without consulting any one), Pind. P. 4. 204. 2. for the purpose of making him a sharer, κοινώσαντας τὴν δύναμιν κοινὰ καὶ τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ἔχειν Thuc. 1. 39, cf. 4. 4, Plat. Legg. 889 D; τὰ περὶ τὰς κτήσεις . . τοῖς συσσιτίοις ὁ νομοθέτης ἐκοινώθησεν Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 15; so in Med., κοινῶσομαι ὕμνον λύρα (as Horat. commissi calores fidibus), Pind. N. 3. 19; also aor. med. in act. sense, Hipp. Jusj. 1; κ. τὴν οὐσίαν τῇ τοῦ παιδός to unite one to the other, Isae. 89. 25. 3. to make common, to defile, profane, Apocal. 21. 27:—Med. to deem or pronounce profane, Act. Ap. 10. 15; cf. κοινός VII.

II. Med. to communicate one to another, βουλευματα Aesch. Ag. 1347; κοινῶμεθα . . ἐγὼ τε κοὶ Λάχης τὸν λόγον Plat. Lach. 196 C; τὸ πρᾶγμα Dem. 890. 13; absol., οὐτ' ἠθέλησας, οὐτ' ἐγὼ κοινωσάμην Soph. Ant. 539. b. to cause to be communicated, τινί τι Plat. Symp. 218 E, Menand. Monost. 351; τι πρὸς τινα Plat. Legg. 930 C. 2. to take counsel with, to consult, τῷ θεῷ Xen. An. 5. 10, 15, Hell. 7. 1, 27; κοινώσασθαι ἑαυτοῖς περὶ τινος Polyb. 7. 16, 3, etc.:—also, κ. τινί to agree with, Arist. Metaph. 1 (min.) 1, 3. 3. to be partner or partaker, τινος of a thing, Eur. Phoen. 1709, Cycl. 634, Lysias 128. 42; τινί τινος with one in . ., Eur. Andr. 933. 4. also c. acc. rei, to take part or share in, κοινοῦσθαι τὰς ξυμφορὰς Id. Ion 608, cf. 858; so, κοινοῦσθαι τὸν στόλον Thuc. 8. 8; τὴν τύχην Xen. Vect. 4, 32.

III. Pass. to have communication with, esp. of sexual intercourse, Eur. Andr. 38. 217; ἀλλήλοισι Plat. Legg. 673 D; also, κοινωθεῖς ξανθῷ χρώματι, i. e. tinged with yellow, Plat. Tim. 59 B.

κοίνωμα, τό, intercourse, esp. sexual, Plut. 2. 338 A.

κοινωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of κοίνωμα, n band, Math. Vett. p. 64.

κοινῶν, ἄνος, ὁ, Dor. κοινάν, ἄνος, (Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 3. 28), = κοινῶνός, which is much more freq., Pind. l. c., Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 35, 8. 1, 16, 36, 40; cf. ξυνήων.

κοινωνέω, fut. ἤσω Plat. Rep. 540 C; pf. κεκοινώνηκα Id. Phaedr. 246 D, etc.:—Pass., pf. κεκοινώνημαι, v. infr. 3: (κοινωνός.) To have or do in common with, have a share of or take part in a thing with another, c. gen. rei et dat. pers., τῆς πολιτείας κ. τινί Plat. Legg. 753 A; κ. πόνων καὶ κινδύνων ἀλλήλοισι Ib. 686 A, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 21; κ. αὐτοῖς ὦν ἐπραττον Ib. 6. 3, 1; κ. μηδενὸς τούτῳ to let him take no part, Dem. 789. 4:—but often with one or other of these cases omitted, 2. κ.

τινος to have a share of or take part in a thing, χθονός Aesch. Supp. 324; μύθου Id. Cho. 166; κακῶν Id. Theb. 1033; γάμων Soph. Tr. 546; τάφου Eur. Or. 1055; τύχης Id. Med. 303; σίτου καὶ πότου Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 22; τῆς πολιτείας Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 8, etc.; τῶν αὐτῶν κ. πάντων to share all things in common, Ib. 1. 9, 5. 3. κ. τινί to go shares with, have dealings with a man, Ar. Vesp. 692, Av. 653, Plat. Rep. 343 D, etc.; κοινωνεῖν μὲν ἡγοῦμαι καὶ τοῦτο τοῖς πεπολιτευμένοις I think that this also is concerned with my public measures, Dem. 244. 20; στολὴν φοινικίδα . . ἤκιστα . . γυναικεία κ. has least communion with . ., Xen. Lac. 11, 3; so, ἐγκώμια κεκοινωνημένα εὐχαῖς united with . ., Plat. Legg. 801 E (nisi legend. κεκοινωμένα). 4. with a Prep., κ. τινί εἰς ἅπαντα Id. Rep. 453 A; also, κ. τινί περὶ τινος Polyb. 31. 26, 6. 5. c. acc. cogn., κ. κοινωνίαν τινί Plat. Legg. 881 E; so, κ. ἴσα πόντα τοῖς ἀνδράσι Ib. 540 C, cf. Ar. Eccl. 590:—rarely c. acc. rei, κ. φόνον τινί to commit murder in common with him, Eur. El. 1048. 6. absol. to share in an opinion, to agree, σκόπει . . , πότερον κοινωνεῖς καὶ ξυνδοκεῖ σοι Plat. Crito 49 D; οὐδὲν κ. τῇ τραγῳδίᾳ to have nothing in common with . ., Arist. Poët. 14. 4, cf. Soph. Elench. 24, 4. b. to communicate, join, ἡ ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα κ. πρὸς τὴν ἕξω . . Id. Meteor. 2. 1, 8. c. to form a community, Id. Pol. 3. 9, 5. II. of sexual intercourse, κ. γυναικί, ἀνδρί Plat. Legg. 784 E, Luc. D. Deor. 1. 2., 10. 2, etc.

κοινωνήμα, τό, that which is communicated: in pl. acts of communion, communications, dealings between man and man, Plat. Rep. 333 A, Legg. 738 A, Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 10, etc.; κ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plut. 2. 158 D; ψυχροῦ καὶ θερμοῦ κ. Ib. 951 E.

κοινωνήσις, εως, ἡ, a community, παίδων Plat. Polit. 310 B.

κοινωνητέον, verb. Adj. one must give a share of, τινός τινι Plat. Rep. 403 B.

κοινωνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. for κοινωνικός, Polyb. 2. 44, 1.

κοινωνία, ἡ, (κοινωνέω) communion, association, partnership, society, μαλθακαὶ κ. Pind. P. 1. 189; οὔτε φιλία ἰδιώταις, οὔτε κ. πόλεσιν Thuc. 3. 10; ὅτῳ δὲ μὴ ἐνὶ κ., φιλία οὐκ ἂν εἴη Plat. Gorg. 507 E; ἐν ταῖς κ. τε καὶ ὁμιλίαις Id. Legg. 861 E, cf. Symp. 182 C; ἡ περὶ . . ἀνθρώπου πρὸς ἀλλήλους κ. Ib. 188 C, cf. Polit. 283 D; ἐν διαλύσει τῆς κ. Id. Rep. 343 D; ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη κ. human society, Id. Polit. 276 B; ἡ κ. ἡ πολιτικὴ Arist. Pol. 1. 1, 1; αὐτῇ ἡ κ., of marriage, Ib. 7. 16, 2; πόλις ἡ γενῶν καὶ κωμῶν κ. Ib. 3. 9, 14, etc. 2. c. gen. objecti, communion with, λυγρὰ . . τῶν ὄπλων κ. Eur. H. F. 1377: community of, partnership in, γάμων Plat. Legg. 721 A; γυναικῶν Id. Rep. 461 E; ἡ ἡδονῆς τε καὶ λύπης κ. ξυνδεῖ Ib. 462 B; τῶν πόνων Id. Tim. 87 E:—hence κ. τινός τινι, or κ. τινος καὶ τινος, as, τίς θαλάσσης βουκόλοισι κ.; what communion have herdsmen with the sea? Eur. I. T. 254; τίς δαὲ κατόπτρον καὶ ξίφος κ.; i. e. what has a woman's toilette to do with the arms of men? Ar. Thesm. 140; λύπη μανίας κοινωνίαν ἔχει τινά; Alex. Incert. 45; κ. βοηθείας καὶ φιλίας Dem. 118. 14. II. sexual intercourse, Eur. Bacch. 1277; ἡ τῶν γυναικῶν κ. τοῖς ἀνδράσι Plat. Rep. 466 C; γυναικὸς λαμβόνειν κοινωνίαν Amphip. Ἰαλ. 1. 3. III. a common gift, charitable contribution, alms, Ep. Rom. 15. 26, Hebr. 13. 16.

κοινωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, held in common, social, between man and man, ἰσότης κοινωνική [ἡ δικαιοσύνη], Def. Plat. 411 E; κ. ἀρετῆ Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 3; κ. καὶ φιλικὴ διάθεσις Polyb. 2. 44, 1, cf. Wytt. Plut. 2. 43 D:—τὸ -κόν, sociableness, Arr. Epict. 3. 13, 5, etc. 2. giving a share of, τῶν ὄντων Luc. Tim. 56; absol., κ. ὁ Ἑρμῆς ready to share luck with others, proverb in Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 2; cf. κοινός A. I. 1. II. Adv., κοινωνικῶς χρῆσθαι τοῖς εὐτοχῆμασι to suffer others to partake in one's good fortune, Polyb. 18. 31, 7; κ. βιώναι Diod. 5. 9; ζῆν κ. καὶ φιλικῶς Plut. 2. 1108 C, etc.

κοινωνο-ποιέω, = κοινωνέω, Gloss.

κοινωνός, ὁ, also ἡ, (κοινός) a companion, partner, τινος of or in a thing, Aesch. Ag. 1037, 1352, Supp. 343, Antipho 137. 25, Plat., etc.; ὁ τοῦ κακοῦ κ. accomplice in . ., Soph. Tr. 730, cf. Aj. 284; also, κ. περὶ τινος Plat. Legg. 810 C; τινί in a thing, Eur. El. 637; c. dat. pers., κ. τινί τῶν τιμῶν with another, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 24. 2. absol. a partner, fellow, Plat. Rep. 333 B, Phaedr. 239 C; ὁ σὺς κοινωνός, οὐχ ὁ ἐμός Dem. 232. 12; ἴσοι καὶ κ. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 12. II. as Adj. = κοινός, Eur. I. T. 1173.

κοίνωσις, εως, ἡ, a making common, polluting, Epiphan. 1. 395 A.

κοινωτέος, α, ον, to be imparted, cited from Themist.

κοινωφελῆς, ἐς, of common utility, Galen. 14. 296, Philo 2. 404.)

κοινωφελία, ἡ, common utility; κοινωφέλεια in Diod. 1. 51; but the form is expressly recognised by E. M. 462. 21.

κόϊξ, ἴκος, ὁ, the coix, an Egyptian kind of palm, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 5, etc.; v. sub κούκι. 2. a palm-leaf basket, Pherecr. Κοριανν. 12, Antiph. Βομβ. 1.—Another form, not Att., was κῶϊς, Epich. 77 Ahr.)

Κοιο-γενής, ἐς, born of Κοῖος, i. e. Latona, Pind. Fr. 58. 7:—so, Κοιο-γένεια Ar. Rh. 2. 710; Κοιῆς, q. v.:—cf. Hes. Th. 404.)

κοιόλης, ὁ, = ἱερεύς, Hesych., Suid.)

κοῖος, η, ον, Ion. for ποῖος, a, ον, Hdt.)

κοῖος, ὁ, Maced. for ἀριθμός, Ath. 455 D, v. Sturz Dial. Maced. p. 42.)

κοιρανέω, fut. ἤσω, (κοίρανος):—poët. Verb. to be lord or master, to rule, command, 1. of a general, ὡς ὅγε κοιρανέων διέπε στρατῶν. II. 2. 207., 4. 250; μάχην ἀνα κοιρανέοντα 5. 824; πόλεμον κατὰ κοιρανέουσιν Ib. 332. 2. of the rightful authority of a king in time of peace, Ἀνκίην κατὰ κοιρανέουσιν 12. 318; Ἰθόκην κατὰ κ. Od. 1. 247. 3. of the unjust power, assumed by the suitors in the house of Ulysses, often in Od. II. besides the Homeric usages, we find it c. gen. to be lord of, like κρατέω, etc., Hes. Th. 331, Aesch. Pers. 214 (where however a fut., such as ποιμανεῖ or δεσπόσει, as Dind. observes, is required); c. dat., like ἀνάσσω, Aesch. Pr. 49, Ar. Rh. 2.

998; absol., τὸν νῦν κοιρανῶντα Aesch. Fr. 958;—and c. acc. to lead, arrange, Pind. O. 14. 12.

κοιρανῆος, Dor. for κοιράνειος, belonging to a master or ruler, κ. κράτος sovereign power, Melinno ap. Stob. 87. 24.

κοιρανία, Ion. -ία, ἡ, sovereignty, Dion. P. 464, Anth. Plan. 358.

κοιρανίδης [νῆ], ου, ὁ, =κοίρανος, Soph. Ant. 940.

κοιρανικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a king, royal, Opp. C. 3. 41, 47.

κοίρανος, ὁ, poet. Noun, a ruler, leader, commander: 1. in war

or peace, ἡγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κ. II. 2. 487; κοίρανε λαῶν 7. 234;

οὐκ ἀγαθὴ πολυκοιρανίη· εἰς κ. ἔστω, εἰς βασιλεύς 2. 204. 2.

generally, a lord, master, Od. 18. 106.—Also in Pind. N. 3. 108, Aesch.

Ag. 549, Soph. O. C. 1287, 1759, and often in Eur.—Rare in fem.,

Orph. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 1. Cf. Ebert Diss. Sicul. p. 62. (For the

Root, v. κύρος.)

κόϊς, ὁ, v. sub κούξ.

Κοισῦρόομαι, v. sub ἐγκοισυρόομαι.

κοιτάζω, (κοίτη) to put to bed, Hesych.; κοιταστέον τὰς κύνας Arr.

Cyn. 9, in lemma:—Med., with Dor. aor. ἐκοιταζάμεν, to go to bed,

sleep, ἀνὰ βωμῶ θεᾶς κοιτάξατο νύκτα Pind. O. 13. 107; also in Polyb.

10. 15, 9, etc. II. intr. to have a lair, of a lion, Aesop. 114 Halm.

κοιταῖος, α, ου, (κοίτη) lying in bed, abed, asleep, κ. γίγνεσθαι ἐν τῇ

χώρᾳ to pass the night in the country, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 6; κοιτ.

ἐν τόπῳ γενέσθαι to be at a place by bed-time, Polyb. 3. 61, 10; so, κ.

ἔρχεσθαι Id. ap. Suid. II. as Subst., τὸ κοιταῖον, =κοίτη, the

lair of a wild beast, Plut. T. Gracch. 9. 2. τὰ κοιταῖα ἐπισπένδειν

to take a last sup, a 'night-sup,' Heliod. 3. 4.

κοιτάομαι, Dep., =κοιτάζομαι, Byz.

κοιτάριον, τό, Dim. of κοίτη, Schol. Od. 14. 51.

κοιτάσια, ἡ, (κοιτάζομαι) cohabitation, LXX (Levit. 20. 15).

κοίτη, ἡ, (κεῖμαι) =κοῖτος (which is Homer's word, for he uses κοίτη

only once, Od. 19. 341, and there with v. l. οἴκῳ), Hdt. and Att.; esp.

the marriage-bed, Aesch. Supp. 804, Soph. Tr. 17; οὐ γὰρ ἐκ μῖα

κ. ἔβλαστον Id. Fr. 491; ἔρος τὰς ἀπλήστου κ. Eur. Med. 151,

etc.; ἀνάνδρου κοίτας λέκτρον Ib. 437;—πετρίνη κοίτη, of a cave,

Soph. Ph. 160; τείρεσθαι νοσερᾶ κ. on a sick bed, Eur. Hipp. 132;

κοίταν δ' ἔχει νέρθεν, of one dead, Soph. O. C. 1707; κ. σκληρά Plat.

Legg. 942 D;—also in pl., ἐννυχοί κ. Pind. P. 11. 40; νυμφίδαι κ. Eur.

Alg. 249; of the sea, ἐν μεσημβριναῖς κοίταις .. εὐδοί πεσῶν Aesch. Ag.

566. 2. the lair of a wild beast, nest of a bird, etc., Eur. Ion

155; κ. ποιέσθαι, of the spider, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 4. II. the act

of going to bed, τῆς κοίτης ὥρη bed-time, Hdt. 1. 10., 5. 20; τραπέζῃ

καὶ κοίτῃ δέκεσθαι to entertain 'at bed and board,' Id. 5. 20; τὴν σκηνὴν

εἰς κ. διέλκον for going to bed, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 1; κεῖσθαι κοίταν to lie

a-bed, Aesch. Ag. 1494. III. in LXX, κοίτην δίδοναι, of sexual

connexion, Num. 5. 20, cf. Levit. 18. 20; so, κ. ἔχειν ἐκ .., to become

pregnant by a man, Ep. Rom. 9. 10;—in bad sense, chambering, lasciv-

iousness, Ib. 13. 13. IV. a chest, box, case, or basket, Pherecr.

Μυρμ. 5, Eur. Pol. Βαπτ. 12, Menand. Δυακολ. 3. 2; αἱ μυστικά κ. Plut.

Phoc. 28; cf. κοιτίς.

κοιτιδίων, τό, Dim. of κοιτίς, Schol. Luc. Gall. 21.

κοιτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of κοίτη III, a casket, Luc. Ep. Saturn. 21.

κοῖτος, ὁ, (κεῖμαι) a place to lie on, a bed (cf. κοίτη), κοῖτοιο μεδ-

μεθα Od. 3. 334, cf. 2. 358; οἱ δ' ἐπὶ κοῖτον ἐσσεύοντο Od. 14. 455,

19. 510; στρυγερὸς δ' ὑπέδεξατο κ., of birds, 22. 470 (v. sub ὑποδέχομαι):

—of animals, a stall, fold, Arat. 1116; ἀπάγειν ἐπὶ κοῖτον pen, Longus

1. 8. II. sleep, ἐπὴν νύξ ἔλθῃ, ἔλθῃ τε κ. ἀπαντας Od. 19. 515,

cf. Hes. Op. 572; κοῖτον λαβεῖν to sleep, Eur. Rhes. 740; κοῖτον ποιεί-

σθαι to go to bed, Hdt. 7. 17; so, ἐς κοῖτον παρεῖναι Id. 1. 9.

κοιτών, ὄνος, ὁ, (κοίτη) a sleeping-room, bed-chamber, Ar. Fr. 113,

Matro etc. ap. Ath. 135 D, Diod. 11. 69; ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ κοιτώνος a cham-

berlain, praefectus cubiculi, Act. Ap. 12. 20, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 15, C. I.

2947, al.: cf. κοιτωνίτης.—It is rejected by the Atticists, who hold

δωμάτιον to be the correct word, cf. Poll. 1. 79, Schol. Ar. Lys. 160,

Phryn. 252, and v. προδωμάτιον. II. a treasury, Dio C. 61.

5. III. a landing-place, Stadiasm. 2. 460 Gail.

κοιτωνι-άρχης, ου, ὁ, a chambertain, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 486.

κοιτώνιον, τό, Dim. of κοιτών, Schol. Ar. 1. c.

κοιτωνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of κοιτών, Artemid. 4. 46.

κοιτωνίτης, ου, ὁ, a chambertain, Galen. 8. 837, Arr. Epict. 1. 30, 7,

C. I. 6418.

κοιτωνο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a guardian of the bed-chamber, Hesych.

κοκάλια (v. ll. κοκκάλια, κωκάλια), ὄν, τά, a kind of land-snail with

a shell, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 2.

κόκκαλος, ὁ, the kernel of the στρόβιλος (nux pinea), Hipp. 401. 46.,

402. 37; called κῶνος by Galen. 11. 158; ὀστρακίς by Mnesith. ap. Ath.

57 B, cf. 126 A;—cf. Lob. Phryn. 397.

κοκκηρός, ἄ, ὄν, =κόκκινος, Epiphan.

κοκκίζω, to pick the kernel out of fruit, κοκκιεῖς ῥόαν Aesch. Fr. 328,

cf. Ar. Fr. 506.

κοκκινίζω, to be scarlet, Schol. Opp. H. 3. 25., 5. 272.

κοκκίνο-βάφης, ἐς, =κοκκοβαφής, Callix. ap. Ath. 196 B;—also -βαφος,

ον, Schol. Pind. O. 6. 66.

κοκκίνο-ειδής, ἐς, like the scarlet berry, Schol. Theocr. 7. 58.

κόκκινος, η, ου, scarlet, Lat. coccineus, Plut. Fab. 15, N. T.;—κόκκινα

scarlet clothes, ἐν κ. περιπατεῖν, κ. φέρειν Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 10., 4. 11,

34.—For Strab. 824, sub κούκι.

κοκκίον, τό, Dim. of κόκκος III, Aesch. Trall. 5. p. 283.

κοκκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of κόκκος I, Achmes Onir. 243.

κοκκο-βάφης, ἐς, scarlet-dyed, scarlet, Theophr. II. P. 3. 7, 5, Ael. N. A.

17. 38, Philostr.: -βαφία, ἡ, Philostr. 159 (vulg. κροκοβ-).

κοκκο-βόας ὄρνις, the cock, Soph. (Fr. 900) ap. Eust. 1479. 44.

κοκκό-δαφνον, τό, the laurel-berry, Orneosoph. p. 192.

κοκκο-θραύστης, ου, ὁ, kernel-breaker, the grosbeak, Hesych.

κοκκονάριον, τό, Dim. of κόκκος, Hieroph. in Not. Mss. 11. p. 193.

κόκκος, ἡ, the scarlet-oak, Diosc. 4. 48; also πρίνος and ὕαγη.

κόκκος, ὁ, a grain, seed, as of the pomegranate, h. Hom. Cer. 373,

412, Hdt. 4. 143; of the poppy, Euphr. Incert. 1. 11; of the bean,

Arist. Plant. 1. 5, 7; of the pine, C. I. 5980. 12; cf. Κνίδιος:—metaph.,

νόου δέ μοι οὐκ ἐνι κ. not a grain of sense, Timo ap. Sext. Enip. M. 11.

172. II. the kermesberry, used to dye scarlet, Lat. coccus tinctorius,

Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 3, etc.; hence scarlet (the colour), Dromo

ap. Ath. 240 D;—cf. κόκκος, ἡ. III. a pill, Alex. Trall. IV.

in pl. the testicles, Anth. P. 12. 222; cf. κοκκωτή. 2. pudenda

muliebria, Hesych.

κόκκῦ, properly cuckoo! the bird's cry:—but in use only as an exclamation,

now! quick! (ταχύ Suid.), κόκκυ, πεδίονδε Ar. Av. 507; κόκκυ,

μεθεῖτε quick—let go, Ran. 1384; οὐδὲ κ., .. οὐδὲ βραχύ A. B.

105. (Onomator., cf. κοῖ, κόαξ; hence κόκκυξ, κοκκύζω; Skt.

kōkīlas; Lat. cuculus; O. H. G. gauh (Scottish gowk), Germ. kukuk,

Lith. kukūti (κοκκύζειν), etc.)

κοκκύαι, οἱ, v. sub κοκύαι.

κοκκυγέα, ἡ, a tree used for dyeing red, with its fruit sheathed in wool,

perhaps a species of sumach or the rhus cotinus Linn., Theophr. H. P. 3.

16, 6; coccygia Plin. 13. 41.

κοκκύγιος, η, ου, purple-red: κοκκυγῶ, to dye this colour, Hesych.

κοκκύζω, Dor. -ύσσω: fut. ύσσω: pf. κεκόκκυκα Ar. Eccl. 31: (κόκ-

κυξ). To cry cuckoo, Hes. Op. 484; but also of the cock, to crow,

Cratin. Incert. 31, Plat. Com. Incert. 20, Diphil. Πλινθ. 1, Theocr. 7. 48;

cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 49, 2, Poll. 5. 89. II. to cry like a cuckoo or

cock, give a signal by such cry, Ar. Ran. 1380, Eccl. 31.—Cf. κοχυδέω.

κοκκυμηλέα, ἡ, the plum-tree, Araros Incert. 1, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 10;

κ. ἀγρία Ib. 3. 6, 4;—also κοκκύμηλος, ὁ, Poll. 1. 232.

κοκκύμηλον, τό, cuckoo-apple, a name for the damascene or damson

plum, Archil. 162, Hippon. 47, Comici ap. Ath. 49 D, sq.; κ. ἀγρία wild

plums, sloes, Theophr. ap. Ath. 50 B.

κοκκυμηλών, ὄνος, ὁ, a plum-orchard, Gloss.

κόκκυξ, ὄγος, ὁ, a cuckoo, so called from its cry κόκκυ (q. v.), Lat.

cuculus, Hes. Op. 484, Ar. Av. 504, etc.; it was sacred to Hera, and sat

on her sceptre, Paus. 2. 17, 4;—in Ar. Ach. 598, ἐχειροτόνησάν με κόκ-

κυγές γε τρεῖς, I was elected by three cuckoo-voices, i. e. by three fellows

who gave their votes over and over again, so as to seem many times

three; for when a cuckoo cries, the whole place seems to be full of

cuckoos; so Hesych., κόκκυγες· ἐπὶ ὑπνοσηθέντων πλειόνων εἶναι καὶ

ὀλίγων ὄντων: on its nature, habits, etc., v. Arist. H. A. 6. 7., 9.

29. II. a sea-fish, the piper, said to make a sound like cuckoo,

Hipp. 543. 39, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 5., 8. 13, 3. III. =ὄλυθος, Lat.

grossus, a fig that ripens early, Nic. Th. 554. IV. the os coccygis,

Galen.

κοκκύσσω, Dor. for κοκκύζω, Theocr. 7. 124.

κοκκυσμός, ὁ, a crying cuckoo:—in men, the sound of a very high

voice, Nicom. Mus. p. 20, acc. to Bodl. Ms.; vulgo κοκκισμός.

κοκκυστής, οὔ, ὁ, a crower, screamer, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9. 6.

κόκκων, ὁ, a pomegranate-seed, Solon 30. 8, Hipp. 606. 9. II. =

Κνίδιος κόκκος, a purgative berry, Galen.:—a misletoe-berry, Hesych.

κοκκωτή, ἡ, =κόκκος IV, Anth. P. 12. 3.

κοκύαι, οἱ, ancestors, Euphor. 156, Anth. P. 9. 312;—fem. in Ποῖτα ap.

Suid.

κολαβρεύομαι, =sq., Hesych.

κολαβρίζω, fut. ἴσω, to dance a wild Thracian dance, σκιρτᾶν Hesych.;

the dance being κολαβρισμός, Ath. 629 D (ubi καλαβρ-), Poll. 4.

100. II. in LXX, to deride; cf. Jacobson Clem. Rom. 1. 40.

κόλαβρος, ὁ, a song to which the κολαβρισμός was danced, Ath. 164 E,

697 C. II. a young pig, Suid.

κολάζω: fut. κολάσω, Andoc. 17. 44, Lys. 189. 31, Xen., Plat., etc., v.

Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v.: aor. ἐκόλασα Ar., Thuc.:—Med., fut. κολάσομαι

Theopomp. Com. Καπηλ. 5, Xen.; contr. 2 sing. κολᾶ Ar. Eq. 456;

part. κολωμένους Id. Vesp. 244; aor. ἐκολασάμεν Thuc. 6. 78, Plat.

Menex. 240 D;—Pass., fut. -αοθήσομαι Thuc. 2. 87, etc.: aor. ἐκο-

λάσθην Id.: pf. κεκόλασμαι Antipho 124. 44, Dem. (Prob. from κύλος,

akin to κολούω, and so), Properly, to curtail, dock, prune, τὰ δένδρα

Theophr. II. P. 2. 7, 6, cf. Poll. 4. 180;—hence, like Lat. castigare, to

keep within bounds, check, chastise, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Plat. Gorg. 491 E; τὸ

πλεονάζον Plut. 2. 663 E, etc.; τὸ ὑπερβάλλον Galen.:—to correct, as

acids correct the bilious tendency of honey, Hipp. Acut. 394, cf. Xen.

Oec. 20, 12;—hence in part. pf. pass. chastened, εὐπειθὲς καὶ κεκολ.

Arist. Eth. N. 3. 12, 8; δῖαιτα Luc. Hermot. 86, etc.; ῥήτωρ κεκ. Poll.

6. 149. 2. in Poets, to chastise, correct, punish, τινά Eur. Bacch.

1323, Ar. Nub. 7, etc.; τὰ σεμν' ἔπη κόλαξ' ἐκείνους, where κόλαξε =

λέγει κολάζων, use your proud words in reproving them, Soph. Aj. 1108;

—c. dat. modi, λόγους κ. τινά Soph. Aj. 1160; θανάτῳ Eur. Hel. 1172,

Lys. 179. 35; πληγαῖς, τιμωρίας Plat. Legg. 784 D, Isocr. 13 A; ἀτιμί-

αις Plat. Polit. 309 D;—Med. to get a person punished, Ar. Vesp. 406,

Plat. Prot. 324 C, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7;—Pass. to be punished, etc., Antipho

123. 16, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 1, Plat., etc.;—to suffer injury, Ael. N. A. 3.

24.—The difference between κολάζω and τιμωρέομαι is stated by Arist.

Rhet. 1. 10, 17 to be, that the former regards the correction of the

offender, the latter the satisfaction of the offended.

Κολαινίς, ἴδος, ἡ, obscure cpith. of Artemis, Ar. Av. 874, Metag. Aup. 4.

κολᾶκεια, ἡ, flattery, fawning, Plat. Rep. 590 B, Gorg. 463 B, 465 B,

etc.; κολακείαν ποιέσθαι Aeschin. 76. 42.

κολάκευμα, τό, a piece of flattery, Xen. Oec. 13; 12, Plut. II. of a person, like τρίμμα, παπάλημα, Schol. Soph. Aj. 381.
 κολακευτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be flattered, Luc. Merc. Cond. 38, etc. II. -ευτέον, one must flatter, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 705.
 κολακευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = κολαξ, Gloss.
 κολακευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to flatter, flattering, sawning, Luc. Calump. 10: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) = κολακεία, Plat. Gorg. 464 C. Adv. -κῶς, Charito 8. 4.
 κολακεύω, to be a κολαξ, to flatter, Ar. Eq. 48, Plat. Rep. 538 B, sq., Gorg. 521 B. 2. c. acc. to flatter, Ar. Fr. 360, Andoc. 31. 14, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 17, etc.; metaph., τὴν κατάποσιν κ. Muson. ap. Stob. 160. 43:—Pass. to be flattered, be open to flattery, Dem. 98. 14, etc.
 κολακικός, ἡ, ὄν, = κολακευτικός, Plat. Gorg. 502 D, al.: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), = κολακεία, Id. Soph. 222 E; Comp. κολακικώτερος Luc. pro Imagg. 22; Sup. κολακικώτατος πρὸς τινα Polyb. 13. 4. 5. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 4. 51.
 κολακίς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of κολαξ, a female flatterer; then, = κλιμακίς II, Plut. 2. 50 D, Ath. 256 D.
 Κολακο-φωροκλείδης, ον, ὁ, flattering son of a thief, parody on the name of Hierocleides, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 394.
 Κολακ-ώνυμος, ὁ, parasite-named, Comic distortion of the name Kleonymos, Ar. Vesp. 592.
 κολαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a flatterer, sawner, Ar. Pax 756, Lysias 179. 40, Plat., etc.; πάντες οἱ κ. θητικοὶ καὶ οἱ ταπεινοὶ κ. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 29, cf. 2. 7, 13, Theophr. Char. 2:—in Ar. Vesp. 45, a lisping pronunciation for κόραξ. II. in Hellenic Gr. = the Att. γόης, Piers. Moer. p. 113.
 κολαπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a chisel, Luc. Somn. 13, Plut. 2. 350 D.
 κολαπτός, ἡ, ὄν, engraved, κ. γράμμα an inscription, Epigr. Gr. 258. 5.
 κολάπτω, fut. ψω, of birds, to peck (cf. δρυσοκολάπτης), τὰ ἔλκη, τὰ ὄμματα, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 18; τὸ ἦπαρ, of the eagle and Prometheus, Luc. Sacrif. 6; κ. τινά, of a crane, Anth. P. 11. 369; metaph. of a man, φά κ. Anaxil. Αὐροπ. 1. 4:—of Pegasos, to strike the ground with his hoof, Anth. P. 15. 25, 19. 2. to carve or chisel, γράμμα εἰς αἰγείρον Anth. P. 9. 341, cf. Call. Fr. 101; τὸ δόγμα κολαφθὲν εἰς στάλαν C. I. 5475. 25, cf. 5491. 22: cf. ἐγκολάπτω.
 κολάσις, εὼς, ἡ, (κολάζω) a pruning or checking the growth of trees, Theophr. C. P. 3. 18, 2. 2. chastisement, correction, punishment, Plat. Apol. 26 A, al., Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 17, etc.; in pl., Plat. Prot. 323 E, al.
 κολασμα, τό, chastisement, Ar. ap. A. B. 105, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 23, Critias 9. 4.
 κολασμός, ὁ, = κολασίς, Plut. Alcib. 13.
 κολαστεῖρα, ἡ, fem. of κολαστήρ, Anth. P. 7. 425.
 κολαστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be chastised, punished, Plat. Gorg. 527 B. II. κολαστέον, one must punish, Ib. 492 D.
 κολαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = κολαστής, cited from Eunap.
 κολαστήριος, ον, = κολαστικός, Eccl. II. as Subst., κολαστήριον, τό, a house of correction, Luc. Nescym. 14. 2. an instrument of correction or torture, Plut. 2. 342 E. 3. generally, = κολασμα, κολασίς, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 1.
 κολαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a chastiser, punisher, Ζεὺς τοι κ. τῶν ὑπερκόπων ἀγαν φρονημάτων Aesch. Pers. 827; so in Soph., Eur., Plat., etc.; κ. τῶν ἀδικούντων Lys. 178. 6; νόμιμοι κολασταί Critias 9. 6.
 κολαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for chastising, corrective, Plat. Soph. 229 A; τὸ -κόν Plut. 2. 458 B:—c. gen., φάρμακα κ. τῆς κακίας, Galen.
 κολάστρια, ἡ, fem. of κολαστήρ, late Poet in Eus. P. E. 441 D.
 κολαφίζω, (κόλαφος) to buffet, τινά Ev. Matth. 26. 67, etc.; cf. βαπίζω 2.
 κολάφισμα, τό, Gramm.; -ισμός, οὔ, ὁ, Jo. Chrys., a buffet.
 κολαφιστικῶς, Adv. as with a buffet, Eccl.
 κολαφος, ὁ, (κολάπτω) a buffet, Dor. for κόνδυλος, Epich. 1 Ahr., C. I. 1759; v. Hesych.
 κολεάζω, to sheathe; κολεασμός, ὁ, a sheathing, Hesych.
 κολεάνος or κολοκάνος, ὁ, a long, lank, lean person, Hesych.; v. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 789.
 κολεόν, Ion. κουλεόν, v. sub κολεός.
 κολεό-πτερος, ον, sheath-winged: insects of the beetle kind were so called, as having soft wings under a hard sheath (Shakspeare's 'sharded beetle'), Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 12, al., cf. κολεός II.
 κολεός, ὁ, Ion. κουλεόν, τό, as always in Hom. when the gender is distinguishable, κουλεός in Hipp. 268. 45; in Att. the gend. is rarely, if ever, distinguishable, but Hesych. cites κολεός as the nom.; in Theocr. 24. 45 κολεόν:—a sheath, scabbard of a sword, Lat. culeus, ἔλκετο δ' ἐκ κολεοῦ μέγα ξίφος Il. 1. 194; κολεῶ μὲν ἄορ θεοῦ Od. 10. 333; but Hom. mostly uses the Ion. form, ἀψ' δ' ἐς κουλεὸν ὡσε μέγα ξίφος Il. 1. 220; ξίφος μέγα κολεόν 3. 272; ἀτὰρ πέρι κολεὸν ἦεν δρυῖρεον II. 30, Od. 11. 98; so in Pind. N. 10. 11; and in Att., ξίφη κολεῶν ἐρυστά Soph. Aj. 730; φάσανον κώπης λαβῶν ἐξεῖλε κολεοῦ Eur. Hec. 544; μάχαιραν .. κολεὸν ἀργυροῦν ἔχουσαν C. I. 150 A. 46; ἐν κολεῶ Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 9, etc. II. in Hipp. l. c. the sheath of the heart, the pericardium: in Arist. the sheath or shard of a beetle's wings, τὰ κολεόπτερα ἔχει τὰ πτερὰ ἐν κολεῶ H. A. 4. 7, 1. III. in Hesych., = λάρναξ and ὑδρία.
 κολεο-φόροι, οἱ, the sheath-bearers, name of a Comedy in C. I. 229.
 κολερός, ἂ, ὄν, (κόλος) short-woolled, ūes Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 5.
 κολετράω, to trample on, τινα Ar. Nub. 552.
 κοληβάζω, = ἐγκοληβάζω, only in Hesych.
 κολίας, ον, ὁ, a kind of tunny-fish, Ar. Fr. 365, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 6.
 κολιός, ὁ, a kind of woodpecker, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 8, al. (with v. II. κολεός, κελεός; Bekk. κελεός).
 κόλλα, ἡ, ἡ, glue, Lat. gluten, Hdt. 2. 86; Hipp. Art. 799, Arist., etc.
 κολλαβίζω, fut. ἴσω, (κόλαφος) to play a game, in which one holds the

other's eyes, while another gives him a box on the ear, and bids him guess which hand he has been struck with, Poll. 9. 129.
 κόλλαβος, ὁ, = κόλλουψ, Luc. D. Deor. 7. 4, cf. Lob. Phryn. 193. II. a kind of cake or roll (cf. κόλλυβος I. 2), Ar. Ran. 507, Pax 1196, Fr. 420, 421, Philyll. Αὐγὴ 2.
 κολλάω, (κόλλα) to glue, cement, τι περί τι, τι πρὸς τι Plat. Tim. 75 D, 82 D. 2. to join one metal to another, κ. σιδήρον to weld it, Plut. 2. 619 A (but v. sub κόλλησις); κ. χρυσοῦν ἐλέφαντά τε, i. e. to make [a crown] inlaid with gold and ivory, Pind. N. 7. 115:—Pass., κολλώμενα glued together, opp. to γομφούμενα, Ar. Eq. 463. II. generally, to join fast together, unite, τινί τι Emped. 275; χαλκὸν ἐπ' ἀνέρι κολλᾶν, of one applying a cupping glass, Poëta ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 12, cf. Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1; κολλᾶ καὶ αὐνδεῖ πάντα [ὁ πόθος] Plat. Legg. 776 A;—Pass. to cleave to, κεκόλληται γένος πρὸς ἀτὰρ is indissolubly bound to .. (as Blomf. for προσάψαι), Aesch. Ag. 1566: so, of persons, κ. τινί to cleave to, join, Act. Ap. 5. 13; and of things, ὁ κοινοῦτος ὁ κολληθεῖς τινί Ev. Luc. 10. 11. III. to put together, build, Pind. O. 5. 29; so in aor. med. to fit together, τροχάλεια Arat. 530.
 κολληψός, οὔ, ὁ, (κόλλα, ἔψω) a glue-boiler, Poll. 7. 183.
 κολληγᾶς, ὁ, κολληγιον, τό, the Lat. collega, collegium, Inscr.
 κολληγῆς, εσσα, εν, (κόλλα) glued together, close-joined, ξυστά II. 15. 389, cf. 677; ἄρματα Hes. Sc. 309.
 κόλλημα, τό, (κολλάω) that which is glued or joined together, Hipp. Art. 799, Antiph. Μυλ. 1.
 κόλλησις, εὼς, ἡ, (κολλάω) a gluing or welding, κ. σιδήρου a welding of iron, Lat. ferruminatio, Hdt. 1. 25, cf. Plut. 2. 156 B; but, as this seems to be too simple a process to be described as a new invention (Hdt. attributes it to Glaucus of Chios), perhaps it may signify the art of inlaying or damasking iron, cf. κολλάω I. 2, κολλητός, Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 61; also, κ. χρυσοῦ Theophr. Lap. 26. II. generally, a fixing tight, close fastening, Hipp. Art. 804; of the cupping glass, Arist. Rhet. (v. κολλάω II). 2. as a figure of Rhet. the union of a verse quotation with prose, Walz Rhett. 3. 436, 7. 1320. 3. metaph. friendship, Byz.
 κολλητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who glues or fastens, Gloss.
 κολλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for gluing or causing cohesion, glutinous, Arist. Probl. 21. 11 and 16, Plut. 2. 925 B; φάρμακα κ. τραυμάτων making wounds close, Diosc. 3. 99.
 κολλητός, ἡ, ὄν, (κολλάω) glued together, closely joined, well-framed, like εὐποίητος, εὐπηκτος, in Hom. as epith. of θύραι, σανίδες Od. 23. 194., 21. 164; of ἄρμα, δίφρος, ξυστῶν, Il. 4. 366, etc.; so, κ. ὄχοι Eur. Hipp. 1225; ὕδασι καὶ γῆ κ. Plat. Polit. 279 E:—in Hdt. 1. 25, ὑποκρητηρίδιον κολλητόν is either a stand with figures inlaid or (perh.) welded to the κρητήρ, v. Hegesand. ap. Ath. 210 B, Paus. 10. 16, 1, and cf. κόλλησις.
 κολλιζω, fut. ἴσω, late form for κολλάω, Geop. 4. 14.
 κολλίκιος [λί], α, ον, κολλιξ-shaped, ἄρτοι Ath. 112 F.
 κολλίκο-φάγος, ον, roll-eating, epith. of the Boeotians, Ar. Ach. 872.
 κόλλιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, a roll or loaf of coarse bread, Hippon. 20, Ephipp. 'Αρτ. 1, Nicoph. Χειρ. 2, Archestr. ap. Ath. 112 A:—later Dim. κολλίκιον, τό, Greg. Cor. 549. [ἴ in gen., II. c.:—in Ar. Ran. 576, χόλλιξαι is now received.]
 κολλο-μελέω, to patch verses together, Comic word in Ar. Thesm. 54.
 κολλοπεύω, to be a κόλλουψ (II. 2), Plat. Com. Incert. 3.
 κολλοπίζω, fut. ἴσω, (κόλλουψ I) to tighten with screws, Hesych.
 κολλοπο-διώκτης, ον, ὁ, (κόλλουψ II) Comic name for a gross debauchee, Schol. Ar. Nub. 347, Eust. 1915. 11, Suid. s. v. ἀγρίους.
 κολλοπόω, to glue together, because glue was boiled out of κόλλουψ (II), Achae. ap. Hesych., E. M. 323. 22.
 κολλο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, (κόλλα) a dealer in glue, Poll. 8. 183.
 κόλλος, τό, = κάλλαιον, Clem. Al. 263, et ibi Dind.
 κολλούριον, τό, v. sub κολλύριον.
 κόλλουρος, ὁ, an unknown fish, Marc. Sidet. 22.
 κόλλουψ, οπος, ὁ, the peg or screw by which the strings of the lyre were tightened, Od. 21. 407, cf. Plat. Rep. 531 B, Luc. Dial. Mar. 1. 4:—metaph., τῆς ὕργης .. τὸν κόλλουψ ἀνείμεν Ar. Vesp. 574. 2. a handle, by which a wheel turned, Arist. Mechan. 13, 2. II. the thick skin on the upper part of the neck of oxen, Lat. callosum, Ar. Fr. 526: and of swine, Lat. glandium, Ib. 421; cf. κολλοπόω. 2. metaph. = ἀνδρόγυνος, cinaedus, Eubul. 'Αντισπ. 3, Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2, 22; cf. Hesych., and v. κολλοπεύω.
 κολλυβάτεια [βά], ἡ, a plant, Nic. Th. 589. 551; v. II. κουλυβ-, πουλυβ-, in Hesych. κουλυβατία: so called κλυβάδιον, κλυβατίς, ἐλξίνη.
 κολλυβιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (κόλλυβος) a small money-changer, like κερματιστής, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 33, Ev. Matth. 21. 12, etc. (but v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 42); rejected by the Atticists, Phryn. 440, Thom. M. 539.
 κόλλυβος, ὁ, a small coin, κολλύβου for a doit, Ar. Pax 1200, Eur. Pol. 5, Call. Fr. 85:—masc. as given by Phryn. 440, Hesych.; neut. in Poll. 9. 72. 2. in pl. also, κόλλυβα, τά, small round cakes (v. κόλλα-βος II), Ar. Pl. 768; κόλλυβα· τραγάλια Hesych. II. the rate of exchange in changing foreign for home money, fixed by the changer (κολλυβιστής), agio, Cic. Verr. 3. 78, Att. 12. 6, C. I. 2334. 4; and Böckh restored ἀκολλύβιατον without payment of agio, Ib. 9. III. a small gold weight, Theophr. Lap. 46.
 κολλύρα [ῦ], ἡ, prob. much the same as κόλλιξ, Ar. Pax 123, Fr. 363, cf. Ath. 111 A; v. sub κόνδυλος.
 κολλυρίζω, to bake κολλύραι, Lxx (2 Regg. 13. 6).
 κολλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, made of κολλύραι, jus collyricum in Plaut. Pers. 1. 3, 15.
 κολλύριον [ῦ], τό, Dim. of κολλύρα, in earlier writers, as Hipp.; often written κολλούριον, a poultice, Hipp. 609. 44, cf. Diosc. 1. 1. 2. in

pl. *eye-salve*, Lat. *collyrium*, Arr. Epict. 2. 21, 20., 3. 21, 21, C. I. 5980. 16. II. *a fine clay, in which a seal can be impressed*, Luc. Alex. 21. κολυριο-ποιέομαι, *to be made into collyrium*, Diosc. Par. 1. 207. κολυρίς, *idos*, ἡ, Dim. of κολύρα, LXX (2 Regg. 6. 19., 13. 6). κολυρίτης (sc. ἄρτος), ου, ὁ, = κολύρα, κόλλιξ, LXX (1 Paral. 16. 3). κολυρίων, ὁ, a bird of the *thrush* kind, perh. *the fieldfare, turdus pilaris*, Arist. H. A. 9. 23, 2; v. l. κορυλλίων. κολώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like glue, glutinous, viscous*, Plat. Crat. 427 B, Arist. H. A. 6. 14, 8., 9. 40, 6, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 4. κόλλωτες, οἱ, a kind of *stone*, Plut. 2. 1157 D. κολοβή, ἡ, = κολόβιον, Artemid. 2. 3. κολοβ-ανθής or κολοβοανθής, ες, *bearing stunted* (i. e. *papilionaceous*) *flowers*, such as peas, Theophr. H. P. 6. 5, 3., 8. 3, 3. κολόβιον, τό, and κολοβίων, ὄνος, ὁ, *an under-garment*, with its sleeves *curtailed* (v. κολοβός), i. e. reaching only half down to the elbow, or entirely without sleeves, Eriphan. —v. Ducang. κολοβο-διέξοδος, ον, *having a curtailed passage*, of stars, Ptolem. κολοβο-κέρατος, ον, *with stunted horns, short-horned*, Schol. Il. 16. 117; —in Jo. Chrys. κολοβόκερως. κολοβό-κερκος, ον, *with a docked tail, stump-tailed*, LXX (Levit. 22. 23). κολοβο-μάχη, ἡ, *the interrupted battle*, as one of the Scholl. called Il. 8; κόλος μάχη in Schol. Ven. ib., Eust. 599. 39. κολοβό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, *with maimed feet*, στίχος An. Ox. 3. 323. κολοβό-ρῖν, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ, *stump-nosed*, LXX (Lev. 21. 18); —ρῖνος, ον, Cyrill. κολοβός, ὄν, (v. κόλος) *docked, curtailed*, c. gen., ἀγέλη κολοβός κεράτων, cf. Lat. *truncus pedum*, Plat. Polit. 265 D; κολοβός χειρῶν Anth. Plan. 186. 2. absol., Lat. *curtus, maimed, mutilated*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 11; οὐδὲν κ. προσφέρομεν πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς, ἀλλὰ τέλεια καὶ ὅλα Arist. Fr. 108; ζῶα κ. Id. G. A. 1. 17, 6., 2. 7, 5, al.; —of trees, τὰν ἐλαίαν τὰν κολοβάν Inscr. Sicil. in C. I. 5594. 11; —of a period in Rhetoric, *curt, incomplete*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 6; of a cup, *broken, chipped*, Id. Metaph. 4. 27, 1, Theopomp. Hist. 276; of a wall, *low, τείχος* App. Mithr. 26. Adv. —βῶς, *imperfectly*, opp. to σαφῶς, Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 15. κολοβό-στάχυς, υ, *with stunted spikes*, of flowers, cited from Diosc. κολοβότης, ἦτος, ἡ, *stuntedness*, Plut. 2. 800 E. 2. κ. πνεύματος *shortness* of breath in speaking, Id. Dem. 6. κολοβο-τράχηλος, ον, *stump-necked*, Adamant. Physiogn. 2. 16. κολοβ-οὔρος, ον, *stump-tailed*, Hesych. κολοβό-χειρ, χεῖρος, ὁ, ἡ, *maimed in the hand*, LXX (Levit. 21. 17). κολοβώω, (κολοβός) *to dock, curtail, mutilate*, Arist. Fr. 108, Polyb. 1. 80, 13; —Pass. *to be mutilated, imperfect*, τῆ φώκη κεκολοβωμένοι πόδες Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 20, cf. G. A. 4. 4, 15; c. gen., κεκολοβῶσθαι τῶν ἐκτὸς μορίων Id. 4. 13, 1. II. of time, *to curtail, shorten*, Ev. Marc. 13. 20, cf. Matth. 24. 22. κολοβώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *stunted, stumpy*, δάκτυλοι Polemo Phys. 1. 22. κολόβωμα, τό, *the part taken away in mutilation*, Arist. Metaph. 4. 27, 1; —κολόβωσις, εως, ἡ, *mutilation*, Id. Incess. An. 8, 6. κολοί-αρχος, ου, ὁ, *a chief of jackdaws, jackdaw-general*, Ar. Av. 1212. κολοιάω, *to scream like a jackdaw*, Poll. 5. 89. κολοιός, ὁ, *a jackdaw, daw, grackle*, Il. 16. 583., 17. 755, where in both instances the daws are mentioned along with starlings (ψάρες) as noisy flocking birds (v. κλάζω); κολοιοὶ κραγέται Pind. N. 3. 143; —Arist. H. A. 9. 24 distinguishes three species, (1) the *κορακίας*, which has a red bill and must be *the chough* or *κορώνη εἰναλίη* of Hom.; (2) the *λύκος*, which has not been identified; (3) the small kind, called *βωμύλοχος*, which is *the common daw, Corvus monedula*; —he also mentions a *web-footed κολοιός*, found in Lydia and Phrygia, which is prob. *Graculus pygmaeus*; —Proverbs: *κολοιὸς ποτὲ κολοιὸν* 'birds of a feather flock together,' Arist. Eth. N. 8. 1, 6, etc.; *κολοιὸς ἀλλοτρίοις πτεροῖς ἀγάλλεται* Luc. Apol. 4; of impudent noisy talkers, πολλοὶ . . σφε κατακρῶζουσι κολοιοὶ Ar. Eq. 1020; of Agathocles, Timae. ap. Polyb. 12. 15, 2. (Akin to κολφός, κολφάω, q. v.) κολοιτία, ἡ, *a tree that bears pods*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 2; called κολουτέα, 3. 17, 2; κολουτέα, 3. 14, 4; κολουτέα or —ωτέα, Hesych. κολοιδής, ες, (εἶδος) *daw-like*, i. e. *flocking together*, Plut. 2. 93 C. κολόκανος, ὁ, v. κολέκανος. κολοκάσια, ἡ, Diosc. 2. 128, Plin. 21. 51; or κολοκάσιον, τό, Nic. ap. Ath. 72 B, Diphil. Siphn. ib. 73 A, Virg. E. 4. 20; —*the root of the colocasia*, a beautiful plant resembling the water-lily, found in the marshy parts of Egypt, *arum colocasia* Linn. It was esteemed a savoury food; and its large leaves were made into drinking-cups (κιβάρια), Voss Virg. l. c. —The name seems to have been also given to all the three species of Egyptian Lotus, v. Plin. l. c., and cf. λωτός III. κολοκορδόκολα, ων, τά, Comic word of unknown meaning in Anth. P. 10. 103; cf. Jac. p. 654. κολόκυμα, τό, *a large heavy wave* before it breaks (κόλον κύμα acc. to Gramm.), *the heavy swell* that is the forerunner of a storm, Ar. Eq. 692, —where it is used of the swelling threats of Cleon; —cf. σκώληξ III. κολοκύνθη or —τη, ης, ἡ, the latter being called the Att. form, Lob. Phryn. 437; later also κολόκυνθα Diosc. 2. 162; —*the round gourd* or *pumpkin*, Lat. *cucurbita*, the long one being called *σκύβα*, Hipp. 485. 5 and 45., 487. 30, Hermipp. Incert. 6, Ar. Fr. 476. 6, etc.; —symbolic of health, from its fresh juicy nature, κολοκύντας ὑγιέστερον Epich. 105 Ahr.; as a lily was of death, ἡ κρίνον ἢ κολ. Diphil. ap. Pseudoemioigr. p. 309; —on λημῶν κολοκύνταις, v. sub λημάω. κολοκυνθιάς, ἡ, *made from pumpkins*, Anth. P. 11. 371. κολοκύνθινος, η, ον, *made from pumpkins*, πλοῖα Luc. V. H. 2. 37; whence the Comic name κολοκυνθο-πειράται, οἱ, *pumpkin-pirates*. κολοκυνθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *the colocynth*, and its fruit, Diosc. 4. 178. κολόκυνθος and —τος, ὁ, = κολοκύνθη, —τη, Jacobs. Anth. P. 587.

κολοκύνθη, ἡ, v. sub κολοκύνθη. κολοκύντιον, τό, Dim. of κολοκύνθη, Phryn. Com. Incert. 7. κόλον, τό, *food, meat, fodder* (whence Eust. derives ἀκόλος, κόλαξ), Ath. 262 A. II. *the colon*, part of the great intestines, extending from the caecum to the rectum, (in MSS. often written κῶλον, by a manifest error, as the metre shews in Ar. Eq. 455, Nic. Al. 23), Arist. P. A. 3. 14, Poll. 2. 193, 209. κόλος, ον, *docked, curtailed*, Lat. *curtus*, κόλον δόρυ Il. 16. 117; of oxen, like κολοβός, *stump-horned* or *hornless*, τὸ γένος τῶν βοῶν τὸ κ. Hdt. 4. 29, cf. 2. 46 (where for οἱ αἰπόλοι Schäf. restored οἱ κύλοι); so, ᾧ κύλε, addressed to a he-goat, Theocr. 8. 51; of the *κεραστής*, Nic. Th. 260; —in Strab. 312, κόλος is a Crimean quadruped, white, and in size between the deer and goat; prob. a kind of goat *without horns*, κόλον . . μέγαν τράγον κέρατα οὐκ ἔχοντα, Hesych.; cf. αἰπόλος. 2. κόλος μάχη, v. sub κολοβομάχη. (Hence κολοβός (i. e. κολοφός, like ὄλοφός, *salvus*), κολου-ω; perh. also κολάζω.) Κολοσσηνός, ἡ, ὄν, of wool, *Colossian-dyed*, Strab. 578. κολοσσαῖος (never κολοσσαῖος, Lob. Phryn. 542), α, ον, *colossal*, Diod. 11. 72, etc. κολοσσικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *foreg.*, Strab. 13, Diod. 2. 34. κολοσσο-βάμων [α], ον, *with colossal stride*, Lyc. 615. κολοσσο-ποιός, ὄν, *making colossal statues*, cited from Heliod. Optic. κολοσσο-πόνος, ον, = *foreg.*, Manetho 4. 570. κολοσσός, ὁ, *a colossus, gigantic statue*, in Hdt. always of the *huge statues* in the Egypt. temples, 2. 130, 131, 143, 149, al.; some are mentioned 20 feet in height, 2. 176; others, 75 feet, 1b.; —but also, as it seems, a *statue* without reference to size, Aesch. Ag. 416 (the only place it is found in good Att.), Theocr. 22. 47; κολοσσός in Diod. 1. 67. —The most famous Colossus was that of Apollo at Rhodes, seventy cubits high, made in the time of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 23, etc.; cf. Dict. of Antiqu. κολοσσουργία, ἡ, (*ἔργω) *the making of a colossus*, Strab. 14. κολοσυρτός, ὁ, poet. word, *a noisy rabble, ἀνδρῶν ἠδὲ κυνῶν* Il. 12. 147, cf. 13. 472; τῶν Ἀθηναίων Ar. Vesp. 666; παιδαρίων καὶ γραιδίων Id. Pl. 536; —absol. *tumult, uproar*, Hes. Th. 850; —a Verb κολοσυρτέω in Hesych. κολουραῖος, α, ον, = *κόλουρος*, κ. πέτρα *a steep, abrupt rock*, Call. Fr. 66. κολο-ουρος, ον, (κόλος, οὐρά) *dock-tailed, stump-tailed*, κ. ὄρνις a bird that has lost its tail from age, Plut. Flamin. 21; —fem. κολουρίς, of the fox (in the fable) *that lost his tail*, Timocreon 3 (for which Hesych. gives κοθοῦρις, cf. κόθουρος). 2. generally, *truncated*, πυραμῖς Nicom. Arithm. p. 291 Ast.; —κολουροπύραμις, in Theo Smyrn. p. 30. II. κολουροι (sc. γραμμαί), αἱ, *the colures*, two great circles passing through the equinoctial and solstitial points, intersecting at the poles, Procl. κολουρο-ειδῶς, Adv. *crossing like the colures*, of the teeth of elephants crossing each other obliquely, Philo Carn. 7. 82. κολουρωσις, εως, ἡ, as if from κολουρώω, = *κόλουσις*, cited from Iambl. κόλουσις, εως, ἡ, *a docking, cutting short*, ἡ τῶν ὑπερεχόντων σταχύων κ. Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 13, cf. Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 4, etc. κόλουσμα, τό, *that which is cut off, a piece*, Hesych. κολουστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of κολουώω, *to be cut short*, Clem. Al. 294. κολουστός, ἡ, ὄν, *docked, without horns*, Hesych. κολουτέα, ἡ, v. l. for κολουτέα. κολουώω, Eur., Plat.: fut. —ούσω Plut.: aor. ἐκούλουσα Plat., Arist.: —Pass., fut. —ουθήσομαι Galen.: aor. ἐκούλουσθην Thuc. 7. 66, —ουθήσθην Aesch. Pers. 1035; pf. κεκούλουμαι Anth. P. 7. 234, Plut., etc., —ουσαι Dio C.: (κόλος, κολοβός). *To cut short, dock, clip, curtail, ἀστάχυν* Id. 5. 92, 6; *στάχυν σπάθη κ. φασγάνου* Eur. Fr. 374; τὸν βάτρυν, τὰ δένδρα Theophr., etc.; c. gen., τὴν δ' ἐκούλουσεν οὐρῆς *docked her of her tail*, Opp. H. 4. 484. II. used by Hom. always in metaph. sense, τὸ μὲν τελείει, τὸ δὲ μεσηγὺ κολουέει part he brings to pass, part he cuts off half-accomplished, of the threats of Achilles, Il. 20. 370; μηδὲ τὰ δῶρα . . κολουέετε *curtail* them not, Od. 11. 340; εἴο δ' αὐτοῦ πάντα κολουέει *he cuts off* all his hopes and fortunes, 8. 211; —also like κολάζω, which is more freq. in Prose, τὰ ὑπερέχοντα κ. *to cut short, put down, abase*, those who are exalted above others, Hdt. 7. 10, 5, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 18., 5. 11, 5; τὸν δῆμον Eur. Fr. 93; τοὺς ἄλλους κ. διαβολαῖς Plat. Legg. 731 A, cf. Apol. 39 D; τὸ ῥῆμα Id. Prot. 343 C; τὴν ἐν Ἀρείῳ πάγῳ βουλήν Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 4; —Pass. *to be cut short* or *abridged*, σθένος ἐκούλουσθη Aesch. Pers. 1035; νοῦσφ κεκολουμένος Anth. P. 7. 234; ἐπειδὴν ᾧ ἀξιοῦσι προὔχειν κολουθῶσι when they suffer *abatement* in a matter in which they claim superiority, Thuc. 7. 66; ἀτιμαζόμενα καὶ κολουόμενα Plat. Rep. 528 C, cf. Euthyd. 305 D. κολοφών, ὄνος, ὁ, *a summit, top, finishing*, κολοφῶνα ἐπιτιθέσθαι, like θριγκὸν ἐπ., *to put the finishing stroke to . .*, Plat. Euthyd. 301 E, Legg. 673 D; τὸν κ. προσβιβάσειν Id. Theaet. 153 C; κ. ἐπάγειν τῷ λόγῳ Ael. N. A. 13. 12; κολοφῶν ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ εἰρήσθω Plat. Legg. 674 C; cf. κορυφή II, κορωνίς II. 2; —(expl. by Strab. 643 from the belief that the cavalry of Colophon was so excellent, that it always decided the contest). II. in Plut. a sort of *ball* for playing with, 2. 526 E. III. in Hesych. also = *κολοιός*, also a *sea-fish*. Κολοφώνιος, α, ον, *Colophonian*, of or from *Colophon* in Ionia, Hdt. 1. 147, etc.; K. σχῆμα a figure of speech, such as using ἡ κεφαλὴ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ for τοῦ —που, Lesbos. π. σχημ. p. 181; —as Subst., ἡ Κολοφωνία (sc. ῥητήνη), *Colophonian gum, resin*, Galen.: Κολοφώνια (sc. ὑποδήματα), τά, a kind of shoes, Hesych., Poll. 7. 90. κολό-χειρ, ὁ, ἡ, = κολοβόχειρ, Hesych. κολπ-αβρός, ὄν, Ion. for κολφ-αβρός, *soft of bosom*, Eust. 1745. 60. κολπίας, ου, ὁ, *swelling in folds*, κ. πέπλος Aesch. Pers. 1060; —κ. ἄνεμος Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 34 B.

κολπίδιον, τό, Dim. of κόλπος, Byz.
 κολπίζω, to form into a bosom or fold, Suid.
 κολπίτης, ου, ὁ, dwelling on a bay, Philostr. 126, 254.
 κολπο-ειδής, ἐς, like a bay, Ael. N. A. 14. 8: Adv. -δῶς, Strab. 390.
 κόλπος, ὁ, corresponding in all senses to Lat. *sinus*:
 I. the bosom, παιδ' ἐπὶ κόλπον ἔχουσα, of Andromaché and her child, Il. 6. 400; ἀψ' ὁ πρὸς κόλπον ἐκλίνθη Ib. 467; ἡ δ' ἄρα μιν κηῶδεϊ δέξατο κόλπῳ (cf. III. 1) Ib. 483; ἱμάντα τέφ' ἐγκάτθεο κόλπῳ put it as a girdle on thy bosom, 14. 219, cf. 223. 2. the womb, Eur. Hel. 1145, Call. Jov. 15, in pl.; in sing., Id. Del. 214; οἱ γυναικεῖοι κ. the folds of the uterus, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 62; γυναικεῖος κ. Poll. 2. 222, cf. Hipp. 248. 13; also, οἱ κ. τῆς κοιλίας Arist. H. A. 4. 5, 6:—metaph. of the grave, σῶμά τοι ἐν κόλποις . . γαῖα καλύπτει Epigr. Gr. 56, cf. 88. 8., 214. 7, al. II. the fold formed by a loose garment, esp. as it fell over the girdle, often in pl., δέοντο δὲ δάκρυσι κόλποι Il. 9. 570 (566), cf. Aesch. Pers. 539:—this fold sometimes served for a pocket, κατακρύψασ' ὑπὸ κόλπῳ Od. 15. 468; κόλπον βαθὺν καταλιπόμενος τοῦ κιθῶνος Hdt. 6. 125; ὑπὸ κόλπῳ χεῖρας ἔχειν to keep one's hands in one's pocket (of a stingy fellow), Theocr. 16. 16, cf. Luc. Hermot. 37, 81:—of a woman, κόλπον ἀνιμένη, letting down her robe so as to form a fold, i. e. baring her breast, Il. 22. 80; κόλπῳ φέρουσα . . πεπλώματος bearing [the urn] under the deep-folded robe, Aesch. Theb. 1039; ἐπὶ σφυρὰ κόλπον ἀνείσαι having let their folded robes fall down to their ankles, Theocr. 15. 134, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1491; κρύψε δὲ παρθενίαν ὠδῖνα κόλποις, i. e. she concealed her pregnancy by the loose folds of her robe, Pind. O. 6. 51. III. any bosom-like hollow, as 1. of the sea, but, first, in a half-literal sense (v. supr. 1) of a sea-goddess, Θέτις δ' ὑπέδεξατο κόλπῳ received him in her bosom, Il. 6. 136., 18. 398; then, generally, δῦτε θαλάσσης εὐρέα κόλπον, prob. descriptive of the deep hollow between waves, 18. 140, cf. Od. 4. 435; εἰσω ἄλδς εὐρέα κόλπον Il. 21. 125; also in pl., κατὰ δεινούς κόλπους ἄλδς Od. 5. 52:—so, κόλποι αἰθέρος Pind. O. 13. 125; Ἐρέβους ἐν ἀπέροισι κόλποις Ar. Av. 694. 2. a bay or gulf of the sea, Ἐρμόνην Ἀσίην τε, βαθὺν κατὰ κόλπον ἐχούσας, i. e. βαθὺν κατεχούσας κόλπον, the Sinus Argolicus, Il. 2. 560; so, Μηλιεύς κ. Aesch. Pers. 486; κ. Πέας, i. e. the Adriatic, Id. Pr. 837; Τυρσηικός κ. Soph. Fr. 527, cf. Hdt. 4. 99., 7. 58, 198, al. 3. also, a vale, κ. Ἀργεῖος (cf. κοῖλον Ἄργος), Pind. P. 4. 87; Νεμέας Id. O. 9. 130, cf. 14. 33; Ἐλευσινίας Διοῦς ἐν κόλποις Soph. Ant. 1121; κ. Τροίας Eur. Tro. 130; εἰς τοὺς εὐανθεῖς κ. λειμῶνος Ar. Ran. 373, cf. Av. 1094. 4. a fistulous ulcer which spreads under the skin, Galen. (Perh. from √ΚΛΕΠ, κλέπ-τω, to hide away:—the mod. Gr. form is κόλφος, cf. Ital. *golfo*, whence Fr. *golfe*, our *gulf*.)
 κολπῶω, to form into a swelling fold; esp. to make a sail belly or swell, Lat. *sinuare*, πνοή . . λίνα κολπῶσαντες Anth. P. 9. 363, 10; ἄνεμος κ. τὴν ὀθόνην Luc. V. H. 1. 9; χιτῶνας κολπῶσαντες τῷ ἀνέμῳ, καθάπερ ἰστία Ib. 13:—Pass. to bosom or swell out, of a sail, Mosch. 2. 125; κολποῦται ὑμῶν φυσώμενος Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 24; κολποῦται Ζέφυρος εἰς ὀθόνας Anth. P. 10. 5; of a bay, to curve, Polyb. 34. 11, 5, etc.
 κολπῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) embosomed, enbayed, τὰν κολπῶδη . . Αὔλιον Eur. I. A. 120, etc.: full of bays, θάλασσα Dio C. 48. 50. 2. winding, Lat. *sinuosus*, παράπλους Polyb. 4. 44, 7. II. metaph., of discourse, loose, diffuse, Dion. H. de Dem. 18.
 κολπῶμα, τό, a folded garment, such as was worn by monarchs in Tragedy, Plut. Mar. 25, cf. Poll. 4. 116, Cramer. An. Par. 1. 19.
 κολπῶσις, ἐως, ἡ, the forming into a fold, κ. πτερῶν the arching of wings before the wind, Hdn. 1. 15, 11:—in pl. *sinuosities*, τῶν πλῶν Ptol.
 κολπωτός, ἡ, ὄν, formed into folds, χιτῶν Plut. 2. 173 C; κολπωτῶν (-ταῖς?) ὀθόνασαι . . τρόπῳ ἰθύνεσκον with swelling sails, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 63.
 κολύβδαινα, ἡ, a kind of crab, Epich. 27 Ahr.
 κολύβριον, τό, another form of μολόβριον, q. v.
 κόλυθροι, οἱ, the testicles, Arist. Probl. 16. 4.
 κόλυθρον, οἱ -τρον, τό, a ripe fig, Ath. 76 F.
 κολυμβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, less Att. form of κολυμβίς, κ. ἐλαία an olive swimming in brine, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 56 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 118. II. as Subst., 1. = κολυμβίς, Ath. 395 E, Hesych. 2. a shrub, = στοιβή, Galen. 13. 870.
 κολυμβάτος, ἡ, v. l. for κολύμφατος.
 κολυμβάω, to dive, plunge headlong, Lat. *urinari*, εἰς τὸν Τάρταρον Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 21; εἰς τὰ φρέατα Plat. Prot. 350 A, cf. Lach. 193 C, and v. sq.:—to plunge into the sea, Act. Ap. 27. 43.
 κολυμβήθρα, ἡ, a place for diving, a swimming-bath, Plat. Rep. 453 D; κολυμβᾶν εἰς κολυμβήθραν μύρου Alex. Incert. 28. II. in Eccl. a font, C. I. 8726 b, al.
 κολυμβησις, ἐως, ἡ, a diving, swimming, Arr. Peripl. 175, Ptol.
 κολυμβητέον, verb. Adj. one must dive, Schol. Plat. p. 404 Bekk.
 κολυμβητήρ, ὄρος, ὁ, = sq., Aesch. Supp. 408.
 κολυμβητής, οὐ, ὁ, a diver, Lat. *urinator*, Thuc. 4. 26, Plat. Prot. 350 A, Arist., etc.
 κολυμβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for diving: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of diving, Plat. Soph. 220 A.
 κολυμβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a diver, name of a bird, perh. the grebe, Ar. Av. 304, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 15; cf. κολυμβός II. 1:—as Adj., κ. αἰθῦλαι Arat. 206.
 κόλυμβος, ὁ, a diver, Ar. Ach. 876; cf. κολυμβίς. II. = κολύμβησις, Paus. 2. 35, 1, Anth. P. 9. 82, Plut. 2. 163 A.
 κολύμφατος, ἡ, a plant, Geop. 2. 5, 1.
 κολυτῆα, ἡ, cf. κολοιτῆα.
 κόλυτρον, τό, v. κόλυθρον.
 κολχικόν, τό, a plant with a poisonous bulbous root, meadow-saffron, *colchicum autumnale*, Diosc. 4. 84; cf. ἐφήμερον II.

κόλχος, ὁ, later form for κόχλος, Jac. Anth. P. 592, 842.
 Κόλχος, ὁ, a Colchian, Hdt. 1. 2, etc.:—Adj. Κολχικός, ἡ, ὄν, Colchian, Id.; poet. also, Κόλχος στόλος Ar. Rh. 4. 485:—fem. Κολχίς, ἴδος, Hdt. 1. 2; as Subst. Κολχίς (sub. γῆ), Colchis, Hdt. 1. 104, etc.; (sub. γυνή), Eur. Med. 132.
 κολφῶω, (κολφός) to brawl, scold, Il. 2. 212; Ion. κολφέω, Antim. 27. (Not the same as κολοῖάω.)
 κολῶμαι, Att. fut. med. of κολάζω.
 Κολωνάι, ἡ, = Κολωνός II, Call. ap. Schol. Il. 14. 199 (gen. Κολωνάων).
 κολώνεια, ἡ, the Lat. *colonia*, C. I. (add.) 2811 b, 3497, al.
 κολώνη, ἡ, a hill, mound, Il. 2. 811., 11. 757: esp. a sepulchral mound, barrow, Lat. *tumulus*, Soph. El. 894: later, a hill-top, peak, Dion. P. 150, 220, 388, etc.:—as the meeting-place of patriarchal tribes, Arat. 120. (Cf. κολωνός, κολοφών, κορυφή; Lat. *columna*, *collis*, *culmen*, *celsus*, etc.)
 Κολωνήθεν, Adv. from the deme Κολωνός (q. v.), Dem. 535. 9., 1352. 8, Eust. 351. 11.
 κολωνία, ἡ, a grave, as the Eleans called it, Hesych. II. the Lat. *colonia*, Act. Apost. 16. 12, Epigr. Gr. 908; cf. κολώνεια.
 κολωνο-ειδής, ἐς, like a hill or barrow, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 649.
 κολωνός, ὁ, = κολώνη, a hill, h. Hom. Cer. 273, 299, Hes. Fr. 19. 1, Hdt. 4. 181., 7. 225, etc.; κ. λίθων a heap of stones, Id. 4. 92: a hill-top, peak, Ar. Rh. 1. 1120. II. Colonos, a deme of Attica lying on and round a hill, about 2 mile NW. of Athens, sacred to the hero Colonus (ἱππότης K. Soph. O. C. 59), famous for a grove of the Eumenides and the tomb of Oedipus, and immortalised by Sophocles, who was a native of it, in his Oed. Col.:—hence Κολωνεύς, ἐως, ὁ, one of the deme Colonos, C. I. 172. 48. 2. there was another Κολωνός in the ἀγορά at Athens, called for distinction's sake ἀγοραῖος K., (Κολωνόν . . οὐ τὸν ἀγοραῖον, ἀλλὰ τὸν τῶν ἱππέων Pherecr. Πεταλ. 1); here the artisans assembled and were therefore called Κολωνῖται, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 132; in Harp. κολωναῖται, i. e. Κολωνῖται.
 κολφός, οὐ, ὁ, a brawling, wrangling, κολφὸν ἐλαύνειν Il. 1. 575, Ar. Rh. 1. 1284. (Hence κολφῶω.)
 κόμ-αιθος, ὄν, (κόμη, αἰθῶ) with fiery hair, Lyc. 934.
 κομαρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of fish, Epich. 43 Ahr.
 κόμαρος, ἡ, the strawberry-tree, arbutus, Ar. Av. 620, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2, etc.; also ὁ, Amphis Incert. 6. Its berries were called μιμαίκυλα. The wild kind was ἀνδράχνη, Galen. 6. 219, 13.
 κομᾶρο-φάγος, ὄν, eating the fruit of the arbutus, Ar. Av. 240.
 κομάω, Ion. -έω; (κόμη):—to let the hair grow long, wear long hair, Ἀβαντες ὄπιθεν κομῶντες Il. 2. 542; εθεῖρρῳ κομῶντε 8. 42., 13. 24; also, κ. τὴν κεφαλὴν Hdt. 4. 168; τὰ ὀπίσω κ. τῆς κεφαλῆς Ib. 180; τὰ ἐπιδέξια τῶν κεφαλῶν κ. Ib. 191; τὸ γένειον τῆ κεφαλῆ ὁμοίως κ. Xen. Symp. 4, 28. In early times the Greeks in general wore their hair long, whence κερηκομῶντες Ἀχαιοί in Hom. At Sparta it continued to be the custom for all citizens to wear long hair (see the legend in Hdt. 1. 82, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 26), though here also it fell into disuse, Philostr. 106, cf. Luc. Fugit. 27, Plut. Alc. 23. At Athens it was so worn by youths up to the 18th year, when they entered the age of ἐφηβοί, and were enrolled in the list of citizens (cf. φρατρία): at that age they offered their long locks to some deity, Hesych., etc.; and for men to wear long hair was considered as a sign of foppery and dissolute habits (except among the Ἴππεῖς, cf. Ar. Eq. 580); ἀρσεσιν οὐκ ἐπέοικε κομᾶν Pseudo-Phoc. 212; or as a symbol of Laconizing, Ar. Av. 1282, v. supr.; κομῶν καὶ αὐχμηρός Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13:—but, although Athenians wore the hair short, they retained the phrase μὴ κομᾶν or κείρεσθαι as a sign of mourning, cf. Eur. Alc. 818, Ar. Pl. 572, Plat. Phaedo 89 C, etc. 2. at Athens, from the above-mentioned customs, κομᾶν meant to plume oneself, give oneself airs, be proud or haughty, like Lat. *cristam tollere*, ἀνὴρ τοιοῦτος ὢν . . οὐ κομῶ Ar. Nub. 545, Pl. 170; so, οὗτος ἐκόμησε ἐπὶ τυραννίδι he aimed at the monarchy, Hdt. 5. 71; ἐπὶ τῷ κομᾶς; on what do you plume yourself? Ar. Vesp. 1317; κ. ἐπὶ κάλλει Plut. Caes. 45, cf. Luc. Nigr. 1; ἐπ' Ἡρίνῃ κ., of her lover, Anth. P. 11. 322; also c. dat., Opp. C. 3. 192; cf. κόμη 1, κομήτης. II. also of horses, χρυσεῖσιν ἐθεῖρρῳ κομῶντε Il. 8. 42., 13. 24. III. of the hair itself, to be long, Opp. C. 3. 28. IV. metaph. of trees, plants, etc., οὐθαρ ἀρούρης μέλλεν ἄφαρ ταναοῖσι κομήσειν δοταχύεσσι soon were the fields to wave with long ears, h. Hom. Cer. 454; so, αἰγείρος φύλλοισι κομῶσα Ar. Rh. 3. 928; ὄρος κεκομημένον ἕλη Call. Dian. 41; ἡ γῆ φυτοῖς κομῶσα Arist. Mund. 5, 11. V. ἀστέρεις κομῶντες, = κομήται, Arat. 1092.
 κομβακεύομαι, Dep. = κόμπους λέγω, Hesych.
 κόμβη, ἡ, dialectic term for κορώνη, Hesych.
 κομβο-λύτης [ῦ], ου, ὁ, a cut-purse, Hesych.
 κόμβος, ὁ, a roll, band, or girth, Anon. ap. Suid., Math. Vett. p. 47:—Dim. κομβίον, τό, v. Ducang.
 κομβῶω, to gird up, Gloss.; κ. τὸ σῶμα to put it together, Eccl.:—Med. to gird oneself, Hesych.; cf. ἐγκομβόομαι. II. to ensnare, deceive, Eccl.
 κόμβωμα, τό, a robe, Hesych.:—in pl. ornamental bands, Suid.
 κομέτιον, τό, the Lat. *comitium*, C. I. 5879. 4.
 κομέω: Ion. impf. κομέεσκον:—Er. Verb. to take care of, attend to, tend, in Il. always of horses, τούτω μὲν θεράποντε κομείτων 8. 109, cf. 113, etc.; so h. Hom. Ap. 236; of dogs, Od. 17. 310, 319, Hes. Op. 602; elsewhere in Od. always of men, γέροντα ἐνδουκῶς κομείεσκον 24. 390, cf. 6. 207, etc.; and of children, οὐ δὲ τοὺς κομείειν ἀπιταλλέμεναί τε II. 250; κούρη . . κομείουσι τοκῆς C. I. 765. 17. (Cf. κομίζω, κομψός, Lat. *comptus*: in compos., ἵππο-κόμος.)
 κομέω, Ion. for κομάω.
 κόμη, ἡ, the hair, hair of the head, Lat. *coma*, Hom., etc.; more rarely

in pl., *καὶ δὲ κάρητος οὐλας ἦκε κόμας* Od. 6. 231; *κόμαι* Χαρίτεσιν ὁμοίαι (i. e. *κόμαις* Χαρίτων), II. 17. 51; ἡ δὲ νῦν μήτηρ τίλλε κόμην *was tearing her hair*, 22. 406 *κόμην κείρειν* and *κείρεσθαι* (v. sub *κείρω*, ἀποκείρω); *κόμην τρέφειν* to let the hair grow long, Hdt. 1. 82; *κόμη δι' αὔρας ἀκτένιστος ἄσσεται* Soph. O. C. 1261; *καθεισαν εἰς ὤμους κόμας* Eur. Bacch. 695; *κόμαι πρόσθετοι false hair, a wig*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, etc.; wearing long hair was mainly restricted, at Athens, to the Ἴππεῖς (cf. *κομάω* I. 1), *δοῦλος ὢν κόμην ἔχεις*; Ar. Av. 911. 2.

of the beard, Arr. Epict. 4. 8, 4, cf. 15. 3. *the beard or branchia of the cuttle-fish*, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 12.

II. metaph. like *coma*, *the foliage, leaves of trees*, Od. 23. 195; so of *herbage*, Diosc. 4. 165; *κόμαι λειμώνων* Epigr. Gr. 1046. 70;—*ἐσπ.* = *τραγοπέγων*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 1; cf. *λήϊον* fin.

III. *the luminous tail of a comet* (v. *κομήτης* II), Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 8., 1. 8, 20.

κόμης, ὁ, the Lat. *comes, a count*, κ. πρώτου βαθμοῦ C. I. 4361, al.; gen. *κόμιτος*, Ib. 372, al.

Κομητ-ἄμύντας, ον, ὁ, Comic adaptation of the name *Amyntias, Cox-comb-amynias* (cf. *κομάω* I), Ar. Vesp. 466.

κομήτης, ον, ὁ, (*κομάω*) *wearing long hair, long-haired*, used of the Persians, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 19; of dissolute men, Ar. Nub. 348, 1101, etc. (v. sub *κομάω* I); but also, simply, *with hair on the head*, opp. to *φαλακρός*, Plat. Rep. 454 C, cf. Gorg. 524 C; also, κ. τὰ σκέλη Luc. Bacch. 2. 2. metaph., *ids κ. a feathered arrow*, Soph. Tr. 567; *λειμών κ. a grassy meadow*, Eur. Hipp. 211; *θύρσος κισσῶ κομήτης* Id. Bacch. 1055.

II. *κομήτης*, with or without *ἀστήρ*, ὁ, a comet, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6 sq., etc.; cf. *κόμη* III.

κομήτης, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of *κομήτης*, κ. κεφαλή Synes. 71 D.

κομίδῃ, ἡ, (*κομέω*, *κομίζω*) *attendance, care*, Hom. in II., always of *care bestowed on horses*, 8. 186., 23. 411; in Od., of *care bestowed on men*, such as hot baths and other comforts, 8. 453., 14. 124; also, *care bestowed on a garden*, οὐ πρασίη τοι ἀνευ κομίδης κατὰ κήπον 24. 247, cf. 245.—From this sense we have the dat. *κομίδῃ* used as Adv., v. sub voc.

2. *provision, supplies*, ἐπεὶ οὐ κ. κατὰ νῆα ἦεν ἐπηετανός 8. 232, ubi v. Nitzsch. II. *carriage, conveyance*, esp. of supplies and provisions, *importation*, τῶν ἐπιτηδείων τὴν περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον κ. Thuc. 4. 27; ὅθεν βῆδαι αἱ κ. ὢν προσέδει Id. 6. 21, cf. Isocr. 224 B, etc.: *a gathering in of harvest*, καρπῶν κ. Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 25, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 7. 2. (from Med. also) *a carrying away for oneself, a rescue, recovery*, κατὰ Ἑλένης κομίδῃν Hdt. 9. 73:—*the recovery of a debt, payment*, Dem. 987. 13, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 7, 2, al.

3. (from Pass.) *a going or coming, ποιεῖσθαι ταύτη τὴν κ. to endeavour to pass this way*, Hdt. 6. 95: *an escape, safe return*, κομίδης πέρι .. αὐτῶ μελήσειν ὥστε ἀσινέας ἀπικέσθαι ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα Id. 8. 19; οὔτε τις κ. τὸ ὀπίσω φανήσεται Ib. 108, cf. 4. 134., 7. 170, 229; μένων δ' ὁ θεῖος ἀνὴρ πρίατο μὲν θανάτοιο κομίδαν πατρός Pind. P. 6. 39.

κομίδῃ or *κομίδῃ*, Adv.: (dat. of *κομίδῃ*):—*exactly, just*, ἐστὶ κομίδῃ μεσημβρία Ar. Fr. 125; *κύκλω κ.* Plat. Charm. 155 D; κ. δ' ὥσπερ ἦν Dem. 15. 18.

2. like *πάνυ*, *entirely, altogether, quite*, with Verbs, κ. μεθύειν Plat. Symp. 215 D, cf. Antiph. Gan. 2. 12; κ. ἀπειρηκέναι Id. Poi. 1. 14; more often with Adjs., κ. ἕτερον Plat. Theaet. 159 A; εἰς στενὸν κ. .. καταστήσεται Dem. 15. 25; κ. μικρά Id. 324. 3; σαπρὸς κ. (sc. ἰχθύς) Antiph. Φιλοθ. 2. 4; βαρὺς κ. Eubul. Καμπ. 3. 7; κ. ἀναίσθητος Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 12; κ. φαῦλος Ib. 9. 4, 5; with Substs., Θετταλὸν λέγεις κ. τὸν ἀνδρα quite a Thessalian, Antiph. Incert. 20; *μειρακύλλιον ὢν κ.* Dem. 539. 23; νέος κ. 540. 16:—with a negat., κ. γὰρ οὐκ ἦν οὐδαμοῦ nowhere at all, Antiph. Kour. 2. 10; ὥστε μὴ κ. μοναρχίαν εἶναι none at all, Plut. Pericl. 11; κ. ἀτέχνως without any art at all, Plat. Gorg. 501 A.

3. often in answers, *κομίδῃ μὲν οὖν just so, aye and more than that*, Ar. Pl. 833, 834, 838, Plat. Theaet. 155 A, Soph. 221 C, al.; κ. γε yes, quite so, Id. Rep. 442 A, 453 E, al.

κομίζω: fut. *κομιῶ*, not only in Att., but in Od. 15. 546; *κομίσω* only late, as in Anth. (in Ar. Pl. 768 it is aor. subj.):—aor. *ἐκόμισα*, Ep. *ἐκόμισσα* or *κόμισσα* II., Dor. *ἐκόμιξα* Pind. P. 4. 284:—pf. *κεκόμισα* Plat., etc.:—Med., fut. *κομιῶμαι* Ar., Thuc., etc.; Ion. *-ιεύμαι* (v. infr. II. 4); late *κομίσομαι* Phalar.:—aor. *ἐκομισάμην*, Ep. *ἐκομισσ-* or *κομισσ-*, Hom.:—Pass., fut. *-ισθήσομαι* Thuc. 1. 52, Dem.: aor. *ἐκομίσθην* Hdt., Thuc., etc.: pf. *κεκόμισμαι* Dem. 307. 18, but more often in med. sense, v. infr. II. 3. (Prob. from *✓ΚΟΜΙΑΥ*, the *y* being lost in *κομίδῃ* and *dy* becoming *ζ* in *κομίζω*, v. Ζζ. II. 3.) To take care of, provide for, τὸν γε γηράσκοντα κομίζω II. 24. 541; τόνδε τ' ἐγὼ κομιῶ Od. 15. 546; ἐμὲ κείνος ἐνδυκέως ἐκόμιζε 17. 113, etc.; *κόμισσε δὲ Πηνελόπεια, παῖδα δὲ ὡς ἀτίταλλε* 18. 322, cf. 20. 68; rare in Att., as Aesch. Cho. 262, 344:—to receive hospitably, to entertain, Thuc. 3. 65; more commonly in Med., *καί σε .. κομίσασατο ᾧ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ* II. 8. 284, cf. Od. 14. 316; *κομίσασθαί τινα ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν* Andoc. 16. 37, Isac. 36. 25;—but in Od. 8. 451 it is Pass., οὔτι κομιζόμενός γε θάμιζεν not often was he attended to.

2. of things, to mind, attend to, give heed to, τὰ σ' αὐτῆς ἔργα κόμιζε II. 6. 490, Od. 21. 350; κτήματα μὲν .. κομίζεμεν ἐν μεγάροισιν 23. 355; δῶμα κ., of the mistress of the house, 16. 74, etc.; ἔξω κομίζεῖν πηλοῦ πόδα to keep it out of the mud, Aesch. Cho. 697:—Med., ἔργα κομίζεσθαι Δημήτερος Hcs. Op. 391; Δημήτερος ἱερὸν ἀκτὴν μέτρῳ εὖ κομίσασθαι ἐν ἀγγεῖσιν to store up, Ib. 598.

II. to carry away so as to preserve, Ἀμφίμαχον .. κόμισαν μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν they carried away his body, II. 13. 196; and in Med., Σίντιες .. ἔφαρ κομίσαντο πεσόντα the Sintians got him carried home, 1. 594; *κόμισαί με carry me safe away*, 5. 359, cf. Eur. I. T. 774:—also of things, τὴν δ' ἐκόμισσεν κῆρυξ the herald took up the mantle, that it might not be lost, II. 2. 183; [τρυφάλειαν] κόμισαν .. ἐταῖροι 3. 378, cf. 13. 579:—later, simply, to save, rescue, τινὰ ἐκ θανάτου Pind. P. 3. 97, cf. N. 8. 76; ἀρουραν πατρίαν σφίσι κόμισον Id. O. 2. 28:—

νέκρον κ. to carry out to burial (like ἐκφέρω), Soph. Aj. 1397, Eur. Andr. 1264; and in Med., Isac. 71. 13; but *κομίζεῖν*, simply, to carry the body home, opp. to θάπτω, Aesch. Cho. 683, cf. Hdt. 4. 71. 2. to carry away (against one's own will), ἀλλά τις Ἀργείων κόμισσε χροῖ (sc. τὸν ἄκοντα) II. 14. 456, cf. 463; so in Med., ὡς δὴ μιν τῷ ἐν χροῖ πᾶν κομίσαιο (sc. τὸ ἔγχος) 22. 286.

3. to carry off as a prize, as booty, χρυσὸν δ' Ἀχιλεὺς ἐκόμισσε 2. 875; *κόμισσα δὲ μούνηχας ἵππους* II. 738; *τέσσαρας ἐξ ἀέθλων νίκας ἐκόμιζαν* four victories they won, Pind. N. 2. 30; *ἔπαινος, δὲν κομίζετον τοῦδ' ἀνδρός* Soph. O. C. 1411; and in Med., Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67:—later freq. in Med. to get for oneself, receive in full, acquire, gain, δόξαν ἐσθλήν Eur. Hipp. 432; *τριώβολον* Ar. Vesp. 690; *τὴν ἀξίαν* Plat. Rep. 615 B; τὰ ἄθλα αὐτῆς Ib. 621 D; *τόκους* Ib. 555 E; κ. τί τινος Soph. O. T. 580; *τι παρά τινος* Thuc. 1. 43; *τι ἀπό τινος* Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 10; and pf. pass. in med. sense, *ὑμεῖς τοὺς καρποὺς κεκόμισθε* you have reaped the fruits, Dem. 304. 26; *κεκόμισται χάριν* 569. 27; *ὠμολόγει κεκομίσθαι τὴν προῖκα* 818. 1, cf. Thuc. 8. 61, Isac. 53. 6.

4. to carry, convey, bear, *κόμισαν δέπας* II. 23. 699, cf. Od. 13. 68, Hdt., etc.; *κόμιζε σεαυτὸν betake thyself*, Soph. Ant. 444:—Pass. to be conveyed, to journey, travel, by land or sea, Hdt. 5. 43, etc.; *εἴσω κομίζου get thee in*, Aesch. Ag. 1035; κ. παρά τινα to betake oneself to him, Hdt. 1. 73;—in this sense the fut. and aor. med. sometimes occur, *κομιεύμεθα ἐς Σίριν* Hdt. 8. 62; οἱ ἄν κομίσωνται .. ἐς Βαβυλῶνα Id. 1. 185; *ἔξω κομίσασθ' οἴκων* Eur. Tro. 167.

5. to bring to a place, bring hither, bring in, import, *κόμιζε νῦν μοι παῖδα* Soph. Aj. 530, cf. Ant. 444, Plat. Rep. 370 E, etc.; *καρπὸν κ. to gather in com* (cf. *κομίδῃ* II), Hdt. 2. 14; *ξενικὸν νόμισμα κ. to introduce, import it*, Plat. Legg. 742 B; so, κ. τὴν φιλοσοφίαν εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας Isocr. 227 A; οἱ κομίσαντες τὴν δόξαν ταύτην Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 2, cf. Metaph. 1. 9, 1:—and in Med., τὸ ἄγαλμα ἐπὶ Δήλιον Hdt. 6. 118; *ποιμνας ἐς δόμους* Soph. Aj. 63, cf. Ar. Vesp. 833. 6. to conduct, escort, τί μέλλεις κομίζεῖν δόμων τόνδ' ἔσω; Soph. O. T. 678, cf. Ph. 841, Plat. Phaedo 113 D, etc.; κ. αὐτὸν ἐξ ὀμμάτων take her from my sight, Eur. Alc. 1064; κ. ναῦς Thuc. 2. 85, etc.

7. to bring back from exile, Pind. P. 4. 188; *τεὰν ψυχὰν κ.* (from the world below), Id. N. 8. 75.

8. to get back, recover, Id. O. 13. 82; *τέκνων .. κομίσαι δέμας* Eur. Supp. 273, cf. 495; and in Prosc. πάλιν κ. Plat. Phaedo 107 E, etc.:—Med. to get back for oneself, recover, τὸν παῖδα Eur. Bacch. 1225, cf. I. T. 1362; *τὴν βασιλείαν* Ar. Av. 549; *τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους κομίζεσθαι* Thuc. 1. 113, cf. 4. 117., 6. 103; *κομίζεσθαι χρήματα to recover a debt, get it paid*, Lys. in Diog. 910, Andoc. 6. 11, Dem. 42. 13, etc.; *τόκους* Plat. Rep. 555 E, etc.; so, κ. τιμωρίαν παρά τινος Lys. 126. 34; *κομίζεσθαι τὴν θυγατέρα to take back one's daughter* (on the death of her husband), Isac. 69. 30, v. infr. 9:—Pass. to come or go back, return, often in Hdt., Xen., etc.; *ἐκομίσθησαν ἐπ' οἴκου* Thuc. 2. 33, cf. 73; *κομισθεὶς οἴκαδε* Plat. Rep. 614 B.

9. metaph. to rescue from oblivion, αἰδοὶ καὶ λόγοι τὰ καλὰ ἔργ' ἐκόμισαν Pind. N. 6. 52.

10. like Lat. *affero*, to bring, give, θράσος .. ἀνδρασι θνήσκουσι κ. Aesch. Ag. 804:—the Act. and Med. are combined, *χθὼν πάντα κομίζει καὶ πάλιν κομίζεται* gives all things and gets them back again, Menand. Monost. 539, cf. 89, 668.

κόμιον, τό, Dim. of *κόμη*, Arr. Epict. 2. 24, 24., 3. 22, 10. II. = *προκόμιον*, cf. Wess. Hdt. 4. 64.

κομιστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of *κομίζω*, to be taken care of, to be gathered in, Aesch. Theb. 600. 2. to be carried, Diosc. 2. 89. II.

κομιστέον, one must bring, νέους εἰς δέματα κ. Plat. Rep. 413 D.

κομιστή, ἡ, = *κομίδῃ* I, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Paral. 35 L.

κομιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =sq., Eur. Hec. 222, Plut. Pericl. 12.

κομιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (*κομίζω*) one who takes care of, κ. νεκρῶν Eur. Supp. 25.

II. a bringer, conductor, Id. Andr. 1268.

κομιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for taking care of, κ. φάρμακα strengthening medicines, cited from Hipp. II. fit for carrying, κ. πλοῖα transports, Hyperid. ap. Harpocr.

κομιστός, ἡ, ὄν, brought, Joseph. A. J. 17. 4, 1.

κομιστρια, ἡ, fem. of *κομιστήρ*, a waiting-woman, A. B. 267. 30, Hesych.:—as epith. of Nature, Orph. H. 9. 16.

κόμιστρον, τό, (*κομίζω*) always in pl., like *σῶστρα*, pay for preservation, reward for saving, ψυχῆς κόμιστρα Aesch. Ag. 965. II.

reward for bringing, Eur. H. F. 1387.

κόμμα, τό, (*κόπτω*) the stamp or impression of a coin, Lat. *nota*, χαλκίοις .. κοπέσει τῷ κακίστῳ κόμματι Ar. Ran. 726, cf. Eccl. 8: proverb., *πονηροῦ κόμματος* of bad stamp, Id. Pl. 862, 956:—*χρυσίων κόμμασιν ἀποσμάμενον* (sic leg. pro ἀποσπ-) cleansed by blows of the die, Luc. Pisc. 14. 2. generally = *νόμισμα*, coin, coinage, ἰδιοί τινες θεοί, κ. καινόν Ar. Ran. 890; οἱ τὸ τοῦ νομίσματος κ. μεταχειρίζομενοι, Lat. *triumviri monetales*, Dio C. 54. 26. II. that which is knocked off, a piece, ἰχθύων Geop. 18. 14, 2. 2. the refuse of corn in thrashing, chaff, Dinarch. ap. Harp.

3. a *show* clause of a sentence, elsewhere *κῶλον*, Lat. *comma*, Dem. Phal. 9, Cic. Orat. 62.

κομμάτιας, ον, ὁ, one who speaks in short clauses, Philostr. 621.

κομμάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*κόμμα* II. 3) consisting of short clauses, μικρὰ καὶ κ. ἐρωτήματα Luc. Bis Acc. 28; λόγος Hermiog.:—Adv. *-κῶς*, Dion. II. de Dem. 39. II. *κομματικὸν* (sc. μέλος), τό, v. sub *κομμός*.

κομμάτιον, τό, Dim. of *κόμμα* II, a chip, Alciphro 1. 1. 2. a short clause, a passage quoted, Eupol. Incert. 31, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 26.

κόμμι, τό, gum, Lat. *gummi*, Hdt. 2. 86, 96, Hipp. Art. 799.—A foreign word (Ath. 66 F, Choerob. 1. 373 Gaisf.), commonly indeclin., as in II. c.; but also declined, gen. *κόμμεως* Hipp. and Galen.; dat. *κόμμει* Diosc. 1. 79, Galen., and *κόμμιδι* Crobyl. Incert. 3, v. l. Hdt. 2. 86: v. Lob. Phryg. 288. On the termin. v. πέπερι.

κομμίδιον, τό, Dim. of *κόμμι*, Galen.

κομμιδώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like gum, gummy, Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 2.
 κομμίζω, to look like gum, cited from Diosc.
 κομμιδώδης, ες, = κομμιδώδης, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 16.
 κομμός, οὐ, ὁ, (κόπτω) a striking: esp. like Lat. *planetus* (from *plango*),
 a beating of the head and breast in lamentation, ἔκομμον κομμὸν Ἄριον
 I lamented with Median lamentation, Aesch. Cho. 423, cf. Bion. 1. 97;
 v. κύπος, κύπετος, κύπτω II:—hence, 2. in the Att. Drama,
 a will lament, sung alternately by one or more of the chief characters
 and the chorus (κομμὸς δὲ θρήνος κοινὸς χοροῦ καὶ ἀπὸ σκηνῆς Arist.
 Poët. 12, 3), such as those in Aesch. Ag. 1072–1185, Cho. 307–478,
 Pers. 909–fin., etc.; cf. Herm. Arist. l. c., Elem. Metr. p. 733; also
 called κομματικόν (sc. μέλος) Poll. 4. 53.
 κομμός, ὁ, care bestowed on dress, decoration, Suid.
 κομμώω, to beautify, embellish, αὐτοῦς Arist. Soph. Elench. 1, 2; λόγους
 Themist. 336 C:—Med., Eupol. Incert. 141.
 κομμώ, οὐς, ἡ, = κομμάτρια, A. B. 273.
 κόμμωμα, τό, an embellishment, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 8.
 κόμμωσις, εως, ἡ, embellishment, Ath. 568 A:—metaph. in pl. snares,
 traps, Hesych.
 κομμωτής, οὐ, ὁ, a beautifier, embellisher, τινος Luc. Merc. Cond. 32,
 Plut. 2. 348 E.
 κομμωτίξω, fut. ἴσω, = κομμώω, Synes. 83 C, in Med.
 κομμωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for embellishment, ἀσκησις Luc. Amor. 9; τὸ
 κ. τῆς ἱατρικῆς μέρος Galen.:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of embellish-
 ment, Plat. Gorg. 463 B, 465 B:—metaph. of style, Hermog., etc.:—
 Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1063.
 κομμάτρια, ἡ, fem. of κομμωτής, a dresser, tirewoman, Ar. Eccl. 737,
 Plat. Rep. 373 C.
 κομμάτριον, τό, a tiring-instrument, Ar. Fr. 309. 8.
 κομο-τροφέω, to let the hair grow, Lat. *comam alere*, Strab. 196.
 κομπάζω, fut. ἄσω, = κομπέω, to vaunt, boast, brag, Aesch. Theb. 436,
 Ag. 1671, etc.; κ. μέγα Soph. Aj. 1122; μάτην Eur. Hipp. 978; κ. ἐπὶ
 τινι to speak big against . . , Aesch. Theb. 480:—c. acc., κ. λόγον to speak
 big words, Id. Ag. 1400, etc.; κ. γέρας to boast one's office, Id. Eum.
 209; οὐ πατρῶν τὴν τέχνην ἐκόμπασας Soph. El. 1500; μέγα τι κ. Id.
 Aj. 1122;—c. inf. to boast that . . , Aesch. Ag. 1130, Eur. Bacch. 340;
 κ. ὡς . . , Xen. Oec. 10, 3:—Pass. to be made a boast of, be renowned,
 οὐνεκ' ὄλβου Eur. H. F. 64; φόβος . . κομπάζεται fear is loudly spoken,
 Aesch. Theb. 500; τινὸς δὲ . . πατρὸς κομπάζεται; of what father is
 he said to be the son? Eur. Alc. 497, cf. H. F. 64.—Like κομπέω, rare in
 Prose, Lys. 105. 2., 107. 27, Xen. Symp. 4, 19, Oec. l. c.
 Κομπάσεύς, ὁ, Com. word, one of the Κόμπος-deme, a Bragsman,
 Ar. Av. 1126.
 κόμπασμα, τό, only in pl. boasts, braggart words, Aesch. Fr. 361,
 Theb. 551, 794, Ar. Ran. 940, Arr. Ind. 5. 13.
 κομπασμός, ὁ, = κόμπασμα, Plut. Sull. 16.
 κομπαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a braggart, Plut. Crass. 16.
 κομπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, braggart, Poll. 9. 146. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 147.
 κομπέω, (κόμπος) to ring, clash, κόμπει χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσσι φα-
 εῖνός II. 12. 151; κ. χύτραν, λυπάδα to ring a pot to see if it be
 sound, Diog. L. 6. 30 (as restored from Eust. 896. 61 for σκοποῦμεν);
 cf. 2. 78:—cf. κόμπος. II. metaph., like κομπάζω, to utter high-
 sounding words, speak big, boast, brag, vaunt, Lat. *crepo*, τί κομπέω
 παρὰ καιρὸν; Pind. P. 10. 4; κ. ἄλλως Hdt. 5. 41; ὡς σὺ κομπεῖς Eur. Or.
 571; c. acc. cogn., κ. μῦθον to speak a boastful speech, Soph. Aj. 770;
 ὑψηλ' ἐκόμπεις Ib. 1230. 2. c. acc. to boast of, κ. γάμους Aesch.
 Fr. 947:—Pass., ὀπλῖται, ἔσοιπερ κομποῦνται are boasted of, Thuc. 6.
 17. 3. c. acc. et inf. to boast that . . , Eur. El. 815; so, κ. ὅπως . .
 to boast how . . , Soph. O. C. 1149.—Like κομπάζω, rare in Prose.
 κομπ-ηγόρος, ον, speaking boastfully, Hesych.
 κομπηρός, ἄ, ὄν, boastful, only in Adv. -ρῶς, Schol. Basil. ad Greg.
 Naz.; Comp. -στέρως, Tzetz.
 κομπισμός, ὁ, a shaking on an instrument; with the voice, it was
 μελισμός; both together, τερετισμός, Manuel. Bryenn. p. 480 ed. Wall.
 κομπο-λακέω, to talk big, be an empty braggart, Ar. Ran. 961; in
 Tzetz., κομπολακυθέω:—also κομπο-λακύθης or -λάκυθος, ον, ὁ, a
 big-boaster, Ar. Ach. 589, 1182, perh. with a play on *Lamachus*.
 κομπο-λογέω, to speak boastfully, Justin. M.:—λόγημα, τό, -λογία,
 ἡ, Byz.
 κομπο-ποιέω, to act vauntingly, Epiphan.
 κομπορ-ρήμων, ον, speaking boastfully; Adv. -ρημόνως:—Subst. κομ-
 πορρημοσύνη, ἡ, boastful speaking, Byz.
 κόμπος, ὁ, a noise, din, clash, esp. such as is caused by the collision
 of two hard bodies, as of a boar's tusks when he whets them, ὑπαί
 δέ τε κόμπος ὀδόντων γίγνεται II. 11. 417., 12. 149; the stamping of
 dancers' feet, πολλὸς δ' ὑπὸ κόμπος ὄρωεν Od. 8. 380; the ringing of
 metal, Eur. Rhes. 384; cf. κομπέω. II. metaph. a boast, vaunt,
 ὁ κόμπος οὐ κατ' ἀνθρώπον φρονεῖ Aesch. Theb. 425, cf. 473, Ag. 613;
 οὐ πεπλασμένος ὁ κ., ἀλλὰ καὶ λίαν εἰρημένος Id. Fr. 1031; Ζεὺς
 γὰρ μεγάλης γλώσσης κόμπος ὑπερεχθαίρει Soph. Ant. 127; κ.
 πόρεσσι, i. c. I am proud of the deed, Id. Aj. 96; rare in Prose, ὄρα
 μὴ μάτην κ. ὁ λόγος εἰρημένος εἶη Hdt. 7. 103; οὐ λόγων . . κ. τάδε,
 μάλλον ἢ ἔργων . . ἀλήθεια Thuc. 2. 41; κ. καὶ ἄλαζονεία Aeschin. 87.
 36; in Com., κ. κενὸν ψοφοῦσιν Alex. Ἄστω. 1. 9. 2. rarely in
 good sense, praise, Pind. I. 1. 60., 5 (4). 30.
 κομπός, ὁ, = κομπαστής, Eur. Phoen. 600; κομπὸς λόγος E. M. 527. 47.
 On the accent, v. Arcad. 67. 2.
 κομπο-φάκελορ-ρήμων, ον, gen. ονος, pomp-bundle-worded, derisive
 epith. of Aeschylus in Ar. Ran. 839, because of his long compound
 words:—κομποφακελλορρημοσύνη, ἡ, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 7.

κομπῶ, = κομπέω, Dio C. 43. 22, in Pass.
 κομπώδεια, ἡ, boastfulness, Eccl.
 κομπώδης, ες, (εἶδος) boastful, vainglorious, κομπώδεστέρα προσηοίαις
 Thuc. 2. 62; τὸ κομπώδες, boastfulness, Id. 5. 68; τὸ κ. καὶ σοβαρὸν
 Plut. Sull. 16. Adv. -δῶς, Schol. Thuc. 8. 81.
 κομφέκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, the Lat. *confector* (qui bestias in amphitheatro
 conficiebat), Polycarp. Mart. 16.
 κομφεία, ἡ, daintiness, refinement, esp. of language, τὰς . . τοιαύτας
 κομφείας such like refinements, Lat. *argutios*, Plat. Phaedr. 101 C, cf.
 Luc. Prom. 8.
 κόμφευμα, τό, a piece of elegance or wit, daintiness, prettiness, Arist.
 Meteor. 1. 13, 4, Luc. Amor. 54, Galen.
 κομφ-ευρίπικῶς, Adv. with Euripides-prettinesses (shortened from κομ-
 ψευριπιδικῶς, which was the old reading), Ar. Eq. 18.
 κομφευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to prettinesses, Nicet. Ann. 234 D.
 κομφευτός, ὄν, = κομφός, v. l. in Dion. H.; v. s. ἀκόμφευτος.
 κομφεύω, (κομφός) to refine upon, quibble upon, κόμφευε νῦν τὴν
 δόξαν αἰε, quibble on the word δόξα (referring to the previous line),
 Soph. Ant. 324:—but mostly in Med., ὁ τοῦτο κομφευσάμενος he who
 invented this subtlety, Plat. Rep. 489 C; πρέπει . . σοφιστῆ τὰ τοιαῦτα
 κομφεύεσθαι Id. Lach. 197 D; κ. ὡς . . , Id. Rep. 436 D; so in pf. pass.,
 αὐτὸ τοῦτο καὶ κεκόμφευται he has proved this dainty paradox, Id.
 Phaedr. 227 C; οἱ τὰ πολιτικὰ κεκομφευμένοι Philo 1. 448, cf. ἐκ-
 κομφεύομαι. 2. Pass. to play the κομφός, to be refined, dainty, exquisite,
 ἡδεσθαι κομφεύμενος to be fond of shewing off, said of dashing
 practitioners, Hipp. Art. 832; of things, προσαγωγίον κεκομφευμένον
 neatly made, Plat. Phileb. 56 C; ὁ λόγος ὑπὸ τῶν τοιούτων κεκόμφευται
 σχημάτων Dion. H. de Isocr. 14. Cf. Ruhn. Tim.
 κομπο-επής, ες, speaking elegantly, piquant in conversation, and κομ-
 ψοεία, ἡ, elegance, Cyrill.
 κομψολογέω, to speak fine, Eccl.; and κομψολογία, ἡ, fine speaking,
 Byz.; from κομψο-λόγος, ον, = κομψοεπής, Aesop., Greg. Nyss.
 κομψο-πρεπής, ες, dainty-seeming, μουσα Ar. Nub. 1030.
 κομψός, ἡ, ὄν, (κομείω) well-dressed, Lat. *comptus*; hence, a pretty
 fellow, Lat. *bellus homo*, Ar. Vesp. 1317, Alex. Πολ. 1, Timocreon
 6. 2. accomplished, elegant, exquisite, pretty, dainty, clever, witty,
 of persons or their words and acts, κ. θεαταί Cratin. Πυλ. 1, cf. Incert.
 155; ἐσμέν ἅπαντα κομψοὶ ἄνδρες Eupol. Κολ. 1; κ. ἐν συνουσία Ar.
 Nub. 649, cf. Ran. 967, Plat. Gorg. 493 A; κ. περί τι clever about . . , Id.
 Rep. 495 D, Crat. 405 D; of a dog's instinct, exquisite, acute, Id.
 Rep. 376 A; μὰ γῆν . . , μὴ γὰρ νόημα κομψότερον ἠκουσά πω a
 daintier device . . , Ar. Av. 195; esp. in a sneering sense, of Sophists
 who refine overmuch, persons who are studied and affected in all
 they say and do, exquisite, dainty, τρίβων γὰρ εἰ τὰ κομψά Eur. Rhes.
 625; κομψός γ' ὁ κῆρυξ καὶ παρεργάτης λόγων Id. Supp. 426; μὴ μοι
 τὰ κομψά . . , ἀλλ' ὦν πόλει δεῖ Id. Fr. 16; τῶν ἱατρῶν οἱ κ. ἡ περίεργοι
 Arist. de Resp. 21. 7; so, κ. σοφίσματα Eur. ap. Stob. t. 56. 13;
 κομψότερος . . ὁ λόγος ἢ κατ' ἐμέ τοο subtle, Plat. Crat. 429 D:—but
 Plato generally uses the word in a good sense, as Moeris remarked, cf.
 Dionys. Com. Ὀμων. 1. 1:—τὸ κομψόν, = κομψότης, refinement, subtlety,
 Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 6. 3. of things, pretty, elegant, τὸ πρᾶγμα κ.
 [ἔστι] Ar. Thesm. 93, cf. 460; πάντων δὲ κομψότατον κτλ. Plat. Phaedr.
 230 C; τοῦτ' ἔχει κομψότατον this is the best of the joke, Id. Theaet.
 171 A; τὰ κομψὰ ταῦτα χλανίσκια these dainty cloaklets, Aeschin. 18.
 30; τὸ θῆλυ τοὺς πόδας ἔχει κομψότερους more delicate, finer, Arist.
 Physiogn. 5, 5. II. Adv. κομψῶς, elegantly, prettily, daintily,
 subtly, opp. to ἀπλῶς, Ar. Ach. 1016, Plat., etc.; Comp. -στέρως, Isocr.
 Antid. § 208; also, κομψότερον ἔχειν to be better in health, Ev. Jo. 4.
 52, cf. Arr. Epict. 3. 10, 13:—Sup. -ότατα, Id. Lys. 89; λέγεσθαι
 κομψότατα to be the cream of the matter, Plat. Theaet. 202 D.—An
 Att. word, chiefly found in Com. and Prose; Eur. alone of the Trag.
 Poets used it.
 κομψότης, ητος, ἡ, = κομφεία, elegance, prettiness, daintiness, esp. of
 language, Isocr. 233 A (v. l. κομψότητος), Ep. Plat. 358 C, Plut. 2. 353 E.
 κονάβιέω, (κόναβος) Ep. Verb. to resound, clash, ring, esp. of metallic
 bodies, ἀμφὶ δὲ πῆληξ σμερδάλεον κονάβησε II. 15. 648, cf. 21. 593 (v.
 κοναβίζω): to re-echo, ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆες σμερδαλέον κονάβησαν αὐσάντων
 ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν 2. 334., 16. 277; ἀμφὶ δὲ δῶμα σμ. κον. Od. 17. 542;
 ἀμφὶ δὲ γαῖα σμ. κον. Hes. Th. 840.
 κονάβηδόν, Adv. with a noise, clash, din, Anth. P. 7. 531.
 κονάβιζω, = κοναβέω, περι στήθεσσι δὲ χαλκὸς σμερδαλέον κονάβιζε
 II. 13. 498, cf. 21. 255; αὐτὰρ ὑπὸ χθῶν σμ. κον. ποδῶν II. 2. 466.
 κόναβος, ὁ, a ringing, clashing, din, κόναβος . . ἀνδρῶν τ' ἄλλυμένων,
 νηῶν θ' ἄμα ἀγνυμένων Od. 10. 122, cf. Hes. Th. 709.—Ep. word, used
 by Aesch. Theb. 160 (in chorus, κ. χαλκοδέτων σακῶν), cf. Luc. Hist.
 Conscr. 22. (Perhaps onomatop.; Curt. assumes √KON, KAN, com-
 paring Skt. *kañ-kañi* (campana), *kvan* (sonare), Lat. *can-o*.)
 κοναρός, ἄ, ὄν, well-fed, fat, Hesych.; vigorous, active, Id.
 κόνδαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, prob. the game described under κονδαλισμός (v.
 κόνταξ):—metaph., κόνδακα παίξιν of sexual intercourse, Anth. P. 5. 61.
 κονδίτος οἶνος, ὁ, the Lat. *vinum conditum*, Niclas Geop. 8. 31.
 κονδριλλη, ἡ, a plant, like succory, Diosc. 2. 160.
 κόνδυ, υος, τό, a drinking vessel, Comici ap. Ath. 477 F, sq., cf. 784 A,
 LXX (Gen. 44. 2, al.);—said to be a Persian word, v. Sturz Dial. p. 91.
 κονδύλη, f. l. for κορδύλη, q. v.
 κονδύλιζω, fut. ἴσω, (κόνδυλος) to strike with the fist, Hyperid. ap. Poll.
 8. 76:—Pass. to be beaten, conquered, ὑπὸ συνηθείας Longin. 44, Diog.
 L. 2. 21.
 κονδύλιον, τό, Dim. of κόνδυλος, Axionic. Χαλκ. I (prob. f. l. for
 κονδύλων).

κονδύλισμός, ὁ, *striking with the fist, maltreatment*, Artemid. 2. 15, Lxx (Zeph. 2. 8).

κονδύλλομαι, Pass. *to swell up*, Hesych.

κόνδυλος, ὁ, *a knuckle*, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 3: in pl. *the knuckles*, Hipp. Art. 780; *κονδύλοις ἡρμωτόμην* (v. ἀρμώζω 1. 4); *κονδύλοις νοθετεῖν τινα* Ar. Vesp. 254; and so in sing., Ib. 1503; *δοῦναι κόνδυλον τινα* Plut. 2. 439 D; *κονδύλω καθικέσθαι τινός* Id. Alcib. 7, etc.; *κονδύλοις πατάξαι* was opp. to *ἐπὶ κόρρης* (a slap in the face), Dem. 537. fin.: proverb., *κολλύραν καὶ κόνδυλον ὕψον ἐπ' αὐτῇ* pudding and *knuckle-sauce* to it, i. e. a good thrashing, Ar. Pax 123, ubi v. Schol.; *λόγον ἔχειν τοῦ κόνδουλου προχειρότερον* Plut. Cat. Mi. 1; *νῆ τοὺς κόνδύλους* by these *knuckles*, a Com. oath, Ar. Eq. 411: cf. κόλαφος.

II. generally, *the knuckle of any joint*, as of the arm, Galen. 12. 261, Poll. 2. 141.

III. *any hard, bony knob*, like *κονδύλωμα*, Hipp. 1125 H, 1131 D. (Hesych. has *κόνδοι· κεραταί, ἀστράγαλοι, heads, knobs*.)

κονδύλωδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a knuckle, knobby*, Hipp. Mochl. 841, etc.

κονδύλωμα, τό, *a knob, callous lump*, Hipp. 893 C, H, Galen.

κονδύλωσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp. 893 B, F.

κονέω, (κόνις) *to raise dust: generally, to hasten, make haste*, Hesych., E. M. 268. 29; restored by Jacobs in Anth. P. 13. 23; elsewhere only in the compd. *ἐγκονέω*; for *διακονέω* is from another Root, v. sub *διάκονος*.

κονή, ἡ, (κένω = κτείνω) *murder*, Hesych.; cf. κατακονά.

κονητής, οὔ, ὁ, *a servant*, Hesych.

κονία, Ion. and Ep. -ία, ἡ, (κόνις):

1. *dust*, esp. as stirred up by men's feet, *ποδῶν ὑπένευθε κονίη ἴστατ' ἀειρομένη* Il. 2. 150; *ὑπὸ δέ σφισιν ὤρτο κονίη* 11. 151; in Hom. also in pl., like Lat. *arenae*, as consisting of many grains, *καὶ δ' ἔπεσ' ἐν κονίησι* Od. 18. 98; *ἐν κονίησι πεσῶν* Il. 17. 315, etc.; *πρηγέες ἐν κονίησιν* 2. 418, cf. Hes. Sc. 365; *αἵματι καὶ κονίησι πεφυρμένος* Il., etc.; so in Att. Poets, Aesch. Ag. 64, Eur. Andr. 112, Supp. 821, Ar. Ach. 18:—cf. ἀκονιτί.

2. *sand or soil* (v. ὑπερέπτω) Il. 21. 271.

3. *ashes*, in pl. like Lat. *cineres*, *κατ' ἀρ' ἔζετ' ἐπ' ἐσχάρῃ ἐν κονίησιν* Od. 7. 153, cf. 160.

II. *a fine powder*, sprinkled over wrestlers' bodies after being oiled, to make them more easily grasped by the opponent:—this powder was also used in the bath as *lye*, Lat. *lixivium*, and prob. was an *alkali-powder that served as soap*, *λοῦειν ἀνευ κονίας* Ar. Lys. 470 (where there is a play on ἀκονιτί), cf. Ran. 713, Plat. Rep. 430 B; κ. ἀσβέστου, στακτῆ, σαπωνάρικη, βαλανευτική, Galen., etc.; cf. κόνις II, Κιμωλία, νίτρον.

III. *powdered lime, plaster, stucco*, Eust. 382. 36; cf. *κονίασις, κονιάω*.

[Hom. uses Ἰ in the quadrisyll. case *κονίησι*, Ἰ in the trisyll., v. ll. supr. cc.: in Att., Ἰ in dactylic anap. verses, e. g. Aesch. Ag. 64, Eur. Andr. 112, Ar. Ran. 713; but Ἰ in iambic, as Ar. Ach. 18, Lys. 470.]

κονιάζω, = κονιάω, Geop. 13. 4. 2.

κονιάμα, Ion. -ημα, τό, (κονιάω) *stucco*, Lat. *opus albarium*, Hipp. 1212 F, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, 8, Color. 1, 11., 5, 4, Theophr., etc.:—in pl. *petty repairs, whitewashing*, Dem. 175. 4.

κονιάσις, εως, ἡ, *a plastering with stucco, whitening*, C. I. 1625. 16., 2297, Hesych., prob. I. Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 4.

κονιάτης, οὔ, ὁ, *a plasterer*, Galen.; name of a play by Amphis.

κονιάτος, ἡ, ὄν, *plastered or pitched* (v. sq.), Xen. An. 4. 2, 22.

κονιάω, (κονία III) *to plaster with lime or stucco, to plaster or whiten over*, Lat. *dealbare*, Dem. 36. 16., 689. 24, etc.:—Med., κ. τοὺς ἐγχελεῶνας *to have them plastered*, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 34:—Pass., Plut. Cat. Ma. 4, C. I. 1625. 16; *τάφοι κεκονιαμένοι* Ev. Matth. 23. 27.

2. generally, *to daub over*, as with pitch, *ἀγγεῖα κεκονιαμένα* Diod. 19. 94.

3. metaph., κ. τὸ πρόσωπον *to paint, disguise it*, Philostr. Epist. 22.

κονι-βῆτια, ἡ, (βαίνω) *a dusty walk*, Hipp. 366. 55 (prob. I. for *σχοινοβατήρισι*, v. Lob. Phryn. 521).

κονιδίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Sicil. name for *ψύλλιον*, Diosc. Noth. 4. 70.

κονίζω, v. sub *κονίω*.

κόνικλος, v. sub *κύνικλος*.

κονίλη [ἴ], ἡ, *a plant of the origanum kind*, prob. *Greek Savory*, Diosc. 3. 34, 56, Nic. Th. 626.

κόνιον, τό, = κονία, Suid. II. v. sub *κόνειον*.

κονιορτός, ὁ, (κόνις, ὄρνυμι) *dust raised or stirred up, a cloud of dust*, such as is made by troops advancing or in flight, Hdt. 8. 65; ὁ κ. δῆλος αὐτῶν ὡς ὁμοῦ προσκειμένων Ar. Eq. 245, cf. Thuc. 4. 44; κ. τῆς ὕλης νεωστὶ κεκαυμένης, i. e. *a cloud of wood-ashes*, Thuc. 4. 34; *ἐν χειμῶνι κονιορτοῦ* Plat. Rep. 496 D. II. metaph. *a dirty fellow*, *χαίρει τις αὐχμῶν ἢ ρυπῶν*; *κονιορτὸς ἀναπέφηνεν* Anaxandr. Ὀδυσσ. 2. 6, cf. Aristopho Πυθ. 1; *Εὐκτῆμων ὁ κ.* Dem. 547. fin.

κονιορτώ, *to cover with dust*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 5.

κονιορτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like dust, dusty*, Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 1, Theophr. C. P. 4. 16, 1, Galen.

κόνιος, α, ὄν, (κόνις) *dusty*, χέρσος Pind. N. 9. 102. II. *causing dust*, epith. of *Zeús*, Paus. 1. 40, 6.

κονί-ποδες [ἴ], οἱ, *dusty-foots*, a name for the serfs at Epidaurus, Plut. 2. 291 E; called by Hesych. *κονιορτόποδες*; cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1. p. 417: our old courts of *pie-poudre* are supposed to derive their name from a similar word. II. a kind of *shoe covering only a small part of the foot*, Ar. Eccl. 848, Clem. Al. 241, Poll. 7. 86, Suid.;—in E. M. 529. 3 and Suid., *κονιόπους*.

κόνις, ἰος, Att. εως or εος Eur. Cycl. 641: ἡ: dat. κόνι for κόνι Il. 24. 18, Od. 11. 191: (cf. Lat. *cinis*):—like *κονία*, *dust*, κόνιος *δεδραγμένος* Il. 13. 393, etc.; as an emblem of a countless multitude, *εἴ μοι τόσα δοίη, ὅσα ψάμαθός τε κόνις τε* 9. 385; *κόνις δέ σφ' ἀμφιδεδῆει* Hes. Sc. 62; *κόνιν, ἀναυδὸν ἀγγελὸν στρατοῦ* (cf. κάσις) Aesch. Supp. 180; *αἶμα κ. πίνει* or *ἀνασπᾶ* Id. Theb. 736, Eum. 647; κ. *διψία, διψάς*

Soph. Ant. 247, 429;—of the grave, *κόνις κατακρύπτει τινά* Pind. O. 8. 104, cf. Soph. O. C. 406, El. 435, etc. (v. sub *καταμάω*);—*κόνει φύρειν κάρα*, in sign of mourning, Eur. Hec. 496;—*ἡ ἐπίχρυσος κ.* *gold dust*, Poll. 7. 97.

2. *ashes*, ἐν κόνι ἀγχι πυρός Od. 11. 191; *κόνιν αἰθαλόεσαν χεύατο κακ κεφαλῆς* Il. 18. 23, cf. Theocr. 24. 91. II. = *κονία* II, Luc. Anach. 29; metaph. of toil, *πάντα ἡμῖν μία κόνις* Luc. D. Mort. 1. 3; cf. ἀκονιτί:—in Plut. 2. 697 A, κόνιν (*lye*) is prob. an error for *κονίαν*. [κόνιν Il. 18. 23; κόνι 24. 18, Od. 11. 121; κόνις, κόνιν Aesch. Pr. 1085, Supp. 180, 783:—ἴ in genit., v. supr.]

κόνις (not κόνις, Arcad. 32. 7), ἰδος, ἡ, mostly in pl. *κονίδες*, *the eggs of lice, fleas, and bugs, nits*, Arist. H. A. 5. 1, 9., 5. 31, 1. (Lat. *lendes*; A. Sax. *huit* (*nit*); O. H. G. *huitz*; Bohem. *huida*; Lith. *glindas*.)

κονισαλέος, α, ὄν, *dusty*, Antimach. 75, Euphor. 19.

κονισῦλος [ἴ], in later MSS. sometimes wrongly *κονίασαλος*, ὁ: (κόνις):—*a cloud of dust*, ὡς ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ κονίασαλος ὄρνυτ' ἀελλῆς Il. 3. 13; *λευκοὶ ὑπερθ' ἐγένοντο κονισάλα* 5. 503, cf. 22. 401. II. the mixed *dust, oil and sweat* on wrestlers, Galen. 13. 286. III. a demon of the same class as Priapus, Ar. Lys. 981 (ubi v. Schol.), Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 13, cf. Strab. 588:—also *a lascivious dance*, Hesych.

κόνισις, εως, ἡ, *exercise in the arena* (v. *κονίστρα* 2), *δρόμον .. καὶ πάλης καὶ κονίσεως* (v. I. *κινήσεως*) Arist. Cael. 2. 12, 7. II. in H. A. 9. 40, 6 (where are several v. ll.), *κῶμωσις* is prob. to be restored from Plin.

κονιστήριον, τό, = *κονίστρα*, Vitruv. 5. 11, Eust. 1113. 63.

κονιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *liking to roll in the dust*, of birds, opp. to *λουσταί*, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 10.

κονίστρα, ἡ, (κονίω) *a place covered with dust: hence a rolling place*, such as birds make in the dust, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 1; cf. *κυλίστρα*, *ἀλινδήθρα*. 2. *the arena in the wrestling school*, Lyc. 867, Plut. 2. 638 C; *δρόμοι καὶ κ. καὶ γυμνάσια* Ael. N. A. 11. 10, cf. 6. 15, Eust. 382. 32:—also in a theatre, Suid.

κονίω [ἴ], fut. *κονίσω* [ἴ], aor. *ἐκόνισα*, all in Il.:—Med., fut. *κονιοῦμαι* Philo 2. 173 (as if from *κονίω*, cf. Hesych. s. v. *κονίζεσθαι*): aor. *ἐκονισάμην* Ar. Eccl. 1177, Luc., etc.:—Pass., pf. *κεκόνισμαι* Il., Hes., Ar. 6; plqpf. *κεκόνιστο* Il. 22. 405:—(in MSS. sometimes *ἐκόνισσα, κεκόνισμαι, κεκόνιστο*, from ignorance that *ι* was long, Batr. 204, Theocr. 1. 30, Anth. P. 9. 128). *To make dusty, cover with clouds of dust*, *εὐρὸν κονίσουσιν πεδίον*, of persons in hasty flight, Il. 14. 145; v. infr. II. 2. *to cover with dust, bedust*, *ἐκόνισε δὲ χαιτας* 21. 407; so in Pass., *φεύγον κεκονιμένοι* all *dusty* fled they, Virgil's *pulverulenta fuga dant terga*, Ib. 541; *κεκόνιστο κόρη* 22. 405; *κεκονιμένος* all *dusty*, i. e. *in haste*, Ar. Eccl. 291, cf. 1177, Luc. D. Deor. 24. 1, Tim. 45, etc. 3. Pass. *to be sprinkled as with dust*, *μισσοὺς ἐλιχρῶσφ κεκονιμένος* Theocr. 1. 30. 4. Med. *to roll in the dust*, like birds, horses, etc., Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 10 (whence *κονιώνται* must be read for *-ιῶνται* in 5. 31, 5), Ath. 388 C; cf. *κονίστρα*:—also of wrestlers (cf. *κονία* II), Luc. Anach. 31; hence *to prepare for combat*, Philo l. c., Eust. II. intr., οἱ δὲ πέτοντο *κονιόντες πεδίοιο* flew *galloping o'er the dusty plain*, in Il. always of horses, 13. 820., 23. 372, 449; of men racing, Od. 8. 122; of an advancing army, Aesch. Theb. 60, cf. Pers. 163; v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 522. 2.

κονι-ώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *ash-like*, Hipp. 213 G.

κόννᾶρος, ὁ, *an evergreen tree of the thorn kind*, like the *κήλαστρος* or *παλιούρος*, Theopomp. Hist. 145, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 649 F:—neut. *κόνναρον*, τό, *the fruit*, Hesych.

Κοννᾶς or Κόννας, ὁ, *a flute-player of great skill in his art*, but so drunken and reckless that he died in want; hence *Κόννον ψῆφος*, proverb. of *a worthless opinion*, Ar. Vesp. 675, v. Schol. ad l. et ad Eq. 534; whether *Κοννᾶς* was the same as *Κόννος*, the *harp* master of Socrates, cannot be determined, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C, al.:—*κοννόφρων* also is cited by Hesych., with the expl. *ἡλίθιος*.

κοννέω, contr. *κοννῶ*, *to know, converse* Aesch. Supp. 164, 174:—Hesych. explains it by *συνιέναι, ἐπίστασθαι*. (V. sub *κοέω*.)

κόννος, ὁ, *a kind of trinket*, Polyb. 10. 18, 6 (al. *κόνος*). 2. *the beard*, Luc. Lexiph. 5. 3. = *σκόλλυς*, Hesych.; and *κοννο-φόρος*, ὄν, = *σκολυφόρος*, Id.

κόνταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, *a shaft*, Byz.:—Dim. *κοντάκιον*, τό, Ib.

κοντάριον, τό, in late Greek a Dim. of *κοντός*, v. Ducang.; *κοντάριατος*, ὁ, *one armed with a κοντός*, Ib.; *κοντάριο-θήκη*, ἡ, *a spear-case*, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 356; cf. *κοντο-κυνηγέσιον*.

κόντιλος, ὁ, Dim. of *κοντός* (sensu obsc.), Eupol. Incert. 43; cf. Cramer. An. Par. 4. 76.

κοντο-βολέω, *to strike with a pole*, Strab. 448.

κοντοπαίκτης, ὄν, ὁ, (παίζω) *one who dances with balancing-poles*, A. B. 652; cf. Jac. Anth. 2. 3. p. 190.

κοντο-πλεύριον, τό, *a short side*, Hippiatr.

κοντο-πνευστί, Adv. *with short breath*, Eccl.

κοντός, οὔ, ὁ, *a pole, punting-pole, boat-hook*, Lat. *contus*, Od. 9. 487, Hdt. 2. 136., 4. 195, Eur. Alc. 254, Thuc. 2. 84; given as a prize, C. I. 2360. 30, 31. 2. *the shaft of a pike*, Luc. Tox. 55.

κοντός, ἡ, ὄν, *short*, Byz.: hence *κοντο-τράχηλος*, ὄν, *short-necked*, Tzetz.; *κόντ-ουρος*, ὄν, *short-tailed*, Achmes Onir. 153.

κοντο-φόρος, ὄν, *carrying a pole or pike*, Luc. Alex. 55.

κοντό-χειρ, ὁ, ἡ, *short-handed*, Physiogn. p. 133.

κοντρο-κυνηγέσιον, τό, (for *κονταρο-*, v. *κοντάριον*), *a battle of a gladiator armed with a pole or spear*, C. I. 3422. 6.

κόντωσις, εως, ἡ, *fisking with a pole*, Ael. N. A. 12. 43.

κοντωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *furnished with a pole*, πλοῖον κ. *a punt*, Diod. 19. 12.

κόνυζα, ἡ, ἡ, *a strong-smelling plant, fleabane, pulicaria*, Hecatae. 133, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 28, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 6, etc.: poet. *κνύζα*, Theocr. 4. 25., 7. 68:—there were two sorts, *ἀρρη* and *θῆλεια*, Theophr. l. c.

κονυζήεις, εσσα, εν, *like fleabane*, Nic. Th. 615.



κονυζίτης οἶνος, δ, wine flavoured with fleabane, Diosc. 5. 63.
 κόξα, ἡ, Lat. *coxa*, but used = *ἰγνία*, Phot. 196. 18.
 κοξάριος, ον, suffering in the κόξα, Hippiatr. 232. 16.
 κοόρτις, ιος, ἡ, the Roman cohorts, Polyb. 11. 23, I., 11. 33, 1, Inscr.
 κόος, δ, = κοίλωμα, Hesych.
 κοπάδιον, τό, = κόπαιον, Byz.
 κοπάζω, fut. άσω: pf. κεκόπακα Hesych.:—to grow weary: of the wind, to abate, ἐκόπασε (sc. δ άνεμος) Hdt. 7. 191, cf. Ev. Matth. 14. 32; so of a flood, Arist. Probl. 23. 34; of heat, Longus I. 8; ἐκ. τὸ πῦρ LXX (Num. 11. 2);—also of a sick man, to rest, Hipp. 1207 D; κ. τοῦ θυμοῦ from anger, LXX (Esth. 2. 1).
 κόπαιον, τό, (κόπτω) a piece, Alciphro 3. 7, Suid. s. v. σελάχιον.
 κοπᾶνίζω, to bray, round, Galen., etc.
 κοπᾶνισμός, οὔ, δ, a braying, Hesych.
 κοπᾶνιστήριον, τό, a vessel for braying, a mortar, Hesych.
 κοπᾶνιστός, ἡ, δν, (as if from κοπᾶνίζω) rounded, Galen. 14. 555.
 κόπᾶνον, τό, like κοπᾶνιστήριον, an instrument for braying, a pestle, Eust. 1324. 32. II. in Aesch. Cho. 860, = κοπίς, an axe.
 κοπάριον, τό, a small surgical knife, Paul. Aeg. 6. 62, p. 198.
 κοπάς, άδος, ἡ, (κόπτω) pruned, lopped, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3. 3.
 κόπᾶσις, εως, ἡ, weariness, Achmes.: κόπασμα, τό, abatement, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 833.
 κοπετός, δ, = κομμός, Eupol. Κολ. 13, Plut. Fab. 17, Anth. P. 11. 122.
 κοπεύς, εως, δ, a chisel, Diod. I. 35, Luc. Somn. 13.
 κοπή, ἡ, a stroke, collision, τῶν νεφῶν Arist. Mund. 4. 7. 2. a rousing in a mortar, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 67. 3. a cutting in pieces, slaughter, Ep. Hebr. 7. 1. II. = κόπος II, φλοισβοῦ μετὰ κοπήν Soph. Fr. 380.
 κόπηθρον, τό, a wild vegetable, Hesych.
 κοπηρός, ά, δν, = κοπιάρύς, Hdn. Epimer. 179.
 κοπία, ἡ, = κόπος, rest from toil, Hesych.
 κοπιᾶμα, τό, weary toil, Eust. Opusc. 8. 45., 12. 84.
 κοπιᾶρός, ά, δν, wearying, Arist. Probl. 5. 1, Theophr. Fr. 7. 7 and 9.
 κοπιᾶτης [ά], ον, δ, a grave-digger, C. I. 9227, Eriphan.
 κοπιᾶω, fut. άσω [ά]: aor. ἐκοπιᾶσα, pf. κεκοπιᾶκα N. T.: (κόπος). To be tired, grow weary, Ar. Thesm. 795, Fr. 302; κ. τὰ σκέλη Alex. Μερσπ. 1; κ. ὑπὸ ἀγαθῶν to be weary of good things, Ar. Av. 734; ἐκ τῆς ὁδοπορίας Ev. Jo. 4. 6: c. part., κ. ὀρχούμενοι Ar. Fr. 499; ζῶν Anth. P. 12. 46; μὴ κοπιᾶτω φιλοσοφῶν Epicur. ap. Clem. Al. 594, cf. Plut. 2. 185 E:—aor. part. κοπιᾶσας, defunctus laboribus, C. I. 6509: the Med. occurs in act. sense, Arist. Probl. 5. 7. II. to work hard, toil, Ev. Matth. 6. 28, etc.; εἰς τι I Tim. 4. 10, cf. Rom. 16. 6; ἐν τινι I Tim. 5. 17; ἐπί τι LXX (Jos. 24. 13). Cf. κοπάζω.
 κοπιᾶω, fut. ίσω, (κόπις, δ,) to talk idly, lie, ap. Hesych.
 κοπιᾶω, to celebrate the κοπίς (cf. κοπίς, ἡ, II), Ath. 138 F.
 κόπις, εως, δ, a prater, liar, wrangler, Eur. Hec. 133, Lyc. 763. 1464. (Prob. from κόπτω, cf. δημοκόπος.)
 κοπίς, ίδος, ἡ, (κόπτω) a chopper, cleaver, kitchen-knife, Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 1, Ar. Fr. 184, etc., cf. θήγω II: a broad curved knife, somewhat like our bill, used by the Thessalians, Eur. El. 837; and by the Eastern nations, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 9., 6. 2, 10 (cf. σάγαρις); also, κ. μάχαιρα Eur. Cycl. 241: for Soph. Ant. 602, v. καταμάω:—Demosthenes used to call Phocion ἡ τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων κοπίς, Plut. Phoc. 5. 2. κέντροιο κ., the sting of a scorpion, Nic. Th. 780. II. among the Lacedaemonians a feast given on certain festivals to strangers, Cratin. Πλουτ. 1, Eupol. Εἰλωτ. 1, Philyll. Πολ. 7.
 κοπίσκος, ὅ, Dim. of κοπίς, a pastille, Diosc. 1. 81.
 κοπιῶδης, ες, = κοπῶδης (nisi hoc leg.), Hipp. Epid. 1. 982, Arist. Probl. 5. 40, 1.
 κόπος, ον, δ, (κόπτω) a striking, beating, δξύχειρι σὺν κόπῳ (as Pauw for κτύπῳ), Aesch. Cho. 23; στέρνων κόπους (as Seidl. for κτύπους) Eur. Tro. 789. II. toil and trouble, suffering, Aesch. Supp. 210; ἀνδροδάκτος κόπος Id. (Fr. 131) ap. Ar. Ran. 1264, cf. 1267 sq.: the pain of a disease, Soph. Ph. 880. 2. weariness, fatigue, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17; ὑπὸ κόπου from very weariness, Eur. Bacch. 834; κόπῳ παρ-εἶσθαι Id. Phoen. 852; κόπῳ δαμῆναι Id. Rhés. 764; τῷ κ. ξυνεῖναι Ar. Pl. 321; τὰ γόνατα κ. ἐλεῖ μου Id. Lys. 542; in pl., Eur. Rhés. 124; κόποι καὶ ὕπνοι Plat. Rep. 537 B, cf. Xen. Eq. 4, 2, etc.
 κοπόω, to weary, Dio Chr. 1. p. 344, 476:—Pass. = κοπιᾶω, Batr. 190, Plut. 2. 312 F, often in Galen., Joseph., etc.
 κόππα, τό, a letter of the ancient Greek alphabet (Q), which was not received into the Samo-Athenian (Kappa being there used for Koppa also): it stands as the first letter of Κόρινθος in old Inscr., as in C. I. 29; and represents this city on coins of Corinth and its colonies, esp. Syracuse and Croton. It was retained as a numeral = 90, between π (80), and ρ (100); and this shews that it was the same as the Hebr. ק (Koph) and Lat. Q, to which it also answers in form; cf. σταῦ, σάμπι:—proverb., οὐδὲ κόππα γιγνώσκων Parm. ap. Ath. 221 A.
 κοππᾶτίας, δ, branded with the letter Κοππα (Q) as a mark, ἵππος κ. Ar. Nub. 23 (with a play on κόπτω), 438, Fr. 135. It is said to have signified the Corinthian breed (v. sub κόππα), which was mythically carried back to Pegasos.—Cf. σαμφόρας, βουκέφαλος.
 κοππαφόρος, ον, = κοππατίας, Luc. Indoct. 5.
 κοπραγωγέω, to carry dung, Dor. inf. κοπραγωγῆν Ar. Lys. 1174.
 κοπρ-ᾄγωγός, δν, carrying dung, γαστήρ Plat. Com. Inscr. 54; κ. βίσις Crates Hr. 6.
 κοπράνα, τά, excrements, Hipp. Epid. 1. 970, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 5.
 Κοπραῖος, δ, a quasi-prop. n., formed from κόπρος, Dungy, Ar. Eccl. 317.
 κόπρειος, α, ον, (κόπρος) full of dung, filthy, ἀνήρ κόπρειος a stinkard,

Ar. Eq. 899, prob. with a play on the name of the deme Κόπρος: in this sense Κόπρειος is to be restored (for Κύπριος) in Isac. 38. 7., 54. 29, v. Dind. v. ll. Dem. 249. 13, Böckh C. I. 1. p. 216.
 κοπρέω, = κοπρίζω, Hesych.:—κοπρέω, fut. ἦσω, v. sub κοπρίζω.
 κοπρέων, ὠνος, δ, = κοπρών, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 520.
 κοπρία, ἡ, a dunghill, Simon. Iamb. 6. 6, Stratt. Φιλ. 2, Arist. Mirab. 141. II. = κόπρος, Ev. Luc. 13. 8.
 κοπρίας, ον, δ, (κόπρος) in pl. stinkards, dirty fellows, obscene buffoons, a word first used under the Roman emperors, Dio C. 50. 28., 73. 6:—coprae in Sueton. Tiber. 61.
 κοπρίζω, fut. ίσω, Ep. ίσσω, to dung, manure, τέμενος μέγα κοπρίσσον-tes Od. 17. 299 (v. l. κοπρήσσοντες), cf. Theophr. C. P. 3. 9, 1., 4. 12, 3. κοπρι-ήμετος, ον, vomiting excrement, Hipp. 1008 F.
 κοπρικός, ἡ, δν, or κόπρινος, full of dung, filthy, Gloss.
 κόπρινον, τό, = κόπρος, Hipp. Acut. 393; pl., Plut. Pomp. 48; cf. ἐκβλητος.
 κόπρισις, εως, ἡ, a dunging, manuring, Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 3.
 κοπρισμός, δ, = foreg., Theophr. C. P. 3. 9, 2.
 κοπριῶδης, ες, = κοπρῶδης, Hipp. 217 A, Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 3.
 κοπριῶν, ὠνος, ὅ, a dung-beetle, Hipp. 263. 41.
 κοπρο-βολεῖον, τό, a dunghill, Eust. 1404. fin.
 κοπρο-βόρος, ον, dung-eating, of the hoopoe, Cyrill.
 κοπρο-δοχεῖον, τό, and κοπρο-δόχος, δ, a cess-pool, Gloss.
 κοπρο-θέσιον, τό, a place where dung is put, Geop. 2. 22, 3.
 κοπρο-θήκη, ἡ, = foreg., Gloss.
 κοπρολογέω, to collect dung, Ar. ap. Poll. 7. 134.
 κοπρο-λόγος, δ, dung-gatherer, Ar. Pax 9:—hence, a dirty fellow, Id. Vesp. 1184, Arist. Fr. 408; cf. κόπρειος, κοπρίας.
 κοπρο-ποιός, δν, making dung, smutty, Greg. Naz.
 κόπρος, ἡ, dung, ordure, of men and cattle, Od. 9. 329., 17. 297, 306, Hdt. 2. 36, etc.; in pl., Euphor. Fr. 49: esp. as used in husbandry, dung, manure, Plat. Prot. 334 A, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 4. 2. generally, filth, dirt, κυλινδόμενος κατὰ κόπρον Il. 22. 414, cf. 24. 164, 640. II. a farm-yard or dunghill, 18. 575, Od. 10. 411: in which last sense some Gramm. wrote it oxyt. κοπρός.—Later writers used both κόπρος, δ, Schäf. Long. 392, and κόπρον, τό, Lob. Phryg. 760.
 κοπρό-στομος, ον, foul-mouthed, opp. to χρυσό-στομος, Tzetz.
 κοπρῶδέω, to eat dung, Suid.: κοπρῶ-φάγος, ον, dirt-eating, Galen. 12. 249.
 κοπροφορέω, to cover with dung or dirt, τινα Ar. Eq. 295.
 κοπρο-φόρος, ον, carrying dung, ὄνος Poll. 7. 134; κόφινος κ. a dung-basket, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 6.
 κοπρώω, to befoul with dung, κοπρῶσαι τὸν τρίβωνα Ar. Epict. 4. 11, 34:—Pass., κεκοπρῶσθαι, -ωμένος, Ib. 18 and 29.
 κοπρῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) like dung, excrementitious, Hipp. Prorrh. 80, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 24. 2. generally, dirty, impure, Plat. Theaet. 191 C, 194 E:—cf. κοπριῶδης.
 κοπρών, ὠνος, δ, a place for dung, privy, Ar. Thesm. 485, Dem. 785. 13, etc.:—proverb., εἰς κοπρῶνα θυμῶν, of useless work, Phot.
 κοπρ-ώνης, ον, δ, (ἄνεομαι) a farmer of dung, i. e. one who contracts to remove dung from the streets, Jo. Chrys.
 κοπρ-ώνυμος, ον, dung-named, name of the Byz. emperor Constantine V.
 κόπρωσις, εως, ἡ, a dunging, manuring, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 1.
 κοπτάριον, τό, Dim. of κοπή (v. κοπτός II), Diosc. 4. 190.
 κοπτέον, verb. Adj. one must cut, Comici ap. Ath. 119 F, Galen.
 κοπτή, ἡ, = πρᾶσον, Diouys. ap. Ath. 648 E. II. v. κοπτός II.
 κοπτικός, ἡ, δν, of or for cutting, τινος Synes. 327 C. Adv. -κῶς, Hdn. Epimer. 134.
 κοπτόν, τά, = κοπή (κοπτός II), Hesych. 2. a salve, Alex. Trall.
 κοπτο-πλάκοῦς, οὔντος, δ, = κοπή (v. κοπτός II), Ath. 647 F.
 κοπτός, ἡ, δν, chopped small or rounded (cf. κόπτω I. 8), ισχάς Cratin. Inscr. 112; τυρός Antiph. Κυκλ. 2. 8. II. κοπή σημαίς, a cake of rounded sesame, Artemid. 1. 72; and κοπή alone in the same sense, Sopat. ap. Ath. 649 A, Anth. P. 12. 212. 2. a bruised medicine, Galen.
 κόπτω, fut. κόψω: aor. ἔκοψα: pf. κέκοφα (in compds. ἐκ-, περι-, συγ-), Ep. part. κεκοπᾶς Il. 13. 60, Od. 18. 334:—Med., fut. κόψομαι LXX, (but in pass. sense, Or. Sib. 3. 651, 731): aor. ἐκοψάμην Hdt.:—Pass., fut. κεκόψομαι (in compds. ἀπο-, ἐκ-, κατα-), κοπήσομαι (συγ-): aor. ἐκόπην Aesch. Ag. 1278, Ar., Thuc.: pf. κέκομαι Aesch. (From ✓ΚΟΠ, cf. pf. κε-κοπ-ώς, aor. κοπ-ῆναι, κοπ-ίς, κοπ-ή, κάπ-ανον, perh. also κωφ-ός: but σκέπ-αρνον, compared with the Slav. forms skop-iti (castrare), etc., seems to shew that the orig. form was ΣΚΕΠ or ΣΚΟΠ.) To cut, strike, Lat. caedo, from Hom. downwards in various relations, 1. to strike, smite, ἀμφὶ κᾶρα κεκοπῶς χερσὶ στιβαρῆσι Od. 18. 334; e. dupl. acc., κόψε δὲ παπτήναντα πορήιον smote him on the cheek, Il. 23. 690. 2. to strike or smite with weapons, Lat. ferire, κόπτοντες δούρεσσι μετάφρενον Od. 8. 528, cf. Il. 12. 204; τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι εἶποντο κόπτοντες Hdt. 6. 113; metaph., ῥήμασι κ. Anth. P. 11. 335. 3. to smite an animal with an axe or mallet, for the purpose of slaughtering it, κόψας ἐξάπιθεν κερᾶων βοός Il. 17. 521, cf. Od. 14. 425, Xen. An. 2. 1, 6: esp. when a butcher-like slaughter is implied, Aesch. Ag. 1278, Eum. 635, Eur. El. 838. 4. to cut off, chop off, κεφαλὴν ἀπὸ δειρῆς κόψεν Il. 13. 203; χεῖράς τ' ἠδὲ πόδας κόπτον Od. 22. 477; κ. τὰ γέρρα ταῖς μαχαίραις Xen. An. 4. 6, 26; κ. δένδρα to cut down or fell trees, Thuc. 2. 75, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 39, 43; κ. τὴν χώραν, like κείρειν, τέμνειν, to cut down the trees in it, to lay it waste, Ib. 3. 2, 26., 4. 6, 5:—of ships, in Pass., to be shattered or disabled by the enemy, Thuc. 4. 14., 8. 13:—metaph., φρενῶν κεκομμένος, like νόου βεβλαμμένος, Aesch. Ag. 479; ἄ φροντῖς κόπτοισα τὸν ὕπνον preventing, Theocr. 21. 28; πνεῦμα κοπτόμενον being suddenly stopped,

arrested, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 16. 5. to strike a horse, to make him go faster, κόπτε δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς τρέψῃ Il. 10. 513; so Poseidon urges on the two Ajaxes, σκηπανίῳ .. ἀμφοτέρω κεκοπῶς πλησεν μένεος Il. 13. 60. 6. to hammer, forge, κόπτε δὲ δεσμούς 18. 379, Od. 8. 274 (like ἐλαύνω III. 1):—later also, to stamp metal, i. e. coin money, Lat. *percutere nummos*, Hdt. 3. 56:—Med. to coin oneself money, order to be coined, κ. χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου νόμισμα Id. 1. 94, cf. 4. 166: Pass., of the money, to be stamped or coined, [νομίμασιν] μόνους ὀρθῶς κοπέσει Ar. Ran. 723, cf. 726:—(hence κόμμα). 7. to knock or rap at, τὴν θύραν, Lat. *pulsare*, Ar. Nub. 132, Pl. 1097, Andoc. 6. 29, Lys. Fr. 45, Xen., etc.; without θύραν, οὗτος, τί κόπτε; Ar. Eccl. 976; cf. ψοφέω II, ἀράσσω. 8. to cut small, chop up or pound in a mortar, κυπέρου κεκομμένου Hdt. 4. 71; ἀσταφίδα κεκ. Alex. Λεβ. 2. 4; cf. κοπτός. 9. to knock about, τὸ ὕδωρ ὄταν κοπῇ Plat. Tim. 60 B; κόνις .. κοπτομένη .. ὑφ' ἄρμασι Hes. Sc. 63; θάλασσα κοπτομένη πνοιαῖς Theocr. 22. 16. 10. of birds, to peck at, strike with the beak, and so to pierce, perforate, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 19; ὁ ἀλῆατος .. τὰ λιμναῖα κ. preys in the lagoons, Ib. 8, 3; of fish, to gnaw, Ib. 9. 37, 2:—in Pass., of corn, to be worm-eaten, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 2. 11. to shake violently, ὁ ἵππος κ. τὸν ἀναβάτην the horse jars or shakes his rider by his paces, Xen. Eq. 1, 4, cf. 8, 7, Hipp. 292. 53. 12. metaph. to tire out, weary, Lat. *obtundo*, μήθ' ὑμῖν ἐνοχλῶ μήτ' ἐμαυτὸν κ. Dem. 1439. 17; λέγων φαίνου τι δὴ καινὸν .. ἢ μὴ κόπτε με Hegesipp. Ἀδ. 1. 3, cf. Sosip. Καταψ. 1. 20; κ. τὴν ἀκρόασιν Dion. H. de Comp. 19; κ. ἐρωτήμασι, like Lat. *obtundere*, Plut. Phoc. 7, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 74:—Pass. to be worn out, κοπτόμενοι αἰεὶ ταῖς στρατείαις Dem. 22. 22:—(hence κόπος). II. Med. κόπτομαι, to beat or strike oneself, to beat one's breast or head through grief, like Lat. *plangere*, κεφαλὴν δ' ὕγε κόψατο χερσίν Il. 22. 33, cf. Hdt. 2. 121, 4; κόπτεσθαι μέτωπα Id. 6. 58, cf. 2. 61 (where however μαχαίρησι is added), Plat. Phaedo 60 A, etc.; and in pf. pass., [πόλις] κέκοπται Aesch. Pers. 683:—hence, 2. κόπτεσθαι τινα to mourn for any one, Lat. *plangere aliquem*, Eur. Tro. 623, Ar. Lys. 396, cf. Plat. Rep. 619 C, etc.; v. τύπτω II; and for the Act. in this sense, v. sub κομμός. κοπώδης, ες, (εἶδος) wearying, wearing, πυρετοί Hipp. Protrh. 80; βάρη Arist. Probl. 5. 7, 2, etc.; βαρὺ καὶ κ. (sc. τὸ ὕδωρ) causing pain, Alex. Πυθαγ. 1; c. gen., κ. ὑποχονδρίων causing pain in .., Hipp. Acut. 386. 2. metaph. wearisome, boring, Lat. *molestus*, Dion. H. de Dem. 58, Plut. 2. 47 F; and of languages, Ib. 1011 A. II. Pass. wearied, worn out, Hipp. 70 D, Galen. κόπωσις, εως, ἡ, weariness, σαρκίς LXX (Eccl. 12. 12). Κόρα, ἡ, v. sub κόρη B. κορ-αγέω, to carry off Κόρη (Proserpine), Hesych. κοραγία, ἡ, prob. a spurious form of χορ-, C. I. 3524. 41. κορᾶκεύομαι, = κοράττω, Hesych. κορᾶκεύς, εως, ὁ, a kind of fish, prob. = κορακίνος, Hesych. κοράκεως, ω, ὁ, = κορώνεως, Hermipp. Στρατ. 10. κορᾶκίας, ου, ὁ, a kind of κολοῖός, v. sub κολοῖός. 2. as Adj. raven-black, Hesych. κορᾶκινίδιον, τό, Dim. of κορακίνος II, Pherocr. Ἐπιλ. 2, cf. Meineke ad Anaxandr. Λυκ. 1. κοράκινος, η, ου, like a raven, raven-black, A. B. 104, Vitruv. 8. 3. κορᾶκίος, ὁ, (κόραξ) a young raven, Ar. Eq. 1053. II. a fish like a perch, Id. Lys. 560, Comici ap. Ath. 308 sq., Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1, al.; written κοράκινος in Epich. 28 Ahr.:—esp. found in the Nile, Strab. 823, Plin.; so called from its black colour, Opp. H. 1. 133; or, acc. to Ath. 309, ἀπὸ τοῦ κόρας κινεῖν! cf. κορᾶκινίδιον. κοράκιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of κόραξ (II. 2), Eust. 73. 21. II. a plant, elsewhere ἱεράκιον, Arist. Mirab. 87. κορᾶκίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of κόραξ, Gloss. κορᾶκιστί, Adv. like a raven, Jo. Chrys. κορᾶκο-ειδής, ες, like a raven, of raven kind, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 30; so, κορᾶκώδης, ες, Id. G. A. 3. 6, 3, P. A. 3. 1, 15. 2. like a crow's beak, Galen. 2. 275. κορᾶκόμοι, Pass. to be closed (v. κόραξ II. 2), C. I. 3919. 9. κόρακος, ὁ, some kind of fish, Xenocr. 12;—in Speusipp. ap. Ath. 105 B, 1. κάραβον. II. v. sub Κόραξοι. Κορακο-φορο-κλειδής, ου, ὁ, Comic. patronym., a very raven at the tribute, v. Meineke Hermipp. Κερκ. 6. κορακό-φωνος, ου, raven-voiced. Tatian. κοράλλιον, τό, Diosc. 5. 139; Ion. κουράλιον Dion. P. 1103, but also in Theophr. Lap. 38, Luc. Apol. pro Merc. Cond. 1:—coral, esp. red coral. II. in Luc. some take it as Dim. of κόρη, κούρη, cf. Alciphro 1. 39 (with v. l. κοράλιον): Hesych., κωράλιον (with single λ) παιδᾶριον, κόριον. κοραλλιο-πλάστης, ου, ὁ, one who makes images of coral, Inscr. Sic. in C. I. 3408. κόραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (v. sub fin.) post-Homeric word, = Lat. *corvus*, including prob. both the raven, *Corvus corax*, and the carrion-crow, *C. corax*: the κόρακες in Arat. 231 indeed, as the *corvi* in Virg. G. 1. 382, are manifestly rooks (*C. frugilegus*); but the passages to be cited point to a ravenous, carrion-eating bird (cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 31); ἐπὶ σώματος δίκαν κόρακος .. σταθεῖσα Aesch. Ag. 1473; κόρακες ὥστε βῶμων ἀλέγοντες οὐδὲν Id. Supp. 751; proverb. of utter ruin, as we say, 'food for crows,' πάντα τὰδ' ἐν κοράκεσσι καὶ ἐν φθόρῳ Theogn. 1. c.; κόραξι καὶ λύκοις χαρίζεσθαι Luc. Tim. 8; hence, in imprecations, ἐς κόρακας (incorrectly εἰς κ.) 'abi in malam rem,' 'pascere corvos,' 'gaude te dogs,' 'go and be hanged,' Ar. Vesp. 852, 982; βάλλ' ἐς κόρακας Id. Nub. 133; ἀπόφερ' ἐς κόρακας Id. Pax 1221; οὐκ ἐς κόρακας ἐρρήσατε; Ib. 500; ἐρρ' ἐς κόρακας Pherocr. Kor. 4; πλείτω ἐς κόρακας Eurpol. (?)

in Com. Fr. 2. p. 577; οὐκ ἐς κόρακας ἀπόφθερεῖ; Ar. Nub. 789; ἐς κόρακας οἰχθήσεται Id. Vesp. 51; ἐξελαύνειν τινα ἐς κόρακας ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας Id. Nub. 123; ἐς κόρακας ἔρρειν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς Alex. Ἴππ. 1. 4. (Though this phrase may be rendered by such phrases as are given above, it is borrowed not from the *gallovs*, but from being left unburied, the greatest dishonour among the Greeks, cf. Il. 1. 4, etc.)—The voice of the κόραξ intimated bad weather, Arist. ap. Ael. N. A. 7. 7, Theophr. π. σημ. 1. 16, Plut. 2. 129 A:—λευκὸς κ., proverb. of something unheard of, Anth. P. 11. 417, Ath. 359 E; though Arist. knew of white crows; H. A. 3. 12, 1. 2. a water-bird, as large as the stork, but with shorter legs, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 15; prob. the cormorant, *pelecanus Graculus* or *pel. carbo* (though Arist. thought it built on trees). 3. the constellation *corvus*, Arat. 448. II. anything hooked or pointed like a raven's beak, cf. κορώνη II, 1. an engine for grappling ships, described at length by Polyb. 1. 22, cf. Moschio ap. Ath. 208 D; used in sieges, Diod. 17. 44. 2. a hooked handle of a door, like κορώνη, Posidipp. Γαλατ. 1, Anth. P. 11. 203. 3. an instrument of torture, like κύφων, Luc. Nocyom. 11. 4. a cock's bill, Hesych. III. the tub-fish (cf. κορακίνος), Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 356 A. (Cf. κορ-ώνη; Lat. *cor-vus*, *cor-nix*; Slav. (Polish) *kruk*; O. Norse *hrafn*; A. S. *hræfn*, O. H. G. *hru-oh*, *hra-ban* (raven). The Root is to be found in the onomatop. words κρᾶζω, κρῶζω, croak, etc.—The same Root often appears in the sense of curved, cf. κορ-ώνη II, κορ-ωνίς, κορ-ωνός, Lat. *cur-vus*, etc.) κοραξός, ἡ, ὄν, raven-black, Strab. 578, Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1157 A. Κοραξοί, οἱ, *Coraxi*, a Scythian tribe, Hecatae. in Steph. B., Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, fin.; in sing., Phoenix ap. Ath. 530 F:—hence in Scythian, Pylades and Orestes were called Κόραξοι (vulg. Κόρακοι), i. e. φίλοι δαίμονες, Luc. Toxar. 7:—Adj. Κοραξικός, ἡ, ὄν, Hippon. 3. κορᾶσίδιον, τό, = sq., Ar. Epict. 1. 18, 22, etc. κορᾶσιον, τό, Dim. of κόρη, a little girl, maiden, a word of later Greek, Philippid. Inscr. 12, Anth. P. 9. 39, Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1608 f, LXX, N. T., etc.; cf. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 42 sq., Lob. Phryn. 74. [ᾶ, Anth. l. c.] κορᾶσιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a little girl, girlish, Plut. 2. 528 A, etc. κοράττω, to implore incessantly, Hesych., who also has κορακεύομαι. κόραυνα, ἡ, a barbarism for κόρη, Ar. Av. 1678. κόραφος, ὁ, name of a bird, Hesych. κορβᾶν (indecl.) Hebrew word, a gift or votive offering for the service of God, Ev. Marc. 7. 11:—hence κορβανᾶς, ὁ, the treasury of the temple at Jerusalem, Ev. Matth. 27. 6, Joseph. B. J. 2. 9, 4. κορδᾶκίξω, fut. ἴσω, to dance the κόρδαξ, Poll. 6. 123, A. B. 101, etc.; also in Med., Walz. Rhett. 1. 570. κορδᾶκικός, ἡ, ὄν, like the dance κόρδαξ: hence, of metrical sound, tripping, running, ῥυθμός κ., of trochaic metres, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4; cf. Cic. Orat. 57. 193, Quint. 9. 4, 88. κορδᾶκισμός, ὁ, the dancing of the κόρδαξ, licentious dancing, Dem. 23. 13, Nicophon Inscr. 5; in Hesych., κορδᾶκισμα, τό; κορδακιστής, οὔ, ὁ, prob. l. C. I. (add.) 2264 o. κόρδαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, the cordax, a dance of the old Comedy, κόρδακα ἐλκύσαι to dance it, Ar. Nub. 540, cf. 555; ὀρχεῖσθαι Theophr. Char. 6. 1; connected with the worship of Artemis at Sipylos, Paus. 6. 22, 1 (where however the text seems to be corrupt). Its motions were unseemly and indecent, and to dance it off the stage was considered a sign of drunkenness or total shamelessness, Dem. 23. 13, Theophr. l. c., Ath. 631 D, cf. Interpp. ad Ar. l. c. But in Anisorgus we have κόρδακες in honour of Apollo, C. I. (add.) 2264 o; and Paus. speaks of an ἐπιχώριος κ. in honour of Ἄρτεμις Κορδάκας at Elis, 6. 22, 1;—so that the word seems to have been not everywhere used in a bad sense. κορδίνημα, v. l. for σκορδίνημα, q. v. κορδύβαλλωδες πέδον, τό, Luc. Trag. 223, is said to be for κορδύλοβαλλωδες (κορδύλη, βάλλω), a beaten floor. κορδύλη, [ῥ], ἡ, a club, cudgel, Hesych.:—also like τύλη, a bump, swelling, Lat. *tuber*, *tumor*, Simon. Iamb. 10, E. M. 310. 50. II. a covering for the head, head-dress, in Cyprian, Schol. Ar. Nub. 10, E. M. l. c.;—whence ἐγκεκορδύλημένος in Ar. l. c. III. = σκορδύλη, Strab. 549, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 120 F; κορδύλις in Numen. ap. Ath. 304 E. κορδύλος, ὁ, = σκορδύλος, prob. the water-newt, *Triton palustris*, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 10, P. A. 4. 13, 7, al.; κούρυλος in Numen. ap. Ath. 306 C. κορεία, ἡ, (κορέω) a brushing: attendance, Hesych. κορεία, ἡ, (κορεύομαι) maidenhood, Lat. *virginitas*, Anth. P. 5. 217, 294. κόρειος, α, ου, (κόρη) of a maiden: τὸ κ. = κόρευμα, Schol. Eur. Alc. 178. II. Κόρεια (sub. ἱερά), τά, the festival of Cora (Proserpine), Plut. Dio 56, Hesych. 2. Κόρειον, τό, her temple, C. I. 5430. κορέννυμι, only in Themist.; also κορέω Nic. Al. 195; κορέσκω Ib. 225, 360, 415: fut. κορέσω Hdt. 1. 212; Ep. κορέεις Il. 13. 831; κορέει 8. 379, 17. 241: aor. ἐκόρεσα, Il., Att.; poet. κόρεσσα Theocr., Anth.:—Med. κορέννυμι Orph., opt. κορέοιτο Nic. Al. 263: fut. κορέσομαι Or. Sib.: aor. ἐκορεσάμην, Ep. ἐκορεσσ-, κορεσσ-, Hom.:—Pass., fut. κορεσθήσομαι Babr. pt. 2. 31, 19; κεκορήσομαι Maxim. π. καταρχ. 117:—aor. ἐκορέσθην Od. 4. 541; Ep. 3 pl. -θεν Ar. Pax 1283, 4; pf. κεκόρεσμαι Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 3 (nowhere else in good Att. Prose), Plut.; Ion. κεκόρημαι Hom., Ar. Pax 1285, v. infr.; part. pf. act. (with pass. sense) κεκορήως, ὄτος, Il. 18. 287, Od. 18. 372, Hes., etc. (From √KOP, cf. κύρος, etc.) To sate, satiate, satisfy, fill one with a thing, c. dat. modi, κορέει κύνας ἢδ' οἰωνοὺς δημῶ καὶ σόρκεσσι Il. 13. 831; κ. θυμὸν μολπῇ Ar. Rh. 3. 897; also c. gen. rei, κορέσαι στόμα ἐμᾶς σαρκός Soph. Ph. 1156; c. acc. only, τίς ἂν κορέσειεν ἅπαντας Theogn. 229; πρὶν ἂν ἡ κορέσαι κέαρ Aesch. Pr. 165:—Med. to satisfy oneself, c. gen., ἐκορέσατο φορβῆς Il. 11. 562; οἶνοιο κορεσσάμενος

καὶ ἐδωδῆς 19. 167; also, ὕφρ'. . κρειῶν κορέσαιτο θυμὸν *might satisfy their desire with flesh*, Od. 14. 28; metaph., φυλόπιδος κορέσασθαι Il. 13. 635; more often c. part., κλαίονσα κορέσσατο, i. e. *she had her fill of weeping*, Od. 4. 541; κορεσσάμεθα κλαίοντε Il. 22. 427, etc.; ἐκορέσσατο χεῖρας τάμνων 11. 87:—Pass. *to be glutted or satiated*, δαιτὸς κεκορημέθα θυμὸν ἔτασης Od. 8. 98; κεκορημέθ' ἀέθλων 23. 350; κεκορημένος ἦτορ ἐδωδῆς Hes. Op. 591; βορᾶς κορεσθεῖς Eur. Hipp. 112; πολέμου ἐκόρεσθεν Ar. Pax 1253; with part., κλαίων ἐκορέσθη Od. 4. 541; οὐπω κεκόρησθε ἐέλμένοι Il. 18. 287; rarely c. dat. rei, κριθῆσι κορεσθεῖς Theogn. 1269; πλούτῳ κεκορημένος Ib. 751; ὕβρι Hdt. 3. 80. κορέσκω, v. sub κορέννυμι:—in Hipp. Art. 802, κορίσκειται is read, perh. by an error, *to be wearied, have enough of a thing*; cf. 271

κορεστικῶς, Adv. *to satiety*, Schol. Arat. 1049. κορεστός, ἦ, ὄν, *sated; to be sated*, Gloss. κόρευμα, τό, = κορεία, *maidenhood*, Eur. Alc. 178, in pl. κορεύομαι, fut. κορευθήσομαι: Pass.: (κόρη):—*to be a maid, grow up to maidenhood*, Eur. Alc. 312. II. *to be deflowered*, like διακορεύομαι, Schol. Od. 11. 289, ubi v. Buttin. κορέω, *to sweep, sweep out*, δῶμα κορήσατε ποιπνύσασαι Od. 20. 142; τὴν αὐλήν κῶρει Eurpol. Κολ. 9; κ. τὸ παιδαγωγεῖον Dem. 313. 12; κ. τὴν Ἑλλάδα *to sweep Greece clean, depopulate her*, Ar. Pax 59. II. = ἐξυβρίζω, Hesych.; hence κεκορημένος, sensu obsc., Sappho 53, Anacr. 5; which some refer to κορέννυμι, but v. Eust. 1542. 47.

κορέω, Ion. fut. of κορέννυμι. κορζία, ἦ, Paphian for καρδία, Hesych. κόρη, ἦ, (not κόρα, even in Att., except in lyr. passages of Trag., Aesch. Supp. 144, Soph. O. T. 508, Eur. Tro. 561, and in the pr. n.; but κούρα Pind. O. 13. 92, and twice in Trag. (in lyr.), v. infr. 1. 3): Ion. κούρη, as always in Hom.; (κόρη first in the susp. line, h. Hom. Cer. 439); Dor. κῶρα, Theocr. 6. 36:—fem. of κόρος, κούρος. 1. with reference to *virginity, a maiden, maid, girl*, Lat. *puella*, ἡνυτε κούρη νηπίη ἦθ' ἄμα μητρὶ θεοῦ ἀνελεσθαι ἀνώγει Il. 16. 7; κόρην . . οὐκέτ', ἀλλ' ἐξευγμένην Soph. Tr. 536; παῖς κ. Ar. Lys. 595, Dem. 540. 4; παρθενικὴ κ. Eur. ap. Ath. 61 B; often in Com. and Plat.;—of Nymphs, Pind. P. 3. 138; ἐνάλοιοι κόραι *sea-nymphs*, Ar. Thesm. 325; and ludicrously, πρέσβειρα πεντήκοντα Καπᾶδων κορᾶν, of eels, Id. Ach. 883; so, τευθὶς καὶ Φαληρικὴ κ., i. e. ἀφύη, Eubul. Ὀρθ. 1. 4; of maiden-goddesses, however old, as the Eumenides, Aesch. Eum. 68, cf. Soph. O. C. 127; the Phorcids, Aesch. Pr. 794; the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 509; the Fates, Plat. Rep. 617 D. 2. with reference to *youth, a bride*, Od. 18. 279; *a young wife*, Il. 6. 247; or *concubine*, like Lat. *puella*, as Briseis, 1. 98, 337., 2. 689; τίκτει κόρη Ἑλένη πατρὸς κατ' οἴκου Eur. Andr. 898, cf. Or. 1436; καταχύσματα . . καταχέει τοῦ νυμφίου καὶ τῆς κ. Theopomp. Com. Ἡδ. 3; v. παρθένος. 3. with the gen. of a pr. name added, *a daughter*, Νύμφαι κούραι Διὸς Il. 6. 420, cf. Eur. Hel. 168, etc.; κ. Διὸς, of Athené, Aesch. Eum. 415; Ἀητιάς κόρης, of Artemis, Id. Fr. 169, cf. Soph. El. 570; κ. Ἰναχίη, κ. Θεοτιάς Aesch. Pr. 590, Eur. Hel. 133; Γῆς τε καὶ Σκότου κόραι, i. e. the Furies, Soph. O. C. 40:—in voc., κούρα *my daughter*, Aesch. Theb. 148, Soph. O. C. 180; κούραι Ar. Pax 119; cf. θυγάτηρ, κόρος. 4. metaph. of a *colony*, Epigr. Hom. 1. 2:—of *newly-launched ships*, Lyc. 24. II. *a puppet, doll*, Lat. *puera*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B. III. *the pupil of the eye*, Lat. *puera, pupilla*, because a little image appears therein (v. Plat. Alc. 1. 133 A), κύκλωπα κούρην Emped. 227; then in Soph. Fr. 634, often in Eur., Ar. Vesp. 7, Pl. 635:—the change of sense in γλήνη is exactly the converse of this. IV. *a long sleeve reaching over the hand*, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 8, cf. Cyr. 8. 3, 10, 13. V. *the Attic drachma*, because it bore a head of Athena, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 9. 74. VI. = ὑπέρικον, Hipp. in Galen. Lex. VII. κόραι was the proper Greek word for *Karyatides*, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 279; τοὺς λίθους . . τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν κορῶν resting on the *Caryatides* in the Erechtheum, C. I. 160. col. 1. 86.

B. Κόρη, Dor. Κόρα, Ion. Κούρη, ἦ, *Cora*, the name under which Persephoné (Proserpine) was worshipped in Attica, *the Daughter* (of Demeter), τῇ Μητρὶ καὶ τῇ Κούρῃ Hdt. 8. 65; καὶ τὰν Κόραν Ar. Vesp. 1348; Δημήτηρ καὶ Κ. Id. Thesm. 298, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 6; τῆς Κόρης ἀρπασθείσης Isocr. 46 A; less often Κόρη Δήμητρος, Eur. Alc. 858, Supp. 34, cf. Ar. Ran. 337, Isocr. 211 E; but Δηροῦς κ., in Com., for *flour*, Antiph. Ἀφροδίς. 1. 9; so, μεμαγμένη Δήμητρος κ. Eubul. Ὀρθ. 1. 10; cf. Δημητρὸς παῖδ' ὀπτὸν . . πλακοῦντα Arcestr. ap. Ath. 137 B. κόρηθρον, τό, *a besom, broom*, Luc. Philops. 35; cf. κόρος (B). II. κόρημα, τό, *sweepings, refuse*, Ar. Fr. 408; in pl., Hermipp. Μοιρ. 2. II. *a besom, broom*, Ar. Pax 59, Eurpol. Κολ. 9.

κορθύλη, ἦ, = κέρθυσ; and κορθύλος, ὄ, = βασιλίσκος, Hesych. κορθύνω, v. sub κορθύω. κορθύνω, (κέρθυσ) *to lift up, raise*, Ζεὺς κέρθυνεν ἐν μένος *raised high his wrath*, Hes. Th. 853:—Pass. (without ν), κύμα κορθύνεται *waxes high, rears its crest*, Il. 9. 7; ὑπερθε δὲ . . ἀλὸς κορθύνεται ὕδωρ Ar. Rh. 2. 322. κέρθυσ, vos, ἦ, lengthd. form of κέρυς, *a heap*, Anon. ap. Suid., Hesych.: in Theocr. 10. 47, κέρθυσος ἂ τομά the *swathe of toun corn*. κορθύω, = κορθύνω, εὐτέ με θυμὸς κορθύση Epigr. Gr. 1028. 60. κορίαννον, τό, *coriander*, the plant or seed, Alcae. Com. Καλλ. 1, Anaxandr. Φαρμ. 2; in pl., Anacr. 138, Ar. Eq. 676, 682. II. *a woman's ornament*, Poll. 5. 101, Hesych.

κορίδιον, τό, Dim. of κόρη, Inscr. Delph. 29, Poll. 2. 17, Phryn. 73. κορίζομαι, (κόρη, κόριον) Dep. *to fondle, caress, coax*, Ar. Nub. 68: in this sense ὑποκορίζομαι is more freq.: cf. also κουρίζω. κορίκος, ἦ, ὄν, = παρθενικός, Poll. 2. 17:—Adv. -κῶς, *like a girl*, βαδίζειν Ael. N. A. 2. 38; αἰσχύνεσθαι Alciphro 3. 2. Κορινθιάζομαι, Dep. *to practise whoredom*, because Corinth was famous

for its courtesans, Ar. Fr. 133:—the Act in Hesych.:—Κορινθιαστής, οὐ, ὄ, *a whoremonger*, Meineke Com. Fr. 1. 350. Κορίνθιος, α, ον, *Corinthian*, Hdt., etc.; Κορινθίαί ἑταῖραι Ar. Pl. 149; and so, Κορινθία κόρη *a courtesan*, Plat. Rep. 404 D; τὴν ἐκ Κ. Ααῖδα Anaxandr. Γερ. 1, cf. Ἐπιφ. Πελαγ. 1, and v. Ἰερόδουλος:—Corinthian wine is mentioned as rough by Alex. Incert. 23, cf. Diphil. Παρασ. 2. 3:—Adv. -ίως, *in Corinthian fashion*, Joseph. A. J. 8. 5, 2:—fem. Κορινθιάς, ἄδος, ἦ, Steph. Byz.:—also Κορινθιακός, ἦ, ὄν, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 9; Κορινθικός, Anth. P. 6. 40.

Κορινθιοῦργής, ἐς, (*ἔργω) of *Corinthian workmanship, of Corinthian brass*, Strab. 198, etc. Κόρινθος, ἦ, *Corinth*, the city and country, ἀφνειὸς Κ. Il. 2. 570; ἀφνειὰ Κ. Pind. Fr. 87. 1; so in Trag., etc.; εὐδαίμων Κ. Hdt. 3. 52; famed for its luxury and extravagance, whence the proverb οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς εἰς Κ. ἐσθ' ὁ πλοῦς; cf. Κορίνθιος, Κορινθιάζομαι:—with a masc. Adj., ὄφρυνεντα Κ. Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 5, cf. Ep. ap. Strab. 380, Polyb. 4. 67, 8, etc. II. a son of Zeus, reputed founder of Corinth, Paus. 2. 1, 1:—proverb., Διὸς Κόρινθος, used of persons who are always repeating the same old story, Pind. N. 7. 155, cf. Ar. Ran. 442, Eccl. 823, Plat. Euthyd. 292 E; v. Faroemiogr. p. 84. III. Adv. Κορινθόθι, *at Corinth*, Il. 13. 664; Κορινθόθεν, *from C.*, C. I. 29.

κοριο-ειδής, ἐς, (κόρη) *like the pupil of the eye, dark-gleaming*, κοράκι-νοι Epich. 28 Ahr. 2. (κόριον B) *like coriander*, Diosc. 2. 207. κόριον (A), τό, Dim. of κόρη, *a little girl*, Lys. Fr. 2, Theocr. 11. 60: Dor. κώριον, Ar. Ach. 731. κόριον (B), τό, shortened for κορίαννον, Nic. Al. 157, Th. 874, cf. Galen. 13. 194. II. κ. ἔνυγρον, = ἀδιαντον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 136.

κόρις, ιος, Att. εως, ὄ, *a bug, Cimex lectularius*, ol κόρεις Ar. Nub. 634 (with a play on Κορίνθιοι, cf. 710), Ran. 115, al.; also fem., acc. to Suid., with gen. κόνιδος; instances of this gen. occur, but none of the fem., v. Lob. Phryn. 308. II. *a kind of fish*, Dorio ap. Ath. 330 A. III. *a kind of St. John's wort*, Diosc. 3. 174. κορίσκη, ἦ, Dim. of κόρη, Plat. Com. Λακ. 1. 12, Timocl. Μαραθ. 1: hence, κορίσκιον, Poll. 2. 17. κορίσκος, ὄ, Dim. of κόρος: as pr. n. Κορίσκος is used to denote *any supposed person*, as is 'John Styles' and the like, Arist. An. Post. 1. 24, 2, Phys. 4. 11, 9, al. κορίσκω, v. κορέσκω. κόρκορος, v. κόρχορος. κορκορῦγή, ἦ, *the rumbling of the empty bowels: generally, any hollow noise, a din, tumult*, Aesch. Theb. 345, Ar. Pax 991, in pl.; in sing., Id. Lys. 491.—For the Verb, v. δια-κορκορυγέω. κορκορυγμός, ὄ, = foreg., Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 3. Κόρκυρα, Κορκύραϊος, v. sub Κερκ-.

κόρμα, τό, = κούρμι, q. v. κορμάζω, *to cut into logs or pieces*, Dion. II. 20. 6. κορμηδόν, Adv. *like logs*, Heliod. 9. 19. κορμίον, τό, Dim. of κορμῖς, Boisson. Anecd. 5. 51. κορμός, ὄ, (κείρω) *the trunk of a tree* (with the boughs lopped off), Od. 23. 196, Eur. Hec. 575, H. F. 242; κ. ἐλόας Ar. Lys. 255; κορμοὶ ξύλων *logs of timber*, Hdt. 7. 36; κ. ναυτικοί, i. e. oars, Eur. Hel. 1601. κορνοκουλάριος, ὄ, the Lat. *cornicularius*, C. I. 4453. κόρνοψ, οπος, ὄ, *a kind of locust*, like πάρνοψ, Strab. 613:—Hercules was named Κορνοπίων, *Locust-scarer*, Ib. κόροϊφος, ον, (οἰφάω) *defiling maidens*, Schol. Theocr. 4. 62. κορο-κόσμιον, τό, *a girl's toy or ornament*, Clem. Al. 51, A. B. 102. κοροκότας, ον or α, ὄ, = κροκότας, Dio C. 76. 1. κορο-πλάθος, ον, *a modeller of small figures, an image-maker*, Plat. Theaet. 147 B, Isocr. 310 B, Luc. Lexiph. 22; name of a play by Antiphonates:—in Hellenistic, κορο-πλάστης, E. M. et Moer. s. v.:—cf. Ἰπνοπλάθος.

κόρος (A), ον, ὄ: (cf. κορέννυμι):—*one's fill, satiety, surfeit*, Lat. *satietas*, αἴψα δὲ φυλόπιδος πέλεται κόρος ἀνθρώποισιν Il. 19. 221; ἀψήρως δὲ κόρος κρυεροῖο γόοιο Od. 4. 103; πάντων μὲν κόρος ἔστι, κοὶ ὕπνου καὶ φιλότητος *one may have one's fill*, i. e. *too much*, of all things, even of sleep, &c., Il. 13. 636; ἀπὸ κόρος ἀμβλύνει οἰανῆς ἐλπίδας Pind. P. 1. 160; κόρον ἔχει πάντα Id. N. 7. 77; κ. ἔχειν τινός *to have one's fill of a thing*, Eur. Alc. 185, Phoen. 1751; also, κόρον ἢ τούτων συνουσία ἔχει Plat. Phaedr. 240 C; ἐς κ. λέναι τινός Philox. 2. 39. 2. *the consequence of satiety, insolence*, Pind. O. 2. 173, I. 3. 4; πρὸς κόρον *insolently* (cf. πρὸς c. III. 7), Aesch. Ag. 382; ἄχρι κόρου Dem. 400. 2; ἐς κόρον Luc. Merc. Cond. 26:—often joined with ὕβρις by the Poets, sometimes as producing, sometimes as produced by it, τίκτει τοι κόρος ὕβριν, ὅταν κακῶ ὄλβος ἐπηται ἀνθρώπῳ Theogn. 153, cf. 751 and Solon. 7; ὕβριν κόρου ματέρα Pind. O. 13. 12; κόρον, ὕβριος υἷόν Bacis ap. Hdt. 8. 77; hence the conjecture, νέα δὲ (sc. ὕβρις) φύει κόρον, in Aesch. Ag. 776, is very specious; v. also χρησμοσύνη. κόρος (B), ον, ὄ, Ion. κούρος, as always in Hom., Pind., and in lyr. passages of Trag.: Dor. κῶρος:—*a boy, lad*, from early childhood (may even before birth, ὄν γαστέρι μήτηρ κούρον ἐόντα φέροι Il. 6. 59) up to the military age, κούρος πρῶτον ὑπνηήτης Il. 24. 347; πρῶθῆβαι Od. 8. 264; τότε κούρος ἔα, νῦν αὐτέ με γῆρας ἰκόνει Il. 4. 321; so also in Pind., and Trag.; σὺν κόροις τε καὶ κόραις Aesch. Fr. 40; so in mock Trag. lines, Οἰδίπῳν . . παιδε, διπτύχω κῶρω Ar. Fr. 471, cf. Eubul. Ἀντ. 2; rare in Prose, Plat. Legg. 772 A;—in Il. 9. 86., 12. 196, and elsewhere, κούροι are *the soldiers*; so, κούροι Ἀχαιῶν Il.:—still more often in Hom., *the servants* waiting at sacrifices and feasts, like Lat. *pueri*, Il. 1. 470, Od. 1. 148:—at Sparta the ἱππεῖς were called κόροι, as the Roman *equites* were *pueri*, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 269. 4, Ruhnk. Tim. 2. with gen. of prop. names, *a son*, Od. 19. 523, etc.;

Θησέως κ. Soph. Ph. 562, cf. 644; τῶν δλωλύτων κόροι Eur. Supp. 107, cf. 356; Κεκροπιδῶν κόροι, periph. like παῖδες, Eubul. Ἀντιοπ. 2; cf. κόρη 2.

II. like μύσχος, a shoot, sprout, scion, of a tree, κύρους πλεκτοῦς . . μυρρίνης Lysipp. Incert. 3. (Prob. from κείρω, properly one who has cut his hair short on emerging from boyhood; cf. κομάω.)

κόρος (C), ὁ, a besom, Hesych.; cf. κορέω.

κόρος (D), ὁ, the Hebrew cor, a dry measure containing, acc. to Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 2, 10 Att. medimni, about 120 gallons, Ev. Luc. 16. 7.

κόρρη, new Att. for κόρη.

κόρσακίς, a dub. word cited by Hesych. from Cratin., with the expl. τράγος, and deriv. from κόρη (2); Salm. conjectured κορσάτης.

κορσεῖα, τά, (κόρη) the temples, Nic. Al. 135; κόρσεα Ib. 414.

κόρη, ἡ, in new Att. κόρρη, Dor. κόρρα: (lengthd. from √ΚΑΡ, κάρα):—one of the temples, the side of the forehead, ξίφει ἤλασε κόρην Il. 5. 584, cf. 13. 576; equiv. to κρόταφος, as appears from 4. 502, τὸν β' Ὀδυσσεύς . . βάλε κόρην ἢ δ' ἐτέροιο διὰ κροτάφοιο πέρησεν αἰχμή;

and when the pl. is wanted, as in Lat. tempora, κρόταφοι is used;—so in Att., ἐπὶ κόρρης πατάσσειν to box on the ear, Dem. 562. 9; ὅταν κονδύλοις, ὅταν ἐπὶ κόρρης [τύπτει], i. e. with the fist, or with the open hand, Id. 537. fin.; ἐπὶ κόρρης τύπτειν Plat. Gorg. 486 C, 508 D, 527 A; πῦξ ἐπὶ κόρρας ἤλασα Theocr. 14. 34; later, κατὰ κόρρης πατάσσειν Luc. D. Mort. 20. 2, Gall. 30, cf. E. M. 529. 39.

2. the hair on the temples, the side-hair, which is usually the first to turn gray (cf. πολίς), in pl., Aesch. Cho. 282, cf. E. M. 530. fin., Poll. 2. 32.

3. the head, Emped. 307, Nic. Th. 905, Opp. C. 3. 25.

II. part of a temple gate, Vitruv. 4. 6.

III. in Hesych. for κρόσαι.

κορσεύς, ἔως, ἡ, a barber, Hesych.

κόρησος, ον, ὁ, one who wears his hair short, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 565 A.

κόρσιον, τό, (κόρη) the bulbous root of the Egyptian lotus, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 11, Strab. 823; κόρσειον, Diod. 1. 10; κορσίπιον, Hesych.

κορσο-ειδής λίθος, ὁ, a stone of grayish colour (κόρη 2), Plin. 37. 56.

κορσός, ὁ, = κορμός, Hesych.

κορσώω, (κόρη) to shear or shave the head, Hesych.

κορσωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = foreg., Poll. 2. 32:—also κορσωτεύς, ἔως, Charon ap. Ath. 520 E; and κορσωτήριον, τό, a barber's shop, Ib.

κορσωτός, ἡ, ὄν, shorn, shaven, Lyc. 291.

κορτέω, v. sub κροτέω.

Κορυβάντειος, α, ον, Corybantian, Anth. P. 9. 165.

II. τὸ κορυβαντεῖον (not -άντειον, Arcad. p. 121. 19), a temple of the Corybantes, Stsab. 473 (vulg. -άντιον).

Κορυβαντισμός, α Corybantic frenzy, Dion. H. 2. 19, Longin. 39. 2.

Κορυβαντιάω, fut. ἄσω, to celebrate the rites of the Corybantes, to be filled with Corybantic frenzy, Plat. Crito 54 D, Symp. 215 E, Ion 534 A, 536 C; K. περί τι to be infatuated about a thing, Longin. 5. 1:—in Ar. Vesp. 8, comically, of a drowsy person nodding and suddenly starting up, cf. Plin. 11. 54.

Κορυβαντίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to purify or consecrate by Corybantic rites, Ar. Vesp. 119; in Med., Orig. c. Cels. 3. 16.

Κορυβαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, Corybantic, Plut. 2. 759 D.

Κορυβαντίς, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of Κορύβας, Nonn. D. 2. 695.

Κορυβαντισμός, ὁ, purification by Corybantic rites, Hesych.

Κορυβαντώδης, ες, Corybant-like, frantic, Luc. Jup. Trag. 30.

Κορύβας [ῦ], αντος, ὁ, a Corybant, priest of Cybele in Phrygia; in pl. Κορύβαντες, Eur. Bacch. 125, etc.; associated with the Κάβειροι, Ἰδαῖοι, Δάκτυλοι, Τελχίνες, and Κούρητες by Strab. 466; poet. dat. pl. Κυρβάντεσσι Soph. Fr. 740, cf. Lyc. 78, Call. Jov. 46.—Since their rites were accompanied by wild music, dancing, etc., Κορύβας was taken to be a frantic or drunken person, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 377 B, Synes. Ep. 122.

For a full account, v. Lob. Aglaoph. pp. 1135 sq.

II. enthusiasm, ὁ τῆς ποιητικῆς κ. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 45.

κορυδός, ἡ, (κόρυς) the crested or tufted lark, Alauda cristata, Ar. Av. 302, 472, 476, 1295; also κόρυδος, ὁ, Plat. Com. Incert. 31, Plat. Euthyd. 291 B, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 5., 9. 8, 12, al.—We have also the forms κορυδῶν, ἄνος, ὁ, Ib. 9. 1, 13; κορυδαλλή, ἡ, Epich. 25 Ahr.; κορυδαλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, πάσαισιν κορυδαλλίσιν χρηὶ λόφον ἐγγενέσθαι Simon. 68, cf. Theocr. 7. 23; and κορυδαλλός, ὁ, Theocr. 10. 50, or κορυδαλος, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 10, al.—On the forms, v. Lob. Phryn. 338.—Cf. ἐπιτυμβίδιος.

κορυδύλις, εως, ἡ, v. sub κορυδύλη III.

κορυζα, ης, ἡ, a running at the nose, defluxion, Lat. pituita, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, al.; κορυζῆς τὴν ρίνα μεστός Luc. D. Mort. 6. 2; cf. κατάρροος.

II. metaph. drivelling, stupidity, like Lat. pituita, Luc. D. Mort. 20. 4, Hist. Conscr. 31, Alc. 20, al., cf. Casaub. Pers. 2. 57; v. βλέννα, βλέννος.

κορυζᾶς, ὁ, (κόρυζα) a driveller, sniveller, Menand. Incert. 413.

κορυζάω, to have a catarrh, run at the nose, Plat. Rep. 343 A (with a play on signf. II), Arist. Probl. 1. 16, 2, al.

II. metaph. to drivell, Polyb. 38. 4, 5.

κορυζώδης, ες, suffering from defluxion, ἀπὸ κεφαλῆς Hipp. Epid. 1175 A.

κορυθ-αἰξ [ᾱ], ἴκος, (αἰσσω) helmet-shaking, i. c. with waving plume, κορυθαἰκί πτολεμιστῆ Il. 22. 132.

κορυθ-αἰόλος (so in Arcad. p. 86; but Eust. 352. 28, -αἰόλος) ον: (αἰόλλω):—moving the helmet quickly, i. c. with glancing helm, epith. of Hector, Il. 2. 816, etc.; oncc of Ares, 20. 38; κ. νείκη Ar. Ran. 818.

κορυθαλία, ἡ, = εἰρεσιώνη, Hesych.; also κορυθαλία, κορυθάλη, κορυθαλίς, E. M. 303. 32., 531. 53., 276. 28.

κορυθῖον [ῦ], τό, Dim. of κόρυς, Gloss.

κορυθός, ὁ, (κόρυς) a crested trochilus, ap. Hesych., cf. κορυδός.

κορυμβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (κόρυς) a string running round a net, Hesych.

κορυμβη, ἡ, cf. κόρυμβος II, Asius ap. Ath. 525 F.

κορυμβήθρα, ἡ, and in Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C, -βηλός, ὁ, = sq.

κορυμβίας, ον, ὁ, a kind of ivy, from its clustered flowers and fruit, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 6.

κορυμβο-ειδής, ἔς, clustered, Diosc. 3. 124.

κόρυμβος, ὁ, pl. both κόρυμβοι and heterog. κόρυμβα: (κόρυς, κορυφή):—the uppermost point, head, end, in Hom. only once νηῶν . . ἄκρα κόρυμβα high-pointed sterns of ships, Il. 9. 241; the same as ἀφλαστα, ἀκροστόλια, acc. to Hesych.; though there seems to have been some doubt as to its meaning even in the time of Ar., v. Dind. Ar. Fr. p. 527; so in Aesch. Pers. 411 (ubi v. Blomf. 417), Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 258; ἀφλάστοιο κόρυμβα Ar. Rh. 2. 601; ἀφλαστα καὶ κ. Lyc. 295:—then,

2. the top of a hill, φεύγοντες ἐπὶ τοῦ οὔρεος τὸν κ. Hdt. 7. 218; ἐπ' ἄκρον κ. ὕχθον Aesch. Pers. 659.

II. = κρωβύλος, κ. τῶν τριχῶν Heraclid. Pont. ap. Ath. 512 C; ἀσκητὸς εὐσπείροισι κορύμβοις Anth. P. 6. 219; so also κορύμβη, Asius 2. 6:—v. sub κρωβύλος.

III. the cluster of the ivy flower or fruit, Anth. P. 12. 8, Plut. 2. 648 F: generally, a cluster of fruit or flowers, Mosch. 3. 4, Christod. Ecphr. 397, Nonn., etc.

κορυμβο-φόρος, ον, cluster-bearing, κισσός Longus 2. 26.

2. ivy-crowned, Διονύσος, γυναῖκες Nonn. D. 18. 3, etc.

κορυμβόμοι, Pass. to be formed into a κόρυμβος, Nic. Damasc. ap. Suid.

κορυμβώδης, ες, = κορυμβοειδής, Diosc. 3. 29.

κορυνάω, fut. ἤσω, (κορύνη II) to put forth club-like sprouts or buds, Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 2.

κορύνη, ἡ, (κόρυς) a club, often shod with iron for fighting, a mace, σιδηρεῖη κορύνη ῥήξασκε φάλαγγας Il. 7. 141, cf. 143 (v. sub ὄπλισμα); ξύλων κορύνας ἔχοντες Hdt. 1. 59; κορύνας τύπτειν Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 19:—a shepherd's staff, Theocr. 7. 19.

II. in plants, a club-like bud or shoot, Theophr. H. P. 3. 5, 1.

III. = πύσθη, Nic. Al. 409, Anth. P. 5. 129. [ῦ in Hom. and Theocr. 7. 18; ῦ in Eur. Supp. 715, Theocr. 25. 63, Nic. l. c.; cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 289, Spitzn. Prosod. § 59. 2.]

κορύνησις, εως, ἡ, (κορυνάω) the putting forth of clubbed sprouts or buds, Theophr. H. P. 3. 5, 1, Phanas ap. Ath. 61 F.

κορυνήτης, ον, ὁ, a club-bearer, mace-bearer, Il. 7. 9, 138, Paus. 8. 11.

κορυνη-φόρος, ον, club-bearing, Nonn. Jo. 18. v. 3: epith. of Priapus in C. I. 5960, cf. Horat. 1 Serm. 8. 4.

2. κορυνοφόροι, οἱ, were club-bearers, the body-guard of Peisistratos, instead of the usual δορυφόροι, Hdt. 1. 59, Diog. L. 1. 66, Plut. Solon 30.

II. the peasants of Sicily, also called κατωνακοφόροι, Poll. 3. 83, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. Πενεστικόν, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1. 424.

κορυνηθεύς, εως, ὁ, a basket, Hesych.

II. a cock, Id.

κόρυθος, ὁ, a kind of cake, Id.

κορυθιάω, = κορυνάω, hence κορυθιώντα πέτηλα sprouting leaves, Hes. Sc. 289 (al. κορυθιόντα, al. κορυθιόντα.)

κορυθιόεις, εσσα, εν, club-like, v. Lob. Rhemat. 180.

κορυθίτης, ον, ὁ, f. l. in Hesych. for κορυνήτης, q. v.

κορυθώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = κορυθιόεις, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 2.

κορυπτίλος [ῖ], ὁ, one that butts with the head, Theocr. 5. 147, where Ald. κορυπτίλος; in Hesych. κυρίπτολος (κυρίπτιλος Valck.).

κορύπτω, fut. ψω, like κυρίσω (which is a v. l.), to butt with the head, Theocr. 3. 5: to butt at, τινά Tzetz.:—Med., aor. ἐκορυψάμην prob. l. for ἐκορυζάμην in Hipp. 1284. 14, Ath. 127 A (as in Theocr. l. c.) there is a v. l. κορύψη.—In Hesych., ἐκορυπτίας ἐγαυρίας, from κορυπτιάω = γαυριάω.

κόρυς, ὕθος, ἡ: acc. κόρυθα Hom. and Eur. Bacch. 1185; κύρυν Il. 13. 131, 16. 215, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 10, etc.: poet. dat. κορύθεισσι Soph. Ant. 116: (√ΚΑΡ, κάρα):—a helmet, helm, often in Hom. (esp. in Il.); mostly of brass, χαλκείη, χαλκήρης, and so distinguished from the leathern κυνέη (but this does not always hold good; v. sub κυνέη); with check-pieces, χαλκοπάρηος; with a crest of horse-hair, ἵππουρις, ἵπποκομος, ἵπποδάσεια (cf. λόφος); and adorned with φάλοι, cf. ἀμφίφαλος, τετράφαλος.

II. the head, Eur. Bacch. 1185.

κορύσσω, Ep. imperf. κύρυσσε Il.; poet. inf. -έμεν Pind. P. 8. 106:—Med., aor. ἐκορυσσάμην (for ἐκορυζάμην, v. κορύπτω), part. κορυσσάμενος Il. 19. 397:—Pass., pf. κεκόρυθμαι, part. κεκορυθμένος, often in Hom.: (κόρυς).

Poët., chiefly Ep., Verb, meaning properly to furnish with a helmet, hence,

1. generally, to fit out, equip, marshal, πόλεμόν τε κορύσσω Il. 2. 273; κλόνον ἀνδρῶν Hes. Sc. 148; μάχην 198; μάχας ἔργον Pind. I. 8 (7). 115; φιλαιμάτους ἀλκᾶς Eur. Rhes. 933:—Hom. mostly uses the Pass. and Med. to equip or arm oneself, τῷ δὲ κορυσσέσθην Il. 4. 274; ὄπιθεν δὲ κορυσσάμενος βῆ Ἀχιλλεύς 19. 397; Αἴας δὲ κορύσσετο νῶροπι χαλκῷ 7. 206; κέκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ 5. 562, etc.; also of things, δοῦρε δύω κέκορυθμένα χαλκῷ headed with brass, 3. 18., 11. 43; so absol., δύρ . . βριθύ, μέγα, στιβαρόν, κέκορυθμένον 16. 802; c. acc., ὕλων κέκορυθμένος ἐνδυτά Eur. I. A. 1073, cf. Andr. 279.

2. to furnish, provide, βίον κορυσσέμεν ὀρθοβούλοις μαχαναῖς Pind. P. 8. 106.

II. to make crested, κόρυσσε δὲ κῆμα ῥόιο he reared his crested wave (cf. κορυφῶ), Il. 21. 306; (and so πόλεμον, κλόνον, μάχην κορύσσειν might be understood):—Pass. to rear its head, of a wave, πόντῳ μὲν τὰ πρῶτα κορύσσεται Il. 4. 424; of Rumour, ἡ τ' ὀλίγη μὲν πρῶτα κορύσσεται Ib. 442; so later, χείμαρρε, τί δὴ τόσον ὦδε κορύσση; Anth. P. 9. 277; of clouds, Theocr. 25. 94, etc.; metaph., Δῆμος . . πρὸς πνεῦμα βραχὺ κορυ. Com. Anon. 48:—with this sense, cf. κορθύνω, κορθύνομαι.

κορυστής, οὔ, ὁ, a helmeted man, an armed warrior, ἔλεν ἄνδρα κορυστήν Il. 4. 457., 8. 256; δύω Αἴαντε κορυστά 13. 201., 18. 163; cf. ἱπποκορυστής, χαλκοκορυστής.

κορυστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κορύσσω II) raised up, heaped up, esp. of full measure, opp. to ψηκτός, C. I. 123. 22 sq., Hesych. (ubi Cod. κορυτός).

κορύτη, ἡ, = κεφαλή, Hesych.
 κορυπίλος [ἴ], v. κορυπίλος.
 κορυφᾶ-γενής, ἐξ, head-born, epith. of Athena:—in Pythag. philosophy, of an equilat. triangle, like Τριτογένεια II, Plut. 2. 381 E.
 κορυφαία, ἡ, the head-stall of a bridle, Xen. Eq. 3, 2., 5, 1., 6, 7, Poll. 1. 147. II. a tuft on the crown of the head, Luc. Lexiph. 5, Eust. 1528. 18.
 κορυφαίνα, ἡ, a fish, = ἰππαντα, Dorio ap. Ath. 304 C.
 κορυφαῖον, τό, the upper rim of a hunting-net, properly neut. of sq., Xen. Cyn. 10, 2, Poll. 5. 31.
 κορυφαῖος, ὁ, (κορυφή) the head man, chief man, leader, αὐτὸς ἕκαστος βαυλόμενος κ. εἶναι Hdt. 3. 82; τῶν ἀνδρῶν τοὺς κ. Ib. 159, cf. 6. 23, 98, cf. Plat. Theaet. 173 C; οἱ κ. party-leaders, Polyb. 28. 4, 6:—in the Att. Drama, the leader of the chorus, ἡγεμὼν τῆς φυλῆς κορυφαῖος Dem. 533. 25, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 6, Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 B, etc.; κ. εἰσηγὼς standing at the head of the row, Ar. Pl. 953. II. as Adj. at the top, ὁ κ. πῖλος the apex, of the Roman flamen, Plut. Marcell. 5; τὰ κ. τῆς νίκης the crowning fruits of . . , Hdn. 8. 3; κ. τέλος τῶν πραγμάτων Ib. 7. 5. 2. epith. of Zeus, the Roman Jupiter Capitolinus, Paus. 2. 4, 5, C. I. 4458. 4.—In later writers we have a Sup. κορυφαῖοτατος, C. I. 3885, Plut. 2. 1115 B, Luc. Soloec. 5, Hist. Conscr. 34; v. Lob. Phryn. 69.
 κορυφᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, the edge of the navel, Hipp. in Galen. Lex.
 κορυφή, ἡ, (κόρυς) the head, top, highest point; hence, I. the crown or top of the head, of a horse, Il. 8. 83, Xen. Eq. 1, 11; of a man, h. Hom. Ap. 309, Hdt. 4. 187, Pind., Att.;—lying between the βρέγμα and the ἰνίαν, Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 2; τὰ ἀστέον τῆς κ. Hipp. 897 E; cf. φαλακρότης. 2. in Hom., mostly, the top or peak of a mountain, οὐρεὸς ἐκ κορυφῆς Il. 2. 456; ὄρεα κορυφῆσι 3. 10; κορυφή or κορυφαὶ Οὐλύμποια, Ὀλύμπου, Πηλίου, Ἴδης κ. I. 499, etc.;—so in Pind., Hdt., and Att.; ἀστραγείτονας κ. Aesch. Pr. 722; cf. κόρηνα. 3. generally, any summit or top, κατὰ κορυφὴν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐν τῇ κάτω Μακεδανίαν straight over the summit, ridge, (cf. κατ' ἀκρας), Thuc. 2. 99; κατὰ κ. ἴσταται ὁ ἥλιος in the zenith, Plut. 2. 938 A; τὸ κατὰ κ. σημεῖον the zenith, Id. Mar. 11; ταῖς τῶν λίθων κατὰ κ. ἐμβολαῖς by the stones falling vertically, Polyb. 8. 9, 3. 4. the apex or vertex of a triangle, Polyb. 2. 14, 8; as of the Delta, Plat. Tim. 21 E; the point of an angle, τὸ ἐπὶ τῶν κ. μέρας Polyb. 1. 26, 16, etc.: the apex of a cone, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 12. 5. = κόκκυξ IV, Poll. 2. 183; also the point of a finger, Ib. 146. II. metaph. the highest point, Lat. summa, παντὸς ἔχει κορυφάν is the best of all, Pind. P. 9. 136; λόγων κορυφαί the sum of all his words, Id. O. 7. 125; ἔρχομαι ἐπὶ τὴν κ. ὦν εἴρηκα Plat. Crat. 415 A;—but, κορυφὰ λόγων προτέρων the substance, the true sense of ancient legends, Pind. P. 3. 142; so, κορυφαὶ μύθων in Emped. 230:—τὴν κ. ἐπιτιθέσθαι to put the finishing touch to a thing, Plut. 2. 975 A; cf. καλοφών:—κ. κακῶ, πάθος or the crisis of . . , Aetiae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 6, etc. 2. the height or excellence of . . , i. e. the choicest, noblest, best, κορυφαὶ πόλεων Pind. N. 1. 22; κ. ἀρετῶν Ib. 51, cf. O. 1. 21; κ. ἀέθλων, of the Olympic games, Id. O. 2. 25, cf. N. 9. 19; φιάλαν . . πάγχρυσον κ. κτεάνων Id. O. 7. 7. 3. supreme power, κορυφᾶ Διὸς κρανθῆναι Aesch. Supp. 91.
 κορυφήνδε, Adv. to the top, Orph. Lith. 112.
 κορυφιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = κορυφαῖαν, Poll. 5. 31.
 κορυφιστής, αὐ, ὁ, a fillet or diadem, esp. as a woman's head-dress; also the border of the cap, cf. κεκρύφαλος:—Hesych. has κορυφαστήρ in same sense. 2. = κορυφαία 1, Id.
 κόρυφος, ὁ, a small bird, as Schneid. for κόραφος in Hesych.
 κορυφώω, fut. ὠσω, (κορυφή) to bring to a head, τὴν περὶ τὰ πρέμνα γῆν Geop. 5. 26, 9:—Pass., [κῦμα] κυρτὸν ἐὼν κορυφαῦται rises with arching crest (cf. κορύσσω II), Il. 4. 426; metaph., τὸ ἔσχατον κορυφαῦται βασιλεύσαι kings are on the highest pinnacle, Pind. O. 1. 182. II. to bring to an end, finish, Plut. Pericl. 13:—Pass., εἰς ἐν κορυφούμενας ἀριθμῶν being summed up, Anth. P. 7. 429.
 κορυφώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) peaked, pointed, Hipp. Epid. 1165.
 κορυφώμα, τό, a top, summit, Athen. de Mach. p. 10. 25.
 κορυφώσις, ἐως, ἡ, a summing up, Nicom. Arithm. 2. p. 126.
 κόρχορος, ὁ, a wild plant of bitter taste, παροιμιαζόμενος διὰ τὴν πικρότητα Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 2; κόρκος in Ar. Vesp. 239, Nic. Th. 626: proverb., κ. ἐν λαχάναις, of sorry pretenders, Schol. Ar. l. c., Pseudoemigr. pp. 196, 323. II. = ἀναγαλλίς, Plin. 25. 92.
 κορων-εκάβη [ἄ], ἡ, a Hecuba, as old as a crow, Anth. P. 11. 67. Cf. τετρακόρωνος.
 κορώνεως συκῆ, ἡ, a fig of raven-gray colour, Ar. Pax 628; cf. κοράκεως.
 κορώνη, ἡ, (cf. κόραξ fin.) the Lat. cornix (cf. κόραξ = corvus), the chough or sea-crow, a small kind with red legs and a red bill (cf. καλοῖός), Od. 12. 418., 14. 308; τανύγλωσσαί τε κορώναι εἰνάλαι 5. 66; so, ἐνάλαι κ. Ael. N. A. 15. 23; it lives near the sea and feeds on bodies cast ashore, Arist. H. A. 8. 3; distinguished from the λάρας and αἰθῦα by Arr. Peripl. M. Eux. p. 22, but confounded with them by Schol. Od. 1. 441., 5. 66. 2. a bird of the crow kind, perh. = κόραξ, the carrion-crow, Carvus coroné, μή ται ἐφεξαμένη κρώση λακέρυσα κ. Hes. Op. 745; συκὴ πετραίη παλλὰς βύσκουσα κ. Archil. 44; it is expressly distinguished from the κολοῖός by Ar. Av. 5 and 7; noted as pursuing the hawk, Id. Eq. 1051; its longevity was proverbial, πέντ' ἀνδρῶν γενεὰς ζῶει λακέρυσα κ. Id. Av. 609; πολῖαι κ. Ib. 967; κορώνην δευτέραν ἀναπλήσας having lived out twice a full crow's-age, Babr. 46. 9; ὑπὲρ τὰς κορώνας βεβιωκῶν Poll. 2. 16:—proverb., κορώνη σκαρπίον [ἦρπασε] 'caught a Tartar,' Anth. P. 12. 92, cf. Pseudoemigr. p. 323, Hesych., Suid. It was in old times invoked at weddings, Ael. N. A. 3. 9, ubi v. Jacobs. II. anything hooked or curved, like a crow's bill

(cf. κόραξ II), 1. the handle on a door, by which it was shut, θύρην δ' ἐπέρυσσε κορώνη ἀργυρῆ Od. 1. 441, cf. 21. 46; χρυσῆ δὲ κορώνη 7. 90, cf. Poll. 7. 107, III., 10. 22. 2. the tip of a bow, on which the bow-string was hooked, πᾶν δ' εὖ λειψῆναι χρυσαῆν ἐπέθηκε κορώνην Il. 4. 111, cf. Od. 21. 138, 165:—generally, the end, tip, Artemid. 5. 65:—metaph. (from the passage in Hom.), χρυσῶ βιῶν χρυσαῆν κορώνην ἐπιθεῖναι Luc. Peregr. 33; cf. κορωνίς II. 2. 3. the curved stern of a ship, Arat. 345; cf. κορωνίς I. 4. the tip of the plough-pale (ἰατοβαεῦς), upon which the yoke is hooked or tied, Ap. Rh. 3. 1318, Poll. 1. 252; cf. ἰστοβαεῦς. 5. the apophysis of a bone, when pointed, Hipp. Art. 794, Galen. 4. 330., 12. 261, etc. 6. a kind of crown, Hesych. κορωνιάω, fut. ἄσω, (κορωνός) of a horse, to arch the neck, Anth. P. 9. 777; cf. κορωνίδης:—of a man, like γαυριάω, to be ambitious, Polyb. 27. 13, 6.
 κορωνίδεός, ἐως, ὁ, a young chough, Cratin. Pυλ. 10; cf. ἀηδονιδεός, λαγιδεός, etc.
 κορωνίζω, i. e. τῇ κορώνῃ ἀγείρω, to gather, collect with or for the chough, said of strollers who went about with a chough singing begging-songs (εἰρεαῖωναι); these were called κορωνισταί (Plut., Hesych.); and we have a specimen of their κορωνίσματα in Ath. 359 sq.: cf. χελιδονίζω, and v. Fauriel, Chants de la Grèce Moderne, 1. p. cix.
 κορωνίτης, Att. -ίας, ου, ὁ, (κορωνιάω) arching the neck, ἰπποκῶν Simon. ap. E. M. 270. 45; vulg. κορωνίτης contr. metr.; Welcker κορωνίτης.
 κορωνίος, ου, with crumpled horns, Hesych.; dub.
 κορωνίς, ἴδος, ἡ: acc. -νίν Hes. Fr. 125: (κορωνός):—crook-beaked, and so, generally, curved, in Hom. always of ships, παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίαι, from the outline of the prow and stern, esp. the latter, Il. 1. 170, etc.; only once in Od., ἐν νήεσσι κ. 19. 182; cf. κορώνη II. 3. 2. of kine with crumpled horns, Theocr. 25. 151; cf. ἔλιξ. II. as Subst. anything curved or bent; esp., 1. a wreath or garland, Lat. corona, Stesich. 46, cf. Hesych. 2. a curved line or stroke, flourish with the pen at the end of a book or chapter, scene of a play, etc., Anth. P. 11. 41; ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς μέχρι τῆς κορωνίδος Plut. 2. 334 C, etc. b. metaph. the end, completion, ἐπιθεῖναι κορωνίδα τινί Luc. Hist. Conscr. 26:—ἡ κ. τοῦ βίου Plut. 2. 789 A; ἡ κ. τῶν ἀγαθῶν Heliod. 10. 39, etc.; cf. κορώνη II. 2, κορυφή II. 1, καλοφών I. 3. the mark of crasis or apostrophé ('), as in τούνομα, θαίματιον, οὐμός, etc., E. M. 763. 10.
 κορώνισμα, κορωνιστής, v. sub κορωνίζω.
 κορωνο-βάλος, ου, shooting crows: κορωνο-βύλον, τό, a sling or bow for crow-shooting, etc., Anth. P. 7. 546.
 κορωνο-πόδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Aët. 11. 54, Geop. 20. 9.
 κορωνοποδώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the plant κορωνόπου, restored in Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 5 (ex conj.) for σκαλοπόδης.
 κορωνό-πους, παδας, ὁ, crow-foot, Plantago Coronopus or Buck's-horn Plantain (Sprengel), Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 3, C. P. 2. 5, 4.
 κορωνός, ἡ, ὄν, curved, crooked, of the jaw-bone, Hipp. Art. 797; βαῦς κ. with crumpled horns, Archil. Fr. 36; cf. κορωνίς I. 2, ἔλιξ. II. = γαῦρος, ἐψαύχην (E. M. 270. 45), κορωνὰ βαίνειν = κορωνιάω, Anacr. 148; cf. κορωνίης.
 κοσκινεύω, to sift, Democr. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 117, Plut. 2. 902 D; κ. κασκίνω Geop. 3. 7, 1.
 κοσκινῆδόν, Adv. like, as in a sieve, Luc. Tim. 3, Ep. Saturn. 24.
 κοσκινίζω, = κοσκινεύω, Diosc. Parab. 1. 154, Orneosoph., etc.
 κοσκίνιον, τό, Dim. of κόσκινον, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 F.
 κοσκινό-γῦρος, ὁ, = τηλία, Gloss. ad Ar. Pl. 1038.
 κοσκινό-μαντις, ἐως (also ἴδος, A. B. 1193), ὁ, and ἡ, a diviner by a sieve, Philippid. Incert. 15, Theocr. 3. 31, cf. Luc. Alex. 9, etc.
 κόσκινον, τά, a sieve, Simon. Iamb. 6. 59, Ar. Nub. 373, Fr. 28, etc.; φαρεῖν ὕδωρ τετρημένω κοσκίνω Plat. Gorg. 493 B; ἐν ἄδω κοσκίνω ὕδωρ φέρειν, alluding to the punishment of the Danaïds, Id. Rep. 363 D; κοσκίναις μαντεύεσθαι Ael. N. A. 8. 5. That the word is κόσκινον, not κόσκινος, appears from Ar. Fr. 404, Poll. 10. 149.
 κοσκίνο-ποιός, ὄν, making sieves, Philyll. Πολ. 5, Poll. 7. 110, 160.
 κοσκίνο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in sieves, Nicoph. Χειρ. 1.
 κοσκινό-ρινος, ου, with a skin like a sieve, Hesych.
 κοσκυλάτια, ὠν, τά, shreds of leather; in Ar. Eq. 49, comically, of the scraps of flattery offered by the tanner Cleon to his patron ἄμμορ. (From √ΣΚΥΛ, σκύλλω, cf. Lat. qui-squill-iae.)
 κοσμ-ἄγός, ὁ, guide of the universe, of the Stars, Synes. 325 B, Anon. ap. Creuz. Plotin. de Pulchr. p. 171.
 κοσμάριον, τό, Dim. of κόσμος, Ath. 474 E, Hesych.
 κοσμέω, (κοσμός):—to order, arrange, Hom., esp. (as always in Il.), to set an army in array, marshal it, 3. 1., 14. 379, etc.; κοσμήσαι ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας 2. 554, etc.; πένταχα κοσμηθέντες marshalled in five bodies, 12. 87; in Od. only once, of hunters, διὰ δὲ τρίχα κοσμηθέντες 9. 157;—also in Med., κοσμησάμενος παλιῆτας having arranged his men, Il. 2. 806:—so also later, κ. στρατόν Eur. Rhes. 662; (but, κ. συμμάχους keep them quiet, Ib. 138); τάξεις κεκοσμημέναι Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 26, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 247 A; ἐπὶ τάξιν πλεῖνας ἐκεκοσμέαται Hdt. 9. 31. 2. generally, to arrange, prepare, δόρπαν ἐκόσμη Od. 7. 13; κ. αἰδῆν h. Hom. 6. 59; ἔργα Hes. Op. 304; δεῖπνον Pind. N. 1. 32; στέφανον Eur. Hipp. 74; τράπεζαν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 6; εἰς τάφον λέβητα Soph. El. 1401. II. to dispose, order, rule, govern, τὴν πόλιν κ. καλῶς τε καὶ εὖ Hdt. 1. 59, cf. Soph. Aj. 1103; τὰ ἄλλα ἐκεκοσμέατο οἱ Hdt. 1. 100; τὸν γε ναῦν κοσμοῦντα πάντα κοσμεῖν Plat. Phaedo 97 C:—hence, τὰ κοσμούμενα orderly institutions, set order, Soph. Ant. 677; but pf. part., of persons, well-ordered, orderly, ταπεινὸς καὶ κεκοσμημένος Plat. Legg. 716 A, cf. Gorg. 504 A. 2. in Crete, to be Casmos, rule as such (v. κόσμος III), Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 10, Polyb. 23. 15, 1; cf. Böckh C. I. 2. p. 405. III. to deck, adorn, equip, furnish

dress, esp. of women, h. Hom. 5. 11, 12, Hes. Op. 72, Th. 573; *κοσμεῖν* τινα πανοπλίῃ Hdt. 4. 150; *τριπόδεσσι κ. δόμοις* Pind. I. 1. 27, etc.; and often in Med., *κοσμέεσθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς* to adorn their heads, Hdt. 7. 209; *κοσμεῖσθαι αἰμα ὄπλοις* Eur. Phoen. 1359, cf. Soph. Ph. 1064, Thuc. 6. 41; *ἐν φοινικίσι κοσμησαμένοι* having decked themselves, Plat. Com. Incert. 8:—Pass., *χρῦσφ κοσμηθεῖσα* h. Hom. Ven. 65; *ἵπποι κεκοσμημένοι ὡς κάλλιστα* Hdt. 7. 40; *κεκοσμ. ἐσθῆτι ποικίλῃ καὶ χρυσοῖσι στεφάνοις* Plat. Ion 535 D, etc. 2. metaph. to adorn, embellish, *λόγους* Eur. Med. 576, cf. Plat. Apol. 17 C; *τραγικὸν λήρον* Ar. Ran. 1005, cf. 1027; *λόγον εὐρυθμίαις* Isocr. 87 E; *αὐτὸν λόγους* Plat. Lach. 196 B, cf. 197 C; *ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον κ.* Thuc. 1. 21; *τὸν .. τῆν ἐκείνων ἀρετὴν κοσμήσαντα* (in speaking), Dem. 321. 14. 3. to honour, *pay honour to*, *λούτροις ἐκόσμησ'* ἄθλιον βάρους Soph. El. 1139; *κ. τάφον* Id. Ant. 396; *νέκυν* Eur. Tro. 1147; *κ. καὶ τιμᾶν* Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3:—of persons, to adorn, be an honour to, *πόλιν* Theogn. 941; *νᾶσον εὐκλέα* Pind. N. 6. 78; *Σαλαμίνα κ. πατρίδα* Eur. Fr. 534; so, [τῆν πόλιν] *αἱ τῶνδε ἀρετὰ ἐκόσμησαν* Thuc. 2. 42. IV. in Pass. to be assigned or ascribed to, *ἐς τὸν Αἰγύπτιον νόμον αὐτὰ* [αἱ πόλεις] *ἐκεκοσμέατο* Hdt. 3. 91; *ἐς Πέρσας ἐκεκοσμέατο* Id. 6. 41. *κόσμημα*, τό, an ornament, decoration, esp. in dress, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 7, Luc., etc.; *τὰ πολέμου κοσμήματα* Plat. Legg. 956 A; of the virtues, Luc. Imag. 11. *κόσμησις*, εως, ἡ, an ordering, disposition, arrangement, adornment, *ταῖς τῆς ψυχῆς τάξεσι τε καὶ κοσμήσει* Plat. Gorg. 504 D, cf. Criti. 117 B. *κοσμήτειρα*, ἡ, fem. of sq., Orph. H. 9. 8. II. name of a female magistrate at Ephesus, C. I. 2823, 3002 and 3. *κοσμητεύω*, to be director (v. *κοσμητής* 1. 2), *ἐφήβων* Epigr. Gr. 966, cf. 960-3; also *κοσμητέω*, Ib. 957. *κοσμητήρ*, ἦρος, ὁ, =sq., Epigr. in Aeschin. 80. 22, Plut. Cim. 7. *κοσμητήριον*, τό, a dressing-room, Paus. 2. 7. 5. II. = *κόσμητρον*, Hesych. *κοσμητής*, οὔ, ὁ, (*κοσμέω*) an orderer, director, *πολέμου* Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80. 24; *κ. πόλεως* a legislator, Plat. Legg. 843 E. 2. at Athens, a magistrate in charge of the young men in the gymnasia, a director, Teles ap. Stob. 535. 21, C. I. 118, 245, 254, 258, al.; cf. *κοσμητεύω*. II. an adorning, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 20. *κοσμητικός*, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in ordering or arranging, *τωνός* Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 1. II. ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of dress and ornament, Plat. Soph. 277 A, Polit. 282 A. Adv. -κῶς, Hierocl. in Phot. Bibl. 465. 9. *κοσμητός*, ἡ, ὄν, well-ordered, trim, *πρασιαί* Od. 7. 127. *κοσμήτρια*, ἡ, = *κοσμήτειρα*, Hesych., Eriphan. 1. 973 D. *κόσμητρον*, τό, a broom, Schol. Ar. Pax 59, Suid. *κοσμήτωρ*, ορος, ὁ, poet. for *κοσμητής*, one who marshals an army, a commander, leader, *Ἀτρείδα .. δύω, κοσμήτορε λαῶν* Il. 1. 16, 375; *δοιῶ .. κοσμήτορε λαῶν* 3. 236; *ἐν χερσὶν ἔθηκε δέπας κοσμήτορι* λ. Od. 18. 152; a guide, director, Ar. Rh. 1. 194. 2. = *κοσμητής* 1. 2, Epigr. Gr. 950, 953, 959, al. *κοσμιαῖος*, α, ον, (*κόσμος* IV) of the size of the universe, Democ. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 348. *κοσμίζω*, to clean, Hesych. s. v. *σαρῶ*. *κοσμικός*, ἡ, ὄν, (*κόσμος* IV) of the world or universe, *τὰ κοσμικὰ πάντα* Arist. Phys. 2. 4, 5; ἡ κ. *διάταξις* Plut. 2. 119 F; *κ. ὑχλήσεις* Luc. Paras. 11. II. of this world, earthly, Ep. Hebr. 9. 1: *worldly*, ἐπιθυμίαι Tit. 2. 12. 2. *secular*, lay, opp. to clerical, Eccl.:—Adv. -κῶς, Ib. *κόσμιον*, τό, Dim. of *κόσμος*, Diod. Excerpt. 512. 27, Plut. 2. 141 E; *τὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς κ.* the insignia of office, Diod. Excerpt. 616. 37; *τὰ βασιλικὰ κ.* Plut. Demetr. 45; *στρατηγικὰ* Id. Anton. 17. *κόσμιος*, α, ον, also ος, ον, (*κόσμος*) well-ordered, regular, moderate, *δαπάνη* Plat. Rep. 560 D; *οἰκισίς* Id. Criti. 112 C:—*κόσμιόν ἐστι*, c. inf., 'tis a regular practice, Ar. Pl. 565. 2. of persons, orderly, well-behaved, regular, discreet, *δίκαιοι καὶ σοφοὶ καὶ κ.* Ar. Pl. 59; *κ. καὶ σώφρων* Lys. 163. 22; *κ. καὶ εὐκόλος* Plat. Rep. 329 D; *κ. καὶ φρόνιμος* Id. Phaedo 108 A; *χρηστός εἶ καὶ κ.* Nicoph. Χειρ. 3; *ἦτις ἐστὶ κοσμία γονή* Anaxandr. Incert. 5, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 17; *κ. ἐν διαίτη* Plat. Rep. 405 A; *πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς* Id. Symp. 193 A; *οἱ κοσμίω-ταιοὶ φύσει* Id. Rep. 564 E:—of a patient, quiet, Hipp. Acut. 395:—often in Oratt., of honest, orderly citizens, Lys. 175. 22, etc.; *τοὺς πολίτας κοσμιωτέροισιν ποιεῖν* Isocr. 398 C:—also, modest, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 14:—τὸ κ. *decorum, decency, order*, Soph. El. 872, Plat. Legg. 802 E:—so Adv. *κοσμίως, regularly, decently*, Ar. Pl. 709, 978, al.; *κ. ἔχειν* Plat. Phaedo 68 C; *κ. ἡκομεν* as *befits us*, Id. Soph. 216 A; *κ. βιοῦν* Lysias 97. 2; Comp., *κοσμιώτερον βεβιωκέναι* Isocr. Antid. § 174; Sup. -ώτατα Lys. 96. 39. II. as Subst. *κόσμιος*, ὁ, = *κοσμικός*, *κοσμοπολίτης*, Plut. 2. 600 F. 2. v. *κόσμος* III. *κοσμιότης*, ητος, ἡ, propriety, decorum, orderly behaviour, Ar. Pl. 564, Plat. Polit. 307 A, etc.; *κ. καὶ σωφροσύνη* Id. Gorg. 508 A; opp. to ἀκολασία, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 8, 8; v. sub *κομψότης*. *κοσμογονία*, ἡ, the creation or origin of the world, Clem. Al. 564; name of a work by Parmenides, Plut. 2. 756 E:—the form *κοσμογένεια* occurs in Clem. Al. 810, Origen. 1. 360 D, al.; -γενία in Theodoret. *κοσμο-γόνος*, ον, creating the world, Synes. 345 C. *κοσμογραφία*, ἡ, description of the world, Diog. L. 9. 46, Clem. Al. 757. *κοσμο-γράφος*, ον, describing the world, Jo. Gaz. Mund. Tab. 2. 3. *κοσμο-δεσπότης*, ον, ὁ, lord of the world, Eust. Opusc. 162. 67. *κοσμο-διοικητικός*, ἡ, ὄν, governing the world, Stob. Ecl. 2. 66. *κοσμο-θέτης*, ον, ὁ, Regulator of the world, Greg. Naz. *κοσμο-κίνητος*, ον, moved or moving in the world, Pind. Opif. 216. *κοσμο-κόμης*, ον, ὁ, dressing the hair, κτεῖς Anth. P. 6. 247.

κοσμοκρατορικός, ἡ, ὄν, world-governing, ἀρχή Ens. Land. Const. 6. 18. *κοσμο-κράτωρ*, ορος, ὁ, lord of the world, Orph. H. 3. 3; of the Emperor, C. I. 5892:—in Eccl., of evil spirits, from Ep. Eph. 6. 12. *κοσμο-κτίστηρ*, ορος, ὁ, creator of the world, Byz. *κοσμο-κτόνος*, ον, =sq., Pind. Opif. 1821. *κοσμο-ολέτης*, ον, ὁ, destroyer of the world, Greg. Naz. 2. 87 B; so *κοσμόλεθρος*, ον, Pind. Opif. 340. *κοσμο-λογικός*, ἡ, ὄν, touching physical philosophy, Dion. Areop. *κοσμο-μᾶνης*, ἐς, raging through the world, πόλεμος Or. Sib. 5. 361, 461. *κοσμο-παθής*, ἐς, affected by worldly things, Eust. Opusc. 234. 89. *κοσμοπλαστέω*, to frame the world, Philo 1. 437. *κοσμο-πλάστης*, ον, ὁ, framer of the world, Philo 1. 329, 526. *κοσμο-πληθής*, ἐς, filling the world, κατακλυσμός 4 Macc. 15. 31. *κοσμο-πλόκος*, ον, holding together the world, Anth. P. 9. 525. *κοσμοποιέω*, fut. ἤσω, to make the world, Plut. 2. 719 C, 877 C. 2. to make a system or theory of the world, Arist. Metaph. 13. 3. 16, Cael. 3. 2, 9, Plut.; *κ. τοὺς ἀστέρας* to assert them to be worlds, Plut. 2. 888 F. *κοσμοποιητής*, οὔ, ὁ, creator of the world, Herm. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 976. *κοσμοποιητικός*, ἡ, ὄν, of or for creation Philo 1. 4. *κοσμοποιία*, ἡ, the creation, Arist. Metaph. 1. 4, 5:—title of a work by Empedocles, Id. Phys. 2. 4, 5: cf. *κοσμογονία*. *κοσμο-ποιός*, ὄν, making the world, Parmenid. ap. Plut. 2. 884 E. *κοσμο-πόλις*, ὁ, a magistrate among the Locrians, Polyb. 12. 16, 9; at Thasos, C. I. 2163 (add.); at Lyctus or Lyttus in Crete, 25S3; at Cibyra, 4380 b: cf. *κόσμος* III. *κοσμο-πολίτης*, ον, ὁ, a citizen of the world, Diog. L. 6. 63; (in Luc. Vit. Auct. 8, *κόσμου πολίτης*):—fem. -πολίτις, Philo 1. 657. *κοσμο-πρεπής*, ἐς, suitable for the universe, cited from Stob. *κοσμο-προσκύνητος*, ον, adored by all the world, of the Cross, C. I. 8765. IV. c. 2. *κόσμος*, ον, ὁ, order, κατὰ κόσμον in order, duly, εὖ κατὰ κόσμον Il. 10. 472, etc.; οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, shamefully, 8. 179; *μὰψ ἄτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον* Il. 2. 214; *κόσμφ καθίσειν* to sit in order, Od. 13. 77, cf. Hdt. 8. 67; *οὐ κόσμφ .. ἐλευσόμεθα* Il. 12. 225; *κόσμφ θείναι τὰ πάντα* Hdt. 2. 52, etc., cf. 7. 36; *κόσμφ διαθεῖναι τι* Ar. Av. 1331; *κόσμφ φέρειν* to bear becomingly, Pind. P. 3. 147; *δέξασθαι τινα κόσμφ* Aesch. Ag. 521; *αὐν κόσμφ* Hdt. 8. 86; *ἐν κόσμφ* Plat. Symp. 223 B; *οὐδενὶ κόσμφ in no sort of order*, Hdt. 9. 59; *φεύγειν, ἀπιέναι οὐδενὶ κόσμφ* Id. 3. 13., 8. 60, 3, etc.; *ἀτάκτως καὶ οὐδενὶ κ.* Thuc. 3. 108, cf. Aesch. Pers. 400; so in acc., *οὐκέτι τὸν αὐτὸν κ.* no longer in the same order, Hdt. 9. 66; *οὐδένα κόσμον* Ib. 65. 69; *ἦν δ' οὐδεὶς κ. τῶν ποιουμένων* Thuc. 3. 77. 2. good order, good behaviour, decency, Aesch. Ag. 521; *discipline*, Dem. 300. 19; *οὐ κ., ἀλλ' ἀκοσμία*, Soph. Fr. 726. 3. form, fashion, ἵππου κόσμον ἄεισον *δουρατέου* Od. 8. 492; *κ. ἐπίων ἀπατηλός* Parmen. 111 Karst.; *ἐξηγεομένων .. τὸν κ. αὐτῶν* the fashion of them, Hdt. 3. 22; *κ. τὸνδε .. ὁ καταστησάμενος* who established this order or form, Id. 1. 99. 4. of states, order, government, μεταστῆσαι τὸν κ. Thuc. 4. 76, cf. 8. 48, 67; *μένειν ἐν τῷ ἄλιγαρχικῷ κ.* 8. 72, etc.:—esp. of the Spartan constitution, Hdt. 1. 65, cf. Clearch. ap. Ath. 681 C. II. an ornament, decoration, embellishment, dress, esp. of women, Lat. *mundus muliebris*, Il. 14. 187, Hes. Op. 76, Plat. Rep. 373 C, etc.; of a horse, Il. 4. 145; of men, Hdt. 3. 123., 5. 92, 7, Aesch. Theb. 397, etc.; *γλαυκόχροα κόσμον ἐλαίας*, of an olive-wreath, Pind. O. 3. 24, cf. 8. 109, P. 2. 19, etc.; *κ. κυνῶν* Xen. Cyn. 6, 1; *κ. ἀργυροῦς* a service of plate, Ath. 231 A:—in pl. ornaments, Aesch. Ag. 1271, Isocr. 21 B, etc.; of ornaments of speech, such as epithets, Isocr. 190 D, Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 2, Poet. 21, 2., 22, 4; *ἀδυμελῆ κ. κελαδεῖν* to sing sweet songs of praise, Pind. O. 11 (10). 14. 2. metaph. honour, credit, Id. N. 2. 12, I. 6 (5). 101; *κόσμον φέρει τινὶ* it does one credit, Hdt. 8. 60, 142; *γύναι, γυναιξὶ κόσμον ἢ σιγῇ φέρει* Soph. Aj. 293; *κ. τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ἐμοί* Ar. Nub. 914; *οἶτ κόσμος [ἦν] καλῶς τοῦτο δρᾶν* Thuc. 1. 5; *ἐν κόσμφ καὶ τιμῇ εἶναι τι* Dem. 1400. 13; of persons, *οὐ ἔμοιγε μέγιστος κ. ἔσει* Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 3, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 16. III. a ruler, regulator, title of the chief magistrate in Crete, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 6, C. I. 2554, 2556, sq.; mostly in pl.; so also *κόσμοιοι*, Strab. 482, 484, as the Mss. give it, v. Böckh C. I. 2. p. 405;—but also in sing., C. I. 2556. 36, sq.; so, *πρωτόκοσμος*, Ib. 2572-9;—cf. *κοσμέω* II. 2, *κοσμητής* 1. 2, *κοσμήτειρα* II, *κοσμόπολις*. IV. the world or universe, from its perfect order and arrangement, opp. to the indigesta moles of Chaos, first in the Philosophy of Pythagoras, Plut. 2. 886 C, Diog. L. 8. 48 (ubi v. Menag.); and it is so used by the Pythagoreans, Philolaos (Stob. Ecl. Phys. 1. 22) and Callierates (Stob. 1. 85. 17); hence it passed into the language of the philosophic poets Xenophanes, Parmenides, and Empedocles; and was then adopted by all writers on natural philosophy, as Plat. Tim. 27 A, 28 B, 29 A, 32 C, etc.; ἡ τοῦ ἄλου σύστασις ἐστὶ κ. καὶ οὐρανός Arist. Cael. 1. 10, 10. The Stoics used it also of the anima mundi, and of the universe as itself divine, ὁ κ. ζῶν ἐμψυχον καὶ λογικόν Posidon. ap. Diog. L. 7. 139, cf. Plat. Tim. 30 B.—Sometimes it includes the Earth, sometimes it is used only of the firmament, γῆς ἀπάτης τῆς ὑπὸ κόσμφ κειμένης Isocr. 78 C; ὁ περὶ τὴν γῆν ὄλος κ. Arist. Meteor. 1. 2, 2; in pl. sometimes of the several stars or worlds, opp. to τὸ πᾶν (the Universe), Plut. 2. 879 B, 888 F.—Metaph., man is called βραχὺς κ. Philo 2. 155, Galen., or μικρὸς κ., a microcosm, Vit. Pyth. in Phot. Bibl. 440. 23; cf. Gataker M. Anton. 4. 27. 2. in Alexandr. Greek, the known world (ἡ οἰκουμένη), C. I. 334, 1306, Ev. Matth. 16. 26. 3. men in general, as we use 'the world,' Ev. Jo. 7. 4., 12. 19, etc. 4. οὗτος ὁ κ. this world, as opp. to the world to come, Ev. Jo. 12. 25., 18. 36, etc.

κοσμο-σάνδαλον, τό, Dor. name of the flower *δάκινθος*, Cratin. Μαλθ. 1, Pherecr. Ἀγ. 2, Πέρσ. 2.
 κοσμο-σώστης, ου, ὁ, preserver of the world, and fem. -σώτειρα, Eccl.
 κοσμο-τέχνης, ου, ὁ, framier of the world, Synes. 327 D: fem. -τεχνή-
 τας, ιδος, Id. 318 A.
 κοσμο-τρόφος, ου, feeding the world, Manetho 1. 2; Ῥώμη Epigr. Gr. 947. 7.
 κοσμουργέω, to create the world, Heraclit. ap. Procl.
 κοσμουργία, ἡ, the creation, Dion. Arcop.
 κοσμουργός, ὁ, creator of the world, Iambl. ad Nic. Arithm. p. 11.
 κοσμοφθόρος, ου, destroying the world, Anth. P. 11. 270.
 κοσμο-φλεγής, ἐς, burning the world, A. B. 1454.
 κοσμῶ, οὐς, ἡ, priestess of Pallas, Lycurg. ap. Harp. s. v. τραπεζοφόρος.
 κόσος, η, ου, Ion. and Aeol. for πῶσος: as κόπε, κοῦ, κω, κῶς, for πῦτε, ποῦ, πω, πῶς, so δόκος, δόκερος, δόκε, ὄκος, κοῖος for ὄπῶσος, ὄπτε-
 ρος, ὄπτε, ὄπως, ποῖος.—Cf. πῶσος sub fin.
 κόσσυβος, ὁ, Ion. and old Att. for κότταβος.
 κόσσος, ὁ, a box on the ear, cuff, Lat. *alapa*: hence the Comic names of parasites, Κοσσοτράπεζος, Ἐτοιμόκοσσος, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 181:—κοσ-
 σίζομαι, Dep. to box a person's ears, v. Ducang.
 κοσσύμβη, ἡ, v. κοσύμβη.
 κοσσυφίζω, to sing like a blackbird, Hero in Math. Vett. p. 227.
 κόσσυφος, Att. κόττυφος, ὁ, a singing bird, prob. our blackbird or black ouzel, *Turdus merula*, μέλας πανταχοῦ . . , τὸ δὲ ῥύγχος φοινικῶν Arist. H. A. 9. 19; (a variety was ἐκλευκος, Ib.); mentioned with κίχλαι, Diocl. ap. Ath. 305 B; considered a dainty, Matro ib. 136 D: cf. κόψικος. II. a sea-fish, μελάγχρωσ Numen. ib. 305 C; ὁ θαλάττιος Ael. N. A. 1. 14 sq. III. name of a peculiar breed of poultry at Tanagra, Paus. 9. 22, 4.
 κοσταί οἱ κόσται, ἄν, αἱ, = ἀκοστή, barley, Hesych. II. a kind of fish, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 357 A.
 κοστάριον, τό, prob. = κόστος, Strab. 784, in pl.
 κόστος, ὁ, costus, a root used as spice, like pepper, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 3, Diosc. 1. 15, Diod. 2. 49: also κόστον, τό, Theophr. Odor. 32. II. a different plant in Geop. 11. 27.
 κοσύμβη οἱ κοσσύμβη, ἡ, also κόσσυμβος, ὁ, an extremity or edge, esp., I. = Att. κρωβύλος, Poll. 2. 30 (perhaps by an error for κορύμβη). 2. a border of a garment, LXX (Ex. 28. 35). 3. a shaggy shepherd's coat, Hesych., Dio Chrys. 2. 382, E. M. 311. 5., 349. 45.
 κοσυμβωτός, ἡ, ὄν, tasseled, fringed, LXX (Ex. 28. 35).
 κοιάνω, = κοτέω, Aesch. Theb. 485: also κοτάω, Bast. Greg. C. 896.
 κότε, κοτέ, Ion. for πῦτε, ποτέ.
 κοτεινός, ἡ, ὄν, = κοτήεις, as Böckh in Pind. N. 7. 90 (61), σκετεινόν being against the metre: Bgk. κελαινόν.
 κότερον, κότερα, Ion. for πότερον, πότερα.
 κοτέω, Ep. Verb, used in the forms cited below, without distinction of voice: (κότος). To bear one a grudge, be angry at him, c. dat. pers., κοτεσσάμενος Τρώεσσι Il. 5. 177, cf. 18. 367; Τυδέος νῆι κοτέσσατο Φοῖβος 23. 383; τῷ δ' ἄρ' Ἀχαιοὶ ἐκπάγλως κοτέοντο 2. 223; τοῖσιν τε κοτέσσεται (Ep. for κοτέσεται) 5. 747., 8. 391, Od. 1. 101; λέοντε δὴ ἀμφὶ κταμένης ἐλάφοιο ἀλλήλοισι κοτέοντε Hes. Sc. 402; proverb., κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ κοτέει καὶ τέκτονι τέκτων Id. Op. 25:—c. gen. rei, ἀπάτης κοτέων . . , angry at the trick, Il. 4. 168; also, κοτεσσαμένη τύγε θυμῷ, οὐνεκα . . , 14. 191:—absol., οὐδ' ὄθομαι κοτέοντος 1. 181, cf. 23. 391; κεκοτηότι θυμῷ with angry heart, 21. 456, Od. 9. 501., 19. 71; aor. κοτέσσασα, h. Hom. Cer. 255.
 κοτήεις, εσσα, εν, wrathful, jealous, θεός Il. 5. 191. Only Ep.
 κοτικός, ὁ, = ἀλέκτωρ, Hesych., who also gives κοττοί: οἱ ἀλεκτρούνες: cf. Lob. Pathol. p. 327.
 κοτίνας, ἄδος, ἡ, grafted upon a wild olive, ἐλαία Poll. 6. 45. II. the fruit of the wild olive-tree, Hipp. 495. 14.
 κοτῖνη-φόρος, ου, producing wild olive-trees, Mosch. 7. 2.
 κότινος, ὁ and ἡ, the wild olive-tree, Lat. *oleaster*, Ar. Av. 621, Pl. 943; from it the crowns at the Olympic games were made (Anth. P. 9. 357), τοὺς νικῶντας στεφανώσας κοτίνου στεφάνῳ Ar. Pl. 586, cf. 592 (where Dind., after Pors., κοτινῷ στεφάνῳ, as if from an Adj. κοτινύεις, -οὐς), cf. Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 2, Clem. Al. 672, Anth. P. 9. 357, Schol. Plat. Phaedr. 236 B (in neut., κότινον, τό), where it is said to differ from the ἀγριελαία; cf. also ἐλαιος, φαύλιος.
 κοτῖνο-τράγος [ᾶ], ου, eating wild olive-berries Ar. Av. 243.
 κοτίς, v. sub κοττίς.
 κοτόεις, εσσα, εν, = κοτήεις, E. M. 34. 58, A. B. 602.
 κότορνος, ὁ, v. l. in Hdt. 6. 125, as Ion. form for κίθορνος.
 κότος, ου, ὁ, a grudge, rancour, ill-will, wrath, more inveterate than ὀργή οἱ χόλος, Il. 1. 81, 82; τοῖσιν κότον αἰνὸν ἔθεοθε 8. 449; τοῖσιν κότον αἰνὸν ἐνήσεις 16. 449; κότον ἐνθετο θυμῷ Od. 11. 102; ὀπότεν τις ἀμείλιχον καρδίᾳ κότον ἐνελάση Pind. P. 8. 11; never used by Soph., and by Eur. only in Rhés. 827; but often in Aesch., δαιμόνων κότω, Λοξίου κ. Ag. 635, 1211; Βαρύς . . Ζηνὸς ἰκετοῦ κ. Supp. 346; τοῦ θανόντος ἡ Δίκη πράσσει κότον exacts vengeance for him, Fr. 257:—proct. word, found in Dion. 11. 9. 51. (Hence κοτέω, ἔγκοτος, ζάκοτος.)
 κόττα, κόττη, v. sub κοττίς.
 κοττάβειον, τό, the metal basin for the game of cottabos, Dicaearch. ap. Ath. 666 C, cf. 667 F. 2. the cup to throw from, v. Eubul. Βελλερ. 1 (where it is written κοττάβειον): cf. κοττάβιον.
 κοττάβίζω, fut. ἰῶ, to play at the cottabos, Ar. Pax 343, Antiph. Ἀφρ. Γον. 1. II. = ἐμέω, Poll. 6. 111, E. M. 533. 15; cf. κατακοττάβίζω.
 κοττάβικός, ἡ, ὄν, used in the cottabos, ῥάβδος Hermipp. Μοιρ. 2.
 κοττάβιον, τό, the prize of the game κότταβος, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 30. Callipp. Πανν. 1, Com. Auon. 75; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 116.

κοττάβις, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of κοτταβικός: as Subst., = κοτταβείον 1, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 479 D; κεραμεῖ κ. Harmod. ibid.
 κοττάβισις, εως, ἡ, a playing at the cottabos, Plut. 2. 654 C.
 κοττάβισμός, ὁ, = foreg.:—in Paul. Aeg. p. 106, a kind of shower-bath.
 κότταβος, ὁ, Ion. and older Att. κόσσαβος (as in Aesch. Fr. 178, cf. Eur. Fr. 632):—the cottabos, a Sicilian game (Anacr. 52, Critias 1. 1), much in vogue at the drinking parties of young men at Athens. The simplest mode was when each threw the wine left in his cup, so as to strike smartly in a metal basin, at the same time invoking his mistress' name; if the whole fell with a distinct sound into the basin, it was a sign he stood well with her, cf. Call. Fr. 102. The wine thus thrown was called λάταγες or λαταγή (v. λάταξ). The action of throwing (ἀποκοτταβίζειν) is prettily described by Antiph. Ἀφρ. Γον. 1, ubi v. Meineke; cf. ἀγκύλη, ἀγκύλητος.—The game soon became complicated, and was played in various ways. Sometimes a number of little cups (ὀξύβαφα) were set floating, and he who threw his wine so as to upset the greatest number in a given number of throws, won the prize (κοττάβιον), Cratin. l. c., Plat. Com. Ζεὺς Κακ. 1; cf. Ar. Fr. 9, Juven. 3. 102. Sometimes the wine was thrown upon a scale (πλάστιγγή) suspended over a little image (μάνης Antiph. l. c., γέρον Eur. Fr. 566) placed in water, and the point of the game was to make the scale strike the head of the image. For the ancient accounts v. Ath. 666 sq. (cf. 479), Schol. Ar. Pac. 342, 1243, Poll. 6. 109, Suid. s. v. κοτταβίζειν. The word κότταβος was used for I. the game itself, Anacr. 52, Critias 1. 1, Plat. Com. Λακ. 1, etc. 2. the prize, = κοττάβιον, Eupol. Βάπτ. 20, cf. Ath. 667 D. 3. the wine thrown, = λάταξ, Eur. Fr. 632, Antiph. Ἀφρ. γον. 1. 5, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 44. 4. the basin, = κοτταβείον, Cratin. Νειμ. 6, Eupol. l. c., Antiph. l. c.
 κοττάνη, ἡ, an implement used in fishing, Ael. N. A. 12. 43.
 κόττανον, τό, a small kind of fig, Ath. 385 H, etc.; so cottonum, Plin. 13. 10., 15. 21, Martial., Juven.
 κοττίς οἱ κοτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (Dor. for κεφαλή Poll. 2. 29), the cerebellum, Hipp. 468. 29, etc.: also κόττα οἱ κόττη, Dim. κοττάριον, Hesych.: cf. κόττος. (Hence, πρόκοττα a mode of wearing the hair short at the back, but long in front, Poll. 2. 29; hence also the Lat. surname in the Aurelian Gens, Cotta.)
 κόττος, ὁ, a cock, also a horse, Hesych. II. a river-fish, perhaps the bull-head or miller's thumb, cottus gobio, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 16.
 κόττυφος, ὁ, Att. for κόσσυφος.
 κοτύλη [ῦ], ἡ, anything hollow (πᾶν τὸ κοῖλον κοτύλην ἐκάλουον οἱ παλαιοὶ Apollod. ap. Ath. 479 A, cf. Schol. Il. 22. 494, Eust. 1282. 42): I. a small vessel, cup, Il. 22. 494, Od. 15. 312., 17. 12:—metaph. = κοτύλων, Dion. H. Excerpt. p. 2340 Reisk. 2. the cup or socket of a joint, esp. of the hip-joint, Lat. *acetabulum*, κατ' ἰσχίον, ἔνθα τε μῆρος ἰσχύῳ ἐνστρέφεται, κοτύλην δὲ τέ μιν καλέουσιν Il. 5. 306 sq., cf. Hipp. 410. 54, Galen.; also the socket of the arm, Hipp. Art. 783:—v. κοτυληδών 3. 3. in Att., a liquid measure, containing 6 κύθαοι οἱ ἢ ἕξτης, i. e. nearly a ½ pint, much the same as ἡμίνα, Hipp. 575. 11, Ar. Pl. 436, Thuc. 4. 16., 7. 87:—also used as a dry measure, ἀλφίτων . . τρεῖς χοίνικας κοτύλης δεούσας Ar. Fr. 79; ἀλφίτων κ. μίαν Alex. Tap. 1. 17; v. μέδιμνος. 4. the hollow of the hand, hollow of the foot, Ath. ubi supr., Poll. 9. 122, Eust. 550. 5: hence, κοτυληδών 1, Luc. D. Marin. 9. 4, 3, cf. ἐγκοτύλη. 5. in Aesch. Fr. 55, χαλκῶδετοι κοτύλαι cymbals.
 κοτυληδονώδης, ες, of the nature of a κοτυληδών, warty, ἐξοχή, ἐκφυσις Galen. 2. 905., 4. 282.
 κοτυληδών, ὄνος, ἡ, any cup-shaped hollow or cavity: I. in pl. the suckers on the feelers (πλεκτάνα) of the polyurus, Od. 5. 433, in Ep. dat. πρὸς κοτυληδονόφιν; cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 9, P. A. 4. 9, 13, Ath. 479 B:—also on the feet of the κάραβος, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 27. 2. in pl. also certain vessels at the mouth of the uterus, Hipp. Aph. 1254. Galen. Lex., Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 4, al.; cf. Foës. Oecon. 3. = κοτύλη 2, the socket of the hip-joint, Ar. Vesp. 1495, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 2. 4. the hollow of a cup, Nic. Al. 547. 5. a plant, prob. navelwort, Nic. Th. 681, Diosc. 4. 92.
 κοτυλήρῦτος, ου, (ἀρύω) that can be drawn in cups, i. e. flowing copiously, streaming, αἷμα Il. 23. 34, Ep. ap. Ath. 479 A:—but, ἔξος κ., prob. a measure of vinegar, Nic. Th. 539:—cf. εὐήρῦτος.
 κοτυλαιός, α, ου, holding a κοτύλη, Antig. Car. ap. Ath. 420 A, Diog. L. 2. 139, etc.
 κοτυλίξω, fut. ἰῶ, to sell by the κοτύλη, to sell by retail, opp. to δρόβως πιπράσκειν, Pherecr. Incert. 78, Arist. Oec. 2. 9, 2, A. B. 46: metaph., κίρναντες . . τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν κοτυλίξετε τοῖς πένησιν Ar. Fr. 555.
 κοτυλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of κοτύλη, a little cup, Ar. ap. Ath. 476 C, etc.; also κοτυλίσκη, ἡ, Pherecr. Κορ. 3; -ίσκιον, τό, Ar. Ach. 459. II. a kind of cake, Ath. 647 B. III. a pit used for sacrificing to Earth, Hesych.
 κοτυλιστής, ὁ, = Lat. *mittus*, Julian. 94 A; v. Lob. Aglaoph. 1153 n.
 κοτύλο-ειδής, ἐς, cup-shaped, χάρη Hipp. Art. 838.
 κότυλος, ὁ, = κοτύλη, Ep. Hom. 14. 3, Ar. Fr. 53, Plat. Com. Ζεὺς Κακ. 1, and other Com. in Ath. 478 B, cf. 482 B.
 κοτύλωδης, ες, (είδος) like a κοτύλη, Ath. 450 B.
 κοτύλων, ὄνος, ὁ, nickname of a toper, Plut. Anton. 18.
 κοῦ, κου, Ion. for ποῦ, που.
 κουβούκλιον, τό, the Lat. *cubiculum*, v. Ducang.
 κοῦκι, τό, the cocoa-palm, cocoa-nut, Lat. *cuci*, Plin. 13. 18; in Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 7, for τὸ κουκιοφόρον [δένδρον], Salmas. corrects τὸ . . κοῦκι διάφορον:—in Strab. 824, τὰ κέκκινα πλέγματα must be intended for κούκινα (or perh. for κοῦκινα, from κοῦξ).
 κουκκούμιον, τό, the Lat. *cucurbita*, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 71.

κουκούφας, ὁ, acc. to some *the stork*, others *the hoopoe*, Horapollo I. 55.
 κουλέον, κουλέος, v. sub καλέος.
 κουλυβάτεια, v. sub καλλυβάτεια.
 κούνικλος, v. sub κύνικλος.
 κουρά, Ion. -ρή, ἄς, ἡ, (κείρω) a *shearing* or *cropping* of the hair, *tonsure*, τῶν τριχῶν τὴν κ. κείρεσθαι (cf. περιτρόχαλα) Hdt. 3. 8; κουράς δεῖσθαι Arist. P. A. 2. 15, 2, etc.: often as a sign of mourning, κ. πενθίμῳ Eur. Alc. 512, cf. Or. 458; κουραῖσι καὶ θρήνοισι Id. Hel. 1060; κουραῖς διατετιλμένης φόβης Soph. Fr. 587. 2. generally, a *cropping*, *lopping*, *δρυσομικὴ καὶ κ. ξύμπασα* Plat. Polit. 288 D; of animals that feed on grass, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 10. II. like *τομή*, *that which is shorn*, a *lock cut off*, Aesch. Cho. 226.
 κουράλιον, τό, poet. for κοράλλιον, q. v.
 κουράς, ἄδος, ἡ, = *κορυφή*, Hesych.
 κουράτωρ, ὁ, the Lat. *curator*, C. I. 3577, al.:—hence they formed a Verb κουρατορεύω, aor. part. κουρατορέυσας, *having served as curator*, 2930; κεκουρατορευκῶς 3418.
 Κουρ-αφροδίτη, ἡ, *virgin-Aphrodite*, Procl. Hymn. 3. 1.
 κουρεακός, ἡ, ὄν, *barber-like*, *gossiping*, Polyb. 3. 20, 5.
 κουρέιον, τό, (κουρά) a *barber's shop*, the *lounging-place* where news and scandal was picked up, καὶ ται λόγος γ' ἦν .. πολλὰς ἐπὶ τοῖσι κουρείοισι τῶν καθημένων Ar. Pl. 338, cf. Av. 1441; πολλὰ ἔμαθον ἐν τοῖσι κουρείοις ἐγὼ ἀτόπως καθίζων κούδὲ γινώσκω δοκῶν Eurpol. Mar. 3, cf. Lysias 170. 8; εἰς κ. 'to my barber's bill,' Id. 905. 6. II. κούρειον, προπαροχ., *the sheep or lamb offered and feasted on by the φράτερες at the feast* κουρεῶτις, v. Soph. Fr. 132, Isac. 58. 30 (where it is wrongly written κούριον); cf. μέιον II.
 κούρευμα, τό, a *tonsure*, Eust. Opusc. 215. 82, etc.
 κουρεύς, ἔως, ὁ, (κείρω) a *barber*, *hair-cutter*, Lat. *tonsor*, Plat. Rep. 373 C, Philyll. Παλ. 5; ὁ κ. τὰς μαχαίριδας λαβὼν ὑπὸ τῆς ὑπὴνης κατακερεῖ—τὴν εἰσφορὰν (παρὰ προσδοκίαν for τὸ γένειον), Eurpol. Χρυσ. γεν. 6; his implements are enumerated by Phantias in Anth. P. 6. 307, cf. Luc. Indoct. 29;—their love of gossip was proverbial, Plut. 2. 177 A, 509 A; cf. κουρέιον, βαλανεύς. II. a bird, said to chirp with a sound as of *clipping*, Hesych.
 κουρευτής, οὗ, ὁ, = *foreg.*, Jo. Chrys.
 κουρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or *belonging to a barber*, μαχαίριον Olymp. Vit. Plat.: so κουρευσιμος, η, ὄν, Schol. Eur. Or. 966.
 κουρεύτρια, ἡ, fem. of κουρεύς, κουρευτής, Plut. Anton. 60.
 κουρεύω, (κουρεύς) *to be a barber*, Eust. Opusc. 229. 65;—Med., Malal. 80 B, Eust. Opusc. 229. 19.
 κουρεῶτις (sc. ἡμέρα), ἴδος, ἡ, the *third day* of the festival Ἀπατούρια, on which the sons of Athenian citizens were introduced, at three or four years of age, among the φράτερες, and their names entered in the register of their φρατρία (κοινὸν γραμματεῖον), which was thenceforth the proof of their citizenship, Plat. Tim. 21 B, cf. Isac. 70. 43; also, ἡ κ. ἐορτὴ Alciphro 3. 46;—v. Hom. Pol. Ant. § 100 sq., and cf. μειαγωγέω, μέιον II. (Perh. from κείρω, κουρά, because the child's hair is said to have been cut on that day.) II. κουρή, Ion. for κόρη.
 κουρήσιος, η, ὄν, Ion. for κόρειος, *youthful*, h. Hom. Cer. 108.
 κουρήσιμος, ὄν, = *κούριμος*, only in Triclin. ad Soph. El. 52.
 κούρητες, ὄν, οἱ, (κόρος, κούρος) *young men*, esp. *young warriors*, κούρητες Παναχαιῶν, Ἀχαιῶν Il. 19. 193, 248;—but, II. Κουρήτες, οἱ, *the Curetes*, oldest inhabitants of Pleuron in Aetolia, Il. 9. 529, 549, etc. 2. a *Cretan tribe*, connected with peculiar rites at Delos, compared by Dion. H. 2. 71 with those of the Roman Salii; often confounded with the Corybantes, Strab. 466 sq.;—v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1111, Müller Dor. 2. 1, 6.
 Κουρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of *Pleuron* (v. foreg. II. 1), Strab. 466, Dion. H., etc.: fem. also Κουρήτις, ἴδος, Apollod. I. 7, 6, etc. II. ὁ Κ. (sc. ποῦς) *the Cretic*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 651; or *the third paeon*, Hephaest. 161.
 Κουρητισμός, ὁ, used by Dion. H. 2. 71, for *the Salian rites*.
 κουρίας, ὄν, ὁ, *one who wears his hair short*, Luc. Fugit. 27, Vit. Auct. 20, Diog. L. 6. 31.
 κουριάω, fut. ἄσω, of hair, *to need clipping*, *grow long*, Luc. Lexiph. 10; πάγων εἰς ὑπερβολὴν κουριῶν Id. Gall. 10. II. of persons, ἐν χρῆ κουριῶν *to need close clipping*, Pherecr. Incert. 69. 2. *to wear rough, untrimmed hair*, Ael. N. A. 7. 48; κ. τὸ γένειον Alciphro 3. 55, cf. Artemid. I. 19.
 κουρίδιος, α, ὄν, (κούρας, κούρη) *wedded*, Ion. and poet. Adj., used sometimes of the husband, κουρίδιον ποθέουσα πόσιν Il. 5. 414; κουριδίω τεύξασα πόσει φόνον Od. 11. 430; κουριδίω φίλοιο οὐκέτι μέμνηται 15. 22; but more often of the wife, κουριδὴς ἀλόχου Il. 1. 114, etc.; so in later Ep., κ. ἀκαιτίς, ἀκοίτης Ar. Rh. 3. 243, 4. 1072. κουριδίη ἀλοχος is, evidently, a *lawful, wedded wife*, as opp. to a concubine (παλλακὴ, παλλακίς), Hdt. I. 135., 5. 18., 6. 138; so Briseis says to Patroclus, ἀλλ' ἐμ' ἔφασκες Ἀχιλλῆος θείοιο κουριδίην ἀλοχον θῆσειν wert wont to pretend thou would'st make me thy *wedded wife* (whereas she was only his concubine), Il. 19. 298; so Agamemnon loved Chryseis (his concubine) more than his κ. ἀλοχος, I. 114; so Ath. says of the Calycé of Stesich., σωφρονικὸν δὲ πάνυ κατεσκευάσεν ὁ παιητὴς τὸ τῆς παρθένου ἦθος, οὐκ ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου θελούσης συγγενέσθαι τῷ νεανίσκῳ, ἀλλ' εὐχομένης .. γυνῆ [αὐτοῦ] γενέσθαι κουριδία 619 D; so in epitaphs, μνήμ' ἀλόχῳ .. θήκατο κουριδίη C. I. 1012. 10, cf. 1654, 3827 l (add.), 4176, al.:—hence, also, ναίτερον λέχος αὐτῶν κουρίδιον our own *lawful marriage bed*, Il. 15. 40; κ. γάμοι Archil. 16; and in Od. 19. 580., 21. 78, Penelope calls her *husband's house* κ. δῶμα; we also find κ. τέκνα *born in wedlock*, C. I. 3333. II. later, *nuptial, bridal*, κ. χιτῶνες Anth. P. 9. 602; θάλαμοι Ar. Rh. 3. 1128; so, perh.,

στόρνυ .. κ. λέχος Ar. Pax 844;—so κούρη occurs even in Od. for νύμφη. (The deriv. from κούρος, κούρη, seems certain; so that κουριδίη ἀλοχος perhaps orig. meant *the wife of one's youth*: Hesych. expl. the Verb κουρίζεσθαι by ὑμεναιοῦσθαι, γαμεῖσθαι.)
 κουρίζω, (κόρος, κούρος) intr. *to be a youth*, σάκος .. ὁ κουρίζων φορέεσκεν Od. 22. 185, cf. Ar. Rh. 1. 195: *to be a girl*, Id. 3. 666. 2. *to grow to manhood*, Opp. H. 1. 664. II. trans. *to bring up from boyhood* or *to manhood*, ἄνδρας Hes. Th. 347; v. κουρίδιος fin.
 κουρίζομαι, Pass. (κείρω, κουρά) *to be clipped*, κυπόρισσος κυρίζομένη *sprouting again when cut*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 2.
 κουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κουρά) *for shaving*, μάχαιρα Plut. Dio 9; αἱ δύο μάχαιραι αἱ κ. Clem. Al. 290. II. (κούρος) *like a youth*:—Adv. -κῶς, Apoll. Lex. s. v. κουρίζ.
 κούριμος, η, ὄν, also os, ὄν Agatho ap. Ath. 528 D: (κουρά):—of, *for cutting* or *shearing hair*, σίδηρος Eur. Or. 966. II. pass. *shorn off*, χαιτή Aesch. Cho. 180; θρίξ Eur. El. 521. 2. *shorn*, κρᾶτα Id. Tro. 279; κ. σχῆμα ἀναλαμβάνειν *tonsure*, Plut. Pelop. 34. 3. as Subst., ἡ κούριμος a *Tragic mask* for mourners, *with the hair cut close*, cf. Anth. P. 7. 37, cf. Poll. 4. 138, 140.
 κουρίζω, Adv. (κουρά) *by the hair*, ἔρυσαν δὲ μιν εἴσω κουρίζω Od. 22. 188; κ. ἔλκεσθαι Ar. Rh. 4. 18.
 κούριαν, τό, f. l. for κούρειον, q. v.
 κούριος, ὄν, *youthful*, read by Eust. in an interpolated verse after Il. 13. 433; also in Orac. ap. Paus. 9. 14, 3, Orph. Arg. 1347.
 κουρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (κουρά) a *razor*; in pl. *scissors*, A. B. 47, E. M. 534. 9; μάχαιρα κουρίδες in Cratin. Διον. 2. II. = *κομμώτρια*, name of plays by Antiphanes, Alexis and Amphis, cf. Menand. Incert. 442;—κούρισσα in E. M. 528. 4. III. κουρίς or κωρίς, Dor. for καρίς, Sophron and Epich. ap. Ath. 106 E.
 κούρισμα, τό, a *dirge*, sung by persons with close-cut hair, Tzetz. in Rhein. Mus. 4. p. 406.
 κούρμι, τό, a *kind of beer*, an *Egyptian, Spanish, and British drink*, Diosc. 2. 110, Plin.; also κάρμα, Ath. 152 C:—cf. ζύθος.
 κούρο-βάρος, ὄν, *devouring children*, Aesch. Ag. 1512; v. πάχνη.
 κούρο-γονία, ἡ, *begetting of boys*, κ. καὶ θηλυγονίη Hipp. 234. 31.
 κούρος, ὁ, Ion. for κόρος, a *boy*, *youth*, Hom., who uses only this form; v. κόρος, κόρη; and cf. κούριος, κούριος fin.
 κούροσύνη, Dor. κωρ-, ἡ, *youth*, *youthful prime*, Anth. P. 6. 281, 309, cf. 9. 259; hence *mirthfulness*, Theocr. 24. 57.
 κούροσύνος, η, ὄν, (κούρος) *youthful*, θρίξ Anth. P. 6. 156, with a play on κούριμος, *shorn*. II. κούροσυνα (sc. ἱερά), τά, *the festival on the day κουρεῶτις* (q. v.), Greg. Naz., Suid.
 κούροσύνος, α, ὄν, Comp. of κούρος (cf. βασιλεύς, -λεύτερος, *younger, more youthful*, ἄνδρες Il. 4. 316, Od. 21. 310, Hes. Op. 445; as fem., Ar. Rh. 1. 684:—in most places it is used almost as a Positive, cf. ἀγρότερος.
 κούροτοκίω, *to bear boy-children*, Hipp. 233. 54., 234. 8.
 κούροτόκος, ὄν, *bearing boy-children*, Eur. Supp. 957.
 κούροτροφέω, *to rear a boy-child*, κ. τὸν Δία Strab. 472, cf. Philo 1. 441., 2. 463: *to breed men*, γῆ κούροτροφοῦσα Philostr. 333.
 κούρο-τρόφος, ὄν, *rearing boys*; in Od. 9. 27, Ithaca is called ἀγαθὴ κ., *good nursing-mother*, from the stout hardy race of its sons, cf. Pind. Fr. 228; so, κ. Ἑλλάς Eur. Tro. 566; Ἀπόλλωνος κ., of Delos, Call. Del. 2 and 276:—also of goddesses, κ. Ἐκάτη Hes. Th. 450; Κούρις Soph. ap. Ath. 592 A, (who is also called simply ἡ Κούροτρόφος, Ar. Thesm. 299, Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 7, Luc. D. Mer. 5. 1); Ἄρτεμις Diod. 5. 73; of women, τισίην καὶ κ. Plut. 2. 278 D, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3.
 κούροῦλλιος, ὄν, the Lat. *curulis*, C. I. 1133, 1327.
 κούρο-ώδης, es, *like a boy*, μολπή Auson. Epist. 12. 15.
 κούροσυνία, ἡ, the Lat. *custodia*, Ev. Matth. 27. 65.
 κούροσυνία, ἡ, Dor. for κούροσυνία, Etym. Ms. ap. Bast. Greg. 388.
 κούροσυνία, fut. Att. ἴω: (κούρος):—intr. *to be light*, Hes. Op. 461, Eur. Hel. 1555: of pain, *to be alleviated, assuaged*, Soph. Ph. 735, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1245. II. trans. *to lighten, make light*, τὸ κενὸν ἐμπεριλαμβανόμενον κ. τὰ σώματα Arist. Cael. 4. 2, 8, cf. P. A. 3. 2, 13:—hence, 1. *to lift up, raise*, Soph. Ant. 43, Tr. 1024; ἀσπίδ' ἀμφὶ βραχίονα κούροσυνία Eur. Phoen. 120:—ἀλμα κούροσυνίω *to make a light leap*, Soph. Aj. 1287; κ. πήδημα Eur. El. 861; δύστηνον αἰώρημα κούροσυνίω = *dύστηνος αἰωροῦμαι*, Id. Supp. 1047, cf. κούρος I. 1:—Pass. *to be lifted up, soar*, [τῷ πτερῶ] ἡ ψυχὴ κούροσυνίεται Plat. Phaedr. 248 C, cf. 249 A. 2. *to lighten of a load*, ὄχλον κ. χθόνα *to lighten earth of a multitude*, Eur. Hel. 40; κούροσυνίω τῶν βάρων Theophr. H. P. 4. 16, 2; absol. *to lighten ships of their cargo*, τῷ ταχυναντοῦντι κούροσυνίαντες προσβάλλειν Thuc. 6. 34; κούροσυνίω τῶν νεῶν Polyb. 20. 5, 11, cf. 1. 60, 8; so also, b. of persons, *to relieve from burthens*, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 1, Cyr. 6. 3, 24; τὸν δῆμον τῶν εἰσφορῶν Diod. 13. 64; τόκων ταῦς χρεωφειλέτας Plut. Caes. 37; *to relieve* (contractors), Polyb. 6. 17, 5; κ. τοὺς νοσοῦντας Plut. 2. 1106 B:—Pass. *to be relieved, νόσου from* .., Eur. Or. 43; τοῦ πάθους, τῆς οὐδύνης, etc., often in Hipp., etc.; κούροσυνίω ψυχὴν Eur. Med. 473; fut. med. κούροσυνίω in pass. sense, Aristid. 2. 145; metaph., τῇ τῶνδε εὐκλείᾳ κούροσυνίω *feel your burthens lightened by* .., Thuc. 2. 44; κούροσυνίω αἱ λυπούμενοι Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 2, cf. Pol. 8. 7, 5. 3. c. acc. rei, *to lighten, assuage, ἀλγηδόνας* Eur. Fr. 577; συμφορὰς λόγῳ κ. Dem. 1400. 7; κ. ἔρωτα Theocr. 23. 9; τὸ πάθος Plut. Alex. 52; τὰ ὀφλήματα Id. 2. 807 D; absol., *to give or procure relief*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 945, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 52:—Pass., κούροσυνίω αὐτοῖς ὁ πόλεμος Polyb. 1. 17, 2.
 κούροσυνίω, es, ἡ, a *tightening, alleviation, relief*, Thuc. 7. 75; κούροσυνίω φέρειν Dio C. 42. 28, Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 2.
 κούροσυνία, τό, = *κούροσυνίω* Eur. Phoen. 848, Plut. 2. 114 C.

κουφισμός, δ, = *κούφισις*, Plut. 2. 79 C; *πένθος κ.* Epigr. Gr. 406. 8; *κ. ποιείσθαι to abate*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1:—*relief from taxation*, Basilic. II. *elision*, Eust. 150. 24, etc.

κουφιστήρ, ἦρος, δ, *one who relieves*, Chirurg. Vett. p. 102.

κουφιστικός, ἦ, ὄν, *lightening*, Arist. Cael. 4. 3, 3: *κ. τῶν ἐπαχθῶν relieving from* . . , Hierocel. ap. Stob. 416. 20.

κουφο-γνώμων, ὄν, *light-minded*, Jo. Damasc.

κουφο-δοξία, ἦ, *vain conceit*, Eccl.

κουφό-λίθος, δ, *a white-stone, ground to powder and mixed with purple to make red*, Alex. Aphr. ad Arist. Meteor., Aët.

κουφολογέω, *to talk lightly*, App. Hisp. 18, Themist. 152 B.

κουφολογία, ἦ, *light talking*, Thuc. 4. 28, App. Hisp. 38, Plut. 2. 855 B.

κουφο-λόγος, ὄν, *lightly talking*, Poll. 6. 119; *κουφολόγον οἱ σοφισταὶ χρῆμα* Philostr. 297.

κουφόνοια, ἦ, *levity, fickleness*, Schol. Ar. Lys. 139.

κουφό-νοος, ὄν, contr. -νοος, ὄν, *light-minded, thoughtless, εὐθησία* Aesch. Pr. 383; *ἔρωτες Soph. Ant. 617; ὄρνιθες Ib. 343; τὸ κουφόνουον = κουφόνοια*, App. Hisp. 9:—there is also a heterocl. pl. *κουφόνους* in Polemo Physiogn. 1. 3, cf. Lob. Phryn. 453. Adv. *κουφόνως*, App. Civ. 4. 124.

κουφό-πους, πουν, *light-footed*, Hesych. s. v. ψαυκρόποδα.

κουφό-πτερος, ὄν, *light-winged*, αὔραι Orph. H. 80. 6.

κούφος, ἦ, ὄν, *light, nimble*, used by Hom. only in neut. pl. as Adv., *κούφα ποσὶ προβιβάς* stepping lightly on, Il. 13. 158, cf. Hes. Sc. 323; so, *κούφα βιβῶν Pind. O. 14. 25; χωρεῖν κ. ποσίν Ar. Thesm. 954; so also, κούφοι ποσὶ Pind. O. 13. 164, cf. Ar. Ran. 1353; πῆδημα κ. ἐκ νεῶς ἀφήλατο Aesch. Pers. 305; κ. ἐξᾶραι πύδα Soph. Ant. 224; κ. ἄλμα, βῆμα Eur. El. 439; κ. αἶρειν βῆμα Id. Tro. 342; cf. κούφίζω Il. 1:—metaph., *κουφότεραι . . ἀπειράτων φρένες τοῦ θυογαντί*, Pind. O. 8. 80. 2. metaph. *easy, τελεῖν . . κούφαν κτίειν* to make achievement easy, Ib. 13. 117; *κούφον εἰ δόξης τέλος Aesch. Theb. 260: so of government, light, easy*, Isocr. 199 B; *ἡ εὐκλεία κουφοτέρα φέρειν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22; of a ruler, easy, easy-going, κουφότατος ἦν Id. Ages. 11, 12; δεσπότην ἀπράγμονα καὶ κ. ἐξαπατᾶ θεράπων Menand. Περ. 1. 3. empty, unsubstantial, airy, vain, idle, τὸ νέον . . κούφας ἀφροσύνας φέρον Soph. O. C. 1230 (lyr.); οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν . . κούφην σκιάν Id. Aj. 126; ἐλπίδος τι εἶχον κούφης Thuc. 2. 51; κούφοι καὶ πτηνοὶ λόγοι Plat. Legg. 717 C; κ. πρᾶγμα a trifle, Ib. 935 A; κ. γράμματα a small letter, Eur. I. T. 594:—of persons, = *κουφόνους*, Hdn. 5. 7; τὸ κούφον *levity*, Paus. 5. 21, 14, Hdn. 7. 8. 4. in Att. mostly, *light* in point of weight, opp. to *βαρὺς*, Plat., etc.; *κούφα σοὶ χθῶν ἐπάνωθε πέσοι* may earth lie lightly on thee, *sit tibi terra levis*, Eur. Alc. 462, cf. Hel. 853; *κούφη σοὶ κόνις ἦδε πέλοισι Epigr. Gr. 551, 4; κ. πνεύματα light airs*, Soph. Aj. 558; *ὕστα τε καὶ κ. κόνις Menand. Incert. 9; τὸ κουφότατον . . τῶν κακῶν . . πενία Id. Kithar. 2:—of food, easy to digest, light*, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 7, etc.:—often of soldiers, *ἀπλισμένοι κουφοτέροις ὄπλοις Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 27; κούφη στρατιά light troops*, Plut. Fab. 11; *τὰ κ. τῆς δυνάμεως Polyb. 10. 23, 2; v. infr. II. 5. light, slight, ἀμαρτήματα Plat. Legg. 863 C; κουφότερα γυμνάσια*, opp. to *ἀναγκαῖα*, Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 7, cf. 6. 7, 3. 6. act. *relieving, assisting*, *χερὶ κούφα Pind. P. 9. 18. II. Adv. -φως, lightly, nimbly, κ. ὀρούειν Aesch. Eum. 112; κ. ἐσκευασμένοι*, of soldiers, Thuc. 4. 33; *ἀπλισμένοι Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 26, etc.; κ. ἔχειν* to feel light, Arist. Probl. 3. 15. 2. metaph. *lightly, with light heart, κουφότερον μετεφώνει Od. 8. 201; κούφως φέρειν*, opp. to *δεινῶς φ.*, Eur. Med. 449, 1018; *ὡς κουφότατα φέρειν Hdt. 1. 35. 3. lightly, with ease*, Aesch. Pr. 701.**

κουφό-σκευος, ὄν, *light-armed*, Hesych.

κουφο-τελεία, ἦ, *a lightening of taxation*, C. I. 5702. 26.

κουφότης, ἦρος, ἦ, *lightness*, Hipp. Aër. 285, Plat. Tim. 65 E, Legg. 625 D, Arist., etc., in pl., Plat. Legg. 897 A, Arist. P. A. 2. 2, 12; *κ. τροφῆς lightness, digestibility*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 9, 4. 2. metaph. *levity*, Dion. H. 7. 17. 3. *relief, μόχθων Eur. Fr. 119.*

κουφο-φορέομαι, Pass. *to rise by one's own lightness*, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 71 (as Hemst. for *κουφοφοροῦμαι*).

κουφινηδόν, Adv. *like a basket*, E. M. 798. 56.

κουφινόομαι, Pass. *to have a basket put over one: in Boeotia a way of exposing insolvent debtors*, Nic. Dam. ap. Stob. 293. 16.

κουφίνο-ποιός, ὄν, *making baskets*, Gloss.

κούφινος, ὄ, *a basket*, acc. to Gramm., less Att. than *ἀρριχος*, but found in Ar. Av. 1310, Fr. 129, Plat. Com. Ἑορτ. 16, Strattis Κινησ. 1, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 6; in later times used specially by Jews, Juven. 3. 14., 6. 542, N. T.; being apparently smaller than the *απυρίς*, cf. Ev. Matth. 16. 10 with Act. Ap. 9. 25. II. a Boeotian measure, containing 9 Attic choenices, i. e. about 2 gallons, Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1625. 46, Strattis Κιν. 1, Arist. H. A. 9. 42, 4, Hesych. [i once in Nonn.]

κουφινώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a basket*, Schol. Ar. Ach. 333.

κοχλάζω, = *καχλάζω*, Malal. 50 C, Gloss.

κοχλακώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *gravelly*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 6.

κόχλαξ, ακος, δ, = *κάχληξ*, Diosc. 2. 75., 3. 151, LXX (I Regg. 14. 14).

κόχλασμα, τό, = *κάχλασμα*, Hesych. s. v. ἀπόβρασμα.

κοχλιάριον, τό, *a spoon*, Lat. *cochleare*, from *κύχλος*, Diosc. 2. 50, etc.; usu. *λιστρίον*, Lob. Phryn. 321.

κοχλίαις, ὄν, δ, (κόχλος) *a snail with a spiral shell*, Lat. *cochlea*, Achae. ap. Ath. 63 B, Philyll. Incert. 2, etc.; *ἀπιστότερος εἶ τῶν κοχλιῶν*, for they shrink into their shells on the least alarm, Anaxil. Lucert. 2, cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 29., 4. 4, 2; *ὡσπερ κ. αεμνῶς ἐπηρκῶς τὰς ὄφρυς Amphis Δεξ. 1; eaten at feasts*, Theocr. 14. 17 (where Br. Wordsworth restores *βολβός, κτεῖς, κοχλίαις*). II. *anything twisted spirally*, like *ἔλιξ*: I. *a screw*, Geop. 8. 29. 2. *a spiral engine for*

raising water, *the screw of Archimedes*, Strab. 807, 819, Diod. 1. 34, Ath. 208 F. 3. *a spiral stair, διὰ κοχλίου τὴν ἀνάβασιν ἔχει* Strab. 795.

κοχλίδιον, τό, Dim. of *κόχλος*, Epict. Ench. 7, E. M. 534. 22.

κοχλιο-ειδής, ες, *spiral*, Hesych. Adv. -δῶς, *by means of a screw*, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 1.

κοχλίον, τό, Dim. of *κόχλος*, *a small snail*, Batr. 165 [where gen. *κοχλιῶν metri grat.*; but perh. it ought to be *κοχλιῶν*, from *κοχλίαις*].

κοχλίς, ἴδος, ἦ, = *foreg.*, Luc. Catapl. 16, Manetho 5. 24.

κοχλιώδης, ες, = *κοχλιοειδής*, Palaeph. 52. 1: of the ear, Plut. 2. 901 F.

κοχλιώρυχον, τό, = *κοχλιάριον*, Poll. 6. 87., 10. 89.

κόχλος, ὄν, δ, *a shell-fish with a spiral shell*, used for dyeing purple, Lat. *murex*, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 1, al., Anth. P. 5. 228; sometimes used as a trumpet, like Lat. *concha*, Enr. I. T. 303, Theocr. 22. 75, Mosch. 2. 120:—also fem., Ap. Rh. 3. 859, Naumach. ap. Stob. t. 93. 23, Paus. 3. 21, 6. 2. *a land snail*, Arist. Mirab. 164.—Cf. *κόχλος*. (Akin to *κάλλη, κόγχη, κόγχος*.)

κοχυδέω, *to stream forth copiously*, *ποταμοὶ . . Ἀχιλλεῖοις μάζαις κοχυδούντες ἐπιβλύξ gushing with cakes*, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 4; Ion. impf. *κοχυδεσκε* (v. l. *κοχυεσκε*) Theocr. 2. 107. (There is an Adv. *κόχυ* = *πολύ, πλήρες*, in Hesych.; a Subst. *κόχος*, *a full stream*, in Schol. Theocr. 2. 106; and *οἶνος κοχύζει* is a very specious conj. of Meineke (for *κοκκύζει*) in Strattis Incert. 3. These are reduplicated forms from *χέω, χύδην*: cf. *μορμύρω, ποιφύσσω*.)

κοχώνη, ἦ, *the part between the pudenda and the anus*, Hipp. 1143 G; and in pl., 647. 32, Ar. Fr. 406; dual *τὰ κοχώνᾳ Ar. Eq. 424, 484*. (The orig. sense seems to be that of a *hollow*; cf. Skt. *kaksh-as* (*axilla*), *kuksh-as* (*venter*); Lat. *cox-a, cox-endix*; O. H. G. *hahs-a* (*poples*)).

κόψιχος, ὄ, = *κόσαυφος*, *a blackbird*, Ar. Av. 306, 806, 1081, Aristopho Πυθ. 1. 5, Anaxil. Νεοττ. 1. 21.

Κόωνδε, v. sub *Kōs*.

κρά, shortened jestingly for *κράνος* (as *δῶ* for *δῶμα*), Anth. P. 6. 85.

κράατος, κράατι, κράατα, v. sub *κράς*.

κράββατος or κράβατος, ὄ, *a couch, bed*, said to be a Maced. word, for the Att. -*σκιμπος*, Sturz. Dial. Mac. p. 175; used however by Crito and Rhinthon ap. Poll. 10. 35; then often in N. T., and later writers; Lat. *grābātus*, Martial. 6. 39, 4:—Dim. *κραββάτιον, τό*, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 74:—*κραβάτριος, ὄ*, prob. *a chamberlain*, Inscr. Bosp. in C. I. 2114 d.

κράβυζος, ὄ, *a kind of shell-fish*, Epich. 23 Ahr.

κραγγών, ὄνος, ἦ, *a kind of καρίς*, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 2; infr. 6, there is a v. l. *κράγγη, ἦ*. II. = *κίσσα*, Hesych.

κράγγετης, ὄν, ὄ, (κράζω) *a screamer, chatterer*, like *κεκράκτης, κολοιοί* Pind. N. 3. 143, cf. Philostr. 870.

κράζόν, Ar. Eq. 487, v. sub *κράζω*.

κράδαίνω, (κράδαω) *to swing, wave, brandish, ἔγχος Eur. H. F. 1003; λόφους Ar. Ach. 965; to shake, χθόνα δ' ἐκ πυθμένων . . πνεῦμα κραδαίνοι Aesch. Pr. 1047:—Hom. has it only in part. pass., αἰχμῆ . . κραδαινομένη κατὰ γαίης quivering [after it fixes itself] in the ground*, Il. 13. 504., 16. 614. 2. metaph. *to agitate, τὴν Πελοπόννησον Plut. Alcib. 15; τὴν Ἀσίαν Antou. 37:—Pass. to be agitated, to tremble*, Arist. Cael. 2. 8, 10, Theophr. Fr. 8. 8, etc.; aor. *ἐκραδανθην*, Plut. Alex. 74, etc.

κράδαλος, ὄ, (κράδη I) *a fig-tree branch*, Hesych.

κράδαλός, ἦ, ὄν, *quivering*, Eust. 1165. 20; cf. *ραδαλός*.

κράδανσις, εως, ἦ, *a quaking*, of the earth, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 105; Meibom. *κραδασμός*.

κράδασμός, ὄ, *vibration*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 105, Nicom. Harm. p. 8.

κράδαω, like *κραδαίνω*, but only in part., *κραδῶν δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος Il. 7. 213, Od. 19. 438; δξὺ δόρυ κραδῶν Il. 13. 583., 20. 483. II. of trees, to suffer from blight (κράδη)*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 4. (From *√KPAΔ* come also *κράδ-η, κραδ-αίνω*; cf. Skt. *kurd* (*saltus*); Lat. *card-o* (Virg. Aen. 1. 672); O. H. G. *hrad* (*agilis*)).

κραδέω, = *foreg. I*, Hesych.

κράδη [ᾶ], ἦ, *the quivering spray at the end of a branch*, esp. of fig-trees, *ἐν κράδῃ ἀκροτάτῃ Hes. Op. 679; τέττιγες . . ἐπὶ τῶν κραδῶν ἄδουσιν Ar. Av. 40: loosely, a branch, fig-branch*, Hipp. 266. 7, Eur. Fr. 680, Theophr. H. P. 2. 5, 4:—generally, *a fig-tree*, Ar. Pax 627, ubi v. Schol. II. *a blight or blast in trees*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 5; v. *κράδος*. III. *a scenic contrivance for exhibiting actors in Comedy hovering in the air*, like the *μηχανή* in tragedy, Poll. 4. 129.

κράδη-φορία, ἦ, *a bearing of fig-tree branches at a festival*, Plut. 2. 671 E; cf. *θαλλοφόρος*.

κράδια, ἦ, Dor. for *κράδη*, also in Trag.: v. sub *καρδία*.

κραδιαῖος, α, ὄν, *of or belonging to the heart*, Synes. H. 2. 29.

κράδιας, ἴος, ὄν, δ, (κράδη) *curdled with fig-juice, τυρός* Hesych. II. *κρ. νόμος an old air on the flute played (says Hesych.) while the καθαρμοί or φαρμακοί were whipt with fig-branches*, Plut. 2. 1133 F; but v. Francke Callin. p. 129.

κράδη, ἦ, Ion. and Ep. for *καρδία*.

κράδο-πώλης, ὄν, ὄ, *one who sells fig-branches*, Eust. 1409. 64.

κράδος [ᾶ], ὄ, *a blight in fig-trees*, etc., which blackens the boughs, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 4; v. *κράδη II. II. = κράδη I, a twig*, Diosc. 1. 133 (Sprengel *κράδη*).

κράδο-φάγος, ὄν, *eating the young branches of the fig-tree*, and as Subst. = *δγροίκος*, Eust. 1409. 63, Hesych. (who writes *κραδαφάγος*).

κράζω (v. infr.): fut. *κεκράζομαι* Eurpol. Αἴγ. 2, Ar. Eq. 285, 487, Ran. 258; later *κράζω* Anth. P. 11. 141, N. T.: aor. *ἐκραζα* Theophr. de Sign. 4. 3, Anth. P. 11. 211, LXX, etc., also *ἐκέκραξα* LXX: aor. 2 *ἐκράζον* (ἀν-, ἐν-) Antipho 134. 29, Ar. Pl. 428, etc.; *ἐκέκράζον* LXX:—mostly used in pf. with pres. sense (for the pres. is very rare, though found in Ar. Eq. 287, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 23, Poët. 22, 13), *κέκράγα*, imperat.

κέκραχθι Ar. Ach. 335, Vesp. 198, pl. κέκραγετε Ib. 415; plqpf. ἐκεκράγειν Ar. Eq. 674, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10. (From √ΚΡΑΓ come also κραυγή, κραυγ-άζω, onomatop. like κρώζω; cf. Skt. *kruś*, *kṛś-as* (κραυγή); Lat. *croc-ito*; Goth. *hruk-jan* (φωνεῖν, to crow); E. *croak*, etc.) [For κέκραγε, we have κέκραγε in Anth. P. 5. 87; ἀν-εκεκράγει Nicet. Eug. 6. 29.] Post-Hom. Verb, to crow, of the raven (cf. κρώζω), Theophr. l. c.; of frogs, κέκραζόμεσθα Ar. Ran. 258, cf. 265; generally, to scream, shriek, cry, οὐδ' αὖ κέκραγας Aesch. Fr. 765; κέκραγὸς καὶ βοῶν Ar. Pl. 722; κέκραγεῖν πρὸς τινα to call to .., Ar. Ran. 982; κέκραχθι Ar. Ach. 335, Vesp. 198; μὴ κέκραγετε Ib. 415; κραγὸν κέκραγεται will bawl aloud, Id. Eq. 487 (κραγὸν being aor. 2 part. used adverbially, cf. κλαγγόν); c. acc. cogn., μέλος κέκραγα Aesch. Fr. 280; ποίου (sc. περὶ ποίου) κέκραγας ἀνδρὸς ᾧδ' ὑπέφρονα; Soph. Aj. 1236:—rare in Prose, Xen. l. c.; βοῶν .. καὶ κέκραγὸς, ὡς δεινὰ ποιῶ Dem. 271. II.

2. c. acc. rei, to call, clamour for a thing, Ar. Vesp. 103. κράινω: fut. κρᾶνέω Emped. 25 Stein, Att. contr. κρᾶνῶ Aesch. Cho. 1075, Eur., [κρᾶνῶ in compd. ἀντεπικρᾶνεῖ, Aesch. Ag. 1340; cf. φᾶνῶ, fut. of φαίνω]; aor. ἐκρᾶνα Trag., Ep. ἐκρηνα Od.:—Med., inf. fut. in pass. sense κρᾶνέσθαι II.: aor. ἐπ-εκρήναντο Q. Sm. 14. 297:—Pass., fut. κρᾶνθήσομαι Aesch. Pr. 911; aor. ἐκρᾶνθη Pind., Eur.: κέκρανται 3 pf. pass. both sing. and pl., cf. Aesch. Supp. 943, Eur. Hipp. 1255.—But Hom. mostly uses the Ep. lengthd. pres. κραιαίνω, impf. ἐκραιαίνεν, aor. imperat. κρήνηνον, κρήνηνατε, inf. κρήνηναι; 3 pf. pass. κέκρανται and plqpf. κέκραντο; so ἐκρᾶνθη Theocr. 25. 196. (From √ΚΡΑ, ΚΡΑΝ come also κραν-τήρ, κράν-τωρ, κρά-τος (αὐτο-κράτωρ), κρέ-ων, κρεί-ων, and perh. Κρόνος; cf. Skt. *kṛi* (facere), *kartṛ-i* (creator); Lat. *cre-o*, and prob. *caeri-tonia*; Lith. *kur-iū* (aedifico).) Poët. Verb, to accomplish, fulfil, τῷδε μοι κρήνηνον ἐέλωρ Il. 1. 41, 504, cf. Od. 17. 242; οἱ μὲν φέρτεροί εἰσι νοῆσαι τε κρήναι τε better than I both to conceive and accomplish, 5. 170; κρήνον νῦν καὶ ἐμοὶ .. ἔπος ὅττι κεν εἴπω 20. 115; τοῦ δ' ἐκραιαίνεν ἐφετμάς Il. 5. 508, cf. Pind. O. 3. 19; οἱ δ' ἔτυμα κραιναουσιν make one's dreams come true, Od. 19. 567; often in Aesch., esp. of Fate, as Pr. 512, Ag. 369, al.; also Soph. O. C. 914, Tr. 127, Eur. El. 1248, etc.:—Pass., with fut. med., to be accomplished or brought to pass, οὐ γὰρ μοι δοκεῖ μύθοιο τελευτῇ τῆδέ γ' ὕδῳ κρᾶνέσθαι Il. 9. 626(622); so in Trag., πατρὸς δ' ἀρὰ .. τότ' ἤδη παντελῶς κρᾶνθήσεται; Aesch. Pr. 911, cf. 211; κέκρανται ψῆφος the vote hath been determined, Id. Supp. 943, cf. Eum. 347; κρᾶνθεῖσα ψῆφος the prevailing vote, Eur. Hec. 219, etc.:—for the phrase ἐπὶ χεῖλεα κέκραντο, v. sub ἐπικραίνω. 2. in h. Hom. Merc. 427, κραινων ἀθανάτους τε θεοὺς καὶ γαῖαν ἐρεμνήν, ὡς ἐγένοντο (where κραινων is commonly explained by τιμῶν) it prob. means finishing [the tale of] the gods and earth, how they were made; Herm. suggests κλείων, singing of. II. absol. to exercise sway, to reign, δώδεκα γὰρ κατὰ δῆμον .. ἀρχοὶ κραινοῦσιν Od. 8. 391; c. acc. cogn., κρ. σκήπτρα to sway the staff of rule, Soph. O. C. 449. 2. after Hom., c. gen. to reign over, govern, τοῦ στρατοῦ, τῆς χώρας, γῆς, χθονός Soph. Aj. 1050, O. C. 296, 862, 926; in later Ep. c. dat., Herm. Orph. p. xix; c. acc., κρ. Διὸς οἴκουσ Epigr. Gr. praef. p. xviii. III. intr. to come to an end, result in a thing, like τελευτώ, Hipp. Art. 810, Aesch. Cho. 1075.

κραιπάλαω, (κραιπάλη) to have a sick head-ache, consequent upon a debauch, Ar. Pl. 298; κραιπαλῶν ἐτι ἐκ τῆς προτεραίας Plat. Symp. 176 D; ἐχθρὸς ὑπέπινες, εἶτα νυνὶ κραιπαλῆς Alex. Incert. 22; εἰ τοῦ μεθύσκεσθαι πρότερον τὸ κραιπαλῶν παρεγγίνεθ' ἡμῖν Id. Φρύξ 1; παρέξω Λέσβιον, Χίον .. ὥστε μηδένα κραιπαλῶν Philyll. Incert. 6.—A form in -έω occurs in Cyrill.

κραιπάλη [ᾶ], ἡ, the result of a debauch, a drunken head-ache, drunken nausea, Lat. *crāpula*, Hipp. Aeg. 281, etc.; ἐκ κραιπάλης after a drunken bout, Ar. Ach. 277, Vesp. 1255; τὰς κεφαλὰς ὑγιεῖς ἔχειν ἐκ κραιπάλης Alex. Ais. 1. 8; χθεσινὴ κρ. Luc. Laps. 1;—cf. Virg. Ecl. 6. 15, *inflatum hesternio Iaccho*. (Prob. from the same Root as κραιπνός, v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 41.)

κραιπῶλικός, ἡ, ὄν, drunken, Eust. Opusc. 22. 84. κραιπῶλό-βωσκος δίψα, thirst which draws on drunkenness, Sopat. ap. Ath. 784 B.

κραιπῶλό-κωμος, ὄν, rambling in drunken revelry, Ar. Ran. 217. κραιπῶλώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) given to drunkenness, Plut. 2. 647 D.

κραιπνός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. sub fin.), like καρπάλιμος, swift, rushing, Βορέης, θύελλαι Od. 5. 385, 6. 171; πομποῖσιν ἄμα κραιπνοῖσι φέρεσθαι Il. 16. 671, 681; but in Hom. mostly, ποσοὶ κραιπνοῖσι 23. 749, etc.; so, κραιπνῶ ποδὶ Aesch. Pers. 95; κρ. βέλος Pind. R. 4. 161; πέτραι κραιπνότεραι, ἡ ἀνέμων στίχες, of the Symplegades, Ib. 372:—metaph. *hasty, rash*, κραιπνότερος νόος, of a youth, Il. 23. 590. II. Adv., κραιπνῶς ἀνόρουσε 10. 162; προσεβήσεται 14. 292; μεμαυῖα 15. 83; θέομεν Od. 8. 247:—also neut. pl. as Adv., κραιπνὰ ποσὶ προβιβᾶς 17. 27; κρ. διωκέμεν ἠδὲ φέβεσθαι Il. 5. 223, etc. (From √ΚΑΡΠ, ΚΡΑΠ come also καρπ-άλιμος, κραιπ-άλη, and prob. κάλπ-η; cf. Slav. *krēp-uku* (fortis); Lith. *kraip-yti* (τροπᾶσθαι); Goth. *hlaur-a* (ἀναπηδάω), cf. Scot. *lour*; O. II. G. *hlouf-u* (laufe).)

κραιπνοσύνη, ἡ, swiftness, Tzetz. κραιπνό-σῦτος, ὄν, swift-rushing, Aesch. Pr. 279; cf. θᾶκος. κραιπνο-φόρος, ὄν, swift-bearing, αὔραι Aesch. Pr. 132. κραιρα, ἡ, (κέρας, κεραία) the top, head, extremity, Hesych., Eust. 710. 49., 1127. 32; cf. εὐκραιρος, etc. κράκτης, ὄ, f. l. for κεκράκτης in Poll. 5. 90, Plut. 2. 804 C; perhaps also in Polemo Physiogn. 1. 11, Adamant. 2. 17. In Byz. a singer. κρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κράζω) noisy, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 34, Tzetz.: Sup. -ώτατος Luc. Symp. 12.

κράκτρια, ἡ, recul. fem. of κράκτης, Hesych. s. v. λακέρυζα. κρᾶμα, τό, (κεράννυμι) that which is mixed, a mixture, Tim. Locr.

95 E, Plut. 2. 1109 E, etc.: csp. *mixed wine*, Plut. 2. 140 F, LXX (Cant. 7. 2). κρᾶμάτιον, τό, Dim. of κρᾶμα, a little mixture; Diosc. Parab. 1. 207. κρᾶμβᾶλέος, α, ὄν, (κράμβος), dried, parched, roasted, Ath. 376 C, cf. 381 C; cf. κρᾶμβος. κρᾶμβᾶλιζω, to laugh loud; κρᾶμβᾶλιαστύς, ἡ, loud laughier, Hesych. κρᾶμβ-ασπάρᾶγος, ὄ, a plant, Geop. 12. 1, 2. κρᾶμβεῖον, τό, a decoction of cabbage, Hipp. 644. 9, v. Erot. p. 230; but in Galen. Lex. Hipp. p. 506 κρᾶμβίον.

κράμβη, ἡ, cabbage, cole, kail, Hippon. 21, etc.; of three kinds, Eudem. ap. Ath. 369 D; one of which was the same as ῥάφανος, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 5. 2. μὰ τὴν κράμβην οἱ τὰς κράμβας was a form of oath, used, like νῆ τὸν κύνα, to avoid sacred names, Epich., Eurpol., al., ap. Ath. 370 B; so Zeno the Stoic was wont to swear by the κάππαρις, Ib.; cf. κύων 1. 2. κρᾶμβήεις, εσσα, ἐν, like a cabbage, Nic. Al. 330. κρᾶμβίδιον, τό, Dim. of κράμβη, Antiph. Ἄγροικ. 10. κρᾶμβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a cabbage-caterpillar, Ael. N. A. 9. 39. κρᾶμβος, ἡ, ὄν, = ξηρός, Hesych. II. of sound, like καπυρός, loud, ringing, κρ. γέλωσ Id.; κρᾶμβέτατον στόμα, like καπυρὸν στόμα, Ar. Eq. 539. κρᾶμβος, ὄ, a blight in grapes, when they shrivel before they are ripe, Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 1; cf. ἐρυσίβη. κρᾶμβο-φάγος, ὄν, Cabbage-eater, name of a frog in Batr. 221. κρᾶνα, Dor. for κρήνη. II. = κεφαλή, Hesych. κρᾶνά-ἡ-πέδος, ὄν, with hard rocky soil, h. Hom. Ap. 72. κρᾶνάινος, f. l. for κρᾶνέινος, q. v. κρᾶνάος, ἡ, ὄν, poët. word, rocky, rugged, of the face of a country, in Hom. always of Ithaca (for in Il. 3. 445, it is no Adj., but pr. n. of an island, perhaps Cythera), Il. 3. 201, and often in Od.; of Delos, Pind. I. 1. 3; but mostly of Athens, Pind. O. 7. 151, etc.:—hence it became a prop. n., Κρᾶνα πόλις Athens, Ar. Ach. 75; or simply αἱ Κρᾶναί Id. Av. 123; ἡ Κρᾶναά, of the Acropolis, Id. Lys. 481; Κρᾶναοὶ the people of Attica, Hdt. 8. 44 (ubi v. Valck.), Strab. 397; called παῖδες Κρᾶναοῦ (Cranaos being a mythic king of Athens), Aesch. Eum. 1011, cf. Clinton F. H. 1. 57 sq. 2. later also, of the shell of the turtle, Opp. H. 5. 396; of wood, ῥάβδος κρ. Ib. 4. 364, cf. κρᾶνον. 3. rough, stinging, Lat. *asper*, κρ. ἀκαλήφαι Ar. Fr. 473. (The √ΚΡΑ or ΚΑΡ seems to have meant hard; hence κάρ-νον (νυκ), Skt. *kar-akas* (cocoa-nut), Lat. *car-ina* (nut-shell, etc.); hence also κάρκαρ-ος (κάρχαρ-ος), Skt. *karkar-as* (hard); also κράνος (a helmet), κρᾶνάος; cf. κράτος, κραταίς.) κρᾶνέα, ἡ, v. sub κρᾶνεία. κρᾶνέεσθαι, v. sub κρᾶίνω. κρᾶνεία [ᾶ], ἡ, (κρόνον) the cornel-tree, dog-wood, Lat. *cornus mascula* L., τανύφλοιος Il. 16. 767; on its fruit swine were fed, Od. 10. 242; its tough and springy wood was used for spear-shafts and bows (cf. κρᾶνέινος); and in Eur. Fr. 782, Anth. P. 6. 123, κρᾶνεία itself is a spear.—Also κρᾶνία Hipp. Mochl. 868, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 4; κρᾶνέα, Geop. 10. 87, 4. κρᾶνέινος, ἡ, ὄν, (κρᾶνον) made of cornel-wood, ἀκόντιον h. Hom. Merc. 460; τόξα Hdt. 7. 92; παλτόν Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 14., 7. 1, 2; ξυστά Arr. An. 1. 15, 5, etc.; cf. Virgil's *spicula cornea*;—wrongly written κρᾶνάινος in Mss. of Hipp. 771 H, Xen. Eq. 12, 12, Strab., etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 262. κρᾶνείος, α, ὄν, (κρᾶνον) = foreg., Ael. N. A. 1. 23., 12. 43. κρᾶνεον οἱ -ιον, τό, the cornel-berry, Theophr. H. P. 3. 2, 1., 4. 4, 5; κρᾶνεία (so the metre requires) Amphic Incert. 6. κρᾶνία, ἡ, v. sub κρᾶνεία. κρᾶνίνος, ἡ, ὄν, = κρᾶνέινος, τόξα Paus. 1. 21, 5. κρᾶνιό-λειος, ὄν, bald-crowned, bald-headed, A. B. 49. κρᾶνίον, τό, (κάρα) the upper part of the head, the skull (κεφαλῆς τὸ τριχωτὸν μέρος, Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 1), of horses, ὅθι τε πρῶται τρίχες ἵππων κρᾶνίω ἐμπεφύασι Il. 8. 84; of men, Pind. I. 4. 92 (3. 72), Eur. Cycl. 679, Cratin. Θραττ. 1, Plat. Euthyd. 299 E, etc.:—generally, the head, Amphic Ἐπτ. 1. κρᾶνιον, τό, = κρᾶνεον, q. v. κρᾶννα, Aeol. for κρᾶνα, κρήνη, C. I. 2172; cf. Böekh. 2. p. 189. κρᾶνο-κολάπτης, ὄν, δ, a poisonous spider, Schol. Nic. Th. 764. κρᾶνον [ᾶ], τό, = κρᾶνεία, Lat. *cornus*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 1, 4 and 10, 2. (Prob. akin to κρᾶνάος, from its hard wood.) κρᾶνοποιέω, to make helmets; in Ar. Ran. 1018 used of one who talks big and warlike: -ποιῆτα, ἡ, Poll. 7. 155:—from κρᾶνο-ποιός, ὄ, a helmet-maker, Ar. Pax 1255, Poll. 1. 149., 7. 155. κρᾶνος [ᾶ], εος, τό, a helmet, Hdt. 1. 171., 4. 180, al., Aesch. Theb. 385, Eur. El. 470, Ar. Ach. 584, 1104, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 51. II. a bed-covering, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 6. (The ᾶ shews that it must be akin to κρᾶνάος (hard), rather than to κάρα, κρᾶνίον.) κρᾶνος, ὄν, ἡ, later form for κρόνον, κρᾶνεία, Geop. 7. 35, 1. κρᾶνουργός, ὄν, making helmets; and κρᾶνουργία, ἡ, Poll. 7. 155. κρᾶντήρ, ἡρος, ὄ, (κρᾶίνω) one that accomplishes:—κρᾶντήρες, οἱ, Lat. *genuini*, the wisdom-teeth, which come last and complete the set, Arist. H. A. 2. 4, Poll. 2. 93; called also κριτήρες, κριταί, E. M. 742. 37, Hesych.: generally, teeth, Nic. Th. 447; in sing. a boar's tusk, Lyc. 833. II. a ruler, only in fem. κρᾶντήρα, Anth. Plan. 220. κρᾶντήριος, α, ὄν, accomplishing, Hesych. κρᾶντήης, ὄν, ὄ, = κρᾶντήρ, πημάτων κρ. χρόνος Lyc. 305. κρᾶντήρ, ὄρος, ὄ, = κρᾶντήρ, κρ. ἐλευθερίας Epigr. in Paus. 8. 52. 3. II. a ruler, sovereign, Eur. Andr. 508, Anth. P. 6. 116. κρᾶπᾶτάλος (not κραπάταλος, Arcad. 54. 10), ὄ, a worthless kind of fish, and so = μωρός, Hesych.:—Κραπαταλοί, name of a play by Phere-

crates, in which he says that the *κραπαταλός* is used for *δράχμη* in Hades, Poll. 9. 83, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 1. pp. 84 sq.

κράς: of this poet. form of *κάρα*, the nom. occurs only in Gramm., A. B. 1182, An. Ox. 3. 385:—gen. *κράτος* Hom., Tragg.; dat. *κράτι* Od. 9. 490, Tragg., Ar. Ran. 329; acc. *κράτα* Od. 8. 92, Tragg.: pl., gen. *κράτων* Od. 22. 309; dat. *κράσιν*, *κράτεσφι* Il. 10. 152, 156; acc. *κράτας* Eur. Phoen. 1149, H. F. 526;—in most passages there is nothing to determine the gen., but *κράτος* is fem. in Eur. El. 140, as prescribed by Schol. Hec. 432, Phoen. 1159; Soph. has *κράτα*, *τύ*, as nom. (Phil. 1457) and acc. (Ib. 1001, O. T. 263, cf. Tr. 1015), and Ion ap. Schol. Phoen. l. c. *τόν κράτα*; also, pl. *κράτα*, *τά*, Pind. Fr. 3, and perhaps Soph. O. C. 473. In Hom. also we have a lengthd. gen. and dat., *κράατος*, *κράατι*, pl. nom. *κράατα* [all, -ου], but no nom. *κράας* is found. *The head*, *ἐκ κράατος ἀθανάτιο* Il. 14. 177; *ὦ δ' αὐτοῦ κράατι τίσεις* Od. 22. 218, etc.:—metaph. *a head, top, peak*, *κράτος ἀπ' Οὐλύμπιο* Il. 20. 5; *ἐπὶ κράτος λιμένος* at the head or far end of the bay, Od. 9. 140., 13. 102; pl. for sing., *ὑπὸ κράτεσφι* under his head, Il. 10. 156.

II. an old gen. *κρήθεν* also is used by Hom. in the phrase *κατὰ κρήθεν* (in old Edd. written *κατακρήθεν*), *down from the head, from the top, δένδρα .. κατὰ κρήθεν χέει καρπὸν* from their tops, Od. 11. 588, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 182, Hes. Th. 574: hence, like *penitus*, *from head to foot, entirely*, *Τρῶας δὲ κατὰ κρήθεν λάβε πένθος* Il. 16. 548 (which passage led to the notion that *κατακρήθεν* was for *κατ' ἀκρήθεν* = *κατ' ἀκρης*, v. sub *ἀκρα*); besides this, in Hes. Sc. 7 we have *ἀπὸ κρήθεν*.

κράς, *τά*, Dor. for *κρής*, contr. from *κρέας*, *flesh*, Hesych. *κρασβόλος*, *ον*, syncop. from *κερασβόλος* (q. v.), Hesych. *κράσις*, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*κεράννυμι*) a mixing of two things, so that they are blended and form a compound, as in wine and water, whereas *μίξις* implies a mixing without such composition, as in two sorts of grain, (or, as we might say, *κράσις* is chemical, *μίξις* mechanical, mixture); hence, of a mixed cup of wine, Aesch. Fr. 52, cf. Ath. 45 D, 426 B, etc.; *κράσις ἡπίων ἀκρομάτων* modes of compounding .., Aesch. Pr. 482; *ἡ τῶν ἐναντίων κρ.* Plat. Legg. 889 C; *τὴν τῶν νεύρων φύσιν ἐξ ὕστατοῦ καὶ σαρκὸς κράσεως .. ξυνεκράσατο* Id. Tim. 74 D; *ἐκ κράσεως πρὸς ἄλληλα* Id. Theaet. 152 D.

2. *the temperature of the air*, Lat. *temperies*, *κράσιν ὑγρὰν οὐκ ἔχων αἰθέρ* Eur. Fr. 779. 2; *τὰς ὥρας κρ. ἔχειν τιαύτην ὥστε ..*, Plat. Phaedo 111 B; *ὅσα περὶ κράσις climates*, Arist. Probl. 14 (in tit.).

3. *metaph. combination, union*, *κρ. καὶ ἀρμονία τούτων ἡ ψυχῆ* Plat. Phaedo 86 B, cf. 59 A; *μουσικῆς καὶ γυμναστικῆς κρ.* Id. Rep. 441 E, etc.

4. in Gramm. *crasis*, i. e. the combination of the vowels of two syllables into one long vowel or diphthong, e. g. *ταύλαιον*, *ταύνομα* for *τὸ ἔλαιον*, *τὸ ὄνομα*, *ἀνὴρ* for *ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *τὰρα* for *τοὶ ἄρα*.

κраспедίτης [τ], *ου*, *ὁ*, *the hindmost person in a chorus*, opp. to *κορυφαῖος*, Plut. 2. 678 D.

κράσπεδον, *τό*, *the edge, border, skirt or hem* of a thing, esp. of cloth, Theocr. 2. 53, Chamail. ap. Ath. 374 A, cf. 159 D; but mostly in pl., *ἀκροισι λαίφους κρασπέδοις* (v. sub *ἀκρος*) Eur. Med. 524; *κράσπεδα στεμμάτων* Ar. Vesp. 475:—metaph., also in pl., *the skirts or edge of a country*, Soph. Fr. 536, Eur. Fr. 382; of a mountain, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 8; *πρὸς κρασπέδοισι στρατοπέδου* on the skirts of the army, Eur. Supp. 661; *τοὺς πελταστὰς ἐπὶ τὰ κρ. ἐκατέρωθεν καθίστασθαι* Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 16.

κраспедδομαι, Pass. *to be bordered or edged*, ὄφεισι *κεκраспедῶσθαι* Eur. Ion 1423.

κраспτήριον, *τό*, *a rack, manger*, Poll. 7. 142., 10. 166. II. in pl. *bed-posts*, Phryn. 178.

κраспίζομαι, Dep. *to consume green fodder*, Sophron ap. Schol. Nic. Th. 861 (ubi male *κраспίζ-*), cf. E. M. 535. 23, A. B. 273.

κράστις or *κράστις*, *εως*, *ἡ*, = *γράστις* (q. v.), *green fodder*, esp. for horses, Ar. Fr. 632, Dinarch. ap. Harp., Arist. H. A. 8. 8, 1, Poll. 7. 142.

κράτα, *τό*, *the head*: v. sub *κράς*.

κράταιβιος, *ον*, *strong with violence*, Choerob. in An. Ox. 2. 318., Eust. 1938. 1:—a masc. *κρατησιβίας*, *ὁ*, = *ρωμαλέος*, is cited from Pind. by Eust. Opusc. 56. 18.

κраспαι-βόλος, *ον*, (v. *κраспαιός*), *hurled with violence*, Eur. Bacch. 1096. *κраспαιγonos* or *-ον*, v. *κраспαιόγονον*.

κраспαιγος, *ὁ*, *a thorn, crataegus*, of which our *hawthorn* is a species, Theophr. H. P. 2. 15, 6.

κраспαι-γύαλος, *ον*, (v. *κраспαιός*) *with strong γύαλα*, *strongly arched*, *θώρηκες* Il. 19. 361.

κраспαιγών, *ὄνος*, *ὁ*, = *κраспαιγος*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 6.

κраспαιός, *ἡ*, (*κράτος*) only in Od. 11. 597, of the stone of Sisyphus,—*ἅτε μέλλοι ἀκρον ὑπερβαλέειν, τὸτ' ἀποστρέψασκε κраспαιός αὐτίς*, when it was just about to surmount the top, then did *mighty weight* or *resistless force* turn it back again;—a very doubtful word. Aristarch. took it as Adv. = *κраспαιός* (making *ἀποστρέψασκε* intrans.), it rolled violently back; others make it a pr. n., v. signif. II. II. *Κраспαιός*, as pr. n. *Crataeis*, *the mighty one*, name of the mother of Scylla, Od. 12. 124.

κраспαι-λεως, *ων*, gen. *ω*, (*κраспαιός*, *λεῦς*, *λᾶς*) of *hard stones, rocky*, *χθών* Aesch. Ag. 666; *πέδον* Eur. El. 534.

κраспαιόγονον, *ἡ*, or *-ος*, *τό*, a plant, acc. to Sprengel, *Polygonum Persicaria*, Diosc. 3. 139:—Hesych. gives *κраспαιόγονον*, whence Schneid. restores *κраспαιόγονου* for *κраспαιόγον* in Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 6.

κраспαιός, *ἄ*, *όν*, poet. form of *κρατερός*, *strong, mighty*, *Μαῖρα κраспαιή* Il. 16. 334, etc.; of men, Od. 15. 242., 18. 382, Pind. N. 4. 40; of a lion, *κраспαιού θηρὸς ὑφ' ὕρμη* Il. 11. 119; *ἐγχος* Pind. P. 6. 34; *κρ. ἔπος* a bold word, Ib. 2. 147; *σθένος κρ.* Aesch. Pr. 429 (lyr); *κρ. μετὰ χερσίν* Soph. Ph. 1110 (lyr.); *κраспαιός χερσίν* Eur. H. F. 964 (in iamb.); *κраспαιῶ .. βραχίονι* in an iamb. trim. ap. Plut. 2. 967 C; *ἔχει χεῖρα κраспαιάν* Cratin. Jun. Tit. 1 (in an hexam.); *χεῖρα κраспαιότερην* Anth.

P. 11. 324;—also in late Prose, *κρ. καῦμα* Callistr. ap. Ath. 125 C, Plut. Crass. 24; *ἐπὶ τὸ κρ.* Luc. Anach. 28. Adv. *-ως*, LXX (Jud. 8. 1), Philo 1. 276. (From this form come several poet. compds., *κраспαι-βόλος*, *κраспαι-γύαλος*, *κраспαι-πους*; and in some the notion of *hard* appears, *κраспαι-λεως*, *κраспαι-πέδος*, *κраспαι-ρινας*, v. *κράτος* sub fin.)

κраспαιότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, = *κράτος*, LXX (Ps. 45. 3), Jo. Chrys.

κраспαιόομαι, Pass., late form for *κраспαιόομαι*, Ev. Luc. 1. 80, 1 Ep. Cor. 16. 13, etc.

κраспαι-πέδος, *ον*, *with hard ground or soil*, *αὔδας* Od. 23. 46.

κраспαι-πίλος, *ον*, *with strong πῖλος*, Aesch. in An. Ox. 2. 318.

κраспαι-πους, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *πουν*, *τό*, *stout-footed*, *ἡμίονοι* Ep. Hom. 15. 9:—*κраспαιούς* is used absol. for *ταῦρος* in Pind. O. 13. 114,—prob. from some Oracle; v. Schol. ad l.

κраспαι-ρήνος, *ον*, *hard-shelled*, *χελώνη* Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47.

κраспαιώμα, *τό*, *strength*, LXX (Ps. 42. 2), Eccl.

κраспαιώσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, = foreg., LXX (Ps. 59. 7).

κраспαιόνιον, *τό*, a kind of *cup*, Polemo ap. Ath. 480 A.

κраспαι-αίχμη, *ον*, *mighty with the spear*, *κрасп-*, Pind. I. 6 (5). 55.

κраспαι-αλγής, *ές*, *cruel*, Epigr. Gr. 944.

κраспαι-αύχην, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *strong-necked*, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E; *κрасп-* Hipp. 1164 D.

κраспαι-όδους, *οντος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *strong-toothed*, Hesych.

κраспαιός, *ἄ*, *όν*, Ep. form of *κраспαιός*, *strong, stout, mighty*, in Hom. mostly of *bodily strength*, *κраспαιός περ ἔαν καὶ χεραὶ πεποιθώς* Il. 16. 624, cf. 6. 97, etc.; epith. of Ares, 2. 515; of lions, Od. 4. 335; *χεῖρες* 4. 288, Pind., etc.:—also with collat. notion of *stern, harsh*, of Hades, Il. 13. 415, cf. 21. 566.

2. of things, conditions, etc., *strong, mighty, cruel, fierce*, *κρ. ὕσμίνη* Il. 2. 345; *ἀνάγκη* 6. 458; *βίη* 21. 501, etc.:—of weapons, *βέλος*, *τόξον* 5. 104., 8. 279; *βίος* Od. 24. 170; so *δεσμός*, *δεσμοί* Il. 5. 386, Od. 8. 336:—also, *hard*, *χῦρος* h. Hom. Merc. 354; *σίδηρος ἄπερ κраспαιώτατος ἔστιν* Hes. Th. 864.

3. of divers passions, *strong, vehement, mighty*, *λύσσα*, *ἔρις*, *μένος*, *πένθος*, *ἀλγεια*, etc., Hom.:—so of acts and words, *κρ. ἔργα violent deeds*, Il. 1. 25; *κρ. μῦθος a harsh, rough speech*, Ib. 326, etc.; *μῦθον ἀπηνέα τε κρ. τε* 15. 202.—Cf. *κраспαιός*, *κраспαιός*, *κраспαιός*.

II. Adv. *-ρως*, *strongly, stoutly*, *κρ. μάχεσθαι* Il. 12. 152; *ἔσταμεναι* 15. 666; *ἔχεσθαι* 16. 501, etc.; *νεμεσᾶν* 13. 16, 353; *καδ δ' ἔβαλε κρ.* dashed roughly to earth, Od. 4. 344; *κρ. ἀγορεύειν* and *ἀποπειεῖν sternly, roughly*, Il. 8. 29., 9. 694, etc.—Of the Trag. Aesch. uses this form once, *κρ. γυσιπέδαι* Pr. 167; whereas *κраспαιός* was in general use.

κраспαι-φρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*φρήν*) *stout-hearted, dauntless*, epith. of Hercules, Il. 14. 324; the Dioscuri, Od. 11. 299; of Ulysses, 4. 333., 17. 124; of the lion, Il. 10. 184; *ἀδάμαντος ἔχων κраспαιόφρονα θυμὸν* Hes. Op. 146.

κраспαι-χείρ, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *stout of hand*, Anth. P. 9. 210, 4, Epigr. Gr. 1034. 20.

κраспαι-έρωμα, *τό*, a kind of bronze, Hesych.

κраспαι-ῶνυξ, *ὑχος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*ὄνυξ*) *strong-hoofed, solid-hoofed*, *ἴπποι* Il. 5. 329., 16. 724; *ἡμίονοι* 24. 277, Od. 6. 253, etc.:—*strong-clowed*, *λύκοι κраспαι-ῶνυχες ἡδὲ λέοντες* 10. 218:—*with strong nails*, *χείρ* Matro ap. Ath. 135 B.

κраспαι-εσφι [ᾶ], Ep. dat. of *κράς*, Il. 10. 156.

κраспαι-ευταί, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the forked stands or frame on which a spit turns*, Il. 9. 214, ubi v. Spitzn.; *μολύβδινα κρ.* Eurpol. Kol. 22:—also *κраспαι-ετήριον*, *τό*, or *κраспαι-ετήρια*, *τά*, Poll. 6. 89., 10. 97.

κраспαι-εω, fut. *ἦσω*:—Med., aor. *ἐπι-κраспαι-όμενοι* Galen.:—Pass., fut. *κраспαι-θήσομαι* Thuc. 3. 30: (*κράτος*). *To be strong, mighty, powerful*: hence, I. absol. *to rule, hold sway, be sovereign*, absol., *Ἡλιδα .. ὅθι κраспαι-οῦσιν Ἐπειοί* Od. 13. 275., 15. 298; *μέγα κраспαι-ῶν ἦνασσε* with *mighty sway* .., Il. 16. 172; *ἅπας δὲ τραχὺς, ὅστις ἄν νέον κраспαι-ῶν* Aesch. Pr. 35; *ὁ κраспαι-ῶν the ruler*, Id. Ag. 951, 1664, Soph. Ant. 738, etc., cf. *θᾶπτω*; *αἱ κраспαι-οῦντες* Aesch. Cho. 265, Soph. O. T. 530, etc.; *τό κраспαι-οῦν* Eur. Andr. 133, Plat. Legg. 714 C; *ἡ κраспαι-οῦσα the lady of the house*, Aesch. Cho. 734.

2. in Poets c. dat. *to rule among*, *μέγα κраспαι-εῖς νεκέσσειν* Od. 11. 485; *ἀνδράσι καὶ θεαῖσι* 16. 265; also, *κρ. Φθία to rule in Phthia*, Pind. N. 4. 81; *ἐν Ἰλιάδι χθονί* Eur. El. 4; cf. *ἀνάσσω*.

3. c. gen. *to be lord or master of, ruler over*, *πάντων Ἀργείων, πάντων* Il. 1. 79, 288, cf. Od. 15. 274, Aesch. Pr. 150, etc.; *κρ. δωμάτων* Id. Ag. 1673; *ἄπλων* Soph. Aj. 1337; *κρ. βίου to be master of ..*, Andoc. 18. 5; *κ. αὐτοῦ* Soph. Aj. 1099, cf. O. C. 405, Antipho 132. 31; *ἡδονῶν καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν* Plat. Symp. 196 C, etc.; *τῶν πραγμάτων* Dem. 25. fin.; *κраспαι-εῖν τοῦ μὴ πείθεσθαι τοῖς νόμοις to be above obedience* .., Xen. Lac. 4. 6.

II. *to conquer, prevail, get the upper hand*, absol., Aesch. Ag. 324, etc.; *πολλῶ ἐκράτησαν* Hdt. 5. 77; *εἰ τὰ τοῦ Μῆδου κраспαι-ῶν* Thuc. 3. 62; *ὁ μὴ πειθόμενος κраспαι-εῖ* Plat. Phaedr. 272 B; *ἐνθα τάναιδες κраспαι-εῖ* Diphil. Incert. 29, etc.;—c. dat. modi, *κρ. γνώμη to prevail in opinion*, Hdt. 9. 42; *πάλα, ἵπποδρομία* Pind. O. 8. 26, l. 3. 21; *τῆ μάχῃ* Eur. H. F. 612; *ταῖς ναυσί* Ar. Ach. 648;—also, *θουρίῳ ἐν Ἄρει* Soph. Aj. 614; *ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις* Ar. Pl. 184;—also c. acc. cogn., *κρ. νίκην* Eur. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 434; *τόν ἀγῶνα* Dem. 520. fin.; *τὴν μάχην* Diod. 18. 30; *πάντα in all things*, Soph. O. T. 1522; cf. *νικῶν* fin.:—*αἱ κраспαι-οῦντες the conquerors*, Xen. An. 3. 2, 26, etc.; (a phrase applied by Eccl. writers to the Christians, prob. from 2 Thess. 2. 15); opp. to *αἱ κраспαι-οῦμένοι*, Arist. Pol. 1. 6, 1; *τό κраспαι-οῦν the ruling power*, Ib. 3.

b. *to be superior*, *πλήθους ἕκατι* Aesch. Pers. 338.

c. *to be in the right*, *ὁ μὴ πειθόμενος κраспαι-εῖ* Plat. Phaedr. 272 B:—*to be the best*, Critias 1. 7.

d. of reports, etc., *to prevail, become current*, *φάτις κраспαι-εῖ* Aesch. Supp. 293, Soph. Aj. 978, cf. Aesch. Pers. 738; *νόμιμα δὲ τὰ Χαλκιδικὰ ἐκράτησεν* Thuc. 6. 5; *κраспαι-εῖ φήμη* Polyb. 9. 26, 11:—so also in Med., *δεῖ ταῦτα κраспαι-εῖσθαι* Arist. Pol. 7. 13, 2, cf. Poët. 18, 11 (ubi Codd. *κраспαι-εῖσθαι*).

2. c. inf. *to prevail, prevail*, *κраспαι-οῦντες ὥστε μὴ τὰς πύλας*

ἀνοιγεσθαι Thuc. 4. 104:—*impreis.*, *κατθανεῖν κρατεῖ 'tis better to ..*, Aesch. Ag. 1364; *κρατεῖ μὴ γιγνώσκοντ' ἀπολέσθαι* Eur. Hipp. 248. 3. c. gen. *to conquer, prevail over, τῶν ἐναντίων* Soph. Fr. 106, cf. O. C. 646, Aesch. Theb. 960, etc.; *κρ. τινος τὸν ἀγῶνα* Philostr. 677:—*metaph.*, *κρ. τῆς διαβολῆς to get the better of it*, Lys. 156. 58; *ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἔργου ἐκράτει surpassed, went beyond it*, Thuc. 1. 69; *ἡ φύσις .. τῶν διδαγμάτων κρατεῖ is better than ..*, Menand. Monost. 213, cf. 169:—*of meats, to get the better of them, digest them*, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 54 B, Philotim. ib. 79 C; *τῆς τροφῆς μὴ κρατηθείσης* Plut. 2. 654 B. 4. c. acc. *to conquer, master, outdo, surpass*, Pind. N. 10. 46, Aesch. Pr. 213, Theb. 189, Eur. Alc. 490, Ar. Nub. 1346, Av. 419, Xen. An. 7. 6, 32, etc.; *τῇ μάχῃ, τῷ πολέμῳ τινά* Thuc. 6. 2, Aeschin. 32. 14; *τῷ λόγῳ τινά* Ar. Vesp. 539; *πάχει μάκει τε in ..*, Pind. P. 4. 436, cf. Xen. Hier. 11, 5; *κρατεῖ δὲ ὁ τῆς ἡδονῆς [βίος]* τὸν τῆς φρονήσεως Plat. Phileb. 11 E:—*Pass. to be conquered*, Aesch. Theb. 750, etc.; *ὑπὸ Id. Eum. 148; ὑπὸ τοῦ ὑπνου* Hdt. 2. 121, 4; *ὑπὸ τῶν ἡδονῶν* Plat. Legg. 633 E. III. *to become master of, get possession of, τῆς ἀρχῆς, τῶν νεκρῶν* Hdt. 1. 92., 4. 111; *μηδένος* Id. 9. 16; *σέθεν* Aesch. Supp. 387; *τῆς γῆς* Thuc. 3. 6; *ναυὶ τῆς θαλάσσης* Plat. Menex. 239 E; *κρ. τῆς λέξεως to have it at command*, Ath. 275 B. IV. *to lay hold of, τῆς χειρὸς* Ev. Matth. 9. 25, etc.; *τινὰ τῆς χειρᾶς* one by the hand, Ev. Marc. 9. 27. 2. c. acc. rei, *to seize, win and keep, esp. by force, πᾶσαν αἰαν* Aesch. Supp. 255; *θρόνου* Soph. O. C. 1381: *to seize, hold fast, τινά* Batr. 63. 236, Polyb. 8. 20, 8, N. T.:—*to hold up, support, τινά* Dion. H. 4. 38:—*to maintain a military post*, Xen. An. 5. 6, 7:—*to hold in the hand, hold, τι* Plut. 2. 99 D, Ath. 289 C. V. *to control, command*, Aesch. Ag. 10, cf. Eur. Hec. 282:—*Pass., αἰσχροὶ τῷ νόμῳ κρατούμενα controlled by ..*, Ar. Av. 755; *κρατεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ προβουλεύματος* Dion. H. 9. 52. **κράτημα**, τό, *a support, of a bandage*, Galen. 12. 232, Chirurg. Vett. 172. 2. *a handle*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 36, Eust. 115. 21. **κρατήρ**, Ion. and Ep. *κρητήρ, ἦρος, ὄ*: (*κεράννυμι*):—*a mixing vessel, esp. a large bowl, in which (acc. to the custom of the Ancients) the wine was mixed with water, and from which the cups were filled (v. sub ἐπάρχομαι), οἶνον δ' ἐκ κρητήρος ἀφυσσάμενοι δεπάεσσιν ἐκχεον* Il. 3. 295, cf. 247; *κρητήρι δὲ οἶνον μίσγον* Ib. 269; *κρητήρα κερασσάμενος* Od. 7. 179., 13. 50, etc.; *οἶνον ἐμισγον ἐνὶ κρητήρσι καὶ ὕδωρ* I. 110 (cf. *κεράννυμι*); so Soph. O. C. 159, Ar. Eccl. 841, Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 25, etc.:—*also, πίνοντες κρητήρας drinking bowls of wine*, Il. 8. 232; *κρητήρα στήσασθαι ἐλεύθερον to give a bowl of wine to be drunk in honour of the deliverance*, 6. 528, cf. Od. 2. 431; on the phrase *κρητήρα ἐπιστέφασθαι ποτοῖο*, v. sub *ἐπιστέφω*; *κρατήρος μέρος μετασχεῖν* Aesch. Cho. 291; *κρατήρα ἐκπίνειν* Id. Ag. 1397; *σπονδῆ τρίτου κρατήρος* (v. sub *σωτήρ* I. 2), Soph. Fr. 375, etc.—*The κρατήρ stood upon a tripod in the great hall, on the left of the entrance*, Od. 22. 341; it was commonly of silver, Il. 23. 741, Od. 9. 203, etc.; sometimes with a brim of gold, 4. 615; sometimes all gilt, Il. 23. 219; it sometimes stood on a saucer (*ὑποκρητηρίδιον*), Inscr. Sigeia in C. I. 8; v. plura in Dict. of Antiqq. 2. *metaph., κ. αἰοιδῶν*, used by Pind. of the messenger who bears his ode, O. 6. 155; *κ. κακῶν*, of a sycophant, Ar. Ach. 936; *τοσῶνδε κρατήρ' ἐν δόμοις .. πλήσας κακῶν* Aesch. Ag. 1397; *αἵματος κρατήρα πολιτικοῦ στήσαι*, of civil war, Dion. H. 7. 44. II. *any cup-shaped hollow, a basin in a rock*, Soph. O. C. 1593, cf. Plat. Phaedo 111 D. 2. *the mouth of a volcano, a crater*, cf. Arist. Mund. 4, 29, Polyb. 34. 11, 12, Luc., etc. **κρατηρίζω**, fut. *ἴσω*, *to drink out of the κρατήρ, i. e. to drink immoderately*, as we might say, *to drink from the bottle instead of the glass*, Sophron ap. Ath. 504 B. II. *to mix a bowl of wine*, A. B. 274; esp. for the orgies, Dem. 313. 16, Phot. **κρατήριον**, Ion. *κρητ-*, τό, Dim. of *κρατήρ*, Hipp. 576. 16: so, *κρατηρίδιον, τό*, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 7; *κρατηρίσκος, ὄ*, Ath. 479 C, Hesych. **κρατηρο-φόρος**, ον, *bearing a bowl*, 'Eca Schol. Nic. Al. 217. **κρατησι-βίας**, ὄ, v. sub *κραταίβιος*. **κρατησί-μάχος**, ον, *conquering in the fight*, Pind. P. 9. 149. **κρατησί-πους**, ὄ, ἡ, *victorious in the foot-race*, Pind. P. 10. 25. **κρατησι-ἵππος**, ον, *victorious in the race*, ἄρμα Pind. N. 9. 8. **κράτησις**, εως, ἡ, *might, power, dominion*, LXX (Sap. 6. 3), Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 26. II. *possession*, Peyron. Pap. Gr. Taur. 1. pp. 34, 36, etc.; *μηδὲ .. ἦτω αὐτῷ .. βίου κρ. C. I. 2664. Κρατήτειος*, α, ον, of Crates, Strab. 103. **κρατητικός**, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for holding or winning*, Def. Plat. 414 A. **κρατήτωρ**, ορος, ὄ, *the ruling star*, Ptol. Tetr. p. 198; cf. Ath. 98 E. **κρατίζομαι**, v. sub *κραστίζομαι*. **Κρατίνεος**, α, ον, of or like the Com. poet Cratinus, Dion. II. de Rhet. 11. 10. [Κρατ-, v. Ar. Pax 700, Ran. 357, etc.] **κρατίστευω**, *to be mightiest, best, most excellent, ὁ κρατιστεύων λόγος* Pind. Fr. 172; *ὦ κρατιστεύων κατ' ὄμμα*, of the Sun, Soph. Tr. 101; *ὁ κρ. the conqueror*, opp. to *ὁ ἡττηθείς*, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 7. 2. *to gain the upper hand, τινί in a thing*, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 14; *ἐν τινι* Ib. 2. 6. 26; *τι* Id. Cyr. 1. 5, 1. 3. c. gen. pers., πάντων Andoc. 25. 37; *τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν κρ. ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι to be first of them*, Isocr. 193 B. **κρατιστίνδην**, Adv. *by choosing the best*, Poll. 1. 176. **κράτιστος** [ᾶ], ἡ, ον, Ep. *κάρτ-* (as always in Hom.), an isolated Superl. from *κρατύς*: (*κράτος*):—*the strongest, mightiest*, Il. 1. 266, etc.; *κρ. θεῶν*, i. e. Zeus, Pind. O. 14. 20; *κρ. Ἑλλήνων*, i. e. Achilles, Soph. Ph. 3; also in Prose, *εἰ τοὺς κρ. νικῆσαιμεν* Thuc. 7. 67; *Λημνίων τὸ κρ. the best of their men*, Thuc. 5. 8; *δυνάμει τὸ κρ. the strength or flower of ..*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 28, etc.:—*of things, καρτίστην .. μάχην the fiercest fight*, Il. 6. 135; *δεσμὸς κρ.* Tim. Locr. 99 A. 2. generally, *best, most excellent*, as Sup. of *ἀγαθός*, Pind. 1. 1. 25, Soph.

Ant. 1050, etc.:—*οἱ κράτιστοι*, like *οἱ βέλτιστοι*, of the aristocracy, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 42, v. *ἀγαθός* I:—*τὰ κρ. τῆς χώρας* Ib. 3. 4, 20. b. with modal words added, *κρ. τὴν ψυχὴν* Thuc. 2. 40; *πάντων πάντα κρ. best of all in ..*, Xen. An. 1. 9, 2; *ἐν τινι* Id. Mem. 3. 4, 5; *εἰς τι* Plat. Phileb. 67 B; *περὶ τι* Id. Polit. 257 A; *πρὸς τι* Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 16; so c. inf. *best at doing*, Thuc. 2. 81, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 267 D, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 1, etc.: and c. part., *τῶν ἡλικίων κρ. εἶναι ἀκοντίζων καὶ τοξείων* Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 15. 3. neut. followed by inf., *φυγέειν κάρτιστον* (sc. ἦν) to flee were best, Od. 12. 120, cf. Eur. El. 379, Ar. Eq. 80, etc.; and in pl., *κράτιστα .. ἐλείν* Eur. Med. 384. 4. Adv. usages, ἀπὸ τοῦ *κράτιστου in good earnest, seriously*, Polyb. 8. 19, 4; *κατὰ τὸ κρ.* Dioñ. H. 2. 22:—*also neut. pl. κράτιστα as Adv.*, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 16, Ages. 1, 25.—*The Comp. in use is κρείσσαν*, q. v. **κράτο-βρῶς**, ὄ, ἡ, *a devourer of heads or brains*, Lyc. 1066. **κράτο-γενής**, ἐς, *head-born*, 'Aθηνᾶ Porph. Antr. Nymph. 32. **κράτος** [ᾶ], Ion. and Ep. *κάρτος, εος, τό*, both in Hom.: (v. sub fin.):—*strength, might*, in Hom. csp. of *bodily strength*, as opp. to *δόλος*, Il. 7. 142; *ἔχει ἦβης ἄνθος, ὃ τε κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον* 13. 484, etc.; *τὸ γὰρ αὐτε σιδήρου γε κράτος ἐστὶν* this (i. e. τὸ βάψαι) is what gives strength to iron, Od. 9. 393; *δικαία γλῶσσ' ἔχει κρ. μέγα* Soph. Fr. 101, cf. Aesch. Supp. 207: *κατὰ κράτος, with all one's might or strength, πολιορκεῖσθαι* Thuc. 1. 64; *πολεμεῖν* Plat. Legg. 692 D; *ἐξελέγχεσθαι* Dem. 913. 15, etc.; but most often, *πόλιν ἐλείν κατὰ κράτος to take it by open force, by storm*, Thuc. 8. 100, Isocr. 65 C, etc.: so, *ἀνὰ κράτος αἰρεῖν* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23; *ἐλαύνειν* Id. An. 1. 8, 1, etc.:—*also, ἀπὸ κράτους* Diod. 17. 34; *πρὸς ἰσχύος κράτος*, opp. to *λόγῳ*, Soph. Ph. 594. 2. personified, *Strength, Might, Κρ. Βία τε* Aesch. Pr. 12; *Κρ. καὶ Δίκη* Id. Cho. 244. II. generally, *might, power, τοῦ γὰρ κρ. ἐστὶ μέγιστον*, of Zeus, Il. 2. 118, etc.; *τοῦ γὰρ κρ. ἐστὶν ἐν οἴκῳ* Od. 1. 359, cf. Il. 12. 214; so, *Ζηνὸς κρ.* Pind. O. 6. 162, cf. Aesch. Pr. 529; pl., *ὑποχείριος κράτεσιν ἀρσένων* Id. Supp. 393, cf. Soph. Ant. 485. 2. after Hom. *rule, sway, sovereignty*, Hdt. 1. 129; *τὸ κρ. περιθεῖναι τινι* Id. 3. 81; *τὸ πᾶν κρ. ἔχειν to be all-powerful*, Id. 7. 3; *ἐκπίπτειν κράτους* Aesch. Pr. 948; *ἀρχὴ καὶ κρ. τυραννικόν* Soph. O. C. 373; *πρῶτος ἐν κράτει βασιλεύς the first king in real power*, Thuc. 2. 29;—*and in pl., κράτη καὶ θρόνους* Soph. Ant. 173, cf. 586, etc.; *θρόνων κράτη sovereign power*, Ib. 166. 3. c. gen. *power over*, *κράτος ἔχειν τῶν Περσῶν* Hdt. 3. 69; *τὸ κρ. εἶχε τῆς στρατιῆς* Id. 9. 42; *πᾶν κράτος χθονός* Aesch. Supp. 425; *τῶν ἄλλων δαιμόνων* Eur. Tro. 949; *δὸς κρ. τῶν σῶν δόμων* Aesch. Cho. 480; *δωμάτων ἔχειν κρ.* Ar. Thesm. 871; *τὸ τῆς θαλάσσης κρ.* Thuc. 1. 143; *κρ. τῆς γῆς* Id. 8. 24; *ὧν ἂν ᾖ τὸ κρ. τῆς γῆς* whoever have possession of the land, Id. 4. 98; *κρ. ἔχειν ἑαυτοῦ* Plat. Polit. 273 A; in pl., *ἀστραπᾶν κράτη νέμων* Soph. O. T. 201. 4. of persons, *a power, an authority*, 'Αχαιῶν δῖθρονον κρ. Aesch. Ag. 109, cf. 619, Theb. 127. III. *mastery, victory*, often in Hom., as Il. 1. 509., 6. 387, Od. 21. 280; *κρ. ἀρνεσθαι* Soph. Ph. 838; *νίκη καὶ κράτη* Aesch. Supp. 951; *ἀέθλων κρ. victory in ..*, Pind. I. 8 (7). 7; *νίκη καὶ κρ. τῶν δρωμένων* Soph. El. 85; *κρ. ἀριστείας the meed of highest valour*, Id. Aj. 443; *νίκη καὶ κρ. τῶν πολεμίων* Plat. Legg. 962 A; *κρ. πολέμου καὶ νίκη* Dem. 381. 12.—*This word and its derivs. take two forms, κρατ- and καρτ-: the latter is mostly Ep., as κάρτος, κάρτιστος, καρτύνω, but in κρατερός and καρτερός the reverse rule holds, v. κρατερός fin.: κρατέω, κρατύς have no form καρτ-.* (The Root appears also in *κρατ-αἰός*, Goth. *hard-us* (*σκληρός, αὐστηρός*), O. H. G. *hart-i*, etc.) **κράτος**, gen. sing. of *κράς*, q. v., Hom. **κράτο-τυραννος**, ὄ, *a despotic ruler*, Epiphan. 2. 269 C. **κράτυντήρ**, ἦρος, ὄ, *one who prevails*, Hesych. **κράτυντήριος**, α, ον, *strengthening, making firm*, Hipp. 628. 17: *κρατυντήρια, τά*, a work of Democritus in support of his doctrines, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 136, Diog. L. 9. 47, Suid. **κράτυντικός**, ἡ, ὄν, = *foreg.*, τινός Diosc. 1. 29; prob. l. Oribas. 126 Matth. **κράτυνω**, Ep. *καρτ-*: (*κράτος, κρατύς*):—*to strengthen, κρ. τὰς Συρηκούσας* Hdt. 7. 156; *τὴν πόλιν* Thuc. 1. 69; *τείχη* Id. 3. 18; *κρ. ἑαυτὸν δορυφόροισιν* Hdt. 1. 98; *κρ. ἑαυτὸν ἐν τυραννίδι* Ib. 100:—*Hom. has only Mcd., ἐκαρτύναντο φάλαγγας they strengthened their ranks*, Il. 11. 215., 12. 415; so, *κρατύνεσθαι τὴν Ἄντανδρον* Thuc. 4. 52, cf. 114; *πίστεις κρ. to confirm their pledges*, Id. 3. 82; *σπείραισιν ἐκαρτύναντο βοεῖαις χεῖρας* Theocr. 22. 80; *ἐκαρτ. μέλαθρον* Ar. Rh. 2. 1087; *οἱ μιν .. ἐκαρτ. κεραυνῷ* Ib. 1. 510; *καρτ. τὴν αἰσυμνητείην* Thrasymb. ap. Diog. L. 1. 100:—*Pass. to wax strong, ἔσχε τὴν βασιλιήην καὶ ἐκαρτύνθη* Hdt. 1. 13; *τείχεσιν ἐκαρτύνοντο* Dio C. 40. 36, cf. Dion. II. 3. 72. 2. *to harden*, opp. to *ἀπαλίνω*, τοὺς πύδας Xen. Lac. 2, 3:—*Pass., ὅστέα κρατύνεται* Hipp. 756 E. II. = *κρατέω, to rule, govern*, c. gen., Soph. O. T. 14, Eur. Bacch. 660; also c. acc., *ἄκρα κρατύνων* Emped. 361; cf. Aesch. Pers. 930, Supp. 699; c. acc. cogn., *κράτος κρ.* Id. Ag. 1471; absol., Id. Pr. 150, 404, Soph., etc. 2. *to become master, get possession of, τῶν ὄπλων* Soph. Ph. 366, cf. 1059, 1161:—*c. acc., βασιλιήδα τιμὰν κρ. to hold, exercise*, Eur. Hipp. 1282, cf. Aesch. Supp. 372. III. *καρτύνειν βέλεα to fly or throw them stoutly*, Pind. O. 13. 135; *κ. ἐνὶ χερσὶν ἐρετμά* Ar. Rh. 2. 332. IV. c. acc. et inf. *to prove irrefragably that ..*, Diog. L. 7. 83. **κράτύς** [ῶ], ὄ, like *κρατερός, strong, mighty*, in Hom. always as epith. of Hermes, *κρατύς Ἀργειφόντης* Il. 16. 181., 24. 345, Od. 5. 49. Cf. **κράτιστος**. **κράτυσμός**, ὄ, *strength, firmness*, Hipp. 1200 D. **κραυγάζω**, = *κράζω*, of dogs, *to bay*, Poëta ap. Plat. Rep. 607 B; of ravens, *to croak*, Arr. Epict. 3. 1, 37; of men, *to cry aloud, scream*, Dem. 1258. 26, LXX, N. T.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 337.

κραυγάνομαι, Dep. = foreg., only in Hdt. I. 111, παίδιον ἀσπαίρον τε καὶ κραυγανόμενον, — where however the true reading is prob. κραυγανώμενον, as in some MSS., cf. βρυχανάομαι, δεικανάω.

Κραυγασίδης, ου, δ, as if a Patronym. of κραύγασος, Croaker, name of a frog in Batr. 246.

κραυγασμός, ὁ, screaming, Diphil. Ἀποβατ. 2; v. Phryn. 337.

κραύγασος, ὁ, a crier, Lob. Phryn. 338, 436.

κραυγαστής, ου, δ, a crier, A. B. 223: fem. — ἀστρία, Hesych. v. μηκάδες.

κραυγαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, vociferous, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 230, Schol. II. 1. 575, etc. Adv. — κῶς, Schol. Ar. Eq. 485.

κραυγή, ἡ, (from √ΚΡΑΓ, κράζω) a crying, screaming, shrieking, shouting, Lat. clamor, τίς ἦδε κραυγή; Teleclid. Incert. 9; κραυγῆν στήσαι, θείναι Eur. Or. 1510, 1529; ποιεῖν Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 4; κ. γίνεται Lys. 136. 24; in pl., Aesch. 5. 27; κραυγῆ Καλλιόπης, as an instance of bad taste, cited from Dionys. Eleg. (7) by Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 4.

κραυγίας ἵππος, ὁ, a horse that takes fright at a cry, Hesych.

κραυγός, ου, δ, a woodpecker, Hesych., who has also κραυγόν· ποῦδος ὄρνις, where the alphab. order requires κραυγών, ὄνος, ὁ.

κραῦρα, ἡ, (κραῦρος) fever, a scrofulous disease in swine and cattle, Suid., Phot.; so κραῦρος (of uncertain gender) Arist. H. A. 8. 23: — hence the Verb κραυράω, — ὅ ἐστιν ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις πυρετός, τοῦτό ἐστιν ἐν τοῖς βουσί τὸ κραυρᾶν Ib.; of swine, Ib. 8. 21, 2: — also a disease among bees, Hesych.

κραυρόομαι, Pass. to become dry or parched, Philo 2. 174, Dio C. 66. 21.

κραῦρος, α, ου, also ος, ου Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 13: — brittle, friable (κραῦρον τὸ τελέως ξηρὸν, ὥστε καὶ πεπηγέναι δι' ἔλλειψιν τῆς ὑγρότητος Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 2, 6), Plat. Tim. 60 C; opp. to γλισχρός and μαλακός Arist. II. c.; of meat, θερμότερον ἢ κραυρότερον ἢ μέσως ἔχον (apparently) dry and cold, Eubul. Ἀμαλθ. 1.

κραυρότης, ητος, ἡ, brittleness, opp. to γλισχρότης, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 4.

*κράω, = γράω, to eat, only in Gramm. (who quote ἔκραιε or ἔγραε from Callim.) as Root of κράστις, κρέας, Heyne II. T. 8. p. 117.

κρέαγμα, ἡ, (κρέας, ἀγρέω) a flesh-hook, to take meat out of the pot, Ar. Eq. 772 (ubi v. Schol.), Vesp. 1155, Anaxipp. Κίθαρ. 1: generally, a hook to seize or drag by, Lat. harpago, Ar. Eccl. 1002.

κρέαγρευτος, ου, tearing off the flesh, Lyc. 759; vulg. κρέαγραπτος.

κρεαγρίς, ίδος, ἡ, = κρέαγμα, Dim. only in form, Anth. P. 6. 306.

κρέαδιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of κρέας, a morsel of meat, slice of meat, Ar. Pl. 227, Cephisod. Ἦς 2, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 13; in pl., Ar. Fr. 507, Alex. Κρατεν. 1. 15.

κρεᾶ-δοσία, κρεᾶ-δοτέω, collat. forms of κρεοδ-, C. I. 1625. 49., 2906.

κρεᾶνομέω, fut. ἦσω; pf. κεκρεανόμενα Isae. 78. 17: — to distribute flesh, to divide the flesh of a victim among the guests, l. c., Luc. Prom. 20: generally, to divide, cut piece-meal, Diod. Excerpt. 602. 66, Luc. Prom. 20: — Med. to divide among themselves, Theocr. 26. 24, Sopat. ap. Ath. 702 B. For κρεων-, v. sq.

κρεᾶνομία, ἡ, a distribution of flesh, Lat. visceratio, Theopomp. Hist. 238, Inscr. Att. in Ussing p. 47, Luc. Prom. 5, Ath. 532 D, etc.: a corrupt form κρεωνομία occurs in Poll. 1. 34 and Clem. Al.; and κρεωνομέω in Cyrill.; v. Pors. praef. Hec. p. 8.

κρεᾶ-νόμος, ὁ, (νέμω) one who distributes the flesh of victims, a carver, Eur. Cycl. 245: — as Adj. mangling, τέκνων Lyc. 203, cf. 762.

κρέας, τό, Dor. κρής (q. v.), Ep. κρέας Anan. ap. Ath. 282 B: Att. gen. κρέας Soph. Fr. 650 a, Ar. Ran. 193: — pl., κρέα; Att. gen. κρεῶν Od. 15. 98, Hdt. 1. 73, Att., but in Hom. elsewhere Ep. κρεῶν; κρέων h. Hom. Merc. 130; dat. κρέασι II. 12. 311, κρέεσσι Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47: — Hesych. cites also a pl. κρέατα. [κρέᾶ, Hom. and Att. Poets, Elmsl. Ach. 1049; hence κρέᾶ elided, Od. 3. 65, 470, Ar. Thesm. 558; — but κρέᾶ (si vera l.) Antiph. Ἀκεστρ. 1. 1.]

Flesh, meat, a piece of meat, Od. 8. 477, etc., cf. Ar. Pl. 1137; ἀρνειον κρ. a piece of lamb, Pherecr. Δουλ. 1; ἐρίφειον Antiph. Φιλωτ. 1. 6; τρία κρέα ἢ καὶ πλέα Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 2; τέτταρα κρέα . . μικρά Antiph. Οἶν. 1; but in pl., mostly in collective sense, dressed meat, meat, flesh, Hom., etc.; κρέα ἐφθά Hdt. 3. 23; κρέα ἀνάβραστα, ὠπημένα Ar. Ran. 553, Pl. 894; κρ. ὀρνίθεια Nub. 339; βοῶν Pax 1280; βόεια Plat. Rep. 338 C; δαίτα παιδείων κρεῶν Aesch. Ag. 1242, 1593.

2. a carcass, hence a body, person, Soph. Fr. 650 (from a satyric piece): and so in Com. addresses, like κεφαλή, ὦ δεξιότατον κρέας Ar. Eq. 421, cf. 457: — proverb., λαγῶς τὸν περὶ κρεῶν [δρόμον] τρέχει, as we say, 'to save one's bacon,' Paeonmiogr., cf. Plut. 2. 1087 B; and so prob. should be explained Ar. Ran. 191, τὸν περὶ κρεῶν νεναυμάχηκε, but v. Schol. (From the forms in ei, gen. pl. κρεῶν, κρεῖον, etc., compared with the Skt. *kravyam* (raw flesh), the Root seems to have been κρεfy: cf. Lat. *caro*; O. Norse *hræ*, A. S. *hrea*, O. H. G. *hreo* (a carcass).)

κρεγμός, ὁ, (κρέκω) the sound of stringed instruments, Epich. 75 Ahr., Ar. Rh. 4. 909, cf. Poll. 4. 63.

κρηδόκος, ου, = κρειοδόκος, Anth. P. 6. 101.

κρηφᾶγείν, — φᾶγία, — φάγος, Ion. for κρεοφ-, Hipp.

κρειο-δόκος, ου, containing flesh, Anth. P. 6. 306; cf. κρηδόκος.

κρεῖον, τό, (κρέας) a meat-tray, dresser, II. 9. 206; not, as others take it, a flesh-pot: — Hesych. has Ion. form κρήιον. III. in Euphor. 133, = κρέας.

κρεῖος, ὁ, v. sub κριός III, IV.

κρεῖουσα, ἡ, v. sub κρεῖων.

κρειο-φάγος, ου, carnivorous, Nic. Th. 50; perhaps an error for κριο-φάγος (as κρεῖος for κριός, v. κριός).

κρέσκος, ὁ, Dim. of κρέας, a morsel of meat, Alex. Πονηρ. 4.

κρεισσονεύω, to be better, Hdn. Epimer. 69, Tzetz.

κρεισσό-τεκνος, ου, dearer than children, δμματα dub. word in Aesch.

Theb. 784: Herm. κυρσοτέκνων *lighling on his children*, cf. Soph. O. T. 1375.

κρεισσώ, = κρεισσονεύω, E. M. 299. 22, Eust. 64. 15.

κρείσσων, ου, gen. ονος, as always in Ep. and old Att.: later Att. κρείττων: later Ion. κρέσσω, as also in Pind.; Dor. κάρρων: — Comp. of κρατύς (v. κράτιστος), stronger, mightier, esp. in battle, κρ. βασιλεύς, ὅτε χῶσεται ἀνδρὶ χέρη II. 1. 80; κρείσσωσιν ἱφι μάχεσθαι 21. 486; Διὸς κρ. νόος ἤπερ ἀνδρῶν 16. 688; κεραυνοῦ κρέσσω . . βέλος Pind. I. 8 (7). 72, cf. Hdt. 7. 172, etc.; κρείσσων χεῖρας Antipho 128. 39, etc.: — hence, having the upper hand, superior, ὀππότερος δέ κε νίκηση κρ. τε γένηται II. 3. 71; κρ. ἀρετῇ τε βίῃ τε 23. 578.

2. in sense often as Comp. of ἀγαθός, better, οἱ κρέσσωσες one's betters, esp. in point of rank, Pind. O. 10 (11). 47, N. 10. 136 (but also the stronger, more powerful, Eur. Or. 710, Thuc. 1. 8, etc.); κρείσσωσες θεοί, of the greater Gods, as opp. to Oceanus, Aesch. Pr. 902, cf. Fr. 7; ὁ κρ. Ζεὺς Id. Ag. 60; so, τὰ κρείσσω Eur. Ion 973; τὸ κρ. Plat. Soph. 216 B, Anon. 2p. Suid.: — τὰ κρείσσωσνα one's advantages, τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἡμῖν κρείσσωσνα καταπροδοῦναι Thuc. 4. 10.

3. c. inf., οὔτις ἐμείο κρείσσων . . δόμεναι no one is better, has a better right to . . , Od. 21. 345; οὐκ ἄλλος κρ. παραμυθεῖσθαι Plat. Polit. 268 B: — κρείσσόν ἐστι, c. inf., 'tis better to . . , κρ. γὰρ ἐστὶν εἰσάπαξ θανεῖν ἢ . . πάσχειν κακῶς Aesch. Ag. 750, cf. Fr. 624, Hdt. 3. 52, etc.; τὸ μὴ εἶναι κρ. ἢ τὸ ζῆν κακῶς Soph. Fr. 436; but also κρείσσων εἶμι, c. part., as, κρ. γὰρ ἦσθα μηκέτ' ὦν ἢ ζῶν τυφλός thou wert better not alive, than living blind, Soph. O. T. 1368, cf. Lob. Aj. 622 (635); κρ. ἦν ὁ ἀγὼν μὴ γεγεννημένος Aesch. 27. 16.

II. too great for, surpassing, beyond, ὕψος κρείσσωσιν ἐκπηδήματος Aesch. Ag. 1376; of evil deeds, κρείσσωσιν ἀγχόνης too bad for hanging, Soph. O. T. 1374; κρείσσωσιν δεργμάτων too bad to look on, Eur. Hipp. 1217; θαύματος Bacch. 667; κρείσσωσιν ἢ λέξει τολμήματα Supp. 844; κρ. ἢ λόγοισιν (sc. εἰπεῖν) I. T. 837; ἀναρχία κρ. πυρός Hec. 608; πρᾶγμα ἐλπίδος κρ. γεγεννημένον worse than one expected, Thuc. 2. 64; κρείττον λόγον τὸ κάλλος Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 1; κρ. τῆς ἡμετέρας δυνάμεως Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 9.

III. having power over, master of, esp. of desires and passions, τοῦ ἔρωτος Ib. 6. 1, 34; γαστρὸς καὶ κερδῶν Ib. 4. 2, 45; αὐτῶν over themselves, Plat. Phaedr. 232 A, al.; κρ. χρημάτων superior to the influence of money, Thuc. 2. 60, Isocr. 5 E; so, τῶν συμμάχων κρ. Xen. Ath. 2, 1: — also, putting oneself above, κρ. τοῦ δικαίου Thuc. 3. 84; κρείσσωσιν ὄντες . . τῷ λογισμῷ ἐς τὸ ἀνέλπιστον τοῦ βεβαίου having reasoned themselves into an absolute belief of the hopelessness of anything like certainty, Ib. 83; φαύλους καὶ κρείττους τῆς παιδείας = οὐς παιδευθῆναι ἀδύνατον (just below), Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 8.

IV. in Att. Prose in moral sense, better, more excellent, ὁ κρείττων λόγος Ar. Nub. 113 sq.; v. sub ἦσσαν.

V. Adv. κρεισσόνως, Antipho 128. 34 Bekk.; also κρείσσωσιν, Soph. O. T. 176. (κρείσσωσιν serves as one of the Comparatives of ἀγαθός: but the true Posit. is κρατύς (κράτος) and the orig. form must have been κρατίων or κρατυων; cf. ἦσσαν, ἐλάσσαν.)

κρειπτόομαι, Pass., of the vine, to be diseased, have excrescences, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6, C. P. 5. 9, 13: — hence Subst., κρείπτωσις, εως, ἡ, Ib.

κρείων, οντος, ὁ, a ruler, lord, master, Ep. word, used by Hom. mostly of kings and chiefs, esp. of Agamemnon; also of Gods, ἔπατε κρείωντων, of Zeus, II. 8. 31, etc.; and of Poseidon, cf. εὐνκρείων: — but, in Od. 4. 22, Etconeus, a servant of Menelaus, is called κρείων, either as being chief of the domestics, or as a general title of honour, like ἦρως: — so the fem. κρείουσα (once in Hom.), κρείουσα γυναικῶν, of a concubine of Priam, where also it is a general title of honour, II. 22. 48; also, Ἀντιόπη κρ. queen Antiope, Hes. Fr. 48 Göttl., cf. Call. Del. 219: — after Hom. in the form κρέων, Pind. P. 8. 143, N. 3. 17., 7. 66, Aesch. Supp. 574; hence the pr. n. Κρέων. (V. sub κραινω. No Verb κρέω or κρέιω occurs.)

κρείων, Ep., gen. pl. of κρέας, Hom.

κρεκάδια, ων, τά, a kind of tapestry, Ar. Vesp. 1215.

κρεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, struck so as to sound, of stringed instruments: generally, played, sung, Aesch. Cho. 822; cf. θρεκτός.

κρέκω, fut. ξω, onomatop. Verb, properly expressing the sound of a string when struck; cf. also κρεγμός, κερκίς, κρέξ:

1. to strike the web with the κερκίς, generally, to weave, ἰστόν Sappho 91; πέπλους Eur. El. 542.

2. to strike or touch a stringed instrument with the plectron, Dion. H. 7. 72; ἐν κιθάρᾳ νόμον ἔκρεκον Anth. P. 9. 584: — then, generally, to play on any instrument, αὐλόν Ar. Av. 682; more rarely c. dat., κρέκειν δόνακι Anth. Plan. 231, cf. Tibull. 1. 1, 4; also c. acc. cogn., πηκτίδων ψαλμοῖς ὕμνον κρ. Telest. 6; ἡ κιθάρᾳ κρ. τὸν κύριον Clem. Al. 5.

3. of any sharp noise, βοὴν πτεροῖς κρ. Ar. Av. 772, cf. Anth. P. 7. 192; κρέξασα κίσσα Ib. 191.

κρεμάθρα, ἡ, (κρεμάννυμι) a net or basket to hang things up in, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 5 (cf. κρεμάστρα); in Ar. Nub. 218, a basket in which Socrates appears suspended, in caricature of the Tragic machines for exhibiting deities in the air.

κρεμάννυμι Plat. Legg. 830 B, etc.; — ὕω Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 4, Theophr.; κρεμάω Arist. Mirab. 6, Ael., etc.; κρεμάζω, Byz.: — fut. κρεμάσω [ᾶ] Alcae. Com. Incert. 6, LXX; Att. κρεμῶ, ᾶς, ᾶ, Ar. Pl. 312; Ep. lengthd. κρεμῶ II. 7. 83; aor. I ἐκρέμασα Hom., Att.; Ep. κρέμασα Hom.: — Med., aor. ἐκρεμασάμην Hcs. Op. 627, (ἐκ-) Anth. P. 5. 92: — Pass., κρεμάννυμαι, but used perhaps always in shortened form κρέμαμαι, Pind., Ar., etc.; also κρεμάται (from κρεμάομαι) Anacreont. 16. 17; but κρεμάσθαι should prob. be written κρέμασθαι in Antiph. Gan. 2. 4, etc.; subj. κρέμωμαι Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 6; opt. κρεμαίμην Ar. Ach. 946, Vesp. 298, Nub. 870; impf. ἐκρεμάμην, ω, ατο, II. 15. 21, Att.: fut. κρεμήσομαι in pass. sense, Ar. Ach. 279, Vesp. 808; aor. ἐκρεμάσθην Eur. Bacch. 1240, Ar., etc.; pf. imper. κεκρεμάσθω Archimed. (From √ΚΡΕΜ come also κρημ-νάω, κρήμ-νημι, κρημ-νός; cf. Goth. *hrat-jan* (σταυροῦν),

O. H. G. *rani-a* (*sustentaculum*.)

.. ἐξ οὐρανὸθεν κρεμάσαντες Il. 8. 19 (cf. κατακρεμάννυμι); τόξον ἐκ πίτυος Aesch. Fr. 249; ἀπὸ κάλω κρ. σαυτὸν Ar. Ran. 121; καὶ κρεμῶ ποτὶ ναόν will bring them to the temple and hang them up there as an offering, Il. 7. 83; κρ. τινὰ τινος to hang one up by a thing, Ar. Pl. 312; κρεμάσας τὰ νόημα, in allusion to Socrates in his basket, Id. Nub. 229, cf. Alex. Aeb. 3. 17;—κρεμάσαι τὴν ἀσπίδα to hang up one's shield, i. e. have done with war, Ar. Ach. 58; τὴν πανοπλίαν Id. Av. 435; κρ. [τὰς ὄσ] τῶν ἀπισθίων σκελῶν by the hind legs, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 7;—so in Med., πηδάλιον κρεμάσασθαι to hang up one's rudder, i. e. give up the sea, Hes. Op. 627.

2. to hang, τινα Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 21, Oec. 2. 32, Plut. Caes. 2, etc.

II. Pass. to be hung up, suspended, ὅτε τ' ἐκρέμω ὑψόθεν (2 impf.) when thou wert hanging, Il. 15. 18, cf. 21; λίθος κρέμαται ὑπὲρ τινος Archil. 48: to be hung up as a votive offering, Pind. P. 5. 46; also in Hdt. 1. 34, 66, etc.; σπλάγχνα κρέμασθαι δοκέω Hipp. Vet. Med. 12; κάτω κρέμανται Soph. Fr. 382; κρεμῆσεται .. ἐπὶ ταῦ πατάλου Ar. Vesp. 808; κρ. ἐφ' ἵππων Xen. An. 3. 2, 19; ἐκ ποδῶν κάτω κάρα κρ. Ar. Ach. 946; αἱ μέλιτται κρ. ἐξ ἀλλήλων Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 58;—metaph., ἀμφὶ φρασίν ἀμπλακίαι κρέμανται Pind. O. 7. 44; μῶμας κρέματαί τινι censure hangs over him, Ib. 6. 125, cf. N. 8 (7). 26; κρέμασθαι ἐκ τινος to be wholly taken up with a thing, Plat. Legg. 831 C; ὁ ἐκ τοῦ σώματος κρεμῶμενος Xen. Symp. 8, 19.

2. to be hung, of persons, Eur. Hipp. 1252, Aristopho Πυθαγ. 3. 10. 3. metaph. to be in suspense, ἵνα μὴ κρέμηται ἡ διάνοια Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 6. 4. = ὑκλάζω, Arat. 65, ubi v. Schol.

κρεμάς, ἀδος, ἡ, fem. Adj. beetling, πέτρα Aesch. Supp. 795.

κρέμασις, εως, ἡ, a hanging up, Hipp. Art. 836, Oribas. 173 Matth.

κρέμασμα, τά, = sq, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 157.

κρεμασμός, ὁ, a hanging, suspension, Hipp. Art. 816, 836, of a broken rib, unsupported by reason of the emptiness of the stomach.

κρεμαστέον, verb. Adj. one must hang, Geop. 16. 1.

κρεμαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a suspender, οἱ κρεμαστήρες the muscles by which the testicles are suspended, Galen. 4. 264, Poll. 2. 173.

II. = ταρσός I, Eust. 1625. 14.

κρεμαστήριον, τό, a drop in a necklace, etc., Achmes Onir. p. 229. 20.

κρεμαστός, ἡ, ὄν, hung, hung up, hanging, γυνή Soph. O. T. 1263; κρ. ἀνέκτος hung by the neck, Id. Ant. 1221; c. gen. hung from or on a thing, παραστάδος κρεμαστὰ τεύχη Eur. Andr. 1122;—κρ. ἀρτάνη, i. e. a halter, Soph. O. T. 1266; βρόχοι κρ. Eur. Hipp. 779;—σκευή κρ. the rigging of ships, opp. to ξύλινα σκ., Xen. Oec. 8, 12; τὰ κρεμαστὰ ἰστία Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 12; κλινίδιον κρ. a hammock, Plut. Pericl. 27; οἱ κρ. κῆποι hanging gardens, Id. 2. 342 B.

κρεμάστρα, ἡ, Hellen. for κρεμάθρα (Moer. p. 242), Eust. 1625. 17, v. l. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 5. 2. the stalk by which a flower hangs, Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 4.

κρεμάω, v. sub κρεμάννυμι.

κρέμβάλα, τά, rattling instruments to beat time with in dancing, like our castanets, Ath. 636 C; cf. κρόταλον. (Cf. Lat. *crepare*, *crepundiae*.) κρεμβῶλλιάζω, (κρέμβαλα) to mark time with castanets, Hermipp. Θη. 5 (vulg. κρεμβάλιζονσι), cf. Ar. Ran. 1305, Hesych.

κρεμβῶλλιαστύς, ὅς, ἡ, a rattling as with castanets, to give the time in dancing, h. Hom. Ap. 162 (vulg. -αστής, οὔ, ὁ).

κρεμῶ, Ep. fut. of κρεμάννυμι.

κρέμυς, νος, ἡ, for χρέμυς, a fish, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.

κρεμῶ, Att. fut. of κρεμάννυμι.

κρέξ, ἡ, gen. κρεκός, (κρέκω) Lat. *crex*, a bird with a sharp notched bill, Ar. Av. 1138; and long legs, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 34, cf. Ael. N. A. 4. 5; to which, in size, Hdt. compares the ibis, 2. 76. This description does not suit the rail or cornerake, *crex rallus*, though its cry is well expressed by the name (which, like κρέκω, is onomatop.), and Sundevall identifies them: others take it to be the ruff and reeve, *tringa pugnax*. It was considered to be a 'word of fear' to the newly married, Euphor. 4; whence Helen is δυσάρπαγος κρέξ, Lyc. 513. 2. metaph. a noisy braggart, Eupol. Incert. 118.

II. the hair, acc. to Hesych., Suid., Eust. 1528. 18; the last quotes an acc. κρέκαν, from ἡ κρέκη.

κρεοβαρέω, to eat flesh, Bardes. ap. Eus. P. E. 274 B;—also κρεοβαρία, ἡ, a flesh-eating, Eccl. V. sub κρεω-.

κρεό-βαρος, αν, fed on flesh, Aesch. Supp. 257, as restored in Butler's Ed. for κρεόβροτος;—in Nicet. κρεωβ-, v. κρεω-.

κρεο-δαίτης, ου, ὁ, a distributor of flesh, carver at a public meal, Lat. *dispensator*, Plut. Lysand. 23, Ages. 8, Poll. 6. 34. 7. 25;—fem. κρεοδαίτις ἀρχή Poll. 6. 34;—hence κρεοδαιτέω, to distribute flesh, Zonar. 1258;—and κρεοδαισία, ἡ, distribution of flesh, Lat. *visceratio*, Demetr. Sceps. ap. Ath. 425 C, Plut. 2. 643 A, Zonar. 1253.—All these forms are often corruptly written κρεω-, v. sub κρεω-.

κρεο-δείρα, ἡ, (δείρω) a flaying-knife, Poll. 7. 25; al. κρεωδ-.

κρεοδασία, ἡ, = κρεοδαισία, Zonar. 1253, v. l. Plut. Demetr. 11;—κρεοδατέω, Zonar. 1258; from κρεο-δότης, ου, ὁ, = κρεοδαίτης, Suid., written κρεωδότης in C. 1. 4485. V. sub κρεω-.

κρεο-δόχος, ου, = κρεοδόκος, Schol. Il. 9. 206, Hesych. s. v. κρήιον, E. M. 536. 57;—v. κρεω-.

κρεο-θήκη, ἡ, a larder, Hesych. s. v. κρήιον: v. sub κρεω-.

κρεο-κάκκᾶσος, ὁ, a mess of meat hashed with fat and blood, Ath. 384 D.

κρεοκοπέω, to cut up like meat, cut in pieces, κρ. δυστήνων μέλη Aesch. Pers. 463; μέλη ξένων Eur. Cycl. 359;—v. sub κρεω-.

κρεο-κόπος, αν, a cutter up of flesh, Gloss.

κρεο-πῶλης, ὁ, a seller of flesh, a butcher, Macho ap. Ath. 580 C; cf. Anth. P. 11. 212, Theophr. Char. 9;—hence κρεοπωλέω, to deal in butcher's meat, Poll. 6. 33. 7. 25;—κρεοπωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a butcher, τράπεζα Plut. 2. 643 A;—fem., κρεόπωλις ἀγορά the flesh-

market, Hesych.;—κρεοπῶλιον, τό, a butcher's shop, Diod. 12. 24, Plut. 2. 277 E, Artemid. 5. 2, Poll. 7. 25;—All these forms are often corruptly written κρεω-, v. sub κρεω-.

κρεοσαπέντων, f. l. Plut. 2. 995 C, where κατασαπ- is conjectured.

κρεο-στάθμη, ἡ, a butcher's steelyard, Ar. Fr. 633;—v. sub κρεω-.

κρεο-τομέω, = κρεοκοπέω, Tzetz. Hist. 13. 410;—v. sub κρεω-.

κρεουργέω, to cut up meat like a butcher (κρεουργός), to butcher, Luc. Syr. Dea 55, Diog. L. 9. 108;—Pass., Philo 2. 544, Dio C. 75. 7.

κρεουργηδόν, Adv. like a butcher, in pieces, τοὺς ἀνδρας κρ. διασπᾶν Hdt. 3. 13.

κρεουργία, ἡ, a cutting up, butchering, Πέπολος Luc. Salt. 54.

κρεουργικός, ὄν, of or for a butcher or his trade, Gloss.

κρεουργός, ὄν, (ἔργον) working, i. e. cutting up, meat; κρεουργὸν ἡμαρ a day of slaughter and feasting, Aesch. Ag. 1592;—as Subst., κρ., ὁ, a butcher or carver, Poll. 7. 25.

κρεοφαγέω, Ion. κρηφ-, to eat flesh, Hipp. 339. 36 (in Ion. form κρηφ-);—Pass., of the flesh of animals, to be eatable; but ἡμέρα κρεοφαγαυμένη the last day of the carnival, Eccl.;—v. sub κρεω-.

κρεοφαγία, Ion. κρηφ-, ἡ, an eating of flesh, Hipp. Acut. 389, al., Diod. 3. 31; κρ. τῶν θηρίων Strab. 771;—v. sub κρεω-.

κρεο-φάγος, ον, eating flesh, carnivorous, Hdt. 4. 186, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 7, etc.; κρ. ἡμέρα the first day after a fast, Eccl.;—v. sub κρεω-.

κρεο-φάρος, ον, bringing or holding flesh, Eccl.;—v. sub κρεω-.

κρέσσω, later Ion. for κρείσσω, used also by Pind.

κρεύλλιον, τό, Dim. of κρέας, Synes. 268 C.

κρεω-: for all words thus beginning, v. sub κρεο-. In the MSS., words compounded with κρέας are written sometimes κρεο- (as κρεα- from κέρας), sometimes κρεω-. The former is the only form admissible in good authors, as observed by Pors. praef. Hec. p. 8; but the latter seems to have been adopted by late writers, v. omnino Lob. Phryn. 692 sq. Some few compds. take κρεᾶ-, κρη-; whence, in Lyc. 660 (where several MSS. give κρεασφάγω), κρεᾶφάγω should prob. be restored for κρεωφάγω; cf. κρεα-δοτέω, κρεα-δασία, κρεα-νομία.

κρεώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like flesh, fleshy, Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 2., 8. 3, 6; ὁσμὴ κρ. Ath. 62 A; τὰ κρεώδη all of the flesh kind, Galen. 6. 600.

κρέων, οντος, = the Homeric κρείων (q. v.).

κρέων, gen. pl. of κρέας, Od. 15. 95.

κρεωνομέω, -νομία, v. sub κρεανομία.

κρεωπῶλης, κρεωφάγος, etc., v. sub κρεο-.

κρήγυος, αν, good, useful or agreeable, once in Hom., οὐ πάποτε μοι τὸ κρήγυον εἶπας Il. 1. 106; ἄλλα μὲν οὐδὲν κρήγυον Anth. P. 7. 284; οὐδὲ γαννάτων πόνος κρήγυον a good symptom, Hipp. Coac. 121; ποτὶ αὐδὲν κρ. σχολάζοντες Lysis Pythag. in Gale, p. 737;—Theocr., 20. 19, either purposely or by a misunderstanding of Hom., uses the word in the sense of true, real, εἶπατέ μοι .. τὸ κρήγυον; so as Adv. in good earnest, παρθεῖς με τὸ κρ. Anth. P. 5. 58. 2. of persons, good, serviceable, οὐκ ἐπίστανται, οὐδὲ κρήγυοι διδάσκαλοι εἰσι Plat. Alc. 1. 111 E; εἰ δ' ἔσσι κρήγυός τε καὶ παρὰ χρηστῶ Theocr. Epigr. 21; παρ' οἴνῳ κρήγυος Anth. P. 7. 355.—Adv., κρηγύως Perictyoné ap. Stob. 488. 39. (Nothing is known of the origin of this old word: v. Butt. Lexil. s. v.)

κρηδεμνό-κομος, αν, wearing the κρηδεμνον, Anson. Epist. 12. 13.

κρηδεμνον, Dor. κρᾶδ-, τό, (κράς or κάρα, δέω) part of a woman's head-dress. It seems to have been a sort of veil or mantilla with laps, passing over the head and hanging down on each side, so that at pleasure it might be drawn quite over the face; of Andromaché, Il. 22. 470; of Juno, κρηδέμνῳ δ' ἐφύπερθε καλύψατο διὰ θεῶων 14. 184; of Penelope, in pl., ἀντα παρειῶων σχομένη λιπαρὰ κρηδεμνα Od. 1. 334., 16. 416, etc.;—mostly therefore worn by persons of rank, but in Od. 6. 100, by the waiting-women of Nausicaa;—in Od. 5. 346, the sea-goddess Ino gives her κρηδεμναν to Ulysses to save him from drowning.

II. metaph. in pl. the battlements which top and crown a city's walls, Τροίης ἱερὰ κρηδεμνα Il. 16. 100, Od. 13. 388, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 151, Bacchyl. 27. 6; πέτρινα κρ. Eur. Tro. 508; also in sing., Θήβης κρηδεμνον Hes. Sc. 105. 2. for πῶμα, the cover of a wine-jar, Od. 3. 392.

κρηῆναι, κρήηνον, v. sub κραινω.

κρήθεν, Adv., v. sub κράς II.

κρηθμός, ὁ, or κρηθμιον, τό, samphire, a herb growing on sea-cliffs, Hipp. 563. 56., 572. 42, etc. The form, gend., and accent are all uncertain; κρήθμος is given by Arcad. 58; κρήθμιον, τό, in Diosc. 2. 157.

κρήμιον, τό, Inn. for κρεῖον, a kind of bride-cake, Philet. ap. Ath. 645 D.

κρημνάω, = κρημνημι, Diog. L. 6. 50; cf. κατακρημνάω.

κρημν-ηγορέω, (κρημνός) to speak rugged words, Tzetz. ad Hes. p. 10 Gaisf.; cf. κρημνοποιός, κρημνοκαμπέω.

κρημνημι, = κρεμάννυμι, to hang, ἀγκύραν ποτὲ .. ναὶ κρημνάντων Pind. P. 4. 42; κρημνη (imper.) σεαυτὴν ἐξ .. ἀντηρίδας Eur. Incert. 150; τοῦσαδε ἐκρημνη (impf.) App. Mithr. 97;—Pass. κρημναμαι, to hang, be suspended, Eur. El. 1217; to float in air, ὑπερθ' ὀμμάτων κρημναμενᾶν νεφελᾶν Aesch. Theb. 229. Cf. ἐκ-, κατα-κρημναμαι.

κρημνίζω, to hurl down headlong, LXX (2 Macc. 6. 10); metaph., κρ. ἐαυτὸν εἰς ἀτάκτους ἤδονάς Plut. 2. 5 A.

κρημνίστις, εως, ἡ, a hurling down headlong, Schol. Thuc. 7. 45.

κρημνισμός, ὁ, = κρημνιστις, Ptol. Tetr. 151. 8.

κρημνιστός, ἡ, ὄν, hurled headlong down, Greg. Naz.

κρημνοβάτιω, to haunt precipices, Strab. 710, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 126.

κρημνο-βάτης, ου, ὁ, a hunter of steep, Πάν Anth. P. 9. 142, cf. Pölytaen. 4. 3, 29;—fem. κρημνοβάτις, ἰδος, Tzetz. Il. 7. 842. 2. a mountebank, rope-dancer, Hesych.

II. one who uses big, rugged language, Greg. Naz.

κρημνο-γράφος, ὁ, *writing in rugged style*, Tzetz.
 κρημνόθεν, Adv. *down from a height*, Orph. Arg. 995.
 κρημνο-κοπέω, = κρημνηγορέω, Phot., Suid.
 κρημνο-ποιός, ὄν, *speaking crags*, i. e. *using big, rugged words*, of Aeschylus, Ar. Nub. 1367; so, κρημνοὺς ἐρείδων Eq. 628.
 κρημνός, ὁ, (κρεμάννυμι) *an overhanging bank*, in Hom. (only in Il.) often of *the steep bank of a river, edge of a trench*, Il. 54., 21. 175, 234, 244; so in Pind. O. 3. 39, Fr. 215: later, *a beetling cliff, crag* (cf. Virg. *scopulis pendentibus*), ἀπὸ τοῦ κρημνοῦ ὠθέειν Hdt. 4. 103; ἀναθεῖναι ἐπὶ κρημνόν τιν' Ar. Pl. 69; κατὰ τῶν κρημνῶν ἀλλεσθαι *down from the cliffs* of Epipolae, Thuc. 7. 45; κατὰ κρημνῶν βιφέντες Plat. Legg. 944 A; the bee-eater (μέροψ) makes its nest in the face of κρημνοὶ μαλακοί, Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 3. 2. in pl. *the edges of a wound*, Hipp. 418. 44. 3. *labia pudendi*, Hipp. 423. 27 sq., Poll. 2. 174.
 κρημνώδης, es, (εἶδος) *precipitous*, Thuc. 7. 84, etc.; τὸ κρημνώδες τῆς ὕψους Plut. Timol. 31.
 κρημν-ώρεια, ἡ, *a steep mountain-ridge* (cf. ἀκρόρεια), Hdn. Epim. 232.
 κρηναῖος, α, ον, (κρήνη) *of, from a spring or fountain*, Νύμφαι κρηναῖαι = Κρηναῖδες, Od. 17. 240; κρ. ὕδωρ *spring water*, Hdt. 4. 181; κρ. ποτόν Soph. Tr. 14, Ph. 21; νασοί Eur. Hipp. 225; κρηναῖον γάνος, i. e. *the water of Dircé*, Aesch. Pers. 453; so, Κρ. πύλαι *the gate of Dircé* (v. Schol.), Eur. Phoen. 1123. II. as Subst. κρηναία, ἡ, Ep. for sq., Ar. Rh. 1. 1208, unless for δίξετο κρηναίης we read δίξετο κρήνης.
 κρήνη, Dor. κράνα, ἡ, = κρουνός (q. v.), *a well, spring, fountain*, Lat. fons, μελάνυδρος, καλλιρέετρο Il. 16. 3, Od. 10. 107, etc.; so in Pind. and Att.; opp. to φρέαρ (q. v.), Hdt. 4. 120, Thuc. 2. 48; ἐμπλησαμένη τὴν ὕδριαν .. ἀπὸ κρήνης Ar. Lys. 328; κρ. οἴνου Eur. Bacch. 707:—Poets use it in pl., like πηγαί, for *water*, Soph. O. C. 686, Ant. 844; in Greece the κρήναι were under the charge of special officers (κρημνῶν ἐπιμεληταί), Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 5. (Perh. from κόρα, κάρη-νον, cf. Lat. *caput aquae, fountain-head*.)
 κρήνηθεν, Adv. *from a well or spring*, Anth. P. 15. 25.
 κρήνηνδε, Adv. *to a well or spring*, Od. 20. 154.
 κρηναῖας, ἄδος, ἡ, *pecul. fem. of κρηναῖος*, Νύμφαι Κρηναῖδες Aesch. Fr. 170; Dor. Κράν- Theocr. 1. 22; also Κράνιδες, Mosch. 3. 29.
 κρηναῖδιον, τό, Dim. of κρήνη, Lat. *fonticulus*, Arist. Mirab. 117.
 κρηναῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of κρήνη, Pind. Fr. 136, Eur. Hipp. 208, Dion. II. 1. 32. II. Κρηναῖδες or -ίδες was the ancient name for Philippi in Macedonia, Strab. 331, App. B. C. 4. 105. [ἱ, Draco 23. 14.]
 κρηναῖτις, ἴδος, ἡ, *growing near a spring*, βοτόνη Hipp. 1278. 43.
 κρηνο-ούχος, ον, *ruling over springs*, of Poseidon, Cornut. N. D. 22.
 κρηνο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκος, ὁ, and ἡ, *wells*, at Athens *a public officer who had charge of the κλεψύδρα*, Poll. 8. 112, Phot. E. M.; κρηνοφυλάκιον, τό, *the office of κρηνοφύλαξ*, Poll. ib.—The name was also given to the lion which stood over the spring that supplied the κλεψύδρα, Ib.
 κρηπίδαῖον, τό, *the basement of a house*, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 120; κρηπίδειον in C. I. 5997.
 κρηπίδο-ποιός, ὁ, *a boot-maker*, Lat. *crepidarius*, Ath. 56S E.
 κρηπίδο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, *a seller of boots*, Synes. Ep. 52.
 κρηπίδοῶ, (κρηπίς) *to furnish with boots*:—Pass. *to be booted*, Plut. 2. 233 B, Anon. ap. Suid. 2. *to furnish with a quay*, Dio C. 60. 11:—metaph. *to furnish with a foundation, found*, Ib. 51. 1; Pass. *to be supported*, ἐπὶ τινος Plut. 2. 233 B.
 κρηπίδωμα, τό, *a foundation, groundwork*, Diod. 13. 82, Byz.
 κρηπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a kind of man's boot* (reaching high up, acc. to Lex. Rhet. 275. 18), *a half-boot*, Xen. Eq. 12, 10, Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 D, Theophr. Char. 2; distinguished from mere ὑποδήματα or shoes, Ath. 539 C, 621 B; perhaps (to judge from the term ὑπισθοκρηπίδες) open behind; κρ. λευκαί, *a mark of effeminacy*, Timae. ib. 522 A; κρ. χίαι Hipp. Art. 828:—κρηπίδες *soldiers' boots*, i. e. *soldiers themselves*, Theocr. 15. 6. 2. *a shoe-shaped cake*, Poll. 6. 77. II. generally, *a groundwork, foundation, basement* of a building, esp. of a temple or altar, Hdt. 1. 93, Soph. Tr. 993, Eur. Ion 38, II. F. 985, Xen. An. 3. 4, 7; τύμβον πὶ κρηπίδ' Eur. Hel. 547:—metaph., βάλλεσθαι κρηπίδα σοφῶν ἐπέων Pind. P. 4. 245; κρ. αἰδῶν Ib. 7. 3; ἐβάλλοντο φαεινὰν κρηπίδ' ἐλευθερίας (v. sub fin.) Id. Fr. 196; κρ. γένους Eur. H. F. 1261; ἡ ἐγκράτεια ἀρετῆς κρ. Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 4; οὐδέπω κρηπίς κακῶν ὑπῆστι we have not yet got to the bottom of misery, Aesch. Pers. 815. 2. *the walled edge of a river, a quay*, Lat. *crepido*, Hdt. 1. 185., 2. 170, Polyb. 5. 37, 8; serving as *the abutment of a bridge*, Epigr. Gr. 1078. [ἱ in gen. κρηπίδος, etc., as in Lat. *crepida*: yet we have κρηπίδα [ἱ] in Pind. Fr. 196, as in Lat. *crepida*: cf. κρημνός.]
 Κρής, ὁ, gen. Κρητός, mostly in pl. Κρήτες, ὄν, *a Cretan*, Hom., etc.; fem. Κρησσα, ης, Aesch. (a play by him called Κρησσαί):—also as Adj. *Cretan*, Κρήτα τρύπον (Bgg. Κρήταν) Simon. 38; Κρής ταῦρος Apollod. 2. 5, 7; μητρὸς .. Κρησσης Soph. Aj. 1295:—but regul. Adj. Κρησιος, α, ον, Soph. Tr. 118, Eur. Hipp. 372, etc.; or more commonly Κρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, q. v.
 κρής, Dor. for κρέας, Sophr. ap. Ath. 87 A, Ar. Ach. 795, Theocr. 1. 6.
 κρήσαι, for κέρασαι, inf. aor. 1 act. of κρεάννυμι, Hom.
 κρησέρα, ἡ, *a flour-sieve, bolting-sieve*, Ar. Eccl. 991; cf. Galen. Lex. Hipp., Poll. 6. 74., 10. 114:—Dim. κρησέριον, τό, Poll., Zonar. 1256. II. *a fine net for fishing*, Phot.
 κρησερίτης ἄρτος, ὁ, *bread of sifted flour*, Diphil. Διαμ. 1.
 Κρησιος, α, ον, and Κρησσα, v. sub Κρής.
 κρησφύγετον [ῦ], τό, (φεύγω) *a place of refuge, retreat, resort*, Hdt. 5. 124., 8. 51., 9. 15, 96; then in Dion. H. 4. 15, Luc. Eun. 10; but not in Att. (The first part of the word, κρησ-, is uncertain: some old Gramm. explain it to mean, properly, *a refuge from the Cretan* (Κρής) *Minos*.)

Κρητῶ-γενής, ἐς, *born in Crete*, of Zeus, C. I. 2554. 177.
 Κρητ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, *chief of the Cretans*, C. I. 2744.
 Κρήτη, ἡ, *the island Creta, Crete, now Candia*, Hom., who in Od. 14. 199., 16. 62, uses also the pl. Κρητῶν εὐρειῶν:—Κρήτηθεν *from Crete*, Il. 3. 233; Κρήτηνδε *to Crete*, Od. 19. 186.
 κρητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Ion., and Ep. for κρατήρ, the only form in Hom.
 Κρητίζω, (Κρής) *to speak like a Cretan*, cited from Dio Chr. II. *to play the Cretan*, i. e. *to lie*, πρὸς Κρήτα Κρ. to cheat the cheater, Plut. Aemil. 23, Lysand. 20; cf. Call. Jov. 8, Ep. Tit. 1. 12, and v. Κρητισμός.
 Κρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or from the island of Crete, Cretan*, Aesch. Cho. 616, Ar. Ran. 849, etc.; τὸ Κρ. πέλαγος Thuc. 4. 53, etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, *in Cretan fashion*, Ar. Eccl. 1165. II. Κρητικόν (sc. ἱμάτιον), τό, *a short garment*, used at sacred sites, Ar. Thesm. 730, Eupol. Incert. 36, cf. Poll. 7. 77, Hesych. 2. κρητική (sc. βοτάνη), ἡ, *a name of the plant dittany*, Diosc. 3. 36. 3. Κρητικός (sc. ποῦς), ὁ, *a metrical foot [- - -]*, e. g. Ἀντιφῶν, called also ἀμφίμακρος, Hephaest. 3. 2; so, ἔγειρε .. Μοῦσα, Κρητικόν μέλος Cratin. Τροφ. 10.
 Κρητισμός, ὁ, *Cretan behaviour*, i. e. *lying*, Plut. Aemil. 26; cf. Κρητίζω.
 κρηφάγειν, κρηφαγία, f. l. for κρηφ-, or for κρεοφ-.
 κρῖ, τό, Ep. shortd. form for κριθή, *barley*, only as nom. and acc., κρῖ λευκόν Il. 8. 564, Od. 4. 41, al.; cf. εὐρυφυής.
 κρῖανός, ἡ, ὄν, (κρίως) *born under the sign of Aries*, Basil.
 κρῖβανεύς, εως, ὁ, in Att. form κλιβ-, *a baker*, Manetho 1. 80.
 κρῖβανίκιος, ον, = κλιβανίτης, Ath. 113 B, in the form κλιβ-.
 κρῖβάνη, ἡ, or κριβάνης, ὁ, *a cake*, Alcman ap. Ath. 646 A.
 κρῖβανίτης, ον, ὁ, *baked in a pan* (κρίβανος), of bread, Ar. Fr. 178, and (in form κλιβ-) Sophron 56 Ahr., Amips. Ἀποκοττ. 5; ὁ κρ. (sc. ἄρτος), *a loaf so baked*, Ar. Ach. 1123; hence, comically, βούς κρ. Ib. 87: cf. κριβανωτός.
 κρῖβανο-ειδής, ἐς, in form κλιβ-, *shaped like a κρίβανος*, Diosc. 1. 96.
 κρῖβανόν [ἱ], τό, =sq., Pherecr. Incert. 80.
 κρῖβανός [ἱ], ὁ, Att. for κλιβανός (which is called Dor. in E. M. 538. 19, cf. Lob. Phryn. 179):—*a covered earthen vessel, a pot or pan*, wider at bottom than at top, wherein bread was baked by putting hot embers round it, this producing a more equable heat than in the regular oven (ἱπνός), Hdt. 2. 92 (in form κλιβ-), Aesch. Fr. 321, Ar. Ach. 86, Vesp. 1153, al., Antiph. Ὀμφ. 1. 5. 2. *a sunnet-shaped vessel*, used for drawing water from a well, Strab. 754. II. *a hollow, cavern in a rock*, Ael. N. A. 2. 22.
 κρῖβανωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *baked in a κρίβανος*: hence κριβανωτός (sc. ἄρτος), ὁ, Alcman 62, Ar. Pl. 765 (al. κριβανίτης); κρ. ζῆα Eust. 1286. 19.
 κρῖγή, ἡ, (κρίζω) *a gnashing of the teeth*, Schol. Ar. Av. 1520; so also κριγμός, Zonar. 1250. II. = τριγμός, *a shrieking*, νεκρῶν Hippon. 39.
 κριδδέμεν, Boeot. for κρίζειν (in the sense of γελᾶν), Strattis Φοιν. 3. 7.
 κρίδιον, τό, contr. from κριδίον, Dim. of κρίως, Hesych.
 κριδόν, only in Tryph. 224, οἱ δὲ κριδόν f. l. for οἱ δ' ἐκκριδόν.
 κρίζω, aor. 1 ἐκρίξα Ael. N. A. 5. 50, Hesych.: aor. 2 and pf. (v. inf.). *To creak*, Lat. *stridere*, κρίκε ζυγόν Il. 16. 470. II. of persons; *to screech*, ὡσπερ Ἰλλύριοι κεκριγότες Ar. Av. 1521, cf. Menand. Incert. 300; in Boeot. *to laugh*, v. κριδδέμεν. Cf. κριγή. (Onomatop., like τρίζω, κράζω, κρώζω.)
 κριθδόν, Adv. (κρίως) *like a ram*, Ar. Lys. 309.
 κριθαία, ἡ, (κριθή) *barley-pottage*, Ep. Hom. 15. 7.
 κριθ-άλευρον, τό, *barley-meal*, Galen., etc.
 κριθάμινος, η, ον, = κρίθινος, ἄλευρα Polyae. 4. 3, 32: cf. πυράμινος.
 κριθάνιας, ον, ὁ, *like barley*: κρ. πυρός *a kind of wheat like barley*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 3.
 κριθάριον, τό, Dim. of κριθή, Thom. M. s. v. κρίβανον.
 κριθάω, of a horse, *to be barley-fed, to wax wanton*, κριθῶν πῶλος Aesch. Ag. 1641; κριθῶσης ὄνου Soph. Fr. 901 b; cf. κριθιάω, ἀκοστόω, and v. Lob. Phryn. 80.
 κριθή, ἡ, mostly in pl., *barley-corns, barley* (cf. κρῖ), the meal being ἀλφίτα; constantly associated with wheat (πυροί), Il. 11. 67, Od. 9. 110., 19. 112, cf. Ar. Eq. 1100, al., Strato cited in οὐλοχύται:—οἶνος ἐκ κριθέων πεποιημένος *a kind of beer* (cf. κρίθινος), Hdt. 2. 77; so, ἐκ κριθῶν μέθυ Aesch. Supp. 953; βρῦτον ἐκ or ἀπὸ τῶν κρ. ap. Ath. 447 B; κριθαί πεφρυγμένα = κάχρυσ, Thuc. 6. 22; cf. Moeris p. 213. II. *a pustule on the eyelid, a sty*, Hipp. 1010 G, Galen. III. *a barley-corn, the smallest weight, a grain*, Theophr. de Lap. 46. IV. in sing. = πόσθη, Ar. Pax 965; cf. κόκκος. (Lat. *hord-eum*, O. H. G. *gerst-a*, v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 75.)
 κριθιάσις, εως, ἡ, *a disease of horses, a kind of surfeit caused by over-feeding with barley* (which was the common food of the horse in Greece), Xen. Eq. 4. 2; cf. κριθιάω.
 κριθιάω, fut. ἄσω, (κριθή) *of a horse, to suffer from κριθιάσις*, Arist. II. A. 8. 24, 4. II. = κριθάω, *to wax wanton*, Cleanth. ap. Stob. 79. 33, Babr. 62. 2; cf. Poll. 7. 24, Buttm. Lexil. v. δκοστήσας.
 κριθίδιον, τό, Dim. of κριθή, *a decoction of barley*, Hipp. 580. 53: in pl. *a little barley*, Luc. Asin. 3. 17 and 47, Ath. 214 C.
 κριθίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to feed with barley*, Babr. 76. 2.
 κριθίνος, η, ον, *made of or from barley*, κόλλις, ἄρτος Hippon. Fr. 20, Xen., Luc., etc.; τὸ κρ. ποτόν Hipp. Acnt. 395; κρ. οἶνος *beer*, Polyb. 34. 9, 15, Ath. 16 C, etc.; πόμα Plut. 2. 752 B; cf. κριθή I.
 κριθίον, τό, Dim. of κριθή, Longus 3. 30.
 κριθμόν, κριθμός, v. sub κρημνός.
 κριθο-λόγος, ον, *gathering barley*: among the Opuntii, *a magistrate who kept the barley for sacrifices*, Plut. 2. 292 B:—hence κριθολογέω, Theod. Prodr.; and κριθολογία, ἡ, Pandect.
 κριθό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, *one who divined by barley*, Lob. Aglaoph. 815.
 κριθο-πομπία, ἡ, *a sending of barley*, Com. (Anon. 176) ap. Hesych.

κριθο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in barley, Hippiatr. 4.
 κριθο-τράγος, ον, (τράγειν) barley-eating, Ar. Av. 231.
 κριθοφάγια, ἡ, an eating of barley, barley-diet, a punishment in the Roman army, Polyb. 6. 38, 4.
 κριθο-φάγος, ον, living on barley, Schol. Ar. Av. 231, Byz.
 κριθο-φόρος, ον, bearing barley, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 2, Strab. 375.
 κριθοφύλακία, ἡ, the office of κριθοφύλαξ, Hesych.
 κριθο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκας, ὁ, at Athens, a superintendent of the exportation of barley, like σιτοφύλαξ, Wolf Lept. p. 254.
 κριθώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like barley, made of it, κριθώδης πτισάνη, = ὄλη πτισάνη, opp. to χυλός, Hipp. Acut. 390; κρ. ἄρτος Noun. Jo. 6. 25.
 κριθ-ώλεθρος, ον, barley-wasting, of horses that will not fatten, A. B. 46.
 κρίκε, v. sub κρίζω.
 κρικέλλιον, τό, Dim. of κρίκος, a ring, Alex. Trall. 9. 165, Byz.
 κρικελλι-ώδης, ες, ring-shaped, Byz.
 κρικ-ηλασία, ἡ, (κρίκος, ἐλαύνω) the trundling of hoops, a child's game, Antyll. ap. Orib. 6. 26; cf. Winckelm. Monum. Ined. 4. 257.
 κρικίον, τό, Dim. of κρίκος, Byz.
 κρικο-ειδής, ες, ring-shaped, annular, Galen. 14. 715, Plut. 2. 877 E.
 κρικόομαι, Pass. to be secured by a ring, κεκρίκωνται τὸ χεῖλος χαλκῶ they have a brass ring through the lip, Strab. 822, cf. Oribas. 189 Maii.
 κρικο-ποιέομαι, to be formed into a ring, Heracl. ap. Orib. 89 Mai.
 κρίκος [ῥ], ὁ, Homeric form of κίρκας, a ring, on a horse's breast-band, to fasten it to the peg (ἔστωρ) at the end of the carriage-pole, Il. 24. 272.
 2. an eyelet-hole in sails, through which the reefing-ropes (of κάλω) were drawn, Hdt. 2. 36, cf. Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 2, Poll. 1. 94.
 3. a finger-ring, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 7; at Carthage a man wore as many rings as he had served campaigns, Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 10.
 4. a nose-ring, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 203: an annulet, Plut. Demosth. 30: a ring, link in a chain, Id. 2. 304 B, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 67; ἐκ κρίκου λεπτοῦ πεπαιγμένα ὑφασμάτια, i. e. chain armour, Julian. 37 D.
 κρίκω, said to be = κρίζω, Heyne II. 16. 470.
 κρίκωμα, τό, a ring, circle, Eust. 726. 16.
 κρίκωσις, εως, ἡ, a rounding off, Oribas. 189 Mai.
 κρίκωτός, ἡ, ὄν, ringed, made of rings, Caryst. ap. Ath. 548 F; θώραξ Eust. 528. 24; κρ. σφαῖρα an armillary sphere, Ptol. Geogr. 7. 6, etc.
 κρίμα, τό, (κρίνω) a decision, decree, judgment, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1046 E, Polyb. 24. 1, 12, N. T.: a sentence, condemnation, often in LXX and N. T.
 2. a matter for judgment, question, οὐκ εὔκριταν τὸ κρίμα Aesch. Supp. 397: a law-suit, LXX, 1 Ep. Cor. 6. 7.
 II. = κρίσις, judging, judgment, Ev. Jo. 9. 39, Act. Ap. 24. 25, etc. [ῖ by analogy, as in Aesch. l. c., v. Lob. Paral. 418; yet Noun. Jo. 9. 176, 177 uses κρίμα with ῖ, as it is written in Mss. of N. T.]
 κριμνίτης ἄρτος, ὁ, bread made of κριμνον, coarse bread, Ath. 646 A: —so κριμνατίας ἄρτος (vulg. κριμμ-), Arcestr. ib. 112 B.
 κριμνον, τό, (v. sub κρίνω) coarse barley meal, Hipp. ap. Galen., Arist. H. A. 2. 5; of the grounds in gruel, Call. Fr. 205: —a loaf of such kind, a coarse loaf, Anth. P. 6. 302, cf. Babr. 108. 9: —κριμνα χειρῶν bread-crumbs, etc., for cleaning the hands at meals, like ἀπαμαγαδάλια, Lyc. 607.
 κριμνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like coarse meal, of sediment in urine, Hipp. Aph. 1259, etc.; κρ. ἐλλέβορος Sext. Emp. P. 1. 130; v. sub κατανίφω.
 κρίν-άνθεμον, τό, houseleek, Hipp. 570. 51.
 2. a synonyme for the hemerocallis, Diosc. 3. 137.
 κρίν-έλαιον, τό, lily-oil, Orneosoph. p. 520.
 κρίνινος, ἡ, ον, made of lilies, μύρον Polyb. 31. 4, 2; ἔλαιον Galen.
 κρίνο-ειδής, ες, like a lily, Diosc. 3. 143.
 κρίνόεις, εσσα, εν, of the dance κρίνον (II), Schol. Il. 22. 391.
 κρίνον [ῥ], τό, a lily of any kind, whereas λεῖριον is the white lily, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 3: in pl. we have the heterocl. form κρίνεα, Hdt. 2. 92; dat. κρίνεσιν Cratin. Μαλθ. 1, Ar. Nub. 911, etc.: but no nom. sing. κρίνος, τό, occurs: —proverb., κρίνου γυμνότερος Julian. 181 B: —hence of a needy man, Poll. 6. 197, etc.
 II. a kind of choral dance, Apollonh. Δαλ. 2.
 III. a kind of loaf, Ath. 114 F.
 κρίνο-στέφανος, ον, lily-crowned, Auson. Epist. 12. 14.
 κρίνό-χραος, ον, contr. -χραος, ον, lily-coloured, Jo. Chrys.
 κρίνω [ῥ], Ep. 3 subj. κρίνησι (v. διακρίνω): fut. κρίνω, Ep. κρίνέω (δια-) II.: aor. ἐκρίνα Od., Att.: pf. κέκρικα Plat., etc.: —Med., fut. κρίνοῦμαι Eur. Med. 609, but in pass. sense, Plat. Gorg. 521 E, cf. διακρίνω aor. ἐκρινάμην, Hom., etc.: —Pass., fut. κριθήσομαι Trag., Att.: aor. ἐκρίθην [ῥ] Pind., Att.; Ep. opt. κρινθείτε (δια-) II., part. κρινθείς II. 13. 129, Od. 8. 48: pf. κέκριμαι Pind., Att.; inf. κεκρίσθαι (ἀπο-) Plat. Meno 75 C: —Acol. κρίνω with double ν, Böckh C. I. 2. p. 189. (From √KPI, whence also κρι-τής, κρί-σις, κρί-μα, etc.; cf. Skt. kar, kir-āmi (effundo, spargo); Lat. cer-na, cre-vi, cri-brum (cf. κρίμαν), cri-men, cer-tus; A. S. hrid-der (sieve): —but there is some reason to think that the Root was ΣΚΑΡ, cf. Skt. ara-skar-as = σκάρ, σκατός (excrementum), with Lith. skir-iù (separo, eligo.) To separate, part, put asunder, distinguish, ἅτε τε ξανθὴ Δημήτηρ κρίνη .. καρπὸν τ' ἄχνας τε Il. 5. 501, etc.; κρίν' ἄνδρας κατὰ φύλα 2. 362, cf. 446; κρ. τὸ ἀληθές τε καὶ μὴ Plat. Theaet. 150 B; τοὺς τε ἀγαθοὺς καὶ τοὺς κακοὺς Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 9, etc.
 II. to pick out, choose, ἐς δ' ἐρέτας ἐκρινεν εἰκόσι Il. 1. 309; ἐκ Λυκίης .. φώτας ἀρίστους 6. 118, cf. Od. 4. 666., 9. 90, 195., 14. 217, etc.; so, κρ. τινὰ ἐκ πάντων Hdt. 6. 129; κρίνασα δ' ἄστῶν .. τὰ βέλτατα Aesch. Eum. 487; δίδωμί σοι κρίναντι χρῆσθαι Soph. O. C. 641, etc.: —in Med., κρίνασθαι ἀρίστους to choose the best, Il. 9. 521, cf. 19. 193, Od. 4. 408, 530, etc.: —Pass. to be chosen out, to be distinguished, ἵνα τε κρίνανται ἀρίστοι 24. 507; but Hom. uses partt. κεκριμένος and κρινθείς for picked out, chosen, Il. 10. 417, Od. 13. 182., 16. 248, etc. (except in Il. 14. 19, v. infr. 2); ἀρετῆ κριθείς distinguished for .., Pind. N. 7. 10; ἀσπίδα .. κεκρ. ὕδατι καὶ πολέμφ

proved by sea and land, Anth. P. 9. 42: —ἐν ζῶσι κεκριμένα numbered among .., Eur. Supp. 969; εἰς τοὺς ἐφήβους κριθείς Luc. Amor. 2: —in aor. med., καῦροι .. κρινάσθων let them be picked out, Od. 8. 35.
 2. to decide disputes, κρίνων νείκεα πολλά 12. 440; ἐκριναν μέγα νείκας .. πολέμια 18. 264; c. acc. cogn., αἰ .. σκαλιάς κρίνωσι θέμιστας judge crooked judgments, Il. 16. 387; so, κρ. δίκην Hdt. 2. 129, Aesch. Eum. 433, etc.; πρώτας δίκας κρίναντες αἵματος Ib. 682; κρινεῖ δὲ δὴ τις ταῦτα; Ar. Ran. 805; κρ. κρίσιν Plat. Rep. 360 E; ἀρίστα κρ. Thuc. 6. 39; κρίνουσι βόη καὶ οὐ ψήφῳ they decide the question .., Id. 1. 87; μίσει πλέον ἢ δίκη κρ. Id. 3. 67; τὸ δίκαιον κρ. Isocr. 298 D; τῷ ταῦτο κρίνεις; by what do you form this judgment? Ar. Pl. 48; also, κρ. περί τινος Pind. N. 5. 73, Plat. Apol. 35 D, Arist., etc.: —Pass., ἀγῶν κριθήσεται Aesch. Eum. 677; κὰν ἰσώψηφας κριθῆ (sc. ἡ δίκη) Ib. 741; impers., κριθησόμενα a decision being about to be taken, Agr. An. 3. 9, 6.
 b. to decide a contest, e. g. for a prize, Soph. Aj. 443, Ar. Ran. 873; ἔργον ἐν κύβοις Ἄρης κρινεῖ Aesch. Theb. 414, cf. Eur. Supp. 601; also, c. acc. pers., κρ. τὰς θεάς to decide their contest, i. e. judge them, Id. I. A. 72: —Pass. and Med., of persons, to have a contest decided, come to issue, κρίνασθαι Ἄρηι Il. 2. 385, cf. 18. 209, etc.; ὅπότε μνηστήρσι καὶ ἡμῖν .. μένας κρίνηται Ἄρης Od. 16. 269, cf. Hes. Th. 882; generally, to dispute, contend, Ar. Nub. 66; περί τινος Hdt. 3. 120; οὐ κριναῦμαι .. σοὶ τὰ πλείονα Eur. Med. 609; δίκη κρίνεσθαι Thuc. 4. 122; so, κρίνεσθαι μετὰ τινος LXX (Jud. 8. 1): —in pf. part. decided, clear, strong, οὐρας κεκριμένas, like εὐκρινής, Il. 14. 19; also, πόνοι κεκρ. decided, ended (cf. decisa negotia, Horat.), Pind. N. 4. 2; αἱ μάχαι κρίνονται .. ταῖς ψυχαῖς Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 19.
 3. to adjudge, κράτος τινί Soph. Aj. 443: Pass., τοῖς αὐτε .. νόστος ἐκρίθη Pind. P. 8. 120.
 b. absol. to judge, give judgment, ἀκουσον .. καὶ κρίναν Ar. Fr. 398; ἀδίκως κρ. Pherecr. Κραπ. 16, cf. Menand. Monost. 287, 576.
 c. in Medic. to bring to a crisis, τὸ θερμὸν φίλιόν [ἔστι] καὶ κρίναν Hipp. Aph. 1253; in Pass., of a sick person, to come to a crisis, ἐκρίθη εἰκοσταίας Id. Epid. 1. 951; so also of the illness, Ib. 954; ταῦ πάθους κριθέντος Diod. 19. 24.
 4. to judge of, estimate, πρὸς ἐμαυτὸν κρίνων [αὐτῶν] judging of him by myself, Dem. 564. 17; κρ. πρὸς ἀργύριον τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν Isocr. 56 B: —Pass., ἴσον παρ' ἐμαὶ κεκρίται Hdt. 7. 16, 1; εὐνοία καιρῷ κρίνεται Menand. Incert. 143.
 5. to expound, interpret in a particular way, ταύτη ἐκριναν τὸ ἐνύπνιον Hdt. 1. 120, cf. 7. 19, Aesch. Fr. 485, etc.: and so in Med., ὁ γέρον ἐκρίνατ' ὄνειραυς Il. 5. 150.
 6. c. et inf. to decide or judge that .., Hdt. 1. 30, 214, Plat., etc.; κρίνω σε νικᾶν Aesch. Cho. 903; so, with the inf. omitted, ἀνδρα πρῶταν κρ. τινά Soph. O. T. 34; Ἐρωτα δ' ὅστις μὴ θεὸν κρίνει μέγαν Eur. Fr. 271; τὴν πόλιν ἀθλιωτάτην ἐκρίνας Plat. Rep. 578 B; ἐκ τῶν λόγων μὴ κρίνε .. σοφόν Philem. Incert. 40 c: —Pass., Ἑλλήνων κριθείς ἀρίστας Soph. Ph. 1345, cf. Thuc. 2. 40, etc.
 7. to decide in favour of, to prefer, choose, κρίνω δ' ἄφθορον ἄλβαν Aesch. Ag. 471, cf. Supp. 396; τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς τύχης πάρος Soph. Tr. 724; τινὰ πρό τινος Plat. Rep. 399 E, cf. Phileb. 57 E; τι πρός τι Id. Phaedo 110 A; εἰ σφε κρίνειεν Πάρις Eur. Tro. 928, cf. Ar. Av. 1102, Eccl. 1155.
 8. c. inf. only, to determine to do a thing, Ep. Tit. 3. 12, cf. 1 Ep. Cor. 2. 2, Diod. 15. 32; ζῆν μεθ' ὧν κρίνη τις (sc. ζῆν) with whom he chooses to live, Menand. Φιλ. 5.
 9. to form a judgment of a thing, μὴ κρίν' ἄρῶν τὸ κάλλος Id. Monost. 333, cf. Incert. 58.
 III. in Att. Poets, to question, αὐτὸν .. ἅπας λεὼς κρίνει παραστάς Soph. Tr. 195; εἰ νιν πρὸς βίαν κρίνειν θέλοισ Ib. 388; καὶ κρίνε κάτέλεγε Id. Ant. 399; μὴ κρίνε, μὴ ζέταζε Id. Aj. 586; σέ τοι, σέ κρίνω Id. El. 1445.
 2. to bring to trial, accuse, like κατηγορέω, Lycurg. 147. 43, cf. Dem. 26. 18., 230. 7., 413. 25, etc.; κρ. θανάτου to judge (in matters) of life and death, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 14; κρ. τινὰ προδοσίας Lycurg. 164. 7; περὶ προδοσίας Isocr. Antid. § 137; κρ. τινὰ κακώσεως ἐπαρχίας, Lat. repetundarum, Plut. Caes. 4: —Pass. to be brought to trial, θανάτου (v. sub θάνατος), Thuc. 3. 57, cf. 6. 29; τρίς κρίνεται παρ' ὑμῖν περὶ θανάτου Dem. 53. 27; ἐκρίνετο τὴν περὶ Ὀρωπαῦ κρίσιν θανάτου Id. 535. 10; c. gen. criminis, κρίνεσθαι δῶρων Lys. 178. 7, cf. Lycurg. 164. 6; also, κρ. ἐπ' ἀδικήματι Plut. 241 E: absol., ὁ κεκριμένος, Lat. reus, Aeschin. 49. 30: hence,
 3. to pass sentence upon, to condemn, like κατακρίνω, Soph. Tr. 724, Dem. 413. 16, N. T.: —Pass. to be judged, condemned, κακαουργοῦ .. ἔστι κριθέντ' ἀποθανεῖν Dem. 52. 2.
 κρίνωνιά, ἡ, a bed of lilies, cf. ἰωνιά, ῥοδωνιά, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 1.
 κρίνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, adorned with lilies, Aristaeas de LXX. p. 255.
 κριξός, ὁ, Dor. for κισός, q. v.
 κριό-βόλος, ον, ram-slaying, κρ. τελετή a sacrifice in honour of Atys, Anth. P. append. 164, 239; cf. ταυραβόλος.
 κριό-δόχη, ἡ, the frame of a battering-ram, Ath. de Mach. p. 6.
 κριό-ειδής, ες, like a ram, Suid. s. v. κριός.
 κριό-θεός, ὁ, a name of ἀμμωνιακόν, Diosc. Noth. 3. 98.
 κριό-κέφαλος, ον, ram-headed, Athanas.
 κριό-κοπέω, to batter with a battering-ram, Polyb. 1. 42, 9, App. Mithr. 36.
 κριό-μάχew, to fight with a battering-ram, Math. Vett. p. 38.
 κριόμορφος, ον, ram-formed, Schol. rec. Ar. Rh. 1. 256.
 κριόμυξος, ον, (μύξα) like a drivelling ram, sheepish, Cercidas ap. Galen. 10. 137: also κριομύξης, ον, ὁ, Theod. Prodr.
 κριό-πράσωπος, ον, ram-faced, ἀγαλμα Διός Hdt. 2. 42., 4. 181; Ζεὺς Luc. Sacr. 14, etc.: so, κριό-πρῶρος, ον, Schol. Plat. Menex. 243 A, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 168.
 κριός [ῥ], ὁ, a ram, Lat. aries, Od. 9. 447, 461, Hdt., etc.; κριὸς ἀγριαί Id. 4. 192: —proverb., κριὸς τροφεία ἀπέτισεν, of ingratitude, because a ram butts at those who have brought him up, Menand. ap. Zenob. 4. 63, Suid., Hesych.; so, κριαὺς ἐκγεννᾶν τέκνα Eupol. Δημ. 10; κριαῦ διακονία, of thankless service, Suid.; —also, τὸν κριὸν ὡς

ἐπέχθη the 'shearing of the ram,' in allusion to the ode of Simon. 15 (19) beginning ἐπέφασθ' ὁ Κρίος, in honour of Crius of Aegina, Ar. Nub. 1356, cf. Hdt. 6. 50, and v. πέκω.

2. a battering-ram, Lat. *aries*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 1, Joseph., etc. 3. the constellation *Aries*, Arat. 238, Plut. 2. 908 C.

II. a huge sea-monster, Ael. N. A. 9. 49., 15. 2, etc.

III. a kind of muscle, Hesych.; κρείος in Ath. 87 B.

IV. the volute on the Ionic capital, being twisted like a ram's horn, Hesych. V. a kind of African ship, Poll. 1. 83. (Prob., like Lat. *cervus*, akin to κέρας.)

κρίος, ὁ, a kind of vetch, Theophr. H. P. 8. 5, 1, Diosc. 2. 126; κρείος in Sophil. ap. Ath. 54 F. (Prob. akin to Lat. *cicer*, cf. Curt. Et. Gr. no. 42 b.)

κρίο-στάσις, εως, ἡ, the frame of a battering-ram, Math. Vett. p. 92.

κρίο-φάγος, ον, devouring rans, Hesych.

κρίο-φόρος, ον, carrying battering-rams, χελώναι Diod. 20. 48 and 91, cf. Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. προσηρεϊκότος. II. a name of Hermes, Paus. 9. 22, 1, cf. 2. 3, 4.

κρίω, to dedicate to the Ram (κρίος 1. 3), Basil., cf. Arcad. 164.

Κρίσα (not Κρίσσα), ης, ἡ, Crisa, a city in Phocis, not far from Delphi, Il. 2. 520; Κρίση, η. Ap. 282, etc.:—Adj. Κρισαῖος, α, ον, Crisaeian, Ib. 446, Hdt., etc.

κρίσιμος [ἴ], ον, (κρίσις) decisive, critical, κρ. ἡμέρα the crisis of a disease, Hipp. Aph. 1261, al., Arist. Phys. 5. 6, 7; Menand. says of the seventh day, κρ. γὰρ αὕτη γίγνεται Incert. 296; so, κρ. φάσα Anth. P. 11. 382, 11; τὸ κρ. a critical point, cited from Hipp.:—Comp. —ώτερος, Id. Acut. 387. Adv. —μως, Id. Epid. 1. 945.

κρίσις [ἴ], εως, ἡ, (κρίνω) a separating, power of distinguishing, τῶν ὁμοιογενῶν, τῶν διαφερόντων Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 10, al.

2. a deciding, decision, judgment, τὴν Κροίσου κρ. Hdt. 3. 34, cf. 8. 69; ἐν θεῶν κρίσει Aesch. Ag. 1288; κατὰ κρίσιν ἐμὴν Hipp. Jusj. 1; κρ. οὐκ ἀληθῆς no certain means of judging, Soph. O. T. 501; πολίτης ὀρίζεται τῷ μετέχειν κρίσεως a right of judging, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 6; Κρίσις, title of a play by Soph. on the Judgment of Paris; κρ. τινός judgment on or respecting . . . κ. τῶν μνηστήρων Hdt. 6. 131; ἀέθλων Pind. O. 3. 37, N. 10. 42; ἡ τῶν ὄπλων κρ., referring to the story of Ajax, Plat. Rep. 620 B, Arist. Poët. 23, 7; κρίσιν . . . τοῦ βίου περὶ ὧν λέγομεν Plat. Rep. 360 D; κρ. ἀμφ' ἀέθλοις Pind. O. 6. 144; κρίσιν ποιεῖσθαι περὶ τινος Isocr. 48 D; κρίσει πραγμάτων διαφέρεσθαι Polyb. 17. 14, 10; κατὰ κρίσιν with judgment, advisedly, Id. 6. 11, 5.

3. a choice, election, κρ. ποιεῖσθαι τῶν ἀξίων Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 4, cf. 2. 9, 23.

II. in legal sense, a trial, Ar. Ran. 779, 785, Antipho 128. 17, etc.; προκαλεῖν τινα ἐς κρίσιν περὶ τινος Thuc. 1. 34; καθιστάναι ἑαυτὸν ἐς κρ. Ib. 131; κρίσιν ποιεῖν τιμὴν Lys. 133 A; κρίσεως τυχεῖν to be put on one's trial, Plat. Phaedr. 249 A; εἰς κρ. ἄγειν Id. Legg. 856 C; ἡ κρ. γίγνεται τιμὴν Ib.; κρίσιν ὑπέχειν Ib. 861 D, Dem. 555. 22 (v. sub κρίνω 11).

b. the result of a trial, condemnation, Xen. An. 1. 6, 5.

2. a trial of skill or strength, πρὸς τόξου κρίσιν in archery, Soph. Tr. 266; δρόμον . . . οὗ πρώτη κρίσις Id. El. 684; θεῶν ἔριν τε καὶ κρ. Plat. Rep. 379 E.

3. a dispute, περὶ τινος Hdt. 5. 5., 7. 26, etc.: a law-suit, τὰς κρ. διαδικάζειν Plat. Legg. 876 B.

III. the event or issue of a thing, κρίσιν ἔχειν to be decided, of a war, Thuc. 1. 23; κρίσιν λαμβάνειν Polyb. 1. 59, 11; ἐν τοῖς πεπολιτευμένοις τὴν κρίσιν εἶναι νομίζω I suppose the issue depends upon my public measures, Dem. 244. 10.

2. the crisis or turning point of a disease, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16, etc.: also a fresh access of fever, etc.: v. Foës. Oecon.

κρισσός, ὁ, collat. form of κρισός, Hippiatr., Hesych.

κρισσώδης, ες, Att. for κρισώδης, Galen. 19. p. 123.

κρίτεός, α, ον, verb. Adj. of κρίνω, to be decided or judged, Hipp. 5. 54.

II. κριτέον one must decide or judge, Plat. Gorg. 523 D, etc.

κρίτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, v. sub κραντήρ.

κρίτηριον, τό, (κριτής) a means for judging or trying, a criterion, standard, test, of the mental faculties and senses, ἔχων αὐτῶν τὸ κρ. ἐν αὐτῷ Plat. Theaet. 178 B, cf. Rep. 582 A; τὸ ἀσθητήριον καὶ κρ. τῶν . . . χυμῶν Arist. Metaph. 10. 6, 6.

2. a court of judgment, tribunal, Plat. Legg. 767 B; καθίζειν κρ. Polyb. 9. 33, 12, cf. C. I. 5879. 21.

κρίτης, οὔ, ὁ: voc. κριτή Hippon. 86: (κρίνω):—a decider, judge, umpire, Hdt. 3. 160, Aesch. Supp. 397, etc.; κρ. τῶν ἀληθῶν, opp. to δοξαστής, Antipho 140. 38; ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου κρ. Thuc. 3. 37; τῶν . . . λεγομένων μὴ κακοῦς κριτάς Id. 1. 120; κρ. περὶ τινος Plat. Phileb. 65 A; rarely for δικαστής, Aeschin. 87. 4, Demad. 179. 1; (on the distinction between κριτής and δικαστής, v. sub δικαστής):—at Athens, esp. of the judges in the poetic contests, Ar. Ach. 1224, Nub. 1115, Av. 445, cf. Andoc. 31. 41.

2. κρ. ἐνυπνίων an interpreter of dreams, Aesch. Pers. 226; cf. κρίνω II. 5.

3. λαμβάνειν κριτήν in Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 2, de Anima 1. 2, 19, evidently means to find a supporter: Trendelenb. ad An. 1. c. supposes the phrase to come from the judges in the poetic contests.

κρίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to discern, critical, δύναμις σύμφυτος κριτικὴ Arist. An. Post. 2. 19, 3; οὐκ ἔχει βίνα κριτικὴν πρὸς τοῦψον Posidipp. Ἀναβλ. 1. 4; τὸ κριτικόν the power of discerning, Arist. de An. 3. 9, 1;—so, ἡ κριτικὴ (sc. τέχνη), Plat. Polit. 260 C, etc.:—ὁ κριτικός, a critic, esp. in language, Lat. *criticus*, Plat. Ax. 366 E, Strab. 394, Gramm.:—c. gen., ἡ γεῦσις τῶν σχημάτων κριτικωτάτη Arist. de Sens. 4, 22, cf. Theophr. Sens. 43; Adv., κριτικῶς ἔχειν τινός Artem. prooem. 4. 14.

2. of or for judging, ἀρχὴ κρ. the office of judges, opp. to ἀρχὴ βουλευτικὴ, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 12.

II. = κρίσιμος, Galen. ap. Stob. 546. 2, cf. Plut. 2. 134 F.

κρίτις, ἴδος, fem. of κριτής, Alex. Aphrod. de Anim. 2. p. 156.

κρίτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of κρίνω, separated, picked out, chosen, Il. 7.

434, Od. 8. 258.

2. choice, excellent, Pind. P. 4. 89, Soph. Tr. 27, 245, etc.

κρίωδης, ες, (εἶδος) ram-like, Philo 1. 113.

κρίωμα [ἴ], τό, = κρίος 1. 2, Math. Vett. 14.

II. = κρίος v, Aquil. V. T. κροαίνω, only used in part. pres., of a horse, to stamp, strike with the hoof, θέει πεδίον κροαίνων Il. 6. 507, cf. 15. 264 (the Schol. on 6. 507 notices an interpr. ἐπιθυμῶν, but only to reject it); κροαίνοντες πεδίοισιν Opp. C. 1. 279:—metaph. to luxuriate, wanton, of a rhetorician, Philostr. 5. 37; also c. acc., κρ. τὰ κοσμικά spurning them, Clem. Al. 106; πλήκτρον λιγυρὸν μέλος κρ. striking, Anacreont. 62. 6.

κρόκα, heterocl. acc. sing. of κρόκη.

κροκάλη [ἄ], ἡ, = κρόκη II, Anth. P. 7. 479: pl. the seashore, beach, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 211, Euphor. Ep. 1, Anth. P. 6. 186, etc.; κροκάλην . . . ἡτόνα Ib. 7. 294, f. l. for ἡμόνος.

κρόκεος, ον, (κρόκος) saffron-coloured, Pind. P. 4. 412, Eur. Hec. 468, etc.

κρόκες, αἶ, metaplast. nom. pl. of sq.

κρόκη, ἡ; also, as if from a nom. *κρόξ, heterocl. acc. κρόκα Hes. Op. 536, nom. pl. κρόκες Anth. P. 6. 335: (κρέκω):—the thread which is passed between the threads of the warp (στήμων, tela), the woof or weft, Lat. *subtemen*, Hes. l. c., Hdt. 2. 35, Plat. Polit. 283 A, Crat. 388 B; νῆσαι μαλθακωτάτην κρ. Eurpol. Incert. 19, cf. Menand. Incert. 301; κρόκας ἐμβάλλειν Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 3; cf. κροκονητική.

2. generally, a thread, Hipp. 467. 41, Luc. Navig. 26, etc.

3. = κροκός, the flock or nap of woollen cloth, cloth with curly nap, ἐν Ἐκβατάνοισι γίγνεται κρόκης χόλιξ Ar. Vesp. 1144: in pl., μαλακαῖς κρόκαις with cloths of soft wool, Pind. N. 10. 83; κροκαῖσι with flocks of wool, Soph. O. C. 474; τρίβωνες ἐκβαλόντες . . . κρόκας having lost the nap, worn out, Eur. Fr. 284. 12; τῆς κρόκης φορουμένης the wool being torn to pieces, Ar. Lys. 896, cf. Thesm. 738.

II. like κροκάλη, a rounded or rolled stone, pebble on the sea-shore, Arist. Mechan. 15, 1; ἐν κρόκησι on the pebbles of the shore, Lyc. 107, 193, etc.

κροκίμος, η, ον, poet. for κρόκεος, ἄνθος h. Hom. Cer. 178.

κροκίας λίθος, ὁ, saffron-coloured stone, Plut. 2. 375 E.

κροκιδίξω, κροκιδισμός, f. l. for κροκιδ-, q. v.

κροκίζω, (κρόκος) to be like saffron, Diosc. 2. 210.

κρόκινος, η, ον, (κρόκος) of the saffron, ἄνθος Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 1., 3. 4, 5.

2. of or made from saffron, μύρον Anth. P. 11. 34, Theophr. de Odor. 27; τὸ κρ. LXX (Prov. 7. 17).

3. saffron-coloured, Democr. Ephes. ap. Ath. 525 C:—The form κρόκιος in Anticl. ib. 473 C, Artem. 1. 77, appears to be corrupt.

κροκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, f. l. for κροκός, q. v.

κροκισμός, ὁ, (κροκίζω) a weaving, web, Schol. Soph. O. C. 474.

κροκό-βαπτος, ον, saffron-dyed, Aesch. Pers. 66.

κροκο-βάφης, ἐς, = foreg., Philostr. 888:—metaph., ἐπὶ δὲ καρδίαν ἔδραμε κρ. σταγόν the sallow, sickly blood-drop such as might be supposed to run to the heart of dying men, Aesch. Ag. 1121; v. sub κρόκος.

κροκοβάφια, ἡ, a dyeing with saffron, v. κροκοβαφής.

κροκοδειλία or -εῖα, ἡ, the dung of the κροκοδεῖλος χερσαῖος, used as an eye-salve, Plin. 28. 28; cf. Hor. Epod. 12. 11, Clem. Al. 255. 6.

κροκοδειλιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = κροκοδεῖλιον, Alex. Trall. 12. 234.

κροκοδεῖλιος, η, ον, of a crocodile, v. sub κροκοδεῖλος II.

κροκοδεῖλιον, τό, a plant, prob. an *eryngo*, so named from the rough skin of its stalk, Diosc. 3. 12.

κροκοδεῖλιτης, ον, ὁ, v. sub κροκοδεῖλος II.

κροκοδεῖλος, ὁ, a lizard, properly an Ion. word, Hdt. 2. 69; κρ. χερσαῖοι, large lizards in central Africa, Id. 4. 192, cf. Arist. Fr. 320, Ael. N. A. 1. 58.

2. the Nile-lizard, the crocodile, alligator, called by the natives χόμψα, Hdt. 2. 68 sq.; found also in the Indus, Id. 4. 44; called, distinctively, ὁ κρ. ὁ ποτάμιος, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 10, etc.; it grows to the length of seventeen cubits, Ib. 5. 33, 5.

II. name of a fallacy of the Sophists, v. Luc. D. Mort. 1. 2, Vit. Auct. 22; also κροκοδεῖλιτης, ὁ, Walz. Rhett. 4. 154., 7. 163; κροκοδεῖλιος λόγος Clem. Al. 651; *crocodilinae ambiguitates*, like κερατίνας, Quintil.; v. Menag. Diog. L. 2. 108, Spald. Quintil. 1. 10, 5.

κροκο-ειδής, ἐς, like saffron, saffron-coloured, Arist. Color. 5, 11.

κροκο-εἰμων, ον, gen. ονος, saffron-clad, Schol. Il. 8. 1.

κροκόεις, εσσα, εν, saffron-coloured, κισαός Theocr. Ep. 3, Anth. P. 9. 338; στολὴ Eur. Phoen. 1491; χιτῶν Phalac. ap. Ath. 440 D.

2. κροκόεις (sc. χιτῶν), ὁ, = κροκαῖς, a dress-robe of saffron, ὅς ἐμὲ κροκαῖεντ' ἐνέδυσε Ar. Thesm. 1044.

κροκό-μαγμα, τό, the residuum after the saffron-unguent has been expressed, Diosc. 1. 26.

2. in Damocr. ap. Galen. 13. 905, Paul. Aeg. 7. 12, 20, it is a compound drug.

κροκο-μέριον, τό, a name of the λεοντοπόδιον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 131.

κροκό-μηλον, τό, conserve of quince and saffron, Alex. Tr. 12. 773.

κροκο-νητική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of spinning the woof, opp. to στημονητική, Plat. Polit. 282 E.

κροκό-πεπλος, ον, with yellow veil (v. κρόκος), of Eos, Il. 8. 1., 19. 1, al.; of Eryx, Hes. Th. 273; of a river-nymph, Ib. 358; of the Muses, Alcman 74.

κρόκος, ου, ὁ, (or ἡ, Strab. 670):—the crocus, Il. 14. 348, Soph. O. C. 685, Cratin. Malθ. 1.

2. saffron (which is made from its stigmas), Ar. Nub. 51, etc.; κρόκου βαφάς (v. sub βαφή) Aesch. Ag. 239:—the saffron-market, Eust. 1698. 30:—κρ. ὠοῦ the yellow or yolk of an egg, Galen.—There is no mention of κρόκος as a dye in Hom.; and it is prob. that the yellow colour expressed in κροκόπεπλος is taken directly from the colour of the yellow spring crocus, *C. vernus* (esp. as it is mentioned in Il. l. c. with other spring-flowers), rather than from the yellow dye obtained in later times from the stigmas of the purple autumn-crocus, *C. sativus*: the former is χρυσαυγής Soph. l. c., the latter rubens, ruber, puniceus, Virg. G. 4. 182, Ov. Fast. 1. 342., 5. 318.

κροκόττας, οὐ, δ, an Indian wild beast, supposed to be a hybrid between the wolf and the dog, Lat. *crocoïta*, *crocuta*, perhaps really *the hyena*, Bähr. Ctes. p. 343, C. I. 6131 b; also κροκούττας Strab. 775; κροκόττα Ael. N. A. 7. 22; κροκούτας Dio C. 76. 1.

κροκο-φόρος, ον, producing saffron, Byz.
κροκό-χρως, ὁ, ἡ, saffron-coloured, Byz.
κροκόω, (κρόκος) to crown with yellow ivy (cf. κροκύεις), Anth. P. 13. 29.
II. (κρόκη) to wrap in wool (κρόκη), Phot.: generally to weave, Dion. P. Fr. 13.

κροκύδειλος, ὁ, an unknown insect, Hippon. ap. Eust. 855. 52.
κροκῦδιζω, to pick loose flocks off a garment (cf. κροκῦς), τὸ κατάγμα κροκῦδίζουσαν Philyll. Incert. 4; of persons in delirium, to twitch the blankets, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 1;—Subst. κροκῦδισμός, ὁ, Galen.; and, in same sense, κροκῦδο-λογέω, Hipp. 1217.—Wrongly written κροκιδίζω.
κροκῦδιον, τό, Dim. of κροκῦς, Theognost. 125. 9.

κροκῦλεγμός, ὁ, = κροκῦδισμός, a dealing in trifles, Hesych.
κροκῦς [ῦ], ὕδος, ἡ, (κρόκη I. 3), the flock or nap on woollen cloth, Hdt. 3. 8, Luc. Fug. 28, etc.: a piece of wool, κροκῦδας ἀφαιρεῖν, typical of a flatterer, Ar. Fr. 360, Theophr. Char. 2, etc.—In MSS. sometimes wrongly κροκίς, Hipp. Progn. 38, Jac. Anth. P. p. 596.

κροκ-ύφαντος, τό, wouven: as Subst. = κεκρύφαλος, Galen. 14. 472, M. Anton. 2. 2.

κροκώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like κρόκος, saffron-coloured, Diosc. 1. 26. II. like the κρόκη or thread of the woof, Plat. Polit. 309 B.

κροκωτίδιον, τό, Dim. of κροκωτός, Ar. Lys. 47, Eccl. 331.

κροκώτινος, η, ον, = κροκωτός, Eus. P. E. 9. 29.

κροκώτιον, τό, Dim. of κροκωτός, Poll. 7. 56.

κροκωτός, ἡ, ὄν, saffron-dyed, saffron-coloured, Pind. N. 1. 58. 2. as Subst., κροκωτός (sc. χιτῶν), ὁ, like κροκῦεις, a saffron-coloured frock, worn by gay women, Ar. Thesm. 138, 253, 945, Eccl. 879; presented as an offering to temples, C. I. 155. 60, 64:—also a light robe worn by Bacchus (or at his festivals) over the χιτῶν, Cratin. Διον. 1, Ar. Ran. 46; also by effeminate men, παρθένος δ' εἶναι δοκεῖ φοβῶν κροκωτούς Agaros Kaiν. 1, cf. Callix. ap. Ath. 198 C, Duris ib. 155 C, etc.:—so too κροκωτά (sc. ἱμάτια), Ar. Lys. 44.

κροκωτοφορέω, to wear the κροκωτός, Ar. Lys. 219.
κροκωτο-φόρος, ον, wearing the κροκωτός, Plut. 2. 785 E.
κρομβός, ἡ, ὄν, = κρομβάλεις, καπυρός, Hesych.
κρομβόω, to roast, χοιρίδια κρ. ὄλα Diphil. Incert. 7.
κρομμύδιον, τό, a small onion, Achmes Onir. 206.
κρομμυο-γήτειον, τό, onion-leek, chives (?), Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 2.
κρόμμυον, τό, v. sub κρόμμυον.

κρομμυο-οξῦ-ρεγγία, ἡ, a belch of onions and crudities, Ar. Pax 529; Dind. suggests κρομμυο-οξ-εργυμία.

κρομμυο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, (πωλέω) a dealer in onions, Poll. 7. 198.

κρομμυο-πώλιον, τό, an onion-shop, Hesych.

κρομμυώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like onions, Diosc. 4. 151.

κρομμυόεις, εσσα, εν, abounding in onions: contr. fem. Κρομμυόισσο, the onion-island, Hecatae. ap. Steph. B. (sic leg. pro Κρομμυόισσα.)
κρόμμυον, τό, an onion, κρομμυόιο λόπον Od. 19. 233; eaten as a relish, κρόμμυον ποτῶ ὕψον Il. 11. 630:—later always κρόμμυον, Hdt. 2. 125., 4. 17, and freq. in Ar. (though the Copyists often write it κρόμμυον); κελεύω κρόμμυα ἐσθίειν, = κλαίειν κελεύω, Biasap. Diog. L. 1. 83. II. τὰ κρόμμυα, the onion-market, Eurpol. Incert. 5.—Cf. σκύροδον.

Κρόνια, ον, τά, v. sub Κρόνιος.

Κρονιας, ἄδος, ἡ, v. sub Κρόνιος.

Κρονίδης [γ], ον, ὁ, patronym. son, of Cronos, i. e. Zeus, often in Hom., who joins Zeus Κρονίδης: cf. Κρονίων, Κρόνος:—an aged man, Hesych. in Lacon. form Κρονίδαρ. Cf. Müller Hist. of Lit. p. 88 E. Tr.

Κρονικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Κρ. ἀστήρ the planet Saturn, Anth. P. 11. 227; cf. sq. 1. 2:—Adv. -κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 263. 46. II. in contemptuous sense, old-fashioned, gone by, out of date, Ar. Pl. 581, Plat. Lys. 205 C; πρᾶγμα τι γιγνόμενον αἰεί, Κρονικόν Alex. Εἰσοικ. 1; cf. Κρόνος II, Κρόνιος II, ἀρχαῖκός, ἀρχαῖος 2.

Κρόνιος, α, ον, (Κρόνος):—Cronian, Saturnian, of Cronos or Saturn, ὦ Κρόνιε παῖ Aesch. Pr. 577, Pind. O. 2. 23; Κρ. ἄλς the Hadriatic, Ar. Rh. 4. 327, 509.

2. Κρόνια (sc. ἱερά), τά, his festival celebrated at Athens on the twelfth of the month Hecatombaeon (which was once called μῆν Κρόνιος, Plut. Thes. 12); ὕπτων Κρονίων during the Cronia, Dem. 708. 13; Κρ. ἐνστάτων Alciphro 3. 57; cf. Schol. Ar. Nub. 398:—later, τὰ Κρόνια were the Roman Saturnalia; hence, αἱ Κρονιαδες ἡμέραι the time of the Saturnalia, Plut. Cic. 18; so, ἡ Κρονική ἑορτή Plut. Pomp. 34.

3. Κρόνιον (sc. ὄρος), τό, the hill of Cronos or Saturn, near Olympia, Pind. O. 1. 179, cf. 5. 40., 9. 4, etc.:—also (sub. τέμενος) his sanctuary, Dio C. 45. 17. II. like Κρονικός, in contemptuous sense, Κρονίων ὄζειν to smell of the dark ages, Ar. Nub. 398.

Κρόνιππος, ον, (Κρόνος) an old dotard, Ar. Nub. 1070.

Κρονίων, ἄνος, ὁ, patronym., son of Cronos, i. e. Zeus, often in Hom., also Zeus Κρονίων: the gen. Κρονίου occurs only Il. 14. 247, Od. 11. 620. [Hom. makes ῖ in Κρονίων, Κρονίου, in other cases ῖ;—but Tyrtae. 5. 1, Pind. P. 4. 39, etc., use ῖ in Κρονίων.]

Κρονο-δαίμων, ὄνος, ὁ, = Κρόνος II, Com. word in A. B. 46.

Κρονο-θήκη, ἡ, a receptacle for old follies, Com. word in A. B. 46.

Κρονό-ληρος, ὁ, an old twaddler, Plut. 2. 13 B; cited as a Com. word by Poll. 2. 16.

Κρόνος, ὁ, (v. sub κροίνω) Cronos, identified with the Lat. Saturnus, son of Uranos and Gaia, Hes. Th. 137; husband of Rhea, father of Zeus, Poseidon, Hades, Hera, Demeter and Hestia, Ib. 453 sq.: he reigned in heaven until his sons banished him to Tartarus, Il. 8. 479., 14. 203, cf. Aesch. Pr. 201, Eum. 641: his time was the golden age, Hes. Op. 111;

hence, οἷς δὴ βασιλεὺς Κρ. ἦν in the golden reign of Cronos, Cratin. Πλοῦτ. 2; ὁ ἐπὶ Κρόνου βίος a life of golden ease, Luc. Fug. 17.—Later, the name was interpreted as χρόνος, cf. Arist. Mund. 7. 2. 2. the planet Saturn, Id. Metaph. 11. 8, 11, Mund. 2. 9., 6, 18: his influence was baneful, Casaub. Pers. 5. 50. II. from the association of his name with bygone days, Κρόνος was a nickname at Athens for a superannuated old dotard, old fool, Ar. Nub. 929, Vesp. 1480, Plat. Euthyd. 287 B; v. Κρονικός II, Κρόνιος II, Κρόνιππος, Κρονοδαίμων, etc.; and cf. Τάπετος.

Κρονό-τεκνος, ὁ, father of Cronos, epith. of Uranos in Orph. H. 3. 8.
κρόσσαι, ὦν, αἱ, interpreted by the Ven. Schol. and Hesych. to mean either ladders or the battlements on walls: the former sense might suit Il. 12. 444 (κροσσῶν ἐπέβαινον), but the latter is the only reasonable sense in 12. 258 (κρόσσας μὲν πύργων ἔρνον καὶ ἔρειπον ἐπάλλεις):—in Hdt. 2. 125, the word is applied to the courses or steps in which the Pyramids rose from bottom to top, and he himself explains κρόσσαι by βωμίδες, ἀνοβαθμοί. By comparison with κροσσοί (tassels), and πρόκροσσοι, it is evident that κρόσσαι must mean some objects placed at regular intervals, such as steps; perhaps, as applied to a wall, they meant originally the steps by which a parapet was carried down the descent of a hill, as may be seen in old fortified places.

κρόσσιον, τό, a plant, = λεοντοπόδιον, Diosc. 4. 131.

κροσσοί, οἱ, = θύσανοι, tassels, a fringe, Poll. 7. 64, Hesych.: Dim. κροσσίον, τό, Hdn. Epimer. 72. Cf. κρόσσαι.

κροσσωτός, ἡ, ὄν, tasselled, fringed, Lyc. 1102, Plut. Luc. 28, LXX (Ps. 44. 15); cf. κροκωτός:—as Subst., κροσσωτός (sc. χιτῶν), ὁ, a fringed tunic, Clem. Al. 236, Eust., etc.—In E. M. p. 541. 8, E. Gud. 349. 33, κροσσῶ is assumed as a Verb to derive it from.

κρόσφος, ὁ, = γρόσφος, Eust. 795. 35.

κροταίνω, ποët. collat. form of κροτέω, Opp. C. 4. 247.

κροτάλια, ον, τά, earrings with pendants of pearl, which rattled against each other, Petron. 67. 9, Plin. 9. 56.

κροτάλιζω, (κρόταλον) to use rattles or castanets, τινες τῶν γυναικῶν, κρόταλα ἔχουσαι, κροτάλιζουσι Hdt. 2. 60:—hence, ἵπποι κείν' ὄχεα κροτάλιζον rattled them along, Il. 11. 160, cf. κροτέω I. II. later, like κροτέω II. 2, to clap, applaud, Alciphro 2. 4, 5, Ath. 395 A, 503 F:—Pass., Ib. 159 E.

κροτάλισμα, τό, a rattling sound, applause, cited from Nicet.

κροτάλισμός, ὁ, (κροτάλιζω) = foreg., Gloss.

κρόταλον, τό, (κρότος, κροτέω) a clapper, made of two pieces of split reed, pottery, or metal, joined by a hinge or spring, a sort of castanet, used in the worship of Cybelé, h. Hom. 13. 3, Hdt. 2. 60, Pind. Fr. 48; or of Dionysos, Eur. Hel. 1308, cf. Cycl. 205; or, generally, in dances, Anth. P. 5. 175., 11. 195:—the stork is called crotalistría by Publ. Syr. from the noise made by clapping together the two mandibles of his beak. II. metaph. a rattling fellow, a thorough rattle, Ar. Nub. 260, 448; οἶδ' ἄνδρα κρόταλον Eur. Cycl. 104; cf. κῶδων I. 2. III. a name for the narcissus, Eumath. ap. Ath. 651 E.

κροτάφιαῖος, α, ον, on the temples, πληγή Synes. 259 A.

κροτάφίζω, to strike on the temples, Eccl.

κροτάφιος, α, ον, on or of the temples, Galen. 14. 720: so, κροταφικός, ἡ, ὄν, late Medic.

κροτάφης, ἴδος, ἡ, a pointed hammer, also κέστρα, Poll. 10. 147.

κροταφιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who strikes on the temples, Gloss.

κροτάφίτης [ι] μῦς, ὁ, the temporal muscle, Hipp. Art. 797:—πληγή κροτοφίτης a blow on the temples, Hipp. ap. Gal. 18. 1, 433.

κρότυφος, ὁ, (κροτέω) the side of the forehead (v. sub κόρη), Il. 4. 502., 20. 397, Ar. Ran. 854:—mostly in pl. the temples, Lat. tempora, Il. 13. 188, al., Hdt. 4. 187, Hipp. Progn. 36, and Att.:—in Theocr., πρᾶτον ἰουλον ἀπὸ κροτάφον καταβάλλων, of the first growth of the whiskers, 15. 85, cf. 11. 9; and Arist. remarks that τοὺς κρ. πολιοῦνται πρῶτον, G. A. 5. 4, 10. 3. σχῆμα κατὰ κροτάφον a figure in profile, opp. to κατὰ πλάτος, Math. Vett. II. metaph. of a mountain, its side, Aesch. Pr. 721; ὑπὸ κροτάφοις Ἑλικῶνος Anth. P. append. 94. III. the back of a book, Anon. ap. Suid.

κροτέω, a ποët. form κροτέω is quoted by Hesych., whence ἀνακοπήσασα (for ἀνακρο-) is restored by Meineke in a hexameter ap. Diogenian. 3. 97: (κρότος). To make to rattle, of horses, ὄχεα κροτέοντες rattling them along, Il. 15. 453, h. Hom. Ap. 234; cf. κροταλίζω I.

II. to knock, strike, smite, λέβητας Hdt. 6. 58; γῆν θύρω Eur. Bacch. 188; τοῖς ἀγκῶσι τὰς πλευράς Dem. 1259. 22; τινα Plut. 2. 10 D:—Pass. to be beaten on by rain, Ael. N. A. 16. 17. 2. to strike in sign of applause, to strike together, κροτεῖν τὰς χεῖρας, τῷ χεῖρε to clap the hands, Hdt. 2. 60, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 12: absol. to clap, applaud, Id. Symp. 9, 4, Dem. 586. 21, etc.; and c. acc., κρ. τινα Diog. L. 7. 173:—Pass. to be applauded, to succeed, Arist. Poët. 18, 12, Plat. Ax. 368 D, etc.; παρὰ Ὀμήρω κεκρότηται τὰ σώφρονα συμπόσια are commended, Ath. 182 A. b. also in sign of disapproval, Plut. 2. 533 A; v. κρότος 2. b.

3. of a smith, to hammer or weld together, like συγκροτέω, Luc. Lexiph. 9:—metaph., κρ. λόγους Plat. Ax. 369 B; and in Pass. to be wrought by the hammer, to be wrought, κεκρότηται χρυσέα κρηπίς Pind. Fr. 206, cf. Lyc. 888; and metaph. (like κρότημα). ἐξ ἀπάτας κεκροταμένος one mass of trickery, Theocr. 15. 49; εὐθὺς τὸ πρᾶγμα κροτεῖσθω 'strike while the iron is hot,' Anth. P. 10. 20. 4. to rattle, clash, χαλκῶματα Plut. 2. 944 B; also, κρ. δστράκοις καὶ ψήφοις to make a rattling noise with them, in order to collect a swarm of bees, Arist. II. A. 9. 40, 51; κ. κυμβάλοισ Luc. Alex. 9; and satirically, ἡ τοῖς δστράκοις κροτοῦσα [Μοῦσ' Εὐριπίδου] Ar. Ran. 1306, cf. Ael. N. A. 2. 11. 5. to strike the woof home with the kerκίς, σινδόνες λῖαν κεκροτημέναι close-woven, Strab. 717.

κρότημα, τό, a piece of work wrought with the hammer:—metaph. of Ulysses (cf. κροτέω II. 3), Soph. Fr. 784, Eur. Rhes. 499.

κρότησις, εως, ἢ, a clapping, striking, χειρῶν, as a sign of grief, Plat. Av. 365 A; σιδηροῦ Philo in Math. Vett. 71; τοῦ πνεύματος Dion. H. Comp. 166 Schiäf.

κροτησμός, ὁ, = κρότος, εἰκὼ πυκνοῦ κροτησμοῦ τυγχάνουσα Aesch. Theb. 561.

κροτητός, ἢ, ὄν, verb. Adj. stricken, sounding with blows, κάρα Aesch. Cho. 428.

2. κρ. ἄρματα (cf. κροτέω I), Soph. El. 714; κροτητὰ πηκτιδῶν μέλη plectoyed with the plectron, Id. Fr. 227.

κροτητά, 1. cakes of some kind, Eur. Fr. 470. 4. 2. well-worn roads, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 10.

κρότιον, τό, name of the plant κατανάγκη, Diosc. Noth. 4. 134.

κροτο-θόρυβος, ὁ, loud applause, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 5, Plut. 2. 45 F, 1117 A.

κρότος, ου, ὁ, a rattling noise, made to collect a swarm of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 51; κρ. ποδῶν the beat of the feet in dancing, Eur. Heracl. 783, Tro. 546, cf. Cycl. 37; ὁ τῶν δακτύλων κρ. a snapping of the fingers, Ael. N. A. 17. 5; ἐνόπιος κρ. clash of arms, Plut. Mar. 22; ὁ κρ. τῶν λόγων Luc. Dem. Encom. 15.

2. κρ. χειρῶν a clapping of hands, applause, Ar. Ran. 157; absol., Xen. An. 6. 1, 13, etc.; θόρυβον καὶ κρότον .. ἐποιήσατε Dem. 519. 10, cf. 402. 8. b. in token of disapproval, κρ. καὶ γέλωσ Plat. Lach. 184 A; v. κροτέω II. 2. b.

κροτών, ὄνος, or κρότων, ὄνος, ὁ, a tick, Lat. ricinus, -acc. to Sundevall Hippoboscæ or Ixodes, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 18;—in Od. κυνοραϊστής.

II. the shrub bearing the castor-berry (which was thought to resemble a tick), whence is produced croton and castor-oil, the palma Christi or ricinus communis, Hipp. 670. 22, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 1, etc.; cf. κίκι, σίλι.

κροτώνη, ἢ, like γόγγυρος II, an excrescence on trees, esp. on the olive, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 6.

Κροτωνιάτης, ὁ, a man of Croton (in Magna Graecia), Cratin. Troph. 9, etc.

κροτωνο-ειδής, ἐς, like the κροτών, Hipp. 573. 7.

κρούμα, τό, (κρούω) a beat, stroke, Ar. Eccl. 257 (sensu obsc.); so, κρούσμα, Anth. P. 6. 27, Poët. de Herb. 121.

2. a sound produced by striking stringed instruments with the plectron, a note, κρούεται τὰ κρούματα .. τὰ μὲν ἄνω, τὰ δὲ κάτω Hipp. 346. 16, cf. Ar. Thesm. 120, Plat. Rep. 333 B, etc.; in form κρούσμα, Anth. P. 5. 292:—hence, an air or piece of music for the lyre or harp, Plat. Min. 317 D; used also, incorrectly, of wind instruments (κρούματα τὰ αὐλήματα καλοῦσιν Plut. 2. 638 C; cf. Poll. 4. 84., 7. 88), τοιαῦτα .. νιγλαρεύων κρ. Eurpol. Δημ. 27; αὐλεῖ .. σαπρὰ κρ. Theopomp. Com. Σειρ. 2.

κρουματικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for playing on a stringed instrument, σοφίη Anth. P. 11. 352; κρ. μουσική instrumental music, Suid. s. v. Ὀλυμπος: διάλεκτος κρ. expression in playing, Plut. 2. 1138 B; λέξις κρ. a sound or note of instrumental music, i. e. an inarticulate sound without sense, Polyb. 3. 36, 3, cf. I Ep. Cor. 14. 9.

κρουμάτιον, τό, Dim. of κρούμα, Schol. Ar. Eq. 276, Pl. 290.

κρουματο-ποιός, ὁ, a musician, Macho ap. Ath. 337 C.

κρουναῖος, α, ον, (κρουνός) from or of a spring, κρ. ἕδωρ spring-water, cited from Arist. Meteor.; (κρηναῖος occurs in 2. 1, 6.)

κρουνεῖον, τό, a kind of drinking-vessel, Epigen. Μνημ. 1.

κρουνηδόν, Adv. like a spring, gushing, LXX (2 Macc. 14. 45), Philo 2. 96.

κρουνία, ἢ, = κρουνεῖον.

κρουνίζω, to discharge liquid in a slender stream, of the drinking-vessel called ρυτόν (q. v.), κρ. λεπτῶσ Doroth. ap. Ath. 497 E:—Med. to catch the liquid so running in one's mouth, Epinic. Ἵποβ. 1. 3.

κρουνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of κρουνός, the cock or tap of the clepsydra, Schol. Luc. Pisc. 10 and 28, cf. Hero Spir. 176, 178, etc.;—also κρουνίον, τό, Arcad. 120.

κρουνίσμα, τό, a gush or stream, Anth. Plan. 12.

κρουνισμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Hero Spir. 162.

κρουνισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a gushing out of water, Aquila V. T.

κρουνίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἴδος, = κρουναῖος, Orph. Arg. 50. 9.

κρουνός, οὔ, ὁ, like κρήνη, a spring, well-head, whence the streams (πηγαί) issue, Il. 22. 147, 208 (cf. πηγῆ); χείμαρροι ποταμοὶ .. κρουνῶν ἐκ μεγάλων 4. 454, cf. Pind. O. 13. 90; κρουνοὶ κρηναίου ποτοῦ Soph. Tr. 14; κρουνὸν αἵματος Eur. Rhes. 790, cf. Hec. 568; so, κρουνοὶ Ἡφαίστου streams of lava from Etna, Pind. P. 1. 48; of streaming perspiration, Hipp. Aph. 1261:—a torrent of words, θαρρῶν τὸν κρ. ἀφίει Ar. Ran. 1005.

2. a watercourse, Strab. 235, 343.

κρουνο-χυτρο-λήραιο, ὁ, Comic word in Ar. Eq. 89, a pourer forth of washy twaddle, with collat. notion of a water-drinker.

κρουνώμα, τό, as if from κρουνώω, = κρουνός, Emped. 161.

κρούπεζαι, αἱ, Lat. scrupedae, sculponeae, high wooden shoes, used in Boeotia for treading olives, and worn on the stage by flute-players to beat time, Paus. ap. Eust. 867. 29, Poll. 7. 87, Phot.; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 1. 336:—also, κρούπαλα, τά, Soph. Fr. 43; κρούπετα Hesych.; Dim. κρουπέζιον, τό, Poll. 10. 153; whence κρουπέζοφόρος, ον, wearing wooden shoes, of the Boeotians, Cratin. Incert. 153, cf. Poll. 7. 87:—κρουπέζομαι, Pass. to have wooden shoes on, Hesych.

κρουσι-δημέω, in Ar. Eq. 859, a parody on κρουσιμετρέω, to heat the people.

κρουσι-θύρος, ον, knocking at the door: τὸ κρ. (sc. μέλος), a serenade, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C; also θυροκοπικόν.

κρουσι-λύρης, ον, ὁ, striking the lyre, Orph. H. 30. 3.

κρουσιμετρέω, to cheat in measuring corn, by striking off too much from the top of the measure, Hesych., Poll. 4. 169; cf. κρούω 7, παρακρουσιχοῖνικος.

κρουσι-μέτρης, ον, ὁ, a false measurer, cheat, Schol. Ar. Nub. 450.

κρούσις, εως, ἢ, (κρούω) a striking, smiting, ἢ πρὸς ἄλληλα κρ. τῶν ὑπῶν Plut. Aem. 32; ποδὸς κρούσει χρώμενος stamping with the foot,

of a horse, Id. Alex. 6.

2. a lapping or ringing of earthen vessels, to see whether they are sound, and, generally, a scrutiny, Schol. Ar. Nub. 317, Suid.

3. metaph. of sophistical attempts to deceive, cheaterly (cf. κρούω 7), Ar. 1. c.

4. a playing on a stringed instrument, Plut. Per. 15., 2. 1137 B, etc.:—then, generally, instrumental music, Polyb. 30. 13, 5; παρὰ τὴν κρούσιν λέγειν of the recitative, ἀδειν of the air, sung to the accompaniment of instrumental music, Plut. 2. 1141 A; κρούσις ὑπὸ τὴν ᾠδὴν a full instrumental accompaniment, Ibid.

κρούσμα, κρουσματικός, = κρουμ-.

κρουσμός, οὔ, ὁ, = κρούσις, Procl. in Phot. Bibl. 320. 30.

κρουστέον, verb. Adj. one must knock at, τὴν θύραν Ar. Eccl. 989.

κρουστικός, ἢ, ὄν, fit for striking, butting, of a ram, Philo 1. 113. II. fit for striking the ears, impressive, ὄργανα Arist. Probl. 19. 10, cf. Plut. 2. 802 E.

2. metaph. of a rhetorician or sophist, striking, impressive, Ar. Eq. 1379; τὸ κρ. striking eloquence, Luc. Demosth. Enc. 32.

κρούω, fut. σω, pf. κέκρουκα:—Med., aor. ἐκρουσάμην Thuc.:—Pass., aor. ἐκρούσθην (Eratosth. Catast. 32); pf. κέκρουμαι or -οῦμαι, cf. ἀπο-, ἐκ-, παρα-κρούω. (Hence κρούμα, κρούσις; cf. O. H. G. hruor-jam, O. Sax. hrór-ian (rühren).) To strike, smite, ρυτήρι

κρ. γλοῦτον Soph. Fr. 938; κρούσας δὲ πλευρὰ [τῶν ἵππων] Eur. Fr. 779. 6; τοῖς ποσὶ τὴν γῆν Ar. An. 7. 1; but also, εἰς τὴν χεῖρα τοῖς δακτύλοις κρ. with the fingers, Dio C. 40. 16:—metaph., κνίσα κρ. μινὸς ὑπεροχὰς tickles, Ephipp. Γηρ. 2. 3.

2. to strike one against another, strike together, κρ. χεῖρας to clap the hands (cf. κροτέω II. 2), Eur. Supp. 720; κρ. τὰ ὄπλα πρὸς ἄλληλα Thuc. 3. 22; τὰς δσπίδας πρὸς τὰ δόρατα Xen. An. 4. 5, 18:—metaph., ἀλλήλων τοὺς λόγους τοῖς λόγοις ἐκρούομεν knocked (as it were) their heads together, Plat. Theaet. 154 E.

3. κρ. τὸν πόδα (i. e. κρ. τὴν γῆν τῷ ποδί) in dancing, Eur. El. 180; so, ἴχνος ἐν γῆ κρ. Id. 1. A. 1043.

4. κέραμον κρούειν to tap an earthen vessel, to try whether it rings sound or not, Suid.: hence to examine, try, prove, κρούετε ἀναλαμβάνοντες τὸ καλόν Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 B, cf. Lysias Fr. 51; κἂν διαπειρώμενος κρούσης [τὸν κόλακα] Plut. 2. 64 D; cf. κρούσις 2.

5. to strike a stringed instrument with a plectron, Plat. Lys. 209 B, Simon. (?) 179; v. κρούμα 2, κρούσις 4:—then, generally, to play any instrument, e. g. αὐλὸν κρούειν Jac. Anth. P. 664; also c. dat., κρ. κρεμβάλοισι = κρεμβάλιζειν, Ath. 636 D.

6. κρούειν τὴν θύραν to knock at the door on the outside, Ar. Eccl. 317, 990, Xen. Symp. 1, 11, Plat. Prot. 310 B, 314 D; but κόπτειν was reckoned better Att., Phryn. 177, ubi v. Lob.; v. also πατάσσω.

7. κρ. σταθμὸν = κρουσιμετρέω, Pseudo-Phoc. 13; ὡς μήτε κρούσης μήθ' ὑπὲρ χεῖλος βάλης Soph. Fr. 927; κρούων γε μὴν αὐτὰς ἑωνούμην Eurpol. Mar. 15.

8. sensu obsc., A. B. 101, cf. Ar. Eccl. 990; so, κρούειν πέπλον, like Lat. tunicam pertundere, Eur. Cycl. 328.

9. as a nautical term, in Med., κρούεσθαι πρύμναν, like ἀνακρούεσθαι (v. ἀνακρούω II), of seamen, Thuc. 1. 51, 54., 3. 78; also, αἱ πρύμναν κρουόμεναι νῆες Ar. An. 5. 17; so in Act., Polyb. 16. 3, 8; κρούειν ἐπὶ πρ. App. Civ. 5. 119:—hence, κρούεσθαι τὸ πτερόν to fly backwards, Ael. N. A. 3. 13.

10. κρούειν ἀκράτῳ, v. πατάσσω II. 2.

κρῦβάω, = κρύπτω, Hesych.: κρυβαστός, = κρυπτός, prob. 1. for κυρ-βαστός in E. M. 547. 46.

κρῦβδᾶ, Adv. (κρύπτω) without the knowledge of, κρῦβδα Διός, Lat. clam Jove, Il. 18. 168, cf. Aesch. Cho. 177.

2. absol. like κρῦβδην, secretly, Pind. P. 4. 201.

κρῦβδην, Dor. -δᾶν, Adv. (κρύπτω) secretly, Od. 11. 455., 16. 153; κρῦβδην ψηφίζεσθαι Lex ap. Andoc. 12. 2; cf. Hipp. 610. 22, Ar. Vesp. 1018, Lysias 128. 32, Plat. Legg. 766 B.

2. c. gen., like κρῦβδα, κρῦβδαν πατρός Pind. P. 3. 25.

κρυβῆ, Adv. = κρῦβδην, LXX (2 Regg. 12. 12).

κρῦβηλος, ον, hidden, Hesych.:—also κρῦβήτης, ον, ὁ, one hidden in the earth, and κρυβήσια, τά, = νεκύσια, Id.

κρῦβω, late form of κρύπτω, only found in compds. ἀπο-, ἐγ-κρῦβω.

κρυερός, ἄ, ὄν, but ἀρήσ κρυεροῖο Hes. Th. 657: (κρύος):—icy, cold, chilling, in Hom. only metaph., κρυεροῖο γούιο Od. 4. 103, al.; κρυεροῖο φόβοιο Il. 13. 48; so, κρυεροῦ Ἄϊδαο Hes. Op. 152; θανάτου τελευτή Eur. Fr. 908. 6; πόθεα Ar. Ach. 1191; κρ. θάλαμος, of the grave, Epigr. Gr. 241. 4;—but in the literal sense, icy-cold, κρ. νεκύς Simon. 88, cf. Ar. Av. 951, 955, Hdn. 1. 6, etc.

κρῦμαίνω, to make cold, Hdn. Epim. p. 75.

κρῦμαλέος, α, ον, icy, chilly, Heraclid. Alleg. 50, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 83.

κρυμνός, κρυμνώδης, dub. forms for κρυμός, κρυμώδης, qq. v.

κρῦμο-πάγης, ἐς, frost-congealing, Βορέης Orph. H. 79. 2.

κρῦμός, ὁ, (κρύος) icy cold, frost, Hdt. 4. 8, 28, Soph. Fr. 448, Eur., etc.; ἀνὰ κρυμόν in frost, Nic. Th. 681, Ael.; in pl., κατὰ τοὺς κρυμούς Strab. 494, cf. Dion. H. 1. 37:—in Polyæn. 3. 9, 24, κρυμνός.

II. a chill, a cold, Diosc. 3. 60.

κρῦμο-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in frost, f. l. in Orph. H. 50. 12 for δρυμο-κρυμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) icy-cold, frozen, icy, Hipp. 364. 28, Anth. P. 9. 561, Dion. P. 780.

κρυμώσσω, to be stiff with cold, Theognost. 21. 15.

κρῦβεις, εσσα, εν, = κρυερός, chilling, φόβου κρῦβεντος Il. 9. 2; κρῦβεσσα ἰωκῆ 5. 740; ἐν πολέμῳ κρῦβεντι Hes. Th. 936; συντυχία Pind. I. 1. 54:—in strict sense, icy-cold, Ap. Rh. 1. 918, Anth. P. 6. 221. Cf. ὀκρῦβεις.

κρυδομαι, Pass. to be icy-cold: κρυοῦται it freezes, Gloss.

κρύος, τό, icy cold, chill, frost, Hes. Op. 492, Plat. Ax. 368 C; κρ. ἰσχυρόν Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 18: metaph., κακὸν με καρδίαν τι περιπίπτει κρύος Aesch. Theb. 834, cf. Eum. 161. (Hence κρῦβεις, κρυερός, κρυσταίνω, κρῦσταλλος, κρῦμός; cf. Lat. crusta, crudus, crudelis, cf. Skt. kráras, a wound, bloody, Zd. khrúra (horrible); O. Narse hrím, A. S. hrím (rime, hoar-frost).)

κρυπτάδιος [ᾶ], α, ον, and in Aesch. os, ον, (κρύπτω):—secret, clandestine,

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κρυπταδῆ φιλότῃσι II. 6. 161; κρυπταδίου μάχης Aesch. Cho. 946:—as Adv., κρυπτάδια II. 1. 542.

κρυπτάζω, collat. form of κρύπτω, Diod. 4. 77, and Eccl.

κρυπτασκε, v. sub κρύπτω.

κρυπτεία, ἡ, (κρυπτεύω) a secret commission,—a duty imposed on the young Spartans, who for a certain time were required to prowling about, watching the country and enduring hardships, so as to form habits of watchfulness and become seasoned against fatigue, Plat. Legg. 633 B: they were also employed to waylay and cut off the Helots, Arist. ap. Plut. Lycurg. 28, cf. Heraclid. Pont. 2; ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς κρυπτείας τεταγμένος Plut. Cleom. 28. See Dict. of Antt. p. 371.—A form κρυπτεία occurs in Mss. of Plut. Lycurg. l. c.

κρυπτεόν, verb. Adj. of κρύπτω, Soph. Ant. 273, Anth. P. 5. 252.

κρυπτεύω, to conceal, hide, Eur. Bacch. 888.

κρυπτεύω, to conceal, hide, Eur. Bacch. 888.

κρυπτεῖσθαι (v. Hesych.), Eur. Hel. 541.

κρυπτή or κρυπτή, ἡ, a crypt, vault, Ath. 205 A, cf. Juven. 5. 106.

κρυπτήριος, α, ον, convenient for concealing, Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 42, 6: κρυπτήριον, τό, a lurking-place or a dungeon, Greg. Nyss.

κρυπτεία, ἡ, v. sub κρυπτεία.

κρυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for concealing, Alex. Aphr. ad Arist. Top. 8. 1, 6. Adv., κρυπτικῶς πυνθάνεσθαι Arist. Top. 8. 1, 7; cf. κρύπτω I. 5.

κρυπτίνδα, Adv. name of a game, hide-and-seeck, Theognost. 15. 11.

κρυπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of κρύπτω, hidden, secret, κληῖδι κρυπτή II. 14. 168, cf. Ar. Thesm. 422; ἐπεποίητό οἱ κρυπτή διώρυξ Hdt. 3. 146; κρυπτή τάφος a trench covered and concealed by planks and earth, Id. 4. 201; often in Att., κρ. λόγος Aesch. Cho. 773; ἔπεα Soph. Ph. 1112; κρυπτῆ ἐν ἤβῃ, of young Orestes who was concealed in Phocis, Id. El. 159; κρ. πάθος Eur. Hipp. 139, etc.; κρυπτή ψήφω Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 17; τὸ κρ. τῆς πολιτείας the secret character of [the Spartan] institutions (cf. κρυπτεία), Thuc. 5. 68; ἡ κρυπτή (sc. ἀρχή) a body of official spies, used by the Athenians in the subject-states, A. B. 273; and, as Subst., κρυπτός, ὁ, a spy, Ar. Thesm. 600.

κρύπτω, Ion. impf. κρύπτασκε (—εσκε?) II. 8. 272: fut. κρύψω Od., etc.: aor. 1 ἔκρυψα, Ep. κρύψα Od. 14. 357; later aor. 2 ἔκρυβον (ἐγ-, κατ-, περι-) Apd. 3. 13, 6, Plut. Mar. 38, N. T.: pf. κέκρυφα (συγ-) Dion. H. de Comp. p. 144:—Med., fut. κρύψομαι Soph. Tr. 474, Eur. Bacch. 955, cf. ἀποκρ-: aor. ἐκρυψάμην Soph., etc.; later ἐκρύβόμην (ἀπ-) Apd. 3. 2, 1:—Pass., fut. κρυφθήσομαι Disput. Mor. p. 545 Mullach.; κρυφθήσομαι Eur. Supp. 543; κέκρυφαμαι Hipp. 607. 25: aor. ἐκρύφθην, Ep. κρ-, II., Att.; ἐκρύβην [ῥ] Apd. 3. 2, fin., (ἀπ-) Alciphro 3. 47; part. κρυφείς (v. l. —βείς) Soph. Aj. 1145: pf. κέκρυμαι Od., Att., Ion. 3 pl. κέκρυφαται Hes. Th. 730, Hipp. 661. 28. (From √ΚΡΥΒ or ΚΡΥΦ, cf. aor. 2 ἐκρυβ-ον, κρυβ-ῆναι, κρύβ-εα, κρύβ-δην, etc., with κρυφ-ῆσομαι, κρυφ-ῆναι, κρύφ-α, κρυφ-αῖος, etc.; akin to √ΚΑΛΥΒ or ΚΑΛΥΦ, καλύπτω; but the Root of κεύθω is diff.: v. sub fin.) To

hide, cover, cloak, in Hom. with collat. notion of protection, κεφαλὰς .. κορυθεῖσι κρύψαντες II. 14. 373; ὁ δὲ μιν σάκεϊ κρύπτασκε φαεινῶ 8. 272, cf. 13. 405; κρ. με .. πόδα Soph. O. C. 113; then, simply to cover, τινά τινα Aesch. Eum. 461, Eur., etc.; ὑφ' εἵματος κρ. χεῖρα Eur. Hec. 343, cf. Soph. Aj. 1145;—and in Med., κἀρα κρυφόμενος having cloaked his head, Ib. 245; (but the Med. is used precisely like the Act., Ib. 647, φύει τ' ἄδηλα καὶ φανέντα κρύπτεται); κρύπτεσθαι φάος ὀμμάτων to cast down one's eyes and so acknowledge one's inferiority, Pind. N. 10. 75:—Pass. to hide oneself, lie hidden, of setting stars, κέκρυφαται Hes. Op. 384; ἐν οὐρανῷ κρύπτεται Eur. Hel. 606; ἐς σποδιάν Id. Cycl. 613; ἐκρύπτειτ' αἰκου γωνίην (Haupt ἐκρυπτ' ἐς ..) Babr. 5. 4.

2. to cover in the earth, bury, Hes. Op. 137, cf. Soph. O. C. 621; also, γῆ κρ. Hdt. 1. 216., 2. 130., 5. 4, etc.; χθονί Soph. O. C. 1546; τάφω Id. Ant. 196, cf. 285, 946; ἐν κατώρυχι Ib. 774; κατὰ χθονός Ib. 25; ὑπὸ γᾶν Pind. P. 9. 141:—Pass., Τιτῆνες ὑπὸ ζύφω .. κέκρυφαται Hes. Th. 730; so, ἐν βένθεσιν νᾶσον κέκρυφθαι Pind. O. 7. 105.

3. to hide, conceal, keep secret, οὐδὲν τοι ἐγὼ κρύψω ἔπος Od. 4. 350, cf. Ar. Thesm. 74, etc.; κρ. τι, ἐνθα μή τις ὕψεται Soph. Aj. 658, cf. Tr. 903, El. 436:—Med., κρύπτεσθαι τάληθές Soph. Tr. 474:—Pass., τὸ μὲν φάσθαι, τὸ δὲ καὶ κέκρυμμένον εἶναι Od. 11. 443; φάρμακα κέκρ. secret, Eur. Andr. 32; νάπη κέκρ. secret, Soph. O. T. 1398; κρυπτόμενα πράσσεται in secret, opp. to ἐπὶ μαρτύρων, Antiph. 119. 1, cf. Thuc. 6. 72.

4. c. dupl. acc., to conceal something from one, μή με κρύψης τοῦτο Aesch. Pr. 625, cf. Soph. El. 957, Eur. Hec. 570, Ar. Pl. 26, Lysias 897. 1, etc.; so, κρ. τι πρὸς τινα Soph. Ph. 587. 5. in Rhet. to argue so that the opponent is unwarily led to an adverse conclusion, Arist. Top. 8. 1, 6; cf. κρυπτικός, κρύψις 2. II. intr. (sub εαυτὸν) to hide oneself, lie hidden, κρύπτοισιν ἔκρηλοι Soph. El. 826; [ὄμματα] τὰ μὲν .. βλέποντα, τὰ δὲ κρύπτοντα Eur. Phoen. 117 (but this passage is prob. spurious); also, κρ. τινά to conceal oneself from .., h. Hom. 26. 7: cf. κεύθω II. For similar intr. usages, v. βάλλω III, βίπτω 7.—(Καλύπτω is simply to cover; κεύθω to cover so that no trace of it can be seen; κρύπτω to keep covered, esp. for purposes of concealment.)

κρυσταίνομαι, Pass. to be congealed with cold, to freeze, Nic. Al. 314.

κρυσταλλίζω, to be clear as crystal, Apoc. 21. 11.

κρυστάλλινος, η, ον, of crystal, crystalline, κύλιξ Dio C. 54. 23; νίπτρα Anth. P. 9. 330.

κρυστάλλιον, τό, a name of the plant ψύλλιον Diosc. Noth. 4. 70.

κρυσταλλοειδής, ἐς, like ice, Strab. 204. II. like crystal, κρ.

ὕγρυν the crystalline lens, Theophil. 152. 1 Greenh.; so, κρ. χιτών Poll.

2. 71. Adv. —δῶς, Plut. 2. 888 B.

κρυσταλλόδομαι, Pass. to be frozen, Philo 2. 174, Anon. ap. Gell. 17. 8.

κρυσταλλόπηκτος, ον, congealed to ice, frozen, Eur. Rhcs. 441:—also

κρυσταλλοπήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, Aesch. Pers. 501.

κρυσταλλος, ὁ, (κρύος, κρυσταίνω) clear ice, ice, Lat. glacies, II. 22. 152, Od. 14. 447, Hdt. 4. 28; κρυσταλλος ἐπεπήγει οὐ βέβαιος Thuc. 3. 23:—ὁ παῖς τὸν κρυσταλλον, proverb. of persons who wish neither to keep a thing nor yet to let it go, Paroemiogr., cf. omnino Soph. Fr. 162.

2. =νάκη, extreme chill, numbness, torpor, Opp. H. 3. 155. II. ὁ and ἡ, crystal, rock-crystal, Lat. crystallum, Dion. P.

781, Strab. 717, Ael., etc.; also fem., Anth. P. 9. 753. κρυσταλλο-φάνης, ἐς, of the look or transparency of crystal:—κρυσταλλοφανῆ, τά, glass-ware, Strab. 758.

κρυσταλλώδης, ἐς, =κρυσταλλοειδής, Dio C. 49. 31.

κρύψα, Adv. (κρύπτω) =κρύβδα, without the knowledge of, c. gen., Thuc. 1. 101, Plut. 2. 1125 E. 2. absol. secretly, Thuc. 4. 88.

κρύφα, Adv. Dor. for κρυφή, Pind. O. 1. 75, Fr. 217. 3.

κρύφαις, Adv., =κρύφα, Joann. Alex. τον. παραγγ. 38. 27, A. B. 1317:

a form κρυφάδεια in Theognost. Can. 164.

κρύφατος, α, ον, also os, ον, Luc. Ocyr. 166:—hidden, Pind. I. 1. 97,

Trag. (as Aesch. Cho. 81, Soph. Aj. 899), Plat. Tim. 77 C. 2.

secret, clandestine, δρασμός Aesch. Pers. 360; ἔκπλους Ib. 385; ἔπος

Soph. Fr. 673:—Adv. —ως, Aesch. Pers. 370.

κρύφασος, ὁ, a certain throw on the dice, Poll. 7. 204.

κρύφη, Adv. (κρύπτω) like κρύφα, secretly, in secret, Soph. Ant. 85,

291, 1254, Xen. Symp. 5, 8: Dor. κρυφᾶ, q. v.

κρύφηδόν, Adv., =foreg., opp. to δμφάδόν, Od. 14. 330., 19. 299: in

Hesych., κρύφανδόν (MS. κρυφάνδων), formed like ἀναφανδόν.

κρύφιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, an interpreter of dreams, Aquila V. T.

κρύφιμος, ον, =κρύφιος, in Manetho 1. 159 (a corrupt passage);—κρυ-

φιμαῖος, α, ον, Macar. Hom. p. 161. 6:—Adv. —αῖως, Schol. Ar. Pax 730.

κρύφιο-γνώστης, ον, ὁ, one who knows mysteries, Eccl.

κρύφιο-ειδῶς, Adv. (εἶδος) mysteriously, Dion. Ar.

κρύφιο-μύστης, ον, ὁ, one who initiates into mysteries, Dion. Ar. Adv.

—τως Eriphan.

κρύφιος [ῥ], α, ον, also os, ον Eur. I. T. 1328, Thuc. 7. 25:—hidden,

concealed, θυμός Pind. P. 1. 162; ὄφεις Soph. Ph. 1328. 2. secret,

clandestine, ὑαρισμοί Hes. Op. 791; λέχος Soph. Tr. 360; εὐναί

Eur. El. 720; ἔρωτες Musae. 1; ψάφοι Pind. N. 8. 44; κρ. εἰσηλθόν Eur.

H. F. 598; τὸ κρ. Dion. Ar. Adv. —αῖως, Pseudo-Luc. Philop. 9.

κρύφιοτης, ἡγος, ἡ, secrecy, obscurity, Eccl.

κρύφιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) mysterious, Eccl. Adv. —δως, Eccl.

κρύφο-γενής, ἐς, secretly born, Hesych.

κρύφο-οδάκτης, ον, ὁ, biting secretly, κύων Moschor.

κρύφο-νοῦς, ον, =κρυφίνους, E. M. 20. 49; in Hesych. κρυφίνους.

κρύφος, ὁ, =κρυφιοτης, Emped. 59 Karst.; κρυφὸν θέμεν to throw a

cloud over .., Pind. O. 2. 177. II. a lurking-place, Maccab.

κρύφω [ῥ], late form of κρύπτω, only found in impf., Q. Sm. 1. 393.

Anth. P. 7. 700, Nonn.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 318.

κρυψι-γαμία, ἡ, secret marriage, Eccl.

κρυψι-γονος, ον, secretly born, Orph. H. 49. 3.

κρυψι-δομος, ον, dwelling in secret places, Orph. H. 50. 3, as Casaub.

for κρυψιδρομος, running secretly.

κρυψι-λογος, ον, keeping a matter secret, Hdn. Epim. p. 38.

κρυψι-μέτωπος, ον, hiding the forehead, Luc. Lexiph. 7.

κρυψινοια, ἡ, closeness of thought, Eust. Opusc. 93. 57.

κρυψι-νοος, ον, contr. —νοος, ον, hiding one's thoughts, dissembling,

Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 27., 8. 2, 1; opp. to παρησιαζόμενος, Id. Ages. 11, 5.

Adv. —νος, Poll. 4. 51.

κρυψι-ποθος, ον, with concealed regrets, E. M. 543. 48.

κρυψι-πτερος, ον, with hidden wings, Philes de Propr. An. 67. 15.

κρύψις, εως, ἡ, (κρύπτω) a hiding, concealment, κρύπτεσθαι κρύψιν Eur.

Bacch. 953: opp. to φάσις, of stars, occultation, Tim. Locr. 97 B; dis-

appearance, Plut. 2. 366 D. 2. the art of concealing, i. e. of argu-

ing so as to keep one's drift concealed from the opponent, Arist. Rhet. 1.

12, 8; cf. κρύπτω I. 5, and κρυπτικός.

κρυψι-φρων, φρονος, ὁ, ἡ, =κρυφίνοος, Eust. 1574. 20.

κρυψι-χολος, ον, dissembling one's anger, Eust. 54. 8.

κρύψ-ορχις, εως, ἡ, with hidden testicles, Galen. 2. p. 276.

κρῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) icy, chill, Plut. 2. 653 A, Poll. 5. 109.

κρῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) icy, chill, Plut. 2. 653 A, Poll. 5. 109.

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κρῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) icy, chill, Plut. 2. 653 A, Poll. 5. 109.

κρῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) icy, chill, Plut. 2. 653 A, Poll. 5. 109.

κρῶπος, ὄ, = ὑδρία, Theognost. Can. 21. 9, Zonar. Lex. 1252, in which sense κρῶσός is used.

κρῶσαι, αἱ, Ion. for κρῶσαι, v. l. in Hdt. 2. 125.

κρῶσιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Anth. P. 9. 272.

κρῶσός, οὐ, ὄ, a water-pail, pitcher, jar, mostly in pl., Aesch. Fr. 96, Soph. O. C. 478, Eur. Ion 1173, Cycl. 89; in sing., Theocr. 13. 46.

2. a cinerary urn, Erinna 4, Mosch. 4. 34; πένθιμε κρῶσέ Anth. P. 7. 710; με .. ὀλίγη ἐκρύψατο κρ. (mark the gen.), Epigr. Gr. (add.) 697 d.

κτά, κταίνω, κτάμεν, -εναί, κτάμενος, κτάνε, κτάνθεν, v. s. κτείνω.

κτάντης, ὄ, a murderer, Anth. P. 15. 26.

κτάσμαι, Ion. κτέσμαι Hdt. 8. 112., 3. 98:—fut. κτήσμαι Trag., Att. Prose; also κεκτήσμαι Aesch. Theb. 1017, Eur. Bacch. 514, Plat. Gorg. 467 A (ἐκτήσμαι in Lach. 192 E):—aor. ἐκτῆσάμην, Ep. κτ-, Hom., Att.:—pf. κέκτημαι Hes. Op. 435, Att.; also ἐκτῆμαι Il. 9. 402, Hdt., Aesch. Pr. 795, Andoc. 28. 12, and sometimes in Plat. (κεκτῆμεθα and ἐκτῆσθαι in following lines, Rep. 505 B); Ion. 3 pl. ἐκτέαται Hdt. 2. 44., 4. 23; subj. κέκτωμαι Isocr. 37 A, Plat., etc.; opt. κεκτῆμην, ἦο, ἦτο, Plat. Legg. 731 C, 742 E, or κεκτῆμην Eur. Heracl. 282; plqpf. ἐκεκτῆμην Andoc. 10. 19., 34. 29, Lys., etc., poet. κεκτῆμην Eur. I. A. 404; Ion. 3 pl. ἐκτέατο Hdt. 2. 108:—for fut. and aor. pass. v. infr. III. Dep. (Hence κτέανον, κτεατίζω, etc.: cf. κτίζω.)

I. in pres., imperf., fut. and aor., 1. to procure for oneself, to get, gain, acquire, κτήμασι τέρπεσθαι τὰ γέρον ἐκτῆσατο Πηλεὺς Il. 9. 400, etc.; οἰκῆας Od. 14. 4; γῆν Aesch. Eum. 259, cf. Pers. 770; of horses, to win (as a prize), Pind. N. 9. 124; κτήσασθαι βίον ἀπό τινος to get one's living from a thing, Hdt. 8. 106; to win favour, and the like, χάριν ἀπό τινος Soph. Tr. 471; ἐκ τινος Ph. 1370; παρά τινος Xen. Symp. 4. 43; τὴν εὐνοίαν τὴν παρά τινος Isocr. 95 E, cf. Soph. Ph. 1281; κ. φίλους, ἐταίρους Id. Aj. 1360, Eur. Or. 804; κτήσασθαι παῖδας ἐκ γυναικός Eur. I. T. 696, cf. Soph. O. T. 1499; παῖδας ἐς δόμους κτᾶσθαι Eur. Fr. 494, cf. Supp. 225; πολλάκις δοκεῖ τὸ φυλάξαι τὰγαθὰ τοῦ κτήσασθαι χαλεπώτερον εἶναι Dem. 16. 4.

b. of evils, to bring upon oneself, αὐτῷ θάνατον Soph. Aj. 968: to incur, ὄργην θεᾶς Ib. 777; κακά Id. El. 1004; ξυμφορὰς Eur. Or. 543; ἐχθρὰν πρὸς τινα Thuc. 1. 42; δυσσέβειαν κτ. to get a name for impiety, Soph. Ant. 924 (cf. ῥαθυμία); κακὸν λόγον πρὸς τινος Eur. Heracl. 167.

c. κ. τινὰ πολέμιον to make him so, Xen. An. 5. 5, 17. 2. to procure or get for another, ἐμοὶ δ' ἐκτῆσατο κείνου Od. 20. 265; μέγαν τέκνον πλοῦτον ἐκτῆσω Aesch. Pers. 755, cf. Xen. Oec. 15. 1.

II. in pf. and plqpf. with fut. κεκτῆσμαι, to have acquired, i. e. to possess, have, hold (opp. to χρῆσθαι, Plat. Euthyd. 280 D), οὐδ' ὅσα φασὶν Ἴλιον ἐκτῆσθαι Il. 9. 402; ὕπλα μὴ ἐκτῆσθαι Hdt. 1. 155; στρατὸν πλείστον ἐκτῆμένοι Id. 7. 161; κοινὸν ὄμμ' ἐκτῆμένοι Aesch. Pr. 795; φωνὴν Βάρβαρον κεκτ. Id. Ag. 1051; κεκτ. τινὰ σύμμαχον Eur. Bacch. 1343; κ. κάλλος, ἀρετὴν, τέχνην, etc., Xen., Plat., etc.; sometimes also in aor., ἀγορὰς κτησάμενοι having market-places, Hdt. 1. 153, cf. 8. 105, Eur. H. F. 274:—the diff. between pres. and pf. appears clearly from Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 3, ἃ [χρήματα] καὶ κτωμένους εὐφραίνει καὶ κεκτῆμένους .. ποιεῖ ζῆν.

b. of evils, κεκτ. ἄγος Aesch. Theb. 1017; κακά Eur. Hel. 272; φθόνον Plat. Legg. 870 C; distinguished from ἔχω, ἔχων τε καὶ κεκτῆμένος .. κακά both having and holding, Soph. Ant. 1278; ἔχειν τε καὶ κεκτῆσθαι τὸ ψεύδος Plat. Rep. 382 B, cf. omnino Theaet. 199 A.

2. ὁ κεκτῆμένος an owner, master (esp. of slaves), used quite like a Subst., ὁ ἐμοῦ κ. Soph. Ph. 778, Ar. Pl. 4, etc.; οἱ κεκτ. Aesch. Supp. 336; of a woman's lord and master, Eur. I. A. 715; ἡ κεκτῆμένη my mistress, Soph. Fr. 700, Ar. Eccl. 1126, v. Meineke Phryn. Com. Sat. 6.

III. aor. I pass. ἐκτῆθην in pass. sense, to be gotten, ἃ ἐκτῆθη Thuc. 1. 123., 2. 36: to be obtained as property, δουλόσυνος κτηθείσα Eur. Hec. 449; so Dion. H. 10. 27, etc.; so fut. κτηθήσμαι LXX (Jer. 39. 43); more rarely so in pf. κέκτημαι, Plat. Legg. 965 A;—so also the pres. is used in late authors, Schäf. Schol. Par. Ar. Rh. 1. 695.

κτέανον, τό, (κτάσμαι) = κτήμα, Pind. P. 1. 2; κτέανον φίλης Epigr. Gr. 388.

2. but mostly in pl. κτέανα, possessions, property, Hes. Op. 313, Solon 3. 12, Pind. O. 3. 75, al.; used in lyrics by Aesch. Theb. 730, Ag. 1573, Eur. Ion 490; by Soph. in an hexam., Fr. 230; by Eubul. also in a mock heroic line, Incert. 16;—of property in cattle, Theocr. 25. 109; v. sub κτήνος:—Hom. also uses the heterocl. dat. pl. κτεάτεσσι (as if from κτέαρ, which occurs in Q. Sm. 4. 543, Anth.), Il. 23. 829, Od. 14. 115, cf. Pind. O. 5. 56, etc.; so also, Eur. in an hexam., Fr. 789.—A sing. κτέατον, mentioned by Gramm., is prob. a mistake, Lob. Paral. 176.

κτεάτειρα, ἡ, (as if from κτεᾶτήρ), μεγάλων κύσμων κτ. ἰθου that hast put us in possession of .., Aesch. Ag. 356.

κτεᾶτίζω, fut. ἴσω, to get, gain, win, δουρὶ δ' ἐμῷ κτεάτισσα Il. 16. 57; πολλὰ κτεάτισσας Od. 2. 102., 19. 147, etc.:—Med., with pf. pass., to get for oneself, acquire, ὅσ' Ἐκθόλος ἐκτεάτισται h. Hom. Merc. 522; τὰ δὲ κτεατίζεται αὐτός Theocr. 17. 105.

κτεᾶτιστός, ἡ, ὄν, gotten, acquired, Epigr. in C. I. 1187 (Anth. P. app. 229); but Büekh would read κτεάτεσιν.

κτείνω, Ep. subj. κτείνωμι Od. 19. 490; Aeol. κτένω Alcae. 136 (as Ahrens d. Aeol. p. 52, for κταίνω): Ion. imperf. κτείνεσκε Il. 24. 393:—fut. κτενώ Att., and even in Il. 15. 65, 68; elsewhere in Hom. always κτενέω, εἶς, εἶι, part. κτανέοντα only in Il. 18. 309 (but in compos., κατακτανέουσιν, -κτανέεσθε 6. 409., 14. 481):—aor. 1 ἐκτεῖνα and aor. 2 ἐκτάνον Hom. and Att. Poets (cf. κατακταίνω):—pf. (in correct authors always ἀπ-έκτονα) ἐκταγα (ἀπ-) Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11, Menand. Mισ. 13; ἐκτάκα Polyb.; ἐκτόνηκα Arist. Soph. Elench. 33, 2, Plut.:—Pass., Ep. 3 pl. aor. ἐκτᾶθεν Il. 11. 691, Od. 4. 537; also ἐκτάνθη Anth. P. 14. 32, LXX; ἀπεκτάνην Galen.; cf. κατακτείνω; pf. ἐκτάνθαι (ἀπ-)

Polyb. 7. 7, 4.—Besides these forms, Hom. uses (as if from *κτῆμι) 3 sing. and pl. aor. syncop. ἐκτᾶ, ἐκτᾶν (ἐκτα also in Soph. Tr. 38, Eur. H. F. 423, also ἐκτας Id. Med. 1398); 1 pl. subj. κτεώμεν Od. 22. 216; inf. κτάμεν, κτάμεναι [ᾶ], for κτάναι, part. κτᾶς (also in Att.); also aor. med. (in pass. sense) ἐκτάμην, inf. κτάσθαι Il. 15. 558, part. κτόμενος Hom., also in Pind. Fr. 217, Aesch. Pers. 923 (lyr.), Cratin. Λακων. 1. (From √KTAN, KTEN come also κτίν-νυμι, κτόν-ος, (with the forms καίνω, καίνυμαι, cf. ἄρκτος, ἄρκος); cf. Ski. kshan, kshan-ōmi (lacedo): in Hom. a shorter √KTA appears in ἐκτα, κτά-μεναι, etc.) To kill, slay, mostly used by Hom. and all Poets, like κατακτείνω; but in Prose and Com. ἀποκτείνω prevailed (v. infr.):—mostly of men, more rarely of slaying an animal, as in Il. 15. 587, Od. 12. 376., 19. 543; Οὐτις με κτείνει δόλω seeks to kill me (which is the force of the pres. tense), 9. 408, cf. Schäf. Soph. O. C. 993, Aj. 1126; ὁ κτανών the slayer, murderer, Aesch. Eum. 422; οἱ κτανόντες Id. Cho. 41, 144, etc.:—to put to death, Thuc. 1. 132; esp. by law, εἰ .. ἐν δίκῃ ἐκτεῖνεν ὁ κτεῖνας Plat. Euthyphro 4 B, cf. Prot. 32a D, Legg. 871 E, al.; also, ὥστε καὶ κτείνειν so as to be fatal, of the plague, Thuc. 2. 51:—the Pass. is used in Hom. and Ion. Prose, Il. 11. 668., 14. 60, Od. 11. 413, Hdt. 4. 3, etc.; but Trag. Poets almost always used θνήσκω or καταθνήσκω as the Pass., Com. Poets and Prose-writers ἀποθνήσκω.

κτεῖς, κτενός, ὄ, a comb, Pherecr. Ἀἴρ. 1; πύξινος κτ. Anth. P. 6. 211, cf. Luc. Amor. 44:—from the disposition of the teeth of a comb are derived the following signs: 1. the comb in the loom, by which the threads of the warp are kept separate, Lat. pecten, Anth. P. 6. 247; cf. ἰστός:—γναφικός κτ. a comb for carding wool, Timae. Lex. s. v. γνάφος. 2. a rake, harrow, Anth. P. 6. 297, Philo in Math. Vett. 100. 3. κτένες λύρας the horns of the lyre, Eratosth. Cat. 24; in Hesych., κτενία. 4. the fingers, which branch like the teeth of a comb, χερῶν ἄκρους κτένας Aesch. Ag. 1594, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 2. 5. the ribs which branch off from the back-bone, Opp. C. 1. 296, Hesych. 6. the virilia, pubes, Hipp. Aph. 1259, Art. 818:—also, pudenda muliebria, Lat. pecten, Call. Fr. 308, Anth. P. 5. 132, Poll. 2. 174. 7. κτένες the four cutting-teeth or incisors, Poll. 2. 91. 8. a bivalve shell-fish, a cockle, scallop, Lat. pecten, Philyll. Πολ. 1, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 5, Ανακάνδρ. Πρωτ. 1. 61; many species are mentioned by Arist.; cf. κτηδών. 9. the sense of κτένες, in reference to the eye, is dub., cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 2, with Galen. 4. p. 796. (From √KTEN, perh. akin to ξέω, ζαίνω.)

κτενίδιον, τό, Dim. of κτεῖς, Alex. Trall. 8. 488.

κτενίζω, to comb, comb down, τινὰ Anaxil. Incert. 7: to curry horses, ψήκτραισιν Eur. Hipp. 1174; metaph., ὁ δὲ Πλάτων τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ διαλόγους κτενίζων καὶ βοσπρυχίζων Dion. H. de Comp. 25:—in Med., κτενίζεσθαι τὰς κόμας to comb one's hair, Hdt. 7. 208, Ar. Fr. 501, Antiph. Μαλθ. 1. 4:—Pass., ἐκτενισμένος with one's hair combed, Archil. 156, Simon. Iamb. 6. 65; ἐκτενίσθην Hippiatr.

κτενίον, τό, Dim. of κτεῖς, Luc. adv. Indoct. 19. 2. τὰ κτενία = πῆχεις, the horns of the lyre, Hesych.

κτενισμός, ὄ, a combing, Eur. El. 529:—κτένισμα, τό, Eust. Opusc. 122. 45. κτενιστής, οὐ, ὄ, a hairdresser, Gloss.

κτενιστός, ἡ, ὄν, combed, carded, λίνον Symmach. V. T. κτενο-ειδής, ἐς, like a comb, Schol. Clem. Al. 263. Adv. -δῶς, Gloss.

κτενο-πώλης, ον, ὄ, a dealer in combs, Poll. 7. 198. κτενώδης, ἐς, .. κτενοειδής, Xanthus 3, Strab. 49.

κτενωτός, ἡ, ὄν, combed, carded, of cloth, C. I. 155. 32, 45. κτέσμαι, Ion. for κτάσμαι.

κτέρας, τό, = κτέανον, a possession, Il. 10. 216., 24. 235, Simon. 112. 2. a gift, Ar. Rh. 4. 1550.

κτέρεα, τά (no sing. κτέρος in use):—funeral gifts, which were burnt with the dead (Mosch. 4. 33, Hesych.), and, generally, funeral honours, κτέρεα κτερέϊζαι, Lat. parentalia parentare, Od. 1. 291, cf. 2. 222, Il. 24. 38, etc.; ἔλαχον κτερέων Od. 5. 311; τῶν ὄσιων ἀντίσεν κτερέων Epigr. Gr. 514. 2. later, wrappers for the dead, a shroud, ἐνὶ κτερέεσσιν ἐλυσθείς Ar. Rh. 1. 254.

κτερέϊζω, fut. ἴξω Od. 2. 222: aor. κτερέϊζαι (v. sub κτέρεα):—Ep. Verb, lengthd. for κτερίζω: 1. c. acc. pers. to bury with due honours, σὺν ἐταίρον ἀέθλοισι κτερέϊξε Il. 23. 646; κτερέϊζεμεν Ἐκτορα δῖον 24. 657, cf. Epigr. Gr. 216, al. 2. c. acc. cogn., κτέρεα κτ., v. sub κτέρεα.

κτερίζω, fut. κτεριῶ Il.: aor. ἐκτέρῖσα Il., Simon.: (κτέρεα). Poët. Verb, like κτερέϊζω, to bury with due honours, οὐ σε πρὶν κτεριῶ Il. 18. 334; τὸν δὲ κτεριοῦσιν Ἀχαιοὶ 22. 336; ἐπεὶ κε θάνω, κτεριοῦσὶ με δίδι Ἀχαιοὶ 11. 455; τάφῳ κτ. τινὰ Soph. Ant. 104; also, τοῦσδ' εἰς τάφος ἐκτέρῖσε Simon. 113:—absol., Eur. Hel. 1244. 2. also with acc. cogn., τοὶ κέ μιν ὄκα ἐν πυρὶ κήαιεν καὶ ἐπὶ κτέρεα κτερίσαιεν (eo, Lat. justa facere, exsequias facere), Il. 24. 38, cf. Od. 3. 285; cf. κτέρεα.

κτερίσματα, τά, = κτέρεα, and like it only used in pl., Soph. O. C. 1410, El. 434, 931, Eur. Supp. 309, Tro. 1249, Hcl. 1391.

κτεριστής, οὐ, ὄ, an undertaker, Hesych. s. v. ταφῆς. *κτέρος, τό, v. sub κτέρεα.

κτέω, κτέωμεν, v. sub κτείνω.

κτηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (κτεῖς) properly a comb:—hence the fibre of wood, from its structure being in parallel lines, like the teeth of a comb, Theophr. II. P. 5. 1, 9 sq. (cf. ἐκκτῆδων); but in Hero in Math. Vett. p. 134, κτηδόνες ξύλου seem to be the concentric rings of wood in a tree:—so, also in pl., of the fibres of the body, Hipp. 269. 45; of the layers in the cornea of the eye, Rufus 55; of layers of slate, Diosc. 5. 145; of shreds of lint, Galen. 7. 518.

κτῆμα, τό, (κτάσμαι) anything gotten, a piece of property, a possession, the sing. once only in Hom., μὴ νύ τι .. δύμων ἐκ κτῆμα φέρηται Od. 3 I 2

15. 19; but the sing. is not rare in Att. Poets, ταύτας [γυναίκας] ἐξείλεθ' αὐτῶ κτήμα Soph. Tr. 245; ἡδὲ κτ. τῆς νίκης τυχεῖν Id. Ph. 81, cf. O. T. 549, Ant. 702, Eur. Or. 230, 703, etc.; so, κτήμα ἐς αἰεὶ Thuc. 1. 22; ὡς ἡδὲ καὶ μακάριον τὸ κτ. Plat. Rep. 496 C, etc.:— of a slave, παλαιὸν οἰκῶν κτ. Eur. Med. 49, cf. Plat. Phaedo 62 D, Xen. Oec. 1. 5, Vect. 4, 42; κτ. ἐμψυχον Arist. Pol. 1. 4, 2, Oec. 1. 6, 8. 2. often in pl., like κτέανα, possessions; Homer's κτήματα (esp. in Il.) are often κειμήλια, jewels and costly articles stored up as family property, δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κεῖται Il. 9. 382, Od. 4. 127; but in Od., often for all kinds of property, κτήματα δαρδάπτουσι 14. 92, al.; so in later writers, κτημάτων πάντων ἐστὶ τιμώτατον ἀνὴρ φίλος Hdt. 5. 24; διέλαχον .. κτημάτων παμπησίαν Aesch. Theb. 817, etc.; ἔρωσ' .. δὲ ἐν κτήμασι πίπτεισιν who fall upon wealth, i. e. on the wealthy, Soph. Ant. 782:— in Prose sometimes, κτήματα καὶ χρήματα property in chattels and money, Plat. Legg. 728 E, cf. Isocr. 8 A, Lob. Paral. 58; sometimes opp. to ἀγρός, personal (as opp. to real) property, Isae. 55. 24; v. χρήμα sub fin.:—rarely of landed property, κτ. ἔχων ἐν Βοιωτίᾳ Dem. 239. fin., cf. Act. Ap. 5. 1.

κτηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, possessed of wealth, opulent, Polyb. 5. 93, 6, Plut. Sol. 14; οἱ κτ. the Roman possessores, App. Civ. 1. 12.

κτημάτιον, τό, Dim. of κτήμα, Alciphro 1. 36.

κτηματίτης, ον, ὄ, = κτηματικός, Lycurg. ap. Suid., Epist. Socr.

κτηνείος, α, ον, of or belonging to beasts, Eccl.

κτηνηδόν, Adv. (κτηῖνος) like beasts, Hdt. 4. 180.

κτηνη-ίατρος, ὄ, a cattle-doctor, Gloss.

κτηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, = κτηνείος, Byz.

κτηνίτης, ον, ὄ, belonging to beasts, Gloss.

κτηνο-βάτης [ἄ], ον, ὄ, (βαίνω II. 1), one who is guilty of unnatural practices with animals, Schol. Ar. Ran. 432, 965:—hence κτηνοβατέω

Achmes Onir. 132:—βασίαι, ἡ, Eccl.

κτηνό-θυτος θυσία, a sacrifice of domestic animals, Epiphan.

κτηνο-μίσθιον, τό, pay for carriage, Basilic.

κτηνό-μορφος, ον, in the form of a beast, Eccl.

κτηνόμομαι, Pass. (κτηῖνος) to become brutish, Greg. Nyss.

κτηνο-πρεπής, ἐς, brutish, Cyrill.

κτηῖνος, εος, τό, (κτάομαι) mostly in pl. κτήνεα, contr. κτήνη, flocks and herds, which in ancient times constituted wealth, h. Hom. 30. 10, Hdt. 1. 50., 2. 41, and Att., cf. δημοπλήθης; of swine, Polyb. 12. 4, 14. 2. in sing. a single beast, as an ox or sheep, Hdt. 1. 132, Hipp. 268. 32, Xen. An. 5. 2, 3; of a horse or mule for riding, Lat. jumentum, Ev. Luc. 10. 34, cf. Act. Ap. 23. 24.

κτηνο-στάσιον, τό, (ἴστημι) a cattle-stall, Moschop.

κτηνοτροφέιον, τό, = foreg., Geop. 15. 8.

κτηνοτροφέω, to feed cattle, Philo 2. 89, etc., Hippiatr.

κτηνοτροφία, ἡ, cattle-keeping, Dion. H. 3. 36, Plut. Popl. 11.

κτηνο-τρόφος, ον, keeping cattle, pastoral, βίος Diod. 1. 74; γῆ κτ. a land of pasture, LXX (Num. 32. 4).

κτηνο-φόρος, ον, producing or feeding cattle, Theod. Prodr.

κτηνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a beast, LXX (Ps. 72. 23).

κτηνώδεια, ἡ, brutishness, Eccl.

κτησεῖδιον, τό, Dim. of κτήσις, Ant. Epict. 1. 1, 10.

κτησι-βίος, ον, (κτάομαι) possessing property, Paul. Alex. 2.

κτησιος, α, ον, (κτήσις) belonging to property, χρήματα κτ. property, Aesch. Ag. 1009; κτ. βοτόν a sheep of one's own flock, Soph. Tr. 690. II. belonging to one's house, domestic, Lat. penitralis, Ζεὺς κτήσιος the protector of house and property, Hipp. 378. 29, Aesch. Supp. 445, cf. Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 28, Antipho 113. 12, Ath. 473 B; called simply ὁ Κτήσιος, Plut. 2. 828 A; κτ. βωμός the altar of Ζεὺς κτήσιος, Aesch. Ag. 1038:—but, Κύπρις κτησία as protectress of courtisans, Anth. P. 6. 211 (vulg. γνησία); θεοὶ κτήσιοι = the Latin Penates, Dion. H. 8. 41.

κτησι-ἵππος, ον, possessing horses, n. pr. in Od., cf. Luc. Fug. 26.

κτῆσις, εως, ἡ, (κτάομαι) acquisition, opp. to ἀπόλαυσις and χρήσις (Arist. Rhct. 3. 9, 7, Eth. N. 1. 8, 8, al.), κτῆσίν τινος ποιέσθαι Thuc. 1. 8, 13; ἡ τῶν χρημάτων κτ. Plat. Rep. 331 B; ἐπιστήμης, τῆς φρονήσεως, etc., Id. Euthyd. 288 D, al.; ῥαδίαν ἔχει κτῆσιν Alcidas. p. 79 Reisk.; κατ' ἔργου κτῆσιν according to success in the work, Soph. Tr. 230. II. (from pf.) possession, λέχους, πλούτου, etc., Ib. 162, El. 960; κτ. ἔχειν τῶν μετάλλων ἐργασίας Thuc. 4. 105; διὰ τὴν τῶν υἱῶν κτ. on account of your having sons, Plat. Apol. 20 B; ἱματίων Id. Phaedo 64 D; φέροντας .. ἀγαθῶν κτῆσιν οὐδενός Dem. 328. 14; κτῆσις ἐκ δεσπότου καὶ δούλου [συνέστηκεν] Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 6. 2.

as collective, = κτήματα, possessions, property, διὰ κτῆσιν δατέοντα Il. 5. 158; κτῆσιν ὅπασσεν Od. 14. 62; πατρία κτ. Soph. El. 1290;—also in pl., Hdt. 4. 114, Plat. Phaedo 64 D, etc.; ἀρετῆς βεβαία .. αἱ κτ. μόναι Soph. Fr. 202:—esp. lands, farms, Dion. H. 8. 19, Diod. 14. 29, etc.

κτητέας, α, αν, verb. Adj. to be gotten, Plat. Rep. 742 A. II.

neut. one must get, Ib. 373 A.

κτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, acquisitive, skilled in getting, τῶν οὐκ ὄντων Isocr. 283 C: absol. industrious, Strab. 783:—ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) the art of getting property, Plat. Soph. 219 C, Arist. Pol. 1. 4, 1. II. in Gramm.

possessive:—Adv. -κῶς, Id.

κτητορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a possessor, Eust. Opusc. 196. 25, etc.

κτητόρισσα, ἡ, late fem. of κτήτωρ, C. I. 8722; ἐκτητή-, Ib. 8769.

κτητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of κτάομαι, that may be gotten or acquired, ληστοὶ μὲν .. βύες .., κτητοὶ δὲ τρίπαδες Il. 9. 407, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1295, Plat. Prot. 324 A, al. 2. worth getting, desirable, Id. Symp. 197 D, Hipp. Mi. 374 E. II. acquired, gained, possessed, Id. Legg. 841 E: κτητή a female slave, opp. to γαμετή, Hes. Op. 404.

κτητῶρ, ορος, ὄ, a possessor, owner, Diod. Excerpt. 599. 17, Anth. P. 7. 206, Act. Ap. 4. 34, C. I. 8619, al.

κτιδεός [ῖ], α, ον, (from ἰκτίς, κτίς is only in Hesych.), for ἰκτίδεος

(which is not in use), of a marten, κτιδέη κυνέη a marten-skin helmet, Il. 10. 335, 458.

κτίζω, fut. ἴσω, Aesch. Cho. 1060: aor. ἐκτίσα Od., Att., Ep. also ἐκ-τίσσα, κτίσσα Il., Pind.: pf. κέκτικα Diod. Fr. 7. 3 Bekk., but ἐκτικα Id. 15. 13:—Med., poet. aor. ἐκτίσαντο Pind. O. 11 (10). 31, cf. Fr. 4. 4:—Pass., fut. κτισθήσομαι Chrestom. Strab. 4. 483 Kramer, Dion. H. 1. 56: aor. ἐκτίσθη Thuc., etc.: pf. ἐκτισμαι Hdt. 4. 46, Hipp. 810 C, Eur. Fr. 362. 9. (From √ΚΤΙ, cf. ἀμφι-κτί-ονες, περι-κτί-ονες, εὐ-κτί-μενος; also Ski. kshi, kshi-yāmi (habito), kshi-tis (habitatio): perhaps κτάομαι is akin; v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 78.) To people a country, build houses and cities in it, colonise, κτίσσε δὲ Δαρδανίην Il. 20. 216; κτ. χώραν, νῆσον Hdt. 1. 149., 3. 49, cf. Thuc. 1. 7. 2. of a city, to found, plant, build, Θήβης ἔδος ἐκτίσαν Od. 11. 263, Hdt. 1. 167, 168, Thuc. 6. 4; ἀποικίαν Aesch. Pr. 815:—Pass. to be founded, Σμύρνην τὴν ἀπὸ Κολοφῶνος κτίσθεισαν founded by emigrants from Colophon, Hdt. 1. 16, cf. 7. 153., 8. 62; μήτε ἀστεα μήτε τείχεα ἐκτισμένα no fixed cities or walls, Id. 4. 46. 3. κτ. ἄστος to plant a grove, Pind. P. 5. 120; κτ. βωμόν to set up an altar, Id. O. 7. 74; κτ. ἑορτήν, ἀγῶνα to found, establish it, Ib. 116., 10 (11). 32 (in Med.); τὸν Κύρνον .. κτίσαι, ἦρωα ἔδοντα, prob., established his worship, Hdt. 1. 167; κτ. δαίτας τινα Aesch. Cho. 484; τάφον τινα Soph. Ant. 1101. 4. to produce, create, bring into being, κτ. γόνυ τινα Aesch. Supp. 171: to bring about, τελευτήν Ib. 140, cf. Cho. 441: of a painting, to represent first, Emped. 139; ἵπποισι τὸν .. χαλινὸν κτίσας having invented it, Soph. O. C. 715. 5. to make so and so, ἐλεύθερον κτ. τινα Aesch. Cho. 1060; ἐνθεον φρένα κτίσας Id. Eum. 17, cf. 714; ποτανὸν εἰ μὲ τίς θεῶν κτίσαι Eur. Supp. 621; v. Blomf. Pers. 294 (289). 6. to

perpetrate a deed, Soph. Tr. 898.

κτιλέω, to make tame, tame, Pind. Fr. 262, in Pass.

κτίλος [ῖ], ον, tame, docile, obedient, χρή σε πατρί κτίλον ἔμμεναι Hes. Fr. 135 Göttl.; ἦσαν γὰρ κτίλα πάντα καὶ ἀνθρώποισι προσηγῆ Emped. 433; ἱερεὺς κτίλος Ἀφροδίτας Aphrodite's cherished priest, Pind. P. 2. 31; κτίλα φά seem to be hatched eggs, Nic. Th. 452. II. as Subst., κτίλος, ὄ, a ram, Il. 3. 196., 13. 492.

κτιλόω, to tame, make tractable:—Med., ἐκτιλώσαντο τὰς λοιπὰς τῶν Ἀμαζόνων got them tamed, Hdt. 4. 113.

κτινύμι, collat. form of κτείνω, App. Civ. 1. 71., 4. 35; κτινύω, Polyæn. 1. 23 and 25:—Pass., κτινύμενος App. Civ. 1. 2.—More freq. in compd. ἀποκτινύμι. Cf. A. B. 29. 7, Choerob. in An. Ox. 2. p. 233.

κτίσις [ῖ], εως, ἡ, (κτίζω) a founding, settling, foundation, ἀποικίων Isocr. 272 E; πόλεων Polyb. 9. 1, 4, etc. 2. loosely, = πράξις, a doing, an act, Pind. O. 13. 118. 3. a making, creating; esp. the creation of the universe, Ep. Rom. 1. 20. II. that which was created, the creation, the universe, world, Ev. Marc. 10. 6., 13. 19, etc. 2. a created thing, creature, Ib. 16. 15, Ep. Rom. 8. 19, etc.; in pl., LXX (Tobit 8. 5). III. an authority created or ordained, 1 Ep. Petr. 2. 13.

κτίσμα, τό, (κτίζω) a place founded or colonised, a colony, τινός founded by a person, Strab. 315, cf. Dion. H. 1. 59; Λακωνικὸν κτ. Strab. 233. 2. = κτίσις II. 2, Ep. Jacob. 1. 18. II. = κτίσις I. 1, Eust. 1382. 50.

κτισμάτο-λάτρης, ον, ὄ, a worshipper of created things, Eccl.; whence κτισμάτο-λατρεία, -λατρεία, Ib.

κτιστέον, verb. Adj. one must found or make, Theod. Prodr.

κτίστης, ον, ὄ, a founder, Lat. conditor, Arist. Fr. 507, Luc. Macrob. 13; ὁ τῆς στοᾶς κτ., i. e. Zeno, Ath. 345 C, Diog. L. 2. 120. II. a restorer, Lat. restitutor, τῆς πατρίδος Plut. Cic. 22.

κτιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, creative, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς, Ib.

κτιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of κτίζω, created, Eccl.

κτιστός, ὄς, ὄ, Ion. for κτίσις, Hdt. 9. 97 (v. l. κτίσις).

κτιστῶρ, ορος, ὄ, = κτίστης, Αἴτνας Pind. Fr. 71; Ἀσιάδος χθονός Eur. Ion 74; ὁ τῆς στοᾶς κτ., of Zeno, Ath. 370 C; ἀγαθῶν .. εὐρετήν καὶ κτίστορα Diphil. (?) Incert. 52.

κτίτης [ῖ], ὄ, = κτίστης: generally, an inhabitant, Eur. Or. 1637.

κτίτωρ, ορος, ὄ, = κτίστης Tzetz. Hist. 3. 964., 6. 694.

κτοῖνα or κτοῖνα, ἡ, Rhod. name for a local division of a district, analogous to Att. δήμος, a township, Inscr. Rhod. in Inscr. of British Museum, 2. no. 351, with Mr. Newton's note:—κτοινατής, ον, ὄ, the member of a κτοῖνα, like Att. δημότης, Ib.—Hesych. has κτύναι ἢ κτοῖναι .. δήμος μεμερισμένος.—Cf. μάστρος.

κτόνος, ὄ, murder, cited by Zonar. 1260.

κτύπέω: aor. 1 ἐκτύπησα Eur. Phoen. 1181, poet. κτύπησα Soph. O. C. 1606, Eur. Or. 1467: Ep. aor. 2 ἐκτύπον (imitated by Soph. O. C. 1456), and κτύπον Il.:—Pass., v. infr.: (κτύπος). To crash, as trees falling, μέγα κτυπέουσαι πίπτον Il. 23. 119., cf. 13. 140; often of thunder, Ζεὺς ἐκτυπε 8. 75, cf. 7. 479, Od. 21. 413, etc.; so, ἐκτυπεν αἰθήρ Soph. O. C. 1456; of the sea, Plat. Rep. 396 B. 2. to ring, resound, κτυπέει δὲ τ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἕλῃ (sc. χειμάρρου) Il. 13. 140; ἀμφὶ δ' ἐκτύπαν πέτραι rang with the cries of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 787; κτ. Διὸς βρονταῖσιν Eur. Cycl. 328; δρομήμασιν Id. Med. 1180; τοῖν ποδοῖν κτ. to stamp loudly with .., Ar. Eccl. 545; σιδηρῶ ὑποδήματι Luc. Salt. 83:—rarely of persons, πάντες .. μετὰ χαρᾶς κτυπήσατε shout, Com. Anon. 362:—c. acc. cogn., φόβον κτυπεῖν, like κλάζειν Ἀρη, Eur. Rhes. 308. II. causal, to make to ring or resound, χθόνα Hes. Sc. 61; c. dupl. acc., κτύπησε κράτα .. πλαγὰν made it ring with a blow, Eur. Or. 1467:—hence again in Pass. to ring, resound, Ar. Pl. 758, Thesm. 995; κτυπηθῆναι τὰ ὦτα Philostr. 266.

κτύπημα [ῖ], τό, = κτύπος, βροντῆς Critias 9. 32; κτ. τυμπάνων Dio C. 51. 17; κτ. χειρός Eur. Andr. 1212; v. κτύπος fin.

κτυπητής, οὔ, ὄ, one who makes a noise, Suid. s. v. πίτυλος.

κτυπία, ἡ, acc. to Hesych., ὁ ἐπιθαλάμιος κτύπος.
 κτύπος [ῥ], ου, ὁ, any loud noise, as a crash of thunder, κτ. θεῶν II. 20. 66, cf. Aesch. Pr. 923, Soph. O. C. 1463; of the trampling of feet, περί δὲ κτ. ἤλθε ποδοῖν Od. 16. 6, cf. II. 12. 338, Soph. Ph. 202; the rattling of chariots or the sound of horses' feet, II. 10. 535, al., cf. Soph. El. 714, Ar. Eq. 552; of a storm, Aesch. Ag. 1533; the din of battle, clash of arms, Id. Theb. 100, etc.; the noise made by one knocking at the door, Id. Cho. 653; χειρῶν, στέρνων κτ. the noise made by mourners, Ib. 23, Eur. Supp. 87, Phoen. 1351, cf. κτύπημα; of the sound of many voices, Soph. O. C. 1500;—rare in Prose, Thuc. 7. 70, Plat. Criti. 117 E, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 35. (Perh. akin to δοῦπος, γδοῦπος.)
 κτυπώδης, ες, noisy, Paraphr. Dion. P. p. 384. 25.
 κτώ, for ὀκτώ, an affected way of speaking, Amphip. Πλαν. 1.
 κνάθειον, τό, = κνάθειον, Nic. Th. 591.
 κναθίζω, fut. ἴσω, (κνάθος) to fill the cup, Antiph. Καριν. 2, Diphil. Incert. 26. II. κ. ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκ θαλάττης to draw water from the sea with the ships (as one draws wine with cyathi from a bowl), of the engines of Archimedes lifting the Roman ships out of the water, Polyb. 8. 8, 9, cf. Plut. Marcell. 15.
 κνάθιον, τό, Dim. of κνάθος, Pherecr. Αἴηρ. 6:—so also κναθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Sophron ap. Ath. 480 B; and κναθίσκος, ὁ, κ. μήλης the hollow side of the probe, Galen. 19. 122.
 κνάθος, ὁ, (v. κνέω) a cup, for drawing wine out of the κρατήρ or bowl, Lat. cyathus, Anacr. 62. 5, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 13, cf. ap. Ath. 424 A, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9, Horat. Od. 3. 19, 14. II. an Attic measure holding two κόγχοι or four μύστρα, about 1/2 of a pint, Galen. 13. 977 sq. III. a cupping-glass (brass cups having been orig. so used), Arist. Probl. 9. 9 sq.; κνάθους αἰτήσεις τάχα you'll need cupping shortly (from being so soundly beaten), Ar. Lys. 444; ὑποπιασμένα .. καὶ κνάθοις προσκείμεναι with cupping-glasses affixed, Id. Pax 542: cf. σικύα II. IV. the hollow of the hand, Nicol. Smyrn. in Schneid. Ecl. Ph. 1. 478.
 κναθότης, ητος, ἡ, a word coined by Plato, to express the abstract nature of a cup, cuphood, Diog. L. 6. 53.
 κναθώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a cup, Ath. 482 A.
 κναίνω, = κνέω, Hesych.
 κναμεία (or -ία) λίθος, ἡ, a precious stone like a bean, Plin. 37. 73.
 κναμευτός, ἡ, ὄν, chosen by beans, i. e. by lot, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 9, etc.; κ. ψηφοφορία voting by beans, Plut. 2. 12 E.
 κναμεύω, (κνάμοι) to choose by lot (not by ballot), τοὺς ἄρχοντας κναμεύειν C. I. 82. 13; κναμεύσαι 73 b. 12 (add.), 73 c. B. 19 (p. 894):—Pass. to be so elected, Dem. 747. 3.
 κναμιαίος, α, ον, of the size of a bean, Luc. Hermot. 40, Galen.
 κναμίζω, to be ripe for marriage (cf. κνάμος v), Ar. Fr. 500.
 κναμίνος, η, ον, of beans, ἔνθος Henioch. Τροχ. 1; ἄλευρον Galen.
 κναμίον, τό, Dim. of κνάμος, Eust. 948. 30, C. I. 5109 N. 30.
 κναμιστός, η, ον, dub. for κναμευτός in Plut. 2. 597 A.
 κναμίτις (sc. ἀγορά), ἡ, the bean-market, Plut. 2. 837 C.
 κναμόβωλος, ον, chosen by beans, i. e. by lot, or κναμοβόλος (παροχ.), voting with the bean, δικαστής Soph. Fr. 271.
 κνάμος, ὁ, (v. κνάμος fin.) a bean, Lat. faba, κνάμοι μελανόχροες II. 13. 589; χλοεροί Batr. 125; also of the plant, Theophr. C. P. 4. 14, 2, etc. 2. κ. Αἰγύπτιος, the Nelumbium speciosum, Id. H. P. 4. 4, 7, C. I. 123. 19. II. the lot by which public officers were elected at Athens (because those who drew white beans were chosen), Plut. Pericl. 27; ὁ τῷ κνάμῳ λαχὼν Ἀθηναίων πολεμαρχεῖν chosen by lot to be polemarch, Ildt. 6. 109; ἐπίσκοπος .. κνάμῳ λαχὼν Ar. Av. 1022; οἱ πεντακόσιοι λαχόντες τῷ κ. Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 4; βουλή ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ κ. Thuc. 8. 66; ἄρχοντας ἀπὸ κ. καθιστάται Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 9; κνάμοισι τὰς ἀρχὰς αἰρέεσθαι Luc. Vit. Auct. 6; v. ψῆφος sub fin. 2. on the Pythagorean abomination for beans, v. Arist. Fr. 100, Plut. 2. 12 E, Clem. Al. 521. III. a testicle, Emped. ap. Genl. 4. 11; cf. ἐρέβινθος. IV. a small measure of the size of a bean, Galen. V. the swelling of the paps when milk first comes, Poll. 2. 163, cf. Eust. 749. 21: cf. κναμίζω.
 κναμοτρώξ, ὄγος, ὁ, bean-eater, Ar. Eq. 41, cf. Lys. 537, 690,—alluding to the political use of beans at Athens; v. κνάμος II.
 κναμοφάγια, ἡ, the eating of beans, bean-diet, Luc. V. H. 2. 24.
 κναμών, ὄνος, ὁ, a bean-field, bed of beans, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 8, Strab. 799.
 κναν-αιγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, she of the dark Aegis, i. e. Pallas, Pind. O. 13. 100.
 κναν-ἀμπυξ, ἔκος, ὁ, ἡ, with dark ἀμπυξ, Θήβη Pind. Fr. 5. 3; Δήλος Theocr. 17. 67; μίτρα Nonn. D. 6. 114.
 κναν-ἀντυξ, υγος, ὁ, ἡ, with dark blue vaull, οὐρανός Synes. H. 9. 45.
 κναν-αυγέτις, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of sq., Orph. H. 22. 1.
 κναν-αυγής, ες, dark-gleaming, ὄφρτες Eur. Alc. 262; of the sea, Dion. P. 169, etc.:—comically of dithyrambs, Ar. Av. 1389.
 κναν-αύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, dark-furrowed, Poëta ap. Heliod. 2. 26.
 Κνάναει (vῆσοι or πέτραι), αἱ, gen. Κνανεῶν, not Κνανέων, Dind. Dem. 429. 1:—Dark-rocks, two small islands at the entrance of the Euxine, Ildt. 4. 85, Strab. 319;—mythically supposed to close and crush passing ships, hence called Συμπληγάδες, Συνδρομάδες, Πλαγκταί, etc.; the sea near being Κνάνα πελάγη, Soph. Ant. 966. [ῥ, metri grat., in Soph. l. c.]
 κναν-ἄθειρος, ον, dark-haired, Tzetz. Hom. 268. [ῥ, metri grat.]
 κναν-ἔμβωλος, ον, = κνανόπρωρος, πρᾶραι Ear. El. 436, Ar. Ran. 1318; τριήρεις Id. Eq. 554.
 κνάνεος, α, ον, contr. κνανοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, Plat. and perh. in Aesch. Pers. 81: (κνάνος):—properly, dark-blue, glossy-blue, of a serpent's iridescent hues (v. κνάμος), II. 11. 26, 38, Hes. Sc. 167; of the swallow, Simon. 21; of the halcyon, Arist. II. A. 9. 14, 1; of the skin of the porpoise, Ib. 6. 12, 3; of the deep sea, Simon. 18, Eur. I. T. 7; cf. κνανοειδής:—then, 2. generally, dark, black, of the mourning-veil of Thetis, II.

24. 93 (cf. κνανόπεπλος); of clouds, 5. 345., 20. 418, Od. 12. 75; of the brows of Zeus, II. 1. 528., 17. 209; of the hair of Hector, 22. 401; of the beard of Ulysses, Od. 16. 176 (cf. κνανοχαίτης); of the colour of Africans, Hes. Op. 525; of the sand at the bottom of Charybdis, Od. 12. 242; κνανέη κάπετος a deep dark trench, II. 18. 564, cf. Pind. O. 6. 69; κνάναει φάλαγγες dark masses of warriors, II. 4. 282; κνάνεον Τρώων νέφος 16. 66; metaph., Κῆρες κνάναει Hes. Sc. 249; so also later, κ. δνόφος, Simon. 50. 8; λοχμαί Pind. O. 6. 69; ἄλς Eur. I. T. 7, etc.; Αἰδης Epigr. Gr. 1046. 84.—Cf. Gladstone, Hom. Stud. 3. 462 sqq. [ῥ only metri grat., in dactylic verse, Hom., Aesch. Fr. 449, etc.]
 κνανέω, to look dark, formed like μελανέω, Dion. P. 1111, A. B. 46. [ῥ, metri grat.]
 κνανίζω, = foreg., Diosc. 1. 1.
 κνανίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, dark-blue, ὄφτες Hipp. 688. 1.
 κνανο-βάφης, ες, dyed dark-blue, Eccl.
 κνανο-βενθής, ες, with dark-blue depths, properly of the sea; then ludicrously of a cup, Ar. Fr. 209, where the 2nd syll. is lengthd. metri grat.
 κνανο-βλέφαρος, ον, dark-eyed, Anth. P. 5. 61.
 κνανο-βόστρυχος, ον, dark-haired, Eccl.
 κνανο-ειδής, ες, dark-blue, deep-blue, κ. ἀμφ' ὕδωρ (i. e. the sea), Eur. Hel. 179 (lyr.), cf. Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 23, Color. 5, 16.
 κνανό-θριξ, ὁ, ἡ, dark-haired, Orph. Arg. 1192, Anth. P. 6. 250.
 κνανο-κρήδεμνος, ον, with dark-blue κρήδεμνον, Q. Sm. 4. 381.
 κνανό-πέξα, ἡ, with feet of κνάμος, τράπεζα II. 11. 629. [ῥ, metri grat.]
 κνανό-πεπλος, ον, dark-veiled, of Demeter mourning for her daughter, h. Hom. Cer. 320, 361, 375; of Leto, Hes. Th. 406. [ῥ, metri grat.]
 κνανο-πλόκωμος, ον, dark-tressed, dark-haired, Q. Sm. 5. 345.
 κνανο-πρῶμος, ον, = sq., Od. 3. 299; fem. κνανο-πρῶερα, of Simon. in E. M. 692. 25.
 κνανό-πρωρος, ον, with dark-blue prow, dark-prowed, of ships, (Virgil's caeruleae naues), II. 15. 693., 23. 852, Od. 9. 482, 539, etc.; cf. κνανώπης.
 κνανό-πτερος, ον, with blue-black feathers, like the raven, ὄρνις Eur. Andr. 862; generally, dark-winged, τέττιξ Hes. Sc. 593.
 κνάνος, ον, ὁ, cyanos, a dark-blue substance, used in the Heroic Age to adorn works in metal, esp. weapons and armour; so, on Agamemnon's breastplate there were δέκα οἰμοὶ μέλανος κνάνοιο with a boss of the same in the centre, and, κνάνεοι δράκοντες, ἴρισσιν ἐοικότες, wreathed round it (v. infr.), II. 11. 24 sq.; so in Hercules' shield were πτύχες κνάνου, Hes. Sc. 143; and in Od. 7. 87, the θριγκὸς κνάνοιο is a cornice or frieze of this substance.—Its colour was no doubt a dark-blue (κνανοῦ [χρώματος] λευκῷ κεραυνυμένου γλαυκὸν [ἀποτελεῖται] Plat. Tim. 68 C), iridescent as it caught the light (ἴρισσιν ἐοικώς, v. supr.); cf. κνάνεος, κνανοχαίτης, etc. What it was is doubtful. The general opinion is it was blue steel; and, though in the Homeric times iron was comparatively little used, the art of hardening it was not unknown, v. σίδηρος. It is lapis lazuli in Theophr. Lap. 31, etc., and perh. so in Plat. Phaedo 113 C. Theophr. distinguishes two kinds, dark and light, (ἄρρην and θήλυν), Lap. 31; compares it to the sapphire, 37; says it was mixed with χρυσόκολλα, 40; and that there was an artificial kind made in Egypt, 55: it was also a blue lacquer made from carbonate of copper, Hipp. 268. 31, Luc. Lexiph. 22, Paus. 5. 11, 12, Anth. P. 6. 229 (where it is fem.). 2. as fem. the blue corn-flower, Ib. 4. 1, 40, Plin. 21. 39. 3. a bird, the wall-creeper, Tichodroma muraria, so called from its colour, Arist. H. A. 9. 21, Ael. N. A. 4. 59. 4. sea-water, Hesych. II. as Adj. = κνάνεος, Nic. Th. 438; a Comp. and Sup. κνανώτερος, -ώτατος, occur in Philostr. 772, Anacreont. 29, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 21. (Perhaps akin to Skt. śyan-as (smoke), śyāmas (dark); Lith. szemas (ashen-gray), and possibly also to κνάμος (κνάμοι μελανόχροες II. 13. 589).) [The ῥ becomes long in dactylic verses, metri grat., cf. κνάνεος, κνανόπρωρος, κνανοχαίτης, etc.]
 κνανό-στολος, ον, dark-robed, Bion 1. 4.
 κνανοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, v. sub κνάνεος.
 κναν-όφρος, v, gen. vos, dark-browed, Theocr. 3. 18., 17. 53.
 κνανο-χαίτης, ον, ὁ, dark-haired, in Hom. mostly as epith. of Poseidon, perh. in reference to the dark blue of the sea, II. 20. 144, Od. 9. 536, he is called simply Κνανοχαίτης, cf. Hes. Th. 278; of a horse, dark-maned, II. 10. 224, Hes. Sc. 120:—Vocat. κνανοχαίτα, in h. Hom. Cer. 348, of Hades; cf. μελαγχαίτας. A nom. κνανοχαίτα (like ἱππότα for ἱππότης, etc.) metri grat. in II. 13. 563., 14. 390, which Antimach. considered as indeclin., joining it with the dat., κνανοχαίτα Ποσειδάωνι, Choerob. in Theod. 124. 21, cf. Lob. Paral. p. 184. [ῥ, metri grat.]
 κνανό-χρως, ον, dark-coloured, dark-looking, Eur. Hel. 1502; so κνανό-χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, Id. Phoen. 308, Alc. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3. 1.
 κνανό-χρωτός, ον, = foreg., Orph. H. 69. 6, Manetho 1. 327.
 κναν-ώπης, ον, ὁ, dark-eyed, Opp. C. 1. 307:—pecul. fem. -ώπις, ἴδος, epith. of Amphitrité, Od. 12. 60, cf. Hes. Sc. 356; also, νῆες κνανώπιδες Aesch. Pers. 559, Supp. 743; cf. κνανόπρωρος.
 κναν-ωπός, ον, dark-looking, Trag. ap. Stob. 403. 3, Androm. ap. Galen. 12. 877, Anth. P. 4. 3. 82.
 κνάνωσις, εως, ἡ, (as if from κνανώω) dark-blue colour, Plut. 2. 879 D.
 κνάω, ἄρος, ὁ, (κνώ) a hole, as the eye of a needle, etc., Hipp. 471. 52; κ. βελόνης Id. 406. 42: the orifice of the ear, Poll. 2. 86.
 κναβάζω, (κύβη) to set on the head, turn upside down, Hesych.:—hence κναβάλης, ὁ, cinaedus, Eust. 1431. 46; in Hesych. κναπάτης.
 κναβας, ον, ὁ, a coffin (v. κύβη), Hesych.
 κναβάω, (κύβος) to throw the dice, Hesych.:—also = κναβάζω, E. M. 543. 16.
 κναββα, ἡ, = κύμβη, Hesych.
 κναββα, Adv. (κύντω) with the head forwards, stooping forwards, sensu obsc., of the man, Archil. 28, Ar. Eq. 365, cf. Theocr. 489.

κύβεθρον, τό, = κυβέλη II, Hesych.
 κύβεια, ἡ, (κυβεύω) *dice-playing, dicing*, Plat. Phaedr. 274 D, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 2, etc.: metaph., ἐν τῇ κ. τῶν ἀνθρώπων by *the sleight or trickery* of men, Ep. Eph. 4. 14.
 κύβειας, ου, ὁ, a kind of *πηλαμύς*, Opp. H. 1. 183; cf. κύβιον.
 κύβεϊον, τό, (κυβεύω) a *gaming-house*, Aeschin. 8. 22.
 κύβελα, τά, *the holes or lairs* of wild beasts, Hesych.
 κύβελη, ἡ, = κύαρ, E. M. 543. 1: cf. κύφελλα, τά.
 Κύβελη, ἡ, *Cybelé*, a Phrygian goddess, first worshipped at Pessinus; later, not only throughout Asia Minor, but in Greece, where her rites coalesced with the worship of Rhea (first in Eur. Bacch. 79, Ar. Av. 877); then (from A. U. C. 547) at Rome, under the name of *the Idaean Mother*. Her priests, from Attis downwards, made themselves eunuchs: they were called Γάλλοι from the Phrygian river Gallos, as Κυβέλη from the Phrygian mountain Κύβελον, τό, or Κύβελα, τά, Diod. 3. 58, Strab. 567; whence Cybelé also was called Κυβελη-γενής, Steph. B.—The name is also written Κυβήβη, Hdt. 5. 102, Anacreont. 11. 1, Phot., E. M.; and Bentley, Lucan. 1. 600, proposes always to write Κυβέλη, *Cybele*, when the penult. is required to be short; Κυβήβη, *Cybebe*, when long;—rejecting the forms Κυβήλη, *Cybele* or *Cybelle*, altogether, cf. Virg. Aen. 10. 220, Propert. 3. 15, 35, Drakenb. Sil. 17. 8; cf. Κύβηβος.—An Adj. Κυβηλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, *Cybelian*, (used by Nonn. D. 10. 387, Κυβηλίδος ὄργανα ῥείης, cf. 14. 214) should prob. be restored in Steph. Byz. s. v. Κυβέλεια from a MS. for Κυβελῖς or Κυβιλῖς. Elsewhere Nonn. prefers the form Κυβελῖς, D. 14. 10, etc.
 κύβελιον, τό, *the blue violet*, Diosc. 4. 122.
 κύβ-επίκύβος, ὁ, *the product of two cube numbers* (cf. κυβόκυβος), as $216 = 2^3 \times 3^3$;—επίκύβος being prob. *the product of a cube and a non-cube*, as, $24 = 2^3 \times 3$, Theodoret. Therap. 4. 866.
 κύβερνάω, fut. ἦσω, Lat. *gubernare*, to *steer*, νῆα κυβερνήσαι Od. 3. 283, cf. Pind. O. 12. 4, Plat. Polit. 298 E, etc.: absol. to *act as pilot or helmsman*, αὐτὸς ἐαυτῷ Ar. Eq. 544. 2. κ. ἄρματα Plat. Theag. 123 C; τὸν δρόμον τῶν ἵππων Hdn. 7. 9. 3. metaph. to *guide, govern*, Pind. P. 5. 164, Soph. Aj. 35, Antipho 113. 3, Plat. Euthyd. 291 D, etc.; but the orig. sense is seldom lost sight of, cf. Ar. l. c.:—Med., = Act., ὁ κυβερνώμενος μουσικῇ Marcellin. V. Thuc. p. 8 Duker:—Pass., ἡ ἰατρικὴ .. ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ τούτου κυβερνᾶται Plat. Symp. 186 E; cf. Rep. 590 D, al.
 κύβερνήσια (sc. ἱερά), ὠν, τά, a *festival at Athens in memory of the steersman* of Theseus, Plut. Thes. 17.
 κύβερνήσις, Dor. -ᾱσις, εως, ἡ, *steering, pilotage*, Plat. Rep. 488 B. 2. metaph. *government*, πολιῶν of cities, Pind. P. 10. 112; θεοῦ by a god, Plut. 2. 162 A.
 κύβερνήτεια, ἡ, fem. of κυβερνήτης, Anth. P. 10. 65, Nonn. D. 1. 89.
 κυβερνητέον, verb. Adj. *one must direct*, Plat. Sisyph. 389 D.
 κυβερνητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = κυβερνήτης, Od. 8. 557, etc.: metaph., Pind. P. 4. 488:—as Adj., κ. χαλινός Opp. C. 1. 96.
 κυβερνητήριος, α, ου, = κυβερνητικός, Orac. ap. Plut. Sol. 14.
 κυβερνήτης, ου, ὁ, a *steersman, helmsman, pilot*, Lat. *gubernator*, Il. 19. 43, Od. 9. 78, Hdt. 2. 164 (in Ion. acc. κυβερνήτεια), Aesch. Supp. 770, Ar. Thesm. 837, Thuc. 7. 70, etc. 2. metaph. a *guide, governor*, Eur. Supp. 880, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C.
 κυβερνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *good at steering*, Plat. Rep. 488 D, E; νοῦς καὶ ἀρετὴ κ. Id. Alc. 1. 135 A; Comp. -ώτερος, Id. Rep. 551 C; Sup. -ώτατος Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 9:—ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) *the pilot's art*, Plat. Gorg. 511 D, al.; so, τὸ -κόν, Id. Polit. 299 C; τὰ -κά, Id. Alc. 1. 119 D. 2. metaph., ἡ τῶν ἀνθρώπων -κῆ Plat. Clitopho 408 B, etc.
 κυβερνήτις, ἴδος, fem. of κυβερνήτης, Hermipp. de Astrol. p. 20 Bloch.
 κυβερνισμός, ὁ, = κυβέρνησις, Aquila V. T.
 κύβερνος, ὁ, = κυβερνήτης, Greg. Naz.
 κύβευμα, τό, *dicing*, Theod. Prodr.
 κύβευτήριον, τό, a *gaming-house*, Plut. 2. 621 B, etc.
 κύβευτής, ου, ὁ, (κυβεύω) a *dicer, gambler*, Soph. Fr. 686, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 16; οἱ Κυβευταί, name of a play by Antiphanes.
 κύβευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *dice-playing*, ὄργανα Aeschin. 9. 9. II. *skilled in dice-playing*, Plat. Rep. 374 C:—Adv. -κῶς, *like a dicer*, Comp. κυβευτικώτερον ζῆν Origen.
 κύβεύω, (κύβος) to *play at dice*, Cratin. Πυτ. 13, Ar. Eccl. 672, Isocr., etc. 2. metaph. to *run a risk or hazard*, περὶ διπλασίων Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 16; περὶ τοῖς φιλάτοις Plat. Prot. 314 A; κ. τῷ βίῳ Polyb. ap. Suid. II. trans. to *run the risk of, venture on*, κυβεύων τὸν πρὸς Ἀργείους Ἄρην Eur. Rhés. 446:—Pass. to *be set upon a stake*, Anth. P. 7. 427, cf. κινδυνεύω. 2. c. acc. pers. to *cheat, defraud*, Arr. Epict. 2. 19, 28.
 κυβέων, ὠνος, ὁ, = κυβευτήριον, Tzetz.
 κύβη, ἡ, *the head*; only found in Gramm., as E. M. 543. 22 (written κύμβη, lb. 545. 27, Eust. 584. 17), as the Root of κύβδα, κυβιστάω, κύβηβος, κύμβαχος, κύπτω, κυφός, etc.; cf. κέβλη = κεφαλή.
 Κυβήβη, ἡ, = Κυβέλη, q. v.
 κύβηβος, ου, (κυβή) *stooping with the head*, Hesych.: cf. κύβδα. II. *minister of Cybelé*: generally, *one ecstatic or frantic*, Simon. 244, Cratin. Θρατρ. 9:—hence Κυβηβάω, to *be frantic*, Phot., Hesych., cf. E. M. 543. 14; Hesych. also cites Κυβαίζω.
 Κυβήβη, ἡ, dub. form of Κυβέλη.
 κύβηβίζω, fut. ἴσω, to *strike with an axe*, Hesych.
 κύβηβικός, ἡ, ἐν, as with an axe, κ. τρόπον Com. Anon. 145.
 κύβηβις [ῦ], ἡ, an *axe, cleaver*, Philem. Ἀρπ. 2, Anaxipp. Κισαρ. I. II. = τυρόκνηστις, Cratin. Incert. 62: cf. ἀγεραικύβηβις.
 Κύβηβις, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub Κυβέλη.
 Κύβηβιστής, ου, ὁ, = ἀγεραικύβηβις, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 51. II. generally, a *vagabond*, Gramm.

κυβήνη, ἡ, = γλαύξ, Hesych.; dub.
 κυβησίνδα παίζειν, to *play at throwing summersets*, Poll. 9. 122, Hesych., Phot.—Stephan. wrote κυβιστίδα.
 κύβης, ου, ὁ, = κυβευτής, Hesych.
 κύβησις, and κύβισις, ἡ, v. l. for κίβισις.
 κύβιζω, fut. ἴσω, (κύβος) to *make into a cube*, Plut. 2. 979 F:—Pass. to *be raised to the cube*, of numbers, Theol. Arithm. p. 55.
 κύβικός, ἡ, ὄν, *cubic*, Plat. Tim. 55 C, D:—Adv. -κῶς, *cubically*, Plut. 2. 404 F. 2. of numbers, *raised to the cube*, Arist. Probl. 15. 3.
 κύβιον [ῦ], τό, *the flesh of the πηλαμύς salted in κύβοι*, Hices. et Posidipp. ap. Ath. 118 B, v. Poll. 6. 48, and cf. κυβείας.
 κύβιο-σάκτης, ου, ὁ, *dealer in salt fish*, nickname of the 13th Ptolemy, Strab. 796; also of Vespasian, Suet. Vespas. 19: v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 77.
 κυβισμός, ὁ, a *cubing* of numbers, Theol. Arithm. p. 36. 21.
 κυβιστάω, fut. ἦσω, (κύβη, κύπτω) to *tumble head foremost, tumble*, ἡ μάλ' ἐλαφρὸς ἀνήρ, ὡς ρεῖα κυβιστᾷ Il. 16. 745, cf. 749, and v. κύμβαχος; of fish, κατὰ καλὰ ρέεθρα κυβιστῶν ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα *tumbled or plunged about*, 21. 354, cf. Opp. C. 4. 263:—of professional tumblers, (called κυβιστητῆρες in Hom.), employed to enliven banquets, etc., to *tumble, turn heels over head*, Plat. Symp. 190 A; the most approved method was to *throw a summerset over swords fixed upright*, κ. εἰς ξίφη, εἰς μαχαίρας Xen. Symp. 2, 11, Mem. 1. 3, 9, Plat. Euthyd. 294 E.
 κυβιστήμα, τό, a *summerset*, Luc. Anach. 18.
 κυβιστήσις, εως, ἡ, a *summerset*, in pl., Plut. 2. 401 C, Luc. Anach. 16.
 κυβιστητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a *tumbler*, δοιῶ δὲ κυβιστητῆρε κατ' αὐτοὺς μολπῆς ἐξάρχωντες ἐδίνεον κατὰ μέσσοις Il. 18. 605, cf. Od. 4. 18, and v. sub κυβιστάω. 2. a *diver*, Il. 16. 750. 3. *one who pitches headlong*, Eur. Phoen. 1151. II. later as Adj. *tumbling*, Wern. Tryph. 192.
 κυβιστιάω, Desiderat. to *wish to tumble*, Gloss.
 κύβιτον [ῦ], τό, *the elbow*, Lat. *cubitum*, Hipp. 410. 35 sq.; acc. to Poll. 2. 141 and Rufus, Sicilian for the Att. ὠλέκρανον: and Phot. cites κύβηττον from Epich. (though he errs in calling it Ion.): Ruf. also cites the Verb κυβιστίζω from the same Poet.
 κύβο-εδής, ἐς, *like a cube, cubical*, Strab. 738, Diosc. 5. 114.
 κύβο-κύβος, ὁ, *the product of two cube numbers*, Theophyl. Bulg., etc.:—hence κυβοκυβαστός, ἡ, ὄν, *formed by the multiplication of two cube numbers*, Diophant. Arithm. p. 3.
 κύβος [ῦ, v. sub fin.], ὁ, Lat. *cubus*, a *solid square, a cube*, Tim. Loc. 98 C: a *cubical die*, marked on all 6 sides, for the game of dice, thus differing from the ἀσπράγαλος, which was marked only on four sides (the other two being rounded), mostly (as might be expected) in pl., dice, Hdt. 1. 94, Soph. Fr. 380, etc.; the Greeks threw with *three dice*, v. infr. 2; κύβων βολαί Soph. Fr. 381; ἐν πτώσει κύβων Plat. Rep. 604 C; περὶ κύβους τὴν διατριβὴν ποιεῖσθαι Lys. 146. 34:—proverb., αὐτὸ γὰρ εὐπίπτουσι οἱ Διὸς κύβοι, i. e. *God's work is no mere chance*, Soph. Fr. 763; κρίνειν τι ἐν κύβοις to *decide it by the dice, by chance*, Aesch. Theb. 414; ἄλλα βλήματ' ἐν κύβοις βαλεῖν Eur. Supp. 330; ψυχὴν προβάλλοντ' ἐν κύβοισι δαίμονος Id. Rhés. 183:—later in sing., οἶδ' ὅτι ῥίπτω πάντα κύβον κεφαλῆς .. ὑπερθεν ἐμῆς Anth. P. 5. 25; τὸν περὶ τῶν ὄλων ἀναρρίπτειν κύβον Plut. Fab. 14, cf. Luc. pro Imagg. 16; ἐφ' ἐνὸς ἀνδρὸς ἀναρρίπτειν τὸν κ. Luc. Harm. 3; ἀνερρίφθω κύβος jacta esto alea, Menand. Ἀρρηφ. 1. 4, Plut. Caes. 32; ἔσχατον κύβον ἀφιέναι to *try one's luck for the last time*, Plut. Coriol. 3. 2. also of the *single pips on the dice*, βέβληκ' Ἀχιλλεύς δύο κύβω καὶ τέσσαρα he has thrown two aces and a four, Aesch. (Fr. 132) ap. Ar. Ran. 1400; τρὶς ἐξ βαλεῖν three sixes, Aesch. Ag. 33 (ubi v. Blomf.); τρὶς ἐξ .. ἡ τρεῖς κύβους βάλλειν Plat. Legg. 968 E. 3. in pl., also, a *gaming-table* (like πεσσοί), Hermipp. Θε. 6. II. a *cubic number*, i. e. a number multiplied twice into itself, as 27 is the cube of 3, Plat. Rep. 528 B, cf. Tim. Loc. 98 C, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 3. III. *anything of cubic shape, a vertebra*, like ἀσπράγαλος, Arr. ap. Poll. 2. 180. 2. a *piece of salt fish*, Alex. Πονηρ. 3. 4; cf. κύβιον. 3. a kind of *cubic cake*, Epich. (?) ap. Phot. 183. 11, Ath. 114 A. 4. *the hollow above the hips* of cattle, Ath. 399 B. [κύβος, Lat. cūbus, only in late Poets, Anth. P. 14. 8, Auson. Idyll. 11. 3.]
 κύβωλον, τό, = κύβιτον, Poll. 2. 141.
 κύγχραμος, ὁ, v. sub κύχραμος.
 κυδάζω, (κύδος, ὁ, q. v.) to *revile, abuse*, Ἀμυκε, μὴ κύδαζέ μοι τὸν πρεσβύτερον ἀδελφεόν Epich. 3 Ahr.; so in Med., c. dat., τήνῳ κυδάζομαι τε κᾶπ' ὧν ἠχθόμαν Id. 19. 6; οὐ τοι γυναιξὶ δεῖ κυδάζεσθαι· τί γάρ; Aesch. Fr. 91; ὃ πέπον ἦ μάλα δὴ με κακῶς ἐκυδάσαο Ar. Rh. 1. 1337:—Pass. to *be reviled*, Soph. Aj. 722.
 κυδαίνω, Il., Simon.: fut. κυδάνῳ Lyc. 721, etc.: Ep. aor. κύδηνα Il., Dor. ἐκυδᾶνα Pind. (κύδος). Poët. Verb. like κυδάνω, to *give or do honour to, glorify*, τινά Il. 10. 68., 13. 348, 350; ἡμῖν κυδῆναι θνητὸν βροτὸν ἢ ἐκ κακῶσαι Od. 16. 212; Ζεὺς, ὅς μιν .. τιμᾶ, κυδαίνει Il. 15. 612; of the external figure of a man, Αἰνεῖαν ἀκείοντό τε κυδαίνον τε they healed and *glorified* him, by restoring strength and beauty, 5. 448; πάλα κυδαίνων Τεγέαν Pind. O. 10 (11). 80, cf. P. 1. 58; ἀρετὴ κ. τινά Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 251; κ. τὶ πρό τινος Plut. 2. 635 A. II. to *delight or gladden by marks of honour*, κυδαίνει δὲ θυμὸν ἀνακτος Od. 14. 438, cf. Il. 23. 793. III. seldom in bad sense, to *flatter, fawn upon*, Hes. Op. 38.
 κυδάλιμος [ᾱ], ου; also η, ου, Epigr. in C. I. 1409: (κύδος):—*glorious, renowned, famous*, Homeric epith. of heroes, Il. 17. 378, Od. 14. 206, etc.; and of whole nations, as in Il. 6. 184, 204; also, *κυδάλιμον κῆρ* a noble heart, of Agamemnon and Achilles, 10. 16., 18. 33; also of the suitor Eurymachus, Od. 21. 247; of the heart of the lion, Il. 12. 45.—Cf. κύδιμος, κύδιστος, κυδρός, κυδνός.

κιδάνω [α], = κυδαίνω, only used in pres. and impf., to hold in honour, τοὺς μὲν ὁμῶς μακάρεσσι θεοῖσι κυδάνει Il. 14. 73. II. = κυδιάω,

to vaunt aloud, boast, Ἀχαιοὶ μὲν μέγα κύδανον, οὐνεκα . . 20. 42.

κύδαρος, ὁ, a kind of small ship, Antiph. Incert. 89; also κύδαρον, τὸ, A. B. 274, E. M.; Lat. cydarum, Gell. 10. 25.

κυδάσσω, Att. -ττω, = κυδάζω, Hesych.

κυδέστερος, α, ον, irreg. Comp. of κυδρός.

κυδήεις, εσσα, εν, glorious, δῶρα Anth. P. 6. 697, cf. Manetho 2. 231.

κυδι-άνειρα, ἡ, (κῦδος) like ἀντιάνειρα, βατιάνειρα, etc., as if from a masc. in -άνωρ, glorifying or ennobling men, bringing them glory or renown, Homeric epith. of μάχη, Il. 4. 225, etc.; once of the ἀγορή, I. 490; of Φύσις, Orph. H. 10. 5. II. pass. glorified by men, famous for men, Σπάρτη Anth. Plan. I. 1.

κυδιάω, (κῦδος) Ep. Verb, only used in pres. and impf., to bear oneself proudly, go proudly along, exult, in Il. always in Ep. part. κυδιῶν, 21. 519, h. Hom. Cer. 170; of a horse, Il. 6. 509., 15. 266; κυδιῶν ὅτι . . 2. 579: to exult in a thing, κυδιῶν λαοῖσι Hes. Sc. 27; εὐφροσύνη . . κυδιῶσιν h. Hom. 30. 13:—impf. κυδιάσκειν, Q. Sm. 13. 418: cf. κυδρόμαι.

κιδίμος [ῦ], ον, = κυδάλιμος, not in Il., or Od., but ten times in h. Hom. Merc. as epith. of Hermes; also Hes. Th. 938, Pind., Synes.

κιδιστος [ῦ], η, ον, Sup. of κυδρός (formed from κῦδος, as αἰσχιστος, posit. of αἰσχροός, from αἰσχος), most glorious, most honoured, noblest, in Hom. mostly as epith. of Zeus and Agamemnon, the first of gods and men respectively; also of Athena, Il. 4. 515, Od. 3. 378; of Hera, h. Hom. Ven. 42; of Leto, h. Hom. Ap. 62; of Anchises, h. Hom. Ven. 108; κιδιστ' Ἀχαιῶν Aesch. Fr. 92. 2. of things, the greatest, κιδιστ' ἀχέων Id. Supp. 14; so in Att., Comp. κιδίων, ον, gen. ονος, τί μοι ζῆν δῆτα κιδίων; what boots it me to live? Eur. Alc. 960, cf. Andr. 639.

κιδνός, ἡ, ὄν, an Adj. found in MSS. of Hes. Th. 328, Op. 255, Poëta ap. Ath. 116 C, but never without κυδρός as a v. l.

κιδουδοπάω, to make a hubbub, Ar. Pax 1152, Nub. 616.

κιδουμέω, to make an uproar, spread confusion and alarm, οἱ δ' δν δμιλον ἰόντε κυδοίμεον Il. 11. 324. II. trans. to drive in confusion, ἡμέας εἰσι κυδοίμεσων ἐς Ὀλυμπον 15. 136.

κιδουμός, ὁ, the din of battle, uproar, hubbub, Τρώων δὲ κλαγγή τε καὶ ἀσπετος ἄτρο κυδαίμος Il. 10. 523, cf. 18. 218; κιδουμὸν ἐμβαλεῖν, a mock heroic phrase in Ar. Ach. 572; ὑρνίχων κιδουμοί cock-fights, Theocr. 22. 72:—Κυδοίμυς is personified, as companion of Ἐνυώ and Ἐρις, Il. 5. 593., 18. 535, cf. Emped. 417, Ar. Pax 255.—Ep. word, used by Ar. and in late Prose, as Polyb. 5. 48, 5, etc.

κιδουμο-τόκος, ον, parent of confusion, Greg. Naz.

κῦδος, εος, τό, glory, renown, esp. in war, ὡς ἂν μοι τιμὴν . . καὶ κῦδος ἄρῃαι Il. 16. 84; ἐκ δὲ Διὸς τιμὴ καὶ κῦδος ὀπηδεῖ 17. 251; Ἐκτορι κῦδος ἄπαξεν (sc. Ζεύς) 16. 730; ὀπποτέροισι πατήρ Ζεὺς κῦδος ὀρέξει 5. 33; but he commonly says, κῦδος ἀρέσθαι to win glory, 22. 293, etc.; κῦδεῖ γαίωv, of Briareos, I. 405, etc.; of Ares, 5. 906:—used in addresses to a single person, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν glory of the Achaians, like Lat. decus, of Ulysses, 9. 673, Od. 12. 184; of Nestor, Il. 14. 42, Od. 3. 79.—Ep. word, found also in Hdt. 7. 8, 1, Pind. P. 2. 165, al.; used by Aesch. alone of the Trag., Theb. 317, Pers. 455; in a mock heroic line, Ar. Eq. 200; never in Att. Prose.

κῦδος, ον, ὁ, reproach, abuse, a Subst. noted by Schol. Soph. Aj. 722, Ar. Rh. 1337 as masc. and as having ῥ, and therefore to be distinguished from κῦδος, τό. Cf. the Verbs, κυδάζω, κυδαίνω.

κιδρόμαι, Pass. = κυδιάω, Acl. N. A. 4. 29., 11. 31, etc.

κιδρός, ἄ, ὄν, (κῦδος) = κυδάλιμος, glorious, illustrious, noble, in Hom. always in fem., as epith. of Hera and Leto, Διὸς κιδρὴ παράκοιτις Il. 18. 184, Od. 11. 580; of Pallas, h. Hom. 28. 1; Δίκη Hes. Op. 255; of the Nymphs, Aesch. Fr. 170; rarely of a mortal woman, Od. 15. 26, Anth. P. append. 244:—the masc. first in h. Hom. Merc. 461, Alcman 4; of a man, Xen. Apol. 29; of a horse, proud, stately, Id. Eq. 10, 16; κιδρότερον πίνειν to drink more lustily, Ion ap. Ath. 463 C.—Poët. word, used twice in Trag., and twice by Xen.—Besides the regul. Comp. κιδρότερος (Xenophon. Fr. 19 Karst.), we have κιδίων, -ιστος (v. κιδιστος), also κιδέστερος Polyb. 3. 96, 7, and κιδίστατος Nic. Th. 3; in E. M. also κιδότερος, -ότατος.

κιδωναῖα σῦκα, τὰ, Achaean name for winter-figs, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 77 A; in Eust. 1964. 10, κιδωναῖα.

Κιδωνέα and Κιδωνία, ἡ, a quince-tree, Geop. 4. 1, 12.

Κιδωνιάτης [α], ον, ὁ, an inhabitant of Cydonia in Crete, Polyb. 4. 55, 4, Strab. 479, etc.

κιδωνιάω, to swell like a quince, Lat. sororiare, μαζὸς κιδωνιᾶ Anth. Pl. 182; κιδωνιῶντες οἱ μαζοὶ τὴν ἀμπεχόνην ἐξωθοῦσι Aristaeon. I. 1; cf. sq., and μῆλον B.

Κιδωνίος, α, ον, (Κύδων) Cydonian: μῆλον K. a quince, Stesich. et Comiei ap. Ath. 81 D sq.; cf. μῆλον B. II. metaph. swelling like a quince, round and plump, κ. τιθία of a young girl's breasts, Ar. Ach. 1199; cf. κιδωνιάω.

Κιδωνίτης αἶνος, ὁ, quince-wine, Diosc. 5. 28.

κιδωνό-μελι, τό, quince-honey, Diosc. 5. 29.

κῦέω, older and more Att. form of κύω, Il., Att.: impf. ἐκύνουν even in Il. 19. 117: fut. κῦήσω Hipp. 598. 43., 676. 54 sq.; and κῦήσομαι Id. 623: aor. ἐκῦήσα Ar. Thesm. 641, Plat., etc.: pf. κεκῦήκα Philem. Incert. 22, Dio C.:—Med., v. infr.:—Pass., fut. -θηήσομαι Galen.: aor. ἐκῦήθη Plut. 2. 567: pf. κεκῦήται Porph. Abst. 1. 54. (From √KY come also κύ-ος, κύ-ω, κυ-ἴσκαμαι, κύ-μα, κύ-ημα; κύ-αρ, κύτ-ος, κύσ-ος, κύσ-τις, κύ-αθ-ος; κύλιξ, κύλον, ἐπίκυλις, κοῖλος, κοιλία, καυλός; cf. Skt. svi, svayāmi (tameo); Lat. cumulus, cavius, caulis, caelum, cilium; Lith. kauls (caulis); Goth. us-hul-on (λατομεῖν), hul-undi (σπηλαῖον); O. H. G. hol (hole).)

To bear in the womb, to have conceived, to be big or pregnant with a child, Lat. gestare, ἐκύνει φίλον υἱόν Il. 19. 117; of a mare, βρέφος ἡμίονον κύνουσα 23. 266; used by Socrates metaph. of the soul, κύνουσι γὰρ πάντες . . καὶ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα καὶ κατὰ τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Symp. 206 C; ἐκῦήσε τὸν Ἔρωτα Ib. 203 C; ἄ κύνει περὶ ἐπιστήμης [the thoughts] with which he is in travail . . Id. Theaet. 184 B, cf. 210 B; ἄ τῇ ψυχῇ προσήκει καὶ κῦῆσαι καὶ κύνειν both to have conceived and to bear (as it were) in the womb, Id. Symp. 209 A:—Pass., τὸ κύνουμενον that which is in the womb, the embryo, Plat. Legg. 789 A, Epin. 973 D, cf. Arist. G. A. 4. 6, 9, al.; of fruits, to be formed, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 4:—Med. to bring forth, ἐκῦήσατο Opp. C. 3. 22; ἡ κεκῦημένη, Lat. foeta, Et. Gud. s. v. κοκίας. 2. absol. to be big or pregnant, to conceive, like κῦτσκομαι, ἐκῦήσε Hdt. 5. 41; στεριφῆ γὰρ εἰμι κοῦκ ἐκῦῆσα πάποτε Ar. Thesm. 641, cf. Lys. 745, etc.; κύνουσαν ἐκ τοῦ προτέρου ἀνδρός Hdt. 6. 68, cf. Andoc. 16. 30, Lys. 133. 30; γυνὴ κύνει δεκά μῆνας; Menand. Πλοκ. 3. Cf. κύω sub fin.

Κύζικος, ἡ, an island and town on the coast of Mysia, Hdt., etc., cf. Strab. 575:—hence Κυζικηνός, ἡ, ὄν, of or from Cyzicus: ὁ Κυζικηνός (with or without στατήρ), a gold coin, Lys. 121. 8., 896. 4, Xen. An. 6. 2, 4: v. sub στατήρ.

κύημα, τό, (κύνω) that which is conceived, an embryo, foetus, Plat. Rep. 461 C, Arist. G. A. 1. 13, 1., 16, 4., 20, 16, al.:—v. κύμα II.

κυνήρος, ἄ, ὄν, pregnant, Hesych.

κύνσις, εως, ἡ, conception, joined with γέννησις, Plat. Polit. 274 A, Menex. 238 A, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 48, G. A. 1. 16, 3, al.:—metaph., πρὸς ἀρετῆς κύνσις Plut. 2. 3 A.

κυντήριος, α, ον, aiding delivery, πρόσθετον κ. Hipp. 586. 47: as Subst., κυντήριον, τό, Id. 621. 15, etc.

κυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for conception, ὄργανα Clem. Al. 225.

κῦθε, κεκῦθωσι, v. sub κῦθω.

Κῦθέρεια, ἡ, Cythereia, surname of Aphrodité, Od. 8. 288., 18. 193, from the city Κῦθηρα in Crete, or from the island Κῦθηρα in Greece; Κυπρογενῆς Κῦθέρεια joined, h. Hom. 9. 1; Κῦθέρεια Ἀφροδίτη Musae. 37:—also Κῦθήρη, Anacreont.; Κῦθέρη, Opp., etc.: Κῦθήρη, Anth. P. 6. 209, Epigr. in Luc. Symp. 41; Κῦθηριάς, ἄδος, Anth. P. 6. 190, 206; Κῦθηρηιάς, Manetho 4. 359. Cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 606.

Κυθηρηίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Adj. of Cythereia, Manetho 4. 207.

κῦθη-γενῆς, ἐς, (κεῦθω) born in secret, Hesych.

Κῦθηρα [ῥ], τὰ, an island, now Cerigo, at the southern point of Laconia, Hom.; cf. Κῦθέρεια:—Κῦθήροθεν, Adv. from Cythera, Il. 15. 438; poët. Κῦθήρηθεν (for Κῦθη-), Hermesian. 69:—Adj. Κῦθήριος, α, ον, Il., etc.; ἡ Κῦθηρία (sc. γῆ) Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 7.

Κῦθηρο-δίκης, ον, ὁ, a Spartan magistrate sent annually to govern the island of Cythera, Κυθ. ἀρχή Thuc. 4. 53.

Κυθν-ῶλης, ἐς, (ἄλλυμι), K. συμφορά, prov. of utter ruin, from the extirpation of the Cythnians by Amphitryon, Arist. Fr. 480.

κῦθρα, κυθρίδιον, κύθρινος, κυθρόγαυλος, κύθρος, Ion. for χύτρ-.

κῦτσκομαι, Pass., of the female, = κύνω, κύνω, to conceive, become pregnant or with young, Hdt. 2. 93., 4. 30, Arist., etc.; κῦτσκομένη τε καὶ τίκτουσα Plat. Theaet. 149 B; also of plants, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 8:—cf. ἐπικῦτσκομαι. II. the Act. κῦτσκω is used in the same sense by Hipp. Aph. 1255, Philostr. 28, Geop.;—but, 2. Causal, of the male, to impregnate, Himer. Or. 1. 7; cf. κύω II.

κῦκάνω, poët. form of κυκάω, Ar. Thesm. 852.

κῦκάω, fut. ἤσω, to stir up and mix, of one making cheese, Il. 5. 903; τινί with a thing, τυρὸν τε καὶ ἄλφιτα καὶ μέλι χλωρὸν οἴνω . . ἐκύκα Od. 10. 235, cf. Il. 11. 638; φάρμακα κ. Hipp. 1284. 47; ἄλμην κύκα τούτοισιν Ar. Vesp. 1515: metaph., εἰ μὴ τι . . γλωσσ' ἐκύκα κακὸν Sappho 32:—the Med. in Aet. sense, Ar. Pax 1169. II. like ταρασσω, Lat. miscere, τυρᾶρε, to stir up, ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω τὸν βόρβορον Id. Eq. 866; ἀνεμοὶ κ. τὸ πέλαγος Alciphro 1. 10:—hence to throw into confusion or disorder, confound, νιβάδι καὶ βροντήμασι . . κυκάτω πάντα Aesch. Pr. 994; κ. τὴν βουλήν Ar. Eq. 363; τὴν Ἑλλάδα Id. Pax 270; κ. πάντα . . καὶ ταραττέτω Ib. 320, cf. Plat. Phaedo 101 E, etc.:—in this sense Hom. has only the Pass. to be confounded, panic-stricken, τῷ δὲ κυκῆθητην Il. 11. 129; τρις δὲ κυκῆθησαν Τρῶες 18. 229; κυκῆθησαν δὲ οἱ ἵπποι 20. 489; of the tumult of waves, κύμα κυκῶμενον 21. 235, cf. 324, Od. 12. 238; κλύδων' ἐφιππον ἐν μέσῳ κυκῶμενον Soph. El. 733; of mental disquiet, κῆδεσι κυκῶμενος Archil. 60; ὑπ' ἀνδρός τοξότου κυκῶμενος hustled by him, Ar. Aeh. 707.

κῦκέλα, ἡ, a mixing up, confusion, Hesych.

κῦκεῶν, ἄνος, ὁ: acc. κῦκεῶνα (Hipp. Acut. 390, Plat. Rep. 480 B, etc.), shortd. κῦκεῶ, as always in Od. and h. Hom. Cer., but in Il. always Ep. acc. κῦκεῶ (κυκάω). A mixed drink, a potion, tankard, made of barley-meal, grated cheese and Pranian wine, Il. 11. 624, 641; to which Circé added honey, magical drugs, Od. 10. 234 sq., cf. 316. Its consistency was that of a thick soup, as may be inferred from its being called σῖτος in Od. l. c., and ποτόν in Il.: in h. Hom. Cer. 208, the κῦκεῶν given to Demeter is of ἄλφιτα, ὕδωρ and γλήχων; so, κ. βληχωνίας Ar. Pax 712:—later, various ingredients were used, esp. for medical use, and various names were given to the κῦκεῶν, ἐπ' οἴνω, ἐπὶ μέλιτι, ἐφ' ὕδατι, etc., Hipp. l. c., v. Foës. Oecon.—The Lat. name was cinnus, Arnob. II. metaph. of any mixture, medley, Luc. Vit. Auct. 14, Icar. 17.

κῦκῆθρα, ἡ, (κυκάω) a mixture, medley, Hesych.

κῦκῆθρον [ῥ], τό, a ladle for stirring: metaph. a turbulent fellow, agitator, Ar. Pax 654.

κῦκῆμα [ῥ], τό, = τάραχος, κῦκῆθρα, Hesych.

κῦκῆσις [ῥ], εως, ἡ, a stirring up, mixing up, Plat. Tim. 68 A.

κύκλισι-τεφρος, *ov*, mixed with ashes, *κοιλία* Ar. Ran. 710.
 κύκλιτης, *ov*, *δ*, a stirrer, agitator, Diog. L. 10. 8, Ptol. Tetrab. 166. 17.
 κυκλάζω, to go round about, surround, Hesych.
 κυκλαίνω, to make round, Hesych.
 κυκλάμινος, *ή*, Theocr. 5. 123, Diosc. 2. 194; also masc., Theophr. H. P. 7. 9, 4; κυκλαμίνης, *ή*, Orph. Arg. 915:—cyclamen, sow-bread, a tuberous-rooted plant, with a fragrant flower used for garlands.
 κυκλάς, *άδος*, *ή*, round, circular; and of Time, coming in a circle, revolving, *ώρα* Eur. Alc. 449; *αι* Κυκλάδες (sc. *νησοι*), the Cyclades, islands in the Aegaeon sea, which encircle Delos, Isocr. 68 D, 241 C, cf. Strab. 485; so, *κυκλάδας νησαίας πόλεις* the cities of those islands, Eur. Ion 1583:—*κ*. *νοῦσος*, i. e. *circumcision*, Nonn. Io. 7. 89:—as masc., *κυκλάδι κύσμη* Paul. Sil. Ambo 162. 2. as Subst., *κυκλάς* (sc. *έσθης*), *ή*, a woman's garment with a border all round it, Propert. 4. 7, 36:—*v*. sub *νήσος*.
 κυκλεύω, to make a circle, go round, traverse, Hipp. Art. 791; *κ*. *περίοδον μίης ήμέρας* Strab. 283; *ήλιος κ*. *τήν γήν* Cleomed. 1. 2 (p. 18 Bāke). II. to circumvent, to surround, App. Civ. 4. 71.
 κυκλέω, fut. *ήσω*, [*v*. *κύκλος* fin.], to move round and round, wheel along, in Hom. only once, *κυκλήσομεν ενθάδε νεκρούς βουσι και ήμιόνοισι* Il. 7. 322; *v*. Pors. Or. 624. 2. to move round or in a circle, *όδοις κύκλων έμ αυτών εις ανατροφήν* Soph. Ant. 226; *έπ' άνδρϊ δυσμενεί βάσιν κύκλουντα*, metaph. from dogs questing about for the scent, Id. Aj. 19; so, *σδν πόδ' έπϊ συννοία κύκλεις* Eur. Or. 632; *πόδα κυλλδν άνά κύκλον κυκλείς* Ar. Av. 1379; *κυκλώ δέ οικετών παμπληθίαν lead round*, Soph. Fr. 342; *κ*. *πρόσωπον*, *όμμα* to look round, look about, Eur. Phoen. 364, Ar. Thesm. 958. 3. to bring round, repeat, *τδν αυτών λόγον* Arist. Cael. 3. 2, 3. II. Med. and Pass. to form a circle round, to surround, encompass, encircle, *μνηοειδής ποιήσαντες τών νεών, εκκυκλέοντο αυτους* Hdt. 8. 16 (elsewhere he uses *κυκλόμαι*); *ιδεσθέ μ' ολον άρτι κύμα . . κυκλείται encompasses me*, Soph. Aj. 353. 2. to go round and round, to revolve, *τήν αυτήν φοράν κ*. Plat. Rep. 617 A; of Time, Id. Tim. 38 A; *όμδς άεί πότμος έν πυκνῷ θεού τροχῷ κύκλείται* Soph. Fr. 713; *άγαθοίς τε και κακοίς κ*. *πόντα τδν αίωνα* Diod. 18. 59. 3. metaph. of sayings, etc., to be current, pass from mouth to mouth, Plut. 2. 118 C. III. also intr. in Act. = to revolve, come round and round, *πολλαι κύκλουσι νύκτες ήμέραι τ' ίσαι* (but perhaps *κυκλούνται* is the true reading) Soph. El. 1365 (cf. *έπικυκλέω*); *δελφίνες . . περίξ κυκλούντες* Plut. 2. 160 F:—cf. *κυκλώω*.
 κυκληδόν, Adv. in a circle, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 F.
 κύκλισις, *εως*, *ή*, a revolution, Plat. Tim. 39 C, Polit. 271 D.
 κυκλιακός, *ή*, *όν*, circular; *τὰ κ*. a treatise on the circle, Suid.
 κυκλιάς, *ό*, *ή*, round, τυροί *κυκλιάδες* Anth. P. 6. 299, cf. Jac. p. 201.
 κυκλιζώ, to cause to revolve, *τι περί τι* Olympiod. in Phaedo 115. 23 Finckh.:—Pass. to revolve, Ib. 21, etc.; to be enclosed as in a circle, Agatharch. Rubr. M. p. 47.
 κυκλικός, *ή*, *όν*, circular, moving in a circle, Arist. Cael. 2. 7, 3; *κίνησις* Plut. 2. 887 D:—Adv. *—κῶς*, Arist. Cael. 1. 5, 16. II. those Epic poets were called *κυκλικοί*, whose writings collectively formed a cycle or series of mythic and heroic story down to the death of Ulysses; *v*. Welcker's *Epischer Cyclus* (Bonn, 1835), Müller Gr. Literat. 1. ch. 6, Düntzer *Fragm. d. Ep. Poësie* (Köln, 1840), Mure and Mahaffy *Literat. of Gr.*—The chief ancient authority is Proclus' *Chrestomatheia*;—*ή κ*. *Θηβαίς* Ath. 465 F; *τδ ποιήμα τδ κ*. Anth. P. 12. 43. III. = *κύκλιος* II, χορός Lys. 161. 39. IV. in common use, like *κοινός* v, Schol. Od. 16. 195., 17. 25:—Adv. *—κῶς*, Ib. 7. 115, ubi *v*. Heinrich. et Buttm.
 κυκλιο-διδάσκαλος, *δ*, a teacher of the cyclic chorus, i. e. a dithyrambic poet (*v*. *κύκλιος* II), Ar. Av. 1403.
 κύκλιος, *α*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον* Eur. Hel. 1312: (*κύκλος*):—round, circular, *άσπίς* Arcestr. ap. Ath. 320 B; *ύδωρ κύκλιον*, of the Delian lake (cf. *τροχοειδής*), Eur. I. T. 1104, ubi *v*. Dind. II. *κύκλιος* χορός, *δ*, a circular or cyclic chorus, properly of any which were danced in a ring round an altar, but mostly those appropriated to those of Bacchus, dithyrambic choruses, opp. to those which were arranged in a square, (*τετράγωνοι*, Timae. ap. Ath. 181 C), Ar. Nub. 333, Ran. 366, Fr. 198. 10, Aeschin. 87. 5, etc.; *νικάν κυκλίω χορῷ* C. I. 219:—their invention was attributed to Arion, Arist. Fr. 627:—hence, *κύκλιον άρχήσασθαι* Call. Del. 313; *είλισσασθαι κύκλια* Eur. I. A. 1056; cf. *κύκλος* III. 2, *κυκλικός* III, *έγκύκλιος*. 2. *κ*. *μέλη dithyrambs*, Ar. Av. 918.
 κυκλίσκος, *δ*, Dim. of *κύκλος*, a troche, small round cake, *κηροῦ* Diosc. 2. 105; 2nd Dim. *κυκλίσκιον*, *τό*, Ib., Damocr. ap. Galen. II. a ring to pass the reins through, Galen. III. a circular astronomical instrument, Ptol. IV. a round spot, Clytus ap. Ath. 655 D.
 κυκλισμός, *ον*, *δ*, circular motion, Olympiod. in Phaedo 115. 15., 117. 29 Finckh., Hesych.
 Κυκλοβορέω, to brawl like the torrent Cycloborus (in Attica), Ar. Ach. 381; *κεκράκτης*, *Κυκλοβόρου φωνήν έχων* Id. Eq. 137; *ψμην δ' έγαγε τδν Κ. κατιέναι* Id. Fr. 539: *v*. sub *χαράδρα*. (Prob. from *✓BOP*, *βιβρώσκω*.)
 κυκλογράφω, to describe a circle, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 26., 9. 420, etc. II. to write about and about a thing, to use periphrasis, Dion. H. de Dem. 19.
 κυκλο-γράφος, *ον*, writing on a cycle of subjects, Procl.; *v*. *κυκλικός* II.
 κυκλο-δίωκτος, *ον*, driven round in a circle, Anth. P. 9. 301.
 κυκλο-ειδής, *ές*, circular, Ath. 328 D; *τδ κ*. Plut. 2. 1004 C.
 κυκλόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, *ρο*-*ι*. for *κυκλικός*, circular, of the agora (*v*. *κύκλος* II. 2), Soph. O. T. 161; *ίτυς* Anth. P. 7. 232.
 κυκλο-έλικτος, *ον*, revolving in a circle, Orph. H. 7. 11.
 κυκλόθεν, Adv. from all around, Lys. 110. 41, Hipp. Fract. 774, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 10, etc.; *c*. gen., Lxx (3 Regg. 18. 32, al.), Apocal. 4. 3; often with *v*. l. *κύκλωθεν*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 9.

κυκλόθι, Adv. around, Apollon. Adv. 647. 32; *κύκλωθι* in Eust. Opusc. 300. 60.
 κυκλο-μόλιβδος, *δ*, a round lead-pencil, Anth. P. 6. 63.
 κυκλοποιησάμενοι, f. l. for *κύκλον ποι*— in Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 40.
 κυκλο-πορεία, *ή*, a going round, circuitous way, Strab. 524.
 κυκλο-πορέω, to go by a circuitous way, Strab. 292.
 κύκλος [*v*. sub fin.], *ον*, *ό*, also with heterog. pl. *κύκλα* II. (*v*. infr. II. 1 and 2): (for the Root, *v*. sub *κίρκος*). A ring, circle, round, *δδλιον περι κύκλον άγωσιν*, of the circle which hunters draw round their game, Od. 4. 792; *κύκλοι δέκα χάλκεοι* (concentric) circles of brass on a round shield, Il. 11. 33, etc.; but, *άσπίδος κύκλον λέγω* the round shield itself, Aesch. Theb. 489, cf. 496, 591; so, *κ*. *'Αρκάδος κυνής* (vulg. *κυκλάς*) the helmet, Soph. Fr. 261. 2. Adverbial usages, *κύκλω εν α circle or ring, round about, κύκλω άπάντη* Od. 8. 278; *κ*. *πάντη* Xen. An. 3. 1, 2; *πανταχῆ* Dem. 43. 1; *τδ κύκλω πέδον* Pind. O. 10 (11). 56; *κ*. *περιάγειν* Hdt. 4. 180; *λίμνη . . έργασμένη εν κ*. Id. 2. 170; *τρέχειν κ*. Ar. Thesm. 662, cf. Vesp. 432; *περιέπλεον αυτους κ*. Thuc. 2. 84; *οί κ*. *βασιλείς* Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 23; *ή κ*. *περιφορά, κίνησις* Plat., etc.;—often with *περί* or words therewith compounded, round about, *περί τὰ δώματα κ*. Hdt. 2. 62; *κ*. *περίξ* Aesch. Pers. 368. 418; *περιστήναι κ*. Hdt. 1. 43, Aesch. Fr. 407; *κ*. *άμφιχανών* Soph. Ant. 118; *περιστεφή κ*. Id. El. 895; *περισταδόν κ*. Eur. Andr. 1137; *κ*. *περιέναι* Plat. Phaedo 72 B, etc.; so, *κύκλω περι αυτήν round about it*, Hdt. 1. 185; *περί τὰ δώματα κ*. Id. 2. 62; but we also have *κύκλω c. acc.*, without *περί*, *κ*. *σῆμα* Id. 4. 72; *άπαντα τδν τόπον τουτον κ*. Dem. 41. 15; also *c. gen.*, *κ*. *του στρατοπέδου* Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 5; *τὰ κ*. *της 'Αττικής* Dem. 258. 6:—metaph. around or from all sides, Soph. Ant. 241, etc.; *κύκλω all over*, Plat. Phaedo 251 D; *τὰ κ*. the circumstances, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 33, Eth. N. 3. 9, 3; *ή κύκλω άπόδειξις*, of arguing in a circle, Id. An. Pr. 5, sq.:—also, with Preps., *εν κ*. Soph. Aj. 723, Ph. 356, Eur., etc.; *άπαντες εν κ*. Ar. Eq. 170, Pl. 679; *c. gen.*, Eur. H. F. 926, Thuc. 3. 74; *κατά κύκλον* Emped. 74. II. any circular body: 1. a wheel, Il. 23. 340; in which sense the heterog. pl. *κύκλα* is mostly used, 5. 722., 18. 375; cf. *τετράκυκλος*. 2. a place of assembly, the *άγορά*, called *ιερός κ*. in Il. 18. 504; *άγοράς κ*. (cf. *κυκλόεις*) Eur. Or. 919, Thuc. 3. 74; also an amphitheatre, Dio C. 72. 19:—then, like Lat. *corona*, a crowd of people standing round, a ring or circle of people, *κ*. *τυραννικός* Soph. Aj. 749; *κύκλα χαλκέων ύπλων*, i. e. of armed men, Id. Fr. 731, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 41; absol., Eur. Andr. 1089, Xen. An. 5. 7, 2:—a place in the *άγορά* where domestic utensils were sold, Alex. Καλασ. 1; cf. Bentley's Correspondence, p. 223 sq. 3. the vault of the sky, *ά κ*. *του ουρανοῦ* Hdt. 1. 131; *πυραργία κ*. *αιθέρος* h. Hom. 7. 6, cf. Eur. Ion 1147; *δ άνω κ*. Soph. Ph. 815; *ές βάθος κύκλου* Ar. Av. 1715; *νυκτός αιανής κ*. Soph. Aj. 672; *γαλαξίας κ*. the milky way, Poll. 4. 159; *κ*. *πολιοίο γάλακτος* Arat. 511:—in pl. the zones, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 155. 4. the orb or disk of the sun and moon, *ήλιον κ*. Aesch. Fr. 91, Pers. 504, Soph. Ant. 416; *πανσέληνος κ*. Eur. Ion 1155; *μη ου πλήρης έόντος του κύκλου* (sc. *της αελήνης*) Hdt. 6. 106; in pl. the stars, Epigr. Gr. 618. 9. 5. the circle or wall round a city, esp. round Athens, *δ 'Αθηνέων κ*. Hdt. 1. 98, Thuc. 2. 13, etc.; *ούχι τάν κύκλον του Πειραιώς, ως ούδδ του άστεος* Dem. 325. 29; in Thuc. 6. 99 it seems to be a circular fort, the centre of the lines of circumvallation, cf. 6. 98, 102; *v*. Grote H. of Gr., vol. 7, append. 6. a round shield, *v*. sub *init*. 7. in pl. the eye-balls, eyes, Soph. O. T. 1270, Ph. 1354; *κ*. *δμμάτων* Id. Ant. 974;—rarely in sing., the eye, *ό αϊέν όρῶν κ*. Διός Id. O. C. 704. 8. *οί κύκλοι του προσώπου* the cheeks, Hipp. 478. 33; *κύκλα παρείης* Nonn. 33. 190., 37. 412; so, *κύκλος μαζού*, poet. for *μαζός*, Tryph. 34, ubi *v*. Wernick. 9. *κ*. *έλαιης* an olive wreath, Orph. Arg. 327. 10. a cycle or collection of poems, esp. of the Epic cycle, Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 5, Procl. in Phot. Bibl. 319. 34; *κ*. *έπιγραμμάτων* Suid. s. v. *'Αγαθίας*: cf. *κυκλικός* II. III. any circular motion, an orbit of the heavenly bodies, *κύκλον ίέναι* Plat. Tim. 38 D, cf. Arist. Mund. 2, 2: a revolution of the seasons, *ενιαυτοῦ κ*. Eur. Or. 1645, Phoen. 477; *τδν έπαύσιον κ*. the yearly cycle, Ib. 534; *έπτα . . έτών κ*. Id. Hel. 112; *μύρια κύκλα ζέειν*, i. e. years, Anth. P. 7. 575; hence too, *κ*. *τών άνθρωπήων έστί πρηγμάτων* human affairs revolve in cycles, Hdt. 1. 207; *φασί . . κύκλον είναι τὰ ανθρόπινα πράγματα* Arist. Phys. 4. 14, 9, al.; *κ*. *κακῶν* Dio C. 44. 29. 2. a circular dance (cf. *κύκλιος*), *χωρείτε νῦν ίρνδν άνά κ*. Ar. Ran. 440, Anth. P. 13. 28. 3. in Logic, the fallacy of arguing in a circle:—in Rhet., a rounded period, Dion. H. de Comp. 19, 22, cf. Longin. 40. 1. 4. in Metre, a kind of anapaest, Dion. H. de Comp. 17 (but the word is dub. here). IV. a sphere, globe, Plat. Legg. 898 A. [*v* by nature, Soph. Ant. 416, Aj. 672, &c., and *v*. *κυκλέω*; but Hom. makes it long by position in *κύκλος* and all derivs.; so also often in Trag.]
 κυκλόσει, Adv. (*κύκλος*) in or into a circle, *περί δ' αυτών άγηγέραθ' ύσσοι, άριστοι, κυκλίσ'* Il. 4. 212; *διασάντες τανούοσι κυκλόσει* stretch [the skin] into a round, 17. 392; so in Ael., etc.: *v*. Lob. Phryn. 9 not.
 κυκλο-σοβέω, to drive round in a circle, whirl round, *πόδα* Ar. Vesp. 1523, e conj. Diind.
 κυκλο-τερής, *ές*, (*τείρω*) made round by turning (*τήν γήν έούσαν κυκλοτερέα ως άπδ τδρνου* Hdt. 4. 36); then, generally, round, circular, *κυκλοτερές μέγα τόξον έτεινεν* stretched it into a circle, Il. 4. 124; *άλλος παντάσε κυκλοτερές* Od. 17. 209, cf. Hes. Th. 145, Sc. 208; *ούρος κυκλοτερές πάντη* Hdt. 4. 184; *πλοία κυκλοτερέα άσπίδος τρύπον* Id. 1. 194; *κ*. *κοιλίαι*, of the sockets of bones, Hipp. Art. 827; *αύχην* Plat. Symp. 189 E; *οικοδόμημα* Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 6; *ό όγκος της γῆς* Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 10, cf. Meteor. 2. 5, 14. Adv. *—ρῶς*, Plut. 2. 892 F. [*v* always, by position.]
 κυκλότης, *ητος*, *ή*, circularity, Eccl.

κυκλο-φορέομαι, Pass. *to move in a circle*, Arist. Mund. 2, 3, Heracl. Alleg. Hom. 36.

κυκλοφορητικός, ἢ, ὄν, *moving in a circle, circular, κίνησις* Plat. 2. 1004 C; οὐσία Philo 1. 514. Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp.

κυκλοφόρητος, ὄν, *moved in a circle*, P. Sil. Euphr. 870.

κυκλοφορία, ἢ, *circular motion*, opp. to εὐθυφορία, Arist. Phys. 8. 9, 1, de An. 1. 3, 15, al.

κυκλοφορικός, ἢ, ὄν, = *κυκλοφορητικός*, Philo 1. 623, Galen. 4. 671. Adv. —κῶς, Plat. 2. 881 F.

κυκλο-φόρος, ὄν, *moving in a circle, πορεία* Heracl. Alleg. Hom. 12.

κυκλώω [v. κύκλος fin.]: fut. ὤσω: pf. κεκύκλωκα:—Med., fut. —ώσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 20: aor. ἐκυκλώσαμην Hdt., Att.:—Pass., fut. κυκλωθήσομαι (v. l. —ώσομαι) Dion. H. 3. 24: aor. ἐκυκλώθη Xen.: (κύκλος, κυκλέω). *To encircle, surround, Ὠκεανὸς .. κυκλοῖ χθόνα* Eur. Or. 1379; πόλιν .. κυκλώσας Ἄρει φονίῳ Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 775; ὅταν κυκλώσῃ τοὺς ἰχθύς Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 14:—but this sense is more common in Med., κυκλώσασθαι τινὰς *to surround* them, Hdt. 3. 157., 9. 18; τὸ ἀφ' ἐσπέρας κέρας κυκλούμενοι Id. 8. 76; κυκλούσθαι αὐτοὺς ἐς μέσον Id. 8. 10; so Aesch. Theb. 121, Xen., etc.; in Thuc. 4. 127., 7. 81, κυκλῶνται, ἐκυκλῶντο may belong to κυκλώω or to κυκλέω, and so may other forms in Plat., etc.; cf. ἀμφικυκλώω:—Pass. *to be surrounded*, Aesch. Theb. 247, Thuc. 7. 81; and that joined with the Med., εἰ οἱ κυκλούμενοι κυκλωθεῖεν Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 20. 2. *to go round, τὸ θνασιαστήριον* LXX (Ps. 25. 6);—so in Pass., κυκλωθεῖς τὸν Ἄδριαν Diod. 4. 25. II. *to move in a circle, whirl round*, Pind. O. 10 (11). 16; οὕτω κύκλωσεν δαλὸν ἐν φασφόρῳ Κύκλωπος ὄψει Eur. Cycl. 462; κ. ἀεὶ τὸ σῶμα Heripp. Ἄθ. γον. 1; ἀνεμοὶ κ. τὴν θάλασσαν Polyb. 11. 29, 10; metaph., πολλοὺς λογισμοὺς ἢ πονηρία κυκλοῖ *revolves, agitates*, Menand. Παλλ. 1:—Pass. or Med. *to go in a circle, go round*, Xen. An. 6. 4, 20: *to dance or whirl round*, Call. Dian. 267, Arat. 811; metaph., δίναι κυκλούμενον κέαρ Aesch. Ag. 997. III. *to form into a circle, κ. τόξα* Anth. P. 12. 82; so, incorrectly, κ. τόξοιο νευρὴν Babr. 68. 5; cf. κυκλωτήρις:—Pass. *to form a circle*, of a bow, Eur. Bacch. 1066; αἶσθ, τάφρος περὶ τὸ πεδίον κυκλωθεῖσα *being drawn in a circle*, Plat. Criti. 118 D.

κυκλώδης, ες, = *κυκλοειδής, circular, κ. παραλλαγή* a distortion of several vertebrae *forming a curve*, opp. to γωνιώδης, Hipp. Art. 815.

κύκλωθεν, κύκλωθι, late forms for κυκλόθεν, κυκλόθι.

κύκλωμα, τό, *that which is rounded into a circle*, as, 1. *a wheel*, Eur. Phoen. 1185. 2. *βυσσότονον κ. a drum*, Id. Bacch. 124. 3. *the coil of a serpent*, Diod. 3. 36.

Κυκλώπειος, α, ὄν, in Eust. 1634. 35, etc., ος, ὄν: (Κύκλωψ):—*Cyclopean*, commonly used of the architecture attributed to the Cyclopes, (also called Πελασγικός), in which sense it is often applied to Mycenae (cf. Κύκλωψ I. 2), as Soph. Fr. 222, Eur. El. 1158, H. F. 15, Pseudo-Eur. 1. A. 265; of ancient buildings near Nauplia, Strab. 369: on this kind of wall, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 45. 2. *proverb., κ. βίος* a *wild savage life*, Strab. 502, Max. Tyr. 21. 7; cf. Κυκλωπικῶς.

Κυκλωπία (better —εία), ἢ, *the tale of the Cyclops* in Od. 9, Philostr. 248, Ael. V. H. 13. 13.

Κυκλωπικῶς, Adv. *like the Cyclopes*, K. ζῆν *to live a savage unsocial life*, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 13, cf. Od. 9. 106 sq., and v. Κυκλώπειος 2.

κυκλωπῖον, τό, (ὤψ) *the white round the ball of the eye*, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 3; Aubert and others read κύκλω πῖον. II. Κυκλώπιον, τό, as Dim. of Κύκλωψ, Eur. Cycl. 266.

Κυκλώπιος, α, ὄν, = *Κυκλώπειος*, Eur.: ἢ K. γῆ, i. e. Mycenae, Eur. Or. 965:—pecul. fem. Κυκλωπίς, ἰδος, Id. I. T. 845.

κύκλωσις, εως, ἢ, *a surrounding, enclosing*, esp. in a battle, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 20; πρὶν καὶ τὴν πλέονα κύκλωσιν σφῶν προσμίξαι *before the larger body that was endeavouring to surround them* came up, Thuc. 4. 128.

κυκλωτός, ἢ, ὄν, *rounded, round*, Aesch. Theb. 540.

Κύκλωψ, ὤπος, ὄ, *a Cyclops, properly Round-eyed, Κύκλωπες δ' ὄνομα ἦσαν ἐπάνυμον, οὐνεκ' ἄρα σφέων κυκλωτέρης ὀφθαλμοῦ ζεῖς ἐνέκειτο μετώπῳ* Hes. Th. 144; and κύκλωψ is used as an Adj., κ. σελήνη *the round-eyed moon*, Parmen. ap. Clem. Al. 732; κύκλωπα κούρην Emped. 227.—The Cyclopes are first mentioned in Od. (9. 106–115, cf. 399) as a savage race of one-eyed giants, dwelling in an island afterwards identified with Sicily, cf. Thuc. 6. 2. They owned no social ties, and were ignorant of cultivation, θεοῖσι πεποιθότες ἀθανάτοισιν οὐτε φυτεύουσιν χερσὶν φυτὸν οὐτ' ἀρόωσιν, 107, cf. 275, 411; cf. Κυκλώπειος 2:—in Hes. Th. 140, we find three Cyclopes, Brontes, Steropes and Arges, sons of Uranus and Gaia, who forged the thunderbolts for Zeus.—Thuc. 6. 2 represents them as ancient inhabitants of Sicily. Later Poets made the caverns of Aetna their smithy; and all smiths were reckoned as their descendants. 2. the builders of the walls of Mycenae, Tiryus, etc., are represented as a race of Thracian origin, Strab. 373; τὰ Κυκλώπων βάθρα, i. e. Mycenae, Eur. H. F. 944; cf. Κυκλώπειος, Κυκλώπιος. [On the quantity, v. κύκλος sub fin.]

κυκνάριον, τό, Dim. of κύκνος, Galen. 24. 765.

κύκνειος, α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν, LXX (4 Macc. 15. 21):—*of a swan, πτίλον* Soph. Fr. 708; στόμα Anth. P. 7. 12:—τὸ κ. (sc. ᾄσμα or μέλος) ᾄδειν *a swan's dying song*, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 616 B, Ael.; proverb., τὸ κ. ἐξηχεῖν, ἐξάδειν *to make a last appeal*, Polyb. 30. 4, 7., 31. 20, 1, cf. Paroemiogr.

κυκνίας ἀετός, ὄ, *a kind of white eagle*, Paus. 8. 17, 3.

κυκνίτις, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of κύκνειος, βοή Soph. Fr. 457.

κυκνο-γενής, ες, *begotten by a swan*, Byz.

κυκνό-θρεπτος, ὄν, *reared by swans*, Schol. Lyc. 237.

κυκνο-κάνθαρος, ὄ, *a kind of ship between the κύκνος (II) and the κάνθαρος (III)*, Nicostr. Διαβ. 1.

κυκνό-μορφος, ὄν, *swan-shaped, or white as a swan*, Aesch. Pr. 795.

κυκνό-πτερος, ὄν, *swan-plumed*, mythol. epith. of Helen in reference to Leda and the swan, Eur. Or. 1385.

κύκνος, ὄ, *a swan, Cycnius olor, κύκνων δουλιχοδείρων* Il. 2. 460., 15. 692, etc.:—metaph., from the legends of the swan's dying song, *a minstrel, bard*, Anth. P. 7. 19; v. κύκνειος and cf. Hes. Sc. 316, Aesch. Ag. 1444, Plat. Phaedo 85 B, Rep. 620 A, Hor. Od. 2. 20; sacred to Apollo, Ar. Av. 870, Call. Apoll. 5. II. *a kind of ship*, prob. from its prow being curved like a swan's neck, Nicostr. Διαβ. I; cf. κυκνο-κάνθαρος. III. *an eye-salve*, Alex. Trall. 2. p. 139.

κύκν-οψις, εως, ὄ, ἢ, *swan-like*, Anth. P. 11. 345.

κύλα, ὄν, τά, *the parts under the eyes*, Hesych., Suid., Phot.; also κυλάδες, αἰ, Eust. 1591. 18; and κυλίδες, Poll. 2. 66;—*the parts above being ἀνάκυλα or ἐπικυλίδες*, Poll. l. c. (though his account is confused):—Hesych. also has κύλλια ὑπώπια μέλανα. (Cf. Lat. *cilium*, and v. sub κύω.) [ῥ as in Lat. *cilium*, v. κύλοιδιάω; so that it was merely the resemblance of sense that led some to write it κοῖλα, Ruf. p. 24, Schol. Theocr. 1. 38, etc.]

κύλικεῖον, τό, *a sideboard, beaufet, stand for drinking-vessels*, Comici ap. Ath. 460 D. II. *a carousal*, Cratin. Jun. Χειρ. 1.

κύλικεῖος, ὄν, *of a cup, κ. ζητήματα* discussions over wine, Poll. 6. 108.

κύλικηγορέω, *to talk over one's cups*, Ath. 461 E, 480 B, Poll. 6. 29.

κύλικ-ηγόρος, ὄν, *one who talks over his cups*, Eust. 1632. 18.

κύλικ-ήρῦτος, ὄν, (ἀρῦω) *drawn in cups*, i. e. abundant, Hesych.

κύλικιον, τό, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 8, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 B, Philet. ib. 498 A; κύλικίς, ἰδος, ἢ, Ath. 480 C:—Dim. of κύλιξ, *a small cup*.

κυλικοφορέω, *to carry cups*, Nicet. Ann. 299 A.

κυλικο-φόρος, ὄν, *carrying cups*, Helioid. 7. 27.

κύλικώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a cup*, Schol. Theocr. 2. 2.

κύλινδῶν, v. sub κυλίνδω.

κύλινδήθρα, ἢ, = *ἀλινδήθρα*, q. v.; cf. ἐξαλίω.

κύλινθησις, εως, ἢ, *a rolling, wallowing, ἐν γυναικίσι* Plut. Anton. 9. II. *metaph. constant practice, skill, ἐν λόγοις* Plat. Soph. 268 A; cf. Lat. *versari*.

κύλινδρικός, ἢ, ὄν, *cylindrical*, Synes. 172 D, Hero Spir. 190, etc. Adv. —κῶς, Plut. 2. 682 D.

κύλινδρο-ειδής, ες, *like a cylinder, cylindrical*, Plut. 2. 891 C, Cleomed. Adv. —δῶς, Eust. 1604. 58.

κύλινδρος [ῥ], ὄ, *a roller, cylinder*, Ap. Rh. 2. 594, Plut. 2. 682 C, C. I. 3546. 9. 2. *a roll of a book, volume*, Diog. L. 10. 26. 3. in pl. *the testicles*, Byz.

κύλινδρῶν, *to roll, level with a roller*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 3.

κύλινδρῶδης, ες, = *κυλινδροειδής*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 5, 3.

κύλινδρῶτός, ἢ, ἰν, *levelled with a roller*, Nic. ap. Ath. 369 B.

κύλινδω Hom. and Trag., also in Teleclid. Ἀμφικτ. 1. 8, Ar. Eq. 1249, but in Prose more often κυλινδέω (for which however καλινδέω is a constant v. l.), also in Simon. Iamb. 6. 4, Ar. Av. 502, and the only form in Att. Prose; cf. μετακυλινδέω: later also κυλίω (q. v.) which however is implied in the deriv. tenses:—fut. κυλινδήσω late, as Anth. P. append. 50. 35:—aor. ἐκύλισα Trag. Fragm. 2. 20 Wagn., Theocr., etc., cf. εἰσ-, ἐκ-κυλίνδω:—Med., impf. Ar. l. c.: fut. κυλίσομαι (προ-) App.: aor. ἐκυλισάμην (ἐν-) Luc. Hippias 6:—Pass., fut. κυλισθήσομαι (ἐκ-) Aesch. Pr. 87: aor. ἐκυλίσθην, Ep. κυλ-, Il. 17. 99, Soph. El. 50, Fr. 334; later κυλινθηθείς Strab. 659; pf. κεκύλισμαι Luc. Hist. Conser. 63, Ath.: plqpf. ἐκεκύλιστο Nonn. D. 5. 47.—On the varieties of form, v. Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v. (Akin to καλινδέω, ἀλινδέω; v. sub κίρκος.) *To roll, roll on or along, δασέα .. εἰν ἀλὶ κύμα κυλίνδει* Od. 1. 162, cf. 14. 315; Βορέης μέγα κύμα κυλίνδων 5. 296; οἶδμα .. κυλίνδει βυσσάσθην θίνα Soph. Ant. 590; κυκλίνδεται εἶσω τὸν δυσδαίμονα *trundle him in*, Ar. Eq. 1249; ὄλοιτρόχους κυλινδεῖν Xen. An. 4. 2, 3, cf. 4. 7, 4; Νεῖλος ἔνθα .. γαῖαν κυλίνδει Aesch. Fr. 304; metaph., πῆμα θεὸς Δαναοῖσι κυλίνδει *rolls calamity upon one*, Il. 17. 688; στυγερὴν δὲ κυλινθήσει κακότητα C. I. 6280 A. 35, v. infr. II. 1. 2. *to revolve in mind*, Pind. N. 4. 66. 3. *to roll away, ἐλπιδας* Anth. P. 7. 490. II. *Pass. to be rolled, roll along, roll*, often in Hom., τροφὴ κύμα κυλίνδεται Il. 11. 307, cf. Od. 7. 147; πέδονδε κυλίνδετο λάας ἀναιδῆς Il. 598, cf. Il. 13. 142., 14. 411; νῶν δὴ τὸδε πῆμα κυλίνδεται Il. 347, cf. Od. 2. 163., 8. 81; *to toss about like a ship at sea*, Pind. O. 12. 9: *to be whirled round on a wheel*, of Ixion, Id. P. 2. 42; *κυλινδομένη φλόξ* *the whirling flame*, Ib. 1. 45; νεφέλαι κυλινδομεναι Ar. Nub. 375; μεταξὺ που κ. τοῦ τε μὴ ὄντος καὶ τοῦ ὄντος *tossed about between .., Plat. Rep. 479 D.* 2. *of persons, κυλινδεσθαι κατὰ κόπρον* *to roll or wallow in the dirt* (in sign of grief), Il. 22. 414; κλαίων τε κυλινδομένους τ' Od. 4. 541, cf. Ar. Av. 502: *to wander to and fro, to wander about*, like καλινδέομαι, Xen. An. 5. 2, 31, etc.; ψυχῆ .. περὶ τάφου κυλινδομένη Plat. Phaedo 81 D; ἐν δικαστηρίοις Id. Theaet. 172 C; πρὸ ποδῶν κ. Id. Rep. 432 D:—metaph., ἐν ἀμηχανίῃ κ. Theogn. 619; ἐν ἀμαθίᾳ κ. *to wallow in .., Plat. Phaedo 82 E, Polit. 309 A; ἐν ποτοῖσι καὶ γυναικίσι* Plut. 2. 184 F. b. *to be rolled or whirled headlong, ἐκ δίφρου κυλισθείς* Soph. El. 50. c. *to be rolled up, κυλισθείς ὡς ὄνος* like a wood-louse, Id. Fr. 334; cf. Arist. H. A. 7. 8, 7. 3. *of Time, κυλινδομέναις ἀμέραισι* Pind. I. 3. 29. 4. *of words, to be tost from man to man*, i. e. *be much talked of*, like Lat. *jactari*, τοῦνομα αὐτῆς ἐν ἀγορᾷ κυλίνδεται Ar. Vesp. 492; κ. πᾶς λόγος παρὰ τοῖς ἐπαύουσι Plat. Phaedr. 275 E.

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ἐπὶ κύλικι λέγειν = κυλικηγορεῖν (cf. ἐπικυλίκεος), Plat. Symp. 214 A; ἐπὶ τῆς κ. φλυαρεῖν Diog. L. 2. 82; παρὰ τὴν κ. Plut. Anton. 24; περιελαύνειν τὰς κ. to push round the cup (cf. σοβέω 1), Xen. Symp. 2, 27; οἱ πρὸς ταῖς κ. cup-bearers, Hdn. 3. 5. II. Cypr. for κοτύλη, Glaucou ap. Ath. 480 F.

κύλισις, εὼς, ἡ, a rolling, esp. of athletes in the dust after anointing, Arist. Phys. 3. 1, 6., 5. 4, 3, Metaph. 10. 9, 3; cf. κυλιστικός. II. revolution in an orbit, Id. Cael. 2. 8, 8.

κύλισκη, ἡ, Dim. of κύλιξ, Poll. 6. 95., 10. 66, Dion. H. 2. 23:—hence 2nd Dim. κύλισκιον, τό, Poll. 6. 98; formerly read in Ar. Ach. 459, where now κοτυλίοκιον, cf. Ath. 419 B.

κύλισμα, τό, a roll, Hippiatr. II. a rolling, wallowing, or a wallowing place, like κυλίστρα, 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 22.

κύλιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, practised in rolling: as Subst., a wrestler, who struggles on while rolling in the dust, Schol. Pind. 1. 4. 81.

κύλιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. fit for rolling, large, λίθοι E. M. 707. 3. II. twined in a circle, epith. of a kind of garland, Comici ap. Ath. 678 E sq., cf. 49 F.

κύλιστρα, ἡ, a place for horses to roll in, Xen. Eq. 5, 3, Hippiatr. 27. 25, Poll. 1. 183; cf. κονίστρα.

κύλιχνη, ἡ, a small cup, Alcae. 31: also, a dish for food, Ar. Fr. 423: a box, Hesych. —Dim. κύλιχνιον, τό, Ar. Eq. 906; also κύλιχνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Antiph. τραυμ. 2, Achae. ap. Ath. 480 F, Galen. Lex., Hesych.

κύλιω, later form of κυλίνδω, used by Ar. Vesp. 202 in compd. προσκύλιε, part. ἀνακύλιον, Alex. Κυβ. 1. 7. To roll along, γαστέρας αἰμοβόρως ἐκύλιον of serpents, Theocr. 24. 18; κυλίουσιν [ἀλλήλους] ἐν τῷ πηλῷ Luc. Anach. 6; λόγοις τοὺς ῥήτορας κ. rolling them over, Com. Anon. 51:—Pass., = κυλίνδομαι, to roll or whirl along, Arist. Cael. 2. 8, 11, al.; of bees flying in circles, Id. H. A. 9. 40, 29; πρὸς τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ γόνασι κυλιομένην Dion. H. 8. 39; κ. περὶ τὴν ἀγοράν to be always loitering there, Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 13. 2. to roll up, ἦν κυλίουσι κόπρον (sc. κάρθαροι) Id. H. A. 5. 19, 18:—Pass. to roll themselves up, Id. Poët. 26, 3.

κυλλαίνω, = κυλλῶ, κ. ὦτα κάτω to let them hang down, Soph. Fr. 619; κυλλαινόμενοι lamed (vulg. κοιλ-), Hipp. 819 D.

κύλλαρος, ὁ, the hermit-crad, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 32 (v. l. σκύλλαρος).

κυλλάστις, Ion. -ῆστις, ἴος, ὁ, Aegyptian bread made from ὄλυρα, Hdt. 2. 77, Hecatae. ap. Ath. 418 E, Phanod. ib. 114 C, Ar. Fr. 253.

κυλλή, ἡ, cf. κυλλός, κώλος.

Κυλλήνη, ἡ, Cyllenē, a mountain in Arcadia, Il.; whence Hermes was called Κυλλήνιος, Hom., esp. in Hymn.

κυλλο-πόδις, ου, ὁ, = sq.

Κυλλο-ποδίων [ῆ], ὄνος, ὁ, (πούς) crook-footed, halting, epith. of Hephaistos, Il. 18. 371, al.; voc. Κυλλοπόδιον 21. 331.

κυλλό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, crook-footed, Aristod. ap. Ath. 338 A, Agatharch. ap. Phot. Bibl. 444. 10.

κυλλός, ἡ, ὄν, crooked, crippled, properly of legs bent outwards by disease, opp. to βλαισός, Hipp. Art. 820, cf. 819 B, 827 E; μηρὸς κυλλότερος 822 B; κ. πούς 821 B, Ar. Av. 1379; κ. οὖς Hipp. 805 H; v. Foës. Oecon.:—ἐμβαλε κυλλῇ (sc. χειρὶ) put into a crooked hand, i. e. with the fingers crooked like a beggar's, to catch an alms, Ar. Eq. 1083, cf. Schol. ad l.

κυλλῶ, to crook, cripple, Galen. 12. 418:—Pass., κεκυλλωμένα Hipp. Art. 827 G:—hence κύλλωμα, τό, lameness, Galen. 18. 1, 670; and κύλλωσις, εὼς, ἡ, a crooking, crippling, Hipp. Art. 827, Galen.

Κυλλύριοι, οἱ, v. Κιλλικύριοι.

κύλοιδιάω, (κύλα, οἰδάω) to have a swelling below the eye, to have a black eye, κυλοιδιῶν δνάγκη Ar. Lys. 472; from sleepless nights, as with unhappy lovers, Theocr. 1. 38; cf. Nic. Al. 478, Ruhnck. Tim.

κύλον, τό, v. κύλα.

κύμα, τό, (κύω) anything swollen (as if pregnant):—hence, I. the swell of the sea, a wave, billow, of rivers as well as the sea, in sing. and pl., Hom., etc., but not often in prose; κ. θαλάσσης Il. 2. 209, al.; κ. ῥόοιο 21. 263; κ. Διπετέος ποταμοῦ Ib. 268, 326; κύματ' ἐπ' ἡύνοος κλύζεσκον 23. 61; κύματ' ἐν εὐρέϊ πόντῳ βάντ' ἐπιόντα τε Soph. Tr. 114; collectively, ὡς τὸ κύμα ἔστρωτο when the swell abated, Hdt. 7. 193, cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 12, al., and v. ἐπαναχώρησις. b. metaph. of a flood of men, κ. χερσαῖον στρατοῦ Aesch. Theb. 64, cf. 114, 1077. c. in Trag., also, metaph. of the waves of adversity, etc., κ. ἀτης, κακῶν, συμφορᾶς, etc., Aesch. Pr. 886, Theb. 758, Eur. Ion 927, Hipp. 824; κελαινοῦ κύματος .. μένος, of passion, Aesch. Eum. 832; κ. κατακλυσμοῦ φέρον νόσων Plat. Legg. 740 E; cf. πόντος, πέλαγος. d. proverb., μάτην με κύμ' ὅπως παρηγορῶν Aesch. Pr. 1001; πρὸς κύμα λακτίζειν Eur. I. T. 1396; ἐκ κυμάτων .. γαλήν' ὄρω Id. Or. 279; ἐπ' αὐνο κύματα μετρεῖν Theocr. 16. 60; ἀριθμεῖν τὰ κύματα Luc. Hermot. 84. 2. a waved or ogee moulding, cyma, Λέσβιον κ. Aesch. Fr. 72; cf. κυμάτιον. II. from κύω (as κύημα from κνέω), the foetus in the womb, embryo, νεόσπορον Aesch. Eum. 659; γέμουσαν κύματος θεοσπόρου Eur. Fr. 107; also of the earth, κ. λαμβάνειν Aesch. Cho. 128; δισσοῦν κύμ' ἐλόχευσε τέκνων Anth. P. 6. 200. 2. the young sprout of plants, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 9; esp. of a cabbage, Lat. cyma, Galen. 6. 365.

κύμαίνω, fut. ἀνώ: (κύμα):—to rise in waves, swell, ἐπὶ πόντον ἐβήσετο κυμαίνοντα over the billowy sea, Il. 14. 229, cf. Od. 4. 425, 570, etc.; of a pot, to boil, Poëta ap. Suid.; κ. ἄνω καὶ κάτω Plat. Phaedo 112 B; κ. τῇ πορείᾳ to undulate, of caterpillars, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 9; τὰ ἄποδα .. κυμαίνοντα προέρχεται Id. Incess. An. 9, 9; of a line of soldiers, Plut. Pomp. 69. 2. metaph. of restless passion, to swell, see the, Lat. fluctuo, aestuo, κυμαίνοντ' ἔπη Aesch. Theb. 443; ἦβας ἄνθος κυμαίνει Pind. P. 4. 282; αἱ ψυχὰ κ. μεζύωνας, with passion, Plat.

Legg. 930 A; κ. ἐκ τῆς ἐπιθυμίας Ael. N. A. 7. 15; ἐς τὴν ὀμιλίαν Ib. 15. 9. 3. trans. to toss on the waves, τὸ δέπας Pherecyd. ap. Ath. 470 C; to agitate, τὴν θάλατταν Luc. D. Marin. 7. 1; οἴστρω κ. θεοῦ Anth. Plan. 196:—Pass. to be agitated, κ. πνεύματι τὸ πέλαγος Plot. Ant. 65, cf. Opp. H. 4. 676; πόθῳ Pind. Fr. 88. 3. II. (κύμα 1) to swell, to be pregnant, κυμαίνειν γαστέρα Opp. C. 1. 358; κύστιδα 4. 439; so in Med., Σεμέλης κυμαίνεται γαστήρ Nonn. D. 8. 7.

κύμανσις, εὼς, ἡ, undulation, Arist. Incess. An. 9, 9.

κύμας, ἄδος, ἡ, (κύω) a pregnant woman, Hesych.

κυμάτηδόν, Adv. like a wave, Jo. Lyd. de Ost. § 54.

κυμάτηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (κύμα) = sq., Gloss.

κυμάτιος, Ion. -ίης, ου, ὁ, surging, billowy, κ. ὁ ποταμὸς ἐγένετο Hdt. 2. 111; πόρος Aesch. Supp. 545. 2. act. causing waves, stormy, ἄνεμος Hdt. 8. 118.

κυμάτιζομαι, Pass. to be agitated by the waves, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 24; to toss about like waves, ἐν τῇ κοιλίᾳ κ. τὰ σιτία Galen. 19. 717.

κύματιον, τό, Dim. of κύμα, but only used in sense of κύμα 1. 2, Lat. cymatium, C. I. 160. 37 (v. Böckh. p. 284), LXX (Ex. 25. 11, 24); similarly for the volute on the Ionic capital, Vitruv. 4. 1, etc.

κύματο-ἀγής, ἐς, (ἀγνυμι) breaking like waves, ἀται Soph. O. C. 1243.

κύματο-βόλος, ὄν, (βάλλω) throwing up waves, Gloss.

κύματο-δρομος, ὄν, running over the waves, Schol. Lyc. 789; -δρομέω, Ib.

κύματο-ειδής, ἐς, like waves: stormy, ἄνεμος Arist. Probl. 26. 16.

κύματόεις, εσσα, ἐν, poet. for κυματίας, Anth. P. app. 9. 46, Opp. H. 1. 4.

Κύματο-λήγη, ἡ, Wave-stiller, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 253.

κύματο-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, wave-beaten, ἀκτὴ Soph. O. C. 1241; σκόπελος Anth. P. 10. 7; tossed by the waves, of fish, Hipp. 357. 48, Archestr. ap. Ath. 300 E, Mnesith. ib. 358 B.

κύματο-τρόφος, ὄν, nourishing waves, of the sea, Walz Rhett. 3. 528.

κύματο-φθόρος, ὄν, plundering by sea, ἀλαιοέτος Eur. Fr. 637; whence Ruhnck. κυματοτρόφος fed from the sea.

κύματώω, to cover with waves, of the wind, τὸ πεδίον Plut. Alex. 26:—Pass. of the land, to be swept by the sea, Heliod. 9. 4, cf. 10. 16. II. in Pass. also to be raised or to rise in waves, of the sea, ἡ θάλασσα κυματοθεῖσα Thuc. 3. 89; ὁ ποταμὸς ἐκυματοῦτο, ὡπερ θάλασσα Luc. V. H. 2. 30; metaph. of the air when agitated by the voice, Stoic word in Plut. 2. 902 E, Diog. L. 7. 158.

κύματωγή, ἡ, (ἀγνυμι) a place where the waves break, the beach, Hdt. 4. 196., 9. 100, Luc. Hermot. 84, etc. (Cf. κυματοαγής.)

κύματώδης, ἐς, = κυματοειδής, on which the waves break, γῆ Arist. Probl. 23. 29, 1; αἰγιαλός Plut. Fab. 6.

κύματωσις, εὼς, ἡ, the beach where the waves break, Strab. 53, Philo 1. 14.

κυμβαῖον, τό, = κυμβίον, q. v.

κυμβάλιζω, to play the cymbals, Menand. Μισογ. 5.

κυμβάλιον, τό, Dim. of κύμβαλον, Hero Autoni. p. 258. II. = κοτυληδών, a plant, Diosc. 4. 92; κυμβάλιτις, ἡ, Galen. 4. 282.

κυμβάλισμός, ὁ, a playing on the cymbals, Alciphro 3. 66.

κυμβάλιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a player upon the cymbals, Dio C. 50. 27.

κυμβάλιστρια, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., cymbalistris, Petron. 22.

κυμβαλο-κρούστης, ὄν, ὁ, = κυμβαλιστής, Gloss.

κύμβalon, τό, (κύμβος) a cymbal, Lat. cymbalum, Xen. Eq. 1, 3; mostly in pl., Pind. Fr. 48, Diod. 2. 38, Plut., etc.; cf. τύμπανον.

κύμβάχος, ὄν, (κύμβη β, κύπτω) head-foremost, tumbling, Lat. pronus, ἔκπεσε δίφρου κύμβαχος ἐν κούρησι Il. 5. 586; κ. ἐπ' ὤμους Heliod. p. 431 Coraës; cf. Lyc. 66, Eust. 584. 16;—v. sub κυβιστάω. II. as Subst. the crown of a helmet, in which the plume is placed, κύρυθος .. ἱπποδασείης κύμβαχος ἀκρότατος Il. 15. 536.

κύμβη (Α), ὁ, the hollow of a vessel: a drinking vessel, cup, dowl, Nic. Al. 164, 389, Th. 948, Ath. 483 A; = ὀξύβαφον Hesych. II. a boat, Lat. cymba, Soph. Fr. 129. III. a knapsack, wallet, like κίββα, Hesych. (Cf. κύμβος, κύμβαλον, κύπελλον, κύββα; Skt. kumbhas.)

κύμβη (Β), ἡ, = κύβη, the head, E. M. 545. 27:—hence, a kind of bird, perhaps a tumbler-pigeon (cf. κύμβαχος), πτεροβάμονες κύμβαι Empercl. 188.

κυμβίον, τό, Dim. of foreg., a small cup, Lat. cymbium, C. I. 159, Comici ap. Ath. 481 sq., Alex. ib. 230 C, Dem. 588. 18., 565. fin., etc.:—in A. B. 274, E. M. 545. 31, κυμβέιον, and κυμβαῖον in Eust. 584. 19 sq.

κύμβος, ὁ, = κύμβη, a cup, Nic. Th. 526:—Nic. also has a heterocl. dat. κύμβει or κύμβεσι, as if from κύμβος, εὼς, τό, Al. 129.

κυμερνήτης, ου, ὁ, Aeol. for κυβερνήτης, E. M. 543. 3.

κύμινδις [ῆ], ὁ, (or ἡ, v. Schol. Il. 14. 291), gen. -ιδος Plat. Crat. 392 A:—name of a bird, ἦν τ' ἐν ὕρεσιν χαλκίδα κικλήσκουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δὲ κύμινδιον Il. 1. c; it is mentioned as a bird of prey (ὄνυχας ἡγκυλωμένος) by Ar. Av. 1180, 1; Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 5 describes it (like Hom.) as haunting the mountains, black, of the size of a small hawk, long and slender in form. It has not been identified.

κύμινεύω, (κύμινον) to strew with cummin, Luc. Alex. 25.

κύμινος [μί], ἡ, ὄν, of cummin, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 9.

κύμιντο-δόκον, τό, a box for cummin, spice-box, placed on the table like a salt-cellar, Nicochar. Γαλ. 1; also κυμιντο-δόκη, ἡ, Apollod. Γραμμ. 1:—θήκη, ἡ, Poll. 10. 93.

κύμινον, τό, cummin, Lat. cuminum, Sophron (42) in Mus. Cr. 2. p. 350, Hipp. Acut. 387; a common spice or relish eaten with food, Antiph. Λευκ. 1. 2, Alex. Λεβ. 2. 6, etc.:—proverb. of a niggard (v. sq.), Menand. Incert. 363. (Cf. Hebr. Kamdhon.)

κύμιντο-πρίστης, ου, ὁ, (πρίω) a cummin-splitter, i. e. a skinflint, niggard, Posidipp. Χορ. 1. 12, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 39:—as Adj., κ. ὁ τρόπος ἐστὶ σου Alex. Φιλοκαλ. 1; cf. Theocr. 10. 55:—Eust. cites also κυμιντο-κίμβηξ, ἴκος, ὁ, from a Com. Poet, 1828. 10, v. Miller Mélanges p. 424.

κυμινοπριστία, ἡ, niggardliness, Anon. post Andron. de Pass. p. 756.

κῦμνο-πριστο-καρδαμο-γλύφος, *ov*, a *cumin-splitting-cress-scraper*, strengthd. for *κυμνοπριστης*, Ar. Vesp. 1357.

κῦμινό-τριβος, *ov*, *rubbed with cumin to flavour it*, κ. ἄλς, Lat. *sal cuminatus*, Ar. Vesp. 1357.

κῦμινώδης, *es*, (*είδος*) like *cumin*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7. 3.

κῦμο-δέγμων, *ov*, *receiving or meeting the waves*, ἀκτή Eur. Hipp. 1173.

Κῦμο-δόκη, ἡ, *Wave-receiver*, a Nereid, Il. 18. 39, Hes.

κῦμο-θάλης, *es*, *abounding with waves*, of Poseidon, Orph. II. 16. 5.

κῦμο-θήη, ἡ, (*θεός*) *Wave-swift*, a Nereid, Il. 18. 41, Hes.

κῦμό-κτύπος, *ov*, *wave-sounding*, μυχοί Simias ap. Hephaest. p. 74, Lob. Phryn. 668.

κῦμο-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, = *κυματοπλήξ*, Arcad. 19. 6.

Κῦμο-πόλεια, ἡ, *Wave-walker*, a daughter of Poseidon, Hes. Th. 819.

κῦμορ-ρώξ, ὠγος, ὁ, ἡ, *breaking the waves*, Arcad. 19. 12, ex cod. Herm.

κῦμο-τόκος, *ov*, *of child-birth*, ἐν γαστρὸς κυμοτόκοις ὀδύνας Epit. Boeot. in Epigr. Gr. 505.

κῦμο-τόμος, *ov*, *wave-cleaving*: ὁ κ. *the triangular pier of a bridge*, Suid.

Κῦμώ, οὖς, ἡ, *Wavy*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 255.

κῦνᾶγέσιον, κυνᾶγέτας, κυναγέτις, κυνᾶγία, v. sub *κυνηγ-*.

κῦνάγκη, ἡ, (*κύων*, ἄγχω) *dog-quinsy*, Arist. H. A. 8. 22, 2, Ant. Liber. 23; cf. ἄγχη:—hence, II. *cyuanché*, *sore throat*, distinguished into several varieties, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16, Praenot. 45, Aph. 1247, etc.:—*συνάγχη* is a constant v. l.—But Galen. distinguishes *κυνάγχη* as an inflammation of the larynx, *συνάγχη* of the interior muscles of the throat, *παρασυνάγχη* of the exterior muscles, de Loc. Aff. 5, ad Hipp. Aphor. 4. 34.

III. *a dog's collar*, Anth. P. 6. 34 and 35 (al. *κυνακτής*).

κῦνᾶγός, Dor. for *κυνηγός*, (*ἄγω*) *a hound-leader*, i. e. *a hunter, huntsman*, Aesch. Ag. 694, etc.; *τὴν κυναγὸν Ἄρτεμιν* Soph. El. 563; so, *κυναγὲ παρσένη*, *huntress-maid*, Ar. Lys. 1272:—fem. *κυνηγίς*, *idos*, *a huntress*, name of a comedy by Philetaerus.—The form *κυνηγός* first appears in Arist. H. A. 6. 32, 3. Att. Poets always used the form *κυνᾶγός* even in iambs, Phryn. p. 428, cf. Pors. Or. 26, and v. sub *λοχαγός*: prob. therefore they also said *κυνᾶγία*, which occurs in Eur. Hipp. 109 (iamb.), and was restored by Elmsl. in Bacch. 339, Soph. Aj. 37. On the other hand, they always used *κυνηγέτης*, which was the regular Prose word, except in lyrics.

κῦν-ἄγχης, *ov*, ὁ, *dog-throttler*, a name of Hermes, Hippon. 18.

κῦναγχικός, ἡ, ὄν, *suffering from κυνάγχη*, Galen.; πάθος κ. = *κυνάγχη*, Diod. Excerpt. 537. 77.

κῦν-ἄγωγός, ὁ, (*ἄγω*) *a leader of hounds, huntsman*, like *κυναγός*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 2, Arr. Cyn. 7. 6., 25. 6.

κῦν-ἄκανθα, ἡ, *dog-thorn*, perhaps = *κυνόσβατος*, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 22.

κῦν-ακτής, οὐ, ὁ, (*ἄγω*) *a dog-leash*, v. *κυνάγχη* II.

κῦν-αλώπηξ, *εκος*, ἡ, *a fox-dog, mongrel between dog and fox*, like the Lacon. *ἄλωπεκίς*, Ar. Lys. 957. II. nickname of Cleon, Id. Eq. 1067, etc.; of the Cynics, Luc. Peregr. 30.

κῦνάμια [νᾶ], ἡ, *dog-fly*, i. e. *shameless fly*, abusive epithet of impudent women, applied by Ares to Athena, and by Hera to Aphrodité, Il. 21. 394, 421:—later writers adopted the more anal. form *κυνόμια*, e. g. Anth. P. 11. 265, Ael. N. A. 4. 51, Luc. Gall. 31, etc.; so, *ῶ γαστήρ κυνόμια* Anth. Plan. 9; but the older form recurs in Ath. 126 A, 157 A: cf. Lob. Phryn. 689.

κῦν-ἄνθρωπος, *ov*, *of a dog-man*, νόσος κ. *a malady in which a man imagines himself to be a dog*, Galen. 10. 502; cf. *λυκάνθρωπος*.

κυνάρα, ἡ, prob. = *κυνόσβατος*, or perhaps the same as *κινάρα* (v. ap. Ath. 70 A), Soph. Fr. 318, Scyl. ap. Ath. 70 C; also called *κύναρως ἄκανθα*, Hecatae. 172, Soph. Fr. 643.

κυνάριον, τό, Dim. of *κύων*, *a little dog, whelp*, Plat. Euthyd. 298 D, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 20, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 19, Alcae. Com. Incert. 4: but considered a worse form than *κυνίδιον*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 180.

κύνάς, ὄδος, pecul. fem. of *κύνας*, *of a dog*, Lat. *caninus*, ἡμέραι *κυνάδες* *the dog-days*, Plut. 2. 380 D; v. *κύων* v. II. mostly as Subst.:

1. (sub. *θρίξ*), *dog's hair*, of a bad fleece, Theocr. 15. 19.

2. = *κυνάρα*, Hesych.

3. among the Spartans, = *ἄπομαγδαλιά* (q. v.), Polemo ap. Ath. 409 D, Poll. 6. 93.

4. a kind of *nail*, Schol. Od. 7. 91, Eust. 1570. 48.

κύν-αστρον, τό, late word for *the dog-star*, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 4, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 46, Eust., etc.: *κύν-αστρος*, ὁ, in Tzetz. Hcs. Op. 609, Cramer An. Par. 1. 295.

κύνᾶω, = *κυνίζω*, *to play the Cynic*, Luc. Demon. 21.

κυνδάλισμός, ὁ, *a boy's game*, somewhat like our *peg-top*, Poll. 9. 120; *κυνδάλη*, ἡ, Hesych.:—*κυνδαλο-παίκτης*, ὁ, *one who plays at it*, Id.

κύνδαλος, ὁ, *a wooden peg*, Poll. 10. 188; pl. *κύνδαλα*, Id. 9. 120.

κύνει, Att. contr. *κυνή* (sub. *δορά*), ἡ:—*a dog's skin*, used for making soldiers' caps: hence *κυνή* in Hom. and Hes. came to mean *a leathern cap* or *bonnet*, not necessarily of dog's skin, for we find κ. *ταυρείη*, *κτιδέη* Il. 10. 258, 335: properly the *κυνή* was opp. to the regular helmet (*κόρυς*), cf. 10. 258, where it is called *καταίτυξ* and described as *ἄφαλός τε καὶ ἄλλοφος*; and, when it is called *χαλκήρης*, *χαλκοπαρῆος*, *εὐχαλκος*, *πάγχαλκος*, *χρυσείη*, it is still of leather, guarded or decorated with metal: in Hom., however, it was always a *soldier's cap*, except in Od. 24. 231, where *κυνή* αἰγείη is a *peasant's cap*, called by Hcs. Op. 548 *πίλος ἄσκητος*; the *κυνή* Ἄϊδος, worn by Athena in Il. 5. 845 (as by Perseus, Pbercyd. 26) made her invisible, like the *Tarnkappe* of the Nibelungen-Lied, cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 227, Ar. Ach. 390, Plat. Rep. 612 B.

II. after Hom., the sense continued much the same, *περὶ τῆσι κεφαλῆσι εἶχον ἐκ διφθερέων πεποιημένας κυνέας* Hdt. 7. 77; but sometimes it merely meant *a helmet, casque*, *τὴν κ. εὐσοσαν χαλκήν* Id. 2. 151;—used of the *πέτασος*, ἡλιοστέρης *κυνή* Θεσσαλίας Soph.

O. C. 314; also, κ. Κορινθίη Hdt. 4. 180; κ. Ἄρκας Soph. Fr. 261; Βοιωτία Dem. 1377. 11, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 6: generally, *a cap, bonnet*, Ar. Nub. 268, 445.

κύνειος [ῦ], α, *ov*, also *os*, *ov*, *of, belonging to a dog*, *ἰμάς* Ar. Vesp. 321; κ. *θάνατος* *a dog's death*, Ib. 898; *τὰ κ. dog's flesh*, Id. Eq. 1399.

κύν-ειρα [ῦ], ἡ, (*εἶρω*) *a dog-leash*, Com. Anon. 104.

κύνεος [ῦ], α, *ov*, (*κύων*) = *κύνειος*, Anth. P. 12. 238:—metaph. *shameless, unabashed*, Il. 9. 373, Hes. Op. 67, Timo ap. Plut. 2. 446 C.

κυνέω [ῦ], Att., Ep. impf. *κύνεον* Od.: fut. *κυνήσομαι* Eur. Cycl. 172; later, *κύνω* [ῦ], poet. *κύνσω* Babr. pt. 2. 54, 17: aor. *ἐκύνησα* v. l. Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 24; but in Poets *ἐκῦσα*, Ep. *κύνσα*, *ἐκύνσα*, *κύνσα* (v. *κύνω* sub fin.):—cf. Skt. *kus* or *kus*, *kushtāmi* (*amplector*). *To kiss*, *κάρη β' ἐκυσ'* Od. 23. 208; *λάβε γούνατα καὶ κύνσε χεῖρας* Il. 24. 478; *κύνεον* .. *κεφαλὴν τε καὶ ὤμους* Od. 21. 224; c. acc. pers. et partis, *κύνσε δέ μιν κεφαλὴν* 16. 15., 17. 39; *κύνσ' ἄρα μιν κεφαλὴν* 19. 417; *Τηλέμαχον* .. *δῖος ὑφορβὸς πάντα κύνσεν* 16. 21; *κύνσον με* Ar. Nub. 82, cf. Av. 141, etc.; κ. *τινὰ χεῖρός* Ar. Rh. 1. 313; the pres. in Eur. Alc. 183, Med. 1141, Ar. Ach. 1209, Pax 1138;—rare in Prose, as Luc. Alex. 55; κ. *ἀλλήλας*, of doves, *to bill*, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 24. 2. sometimes, = *προσκυνέω*, Eur. Cycl. 1. c., Anth. P. 6. 283.

κύνηγεσία, ἡ, later form for sq. (signf. II), Plut. Alex. 40, Diog. L. 6. 31; *κυνηγεσίας ἐπετέλεσεν*, as an entertainment in the Amphitheatre (cf. *κυνήγιον*) C. I. 2719:—Dor. *κυναγ-*, Anth. P. 7. 338, cf. 6. 183.

κύνηγεσιον, τό, *a hunting-establishment, huntsmen and hounds, a pack of hounds*, Hdt. 1. 36, Xen. Cyn. 10, 4: also, *a pack of wolves hunting together*, opp. to *λύκοι μονοπείραι*, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 2. II. *a hunt, chase, pursuit*, ἐπὶ τὸ κ. *ἐξίεναι*, πρὸς τὸ κ. *προσιέναι* Xen. Cyn. 6, 11; *ἀπιέναι ἐκ τοῦ κ.* Ib. 6, 26, cf. 4 and 7, 11; also in pl., Eur. Hipp. 224, Isocr. 148 E, Xen. Cyn. 3, 11:—metaph., κ. *τὸ περὶ τὴν Ἀλκιβιάδου ὥραν* Plat. Prot. init.; *παρακαλεῖσθαί τινα ἐπὶ τὸ κ.* Id. Lach. 194 B. 2. = *κυνήγιον* 2, C. I. 2511, 4157. III. *that which is taken in hunting, the game*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 12.

κύνηγετέω, Dor. *κυνᾶγ-* (v. sub *κυναγός*):—*to hunt*, Ar. Eq. 1382, Xen., etc.; cf. *ἐκκυνηγετέω*:—metaph. *to persecute, harass*, Aesch. Pr. 573: c. acc. cogn., κ. *τέκνων διωγμὸν* Eur. H. F. 896:—absol. *to quest about*, like a hound, Soph. Aj. 5.

κύν-ηγέτης, *ov*, ὁ, Dor. *κυνᾶγ-* (v. sub *κυναγός*):—*a hunter, huntsman*, Od. 9. 120, Eur. II. F. 860, Hec. 1174, Plat. Rep. 432 B, and often in Xen.; *κυναγέτας ἀμφὶ πάλα* *one who seeks the prize in wrestling*, Pind. N. 6. 26:—fem. *κυνηγέτις*, Dor. *-αγέτις*, *idos*, *a huntress*, Anth. P. 6. 115, Ach. Tat. 8. 12.

κύνηγετικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for hunting, fond of the chase*, Plat. Euthyphro 13 A:—ἡ *-κή* (sc. *τέχνη*) Ib.:—ὁ *κυνηγετικός* [λόγος] name of Xenophon's work on Hunting. *τὰ -κά*, of Oppian's poem.

κύνηγέτις, *idos*, ἡ, fem. of *κυνηγέτης*, q. v.

κύνηγέω, Dor. *κυνᾶγέω*, Bion 1. 60: pf. pass. *κεκυνηγήσθαι* Polyb. 32. 15. 4: (*κυνηγός*). *To hunt, chase*, later form of *κυνηγετέω*, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 10, Plut. Pelop. 8, etc.: metaph. *to pursue, persecute*, *τινὰ* Ep. Plat. 349 B, etc.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 432.

κύνηγία, ἡ, *a hunt, chase, hunting*, Trag. (in Dor. form *κυνᾶγία*, v. sub *κυναγός*), Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 15, Polyb., etc.

κύνηγιον, τό, later form for *κυνηγεσιον*, *the hunt, chase*, Plut. Alex. 40, Ath. 677 E; in pl., Polyb. 10. 25, 4, and v. l. in Diod. 5. 29, etc. 2. *a beast-hunt* in the Amphitheatre, C. I. (add.) 3847 b. 8, 4039. 6.

κύνηγίς, *κυνηγός*, v. sub *κυναγός*.

κύνηδόν, Adv. (*κύων*) *like a dog*, Soph. Fr. 646, Ar. Eq. 1033, Nub. 491.

κύνηλασία, ἡ, *a hunting with dogs*, Call. Dian. 217.

κύν-ηλατέω, *to follow the hounds*, Lufhor. 63, Nic. Th. 20.

κύν-ή-ποδες, οἱ, *the fetlocks of a horse*, v. sub *κύων* VIII.

κύνητινῶν παιδιᾶ, ἡ, *a game of kissing*, Crates Παιδ. 2.

Κύνθος, ὁ, *Cynthus*, a mountain in Delos, birth-place of Apollo and Artemis, h. Hom. Ap. 26:—hence Apollo is called *Κύνθιος*, Call. Dell. 10; *Δήλιε, Κυνθίαν ἔχων* .. *πέτραν* Ar. Nub. 596;—also, *Κυνθο-γενής*, *es*, Anth. P. 15. 25, 9.

κύνια, ἡ, = *κυνοκράμβη*, Diosc. 4. 192.

κύνιας, *ov*, ὁ, = *κυνή*, Hesych.:—in Alcae. 15. 2, Bergk restores *κυνίασι* (fem.) from MSS. as the Aeol. form.

κύνιδεύς, *εως*, ὁ, *a ruffly* (cf. *λαγιδεύς*, *λυκιδεύς*), v. l. Theocr. 5. 25.

κύνιδιον, τό, Dim. of *κύων*, *a little dog, whelp*, Ar. Ach. 542, Plat. Euthyd. 298 E, Xen. Occ. 13, 8, etc.; cf. *κυνάριον*.

κύνίζω, *to play the dog*: metaph. *to live like a Cynic, belong to their sect*, Diog. L. 7. 121, Luc. Peregr. 43, Ath. 588 F, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 1:—Verb. Adj. *κυνιστέον*, Julian. p. 204.

κύνικλος, ὁ, *a rabbit*, Lat. *cuniculus*, Polyb. 12. 3, 10, where Ath. 400 F gives *κούνικλος*; in Ael. N. A. 13. 15, *κόνικλος*; in Galen. 6. 374, *κουνίκουλος*.

κύνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*κύων*) *dog-like*, Lat. *caninus*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 5, 17, Plut. 2. 133 B; καὶ ὁ *ἄνθρωπος κυνικός*, perh., *currish, churlish*, LXX (1 Regg. 25. 3):—cf. *κύων* IX:—κ. *καύματα*, = *κυνοκαύματα*, Polyacn. 2. 30, 3. II. *Κυνικός*, ὁ, *a Cynic*, as the followers of the philosopher Antisthenes were called, but whether from the gymnasium (*Κυνόσαργες*) where he taught, or from their coarse, filthy mode of life, is doubtful, Diog. L. 6. 13; *Κράτητι τῷ κ.* Menand. Διδ. 1:—however, the term was soon applied to them in the latter sense, cf. *κύων* II. fin., *κυνίζω*: hence, *παρρηαία κ.* Plut. 2. 69 C; *τὸ κ. τῆς παρρησίας* Id. Brut. 34. Adv. *Comp. -ώτερον*, Plut. 2. 601 E.

κύνισκη, ἡ, *a bitch-ruffly*, Ar. Ran. 1360.

κύνισκος, ὁ, *a young dog, ruffly*, as a name of Zeuxidamus in Ildt. 6. 71, 2. metaph. *a little Cynic*, Luc. Pisc. 45.

κύνισμός, ὁ, *Cynical philosophy or conduct*, Diog. L. 6. 2, Luc. Bis Acc. 33, Poll. 5. 65.
κύνιστί, Adv. *like a dog*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 F.
κύνιο-βάτης ἵππος, ὁ, a horse *with short, stiff fetlocks* (κύνων VIII), Hippiatr. p. 262; in Hesych., κύνιο-βάμων.
κύνιο-βλώψ, ὦπος, ὁ, ἡ, *with a dog's look*, Hesych.
κύνιο-βορά, ἡ, *dog's food*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 293, Tzetz.
κύνιο-βρωτος, ὄν, *devoured by dogs*, Diog. L. 9. 4.
κύνιο-γάμια, τά, a *dog-wedding*, said by the Cynic Crates of his own, Clem. Al. 619; κύνιογαμία, ἡ, in Suid. s. v. Κράτης.
κύνιο-γλωσσος, ὄν, *dog-tongued*, Epich. 52 Ahr. II. κύνιογλωσσον, τό, *hound's tongue*, *Cynoglossum officinale*, Diosc. 4. 129.
κύνιο-γνώμων, ὄν, *impudent*, Phot. Epist. p. 108.
κύνιο-δέσμη, ἡ, A. B. 49, Phot., κύνιοδέσμιον, τό, Poll. 2. 171, (κύνων VII, δεσμός) the *Comoedi fibula* of Juvenal.
κύνιο-δεσμος, ὁ, a *dog-leash*, Longus 2. 14.
κύνιο-δηκτος, ὄν, *bitten by a dog*, Galen.; κ. ἔλκη sores *from a dog's bite*, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 8.
κύνιο-ἔδους, δοντος, ὁ, *the canine tooth*, between the grinders and incisors in each jaw, properly of dogs, Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 3, H. A. 2. 3, 1., 6. 20, 11; also of lions, Ib. 6. 31, 3; of men, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Epich. 9 Ahr. (in form κύνιδων); of horses, Xen. Eq. 6, 8, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 13; of a serpent's *fang*, Nic. Th. 130, 231, etc.
κύνιο-δρομῆ, ἡ, *to run or chase with dogs*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 17 sq.: metaph., ἐκκυνδρομοῦμεν ἀλλήλους ζητοῦντες Id. Symp. 4, 63.
κύνιο-δρομία, ἰον. -ίη, ἡ, a *running with dogs, the chase*, Hipp. 367. 1; but v. Littre 6. p. 596.
κύνιδων, ὄντος, ὁ, v. sub κύνιδους.
κύνιο-ειδής, ἐς, *like a dog*, Lat. *caninus*, Arist. H. A. 2. 8, 1.
κύνιοξεματίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of κύνιζα, Diosc. Noth. 3. 136.
κύνιο-ὄζολον, τό, (ὄζω) a plant, so called from its smell (Diosc. 3. 11, κύνιομαχον or κύνιόξυλον), *chamaeleo niger*, Plin. 22. 21.
κύνιο-θαρήσις, ἐς, *impudent as a dog*, Theocr. 15. 53; κύνιοθάρσις, Aesch. Supp. 758.
κύνιο-κάρδαμον, τό, a kind of *nasturtium*, Diosc. 2. 185.
κύνιο-καύματα, τά, *the heat of the dog-days*, Diosc. 2. 98, Lob. Phryn. 304.
κύνιο-κεντρον, τό, a plant, Hesych.
κύνιο-κεφάλιον, τό, a name for the plant ψύλλιον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 70: —in Hesych. κύνιο-κεφάλαιον, = ἀνεμώνη.
κύνιοκεφαλο-ειδής πίθηκος, ὁ, =sq. 2, Galen. 2. 534.
κύνιο-κέφαλος, ὄν, *dog-headed*; οἱ Κύνιοκέφαλοι, *Dog-heads*, the name of a people, Hdt. 4. 191, cf. Strab. 43. 2. *the dog-faced baboon*, *Simia hamadryas*, Plat. Theaet. 161 C, 166 C, Arist. H. A. 2. 8, 1, etc.; —a sacred animal in Egypt, Luc. Tox. 28, J. Trag. 42. [The penult. is long in a dactyl. verse, Ar. Eq. 416, and Dind. writes it κύνιοκεφάλω, as in Phryn. A. B. 49 and Phot.; cf. τετρακέφαλος, τρικέφαλος.]
κύνιο-κλόπος, ὄν, *dog-stealing*, Ar. Ran. 605.
κύνιο-κομῆ, ἡ, *to keep dogs*, Synes. 66 D.
κύνιο-κοπέω, *to beat like a dog*, Ar. Eq. 289.
κύνιο-κράμβη, ἡ, *dog-cabbage*, Diosc. 4. 192, Geop. 13. 4, 7, etc.
κύνιοκτονία, ἡ, a *killing of dogs*, Eus. H. E. 9. 8.
κύνιο-κτόνος, ὄν, *killing dogs*: κύν., τό, a name for *aconite*, Diosc. 4. 78.
κύνιο-λέσχης, ὄν, ὁ, an *obscene talker*, dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 184.
κύνιο-λογῆ, ἡ, *to treat of the dogstar*, Ath. 23 A.
κύνιο-λύκος, ὁ, a *dog-wolf*, name of the hyæna, Ctesias Ind. 32.
κύνιο-λυσσοσ, ὄν, *mad from the bite of a mad dog*, Andreas Med.
κύνιο-μάλον, τό, Dor. for κύνιόμηλον, = κοκκύμηλον, Hesych.
κύνιο-μαχῆ, ἡ, *to fight with dogs*, Poll. 5. 65, Hesych. s. v. ἐν φρέατι.
κύνιο-μόριον, τό, a name of the ὄροβάγχη, Diosc. Noth. 2. 172.
κύνιο-μορον, τό, *the fruit of the κύνιοσβατος*, Galen.: also = κύνιοκράμβη, Id. 13. 138.
κύνιο-μορφος, ὄν, in Diosc. 1. 25, as synon. of the κρόκος.
κύνιο-μυρία, ἡ, v. sub κύνιόμυρια.
κύνιο-ξύλον, τό, v. sub κύνιόξυλον.
κύνιο-πληκτος, ὄν, *wounded by a dog*, cited from Diosc.
κύνιο-πλον, τό, *the corona in the horse's foot*, Hippiatr.
κύνιο-πόταμος, ὁ, a *river-dog*, Achmes Onir. 158.
κύνιο-πρασον, τό, *dog-leek*, a plant, Hippiatr. 189. 11.
κύνιο-πρηστις, ἰδος, ἡ, (πρήθω) a *venomous insect, whose sting makes dogs swell up* and die, Hesych.; cf. βούπρηστις.
κύνιο-πρόσωπος, ὄν, *dog-faced*, Luc. D. Marin. 7. 2, V. H. 1. 16: —of men, like κύνιοκέφαλος, Ael. N. A. 10. 25.
κύνιο-όπτικον, τό, an *eye-salve*, Alex. Trall. 2. 145.
κύνιο-ραιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (ραΐω) a *dog-tick*, Lat. *ricinus*, Od. 17. 300; cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 6, H. A. 5. 31, 6: v. κροτών.
κύνιο-ροδον, τό, *the dog-rose*, not the same with κύνιοσβατος, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 8; *cynorrhodum* or *-rhoda*, Plin.
Κύνιοσαργες, εὐς, τό, *Cynosarges*, a gymnasium outside the city of Athens, sacred to Hercules, for the use of those who were not of pure Athenian blood, Hdt. 5. 63., 6. 116, Paus. 1. 19, 3; cf. Andoc. 9. 5, Dem. 691. 18; and v. Κυνικός II.
κύνιοσ-βάτος, ἡ, (but also ὁ, Theophr. infr., Ath. 70 D), *the dog-thorn, a kind of wild rose*, Lat. *Rubus caninus*, Arist. Fr. 520, Theocr. 5. 92, Plut. 2. 294 E, etc.; καρπὸς τοῦ κ. Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 5; cf. κύνων XI, κύνιοροδον: —κύνιοσ-βῆτον, τό, *its fruit*, Ib. 3. 18, 4, etc. 2. in Diosc. 4. 144, as synon. of σμίλαξ τραχεῖα.
κύνιοσ-ουρα, ἡ, *dog's-tail*, the *Cynosure*, a name for the constellation *Ursa Minor*, Arat. 36, Eratosth. Catast. 2.
κύνιοσσυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a *breed of Spartan hounds*, from the Laced. tribe so called, Call. Dian. 94. II. = κύνιοσσυρα, Nonn. D. 1. 166.

κύνιοσσυρα ψά, τά, *addled eggs*, also οὐρία, ζεφύρια, ὑπηνέμια, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 13; cf. οὐριος IV.
κύνιοσ-όφιον, τό, a *treatise on the management of dogs*, published by Rigalt among the *Scriptores Rei Accipitrariae*.
κύνιοσ-σπάρακτος, ὄν, *torn by dogs*, Soph. Ant. 1198.
κύνιοσ-σπᾶς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, = forc., Nonn. D. 46. 341.
κύνιοσ-σός, ὄν, *cheering on hounds*, Ath. 160 B, Nonn. D. 1. 233, etc.
κύνιοσ-σφᾶγῆς, ἐς, *worshipped with sacrifices of dogs*, Lyc. 77.
κύνιοσ-τροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *dog-keeping*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Clem. Al. 338.
κύνιοσ-υλκός, ὁ, (ἔλκω) a *dog-leader*, Nic. Damasc. 449. 27, Vales.
κύνιοσ-ουρα, ὄν, τά, *sea-cliffs*, Lyc. 99.
κύνιοσ-υχος, ὁ, (ἔχω) a *dog-holder, dog-leash*, Anth. P. 6. 298; κλοῖος κ. Ib. 107. II. a *dog-skin sack*, used in hunting, Xen. Cyn. 2, 9.
κύνιοσ-φάγω, fut. ἔσω, *to eat dog's flesh*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 225.
κύνιοσ-οφθαλμίζομαι, Dep. *to look impudent*, Synes. 128 C, A. B. 48, etc.
κύνιοσ-φόντις ἑορτή, ἡ, (*φένω, φονεύω) a *festival, in which dogs were killed*, Ath. 99 E.
κύνιοσ-φρων, ὄν, *dog-minded, shameless of soul*, Aesch. Cho. 622.
κύνιοσ-χάλη, ἡ, a name for the πολύγονον ἄρρεν, Diosc. 4. 4.
κύνιοσ-χέστης, ὁ, prob. a kind of κύνιοσβατος, Omeos. 229, Cynos. 273.
κύνιοσ-τερος, α, ὄν, Comp. Adj. formed from κύνων, *more dog-like*, i. e. *more shameless, more audacious* (cf. κύνων II), Hom. only in neut., ἐπεὶ οὐ σέο κύντερον ἄλλο Il. 8. 483; οὐ .. κύντερον ἄλλο γυναικός Od. 11. 427; οὐ γὰρ τι στυγερῆ ἐπὶ γαστέρι κύντερον ἄλλο 7. 216; —*more horrible, κύντερον ἄλλο ποτ' ἔτλης* 20. 18: —later in masc., κύνων κύντερος Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Διονυσίων. II. Sup. κύντατος, ἡ, ὄν, μερμήριζε .., ὅτι κύντατον ἔρδοι Il. 10. 503; κ. ἐνιαυτός h. Hom. Cer. 307; κύντατος ἀνδρῶν Ar. Rh. 3. 192; τὰ κύντατ' ἄλλη κακῶν in Eur. Supp. 807 (lyr.) —nowhere else in Trag. —A Comp. κύντερώτερος is cited from Aesch. and Pherecr. by Phot. 188. 24; and Sup. -ώτατος from Eubul.; and a form κύντότατος is cited from Arist. (Fr. 69).
κύνιοσ-υλαγμός, ὁ, *the howling of dogs*, Stesich. 66.
κύνιοσ-ου, ὄν, ἡ, a *she-dog*, = ἀναιδεστάτη, Hesych.: —as prop. n. Κύνω, Hdt. 1. 110.
κύνιοσ-ωδης, ἐς, = κύνιοσ-ωδής, Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 9, etc.
κύνιοσ-ώπης, οὐ, ὁ, (ὠψ) *the dog-eyed*, i. e. *shameless one*, Il. 1. 159; like κύνιοσ-ωματ' ἔχων Ib. 225: —so fem. κύνιοσ-ωπιδος, ἰδος, ἡ, εἶνεκ' ἐμεῖο κύνιοσ-ωπιδος, says Helen of herself, Il. 3. 180, Od. 4. 145; κύνιοσ-ωπιδος, of Aphrodité, 8. 319; also, of the Erinyes, etc., Eur. Or. 260; El. 1252.
κύνιοσ-ωτός, οὐ, ὁ, *dog's ear*, name of a throw on the dice, An. Ox. 2. 21; whence it is prob. to be restored in Eubul. Κυβ. 2, Poll. 7. 205.
κύνιοσ-ωψ, ὦπος, ὁ, perhaps a kind of *flea-wort*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 3.
κύνιοσ-ος, εὐς, τό, = κύνιοσ-ος, Ar. Fr. 458.
κύνιοσ-τοκία, ἡ, *childbirth*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 68.
κύνιοσ-τροφία, ἡ, *the nourishment of the foetus*, Hipp. 337. 17.
κύνιοσ-ουρα, ἡ, a plant, used to procure abortion, Agatho Sam. ap. Stob. 540. 39, Plut. 2. 1160 F.
κύνιοσ-φορέω, *to be with young, be pregnant*, Hipp. 567. 12, Luc. D. Deor. 1. 2; ἐκ τινος by .., Id.; τινά with or of .., Heliod. 10. 18; metaph., ἡ διάνοια κ. πολλά Philo 1. 183: —Pass., βρέφος κύνιοσ-φορηθέν Artemid. 4. 67, cf. 84.
κύνιοσ-φορία, ἡ, *pregnancy*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 491. 30, Clem. Al. 9, Artem. 1. 14: —κύνιοσ-φόρος, ὄν, *pregnant, fertile*, γῆ E. M. 546. 8.
κύνιοσ-φαιρος, Dor. for κύνιοσ-φαιρος, Alcman 29: —Dim. κύνιοσ-φαιρίσκος, Ib. 34.
κύνιοσ-φαιρίας, οὐ, ὁ, a kind of *euphorbia*, Diosc. 4. 165.
κύνιοσ-φαιρίσινος, Att. -ίτινος, ἡ, ὄν, of *cypress-wood*, σταθμοί, Od. 17. 340; μέλαθρον Pind. P. 5. 51; λάρναξ Thuc. 2. 34.
κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσο-κομος, ὄν, with *cypress foliage*, Schol. Il. 13. 132.
κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσο-όροφος, ὄν, *ceiled with cypress-wood*, θάλαμοι Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 1, as Casaub. for the unmeaning κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσο-τρόφος.
κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσοσ, Att. -ίτινος, ἡ, a *cypress*, *Cypressus sempervirens*, εὐώδης Od. 5. 64, cf. Hdt. 4. 75; ἐλαφρά Pind. Fr. 126; ῥαδινά Theocr. Ep. 11. 45; ἀρρῆν καὶ θήλειαν Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 2, etc.: —it was and is a timber-tree in Greece, v. κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος.
κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιων, ὦνος, ὁ, a *cypress grove*, Strab. 738.
κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος, ἡ, =sq., Lyc. 333.
κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος, ἰδος, ὁ and ἡ; (κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος): —a *short frock*, reaching to a man's mid-thigh, Alcae. 15. 6 (where κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος), Ion ap. Poll. 7. 60, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 337. 3; also attributed to women, Ar. Fr. 438, Anth. P. 6. 202, cf. 272, 358; and to the Persians, Hecatac. ap. Harp. —Dim. forms κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος, ὁ, Hippon. 10. 5; κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιον, τό, Or. Sib. 5. 186.
κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος, fut. ἴσω, *to be or smell like κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος*, Diosc. 1. 6.
κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος, Nic. Al. 604.
κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος [δ], τό, a *sweet-smelling marsh-plant*, perh. *Cyperus comosus* (Sibth. Fl. Gr. 1. 31), used to feed horses, Il. 21. 351, Od. 4. 603, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 5; cf. sq.
κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος [δ], ὁ, a *marsh-plant*, like κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος, h. Hom. Merc. 107, Ar. Ran. 243, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 2, Theocr. 1. 106, etc. II. another kind seems to have been a *sedge*, another a *gladiolus*, Schneid. Ind. ad Theophr.: cf. also κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος.
κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος, ἰδος, ἡ, = κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος, Eust. 1776. 31.
κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος-μάχος, ὄν, *fighting over cups*, or at which they fight with cups, εἰλαπίνη Anth. P. 11. 59.
κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος [δ], τό, (v. κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος) a *big-bellied drinking vessel, a beaker, goblet, cup*, often in Hom., like δέπας, σκόφος, cf. Ath. 11. c. 65; made of metal, χρύσεια κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος Il. 3. 248, etc.; κύνιοσ-φαιρίσσιος οἴνου 4. 345: a *milk-vessel*, Q. Sm. 6. 345: —also in Ion ap. Ath. 301 F: —cf. ἀμφικύ-

πελλός. II. at Syracuse, in pl. *the fragments of bread left on table*, Philet. ap. Ath. 483 A.

κύπελλο-τόκος, *ov, breeding cups*, τράπεζα Nonn. D. 47. 62.
 κύπελλο-φόρος, *ov, carrying cups*, Anth. P. append. 69.
 κύπελλο-χάρων, *ov, delighting in cups*, Eust. 1776. 31.
 κύπερος, *δ, prob. Ion. for κύπερας*, Hdt. 4. 71, — who describes it as an aromatic plant, used by the Scythians for embalming, cf. Plut. 2. 383 E.
 κύπη, *ή, a kind of ship, also a hut*, Hesych.; v. γύπη.
 κύπρω, rare collat. form of κύπτω, Lyc. 1442; v. ἀνακυπώ.
 κυπριάζω, prob. f. l. for κυπρίζω in Suid.

Κυπριακός, *ή, δν, Cyprian*, Diod. 14. 110, etc. II. *of copper*, μέταλλα Diosc. 5. 91.

Κυπρίδιος, *α, ov, like Cyprus, i. e. lovely, tender*, Anth. P. 10. 68, etc.
 κυπρίζω, fut. *ίσω, to bloom*, LXX (Cant. 2. 13); cf. κυπρισμός.
 κύπρινον (sc. *μύρον*), *τό, oil or unguent made from the flower of the κύπρος*, Apollon. Heroph. ap. Ath. 688 F, Diosc. 1. 65; κυπριν-έλαιον, Alex. Trall. 3. p. 184.

κυπρίνος, *δ, a carp*, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 7., 4. 11, 7, al.
 Κύπριος, *α, ov, of Cyprus, Cyprian*, Hdt., etc.: λίθος K. a kind of precious stone, prob. *the smaragdus*, Achae. ap. Ath. 689 B; cf. Theophr. Lap. 25 and 35, Plin. 37. 17; K. *ἀραιά* were noted, Eubul. Ὀρθ. 2; also, K. *παραπετάσματα* Ar. Fr. 520; and Cyprian salt-fish, Posidipp. Μετ. 1; βούς K., proverb. of a greedy fellow, Paroemiogr., Suid., etc. II. Κύπρια, *τά, an Epic poem introductory to the Il., beginning with the wedding of Peleus and Thetis*, Hdt. 2. 117, Arist. Poët. 23. 6.

Κύπρις, *ἴδος, ή, acc. Κύπριν or Κύπριδα*, Il. 5. 330, 458: later gen. -ιος, Jac. Anth. P. p. li:—*Cypris*, a name of *Aphrodité*, from the island where she was first and most worshipped, Il. (never in Od.), Trag., etc.; joined with Ἀφροδίτη, h. Hom. Ven. 2. 2. metaph. of a beautiful girl, a *Venus*, Opp. H. 4. 235. II. as appellat. *love, passion*, Eur. Bacch. 773; Κύπριν ὑφαρπάζειν Ar. Eccl. 722; K. λαθραία Eubul. Nonn. 1. 8; ἐν πλησμονῇ γὰρ K. Menand. Μοναστ. 159; cf. Bacchyl. 27, Soph. Fr. 710. III. *the gland of the penis*, Melet. in An. Oxon. 3. 112. [ῦ by nature; in Ep. mostly ῦ by position; but never so in Com., except in parodies.]

κυπρισμός, *δ, the bloom of the olive or vine*, LXX (Cant. 7. 12), Eust. 1095. 23.
 Κυπρογενής, *ές, (γενέσθαι) Cyprus-born*, epith. of *Aphrodité*, h. Hom. 9, Solon 2. 1, Pind., etc.:—fem. *Κυπρο-γένεια, ή, the Cyprus-born*, K. Ἀφροδίτη Ar. Lys. 551; K. θεά Panyas. ap. Ath. 36 D; absol., Pind. P. 4. 384, Plut. Artox. 28; *Κυπρογενέα*, with a synizesis of -έα, Hes. Th. 199.

Κυπρόθεν, *Adv. from Cyprus*, Anth. P. 9. 487; *Κυπρέθε*, Call. Fr. 217.
 Κύπρονδε, *Adv. to Cyprus*, Il. 11. 21.
 Κύπρος, *ή, Cyprus*, a Greek island on the S. coast of Asia Minor, Hom. (esp. in Od.), etc.:—the Romans got from it the best *copper*, Lat. *cyprium*, Plin. 34. 2:—cf. Κύπριος.

κύπρος, *ή, a tree growing in Cyprus*, Lat. *cyprus*, Hebr. *gopher* (Gen. 6. 14), *Lawsonia alba*, Sprengel Diosc. 1. 124, cf. Anth. P. 4. 1, 42: the flower yielded the *μύρον κύπρινον* Aretac. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 25, Diosc. 1. 66; called *κύπρος* by Theophr. Odor. 26 sq. II. *a measure of corn*, holding two *modii*, Alcae. 96, C. I. 3561; cf. *ήμικυπρον*. 2. = *κεφάλαιον ἀριθμού*, Hesych.

κυπτάζω, fut. *άσω*, Frequent. of *κύπτω, to keep stooping, to go poking about, potter about* a thing, Sophron ap. Schol. Ar. Lys. 17; *περί τινα* Ar. l. c., *τί κυπτάζεις έχων περι την θύραν*; Id. Nub. 509; *είώθασι μάλιστα περι τας σκηνας .. κλέπται κ.* Id. Pax 731; *περι των τεθνεώτα* Plat. Rep. 469 D; absol., *κυπτάζαντα ζην* Id. Rival. 137 B.

κύπτω: fut. *κύψω*: aor. *έκυψα*: pf. *κέκυφα*:—cf. *άνα-*, *έπι-*, *κατα-*, *παρα-*, *συγ-*, *υπερ-*, *υπο-* *κύπτω*. (From *✓ΚΥΦ*, as in *κέ-κυφ-α*, *κυφ-ός*, *κῦφ-ος*, and perh. *ύβάς*; cf. Lat. *cub-o*, *cumb-o*, *in-cumb-o*.) *To bend forward, stoop down*, *πλευρά, τά οί κύψαντι παρ' άσπίδος έξεφανθη* Il. 4. 468; *έλαβεν .. κύψας εκ πέδιοιο* 17. 621, cf. 21. 69; *άσάκι γάρ κύψειε γέρον πίνειν μενεαίνων κ. τ. λ.* Od. 11. 585; *κ. ές την γην* Hdt. 3. 14, Ar. Fr. 349; *κ. κάτω* Id. Vesp. 279; *κεκυφότες εις γην και εις τραπέζας* Plat. Rep. 586 A; *χαμάζε* Plut. Anton. 45: often in aor. part. with another Verb, *θείε κύψας* runs with the head down, i. e. of full speed, Ar. Ran. 1091; so, *άμσ' έιμι κύψας* Id. Eccl. 863; *ές την γην κύψασα κάτω βαδίζει* Id. Fr. 349; *κύψας έαθίει* eats stooping, i. e. greedily, Id. Pax 33; *κύψαντες διεφρόντιζαν*, Epicr. Incert. 1. 23. 2. *to hang the head from shame*, Ar. Eq. 1354, Thesm. 930; or sorrow, Amphip. Πλάν. 1. 6; or thought, Epicr. Incert. 1. 21. 3. *to bow down under a burden*, Dem. 332. 12. 4. in Archil. 32, *κύψαι = άπάγασθαι*, cf. Hesych., Phot. 5. of animals, *to be dowed forward*, opp. to the erect figure of man, Arist. P. A. 2. 11; so, *κέρεα κεκυφύτα ές τδ έμπροσθεν horns dent forward*, of certain African oxen, Hdt. 4. 183; *έπην δ στόμαχος [της ύστερης] κεκύφη* Hipp. 677. 33.

II. trans. *to till a thing forwards*, cited from Philo.
 κυρβαίη, an unknown word in Ep. Hom. 15. 6; written *κυρκαίη* in Suid. p. 2675 B.
 Κύρβας, *αντος, δ, shortd. form of Καρύβας, q. v.*

κυρβάσια, *ή, a Persian bonnet or hat*, with a peaked crown, prob. much like the *τιάρα* (q. v.), Hdt. 5. 49., 7. 64.—The King alone wore it upright, v. Ar. Av. 487 (where he compares a cock's comb to it), and Schol. ad l.; cf. the Pompeian mosaic of the battle of Issus in the Museo Borbonico at Naples, and Dict. of Antt. s. v. *tiara*;—*a poultice for a woman's breast* is compared to it in shape, Hipp. 666. 34, cf. Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10.

κύρβεις, *εων, αλ, Ar. Av. 1354, etc.; οί Cratin. Incert. 139, Euphor. Fr. 5, Lys. 185. 8; also κύρβεις Anth. P. 4. 3, 83., 4. 4; a dat. sing. κύρβιδι Nonn. D. 12. 37, acc. κύρβιν Ib. 55, dat. pl. κύρβεσιν Ar. Av. 1. c.: (perhaps akin to κόρυμβος).* At Athens, *triangular tablets*, fitted at the angles so as to form a pyramid of three sides, turning on a pivot, and having the earliest laws written on the sides (Timae. Lex. s. v.), first mentioned in Cratin. l. c., cf. Ar. ll. c., Plat. Polit. 298 D, Lysias 184. 38, Arist. Fr. 352; they were of wood, acc. to Plut. Solon 25; of brass, acc. to Schol. Ar. Av. l. c.; of stone, acc. to Apollod. ap. Suid.; also called *άξονες*, Eratosth. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 280, Plut. l. c.; but some represent the *κύρβεις* as containing *the ceremoniat, άξονες the civil laws*, E. M. s. v.; others describe the *κύρβεις* as a three-sided pyramid, the *άξονες* as a four-sided, Schol. Ap. Rh. l. c., A. B. 274, Hesych. II. later, of all *pillars or tablets with inscriptions*, Plat. Polit. 298 D; of maps, Ap. Rh. 4. 280; *κ. γηραλείαι*, of Homer's poems, Anth. P. 15. 36, cf. 4. 4:—metaph. *the pillars of Hercules*, Ib. 4. 3, 83. III. the sing. *κύρβις* is used metaph. of the Spartan scytalé in Achae. ap. Ath. 451 D; in Ar. Nub. 448, of a *pettifogging lawyer*, Lat. *leguleius*, as if a *walking statute-book*; a courtesan is called *κ. έταιρικων κακων* Aristaen. 1. 17; cf. Paroemiogr.

κύρβος, *τό, = κύρβις*, Call., acc. to Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 532. 9.
 κύρεια, *ή, v. sub κυρία.*
 Κύρειος, *α, ov, of Cyrus*, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 7, al.
 κύρεια Aesch. Pr. 330, Soph. Tr. 386: impf. *έκύρουν* [ῦ] Soph. El. 1331: fut. *κύρῃσω* Hdt. 1. 112, Trag.: aor. *έκύρησα* Hes. Op. 753, Ep. Hom. 6. 6, Hdt., Eur.: pf. *κεκύρηκα* Plat. Alc. 2. 141 B:—also *κύρω* [ῦ] Parmen. 108, Eur. Hipp. 744, Ap. Rh., etc.: impf. *έκυρον* Soph. O. C. 1159, Ep. κύρον Il. 23. 281, h. Hom. Cer. 189: fut. *κύρῃσω* Soph. O. C. 225 (lyr.): aor. *έκυρσα*, part. *κύρσας* Il. 3. 23, Hes. Sc. 426, Op. 689, Trag.:—Med. *κύρμαι* [ῦ] in act. sense, Il. 24. 530. Poëtic Verb, of which the two forms are used as required by the metre, and some tenses occur in Ion. Prose: I. followed by a case, *to hit, light upon*: 1. c. dat. *to light upon accidentally, meet with, fall in with*, *πήματι κύρσαι* Hes. Op. 689; *λέων ώς σώματι κύρσας* Id. Sc. 426; *δρματι κύρσας having struck against it*, Il. 23. 428; *μέγα δένδρεον αιθέρι κύραν reaching to ..*, Call. Cer. 38, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 263., 4. 945, Anth. P. 9. 710; so, *έν πέiraσι κ.* Parmen. 108. b. of things, *κυρείν τινα to befall or be granted to him*, Soph. O. C. 1291, cf. Tr. 291, Eur. Hec. 215.—For Il. 3. 23., 23. 821, Hes. Op. 753, v. sub *έπικυρέω*; for Soph. Aj. 314, sub *έγκυρέω*. 2. c. gen. *to hit the mark, like τυγχάνω, έκυρσας ώστε τοζύτης .. σκοπαύ* Aesch. Ag. 628:—*to reach to or as far as*, *μελάθρον κύρε κάρη* h. Hom. Cer. 189: *to meet with, find, αιδόλων βρατών κυρήσαι* Ep. Hom. 6. 6; *πικρού δ' έκυρσας .. μνηστήρος* Aesch. Pr. 739; *Ίαύων ναυβατάν κύρσαντες* Id. Pers. 1011; *αλθερίας νεφέλας κύρσαιμι would I could reach ..*, Soph. O. C. 1083. b. *to attain to, be master of, obtain*, Lat. *potiri*, *τέκνων κυρήσαι* Hdt. 1. 31; *καθορσίαν* Ib. 35; *βασιληής ταφής* Ib. 112; *δίκης* 9. 116; *ατιμής* 7. 158; *κυρήσει νοστήμον σωτηρίας* Aesch. Pers. 797; *ατυγεράς μοίρας τήσδε κυρήσας* Ib. 910; *κυραύντα των έπαξίων* Id. Pr. 70; *βίου λφονος κυρήσαι* Soph. O. T. 1514; *δυσπύτμων γάμων κυρήσας* Id. Ant. 870; *μητρὸς ώς κακῆς έκύρσατε* Eur. Med. 1363, cf. Ion 1105; *άμαιβῆς εκ τινος κυρείν* Id. Med. 23, cf. Supp. 1170. 3. less often, c. acc. also like Lat. *potiri*, *to reach, find, τί νῦν .. κυρῶ*; Aesch. Cho. 214; *βίου εῦ κυρήσας* Id. Theb. 699; *έπ' άκταις νιν κυρῶ* Eur. Hec. 698; *τέρμονα κύρων* Id. Hipp. 746, cf. Opp. H. 1. 34. b. *to obtain, κυρούντων τὰ πρόσφορα* Aesch. Cho. 714. II. without a case, *to happen, come to pass, τί παρ' αύτίκα κύρσει*; Soph. O. C. 225; *καλῶς, εῦ κυρεί turns out well*, Aesch. Theb. 23, Soph. El. 799; and of a person, *Άτρείδην ειδέναι κυρούνθ' όπως how he fares*, Aesch. Ag. 1371; also, *έτερα δφ' έτέρων κακά κυρεί follow*, Eur. Hec. 689; *άλλα δ' έξ άλλων κ.* Id. I. T. 865. 2. *to be right, hit the exact truth, γνώμη κυρήσας* by intelligence, Soph. O. T. 398:—with part., *τόδ' άν λέγων κυρήσαις* in saying, Aesch. Supp. 589; *έπεικάζων κυρῶ*; Soph. El. 663. 3. as auxil. Verb, like *τυγχάνω* with partic., *to turn out, prove to be so and so, σεσωσμένος κυρεί* Aesch. Pers. 503, cf. Ag. 1201; *ζών κυρεί* Soph. Ph. 805; *θύων έκυρον* Id. O. C. 1159; *έχθρός ών κυρεί* Eur. Alc. 954; and with partic. omitted, *el κυρεί τις πέλας* (sc. *ών*) Aesch. Supp. 57; so that (like *τυγχάνω*) it sometimes acts merely as the copula, *έκτος αίτίας κυρείς* Id. Pr. 330, cf. Theb. 23, Pers. 598; *πού γῆς κυρεί [ών]*; Soph. Aj. 984; *φονέα σε .. κυρείν* Id. O. T. 362; *έν κακῶ τῶ φαίνει κυρῶν* Id. Ph. 741, cf. Aj. 314; *έν πύλαισι .. κυρεί* Eur. Phoen. 1067; *ένθα πημάτων κυρῶ* Id. Tro. 680. 4. *κυρείν πρός .., to refer to, οὔτ' έιπον οὔδέν πρός σε κύραν* Poëta Att. ap. Hesych.; *τά πρός διαβολήν κυρούντα* Polyb. 12. 15, 9.

κύρηβάζω, fut. *άσω, to butt with the horns*, like goats or rams, Schol. Ar. Eq. 272; metaph., *τό σκέλος κυρηβάσει he shall come butt against my leg*, or *my leg shall butt him, kick him*, Ar. l. c.: aor. med. *κυρηβάσασθαι* is cited from Cratin. (Incert. 69). II. metaph. also for *λοιδορέω*, Phot. Cf. *κυρίσσω*.
 κύρηβάσια and *κυρήβασις, ή, a butting with the horns*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 272, Suid.
 κύρηβάτης, *ου, δ, prob. l. for κυριβάτης in Hesych., a quarreller.*
 κύρηβια, *ων, τά, husks, bran*, Cratin. Incert. 27, Hipp. 581. 22, etc. II. *a bran-shop*, Ar. Eq. 254.
 κύρηβιο-πώλης, *ου, δ, a dealer in bran*, Ar. Fr. 540.
 κύρηβος, *δ, = κυρηβάτης*, Hesych.
 κύρημα, *τό, = κύρμα, a windfall*, Phot., Suid.
 Κύρηναϊκός, *ή, δν, Cyrenaic*: *οί Κυρηναϊκαί the disciples of Aristippus of Cyrené*, Diog. L. 2. 85; *Κυρηναϊκή φιλοσοφία, αίρεσις* Strab. 837.
 Κυρήνη, *ή, Cyrené*, a Greek colony in Africa, Hdt. 4. 162 sqq.; the people were called *οί Κυρηναίοι*, and the country *ή Κυρηναία* (in Lat. *Cyrenaïco*), Hdt. 4. 199, etc. [Mostly ῦ; but ῦ in Hes. Fr. 35. 2, Call. Apoll. 72. 93, Catull. 7. 4.]
 κύρεια, *ή, authority, power*, Arist. Mirab. 84, Polyb. 6. 2, 13 and 15, 6,

etc.; κυρίαν ἔχειν τινος over one, Id. 6. 13, 1; περί τινος Id. 6. 14, 10:— in LXX (Dan. 4. 19., 6. 26., 11. 5) κυρεία occurs, cf. C. I. 4040 VI. 22, E. M. 427. 9; and this form is required by the metre in Manetho 4. 606.

II. a mistress, v. κύριος B. 1. 2.

κυρίαζω, = κυριεύω, Hesych.

κύριακός, ἡ, ὄν, (κύριος) of or for a lord or master, δ κ. φίσκος the emperor's privy purse, C. I. 2827, 2842, al. II. esp. belonging to the LORD (CHRIST); K. δείπνον the LORD'S Supper, 1 Ep. Cor. 11. 20:—ἡ κυριακή ἡμέρα the Lord's day, dies Dominica, Apocal. 1. 10, cf. C. I. 9452; τὸ κυριακόν (sub. δῶμα) the Lord's house, first in Edict. Maximini in Eus. H. E. 9. 10, Concil. Laod. Canon 28, H. E. 9. 5, 2: v. Suicer. (Commonly assumed to be original of the Teutonic *kirch*, *kirche*, *church*; but how this Greek name came to be adopted by the Northern nations, rather than the Roman name *ecclesia*, has not been satisfactorily explained.)

κυρι-αρχέω, to rule, Eust. Opusc. 184. 80, Nicet. Eugen.

κυριαρχία, ἡ, the principle of sovereignty, of God, Dion. Ar.

κυριεῖα, ἡ, =sq., Peyron Pap. Tur. I. pp. 34, 37.

κυριεύσις, εως, ἡ, possession, Achmes Onir. 236.

κυριεύω, (κύριος) to be lord or master of, πάντων Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 22; τῆς Ἀσίας Ib. 3. 5, 11; μύριον γῆς πήχεων Menand. Incert. 176; κ. ἡ γυνὴ τοῦ ἀνδρός Diod. 1. 27: to gain possession of, seize, τινός Polyb. 1. 7, 11, etc.:—Pass. to be dominated, ὑπὸ τινος Arist. Mirab. 95. 1. 2.

to have legal power to do, c. inf., Lex ap. Aeschlin. 5. 36. II. ὁ κυριεύων a logical fallacy, Plut. 2. 133 B, Arr. Epict. 2. 19, 1, Luc. Vit. Auct. 22, etc.; cf. Menag. Diog. L. 2. 108.

κύριζω, = κυρίσω, E. M. 548. 2.

κυρίλλιον, τό, a narrow-necked jug, also called βομβύλιος, Poll. 10. 68.

κύριξις, εως, ἡ, a butting with the horns, Ael. N. A. 16. 20.

κύριοκτονέω, to slay the LORD; κύριοκτονία, ἡ, the slaying of the LORD; and κύριο-κτόνος, ον, slaying the LORD, Eccl.; κ. πράξεις, said of those who killed the son of Saul, Joseph. A. J. 7. 2, 1.

κύριο-λεκτέω, to use literal expressions, opp. to τροπολεκτέω, Eust. 633. 26., 836. 58, etc. II. to call by the name of Κύριος, Justin. M.

κύριο-λεξία, ἡ, the use of literal expression, as opp. to figurative, Schol. Plut. Phaedr. 267 C, Eust.:—Adv. κύριολεκτικῶς, speaking literally, Eust. Opusc. 63. 61: also -λέκτως, Olympiod.

κύριο-λογέομαι, Pass. of κυριολεκτέω, Clem. Al. 657.

κυριολογία, ἡ, = κυριολεξία, Longin. 28, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 446. 11. II. a calling by the name of Κύριος, Eccl.

κύριολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, speaking literally: in Clem. Al. 657, of that kind of hieroglyphics which consists of simple pictures of the things meant, opp. to συμβολικός.

κύριος [ῥ], α, ον, also ος, ον Eur. Heracl. 143, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 18: (κύρος): post-Hom. Noun, I. of persons, having power or authority over, lord or master of, c. gen., Ζεὺς ὁ πάντων κ. Pind. I. 5 (4).

67, cf. P. 2. 106; ἐμῶν τε καὶ ὧν κ. πιστωμάτων Aesch. Ag. 878; πρὶν ἂν σε κ. στήσω τέκνων put thee in possession of . . , Soph. O. C. 1041; κύριοι πολιτείας Antipho 120. 40; κύριός ἐστι τινος he has power over a thing, Lat. *penes eum est*, Thuc. 4. 20; κ. εἶναι εἰρήνης καὶ πολέμου Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 18; κυριώτατοι τοῦ ἱεροῦ Thuc. 5. 53; τῶν αὐτοῦ κ. Plat. Legg. 929 D, cf. Isocr. 391 C, etc.; θανάτου κ. with power of life and death, Plat. Criti. 120 D; so, κ. περί τινος Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 6. 2. κύριός εἰμι, c. inf. (v. δίκαιος c), I have authority to do, am entitled to do, Aesch. Ag. 104; οὔτος κ. ὑρκωμοτεῖν (so Reisk. for -ῶν) Eur. Supp. 1189; κ. ἀπολέσαι, σῶσαι δ' ἄκυροι Andoc. 30. 12, cf. Thuc. 5. 63., 8. 53; κυριώτεροι δοῦναι better able to give, Thuc. 4. 18; οὐ . . κ. οὔτε ἀνελεῖσθαι πύλεμον, οὔτε καταλύσαι Xen. An. 5. 7, 27; αἱ ἀρχαὶ κ. κρίνειν Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 10; so also, κ. τοῦ μὴ μεθυσθῆναι having power not to . . , Id. Eth. N. 3. 5, 8. 3. followed by a dependent clause, κ. γενέσθαι, ὄντινα δεῖ καταστήσασθαι Isae. 56. 26. 4. less often c. part., πριαμένους ἢ πωλούντας κυρίους εἶναι Thuc. 5. 34; κ. ἦν πράσσων ταῦτα Id. 8. 51, cf. Polyb. 6. 37, 8, cf. 18. 20, 10:—c. neut. Adj., τί τῶνδε κυριώτερος μένεις; Aesch. Supp. 965, cf. Eur. Bacch. 505.

5. absol. having authority, authoritative, supreme, κ. εἶναι to have authority, Plat. Rep. 429 B; ὁ πατὴρ μέχρι τούτου κ. [ἐστὶ] Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 9; τὸ κύριον the ruling power in a state, Id. Pol. 3. 10, 1; τὰ κύρια the authorities, Dem. 424. 11, Arist. Rhet. 1. 8, 2; so, τὰ τῆσδε τῆς γῆς κ. Soph. O. C. 915. II. not of persons, authoritative, decisive, dominant, supreme, δίκαι Eur. Heracl. 1. c., cf. Plat. Crito 50 B; μῦθος κυριώτερος of more authority, Eur. I. A. 318; κυριωτάτη τῶν ἐπιστημῶν ἡ πολιτικὴ Arist. Pol. 3. 12, 1, cf. Plat. Rep. 565 A, etc.; αἱ κυριώτεραι ἀρχαὶ Arist. Cael. 2. 2, 10, cf. Metaph. 2. 2, 14; ἡ φρόνησις τῆς σοφίας κυριωτέρα Id. Eth. N. 6. 12, 3; so, κυριωτάτη ἐπιστήμη, ἀπόδειξις, etc., oft. in Arist. 2. opp. to ἄκυρος, authorised, ratified, valid, νόμοι, δόγματα Dem. 700. 8, Plat. Legg. 926 D; κ. θέσθαι τι to appoint by authority, Soph. O. T. 1453; κ. ποιεῖσθαι [τὴν δίκην], opp. to ἄκυρον π., Dem. 544. 4., 998. fin.; τὰς συνθήκας κυρίας ποιεῖν Lys. 150. 35, cf. Plat. Theaet. 179 B; ἔστω τὰ κριθέντα κ. Lex ap. Dem. 545. 11. 3. of times, etc., fixed, ordained, appointed, ἡ κυρὴ ἡμέρη Hdt. 5. 50, 93; ἡ κ. τῶν ἡμερῶν Id. 1. 48., 6. 129; κ. ἐν ἡμέρᾳ Aesch. Supp. 732; τύδε κ. ἡμαρ Eur. Alc. 105, etc.; κ. μῆν, of a woman with child, i. e. the ninth month, Pind. O. 6. 52;—so, δταν μολῆ τὸ κύριον the appointed time, Aesch. Ag. 766; κ. μένει τέλος Id. Eum. 542:—at Athens, κυρία ἐκκλησία a regular or ordinary assembly, opp. to ἀγκλητος ἐκκλησία (one specially summoned), Ar. Ach. 19, C. I. 111, 122, al.; so, ἡ κυρία [ἡμέρα] the appointed day, Dem. 541. 22; ἐπεὶ ἦκεν ἡ κ. τοῦ νόμου ap. Dem. 544. 20, etc. 4. legitimate, regular, proper, ὕπνος πόνος τε, κ. ξυνωμόται Aesch. Eum. 127, cf. 326:—κύρια ἔχειν τινός to have lawful power over, Ib. 960. 5. of words,

authorised, vernacular, Lat. *proprius*, κ. ὄνομα, opp. to μεταφορά and γλῶττα, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 6., 3. 10, 2, Poët. 21, 5, al., Diog. L. 10. 13, etc.: but in later writers κ. ὄνομα was also a proper name, Hdn. 7. 5. III. Adv. κυρίως, v. sub voc.

B. as Subst., κύριος, ὁ, a lord, master, Lat. *dominus*, epith. of gods, Pind. P. 2. 106, Soph. Aj. 734, etc.: an owner, possessor, lord, master, τοῖσι κ. δωμάτων Aesch. Cho. 658, cf. 689, etc.; ὁ κύριος alone, the head of a family, master of a house (cf. *κύριος*, *κυρίδιος*), κύριος being lord of wife and children, δεσπότης of slaves, cf. Schol. Ar. Eq. 965; but also in reference to slaves, Ar. Pl. 6, Antipho 120. 1-5, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 4:—also, the guardian of a girl, Isae. 59. 26; and generally, a guardian or trustee, Id. 51. 22, Dem. 1054. 18., 1134. 22, etc.:—later, κύριε was a form of respectful address, like French *sire*, our *sir*, Germ. *Herr*, Ev. Jo. 12. 21., 20. 15, Act. Ap. 16. 30, etc. 2.

as fem., κυρία, ἡ, a mistress, esp. mistress or lady of the house, Lat. *domina*, Philem. Incert. 121, Menand. Πλοκ. 2, Plut., etc.; in voc. *madam*, Dio C. 48. 44. II. in Inscr. as a name of divers gods, Ζεὺς, Ἐρμῆς, Κρόνος, etc., v. C. I. Index 111: so Κυρία, of Artemis, etc., Ib. 2. in LXX, ὁ Κύριος, = Hebr. *YEHOWAH*; in N. T. esp. of CHRIST.

κύριότης, ητος, ἡ, dominion, Ep. Eph. 1. 21; in pl., Ep. Col. 1. 16. κύρισσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἴξω, to butt with the horns, like rams (Phot.); of bulls, ὁ ταῦρος δ' εἰκεν κυρίζειν Poëta ap. Hephaest. 77, cf. Plat. Gorg. 516 A; κ. ἀλλήλους σιδηροῖς κέρασι Id. Rep. 586 B:—metaph. of floating corpses knocking against the shore, κ. ἰσχυρὰν χθόνα Aesch. Pers. 310.

κύριωνύμω, to call by a proper name, Eust. 635. 6.

κύριωνύμια, ἡ, propriety of name, Eust. 652. 40, etc.

κύρι-ώνυμος, ον, named after the LORD, ἡ κ. (with or without ἡμέρα), = ἡ κυριακή, Eust. Opusc. 42. 48, etc.

κύριως, Adv. of κύριος, like a lord or master, authoritatively, Aesch. Cho. 685, Isocr. 68 E. II. regularly, legitimately, properly, by law, κ. ἔχειν to be fixed, hold good, Aesch. Ag. 178, Isae. 66. 9; so, κ. γενέσθαι Plat. Legg. 925 C; κ. καὶ πρώτως Arist. Eth. N. 8. 4, 4; τὸ κ. ἐν Id. de An. 2. 1, 7, etc.:—also, κ. αἰτεῖσθαι, *suo jure*, Soph. Ph. 63; δοῦναι Dem. 954. 20. III. just, exactly, Plat. Parm. 136 C, etc. IV. of words, in their proper or vernacular sense, opp. to μεταφορᾶ or κατὰ μεταφορὰν, Arist. Top. 4. 3, 4., 6. 2, 3, Metaph. 4. 4, 8, al.; Comp., κυριώτερον λέγεσθαι Id. Eth. N. 1. 7, 13, etc.

κυρκαίη, v. κυρβαίη.

κυρκάνω, rare form for κυκανάω, κ. ὄλεθρόν τινα Ar. Thesm. 429; Pass., Hipp. 610. 38:—cf. E. M. 543. 53., 1213. 49.

κύρμα, τό, (κύρω) that which one meets with or finds, i. e. a booty, prey, spoil, c. dat., ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσσιν ἔλωρ καὶ κύρμα γενέσθαι Il. 5. 488; κισὲ κύρμα γενέσθαι 17. 272; οἰωνοῖσιν ἔλωρ καὶ κ. γ. Od. 3. 271; θήρεσσιν 5. 473; φώκησι καὶ ἰχθύσι 15. 480. II. in Ar.

Av. 430, of a person, one who gets booty, a swindler.

Κύρνος, ἡ, Cyrnus, ancient name of Corsica, Hdt. 1. 165; οἱ Κύρνιοι Id. 7. 165; Κυρνία γῆ, proverb. of a nest of robbers, Pseudo-epicr.

Κύρος, ὁ, Cyrus: 1. ὁ πρότερος, the elder Cyrus, Hdt., etc. 2. ὁ νεώτερος, the brother of Astaxerxes, Xen. An. 1. 1, 1, etc.:—οἱ Κύριοι the Greeks formerly in his service, Id. Hell. 3. 2, 7, etc.

κύρος, εως, τό, supreme power, authority, influence, κ. ἔχειν ἀμφί τινος Aesch. Supp. 391; τῶν πραγμάτων τὸ κ. ἔχειν Hdt. 6. 109; ἅπαν τὸ κ. ἔχειν Thuc. 5. 38, cf. Plat. Gorg. 450 E, 451 A, B; κ. ἔχειν περί τινος Id. Crat. 435 C. 2. an authority (concrete), Lat. *potestas*, Id. Legg. 700 C. II. confirmation, validity, security, certainty, ἔχειν κύρος = κεκυρωσθαι, Soph. O. C. 1780; ἡ νῦν . . ὑπάρξει κύρος ἡμέρα καλῶν Id. El. 919.—κύρος and all its derivs., unless κοίρανος belongs to the same Root, are post-Homeric. (From $\sqrt{\text{KYP}}$ come also κυρ-ᾶω, κύρ-ιος; cf. Skt. *sūr-as* (*fortis*), *sūr-ata* (*fortitudo*); perh. also κοίρ-ανος, and Lat. *cur-ia*.)

κύρω, (κύρος) to make valid, confirm, ratify, accomplish, determine, Lat. *ratum facere*, δόμοις . . τήνδ' ἐκύρωσας φόνιν Aesch. Pers. 227; φάτις τῆδ' ἐκύρωσεν [τύδε] Ib. 521; ταῦτα Hdt. 6. 86, 2; τὸν γόμον Ib. 126; ἡ ἐκκλησία κυρώσασα ταῦτα διελύθη Thuc. 8. 69, cf. Ar. Thesm. 369; τὴν μοῖραν Plat. Rep. 620 E; τὴν γνώμην, τὸ δόγμα, τὴν ψῆφον Polyb. 1. 11, 1, etc.:—Med. to accomplish one's end, λύγω κυροῦσθαι τὰ πάντα Plat. Gorg. 451 C, D:—Pass. to be ratified, determined, etc., πρὶν κυρωθῆναι τὸ . . πρήγμα Hdt. 8. 56, cf. Thuc. 4. 125; τοὺς κυρωθέντας [τῶν νόμων] Andoc. 11. 36, cf. Dem. 485. 13; τὸ ψήφισμα τὸ κυρωθὲν περὶ τούτων C. I. 1570 a. 45, al., cf. ἐπικυρώω:—generally, ποῖ κεκύρωται τέλος; at what point hath the end been fixed or determined? Aesch. Supp. 603, cf. Cho. 874; πρὶν κεκυρωσθαι σφαγὰς before it has been accomplished, Eur. El. 1069:—c. inf., ἐκεκύρωτο συμβάλλειν it had been decided to fight, Hdt. 6. 110, cf. 130; ἐκυρώθη ναυμαχέειν Id. 8. 56. 2. κ. δίκην to decide it, Aesch. Eum. 581, 639. 3. c. inf. to decree or ordain that . . , τηρηθῆναι τὸν νόμον Arist. Fr. 551.

κυρσάνιος, ὁ, Lacon. word for νεανίας or ἔφηβος, Ar. Lys. 983, 1248:—Phot. cites a form σκυρθάνια (τά) = ἔφηβοι; and Hesych. gives σκυρθαλίας, σκυρθάλιος, σκυρθάλια (τά), σκύθραξ, in the same sense: cf. Müller's Dor. 4. 5, 2.

κυρσό-τεκνος, v. sub κρεισσοτέκνος.

κυρταίνω, to be bent or curtailed, Suid. s. v. ὑβός.

κυρτ-αύχη, ὁ, ἡ, crook-necked, Pacuvius' *incurvicervicus*, Quintil. 1. 5, 67.

κυρτεία, ἡ, fishing with the κύρτη, Ael. N. A. 12. 43.

κυρτεύς, εως, ὁ, one that fishes with the κύρτη, Opp. H. 3. 352; also κυρτευτής, οὔ, ὁ, Anth. P. 6. 230.

κύρτη, ὁ, like κύρτος, ὁ, a fishing-basket, weel, Lat. *nassa*, Hdt. 1. 191, Diod. 3. 19; σχοινίδι κ. Nic. Al. 546, cf. Archil. 167.

κυρτία, ἡ, (κύρτος) *wicker-work*, a *wicker shield*, Diod. 5. 33.
 κυρτιάω, (κυρτός) *to be crooked or bent*, Manetho 4. 119, in Ep. form κυρτιόωντες.
 κυρτίδιον, τό, Dim. of κύρτος, Diosc. 1. 62:—also κυρτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Nic. Al. 493, Opp. H. 5. 600, Dinsc. 4. 157.
 κύρτιον, τό, *part of a chariot*, Poll. 1. 143.
 κυρτο-βάττω, *to walk with bent back*, Eccl.
 κυρτο-ειδής, ἔς, *gibbous*, Paul. Alex. Apotel. p. 28. 17, E. M. 545. 35.
 κυρτο-κάπηλος, ὁ, a *dealer in fishing-tackle*, C. I. 9180.
 κύρτος, ὁ, = κύρτη, Sappho 139, Plat. Soph. 220 C; τῷ τοῦ κύρτου πλέγματι Id. Tim. 79 D; μήτε ἐγρηγοροῦσιν μήτε εὐδουσι κ. *wells that catch by day and night*, Id. Legg. 823 E; κύρτη θηρεύειν τοὺς ἰχθύς Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 4, etc. 2. a *bird-cage*, Lat. *cavea*, λυγοτευχῆς Anth. P. 9. 562.
 κυρτός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. κίρκος) *curved, arched*, κύμα (v. κορυφῶν) Il. 4. 426; κύματα κυρτά, φαληριόωντα (cf. κυρτώω) 13. 799; θάλασσα κυρτὸν ἐπαφρίζει Mosch. 5. 5; also, τῷ δὲ αἰ ὤμων κυρτῶ *round, humped*, Il. 2. 218, cf. Anth. P. 11. 120; βραχίων κ. ἐς τὸ ἔξω μέρος Hipp. Fract. 758; κ. τροχός Eur. Bacch. 1066; κυρτὴ κάμηλος Babr. 40. 2; καρίδες Ophelio Καλ. 1. 2. in Math. *convex*, opp. to καίλος (*concave*), οὐσης τῆς γῆς κυρτῆς καὶ σφαιροειδοῦς Arist. Meteor. 2. 7, 3; περὶ τὰς ἐκλείψεις [ἡ σελήνη] αἰεὶ κυρτὴν ἔχει τὴν ὀρίζουσαν γραμμὴν Id. Cael. 2. 14, 17.
 κυρτότης, ἡ, *a curving, arching*, τῆς θαλάσσης Strab. 12; of the shoulders, Plut. 2. 26 B: *gibbosity*, of the moon, Ib. 922 D. 2. in Math., *convexity*, opp. to καιλότης, Arist. Phys. 4. 9, 7, Meteor. 4. 9, 7.
 κυρτώω, (κυρτός) *to curve or bend into an arch*, κυρτῶν νῶτα, of a bull preparing to charge, Eur. Hel. 1558; τὴν χεῖρα ὑπὲρ τοῦ μετώπου κ. Ath. 629 F; λαίφρα Anth. P. 10. 15:—Pass., κύμα παρατάθη, οὐρεῖ ἴσαν, κυρταθῆν (cf. κυρτός), Od. 11. 244; κυρτοῦσθαι βράχιν Opp. C. 3. 273; also in Prose, οἱ φοίνικες ὑπὸ βάρους πιεζόμενοι κυρτοῦνται Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 11:—aor. 1 med. ἐκυρτώσαντο Nonn. 37. 564.
 κύρτωμα, τό, *a curve, bend*, τοῦ ὕστερου κ. its natural *outward curve*, Hipp. Fract. 758; μεταφρένου Luc. Indoct. 7; τὸ κατὰ τὴν βράχιν κ. Diod. 2. 54. 2. *the rotundity* of a full bladder, Hipp. Art. 814: *a swelling*, Id. Progn. 40, al.: *the bowl* of a cup, Ath. 488 C:—as military term, *a half-moon*, Polyb. 3. 113, 8, etc.
 κυρτῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, *a hunchback*, Crates ap. Diog. L. 6. 92.
 κύρτωσις, εὼς, ἡ, *a being humpbacked*, Galen. 12. 367, E. M. 774. 12.
 κύρω, v. sub κυρέω.
 κύρωμα, τό, =sq., Eust. Opusc. 230. 16.
 κύρωσις [ῥ], εὼς, ἡ, (κυρώω) *a ratification*, Thuc. 6. 103, Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 44, etc.; πᾶσα . . ἡ κ. διὰ τῶν λόγων ἐστὶ Plat. Gorg. 450 B.
 κύρωτέον, verb. Adj. *one must ratify*, Eus. H. E. 3. 25, 2.
 κύρωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *one who has the κύρας, a sovereign*, Hesych.
 κύρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *establishing*, Clem. Al. 923 (vulg. κυρωτική), etc.
 κύσαι [ῥ], Ep. κύσαι, inf. aor. of κυνέω; but κύσαι of κύω.
 κύσαμένη (not κυσσαμένη), v. sub κύω II.
 κύσθος, ὁ, (κύω) *rudenda pullebraria*, Eurpol. Πολ. 5, Ar. Ach. 782, al.
 κυσιάω = πασχητιάω, Com. ap. Hesych.
 κυσο-βάκχᾶρις, ἴδος, ὁ, = ὁ τὸν κυσὸν μυρίζων, Com. ap. Hesych.
 κυσο-δόχη (or -δόκη), ἡ, *a sort of stocks*, Alciphro 3. 72; cf. κύφων II.
 κυσο-λάκων, ὄνος, ὁ, = παιδεραστής, from the Spartans being accused of the practice, Aristarch. ap. Hesych., Phot.
 κυσο-λαμπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = πυγαλαμπίς, Hesych.
 κυσο-λέσχης, ὄν, ὁ, *an obscene talker*, Eust. 746. 14.
 κυσο-νίπτῆς, ὁ, = πόρνος, Com. ap. Hesych.
 κυσός, ὁ, (κύω) = κύσθος, Hesych. II. = πυγή, Id.
 κυσοχήνη, ἡ, = κυσοδόχη, Hesych. II. = εὐρυπρωκτία, Id., Phot.
 κύσσα, κύσαι, v. sub κυνέω.
 κυσσαμένη, f. l. for κύσαμένη, v. sub κύω II.
 κύσσαρος, ὁ, = κυσός II, Hipp. 238. 27, Galen.; cf. κύτταρος.
 κύστη, ἡ, expl. by Hesych. ἄρτος σπογγίτης.
 κύστιγξ, ἰγγας, ἡ, Dim. of κύστις, Hipp. ap. Galen.
 κύστιον, τό, (κύστη) *a plant which bears its fruit in a bladder*, Lat. *vesicalis*, a kind of στρύχνος, Diosc. 4. 72.
 κύστις, εὼς and ἰος, ἡ, (κύω), like κύστη, *the bladder*, Il. 5. 67., 13. 652, Soph. Fr. 462, Plat. Tim. 91 A, etc.; ὡς περ κύστιν φουσᾶν of the wind swelling out the clouds, Ar. Nub. 405; κ. ὑεία, used as a bag, Pouch, Id. Fr. 425; οἶνον κύστεις μεστάς Ath. 20 A. II. κ. ὕψαλου *the prominence* beneath the eye, Polemo Physiogn. 236, cf. Arist. Physiogn. 6. 25 (where κύστιδες).
 κύτινος, ὁ, *the calyx of the pomegranate*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 14, 4, etc.
 κύτινώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a κύτινος*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 3.
 κύτις, ἴδος, ἡ, (κύω) *a small chest, trunk, box*, Schol. Ar. Pax 665 (where Coraës restored κυτίδα for κυτίδια).
 κύτιση-νόμος, ὄν, (νέμομαι) *eating cytisis*, Nic. Al. 572.
 κύτισος [ῥ], ὁ, *cytisis*, a *shrubby kind of clover*, *Medicago arborea*, Hipp. 583. 48, Cratin. Μαλθ. 1. 8, Eurpol. Αἴγ. 1. 3, Theocr. 10. 30.
 κυτμίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a kind of plaster*, Luc. Alex. 22, 53.
 κύτο-γάστωρ, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, *with capacious belly*, Anth. P. 6. 305, as Τουρ. for κυάστωρ.
 κύτος [ῥ], εὼς, τό, (κύω):—*a hollow*, κύκλου of a shield, Aesch. Theb. 495; ἀσπίδος Eur. Fr. 185; θώρακος Ar. Pax 1224, cf. Eur. El. 473; λέβητος Id. Cycl. 399; τρίποδος Supp. 1202; κύλικος Plat. Com. Incert. 9:—of a ship, *the hold*, Polyb. 16. 3, 4, etc. 2. *any vessel, a vase, jar, urn*, Aesch. Ag. 322, 816, Soph. El. 1142, etc.; πλεκτὸν κ. a basket, Eur. Iun 37; κοιλοσώματων κ. Antiph. Αφροδισ. 1. 2. 3. *anything that contains or covers*, τὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς κ. Plat. Tim. 45 A; τὸ ὑπασθεν κ. *the occiput*, Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 15;—τοῦ θώρακος κ. i. e. the

chest, Plat. Tim. 69 E; so, τὸ ἄνω κ., Arist.; τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς κ. i. e. the body, Plat. Tim. 44 A: hence, absol., *the body*, ἀνδρείω κύτει Soph. Tr. 12; *the trunk*, διὰ παντὸς τοῦ κ. Plat. Tim. 74 A, cf. Legg. 964 E; τὸ ἀπ' αὐχένος μέχρι αἰδαίων κ. Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 1, cf. P. A. 4. 10, 12, al.
 κύτος [ῥ], εὼς, τό, the Lat. *cutis* (v. σκεῦος fin.), *skin*, Lyc. 1316, Diod. 1. 35.
 κύτρα, Sicil. for χύτρα, Greg. Cor. 341.
 κυττάριον, τό, Dim. of κύτταρος, Arist. G. A. 3. 10, 26., 4. 4, 6.
 κύτταρον, τό, =sq. 3, Ar. Thesm. 516, nisi legend. κύτταρος.
 κύτταρος, ὁ, (κύτος) *the cell of a comb*, in which the larvae of bees, wasps, and homets are deposited, Ar. Vesp. 1111, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 8., 5. 22, 9., 5. 23, 4, al. 2. *a cell*, in plants, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 7: esp. *the flowering tuft* of the pine, Ib. 3. 3, 8. 3. metaph., τοῦρανὸν τὸν κ. *the concave vault* of heaven, Ar. Pax 199.
 κυτῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, *a hollow*, Eccl.
 κύφωγῶγῶ, *to carry the neck arched* (v. sq.), Liban. 4. p. 203.
 κύφωγῶγῶς ἵππος, ὁ, *a horse that goes with the neck arched and head low*, Xen. Eq. 7, 10.
 κύφᾶλλος, α, ὄν, poet. for κυφός, Anth. P. 6. 297.
 κύφᾶλλα [ῥ], τά, (akin to κύπελλον):—only in Alexandrian Poets, 1. *the hollows of the ears*, Lyc. 1402. 2. *clouds of mist*, Call. Fr. 300; (Dind. restores κύφᾶλλ' for νέφη δ' in Aesch. Supp. 793); in Lyc. 1426, κ. ἰῶν *clouds of arrows*.
 κυφή, ἡ, Cret. for κεφαλή, Hesych.
 κύφι, εὼς, and εὼς, τό, *an Egyptian medicine*, compounded of several stimulating drugs, Diosc. 1. 24:—κοῖφι in Ath. 66 F, Gramm.
 κύφο-ειδής, ἔς, *of the nature or quality of κύφι*, Galen. 13. 585, 587. II. (κυφός) *curved, convex*, Melet. in An. Oxon. 3. 74, 130.
 κύφο-νωτος, ὄν, *crook-backed*, Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 18.
 κύφομοι, Pass. *to have a humped back*, Hipp. Art. 806; κυφοῦται βράχιν 807, Galen.
 κύφός, ἡ, ὄν, (κύπτω, κέκυφα) *bent forwards, bent, stooping, hump-backed* (cf. λорδός), ὅς δὴ γῆραι κύφός ἐην καὶ μυρία ἤδη Od. 2. 16; κ. ἀνήρ, κ. πρεσβύτης Ar. Ach. 703, Pl. 266; ἔλκεσθαι ἐς τὸ κυφόν *to have curvature of the spine*, Hipp. Art. 806; τρίγλαι κ. Epich. 37 Ahr.; often of shrimps, from their form, Eubul. Τηθ. 4, Matro ap. Ath. 136 A, Anth. P. 5. 185; but by τῶν καρίδων αἱ κυφαὶ Arist. denotes a particular species, *Palaeomon squilla*, H. A. 4. 2, 2., 5. 17, 8; ὑπὸ κ. ἄροτρον Epigr. Gr. 618. 14. II. *curved, round*, of a cup, Ath. 482 E.
 κύφος, εὼς, τό, *a hump, hunch*, Hipp. Art. 807, Aët. in Phot. Bibl. 180. 6, Arcad. II. = κύπελλον, E. M. 549. 8.
 κύφότης, ἡ, ὄν, *a being bent or hump-backed*, Hipp. Acut. 387. II. *rotundity*, Ath. 482 E.
 κύφωμα, τό, *a hump on the back*, Hipp. Art. 807, Galen.
 κύφων, ὄνος, ὁ, (κύφός) *a crooked piece of wood, the bent yoke of the plough*, Theogn. 1201: κύφωες, also, *two bars* in the frame of a chariot, Poll. 10. 143. II. *a sort of pillory* in which slaves or criminals were fastened by the neck, ἐν τῷ κ. αὐχένα ἔχειν Cratin. Νεμ. 8, cf. Ar. Pl. 476, 606; δεθῆναι ἐν τῷ κ. Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 15. 2. *one who has had his neck in the pillory, a knave*, Lat. *furcifer*, Archil. 166, Luc. Pseudol. 17. III. *part of a woman's dress*, Posidipp. Incert. 16.
 κυφώνιον, τό, *a kind of salve*, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 22: Struve κύφινον (from κύφι).
 κύφωσις, ὁ, *punishment by the κύφων*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 476.
 κύφωσις [ῥ], εὼς, ἡ, *a being humpbacked*, Hipp. Art. 812.
 κύχραμος, ὁ, *a bird that migrates with quails*, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 11 (v. ll. κέχραμος κίχραμος):—acc. to some, *the ortolan*; but Sundevall thinks that κύχραμος, κρέξ, ὀρτυγομήτρα are all names of *the corn-crake*, *rail*:—written κικράμας in Hesych.; *cychramus* in Plin. 10. 33.
 κυψέλη, ἡ, *any hollow vessel: a chest, box* (whence Cypselus was called), Hdt. 5. 92, 4, 5, Plut. 2. 164 A, Paus. 5. 17, 5; κ. ἐξμέδιμνος, of a *corn-chest*, Ar. Pax 631:—*a bee-hive*, Plut. 2. 601 C; cf. κύτταρος:—metaph., κυψέλαι φρονημάτων *boxes full of thoughts*, Comic. Anon. 268. II. *the hollow of the ear*, Poll. 2. 85, Hesych.:—hence, 2. like κυψελίς, *ear-wax*, κυψέλην . . ἔχεις . . ἐν τοῖς ὠσίν, proverb. of stupid men, Comic. Anon. 28, cf. Eurpol. Πολ. 17. (Prob. from κύπτω, κύψω: cf. Lat. *capsa, capsula*.)
 Κυψελίδαι, αἱ, *descendants of Cypselus*, Theogn. 894, Plat. Phaedr. 236 B.
 κυψέλιον, τό, Dim. of κυψέλη, *a bee-hive*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 55.
 κυψελίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of κυψέλη, v. sub κύψελος. II. *wax in the ears*, Luc. Lexiph. 1, Liban. 4. 144:—so κυψελίτης, ῥύπος, ὁ, E. M.:—κυψελόβυστος, ὄν, (βύω) *stopped up with wax*, ὦτα Luc. Lexiph. 1.
 κύψελος, ὁ, *the swift, Hirundo apus* (ἄπους), Arist. H. A. 9. 30, 1; but he describes their nidification (κυψέλια) in a way that only applies to the *sand-martin, H. riparia*, Ib. II. = κυψελίς II, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 199.
 κύω, post-Hom. form of κυνέω (except in aor. 1, v. infr. II): I. in pres. and impf., of females, *to conceive*, Λάβδα κύει τέξει δὲ κτλ. Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2, Theogn. 39. 1081, Ar. Fr. 458, Xen., etc.; κύω μῆνα ὕγδοον ἤδη Luc. D. Meretr. 2. 1; κ. ἀπὸ τίνος Luc. Gall. 19. 2. rarely c. acc., *be pregnant with*, κνήματα Arist. H. A. 5. 11, 4; παιδίον Luc. D. Meretr. 2. 4; metaph., ἡ ψυχὴ μου αἰεὶ ταῦτα κύουσα (al. κούουσα) διήγειν Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 35:—Pass. *to be borne in the womb*, of the foetus, Arist. Probl. 1. 9, 2. II. in aor. act. ἐκύσα, Causal, of the male, *to impregnate*, metaph., ὄμβρος ἐκύσε γαίαν Aesch. Fr. 38, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 24; and aor. med. ἐκυσάμην, of the female, *to conceive*, ὃν τέκε κυσαμένη (as in Hom. ὑποκυσαμένη), Hes. Th. 125, cf. 405, h. Hom. 26. 4; Ζηνί by Zeus, Asius ap. Paus. 2. 6, 4; ὄσσαν . . κύσατο Κητώ Euphor. Fr. 86.—The forms κνέω and κύω seem to be used indifferently, though the Atticists prefer κνέω: but it may be observed that κνέω is more common in the trans. sense, κύω in the intr.

The causal sense belongs only to the aor. ἐκῦσα, which must be distinguished from ἐκῦσα (aor. I of κυνέω): ignorance of this diff. of quantity led even Wolf to write ὑποκυσσαμένη in Hom.

κύων, ὁ and ἡ, both in Hom., the masc. more freq., gen. κυνός, dat. κυνί, acc. κύνα, voc. κύων, later also κύων, Bast App. Ep. Cr. p. 15:—pl., nom. κύνες, gen. κυνών, dat. κυσί Ep. κύνεσι II., acc. κύνας: (v. sub fin.). A dog or bitch, Hom., etc.; with epithets denoting swiftness (ταχέες, ἀργίποδες, πόδας ἀργοί) and fierceness (καρχαρόδοντες, ὑλακώμωροι, ὠμηστοί); of shepherds' dogs, Il. 10. 183., 12. 302; but in Hom. most commonly of hounds, as boar-hounds, lion-hounds, 8. 338; κύνες θηρευταί or θηρευτήρες II. 325, etc.; κύνε εἶδοτε θήρης 10. 360; their habit of baying at a dangerous quarry noticed in 18. 585, cf. 5. 476; later, when of hounds, mostly in fem., as in Soph. Aj. 8, Eur. Hipp. 18, and often in Xen. Cyn.; the Laconian breed was famous, Soph. I. c., Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 3, al.; and, later, the Molossian or Epirotic, Ib. 3. 21, 3, and v. Μολοσσός; also the Indian, Id. G. A. 2. 7, 9; and the Maltese lap-dogs were not unknown, Id. H. A. 9. 6, 11:—proverb., κυσὶν πεινώσιν οὐχὶ βρώσιμα 'not fit for a dog,' Conic. Anon. 41; χεῖρον ἐρεθίσαι γραῦν ἢ κύνα Menand. Incert. 258; κύνα δερεῖν δεδαρμένην Pherecr. Incert. I: ἡ κύων κατακειμένη ἐν τῇ φάτνῃ 'a dog in a manger,' Luc. Indoct. 30, al.; χαλεπὸν χορίω κύνα γεῦσαι it's ill to let a dog 'taste blood,' Theocr. 10. 11;—νή or μὰ τὸν κύνα was the favourite oath of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 21 E, Gorg. 482 B, Cratin. Χερ. 11, cf. Schol. Plat. Apol. 22 A, Suid.; and afterwards used familiarly at Athens, Ar. Vesp. 83: it prob. originated in a wish to avoid using sacred names, such as νῆ τὸν Δία, attributed to men in a state of primitive simplicity, οὗς ἦν μέγιστος ὄρκος .. κύων, ἔπειτα χῆν, θεοὺς δ' εἰσίγων, cf. κράμβη 2, χῆν 2.

II. as a word of reproach, often in Hom. of women, to denote shamelessness or audacity, but less coarse than among us; for Helen calls herself so, Il. 6. 344, 356; Iris so names Athena, 8. 423; and Hera Artemis, 21. 481; of the maids in the house of Ulysses, Od. 18. 338., 19. 91, 154, 372; later, ἡ βαψφδὺς κ., of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 391, cf. Aesch. Fr. 234:—of men it rather implies rashness, recklessness, fury, Il. 8. 298, 527, Od. 17. 248., 22. 35; but also imprudence, as in κυνώπης, κύντερος, qq. v.; κακαὶ κύνες, of men, Il. 13. 623.—The bad character of the dog is general in Eastern countries, where they are often the only scavengers, whence the phrase ἐλώρια τεύχε κύνεσσιν Il. 1. 4, cf. II. 817., 17. 254., 24. 409, Aesch. Supp. 800, Soph. Ant. 1017, Aj. 830;—but the story of old Argos shews that Hom. well knew the dog's virtues, Od. 17. 291 sq.; we find dogs guarding the door (v. πυλαωρός); barking at strangers only, 16. 4 sq., cf. 14. 29, II. 10. 181; (so Agamemnon is called τῶν σταθμῶν κ. the trusty watchdog, Aesch. Ag. 896; and Clytaemnestra δωμάτων κ., Ib. 607, cf. Ar. Eq. 1023); chiefs are followed by favourite hounds, οὐκ οἶος ἅμα τῶγε κύνες πόδας ἀργοί ἔποντο, of Telemachus going to the council, Od. 2. 11, cf. 17. 62; they are fed from their master's table (v. τραπέζεις, συντράπεζος).

2. at Athens a nickname of the Cynics, Arist. Rhct. 3. 10, 7, Anth. P. 7. 65, 413, Diog. L. 6. 19 and 60. III. the Trag. apply the term (with specific epithets), to the servants, agents or watchers of the gods, as the eagle is Διὸς πτηνὸς κύων, Aesch. Pr. 1022, cf. Ag. 136, Soph. Fr. 766; the griffins also are Ζηνὸς ἀκραγεῖς κύνες, Aesch. Pr. 803; the Furies are μετὰδρομοὶ .. πανουργημάτων ἀφυκτοὶ κύνες, Soph. El. 1388, cf. II. 8. 527, Aesch. Cho. 924, Trag. ap. Ar. Ran. 472; Pan is the κύων of Cybelé, Pind. Fr. 66; the Bacchantes are Αὔσης κ., Eur. Bacch. 977; the hydra Λέρνης κ., Id. H. F. 420; a great fish, Τρίτωνος κ. Lyc. 34; so Alexis ludicrously calls sparks Ἡφαίστου κύνες, Mιλ. 1. 16; and the planets in Pythagor. lore were Φερσεφώνης κ., Clem. 676. IV. a sea-dog, mentioned as a fish in Od. 12. 96, cf. Opp. H. 1. 373, Cratin. Πλουτ. 3; of the shark species, like our dog-fish, Arist. H. A. 6. 11, 8; Anaxipp. Ἐπίδ. speaks of ξηφίας κ., which seems to be the sword-fish.

V. = σείριος, the dog-star, the dog of Orion, placed among the stars along with its master, Il. 22. 29; Κυνὸς ψυχρὰν δύσιν Soph. Fr. 941; πρὸ τοῦ Κυνός Eupol. Κόλακ. 11; μετὰ κυνὸς ἐπιτολήν, περὶ κ. εἰ. Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 5, H. A. 8. 19, 11; ἐπὶ κυνί Ib. 8. 15, 9; ὑπὸ κύνα Ib. 5. 15, 7, etc.: cf. Σείριος. VI. the worst throw at dice, Lat. damnosus cones, canicula, Poll. 9. 100, Eust. 1289 ult. VII. the frenum praeruptii, Hesych., Galen.: generally = αἰδοῖον, Ar. Lys. 158, Anth. P. 5. 105. VIII. the fetlock joint of a horse, Hesych.;—so, κυνήποδες are fetlocks in Xen. Eq. 1, 4 and 15, Poll. 1. 188, 191; cf. κυνοβάτης. IX. a spasmodic distortion of the mouth, so called from a dog's grin (rictus), Galen. 8. 41; κυνικὸς σπασμός, Id. 18. 2, 930. X. = ἀπομαγαλία, Diosc. ap. Eust. 1857. 19. XI. ξυλίνη κ. = κυνόσβατος, Orac. ap. Ath. 70 C. (With κύων, κυνός, cf. Skt. śva, śvan, Zd. śpa (σπάκα is cited as Median by Hdt. 1. 110, cf. also Russ. sodaka); Lat. canis (chien); Goth. hun-ds (κύων); O. Norse hun-dr; A. S. hund, etc.)

κω, for πω, often in Hdt. κωάζω, = κοιάζω, q. v. Κωᾶκός, ἡ, ὄν, of Cos: Κωακαὶ προγνώσεις or αἱ Κωακαί, a work by Hippocrates of Cos. κῶας, τό, in Hom. both in sing. and irreg. pl. κῶεα, dat. κῶεσι: later contr. κῶς (q. v.):—a fleece, used as bedding, etc., στύρεσαν λέχος, .. κῶεά τε ῥηγός τε Il. 9. 661 (657), cf. Od. 23. 180; ἀδέητρον βοέην στύρεσ', αὐτὰρ ὑπερθεὶν κῶεα πόλλ' ὕτων 20. 3, cf. 142; χεῦεν ὑπο χλωρὰς ῥῶπας καὶ κῶας ὑπερθεὶν 16. 47; φέρε δὴ δίφρον καὶ κῶας ἐπ' αὐτοῦ 19. 97; ἴδρυσεν παρὰ δαιτί, κῶεσιν ἐν μαλακοῖσι 3. 38, cf. 17. 32:—later, of the golden fleece, which Jason fetched from Colchis, κ. αλ-γλαῖεν χρυσεῖφ θυσάνφ Pind. P. 4. 411; ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὸ κ. ἐς Αἴαν Hdt. 7. 193; μέγα κ. Mimnerm. 11; τὸ χρύσειον κ. Theocr. 13. 16.—Cf. κῶδιον. (Perhaps akin to κείμαι, κοιμάω: v. Curt. 45.)

κωβήλη, ἡ, a needle, Hesych.; hence κωβηλίνη, ἡ, a needle-woman, Id. II. sexual intercourse, Id., Phot.

κωβίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Anaxandr. Λυκ. 1, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 2. 22. [—βί— Anaxandr. l. c. (anapaest.), but —βί— in Sotades l. c. (iamb.).]

κωβίος, ὁ, Lat. gobius or gobio, a fish of the gudgeon kind, Epich. 41 Ahr., Simon. ap. Ath. 106 E, Hipp. 543. 40, Plat. Euthyd. 298 D, etc.

κωβίτης, οὐ, ὁ, like the gudgeon, Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 9: fem. κωβίτις ἀφύη, Ibid., cf. Hices. ap. Ath. 284 F.

κωβιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a κωβίος, Plut. 2. 980 F.

κωδάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of κῶδιον, Cratin. Διον. 8, Ar. Ran. 1203.

κῶδεια, ἡ, (κόττα) the head, ὁ δὲ φῆ, κῶδειαν ἀνασχών II. 14. 499: of plants, a poppy-head, Nic. Al. 432; so κωδία, ἡ, Ar. Fr. 166; and of other similar plants, Theophr., etc.; also κωδῖς, Hesych.; cf. κωδία, κῶδων II.

II. ἡ κωδία τῆς κλεψύδρας its head or the broad part, Arist. Probl. 16. 8, 4.

κωδικίλλος, ὁ, the Lat. codicillus, C. I. 4033, al.

κῶδιο, barbarism for κῶδιον, in Ar. Thesm. 1180.

κῶδιον, τό, Dim. of κῶας, a sheepskin, fleece, used for bedding, Ar. Eq. 400, Ran. 1478, Plat. Prot. 315 D, etc. Meineke writes κῶδιον in Ath. 478 C.

κωδιο-φόρος, ον, clad in sheepskin, Strab. 822.

κωδία, ἡ, the head of the Egyptian bean, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 7, Galen.; used as an ornament, Inscr. in Michaëllis' Parth.; also κῶδυον, τό, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1, Ath.; v. Lob. Phryn. 302.

κῶδων, ὠνος, ὁ, and Att. ἡ (Soph. Aj. 17, Ar. Pax 1078):—a bell; small ones were often attached to a war-horse's head-gear, Aesch. Theb. 386, 399, Eur. Rhes. 308; χαλκοστόμου Τυρρηκικῆς κῶδωνος ὤς, i. c. a trumpet, Soph. Aj. 17 (where the Schol. explains κῶδων as τὸ πλατὺ τῆς σάλπιγγος, cf. Ath. 185 A):—in fortified towns an officer went round at night with a bell to challenge the sentries, and see that they were awake, τοῦ κῶδωνος παρενεχθέντος when the bell had gone past, Thuc. 4. 135; ἐφοδεύειν κῶδωνι Plut. Asat. 7, cf. Luc. Merc. Cond. 24, Schol. Ar. Av. 843, Lys. 486, and v. κωδωνοφορέω. 2. an alarm bell or crier's bell, διαπράσσεισθαί τι ὡς κῶδωνα ἐξαψάμενος 'to be one's own trumpeter,' Dem. 797. 12; metaph., ἡ κ. ἀκαλανθίς (λαλῶν γὰρ τὸ ζῶν says the Schol.), Ar. Pax 1078 (perhaps κύων is the true reading, v. P'aroc-miogr, p. 69 Gaisf.); cf. κρόταλον. II. = κῶδεια, Dieuch. ap. Orib. p. 39 Matth.

κωδωνίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to try or prove by ringing, of money, Ar. Ran. 723, cf. 79; metaph., βούλομαι κωδωνίσας πέμψαι σε Anaxandr. Ἡρακ. 1. II. to prove by the sound of a bell, Hesych.; cf. κῶδων I III. Pass. to have one's name noised abroad, E. M. 325. 21.

κωδωνίον, τό, Dim. of κῶδων, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 4, Hdn. Epim. 71.

κῶδωνό-κροτος, ον, tinkling, ringing, jingling, as with bells, σάκος Soph. Fr. 738, cf. Aesch. Theb. 386; κ. κόμποι Eur. Rhes. 384.

κωδωνο-φάλαξρο-πῶλος, ον, with bells on his horses' trappings, with jingling harness, a word coined by Ar. Ran. 963, as a parody on Aeschylus; v. κῶδων init.

κωδωνο-φορέω, to carry the bell round, to visit the sentinels, Ar. Av. 842, Nicopho Incert. 7, Dio C. 54. 4 (cf. κῶδων):—Pass., ἅπαντα κωδωνοφορεῖται everywhere the bell goes round, i. e. the sentinels are being visited, Ar. Av. 1160. II. of a king, to be attended by men with bells, Strab. 712.

κῶεα, κῶεσι, v. sub κῶας.

κωθάριον, τό, Dim. of κῶθος, Anaxandr. Λυκ. 1 (libri κωβιδ-).

κῶθος, ὁ, Sicil. name of the κωβίος, Numen. ap. Ath. 304 E, 309 C.

κῶθων, ὠνος, ὁ, a Laconian drinking-vessel, used by soldiers, Ar. Eq. 600, etc.; described as convenient for packing in a soldier's wallet

(γυλιός), with small handles (βραχύωτος), thick at the edge or rim (παχύστομος), στεψαύχην, prob. because it bulged out towards the bottom; of earthenware, Archil., Critias, al., ap. Ath. 483 B, C; also of metal, κῶθωνες χαλκοῖ Inscr. Att. in C. I. 161; κ. πυριγενῆς Henioch. ap. Ath. l. c.; φαεινά Ar. Pax 1094. II. a drinking bout, carousal, Macho ap. Ath. 583 B, cf. Plut. Anton. 4, etc. III. = κῶθος, Nic. et Apollod. ap. Ath. 309 C. IV. the inner harbour at Carthage, Strab. 833, App. Pun. 127.

κωθωνία, Ion. -νη, ἡ, = κῶθων II, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 13.

κωθωνίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to make drunken, Phot., Hesych.:—Pass. to drink hard, κ. ταῖς μεγάλας (sc. κύλιξι) Arist. Probl. 3. 12, cf. Mnesith. ap. Ath. 484 A, 334 B; κ. ἀφ' ἡμέρας, de die potare, Polyb. 24. 5, 9; κωθωνισμένος inebriated, Eubul. Incert. 5, etc.

κωθωνίον, τό, Dim. of κῶθων, C. I. 1570 d. 4, Geop. 20. 10.

κωθωνισμός, ὁ, tippling, Arist. Probl. 1. 39, 2, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 484 A.

κωθωνιστήριον, τό, a banqueting house, Diod. 5. 19.

κωθωνιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who drinks to intoxication, Ath. 433 B.

κωθωνο-εἰδής, ες, like a κῶθων, Suid. s. v. προχόη.

κωθωνο-πλύτης [ῦ], ον, ὁ, one who cleans the fish κῶθων, Sophron ap. Ath. 309 C.

κωθωνο-ποιός, ὁ, a bell-founder, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7. 160.

κωθωνό-χειλος, ον, with the lip or rim of a κῶθων, κύλιξ Eubul. Κυβ. I (libri -χειρος).

κῶλος, ἡ, ον, Aeol. for κῶλος, Alcae. 15. 5, Mimnerm. 12. 6.

Κῶιος, α, ον, contr. Κῶος, q. v.

κῶκῦμα, τό, a shriek, wail, in pl., λιγέα κωκ. Aesch. Pers. 332; δξέα Soph. Aj. 321; ὕρθια Id. Ant. 1206.

Κωκῦτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, darn from Cocytus, Νύμφη Opp. II. 3. 487.

κωκῦτός, ὁ, a shrieking, wailing, κωκῦτῶ τ' εἶχοντο καὶ αἰμαγῆ II. 22. 409, 447; so Pind. P. 4. 201, Aesch. Cho. 150; κωκῦτὸν ἰέναι, ἡχεῖν Soph. Aj. 851, Tr. 867; ἀνάγειν Eur. Phocn. 1350. II. Κωκῦ-τὸς, ὁ, Cocytus, River of Wailing (cf. Ἀχέρων), one of the rivers of hell, Od. 10. 514, Aesch. Ag. 1160, Eur. Alc. 458, etc.

κωκύω [v. fin.], fut. ὕσω Aesch. Ag. 1313, -ύσομαι Ar. Lys. 1222: 20r. ἐκώκυσα, Ep. κώκυσα Hom., Soph.:—Med., Anth. P. 7. 412. (Prob. a redupl. form; cf. Skt. *kū* (*kāuti*) to cry, with the intensive *kākiyatē*.) To shriek, cry, wail, in Hom. and Trag. always of women, as Il. 18. 37, Od. 2. 361, etc.; κλαῖον καὶ ἐκώκυον 19. 541; often with an Adv., λίγ' ἐκώκυε Il. 19. 284, cf. Od. 4. 259, etc.; ὕξν δὲ κωκύσασα (opp. to βαρὺ στενάχων, of the man), Il. 18. 71; κώκυσεν δὲ μάλα μέγα 22. 407; also in late Prose, as Plut. 2. 357 C, etc.; even of men, Luc. D. Mort. 21. 1; and so Ar., as an execration, μακρὰ κωκύειν κελεύω σε Ran. 34; αἰμύζοι γ' ἄν καὶ κωκύοι Eccl. 648. 2. c. acc. to lament or shriek over one dead, also properly of women, κώκυο' ἐν λεχέεσσιν ἐὼν πόσιν Od. 24. 295; ἐμὴν μοῖραν κ. Aesch. Ag. 1314, cf. Soph. Ant. 28, 204, 1302;—comically, of men, κωκύσεσθε τὰς τρίχας μακρὰ Ar. Lys. 1222.—Also in late Prose, as Luc. D. Mort. 10. 12, etc. [ῥ in Hom. before a vowel, ῥ before a conson., see the examples above. Later ῥ sometimes before a vowel, κωκυοί Ar. Eccl. 1. c.; κωκυούσα Bion 1. 23, Q. Sm.; κωκυέσκε Ib. 3. 460.]

κωλαγρέτω, to be a κωλαγρέτης, Ruhnk. Tim. p. 172: aor. I ἐκωλακρέτησαν in C. I. 3660.

κωλ-αγρέτης or -ακρέτης, ου, δ, (the former form preferred by Schol. Ar. and Timae., while Phot. and Suid. give the latter):—collector of the pieces at a sacrifice, name of an ancient magistracy at Athens, originally entrusted with the general charge of the finances, which was transferred to the Apodectae by Cleisthenes. From his time they only had charge of the public table in the Prytaneion, until Pericles assigned to them the payment of the dicasts, Ar. Vesp. 695, Av. 1541; v. Böckh P. E. 1. 232., 2. 84, Ruhnk. Tim.; κωλαγρέτων γάλα, comically for the μισθὸς δικαστικός, Ar. Vesp. 724. (Said to be derived from their having the legs of the victims as a perquisite, ἐκ τοῦ δγείρειν τὰς κωλάς.)

κωλάριον, τό, Dim. of κῶλον, a fragment of a verse, hemistich, Schol. Ar. Pac. 179, Eust. 881. 42.

κωλεός, δ, =sq, Epich. 70 Ahr., Galen. Lex. Hipp.

κωλή, ἡ, contr. from κωλέα, which occurs in Anaxipp. Ἐγκαλ. 1. 38: (κῶλον):—the thigh-bone with the flesh on it, the ham, esp. of a swine, Ar. Pl. 1128, Fr. 5, Xen. Cyn. 50, 30, Comici ap. Ath. 368 D; ἐρίφων Xenophon. 5. 1; βοὸς κ. Luc. Lexiph. 6; the portion of the priestess at a sacrifice, C. I. 2656. 10.—Synon. forms are κωλεός, κωλήν, cf. κῶληψ; κωλία in Hesych. is prob. Boeot., v. Schmidt. II. membrum virile, Ar. Nub. 1018, cf. 989.

κωλήν, ἡνος, ἡ, =κωλή, the thigh, leg, κωλήνες νεβρῶν Eur. Fr. 678; ἐρίφου Eur. Pol. Αὐταλ. 2; κ. ὕων hams, Hipp. 1227 B:—in pl. also all the bones of the leg, Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 7:—Dim. κωληνάριον, τό, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1129.

κῶληψ, ἡπος, ἡ, (κωλή) the hollow or bend of the knees, also ἰγνύα, Lat. *parles*, Il. 23. 726, Nic. Th. 424, Suid.

Κωλιάς (sub. ἄκρα), ἄδος, ἡ, Colias, a promontory of Attica, Hdt. 8. 96; with a temple of Aphrodité there; she was invoked by courtesans by the name of Colias, v. Ar. Nub. 52, Lys. 2; hence, Κωλιάδες γυναῖκες courtesans, Anth. P. 9. 509. 2. (sub. γῆ), potter's clay of high repute, dug at the same place, Plut. 2. 42 D, ubi v. Wytt.

κωλικεύομαι, Pass. to suffer from colic, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 73.

κωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κῶλον II. 6) suffering in the colon, having the colic, prob. 1. Diosc. 2. 59; ἡ κ. διάθεσις the colic, from its being seated in the colon and parts adjacent, Theoph. (ubi κωλιακός); κ. φάρμακα remedies for it, Medic. Adv. -κῶς, Galen. 19. 3.

κωλο-βαθριστής, οὔ, δ, one that goes on stilts, Hesych. s. v. καδαλίον:—from κωλό-βαθρον, τό, a stilt, like καλόβαθρον, Artem. 3. 15.

κωλο-ειδής, ἐς, in members:—Adv. -δῶς, Walz. Rhett. 8. 9.

κωλο-μετρία, ἡ, (κῶλον II. 4) the measurement of verses, Suid.

κῶλον, τό, a limb, member of a body, esp. the leg, Aesch. Pr. 323, Soph. O. C. 183, Ph. 42, etc.:—mostly in pl. the legs, Aesch. Pr. 81, 496, Soph. O. C. 19; χεῖρες καὶ κῶλα Eur. Phoen. 1185;—generally of arms and legs, the extremities, and of animals, the fore and hind legs, τὰ ἐμπρόσθια κ. Plat. Tim. 91 E, τὰ ἐμπροσθεν καὶ τὰ ὕπισθεν Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 8, etc.; δέρμα, τρίχας, ὄνυχας τε ἐπ' ἄκροις τοῖς κῶλοις ἔφυσαν Plat. Tim. 76 E, cf. Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 7. 2. of plants, a limb or arm, σκολιῆς ἄγρια κῶλα βίου Anth. P. 7. 315; in pl. also the internodes of a cane, Cornut. N. D. 30. II. a member of anything, as,

1. a member of a building, as the side or front, of a square or triangular building, Hdt. 2. 126, 134., 4. 62 (cf. μονόκωλος), Plat. Legg. 947 E. 2. one limb or half of the race-course (διάλος), Aesch. Ag. 344. 3. a member or clause of a sentence, Lat. *membrum*, Arist. Rhett. 3. 9, 5. 4. in verse, a portion of a strophe, Dion. H. de Comp. 19, 22, al. 5. βινού ἔυστροφα κῶλα, poet. for a sling, Anth. P. 7. 172. 6. incorrect form for κῶλον (q. v.), cf. κωλικός.

κωλο-τομέω, to cut off limbs: generally, to cut or mow down, Δημητέρα Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 377 E.

κῶλυμα, τό, a hindrance, impediment, τί γὰρ ἐμπόδιον κ. ἔτι μοι; Eur. Ion 862 (anap.); κ. θεῖον Thuc. 5. 30: c. inf. a hindrance against... κ. προσθεῖναι τὴν πύλην Id. 4. 67; κ. μὴ αὐξήσθηναι [τὸ Ἑλληνικόν] Id. 1. 16; c. gen., κ. φορᾶς an impediment to motion, Plat. Crat. 418 E. II. a defence against a thing, σβεστήρια κωλύματα precautions against fire, Thuc. 7. 53; c. gen., Hdn. 1. 17, 13. Cf. κωλύμη.

κωλύματιον, τό, Dim. of κῶλυμα:—as military term, =χελωνάριον, Hero in Math. Vett. pp. 171, 181, etc.

κωλύμη [ῥ], ἡ, =κῶλυμα, ἐπὶ κωλύμη for the purpose of hindering, Thuc. 1. 92; ταῖς κ. ταύταις ἰκανῶς .. εἰρχθῆναι by these impediments, Id. 4. 63:—Dion. H. notes the word as Thucydidean, de iis quae Thuc. propria sunt 3.

κωλύσ-ἀνέμας, ου, δ, or κωλύσανεμος, ου, checking the winds, epith.

of Empedocles (who played the part of the Lapland witches), Diog. L. 8. 60, Clem. Al. 754, Suid. s. v. Ἐμπ.; so Ἀλεξάνεμος, Iambl. V. P. § 136, Porph. V. P. 29.

κωλύσι-δειπνας, αν, interrupting the banquet, Apollod. ap. Ath. 63 D, Plut. 2. 726 A,—prob. from some Poet.

κωλύσι-δρομος, η, αν, checking the course, Luc. Trag. 198.

κωλύσιεργέω, to prevent one from doing, Polyb. 6. 15, 5, Philo 1. 64, 240, etc.:—cf. Lob. Phryn. 667.

κωλύσιεργία, ἡ, a hindrance to work, cited from Eudox.

κωλύσι-εργός, ὄν, hindering from the work, τοῦ φιλοσοφεῖν Iambl. Protr. p. 356 Kiessl.

κῶλυσις, εως; ἡ, a hindering, hindrance, ἔνεκα κωλύσεως Plat. Soph. 220 C; κωλύσεις τῶν συμπερασμάτων Arist. Top. 8. 10, 6; εἰς κῶλυσιν μὴ ἐντελές τὸ κράτος εἶναι App. Civ. 1. 1.

κωλύτέαν, verb. Adj. one must hinder, Xen. Hier. 8, 9. 2. κωλυτέος, α, αν, to be hindered or stoppt, Hipp. Art. 825.

κωλυτήρ, ἡρος, δ, =κωλυτής, θεολ. τῶν κακῶν κ. Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 147 C.

κωλυτήριος, α, αν, preventive, τινος of... Dion. H. 11. 62:—θῦσαι τὰ κωλυτήρια Iambl. V. Pyth. 141, Apoll. Hist. Comment. 4, Hesych.

κωλυτής, οὔ, ἄ, a hinderer, τινος Thuc. 3. 23; πηλὸν .. κωλυτὴν παρασχεῖν Plat. Criti. 109 A.

κωλυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, like κωλυτήριος, hindering, preventive, τινος of a thing, Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 7, Arist. Rhett. 1. 6, 2, Eth. N. 1. 6, 8, al.

κωλυτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be hindered, Arr. Epict. 2. 5, 8, etc.; ὑπό τινος 1. 17, 27.

κωλύω [v. fin.]: fut. ὕσω: ἐκώλυσα Eur. Alc. 897, Plat.: pf. κέκῶλυκα Dinarch. 103, 7:—Pass., fut. κωλυθήσομαι Luc. V. H. 2. 25, but also fut. med. -ύσομαι Thuc. 1. 142: aor. ἐκώλυθην Thuc., etc.: pf. κέκῶλυμαι Id. (Prob., as the sense indicates, akin to κόλος, καλούω.) [ῥ always before a conson.: common before a vowel, κωλύόμεσθα Eur. Ion 391, κωλύετω Id. Phoen. 990; but κῶλυεν Pind. P. 4. 57, κῶλυει Ar. Eq. 11. cc., Eccl. 862, Fr. 156.] To let, hinder, check, stop, prevent, forbid:—Construct.,

1. c. acc. et inf. to hinder or prevent from doing, forbid to do, κ. ἐκρέειν τὸν Νεῖλον Hdt. 2. 20; κῶλυεν [μιν] μείναι Pind. P. 4. 57; τί δῆτα καὶ σὲ κωλύει λαβεῖν; Eur. Fr. 792, cf. I. T. 507, etc.; also, κ. τιὰ τὸ δρᾶν Soph. Ph. 1241, v. Heind. Plat. Soph. 242 A; κ. φεύγειν Dem. 636. 27; with a negative added, κ. τιὰ μὴ θανεῖν Eur. Phoen. 1268; μὴ προσεύχεσθαι Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 22, etc.:—so in Pass. to be hindered, ταῦ ὕδατος πιεῖν from drinking of the water, Plat. Rep. 621 B; κωλυόμεσθα μὴ μαθεῖν Eur. Ion 391; μὴ αὐ πανηρόν εἶναι Dion. H. 2. 3. b. rarely c. part. pro inf., κ. τιὰ εἰσάγοντα Dion. H. 7. 25:—Pass., μὴ κωλύοντα περαιούμενοι Thuc. 1. 26. o. so with a relative clause, κωλύειν εἰ τις ἐπαγγέλλεται =τιὰ μὴ ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι, Dem. 44. 14. 2. c. gen. rei, κ. τιὰ τινος to let or hinder one from a thing, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 21, An. 1. 6, 2, etc.; so, κ. τινα ἀπὸ τινος Id. Cyr. 1. 3, 11., 3. 3, 51:—so in Pass., κωλύεσθαι τινός Polyb. 6. 55, 3. 3. c. acc. rei, to hinder, prevent, impede, Eur. I. A. 1390, Xen. An. 4. 2, 24:—also c. acc. pers., Thuc. 1. 35; τοὺς δρῶντας μοχθηρά Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 7:—hence in Pass., ἐν τούτῳ κωλυθῆναι ἐδόκει τὰ πράγματα Thuc. 2. 8, cf. 4. 14; ταῦτα .. μὴ ἐν ὑμῖν κωλυθῆναι Id. 2. 64; μηδὲ .. δαπάνη κωλυέσθω let there be no hindrance by reason of expense, Id. 1. 129. 4. absol., αὐδ' ὑ κωλύσων πόρα one to hinder, Soph. Ant. 261, El. 1197; εἰσ' οἱ κωλύουσιν Ar. Pax 499; τὸ κωλύον a hindrance, =κῶλυμα, Xen. An. 4. 5, 20, Dem. 12. 22;—but in all these cases it is easy to supply an inf., as in Ar. Fr. 156, εἴτα τίς σε κωλύει (sc. γεωργεῖν); Thuc. 6. 91; αὐτοὶ ὠφελούμενοι τοὺς πολεμίους κωλύετε [ὠφελείσθαι], cf. 2. 37. 5. often in 3 pers., οὐδὲν κωλύει there is nothing to hinder, c. acc. et inf., ὀμψήφον τὸν Ἀργεῖον εἶναι οὐδὲν κ. Hdt. 7. 149; οὐδὲν σε κωλύσει σεαυτὸν ἐμβαλεῖν ἐς τὸ βάραθρον Ar. Nub. 1449, Plat. Phaedr. 268 E; so, ὄν διαμάττειν οὐ κωλύει Ar. Av. 463; τί κωλύει ἡμᾶς διελθεῖν; Plat. Theaet. 143 A, etc.:—also, οὐδὲν κωλύει, absol., as a form of assent, nothing hinders, be it so, Ar. Eq. 732, 972, Plat. Euthyd. 272 D, etc.:—so, τί γὰρ κωλύει; Plat. Euthyphro 9 D, cf. Polit. 292 A, al.; τό γ' ἐμὸν αὐδὲν κ. Id. Gorg. 458 D; μὴ τὸ σὸν κωλυέτω Eur. Phoen. 990; οὐ τὰμὰ κωλύσει Wytt. Plut. 2. 151 C, etc.; so also in Thuc. 1. 144, οὔτε ἐκεῖνα κωλύει ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς neither is that any hindrance,—whence Dion. H. takes κωλύει =κωλύεται, de iis quae Thuc. propria sunt 7; but cf. Arist. Phys. 3. 3, 5, αὐτε μίαν δυοῖν τὴν αὐτὴν εἶναι κωλύει nor is there any hindrance to one of two being the same.

κωλώτης, ου, δ, prob. =ἀσκαλαβώτης, Babr. Fr. 7, p. 144 Lewis, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 23, Suid.

κωλωτο-ειδής, ἐς, like a κωλώτης, variegated, spotted, Hipp. 1139 C. κῶμα, τό, (κεῖμαι, κοιμάω) deep sleep, slumber, Lat. *sopor*, αὐτῶ .. μαλακὸν περὶ κῶμα καλύψω Il. 14. 359; ἡ με .. μαλακὸν περὶ κῶμ' ἐκάλυψεν Od. 18. 201; κακὸν δ' ἐπὶ κῶμα καλύπτει Hes. Th. 798; αἰθυσσαμένων δὲ φύλλον κ. καταρεῖ Sappho 4; ὕπνου κ. Theocr. Ep. 3. 6:—metaph. of the effect of music, Pind. P. 1. 21.—Not used in Att. Poets. 2. in Medic. a lethargic state, coma, Hipp., etc.; κῶμα συνεχές, οὐχ ὑπνώδες Id. Epid. 3. 1085; cf. Schol. Nic. Al. 458, Foës. Oecon., and v. sub κάρος.

κωμάζω: fut. ἄσω Pind. N. 9. 1; but ἄσομαι Id. P. 9. 156, Anth. P. 5. 64, Luc.: aor. ἐκώμασα Trag., poet. κῶμ- Pind. N. 10. 65; pf. κέκῶμα Anth. P. 5. 112:—κωμάσσω, fut. ἄξομαι Pind. I. 3 (4). 122: aor. imper. κωμάσατε Id. N. 2. 38: (κῶμος). To go revelling about with dancing and singing, indulge in jovial festivity, make merry, Lat. *comissari*, νεοὶ κῶμαζον ὑπ' αὐλαῦ Hes. Sc. 281; κωμάζοντα μετ' αὐλητήρας ἀείδειν Theogn. 1061, cf. Soph. Fr. 703, Eur. Alc. 815, etc.; κ. μετὰ μέθης Plat. Legg. 637 A; κ. καὶ παιωνίζεω Dem. 321. 17; βρχούμενος

καὶ κ. Theopomp. ap. Ath. 260 B; κ. μεθ' ἡμέραν Lys. 142. 7:—to go in festal procession, Σικωνόθεν εἰς Αἴτναν Pind. N. 9. 1; δὲ ἐν ταῖς πομπαῖς ἀνευ τοῦ προσώπου κ. Dem. 433. 22; of Alexander, καθ' ὅλης τῆς ὑφ' ἡλίου κ. Himer. Ecl. 2. 18. II. in Pind., mostly, to celebrate a κῶμος in honour of the victor at the games, to join in these festivities (cf. κῶμος), κ. σὺν ἑταίροις Pind. O. 9. 6, etc.; also c. acc. cogn., ἑορτὰν κ. Id. N. 11. 36, cf. Eur. II. F. 180. 2. c. dat. pers. to approach with a κῶμος, sing in his honour, Pind. I. 7 (6). 27; and so in Med., Id. P. 9. 157; so, ἡ Ἀφροδίτη κ. παρὰ τὸν Διόνυσον Plut. Anton. 26. 3. c. acc. pers. to honour or celebrate him in or with the κῶμος, Pind. N. 10. 64, I. 4. 122 (3. 90); κ. Δία Τιμοδήμῳ to celebrate Zeus for Timodemus' sake, Id. N. 2. 38; cf. χορεύω. III. to break in upon the manner of revellers, of lovers, Alcae. 40; κ. ἐπὶ γυναικας Isae. 39. 24, cf. Luc. D. Marin. 1. 4; κ. ποτὶ τὰν Ἀμαρυλλίδα Theocr. 3. 1; εἰς αὐτὴν Alciphro 1. 6, cf. Ath. 574 E, 348 C:—generally, to drink in, κ. εἰς τόπον Anth. Plan. 102; of evil, ἀτὴ ἐς πόλιν ἐκώμασεν Wemicke Tryph. 314; θρήνος εἰς ὑμέναιον Anth. P. 7. 186:—proverb., ὅς ἐκώμασεν = 'a bull in a china-shop,' Paroemiogr. κωμαίνω, (κῶμα) to nod, de drowsy, Hipp. 468. 52. κώμακον, τό, a spicy plant or fruit, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 2. κώμαξ, ακος, ὁ, a *debauchee*, Eust. 1749. 28; perhaps better βώμαξ. κωμ-άρχης, ου, ὁ, (κῶμη) the head man of a villoge, Xen. An. 4. 5, 10 and 24, Dion. H. 4. 14, C. I. 3420, 3641 δ. 66 (add.):—κῶμ-αρχος, Poll. 9. 11; and hence the Com. patron, Κωμαρχίδης, Ar. Pax 1142. κωμάσδω, Dor. for κωμάζω. κωμάστια, ἡ, a procession of the images of the gods in Egypt, αἱ τῶν θεῶν κ. Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4717. 25, cf. Clem. Al. 671, Sturz Dial. Mac. pp. 102 sq.:—κωμαστήριον, τό, an assembly of priests in Egypt, Synes. 94 D. κωμαστής, ου, ὁ, (κωμάζω) a reveller, one who takes part in a κῶμος, Plat. Symp. 212 C, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 7, etc.: name of plays by Epicharmus and others. 2. epith. of Bacchus, the jolly god, Ar. Nub. 606. κωμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for a κῶμος, φιδῆ Ael. N. A. 9. 13; μέλος Philo 1. 372. Adv. -κῶς, Ael. N. A. 13. 1. κωμάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for κωμαστής, Manetho 4. 493. κωματίξομαι, Pass. to be in a state of κῶμα, Hipp. 1213 A. κωματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) oppressed with sleep, lethargic, Hipp. Epid. 1. 955. 2. like κῶμα, lethargic, ὕπνοι Ib. 970; v. Foës. Oec. κῶμη, ἡ, = Lat. vicus, an unwall'd village or country town, opp. to a fortified city; properly a Dor. word, = the Att. δῆμος (Arist. Poët. 3, 6), first in Hes. Sc. 18, Hdt. 5. 98; opp. to πόλις, Plat. Legg. 626 C sq.; κατοικῆσθαι κατὰ κῶμας to be settled or live in villages (not in walled towns), οἷς the Medes, Hdt. 1. 96; πόλειαι ἀτειχίστοις καὶ κατὰ κῶμας οἰκουμένας formed of scattered villages, Thuc. 1. 5; πόλεως . . κατὰ κῶμας τῷ παλαιῷ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τρόπῳ οικισθείας Ib. 10; οἰκουν δὲ κατὰ κ. ἀτειχίστους of the Aetolians, Id. 3. 54; so Mantinea was compelled to break up their city and divide the citizens into four κῶμαι, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5-7; κατὰ κ. κεχωρισμένοι Arist. Pol. 2. 2, 3. II. also, like Lat. vicus, a quarter or word of a city, διελόμενοι τὴν μὲν πόλιν κατὰ κῶμας, τὴν δὲ χώραν κατὰ δήμους Isocr. 149 A, cf. Plat. Legg. 746 D. Cf. κωμητής. (Prob. from the same Root as κείμαι; cf. Lith. kēim-as a village, kaim-ynas a neighbour; Goth. haim-s (κῶμη), O. Norse heim-a (home), etc.) κωμηδόν, Adv. in villages, Lat. vicatim, ζῆν Strab. 151; οἰκεῖν Diod. 5. 6, Dion. H. 1. 9, etc. κωμητής, ου, ὁ, (κῶμη) a villager, countryman, opp. to a townsman, Plat. Legg. 762 A, 763 A, Xen. An. 4. 5, 24. II. in a city, one of the same quarter, exactly Lat. vicinus, Ar. Nub. 965; more loosely, Φεραίας χθονὸς κωμηται dwellers in, Eur. Alc. 476; θυρέτρων τῶνδε κωμηται θεοὶ neighbours, Ion ap. Poll. 9. 36; cf. C. I. (add.) 3695 b, al. κωμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a κωμητής, ragan, Synes. 171 B. κωμητής, ιδος, fem. of κωμητής, Ar. Lys. 5, Fr. 265. κωμητήρ, ορος, ὁ, = κωμητής, Steph. B. s. v. κῶμη. κωμίδιον or κωμύδριον, τό, Dim. of κῶμη, Zonar. 1277. κωμικεύομαι, to speak like a comic poet, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 22. κωμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κῶμος) of or for comedy, comic, Lat. comicus, later form for κωμωδικός, κωμ. ὑποκριτής Aeschin. 22. 27; κ. χορός Arist. Pol. 3. 3, 7; προσωπεῖον Luc. Bis Acc. 33; ἰλαρῶ καὶ κ. προσώπῳ Id. Calumn. 24, cf. Plut. Anton. 29:—as Subst., κωμικός, ὁ, a comedian, i. e. either a comic actor, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 13; or a comic poet, Polyb. 12. 13, 3, Plut. 2. 62 E, etc.; Aristophanes was called specially the Comedian, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς, Philo 1. 473, Diog. L. 5. 88. κῶμιον, τό, Dim. of κῶμη, Strab. 485, Plut. 2. 773 B. κῶμο, for κῶμος, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1176. κωμο-γραμμάτευσ, ἑως, ὁ, the clerk of a κῶμη, Joseph. A. J. 16. 7, 3, C. I. 4699. 15, 4956. 31. κωμο-δρομέω, to run through villages, Poll. 9. 11. κωμδομαι, Pass. to fall into lethargic sleep, κωμωμένος (perhaps to be corrected κωματισμένος), Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex. κωμο-πλήξ, ὁ, ἡ, revel-smitten, i. e. inebriated, Arcad. 19. κωμό-πολις, εως, ὁ, (κῶμη) a village-town, i. e. a place not entitled to be called a πόλις, Strab. 537, 557, 568, N. T. κῶμος, ου, ὁ, (v. sub fin.) a jovial festivity with music and dancing, a revel, corousal, merry-making, Lat. comessatio, ἐς δαῖτα θάλειαν καὶ χορὸν ἱμερδέοντα καὶ ἐς φιλοκυδέα κῶμον h. Hom. Merc. 481, cf. Theogn. 827, 934; πίνειν καὶ κῶμῳ χρέεσθαι Hdt. 1. 21; then in Pind., Eur., etc.; δειπνα καὶ αὐν ἀλλήτροισι κῶμοι Plat. Theaet. 173 D; ἑορταὶ καὶ κ. Id. Rep. 573 D; ἐν κῶμῳ εἶναι, of a city, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 25. These entertainments, which took place on festival-days, mostly ended in the party parading the streets crowned, bearing torches (Ar. Pl. 1040), singing, dancing, and playing all kinds of frolics (cf. κωμόζω). In course

of time, public κῶμοι were set on foot in honour of several gods, esp. Bacchus, Eur. et Dem. citand. sub II, Diod. 17. 72; so, χοροῖς ἢ κῶμοις Ἰακίνθου Eur. Hel. 1469;—also in honour of the victors at the games, which were festal processions of a more orderly kind, partaking of the nature of a chorus; most of Pindar's extant Odes were written to be sung at κῶμοι of this last kind, v. infr. III. II. the dand of revellers, the jovial troop that paraded the streets as above described, κ. εὐτόν θεοῦ Eur. Bacch. 1168; τοῖς ἐν ἅτει Διονυσίοις ἡ πομπή . . καὶ ὁ κ. Lex ap. Dem. 517. fin.; hence, κῶμῳ θυραμάχοις τε πυγμαχίαισι Pratin. 1. 10. 2. metaph. a rout, dand, κ. Ἐρινύων Aesch. Ag. 1189; of an army, Eur. Phoen. 791; κ. ἀσπιδηφόρος Id. Supp. 390; a dand of hunters, Id. Hipp. 55; of maidens, Id. Tro. 1184; of doves, Id. Ion 1197. III. the Ode sung at one of these festive processions, Pind. P. 8. 29, 99, etc., cf. O. 4. 15, P. 5. 28, Ar. Thesm. 104, 988; κ. ὑμεναίων Eur. Fr. 775. 37. (Prob. from κῶμη, for the festivals of Bacchus originated ἐν κῶμαις; cf. κωμωδία.) κωμύδριον, τό, Dim. of κῶμη, Eccl.; cf. κωμίδιον. κῶμυς, ὕθος, ἡ, a dundle or sheaf of hay, etc., Lat. manipulus, Cratin. Incert. 157, Theocr. 4. 18. II. a branch of laurel, placed before the gates, Hesych. III. κῶμυς, ὁ, a marshy place where reeds grow very thick and with tangled roots, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 1. κωμωδέω, to represent in a comedy, hence to satirise, ridicule, lampoon, libel, esp. of the writers of the Old Comedy (Meineke 1. 40, 527), κωμωδεῖ τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν Ar. Ach. 631, cf. 655, Pl. 557, Plat. Rep. 395 E, 452 D; κ. τοὺς τραγῳδοὺς Arist. Poët. 22, 14:—Pass. to be so satirised, Ar. Vesp. 1026, Ran. 368; τὸ κοινὸν καὶ κωμωδημένον, of the parasites, Alex. Κυβ. 1. 2; κωμωδημένα made matter for comedy, Plat. Legg. 817 D. 2. κωμωδεῖν τὰ δίκαια = κωμωδοῦντα εἰπεῖν τὰ δ. Ar. Ach. 655. 3. to caricature, Ael. V. H. 13. 42. II. to be a κωμωδός, to write comedies, κ. κωμωδίας Luc. Pisc. 25. κωμωδημα, τό, matter for comedy, τὰ τοῦ γέλατος κ. laughter such as comedy produces, Plat. Legg. 816 D. κωμωδητέον, verb. Adj. one must ridicule, Aristid. 1. 510. κωμωδία, ἡ, a comedy, Ar. Ach. 378, Nub. 522, Plat. Rep. 394 C, etc.: metaph., βίου τραγῳδία καὶ κ. Plat. Phileb. 50 B, cf. Legg. 816 E.—Two derivs. are suggested: one from κῶμος, the revel-song, held by those who deemed Comedy to have originated in the Phallic choral songs; the other from κῶμη, the village-song, Bentley's Pbalaris 337 sq. The former is expressly rejected by Arist., while the latter is mentioned by him as connected with the Dorian claim to the invention of Comedy, κῶμη being their word for the Att. δῆμος, cf. Poët. 3, 6 with 4, 14. The earliest traces of Comedy are certainly in the Dorian towns of Megara and Sicily, where Epicharmus of Cos wrote about 500 B. C.; and the Art is said to have been carried to Athens somewhat earlier by Susarion of Megara. Cf. Arist. Poët. 3-5, Meineke Com. 1. 18, Mahaffy Hist. of Gr. Lit. 1. 397 sq.—On the three periods of Attic Comedy, Old, Middle, New,—παλαιά, μέση, νέα,—v. Meineke 1. 39 sq., 271 sq., 435 sq. The Old Comedy had little plot, and served as a political engine for attacking by name the most powerful persons of the day, in the times of the absolute Democracy, ending with Olymp. 96 (B. C. 393); the Middle Comedy lost the Chorus and Parabasis, and refrained from direct personalities, but still attacked notabilities under assumed characters, ending Ol. 110 (B. C. 337); the New was our Comedy of Manners, and may be best understood from Plautus and Terence.—In Boeot. Inscr. (C. I. 1585-6, compared with 1583-4) ποιητής παλαιῆς and καινῆς κωμωδίας (similarly with ποιητής παλαιῆς and καινῆς τραγῳδίας) seems to mean the old lyric comedy, as opp. to the new scenic kind, v. Böckh. 1. pp. 765 sq.;—but in 2759, καινὴ κ. means a new comedy, one presented for the first time, opp. ἀρχαία κ. an old play brought out again, Böckh. 2. p. 509; cf. καινός. κωμωδιακός, ἡ, ὄν, =sq., Schol. Ar. Ach. 380. κωμωδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of comedy, comic, ἔπη Ar. Vesp. 1047; τερπνὴν τι καὶ κωμ. Id. Eccl. 889, cf. 371; μορμολυκεῖον Id. Fr. 97; ἐν μιμήσει κ. Plat. Rep. 606 C. Adv. -κῶς, Ath. 90 B.—Cf. κωμικός. κωμωδιο-γράφος, ὁ, a comic writer, Polyb. 12. 13, 7, Diod. 12. 14. κωμωδιο-ποιός, = κωμωδοποιός, Ath. 5 B, etc.; cf. Moer. 240. κωμωδο-γέλως, ωτος, ὁ, = κωμωδός, Anth. P. 13. 6. κωμωδο-γράφος, ὁ, = κωμωδιογράφος, Anth. P. 7. 708. κωμωδο-διδασκαλία, ἡ, the teaching and rehearsing a comedy with the actors: generally, the comic poet's part, Ar. Eq. 516. κωμωδο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, a comic poet, because he had the charge of teaching and training the actors and chorus, Ar. Eq. 507, Pax 737, Lysias Fr. 31, Arist. de An. 1. 3, 11: cf. διδάσκω III. κωμωδο-λοιχέω, to play the parasite and duffoon, Ar. Vesp. 1318. κωμωδοποιητής, ου, ὁ, = κωμωδοποιός, Ar. Pax 734, Poll. 4. 111. κωμωδοποιία, ἡ, a making of comedies, Plat. 2. 348 A. κωμωδο-ποιός, ὁ, a maker of comedies, comic poet, Plat. Apol. 18 D, Phaedo 70 C, Rep. 606 C, al., Arist., etc. κωμ-ωδός, ὁ, Boeot. κωμ-αφυδός, (i. e. κωμ-αιυδός) C. I. 1583. 25: (v. κωμωδία):—a comedian, i. e., 1. a comic actor, Lys. 162. 2, Xen. Oec. 3, 7, etc.; κωμωδῶν ὄντων ἐν Κολυττῷ at the representation of Comedies in . . Aeschin. 22. 27; καινῆ κωμωδῶν, v. sub καινός. 2. a comic poet, Plat. Rep. 395 B, Legg. 935 D; χορηγεῖν κωμωδοῖς Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 20; χορὸν κωμωδῶν δοῦναι Id. Poët. 5, 3. κωμωδο-τραγῳδία, ἡ, a serio-comedy, name of a play of Anaxandrides, v. Meineke Hist. Com. 247; tragi-comoedia in Plaut.:—metaph. of human life, Porphyry ap. Stob. 186. 41. κωνάριον, τό, Dim. of κῶνος, the pineal gland in the brain, from its shape, Galen. 4. 501 C. κωνάω, fut. ἤσω, (κῶνος II. 3) to spin a top: generally, to carry round, Ar. Fr. 439, Hesych., Phot., E. M. 551. 24. II. (κῶνος I. 3) to

cover with pitch, Suid., Phot., E. M. 551. 22; cf. περικωνέω.—An inf. aor. κωνίσαι also occurs, as if from κωνίζω.

κωνειάζομαι, Pass. to be dosed with hemlock: Κωνειάζομεναι, name of a play by Menander.

κώνειον, τό, hemlock, Lat. *cicuta*, Hipp. 681. 4, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 3, etc.

II. hemlock-juice, a poison by which criminals were put to death at Athens, Ar. Ran. 124; κώνειον πεπωκώς Plat. Lys. 219 E; τὸ κώνειον ἔπιεν Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 56; κώνεια πιεῖν Ar. Ran. 1051, Andoc. 24. 38.

κώνησις, εὖς, ἡ, (κωνάω II) a pitching, daubing as with pitch, v. l. for κόνησις, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 6.

κωνίας αἶνος, ὁ, pitched wine, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

κωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κωνος) cone-shaped, conical, Plut. 2. 410 E; κ. τομαί Conic sections, Anthem. Fr. p. 157. 8.

κωνίον or κώνιον, τό, Dim. of κωνος, a small cone, κωνία μαστῶν Anth. P. 5. 13.

II. a small pine-cone, Posidon. ap. Ath. 649 D.

κωνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (κωνος) a small conical water-vessel, Hesych.

κωνίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, (κωνος II. 1) extracted from pine-cones, πίσσα Anth. P. append. 72.

κωνο-ειδής, ἔς, conical, σκίασμα Dio C. 60. 26; σκιά Diog. L. 7. 144; τὸ κ. α. conoid, Archimed. Adv. -δῶς, Plut. 2. 901 E, Diog. L. 7. 157.

κωνος, οὐ, 1. as masc. the fruit of the πεύκη, a pine-cone, also στρόβιλος, Vit. Hom. 20, Theocr. 5. 49, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 5, etc.: (hence κωνάω, etc.):—also the edible seed of the πίτυς, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 57 B; πιτύνοι κ. Alex. Mynd. ib.; cf. Böckh C. I. 1. p. 165. 2.

as fem. the tree, Plut. 2. 640 C, Anth. Plan. 13 (so Scalig. for κῶμον).

3. the pitch made from pine-cones, Schneid. Ecl. Phys. pp. 321, 322.

II. from likeness of shape, 1. a cone, Lat. *conus*, μετα, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 12, al., and freq. in Math. writers; γραμμαὶ κατὰ κῶνον ἐκπίπτουσαι so as to form a cone, Ib. 3. 5, 2, cf. 1. 8, 7; τομὴ κώνου a conic section; τομὴ κ. ὀρθογωνίου, ὀβυγωνίου, ὀμβλυγωνίου names for the parabola, ellipse, hyperbola before Apollon. Perg.

2. the cone or peak of a helmet, Anth. P. 9. 322.

3. = βέμβιξ, a spinning-top, Hesych. 4. the pole round which grain is piled in conical shape, Galen. Lex. 424. (The Skt. Root is *śo*, to bring to a point; cf. Lat. *cuneus*, *cacumen*: Curt. also cites Skt. *śānas*, Lat. *cos*, *cautes*, O. Norse *hein* (a house).)

κωνο-τομέω, to make a conic section, Anth. P. app. 25. 8.

κωνο-φόρος, οὐ, bearing cones, as pines, etc., Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 4; also of the thyrsus, Anth. P. 6. 165.

κωνωπεῖον, τό, (κωνωψ) an Egyptian bed or couch with mosquito-curtains, LXX (Judith. 10. 21., 13. 9); conoprium in Hor. Epod. 9. 16:—also κωνωπεῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, Anth. P. 9. 764, in the title of a poem by Paul. Sil.

κωνώπιον, τό, Dim. of κωνωψ, Geop. 2. 5, 12.

κωνωπο-ειδής, ἔς, like a gnat, Theophr. θηρία H. P. 3. 14, 1, etc.

κωνωπο-θήρας, οὐ, ὁ, a gnat-catcher, fly-catcher, Hesych.

κωνωπ-οσφράντης, οὐ, ὁ, Gnat-smeller, a parasite, Alciphro I. 21.

κωνωπώδης, εὖς, = κωνωπειδής, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 351.

κωνωψ, ὄπος, ὁ, a gnat, mosquito, Lat. *culex*, Hdt. 2. 95, Aesch. Ag. 892, Ar. Eq. 1038; they come from σκῶληκες found in the sediment of vinegar, and seem to be smaller than the ἐμπίς, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 23, cf. 4. 8, 29; acc. to Sundevall, *Stomoxys calcitrans*.

κῶος, ὁ, mostly in pl. κῶοι, caves, dens, Strab. 367, Steph. B; cf. κῶς II.

Κῶος, α, οὐ, of, from the island Kōs, Cosan, Hdt. 7. 164, etc. II.

as Subst., Κῶος (sc. βόλος), ὁ, the highest throw with the ἀστράγαλοι, v. sub Χῶος:—in Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 34, τὰ κῶα are the inner, τὰ χῖα the outer sides of the ankle-bones (ἀστράγαλοι).

III. Κῶον (sc. ἱμάτιον), τό, a light semi-transparent garment, made at Cos, Hesych.

κῶπιον, τό, (κῶπη) the upper end of an oar, Hesych.: κωπαῖοι, οἱ, = σφῆκες, Ar. ap. Phot.:—κωπαι-ώδης, εὖς, like an oar, Hesych. s. v. κωπήλατα.

Κωπαῖς, αἶδος, contr. Κωπᾶς, ᾄδος, ἡ, of or near Coraë (in Bocoitia), ἡ Κ. λίμνη lake Coraë, Strab. 410, al.

2. ἐγγέλεις Κωπαῖδες cels from lake C., which were famous, Ar. Ach. 880; Κωπᾶδ' ἐγγέλυν Ib. 962; and without the subst., Κωπᾶδων σπυρίδας Id. Pax 1005; Κωπᾶδων ἀπαλῶν τεμάχη Strattis Φιλ. 1, etc.

κωπέυς, εὖς, ὁ, always in pl. κωπέες, Att. κωπής, pieces of wood fit for making oars, oar-spars, Hdt. 5. 23, Ar. Ach. 552, Lys. 422, Andoc. 21. II, etc.

κωπευστής, οὐ, ὁ, a rower; Κωπευσταί, name of a play by Aesch.

κωπέυω, (κῶπη) to propel with oars, βᾶριν Anth. P. 7. 365. II.

κεκῶπεται στρατός it has the sword drawn (c. κῶπη 2), ap. Hesych.

κωπέω, = κωπεύω, in pf. pass. κεκῶπηται ἡ ναῦς, Hesych.; cf. Böckh. Urkunden ü. d. Att. Seewesen, p. 291.

κωπεῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, = κωπέυς, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 7; in pl., 4. 1, 4.

κῶπη, ἡ, any handle (v. fin.): esp., 1. the handle of an oar, and generally the oar itself, ἐμβαλέειν κῶπης Od. 9. 489., 10. 129 (never in II.); κῶπῃσιν ἅλα τύπτειν Od. 12. 214; then in Pind. P. 10. 79, and often in Att.; νερτέρα προσήμενος κῶπη, = θαλαμίτης, metaph. of a man of low rank, Aesch. Ag. 1618; πομπίμοις κῶπαις ἐρέσσων Soph. Tr. 561; παραπέμπειν ἐφ' ἔνδεκα κῶπαις, a proverb of dub. origin, meaning 'to escort with all the honours,' Ar. Eq. 546, cf. Eust. 1540, Suid. s. v. ἐφ' ἔνδεκα, and v. ἐμβάλλω II. 3, ἀναφέρω II. 1; ἐν κῶπαισι πλεῖν to take to the oars, when the wind fails, Menand. Θρασ. 2, cf. Arist. Incess. An. 10, 6:—poët. to express ships, ἀν κῶπᾳ χιλιοναῦτα, of Agamemnon's fleet, Eur. I. T. 140, cf. Hel. 1272, 1452. 2.

the handle of a sword, the haft, hilt, Lat. *manubrium*, *capulus*, ἐπ' ἀργυρῆ κῶπῃ σχέθε χεῖρα II. 1. 219, cf. Od. 8. 403; ξίφος δ' ἐπεμαίετο κῶπῃν II. 531; κῶπῃς ἐπιψαύειν Soph. Ph. 1255; φάσγανον κῶπῃς λαβεῖν Eur. Hec. 543. 3. the handle of a key, κῶπη δ' ἐλέφαντος ἐπῆεν Od. 21. 7. 4. the haft of a torch, Eur. Cycl. 484. 5.

the handle or spoke by which a mill is turned, Luc. Asin. 42: the mill

itself, Diod. 3. 13. 6. the haft of a whip, Hesych. (Cf. Lat. *cap-io*, *cap-ax*, *cap-ulus*; Goth. *haf-jan* (αἶρειν); A. S. *hæf-t* (haft), etc.)

κωπήεις, εσσα, εν, hilted, φάσγανα . . κωπήεντα II. 15. 713, etc.

κωπηλάστια, ἡ, a rowing, Strab. 406, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 8, Schol. Ar. Ran. 271.

κωπηλάττω, to pull an oar, row, Arist. Rhet. Al. 25, 7, Polyb. 1. 21, 1, etc. 2. metaph. of any similar motion forwards and backwards, as of a carpenter using an auger, τρύπανον κωπ. Eur. Cycl. 461.

κωπ-ηλάτης [ᾶ], οὐ, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) a rower, Polyb. 34. 3, 8; κ. πολύπους the nautilus, Clearch. ap. Ath. 317 B.

κωπηλατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a rower, Hesych. s. v. ἄρρυ.

κωπ-ηλάτας, οὐ, formed like an oar, Hesych.

κωπήρης, ες, furnished with oars, στόλας Aesch. Pers. 416; σκάφος Eur. Hel. 1381; πλοῖον Thuc. 4. 118; κωπήρες (sc. πλοῖον), τό, Plut. Anton. 65, etc. II. holding the oar, χεῖρ Eur. Tro. 161.

κωπητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, in Hermipp. Στρατ. 5, expl. by Hesych. ὁ σκαλμὸς τῆς κῶπῃς, and so Poll. 1. 93 (τὸν τόπον δὲ τὸν πρὸς ταῖς κῶπαις κωπητήρα (sic legend.) καλοῦσιν); Hesych. also has ἐπικωπητήρ τροπωτήρ.

κωπίον, τό, Dim. of κῶπη, Ar. Ran. 269, Ael. N. A. 13. 19. 2. in pl. the false ribs, Poll. 2. 181.

κωπῶ, οὐς, ἡ, the wreathed staff at the δαφνηφόρια in Boeotia, Procl. in Phot. Bibl. 321. 25.

κῶρα, ἡ, Dor. for κούρη, Theocr. 6. 36, Call. Lav. Pall. 27. 138, Cer. 9. II. = κόρος, Hesych.

κωράλιον, v. sub κοράλλιον.

κωραλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of κῶρος (i. e. κούρος), Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 20. 30, Phot.; name of a comedy by Epilycus:—cf. ποσθαλίσκος.

κωραλλεύς, ὁ, a coral-fisher, Hesych.

κῶρεωκῶμος, crasis for κατ' ὄρεωκῶμος, Ar. Thesm. 491.

κωρία, ἡ, Dor. for κουρεύτρια, Hesych.

κῶριον, τό, Dor. for κούριον, κόριον, Ar. Ach. 731.

κωρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Sicil. for καρίς, v. κουρίς III.

κῶρος, ὁ, Dor. for καῦρος, κόρος, Call. Lav. Pall. 85, Theocr. 1. 47, etc.

κωρασύννα, ἡ, Dor. for κουρασύννη, Theocr. 24. 57.

Κωρυκαῖος, ὁ, v. sub Κῶρυκος.

κωρύκιον, τό, Dim. of κῶρυκος, Poll. 10. 172, Suid.: -ίδιον, Hesych.

Κωρύκιος [ῶ], α, οὐ, Corycian (from the Corycian cave in Mt. Parnassus), Νύμφαι K. Soph. Ant. 1128; κορυφαί K. the peaks of Parnassus, Eur. Bacch. 559; also Κωρυκίς πέτρα Aesch. Eum. 22.

κωρύκεις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of κῶρυκος, Epich. 64 Ahr., Ar. Fr. 368. II.

a bladder-like excrescence produced on the leaves of elms and maple-trees, by the puncture of an insect, Theophr. H. P. 3. 14, 1.

κῶρυκος, ὁ, like θύλακος, a leathern sack or wallet for provisions, Od. 5. 267., 9. 213, Ar. Lys. 1212, Pherecr. Incert. 3, Antiph. Μνημ. 1. 3:—acc. to Hesych., also a leathern quiver, like γωρυτός. 2. in the gymnasium, a large leathern sack hung up, filled with fig-grains (κεγχαραιδες), flour, or sand, for the athletes to swing to and fro by blows, not altogether unlike the quintain, (called *folis pugilatorius* by Plaut. Rud. 3. 4, 16), Antyll. in Medici Gr. p. 124 Matth., Luc. Lexiph. 5; (συγμομαχῶν τῶ κωρύκῳ (or Κῶρυκῳ) fighting with the κῶρυκος or with Corycus, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 117; πρὸς κῶρυκον γυμνάζεσθαι, proverb. of labour in vain, Diog. 7. 54; metaph. of parasites, εαυτοὺς ἀντὶ κῶρύκων δέρειν παρέχοντες ἀθληταῖσιν Timocl. Πικτ. 1; cf. Gerhard *Denkmäler*, etc. (Berl. 1851) p. 447.—The game itself was called κωρυκομαχία, Hipp. 364. 16., 372. 39., 374. 3; or κωρυκοβολία, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13. II. the scrotum, Hippiatr. III. in Macedonia a kind of muscle, Ath. 87 B.

Κῶρυκος, ὁ, Corycus, a promontory of Cilicia, h. Hom. Ap. 39, Hecatae. ap. Steph. B., Thuc. 8. 14, etc.:—the inhabitants, Κωρυκαῖοι, were infamous for spying out the destination and value of ships' cargoes and then piratically seizing them, Ephor. ap. Phot., Strab. 644; hence Κωρυκαῖος proverb. for a spy, a listener, Strab. l. c., Cic. Att. 10. 18;—used by Com. for the god of spies, Κ. ἡκροάσατο, as we say, 'a little bird told me,' Menand. Έγχ. 2; μὴ κατακούσειεν δέ μου ὁ Κ., Dioxiipp. Θησ. 1, cf. Strab. l. c., Pargomiogr., Phot.:—Κωρύκιον (-αῖον?) σκάφος, a piratical vessel, Alciphro I. 8.

κωρυκώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a sack or bag, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 4.

Κῶς, ἡ, gen. Κῶ, the island Cos, in the Aegean, opposite Caria; in Hom. always in Ep. form Κῶος, except in II. 2. 677, where we find the common acc. Κῶν:—Κῶονδε το Cos, 14. 255, etc. Cf. Κῶος, Κωακός.

κῶς, τό, contr. for κῶας, Nicoph. Λημν. 3. II. at Corinth, a public prison, E. M., Hesych.: Steph. B. adds that κῶος was used in same sense, and that κῶες were the prisoners: cf. καιάδας, καιάρ.

κῶς, Ion. for πῶς, Hdt. II. enclit. κως, Ion. for πως, Id.

κῶτάλις, ἡ, a pestle, Suid., Eust. 1675. 57; also = κῶπη, σκυτάλη, Hesych. (Perhaps from κόπτω.)

κῶτάλος, ὁ, name of a musical air, Hedyt. ap. Ath. 176 D.

κωτάρχης, οὐ, ὁ, name of a priestly officer at Branchidae, C. I. 2880, 2881; also κωτάρχος, 2882.

κωτίλας, αἶδος, ἡ, poët. fem. of κωτίλος, the twitterer, Boeot. name for the swallow, Anacr. 99, Strattis Φων. 3.

κωτίλια, ἡ, (κωτίλος) chattering, tattling, esp. flattery, Gloss.

κωτίλλω, only used in pres., to prattle, chatter, chat, Lat. *garrere*, mostly with collat. notion of coaxing, wheedling, αἰμύλα κωτίλλειν Hes. Op. 372; μαλθακά κ. Theogn. 850; ἠδέα κωτίλλοντα καθήμενον οἶνοποτάζειν Phocyl. 11; so, ἀνάμντα κ. Theocr. 15. 87; ἐλικτὰ ἔπη Lyc. 1466; ταιαῦτα Babr. 101. 87; τὸν ἐν δικαστηρίοις λόγον Dion. H. de Dem. 44; κῶτιλλε Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 531. 34. II. trans. to talk over, beguile with fair words, εὐ κῶτιλλε τὸν ἐχθρόν Theogn. 363; μὴ κῶτιλλέ με tease me not by prating, Soph. Ant. 756.

κωτίλος, η, ον; *chattering, prattling, babbling*, Lat. *garrulus*, Theogn. 295, Soph. Fr. 606; of women, Theocr. 15. 89; of a swallow, *twittering*, Anacr. 99, Simon. 243 (cf. κωτίλας); and so, generally, of animals, which Arist. divides into κωτίλα and σιγηλά, H. A. I. 1, 29. II. metaph. *lively, expressive, ῥήματα* Theocr. 20. 7; ῥήματα κ., Lat. *loquaculi*, Anth. P. 5. 131; *persuasive, φίλτρα* Ib. 7. 221; κ. ἄρμονία, μουσική *babbling music*, opp. to the graver sort, Dion. H. de Dem. 49, Plut. 2. 1136 B.

κωφάω, fut. ἤσω, (κωφός) *to make dumb, to silence*, Opp. C. 3. 286:—Pass. *to grow dumb or deaf, to become stupid, ὑπ' ἀπαιδευσίας* Clearch. ap. Ath. 516 B. II. generally, *to dull, blunt, injure*, Hesych., cf. Pors. Or. 1279.

κωφέα, ἡ, = κωφότης, Boiss. Anecd. 4. 387: κώφευσις, εως, ἡ, Cyrill. κωφέω, *to be dumb*, LXX (2 Regg. 13. 20); also *to be deaf*, Ib. κωφέω, = κωφάω II, *to mutilate*, prob. I. Soph. Fr. 223. κώφησις, εως, ἡ, *a dulling, blunting: mutilation*, Hesych. κωφητέος, α, ον, = βλαπτέος, Hesych.

κωφίας, ου, ὁ, *the deaf adder*, Ael. N. A. 8. 13. κωφός, ἡ, ὄν, (κόπτω, cf. Lat. *tusus*) radical sense, *blunt, dull, obtuse*, κωφὸν βέλος *the blunt, dull shaft*, opp. to ὀξύ, II. 11. 390; κ. καλάμη Anth. P. 12. 25. II. metaph.:

1. of the tongue and organs of speech, *dumb, mute, κύματι κωφῶ* with *dumb, noiseless wave*, i. e. before it breaks, II. 14. 16; κωφὴν γὰρ δὴ γαίαν ἀεικίζει *dishonours even the dumb, senseless earth* (cf. *bruta tellus*), 24. 54; τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἔσκε κωφὰ *the other parts of the ground sounded dull*, opp. to the ringing of the hollow parts, when struck, Hdt. 4. 200; ὁ κ. λιμὴν, prob. the bay of Munychia, as opp. to the noisy Peiræus, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 31; τὸ μεταλλικῶν κωφώτατος (ὁ σίδηρος) *rings least*, Plut. 2. 721 E. 2. after Hom., of men, *dumb, καὶ κωφῶ συνίημι καὶ οὐ φωνεῦντος ἀκούω* Orsc. ap. Hdt. 1. 47; the same person is called κωφός in 1. 34, ἄφρωνος in 85, and διεφθαρμένος τὴν ἀκοήν in 1. 38, so that (unless the last cited words are a gloss) Hdt. took the word to mean both *deaf and dumb*, v. infr. b, and cf. Hesych.; οὐ . . παρὰ κωφὸν ὁ τυφλὸς ἔοικε λαλῆσαι, i. e. is not so dumb but that he will answer the blind fool who assails him, Cratin. Ἀρχίλ. 3; κωφὴ χάρις *a mute gift*, sc. an epitaph, Epigr. Gr. 298; so, κωφοῖς δάκρυα Ib. 208. 26., 252. 6; κ. πρόσωπον *a mute*, on the stage, Wyt. Plut. 2. 337 E:—metaph., κωφὰ ἔπη *mute, forgotten*, Soph. O. T. 290 (unless we take this for *unmeaning, senseless*, v. infr. 5).

b. *deaf*, Lat. *surdus* (v. supr.), h. Hom. Merc. 92, Aesch. Theb. 202, Cho. 881; λήθην κωφὴν, ἀναυδον Soph. Fr. 595; ὅσοι κ. ἐκ γενετῆς, πάντες καὶ ἐνεοὶ γίνονται Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 16:—c. gen., κωφὴ ἀκοῆς αἰσθηαῖς Antiph. Σαπφώ I. 5, cf. Plat. Legg. 932 A; Ἑλλάδος φωνᾶς κωφός *deaf of one's Greek ear*, i. e. ignorant of Greek, Fragm. Pythag., cf. Plut. 2. 1108 D. c. metaph., κ. πέτρος Moschio ap. Stob. t. 125. 14; μάψανραι Call. Fr. 67; ἐρημία Diod. 3. 40:—neut. pl. as Adv., κωφὰ χλιαίνεσθαι *feebly*, Anth. P. 12. 125. 3. *dull of sight*, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 4. 4. of the senses, *dull*, Theophr. de Sens. 19. 5. of the mind, *dull, stupid*, Lat. *fatuus*, ἐγὼ δὲ πάντα κ. Soph. Aj. 911, cf. Pind. P. 9. 151, Plat. Tim. 88 B:—and so of things, *senseless, unmeaning* (supr. 1), κ. καὶ παλαιὰ ἔπη Soph. O. T. 290; κ. διήγησις Polyb. 3. 36, 4, cf. 5. 21, 4; σκῶμμα Plut. 2. 712 A; εὐπραγία Dio C. 38. 27.—V. sub τυφλός.

κωφότης, ηρος, ἡ, *deafness*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1103, Plat. Alc. I. 126 B, Dem. 411. 25, etc.: *dullness of hearing*, Plut. 2. 38 B, 167 B. 2. generally, *obtuse, torpor*, Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 9.

κωφάω, (κωφός) = κωφάω, LXX (Ps. 38. 3, 13), Galen. 19. 116:—Pass. *to become deaf*, τὰ ὦτα Hipp. Aph. 1251, cf. 149 E: *to become dumb*, LXX (Ps. 38. 9): *to be dull*, πρὸς τι cited from Sext. Emp.

κώφωσις, εως, ἡ, *deafness*, Hipp. Aph. 1250, cf. 149 A, C, F; τῆς ἀκοῆς Clem. Al. 82. 2. *dullness, τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν* Hipp. ap. Erotian p. 230; of mind, πρὸς τι Orig.

κῶχετο, crasis for καὶ ἄχετο, impf. of οἴχομαι. κωχεύς, ὁ, = μετέωρος, Boiss. Anecd. 4. 387.

κωχεύω, = ὀχεύω, *to bear up, carry*, Soph. (Fr. 303) ap. Hesych.—But perhaps it is an error for ὀκωχεύω; v. ἄνοκωχῆ.

κῶψ, Arist. ap. Ael. N. A. 15. 28, Ath. 391 C. κῶψον, crasis for καὶ ὄψον, Ar. Vesp. 302.

Λ

Λ λ, λάμβδα, or better λάβδα (v. sub voc.), τό, indecl., eleventh letter of the Gr. Alphabet: as a numeral λ' = 30, but λ = 30,000. From λάβδα, as the strongest of the linguals, were formed many Verbs with the notion of *licking, lapping*, as λάπτω, Lat. *lambo*, λείχω, *lingo*, v. Interpp. ad Ar. Eccl. 920, Martial. 12. 59.—An over-partiality for the use of λ was expressed by λαβδακίζω, λαβδακισμός, Quintil. 1. 5, 32: but these words were also used to express a particular pronunciation of this letter, as when the tongue is pressed against the palate, and produces the *ll* of the Spanish (e. g. *llomare*, almost like *lyomare*), the *lh* of the Portuguese, or the *gl* of the Italians.—The Lacedaemonians bore Λ upon their shields, as the Sicyonians Σ, the Messenians Μ, Eupol. Incert. 37, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 16. I. In the Indo-Europ. languages, *l* generally remains unchanged; but Gr. λ is sometimes represented by *r*, as λυκ (in ἀμφι-λύκ-η, Lat. *luceo*) = Skt. *ruk*, *rok*-e; λύσσ-α, Skt. *rush* (*ira*); πολ-ύτ = Skt. *pur-us*; √φελ, ειλ-ύω, cf. Skt. *rêr-mis* (*sinus*); δολ-ιχός = Skt. *dir-gnas*; ὄλ-ος, οὐλ-ος (i. e. ὄλφος) = Skt. *s'arv-as*:—this change sometimes takes place in Gr. itself, cf. κλίβανος κρίβανος, γλώσσα γλώσσαργος,

ναύκρατος ναύκληρος, ἀλκ-ή ἀρκ-εῖν, and -κορος (in νεωκόρος, etc.) compared with θεηκόλος, Lat. *colere*; v. sub αἰπόλος; cp. the lisping pronunciation of Alcibiades in Ar. Vesp. 45, ὄλας, Θέωλος, κόλαξ for ὄρας, Θέωρος, κόραξ. II. Dialectic and other changes: 1. Dor. into ν, as, ἦνθον φίντατος for ἦλθον φίλτατος, Schäf. Greg. 197, 354; in other Greek, esp. Att., λ sometimes replaces ν, as, λίτρον πλεύμων for νίτρον πνεύμων, Lob. Phryg. 305. 2. initial λ is dropt, chiefly in Ion., as εἴβω for λείβω, ἴγδη for λίγδος, Schäf. Greg. 446; so, αἰψηρὸς ἀψάσω ἄχνη for λαιψηρὸς λαψύσω λάχνη; cf. also ἀπήνη with λαμ-πήνη. 3. Ep. Poets double λ, metri grat., esp. after the augment, as, ἔλλαβε ἔλλιτάνενε; and in compds., where the latter member begins with λ, as in τρίλλιατος ἀπολλήξεις, etc.:—and Homer omits λ, where two come together, metri grat., as Ἀχιλεῖς. 4. in Att. λ sometimes becomes ρ, v. supr. I. 5. δ sometimes becomes λ, cf. Δ δ, II. 5. 6. γ and λ are interchanged in μόγισ μόλις. 7. ν before λ regularly becomes λ, as in συλλαμβάνω, παλίλλογος, ἐλλείπω, etc.

λῦ-, insepr. Prefix with *intensive* force, as in λάμαχος *very warlike*, λακαταπύγων, λακατάρατος, λαδρέω: properly perh. λαφ, v. sub λαβρός: cf. also λαί-μαργος.

λῆσας, ὁ (also ἡ, Nic. Th. 45), acc. λᾶαν, gen. and dat. λᾶος, λᾶϊ; dual λᾶε; pl., gen. λᾶων, dat. λᾶεσι Ep. λᾶεσσι, all which forms occur in Hom., except λᾶεσι, which appears in C. I. 4650, 5724: in Att. also contr. λᾶς, acc. λᾶν; but λᾶα Call. Fr. 104: a gen. λᾶου Soph. O. C. 196 (as if λᾶας was of first decl.). Poët. Noun, *a stone*, esp. of stones thrown by warriors, ὄσσον τ' ἐπὶ λᾶας ἴησιν II. 3. 12, cf. 7. 268, al.; ὄς λᾶας ἀναιδῆς, of the stone of Sisyphus, Od. 11. 398; μιν λᾶαν ἔθηκεν *made her a stone, turned her into stone*, 13. 163, cf. II. 13. 319. (The orig. form was λᾶφ-ας, cf. λεύ-ς (i. e. λέψς); λεύ-ω, λεύ-σιμος, Lat. *lautumia* (λα-τομία); cf. also λαίαι, λαίγξ: but a connexion either with λίθ-ος or Lat. *lap-is* seems impossible.)

λῦβ-ἀργύρος, ον, (λαβεῖν) *taking money, doing something for money*, Timo ap. Ath. 406 E.

λάβδρον, τό, = Lat. *labarum*, a Rom. standard, to which Constantine added Christian emblems and adopted as the Imperial standard, Eus. V. Const. 1. 28—30, al.;—λάβουρον in Jo. Chrys., λάβωρον in Sozomen.

λάβδα, τό, indecl., = λάμβδα, Ar. Eccl. 920 (as the Schol.), Eupol. Incert. 37, Plat. Crat. 434 C, 435 A, Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 6, cf. Ath. 453 D. λαβδακίζω, λαβδακισμός, v. sub Λ λ, init.

λαβδο-ειδής, ἐς, = λαμβδ-, Poll. 2. 37., 4. 133. λάβδωμα, τό, *a figure like that of Λ*, Iambl. Arithm. p. 16. λαβή, ἡ, (λαβεῖν) *the part intended for grasping, a handle, haft*, λαβὴν τῷ ξίφεος . . ἔχων Alcae. 33, cf. Dem. 819. 25, etc.; λαβαὶ ἀμφίστομοι, of a cup, Soph. O. C. 473, cf. Ar. Pax 1258. II. as a pugilistic term, *a grip or hold*, oft. used in metaph. sense, βελτίων οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν μάχῃ λ. πύγωνος Alexand. ap. Plut. 2. 180 B, cf. Plut. Thes. 5; ὡπερ ἀθλητῆς λ. ζητεῖν Id. Fab. 5. III. metaph. *a handle, hold, occasion, opportunity*, as in Lat. *ansam quaerere, μη μεθῆς τὸν ἀνδρ'*, ἐπειδὴ σοι λαβὴν δέδωκεν Ar. Eq. 841; λ. γὰρ ἐνδέδωκας Ib. 847, cf. Id. Lys. 671, Dem. 1420. 9; ὡς ἅπαξ παρέδωκεν λ. Ar. Nub. 551; λ. παρέχειν Plat. Rep. 544 B; λ. ἀποδίδωσιν ἡμῖν ὁ λόγος Id. Legg. 682 E; λ. παραδίδουαι εἰς ἔλεγχον Plut. Cic. 20; λ. ἦν προσήκει εἰλημμένος *to be caught and held fast*, Id. 2. 78 B, ubi v. Wyttenb.:—so in pl., τὰς ὁμοίαις . . λαβὰς λαβεῖν Aesch. Cho. 498; ἐς τὰς ὁμοίαις λαβὰς ἐλήλυθας Plat. Phaedr. 236 B; τὰ μαθήματα φαίη τις ἂν λαβὰς εἶναι φιλοσοφίας Xenocr. ap. Plut. 2. 452 D, cf. Diog. L. 4. 10; ἐν λαβαῖς εἶναι οὐ γενέσθαι *to be at grips, grapple closely*, of wrestlers, Plut. Eum. 7., 2. 979 A; εἰς λαβὰς ἦκειν Id. Lucull. 3; of an orator, ἀφύκτους [δεῖ εἶναι] τὰς λ. Dion. H. de Dem. 18, cf. 20; λαβὰς ἀντιλογίας δίδουαι *opportunities for refutation*, Id. de Comp. 15; also in friendly sense, φιλικὰ λ. Plut. 2. 660 B. IV. *an attack of sickness*, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

V. *a taking, accepting, ἐν ἀργύρου λαβῆ* Aesch. Supp. 935. λαβὴν, Dor. for λαβεῖν:—λάβησι, Ep. 3 subj. aor. of λαμβάνω.

λαβίδιον, τό, Dim. of λαβίς, *a pair of tweezers*, Diosc. 1. 84. λαβιδόω, *to seize with pincers*, Diosc. Parab. 1. 53:—*to castrate a horse*, Byz.

λάβιον, τό, Dim. of λαβή, *a haft*, Strab. 540.

λαβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = λαβή, *a handle*, Galen. 2. 704: *a hill*, E. M. 594. 9. II. act. *a holder*, i. e., 1. *a forceps*, Hipp. 687. 7. 2. *a buckle, clasp*, Polyb. 6. 23, 11. 3. *tongs or snuffers*

to trim lamps, LXX (Ex. 37. 23, Nnm. 4. 9).

λάβρα, ἡ, *a worse form of λαύρα*.

λαβρ-ἀγορέω, = λαβροστομέω, Hesych.

λαβρ-ἀγόρης, ου, ὁ, *a bold, rash talker, braggart*, II. 23. 479.

λαβράζω, = λαβρεύομαι, Nic. Al. 160, Tzetz.:—also = λαβρόομαι, Lyc. 260.

λαβράκιον [rā], τό, Dim. of λάβραξ, Antiph. Φιλῶτ. 2, Amphip. Φιλέτ. 2.

λαβράκτης, ου, ὁ, = λαβραγόρης, Pratin. 5.

λάβραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (λάβρος) *a ravenous sea-fish*, perh. *the lion de mer*, bass, Comici ap. Ath. 311, Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 1., 8. 2, 24, etc.; ὁ πάντων ἰχθύων σοφώτατος Ar. Fr. 489; λάβρακες Μελήσιοι *proverb. of greedy persons*, Patoemiogr., cf. Ar. Eq. 361.

λαβρεία, ἡ, = λαβροστομία, Hesych., Zonar.

λαβρεύομαι, Dep. (λάβρος) *to talk rashly, brag*, τί πάρος λαβρεύεαι; II. 23. 474; μύθοις λαβρεύεσθαι Ib. 478: Act. in Hesych.—Cf. λαβράζω, λαβροστομέω, λαβραγορέω.

λαβρηγορέω, = λαβραγορέω, Schol. Hes.

λαβρόομαι, Pass. *to rush violently*, Lyc. 705.

λαβρο-πόδης, ου, ὁ, *rapid of foot, rushing*, χείμαρρος Anth. P. 9. 277.

λαβρο-ποτέω, (πίνω) *to drink hard*, Anth. P. 5. 110., 10. 18.

λάβρος [ā, v. sub fin.], ον, also α, ον Damocr. ap. Galen. 13.

811. (Prob. from $\sqrt{\Lambda\Delta\Phi}$, cf. λαῦρος, ἀπο-λαύω): I. in Hom. only of natural forces, *furious, boisterous*, Ζέφυρος λάβρος ἐπαιγίζων II. 2. 148; οὔρον .. λάβρον ἐπαιγίζοντα δι' αἰθέρος Od. 15. 293; ὡς ὅτε κύμα θοῆ ἐπὶ νηὶ πέσσει λάβρον II. 15. 625; ποταμὸς .. λ. ὑπαιθα βέων 21. 271; ὅτε λαβρότατον χεῖι ὕδωρ Ζεὺς Ib. 385; so, λ. δμβρος Hdt. 8. 12; καπνός, σέλας Pind. O. 8. 48, P. 3. 70; πνεῦμα Aesch. Pers. 110; πῦρ, κύματα, πόντος, etc., Eur. Or. 697, etc.; also, simply, *huge, mighty*, λίθος Pind. N. 8. 79; ὕδατα λαβρότερα, expl. by ἀθρόωτερα, Arist. Meteor. 1. 12, 11:—so neut. as Adv., λάβρον ἐπαιγίζειν Anth. P. 5. 286. II. after Hom., of men, *boisterous, turbulent*, esp. in talking, *hasty*, Theogn. 634; λόβροι παγγλωσσία Pind. O. 2. 156; λ. στρατός the mob, Id. P. 2. 160; λ. στόμα Simon. 177, Soph. Aj. 1147; λ. ὄμμα Eur. Hel. 379. 2. *greedy, gluttonous*, λαβρόταται γένυες Pind. P. 4. 435, cf. Eur. H. F. 253; λ. πρὸς τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν τὴν τῆς τροφῆς Arist. G. A. 1. 4, 3; λάβρω χρώμενοι τῷ πότῳ Diod. 5. 26; λάβρον .. ζωροποιεῖ Anth. P. 11. 25; λαγνεῖται λαβρόταται Tim. Locr. 103 A; ἐπιθυμία Arist. G. A. 1. 4, 4; ἔρωσ Anth. P. 5. 268; and metaph., λάβρω μαχαίρᾳ Eur. Cycl. 403. III. Adv. λάβρως, *violently, furiously*, λάβρως φέρουσιν ἵπποι Theogn. 988 (cf. λαβρο-πόδης, -συτος); λ. ὕει Theophr. H. P. 4. 7, 1; καταγίγιναι λ. Diod. 5. 26; ἀθρόως καὶ λ. App. Hisp. 18, cf. Annib. 48. 2. *eagerly, greedily*, λάβρως διαρταμᾶν (of the eagle), Aesch. Pr. 1022; τῇ βρώσει χρῆται λάβρως Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 5, cf. Hipp. Acut. 394.—See the derivs. from λαβραγορέω to λαβροφαγέω.—Poët. word, used also in Ion. and late Prose. [λᾱ—always in Hom., etc.; λᾱ—Eur. Or. 697, H. F. 861, Anth. P. 11. 25.] λαβροσία, ἡ, Hesych. s. v. λαβροσιῶν (f. l. for λαβοσυνάων). λαβροστομέω, (στόμα) to talk boldly, rashly, Aesch. Pr. 327. λαβροστομία, ἡ, bold, rash talking, Hesych. λαβροσύνη, ἡ, (λάβρος) violence, greed, Anth. P. 6. 305, Opp. H. 5. 366; also in pl., Ib. 2. 130. 2. bold talking, Tryph. 423. λαβρό-σῦτος, ον, (σεύω) rushing furiously, Aesch. Pr. 601 (lyr.). λαβρότης, ητος, ἡ, = λαβροσύνη, Muson. ap. Stob. 166. 20, Ath. 310 F; λ. ἐν τῷ πίνειν Ath. 484 C. λαβρο-φάγέω, to eat greedily, Diog. L. 6. 28. λάβρως, ἡ, = πέλεκυς, Lydian word, Plut. 2. 302 A. λαβρῶσσω, = λαβρεύομαι, Hesych. λαβρώνιος, ὁ, a large wide cup with handles (prob. from λαβή), Comici ap. Ath. 484 C sq.: the forms λαβρωνία, ἡ, (Eust. 1066. 3), and λαβρώνιον, τό, (Menand. Ἀλι. 4. 4) also occur. λάβυζος, ἡ, an unknown *spice-plant*, Dino ap. Ath. 514 A. λαβύρινθος [ῥ], ὁ, a labyrinth or maze, a large building consisting of numerous halls connected by intricate and tortuous passages: the first known was in Egypt, Hdt. 2. 148, cf. Strab. 811; from which was borrowed that of Crete, Diod. 1. 61, cf. Call. Del. 311, Plin. 2. proverb. of tortuous questions or arguments, ὡσπερ εἰς λ. ἐμπεσόντες, οἰόμενοι ἤδη ἐπὶ τέλει εἶναι, ἀνακάμψαντες ὡσπερ ἐν ἀρχῇ .. ἀνεφάνημεν ὄντες Plat. Euthyd. 291 B; λαβυρίθων σκολιώτερα Diod. H. de Thuc. 40; λόγοι λαβυρίθους ὅμοιοι Luc. Bis Acc. 21; λόγων λαβύρινθοι Id. Icar. 29; of Lycophion's poems, Anth. P. 9. 191; as name of a philosopher, Luc. Symp. 6. II. any wreathed or coiled up body, εἰνάλιος λαβ. the twisted sea-snail, Anth. P. 6. 224; ἐκ σχοίνων λαβ. a bow-net of rushes, Theocr. 21. 11. (Perh. akin to λαύρα:—the term. recurs in μῆρ-ινθος, ὑάκ-ινθος, etc.) λαβύρινθῶδης, es, (εἶδος) like a labyrinth, contorted, ἀστράγαλος Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 33:—labyrinthine, δόξα Philo 1. 192; ἐρωτήσεις Luc. Fugit. 10. λάβω, λάβων, v. sub λαμβάνω. λαγανίζω, to make like cake; but v. sub λαγγάζω. λάγανον [λᾱ], τὴ, a thin broad cake, of meal and oil, like ἴτριον, Matro ap. Ath. 656 F, cf. 110 A:—ἐλκύνει λάγανον, cf. Lat. tracta, Ath. 647 E:—Dim. λαγάνιον, τό, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 648 A. λαγάρίζομαι, Pass., a word of dub. meaning in Ar. Vesp. 674, ἐκ κηθαρίου λαγαρίζομενον, expl. by the Schol. τὰ λαγαρὰ ἐσθιοντα, ὅ ἐστιν εὐθραυστα καὶ εὐτελῆ τινα, i. e. getting a poor living out of the ballot-box. II. Hesych. interpr. it to jog or nudge with the elbow; cf. Pherecr. Μυρμ. 6, Meineke.—There is a v. l. λαγαριζόμενος in Ar. and Pherecr. II. c.; but the form in -ίζομαι is confirmed by the Dor. λαγαρίττομαι in Hesych. λαγάρω-ειδῶς, Adv. like a στίχος λαγαρός (4), Eust. 399. 41. λαγάρω-κυκλος, ον, somewhat convex, Eust. 1464. 64. λαγάρωομαι, Pass. to be or become slack, λιμῶ Eust. Opusc. 3. 73; ποταμὸς λαγαρούμενος in the act of throwing, Anth. P. 9. 56. λαγάρως, ἄ, ὄν, (v. sub fin.) lax, slack, hollow, sunken, of an animal's flanks, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1, cf. Hipp. 269. 3; λαγαρᾶ .. τῇ γαστρὶ Philostr. 846; and γαστέρας must be supplied with τὰς λαγαράς in Ar. Eccl. 1167; λ. κύκλοι sunken, flattish, of the tortoise, Philostr. 778; λ. ποπάνευμα (cf. λαγαρίζομαι) Anth. P. 6. 231:—Comp. -ώτερος Hipp. 269; Sup., κατὰ τὸ λαγαρώτατον in the least defensible part, Plut. Camill. 25. 2. slack, loose, pliant, αὐχὴν λ. τὰ κατὰ τὴν συγκαμπὴν Xen. Eq. 1. 8; of camels, Diod. 2. 54:—so, λαγαρῶς ἰππάζεσθαι Philostr. 813. 3. thin, narrow, of a road, Xen. Cyn. 6, 5 (but the passage is corrupt); of columns, lanky, Plut. Popl. 15. 4. στίχος λαγαρός, opp. to προκοίλιον, a weak verse, with a short syllable for a long one in the middle, like II. 2. 731, Ar. Eccl. 1167, cf. Draco 7. 15, Ath. 632 E, Hephaest. 182. 5. in Arist. H. A. 9. 38, 1, where it is an epith. of spiders, some expl. it to mean lank, meagre, some agile, nimble. (From $\sqrt{\Lambda\Delta\Gamma}$, cf. Lat. lang-ueo, lang-uidus, lax-us, lass-us, and perh. O. Norse s-lak-r, our s-lack:—Curt. refers λαγρός, etc., to the same Root:—cf. also λήγω.) λαγάρωτης, ητος, ἡ, slackness, Helioid. 9. 15, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. λαγαρόν:—of a verse, v. foreg. 4, Eust. 1464. 63.

λαγάρωζομαι, v. sub λαγαρίζομαι. λαγάρωδης, es, sunken, flattish, Schol. Ar. λαγάρωσις, εως, ἡ, = λαγαρότης, Eust. 1103. 18. λαγγάζω, to slacken (= ἐνδίδωμι A. B. 106), Antiph. Ἄντερ. 1, Hesych., Phot.; prob. to be restored in Hipp. 308. 14 for the Ms. reading οὐκ εὐθὺς πνέει μέγα, ἀλλὰ λαγανίζει: Hesych. also cites the kindred forms λαγγανόομαι, λαγγέω, λαγγαρέω, λαγγεύω. (Aesch. and Ar. also use λογγάζω, q. v.; it is prob. akin to Lat. long-us, long-e, Goth. laggs (long, of time), laggei (μήκος).) λάγγων, ωνος, ὁ, a loiterer, E. M. ubi male λαγγών. λάγδην, Adv. = λάξ, τὰ σώφρονα λ. πατεῖται Soph. Fr. 606. λάγειος [ᾱ], ον, also α, ον, later form for λαγῶς, λ. κρέα Oribas. Coll. Med. 3. 3. λαγέτης, ου, Dor. λαγέτας, α, ὁ, (λαός, ἀγέομαι) leader of the people, Pind. O. 1. 144, P. 4. 190. λάγηνος, λαγήνιον, v. sub λαγυν-. λαγιδεύς, εως, ὁ, (λαγῶς) a leveret, like λυκιδεύς from λύκος, etc., Ael. N. A. 7. 47, Plut. 2. 971 D. II. a rabbit, Strab. 144. λαγίδιον [ι], τό, Dim. of λαγῶς, M. Anton. 10. 10, Poll. 5. 15. λαγίνης, ου, ὁ, = λαγῶς, Manass. Chron. 171. λαγίνος [ᾱ], η, ον, of the hare, γέννα Aesch. Ag. 119; cf. λαγῶς. λαγίον (not λαγίον, E. M.), τό, Dim. of λαγῶς, a leveret, Xen. Cyn. 5. 13. λαγκέολα, ἡ, = λογγίτις, Diosc. 3. 161. λαγκία, ἡ, the Lat. lancea, Diod. 5. 30; λαγκιάριος, ὁ, C. I. 4004, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 46. λαγνεία, ἡ, the act of coition, Hipp. 241. 4., 242. 5. II. salaciousness, lust, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 8, Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 2, Anth. P. 10. 45. λαγνεύμα, τό, coition, Hipp. 248. 21. II. lewdness, Clem. Al. 228. λαγνεύω, (λάγνος) to have sexual intercourse, commonly of the man, Hipp. Acr. 292, etc.: in Pass. of the woman, Id. P. 1149. II. to be lewd and lecherous, Plut. 2. 136 D. λάγνης, ου, ὁ, = λάγνος, Eubul. Κορυθ. 1; ὀφθαλμός Comic. Anon. 216. λαγνικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq.: τὸ λ. = λαγνεία, Clem. Al. 225. λάγνος, η, ον, salacious, lustful, properly of the man, as μάχλος of the woman, Critias 35, Tim. Locr. 104 E, Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 2, al., cf. Loh. Phryg. 184; but, λάγνης γυναικός Anaxandr. Incert. 9:—irr. Sup. λαγνίστατος, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 2, Clem. Al. 222; but -ότατος A. B. 1287; and in Eriphan. -ιαιτερος, -ιέστερος. (From $\sqrt{\Lambda\Delta\Gamma}$ come also λαγνεύω, etc., prob. also λαγών (the flock), and perh. λαγῶς; cf. Skt. lañjā (scortum):—v. also λαγαρός.) λαγο-δαίτης, ου, ὁ, (δαίω) hare-devourer, Aesch. Ag. 123 (lyr.). λαγο-θήρας, ου, ὁ, a hare-hunter, Anth. P. 9. 337, in vocat. -θηρᾶ. λαγο-θηρέω, to hunt hares, Ar. Lys. 789, in impf. ἐλαγοθήρει; v. l. -θήρα, cf. ὀρνιθοθηρέω. λαγο-κτονέω, to kill hares, Anth. P. 10. 11. λαγο-κύμινον, τό, a kind of cummin, Gloss.; in Diosc. 4. 17, λαγωῦ κ. λαγός, οὔ, ὁ, collat. form of λαγῶς, q. v. λαγο-τροφεῖον, v. sub λαγωτρ-. λαγρός, ὁ, or λαγρόν, τό, (λέγω, λέχος?) = κραββάτιον, Hesych. λαγύν-αρχος, ὁ, flask-master, magister bibendi, Hesych. λαγύνιον [ῦ], τό, Dim. of λάγννος, Diphil. Ἄδελφ. 1; λαγήνιον in Diosc. 2. 105. λαγύνις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of λάγννος, Plut. 2. 614 F. λαγύνιον, ὁ, name for a parasite, Hardbottle, Ath. 584 F. λάγυνος, ὁ, (in Thessaly ἡ, Arist. Fr. 457, cf. Rhian. ap. Ath. 499 D):—a flask, flagon, Comici ap. Ath. 499 B sq., Anth. P. 6. 248; and in late Prose, as Plut. 2. 509 D, Ath., etc. 2. a measure, containing 12 κοτύλαι, Arist. 1. c.—λάγννος is a freq. v. l., arising prob. from the Lat. lagena, and only admissible in late writers. [ῦ only in late Poets, Anth. P. 11. 298.] λαγύνο-φόρια, τά, the flagon-bearing, a feast at Alexandria, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 276 B. λαγχάνω: fut. λήξομαι Plat. Rep. 617 E, Ion. λάξομαι (cf. λάξις) Hdt. 7. 144:—aor. ἔλαχον, Hom.; Ep. ἔλλαχον h. Hom. Cer. 87, Theocr. 25. 271; λάχον II. 4. 49, al.; for λέλαχον v. infr. 1. 1 and IV: pf. εἶληχα Aesch. Theb. 376, 422, etc.; plqpf. εἶληχει Plat. Phaedo 107 D; poët. and Ion. λέλογχα Pind. O. 1. 84, Eur. Tro. 282 (lyr.), Hdt. 7. 53, Testim. ap. Dem. 541. 8, Dion. H., etc., but not in good Att. Prose; 3 pl. λελόγχασι Od. 11. 304, Emped. 5, 369; plqpf. ἐλελόγχει Luc. Amor. 18; Dor. 3 sing. λελόγχη Theocr. 4. 40:—Pass., ἐλήχθην Lys. 149. 2, Isae. 77. 10, Dem. 990. 12; pf. εἶληγμα Eur. Tro. 296, Dem. 873. 24; but 3 pl. λελάχεται Perict. ap. Stob. 448. 14; verb. Adj. ληκτέον, q. v. (From $\sqrt{\Lambda\Delta\chi}$, as seen in aor. λαχ-εἶν, λάχ-ος, λάχ-ησις, λάξις.) I. c. acc. rei, to obtain by lot, by fate, or by the will of the gods, opp. to ἐξαιρεῖσθαι, Od. 14. 233, cf. II. 9. 367; and so in all authors: generally, to obtain as one's portion, τὸ γὰρ λάχομεν γέρας ἡμεῖς 4. 49; λαχόντα τε ληίδος αἴσαν 18. 327; πρὸς δαιμόνων ὄλβον Pind. N. 9. 107; even of an equal division, μοῖραν ἴσην, ὡς αὐτοὶ περ ἐλάγχανον Od. 20. 282, cf. Hdt. 7. 144: with inf. added, ἐλαχον πολιτῶν ἀλα ναίμεν I had the sea for my portion to dwell in (says Poseidon, in reference to the partition of the Universe among the sons of Cronos), II. 15. 190, cf. Pind. O. 6. 56, Aesch. Eum. 931; ἐλαχ' ἀναξ δούλην σ' ἔχειν Eur. Tro. 278, cf. 282:—of a deity as the genius presiding over one's life, ἐμὲ μὲν Κῆρ .. λάχε γεινόμενον II. 23. 79; τῷ σκληρῷ μάλα δαίμονος, ὅς με λελόγχη Theocr. 4. 40; ᾧ δαίμον, ὅς με .. εἶληχας Poëta Att. ap. Alciphro 3. 49; also, esp. in pf. to be the tutelary deity of a place, to protect it, [Πάν] πάντα λόφον .. λέλογχε h. Hom. 18. 6; θεοῖσιν, οἱ Περαιδα γῆν λελόγχασι Hdt. 7. 53; παῖ Ῥέας, ἡ πρυτανεῖα λέλογχας Pind. N. 11. 1; so of Athena, ἡ τὴν ὑμετέραν πόλιν ἐλαχε

Plat. Tim. 23 D, cf. Eur. Or. 319, Phoen. 1575; so metaph., ἀκέρδεια λέλογχεν θαμινὰ κακαγόρος Pind. O. 1. 85:—often of persons who have a post assigned them by lot, κλήρον λ. Il. 7. 171, cf. 179., 23. 354; with inf. added, κλήρω λάχον ἐνθάδ' ἔπεισθαι 24. 400 (and this must be supplied in 23. 862); so, πάλω λαχεῖν Hdt. 4. 94, Aesch. Theb. 55, 126; πάλον λαχεῖν Ib. 376:—absol., πρὸς Θύμβρης ἔλαχον Λύκιοι had their post assigned near Thymbra, Il. 10. 430; ἐπί, ἐν, πρὸς πύλαις λ. Aesch. Theb. 423. 451, 457, etc.; and λαχεῖν alone, Hdt. 3. 128, etc.:—λ. τινα διδάσκαλον to have him assigned to one by lot, Antipho 142. 31.

2. at Athens of public officers, to obtain an office by lot, κῦμα λ. (v. κύαμος II); but often alone, ἀρχὴν λαχεῖν, opp. to χειροτονηθῆναι (to be elected), Ar. Av. 1111, Dem. 1306. 14; οὐδεμίαν λαχὼν οὐδὲ χειροτονηθείς Aeschin. 15. 11:—more commonly c. inf., ὁ λαχὼν πολεμαρχεῖν he who had the lot to be polemarch, Hdt. 6. 109; ἔλαχον πρότεροι ἀποδιδόναι Thuc. 5. 21, cf. 35; λαχὼν .. ἱερομνημονεῖν Ar. Nub. 623; λαχόντος βουλευεῖν when I became Member of Council by lot, Dem. 551. 2, cf. 1346. 2, Plat. Gorg. 473 E; λαχεῖν τῶν ἐξιόντων to be chosen by lot as one of .., Dem. 558. 15; also, οἱ λαχόντες βουλευταί (sc. εἶναι), λαχὼν βασιλεὺς, ἐπιμελητής, etc., much like Lat. designatus, Lys. 103. 30, Dinarch. 106. 20, Dem. 1313. 24, etc.; and absol., οἱ λαχόντες those on whom the lot fell, Thuc. 3. 50, Plat. Legg. 765 C.

3. as Att. law-term, λαγχάνειν δίκην, Lat. intendere litem, to obtain leave to bring a suit (esp. a private suit), prob. because the presiding magistrates decided the order of hearing by lot, often in Oratt.; λαγχ. δίκην τινὶ ἀγῆναι against one, Plat. Euthyphro 5 B, Legg. 938 B; πρὸς τινα Lys. 149. 3; ἐγκλημά τινι Dem. 912. 1; τοῦ κλήρου τὴν δίκην λ. to sue for an inheritance, Isac. 68. 44; and without τὴν δίκην, εἴληχε μὲν αὐτῷ τῆς θυγατρὸς ὡς οὐσης ἐπικλήρου Isac. 60. fin., cf. Aeschin. 41. 13, Dem. 1173. 3; λ. τινὶ τοῦ συμβολαίου Lys. 148. 21; λ. τινὶ φόνον Dem. 554. 5; but also, λ. τῷ υἱεὶ τῆς ἐπικλήρου to prosecute the claim on his son's behalf, Andoc. 16. 7, cf. 21; λ. δίκην τινὶ εἰς τοὺς Ἀμφικτύονας χιλίων ταλάντων ὑπὲρ τίνος Dem. 1378. 11, cf. Isocr. 347 A; absol., λ. πρὸς τὸν ἀρχοντα Isac. 87. 18:—Pass., αἱ δίκαι ἐλήχθησαν Lys. 149. 2; πρὸ τοῦ τὴν δίκην ληχθῆναι Dem. 1265. 23; impers., τούτοις λαγχάνεται proceedings are taken, Id. 645. 18:—v. sub λήξις.

II. c. gen. partit. to become possessed of a thing, ὡς κεν Ἀχιλλεὺς δῶρον ἐκ Πριάμοιο λάχη Il. 24. 76; ἔλαχον κτερέων Od. 5. 311; so Theogn. 934, Pind. 1. 8 (7). 137, Fr. 45. 6; so in Att., εὐπραπίδων λαχόντα Aesch. Ag. 380; χρυσοῦς .. τιμῆς λαχεῖν Soph. Ant. 699; οὐ τι μὴ λάχῃσι τοῦδε συμμάχου Id. O. C. 450; γέννας .. θείας λαχόντες Id. Fr. 267; διπλοῦ βίου λαχόντες Eur. Supp. 1086; πατρῶων οὐ λάχον not having obtained my patrimony, Id. Tro. 1192; τῆς εὐπρεπστάτης τελευτῆς Thuc. 2. 44; οὔτε σίτου οὐθ' ὕπνου δύνανται λαγχάνειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16:—that this gen. is partitive is clear from these phrases, χθονὸς λαχεῖν τοσοῦτον ἐνθανεῖν μόνον Soph. O. C. 790; γάμου μέρος λαχούσα Id. Ant. 918; τύμβου κοινὸν εἰληχῶς μέρος Id. El. 1135; τῆς γῆς τὸ πρὸς Νότον εἴληχε Id. Fr. 19. 5.

III. absol. to draw (i. e. obtain) the lot, Od. 9. 334; to draw lots, Isocr. 144 B, Diod., etc.; περί τίνος Argum. Dem. 510. 27., 511. 4, Ev. Joh. 19. 24. IV. Causal only in the Ep. redupl. aor. λέλαχον, to put in possession of a thing, grant one the rights of .., ὄφρα πυρὸς με Τρῶες .. λελάχῃσι θανόντα Il. 7. 80., 22. 343; ἐπὶν με πυρὸς λελάχητε 23. 76, cf. 15. 350;—but this aor. is used intr. in Anth. P. 7. 341:—cf. λαυθάνω B. I. V. intr. to fall to one's lot or share, ἐς ἐκάστην [νῆα] ἐννέα λάγγανον αἴγες nine goats were allotted to each, Od. 9. 160; αἰῶν δυσαίων ἔλαχεν Eur. Hel. 213; ὅσοις τὸ σωφρονεῖν εἴληχεν Id. Hipp. 80; τὸ λαχὼν μέρος Plat. Legg. 745 E; τὴν πρὸς Νότον λαχεῖν Δευκαλίωνι Strab. 443.

λάγω, Dor. for λήγω, Ahr. D. Dor. p. 152. λαγω-βολεῖον, τό, a place for catching hares, Suid. λαγω-βόλα, ἡ, hare-shooting, Call. Dian. 2. λαγω-βόλον, τό, a staff or stick for flinging at hares, also used as a shepherd's staff or crook, Lat. pedum, Theocr. 4. 49., 7. 128, Anth. P. 6. 177, 188, etc.; also λαγωβόλον, Anth. P. 6. 296: cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 387. 2.

λαγωδάριον, τό, Dim. of λαγώς, Philo 1. 318. λαγωδίας, οὐ, ὁ, a bird, perh. the same as λαγώς II, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 390 F.

λαγῶδιον, τό, Dim. of λαγώς, a leveret, Ar. Ach. 520. λαγῶειος, α, οὐ, of or belonging to a hare, Opp. C. 1. 491, 519.

λαγωϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, for hare-hunting, Achmes Onir. 279. λαγῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, (v. sub λάγνος):—the hollow on each side below the ribs, the flank (v. λαπάρα), Hipp. 545. 54, Eur. Hec. 559, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 1; often in pl. λαγῶνες, the flanks, Lat. ilia, Batr. 225, Eur. I. T. 298, Ar. Vesp. 1193, Ran. 662, etc.; properly of men, but also of animals, Eur. El. 826, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1., 5, 10, Theocr. 25. 246; θύννου λαγῶνες Antiph. Κύκλ. 1.

2. in later Greek, the womb, Naumach. ap. Stob. 420. 4, Argum. metr. to Soph. O. T., etc. II. metaph., like κενεών and γαστήρ, any hollow, κοιλὴ λ. the hollow of a cup, Eubul. Καμπ. 2; λαγῶνεσι φαρέρτης Anth. P. 6. 326; πρὸς τινὶ λ. τοῦ κρημνοῦ, Plut. Arat. 22; esp. of a mountain, the flank, Dion. H. 3. 24., 9. 23, Call. Fr. 185; the sides of a grave, Anth. P. append. 104, Epigr. Gr. 149. 4., 462. 12, al.

λαγω-βόλον, τό, v. sub λαγωβόλον. λαγῶς, οὐ, ὁ, Ep. for λαγώς, q. v. λαγῶς, α, οὐ, contr. for λαγῶσιος, of the hare, κρέα Ar. Ach. 1110; τρίχες Plut. 2. 138 F:—τὰ λαγῶα (sc. κρέα), hare's flesh, and, generally, dainties, delicacies, ζῆν ἐν πᾶσι λαγῶσις Ar. Vesp. 709, cf. Ach. 1006, Pax 1195, Teleclid. Στεργ. 2, Plat. Com. Φά. 2. 10, etc.

λαγω-φόνος, οὐ, poet. for λαγωφόνος, Opp. C. 1. 154. λαγῶ-πους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, rough-footed like a hare; and so, as Subst., 1.

a bird, apparently of the grouse kind, Plin. 10. 68; cf. λαγώς II. 2. a downy plant, hare's-foot trefoil, Trifolium arvense, Diosc. 4. 17, Galen. 13. 201.

λάγω-πῦρος, ἡ, hare's wheat, a plant, Hipp. 878 C.

λαγῶς, ὁ, gen. λαγῶ or λαγῶ; acc. λαγῶν Ar. Vesp. 1203, Fr. 11, 248, but λαγῶ or λαγῶ Xen. Cyn. 3, 3, etc. (this form is condemned by Luc. Soloec. 3, but cf. Ath. 400 A): pl., nom. λαγῶ, acc. λαγῶς: Ion. λαγός, οὐ, Hdt. 1. 123, al., v. Lob. Phryn. s. v.; but also in Dor. and Att. poets, Epich. 36 Ahr., Soph. Fr. 113, Alex. Λαμπ. 1, Ameips. Σφενδ. 2, Philem. Incert. 3. 5: (on the accent, v. Chandler on Gr. Acc. § 550):—Ep. λαγῶς, οὐ, also in Xen. Cyn. 10, 2, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 7., 9. 33, Luc., etc., v. Lob. ut supr.: (v. sub λάγνος). A hare, Lat. lepus, ἡ κεμᾶδ' ἡ ἐ λαγῶν Il. 10. 361; πῦρκα λαγῶν 22. 310; ἡδὲ πρόκας ἡδὲ λαγῶν Od. 17. 294; τοὶ δ' ὠκύποδας λαγῶς (Dor. for λαγῶς) ἤρευν Hes. Sc. 302; λαγῶ δίκην like a hare, Aesch. Eum. 26:—proverbs, ἐστὶν λαγῶς of a coward, Posidipp. Χορ. 1. 9; λαγῶ βίον ζῆν to lead a hare's life, Dem. 314. 24; δειλότερος λαγῶ Φρυγός Poëta ap. Strab. 36: λαγῶς καθέδων, of persons feigning sleep, Pseudoepigr. 1. 1. περί τῶν κρεῶν τρέχων Ib. II. a bird with rough feathered feet, mentioned with the swallow, Artemid. 4. 58, Anton. Lib. 21; λαγωδίας, λαγῶπους seem to be of similar kind. III. a kind of fish, lepus marinus, Epich. and Ameips. ll. c., Ar. Fr.; ὁ θαλάττιος λαγῶς Plut. 2. 983 F. IV. a constellation, Arat. 338. V. a kind of dandage, Chirurgg. Cocchi p. 101.

λάγω-σφᾶγία, ἡ, a killing of hares, Anth. P. 6. 167. λάγω-τροφεῖον, τό, Lat. leporarium, Gloss., where also λαγοτρ-. λάγω-τροφέω, to feed or keep hares, Enst. 1821. 32. λάγῶφθαλμος, οὐ, having prominent eyes like the hare, unable to close the eye, Galen., Paul. Aeg. 6. 10, etc.; also λαγωφθαλμος Eust. 812. 2:—τὸ λ. this condition of eyes, Galen. 2. 271.

λάγω-φόνος, ὁ, hare-killer, a kind of eagle, the same as the μελανάετος, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 2: also λαγωφόνος, q. v.

λάγῶ-χειλος, οὐ, having a hare-lip, Galen. 1. 362. λάδανον, τό, v. sub κιννάμων.

λάδας, ὁ, a young stag, Hesych. λαδρέω, (λα-, βρέω) to flow strongly, Poëta Dor. in An. Oxon. 1. 123.

λαεδός, ὁ, an unknown bird, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 27 (v. ll. λαιδός, λιβυός). λαεργής, ἐς, made of stone, Nic. Th. 707 (al. εὐεργής).

λαέρκινον, τό, a kind of καρπήσιον, Galen. 14. 72. λαέρτης, οὐ, ὁ, a kind of ant, Ael. N. A. 10. 42. II. as pr. n. the father of Ulysses, Od.; also Λαέρτιος, οὐ, Soph. Ph. 87, 417, etc.; and Λάρτιος, Ib. 401, 1286, Aj. 1, etc.

λάζαρος, ὁ, a corpse (from Lazarus), and λαζαρώ, to lay out for burial, Byz.; v. Suicer.

λαζίνης, οὐ, ὁ, a bird, = χαραδριός, Hesych. II. a fish, perhaps f. l. for μαζίνης, Id.

λάζομαι, Dep., Ep. and Ion. for λαμβάνω (cf. Z. §. II. 5), used by Hom. only in Ep. 3 sing. impf. λάζετο, (ἐλάζετο only in Il. 5. 371), and 3 pl. opt.; Dor. imper. λάζεο or λάσδεο Theocr. 8. 84., 15. 21; λάζευ Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 456 B. To take, seize, grasp, ἔγχος λάζετο Il. 8. 389; πέτρον, μαστίγα, ἡρία, etc., Il.; λ. τινὰ ἀγκάς to take one in her arms, 5. 371; ὁδὲ λαζοῖατο (for λάζοιντο) γαίαν may they bite the dust, 2. 418; metaph., πάλι δ' ὄ γε λάζετο μῦθον he took back, i. e. retracted or altered his speech, 4. 357, Od. 13. 254; also in Ion. Prose, πεφυκὸς νόσους λάζεσθαι disposed to take them, Hipp. 407. 49; ὁδύνη λάζεται [τὸν ἐγκέφαλον] pain seizes or attacks it, Id. 468. 13; v. Foës Oecon.

II. the form λάζομαι occurs in h. Hom. Merc. 316, ἐλάζυτο .. Ἐρμῆν ἐπὶ βουσίη; in Hipp. 595. 9, λάζυται τὴν γονὴν receives it; and is alone used by Att. Poets, (except in imper. ἀντιλάζου, Eur. Or. 452, v. Elmsl. Med. 1185, Markl. I. A. 1227), λάζυσθε Eur. Med. 956, Bacch. 503; λάζυσθαι Id. H. F. 943; c. gen., λάζυσθε κύλικος Ar. Lys. 209; so in compds., ἀντελάζυτο Eur. Med. 1216, ubi v. Pors.; ἐπιλάζυμαι Id. Andr. 250; προλάζυμαι Id. Ion 1027; προσλάζυμαι Id. Hec. 64.

λαζούριον, τό, lapis lazuli (hence azure), Achmes Onir. praef., Leont. de Sphaer. p. 261:—λαζουρό-χρῶος, Auct. ap. Salmas. Plin. Exerc. 93 D.

λάζω, = λακτίζω, λάζας τράπεζαν Lyc. 137, cf. Schol. Hec. 64, Hesych. λάθα, ἡ, Dor. for λήθη.

λαθ-άνεμος, οὐ, Dor. for ληθ-, escaping wind, ὦρα Simon. 12. λάθαργος [λα], ὁ, σ bit of leather, Nic. Th. 423: cf. λαίθαργος.

λαθήμεν, Ep. aor. inf. of λαυθάνω. λαθ-ήβης, οὐ, ὁ, having forgotten youth, Hesych.

λάθησις [λα], εως, ἡ, an escaping notice, Tzetz. λάθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, likely to escape notice, Arist. Rhct. 1. 12, 5.

λαθι-κηδής, ἐς, (κηδος) banishing care, εἰ ποτὲ τοι λαθικηδέα μαζὺν ἐπέσχον Il. 22. 83; οἶνος λ. Alcae. Fr. 41; Διάνυστος C. I. 3538. 15; cf. Anth. P. 9. 524, 12, Plut. 2. 657 D; τέχνης ἰδμοσύνη Anth. Plan. 273.

λαθι-νοστος, οὐ, forgetful of return, Hesych.

λαθι-πήμων, οὐ, banishing sorrow, prob. l. for λυσιπήμων (q. v.) in Orph.

λαθι-ποινος, οὐ, forgetful of vengeance, Hesych.

λαθι-πονός, οὐ, (λήθη) forgetful of sorrow, Soph. Aj. 711 (lyr.); βίσιος ὁδύνη λ. a life forgetting, i. e. free from, pain, Id. Tr. 1021 (lyr.).

λαθι-φθογγος, οὐ, robbing of voice, epith. of death, Hes. Sc. 131. λαθι-φροσύνη, ἡ, forgetfulness, Ap. Rh. 4. 356, in pl.

λαθι-φρων, οὐ, gen. ονος, forgetful, heedless, foolish, Hesych.

λαθος, εως, τό, Dor. for λήθος, = λήθη, Theocr. 23. 24. λαθοσύνη, ἡ, = ληθοσύνη, v. l. for μαντοσύνη, Eur. I. T. 1279.

λάθρα, λάθρα, v. sub λάθρη.

λαθραῖος, οὐ, also α, οὐ Eubul. Navv. 1. 8, Lyc. 1198:—secret, covert,

clandestine, furtive, ἄτη λ. Aesch. Ag. 1230; ἐσδέδεγμαί πημονῆν .. λαθραίων, of a person, Soph. Tr. 377; λ. δὲ ἀσκεῖ κακά practises secret frauds, Ib. 384; λ. ὠδὶς one born in secret child-birth, Eur. Ion 45; λ. θάνατον ἐπιβουλεύειν τινί Andoc. 31. 2; λ. Κύπρις Eubul. l. c. Comp., λαθραιότερον γένος Plat. Legg. 781 A. II. Adv. -ως, Aesch. Pr. 1078, Eur. El. 26, etc.; Sup., ὡς μάλιστα δύνανται λαθραιότατα Antipho 114. 26. 2. λ. τῆς μητρὸς, *clam matre*, Alciphro 3. 27.

λαθραιότης, ἦτος, ἢ, *secrecy, concealment*, Procop. Anecd. p. 49.

λάθρη [ᾶ], Att. λάθρη, Adv. (√ΛΑΘ, λαθάνω):—*secretly, covertly, by stealth*, of stolen loves, ὁ δὲ οἱ παρελέξατο λάθρη Il. 2. 515; ἀνήρ, δὲ ἐμίσητο λάθρη Od. 15. 430; ἐμὲ .. λάθρη κτεινάντες *treacherously*, 17. 80; ἀλλὰ τε λάθρη γνῖα βαρύνεται *imperceptibly*, Il. 19. 165; so in Att., Soph. Aj. 1137, O. T. 386, Ar. Ran. 746, Thuc. 4. 39, etc. 2. c. gen., λάθρη τινὸς *unknowingly* to one, λάθρη Αασμέδοντος Il. 5. 269; λάθρη τῶν ἄλλων στρατηγῶν Hdt. 8. 112, cf. 9. 90, Soph. O. T. 787, O. C. 354, Ar. Vesp. 347.—Generally written λάθρη, λάθρα; but as it is written λάθραι (i. e. λάθρα) in some of the best MSS., as the Laur. of Soph., this form has been restored by the latest Edd. in Att. writers, and λάθρη in Hom.:—other forms are also λάθρηδόν, Anth. P. 7. 202; λαθρηδά, Luc. Calumn. 21; λαθρηδῖς, Joann. Alex. 38. 29, Theognost. 163. 25; λαθρηδία, Or. Sib. 3. 139.

λαθρίδιος [ι], a, on, poet. for λάθριος, Orph. Arg. 886. Adv. -ως, Anth. P. 5. 127, 262, al.

λαθρίμαϊος, a, on, =sq., Hesych. s. v. σκότιον.

λάθριος, on, also a, on Manetho 6. 207:—later form of λαθραῖος, ἐρετρού Plat. Com. Ἄδων. 1. 4; ἐπιθυμία Menand. Incert. 6; φιλάματα, εὐνή Bion 15. 6; of a person, ἐς οὐατα λάθριος εἶπεν Call. Apoll. 104; λ. γαμέτης C. I. 3588. 5; of place, λ. νάπος Theocr. 20. 39:—neut. pl. as Adv., *secretly*, Call. Del. 241; λάθρια μὲν γελάουσα *treacherously* (si vera l.), Theocr. 1. 96.

λαθρο-βόλος, on, *hitting secretly*, δόναξ Anth. P. 9. 824.

λαθρο-γαμία, ἦ, a *secret marriage*, Eccl.

λαθρο-δάκνης, on, ὁ, *biting secretly*, λ. κόριες, of the Grammarians, Anth. P. 11. 322:—also λαθροδῆκτης, on, ὁ, Ignat. Ep. Ephes. 7. A. B. 50.

λαθρο-διδασκαλέω, to *teach secretly*, Eus. H. E. 4. 11, cf. Lob. Phryn. 623.

λαθρο-κοιτέω, to *live in secret marriage*, and -κοιτία, ἦ, Tzetz.

λαθρο-νυμφος, ἦ, *secretly married*, Lyc. 320.

λαθρο-πόδης, on, ὁ, *stealthy-paced*, Anth. P. 9. 409.

λαθρο-φάγέω, to *eat secretly*, Metagen. Φιλ. 4, Eccl.; -φαγία, ἦ, Eccl.;

—from -φάγος, on, *eating secretly*, Hesych., Eccl.

λαθροφθορέω, to *seduce a girl*, opp. to γαμίζω, Eccl.

λαθρο-φονευτής, on, ὁ, a *secret murderer*, Eccl.

λαθυρίς, ἴδος, ἦ, a kind of *spurge, lathyrus*, Diosc. 4. 167, Galen.

λάθυρος, ὁ, a kind of *pulse, vetchling*, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 43, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3. 1; heterog. pl. λάθυρα, Babr. 74. 6.

λάθω [ᾶ], I sing. subj., and λάθων, part., aor. of λαθάνω.

λαι-, λαισ-, insepr. prefix with intens. sense (cf. λα-) in λαίμαργος, λαισκαπρος, λαισπαις, λαισποδίας.

λαία, ἦ, Dor. for λεία, Pind. O. 10 (11). 52; cf. Hesych.

λαῖαι, al, *stones*, used as weights to keep the threads of the warp straight in the upright loom (cf. ἀγνυθες), Arist. G. A. 1. 4. 6., 5. 7, 18: in Hesych. we find acc. pl. λείας, nom. sing. λεία in E. M.; nom. pl. λεία (λείαι?) in Poll. 7. 36.

λαῖ-βολέω, to *throw stones at*: and -βολία, ἦ, a *pelting with stones*, both in Nicet.

λαῖγμα, τό, =θύμα, Hesych., Phot.; v. λαῖμα.

λαῖγξ, γγος, ἦ, Dim. of λᾶας, a *small stone, pebble*, λαῖγγες Od. 5. 433; λαῖγγας 6. 95. II. generally, a *stone*, Ar. Rh. 1. 402, al.

λαῖδιος, on, =λαῖός, Hesych.

λαῖδος, τό, =λήδος, a *light thin garment*, Hesych.

λαιδρός, ἄ, ὄν, *bold, impudent*, Nic. Th. 689, Al. 576; cf. Hesych.

λαῖειος, a, on, of *Laius*, Argum. metr. ad Soph. O. T.

λαῖζω, to *be a layman*, Eccl.

λαῖθαργος, on, (λαθεῖν) *biting secretly*, i. e. without barking, of a dog, σαίνουσα δάκνεις καὶ κύων λ. εἴ Soph. Fr. 902, cf. Ar. Eq. 1068; in A. B. 50, λάθαργος.—Cf. λαθροδάκνης.

λαικάζω, fut. ἄσομαι: (v. sub λάω B):—to *wench*, Ar. Eq. 167, Thesm. 57; λαικάσομ' ἄρα, i. e. I'll do anything rather, Cephisod. Τροφ. 1. 5; οὐχὶ λαικάσει; a vulgar form of execration, Strato Φοιν. 1. 36: to *deceive*, Suid. E. M.:—also λαικάω in Hesych.; λαιχάζω, Schol. Ar. Eccl. 920.

λαικαλέος, a, on, =λαικαστής, Luc. Lexiph. 12, ubi olim λει-.

λαικαστής, on, ὁ, a *wencher*, Ar. Ach. 79:—fem. λαικάστρια, a *strumpet*, Ib. 529, 537, Pherecr. Χειρ. 8;—also λαικός, ἄδος, Aristaen. 2. 16.

λαῖκόβ, ἦ, ὄν, (λαός) of or from the *people*, λ. ἄνθρωπος and λ. alone as Subst. a *laic, layman*, opp. to κληρικός, Clem. Rom. 1. 40, etc.; v. Ducang.

λαῖκόω, to *make common, desecrate*, Eccl.

λαιλαπίζω, to *agitate by storms*, Aquila V. T.

λαιλαπώδης, es, *stormy, οὐρανός* Hipp. Epid. 1. 942; λ. ὕδωρ *rain-water*, Id.

λαῖλαψ, απορ, ἦ: (prob. redupl. from λα-, λαι- intensive):—a *dark, furious storm, a hurricane*, βαῖνον ἐρεμνῆ λαίλαπι Ἰσοι Il. 12. 375; κελαινῆ λ. Ἰσοι 11. 747; ἄνεμος σὺν λαίλαπι πολλῇ 17. 57; Ζέφυρος βαθεῖη λ. τύπτων 11. 306; Ζέφυρος μεγάλη σὺν λαίλαπι θύων Od. 12. 408, cf. 416; λαίλαπα τείνει Zeus Il. 16. 365; ὤρσεν ἐπὶ ζαῆν ἄνεμον .. λ. θεσπεσίη Od. 12. 314, cf. 9. 68; ὡς δ' ὑπὸ λαίλαπι .. βέβριθε χθών Il. 16. 384, cf. Simou. Amorg. 1. 15; Νότου λαίλαπι Anacr. 113; λαίλαπι χειμωνιστύφω Aesch. Supp. 34:—acc. to Arist. Mund. 4, 16, it is a *whirlwind sweeping upwards*, cf. LXX (Job. 21. 18), Polyb. 30. 14,

6:—metaph., ἔτλης λαίλαπα δυσμενέων Anth. P. 7. 147. Not found in good Prose. A form λαιλαπετός, ὁ, occurs in Schol. Ven. Il. 11. 495, Hesych.

λαῖμα, τό, an uncertain word in Ar. Av. 1563; the Ven. Ms. gives λαῖγμα, whence Bentl. restored λαῖγμα, *saerifice* (v. λαῖγμα).

λαιμάζω, =λαιμάσσω, Hesych.

λαιμαργέω, =λαιμάσσω, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1202, Porphy. de Abst. 1. 53.

λαιμαργία, ἦ, *gluttony*, Plat. Rep. 619 B, Legg. 888 A; ἦ περὶ τὴν τροφήν λ. Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 21.

λαίμαργος, on, *greedy, gluttonous*, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 27, Theophr., etc.; λ. πρὸς τὴν τροφήν Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 15. Adv. -γως, λ. ἐσθίειν Stob. t. 124. 34. (Acc. to Gramm., from λαι- intensive and μαργός, v. λα-.)

λαιμαργότης, ἦτος, ἦ, *greediness*, Philo 1. 686.

λαιμάσσω, Att. -ττω, (λαιμός) to *be greedy or hungry*, Ar. Eccl. 1178.

λαιμάω, =foreg., Hesych., Phot.; v. sub λαιμάσσω.

λαιμητόμος, on, poet. for λαιμοτόμος, Anth. P. 6. 101.

λαιμίζω (λαιμός) to *cut the throat, slaughter*, τινά Lyc. 326.

λαιμο-δακτής, ἐς, (δάκνω) *throat-biting*, Anth. P. 6. 5.

λαιμο-πέδη, ἦ, a *dog-collar*, Anth. P. 6. 35. II. a *springe for catching birds*, Ib. 6. 109.

λαιμό-ρῦτος, on, (ρέω) *gushing from the throat*, Eur. Hel. 335, metri grat. for λαιμόρρυτος.

λαιμός (A), on, ὁ, the *throat, gullet*, in Hom., always of men, βάλε δουρὶ λαιμὸν ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνα Il. 13. 388; τὸν δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς κατὰ λαιμὸν .. βάλεν ἰῶ Od. 22. 15; οὐπως ἂν ἐμοιγε φίλον κατὰ λαιμὸν λείη οὐ πόσις οὐδὲ βρώσις Il. 19. 209; λ. ἀπαμῆσαι 18. 34:—also in pl., Eur. Ion 1065, Phoen. 1092; so, in pl., of animals, Id. Supp. 1201, Ar. Av. 1560:—rare in Prose, as Hipp. 268, Luc. Nigr. 16. (Perhaps akin to λάμος, λαμία, λαμυρός.)

λαιμός (B), ὄν, =λαμυρός II, Hesych.; neut. pl. as Adv., λαιμὰ βοκχεύειν *impudently*, Menand. Δάρδ. 1.

λαιμό-τρητος, on, with the *throat severed*, κάρα Eur. Phoen. 455; λ. ἄχρα *cut-throat* woes, Ar. Thesm. 1054; cf. λαιμότομος.

λαιμοτομέω, to *cut the throat of*, τινα Ar. Rh. 2. 840, Strab. 294, Plut. Oth. 2; absol., Ar. Rh. 4. 1601:—Pass. to *have one's throat cut*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 264.

λαιμο-τόμος, on, *throat-cutting*, Περσέως Eur. El. 459; χεῖρ Id. I. T. 444; σφαγίς Anth. P. 6. 306. II. προπατοκ. λαιμότομος, on, with the *throat cut, severed by the throat*, Eur. Hec. 207; κεφαλή Id. I. A. 776; Γοργούς λ. ἀπὸ σταλαγμῶν the blood dripping from the Gorgon's severed head, Id. Ion 1055; cf. λαιμότμητος.

λαιμώσσω, =λαιμάσσω, Hippoc. 76 (λαιμᾶ Bgk.), Nic. Al. 352.

λαῖνα, ἦ, the Lat. *laena*, =χλαῖνα, Strab. 196.

λαῖνεος, a, on, =sq., Il. 22. 154, Eur. Phoen. 115, Theocr. 23. 58.

λαῖνος (A), η, on, (λαῖας) of *stone or marble*, οὐδός Il. 9. 404, Od. 8. 80; πῦρ λ. a *storm of stones*, Il. 12. 177; λαῖνον ἔσσο χιτῶνα thou hadst put on a coat of stone, i. e. thou hadst been covered with stones, stoned to death, 3. 57; also of sculpture, Simon. 110; λ. τάφος Soph. O. C. 1596; λ. μνήμα Eur. El. 328, and often in Eur.; ἀπελθὲ λαῖνων σταθμῶν Trag. in Ar. Ach. 449. 2. metaph. *stony-hearted*, λαῖνε παῖ Theocr. 23. 20. [ᾶ only in a late Epigr., Anth. P. app. 257, λαῖνη στήλη.]

λαῖνος (B) γῆ, =λήιον, *corn-land*, Hesych.

λαῖον or λᾶον, τό, Dor. for λήιον. II. =δρέπανον, a *sickle*, v. l. Ar. Rh. 3. 1335, v. Bast. Greg. 893.

λαῖός, ὁ, a kind of *thrush*, perhaps the *ring-owzel, Turdus torquatus*, Arist. H. A. 9. 19, Ant. Liber. 19.

λαῖός, ἄ, ὄν, left, λαῖᾶ μὲν ἰτὺν προβάλεσθε (sc. χειρὶ) Tyrtae. 12; λαῖᾶς χειρός on the left hand, Aesch. Pr. 714; πρὸς λαῖᾶ χειρὶ Eur. H. F. 159; ἐπὶ λαῖᾶ Arat. 160; οἱ τὸ λ. ἔχοντες, (sc. μέρος) Diod. 13. 99; ἐς λαῖᾶν ἐσιόντων χῆρα (Dor.) C. I. 6241. 3; τῇ λαῖᾶ Philostr. 869:—also in later Prose, τὰ διδόμενα τῇ δεξιᾷ δέχεσθαι τῇ λαῖᾶ χειρὶ Proverb. ar. Polyb. 38. 2, 9. Poët. word, but not in Hom., who uses ἀριστερός. (Orig. λαῖ-ός, cf. Lat. *laeu-us*, Slav. *lev-u*:—in Hesych. we have λαῖβα, i. e. λαῖβα, Cretan for ἀσπίς, because borne on the left arm; also λαῖφα: ἀσπίς; λαῖτα: πέλτη; λαφός, on, left-handed.)

λαιο-τομέω, (λαῖον) to *reap corn*, Theocr. 10. 3, cf. 10. 21.

λαῖς, Dor. for ληῖς.

λαισατο-φόρος, on, *bearing a λαισήιον*, Hesych.

λαισηῖον, τό, a kind of *shield or target*, lighter than the ἀσπίς, βοείας ἀσπίδας εὐκύκλους λαισηῖά τε πτερόεντα Il. 5. 453., 12. 426, cf. Scol. in Ath. 695 F:—acc. to Hdt. 7. 91, covered with raw hides (prob. therefore derived from λόσιος), and used by the Cilicians instead of the common ἀσπίδες; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 342. 6.

λαισκαπρος, on, (λαι- intens. with σ inserted, κάπρος) *very lustful*, Suid., E. M.:—so, λαισπαις, ὁ, =βούπαις, Hesych.

λαισποδίας, on, ὁ, (λαι-, σποδέω) *one who is very lewd or lustful*; name of a person constantly attacked by the Comic Poets, seldom without reference to some defect of legs (perhaps therefore with a play on λαῖός, πούς), Ar. Av. 1569, Eurpol. Δημ. 37 (ubi v. Meineke), etc.; as appellat., Apollod. Incert. 1. 16.

λαῖτμα, τό, poet. Noun, the *depth or gulf* of the sea, μέγα λαῖτμα θαλάσσης Od. 4. 504., 5. 174., 9. 260; ἄλδς ἐς μέγα λ. Il. 19. 267, cf. Od. 8. 561; also alone, λαῖτμα μέγ' ἐκπερώσει 7. 35, cf. 5. 409., 7. 276, Theocr. 13. 24. (Prob. akin to λαιμός, λάμος, with τ inserted.)

λαῖτος, λαῖτον, v. sub λήϊτος.

λαῖφάσσω, fut. ξω, =λαφύσσω, Nic. Th. 477.

λαῖφη, ἦ, rare collat. form of sq., Call. Fr. 245.

λαῖφδ-πτερος, on, *soil-winged*, Manass. Chron. 4056.

λαῖφος, εος, τό, -poët. Noun, a *shabby, tattered garment*, ἀμφὶ δὲ

λαῖφος ἔσσω Od. 13. 399; τοιαύτε λαίφε' ἔχοντα 20. 206; generally λ. λυγρός a lynx' skin, h. Hom. 18. 23. II. like φᾶρος, a piece of cloth or canvas, a sail, Alcae. 18; καθήσειν λ. (metaph.) Aesch. Eum. 556, cf. Eur. Med. 524, Or. 341; στολμοὶ λαίφους Aesch. Supp. 715; στείλασα λ. Ib. 723; in pl., Soph. Tr. 561, Eur. Hec. 113, etc.:—metaph., λαίφη τῆσδε γῆς Id. Rhés. 323.

λαιψηρόδρομος, *ον*, swift-running, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 207. λαιψηρός, ἄ, *όν*, light, nimble, swift, λαιψηρά τε γούνα Il. 22. 204, al.; of persons, light-footed, swift, 21. 264; so, λαιψηροῖς βελέεσσι 21. 278; ἀνέμων λαιψηρά κέλευθα 14. 17; λ. δρόμος, πόδες Pind. P. 9. 215, N. 10. 118; γνάθοι Eur. Alc. 494; πόλεμοι Pind. O. 12. 5:—neut. pl. as Adv. *swiftly*, Eur. Ion 717. (Poët. word; no doubt = αἰψηρός, from αἰψα, cf. Λ λ. II. 2.)

λακάω, = λάσκω, to shout, howl, Aesch. Theb. 186, Supp. 872. λακάθη [κῆ], ἡ, f. l. for λακάρη, q. v. Λάκαινα [λᾶ], ἡ, fem. of Λάκων, Lat. *Lacaena*, properly a Laconian woman (Phryn. s. v.), Λ. κόρη Theogn. 1002, cf. Eur. Hec. 441, etc.; absol., of Helen, Id. Andr. 486; Λάκαινα, name of a drama by Soph.:—it is however often used merely as a fem. Adj. = Λακωνική, Λ. χώρα Hdt. 7. 235; χθών, γαῖα, γῆ Eur. Andr. 151, Tro. 1110, Hel. 1473; πόλις Id. Andr. 193, 208; so, ἡ Λ. (without χώρα), Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 29:—cf. κύων 1. 2. ἡ Λ. (sc. κύλιξ), a Laconian eur, Ar. Fr. 3.

λακάνη, ἡ, Hellen. form for the Att. λεκάνη, Suid. λακάρη or λακάρη, ἡ, a tree, prob. *philyrea latifolia*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 1., 7. 6, 1; in worse MSS. λακάθη: in Hesych. also λακάρτη. Λακαταπύγων [ῥ], *ον*, = καταπύγων with prefix λα-, Ar. Ach. 664. λακᾶτάρατος, *ον*, = κατάρατος with prefix λα-, Phot. Λάκαφθον, τό, an aromatic bark, an ingredient of the Egypt. κῦφι, Paul. Aeg. 7. 22: perhaps same as νάρκαφθον.

λάκε [ᾶ], 3 sing. aor. 2 Ep. of λάσκω, II. Λακεδαίμων-άω, = Λακωνίζω, Ar. Fr. 68. Λακεδαίμων, *ονος*, ἡ, voc. -*ον* Pind. P. 10. 1:—*Lacedaemon*, the capital of Laconia; also *Laconia* itself, Hom., Hdt., etc., cf. Müller Dor. 1. 4, 93:—also as Adj., Διὸς Λακεδαίμονος Hdt. 6. 56; Λακ. γῆς Eur. Hel. 474; but regul. Adj. Λακεδαιμόνιος, *α, ον*, of persons, Hdt., etc.; Λακωνικός being commonly used of things; but Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀστέρες Call. Lav. Pall. 24. (Referred by Curt. to *λάξ, λακός, which Hesych. cites as = φάραγξ: if so, the word itself contains the sense of the epith. κητώεις, q. v.)

λακεδών, ἡ, a saying, doctrine, Timo ap. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 171. λακεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of λάσκω. λακερο-λογία, ἡ, talkativeness, Paraphr. Epict. Ench. 48. λακερός, ἄ, *όν* (ΛΑΚ, λάσκω) talkative: but Hesych. expl. it by εἰκαῖος. He also has λακερωτόν, *συνεσταλμένον*.

λακέρυζα, ἡ, (ΛΑΚ, λάσκω) one that screams or cries, λ. καρῶνη a cawing crow, Hes. Op. 745, Ar. Av. 609; λ. κύων a yelping dog, Poëta ap. Plat. Rep. 607 B:—the masc. λακέρυζος was restored by Tour in Anth. P. 9. 317 for λακέρυζος.

λακερύω, to make a noise, Phot., Suid.: Med., Hesych. (where it is written λακεργάζεσθαι).

λακέτᾶς, ὁ, the chirper, i. e. the cicada, Ael. N. A. 10. 44. λακέω, Dor. for ληκέω, Theocr.; cf. λάσκω. λακιδώ, (λακίς) = λακίζω 1, Diosc. Alexiph. prooem. λακίζω, to tear, Lyc. 1113, Anth. P. 4. 3, 60:—Pass., of a ship, Eriphian. II. = θωπεύω, Hesych.

λακίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a rent, rending, Alcae. 18; μὴ .. ἐν πέπλοις πέση λ. Aesch. Pcrs. 125; ἐμπίτνω ξὺν λακίδι λίνοισιν Id. Supp. 131, cf. 903:—often in pl., λακίδες ἐοθημάτων, ὑφασμάτων Id. Pers. 835, Cho. 28; λακίδες πέπλων ragged robes, tatters, Ar. Ach. 423; in late Prose, of the rent or gap made in a ship by the enemy's beak, Diod. 3. 99, cf. 14. 72. (From ΛΑΚ comes also λάκ-ος (II), cf. Lat. *lac-er*, *lac-ero*, *lac-enia*; and perh. λάκ-κος, Lat. *lac-us*, *lac-una*. The Aeol. form was βράκος; in Cretan λάκος was = βράκος (Hesych.); and in Skt. we find *vraśk'* (*scindere*); so that the orig. form seems to have been ΠΡΑΚ.)

λάκισμα, τό, (λακίζω) that which is torn, in pl. tatters, Eur. Tro. 497. λακιστός, ἡ, *όν*, (λακίζω) torn, rent, split, Antiph. Παιδ. 1; μόρος λ. death by rending, Luc. Pisc. 2. λακκαῖος, *α, ον*, from the cistern, ὕδωρ λ. Anaxil. Aύλ. 1, Theophr. Char. 20.

λακκίζω, to dig a pit in, τὴν γῆν Eust. Opusc. 259. 17. λακκό-πεδον, τό, the scrotum, Aristag. Μαμμ. 6, Poll. 2. 172. λακκό-πλουτος, ὁ, pit-wealth, Comic nickname of Callias, who was said to have found a treasure that had been buried, Plut. Aristid. 5: proverb. of any rich man, Alciphro 1. 9.

λακκο-ποιός, *όν*, making wells or cisterns, Gloss. λακκοπρωκτία, ἡ, lewdness, Eurpol. Incert. 2. 4. λακκό-πρωκτος, *ον*, loose-breeched, like εὐρύπρωκτος, Ar. Nub. 1330, Cephisod. Τροφών. 1. 4; cf. βαφανιδῶς.

λάκκος, not λάκος, ὁ, (v. sub λακίς):—a pond in which water-fowl were kept, Lat. *vivarium*, Hdt. 7. 119:—a cistern, tank, Ar. Eccl. 154, Alex. Πανν. 3. 9; τὸν λ. συντήρησας Dem. 845. 17. 2. a pit, reservoir, Hdt. 4. 195; like βόθρος and σιρός, a pit for keeping wine, oil, grain in, Xen. An. 4. 2, 22, Macho ap. Ath. 580 A. 3. Κούρτιος λ. = Lat. *lacus Curtius*, Dion. H. 2. 42.

λακκ-οσχέας, *ου, ὄ*, with hanging scrotum, Luc. Lexiph. 12, Poll. 2. 172. λακκώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) like or fit for pits, Geop. 3. 3, 11. λάκος [ᾶ], ὄ, (λακεῖν) noise, esp. by tearing, Hesych. λάκος [ᾶ], *εος, τό*, = λακίς, Hesych.; v. λακίς. λακπατέω, for λαξ πατέω, to trample on, Pherecr. Πετᾶλ. 6.

λακ-πάτητος [πᾶ], *ον*, trampled on, trodden down, Soph. Ant. 1275, where Eust. λαξπάτητον, and one Ms. λεωπάτητον.

λακτίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ: pf. λελάκτικα Ar. Nub. 136: (λάξ). To kick with the heel or foot, kick at, spur, λ. ποσὶ γαῖαν, of a dying man, Od. 18. 99, cf. 22. 88; φλόξ αἰθέρα λακτίζουσα καπνῶ flames lashing heaven with smoke, Pind. I. 4. 113 (3. 84); κραδία δὲ φόβω φρένα λακτίζει my heart 'knocks at my ribs' for fear, Aesch. Pr. 881; [ἔρω] λ. κραδίην Anth. P. 12. 16; τὸν πεσόντα λακτῖσαι to trample on the fallen, Aesch. Ag. 885; λ. βωμὸν εἰς δφάνειαν to trample on the altar so as utterly to destroy it, Ib. 383; τὴν θύραν λ. to kick at the door, Ar. Nub. 136; λ. ἀλλήλους Plat. Rep. 586 B, Arist., etc.; of horses, λ. τὸ λυποῦν Id. P. A. 4. 10, 61; and in Pass., ὑπὸ ἵππου λακτισθεῖς Xen. An. 3. 2, 18:—metaph., λ. πολλὴν χάριν Eur. Rhés. 411. 2. absol. to kick, struggle, of a dying man, Od. 22. 88, cf. Batr. 90; of horses, Plat. Gorg. 516 A, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 4; cf. λακτιστής:—often in the proverb λ. πρὸς κέντρα to kick against the pricks, Pind. P. 2. 174, Aesch. Ag. 1624, Eur. Bacch. 795, (like πρὸς κέντρα κῶλον ἐκτείνειν Aesch. Pr. 323), etc.; so, πρὸς κῦμα λ. Eur. I. T. 1396.

λακτικός, ἡ, *όν*, like kicking: ἡ λακτική (sc. τέχνη) kicking in wrestling, as opp. to πυκτική, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 230 B. λάκτις, *ιος, ἡ*, a pestle, Call. Fr. 178, Nic. Th. 109. λάκτισμα, τό, a kick, given or received, Lyc. 835, Diod. 4. 59. 2. a trampling on, δειπνοῦ τιθεῖς λ. Aesch. Ag. 1601.

λακτισμός, ὁ, a kicking, Hesych. s. v. ακαρθμοῖς. λακτίσω, Tarent. for λακτίζω, Heracl. ap. Eust. 1654. 25, cf. 824. 28, An. Ox. 1. 62.

λακτιστής, *ου, ὄ*, one who kicks or tramples, ἵπποι λ. kicking horses, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 10 C; λ. ληνοῦ a treader of the wine-press, Anth. P. 9. 403.

Λάκων [ᾶ], *ωνος, ὄ*, a Laconian or Lacedaemonian, properly of men, as Λάκαινα of women (Phryn. s. v.), Pind. P. 11. 24, Ar., etc., but never in Trag.:—also as Adj. Laconian, λόγος Soph. Fr. 156; πέπλος Anth. P. 6. 292; cf. Lob. Phryn. 341: fem. Λάκαινα, q. v. II. Λάκων, ὄ, a certain throw of the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2.

λακωνάρια, ἡ, the Lat. *lacunar*, Const. ap. Eus. V. Const. 3. 32. Λάκωνίζω, to imitate Lacedaemonian manners, dress, etc., Plat. Prot. 342 B sq., Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 18 and 28, Dem. 1267. 23; Λ. τῇ διαίτῃ Plut. Alc. 23; τῇ φωνῇ Id. 2. 150 A:—hence, to speak laconically, Ib. 513 A, etc. II. to be in the Lacedaemonian interest, to Laconize, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 2, etc. III. = παιδεραστέω, with which the Laced. were reproached, Ar. Fr. 322, Eurpol. Incert. 2; v. κωσολάκων.

Λάκωνικός, ἡ, *όν*, Laconian, ἄνδρες Ar. Lys. 628, etc.; Λακωνικὸν πνέων Ib. 276; βραχυλογία τις Λακ. Plat. Prot. 343 B; ἐλάττω ἔχει γῆν ἐπιατολῆς Λακωνικῆς, proverb in Strab. 36: hence laconic, Comic. Anon. 196:—Adv. -*κῶς*, Diphil. Incert. 8; συντόμως καὶ Λ. Diod. 13. 52. II. as Subst., 1. ἡ Λακωνική (sub. γῆ), Laconia, Ar. Pax 245, etc. b. Λακωνικαί (sub. ἐμβάδες), αἱ, Laconian shoes, used by men, Id. Vesp. 1158, Thesm. 142, Eccl. 74, 269, al. 2. τὸ Λακωνικὸν the state of Lacedaemon, Hdt. 7. 235: Laconian fashions, Plut. Cleom. 32. 3. τὸ Λακ. κλειδίον, a kind of key, Ar. Thesm. 423, cf. Aristopho Πειρ. 1, Menand. Μισ. 12, Salmas. Solin. pp. 650 sq. 4. τὸ Λακ., Laconian steel, of excellent temper for files, etc., Steph. Byz.

Λάκωνίς, ἴδας, pecul. fem. of foreg. = Λάκαινα, 1. Λακωνίς γαῖα, h. Hom. Ap. 410. 2. θεραπευίδες Λακωνίδες Max. Tyr. 29. 6. Λάκωνισμός, ὁ, imitation of Lacedaemonian manners, esp. of their short and pointed way of talking, Cic. Fam. 11. 25, 2. II. a being in the Lacedaemonian interest, Laconism, a grave crime at Athens, Xen. Hell. 4. 4. 15., 7. 1, 46.

Λάκωνιστής, *ου, ὄ*, one who imitates the Lacedaemonians, Plut. Phoc. 10. II. one who takes part with them, a Laconizer, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 32. III. in pl. dancers in a square figure, Timac. ap. Ath. 781 C. Λάκωνο-μᾶνέω, to have a Laconomania, Ar. Av. 1281.

λαλάγγη, ἡ, λαλάγγιον, τό, = λάγανον, Schol. Ar. Pl. 138, Suid. λαλάγγω, to babble, Pind. O. 2. 176; μὴ λαλάγει τὰ ταιαῦτα Ib. 9. 60: of birds and grasshoppers, to chirrup, chirp, Theocr. 5. 48., 7. 139; humorously of a letter babbling about spring, in Cic. ad Att. 9. 18, 3., 10. 2, 1; of Echo, Anth. P. 6. 54, 9: cf. λαλέω. λαλάγγη, ἡ, prattle, babbling, Opp. H. 1. 135.

λαλάγγημα, τό, = foreg., Anth. P. 6. 220, 15. λαλάγγητης, *ου, ὄ*, a prattler, babbler, Hesych. λαλάω, = λαλαγέω, ὥστε κῦμα λ. Anacr. 90. λάλαξ, ἄγος, ὄ, a babbler, croaker: a name of the green frog (κέρβερος), Hesych.; cf. βάβαξ. Cf. λαλέω.

λαλέω, fut. ἦσω. (From ΛΑΛ come also λάλ-ος, λάλ-η, λαλ-άω, λαλ-ιά, λάλ-αξ, λαλ-αγή, λαλ-αγέω, cf. Lat. *lall-are*, Germ. *lall-en*, our lull, lullaby, Lollard.—The whole family seems to be onomatop.) To talk, chat, babble, prattle, Soph. Fr. 667, Ar., etc.; ἔπου καὶ μὴ λάλει Ar. Eccl. 1058, cf. Vesp. 1135; λαλεῖς .. ἀμελήσας ἀποκρίνεσθαι Plat. Euthyd. 287 D; λ. τιμὴν τοῦ λαλοῦντος, λαλῶν ἐν ὁδοῖς σεαυτῶ Ar. Eq. 348, cf. Philem. Ἀπολ. 1; πρὸς αὐτόν Alex. Αἴσ. 1. 10; λ. περί τινος Pherecr. Ἀγαθ. 2, Ar. Lys. 627; ὑπὲρ τινος Posidipp. Χορ. 1. 3:—opp. to λέγω, as, λαλεῖν ἀριστος, ἀδυνατώτατος λέγειν Eurpol. Δῆμ. 8; λαλῶν μὲν .. λέγων δέ .., Dem. 553. 5 (si vera l.); πάππα, λαλεῖν τι ἡμῖν ὕπως ἂν ἡμᾶς ὕπνος λάβῃ Theophr. Char. 7:—and so, b. generally, to talk, say, Soph. Ph. 110; καινὴν διάλεκτον λ. Antiph. Ὀβρ. 1; Ἀττικιστὶ λ. Alex. Πρωτ. 1. c. metaph., ζωγραφία λαλοῦσα (of poetry), opp. to ποιησις σιωπῶσα (of painting), Simon. ap. Plut. 2. 346 F. 2. to talk of, τινα Alciphro Fr. 5. 2; ἀλλάλαις λαλέοντι τεὸν γάμον αἱ κυπάρισσοι Theocr. 27. 57:—Pass., πρᾶγμα κατ' ἀγορὰν λαλούμενον Ar. Thesm. 578. 3. in late writers, just like λέγω, to speak, λαλεῖ

οὐδὲν τῶν ἄλλων ζῶων πλὴν ἀνθρώπου Arist. Probl. II. 1; πρὸς τινα Act. Ap. 3. 22, cf. Luc. Vit. Aucct. 3, etc.: absol., ἐλάλησεν ὁ κωφός Ev. Matth. 9. 33:—Pass., λαληθήσεται σοι τί σε δεῖ ποιεῖν *it shall be told thee* . . . Act. Ap. 9. 6. II. the proper sense, *to chatter*, is sometimes opp. to articulate speech, as of monkeys, λαλοῦσι μὲν οὗτοι, φράζουσι δὲ οὐ Plut. 2. 909 A; so of locusts, *to chirp*, Theocr. 5. 34; so, μεσημβρίας λαλεῖν τέττιξ (sc. εἰμί), a very grasshopper *to chirp* at midday, Aristopho Πυθ. 1. 6; of the swallow, *to twitter*, Philem. Incert. 114;—hence, ἀνθρωπίνως λ. Strato Φοιν. 1. 46. r .III. of musical sounds, ἐν αὐλῶ λαλεῖν Theocr. 20. 29, cf. Mosch. 3. 119; of trees, v. supr. 1. 2; δι' αὐλοῦ ἢ σάλπιγγος λ. Arist. Audib. 19; of Echo, Dio C. 74. 14; also c. acc. cogn., μάγαδιν λαλεῖν *to sound* the magadis, Anaxandr. Oπλ. 1.

λάλη, ἡ, = λαλιά, Luc. Lexiph. 14.
 λάληθρος, ον, *talkative*, Lyc. 1319, Anth. P. 4. 1, 13., 12. 136.
 λάλημα [λά], τό, *talk, prattle*, Eubul. Τιτάν. 1, Mosch. 1. 8. II. a *prater*, Soph. Ant. 320 (if not f. l. for ἄλημα, v. Dind.); ποικίλων λαλημάτων Eur. Andr. 937. 2. a *person talked of, a by-word*, Lat. *fabula*, LXX (3 Regg. 9. 7, al.).

λάλησις, εως, ἡ, = λαλιά, Poll. 2. 125.
 λαλητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be talked of*, Anth. P. 7. 47.
 λαλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λαλέω) *given to babbling*, Ar. Eq. 1381.
 λαλητός, ἡ, ὄν, *endued with speech*, LXX (Job. 38. 14). II. talked of, E. M. 588. 54.

λαλητρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a *talker, prattler*, Anth. P. 5. 237.
 λαλιά, ἡ, *talking, talk, chat, λαλιὰν ἀσκήσαι, ἐπιτηδεύσαι* Ar. Nub. 931, Ran. 1069; πέρας οὐ ποιεῖ λαλιᾶς Menand. Ἀρρηφ. 3, cf. Hermetian. 78, Anth. P. 7. 440:—*common talk, report*, Polyb. 3. 20, 5, etc.; λαλιὰν τινὰ ποιεῖν LXX (Sirach. 42. 11):—in good sense, a *discussion*, Polyb. 32. 9, 4: *speech, conversation*, Ev. Joh. 8. 43. 2. *talkativeness, loquacity*, Aeschin. 34. 29, Theophr. Char. 7. II. a *form of speech, dialect*, Ev. Matth. 26. 73, cf. LXX (Cant. 4. 3).

λαλικός, ἡ, ὄν, *conversational*, Greg. Naz.
 λαλιός, ἄ, ὄν, poet. for λάλος, Anth. P. 5. 149, 171., 7. 417, append. 210:—on the accent, v. Arcad. 41. 3, Theognost. 57. 32.

λάλλαι, αἰ, *pebbles*, from their *prattling* in the stream, restored for ἄλλαι in Theocr. 22. 39, from Hesych., E. M. 555. 47.

λαλο-βαρυ-παρα-μελο-ρυθμο-βάτης, ὁ, a *heavy-going, discordant talker*, Comic word in Pratin. 1. 13.

λαλόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for sq., Anth. P. 9. 122.

λάλος [ᾶ], ον, *talkative, babbling, loquacious*, Epich. 139 Ahr., Eur. Supp. 462, Ar. Pax 653, Plat. Gorg. 515 E; λ. γῆρας Anth. P. 7. 417; of women, Theocr. 5. 75, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, fin.; of birds, Id. H. A. 4. 9, 14:—metaph., λάλοι πτέρυγες Anth. P. 7. 195; of the swallow, Ar. An. 1. 25, 8; ὕδωρ Anacreont. 11. 7:—τὸ λ., = λαλιά, Philostr. 799.—Irr. Comp. λαλίστερος Ar. Ran. 91, Alex. Θράσ. 1, Menand. Πλόκ. 13; Sup. λαλίστατος Eur. Cycl. 315, Menand. Ἐπίκλ. 1.

λάμα, Dor. for λῆμα, Anth. P. 6. 50.

Λάμαχ-ἵππιον, τό, burlesque word, *little jockey-Lamachus*, Ar. Ach. 1206.

Λάμαχος [ᾶ], ον, *eager for fight*, a well-known Athenian, on whose name Aristoph. is fond of playing, cf. κλαυσίμαχος. (Prob. from λα-, μάχομαι, Hesych.;—yet the deriv. from λαός, μάχη, like λαγέτης, *champion of the people*, deserves attention.)

λάμβαι in Hesych. with three expl., τὰ χάσματα, οἱ μύνοι (?) τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ἰχθύς,—the first and last of which belong to λάμα.

λαμβάνω: fut. λήψομαι (λήψω only in late Greek, as I Macc. 4. 18); Ion. λάμφομαι Hdt., Dor. λαψεῦμαι or -οῦμαι Epich. 18 Ahr., Theocr. 1. 4, 10; λήμφομαι Inscr. Lyc. in C. I. 4224 c (add.), 4244, al.:—aor. 2 ἔλαβον, Ep. ἔλλ-, Hom., etc.; Ion. λάβεσκον Hes. Fr. 96, Hdt. 4. 78, 130; imper. λαβέ II. 1. 407, etc.; written λάβε in Med. Ms. of Aesch. Eum. 130; opt. λάβοιν Eur. Fr. 362. 6:—pf. εἴληφα Att., Ion. λελάβηκα Hdt. 4. 79, also in Eupol. Incert. 76; plqpf. εἰλήφειν Thuc. 2. 88; Ion. λελαβήκει (κατα-) Hdt. 3. 42:—Med., aor. 2 ἐλαβόμην, Ep. ἔλλ-, Od. 5. 255, Att.; Ep. redupl. λελαβέσθαι Od. 4. 388:—Pass., fut. ληφθήσομαι Eur., etc.; (κατα-)λελήφωμαι Aristid. p. 677 Dind.:—aor. ἐλήφθην Att., ἐλάμφθην Ion.; later ἐλήμφθην Epigr. Gr. 722: 1:—pf. εἴλημαι Att.; but in Trag. almost always λέλημαι, Aesch. Ag. 876, Eur. Ion 1113, I. A. 363, Cycl. 433, Ar. Eccl. 1090, v. Elmsl. Bacch. 1100; Ion. λέλαμμαι Hdt. and Hipp.; inf. ἀνα-λελάμφθαι Hipp. 744 F: on these forms, v. Veitch, Gr. Verbs s. v.:—of these tenses Hom. uses only aor. act., and aor. med. twice (v. supr.). (The √ΛΑΒ appears in λαβ-εῖν, λαβ-ή, λαβ-ίς, but the orig. form seems to have been ΛΑΦ, cf. εἰ-ληφ-α, ἀμφι-λαφ-ής, λάφ-υρα, with Skt. labh, labh-é (adīpisci, concipere), lūbh-as (lucrum, λῆμμα):—λάζ-ομαι, λάζ-υμαι are also akin, v. Ζζ II. 5; but ἀπο-λαύ-ω hardly, v. sub v.) The orig. sense of the word is twofold, one (more active) *to take*; the other (more passive) *to receive*:

I. *to take*, 1. *to take hold of, grasp, seize, μάστιγα καὶ ἡνία* Od. 6. 81; but mostly with χεῖρῖ or χερσὶ added, ἐγχοσ, δέπας χεῖρῖ λ. II., etc.; χεῖρῖ χείρας λαβεῖν 21. 286, etc.; ἐν χεῖρεσσι λάβ' ἡνία 8. 116, etc.; ἐν χεροῖν λ. Soph. O. T. 912; διὰ χερῶν λαβῶν Id. Ant. 916; ἐς χέρας Eur. Hec. 1242; ἐν ἀγκάλαις Aesch. Supp. 481, etc.; of an eagle, ποσὶ λ. ἄγραν Pind. N. 3. 141:—the thing seized is in acc., λ. γούνατα II. 24. 465, and v. supr.; but, when this action refers only to a part, this part is put in gen., while the whole remains in acc., e. g. τὴν πτέρυγος λάβεν *caught* her by the wing, II. 2. 316; τὸν δὲ πεσόντα ποδῶν ἔλαβε 4. 463; γούνων λάβε κούρην Od. 6. 142, etc.:—hence, the acc. of *the whole* being left out, λαμβάνω takes gen. of part only, ποδῶν, γούνων, κόρυθος λάβεν *took hold of* . . . II. 1. 407., 18. 155, etc.; ἀγκὰς ἀλλήλων λαβέτην *they took hold of* one another with their arms, 23. 711; and so, very often, in Med. (v. infr. B).

b. *to take by violence, seize, carry off as prize or booty*, Od. 11. 4, II. 5. 273., 8. 191, etc.; so Hdt. 4. 130, Soph. Ph. 68, 1431, etc.; ἐκ πόλιός . . ἀλόχους καὶ κτήματα Od. 9. 41; so of lions, II. 11. 114; ἵνα δαῖτα λάβῃσιν 24. 43; of an eagle, 17. 678; of a dolphin, 21. 24.

c. λ. δίκην, ποινάς, Lat. *sumere poenas, to take, exact* punishment, Lys. 94. 27., 95. 5, Isocr. 78 E, Eur. Tro. 360, etc., (rarely for δοῦναι δίκην, v. infr. II. 1. d); so, λ. ζημίαν, τιμωρίαν Dem. 155. 12., 319. 12.

2. of passions, feelings, etc., *to seize, μένος ἔλλαβε θυμόν* II. 23. 468; Ἀτρείωνα . . χόλος λάβε 1. 387; κάματος, τρόμος λάβε γυῖα 4. 230., 24. 170; λαμβάνει τινὰ ἀμφασίη, ἄλγος, ἄχος, πένθος, φόβος, χόλος Od. 4. 704, al.; so in Att., Thuc. 2. 29, 92, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 6, Plat. Legg. 699 C: later of fever and sudden illnesses, *to attack*, Ar. Eccl. 417, Hipp. 453. fin., etc. (cf. λάζομαι, λήψις); and in Pass., λαμβάνεσθαι νόσῳ, ὑπὸ νόσου Soph. Tr. 446, Hdt. 1. 138; ἔρωτι Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 31, etc.:—reversely of the person, λ. θυμόν, etc., v. infr. II. 3.

b. of a deity, *to seize, possess, τινὰ* Hdt. 4. 79; Pass., Ἔρα ληφθῆναι Luc. Nigr. 37; cf. Νυμφόληπτος. c. of darkness, and the like, *to occur, pass, κνέφας λ. τέμενος αἰθέρος* Aesch. Pers. 365. 3. *to catch, come upon, overtake*, as an enemy, II. 5. 159., 11. 106, 126, etc.; λ. τινὰ στείχοντα θύραζε Od. 9. 418; ζῶντες ἐλάμφθησαν Hdt. 9. 119; then, simply, *to catch, find, come upon*, λ. τινὰ μούνον Id. 1. 116, cf. Soph. O. T. 1031, Eur. Ion 1339:—in Hdt. and Att. also, *to catch, find out, detect*, Lat. *deprehendo*, Hdt. 2. 89; ποίῳ λαβῶν σε Ζεὺς ἐπ' αἰτιόματι Aesch. Fr. 194; τὸν αὐτόχειρα τοῦ φόβου λ. Soph. O. T. 266; often c. part., κὰν λάβῃς μ' ἐψενσμένον Ib. 461; κλέπτοντα Κλέωνα λάβοιμι Ar. Vesp. 759; λ. τινὰ ψευδόμενον Plat. Rep. 389 D; τοῦτον ὑβρίζοντα λαβόντες Dem. 546. 5; so in Pass., δρώσ' ἐλήφθης Soph. Tr. 808; ἐπ' αὐτοφάρῳ δεινὰ δρῶν εἰλημμένος Ar. Pl. 455; ληφθεῖσαν ἐπ' αὐτοφάρῳ μηχανωμένην τι Antipho III. 47; μοιχὸς ἐλήφθη Lys. 136. 3.

4. λ. τινὰ πίστι καὶ ὀρκίοισι *to bind* him by . . . Hdt. 3. 74; (so καταλαβεῖν 9. 106); ἀραῖον λαβεῖν τινὰ Soph. O. T. 276:—absol. *to occur, ἐπειδὴ καιρὸς ἐλάμβανε* Thuc. 2. 34; here Bekk. read καιρὸν, but the phrase is repeated in Dio C. 44. 19; cf. also καταλαμβάνω II.

5. *to take as so and so, παῖδα λ. πρόβλημα αὐτοῦ* Soph. Ph. 1008; ξυμπαραστάτην λ. τινὰ Ib. 675; τοὺς Ἑλληνας λ. συναγωνιζομένους Isocr., etc.

6. in Hdt. 7. 42, τὴν Ἴδην λαβῶν ἐς ἀριστερὴν χέρα *taking, keeping* Ida to your left (like ἔχων just before); so, λ. ἐν δεξιᾷ Thuc. 7. 1; λ. κατὰ νότου *to take* in rear, i. e. be behind, Hdt. 1. 75; cf. ἀπειργῶ.

7. λ. Ἑλληνίδα ἐσθῆτα *to assume* it, Id. 4. 78, cf. 2. 37; λ. ζυγὸν Pind. P. 2. 172.

8. *to apprehend by the senses, θεῶν ὄμμασιν* Soph. Ph. 537, cf. 656; πρόσφθεγμά τινος Ib. 234; ὀράται, ἢ ἄλλη τινὶ αἰσθήσει λαμβόνεται Plat. Rep. 524 D.

b. *to seize with the mind, apprehend, comprehend, understand, φρενί* Hdt. 9. 10; νόῳ Id. 3. 41; θυμῷ Pind. O. 8. 8; τῇ διανοίᾳ Plat. Parm. 143 A; λ. ἐν τῇ γνώμῃ βεβαίως Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 51; ἐν νῷ Polyb. 2. 35, 6;—and absol., λ. τὴν ἀλήθειαν Antipho 112. 19; μνήμην παρὰ φήμης λ. Lys. 190. 30, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 246 D, etc.

c. *to take, i. e. understand*, a thing so and so, e. g. a passage of an author, Lat. *accipere*, with an Adv. to denote the manner, ταύτη ταῦτα ἐλάμβανον Hdt. 7. 142; λάβετε τοὺς λόγους μὴ πολεμῶς Thuc. 4. 17; τὸ πρᾶγμα μεζόνως ἐλάμβανον *took* it more seriously, Id. 6. 27; ὀρθῶς λ. Plat. Hipparch. 227 C; λ. τι οὕτω, ὁμοίως, etc., Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 7, etc.; more rarely with a Noun as predicate, ὡς μεθυστικὰς λ. τὰς ἀρμονίας Id. Pol. 8. 7, 14, cf. 4. 11, 17; τοῦτο λ. γιγνόμενον Id. Meteor. 1. 8, 14;—also, *περὶ τινος χαλεπῶς λαβεῖν* Thuc. 6. 61; λ. *περὶ τινος τί ἐστιν* Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 1, cf. 6. 5, 1, al.:—also c. inf., λ. τι εἶναι τι Id. Meteor. 4. 11, 2, al.; and with a relat. clause, λ. ὅτι . . . Id. Metaph. 9. 1, 18, al.; λ. ποσαχῶς τι λέγεται Id. Phys. 4. 3, 1.

d. like Lat. *accipere in malam partem*, πρὸς δέος λ. τι Plut. Flam. 7; πρὸς ἀτιμίαν Id. Cic. 13; λ. δι' οἴκτου Eur. Supp. 194.

e. in Logic, *to assume, take for granted, τὸν ἀνθρώπον ἢ θνητὸν ἢ ἀθάνατον δεῖ* λ. Arist. An. Pr. 1. 31, 3; λ. τὰς περὶ ἐκάστου ἀρχὰς Ib. 2. 1, 1, etc.:—Pass., τὰ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ληφθέντα Ib. 1. 4, 4, fin.; αἱ εἰλημμένα προτάσεις Ib. 1. 14, 6, etc.

f. *to take, i. e. to determine, estimate, τὴν ζυμμέτρησιν τῶν κλιμάκων* Thuc. 3. 20; τὸ μέγεθος τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων Lycurg. 156. 15; τὴν τιμωρίαν ποθεινοτέραν λ. Thuc. 2. 42.

θ. *to take in hand, undertake* (v. sub ληπτέον), λ. τι ἐπὶ τὸ σωφρονέστερον, opp. to συνταχύνειν, Hdt. 3. 71; μηδένα πόνον λαβόντες without *taking* any trouble, Id. 7. 24; παλαισμάτων φροντίδα λ. Pind. N. 10. 40.

10. *to take in, contain, comprise*, Polyb. 3. 107, 10. II. the part. λαβῶν is often seemingly pleon., but in fact it adds to the dramatic effect of a description, as, λαβῶν κύσε χεῖρα *took and* kissed, Od. 24. 398, cf. 15. 269, II. 21. 36; often in Att., στρατὸν λαβῶν . . ἔρχεται Soph. Tr. 259; τῇ νῦν τῶδε πῖθι λαβῶν Cratin. Ὀδ. 6, etc.; v. ἔχω A. I. 6, φέρω X. 2.

II. *to receive*: 1. *to have given one, to get*, properly of things (A. B. 106), ἀποινα II. 6. 427; τὰ πρῶτα 23. 275; ἀντίποινα Soph. El. 592 (v. infr. d.); τὶ παρὰ τινος Hdt. 8. 10, etc.; πρὸς τινος Soph. El. 12, etc.; ἀπὸ τινος Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 4:—*to gain, win, κλέος* Od. 1. 298, Soph. Ph. 1347, etc.; κόσμον Pind. N. 3. 54; ἀλκὴν Soph. O. T. 218, etc.; πρὸς τὸ μνηστεύεσθαι λ. ἡλικίαν *to attain* . . . Isocr. 215 E; λ. νόστον Eur. I. T. 1016, etc.; λ. τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς θαλάττης Isocr. 94 C, cf. Soph. Ant. 1163; τέρψιν Id. Tr. 820; χόριν Id. O. T. 1004; δῶρα Hdt. 8. 10, cf. Ar. Eq. 439; κέρδος Id. Ach. 906:—also in bad sense, λ. ὄνειδος Soph. O. T. 1494; ξυμφορὰν Eur. Med. 43; θάνατον Id. Hel. 201; γέλωτα μορίαν τε *to incur* . . . Id. Ion 600; αἰτίαν ἀπὸ τινος Thuc. 2. 18, etc.:—for λ. θυμόν, etc., v. supr. 1. 2 et infr. 3.

b. *to receive hospitably*, like δέχομαι, Od. 7. 255; but this sense is dub., and the line is prob. spurious, v. Nitzsch.; Soph. O. C. 254 (ικετὴν ἔλαβες ἐχέγγυον) *approaches* this sense:—*to receive in marriage*, Hdt. 1. 199., 9. 108, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 14, etc.

c. λ. ὄνομα *to receive* a name, Plat. Soph. 267 D, cf. Symp. 173 D.

d. λ. δίκην *to receive, i. e. suffer*,

punishment, as we say, *to catch it*, Lat. *dare poenas*, Hdt. 1. 115; τὴν ἀλίην λ. *to get his deserts*, Id. 7. 39; δίκην γὰρ ἀλίαν ἐλάμβανεν Eur. Bacch. 1313;—but this is an unusual sense, v. supr. 1. 1. c., and Elmsl. Heracl. 852. e. λ. ἄρκον, πιστά (v. sub ἄρκος 1. 2, πιστός 11. 2); λ. λόγον *to demand an account*, τινός for a thing, ἀπὸ τινος from a person, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3, cf. Dem. 101. 17. f. λ. ἐν γαστρὶ *to conceive*, Hipp. Protrh. 107; κύμα λ., of the earth, Aesch. Cho. 128. g. *to receive as produce, profit*, etc., οἶνον ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου Ar. Nub. 1123; μισθὸν ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς Plat. Rep. 347 B:—λ. τι δραχμῆς, ὑβολοῦ *to purchase for* . . ., Ar. Pax 1263, Ran. 1236, cf. Nub. 1396, Xen. Symp. 2, 4. h. λ. πείραν τινος, v. sub πείρα. 2. *to admit of*, δ μέγας κίνδυνος ἀναλκιν οὐ φῶτα λαμβάνει Pind. O. 1. 131. 3. of persons subject to feelings, passions, and the like, λ. θυμὸν *to take heart*, Od. 10. 461; oft. as mere periph., λ. φόβον = φαβεῖσθαι, Soph. O. C. 729; αἰδῶ λ. = αἰδεῖσθαι, Id. Aj. 345; λ. ὀργήν = ὀργίζεσθαι, Eur. Supp. 1050; λ. ἀρχήν = ἀρχεσθαι, Id. 1. A. 1124; λ. ὕψος, αὐξήσιν = ὑψοῦσθαι, αὐξάνεσθαι, Thuc. 1. 91, Isocr., etc.; λ. κακόν τι Ar. Nub. 1310; λ. νόσον (as we say) 'to take a cold,' Plat. Rep. 640 D; λ. μορφήν, τέλος, etc., Arist., etc.; so, αἱ οἰκίαι ἐπάλλεις λαμβάνουσαι *receiving battlements, having battlements added*, Thuc. 4. 69, cf. 115.

B. Med. *to take hold of, lay hold on*, c. gen., σχεδὴς Od. 5. 325; τῆς κεφαλῆς Hdt. 4. 64, cf. 9. 76, Eur. Med. 899, etc.; τοῦ βωμοῦ Andoc. 16. 34, etc.:—*to seize and keep hold of, obtain possession of*, ἀρχῆς Soph. O. C. 373; λαβεῖσθαι τοῦ καιροῦ *to seize the opportunity*, Isac. de Menecl. Her. § 35; λ. τῆς ἀληθείας Plat. Phileb. 65 B; ἐλπίδος Polyb. 37. 2, 7. 2. *to lay hands upon, seize*, c. acc., Od. 4. 388; but, χαλεπῶς λαμβάνεσθαι τινος *to lay rough hands on him, deni* hardly with him, Hdt. 2. 121, 4. 3. of place, λ. τῶν ὄρων *to take to the mountains, reach, gain them*, Thuc. 3. 24, cf. 106; Δήλου λαβόμεναι (sc. αἱ νῆες) Id. 8. 80. 4. *to find fault with, censure, τινος* Plat. Legg. 637 B. 5. λαβεῖσθαι ἑαυτοῦ *to check oneself*, Helioid. 2. 24.

λάμβδα, λαμβδακίω, λαμβδακισμός, v. sub Λλ. init.
λαμβδο-ειδής, ἐς, *formed like a Λ*, ὁστοῦν λ. the os hyoïdes, Greenhill Theopbil. p. 123; ραφή λ. the suture in the skull, between the occiput and sinciput, also λαβδοειδής, Galen.

Λάμια (A), ἡ, (not Λαμίᾶ, Spitzn. Vers. H. p. 30, Meineke Menand. p. 145):—*a fabulous monster said to feed on man's flesh*, a bugbear to frighten children with, Ar. Vesp. 1177, etc. II. a fish of prey, of the order σελάχη, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 3; cf. λάμνα, λάμβαι.

Λάμια (B), τά, = χάσματα, Choerob. in An. Oxon. 2. 239, E. M. 555. 24; cf. λάμβαι, λαιμός (A); Schol. Hor. Ep. 1. 13, 10 observes 'lama est vorago, λάμος est ingluvies.'

Λάμνα, ἡ, Ion. λάμνη, = λάμια II, Opp. H. 1. 370., 5. 36.
Λάμνος, Λαμνόθεν, Λαμνιάς, Dor. for Λημν-, Pind.

λαμ-όπτῆς, οὐ, δ, (λήμη) *blear-eyed*, Hesych.

λάμος, οὐ, δ, v. sub λάμια, τά.

λαμπᾶδ-αρχία, ἡ, the superintendence of the λαμπαδηδρομία, a branch of the Gymnasiarchia, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 20, Rhet. Al. 30, 15:—λαμπαδ-ἀρχῆς, οὐ, δ, one who held this office, C. I. 2396, 3886 (add.); also -ἀρχος, 2360. 31:—λαμπαδαρχέω, *to act as λαμπαδάρχης*, 2396, 3498.

λαμπᾶδεύω, *to make into a λαμπάς*, Diod. 20. 7. II. Pass. *to be lighted by torches*, Schol. Soph. O. C. 1047. 2. *to be handed on like a torch* (in the race), Philo 1. 478. 3. = λαμπαδίω, Ael. ap. Suid.

λαμπᾶδη-δρομία, ἡ, the torch-race, an Athenian ceremony at the festivals of the fire-gods Prometheus, Hephaistus, and Athena, in which the runners carried lighted torches sheltered by shields, from the joint altar of these gods in the outer Cerameicus to the Acropolis, Schol. Ar. Ran. 131; after the Persian war Pan received a like honour, Hdt. 6. 105; and still later Artemis, when horses were first used, Plat. Rep. 328 A:—the race was often called simply λαμπάς (v. signf. II).—Cf. Dict. of Antiqq.

λαμπαδη-κόμος, δ, a torch-bearer, Synes. 74 D.
λαμπαδηφορέω, *to carry the torch, run in the torch-race*, Aristid. 1. 279, E. M. 244. 41; and λαμπαδηφορία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, = λαμπαδηδρομία, Hdt. 8. 98, C. I. 4614.

λαμπαδη-φόρος, δ, a torch-bearer, Aesch. Ag. 312, Ar. Fr. 105, C. I. 4555.
λαμπαδίας, οὐ, δ, torch-bearer: 1. a kind of comet, Diog. L. 7. 152, Plin. 2. the star Aldebaran, Ptolem. Tetrab. 1. 8; called λαμπαύρας in Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 33.

λαμπαδίω, *to run the torch-race*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 131.
λαμπαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of torches, δρόμος λ. the torch-race, Schol. Lyc. 732.

λαμπαδίων [ἄδ], τό, Dim. of λαμπάς, a small torch, λαμπαδία ἔχοντες διαδάσουσιν ἀλλήλοις, metaph. from the torch-race, Plat. Rep. 328 A, cf. λαμπάς II. 2; λαβῶν στέφανον . . . καὶ λ. Plut. Pyrrh. 13, etc. II. a bandage for wounds, Ar. Ach. 1177, Dio C. 68. 8. 2. a band for the hair, used by the Theban women, Dicacarch. p. 16 Huds. 3. a kind of Comic mask, Poll. 4. 151, 154.

λαμπαδιστής, οὐ, δ, = λαμπαδίας, a torch-bearer, C. I. 242, Diog. L. 9. 62. II. λ. ἀγών, = λαμπαδηφορία, Schol. Ar. Ran. 131.
λαμπαδο-δρομέω, *to run the torch-race*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1198.

λαμπαδοδρομία, ἡ, = λαμπαδηδρομία, A. B. 228 (ubi l. -μῶν for -μίων).
λαμπαδοδρομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the torch-race, λ. ἀγών, = λαμπαδηφορία, Schol. Pind. O. 13. 56.

λαμπαδόεις, εσσα, εν, torch-bearing, Orph. H. 39. 11.
λαμπαδοῦχος, οὐ, (έχω) torch-carrying, bright-beaming, ἡμέρα Eur. I. A. 1506; λ. ἀγών = λαμπαδηφορία, Schol. Ar. Ran. 131; λ. δρόμος Lyc. 734:—hence λαμπαδοῦχέω, *to hold or carry a torch*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1119; and λαμπαδοῦχία, ἡ, torch-carrying, Lyc. 1179, in pl.

λαμπαζώ, poet. for λάμπα, Manetho 4. 318.
λαμπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (λάμπω) a torch, Aesch. Theb. 433; πευκίνη λ. Soph. Tr. 1198, Thuc. 3. 24, etc.: a beacon-light, Aesch. Ag. 8, 28, etc.; λ.

ἀφασθαι *to light one's torch*, Ar. Thesm. 655; λαμπάδας τινάσσων, in Bacchic ceremonies, Id. Ran. 340; used in all festal processions, φαίετε τούτω (sc. Αἰσχύλω) λαμπάδας ἱράς Ib. 1524, cf. Thesm. 102, and v. δίπυρος II:—a fagot, Polyb. 3. 93, 4; any light, a lamp, λαμπάδες ἀργυραὶ LXX (Judith. 10. 22): a wax-light, Plut. 2. 263 F:—later of oil-lamps, Ev. Matth. 25. 3, Anth. P. 6. 249, etc. 2. metaph. of the sun, Soph. Ant. 879, Eur., etc. (v. sub ἱππεύω); ἡ πρῶσα λ. the coming light, i. e. the next day, Eur. Med. 352; of lightning, δαμασθεῖς λαμπάσιν κεραυνίοις Id. Supp. 1011, cf. Bacch. 244, 594. 3. a meteor, Arist. Mund. 4, 24, Diod. 16. 66. II. the torch-race, like λαμπαδηδρομία, Hdt. 6. 105, Schneid. Xen. Vect. 4, 52; λαμπάδα δραμεῖν *to run the race*, Ar. Vesp. 1203, Theophr. Char. 27; λ. φέρειν Ar. Ran. 1087; ἀφιέμενην τὴν λ. θεῶν see the start, Ib. 131; λ. ἔσται . . . ἀφ' ἵππων τῷ θεῶ Plat. Rep. 328 A; λαμπάδι νικᾶν *to win in it*, Andoc. 34. 29; more commonly, λαμπάδα v. *to win it*, C. I. 243, 257; αἱ νικήσαντες τὴν λαμπάδα Ib. 244, cf. 287; cf. γυμνασιάρχέω. 2. metaph. of life, λαμπάδα γὰρ ζωᾶς με δραμεῖν . . . ἤθελε δαίμων Anth. P. app. 148; καθάπερ λαμπάδα τὸν βίον παραδιδόντες ἄλλοις ἐξ ἄλλων Plat. Legg. 776 B, v. λαμπάδιον I and cf. Lucret. 2. 78, Pers. 6. 61. III. a name for the nettle, Diosc. Noth. 3. 115.

λαμπάς, Adj., poet. fem. of λαμπρός, gleaming with torches, λ. ἀκταί, of Eleusis, Soph. O. C. 1049.
λάμπεσκε, Ion. impf. of λάμπω.
λαμπετάω, = λάμπω, *to shine*, only used in Ep. part. λαμπετόων, shining, ὅσσε δέ οἱ πυρὶ λαμπετόωντι ἔκτετην Il. 1. 104, Od. 4. 662, Hes. Sc. 390:—ἄστρα λαμπετόωντα Id. Th. 110; τείρεα λ. Ar. Rh. 3. 1362.

λαμπέτης, οὐ, δ, the lustrous one, Schol. Il. 1. 104: fem. λαμπέτις, ἴδος, Luc. Trag. 103:—also λαμπετή, a daughter of Helios, Od. 12. 132.
λάμπη, ἡ, = λαμπάς, a torch, Aesch. Eum. 1042 (acc. to Med. Ms. e manu prima), Eur. Supp. 993 (si vera l.); so Herm., after the Schol., took ἀνήλιος λάμπη in Eum. 387, light not of the sun, i. e. nether gloom, such as that in which the Erinyes dwelt; cf. δυσήλιος, νυκτιλαμπής, but v. sub λάπη. II. = λάπη, q. v.
λαμπηδών, ἡ, lustre, ὀφθαλμῶν Diod. 3. 37; χαλκοῦ Plut. Aemil. 18; of lightning, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 101.
λαμπήνη, ἡ, a covered chariot, Soph. Fr. 392, Menand. 'Al. 17, Posidipp. Ἐπίστ. 1, LXX (1 Regg. 26. 5). (It may be connected with ἀπήνη, cf. Λλ. II. 2: but v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 464 (501).)
λαμπηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a λαμπήνη, LXX (Num. 7. 3).
λαμπηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (λάμπη II) covered with scum, slimy, Galen. Lex.
Λάμπος, δ, one of the horses of Eos, Bright, Od. 23. 246; cf. Φαέθων.
λάμπ-ουρις, ἴδος, ἡ, (οὐρά), a fox, Aesch. Fr. 397, cf. Lyc. 344, 1393:—for the accent, v. E. M. 474. 4. II. v. l. for λαμπυρίς in Suid. s. v. πυριλαμπίς.
λάμπ-ουρος, οὐ, (οὐρά), in Theocr. 8. 65, as a dog's name, Firetail.
λαμπρ-αυγής, ἐς, lustrous, Manetho 4. 415; pecul. fem. λαμπραυγέτις, Id. 1. 301., 4. 201.
λαμπρειμονέω, *to wear white or splendid garments*, Charito 3. 1.
λαμπρ-είμων, ονος, ὄ, ἡ, clad in splendid robes, Hipp. 1277. 49.
λαμπρίζομαι, Pass. *to be made bright*, Pempel. ap. Stob. 460. 50.
λαμπρό-βιος, οὐ, living splendidly, Paul. Alex. 1.
λαμπρο-δόμητος, οὐ, splendidly built, Manass. Chron. 6273.
λαμπρο-ειδής, ἐς, bright-looking, Athanas.
λαμπροειμονία, ἡ, a wearing bright garments, v. l. Nicet. Ann. 37 D.
λαμπρο-είμων, ονος, ὄ, ἡ, = λαμπρείμων, Suid.
λαμπρό-ζωνος, οὐ, with bright zone, Hesych.
λαμπρο-λογέω, *to speak brilliantly about*, τι Eumath. 317.
λαμπρό-πους, ὄ, ἡ, πουν, τό, bright-footed, Schol. Il. 1. 535.
λαμπρός, ἄ, ὄν, never λαμπρή, even in Ep., v. Hes. Th. 18, 371, though it is retained in Epigr. Hom. 3. 3: (λάμπω):—bright, brilliant, radiant, of the sun and stars, λ. φάος ἡλίω Il. 1. 605; ἀστήρ 4. 77; λαμπρό-τατος, of Sirius, 22. 30; (and of the same, λαμπρὸν παμφαίνει 5. 6); λαμπρὰ σελήνη Hes. Il. c., cf. Thuc. 7. 44; πρὶν ἡμέραν λ. γενέσθαι Dion. H. 3. 27; also of the eyes, Soph. O. T. 1483, Eur., etc., v. infr. II. 3; of metallic bodies, λ. φάλσι, κόρυθες Il. 13. 132., 17. 269. 2. of white cloths and the like, bright, λαμπρὸς δ' ἦν, ἡέλιος ὡς [ὁ χιτῶν] Od. 19. 234; δέρμα . . . λαμπρότατον λευκότητι Hdt. 4. 64; λ. ἔσθης, the Roman toga candida, Polyb. 10. 5, 1. 3. of water, bright, clear, limpid, Hipp. Aër. 282, Aesch. Eum. 695, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 19; so, λ. ἀήρ Hipp. Aër. 290; αἰθήρ Eur. Med. 829; neut. as Adv., λαμπρὸν παμφαίνῃσι Il. 5. 6; λ. γανῶντες 13. 265; λ. ἐκλάμπειν Eur. Fr. 332. 4. of the voice, clear, sonorous, distinct, like Lat. clarus, Plat. Phileb. 51 D, Dem. 403. 16; so, λαμπρὰ κηρύσσειν Eur. Heracl. S64; φωνὴ λαμπροτέρα Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 7; opp. to φ. ἀσαφής, Id. Audib. 24; λαμπρὸν ἀνολολύζειν Plut. 2. 768 D; cf. λάμπω I. 2, σμφός. 5. metaph. of vigorous action, λ. ἀνεμος, a fresh keen wind, Hdt. 2. 96, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1180; λ. ἦδη καὶ μέγας καθίεις swooping down like a fresh and mighty breeze, Ar. Eq. 430, cf. 760; λαμπρὸς φανήσεται he will come furiously forth, Eur. Heracl. 280; λ. μάχη a keenly contested battle, Polyb. 10. 12, 5; λαμπρότερος κίνδυνος Id. 1. 45, 9:—so Adv., λαμπρῶς ἐπικεῖσθαι vigorously, Thuc. 7. 71: utterly, λ. ἠτᾶσθαι, λ. ἀπειπεῖν Helioid. 6. metaph. also, clear, evident, manifest, μαρτύρια Aesch. Eum. 797, cf. Soph. Tr. 1174; ἔχνη Xen. Cyn. 5, 5; γεγεννημένης τῆς νίκης λαμπρᾶς ἦδη Thuc. 7. 55; λ. φυγὴ decisive, Ar. An. 2. 11, 3:—so Adv., λαμπρῶς κοῦδὲν ἀνικτηρίως Aesch. Pr. 833, cf. Cho. 810; λελυμένων λ. τῶν σπονδῶν Thuc. 2. 7; λ. νικᾶν Ar. An. 2. 4, 10; λαμπρῶς ἐλέγετο it was said without concealment, Thuc. 8. 67. II. of persons, well-known, illustrious by deeds, station, etc., λ. ἐν Ἀθήνῃσι Hdt. 6. 125; ἐν τοῖσι πολέμοισι ἐὼν λαμπρότατος Id. 7. 154; λ. ἐν τοῖσι κινδύνοισι Dcm. 427, 16; λαμπροτάτους γενομένους τῶν καθ' ἑαυτοῦς

Thuc. 1. 138; ἐξ ἀδύτων γενέσθαι λ. Isocr. 100 B; λ. ἐς γένος Eur. El. 37; ἐν λόγοις Id. Supp. 902:—so of actions, etc., ἔργον οὐδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν λ. γίνεται Hdt. 3. 72; τὸν βίον λ. ποιέσθαι Soph. O. C. 1144; τὸ λ. φῶς ἀποσβεννύς γένους Id. Fr. 497.

2. *magnificent, munificent*, like Lat. *splendidus, clarus*, λ. ἐν ταῖς λειτουργίαις Isocr. 38 D, cf. Antipho 117. 33, Dem. 564. 11; λαμπρὸς καὶ πλούσιος οὗτος Id. 571. 2; v. φιλότιμος I. 2:—Adv., λαμπρῶς χορηγεῖν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 11.

3. *bright, joyous* (cf. φαιδρὸς), λ. καὶ κατ' ὄμμα καὶ φύσιν Soph. Tr. 379; λ. ὡσπερ ὄμματι, of the bearer of good news, Id. O. T. 81, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 10; λαμπρὸν ἐξέπεμψα with *bright hopes*, Soph. El. 1130, cf. Eur. Fr. 318; also, ὄμματι δέρομαι λαμπρὸν, of one *clear in conscience*, Pind. N. 7. 97.

III. of outward appearance, *splendid, brilliant, νύμφιον* .. λ. ὄντα Ar. Pax 859; of a horse, Xen. Eq. 2, 1; in dress, Id. Cyr. 2. 4, 5; of youthful bloom, ὠρα ἡλικίας λ. Thuc. 6. 54; of healthy look, Hipp. 295. 3:—so of property, dress, etc., εἴ τί γ' ἔστι λ. καὶ καλόν Ar. Pl. 144; κατασκευὴ Xen. Symp. 1, 4; λ. κάλλος *beaming beauty*, Plat. Phaedr. 250 B, etc.: more generally, λ. τι ποιεῖν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 15; τὸ λαμπρὸν *splendour*, Pind. N. 8. 57; λαμπρὰ λέξις *ornamental diction*, Arist. Poët. 24, 23; λ. γενέσθαι *βουλόμεσθα τοὺς γάμους* Evang. Ἀνακ. 1. 3:—λαμπρότατα *most splendidly*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 1.

2. of language, *brilliant*, τῶν διθυράμβων τὰ λ. Ar. Av. 1388; λόγος Hermog. IV. for Adv. λαμπρῶς, v. supr. I. 3 and 4.

λαμπρότης, ἦτος, ἡ, *brilliance, splendour*, λ. καὶ τάξις τοῦ στρατεύματος Xen. An. 1. 2, 18; of a horse, Id. Eq. 11, 9; of arms, Arr. An. 1. 14, 4.

2. *clearness, distinctness*, φωνῆς Plut. Philop. 11. II. metaph. *brilliance, splendour*, Hdt. 2. 101; ἡ παραντίκα λ. Thuc. 2. 64, cf. 7. 69; ἀπὸ οἷας λαμπρότητος .. ἐς οἷαν .. τελευτήν ἀφίκτο Id. 7. 75, cf. 6. 31:—in pl. *distinctions*, Id. 4. 62; ἐν τινος λαμπρότητι in *distinction* for a thing, Id. 6. 61; λ. τῶν πράξεων Diod. 16. 66, cf. Arr. An. 2. 7, 7.

2. *splendid conduct, munificence*, Dem. 565. 22. 3. *grandeur* of language, Plut. 2. 25 B; λαμπρότητες τοῦ λόγου, Lat. *lumina orationis*, Philostr. 527.

4. λ. ψυχῆς *magnanimity*, Polyb. 32. 23, 1, cf. Diod. 4. 40. 5. as a title, ἡ σὴ λ. your *Serenity*, *Serene Highness*, Byz.

λαμπρό-τοξος, ον, with *radiant bow*, Schol. Il. 1. 37.

λαμπρο-φαῖς, ἐς, *bright-beaming*, Orph. H. 77. 2, Manetho 4. 53.

λαμπρο-φάνης, ἐς, *appearing brilliant*, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 2. 16.

λαμπρο-ὄφθαλμος, ον, *bright-eyed*, Hesych.

λαμπρο-φόρος, ον, *wearing bright robes*; λαμπροφορέω, to wear *bright robes*; and -φορία, ἡ, all in Eccl.

λαμπρό-φωνος, ον, *clear-voiced*, Hipp. Acr. 283; λαμπροφωνότατος Dem. 329. 25:—hence λαμπροφωνέω, to have a *clear, loud voice*, Eccl.; λαμπροφωνεῖσθαι Hdn.; and λαμπροφωνία, Ion. -ῖη, ἡ, *clearness and loudness of voice*, Hdt. 6. 60.

λαμπρο-ψυχία, ἡ, *munificence*, Manass. Chron. 6272.

λαμπρό-ψυχος, ον, *high-minded*, Aragos Πανδὸς γον. 3.

λαμπρυντής, οὐ, ὁ, *bearing oneself proudly*, ἵππος λ. Diog. L. 6. 7.

λαμπρυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, *making bright and clean*, Diosc. 2. 164.

λαμπρύνω, mostly in pres. and impf., v. infr.: (λαμπρός):—to make *bright or brilliant*, τὸν ἵππον Xen. Eq. 10, 1, cf. Anth. P. append. 304; χρώμασιν τὸ σῶμα λ. to deck with *bright colours*, Antiph. Incert. 56:—Med., ἐλαμπρύνοντο τὰς ἀσπίδας *polished their shields*, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 20; and in Pass., of a shield, to be *polished or bright*, Id. Lac. 11, 3:—in Pass. also, ὄμμασιν λαμπρύνεται is made *clear-sighted*, Aesch. Eum. 104; λελάμπρυνται [3 sing.] κόρας Soph. (Fr. 634) ar. Ar. Pl. 635:—also to be or become *clear or notorious*, ἐν ἡμῖν ὁ φόβος λαμπρύνεται Eur. El. 1039.

II. Med. to make oneself *splendid, pride oneself on* a thing, ὄχοις καὶ στολῇ λαμπρύνεται Ib. 966: to *distinguish oneself in or by* .., ὅσα .. χορηγίαις ἢ ἄλλω τῶν λαμπρύνονται Thuc. 6. 16; μειρακίων .. λαμπρυνόμενων ἐν ἄρμασι Ar. Eq. 556; λ. ἐν οἷς οὐ δεῖ Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 4, etc.; περὶ τὰς εὐωχίας Strab. 640; λαμπρυνάμενος πρὸς τὸ θεῖον Plut. Nic. 26; τὰ ἄλλα ἐλαμπρύνατο Id. Alc. 70; cf. ἀπολαμπρύνω:—also of style, to speak *splendidly*, Id. 2. 870 D.

λάμπρυσμα, τό, that whereby a thing is made *bright, an ornament*, Phrynich. ap. A. B. 47 and 71, Hesych., etc.

λαμπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (λάμπω) properly, a stand or grate for pine and other wood used for *lighting rooms*, Od. 18. 307 sq., 343, 19. 63; ὦ χαῖρε, λ. νυκτός thou that *lightest up* the night, of the beacon-fire, Aesch. Ag. 22; ἔσπεροι λαμπτήρες the evening *watch-fires*, Soph. Aj. 286, ubi v. Lobeck.; ἡλίου λαμπτήρες Eur. Rhés. 60. — 2. generally, = λαμπάς, Id. I. A. 34, Xen. Symp. 5, 2; λ. ἀντιπεφραγμένος, of a horn-lantern, Philist. 15, cf. Emped. 222; λ. μὴ ἔχοντι τὸ κύκλω δέρμα Arist. H. A. 4. 5, 8.

λαμπτήρια (sc. ἱερά), τά, the *feast of Dionysus*, λαμπτήρ, Paus. 7. 27, 3.

λαμπτηρο-κλέπτης, ον, ὁ, a *torch-stealer*, metaph. of the Gorgon's eye, Lyc. 846.

λαμπτηρουχία, ἡ, (ἔχω) a *holding of torches*, λαμπτηρουχίαί the *beacon-watches*, Aesch. Ag. 890; cf. φρυκτωρία.

λαμπτηρο-φόρος, ον, carrying *lights*, Socrat. Rhod. ap. Ath. 148 B.

λαμπυρίζω, to shine like a glow-worm, Theophr. Lap. 2, Diosc. 5. 99.

λαμπυρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a glow-worm, = λάμπουρις II, Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 3.

λάμπω Hom., etc.: Ion. impf. λάμπεσκεν Emped. 225: fut. ψω Soph. El. 66: aor. ἔλαμψα Hdt. 6. 82, Trag.: pf. λέλαμπα (in pres. sense) Eur. Andr. 1025, Tro. 1295 (both lyr.):—Med., pres. and impf., Hom., Att.: fut. λάμψομαι II. 17. 214, (ἐλλ-) Hdt. 1. 80:—Pass., fut. ἐλ-λαμψθήσομαι Plotin. 30. 3: aor. ἐλόμφθην Joseph.:—from these late forms of Pass. must be distinguished the similar Ion. forms of λαμβάνω. (From √ΛΑΜΠ come also λαμπ-άς, λαμπ-ή, λαμπ-ρός, λαμπ-τήρ; cf. Lat. *lanterna*; perh. also Ὀ-λυμπ-ος (Aeol.), and Lat. *limp-idus*.) To give light, shine, beam, be bright, brilliant, radiant, of the gleam of arms, τῆλε δὲ χαλκὸς λάμψ' ὡς τε στερόπη II. 10. 154., 11. 66; λάμπε δὲ

χαλκῶ, of Hector, 12. 463; φῶς λάμπεσκεν Emped. 1. c.; of the eyes, ὀφθαλμῶ δ' ἄρα οἱ πυρὶ λάμπετον II. 13. 474; of the sun, Solon 13. 23, Eur. Ion 83, etc.; of fire, Soph. Ant. 1007; ἄσπος λάμπευ ὑπαὶ θεοῦ Hes. Sc. 71:—so also in Med. or Pass., λαμπομένης κόρυθος II. 16. 71; λάμπετο δουρὸς αἰχμῆ 6. 319; δαῖδων ὑπὸ λαμπομένων 18. 492, Od. (only in this phrase) 19. 48., 23. 290; χαλκὸς ἐλάμπετο εἰκελος ἀγῆ 22. 134; of a person, λαμπόμενος πυρὶ 15. 623; τεύχεσι λ. 20. 46; ὅσσε λαμπέσθην 15. 608; πεδίον .. λάμπετο χαλκῶ 20. 156, etc.; so in Hes. Sc. 60, Eur., etc.

2. of sound, to be *clear, ring loud and clear*, παιὰν δὲ λάμπει Soph. O. T. 186, cf. 473, and v. λαμπρός I. 2.

3. metaph. to shine forth, to be famous or conspicuous, λάμπει κλέος, ἀρετὴ Pind. O. 1. 36, I. 1. 30, Eur. Andr. 776; δίκαι δὲ λάμπει μὲν ἐν δυσκάπνοις δώμασιν Aesch. Ag. 774; τέκνων .. νεάνιδες ἦβαι Eur. Ion 476; κάλλος Plat. Phaedr. 250 D.

4. of persons, φαιδρὸς λάμποντι μετώπῳ with *beaming face*, Ar. Eq. 550: to shine, gain glory, οὐδ' εἰ Κλέων γ' ἔλαμψε Id. Vesp. 62; ἐν ἄλλοις .. λάμπεσκεν Theocr. 24. 19, cf. 25. 141.

II. trans. to make to shine, light up, Eur. El. 1131, cf. Ion 83, Phoen. 226, Anth. P. 6. 249, etc.—The word is poet., though the pres. and impf. occur in Xen. An. 3. 1, 11, Mem. 4. 7, 7, Plat. Phaedr. 250 D, Arist. and late Prose, and the aor. in Hdt. 6. 82, Plut., etc.

λαμπώδης, ἐς, v. sub λάπη.

λαμυρία, ἡ, (λαμυρός III) *audacity, impudence*, Plut. Anton. 24; cf. Wyttenb. 2. 66 C:—the Dep. λαμυρεύομαι occurs in Eust. Opusc. 259. 79.

λαμυρίς, ἡ, = λαγάνιον, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 3.

λαμυρός, ἄ, ὄν, (v. sub λάω B):—full of abysses, Lat. voraginosus, θάλασσα E. M.:—hence, II. gluttonous, greedy, γάστρις καὶ λ. Epicr. Δύσπρ. 1; γαστρὶ χαριζόμενος, τῆς οὐ λαμυρώτερον οὐδὲν Timon ap. Ath. 279 F; ὀδόντες Theocr. 25. 234, cf. Nic. Th. 293.

III. metaph. bold, wanton, impudent, λαμυρώτερον λέγειν Xen. Symp. 8, 24; Ἀλκιβιάδου ἡ ἄγαν λαμυρὰ πολιτεία Plut. Comp. Alc. c. Cor. 1; λαμυρόν τι προσβλέπειν τινί Id. Mar. 38; λ. ἱστορίῃ Anth. P. 7. 450:—of women, coquettish, Ib. 5. 162; of Eros, λαμυροῖς ὄμμασι πικρὰ γελά Ib. 180; and later quite in a good sense, *riquant, arch*, like ἐπίχαρις, Lob. Phryg. 291, 760; cf. Horace's *grata protervitas*. Adv. -ρῶς, Synes. 36 B, etc.

λαμφθῆναι, Ion. inf. aor. pass. of λαμβάνω; cf. also λάμπω.

λαμψάνη, ἡ, = λαψάνη.

λάμψις, ἡ, σ *shining*, τῶν ἀστέρων Philo 1. 72: metaph. LXX (Baruch. 4. 2); λ. χαρᾶς Achmcs Onir. 156.

λάμψομαι, fut. med. of λάμπω, and also Ion. fut. of λαμβάνω.

λανθάνοντως, Adv. part. pres. of λανθάνω, Hdn. 8. 2.

λανθάνω (to escape notice), Pind., Att.; also λήθω (which is the form of the Act. generally used in compds., δια-λανθάνω being the sole exception), Hom., Trag., Xen.; Dor. λάθω Soph.:—impf. ἐλάνθανον Hom., Att.; ἔληθον Hom., Soph. El. 1359; Ep. λῆθον II. 15. 461; Ion. λήθεσκεν 24. 13:—fut. λήσω II., Att.; Dor. λᾶσω; so (in late writers) λήσομαι, v. infr. C. II:—aor. 1 ἔλησα Nic. Al. 280, (but Hom. has ἐπ-έλησα, Alcae. ἐξ-ἐλάσα, in causal sense):—aor. 2 ἐλάθον II., Att.; (for λέλάθον, v. infr. B):—pf. λέληθα first in Att.; plqpf. ἐλελήθειν Thuc. 8. 33, Luc. pro Imagg. 15, 2 and 3 sing. ἐλελήθης, -θη, Ar. Eq. 822, Nub. 380; Ion. ἐλελήθει Hdt. 6. 79.

B. Causal ληθάνω (to make to forget), aor. 2 λέλάθον, v. infr. B.

C. Med. and Pass. λανθάνομαι (to forget, v. infr. C), Arist. Poët. 17, 1; λήθομαι II., Trag., Dor. λάθομαι Pind.: Ep. impf. λανθανόμεν Od.:—fut. λήσομαι Od., Philem. Incert. 1; Dor. λᾶσεύμαι Theocr. 4. 39; also λελήσομαι Eur. Alc. 198:—aor. 1 ἐλησάμην only in late Ep., Mosch. 3. 63, Q. Sm. 3. 99., 12. 468, etc.; also ἐλήσθην, Dor. inf. λαοθήμεν Theocr. 2. 46, cf. δια-:—aor. 2 ἐλάθόμην, Ep. λαθ-, Hom., Trag., (compds. also in Prose); also Ep. redupl. λελάθομην, etc. (v. infr. C):—λέλησμαι Soph., Plat.; Ep. λέλασμαι, part. λελασμένος, etc.: cf. ἐπλήθω. (From √ΛΑΘ, as in λαθ-εῖν, λήθ-ω, λήθ-η, λάθ-ρα, λαθ-ραῖος; cf. Lat. *lat-eo, lat-eōra*.)

A. in most of the act. tenses, to escape notice, to be unknown, unseen, unnoticed, often joined with a negat.:—Construct.: I. c. acc. pers. only; to escape his notice, Lat. *latere aliquem*, Hom., etc.; λάθε δ' Ἐκτορα II. 22. 277; οὐδέ σε λήσει 23. 326; οὐ λήθε Διὸς πυκινὸν νόον 15. 461, cf. Od. 11. 102, al.; οὐκ ἔστι λαθεῖν ὄμματα φωτός Aesch. Ag. 796; οὐ λάθει μ' ὄργα Soph. El. 222, cf. Ph. 207; so, τουτί μ' ἐλελήθη Ar. Nub. 380; impers., περὶ τούτων ἐλέθη τοῦ πλῆθος it escaped the notice of the people, Xen. Hier. 2, 5; σὲ δὲ ἐλέθη περὶ τοῦτο Plat. Legg. 903 C.

2. most often with a part. added, in which case we usually translate the part. by a Verb, and express λανθάνω by an Adverb, *unawares, without being observed, unseen, unknown*; and this, either,

a. with an acc. pers., ἄλλον τινὰ λήθω μαρνάμενος I am *unseen by others while fighting*, i. e. I fight *unseen by them*, Il. 13. 273; πάντας ἐλάνθανε δάκρυα λείβων Od. 8. 93, cf. 12. 17, 220., 19. 88, al.; so Pind. O. 1. 104., 6. 69, Hdt. 8. 25; often in Att., μὴ λάθῃ με προσπεσῶν lest he come on *unseen by me*, Soph. Ph. 46, 156; μὴ λήσονσιν αὐτοὺς αἱ νῆες .. ἀφορμηθεῖσθαι should put to sea without their *observing* them, Thuc. 8. 10;—or,

b. without an acc., φονεῖα ἐλάνθανε βύσκων he maintained the murderer *unawares*, Hdt. 1. 44; μὴ διαφθαρεῖς λάθῃ lest he perish *without himself knowing it*, Soph. Ph. 506; ἐλέθησας ἐχθρὸς ὢν Id. O. T. 415; δουλεύων ἐλέθησας Ar. Vesp. 517; συνέβη δὲ ὑπερήμερῶν γενομένην λαθεῖν Dem. 543. 10; in all which examples the reflex. Pron. may be supplied, as it is in fact sometimes added, ἐλέθησας αὐτὸν τοῖς ξυνοῦσιν ὢν βαρύς Soph. Fr. 90; ἕως σαυτὸν λάθῃς διαπραγείσ Ar. Pax 32, cf. Nub. 242, Xen. An. 6. 3, 22:—sometimes, however, a different object must be supplied from the context, βάλλοντες ἐλάνθανον (not εαυτούς, but Τρώας), Il. 13. 721; ἐλάνθανε [πάντας] ἔχων Hdt. 8. 5; μὴ λάθῃ [ἡμᾶς] φύγδα βᾶς Aesch. Eum. 256, cf. Thuc. 4. 133, etc.

—In a few examples this construct. is reversed, and λαθών is put in the

part., as in our idiom, ἀπὸ τείχεος ἄλτο λαθῶν (for ἔλαθεν ἀλόμενος) Il. 12. 390; ἢ .. λήθουσα μ' ἐξέπινες Soph. Ant. 532:—cf. φθάνω. 3. rarely c. acc. et inf., μὴ σε λαθέτω ὑπεριθέμεν let it not escape thee to .., i.e. forget not to .., Pind. P. 5. 30; ἔλαθεν αὐτὸν δοῦναι Plut. Aristid. 17; λέληθε Θεόδωρον εἶναι (for ὄντα) it has been unnoticed that he is .., Paus. 9. 41, 1; so, ἔλαθεν ἐμπεσεῖν (for ἐμπεσῶν), Aesop. 146. 4. followed by a relat. clause, οὐδέ με λήθεις, ὅτι θεῶν τίς σ' ἦγε θοῦ ἐσκαπῆς me not, it is not unknown to me, that some god led thee, Il. 24. 563; οὐδέ ἐ λήθει, ὅπως .. 23. 323; ἐδόκεε θεοὺς λήσειν οἱ' ἐμχανῶν thou thought'st to escape the gods' notice in .., Hdt. 8. 106; οὐκ οὐν με .. οἷα πράττει λαυθάνει Ar. Eq. 465; οὐ λαυθάνεις με, ὅτι .., Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 24, cf. Symp. 3, 6 and 13; λ. τινὰ, ὡς .., εἰ .., Plat. Theaet. 174 B. 5. absol., Soph. Tr. 455, Thuc. 1. 37, 69, al.

B. the compd. Verbs ἐκ-ληθάνω, ἐπι-λήθω, with aor. 1 ἐπ-έλησα (v. sub vocc.), take a Causal sense, to make one forget a thing, c. gen. rei; the simple Verb is only so used in Ep. redupl. aor. 2 (cf. λαγχνῶν IV), ὄφρα .. λελάθῃ ὀδυνῶν that .. he may cause him to forget his pains, Il. 15. 60; πόλιν λελάθοιτε συντυχιῶν Poëta ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 174:—but, II. in late Ep., λέλαθον = ἔλαθον, escaped notice, Ap. Rh. 2. 226., 3. 779, Orph. Arg. 879.

C. Med. and Pass. to let a thing escape one, to forget: 1. to forget simply, in pres. (absol.), οὐδὲ λήθειαι Il. 11. 790; c. gen., Κίρκης μὲν ἐφημοσύνης .. λαυθανόμην Od. 12. 227, cf. Pind. O. 8. 95; in fut., οὐ ποτε λήσομαι αὐτῶν Od. 1. 308; ἄλγος, οὐ ποτ' οὐ λελήσεται Eur. Alc. 198; mostly in aor. 2, ἀλκῆς λαθέσθαι, opp. to μνήσασθαι, Il. 11. 313, al., Aesch. Supp. 731; νόστου τε λαθέσθαι Od. 9. 97; πῶς ἂν .. Ὀδυσῆος .. λαθείμην; I. 65; so also in redupl. aor., οὐδέ σεθεν .. θεοὶ μάκαρες λελάθοντο Il. 4. 127; μὴ τις μοι ἀπειλῶν λελάθῃσθω Ib. 200; οὐ δυνάμην λελάθῃσθ' Ἄτης 19. 136; (but in Hes. Th. 471 like the Act., ὅπως λελάθοιτο τεκοῦσα that she might bear unknown):—so in pf. pass., τῶν δὲ λέλασται Il. 5. 834; ἐμείο λελασμένος 23. 69; κείνου λελῆσθαι Soph. El. 342, Eur., etc.; ἐταίρων πάντων λελῆσται Plat. Phaedr. 252 A;—with a relat. clause, λελασμένος ὅσσο' ἐπεπόνθει Od. 13. 92:—once, the fut. med. is used in a proper pass. sense, οὐ ποτε λησόμενον οἶον ἔφυ κακόν never will be forgotten, Soph. El. 1249; cf. ἐπιλανθάνω. 2. to forget purposely, to pass over, ἢ λάθῃσθ' ἢ οὐκ ἐνύησεν either he chose to forget it .., Il. 9. 537; μαθοῦσιν αὐδῶ, κοῦ μαθοῦσι λήθομαι Aesch. Ag. 39. II. in later writers the fut. med. is used like Act., to escape notice, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 19, Ap. Rh. 3. 737, Luc. Sacrif. 14, Alciphro 3. 52.

Λανός, Dor. for ληνός, Theocr. Λάξ, Adv. with the foot, λάξ ἐν στήθεσι βὰς ἐξέσπασε μείλιον ἔγχος Il. 6. 65, cf. 16. 503; so, λάξ προσβάς 5. 620., 16. 863; λάξ ποδὶ κινήσας 10. 158, Od. 15. 45; λάξ ἐνθορεν 17. 233;—so later, κρατερῶ ποδὶ λ. ἐπιβαίνειν Theogn. 815; λάξ ἐπίβα δῆμῳ Id. 847; λάξ πατεῖσθαι (cf. λάγδην) to be trodden under foot, Aesch. Euni. 110, cf. Cho. 644; ἀθέω ποδὶ λ. ἀτίζειν Id. Eum. 540; λ. ἐπορούειν, τύπτειν Ap. Rh. 2. 106, etc.: also in late Prose, Luc. Asin. 31, al.:—for the form, cf. γνύξ, πύξ, ὕδάξ. (From the same Root come λάγ-δην, λακ-τίζω, λακ-πάτητος: this Root appears to have been ΚΑΛΚ, cf. Lat. calx (calc-is), calc-ar, calc-eus, calc-are, calc-itare; Lith. kul-nis (calx); O. Norse hæll.)

Λάξευμα, τό, hewn work in stone, Walz Rhett. 1. 640. Λάξευσις, ἡ, a cutting of stone, Schol. Theocr. 6. 18. Λαξευτήριον, τό, a stone-cutter's tool, LXX (Ps. 73. 7); λ. ὄργανον Ann. Comn. Λαξευτής, οὐ, δ, a stone-hewer, Manetho 1. 77. Λαξευτικός, ἡ, ἴν, of or for a stone-cutter or his art, Eust. 341. 28; ἡ λ. τέχνη Walz Rhett. 1. 640, Phot. Λαξευτός, ἡ, ἴν, hewn out of the rock, LXX (Deut. 4. 49), Ev. Luc. 23. 53. Λαξεύω, to hew in stone, LXX (Ex. 34. 1, al.):—Pass., ἐκ λίθων λελαξευμένων LXX (Judith. 1. 2). Λάξις, not λάξις, ios, ἡ, (λαχεῖν) like λάχεσις, that which is assigned by lot, an allotment of land, an Ion. form used by Hdt. 4. 21; so prob., καὶ σφε τετὴν ἐκρίνασ λάξιν Call. Jon. 80. Cf. λῆξις.

Λάξομαι, Ion. for λήξομαι, fut. of λαγχνῶν. Λαξπάτητος, ον, v. sub λακπάτητος. Λαο-βόρος, ον, devouring the people, Synes. 347 A. Λαο-βότεια, ἡ, feeder of the people, γαῖα Orph. Lith. 708. Λαο-βότος, ον, (βόσκω) = λαοτρόφος, Hesych. Λαο-γραφία, ἡ, an enrolment, census, LXX (3 Macc. 2. 28). Λαο-δάμῃς [δᾶ], αντος, δ, man-taming, Ἄρης Aesch. Theb. 343 (lyr.). II. in Hom. only as prop. name, Il. 15. 516; voc. Λαοδάμᾶ Od. 8. 141, al. Λαο-δίκος, ον, tried by the people, Socrat. ap. Diog. L. 2. 42. Λαο-δογματικός, ἡ, ἴν, suited to public opinion, Polyb. 34. 5, 14. Adv. -κῶς, Id. ap. Strab. 317 (si vera l.).

Λαο-δόκος, ον, receiving the people; in Hom. as prop. name Λαεδοκος (proparox.), δ.

Λαο-ηγησία, ἡ, the leading of the people, Justin. M. p. 237 Thirlb., Tryph. 49.

Λαο-κατάρατος, ον, accursed by the people, Symm. V. T.

Λαο-κρατέομαι, Pass. = δημο-; λαο-κρατία, ἡ, = δημο-, Menand. Rhett.

Λαο-μέδων, οντος, δ, ruler of the people, in Hom. as prop. n.

Λαον, Dor. for ληιον.

Λαο-ξόος, δ, (λαῶς, ξέω) a sculptor, Timo ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 8, Anth. P. append. 305:—Adj. λαο-ξοικός, ἡ, ἴν, Hesych. s. v. ὄρυξ.

Λαοξουργέω, incorrect form for λαξεύω, Schol. Od. 14. 223.

Λαο-πάθης, ἐς, suffered by the people, Aesch. Pers. 945; but the metre requires some such word as νεοπαθία, which Paley suggests.

Λαο-πλάνος [ᾶ], δ, misleader of the people, Joseph. A. J. 8. 8, 5:—in Eccl. also λαο-πλανής, ἐς.

Λαο-πόρος, ον, serving as a passage for the people, man-conveying, λ. μηχαναὶ a bridge, Aesch. Pers. 113.

Λαο-πρεπής, ἐς, becoming the people, σοφία C. I. 5423 b.

Λαός, οὐ, δ, Ion. ληός, Hippon. 88, Hdt. 5. 42; Att. λεός, which is also used in Hdt. 1. 22., 8. 136, while in Trag. the form λαός is sometimes used metri grat., and once or twice even in Com.; also in late Prose, as Foed. Byz. ap. Polyb. 4. 52, 7, Plut., etc.: (the double form appears in several pr. names, Λεωβότης Hdt. 7. 204, Λαβώτας Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 18, etc.; so, Λεωκρίτος, Λάκκριτος; Λεωχάρης, Λαχάρης; Λεωσθένης, Λασθένης, etc.; v. sub fin.). The people at large: in Hom. and Hes., never, like δῆμος, the people as a body politic, but merely a mass of men; opp. however to ὄμαδος, a mere mob, Il. 7. 306 sq.:—hence, 1. in the warlike language of the Il., λαός means men, i. e. soldiers (like στρατός), both of the whole army and smaller divisions, κριτὸς ἔγρετο λ. Ἀχαιῶν Il. 7. 434; λαὸν ἀγείρειν 16. 129; πολλὸν ὤλεσα λαόν 2. 115; so in pl., ἅμα τῷ γε .. ἀριστοὶ λαοὶ ἔποντ' 2. 578; στίχες ἀσπιστῶν λαῶν 4. 91; periph., στρατὸς λαῶν Ib. 76; ἔθνος λαῶν 13. 495; mostly including both foot and horse, as 2. 809; but sometimes λαός denotes the foot as opp. to the horse, 7. 342: also a land-army, opp. to a fleet, 4. 76., 9. 424., 10. 14; also the common men, opp. to their leaders, 2. 365., 13. 108:—but 2. in the peaceful Od., λαοί, more rarely λαός, almost always means men or people, as subjects of a prince, e. g. 3. 214, 304 al.:—indeed λαοί is sometimes so used in Il., e. g. 17. 226., 24. 611; λαοὶ ἀγροῖται country-folk, 11. 676; work-people, 17. 390; of sailors, Od. 14. 248; and so after Hom., ναυτικὸς λεός seafaring folk, Aesch. Pers. 383; πᾶς ὁ χειρῶναξ λεός Soph. Fr. 724; ὁ γεωργικὸς λεός Ar. Pax 920; also, μέροπες λαοί, i. e. mankind, Aesch. Supp. 89; λ. ἐγχώριοι the natives, Ib. 517, cf. Od. 6. 194. 3. of people assembled, as in the theatre, ὁ πολλὸς λαῶν ὄχλος Ar. Ran. 676, cf. 219; but esp. in the Ecclesia, αἱ στίχες τῶν λαῶν Id. Eq. 163; hence the phrase ἀκούετε λεφ hear o people!—the usual way of beginning proclamations at Athens, like our Oyez! Susarion 1, Ar. Pax 551, Av. 448; δεῦρ' ἴτε, πάντες λεφ Arist. Fr. 346, cf. Bentl. Phal. p. 203:—ὁ πολλὸς λεός the multitude, Plat. Rep. 458 D, etc. 4. in LXX of the people, as opp. to priests and Levites, 1 Esdr. 5. 46; in N. T. of Jews, and later of Christians, as opp. to heathens; in Eccl., of the laity or lewd people, as opp. to the κλήρος or clergy. II. a people, i. e. all who are called by one name, first in Pind., Δωριεὶ λαφ O. 8. 40; Λυδῶν τε λαός καὶ Φρυγῶν Aesch. Pers. 770; ζύμπας Ἀχαιῶν λαός Soph. Ph. 1243, cf. O. T. 144, etc.; ἰππόται λαοί, i. e. the Thes-salians, Pind. P. 4. 273, cf. 9. 93, N. 1. 25. (The resemblance between λαός people and λαῶς stone is implied in Il. 24. 611 λαοὺς δὲ λίθους ποίησε Κρονίων (of the children of Niobé); and so Pind. explains the word from the legend of Deucalion, O. 9. 66 sq.; cf. Epich. ap. Schol. ad l., Apollod. 1. 7, 2; aliter Philoch. 120.—From the same Root come λάϊτος, λήϊτος, λειτουργία:—its orig. form seems to have been ΛΑΦ, as shewn by the pr. names Λευ-τυχίδης (Λεω-τυχίδης), Λαυ-αγήτας (C. I. 1466), Λαφ-οκόφω (Inscr. ap. Prisc. 1. 22., 6. 69); cf. Goth. jugga-lauths (νεανίαςκος); A. S. lewed, læwd (laic, unlearned); O. H. G. liut (leute); Slav. ljudu; Lith. laudis.)

Λαός, irreg. gen. of λαῶς.

Λαο-σεβής, ἐς, worshipped by the people, Pind. P. 5. 129.

Λαο-σόος, ον, (σεύω) rousing or stirring the nations, epith. of the war-deities Ares, Eris, Il. 17. 398., 20. 48; of Athena, Od. 22. 210, Il. 13. 128; of Apollo, 20. 79; also of men, as Amphiarus, Od. 15. 244; of Electryon, Amphitryon, Hes. Sc. 3 and 37:—λαοσσοὶ ἀγῶνες assemblies to which the people flock, Pind. P. 12. 42; cf. ἰπποσόας. II. (σάζω) preserving the people or nations, Anth. P. 9. 689, Nonn. Jo. 7. 31., 8. 12.

Λαο-τέκτων, ονος, δ, a stone-worker, Anth. P. 7. 380.

Λαο-τίνακτος, ον, stirred by a stone, ὕδωρ Anth. P. 9. 272.

Λαοτομέω, written by some Edd. for λαοτομέω.

Λαο-τόμος, ον, stone-cutting, ὄργανα Menand. Byz. p. 443 (ed. Bonn.). II. = λατύπος, Paul. Sil. Ambo 116, Epigr. Gr. 1021.

Λαο-τόρος, ον, piercing stones, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 188.

Λαο-τρόφος, ον, nourishing or tending the people, πόλις Pind. O. 5. 9; τιμὴ λ. an office useful to the people, Ib. 6. 102. II. as Subst. a stone-cutter, statuary, like λατύπος, Anth. Plan. 59.

Λαο-φθόρος, ον, ruining the people, destructive, c. gen., Theogn. 781.

Λαο-φόνος, ον, slaying the people, Theocr. 17. 53, C. I. 6854 f.

Λαο-φόρος and Λεωφόρος, ον, bearing people, λαοφόρον καθ' ὄδον on a highway, thoroughfare, Il. 15. 682; λαοφόρον ἐπέβησαν .. κελεύθου Theocr. 25. 155; ὑπὲρ τῶν μάλιστα Λεωφόρων πυλέων (v. l. λαοφ-) over the gates of greatest thoroughfare, Hdt. 1. 187; τὰς Λεωφόρους (sc. ὁδοὺς) μὴ βαδίζειν, Pythag. rule in Arist. Fr. 192; Λεωφόρους πρὸς ἑκτροπᾶς Eur. Rhes. 881, where Vater suggested Λεωφόρον from the highway, cf. Plat. Legg. 763 C (τῶν ἐκ τῆς χώρας λ. εἰς τὴν πόλιν .. τεταμένων), and Paus. 9. 2, 2 (ἐπαυελθοῦσι δὲ εἰς τὴν λ.), Philo 1. 16, and v. Λεώβατος. II. Λεωφόρος, ἡ, = πόρνη, Anacr. 157. [Λεω- as monosyll. in Eur. l. c.]

Λαπαγμα, τό, and Λαπαγμός, δ, an evacuation, Hesych.

Λαπαδνός, ὄν, metri grat. for ἀλαπαδνός, q. v.

Λαπάξω, metri grat. for ἀλαπάξω, q. v.

Λαπάθον, τό, a kind of lapathum or sorrel, which acts as an aperient, Lat. rumex, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 2: also Λαπάθος, ὄ or ἡ, E. M. 57. 17; and Λαπάθη, ἡ Ib. 551. 16. II. a pit, pitfall for wild beasts, Phot., Suid.; also Λαπάθος, δ, Democr. ap. A. B. 374.

Λαπακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λαπάσσω) purgative, Xenocr. Aq. 1. 8, Galen.

Λάπαξις, ἡ, evacuation of the bowels, Arist. Phys. 2. 6, 5, Probl. 23. 39, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 10.

Λαπάρα [πα], Ep. and Ion. -ρη, ἡ; (λαπαρός):—the soft part of the

body between the ribs and hip, *the flank*, Il. 6. 64., 16. 318, al. (not in Od.), Hdt. 2. 86, etc.; in pl. *the flanks*, Lat. *ilia*, Id. 6. 75, Hipp. 298. 47, etc.—The post-Hom. equivalent is *λαγών*. Both these words seem to be much the same as *κενεών*, though *λαπάρα* and *κενεών* seem to be distinguished in Hipp. 480. 48., 540. 46.

Λάπαρος, ἄ, ὄν, like *λαγαρός*, *slack, loose*, τὸ λ. τῆς πλευρῆς = *λαπάρα*, Hipp. 817 A; of the bowels, Id. Progn. 40, al., v. Foës. Oecon.; λ. γενέσθαι to have the bowels open, Arist. Probl. 23. 39; ἵππος λ. ὦν ἀλγεί Id. H. A. 8. 24, 5 (where Aubert suggests *λαπάρας ἀνέλκει*). 2. *soft, προσκεφάλαιον* Hipp. 763 C. Adv. — ῥῶς, Id. (Cf. *λαπάσσω*.)

Λάπαρότης, ἦτος, ἡ, *looseness*, of the bowels, Hipp. 1137 B.

Λάπάσσω, Att. — ττω, fut. ξω, to empty, διάρροιαι . . τὴν γαστέρα λαπάσσωσαι Hipp. Progn. 39; οὐκ ἐλάπαξεν οὐδὲν *had no evacuations*, Id. 1133 F; τὰ παρ' οὐς λαπάσσει causes the tumours by the ear to discharge, Id. 151 A, cf. 82 E:—Pass., esp. in aor. ἐλαπάχθην, of the bowels, to be emptied, Id. 12. 21., 403. 49, cf. Arist. Probl. 23. 39: absol., ἐλαπάσσετο a discharge took place, Hipp. 1170 D; pf. inf. λελαπάχθαι Ath. 363 A. (Curt. doubts its relation to √ΛΑΠ, λάπτω: cf. λάπαγμα, — μός, λάπαξίς, λαπακτικός, ἀλαπάξω, ἀλαπαδνός, and perh. λαπαρός.)

Λάπη [ᾶ], ἡ, *the scum or mould* that forms on the surface of wine, vinegar, or other liquids left to stand, Erotian Lex. Hipp.; λάμψη in Diosc. 5. 87, Plut. 2. 1073 A:—so, λαμπῶδες, of urine, with a scum on it, Hipp. 148 A; but Erotian read λαπῶδες. 2. *phlegm*, Lat. *pituita*, Hipp. 466. 37, etc.; μεστοὶ λάπης Diphil. Ἀπολιπ. 1. 15: cf. λέμφος.

3. metaph., ἀνηλίω λάπα (as Wieseler for λάμψη in Aesch. Eum. 387) in sunless *filth* or *damp*, of the nether world, cf. Homer's δόμον εὐρώεντα, Virgil's *loca senta situ*.

Λάπιζω, to *whistle*, Soph. Fr. 903; to *swagger, rodomontade*, Cic. Att. 9. 13, 4, A. B. 277, Phot.:—hence come several words, λαπιστής, οὐ, ὅ, a *swaggerer*, LXX (Sirac. 20. 7); λαπκτής, fem. λαπίστρια, Phot., Suid.; λάπισμα, τό, *swaggering, boasting*, Cic. l. c.; also λαπίθης, ον, ὅ, = λαπιστής, Anth. P. 5. 181;—so that this may be the sense of Λαπίθαι [ῖ], the *Lapithae*, a wild Thessalian people in the heroic age, conquerors of the Centaurs, Hom., etc.; the sing. in Soph. Fr. 345.

Λάπτῆς, ον, ὅ, a *greedy drinker*, Hesych. II. = λάπη, Id.

λαπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for emptying (v. λάπτω sub fin.), Eust. 1413. 3.

Λάπτω: fut. ψω Il., (ἀπο-) Ar. Nub. 811: aor. ἐλαψα Pöcra ap. Apollod. 3. 4. 4, (ἐξ-) Ar. Ach. 1229: pf. ἐλάψα Id. Fr. 492:—Med. (v. inf.): fut. λάψομαι (ἐκ-) Id. Pax 885: aor. ἐλαψάμην Pherecr. Κραπ. 17. (From √ΛΑΠ comes also λαπ-τής; cf. Lat. *lab-o* (m inserted), *lab-rum, lab-ium*; O. H. G. *lef-sa* (*lip*); Lith. *lúp-a* (*lip*):—the Root becomes ΛΑΦ in λαφ-ύσσω, cf. O. H. G. *laffan* (to *lap*).) To *lap* with the tongue, of wolves, λάψοντες γλώσσησιν . . μέλαν ὕδωρ Il. 16. 161; of dogs, Call. Fr. 247, Plut. 2. 971 A; πίνει τὰ καρχαρόδοντα λάπτοντα Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 1; τῆ γλώσση λ. Ael. N. A. 6. 53; cf. κάπτω.

2. to drink greedily, drink, suck, αἷμα ἐλάφας Ar. Fr. 492; οἶνον Ath. 443 E; καπνὸν Luc. V. H. 1. 23:—also in Med., λάπτεισθαι λεπαστήν to *gulp down*, Pherecr. Κραπ. 17.—In Ath. 363 A λαπάττειν should be restored for λάπτειν, unless it was an error of the writer, as in Eust. 1413. 3.

λαπύρια, τά, a kind of *cakes*, Ath. 78 A: v. l. καπύρια.

λαπῶδης, ες, v. sub λαμπῶδης.

λάρβασον, τό, = στίμμι, ap. Diosc. 5. 99.

λάρδος, ὅ, the fat of animals, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 58.

λάρμινον, τό, Arabic name for *frankincense*, Strab. 778; written λάρμιναν by Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 459. 15.

λαρῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, (λαρός) *fatted, fat*, βοῦς Ar. Pax 925; σῦες Eratosth. ap. Ath. 376 B; metaph., λ. ἔπος Ar. Av. 465:—hence λαρῖνεύομαι, Dep. to grow fat, Sophron ap. Ath. 376 B; λαριναῖος, α, ον, = λαρινός, Hesych.

λαρῖνος [ᾶ], ὅ, a kind of *sea-fish*, Opp. H. 3. 399 (ubi al. λάρμιμος), Hesych.: hence λαρῖνευτής, οὐ, ὅ, = ἀλιεύς, Id.

λάριξ, ἡ, the *larch*, Diosc. 1. 92. [lārices, Lucan. 9. 920.]

λάρις, ἴδος, ἡ, = λάρος, Anth. P. 7. 652, 654.

Λάρισσα [ᾶρ], ἡ, (not Λάρισσα, v. Dind. Steph. Thes.):—*Larissa*, a name of many old Greek cities, Il., etc.; the name marking a Pelasgic origin, Strab. 440, 620, etc.; cf. Clinton F. H. 1. p. 25; an Ion. form Λήρισσαι (in Aeolis) occurs in Hdt. 1. 149; also Λάρισα, ον, τά, Socr. H. E. 3. 25:—orig. it denoted a *citadel*, such as the *Larissa* of Argos, Steph. Byz., Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 40. II. Adj. Λάρισσαῖος, α, ον, *Larissaeon, of or from Larissa*, Thuc. 2. 22, Xen., etc.; Ion. Ληρισσ—Hdt. 9. 1 and 58. 2. as Subst., a kind of *kettle or pot, first made at Larissa*, Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 2 (cf. Τάναγρα, Ταναγρίς); such kettles were called Λαρισσαῖοι ἐψητήρες by Leon. Tar. (Anth. P. 6. 305); and the makers of them, Λαρισσοποιοί for Λαρισσαίοιοι, Arist. Pol. l. c.

λαρκ-ᾄγωγός, ὅ, a *coal-basket carrier*, ὄνος Eur. Fr. 285.

λαρκίδιον, τό, Dim. of λάρκος, Ar. Ach. 340; λάρκιον, Poll. 10. 111.

λάρκος, ὅ, a *chorcoal-basket*, Ar. Ach. 333, Alex. Σπονδ. 1, Lys. ap. Harp.

λαρκο-φορέω, to carry a λάρκος, Dio C. 52. 25.

λαρνάκιον, τό, Dim. of λάρναξ, Symm. V. T., C. I. 5200 b: also λαρνακίδιον, Eccl.

λαρνάκ-γυῖος, ον, doubtful epith. of Pan, apparently from a dull pun on *χηλή* a *hoof* and *χηλός* = λάρναξ, Anth. P. 15. 21, 16.

λαρνάκο-φθόρος, ον, *killing in a box or chest*, Lyc. 234.

λάρναξ, ἄκος, ἡ, and in late Poets ὅ, Jac. Anth. P. pp. 295, 299:—a *coffer, box, chest*, c. g. for keeping household store, Il. 18. 413, Hdt. 3. 123.

2. a *cinerary urn or coffin*, [ἄστέα] χρυσεῖην ἐς λάρνακα θῆκαν Il. 24. 795; λάρνακας κυπριασίννας ἄγουσιν ἄμαζαι . . ἐνεστί δὲ τὰ δστᾶ κτλ. Thuc. 2. 34, cf. C. I. 4003, 4007, 4441, al.: the ark of Deucalion, Plut. 2. 968 F, Luc. Syr. D. 12, Apollod. 1. 7, 2, cf. Anth. P. 1. 62: esp. an *ark*, in which children were exposed, Simon. 37. 1,

Ap. Rh. 1. 622, Diod. 5. 62, etc. 4. a *drinking trough*, C. I. 2553.—Cf. ἀντίπηξ.

λαρο-ειδής, ες, (λάρος) like a *sea-mew*, Schol. Lyc. 76.

λάρος, ὅ, a ravenous sea-bird, perhaps the *sea-mew, gull*, described as dashing down into the sea and then floating on the waves, Od. 5. 51, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 1., 8. 3, 13:—hence of greedy demagogues, as Cleon, λ. κεχρηῶς ἐπὶ πέτρας δημηγορῶν Ar. Eq. 956; Κλέωνα τὸν λ. δῶρων ἐλόντες Id. Nub. 591, cf. Av. 567, Matro ap. Ath. 134 E. II.

some kind of tame singing bird, Anth. P. 7. 199. [ᾶ everywhere, except in Ar. Av., Anth. P. ll. c.]

λαρός, ὄν, (v. sub λάω B) poet. Adj. *pleasant to the taste, dainty, sweet*, in Hom. always of taste, λαρὸν παρὰ δεῖπνον ἔθηκας Il. 19. 316; λαρὸν τετυκοίμεθα δόρπον Od. 12. 283., 14. 408; λαρὸν τέ οἱ αἷμ' ἀνθρώπου sweet to it [the fly] is the blood of man, Il. 17. 572:—Er. Sup., λαρώτατος οἶνος (metri grat. for λαρότατος) Od. 2. 350, like *κακοξενώτερος, οἰζυρώτατος*: Comp. λαρότερον as Adv., Anth. P. 7. 24. 2. *pleasant to the smell*, Mosch. 2. 92; ἀνθεα λαρὰ φύοις Anth. P. append. 306; λαρὸν ὄδωδεν Dion. P. 936. 3. *pleasant to the eye, lovely*, Anth. P. 9. 525, 12. 4. *pleasant to the ear, sweet to hear*, ἔπος Ar. Rh. 3. 933, Anth. P. 7. 602; λαρὰ φθέγγεσθαι Ib. 9. 571; λ. χείλεα *uttering sweet sounds*, Id. Plan. 226.

Λάρτιος, ὅ, Trag. for Λαέρτης, q. v.

λάρτος, ὅ, a hard Rhodian stone, Inscr. Rhod. in Cauer's Delect. p. 56, l. 99, cf. Newton in Trans. of Roy. Soc. of Lit. xi. p. 3, p. 9.

λαρυγγᾶς, οὐ, ὅ, (λάρυγξ) a *crier or bawler*, Byz.

λαρυγγιάω, = λαρυγγίζω I, βράγχα λαρυγγιδῶν Anth. P. 11. 382.

λαρυγγίζω, Att. fut. —ῶ, to shout lustily, bellow, bawl, Dem. 323. 1, Luc. Amor. 36: of the raven, to croak, Anon. ap. Suid.; (so λαρυγγισμός, ὅ, in Plut. 2. 129 A):—c. acc. cogn. to bawl out, τάδε Ath. 383 F. II. trans. to outdo in shouting, λαρυγγιδῶ τους ῥήτορας Ar. Eq. 358; other expl. it will cut their throats, v. Schol.

λαρυγγικός, ἡ, ὄν, *gluttonous*, Pherecr. Γρα. 1.

λαρυγγισμός, ὅ, v. sub λαρυγγίζω.

λαρυγγός, ὅ, a *bawler*, Hesych.

λαρυγγο-τομέω, to cut open the windpipe; —τομία, ἡ, Paul. Aeg. 6. 33.

λαρυγγό-φωνος, ον, *sounding from the throat*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 175 C.

λάρυγξ [ᾶ], υγγος, ὅ, the *larynx* or upper part of the windpipe, Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 1; used in sounding the vowels, Ib. 4. 9, 2: but in Poets the gullet (φάρυγξ) and the windpipe (λάρυγξ) are constantly confounded, cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 1:—the swallow, gullet, throat, Eur. Cycl. 157; χωρεῖν κατὰ τοῦ λ. Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 7, cf. Crobyl. Incert. 1; of gluttons, ἀνόσιοι λάρυγγες Eubul. Incert. 16; ἐκ τοῦ λ. ἐκκρεμάσας τινά Ar. Eq. 1363; τὸν λάρυγγ' ἂν ἐκτέμωμι σου Id. Ran. 575:—metaph., λ. γλυκὺς speech, LXX (Sirach. 6. 4).

λαρύνω, to coo like a dove, Valck. Ammon. p. 231.

λαῖς, λαός, ὅ, a *stone*, Att. contr. for λαῖς, q. v.

λάσᾶνα [ᾶσ], τά, like *χυτρόποδες* always in pl., a *trivet or stand for a pot, a kitchen-utensil, gridiron*, Ar. Pax 893 (ubi v. Schol.), Diocl. Μέλειττ. 3. II. a *nightstool*, Cratin. Δραπ. 8, Pherecr. Κραπ. 12, Incert. 43, Eupol. Πολ. 31, Ar. Fr. 80: also in sing., like Lat. *lasanum*, Hipp. 261. 13, Anth. P. 11. 74:—hence λαῖσᾶνο-φόρος, ὅ, the slave who had charge of the nightstool, Plut. 2. 182 C, cf. Hor. Sat. 1. 6, 109, Arr. Epict. 1. 19, 17.

λάσαρον or λάσαρ, τό, = ὄπδος σιλφίου, *asafoetida*, Hippiatr. 1. 22.

λάσδομαι, Dor. for λάζομαι, Theocr.

λάσειναι, Dor. fut. med. of λανθάνω, Theocr.

λάσθη, ἡ, *mockery, insult*, like Att. χλευή, ἐπὶ γέλωτί τε καὶ λάσθη Hdt. 6. 67, cf. Anth. P. 7. 345;—λασθαίνω, to mock, insult, Hesych. (V. λάω B.)

λασθῆμεν, Dor. inf. aor. pass. of λανθάνω, Theocr.

λασῶ-αύχην, ενος, (λάσιος) with rough, shaggy neck, of the bull, h. Hom. Merc. 224, cf. λασιούχενα χαιτήν Ar. Ran. 822; of the bear, h. Hom. 6. 46; of the horse, Soph. Ant. 350; λ. βύρσα Theocr. 25. 272; also with a neut., λασιούχενος ἀντροῦ v. l. Id. Epigr. 5. 5.

λασί-μηλον, τό, a *downy apple*, perhaps the *peach*, prob. l. Antig. Car. ap. Ath. 82 B; λασιόμηλον in Hesych.

λασιό-θριξ, τρίχος, ὅ, ἡ, *shaggy*, Opp. H. 4. 369, Nonn. D. 38. 359.

λασιό-κνημος, ον, *hairy-legged*, Opp. C. 2. 186.

λασιό-κωφος, ον, *deaf from hair growing in the ears*, cited from Plat. (Phaedr. 253 E) by Synes. 67 D and Lexx., from a false reading also found in some MSS.

λάσιον [ᾶ], τό, a rough cloth, Sappho (89) ap. Poll. 7. 74; λάσιον ἐπιβεβλημένος Theopomp. Com. Ὀδ. 4.

λάσιος [ᾶ], α, ον, later also ος, ον Luc. Prom. 12, etc.: (v. sub fin.):—*hairy, rough, shaggy, woolly*, of sheep, Il. 24. 125, Od. 9. 433; λ. θῆρες, of sheep and goats, opp. to deer (στικτοὶ θ.), Soph. Ph. 184; τράγος, μέλισσαι Theocr. 7. 15., 22. 42; τὰ λασιώτατα, of horses, Xen. Eq. 2, 4:—in men, λάσιον κῆρ was in the heroic age a mark of strength, Il. 2. 851., 16. 554; ἐν . . στήθεσσι λασιόισι, of Achilles, 1. 189; τὸ στήθος ἐπαινέειν χρὴ τετράγωνόν τε ἐὸν καὶ λάσιον Hipp. 91 B; whereas, afterwards, a hairy breast was looked upon as a sign of dissoluteness or coarseness, Ar. Nub. 349, cf. Plat. Theact. 194 E; or of intrigue and cunning, Ἀγαθοκλήος λάσιαι φρένες ἤλασαν ἔξω πατρίδος Alex. Aetol. ap. Ath. 699 C:—(conversely, mens vulsa in Martial is used for a weak mind);—also, λ. κεφαλή Plat. Tim. 76 C; λ. περὶ τὰ ὦτα Id. Phaedr. 253 E; λ. τὰ σκέλη Luc. D. Deor. 4. 1; λ. ὄφρυς Theocr. 11. 31; τρίχες Anth. P. 11. 326:—τὸ λάσιον hairiness, Luc. D. Marin. 1. 1:—Adv., τῶν ὄφρῶν λασιῶς ἔχειν Philostr. 552. II. generally, like *δασύς, bushy, over-grown, χωρίον* Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 19, cf. Plat. Crat. 420 D; δρυμός Theocr. 25. 134; δρῦς Id. 26. 3:—ἐκ τῶν

λασιών τὰ θηρία ἐξελάων Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16; διὰ τῶν λ. ἐπιγενομένοι Id. An. 6. 4, 26:—also *overgrown with* . . . γῆ ὕλαις λάσιος Luc. Prom. 12. (Λάσιος seems to differ from δασύς only in dialect, λ and δ being sometimes interchanged, cf. Δδ. II. 6.)

λασιόστερος, ον, hairy-breasted, Anth. P. 7. 578.

λασιότης, ητος, ἡ, shagginess, Eust. 1638. 39.

λασιότριχος, ον, = λασιότριξ, Opp. C. 1. 474.

λασι-ουργία, ἡ, manufacture of rough cloths, Hesych.

λασιόφρυς, υ, gen. υος, with bushy eyebrows, Hesych.

λασιο-χαίτης, ου, δ, with shaggy hair, Hdn. Epim. p. 166.

λασιών, ὠνος, δ, (λάσιος II) a thicket, Nic. Th. 28, 489.

λασκάω, = λάσκω, Hesych.

λάσκω, imperf. ἐλασκον Trag.: fut. λάκῃσομαι Ar. Pax 381, 384: aor. I ἐλάκῃσα [α] Ib. 382, (δια-λάκῃσας Id. Nub. 410 is prob. from δια-λάκῃω, Dor. for -λήκῃω):—aor. 2 ἐλάκον, Ep. λάκον Hom.:—pf. ἐλάκῃκα, Ion. ἐλάκῃκα II., part. fem. λελάκῃσα Od.:—Med., v. instr. II. (From √ΛΑΚ, as in λακ-εἶν, λακ-ίς, cf. ληκ-έω, λᾱκ-έω, λακ-άζω, λασκ-άζω, λακ-ερός, λακ-έρυζα; Skt. lap, lap-āmi (loquor, queror); Lat. loq-uor, loq-uax, etc.) To ring, rattle, crash: I. of things which ring when struck, λᾱκε χαλκὸς νυσομένων ξίφεοῖν τε καὶ ἐγχεσι II. 14. 25; λᾱκε δ' ἀσπίς 20. 277; also, λᾱκε δ' ὄστῃα the bones cracked, ὄστῃα with a crash, 13. 616; λᾱκε πυρὶ ὕλην crackled, Hes. Th. 694; ἐλακον ἀξόνων βριθύμενοι χνόαι creaked under the weight, Aesch. Theb. 153;—this sense only occurs in aor. 2 act. II. of animals, to shriek, scream, of the falcon, ὄξδ' ἐλεγκῶς II. 22. 141; of the nightingale in the falcon's talons, τί ἐλέγκῃσας; Hes. Op. 205; also of dogs, to howl, bay, Σκύλλη . . . δεινὸν λελάκῃσα Od. 12. 85; rare in Prose, οὐ μινυρίζει οὐδὲ ἐλέγκῃσεν (ἐλέκαεν?), of the black eagle, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 3:—this sense occurs only in pf., except in Ep. aor. med., κύνας λελάκοντο, h. Hom. Merc. 145.

III. of men, to shout, scream, cry aloud, Aesch. Cho. 35, Soph. Ant. 1094, etc.; τί ἐλέκασας; Ar. Ach. 480; μή νυν λακῃσῃς Id. Pax 382:—hence of Oracles, to noise abroad, Aesch. Ag. 1426, Soph. Tr. 824, Ar. Pl. 39; also, to sing, πρὸς αὐλὸν Eur. Alc. 346. 2. c. acc. cogn. to shriek forth, utter aloud, ἐλασκον ὀλολυγμένον Aesch. Ag. 596, cf. Pr. 407; λ. βοᾶν Eur. El. 1214, Ion 776; ψεύδος ἐς πόλιν λ. Soph. Ant. 1094; ἀγγελίας, πῆμα, etc., Eur. I. T. 461, al.; ῥῆμα γενναῖον Ar. Ran. 97; c. dupl. acc., ταιαῦτα λάσκεῖς τοὺς . . φίλους Eur. Andr. 671.—In this sense only in Att. Poets, chiefly Trag. IV. later, to crack or burst asunder, ἐλάκῃσεν μέσος Act. Ar. 1. 18; δράκων φουσηθεὶς ἐλάκῃσεν Act. Thom. 33, cf. Geop. 13. 15.

λασταυρο-κάκκαβον, τό, an aphrodisiac dish, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 9 C. λάσταυρος, ὁ, epith. of a κίναϊδος, Theopomp. Hist. 249; cf. Anth. P. 12. 41:—λαστρίς is cited as a Dim. in E. M. 159. 30. (V. sub λάω B: for the form, cf. θησ-αυρός, Κέντ-αυρος.)

λασῶ, Dor. fut. of λαυθάνω, Theocr. λατᾶγειον, τό, the vessel into which the λάταξ falls, Snid. λατᾶγέω, to throw the λάταγες, λ. κοττάβους Luc. Lexiph. 3. λατᾶγη [τᾶ], ἡ, λάταξ I, Dicæarch. ap. Ath. 666 B.

λάταξ [ᾶ], ἄγος, ἡ:—in pl. λάταγες, at the game of κότταβος, the few drops of wine in the bottom of the cup which were thrown into a basin with a splash, λάταγες ποτέονται κυλιχνᾶν ἀπὸ Τηϊᾶν Alcae. 43; ἀπ' ἀγκύλης . . ἴησι λάταγας Cratin. Incert. 16, cf. Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 2. 7, Critias I. 2, Call. Fr. 102. 2. in sing. = κότταβος, the splash, which lovers regarded as a sort of omen, Soph. Fr. 257; cf. τόξον, λαταγέω. II. a water-quadruped, prob. a beaver, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 14., 8. 5, 8.

Λατιάρια, τά, the Latin festival, in honour of Jupiter Latioris, Dio C. 47. 40, cf. Eus. L. Const. 13. Λατινικός, ἡ, ὄν, Latin, ῥήματα Dio 53. 18: Adv. -κῶς, An. Ox. 3. 383. Λατινο-ἡθῆς, ἐς, following Latin customs, Eust. 1658. 62. Λατινός, η, ον, Latin, Theophr. H. P. 5. 8, 1; ἐορταὶ A. the feriae Latinae, Dion. H. 4. 49; ἡ A. φωνή, ἡ A. διάλεκτος Strab. 258. Λάτιον, τό, the Jus Latii, Strab. 186, 191.

Λάτο-γενής, ἐς, Dor. for Λητογενής. Λάτο-μεῖον, τό, a stone-quarry, Strab. 538; but written λατόμιον, Ib. 238, 395, C. I. 2032, 2043; cf. λατομία.

Λάτομέω, to quarry or hew stones, πέτρας λ. Diod. 5. 39: metaph., λ. ἐκ τῆς κοιλίας Just. M. Tryph. 135. II. λ. λάκκον to hew it out, LXX (Ex. 21. 33).

Λάτομημα, τό, stone cut from a quarry, Diod. 3. 13. Λάτομητός, ὄν, or ἡ, ὄν, Lob. Paral. 460:—hewn in stone, hewn out of a rock, Strab. 670. 2. of stones, hewn, LXX (4 Regg. 12. 12).

Λάτομία, ἡ, = λατομεῖον, mostly in pl., like Lat. lautumiae, quarries, Strab. 367, Anth. P. 11. 253, cf. Ael. V. H. 12. 44: the quarries at Syracuse, used as a prison, Plut. 2. 334 C; cf. λιθοτομία.

Λάτομικός, ἡ, ὄν, for quarrying stones, σίδηρος Diod. 3. 12. Λάτομιον, v. sub λατομεῖον.

Λάτομίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a stone-chisel, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 449. 4. Λάτομος, ὁ, (λᾱς, τέμνω) a quarry-man, stone-cutter, LXX (3 Regg. 5. 15, al.), Joseph. A. J. 11. 4, 1, C. I. (add.) 4528 ὁ, al.

Λάτος, ὁ, a fish of the Nile, Lat. latus, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 311 E. λατραβός, = λαμυρός, and λατραβία, = λαμυρία, Hesych.: he also cites a part. λατραβῶν ἀλαζενόμενος; and a Verb λατραβίζειν βωμολοχεύειν καὶ πανουργεῖν.—But λατραβιάω he expl. by δσημῶς λαλεῖν, which prob. belongs to another Gloss λατράζειν βαρβαρίζειν.

λατρεία, ἡ, (λατρεύω) the state of a hired workman, service, servitude, Aesch. Pr. 966; ἐπίπονον ἔχειν λ. Soph. Tr. 830; in pl., οἷας λατρεία: ἀνθ' ὕσου ζήλου τρέφει Id. Aj. 503, cf. Eur. Phoen. 225, etc.:—metaph. the business or duties of life, Plat. 2. 107 C. 2. λ. τοῦ θεοῦ, θεῶν service to the gods, divine worship, Plat. Apol. 23 B, Phaedr. 244 E; so, absol., LXX, N. T., Eccl.

λάτριος, α, ον, f. l. for λάτριος, q. v. λάτρευμα, τό, in pl. service for hire, πόνων λατρεύματα painful service, Soph. Tr. 357:—service paid to the gods, worship, Eur. I. T. 1275. II. = λάτρις, as Lat. servitium = servus, a slave, Id. Tro. 1106.

λατρεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a hired servant, Lyc. 393. λατρευτέον, verb. Adj. one must serve, τινί Eccl. λατρευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = λατρεύς, τοῦ θεοῦ Just. M. Tryph. 64. λατρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for divine service, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς, Tzetz. λατρευτός, ἡ, ὄν, servile, ἔργον LXX (Ex. 12. 16). II. to be served, Eccl.

λατρεύω, (λάτρις) to work for hire or pay, Solon 13. 48: to be in servitude, serve, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 36; παρά τινι Apollod. 2. 6, 3. 2. λ. τινί to be subject to, be bound or enslaved to, Soph. Tr. 35, Eur., etc.; also c. acc. pers., like θεραπεύω, to serve, Id. El. 131, I. T. 1115:—metaph., λατρ. πέτρα, of Prometheus, Aesch. Pr. 968; μόχθοις λατρεύων τοῖς ὑπερτάτοις βροτῶν Soph. O. C. 105; λ. νόμοις to obey, Xen. Ages. 7, 2; λ. καιρῷ, Lat. temporibus inservire, Pseudo-Phocyl. 113; τῷ κάλλει λ. to be devoted to . . . Isocr. 217 C; λ. ἡδονῇ Luc. Nigr. 15. 3. to serve the gods with prayers and sacrifices, λ. Φοῖβῳ Eur. Ion 152: c. acc. cogn., πόνον λ. to render due service, Ib. 129; πόνον . . τόνδ' ἐλάτρευσσα θεᾷ Epigr. Gr. 850:—Pass., τάλαντον ἀποτίνειν Διὶ λατρεϊόμενον (sic) in token of service due, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 11. 7.

λάτριος, α, ον, of a servant or service, μισθός Pind. O. 10. 34; λατρίαν Ἰαωλκὸν παρέδωκεν gave Iolcos into slavery, Id. N. 4. 89, ubi Codd. λατρείαν contra metrum.

λάτρις, ιος, ὁ and ἡ, a workman for hire, hired servant, and in fem. handmaid, Theogn. 302, 486, Soph. Tr. 70, Eur. Supp. 639; Ἐρμῆν . . δαιμόνων λάτριν Id. Ion 4; ἡμιγύναικα θεῆς λάτριν . . ὄς . . Sinion. (?) 179; also of slaves, Eur. I. A. 868, cf. 858:—the fem., Id. Hec. 609; ἡ θεῶν λ. handmaid of the gods, Id. H. F. 823 τὴν Ἀπόλλωνος λ., of Cassandra, Id. Tro. 450, v. infr. and cf. λατρεία:—metaph., μίτου πολυδινέα λ., of the spindle, Anth. P. 6. 39; Φοῖβου λ., of the raven, Ib. 9. 272. (Hence prob. Lat. latro, latrocinari, Fest.)

λάτρον, τό, pay, hire, λάτρων ἀτερθε without charge or payment, Aesch. Supp. 1011:—λάτρον ὁ μισθός Suid., E. M. 557. 35. λατῦπέω, to build of stone, Lyc. 523.

λατῦπη [ῦ], ἡ, the chips of stone in hewing, like σκυῖρον, Strab. 808. II. gypsum, lime, Plut. 2. 954 A. λατῦπος [ῦ], ὁ, (λᾱς, τύπτω) a stone-cutter, mason, Hipp. Fract. 773, Soph. Fr. 477, C. I. (add.) 3827 v, y, al.; cf. λαοτύπος:—hence λατῦπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for hewing, σμίλη Hesych.; ἡ λ. τέχνη Porphyg. ap. Cyrill.

λατύσσω, to clap, strike, Opp. C. 2. 430 in Med.; Pass., Id. H. 1. 628. Λατώ, Dor. for Λητώ.

λαυκάνη, ἡ, = λαιμός, the throat, φαίνεται δ' ἡ κληῖδες ἀπ' ὠμων αὐχέν' ἔχουσιν λαυκανίην II. 22. 325, (for 24. 642 v. καθήμι init.):—λευκανίη is a v. l., and prevails in later Ep., v. Spitzn. ad l. c.; λευκανίηθεν, -ηνδε, Ar. Rh. 2. 192, Opp. H. 1. 755.

λαυκαλαρχέω, in Neapol. Inscr. (C. I. 5790, -90 b, -96, -97) seems to refer to some priestly office, v. Franz. p. 1255.

λαύρα, Ep. and Ion. -ρη, ἡ, an alley, lane, passage, Lat. angiportus, Od. 22. 128, 137, Hdt. 1. 180, Pind. P. 8. 123, Hermesian. 5. 65; ἡ τῶν Σαμίων λ. an alley or bazaar at Samos, where women sold delicacies of all kinds, Clearch. ap. Ath. 540 F; so, εὐδαιμόνων λ., at Alexandria, Ath. 541 A: an avenue, Theocr. Ep. 4. 1: a path, Plut. Crass. 4. II. a sewer, drain, privy, Ar. Pax 99, 158. III. a kind of monastery, in which each monk lived apart in his own cell, Evagr. H. E. 1. 21, v. Ducang. (Perh. akin to λαβύρινθος.)

Λαύρειον, τό, a mountain in the S. of Attica, famous for its silver-mines, Hdt. 7. 144, Thuc. 2. 55, etc.:—Λαυρωτικός or -εωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Mt. Laurium, v. sub γλαυξ.

λαῦρος, in Gramm. and MSS., for λάβρος, v. Dind. Steph. Thes. λαυροστάται, οἱ, (λαύρα, στήνατ) the choreutae who stood in the middle, generally the bad ones, Cratin. Incert. 71; cf. Müller Eumen. § 12.

λάφνη, ἡ, Pergam. for δάφνη, Hesych.

Λαφρία, ἡ, epith. of Artemis (perh. akin to λάφυρα), the Forager, Paus. 4. 31, 7, etc., cf. Ant. Liber. 40; of Athena, Lyc. 356, etc.;—so Λάφριος of Hermes, Lyc. 835.

Λάφυγμός, ὁ, (λαφύσσω) gluttony, Ar. Nub. 52; personified, Anth. P. 6. 305:—so λάφυγμα, τό, a greedy attack, λαφύγματα νούσων C. I. 6203. 13;—λάφυξις, ἡ, = λαφυγμός, Ath. 362 E;—λάφύκτης, ον, ὁ, a gourmand, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 4, 6;—and λαφυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, eager for booty, Georg. Pachym. 2. 309 (ed. Bonn.).

Λάφυρα [λᾶ], τά: (√ΛΑΒ, ΛΑΦ, λαμβάνω):—spoils taken in war, Lat. spolia, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 278. 479, Soph. Aj. 93; λ. ἀρετῆς Id. Tr. 646; also in Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 24, Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 53:—later in sing. λάφυρον, Polyb. 2. 62, 12, C. I. 2263 c (add.), al.; ἐπι-κρητύττειν τινὶ λάφυρον to give public authority for plundering a people, Polyb. 4. 26; 7; cf. ῥύσιον, σύλη.

Λάφυραγωγέω, to make booty of, carry off as booty, Strab. 278, Plut. Galb. 5 (in fut. med.), etc.; metaph., λ. ἀρετῆν Id. 2. 5 F:—Pass., Schol. Eur. Med. 256. II. to plunder, πόλιν Apollod. 2. 7, 8.

λαφυραγώγημα, τό, booty carried off, Nicet. Ann. 469. 3 (ed. Bonn.)

λαφύραγωγία, ἡ, a carrying off booty, Schol. Eur. Or. 1434.

λαφύραγωγός, ὄν, carrying off booty, prob. 1. for φυταγ- in Polyacn., cf. Schol. Il. 10. 460, Schol. Lyc. 985.

λαφυρεύω, to plunder, LXX (Judith. 15. 11).

λαφύροπώλειον, τό, a place where booty is sold, Polyb. 4. 6, 3; also λαφύροπώλιον, Strab. 664.

λαφύροπώλω, to sell booty, absol., Xen. An. 6. 6, 38; c. acc., λείαν.

Polyb. 5. 24, 10, etc.; λ. αἰχμαλώτους to sell them as booty, Diod. 17. 14.

Λαφύρο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a seller of booty, one who has bought up booty to retail, Lat. sector, Xen. An. 7. 7, 56, Hell. 4. 1, 26, etc. II. at Sparta, the λαφυροπώλαι were officers attached to the king's staff, who took charge of the booty, Id. Lac. 13, 11, cf. Müller Dor. 2. p. 251 (E. Tr.).

Λαφύροπωλία, ἡ, a selling of booty, Gloss.: -πώλησις, εως, ἡ, Byz.

Λαφύσσω, Att. -ττω: aor. ἐλάφυσα Orph. Lith. 120, Ael., etc.:—Med. (v. infr.): aor. λαφύσασθαι Lyc. 321. (From √ΛΑΠ, ΛΑΦ, come also λαπ-τω, λαφ-υγμός, λαφ-ύκτης, λαφ-ύστιος.) To swallow greedily, gulp down, devour, of the lion, αἶμα κατ' ἐγκατα πάντα λαφύσσει Il. 11. 176., 17. 64; of dogs, Luc. Asin. 27; of wild beasts, eagles, etc., Q. Sm. 10. 316, etc.; of bears also, to tear open, ὕνυξι τὴν γαστέρα Ael. N. A. 4. 45; metaph. of fire, to consume, Anth. P. 5. 239; so, of disease, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3:—Med., of men, to eat gluttonously, gorge, Lat. helliari, λαφύσσεται λαφυγμόν Eupol. Kόλ. 12, Anon. ap. Suid., cf. Lyc. l. c.—Poët. Verb. used in late Prosc.

Λαφύστιος, α, ον, (λαφύσσω) gluttonous, Anth. Plan. 15, Lyc. 1234, etc.;—a name of Zeus among the Minyae, Hdt. 7. 197, v. Müller Eum. § 55. II. pass. devoured, Lyc. 791.

Λαχαίνω, fut. ἀνώ, to dig, τάφρον μεγάλην ἐλάχηνε Mosch. 4. 96; κρηναί ἀς ἐλάχηνεν Ap. Rh. 3. 222; ἔργα σιδήρου λ. to dig iron-mines, Call. Fr. 305; λ. φυτά Eust. Opusc. 255. 64.—Hom. has ἀμφιλαχαίνω. Λαχῦνάριον, τό, Dim. of λάχανον, olerarium, Gloss.

Λαχῦνεία, ἡ, the culture of potherbs, κήπος λαχανείας a garden of herbs, LXX (Deut. 11. 10); = κήπος λαχάνων, Ib. (3 Regg. 21. 2). II. = λαχανισμός, Joseph. B. J. 4. 9, 8.

Λαχῦνευμα, τό, = λάχανον, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 2. 8.

Λαχῦνεύομαι, Pass. to be planted with vegetables or to produce them, Strab. 243, App. Pun. 117. 2. to be used as potherbs, Diosc. 2. 145. II. Med. to gather herbs, Luc. Lexiph. 2.

Λαχῦνη-λόγος, ον, gathering vegetables, Anth. P. 9. 318.

Λαχῦνήρος, ἄ, ὄν, of vegetable kind, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 3: τὰ λαχῦνήρα, vegetables generally, potherbs, Ib. 6. 1, 2., 7. 1, 1, C. P. 6. 9, 3.

Λαχῦνή-φόρος, ον, bearing, i. e. sowing, vegetables, Manetho 4. 258.

Λαχῦνιά, ἡ, a kitchen-garden, like πρασιά, Hesych.; cf. λαχανεία.

Λαχῦνίδιον, τό, Dim. of λάχανον, Hesych.

Λαχῦνίζομαι, Dep. to gather vegetables, E. M. 558. 14. II.

lachanizare is used = betizare, i. e. languere, by Suet. Oct. 87.

Λαχῦνικός, ἡ, ὄν, = λαχανηρός, Theophr. C. P. 3. 19, 1.

Λαχῦνιον, τό, Dim. of λάχανον, Diog. L. 2. 134.

Λαχῦνιος, α, ον, = λαχανηρός, γῆ λ. garden-ground, Julian. 329 D.

Λαχῦνισμός, ὁ, a cutting or gathering of vegetables, ἐπὶ λαχανισμὸν ἐξελεῖν Thuc. 3. 111.

Λαχῦνίτης, ου, ὁ, a vegetable-gardener, Poll. 7. 196 (vulg. -ήτης).

Λαχῦνο-εἰδής, of the colour of vegetables, Tzetz.

Λαχῦνο-θήκη, ἡ, a dish or pot for vegetables, Alex. Magn. ap. Ath. 784 B; λαγανθ- susp. Schweigh.

Λαχῦνον, τό, (λαχαίνω) mostly in pl. garden-herbs, opp. to wild plants, potherbs, vegetables, greens, Lat. olera, Cratin. Incert. 10, Epicr. Incert. 1. 15, al., Plat. Rep. 372 C, etc.; λάχανα καλοῦμεν τὰ πρὸς τὴν χρείαν Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 2; but also, λ. ἄγρια Ar. Thesm. 456, Pl. 298:—the sing. is comparatively rare, οὐδὲ λ. οὐδὲν .. ὄρω not a single herb, Cratin. Πυτ. 19; ὥστε μηδὲ λ. γενέσθαι ἐν τῷ κήπῳ Dem. 1225. 14; ἐν τῷ λ. τούτῳ, i. e. the lettuce, Eubul. Ἄστ. 1, cf. Epicr. Incert. 1. 25. 2. in pl. also, the vegetable-market, green-market, Ar. Lys. 557, Alex. Δημήτρ. 1. 8, Diphil. Ἐμπορ. 1. 22; cf. ἰχθὺς II.

Λαχῦνό-πτερος, ὁ, vegetable-winged, Luc. V. H. 1. 13.

Λαχῦνο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, one who sells vegetables, a green-grocer, Arr. Epict. 3. 3, 3, al., Poll. 7. 196; fem. λαχῦνόπωλις, ἰδος, Ar. Vesp. 497; so λαχῦνοπωλήτρια, ἡ, Id. Thesm. 387, Diog. L. 8. 20:—λαχῦνοπωλεῖον or -ιον, τό, the vegetable-market, Schol. Ar. Lys. 556, Suid.

Λαχῦνο-φάγια, ἡ, vegetable diet, Hipp. 550. 55., 1230 A.

Λαχῦνώδης, ες, = λαχανηρός, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 4., 7. 1, 1:—λαχανώδη the vegetable kind, Arist. Probl. 20.

Λαχῦν-ωνυμία, ἡ, (ὄνομα) a naming after λάχανα, Tzetz.

Λάχε, λαχεῖν, v. sub λαχάνω.

Λάχεια [ᾶ], ἡ, an obscure word read (prob.) by Aristarch. in two passages of Od., νῆσος ἐπειτα λάχεια .. τετάνυσται 9. 116; ἐνθ' ἀκτὴ τε λάχεια καὶ ἄλσεια Περσεφονείης 10. 509;—Zenod. read ἐλάχεια, small, as in h. Hom. Ap. 197;—but most critics ancient and modern followed Aristarch. in reading λάχεια, which is expl. by εὐσκαφος καὶ εὐγείος, παρὰ τὸ λαχαίνεσθαι ὃ ἵατι σκάπτεσθαι πυκνῶς, Hesych., Apollon. Lex., Eust., and Scholl.; so that the word was generally understood to mean well-filled, fertile; cf. λάχανον, λαχῦφλοιος.

Λαχειδής, ἐς, epith. of the toad in Nic. Al. 581 (perhaps from the same Root as λάχεια: but prob. corrupt).

Λάχεσις, εως, Ion. ἰος, ἡ: (λαχεῖν):—Lachesis, one of the three Fates, Disposer of lots, Hes. Th. 218, Sc. 258, Pind. O. 7. 118, etc.; as the goddess of distribution, Plut. 2. 644 A, cf. Arist. Mund. 7, 6; v. sub Κλωθώ.

II. as appellat. lot, destiny, Baecis ap. Hdt. 9. 43; and in pl., Μοιρῶν λαχέσεων C. I. 1444.

Λάχη (sic), ἡ, = λήξις, ἀποκλήρωσις, Hesych.; τάφων πατρώων λάχαι (Mss. λαχαί) a share in their fathers' tombs, Aesch. Theb. 914 (lyr.).

Λάχησις, εως, ἡ, = λάχεσις II, Schol. Lyc. 1144.

Λαχμός, ὁ, v. l. for λάχνος in Od. 9. 445.

Λαχμός, ὁ, = λακτισμός, Antimach. 64.

Λαχμός, ὁ, = λάχος, Just. M. Tryph. 97, Schol. Theocr. 8. 30, Eust. 1521. 48.

Λαχναῖος, α, ον, = λαχνηῖος, Anth. P. 9. 439.

Λάχνη, ἡ, soft woolly hair, down, as of the first beard, Lat. lanugo, πρὶν σφῶν .. πυκάσαι γένυς εὐανθέϊ λάχνη Od. 11. 320; ὅτε λάχναϊν νιν μέλαν γένειον ἔρεφον Pind. O. 1. 110; of the thin hair on Thersites' head, ψεδνὴ δ' ἐπενήνοθε λάχνη Il. 2. 219; of the soft nap or pile on cloth, οὐλη δ' ἐπενήνοθε λάχνη 10. 134; of the scanty hairs on the elephant, Luc. Philops. 24:—but also of the hair or fur of wild beasts, Hes. Opp. 511; of the bear's or cat's fur, Opp. C. 3. 140, Nic. Th. 690; of sheep's-wool, Soph. Tr. 690, (for which λάχνος is used in Od.); of ox's hair, Ap. Rh. 1. 325, cf. Opp. C. 2. 369; in pl., of the hedgehog's quills, Plut. 2. 98 D. II. metaph., likc κόμη, leafage, Opp. H. 4. 167, (in pl., lb. 380), Nic. Al. 410. (Cf. λάχνος, λαχνηῖος, λήχνος; Lat. lana, lanuus, lanugo:—it can hardly be akin either to λάσιος or to χλαῖνα, Curt. no. 537.)

Λαχνηῖος, Dor. -άεις, εσσα, εν, woolly, hairy, shaggy, Φῆρες Il. 2. 743; στήθεα 18. 415; στέρνα Pind. P. 1. 34; δέρμα σούς Il. 9. 548; λ. ὕροφος a downy, soft sedge, 24. 451.

Λαχνό-γυῖος, ον, with shaggy limbs, θῆρες Eur. Hel. 378 (lyr.).

Λάχνος, ὁ, = λάχνη, wool, Od. 9. 445; v. l. λαχμός.

Λαχνόομαι, Pass. to grow hairy or downy, of a youth's chin, Solon 27. 6, Anth. P. 12. 178.

Λαχνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = λαχνηῖος, οὐδας χλόης λαχνώδες the ground downy with grass, Eur. Cycl. 541.

Λαχνώσις, ἡ, a covering with hair, Hipp. ap. Theol. Arithm. p. 43.

Λαχόλην, Att. for λάχοιμι, opt. aor. of λαγχάνω.

Λάχος, τό, (λαχεῖν) an allotted portion, Lat. sors: I. onc's special lot, portion, or destiny, Theogn. 592, Soph. Ant. 1303 (so Bothe for λέχος): one's appointed office, Aesch. Cho. 360, Eum. 334; and in pl., Ib. 310, 347, 386. II. a portion obtained by lot, a lot, share, portion, Pind. O. 7. 106, N. 10. 160, Aesch. Eum. 400, Xen. An. 5. 3, 9., 6. 3, 2; ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ λάχει = τὸ τρίτον οἱ τρίτῳ, Aesch. Eum. 5; νυκτὸς τρίτατον λ. Mosch. 2. 2, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 1082., 3. 1340. Poët word, used by Xen.

Λαχύ-φλοιος, ον, in Nic. Al. 269 interpr. by Schol. μικρόφυλλος, as if it were ἐλαχύφλοιος, v. sub λάχεια: there is a v. l. δασύφλοιος.

Λαψάνη or λαμψάνη, ἡ, the herb charlock, Diosc. 2. 142.

Λαψεύμαι or -οῦμαι, Dor. fut. of λαμβάνω, Theocr.

Λάψις, εως, ἡ, (λάπτω) a lapping, opp. to σπάσις and κάψις, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 1.

Λάω (A), = βλέπω, old Ep. word which occurs in two passages of Od., κύων ἔχε ποικίλον ἑλλόν, ἀσπαιροντα λάων a dog held a fawn, gazing on it as it struggled, 19. 228; and, ὁ μὲν λάε νεβρόν ἀπάγχων looked upon the fawn as he was throttling it, Ib. 230.—Aristarch. however explained it by ἀπολαυστικῶς ἔχων, the Schol. by ἀπαλαυστικῶς ἐσθίων, devouring greedily; and Curt. follows, regarding λάω (λάφω) as the Root of ἀπο-λαύω.—But this leaves ἀ-λαός without expl., and the author of h. Hom. Merc. (οὐδέ κεν αὐτὸν αἰετὸς ὄξν λάων ἐσκέφατο, 360) must have used λάω as = βλέπω.

Λάω (B), an old Verb, found only in the Doric pres. λῶ, etc., = θέλω:—1st. pers., ἀποθανεῖν οὐ λῶ Epich. 144 Ahr.; λῶ τι μουσίξει νέον Ar. Lys. 981;—2nd pers., αἰ λῆς = εἰ θέλεις, Epich. 94 and 96 Ahr., Ar. Ach. 766, cf. 776; ἄ τι τὸ λῆς Epich. 95; ὄ τι λῆς Ar. Lys. 95; καὶ τὸ λῆς Crates Incert. 5 (v. Meineke); ἦντινα λῆς Call. Dian. 19; λῆς .. τᾶδε καθίξας συρίσδεν; Theocr. 1. 12;—3rd pers., λῆ .. λαβεῖν; Epich. 94;—1st pl., ἀμέσ γε λῶμες αἰ τις .. λῆ τοῦτ' ἀποδόμεν Ar. Lys. 1162; 2nd. pl., καὶ λῆτε Ib. 1105; 3rd pl., ἐπιλέγω τοῖς θεοῖς, ὅτι λῶντι Epich. 19, cf. Theocr. 4. 14:—subj., καίκα τις .. λῆ τήνῳ λέγειν Epich. 19; αἶκα λῆς Theocr. 5. 21:—opt., λῶη Epich. 137:—inf., αἰ μὲν λῆν [δοκεῖ] Foed. Lacon. in Thuc. 5. 77 (v. Ahrens D. D. p. 480);—part., συνδειπνῶ τῷ λῶντι .., καὶ τῷ γὰρ μηδὲ λῶντι Epich. 19 (v. Ahrens); ἐξέστω καὶ ἄλλῳ τῷ λῶντι Foed. Corc. in C. I. 1845. 118; λῶσα Hesych.:—to wish, desire, properly with eagerness. (The √ΛΑ appears in λῆ-μα, λῆ-σις, prob. also in λι-λαί-ομενος, λε-λιημένος, λαι-κάζω, λα-ρός, λα-μυρός, λαι-δρός, and perh. in λε-ωργός (for λα-φοργός):—but the orig. form seems to have been LAS, cf. Skt. lash, lash-āmi, lash-yāmi (opto, eufio), las, las-āmi (amplector), lū-las-as (λι-λαι-όμενος); Lat. las-civus; Goth. lus-tus (ἐπιθυμία), lus-tōn (ἐπιθυμεῖν);—a remnant of this Root appears in λάσ-τη, λάσ-ταυρος, λασ-τρῖς, and perh. in λάσ-θη:—it is uncertain whether the prefixes λά-, λαι-, belong to this Root or to ΛΑΦ; v. sub λα-; λι-, λίαν (for λίαν) also seem to be akin.)

Λαώδης, ες, (εἶδος) popular, Lat. popularis, Plut. Crass. 3.

Λέα, ἡ, v. sub λαῖνα.

Λεάζω, to be smooth, opp. to τρίχας ἔχειν, Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 3.

Λεάινα, ἡ, fem. of λέων, a lioness, Hdt. 3. 108; metaph., δίπους λ., of Clytemnestra, Aesch. Ag. 1258; λεαίνας μαζὸν ἐθήλαξε, as a symbol of ferocity, Theocr. 3. 15. II. σχῆμά τι συνουσίας, Ar. Lys. 231.

Λεαίνω, Hdt., Att.; Ep. λειανέω, Solon 4. 35, Nic.: fut. λεανῶ Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 9; Ep. λειανέω Il.:—aor. ἐλέηνα Hdt., -ᾶνα Arist. G. A. 5. 8, 6; Ep. λείηνα Hom.:—Med., Muson. ap. Stob. 167. 1; Ep. aor. λειηνάμην Nic. Th. 646:—Pass., Plat. Polit. 270 E: aor. ἐλεάνθην Sext. Emp. P. 1. 130, Diosc.; Ion. subj. λειανθέωσι Hipp. 622. 25 (v. Foës. ad l.): pf. inf. λελειάνθαι Philo 2. 510, 619; part. λελειασμένος Diosc. 5. 85, Porph. de Abst. 4. 7, λελειασμένος Philo 1. 302; (λείος). To smooth or polish, of a worker in horn, πᾶν δ' εὖ λείηνας Il. 4. 111; ἵπποισι κέλευθον πᾶσαν λειανέω I will smooth the way, 15. 261; λείηναν δὲ χορὸν Od. S. 260; λ. τὰ τραχυθέντα Plat. Tim. 66 C; λ. τὰ κηρία, of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 32:—to shave the beard, Theopomp. Hist. 222. 2. to rub smooth, pound in a mortar, Lat. levigare, Hdt. 1. 200: to grind down (with the teeth), Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6, Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 3, H. A. 2. 5; also in Med., Nic. Th. 646:—generally, to crush, extirpate, τὰ φύμενα Hdt. 4. 122. 3. to smooth away, τὰς βυτίδας

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Plat. Symp. 191 A:—metaph. *to smooth or soften down*, τὸν λόγον τινός Hdt. 8. 142; τὸ ἐπίχολον τῷ ὕπνῳ λ. Philostr. 828: *to polish style*, Dion. H. de Comp. 16:—metaph., also, λ. τὴν κατάποσιν *to tickle the palate*, Muson. ap. Stob. 167. 1; τὴν ἀκοήν Dion. H. de Comp. 12.

λέανσις or λέανσις, *ews, ἡ, a smoothing*, Clem. Al. 263. 2. a grinding down, Orib. 318 Matth.

λεάντεια, ἡ, fem. of λεαντήρ, Anth. P. 6. 295.
λεαντέον, verb. Adj. *one must grind down*, Diosc. 5. 103.
λεαντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (λεαίνω) *a smoother, grinder, i. e. a pestle*, Oribas. 317, Matth.

λεαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, *good for making smooth or softening*, of sweet wine, Arist. Probl. 3. 13; c. gen., Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 57 C. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 118. 9.

λεβηριδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *having sloughs (of serpents)*, Theod. Prodr.
λεβηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *the skin or slough of serpents*, Hipp. 625. 41., 667. 11; of insects, etc., Phot.; of beans, the *shell*, Hesych.:—*proverb.*, κενότερος λεβηριδος Ath. 362 B; so, τυφλότερος λ. Ar. Fr. 102, cf. Alciphro 3. 19. 2. a girdle like a serpent-skin, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7. 2. II. a rabbit (cf. λέπορις) Strab. 144; Massiliote word acc. to Pelemach. (?) ap. Erotian. 244. (Prob. from λέπω, akin to λέπυρον, λόπος; on the change of β and π, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 528.)

λέβης, ἦρος, ὁ, (λείβω) *a kettle or caldron of copper (χαλκός)*, with three feet (λ. τρίπους Aesch. Fr. 1), but different from, and prob. smaller than the τρίπους; sometimes of costly workmanship, and in the heroic age used for honorary gifts or prizes; often in Hom., esp. in Il., as 23. 259, and in all Poets:—in Thuc. 4. 100 a brazier. II. in Od. mostly the basin in which the purifying water (χέρνυψ) was handed to the guests before meals, made of silver, I. 137, al.; but in 19. 386, a pan for washing the feet; λ. δολοφόνος, of the bath in which Agamemnon was slain, Aesch. Ag. 1129. III. among the Spartans a sort of τύμπανον or basin-shaped cymbal, which was struck by women at the funerals of their kings, Hdt. 6. 58. IV. a cinerary urn, Aesch. Ag. 444, Cho. 686, Soph. El. 1401:—generally, a casket, Id. Tr. 556:—a pan for colours, Luc. Bis Acc. 8. V. a vase on the roof of the temple of Zeus at Olympia, Paus. 5. 10, 4; and at Delos, Call. Del. 286. VI. an air-vessel used like a diving-bell, Arist. Probl. 32. 5, 3.

λεβητάριον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Poll. 10. 66, 95, etc.
λεβητίζω, *to put into or boil in a caldron*, σάρκας Lyc. 199.
λεβήτιον, τό, Dim. of λέβης, Anaxipp. Κίθαρ. 1. 5, cf. Poll. 6. 92., 10. 76.
λεβητο-ειδής, ἐς, *like a kettle or basin*, Eust. 1298. 36, etc.
λεβητο-χάρων, ὁ, (χαίρω) *pot-friend*, Cercid. ap. Ath. 347 D.
λεβητώδης, ἐς, = λεβητοειδής, Ath. 468 E.

λεβίας, ον, ὁ, a kind of fish, Lat. *lebias*, Ar. Fr. 365 (codd. λέβιος), Ephipp. Κύδ. 1. 4, Diphil. Ἀπολ. 1. 9, etc.

λεβίνθιος, ὁ, = ἐρέβινθος, Hesych.
λεγιών, ὄνος, ἡ, the Lat. *legio*, Plut. Rom. 13 and 20, Ev. Matth. 26. 53, Marc. 5. 9, C. I. 4750 b, al.; often written λεγιών, Ib. 1128, 1133, al.:—λεγωνάριος, ὁ, Ib. 2803.

λέγμα, τό, a saying, Hesych.
λέγνη, ἡ, = σκ., Schol. Call. Dian. 12, Hesych.

λέγνον, τό, the coloured edging or border of a garment parallel to the ὤα or selvage, Poll. 7. 62 (vulg. λίγνα), Hesych. 2. τὰ λέγνα τῆς ὑστέρης the edges of the womb, Hipp. 656. 10.

λεγωνώ, *to furnish with a coloured border*, Hesych.
λεγωνώδης, ἐς, = σκ., Hesych., Phot.

λεγωντός, ἡ, ὄν, with a coloured border, χιτῶν Call. Dian. 12, Christod. Ecphr. 309; λ. ῥάβδοι Nic. Th. 726.

λέγος, ἡ, ον, *lewd, lewd, λέγαι γυναῖκες* Archil. (180) ap. E. M. s. v. ἀσελγαίνω, where also is cited a Verb λεγαίνω or λεχαίνω = λαχνεύω.

λέγω (A), *to lay*: aor. ἔλεξα, Ep. λέξα:—Med., fut. λέξομαι: aor. ἐλεξάμην, Ep. λεξάμην:—Pass., only in Ep. aor. ἔλεκτο, λέκτο, imper. λέξο, λέξο, inf. λέχθαι, part. λέγμενος (v. sub καταλέγω); for the other forms v. infr. (In this sense from √ΛΕΧ, as was first pointed out by Buttm., and assumed by Curt., etc., whence also λέχ-ος, λεχ-ώ, ἄ-λοχ-ος, λόχ-ος (ambush), λόχ-μη, λέκ-τρον; cf. Lat. *lec-tus, lec-tica*; Goth. *lag-jan* (τίθημι), *lig-au* (κεῖμαι); so, O. Norse *legg-ja, ligg-ja*; O. H. G. *leg-jan, lek-ken*, etc.:—the Lat. *lex* (leg-is), O. Norse *lög*, Engl. *law*, seem to belong to this Root, cf. θέμις from τίθημι.) Ep. Verb, used by Hom. in the tenses above given:—*to lay asleep, lull to sleep*, λέξον με Il. 24. 635; ἔλεξα Διὸς νόον 14. 252:—Pass. and Med. *to lie asleep, to lie*, pres., μηκέτι νῦν δὴθ' αὐθι λεγόμεθα 2. 435 (where it means *to lie idle*):—fut. λέξεται ὕπνῳ will lie asleep, 4. 131, cf. Od. 7. 319; λέξομαι εἰς εὐνήν 17. 102., 19. 595:—aor., παρ δ' Ἐλένη ἐλέξατο 4. 305; τῷ ἐνι λεξάσθη Il. 14. 350; λέξασθαι παρὰ τάφρον *to bivouac*, 9. 67, cf. 8. 519; and in some syncop. aor. forms, ἔλεκτο Od. 19. 50, Hes. Sc. 46; or λέκτο Od. 4. 453, al.; imperat. λέξο Il. 24. 650, Od. 10. 320; λέξο Il. 9. 617, Od. 19. 598.

λέγω (B), *to pick out*: aor. ἔλεξα:—Med., aor. ἐλεξάμην, Hom.; and in same sense Ep. ἐλέγμην Od. 9. 335; λέκτο 4. 451:—Pass., aor. ἐλέχθη Il. 3. 188:—the Att. use these tenses, but only in compos. with ἀπο-, ἐκ-, κατα-, συν-; they also have a pf. εἰλοχα (συν-), pass. εἰλεγμαι, in this sense rarely λέλεγμαι (v. the compds.); also fut. λεγήσομαι (συν-), aor. 2 ἐλέγην (συν-). (On the Root, v. λέγω (C) fin.) To gather, pick up, Lat. *lego, colligo*, ὁστία .. λέγωμεν Il. 23. 239, Od. 24. 72, cf. Pind. P. 8. 75; αἰμασίας τε λέγων *picking out stones for building walls*, Od. 18. 359 (ubi v. Schol., and cf. omuino λογάς 2), cf. 24. 224:—Med. *to gather for oneself*, ξύλα πολλὰ λέγεσθε Il. 8. 507; ὁστία λευκὰ λέγοντο 24. 793; φάρμακα, etc., Ap. Rh. 3. 807, etc. 2. in Med. *to choose for oneself, pick one out*, ἀνδρας ἀρίστους λέξασθαι Od. 24. 108; Τρῶας, κούρους Il. 2. 125., 21. 27:—Pass. *to be chosen*, εἰ .. λεγοίμεθα

πάντες ἀρίστοι Il. 13. 276. II. *to count, tell, reckon up*, ἐν δ' ἡμέας λέγε κήτεσιν *he counted us among the seals*, Od. 4. 452; and in aor. syncop. med. ἐγὼ πέμπτος μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέγμην *I reckoned myself ..*, 9. 335; λέκτο δ' ἀριθμόν *he told him over the number*, 4. 451. —Pass., μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέχθη *I was counted among these*, Il. 3. 188, v. Call. Del. 16. b. so, but not often, after Hom., λ. ποντιῶν ψάφων ἀριθμόν Pind. O. 13. 65; καθ' ἐν ἑκάστον λ. Isocr. 24 D:—also, λ. τινὰ ἐν ἐχθροῖς *to count him among one's enemies, count him as a foe*, Aesch. Fr. 973; λ. τινὰ οὐδαμοῦ *to count him as naught, nullo in numero habere*, Soph. Ant. 183; κέρδος λ., εἰ .. *to count it gain, that ..*, 1b. 462:—Med., λέξατο πάντας Pind. P. 4. 336:—Pass., λέγεσθαι ἐν τοῖς ἱππικωτάτοις Xen. Oec. 11, 20; fut. med. in pass. sense, ἐν τοῖς οὐκέτ' οὔσι λέξομαι Eur. Alc. 322. 2. *to recount, tell over*, οὐ τι διαπρήξαιμι λέγων ἐμὰ κήδεα Od. 14. 197; σὺ δέ μοι λέγε θέσκελα ἔργα Il. 374; τὰ ἕκαστα λέγων 12. 165; ὅσα τ' αὐτὸς .. ἐμὸν ἔλεγε, πάντ' ἔλεγε 23. 308; so in Att. Poets, λ. τύχας, πάθη, μόχθους, etc., Aesch. Fr. 637, Pers. 292, Ag. 555, etc.:—also, Ἀγαμέμνονι .. λέγ' ὑνεῖδεα *repeal reproaches against him*, Il. 2. 222; so, ψεῦδεα πολλὰ λ. Hes. Th. 27:—Med., τί σὲ χρῆ ταῦτα λέγεσθαι; *why need'st thou tell the tale thereof?* Il. 13. 275; and so, μηκέτι ταῦτα λεγόμεθα νηπύτιοι ὡς 13. 292., 20. 244, cf. 2. 435, Od. 3. 240., 13. 296.

λέγω (C), *to say, speak*, first in Hdt. and Att.: fut. λέξω: aor. ἔλεξα: pf. λέλεχα Galen. (εἴρηκα in correct writers):—Med., fut. λέξομαι Or. Sib. 3. 432: aor. (only in compds.):—Pass., fut. λεχθήσομαι Thuc. 5. 86, Plat., etc.; also fut. med. in pass. sense, Soph. O. C. 1186, Eur. Hec. 906, etc.; and λελέξομαι Thuc. 3. 53, Plat.: aor. ἐλέχθη (never ἐλέγην in this sense), Att.: λέλεγμαι Hdt., Trag., (εἰλεγμαι in this sense, only in compd. δι-):—rare in compds. (as ἀντιλέγω, ἐπιλέγω, προλέγω), the pres. in most compds. being supplied by ἀγορεύω, the fut. by ἐρῶ, the aor. by εἶπον, the pf. by εἴρηκα: v. Cobet, v. LL. pp. 35 sqq. (On the Root, v. sub fin.) 1. *to say, speak*, never in Hom., freq. from Hdt. and Trag. downwards; of all kinds of oral communications, λέγε εἰ τι θέλεις, λέγε εἰ τι λέγεις, εἰπέ ὅτι καὶ λέγεις, etc., if you have aught to say, say on, Valck. Hdt. 8. 58; so, λέγοις ἂν *speak, say on*, Plat. Polit. 268 E, etc.;—λ. μῦθον Aesch. Pers. 698; ψευδῆ, τάληθῆ λ. Id. Ag. 625, etc.; and in Pass., λόγος λέλεκται Soph. Ph. 359, cf. sub fin.:—also of oracles, *to say, declare*, Hdt. 8. 136; so, ὡς περ τοῦνομα λέγει Plat. Prot. 312 C. 2. λ. ἀμφὶ τινος Aesch. Theb. 1012, Eur. Hec. 580; περί τινος Soph. Aj. 150, Thuc., etc.; ὑπὲρ τινος in his defence, Soph. El. 555, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 16; κατὰ τινος against him, Thuc. 1239, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 2; λ. ἐπὶ τινι ἀγαθῶς εὐχάς *to express good wishes for him*, Aesch. Supp. 625; λ. τὰ τινος *to take his part*, Dem. 105. 23; λ. πρὸς τι in reference or in answer to .., Soph. Ant. 753, etc.; εἰς τι Hdt. 7. 144, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 1. 3. c. acc. et inf. *to say that ..*, Pind. P. 2. 110, etc.; often also followed by ὡς, ὅτι, when the subject of the relative Verb becomes the object of the antecedent, γυναῖκα λέγουσιν, ὡς κἀθηται .. Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 5, etc.:—rarely c. part., λ. Οἰδίπου ὕλω-λότα *to speak of him as dead*, Soph. O. C. 1580, cf. Aesch. Ag. 672:—Pass., λέξεται ἔχων Eur. I. T. 1047. 4. λέγειν τινὰ τι *to say something of another*, esp., κακὰ λ. τινὰ *to speak ill of him, abuse, revile him*, Hdt. 8. 61; ἀγαθὰ λ. τινὰ Ar. Eccl. 435; τὰ ἔσχατα, τὰ ἀπόρητα λ. τινὰ Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 9, Dem. 268. 22;—also, εὖ or κακῶς λ. τινὰ Aesch. Ag. 445, Soph. El. 524, 1028; εὖ λ. τὸν εὖ λέγοντα Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 8;—whereas the Latins say bene or male dicere alicui. 5. *to call by name*, ἄς τρέμομεν λ. Soph. O. C. 129:—*to call so and so*, οὔτοι γυναῖκας ἀλλὰ Γοργόνας λέγω Aesch. Enn. 48, cf. Ag. 896, Soph. O. C. 939, Hdt. 1. 32, etc. 6. λ. τινὰ or τινὲ ποιεῖν τι *to tell, bid, command one to do*, like κελεύω, Soph. Ph. 101, cf. Aesch. Ag. 925, Cho. 553, Soph. O. C. 840, 856, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 22, etc.; ὡς δ νόμος λέγει Dem. 599. 14; ὁ λέγων μὴ μοιχεύειν Ep. Rom. 2. 22. 7. λ. τι *to say something*, i. e. *to speak to the point or purpose*, βούλει λέγειν τι, καὶ λέγων μηδὲν κλύειν; Soph. Ant. 757; λέγω τι; *am I right?* the answer being λέγεις, Id. O. T. 1475; κινδυνεύεις τι λέγειν Plat. Crat. 404 A; ἴσως ἂν τι λέγοις Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 12, cf. Cyr. 1. 4, 20; opp. *to οὐδὲν λέγει has no meaning, no authority*, οὐδὲν λ. τὸ σωφρόνως τραφήναι Ar. Eq. 334, cf. Vesp. 76; οὐδὲν λέγεις, Lat. *nugaris, nonsense!* Id. Thesm. 625; v. Interpret. ad Aesch. Ag. 170; but οὐδὲν λέγειν, also, *to say what is not, to lie*, Ar. Av. 66, Plat. Apol. 30 B:—also, εὖ γε λέγεις *you are right*, or (less positively) εὖ ἂν λέγοις Plat. Apol. 24 E, Prot. 310 B; καλῶς, ὀρθῶς λ. Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4., 4. 2, 26. 8. pleon., ἔφη λέγων, ἔλεγε φάς, etc., Hdt. 3. 156., 5. 36, etc.; so, ὡς ἔφη λέγων Soph. Aj. 757; καὶ λέγων εἶπεν Dem. 108. 13, etc. 9. as the beginning of letters or documents, Ἀμασις Πολυκράτει ὠδε λέγει .., Μαρδόνιος τάδε λέγει .., etc., Hdt. 3. 40., 8. 140; τὰ γράμματα λέγει τάδε Id. 1. 124, etc.; γράμμασι λέγων τάδε, of an inscription, Thuc. 6. 54. 10. like Lat. *dicere*, *to speak with a particular sense, to mean*, καίτοι τί λέγω; but what am I saying? Ar. Eccl. 298; τί τοῦτο λέγει; *what does this mean?* Id. Eq. 1059, cf. Plat. Phaedo 60 E: often in Plat. Dialogue, πῶς λέγεις; *how mean you?* in what sense *do you say this?* Apol. 24 E, etc.; ἡ πῶς λέγομεν or what *do we mean to say?* Gorg. 480 B; πῶς δὴ οὖν αὐτὸ λέγεις; Phaedr. 265 C; ποῖόν τί ποτε ἀρα λέγοντές φασι ..; *what they can possibly mean by saying ..?* Theaet. 181 C, etc.:—*to explain more fully*, εἶσω κομίζον σὺ, Κασάνδραν λέγω *tu, Cassandra* dico, you, *I mean* Cassandra, Aesch. Ag. 1035; ὁ μάντις, υἱὸν Οἰκλέους λ. Id. Theb. 609, cf. 658, Pr. 946; ποταμός, Ἀχελῷον λέγω Soph. Tr. 9, cf. 1220, Ph. 1261, Valck. Phoen. 994; ἐμὲ λέγων *meaning me*, Isocr. 277 D; τὸ δ' ὑμεῖς ὕταν λέγω, τὴν πόλιν λ. Dem. 255. 5:—sometimes, however, the word after λέγω is put in appos. with the word to be explained, Ἀντικλείας .., τῆς σῆς λέγω *τοι μητρός* Aesch. Fr. 172; περὶ τῶνδε .., λέγω δὲ Φωκῶν Dem.

388. 22; παρ ὧν . . , τούτων τῶν τὴν Ἀσίαν οἰκούντων λέγω Id. 96. 3, cf. Plat. Symp. 202 B:—absol., μηδενὸς ὄντος ἐν [τῇ χώρᾳ] λέγω Dem. 17. 1.

11. ὡς λέγουσιν as they say, Soph. Ant. 23, etc.; ὡς λ. μοι Id. O. C. 1161:—Pass., λέγεται, like Lat. *dicitur*, it is said, οἱ δὲ λέγεται αὐτοὺς εἶναι . . , Hdt. 8. 119, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 30, al.; but also λέγονται εἶναι Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 1; θανεῖν ἐλέχθη he was said to be dead, Soph. O. T. 292; so, λεγόμενον ἐρέω Pind. P. 5. 145:—τὸ λεγόμενον, absol., as it is said, as the saying goes, Lat. *quod perhibent*, Thuc. 7. 68, cf. Plat. Gorg. 447 A, Symp. 217 E, etc.:—ὁ λεγόμενος the so-called . . , οἱ λ. αὐτόνομοι εἶναι Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 8, cf. Plat. Theaet. 173 D, 176 C; οἱ λεγόμενοι ὅτι . . , of whom it is said that . . , Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 16.

12. of orators, to speak (emphatically), λέγειν δεινός Soph. O. T. 545, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 9, etc.; λέγειν ἡσκηκότες Soph. Fr. 865; cf. Eurpol. cit. sub λαλέω; λ. τε καὶ πράσσειν δυνατώτατος Thuc. 1. 139; οἱ ἐν τῷ πλήθει δυνάμενοι λέγειν Isocr. 28 B, cf. Dem. 433. 10., 646. 10: so, δίκας λέγειν ὑπὲρ τινος to speak as advocate for . . , Dinarch. 104. 19.

13. to boast of, tell of, τὴν ἑαυτοῦ βῶμην Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10: in Poets to sing of, θέλω λ. Ἀτρείδας Anacreont. 23. 1. 14. also, to recite what is written, λαβὲ τὸ βιβλίον καὶ λέγε Plat. Theaet. 143 C, and often in Oratt., as Dem. 516. 30., 517. 23, etc.;—but the common sense of the Lat. *lego*, to read, only occurs in the compds. ἀναλέγομαι, ἐπιλέγομαι.

15. to say or send word by another, Xen. An. 1. 9, 25., 7. 4, 5. (As Butt. first suggested, λέγω B and O belong to √ΛΕΓ, diff. from √ΛΕΧ, v. supr. A:—from B come λεκ-τός, λογ-άς, καταλέγω, συλ-λογ-ή, ἐκ-λογ-ή, etc.; from C, λέξ-ις, λόγ-ος, λογ-ίζομαι, etc.: with the former, cf. Lat. *lego* (*colligo*), *deligo*, *negligo*, *intelligo* (and prob. *religio*), *legulus*, Goth. *lisa* (*συλλέγω*, to lease or gather), Lith. *lasz-it*, etc. N.B. Lat. *lego* never means to say, nor does Gr. λέγω ever mean to read, v. supr. 14.)

Ληλασία, ἡ, a making of booty, robbery, Xen. Hier. 1, 36, Pseudo-Phocyl. 41, Ap. Rh. 2. 303, etc.

Ληλατώ, (λεία, ἐλαύνω) to drive away booty, esp. cattle, to make booty, Soph. Aj. 343, Eur. Rhes. 293, and often in Xen. 2. c. acc. loci, to plunder, despoil, τὸ πείδιον, τὴν πόλιν Hdt. 2. 152., 5. 101, etc.:—Pass. to be plundered, τὰ ἐκ τῆς χώρας ληλατηθέντα Aen. Tact. 16; metaph., τῇ γαστρὶ ληλατεῖσθαι to be a slave to . . , Plut. 2. 133 A.

Ληλάτης, εως, ἡ, = ληλασία, Aen. Tact. 16.

Ληλατικός, ἡ, ὄν, able or disposed to plunder, Gloss.

Λεία, ἡ, (λείος) a tool for smoothing stone, Soph. Fr. 477. II. v. sub λαΐα.

Λεία, Ion. λήϊη, Dor. λαΐα (Pind. O. 10 (11). 52), ἡ:—booty, plunder, often in Hdt., etc. (whereas Hom. and Hes. always use λήϊς); esp. of cattle, opp. to ἀνθρώποι, Pind. I. c., Thuc. 2. 94; λείας ἀπαρχὴν βοῦν Soph. Tr. 761, cf. Aj. 54, 145; and in pl., ἐφθαρμένας εὐρίσκομεν λείας ἀπάσας Ib. 26, Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 5; rarely of men, Eur. Tro. 610:—generally, pillageable property, Thuc. 8. 3, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 2; τοὺς λοιποὺς λήϊην θέσθαι to give them up as plunder, Hdt. 4. 202; λείαν ποιεῖσθαι χώραν = ληλατεῖν χώραν, Thuc. 8. 41; λείαν ἄγειν Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 1; ἐπὶ λείαν ἵνα, etc., Id. An. 5. 1, 8, etc.; κατὰ λήϊην ἐκπλώσαι Hdt. 2. 152; so in pl., ἐσκεδασμένοι κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας λείας Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 5:—proverb., Μυσῶν λεία, of anything that may be plundered with impunity, Dem. 248. 23, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 20. 2. plunder (as an act), ζῆν ἀπὸ λήϊης καὶ πολέμου Hdt. 4. 103.

Λεϊαίνω, λείανσις, v. sub λείανω, λείανσις.

Λείαξ or λείωξ, ακος, ὁ, (λείος) a beardless boy, E. M. 562. 19; λίαξ in Hesych.

Λει-αύστηρος, ον, with the harshness softened, Poll. 6. 15.

Λεῖβδην, Adv. in drops, E. M. 781. 26.

Λεῖβηθρον, τό, (λείβω) a wet country or place, Eupol. Incert. 122, e Phot. (ubi λιβηθρον): cf. λειμών.

II. Λεῖβηθρα, τά, a mountain district of Thrace inhabited by Orpheus, Strab. 410, etc.:—the inhabitants were proverbially dull, whence the phrases ἀμουσότερος τῶν Λεῖβηθρίων, Aristaen. 1. 27, Paroemiogr.; Λεῖβηθρίων ἀνοητότεροι Thugenid. Incert. 3:—the Λεῖβηθρίδες or Λεῖβηθρίδες Νύμφαι were often confounded with the Muses, Strab. 410, 471, Paus. 9. 34, 4, cf. Heyne Virg. Ecl. 7. 21.

Λεῖβω, II., Att. (cf. εἶβω):—20r., inf. λείψαι, part. λείψας Il. 7. 481., 24. 285:—Med., v. infr. II: 20r. ἐλειψάμην Eur. Alc. 1015:—Pass., Hes. Sc. 390, Eur. (From √ΛΙΒ come λίβ-ει (σπένδει Hesych.), λίβ-α, λιβ-άς, λιβ-άδιον, λίψ, Lat. *de-lid-utus*; from the lengthd. √ΛΕΙΒ come λείβ-ω, λείβ-ηθρον, λοιβ-ή, Lat. *lib-are*, *Lib-er*; prob. also λίμ-νη, λίμ-ήν, λειμ-ών, and Lat. *lin-o*, *lit-us*.) To pour, pour forth, used like σπένδω in 2 religious sense, οἶνον λείβειν to make a libation of wine, Il. 1. 463, Od. 3. 460; μέθυ 12. 362; also λείβειν (without οἶνον) Il. 24. 285; esp. with a dat. of the gods to whom the libation is made, λείβειν Κρονίω 7. 481; θεοῖς Od. 2. 432; in full, λ. Διὶ αἶθρα οἶνον Il. 6. 266, cf. 10. 579; rare, σπονδὰς θύειν τε λ. τε Aesch. Supp. 981; σπονδὰς θεοῖς λ. Eur. Ion 1033.

II. like εἶβω (q. v.), to let flow, shed, δάκρυα λ. Il. 13. 88, 658, Od. 5. 84., 16. 214; so in Trag., δάκρυ λ. Aesch. Theb. 51; ἐκ δ' ὀμμάτων λείβουσι δυσφιλή λίβα Id. Eum. 54; δι' ὀμματος ἀστακτὶ λ. δάκρυον Soph. O. C. 1251; τῆκεν καὶ λ. (absol.) to melt and liquefy one's substance, Plat. Rep. 411 B:—Pass., of the tears, to be poured or pour forth, Eur. Phoen. 1522, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 3; but also of persons, λείβεσθαι δακρύοις κόρας, to have one's eyes running with tears, Eur. Andr. 532.

2. so of other liquids, λείβουσι ἔλαια drop with oil, Call. Ap. 38:—Pass., ἀφρὸς περὶ στόμα λείβεται Hes. Sc. 390, cf. Plat. Tim. 82 D; ὄπλα λ. λύθρω, τύμβος μέλιτι Anth. P. 6. 163., 7. 36:—metaph. of sound (cf. χέω), λειβόμενον . . ὄν καμάτῳ Pind. P. 12. 17.

III. in Pass., also, to melt or pine away, Ar. Eq. 327, cf. Plut. 2. 681 B.—σπένδω was nearly equiv. in sense, and was the Verb used in Att. Com. and Prose.

Λειεντερία, ἡ, (λείος, ἔντερον) the passing one's food without digesting it, *laevitas intestinorum* (Cels.), Hipp. Aph. 1248, etc.

Λειεντερικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086.

Λειεντερώδης, ες, affected with λειεντερία, Hipp. Aph. 1249, etc.

Λεῖζομαι, Ion. and poet. for ληίζομαι, q. v.

Λεικνάριον, λεικνίζω, λεικνον, f. l. for λικν-.

Λειμακίδες, αἱ, λ. νύμφαι meadow-nymphs, Orph. Arg. 644, Ruhnke.

Λειμακώδης, ες, like meadows, grassy, moist, Hipp. Aer. 291, 294:

Comp. λειμακέστεροι, f. l. for -κωδέστεροι, Ib. 289; v. Lob. Paral. 288.

Λεῖμαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, (not ὁ, Hdn. in An. Oxon. 3. 284), like λειμών, a meadow, Eur. Phoen. 1571, Bacch. 867 (both lyr.), Anth. P. 9. 788:—a garden, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 2. II. = Lat. *limax*, a snail, Hesych.

Λεῖμμα, τό, (λείπω) a part left, remnant, Plut. Nic. 17; τοῦ παιδὸς τὰ λείμματα what was left of him, his remains, Hdt. 1. 119; so, LXX (2 Regg. 19. 4), Ep. Rom. 11. 5:—the less of two parts, the residue, Pythag. term ap. Plut. 2. 1018 E. II. in Music, = δίεσις III, Plat. ap. Plut. 2. 1017 F sq., Aristid. Quint. p. 40:—acc. to Chappell (Anc. Mus. p. 202) somewhat less than ½ a major tone.

Λειμόσωρον, τό, v. sub λιμόδορον.

Λειμών, ὄνος, ὁ, (λείβω) any moist, grassy place, a meadow, mead, holm, Il. 2. 467, etc.; ἀμφὶ δὲ λειμῶνες μαλακοὶ τοῦ ἡδὲ σελίνου θήλεον Od. 5. 72; λ. μαλακός Hes. Th. 279; βαθύς Aesch. Pr. 653; βούχιλος, βουθερής Id. Supp. 540, Soph. Tr. 188:—metaph., λειμῶνα Μουσῶν δρέπειν Ar. Ran. 1300; ἐν λειμῶνι ποταμίων ποτῶν in the smooth river-water, (cf. ἄλσος and *Neptunia prata* of the sea), Soph. Fr. 587; in Anth. P. 6. 66 a sponge is called χυτῆς λειμῶν θαλάσσης; and in Plat. we have πλούτου καὶ νεότητος λειμῶνες, Soph. 222 A, cf. Phaedr. 248 B.

II. like κῆπος, *rudenda multiedria*, Eur. Cycl. 171. III. later, often metaph., for any bright, flowery surface, as a blooming face, an embroidered robe, a peacock's tail, Jac. Ach. Tat. 478, 486:—also λ. λέξεων Suid. praef., cf. A. Gell. praef. § 6; and as dim. λειμωνάριον, τό, Phot. Bibl. p. 161. 23.

Λειμων-ήρης, ες, (ἄρω) belonging to a meadow, Suid.

Λειμωνιάς, ἄδος, poet. fem. of λειμώνιος, νύμφη λ., a meadow-nymph, Soph. Ph. 1454 (lyr.), Ap. Rh. 2. 655; cf. λειμακίδες.

Λειμωνιάτης λίθος, ὁ, a stone of grass-green colour, Plin. 37. 62.

Λειμώνιον, τό, limonium, sea-lavender or snakeweed, Diosc. 4. 16, Plin. 20. 28.

Λειμώνιος, α, ον, (λειμών) of a meadow, Lat. *pratensis*, κάπρ γῆς λ. δρόσοι Aesch. Ag. 560; ἄνθεα Id. Fr. 313; φύλλα Theocr. 18. 39:—

in Soph. Aj. 601, for the corrupt MS. reading Ἰδαίαι μίμων λειμωνία ποῖαι, which is against the metre and without sense, various emendations have been suggested, but nothing satisfactory; ἀράχλαι Arist. H. A. 5. 27, 3; ἀνεμώνη ἢ λ. = λειμώνιον, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 3.

Λειμωνίς, ἴδος, poet. fem. of λειμώνιος, Dion. P. 756.

Λειμωνίτις, ἴδος, special fem. of λειμώνιος, Nicet. Ann. 82 A.

Λειμωνο-ειδής, ες, like meadows, grassy and flowery, Cebes 17.

Λειμωνόθεν, Adv. from a meadow, Il. 24. 451; also -θε, Theocr. 7. 80.

Λεῖο-βάτος, ὁ, a fish, the ray, Plat. Com. Σοφ. 4, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 12; another name for the βίνη acc. to Ath. 312 B; cf. Archestr. ib. 319 E.

Λειο-γένειος, ον, smooth-chinned, beardless, Hdt. 5. 20.

Λεῖο-γλωσσος, ον, smooth-tongued, flattering, Symm. V. T.

Λειο-θαλασσία, ἡ, a kind of raphanis, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 2; but with v. l. λειοθασία, as the passage is quoted in Ath. 56 F, cf. Plin. 19. 25.

Λειο-κάρηνος [ᾶ], ον, smooth-headed, bald-headed, Poll. 2. 26.

Λεῖο-καυλος, ον, smooth-stalked, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 2.

Λειο-κῦμονέω, to be upon a smooth sea, Suid.

Λειο-κύμων [ῦ], ον, having low waves, θάλαττα λ. Luc. V. H. 2. 4.

Λεῖο-μίτος, ον, smoothing the warp, κάμαξ Anth. P. 6. 247.

Λειοντή, ἡ, poet. for λειοντή, a lion's skin, Anth. Plan. 185.

Λειοντο-μάχης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, poet. for λειοντ-, a lion-fighter, Theocr. Epigr. 20. 2:—λειοντο-πάλης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, wrestler with a lion, Anth. P. 9. 237.

Λειο-ποιέω, to make smooth, Chirurgg. 97. 5 Cocch. II. to pound fine, Geop. 20. 26.

Λεῖο-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, smooth-footed, Hesych.

Λειο-πώγων, ὁ, with a smooth beard, i. e. beardless, Manass. Chron. 612.

Λείος, α, ον, (v. fin.) smooth to the touch, opp. to τραχύς, αἴγειρος Il. 4. 484; λείος ὡσπερ ἔγχελευς Ar. Fr. 25, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.; τὰ τραχέα καὶ λ. Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1; oft. in Plat., etc.:—also of cloths, smooth, plain, not embroidered, λ. τε καὶ ὑφαντά Thuc. 2. 97; λ. ὑφασμα Plat. Polit. 310 E; χιτωνίσκιον λ. C. I. 155. 47; λεία ἐκπεποιημένα worked smooth, of marble, Ib. 160 B. 27; cf. λειουργός.

2. in Hom., chiefly of level places or countries, λείος δ' ἱππόδρομος ἀμφὶς Il. 23. 330; ἐν λείῳ πεδίῳ Ib. 359; λ. ὄδος Od. 10. 103, Hes. Op. 286; λ. ἀροσις Od. 9. 134; λεία δ' ἐποίησεν [θεμελίαι] levelled them with the ground, Il. 12. 30; πεδίον λ. Hdt. 2. 29; χωρίον λειώτατον 7. 9, 2; ἡ λειοτάτη τῶν ὁδῶν 9. 69; λ. θάλασσα a smooth sea, 2. 117.

3. c. gen., χῶρος . . λείος πετρώων smooth (i. e. free) from rocks, Od. 5. 443., 7. 282.

3. smooth-skinned, without hair, Lat. *lævus*, of animals, opp. to δασύς, Hipp., Arist.; λειώτατον τῶν ζῴων ἐστὶν ἄνθρωπος Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 9; esp. of a youth, smooth-chinned, beardless (cf. λείαξ), Theocr. 5. 90:—also of fish, smooth-skinned, opp. to λεπιδωτοί, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 10; τὸ λείον Hipp. 1090 G, 1176 A, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 1.

4. metaph., smooth, soft, πνεῦμα Ar. Ran. 1001, cf. Lob. Aj. 673; of the sound of the voice, Plat. Polit. 307 A, Tim. 67 B; of the taste, Tim. Locr. 100 E sq.; κινήματα Plut. 2. 1122 E:—also, λ. μῦθοι Aesch. Pr. 647; τὸ ἡμερόν τε καὶ λ. [τοῦ ἡθους] Plat. Crat. 406 A; αἱ λ. ἡδοναί Id. Phileb. 51 D; λ. πάθημα Id. Tim. 63 E; λ. κίνησις, Cyrenaic phrase for ἡδονή, ap. Diog. L. 2. 86; λ. ἡσυχία Anth. P. 7. 278; ὡς λειοτέρου ἔλεον ὑπάρξοντος, where Reiske ἐτοιμοτέρου, Polyb. 20. 9, 11;

3 L

—τὸ λείων = λειότης, τῆς ἐρμηνείας Dion. H. de Lys. 24:—Adv. λείως, smoothly, gently, Plat. Theaet. 144 B. II. rubbed or ground down, reduced to powder, Diosc. 3. 81, Theophr. Nonn.; cf. λείω II. (From √ΛΕΨ or ΛΕΙΨ, cf. λευρός (i. e. λεφρός), Lat. lēu-is, lēu-itas, lēu-igare:—from the same Root come λειαίνω, λείαξ.)

λειόστρακος, ον, smooth-shelled, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 6.
λειόσματος, ον, smooth-bodied, ἔγχελυς Eubul. Ἴων 2 (as Valek. for λιμοσώματος), cf. λείος sub init.

λειότης, ης, ἡ, smoothness, opp. to τραχύτης, σπλάγγων Aesch. Pr. 493; χαλιῶν Xen. Eq. 10, 6, sq.; κατόπτρων Plat. Tim. 46 C; in pl., Ib. 65 C, Gorg. 465 B. 2. of the voice or pronunciation, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 1, Dem. Phal. 299, Dion. H. de Isocr. 13; λ. ὀνομάτων Dion. H. Vett. Cens. 2. 2.

λειο-τριβέω, to rub smooth, Galen., etc.; Pass., Diosc. 1. 6 (dub.), v. Lob. Phryg. 572.

λειο-τριχέω, = sq., Arist. H. A. 8. 8, 1.
λειο-τριχιάω, to have smooth hair, Sophron ap. Ath. 106 E.
λειουργέομαι, Pass. to be made smooth, Clem. Al. 261.

λειουργός, ὁ, (*ἔργω) a mason who works stones smooth, opp. to a sculptor, C. I. 9, v. Böckh p. 285.

λείουσι, ποῖτ. for λέουσι, dat. pl. of λέων.

λείο-φλοιος, ον, smooth-barked, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2, etc.

λείο-χρως, ωτος, smooth-skinned, Arist. ap. Ath. 312 F, where in the text of Arist. (H. A. 5. 10, 3) we have ὀμόχρους.

λείω, (λείος) to make smooth, Marc. Sid. 83: λ. ἐπιγραφὴν to erase it, Theod. Stud.:—Pass. to be made smooth, Arist. Color. 3. 4. II. to pound fine, to triturate, Oribas. 2. 230 Daremb., Theophr. Nonn., cf. λείος II.

λειο-ανδρέω, and other compds. beginning with λειο-, λειο-, or λειφ- from λείπω, should in all correct authors be written λιπ- before a smooth breathing, λιφ- before an aspirate, λιπο- before a conson., as is proved by the unvarying usage of Poets, v. An. Oxon. 2. 239, Dind. in Steph. Thesaur. See therefore λιπανδρέω, λιπομαρτυρίου, λιποστρατία, λιποταξία, λιποψυχέω, λίφαιμος, etc.

λειπτέον, verb. Adj. of λείπω, one must leave or abandon, Eur. II. F. 1385, Plat. Crito 51 B, etc.

λειπυρία, λειπυρίας, λειπυρικός, λειπυριώδης, v. sub λιπ-.

λείπω, impf. ἔλειπον Hom., etc.: fut. λείψω Ib.: aor. 1 ἔλειψα, only in late writers, Polyb. 12. 15, 12, Pseudo-Phoc. 72, (ἀπ-), Anth. P. 8. 130, etc.; though λείψας is cited from Ar. or Antiph. in A. B. 106, and is freq. in later Inscr., C. I. 1988 b. c, 3272. 27, al.; so, ἀπο-λείψας Pythag. Aur. Carm. 70 (Mullach); but correct writers always use aor. 2 ἔλιπον Hom., Att.:—pf. ἔλειψα Ib.: plqpf. ἐλελοίπειν Xen.:—Med., in proper sense chiefly in compds.: aor. 2 ἐλιπόμην Hdt. 1. 186., 2. 40, etc., Eur. II. F. 169 (but in pass. sense, Hom.):—Pass., fut. med. in pass. sense, λείψομαι Hes. Op. 198, Hdt. 7. 8 and 48; also λειφθήσομαι Soph. Ph. 1071; and λελείψομαι II. 24. 742, Att.:—aor. ἐλείφθην Pind., Att.; Ep. 3 pl. ἐλείφθεν h. Hom. Merc. 195:—pf. ἐλελείμην Hom., Att.: plqpf. ἐλελείμην, Ep. λελ- Hom.; Ep. aor. also ἔλειπτο Ap. Rh. 1. 45, etc. (From √ΛΠΙ, which appears in λιπ-εἶν, and all compds. beginning with λιπ-, λιπο-, λιφ- (v. sub λειπανδρέω), and λιμπ-άνω: from a lengthd. √ΛΕΠΙ come λείπ-ω, λέ-λοι-πα, λοιπ-ός, etc.; cf. Goth. laib-a (κατά-λειμμα), bi-laib-jan (περιλείπειν); O. Norse leif-a (to leave), etc.; in Lat. the p is represented by qu, lingu-o, liqu-i, reliqu-us, cf. Osc. lik-itud (liceto, liceat); so Lith. lik-ti (linguere); and in Skt. a similar change appears, rik' rīṣak-mi (vacuefacio), cf. Zd. ric (linguere): cf. Κκ. II. 2.) I. trans. 1. to leave, quit,

Ἑλλάδα, δώματα, etc., Hom.; λ. φάος ἡελίοιο χερσὶν ὑπὸ Τρώων, i. e. to die, be killed, II. 18. 11; so, λ. βίον ὑπὸ τινος Plat. Legg. 872 E; λ. βίον, βίοντον, etc., Soph. El. 1444, Eur. Hel. 226, etc.; αὐτόχειρι σφαγῆ λ. βίον by self-slaughter, Id. Or. 948; so, with a negat., [ἀκούετον] οὐ ποτε κύμα λείπει II. 2. 396; νιν .. χιῶν οὐδαμὰ λ. Soph. Ant. 830. b. conversely, τὸν δ' ἔλιπε ψυχὴ II. 5. 696, Od. 14. 426; τὸν .. λίπε θυμὸς II. 4. 470; ἐπειτὰ με καὶ λίποι αἰὼν 5. 685, cf. Od. 7. 224; λίπε δ' ὄστρα θυμὸς II. 16. 743; ψυχὴ δὲ λέλοιπεν (sc. ὄστρα) Od. 14. 134; νῦν δ' ἤδη πάντα λέλοιπεν (sc. ἐμέ) Ib. 213; in these two last passages some take it intr. is gone (v. infr. II).

2. to leave behind, leave at home, παῖδα τὸν ἐν μεγάροισιν ἔλειπε Od. 13. 403, cf. II. 5. 480; esp. of dying men, to leave (as a legacy), Ἄτρεὺς δὲ θνήσκων ἔλειπεν πολυάρνη Θυέστη [τὸ σκήπτρον] II. 2. 106, cf. 5. 157; λ. παῖδα ὄρφανόν Soph. Aj. 653; λ. θυγατέρας Plat. Legg. 924 E; so, πατέρι γόνον καὶ κῆδεα .. λείπε II. 5. 156, cf. Soph. Aj. 973; λ. εὐκλειαν ἐν δόμοισι Aesch. Cho. 349:—so also in Med. to leave behind one (as a memorial to posterity), μνημόσυνα λιπέσθαι Hdt. 1. 186., 6. 109, al.; λιπέσθαι τιμωρούς Eur. H. F. 169; διαδόχους λαντῶ Plut. Aem. 36, etc. b. to leave standing, leave remaining, οὐδεμίαν οἰκίαν Xen. An. 7. 4, 1; μηδένα Id. Hell. 2. 3, 41, Plat. Rep. 567 B, etc. 3. to leave, forsake, abandon, desert, leave in the lurch, II. 16. 368, etc.; λ. τινὰ χαμαὶ Pind. O. 6. 76; λ. εὐδοντα Soph. Ph. 273; λ. τὴν αὐτοῦ φύσιν Ib. 903; λ. τάξιν Plat. Apol. 29 A, etc.; λ. ἐράνους to fail in raving .., Dem. 821. 14; λ. δασμόν, φορὰν Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 1 and 34; λ. νόμον Dem. 776. 12; λ. ὄρκον, μαρτυρίαν to foil in .., Id. 1190. 4., 1365. 21; λοιβάς .. οὐ λίπε neglected them not, C. I. 153. 8. b. conversely, λίπον τοὶ ἀνακτα they failed him, Lat. defecerunt eum sagittae, Od. 22. 119.

II. intr. to be gone, depart, Epigr. Gr. 142. 2; v. supr. 1. 1. b. 2. to be wanting, cease, be missing, like Lat. deficio, οὐ τί πω ἔλειπεν ἐκ τοῦδ' οἴκου .. ἀκία Soph. El. 514; οὐποτ' ἔρις λείψει κατὰ πόλεις Eur. Hel. 1157; τὸ κακοτυχὲς οὐ λέλοιπεν ἐκ τέκνων Id. II. F. 133; λείπουσιν αἱ ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς τρίχες Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 8; ἐν σοὶ λείπει Ev. Luc. 18. 22; c. inf., λείπει μὲν οὐδ' ἂ πρόθεον ἤδεμεν τὸ μὴ οὐ βαρύστον· εἶναι nihil absunt:quiu... , Soph. O. T. 1232; so, c. gen.,

βραχὺ λείπει τοῦ μὴ συνάπτειν Polyb. 2. 14, 6, etc.:—often with numerals, κεφάλαιον γίγνεται μικροῦ λείποντος πέντε καὶ δέκα τάλαντα Lys. 155. 38; οὐ πολὺ λείπει τῶν ἐνεθήκοντα ἐτῶν Polyb. 12. 16, 13; τρήρεις πέντε λείπουσαι τῶν ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι Diod. 13. 14:—παντός λείπει it wants all, i. e. is quite wanting, Plat. Legg. 728 A; δ λιπών Ib. 759 E; τὸ λείπον deficiency, Polyb. 4. 38, 9, etc.: cf. ἐλλείπω.

B. Pass. to be left, left behind, ἀλοχος φυλακῆ ἐλέλιπτο II. 2. 700; οἱ δ' οἴοι λείπονται Od. 22. 250, etc.; also, μετόπισθε, κατόπισθε λ. II. 3. 160., 22. 334, Od.; παῖδες τοὶ κατόπισθε λελειμμένοι left behind after death, II. 24. 687; so in Att., οἱ λελ. Soph. Ant. 58, etc.; τὸ λειπόμενον βίον quod superest vitae, C. I. 511. 6. 2. to remain, remain over and above, τριτάτη δ' ἐτι μοῖρα ἐλείπεται II. 10. 253; ἐμοὶ δὲ λελείψεται ἄλγεα λυγρὰ 24. 742; ὀλίγων σφι ἡμερῶν σιτία λείπεται Hdt. 9. 45; δ πάσι λ. βροτοῖς .. ἐλπίς Eur. Tro. 676; αὐτόνομοι ἐλείφθημεν Thuc. 3. 11; ἔως ἂν τι λείπηται Id. 8. 81:—impers., λείπεται it remains, reliquum est ut .., c. inf., Plat. Theaet. 157 E, cf. Phaedr. 235 C. 3.

to remain alive, πολλοὶ δὲ λίποντο Od. 4. 495, cf. Aesch. Pers. 480, Xen. An. 3. 1, 2. II. c. gen., 1. to be left without, to be forsaken of, κτεόνων καὶ φίλων Pind. I. 2. 18; σοῦ λελειμμένη Soph. Ant. 548:—but, στρατὸν λελειμμένον δορός which has been left by the spear, i. e. not slain, Aesch. Ag. 517. 2. to be left behind in a race, II. 23. 407, 409; λελειμμένος οἴων lingering behind the sheep, Od. 9. 448, cf. S. 125; λείπετο .. Μενελάου δορός ἐρωήν he was left a spear's throw behind Menelaus, II. 23. 529; ἐς δίσκουρα ἐλείπτο he had been left behind as much as a quoit's throw, Ib. 523; κίρκοι πελειῶν οὐ μακρὰν λελειμμένοι Aesch. Pr. 857, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1244; τοῦ κήρυκος μὴ λείπεσθαι not to lag behind, be later than the herald in returning, Thuc. 1. 131; λείπεσθαι τοῦ καιροῦ to be behind time, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 29:—but, λείπεσθαι ἀπὸ τινος to keep aloof from one, II. 9. 437, 445; λ. βασιλέος or ἀπὸ βασιλέος to desert the king, Hdt. 8. 113., 9. 66, cf. 56; τῆς ναυμαχίης Id. 7. 168, cf. 9. 19; but, λείπου μηδὲ σὺ, πρόθεν, ἀπ' οἴκων fail not [to come] from the house, i. e. follow us, Soph. Tr. 1275:—absol. to keep aloof, be absent, Hdt. 7. 229., 8. 44. 3. to come short of, be inferior, worse, weaker or less than, τινος, like ἐλαττοῦσθαι, ἡττᾶσθαι, ὑστερεῖσθαι τινος, because the Verb has a compar. sense, Hdt. 7. 48, etc.; λείπεσθαι τινος ἐς τι or ἐν τινι Id. 1. 99., 7. 81 (v. infr. 4); περί τι Polyb. 6. 52, 8; πρός τι Soph. Tr. 266; λ. τινὸς ταχύτητα, ἔννεσιν Hdt. 7. 86, Thuc. 6. 72; also c. gen. rei, λειφθῆναι μάχης Eur. Heracl. 732; οὐδὲν σοῦ ξίφους λελείψομαι Id. Or. 1042; but also c. dat. rei, λειφθῆναι μάχῃ Aesch. Pers. 344; and so absol. to be defeated, Polyb. 1. 62, 6; ὑπὸ τινος Anth. P. 11. 224; λείπεσθαι ἐν τῇ ἀγορανομίᾳ, Lat. repulsam ferre, Plut. Mar. 5, etc.:—c. part., οὐδὲν ἐμοῦ λείπει γιγνώσκων Xen. Oec. 18, 5:—ἐλείψαι τῶν ἐμῶν βουλευμάτων you come short of, understand not my plans, Eur. Or. 1085; ἐλείμμαι τῶν ἐν Ἑλληνισμῶν νόμων Id. Hel. 1246, cf. Soph. Aj. 543; absol., in part., ἀνδρας λελειμμένους inferior men, Aesch. Fr. 39; also, λειπόμενοι the poor, C. I. 6254. 7. 4. to be wanting or lacking in a thing, fail of or in, ὀδυρμάτων ἐλείπετ' οὐδὲν Soph. Tr. 937; γνώμας λειπομένα σοφᾶς Id. El. 474; λελειμμένη τέκνον Eur. Ion 680; λελ. λόγου failing to heed my words, Soph. Aj. 543; οὐκ ἔσθ' ὁποῖας λείπεται τόδ' ἡδονῆς no pleasure that it is without, Eur. Fr. 140; μῆνας ἐξ .. λειπόμενος (sc. τῶν εἴκοσι ἐτῶν) Epigr. Gr. 519; also, λ. ἐν τινι in a thing, Soph. O. C. 495; v. supr. 3.

λειπ-ώδιν, Suid. sine interpr., perhaps past bearing children.
λείριος, η, ον, made of lilies, χρίσμα Diosc. 3. 116. II. like a lily, ἄνθος Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 11.

λειριόεις, εσσα, εν, (λείριον):—properly, like a lily, but in Hom. only metaph., χρῶς λειριόεις lily skin, II. 13. 830; of the cicadae, ὄψ λειριόεσσα their delicate voice, 3. 152; and of the Muses' voice, Hes. Th. 41; Ἐσπερίδες Q. Sm. 2. 418. 2. of the lily, κάρη Nic. Al. 406.

λείριον, τό, a lily, esp. the white lily (only known in Hom. from λειριόεις), h. Hom. Cer. 427, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1, etc.; cf. κρίνον. 2. = νάρκισσος, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 9; v. λείριος. (λείριον is identical with the Lat. lilium; cf. A. L. 1.)

λειριο-πομφ-ανεμώνη, ἡ, an omelet made with lilies, etc., Pherecr. Πέρσ. I. λείριος, ον, = λειριόεις, in Pind. N. 7. 116, λείριον ἄνθεμον is used, etc. II. of the voice, Ap. Rh. 4. 903, Orph. Arg. 251.

λειριώδης, ερ, like a lily, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 6.

λείρον, τό, ποῖτ. for λείριον, Epigr. Gr. 546. 10.

λειρός, ἄ, ὄν, = λειριόεις, of the voice, τέττιξ .. λειρὰ χέων C. I. 6270 a. 6. 2. pale, Hesych.

λείς, collat. form of λῖς, Lob. Paral. 85.

λείστός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub ληϊστός.

λείτος or λείτος, (λαός, λείως) an old Adj. = δημόσιος, but only used in the compd. λειτο-ουργός, with its derivs., and in the Ion. forms λήιτον, λήιτη (v. sub λήιτον).

λείτός, ἡ, ὄν, found in Inscr. for λῖτός.

λειουργέω, on the supposed Att. form λητουργέω v. sub η. v.: Dor. inf. λειουργέν C. I. 2448. iv. 27 and 30: pf. λελειτούργηκα Lys. 150. 1, Isocr. Antid. § 155: (λειουργός): I. at Athens, to serve expensive public offices at one's own cost, Andoc. 17. 19, etc., Lys. 100. 30, Dem. 833. 26; c. acc. cogn., λ. τὰ προσταττόμενα Isae. 62. 25; δύο λειουργίας Dem. 1209. 2; λ. ὑπὲρ τινος to serve these offices for another, Isae. 46. 11., 62. 39; τὰ λελειτούργημένα the public services performed, Dem. 569. 11:—v. λειουργία. II. generally, to perform public duties, to serve the people or state, τῇ πόλει Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6; ἐκ τῆς ἰδίας οὐσίας ὑμῖν λ. Isocr. 161 C; τὸ ταῖς οὐσίαις λειουργοῦν, δ καλοῦμεν εὐπόρους those who serve the state with .., Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 15; so, λ. τοῖς σώμασι Dem. 568. 3; τὸ περὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς λ. Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 16; λ. τῇ πόλει ταύτην τὴν λειουργίαν Ib., cf. Polyb. 6. 33, 6. III. still more generally, to serve a master, c. dat., οἱ ἐνὶ λειουργοῦντες τὰ τοιαῦτα.

δοῦλοι Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 4; λ. τρισὶν ἀνδράσιν, of a prostitute, Anth. P. 5. 49:—absol. to serve the state, πρὸς τεκνοποιίαν Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 16.

2. to perform religious service, minister, ἐπὶ τῶν ἱερῶν Dion. H. 2. 22; τῷ Κυρίῳ Act. Ap. 13. 2, etc.

Λειτουργήμα, τό, the performance of a λειτουργία, Plut. Ages. 36, etc.:—also λειτουργησία, ἡ, prob. 1. in Philostr. 2. 612.

Λειτουργία, ἡ, (λειτουργέω) at Athens, a burdensome public office or duty, which the richer citizens discharged at their own expense, properly by rotation, but also voluntarily or by appointment, Antipho 138. 26, Andoc. 34. 27, Lys. 163. 21, etc.—The ordinary *liturgies* (ἐγκύκλιοι) at Athens were the γυμνασιάρχια, the χορηγία, and the ἐστίασις, with a minor one, the ἀρχιθεωρία. The extraordinary, such as the τριηραρχία, were destined for special exigencies of state. There were also λειτουργίαι μετοίκων, opp. to πολιτικάι, Dem. 462. 14. On the λειτουργίαι, v. Dem. Lept. (with Wolf's preface), Böckh P. E. 2. 199 sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 161 sq.—Though the system is chiefly Athenian, we read of liturgies at Siphnus (Isocr. 391 D), Mytilene (Antipho 138. 26), and other places, v. Hdt. 5. 83, etc.; and the word (v. λήιτον) seems to be of Achaean origin.

II. any service or work of a public kind, hence ὁ ἐπὶ λειτουργιῶν, in an army, the officer who superintended the workmen, carpenters, etc., Polyb. 3. 93, 4; οἱ ἐπὶ τινὰ λ. ἀπεσταλμένοι Id. 10. 16, 5.

2. generally, any service or function, ἡ πρώτη φανερὰ τοῖς ζῴοις λ. διὰ τοῦ στόματος οὔσα Arist. P. A. 2. 3, 8, cf. 3. 14, 7 and 9, Incess. An. 12, 11; φιλικὴν ταύτην λ. Luc. Salt. 6.

3. service, ministrations, help, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 12, Ep. Phil. 2. 30. III. the public service of the gods, λ. αἱ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 11; τὰς [τῶν θεῶν] λ. Diod. 1. 21:—the service or ministry of priests, LXX (Num. 8. 25), Ev. Luc. 1. 23; ἡ τῆς ἐπισκοπῆς λ. its administration, Epiphani.: in Eccl., liturgy, public worship, more particularly, the Eucharist.

Λειτουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for λειτουργία, LXX (Ex. 31. 9), al.: ministering, πνεύματα Ep. Hebr. 1. 14, Eccl.

Λειτουργός, ὁ, (*λείτος or *λείτος, *ἔργω) at Athens, one who performed a λειτουργία (q. v.), but not found in any Att. writer; λ. τῶν ἐν πασι λειτουργιῶν Inscr. Branch. in C. I. 2881. 13, cf. 2882, 2886.

II. a public servant, LXX (1 Regg. 10. 5); in the army, of the workmen, carpenters, etc., Lat. *faber*, Polyb. 3. 93, 5; used to transl. the Roman *licitor*, Plut. Rom. 26: metaph., λ. τῆς χρείας ἐμῆς ministering to my need, Ep. Phil. 2. 25.

III. in religious sense, a minister, Ep. Hebr. 1. 7, in Jewish sense, Ib. 8. 2; λ. τῶν θεῶν Dion. H. 2. 22, cf. 73; θεοῦ LXX (Ps. 102. 21), Ep. Rom. 13. 6, al.:—often written with ι, λιτουργός, -έω, -ία in MSS. and Inscr., e. g. C. I. 181. 21., 1226, 1435, al.

Λειψαιμέω, λειψαιμος, v. sub λιψ-; and cf. λειπανδρέω.

Λειχάξω, = λείχω: sensu obsceno, = Lat. *fellare*, Gloss.

Λειχήν, ἦνος, ὁ, a tree-moss, lichen, Lat. *scabies*, Theophr., who uses λειχήν of the olive, ψύρα of the fig, v. C. P. 5. 9, 10.

2. a kind of liver-wort, that grows on damp rocks, Diosc. 4. 53; but, ἵππειος λ. = ἵππολείχην, Nic. Th. 945.

3. a lichen-like eruption on the skin of animals, esp. on the chin, *meniagra*, as in men the ring-worm, rash, scurvy, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Aesch. Cho. 281; in horses, a letter, scab, Diosc. 2. 45; also of the ground, a blight, canker, Aesch. Eum. 785.—In MSS. often written λειχην, v. Dind. Aesch. 11. c.

Λειχηνιάω, to have the λειχήν, of trees, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 10.

Λειχηνώδης, es, like the λειχήν, Hipp. 1127 C.

Λειχ-ήνωρ, opus, ὁ, Lick-man, name of a mouse, Batt. 205; so also λειχο-μύλη [ῥ], ἡ, Lick-meal, name of a mouse, Ib. 29; λειχο-πίναξ [ῥ], ἀκος, ὁ, Lick-platter, Ib. 100, 235.

Λείχω, fut. λείξω LXX: aor. ἔλειξα Aesch., Ar. 11. citand.:—Pass., aor. part. ἐκλειχθέν Diosc. 3. 44. (From √ΛΙΧ come also λιχ-ανός, λιχ-μάομαι, λιχ-μάζω, λίχ-νος, lengthd. in λείχ-ω; cf. Skt. *lih* or *rih*; Lat. *ling-o*, *lig-urio*; Goth. *bi-lai-g-ōn* (ἐπι-λείχειν); Ö. H. G. *lecch-ōn* (*lecken*); Slav. *liz-ati*; Lith. *liz-us* (*λιχανός*.) To lick up, Hdt. 4. 23, Aesch. Eum. 106 (cf. ἄδην); λ. τὰ δημιόπρατα Ar. Eq. 103; simply, to lick, ἄλα Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 5, Theophr. de Sign. 1. 15.

2. the irreg. part. pf. in Hes. Th. 826 is used in the sense of λιχμάω (q. v.), γλώσσαι λελειχμότες playing with their tongues.

Λειψανδρία, ἡ, (λείψις) = λειπανδρία, Hesych., v. 1. in Joseph. B. J. 3. 3. 2, for λειπανδρία or λειπανδρία. The Adj. λειψανδρος in Schol. Eur. Or. 250; Verb λειψανδρέω in Tzetz.

Λειψάνη-λόγος, ov, gathering remnants, Anth. P. 6. 92.

Λειψάνον, τό, (λείπω) a piece left, wreck, remnant, relic, Ἄργους Eur. Med. 1387; metaph. of a man, λειψάνον φίλων, φρυγῶν Id. El. 554, Tro. 711; τὸ νῦν αὐτῆς [τῆς γῆς] λ. Plat. Criti. 110 E, cf. 111 A; δάκρυα .. στοργῆς λειψάνον Anth. P. 7. 476.

2. often in pl., remains, remnants, Lat. *reliquiae*, of the dead, λειψάν' ἐκβάλλειν κναίν Eur. Fr. 472; θανόντος λειψάνα Soph. El. 1113; τὰ λ. τοῦ σώματος Plat. Phaedo 86 C; βωμὸς λ. φωτὸς ἔχει Epit. in C. I. (add.) 4079 b, al.;—but, ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν λ. are their deeds, good name, etc., Eur. Andr. 774; λειψάνα, remnants of youth, Ar. Vesp. 1066; λειψάνα τῶν Ἰλιακῶν παθημάτων sequels to .., Longin. 9. 12.

Λειψί-φαής, es, waning, μήνη Maxim. π. κατ. 455; also, λειψίφωτος, ov, Paul. Aeg. 2; λειψίφως Eust. 811. 63.

Λειψό-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, having lost his hair, Ael. N. A. 14. 4.

Λειψο-σέληνον, τό, the moon's first or last quarter, Lat. *silente luna*, when she is hidden, only in Pseudo-Diosc. p. 476 F.

Λειψο-υδρέω, to fail of water, to dry up, Nicet. Ann. 43 C:—λειψυδρία, ἡ, want of water, Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 1, Polyb. 34. 9, 6, Strab. 740;—Λειψύδριον, τό, a waterless district near mount Parnes in Attica, Hdt. 5. 62, Ar. Lys. 665, Arist. Fr. 356; al. λειψύδριον.

Λειώδης, es, = λείος, smooth, even, Suid.; as pf. n. in Homer.

Λείωμα, τό, (λείω) that which has been ground smooth, τὰ ἄκρατα λ., τὰ ὑδαρέστερα λ. Theophr. Lap. 55.

Λείων, ὁ, Ep. form of λέων: λείως, = λέως, q. v.

Λείωσις, ἡ, (λείω) a polishing, rousing, Plut. 2. 129 D.

Λειωτέον, Verb. Adj. one must make smooth, Geop. 9. 5, 6.

Λεκαλέος, f. l. for λαικαλέος.

Λεκάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, (λέκος) a dish, pot, pan, Ar. Nub. 907, Vesp. 600, al.; in Av. 840 it means a *hod*, cf. 1143:—Λακάνη in the common dialect, Suid.—Hence the dimin. forms λεκάνης, ἡ, Plut. 2. 828 A, Luc. Amar. 39; λεκάνιον, τό, Ar. Ach. 1110, Polyz. Δημ. 4, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4; λεκανίσκη, ἡ, Ar. Fr. 637, Teleclid. Ἄμφ. 1. 11; λεκάνιδιον, τό, Poll. 10. 84, Eust. 1402. 16.

Λεκάνο-μαντις, εως, ὁ, a dish-diviner, Strab. 762: hence λεκάνο-μαντεία, ἡ, Pseudo-Callisth., Psellus, etc.; and λεκάνο-σκοπία, ἡ, the inspecting of a dish, in order to divine, Manetho 4. 213.

Λεκάριον, τό, Dim. of λέκος, a little dish, Ath. 149 F, Poll. 10. 86.

Λεκίθιτης [ῖτ] ἄρτος, ὁ, a sort of bread made of pulse, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 114 B; cf. the swallow-song, Scol. 41 in Bergk's Lyr. p. 1311.

Λεκίθο-ειδής, es, = λεκιθώδης, Hipp. 477. 16.

Λεκίθο-λαχάνο-πωλις, ιδος, ἡ, a peasepudding-herb-seller, Ar. Lys. 458.

Λεκίθο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, Suid.; fem. -πωλις, ιδος, a peasepudding-seller, Ar. Pl. 427, Luc. Lexiph. 3.

Λέκιθος, ὁ, the inner part of pulse, λ. φακῶν Hipp. 610. 3, cf. 667. 17, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

II. pulse-porridge, peasepudding, Lat. *lo-mentum*, Ar. Lys. 562, Pherecr. Αὐτ. 4, Alex. Κορηγ. 1, etc.

Λέκιθος, ἡ, the yolk of an egg, Hipp. 671. 55, oft. in Arist.:—masc. in Alex. Trall.

Λεκίθωδης, es, (λέκιθος, ἡ) yolk-coloured, Hipp. 1123 B, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 11.

Λέκος, εος, τό, a dish, plate, pot, pan, Hippon. 58. (Hence the dimin. forms λεκίς, ιδος, ἡ, Epich. 46 Ahr., Iamb.; λεκίσκος, ὁ, Hipp. ap. Poll. 10. 87; λεκίσκιον, τό, Hipp. 407. 8 and 30; also λεκάνη (q. v.), λακάνη, cf. Lat. *lanx*.)

Λέκροι, οἱ, = λικροί, q. v.

Λεκτέος, α, ov, verb. Adj. of λέγω, to be said or spoken, Plat. Rep. 378 A.

II. λεκτέον, one must say or speak, περί τινος Hipp. Art. 800, Xen. Lac. 2, 12; τι Plat. Rep. 392 A; ὅτι .. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 1.

Λέκτης, ου, ὁ, (λέγω σ) a speaker, Gloss.

Λεκτικίον, τό, the Lat. *lectica*, a litter, Alex. Trall. 9. 524.

Λεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at speaking, able to speak, περί τι Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 1, Cyr. 5. 5, 46:—ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of speaking, Plat. Polit. 304 D.

II. suited for speaking, οἱ λ. τῶν λόγων speeches in common colloquial style, opp. to ποιητικῶς συγκείμενοι, Dem. 1401. 20; μάλιστα λεκτικῶν τῶν μέτρων τὸ λαμβεῖν ἐστι Arist. Poët. 4, fin., cf. Rhet. 3. 8, 4:—Adv. -κῶς, in prose, Dion. H. de Comp. 25 p. 201 R.

Λέκτο, v. sub λέγω A, B.

Λεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (λέγω B) gathered, chosen, picked out, Hes. Fr. 35. 3, Aesch. Pers. 795, Soph. O. T. 19, etc.

II. (λέγω σ) capable of being spoken, to be spoken, ἔστ' ἐκείνῳ πόντα λεκτά Id. Ph. 633; κακῶν οὐ λεκτῶν Eur. Hipp. 875; οὔτε λ. οὔτε πιστῶν Ar. Av. 422; τὰ λεκτά things having only a nominal existence, as Time and Space, abstractions, Stoic term in Plut. 2. 1116 B, Diog. L. 7. 43 and 63.

Λέκτριος, ov, (λέκτρον) bed-ridden, Greg. Naz. Carin. 5. 94.

Λεκτρίτης [ῖ] θρόνος, ὁ, a recumbent chair or couch, Hesych.

Λεκτρο-κλόπος, ὁ, (κλέπτω) an adulterer, Or. Sib. 1. 178.

Λέκτρον, τό, (√ΛΕΧ, λέγω A) like λέχος, a couch, bed, Lat. *lectus*, Hom. (esp. in Od.); λέκτρονδε to bed, Od. 8. 292; also in pl., 11. 22. 503, Od., etc.

II. later, mostly in pl., the marriage-bed, Pind. N. 8. 11, Trag.; παρθένους γαμηλίαν λ. ἀγεύστοις Aesch. Fr. 238; so, λέκτρων εὔναι Id. Pers. 543; λέκτρων κοῖται Eur. Alc. 925; κοίτης λέκτρον Id. Med. 437; but, τὸ διασπέρεινον λ. Soph. Tr. 791:—hence, γῆμαι λέκτρα τινός to wed one, Eur. Med. 594; λέκτρα προδοῦναι, αἰσχύνειν, etc., Id. Or. 939, Hipp. 944, etc.:—ἀλλότρια, νόθα, δοῦλα λέκτρα, of illicit connexions, Id.; cf. λέχος.

2. the fruit of marriage, a child, Agathyll. ap. Dion. H. 1. 49.

Λεκτρο-χάρης, es, enjoying the marriage-bed, Orph. H. 54. 9.

Λελάβεσθαι, v. sub λαμβάνω.

Λελάθη, λελάθοντο, λελαθέσθαι, v. sub λανθάνω.

Λελάκα, λελάκοντο, λελακῦια, v. sub λάσκω.

Λελαμμαι, v. sub λαμβάνω: but λέλασμαι, v. sub λανθάνω.

Λελάχητε, λελάχωσι, v. sub λαγχάνω.

Λελειχμότες, v. λείχω 2.

Λεληθώς, Adv. part. pf. of λανθάνω, like λάθρα, imperceptibly, Plat. Ax. 365 C, Dion. H. de Comp. 22 p. 165 R; τὸ λελ. Anacreont. 15. 16.

Λέληκα, v. sub λάσκω.

Λέλησμαι, v. sub λανθάνω. II. λέλησμαι, v. sub ληίζομαι.

Λελήημαι (v. sub λάω B), old Ep. pf. to strive eagerly; 11., but only in part. λελήημένος, λελ. ὄφρα τάχιστα ᾤσαιτ' Ἄργείους 5. 690; but often as a mere Adj. eager, ἔλκε δ' ὑπ' ἐκ βελέων λεληημένος 4. 465; βάν β' ἰθὺς Δαναῶν λεληημένοι 12. 106, cf. 16. 552:—in later Ep. c. gen. eager for a thing, Ar. Rh. 1. 1164; also used by him in 3 pl. pf. with inf., λελήητο ἀδῶσαι 3. 1158, cf. 646., 4. 1109, Theocr. 25. 196; also 2 sing. pf. λελήησαι, and 3 pl. pl. pf. λελήητο in Orph., Maxim., v. Lehrs Qu. Ep. p. 293.

II. in phys. sense, αἰθῆρ ἐκτύς ἔσω λεληημένος rushing, Emped. 360.

Λελιμμένος, v. sub λίπτω.

Λελογισμένως, Adv. according to calculation, λελογ. ὄκως ἂν .. 11dt. 3. 104; λελ. πράσσοντα μάλλον ἢ σθένει Eur. I. A. 1021.

Λελυμένως, Adv. (λύω) loosely, slowly, Hipp. Coac. 194.

Λεμβάδιον, τό, Dim. of λέμβος, Byz. word, Lob. Phryn. 74.

λέμβ-αρχος, ὁ, a commander of a λέμβος, Hesych.
 λέμβος, ὁ, a boat, Lat. *tembus*, a ship's cock-boat, Dem. 883. 28: metaph. of a parasite, *ὄπισθεν ἀκολουθεῖ κόλαξ τῷ*; λέμβος ἐπικέκληται Ἀναξανδρ. Ὀδυσσ. 2. 7. II. a fishing-boat, Theocr. 21. 12. 2. esp. a fast-sailing galley, *felucca*, used either to precede a fleet, Polyb. 1. 53, 9; or as a light transport, Id. 2. 3, 1, cf. 5. 109, 3.
 λεμβώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) shaped like a λέμβος, Arist. Incess. An. 10, 9.
 λέμμα, τό, (λέπω) that which is peeled off, peel, husk, skin, scale, etc., Hipp. 641. 44, Ar. Av. 674, Alex. Incer. 9; τῆς .. σαρκοειδοῦς φύσεως λ. Plat. Tim. 76 A. 2. metaph. a mere husk, of one who has been swindled, Anaxil. Incer. 1. 5.
 λέμνα, ἡ, a water-plant, *Lemna palustris*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 1.
 λέμφος, ὁ, ὡς τό, = κύρυζα, μύξα, Liban. 4. 630, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 251. II. Adj. snotty, drivelling, Menand. Ὑποβ. 13. (Akin to λάμπη, λάπη.)
 λεμφώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) drivelling, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 18.
 λέντιον, τό, the Lat. *lintheum*, a cloth, napkin, towel, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubr. 4, Ev. Jo. 13. 4, Eust. Opusc. 298. 17; in Nonn., λίντεον:—λεντιάριος, ὁ, prob. an attendant at the bath, C. I. 275. 71.
 λεξείδιον, τό, Dim. of λέξις, Democr. ap. Clem. Al. 328, Arr. Epict. 2. 1. 30, etc.;—in MSS. sometimes λεξίδιον.
 λεξείω, Desiderat. of λέγω, to wish to say, Gloss.
 λέξιο, Ep. imperat. aor. med. of λέγω λ, Hom.; cf. λέξο.
 λεξί-θῆρ or λεξί-θηρος, ὁ, a word-hunter, cf. Lob. Phryn. 628.
 λεξίθηρέω, to hunt after words, Gell. 2. 9, Socr. H. E. 6. 22.
 λεξίθηρία, ἡ, a hunting after words, Clem. Al. 125.
 λεξίκο-γράφος, ὄν, a lexicographer, E. M. 221. 33.
 λεξικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for words, λεξικόν (sc. βιβλίον), = λέξεις (v. λέξις II. 3), A. B. 1094, Phot.; λεξικός, ὁ, = λεξικογράφος, of Suidas, Jo. Gaz.
 λέξι-λογος, ὄν, expressing speech, Csrtias I. 9 (Bkg.): v. ἀλεξι-.
 λέξις, ἐως, ἡ, (λέγω) a speaking, speech, opp. to ᾠδή, Plat. Legg. 816 D; λ. ἡ πρᾶξις saying or doing, Id. Rep. 396 C; ὁ τρόπος τῆς λ. Ib. 400 D, etc. 2. a way of speaking, diction, style, ἡ ἐνθάδε λ. the style used here (in courts of justice), Id. Apol. 17 D; Μούσης λ. poetical diction, Id. Legg. 795 E, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 8 sqq., Poët. 6, 6, etc. II. in late writers, a single word or phrase, Polyb. 2. 22, 1, etc.; ταῖς λ. χρῆσθαι ταῖς αὐταῖς Id. 6. 46, 10; αὐταῖς λέξεσι or κατὰ λέξιν word for word, Dion. H., Plut., etc.; collectively, κρατᾶ καὶ τῆς λέξεως the very words, Ath. 275 B. 2. κατὰ λέξιν by way of explanation, Ath. 493 D, cf. Diog. L. 2. 113; also, as the phrase goes, Anth. P. 11. 140;—παρὰ λέξιν incorrectly, Cic. Att. 16. 4. 3. in Gramm. a word peculiar in form or signification: hence λέξεις is the older term for a glossary, Ῥοδιακαὶ λέξεις a glossary of Rhodian phrases, Ath. 485 E; cf. γλωσσα II. 2.
 Λεξι-φάνης [ᾶ], ὄν, ὁ, a Phrase-monger, title of a Dialogue by Luc.
 λέξο, like λέξιο, Ep. imperat. aor. syncop. med. of λέγω λ.
 λεοντ-άγχωνος, ὄν, (ἀγχω) lion-strangling, in Call. Epigr. 35: but the term. -ωνος is strange, and Bast suggested λεοντόχλαινος.
 λεοντάριον, τό, Dim. of λέων, C. I. 4558. II. as fem. pr. n., Epic. ap. Diog. L. 10. 5.
 λεοντή, contr. -ῆ (sub. δορά), ἡ, a lion's skin, fem. of λέωντεος, Hdt. 7. 69, Ar. Ran. 46, al., Plat. Crat. 411 A: poet. λεοντή, Anth. Plan. 185; also λεοντεία, Anon. ap. Suid.
 λέωντεος, α, ὄν, also late ὄν, ὄν, of a lion, τῆς λ. δοράς Aesch. Fr. 108; δέρμα Theocr. 24. 134. 2. lion-like, δύναμις Epich. ap. Fulgent. Myth. 3. 1. 3. ἡ λέωντεος πύα = ὄροβάγγη, Geop. 2. 42, 3.
 λεοντηδόν, Adv. like a lion, 2 Macc. 11. 11.
 λεοντίασις, ἐως, ἡ, the early stage of ἐλεφαντίασις, Oribas. p. 61 Mai.
 λεοντιάω, to be like a lion, Tzetz. Hist. 4. 937.
 λεοντιδύς, ἐως, ὁ, a young lion, Ael. N. A. 4. 47.
 λεοντική, ἡ, synonym for the plant κακαλία, Diosc. 4. 123.
 λέωντιον, τό, Dim. of λέων, Theognost. in A. B. 1394.
 λεοντο-βάμων [ᾶ], ὄν, ὁ, (βαίνω):—resting on a lion or lion's feet, σκάφη Aesch. Fr. 224.
 λεοντο-βότος, ὄν, feeding or keeping lions, Nonn. D. 1. 21. II. pass.
 λεοντό-βοτος, fed on by lions, χώρα Strab. 747, cf. Luc. pro Imagg. 19.
 λεοντο-δάμας, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, lion-tamer, Pind. Fr. 53, in acc. λεοντοδάμαν.
 λεοντο-δέρης, ὄν, ὁ, (δέρας) like a lion's skin, tawny, Orph. Lith. 613; Lob. Paral. 226 suspects λεοντοδόρην.
 λεοντό-διφρος, ὄν, in chariot drawn by lions, Ῥέη Anth. P. 6. 94.
 λεοντο-ειδής, ἐς, lion-like, Ael. N. A. 12. 7. Adv. -δῶς, Eccl.
 λεοντό-θυμος, ὄν, lion-hearted, Byz.
 λεοντο-κέφαλος, ὄν, lion-headed, Luc. Hermot. 44.
 λεοντο-κόμος, ὄν, tending or rearing lions, Opp. C. 3. 53, Philostr. 712.
 λεοντο-μάχος, ὄν, fighting with a lion, Poët. in An. Ox. 2. 48.
 λεοντο-μίγξις, ἐς, (μίγνυμι) produced between a lion and another animal: half lion, half something else, Poll. 5. 38.
 λεοντό-μορφος, ὄν, lion-shaped, Horapollon 1. 21.
 λεοντο-μύρμηξ, ἡκος, ὁ, half-lion half-ant, Arcad. 19.
 λεοντό-παρδος, ὁ, a leopard, also λεόπαρδος, Achm. Onir. 273.
 λεοντο-πέταλον, τό, a plant, *Leontice leontopetalum*, Diosc. 3. 110.
 λεοντο-πίθηκος, ὁ, a lion-ape, Philostorg. H. E. 3. 11.
 λεοντο-πόδιον, τό, lion's-foot, a kind of cudweed, Diosc. 4. 131.
 λεοντό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, lion-footed, Eur. Fr. 544.
 λεοντο-πρόσωπος, ὄν, lion-faced, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 416.
 λεοντο-τροφία, ἡ, a rearing or breeding of lions, Ael. N. A. 6. 8.
 λεοντοῦχος, ὄν, (ἔχω) having or keeping lions, Marin. V. Procl. 19.
 λεοντο-φόνος, ὄν, lion-killing, Anth. P. 6. 74, Christod. Ecphr. 137. II. λεοντοφόνον, τό, a Syrian insect that poisons lions, Arist. Mirab. 146, cf. Ael. N. A. 4. 18.

λεοντο-φόρος, ὄν, bearing the figure of a lion, Luc. Hermot. 44.
 λεοντο-φύης, ἐς, of lion nature, Eur. Bacch. 1196.
 λεοντό-χλαινος, ὄν, clad in a lion's skin, Anth. Plan. 94.
 λεοντό-χορτος, ἡ, ὄν, eaten by a lion, βούβαλις Aesch. Fr. 316, v. Lob. Paral. 466.
 λεοντό-ψυχος, ὄν, (ψυχή) lion-hearted, Schol. Il. 5. 639.
 λεοντώδης, ἐς, = λεοντοειδής, lion-like, ἦθη Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 2:—τὸ λ. a lion's spirit, Plat. Rep. 590 B. Adv. -δῶς, Ath. 152 A.
 λεοντ-ώνυμος, ὄν, named after a lion, Tzetz.
 λεό-παρδος, ὁ, a leopard, Theognost. Can. p. 98. 12, Eccl.
 λεουργός, ὄν, = λεωργός, blamed as φορτικόν by Poll. 3. 134, quoting Xen. (Mem. 1. 3, 9), ubi nunc λεωργ-: v. Lob. Phryn. 89.
 λεπαδέουμαι, Dep. (λεπάς) to fish for limpets, Hesych., Phot.
 λεπαδνιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, the end of the λέπαδνον, Poll. 1. 147.
 λέπαδνον, τό, a broad leather strap fastening the yoke (ζυγόν) to the neck, and joined to the girth (μασχαλιστήρ), late Lat. *antilena*, mostly in pl., as Il. 5. 730, 19. 393, Aesch. Pers. 191, Ar. (v. sub κατατέμνω); in sing., Anth. P. 4. 3, 47; and so metaph., ἀνάγκης δύναμις λέπαδνον Aesch. Ag. 217:—on Eum. 562, v. sub ἀλαπαδνός.—A later form was λέπαμνον, acc. to Apoll. Lcx. Hom. s. v. λέπαδνα.
 λεπαδο-τεμάχο-σελάχο-γάλεο-κράνιο-λειψάνο-δριμ-ὑποτριμμάτο-σιλφίο-καρᾶβο-μελίτο-κατάκεχυμένο-κιχλ-επίκοσσο-φο-φαττο-περιστερ-ἄλεκτρον-οππο-κεφαλλιο-κιγκλο-πελειο-λαγω-σφαιρο-βδφη-πράγανο-πτερύγων, Com. word in Ar. Eccl. 1169 (as emended by Meineke), the name of a dish compounded of all kinds of dainties, fish, flesh, fowl and sauces.
 λεπάξω, = πέσσω, in pf. pass., Strattis Incer. 19, Hesych.
 λεπαῖος, α, ὄν, (λέπας) of a scour or cliff, ὑφρῆ Eur. Heracl. 394; rocky, rugged, χθών, νάπη Id. Hipp. 1248, I. T. 324.
 λέπ-αργος, ὄν, (λέπος) with white skin or feathers, κίρκος Aesch. Fr. 305. 5; of a sheep or goat, Theocr. 4. 45:—as Subst., λ., ὁ, of an ass, Nic. Th. 349.
 λέπας, τό, (λέπω) a bare rock, scour, Simon. 117. 1, Aesch. Ag. 283, 298, Eur. Phoen. 24, al.; also ap. Thuc. 7. 78. Only used in nom. and acc. sing.
 λεπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a limpet, Lat. *patella*, from its clinging to the rock (λέπας), Epich. 23 Ahs.; ὡς περ λεπάς προσεχόμενος τῷ κίονι As. Vesp. 105, cf. Pl. 1096.
 λεπαστή or λεπάστη, ἡ, (λεπάς) a limpet-shaped drinking-cup, Ar. Pax 916, Comici ap. Ath. 484 F sqq.:—also λεπαστίς, ἴδος, ἡ, C. I. 8346, Hesych.:—on the λ. as a liquid measure, v. Böckh. cit. in C. I. l. c.
 λέπαστρον, τό, an instrument for catching limpets, Hesych.
 λεπίδιον, τό, (λεπίς) a small scale, Hero in Math. Vett. 255 (al. λεπίς). II. a Syrian plant, like pepperwort, used in cases of scusvy, Diosc. 2. 205, Galen.:—in Ath. 119 B, 385 A, λέπιδι or -διν, τό.
 λεπίδο-ειδής, ἐς, like scales, Galen.
 λεπίδο-χαλκος, ὁ, dub. for λεπίς χαλκοῦ, v. sub λεπίς.
 λεπίδομαι, Pass. to be covered with scales, τὰ λελεπιδωμένα, = τὰ λεπιδωτά, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 50. II. τὰ ὀστέα λεπιδοῦται the bones scale off, Hipp. Fract. 774.
 λεπίδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, scaly, covered with scales, of the crocodile, Hdt. 2. 68; τὰ λεπιδωτά scaly-coated animals, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 13, al.:—also, θώρηξ λ. a cuirass covered with scales, Hdt. 9. 22, cf. Dio C. 78. 37. II. as Subst., λ., ὁ, a fish of the Nile with large scales, Hdt. 2. 72; called κυπρίνας by Doris ap. Ath. 309 B. III. a kind of gem, Orph. Lith. 284.
 λεπίζω, (λέπος) to peel off the husk, skin or bark, Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 10, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 1: Act. in LXX (Gen. 30. 37, al.):—metaph., Polyb. 10. 27, 11.
 λέπιον, τό, Dim. of λεπίς, thin rind, scurf, Hipp. Coac. 192.
 λεπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (λέπω) a scale, rind, husk, Hipp. Aph. 1252; λ. φῶν an egg-shell, Ar. Pax 198; the cup of a filberd, Anth. P. 6. 22 and 102; the coat of an onion, Schol. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 5. 2. collectively, the scales of fish, λεπίδος σιδηρέης ὡς περ ἰχθυοειδούς Hdt. 7. 61; ὁ ἐν ὄρνιθι πτερόν, ταῦτο ἐν ἰχθύϊ ἐστὶ λ. Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 9; opp. to φύλις, Ib. 1. 6, 4., 3. 10, 1; also of serpents, Nic. Th. 154. 3. of other things, λεπίς χαλκοῦ, the flakes that fly from copper in hammering, Lat. *squamina aeris* (Cels. 2. 12), Diosc. 5. 89 and 90; absol. λεπίς, Hipp. 614. 15; λεπίς πρίονος saw-dust, Heliod. Chirurg. p. 158; λεπίδες (sc. χιόνος), snow-flakes, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 13.
 λέπισμα, τό, that which is peeled off, peel, LXX (Gen. 30. 37), Diosc. 1. 22, Galen.
 λεπισμός, ὁ, a peeling off, Eccl.
 λεπιστής, οὔ, ὁ, = ψευστής, Hesych., E. M.
 λεπιστός, ἡ, ὄν, peeled, Aquil. V. T., Eust. 1246. 28.
 λέπις, ὁ, Aeol. for a hare, Lat. *lepus*, ap. Varron. R. R. 3, 12, L. L. 5. 20; cf. λεβηρίς II.
 λέπος, τό, (λέπω) rind, a husk, scale, Alex. Incer. 9; κυάμου Luc. Icatom. 19; ἀταφίδος Nic. Th. 943; ἰχθύων λέπη Poll. 6. 51, 94.
 λέπρα, ἰον. -ρη, ἡ, (λεπρός) the leprosy, which makes the skin scaly, Hdt. 1. 138, Hipp. Aph. 1248; in pl., Hipp. 114 D; v. sub λέυκη.
 λεπράς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of λεπρός, rough, λεπράς πέτρα Theocr. 1. 40; also as Subst., λ., ἡ, a rock, Opp. H. 1. 129.
 λεπράω, to have or catch the leprosy, LXX (Num. 12. 10); λ. τὴν κύστιν Hipp. 1146 G, cf. Aph. 1252, Littre 4. p. 419; κεράμιον ὕξηρον λεπρᾶ the wine-jar is acid and mouldy, Ar. Fr. 511.
 λεπριάω, = foreg., Diosc. 1. 102, Porph. de Abst. 3. 7; λ. τὰς ὕψεις Schol. Ar. Av. 149.
 λεπρικός, ἡ, ὄν, good for the leprosy, λ. φάρμακα, cited from Diosc.
 λεπρός, ἄ, ὄν, (for λεπερός, from λέπος):—scaly, scabby, rough, opp. to λείος, of places, read by Coraës in Hipp. Aër. 79, 123, etc.; so, βουνός λ. C. I. 2905 D. 12. II. leprous, Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 4, LXX,

etc.; λ. ὄνυχες, *the scabri unguis* of Cels., prob. *psoriaris unguis*, Hipp. 426, Diosc. 2. 140; τὸ λεπρόν = λέπρα, ἢ, LXX (4 Regg. 5. 11): — *ἰμάντας ἐκ λεπρῶν* with which *δερμάτων* is to be supplied (for the toughest leather, says the Schol., was supposed to be made of mangy skins), Ar. Ach. 723; the Schol. however prefers reading ἐκ λεπρῶν, assuming that Λεπρός (Λεπρός?) was a *Tannery* outside the walls.

λεπρόμαι, Pass. *to become leprous*, in pf. part., LXX (2 Regg. 5. 1, 27). λεπρότης, ἦτος, ἢ, = λέπρα, Jo. Chrys.

λεπρόναι, *to be rough and scaly*, of snakes, Nic. Th. 156, 262. λεπρόδης, es, *rough, rugged*, Ael. N. A. 2. 41. II. of *leprous character*, of a disease, Diosc. Eupor. 1. 50, 126; of a man, *labouring under a leprous disease*, Galen. 12. 315.

λεπρωσις, εως, ἢ, *leprosy*, Tzetz. λεπτάκινός, ἢ, ὄν, poet. for sq., Anth. P. 11. 102. λεπτάλιος, α, αν, (λεπτός) *fine, delicate*, φωνή II. 18. 571; ὑπέρισαν . . λεπτάλιον σύριγγες Call. Dian. 243:—also, λ. ἐανόν Ar. Rh. 4. 169; πόδες Nonn. D. 9. 230; ἀήρ, λύγαι, etc., Anth. P. 10. 75., 7. 204;—metaph. *feeble*, λεπτάλιον θυμοῖσι Manetho 1. 165.

λεπτο-επί-λεπτος, on, *thin-upon-thin*, i. e. *thin as thin can be*, in Compar., Anth. P. 11. 110; cf. κυβεπικυβοί, παππεπίπαππος, φανλεπίφανλος. λεπτηγορέω, (ἀγαρεύω) = λεπταλογέω, Caesario Dial. 1, Intert. 28.

λεπτηκτής, ἐς, (ἀκμή) *fine-pointed, delicate*, Hesych., Phot. λεπτίτις κριθή, ἢ, a kind of *fine barley*, Geop. 3. 3, 12. λεπτό-βλαστός, on, *with feeble shoots*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 11. λεπτο-βόης, on, ὄ, *with fine or delicate voice*, Cyrill. λεπτό-βυρσας, on, *thin-skinned*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 316. λεπτό-γαστρος, on, *with a small belly*, Hipp. 1133 C. λεπτόγειος, on, Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 8, etc.; λεπτόγειος, on, Thuc. 1. 2: (γαῖα, γῆ):—of a *thin or poor soil*:—pl. λεπτόγεια, τὰ, *barren countries*, Phot., Suid.

λεπτο-γνώμων, on, *subtle in mind*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 27. λεπτό-γραμμος, on, *written small or neat*, Luc. Symp. 17. λεπτό-γράφος, on, *written small or neat*, Luc. Vit. Auct. 23. λεπτο-δάκτυλος, on, *with delicate fingers*, Philes de Aran. 2. λεπταδερμία, ἢ, *thinness of skin*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 5, 3. λεπτό-δερμος, on, *with thin or fine skin*, Hipp. 487; Sup. -ύτατος, Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 3, G. A. 5. 2, 9.

λεπτό-δομας, on, *slightly framed, slight*, πείσμα Aesch. Pers. 112. λεπτο-επέω, (εἰπεῖν) = λεπταλογέω, Cyrill. λεπτό-θριξ, τρίχας, ὄ, ἢ, *with fine hair*, λεπτότριχες Arist. Probl. 38. 2, 2; also, λεπτότριχαι Id. H. A. 3. 11, 10; neut. pl. λεπτότριχα (which may come from either form), Id. G. A. 5. 3, 17; Comp. -τριχώτερος Id. H. A. 4. 11, 12.

λεπτό-θριος, on, (θρίον) *with thin, fine leaves*, Nic. Th. 875. [Properly τ, but τ l. c., metri grat.; cf. θρίαν.]

λεπτό-ἴνος [ι], on, (ἴς II. 2) *with fine fibres*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3. λεπτο-κάλαμος [ἀλά], on, *with fine stalks*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 9, 2. λεπτό-καρπος, on, *with small, delicate fruit*, Diosc. 3. 29. λεπτο-κάρυον, τό, a *nut with a thin shell*, Diosc. 1. 179, Geop. 10. 3, 3. λεπτό-καρφος, on, *with thin, light stem*, Diosc. 3. 27. λεπτό-κνημας, on, *spindle-shanked*, Adamant. Phys. p. 374. λεπτο-κοπέω, *to chop fine or small*, Diosc. 5. 85, Symm. V. T. λεπτολογέω, *to speak subtly, to chop logic, quibble*, Ar. Nub. 320; περί τινος Sext. Emp. M. 1. 65; λ. τι *to discuss in quibbling fashion*, Luc. Bis Acc. 34, Dio C. 55. 28:—so also λεπτολογέομαι, Dcp., Luc. Prom. 6; τὶ πρὸς τινα Id. Jup. Confut. 10.

λεπταλογία, ἢ, *subtle discourse, quibbling*, Hermipp. Δημ. 4, Philostr. 21:—also = κνιπότης, A. B. 49.

λεπτο-λόγος, on, *speaking subtly, subtle, quibbling*, φρένες Ar. Ran. 876, cf. Philostr. 515:—τὸ λ. = λεπταλογία Anth. P. append. 70.

λεπταμέρεια, ἢ, *a consisting of small particles*, Tim. Locr. 98 E, Plut. 2. 822 A.

λεπταμερής, ἐς, (μέρος) *composed of small particles*, as water and fire, opp. to ἀδρός, Tim. Locr. 100 E:—Comp. -έστερος Diod. 2. 36; Sup. -έστατος, Arist. Cael. 3. 5, 2, al. II. *treated in detail or minutely*, Ptolem. Geogr. 1. 22, Tzetz.:—Adv. -ρῶς, Phot. Bibl. p. 4. 26.

λεπτομεριμνία, ἢ, *attention to trifles*, Comut. N. D. 18.

λεπτο-μέριμος, on, (μέριμα) *taken up with trifles*, Gloss. λεπτό-μητις, εως, ἢ, of *subtle plans*, Hesych.

λεπτό-μίτος, on, of *fine threads*, φᾶρος Eur. Andr. 831, Ar. Rh. 2. 31; νεφέλη Anth. P. 6. 11.

λεπτο-μύθω, = λεπτολογέω, Cyrill.

λεπτόν (sub. ἔντερον), τό, *the small gut*, Hipp. 169 B, 191 B. II. (sub. νόμισμα), *a very small coin*, about a fourth of a farthing, Ev. Luc. 21. 2, Phot. s. v. ὑβολός; cf. λεπτός 6.

λεπτό-νευρος, on, *with thin sinews*, Adam. Physiogn. 2. 1, p. 375.

λεπτόπηνος, on, (πηνίαν) of *fine fabric*, ὕφος Eubul. Navn. 1. 5; v. l. λεπτόνητος, on, (νέω) *fine-spun*.

λεπτο-ποιέω, *to make fine or small*, Oribas. 190 Mai:—Verbal Adj. -παιητέαν, Diosc. 5. 103.

λεπτό-πους, ὄ, ἢ, *with small delicate feet*, Schol. Ar. Av. 1292.

λεπτό-ρίζας, on, *with thin, delicate root*, Schol. Theocr. 5. 123.

λεπτό-ρύτας, on, *thinly-flawing*, Hipp. 1279. 55.

λεπτός, ἢ, ὄν, (λέπω) *peeled, husked*, βίμφα τε λέπτ' ἐγένοντο, of barley being threshed out, II. 20. 497; rare in the literal sense, cf. λεπύνω 1. 2. 2. *fine, small*, κοινή 23. 506; κόνις Soph. Ant. 256; τέφρα Ar. Nub. 177; λεπτοῖς ἀλοῖ Alex. Παν. 3. 5; often in Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon. 3. *thin, fine, delicate*, often in Hom., mostly of garments and the like, ὑθόνα II. 18. 595; πέπλαι, φᾶρος Od. 7. 97., 10. 544; ἰρίχνια 8. 280; μήριμος II. 23. 854; λεπτότατος χαλκός 20. 275;

βυδὸς βοός Ib. 276; χαλκὸς καὶ δόνακες Pind. P. 12. 44;—so also in Eur. Med. 949, Thuc. 2. 49, etc.; λεπτὰ τὰ πρῶραθεν ἔχειν, of ships, to have the bows *thin and weak*, Thuc. 7. 36. 4. of the human figure, mostly in bad sense, *thin, lean, meagre*, opp. to παχύς, Hipp. Art. 784; ἐγὼ δὲ λεπτὴ κάσθενής Ar. Eccl. 539; σοφιστῶν λεπτῶν, ἀσίτων Antiph. Κλεοφ. 1. 4; so, λ. χεῖρ Hes. Op. 495; στήθος Ar. Nub. 1017; τράχηλος Xen. Cyr. 5. 30; λεπτὸς ταῖν σκελοῖν Luc. Navig. 2; λ. ὑπὸ μεριμνῶν Plat. Amat. 134 B; of animals, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 11:—also *slender, taper*, δάκτυλος Plat. Rep. 523 D; ἀπολήγειν εἰς λ., of the fingers of a statue, Luc. Imagg. 6. 5. of space, like στενός, *strait, narrow*, εἰσόδμη Od. 6. 264; ἐπὶ λεπτόν in a *thin line*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 46, Polyb. 3. 115, 6. 6. generally, *small, weak, impotent*, λεπτὴ μήτις II. 10. 226., 23. 590; ἐλπίς Ar. Eq. 1244, cf. ὀχέω II. 3; ἀσφάλεια Dcm. 1472. 14; λ. ἴχνη faint traces, Xen. Cyn. 5. 5; λεπτόν αἶμα, of a child's ear, *tiny*, Simon. 37. 14; τὰ λεπτὰ τῶν προβάτων *small cattle*, i. e. *sheep and goats*, Hdt. 8. 137; λ. πλοῖα *small craft*, Id. 7. 36; ἀκραι λ. *small headlands*, Id. 8. 107; λ. κλιμάκια Ar. Pax 69; τὸ λεπτότατον τοῦ χαλκοῦ νόμισματος Plut. Cic. 29; ἀργύριον Ῥίδιον λ. C. I. 2693 e. II, f. 1; v. λεπτόν II:—Adv., λέπτως ζῆν *poorly, meanly*, Menand. Monost. 682. 7. *light, slight*, λεπταῖς ὑπαὶ κώνωπος . . βίταισι Aesch. Ag. 892; λ. πνοαί *light breezes*, Eur. I. A. 813; λεπταῖς ἐπὶ βροαῖσι on *slight turns of fortune*, Soph. Fr. 499. 8. of size or quantity, λ. πυρίδια *small*, Ar. Lys. 1207; λ. κύλικες Pherccr. Tyr. 1. 5:—neut. pl. as adv., Theocr. 3. 21. 9. of liquids, *thin*, Hipp. 412. 36; λεπτὰ δνεμέειν Id. 169 B; λ. αἶνος *light wine*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 18. 10. much like λεπτομερής, *consisting of few or fine parts*, ὄσφ λεπτότερον ἀήρ ὕδατος Arist. Phys. 4. 8, 9, cf. Cael. 3. 5, 3, al. II. metaph. *fine, subtle, refined*, νοῦς Eur. Med. 529; λεπτότεροι μῦθοι Ib. 1081; λεπτόταται λῆραι Ar. Nub. 359; λ. μηχανᾶσθαι Id. Ach. 445; λ. λογιότης Id. Av. 318; λ. καὶ ἀκριβής Antiph. 124. 13; ἐς τὰς τέχνας παχέες, οὐ λεπταί Hipp. 295. 25; λόγοι λεπταί . . τρέφου' ἐκείνους Alex. Tap. 1. 8; cf. λεπτολόγος:—so Adv., λεπτῶς μεριμνᾶν Plat. Rep. 607 C; λ. καὶ πυκνῶς ἐξετάζειν Amphip. Φελάδ. 1. 5; Comp. λεπτοτέρως, Anaxand. Ὀπλ. 2:—also, κατὰ λεπτόν *subtly, in detail*, Cic. Att. 2. 18, 2, Phryn. in A. B. 48. 16, Phot. s. v. νιφετός; cf. καταλεπτολογέω:—τὰ κατὰ λεπτόν, the title of certain poems by Aratus, perh. *elegantiae*, Arati Vita p. 55 Westerm., Strab. 486. 2. of *fine feelings, sensitive*, Schäf. Dion. de Comp. p. 246. 3. rarely of the voice, *fine, delicate*, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 7, Lyc. 687; neut. as Adv., λεπτόν ἀμφιτιτυβίζειν Ar. Av. 235; of sound, Anth. P. 11. 352; cf. λεπτάλιος. 4. of smell, Plat. Tim. 66 E. 5. of persons, εἰ λ. *the poor*, Polyb. 25. 8, 3.

λεπτό-σάρκας, on, *spare of flesh*, Geop. 10. 64, 3, Schol. Theocr. 5. 94.

λεπτο-σκελής, ἐς, *thin-shanked*, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 4; -σκελέστερος Id. H. A. 2. 14, 3.

λεπτο-σπάθητος [ᾶ], on, *fine-woven*, Soph. Fr. 400.

λεπτό-στομας, on, *with small mouth*, Arist. ap. Ath. 88 B.

λεπτοσύνη, ἢ, = λεπτότης, Anth. P. 11. 110.

λεπτο-σύνθετος, on, of *fine texture*, καλύμματα Antiph. Ἄφροδ. 1. 10.

λεπτο-σχίδης, ἐς, *with narrow slit*, of sandals, Cephisod. Τροφ. 2, cf. Diosc. 3. 29, Poll. 7. 85.

λεπτό-σωμος, on, *with thin or taper body*, Eust. 1288. 40.

λεπτότης, ἦτος, ἢ, (λεπτός) *thinness*, Hipp. V. C. 896. 2. *fineness, delicacy, leanness*, opp. to πάχος, Plat. Rep. 523 E, al.: of the air, *tenuity*, Id. Tim. 58 B, Arist. Cael. 3. 5, 3, al.; in pl., Id. H. A. 2. 17, 13. 3. *thinness, meagreness*, of body, Plat. Legg. 646 B. II. metaph. *subtlety*, τῶν φρενῶν Ar. Nub. 153, cf. Luc. Bis Acc. 2.

λεπτο-τομέω, *to cut small, mince*, Strab. 727, Eust. Opusc. 63. 2.

λεπτο-τράχηλος [ᾶ], on, *thin or fine-necked*, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 5, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 392 C.

λεπτό-τρητος, on, (τιτρώω) *with small holes*, Diosc. 5. 138, Galen.

λεπτό-τρίχος, on, v. sub λεπτόθριξ.

λεπτοουργέω, *to do fine work*, of joiners and turners, Plut. Aemil. 37, 2. 997 D. 2. metaph. = λεπτολογέω, Eur. Hipp. 923, Plat. Polit. 262 B, 249 D.

λεπτοουργής, ἐς, *finely worked*, ἔσθος h. Hom. 31. 14:—*thin, delicate*, βίξαι Nic. Fr. 3. 9.

λεπτοουργία, ἢ, *fine workmanship*, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 4: metaph. *acuteness*, Theonist. 448. 19 Dind.

λεπτοουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργῶ) *producing fine work*, esp. in wood, Diod. 17. 115.

λεπτο-ὑφής, ἐς, (ὑφαίνω) *finely woven*, Luc. Amor. 41, Alciphro 3. 41.

λεπτο-φαής, ἐς, *feebly shining*, Nonn. D. 5. 170.

λεπτό-φλοιος, on, *with thin bark*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2, etc.

λεπτό-φυλλος, on, *with thin leaves*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 5.

λεπτό-φωνος, on, *with small weak voice*, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 13.

λεπτο-χειλής, ἐς, *thin-lipped*, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 7; v. l. λεπτάχειλος, on.

λεπτό-χρως, ωτος, ὄ, ἢ, *with delicate skin*, Eur. Fr. 898 (vulg. λεπτῶ χρωτί).

λεπτό-χῦλος, *with thin or little juice*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 16, 5.

λεπτο-ψάμαθος, on, *with fine sand*, Aesch. Supp. 3, as Pauw. for -βαφῶν.

λεπτόω, = λεπύνω, Gloss.

λεπτυνσις, ἢ, *attenuation*, Hipp. Protrh. 107.

λεπτυντικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for *making thin, attenuating*, Diosc. 5. 89:—c. gen., χυλὸς λ. αἵματος Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 365 D.

λεπτύνω: fut. ἔνῶ LXX: aor. ἐλέπνυα Hipp. 1164 F:—Pass., aor. ἐλεπτόνθη Id. 1254 H: pf. λελέπνυμαι Id. 454. 20, Arist. II. A. 3. 5, 3; but inf. λελεπτόνθαι Ath. 552 E: (λεπτός). *To make thin or meagre*, αἱ ταλαιπωρίαί λ. τὰ πρόβατα Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 4, cf. Probl. 5. 14, 3, al.; λ. τὸ σχῆμα τῶν ταγμάτων Polyb. 3. 113, 8 (cf. λεπνυμός); φωνὴν βαρεῖαν . . λεπτόνων Babr. 103. 5. 2. *to digest food*,

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Plut. 2. 689 D, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 16. 3. to thresh out or winnow, λ. Δησὺς καρπὸν Anth. P. 9. 21; cf. λεπτός I. II. Pass. to be reduced, grow lean, Hipp. Aph. 1244, Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 3, al.; τοὺς ὤμους λεπτύνεσθαι Xen. Symp. 2, 17; of things, to be rarefied, Damox. Συναρ. 1. 28. λεπτυσμός, ὁ, a thinning, Hipp. 1176 A; esp. of the line of battle, Aelian. Tact. 49. λεπύριον [ῦ], τό, Dim. of λέπυραν, a small husk, thin peel, etc., Hipp. 242. 27, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 2, Theocr. 5. 95. λεπυρίδιω, to strip off the husk, to peel, Hesych. λεπυρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like husks, consisting of coats or layers, like the onion, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 4, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 2; cf. λεπυρώδης. λέπυρον, τό, (λέπος) a rind, shell, husk, Batr. 131, LXX (Cant. 4. 3), Diosc. Parab. 1. 95. λεπυρός, ἄ, ὄν, in a husk, peel, rind, Nic. Th. 136. 803. λεπυρώδης, ἐς, = λεπυριώδης, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 7, 9. 9, 6. λεπυράων [ῦ], τό, = λέπυρον, one of the coats of an onion, Lat. tunica cerae, Theopomp. Com. Ὀδ. 2, Plut. 2. 684 B. λέπω, fut. λέψω (ἀπο-) Eur., etc., aor. ἔλεψα II. (v. ἀπο-, ἐκ-) :—Med., Alex. Δημήτρ. 5 :—Pass., fut. λῆψομαι (ἐκ-) Erotian. : aor. 2 λῆψηναι (ἐκ-) Ar. Fr. 211; λέλεμμαι (ἀπο-) Epich. 109 Ahr. (From the same Root come λέπ-ος, λεπ-ίς, λέπ-υρον, λεπ-τός, λῶπ-ος, λῶπ-ίς, λῶβ-ός, λῶπ-ος, also ὀ-λόπ-τω in Hesych.) To strip off the rind or husks, to peel, bark, περι γὰρ ῥά ἐ χαλκὸς ἔλεψεν φύλλα τε καὶ φλοιὸν II. 1. 236; κρόμμυον λ. Eupol. Ταξ. 3; κνάμους Nic. Fr. 10. 6; cf. ἐκλέπω. II. metaph., in Com. poets, to hide, i. e. to thrash, Plat. Com. αἰ ἀφ' ἱερ. 5, cf. Meineke Timocl. Πυκτ. 1, Apollod. Car. Γραμμ. 1. 10; cf. δέρω II. 2. to eat, Antiph. Κωρ. 3; Phot. also cites λέπτει (sic) = κατεσθίει from Eupol. III. Pass. = δέφομαι; hence to indulge in indecent gestures, Alex. Δημ. 5, Meineke Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 18. λεπώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like husks, etc.; also = λεπυρός, Gloss. Λέρνα, ἡ, Lerna, a marsh in Argolis, the mythol. abode of the Hydra, Eur., etc.; also Λέρνη Strab. 371, etc. :—proverb., Λέρνα κακῶν an abyss of ills, like Ἰλίδος κακῶν, Hesych.; so Cratin. Incert. 73 called the theatre Λέρνα θεατῶν :—Adj. Λερναῖος, α, ὄν, Hes. Th. 313, etc.; also ὄσ, ὄν, Eur. Ion 191 (lyr.). Λεσβιάζω, to do like the Lesbian women, Lat. fellare, Ar. Ran. 1308. Λεσβίζω, = Λεσβιάζω, Ar. Vesp. 1346. Λεσβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a Lesbian woman, Il. 9. 271, cf. Pherecr. Χειρ. 8 :—also Λεσβιάς, ἄδος, Hermesian. 5. 54, Anth. P. 9. 26. Λέσβος, ἡ, Lesbos, an island on the W. coast of Asia Minor, Hom., etc.; the seventh in magnitude of islands known to the Greeks, Alex. Incert. 30 :—Adv. Λεσβόθεν, from Lesbos, Il. 9. 664; Λεσβόθι, at Lesbos, E. M. 25. 13 :—Adj. Λέσβιος, α, ὄν, Lesbian, of Lesbos, Hdt., etc.; proverb., μετὰ Λέσβιον ψῆδόν of those who are judged second best, v. Meineke Com. 2. p. 159;—Λέσβιον κῦμα or κυμάτιον (v. sub κύμα I. 2), Aesch. Fr. 72. 2, Vitruv. 4. 6, 2; Λεσβία οἰκοδομή Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 7 :—the wine of Lesbos was highly prized, Philyll. Incert. 6, Alex. Incert. 4 sq. II. Λέσβιον, τό, 1. part of a ship, ἡ δευτέρα τρόπις acc. to Poll. 1. 85. 2. a drinking-cup, Anth. P. append. 31. 4, Hedyll. ap. Ath. 486 B. Λεσπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἔλεσπίς, Alex. word, Hesych. Λεσχάζω, (λέσχη) to prate, chatter, κακὰ λ. Theogn. 613; so Λεσχαίνω, Perictioné ap. Stob. 488. 54, Call. ap. Hdn. π. μὸν λέξ. 9. Λέσχη, ἡ, (λέγω B) a place where people assembled for conversation, a favourite resort for idlers or beggars, coupled with the smith's shop, οὐδ' ἐθέλεις εὔδειν χαλκῆϊον ἐς δόμον ἐλθὼν ἢ ἐπὶ λέσχην Od. 18. 329; πὰρ δ' ἴθι χάλκειον θῶκον καὶ ἐπαλέα λέσχην Hes. Op. 491, cf. 499; κατίζων ἐν ταῖς λ. τῶν γερόντων Vit. Hom. 12. 2. later, any public arcade or corridor, used as a lounge, like the schalae porticum of the Romans, a sort of club-room, esp. at Sparta and in other Dor. cities, Cratin. Πλαυτ. 1. 3, cf. Paus. 3. 14, 2, Plut. Lycurg. 16. 24, Müller Dor. 4. 9. § 1; also in Attica, C. I. 93. 23 :—such places were often splendid buildings, being specially dedicated to Apollo (cf. Λεσχηνόριος); one at Delphi was adorned with paintings by Polygnotus, Luc. Imagg. 7, Paus. 10. 25, 1; among the Cnidians the council-chamber was called λέσχη, Plut. 2. 412 D, cf. 298 D; so of the Olympian council-hall; Ζεὺς ἀπηξίωσατο δὲ λέσχας (sc. τὰς Ἐρινύς) Aesch. Eum. 366; also, σύγκλητον τῆνδε γερόντων λ., this duly summoned council, Soph. Ant. 160 (lyr.). II. talk or gossip, such as went on in the λέσχαι (cf. Λεσχηνεύω, ἔλλεσχος, περιλεσχηνευτος, προλεσχηνεύομαι), μακρὰ λ. Eur. Hipp. 384, cf. I. A. 1001, Poëta ap. Ath. 32 C, Anth. P. 13. 6 :—in good sense, conversation, discussion, γενομένης λέσχης, ὅς γένοιτα .. ἀριστος Hdt. 9. 71; ἐκ λόγων ἄλλων ἀπικέσθαι ἐς λέσχην περὶ τοῦ Νείλου Id. 2. 32; λόγον εἰ τιν' ἴσχεις πρὸς ἐμὰν λέσχην if thou hast aught to communicate to me, Soph. O. C. 167 (lyr.); σύγκλητος λ. a council summoned for debate, v. προτίθημι II. 3; ἡλιον ἐν λέσχῃ κατεδύσαμεν Anth. P. 7. 80; λῶν λέσχας proverb. for breaking off discussion and setting to work in earnest, Pseudoemigr. Λέσχημα, τό, idle talk, Hipp. 1285. 27. Λεσχηνεῖα, ἡ, gossip, Plat. Ax. 369 D. Λεσχηνευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a gossip, chatterer, Ath. 649 C. Λεσχηνεύω, (λέσχη) to chat or converse with, τινί App. Civ. 2. 91; also in Med. to chat, converse, Hipp. 24. 6., 88 C., 454. 9.—Hdt. has the compds. περιλεσχηνευτος, προλεσχηνεύομαι. Λεσχηνίτης, οὐ, ὁ, = Λεσχηνευτής, Suid. Λεσχηνόριος, ὁ, epith. of Apollo, as guardian of the meetings in the λέσχαι, Plut. 2. 385 C, Cleanthes ap. Harp. s. v. λέσχαι. Λεσχηνώτης, οὐ, ὁ, = Λεσχηνευτής :—a scholar, pupil, Thales ap. Diog. L. 2. 4. On the accent, v. Theognost. Can. p. 44. 34. Λεσχηρέω, = Λεσχαίζω, Hesych., prob. f. l. for Λεσχηνέω.

λέσχη, οὐ, ὁ, a talker, Timo ap. Diog. L. 9. 40, v. Lob. Phryn. 184. Λευγάλεος, α, ὄν, (v. λυγρός) : I. of persons, in sad or sorry plight, wretched, pitiful, πτωχῶ λευγαλέω ἐναλίγκιοι Od. 16. 273, cf. 17. 202; λευγαλέοι ἐσόμεθα 2. 61; so, λευγαλέως χωρεῖν to go in ill plight, Il. 13. 723. II. of conditions, etc., sore, baneful, mournful, νῦν δέ με λευγαλέω θανάτῳ εἴμαρτο ἀλῶναι, i. e. by drowning, Il. 21. 281, Od. 5. 312; by the halter, 15. 359; κῆδεσι .. λευγαλείοισιν 15. 399; ἄλγεσι λ. 20. 203; πολέμοιο μεθήσετε λ. Il. 13. 97; ἐν δατ λ. 14. 387; φρεσὶ λευγαλέοισι πιθήσας 9. 119; λευγαλέοις ἐπέεσσι 20. 109; λ. ἦθεα Hes. Op. 523; ποίγη 752 :—the word is rare in later Poets, as λ. κόρος Theogn. 1174; ἀνίαί Ap. Rh. 1. 295. 2. rarely of external objects, λ. χιτῶν a sorry tunic, Philet. ap. Strab. 168. 3. in Soph. Fr. 904, μύρον λευγαλέον is explained in E. M. by ὑγρόν, in Phot. by διάβροχον. Λευότης, οὐ, ὁ, ο Levite, Ev. Luc. 10. 32, Eccl. Λευκά, τά, neut. pl. of λευκός, used as Subst., I. the menstrua alba of young girls, opp. to ἐρυθρά, Hipp. 1128 H, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 6, G. A. 2. 4, 10. II. thin fine shoes, Alex. Tap. 4. Λευκαία, ἡ, a kind of strong hemp used for cordage or tackling, perhaps the Spanish spartum, Moschio ap. Ath. 206 F; λευκαία in Artemid. 3. 59, Hesych. II. = λεύκη II, C. I. 2525 b. 79. Λευκαίνω : pf. pass. λελεύκασμαι Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 54 B; (λευκός). To make white, whiten, λεύκαινον ὕδωρ ξεστῆς ἐλάτρησι Od. 12. 172; λ. ἄλα ῥοθίοις, λ. ῥοθία Eur. Cycl. 17, 1. T. 1387; ἐς γένυν ἔρπει λευκαίνων ὁ χρόνος Theocr. 14. 70 :—Pass. to be or become white, Ap. Rh. 1. 545, Diphil. l. c., Arist. G. A. 1. 21, 9, al. 2. to make bright or light, ἡὼς λευκαίνει φῶς morn brightens up her light, Eur. I. A. 156. II. intr. to grow white, Arist. Probl. 9. 4, 3, LXX (Lev. 13. 19); ἀφροῖο with foam, Nic. Al. 170. Λευκ-ἀκανθα, ἡ, white-thorn, a kind of thistle, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4. 3. Λευκ-ἀλφίτος, ὄν, rich in pearl-barley, Sopat. ap. Ath. 160 B. Λευκ-ἀμπυξ, ὕκος, ὁ, ἡ, with white head-band, Opp. H. 4. 238. Λευκ-ἀνθεμον, τό, white-flower, like χρυσάνθεμον, name of several plants of the chamomile tribe, Diosc. 3. 154, Plin. N. H. 21. 93; also Λευκ-ανθεμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Ib. 22. 26. Λευκανθής, ἐς, (ἀνθέω) white-blossoming, Nic. Ther. 530; generally, blanched, white, σώματα Pind. N. 9. 55; ἀπὲρ λευκανθῆς κάρα just touched with white, Soph. O. T. 742, cf. Anth. P. 12. 165. Λευκανθίζω, to have white blossoms, generally, to be white, of men who had whitened themselves with gypsum, Hdt. 8. 27; of snow-clad hills, Alciphro 3. 30; χιόνι λευκανθίζουσας αἴγας Babr. 45. 3; οἰκία λ. γύψῳ Stob. 74. 27. II. so also in Pass., Sext. Emp. P. I. 44, LXX (Cant. 8. 5). Λευκάνιη, Λευκάνιθεν, etc., v. sub λαυκανία. Λεύκανσις, ἡ, a whitening or growing white, Arist. Phys. 5. 1, 5, etc. Λευκαντέον, verb. Adj. one must bleach, Diosc. 2. 105. Λευκαντής, οὐ, ὁ, one that makes or paints white, Gloss. Λευκαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for whitening, Schol. Plat. :—Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 192, etc. Λευκ-ἀργίλλος or Λευκάργιλος, ὄν, of or with white clay, Strab. 440. II. as Subst., λ., ἡ (?), white clay, ap. Plin. N. H. 17. 4. Λευκάς, ἄδος, ποῖτ. fem. of λευκός, Nonn. Jo. 3. 20, etc.; πέτρα λ. Eur. Cycl. 166; hence the promontory of Epirus was called Λευκάς, first in Od. 24. 11. II. a plant of the lamium kind, Diosc. 3. 113, cf. Nic. Th. 849. Λεύκ-ασπις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, white-shielded, of a Trojan, Il. 22. 294; of the Carians, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 15; of a Maced. corps, Plut. Cleom. 23;—in Trag. the Argives are λευκάσπιδες, Aesch. Theb. 90, Soph. Ant. 106, Eur. Phoen. 1099,—not because they wore plain shields without any device (for this was common to all Greece, v. Stanl. Aesch. l. c.), but because white was the Argive colour; cf. στεγανός. Λευκ-αυγής, ἐς, white-gleaming, of a fish, Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 20. Λευκ-ἄχάτης [χᾶ], οὐ, ὁ, the white agate, Plin. 37. 54. Λευκέα, v. sub λευκαία. Λευκ-ελεφάντινος, ἡ, ὄν, white as ivory, Hesych. Λευκ-ερίνεός, Att. -ρίνεως, ἡ, the white fig-tree, Ath. 76 C; also of the fruit, λευκ. ἰσχάδες Hermipp. ib., v. Meineke Hist. Com. p. 97. Λευκ-ἐρυθρός, ὄν, whitish red, χροιά, Arist. Physiogn. 2, 4. Λευκ-ερυθρό-χρους, αὐν, whitish-red-coloured, Nicet. Eug. 1. 133. Λευκ-ερωδιός, ὁ, a white heron, i. e. perh. the spoonbill, Platalea leucorodia, or the egret, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 12. Λεύκη, ἡ, a cutaneous disease, so called from its colour; a kind of leprosy, or (strictly speaking) of elephantiasis, λέπρην ἢ λεύκην ἔχειν Hdt. 1. 138; λειχῆνες καὶ λέπραι καὶ λεύκαι Hipp. Prorrh. 114; λ. ἀλφούς τε Plat. Tim. 85 A; ἐξάνθημα δ καλεῖται λ. Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 6, cf. Probl. 10. 4 sq.; cf. Foës. Oecon. II. the white poplar, Lat. populus alba, used for chaplets, Ar. Nub. 1007, Dem. 313. 24; cf. ἀχρωαίς, αἴγειρος. 2. a place at Athens where the taxes were let out to the farmers of the revenue, prob. so called from a poplar in the place, Andoc. 17. 24; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 26. III. a plant, also ἀνδρόσακες, Diosc. Noth. 3. 150. IV. in pl. white spots on the nails, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 146. Λευκηνάι, αἰ, chestnuts from Λευκαί (or rather Λεύκαι) on Mt. Ida, Galen. 6. 426. Λευκ-ηπάτιος or Λευκ-ηπάτιος, οὐ, ὁ, white-livered, i. e. cowardly, Pseudoemigr., Suid., A. B. 51. Λευκ-ἡπειρος, ὄν, with white soil, Geop. 2. 6, 39. Λευκ-ἡρετος, ὄν, with white oars, Ἄρης Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 283. Λευκίρης, ἐς, white, blanched, θριξ Aesch. Pers. 1056. Λεύκινος, ἡ, ὄν, of white poplar, στέφανοι Arist. Oec. 2, 42. II. of hemp (v. λευκαία I), Hesych. s. v. μασχάλην.

Λευκιπίδες, αἱ, daughters of Leucippus, nymphs worshipped at Sparta, κόραι A. Eur. Hel. 1466; cf. Siebel. Paus. 3. 13, 7.
 Λευκ-ιππος, ον, riding or driving white horses, like λευκόπωλος, epith. of the Dioscuri, Ibyc. 16, Valck. Phoen. 609; and of men of rank, Ibyc. 16, Pind. P. 4. 207, Soph. El. 706; of Persephoné, Pind. O. 6. 160. 2. λ. ἀγυαῖα full of white horses, Id. P. 9. 146.
 Λευκίσκος, ὁ, a fish, the white mullet, Hices. ap. Ath. 306 E.
 Λευκίτης [ἴ], ον, ὁ, = λευκός, Theocr. 5. 147.
 Λευκο-βάφης, ἐς, dyed white, cited from Schol. Soph.
 Λευκο-βράχιων, ον, with white arms or shoulders, Manass. Chron. 1160.
 Λευκό-γειος, ον, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 4; Λευκόγειος, ον, Strab. 439 (with v. l. Λευκόγειος):—of or with white earth.
 Λευκο-γραφέω, to paint in white on a coloured ground, i. e. in plain outline, like σκιαγραφέω, Arist. Poët. 6, 20.
 Λευκο-γραφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of clay for painting white, Plin. N. H. 27. 78.
 Λευκο-δέρματος, ον, with a white skin or fur, Hesych.
 Λευκόδικτος, vox nihili: v. Λυκοδιώκτος.
 Λευκο-δίφθερος, ον, with a white skin, Hesych.
 Λευκο-έρυθρος, ον, = λευκέρυθρος, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 203.
 Λευκοθέα, ἡ, the white goddess (cf. μελανθέα); under this name Ivo was worshipped as a propitious sea-goddess, Od. 5. 334, Pind. P. 11. 4.
 Λευκο-θράκιος ἄμπελος, a white Bithynian vine, Geop. 5. 17, 4.
 Λευκό-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, or λευκότριχος, ον, white-haired, white, λευκότριχα κριόν Ar. Av. 971; λευκοτρίχων πλοκάμων Eur. Bacch. 112; -τριχες ἵπποι Call. Cer. 120; τῶν λευκοτρίχων Arist. G. A. 5. 6, 9; λευκότριχα πρόβατα Strab. 784.
 Λευκο-θώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with white cuirass, Xen. An. 1. 8, 9.
 Λευκόϊνος [ἴ], η, ον, made of λευκίον, prob. l. Theophr. ap. Ath. 689 D, cf. Hices. and Philon. 675 E; ὁ λ. (sc. στέφανος) Anth. P. 11. 34.
 Λευκόϊον, τό, for λευκόν ἴον, literally white-violet, a name given to several plants, I. the wall-flower, Diosc. 3. 138, Theocr. 7. 64, etc. II. a bulbous plant, the snow-flake, Hipp. 570. 48, etc.; flowering very early, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1; joined with the narcissus and lily in Anth. P. 5. 144, 147. Cf. ἴον.
 Λευκό-καρπος, ον, yielding white fruit, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 6.
 Λευκό-καυλος, ον, white-stalked, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 6.
 Λευκο-κέρατες, ον, white-horned, only in Hesych., where the order requires λευκάκρατες, which Salm. restored.
 Λευκο-κέφαλος, ον, white-headed, Hesych.
 Λευκό-κηρος, ον, made of white wax, Hesych.
 Λευκό-κομης, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of pomegranate, Plin. 13. 34.
 Λευκό-κομος, ον, white-haired, Poll. 4. 139; -κόμης, ὁ, Tzetz. Posth. 659.
 Λευκο-κράμβη, ἡ, white cabbage, Geop. 12. 1, 4.
 Λευκό-κρας, ἄτος, ὁ, ἡ, white-headed, Hesych.; v. λευκοκέρατες.
 Λευκο-κύμων [ῦ], ον, white with waves or surf, ἤνες Eur. Or. 993 (lyr.).
 Λευκό-λίθος, ον, of white stone or marble, στήλη C. I. 2059. 43., 2061, al.; cf. Strab. 236; στοαί Id. 567.
 Λευκο-λίνης, ὁ, ἡ, a robe of white flax, C. I. 155. 17.
 Λευκό-λίνον, τό, white flax for ropes and rigging, used esp. by the Phoenicians, Hdt. 7. 25, 34, Ael. N. A. 5. 3.
 Λευκο-λόφας, ἄ, ὁ, = sq., Eur. Phoen. 119 (lyr.).
 Λευκό-λοφος, ον, white-crested, Ar. Ran. 1016, Philet. 14:—τοῦτ' ἀνὰ λευκόλοφον, prob. on this white hill, Anth. P. 7. 636.
 Λευκο-μαίνις, ἴδος, ἡ, the white sprat (μαίνις), Polioch. Kor. 1.
 Λευκό-μαλλος, ον, with white wool, Eust. 403. 44.
 Λευκο-μέλας, αἶνα, αν, whitish black, Hdn. Epimer. 163, Tzetz. II. as Subst., λ., ὁ, = Αἰβύνοτος, Genelli in Wolf's Anal. 4. 478.
 Λευκο-μέτωπος, ον, with a white forehead, Hippiatr. 253, Hesych.
 Λευκο-ομφάλιος, ον, with white navel or centre, of fig-trees with a white stem, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 8.
 Λευκόν, τό, white, as a colour, τὸ λ. οἶδεν knows black from white, Ar. Eq. 1279, cf. Plat. Prot. 331 D, al. 2. a white dress, λευκὸν ἄμπέχει are dressed in white, Ar. Ach. 1024; ἡμφιεσμένη λευκά Id. Thesm. 840. 3. the white of an egg, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 1, al. 4. τὰ λ. the white of the eyes, Alex. Tar. 4. 9, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 10. 5. τὰ λευκά, v. sub λευκά.
 Λευκό-νότος, ὁ, the south wind which cleared the weather, Lat. albus Notus (for the usual νότος brought rain), Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 8.
 Λευκο-όπωρος, ον, with white fruit, Anth. P. 9. 563; cf. λευκερίνεος.
 Λευκο-πάρειος, ἰον. -ηρος, ον, fair-cheeked, Anth. P. 5. 160, C. I. 8749. 18.
 Λευκο-πάρυφος, ον, with white-edged robe, Alex. Mynd. ap. Plut. 2. 180 E.
 Λευκό-πεπλος, ον, white-robed, Corinna 20 (in Aeol. form -πεπλος); ἡμέρα λ. Lat. dies albo notandus, Hippon. Fr. 32.
 Λευκο-πέτηλος, ον, white-leaved, Poëta de Herb. 8.
 Λευκό-πετρον, τό, a white rock, Polyb. 3. 53, 5., 10. 30, 5.
 Λευκό-πηχυς, υ, gen. εως, white-armed, Eur. Phoen. 1351, Bacch. 1206.
 Λευκο-πίων [ἴ], ονος, ὁ, ἡ, white and fat, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1124.
 Λευκό-πλευρος, ον, with white sides, Schol. Theocr. 4. 45.
 Λευκο-πληθής, ἐς, full of persons in white, ἐκκλησία Ar. Eccl. 387.
 Λευκο-ποικίλος, ον, motley-white, Schol. Theocr. 4. 45:—as Subst., λ., ὁ, the name of a gem, Plin. N. H. 37. 62.
 Λευκο-ποιός, ὄν, that makes white, Schol. Soph. Aj. 625.
 Λευκο-πόρφυρος, ον, white and purple, Nicct. Eug. 1. 121.
 Λευκό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, white-footed, bare-footed, Βάκχαι Eur. Cycl. 72, cf. Anacreont. 8. 5, Ar. Lys. 665 (et ibi Interpret.).
 Λευκο-πρηπής, ἐς, white-looking, white, Aesch. Theb. 90 (e conj. Dind.).
 Λευκό-πρωκτος, ον, with white πρωκτός, a play on the words εὐρύπρωκτος and λευκός II, conveying a notion of cowardice, Callias Πεδ. 1; λευκόπρωτος in Alexis ap. Eust. 863. 29; cf. μελάμπυγος.

Λευκό-πτερος, ον, white-winged, of a ship, Eur. Hipp. 752:—generally, white, νιφάς Aesch. Pr. 993; ἡμέρα Eur. Tro. 848.
 Λευκο-πτέρυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., prob. l. Ion 10.
 Λευκό-πύγος, ον, = λευκόπρωκτος, q. v.
 Λευκό-πῦρος, ὁ, fine wheat, in pl., Philo 1. 614, 669.
 Λευκό-πυρρος, ον, pale-red, τριχάματα Arist. Color. 6, 3.
 Λευκό-πῶλος, ον, with white horses, ἡμέρα Aesch. Pers. 386, Soph. Aj. 673; τέθριππον Plut. Cam. 7:—as epith. of the Dioscuri, like λεύκιππος, Pind. P. 1. 127; at Thebes, also of Amphion and Zethos, Eur. H. F. 29, Phoen. 606.
 Λευκό-ροδον, τό, the white rose, Gloss.
 Λεύκος, ὁ, name of a fish (cf. λευκίσκος), Theocr. Com. Beren. 4, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 1.
 Λευκός, ἡ, ὄν (√ΛΥΚ, *λύκη, q. v., cf. λεύσσω):—light, bright, brilliant, clear, opp. to μέλας in all senses, ἀγλή Od. 6. 45; λευκὸν .. ἡέλιος ὡς Il. 14. 185; so, λ. φάος Soph. Aj. 709 (cf. infr. II. 3); αἰθήρ Eur. Andr. 1228; and of metallic surfaces, λέβης Il. 23. 268; also, λ. γαλήνη a glassy calm, Od. 10. 94; but of water, generally, bright, limpid, Il. 23. 282, Od. 5. 70, Aesch. Supp. 24; λ. νᾶμα Eur. H. F. 573; λευκότατος ποταμῶν Call. Jon. 19. 2. metaph. clear, plain, distinct, of the voice, Arist. Top. 1. 15, 13, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 41; cf. λαμπρός I. 2, σομφός II:—also of authors, Anth. P. 11. 347, cf. Ath. 383 A; while Lycophron is called ater, the obscure, by Stat. Sylv. 5. 3, 157; proverb., λευκός Ἐρμῆς, when a rogue was detected, Pargoemiogr.; so in Adv., λευκότερα most clearly, Eus. H. E. 1. 2.—Hence came, II. the common sense of colour, white, very often in Hom., but, like all Greek names of colours, very indefinite, from the pure white of snow (ἵπποι λευκότεροι χιόνος Il. 10. 437), to the gray of dust (Il. 5. 503); λ. γάλα, κρῖ, ἀλφίτα, ἐλέφας, ὀδόντες, ὀστέα, ἰστία, φᾶρος, etc.;—λ. ἄρμα = λεύκιππον, Eur. Phoen. 172; λευκοὶ ἵπποι, used by tyrants, v. adnot. ad Dem. Mid. 565. 27, cf. λεύκιππος: also of white or gray hair, λ. κάρα Tyrtae. 10. 23; θριξ Soph. Ant. 1093, cf. λευκανθής; λ. γῆρας Id. Aj. 625; λευκὰ γῆρα σώματα Eur. H. F. 909, etc. b. of the human skin, white, fair, in Hom. as a sign of youth and beauty, Il. 11. 573, Od. 23. 240; λευκοὺς δὲ θεῶν παῖδας εἶναι Plat. Rep. 474 E; so also in Trag., λ. παρειά, παρηίς Soph. Ant. 1239, Eur. Med. 923; σάρξ, δέρη Id. 1189, I. A. 875; but often with the notion of bare, πούς Id. Bacch. 665, 863, Ion 221, cf. λευκόπους, λευκῶ II. c. later, white as a mark of effeminacy, like ἐσκιατραφημένος, blanched, white, pale, not bronzed by the sun and air, hence pale, wan, weakly, womanish, Ar. Thesm. 191, Eccl. 428, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 19; λευκῶν ἀνδρῶν οὐδὲν ὕφελος Pargoemiogr.; cf. λευκόπρωκτος, λευκόχρως, and v. μέλας I. d. λευκαὶ φρένες in Pind. P. 4. 194 is expl. by Hesych. μαινόμεναι, frantic, passionate, and so Böckh; Dissen interprets it pale with envy, envious, while Herm. thinks it the same as Homer's λευγαλαί φρένες, (and perhaps there was a form λευγός, ἡ, ὄν, which came to be confounded with λευκός). 2. λ. χρυσός, pale gold, i. e. gold alloyed with silver (prob. the same as ἡλεκτρον), opp. to χρυσὸς ἀπέφθορ, Hdt. 1. 50. 3. as white in opp. to black was a sign of joy, λευκὸν ἡμᾶρ νυκτὸς ἐκ μελαγχίμου a bright day after a night of mourning, Aesch. Pers. 301, cf. Ag. 668; but λευκὴ ἡμέρα, like Lat. candidus dies, creta notandus, a lucky day, Soph. Fr. 10 a, cf. Meineke Menand. 107, Catull. 8. 3; ἡ λ. ψῆφος the vote of acquittal, Luc. Harm. 3. III. λεύκη, ἡ, and λευκόν, τό, as Subst., v. sub vocc.
 Λευκό-σαρκος, ον, with white flesh, Xenocr. de Aquat. 38, Ath. 312 B.
 Λευκο-στεφής, ἐς, white-wreathed, of suppliant boughs, Aesch. Supp. 191, 333.
 Λευκόστικτος, ον, (στίζω) grizzled, θριξ Eur. I. A. 222.
 Λευκό-στολος, ον, white-robed, Orph. ap. Clem. Al. 676.
 Λευκό-σφῦρος, ον, white-ankled, ἦβα Theocr. 17. 32.
 Λευκο-σώματος, ον, of white substance, ἄρτοι Antiph. Ὀμφ. 1.
 Λευκότης, ητος, ἡ, whiteness, Hipp. Aër. 292, Plat. Theaet. 156 D, al.
 Λευκοτρίχέω, to have white hair, Strab. 263.
 Λευκό-τρίχος, ον, v. sub λευκόθριξ.
 Λευκό-τροφος, ον, white-growing, μύρτα Ar. Av. 1100.
 Λευκουργέω, (*έργω) to white-wash or plaster, τὰς πυλίδας C. I. 2749.
 Λεύκ-ουρος, ον, white-tailed, Hesych.
 Λευκο-ῦφής, ἐς, of a white web, Eust. 1530. 56.
 Λευκο-φαής, ἐς, white-gleaming, ψάματος Eur. I. A. 1054.
 Λευκό-φαιος, ον, whitish gray, ash-coloured, Ath. 78 A, Poll. 7. 129.
 Λευκο-φάνης, ἐς, appearing bright or white, Byz.
 Λευκ-όφθαλμος, ὁ, white-eye, name of a gem, Plin. 37. 62.
 Λευκοφλεγμάτῳ, to have the chlorosis, Hipp. Coac. 194.
 Λευκοφλεγμάτια, ἡ, the beginning of the dropsy or chlorosis, also called λευκὸν φλέγμα, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.
 Λευκοφλεγμάτιος, ον, ὁ, one of a leucophlegmatic temperament, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1090. 2. = λευκοφλεγματώδης, ὕδρος Galen.
 Λευκο-φλέγματος, ον, suffering from white phlegm, Hipp. 1133 B.
 Λευκοφλεγματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) affected with chlorosis, Hipp. 1121 H.
 Λευκό-φλοιος, ον, with white bark, Posidon. ap. Ath. 649 D.
 Λευκοφορέω, to wear white garments, Eccl.
 Λευκο-φορτνό-χρως, ον, white-skin-coloured, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 D.
 Λευκο-φόρος, ον, white-robed, Anth. Plan. 20. 2. bearing white grapes, Geop. 5. 2, 2.
 Λεύκ-οφρυς, υ, gen. υος, white-browed, Orac. ap. Hdt. 3. 57.
 Λευκό-φυλλος, ον, white-leaved, Diosc. 4. 104; ῥάβδος λ., name of a plant growing in the Phasis, Arist. Mirab. 158.
 Λευκο-χίτων [ἴ], ονος, ὁ, ἡ, white-coated, ἡπάτα Batr. 37.
 Λευκό-χλωρος, ον, pale-green, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15 (bis).
 Λευκοχρόεω, to be λευκόχρως, v. l. Hipp. Epid. p. 1. 955.

Λευκόχροια, ἡ, *the colour white*, Plut. 2. 892 E.
 Λευκό-χρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ον, *of white complexion*, Arist. G. A. 1. 20, 2, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 13, etc.; heterocl. acc. λευκόχροα κόμαν Eur. Phoen. 322 (lyr.); pl. λευκόχρους, Ptolem. Geogr. 7. 2:—also -χροιος, ον, in Hipp. 1008 G.

Λευκό-χρῦσος, ον, *of pale gold colour*, Plin. N. H. 37. 9.
 Λευκο-χρώματος, ον, =sq., Phintys ap. Stob. 444. 58.
 Λευκό-χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, *white-skinned, colourless*, Eubul. Ἦχ. 1, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 18, Theocr. Epigr. 2. 1.
 Λευκό-ψῆρος, ον, *whitish-gray*, Hippiatr.
 Λευκῶ, (λευκός) *to whiten over*, Aen. Tact. 31; λ. πόδα *to bare the foot*, Anth. P. 9. 403:—Med., λευκοῦσθαι τὰ ὄπλα *to whiten their shields*, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 25, cf. 7. 5, 20. II. mostly in Pass. *to be made or become white*, λευκῶσθαι κάρα μύρταις Pind. I. 4 (3). 117; τοῖχος λελευκωμένος *whitened or plastered*, Plat. Legg. 785 A; γραμματεῖον λελευκωμένον = λεύκωμα 1, Dem. 1132. 8; ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὐ λευκός ἐστί, ἀλλὰ λελεύκωται Arist. Phys. 1. 2, 11.

Λευκ-ώλενος, ον, *white-armed*, epith. of Hera, Il. 1. 55, 195, etc.; of Persephoné, Helen, Andromaché, Areté, Hom., cf. Hes. Th. 913, Pind. P. 3. 176, etc.; of female slaves, Od. 6. 239., 18. 198., 19. 60; λ. λίνον, perh. with a play on λευκόλινον, of a useless woman, Panoemiogr.

Λεύκωμα, τό, *a tablet covered with gypsum to write public notices on, a notice-board, a register*, Lat. *album*, ἐς λεύκωμα γράφειν or ἀναγράφειν Lys. 114. 40, ap. Dem. 707. 12, C. I. 2360. 40; hence, ἐν λευκώμασιν γραφήναι *'to be sold up'*, Panoemiogr.; of the *proscription-list*, Dio C. 47. 3, etc. II. *whiteness*, v. sub βάμμα. 2. *a white spot in the eye*, caused by a thickening of the cornea, *a cataract*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 498; hence λευκωμάτιζομαι, Pass. *to be afflicted with cataract*, Ib.; cf. γλαύκωμα.

Λευκωματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *affected with cataract*, Erotian. p. 66.
 Λευκῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, (λευκή II) *a grove of white poplars*, Gloss.
 Λεύκωσις, ἡ, =λεύκωμα II. 2, Hippiatr.

Λευρός, ἄ, ὄν, (v. sub λεῖος) poët. Adj. *smooth, level, even*, λευρῶ ἐνὶ χάρῳ Od. 7. 123, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67; Σικελίας λευροῦς γῆρας Aesch. Pr. 369; λ. ὄμιος αἰθέρος Ib. 394; ἐν ψυμάθῳ λευρῶ Eur. Hec. 699; πέδον, πέτρα Id. Phoen. 836, Bacch. 982. II. *smooth, polished*, ξίφος Pind. N. 7. 39; δέρμα. . . λευρὸν ἔθηκε βοός Anth. P. 6. 116. III. metaph. like λιτός, *plain, simple, σωφροσύνη* Hesych.

Λεύς, a supposed Dor. form for λᾶς, λᾶς; v. sub καταπαντής.
 Λεύσιμος, ον, (λεύω) *stoning*, χεῖρ λ. Eur. Or. 863; λ. καταφθοραὶ death by stoning, Eur. Ion 1236; θανάτου λεύσιμον ἄταν Ib. 1239; θανεῖν λεύσιμῳ πετρώματι Id. Or. 50; λ. δοῦναι δίκην Ib. 614, cf. Heracl. 60; λ. δραὶ curses that will end in stoning, Aesch. Ag. 1616; v. sub θῦμα.

Λευσμός, οὔ, ὁ, *a stoning*, Aesch. Eum. 189, Eur. Fr. 870.
 Λεύσσω, by good authors only used in pres. and impf., (in MSS. sometimes with single σ); Ep. impf. λεύσσον Od. 8. 200; Ion. λεύσσεσκον Emped. 431:—a fut. λεύσω in Anth. P. 15. 7, Manetho 6. 93; aor. ἔλευσα Or. Sib. 1. 235, Manetho. (From √ΛΕΥΚ, cf. Skt. *lók, lók-āmi, lók-āmi (video), lók-anam (oculus)*; O. H. G. *luogh-em (look)*; Lith. *lauk-iu (expecto)*:—ἀμφιλύκη, Lat. *lux, lucco*, etc., come from a diff. Root (v. *λύκη), though the two Roots are prob. akin.) Poët. Verb, *to look or gaze upon, see, behold*, c. acc., Il. 1. 120, al., Pind. P. 4. 259, and Trag.; c. part., *πυρπολέοντας ἐλεύσσομεν* Od. 10. 30; of the gods, *θάνατοι λεύσσοουσιν, ὕσσι σκολιῆσι δίκησιν ἀλλήλους τρίβουσιν* Hes. Op. 248 (with v. l. φράζονται), cf. Soph. O. C. 705; *λεύσσετε. . . ὅλα πάσχω* Id. Ant. 940; used by Com. in mock Trag. phrases, Ar. Thesm. 1052, Ran. 992. 2. absol. *to look, gaze*, *λεύσσω ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον* Il. 5. 771; *Κυκλάπων ἐς γαῖαν ἐλεύσσομεν* Od. 9. 166; *ἐς αὐτόν* 8. 170, cf. Soph. O. T. 1254; *στατὸν εἰς ὕδωρ* Soph. Ph. 716; *ἐς χέρας* Eur. Phoen. 596; λ. *πρίσσω καὶ ὑπίσσω* Il. 3. 109:—ὁ μὴ λεύσσω, like ὁ μὴ βλέπω, he that lives no more, Soph. Tr. 829; *εἰ λεύσσει φάος* Eur. Phoen. 1084, cf. Tro. 269. 3. c. acc. cogn., λ. *φονίου δέργμα δράκοντος* Aesch. Pers. 81; *λεπτά, δεινὸν λ. κόραις* Eur. Or. 224, 389; *φόνον λεύσσοντε προσώπῳ* looking murder, Theocr. 25. 137.

Λευστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (λεύω) *one who stones, a stoner*, Eur. Tro. 1039; τὸν Κασανδρέων λευστήρα their oppressor, as in Cic. *lapidator*, Ael. N. A. 5. 15:—and so Hesych. takes it in Hdt. 5. 67, where the oracle tells Cleisthenes Ἀδρηστον μὲν εἶναι Σικωνίων βασιλέα, ἐκείνον δὲ λευστήρα; (whereas Suid. makes it pass., *one worthy to be stoned, ὁ καταλευσθῆναι ἄξιος*). II. as Adj., *λευστήρ μῦρος* death by stoning, Aesch. Theb. 199; λ. πέτρος Lyc. 1187.

Λευστός, ἡ, ὄν, (λεύω) *stoned, to be stoned*, Hesych.
 Λευστός, ἡ, ἔν, (λεύσσω) *seen, visible*, Hesych.
 Λευχειμονέω, *to be clad in white*, Plat. Rep. 617 C, C. I. 2715. 8.
 Λευχ-έμων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, *clad in white*, Phintys ap. Stob. 444. 53.
 Λευχ-ηπατίας, ον, ὁ, =λευκηπατίας, Suid.

Λεύω: fut. *κατα-λεύω* Ar. Ach. 285; aor. *κατ-έλευσα* Hdt., Thuc.—Pass., fut., *λευσθήσομαι* Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 27; aor. *ἐλεύσθην* Trag.: (v. sub λᾶς):—*to stone*, Thuc. 5. 60; λ. *πέτροις* Eur. El. 328; τὸ λευσθῆναι πέτροις Soph. O. C. 435, Eur. I. A. 1350.
 Λεχαίνω, v. sub λέγος.

Λεχαῖος, α, ον, *of or for a couch*, φυλλάς Ar. Rh. 1. 1182, cf. Theognost. Can. p. 9. 30. II. *in bed*, τέκνων ὑπερδέδοικε λεχαίων for her nestlings, Aesch. Theb. 292, as Lachm. (for λεχέων) to suit both metre and sense.

Λεχεποῖη, ἡ, (λέχος, ποῖα) *grown with grass fit to make a bed*, i. e. *grassy, meadowy*, epith. of the towns Pteleus, Teumesus, and Onchestus, Il. 2. 697, h. Hom. Ap. 223, Ib. Merc. 88:—the masc. *λεχεποῖης, ον*, of the river Asopus, from its grassy banks, Il. 4. 383, Orac. ap. Hdt. 9. 43.—Hom. has both forms in the sing. acc. only; the dat. occurs ap. Hdt. l. c.

Λεχήρης, ἐς, *bed-ridden*, like κλινήρης, Eur. Phoen. 1541.
 Λεχήρια, τά, =ἐνήλατα 1, Hesych.
 Λέχος, ἐος, τό, (√ΛΕΧ, λέγω Δ) poët. Noun, *a couch, bed*, Hom., etc.; often in pl., esp. to denote a *bedstead*, v. sub δινωτός, τρητός: cf. εὐνή. 2. a kind of *state-bed*, on which a corpse was laid out and borne, Il. 24. 589, 702, etc. 3. *the bed of marriage or love*, and generally *marriage*, ἐμὸν λ. ἀντιώσαν 1. 31; ἐμὸν λέχος εἰσναβαίνοι 8. 291; λέχος δ' ἤσχυνε καὶ εὐνήν Ἠφαίστοιο ἀνακτος Od. 8. 269, cf. 3. 403; ἐτέρῳ λέχεϊ i. e. in adultery, Pind. P. 11. 39, cf. Aesch. Ag. 411; τὸ σὸν λ. ξυνήλθον Soph. Aj. 491; λέχος Ἠρακλεῖ. . . ξυστάσα Id. Tr. 27; κρύφισον ὡς ἔχει λέχος Ib. 360; λέχους γὰρ. . . ἀγνὸν δέμας (sc. ἐστί) Hipp. 1003, cf. 835:—so in pl., ἐκ λεχέων Pind. P. 9. 64; *λεχέων Διὸς εὐνάτετρα* Aesch. Pr. 895; τὰ νυμφικὰ λ. Soph. O. T. 1243, cf. Tr. 514; *γῆμαι μείζω λέχη* to make a great marriage, Eur. El. 936; λ. ἀλλότρια Ib. 1089; *μικρὰ μεγάλων ἀμείνω. . . λέχη* Ib. 1099:—also for the concrete, *σὰ λέχεια thy spouse*, Ib. 481 (lyr.); used by Com. in poët. or mock Trag. passages, λ. *γαμήλιον* Ar. Av. 1758; *κουρίδιον λ. Id. Pax 844; λ. συμμίξαι τι* Id. Thesm. 841. 4. a bird's nest, Aesch. Ag. 51, Soph. Ant. 425.—Cf. λέκτρον.

Λέχοσδε, Adv. *to bed*, Il. 3. 447, Od. 23. 294.
 Λέχριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Call. Del. 236: (v. λικριφίς):—*slanting, slantwise, crosswise*, Lat. *obliquus*, with a Verb, λ. ὑκλάειν Soph. O. C. 195; λ. ἐκπίπτειν, *χωρεῖν* Eur. Hec. 1026, Med. 1168; *τιθέναι τὰς κεφαλὰς ἐπὶ γῆν λεχρίας* Xen. Cyn. 4, 3:—metaph., *πάντα γὰρ λ. τὰν χερσῶν* all the business in hand is cross, Soph. Ant. 1345.
 Λέχρῖς, Adv. *crosswise*, Lat. *obliqué*, Ar. Rh. 1. 1235., 3. 238, 1160.
 Λεχώ, ὄος, contr. οὖς, ἡ, (λέχος) *a woman in child-bed, or one who has just given birth*, Lat. *puerpera*, Eur. El. 652, 654, 1108, Ar. Eccl. 530, etc.; of an animal, Opp. C. 3. 208:—pl. *λεχοί*, Orph. H. 1. 10, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 1010.
 Λεχωιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of *λεχώιος, νύμφη λ. =λεχώ*, Nonn. D. 48. 848; λ. φύσις Id. Jo. 1. 13.
 Λεχώιος, ον, (λεχώ) *of or belonging to child-bed*, λοετρά Ar. Rh. 2. 1014; *δῶρα λεχ.* presents made at the birth, Anth. P. 7. 166:—*Ρείης. . . λεχώιον* the place where Rhea bore her child, Call. Jov. 14.
 Λεχωίς, ἴδος, ἡ, =λεχώ, Ar. Rh. 4. 136, Call. Dian. 127, Del. 56, etc.—as Adj. =λεχωιάς, Noun. Jo. 9. 3.
 Λεώ-βατος (sc. ὁδός), ἡ, *a highway*, Hesych.
 Λεώδης (A), ἐς, (λεώς) =λαώδης, *popular, common*, Gloss.
 Λεώδης (B), ἐς, (λᾶς) *stoned*, Theognost. Can. p. 9. 32; *λιώδης*, Hesych.
 Λεωκόριον, τό, *the temple of the daughters of Leos*, Thuc. 1. 20.
 Λεωκόρητος, λεώλεθρος, λεώλης: see the Adv. λέως.
 Λεω-λογέω, (λεώς) *to collect people*, Phoenix ap. Ath. 530 E.
 Λέων, ὄνος, ὁ: Ep. dat. pl. *λείουσι* Il. 5. 782, etc., *λέοντες* C. I. 2168: (v. fin.):—*a lion*, ὠμοφάγος Il. 1. c.; *αἰθων* 18. 161; *χάροπος* Od. 11. 611; *ὑρεαίτροφος* 6. 130, cf. λῆς:—metaph. of Artemis, *Zeὺς σε λέοντα γυναίξῃ θῆκε* Zeus made thee a lion toward women, because she was supposed to cause their sudden death, Il. 21. 483 (where λέων is used of a female):—used of savage persons, Aesch. Cho. 939; but also of brave men, Id. Ag. 1259, Eur. Or. 1401, 1555, Ar. Thesm. 514; and, by way of contrast, of cowards, *λέοντ' ἀναλκιν*, of Aegisthus, Aesch. Ag. 1224; *οἰκοὶ λέοντες, ἐν μάχῃ δ' ἀλώπεκες* Ar. Pax 1189; *ἀντὶ λέοντος πίθηκον γενέσθαι* Plat. Rep. 590 C; v. sub *εὐρέω*.—Lions were evidently well known to Homer; he uses them in similes, Il. 10. 297., 17. 133, etc.; describes their mode of springing on their prey, 5. 161., 20. 168; their habit of attacking folds, 10. 485., 12. 299, etc.; a lion-hunt, 20. 164, sqq.; Hdt. speaks of them in Macedonia, 7. 125; Arist. also represents them as found in the mountainous parts of Macedonia and Epirus, H. A. 6. 31. 2., 8. 28, 11; and in the time of Paus. they existed in Thrace, 6. 5, 4. 2. *Leo*, the sign in the Zodiac, Arat. 147, C. I. 6179. 3. =λεοντή, *a lion's skin*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 10; cf. ἀλώπηξ. II. a kind of *crab*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 106 C. III. a kind of *serpent*, Nic. Th. 454, Artemid. 2. 13. IV. =λεοντίασις, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13. V. a kind of *dance*, Ath. 629 F, Poll. 4. 104; cf. ἀλώπηξ VI. VI. λέοντες were men dedicated to the service of Mithras, v. ὕαινα III. (Another form is λῆς, cf. λέ-αινα, Lat. *le-o*, O. H. G. *lew-on*, Slav. *liv-u*. Some refer it to Hebr. *laish*; but the existence of the animal in Greece, and the independent forms of the word in other Indo-Eur. languages are against this.)
 Λεωπετρία, ἡ, =λεία πέτρα, Diod. 3. 16, Agatharch. p. 92, LXX (Ezek. 24. 8, al.). In Hesych. *λεωπέτρα*, f. l. for -ία.
 Λεωργός, ὄν, (Adv. λέως, *ἔργω) *one who will do anything*, like *ραδιούργος, πανούργος, audacious, villainous, a knave*, Aesch. Pr. 5; of actions, *λεωργὰ καὶ θεμιστὰ* violent deeds and lawful, Archil. 88; *λεωργότατος* Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9, Ael. N. A. 16. 5:—cf. *λεωργός, λιτουργός*.
 Λεώς, ὦ, ὁ, Att. for *λαός*, q. v.
 Λέως or λείως, Ion. Adv. =λίαν, *entirely, wholly, at all*, *λείως γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐφρόνεον* Archil. 112; elsewhere only found in the compds. *λεωργός* (q. v.); *λεω-κόνητος, -κόνητος, or -κόρητος, utterly destroyed*, Theognost. Can. p. 9. 32, Hesych., Phot.; *λεώλεθρος, λε-ώλης, ἐς*, Hesych.; *λεω-πάτητος, v. l. for λακπάτητος*, in Soph. Ant. 1275.—The Gramm. explain it as shortd. for *τελέως*, Ar. Dysc. de Pron. 334, Galen. Lex. Hipp. 514 (ubi male λέως), E. M. 560. 31.
 Λεω-σφέτερος, ον, only in Hdt. 9. 33, *λεωσφέτερον ἐποίησαντο* *Τισαμενόν* made him one of their own people, their fellow-citizen.
 Λεω-φόρος, ον, v. sub *λαοφόρος*.
 Λῆ, λῆς, etc., v. sub *λόω* B.
 Λῆβολος, ον, (λᾶς, βάλλω) *pelted with stones*, Hesych.
 Λήγω, Dor. *λάγω*, q. v.: fut. *ξω*: Ep. aor. *ἔλληξα* Ar. Rh. 2. 84.

(Perh. lengthd. from √ΛΑΓ; v. λαγαρός.) To slay, abate, like παύω, Ἰδομένεος δ' οὐ λήγε μένος μέγα Il. 13. 424, cf. 21. 305; λ. γούον Anth. P. 7. 549:—c. gen., οὐδέ κεν ὡς ἔτι χεῖρας ἐμὰς λήξαιμι φόνοιο would slay my hands from murder, Od. 22. 63.

II. more commonly intr. to leave off, cease, come to an end, of speaking, of time, of a road, etc., οὐ λήξω, πρὶν .. Il. 19. 423; οὐδ' ἔτ' ἔλπε μέγας θεός 21. 248; ἐν σοὶ μὲν λήξω σέο δ' ἄρξομαι 9. 97, cf. Hes. Th. 48, Op. 366; λ. [ἡ ἀτραπὸς] κατὰ Ἀλπηγνὸν πόλιν comes to an end at .., Hdt. 7. 216, cf. 4. 39; ἡ ἡμέρη ἔλπε 9. 52, cf. Xen. An. 7. 6, 6; of heat, wind, rain, etc., λ. μένος ἡελίοιο Hes. Op. 412; λήξαντος οὔρου Pind. P. 4. 520; ψακὰς λήγει, νότος λ. Aesch. Ag. 1534, Soph. Aj. 258; ἄμα τῷ τοῦ σώματος ἀνθεὶ λήγοντι Plat. Symp. 183 E. 2. c. gen. to stop or cease from a thing, ἐριδος, χόλοιο, φόνοιο, ἀπατῶν, πόνου, χοροῦ Il. 1. 319, al.; δοιδῆς Hes. Th. 48; κλαυμάτων Aesch. Pers. 705; θρήνων, γόων Soph. El. 104, 353; ἔρωτος Plat. Phaedr. 255 D, etc.; λ. τοῦ βίου i. e. to die, Xen. Apol. 8; φύλλα λ. πτόρθοιο Hes. Op. 419; also, λήγειν ἀπ' ἔργων Ar. Rh. 4. 928. 3. c. part., ὅποτε λήξειεν αἰείδων Il. 9. 191, cf. Od. 8. 87; οὐ πρὶν λήξω .. ἐναρίζων Il. 21. 224; so, εἴτ' ἂν φλέγων .. ἥλιος χθόνα λήξῃ Aesch. Pers. 365, cf. 831; λήγομεν βίψαντες Ar. Pax 332; λήγει κινούμενον Plat. Phaedr. 245 C, etc. 4. with Preps., ληγ. ἐς τι Hdt. 4. 39; ἐπί τινοσ App. Hisp. 73.

Λήδα, as, ἡ, Leda, Aesch. Ag. 914, etc.; the forms Λήδη, ης, only Ep., as Od. 11. 298.

Λήδανον or Λάδανον, τό, the gum of the shrub λήδον, gum-mastich, Hdt. 3. 112, cf. 107, Galen., etc. (V. sub κιννάμωνον.)

Ληδάριον [ἄ], τό, Dim. of λήδος, Ar. Av. 715, 915.

Ληδίων or ληδίον, τό, Dim. of λήδος, Menand. Incert. 507, Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 E, Macho ib. 582 D sq.; and so Toup for λήιον in Suid.

Λήδον, τό, an oriental shrub, the mastich (cf. σχίνος), on which the gum λήδανον or λάδανον is found, Cistus Crelicus, Diosc. 1. 128, Plin. N. H. 26. 30, 2:—for Theocr. 21. 10, v. sub δέλεαρ. (V. κιννάμωνον.)

Λήδης, Dor. λῆδος, εὐς, τό, a cheap common dress, esp. like θερίστριον, a light summer dress, Alcman 96; more common in dim. forms, ληδίων or ληδίον, τό, and ληδάριον, qq. v.—Commonly written λῆδος, λῆδιον without i subscr., and the latter form appears in a good Att. Inscr. (C. I. 155. 45); but in Hesych. we find the forms λαῖδος, ληδίων.

Λήζομαι, v. ληίζομαι.

Λήθαιος or ληθαῖος, α, ον, (λήθη) of or causing forgetfulness, oblivious, ὕπνου πτέρον Call. Del. 234; σκότος Lyc. 1127; πόμα Synes.; etc. 2. of persons, oblivious, opp. to ἔμφρων, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 129.

II. of or from Lethé, Lethæan, ἄκατος Anth. P. 9. 279: v. λήθη II.

Ληθ-άνεμος, ον, v. λαθάνεμος.

Ληθάνω, v. sub ἐκληθάνω, λανθάνω B.

Ληθαργία, ἡ, (λήθαργος) drowsiness, lethargy, Galen.

Ληθαργίζομαι, Pass. to be forgotten, Böckh Schol. Pind. N. 6. 30;—in a Carian Inscr. (C. I. 2804) aor. I part. fem. ληθαργηθειῶν.

Ληθαργικός, ἡ, ὄν, drowsy, Hipp. Coac. 137, Anth. P. 9. 141.

Ληθαργος, ον, (λήθη) forgetful, lethargic, Hesych. 2. c. gen.

forgetful of, forgetting, Menand. Incert. 447, Anth. P. 5. 152., 12. 80;—later word for ἐπιλησμων Phryn. 416. II. as Subst. lethargy,

Hipp. 484. 17, etc., Lyc. 241; in pl., Arist. de Somn. 3. 11:—in Hipp. Aph. 1248, a lethargic fever.—For Soph. Fr. 902, Ar. Eq. 1068, v. sub λαίθαργος.

Ληθαργώδης, es, =ληθαργικός, Diosc. Ther. 15, Galen. 7. 153.

Ληθεδᾶνας, ἡ, ὄν, causing forgetfulness, Luc. Salt. 79.

Ληθεδῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, ποῦτ. for λήθη, Anth. P. 7. 17, Plan. 244.

Λήθη, Dor. λάθα, ἡ, (√ΛΑΘ, λήθομαι, v. sub λανθάνω):—a forgetting, forgetfulness, Lat. oblivio, personified in Hes. Th. 227; μηδέ σε λήθη αἰρείτω Il. 2. 33; Περσεφύνη .. βροτοῖς παρέχει λήθην, βλάπτουσα νόοιο Theogn. 705; κακοῦ λ. Soph. Ph. 878, cf. Eur. Bacch. 282, Or. 213; λήθην τινὸς ποιῆσαι or ποιεῖν to make a thing forgotten, Hdt. 1. 127, Soph. Fr. 237; λήθην .. κωφήν, ἀναυδον Ib. 595; χρόνος πάντα .. ἐς λ. ἄγει Ib. 685; τῶν ιδίων λ. λαβεῖν Timocl. Διον. 5; τῶν αὐτοῦ κακῶν λ. ἐπάγεσθαι Menand. Ὑδρ. 2; λ. παρέχειν τινοσ Plat. Phaedr. 275 A; ἐμποιεῖν Id. Phileb. 63 E; εἰς λήθην ἐμβάλλειν τινά Aeschin. 83. 21; λήθην ἐμποιεῖν Isocr. 2 D; λήθη λαμβάνει, ἔχει τινά Thuc. 2. 49, Dem. 320. 5; λήθη τινὸς ἐγγίγνεται τινι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 21. II. after Hom., there is freq. mention of a place of oblivion in the lower world, Λήθης δόμοι Simon. (?) in Anth. P. 7. 25; τὸ Λήθης πεδίον Ar. Ran. 186, cf. Dion. H. 8. 52; Α. ἕδωρ Luc. D. Mort. 13. 6, Paus. 9. 39, 8; and a river in Lusitania was ὀ τῆς λήθης ποταμός Casaub. Strab. 153, cf. App. Hisp. 71; but no river is called Λήθη by the ancients.

Ληθήμων, ον, in Hesych., ληθήμοσι (Ms. ληθημόνοισι) ληθάργοις.

Λήθιος, ον, causing forgetfulness, πύμα Zonar. Lex. 1305. II. =λαθραῖος, secret, Hesych.

Ληθο-μέριμος, ον, forgetting cares, νύξ Orph. H. 2. 6.

Λήθος, Dor. λᾶθος, τό, (λήθομαι) =λήθη, Theocr. 23. 24.

Ληθοσύνη, v. sub λαθοσύνη.

Ληθότης, ητος, ἡ, =λήθη, Hesych.

Λήθω, λήθομαι, collat. forms of λανθάνω, λανθάνομαι, q. v.

Ληθώδης, es, (λήθη) forgetful, Hesych.

Ληάνειρα, ἡ, (ληῖς, ἀνήρ) making men her prey, Hesych.

Ληιάς, ποῦτ. fem. of ληίδιος, taken prisoner, captive, ληιάδας τε γυναῖκας Il. 20. 193; Ep. dat. ληιάδεσσι Ar. Rh. 1. 612.

Ληι-βοτήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, (λήιον) crop-consuming, crop-destroying, Suid., etc.; fem. οὐς ληιβότειρα Od. 18. 29, Ael. N. A. 5. 45.

Ληίδιος, α, ον, (ληῖς) taken as booty, captive, Anth. P. 6. 20, Plan. 203.

Ληίζομαι, Hes., Idt.; Att. λήζομαι, Xen., Anth. P. 9. 410; also λεί-

ζομαι, Ib. 6. 169; Att. impf. ἐληζόμεν Thuc. 1. 24, etc.; fut. ληίσομαι Hdt. 6. 86, 3, Ep. -ίσσομαι Hes.; aor. ἐληισόμεν Hdt., Ep. ληίσσατο Hom., Att. ἐλήσατο Eur. Tro. 866; pf. in pass. sense λέλησμαι, v. infr. II: Dep. (Prob. from √ΛΑΦ, which appears in ἀπο-λαύ-ω, q. v.; whence also λεία, ληῖς, etc.) To seize as booty, to carry off as prey either men or things, δμῶδς ἄς Ἀχιλεὺς ληίσσατο Il. 18. 28, cf. Od. 1. 398., 23. 357, Hdt. 3. 47., 4. 110, al.; ἐκ δόμων δάμαρτα .. ἐλήσατο Eur. 1. c.; ἐκ τῆς Ἀπτικῆς Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 1, etc.:—generally, to get by force, to gain, get, ὄλβον ἀπὸ γλώσσης ληίσσεται Hes. Op. 320; οὐ γὰρ τι γυναῖκὸς ἀνὴρ ληίσειτ' ἀμεινον τῆς ἀγαθῆς Ib. 700, cf. Simon. Iamb. 6. 2. to plunder, despoil, esp. by raids or forays, ἀλλήλοισ Thuc. 1. 5, cf. 3. 85., 5. 115, Andoc. 13. 37, etc.; χῶραν Xen. An. 4. 8, 23; τὴν θάλατταν Diod. 11. 88; metaph., λ. τὴν τῶν ζῶων φύσιν Plat. Epin. 976 A. 3. absol. to plunder, Hdt. 4. 112, Lys. 160. 13, etc.

II. the Act. ληίζω occurs in most MSS. of Thuc. 3. 85., 4. 41; and is supported by the pass. usage of the Verb, to be carried off, ἐκ γῆς βαρβάρου λελησμένη Eur. Med. 256; γυναῖκὸς .. οὐ βία λελησμένης Id. Tro. 373; οὐ τί που λελησμεθ' ἐξ ἀντρων λέχος; I have not surely had my wife carried off .., Id. Hel. 475; ληιζόμενος Luc. Somn. 14; ληισθεῖς Ar. Rh. 4. 400.

Ληίη, ἡ, Ion. for λεία, freq. in Hdt.

Ληι-νόμος, ον, dwelling in the country, Anth. Plan. 94.

Λήιον, Dor. λαῖον or λᾶον, τό, a crop, the crop standing on the land, ὡς δ' ὅτε κινήσῃ Ζέφυρος βαθὺ λήιον Il. 2. 147, al.; so Hes. Sc. 288, Hdt. 1. 19, Pherecr. Αὐτ. 8; τοῦ σίτου τὸ λ. Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 8; λ. σίτου βαθύ Ar. An. 1. 4, 1; ληία τε σταχῶν Epigr. Gr. 1046. 69. 2. in later Poets, also, a corn-field, field, Theocr. 10. 42 (in Dor. form λαῖον); ληῖον κόμη Babr. 83. 3.

Λήιον, τό, in Suid., v. sub ληδίων.

Ληῖς, Dor. λαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ληίζομαι) Ep. form of λεία, booty, spoil, mostly of cattle, ληίδα δ' ἐκ πεδίου συνελάσσαμεν .. πεντήκοντα βοῶν ἀγέλας, τύσα πῶεα οἰῶν, τόσσα συῶν συβόσια, τόσ' αἰπόλια πλατέ αἰγῶν, ἵππουσ δὲ .. Il. 11. 677, cf. Xen. Lac. 13, 11; then of all kinds of booty, Il. 9. 138., 18. 327, Od. 10. 41; κατὰ ληίδα πλαζόμενοι 3. 107:—in Aesch. Theb. 331, =αἰχμαλωσία, for αἰχμαλωτοί, v. Dind. ad l., Ar. Rh. 1. 695; cf. ληιάς. 2. without any notion of plunder, cattle, stock, ληιδ' ἀέξειν, Βουκολίας τ' ἀγέλας τε καὶ αἰπόλια πλατέ αἰγῶν Hes. Th. 444, cf. Theocr. 25. 97, Jac. Anth. P. p. 330.

Ληισμός, οὔ, ὄ, a plundering, Byz.

Ληιστήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, v. sub ληιστήρ.

Ληιστής, οὔ, ὄ, = Att. ληιστής, h. Hom. 6. 7, Hdt. 6. 17, C. I. 3044 A. 20.

Ληιστός, ἡ, ὄν, to be carried off as booty, to be won by force, Il. 9. 406; also in form λειστός, Ib. 408.

Ληιστύς, ὄνος, ἡ, plundering, ζῆν ἀπὸ .. ληιστύος Hdt. 5. 6.

Ληιστωρ, ορος, ὄ, =ληιστήρ, Od. 15. 427, Nic. Th. 347. II. as Adj., ληιστορι χαλκῷ Anth. P. 9. 649; with fem. Subst., ληιστορι φωνῇ Nonn. Jo. 10. 8.

Ληῖτις, ἴδος, ἡ, (ληῖς) she who makes or dispenses booty, epith. of Athena, Il. 10. 460; elsewhere ἀγελεῖη, cf. Paus. 5. 14, 6, Lyc. 105. II. pass. =ληιάς, Ar. Rh. 1. 818.

Ληιτο-ἀρχῆς, ον, ὄ, =ληιταρχος, Hesych.

Ληιτον, τό, (λαός, λεώς) the town-hall or council-room, as the Achaeans called it, Hdt. 7. 197, ubi v. Bähr; being the same as the Athen. πρυτανεῖον, cf. Plut. Rom. 26, Id. 2. 280 A.—So, Hesych. expl. λάιον by ἀρχεῖον, and λάιτα by δημόσιοι τόποι; λαιετόν, λαιστρον in Suid. and Zonar.—Hesych. also quotes ληῖτη, λῆτη, =ἰέρεια, a public priestess; cf. λείπος.

Ληιταυργέω, -ουργός, forms for λειτ-, only in Hesych.

Ληκάω, =λαικάζω, inf. aor. ληκῆσαι Pherecr. Incert. 44:—Pass., of the woman, Ar. Thesm. 494; ληκούμεσθ' (sic) Pherecr. ubi s.

Ληκέω, Dor. λᾶκέω, to sound, Theocr. 2. 24; cf. λάσκω.

Ληκῆμα, τό, wenching, Epicur. ap. Cleomed. 112.

Ληκητής, ον, ὄ, a bawler, λ. ἐπέων, prob. l. for κηλητής, Timo ap. Diog. L. 8. 67.

Ληκίνδα παίξειν, to beat time, tattoo, Luc. Lexiph. 8, A. B. 562, 18.

Ληκτέον, verb. Adj. of λαγχάνω, a share is due to one, τινί τινοσ Isac. 65. 41.

Ληκτήριος, α, ον, (λήγω) with definite boundaries, Lyc. 966, 1391.

Ληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, likely to end, ending, A. B. 816.

Ληκύθειας, ον, high-flown, bombastic, ληκύθειος Μοῦσα, i. e. Tragedy, Call. Fr. 319; cf. λήκυθος I. 2.

Ληκύθιζω, metaph. from λήκυθος I. 2, to adorn rhetorically, θέσεις λ. to amplify common-places, Strab. 609:—absol. to bawl, brag, to speak bombast, A. B. 50, Poll. 4. 114., 7. 182; cf. λήκυθος I. 2.

Ληκύθιον [ῆ], τό, Dim. of λήκυθος, a small oil-flask, Ar. Ran. 1200-1242 (cf. λήκυθος I. 2), Dem. 736. 7, Anon. ap. Suid., etc. 2. = λήκυθος I. 2, Synes. 55 C. II. a name for the Trochaic hephthemimer, originating with the form ληκύ | θιον ἀπ | ὦλεσ | εν ιρ Ar. 1. c., v. Bentl. Call. Fr. 319.

Ληκύθισμός, ὄ, loud speaking, bawling, Plut. 2. 1086 E, Anon. ap. Suid.

Ληκύθιστής, οὔ, ὄ, a bawler, braggadocio, Soph. Fr. 905.

Ληκύθο-ποιός, ὄν, a maker of oil-flasks, Strab. 717.

Ληκύθα-πώλης, ον, ὄ, a seller of oil-flasks, Poll. 7. 182.

Ληκύθος, ἡ, an oil-flask, oil-bottle, δῶκε δὲ χρυσεῖη ἐν ληκύθῳ ὑγρὸν ἔλαιον Od. 6. 79, cf. 215, Ar. Pl. 810, etc.: a casket for unguents, cosmetics, etc., Lat. arcula pigmentorum, Soph. Fr. 133; αἰ δὲ λήκυθοι μύρου γέμουσι Ar. Pl. 810, cf. Bgk. ad Ar. Fr. 14 (ap. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 1043):—painted vessels of this kind were buried or burnt with the dead, Ar. Eccl. 538, 996, 1032, cf. C. I. 8337, 8346 k:—in Simon. 15, Ζακύνθῳ is restored for λακύνθῳ. 2. in pl. rhetorical figures,

Ληκύνθῳ, restored for λακύνθῳ.

tropes, tragic phrases, Cic. Att. 1. 14, 3, Plin. Epist. 1. 2; cf. ληκυθουργός, ληκυθίζω, ἐπιληκυθίστρια; so *ampullae, ampullari* in Horat. A. P. 97, Epist. 1. 3, 141.—This use of the word seems to have become proverbial from the satire on the verses of Eur. in Ar. Ran. 1200–1247, cf. ληκυθιον II.

II. *the projecting cartilage on the gullet, Adam's apple*, elsewhere βρόχθος, Lat. *gurgulia*, Clearch. ap. Schol. Plat. Hipp. Mi. 368 C.

ληκυθουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) *making oil-flasks*, Plut. Pericl. 12.

ληκυθοφόρος, ὄν, *carrying an oil-flask*, Poll. 3. 154.

ληκώ, οὖς, ἡ, *membrum virile*, whence ληκῶν, Hesych., Phot.

λήμα, τό, (λάω B) *will, desire, resolve, purpose, mind*, λ. Κορωνίδας, periph. for Καρωνίς (like βίη, ἴς, etc.), Pind. P. 3. 43; λήματος κάκη

weakness of will, cowardice, Aesch. Theb. 616; ἤμιστα τοῦ μὲν λ. ἔφν

τυραννικόν Eur. Med. 348; ἐς τὸ κέρδος λ. ἔχων ἀνειμένον Id. Heracl.

3, cf. 199, Alc. 981, Bacch. 1000.

II. *temper of mind, spirit*, whether,

1. *good, courage, resolution, εὐτολμον ψυχῆς* λ. Simon. 140; γενναῖαν λ. Pind. P. 8. 65, cf. N. 1. 87; αἰθων λ. *fiery in courage*,

Aesch. Theb. 448; τοξουλκῶ λήματι πιστοί relying on their archer *spirit*,

Id. Pers. 55; Ἀρείφραταν λ. Id. Fr. 146; πέτρας τὸ λ. κἀδάμαντος Eur.

Cycl. 596; λ. οὐκ ἀτολμον Ar. Nub. 457; καθ' Ἡρακλέα .. τὸ λ. ἔχων

Id. Ran. 463;—or,

2. *bad, insolence, arrogance, audacity, ἄσων*

λ. ἔχων ἀφίκου Soph. O. C. 877; ὦ λήμ' ἀναιδής lb. 960; rare in pl.,

Aesch. Ag. 122 (of two persons).—Poët. word, also used in Ion. Prose,

spirit, courage, ἔργα χειρῶν τε καὶ λήματος Hdt. 5. 72; λήματος πλέας

lb. 111, cf. 7. 99., 9. 62; and in late Prose, as Diod., Luc., etc.

λημαλέος, α, ὄν, (λήμη) *bleared*, of the eyes, Lat. *lippus*, Luc. Lexiph.

4:—in Gloss. also ληματίας, v. sq.

ληματιάω, (λήμα) *to be high-spirited, resolute*, ληματίας Ar. Ran. 494,

with v. l. ληματίας, which Hesych. explains by φρονηματίας, μεγαλόφρων,

and Cyrill. uses to explain κατοιδόμενος.

ληματόομαι, Pass. (λήμα) *to be full of courage*, Hesych.

λημαῶν only in pres.: (λήμη):—*to be bleared*, of the eyes, Hipp. Prorrh.

101: *to be blear-eyed or purblind*, λημῶν κολακύνται *to have one's eyes*

running pumpkins (so Shaksp. 'high-gravel-blind'), Ar. Nub. 327; λ.

καὶ ἀμβλυώττειν Luc. Timon. 2, etc.: metaph., λ. τὰς φρένας Ar. Pl.

581:—v. also χύτρα 1. 3.

λήμη, ἡ, *a humour that gathers in the corner of the eye, gum, rheum*,

Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Progn. 37; αἱ λῆμαι, *sare eyes*, Ar. Lys. 301, ubi

v. Schol.:—metaph., Pericles called Aegina ἡ τοῦ Πειραιέως λ. the eye-

sore of Peiræus, Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7, Plut. Pericl. 8; λῆμαι Κρονικαί

old prejudices *that dim the mind's eye*, Ar. Pl. 581; ὕψεως λ. ἡ δεισι-

δαιμονία Plut. 2. 1101 C.—Hipp. 943, has also λημῖαι, αἱ. (Prob.

from √ΓΛΑΜ, cf. γλάμ-άω, γλαμ-υρός, γλάμ-ων, Lat. *gram-ia, gram-*

iosus: v. Γγ. 1.)

λημιόν, τό, Dim. of λήμη, Hipp. 153 B.

λήμμα, τό, (λαμβάνω, εἰλημμαι) *anything received, income*, Aesch.

Supp. 363, Antig. ap. Plut. 2. 182 D; λ. καὶ ἀνάλωμα *receipt and ex-*

penditure, Lys. 905. 1, Plat. Legg. 920 C: generally, *gain, profit*, Lat. *lucrum*,

Soph. Ant. 313, Dem. 60. 4, etc.; λ. τι κέρδους 1105. 24; esp. of *un-*

just gain, Dinarch. 96. 2; παντὸς ἤττων λήματος *unable to resist any*

temptation of gain, Dem. 450. 9; ἐν τῇ τρυτάνῃ ἐπὶ τὸ λ. ῥέπειν 325.

13; λήμμα λαβεῖν 523. 25; often also in pl., 96. 11, etc.; λήμματα

λαβεῖν 825. fin.; τὰ λ. τὰ ἀργυρίων 1201. 9; λημμάτων μετέχειν 1335.

5; τὰ πὸ Θράκης λ. ἔλκουσι δέυρα Antiph. Σαφφ. 1. 9.

II. *anything taken for granted, an assumption*: in Logic, *one of the premisses*

in a Syllogism, Cicero's *sumptio* (Divin. 2. 53), λήμμα τιθέναι Arist. Top.

1. 1, 6., 8. 1, 8, Clem. Al. 916, cf. Gell. 9. 16; properly *the major*

premiss (the minor being πρόσληψις), Diog. L. 7. 76.

III. *the matter or substance of a sentence, as opp. to its style (λέξις)*, Dion. H.

de Dem. 20, Longin. 15, etc.: hence, *the title or argument of an epi-*

gram, Lat. *lemma*, Martial. 14. 2: *a theme or thesis*, Plin. Epist. 4.

27: *the epigram or poem*, Plin. ib., Mart. 10. 59, Auson. Epist. 16.

90.

IV. in LXX, *a burden laid on one, a commission received, a*

prophetic task, prophecy, e. g. Nah. 1. 1, cf. Jer. 23. 33, al.; even, λήμμα

ἰδεῖν Habbak. 1. 1.

λημματίζομαι, Pass. *to be derived*, Apoll. de Constr. 101.

λημματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *quick at seizing opportunity*, Hipp. 22. 41.

λημματίον, τό, Dim. of λήμμα, Ptol., Zonar.

λημματισμός, ὁ, *acquisition*, Nicet. Ann. 43 A, Eccl.

Λημνίος, α, ὄν, *Lemnian*, v. sub Λῆμνος.

λημνίσκος, ὁ, (λήμνος) *a woollen fillet or riband*, Lat. *taenia, infula*,

by which chaplets were fastened, Polyb. 18. 29, 12, Plut. Sull. 27, Anth.

P. 12. 123:—*a noose for birds*, Ath. 220 C: *a surgical bandage*, Heracl.

ap. Galen.

Λῆμνος, ἡ, *Lemnos*, an island in the Aegæan sea, connected by Hom.

with the legend of Hephaestus, Il. 1. 593, al., Od. 8. 283; and afterwards

held sacred to him, prob. on account of its volcanic nature, Nic. Th. 458,

etc.:—Λημνόθεν, Adv. *from Lemnos*, Pind. P. 1. 100.—From the volcanic

nature of the island and the legends of Hephaestus, the Λῆμνια κακά,

from the wickedness of certain Lemnian women, see Interpp. ad Hdt. 6.

138, Aesch. Cho. 631. The Lemnian wine was famous, Ar. Pax 1162.—

Also fem. Λημνιάς, ἄδας, Pind. O. 4. 32; Λημνίς, ἴδος, Nic. Th. 865.

λημότης, ητας, ἡ, *soreness of eyes*, Lat. *lippitudo*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 326.

λημώδης, ἔς, (λήμη, εἶδος) *full of rheum*, Alex. Trall. 2. p. 151.

λήν, inf. of λάω B: but λήν = λίαν, q. v. sub init.

Λῆναι (or Ληναί, Hesych.), αἱ, (ληνός) *Bacchantals*, Strab. 468, Dion.

P. 702, 1155, cf. Theocr. 26.

Ληναίω, *to keep the feast of Bacchus*, Clem. Al. 3, v. ληραῖω.

Ληναϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or belonging to the Λῆναια*, Anth. P. App. 68,

Plut. 2. 839 D; θέατρον λ. Poll. 4. 121.

Ληναῖος, α, ὄν, (ληνός) *belonging to the wine-press*: esp., 1: epith. of Bacchus as *god of the wine-press*, Diod. 3. 63.

2. Λῆναια (sc. ἱερά), τά, *the Lenaea*, an Athenian festival held in the month

Ληναίων (i. e. Gamelion) in honour of Bacchus, at which there were

dramatic contests, esp. of the Comic Poets, Ar. Ach. 1155; but this feast

differed both from the Anthesteria, and the lesser or rural Dionysia; v.

sub Διονύσια, and cf. infr.

3. Λῆναιον, τό, *the Lenaemum*, or place

at Athens where the Lenaea were held, in the quarter called Λίμναι

(q. v.), which contained two temples of Dionysus; ὁ ἐπὶ Ληναίῳ ἀγών.

the Lenaean dramatic contest, opp. to τὰ κατ' ἄστυ, Ar. Ach. 504; cf.

Plat. Prot. 327 D, Dem. 517. 26.

Ληναίτης, α, ὄν, = Ληναϊκός, Ar. Eq. 547.

Ληναίων, ὄν, ὁ, old Ion. name of the seventh Att. month Γαμηλιών,

in which the Athen. Lenaea were held (v. sub Διονύσια), the latter part

of Jan. and former of Feb., Hes. Op. 502, where it is noticed as the

coldest month. It was the fifth month with the Asiatic Greeks.

ληνεύω, = βακχεύω, Hesych.

ληνεών, ὄν, ὁ, *the place of the ληνός*, Geop. 6. 1. 3.

ληνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a Bacchanté*, Eust. 629. 30, Suid.

II. = ληνός,

E. M. 478. 29 (where the MSS. λινίδα).

ληνοβάτης [ᾶ], ὄν, ὁ, *one who treads the wine-vat*, Himer. Or. 6. 3:—

hence ληνοβάτῳ, *to tread the wine-press*, Eust. Opusc. 150. 53:—Pass.,

ληνοβατηθεισῶν τῶν βαγῶν lb. 355. 30.

ληνός, Dor. λᾶνός, οὖ, ἡ, like Lat. *lacus, alveus, anything shaped like*

a tub or trough, Hipp. Mochl. 865; esp., 1. *a wine-vat* in which

the grapes are pressed, Theocr. 7. 25., 25. 28, Diod. 3. 63.

2. *a trough*, for watering cattle, *a watering-place* for them, h. Hom. Merc.

104, LXX (Gen. 30. 38, 41).

3. = κάρδαμος, *a kneading-trough*,

Menand. Δημ. 3.

4. *the socket into which the mast fitted*, else-

where ἱστοπέδη, Ath. 474 F (where it is masc.), Poll. 1. 91.

5. *a coffin*, Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 11, C. I. 1979, -81, -93; cf. Bentr. Corresp. p.

287.

6. *part of the brain*, prob. that which is still called *tarcular*

Heraphili, Herophil. ap. Galen. 2. 712.

7. *the hollow of a chariot*,

Hesych.

8. in pl. *the lower parts of the nose*, Poll. 2. 80.

Λῆνος, εας, τό, Lat. *lana, wool*, Aesch. Eum. 44: in pl., like ἔρια, any-

thing woollen, Ar. Rh. 4. 173, 177. (Cf. λάχνη.)

ληξιαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to the ληξίαρχος*:—τὰ λ. γραμματεῖον,

the register of each Athenian deme, in which the names of its members

were inscribed on their coming of age, and of which the δήμαρχος had

charge, C. I. 80, Isae. 66. 14, Dem. 1091. 9, etc.; cf. Schömann Conit.

Ath. p. 379.

ληξίαρχος, ὁ, the officer at Athens who entered young citizens on the

list of their deme when they came of age, Poll. 8. 104.

ληξιπύρετος [ῦ], α, (λήξις) *allaying fever*; also ληξοπύρετος,

Galen.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 771.

λήξις (A), εως, ἡ, (√ΛΑΧ, λαγχάνω, λήξομαι) *determination or ap-*

pointment by lot, ἀρχῆς Plat. Legg. 765 D; αἱ λ. τῶν κλήρων Arist. Fr.

396.

2. *a portion assigned by lot, an allotment*, Plat. Legg.

740 A, 747 E, Criti. 109 C, 113 B; cf. λάξις.

II. as law-term,

λ. δίκης or λ. alone, *a written complaint lodged with the Archon, as the*

first step in private actions, nearly = ἐγκλημα, Id. Rep. 425 D, Isae. 84.

24, Aeschin. 9. 30; cf. λαγχάνω 1. 3; very rarely of *public actions*, as

in Dem. 999. 14.

2. λήξις τοῦ κλήρου was *an application to the*

archon (required of all except direct descendants) *to be put in legal*

possession of an inheritance, τοῦ κλήρου .. λαχεῖν τὴν λ. ἤξισεν Isae.

38. 8. Cf. Att. Process, pp. 462, 594 sqq.

λήξις (B), εως, ἡ, (λήγω) *cessation*, Aesch. Eum. 505, Ar. Rh. 1. 1086.

ληός, ὁ, Ion. form of λαός, cited from Hippon. (88) in An. Ox. 1.

267. It is sometimes found in MSS. of Hdt., and should perh. be re-

stored in his text, Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xxxix.

ληπτέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. of λαμβάνω, *to be taken or accepted*, Plat.

Prot. 356 B.

II. neut. ληπτέον, *one must take hold*, Ar. Eq. 603;

ἔργον λ. *one must undertake*, Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 2; *one must assume* in

arguing, etc., Plat. Phileb. 34 D, 61 A: *one must take or choose*, ἐκ ταῦτων

ἐπιστάτας λ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 10; λ. δὲ .. τίνος ὕρου λέγουσιν Arist. Pol.

3. 9, 1.

2. *one must take, receive, δμήρους δατέον καὶ λ.* Xen. Hell.

3. 2, 18: *one must submit to*, πληγὰς ὑπὸ τινος Id. Lac. 9, 5.

λήπτῃς, ο, ὄν, *one who accepts*, Zonar. Lex. p. 1302.

ληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *disposed to accept*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 20.

II.

assimilative, opp. to ἐκκριτικός, Id. Phys. 7. 2, 5.

ληπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of λαμβάνω (λήψομαι), *to be taken or appre-*

hended by the senses, opp. to νοητός, Anth. P. 11. 354, 6; also, λόγῳ

καὶ διανοίᾳ ληπτά Plat. Rep. 529 D.

2. with the Stoics, ληπτά

were *things acceptable*, not to be made the end of action, but not to be

refused if offered, Plut. 2. 1068 A, 1070 A; v. προηγμένα.

II. = ἐπίληπτος, Arist. Probl. 10. 50.

ληραῖω, = ληρέω, Greg. Naz., Hesych.: but in Heraclit. (127) ap.

Plut. 2. 362 A, f. l. for ληναίω, cf. Clcm. Al. 30.

ληρέω, (λήρας) *to be foolish or silly, speak or act foolishly*, Lat. *nugari*,

Soph. Tr. 435, Ar. Eq. 536, al., Plat. Thcaet. 152 B, etc.; περί τινος

Isocr. 235 B, 239 D; λήρον ληρεῖν Ar. Pl. 517; ὀνηρεῖς ἔχων, v. ἔχω

B. IV. 2, and cf. ἀνοητισμός.

2. of a sick person, *to be delirious*,

Hipp. Epid. 1. 974.

trumpetry compared with knowing . . . Ar. Ran. 809; λήρος πάντα πρὸς τὸ χρυσίον Antiph. Incert. 60, cf. Ar.:—of persons, λ. εἶναι δοκεῖ τὸ νόμισμα, φύσει δ' οὐθέν *mere words*, Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 11; λήρος ἐστὶ πρὸς Κινηταίαν *he's mere nonsense* compared with Cinesias, Ar. Lys. 560, cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 10. 3, Gall. 6; οἱ ποιηταὶ λήρος εἰσὶν Xenarch. Πορφ. 1; ἐμὲ μὲν λ. ἠγεῖσθαι Plat. Charm. 176 A, cf. Phaedo 72 C;—in pl., like Lat. *nugae*, λήροι λεπτότατοι, of sophists, Ar. Nub. 359, cf. Pl. 589; so in Plat. Theaet. 176 D; λήροι καὶ παιδιαί, λήροι καὶ φλυαρίαι, Lat. *tricae et arinae*, Id. Prot. 347 D, Hipp. Ma. 304 B; ἄδους καὶ κρήνας καὶ λήρους Dem. 36.-18; and in sing., παραψίδες καὶ λήρος *side-dishes* and such-like *trumpetry*, Alex. Incert. 1. 5; as an exclamation, λήρος, *nonsense! humbug!* Ar. Pl. 23, cf. Eubul. Καμπ. 3. 8:—cf. φλυαρία. 2. *wild talk, delirium*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 974. II. as Adj. *silly*, with Adv. -ως, Tzetz.

ληρός, ὁ, a trifling gold ornament worn by women, Lat. *leria*, Anth. P. 6. 292; cf. Luc. Lexiph. 9, Hesych., Poll. 5. 101.

ληρωδέω, to talk frivolously, Lat. *nugari*, Phot. Bibl. 4. 1. ληρωδής, es, (εἶδος) frivolous, silly, Lat. *nugatorius*, Plat. Theaet. 174 D, Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 5. Adv. -δως, Hipp. Coac. 181.

ληρωδία, ἡ, frivolous talk, nonsense, Hdn. Epimer. 77, Eccl. λησι-μβροτος, αν, (λήθω, βροτάς) taking men unawares, a cheat, thief, h. Hom. Merc. 339.

λήσις (A), ἡ, (λήθω) = λήσις, Critias 2. 12, Hesych. λήσις (B), ἡ, (λάω B) will, choice, Hesych.

λησμοσύνη, ἡ, = λήθη, forgetfulness, κακῶν Hes. Th. 55; τῶν νῦν θέσθε λησμοσύναν Soph. Ant. 151 (lyr.). λήσμων, ον, gen. σνος, (λήθω) unmindful, Themist. 268 C.

ληστ-άρχης, ου, ὁ, a captain of robbers, Plut. Crass. 22. λησταρχία, ἡ, chieftainship of robbers, Eccl. ληστ-αρχος, ὁ, = ληστάρχης, Polyae. 4. 9, 3, Clem. Al. 959.

ληστεία, ἡ, (ληστεύω) a robber's life, robbery, piracy, buccaneering, Lat. *latrocinium*, Thuc. 1. 5; ἀπὸ ληστείας βίον ἔχειν, ζῆν Xen. An. 7. 7, 9, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 7; in pl., πόλις . . . κατὰ γῆν ληστείας πορθουμένην Thuc. 8. 40.

ληστεύω, fut. εὐσω App. Pun. 116:—Pass. (v. infr.): aor. ἐληστεύθην Diod. 2. 55, App.: (ληστής). To be a robber or pirate: to carry on a piratical war, to practise piracy, Lat. *latrocinari*, Dem. 46. 14; ἐν τῇ γῆ καὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ Dio C. 36. 3. 2. c. acc. to spoil, plunder, Thuc. 1. 5, etc.; and in Pass., Id. 4. 2., 5. 14, Diod. 2. 55; ληστεύεται ἡ δόδος is infested by robbers, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 91.

ληστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, in Hom. ληστήρ, = ληστής (q. v.), a robber, esp. a sea-robber, rover, pirate, described in Od. 3. 73., 9. 254, αἶά τε ληστήρες ὑπεῖρ ἄλα, τοί τ' ἄλδωνται ψυχὰς παρθέμενοι κακὸν ἄλλοδαποῖσι φέροντες; λ. πολύπλαγκτοι 17. 425, cf. 16. 426, Anth. P. 7. 737, Manetho 3. 258:—fem. ληστειρα ναῦς Ael. N. A. 8. 19.

ληστήριον, τό, a band of robbers; Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 42, Aeschin. 27. 8; in pl. *piratical vessels*, Clitod. 5, C. I. 3612. 2. a retreat or nest of robbers, Strab. 644. II. robbery, in pl., Luc. Contempl. 11.

ληστής, οὔ, ὁ, Ion. ληστής, Dor. λαστής: (ληίς, ληίζουμαι):=the Homeric ληστήρ (v. ληστήρ), a robber, plunderer, pirate, Eur. Alc. 766, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 23, opp. to κλέπτης; Plat. Rep. 351 C; esp. by sea, a pirate, rover, buccaneer, later πειρατής, Andoc. 18. 7, etc.; ληστοῦ βίον ζῆν Plat. Gorg. 507 E; ληστής κατεστήκεε τῶν Καρχηδανίων he began a course of piracies upon them, Hdt. 6. 17:—Thuc. 1. 5 notes that there was in early times no disgrace in the occupation, cf. 1. 8., 6. 4; οἱ λ. αὐτοὺς ποριστὰς καλοῦσιν ('convey the wise it call,' Shaks.), Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10. II. metaph., λ. ἐναργῆς τῆς ἐμῆς τυραννίδος Soph. O. T. 535; Κυπρίδος Lyc. 1143; ληστὰ λογισμοῦ, of love, Anth. Plan. 198.

ληστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ληστής) inclined to rob, piratical, buccaneering, Thuc. 6. 104; ἔθνη Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 3; πλοῖον Dem. 668. 26. 2. ἡ ληστικὴ = ληστεία, Plat. Soph. 222 C. 3. so, τὸ ληστικὸν piracy, Thuc. 1. 4, 13; also a band of robbers, Id. 2. 69. 4. Adv. -κῶς, in the manner of pirates; Comp. -κώτερον, Id. 1. 10. Cf. ληστρικός.

ληστίς, ἡ, = λήθη, Eur. Cycl. 172, Criti. 2. 12; ληστίον ἔσχευ = ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι, to forget, Soph. O. C. 584. Only found in nom. and acc. sing. ληστο-διώκτης, ου, ὁ, a pursuer of robbers, Byz.: ληστο-δίωκτος, ον, chased by robbers, Xen. Ephes. 1, 6, as Hemst. for λυσοδιώκτος.

ληστο-δόχος, αν, receiving pirates, Byz. ληστο-κτόνος, ον, slaying robbers, Anth. P. 11. 280.

ληστο-σαλπικτής, αῦ, ὁ, a robber-trumpeter, of the Tyrrhenians, inventors of the trumpet, Com. word in Menand. Incert. 399, Phot.; in Hesych. ληστο-σάλπιγξ.

ληστοτροφέω, to entertain robbers, Tatian 23. ληστρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ληστικός, for which it is a freq. v. l. (Lob. Phryn. 242), of ships, τριακόνταρος λ. (cf. ληστρίς), Thuc. 4. 9, cf. App. Pun. 25, etc.; λ. σκάφη Diod. 3. 43. 2. of persons, Strab. 293, Plut., etc.; βίας λ. Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 8; τὸ λ. ἦθος Strab. 575; ὁ λ. πόλεμος App. Mithr. 96:—metaph., τὰ λ. τῆς Ἀφροδίτης, opp. to ναῦς, pirate-vessels, Anth. P. 5. 44 and 161. Adv. -κῶς, Strab. 126. fin., Plut., etc.; Comp. -ώτερον, v. παρασκευάζω B. II. 3.

ληστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., ναῦς λ. a pirate-vessel, Dem. 1237. 10, Diod. 16. 5, Plut. Pomp. 24, etc.; λ. γυνή Plut. Thes. 9. λήσω, λήσομαι, v. sub λανθάνω.

λήταρχος, ὁ, (λείτας) a public priest, Lyc. 991. (Cf. λήϊτον.) λητεια, ἡ, a public priestess, Call. Fr. 123, Hesych. λητη, ἡ, v. sub λήϊτον.

λητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (λείτος) a public priest, Hesych. Λητο-γενής, Dor. Λᾶτ-, ἐς, born of Leto, epith. of Apollo and Artemis, Eur. Ion 465, Anth. P. 9. 525; pecul. fem. Λατογένεια, Aesch. Theb. 148.

Λητοῖδης [ι], Dor. Λᾶτοῖδας, ου; ὁ, son of Leto, i. e. Apollo, h. Hom. Merc. 253, Hes. Sc. 479:—Pind. P. 1. 23 has Λατοῖδας (trisyll.).

λητουργέω, -ουργός, Att. forms of λειτουργέω, λειτουργός, mentioned by Ammon. 89, Moer. 252, A. B. 277; but not now found in MSS.

Λητώ, Dor. Λᾶτώ, ἰος, contr. αῦς, ἡ, Leto, Lat. *Latona*, mother of Apollo and Artemis, Hom.; daughter of Coeus and Phoebe, Hes. Th. 406, cf. 918, al., who besides nom. and acc. Λητώ only uses the contr. gen. Λητούς, dat. Λητοῖ; voc. Λητοῖ h. Hom. Ap. 14. 62.

Λητώος, α, ον, of or born from Leto, κόρη Aesch. Fr. 169, Soph. El. 570; Dor. Λατώα, Anth. P. 6. 280: fem. also Λατωιάς, ἄδος, Call. Dian. 83, Opp., etc.; and Λητωίς, ἰδος, Anth. P. 6. 272, Ap. Rh. 2. 938. II. τὸ Λητώον, the temple of Leto, Arist. Eth. E. init., Strab. 665.

ληχμός, ὁ, Aeol. for λήξις (from λήγω), Antimach. 62. λήψις, εως, ἡ, (λαμβάνω, λήψομαι) a taking hold, seizing, catching, ῥύγχος . . . πρὸς τὰς λ. τῶν ζωδαρίων Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 15; αἱ καμπαὶ τῶν δακτύλων καλῶς ἔχουσι πρὸς τὰς λήψεις καὶ πιέσεις Ib. 4. 10, 25; ἀπρώτερος ἢ λ. the seizure of them will be more difficult, Thuc. 5. 110; ἢ λ. τῆς πόλεως the seizure of it, Id. 4. 114, cf. 7. 25. 2. an accepting, receiving, getting, ἡδιστον ἄτω πάρεστι λήψις ὦν ἐρᾶ καθ' ἡμέραν Soph. Fr. 326; ἡ τοῦ μισθοῦ λ. Plat. Rep. 346 D; opp. to ἀπόδοσις Ib. 332 A; to ἀπβολή (loss), Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 6; in pl. receipts, Plat. Rep. 343 D, Alc. 1. 123 A, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 43, al. II. an attack of fever or sickness, seizure, ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης λ. Hipp. Epid. 944, cf. 453. 40, Arist. Probl. 1. 55, 3, al. III. in Logic, the assumption, Lat. *sumptio* (v. λήμμα 11), Arist. An. Pr. 1. 1, 3 and 4. IV. the choice of matter, in a poem, etc., Longin. 10; cf. λήμμα 111.

ληψ-ολιγό-μισθος, ον:—τέχνη λ. the art of taking low pay, conj. in Ephipp. Nav. 1. 4 (MSS. ληψιγομ-: Meineke ληψι-λογό-μισθος receiving pay for words).

λι-, insep. Prefix with intens. force, like λα- and λαι-, appearing as an Adv. in λίαν (Strab. 364 says that Epich. used λί for λίαν); λι- also remains in the compd. λι-πόνηρος in Hesych.

λιάζομαι, aor. ἐλιάσθην, Ep. 3 pl. λιάσθεν Hom.: 3 sing. plqpf. λελίαστα Mosch. 4. 118 (for Act. v. sub fin.):—Ep. Dep. of dub. origin (whence also ἀ-λιάστος), = κλίνω, to bend, incline; and so, I. mostly of persons, to go aside, withdraw, recede, shrink, ἐκ ποταμοῖο λιασθείς Od. 5. 462; ἀπὸ πυρκαϊῆς ἐτέρωσε λιασθείς Il. 23. 231; νόσφι λιασθείς 1. 349., 11. 80; ὑπαιθα λιάσθη he shrank beneath his attack, 15. 520, cf. 21. 255; δεῦρο λιάσθης hither has thou retired, 22. 12; παρὰ κληῖδα λιάσθη ἐς πνοιάς ἀνέμων, of a vision, disappeared by the key-hole, Od. 4. 838; ἐλιάσθην πρὸς σε I have come away to thee, Eur. Hec. 100, ubi v. Herm. 2. to sink, fall, πρηγῆς ἐλιάσθη Il. 15. 543; λιαζόμενος προτὶ γαίῃ 20. 420, cf. 418; ἐν γῆ Mosch. 4. 118. II. of things, ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρα σφι λιάζετο κῦμα retired, drew back, Il. 24. 96; πτερά πυκνὰ λιασθεν (for ἐλιάσθησαν) the dying bird's thick wings dropped, 23. 879,—where Aristarch. read λιασθεν it dropped its wings, though the Act. is not used except impf. λιάζον in Lyc. 21. ;

λίαν [v. fin.], Ion. and Ep. λίην; a monosyll. form λήν restored by Bgk. in Theogn. 352 from Hesych.: Adv.: (v. sub λι- and λάω B). Very, exceedingly, Hom., who uses it like the later ἄγαν, with an Adv., λ. ἕκασ Od. 14. 496; οὐδέ τι λ. αὐτῶ not so very much, 13. 238; with an Adj., λίην μέγα 3. 227., 16. 243; λίην τόσον 4. 371; λ. λυπρός 13. 243, cf. 421: alone with a Verb, very much, overmuch, κεχολώατο λίην 14. 282; λίην ἄχθομαι ἕκκος Il. 5. 361, al.; οὐ τι λ. πῶθ' ἔσσεται not exceedingly, 14. 368; μή τι λ. προκαλίξω Od. 18. 20, cf. Il. 6. 486;—strengthened also in Hom. καὶ λίην, which, for the sake of greater emphasis, always begins the sentence or verse, even though it apply to a part only, καὶ λίην κείνός γε εἰκότι κείται ὀλέθρῳ (for κείται ὀλέθρῳ, καὶ λίην γε εἰκότι) he lies in misery, and that too well deserved, Od. 1. 46, cf. 3. 203, Il. 1. 553, al. II. after Hom., ἀσχάλα μὴ λίην Archil. 66, cf. Solan 6; λίην πιστεύειν, like κάρτα π., to believe implicitly, Hdt. 4. 96; μὴ κάμνε λίαν Pind. P. 1. 175; μὴ λίαν στένε Soph. El. 1172, cf. Elmsl. Med. 156; ἐντὸς λ. τῶν τειχῶν Thuc. 7. 5:—rarely with Sup. βέλτιστα, Plat. Eryx. 393 E, Aeschin. Socr. 2. 5; and with other words of like sense, λ. ἄγαν, λ. κομιδῆ, πάμπολυ λ. Lnb. Paral. 62, Meineke Menand. p. 152:—in Aesch. Pr. 1031, κόμπος λίαν εἰρημένος is opp. to πεπλασμένος (compare our very and verily):—in Att. Poets it often stands between Art. and Noun, ἡ λίαν φιλότης his too great love, Aesch. Pr. 123; ὁ λ. κακός Soph. Fr. 583; τὸ λ. ποτόν Cratin. Πυτ. 8; ἡ λ. τρυφή Menand. Incert. 60; τὰ λ. μεράκια Theopomp. Com. Μηδ. 2:—τὸ λίαν excess, violence, Eur. Andr. 866, Plat. Crat. 415 C. [Hom. has ῖ in arsi, but ῖ usually in thesi, except in phrase καὶ λίην, which has always ῖ, Il. c. In later Ep. and Att. ῖ or ῖ as the metre requires, Pors. praef. Hec. xvi, Elmsl. Med. 899:—ā always.]

λίαξ, ὁ, v. λείαξ.

λιᾶρός, ἁ, ὄν, = χλιαρός (v. Xχ. 111), warm, lukewarm, αἶμα, ὕδωρ Il. 11. 477, 830, Od. 24. 45, etc.; οὔρος λ. a warm soft wind, 5. 268; ὕπνος λ. gentle, balmy, Il. 14. 164:—so in Ap. Rh. 3. 300, and later Ep.

λίβα, an acc. with no nom. in use, a libation, τρίτον Διὸς σωτήρος εὐκταίαν λ. Aesch. Fr. 52, cf. 68; 2 gen., φιλοσπόνδου λιβός, occurs in Cho. 292; for Ag. 1498, v. sub λίπος.

λιβάδιον, τό, (λιβάς) water, πότιμα λ. Plut. 2. 913 C: a small stream, λ. ὕδατος Strab. 389. II. in the common dialect, a wet place, Thom. M. 223. 15, Eust. III. a name for the centaurium parvum, Plin. N. H. 25. 31.

λιβάζω, fut. σω, (λιβάς) = λείβω, to let fall in drops, Hesych., Phot.; v. sub λιβάς:—Med. to run out in drops, trickle, Anth. P. 9. 258.

λιβανίδιον, τό, Dim. of λίβανος, Menand. Καρχ. 1 (MS. ἴδιον; corr. Bentl.).

λιβανίζω, (λιβανός) to smell like frankincense, cited from Diosc.
 λιβανίνος, η, ον, made of frankincense, Gloss.
 λιβάνο-ειδής, ές, = λιβανώδης, Diosc. 3. 97.
 λιβάνο-καύλα, η, a burning of incense, Lat. *atturatio*, Gloss.
 λιβάνο-μάννα, η, = μάννα λιβανωτού, Oph. H. 19 in tit.
 λιβανό-μαντις, εως, ό, also η, one that divines from the smoke of frankincense, Eust. 1346. 38, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 263.
 λιβανόμοι, Pass. to be fumigated with frankincense, οίνος λελιβανωμένος LXX (3 Macc. 5. 45), v. Arcad. 162. 1.
 λιβάνος [r], ό, (v. infr.) the frankincense-tree, producing λιβανωτός, Hdt. 4. 75, Soph. Fr. 906, Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 3, etc.; *Ieróδακρυς* λ. Melanippid. Fr. 1 (v. sub *κασία*). II. = λιβανωτός, in which sense it is fem., Pind. Fr. 87. 2, Eur. Bacch. 144, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 37, Anth. P. 9. 231, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 187. (V. sub *κιννάμωνον*.)
 λιβάνο-φόρος, ον, bearing frankincense, Ath. 517 B, Diosc. 1. 81.
 λιβανό-χρoος, ον, contr. -χρoος, ουν, frankincense-coloured, Strab. 703.
 λιβανώδης, ές, (είδος) frankincense-like, Philostr. 807.
 λιβανωτίζω, to fumigate with frankincense, Strab. 784. II. to be like frankincense, Diosc. 3. 98.
 λιβανώτινος, η, ον, prepared with frankincense, Ath. 689 B.
 λιβανώτιον, τό, Dim. of λιβανωτός, Gloss.
 λιβανωτίς, ίδος, η, rosemary, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 10; but λιβανωτίς *καχρυφόρος* or *καχρυδέσσα* is an umbelliferous plant, Nic. Th. 850:—both being so called from their smell. Cf. λιβανωτίς.
 λιβανωτοπωλέω, to deal in frankincense, Ar. Fr. 638:—λιβανωτοπώλης, ον, ό, a dealer in frankincense, Cratin. Jun. Γίγ. 1.
 λιβανωτός, ού, ό, also η Menand. Σαμ. 1 ap. Phryn. 187:—frankincense, the gum of the tree *λίβανος*, used to burn at sacrifices, Xenophon. 1. 7 Bgk., Hdt. 1. 183., 2. 40, 86, Ar. Nub. 426, Vesp. 96, Ran. 871, etc.; λ. *επιτιθέναι* *ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν* Antipho 113. 24;—called, when in small pieces, *χόνδρος λιβανωτού*, Lat. *gruma* or *grana thuris*, Luc. Sat. 16; when pounded, *μάννα λιβανωτού*, Lat. *mica thuris*, cf. λιβανομάννα, Geop. 6. 6, 1:—the best sort was λ. *ἀρρήν*, Virgil's *mascula thura*, Alciphro 2. 4, 16. II. the frankincense-market, Eupol. Incert. 5, cf. Chamael. ap. Ath. 374 B. III. = λιβανωτίς, Apocal. 8. 3 and 5. (V. sub *κιννάμωνον*.)
 λιβανωτο-φόρος, ον, bearing frankincense, Hdt. 2. 8., 3. 107:—η λ. (sc. χώρα) Strab. 774, etc.
 λιβανωτίς, ίδος, η, a censer, Lat. *thuribulum*, Carnead. ap. Plut. 2. 477 B, Polyæn. 4. 8, 2,—ubi male λιβανωτίς, v. Lob. Phryn. 255.
 λιβάς, άδος, η, (✓ΛΙΒ, λείβω, cf. λίψ):—anything that drops or trickles, esp. a spring, fount, stream, Soph. Ph. 1215, Eur. Andr. 116, 534; cf. *νυμφαίος*: standing water, Babr. 24. 6:—in pl. streams, λιβάσιν *ὑδρηλαίς* . . *πηγῆς* Aesch. Pers. 613; *δακρῶν λιβάδες* streams of tears, Eur. I. T. 1106; γάλακτος Ar. Rh. 4. 1735:—the name λιβάδες was given to pools of water that collected after rain, *ὑπόνομοι* λ. Strab. 379, cf. Geop. 2. 6, 14; such marshy land being called γῆ λιβάζουσα Poll. 1. 238.
 λιβεργίνος, ό, the Lat. *libertinus*, a freedman, C. 1. 6673, Act. Ap. 6. 9:—so λιβεργός, Polyb. 30. 16, 3.
 λιβηθρον, τό, a water-meadow, Eupol. Incert. 122.
 λιβηρός, ά, όν, = λιβρός, Hipp. ap. Galen., E. M. 564. 49.
 λιβό-νοτος, ά, a wind between south and south-west, Arist. Mund. 4. 14, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubr. 32:—also λιβοφοίνιξ or λευκόνοτος: cf. νοτολιβικός.
 λιβός, gen. of λίψ.
 λιβός [r], τό, (✓ΛΙΒ, λείβω), = λιβάς: in pl., tears, Aesch. Cho. 448; v. sub λίπας. II. the Lat. *libum*, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D.
 λιβο-φοίνιξ, ίκος, ό, = λιβόνοντας, Arist. Mund. 4. 14.
 λιβρός, ά, όν, (λείβω) dripping, wet, Anth. P. 15. 25; cf. λιβηρός. II. gloomy, dark, prob. taken from the clouds that threaten rain, νύξ E. M. 564. 49; used by Hipp. acc. to Erotian. p. 242, by Trag. acc. to Phot.: cf. λιμβρός.
 λιβυαφι-γενής, ές, (γενέσθαι) native of Libya, Ibyc. 56 (MSS. Λεβ-).
 λιβύη, η, Libya, the north part of Africa west of Egypt, Od. 4. 85., 14. 295, Hdt., etc.; in later writers also for the whole Continent: proveitb., *δέει* λιβύη *φέρει τι καινόν* or *κακόν* Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 11, Patoemiogr.:—Adv. λιβύθηεν from Libya, Dion. P. 46. 222; also λιβύθηε, Dor. -άθε, Nic. Al. 368, Theocr. 1. 24:—Adj., λιβυκός, η, όν, Hdt., etc.; Λ. *ἀρρεον*, i. e. a strange, foreign bird, Ar. Av. 65; Α. λόγοι, a kind of fables resembling those of Aesop, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 2: cf. Λίβυς.
 λιβυον, τό, a wild lotus, Diosc. 4. 112.
 λιβυός, ό, an unknown kind of bird, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 16.
 λιβυρνοί, αί, the Liburnians, a people on the Adriatic coast below Istria, Strab. 315, etc.:—Adj. λιβυρνικός, η, όν, Liburnian, Aesch. Fr. 353; λιβυρνικόν (sc. πλοῖον), τό, a light, swift vessel like a galley or felucca, such as was used by the λιβυρνοί, Plut. Cat. Mi. 54; also λιβυρνίς (sc. ναῦς), ίδος, η, Id. Anton. 67, etc., cf. Horat. Epod. 1. 1.
 λιβύς [r], υος, ό, a Libyan, Hdt. 4. 181, al., Soph. El. 702, etc.; and as Adj. = λιβυκός, Eur. Alc. 346, etc.; Λ. *καυλός* = *αίλιφιαν*, Antiph. Φιλ. 1. 13; fem. λιβύσσα, Pind. P. 9. 181, Soph. Fr. 16; also λιβυστικός, η, όν, Aesch. Eum. 292, Fr. 129, etc.; fem. also λιβυστίς, ίδος, η, Ar. Rh. 4. 1753: cf. λιβύη. II. a harmless kind of serpent, Nic. Th. 490. III. = λουτροφόρος 2, Hesych.
 λιβύ-φοίνιξ, ά, a Liby-Phoenician, i. e. Carthaginian, Polyb. 3. 33, 15, etc.
 λιγᾶ [r], Adv. of λιγύς, (cf. *σάφα*, *τάχα*, *ῶκα*), in loud clear tone, *ἀμφ' αὐτῷ* *χυμένη λίγα κᾶκε* Il. 19. 284, cf. Od. 8. 527; *λίγ' αἶειδεν* in clear sweet tone, 10. 254, cf. Alcman 59; *ζεφύρου* λ. *κινυμένοια* Ar. Rh. 4. 837.

λιγαίνω, (λιγύς) poet. Verb, to cry out with a loud clear voice, to cry aloud, of heralds, Il. 11. 685; of mourners, Aesch. Theb. 873; of shepherds, Mosch. 3. 82; also *φόρμιγγι*, *σύριγγι* λ. to produce clear sounds on . . , to play on . . , Ar. Rh. 1. 740, Anth. P. 9. 363; also c. acc. cogn., μέλος λ. Bion 15. 1, cf. Mosch. 3. 127; in irony, τὸν ἐν δικαστηρίοις λόγον λ. Dion. H. de Dem. 44; also in Med., Arat. Phaen. 1007. II. trans. to sing of, Anth. P. 9. 197.

λιγγούριον, v. sub *λυγκούριον*.
 λίγγω, only in aor. I, λίγγε βίος the bow twanged, Il. 4. 125; cf. λίγγε.
 λίγδην, Adv. (v. λίζω) just scraping, grazing, Lat. *strictim*, βάλε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ λίγδην Od. 22. 278; v. *επιλίγδην*.
 λίγδος, ό, = θυεία, a mortar, Nic. Th. 589, 618, v. Soph. Fr. 33, and ἴγδισ. II. a clay mould, Poll. 10. 189, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1926. 52. III. lye, used as soap, Lat. *lixivium*, Eust. *ibid.*, cf. 1229. 27; in Hesych., λίγδα, η.

λίγειος, α, ον, later form of λιγύς, as Coraës in Heliod. 6. 5 for λίγιον, and Schneid. in Opp. C. 4. 411 (*λιγήια* *συρίζουσι* for *λίγεια*); Adv. λιγείως, Suid.;—but v. Lob. Pathol. p. 475.

λιγυόεις, εσσα, εν, smoky, sooty, Ar. Rh. 2. 133., 3. 1291.
 λιγνύς, υος, η, thick smoke mixed with flame, murky fire (such as is made by burning resinous substances, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 28, 34), *ιέντα* . . *διὰ στόμα λιγνύν μέλαιναν* Aesch. Theb. 494; *στέροψ λιγνύς*, of the fires seen by night on the two peaks of Parnassus, Soph. Ant. 1127, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 306; λ. *σῶμα καταιθαλοῖ* Ar. Av. 1241; λ. *καὶ καπνός* Id. Lys. 319;—λιγνύς πρόεδρος, Soph. Tr. 794, seems rightly explained by the Schol. the smoke of the altar hanging round Hercules (though others take it metaph. the darkness of death):—in pl., αὶ φλόγες καὶ αὶ λιγνύες Polyb. 34. 11, 18, cf. Strab. 277; cf. *αἴθαλος*. [v. Tryph. 322; but in Soph. Ant. 1. c. (lyr.) the υ seems to be short.]

λιγνυόδης, ες, smoky, sooty, dark-coloured, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1110.
 λίγξ, λίγγος, η, = *καμπτήρ*, Hesych., v. sub *λικριφίς*:—in Soph. Fr. 421, Erfurdt restored λίγγα *θηρατηρίαν* (for *λίγγα*) in the sense of arrow (cf. λίγγω).

λιγούρα, Aeol. fem. of λιγυρός, Corinna 21; and λιγουρο-κώτιλος, η, ον, clear and plaintive, *ενοπή* Ib. 20.

λιγυ-άοιδος, ον, clear-singing, Arcad. p. 86. 23.
 λιγυαστάδης, ον, ό, (λιγύς) a name borne by Mimnermus, Solon 20 Bgk.; cf. Suid. s. v. Μίμνερος.

λιγυ-ηχής, ές, clear-sounding, *κιθάρη* Anth. P. 9. 308.

λιγύ-θροος, ον, = foreg., Dion. P. 574, Coluth. 276, etc.

λιγύ-κροτος, ον, loud-rattling, Suid.

λιγύ-μολπος, ον, clear-singing, Νύμφαι h. Hom. 18. 19.

λιγύ-μῦθος, ον, clear-speaking, Anth. P. 7. 343.

λιγυ-πνείων, οντος, (πνέω) shrill-blowing, whistling, λιγυπνείοντες *ἄηται* Od. 4. 567.

λιγύ-πνοιος, αν, (πνοιή) = foreg., h. Hom. Ap. 28.

λιγύ-πνοος, ον, contr. -πνοος, ουν, = λιγυπνείων, Coluth. 309, C. I. 6270.

λιγυ-πτερό-φωνος, αν, whizzing with the wings, Or. Sib. proem. 48.

λιγυ-πτερύγος, ον, chirping with the wings, of the cicada, Anth. P. 7. 195.

λιγυρίζω, to sing loud or clear, *φῶδην* Luc. Lexiph. 2, cf. Hesych.

λιγυρό-θροος, ον, = λιγύθροος, Or. Sib. proem. 47.

λιγυρό-πνοος, ον, = λιγύπνοος Poll. 4. 72.

λιγυρός, ά, όν, Aeol. fem. λιγούρα, q. v.:—like λιγύς, clear, whistling, shrill, sharp, *ῶρτο δὲ κῦμα πνοιῆ ὑπο λιγυρῆ* Il. 23. 215, cf. 5. 526., 13. 590; of a whip, 11. 532, cf. Soph. Aj. 242; λ. *ἀκόνα* (v. sub *ἀκόνη*); λιγυρὰ *ἄχεα* griefs which vent themselves in shrill wailings, Eur. Med. 205:—also like λιγύς, of a clear sweet sound, as of the Sirens, λιγυρῆ *θέλγουσιν αἰοιδῆ* Od. 12. 44; λιγυρῆν *ἐντυνον αἰοιδῆν* Ib. 183; of a bird, Il. 14. 290; of locusts, Hes. Op. 581; λ. *σύριγγες* Id. Sc. 278:—metaph. of poets, Id. Op. 657, Theocr. 15. 135, etc.:—neut. pl. as Adv., λιγυρὰ *αἶδειν* Theogn. 939; so, λιγυρῶς Theocr. 8. 71:—poet. word, used occasionally in Prose, λιγυρὸν *ὑπηχεῖ* echoes clearly, Plat. Phaedr. 230 C; φωνῆ λ., opp. to λαμπρά, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2, cf. Audib. 65, 66; and often in Plut., Luc., etc.:—metaph., *συμβιώναι* . . *ἥδιοςτος καὶ λιγυρῶτατος* Isocr. 414 A. II. pliant, flexible, of dogs' tails, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1.

λιγύς, λίγεια (not λιγεῖα, Arcad. p. 95. 2) Dor. λιγῆᾶ, λιγύ:—like λιγυρός, clear, whistling, shrill, sharp, λιγέων *ἀνέμων αἰψηρὰ κέλευθα* Il. 14. 17; *ῶρτο δ' ἐπὶ λ. οὔρος* Od. 3. 176, cf. 4. 357; more often of a clear, sweet sound, clear-toned, *φόρμιγγι λιγείη, φόρμιγγα λίγεια* Il. 9. 186, Od. 8. 67, etc.:—also of articulate sounds, clear-voiced, Μούσα λίγεια 24. 62, Alcman 1, cf. 7; λ. *ἀγορητής* constantly in Il., as epith. of Nestor; also of Thersites, Il. 2. 246; *ἐπέων σῆμος λιγύς* Pind. O. 9. 72:—so too in Adv., λιγέως *ἀγορεύειν* Il. 3. 214; often also, λιγέως *κλαίειν* to wail shrilly, 19. 5, Od. 11. 391; *λάχειν* Hes. Sc. 234; also neut. as Adv., λιγὺ *μέλπεσθαι* Ib. 206; λιγύ or λιγέα *κλάζειν* Mosch. 4. 24, Ar. Rh. 4. 1299:—after Hes., mostly of sad sounds, as always in Aesch., λ. *κακύματα* Pers. 332; *κἀνακωκύσας λιγύ* Ib. 468; λ. *πάθεα* Id. Supp. 112; and of the nightingale, Ag. 1146, cf. Soph. O. C. 671; λ. *λαπτός* Eur. Heracl. 892, cf. Mosch. 2. 98.—Poet. word, used also by Plat. Phaedr. 237 A: cf. λιγυρός.

λίγυς [r], υος, ό, η, a Ligurian, Aesch. Fr. 196. 1, Hdt. 5. 9, Thuc. 6. 2, etc.; as Adj., Α. *στρατός* Aesch. Fr. 196. 9; (on the accent, v. Eust. 96. 4):—Adj. λιγυστικός, η, όν, Ligurian, Soph. Fr. 527, Strab. 106:—η *Λιγυστική*, Liguria, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 28, cf. 2. 8, 42. II. τὸ λ., an umbelliferous plant, Lat. *ligusticum*, lovage, Diosc. 3. 58.

λιγύ-φθογγος, ον, clear-voiced, in Hom. always epith. of heralds, Il. 2. 442, al., Od. 2. 6, etc.; *αὐλίσκοι* Theogn. 241; *ἠδῶν* Ar. Av. 1381.

λιγύφωνέω, to sound clear or loud, Schol. Theocr. 8. 30.

λιγύ-φωνος, *ov*, clear-voiced, loud-voiced, screaming, ἄρρη II. 19. 350. cf. h. Hom. Merc. 478; also of sweet sounds, Ἑσπερίδες Hes. Th. 275, 518; ἀηδῶν Theocr. 12. 7; αἰοδή Orph. Arg. 5.

λίω, to graze, in Eust. 1926. 37, as giving the Root of λίγδην, ἐπιλίγδην. λίην, Ion. and Ep. for λίαν.

λίθ', v. sub λίς.

λίθ-ἄγωγός, *όν*, bringing stones, μηχανή Poll. 10. 48.

λίθάξω, (λίθος) to fling stones, Arist. Probl. 5. 8, Polyb. 10. 29, 5; ἐπί τι Strab. 705:—to throw like stones, χρυσὸν εἰς τινα App. ap. Suid. 2. to stone, τινά Anaxandr. Θετρ. I, LXX, N. T.

λίθαξ [γ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (λίθος) stony, λίθακι ποτὶ πέτρῃ Od. 5. 415. II. as fem. Subst., = λίθος, Arat. 1112, Orph. Arg. 611; of a grave-stone, Anth. P. 7. 392; of a precious stone, Manetho 6. 343; λ. τρητὴν σπόγγῳ ἐειδομένην, of the pumice-stone, Anth. P. 6. 66. 2.

in pl. stony land, Nic. Th. 150: cf. ἔρμαξ. λίθαργύρεος, *α*, *ον*, =sq., Stesich. 28.

λίθαργύρινος, *η*, *ον*, of or like λίθαργυρος, Arist. Soph. Elench. I, 2.

λίθ-ἀργύρος, ἡ, litharge, Lat. spuma argenti, the vitrified lead collected in the process of separating lead from silver, Nic. Al. 607; sometimes called λ. ἀργυρίτις, to distinguish it from λ. χρυσίτις, in which there was a mixture of gold, Diosc. 5. 102. II. as Adj. = λίθαργύρινος, Achae. ap. Ath. 451 C.

λίθαργυρο-φάνης, *ές*, like litharge, Diosc. 5. 100.

λίθαρίδιον, τό, =sq., Alex. Trall. 3. p. 185.

λίθάριον [ἄ], τό, Dim. of λίθος, a pebble, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 5.

λίθάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = λίθος, a stone, σεῦεν κίνυς .. πυκνήσιν λιθάδεσσιν Od. 14. 36; θάλαμον δέμον .. πυκνήσιν λιθ. 23. 193:—collectively, a shower of stones, Aesch. Theb. 158.

λίθασμός, ὁ, stoning, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 676, Soph. Aj. 254.

λίθαστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who stones, Theod. Prodr., Eccl.

λίθαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for stoning, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 182.

λίθάω, v. sub λιθιάω.

λίθεια, ἡ, a sort of fine stone or marble for building, Polyb. 4. 52, 7, Strab. 437 (v. l. λιθία), Diod. 1. 46 (v. l. λιθία). II. a precious stone, Strab. 717, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubr. 32 (v. l. λιθία).

λίθειος, *α*, *ον*, = λίθινος, βολή Schol. Aesch. Pr. 561, 677; -ος, *ον*, Suid.

λίθεος [γ], *α*, *ον*, = λίθινος, of stone, Il. 23. 202, Od. 13. 107.

λίθη-λογής, *ές*, (λέγω) built of stones, Anth. P. 6. 253.

λιθιακός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub λιθικός.

λιθιασις, *εως*, Ion. *ιος*, ἡ, the disease of the stone, Hipp. Aph. 1248. II. a collosity within the eyelid, Aët.

λιθιάω, only used in pres., to suffer from the stone, Hipp. Aph. 1252, al., Plat. Legg. 916 A, Arist. Probl. 10. 43; λιθιώντων αὐτῶ τῶν ἄρθρων Philostr. 543. The better form was λιθάω, λιθῶ, and this should be restored in Plato, cf. Phot. s. v. λιθώντας: an Ep. part. λιθύωσα, = πολὺ-λίθος, is cited by Hesych. Cf. Lob. Phryn. So.

λιθίδιον, τό, Dim. of λίθος, a pebble, Plat. Phaedo 110 D, Arist. Probl. 23. 29. 2. a stone or calculus in the bladder, Hipp. Coac. 215.

λιθίζω, to look like a stone: λιθίζων, name of a kind of carbuncle, Callistr. ap. Plin. 37. 25.

λιθικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λίθος) of or for stones: λιθικά (sc. βιβλία), τά, a treatise upon precious stones, as the poem attributed to Orph. is called by Tzetz., though the Mss. entitle it περὶ λίθων; also, βιβλία λιθιακά Vit. Dion. P. p. 81. 4. 2. of or for stone in the bladder, Paul. Aeg. 6. 60.

λίθινος [λιγ], *η*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον* Anth. P. 9. 719, Diog. L. 2. 33: (λίθος):—made of stone, Hippon. 10, Ibyc. 22 (32), Plat., etc.; λ. θάνατος, i. e. caused by seeing the Gorgon's head, Pind. P. 10. 75; so, λ. εὐθὺς γίγνομαι Antiph. Neān. 1. 4; but, στήναι λίθινος, of a statue, Hdt. 2. 141 (cf. ἴστημι A. III. 1); τὰ λίθινα marble statues, Xen. Lac. 3. 5; Ἐρμῆς λ. Eubul. Σεμ. 2;—for Hdt. 2. 69, v. sub λίθος I. 2, ὕαλος II. Adv. -ως, like stone, λ. βλέπειν πρὸς τινα, with allusion to the Gorgon, Xen. Symp. 4. 24.

λίθιον, τό, Dim. of λίθος, Paus. 2. 25, 8.

λίθό-βλητος, *ον*, stone-throwing, pelting, εὐστοχίη Anth. P. 9. 3; λ. νιφετός a shower of stones, Nonn. Jo. 8. 59; also λιθοβλήτης, ὁ, ἡ, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 246. II. set with stones, κεκρύφαλον Anth. P. 5. 270.

λιθοβολέω, to pelt with stones, stone, Plut. 2. 1011 E, LXX, N. T.:—Pass., lb., E. M. 561. 52.

λιθοβόλημα, τό, = λιθοβολία, Theod. Prodr. p. 286.

λιθοβολήσιμος, and λιθοβόλητος, *ον*, = λιθόβολος, Gramm.

λιθοβολία, ἡ, a throwing of stones, Hipp. Fract. 751, Diod. 3. 49. II. a stoning, Schol. Aesch. Enn. 189.

λιθοβολισμός, ὁ, = λιθοβολία, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 546.

λιθο-βόλος, *ον*, (βάλλω) throwing stones, pelting with stones: λιθο-βόλοι, *οι*, stone-throwers, distinguished from σφενδονηταί, Thuc. 6. 69, ubi v. Interpp., and cf. Xen. An. 5. 2, 14; γυμνήτες λιθ. καὶ ἀκοντισταί Plat. Criti. 119 B. 2. λιθοβόλος, ὁ, an engine for hurling stones, Polyb. 8. 7, 2, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 C; different from καταπέλτης, Diod. 20. 48; also λιθοβόλον, τό, LXX (I Macc. 6. 51), Joseph. B. J. 5. 6, 3. II. proparox. λιθόβολος, *ον*, pass. struck with stones, stoned, Eur. Phoen. 1069.

λίθό-γληνος, *ον*, stony-eyed, Nonn. D. 48. 456. II. = λιθοδερ-κῆς, lb. 47. 592.

λίθο-γλύπτῆς, *ον*, ὁ, a stone-cutter, Jo. Chrys.

λίθο-γλύφῆς, *ές*, graven in stone, Nonn. Jo. 20. 8.

λίθο-γλύφια, ἡ, a cutting in stone, Manetho 4. 130, in pl. λιθογλυφίαισι; v. l. λιθογλυφείσαι.

λίθο-γλύφος [υ], ὁ, a sculptor, Luc. Somn. 18.

λίθο-γλώχιν, ὁ, ἡ, set with sharp stones, ἀγυαί Nonn. D. 40. 354, cf. 6. 138.

λίθο-γνομικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilful in stones:—λ. (sc. βιβλίον), τό, a work on stones, by Philostr., Suid. s. v. Φιλόστρατος.

λίθο-γνώμων, *ον*, gen. *ωνος*, = foreg., Julian. 91 B.

λίθο-γόνος, *ον*, producing stone, Diosc. Parab. 2. 111.

λίθό-δενδρον, τό, a tree-shaped coral, Diosc. 5. 139.

λίθο-δερκῆς, *ές*, petrifying with a glance, Γοργώ Anth. Plan. 147.

λίθό-δερμος, *ον*, with stony hide, Arist. Rhet. I. 15, 26 (in some Mss.).

λίθο-δικτέω, (-δικέω?) to throw stones at, Suid.

λίθό-δημητος, *ον*, stone-built, Anth. P. 9. 570.

λίθο-δόμητος, *ον*, = foreg., Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 5.

λίθο-δόμος, ὁ, one who builds with stones, a mason, τέκτονες καὶ λιθο-δόμοι joiners and masons, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 11; cf. λιθολόγος.

λίθο-ειδής, *ές*, like stone, Plat. Tim. 74 A, Galen.

λίθο-εργῆς, *ές*, =sq., Opp. C. 3. 222.

λίθο-εργός, *όν*, turning to stone, Γοργώ Anth. P. 6. 126. II. as Subst. a stone-mason, Manetho I. 77.

λίθο-θεσία, ἡ, a placing or setting of stones, Eus. P. E. 432 A.

λίθο-θήρας, ὁ, a stone-collector, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 518.

λίθο-κάρδιος, *ον*, stony-hearted, Schol. Eur. Or. 121, Eccl.

λίθο-κέφαλος, *ον*, with a stone in its head, χρέμυς Arist. Fr. 278, cf. H. A. 8. 19, 5.

λίθό-κολλα, ἡ, cement, Diosc. 5. 164.

λίθο-κόλλητος, *ον*, (κολλάω) set with precious stones, χιτών Callix. ap. Ath. 200 B; ποτήρια Theophr. Char. 23, Parmenio ap. Ath. 11. c. 17; κρατήρες Theopomp. Hist. 125; περιτραχήλιον Plut. Alex. 32; cf. Menand. Παιδ. 3:—metaph., χάλυβος λ. στόμιον a bit of steel set with stones (to make it sharper), Soph. Tr. 1261 (Welck. ingeniously suggests λυκοκόλλητον, v. λίκος v. 1).

II. τὸ λ. inlaid work, mosaic, Strab. 778, cf. Theophr. Lap. 35.

λίθό-κόλλος, *ον*, = foreg., C. I. 2852. 48.

λίθοκοπία, ἡ, a stone-cutting, or a striking with stones, Suid.

λίθοκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for stone-cutting, σκεῦος Eust. 1533. 10: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of stone-cutting, Theodoret.

λίθο-κόπος, ὁ, a stone-cutter, Dem. 1159. 9.

λίθο-κρήδεμος, *ον*, with crown of stone, of a cliff, Coluth. 102.

λίθο-κτονία, ἡ, death by stoning, Anth. P. 9. 157.

λίθο-λάβος, ὁ, an instrument for extracting the stone, Galen. 2. 396.

λίθολευστέω, to pelt with stones, Eccl., Gramm.

λίθό-λευστος, *ον*, stoned, ὑπὸ τῶν ὄχλων Diod. 3. 47; λ. ποιεῖν τινά Plut. 2. 313 B:—λ. Ἄρης death by stoning, Soph. Aj. 254 (lyr.). 2. deserving to be stoned, Call. Epigr. 42. 5, Alex. Aetol. ap. Parthen. 14. 12.

λίθολογέω, to pick out stones for building, Poll. 7. 118.

λίθολόγημα, τό, a stone-building, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 25.

λίθολογία, ἡ, a building with stones, Piers. Moer. 53.

λίθο-λόγος, ὁ, (λέγω B) one who picks out stones for building, one who builds with stones picked out to fit their places, not cut square (cf. omnino λογάς 2), and so generally = λιθοδόμος, a mason, Plat. Legg. 858 B; λιθολόγοι καὶ τέκτονες masons and joiners, Thuc. 6. 44, cf. 7. 43, Xen. Xell. 4. 4, 18.

λίθό-ξεστος, *ον*, (ξέω) cut in stone, Or. Sib. 4. 7.

λίθο-ξόανος, *ον*, adorned with statues, Nonn. D. 4. 273.

λίθοξοεῖον, τό, the workshop of a λιθοξόος, Gloss.

λίθοξοικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for stone-cutting, Eust. 341. 28.

λίθο-ξόος, ὁ, (ξέω) a stone or marble-mason, Timo ap. Diog. L. 2. 19, Anth. P. 5. 15, Luc. Somn. 9, ubi v. Hemst.

λίθοποιέω, to turn to stone, Greg. Nyss., v. l. Luc. D. Mar. 14. 3.

λίθο-ποιός, *όν*, turning to stone, Μέδουσα Luc. Imagg. 1. II. producing stone in the bladder, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 109.

λίθο-πρίστης, *ον*, ὁ, sawing stone or marble, πρίων Poll. 10. 148.

λίθρο-ρίνος, *ον*, with stony skin, χελώνη h. Hom. Merc. 48, Emped. 301.

λίθος [γ], *ου*, ὁ (v. inf.), a stone, Hom.; esp. of the stones thrown by warriors, τρηχὺς λ., λ. ὀκρίβεις Il. 5. 308., 8. 327; also a stone-quoit, Od. 8. 190; ἐλέσθαι .. ἐκ γαίας λίθον Aesch. Fr. 196. 4:—proverb., ἐν παντὶ γὰρ ται σκορπίος φρουρεῖ λίθῳ Soph. Fr. 35; λίθον ἔψειν 'to lose one's labour,' Ar. Vesp. 280;—also of stupidity, λίθοι blocks, stones, Ar. Nub. 1202, cf. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 D; προσηγορεύθη διὰ τὸ μὴ φρονεῖν λίθος, of Niobé, Philem. Incert. 16; λίθον βίον ζῆν Plat. Gorg. 494 A sq.; λίθῳ λαλεῖν Paroemiogr. 2. stone as a substance, opp. to wood, flesh, etc., ἐπεὶ οὐ σφι λίθος χρῶς οὐδὲ σίδηρος Il. 4. 510, cf. Theogn. 568; λίθον τινὰ ποιῆσαι or θεῖναι to turn into stone, petrify, Il. 24. 611, Od. 13. 156, Plat. Symp. 198 C; as an emblem of hard-heartedness, σοὶ δ' αἰεὶ κραδίη στερεωτέρη ἐστὶ λίθιο Od. 23. 103, cf. Theocr. 3. 18.

II. λίθος, ἡ, in Hom. twice, Il. 12. 287, Od. 19. 494, just like masc., as also in Theocr. 7. 26, Bion 11. 2;—but, later, the fem. was mostly used of some special stone, as the magnet is called Μαγνήτις λ. by Eur. Fr. 571 (but, λίθος simply in Arist. Phys. 8. 10, 9, cf. v. l. de An. 1. 2, 17); Λυδία λ., by Soph. Fr. 886; Ἡρακλεία λ. by Plat. Ion 533 D; so of a touchstone, Id. Gorg. 486 D; ἡ διαφανῆς λ. a piece of crystal used for a burning glass, Ar. Nub. 767; χυτὴ λίθος was perhaps a kind of glass, and so an older name for ὕαλος, Epinic. Μνησ. I (the same thing as the ἀρτήματα λίθινα χυτά in Hdt. 2. 69; cf. τὴν ὕαλον .. ὅσα τε λίθων χυτὰ εἶδη καλεῖται Plat. Tim. 61 B).—Acc. to the Gramm., a precious stone was always fem., as in Hipp. 584. 41; but the rule is far from absolute, v. Hdt. 2. 44, Luc. Imagg. 11, etc.; indeed the fem. is chiefly poet., Jac. Anth. P. p. 137:—in the sense of marble mostly masc., λευκὸς λ. Hdt. 4. 87 (simply λίθος, I. 164), Soph. Fr. 307; Πάριος λ. Pind. N. 4. 130, Ildt. 3. 57; Ταϊνάριος λ. Strab. 367; Θάσιος, Αἰγύπτιος, etc., Paus. 1. 18, 6; κογχίτης Paus. 1. 44, 6; κογχυλιάτης Xen. An. 3. 4, 10; but Παρία λ. Theocr. 6. 38, Luc. Amor. 13; cf. λυχνίας, -ίτης:—collectively, πέφυκε λίθος .. ἀφθονος, ἐξ οὗ .. Xen.

Vect. I, 4. III. a grave-stone (sem.), Call. Epigr. 7. 1. IV. at Athens, λίθος (masc.) was a name for various blocks of stone used for rostra or tribunes, as, 1. the Bema of the Pnyx, Ar. Ach. 683, Pax 680, Eccl. 87. 2. another in the ἀγορά used by the κήρυκες, Plut. Solon 8; prob. the same as ὁ πρατήρ λ., on which the auctioneer stood when selling slaves, etc., Poll. 3. 78, cf. 126; hence *tribuni empti de lapide* in Cic. Pis. 15. 3. an altar in the ἀγορά, at which the Thesmothetae took their oaths, Interpp. ad Dem. 1265. 6, Plut. Solon 25; cf. λιθωμότης. 4. the raised place in the Areopagus on which the accuser stood, Harp. V. the stone or piece on a draughtboard, Theocr. 6. 18, v. γραμμή III. 1; hence proverb., πόντα λίθον κινεῖν to make every effort to win, Paroem. p. 363, v. Elmsl. Heracl. 1002. VI. a stone in the bladder, calculus, Arist. H. A. 3. 15, 2, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. VII. a stone used in Rom. oaths, Δία λίθον Polyb. 3. 25, 6, cf. Cic. Fam. 7. 12.

Λιθο-σπαδής ἄρμός a chasm made by tearing out a piece of rock, Soph. Ant. 1216.

Λιθό-σπερμον, τό, a plant, *gromwell*, Diosc. 3. 158, Galen., Plin.

Λιθοσ-σός, ον, driving away with stones, Nonn. Jo. 8. 59.

Λιθο-στεγής, ἐς, covered with stones, Schol. Lyc. 350.

Λιθό-στρωτος, ον, paved with stones, Soph. Ant. 1204. 2. esp. of tessellated work, λ. ἔδαφος Poll. 7. 121, LXX (Cant. 3. 10); λιθ., τό, a mosaic or tessellated pavement, Ev. Jo. 19. 13, C. I. 2643, Arr. Epict. 4. 7, 37, etc.

Λιθοτομείον, τό, = λιθοτομία II, Gloss.

Λιθοτομέομαι, Pass. to be cut out of stone, Luc. J. Trag. 10. II. to be cut for the stone, Paul. Aeg. 6. 60.

Λιθοτομία, Ion. -λη, ἡ, stone-hewing, quarrying, an art said to have been brought into Greece by Cadmus, Clem. Al. 363. 2. a place where stone is cut, a quarry; mostly in pl., quarries, Hdt. 2. 8, Thuc. 7. 86, 87, Dem. 1252. 8, cf. Theophr. Lap. 6: marble quarries, Paus. 1. 18, 9., 19, 6., 32, 1, etc.:—cf. λατομία.

II. a cutting for the stone, lithotomy, Paul. Aeg. 6. 60.

Λιθοτομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for stone-cutting: ἡ λιθοτομική (sc. τέχνη), the art of stone-cutting, Eccl.

Λιθο-τόμος, ον, cutting stones: λ., ὄ, v. l. for λιθοδόμος in Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, II. II. cutting for the stone; λ., τό, a knife for this purpose, Paul. Aeg. 6. 60.

Λιθο-τράχηλος [ᾶ], ον, stony, i. e. stiff-necked, Cyrill.

Λιθο-τριβικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τριβω) of or for stone-polishing: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of so polishing, Lys. Fr. 40.

Λιθουλκέω, to draw or quarry stones, Suid.: metaph. to drag slowly along, Hesych.

Λιθουλκός, ὄν, (ἐλκω) quarrying stones, Poll. 7. 118. II. as Subst., λ., ὄ, an instrument for extracting the stone, Paul. Aeg. 6. 60.

Λιθουργεῖον, τό, the shop of a λιθουργός, Isae. 55. 27.

Λιθουργέω, to work in stone, hew, λίθον LXX (Ex. 35. 33). II. to turn into stone, petrify, like λιθύω, Anth. P. 3. 11, Philostr. 781.

Λιθουργής, ἐς, (ἐργον) worked in stone, Aristaeas.

Λιθουργία, ἡ, a working at or in stone, Thom. M. 571: in pl. stone-works, quarries, Brut. Epist. 37.

Λιθουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a λιθουργός, LXX (Ex. 28. 11):—ἡ -κή (cf. τέχνη), his art, Lys. Fr. 40.

Λιθουργός, ὄ, (*ἐργω) a worker in stone, stone-mason, Ar. Av. 1134, Thuc. 4. 69., 5. 82; joined with ἀνδριαντοποιός, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 1.

2. σιδήρια λιθουργά a stone-mason's tools, Thuc. 4. 4.

Λιθ-οὔρια, ἡ, a passing gravel with the urine, Schol. Pind. P. 1. 87.

Λιθοφορέω, to carry stones, Thuc. 6. 98.

Λιθο-φόρος, ον, carrying stones, δικάδες Diod. 13. 78; κεραία Moschio ap. Ath. 208 D. 2. as Subst., λ., ὄ, = λιθοβόλος, Polyb. 4. 56, 3.

Λιθό-ψωκτος, ον, rubbing or polishing stones, Manetho 4. 326.

Λιθόω, to turn into stone, Nicet. Eugen. 5. 205:—hardly used save in Pass. to be petrified, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 29, G. A. 5. 3, 21: impers. λιθοῦται petrification takes place, Id. Probl. 24. 11.

Λιθώδης, ἐς, like λιθοειδής, like stone, stony, γῆ Hdt. 4. 23; ὄδος Xen. Eq. 4. 4; τόποι τραχεῖς καὶ λ. Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 20, etc.: metaph., λ. κέαρ Plat. Thaeet. 194 E; τῆς Νιόβης λιθωδέστερος Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 3. 61. Adv. -δῶς, Aët.

Λιθωδία, ἡ, stone-like hardness, Eust. 24. 7.

Λιθ-ωμότης, ον, ὄ, one that took an oath at the tribune (λίθος IV. 3), Com. Anon. (159) ap. Hesych.

Λιθ-ώπης, ἐς, (ὤψ) looking like stone, Tryph. 68. 2. fem. λιθώ-πις, ἴδος, turning one to stone by a look, Nonn. D. 30. 265.

Λιθωσις, ἡ, a turning into stone, petrifying, Plut. 2. 953 E.

Λικμαῖος, α, ον, presiding over winnowing, of Demeter, Anth. P. 6. 98.

Λικμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a winnowing fan, = θρίναξ, Hesych.

Λικμάω, fut. ἦσω Xen. Oec. 18. 8: 201. ἐλικμησα Bacchyl. 46 (49). To part the grain from the chaff, to winnow, ἀνδρῶν λικμώντων II. 5. 500; αἶτον λικμῶν Xen. Oec. 18. 6; καρπὸν ἀπ' ὄσταχῶν λικμῶν Bacchyl. l. c.:—metaph. to scatter like chaff, Ev. Matth. 21. 44, etc., cf. LXX (Job 27. 21).

Λικμησις, ἐως, ἡ, a winnowing, Greg. Naz.

Λικμητήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, a winnower of corn, II. 13. 590; cf. λικνίτης.

Λικμητήριον, τό, a winnowing fan or shovel, Hesych.

Λικμητηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Poll. 1. 245.

Λικμητής, οὔ, ὄ, = λικνίτης, Poll. 1. 222.

Λικμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for winnowing, πτύον Eust. 135. 43.

Λικμητός, ὄ, a winnowing, Anth. P. 6. 225.

Λικμητήρ, ορος, ὄ, = λικμητήρ, LXX (Prov. 20. 26).

Λικμός, οὔ, ὄ, = λικνον, LXX (Amos 9. 9), Hesych.

Λικνάριον, τό, Dim. of λικνον, Gloss.

Λικνίζω, (λικνον) = λικμάω; also λικνίζω, Gloss.

Λικνίτης [νί], ον, ὄ, epith. of Bacchus (v. sub λικνον), Orph. H. 45. 1., 51. 3, Plut. 2. 365 A; cf. Serv. ad Virg. G. 1. 166 and v. λικνοφόρος.

Λικνο-ειδής, ἐς, fan-shaped, Isidor. Pel. := ῥυπαρός, acc. to Suid., Zonar.

Λικνον, τό, like λικμός, a winnowing-fan, i. e. a broad basket, in which the corn was placed after threshing, and then thrown against the wind so as to winnow the grain from the chaff (cf. Virg. G. 3. 134), Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 42:—it was sacred to Bacchus and was carried on the head at his festival, filled with the sacrificial utensils and first-fruits, Virgil's *mystica vannus Iacchi*, Soph. Fr. 724, Anth. P. 6. 165; cf. λικνίτης, λικνοφόρος.

II. the infant Bacchus was sometimes represented as carried in it (v. Dict. of Antiqq. v. vannus): hence the poets used it generally for a cradle, h. Hom. Merc. 21, 150, al., Call. Jov. 48, Arat., etc.

Λικνο-στεφέω, to carry the sacred λικνον as a crown, Hesych.

Λικνοφορέω, to carry the sacred λικνον, Polemo ap. Ath. 478 D.

Λικνο-φόρος, ον, (φέρω) carrying the sacred λικνον in procession, Dem. 313. 28, Call. Cer. 126; cf. λικνον, λικνίτης.

Λικριφίς, Adv. crosswise, sideways, λικριφίς ἀτάς II. 14. 463, Od. 19. 451. (From √ΛΙΚ or ΔΕΧ come also λέχ-ρις, λέχ-ριος, λικ-ροί, λίγξ; Lat. *lic-inus* (with horns turned upwards), *ob-liqu-us*, *li-mus*;—cf. also λοξός with Lat. *luxare*, *luxus*.)

Λικροί, οἱ, the branches on a stag's antlers, Hesych.

Λίκτης, ον, ὄ, (λείχω) one that licks, Gloss. (better λείκτης).

Λιλαίωμα, (v. sub λάω B) Dep., only used in pres. and impf., to long or desire earnestly, often in Hom., mostly c. inf., to long to be or do so and so, τί με .. λιλαίει ἠεροπεύειν II. 3. 399; λ. πολεμίζειν Ib. 89; εὐνηθῆναι 14. 331, al.; metaph. of a lance, λιλαιομένη χροδὸς δασαι longing for taste flesh, 21. 168, cf. II. 574, al.; λιλαιομένη πόσιν εἶναι longing for him to be her husband, Od. 1. 15., 9. 30, 32, al.:—also c. gen. to long for, ὄλοοιο λιλαιόμενοι πολέμοιο II. 3. 133; λιλαιόμενον περ ὄδοιο Od. 1. 315; βιότοιο, δόρποιο 12. 328., 13. 31, al.:—also, φώσαδε λιλαίεσθαι to struggle to the light of day, II. 223. So in Ap. Rh. and later Ep.—Cf. λελίμαι.

Λιμ-αγχέω, to weaken or reduce by hunger, Hipp. Art. 785, cf. 86 A, etc.

Λιμαγχία, ἡ, a weakening by hunger, Ruf. p. 65.

Λιμ-αγχικός, ἡ, ὄν, famished, Hipp. 1006 C.

Λιμ-αγχονέω, = λιμαγχέω, Hipp. Art. 839, Antisth. ap. Stob. 165. 19, LXX (Deut. 8. 3).

Λιμ-αγχόνσις, -αγχόνη, ἡ, = λιμαγχία, Eccl.; -αγχονία, Galen. 15. 478.

Λιμαίνω, (λιμός) to suffer from hunger, of armies, Hdt. 6. 28., 7. 25.

Λιμαλέας, α, ον, starved, Hesych.

Λιμβεία, ἡ, = λιχνεία, Hdn. Epim. p. 77; λιμβία Hesych. s. v. λιχνία.

Λιμβεύω, or as Dep. λιμβεύομαι, later for λιχνεύω, Hdn. ut supr.

Λίμβος or λιμβός, ον, later word for λίχνος, Hesych., etc.

Λιμβρός, ἄ, ὄν, = λιβρός II, E. M., Suid.

Λιμεν-ἀρχης, ον, ὄ, an inspector of the port, harbour-master, Gloss.

Λιμενή-οχος, ον, (έχω) closing in the harbour, ἀκη Ap. Rh. 2. 965.

Λιμενίζω, to form a harbour, Polyae. 4. 7, 7.

Λιμένιος, α, ον, of the harbour, epith. of Aphrodité, Paus. 2. 34, II; of Zeus, Vit. Arat. 275 C Petav.: cf. λιμενίτης.

Λιμενίσκος, ὄ, Dim. of λιμήν, Gloss.; also -ίσκιον, τό, Synes. 167 F.

Λιμενίτης [νί], ον, ὄ, voc. λιμενίτα, god of the harbour, of Priapus, Anth. P. 10. 1, cf. 10. 17: fem. λιμενίτις, ἴδος, of Artemis, 6. 105.

Λιμενο-ειδής, ἐς, like a harbour, An. Oxon. 1. 444.

Λιμενο-ποιία, ἡ, the making of harbours, Tzetz.: -ποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging thereto, Philo Belop. 49.

Λιμεν-ορμίτης [ι], ον, ὄ, (ὀρμίζω) tarrying in the harbour, epith. of Priapus, Anth. P. 10. 5; cf. λιμενίτης.

Λιμενο-σκόπος, ον, watching the harbour, epith. of Zeus and Phoebus, Call. Fr. 114, Anth. P. 10. 25:—as fem., Call. Dian. 259.

Λιμενο-ουργία, ἡ, harbour-making, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 621.

Λιμενο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, a harbour-watcher, Aen. Tact. 29.

Λιμήν, ἐνος, ὄ, (prob. from √ΛΙΒ, λείβω, cf. λίμνη):—a harbour, haven, creek, whereas ὄρμος is the inner part of the harbour, where vessels lie, the landing-place, Hom., v. esp. II. 1. 432, 435; but later with no such distinction; Κανθόρου λ. a dockyard in the Peiræus, with a run upon κάνθαρος just above, Ar. Pax 145, ubi v. Schol.:—often in pl., λιμένες νηῶν ὄχοι Od. 5. 404; λιμένες δ' ἐνὶ ναύλοχοι αὐτῇ 4. 846; λιμένες τε πάνορμοι 13. 195; so Soph. Ph. 936, etc.:—also c. gen. objecti, λιμένες θαλάσσης havens of refuge from the sea, Od. 5. 418, 440, cf. Hes. Sc. 207. II. metaph. a haven, retreat, refuge, Theogn. 460; ἐταιρείας λ. a haven of friendship, Soph. Aj. 683; οὗτος .. λ. πέφανται τῶν ἐμῶν βουλευμάτων Eur. Med. 769; c. gen. objecti, λ. κακῶν from ills, Aesch. Supp. 471; ᾧ ναυτίλοισι χείματος λ. φανείς, Ἀγαμέμνονος παῖ, Eur. Andr. 891; λ. τῆς πλόνης ἦδε ἡ γῆ μόνη λείπεται Dion. H. 1. 58. 2. a gathering-place, receptacle, πολὺς πλούτου λ. Aesch. Pers. 250, cf. Eur. Or. 1077; παντὸς ὀλωνοῦ λ. Soph. Ant. 1000; Ἄιδου λ. a harbour of death, Ib. 1284; in O. T. 420, the sense seems to be how will Cithaeron not be filled with thy cries (λιμήν ἔσται τῆς σῆς βοῆς)? how will it not reëcho them?—in Thessaly and Paphos also = ἀγορά, Galen. 4. 296. 3. the source of birth, the womb, etc., Emped. 331, Soph. O. T. 1208.

Λιμηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (λιμός) hungry, causing hunger, ἔρωσ Theocr. 10. 57; ἐργασία Anth. P. 6. 47, cf. 285., 7. 546, Alciphro 1. 9, etc.

Λιμηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (λιμήν) furnished with a good harbour, special epith. of Epidaurus in Laconia, Thuc. 4. 56., 7. 26; εὐλίμενον δὲ ὄσαν, βρα-χέως .. λιμηρὰν εἰρηθεῖν, ὡς ἂν λιμηρὸν Apollod. ap. Strab. 368.

Λιμνᾶ-γενής, ἐς, born at Λίμναι (v. Λίμνη II); C. I. 3684, Hesych.

Λιμνάζω, fut. ἄσω, of the sea or rivers, to leave stagnant water, form: stagnant pools, Lat. *stagnare*, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14. 4., 2. 2, 21; ὄσοι ποταμοὶ λιμνάζουσιν εἰς ἔλη ἢ ὄσα ἔλη λιμνάζονται so many rivers as leave

their waters to form marshes or so many marshes as have water left in them, Id. Probl. 25. 2, 2:—impers. λιμνάζει, stagnant pools are left, Id. Meteor. 3. 14, 10 and 11. 2. of water, to be stagnant, stagnate, Galen.: so, of the blood, Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 11. 3. c. acc. to form into a lake, ὁ ποταμὸς λ. τὰς δρούρας Philo 2. 98:—Pass., of land, to be flooded, Joseph. A. J. 1. 3, 5. II. of a country also, intr. in Act., to become a marsh, ἐν τοῖς λιμνάζουσι τόποις Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 26, cf. Diod. 4. 18, Strab. 363, etc.

λιμναῖον, τό, a plant, Diosc. 3. 9. λιμναῖος, α, ον, (λίμνη) of or from the marsh or mere, ὄρνιθας χερσαῖους τε καὶ λ. both land-fowl and water-fowl, Hdt. 7. 119, cf. Ar. Av. 272; of the crocodile, ἐδν .. τετράπουν, χερσαῖον καὶ λ. ἐστὶ Hdt. 2. 68; λ. κρηνῶν τέκνα, of frogs, Ar. Ran. 211; of the beaver, Nic. Al. 307; of an eel, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 355 D (vulg. λιμνία); so, λ. φυτῶν a water plant, Plut. 2. 399 F. 2. of water, stagnant, Hipp. Aër. 283. 3. of or for marshes, λ. σκάφος Heliod. 1. 31; λ. ἀνεμοὶ Hesyeh. II. (λίμναι) of or from the Limnae, epith. of Bacchus, from his temple there, Call. Fr. 280:—but λιμναῖον, τό, a temple of Artemis at Limnae, on the borders of Laconia and Messenia, Strab. 362, 364, cf. Paus. 3. 2, 6; whence she was called λιμναῖτις, Id. 4. 4, 2., 4. 31, 3, etc.; there was also an Ἄρτεμις Λιμναία at Sicyon, Id. 2. 7, 6; and at other places.

λιμνάς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of λιμναῖος, Theocr. 5. 17, Babr. 115. 1, Paus. 3. 7, 4.

λιμνάσια, ἡ, the stagnation of water, Arist. Probl. 25. 2, 3. λιμναία and λίμνευσις, ἡ, = λιμνασία, Zonar. 1304.

λίμνη, ἡ, (λίμνη, λείβω) at first prob. a salt-water lake, salt-marsh, lagoon, Lat. aestuarium, into which the sea comes regularly or at times, like the later λιμνοθάλασσα, στομαλίμνη, and so no doubt akin to λιμνή; then 1. a pool of standing water left by the sea or a river, Il. 21. 317: then, a marshy lake, mere, Lat. palus (distinguished from ἔλος, Plat. Criti. 114 E, Legg. 824 B), Βοιβηῖς λ. Il. 2. 711; Γυγαίη Ib. 865; Κηφισίς 5. 709; so Hdt. 1. 191, al.; λ. Γοργῶπις Aesch. Ag. 302; Μαιῶτις Id. Pr. 419, cf. 729, Pers. 871, cf. Hdt. 4. 86 (where it is called ἡ Μαιῆτις λ.); ἡ Βόλβη λ., near Amphipolis, Thuc. 4. 103; cf. λιμνώδης:—also, a large pool or basin (artificial), Hdt. 1. 185, sq.; v. sub ἔλος. 2. in Hom. and other Poets, the sea, Il. 24. 79, Od. 3. 1; βένθεσι λίμνης Il. 13. 21, 32; so, λίμνα πορφυροειδεῖ Aesch. Supp. 530, cf. Eum. 9; ἐπ' οἶδμα λίμνας Soph. (Fr. 423) ap. Ar. Av. 1338, Eur. Hec. 446 (lyr.); Πόσειδον, ὃς γλαυκὰς μέδεις .. λίμνας Soph. Fr. 341; Μηλίδα παρ λ. by the Malian bay, Id. Tr. 636. II.

λίμναι, αἱ, a quarter of Athens (once prob. marshy), near the Acropolis, in which stood the Lenaeum, Ar. Ran. 216, Thuc. 2. 15, Isae. 72. 40, etc., cf. λιμναῖος II; also a temple of Artemis, cf. λιμνήτης II. 2. a quarter or suburb of Sparta, Strab. 363. 3. a place in Messenia, Id. 362. λίμνηθεν, Adv. from the lake or sea, Ap. Rh. 4. 1579.

λιμνήσιον, τό, a name of the κενταύρειον, Damocr. ap. Galen. 18. 862. λιμνήσιος, ὁ, Laker, name of a frog in Batr. 221.

λιμνήστις, ἡ, a marsh-plant, elsewhere ἀδάρη, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2; in Galen. 13. 858, λιμνηστρίς; in 6. 434, λιμνητίς,—both wrongly.

λιμνήτης, οὐ, ὅ, fem. -ήτις Dor. -άτις, ἴδος, living in marshes, βδέλλα Theocr. 2. 56; ὄρνιθες Achmes Onir. 302; cf. λιμναῖος. II. epith. of Artemis, as protectress of fishermen, Paus. 3. 23, 10, cf. Artemid. 2. 35; λιμναῖτι ποῖτ. shortd. for λιμναῖτιδι, Anth. P. 6. 280; cf. Lob. Phryn. 429.

λιμνίον, τό, Dim. of λίμνη, Arist. Mirab. 112. 1. λίμνιος, α, ον, v. sub λιμναῖος.

λιμνόβιος, ον, living in a lake, opp. to χερσόβιος, Ael. N. A. 6. 10. λιμνο-ειδής, ἐς, = λιμνώδης; Adv. -ῶς, Eust. ad Dion. P. 48.

λιμνο-θάλασσα, Att. -ττα, ἡ, a marsh formed by water from the sea, a salt-marsh, estuary, Xanth. 3, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 5, G. A. 3. 11, 7, etc.

λιμνο-μάχης, οὐ, ὁ, a candidate for the prize at the Lenaea (v. λίμνη II. 1), Hesyeh.

λιμνόμοι, Pass. to become a marsh, Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 3, Strab. 240.

λιμν-όστρεον, τό, the edible oyster which was kept in ponds by the sea (λίμναι, Lat. aestuaria, lacustria), Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 6., 5. 15, 14, G. A. 3. 11, 31.

λιμνο-σώματος, ον, marsh-bodied, v. λειοσώματος.

λιμνουργός, ὁ, one who works in λίμναι, a fisherman, Plut. Mar. 37.

λιμνο-φύής, ἐς, marsh-born, δόναξ Anth. P. 6. 23.

λιμνό-χαρίς, ὁ, Grace of the marsh, or -χαρής, Love-marsh, name of a frog, Batr. 12, 216.

λιμνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a marsh, marshy, ὕδωρ Hipp. Aër. 287, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 6; ὁ Πόντος ἐστὶ λ. διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς ποταμοὺς εἰς αὐτὸν βεῖν Id. Probl. 23. 6, 2. 2. of ground, τὸ λ. τοῦ Στρυμόνος marshy ground at the mouth of the Strymon, Thuc. 5. 7.

λίμο-δοξέω, to crave after fame, Philo 2. 273, 534:—δοξία, ἡ, 1. 290.

λίμο-δρον, τό, a wild plant, prob. a kind of ὀροβάγχη, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 5; in C. P. 5. 15, 5, λειμόδρον.

λίμο-θνής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, dying of hunger, Aesch. Ag. 1274.

λίμο-κίμβιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, one who starves himself from avarice, Com. Anon. (105) ap. Eust. 1828. 10.

λίμο-κόλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a hungry flatterer, Com. Anon. (270) ap. A. B. 50.

λίμο-κτονία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, a killing by hunger, or rather (in medic. sense) by abstinence from food, Hipp. 370. 8., 400. 37; in pl., Plat. Prot. 354 A.

λίμο-ξηρος, ον, wasted with hunger, Philogelos §§ 219-226.

λίμο-ποιός, ὄν, causing hunger, Erotian. 244; Ζεύς Eus. P. E. 260 C.

λίμός, οὐ, ὁ, (the fem. is called Dor. by the Gramm., and so is used by the Megarean in Ar. Ach. 743, Bion 6. 4; but it also occurs h. Homi.

Cer. 313, Call. Fr. 490, Polyb. 1. 84, 9, and Anth., cf. Lob. Phryn. 188, Jac. Anth. P. p. 19 and Index):—hunger, famine, δίψα τε καὶ λιμός II. 19. 166; λιμῶ θανείν Od. 12. 342; λιμὸν ὀμοῦ καὶ λοιμὸν Hes. Op. 241, cf. Thuc. 2. 54; so also in Pind., Hdt., and Att.; σκότω .. λ. ξύνοικος Aesch. Ag. 1642; δέϊνον προφήτην λιμὸν Antiph. Φιλ. 1. 23; ἄπανθ' ὁ λ. γλυκεία πλὴν αὐτοῦ ποιεῖ Id. in Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 80; ὁ δὲ λ. ἐστὶν ἀθανασίας φάρμακον Id. Διπλ. 2:—proverb., ἀπολείτε λίμω Μηλίω, referring to the siege of Melos (Thuc. 5. 114 sq.), Ar. Av. 186:—metaph., ἦδη γὰρ εἶδον .. λιμὸν τ' ἐν ἀνδρὸς πλουσίου φρονήματι, γνώμην δὲ μεγάλην ἐν πένητι σώματι Eur. El. 371. II. a hungry wretch, starveling, Posidipp. Χορ. 1. 12, cf. Eust. 1828. 6. (Perh. for λιφ-μός, eager desire, craving, from √ΛΙΦ, λίπ-τομαι.)

λίμο-φορέυς, ὁ, (φέρω) causing hunger, Anth. P. 11. 371.

λίμο-ψωρος, ὁ, (ψώρα) a cutaneous disease, scurvy, arising from hunger or bad food, Polyb. 3. 87, 2:—in Hippiatr. p. 188, λιμοψώρα, ἡ.

λιμπάνω, collat. form of λείπω, Hipp. 513, Arat. 128, Jo. Chrys.; elsewhere only used in compds. ἀπο-, κατα-λιμπάνω.

λιμφός, λιμφεύω, collat. forms of λιμβ-, Hesyeh.

λιμώδης, ἐς, (λιμός) famished, hungry, λιμώδες τι ἔχει τινά Hipp. Progn. 37; λιμώδες ἐρυγγάνειν Alciphro 1. 25; λ. τι ἀναφθέγγεσθαι Plut. 2. 751 A; λ. τράπεζα scanty, 703 F; λεπτός καὶ λ. ὕπνος 325 C.

λιμώσω, Att. -ττω, to be famished, hungry, Strab. 722, Babr. 45. 8, Anth. P. 6. 307, Luc. Luct. 9, Alciphro 1. 21; aor. ἐλίμωσα cited from Paroemiogr.; fut. med. λιμώξομαι cited from Niceph. Rhet. Cf. λοιμώσω from λοιμός.

λίμ-αγρέτης, ον, ὁ, caught in the net, Lyc. 237. II. a fisherman, Philes p. 240.

λίναριον, τό, Dim. of λίνον, Achmes Onir. 222: a net, Eust. 1451. 62.

λίναώ, to catch in a net, only found in compds. δια-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-λίναώ.

λίνδος, ὁ, an aromatic plant, Mnesim. Ἴπποτρ. 1. 63, cf. Eust. 315. 18.

λίνειος, α, ον, =sq., Suid.

λίνεος [ῖ], α, ον, contr. λινούς, ἡ, οὖν: (λίνον):—of flax, flaxen, linen, Lat. lineus, κίθων, θώρηξ Hdt. 1. 195., 3. 47, etc.; ἱμάτιον Plat. Crat. 389 B, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 5; ὄπλα λ. cables of flax, Hdt. 7. 36; also, λινά, τά, Aesch. Fr. 189, Ar. Fr. 84:—λίναῖος, α, ον, is f. l. in Hipp., etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 147, Paral. 357.

λίμ-εργής, ἐς, wrought of flax, Lyc. 716, Dion. P. 1116.

λίνεύς, ἔως, ὁ, a kind of mullet, Callias Κύκλ. 1, Phot., Hesyeh.

λίνεύω, to catch with nets, λ. γυργαθοῖς Arr. Peripl. M. Rubr. p. 10.

λίνιδιον, τό, Dim. of λίνον, Bito Mach. 106 B.

λίνο-δεσμος, ον, =sq., σχεδία Aesch. Pers. 68 (lyr.).

λίνο-δετος, ον, (δέω) bound with flaxen cords, χαλινοί Eur. I. T. 1043; λ., ὡσπερ μηλολόνην, τοῦ ποδὸς τῆς τοῦ ποδός tied by the foot, Ar. Nub. 763.

λίνο-δρῦς, ἡ, = χαμαῖδρῦς, Diosc. 3. 102.

λίνο-εργής, ἐς, = λινεργής, Opp. H. 3. 444 (v. 1. -εργής).

λίνο-ερκής, ἐς, pent within nets or snares, Nonn. D. 26. 55.

λίνο-ζευκτος, ον, joining with flaxen cords, Opp. H. 4. 79.

λίνο-ζωστis (in MSS. sometimes wrongly -ζώστis), ἔως and ἴδος (both in Galen.), Ion. ἴος, ἡ, a plant, the common mercury, Hipp. 653. 52., 1234 D, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 10, Diosc. 4. 191.

λίνο-θήρας, ον, ὁ, one who uses nets or snares, Anth. P. 7. 172.

λίνο-θώρηξ, ἦκος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for λινοθώραξ, wearing a linen cuirass, Il. 2. 529, 830; of the Persians, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2.

λίνο-καλάμη, ἡ, = ἀμοργίς, fine flax, Schol. Ar. Lys. 736: collect., flax-straw, used as thatch, LXX (Jos. 2. 6), cf. Hipp. 580. 46, Diod. 1. 60:—

λίνο-καλαμῖς, ἡ, as a name for λίνον, Diosc. Noth. 2. 125.

λίνο-κάρυξ, ὁ, Dor. for λινοκῆρυξ, a linen-hawker, Hesyeh.

λίνο-κλωστος, ον, spinning flax, ἡλακάτη Anth. P. 7. 12. II. pass. spun of flax, φᾶρος Theod. Prodr. p. 162.—Cf. λινουκός.

λίνο-κροκος, ον, flax-woven, φᾶρος Eur. Hec. 1081.

λίνον [ῖ], τό, anything made of flax (v. fin.): 1. a cord, fishing-line, Il. 16. 408: the thread spun from a distaff, Eur. Or. 1431, etc.; and in pl., Id. Tro. 537; cf. λινοθώρηξ:—metaph. the thread of destiny spun by the Fates, Il. 20. 128, Od. 7. 198, etc. (v. sub ἐπινέω); and in pl., τά γε μὰν λίνα πάντα λελοῖπει ἐκ Μοιρᾶν Theocr. 1. 139, cf. Call. Lav. Pall. 104; ὑπὲρ τὸ λίνον = ὑπὲρ μόρον Luc. Jup. Conf. 2:—proverb., with or without negative, λίνον λίνω συνάπτειν, i. e. to join like with like, to deal with matters of like kind, Plat. Euthyd. 298 C, Stratt. Ποτάμ. 2, Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 9. 2. a fishing-net, ἀψίδι λίνου ἀλόντε Il. 5. 487, cf. κλωστήρ II:—a hunting-net, Theocr. 8. 58., 27. 16. 3. linen, linen-cloth, Il. 9. 661, Od. 13. 73, 118: in pl. linen cloths, linen garments, Aesch. Supp. 121, 132; sail-cloth, Ar. Ran. 364, Ar. Rh. 1. 565, etc. 4. flax for spinning, λίνου μεστόν ἀτρακτον Ar. Ran. 1347. II. the plant that produces flax, lint, Lat. linum (now called λινάρι or λινοκάλαμι), post-Hom. (unless λινόιο ἄωτον, Il. 9. 661, be referred hither, cf. ἄωτος), λίνον ἐργάζεσθαι Hdt. 2. 105, etc.; λίνον σπέρμα lint-seed, Thuc. 4. 26; in pl., ἡ ἐκ τῶν λ. δημιουργία Plat. Polit. 280 C. III. on λίνον αἰδεῖν, Il. 18. 570, v. sub λίνος II. (With λίνον [ῖ], λίνεος, cf. Lat. linum, lineus, linteus; Goth. lein (sindwán), O. H. G. lin:—the diff. of quantity is against the supp. that the word was borrowed from the Greeks.)

λίνο-πλοκος, ον, with linen robe, Anth. P. 6. 231.

λίνο-πλεκτος, ον, twisted or plaited of flax, Nonn. D. 26. 56.

λίνο-πληκτος, ον, shy of the net, of animals that have been caught, and escaped, Plut. 2. 642 A; also λινοπλήξ, ἦγος, ὁ, ἡ, Jo. Chrys.:—in Numen. 2p. Ath. 321 E, we have a Sup. λινοπληγέστατος, beating the net violently, properly of a fish struggling, metaph. of a man.—On the form, v. Lnb. Paral. 288.

λίνο-πλόκος, ον, twisting flax, making nets, Nonn. Jo. 21. 3. II. λινόπλοκος, pass. woven of flax, Byz.

Λίνο-ποιός, *όν*, making linen, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 942.
 Λίνο-πόρος, *ον*, sail-wafting, *αὔραι* Eur. I. T. 410.
 Λινοπτάομαι, Dep. (λινοπτή) to watch nets, see whether anything is caught, Ar. Pax 1178 [where strangely *λίν-*].
 Λίνο-πτερος, *ον*, sail-winged, λ. ναυτίλων ὀχήματα Aesch. Pr. 468.
 Λίνο-πτέρυξ, ὄγος, δ, ἡ, = foreg., Opp. C. 1. 121., 4. 61.
 Λίνο-όπτης, *ον*, δ, (ὄψομαι) one who watches nets to see whether anything is caught, Arist. ap. Schol. Ar. Pac. 1178, Poll. 5. 17, Hesych.
 Λίνο-ράφης, *ές*, (ράπτω) sewn of flax, τυλείον Soph. Fr. 415 c; λ. δόμος, in Aesch. Supp. 134, awaits explanation. II. making nets, Nonn. D. 23. 121.
 Λίνος, δ, = λίνον, ap. Walz Rhett. 3. 525, Suid., etc.
 Λίνος [ἴ], *ου*, δ, Linos, a mythical minstrel, son of Apollo and Urania (Calliopé), teacher of Orpheus and Hercules, v. Hes. Fr. 132 sq., Theocr. 24. 103, Apulod. 1. 3, 2. II. as appellat., the song or lay of Linos, whether composed by him or upon him; in Il. 18. 570, sung by a boy to the cithara while the vintagers are at work, Λίνον δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν ἀείδεν λεπταλέη φωνῇ sang the lay of Linos in accompaniment; others take it to be λίνον, τό, = χορδή, the beautiful string sounded in answer to his voice (the string being in Homer's time made of flax?), v. Payne Knight Prol. Hom. § 47, Heyne ad l. c.; and against them Spitzn. Excurs. xxix. ad Il.—This Linos evidently had peculiar music appropriated to it, since Hdt. (2. 79) identified it under various names in Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Egypt; and in Hdt. Λίνος is manifestly the name, not of the man, but of the air; just as Λιτυέρσης, Μανέρως, Παιάν, Ἀρμόδιος (mostly with the Article), are used as names of songs, from their composers or subjects: it is said to have been a dirge; but this ill suits the description in Hom. l. c., φόρμυγγι λιγείη ἱμερόεν κιθάριζε; or that of Pind., δχέταν Λίνον αἰλινον ἕμνειν Fr. 103* Donalds. (104 Bgk.); or that of Eur. H. F. 348, αἰλινον ἐπ' εὐτυχίᾳ μολπῆ Φοῖβος λαχεῖ; cf. Ath. 619 C, and v. οἰτόλιμος. (The interpr. in Enst., λίνος, ἄσμα ἱστουρούντων, is a mere etymol. speculation.)
 Λινό-σαρκος, *ον*, with soft, tender body (as Enst. explained it), τροφαλῆς Antiph. Αἴπ. ἐρ. 1; Meineke suggests λιχνόσαρκος.
 Λινό-σπαρτον, τό, a plant, used like flax, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2; cf. σπάρτον.
 Λινό-σπερμα and Λινό-σπερμον, τό, flax-seed, Galen.
 Λίνο-στασία, ἡ, a laying of nets: the nets laid, Anth. P. 6. 179., 9. 76.
 Λίνο-στατέω, (ἱστημι) to lay nets, Opp. C. 4. 64, Longus 2. 13:—Pass. to be surrounded and caught with nets, Ath. 219 D.
 Λίνοστολία, ἡ, a wearing of linen, linen clothing, Plut. 2. 352 C.
 Λινό-στολος, *ον*, clad in linen, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 1, cf. Or. Sib. 5. 491.
 Λινό-στροφος, *ον*, twisted of flax, θῶμιγξ Opp. H. 3. 76.
 Λίνο-τειχῆς, *ές*, with linen walls, Dionys. ap. Steph. B. s. v. Γαζύς.
 Λίνο-τόμος, δ, a conjuror who pretends to cut a cord in two and shews it joined, Hesych.
 Λίνουκός, *όν*, (ἐλκω) of spun flax, χλαῖνα Ion ap. Ath. 451 D; where Lob. (Phryn. 612) suggests λινόκλωσ = λινόκλωστος.
 Λίνουργεῖον, τό, a linen factory, Strab. 191.
 Λίνουργέω, to work flax, make linen, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 376.
 Λίνουργία, ἡ, linen manufacture, Strab. 498.
 Λίνουργός, *όν*, (*ἐργω) working flax, spinning or weaving, γυνή Alex. Βαμ. 1. II. as Subst., λίνουργός, δ, a weaver, Strab. 162. 2. a kind of goose, Opp. IX. 3. 23. 3. a kind of stone, Plut. 2. 1162.
 Λίνους, ἡ, οὖν, contr. for λίνεος.
 Λίνουφείον, λινυφείον, τό, = λινουργεῖον, Eus., Sozom., etc.
 Λίνο-ὑφῆς [ῦ], *ές*, E. M. 558. 49; Λινό-ὑφος, *ον*, A. B. 302, weaving linen. Ia Gloss. both this form and λινυφος occur. Cf. Ducang.
 Λίνουχος, *ον*, (ἔχω) having or using nets, Gloss.
 Λίνο-φθόρος, *ον*, linen-wasting, ὑφασμάτων λακίδες Aesch. Cho. 27.
 Λίνο-χίτων, *ωνος*, ὁ, ἡ, with linen tunic, Hesych.
 Λινό-χλαινος, *ον*, with linen mantle, Dion. P. 1096, Nonn. D. 26. 58.
 Λίντεον, v. λέντιον.
 Λιπτῆρ, ἦρος, δ, the Lat. linter, ap. Priscian.
 Λίν-φδία, ἡ, the song of Linos (v. Λίνος II), Schol. Il. 18. 570.
 Λίπα [ἴ], an old word used by Hom. in the phrases ἀλείψαι or ἀλείψασθαι λίπ' ἐλαίῳ to anoint or cause to be anointed with oil, Il. 10. 577., 14. 171, etc.; so, χρίσαι or χρίσασθαι λίπ' ἐλαίῳ 3. 466., 6. 96., 10. 364, Hes. Op. 520; only once without ἐλαίῳ, λούσσατο καὶ λίπ' ἀλείψεν Od. 6. 227. In all these places λίπ' appears with its final vowel cut off, but we find χρίσασθαι λίπα in Hipp. 603. 55; λίπα ἀλείψασθαι, -εσθαι Thuc. 1. 6., 4. 68, Theophr., etc., so that no doubt λίπα is the word in Hom. also. Some think (cf. Enst. 1560. 27) that λίπα was arocorate from λίπαῖ, dat. of λίπα or λίπας, τό, (v. λίπας), so that λίπα would be the generic, and ἐλαίῳ the specific noun (cf. βούς ταύρος, σὺς κάπρος, ἴρηξ κίρκος, etc.); and in Hipp. we have the phrases ἐλαίῳ χρίων λίπα 657. 23; τῷ βοδίνῳ ἀλείφασθαι λίπα 658. 3; whereas in other places Hipp. seems to use it as a neut. nom. or acc., χρίσμα λίπα ἔστω 649. 43; μηδ' ἄλλο τι πῖον μηδὲ λίπα ἔχον 656. 55; so, λίπα ἀσκεῖν Dio C. 53. 27. But prob. in all places it must be regarded as an Adv. unctuously, richly, being to λιπαρός, as αἶψα to αἰψηρός, κάρτα to καρτερῶς, λίγα to λιγέως. (V. sub λίπος.)
 Λίπα-ἀδελφος, *ον*, brotherless, C. I. 3333.
 Λίπαζω, (λίπας) = λιπαίνω, Nic. Th. 90, 112.
 Λίπαίνω: aor. ἐλίπηνα Opp. H. 4. 357, ἐλίπανα Axionic. Φιλαιρ. I. 20:—Med., aor. λιπηνάμενος Anth. Plan. 273:—Pass., aor. ἐκ-λιπανθήναι Plut.: pf. λελίπασμαι Damocr. Medic. 83: (λίπα, λίπος). Το oil, anoint, χρώτα μύροις Anaxil. Λυροπ. 1; χαρὰς ὑπο σῶμα λ. ἰδρῶτι Aspasia ap. Ath. 219 C; πάσμασι σῶμα λ. Axionic. l. c.; and in Med. to

anoint oneself, Anth. l. c. 2. of rivers, to make fat, enrich, χώραν ὑδασι Eur. Bacch. 575, cf. Hec. 454.
 Λίπα-αλγῆς, *ές*, free from sorrow, θυμός Paul. Sil. 891.
 Λίπα-ανδρῶν, to be in want of men, Ephor. 53, Strab. 279; and Λίπα-ανδρία, ἡ, want of men, Id. 596:—v. sub λειπανδρῶν.
 Λίπα-ανθρωπία, ἡ, want of men, Eust. 23. 29; v. sub λειπανδρῶν.
 Λίπαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for anointing, Schol. Od. 6. 227.
 Λίπαρα [πᾶ], ἡ, the largest of the Aeolian islands, Thuc. 3. 88, etc.:—Adj. Λιπαράτος, α, *ον*, of Lipara, αἱ Λ. νῆσοι the group of these islands, Polyb. 1. 25, 4, etc.; ἡ Λιπαράτων πόλις Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 15; λίθος Λιπαράτος a stone like volcanic glass or obsidian, Theophr. Lap. 14, Orph. Lith. 686.
 Λίπαρ-ἀμπυξ, ὄκος, δ, ἡ, with bright fillet or tiara, Pind. N. 7. 22; parodied by Ar. Ach. 671, as epith. of fish-sauce.
 Λίπαρ-αυγῆς, *ές*, bright-beaming, Pratin. 3. 1, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 A.
 Λίπαρέω (λιπαρῆς):—to persist, persevere, hold out, of obstinate resistance, λιπαρήσομεν οὕτω, ὅπως ἂν ἔχωμεν Hdt. 8. 144; so in part., τοὺς Λυδοὺς τέως μὲν διάγειν λιπαρόντας continued to hold out, under pressure of famiae, 1. 94; but also, reversely, with a part. added, λιπαρέετε μένοντες persist in holding your ground, 9. 45; ἐλιπάρεε ἱστορέων persisted in inquiring, 3. 51; also, c. dat., λ. τῇ πόσει to keep on drinking, 5. 19; λ. τῇ ἐταίρᾳ Diog. L. 666. II. of persistent entreaty, I. absol. to persist in intreating, to be importunate, λιπαρόντων δὲ αὐτῶν Hdt. 1. 86, cf. 2. 42., 9. 111, Aesch. Pr. 520, Plat. Crat. 413 B, etc.; γενοῦ γλίσχρος προσαιτῶν λιπαρῶν τε Ar. Ach. 452, cf. Dem. 580. 27. 2. c. acc. et inf. to beseech one to do a thing, Aesch. Pr. 1004; also, τοῦ με χρέιας ᾧδε λιπαρεῖς τυχεῖν; to obtain what request dost thou so importune me? Soph. O. T. 1435; λιπαροῦντι μὲν τυχεῖν importunate to obtain, Id. O. C. 776; ξυγγενέσθαι .. μ' ἐλιπάρει .. μάζαις importuned me to become acquainted with cakes, Teleclid. Incert. 7; cf. Xen. Oec. 2, 16. 3. c. acc., ἐξαιτήσεσθαι καὶ λιπαρήσειν παρ' ὑμῶν αὐτῶν entreat earnestly for him at your hands, Dem. 581. 17; but also, λ. βωμούς to importune .., Polyb. 32. 25, 7:—Pass. to be earnestly intreated, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 12.
 Λίπαρῆς, *ές*, persisting or persevering in a thing, earnest, indefatigable, περί τινος Plat. Crat. 413 A; περί τι, πρὸς τι Id. Hipp. Mi. 369 E, 372 B; also c. gen., παιδείας Luc. Amor. 6. 2. of things, λ. χειρουργία Ar. Lys. 672; προθυμία Luc. Abdic. 4; λ. πυρετός an obstinate fever, Id. Hist. Conscr. 1. II. earnest in begging or praying, importunate, c. part., λ. εἶναι δεόμενος Plut. T. Gracch. 6; ἀκούσαι βουλόμενοι λ. ἦσαν Id. 2. 665 E;—λ. χεῖρ a hand instant in prayer, Soph. El. 1378 (on 451, v. sub ἀλιπαρῆς):—τὸ λιπαρῆς importunity, Luc. Hermot. 24; πρὸς τὸ λ. = λιπαρῶς, Soph. O. C. 1119. III. Adv. -ρῶς, earnestly, importunately, Plat. Legg. 931 C; λ. ἔχων ἀκούειν longing earnestly to hear, Id. Prot. 315 E; λ. ἔχω γίγνεσθαι τι to be importunate in desiring that .., Ib. 335 B. (Prob. from √ΛΙ, cf. λίπτομαι, λιλαίομαι.) [i always, Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 529; cf. λιπαρός fin.]
 Λίπαρῆσις, *εως*, ἡ, supplication, Dion. H. 1. 81.
 Λίπαρῆτιον, verb. Adj. one must be importunate, Xen. Apol. 23.
 Λίπαρῆς, Ion. -λή, ἡ, (λιπαρῆς) persistence, perseverance, λιπαρῆς τε καὶ ἀρετῆ ἀντέχομεν Hdt. 9. 21, cf. 70, Anon. ap. Suid.
 Λίπαρῆς, ἡ, (λιπαρός) fatness, Diosc. 1. 49.
 Λίπαρο-βῶλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with rich soil, Byz.
 Λίπαρο-γεῖος, *ον*, with rich soil, Schol. Il. 18. 541.
 Λίπαρο-ζωνος, *ον*, bright-girdled, ἄλιος Eur. Phoen. 175.
 Λίπαρο-θρονος, *ον*, bright-throned, Aesch. Enn. 806, Poëta ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 174.
 Λίπαρο-κρήδεμος, *ον*, with bright head-band, Il. 18. 382, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 25. 459, etc.
 Λίπαρο-ὀμμάτος, *ον*, bright-eyed, Licymn. 4, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 14.
 Λίπαρο-πλόκᾶμος, *ον*, with glossy locks, Il. 19. 126, Pind. Fr. 58. 1.
 Λίπαρός, ἄ, ὄν: (λίπος): properly, oily, shiny with oil, acc. to the custom of oiling the skin in the palaestra, after bathing, and in later times at banquets: Hom. has it in this sense only once, λιπαροὶ κεφαλὰς καὶ καλά πρόσωπα Od. 15. 332; so, λιπαρὸς χωρεῖν ἐκ βαλανείου Ar. Pl. 616; θεᾶσθαι λιπαρὸν παρὰ τῷ Διονύσῳ Id. Eq. 536, cf. Nub. 1002; σοὶ δὲ μελήσει .. λιπαρῶ χωρεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ δείπνον (so Bentl. for -ρῶς) Id. Eccl. 652; of the hair, opp. to αὐχμηρός, Simon. 148, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31, cf. Plat. Tim. 60 A, 84 A, Arist. H. A. 3. 17, 5. 2. fatty, greasy, ἄρτος Ar. Fr. 163; τὰ λιπαρά oily, unctuous dishes, Ib. 421; τὸ λ. fatty substance, Arist. P. A. 2. 5, 2, al.; sometimes opp. to τὸ πῖον (which implies resinous substance), Id. Meteor. 4. 9, 34. Color. 1, 11. II. of the healthy look of the human body or skin, shining, sleek, Lat. nitidus, in Hom. always λιπαροὶ πόδες bright, smooth feet, without a wrinkle on the skin, mostly of men's feet, in the line ποσσὶ δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλά πέδιλα Il. 2. 44, etc.; of Hera, 14. 186; of Themis, Hes. Th. 901; λιπαρῶτεροι ἐγένοντο Hdt. 3. 23; and in Att., λ. στήθος Ar. Nub. 1011; θηρία Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 11; χεῖλεα Luc. Amor. 13. III. of condition or state of life, rich, comfortable, easy, Lat. nitidus, lautus, γῆρας Od. 11. 136., 19. 368, Pind. N. 7. 146; λ. εὐφροσύνη Anth. P. 11. 63; so, λιπαρῶς γηράσκειν Od. 4. 210; πλήσαντα λ. κύκλον ἐτῶν ἑκατὸν Epigr. Gr. 451. IV. of things, bright, brilliant, fresh and fair, λιπαρῆ καλύπτρη Il. 22. 406; λ. κρήδεμνα Od. 1. 334, etc.; χοροὶ Hes. Th. 63; and of castle-walls, Od. 13. 388; so also, λιπαρὸς θέμιστας τελεῖν to pay rich or ample taxes, Il. 9. 156, 298;—so of the oily smoothness of a calm sea, λ. γαλῶνα Theocr. 22. 19, cf. Call. Epigr. 5. 5; also, ὀμμάτων σέλας Theocr. 23. 8; and of smells, λ. ὀσμὴ rich, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 5, de Sens. 5, 10. V. of soil, fat, rich, fruitful, Lat. nitidus, pinguis, as epith. of places, Χῖος, ἡ νήσων λιπαρωτάτη εἶν ἀλλ' κείται h. Hom. Ap. 38; λ. πόλις Theogn.

947; λ. Ὀρχόμενος, Θῆβαι, Νάξος, Μαραθῶν Pind. O. 14. 5, P. 2. 6, etc.; λιπαρὰ Ἀθηναί, a favourite epith. with the Athenians, prob. with allusion to the Attic olive, first in Pind. I. 2. 30, Fr. 46; cf. Ar. Ach. 639, 640 (where he plays on the double sense of brilliant and greasy), Nub. 300, Fr. 162; so, λ. τὸ χρῆμα τῆς πόλεως, of Nephelococcygia, Av. 826; λ. χεύματα, of rivers, Aesch. Supp. 1029; λ. ὄρμος Call. Del. 155; ἀντρον Orph., etc. VI. soft, well-boiled, λάχανα Hipp. 616. 21; λιπαρῶς ἔψειν, ἀνατρίβειν Id. 616. 23., 785 H. VII. Adv. λιπαρῶς, v. supr. I, III, VI.—(Often confounded with λιπαρῆς, Bentl. ad Ar. Lys. 673.)
 λιπαρότης, ἦτος, ὁ, *fattiness, υπάρχει ἐν γάλακτι* λ. Arist. H. A. 3. 20, II, cf. P. A. 2. 7, 1:—in pl. *fatty substances*, Hipp. Progn. 40. II. *brilliance, ὀμμάτων* Plut. 2. 670 E.
 λιπαρόχροος, ὄν, *with shining body, sleek of skin, λιπαρόχροε* Theocr. 2. 165:—so, λιπαρόχρως, ὠτος, ὁ, ἦ, acc. —χρῶν, lb. 102.
 λιπαρόψ, ὠπος, ὁ, ἦ, *bright-looking, τράπεζα* Philoxen. 2. 1.
 λίπας [ῥ], τό, = λίπος, used by Aetæa. in nom. λίπας, Cur. M. Diut. 2. 3; gen. λίπας Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1; dat. λίπαι Ib.
 λίπας, ἄδος, ἦ, *a fattened fowl*, Lob. Path. 443.
 λίπασμα [ῥ], τό, *fatness*, Hipp. 381. 22. 2. *a fattening substance*, Plut. 2. 771 B, cf. LXX (Nehem. 8. 10). 3. *salve*, Manetho 4. 345. 4. λ. ὀφθαλμῶν tears, Epicur. ap. Cleomed. 2. 1, p. 112 Bäke.
 λίπασμός, ὁ, *an anointing*, Diosc. Alexiph. 14. 2. *a fattening*, Eccl.
 λιπαυγής, ἐς, *deserted by light, dark, sunless*, Orph. H. 17. 2; *blind*, Anth. P. 9. 13; hence λιπαυγέω, Basil.:—v. sub λειπανδρέω.
 λιπαυρέω, (αὔρα) *to be calm*, λιπαυρεῖ (impers.) Hesych.
 λιπάω (λίπας, λίπος) *to be fat and sleek*, only found in Ep. pres. λιπάω, v. l. Od. 19. 72; part. λιπῶντα Call. Fr. 141, Anth. P. 6. 324; and regul. part. λιπῶν, Phryn. Com. Ποάστ. I, Call. Fr. 121, Plut. 2. 206 F.
 λιπαργάτης, ὁ, *one who has lost his labour*, v. sub λειπηνής.
 λιπερνέω or λιφερνέω, *to be desolate*, the former in Suid., the latter in Joseph. A. J. 2. 5, 5:—but Hesych. has λιφερνούντες ἐν συνδένδρῳ τόπῳ προσφιλῶς διάγοντες.
 λιπερνής, ἐς, gen. ἐος, also ἦτος:—*desolate, forlorn, homeless, outcast*, ᾧ λιπερνῆτες πολῖται Archil. 50 (45), whence it was borrowed by Cratin. Πυτίν. II, ubi v. Meineke:—so also λιπερνῆτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. —ῆτις, ἴδος, Anth. P. 9. 649, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 1010, E. M. 566. 50, and restored by Schäfer in Longus 2. 22 for λιπεργάτης.
 λιπεσ-ἡνωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἦ, *forsaker of her husband*, of Helen, Stesich. 35 (74).
 λιπημέρος, ὄν, = ἀλιτῆμέρος, Hesych.
 λιπόβιος, ὄν, *having left life*, Hesych.
 λιποβλέφαρος, ὄν, *without eyelids; eyeless*, Nonn. Jo. 9. 1.
 λιποβοτάνεω, *to lose or be without herbage*, Plut. 2. 182 E.
 λιπογάλακτος, ὄν, = λιπόθηλος, Eust. 1752. 10.
 λιπόγαμος, ὄν, *having abandoned her marriage ties, ἦ λ. the adulteress*, of Helen, Eur. Or. 1305; cf. λιπεσῆνωρ.
 λιπόγεως, ὄν, *lacking soil*, Macar. Hom. p. 145.
 λιπόγληνος, ὄν, *without eyeballs, sightless*, Nonn. D. 37. 517.
 λιπόγλωσσος, ὄν, *tongueless*, Nonn. D. 26. 281.
 λιπογνώμων, ὄν, (γνώμων III) properly of animals, *without the tooth which marks their age*, Ister 53, E. M. 4. 4: generally, of unknown age, Luc. Lexiph. 6, Poll. 7. 184, Hesych.
 λιπογράμματος, ὄν, *wanting a letter*, Suid. s. v. Νέστωρ, Eust. 1379. 55; v. sub λειπανδρέω.
 λιπόγυιος, ὄν, *wanting a limb, maimed, lame*, Anth. P. 9. 13.
 λιποδεής, ἐς, (δέον) *wanting the necessaries of life*, Pseudo-Pythag. Ep. 2; v. sub λειπανδρέω.
 λιποδερμέω, *to be circumcised*, Hippiatr. p. 86.
 λιπόδερμος, ὄν, *without a skin: circumcised*, Galen. 19. 445, etc.
 λιποδρανέω, (δραίνω) *to fail in strength*, Galen. 7. 518:—λιποδρανής, ἐς, *lacking strength* (cf. ἀδρανής), Aetæa. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 6.
 λιπόζυγος, ὄν, *having left the yoke, solitary*, Hesych.
 λιπόθηλος, ὄν, (θηλή) *deprived of the breast*, of late-born pigs (μετάχοιρα), which the sows will not suckle, Geop. 19. 6, 8; cf. λιπογάλακτος.
 λιπόθριξ, τριχος, ὁ, ἦ, *hairless*, Ael. N. A. 17. 4, Nonn. D. 11. 510.
 λιπόθροος, ὄν, *wanting voice, mute*, of Echo, Nonn. D. 4. 327.
 λιποθύμειω, *to fall into a swoon, faint*, Hipp. Art. 831, cf. 652. 55, etc.: v. sub λειπανδρέω.
 λιποθύμημα, τό, = sq., Tzetz.
 λιποθύμια, ἦ, *a swoon*, Hipp. Aph. 1244, etc.; v. sub λειπανδρέω.
 λιποθύμικός, ἦ, ὄν, *subject to fainting*, Hipp. 425. 55; v. λειπανδρέω.
 λιπόκρεως, ὄν, gen. ω, *losing flesh, i. e. wasted, thin*, Suid.; an acc. pl. λιποκρέους in Tzetz. Hist. II. 60.
 λιποκτέανος, ὄν, *without property, poor*, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 576.
 λιπόκωπος, ὄν, *without handle*, dub. I. Anth. P. 6. 307, where Lob. (Aj. p. 375, ed. 2) λιθόκωπος, *with handle of stone*.
 λιπομαρτυρίου δίκη, *an action against a witness for non-appearance*, Dem. 1190. 7; v. Lys. ap. Phot., Poll. 8. 36, Att. Process, p. 185:—cf. λιποστράτιον.
 λιπόμαστος, ὄν, *without breasts*, Greg. Naz.
 λιπομήτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἦ, *motherless*, Anth. P. 9. 240.
 λιπομορβία, ἦ, *an (olive) tree broken off at the bottom*, Hesych.
 λιπόναυς, ὁ, ἦ, *deserting the fleet*, Aesch. Ag. 212 (which Herm. takes as pass., *deserted by the fleet of my allies*). V. λιπόνεως.
 λιποναύτης, ὄν, ὁ, *leaving the sailors*, Theocr. 13. 73, Anon. ap. Suid.
 λιποναυτίου γραφή *an indictment against one who deserts his ship or duty at sea*, Poll. 8. 42, Att. Process p. 364; cf. λιποστράτιον.
 λιπόνεως, ὄν, = λιπόνεως, Dem. 1226. 15, Luc. Catapl. 3; v. λειπανδρέω.

λιπόξυλος, ὄν, *lacking wood*; but in Emped. 121, 277 it must have a general sense, *defective, feeble*.
 λιπόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἦ, *childless*, with neut. pl. λέχη, Manetho 4. 585; cf. Lob. Paral. 264.
 λιπόπατρις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἦ, *leaving one's country*, Nonn. D. I. 131. II. *causing to forget one's country*, λ. ἐδωδή i. e. the lotos, Anth. P. 15. 12.
 λιποπάτωρ [ᾶ], ὄρος, ὁ, ἦ, *deserter of one's father*, Eur. Or. 1305.
 λιπόπνοος, ὄν, contr. —πνοος, ὄν, (πνοή) *left by breath, breathless, dead*, Anth. P. 12. 132, Anth. Plan. 110, 133. II. *without wind, deadly still*, Αἰδης Orph. H. 17. 9.
 λιποπόλεμος, ὄν, *leaving the war*, Nonn. D. 35. 389.
 λιπόπολις, ἴος, ὁ, ἦ, *leaving the city*, Nonn. D. 9. 278.
 λιποπρωγία, ἦ, *want of beard*, Crates Μέτοικ. I; v. sub λειπανδρέω.
 λιπόρ-ῖνος, ὄν, *without skin*, of Marsyas, Nonn. D. I. 44:—in Nic. Al. 550, epith. of the salamander, perhaps (from λίπος) *with greasy skin*.
 λίπος [ῥ], τό, properly of animal fat, *lard, tallow*, Arist. de Long. Vit. 5, II, cf. Probl. 23. 38, 1; in pl., *χηνὸς λίπη* Anth. P. 9. 377; βεβρωῦτες αἵματος λίπος gorged with fat and blood, Soph. Ant. 1022; but, λ. αἵματος in Aesch. Ag. 1428 seems to be merely a *fleck of blood* (Casaub. λίβος):—poët. of vegetable oil, λ. ἐλαίας Soph. Fr. 464. (From √ΛΙΠ come also λίπ-α, λίπ-ας, λιπ-άω, λιπ-αρός, also ἀ-λείφ-ω, ἀ-λείφ-αρ, ἀ-λοιφ-ῆ; cf. Skt. lip, lip-āmi (ungo), lēp-as (unguentum); Slav. lep-u (gluten); Lith. limp-u, lip-ti (to stick):—Curt. doubts the relation of Lat. liq in liq-ueo, liq-uor, because of the want of all connexion of sense.)
 λιποσαρκέω, *to lose flesh*, opp. to ἀδρύνομαι, cited from Theophr.
 λιποσαρκής, ἐς, = λιπόσαρκος, Anth. P. 11. 374, Opp. C. 2. 106.
 λιποσαρκία, ἦ, *want of flesh*, Jo. Diac. ad Hes. Sc. 268.
 λιπόσαρκος, ὄν, *having lost flesh*, Hipp. 1279. 54, Opp. C. 2. 106.
 λιποσθενής, ἐς, *powerless*, Nonn. D. 14. 101.
 λιποσιτέω, *to be in want of corn or bread*, Suid.
 λιπόσκιος, ὄν, *shadowless*, Nonn. D. 2. 93.
 λιποστέφανος, ὄν, *falling from the wreath*, Anth. P. 6. 71.
 λιποστράτεω, *to desert, refuse to serve in arms*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 226.
 λιποστράτια, ἦ, *desertion of the army, refusal to serve*, Hdt. 5. 27, Thuc. 6. 76:—so, λιποστράτιον, τό, Thuc. 1. 99; forms of the latter kind are rare in nom., cf. λιπομαρτυρίου, λιποναυτίου, λιποταξίου:—v. sub λειπανδρέω.
 λιποστράτιώτης, ὄν, ὁ, *a deserter*, App. Pun. 195; v. λειπανδρέω.
 λιποτακτέω, *to desert one's post*, Plut. 2. 241 A, etc.; v. λειπανδρέω.
 λιποτάκτης, ὄν, ὁ, *a deserter*, Dion. H. 8. 79.
 λιποταξία, ἦ, *a leaving one's post, desertion*, Dem. 568. 8.
 λιποταξίου γραφή *an indictment for desertion*, Plat. Legg. 943 D, Dem. 547. 27; λιποταξίου ἐνοχος Lys. 140. 1; τὰ δ' ἐγγέλεια γράφομαι λιποταξίου, a Com. phrase, Antiph. Kouρ. 2; v. Poll. 8. 42, Att. Process p. 364; cf. λιποστράτιον.
 λιπότης, ἦτος, ἦ, *fatness*, Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 13.
 λιποτονέω, *to relax, give way*, Nicom. Harm. 9.
 λιποτριχέω, *to grow bald*, Galen. 14. 530:—λιποτριχής, ἐς, = λιπόθριξ, Anth. P. 9. 52; λιπότριχος, ὄν, Nonn. D. 26. 159.
 λιποουρος, ὄν, *without tail*, Call. Fr. 76. 2.
 λιποφειγγής, ἐς, = λιπανγής, Musae. 238, Manetho I. 65.
 λιπόφθογγος, ὄν, = λιπόθροος, Nonn. D. 26. 288.
 λιποψυχέω, *to leave life, swoon*, like λιποθυμέω, Thuc. 4. 12, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 58, Xenarch. Πορφ. I. 12, Arist. Somn. 3. 5. II. *to lack spirit, fail in courage*, Hdt. 7. 229, Soph. Fr. 440:—v. sub λειπανδρέω.
 λιποψυχία, ἦ, = λιποθυμία, *swooning*, v. l. Hdt. I. 86, Hipp. Aph. 1258, Arist. Somn. 2, 8, etc.; v. sub λειπανδρέω.
 λιποψυχώδης, ἐς, like λιποψυχία, *faint*, Hipp. Acut. 391, cf. 65. 43.
 λιπόω, λιπῶν, v. sub λιπάω.
 λιπτομαι, Dep., with pf. pass. λέλιμμαι:—*to be eager, οὔτε μείων οὔτ' ἴσον λελιμμένοι* Aesch. Theb. 355:—c. gen. *to be eager for, long for, μάχης λελιμμένος* Ib. 380.—In late Poets, we have also an Act. λιπτω, in same sense, Ap. Rh. 4. 813, Nic. Th. 126, Lyc. 131. (From √ΛΙΦ, cf. λίψ (ἦ), Skt. lubh, lubh-yāmi (cupio), lūbh-as (cupiditas); Lat. lib-et, lub-et, lib-ido; Goth. liubs (ἀγαπητός); O. H. G. liub-an (lieben, our lief); Slav. lyuby (ἀγάπη), lyubyti (φιλεῖν), etc.)
 λιπυρία, Ion. —λή, ἦ, for λιποπυρία, *a malignant intermittent fever*, Hipp. 53. 15 sq., 467. 10; so λιπύριον, τό, Id. 479. 20:—but in Galen., Aët., etc., λιπυρίας or λειπυρίας (sc. πυρετός), ὁ:—Adj. λειπυρικός (scrib. λιπυρικός), ἦ, ὄν, like λιπυρία, Hipp. 134 E; λιπυριώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the nature of λιπυρία, πυρετός, Id. 1288. 19.
 λιπώδης, ἐς, (λίπος) *fatty, oily*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 1.
 λιραίνω, (λιρός) *to be bold or shameless, = ἀναιδέομαι*, Hesych.
 λιριόεις, λιρινος, λιριον, faulty forms of λειρ-.
 λιρός, ἄ, ὄν, (not λίρος, Arcad. 68. 14), *bold, shameless, lewd*, a word first used in later Ep., as Call. Fr. 229, Alex. Aetol. ap. Parth. 14. 30.
 λιρ-ὀφθαλμος, ὄν, *lewd-eyed*, Melet. in An. Oxon. 3. 70.
 λῖς, ὁ, Ep. for λέων, *a lion*, mostly in nom., ἐφάνη λῖς ἠνυγένειος II. 15. 275, cf. II. 239., 18. 318, Hes. Sc. 172; in acc., ἐπὶ τε λῖν ἠγαγε δαίμων II. 11. 480, cf. Eur. Bacch. 1173, Theocr. 13. 6; a nom. and dat. pl. λῖες, λῖεσσι are used in late Ep., Euphor. Fr. 27, Call. Fr. 468. [Aristarch. wrote λῖς, λῖν, λῖες, and this accent has been adopted by most Editors. But in all the Homeric passages λῖ is long, as also in Theocr. and Euphor. II. c., and prob. in Call. I. c.; other Gramm. therefore wrote λῖς, λῖν, λῖες.]
 λῖς, ἦ, (v. sub fin.), old Ep. form for λισαή, *smooth*, λῖς πέτρῃ Od. 12. 64, 79. II. to this belong the Homeric subst. forms λῖτι and λῖτα, of which no nom. λῖς is found in use, *smooth cloth, linen cloth*, opp. to *rich embroidered stuffs*: Hom. uses the sing. in the phrase,

ἐανῶ λιτὶ κάλυψαν they covered [the corpse] with a fine *linen cloth*, Il. 18. 352., 23. 254; and pl. λίτα, in the sense of *plain linen seat-covers*, over which were thrown the rich purple *ρήγεια*, Od. 1. 130., 10. 353, cf. Ath. 48 C; so Thuc. 2. 97 opposes *λεία* to *ὕφαντά*; in Il. 8. 441, the λίτα serve as *chariot-covers*:—in Anth. P. 6. 332, we have λίτα [ῖ] πολυδαίδαλα, embroidered *stuffs*; where neither the quantity nor the epith. agrees with the Homeric word. (From the same Root come *λισ-σός* (i. e. *λιτ-σός*), *λισ-σάς*, *λίσ-πος*, *λίσ-φος*, *λίσ-τρον*; but the orig. form of this Root must have been ΓΛΙΤ, cf. γλίτ-τρον, γλίτ-χρος, γλοι-ός, old Lat. *glit-tus* or *glütus*, Lith. *glit-us* (*glatt*):—perh. also *δ-λίσ-θάνω* belongs to the same Root, which must have been akin to *λείος*.)

λίσαι, v. sub *λίσσομαι*.

λισγάριον, τό, a *spade*, *maltock*, akin to *λίστρον*, Lat. *ligo*, Schol. Theocr. 4. 10; cf. Ducang. (*λισγάρι*, in modern Gr., is a kind of *rake* or *harrow*.)

λίση, v. sub *λίσσομαι*.

λίση, ἡ, v. *λίσπος*.

λίσπο-πύγος, ον, *smooth-butlocked*, epith. of *κίναιδοι*, A. B. 50, Poll. 2. 184, cf. Suid. s. v. *λίσποι*:—an acc. pl. *λίσπύργας* (as if from *λίσπόπυξ*) Schol. Ar. Eq. 1365, Eust. 1288. 46.

λίσπος, η, ον, (*λίσ*, ἡ):—*smooth*, *polished*, *λίση γλῶσσα* Ar. Ran. 826:—also *slight*, *small*, Schol. ad l.: cf. *λίσφος*. II. as Subst.

λίσαι, αἱ, *dice cut in two* by friends (*ξένοι*), each of whom kept half as *tallies* (*σύμβολα*, *tesserae hospitalitatis*), so that the reality of the bond could at any time be proved by producing them, Plat. Symp. 193 A, cf. Schol. Eur. Med. 610;—so *λίσποι*, οἱ, Suid.

λίσσανιος [ᾶ], ον, Lacon. for *ἀγαθός* (Hesych., Phot.), ᾧ *λίσσανιε*, my good friend, Ar. Lys. 1171 (vulg. *λυσσάνιε*).

λίσσάς, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of *λίσσός*, *λίσσός* αἰγίλιψ πέτρα Aesch. Supp. 794, cf. Eur. Andr. 533, H. F. 1148, Theocr. 22. 37, etc.:—*λίσσός* (sc. πέτρα) a *bare*, *smooth cliff*, Plut. Mar. 23, Crass. 9, Opp. H. 2. 320: of a *tomb-stone*, Epigr. Gr. 256.

λίσσομαι Hom., Att. Poets: Ion. impf. *λίσσεσκετο* Il. 9. 451: aor. 1 *ἐλίσάμην*, Ep. ἔλλ—Od.; imper. *λίσαι* Il. 1. 394; subj. 2 sing. *λίση* Od. 10. 526; aor. 2 inf. *λίτέσθαι* Il. 16. 47; opt. *λίτοίμην* Od. 14. 406. For the pres. *λίτομαι*, v. sub voce. (Prob. from √ΛΙΤ, as in *λιτ-έσθαι*, *λιτ-ή*, *λιτ-ανός*, etc.) Poët. Verb (v. fin.), *to beg*, *pray*, *intreat*, *beseech*, Hom., etc.—Construct., either absol. or c. acc. pers., *λίσσομένη*

προαείπε Δία Il. 1. 502; *εὐχολῆσι λιτῆσί τε ἔθνεα νεκρῶν ἐλλίσάμην* Od. 11. 35, etc.: *the thing by which one prays is found*, either with prep. ὑπέρ, as, λ. ὑπέρ τεκέων, ὑπέρ ψυχῆς καὶ γούνων Il. 15. 660., 22. 338; λ. τινὰ ὑπέρ πατρὸς καὶ μητέρος 24. 467; or simply in gen., λ. Ζηνὸς ἠδὲ Θέμιτος Od. 2. 68; λ. τινα γούνων Il. 9. 451 (in λαβῶν ἐλλίσαστο γούνων, the gen. depends not on ἐλίσαστο but on λαβῶν, as in γούνων ἄψασθαι, cf. *λιτανεύω*); so in Trag., πρὸ .. τέκνων σε λ. Eur. Tro. 1045, v. infr.:—an inf. is often added, as, οὐδέ σ' ἔγωγε λίσσομαι εἶνεκ' ἐμεῖο μένειν *I do not pray thee to remain*, Il. 1. 174, cf. 283, Pind. P. 4. 368; πρὸς νυν θεῶν σε λ., ἐμοὶ πιθέσθαι Soph. El. 428; καὶ μὴ προδοῦναι λ. *prays her not to abandon him*, Eur. Alc. 202: more rarely with an acc. 2nd inf. added, *λίσσονται Δία .. Ἄτην ἄμ' ἐπεσθαι they pray Zeus that Até may follow*, Il. 9. 511, cf. Od. 8. 30: sometimes also foll. by ὅπως, *λίσσεσθαι μιν, ὅπως νημερτέα εἶπῃ intreat him to say the truth*, 3. 19; or by ἵνα, Ib. 327:—in Att. parenth., μὴ πρό-λειπε, λ., πάτερ Aesch. Supp. 748; μὴ, *λίσσομαί σ', αὐδα τάδε* Soph. Aj. 368, cf. O. T. 650, Ar. Pax 382. 2. c. acc. rei, *to beg* or *pray for*, οἱ αὐτῷ θάνατον καὶ Κῆρα λιτέσθαι Il. 16. 47: c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ταῦτα μὲν οὐχ ὑμέας ἔτι λίσσομαι *this I beg of you no more*, Od. 2. 210, cf. 4. 347., 17. 138. 3. never c. dat. pers., v. Pors. Or. 663, Heyne Il. 1. 283: though Hom. often adds a dat. modi, as ἐπέεσσι, εὐχῆσι, λιτῆσι *λίσσεσθαι*.—The word is rarely used in Prose, as Hdt. 1. 24; in Plat. Rep. 366 A there is a reference to Il. 9. 501.

λίσσός, ἡ, ὄν, (*λίσ*, ἡ) *smooth*, Hom. (only in Od.), *λίσση* αἰπεῖά τε εἰς ἄλα πέτρῃ a *smooth rock running sheer into the sea*, 3. 293; *λίσση* δ' ἀναδέδρομε πέτρῃ 5. 412, cf. 10. 4; *λίσση* νῆσος Ar. Rh. 2. 382; *λίσσαι* δειράδες Anth. P. 15. 25, 11.

λίσσωμα, τό, (*λίσσός*) *smoothness*, λ. *τριχῶν* the *crown* or *spot on the head from which the hair sets different ways*; and *λίσσωσις*, εως, ἡ, *the setting of the hair from the crown of the head*, Arist. H. A. 1. 7. 4.

λίστος, ἡ, ὄν, (*λίσσομαι*) *to be moved by prayer*, Il. 9. 497 as quoted in Plat. Rep. 364 D; elsewh. only in compds. *ἄλλιστος*, *τρίλλιστος*.

λίστρον, τό, (v. *λίσ*, ἡ) a *tool for levelling* or *smoothing*, a *spade*, a kind of *shovel*, Od. 22. 455, Mosch. 4. 101, Lyc. 1348; later also *λίστρος*, ὁ, Schol. Nic. Th. 29, E. M. 587. 43:—Dim. *λίστριον*, τό, = *κοχλιάριον*, Ar. Fr. 639, Hesych.—Hence *λίστρεύω*, properly, *to dig level*, φυτὸν λ. *to dig round a plant*, Od. 24. 227:—in Suid. also *λίστραίνω*; in Eust. 1229. 26, *λίστρώω*; whence verb. Adj. *λίστρωτός*, Nic. Th. 29.

λίσφος, η, ον, Att. for *ἀπυγος*, Moer. 245; said to be Att. for *λίσπος* (q. v.), Tzetz. Hes. Op. 156. II. as Subst., *λίσφοι*, οἱ, = *ἰσχια*, E. M. 567. 20.

λίσχρον, οἱ, acc. to Hesych. τὰ στροφικὰ τῶν σπερμάτων, i. e. *plants which were ploughed into the ground*, to serve for manure, as lupines in Italy. λίτα, τά, v. sub *λίτ*, ἡ, II.

λιτάζομαι, Dep. = *λίτομαι*, *λίσσομαι*, Epigr. Gr. 725. 8.

λιταίνω, (*λιτή*) rare form for *λιτανεύω*, Eur. El. 1215;—so *λιτάζομαι*, Opp. C. 2. 373, Greg. Naz. in Anth. P. 8. 192 [where ῖ].

λιτάνεια, ἡ, ον *entreaty*, Dion. H. 4. 67:—in Eccl., a *litany*.

λιτάνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *praying*, Schol. Aesch. Supp. 809.

λιτάνευτός, ἡ, ὄν, *begged*, *untreated*, Hesych.

λιτάνεύω, fut. σω: in the augm. tenses λ is doubled by Hom. metri grat., *ἐλλιτάνευε*, *ἐλλιτάνευσα*: (*λίτομαι*). Like *λίσσομαι*, *to pray*, en-

treat, esp. for protection, Hom., etc.:—Construct. same as *λίσσομαι*, either absol., Od. 7. 145; or c. acc. pers., Il. 9. 581, etc.: that by which one prays in genit., γούνων *λιτανεύειν* Od. 10. 481; for which in Il. 24. 357 we have *ἀλλ' ἄγε, γούνων ἀψάμενοι λιτανεύσομεν* (Ep. for *-όμεν*); also c. inf., 23. 196; c. acc. pers. et inf., Hes. Th. 469, Pind., etc.: also c. Adj. neut., πολλὰ λ. τινὰ Id. N. 5. 57:—rare in Att. Poets, Menand. Ἄνδρ. 7; and in Prose, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 26, Plat. Rep. 388 B; λ. τὸ θεῖον Strab. 713; τοὺς θεοὺς εὐχαῖς Dion. H. 4. 76.

λιτάνός, ἡ, ὄν, (*λιτή*) *praying*, *suppliant*, μέλη Aesch. Supp. 809:—as Subst., *λιτανά*, τά, = *λιταί*, ἀμφὶ λιτᾶν ἔχεσθαι *to engage in prayer*, Aesch. Theb. 102 (as Seidler for *λιτᾶν* with *ᾶ*).—On the acc., v. Hdn. ap. Arcad. 64. 21.

λιταργίζω, fut. Att. ἰω, *to slip away*, Ar. Pax 562; cf. ἀπολιτ-.

λιταργισμός, οὐ, ὁ, *quick running*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1253.

λιταργός [ῖ], ον, *running quick*, An. Oxon. 2. 236.

λιτασμός, ὁ, (*λιτάζομαι*) a *praying*, *entreaty*, Nicet. Ann. 197 D.

λιτή, ἡ, (*λίτομαι*) a *prayer*, *entreaty*, mostly in pl., λιτῆσι *λίσσεσθαι* Od. 11. 34. ἔς λιτὰς καταβαίνειν Hdt. 1. 116; *λιταῖς ἀποτρέπει [αὐτὸν] μὴ .. πορεύεσθαι* Ib. 105; *λιταῖς πείθειν τινὰ* Pind. O. 2. 144, cf. 8. 10; *μαθᾶσσειν κέαρ λιταῖς* Aesch. Pr. 1009; *λιταῖς εὐχεσθαι* Id. Pers. 499; *λιτᾶν ἀκούειν* Id. Ag. 396; *λιτὰς κλύειν* Id. Theb. 172, cf. Eur. Or. 1233, etc.; *λιταῖς σεβίζειν* Soph. O. C. 1558; *λιτὰς ἐπεύχεσθαι* Ib. 484; λ. *δέχεσθαι* Id. Ant. 1019; ἐν λιταῖς ἀτέλλειν *with prayers*, Id. Ph. 60; *λιταὶ θεῶν prayers* to the gods, Eur. Supp. 262: but, *λιταὶ ἔμαντοῦ ξυμμάχων τε prayers for myself*, Soph. O. C. 1309; also with genit. of that by which one prays, *γενείου τοῦδ' .. ἐκτεῖναι λιτὰς* Eur. Or. 290; v. sub *λίτανος*. II. *Liταί Prayers of sorrow and repentance*, strikingly personified as goddesses in Il. 9. 502 sq.; cf. Anth. P. 11. 361.

λιτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a *suppliant*, Hesych.

λιτήσιος, ον, *praying*, *entreaty*, Nonn. Jo. 4. 23.

λιτί, v. *λίσ*, ἡ, II.

λιτό-βιος, ον, (*λιτός*) *living plainly* or *sparingly*, Strab. 701.

λιτο-βόρος, ον, (*λιτός*, *βορά*) *faring frugally* or *ill*, Hesych.

λιτο-δίαιτος, ον, of a *plain way of life*, Dion. H. 2. 49.

λίτομαι [ῖ], = *λίσσομαι*, h. Hom. 15. 5., 18. 48; also in Ar. Thesm. 313, 1040, Anth. P. 5. 151, 165..

λιτός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. *λίσ*, ἡ) *smooth*, *plain*, opp. to things *worked* or *embroidered*, χλαμύδιον Menand. Σικ. 2; cf. *λίσ*:—hence, II. like Lat. *simplex* or *lenuis*, *plain*, *simple*, *unadorned*, of style, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 2, Dion. H. de Thuc. 23, al.:—often of diet and manner of life, *simple*, *frugal*, *λιταὶ τράπεζαι* Pseudo-Phocyl. 76; οἱ λ. *χυλοί* Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 130; λ. *βίος* Menand. Incert. 93; *τροφή λιτοτάτη* Ath. 191 F; *λιτή διαίτα* Plut. 2. 668 F, cf. 125 D, etc.; τὸ λιτόν *frugality*, M. Anton. 1. 3:—and of persons, λ. *γενόμενος τοῖς ἔχουσι μὴ φθόνει* Dion. Com. Incert. 1. 5; λ. *καὶ αὐτάρκης* Polyb. 6. 48, 7; λ. *κατὰ τὴν σίτησιν* Id. 11. 10, 3; λ. *περὶ διαίταν* Plut. 2. 709 B:—so in Adv., *frugally*, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 6, Anth. P. 7. 156; λ. *βιοῦν* Diog. L. 6. 105. 2. *poultry*, *petty*, *small*, τάφος Anth. P. 7. 73, cf. 7. 18, Call. Lav. Pall. 25; of persons, opp. to *μέγας*, Call. Apoll. 10; *πολιματίον* Polyb. 32. 23, 3:—Adv. *λιτῶς*, *slightly*, λ. *ἠψημένα* Artemid. 1. 70.—The word is not found in good Att. [Though *ι* is long (whence it is sometimes written *λειτός*, C. I. 2258. 8, Phot.), late Poets used it short, as *λιτὰ δεῖπνα* Nonn. D. 17. 59; in Alex. Aetol. ap. Ath. 296 D, Orph. Arg. 92, *λιτῆ γαῖα* is commonly expl. *untilled land*.]

λιτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*λίτομαι*) *suppliant*, *supplicatory*, θυσίαι Pind. O. 6. 132; ἐπαιοδαί P. 4. 385.

λιτότης, ηρος, ἡ, the Subst. of *λιτός*, *plainness*, *simplicity*, περὶ τὴν διαίταν Diod. 2. 59; λ. *διαίτης* Cic. ad Fam. 7. 26; ἡ λ. τῶν στεφάνων Plut. Ages. 36. II. in Gramm., a figure of speech, = *μείωσις*.

λιτουργός, ὄν, acc. to Hesych. = *πανουργός*, Simoa. Iamb. 6. 12, with v. l. *λιτοργός*, *-ωργός*:—hence *λιτουργέω*, = *κακὰ λέγω*, acc. to Didym. ap. Ammon.—In late Inscr., *λιτουργός*, *-έω*, *-ημα*, *-ία*, are sometimes written for *λειτουργός*, etc.

λιτο-φάγια, ἡ, (*λιτός*) *plain*, *meagre fare*, Thalass. Cent. 4. 31.

λίτρα, ἡ, a *silver coin* of Sicily, Epich. 5 Ahr., Sophron 26 Ahr., and at Athens in New Com., Diphil. Σικελ. 1, Posidipp. Γαλατ. 2, Sosicr. Παρακατ. 1.—The word *λίτρα* seems to have been merely a Sicelo-Greek form of the Roman *libra* (v. sub *ἐλεύθερος*); the Italian system of coinage being borrowed by the Sicilian Dorians (cf. *νοῦμμος*). The *λίτρα* is stated by Arist. (Fr. 436, cf. 467) to have been = the Aeginetan *obolus* (the Lat. *libra* or *as*), and it was divided, like this, into 12 *οὐγκία* (*unciae*); other aliquot parts being the *ἡμίλιτρον* (*semis*), *πεντῶγκιον* (*quincunx*), *τριᾶς* (*triens*), *τετρας* (*quadrans*), *ἑξᾶς* (*sextans*): there was also the *δεκάλιτρον* = *decussis* or *denarius*. V. Benti. Phalaris pp. 427-478, Böckh Metrol. Untersuch. xxi, Mommsen R. H. 1. p. 210 E. Tr. II. also, like *libra*, as a weight, 12 ounces, a *round*, Pseudo-Simon. in Anth. P. 6. 214, Polyb. 22. 26, 19:—metaph., *λίτρᾶν ἐτῶν* *ζήσας* having lived a *round* of years, i. e. 72 (for in late times a pound of gold was coined into 72 pieces), Anth. P. 10. 97. 2. = *λιτροδόκη*, Phot.

III. in very late writers, = Lat. *Libra* in the Zodiac. [ῖ, as in Lat. *libra*; hence written *λείτρα* in a Bosph. Inscr. in C. I. 2040. 7.] *λιτραῖος*, α, ον, *weighing* or *worth a λίτρα*, Lat. *libralis*, Anth. P. 11. 204, Galen. 13. 657; so, *λιτραῖος*, Dion. H. 9. 27; v. Lob. Phryn. 545.

λιτρο-δόκη, ἡ, a *box for holding λίτρα*, Phot.

λίτρον, τό, older form for *λίτρον*, Hdt. 2. 86, 87, Ar. Fr. 309, Plat. Tim. 60 D, 65 D, Alex. Ἄγκ. 1; cf. Lob. Phryn. 305.

λιτρο-σκόπος, ὁ, (*λίτρα*) *one who examines money*, a *money-changer*, Soph. Fr. 907.

λιτρώδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) older form for *λιτρώδης*, Plat. Tim. 65 E.

λιτυέρσης, Dor. *-έρσης*, ὁ, *Lityerses*, a bastard son of Midas, who

used to challenge wayfarers to a reaping-match, and bound the heads of the conquered in his sheaves, Ath. 415 B, 619 A, Suid. 2. a reaper's song named after him, Theocr. 10. 41, Menand. Karx. 4; v. Ilgen Scol. Gr. pp. XVI sq., Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 54 sq.

λίτυον, τό, the Roman *lituus*, Plut. Rom. 22.

λίφαιμέω, to lack blood, Arist. Probl. 4. 7, 2: to bleed to death, App. Gall. 10, Hesych. —v. sub λειπανδρέω.

λίφ-αιμος, ον, lacking blood, Emped. 343: pallid, Hipp. 643. 8., 645. 31:—v. sub λειπανδρέω.

λίφερνέω, = λιπερνέω, q. v.

λιχάζω, = λιλαιομαι, γλίχομαι, akin to λείχω, Hesych. II. (λιχάς II) to throw down from a rock, Cretan word in Hesych.

λιχανο-ειδής τόπος, ό, the place in the lyre where the forefinger was used, Aristoxen. p. 26.

λιχάνος, όν, (λείχω) licking: ό λ., with or without δάκτυλος, the forefinger, from its use in licking up, Hipp. Art. 803, al., Luc. Tim. 54, Ath. 15 D. II. as Subst. λιχάνος (sc. χορδή), ή, the string struck with the forefinger, and its note, Arist. Probl. 19. 20, Diod. 3. 59, Plut. 2. 1029 A.

λιχάς, άδος, ή, the space between the forefinger (λιχανός) and thumb, the lesser span, Poll. 2. 158. II. = άπότομος, Hesych.

λιχήν, ήνος, ό, v. sub λειχήν.

λιχμάζω, (λείχω) = λιχμάω, Hes. Sc. 235; γλώσση λ. Nic. Th. 229. II. trans. to lick, Opp. H. 2. 250, Nonn. D. 44. 111; Ion. impf., λιχμάζεσκε δέρην Mosch. 2. 94.

λιχμαίνω, = λιχμάω, Opp. C. 3. 174.

λιχμάς, άδος, ή, licked, λ. πόνια a plant licked by serpents, Hesych.

λιχμάω: aor. λιχμήσαι Or. Sib. 11. 139 (cf. έπιλ-):—Med. (v. infr.): fut. -ήσομαι Joseph. A. J. 8. 15, 4 (cf. άπολ-): aor. έλιχμησάμην ap. Diog. L. 8. 91: (λείχω). To play with the tongue, of snakes, in Ep. part. λιχμώντες Q. Sm. 5. 40 (just like λελειχμότες in Hes., v. sub λείχω):—so in Med., έκατόν .. κεφαλαί κολάκων .. έλιχμώντο περι την κεφαλήν played like serpents round .., Ar. Vesp. 1033, Pax 756 (where Schol. mentions a v. l. έλιχμώντο). 2. trans. to lick, όφει .. λιχμώνω γένυν Eur. Bacch. 697; ως άρκτος λιχμώνω φίλους άνεπλάσαστο παιδας Opp. C. 3. 168:—so in Med., Diog. L. 8. 91, Plut. 2. 807 A, App., etc. II. in Med. also to lick up, λιχμώνω έρσην Nic. Al. 582; used by Hom. only in the compd. άπολιχμάομαι.

λιχημήρης, es, playing with the tongue, of snakes, Nic. Th. 206, Al. 37.

λιχνάομαι, v. sub λιχμάομαι.

λιχνεία, ή, daintiness, greediness in meat and drink, Xen. Lac. 5, 4, Luc. Tim. 55; in pl., Xen. Oec. 1, 22, Plat. Rep. 519 B:—λ. τινός greediness after .., Theod. Metoch.; περί τι Ath. 220 C. 2. in pl. also, dainties, Plut. 2. 225 F.

λιχνευμα, τό, a dainty, delicacy, Sophron ap. Ath. 86 E.

λιχνεύω, (λίχνος) to lick, λ. περι τας πέτρας Luc. Pisc. 48. II. to lick up, όψον Plut. 2. 713 C:—metaph. to desire greedily, covet, τδ δημόσια cited from Dion. H.; δόξαν Plut. Comp. Dem. c. Cic. 2:—Med. to desire eagerly to do, c. inf., Plut. 2. 347 A: to be greedy, λ. είς τι Liban. 1069. 11; περί τι Synes. 90 A.

λιχνο-βόρος, ον, nice in eating, dainty, μύς Anth. P. 9. 86.

λιχνο-γραύς, άος, ή, a dainty old woman, Timo ap. Diog. L. 7. 15.

λίχνος, η, ον, also ος, ον, (✓ΛΙΧ, λείχω) dainty, lickerish, greedy, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 2, Plat. Rep. 354 B; λ. τδ περι την τροφήν Clitarch. ap. Ath. 148 E:—metaph., λ. την ψυχήν Plat. Rep. 579 B:—λίχνος, ό, a glutton, Polyb. 3. 57, 7:—Comp. -ότερος Sophron ap. Ath. 89 A; Sup. -ύτατος, Arist. H. A. 8. 4, 1. 2. metaph. curious, Eur. Hipp. 913; λ. όμμα Call. Fr. 107, Anth. P. 12. 106: c. gen. curious after, του κεκρυμμένου Menand. Incert. 1. 10. II. of things, luxurious, dainty, βρώματα Clem. Al. 170; ζωή Id. 169.

λιχνο-τένης, ον, ό, a greedy glutton, Poll. 6. 122.

λιχνότης, ητος, ή, = λιχνεία, Schol. Ar. Av. 1690.

λιχνο-φιλ-άργυρος, ον, both epicure and miser, Philyll. Πολ. 8.

λιχνώδης, es, = λίχνος, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. σοβαρός.

λίψ, ό, gen. λίβός, the SW. wind, Lat. *Africus*, Hdt. 2. 25, Theocr. 9. 11, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 7 sq., Mund. 4, 12; in pl., Polyb. 10. 10, 3. (From ✓ΛΙΒ, λείβω, because it brought wet; not από της λιβύης, as Arist. Fr. 238.)

λίψ, ή, (✓ΛΙΒ, λείβω) only used in gen. and acc. (λιβάς or λίβος being the nom. in use), a stream, έξ όμμάτων λείβουσι .. λίβα (so Burges for διά) Aesch. Eum. 54; άφθονεστέρων λίβα Id. Fr. 68; μέλιτος λίβα Ap. Rh. 4. 1454. 2. = λουιβή, a libation, φιλοσπόνδου λίβός Aesch. Cho. 292; εύκταίαν λίβα Id. Fr. 52.—Cf. Lob. Paral. 114.

λίψ, ή, (✓ΛΙΦ, λίπτωμαι) a longing, Hesych.; v. sub λίπτωμαι.

λιψ-ουρία, ή, desire of making water, only in Aesch. Cho. 756.

λό', Od. 10. 361, v. sub λούω.

λόβιον, τό, Dim. of λοβός 1. 2, Hesych. II. the fruit of the σμίλαξ, Diosc. 2. 176.

λοβόομαι, Pass. to be divided into lobes or pieces, όφει είς όλοκούς λοβούμενος, cited from Nicet. Ann.

λοβός, ού, ό, (λέπω) the lobe or lower part of the ear, έπτηητοι (for wearing earrings) λοβοί Il. 14. 182, cf. h. Hom. 5. 8, Hipp. Progn. 36, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 1; άκροι λ. Lyc. 1401. 2. the lobe of the liver, to which particular attention was paid in divination, Aesch. Pr. 495, Eur. El. 827, Plat. Tim. 71 C: generally, the liver, Aesch. Eum. 158. II. the capsule or pod of leguminous plants (thence called έλλοβα), Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 2, etc.: of these, φασίολοι or δόλιχοι, were called simply λοβοί, because they were eaten pod and all, Galen., etc. 2. in rose leaves, the white part, elsewhere όνυξ, Id.

λογάδες, al, the whites of the eyes, Nic. Th. 292, ubi v. Schol., cf. Sophron and Call. ap. E. M. 572. 36:—generally the eyes, Anth. P. 5. 270.

λογάδην [α], Adv. (λογάς) picked out, of soldiers, Plut. Oth. 6. 2 mostly of stones for building, v. sub λογάς 2.

λογάδικός, ή, όν, picked out, Eust. Opusc. 205. 41., 207. 25.

λογαίος, α, ον, (λογάς) chosen, picked out, Ibyc. ap. Strab. 58.

λογ-δοιδικός, ή, όν, logaedic, an epith. applied by Gramm. to verses, in which the stronger dactylic rhythm passes into the weaker trochaic, so that they seem to stand between λόγος and δοιδή, between the rhythm of prose and of poetry, Diog. L. 4. 65, Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 275.

λογαρίαζω, to calculate, Eust. Dion. P. 907: hence λογαριασμός, ό, calculation, Schol. Luc. Catapal. 4; λογαριαστής, ού, ό, a calculator, Moschop.:—v. Ducang.

λογάριον [α], τό, Dim. of λόγος, Ar. Fr. 640; λ. δύστηνα wretched petty speeches, Dem. 421. 20; τδ εκ στοάς λ. Theognet. Φάσμ. 1. 1.

λογάς, άδος, ό and ή, (λέγω) gathered, picked, chosen, mostly in pl. of picked men, λ. νεηίαί Hdt. 1. 36, 43, Eur. Hec. 544, etc.; τρηκόσιοι Σπαρτιητέων λ. Hdt. 8. 124; λ. Περσέων τούς άριστους χιλίους Id. 9. 63; Άργείων οι χίλιοι λ. Thuc. 5. 67; στρατηγών λογάδες Eur. Andr. 324; later in sing., λ. άνήρ Greg. Nyss.; and with collective Nouns, στρατιή λ. ήρώων Anth. P. 15. 51; so λογάς alone, a chosen band, Eust. Opusc. 14. 75, etc.:—also, φωναί, λέξεις λογάδες chosen phrases, Phot. 2. λ. λίθοι unheven stones, taken just as they were picked, Paus. 7. 22, 5:—the phrase arose from the method used in the early (Cyclopiian or Pelasgic) masonry, in which picked stones are fitted together according to their shape, without being cut square (έν τομή έγγώνιοι) and laid in courses; so Thuc., ειργάζοντο λογάδην φέροντες λίθους και ξυνετίθεντο ως εκαστόν τι ξυμβαίνοι bringing the stones as they picked them out, 4. 4, cf. 31., 6. 66:—cf. λέγω B. 1, λιθολόγος. II. eloquent, Himer. 14. 16, etc.

λογάω, Desid. of λέγω, to be fond of talking, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

λογγάζω, = λαγγάζω, Aesch. Fr. 106, Ar. Fr. 641; cf. A. B. 50.

λογγάσια, τά, stones with holes in them, through which mooring-cables were passed, Phot. s. v. λογγάζειν, cf. Dind. ad Aesch. Fr. 99:—a sing. λογγασίη, ή, in Hesych.; and λογγάδες, οι, E. M. 569. 42, Suid.

λογεϊον, τό, (λόγος) properly a speaking-place: in the Att. theatre, the part of the stage occupied by the speakers or players, Lat. *pulpitum*, Vitruv. 5. 8, Plut. Thes. 16, etc.; but it sometimes took in the θυμέλη, and sometimes even the όρχήστρα, Lob. Phryn. 163. II. τδ λ. της κρίσεως the oracular breastplate worn by the Jewish High-Priest, Lxx (Ex. 28. 26), cf. Philo 2. 154, Greg. Nyss. 2. 926 C.

λογ-έμπορος, ον, making a trade of learning, Artemid. 2. 75:—a peccul. accent λογεμπορός is mentioned by Eust. 463. 40., 1447. 47.

λογεύς, ό, a speaker, Plut. 2. 813 A; λογιεύς in Critias ap. Poll. 2. 122. II. a prose-writer, A. B. 658, 667.

λογεύω, to collect, Papyr. ap. Forshall. 1. p. 41, Peyron. Pap. Taur. 2. 45.

λογία, ή, a collection for the poor, 1 Ep. Cor. 16. 1; Hesych. λογεία.

λογ-ιατρος, ό, a physician only in words, Galen.:—hence λογοίατρεία, ή, Philo 1. 526.

λογίδιον, τό, Dim. of λόγος, Isocr. 295 B, Plat. Eryx. 401 E. 2. a little fable or story, Ar. Vesp. 64.

λογίζομαι, Dep.: fut. Att. -ιούμαι Ar. Ran. 1263, Thuc. 5. 87, etc.; later -ίσομαι Walz Rhett. 7. 1:—aor. έλογισάμην Eur. Or. 555, Thuc., etc.: pf. λελόγισμαι Lys. 908. 2., 909. 5 (Reiske), Dem.:—as Pass., always in aor. έλογίσθην and sometimes in pf. λελόγισμαι (v. infr. 111.): (λόγος). Properly of numerical calculation, to count, reckon, calculate, compute, ούκ έπισταμένους λογίσεσθαι Hdt. 2. 16; εύρον λογιζόμενος Id. 7. 28, cf. 194, etc.; in full, ψήφοις λ. Id. 2. 36; λόγισαι φαύλας, μη ψήφοις άλλ' από χειρός calculate roughly, not by rule, but off-hand, Ar. Vesp. 656:—c. acc. rei, λ. τούς τόκους to calculate the interest, Id. Nub. 20; τρείς μνάς αναλώσας λογίσασθαι δώδεκα to spend 3 minae and set down 12, Id. Pl. 381. 2. c. acc. et inf. to reckon or calculate that .., λογ. μύρια είναι [τδ έτεα] Hdt. 2. 145; τας βλόβας, ως έλογίετο αυτόν γεγενήσθαι Dem. 572. 1; or without acc., Θηριπιπίδη μιθόν αποδεδωκέναι λ. Id. 819. 28. 3. λ. τινι τι to set down to one's account, Lat. *imputare*, Lys. 908. 2., 909. 5 (in pf. λελόγισμαι); τδ αναλωμένα .. ούκ έλογιζόμην I did not charge them .., Dem. 264. 16; metaph., τδ παραπτώματα λ. τινι 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 19. 4. λογ. από .. to deduct from .., την τροπήν .. από τών έβδομήκοντα μνών .. λογιστέον Dem. 824. 25. II. without reference to numbers, to take into account, calculate, consider, ταύτα Hdt. 8. 53, and often in Att., as Soph. Aj. 816, Fr. 649, etc., (v. sub ένθυμέομαι); λ. τδ ξυμφέροντα Thuc. 1. 76; λ. τι πρός τινα with him, Dem. 63. 12; also, λ. περί τινος to calculate, form calculations about .., Hdt. 2. 22, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 11. 2. c. acc. et inf. to count, reckon, deem, consider that .. τόν έτερον [παιδα] ούκ είναι μοι λ. Hdt. 1. 38; τόν Πάνα τών όκτω θεών λ. είναι Id. 2. 46; so, λογίζ. ότι .. or ως .., Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 28., 6. 4, 6; λ. προς έμavτόν .., ότι .., Andoc. 8. 4: also c. acc. et part., Σμέρδιν ούκ έτι έντα λογίεσθε Hdt. 3. 65:—so also with the inf. omitted, to reckon or account so and so, τόν καθ' ήμέραν βίον λογίζου σόν [είναι], τδ δ' άλλα της τύχης Eur. Alc. 789; πολύν [είναι] τόν κάτω χρόνον Ib. 692; πάντα λ. άμαρτίας Ar. Vesp. 745; μίαν άμφω τας ήμέρας λ. to count both days as one, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 11. 3. c. inf. also, to count or reckon upon doing, to calculate or expect that .., έλογίζοντο έπισημειώσθαι Hdt. 7. 176; έλογίετο κατίπερθέ οι έσεσθαι τδ πρήγματα Id. 8. 136; λογιζόμενοι ήξειν άμα ήλίφ δύνοντι Xen. An. 2. 2, 13; λελογισμένοι .. εισι .. διαζήν Eur. I. A. 922, cf. Or. 555; τί λογίζομ' .. κομεισθαι; Menand. Incert. 22. 4. to count upon, εί τις δύο ή και πλέονς ήμέρας λ., μάταιός έστι Soph. Tr. 944. 5. to conclude by reasoning, infer that .., c. acc. et inf., Plat. Gorg. 524 B, Xen. Ages. 7, 3; λ. εκ τώνδε ότι .., Id. Hell. 6. 1, 5, cf. Plat. Phaedo 62 D, al. III. the aor. έλογίσθην and sometimes

pf. λελόγισμαι are used in pass. sense, as is the pres. part. λογιζόμενον in Hdt. 3. 95; χρήματα εἰς ἀργύριον λογισθέντα counted or calculated in silver, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 33; ὀπλίται ἐλογίσθησαν οὐκ ἐλάττους διαμυρίων Id. Hell. 6. 1, 19; οὗτος λογισμὸς λογισθείς Plat. Tim. 34 A; ἐξ ἑνὸς λόγου λελογισμένου Id. Phaedr. 246 C; τὸ λελογισμένον = λογισμὸς, Eur. I. A. 386, Luc. Nigr. 1.

λογικεύομαι, Dep. to conclude, Eccl., etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 198.

λογικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λόγος) of or for speaking or speech, μέρη λ. the organs of speech, Plut. Cor. 38: of persons, capable of speech, Greg. 2. of or in eloquence, ἀγῶνες Philostr. 522.

3. suited for prose, ὁ ἡρώως σεμνὸς καὶ οὐ λ. Dem. Phal. 42:—of persons, writing in prose, Diog. L. 5. 85; λογικὴ prose, opp. to μουσικὴ Dion. H. de Comp. II. II. possessed of reason, rational, Tim. Locr. 99 E, al.; ζῶον λ. Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 450 D; ἀρεταὶ λ. = διανοητικαί, opp. to ἠθικαί, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 16. 2. reasonable, rational, sensible, Polyb. 25. 9, 2.

3. fit for reasoning or discourse, οἱ λ. διάλογοι of Plato, such as the Theaetetus and Cratylus, Diog. L. 3. 57; Arist. sometimes employs it much like διαλεκτικός, v. An. Post. 2. 8, 3, Top. 8. 12, 5; but sometimes in the strict sense of logical, λ. συλλογισμοί, opp. to ρητορικοί, Rhet. 1. 1, 11; διὰ λογικωτέρων καὶ ἀκριβεστέρων λόγων Metaph. 12. 5, 7; λ. δυσχερεῖαι Ib. 3. 3, 9; λ. ἀπόδειξις G. A. 2. 8, 9:—so also Adv. λογικῶς, logically, Metaph. 6. 4, 13, An. Post. 1. 21, fin., cf. 2. 8, 3; φυσικῶς καὶ λ. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 11; Comp. λογικώτερον, Cael. 1. 7, 15:—ἡ λογικὴ (sc. τέχνη) logic, first in Cic. Fin. 1. 7, Tusc. 4. 14.

λογικότης, ἡ, ὄν, rationality, Enst. 1953. 44; v. Lob. Phryn. 198. λόγιμος, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄσ, ὄν, (λόγος) worth mention, notable, remarkable, famous, πόλισμα, ἔθνος, ἀνὴρ, etc., Hdt. 1. 143, 171, etc.; λ. ἐς τὰ πρῶτα 9. 116; λογιμώτατος 9. 37:—but ἐλλόγιμος is more commonly used.

-λόγιον, τό, an announcement, oracle, Hdt. 4. 178, 203., 8. 60, 3; more often in pl. oracles, Id. 1. 64., 8. 62, 141, Eur. Heracl. 405, Ar. Eq. 120, al.:—λόγια are distinguished from χρησμοί, Thuc. 2. 8—the former being prose, the latter verse, acc. to the Schol.—Cf. λογιεῖον II.

λόγιος, α, ὄν, (λόγος) of or belonging to λόγοι: I. versed in tales or stories (λόγος IV), a chronicler, annalist, as opp. to an Epic Poet, applied by Hdt. to persons learned in legendary lore or history, Πέρσεων οἱ λόγοι 1. 1; Αἰγυπτίων λογιώτατοι 2. 3, cf. 4. 46; λογιώτατοι, of persons who cultivated their memory, 2. 77; λόγοι καὶ αἰδοί Pind. P. 1. 183, cf. N. 6. 75:—then, 2. generally learned, erudite, λ. περὶ τὴν ὄλην φύσιν Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 1; so Arist. is said to have called Theophrastus ὁ λογιώτατος (of his disciples), Strab. 919; λ. ἱατρός a learned physician, Heliod. 4. 7; Τυρρήνων οἱ λ., of the Tuscan haruspices, Plut. Sull. 7; Καλδαίων οἱ λ. Arr. An. 7. 16; ἀρχῶν λ. Anth. P. append. 346.

II. skilled in words, eloquent, Eur. Ion 602; λ. ἐξ ἀφώνων γενόμενος Plut. Pomp. 51, etc.; epith. of Hermes, as the god of language and eloquence, Luc. Merc. Cond. 2, Gall. 2, al.:—Adv. -ίως, eloquently, Plut. 2. 405 A; ὡς λογιώτατα as nearly in words as possible, of the elephant, Ib. 968 C.

λογιότης, ἡ, ὄν, eloquence, Philo 2. 93, Plut. 2. 205 A. 2. fondness for λόγοι or old legends, a quality given by Plut. (2. 348 D) to Soph., while to Aesch. he ascribes στόμα, to Eurip. σοφία. II. Intelligence, Enst. Opusc. 135. 22.

λογίς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of λογεύς, λογίδες σεμναί Alex. Incert. 69. λόγισσις, εως, ἡ, = λογισμὸς, A. B. 36.

λόγισμα, τό, a tavern reckoning, Antiph. Incert. 23. λογισμο-μαχέω, = γνωσιμαχέω, Tzetz.

λογισμὸς, ὁ, a counting, reckoning, calculation, computation, πῶν ἡμερῶν Thuc. 4. 122; τυγχάνειν τοῦ ἀληθοῦς λ. Id. 3. 20; ἐκ τοιοῦδε λ. ἐξεστὶ σκοπεῖν Id. 5. 68; ἐν λ. ἀμαρτάνειν Plat. Rep. 340; λ. καὶ ἀριθμὸς Id. Phaedr. 274 C; ἐπὶ λογισμὸν ἔρχεσθαι Id. Euthyphro 7 B; καθέζεσθαι ἐπὶ τοὺς λ. Aeschin. 62. 8; λ. λαμβάνειν Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 16:—in pl. numbers, arithmetic, λογισμὸν μαθάνειν Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 8; λογισμοὺς τε .. καὶ γεωμετρίαν .. διδάσκειν Plat. Prot. 318 E, cf. Rep. 510 C, al.:—cf. λογιστικός. 2. an account, bill, Dem. 264. 16.

II. without reference to number, calculation, consideration, reasoning, τοῦ συμφέροντος λογισμῶ Thuc. 2. 40; καθιστάναι τινὰ εἰς λ. Id. 6. 34; λογισμῶ ἐλάχιστα χρῆσθαι Id. 2. 11; ἐνδέχεται τι λογισμὸν Id. 4. 92; αὐτοκράτορι λ. (v. αὐτοκράτωρ 1. 4), Ib. 108; οὐ λογισμῶ δύντες τοὺς κινδύνους Lys. 192. 37; λογισμὸν ἔχειν περὶ τινος Plat. Legg. 805 A; ὅσον ἦν ἀνθρωπίνῳ λογισμῶ δυνατόν Dem. 325. 28, cf. 292. 23; τοῖς λ. τοῖς ἰδίῳις πταίων ἀεί Menand. Παρακ. 4; μετὰ λογισμοῦ πόντα πράττουσιν Id. Incert. 267, cf. Philem. Incert. 5. 10, etc.

2. a reason, argument, conclusion, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 27, Plat. Tim. 34 A. III. reasoning power, reason, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 11, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 144; often in Arist., τὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων γένος ζῆ καὶ τέχνη καὶ λογισμοῖς Metaph. 1. 1, 3, cf. de An. 2. 3, 9, al.—Only used in Prose and Com. Poets.

λογιστέον, verb. Adj. one must calculate or subtract, v. snb λογιζομαι 1. 4. 2. one must impute, τινί τι Heliod. 1. 15. II. one must take into account, τι Plat. Tim. 61 E. 2. one must reason, Menand. Incert. 2. 9.

λογιστεία, ἡ, the office of λογιστής, C. I. 2529, 2741. 9, etc. λογιστεῖω, to administer as λογιστής, τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν Eus. H. E. 9. 2; τοὺς Συμυραίους Philostr. 512. II. to examine an account: generally, to examine, C. I. 1399, 2790.

λογιστήριον, τό, the place at Athens where the λογισταὶ met, Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 38, Lys. 158. 40; στρατιωτικὸν λ. the war-office, Strab. 752. 2. λογιστήρια = λογισταί, Arist. Fr. 406. II. a place for philosophical discussions, Synes. Ep. 54. III. a counter, Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 75; called τράπεζα λογιστηρία by Poll. 10. 158.

λογιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (λογίζομαι) a calculator, teacher of arithmetic, Plat. Polit. 260 A. 2. a calculator or reasoner, λεπτῶ λογιστῆ Ἀρ. Ἀν. 318, cf. Plat. Rep. 340 D; δίκαιος λ. τῶν .. ὑπεργμένων Dem. 11. fin. II. in pl. auditors, I. at Athens, a board of ten, chosen from the βουλή by lot, to whom magistrates going out of office submitted their accounts, Dem. 266. 9., 304. 6, Aeschin. 56. 5 sq.; they seem to be the same as the εὐθνοὶ in Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 16; but distinguished from them, Id. Fr. 406, Böckh P. E. 1. 254 sq. (with the Translator's note), and in Rhein. Mus. 1. pp. 58 sqq.—Any one not giving in his accounts within 30 days after his office expired, was liable to the ἀλογίου δίκη before the Logistae:—Eupol. calls the audience λογισταὶ τῶν .. χορῶν, Πόλ. 30. 2. among the Romans, λογισταί was the Greek name of the Curatores urbium, who were entrusted with judicial and financial duties, Marquardt in Bergk's Philol. Journ. (1843) pp. 937, 938:—in a similar sense in Iuscr. of Aphrodisias, Rhodes, etc., C. I. 2529, 2782, 2912, al.

λογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled or practised in calculating, Plat. Theact. 145 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 7; οἱ φύσει λ. Plat. Rep. 526 B; of a mathematician, Anth. P. 11. 267:—ἡ λογιστικὴ (sc. τέχνη), like λογισμοί, practical arithmetic, the art of arithmetic, opp. to ἀριθμητικὴ (the science), Plat. Gorg. 450 D, 451 B, Rep. 525 A, al.; so, τὸ λογιστικὸν Id. Charm. 174 B. II. endowed with reason, rational, ζῶα Arist. de An. 3. 11, 2; τὸ λ. μέρος τῆς ψυχῆς Ib. 3. 9, 5, Eth. N. 6. 1, 6, al.; λ. ὕρεξις, opp. to ἀλογος, Id. Rhet. 1. 10, 7:—τὸ λ. the reasoning faculty, Plat. Rep. 439 D, cf. Arist. Top. 5. 1, 5 sq. 2. using one's reason, reasonable, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 28.

λογιστο-νόμος, ον, regulating accounts, Manetho 4. 160. λογο-γραφεύς, εως, ὁ, = λογογράφος II, Dion. H. de Din. 11. λογογράφω, to be a λογογράφος:—to write speeches, τινί for a man, Plut. Dem. 6, Comp. Dem. c. Cic. 3.

λογογράφημα, τό, a prose work, Walz Rhett. 3. 571. λογογράφια, ἡ, a writing of speeches, and, generally, of prose, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E, 258 B: esp. speech-writing for money, Demad. 179. 26. λογογράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for writing speeches or prose, ἀνάγκη λόγ. compulsory rules for composition, Plat. Phaedr. 264 B; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) Poll. 2. 121; ἡ λ. ἰδέα Ammon. ad Arist. de Interpr. p. 96 Brandis.

λογο-γράφος, ὁ, a prose-writer, as opp. to an Epic poet (v. λόγος v), Arist. Rhet. 2. 11, 7, Dion. H. de Comp. 16. 1:—the early Greek historians from Cadmus of Miletus to Hdt. are so called by Thuc. 1. 21, and the name has been since appropriated to the old chroniclers before Herodotus; cf. Müller Literat. of Greece 1. 265, and λογοποιός 1. 1:—generally, an historian, Polyb. 7. 7, 1; joined with σογγραφεύς, Dion. H. 1. 73. II. like λογοποιός II, a speech-writer, esp. a professional speech-writer, one who lived by writing speeches for others to deliver; a practice said to have been introduced by Antipho and often used as a term of reproach, Philostr. 499, Plut. 2. 822 C; so a political opponent of Lysias, διὰ πάσης τῆς λοιδορίας ἐκάλει λογογράφον, Plat. Phaedr. 257 C; so Demosthenes is vilified as a λ., Dinarch. 104. 20, cf. Aeschin. 78. 26; and Dem. himself speaks of a person as λογογραφοῦς καὶ σοφιστὰς ἀποκαλῶν, 417. fin., ubi v. Shilleto:—but speech-writing did not necessarily imply reproach, v. Plat. Phaedr. 258 C sq., Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 2.

λογοδαδάλια, ἡ, skilled in adorning a speech, Anson. Epist. 14. 26. λογο-δαίδαλος, ον, skilled in tricking out a speech, Cicero's artificiosi sermonis fabricator, Plat. Phaedr. 266 E.

λογο-δεής, ἐς, wanting in reason or reasonableness, prob. 1. Arist. de Spir. 2. 6. λογὸ-δειπνον, τό, a feast of words, learned banquet, Ath. 1 B.

λογο-δηρία, ἡ, (δῆρις) a wordy war, Ath. 22 E; formed after Timon's phrase ἀπειρίτα δηριόωντες;—where Casaubon proposes λογο-διάρροια, ἡ, a flux of words, as in 159 E.

λογο-διδάσκᾶλος, ὁ, a teacher of eloquence, Poll. 2. 125.

λογοείδεια, ἡ, prosaic diction, Dion. H. de Comp. 26.

λογο-εἰδής, ἐς, prose-like, prosaic, Eust. 718. 25, Hermog., etc.:—τὸ λ. prose, Diog. L. 7. 60; but, II. τὸ λογ., also, power of speaking, Philostr. 23: a power resembling reason, of animals, Themist.

λογο-θεσία, ἡ, (θέσις) a demanding or auditing of accounts, Basilic.; v. Ducang. II. arrangement of words, composition, Bito in Math. Vett. p. 105.

λογοθέσιον, τό, = foreg., Eccl.; v. Ducang.

λογοθετέω, to call to account, Epimyth. ad Aesop. 282; v. Ducang.

λογο-θέτης, ον, ὁ, one who audits accounts:—at the Byzant. court, the chancellor of the empire.—On both senses, v. Ducang.

λογο-θεώρητος, ον, to be apprehended by the intellect alone, as opp. to things perceptible by the senses, only in Cael. Aurel. Chron. 3. 2, 19, nisi legend. λόγῳ θεωρ-.

λογο-θήρας, ον, ὁ, a word-catcher, Philo 1. 526.

λογο-ἱατρεία, ἡ, a healing only in words, cf. λογιᾶτρος.

λογο-κλοπία, ἡ, (κλέπτω) a stealing of another's words or thoughts, plagiarism, attributed to Empedocles by Timae. 81.

λογολεσχέω, to prate, Eust. 437. 24, etc.

λογο-λέσχης, ον, ὁ, a prater, Anth. P. 11. 140.

λογο-μάγειρος, ὁ, one who cooks up words, Suid. s. v. Ἀντιφῶν.

λογο-μᾶνέω, to have a passion for study, Chionid. Ep. 15.

λογομαχέω, to war about words, 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 14, Enst.

λογομαχία, ἡ, a war about words, disputation, 1 Ep. Tim. 6. 4, Eust., etc.

λογο-μάχος, ον, warring about words, Achmies Onir. 12.

λογο-μίμος, ον, imitating words or with words, Ath. 19 C.

λογο-μύθιον [ῦ], τό, a fabulous legend, Poll. 2. 123.

λογον-εχόντως, Adv., = νουνεχόντως, Isocr. 152 A; better divisim.

λογόομαι, Pass. to be endowed with reason, Cyrill. 2. to assume the nature of the divine ΛΟΓΟΣ, Athanas.

λογο-πείθεια, ἡ, *obedience to the word*, Athanas.
 λογο-πλάθος [ᾶ], *ov*, *making stories*, of Aesop., A. B. 50.
 λογοποιέω, *to invent stories, to write, compose*, Plat. Rep. 378 D, Legg. 636 C; *περί τινος* Lys. 146. 36, cf. Theophr. Char. 8. 2. λ. τι *to fabricate tales*, Lat. *serere rumores*, esp. of newsmongers, Thuc. 6. 38, Andoc. 8. 15, Dem. 54. 15, etc. II. *to write speeches* (v. λογοποιός II), Plat. Euthyd. 289 D.
 λογοποίημα, τό, *an idle tale, piece of gossip*, Antiph. Nean. 1.
 λογοποιία, ἡ, *tale-telling, news-mongering*, Theophr. Char. 8. II. *a tale, fable*, Charito 3. 2, Eust. Opusc. 24. 72. 2. *a prayer*, Symm. V. T.
 λογοποιικός, ἡ, *ov*, *of or like a λογοποιός*: ἡ -κῆ τέχνη, = λογογραφική, Plat. Euthyd. 289 C.
 λογοποιός, ὁ, *a prose-writer*, esp. *an historian, chronicler*, just like λογογράφος, opp. to ποιητής, Plat. Rep. 392 A, Isocr. 104 D; applied by Herodotus to Hecataeus, 2. 143., 5. 36, 125; to Herodotus himself by Arr. An. 3. 30. 2. *a writer of fables*, Αἰσώπος ὁ λ. Hdt. 2. 134, cf. Plut. Sol. 28. II. at Athens, = λογογράφος II, *a professional speech-maker*, Plat. Phaedr. 257 C, Euthyd. 289 D. 2. with collat. sense of *a tale-teller, newsmonger*, Dem. 704. fin., Theophr. Char. 8.
 λογοπράγιω, *to fabricate treatises, write copiously*, Eust. 1759. 5. II. *to demand an account*, τινά of one, Id. Opusc. 22. 57, etc.
 λογοπράγία, ἡ, *a speech*, Ann. Comn.
 λογοπράτης [ᾶ], *ov*, ὁ, *seller of the ΛΟΓΟΣ*, of Judas, Greg. Naz.
 λογοπώλης, *ov*, ὁ, *a dealer in words*, Philostr. 526, Philo I. 526.
 λόγος, ὁ, (λέγω C), (A) *the word or outward form by which the inward thought is expressed*; and, (B) *the inward thought itself*;—so that λόγος comprehends both *ratio* and *oratio*.
 A. Lat. *vox, oratio, that which is said or spoken*: I. *a word*, and in pl. *words, i. e. language, talk*:—Hom. and Hes. use it only in this sense, and in these passages, τὸν ἔτερπε λόγοις II. 15. 393; αἰμύλιοι λόγοι *flattering talk*, Od. I. 56, cf. h. Merc. 317, Hes. Th. 890; ψευδεῖς λόγοι *lying words*, Ib. 229; (the passage of Hes., Op. 106, where it signifies *tale, fable*, is prob. spurious).—The word is rare in Ep., μῦθοι being used instead; but was brought into common use by Theogn., Pind., the old philos. poets, and the old historians, cf. Nāke Choeril. p. 118:—λόγος ἐστὶ, c. acc. et inf., 'tis said that . . . , often in Hdt.; ὡς εἰπεῖν λόγῳ, *in a word, in short*, 2. 37; οὐ πολλῶ λόγῳ εἰπεῖν I. 61; so, ὡς ἀπλῶ λόγῳ or ἀπλῶ λ. Aesch. Pr. 46, 975; λέγω οὖν ἐνὶ λ. Plat. Phaedr. 241 E, etc.—Λόγος never means a *word* in the grammat. sense, as the *mere name of a thing or act*, (there being expressed by ἔπος, ὄνομα, ῥῆμα, Lat. *vocabulum*), but rather *a word as the thing referred to, the material, not the formal part*. On the other hand, it is opp. to ἔργον, as a thing *merely uttered and not made good*, λόγος ἔργου σκιά Democrit. ap. Philon. I. 615; and so, like ὄνομα, *a mere name, mere words*, Lat. *verba*, Theogn. 254; λόγου ἔνεκα, Lat. *dicis causa*, merely for *talking's sake*, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 191 C, Crito 46 D; λόγου χάριν, opp. to ὡς ἀληθῶς, Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 8; τῷ λόγῳ in *pretence*, Hdt. I. 205., 5. 20; so, ἕως λόγου Polyb. 10. 22, 7; often opp. to ἔργον, as *word to deed*, λόγῳ μὲν λέγουσιν, ἔργῳ δὲ οὐκ ἀποδεικνύσιν Hdt. 4. 8, cf. Thuc. I. 22, etc.; ἔργῳ κού λ. τεκμαίρομαι Aesch. Pr. 336; μισεῖς μὲν λ., ἔργῳ δὲ . . . Soph. El. 357, cf. Pers. Phoen. 512, Elms. Heracl. 5; also opp. to νόμῳ, Hdt. 2. 100; to ἀλήθεια, ἵνα μὴ λόγον οἴησθε εἶναι, ἀλλ' εἰδῆτε τὴν ἀλήθειαν Lycurg. 150. 44, cf. Dem. 873. 20:—hence *a pretence*, Soph. O. C. 620, Dem. 10. 27, etc., esp. in pl. II. *a word* (in a fuller sense), *a sentence, proposition*, Lat. *oratio*, λόγῳ ῥηθῆναι to be expressed *in a proposition*, Plat. Theaet. 202 B; λόγον ἔχειν to be capable of being so expressed, Ib. 201 E; ὁ λ. ὁ ὀριστικός the definition, Arist. Metaph. 7. 3, 8; λ. ἐστὶ φωνὴ σημαντικὴ κατὰ συνθήκην Id. Interpr. 4, etc. 1. *a saying, statement*, Thuc. I. 2:—*a divine revelation*, Plat. Phaedo 78 D; *an oracular response*, Pind. P. 4. 105, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 275 B:—*a saying, maxim, proverb*, Pind. N. 9. 6, Aesch. Theb. 218, etc.; τὸ τοῦ λ. as the *saying is*, Lys. 115. 29. 2. *an assertion, a promise*, Soph. O. C. 651. 3. *a resolution*, κοινῶ λ. by common consent, Hdt. I. 141, 166, etc.; οὐκ ἦλθον ἐς τούτου λ., ὥστε . . . , Id. 7. 9, 2. 4. *a condition*, ἐπὶ λόγῳ ποιῶδε Id. 7. 158; ἐνδέχεσθαι τὸν λ. Id. I. 60., 9. 4, etc. 5. *a command*, Aesch. Pr. 17, 40, Pers. 363. III. *speech, discourse*, εἰς λόγους ἐλθεῖν, *συνελθεῖν, ἀφικέσθαι τινί*, etc., Hdt. I. 82, 86., 2. 32, etc., and Att.; διὰ λόγων ἵεναι Eur. Tro. 916; διὰ λ. ἀφικέσθαι ἑαυτῷ Id. Med. 872; ἐς λόγους ἀγειν τινά Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 2; λόγον περί τινος λέγειν Antiph. 135. 22, etc.; θεῶν, ὧν νῦν ὁ λ. ἐστὶ Plat. Apol. 26 B:—also, ἔργα λόγου μέζω Hdt. 2. 35; κρεῖσσον λόγου τὸ πάθος Thuc. 2. 50, cf. Dem. 68. 20; οὐκ ἔει λόγου ἄξιον *worth mentioning*, Hdt. 4. 28; ἐν λόγοις εἶναι τινί Id. 3. 148; τῷ λόγῳ διελθεῖν, διέναι Plat. Prot. 329 C, Gorg. 506 A, etc.; οἱ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις the *dialecticians*, Plato and his school, Arist. Metaph. 8. 8, 20. 2. *right of speech, power to speak*, αἰτεῖσθαι Thuc. 3. 53; διδόναι Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 20, Dem. 26. 18, etc.; προσιθέναι Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 5; λόγου τυγχάνειν Dem. 229. 14; λ. διδόναι καὶ ἀποδέχεσθαι Luc. Pisc. 8:—in Soph., ἡ 'πὶ τῷ πλήθει λ.; is *power* in the hands of the people? O. C. 66. 3. the *talk* which one occasions, Lat. *fama*, mostly in good sense, *praise, honour*, λόγος ἔχει σε, for ἔχεις λόγον, Hdt. 7. 5., 9. 78; περί σε ο λ. ἀπῖκται πολλός Id. I. 30; but also *evil report*, λ. κακόθρους, λ. κακός *ill report*, Soph. Aj. 138, Eur. Heracl. 165; λόγον ἔσλόν ἀκούειν Pind. I. 5 (4). 17, cf. Valck. Hipp. 322, and v. αἴνος:—hence, also, *a tale or story about a person or thing*, λόγος ἐστὶ, λόγος ἔχει, κατέχει, φέρεται, c. acc. et inf., *so the story goes*, Lat. *fama fert*, often in Hdt. and Att.; ἐστὶ τις λ., τὴν Ἀρετὴν ναίειν κτλ. Simon. 26; rarely with the reverse construct., Κλεισθένης λόγον ἔχει τὴν Πυθίαν ἀναπέσαι Cleisthenes has the credit

of having bribed the Pythia, Hdt. 5. 66. 4. *speech, language*, λόγῳ παιδεύειν ἀνθρώπους Plat. Rep. 376 D: and in pl., *words, talk, eloquence*, Isocr. 27 B, 191 B, etc.:—often joined with πειθῶ, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 134:—Protagoras was called λόγος. IV. *a saying, tale, story*, opp. on the one hand to mere fable (μῦθος), on the other, to regular history (ἱστορία), Hdt. 2. 47, 99, Thuc. 6. 46, Xen., etc.; and so, being orig. applied to *all stories, whether true or false*, it came to signify, 1. *fictional story, fable*, like those of Aesop, Hdt. I. 141, Plat. Apol. 26 D, Phaedo 60 D, 61 B, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20; ὁ τοῦ κυνὸς λ. Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 13. 2. *a story, tale, narrative*, and in pl. *histories, history*, ἐν τοῖσι Ἀσσυρίοισι λόγοισι Hdt. I. 184, cf. 106., 2. 99; in sing. *one section or part of such a work*, like the later βίβλος or βιβλίον, 2. 38., 5. 36. Hence, in Att., λόγος was mostly opp. to μῦθος, as *history to legend*, Plat. Gorg. 523 A, Prot. 320 C;—but, as the oldest Greek History was a rival to Ep. Poetry, λόγος was also opp. to ἔπος; cf. λογογράφος, λογοποιός, μῦθος II. I. V. as Greek prose began with history, οἱ λόγοι came to have the general sense of *prose-writing, prose*, like Lat. *oratio*, as opp. to ποιήσις and ποίημα, Arist. Poet. 2, 5., 6, 26; ἐν λόγῳ καὶ ἐν φῖδαῖς Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 25, etc.; more fully, λόγοι ψιλοί, v. ψιλός IV:—cf. λόγιος, λογογράφος I. VI. further, since at Athens the most valued and influential prose-writings were *speeches*, hence again like Lat. *oratio*, λόγος came to be *a speech*, often in Oratt., cf. Arist. Rhet. I. 3, etc.:—cf. λογογράφος II, λογοποιός II. VII. later, in pl., *learning generally*, οἱ ἐπὶ λόγοις εὐδόκιμοι Hdn. 6. 1; Λόγοι, personified, Anth. P. 9. 171: cf. λόγιος. VIII. like ῥῆμα, the *thing spoken of, the subject or matter of the λόγος*, Hdt. I. 21, etc., cf. Br. Soph. Aj. 1268, Wolf Lept. p. 277; μετέχειν τοῦ λ. to be in the secret, Hdt. I. 127; τὸν ἦττω λόγον κρεῖττω ποιεῖσθαι, cf. Ar. Nub. 657, 882, etc.; ἀμύνει τῷ τῆς ἡδονῆς λόγῳ Plat. Phileb. 38 A; περί λόγου τινὸς διαλέγεσθαι Id. Apol. 34 E; οὐδὲν πρὸς λόγον nothing to the point, v. Heind. Plat. Prot. 344 A; ἐὰν πρὸς λόγον ἦ Id. Phileb. 33 C:—also, πρὸς λόγον τινός as the *matter of . . .*, Aesch. Theb. 519; ἐς λόγον τινός Hdt. 3. 99:—also, *subject-matter*, ἱκανὸς αὐτῷ ὁ λόγος Plat. Gorg., cf. Isocr. 71 A. IX. *that which is laid down or stated, a proposition, position, principle*, Plat. Gorg. 508 B. X. = ὀρισμός, *a definition, ψυχῆς οὐσία καὶ λόγος* the soul's essence and definition, Plat. Phaedr. 245 E, cf. Phaedo 78 C, Rep. 443 A, al., cf. Arist. Metaph. 3. 4, 3, al., Diog. L. 7. 60. XI. *an example*, λόγου ἔνεκα, *verbi causa*, Eucl. B. Lat. *ratio, the power of the mind which is manifested in speech, reason*, ἀληθεί λ. χρῆσθαι Hdt. 5. 88; οὐκ ἔχει λόγον admits not of reason, Soph. El. 466; ὀρθὸς λ. Plat. Phaedo 73 A, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 1, etc.; ὁ εἰκὼς λόγος Plat. Legg. 647 D; ὡς ἔχει λόγον, = ὡς εἰκεν, Dem. 1090. 12:—κατὰ λόγον agreeably to reason, Plat. Rep. 500 C, etc.; μετὰ λόγου Id. Prot. 344 A, Theaet. 201 D:—opp. to παρά λόγον, *contrary to reason, improbable*, (v. sub παράλογος). 2. *an opinion, expectation*, τῷ ἐκείνων λ. Hdt. 8. 6; ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ, ὥστε . . . , in the expectation, that . . . , 3. 36; ἐπὶ λ. τοιῶδε, ἐπ' ᾧ . . . , 7. 158, cf. 9. 26. 3. *a reason, ground, plea*, χῶ λ. καλὸς προσῆν Soph. Ph. 352; κατὰ τίνα λόγον; on what ground? Plat. Rep. 366 B, cf. Prot. 343 D, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 19; ἐκ τίνος λόγου; Aesch. Cho. 515; ἐξ οὐδενὸς λ. Soph. Ph. 730; ἀπὸ παντὸς λ. Id. O. C. 762; σὺν ἀφανεί λ. Id. O. T. 657. 4. Hdt. uses the phrase ὁ λόγος αἰρέει or ὁ λόγος οὕτως αἰρέει, c. acc. et inf., *it stands to reason that . . .*, just like the Lat. *ratio evincit*, 3. 45, cf. 2. 33, al.; also c. acc. pers., ὁ λόγος αἰρέει με *the reason of the thing convinces me*, I. 132., 4. 127, al. II. *account, consideration, esteem, regard*, λ. βροτῶν οὐκ ἔσχευ οὐδένα Aesch. Pr. 231; οὐ σμικροῦ λ. Soph. O. C. 1163; esp. in Prose, Μαρδονίου λ. οὐδεὶς γίγνεται Hdt. 8. 102; τῶν ἦν ἐλάχιστος λ. ἀπολλυμένων Id. 4. 135; περί ἐμοῦ οὐδεὶς λ. Ar. Ran. 87:—λόγου οὐδενὸς γενέσθαι πρὸς τινος to be of no account or *repute* with one, Hdt. I. 120; so, λόγου εἶναι πρὸς τινος 4. 138; λόγου ποιεῖσθαι to make one of account, I. 33; also, πλείστου, ἐλάχιστον λόγου εἶναι I. 143., 3. 146; but also, like Lat. *rationem habere alicujus*, λόγον τινὸς ποιεῖσθαι, to make account of, put a value on a person or thing, esp. with a negat., οὐδένα λ. ποιεῖσθαι τινος I. 4, 13, etc.; so, λόγον ἔχειν (with a gen. expressed or omitted), I. 62, 115; λόγον ἔχειν περί τινος, περί τινα Plat. Tim. 87 C, Lycurg. 162. 27:—so, ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ποιεῖσθαι τινα Hdt. 3. 50; ἐν οὐδενὶ λ. ἀπώλοντο without regard, Id. 9. 69; λόγῳ ἐν σμικρῷ εἶναι Plat. Rep. 550 A; ὑμεῖς δ' . . . οὐτ' ἐν λ. οὐτ' ἐν ἀριθμῷ Orac. ap. Schol. Theocr. 14. 48:—ἐν ἀνδρὸς λόγῳ εἶναι to be reckoned as a man, Hdt. 3. 120; ἰδιωτέω λόγῳ καὶ ἀτίμου *reckoned or accounted* as a private person without rank, etc., Fus. ap. Stob. 567. 9; ἐς χρημάτων λ. in regard to . . . , Thuc. 3. 46, cf. Dem. 385. 11. 2. *an account, λόγον διδόναι τινός* to give an account of a thing, Hdt. 3. 143, cf. 8. 100; ἑαυτῷ περί τινος I. 97, and Att., cf. Wess. Hdt. 2. 162, Heind. Plat. Soph. 230 A; ὡς . . . , Hdt. 4. 102., 5. 75, etc.; ὅτι . . . , 6. 86, 1; λόγον διδόναι τε καὶ δέξασθαι Plat. Prot. 336 C; παρέχειν Rep. 344 D; λ. λαμβάνειν παρά τινος Dem. 101. 17; λ. ἀπαιτεῖν Id. 868. 5; λ. ὑπέχειν Plat. Legg. 774 B, Dem. 371. 20, etc.; λ. ἐγγράφειν Id. 762. 14, etc.; ἀποφέρειν Aeschin. 56. fin.; ἀδικήματα εἰς ἀργυρίου λ. ἀνήκοντα Dinarch. 97. 41; ὑπὸ λ. ἀγειν τι Polyb. 15. 34, 2; cf. λογιστής. 3. *count, reckoning, tale*, ἐς τούτου λ. οὐ πολλοὶ τινες ἀπικνεύονται (sc. γήραος) Hdt. 3. 99, cf. Arnold Thuc. 7. 56. 4. *a reckoning, account, bill*, τὸ κατὰ λόγον Menand. Mēth. 1. 6. III. *due relation, proportion, analogy*, κατὰ λόγον τινός in proportion to . . . , Hdt. I. 134., 2. 109; κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λ. τῷ τείχεϊ I. 186; κατὰ λ. τῆς δυνάμεως Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 11; ἀνὰ λόγον τινός or τινί Plat. Tim. 29 C, Alc. 2. 145 D; εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν λ. Id. Rep. 353 D; πρὸς λόγον τινός Aesch. Theb. 519; περί τῶν νόσων ὁ αὐτὸς λ. Plat. Theaet. 158 D:—in Gramm., *analogy*, τῷ λ. τῶν μετο-

χικῶν according to the analogy of participles, A. B. 1393:—cf. ἀνάλογος.

C. in S. John and Eccl. writers, Ὁ ΛΟΓΟΣ, the LOGOS or WORD, comprising both the above general senses of *Word* and *Thought*, distinguished as ὁ προφορικός, and ὁ ἐνδιάθετος by Philo 2. 154, al.; cf. Suicer. Thes. s. v., Ewald Gesch. d. Volkes Israel 6. pp. 258 sq.

λογο-σκόπος, ὁ, one who watches the words of others, Eccl.

λογο-συλλεκτάδης, ου, ὁ, a phrase-collector, plagiarist, Eust. 1309. 2.

λογο-τέχνης, ου, ὁ, an artificer in words, Walz Rhett. 2. 90:—λογο-τεχνία, ἡ, Nicet. Eug.

λογό-τροπος, ὁ, a form of conditional syllogism, in which the latter part is compendiously stated, e. g. if Plato be alive, he breathes; α is so and so, therefore so is β, Diog. L. 7. 77.

λογο-φίλης, ου, ὁ, fond of words, Philo 1. 58:—also, λογόφιλος, ον, opp. to φιλόλογος, Stob. Ecl. Eth. 2. 214, Zenob. ap. Stob. Flor. 218. 10.

λογύδριον, τό, = λογίδιον, Eccl., Byz.

λογχαῖος, α, ον, (λόγχη) of or with a spear, Suid.

λογχάριον, τό, Dim. of λόγχη, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 25.

λογχεύω, to pierce with a spear, Anth. P. 9. 300 (in titulo), Eccl.

λόγχη, ἡ, a spear-head, javelin-head, Lat. *spiculum*, Hdt. 7. 69, and Att.; λ. δορός Soph. Tr. 856, Eur. Tro. 1318; but mostly in pl. of a single spear, the point with its barbs, τὸ ξυστὸν τῆσι λόγχησι ἐὼν ὁμοίως χρύσειον the shaft alike with the spear-head, Hdt. 1. 52, etc.; so, λόγχει δ' ἐκαυλίζοντο καὶ ξυστὴ κάμαξ Ar. Fr. 357 (Nauck Fr. adesp. 59), cf. Xen. Cyn. 10, 3 (where the shaft is ῥάβδος); in sing., οἱ κνώδοντες τῆς λόγχης the barbs of the spear-head, Ib. 16.

2. a lance-shaped birth-mark, Trag. ap. Arist. Poët. 16, 2. II. a lance, spear, javelin, Lat. *lancea*, χαλκίας λόγχας ἀκμῆ Pind. N. 10. 112, Soph. Tr. 612, etc.:—metaph., ὀμμάτων ἀπο λόγχας ἀφαιρῶν Id. Fr. 169; λόγχας ἐσθίων, proverb. of a bragging coward, a 'fire-eater,' Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 397. III. a troop of spearmen, 'a plump of spears,' ξὺν ἐπὶ λόγχαις Soph. O. C. 1312, cf. Ant. 119; μυρίαν ἄγων λόγχην Eur. Phoen. 442; λόγχης ἀριθμῶ πλείονας Id. Fr. 288. 12; cf. ἀσπίς 1. 2, ἀλχμή 11. 2.

λόγχη, ἡ, Ion. for λάχος, lot, from λέλογχα, Ion ap. E. M. 569. 36.

λογχήρης, ες, armed with a spear, λ. δασιστής with spear and shield, Eur. I. A. 1067.

λογχηφόρος, ον, = λογοφόρος, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 147, Nicet. Ann. 48 A.

λογχίδιον, τό, Dim. of λόγχη, Hesych.

λόγχιμος, ον, of a spear, κλόνοι λ. the clash of spears, Aesch. Ag. 405.

λογχίς, ἡ, = λόγχη, Lycophronid. 2.

λογχίτης [ῆ], ον, ὁ, a spearman, Hdn. Epim. 78. II. λογχίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, as Subst., an orchideous plant with spear-shaped seeds, Diosc. 3. 161 sq.

λογχο-δρέπανον, τό, a spear with a sickle-shaped head, like our partisan, Schol. Lyc. 840, Suid.; as Adj., λ. ξίφος Chron. Pasch.

λογχο-ειδής, ἐς, like a spear, lanceolate, Diosc. 4. 146.

λογχοποιία, ἡ, a manufactory of spears, An. Ox. 4. 255.

λογχο-ποιός, ὄν, making spears, Eur. Bacch. 1208.

λογχο-φόρος, ον, spear-bearing, Eur. Hec. 1089: as Subst., λ., ὁ, a spear-man, pike-man, Ar. Pax 1294, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 5, etc.

λογχόμαι, Pass. (λόγχη) to be furnished with a point or head, λελογχάμενον δόρυ Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 17.

λογχωτός, ἡ, ὄν, furnished with a point, lance-headed, βέλος Eur. Bacch. 761; ἔγχεα Bacchyl. 13. 8, cf. Anth. P. 6. 172. II. τὸ

λογχωτόν, a black dye prepared from copper, Diosc. 5. 114.

λογώδης, ες, = λογοειδής, Arist. de Spir. 2, 6, Aristox. p. 18.

λόγωσις, ἡ, (λογόμαι) a becoming partaker of the ΛΟΓΟΣ, Eccl.

λόε, λοέσσας, λοεσσάμενος, λοέσσομαι, v. sub λούω.

λοετρόν, λοετροχόος, oldest form of λουτρ-, Hom.

λοέω, the oldest and Hom. form of λούω.

λοιβαῖος, α, ον, of or belonging to a λοιβή, Ath. 512 F.

λοιβάομαι, = λείβω, σπένδω, Hesych.

λοιβάσιον [ἄ], τό, = λοιβεῖον, Epich. 58 Ahrens, cf. Ath. 486 B.

λοιβεῖον, τό, a cup for pouring libations, Plut. Aem. 33, Marcell. 2.

λοιβή, ἡ, (λείβω) a pouring, only used in religious sense, a drink-offering, Lat. *libatio*, λοιβῆ τε κνισῆ τε with drink-offering and burnt-offering, Il. 9. 500, cf. 4. 48, etc.; σοὶ δ' αὖ λοιβὴν φέρον says Odysseus to the Cyclops, Od. 9. 349: later also, like σπονδαί, χοαί (which are the words in common use), freq. in pl., as Pind. N. 11. 7, Soph. El. 52; λοιβαί Διός, offered to him, Aesch. Fr. 52.—Rare in Prose, λ. οἶνον Plat. Legg. 906 D. 2. Ap. Rh. has it of water generally, λ. Στυγός 2. 291.

λοιβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = λοιβεῖον, Ath. 486 B.

λοιγῆις, εσσα, εν, = sq., Nic. Al. 256; so λοιγῆς, ἐς, Th. 921.

λοιγίος, ον, (λοιγός) pestilent, deadly, λ. ἔργα Il. 1. 518, 573; οἶω λοιγὸν ἔσεσθαι I think it will end fatally, 21. 533., 23. 310; λ. πῆμα Ap. Rh. 1. 469; ὤρη Nonn. Jo. 7. v. 44.

λοιγίστρα, ἡ, (λοιγός) a destroyer, Hesych.

λοιγός, οὐ, ὁ, (ΛΑΓΓ, cf. λυγρός) ruin, mischief, havoc, of death by plague, ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμύνειν Il. 1. 67; or by war, 5. 603, etc.; also of the destruction of the ships, 16. 80; (neither λοιγός nor λοιγίος occur in Od.);—λ. Ἐνναλίου Pind. N. 9. 86; βοῦ λοιγὸν Ἐρινύς (Schütz λοιγός Ἐρινύς) Aesch. Cho. 402; ἀνδροκμῆς λ. Id. Supp. 679.—Poët. word.

λοιγός, ὄν, = λοιγίος, Nic. Th. 6. 733; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 305.

λοιδορέω, fut. ἤσω, Dem. 1027 20: aor. ἐλοιδορήσα Eur., etc.: pf. λελοιδορήκα Plat. Phaedr. 241 E:—Med. and Pass. (v. infr.): fut. ἤσομαι Ar. Eq. 1400, etc.: aor. ἐλοιδορησάμην Isae. 62. 15, etc.; Att. more commonly ἐλοιδορήθη Dem. 124. 1., 1257. 24 (v. infr.): (λοιδορος). To abuse, revile, τινα Hdt. 3. 145; θεούς Pind. O. 9. 56; and often in Att.; also absol., Eur. Med. 873, etc.; sometimes, simply,

to revile, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 9, Hell. 5. 4, 29; λ. τινα εἰς τι Ar. Eq. 90, Plut. 2. 175 B; also with neut. Adj., ἐμαυτὸν πολλ' ἐλοιδορήσα Eur. Hel. 1171; οὐδὲν οὐδένα λ. Plat. Theaet. 174 C; λ. ἐνια Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 9; with a predicato added, τὴν τύχην λ. τυφλήν to reproach fortune as blind, Plut. 2. 98 A:—Med. to rail at one another, Ar. Ran. 857, Antipho 115. 19, Dem. 1263. 22:—Pass., λοιδοροῦντας καὶ λοιδορομένους reviling and reviled, Isocr. 24 B; λελοιδορημένος ὑπὸ . . , Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 29; οὐκ ἐν δίκῃ λοιδορηθεῖς Plat. Phaedr. 275 E, cf. Gorg. 457 D.

II. λοιδοροῦμαι is also used as Dep., in the same sense as the Act., except that λοιδορεῖν takes the object in the acc. (v. supr.), and λοιδορεῖσθαι in the dat., to rail at, τινι Ar. Eq. 1400, Pl. 456, Eccl. 248, Plat. Rep. 395 D, etc.; so, λ. τινι ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Ages. 7, 3; τινός Ach. Tat. 1. 6:—c. acc. cogn., πάντα τὰ αἰσχρὰ λοιδοροῦνται, ὅτι . . they use all kind of foul reproaches, saying that . . , Hdt. 4. 184; λοιδορίαν ἦν ἐλοιδορήθη Κρατίων περὶ τούτων Dem. 558. 6.—The Act. never has a dat., except in late writers, as Epict. Enchir. 34; for in Andoc. 9. 33 (ἠναντιώθη καὶ ἀντεῖπον—καὶ ἐλοιδορήσα—ἐκείνων ὡν ἦν ἄξιος) the dat. depends on the other verbs; as does the acc. in οὐς ὑβρίζεις καὶ ἐλοιδοροῦ Hyperid. in Dem. p. 45 Babington. Only the Act. is found in Trag.

λοιδορήμα, τό, railing, abuse, an affront, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 9; λ. ποιεῖσθαι τινα Plut. 2. 607 A.

λοιδορημάτιον, τό, Dim. of λοιδορήμα, Ar. Fr. 64.

λοιδορήσις, εως, ἡ, = λοιδορία, Plat. Legg. 967 C.

λοιδορησμός, οὐ, ὁ, = λοιδορία, ἐκ διαβολῆς λοιδορησμός, λοιδορησμοῦ δ' ἐκ μάχα Epich. 122 Ahrens, cf. Ar. Ran. 758.

λοιδορητέον, verb. Adj. one must rail at, τινί Max. Tyr. 3. 3.

λοιδορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, abusive, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 12.

λοιδορία, ἡ, (λοιδορέω), railing, abuse, reproach, Ar. Fr. 126, Antipho 115. 17, Thuc. 2. 84, Plat., etc.; in pl., Lys. 162. 15.

λοιδορος, ον, railing, abusive, Eur. Cycl. 534, Menand. Perinth. 4:—Adv. -ρως, Strab. 661. 2. as Subst. a railer, Plut. 2. 177 D:—τὸ λοιδορον = λοιδορία, Arist. Physiogn. 4, 6, Plut. 2. 810 D; λοιδορα εἰπεῖν Anth. P. 5. 176. (Deriv. uncertain.)

λοιμύομαι (λοιμός), Dep. to be pestilent, LXX (Prov. 19. 19).

λοιμία, ἡ, = λοιμός, pestilence, Hesych. In Hipp. 28. 22, λοιμῆς is f. l. for λοιμῆς or λύμης.

λοιμικός, ἡ, ὄν, pestilential, Hipp. 1271. 2, Polyb. 1. 19, 1, etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 79. 2. destructive, τοξεύματα Lyc. 1205.

λοιμῖος, ον, = foreg., epith. of Apollo, Macrobi. 1. 17, 15.

λοιμός, οὐ, ὁ, a plague, pestilence, any deadly infectious disorder, Hom. (only once) Il. 1. 61, Hes. Op. 241, Hdt. 7. 171, and Att., (v. sub λιμός); λοιμοῦ σκηπτός Aesch. Pers. 715; of the plague at Athens, Thuc. 2. 47, 54, Plat. Symp. 201 D; in pl., Ib. 188 B, al. 2. of persons, a plague, pest, like Lat. *pestis*, Dem. 794. 5.

II. as Adj. pestilent, LXX (1 Regg. 1. 16). (Perhaps connected with λύμη, λύμα, λυμῖομαι, Lat. *lues*, cf. λοιγός, λυγρός:—the relation to λιμός is prob. only one of sound, as in Hes. and Hdt. ll. c., Thuc. 2. 54, ap. Aeschin. 73. 6.)

λοιμότης, ητος, ἡ, pestilent condition, LXX (Esth. (in addit.) 16. 5).

λοιμο-φόρος, ον, bringing plague, pestilential, Gloss.

λοιμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like plague, pestilential, ἡ λ. νόσος the plague, Hipp. Acut. 384, 840 F, Thuc. 1. 23; ἔτας λ. Arist. Probl. 1. 21.

λοιμώσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, to have the plague, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 15, Scyth. 2: cf. λιμώσσω from λιμός.

λοιπαδάριον, τό, Dim. of λοιπός, Eust. Opusc. 358. 5, Suid.

λοιπάζομαι, Pass. to be in arrear, Lat. *reliquari*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 227:—the Subst. λοιπασμός is restored by Vales. in Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 20 for ἐλειπασμός.

λοιπός, ὄδος, ἡ, a remainder, arrear, Lat. *reliqua*, Eccl., Byz.

λοιπο-γρᾶφέω, to allow to remain in arrear, τι C. I. 2335. 23:—the Subst. λοιπογραφία, in Gloss.

λοιπός, ἡ, ὄν, (λείπω, λέλοιπα) remaining, the rest, Lat. *reliquus*, post-Hom., but very freq. from Pind. and Hdt. downwards; λ. βίος Pind. O. 1. 157; λ. εὐχαί Ib. 4. 22; λ. γένος Id. O. 2. 29; also λοιποί descendants, Id. I. 4 (3). 67:—but in Att. the Art. is commonly added, and it may either agree with the Noun or have the Noun in gen. dependent on it, αὶ λ. τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 7. 72; τὴν λοιπὴν (sc. ὁδὸν) πορεύεσθαι Xen. An. 3. 4, 46; οἱ, τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ἡμέρας Ib. 16, etc. 2.

λοιπὸν [ἔστι], c. inf. it remains to shew, etc., ἀποδεικνύμαι, διελέσθαι, etc., Xen. Symp. 4, 1, Plat.; also with Art., τὸ λ. ἤδη ἡμῖν ἐστι σκέψασθαι, πότερον what remains for us is to . . , Plat. Rep. 444 E; the inf. is sometimes omitted, ὁ δὲ λοιπὸν, quod superest, Aesch. Ag. 1571; ὅτι λ. πόνων Id. Pr. 684; τὸ εὐπρεπείας πέρι (sc. λέγειν) . . λοιπὸν Id. Phaedr. 274 B; also, διανομῆ τοῖνυν τὸ λ. σοι Id. Rep. 535 A. 3.

often of Time, ὁ λ. χρόνος the future, Pind., and Att.; πρὸς τὸν λοιπὸν τοῦ χρόνου Dem. 195. 6; τὸν λ. χρόνον for the future, Soph. Ph. 84; τοῦ λ. χρόνου Id. El. 817; εἰς τὸν λ. χρόνον Plat. Ep. 358 B; ἐκ τοῦ λ. χρόνου Dem. 1360. 23:—so without Subst. in neut., τὸ λοιπὸν henceforward, hereafter, Pind. P. 5. 159, Aesch. Eum. 1031, Soph. O. T. 795, etc.; τὸ λ. εἰς πάντα . . χρόνον Aesch. Eum. 763; τὰ λοιπά Id. Theb. 66, Soph. El. 1226; ἐς τὸ λ. Aesch. Pers. 526, Eum. 708; also, τοῦ λοιποῦ Hdt. 1. 189, Ar. Pax 1084; ἐκ τοῦ λ. Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 9; ἐν τῶν λ. Plat. Legg. 709 E. 4. τὸ λοιπὸν and τὰ λοιπά the rest, Aesch. Fr. 476, 697, 699, etc.; also λοιπὸν without the Article, as Adv. for the rest, further, Lat. *ceterum*, and so often = ἤδη, already, Plat. Prot. 321 B; λοιπὸν δὲ Id. Gorg. 458 D:—the regul. Adv. λοιπῶς is not used.

λοισθήιος, ον, Ep. for λιοσθίος, λιοσθος, λιοσθήιον ἔκφερ' ἄεθλον the prize for the last in the race, Il. 23. 785; also pl., λιοσθήϊ' ἔθηκεν (sc. ἄεθλα), Ib. 751.

λοῖσθημα, τό, *the last, end*, Hesych.
 λοῖσθιος, α, ον, Soph. Ant. 895, etc; also ος, ον Aesch. Cho. 500, Nonn. Jo. 5. 107; =sq., Pind. P. 4. 474, and Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 120, Soph. Ant. 1220, etc.; τὰ λ. βίου Id. O. C. 583; λ. ἄλλων Ap. Rh. 2. 559;—neut. λοῖσθιον, as Adv. *last*, Soph. Aj. 468, Ant. 1304; τὸ λ. Eur. H. F. 23; τὰ λ. Theocr. 5. 13.
 λοῖσθος, ον, *left behind, last*, Il. 23. 536; Sup. λοισθότατος, *last of all*, Hes. Th. 921; λοισθοτάτας χάριτας *the last honours* (to the dead), Epigr. Gr. 573;—also in Trag., ὁ θάνατος λοῖσθος λατρός κακῶν Soph. Fr. 626, cf. Eur. Hel. 1597. (Lengthd. λοῖσθιος, λοισθήιος:—it must be from the same Root as λοιπός, perh. a kind of Sup., λοιπ-ιστος, λοι-σθος.)
 Λόκαλος, ὁ, an unknown bird, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, fin.
 Λόκη (wrongly Λόκη in Arcad. 106. 23), ἡ, an antiquated word in Anth. P. 11. 20;—acc. to Hesych. = χλαμύς (where it is written Λόκη).
 Λοκριστί, Adv. in *Locrian manner*: ἡ Λ. ἄρμονία Ath. 625 E.
 Λοκροί, οἱ, *the Locrians*, of which there were three tribes, *the Opuntian*, opposite Euboea, Il. 2. 527, Thuc. 1. 108, Strab. 416, 425; *the Epine-midian*, on Mount Cnemis on the Maliac Gulf, Id. 416, 426; and *the Ozolian*, on the Corinthian Gulf, Thuc. 1. 5, 103, etc.:—*the Epize-phyrian* or *Zephyrian* were a colony of the last on Mount Zephyrium in lower Italy, Pind. O. 10 (11). 18, Thuc. 4. 24 sq., 7. 1, etc.—Adj. Λοκρός, ἄ, ὄν, *Locrian*, Lyc. 1429; or Λοκρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Poll. 4. 65, etc.; fem. Λοκρίς, ἴδος, Pind. P. 2. 35; ἡ Λοκρίς (sc. γῆ), Ar. Av. 152, etc.
 Λόξευμα, τό, *obliquity*, Manetho 1. 307.
 Λοξεύω, = λοξόω, Liban. 4. 1072.
 Λοξίας, Ion. -της, εω, ου, ὁ, epith. of Apollo, Hdt. 1. 91 and Trag.—In form, it is evidently derived from λοξός, and the application of this Adj. to the oracles of Apollo (v. λοξός 3) seems to shew that this deriv. was accepted. But in the Trag. it is always an honourable name (Διὸς προφήτης ἔστι Λοξίας πατρός Aesch. Eum. 19, cf. Theb. 618, Cho. 269, 952, 1039, Soph. O. T. 410, etc.); and the application of a similar name, Λοξώ, to Artemis in Call. Del. 292 is against this sense of the word. Accordingly, O. Müller proposed to derive it from λέγω, λόγος. II. *the zodiac or ecliptic*, from its *obliquity* to the equator, Achill. Tat. Isag. in Arat. p. 169, cf. Oenop. ap. Macrob. 1. 17, 31.
 Λοξο-βάμων [ᾶ], ον, *going sideways*, like the crab, Hesych.
 Λοξο-βάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, = foreg., Batr. 297.
 Λοξο-βλεπτέω, to *look askance at*, Thom. M. s. v. διάστροφοί.
 Λοξο-δρόμος, ον, *running sideways*, Pisid.
 Λοξο-ειδής, ἐς, *oblique-wise*: in Adv. -δῶς, Pisid.
 Λοξο-εργέω, to *deal crookedly*, Theod. Stud.
 Λοξο-κίνητος, ον, *moving athwart*, λ. κύκλος *the ecliptic*, Schol. Hes. Op. 381.
 Λοξο-νοέω, to *have crooked thoughts*, Theod. Stud.
 Λοξο-πορέω, to *go slantwise or sideways*, Plut. 2. 890 E.
 Λοξό-πορος, ον, *going aslant*, of the zodiac, Epigr. Gr. 573. 8.
 Λοξός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. λικριφίς):—*slanting, crosswise, aslant, athwart*, Lat. obliquus, Hipp. Offic. 743; λοξή (sc. γραμμή) *a cross-line*, Eur. Fr. 385. 9; λοξὰ βαίνειν, of a crab, Babr. 109. 1; λ. ὄφης Call. Ep. 25; ὁ λοξὸς κύκλος *the ecliptic*, Arist. Metaph. 11. 5, 3, cf. Arat. 526; τῶν ἄσπερων λ. γίνεται φορά Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 13; λ. πορείας ἀχῆμα Plut. Phoc. 2:—λ. τῆ θέσει πρὸς τι *at an acute angle* to it, Theophr. Sens. 73. 2. of suspicious looks, λοξὸν βλέπειν τινί to *look askance* at one, Lat. linitis oculis, Anacr. 79; λοξὸν ὀφθαλμοῖς ὄραν Solon 26; λοξὰ βλ. Theocr. 20. 13; λοξῶ ὄμματι ἰδεῖν Ap. Rh. 4. 475; Ζεὺς ἀχένα λοξὸν ἔχει Zeus has turned his neck *aside*, i. e. withdrawn his favour, Tyrtae. 7. 2; but, ἀχένα λοξὸν ἔχει = Horace's *stat capite obstipō*, Theogn. 536:—hence, metaph. *mistrustful, suspicious*, λοξότερον ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Polyb. 4. 86, 8. 3. of language, *indirect, ambiguous*, esp. of oracles, Luc. Alex. 10, Lyc. 14. 1467; λοξὰ ἀποκρίνασθαι Luc. D. Deor. 16. 1; ἐν τοῖς χρησμοῖς λ., of Apollo, Id. J. Trag. 28:—cf. Λοξίας, σκολιός. Adv. -ῶς, Hipp. Offic. 744.—Chiefly poetic.
 Λοξο-σύστροφος, ον, *ambiguously involved*, of language, Tzetz.
 Λοξο-τενής, ἐς, *stretched across, oblique*, Paul. S. Ecphr. 213.
 Λοξότης, ητος, ἡ, *a slanting direction, obliquity*, Strab. 90, Plu. 2. 906 B, etc. 2. *ambiguity*, of oracles, Plut. 2. 409 C.
 Λοξο-τρόχης, ἡ, *oblique-running*, of Lycophron's Cassandra, Anth. P. 9. 191; cf. Λοξίας.
 Λοξ-ὀφθαλμος, ον, *looking askance*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 204.
 Λοξο-χρήσμων, ον, *uttering doubtful oracles*, Schol. Lyc. 1467.
 Λοξόω, to *make slanting, cast sideways*, τὰς λογάδας Sophron 3 Ahr.:—Pass. to be so, Arist. Metaph. 11. 8, 9, Strab. 267.
 Λοξώ, οὖς, ἡ, name of Artemis, cf. Λοξίας.
 Λόξωσις, ἡ, *obliquity*, of the ecliptic, Anth. P. append. 91, Ocell. Luc. 2. 23, Plut. 2. 890 E, Strab. 266. 2. *ambiguity*, Tzetz.
 Λοπαδ-ἀγγης, ου, ὁ, =sq., Eubul. Incert. 16, ubi v. Meineke.
 Λοπαδ-αρπαγίδης, ου, ὁ, *dish-snatcher*, Anth. P. append. 288.
 Λοπαδεύω, to *dress as a dish*, Oribas. p. 65 Mai., A. B. 105.
 Λοπάδιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of λοπάς, Ar. Pl. 812, Eubul. Ἀνασῶζ. 1, Ἴων 1, etc.:—so Λοπαδίσκος, ὁ, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 962. II. *an oyster*, Geop. 20. 18, 1.
 Λοπαδο-φύσητης, οὖ, ὁ, *dish-piper*, nickname of Dorion, a gluttonous flute-player, Mnesim. Φίλιππ. 4;—perhaps with a play on λωτός.
 Λοπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *a flat earthen vessel, a flat dish or plate*, in which food was served, Ar. Eq. 1034, Vesp. 511, and often in Com. 2. *a frying-pan*, Eubul. Τιτ. 1, Archedic. Θησ. 1. 4; distinguished from τήγανον by Eubul. l. c., Archestr. ap. Ath. 5 C. II. in Com. also = σορός (ἡ), Theopomp. Com. Incert. 15. III. *a disease of the olive*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14. 3. IV. *an oyster*, Luc. Asin. 47; v. l. for λεπάς Theophr. ib. 4. 6, 7.

Λοπάω, (λοπός) to *let the bark peel off*, of trees which lose their bark on the return of the sap in spring, Lat. corticem remittere, vertere, Theophr. H. P. 3. 5, 1., 5. 1, 1, etc. II. of olive and fig-trees, to rot at the root, Id. C. P. 5. 9. 9.
 Λοπητός, ὁ, *the time of bark peeling off*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 1.
 Λοπιζώ, (λοπός) to *peel off the bark* (with v. l. λειπίζω, which Phot. condemns), Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 1 and 4.
 Λόπιμος, ον, *easily stripped*, of nuts which have a skin and not a shell, Nic. ap. Ath. 54 D, Galen. 6. 357.
 Λοπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = λειπίς, Ar. Vesp. 790, Nic. Al. 467.
 Λόπισμα, τό, =sq., Eust. 1863. 51, Phot.
 Λοπός, οὖ, or Λόπος, ου, ὁ, (λέπω) *the shell, husk, bark, peel*, λοπὸς κρομόιο *the peel* of an onion, Od. 19. 233. II. of animals, λ. δέρματος *the outer part of a split piece of leather*, Hipp. Art. 799, etc.; as neut., lb. 812. 2. *the peeling of the skin* after illness, Lat. desquamatio, Id. 1002 C.—It thus combines the senses of Lat. cortex and corium.
 Λορδαίνω, = λορδῶω, Hipp. Art. 812.
 Λορδός, ἡ, ὄν, *bent backward*, so that the spine is convex in front, and the chest thrown forwards, opp. to κυφός, Hipp. Fract. 763, cf. Art. 807, Arist. Incess. An. 7, 7.
 Λορδῶω, as neut. to *bend oneself supinely*, so as to throw the head back, Hipp. Art. 812, Mnesim. Ἴπποτρ. 1. 55:—so in Pass., Hipp. Art. 812, 816; sens. obsc., Ar. Eccl. 10, Fr. 191.
 Λόρδωμα, τό, *a bending supinely*, Hipp. Mochl. 863, cf. 815 F.
 Λόρδων, ὄνος, ὁ, the demon of impure λόρδωσις, cf. Κύβδασος (from κύβδα), Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 17.
 Λόρδωσις, ἡ, (v. λορδός), of the spine, *a curvature which is convex in front*, Hipp. Art. 816, Galen.; sens. obsc., Schol. Theocr. 5. 43.
 Λουέω, v. sub λούω.
 Λούκουντλος, ὁ, a kind of *cake*, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D.
 Λούμα, τό, *water: a stream*, Epigr. Gr. 963. 6.
 Λούμαι, Att. for λούομαι.
 Λούσις, ὁ, (λούω) *a washing or bathing*, Gloss.
 Λούσσον, τό, *the pith of the fir-tree*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 7.
 Λούστης, ου, ὁ, *one fond of bathing*, of certain birds, opp. to κονιστικοί, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 10.
 Λουτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *a washing or bathing-tub*, C. I. 2820 A. 10, ap. Ath. 199 C, 207 F.
 Λουτηρίδιον, τό, Dim. of λουτήρ, Hero in Math. Vett. 190.
 Λουτήριον, τό, Dim. of λουτήρ, Antiph. Τραυμ. 2; λουτήρια μέγιστα Aesch. Fr. 332. II. *a kind of cup*, Epig. Μνημ. 1.
 Λουτηρίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of λουτήρ, Gloss.
 Λουτιάω, Desiderat. to *wish to bathe*, Luc. Lexiph. 2.
 Λουτρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *bathing*, Hesych. s. v. ξυστρολήκυθον.
 Λούτριον, τό, *water that has been used in washing*, Ar. Eq. 1401, Fr. 290, Luc. Lexiph. 4.
 Λουτρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a woman employed to wash Athena's temple*, Ar. Fr. 642. II. ὡς λ. *bathing drawers*, Theopomp. Com. Παιδ. 2.
 Λουτρο-δαΐκτος, ον, *slain in the bath*, Aesch. Cho. 1071.
 Λουτρόν, τό, in Hom. always λοετρόν, but contr. form in h. Hom. Cer. 50, Hes. Op. 751; Dor. λῶτρον Hesych.: (λούω):—*a bath, bathing-place*, Hom., always in pl., θερμὰ λοετρά *hot baths*, Il. 14. 6, al.; Att. θερμὰ λουτρά Aesch. Cho. 670, Soph. Tr. 634, Crates Θηρ. 2, etc.; θερμὰ Νυμφᾶν λουτρά Pind. P. 12. 27; also called λουτρά Ἡράκλεια Ar. Nub. 1051; but also of *cold baths*, λοετρά Ὀκνεαυτοῦ Il. 18. 489, Od. 5. 275; σίτοισι καὶ λουτροῖσι in matters of eating and *washing*, Hdt. 6. 52; λουτροῖς χρῆσθαι Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 20, etc.:—the sing. first in Hes. Op. 751; τραπέσθαι πρὸς τὸ λ. Plai. Phaedo 115 A; but always rare, v. infr. 2. *water for bathing or washing*, ὑδάτων ἐνεγκεῖν λουτρά Soph. O. C. 1599; ἐν λουτρῷ while *bathing*, Xen. Oec. 5, 9; λούσαι τινα λουτρόν to give one a bath, wash one with water, Soph. Ant. 1201, Ar. Lys. 469; λουτρόν παρέχειν lb. 378; λούσθαι λουτρόν to bathe, Aesch. Fr. 332; λουτρόν ἐστίν, οὐ ποτόν Alex. Αἰσῶπ. 1. 11. II. in Poets, = σπονδαί or χοαί *libations to the dead*, Soph. El. 84, 434, Eur. Phoen. 1667, cf. Hesych. s. v. χθύνια λ. III. in Eccl., *baptism*.
 Λουτρο-ποιός, ὁ, *a bath-attendant*, name of a Com. by Anaxilas.
 Λουτροφορέω, to *carry water for bathing*, Harp.
 Λουτρο-φόρος, ον, *bringing water*: (λουτρόν):—παῖς, παρθένος λ. at Athens the boy or girl, who, as next of kin to the bridegroom, fetched him water from the fountain Callirrhoe on his wedding-day, cf. Vales. Harp. s. v., Paus. 2. 10, 4, Poll. 3. 43; hence, λ. χλιδή *the marriage-ceremony*, Eur. Phoen. 341. 2. as Subst., λουτροφόρος, ἡ, *the black urn* placed on the tomb of unmarried persons, Dem. 1086. 15., 1089. 23, Poll. 8. 66, cf. Anth. P. 9. 272; also called λιβύς, Hesych. V. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. balneae p. 185.
 Λουτροχοέω, to *pour water into the bath*, Anth. P. 9. 627.
 Λουτρο-χόος, ον, in Hom. always λοετρ-, Dor. λωτρ-. Call. Lav. 1, 15: (χέω):—*pouring water into the bath, the slave who did this*, Od. 20. 297, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 20; λ. τρίπους a three-legged kettle, in which water was warmed for bathing, Il. 18. 346, Od. 8. 435.
 Λουτρών, ὄνος, ὁ, (λουτρόν) *a bathing-room, bath-house*, Aesch. Eum. 461, Xen. Ath. 2, 10.
 Λούω, contr. from the old λοέω, from which we still have several tenses in Hom., viz. impf. λδεον Od. 4. 252; aor. inf. λέσσαι 19. 320; part. λέσσας Il. 23. 282;—fut. med. λέσσομαι Od. 6. 221; 3 sing. aor. λέσσατο lb. 227; λοεσσόμενος Il. 10. 577, etc.:—also an Ep. impf. ἐλούεον h. Hom. Cer. 290. Later forms: inf. λούειν Plat. Phaedo 115 A; fut. λούσω Call. Del. 95, Dor. λουσῶ Theocr. 5. 146; aor. ἐλουσα Tragg. and Ar. (Ep. λούσα Il. 16. 679, etc.):—Med. and

Pass., inf. λούσθαι Il. 6. 508: fut. λούσομαι Ar., Plat.: aor. ἐλουσάμην Idd., Ep. λούσαντο Il. 10. 576:—Pass., aor. ἐλούθη Hipp., etc., v. Lob. Aj. p. 324, later ἐλούσθη Lyc. 446: pf. λέλουμαι, 3 sing. λέλουται Ar. Pax 868; part. λελουμένος Hom., etc.; (in late Gr. λέλουσαι).—The orig. form of the pres. was λῶω, whence 3 sing. λῶει Scol. in Ath. 695 F, and in comp. κατα-λῶει Ar. Nub. 838; 3 sing. impf. λῶε Od. 10. 361, 3 pl. λῶον h. Hom. Ap. 120; inf. λῶεσθαι Hes. Op. 747:—to λῶω also belong the foll. contr. forms, 3 sing. impf. ἀπ-έλου Ar. Vesp. 118, ἐλούμεν Id. Pl. 657; part. ἀπολουντος Plat. Crat. 406 A: pres. pass. λούται, Simon. Mul. 63, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 11; λούνται, λούντο, ἐλούτο, Hdt. 1. 198., 4. 75., 3. 124, 125; ἐλούμην Menand. Ὀργ. 1. 2; 3 pl. ἐλούντο Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 4, etc.; (Dor. λῶντο, λῶοντο Call. Lav. Pall. 72, 73); inf. λούσθαι Od. 6. 216, Ar. Nub. 1044, Plat.: part. λούμενος Hdt. 3. 23, Ar. Pl. 658, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 22, Mem. 3. 13, 3:—the uncontr. forms ἐλούμεν, λούομαι, ἐλουόμην, etc., are rejected as not truly Att. by Phryn. 188, though the Copyists have often introduced them into older authors, as Lys. 92. 29, Xen., etc.; v. Lob. ad l.:—a pecul. imperat. λού is mentioned by Hesych., who expl. it by λούσαι; if correct, it is contr. for λῶε, or may be compared to παύ for παυέ. (From √ΛΟΦ, which appears in λού-ω (i.e. λῶ-ω), λῶ-ετρον (i.e. λῶ-ετρον), λου-τρον, cf. Lat. laū-o, lau-tus:—from the lengthd. form √ΛΥ come λῦ-μα (that which is washed off), λῦ-θρον, λῦ-μη, λυ-μαίνομαι, Lat. lu-o (in al-luo, di-luo, pol-luo), di-lu-v-iunt, col-lu-v-ies, pol-lu-b-rum, lu-strum.) To wash, properly, to wash the body (νίζω being used of the hands and feet, πλύνω of clothes), τὸν δ' Ἡβη λούσεν Il. 5. 905; δμῶαί λούσαν καὶ χρίσαν ἐλαίῳ Od. 4. 49, cf. 7. 296; λούσατε δ' ἐν ποταμῷ bathe him, i.e. let him bathe, 6. 210, cf. 216; τίς ἄν σφε λούσειεν; Aesch. Theb. 739; λούσαι τὸν νεκρὸν Hdt. 2. 86, cf. Eur. Tro. 1152, Soph. Ant. 901:—also, λῶ' ἐκ τρίποδος μέγαλοιο washed me [with water] from a great caldron, Od. 10. 361, cf. the pass. usage, infr.:—c. acc. cogn., λουτρὸν λούσαι τινα, v. λουτρὸν I. 2:—for Il. 14. 7., 18. 345, v. sub ἀπολούω. 2. in Babr. 72. 8 we have πρόσωπα δ' αὐτῶν ἐξέλουε καὶ κνήμας, where in classical Gr. ἐξ-έλιζε would be expected. II. Med. and Pass. to bathe, λούσθαι ποταμοῖο βῆσιν Od. 6. 216; but also c. gen., λελουμένος Ὠκεανοῖο (of a star just risen), fresh from Ocean's bath, Il. 5. 6; so, λούεσθαι ποταμοῖο to bathe [in water] of the river (v. supr.), 6. 508; so, ἀπὸ κρήνης λούμενος Hdt. 3. 23 (cf. νίζω sub fin.):—absol., λούσαντο Od. 4. 48, cf. Hdt. 5. 20, etc.; λελουμένος fresh-bathed, after bathing, Id. 1. 126, Ar. Lys. 1066; ἐς βαλανεῖον ἦλθε λουσόμενος (so Horat., ire lauatum), Id. Nub. 837; ἐν βαλανεῖῳ λελουμένος Plat. Rep. 495 E; ἐν πηλῷ Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 4; λούεσθαι ἐς λουτρῶνας to go to the bath to bathe, Ath. 438 E:—metaph., αἵματι λούσασθαι Simon. 145, cf. Call. Del. 95; λελουμένος τῷ φόνῳ Luc. D. Meretr. 13. 3. 2. in strict pass. sense, λούσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ Διός, i.e. to be washed by the rain from heaven, Hdt. 3. 124, 125. 3. in strict med. sense, c. acc., λούεσθαι χροῖα to wash one's body, Hes. Op. 520, Th. 5; λούσθαι ὕδατι τὸ σῶμα Hdt. 4. 75. λοφάω, fut. ἦσω, to have a crest (λόφος), of larks, Babr. 88. 4. 2. in Ar. Pax 1211, to be ill of a crest (i.e. to have more crest than enough);—for h. l. it is a Comic word formed by analogy to βραγχάω, λιθόω, ποδαγρῶω, ὑδέρῶω, etc., which, like those in -ιάω, have a notion of disease, Lob. Phryn. 80. λοφείον, τό, a crest-case, Ar. Ach. 1109; any case, Id. Nub. 751. λῶφη, ἡ, = λῶφος, λοφία, a crest, Diod. 17. 90, nisi legend. λοφία. λοφη-φόρος, ον, crested, Lat. cristatus, of a lark, Babr. 20. 8. λοφία, ἰον. -τή, ἡ, (λόφος) the mane or bristly ridge on the back of certain animals, the mane of horses, the bristly back of boars and hyenas (cf. Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 4, H. A. 2. 1, 19., 6. 32, 1), φρίξας εὐ λοφίην, of a wild boar, Od. 19. 446; so, ὄρθας ἐν λοφίῃ φρίσσει τρίχας ἀμφί τε δειρήν Hes. Sc. 391; ἀντὶ λόφου ἡ λοφίη κατέχρα the mane served for a plume, Hdt. 7. 70, cf. 2. 71. 2. the back-fin of dolphins and similar fishes, Diod. 3. 41, Philostr. 793, Anth. P. 9. 222. II. = λῶφος, the ridge of a hill, a hill, Ib. 249, LXX (Jos. 15. 2, al.). λοφίας, ἰον. -ίης, ον, ὁ, one who has a λοφία or back-fin, φάγρος Numen. ap. Ath. 322 F. λοφίδιον [φῖ], τό, Dim. of λῶφος, Ael. N. A. 16, 15. λοφίζω, to raise the λῶφος, Zonar. p. 1319. λοφιήτης, ον, ὁ, (λόφος) a dweller on the hills, epith. of Pan, formed like ὀφιήτης, πολιήτης, etc., Anth. P. 6. 79. λῶφιον, τό, Dim. of λῶφος, a small crest: also = κάλλαια, A. B. 794. II. = λοφείον, Hesych., Schol. Ar. Ach. 1109. λοφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = λοφείον, Hesych. λοφνία, ἡ, v. sub λαφνίς. λοφνίδιον [νῖ], τό, Dim. of sq., Hesych. λοφνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a torch made of vine bark, Anth. P. 11. 20, Lyc. 48; also λοφνία, Clitarch. ap. Ath. 701 A, cf. 699 D. (Prob. from λέπω.) λοφάεις, εσσα, εν, crested, Tryph. 68:—hitty, Nonn. D. 2. 37. λοφάομαι, Pass. to be raised up, grow into a ridge or hill, Eust. Dion. P. 638 (of Mount Taurus). λοφο-ποιός, ὁ, a crest-maker, Ar. Pax 545, 1209. λοφο-πωλέω, to sell crests, Ar. Fr. 643. λῶφος, ον, ὁ, properly the back of the neck of draught-cattle, because the yoke rests upon and rubs it (λέπει); of a horse, the mane, Il. 23. 508 (cf. λοφία); of a man, the nape of the neck, 10. 573: metaph., ὑπὸ ζυγῷ λῶφον ἔχειν to have the neck under the yoke, i.e. to obey patiently, Soph. Ant. 292; cf. εὐλοφος. II. the crest of a hill, a ridge, like Lat. jugum, dorsum, Od. 11. 956., 16. 471, Hdt. 2. 124; so always in Pind., as O. 8. 21, N. 5. 85, and in Thuc. 4. 124, Plat. Legg. 682 B. III. the crest of a helmet, Lat. cristā, commonly of horse-hair, κνήμεν . . ἵππουριν, δεινὸν δὲ λῶφος καθύπερθεν ἔνευεν Il. 16. 138,

cf. 6. 469., 15. 537, Od. 22. 124; λευκοὶ ἵππιοι λ. Alcae. 15. 2; but Herphaestus made them of gold, Il. 18. 612., 19. 383., 22. 316; τρεῖς κατασκίους λῶφους σείει Aesch. Theb. 384, cf. Ar. Ach. 575, 586; λῶφον ἐπένευον ἔθειραι Theocr. 22. 186; of Carian origin acc. to Hdt. 1. 171; λῶφος ὑακινθινοβαφής, on a Persian helmet, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2; and Ar. jeers at the λῶφοι of Lamachus as if they were something unusual at that time in Athens, Ach. 575, 586, 965 sq., 1038.—In signif. I Hom. has it only in II.; in II, only in Od.; in III, often in II., once in Od.:—rare in any of these senses in Att. Prose. 2. after Hom. the crest or tuft on the head of birds, Lat. cristā, whether of feathers, as the lark's crest, Simon. 68, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 25; or of flesh, as the cock's comb, Ar. Eq. 496, Av. 1366, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 7:—metaph., ῥήματα . . ὄφρῦς καὶ λῶφους ἔχοντα Ar. Ran. 925. 3. of men, the tuft of hair upon the crown, λῶφους κείρεσθαι to shave so as to leave tufts, like περιτρόχαλα κείρεσθαι, Hdt. 4. 175. 4. of large fishes, = λοφία, Plut. 2. 978 A.

λῶφ-ουρος, ον, (οὐρά) with bushy tail; λῶφουρα are animals with bushy tails, as the horse, ass, mule, Arist. H. A. 1. 6, 7, G. A. 3. 5, 4, al. 2. λῶφουρον seems to be simply a beast of burthen in Inscr. Rhod. in Trans. of Roy. Soc. of Lit. xi. pp. 3, 9, new ser.

λοφῶδης, ες, like a ridge, ἄγκος Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 15.

λόφωσις, ἡ, a being crested, ἡ λ. ἡ τῶν ὀρνέων their crests, Ar. Av. 291.

λοφωτός, ἡ, ὄν, crested, Hesych.

λοχᾶγέτης, ον, ὁ, Dor. and Att. for λοχηγέτης, = λοχαγός, Aesch. Theb. 42, Eur. Phoen. 974, Supp. 502; v. sub λοχαγός.

λοχᾶγέω, Dor. for λοχηγέω (used also in Att., v. λοχαγός), to lead a λόχος or company (commonly of 100 men), Xen. An. 5. 9, 30, Mem. 3. 1, 5, Isae. 76. 9; c. gen., λόχου λοχηγέω Hdt. 9. 53, cf. 21.

λοχᾶγία, ἡ, Dor. for λοχηγία (used also in Att., v. λοχαγός), the rank or office of λοχαγός, Xen. An. 1. 4, 14., 3. 1, 30.

λοχᾶγός, οὐ, ὁ, (λόχος, ἡγέομαι = ἄγω) Dor. for λοχηγός, the leader of an armed band, Soph. Ant. 141. II. esp. the commander of a company (100 men), a captain, Xen. An. 3. 1, 22, etc.; cf. ταξίαρχος:—

but, in the Spartan army, the commander of a λόχος (4 in every μόρα), Id. Lac. 11, 14, etc.; in the Persians, captain of 24 men, Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 21, etc.; also for the Roman centurio or curio, v. sub λόχος I. 6.—The word, like κυναγός, was always used by the Att. in the Dor. form, and Lob. Phryn. 430 remarks that this was common in phrases of war and the chase, in which the Doric race excelled.

λοχᾶγωγός, dub. for λοχαγός, and λοχᾶγωγία for λοχαγία, Lob. Phryn. 430, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 719.

λοχᾶδην [ᾶ], Adv. (λοχᾶω) from ambush, treacherously, Nic. Th. 125.

λοχᾶζομαι, = λοχᾶω, Einped. 227, Anth. P. 9. 251:—Act. in Hesych.

λοχαῖος, α, ον, = λῶχιος, Artemid. 5. 73 (with v. l. λοχεῖος); λ. ἔρωσ clandestine love, Anth. P. 15. 9. II. bearing down, like heavy ears of corn, Hesych.; and so prob. in Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 5, etc.:—

hence metaph. richly-blooming, Arat. Dios. 325.

λοχ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, = λοχαγός, Manass. Chron.

λοχᾶω, fut. ἦσω: in Hom. also fut. ἦσομαι, etc., v. infr.: (λόχος). To lie in wait for, to watch, wnylay, entrap, c. acc. pers., Τηλέμαχον λοχῶντες Od. 16. 369, cf. 4. 847; ἡ μὲν μιν λοχῶσι 13. 425; τόνδ' οἰκᾶδ' ἰόντα λοχῶσεν 14. 181; αὐτὸν ἰόντα λοχῆσομαι 4. 670; ἐλόχησαν τὰς γυναῖκας Hdt. 6. 138; σε λοχῶσιν . . Ἐρινύες Soph. Ant. 1075; λοχᾶς ἐμέ Eur. El. 225. 2. absol. to lie in wait or ambush, ὅτι σφίσιεν εἶκε λοχῆσαι Il. 18. 520; ἀναβάς ἐπὶ δένδρον λοχᾶ Hdt. 4. 22; πρὸς τοῖς βωμοῖς Pherecr. Tyr. 2;—but mostly in aor. part. with another Verb, ὄφρα . . σὸν παῖδα κατατείνειε λοχῆσας Od. 22. 53; λοχῆσαντες τὴν νῆα εἶλον Hdt. 6. 87, cf. 37; λοχῆσας . . πολλοὺς διέφθειρεν Thuc. 1. 65, cf. 3. 94, Eur. Alc. 846;—so in Med., λοχησάμενος Od. 4. 388, 463; ἐγγὺς ὄδοιο λοχησάμενος 13. 268; later also λοχῶμενος, λελοχημένος in ambush, Ar. Rh. 1. 991., 3. 7. 3. c. acc. loci, to occupy with an ambuscade, ἐλόχησαν τὴν ἐν Πηδάσῳ ὄδον Hdt. 5. 121. 4. metaph., λοχᾶν τὴν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους φιλίαν to lay a trap of friendship for them, Polyb. 3. 40, 6.—The Verb is rare in good Att. (v. Thuc. l. c.), but freq. in late Prose, as Polyb., Dion. H., etc.: the Med. is used only by Ep. Poets.

λοχεῖα, ἡ, (λοχεύω) childbirth, childbed, Eur. I. T. 382, Call. Del. 251; τὴν λ. εἶληχε she presides over childbirth, Plat. Theaet. 149 B; in pl., Id. Polit. 268 A:—of flowers, ἐπ' ἐνκάρποισι λοχεῖαι Anth. P. 10. 16:—in Eur. I. T. 206, perh. λοχίαν or λῶχαια, as an Adj., is the true reading, v. sub παιδεία. II. = λῶχευμα I, Anth. Plan. 132.

λοχεῖος, α, ον, and ος, ον, = λῶχιος (q. v.), λ. ἡμέραι days of thanks for safe delivery, Plut. 2. 377 C; λοχεῖα (sc. χωρία) λιπούσα having left the place where she bore the child, Eur. I. T. 1241; cf. λοχαῖος. 2. ἡ λοχεῖα, = ἡ λοχία, of Artemis, Orph. H. 35. 3, etc.

λοχεῖος, οὐ, ὁ, = λῶχος, an ambush, only in Hes. Th. 178.

λῶχευμα, τό, (λοχεύω) that which is born, a child, Eur. Ion 921, Phoen. 810, etc. II. in pl., = λοχεῖα, childbirth, Id. El. 1124; metaph., κάλυκος ἐν λοχεύμασιν in the bursting of the bud, Aesch. Ag. 1392.

λοχεύτρια, ἡ, a woman in childbed, Anon. ap. Suid. II. a midwife, Schol. Il. 16. 187.

λοχεύω, (λόχος II) to bring forth, bear, παῖδα h. Hom. Merc. 230, Orph.; γαστήρ ἢ σ' ἐλόχευσε Anth. P. 9. 126; of the father, to beget, Orph. Arg. 137, cf. 13; of both parents, lb. 160:—metaph. to produce, ἔαρ Anth. P. 7. 12; φλογὸς ἄσθμα Coluth. 176, and often in late Poets, v. Herm. Orph. pp. 811 sq. 2. of the midwife, to bring to the birth, attend in childbirth, deliver, τινά Eur. Ion 948, 1596, cf. El. 1129:—

hence, in Pass., to be brought to bed, be in labour, bear children, ἐνθ' ἐλοχεύθη Id. Tro. 597; λοχευθεῖα' ἀστραπηφόρῳ πυρί, of Semelé, Id. Bacch. 3, cf. Plut. Pelop. 16: to keep one's bed, like a woman, Diod. 5.

14. II. also in Med., just like Act., of the mother; Eur. Ion 921, Call. Del. 326, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 4; of the father, Ἴστρος τοιαύτας παρθένους λοχεύεται Aesch. Fr. 159, though the line is dub., v. Herm. Opusc. 3. 45:—also of the birthplace, Anth. Plan. 295. III. in Pass., of the child, *brought forth, born, produced*, Soph. O. C. 1322; Τιτάνι λοχευθείσαν by the obstetric art of Hephæstus, Eur. Ion 455:—metaph., generally, *to lie embedded, ἐν τεύτλοισι* Ar. Pax 1014.

λοχηγέτης, λοχηγέω, λοχηγός, ὁ, Ion. for λοχαγ—
 λόχησις, ἡ, *a waylaying, entrapping*, Suid.
 λοχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *lying in wait, treacherous*, Adam. Physiogn. 2. 1.
 λόχια, τά, and Λοχία, ἡ, v. sub λόχιος.
 λοχίζω, = λοχάω, *to lie in wait for, τινά*: hence in Pass., λοχισθέντες διεφθάρησαν they were cut to pieces by falling into an ambush, Thuc. 5. 115, cf. Dio C. 41. 51. 2. *to place in ambush, λοχίζει εἰς ὄδον καίλην ὀπλίτας* Thuc. 3. 107; λ. ἐν .. Dion. H. 2. 55; c. dat. loci, Id. 3. 64; so, λοχίσαντος is the prob. l. for λοχήσαντος in Plut. Otho 7. 3. *to beset with an ambush*, hence in Pass., χωρίαν λελοχισμένον Dion. H. 1. 79. II. *to distribute men in companies (λόχοι)*, and so *to put them in order of battle*, Hdt. 1. 103, Plut. Sull. 27:—Pass. *to be so distributed*, Agatharch. ap. Ath. 272 D, Dion. H. 2. 14, etc. III. = λοχεύω, Hesych.

λόχιος, α, ὄν, of ὄν *belonging to childbirth, λ. νοσήματα* childbed, Eur. El. 636; ὠδίνων λοχίαισιν ἀνάγκαισιν Id. Bacch. 89, cf. Ion 452; for I. T. 206, v. παιδεία; λοχίης ἐκ νηδύος Ar. Rh. 4. 706. 2. λοχήη, = Lat. foela or puerpera, Opp. C. 3. 292. II. Λοχία, ἡ, epith. of Artemis Εἰλείθια, Eur. I. T. 1097; Ἄρτεμις Λοχία Id. Supp. 958, cf. C. I. 3562; λοχεία Ib. 1768. III. λόχια, τά, *the discharge after childbirth*, Hipp. 239. 32., 240. 1, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 21; (ἡ λοχήη καθάρσις Hipp. 601. 48, etc.). 2. *childbirth itself*, Anth. P. 7. 375., 9. 311.

λοχισμός, ὁ, *a placing in ambush*, Plut. Philop. 13.
 λοχίτης [τ], ὄν, ὁ, (λόχος) *one of the same λόχος or company, fellow-soldier, comrade*, Aesch. Ag. 1650, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 7, etc.; ξὺν λοχίταις εἶτε καὶ μοναστιβῆς; with attendants or alone? Aesch. Cho. 768; πολλοὺς ἔχων λοχίτας Soph. O. T. 751:—fem. λοχίτις ἐκκλησία, v. sub λόχος I. 3. c. II. *one who lies in wait*, Eust. Opusc. 272. 14.

λοχμαῖος, α, ὄν, of the *corrice*, Μοῦσα λ., of the nightingale, Ar. Av. 737.
 λόχη, ἡ, (λέγω λ., λόχος) *a thicket, bush, cornice, corpse*, which served as the *lair* of wild beasts, ἐν λόχη πυκινῇ κατέκειτο μέγας οὖς Od. 19. 439, cf. 445; λόχμας ὑπὸ κυανέας Pind. O. 6. 40, cf. P. 4. 434; in pl., λόχμασι δοκεύσαις *lying in wait in the cornice*, Id. O. 10 (11). 36; μασχάλαι λόχμης δασύτεραι Ar. Eccl. 61, cf. Lys. 800: proverb., μία δόχη δύο ἐριθάκουσιν οὐ τρέφει Schol. Ar. Vesp. 928 (922):—also in late Prose, as Ael. N. A. 13. 14, Auctor ap. Ath. 361 D.

λόχημιος, ὄν, = λοχμαῖος, τράγος Anth. P. 6. 32; τὰ λόχημια, = λόχη, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 12, e conj. pro δόχημια.

λοχηόμαι, Pass. *to be bushy*, Lat. fruticesco; cf. ἀπολοχη—
 λοχηώδης, ἐς, *overgrown with bushes, bushy*, Thuc. 3. 107, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 11; ἐς τὸ λοχηώδεστατον Dio C. 40. 2.
 λόχονδε, Adv., v. λόχος I. 2.
 λοχός, οὐ, ἡ, Hellen. form for λεχώ, Diosc. 4. 4, v. Moer. 247.
 λόχος, ὁ, (λέγω λ.): I. *an ambush*, i. e. 1. *a place of ambush, place for lying in wait*, εἰ γὰρ νῦν παρὰ νηυσὶ λεγοίμεθα πάντες ἀρισται ἐς λόχον Il. 13. 277; ἐκ λόχου ἀμπήδησε Il. 379; κοῖλος λ., of the wooden horse, Od. 4. 277., 8. 515; so, πυκινός λ. Il. 525; ξεστὸς λ. Eur. Tro. 533; so the enemy's ships are called ξύλινοι λ., Orac. ap. Hdt. 3. 57. 2. *the act of lying in wait, λόχον ἀνδρῶν εἰσιζεσθαι* to lie in ambush, Il. 13. 285; λόχον εἶσαι to place an ambush, 4. 392, Od. 4. 531; λόχω εἶσαι τινὰ to place in ambush, Hes. Th. 1743; λόχον ἀρτύνειν Od. 14. 469; λέγεσθαι ἐς λόχον Il. 13. 277; also, λόχονδε λέναι I. 277; λόχονδε κρίνειν ἀνδρας ἀριστήσας to pick out the best men for an ambush, Od. 14. 317;—this was in Hom. a chief part of the art of war, v. Il. 13. 277 sq.:—so later, φύτενέ οἱ θάνατον ἐκ λόχου Pind. N. 4. 96; δεινοῖς κρυπτομένα λόχοις Ἐρινύς Soph. El. 490; τὸν εὐαγγρον τελειῶσαι λ. Id. O. C. 1089. b. c. gen. objecti, λόχος θείου γέροντος the way to watch him, Od. 4. 395. 3. *the men that form the ambush*, Il. 8. 522 (where it is a *body of men destined for surprising a town*), Eur. Andr. 1115, etc. b. *any armed band, a body of troops*, but only of foot, not horse, Od. 20. 49; so in Trag., Aesch. Theb. 56, 460, Soph. O. C. 1371, etc.: and then, metaph., παρθένων ἰκέσιος λ. Aesch. Theb. 111; θανμαστός λ. γυναικῶν, of the Furies, Id. Eum. 46, cf. 1206; ἐλάφον κεραδὸς λ. Anth. P. 9. 244. c. in the historical writers, mostly, *a body of men, a company*, reckoned at 24 men in Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 21; but at 100 in An. 3. 4, 21., 4. 8, 15; (whence in I. 2, 25 Krüger suspects that ἕκαστος has fallen out before ἕκατον):—among the Spartans, a λόχος was the *fourth or fifth part of a μόρα* (q. v.) Hdt. 9. 53, 57, etc.:—ὁ ἱερὸς λ. the sacred company at Thebes, Dinarch. 99. 25, Plut. Pelop. 18; and at Carthage, Diod. 16. 80., 20. 10:—the difference of numbers seems to be due to the different divisions of regiments in the several Greek states, v. Arnold Thuc. 5. 68, cf. 1. 20. d. *any body of people, a πῖσιον* for civil purposes, Xen. Hier. 9, 5, Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 19; αἱ ἐν λόχοις συντελείαι (where λόχοι seems to represent συμμορίαί), Catal. ap. Dem. 261. 25. e. used to transl. the Rom. centuria, Dion. H. 4. 16 sqq.; whence λοχαγός is used to express centurio, Plut. Camill. 37; and λοχίτις ἐκκλησία the comitia centuriata, Dion. H. 4. 20, etc.; (but also for a curia, and λοχαγός a curio, Id. 2. 7). II. *a lying-in, childbirth, paritition*, like λοχεία, Aesch. Ag. 137; in pl., Id. Supp. 676. III. a Macedonian month, = Att. μαιμακτηριῶν, Hesych.

λύα, ἡ, Dor. for λύη, q. v.

λυάω, = σπασιάω, Hesych.; λυάω, Choerob. in Theod. 656. 12, Hesych.
 λυαῖος, ὁ, (λύω) *the looser or deliverer* from care, epith. of Bacchus, Lat. Lyaeus, Anacreont.
 λυγαῖος, α, ὄν, (λύγη) *shadowy, murky, gloomy, νέφος* Soph. Fr. 471, Eur. Heracl. 855; νυκτὸς ἄμμα λυγαῖας Id. I. T. 110, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 1121; ἐσθῆς Lyc. 973; etc.—Also ἡ λυγαῖος.
 λυγγάνω, *to have the hiccup*, Hesych., in Med.; Suid., λυγγαίνω.
 λυγγώδης, ἐς, *attended with hiccup, πυρετός* Hipp. Fract. 759.
 λυγδην, Adv. (λύζω) *with sobs*, Lat. singultim, κλάειν Soph. O. C. 1621, Anth. P. 15. 28.
 λυγδίνεος [τ], α, ὄν, = λυγδίνος, Anth. P. 5. 48.
 λυγδίνος, ἡ, ὄν, of *white marble*, Babr. 30. 1, Anth. P. 6. 209. 2. *marble-white*, λ. κώνια μαστῶν Ib. 5. 13; τράχηλος Anacreont. 15. 27.
 λυγδος, ἡ, *white marble, λυγδον* λειότερον Anth. P. 5. 28; οἶά τε λυγδον γλυπτὴν Ib. 194; ἡ Παρία λυγδος Diod. 2. 52. (Perhaps from √ΛΥΓΚ, λυκή, because of its bright whiteness, v. Curt. 523.)
 λυγη, ἡ, *twilight*, cited by the Gramm. as the Root of ἡλύγη, ἡλυγάω, ἐπηλυγάω, but prob. never found in use; for in App. Illyr. 25, αὐγή is the true reading. (It may be akin to *λυκή, Lat. lux, as gloaming (Scott. for twilight) to gleam, as Engl. looming to O. Norse ljóma, A. S. leomane; cf. λυκόφως.)
 λυγηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (λύγος) *flexible*, Math. Vett. p. 46.
 λυγίζομαι, Pass. (λυγή) *to be hidden*, Theognost. Can. 22. 4.
 λυγίζω, Dor. fut. λυγίζω Theocr. 1. 97: (λύγος). *To bend or twist as one does a withe*, πλευρὰν λυγίσαντας ὑπὸ βώμης, of a dancer, Ar. Vesp. 1487; λ. ἀλλήλους, of wrestlers, Luc. Anach. 1:—metaph., λ. μέλος Ael. N. A. 2. 11; cf. λυγισμα, λυγισμός. 2. *to throw, master*, ἔρωτα Theocr. l. c., cf. Luc. Anach. 1, etc.; v. infr. 11. 3. II. Pass. *to bend or twist oneself like a withe, to bend aside or writhe*, so as to avoid a blow, λυγίζεται καὶ συστρέφει τὸν αὐχένα Eupol. Incert. 44, cf. Plat. Rep. 405 C; ἐλυγίσθησαν κατὰ τροχῶν Phalar. Epist. 147; also of dancers, Luc. Salt. 77, etc.; ὑπ' ὀρχησῶν λελυγισμένον ἴχνος Anth. P. 6. 33:—metaph., in part. pf. λελυγισμένος, *broken, effeminate*, Anon. ap. Suid.; ἐπέων κόσμος λελυγ. Anth. P. 11. 20. 2. *to turn, play*, as a joint in the socket, ἄρθρον ἢ λυγίζεται Soph. Tr. 779; νεῦρα λελυγισμένα Hipp. Mochl. 847. 3. metaph. *to be thrown or mastered*, ἔρωτος ὑπ' ἀργαλέω ἐλυγίχθησιν Theocr. 1. 98; οὐδ' ἐλυγίχθη τὰν ψυχὰν Id. 23. 54.
 λυγίνος [ῥ], ἡ, ὄν, of *agnus castus*, Lat. viētus, στέφανος λ., v. Welcker Aesch. Trilog. pp. 49 sq.; cf. λύγος.
 λυγισμα [ῥ], τά, *a twist*, Hesych.:—of complicated music, Greg. Naz.
 λυγισμός, οὐ, ὁ, *a bending, twisting*, like the willow, hence of wrestlers, Luc. Anach. 24, Philostr. 819; of dancers, λυγισμοὺς ὀρχεῖσθαι cited from Philostr.; and, metaph., of the windings and twistings of a sophist, Ar. Ran. 775.
 λυγιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *a basket-maker*, Lat. victor, Gloss.
 λυγιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *readily twisting, supple*, of dancers, Poll. 4. 97.
 λυγιστός, ἡ, ὄν, bent, pliant, Gloss.
 λυγκάζω = λυγγάνω, Hesych.; in Suid. λυγκαίνω.
 λυγκείος, α, ὄν, (λύγξ, ὁ) *lynx-like*, βλέμμα Anth. P. append. 66.
 λυγκικός, ἡ, ὄν, = λυγκείος, Theod. Prodr.
 λυγκίον, τό, Dim. of λύγξ, Callix. Ath. 201 C.
 λυγκοῦριον, λυγκοῦριον, or λυγκοῦριον, τό, a sort of gem; acc. to some, a reddish amber, but more prob. the modern jacinth (not ὑάκινθος, q. v.), Theophr. Lap. 26, Diosc. 2. 100.
 λυγμός, οὐ, ὁ, (λύζω) = λύγξ (ἡ), Hipp. Aph. 1252, Arist. Probl. 33. 1 and 17; in pl., Nic. Th. 434.
 λυγμώδης, ἐς, = λυγγώδης, Hipp. Art. 840, Diocl. Ep. ad Antig. 3.
 λύγξ, ὁ, ἡ, gen. λυγκός (λύγγα in Eur. Fr. 855 is f. l. for λύγκα):—*a lynx, Felis lynx*, h. Hom. 18. 24; βαλῖαι λύγκες Eur. Alc. 579, cf. Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 33, etc. (O. H. G. luchs, Germ. luchs, Lith. luzis).
 λυγξ, ἡ, gen. λυγγός, (λύζω) *a sobbing or spasmodic affection of the throat, hiccup*, Lat. singultus, Hipp. Aph. 1255, al.; λ. κενή, *a useless, ineffectual retching*, nothing being thrown off the stomach, Thuc. 2. 46; for various remedies against it, v. Plat. Symp. 185 D, and cf. Foës Oecon. Hipp.:—in pl. and as masc., τοῖς λυγξί Galen. 1. 356. II. v. λίγξ.
 λυγβ-δεσμος, ἡ, ὄν, *bound with willow-twigs*, epith. of Artemis, Paus. 3. 16, 11.
 λυγο-ειδής, ἐς, *like agnus castus*, Diosc. 4. 146.
 λυγοπλόκος, ὄν, *plaiting of willow-twigs*, Gloss.
 λυγος [ῥ], ἡ, also ὁ, Longus 3. 27, = the later ἄγνος, vitex agnus or agnus castus, a willow-like tree, withy; in pl. its twigs or withes, Lat. vitina, τοὺς [the goats] συνέργων εὐστρέφεισσι λυγοῖσι Od. 9. 427, cf. 10. 166, Eur. Cycl. 225, etc.; in δίδη μόσχοισι λυγοῖσι Il. 11. 105, λυγοῖσι is the specific word added to the generic μόσχοισι (as in οὖς κάπρος, ἱρήξ κίρκος, etc.); λ. καὶ κλάδοι Arist. Plant. 1. 3, 3, etc.:—it was also used for wreaths, στεφανοῦται λυγῶ Anacr. 41, cf. Ath. 671 F; and v. sub λυγίνος. II. = στρεβλή, *a screw-press*, used by carpenters, Hesych. (Hence come λυγίζω, λυγῶ; cf. Skt. ling, ling-āmi (flecto); Lat. lig-are, lic-tor, perhaps luc-ta.)
 λυγο-τευχής, ἐς, *made of withes*, κύρτος Anth. P. 9. 562.
 λυγώω, *to tie fast, ἱμάντι κατ' αὐχένος ἄμμα* Anth. P. 9. 150; ἀλυκτοπέδησι λυγωθείς Anth. Plan. 15. II. *to bend, overpoiver*, Δανάας ἐλυγῶσεν ὄδε φρένα Anth. P. 5. 217.
 λυγο-πάθης, ἐς, *suffering mournfully*, βίσιος Epigr. Gr. 151. 12.
 λυγρός, ὁ, ὄν, (v. fin.) *sore, baneful, mournful*, ὄλεθρος, γῆρας Il. 10. 174, Od. 24. 250, etc.; also with many other words, mostly denoting states of body or mind, as ἄλγος, ἀνδροκτασίη, ἄτη, δαῖς, ἔλκος, ἔχθος, κῆδος, etc.; so, λ. δέος Archil. 16; νεῖκος Pind. N. 8. 43; πένθος Aesch. Cho. 17; ὄργη Ib. 835; πόνοι, νόσος Soph. O. T. 185, Ph. 1424, etc.:

—τὰ λυγρὰ *bane, misery*, Il. 24. 531, Od. 14. 226; *ruin*, 3. 303; ἔξοχα λυγρ' εἰδύια *versed above all in bane*, Il. 432, cf. Hes. Th. 314; λυγρὰ νοεῦντες Hes. Op. 259. 2. with an act. force, *σημάτα* λ. Il. 7. 168; φάρμακα λυγρὰ, opp. to ἐσθλά, *baneful drugs*, Od. 4. 230., 10. 236; γαστήρ λυγρὴ *the stomach that cause of bane*, 17. 473; but, 3. rarely of external objects, εἴματα λυγρὰ *sorry garments*, 16. 457.

II. of persons, *baneful, mischievous*, 9. 454; but more commonly, *sorry*, i. e. *weak, cowardly*, Il. 13. 119, 237, Od. 18. 107; also in Trag., Aesch. Fr. 374, Soph. Ant. 823.

III. Adv. -ρῶς, *sorely, λυγρῶς πεπληγυῖα* Il. 5. 763.—λευγάλεος, λυγρός were both used by Hom.; but λυγρός remained in use among later Poets, λευγάλεος became nearly obsol. (From √ΛΥΓ come also λευγ-αλέος, λουγ-ός; cf. Skt. rug', rug'-āmi (*frango, vexo*), rug', rug'-ā (*morbus*); Lat. lug-eo, lug-ubris, luc-tus; Lith. lūz-ti (*frangi*)).

Λυγώδης, ες, (λύγος) *like a willow-twigg*, Eust. 834. 32.

Λυδία, ἡ, *Lydia*, the kingdom of Croesus in Asia Minor, afterwards a Persian satrapy, Hdt., etc.:—τὰ Λυδιακά, *a history of Lydia* by Xanthus, Ath. 515 E.

Λυδίω, *to play the Lydian*, λυδίω, of Magnes, in reference to his play called Λυδοί, Ar. Eq. 523; Λυδίειν τὴν στολήν Philostr. 214:—in Phot. and Suid. also λυδιάζω.

Λυδῖος, α, *ov, of Lydia, Lydian*, Pind.; also *os, ov*, Luc. V. H. 1. 8, Harm. 1:—proverb., παρὰ τὸ Λυδῖον ἄρμα θέειν *to be left in the lurch*, Pseudo-epigr., cf. Pind. Fr. 222:—Λυδία λίθος, ἡ, *a silicious stone used to assay gold, and first discovered in India, elsewhere βάσανος*, Λυδία γὰρ λίθος μανύει χρυσόν Bacchyl. 20, cf. Soph. Fr. 886; also, Λ. πέτρα Theocr. 12. 36; and ἡ Λ., Anon. in An. Oxon. 3. 216; cf. Theophr. Lap. 46, 47.

Λυδιστί [ι], Adv. *in the Lydian tongue, after the Lydian fashion*, Cratin. Ὄρ. 2, Plat. Lach. 188 D: in Music, *in the Lydian mode*, ἡ Λ. ἁρμονία Plat. Rep. 398 E, cf. Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 15, Plut. 2. 1184 B.

Λυδίω, *ωνος, ὁ*, the Lat. *ludio, ludius*, Dion. H. 2. 71; cf. Λυδός.

Λυδο-παθής, ες, *voluptuous as a Lydian*, Anacr. 100; cf. ἡδυπαθής.

Λυδός, οὔ, ὁ, *a Lydian*, Pind. O. 1. 37, Hdt., etc.:—also as Adj. for Λυδῖος, Λυδὴ κερκίς, Λ. πηκτίς Soph. Fr. 48, 361. II. = λυδίων, App. Pun. 66.

Λύζω, fut. ζῶ; the aor. is ἔλυξα in Galen. 15. 846:—*to have the hiccup*, Hipp. Coac. 160, Arist. Probl. 33. 13. II. *to sob violently*,

from fear or cold, οἱ φοβούμενοι καὶ οἱ ῥιγούντες λύζουσιν Arist. Probl. 33. 13 (whence Dind. would restore λύζω for ἐμὴν in Aesch. Ag. 14); λ. καὶ δακρύειν Ar. Ach. 690, cf. Anth. P. 7. 218. (Onomatop.; hence λύγξ (λυγ-γός), λυγ-μός, λυγ-γαίνω, ἀναλύζω; but prob. the orig. Root was ΣΛΥΓ, cf. O. H. G. slucc-an (*schluck-en*), Gael. sluiḡ-idh; perh. Lat. singul-tare may be akin.)

Λύη, ἡ, (λύω) *dissolution, separation*: hence, *faction, sedition*, like στάσις, Arcad. p. 103. 23; Dor. λύα, Pind. N. 9. 34.

λύθεν, Ep. 3 pl. aor. I pass. of λύω:—but λυθέν, neut. part. aor. I pass.

λύθρον, τό, or λύθρος, ὁ, (v. sub λούω):—*defilement from blood, gore*, Hom., who however only uses dat., so that the gen. is indeterminate, λύθρῳ .. παλάσσετο χεῖρας Il. II. 169., 20. 503; αἵματι καὶ λύθρῳ πεπαλαγμένος 6. 268, Od. 22. 402:—but the masc. λύθρος occurs in Anth. P. 9. 323, Philo ap. Galen. 13. 608, Poll. 1. 46, M. Anton. 2. 2., 3. 3; the neut. λύθρον only in Anth. Plan. 112:—the Medic. writers use it for *the impure blood* in a woman's womb, Plut. 2. 496 B, 997 A; and in pl., ἐκ μητρώων λύθρων Hipp. 1284. 40:—*simply for dust*, Euphor. Fr. 54, ubi v. Meineke.

λυθρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *defiled with gore*, Anth. P. 9. 258, LXX (Sap. 11. 7).

Λυκάβας [κᾶ], *αντος, ὁ*, *the year, τοῦδ' αὐτοῦ λυκάβαντος ἐλεύσεται δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς* within this very year, Od. 14. 161., 19. 306; εἶαρ .. ὄλαφ λ. παρείη Bion 6. 15; αὐθι μένων λυκάβαντα *for a year*, Ar. Rh. 1. 198; but acc. λυκάβαν, C. I. 2169:—the word is freq. in metr. epitaphs, Ib. 1156, 2237, 3019, al.; and on later Greek and Roman coins Λ was prefixed to the number of the year, meaning λυκάβας, as is proved by a coin of Vespasian, where it is written at full length; v. Eckhel N. Doctr. 4. p. 394.—Hence, II. λυκάβαντίδες ὥραι, αἱ, *the hours that make up the year*, Anth. P. 5. 13. (Prob. from *λύκη, βαίνω, *the path of light, the sun's course*. An absurd deriv. from λύκος, βαίνω is given by Artemid. 2. 12, Eust. 1756. 28.)

Λυκ-άγχη, ἡ, (λύκος) = *κυνάγχη*, Coel. Aur. M. Ac. 3. 1, 1.

Λύκαια, τά, v. Λυκαῖος.

Λύκαινα [ν], ἡ, fcm. of λύκος, *a she-wolf*, Arist. H. A. 6. 35, 2, Babr. 16. 8, Plut. Rom. 2:—Dim. λυκαίνιον, τό, Poll. 4. 150.

Λυκαινός, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Call. Epigr. 56, Anth. P. 5. 187.

Λυκαινό-μορφος, *ον, she-wolf-shaped*, Lyc. 481.

Λυκαῖος, α, *ον, Lycaean, Arcadian*, epith. of Zeus, Hdt. 4. 203, Pind. O. 9. 145, etc.; τὸ τοῦ Λ. Διὸς ἱερὸν κατὰ τὸ Λ. ὄρος Strab. 388. II. Λύκαιον, τό, *his temple*, Plut. 2. 300 A, cf. Eur. El. 1274:—also Mons Lycaeus in Arcadia, Pind. Fr. 68, Theocr. 1. 123. III. Λύκαια (sc. ἱερά), τά, *the festival of Lycaean Zeus, θύειν τὰ Λ. Xen. An. 1. 2, 10, etc.*; also for the Rom. Luperalia (from λύκος, Lat. lupus), Dion. II. 1. 80, Plut. Anton. 12.

Λυκ-άνθρωπος, ὁ, and ἡ, *the were-wolf or man-wolf*; in Medic. a kind of madness, *in which the patient had the ravenous appetite and other qualities of a wolf*, Marcell. Sidet. περὶ λυκανθρώπου, Paul. Aeg. (who also has λυκανθρωπία, ἡ), cf. Virg. Ecl. 8. 97, Plin. 8. c. 22, etc. This disease was connected mythologically with Lycaon, Paus. 8. 2, 3 sq., Schol. Lyc. 481, Eratosth. Catast. 1. 8, Ov. Met. 1. 232 sq.: cf. κυν-άνθρωπος.

Λυκαονία, ἡ, *a district in the S. of Asia Minor*, Xen., etc.: the people were Λυκαῖοι, οἱ, Ib.:—Adv. -ιστί, *in Lycaonian*, Act. Ap. 14. 11.

Λυκ-αυγής, ες, (*λυκή) *of or at the gray-twilight*, Heraclid. Alleg. 7; τὸ λυκαυγές *early dawn*, Luc. V. H. 2. 12, etc.

Λύκαφος, ἡ, *a plant like the alkanet (ἀγχουσα)*, Nic. Th. 840; also Λύκοψος, ἡ, cited from Paul. Aeg.; λυκοψίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Diosc. 4. 26. Perhaps our *lycoposis, bugloss*.

Λυκάων, *ονος, ἡ*, = λυκάνθρωπος, Paul. Aeg. 3. 16.

Λυκέη (sub. δορά), ἡ, *a wolf's-skin*, Il. 10. 459; contr. λυκῆ, App. Hisp. 48: *a helmet of it*, Poll. 5. 16, Hesych.:—cf. κυνέη, κυνῆ.

Λυκέα, ἡ, = foreg., Polyb. 6. 22, 3.

Λύκειον [ν], τό, *the Lyceum*, a gymnasium or public palaestra with covered walks in the Eastern suburb of Athens, named after the neighbouring temple of Apollo Λύκειος, Ar. Pax 357, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 33. It was a resort of Socrates, Plat. Euthyphro 2 A, Euthyd. 271 A; and here Arist. used to discourse as he walked, whence his disciples were called Λύκειοι Περιπατητικοί, Schol. Arist. p. 24. 9 Brandis.

Λύκειος [ν], *ον*, Soph. El. 7, Eur. Rhes. 208; *a, on* in Polyb. 6. 22, 3:—*of or belonging to a wolf*, Eur. l. c., etc. II. Λύκειος, as

epith. of Apollo, either as λυκοκτόνος (q. v.), or as *the Lycian god* (v. Λυκηγενής, Αύκιος), or (from *λύκη) as *the god of light*, v. O. Müller Dor. 2. 6, § 8; Λύκει' Ἀπολλων Aesch. Ag. 1257; εὐμενῆς δ' ὁ Λ. ἔστω Id. Supp. 686; in Theb. 145, there is a play upon the doubtful meanings, Λύκει' ἀναξ, λυκεῖος γενοῦ στρατῶ δαίω, *Lycean lord, be a very wolf to the enemy*; so, τοῦ λυκοκτόνου θεοῦ ἀγορὰ Λύκειος (this ἀγορὰ being an open place in Argos near the temple of Apollo Λύκειος), Soph. El. 7; cf. Λύκειον.

Λυκῆ, ἡ, Att. contr. for λυκέη.

*Λύκη, a Root, only found in Macrob. Sat. 1. 17, whence come λυκάβας, λευκός; λυκόφωρ, ἀμφιλύκη, λύχνος, λύγδος; cf. Skt. rūkē, rōk-ē (*lucco*); Lat. luc-eo, lux, lu-na (for luc-na), lu-men, etc.; Goth. liuh-ath (φῶς); O. Norse ljös; O. H. G. liohht (*light*); Slav. luc-a (*luna*), luci (*lux*); Lith. lauk-as (*pallidus*), etc.:—cf. also λεύσσω.

Λυκη-γενής, ες, epith. of Apollo, commonly explained *Lycian-born*, i. e. at Patara, Il. 4. 101, 119; cf. Heraclid. Alleg. 7, and v. Λύκειος.

Λυκηδόν, Adv. (λύκος) *wolf-like*, Aesch. Fr. 33.

Λυκηθμός, ὁ, *a wolf's howl*, formed like μυκηθμός, Anon. ap. Suid.

λυκήλατος, ὁ, = ἔγχελος, Hesych.

Λυκία, ἡ, *Lycia*: Λυκίηθεν *from Lycia*, Il. 5. 105; Λυκίηνδε *to Lycia*, 6. 168, 171.

Λυκι-άρχης, *ον, ὁ, president of the Lycians*, Strab. 665, Inscr. Lyc. in C. I. 4198, 4274.

Λυκιδεύς, εἰς, ὁ, *a wolf's whelp*, Theocr. 5. 38, Solon ap. Plut. Sol. 23.

Λυκιο-εργής, contr. -ουργής, ες, *of Lycian workmanship, προβύλους Λυκιοεργέας* (vulg. λυκιοεργέας) Hdt. 7. 76; Λυκιοεργεῖς φάλαι Dem. 1193. 11, cf. Ath. 486 C, Poll. 6. 97; called λυκιοεργοί, οἱ, in Epist. Alex. ap. Ath. 11. c. 27.

Λυκίον, τό, *a Lycian kind of thorn*, = πνξάκανθα, Diosc. 1. 132, Plin. 24. 77. II. *a decoction from it*, used medicinally, C. I. 5681, 5779, al.

Λυκῖος, ὁ, *a kind of daw or chough*, dub. in Hesych.

Λυκῖος, α, *ον, Lycian*: Λυκῖοι, οἱ, *the Lycians*, Il. 2. 876, al.:—also Λυκιακός, α, *ον, Luc. Navig. 8*; Λυκιακά, τά, *a history of Lycia*, Ath. 333 D. II. epith. of Apollo (cf. Λύκειος), Pind. P. 1. 74, Eur. ap. Ar. Eq. 1240, Diod. 5. 56.

Λυκιοεργής, ες, contr. for Λυκιοεργής, q. v.

Λυκο-βᾶτίας, *ον, ὁ, wolf-trodden*, Hesych.

Λυκό-βρωτος, *ον, eaten by wolves, πρόβατα* Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 5, Plut. 2. 642 B; cf. λυκῶ.

Λυκο-δίωκτος, *ον, wolf-chased, δάμαλις* Aesch. Supp. 350 (restored by Herm. for λευκώδιωκτος).

Λυκ-όδοντες, οἱ, = κυνόδοντες, Galen. de Usu Part. II. 1.

Λυκο-ειδής, ες, *wolf-like*, cited from Eust. II. = λυκαυγής, Hesych.

Λυκο-εργής, ες, *wolf-destroying*, Lat. lupos conficiens, v. Λυκιοεργής.

Λυκο-θαρσής, ες, *bold as a wolf*, Anth. P. 7. 703; λυκοθρασύης in Hesych.

Λυκο-θήρας, *ον, ὁ, a wolf-hunter*, Gloss.

Λυκο-κτονέω, *to slay wolves*, Schol. Ar. Av. 368.

Λυκο-κτόνος, *ον, wolf-slaying*, epith. of Apollo, *the wolf-slayer*, Soph. El. 6; cf. Paus. 2. 19, 4, Plut. 2. 966 A; and v. Λύκειος; λ. φαρέρτη Anth. P. 13. 22. II. λυκοκτόνον, τό, *a plant, wolf's-bane, aconitum*, Galen.

Λυκό-μορφος, *ον, wolf-shaped*, Tzetz. Lyc. 481.

Λυκο-πάνθηρ, ὁ, *wolf-panther*, synonym. of θῶς in Hdn. Epimer. 60.

Λυκοπέριον, τό, *an Egyptian plant with a strong-smelling, yellowish juice*, Galen. 13. 106.

Λυκό-ποδες, οἱ, *the body-guard of tyrants*, Arist. Fr. 356:—but in Ar. Lys. 665, λευκόποδες must be read (with Herm.) metri grat., *the Athenians or the Alcmaeonidae*.

Λυκορ-ραίστης, ὁ, *wolf-worrier*, κύων Anth. P. 7. 44, cf. 6. 106.

Λύκος [ν], ὁ, (v. sub fin.):—*a wolf*, Hom., the largest wild beast in Greece (cf. λέων), the emblem of greediness and cruelty, v. Il. 16. 156 sq., 352 sq.; the Hom. epithets of wolves are πολιοί grisly, 10. 334; κρατερώνυχες Od. 10. 218; ὀρέστεροι Ib. 212; ὠμοφάγοι Il. 16. 156; in Aesch. κοιλογαστρος, Theb. 1035; the small Egyptian wolves mentioned by Hdt. 2. 67, were perh. jackals:—proverb., λύκον ἰδεῖν *to see a wolf*, i. e. *to be struck dumb*, as was vulgarly believed of any one of whom a wolf got the first look, Plat. Rep. 336 D, Theocr. 14. 22; so, Moerim lupi videre priores Virg. Ecl. 9. 54, cf. Plin. N. H. 8. 34: λυκου πτερά, of things that are not, 'pigeon's milk,' Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. 245; ὡς λύκος χανών, of vain expectation, Eubul. Aῦγ. 1. 11, cf. Ar. Fr. 319, Euphro Ἰδελφ. 1. 30; so, λύκος κεχηγῶς Ar. Lys. 629; λύκος

αἶν ὑμεναιοῖ, of an impossibility, Id. Pax 1076, 1112, cf. Il. 22. 263; ὡς λύκοι ἀρν' ἀγαπῶσιν, of treacherous or unnatural love, Poëta ap. Plat. Phaedr. 241 D; λύκου βίον ζῆν, i. e. to live by rapine, ap. Polyb. 16. 24, 4; ἐκ λύκου στόματος, of getting a thing *praeter spem*, Paroemiogr.; τῶν ὠτῶν ἔχειν τὸν λύκου (*lyrum teneo auribus Terent.*), = 'to catch a Tartar,' Apollod. Caryst. 'Epid. 5. II. a kind of daw, Arist. H. A. 9. 24.

III. a kind of fish, Ath. 282 D, Geop. 18. 14, 1. IV. a kind of spider, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 1, Nic. Th. 734. V. anything shaped like a hook: 1. a jagged bit for hard-mouthed horses, Lat. *lypus, lupatum*, Plut. 2. 641 F; cf. λυκοσπάς.

2. a hook or knocker on a door, elsewhere μάνδαλος or κόραξ, Hesych. 3. the hook of a well-rope, by which the bucket hangs, Poll. 10. 31, Hesych. 4. a flesh-hook, like κρεάγρα, Poll. 10. 98. VI. a nickname of κίναδοι, Anth. P. 12. 250; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 241 D. VII. the flower of the iris, Philin. ap. Ath. 682 A. VIII. a kind of noose, Galen. 4. 468. IX. a pill used in dysentery, Aët. (With λύκ-os, cf. Lat. *lyp-us* (Sab. *irp-us* or *hirp-us*); Goth. *vulfs*; O. Norse *ulfr*;—from Skt. *vrik-as*, Slav. *vilk-ü*; Lith. *vilk-as*, it appears that the Root must have been *FLTK.*)

Λυκοσπάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, tarn by wolves, like λυκόβρωτος, ταύροι Nic. Th. 742:—so λυκόσπαστος, ον, Hesych. II. drawn by the bit (λύκος v. 1):—οἱ λυκοσπάδες were a breed of horses in lower Italy, elsewhere 'Ενετοί, Plut. 2. 641 F, Ael. N. A. 16. 24:—Strab. 315 explains the name as = λυκοφόρος.

III. a name for wasps, Nic. Th. 742, ubi v. Schol., cf. Schneid. Cur. Poster. ad 1.

Λυκόσταμος, ὁ, wolf-mouth, a kind of anchovy, Ael. N. A. 8. 18. Λυκούργεια, ἡ, the trilogy (of Aesch.) on the story of Lycurgus king of Thrace, Ar. Thesm. 135, ubi vulgo Λυκούργια; cf. 'Ορέστεια.

Λυκό-όφθαλμος, ὁ, wolf-eye, a precious stone, Plin. 37. 72. Λυκοφιλία, ἡ, wolf's (i. e. false) friendship, Ep. Plat. 318 E, M. Ant. 11. 15, Eus. H. E. 6. 43.

Λυκοφίλιος, ον, like wolf's friendship, διαλλαγαί Menand. Incert. 203. Adv. -ίως, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 809. 42.

Λυκοφόρος, ον, branded with the mark of a wolf, cf. λυκασπός II. λυκόφρυς, ος, ἡ, name for the plant ἀρτεμισία, Diosc. Noth. 3. 127.

Λυκόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, wolf-minded, Hesych.; ἄνδρες λυκόφρονες quoted as poët. by Plut. 2. 988 D:—in Hom. only as prop. n.

Λυκόφων, ὁ, doubtful name of a plant, Plut. Lycurg. 16., 2. 237 B:—in both places in the acc. pl., written in the MSS. λυκοφόνος, λυκαφόνος:—prob. λυκοφάνους should be restored; for Hesych. cites λυκόφανος as a name for the ἐχινόπους.

Λυκόφως, ὠτος, τό, twilight, both of morning and evening, the gloaming, like ἀμφιλύκη νύξ, Lat. *diluculum*, v. infr. (Commonly derived from the Root *λύκη (q. v.), cf. λύγη, σκιόφως: by others from λύκας, wolf-light, during which the wolf prowls, as we say owl-light, bat-light, Ael. N. A. 10. 26, Schol. Il. 7. 433.)

Λυκόχρως, ον, contr. -χρως, ον, wolf-coloured, βαφή Eust. 689. 20. Λυκοψία, ἡ, (ὕψις) = λυκόφως, Lyc. 1432.

Λυκαψις, ἡ, and λυκοψος, ἡ, = λυκαψος, q. v. Λυκόω, (λύκος) to tear like a wolf:—Pass. to be torn by wolves, πρόβατα λελυκαμένα Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 41.

Λυκόωτης, ες, = λυκοειδής, Arist. H. A. 6. 32, 1. Λύμα, τό, (v. sub λούω):—mostly in pl. the water used in washing, or the dirt removed by washing, washings, off-scourings, defilement, Lat. *purgamenta*, οἱ δ' ἀπελυμαίνοντο καὶ εἰς ἅλα λύματ' ἐβαλλαν Il. 1. 314; ἀμβροσίη μὲν πρῶτον ἀπὸ χροδὸς .. λύματα πάντα κάθηρην 14. 171, cf. Hipp. 272. 30; λύμαθ' ἀγνίστας ἐμά, of the blood on his hands, Soph. Aj. 655; λύματα τόκου, = τὰ λόχεια, Call. Jov. 17; generally, off-scourings, refuse, γῆς Id. Ar. 109; δόμων Ar. Rh. 4. 710; of ordure, Call. Fr. 216, cf. Cer. 116.

II. moral filth, defilement, in sing., λύμα τῷ γῆρα τρέφειν Soph. O. C. 805; ἐκκλύζειν τὰ λ. τῆς πόλεως εἰς τὸν Τίβεριν Strab. 235. III. = λύμη, ruin, Aesch. Pr. 692; in sing. of a person, σύ τοι, λῦμ' Ἀχαιῶν, i. e. Hector, Eur. Tro. 588.

Λύμα, τό, (λύω), = ἐνέχυρον, Suid. Λυμαίνομαι, (λύμα) to cleanse from dirt, v. ἀπολυμαίνομαι.

Λυμαίνομαι, Dep.; partly in med. forms, fut. λυμανοῦμαι Isocr. 231 A, Dem., etc.: aor. ἐλυμνήμην Hdt. 8. 28, Eur. Andr. 719, Isocr., etc.:—partly in pass., aor. part. λυμανθέν Aesch. Cho. 294: pf. λελύμασμαι, 3 sing. λελύμανται Dem. 120. 20., 570. 20; part. -ασμένος Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 18, Dem. 1109. 28:—cf. ἀπο-, δια-λυμαίνομαι:—some of these forms are also used in pass. sense, v. infr. II: (λύμη). To outrage, maltreat, esp. of personal injuries, scourging, binding, etc. (cf. Dem. 630. 26), but also in moral sense:—Construction, 1. c. acc. to treat with indignity, to outrage, to maltreat, Lat. *pessumdare*, ὅτε τὸν φείνον .. δήσας λυμαίνοντο Hdt. 5. 33; τὴν ἵππον ἐλυμνήναντο ἀνηκέστως Id. 8. 28; ὀργῇ χάριν δούς, ἧ σ' αἰὲ λυμαίνεται Soph. O. C. 855; λ. τὰ λέχη το δισκουρ .., Eur. Bacch. 354, Ar. Av. 100; c. acc. cogn. added, λύμης, ἦν μ' ἐλυμνήνω παρὸς Eur. Hel. 1099; also in Att. Prose, λ. νόμους Lys. 185. 40, cf. Dem. 329. 18, Isac. 58. 11; τὰς ῥήσεις ἅς ἐλυμαίνου the speeches you used to murder (as an actor), Dem. 315. 22:—of things, to mar, disfigure, νόσος λ. τὸ σῶμα Hipp. 307. 38; ὑποποιία λ. τὰ ὄψα Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 5; θλίβει καὶ λ. τὸ μακάριον Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 12; λ. τοῦ ἀραχνίου to spoil part of it, Id. H. A. 9. 39, 5. 2. c. dat. to inflict indignities or outrages upon, λυμαίνεσθαι τῷ νεκρῷ Hdt. 1. 214., 9. 79, cf. Wess. ad 8. 15; μερακίους Ar. Nub. 928; ἡ ὕβρις τοῖς ὄλοις πράγμασι λ. Isocr. 397 B; ἡ κακία λ. τοῖς ὄλοις Dem. 326. fin.; λ. τῇ καταστάσει Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 26; τῇ ἐαυτοῦ δόξῃ Ib. 7. 5, 18; also, λ. τινι, of a physician, to injure by wrong treatment, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11. —The constrct. with dat. is considered strictly Att., Schol. Ar. Nub. 925;

but Xen. almost always uses the acc., which is freq. also in the Oratt.; Plato does not use the word at all. 3. absol. to cause ruin, ὅσα μετ' ἐλπίδων λυμαίνεται Thuc. 5. 103, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 6; πάντα τὰ λυμαινομένα γ' ἔστιν ἐνδοθεν Menand. Incert. 12. 3. 4. c. dat. modi, λύμησιν ἀνηκέστοισι λυμαίνεσθαι [τινα] to treat with the worst ill-treatment, Hdt. 6. 12; γλώτταν ἠδαναῖς λ. to defile it, Ar. Eq. 1284. 5. c. neut. Adj., τᾶλλα πάντα λυμαίνεσθαι to inflict all possible indignities, Hdt. 3. 16; αὐτῷ τὰδ' ἄλλα Βάκχιος λ. Eur. Bacch. 632; τοιαῦτα .. λ. τὸν Τηρέα Ar. Av. 100. II. the Act. λυμαίνω seems not to occur before Hermas and Liban. 4. 350 (the examples in Xen. and Arist. have been corrected from MSS.); but λυμαίνομαι is used as Pass. now and then, δεδεμένος καὶ λυμαινόμενος Antipho 136. 43; ἂ οὔτε κατασῆπεται οὔτε λυμαίνεται Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22; ὑπὸ τοιούτων ἀνδρῶν λυμαίνασθε Lys. 180. 44; λυμανθέν δέμας Aesch. Cho. 290; λελυμάνθαι Dem. 500. 21; λελυμασμένος Paus. 7. 5, 4., 10. 15, 4; ἐλελύμαντο Dio C. 39. 11; cf. διαλυμαίνομαι II.

Λυμαντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a spoiler, destroyer, φιλίας Xen. Hier. 3, 3. Λυμαντήριος, α, ον, injurious, destructive, δεσμά Aesch. Pr. 991: c. gen. destroying, ruining, γυναικὸς τῆσδε Id. Ag. 1438; τῶνδε οἰκῶν Id. Cho. 764:—so, λυμαντήρ, οὔ, ὁ, γάμος λ. βίου Soph. Tr. 793,—and λυμαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, Epict. Fr. 20; c. gen., Arr. Epict. 3. 7, 20.

Λυμάντωρ, ὁ, = λυμαντήρ, Timo ap. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 171. Λύμαξ, = πέτρα, Hesych.;—dub. Λύμαρ, τό, poët. for λύμα, λύμη, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 238. Λύμασις, ἡ, = λύμη, dub. l. Aesch. Supp. 877. Λύμαχη, ἡ, = λύμη, Hesych.

Λυμῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, (λύμη) a destroyer, spoiler, corrupter, ὁ λ. ἐμός Soph. Aj. 573; λ. γυναικῶν Eur. Hipp. 1068; σωτήρες ἀλλὰ μὴ λυμῶνες τῶν Ἑλλήνων Isocr. 187 B, cf. 56 E; ὄδουροί λ., of robbers, Eur. Fr. 262; φόβος τῶν ἠδέων λ. Xen. Hier. 6, 6.

Λυμωνεύομαι, Dep., = λυμαίνομαι, v. l. Polyb. 5. 5, 8. Λύμη [ῦ], ἡ, (v. sub fin.) brutal outrage, maltreatment, ruin, esp. by maiming, ἐπὶ λύμη for the sake of insult, Hdt. 2. 121, 4; δόμων ἐπὶ λύμη Aesch. Theb. 879; ὑπ' ἀφρονι λύμα Id. Eum. 377; ἄνδρα οὔτω αἰσχροῦς λύμη διακείμενον Hdt. 2. 162; ὦν διαφθειρομένων οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο μεγάλη λ. τῇ πόλει Plat. Legg. 919 C; λ. καρπῶν καὶ προβάτων Xen. Oec. 5, 6; χωρὶς τῆς ἄλλης λύμης besides the other mischief, Hipp. Fract. 752:—freq. in pl. outrages, indignities, λύμησι λυμαίνεσθαι Hdt. 6. 12; χερσὶ καὶ λύμασι καὶ πᾶσιν κακοῖς Soph. El. 1195, cf. 1196; λύμασι ἐχθίσταις φθείρειν Ar. Av. 1068; ταῖσδ' ἀδαμαντοδέτοιαι λύμασι Aesch. Pr. 148, cf. 426. II. = λύμα, defilement, impurity, Polyb. 5. 59, 11. (λύμη and λύμα seem to have been orig. the same, though custom confined each to one branch of their common sense.)

Λύμην, v. sub λύω. Λύμητης, ον, ὁ, poët. for λυμαντήρ, Or. Sib. 3. 470. Λύπ-αλγής, ἐς, distressed by pain, Paul. S. Ecphr. 474. Λύπέω, (λύπη) to give pain to, to pain, distress, grieve, vex, whether in body or mind, τινα Hes. Opp. 399, Hdt. 8. 144, Trag., etc.; opp. to εὐφραίνειν, Eur. Alc. 238; ἡ θώραξ λ. distresses by its weight, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 15:—c. neut. Adj., λυπεῖν μηδὲν αὐτόν Eur. Cycl. 338, cf. Hdt. 8. 144, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 50; ταῦτα ταῦτα λυποῦντες, ἂ ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς ἐλύπων Plat. Apol. 41 E;—c. part., ἐλύπει αὐτὸν ἡ χῶρα πορθομένη Xen. An. 7. 7, 12; οὐ σκοπεῖς ὁ τι μὴ λυπήσεις τοὺς ἄλλους ποιῶν Dem. 559. 5:—foll. by relat., καὶ μ' ἤμαρ .. λυπεῖ, τί πράσσει Soph. O. T. 74, cf. El. 59; οὐδὲν ἐλύπησεν [αὐτό], ὥστε μὴ .., = ἐβλαψεν, Plat. Crat. 393 E, etc. 2. absol. to cause pain or grief, ἄγαν γε λυπεῖ Soph. Aj. 589, Ant. 573, cf. O. T. 1231; τὸ λυποῦν Antiph. Iatr. 1, Menand. Πλοκ. 9. 8. in histor. writers, of cavalry and light troops, to harass, annoy an army by constant attacks, Hdt. 9. 40, cf. 61, Thuc. 6. 66, Xen., etc.; λῆσται .. τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἡσσον ἐλύπων Thuc. 4. 53, cf. Ar. Av. 1427. II. Pass. with fut. med., (Eur. Med. 474, etc.):—to be pained, grieved, distressed, sad, to grieve, λυπεῖσθαι φρένα Theogn. 593; γνώμη Thuc. 2. 64; opp. to χαίρειν, φ' μήτε χαίρειν μήτε λυπεῖσθαι πάρα Aesch. Fr. 257, cf. Soph. Aj. 555, etc.; μὴ λυπέεο be not distressed, Hdt. 8. 100; ὑπὸ θεραπεύων ἐπίτηδες λ. Lys. 92. 37:—c. acc. cogn., τὰς ἐσχάτας λ. λύπας Plat. Gorg. 494 A, cf. Phaedo 85 A; also, διπλῆ τινι λύπη λ. Id. Phileb. 36 A:—also c. acc. rei, to grieve about a thing, Soph. Aj. 1086; πρὸς τι Thuc. 2. 64, Plat. Rep. 585 A; διά τι Plat. Phileb. 52 B; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 8; περί τινος Plat. Prot. 354 D:—c. part., λυπεῖ .. ἐστερημένη Eur. Med. 286; ἐλυπεῖται ὄρων Dem. 301. 3:—absol. to feel pain, Eur. Ion 632, etc.; τὸ λυπούμενον, = ἡ λύπη, Plat. Legg. 689 A.

Λύπη [ῦ], ἡ, pain of body, Lat. *dolor*, opp. to ἠδονή, Plat. Phileb. 31 C, etc.: also sad plight or condition, Hdt. 7. 152. 2. pain of mind, grief, Hdt. 7. 16, and Att.; δῆγμα δὲ λύπης οὐδὲν ἐφ' ἧπαρ προσικνεῖται Aesch. Ag. 791; τί γὰρ καλὸν ζῆν βίον, ὃς λύπας φέρει; Id. Fr. 174, cf. Soph. O. C. 1216, etc.; ἐρωτικὴ λ. Thuc. 6. 58; λύπας ἐμβάλλειν Antipho 116. 29; λ. φέρειν τινί Andoc. 20. 35; opp. to χαρά, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 32.

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El. 557; λ. οὐκ ἦν, ἀλλ' ἐπίφθονος πόλει Eur. Supp. 893; cf. Ar. Ach. 456, Thuc. I. 76, etc.; in Thuc. 6. 16, of those who are objects of jealousy and envy, cf. 2. 64. III. Adv. λυπηρῶς, painfully, so as to cause pain, Soph. Ph. 912; λυπηρῶς δ' ἔχει εἰ... it is painful that..., Id. El. 767, cf. Eur. Bacch. 1264. 2. with pain, so as to feel or shew pain, λ. φέρειν τι Isocr. 199 D, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, II, al. λυπησί-λογος, ον, giving pain by talking, Cratin. Incert. 42. λυπητέον, verb. Adj. one must feel pain, Xen. Apol. 27. λυπητήριος, α, ον, = sq., Jo. Chrys. λυπητικός, ἡ, ὄν, feeling pain, ἐπί τι Arist. M. Mor. I. 28, I. II. distressing, τὸ λυπ., = λυπη, Plut. 2. 657 A. λυπρό-βιος, ον, leading a wretched life, Strab. 318. λυπρό-γεως, ον, with poor soil, App. Hisp. 59 (Suid. -γαιος), Philo 2. 294; v. sq. λυπρός, ἄ, ὄν, (λυπέω, cf. λυπηρός) distressful, wretched, poor, sorry, esp. of land, γαῖα Od. 13. 243, cf. Hdt. 9. 122, Arist. H. A. 5. 28, 4, Ruhnk. Tim. s. v., (so the Romans applied laetus to a rich soil); so, of plants (cf. Virg. triste lupinum), Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 5; λ. τροφαί Ib. 6; λ. ἀργύριον Id. Char. 4; μισθάριον Diog. L. 10. 4. II. = λυπηρός, 1. of persons, causing pain, offensive, ἐμοί γε λυπρός Aesch. Eum. 174; λ. φανεῖ Eur. Med. 302. 2. of states and conditions, painful, distressing, Aesch. Pers. 1034, Cho. 835, Eur. Alc. 370, etc.; τὸ λυπρόν Eur. Supp. 38. III. Adv., λυπηρῶς ἔφερον, aegre ferebat, Ib. 898; λ. πρᾶττειν Plut. Dio 58; also, λυπρὰ πρᾶττειν Id. Cim. I. λυπρότης, ητος, ἡ, wretchedness, poverty, of land, Strab. 130, etc. λυπρό-χωρος, ον, = λυπρόγαιος, Strab. 427. λύρα [ῥ], ἡ, Lat. lyra, a lyre, a Greek musical instrument like the κιθάρα, said to have been invented by Hermes, h. Merc. 423, Pind., etc.; but never in Hom. (his name for similar instruments being κιθάρις and φόρμιγγς).—The hollow shell or body of the lyre was deeper than that of the cithara, and was too large to hold on the knee; its horns branched like those of a stag, Luc. D. Marin. 1. 4; its strings were seven (as in the cithara of Terpander), κέλαδος ἐπτατόνου λύρας Eur. I. T. 1129, etc.; though at first it had but four, Diod. 3. 16. Its invention was attributed to Apollo, and that of the cithara to Hermes; but the distinction of the two was not closely observed, v. sub κιθάρα and cf. λυριστής. Being of a full rich tone, it was held to be the most manly of all stringed instruments, cf. κιθάρα: for the same reason it was not used in dirges and wild music such as the Phrygian mode, which is therefore called ὁ ἀνευ λύρας θρήνος, Aesch. Ag. 990; cf. ἄλυρος, ἀφόρμικτος. II. lyric poetry and music, Plat. Legg. 809 C, E. III. the constellation Lyra, Anacr. 70, ubi v. Bgk., Arist. Fr. 191, Arat. 268. IV. a sea-fish, perh. Trigla Lyra, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 3. λυρ-αοιδός (or rather λυράοιδος, Arcad. p. 86. 25), ὁ, ἡ, one who sings to the lyre, Anth. P. 7. 612, Plan. 279;—contr. λυρωδός, Anth. P. 6. 118; λ. γυνή Plut. Sull. 33. λυρίζω, to play the lyre, Chrys. ap. Plut. 2. 1037 E, Anacreont. 45. 12. λυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the lyre, lyric, μούσα Anacreont. 25. 2; τέχνη Plut. 2. 13 B. II. as Subst., λ., ὁ, a lyrist, Anth. P. 11. 78, Plut. Num. 4; or a lyric poet, Cic. Orat. 55. 183. λυρίον, τό, Dim. of λύρα, Ar. Ran. 1304, C. I. 150 B. 49;—also λυρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Arcad. 29. 5. λυρισμός, ὁ, a playing on the lyre, Schol. Ar. Pl. 242. λυριστής, οῦ, ὁ, a player on the lyre, Plin. Epist. 9. 17; = the classical κιθαριστής, Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 529. 37;—fem. λυριστρια, ἡ, Augustin. λυρο-γηθής, ἐς, delighting in the lyre, Anth. P. 9. 525, 12, An. Paris. 4. 350. λυρό-δημος, ον, lyre-bull, epith. of Thebes; Nonn. D. 25. 415, al. λυρόεις, εσσα, εν, like the lyre, Theopomp. Coloph. ap. Ath. 183 A. II. fitted for the lyre, lyric, Anth. P. 7. 30 (prob. 1. for λυρόθεν). λυρο-εργός, ὄν, playing on the lyre, Orph. Arg. 7. λυρο-θελγής, ἐς, charmed by the lyre, Anth. P. 9. 250. λυροκτύπια, ἡ, a striking the lyre, Anth. P. 6. 54, Plan. 277. λυρο-κτύπος, ον, striking the lyre, Nonn. Jo. 7. 42, Epigr. Gr. 663. 2. twanging like a lyre, of a bow-string, Lyc. 918. λυροποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at making lyres, Poll. 7. 153. λυροποιία, ἡ, the art of making lyres, Poll. 7. 153. λυροποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, = λυροποιητικός;—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art or craft of lyre-making, Plat. Euthyd. 289 C. λυρο-ποιός, ὁ, a lyre-maker, Andoc. 19. 8, Plat. Euthyd. 289, B, D, Crat. 390 B, cf. Bgk. Anacr. 27. II. a lyric poet, Tzetz. λυρο-φοῖνιξ, ὁ, a kind of lyre, Juba ap. Ath. 175 D, 183 D;—Dim. λυροφοινίκιον, τό, Poll. 4. 59. λυρτός, τό, Epirot. word for σκύφος, Selenc. ap. Ath. 500 B. λυρωδέω, to play the lyre, Tzetz. Chil. 10. 410. λυρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = λυρόεις, Anth. P. append. 176. λυρωδία, ἡ, a song to be sung to the lyre, Poll. 4. 58. λυρωδός, ὁ, contr. for λυράοιδος, q. v. λυρωνία, ἡ, (ἀνέομαι) a buying of lyres, Ar. Fr. 34. λυσο-αλγής, ἐς, putting an end to pain, Nicet. Eng. 6. 245. λυσάνδρια (better -εῖα as in Hesych. and Phot.), τά, a festival in honour of Lysander, Plut. Lys. 18. λυσο-άνιας, ον, ὁ, (λύω, ἀνία) ending sorrow, λ. κακῶν Ar. Nub. 1162; cf. παυσανίας. λυσο-έρως, ωτος, ὁ, deliverer from love, Schol. Virg. Aen. 4. 520. λυσο-ήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, relaxing men, Tryphiod. 449. λυσο-γάμος, ον, dissolving marriage, Anth. P. 5. 302. λυσο-γυῖα, ἡ, relaxation of the limbs, Hipp. 415. 37. λυσο-ἰδρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, freeing from perspiration, A. B. 1197. λυσο-ἰθειρα, ἡ, with loose, dishevelled hair, Nonn. D. 19. 329.

λυσο-ζωνος, ον, of a soldier, unequipped, ungirded, unarmed, Lat. disinctus, Polyæn. 8. 24, 3. II. loosing the zone, i. e. ceasing to be a maid, Hesych., Suid.;—hence as epith. of Artemis and Eileithyia, who assisted women in travail, Theocr. 17. 60, Orph. H. 1. 7, etc. λυσο-θριξ, τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, with loose hair, Geop. 12. 8, 5. λυσο-κάκος, ον, ending evil, Theogn. 476; al. λησικ-. λυσο-κομος, ον, = λυσοθριξ, Philostr. 925, Nonn. D. 19. 329. λυσο-κοπος, ον, freeing from fatigue, Poëta de Herb. 28 (in Fabr. B. Gr. 2. p. 636). λυσιμάχιον, τό, a medicinal herb, loose-strife, Diosc. 4. 3; in Plin. 25. 7, Lysimachia; in Hesych. λυσιμάχειος βοτάνη, and λυσιμάχιος in Galen. 13. 204. λυσο-μάχος, ον, ending strife, Anth. P. 5. 71, etc.; fem. λυσιμάχη, Ar. Pax 994, Lys. 554. λυσο-μελής, ἐς, limb-relaxing, epith. of sleep, Od. 20. 57., 23. 343, Mosch. 2. 4, etc.; of love, Hes. Th. 911, Archil. 78, Sappho 43, etc.; of thirst, Theogn. 838; of death, Eur. Supp. 46; of wine, sickness, etc., Anth. P. 11. 414; of the Furies, Orph. H. 69. 9. λυσο-μέριμος, ον, driving care away, Anth. P. 9. 524, 12; of Hermes, Artemis, Sleep, Orph. H. 27. 6, etc. λυσιμός [ῥ], ον, able to loose or relieve, Aesch. Supp. 811. II. pass. that can be redeemed, redeemable, ἐνέχνον Plat. Legg. 820 E. 2. that can be solved, refutable, συλλογισμός Arist. An. Pr. 2. 27, 5. λυσο-νομος, ον, doing away with the law, Nonn. Jo. 9. 28. λυσιος [ῥ], α, ον, (λύσις) releasing, delivering, λύσιαι θεοί the gods who deliver from curse or sin, Plat. Rep. 366 A; esp., λύσιος, as epith. of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 124, Plut. 2. 613 C, etc., Orph. H. 49. 2, cf. Paus. 9. 16, 6; also λύσειος, Orph. H. 41. 4; voc. λυσεῦ, Ib. 51. 2, where Lob. suggests Κισσεῦ. λυσο-παίγμων, ον, gen. ονος, letting loose, i. e. giving, play or sport, Anacreont. 51. 9;—contrary to analogy, since all other Adjs. compd. with λυσο- make the υ long, as if from λύσαι, and not from the Subst. λύσις [ῥ]; hence Herm. suggests λυροπαίγμων; cf. λυσιπήμων. λυσο-πήμων, ονος, ending sorrow or pain, Orph. H. 1. 11., 58. 20, where Herm. λασιπήμων, for the same reason that he alters λυσοπαίγμων. λυσο-ποθος, ον, delivering from love, Anth. P. 5. 269. λυσο-πόνιον, τό, a medicinal unguent, Galen. 12. 771, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 97. λυσο-πονός, ον, releasing from toil, labour-lightening, θεράποντες Pind. P. 4. 72; λ. τελευτά death that frees from care, Id. Fr. 96. λυσις [ῥ], εως, Ion. ιος, ἡ, (λύω) a loosing, setting free, releasing, ransoming, νεκροῖο Il. 24. 655; σώματος Lys. 101. 39; ἡ λ. τῶν αἰσθήσεων ἐγρήγορσις Arist. Somn. 1, 14;—c. gen. objecti, λ. θανάτου deliverance from death, Od. 9. 421, Theogn. 1010; λ. ἐριδος Hes. Th. 637; χρειῶν Id. Op. 402; πενήτης Theogn. 180; λύσιν αἰτέειν κακῶν Hdt. 6. 129; πενθέων Pind. N. 10. 143; μόχθων τῶν ἐφεστῶτων Soph. Tr. 1171; τῶν δειμάτων Thuc. 2. 102; τῶν δεσμῶν Plat. Rep. 532 B; ἀπὸ τῶν δεσμῶν Ib. 515 C; ἐκ χαλεπῶν Theogn. 1385; βλασφημίας Dem. (Ep.) 1484. 8. 2. absol., οὐ λ. ἄλλη στρατῶ πρὸς οἶκον no other means of letting the host loose from port for home, Soph. El. 573. 3. deliverance from guilt by expiatory rites, ὅπως λ. τιν' ἡμῖν εὐαγῆ πορῆς may'st grant us a deliverance such as may purify us, Soph. O. T. 921; οὐδ' ἔχει λύσιν [τὰ πῆματα] admit not of atonement, Id. Ant. 598; λύσεις καὶ καθαρμοὶ τῶν ἀδικημάτων Plat. Rep. 364 E; τῇ ἐκείνης λύσει καὶ καθαρμῶ by her offer to release them, Id. Phaedo 82 D; αἱ νομιζόμεναι λ., in case of homicide, Arist. Pol. 2. 4, 1; cf. λύσιος. 4. on ὠμῆ λύσις, v. ὠμήλυσις. II. a loosing, parting, λ. καὶ χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος Plat. Phaedo 67 D; simply, ἡ τοῦ σώματος λ. Id. Ax. 371 A;—dissolution, πολιτείας Id. Legg. 945 C, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 17; βίου λύσιν ἔσχε Epigr. Gr. 737; τῶν σφραγίδων αἱ λ. a breaking them, Luc. Alex. 20. 2. relaxation, collapse, πείνη μὲν που λ. καὶ λύπη Plat. Phileb. 31 E; a Stoic term for λύπη, Cic. Tusc. 3. 25; ἡ λ. τῶν κοιλιῶν Arist. Probl. 27. 3, 2. 3. λ. πυρετοῦ a remission of fever, Galen. 4. as a technical term, a. solution of a difficulty, Arist. Rhet. 2. 25, 1, al.; ἡ λ. τῆς ἀπορίας its solution, Id. Eth. N. 7. 2, 12, al.; ἔχει τινα λ. πρὸς ταύτην τὴν ἀπορίαν, ὅτι..., Id. de An. 2. 11, 3; οὐ συμβαίνει ἡ λ. Id. Eth. N. 7. 13, 1; εὐρεῖν λ. τοῦ προβλήματος Polyb. 30. 17, 5;—also, interpretation, σημείων τεράτων τε λύσεις Orph. Arg. 37. b. the refutation of an argument, Arist. Soph. Elench. 24, sq., Rhet. 2. 25, 2, al.; dissolutio in Auct. ad Herenn. 1. 3. c. the unravelling of the plot of a tragedy, opp. to δέσις, Arist. Poët. 15. 10., 18, 11, sq. d. the softening of a strong expression, Longin. 38. e. the dissolution of one vowel into two, as in ἥλιος, ἡέλιος, like διαίρεσις, Dem. Phal. 70; or a compound into its component parts, as σίτου πομπή for σιτοπομπία, Id. 92, etc. III. = δόρπου λ. a place for banqueting, like κατάλυσις II, Pind. O. 10 (11). 57. λυσο-σωματέω, to be relaxed in body, Hipp. 1160. 1. λυσιτέλεια, ἡ, advantage, use, profit, Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5. 54, Diod. 1. 36; λ. περὶ τὸν χρόνον economy of time in making payments, Polyb. 32. 13, 11.—A word rejected by the Atticists, Phryn. λυσιτελέω, properly, to indemnify for expenses incurred, or to pay what is due, and then 'to pay,' i. e. to profit, avail (cf. λύω III. 3. b), c. dat., I. 3 sing. and inf., οὐ φημ' ἂν λυσιτελεῖν σφῶν [τοῦτο] Ar. Pl. 509; λυσιτελεῖ ἡμῖν ἡ δικαιοσύνη Plat. Prot. 327 B; ταισῶτος οἴος δεσποτῆ λυσιτελεῖν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 15. 2. mostly impers., λυσιτελεῖ μοι it profits me, is better for me, c. part., αἷς λυσιτελεῖ πειθαμένοις Lys. 174. 14; πολλοῖς δὲ ἐλυσιτέλησεν ἀδικήσασιν Plat. Alc. 1. 113 D;—c. inf., λ. προῖναι Id. Theaet. 181 B; τεθνάναι λυσιτελεῖ ἡ ζῆν 'tis

oetler to be dead than alive, Andoc. 16. 28, cf. Plat. Rep. 407 A, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 12;—the pers. is added in dat., *it profits one to do so and so*, αὐ γὰρ οἱ λυσιτελέειν .. δικάζειν Hdt. 1. 97; ὅτι μοι λυσιτελοῖ ὡσπερ ἔχω ἔχειν Plat. Apol. 22 E, cf. Xen. Hier. 7, 13; but sometimes in acc., *it is good that ..*, λυσιτελέει τὸν μέλλοντα κακῶς ἠτηρέεσθαι δμψότερα τὰ σκέλεα καταγῆναι Hipp. Fract. 765, cf. Plat. Rep. 406 D:—absol., ἔλυσιτέλει γὰρ Axionic. Χαλκ. 1. 6.

II. besides the 3 sing. the neut. part. is used as a Subst. τὸ λυσιτελοῦν, *profit, gain, advantage*, Plat. Rep. 336 D, Dem. 26. 16; τὰ λυσιτελοῦντα Thuc. 6. 85, Plat., etc.; τὸ τέλος λυσιτελοῦν καλέσαι Plat. Crat. 417 C.

Λυσιτελής, ἐς, (λύω ν, τέλος) properly, *paying for expenses incurred*, v. Interpr. ad Plat. Crat. 417 C: hence, *useful, profitable, advantageous*, τὸ πρᾶγμά μοι λ. Axionic. Χαλκ. 1. 8; οὐδέποτε .. λυσιτελέστερον ἀδικία δικαιουσύνῃς Plat. Rep. 354 A, cf. 364 A; ἐμπορεύματα λυσιτελέστερα Xen. Hier. 9, 11; λυσιτελεστάτην ζῶην ζῆν Plat. Rep. 344 E; λυσιτελεῖ ἀνταγῆς Polyb. 4. 38, 8; τὸ λυσιτελέστατον πρὸς ἀργύριον *what was most profitable* in point of money, Dem. 461.

2. *cheap*, Xen. Vect. 4, 30, Dion. H. 7. 37. II. rarely of persons, Plat. Phaedr. 239 C. III. Adv. —λῶς, Diod. 14. 102; Sup.—έστατα, Hdn. 3. 5. 2. *cheaply*, τοῦ δέοντος πρίασθαι λυσιτελέστερον Ael. N. A. 10. 50.

Λυσιτελοῦντως, Adv. part. pres. of λυσιτελέω, *usefully, profitably*, Xen. Occ. 20, 21, Plat. Alc. 2. 146 B; τινί Dio C. 56. 40.

Λυσι-τόκος, ον, *loosing the pains of childbirth*, θείαινα Nonn. D. 41. 166. II. pass. λυσιτόκος, *set free by birth*, θάλαμοι λ., i. e. eggs that have been laid, Opp. C. 3. 128.

Λυσι-φλεβής, ἐς, *opening the veins*, Anth. P. 6. 94.

Λυσι-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, *releasing from care*, Anacreont. 50. 2.

Λυσι-χαίτης, ον, ὁ, = λυσιθριξ, Nicet. Ann. 12. 5.

Λυσι-χίτων [ι], ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, *with loose tunic*, Nonn. D. 5. 407.

Λυσι-φδός, ὁ, *one who played women's characters in male attire*, Aristox. ap. Ath. 620 E, Plut. Sull. 36; so called from Λύσις, who wrote songs for such actors, Strab. 648; cf. μαγφδός:—also ἡλυσιφδός, Ath. 211 C. II. as Adj., λ. αὐλοῖ flutes that accompanied such songs, Id. 182 C.

Λύσσα, Att. λύττα, ἡ, *rage, fury*, Lat. rabies, in ll. always of *martial rage*, κρατερῇ δέ ἐ λύσσα δέδυκεν 9. 239; λύσσαν ἔχειν ὄλοην Ib. 305; λ. δέ αἰ κῆρ αἰὲν ἔχε κρατερῇ 21. 542. 2. after Hom. *raging madness, raving, frenzy*, such as was caused by the gods, as that of Io, λύσσης πνεύματι μάργῳ Aesch. Pr. 883; of Orestes, Id. Cho. 288, Eur. Or. 254, etc.; so of Bacchic frenzy, ἐλαφρὰ λ. Id. Bacch. 851; θοαὶ λύσσης κύνες, of the Furies, Ib. 977; λύσση παράκοπος Ar. Thesm. 681; strenghtd., λ. μαινάς Soph. Fr. 678; λύττα ἐρωτική Plat. Legg. 839 A; λύσσα alone for *raging love*, Theocr. 3. 47. 3. personified, Λύσσα the goddess of madness, Eur. H. F. 823. II. canine madness, rabies, Xen. An. 5. 7, 6, Arist. H. A. 8. 22, 1. 2. the worm under the tongue of dogs, removed from the belief that it produces rabies, Plin. 29. 32. (Hence come λυσσαῖω, λυσσαίνω, etc.; Bopp compares Skt. *rush-yāmi* (*irasci, furere*), *rush* (*ira, furor*)).

Λυσσαίνω, *to rave*, τινί against one, Soph. Ant. 633.

Λυσσαλέος, α, ον, *raging mad*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1393.

Λυσσαῖος, ἡ, *raging mad*, Timoth. 1 Bgk., Anth. Plan. 289; λ. μοῖρα Eur. H. F. 1024.

Λυσσαῖω, Att. λυττάω, *to be raging in battle*, Hdt. 9. 71; cf. λύσσα in it.

2. *to rave, be mad*, Soph. O. T. 1258, Ant. 492, Plat. Rep. 329 C, etc.; λ. πρὸς μίξιν Pseudo-Phocyl. 202; ἔρωτες λυττώντες Plat. Rep. 586 C:—c. inf. *to desire madly to do*, Heliod. 2. 20. II. of dogs, Ar. Lys. 298, Arist. H. A. 8. 22, 1; of wolves, Theocr. 4. 11 (in a dub. passage); of horses, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 4.

Λυσσηδόν, Adv. *furiously, madly*, Opp. H. 2. 573.

Λυσσηεις, εσσα, εν, = λυσσαλέος, Hesych.

Λύσσημα, τό, *a fit of madness*: in pl. *ravings*, εἰ μ' ἐκφοβοῖεν μανιάσιν λυσαήμασιν Eur. Or. 270.

Λυσσηής, ἐς, = λυσσαλέος, Orph. H. 68. 6, Manetho 6. 560.

Λυσσητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *one that is raging or raving mad*, κύων λ. ll. 8. 209; ἴδς κυνός Anth. P. 5. 266; πους λ. Ib. 6. 94.

Λυσσητής, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg., Anth. P. app. 132; Dor. —ατάς, 7. 473.

Λυσσητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *furious*, πρὸς τὰ φροδίσια Ael. N. A. 12. 10.

Λυσσα-δῆκτος, ον, *bit by a mad dog*, Geop. 12. 17, 14.

Λυσσο-δίωκτος, ον, *pursued by madness*, Xen. Eph. 1, 6.

Λυσσομάνειω, *to rage, rave*, Manetho 4. 216.

Λυσσομάνης, ἐς, *raging mad*, Anth. P. 11. 232; πλόκαμοι Ib. 6. 219.

Λυσσαῖω, *to enrage, madden*, Ep. part. λυσαῖων Anth. P. 5. 266, Manetho 1. 244:—Pass. *to be or grow furious*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 114.

Λυσσωδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like one raging, frantic*, of martial rage, ll. 13. 53. 2. of madness, λ. νόσος Soph. Aj. 452; of Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 980; τὸ λυσσωδες = λύσσα, Favat. ap. Stob. 514. 13.

Λυσσωπής, ἴδος, ἡ, *with frantic glance*, Orph. Arg. 977.

Λύται, οἱ, *law-students who were in their fourth year of study*, those who had still a year to study being προλύται, Corp. J. Civ. p. 59, cf. Heinecc. Antt. Rom. praef. § 45.

Λύτεια [ῦ], fem. of λυτήρ, Orph. H. 9. 17., 31. 13.

Λύτιον, verb. Adj. *one must solve*, Plat. Gorg. 480 E.

Λυτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (λύω) *one who looses, a deliverer*, πόνων Eur. El. 136; πόρον .. γάμου λυτήρα (as Schütz for καὶ λυτήρια) Aesch. Supp. 807: *the Redeemer*, Nonn. Jo. 17. 21. II. *an arbitrator, decider*, νεικέων Aesch. Theb. 941.

Λυτήριος, ἴδος, ἡ, = λυτήρια, Orph. 13. 8.

Λυτήριος, ον, (α, ον Orph. H. 35. 7), *loosing, releasing, delivering*, δαίμονες Aesch. Theb. 175; λ. ἀκη, μηχάνη Id. Supp. 268, Eum. 646; πλοῦτον δωμάτων λυτήριον Id. Cho. 820; λ. σημεῖον a symptom of

healing, Hipp. Progn. 45:—c. gen., ἄπως γένοιτο τῶνδ' ἐμοὶ λ. my deliverer from .., Aesch. Eum. 298; λυτήριος εὐχὰς δειμάτων Soph. El. 635; τόδ' ἂν κακῶν μόνον γένοιτο .. λ. Ib. 1490, cf. 447; τὸ μεθύειν πημονῆς λ. Id. Fr. 697; also, ἐκ θανάτου λ. Eur. Alc. 224:—in Soph. Tr. 554 λυτήριον λύπημα is expl. by Linwood a *remedying* pain, i. e. a painful remedy; but Dind. suggests that the first syll. in λύπημα is repeated from λυτήριον, and that κήλημα or some similar word should be read. II. = λύτρον, τὸ λ. δαπανᾶν the atonement or reward for all costs, Pind. P. 5. 143.

Λύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *able to loose, laxative*, τῆς κοιλίας Mnesith. ap. Ath. 92 C, cf. 31 B; λ. φάρμακα Arist. Probl. 27. 10, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 5.

II. *able to refute, confutative*, of arguments, Arist. Rhet. 2. 26, 3:—*able to unravel knotty points*, of a Grammarian, Ath. 493 C.

Λύτος, ἡ, ὄν, (λύω) *that may be loosed*, Plat. Tim. 41 A, al. II. *that may be dissolved, soluble*, ὑπό τινος Ib. 43 D, 60 D, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 12:—λυτῶς solubly, Id. P. A. 2. 2, 25. III. of arguments and difficulties, *refutable*, Id. Rhet. 1. 2, 18.

Λύτρον, τό, (λύω) *the price paid*, 1. for ransom, a ransom, mostly in pl., τῶν λ. τὴν δεκάτην the tithe of the ransom-money, Hdt. 5. 77; Ἐκτορος λύτρα, name of a play by Aesch.; λύτρα λαβεῖν τινος to receive as ransom for .., Thuc. 6. 5; τῆς θυγατρὸς λύτρα φέρων Plat. Rep. 393 D; λύτρα ἀποδιδόναι, καταθεῖναι to pay ransom, Dem. 1250. 1, and 18; εἰσφέρειν εἰς λύτρα to contribute towards it, Id. 1248. 25; ἀφιέναι ἀνευ λύτρων to release without ransom, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 16: c. gen. a ransom for, λύτρα ἀνδρῶν .. αἰχμαλώτων λαβῶν τὴν γῆν Thuc. 6. 5. 2. in expiation, an atonement, λύτρον συμφορᾶς for .., Pind. O. 7. 141; τί γὰρ λ. πεισόντος αἵματος (so Canter for λυγρόν); Aesch. Cho. 48; so also in pl., τῆς θυγατρὸς λ. φέρειν Plat. Rep. 393 D:—often in Christian writers, λ. ἀντὶ πολλῶν Ev. Matth. 20. 28; λ. ὑπὲρ γαμέτου Epigr. Gr. 547. 12. 3. generally, a recompense, λύτρον καμάτων Pind. 1. 8 (7). 1. II. *lythrum*, a plant, like the Lysimachia, Diosc. 4. 3.

Λυτρο-χάρης, ἐς, *rejoicing in ransom*, Or. Sib. 8. 494: v. l. λυτρο-χαρής.

Λυτρώω, (λύτρον) *to release on receipt of ransom, to hold to ransom*, λ. τινα χρημάτων ἕσων δοκεῖ for such a sum as is agreed on, Plat. Theaet. 165 E:—Med. *to release by payment of ransom, to redeem*, τὴν χώραν χρημάτων οὐκ ὀλίγων Polyb. 17. 16, 1:—Pass. *to be ransomed*, λελυτρώσθαι ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων Dem. 394. 18, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 4.

Λύτρωσις, ἡ, *ransoming*, Plut. Arat. 11:—in Christian writers, *Redemption*, i. e. the being redeemed.

Λυτρωτέον, verb. Adj. *one must ransom*, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 4.

Λυτρωτήριος, α, ον, *redeeming*, Chron. Pasch.

Λυτρωτής, οὔ, ὁ, *a ransomer, redeemer*, Act. Ap. 7. 35, Eccl.

Λυτρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for ransoming*, Theod. Prod.

Λύττα, λυττάω, λυττητικός, etc., v. sub λυσσ—.

Λύττος, η, ον, Cretan word for ὑψηλός, Steph. Byz. s. v. Αύκτος:—in Hesych. (oxyt.) λυτταί: οἱ ὑψηλοὶ τόποι.

Λύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = λυτήρ, f. l. for ῥύτωρ, in Anth. P. 9. 351:—for υ in λύτωρ must be short.

Λυχναῖος λίθος, ὁ, = λυχνίτης, Hesych.

Λυχν-ἀπτης, ον, ὁ, *a lamplighter*, Hesych.: fem. —ἀπτρια, an official of Demeter at Eleusis, C. I. 481:—λυχν-αἴψια, ἡ, acc. to Ath., less common form for λυχνοκαυτία, Cephisod. *Ts 4.

Λυχνεῖον, τό, (λύχνος) *a lampstand*, Pherocr. Κραπ. 5, Ar. Fr. 270; cf. λυχνίον.

Λυχν-έλαιον, τό, *lamp-oil*, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 2.

Λυχνεύς, ἔως, ὁ, = λυχνίτης, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F, cf. 699 D.

Λυχνεῖω, (λύχνος) *to light, illumine*, τινά Areth. in Apoc. p. 905.

Λυχνεῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, *a place to keep lamps in*, Luc. V. H. 1. 29.

Λυχνία, ἡ, *a lampstand*, C. I. 2852. 13., 3071. 8, Plut. Dio 9, Luc. Asin. 40, etc.; rejected by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 313.

Λυχνιαῖος, α, ον, *belonging to a lamp*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 119, Galen.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 552.

Λυχνίας λίθος, ὁ, = λυχνίτης, Plat. Com. Σοφ. 8.

Λυχνίδιον, τό, Dim. of λυχνίον, *a small lamp-stand*, Ar. Fr. 115, 274, Crates Γείτ. 5. [Prob. —ιδ-, cf. Hermipp. Φορμ. 4.]

Λυχνικόν, τό, *the time of lamplighting*, Lat. hora lucernaris, Eccl.

Λυχνίαν, τό, = λυχνεῖον, Antiph. Ἄφρ. γον. 1, Theocr. 21. 36, Luc. Symp. 46.

Λυχνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *lychnis*, a plant with a bright scarlet flower, used for garlands, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 3, Anth. P. 4. 1, 23, etc. 2. λ. δργία a kind of toad-flax, Plin. 25. 80. II. a precious stone that emits light, prob. the ruby, Luc. Syr. D. 32; also λύχνυς, ὁ, Eust. ad Dion. P. 329.

Λυχνίσκος, ὁ, a kind of fish, Luc. V. H. 2. 30.

Λυχνίτης [ι], ον, ὁ, *a precious stone of a red colour*, Plat. Eryx. 400 D, Strab. 830, Achmes Onir. 247, Plin. 37. 30:—but different from that called λυχνίς.

II. λ. λίθος a name for Parian marble, which was quarried by lamp-light, Varro ap. Plin. 36. 4, 2.

Λυχνίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, a kind of mullein, the leaves of which served as lampricks, Plin. 25. 74; φλομῖς λ. in Diosc. 4. 104.

Λυχνό-βιας, ον, *living by lamplight*, in Senec. Ep. 122.

Λυχνο-ειδής, ἐς, *lamplike*, lambl. Protr. p. 360 Kiessl.

Λυχνο-κατα, Ion. —τή, ἡ, *a lighting of lamps, illumination*, Cratin. Troph. 8, Dio C. 79. 16; in Hdt. 2. 62, a festival at Saïs, like the Chinese feast of Lanterns.

Λυχνο-καυτώ, *to light lamps*, Dio C. 63. 20: a pecul. form λυχνοκῶσα = λυχνοκαυτοῦσα in Teleclid. Incert. 20:—Subst. λυχνοκαυτία, ἡ, = λυχνοκατα, λυχναψία, Ath. 701 A.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 523.

λύχρον, τό, = λύχνος, Hippon. ap. E. M. 572. 21, unless this be a mistake of the Gramm. arising from λύχνα, pl. of λύχνος.

λυχνοποιέω, to make lamps and lanterns, Andoc. ap. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1001:—from λυχνο-ποιός, ὄν, making lamps or lanterns, Ar. Pax 690, Philaet. 'Aχ. 1.

λυχνό-πολις, ἡ, city of lamps, Luc. V. H. 1. 29.

λυχνοπώλειω, to deal in lamps or lanterns, Schol. Luc. Tim. 30.

λυχνο-πώλης, οὐ, ὁ, a dealer in lamps or lanterns, Ar. Eq. 739.

λύχνος, ὁ: pl. λύχνοι Batr. 179, Ar. Eq. 1315, Antiph. Γάμ. 2, Met. 1; but a common form of the pl. is λύχνα Hdt. 2. 62, 133, Eur. Cycl. 514, etc.: (v. *λύκη):—a portable light, a lamp, different from the fixed λαμπτήρ, —the λύχνος being carried in the hand or set on a lampstand (λυχνεῖον, λυχνία, λυχνούχος), χρύσεος λ. Od. 19. 34; λύχνα καίειν, ἀνάπτειν to light lamps, Hdt. II. cc.; ἄπτε, παῖ λ., Ar. Nub. 18; also, λύχνους ἄπτειν to have an illumination, Ar. Epict. 2. 17, 37; λ. ἀποσβέσαι Ar. Pl. 668; λ. ἀπεσβήκει had gone out, Plat. Symp. 218 B; περὶ λύχνων ἀφάς about lamp-lighting time, i. e. towards nightfall, Hdt. 7. 215; πάννυχος λ. παρακαίεται lamps are kept burning all night, Id. 2. 130; ἔλαιον ἡμῖν οὐκ ἔνεατ' ἐν τῷ λύχνῳ Ar. Nub. 56; cf. κεράτινος. 2. in pl. οἱ λύχνοι or τὰ λύχνα, the lampmarket, Ib. 1065.

λυχνούχος, ὁ, (ἔχω) a lampstand, the stand upon which the λύχνος was set, καὶ τὸν λυχνούχον ἔκφερ' ἐνθεῖς τὸν λύχνον Pherocr. Δοῦλ. 5; διαστίλβονθ' ὀρώμεν ὡσπερ ἐν καινῷ λυχνούχῳ Ar. Fr. 114; ἔξελων ἐκ τοῦ λυχνούχου τὸν λύχνον Alex. Κηρυττ. 1, cf. Lys. Fr. 51, Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 1060, Lob. Phryn. 60.

λυχνοφορέω, to carry a lamp, λυχνοφοριόντες (Lacon.) Ar. Lys. 1003.

λυχνο-φόρος, οὐ, carrying a lamp, Plut. Pomp. 51, Ath. 214 D.

λύχνωμα, τό, = ὀθόνιον, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1175; cf. λαμπάδιον.

λύω, poët. imperat. λύθι (as if from λύμι) Pind. Fr. 55: fut. λύσω [ῥ]: aor. ἔλυσα: pf. λέλυκα Thuc. 7. 18, Ar. Vesp. 992 (ἀπο-), etc.:—Pass., pf. λέλυμαι: plqpf. ἐλελύμην [ῥ]: aor. ἐλύθην, Ep. λύθην [ῥ] Od. 8. 360, Eur. Hel. 860, Thuc., etc.: fut. λυθήσομαι Plat. Tim. 41 B, Isocr., etc.; also λελύσομαι [ῥ] Dem. 178. 21, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 37 (ἀπο-):—to these must be added an Ep. aor. pass. (of plqpf. form) ἐλύμην or λύμην [ῥ] Il. 21. 80; λύτο [ῥ] Ib. 114; but λύτο 24. 1; λύντο 7. 16: also 3 opt. pf. λελύτο, for λελύοιτο, a very rare form, Od. 18. 238:—Med., fut. λύσομαι: aor. ἐλύσαμην: the pf. pass. λέλυμαι is used in med. sense by Dem. 958. 14, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 23 (cf. δια-, κατα-λύω); whereas the fut. λύσομαι is used in pass. sense in comp. with διά, Thuc. 2. 12, with ἐπί, Lys. 174. 38, with κατά, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9.—Homer uses all tenses except the pf. act. [In pres. and impf., ῥ always in Att., ῥ mostly in Ep., though Hom. has it twice long in arsi, ἔλυεν Il. 23. 513, λυει Od. 7. 74; in compds. long also in thesi, ἀλλυσκεν 2. 105; ἀλλυουσαν Ib. 109:—in fut. and aor. I ῥ long always:—in other tenses ῥ short always, save in the exceptional forms λελύτο, λύτο, v. supr.:—λελύμένος only occurs in very late Poets, as Theod. Prodr.] (From √ΛΥ, whence also λύ-η, λύ-σις, λυ-τήρ, λυ-τρον; cf. Skt. *lū*, *lu-nāmi* (seco, disseco); Lat. *lu-o* (to pay), *re-lu-o*, *so-lu-o* (for *se-lu-o*), *so-lu-tus*; Goth. *lau-sja* (λύω), *lau-s* (κενός), *us-lau-sjeins* (λύτρωσις), our loose, etc.:—but λούω, etc., come from √ΛΟΦ.)

Orig. sense, to loose: I. of things, to loosen, unbind, unfasten, esp. clothes and armour, λυσε δὲ οἱ ζωστήρα, θώρηκα Il. 4. 215., 16. 804; but, ζώνην παρθενίην λ. to loose the maiden-girdle, of the husband after marriage, Od. 11. 245; so, of the wife, λύσει χαλινὸν ὑφ' ἡρωῖ παρθενίας Pind. I. 8 (7). 95; ἔνθα παρθένει' .. ἐλυσ' ἐγὼ κορεύματα Eur. Alc. 177 (cf. ζώνη); so, ἐλυσας ἄγνευμα σόν Id. Tro. 501:—often of the tackling of ships, λ. πρυμνήσια, λατία, λαίφος, etc., Od. 2. 418., 15. 496, 552, h. Hom. Ap. 405 sq., etc., (but never so in Il.), cf. Eur. Hec. 539, 1020, etc.; ἀσκὸν λ. to untie a skin (used as a bottle), Od. 10. 47; then freq. in Att. (cf. ὑπολύω), λ. στολὰς, πέπλον Soph. O. C. 1596, Tr. 924; λ. ἡνίαν to slack the rein, Id. El. 743; λ. κληῖθρα to open, Aesch. Theb. 396; λ. γράμματα, δέλτον to open a letter, Eur. I. A. 38, 307; λ. πέδας, δεσμά Aesch. Eum. 645, Eur. H. F. 1123; ἀρτανὰς .. δέρης ἐλυσαν loosed it from my neck, Aesch. Ag. 876, cf. Eur. Hipp. 781:—Med., ἐλύσατο κεστὸν ἱμάντα undid her belt, Il. 14. 214; but, λύνοντο τεύχεα they undid the armour for themselves, i. e. stripped it off (others), 17. 318; later, λύσασθαι τρίχα, κόμας, πλοκαμίδας to unbind one's hair, Bion 1. 20, etc.:—then, b. in various phrases, στόμα λ. to open the mouth, Eur. Hipp. 1060, Isocr. 252 C; λ. γλώσσαν εἰς αἰσχροῦς μύθους λ. Criti. 2. 10 Bgk.; λ. βλεφάρων ἔδραν to wake up, Eur. Rhos. 8; λ. ὄφρυν to unfold the brow, Id. Hipp. 290; ἄχος λ. ἀπ' ὀμμάτων Soph. Aj. 706, etc. 2. of living beings, a. of horses, etc., to undo, unyoke, unharness, opp. to ζεύγνυμι, Od. 4. 35, often in Il.; ἐξ ὀχέων, ὑπέξ ὀχέων Il. 5. 369., 8. 504; ὑφ' ἄρμασιν 18. 244; ὑπὸ ζυγοῦ Od. 4. 39; ὑπὸ ζυγόφιν Il. 24. 576; ὑπ' ἀπηνης Od. 7. 5; and, in Med., λυεσθαι ἵππους ὑπ' ὀχεσφι to unyoke one's horses, Il. 23. 7; so, βόε λύσαι, Hes. Op. 606:—also, λυε μώνυχας ἵππους loosed them from the rack, Il. 10. 498; λ. κύνα to let him loose, Xen. Cyn. 6, 13, etc. b. of men, to loose, release, set free, deliver, esp. from bonds or prison, and so, generally, from difficulty or danger, Il. 15. 22, Od. 8. 345., 12. 53, etc.; δ λύσων he that shall deliver, Aesch. Pr. 771, 785:—c. gen. rei, λυεῖν τινα κακότητος Od. 5. 397, cf. Pind. P. 3. 89, etc.; so in Att., λ. τινα δεσμῶν Aesch. Pr. 1006; ὄκνον, πημονῆς, etc., Soph. Tr. 181, etc.; also, λ. τινα ἐκ δεσμοῦ Od. 8. 360, cf. Pind. O. 4. 34, Aesch. Pr. 872, Eur. Hipp. 1244, Plat. Rep. 360 C; also, λ. δόμους ἀβρότατος to rob the house of .., Pind. P. 11. 51; λ. τινα τῆς ἀρχῆς to depose him from .., Diod. 13. 92:—Med., properly, to get one loosed or set free, λύσασθαι τινα δυσφροσυνάων Hes. Th. 528; ὕσπερ ἰώ

πημονᾶς ἐλύσατο Aesch. Supp. 1066:—Pass., λυθῆναι τὰς πέδας to have them loosed, Diod. 17. 116; λέλυται γὰρ λαὸς ἐλευθερὰ βάσειν, ὡς ἐλύθη ζυγόν has been let loose to speak, when the yoke was loosed, Aesch. Pers. 592.

c. of prisoners, to release on receipt of ransom (ἀποινα), hold to ransom, release, Il. 1. 29., 24. 137, 555, etc.; λ. τινα 1. 20., 24. 561, Od. 10. 298; Σαρπηδόνοσ ἐντρεα καλὰ λύσειαν would give them up, 17. 162; in full, λυεῖν τινα ἀποιῶν Il. 106; χρημάτων μεγάλων Hdt. 2. 135; ἀνὴρ ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς λυθείς Thuc. 5. 3:—Med. to release by payment of ransom, to get a person released, to ransom, redeem, Il. 1. 13., 24. 118, al., Od., and Att.; λυεσθαι τινα ἐκ πολεμίων Lys. 122. 7; ἵππον Xen. An. 7. 8, 6; ὅσους αὐτὸς ἐλυσαμένη τῶν αἰχμαλώτων Dem. 394. 6; λ. τινα τὸ χωρίον Id. 1215. 20; εαυτοῦσ λ. to pay their own ransom, Id. 394. 11: to buy from a pimp, Ar. Vesp. 1353:—thus Act. and Med. (in this sense) are related just like λυτρώω and λυτρώομαι.

3. to give up, [θρόνον] λυσον ἄμμιν Pind. P. 4. 275. II. to resolve a whole into its parts, to dissolve, break up, λ. ἀγορῆν to dissolve the assembly, opp. to καθίζω, Il. 1. 305, Od. 2. 69, etc.; also to break up the market, Xen. Occ. 12, 1:—Pass., λυτο ἀγῶν Il. 24. 1; ἐλύθη ἡ στρατιά, ἡ συνουσία Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 2, Polyb. 5. 15, 3. 2. to loosen, slacken, relax, σπάρτα λέλυται, i. e. have rotted, Il. 2. 135; ῥαφαὶ .. λέλυτο ἱμάντων Od. 22. 186; λ. τὴν σχεδὴν Hdt. 4. 97; τὴν γέφυραν Xen. An. 2. 4, 17; τὴν ἀπόφραξιν Ib. 4. 2, 25.

3. esp. of physical strength, to loosen, i. e. weaken, relax, λυσε οἱ γυῖα made his limbs slack or loose, i. e. killed him, often in Il.; so, γούνατα λυεῖν τινα Il. 22. 335; οἱ τινὸς 5. 176, etc.; also, λ. μένος τινα 16. 332, etc.; πέλεκυς λυσε βοὸς μένος Od. 3. 450, cf. Il. 17. 29, 524; but, οἱ μοι καμάτω .. γούνατ' ἐλυσαν made my knees weak with toil, Od. 20. 118:—so in Pass., λύντο δὲ γυῖα, as the effect of death, sleep, weariness, fear, etc., Il. 7. 16, etc.; γυῖα λέλυτο 13. 85, Od. 8. 233; αὐτοῦ λυτο γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἦτορ Il. 21. 114, 425; λυθη ψυχὴ τε μένος τε 5. 296, etc.; λυθεν δὲ οἱ ἄψα πάντα Od. 4. 794, etc.;—so in Trag., λέλυται γυῖων ῥώμη Aesch. Pers. 913; λυεται δὲ μοι μέλη Eur. Hec. 438; λέλυμαι μελέων σύνδεσμα Id. Hipp. 199; λυεῖν βλέφαρα closes her eyes in sleep, Soph. Ant. 1302; so, λ. τὴν ἐν ταῖς ψυχαῖς πρὸς μάχην παρασκευῆν Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 22.

4. to undo, bring to naught, break down, destroy, πολίαν κάρηνα Il. 2. 118., 9. 25; Τροίης κρήδευμα 16. 100, Od. 13. 388: and generally, to undo, do away with, put an end to, Lat. *dissolvere*, λ. νείκα Il. 14. 205, 304, Od. 7. 74; μελεδήματα Il. 23. 62, Od. 20. 56:—so, λ. ἐπιμομφάν Pind. O. 10 (11). 11; λ. φόβον, μοχθήματα, ἀνάγκας, Aesch. Theb. 270, Soph. O. C. 1616; λ. βίον, i. e. to die, Eur. I. T. 692; λ. τὸ τέλος βίου Soph. O. C. 1720; μάχην Ar. Pax 991.

b. in Prose, λ. νόμους to repeal or annul laws, Lat. *leges abrogare*, Hdt. 3. 82; τὰ περὶ τὴν πολιτείαν Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 14; λ. ψήφω τὸ παράνομον Aeschin. 82. 15, etc.; ὕβριν καὶ ὑπόψιαν Xen. An. 3. 1, 21; λ. ψήφον etc., to rescind a vote, Dem. 700. 13; λ. διαθήκας to cancel a will, Isae. 59. 29, etc.:—Pass., λέλυται πάντα all ties are broken, all is in confusion, Dem. 777. 9.

o. as a technical term, to solve a difficulty, a problem, a question, λ. ἀπορίαν Plat. Prot. 324 E, al. d. to refute an argument, Arist. Rhet. 2. 25, 10, al.; cf. λύσις II. 4. 2, λυτικός II.

e. to unravel the plot of a tragedy, opp. to πλέκειν, Id. Poët. 18, 11.

5. to break a legal agreement or obligation, τὸν νόμον Hdt. 6. 106; τὰς σπονδάς Thuc. 1. 23, 78, cf. 4. 23; τὰ συγκείμενα Lys. 106. 391.

6. in physical sense, to dissolve, λυεῖ τὸ θερμὸν, opp. to πήγνυσι, Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 15:—Pass., λυεται, opp. to πήγνυται, Ib. 4. 6, 3 sq.

7. of medicines, λ. τὴν κοιλίαν Id. Probl. 1. 40; so of the effects of terror, Ib. 4. 7, al.

III. to solve, fulfil, accomplish, τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ μαντεῖα Soph. O. T. 407; λ. ὄρκους Polyb. 6. 58, 4.

IV. to atone for, make up for, like Lat. *luere*, *rependere*, τὰς πρότερον ἀμαρτίας Ar. Ran. 691; λ. ὄσ' ἐξήμαρτον Soph. Ph. 1224; λ. φόνον φόνω Id. O. T. 101, Eur. Or. 510:—Med., τῶν παλαι πεπραγμένων λύσαοθ' αἷμα Aesch. Cho. 804.

V. μισθοῦσ λυεῖν, to pay wages in full, to quit oneself of them, only used in cases of obligation, Xen. Ages. 2, 31.

2. τέλη λυεῖν = λυσιτελεῖν, to pay, profit, avail, ἔνθα μὴ τέλη λυεῖ φρονούντι (sc. τὸ φρονεῖν) where it boots not to be wise, Soph. O. T. 316; but more often λυεῖ without τέλη, constructed much like λυσιτελεῖ, either absol., λυεῖ δ' ἄλλοσ Eur. Med. 1362; or c. dat. pers., φημὶ τοιοῦτους γάμους λυεῖν βροτοῖσ Id. Alc. 627, cf. Hipp. 441; c. inf., πῶσ οὖν λυεῖ .. ἐπιβάλλειν; Eur. Med. 1112; ἐμοὶ τε λυεῖ τοῖαι μέλλουσιν τέκνοισ τὰ ζῶντ' ὀνήσαι it is good for me that the living children should benefit those to come, Ib. 566; c. acc. et inf., λυεῖ γὰρ ἡμᾶσ οὐδέν, οὐδ' ἐπωφελεῖ, .. θανεῖν it is expedient that we should die, οὐδ' ἐπωφελεῖ being parenthetical, Soph. El. 1005; cf. λυσιτελέω 1. 2.

λῶ, I will, v. λάω (B).

λωβάζω, = sq., Democr. Ep. ad Hipp.

λωβάομαι, Ion. —έομαι, Hipp. Art. 802: fut. —ήσομαι Plat., Dor. 2 pl. λωβᾶσεῖσθε Theocr. 5. 109; aor. ἐλωβησάμην Hdt., etc.:—for the pf. and aor. pass., v. infr.: Dep.: (λῶβη).

Like λυμαινομαι, to treat despitefully, to outrage, maltreat, c. acc. pers., also with cognate acc. added, λῶβην λωβᾶσθαι τινα to do one despite, Il. 13. 623: esp. to maim, mutilate, τινα Hdt. 3. 154; ἐωντὸν λωβᾶται λῶβην ἀνῆκεστον Ib.; ἀρτάναι λωβᾶται βίον brings her life to a shameful end by the halter, Soph. Ant. 54; ἀνδρῶν εὐνίδας λ. dishonouring them, Eur. Or. 929; λ. τοῦσ νέους to corrupt the youth, Plat. Prot. 318 D; of the effect of over-hard work, λωβῶνται τὰ σώματα Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 6:—also, λ. πόλιν Lys. 176. 5; ἄστεα κατ' ἄκρας Theocr. 16. 89; to pillage, Polyb. 4. 54, 2:—sometimes also, like λυμαινομαι, c. dat., Ar. Eq. 1408, Plat. Crito 47 E:—absol. to do despite, act outrageously, Il. 1. 232., 2.

II. the Act. λωβάω occurs only in Pseudo-Phocyl. 33, Or.

242.

Sib. II (9). 71; and κατ-ελώβησαν in Polyb. 15. 33, 9:—but the pf. is used as Pass., λελωβημένος mutilated, Hdt. 3. 155, Plat. Gorg. 511 A, Rep. 611 C, etc.; so also aor. pass., μεγάλας λώβας λωβηθείς Id. Gorg. 473 C; and Ion. pres. λωβέομαι in Hipp. Art. 802: cf. ἀπο-, ἐκ-λωβάομαι.

λωβείω, to mock, make a mock of, τινά Od. 23. 15, 26.

λώβη, ἡ, like λύμη, despiteful treatment, outrage, dishonour, αἰσχος λώβη τε Od. 18. 225; λώβην λωβάσθαι (v. sub λωβάομαι); λ. τίσαι to pay for an outrage; II. 11. 142; so, λ. ἀποδοῦναι 9. 387; but, λ. τίσασθαι to exact retribution for an outrage, i. e. to revenge it, 19. 208, Od. 20. 169, Soph. Aj. 181; ἐπὶ λώβῃ for ruin or destruction, Soph. Ant. 792, cf. Eur. Hec. 647; ὡς ἐπὶ λώβῃ Id. H. F. 881; λ. καὶ διαφθορά Plat. Meno 91 C, etc.:—esp. mutilation, maiming, Hdt. 3. 154:—also in pl., Soph. Aj. 1392; λώβας λωβηθείς Plat. Gorg. 473 C.

2. of persons, a disgrace, Lat. opprobrium, λώβην τ' εἶναι καὶ ὑπόψιον II. 3. 42, cf. Eur. El. 165; ποιητῶν λωβαί, of the Grammarians, Anth. P. 11. 322. II. in Byzant. writers = λέπρα, leprosy, Wernsd. Philes pp. 54, 56. (Cf. Lat. labe:—perh. akin to λύμη, which is akin to λύμα, from √ΛΟΦ, λούω.)

λωβήεις, εσσα, εν, outrageous, Ap. Rh. 3. 801, Tryph. 261.

λωβήμα, τό, = λώβη, Eriphan.

λωβήσις, ἡ, (λωβάομαι) = λώβη, Or. Sib. p. 203. 71 Mai.

λωβήτειρα, fem. of λωβητήρ, Anth. P. 9. 251.

λωβητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who treats despitefully, a foul slanderer, II. 2. 275. II. 385: generally, a destroyer, of the Erinyes, Soph. Ant. 1074. II. pass. a worthless wretch, like λυμῶν, II. 24. 239, Ap. Rh. 3. 372.

λωβητής, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg.: λ. τέχνης one who disgraces his trade, Ar. Ran. 93.

λωβητός, ἡ, ὄν, despitefully treated, outraged, λωβητὸν ἔθηκε, for ἐλωβήσατο, II. 24. 531, cf. Hes. Sc. 366; κείνης ὄρων λωβητὸν εἶδος Soph. Tr. 1069; λωβητὸν αὐτὸν ἐκβαλεῖν Id. Aj. 1388; μόχθῳ λωβᾶτός Id. Ph. 1103. II. act. insulting, abusive, αἰσχροὶ καὶ λ. ἐπη 1b. 607; λωβητὸν ἐμπόλημα, baneful, Id. Tr. 538, cf. Tryph. 21.

λωβήτωρ, ἄρος, ὁ, = λωβητήρ, Opp. H. 4. 684, Anth. P. 6. 168, etc.; with neut. λωβήτορα κῆρα Nic. Al. 536.

λωβόομαι, (λώβη II) Pass. to be leprous, Achmes Onir. 107.

λωβός, ἡ, ὄν, = λωβητός, E. M. 570. 37. II. in Byzant. writers, a leper; v. λώβη II.

λωβο-τροφεῖον, τό, (λώβη II) a lazaret-house for lepers, Byz.

λωγάλιοι, οἱ, dice made of the bones of oxen, Hesych. II. = πόρνοι, Id. —so λωγάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = πόρνη, Id.

λωγάνιον, τό, the dewlap of oxen, Lat. paleare, Luc. Lexiph. 3, ubi v. Schol. In Suid. λωγάνιον without expl., in Hesych., λωγάλιον.

λώγαστος, ὁ, a whip of bull's hide, Hesych.

λωγέω, = λέγω, Theognost. Can. p. 149; ἐλώγευν ἔλεγον, Hesych.

λωδιξ, ἶκος, ἡ, a blanket or counterpane, Lat. lodix, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri, p. 13:—Dim. λωδίκιον, τό, Eriphan.

λωίτερος, v. sqq.

λώων, ὁ, ἡ, λώιον, τό; Att. λῶων, λῶον, acc. sing. and neut. pl. λῶών (for λῶονα) Aesch. Pers. 1079, Plat. Phileb. 11 B; acc. pl. λῶούς (for λῶονας) Soph. Tr. 736, neut. λῶια Theocr. 26. 32: (prob. from λάω B, λῶ):—more desirable, more agreeable, and (generally) better, Hom. only in neut., τόδε λῶίον ἔστι; πολὺ λ. ἔστι II. 1. 229, Od. 2. 169, etc.; δόμεναι καὶ λῶιον 17. 417; and as Adv., λῶιον γινώσκεισθαι 23. 109; μετρεῖσθαι Hes. Op. 348; but, οὐκ ἄλλη .. τῆσδε λῶίων γυνή Simon. Iamb. 6. 30:—we also find a Comp. λωίτερος, εν, also used by Hom. only in neut., λωίτερον καὶ ἄμεινον Od. 1. 376., 2. 141; masc. in Ap. Rh. 3. 186, 850, etc.; in Eust. also λωότερος, Jac. A. P. p. 75.—In Att. Poets, λῶων was used generally as Comp. of ἀγαθός, Aesch. Pers. 526, etc.; φρόνησιν λαβεῖν λῶών Ib. 1079; λῶων φρονεῖν Soph. O. T. 1038; λῶούς φρένας ἀμείψασθαι Id. Tr. 736; βίον λῶονος κυρῆσαι Id. O. T. 1513; εἰς τὸ λῶων σὸν μεθέστηκεν κέαρ Eur. Med. 911; sometimes also in Prose, ἄμεινον καὶ λῶων Plat. Legg. 828 A; ἀμείνω καὶ λῶών Id. Phileb. 11 B; λ. καὶ ἄμεινον Xen. An. 5. 10, 15. II. Sup. λῶστος, η, εν, Theogn. 96. 255, and Att.; λῶστον δὲ τὸ ζῆν ἄνοσον Soph. Fr. 326; τὰ λῶστα βουλεύειν Aesch. Pr. 204, etc.; παραινέσαι τὰ λ. Id. Ag. 105. 3; ὦ λῶστέ, my good friend, like ὦ βέλτιστε, Plat. Gorg. 467 B, Xen. Symp. 4. 1, etc.

λώμα, τό, the hem, fringe, border of a robe, LXX (Ex. 28. 29), Eccl.:—Dim. λωμάτιον, τό, Anth. P. 11. 210.

λώντι, v. sub *λάω (B).

λώος (or rather λῶος, Arcad. p. 38. 8, Theogn. Can. p. 57. 16), ὁ, also λῶος, a Macedon. month, answering to the Att. βοηδρομιών, Philipp. ap. Dem. 280. 13; or ἑκατομβαιών, Plut. Alex. 3.

λώπη, ἡ, (λέπω) a covering, robe, mantle, δίπτυχον ἀμφ' ὤμοισιν ἔχουσ' εὐεργέα λώπην Od. 13. 224, cf. Theocr. 25. 254, Ap. Rh. 2. 32.—Also λῶπος, εος, τό, Hippoc. 44*, Anacr. 98, Theocr. 14. 66, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 22.—Only poetic, though prose writers have the derivs. λωπίον, λωποδύτης.

λωπίσω, fut. ἴσω, (λῶπος) to cover, cloak, Hesych., Suid.; now only found in compds. ἀπολωπίσω, περιλωπίσω, etc.;—so, Soph. Tr. 925, ἐκ δ' ἐλώπισε πλευρόν, belongs to ἐκλωπίσω.—Cf. λωπίσω.

λώπιον, Dim. of λώπη, Arist. Metaph. 3. 4. 14, Top. I. 7. 1.

λωπιστός, ὄν, with a patched cloak, Com. Anon. 160.

λωπο-δυσία, ἡ, highway-robbery, Gloss.:—λωπο-δυσίου δίκη, a prosecution for λωποδυσία, Hermag.; cf. Att. Process, p. 360.

λωποδύτῃ, to steal clothes, esp. from bathers or travellers, Plat. Rep. 575 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 62, Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 11; λ. ἐσθῆτα Luc. Bis Acc. 34. II. generally, to rob, plunder, Ar. Eccl. 565, Pl. 165:—

c. acc. pers., Ar. Ran. 1075, Dem. 116. 19; of plagiarists, λ. Ὀμηρον Anth. P. 11. 130.

λωποδύτης [ῥ], ου, ὁ, (λῶπος, δῶω) one who slips into another's clothes, a clothes-stealer, esp. one who steals the clothes of bathers, or strips travellers, Soph. Epigr. ap. Ath. 604 F, A. B. 176, cf. λωποδυτέω. II. generally, a thief, robber, footpad, Ar. Ran. 772, Av. 497, Antipho 130. 19, Lys. 117. 7, etc.; λωποδυτῶν θάνατον αἰρεῖσθαι Dem. 53. fin.; ἀλλοτριῶν λ. ἐπέων a plagiarist, Anth. P. 11. 130, cf. Arr. Epict. 2. 19, 28.

λῶπος, ὁ, = λῶπη, q. v.

λωρο-κάπτρον, τό, a halter, Byz. word in Schol. rec. Soph. Aj. 230.

λῶρον, τό, the Lat. larum, a thong; v. Ducang.

λωρο-πέδέω, to bind with thongs, τοὺς πόδας Nicet. Ann. 163 B.

λῶρος, ὁ, = λῶρον, Schol. Ar. Eq. 765.

λωροτομέω, to cut into thongs, Schol. Ar. Eq. 764.

λωρο-τόμος, εν, cutting thongs, Hesych., Schol. Plat. Gorg. 517 D.

λῶστος, η, εν, v. sub λῶων.

λῶταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a buffoon, lewd fellow, Jo. Chrys.:—the interp. αὐλητής, in Zonar. Lex. 1324, Eust. 344, 35 seems to be a fiction.

λωτέω, to play the flute, Zonar. II. to bloom, Poët. ap. Hesych.

λωτίζομαι, Med., like καρπίζομαι, to choose for oneself, cull the best, Aesch. Supp. 963; Ἄρης γὰρ οὐδὲν τῶν κακῶν λ. Soph. Fr. 649; cf. λῶτισμα.

λῶτίνος, η, εν, (λωτός) of the lotus-tree, ξύλα Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 9., 5. 5, 6. II. made of lotus, ἀναθυμίδες Anacr. 39; κολεός, μέγα λ. ἔργον Theocr. 24. 45; λ. αὐλοί (cf. λωτός IV), Ath. 182 D.

λῶτισμα, τό, a flower: metaph., like ἄνθος and ἄσπος, the fairest, choicest, best, γῆς Ἑλλάδος λωτίσματα Eur. Hel. 1593; cf. λωτίζομαι.

λωτο-ειδής, ἐς, lotus-like (signf. IV), Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 12.

λωτόεις, εσσα, εν, overgrown with lotus, πεδία λωτοῦντα (or -εῦντα) lotus-plains, II. 12. 283. Others expl. it blooming (cf. λωτέω, II).

λωτο-μήτρα, ἡ, a kind of lotus, Plin. 22. 28.

λωτός, οὔ, ὁ, the lotus, name of several plants, often wrongly confounded: five may be specially remarked: I. the Greek lotus,

a plant which grew wild in the meadows round Sparta and Troy, on which horses fed, a kind of clover or trefoil, perhaps trifolium melilotus L., II. 2. 776., 14. 348., 21. 351, Od. 4. 603. II. the Cyrenean lotus, an African shrub, whose fruit was the food of certain tribes on the coast, hence called Lotophagi, 9. 84 sq., Hdt. 4. 177; in the Od., the fruit is called μελιθής 9. 93 sq.:—Hdt. compares its fruit in size to that of the σχίνος (as large as the olive), in taste to the date (φοῖνιξ), and says that wine was made of it:—ἀνθινον εἶδαρ, Od. 9. 84, refers not literally to the flower being eaten, but to the vegetable nature of the food, v. ἀνθινος.—It was a low thorny shrub, Hdt. 2. 96, cf. Schweigh. Polyb. 12. 2; acc. to Sprengel, Rhamnus Lotus L.; acc. to Willdenow, Zizyphus Lotus, still prized at Tunis and Tripoli under the name of the jujube, the fruit of paradise in Arab poetry. III. the Egyptian lotus, the lily of the Nile, first mentioned in Hdt. 2. 92, of which there are three varieties: 1. with large white flowers; it was dried in the sun, and its pith pounded for bread; the root, which was of the size and shape of an apple, and sweet of taste, was also eaten, Hdt. 1. c.

2. with rose-coloured flowers and leguminous fruit, the Egyptian bean, Ath. 677 D, E; described as κρίνεα βόδοισιν ἐμφερέα, Hdt. 1. c.

3. with blue flowers, Ath. ibid.—Of these the first is thought to be Nymphaea Lotus, the second Nymphaea Nelumbo, the third Nelumbium Speciosum; v. Sprengel Antiq. Bot. p. 56, Voss Virg. Ecl. 4. 20, Schweigh. Hdt. 1. c., and cf. κολοκασία.—In Egypt the lotus was sacred as a symbol of the Nile (with the rising of which it grew), and so of Fertility: hence its constant use in the rites of Isis and Osiris, and its freq. appearance on ancient, esp. Egyptian, works of art, v. Creuzer Symbolik 1. 283 sq., 508 sq. (French transl. 1. 404, cf. 525). The Indian lotus, a sacred symbol of the Ganges, etc., is of like kind. IV. a North-African tree, acc. to Sprengel Celtis Australis L., like a pear-tree, but with serrated leaves, and bearing leguminous fruit without taste or smell, Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 1; distinguished by its hard black wood, of which statues, flutes, etc. were carved:—hence λιβὸς λωτός is used in Poets for a flute, Eur. I. A. 1036, Hel. 170, Tro. 544, etc., Anth. P. 7. 182; but not in Pind., Aesch., or Soph. As Plin. N. H. 13. 17 (32) says expressly that this wood was used for tibiae, we need not think of lotus-stalks forming natural pipes, like reed or hemlock. In Eur. and Anth. it always accompanies hymeneal revelry or Bacchic or Phrygian phrensy. In Sopater ap. Ath. 175 C, it seems to be a pipe forming part of the Oriental νάβλα. V. another lotus-tree, Diospyrus lotus, which grew in Italy, had a short stem with polished bark: its luxuriant branches were trained upon houses, Columell. 7. 9; its leaves were ovate, downy underneath, its berries red and sweet-tasted, Voss Virg. G. 2. 84.

λωτο-τρόφος, εν, (λωτός I) producing lotus, λείμαξ Eur. Phoen. 1571.

λωτο-φάγοι, οἱ, (λωτός II) the Lotus-eaters, Lotophagi, a peaceful people on the coast of Cyrenaica, Od. 9. 84, Hdt. 4. 177, cf. Xen. An. 3. 2, 25; their country was called Λωτοφαγία, ἡ, Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 2; whence Σύρτις Λωτοφαγίτις, Strab. 834.

λωτο-φόρος, εν, lotus-bearing, λειμών Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 2.

λωτράν, λωτροχόος, Dor. for λουτρ—

λωφάρ, τό, = λῶφημα, Hesych.

λωφάω, fut. ἦσω, to rest from toil, take rest, ὅδε μὲν τάχα λωφήσει II. 21. 292. 2. c. gen. (cf. καταλωφάω), to take rest or abate from, recover from, τῆς νόσου Hipp. 559. 29; χόλου, πάθου Aesch. Pr. 376, 654; πόνου Soph. Aj. 61; τῆς ὀδύνης Plat. Phaedr. 251 D; φιλοτιμίας Id. Rep. 620 C; so, λ. ἀπὸ νόσου καὶ πολέμου Thuc. 6. 12. 3. c. part. to cease to do, πρήσων Ap. Rh. 4. 819, cf. Anth. P. 5. 188. 4.

to abate, of a disease, Thuc. 2. 49, cf. 7. 77, Plat. Legg. 854 C; of wind, Ap. Rh. 4. 1627, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 7; of the sea, Id. Probl. 23. 29.

II. trans. to lighten, relieve, ὁ λωφήσων γὰρ οὐ πέφυκε πῶ Aesch. Pr. 27: c. gen., ἀχέων λωφήσετε θυμὸν relieve your mind from pains, Emped. 456. (Acc. to Hesych., akin to λόφος, and metaph. from draught-cattle, ἀπὸ τοῦ τραχήλου τὸ ἀχθος ἀποθέσθαι.)

λωφέω, Ion. for foreg., Ap. Rh. 2. 648, Nonn. D. 1. 172.

λωφήσιος, α, ον, relieving, λ. ἱερά expiatory offerings, Ap. Rh. 2. 485.

λώφημα, τό, rest taken, rest, Hesych.

λώφησις, ἡ, abatement, cessation, τοῦ πολέμου ἀπὸ τοῦ Πελοποννήσου Thuc. 4. 81.

λώψ, λωπός, ἡ, = λώπη, Hesych.

λώπων, neut. λῶαν, Att. contr. for λῶων, λῶϊον.

M

M μ, μῦ, τό, Ion. μῶ Democr. ap. Eust. 370. 13:—indecl., twelfth letter in the Gr. alphabet: as numerals, μ' = 40, but μ = 40,000. In Inscr. M stands for μύριοι or μυριάς, as Π for πέντε; hence [M] for πεντακισμύριοι or πέντε μυριάδες, 50,000.—For the letter M on the shields of the Messenians, v. sub A.

I. μ is the labial liquid, corresponding to β:—in all the Indo-Europ. languages μ remains unaltered.

II. Dialectic and other changes:

1. Aeol. and Lacon. into π, as ὄππα πεδά, for ὄμμα μετά, μόλυβ-ος, Lat. plumb-um, Greg. Cor. pp. 282, 580, 661, Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 45.

2. into β, as μεμβράς, βεμβράς; βροτός, Aeol. μορτός (v. ἀμβροτος fin.), and ἀβροτάζομεν for ἀμροτάζομεν (from ἀμαρτάνω); μολεῖν aor. of βλώσκω; μαλ-ακός and βλά-ξ, βλη-χρός.

3. into ν, as μιν, Att. and Dor. νιν; μή μῶν, Lat. ne num; Buttm. Dem. Mid. p. 145:—but μ replaces ν in the Preps. ἐν, σύν before labials in compos., as ἐμβαίνω, ἐμμένω; and in Inscr. we find the same rule before a word beginning with a labial, as τῶν πρεσβευτῶν:—similarly, μ is inserted before labials in the middle of words, v. infr.

5. b. 4. μ is doubled, a. poët. after α- and ἐν- in compds., as ἄμμορος, ἐνμμελής, φιλομμείδης; and after the augm., as ἔλλαβον, ἔμμορα.

b. Aeol., as ἄμμες ὕμμες ἔμμα ἔμμι, for ἡμεῖς ὑμεῖς εἶμα εἶμι, the vowel or diphthong before it being shortened, Greg. Cor. p. 597;—ἄμμες and ὕμμες also in Hom. and Ep.

5. μ is freq. added or left out, acc. to dialects, a. at the beginning of a word, as ἴα μία, ὕνθυλεύω μονθολεύω, ὄσχος μόσχος, ὄχλεύς μοχλεύς, cf. Buttm. Lexilog. s. v. ούλαf 4, Lob. Phryn. 356:—but in some cases cited under this head, μ represents f or Lat. v, μαλλός villus vellus, and perh. μύλη μόλα from √FΛΛ, δλέω, ἀλετρεύω; v. Curt. Gr. Et. pp. 577 sqq.

b. in the middle of a word to facilitate pronunciation, as ὄμβριμος ὄβριμος, λαμβάνω λαβεῖν, κύμβη κύβη, ἀρύμβας ἀρύβας, τύμπανον τύπανον, etc., esp. after redupl., as πίμπλημι for πιπ-, etc.; after α- privat., as ἀμβροτος, ἀμφασία for ἄβροτος, ἀφασία; and in compds., as φθισίμβροτος, ἀλεξιμβροτος, etc.; and Adv. δίμφα, for δίφα (from δίπτω); Lob. Phryn. 95 sq., 428.

6. μ sometimes has α or ο euphon. prefixed, as μέλγω ἀμέλγω, μέργω ἀμέργω, μέρδω ἀμέρδω, μόργνυμι ἀμόργνυμι, μίχω (Lat. mingo) ὄμιχέω, etc.; as ι seems euphonic in μάσθλη ἱμάσθλη, μείρομαι ἱμείρομαι.

7. on σ added before μ, v. sub Σσ. II.

8. a vowel is sometimes lengthd. before μ, as Ἰππόμεδοντος, Aesch. Theb. 488.

μ' apostr. for με.

II. very rarely and mostly in Ep. for μοι, Il. 9. 673., 10. 544, Od. 4. 367, etc.; very seldom in Att., Markl. Eur. I. A. 491, 814, Pors. Phoen. 1230, Med. 719; cf. Dind. Soph. Aj. 191. (μά and μή were never elided, though the latter is contracted by synizesis before οὔ, etc.)

μά [ā], a Particle used in strong protestations and oaths, followed by acc. of the deity or thing appealed to; in itself neither affirmative nor negative, but made so by prefixing ναί or οὔ, or, in Att., merely by the context:—thus,

I. ναί μά . . ., in affirmation, ναί μά τόδε σκήπτρον yea by this sceptre, Il. 1. 234, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 460; ναί μά γὰρ ὕρκον Pind. N. 11. 30; so in Att., ναί μά Δία, ναί μά τὸν Δία, etc., Ar. Ach. 88, Plat. Rep. 407 B, al.; cf. ναί.

II. οὔ μά . . ., in negation, οὔ μά γὰρ Ἀπόλλωνα, οὔ μά Ζῆνα, nay, by . . ., Il. 1. 86., 23. 43; and in Att.; οὔ μά τὴν δέσποιναν Ἀρτεμιν Soph. El. 626; οὔ τοι μά τοὺς δώδεκα θεοὺς Ar. Eq. 235.

III. in Att. μά is often used alone, and mostly in negation,

1. when the negative follows in the next sentence, μά τὴν πατρίαν ἐστὶν, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὕβρει λέγω τάδ' Soph. El. 881; μά ταῖς παρ' Αἰδὴν νερέτους ἀλάστορας, οὔτοι ποτ' ἐσται τοῦτο Eur. Med. 1059; μά τὸν Ἀπόλλω, οὐκ Ar. Thesm. 260, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1432, Eur. Cycl. 262 sq.; μά τὴν γῆν, μὴ σύγε δῶς Anaxil. Eὐανδρ. 1.

2. in answers, when the negation is expressed in the question, οὐκ αὖ μ' εἶσεις; Answ. μά Δί', ἐπεὶ κἀγὼ πόνηρός εἰμι Ar. Eq. 336, 338 (where οὐκ εἶσσω is to be supplied after μά Δία from the question, cf. Ar. Ran. 951, Thesm. 748, Pl. 400); so too when ἀλλά follows, δύο δραχμάς μισθὸν τελείῃ; Answ. μά Δί', ἀλλ' ἔλαττον Ar. Ran. 174 (where οὔ τελῶ is understood, cf. Ran. 753, 779, 1053, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 3).

IV. in common discourse, esp. Att., the name of the deity sworn by was often suppressed, ναί μά τόν, οὔ μά τόν, μά τόν, μά τήν, to avoid a downright oath, as is common in all languages, cf. Ar. Ran. 1374, Plat. Gorg. 466 E, Koen Greg. Cor. 150 sq.

V. μά is sometimes omitted after ναί, v. ναί I. 2; also after οὔ, though the acc. remains, οὔ τὸν πάντων θεῶν θεὸν πρόμον Ἄλιαν Soph. O. T. 660; οὔ τὸν Ὀλυμπον Ib. 1089; οὔ τόνδ' Ὀλυμπον Id. Ant. 758, cf. El. 1062, 1238.

μά, Dor. for μή, Inser. Vet. in C. I. 11.

μά, shorter Aeol. and Dor. form for μάτηρ, in the form μά γὰ, for μή-τερ γῆ, Aesch. Supp. 890, 899; and as an exclam., μά, πόθεν ἄνθρωπος; Theocr. 15. 89; cf. βᾶ, δῶ, λί, πᾶ.

μαγάδης, ον, ὁ, = μάγαδις, Anacr. (Fr. 5) ap. Ath. 634 C, where μά-γαδιν is against the metre, and μαγάδην must be restored from Poll. 4. 61. But in Hesych. (s. v. μαγάδεις), μαγάδης αὐλός and τῆ μαγάδῃ are errors of the Copyist for μάγαδις αὐλός and τῆ μαγάδει.

μαγᾶδίζω, to play in the octave (v. μάγαδις), Theophil. Neopt. 2.

μαγάδιον, τό, Dim. of μάγας, Luc. D. Deor. 7. 4 (vulg. μαγάδα).

μάγᾶδις, ἡ, gen. μαγάδιδος Ath. 634 C; dat. μαγάδει or μαγάδι, re- stored by Dind. in Xen. An. 7. 3, 32, Ath. 634-636; acc. μάγαδιν freq. in the Poets quoted by Ath. l. c.:—Soph. (Fr. 228), in an anapaest. verse, wrote πηκταί τε λύραι καὶ μαγᾶδιδες, where the first syll. is made long contr. to all other examples; Dind. excuses this on the ground that it is a foreign word, while Meineke proposes μαγᾶδιδες, as if from μαγα- δίς: cf. μαγάδης:—the magadis, a foreign (prob. Egyptian) instrument, shaped somewhat like a harp, with twenty strings, arranged in octaves, μαγαδίζουσι ἐν τῆ διὰ πασῶν συμφωνίᾳ Arist. Probl. 19. 39, 1, cf. 9. 18, and v. Chappell Hist. of Mus. p. 55, Ath. 634 B sq.

II. a Lydian flute or flageolet, producing a high and a low note together, Ion ap. Ath. 634 C, Anaxandr. Ὀπλομ. I, Hesych.

μαγᾶζω, f. l. for μαγαδίζω, ap. Hesych. s. v. μαγάδεις.

μαγᾶρικός, ὁ, = μεγαρικός κέραμος, Megarian pottery, according to the tradesmen's pronunciation, Steph. B.: cf. μέγαρον III.

μαγᾶρίσκος, ὁ, = foreg., Hesych.

μάγαρον, v. sub μέγαρον III and IV.

μαγᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, the bridge of the cithara, Lat. pons (cf. ὑπολύριος), Philostr. 487, 516, Greg. Naz. 1. 553; cf. μαγάδιον.

μαγᾶνα, ἡ, Lower-Italian name for a wine-cask, Suid.

μαγᾶνελα, ἡ, (μαγᾶνεύω) jugglery, sleight-of-hand, Plat. Legg. 908 D, 933 A;—μ. μαγειρικά, of made dishes, Ath. 9 C.

μαγᾶνευμα, τό, a piece of jugglery; in pl. juggleries, deceptions, Plat. Gorg. 484 A, Legg. 933 C: of women's arts, Plut. Ant. 25.

μαγᾶνευτήριον, τό, a juggler's show, Themist. 70 B.

μαγᾶνευτήριος, οὔ, ὁ, a juggler, quack, Suid., Phot.

μαγᾶνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for jugglery, etc.; ἡ-κῆ (sc. τέχνη), jugglery, sleight-of-hand, Poll. 7. 209 from Plat. (where the text gives μαγευτική).

μαγᾶνεύτρια, ἡ, fem. of μαγᾶνευτήριος, Hesych.

μαγᾶνεύω, (μάγγανον) to use charms or philtres, of Circé, Ar. Pl. 310:—to play tricks, Dem. 794. 2; μ. πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς to use superstitious means to propitiate the gods, Polyb. 15. 29, 9; μ. ἐπὶ τινα Luc. D. Deor. 2. 1, Bis Acc. 21:—c. acc. cogn., μ. ἀπάτην to contrive means for cheating, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 609.

II. c. acc. to adulterate, Lat. mangoni- zare, τὰ σίτια καὶ τὰ ὄψα μ. καὶ φαρμάττειν Plut. 2. 126 A.

μαγᾶνικός, ἡ, ὄν, = μαγᾶνευτικός, Eccl.: τὸ -κόν, = μάγγανον II, Ib.

μαγᾶνο-δαίμων, ονος, ὁ, a conjuring spirit, Byz.

μάγγανον, τό, any means for charming or bewitching others, a philtre, drug, Heraclid. Alleg. Hom. p. 448, Hesych.

II. a machine for defending fortifications, Maur. Strateg. 10. 3.

III. the axis of a pulley, Hero Belop. p. 128.

IV. = βάλανος II. 3, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 155, Av. 1159, Eccl. 361.

V. = γάγγαμον, a hunting- net, Hesych., ubi v. Soping. (With the first sense, cf. Lat. mango, one who prepares wares for sale, mangonizare, etc.)

μαγᾶλιά, ἡ, later form of ἀπομαγᾶλιά, Galen., Schol. Ar. Eq. 414.

μαγᾶλια, ἡ, (μαγεύω) the theology of the Magians, μ. ἡ Ζοροάστρου Plat. Alc. 1. 122 A.

II. magic, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 7, etc.; τὴν γοητικὴν μ. οὐδ' ἔγνωσαν οἱ μάγοι Arist. Fr. 31.

μαγᾶειον, τό, (μάσσω) = the more usu. ἐκμαγᾶειον, Longin. 32. 5.

μαγᾶεραῖνα, ἡ, fem. of μάγειρος, Pherecr. Ἴπν. 1, Schol. Lyc. 578.

μαγᾶεραία, ἡ, = μαγᾶερευμα, Achmes Onir. 242, Hdn. Epimer. p. 19.

μαγᾶερεῖον, τό, (μάγειρος) a cook-shop, Lat. popyna, Arist. H. A. 9. 43, Mirab. 35, Babr. 79. 1.

2. the place where the public cooks lived, the cooks' quarter, Antiph. Στρατ. 4, Theophr. Char. 7; cf. Lob. Phryn. 276.

II. Maced. word for a pot, kettle, Sturz Dial. Mac. 178.

μαγᾶερευμα, τό, that which is cooked, food, Hesych., Eust. 1402. 16.

μαγᾶερεύω, to be a cook, to cook meat, Theophr. Char. 6, Plut. 2. 704 A; c. acc., μ. τὰ ἱερέια Ath. 173 D:—Pass., τὰ μαγειρευόμενα ὑσπρια Schol. Ar. Pl. 1207.

2. to be a butcher, Babr. 122. 16.

μαγᾶερικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for a cook or cookery, βημάτια Ar. Eq. 216; νό- μοι Plat. Minos 316 E; πῦρ Arist. Spir. 9, 2; κόπις Plut. Lycurg. 2; σκευή, τράπεζα Ath. 169 B, 173 A; μαγειρικόν τι ποιεῖσθαι C. I. 5594.

1. 71:—ἡ μαγειρικὴ τέχνη, cookery, Plat. Rep. 332 D; ἡ μ. ἐμπειρία Id. Gorg. 500 B; or ἡ -κῆ alone, Id. Polit. 289 A.

2. of persons, skilled in cookery, Id. Theaet. 178 D:—Adv. -κῶς, in a cook-like way, like a true 'artist,' Ar. Ach. 1015, Eq. 376, Pax 1017.

μαγᾶερίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of μάγειρος, Ath. 292 E.

μαγᾶερίσσα, ἡ, fem. form of sq., LXX(I Regg. 8. 13).

μάγειρος [ā], ὁ, a cook, (never in Hom.), Batr. 40, Hdt. 4. 71., 6. 60, Soph. Fr. 601, Ar. Ran. 517, etc.

II. a butcher, because in early times the cook was butcher also (προσῆκει τὸν μ. κατακόπτειν καὶ ἐκδέρειν Plat. Euthyd. 301 D), and so the Cyclops is called Ἄιδου μ. in both capacities, Eur. Cycl. 397; cf. Macho ap. Ath. 243 F, Plut. 2. 175 D. (From √ΜΑΓ, μάσσω (q. v.), because baking was the business of the ancient cook, cf. Plin. 18. 28, and v. ὕσποισός.)

μαγᾶερώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a cook, Eunap. V. Max. p. 63.

μαγᾶετας αὐλός, ὁ, bewitching, Hesych.

μάγευμα, τό, (μάγεύω) a piece of magic art; in pl. charms, spells, Eur. Supp. 1110:—applied to food artificially dressed, Plut. 2. 752 B.

μαγεύς, ἔως, ὁ, (μάσσω) one who kneads, Poll. 6. 64, Hesych.

II. one who wipes, μαγῆα σπόγγον Anth. P. 6. 306.

μαγευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = μάγος, Dio C. 52. 36; cf. Lob. Phryn. 316.
 μαγευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, magical: ἡ-κῆ (sc. τέχνη), magic, Plat. Polit. 280 D.
 μαγεύω, to be a Magus or skilled in Magian lore, Plut. Artox. 3 and 6, Philostr. 4; to use magic arts, κατάγειν τὸν Δία μαγεύσαντας Plut. Num. 15; c. acc. cogn., μέλη μ. to sing incantations, Eur. I. T. 1338. II. trans. to call forth by magic arts, ἔμψυχα Anth. P. 12. 57, cf. Luc. Asin. 11:—Pass. to be enchanted, Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 E, Luc. Asin. 54.
 μαγίδιον, τό, Dim. of μαγίς II, Att. Peripl. p. 18, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1248.
 μαγικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for the Magians, Magian, Plut. Them. 29. II. of or for magic, βίβλοι Pseudo-Phoc. 138.
 μαγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (μάσσω) any kneaded mass, a cake, Lat. *offa*, esp. the cake offered to Hecate and Trophonius, Soph. Fr. 651, Ar. Fr. 644, Ath. 663 C; described as a small cheese-pudding, Hipp. 652. 14, cf. 685. 15. II. a kneading-trough or dresser, like μάκτρα, Cratin. Βασσ. 1, cf. Poll. 10. 81:—also a round pan or plate for placing on the τρίπους, Poll. 6. 83.
 μάγμα, τό, salve, as opp. to liquid unguent, Galen. 13. 877, Plin. 13. 2.
 μαγμός, οὐ, ὁ, (μάσσω), a wiping or cleansing, Hesych.
 Μάγνης, ητος, ὁ, a Magnesian, a dweller in Magnesia in Thessaly, II. 2. 756, Soph. El. 705, etc.; or Magnesia in Lydia, Hdt. 3. 40, etc.: fem. Μάγνησσα, Theocr. 22. 79:—Adj. Μαγνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Magnesian, Aesch. Pers. 492; fem. Μαγνητίς, ἴδος, ἵππος Pind. P. 2. 85. II. Μαγνητίς λίθος, ἡ, the magnet, Eur. Fr. 571, cf. Plat. Ion 533 D, Eubul. Ὀρθαν. 2; also ἡ Μαγνησία λίθος Hipp. 543. 28, Ach. Tat. 1. 17; ἡ Μάγνησσα Orph. Lith. 302; ὁ Μάγνης λίθος Diosc. 5. 148, Porphy. Abst. 4. 20; ὁ M. alone, Alex. Aphr.; cf. Ἡράκλειος. 2. Μαγνητίς λίθος, also, a mineral that looked like silver, prob. a kind of talc, Theophr. Lap. 41; v. Buttm. in Wolf's Mus. 2. pp. 5 sq.
 Μάγος [ἄ], ον, ὁ, a Magus, Magian, one of a Median tribe, Hdt. 1. 101, Strab. 727:—hence, as belonging to this tribe, 2. one of the priests and wise men in Persia who interpreted dreams, Hdt. 7. 37, al., Arist. Fr. 8, 30. 3. any enchanter or wizard, and in bad sense, a juggler, impostor, like γόης, Soph. O. T. 387; cf. Eur. Or. 1497, Plat. Rep. 572 E; also fem., Anth. P. 5. 16, Luc. Asin. 4. II. μάγος, ον, as Adj. magical, μάγῳ τέχνη ποιεῖν τι Philostr. 4; κέατον μαγώτερα Anth. P. 5. 121. (Prob. from the same Root as μέγας q. v.)
 μαγο-φόνια, τά, the slaughter of the Magians, a Persian festival, Hdt. 3. 79; ἡ ἑορτὴ τῆς μαγοφονίας Ctesias Pers. 15.
 μαγύδαρις, ἡ, the seed of the σίλφιον, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3. 4: also its root, Diosc. 3. 94. II. another plant, distinct from σίλφιον, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 12. [μαγύδαρις, Plaut. Rud. 3. 2, 19.]
 μαγυδία, ἡ, a rude pantomime, Ath. 621 C: μαγυδῆ in Hesych.; and in Ath. 621 C, D, μαγυδός, ὁ.
 μαδᾶγένειος, ον, = μαδιγένειος, ap. Phot.
 μαδαῖος, α, ον, poet. for μαδαρός, Poëta de Vir. Herb. 83.
 μαδάλλω, = μαδίζω II, Hesych.
 μαδᾶρο-κέφαλος, ον, bald-headed, Tzetz.
 μαδᾶρός, ἄ, ὄν, (μαδάω) wet, ἔλκεα μ. running sores, Hipp. 50. 36. 2. not cohering, loosely attached, of particles of matter, Id. 1230 C. 3. flaccid, Arist. H. A. 4. 6, 9. 4. of the head, bald, Anth. P. 11. 434.
 μαδᾶρότης, ητος, ἡ, baldness, Hipp. Progn. 47.
 μαδᾶρόω, (μαδαρός) = μαδίζω, to make bald, LXX (Nehem. 13. 25).
 μαδᾶρωσις, ἡ, a falling off of the hair of the eyelids, also μιλφωσις, Galen. 14. 413.
 μαδάω, fut. ἤσω, Lat. *madere*, to be moist or flaccid, of a disease in fig-trees, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 5. 2. of hair, to fall off, Lat. *desuere*, Ael. N. A. 15. 18; of persons, to be bald, Ar. Pl. 266, Longus 3. 32. Cf. μαδίζω, μυδάω. (Cf. μαδός, μαδαρός; Lat. *madeo*, *madescio*, *madidus*, and perh. *manare*.)
 μάδδα, ἡ, Dor. for μάζα, Ar. Ach. 732, 835.
 μάδησις, ἡ, (μαδάω) loss of the hair, a becoming bald, τῆς κεφαλῆς Hipp. Epid. 3. 1083; but μάδισις τριχῶν, Id. 1002 C, which is also v. l. in Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 9.
 μαδιγένειος, ον, (μαδάω, γένειον) smooth-chinned, Lat. *imberbis*, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 13, v. Lob. Phryn. 662.
 μαδίζω, fut. ἴσω, of the hair, to fall off, like μαδάω, Hipp. 667. 2 (where Littré μαδήση). II. to pluck bare, τὸν πώγωνα ap. Salmas. ad Tertull. Pall. p. 338.
 μάδισις, ἡ, dub. l. for μάδησις, q. v.
 μαδιστήριον, τό, an instrument for removing hair, to expl. εὔστρα in Schol. Ar. Eq. 1233.
 μάδον, τό, = μαδωνία, Hesych., Plin. 25. 37: μάδος, ὁ, Diosc. Parab. 1. 179.
 *μαδός, ἡ, ὄν, (μαδάω) = μαδαρός, Hesych.:—he also quotes a Subst. μάδος, τό, = ψίλωθρον.
 μάδρυα, τά, for μαλόδρυα, = κοκκύμηλα, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 50 A, Eust. 1963. 33: cf. ἀκρόδρυα.
 μάδωνία, ἡ, Boeot. name of the water-lily, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 1.
 μάζα, ἡ, (μάσσω) barley-bread, a barley-cake, Hdt. 1. 200, Archil. 2, etc.; ἀμολγαία Hes. Op. 592; κυρβαίη Ep. Hom. 15. 6; φαστή Ar. Vesp. 610 (v. sub vocc.); inferior to ἄρτος (wheaten bread), Hipp. 11. 11., 228. 39, Ar. Eccl. 606, Comici ap. Ath. 60 B sq., Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 11; δουλίας μάζης τυχεῖν to eat the bread of slavery, Aesch. Ag. 1041 (as emended by Enger); and proverb., ἀγαθὴ καὶ μάζα μετ' ὄρτον Paroemioigr. p. 230:—μάζαν μεμαχώς having baked him a cake, with a play on μάχην μεμαχημένος, Ar. Eq. 55. (In the Mss. commonly written μάζα: but the Gramm. testify that in old Att. it was μάζα, Hdn. περὶ μον. λεξ. p. 31. 19, Moeris, etc.; cf. Lob. Paral. 405.)

μαζα-γόας, ὁ, one who complains about bread, Hesych.
 μαζ-αγρέτας, ὁ, (ἀγείρω) one who begs for barley-loaves, Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A, like ἵππαγρέτας and κωλαγρέτας.
 μαζῶν, to make a barley-cake; Hesych. has μάζοντα (μαζῶντα Musur., as is required by the order), τὸν μάπτοντα τὰς μάζας; Suid. μαζῶντες τρυφῶντες; cf. κριθᾶω.
 μαζηρός πίναξ, a plate of barley-cakes, Poll. 10. 84.
 μαζίνης, ὁ, a kind of cod-fish (καλλιπρίας), Theophr. Fr. 12. 2; called μαζός by Epich. 47 Abr.; μαζέας by Xenocr. Aquat. 12; μαζεινός by Dorio ap. Ath. 315 F, cf. 332 B.
 μαζίνος, ον, (μάζα) made of barley-meal, Hesych.
 μαζίον, τό, Dim. of μάζα, Phryn. Com. Incert. 7, Hipp. 625. 1, Ath. 646 C.
 μαζίσκη, ἡ, Dim. of μάζα, a barley-scone, Ar. Eq. 1105, 1166.
 μαζοβόλιον, τό, = μαζονόμος, Apollon. Lex. s. v. οὐλοχύτας.
 μαζο-νόμος (sc. κύκλος or πίναξ), ὁ, a trencher for serving barley-cakes on, Harmod. ap. Ath. 149 A, cf. Horat. Sat. 2. 8, 86; μ. χρυσοῦς C. I. 2852. 51, cf. Ath. 197 F:—hence, in same sense, μαζονομεῖον, Ar. Fr. 367; μαζονόμιον, τό, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 E.
 μαζο-πέπτης, ον, ὁ, a barley-bread baker, Hesych.
 μαζοποιέω, to make barley-bread, Eust. 1766. 42.
 μαζο-ποιός, ὄν, making barley-bread, Gloss.
 μαζός, οὐ, ὁ, one of the breasts; v. sub μαστός. II. = μαζίνης, q. v.
 μαζούσιος, α, ον, formed like a breast, ἄκρα Lyc. 534.
 μαζοφάγέω, to eat barley-bread, Hipp. Acut. 389.
 μαζο-φάγος, ον, (φάγειν) eating barley-bread, Hipp. 478. 12.
 μαζο-φορίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (φέρω) = μαζονόμος, Hesych.
 μαζῶνες, οἱ, a festival of Bacchus at Phigaleia, or those who kept it, Harmod. ap. Ath. 149 B.
 μαθαλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a sort of cup, Blaes. ap. Ath. 487 C, Hesych.
 μάθη, ἡ, = μάθησις, Emped. 75, Hesych.
 μάθημα, τό, (μαθεῖν) that which is learnt, a lesson, τὰ παθήματα μαθήματα (v. πάθημα) Hdt. 1. 207; μ. μαθεῖν Soph. Ph. 918; μ. τινος or περὶ τι Plat. Symp. 211 C, Rep. 525 D. 2. learning, knowledge, science, Lat. *disciplina*, oft. in pl., Ar. Nub. 1231, Av. 380, Thuc. 2. 39, Isocr. 238 C, often in Plat.; τὸ μ. τὸ περὶ τὰς τάξεις the science of tactics, Id. Lach. 182 B, etc.; μαθημάτων φρόντιζε μάλλον χρημάτων τὰ γὰρ μαθήματ' εὐπορεῖ τὰ χρήματα Philem. Incert. 52. 2. esp. the mathematical sciences, arithmetic and geometry and astronomy, acc. to Plat. Legg. 817 E; but Arist. recognised what we call pure mathematics, arithmetic and geometry, as distinct from mixed; τὰ φυσικώτερα τῶν μαθ., οἷον ὀπτική καὶ ἀρμονική καὶ ἀστρονομία Arist. Phys. 2. 2, 4; ἡ ἐν τοῖς μαθημασιν ἀρμονική Id. Metaph. 2. 2, 24, cf. An. Post. 1. 13, 8, and v. μαθηματικός II.
 μαθηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to learn, fond of learning, like μαθητικός, Plat. Tim. 88 B; τὰ μαθηματικώτερα [τῶν ζῴων] Arist. Metaph. 1. 1. 2. II. of or for the sciences, esp. mathematical, μαθηματικός, ὁ, a mathematician, Id. Phys. 2. 2, 1, Eth. N. 6. 8, 6; ἡ-κῆ (with or without ἐπιστήμη) mathematics, Id. Metaph. 5. 1, 8 sq., al.; also, τὰ μαθηματικά Id. Eth. N. 7. 8, 15:—γραμμὴ μαθ. a mathematical line, opp. to γρ. φυσική, Id. Phys. 2. 2, 4; κύκλος μ. Id. Metaph. 6. 10, 17, cf. 5. 1, 9; so, ἀρμονική ἢ τε μαθ. καὶ ἡ κατὰ τὴν ἀκοήν Id. An. Post. 1. 13, 8; —in Metaph. 12. 1–3, he disputes Plato's doctrine that these mathematical abstractions were real entities.—Adv. —κῶς, Id. Metaph. 1 (miu.). 3, 2., 12. 6, 10. 2. esp. astronomical, οἱ μ. κανόνες Plut. 2. 974 F; ἡ-κῆ astronomy, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 104. b. in later times also astrological, and ὁ μ. an astrologer, Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 237 D, Sext. Emp. M. 4. fin., 5. 1 and 2; so mathematici = Chaldaei, cf. Juv. 10. 94 with 14. 248, Tacit. H. 1. 22.
 μαθηματο-πωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, making a trade of science: μ. γένος the Sophists, and ἡ-κῆ, their trade, Plat. Soph. 224 B, E.
 μάθησις, ἡ, (μαθεῖν) the act of learning, the getting of knowledge, πείρα τοι μάθησις ἀρχά Alcman 47; μ. οὐ καλὴν ἐκμανθάνεις Soph. Tr. 450; ὣν μάθησιν ἀρνεύμαι of which things I gain information, Ib. 711; μ. ἔχειν τινός Eur. Supp. 915; μ. δίδοναι Ib. 419; μ. ποιέσθαι περὶ τινος Thuc. 1. 68; περὶ τι Plat. Rep. 525 A; often in Plat.:—in pl., νωθοὶ πρὸς τὰς μ. Id. Theaet. 144 B, cf. Rep. 407 C; μνήμαί τε ἰσχυραὶ καὶ δεξιὰ μ. faculties of learning, Id. Legg. 908 C. 2. desire of learning, ἀλλά σοὶ μάθησις οὐ πάρα Soph. El. 1032. 3. education, instruction, Hipp. Jusz., Plat. Apol. 26 A, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 53; τὴν ἀληθικὴν ἡγαγον πρὸς τὰς μ. Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 11. II. custom, v. μάθος II.
 μαθητεία, ἡ, instruction from a teacher, Dio Chrys. 1. 155, Eccl.
 μαθητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of μαθάνω, to be learnt or perceived, Hdt. 7. 16, 3. II. μαθητέον, one must learn, Ar. Vesp. 1262, Plat. Legg. 818 D; τι παρὰ τινος Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 28.
 μαθητεύω, to be pupil, τινὶ to one, Plut. 2. 832 B, etc.; so in Med., Eccl.
 II. trans. to make a disciple of, τινά to instruct, Ev. Matth. 28. 19, Act. Ap. 14. 21:—Pass., Ev. Matth. 13. 52.
 μαθητής, οὐ, ὁ, (μαθεῖν) a learner, pupil, Lat. *discipulus*, τῆς Ἑλλάδος Hdt. 4. 77; often in Att. of the pupils of philosophers and rhetoricians, οἱ Πρωταγόρου μ. Plat. Prot. 315 A, al.; μαθητὰς ἐμούς Id. Apol. 33 A; also c. gen. rei, τούτου τοῦ μαθήματος μ. a student of it, Id. Rep. 618 C; μ. ἱατρικῆς a student of medicine, Ib. 599 C; so, μ. περὶ τινος Id. Lach. 186 E.
 μαθητιάω, Desiderat. of μαθάνω, to wish to become a disciple, Ar. Nub. 183, etc. II. later = μαθητεύω, Anth. P. 15. 38.
 μαθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μαθεῖν) disposed to learn, τινος Plat. Rep. 475 E. 2. easily taught, docile, of animals, Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 2, H. A. 9. 1, 3.
 μᾶθητός, ἡ, ὄν, (μαθεῖν) learnt, that may be learnt, τινὶ by one, Xen.

Cyr. 1. 6, 23; ἡ ἀσκητὴν ἢ μαθητὸν [ἢ ἀρετῆ] Plat. Meno init., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 1; μαθ. τε καὶ διδασκὰ Plat. Prot. 319 C.

μαθήτρια, ἡ, =sq., Diod. 2. 52, Diog. L. 4. 2.
μαθήτρις, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of μαθητής, Philo 1. 273; cf. Lob. Phryn. 256.
μάθος, τό, poet. and Ion. for μάθησις, Aleac. 102, Ar. Fr. 645; opp. to πάθος, as μαθήματα to παθήματα, Acsch. Ag. 177. II. also in Hipp. for custom, πλείων τοῦ μάθεος 592. 50 (where τοῦ συνήθεος is a gloss), 612. 49; so, πλ. τῆς μαθήσιος 593. 8; πρότερον τοῦ μεμαθηκότος 646. 40; cf. μανθάνω II.

μαῖα, ἡ, good mother, a kind way of speaking to old women, esp. nurses, Hom., only in Od.; always in vocat., and addressed to Eurycleia, who had prob. been nurse to Ulysses (Od. 19. 482); but still the name seems to have been not confined to nurses, h. Hom. Cer. 147, Ar. Eccl. 915; cf. Lob. Phryn. 134. 2. later, a foster-mother, nurse, Soph. Fr. 782, Eur. Hipp. 243;—but also a true mother, μαῖα δὲ κάτω βέβαιεν Id. Alc. 393; ἰὼ μαῖα γαῖα Aesch. Cho. 45. 3. a midwife, Plat. Theaet. 149 A sq; cf. μαιεῖα, μαιεύομαι, μαιεύμα. 4. in Dor. a grandmother, Iambl. V. Pyth. 56, Inscr. Mel. in C. I. 2432. II. a large kind of crab, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 3, al.; cf. γραῦς. (Prob. from same Root as μήτηρ.)

Μαῖα, ἡ, Maia, daughter of Atlas, mother of Hermes, h. Hom. Merc. 3, etc.; in Hes. Th. 938 Ion. Μαίη.—The form Μαίας, ἄδος, ἡ, is also found in Poets, Od. 14. 435, h. Merc., Eur., etc.

Μαίανδρος, ὁ, Maeander, a river of Caria, Il. 2. 869, Hes. Th. 339; noted for its windings, Hdt. 2. 29;—Adj. Μαϊάνδριος, α, ον, Dion. P. 837, etc. II. metaph. a winding, μαιάνδρους πολλοὺς ἐλίττει, of water, Philostr. 776; any winding mazy pattern, Lat. maeandrus, Strab. 577, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 10.

μαίας, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. of μαιευτικός, τέχνη Nonn. D. 4. 403; cf. Μαῖα. μαιεῖα, ἡ, the business of a mid-wife, Plat. Theaet. 150 D, 210 C. μαιεύμα, τό, the product of a midwife's art, a delivery, σὺν μὲν παίδιον, ἐμὸν δὲ μαιεύμα Plat. Theaet. 160 E.

μαιεύομαι, fut. σομαι: Ep. 3 pl. aor. μαιεύσαντο Call. Jov. 35: Dep.: (μαῖα I. 3). To serve as a midwife, act as one, Diod. 19. 34; ἡ Ἄρτεμις μ. Luc. D. Deor. 26. 2. 2. c. acc. pers. to deliver a woman, used in Plato of Socrates' obstetric art (v. sub μαιευτικός), Theaet. 149 B sq., cf. Grote 1. p. 321; ὑριθας μαιεύσθαι to hatch chickens, ap. Suid.; αἰετὸν κἀνθαρος μαιεύσομαι, proverb. of taking bitter vengeance on a powerful enemy, Ar. Lys. 695, ubi v. Interpp.—No act. seems to occur, but the Pass. is found in Plat. Theaet. 150 E, τὰ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ μαιευθέντα brought into the world by me.

μαίευσις, ἡ; delivery of a woman in childbirth, Plat. Theaet. 150 B.

μαιευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for midwifery, skilled therein, obstetric, Plat. Theaet. 151 C:—ἡ μαιευτικὴ τέχνη or ἡ -κὴ alone, midwifery,—the name given by Socrates to his *plau* of eliciting from others what was in their minds without their knowing it, lb. 161 E, v. 149 A sq., Polit. 268 B, cf. Diog. L. 3. 49 sq.; οἱ μ. εἰλόγοι of Plato, such as Alcib. 1, Laches, Lysis, Thrasyll. ib. 57; cf. μαιεύομαι. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 4. 208.

μαιεύτρια, ἡ, (with no masc. μαιευτήρ), a midwife, Soph. Fr. 86.

μαῖητος, ον, = μαιευτικός, Nonn. D. 9. 167.

Μαιήτις, Ion. for Μαιῶτις.

μαῖητωρ, ὁ, a man-midwife; metaph., σοφίης μαῖητορες Orac. ac. Porph. V. Plotin. 22.

Μαιμακτηριῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, the fifth Attic month, containing the end of November and beginning of December, answering to the Bocot. Alalcomenios; so called from the festival of Zeus Μαιμάκτης (τὰ Μαιμακτήρια?), held in it, Dem. 1202. 26, Arist. H. A. 6. 27, 2., 8. 11, 6, Diod. 3. 47, etc.; v. Harp. s. v., Clinton. F. H. 2. 326 sq.

Μαιμάκτης, ον, ὁ, (μαιμάσσω) epith. of Zeus, the boisterous, stormy, in whose honour a festival was held at Athens in the first winter month (Μαιμακτηριῶν), Harpocr.; opp. to Μελίχιος, acc. to Plut. 2. 458 B:—μαῖμαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, occurs in Hesych.; μαῖμαξος, ον, in Arcad. 51 (dub.); v. Lob. Paral. 135, Pathol. 315.

μαιμάσσω, =sq., Anth. P. 9. 272;—μαιμάζω in Suid.

μαιμάω (redupl. from √MA, μάω, cf. παιφάσσω): Ep. 3 pl. μαιμῶσι, part. μαιμῶων, -ῶσα, Hom.: Ep. aor. μαιμῆσα Il. 5. 670: cf. ἀναμαιμάω:—Ep. Verb, used by Hom. only in Il., to be very eager, rant or quiver with eagerness, μαιμῆσε δὲ οἱ φίλον ἦτορ 5. 670; μαιμῶσι πόδες καὶ χεῖρες 13. 75; περὶ δούρατι χεῖρες ἀπτοὶ μαιμῶσιν Ib. 78; μαιμῶων ἔφεπ' ἔγχει 15. 742; and metaph. of a spear, αἰχμὴ δὲ διέσσοντο μαιμῶσα, like λιλαισμένη, 5. 661, cf. 15. 542; δεινὸν μαιμῶοντα Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77; and so Theocr. 25. 253 uses it c. inf., λῖς μαιμῶων χροὸς ἀσαι, cf. Lyc. 529, etc.:—rare in Trag., μαιμᾶ ὄφης the snake rages, Aesch. Supp. 895; c. gen., χεῖρα μαιμῶσαν φόνου eager for murder, Soph. Aj. 50; so, μαιμῶσθαι ἐδητύος Ar. Rh. 2. 269:—Pass., ἐσιδηρονθύροισι μαιμῶοντο, prob., rushed into, were suddenly changed into, iron, Dion. P. 1156.

μαιμῶσσω, late form for μαιμάω, Nic. Th. 470.

Μαίναλον, τό, Mount Maenalus in Arcadia, sacred to Pan, Theocr. 1. 124:—Adj. Μαινάλιος, α, ον, Pind. O. 9. 88; ἡ Μαινάλια (sc. χώρα), Thuc. 5. 64.

μαῖν-άνδρος, ον, mad after men, γυνή Hdn. Epimer. 83.

μαῖνᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, (μαῖνομαι) raving, frantic, λύσσα Soph. Fr. 678. 4; βάκχη Eur. Bacch. 915. 2. as Subst. a mad woman, μαινάδι ἴση Il. 22. 460, h. Hom. Cer. 387; esp. a Bacchant, Bacchanal, Maenad, Aesch. Fr. 350, Soph. O. T. 212, etc.; of the Furies, Aesch. Eum. 500; of Cassandra, Eur. Tro. 172. II. act. causing madness, esp. that of love, μαινᾶς ὄρνις Pind. P. 4. 384; v. ἰογῆ.

μαῖνη, ἡ, maena, a small sea-fish, which, like our herring, was salted, Anth. P. 9. 412:—later, μαινομένα, ἡ, v. Alex. Trall. 12. 8, and Ducang.

μαῖνίδιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Ar. Fr. 242, Pherecr. Ἐπιλ. 2.

μαῖνις, ἡ, gen. ἴδος [Ὶ], but ἴδος Opp. H. 1. 108:—Dim. of μαῖνη, a sprat, often in Com., as Ar. Ran. 985, cf. Ael. II. A. 12. 21.

μαῖνόλης, ον, ὁ, raving, frenzied, μαῖνόλα θυμῷ Sappho 1. 18; a name of Bacchus, Clem. Al. 11, cf. 3:—fem. μαῖνόλις, not found in gen. (we have an irreg. nom. pl. μαῖνόλεις in late Greek, Lob. Paral. 267), διάνοιαν μαῖνόλιν Aesch. Supp. 109; ἀσέβεια μ. Eur. Or. 823.

II. act. maddening, of wine, Plut. 2. 462 A. (From μαῖνομαι, as φαινόλης from φαίνομαι.)

μαῖνόλιος, α, ον, =foreg., Anth. P. 9. 524, 13; v. Jac. p. 585.

μαῖνόλις, fem. of μαῖνόλης, q. v.

μαῖνομαι: fut. μᾶνοῦμαι Hdt. 1. 109, μᾶνήσομαι Anth. P. 11. 216, Diog. L. 7. 118, but neither occur in good Att.: pf. with pres. sense μέμηνα Alcman 62, and Att.; also in pass. form μεμάνημαι [ᾶ] Theocr. 10. 31: aor. pass. ἐμάνην, part. μᾶνεις, inf. μᾶνήναι Hdt. and Att.; also aor. med. ἐμήναο, μήνατο Bion 1. 61, Theocr. 20. 34 (cf. ἐπιμαίνομαι); μῆνόμενος Anth. P. 9. 35:—on the act. forms, v. infr. II.—Hom. only uses pres. and impf. (From √MA, *μάω.) To rage, be furious, in Il. mostly of martial rage, μαινεσθαι ἑάσομεν οὐλον Ἄρηα 5. 717, cf. 6. 101, Od. 9. 350, etc.; so, χεῖρες ἀπτοὶ μαινοῦνται Il. 16. 245; μαινεταί ἐγχείη 16. 75; δόρυ μαινεταί ἐν παλάμῃσιν 8. 111:—also to rage with anger, πατήρ . . φρεσὶ μαινεταί οὐκ ἀγαθῆσιν Ib. 360; ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μ. ἦτορ Ib. 413; φρεσὶ μαινομένησιν 24. 114; μαινομένα κραδίᾳ Aesch. Theb. 781, Eur. Med. 432; μανείσα πραπίδι Id. Bacch. 999; ὁ μανείσ the madman, Soph. Aj. 726; μ. καὶ παραπαίω, Plat. Symp. 173 E, etc.: to be mad with wine, Od. 18. 406., 21. 298; μεμνηότες ὑπὸ τοῦ ποτοῦ Luc. D. Deor. 18. 2:—also of Bacchic frenzy, μαινόμενος Διόνυσος Il. 6. 132; [Θυιάδες] μαινόμεναι Soph. Ant. 1152; μαινεσθαι Διονύσῳ Paus. 2. 7. 5; ἐπὶ τῷ Δ. Alex. Ταραντ. 5; ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ μ. to be inspired by . . , drive mad by . . , Hdt. 4. 79, ubi v. Valck.; cf. μάντις:—τὸ μαινεσθαι madness, Soph. O. C. 1537; πλείν ἢ μαινομαι, more than madness, Ar. Ran. 103, 751:—often with words of manner, ὁ δὲ μαινεταί οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτῶς Il. 8. 355; τάδε μαινεταί 5. 185; c. acc. cogn., μεμνητό' οὐ σμικρὰν νόσον Aesch. Pr. 977; μ. μανίας Ar. Thesm. 793; μ. μανίαν ἐρρωμένην Luc. Indoct. 22; c. dat., μ. γόοις Aesch. Theb. 966; τόλμη Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 24; πόνοις at or because of . . , Aesch. Supp. 562; τοῖς εὐρήμασιν Eur. Cycl. 465; so, ἐπὶ τινι, Id. Phoen. 535; ἀμφὶ τινι Simon. Iamb. 6. 33; εἰς τι Diod. 14. 109; κατὰ τινος Luc. Abdic. 1; ὑφ' ἡδονῆς Soph. El. 1153.

2. of things, to rage, riot, esp. of fire, ὡς ὕτ' . . ὄλου πῦρ οὐρεσι μαινεταί Il. 15. 606, etc.; of the sea or other elements, Wern. Tryph. 230; μαινόμενος οἶνος a hot, strong wine, Plat. Legg. 733 D; of feelings, μαινομένη ἐλπίς Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77; ἐπις Aesch. Theb. 936; ἄχεα Soph. Aj. 757, cf. Ant. 135; σὺν μ. δόξα Eur. Bacch. 887.

3. ἀμπελος-μαινομένη, of a vine that is never done bearing fruit, Arist. Mirab. 161, Theophr. C. P. 1. 18, 4.

II. an aor. I act. ἐμνηνα, in Causal sense, to madden, drive mad, occurs in Eur. Ion 520, Ar. Thesm. 561; to enrage, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 8: in Eur. I. A. 581, Hermann restores ὅτε σε κρίσις ἐμνε [better ἐμνηνε] θεῶν, for ἐμνε (whereas in Bion 1. 61, Brunck restored the aor. med. ἐμήναο) in intr. sense:—the pres. μαινῶ first in Orph. H. 70. 6; a pf. μεμάνηκα (ἐπι-) in Cyrill.; and an Ep. part. μεμανηώς, maddened, in Or. Sib. 11 (9). 317.

μαινομένα, ἡ, v. sub μαῖνη.

μαίομαι, Dep.: for the fut. and aor. I, v. ἐπιμαίομαι: (v. *μάω fin.):—to seek:

1. absol. to endeavour, Od. 14. 356, h. Hom. Cer. 44, Aesch. Cho. 786; πολλὰ μαίόμενοι φῶτες Pind. O. 1. 73; χρόνος πολλ' ἀνευρίσκει . . μαιομένοις Soph. Fr. 658.

2. c. acc. to search, μαιομένη κευθμῶνα Od. 13. 367, Hes. Op. 354.

3. to seek after, seek for, τι Pind. P. 11. 76, N. 3. 9; μ. δλεθρόν τινι to seek one's destruction, Nic. Th. 197:—so also, c. gen. to seek after, Ar. Rh. 4. 1275.

4. c. inf. to seek to do, Pind. O. 8. 8, Soph. Aj. 280.—Never used in Prose; for it appears in Plat. Crat. 421 A merely for an etymol. purpose.

μαῖον, τό, = λαγοκύμιον, Alex. Trall. 8. 392., 11. 638.

μαῖόομαι, fut. ὠσομαι, Dep., = μαιεύομαι, I. of a midwife, to deliver a woman, Call. Jov. 35, Plut. 2. 999 C, Luc. D. Deor. 16. 2; ὑμέας ἀφροσύνη μαιώσατο, τόλμα δ' ἔτικτε Anth. P. 9. 80; ἐμαῖώσαντο νέον τόκον Εἰλειθυῖα C. I. 5974 B. 4:—in pass. sense, ὑφ' ἧς μαιωθεῖσα Apollod. 1. 4, 1.

2. of the mother, to be delivered of, ἦν . . οὐ μαιώσατο μήτηρ Coluth. 180, cf. Nonn. D. 4. 437, etc.

II. of a nurse, to suckle, μαζῶ τινα Nonn. D. 8. 186.

Μαῖος (with or without μῆν), ὁ, the Lat. Mains, May, Dion. H. 1. 38, Plut., etc.:—as Adj., Μαῖαι Καλάνδαι the Calends of May, Plut. Rom. 12.

Μαῖρα, ἡ, (μαρμαίρω) name of the dog-star, the Sporkler, Anth. P. 9. 555, Nonn. D. 5. 221:—also of Hecuba when changed into a dog, Lyc. 334:—in Hom. as prop. n., Il. 18. 48.

μαῖριῶν, Tarentine for μαρίω, = κακῶς ἔχω, acc. to Hesych. s. v. μαῖρα.

μαῖρων, ὄνος, ὁ, a native cook, at Athens, Ath. 659 A:—the comic mask of a cook, sailor, etc., named after an actor so called, Meineke Com. Fr. 1. p. 22.

μαῖωσις, ἡ, (μαῖόομαι) = μαιεύσις, Plat. Alex. 3.

Μαῖῶται, Ion. Μαῖήται, οἱ, the Maeotians, a Scythian tribe to the North of the Black Sea, Hdt. 4. 123, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 10.

II. as Adj. Μαῖώτης, ον, Maeotian, ποταμὸς M. the Tanais, Hdt. 4. 45:—fem., Μαῖῶτις λίμνη the Palus Maeotis, Sea of Azof, Aesch. Pr. 419, etc.; ἡ λίμνη ἢ Μαῖήτις (Ion.) Hdt. 1. 104, etc.:—μαῖώτης a fish caught there, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 10, Ael. N. A. 10. 9.

2. Μαῖωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, αὐλῶν M., i. e. the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Aesch. Pr. 731.

μαῖώτης, ον, ὁ, a kind of fish, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 10.

μαῖωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = μαιευτικός, Epiphan. 1. 233.

Μαῖωτιστί, Adv. in Scythian fashion, Theocr. 13. 56.

μαῖωτρα, τά, a midwife's wages, Luc. D. Deor. 8. 2.

μάκαρ, ἄρος, ὁ; also μάκαρ as fem., Eur. Hel. 375, Bacch. 565, Ar.

Av. 1722, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 251;—though there is a special fem. μάκαιρα h. Hom. Ap. 14, Pind. P. 5. 14, Trag.;—also joined with neut. nouns in oblique cases, μακάρων ἐξ ἑτέων Anth. P. 9. 424; μακάρων τεκέων Nonn. D. 21. 261; cf. Lob. Paral. 208: (v. μακρός fin.): [μάκᾱr generally; but μάκᾱr Solon 14 (where Steph. wrote μάκαρς), Diphil. Incert. 3.]

Blessed, happy, properly as epith. of the gods, who are constantly called μάκαρες θεοί in Hom. and Hes., as opp. to mortal men, πρὸς τε θεῶν μακάρων πρὸς τε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων Il. 1. 339; absol., μάκαρες the blessed ones, μακάρων μέγαν ὄρκον ὀμόσσαι Od. 10. 299, cf. Hes. Op. 135, Pind., Trag.; μάκαρες χθόνιοι Aesch. Cho. 476; μ. οὐράνιοι Eur. H. F. 758; μ. ὀλίγονες, Dii minores, Call. Jov. 72.—In this sense always in pl., except in addressing single gods, as h. Hom. 7. 16; freq. in Inscr., μ. Παϊάν C. I. 5973 c; μόκαιρα, of Persephoné, 2388. 8, etc.

II. of men, *blest, fortunate*, ὦ μάκαρ Ἀτρείδη Il. 3. 182, cf. 24. 377, Theogn. 1013, Pind., etc.; so, μόκαιρα Θήβα, ἔστια, etc., Pind.:—esp. *wealthy, ἀνδρὸς μάκαρος κατ' ἄρουραν* Il. 11. 68, cf. Od. 1. 217.

III. the name μάκαρες was specially given to the dead, as being in possession of bliss, μ. θνητοὶ καλέονται Hes. Op. 140:—μακάρων νῆσοι the Islands of the Blest (placed by the later Greeks in the ocean at the extreme West) where heroes slain in fight, and demigods of the fourth age enjoyed rest for ever, first in Hes. Op. 169; next in Pind. O. 2. 128, who speaks of a single νῆσος, but assigns it no locality, whereas Hdt. 3. 26 calls the oasis in the African desert μακάρων νῆσος; prob. Plat. alludes to these Isles of the Blest in Phaedo 115 D, ἀπὼν εἰς μακάρων δὴ τινὰς εὐδαιμονίας, cf. Gorg. 523 B sq., Rep. 519 C, al.—This sense does not occur in Hom., and is the only usage found in Prose, μακίριος being the common form.

IV. Comp. μακάρτερος, Sup. μακάρτατος Od. 6. 158., II. 483 (where it stands for the Comp.), Soph. Fr. 359; μακάρων μακάρτατε, of Zeus, Aesch. Supp. 524.—For collat. forms μάκαρς, μακάριος, μακαριστός, μακαρτός, v. sub voce.

μάκᾱρία, ἡ, *happiness, bliss*, κενὴ μ. Luc. Hermot. 71, Navig. 12:—hence, as a Comic euphem. for ἐς κόρακας, ἀπαγ' ἐς μακαρίαν Ar. Eq. 1151; Βάλλ' εἰς μ. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 293 A; ἐς μ. τὸ λουτρόν Antiph. Incert. 9; cf. Rubnk. Tim.

μάκᾱρίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to bless, to deem or pronounce happy, Lat. gratulari, τινά Od. 15. 538., 17. 165, Hdt. 7. 45, Pind. N. 11. 13, Soph. O. T. 1195, Antipho 119. 34, etc.; τι Eur. Bacch. 911, etc.; τινά τινος for a thing, Ar. Vesp. 429, Lysias 198. 13; but also, μ. τὴν βώμην τινάς, = μ. τινὰ τῆς βώμης, Hdt. 1. 31; and ironically, μακαρίσαντες ὑμῶν τὸ ἀπειρόκακον blessing your happy ignorance, Thuc. 5. 105;—also with a neut. Adj., τούτῳ .. σε μόνον .. μακαρίζω Ar. Vesp. 588:—Pass., Thuc. 2. 51, Diog. L. 6. 45; c. dat. modi, σωφροσύνη μακαρισθείς Xen. Cyn. 1, 11.

μάκᾱριος [κᾱ], α, ον, also ος, ον Plat. Legg. 803 C: Comp. -ώτερος, Sup. -ώτατος Eur. Tro. 365, 328:—collat. form of μάκαρ, mostly used in Prose, but also in Poets, as Pind., and often in Eur.:

1. mostly of men, like μάκαρ II, *blessed, happy*, Pind. P. 5. 61, Eur. Or. 86, etc.; μ. τε καὶ εὐδαιμών Plat. Rep. 354 A; but distinguished from the absolutely happy man (εὐδαιμών) in Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 14 and 16; often in such phrases as μ. ὅστις .. νοῦν ἔχει Menand. Δημ. 2, cf. Monost. 357, 614:—in addresses, ὦ μακάριε, like ὦ θαυμάσιε, my good sir, my dear sir, Plat. Prot. 309 C, Rep. 432 D, al.:—also c. gen., ὦ μ. τῆς τύχης δίας O happy you for .., Ar. Eq. 186, cf. Vesp. 1512, Plat. Euthyd. 303 C; so, ἰὼ χελῶναι μακάριαι τοῦ δέρματος Ar. Vesp. 1292; also, ὦ μ. σὺ τὰ τε ἄλλα καὶ .., Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 39.

2. often in Plat. of μακάριοι, like οἱ ἄλβιοι, οἱ χαριέντες, the rich and better educated, Plat. Rep. 335 E, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 5, 3, Pol. 7. 1, 4, al.; κινδυνεύω σοι δοκεῖν μ. τις εἶναι Plat. Meno 71 A; τοὺς μ. καλουμένους ὀρῶ ποιοῦντας ἡμῖν ἐμπερῆ Menand. Κιβ. 1. 6; μακαριωτάτην .. πόλιν Καπύην Polyb. 3. 91, 6.

3. of the dead, like μακαρίτης, Plat. Legg. 947 D, cf. Ar. Fr. 445 a. II. of states, qualities, and the like, μ. λέχος Eur. Or. 120S; μακαριώταται τύχαι Id. Tro. 327; βίος Cratin. Χειρ. 1, Plat.; τοῖς θεοῖς ἅπας ὁ βίος μ. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 8; μ. ἔστιν ἡ τραγωδία ποίημα Antiph. Πολ. 1; τὸ μακάριον = εὐδαιμονία, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 16.

III. Adv. -ίως, Eur. Hel. 909, Ar. Pl. 629; Sup. -ώτατα, Plat. Legg. 733 E.

μάκᾱριότης, ἡτος, ἡ, *happiness, bliss*, Plat. Legg. 661 B, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 7.

μάκᾱρισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a pronouncing happy, blessing, Plat. Rep. 591 D, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 4.

μακαριστέον, verb. Adj. one must deem happy, Polyb. Exc. Vat. 24. 4. μάκᾱριστός, ἡ, ὅν, like ζηλωτός, deemed as to be deemed happy, πρὸς πάντων ἀνθρώπων Hdt. 7. 18; ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν Plat. Phaedr. 256 C; πᾶσι Χαλδαίοις Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 6; absol. enviable, Ar. Vesp. 550, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33 (in Sup. -ιστότατος); μ. γάμος Ar. Av. 1725; ὦ μακαριστὲ Κομᾶτα Theocr. 7. 83. Adv. -τῶς, Joseph. A. J. 2. 6, 1.

μάκᾱριτης [ἰ], ον, ὁ, like μάκαρ III, one blessed, i. e. dead, but mostly of one lately dead, Aesch. Pers. 933, As. Fr. 445 a, Menand. Incert. 366; freq. in late writers, as, Plut. 2. 120 C, Ath. 113 E; ὁ μ. σου πατήρ your late father, Luc. D. Merets. 6. 1, etc.; but most common in Christian authors, like Lat. *felix*, Rubnk. Tim.: fem. μάκᾱριτις, ἰδος, Theocr. 2. 70; ἡ μ. μου γυνή Luc. Philops. 27. II. as Adj., μ. βίος, with a double meaning, Ar. Pl. 555, ubi v. Hemst.

μάκᾱρος, α, ον, = μακάριος, Epigr. Gr. 454, 656.

μάκαρς, ὁ, Aeol. for μάκαρ, Alcman Fs. 66.

μάκαρτός, ἡ, ὅν, = μάκαρ, μακαριστός, Anth. P. 7. 740.

μάκεδνός, ἡ, ὅν, = μηκεδανός, μακρός, tall, taper, αἴγειρος Od. 7. 106; ἐλάται Nic. Th. 472; νάπαι Lyc. 1273.

Μάκεδονίζω, to be on the Macedonian side, Polyb. 20. 5, 5, Plut. Alex 30, etc.:—to speak Macedonian, Id. Ant. 27, Ath. 122 A; Μάκεδονιστῆ, in Macedonian, Plut. Eum. 14.

Μάκεδών, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, a Macedonian, οἱ Μακεδόνες, the Macedonians, Hdt. 6. 44, etc.: also Μακηδών, q. v.:—fem. Μακεδόνισσα (like βασίλισσα) Strattis Μακεδ. 4. II. Adj. Μακεδόνιος, α, ον, and -ονικός, ἡ, ὅν, Hdt., etc.; ἡ Μακεδονία, Macedon, Hdt.; also, ἡ Μακεδονίς γῆ Hdt. 7. 127; Μακεδονίτις, Ael. N. A. 15. 20; also, γῆ Μακεδών Thuc. in Anth. P. 7. 45.

μακελεῖον, τό, v. μάκελον.

μάκᾱλη, ἡ, = sq., Hes. Op. 468, Theocr. 16. 32, Ar. Rh. 4. 1533.

μάκελλα [μά], ἡς, ἡ, (μία, κέλλω, as δίκελλα from δῖς, κέλλω) a pickaxe with one point, such as was used by miners (represented in a coin of Damastium in Epirus, where Strab. tells us there were mines), Il. 21. 159, Luc. contr. Hes. 7;—Τροίαν κατασκάψαντα Διὸς μακέλλη Aesch. Ag. 526; χρυσῆ μ. Ζηνὸς ἐξαναστραφῆ Soph. Fr. 767,—bold metaphors, parodied by Ar. Av. 1240.

μάκελον or μάκελλον, τό, also μάκελος, ὁ, = φραγμός, an enclosure, cf. Lat. *maceria*, Hesych. II. = Lat. *macellum*, 1 Cor. 10. 25, Dio C. 61. 18:—hence μακελλάριος, ὁ, = Lat. *macellarius*, Aesop. 134 Halmi.

μάκερ, τό, *macir*, an Indian spice, Diosc. 1. 111, Plin. 12. 8, Galen.

μάκεσσι-κράνος, ον, (μάκος) tall-crested, of the hoopoe, Hesych.

μάκεστήρ, v. sub μακιστήρ.

Μάκέτης, ον, ὁ, = Μακεδών, in Gell. 9. 3, Lucan., etc.:—fem. Μάκέτις, ἰδος, Strab. 477, Anth. P. 7. 49; or Μακέτη, Ib. 51.

Μάκηδών, ὄνος, ὁ, poet. for Μακεδών, Hes. Fr. 88, Or. Sib. 3. 610, etc.; Μακηδονίη, ἡ, Hermesian. 5. 65.

μάκιστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, long and tedious, μῦθος Aesch. Pers. 698 (v. l. μακιστήρ).—In Supp. 466, for μακιστήρα καρδίας λόγον (explained reaching far into, piercing), Auratus suggested μαστικτήρα, Herm. δακνιστήρα (following the Schol., who gives the expl. δηκτικόν).

μάκιστος, Dor. for μήκιστος.

μακκοῶ, fut. ἄσω [ᾱ]:—to be stupid, μακκοῦ καθήμενος Ar. Eq. 396: part. pf. μεμακκοηκώς, sitting mooning, Ib. 62, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 19—Said to be from Μακκῶ; a stupid woman, Suid.; so Lat. *maccus* = *stolidus* in Apuleius, and the *Maccus* or *Glutton* in the Fabulae Atellanae.

μάκος, τό, Dor. for μήκος, length: acc. μάκος as Adv., = μακράν, Pind. O. 10 (11). 89.

μακρ-αίων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (μακρός) lasting long, βίος Aesch. Fr. 281, Soph. O. T. 518; μακραίωνι .. σχολῆ Id. Aj. 194, where (as Dind. observes) the metre requires a word like μακρᾱμερῶ. 2. of persons, long-lived, aged, Soph. O. C. 150; Μοῖραι μ. Id. Ant. 987; τίς τῶν μ.; who of the immortals? Id. O. T. 1099.

μακράν, Ion. μακρήν, acc. fem. of μακρός used as Adv., a long way, far, μακράν ἀνωτέρω θακῶν Aesch. Pr. 312; μακράν λειψιμμένος left far behind, Ib. 857; οὐδέπω μακράν πρέσθαι σθένοντες Soph. O. T. 16; ἀπελθεῖν Ar. Ran. 434; ἰέναι Xen. An. 3. 4, 17; ἔστ' οὐ μ. ἀπῶθεν Ar. Av. 1184; τοῦργον οὐ μ. λέγεις the business you speak of is not far to seek, Soph. Ph. 26:—c. gen. far from, βαρβάρου χθονός Eur. I. T. 629; τῶν πολεμίων Polyb. 3. 50, 8; οὐ μ. ἀπό τινος Id. 3. 45, 2:—so in Comp., ἀποκίνασθαι μακροτέρην to a greater distance, Thuc. 6. 98; πορεύεσθαι μ. Xen. An. 2. 2, 11; and in Sup., ὅτι μακροτάτην as far as possible, c. gen. loci, Ib. 7. 8, 20. 2. μακράν λέγειν to speak at length, be lengthy in speaking, Aesch. Theb. 713, Soph. El. 1259; μ. τείνειν or ἐκτείνειν Aesch. Ag. 916, 1296, Soph. Aj. 1040, v. Blonif. Aesch. l. c.

II. of Time, long, μ. ζῆν, ἀναμένειν Soph. El. 323, 1389; οὐ μ. Lat. *brevis*, Eur. Or. 850, etc.; so, οὐκ ἐς μακρήν Hdt. 5. 108, cf. Aesch. Supp. 925, Ar. Vesp. 454, etc.; εὐθύς, οὐκ εἰς μακράν Dem. 237. 19.

μακρ-απόδοτος, ον, = μακροαπόδοτος, Walz. Rhett. 6. 195.

μακρ-αύχην, ὁ, ἡ, long-necked, long, κλίμαξ Eur. Phoen. 1173:—neut. pl., τὰ μακραύχενα Hipp. 1006 B, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 1.

μακρ-έτειος, ον, (ἔτος) aged, Suid.

μακρηγορέω, to speak at great length; be long-winded, Aesch. Theb. 1052, Eur. Hipp. 704, Thuc. 1. 68., 2. 36, etc.

μακρηγορία, Dor. μακρᾱγ-, ἡ, long-windedness, tediousness, Pind. P. 8. 41, Poll. 2. 121:—also -γόρημα, τό, Tzetz.

μακρ-ήγορος, ον, speaking at great length, Philo 2. 268, Tzetz.:—Adv. -ρως, Id.

μακρ-ημερία, Ion. -λη, ἡ, the season of long days (in summer), Hdt. 4. 86.

μακρο-απόδοτος, ον, with the apodosis far off, Eust. 1491. 49, A. B. 658.

μακρο-βάμων [βᾱ], ον, taking long strides, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 44.

μακρὸ-βίος, ον, (βίος) long-lived, Hipp. Acr. 282, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 15, al.; of plants, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 1; μακροβιώτατος Hdt. 3. 114:—ol M., of an Ethiopian or Abyssinian people, south of Egypt, Ib. 23.

II. (βίος) with a long bow, cited from E. M.

μακρο-βιότης, ἡτος, ἡ, longevity, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 15; of plants, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 2: so, μακροβιοτία, ἡ, Clem. Al. 180.

μακρο-βίος, ον, = μακρόβιος, long, αἰών Aesch. Pers. 264.

μακρο-βίωσις, ἡ, = μακροβιότης, LXX (Baruch. 3. 14).

μακροβολέω, to dart or throw far, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 53.

μακροβολία, ἡ, a throwing far, a long shot, Strab. 168.

μακρο-βόλος, ον, far-throwing, σφενδόνη Strab. 357, Eust. 311. 20.

μακρο-γένειος, ον, with a long chin, Poll. 4. 145.

μακρὸ-γένυς, v, with long jaw-bones, Adam. Physiogn. p. 396.

μακρὸ-γηρως, ον, gen. ω, very old, Anth. P. 11. 159:—also Adv. -γήρως, Artemid. 5. 74.

μακρο-γόγγυλος, ον, cylindrical, Epich. ap. Ath. 85 D.

μακρο-δάκτυλος, ον, long-fingered, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 65., 12, 27.

μακρ-οδία, ἡ, length of way, Epiphan. 1. 503 D.

μακρο-δρόμος, ον, running long as far, -δρομώτατος Xen. Cyn. 5, 21.

μακρο-ειδής, ἔς, of long form, Erotian. p. 208.

μακρο-ζαΐα, ἡ, longevity, Caesarius Interr. 177, Eust. Opusc. 14 20.

μακρό-ηλος, *ov*, with long nails, Theognost. Can. 84. 23.
 μακροήμεροι, *η*, length of days, LXX (Sirac. I. 12), Eccl.
 μακροήμερεύω, to prolong one's days, Jo. Chrys.
 μακρο-ήμερος, *ov*, long of days, long-lived, Eust. 129. 1.
 μακρόθεν, Adv. from afar, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 137 F, Strab. 153, etc.;
 of Time, from long since, Polyb. 1. 65, 7. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 93.
 μακρόθι, Adv. (μακρός) far, at a distance, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 137.
 μακρό-θριξ, τρίχος, *δ*, *η*, long-haired, Geop. 18. 9, 6, Schol. Pind.
 μακροθύμω, to be longsuffering, ἐπὶ τινι towards one, Ev. Matth. 18.
 26, Luc. 18. 7:—to persevere, Plut. 2. 593 F.
 μακροθυμία, *η*, longsuffering, patience, Menand. Incert. 19, Strab.
 249. 2. forbearance, Ep. Ephes. 4. 2, Col. 1. 11.
 μακρό-θυμος, *ov*, longsuffering, patient, ἔνος Anth. P. 11. 317. Adv.
 -μως, Act. Ap. 26. 3.
 μακρο-καμπύλ-αύχην, *δ*, *η*, with long bending neck, ἐρωδιοί Epich.
 49 Ahr.
 μακρο-κάρηνος, *ov*, long-headed, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 11.
 μακρο-καταληκτέω, to end with a long syllable, Schol. Ar. Ran. 317,
 Eust.; so in Med., Hdn. in An. Oxon. 3. 229; μακροκατάληκτος, *ov*,
 Adj., and μακροκατάληξις, *η*, Subst., lb. 4. 381.
 μακρό-κεντρος, with long sting, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 7.
 μακρό-κερκος, *ov*, long-tailed, Stratt. Incert. 1, Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 5.
 μακρο-κέφαλος, *ov*, long-headed, of the Scythians, Hipp. Aer. 289,
 Strab. 520.
 μακρο-κομείω, to have long hair, Strab. 520.
 μακρό-κωλος, *ov*, long-limbed, Geop. 19. 2, 1: *η* *μ*. a kind of sling,
 Strab. 168. 2. of sentences, with long clauses, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9,
 6; also, οἱ *μ*. persons who use such clauses, lb.:—so, μακροκωλία, *η*,
 a long sentence, Walz Rhett. 6. 305.
 μακρό-κωπος, *ov*, long-oared, E. M. s. v. δολιχαύλους.
 μακρολογέω, to speak at length, use many words, Plat. Gorg. 465 B,
 Theaet. 163 D, al.; περὶ τίνος Hipp. Art. 808; c. acc. rei, to speak long
 on a subject, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 13:—verb. Adj. -ητέον, Clem. Al. 203.
 μακρολογία, *η*, length of speech, long-speech, opp. to βραχυλογία,
 Plat. Gorg. 449 C, Prot. 335 B sq., Legg. 655 B.
 μακρο-λόγος, *ov*, speaking at length, Plat. Soph. 268 B.
 μακρό-μαλλος, *ov*, with shaggy or long wool, Strab. 4 and 196.
 μακρόν, τό, neut. of μακρός: v. sub παράβασις III.
 μακρο-νοστέω, to have a lingering sickness, Arr. Epict. 3. 16, 12.
 μακρονοσία, *η*, lingering sickness, Diosc. I. 183.
 μακρό-ξύλος, *ov*, with long wood, Eust. 1107. 62.
 μακρο-παράληκτος, *ov*, with the penultima long, Favorin. 133.
 μακρό-πεπλος, *ov*, long-robed, Eust. 682. 2.
 μακρο-περιοδεύτω, Adv. in long periods, Apoll. de Pron. 261 B.
 μακρο-περίοδος, *ov*, making long periods, Schol. Ven. II. 13. 172.
 μακρό-πνοια, *η*, long breath, Antyll. ap. Orib. 127 Matth.
 μακρό-πνοος, *ov*, contr. -πνοος, *ov*, long-breathed, or (acc. to others),
 as Subst., *μ*, *δ*, a long-breathing, opp. to βραχύπνοος, Hipp. 1025 C,
 1169 A; ἔλκει *μ*. ζῶαν .. a wearisome life, Eur. Phoen. 1535.
 μακρο-ποιέω, to make long, lengthen out, Arist. Metaph. 13. 3, 10.
 μακρο-πόνηρος, *ov*, bearing malice for a long time, Phot.
 μακρο-πονία, *η*, long labour, Aesop. Fab. 173.
 μακρο-πορέω, to go or travel far, Strab. 353.
 μακροπορία, *η*, a long way or journey, Strab. 636.
 μακρό-πους, *δ*, *η*, πουν, τό, long-footed, Eucholog. 697 ed. Goar.
 μακρο-πρόσωπος, *ov*, long-faced, Arr. Peripl. p. 35.
 μακρό-πτερος, *ov*, long-winged, Arist. P. A. 1. 4, 2.
 μακρο-πτόλεμος, *δ*, *η*, ever-warring, Theocr. Fistula.
 μακρο-πτύστης, *ov*, *δ*, spitting far from one, proverb. of a haughty
 person, Bachm. Anecd. 2. 347.
 μακρό-πύλος, *ov*, with high gates, Schol. Od. 10. 82.
 μακρο-πώγων, *ov*, *δ*, *η*, long-bearded, Strab. 492.
 μακρορριζία, *η*, length of root, Theophr. II. P. 1. 7, 1.
 μακρόρ-ριζος, *ov*, with long root, Theophr. H. P. 1. 7, 2.
 μακρόρ-ρις, ἴνος, *δ*, *η*, long-nosed, Tzetz.; μακρόρρινος, *ov*, Malal.
 μακρόρ-ρυγχος, *ov*, long-beaked, Ath. 294 F.
 μακρός, *ά*, *όν*, [*α* by nature, but made long metri grat., cf. μάκεδνός,
 μήκος, Dor. μάκος]: (v. sub fin.). Long, whether of Space or
 Time: I. of Space, 1. in point of length, long, Hom., etc.;
μ. ναῦς, πλοῖον, v. sub vocc.; ἐπὶ τὰ μακρότερα towards the longer
 sides, i. e. lengthwise, Hdt. 1. 50; μακρά τείχη the long walls of Athens,
 v. τείχος I. 2; *η* μακρά (sc. γραμμή), v. sub τιμάω III. 1. 2. in
 point of height, tall, often in Hom., e. g. μακρὸς Ὀλυμπος, οὐρεα,
 δένδρεα, τέχια μακρά, etc.; of a man, μακρότερον καὶ πάσσονα θῆκε
 ἰδέσθαι Od. 8. 20, cf. 18. 195:—also reversely, like Lat. *altus*, deep,
 φρεῖατα II. 21. 197. 3. in point of distance, long, far, far distant,
 κέλευθος 15. 358, etc.; οἶμος Hes. Op. 288; ναυτιλία *μ*. Hdt. 1. 1:—
 also far, far distant, *μ*. ἀποικία Aesch. Pr. 814; ἀτόλος Soph. Ph.
 490; *μ*. ἐπιβοήθειαι brought from a distance, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 47; τὰ
 μακρότατα the remotest parts, Hdt. 2. 32:—often in neut. pl. as Adv.,
 μακρὰ βιβάς, βιβάσων, βιβῶν, far-striding, II. 7. 213., 13. 809, etc.;
 also, μακρὸν ἀυτεῖν, βοᾶν to shout so as to be heard afar, i. e. aloud,
 often in Hom.; so, μακρὰ μεμυκῶς II. 18. 580; also, μακρὰ δῖφαις, δια-
 κήσαις Pind. P. 1. 86, 1. 2. 51, v. infr. v; μακρὸν ἠχεῖν Plat. Prot. 329
 A; so, μακρότερον σφενδονᾶν Xen. An. 3. 4, 16; μακρότατον furthest,
 most remote, Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 7:—v. μακρὸν. 4. generally, large
 in size or in degree, large, great, ἡπειρος Aesch. Eum. 75; ὄλβος Pind.
 P. 2. 48; πλοῦτος Soph. Aj. 120; τιμήματα Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 6; οὐσία
 Ib. 4. 4, 5, 6, 7, 1; opp. to βραχύς, 4. 4, 24; so, μακρότερα ἀρετὰ
 Pind. 1. 4 (3). 21; ἐλπίσαντες μακρότερα μὲν τῆς δυνάμεως, ἐλάσσω δὲ

τῆς βουλήσεως Thuc. 3. 39. 5. dat. μακρῶ is often used like πολὺ,
 to strengthen the Comp. and Sup. by far, Lat. *longe*, μακρῶ πρώτος Hdt.
 1. 34; ἀριστος *μ*. Id. 9. 71; ἀσθενεστέρα *μ*. Aesch. Pr. 514, cf. Plat. Phileb.
 66 F; *μ*. μάλιστα Hdt. 1. 171, cf. Aesch. Eum. 30, etc.; κάκιστα δὲ
 μακρῶ Soph. Ant. 895; also with Verbs implying comparison, ἀριστεύει
 μακρῶ Aesch. Pr. 890, cf. Dion. H. 1. 2. II. of Time, long,
 long-lasting, long, ἡματα, νύξ Hom. only in Od., as 10. 470., 11. 373;
 αἰών Pind. N. 3. 131; *δ* *μ*. χρόνος Hdt. 1. 32, Pind., etc.; οὐ *μ*. χρόνον
 for no long time, Soph. Ant. 1078, etc.; διὰ *μ*. χρόνον Aesch. Pers.
 741; ἐν *μ*. χρόνῳ Soph. O. C. 88, etc.; δι' αἰῶνος *μ*. Aesch. Supp.
 582; τὸν *μ*. βίον Id. Pr. 449, Soph., etc.; τοῦ *μ*. βίου Id. Aj. 473;
 μακρότερος μηνί by a month, Hdt. 1. 32:—so, μακρὸν ἐέλδωρ a long-
 cherished wish, Od. 23. 54; *μ*. γόοι, ὀδύματα Soph. El. 375, Eur. Hec.
 297. 2. long, tedious, Pind. N. 4. 54, etc.; λόγοι Soph. El. 1335,
 Thuc., etc.; μακρὰν ἔοικε λέγειν (sc. ῥῆσιν) Ar. Thesm. 382; οὐδὲ εἰς
 Ὀμηρον εἶρηκεν μακρὸν Philem. Incert. 11; μακρὸν [ἐστὶ], c. inf., Lat.
 longum est, Pind. I. 6 (5). 82; *μ*. ἀν εἶη γράφειν Xen. Ages. 7, 1:—
 Adv., μακρῶς λέγεσθαι Antiph. Incert. 46. 3. in Gramm., μακρὰ
 συλλαβὴ or *η* μακρά, a long syllable. III. neut. with Preps. in
 adverb. sense, διὰ μακροῦ (sc. χρόνου) after a long time, long delayed,
 Eur. Hec. 320, Phoen. 1069; οὐ διὰ μακροῦ not long after, Thuc. 6. 15,
 91, Plat. Alc. 2. 151 B; so, διὰ μακρῶν Eur. Fr. 424; διὰ μακρῶς Phalar.
 Ep. 105:—but, διὰ μακρῶν at great length, Plat. Gorg. 449 B, etc.;
 διὰ μακροτέρων Isocr. 62 D; μικρῶ διὰ *μ*. at somewhat greater length,
 Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 1. 2. οὐκ ἐς μακρὸν for no long time, Pind. P. 3.
 189; ἐς τὰ μακρότατα Thuc. 6. 31; v. sub μακρὰν II. 3. ἐπὶ
 μακρὸν far, a long way, πορεύεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 47; of Time, Call.
 Del. 255; ὅσον ἐπὶ μακρότατον as far as possible, Hdt. 4. 16; ἐπ'
 ὅσον *μ*. Id. 2. 34; τόσονδε ἐπὶ *μ*. Ib. 29; so without ἐπὶ, ὅσον δυνατός
 εἰμι *μ*. Id. 1. 171; also, ἐπὶ μακρότερον yet more, Thuc. 4.
 41. IV. regul. Comp. μακρότερος Od., Hdt., etc.; Sup. μακρό-
 τatos II., etc.; v. supr.:—irreg. Comp. μάσσων, Sup. μήκιστος, v. sub
 vocc. V. Adv. μακρῶς, at great length, slowly, Polyb. 3. 51, 2; of
 pronunciation, Dion. II. de Comp. 15:—but the Adv. is usually expressed by
 the neut. μακρὸν or μακρά (v. supr. I. 3); μακρὰ κλάειν to weep loudly,
 Ar. Thesm. 213; οἰμῶξει *μ*. Id. Av. 1207, Pl. 111; ὑποτύζεσθαι *μ*.
 Id. Lys. 520; τί μακρὰ δεῖ λέγειν; Antiph. Αντ. 1. 5:—also by μακρὰν
 (v. sub voc.); or by neut. with a Prep. (v. supr. III):—for the Comp.
 and Sup. of the Adv., v. sub μακροτέρως, μακροτάτω. (From √ΜΑΚ
 come also μήκος, μακεδνός; cf. Zd. *mas-ita* (large); Lat. *mac-to* (= *augeo*),
mac-te;—so that perh. μάκαρ also belongs to this Root, but not μέγας.)
 μάκος, *ovs*, τό, = μήκος, length, Ar. Av. 1131, cf. Schol. II. 23. 419;
 this is the common form in modern Gr., Coraës Helioid. 2. p. 132.
 μακρο-σίδηρος, *ov*, with long iron, Eust. 1620. 36.
 μακρο-σκελής, *és*, long-legged, Aesch. Fr. 63, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 9, al.
 μακρό-σκιος, *ov*, with long shadow, Ach. Tat. Isag. 156 D, Eust.
 Opusc. 193. 40.
 μακρό-στίχος, *ov*, with a long verse, Phot. Bibl. 145. 24.
 μακρο-σύλλαβος, *ov*, consisting of long syllables, Dion. H. de De-
 mosth. 38.
 μακροτάτω, Adv. Sup. of μακρός, furthest, Longus 3. 17.
 μακρο-τένων, *ovtos*, *δ*, *η*, far-stretching, long drawn out, Anth. P. 6. 96.
 μακροτέρως, Adv. Comp. of μακρός, beyond, further, Hipp. Protrh. 75,
 Plat. Soph. 258 C (with v. l. -τέρω, cf. Arist. Probl. 11. 20), Id. Rhet.
 3. 10, 3.
 μακρότης, *ητος*, *δ*, length, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 3, Plut. 2. 947 F.
 μακροτομέω, to prune so as to leave the shoots long, Theophr. C. P. 3.
 12, 2:—from μακρό-τομος, *ov*, (τέμνω) pruned so that the shoots are
 left pretty long, of vines, opp. to βραχύτομος, lb. 3. 2, 3.
 μακροτονέω, to persevere, LXX (2 Macc. 8. 26, v. l. for ἐμακροθύμησαν).
 μακρό-τονος, *ov*, far-stretching, long drawn out, σχοῖνοι Anth. P. 9.
 299. Adv. -νῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 121.
 μακρο-τράχηλος, *ov*, long-necked, Anth. P. 5. 135, Diod. 2. 50.
 μακρο-ὑπνία, *η*, long sleep, Eust. 1951. 19.
 μακρο-φάρυγξ, *δ*, *η*, long-necked, of a bottle, Anth. P. 9. 229.
 μακρο-φλυαρήτης, *ov*, *δ*, a tedious prater, Anth. P. 11. 134.
 μακρο-φυής, *és*, long-shaped, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 9.
 μακρό-φυλλος, *ov*, long-leaved, Schol. Od. 13. 102.
 μακροφωνέω, to shout, sing aloud, Hipp. 253. 46.
 μακρό-φωνος, *ov*, shouting aloud, Hesych. s. v. τανύγγλωσσοι.
 μακρό-χειρ, *δ*, *η*, long-armed, Lat. longimanus, name of Artaxerxes I,
 Strab. 735, Plut. Artox. 1.
 μακρό-χηλος, *ov*, with long hoofs, Strab. 835.
 μακρο-χρονίζω, to last a long time, LXX (Deut. 17. 20., 32. 27); but
 the anal. form would be μακροχρονέω, v. Lob. Phryn. 569.
 μακρο-χρόνιος, *ov*, lasting or living a long time, lingering, Hipp.
 Epid. 3. 1085; τὸ *μ*. long duration, Agatharch. de M. Rubr. p. 56.
 μακροχρονιότης, *ητος*, *η*, length of time or life, Gloss.
 μακρό-χρονος, *ov*, = μακροχρόνιος, Tzetz. Posth. 744.
 μάκρ-οψις, *δ*, *η*, with a long face, Tzetz. Posth. 369.
 μακρο-ψυχία, *η*, a love of distant places, a word (if correct) coined by
 Cicero, Att. 9. 11, in reference to Pompey's eastern projects.
 μάκρῦμα, τό, a thing put far away, as abominable, LXX (2 Esdr. 9. 1, 11).
 μακρύνω, pf. pass. -υσμαι Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 17. To prolong, ἡμέρας
 LXX (Eccl. 8. 13), to lengthen a syllable, Schol. II. 16. 390. II.
 to remove to a distance, put away, τὴν βοηθείαν LXX (Ps. 21. 20, cf. 39.
 11); τοὺς ἀνθρώπους lb. (Isai. 6. 12); τόπον from a place, Hero in
 Math. Vett. 145:—Pass. to be far off, ἀπό τίνος Arist. 1. c. 2. so,
 intr. in Act., LXX (Judic. 18. 22, cf. Ps. 54. 7).
 μακρυσμός, *δ*, a long interval, Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 19.

μάκρων, ὄνος, ὄ, a longhead; Μάκρωνες, οἱ, a people of Pontus, Hdt. 2. 104, etc.; cf. μακροκέφαλος.

μάκρωσις, ἡ, a lengthening, prolonging: esp. a dwelling on a thing, Polyb. 15. 36, 2 (ubi Casaub. μάκρυνσις).

μακρ-ώτης, ον, ὄ, (οὖς) long-eared, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 125.

μακτήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, mentioned by Hesych. in three senses: I. = μάκτρα. II. = διφθέρα. III. = μακτρισιμός.

μακτήριος, α, ον, of or for kneading: τὸ μ. = μάκτρα, Plut. 2. 159 D.

μάκτης, ον, ὄ, one who kneads, Hesych.

μακτός, ἡ, ὄν, kneaded, Antyll. ap. Orib. 251 Matth.

μάκτρα, ἡ, (μάσσω) a kneading-trough, Ar. Ran. 1159, Pl. 545, Xen. Oec. 9, 7.

II. a large bathing-tub, Eurpol. Διαίτ. 1, Polyb. 30. 20, 3; cf. πύελος, σκάφη.

μακτρισιμός, ὄ, = ἀπόκινος, Ath. 629 C, Poll. 4. 104 (vulg. βακτριασιμός).

μάκτρον, τό, a wiper, towel, Eumath. p. 26, Alex. Trall. 12. 671.

μακῶν, old poet. part. aor. of μακάσαι (q. v.), Hom.

μάκων, μακῶνειον, μακῶνις, v. sub μηκ-.

μάλα [μάλα; but Hom. sometimes uses the ult. long in arsi, Il. 3. 214., 4. 379., 10. 172]: Adv. very, very much, exceedingly. From Homer's time one of the commonest of Greek words, prefixed or subjoined to Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs:

1. simply strengthening the word with which it stands, where it must be rendered as the case requires, a. with Adjs., in Hom. most freq., μάλα πολλά very many; also μάλα πάντες, μ. πᾶσαι, μ. πάντα, etc., all together, every one, Il. 13. 741, Od. 2. 306, etc.; μάλ' ἀσκηθῆς all unhurt, 5. 25; ἀβληχρὸς μάλα τοῖος so very, utterly weak, 11. 135; Σαρδάνιον μάλα τοῖον so truly grim, 20. 302; μάλα μυρίοι absolutely countless, 15. 556., 16. 121, etc.; πρότερος μάλα long before, 11. 10. 124:—so in Att., μάλα φιλόσοφοι, μάλ' ἀμφιλαφῆς, etc., Plat. Parm. 126 B, etc.; strengthd., μάλα δὴ πρεσβύτης very old, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 1; μ. γέ τινες ὀλίγοι Plat. Rep. 531 E.

b. with Adv., πάγχυ μάλα and μάλα πάγχυ quite utterly, Il. 12. 165, etc.; πάνυ μ. Plat. Phaedo 80 C; εὖ μάλα right well, Od. 22. 190, Plat. Phaedo 92 D, etc.; sometimes also μάλ' εὖ Id. Theaet. 156 A; μάλ' αὐτίκα (v. sub αὐτίκα); μάλ' αἰεὶ for ever and aye, 11. 23. 717, etc.; ἄχρι μάλα κνέφαος until quite dark, Od. 18. 370; μάλ' ὦδε quite so, 6. 255; μάλα διαμπερές right through, 11. 20. 362:—so in Att., μ. μόλις (v. sub μόλις); to express a repeated action, μάλ' αὖθις, μάλ' αὖ Aesch. Ag. 1345, Cho. 654, Soph. El. 1410, etc.; and so μάλα alone, ἔα, ἔα μάλα Aesch. Cho. 870, cf. Pers. 1045, Ar. Pax 460 sq.; (so, ἄλλος πύργος . . , καὶ ἕτερος μάλα ἐπὶ τούτῳ Hdt. 1. 181, cf. 7. 186); often also after καί, αὐταὶ σ' ὀδηγήσουσι καὶ μάλ' ἀσπένως Aesch. Pr. 728, cf. Cho. 879;—with a negat., μάλ' οὐ, μάλ' οὐπως 11. 2. 241, Od. 5. 103; οὐ μάλα Hdt., etc.

c. with Verbs, μὴ . . με μάλ' αἰνεῖ 11. 10. 249; ἄλλὰ μάλ' ὠφελῆς why plainly . . , Od. 4. 472; ἡ δὲ μάλ' ἠνιόχευεν done carefully, 3. 319; οὐ μάλα ἔχει θαύματα Hdt. 1. 93; μάλα . . προπέμπει in earnest, Aesch. Theb. 915, cf. Eum. 368; μάλα δοκούντας φρονίμους εἶναι Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 36.

2. strengthening an assertion, νῦν δὲ μάλα χρὴ ἀλχημητὴν ἔμεναι, i. e. now or never, 11. 16. 492; τῷ κε μάλ' ἔμεινε then doubtless he would have stayed, Od. 4. 733;—but mostly with some other word, as, ἡ μάλα δὴ . . , now in very truth, 11. 5. 422, etc.; ἡ δὴ που μάλα 21. 583; and often ἡ μάλα, without δὴ, 3. 204, etc.

3. in Hom. often after εἰ, as, εἰ μάλα μιν χάλος ἴκοι if wrath come on him ever so much, 11. 17. 399, Od. 5. 485, etc.; (but in 11. 1. 178, εἰ μ. καρτερὰς ἐσσι, μάλα belongs to the Adj.):—so also μάλα περ with a partic., μάλα περ μεμαῶς though desiring never so much, 11. 13. 317, cf. 14. 58., 17. 710, etc.; so also, καὶ μάλα περ, καὶ περ μάλα 1. 217., 17. 571, Od. 18. 385, etc.

4. in Att. often in answers, yes, certainly, exactly so, μάλα γε Plat. Rep. 555 D, 564 E, etc.; μ. τοι Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 45; καὶ μ. Plat. Phaedr. 258 C; καὶ μ. γε Id. Theaet. 148 C, etc.; καὶ μ. δὴ Ib. 177 A; καὶ μ. ἐπαύσατο certainly he ceased, Id. Symp. 189 A, etc.

II. Comp. μάλλον, more, more strongly, rather, Lat. potius, 11. 5. 231, Od. 1. 351; mostly foll. by ἢ, but in Prose also by a gen., μ. τοῦ συμφέροντος more than is expedient, Antipho 129. 31; μ. τοῦ δέοντος Plat. Gorg. 487 B, Xen., etc.; this is sometimes expressed by μάλλον alone, Plat. Phaedo 63 D; also, παντὸς μ. most assuredly, Id. Legg. 715 D:—in Plat. Apol. 36 D, οὐκ ἐστ' ὅ τι μ. πρέπει οὕτως, ὡς . . , there is a mixture of two constructions, οὐκ ἐστ' ὅ τι μ. πρέπει, ἢ . . , and οὐκ ἐστ' ἄ τι οὕτως πρέπει, ὡς . . :—also denoting a constant increase, more and more, still more, Od. 15. 370; and to this belongs the Homeric phrase κηρόθι μάλλον, where μάλλον is not otiose, 11. 9. 300, etc.; so in Prose; in Att. sometimes doubled, μάλλον μάλλον, Lat. magis magisque, Eur. I. T. 1406, Ar. Ran. 1001, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 286.—Usage:

1. it is often strengthened, πολὺ μ. 11. 9. 700, and Att.; ἔτι μ. often in Hom.; μ. ἔτι Od. 1. 322; καὶ μ. 11. 8. 470; καὶ μ. ἔτι Od. 18. 22; ἔτι καὶ μ. Pind. P. 10. 88; ἔτι καὶ πολὺ μ. 11. 23. 386, 429, Hes.; also, ἐπὶ μ. Hdt. 3. 104; (which is not to be altered into ἐτι μ., for in 1. 94 he has ἐπὶ μ. ἔτι); or again modified, μάλλον τι somewhat more, Hdt. 1. 50, 114, etc., and Att.; also, μ. ἤδη προσδεχομένου Thuc. 8. 71.

2. μάλλον is sometimes joined to a second Comp., ἤτεροι μ. 11. 24. 243; so not seldom in Hdt., as 1. 31, 32, etc., and in the best Att., as Aesch. Theb. 673, Supp. 279, Soph. Ant. 1210, Eur. El. 222, Plat. Phaedo 79 E, Gorg. 487 B, Isae. 47. fin., Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 18; v. infr. III. 3.

3. said to be omitted after βούλομαι in 11. 1. 112, 117., 17. 331., 23. 594, Od. 11. 489., 12. 359; but prob. βούλομαι has itself a compar. force, I had rather, I would sooner, cf. βούλομαι III, αἰρέω B. II; so in Soph. Aj. 1357, νικᾷ γὰρ ἀρετὴ με τῆς ἔχθρας πολὺ, a compar. force may be given to νικᾷ; however in Aj. 966, ἐμοὶ πικρὸς τέθηκεν ἡ κείνοις γλυκύς, we must supply μάλλον.

4. μάλλον δέ, much more . . , or rather . . , to correct a

statement already made, ὁ δεσπότης πέπραγεν εὐτυχέστατα, μ. δὲ Πλοῦτος αὐτός Ar. Pl. 633; πολλοί, μ. δὲ πάντες Dem. 246. 17, cf. Stallb. Plat. Symp. 173 E; οὐ μ. ἢ . . , not so, but rather so . . , Thuc. 2. 87.

5. μ. δὲ καὶ ἡσυχαιτέρα more or less violent, Id. 3. 82. 6. οὐδὲν μ., Lat. nihil magis, Id. 3. 79; οὐδὲν τι μ. Plat. Phaedo 87 D; μηδὲν τι μ. ἢ . . , Soph. Aj. 280:—but μ. ἢ . . is often followed by οὐ (where οὐ seems redundant), because in all comparisons, the very notion of preference also implies rejection or denial, πόλιν ὄλην διαφθείρειν μάλλον ἢ οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους Thuc. 3. 36; cf. the French ceux qui parlent autrement qu'ils ne pensent, etc.; note also that μ. ἢ οὐ is always preceded by another negat., Hdt. 4. 118., 5. 94., 7. 16, 3, etc.; or by an interrog. which conveys a negat. force, τί δέ . . μάλλον, ἢ οὐ . . ; Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 15; or by a clause which is negat. in sense, Thuc. 1. c., etc.; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 749. 3.

7. τὸ μ. καὶ ἤττον, a form of argument, which we call a fortiori, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 4.

III. Sup. μάλιστα, most, most of all, above all, Hom., etc.; μάλιστα δέ . . Od. 21. 353; μ. μὲν . . , ἔπειτα οὐ ἔπειτα δέ . . , first and above all . . , next . . , Soph. O. T. 647, Ph. 1285; μ. μὲν . . , δεύτερον δέ . . , Isae. de Menecl. Hered. § 20; μ. μὲν . . , εἰ δὲ μὴ . . , Hdt. 8. 22, Thuc. 1. 40, Plat. Rep. 590 E, Dem. 464. 25, etc.; τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ μάλιστα μὲν θάνατος, εἰ δὲ μὴ, πάντα τὰ ὄντα ἀφελέσθαι Dem. 564. 2; μάλιστα μὲν . . , μάλλον μέντοι . . Plat. Symp. 180 A; μάλιστα . . , εἰ μὴ δ' . . Soph. Ph. 617; δοκέω μιν μ. ταύτην ἀνείθεσθαι certainly, Hdt. 3. 53:—τί μάλιστα; what is the precise thing that you want [that I may do it]? Plat. Gorg. 448 D, cf. Meno 80 B, Symp. 218 C:—c. gen. partit., μ. πάντων Hdt. 2. 37, Thuc., etc.:

1. strengthd., ὡς οὐ ὅτι μ., Lat. quam maxime, Id. 1. 141, Plat. Rep. 460 A, etc.; ὅσον μ. Aesch. Pr. 524; ὅσον δύναται μ. Hdt. 1. 185; ὡς μ. certainly, in answers, Aesch. Supp. 294, Plat.; ὡς δύναμαι μ. Id. Rep. 367 B; ὡς οἶόν τε μ. Id. Gorg. 510 B; εἰς ὅσον ἀνθρώπῳ δυνατόν μ. Id. Phaedr. 277 A; ὅ τι μ. δύνασαι Id. Soph. 239 B; μακρῶ μ. Hdt. 1. 171; πολλῶ μ. Paus. 1. 42, 2; παντὸς μ. Dion. H. 3. 35, etc.; καὶ μ. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 2, etc.

2. with the Art., ἐς τὰ μάλιστα for the most part, mostly, Hdt. 1. 20., 2. 76, etc.; so without ἐς, φίλοι τὰ μ. 2. 147, Thuc., etc.; εἰ τὰ μ. ἦσαν ἀληθεῖς if they were ever so true, Dem. 257. 27; εἰ τὰ μ. μὴ τινές, ἀλλὰ πάντες . . if (to put an extreme case) not some, but all . . , Id. 457. 14; εἰ . . δοκοῖν τὰ μ. Id. 232. 6; (so, si maxime vellet, Terent. Ad. 3. 2, 4; si vel maxime often in Livy): also, ἀνὴρ δόκιμος ὁμοῖα τῷ μ. as famous as he that is most [famous], Hdt. 7. 118, cf. 3. 8.

b. ἐν τοῖς μ., Lat. imprimis, especially, as much as any, Thuc. 8. 90, Plat. Symp. 173 A, etc.; and with a Sup., ἐν τοῖς μ. ὀμότερος Acl. V. H. 14. 40.

3. μάλιστα is sometimes added to a Sup. (v. μάλλον 11. 2, πλείστον), ἔχθιστος μάλιστα; μάλιστα φίλτατος 11. 2. 220., 24. 334; μ. κη ἐμπερέστατα Hdt. 2. 76; μ. φίλτατος Eur. Hipp. 1421, cf. Alc. 790, Med. 1323.

4. μάλιστα for μάλλον, μ. τῆς κόρης Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1594; μάλιστα ἢ ἐμοὶ Ar. Rh. 3. 91.

5. in loose accounts of number, etc., μάλιστα is often added to shew that they are not exact, in round numbers, about, Thuc. 3. 29, 92, Xen., etc.; not at most, for πενήτηκοντα μάλιστα is actually 49 in Thuc. 1. 118; ἑκατοστὸς μ. is actually 99th, Id. 8. 68; so, ἐς μέσον μάλιστα about the middle, Hdt. 1. 191, cf. 7. 21; ἡμισυ μ. Thuc. 1. 93; μ. σφᾶς μεσοῦν δειπνοῦντας that they were about the middle of supper, Plat. Symp. 175 C:—(so in Lat., quum maxime, about the time when . . , Liv. 25. 33; hoc maxime modo, Ib. 31):—also, μάλιστα κη Hdt. 1. 76, 191, etc.; κον μ. Id. 7. 22; μ. πως Polyb. 2. 41, 13.

6. καὶ μάλιστα is used in answers, most certainly, Lat. vel maxime, Ar. Pl. 826, etc.; μ. γε Soph. O. T. 994, Ar. Nub. 253; μ. πάντων Ar. Av. 1531, Plat. Prot. 327 A; πάντων μ. Id. Gorg. 453 D; v. supr. 1. 4.

μᾶλαβάθρῖνος, ον, prepared with μᾶλαβαθρον, Diosc. 1. 75.

μᾶλαβάθρον, τό, malobathrum (Plin. 12. 59), the aromatic leaf of an Indian plant, sold in rolls or balls, also called φύλλον Ἰνδικόν, prob. the betel or areca, used in India for chewing, Diosc. 1. 11, Galen., etc.

μᾶλαγή, ἡ, a kneading, mixing up, Theodor. Stud. 278 A.

μάλαγμα, τό, (μᾶλασσω) any emollient, a plaster, poultice, malagma, Theophr. Odor. 61, etc.

II. soft materials, used in sieges to blunt the force of engines and weapons, like Lat. cilicia, fenders, buffers, Philo Poliorc. 91 and 95; μ. τῆς ἀντιτυπίας Plut. 2. 618 F:—so also Longin. 32. 5 quotes Plat. (Tim. 70 C), where our MSS. give ἄλμα

μαλακόν.

μᾶλαγαμᾶτῶδης, ἐς, like an emollient plaster, Galen. 2. 105.

μᾶλακαίπους, ὄ, ἡ, πονν, τύ, poet. for μαλακόπους, soft-footed, treading softly, Ὀραι Theocr. 15. 103.

μᾶλακ-αὐγήτος, ον, (αὐγή) with languid eye, epith. of sleep in a Scol. of Arist., v. Bgk. Lyr. p. 461.

μᾶλακεία, τά, = μαλάκεια, Opp. H. 1. 638.

μᾶλακ-ευνέω, (εὐνή) to lie on a soft bed, Hipp. 379. 27, etc.

μᾶλακευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, softening, Schol. 11. 1. 582, nisi leg. μαλακτικός.

μᾶλακία, ἰον, -ῆ, ἡ, (μαλακός) softness, and of men, delicacy, effeminacy, Lat. mollities, Hdt. 6. 11, Hipp. Aer. 292, Thuc. 1. 122, Lys. 117. 10, etc.; τῇ σαντοῦ ζυγομάχει μ. Menand. Ἦν. 1. 5.

2. in Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 4, opp. to καρτερία, want of patience, weakness:—in pl., παράγων ἀνδρα θεραπείαις καὶ μαλακίαις Isae. 73. 8.

3. weakness, sickness, Vit. Hom. 36. II. calmness of the sea, malacia in Caesar B. G. 3. 15.

μᾶλακία, τά, mollusca, i. e. water-animals of soft substance, without external shells, such as the cuttle-fish (σηπία), Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 2; snails and others with hard shells he calls ὄστρακάδερμα, and crustacea, such as the crab and lobster, μαλακάστρακα, Ib. 4. 4, 1, cf. P. A. 2. 8, 5 sq., al.

μᾶλακιδίω, f. l. in Xen. and Plut. for μαλακίω, q. v.

μᾶλακίζομαι: fut. μαλακισθήσομαι Dio C. 38. 18; aor. ἐμαλακίσθημ

often in Thuc., Plat. Soph. 267 A, Dem.; less often in med. form ἐμαλακισάμην, Xen. Apol. 33, Cyr. 4. 2, 21. To be softened or made effeminate, shew weakness or cowardice, οὔτε πλούτου τις . . . ἀπόλαυσιν προτιμήσας ἐμαλακίσθη, οὔτε πείρας ἐλπίδι Thuc. 2. 42; of soldiers, μὴ ὄντος χωρίου . . . ὅποι ἂν μαλακισθέντες σωθῆναι Id. 7. 77; κὰν αὐτὸς μαλακίζηται Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 3; μ. πρὸς τὸν θάνατον to meet death like a weakling, Id. Apol. 33;—for Dem. 120. 7, v. sub μαλκίω. 2. to be softened or appeased, Thuc. 6. 29; πρὸς τὸ παρὸν Id. 3. 40; cf. Valck. Hipp. 303. 3. to be weakly, Arist. H. A. 8. 26, 1, Theophr. Char. 1, etc.; in which sense the Gramm. would confine μαλακίζεσθαι to women, and ἀσθενεῖν to men, but the rule is far from absolute, Lob. Phryn. 389. II. Act. μαλακίζω, only in late writers, as Greg. Naz. μαλάκιον, τό, a soft garment, v. l. for μαλάχιον, q. v. Cf. μαλάκια. μαλάκισκον, τό, a small basket, Theod. Stud. μαλάκιον, ὄν, ὁ, a sort of Dim. of μαλακός, as a term of endearment, darling, Ar. Eccl. 1058. μαλάκω-γειος, ὄν, (γῆ) with or of soft soil, χώρα Strab. 52. μαλάκω-γνάθος, ὄν, of a horse, soft-mouthed, cited from Poll. μαλάκω-γνώμων, ὄν, mild of mood, Aesch. Pr. 188, Schol. Ar. Ran. 82. μαλάκω-δερμος, ὄν, soft-skinned, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 5. μαλάκω-ειδής, ἔς, of a soft nature, Draco 141. μαλάκω-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, soft-haired, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 19. μαλάκω-κισσος, ὁ, a kind of convolvulus, Geop. 2. 6, 31. μαλάκω-κόβλαξ, ὁ, a voluptuous parasite, Clearch. ap. Ath. 258 A. μαλάκω-κράνεύς, ὁ, a bird like a jay, the Italian shrike, Lanius minor (Sundev.), Arist. H. A. 9. 22, 2. μαλάκω-ποιέω, to make soft, to soothe, Dio Chr. 1. 681. μαλάκω-ποιός, ὄν, making soft, Schol. Theocr. 5. 51, Eust. 155. 33. μαλάκω-πύρηνος, ὄν, (πύρην) with soft kernel, Theophr. C. P. 2. 11, 7. μαλάκω-ός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. fin.):—soft, opp. to σκληρός: I. of things subject to touch, εὐνή, κώας, τάπητος, χιτών, πέπλος Hom.; μ. νεῖος a fresh-ploughed fallow, Il. 18. 541; μ. λειμών a soft grassy meadow, Od. 5. 72, cf. Il. 14. 349; τάπητες . . . μαλακώτεροι ὑπνω Theocr. 15. 125; of the skin or flesh, μ. παρειά Soph. Ant. 783; χρώς Eur. Med. 1403; σώματα Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1:—πρόβατα μ. soft-fleeced, Dem. 1155. 4:—τόποι πεδινὸν καὶ μ., as opp. to hard, rugged ground, Arist. H. A. 8. 29, 1; οἱ κρημνοὶ οἱ μ. Ib. 9. 13, 3:—μ. ὕδατα of marsh water, Hipp. Aër. 280, cf. Aesch. Fr. 192, Plat. Tim. 59 D; so of soil, Aesch. Ag. 95:—so in Adv., καθίζου μαλακῶς sit softly, i. e. on a cushion, Ar. Eq. 785; ὑποστορεῖτε μ. τῷ κυνί Eubul. Προκρ. 1; cf. μαλθακός I. II. of things not subject to touch, soft, gentle, θάνατος, ὕπνος, κῶμα Hom.; so, μαλακῶς εὐδεῖν, ἐνευδεῖν to sleep softly, Od. 3. 350., 24. 255; μαλακώτατα καθευδεῖν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 24; μ. ἔπεα, λόγοι soft, fair words, Il. 1. 582., 6. 337, Od. 1. 56, etc.; ἐπαοιδαί Pind. P. 3. 92; παρηγορίαί Aesch. Ag. 95; αὔραι Xen. Oec. 20, 18; μ. βλέμμα tender, youthful looks, Ar. Pl. 1022; μαλακὰ φρονέων ἐσλοῖς Pind. N. 4. 155; μ. οἶνος mild, Arist. Probl. 3. 18; μ. ψόφος soft, Id. Audib. 44:—so in Adv., μαλακῶς αὐλεῖν Ib. 48; τὰ σκληρὰ μ. λέγειν Id. Rhet. 3. 7, 10. 2. light, mild, μαλακώτεροι ζημίαί Thuc. 3. 45. III. of persons, modes of life, and the life, soft, mild, gentle, μαλακώτερος ἀμφοφάσθαι easier to manage, of a fallen hero, Il. 22. 373; ἐκ μαλακῶν χωρῶν μαλακοὺς ἀνδρας γενέσθαι Hdt. 9. 112; τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ἥθος μαλακώτερον ἐκ σκληροτέρου Plat. Legg. 666 B; ἀντίον μαλακώτερος Philippid. Incert. 7; μ. τὸ ἥθος τῶν θηλειῶν Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 3; ὕλιγαρχία μ. Id. Pol. 4. 3, 8. 2. in bad sense, soft, yielding, remiss, μ. ἐν τῇ ἐναγωγῇ τοῦ πολέμου Thuc. 2. 18; μ. ἦν περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ Id. 8. 29; πρὸς τὸ πονεῖν Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 2; and in Adv., μαλακῶς ξυμμαχεῖν Thuc. 6. 78; μαλακώτερος ἀνθήπτετο attacked him somewhat feebly, Id. 8. 50; μ. φιλεῖν Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 10. b. faint-hearted, effeminate, cowardly, Thuc. 6. 13, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 16, etc. c. incapable of bearing pain, opp. to καρτερικός, Hdt. 7. 153, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4, 4, al.; c. inf., μαλακὸς καρτερεῖν πρὸς ἡδονάς τε καὶ λύπας Plat. Rep. 556 B; τὸ τρυφῶν καὶ μαλακῶν Ar. Vesp. 1455; μαλακὸν οὐδὲν ἐνδιδόναι not to give in from weakness or want of spirit, not to flag a whit, Hdt. 3. 51, 105, Ar. Pl. 488; (but, μαλθακὸν τι ἐνδ. to show signs of relenting, Eur. Hel. 505):—τὰ μαλακὰ indulgences, Epich. 121 Ahr., cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 28. d. of music, soft, effeminate, Plat. Rep. 398 E, 411 A: tuned to a low pitch, opp. to σύντονος, Auct. Mus. e. of reasoning, weak, loose, λόγος Isocr. 233 C, cf. 112 B:—Adv., μαλακῶς συλλογίζεσθαι to reason loosely, Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 10; ἀποδεικνύειν μαλακώτερον Id. Metaph. 5. 1, 2, cf. 13. 3, 7. 3. weakly, sickly, μαλακῶς ἔχειν to be ill, Vit. Hom. 34, Luc. D. Deor. 9. 1; cf. μαλακίζω fin., and v. Lob. Phryn. 389. IV. Adv. -κῶς, v. supr. I, III. (Cf. μαλθακός, ἀ-μαλ-ός, μαλ-άσσω, etc.; also βλάξ, βληχ-ρός, ἀ-βληχ-ρός (μαλ- becoming βλα-, as μαρ-τός becomes βρο-τός, v. Μ μ. II. 2); cf. also μῶλος, Lat. mollis, and perh. muleeo, though this last is disputed by Corssen.) μαλάκω-σάρκος, ὄν, with soft flesh, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 7, Dioecles ap. Ath. 305 B. μαλάκω-στράκος, ὄν, soft-shelled, crustaceous, Arist. H. A. 1. 6, 2., 4. 1, 3., 4. 2, 1, etc.; v. sub μαλάκια, τά. μαλάκω-ότης, ἦτος, ἡ, = μαλακία, softness, opp. to σκληρότης, Plat. Rep. 523 E, Theaet. 186 B, Arist., etc.; in pl., Plat. Crat. 432 B. II. weakness, effeminacy, Plut. Otho 9. μαλάκω-όφθαλμος, ὄν, soft-eyed, Theodect. ap. Ath. 454 E; f. l. (as the metre shows) for καλόφθαλμος or the like. μαλάκω-φλοῖος, ὄν, with soft bark, Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 4, Philox. 3. 21. μαλάκω-φρων, ὄν, ἡ, gentle-hearted, Orph. H. 59. 15, etc. μαλάκω-φωνος, ὄν, with a soft voice, Dion. II. de Dem. 40. μαλάκω-χειρ, ὄν, ἡ, soft-handed, φαρμάκων μαλακώχειρα νόμον, of a physician's art, Pind. N. 3. 96.

μαλάκω-ψυχέω, to be cowardly, Joseph. de Macc. 6. μαλάκω-ψυχος, ὄν, faint-hearted, cowardly, Jo. Chrys. μαλακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one that melts and moulds, χρυσοῦ κ. καὶ ἐλέφαντος Plut. Pericl. 12. μαλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, emollient, χρίσμα Hipp. 365. 9; δύναμις Plut. 2. 659 C. μαλακτός, ἡ, ὄν, that can be softened, as iron, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 1. μαλάκωνω, = μαλάσσω, μαλακίζω, Hipp. 365. 10: to weaken, χείρας καὶ πόδας Muson. ap. Stob. p. 17. fin.:—Pass., like μαλακίζομαι, to be soft, to flag, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 5; ταῖς ψυχαῖς Diod. 17. 10. μαλάκω-δής, ἔς, contr. for μαλακοειδής, Steph. Byz. s. v. Μονόγυσσα. μάλαξις, ἡ, a softening, διὰ πυρός Plut. 2. 436 A; σιδήρου Ib. C; μ. τῆς τροφῆς digestion, Ib. 700 B. μαλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω: (μαλακός):—to make soft, opp. to σκληρύνω: I. properly of dressing leather, to make it soft and supple (cf. δέφω); μ. δέρμα Hipp. Aph. 1253, of the human skin;—hence, with reference to Cleon's trade of tanner, μαλ. τινά to give one a dressing, hide him, Ar. Eq. 388; ἐν παγκρατίῳ μαλαχθεῖς worsted in it, Pind. N. 3. 26; χηλῆ μαλαχθεῖς crushed by the hoof, of a toad, Babr. 28. 6. 2. to soften metal or other material for working, Plat. Rep. 411 B, cf. Legg. 633 D, Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 156 D, and v. μαλακτήρ. II. metaph. to soften, appease, make to relent, σπλάγγνον, ὀργάς Eur. Or. 1201, Ale. 771; χρόνος μαλάξει σε will relieve thee, Ib. 381, cf. 1085:—Pass. to be softened, to relent, πρὸς θεῶν, μαλάσσω Soph. Aj. 594; τί . . . ποτ' ἔσθ' ὅταν μαλάττωμαι; Ar. Vesp. 973; μ. νόσου to be relieved from disease, like κουφίζεσθαι, Soph. Ph. 1334; of fever, to remit, Hipp. 1102 C, cf. 178 E; so, τὰ πολλὰ τῶν δεινῶν . . . μαλάσσεται Soph. Fr. 63. μάλαχη [λά], ἡ, mallow, Lat. malva, Hes. Op. 41, Batr. 161, Mosch. 3. 106, etc.;—a common article of food, esp. with the poor, σιτεισθαι ἀντὶ μὲν ἄρτων μάλαχης πτόρθους Ar. Pl. 544:—also written μολόχη, Epich. and Antiph. ap. Ath. 58 D. (Perh. from μαλάσσω, because of its relaxing properties, Diosc. 2. 144, Plin. N. H. 20. 21.) μαλάχιον ἱμάτιον, a woman's garment of a mallow colour, Lat. molo-chinum, Ar. (Fr. 302. 10) in Phot., but μαλάκιον in Poll. 5. 98, Hesych., μολόχιον in Clem. Al. 209. μάλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, = μάλαχη, Luc. Alex. 25. μάλερός, ἄ, ὄν, (μάλα) mighty, fierce, devouring, ravening, in Hom. always epith. of fire, Il. 9. 242., 20. 316., 21. 275, and so in Hes. Sc. 18; so, πυρὸς μαλερὰ γνόθος Aesch. Cho. 325. 2. metaph. fiery, glowing, vehement, αἰδαί Pind. O. 9. 34; πάθος Aesch. Pers. 62; λείοντες Id. Ag. 141; Ἄρης ὁ μ. Soph. O. T. 190; πόνος Arist. Seol. 6 (Lyr. Bgk. 461); in Eur. Tro. 1298, μαλερὰ μέλαθρα πυρὶ κατάδρομα, —μαλερὰ seems to be an Adv. furiously. II. Hesych. interprets μαλεραὶ φρένες by ἀσθενεῖς, subdued, prostrate. μάλευρον, τό, = ἄλευρον, Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 531. 17, E. M. μάλη [ἄ], ἡ, the arm-pit, prob. a colloquial form of μασχάλη, found only in the phrase ὑπὸ μάλης, under the arm, as the place for carrying concealed weapons, ξιφίδια ὑπὸ μάλης ἔχοντας Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 23; λαβῶν ὑπὸ μάλης ἐγχειρίδιον Plat. Gorg. 469 D; for which Ar. Lys. 985 ludicrously says, δόρυ δῆθ' ὑπὸ μάλης ἦεις ἔχων; also, κρύπτειν ὑπὸ μάλης Luc. Indoet. 23; and in Somn. 14, ὑπὸ μάλην ἔχειν:—hence, 2. underhand, secretly, Lat. furtim, ὑπὸ μάλης λαβεῖν Plat. Legg. 789 C; οὐδ' ὑπὸ μάλης ἢ πρόσκλησις γέγονεν, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ μέση Dem. 848. 12, cf. Dio C. 46. 23. μάλαθ or μάλαθη (Cratin. Πυτ. 24), ἡ, a mixture of wax and pitch for calking ships, μάλαθη τὴν τρόπιν παραχρίσας Hippon. 41; also for laying over writing-tablets, τὴν μάλαθ ἐκ τῶν γραμματείων ἦσθιον Ar. Fr. 206; ἐν μάλαθη γεγραμμένη μαρτυρία Dem. 1132. 13. II. a cetaceous fish, Ael. N. A. 9. 49, Opp. H. 1. 371. μαλθαίνω, = μαλάσσω, Diotog. ap. Stob. 332. 1. μαλθακωνία, ἡ, (εὐνή) a soft bed, Com. Anon. 241. μαλθακία, ἡ, = μαλακία, Plat. Rep. 590 B. μαλθακίζομαι, Pass. to be softened, of persons, Aesch. Pr. 79, 952, Eur. Med. 291. II. to relax, give in, Plat. Rep. 458 B, al.: to be remiss, Id. Ep. 317 C. μαλθακιστός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for μαλθακός, Anth. P. 9. 567. μαλθακιστέον, verb. Adj. one must be remiss, Plat. Ale. 1. 124 D; so μαλθακιστέα Ar. Nub. 727. μαλθακός, ἡ, ὄν, (μαλακός with θ inserted), soft, I. of things subject to touch, μ. ἀνθεα h. Hom. 30. 15; δρόσος, γυῖα Pind. P. 5. 133, N. 4. 4; σιαγόνες Soph. Fr. 114; of ground, soft, smooth, not hard and rugged, χῶρὸς ἐστὶ μ. Aesch. Fr. 198; τὰ μ. γαίας Eur. Hipp. 1226; χρώς Id. Med. 1075; μ. σῶμα, opp. to στερεόν, Plat. Phaedr. 239 C; μ. νηδὸς relaxed, Hipp. Aër. 284; μ. τι ἐνδιδόναι, v. μαλακός III. 2:—Adv., μαλθακῶς κατακεῖσθαι to recline on soft cushions, Ar. Ach. 70, cf. Eubul. Σφιγγ. 2, and v. μαλακός I; μ. φιλεῖν Ar. Ach. 1200. II. mostly metaph. faint-hearted, remiss, cowardly, αἰχμητής Il. 17. 588; so, μηδὲ μ. γένη Aesch. Eum. 74; τὸ μ. βίου Eur. Supp. 883; οἱ μ. = κίναδοι, Lob. Aglaoph. 1008:—also weak, feeble, Ar. Vesp. 714. 2. in good sense, soft, gentle, mild, ὕπνος Hes. Fr. 43. 4; μαλθακὰ κοτίλλειν Theogn. 852; μ. οἶνος mild, weak, Hipp. 474. 47; μ. φωνά, αἰδοῦ, κοινωνία, φθέγμα Pind. P. 4. 243, etc.; μ. ὀμμάτων βέλος Aesch. Ag. 742; μ. λόγοι Soph. Ph. 629; γῆρυς Ar. Av. 233; ἐς τὸ μ. προσάγεσθαι to be brought to a mild temper, Eur. Or. 714; μεταστρέφεσθαι πρὸς τὸ μαλθακώτερον Ar. Ran. 539; of pain, μαλθακώτερας ποιεῖν [τὰς ὠδύνας] Plat. Theaet. 149 D:—Adv. gently, mildly, τὸν κρατοῦντα μαλθακῶς Aesch. Ag. 951; σκληρὰ μ. λέγειν Soph. O. C. 774; so neut. as Adv., μαλθακῶν σφ' ἐπόψεται Aesch. Ag. 1642; and neut. pl., μαλθακὰ κοτίλλων Theogn. 852:—Comp. -ωτέρως Plat. Soph. 230 A.—The

word with its derivs. is poet., mostly in Pind. and Trag., μαλθακός being the Prose word; but μαλθακός occurs also in Hipp. and Plat.

μαλθακότης, ἦτος, ἦ, = μαλθακότης, Hipp. Aër. 292.
 μαλθακό-φωνος, ον, soft-voiced, ἀοιδή Pind. I. 2. 14.
 μαλθακτῆριον, τό, = μάλαγμα, Hipp. 263. 30., 264. 21.
 μαλθακτικός, ἦ, ὄν, = foreg., Hipp. Acut. 392, etc.
 μαλθακύνω, = μαλακύνω, A. B. 751.
 μαλθακώδης, ες, (εἶδος) softish, Hipp. Fract. 880; Foës. μαλθώδης.
 μάλθαξις, ἦ, = μάλαξις, Hipp. Acut. 387, etc.
 μαλθάσσω, = μαλάσσω, to soften, soothe, μ. κέαρ Aesch. Pr. 379; τινὰ λύγοις Eur. H. F. 298; τί γάρ σε μαλθάσσοιμ' ἄν . . ; why should I soothe thee with fair words? Soph. Ant. 1194; μ. κοιλίην to relax the bowels, Hipp. Acut. 386, Art. 805:—Pass., οὐδὲ μαλθάσσει κέαρ λιταῖς Aesch. Pr. 1008; μαλθαχθεῖσ' ὑπνῷ unnerved by sleep, Id. Eum. 134.
 μάλθη, ἦ, v. μάλθα.
 μαλθῶ, = μαλάσσω, Hesych.
 μαλθώδης, ες, (μάλθα) pliant and adhesive, v. sub μαλθακώδης.
 μάλθων, ωνος, ὄ, = μαλακίων, Socrat. ap. Stob. 369. 52.
 μαλιναθάλλη, ἦ, an Egyptian plant, perhaps *Cyperus esculentus* (v. μνάσιον), Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 12, ubi Cod. Urb. μάλιναν θάλλην: Salmas. ἀνόλλιον, from *anthaliium* in Plin. 21. 52.
 μάλιον, τό, Dim. of μάλος (=μαλλός), a lock of hair, Anth. P. 11. 157.
 μάλις, ιος, ἦ, a distemper in horses and asses, also μάλιασμός, Lat. *malleus*, Hippiatr., Suid.; μάλιη in Hesych.
 Μάλις, ἴδας, ἦ, Dor. for Μηλῖς, cf. Μηλιάδες and Ἐπιμηλίδες.
 μάλιστα, Adv., Sup. of μάλα, v. μάλα III.
 μάλκη, ἦ, numbness from cold, esp. in the hands and feet, Nic. Al. 553. Th. 724; in pl., Id. Th. 583.
 μαλκιάω, v. sub μαλκίω.
 μάλκιος, ον, (μάλκη) freezing, benumbing, πίων (sc. Mithridates) φάρμακον ἀσθενές τε καὶ μάλκιον Anon. ap. Suid.: Sup., τότε μοι μαλκίστατον ἤμαρ Poëta ibid.—Hesych. also cites μαλκιώτατον and μαλκίον.
 μαλκίω, to become numb with cold, an old Verb almost always corrupted by the Copyists into μαλακιάω, μαλακίζω, and the like. The old and correct form is supposed by Dind. to be μαλκίω [τ, as in μνηίω], as given by Hesych., cf. A. B. 51, Phot.; and he makes the foll. corrections: ἔλα, δίκω' ἀκμήτι μαλκίων ποδί Aesch. (Fr. 330) ap. Harpocr.; μέλλομεν καὶ μαλκίωμεν Dem. 120. 7 (restored from Harpocr. and Phot. for μαλακίζόμεθα); and a third example is cited from an unknown Poet by Schol. Nic. Th. 382, πνεύματας ἀργαλείο πόνουό τε μαλκίοντες (Ms. μαλκίοντες). He concludes also that λυγρόν μαλκίοντες (as Crates read for μυλιόντες in Hes. Op. 528) is an error for μαλκίοντες; similarly in Arat. Phaen. 293, ναύτη μαλκίοντι for μαλκίοντι; (so in Ar. Rh. 2. 247, μνηίωσιν for μνηίωσιν); and in Xen. Cyn. 5, 2, Luc. Lexiph. 2, Plut. 2. 559 F, Ael. N. A. 1. 32., 5. 12., 9. 4 and 16, the forms μαλακίω, μαλακίωσαι, μαλακίωσι, μαλακίει, μαλακίω, μαλακίουσιν, prob. represent μαλκίω, μαλκίουσιν, μαλκίωσι, μαλκίει, μαλκίω, μαλκίουσιν; in Themist. 50 C, for the vulg. μαλακίωντα the Milan Ms. gives μαλκίωντα, which should be μαλκίοντα.
 μάλλά, crasis for μη ἄλλά, v. μη ἄλλά.
 μαλλό-δετος, ον, bound with wool, μαλλοδέτους κύστεις Soph. (Fr. 462) ap. Schol. Phoen. 1256, restored by Valck. for -δετεῖς.
 μάλλον, Adv., Comp. of μάλα; v. μάλα II.
 μαλλός, ὄ, a lock of wool, the wool of sheep, Hes. Op. 232, Aesch. Eum. 45, Soph. O. C. 475, etc.; also of men, μαλλοὶ πλοκάμων Eur. Bacch. 113. A form μάλος occurs in the Dim. μάλιον, q. v. (Prob. akin to Lat. *villus*, *vellus*, cf. Mμ. II. 5. a.
 μάλλωσις, ἦ, a being clothed with wool, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 207:—Ducange quotes also μαλλῶ from Eust.
 μαλλωτός, ἦ, ὄν, furnished with wool, fleecy, μ. χλαμύς a cloak lined with wool, Plat. Com. αἰ ἀφ' ἱερ. 4; δοραὶ Strab. 499; χιτῶνες Dion. H. 7. 72: cf. μηλωτή.
 μαλόβαθρον, τό, v. μαλάβαθρον.
 μάλον, τό; Dor. for μήλον.
 μάλοπάρης, ον, Dor. for μηλοπάρης, Theocr. 26. 1.
 μάλος, ἦ, ὄν, in Theocr. Ep. 1. 5, epith. of a he-goat, while, acc. to Hesych. (who also explains μάλουρος, μαλουρίς, by λεύκουρος, white-tailed); others make it woolly, shaggy (as if μαλλός); others again take it as = μαλακός, (in which sense some wrote ἄρνα μάλην, for ἄρν' ἀμάλην in Il. 22. 310.)
 μάλοφόρος, μάλοφύλαξ, Dor. for μηλοφ-
 μάμελεῖν, Att. crasis for μη ἀμελεῖν.
 Μάμερσα, ἦ, old epith. of Athena, Lyc. 1417.
 Μάμερτος, ὄ, = Oscan *Mamers*, = *Mavors*, *Mars*, Lyc. 938, 1410: hence the Campanian mercenaries styled themselves Μάμερτίνοι, Polyb. 1. 8, 1, etc.
 μάμμα, μαμμαία, v. sub μάμμη.
 Μαρμάκυθος [ἄκ], ὄ, Comic word for a blockhead, Ar. Ran. 990;—Plato, or Metagenes, wrote a comedy of this name.—Similar Comic characters are βλιτομάμματος, συκομάμματος (also from μάμμα), Μαργίτης from μάργος.
 μαμμῶν αἰτεῖν, to cry for food, of children, Ar. Nub. 1383;—said by Phot. to be an Argive word for to eat, cf. Call. Incert. 11; but it is more natural to refer it to μαμμῶν, to cry for the breast, v. μάμμη II (cf. κακκῶν φράσαι, which follows in Ar. l. c.), being words by which children tried to express their first wants; cf. βρῦν, βρύλλω.
 μάμμη, ἦ, (also μάμμα, Poll. 3. 17, Moer.; μαμμαία, Eust. 971. 36):—properly, like our *manma*, *mammy*, and similar forms in all languages, a child's attempt to articulate *mother*, ᾧ μάμμη Pherecr. Κοριανν. 4; Σισύφου ᾧ μάμμη Anth. P. 11. 67:—so ἄππα, ἄττα, πάππας, τάτα,

τέττα, παπα, for father:—cf. μαμμῶν. II. like Lat. *manma*, the mother's breast, Schweigh. Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 43. III. later, a grandmother, Plut. Agis. 4., 2. 704 B, LXX (4 Macc. 16. 9); cf. Piers. Moer. 259.
 μαμμία, ἦ, (μάμμα) a mother, Ar. Lys. 878, 890.
 μαμμίδιον, τό, Dim. of μαμμία, Plut. 2. 858 C, Heliod. 7. 10: so μαμμίον, τό, Phryn. 135.
 μαμμό-θρεπτος, ον, (μάμμη III) brought up by one's granddam,—a word blamed by Phryn. p. 299.
 μάν, Dor. and old Ep. for μῆν.
 μανάκις, Adv. seldom, Hesych.; μ. τῆς ἡμέρας Plat. Com. Incert. 71.
 μανατράπηται, Att. crasis for μη ἀνατραπήται.
 μανδάκης, ον, ὄ, a band to tie trusses of hay, Hippiatr.: Adv. —ηδόν, Ib.
 μανδάλος, ὄ, = βάλανος II. 3, Artemid. 2. 10:—hence μανδάλω, Hesych. s. v. τυλαρώσας: and hence again μανδάλωτος, ἦ, ὄν, with the bolt shot, φιλῆμα μ. a kiss with the tongue protruded, a lascivious kiss, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 132; whence, μέλος .. κατεγλωττισμένον καὶ μανδ. Ar. l. c.; cf. ἐπιμανδαλωτός.
 μάνδρα, ἦ, an inclosed space: 1. for cattle, a fold, byre, stable, Soph. Fr. 587, Call. Cer. 106, Theocr. 4. 61, Plut. 2. 648 A, etc. 2. the bed, in which the stone of a ring is set, Lat. *pala*, *funda*, Plat. in Anth. P. 9. 747. 3. a monastery, whence ἀρχιμανδρίτης, ον, ὄ, an abbot, Eccl.
 μανδράγορας, ον or α, ὄ, mandrake, *Atropa belladonna*, a narcotic plant, μανδραγόρον ρίζα Hipp. 420. 19; ὄ μ. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους κοιμίζει Xen. Symp. 2, 24; μανδραγόρα ἢ μέθη ξυμποδίσαι Plat. Rep. 488 C; μανδραγόραν πεπωκόσιν εἰκόκαμεν Dem. 133. 1; ἐκ μανδραγόρου, ὑπὸ μανδραγόρα καθεύδειν Luc. Dem. Epc. 36, Tim. 2.
 μανδραγοριζομένη, ἦ, name of a comedy of Alexis, perhaps the mandrake-drugged:—the Act. is cited in Suid.
 μανδραγορικός, ἦ, ὄν, made of mandrake, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 18.
 μανδραγορίτης, ὄ, flavoured with mandrake, οἶνος Diosc. 5. 81.
 μάνδρευμα, τό, = μάνδρα I, Dion. H. 1. 79.
 μανδρεύω, to shut up in a stable, or (later) in a monastery, Eccl.
 μανδύα, ἦ, and μανδύας, ον, ὄ, a woollen cloak, like φαιδόλης (Poll. 7. 60), said to be a Persian word, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1854. 32, Hesych.; used also by the Liburnians, Λιβυρικήης μίμημα μανδύης χιτῶν Aesch. Fr. 353, cf. Artem. 1. 3, Steph. Byz. s. v. Λιβυροί.
 μανδυο-ειδής, ες, like a μανδύα, Eust. 198. 42., 794. 21; f. l. μανδυο-ειδῆ 1398. 61:—μανδυώτης, ον, ὄ, a monk, Id. Opusc. 216. 70, etc.; ἢ μανδυωτική πτέρυξ part of a monk's dress, Ib. 257. 39.
 Μανέρως, ὄ, Maneros, only son of the first king of Egypt: also a national dirge named after him, identified by Hdt. 2. 79 with the Greek Λίνος, cf. Ath. 620 A, Paus. 9. 29, 7, etc.
 μάνη or μάνα, ἦ, = μανία, Ar. Fr. 647; cf. σάλη or σάλα.
 μάνης or μανῆς [ἄ], ον, ὄ, a kind of cup, Nico ap. Ath. 487 C. II. also a small brazen figure used in the game of κότταβος (q. v.), Hermipp. Moir. 2. 7 (ubi v. Meineke), Antiph. Αφρ. γον. 1. 11. III. in Com., oft. as the name of a slave, properly a Phrygian slave, Strab. 304: whence it was used as an appell. a slave, Schol. Ar. Av. 522, al.
 μανθάνω: fut. μάθησομαι Aesch. Pr. 926, Soph. Aj. 667, O. C. 1527, Plat., etc.; Dor. μάθευμαι Theocr. 11. 60:—aor. ἔμαθον Pind. N. 7. 26, and Att.; Ep. μάθον (v. infr.):—pf. μεμάθηκα Emped. 70, Ar. Nub. 1148, Plat., etc.; plqpf. ἐμεμαθήκη Plat. Euthyphro 14 C, 3 sing. μεμαθήκει Id. Meno 86 A:—Pass., used by good writers only in pres.: pf. part. μεμαθημένος = μεμαθηκός, Aesch. 421.—Hom. uses only the Ep. aor. forms μάθον, ἔμμαθε, ἔμμαθε. (From √MAΘ, whence also μάθ-ος, μάθ-ημα, etc.; a lengthd. form of MA, v. sub. *μάω.) To learn, esp. by inquiry; and in aor. to have learnt, i. e. to understand, know (see the definition in Plat. Euthyd. 277 E sq.), κακὰ ἔργα Od. 17. 226., 18. 362; c. inf., μάθον ἔμμεναι ἐσθλός Il. 6. 444; nowhere else in Hom., but common in Att., αἰ γὰρ ἦβῶ τοῖς γέρονσιν εὖ μαθεῖν Aesch. Ag. 584; ταλάντου τοῦτ' ἔμαθεν for a talent, Ar. Nub. 876; οἱ μανθάνοντες, learners, pupils, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 17; μ. τὰ Ὀμήρου ἔπη to learn by heart, Id. Symp. 3, 5:—μ. τί τις to learn from . . , Pind. P. 3. 143, Aesch. Pr. 701, Soph. O. T. 575, etc.; also, τι ἐκ τίνος Id. El. 352, Plat., etc.; παρά τίνος Aesch. Ag. 858, Soph., etc.; παρά τίνος ὅτι . . Isocr. 172 D; πρὸς τίνος Soph. O. C. 12; πρὶν μάθοιμ' εἰ . . , Id. Ph. 961:—c. inf. to learn to . . , or how to . . , Il. l. c., Pind. P. 4. 506, Aesch. Pr. 1068, etc.; sometimes used as Pass. of διδάσκω, οἱ ἀμαθεῖς σοφοὶ μανθάνουσι (sc. εἶναι) Plat. Euthyd. 276 B, cf. I Ep. Tim. 5. 13:—to learn by experience, (cf. μάθημα, μάθος), Aesch. Ag. 250. II. to acquire a habit of, and, in past tenses, to be accustomed to . . , c. inf., Emped. 70, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12; τοὺς μεμαθηκότας ἀριστῶν Id. Acut. 388; τὸ μεμαθηκός, that which is customary or usual, v. sub μάθος II.
 III. in Hdt. and Att., in all tenses, to perceive by the senses, remark, notice, τινά Hdt. 7. 208; ἀλλήλους μ. ὁπίσσοι εἶησαν Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 1. 2. sometimes with a part., μ. τὴν νῆα ἐμβαλοῦσαν Hdt. 8. 88; ἵνα μαθῆ σοφιστῆς ὦν Aesch. Pr. 62; μὴ μαθῆ μ' ἤκοντα Soph. Ph. 13, cf. Eur. Bacch. 1113; μανθάνε ὦν, like ἴσθι ὦν, know that you are, Soph. El. 1342; so, διαβεβλημένος οὐ μανθάνεις Hdt. 3. 1, cf. I. 68, 160; εἰ μὴ μανθάνετε κακὰ σπεύδοντες Thuc. 6. 39; cf. καταμανθάνω. IV. to understand, comprehend, ὡς μάθω σαφέστερον Aesch. Cho. 767; ὅψ' ἔμαθεθ' ἡμᾶς Eur. Bacch. 1345; τὰ λεγόμενα Lys. 117. 27, etc.; but also c. gen. pers., like δκούω, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 394 C:—often in Dialogue, μανθάνεις; Lat. tenes? d'ys see?—Answ., πάνυ μανθάνω, perfectly! Ar. Ran. 195, cf. Plat. Meno 84 D, Theaet. 174 B; so, εἶεν, μανθάνω Id. Rep. 372 E, cf. Phaedo 117 B, etc. V. in Att., τί μαθῶν . . ; often begins a question, as Ar. Ach. 826, where it may be loosely translated, like the similar τί παθῶν; wherefore?—but each has its distinctive meaning;—τί μαθῶν; referring to a μάθος, on

what belief or persuasion .. ? implying voluntary action;—τί παθών; to a πάθος, on what compulsion .. ? The phrases of course were easily convertible; cf. πάσχω II. 5, Wolf ad Dem. Lept. 495. 20, Herm. Vig. n. 194;—sometimes indirectly, ὅ τι μαθῶν .. οὐχ ἡσυχίαν ἦγον wherefore I did not keep quiet, Plat. Apol. 36 C; σοὶ εἰς κεφαλὴν, ὅ τι μαθῶν ἐμοῦ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων καταψεύδη τοιοῦτο πρᾶγμα Id. Euthyd. 283 E, cf. 299 A, and Heind. ad l.; ὅ τι μαθόντα χαίρειν ποιεῖ [τινα] Id. Prot. 353 D.

μανία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (μαίνομαι) madness, frenzy, Hdt. 6. 112, Hipp. Aph. 1258, Trag., etc.; opp. to σωφροσύνη, Xen. Mem. I. 1, 16; also with another Subst., μανίη νοῦσος Hdt. 6. 75;—often in pl., Theogn. 1231, Aesch. Pr. 879, 1057, Soph. Ant. 960, etc., cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 904. II. enthusiasm, inspired frenzy, Eur. Bacch. 305; ἀπὸ Μουσῶν κατοκωχῆ τε καὶ μ. Plat. Phaedr. 245 A; θεία μ. Ib. 256 B; τῆς φιλοσόφου μ. τε καὶ βακχείας Id. Symp. 218 B; cf. μάντις.

III. mad passion, Trag.; opp. to σωφροσύνη, Plat. Prot. 323 B; ἐρωτική μ. Id. Phaedr. 265 B;—often in pl., Theogn. 1231, Pind. O. 9. 59, N. 11. fin., Eur. H. F. 835; μανίαι τινός mad desire for .., Hermesian. 5. 85.

μῦνιάκης, οὐ, ὁ, an armlet, bracelet, worn of gold by the Persians and Gauls, Polyb. 2. 29, 8., 31, 5, Plut. Cim. 9, etc.; also μανλιακόν, τό, the border of a robe, Phavorin., cf. Hesych. Cf. μάνος.

μῦνιάς, ἄδος, (μανία) raging, frantic, mad, μανιάσιν νόσοις Soph. Aj. 59; λύσσας μανιάδος Eur. Or. 327; with neut. Subst. in dat. pl., μανιάσιν λυσσήμασι Ib. 270.

μανιάω, to be mad, rave, Joseph. B. J. 1. 7, 5.

μῦνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μανία) of or for madness, mad, μ. πράγματα Ar. Vesp. 1496; μανικὸν [νόσημα] Hipp. Aph. 1248; μανικὸν τι βλέπειν to look mad, like a madman, Ar. Pl. 424; μανικώτερα ἡδονή Plat. Rep. 403 A; ἡ μανική madness, Id. Phaedr. 244 C; τὰ μ. symptoms of madness, Hipp. Progn. 37; οὐ μανικὸν ἐστὶ ἐν οἰκίᾳ τρέφειν ταῦς; Anaxand. Μέλι. 1. II. of persons, disposed to madness, mad, frenzied, frantic, Plat. Soph. 242 A, Symp. 173 D. 2. frenzied, enthusiastic, inspired, εὐφροῦς ἢ ποιητική ἐστὶν ἡ μανικὸῦ Arist. Poët. 17, 4, cf. Probl. 30. 1, 18. 3. generally, mad, extravagant, Isocr. 5 A, etc.; σωφρόνημα λίαν μ. Xen. Ages. 5, 4, cf. Eq. Mag. 1, 12;—so in Adv., μανικῶς διακείσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 249 D; ἔχειν Id. Soph. 216 D. III. act. causing madness, στρήχνος cited from Diosc.; φάρμακα Plut. Arat. 54.

μανικώδης, ἐς, as if mad, raving, Hipp. 195 C.

μῦνικό-κηπος, οὐ, (κῆπος III) of women, madly lustful, Anacr. 153.

μῦνιο-ποῖός, ὄν, maddening, Polyæn. 8. 43, Schol. II. 6. 132;—hence, μανιοποιέω in Vol. Herc. Ox. I. p. 67.

μῦνιουργέω, to drive mad, c. acc., Polyæn. 8. 43.

μῦνις, Dor. for μῦνις, Pind.

μῦνιώδης, ἐς, like madness, μ. νόσημα Hipp. Aër. 284; mad, κύνες Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 3. 2. like a madman, crazy, ὑπόσχεσις Thuc. 4. 39; τὸ μ. madness, καὶ τὸ μ. μαντικὴν πολλὴν ἔχει Eur. Bacch. 299; μ. πάντα τὰνθρώπων ὄλωσ Alex. Tαραντ. 3. 9. II. causing madness, Diosc. 4. 69.

μῦννᾶ, ἡ, a morsel, grain, μῦννα λιβανωτοῦ, Lat. mica thuris (Plin.), Diosc. I. 83;—μῦννα was also used = μῦννα λιβανωτοῦ, the gum of the tree λίβανος Hipp. Art. 802, cf. 1014 F;—the name manna is given in the present day to the gum of several Eastern shrubs, esp. the tamarisk, v. Dict. of Bible, and cf. μέλι II, ἐλαιόμελι. (For the Hebrew etymol., man-hû, man, v. Ex. 16. 15, Joseph. A. J. 3. 1, 6.)

μαννάκιον, τό, Dim. of μόννος, Schol. Theocr. II. 40.

μαννάριον, τό, dub. form for μαμμάριον, Luc. D. Meretr. 6. 1.

μαννο-δότης, οὐ, ὁ, giver of manna, Or. Sib. 2. 348.

μῦννος or μάνος, ὁ, Lat. monile, a necklace, Dor. word, Poll. 5. 99, Schol. Theocr. II. 41.

μαννο-φόρος, οὐ, wearing a collar, Theocr. II. 41; v. I. ἀμνοφόρος.

μαννώδης, ἐς, like manna: τὸ μ. a manna-like drug, Hipp. 1223 B.

μάνος, ὁ, v. sub μόννος.

μανός [v. fin.], ἡ, ὄν, Lat. rarus, properly of consistency, loose in texture, porous, opp. to πυκνός (densus), first in Emped. 284; then in Hipp. Vet. Med. 17, Plat., and Arist.; μ. δατᾶ, σόρκες Plat. Tim. 75 C, 79 C; τὰ μανὰ καὶ κοῦφα, opp. to πυκνὰ καὶ βαρέα, Ib. 53 A; of the tongue, σὰρξ μανῆ καὶ σομφῆ Arist. H. A. I. 11, 12; of the female breasts, Ib. 12, 2; of the lungs, μ. καὶ πολύτρητος ὁ πνευμῶν Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. I. 10. II. also opp. to πυκνός, few, scanty, as footsteps, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4, cf. Plat. Legg. 734 C; of hair, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 18; of plants thinly planted, Theophr. H. P. I. 8, 2, etc. 2. of things happening at intervals, esp. in Adv. -νῶς, τοσοῦτω μανότερον so much the less often, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6; χρῆσθαι τῇ ἀναπνοῇ μανότερον Arist. Resp. 10, 3, cf. Theophr. Sign. 2. 7, Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. —The word is Att. for ἀραιός, acc. to A. B. 51. [ᾶ acc. to Hdn. in An. Oxon. 3. 292 and Zonar., and Aesch. has μᾶνόςτημος: but ᾶ acc. to Phryn. in A. B. 51, as it is in Emped. l. c.; and the Comp. and Sup. are μᾶνότερος, -ότατος, not μᾶνότερος, -ώτατος, mostly without v. l., Plat. Legg. 734 C, Xen. l. c., Arist. Phys. 4. 9, 3, al., G. A. 5. 3, 9.] (If a be long, μᾶ-νός may be for μαδ-νός, from the same Root as μαδ-αρός.)

μανοσπορίω, to sow thinly, Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 2.

μανό-σπορος, οὐ, thinly sown, Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 5.

μανό-στημος, οὐ, (στήμων) of thin warp, finely woven, πέπλοι Aesch. Fr. 411. [v. μανός.]

μανότης, ητος, ἡ, opp. to πυκνότης, looseness of texture, porousness, σπληνός, ὀστῶν Plat. Tim. 72 C, 86 D; σαρκός Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 5.

II. fewness, scantiness, Plat. Legg. 812 D; τῶν φυτευομένων Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 1.

μανό-φυλλος, οὐ, with scanty leaves, Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 3.

μανό-χροος, οὐ, with loose, flabby skin, Theophr. Sudor. 19.

μανόω, (μανός) to make porous, loose, or slack, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 3; ἡ κόπρος μανοῖ τὴν γῆν Id. C. P. 3. 6, 1.

μαντεία, Ion. -ητή, ἡ, (μαντεύομαι) prophesying, prophetic power, power of divination, h. Hom. Merc. 533, 547, etc.; μαντεία χρῆσθαι καθ' ὑπνον Plat. Tim. 71 D;—also mode of divination, Hdt. 2. 57, 83; proverb., αἰνίγμα μαντείας εἶδει stood in need of divination, Soph. O. T. 394; μαντείας δεῖται ὅ τι ποτὲ λέγεις Plat. Symp. 206 B; ἔτι ταῦτα μαντείας προσδεῖται; needs there divination to interpret this? Aeschin. II. 16;—in pl. divinations, h. Hom. Merc. 472, Soph. El. 499, Plat., etc. 2. a divination, conjecture, ἡ περὶ τὸν θεὸν μ. Arist. Cael. 2. 1, 7. II. = μαντεῖον, an oracle, prophecy, Tyrtae. 2. 2, Soph. O. T. 149, Lys. 106. 10, Plat. Apol. 29 A, 33 C; ὡς ἡ ἐμὴ μ. as I divine, Plat. Phileb. 66 B. 2. an oracular, i. e. obscure, expression, Id. Crat. 384 A.

μαντεῖον, Ion. and Ep. -ήιον, τό, an oracle, i. e., I. an oracular response, mostly in pl., μαντήια Τειρεσίας Od. 12. 272; so Hdt. 2. 111, 9. 33, and Att. II. the seat of an oracle, Hdt. 1. 46, 48, etc.; so Aesch. Eum. 4, Thuc. 2. 17; τὸ Πυθικόν μ. Soph. El. 33; also in pl. of a single shrine, Aesch. Pr. 831, Eur. Ion 66.

μαντεῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Ion 130; Ion. -ήιος, η, ον;—poët. for μαντικός, oracular, prophetic, βωμός, μυχός Pind. O. 6. 6, P. 5. 92; στέφη Aesch. Ag. 1265; ἐπ' Ἰσμηνοῦ τε μαντεία σποδῶ, of the altar's embers, Soph. O. T. 21;—μ. ἀναξ, i. e. Apollo, Eur. Tro. 454, cf. Or. 1666, Ar. Av. 722.

μάντευμα, τό, an oracle, Hes. Fr. 39. 8, Pind. P. 8. 86, and Trag., in pl.; but in sing., Pind. P. 4. 130, Soph. O. T. 992, Eur. Med. 685, etc.

μαντεύομαι, Dep.: fut. -εύσομαι Od. 17. 154, Hdt., Eur.: aor. ἐμαντευσόμεν Plat. Apol. 21 A, Aeschin. 68. 41; poët. μαντευσάμεν Pind. O. 7. 56;—as Pass., v. infr. III: (μάντις). To divine, prophesy, presage, τί μοι θάνατον μαντεύεαι; II. 19. 420; τί νύ μοι μαντεύεαι αἰπὺν ὄλεθρον 16. 859; κακὰ .. φρεσὶ μ. I. 107, al.;—absol., οὐ γὰρ ἀπείρητος μαντεύομαι Od. 2. 170, cf. 1. 200., 9. 510, etc.; ἔτεδν μ. II. 2. 300; τινὶ to one, Od. 2. 178, etc.;—c. dat. modi, to draw divinations from or by means of .., Hdt. 4. 67; c. acc. cogn., μαντεία μ. Aesch. Eum. 716; cf. προφητεύω. 2. generally, to divine, presage, augur, forbade, surmise, of any dark undefined presentiment, as opp. to actual knowledge, Plat. Crat. 411 B, Rep. 349 A, al.; so, μαντευσόμεθα τὰνδρός ὡς ὄλωλόςτος Aesch. Ag. 1367; ἐστὶ γὰρ δ μαντεύονται τε πάντες φύσει κοινὸν δίκαιον Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 2; μ. τὸ συμβησόμενον ἐκ τῶν εἰκότων Id. G. A. 4. 1, 23; cf. καταμαντεύομαι. 3. of animals, to get scent of, κύων ἄρτον μ. Theocr. 21. 45. II. to consult an oracle, seek divinations, Hdt. 1. 46., 4. 172, Pind. O. 7. 56, etc.; ἐν Δελφοῖσι Hdt. 6. 76; ἐπὶ Κασταλία Pind. P. 4. 290; περὶ τίνος Id. O. 6. 64, Hdt. 8. 36; ὑπὲρ τίνος Eur. Ion 431; ὁ γὰρ θεὸς μαντευσόμεν μούχρησεν ἐν Δελφοῖς ποτε Ar. Vesp. 159, cf. Av. 593, Plat. Apol. 21 A, Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 87; ταῦτα καὶ μ. this is the question I ask the oracle, Eur. Ion 346; μαντείαν μ. παρὰ τῷ θεῷ Aeschin. l. c.—This last is the proper Att. sense (ὁ μὲν θεὸς χρῆν, ὁ δὲ μαντεύεται says Moschop.); later, however, the word is used in the sense of κράω by Luc. Alex. 19, cf. Soloec. 9. III. the Act. μαντεύω not till late, Art. Ind. II. 5, Himer. Or. 10. 5., 14. 34., 23. 23, Xen. Ephes. 5, 4 (cf. προμαντεύομαι);—but Hdt. has an aor. pass. used impers., ἐμαντεύθη an oracle was given, 5. 114; part. pf., τὰ μεμαντευμένα the words of the oracles, 5. 45; whereas Pind. P. 4. 290, uses the pf. pass. in act. sense. μαντευτέον, verb. Adj. one must divine, Eur. Ion 373, Plat. Phileb. 64 A. μαντευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = μάντις, Heliod. 9. 1. μαντευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for divination:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) = μαντεία, Plut. 2. 432 E.

μαντευτός, ἡ, ὄν, foretold by an oracle, γόνος Eur. Ion 1209; λόγοι μ., v. Dind. ad Aristid. I. p. 12: prescribed by an oracle, ἐθύετο τῷ Διί, ὅσπερ αὐτῷ μαντευτός ἦν Xen. An. 5. 9, 22.

μαντεύω, v. μαντεύομαι fin.

μαντήιη, μαντήιον, μαντήιος, Ion. for μαντεία, etc.

μαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. μαντεῖος) of or for a soothsayer or his art, prophetic, oracular, κλέος Aesch. Ag. 1098; μ. μυχοί, θρόνοι Id. Eum. 180, 616; τέχνη Id. Fr. 266; μ. φῆμαι oracular sayings, Soph. O. T. 723; τὸ μ. γένος = μάντις, Id. Ant. 1055; so, τὸ σπέρμα μ. Eur. I. A. 520; μ. ἐπίπνοια prophetic inspiration, Plat. Phaedr. 265 B; μ. λόγοι Ib. 275 B. 2. ἡ μαντική τέχνη, = μαντεία, the faculty of divination, prophesy, Soph. O. T. 709, etc.; more commonly ἡ μαντική alone, Hdt. 2. 49., 4. 68; ἡ .. μ. ἡ τοῦ δαιμονίου, of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 40 A; in Poets without the Art., Aesch. Pr. 484, Soph. O. T. 311; so also in Plat., μαντικὴν Ἀπόλλων ἀνεύρεν Symp. 197 A; μ. ἐνθεος Phaedr. 244 B. II. of persons, like a prophet, oracular, μαντικός γὰρ εἶ Plat. Alc. I. 114 E, cf. Phaedo 85 B; so in Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Pax 1026, Plat., etc.

μαντίλη [γ], ἡ, the Lat. matula, Plat. Com. Incert. 5. 3, v. Meineke.

μαντίπολιώ, to prophesy, Aesch. Ag. 979;—from μαντίπόλιος, οὐ, frenzied, inspired, Βάκχη Eur. Hec. 123; Ἀπόλλων Luc. J. Trag. 31.

μάντις, ὁ, gen. εως, Ion. ιος (for gen. μάντηος, v. sub ἀλαός); voc. μάντι; pl., dat. μάντεσι Theogn. 545;—one who divines, a seer, prophet, ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ τινα μ. ἐρείομεν ἢ ἱερῆα ἢ καὶ ὄνειροπόλον II. 1. 62; μάντι κακῶν prophet of ill, Ib. 106; reckoned among the δημοεργοί, with physicians, bards, carpenters, Od. 17. 384; distinguished from χρησολόγος, Thuc. 8. 1; μ. ἀνὴρ Pind. I. 6 (5). 75; of Apollo, Aesch. Ag. 1202, Cho. 559, Eum. 169, 595, 615; ὁ μάντις μάντιν ἐκπράξας ἐμέ, of Apollo and Cassandra, Id. Ag. 1275; of the Pythian priestess, Id. Eum. 29; of Amphiaraius, Id. Theb. 382, etc.;—c. dat. pers., ὁ Ὀρηγῆ μ. Eur. Hec. 1267, cf. Or. 363; c. neut. Adj., μάντις .. οὐ καλὸς τὰδε Id. Heracl. 65;—also as fcm., Aesch. (v. supr.), Soph. El. 472, Thuc. 3.

20, Eur. Med. 239; μ. κύρα Pind. P. 11. 49. 2. metaph. a *diviner, presager, foreboder*, μ. εἶμ' ἐσθλῶν ἀγῶνων Soph. O. C. 1080, cf. Ant. 1160, Aesch. Theb. 402; οὐδεὶς μ. τῶν μελλόντων Soph. Aj. 1419. 3. as Adj., τοῦδε μάντεως χοροῦ of this *prophetic band*, Id. Fr. 116. II. a kind of *locust or grasshopper*, with long thin fore-feet, which are in constant motion, perhaps *Mantis religiosa* L., also *καλαμαία, καλαμίτις*, v. Theocr. 10. 18, Nic. ap. Ath. 370 A. III. the *green garden-frog, Rana arborea*, so called as *predicting* the weather, Hesych. (The deriv. from √MAN, *μαίνομαι* is found as early as Plat. Tim. 72 B, where he distinguishes *μάντεϊς* from *προφήται*, the former being *persons who uttered oracles in a state of divine frenzy*, the latter the *interpreters of those oracles*, cf. *προφήτης, μανία* 2. The √MAN is a lengthd. form of MA, v. sub *μάω;—perh. therefore *μάντις* is identical with *vales*, cf. *μαλλός, villus*.)

μαντιχώρας, ου, ὁ, v. μαρτιχώρας.
μαντοσύνη, ἡ, the *art of divination*, Il. 1. 72; also in pl., 2. 832., 11. 330, Pind. O. 6. 112.

μαντόσυνος, η, ου, *oracular, κέλευσμα* Eur. Andr. 1031; θεοῦ ἀνάγκαι Id. I. A. 761.

μαντώδης, es, (εἶδος) *prophetic*, Nonn. Jo. 4. 25, Christ. Ecphr. 37.
μαντώος, α, ου, = *μαντείος*, Anth. P. 9. 201.

μάνυω, μάνυτις, μάνυσις, Dor. for μην-.

μανώδης, es, of *loose texture*, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 7.
μάνωσις, ἡ, a *making loose or porous, rarefaction*, opp. to *πύκνωσις*, Arist. Phys. 4. 5. 1., 4. 9. 3., 8. 7. 5, Theophr. C. P. 4. 14, 2, etc.; opp. to *πυκνότης*, Archel. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 298.

μάομαι, contr. μῶμαι, v. μάω III.

μαπίειν, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of *μάρπτω*, Hes.

μάπολακτίσης, Att. crasis for μη ἀπολακτίσης.

μάραγδος, ὁ, = *σμάραγδος*, q. v.

μάραγμα [μά], ἡ, = *σμάραγμα*, a *lash, whip, scourge*, διπλῆ μ. (cf. *μάσθλης*), Aesch. Cho. 375, cf. Eur. Rhes. 817, Plat. Com. Kleof. 7: v. Poll. 10. 56.—Hdn. wrote it *μαράγμα*.

μάραθρον [ἄ], τό, *fennel*, Lat. *marathrum*, Dem. 313. 25, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 58;—also *μάραθος*, ὁ, Epich. ap. Ath. 70 F, Python ib. 596 A;—of doubtful gender, Hermipp. Incert. 2: cf. *Μαραθῶν*.

μάραθρίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine *flavoured with fennel*, Geop. 8. 9.

μάραθρο-ειδής, es, *like fennel*, Diosc. 3. 156.

μάραθρον [ἄ], τό, less Att. form of *μάραθρον*, Alex. Aeb. 2.

Μαράθῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, (*μάραθρον*) *Marathon*, a *demios on the East coast of Attica*, prob. so called from its being *overgrown with fennel* (Strab. 160), first mentioned in Od. 7. 80, then in Hdt. 1. 62., 6. 111, etc.; ἡ ἐν Μ. μάχη Hdt.; also τὰ Μαραθῶνια, Dion. H. 5. 17:—*Μαραθῶνι at M.*, Ar. Eq. 781, etc.; *Μαραθῶνάδε to M.*, Andoc. 14. 32.

Μαράθῶνο-μάχης [ἄ], ου, ὁ, *one who fought at Marathon, a Marathon-man*, proverb. of a *brave veteran*, Ar. Ach. 181, Nub. 986, Anth. Plan. 233:—*Μαραθῶνομάχος*, ὁ, Diog. L. 1. 56.

μαραίνω: fut. μαράνω Anth. P. app. 149: aor. 1 ἐμάρανα h. Hom. Merc. 140, Soph., etc.:—Med., aor. ἐμαρηνάμην, v. infr.:—Pass., fut. *μαρανθήσομαι* Galen., N. T.: aor. ἐμαράνθημι Il., and late Prose: pf. *μεμάρασμα* Luc. Anach. 25; but *μεμάραμαι* in Clem. Al. 43, Plut. Pomp. 31: 3 sing. plqpf. *μεμαράντο* Q. Sm. 9. 371. (For the Root, v. sub *μάρτος*.) Properly, *to put out or quench fire*, ἀνθρακίην h. Hom. l. c.:—but mostly in Pass. *to die away, go slowly out*, of fire, φλόξ ἐμαράνθη Il. 9. 212; *πυρκαϊῆ ἐμαραίνεται* 23. 228, cf. Anth. P. 5. 5, al.; distinguished from *σβέννυσθαι*, Arist. Cael. 3. 6, 4. II. later, in various relations, ὄψεις μ. *to quench the orbs of sight*, Soph. O. T. 1328; νόσος *μαραίνει με* *makes me waste or wither, wears me out*, Aesch. Pr. 597; κάλλος ἢ χρόνος *ανάλωσε ἢ νόσος ἐμάρανε* Isocr. 2 B; *μόρανε* [αὐτὸν] *διώγμασι* Aesch. Eum. 139; so, of neglect, *πίνος πλευρὰν μ.* Soph. O. C. 1260; of time, *πόνθ' ὁ μέγας χρόνος μ.* Id. Aj. 714; *δικία φθείρει [τὴν ψυχὴν] καὶ μ.* Plat. Rep. 609 D:—Med., *νέους ἐμαρήνατο δαίμων* Epigr. Gr. 478. 3:—Pass. *to die away, waste away, decay, wither*, Lat. *marcescere, καμάτοισι* Emped. 475; *νόσῳ* Eur. Alc. 203; *τὸ σῶμα οὐκ ἐμαραίνεται* Thuc. 2. 49; *αἷμα . . μαραίνεται χερὸς* *blood dies away from my hand*, Aesch. Eum. 280; of a river, *to dry up*, Hdt. 2. 24; μ. ἢ *κίνησις* Arist. Probl. 11. 20; of a musical sound, lb. 19. 42, 1; τὸ νοεῖν μ. Id. de An. 1. 4, 14; of winds and waves, *to abate*, Plut. Pyrrh. 15, Mar. 37; of wine, *to lose its strength*, Id. 2. 692 C; so, μ. *ἀκμή, βώμη, δύναμις, λύπη* Id. Fab. 2, etc.

μαρὰν ἀθά, Syriac phrase, = ὁ Κύριος ἦκει, 1 Ep. Cor. 16. 22.

μαράνσις, ἡ, a *causing to die away*, μ. *πυρός*, opp. to *σβέσις*, Arist. Respir. 8, 6, Juvent. 5, 1; of the sun's action on wind, Id. Meteor. 2. 5, 2.

II. a *dying away, decay*, lb. 3. 3, 2, Probl. 3. 5, 6.

μαραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, *wasting away, πόθος* Schol. Aesch. Pers. 59. II. *withered*, γέρων A. B. 32.

μάραον, τό, or *μάραος*, ὁ, = *πίτταξις*, Eust. 1657. 20.

μάρασμός, οὔ, ὁ, = *μαράνσις*, Galen. 7. 178 sq.

μάρασμώδης, es, *wasting, πυρετός* Galen.

μαράσσω, = *σμαραγέω*, Erotian.; cf. *μάραγμα* for *σμάραγμα*.

μαραυγέω, *to have a dazzling before the eyes*, *to lose the sight*, Plut. 2. 376 E; of the eyes, lb. 599 F: v. Herm. Opusc. 4. 268. (From *μαραίνω*, *αὐγή*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 671: or from *μαρμαίρω*, *αὐγή*.)

μαραυγία, ἡ, *loss of sight*, Archyt. ap. Stob. 17. 4.

μαργαίνω, (μάργος) like *μαργάω*, *to rage furiously, μαργαίνειν ἀνέηκεν ἐπ' ἀθανάτοις θεοῖσι* Il. 5. 882; *σοσὶν ἐπὶ φορυτῶ μαργαίνουσαι* *madly greedy after . .*, Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 129 A: absol., *μαργαίνοντι χαρίζομενος βασιλῆι* Coluth. 195. Only used in pres.

μαργαρίδης, ου, ὁ, Ion. for *μαργαρίτης*, Phot. Bibl. 22. 12.

μαργαρίτης [i], ου, ὁ, a *pearl*, Theophr. Lap. 36, Ael. N. A. 10. 13; also *μαργαρίτις λίθος*, Androsth. ap. Ath. 93 B; or *μαργαρίτις* alone, Isid. ib. E; and *μαργαρίς λίθος* or *μαργαρίς* alone, Philostr. 137, Heliod. 2. 30:—*μαργαρίτης χερσαῖος* was a *precious stone*, of unknown kind, Arr. Ind. 8, Ael. N. A. 15. 8. II. a plant so called in Egypt, Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 1. (Borrowed from the Pers. *murwari*.)

μαργαρίτο-φόρος, ου, *pearl-bearing*, Orig. 3. p. 450.

μαργαρο-γονία, ἡ, the *production of pearls*, Tzetz.

μαργαρόν, τό, = *μαργαρίτης*, Anacreont. 22. 14, C. I. 8695. 4.

μαργαρός, ὁ and ἡ, the *pearl-oyster*, Ael. N. A. 15. 8, Tzetz.

μαργαρώδης, es, (εἶδος) *pearl-like*, Theodor. Stud. 172 C.

μαργάω, (μάργος) like *μαργαίνω*, only used in part. *μαργῶν raging*, esp. in battle, Aesch. Theb. 380; οἱ *μαργῶντες* Soph. Fr. 722; *φόνου μαργῶντος* Eur. H. F. 1005; *μαργῶσαν χέρα* Id. Hec. 1128; [ἵπποι] *μαργῶσαι τὴν φρένα* Id. Hipp. 1230; *μαργῶσα γνάθος* *greedy teeth*, Aesch. Fr. 251; c. inf., μ. *ιέναι δόρυ madly eager to . .*, Eur. Phoen. 1247.

μαργέλλια, τά, a kind of *palm-tree*, or its *fruit*, perhaps the *cocoa-nut* (in Skt. *nārikēla*, Pers. *nargel*), Cosmas Indicopl. c. 9, with v. l. ἀργέλλια:—Plin. calls the trees *μαργηλίδες*.

μαργέλλιον, τό, = *μαργαρίτης*, Byz.

μαργήεις, εσσα, εν, = *μάργος*, poet. word in Hesych.

μαργηλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a *pearl*, Philostr. 700:—cf. *μαργέλλια*.

μάργης or μαργῆς (contr. from *μαργήεις*), = *μάργος*, Suid.

Μαργίτης [i], ου, ὁ, (μάργος) *Margites*, i. e. a *mad silly fellow*, hero of a mock-heroic poem of the same name, ascribed to Homer:—cf. the Germ. *Tyll Eulenspiegel*. Arist., Poët. 4, 10, has preserved four lines of this poem,—usu. printed with the Homeric Fragments at the end of the Od. All known about it is collected by Falbe *de Margite Homero*, 1798.

μαργόμοι, Pass., = *μαργαίνω*, *μαργάω*, Pind. N. 9. 46, Aesch. Supp. 758.

μάργος, η, ου, also os, ον (Aesch. Eum. 67):—poët. Adj. (used once by Plat.), *raging mad*, Lat. *furiosus*, *μάργε, madman!* Od. 16. 421; *μαῖα φίλη, μάργην σε θεοὶ θέσαν* 23. 11; so in Pind. O. 2. 175, etc.; *θυμὸς μ.* Theogn. 1301; *λύσσης πνεύματι μάργω* Aesch. Pr. 884; *τάσδε τὰς μάργους*, of the *Furies*, Id. Eum. 67; *μάργαι ἠδοναί* Plat. Legg. 792 E:—of horses, *rampant, furious*, *μάργων ἐπιβήτορες ἵππων* Ep. Hom. 4. 4, cf. Aesch. Theb. 745; of wine, *μάργος δέ οἱ ἐπλετο οἶνος* Hes. Fr. 43. 2. of appetite, *greedy, gluttonous*, *μετὰ δ' ἔπρεπε γαστέρι μάργῳ* Od. 18. 2; *τὸ μ. τῆς γνάθου* Eur. Cycl. 310:—metaph., *οἴδαμι μάργῳ* Emped. 349; *μόργοις φλόξ ἐδαίνυτο γνάθοις* Phryn. Trag. ap. Schol. Lyc. 433. 3. *lewd, lustful*, Theogn. 581, Aesch. Supp. 741, Eur. El. 1027, etc.

μαργοσύνη, ἡ, =sq., Anacr. 87, Theogn. 1271.

μαργότης, ητος, ἡ, (μάργος) *raging passion, madness*, Soph. Fr. 726. 2. *gluttony*, Plat. Tim. 72 E. 3. *lewdness, lust*, Eur. Andr. 949.

Μαρέη, Att. Μάρεια, ἡ, *Marea*, a town in Lower Egypt, Hdt. 2. 18, 30, Thuc. 1. 104. II. a lake near it, Strab. 793; more commonly called ἡ *Μαρεώτις (λίμνη)*, Id.:—also ὁ *Μαρεώτης (οἶνος)* Id. 799, cf. Virg. G. 2. 91.

μάρη [ἄ], ἡ, = *χείρ, hand*, Pind. Fr. 276; whence must be derived *εὐμαρῆς, εὐμαρεία*.

Μαριανδύνοί, οἱ, a people of Bithynia, Hdt. 1. 28, etc.:—hence *Μαριανδύνος θρηνητήρ*, of one who utters a *wild, barbarian lament*, Aesch. Pers. 937; cf. *Κίσσιος*.

μαριεύς, εὖος, ὁ, Arist. Mirab. 41 (v. l. *μαριθάς*) a *stone that takes fire when water is poured on it*; in Hesych. the order requires *μαριεύς* for *-θεύς*.

μαρικᾶς, ὁ, a foreign word for *κίναϊδος*, acc. to Hesych.; under this name Eupolis attacked Hyperbolus, Ar. Nub. 553, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 1. p. 137.

μαρίλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a *charcoal-man*, Lat. *carbonarius*, Soph. Fr. 908: from *μαρίλευω*, *to burn to charcoal*, Poll. 7. 110.

μαρίλη [i], ἡ, (perhaps from *μαίρω, μαρμαίρω*):—*the embers of charcoal* (ὁ *χνοῦς τῶν ἀνθράκων* Schol. Ar. Ach. 350), Cratin. Ἔρ. 9; μ. *ἀνθράκων* Hippon. 62, Ar. l. c.; distinguished from *ἀνθρακες* (charcoal) and *σποδίη* (ashes) by Hipp. 648. 55; *λεπτῆς μ.* Arist. Probl. 38. 8:—hence, ὦ *Μαρίλάδη* *O son of Coal-dust!* comic name of an Achaean collier, Ar. Ach. 609.

μαρίλο-καύτης, ου, ὁ, *charcoal-burner*, Soph. Fr. 908.

μαρίλο-πότης, ου, ὁ, *coal-dust-gulper*, of a blacksmith, Anth. Plan. 15.

μαρίνος, ὁ, a kind of sea-fish, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 2; cf. 8. 19, 5 (v. l.)

μάρις, εὖος, ὁ, a liquid measure, containing six *κοτύλαι*, Arist. H. A. 8. 9, 1, Poll. 10. 184; or ten, Polyzen. 4. 3, 32.

μαρίω, Dor. *μαϊριάω*, *to be feverish*, Hesych.

μαρμαίρω, used only in pres. and impf.; Ion. impf. *μαρμαίρεσκον* Q. Sm. 1. 150, (Strengthd. by redupl. from √MAP (cf. *μαιμέω, μορμύρω, πορφύρω, παιφάσσω*), whence also *μόρ-μαρος, μορμαρ-ύσσω, μαρμαρ-υγή, ἀ-μαρ-ύσσω, ἀ-μαρ-υγή*, and prob. *ἀ-μαυρ-ός, μαυρ-ός*.) *To flash, sparkle, glisten, gleam*, of any *darting, quivering light*, in Hom. (only in Il.); of the *gleaming of metal*, *έντεα μαρμαίροντα* Il. 12, 195., 16. 664, etc.; *τεύχεα μ.* 18. 617; *Τρῶες . . χαλκῶ μαρμαίροντες* 13. 801; *σὺν έντεσι μαρμαίροντες* 16. 279; *δῶματα . . χρύσεια μαρμαίροντα* 13. 22; *δῶματα μαρμαίροντα* the *sparkling eyes of Aphrodité*, 3. 397:—so in later Poets, *αὐγὴ μαρμαίρουσα κεραυνοῦ* Hes. Th. 699; *μαρμαίρει δὲ δόμος χαλκῶ* Alcae. 1; *χρυσῶ ἐλέφαντί τε μ. οἴκοι* Bacchyl. 27. 8; *νύκτα . . ἀστροισι μαρμαίρουσαν* Aesch. Theb. 401; *χρυσῶ χαιταν μαρμαίρων*, of Apollo, Eur. Ion 888, cf. 1427; *ἀστὴρ μαρμαίρων* Dion. P. 329, cf. Anth. P. 5. 282:—used also in late Prose, Luc. D. Mcrctr. 13. 3, Alciphro 3. 67.

μαρμαῤάριος, ὁ, a *marble-mason*, C. I. 1107, 5922.

μαρμάρεος, α, ου, =sq., Hesych.

μαρμάρεος [μά], α, ου, (*μαρμαίρω*) *flashing, sparkling, glistering, gleaming*, esp. of metals, *αἰγίς, άντυξ* Il. 17. 594., 18. 480; *πύλαι* Hes.

Th. 811; also, ἄλς μαρμαρή the many-twinkling sea, Il. 14. 273; αὐγαί μ. Ar. Nub. 287; ἄστρα Oiph. Fr. 6. 23. II. of marble, λίθος Epigr. Gr. 502. 1; στήλη Ib. 625; δόμος Anth. P. 6. 123. μαρμαρ-εργατέω, to work in marble, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 127. μαρμαρρίζω, = μαρμαίρω, Pind. Fr. 88; ἡ μαρμαρίζουσα πέτρα, of quartz-rock containing gold, Diod. 3. 12; μ. ἄστρα Cyrill. c. Jul. p. 356 E, ubi male μαρμαρρίζοντων. μαρμαρίνιος [μᾶ], ἡ, ον, of marble, ἀγαλμα Theocr. Ep. 10. 2; τάφος Anth. P. 7. 649; τρόχαι Diod. 17. 45; εἰκὼν Inscr. Cnid. 52 (Newt.), C. I. 2377. μαρμαρίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, like marble, πέτρα Philo Byz. de VII Mirac. 2 and 4. μαρμαρ-γλυφία, ἡ, sculpture in marble, Strab. 487. μαρμαρρεῖς, εσσα, εν, = μαρμαρρεος, Ὀλύμπου μ. αἴγλαν Soph. Ant. 610. μάρμαρον, τό, = μάρμαρος, Call. Apoll. 24. II. a sore on the feet of asses, Hippiatr. μαρμαρρόομαι, Pass. to be turned into stone or marble, Lyc. 826. μαρμαρ-ποιός, ὄν, working in marble, Gloss. μάρμαρος, ον, ἄ, any stone or rock of crystalline structure, which sparkles (μαρμαίρει) in the light, μάρμαρος ἀκριβείς Il. 12. 380, Od. 9. 499, cf. Eur. Phoen. 663, Ar. Ach. 1172; also with another Subst., πέτρας μάρμαρος ἀκριβείς Il. 16. 735, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1401, etc. II. later, like Lat. marmor, marble properly so called, μάρμαρον ἢ λίθον λευκὴν Hipp. 666. 19, cf. Theophr. Lap. 9; also fem. (cf. λίθος), μαρμαρῶν . . τῆς Πεντελικῆς μέταλλα Strab. 399; μ. λίθος Id. 645, hence, 2. a work in marble, i. e. a tombstone, τυκτὴ μ. Theocr. 22. 211. 3. chips made by cutting marble, in masc., Plut. 2. 954 A. μαρμαρουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) working in marble, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 131. μαρμαρῦγῆ, ἡ, a flashing, sparkling, of light, Hipp. Progn. 46, Plat. Rep. 518 A, Criti. 116 C: of any quick motion, μαρμαρῦγαί ποδῶν the quick twinkling of the dancers' feet, Od. 8. 265, h. Hom. Ap. 203:—cf. ἀμαρῦγῆ. μαρμαρῦγ-ώδης, ες, sparkling, ὄμματα Hipp. Acut. 390; μαρμαρῦγῶδες τι πρὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν Id. 111 A. μαρμαρ-ώδης, ες, like marble, Et. Gud. 499. 21. μαρμαρ-ώπης, ἴδος, ἡ, like λιθοδερκῆς, turning to stone by a glance, Lyc. 843; Ἀθηνᾶ μ. Trypho in Walz Rhett. 8. 738. μαρμαρ-ώπης, ὄν, with sparkling eyes, Λύσσα Eur. H. F. 883. μάρναμαι, μάρνασαι Pind. N. 10. 161, μάρναται Il., μάρνανται Eur. Med. 249; imper. μάρναο Il. 15. 475; subj. μαρνώμεσθα Hes. Sc. 110; opt. μαρνώμεθα (-αίμεθα Bekk.) Od. 11. 512; inf. μάρνασθαι Il., Eur.; part. μαρνώμενος Il., Eur.: imperf. ἐμαρνάμην Anacreont. 12. 11, αα, αα Od. 22. 228, Il. 12. 40 (Ep. μάρνατο Il. 498); 3 dual ἐμαρνάσθην 7. 301; pl. ἐμαρνάμεσθα Eur. Phoen. 1142, I. T. 1376, Ep. μαρνάμεθα Od. 3. 108, μάρναντα Il.:—Dep., only used in pres. and imperf., and decl. like ἴσταμαι. (Cf. Skt. mar, mri-nami, (contero): perh. akin to ✓MEP, v. sub μαρτός.) To fight, do battle, τινί with or against another, Il. 15. 475, etc.; ἐπὶ τινί 9. 317; πρὸς τινα Eur. Tro. 726; ἐναντίοι ἀλλήλοισιν Hes. Th. 646; but, σὺν τινί together with another, on his side, Od. 3. 85; ἀμφὶ τινα about a fallen hero, Il. 16. 775; περὶ τινας for or about a thing, 16. 497, Hes. Th. 647; ἐνεκά τινας Id. Op. 162; c. dat. instrum., ἐγχεί, χαλκῶ μ. Il. 16. 195, etc.; φασγάνῳ, δαρί, etc., Pind., Eur. Med. 249. 2. of boxers, Od. 18. 31. 3. to quarrel, wrangle with words, Il. 1. 257. 4. in Pind. to contend, struggle, strive to one's uttermost, P. 2. 120; ἀμφὶ τινί, περὶ τινί O. 5. 35, N. 5. 86; μ. φυᾷ to strive with all one's might, N. 1. 37.—Ep. and Lyr. Verb, used also by Eur. Μάρνας, ὄ, name of Zeus at Gaza in Syria, found on coins. μάρων [ᾶ], τό, a kind of sage, Lat. Teucrium marum, Muesim. Ἴπποτρ. 1. 61, Theophr. Odor. 33, Diosc. 3. 49. μαρούλιον, τό, later word for θριδακίνη, lettuce, Alex. Trall. 2. 156. μάρπτis, ὄ, a seizer, ravisher, Aesch. Supp. 826:—μαρπτύς· ὕβριστής, Hesych. μάρπτω, imperf. ἐμαρπτον: fut. μάρψω: aor. 1 ἐμαρψα:—besides these regul. tenses, which occur in Hom. and Att., we find these Ep. forms, 3 sing. subj. μάρπτῃσι Il. 8. 405; aor. 2 opt. μεμάποιεν Hes. Sc. 252, inf. μᾶπέειν 231, 304; part. pf. μεμαρπώς Id. Op. 202, Ar. Rh. (cf. ἀμφιμ-); 3 sing. plqpf. μεμαρπεί Hes. Sc. 245 (as Herm. for μέμαρπαν):—Pass., μαρπτόμενος Call. Dian. 195. (From ✓MAΠ, lengthd. MAPΠ, cf. ἐ-μᾶπ-ον, μέ-μᾶπ-ον with μάρπ-τω, μάρπ-τις; cf. also Skt. varh-āmi (carīa), with βράξ-αι· συλλαβεῖν, —βρακ-εῖν· συνιέναι, —δυσ-βράκ-άκανον· δυσκατανύητον, in Hesych.) Poët., and chiefly Ep., Verb, to catch, catch hold of, τινά Hom., etc.: c. gen. partis, to catch by . . , μ. τινά αὐχένος, ποδός Pind. N. 1. 68, Soph. Tr. 779; c. dat. instrum., χεῖρας ἐμαρπτεν σκαίῃ Il. 21. 489; χερσὶν ἡνίας Eur. Hipp. 1188; γαμφηλῆσι δράκοντα Ar. Eq. 198; χερὶ ἀνθέματος Anth. P. 6. 199.—Special usages: in a hostile sense, to lay hold of, seize, αὐτίχ' ἕνα μάρψας ἔταρων Od. 10. 116; ἀγκὰς ἐμαρπτε Κρόνου παῖς ἦν παράκαιτιν clasped her in his arms, Il. 14. 346; of sleep, τὸν ὕπνος ἐμαρπτε 23. 62; γῆρας ἐμαρψε old age got hold on him, Od. 24. 390; γῆρας τε μεμαρπεί Hes. Sc. 245 (v. supr.); ποσὶ μ. τινά to overtake, catch a fugitive, Il. 21. 564, cf. Archil. 53; but, χθόνα μάρπτε ποδοῖν renched ground with his feet, Il. 14. 228; also of lightning, ἃ κε μάρπτησι κεραυνός whatsoever the lightning reaches, 8. 405, 419; μ. σθένος to gain strength, of a fallow-field, Pind. N. 6. 20; εἰ σε μάρψει ψῆφος if the votes shall condemn, Aesch. Eum. 597; ἄσκαπαι πλάκες ἐμαρψαν the nnsen land engulfed him, Soph. O. C. 1682; τάξαι μ. τινά Eur. Ion 158; of death, μάρψασα μοῖρα C. I. 1066, 1152, cf. 1156. μάρρον, τό, an iron spade, Lat. marra, Hesych. μάρσπος, ὄ, a bag, pouch, Lat. marsupium, Xen. An. 4. 3, 11, Diod. 20. 41:—Dim. μαρσίπιον, τό, Hipp. Acut. 387, Apollod. Caryst. ap.

Poll. 10. 152, LXX (Gen. 42. 27, 28).—Both forms are sometimes written with double π; and μαρσύπιον or -ειον are other varieties.

Μάρτιος (sc. μήν), ὄ, Lat. Martius, the month of March, Dio C. 71. 33, Plut. Num. 19.

μαρτιχόρας, ὄ, the Persian mard-khara, man-eater, a fabulous animal mentioned by Ctesias, apparently compounded of the lion, porcupine, and scorpion, with a human head, Ctes. ap. Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 53; v. H. II. Wilson on Ctesias p. 39. In Arist. l. c. there is a v. l. μαντιχώρας, and Calpurn. Ecl. 7. 59 has manticōra.

μάρτυρ, ὕπος, ὄ and ἡ, Acol. for the Att. μάρτυς: later, the form μάρτυρ became general, esp. in the Christian sense, a martyr, one who testifies with his blood, Eccl.

μαρτυρέω, aor. ἐμαρτύρησα: pf. μεμαρτύρηκα:—Pass., fut. μαρτυρηθήσονται Isae. 70. 11, Dem. 353. 21; but μαρτυρήσονται in pass. sense, Xen. (v. infr.), Dem. 1310. 16: aor. ἐμαρτυρήθην: pf. μεμαρτύρημαι Att., used in act. sense, LXX (Gen. 43. 2): (μάρτυρ, μάρτυς). To be a witness, to bear witness, give evidence, bear testimony, first in Simon.

—Construct., 1. absol., Simon. 5. 7, Pind. I. 5 (4). 61; μαρτυραῖντι πιστεύειν Antipho 117. 12. 2. c. dat. pers. to bear witness to or in favour of another, confirm what he says, Hdt. 8. 94, Aesch. Eum. 594, etc.; μαρτυρεῖ μοι τῆ γνώμη, ὅτι . . bears witness to my opinion, that . . , Hdt. 2. 18, cf. 4. 29; μαρτυρεῖς σαυτῷ Eur. Ion 532. 3. c. acc. rei, to bear witness to a thing, testify it, Soph. Ant. 515, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D; μ. ψευδῆ Andoc. 2. 3; μ. τινί τι Pind. O. 6. 35, Aesch. Supp. 797. 4. μ. περί τινος Plat. Apol. 21 A; ὑπέρ τινος Dem. 860. 18. 5. c. inf. to testify that a thing is, Soph. O. C. 1265, etc.; τίς σοι μαρτυρήσει ταῦτ' ἐμοῦ κλύειν; that he heard . . ? Id. Tr. 422, cf. Eur. Hipp. 977; rarely c. part., μαρτυρεῖτέ [μοι] . . βινηλατούση Aesch. Ag. 1184; μ. τινί παραγινομένῳ Dion. H. 8. 46. 6. μ. τινί ὅτι . . , ὡς . . , Aesch. Ag. 494, Plat. Gorg. 523 C, Xen. Veet. 4. 25. 7. c. acc. cogn., μαρτυρίαν μ. Isae. 86. 25; μ. ἀκοήν to give hearsay evidence, Dem. 1300. 16; μ. ψεύδος or ψεύδη to bear false witness, Amips. Maiχ. 1, Diphil. Ἐμπ. 1. 16; so in Pass., μαρτυρίαι μαρτυρηθεῖσαι Dem. 39. 12; μεμαρτύρηται τι περί τινος Antipho 143. 16, cf. Lys. 136. 1. 8. in Pass. also often impers., παρ' ἄλλον παιηταῦ μαρτυρεῖται testimony is borne by . . , Plat. Prot. 344 D; οἶδα . . μαρτυρήσασθαι μοι ὅτι . . Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 10, cf. Apol. 26. 9. in Pass. also, μαρτυρεῖται μοι σοφία is ascribed to me, Dion. H. 2. 26; and, μαρτυροῦμαι ἐμπειρίαν I have it ascribed to me, Plut. 2. 58 A, cf. Luc. Sacrif. 10; μαρτυροῦμαι ἐπὶ τινί I bear a character for . . , Ath. 25 F; ἀνδρας μαρτυρουμένους men whose character is approved by testimony, Act. Ap. 6. 3:—impers., μεμαρτύρηται ἡμῖν testimony has been given, Lys. 157. 1, cf. Isae. 75. 6. II. in Christian writers, to be or become a martyr.

μαρτύρημα [ῦ], τό, testimony, Eur. Supp. 1204.

μαρτύρητέον, verb. Adj. one must testify, Diosc. prooem.

μαρτύρια, ἡ, witness, testimony, evidence, Διανύσον μαρτυρήσιν Od. 11. 325, Hes. Op. 280; and freq. in Att., both in sing. and pl.; μ. τινός his evidence, Antipho 117. 9; μ. παρέχεσθαι Id. 132. 9, Plat. Symp. 179 B; εἰς μ. κληθῆναι Id. Legg. 937 A; μαρτυρίων ἀπέχεσθαι to refuse to give evidence, Ar. Eq. 1316; ψευδῆ μ. ἐμβάλλεσθαι Dem. 1266. 16; γράφειν μ. τινί, much like 'serving him with a subpoena,' Aeschin. 7. 12 and 24; μ. ἔχειν ἕκ τινος Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 11. Cf. μαρτυρέω fin.

μαρτύρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a martyr, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς, like one, Ib.

μαρτύριον [ῦ], τό, a testimony, proof, Hdt., Pind. I. 3 (4). 16, etc.; esp. in pl., μαρτύρια παρέχεσθαι to bring forward evidence, Hdt. 2. 22; θέσθαι Id. 8. 55, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1095, Eum. 485, 797; μετ' ἀειμνήστου μ. Thuc. 1. 33. 2. in Prose often μαρτύριον δέ . . , followed by γάρ, here is a proof, namely . . , Hdt. 8. 120, Thuc. 1. 8, etc.; cf. τεκμήριον, σημείον. II. the place where a martyr's relics are preserved, a martyr's shrine, C. I. 8616, -54, 8841-3.

μαρτύρομαι [ῦ], fut. μαρτύρομαι (δια-) first in LXX; aor. ἐμαρτύραμην Plat. Phileb. 47 C: cf. ἐπιμαρτύρομαι: Dep.: (μάρτυρ). To call to witness, attest, invoke, Lat. antestari, c. acc. pers., Soph. O. C. 813, Antipho 114. 30, etc.; esp. of the gods, Ἄρτεμιν, γαίαν καὶ θεοὺς Eur. Hipp. 1451, etc.; τοὺς δαίμονας, ὡς . . Id. Med. 619:—c. acc. et inf.; ὑμᾶς δ' ἀκούειν ταῦτ' ἐγὼ μαρτύρομαι Aesch. Eum. 653, etc.; c. part., μαρτύρομαι τυπτόμενος I call you to witness that . . , Ar. Av. 1031, cf. Eur. H. F. 858. 2. c. acc. rei, to call one to witness a thing, Hdt. 1. 44, cf. Ar. Ran. 528, Pl. 932:—hence, 3. to protest, asseverate, opp. to mere statement (λέγειν), μ. ὅτι . . Ar. Nub. 1222, Plat. Phileb. 47 C; and absol., μαρτύρομαι I protest, Ar. Ach. 626, Thuc. 6. 80, Lysias 97. 40. 4. c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, οἱ δὲ τῆς τῶν θεῶν . . παραγωγῆς τὸν Ὀμηρον μ. cite Homer as a witness of . . , Plat. Rep. 364 D; εαυτὸν μ. τῆς φιλοτιμίας App. Civ. 2. 47; μ. τινί ὅτι . . , Ep. Gal. 5. 3; τοὺς ἀποστάντας μ. τῆς ἐπιταρίας to remind them of . . , App. Civ. 5. 129.

μαρτύρο-ποίομαι, Dep. to call to witness, Cornut. N. D. 16: but also, II. to testify, like μαρτύρομαι, C. I. 1732.

μάρτυρος, ὄ, old Ep. form for μάρτυρ, μάρτυς, ἐστὲ μάρτυροι Il. 2. 302, etc.; and in Delph. Inscr., C. I. 1699, 1702-7:—the sing. only in Od. 16. 423, οἷσιν ἄρα Ζεὺς μάρτυρας.—Zenodot. rejected this form.

μάρτυς, ὄ, also ἡ; gen. μάρτυρος, acc. -ῦρα (Archil. 11), etc., formed from μάρτυρ, except. acc. μάρτυν Simon. 84, Menand. ap. Phot.; dat. pl. μάρτυσι, poet. μάρτυσσι Hippon. 42, Meineke Euphor. 109; (v. snb μέριμνα):—a witness (not in Hom.), Hes. Op. 369, h. Hom. Merc. 372, Theogn. 1226, etc.; ἄμμιν μάρτυς ἔστω Ζεὺς Pind. P. 4. 297, cf. Aesch. Eum. 664; ἀμέραι δ' ἐπίλοιποι μ. σφώτατοι Pind. O. 1. 54; μάρτυρας καλῶ θεοὺς Soph. Tr. 1248, cf. Eur. Phoen. 491; μάρτυρα θέσθαι τινά Id. Supp. 261; μ. θεοὺς παιεῖσθαι Thuc. 4. 87, etc.; μάρτυρι χρῆσθαι τινί Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 13;—but, μάρτυρας παρέχεσθαι was the common Att. phrase for producing witnesses, Plat. Gorg. 471 E, Dem. 829. 20, etc.; so also, μ. παριστάναι,

παράγεσθαι, ἐπάγεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 16, Plat. Legg. 836 C, Rep. 364 C; δικάζει ταῦτα μαρτύρων ὑπο Aesch. Supp. 934; μαρτύρων ἐναντίον Ar. Eccl. 448, Antipho 114. 25; ἐν μάρτυσι Plat. Synip. 175 E: τί δέεται μάρτυρος; Id. Rep. 340 A:—joined with a neut. Subst., Κάλλιππος μάρτυρα ποιείται. . . τὰ ἔπη Paus. 9. 29, 2.—Collat. forms μάρτυρος, μάρτυρ, qq. v.

μαρυκάομαι, μαρυκήμα, τό, Dor. for μηρυκ-.

μαρύομαι, Dor. for μηρύομαι.

Μάρων, ὄνος, ὄ, a strong wine, Cratin. Ὀδ. 7; cf. Od. 9. 197, Clearch. Incert. 1.

μαῦσάομαι (not μασσ-), fut. ἤσομαι: Dep.:—to chew, ἀμυγδαλᾶς μασάομαι Eupol. Ταξ. 2 D; κρέας Ar. Pl. 320; σπησίας Id. Eccl. 554; absol., Id. Eq. 717, Vesp. 780; also in Hipp. 1213, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 4, etc.; but never in Trag., or good Att. Prose.

II. to show out the lip, as a mark of contempt, Philostr. 301.

μάσασθαι, v. sub ἐπιμαίομαι.

μάσδα, μασδός, Dor. for μάζα, μαζός.

μάσημα, τό, something to chew, a quid, Antiph. Incert. 24, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 4; and μάσησις, εως, ἡ, a chewing or eating, Id. C. P. 6. 9, 3. μᾶσητήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, a chewer, μῦς μ. a muscle of the lower jaw, used in chewing, Hipp. Art. 797.

μάσθημα, τό, = foreg., leather, Ctesias Ind. 23.

μάσθλης, ἦρος, ὄ, = μάσθη, leather, Hipp. 482. 28; Aeol. μάσλης, Sapph. 22: the thong of a whip, φόνιον μάσθηλα δίγονον, like διπλῆν μάραγναν, Soph. Fr. 137.

Soph. Fr. 137.

II. metaph. a supple, slippery knave, Ar. Eq. 270, Nub. 449.

μασθλίτινος, α, ον, like leather or red as leather, καρὶς μασθλίτινη Cratin. Incert. 26, Eupol. Δημ. 21.

μασθός, ὄ, v. sub μαστός.

μασι-, in Hesych. an intens. Prefix like ἐρι-: he quotes μασίγδουπος for ἐρίγδουπος: it may be traced in μάσσων, Lat. magis may belong to it, and Hesych. himself quotes μάτις for μέγας, μάτιον for μάσσαν.

μάσμα, τό, (*μάω) a feeling for, a search, Cratin. Incert. 74, ubi v. Meineke, Plat. Crat. 421 A.

μάσομαι, fut., I shall touch, v. sub *μάω II.

μασονχᾶς, ᾶ, ὄ, a medicinal plant, Alex. Trall. 7. 322.

μάσπετον, τό, the leaf of σίλφιον, Antiph. Δυσερωτ. 1, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 1.

μάσσαι, said to be Aeol. for δῆσαι, Timae. Fr. 39.

Μασσαλία, ἡ, Lat. Massilia, Marseilles, Thuc. 1. 13, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 2, etc.: the Marseillais were Μασσαλιῶται or -ῆται, οἱ, Dem. 884. 15, Diod. 14. 93, etc.:—Adj. -ωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Hipp. 626, etc.:—also Μασσαλιήτης οἶνος Ath. 27 C.

μασσάομαι, -σημα, -σησις, -σητήρ, v. μασάομαι, etc.

μάσσω, Att. μάττω: fut. μάξω Ar. Lys. 601, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 4 (ἀνα- Od.): aor. ἔμαξα Pherecr. Incert. 18, Plat.: pf. μέμαχα Ar. Eq. 55:—Med., fut. μάξομαι (ἐμμ-) Call. Dian. 124: aor. ἔμαξάμην Hdt. 1. 200:—Pass., aor. 1 ἔμαχθην Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 12 (cf. προσ-μάσσω); aor. 2 ἔμαχην (v. ἐκμ-): pf. μέμαχα Ar. Eq. 57, Thuc. 4. 16:—often in compd. with ἀπό, ἐκ. (From √MAG, as μάγ-μα, μάγ-εὺς, μάγ-ειρος, μάκ-τρα, Slav. mak-a (farina), Lith. mink-au (pinso), so that μάσ-σω is for μάγ-σω, and μάζ-α is softened from √MAG, as φύζα from √ΦΥΓ, φεύγω.)

Properly, to handle, touch, in Med., Anth. P. 5. 296: cf. ἐπιμαίομαι. II. to work with the hands, to knead dough, Lat. pinso, Soph. Fr. 149, Ar. Pax 14; μάζαν μεμαχότος Id. Eq. 55; also in Med., Hdt. 1. 202, Ar. Nub. 788; properly applied to wheat-flour, ἐκ-μὲν τῶν κριθῶν ἄλφιστα . . . ἐκ δὲ τῶν πυρῶν ἄλευρα, τὰ μὲν πέψαντες, τὰ δὲ μάζαντες Plat. Rep. 372 B; metaph., μάττειν ἐπινοίας Ar. Eq. 539:—Pass., μάζα μεμαγμένη Archil. 2; μάζαν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ μεμ. Ar. Eq. 57, cf. 1167; σῖτος μεμαγμένος dough ready kneaded, Thuc. 4. 16, cf. Ar. Pax 28.

III. to wipe; cf. ἀπομάσσω. μάσσων, ὄ and ἡ, neut. μάσσαν, gen. μάσσωνος, irreg. poët. Comp. of μακρός, for μακρότερος, longer, Od. 8. 203; μάσσων' ἡ ὡς ἰδέμεν greater than one else could see, Pind. O. 13. 162; μάσσων' ἀριθμοῦ too many for counting, Id. N. 2. 35; τὰ μάσσω μὲν τί δεῖ λέγειν; Aesch. Ag. 598, cf. Pers. 440; ὄ μ. βίωτος lb. 708. Adv., μασσύνως ἡ 'μοῖ γλυκὺ (as Elmsl. for μάσσω ὡς ἐμοῖ) Id. Pr. 629.—Cf. μειζόνως. (μάσσων seems to be a collat. form of μείζων, v. sub μέγας; v. also μασι-, and cf. ἐλάσσω, βράσσω.)

μαστάξω, fut. ξω, = μασάομαι, to chew, eat, Nic. Th. 916. μάσταξ, ἄκος, ἡ (Lyc. 687), whereas the Lacon. and Dor. μύσταξ is masc.: (μασάομαι):—that with which one chews, the mouth or jaws, ἐπὶ μάστακα χερσὶ πίεζεν he stopped his mouth with his hands, Od. 4. 287; so, ἐλεῖν ἐπὶ μάστακα χερσίν 23. 76, cf. Alcman 136; ἀμαυρᾶς μάστακος προσφθέγμασι Lyc. l. c.; μάστακι ποππύζων Anth. P. 5. 285, cf. 294. 16. 2. v. sub μύσταξ. II. = μάσημα, a mouthful, morsel; in Il. 9. 324, of a bird feeding its young, ὡς δ' ὄρνις ἀπτήησι νεοσσοῖσι προφέρησι μάστακ', ἐπεὶ κε λάβησι,—μάστακ' being taken as the accus. μάστακα, v. Eust. 753. 62, Hesych., etc., cf. Theocr. 14. 39; whereas others take it as the dat. μάστακι, in its deak, Apollon. Lex. 445, Plut. 2. 80 A, 494 D.

III. a kind of locust, Soph. Fr. 642, Nic. Th. 802. μαστάριον, τό, Dim. of μαστός, Alciphro 1. 31. μαστάρύξω, like τονθορύξω, to tumble, like one with his mouth full, of an old man, Ar. Ach. 689:—μαστάρύξεν τὸ κακῶς μασάσθαι, Κυρηναῖοι, Phot.:—Hesych. gives μασταρίζω and expl. it by μαστιχᾶσθαι.

μάστειρα, ἡ, fem. of μαστήρ, q. v.

μάστεισις, ἡ, an inquiring, Dion. H. 1. 56, Archim. Spir. p. 81.

μαστειτής, οὔ, ὄ, = μαστήρ, Xen. Oec. 8, 13.

μαστεύω, Ion. imprf. -εύεσκον Ar. Rh. 4. 1394; poët. inf. μαστευέμεν

Pind. P. 3. 107: poët. aor. μάστεισα Ib. 4. 62: (v. sub *μάω). Like ματεύω, to seek, search, absol., Eur. Hel. 597.

2. c. acc. pers. vel rei, to seek or search after, τὴν μαστεύων Hes. Fr. 85 Göttl.; ἄλλον δ' ἄλλη μ. Epich. 148 Ahr.; χώραν Xen. An. 5. 6, 25, cf. 7. 3, 11:—to crave, need, τὰ εἰκότα πᾶρ δαιμόνων μ. Pind. P. 3. 107; προφήτας δ' οὔτινας μαστεύομεν Aesch. Ag. 1099 (elsewh. he uses ματεύω).

3. c. inf. to seek or strive to do, Pind. P. 4. 62, N. 8. 73, Xen. An. 3. 1, 43, Cyr. 2. 2, 22; τὸν παῖδα . . μ. μαθεῖν, εἰ μήκετ' εἴη Eur. Phoen. 36.—The Med. occurs in Aresas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 848, Philostr. 889, etc.—Poët. word (Hom. only uses ματεύω), also used by Xen.

μαστήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, (v. sub *μάω) a seeker, searcher, one who looks for, τινος Soph. O. C. 456, Tr. 733, Eur. Bacch. 986, and in late Prose, Alciphro 1. 11, etc.;—so fem., Ἴους μῆνις μάστειρ' (Hartung μαστίκτηρ') Aesch. Supp. 163.

II. at Athens, the μαστήρες were officers appointed to ascertain and get possession of the assets of public debtors and exiles, Hyperid. ap. Harp.; v. Böckh P. E. 1. 213; cf. ζητητής, μαστρός.

μαστήριος, α, ον, good at search, Ἐρμῆς Aesch. Supp. 920.

μαστιάω, = μαστίξω, only found in Ep. part. μαστιῶων, Hes. Sc. 431.

μαστιγέω, f. l. for μαστιγῶω, q. v.

μαστιγίας, ον, ὄ, (μάστιξ) one that always wants whipping, a worthless slave, a sorry knave, Lat. verbero, Soph. Fr. 309, Ar. Eq. 1228, Ran. 501, Plat. Gorg. 524 C.

μαστιγιάω, Com. Desiderat. of μαστίξω, to long for, i. e. deserve, a whipping, Eupol. Incert. 105;—in Hesych., μαστιγωτιάω.

μαστιγιον, ον, τό, Dim. of μάστιξ, a whip, M. Anton. 10. 38.

μαστιγονομέομαι, Pass. to be governed by the scourge (i. e. as slaves), Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 12; from μαστιγο-νόμος, ον, = sq., Plut. 2. 553 A.

μαστιγο-φόρος, ον, scourge-bearing, epith. of Ajax, Argum. Soph. Aj. II. as Subst., a sort of policeman (cf. βαβδούχος), Thuc. 4.

47:—μαστιγοφορέω, Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 12.

μαστιγῶω, opt. μαστιγῶην (v. l. -οίμι) Aeschin. 49. 20: fut. ὦσω and aor. ἐμαστιγῶσα Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 13:—Pass., fut. μαστιγῶθήσομαι LXX (Exod. 5. 14), but μαστιγῶσομαι Plat. Rep. 361 E. To whip, flog, Hdt. 1. 114 (ubi male μαστιγέων, v. Dind. Dial. Hdt. p. xxxii), 3. 16., 7. 54, Lys. 93. 25, etc. 2. πληγὰς μ. τιμὴν to inflict stripes on one, Plat. Legg. 845 A, etc.:—Pass., πληγὰς μαστιγοῦσθαι to receive them, lb. 914 B.

μαστιγῶσμος, ον, that deserves whipping, Luc. Herod. 8.

μαστιγῶσις, ἡ, a whipping, flogging, Ath. 350 C.

μαστιγῶσις, α, ον, verb. Adj. of μαστιγῶω, to be whipped, deserving a whipping, Ar. Ran. 633.

μαστιξῶ, first in Theocr.: Ep. aor. μάστιξα Hom.: part. aor. pass. μαστιχθεῖς Anth. P. 9. 348: (μάστιξ). To whip, flog, μάστιξε δ' ἵππους Il. 5. 768, etc.; ὦμος μαστιάδοιεν (Dor. for -ίζοιεν) Theocr. 7. 108; also c. inf., μάστιξεν δ' ἐλάαν he whipped them on or forward, Il. 5. 366, Od. 6. 82, etc.—Like μαστιάω, μαστίω, an Ep. word, used twice in Com. (Eupol. Βαπτ. 15, Alex. Λευκ. 1), and in late Prose, as Plut. Alex. 42, Luc. Imag. 24, etc.,—the Att. form being μαστιγῶω.

μαστικτῆρ, ἦρος, ὄ, = sq., Or. Sib. 2. 345: cf. μακιστήρ, μαστήρ.

μαστικτωρ, ὀρος, ὄ, a scourger, Aesch. Eum. 159.

μάστιξ, ἴγος, ἡ, a whip, scourge, Hom. (esp. in Il.), Hdt., etc.; mostly for driving horses, Il. 5. 748, etc.; λιγυρᾶ μ. 11. 532; ἵππου μ. α horse-whip, Hdt. 4. 3; μ. διπλῆ Soph. Aj. 242: later also, a whip or scourge to flog slaves, ὑπὸ μαστίγων βάλειν to advance under the lash, of soldiers flogged on, Hdt. 7. 56, cf. 103; so, τοξεύειν ὑπὸ μ. Xen. An. 4. 3, 25; τῆ μ. κνάπτειν Cratin. Incert. 116; μάστιγα ἔχων whip in hand, Ar. Thesm. 933, Phryn. Com. Μυστ. 1: cf. ἀστράγαλος IV. II. metaph., like Lat. flagellum, a scourge, plague, μάστιξ Διὸς Il. 12. 37., 13. 812; μάστιγι θεῖα . . ἐλαύνομαι Aesch. Pr. 682; πληγῆς θεοῦ μαστιγι Id. Theb. 608; διπλῆ μ., τὴν Ἄρης φιλεῖ, i. e. fire and sword (?), Id. Ag. 642; μ. Θεοῦ of sickness, Ev. Marc. 5. 34:—but, μάστιξ Πειθοῦς the lash of eloquence, Pind. P. 4. 390.—Ion. μαστις (q. v.):—Hom. does not use the nom. μάστιξ: of μάστιγῆ we have no example. (V. sub ἱμάς.) [ἴγος only in late Poets, Jac. Anth. P. p. 431.]

μάστις, ἴος, ἡ, Ion. for μάστιξ, dat. μάστι Il. 23. 500; acc. μαστιν Od. 15. 182: v. Lob. Soph. Aj. 110.

μαστιστής, οὔ, ὄ, a scourger, v. l. 4 Macc. 9. 11, for ὑπασπιστής. μαστιχάτον, τό, drink prepared with mastich, Alex. Trall. 10. 566.

μαστιχάω, (μαστάξ?) to gnash the teeth, only in Hes. Sc. 389, Ep. dat. part. μαστιχῶντι for μαστιχῶντι: cf. μασταρίζω.

μαστιχ-έλαιον, τό, mastich-oil, Diosc. 1. 51 (in lemmate; for Diosc. himself calls it μαστιχῶν ἐλαιον).

μαστιχή [ῆ], ἡ, mastich, the resin of the tree σχίνος, Lat. lentiscus, μ. τρώγειν Com. Anon. 37, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 9., 9. 1, 2, Diosc. 1. 51.

μαστιχίνος, ἡ, ον, prepared with mastich, v. μαστιχέλαιον.

μαστιώ, poët. form of μαστίξω, to whip, scourge, μαστιε νῦν Il. 17. 622, cf. Hes. Sc. 466:—Med., οὐρῆ δὲ πλευρὰς τε καὶ ἰσχία ἀμφοτέρωθεν μαστιέται Il. 20. 171.

μαστό-δεσμος, ὄ, = sq., Galen. 12. 471.

μαστό-δετον, τό, a breast-band, Anth. P. 6. 201.

μαστο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a breast, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 19; πλακοῦς Sosib. ap. Ath. 115 A; λόφος μ. a small round hill, Polyb. 5. 70, 6; πέτρα Diod. 17. 75.

μαστός, ὄ; Ion. and Ep. μαζός, as always in Hom., and in Hdt. (except in 3. 133., 5. 18, where the Mss. give μαστός); μαστός is prob. the only form in Trag., though the Copyists have written μαζός in Aesch. Cho. 531, Eur. Bacch. 701 (ubi v. Elmsl.); Dor. μασδός Theocr. 3. 16 and 48: the form μασθός seems to be late, though it has been introduced into Att. texts (Aesch. Cho. 545 and Xen.):—all usage contradicts

the statement of the Gramm., that *μαζός* is *the man's breast*, *μαστός* *the woman's*. One of the breasts, *δειτερόν παρὰ μαζόν* Il. 5. 393; *βάλε δουρὶ στέρνον ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο* struck his chest above *the breast*, 4. 133; *βάλε στήθος παρὰ μαζόν* 8. 121, cf. Od. 22. 8, and v. *μεταμάζιος*; of men's breasts, Xen. An. 1. 4, 17., 4. 3, 6. 2. more commonly of a woman's breast, *μαζὸν ἀνεσχε*, of Hecuba mourning over Hector, Il. 22. 80; *εἶ ποτέ τοι λαθικηδέα μαζὸν ἐπεσχον* Ib. 83; *γυναικά τε θήσατο* sucked her breast, 24. 58; *παῖς δέ οἱ ἦν ἐπὶ μαζῷ* Od. 11. 448; *σὺ δέ μ' ἔτρεφε* . . τῷ αἴματι ἐπὶ μαζῷ 19. 483; so, *φαίνουσαι τοὺς μαζούς* Hdt. 2. 85; *τοὺς μαζοὺς ἀποταμοῦσα* 4. 202; *ἐπὶ τοῦ μαστοῦ ἔφυ φῦμα* 3. 133; and in Trag., *πρόσεαχε μαστόν*, of the mother, Aesch. Cho. 531; *μαστόν ἀμφέχαακε*, of the child, Ib. 545, cf. 897; *μαστών ἀποστάς* Soph. El. 776, cf. Tr. 925; *πῶλαν ἀφέλξαν ὧν ἀπὸ μαστών* Eur. Hec. 144, etc. b. rarely of animals, = *οὔθηρ*, the udder, Id. Cycl. 55, 207, Call. Jon. 48:—in Arist. it is the general word for the breasts of all mammalia, H. A. 3. 20, 5, P. A. 4. 10, 33, G. A. 3. 2, 10, al. II. metaph. like *βουνός*, any round, breast-shaped object, a round hill, knoll (French *mamelon*), Pind. P. 4. 14, Xen. An. 2. 4, 6, Call. Del. 48; cf. *οὔθηρ*.

2. a round piece of wool fastened to the edge of nets, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6, cf. Poll. 5. 29. 3. among the Paphians, a breast-shaped cup, Apollod. Caryst. ap. Ath. 487 B.

μαστο-φάγης, ὁ, an unknown bird of prey, Clem. Al. 298.

μαστρία, ἡ, scrutiny, *μαστρία* αἱ τῶν ἀρχόντων εὐθυναί Hesych.

μαστροπεία, ἡ, a pandaring, Xen. Symp. 3, 10, Plut. 2. 632 D.

μαστροπείον, τό, a brothel, v. Ducang.

μαστροπεύω, to play the pandar, = *προαγωγέω*, Xen. Symp. 4, 57; *μ. τινὰ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν* to seduce one into public life, Ib. 8, 42, cf. Luc. Tim. 16: metaph., *μ. τινί* Philo 1. 40.

μαστροπικός, ἡ, ὄν, ready to pandar: only known from the Sup. Adv.

μαστροπικώτατα, Schol. Soph. Aj. 520.

μαστροπία, ἰδος, ἡ, = *ἡ μαστροπία*, Liban. 4. 599.

μαστροπός, ὁ, and ἡ, (v. sub *μάω) a pandar, pimp, bawd, Lat. *leno*, *lena*, = *προαγωγός*, Ar. Thesm. 558, Diphil. Zogr. 2. 22; and metaph. in Xen. Symp. 4, 57 sqq. II. as Adj., *μάστροπα ἔργα τελούντες* = *μαστροπικοί*, Manetho 4. 306.—The form *μαστρωπός* is false, Piers. Verisim. p. 101: Hesych. writes *μαστροφός*. See the collat. fem. forms

μαστροπίς, *μάστρυς*, *ματρύλλη*, *ματρύλη*.

μαστροπώδης, ἐς, like a pandar, Schol. Eur. Hec. 826.

μαστρός, οὐ, ὁ, = *μαστήρ*: the *μαστραί* at Pellené were officers like the Athen. *μαστήρες*, Arist. Fr. 526. II. at Rhodes, the *μαστροί* were chosen by the *κτοινᾶται* (v. *κτοίνα*), to superintend certain religious matters, Inscr. of Brit. Mus. 2. no. 151, with Newton's note; cf. Hesych. s. v.

μαστρυλλεῖον, *μαστρύλλιον*, f. l. for *ματρυλεῖον*, q. v.

μάστρυς, οὐ, ἡ, = *μαστροπός*, Phot.

μαστρωπός, *μαστρωπεία*, f. l. for *μαστροπ-*.

μαστύς, ὄσος, ἡ, Ion. for *μάστεις*, Call. Fr. 277.

μαστώδης, ἐς, = *μαστοειδής*, Gloss.

μασύντης, οὐ, ὁ, = *μασητήρ*: nickname of a parasite, Hesych.; cf. *παραμασύντης*.

μασχάλη [ᾶ], ἡ, the armpit, Lat. *axilla*, ὑπὸ *μασχάλη* h. Hom. Merc. 242, etc.; in pl., Ar. Ach. 852, Eccl. 60; *μασχάλην αἰρεῖν*, of loud, riotous laughers, Cratin. Incert. 63 (as in Od. 18. 100, *χείρας ἀνασχόμενοι γέλω ἐκθανον*); *οἰνώμενος μ. ἀραι* Ael. Epist. 15:—of animals, *λύκοι νέβραν φέρουσιν ἀμφὶ μασχάλαις* Aesch. Fr. 33; *μ. τῶν ἐμπροσθίων ἀκελῶν*, of elephants, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 37. II. in trees and plants, the hollow under a fresh shoot, like Pliny's *ala*, *axilla*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 1, C. P. 1. 6, 4:—also like *θαλλός*, of young palm-twigs for making baskets or ropes, Hesych.:—also a part of the olive-leaf, Hesych. III. a bay, like *ἀγκών*, Strab. 257, cf. C. I. 5774. 92. IV. of a ship, that part of the prow to which the ἀρτέμων is fastened, Hesych. (Cf. *μάλη*; and for signf. II, v. *μοσχός*:—notwithstanding its resemblance to Lat. *axilla*, both in form and sense, the connexion is doubtful, v. sub *ἄκχας*.)

μασχάλια, ἡ, an ornament of a column, C. I. 160. 98 (v. p. 282).

μασχάλιζω, (*μασχάλη*) to put under the arm-pits: hence, to mutilate a corpse, since murderers had a fancy, that by cutting off the extremities and placing them under the arm-pits, they would avert vengeance, Aesch. Cho. 439, Soph. El. 445, Ar. Rh. 4. 447; and v. *ἀκρωτηριάζω*.—In Hesych. also *μασχαλίττω* (Cod. -ήττω).

μασχάλιον, -εον, οἱ -νον, τό, a basket of palm-leaves, Hesych.

μασχάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, = *μασχάλη* II, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 5, Ctes. Ind. 28. II. = *μασχαλιατήρ*, Hesych.

μασχάλλισμα, τά, the mutilated limbs of a corpse, Soph. Fr. 562 b. 2. the flesh of the shoulders, laid on the haunches at sacrifices, Hesych., Suid.

μασχαλιστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (*μασχάλη*) a broad strap passing round the horse just behind his shoulders and fastened to the yoke by the *λέπαδνον*, Poll. 1. 147, Hesych. II. generally, a girth, girdle, band, Hdt. 1. 215, Aesch. Pr. 71 (ubi v. Blomf.):—a band used by Tragic actors, Müller Eum. § 32.

ματᾶζω, = *ματάω*, to speak or work folly, Soph. O. T. 891; *σπλάγχνα δ' οὐ ματᾶζει* my heart is not deceived, Aesch. Ag. 995.—On the form with *ι* subscr. (cf. *σφαδᾶζω*), v. Hdn. Mon. λεξ. 23, E. M. 737. 22, Piers. Moer. p. 71; the uncontr. *ματᾶζω* occurs in Joseph. B. J. 6. 2, 10 and Suid., cf. *ματᾶισμός*. Another form *ματᾶίζω* is found in Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 67, Luc. Luct. 16, Philo, etc.

ματαιο-εργία, ἡ, labour in vain, Epiphani.

ματαιό-κομπος, οὐ, idly boasting, Schol. Ar. Ach. 589.

ματαιολογέω, to talk idly, foolishly, at random, Strab. 76.

ματαιολογία, ἡ, idle, foolish talk, Plut. 2. 6 F, Porphyr. de Abst. 4. 16. *ματαιο-λόγος*, οὐ, talking at random, Telest. 1. 11, N. T. *ματαιόδομαι*, Pass. to be deceived, Melet. in An. Oxon. 3. p. 5; *μεματᾶίωται σοι* thou hast done foolishly, LXX (1 Sam. 13. 13):—Subst. *ματᾶίωσις*, εὐς, ἡ, Athanas.

ματαιοποιέω, to act foolishly, Triclin. ad Soph. O. T. 874. *ματαιο-πούς*, ὄν, acting foolishly or at random, Ath. 179 F.

ματαιοπονέω, to labour in vain, Polyb. 9. 2, 2., 25. 5, 11. *ματαιοπονία*, ἡ, labour in vain, Strab. 806, Plut. 2. 119 D, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 8:—so, *ματαιοπόνημα*, τό, Iambl. V. Pyth. 24.

ματαιο-πόνος, οὐ, labouring in vain, Philo 2. 500. *ματαιο-πράγῳ*, -πράγῳ, ἡ, = *ματαιοπονέω*, -πονία, Eust. 543. 4. *ματαιο-πώγων*, ὁ, having a beard in vain, Schol. Theocr. 14. 28.

μάταιος, α, οὐ, Aesch. Pr. 329, Theb. 442, Ag. 421, etc.; also οὐ, οὐ, Aesch. Ag. 1151, Cho. 82, Eum. 337, Soph. O. C. 780, Eur. I. T. 628, Plat. Soph. 231 B, Dem. 14. 10: (*μάτη*):—like Lat. *vanus*, I. vain, empty, idle: and that, I. of words, acts, etc., Theogn. 141, 487, 492, Trag., etc.; *μ. λόγῳ* idle tales or words, Hdt. 7. 10, 7; *μ. ἔπος* 3. 120; *μ. ἔπη* 7. 11, al.; so, *δακαὶ φέρουσαι χάριν μ.* Aesch. Ag. 421; *μ. ὑλάγματα* Ib. 1672, cf. Theb. 280; *μάταια βάζειν τινά* Eur. Hipp. 199; *μ. τι δρᾶν τινά* Id. Cycl. 662; *μ. ἂν εἴη πόνος* Plat. Tim. 40 D; but also, *μ. ἔπος* a word of offence, Hdt. 3. 120. 2. of persons, empty, foolish, *ματᾶιότεροι νόον* Theogn. 1025; so in Hdt. 2. 173, Pind. P. 3. 37, Soph. Tr. 863, 888, etc.: *worthless*, Id. Ant. 1339. II. in Aesch. *thoughtless, rash, irreverent, profane*, *μ. γλῶσσα* Pr. 329, Ag. 1662; *φρονήματα* Theb. 438; *αὐτουργίαι μ.* of matricide and the like, Eum. 336; *χαρὰ μ.* mad merriment, Theb. 442; *μ. ἀνοσίων τε κνωδάλων* Supp. 762; *τὸ μὴ μάταιαν seriousness, gravity*, Ib. 198:—so, *ματᾶιαις χεραὶ ψάειν* Soph. Tr. 565. III. Adv. -ως, idly, without ground, Ib. 940, Eur. Fr. 900.

ματαιοσπυδῶ, to exert oneself in vain, Philostorg. H. E. 11. 1.

ματαιοσπυδία, ἡ, useless exertion, Anon. ap. Suicer.

ματαιο-συκοφαντία, ἡ, groundless calumny, Epiphani.

ματαιοσύνη, ἡ, = *ματᾶιότης*, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 6, Adamant. 1. 5.

ματᾶιό-τεκνος, οὐ, having children in vain, Hesych., E. M.

ματαιοτεχνία, ἡ, useless art, Clem. Al. 163, Quintil. 2. 20, 3.

ματᾶιότης, ἡρος, ἡ, vanity, *ματᾶιότης ματᾶιστήτων* LXX (Eccl. 1. 2), cf. C. I. 8743.

ματαιο-ουργός, ὄν, = *ματαιοποιός*, Philo 2. 98.

ματαιο-φιλοτιμέομαι, Dep. to make idle boast, Jo. Chrys.

ματαιο-φρονέω, to have a vain mind, Schol. Soph. O. T. 891.

ματαιοφροσύνη, ἡ, frivolity, Or. Sib. 8. 80, in pl.

ματᾶιό-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, weak-minded, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 11), Clem. Al. 18.

ματᾶιό-φωνος, οὐ, talking idly, Hesych. s. v. *μαψίφωνος*:—Subst. *ματαιοφωνία*, ἡ, Suid. s. v. *κενοφωνία*, Phot.

ματᾶισμός, οὐ, ὁ, folly, in pl., Seleuc. ap. Ath. 76 F; cf. *ἀποματᾶίζω*.

μάταν, Adv., Dor. for *μάτην*, Pind., Trag.

μάταξα, ἡ, v. *μέταξα*.

ματᾶω, fut. ἤσω, (*μάτην*):—poët. Verb. to be idle, to dally, loiter, linger, *ἀπέκοψε παρήγορον οὐδ' ἐμάτησεν* (or οὐδὲ μότησεν) Il. 16. 474, cf. 23. 510; *ὡς τῷ μὲν* (sc. ἵππῳ) *δείσαντε ματᾶσταν* 5. 233, cf. *ματία*; *οὐ ματᾶ τούργον* the work lags not, goes on apace, Aesch. Pr. 57; *ματᾶν δδῶ* to loiter by the way, Id. Theb. 37; *ιδῶμεθ'*, εἴ τι ταῦδε φροῖμιον *ματᾶ* is in vain, is fruitless, Id. Eum. 141: of persons, like *ἀμαρτάνω*, to fail of a thing, τινος Opp. H. 3. 103.—Cf. *ματᾶζω*.

ματερία, ἡ, the Lat. *materia*, Ath. 113 C.

ματευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = *μαστευτής*, ἐμπαρίας Manetho 4. 268.

ματεύω, fut. σω, Hom.: aor. ἐμάτευσα Pind. O. 5. fin.: (v. sub *μάω):—like *μαστεύω*, absol. to seek, search, ἐγγὺς ἀνήρ, οὐ δητὰ ματεύσομεν Il. 14. 110; *οἴκοθεν μάτευε* (cf. *οἴκοθεν* 3) Pind. N. 3. 53, cf. Soph. O. C. 211. 2. c. acc. pers. to seek after, seek for, search after, properly of hounds casting for the scent, Aesch. Ag. 1094; then generally, Id. Cho. 219 (cf. *μαστεύω*), Soph. Ph. 1210, etc.; *μ. θάνατόν τινι* Simon. 37. 3. c. inf., to seek or strive to do, Pind. O. 5. fin., Soph. O. T. 1052. 4. c. acc. loci, to search, explore, πάντα Ar. Thesm. 663; *τὰ χωρία* Theocr. 21. 65.

ματέω, rarer form for *ματεύω*, Theocr. 29. 15. II. Aeol. form of *πατέω*, to tread on, Sappho 60.

μάτη [ᾶ], ἡ, = *ματία*, a folly, a fault, Aesch. Cho. 918; *μάταισι πολυθρόοις* with labour in vain, Id. Supp. 820; *αὐτὶ τοι μέτρον μάτας*, Soph. Fr. 788. (Hence *ματάω*, *ματᾶζω*, *μάτην*, *μάταιας*; and perhaps *μάψ* is akin.)

μάτην, Dor. μάταν, Adv. in vain, idly, fruitlessly, Lat. *frustra*, h. Hom. Cer. 309, Pind. O. 1. 133, and Att. Poets and Prose; *παυεῖν μάτην* Aesch. Pr. 44; *βλέπαντες ἔβλεπαν μ.* Ib. 447; *μ. ἐρεῖν* Ib. 1007; *μ. ὁ μόχθος* Id. Cho. 521; with a Noun, τὸ μ. ἄχθος the fruitless burthen, Id. Ag. 165; *Διὸς μ. ἄκαιτις* his wife to no good end, Soph. Tr. 1149. 2. at random, without reason, Lat. *temere*, like *μάψ*, Theogn. 523, Hdt. 7. 103; *οὐ γὰρ δίκαιον . . τοὺς κακάς μ. χρῆστος νομίζειν* Soph. O. T. 609; *μ. θαρρεῖν* Plat. Theaet. 189 D; *ὁ νοσῶν μάτην*, i. e. he that is mad, Soph. Aj. 635, cf. Ar. Pax 95. 3. idly, falsely, Lat. *falso*, λέγοντες εἴτ' ἀληθές, εἴτ' ἄρ' οὐν μάτην Soph. Ph. 345; *λόγῳ μάτην θνήσκοντες* Id. El. 63, cf. 1298, cf. Markl. Supp. 127; *μ. βέβακεν*, of a dream, Aesch. Ag. 422.—Originally, acc. of *μάτη*, and we find *εἰς μάτην* in Luc. Trag. 28. 241, Aristid. 2. 417.

ματήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = *μαστήρ*, Hesych., v. Herm. Aesch. Ag. 1231.

μάτηρ, ἡ, Dor. for *μήτηρ*, like Lat. *māter*.

ματρηεύω, (*ματήρ*) = *ματεύω*, Hesych., Phot.

ματᾶ, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (*μάτη*) a vain attempt, a bootless enterprise, ἡμετέρη *ματᾶ* Od. 10. 79:—*folly, error*, Ar. Rh. 1. 805., 4. 367.

ματᾶίζω, = *ματεύω*, Hesych. (nisi legend. *ματᾶσαι*, a *ματέω*).

ματιολοιχός, ὁ, v. sub *ματᾶ*.

μάτος [ἄ], τό, or ὄ, *search*, Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex. 520.
 ματραδελφεός, ματροδόκος, ματρόξενος, ματρόθεν, Dor. for μητρ-.
 ματρύλειον, τό, like *μαστροπέιον*, a *brothel*, Menand. *Ἐπιτρ.* 4, Dinarch.
 ap. Harp.: in Plut. 2. 1093 F, Poll. 6. 188, incorrectly written ματρύλλιον
 or *μαστρύλλιον*.
 ματρύλη or -ύλα, ἡ, a *bawd*, Lat. *lena*, Eust. 380. 5, Suid: *μάτρυλλος*,
 ὁ, A. B. 48.
 ματρῶνα, ἡ, the Lat. *matrona*, Epigr. Gr. 607.
 μάτρως, μάτρωςμός, Dor. for μητρ-.
 ματταβέω, = *ματάω*, ματτάβης, ου, ὁ, μάτταβος, ου, = *μάταιος*, Hesych.
 ματτύάζω, to *eat* or *dress* a *ματτύη*, Alex. *Δημητρ.* 5.
 ματτύη (not -ύα), ἡ, Nicostr. *Ἀπελ.* 1, Sophil. *Παρακ.* 1. 5, Macho
 Ἄγν. 1; but ματτύης, ου, ὁ, Artemid. ap. Ath. 663 D; (in Philem. and
 other Poets cited ib. 663 F sq., the gender is doubtful):—a *rich*,
highly-flavoured dish, made of hashed meat, poultry, and herbs, and
 served up cold as a dessert, Lat. *mattea* or *mattea*, Meineke Menand. 361.
 Macho l. c. says that it was a Macedonian (or Thessalian) dish, and that
 the word did not come into vogue at Athens till the time of New
 Comedy under the Maced. government, cf. Poll. 6. 70 (ubi *ματτύλη*).
 If so, Bentley's conj. ματτυολοιχός (for *ματιόλοιχος*), in Ar. Nub. 451,
 must be given up, v. Dind. ad l.: the Schol. indeed and Hesych. expl.
 μάτιον, τό, as a *small measure*, and interpr. *ματιόλοιχος* by *κρουσιμέτρης*.
 μάττω, fut. ξω, Att. for μάσσω.
 μαῦλις, ἴδος, or ἴος, ἡ, a *bawd*, *rimpr*, Hesych.:—*μαυλιζω*, = *μαστρο-*
πέω, Hesych.; hence *μαυλιστής*, ου, ὁ, = *μαστροπός*, Phot., Suid.; fem.
 -ίστρια, Suid., E. M.:—*μαυλιστήριον*, τό, a *bawd's hire*, Welcker Hippon.
 96. II. a *knife*, dat. *μαύλιδι* Nic. Th. 706; nom. pl. *μαύλιες*
 Anth. P. 15. 25:—also *μαυλία*, ἡ, Schol. Thuc. 1. 6, Suid.
 μαῦρος, ου, properisp., for the oxyt. *ἀμαυρός*, Arcad. 69. 22, Hesych.:
 —in Byz. = *μέλας*, v. Ducang.
 μαυρόω, used for *ἀμαυρόω*, when the metre requires it, to *darken*, to
blind, Pind. P. 12. 24: to *make powerless*, τὸν ἐχθρόν Id. I. 4. 82 (3. 66),
 cf. Aesch. Eum. 359. 2. metaph. to *make dim* or *obscure*, or *for-*
gotten, Hes. Op. 327; *μη μαύρου τέρψιν obscure not thy pleasure*, Pind.
 Fr. 92:—Pass. to *become dim* or *obscure*, Theogn. 192, Aesch. Ag. 296,
 and restored by Blomf. (metri gr.) Pers. 223.
 Μαύσωλος, ὁ, a king of Halicarnassus, husband of Artemisia, Hdt. 5.
 118; (another, of later time, Xen. Ages. 2, 26, Dem., etc.):—*Μαυσω-*
λείον, τό, his splendid tomb at Halicarnassus, Plin. 36. 4, 9, see Newton
 Halic. 2. pp. 72 sq.:—hence, as appellat. a *mausoleum*, Strab. 236.
 μάφελῆς, Att. crasis for *μη ἀφελῆς*.
 μάχαιρα, ἡ, (v. μάχομαι) a *large knife* or *dirk*, worn by the heroes of
 the Iliad next the sword-sheath (*ἢ οἱ παρ ξίφος μέγα κονυεδν αἰὲν*
ἄωρο), and used by them to slaughter animals for sacrifice, Il. 3. 271.,
 19. 252; it was gilt, and hung by a silver belt, 18. 597; used by *Machaon*
the surgeon to cut out an arrow, 11. 844: generally, a *knife for cutting*
up, *carving* meat, Hdt. 2. 61, Pind. O. 1. 79, Ar. Eq. 489; *κοπίς μαχ.* Eur.
 Cycl. 241; rarely as a *knife for cutting meat on one's plate*, Pherecr. Παιδ.
 2; (for the ancients ate without knife and fork):—a *knife for pruning*
trees, Plat. Rep. 353 A:—*ἡ Δελφικὴ* μ. seems to have been a common sort
 of knife, of which only the edge was of iron, Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 3, cf. Hesych.
 s. v. *Δελφικὴ* μ. 2. as a weapon, a *short sword* or *dagger*, first in
 Hdt. 6. 75., 7. 225, Pind. N. 4. 95, etc.; but rather an *assassin's* than a
soldier's weapon, cf. Antipho 137. 28; of *the sword* used by jugglers, v.
 sub *κυβιστάω* fin.:—later, a *sabre* or *bent sword*, opp. to the straight sword
 (*ξίφος*), Xen. Eq. 12, 11, cf. Hell. 3. 3, 7, Cyr. 1. 2, 13; v. *μαχαιρο-*
φόρος. 3. a kind of *rasor*, μ. *κουρίς* Cratin. *Διονυσ.* 2; *μη*
μαχάρα Ar. Ach. 849; opp. to *διπλή* μ. *scissors*, used to *cut* the hair, Poll.
 2. 32; *μάχαιραι κουρικαί* Plut. Dio 9; cf. *ψαλῖς*:—this *close shaving*,
 which was a punishment of adulterers, was called *κῆπος*. II.
 name of a precious stone, Arist. Mirab. 173, Plut. 2. 1154 D.
 μάχαιρίδιον [ῖ], τό, Dim. of *μάχαιρα*, Luc. Pisc. 45.
 μάχαίριον, τό, Dim. of *μάχαιρα*, Xen. An. 4. 7, 16: a *surgeon's knife*,
 Arist. G. A. 5. 8, 13, Metaph. 10. 3, 3, Com. Anon. 318.
 μάχαιρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of *μάχαιρα*, a *rasor*, Ar. Eq. 413; *μικρὰ* μ.
 Plut. Artox. 19, cf. Luc. adv. Indoct. 29; pl., ὁ *κουρεὺς τὰς μαχαιρίδας*
λαβῶν Eurpol. *Χρυσ. γέν.* 6.
 μάχαιριωτός, ἡ, ὄν, = *μαχαιρωτός*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 62.
 μάχαιρο-δέτης, ου, ὁ, a *sword-belt*, Hesych.
 μάχαιρο-μάχέω, to *fight* with a *μάχαιρα*, Polyb. 10. 20, 3;—Subst.
μαχαιρομαχία in Hesych.
 μάχαιρο-ποιεῖον, τό, a *cutler's factory*, Dem. 823. 11.
 μάχαιρο-ποιός, ὄν, a *cutler*, Ar. Av. 441, Dem. 816. 5.
 μάχαιρο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a *cutler*, Poll. 7. 156:—*μάχαιρο-πώλιον*, τό, a
cutler's shop, Plut. Demosth. 15, Poll. l. c.
 μάχαιρο-ουργός, ὄν, = *μαχαιροποιός*, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 133.
 μάχαιροφορέω, to *wear* a *sabre*, Joseph. A. J. 18. 2, 4.
 μάχαιρο-φόρος, ου, *wearing* a *sabre*, of Egyptians, Hdt. 9. 32; of
 Persians, Aesch. Pers. 56; of Thracians, Thuc. 2. 96., 7. 27.
 μάχαιρώνιον, τό, the *sword-lily*, *gladiolus*, Diosc. 4. 20.
 μάχαιρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from *μαχαιρώω*) *sabre-shaped*, Galen.
 μάχᾶτάρ, Lacon., μάχᾶτάς, Dor. for *μαχητής*.
 μάχᾶω, (μάχη) to *wish to fight*, Hesych.
 Μάχᾶων [ᾶ], ονος, ὁ, *Machaon*, son of Aesculapius, the first surgeon
 that we hear of, Il. 2. 732, al. (Perh. akin to *μάχ-αιρα*, cf. *μαχάριον*).
 μάχειόμενος, Ep. for *μαχόμενος*, Od. 17. 471.
 μάχείοιτο, Ion. opt. pres. for *μάχοιτο*, Hom.
 μάχεύμενος, Ep. for *μαχόμενος*, Od. 11. 403., 24. 113.
 μαχετέον, verb. Adj. of *μάχομαι*, one *must fight*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 25, 13
 (v. l. *μαχητέον*).

μάχη [ᾶ], ἡ, (μάχομαι):—*battle*, *fight*, *combat*, often in Hom., esp. in
 Il.; mostly of whole armies, but twice of *single combat*, Il. 7. 263., 11.
 255; he joins *μάχη καὶ φύλοπις*, μ. *πόλεμος τε*, μ. *καὶ δημότης*, μ. *ἐνοπή*
τε, *μάχαι τ' ἀνδροκτασίαι τε*:—later, *μάχαι ναῶν* sea *fight*s, Pind. N. 9.
 82; *μάχαις καὶ ναυμαχίαις* Lys. 185. 39; *μάχη δορός* Aesch. Ag. 439,
 Soph. Ant. 674, etc.:—with Verbs, *μάχην μάχεσθαι* to *fight a battle*,
 Il. 15. 414, 673., 18. 533, and so in Att.; μ. *τίθεσθαι* 24. 402;
εἰσελθεῖν μάχας 2. 798; *μάχην ἀρτύνειν*, *ἐγείρειν*, *ὀρνύμεν*, *ὀτρύνειν*
 11. 216., 17. 261, etc.; *συμφέρεσθαι μάχην* 11. 736; *πειρᾶσθαι μάχης*
 Pind. N. 1. 66; *ἀντιάσειν τινὶ μάχην* Ib. 101; *μάχην ποιεῖσθαι* Soph.
 El. 302, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 29; *μάχην συνάπτειν* or *συμβάλλειν τινὶ* to
 engage *battle* with one, Aesch. Pers. 336, Eur. Bacch. 837; also, *διὰ*
μάχης τινὶ ἀπικέσθαι, *ἔρχεσθαι*, *ἦκειν*, *μολεῖν* Hdt. 1. 169., 6. 9, Aesch.
 Supp. 475, etc.; *διὰ μάχης ἐκβάλλειν τινά* Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 12; *εἰς*
μάχην πρὸς τινα ἐλθεῖν, *μολεῖν* Eur. Bacch. 636, Phoen. 694; *μάχην*
ἐπεξίεναι τινὶ Thuc. 2. 13; *μάχην ἐγένετο* Plat. Legg. 869 C; *μάχην*
κρατεῖν to conquer in *battle*, Eur. H. F. 612, Dem. 292. 21 (with v. l.
μάχην); *πρὸς ἄνδρας ἐστὶ σοὶ* μ. Mnesim. *Φίλιππ.* 1; *μάχην νικᾶν* to
 win a *battle*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 53; but in Aeschin. 79. 36, *μάχην* (for
μάχην) *νικᾶν τινα*:—*μάχην τινὸς battle* with an enemy, as, μ. *Ἄλαντος* Il.
 11. 542, cf. Hes. Sc. 361; μ. *ὑπὲρ τινος battle* for a thing, Pind. N. 7.
 61; *περὶ τι* Plat. Legg. 919 B. 2. generally, in pl. *quarrels*, *strifes*,
wranglings, Il. 1. 177; *μάχας ἐν λόγοις ποιεῖσθαι* Plat. Tim. 88 A,
 etc. 3. = *ἀγών*, a *contest*, as for a prize in the games, Pind. O. 8.
 76; who distinguishes this from *μάχαι πολέμου*, O. 2. 79. 4. a
struggle, Lat. *contentio*, *μηχανή τε πολλή καὶ* μ. *ἦν περὶ τινος* Xen. Cyr.
 7. 5, 38. II. a *mode of fighting*, *way of battle*, ἡ μ. *ἦν ἀπ'*
ἵππων Hdt. 1. 79; *ἐπίστασθαι τὴν μ. αὐτῶν* 7. 9, 1, cf. 85, Xen. Cyr. 2.
 1, 7:—somewhat so in Il. 15. 224, *μάλα γὰρ τε μάχης ἐπύθοντο καὶ*
ἄλλοι have felt my *frowess*. III. a *field of battle*, Xen. An. 2.
 2, 6., 5. 5, 4.
 μάχημων, ου, gen. ονος, *warlike*, Il. 12. 247, Anth. P. 4. 3, 68.
 μάχησμός, ὁ, (μαχέομαι) = *μάχη*, Theod. Prodr. Galcom. 61, 65:
μαχισμός in Nicet., etc.
 μαχητέον, v. sub *μαχετέον*.
 μάχητής, ου, ὁ, Dor. *μαχᾶτάς* Pind., etc.; Lacon. *μαχάταρ* Hesych.:
 (μάχη):—a *fighter*, *warrior*, Hom. *μικρὸς μὲν ἔην δέμας ἀλλὰ μαχητῆς*
 Il. 5. 801; *θείειν ταχὺς ἤδὲ μαχητῆς* Od. 3. 112; *Τρῶάς φασι μαχητῆς*
ἔμμεναι ἄνδρας 18. 261; *φῶς μ.* Pind. N. 2. 20; but as Adj., *μαχα-*
τὰν θυμὸν αἰαχυνθῆμεν his *warrior heart*, Ib. 9. 61.
 μάχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for a warrior or battle*, *inclined to battle or war*,
quarrelsome, Arist. Rhet. 2. 14, 12, etc.; μ. *παιδιαί* Ib. 1. 11, 15; μ.
περὶ τινος Ib. 1. 12, 19, etc.:—*ἡ -κῆ* (sc. *τέχνη*), *skill in fighting*, Plat.
 Soph. 225 A; so, τὸ *-κόν* Ibid.:—μ. *ἵπποι* *restive horses*, Id. Rep. 467 E.
 Adv. *-κῶς*, *bugnaciousty*, Id. Theaet. 168 B.
 μάχητός, ἡ, ὄν, to be *fought with*, *κακὸν ἄγριον οὐδὲ* μ. Od. 12. 119.
 μάχιμος [ᾶ], ἡ, ου, also ος, ου: (μάχη):—*fit for battle*, *warlike*, often
 in Hdt., and Att.; *ἐπειδὴ μ. εἶ* since you're a *fighting man*, Ar. Av.
 1368; *οἱ μ. the fighting men*, *soldiery*, opp. to the camp-followers, Hdt.
 2. 141, 164, al.; *αἱ μάχιμοι μυριάδες* 7. 185; τὸ μ. *the effective force*,
the warrior, Thuc. 6. 23, Xen., etc.; but, *ἐς τὸ μ.* = *ἐς πόλεμον*, Hdt. 2.
 165:—*οἱ μάχιμοι*, the *warrior caste* in Egypt, Id. 2. 164; so, τὸ μ. *γένος*
 Plat. Tim. 24 A, cf. Criti. 110 C, Legg. 830 C, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 11:—
 Comp. *-ώτερος* Polyb. 2. 22, 6: Snp. *-ώτατος*, Hdt. 3. 102, Ar. Ach.
 153, Thuc. 1. 110, al. Adv. *-μως*, Arr. Epict. 2. 9, 5.
 μάχιμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *warlike*, *quarrelsome*, Anth. P. 12. 200.
 μάχισμός, ὁ, = *μαχησμός*, q. v.
 μαχλάς, ἄδος, ποῖτ. fem. of *μάχλος*, Anth. P. 5. 105, 302; of things,
wanton, *luxuriant*, *χαίτη* Nonn. Jo. 12. v. 3; *εὐνή* Ib. 8. v. 41; *ἐλπὶς*
 Anth. P. 9. 443.
 μαχλάω, fut. ἦσω, (μάχλος) to be *lewd*, Clem. Al. 12; so, *μεμαχλευ-*
μένον ἦτορ (from *μαχλεύω*) Manetho 4. 315.
 μάχλης, ου, ὁ, = *μάχλος*, Hesych.; fem. *μαχλῆς*, Ib.
 μαχλικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a *μάχλος*, Manetho 4. 184.
 μάχλος, ου, *lewd*, *lustful*, of women (*λάγνος* being used of men, Lob.
 Phryn. 184), *μαχλόταται δὲ γυναῖκες* Hes. Op. 584; μ. *ἐς ἄνδρας*
Aeschrio ap. Ath. 335 C; used of an effeminate man, Luc. Alex. 11; cf.
μαχλοσύνη. 2. metaph. *wanton*, *luxuriant*, *ἀμπελος* Aesch. Fr.
 390, cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. 143:—generally, *wanton*, *insolent*, Ἄρης Aesch.
 Supp. 635. (Cf. *μύκλα* II.)
 μαχλοσύνη, ἡ, *lewdness*, *lust*, *wantonness*, of Paris, Il. 24. 30 (where it
 is rejected by Aristarch. as a word peculiar to women, v. *μάχλος*), cf. Hes.
 Fr. 5, Hdt. 4. 154;—however, Hom. is speaking of Paris as *womanish*.
 μαχλότης, ητος, ἡ, = *μαχλοσύνη*, E. M. 524. 24, Schol. Lyc. 771.
 μάχομαι [ᾶ], Ion. *μαχέομαι*, Dep.; the Ion. pres. occurs in opt. *μαχέ-*
οιτο Il. 1. 272; *μαχέοιτο* Ib. 344 (but, as this is the only example in
 Hom. of *-οιτο* for *-οίατο*, Pors. read *μαχέωνται*, Thiersch. *μαχέονται*);
 part. *μαχεόμενος* Hdt. 7. 104., 9. 75 (but *μαχόμενος* in other places);
 Ep. *μαχειόμενος* Od. 17. 471, *μαχεούμενος* 11. 403., 24. 113:—Ion.
 impf. *μαχέσκετο*, Il. 7. 140:—fut. *μαχέσομαι* Hdt. 4. 125, 127., 7. 209,
 etc., and in late Prose as Dion. H. 3. 58., 9. 13; Att. *μαχῶμαι* Soph.
 O. C. 837, Ar. Pl. 1076; *μαχεῖται* even in Il. 20. 26, but *μαχέονται* 2.
 366; Ep. *μαχῆσομαι* (not *-έσσομαι*) Il. 1. 298; Dor. *μαχησεύμαι*
 Theocr. 22. 74 (as Meineke now reads):—aor. *ἐμαχεσάμην* Hdt. 1. 18,
 95, al., and Att.; so, *μαχέσαιο* Il. 6. 329; *μαχέσασθαι* 17. 178; Ep.
 also *μαχῆσασθαι*, late Prose:—Att. pf. *μεμάχημαι* Thuc. 7. 43, Lys.
 112. 3, Isocr. 127 B:—late aor. *ἐμαχέσθην*, Paus. 5. 4, 9, Plut. 2. 970 F:
 fut. *μαχεσθήσομαι* only in Schol. Aesch. Theb. 672; v. Lob. Phryn.
 732.—Adj. *μαχετέον* v. sub voc. (From *MAX* come also
μάχ-η, *μάχ-ιμος*, with *μάχ-αιρα*; cf. Lat. *mac-ellum*, *mac-to*; Goth.

mek-i and Slav. *mec-i* (μάχαιρα). To fight, Hom., etc.; μάχην μ. Xen. Ages. 5, 5, etc.; ὑσμῖνι μ. Il. 2. 863; πολεμίζειν ἢ δὲ μάχεσθαι 2. 452, etc.;—in Hom. mostly of armies, but sometimes of single combat, 3. 91, 435, 19. 153; also of the battle between men and beasts, 15. 633; between beasts themselves, 16. 824, Od. 20. 15.—Construct., c. dat. pers. to fight with, i. e. against, one, Hom., Hdt., etc.; μ. ἀντία and ἐναντίον τινός Il. 20. 88, 97; ἐπί τινι 5. 124, etc.; πρὸς τινα 17. 98, etc.; (in Att. Prose, mostly μ. τινί or πρὸς τινα): but, μ. σύν τινι with the sanction, under the auspices of a deity, Od. 13. 390, Xen. An. 6. 1, 13; μετὰ πρώτοισι μ., like ἐν πρώτοισι, among the foremost, Il. 5. 575; so, μετὰ Βοιωτῶν μ., with them, in their ranks, 13. 760; πρὸς τινος μετὰ τινων Isocr. 216 (218) D, Xen., etc.; (but, μ. μετ' ἀλλήλων to fight one with another, Plat. Symp. 179 A); κατὰ σφείας γὰρ μαχέονται will fight by themselves, Il. 2. 366; (but, καθ' ἑνα μ. to fight one against one, in single combat, Hdt. 7. 104); μ. πρὸ τινος, like πρόσθε, before him, but often metaph. for him, in his defence, Il. 4. 156., 8. 57, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 33, etc., cf. πρόμαχος, προμάχομαι; so, μ. ὑπὲρ τινος Eur. Phoen. 1002, etc.:—the object for which one fights is in Att. expressed by περί τινος, Aesch. Supp. 740, Cratin. Πλοῦτ. 4, cf. Hdt. 1. 95; but, περί τινι Il. 16. 565, Od. 2. 245; ἀμφί τινι Il. 3. 70, 90; εἰνεκά τινος 2. 377:—often c. dat. instrum., χερσί, τόξοις, πελέκεσσι μ., Hom., etc.:—μ. ἀφ' ἵππου to fight from horseback, Hdt. 9. 63:—τὸ μήπω μεμαχημένον the force that had not yet come into action, Thuc. 7. 43.

II. generally, to quarrel, wrangle, dispute with one, τινι Il. 1. 8, etc.; μ. ἐπέεσσι, opp. to χερσί, 1. 304, etc.: hence, to oppose, gainsay, τινι 5. 875; to object to one, 13. 118:—hence in Att. of philosophic disputants, Plat. Rep. 342 D, etc.; τρία ὁμολογήματα μ. αὐτὰ αὐτοῖς Id. Theaet. 155 B.

III. to contend for the mastery in games, etc., πῆξ μάχεσθαι Il. 23. 621: to measure oneself with or against, τινι 1. 272; παγκράτιον μ. Ar. Vesp. 1191, 1195.

IV. after Hom. to fight or struggle against a force, ἀνάγκη δ' οὐδὲ θεοὶ μ. Simon. 8. 20; μ. πρὸς ἡνίας Aesch. Pr. 1010; πρὸς ἐπιθυμίας Plat. Lach. 191 D; μ. τῷ λιμῷ, τῷ δίψει Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 5.

V. c. inf. to struggle or make an effort to do, Lat. *nitor ut* . . , Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 9.

μαχομένως, Adv. pres. part. *pugnaciously*, Strab. 92.

μάψ, Adv. in vain, idly, fruitlessly, μάψ οὐτῶ Il. 2. 120; μάψ ὀμόσαι to swear lightly, i. e. without meaning to perform, 15. 40.

II. vainly, idly, foolishly, 5. 759., 20. 298; μάψ αὐτῶς εὐχετάσθαι 20. 348:—thoughtlessly, recklessly, σίτον ἔδοντας μάψ αὐτῶς Od. 16. 111; μάψ, ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον Il. 2. 214., 5. 759; so in Od. 3. 138, of an assembly convened at evening, in reckless haste, Lat. *temere*.—The word with all its compds. is solely poet., and mostly Ep.

μαψ-αὔραι, ὦν, αἰ, (αὔρα) random breezes, squalls, gusts or flaws of wind, Hes. Th. 872, ubi al. divisim μάψ αὔραι ἐπιπνεύουσι θάλασσαν, but cf. Call. Fr. 67, Alberti Hesych. s. v.

II. as Adj., μαψαὔραι στόβοι idle boastings, Lye. 395.

μαψίδιος, ὄν, (μάψ) vain, false, τὸ δ' ἐμὸν ὄνομα μαψίδιον . . ἔχει φάνη Eur. Hel. 251, cf. Theocr. 25. 188: useless, worthless, μαψιδίη κόνις Anth. P. 7. 602.

II. in Hom. only as Adv. μαψιδίως, = μάψ, like Lat. *temere*, foolishly, thoughtlessly, at random, Il. 5. 374, Od. 3. 72, etc.; without reason, 7. 310; rashly, recklessly, 2. 58., 14. 365.

μαψί-λόγος, ὄν, idly talking, μ. ὀλωνοί birds whose cries convey no sure omen, h. Hom. Merc. 546.

μαψί-τόκος, ὄν, bringing forth in vain, Anth. P. 14. 125.

μαψί-φωτος, ὄν, = μαψιδίος, Hesych.

μαψ-ὑλάκας, ὄν, ὅ, (ὑλάω, ὑλακῶ) idly barking, i. e. repeating a thing again and again, Pind. N. 7. fin., ubi v. Böckh:—μαψυλάκαν γλῶσσαν (as fem.) is restored by Volger in Sappho 31, for μαψυλάκταν.

μάω, (v. sub fin.); the Act. is found only in pf. μέμαα with pres. sense, which again is only used in pl., (in Theocr. 25. 64 Herin. restores μεμόνει for μέμαεν), the sing. being supplied by μέμονα, as, ε: 3 pl. μέμασι Il. 10. 208, 236, al.; elsewhere only in syncop. forms, 2 dual μέματον 8. 413, 1 pl. μέμαμεν 9. 641, 2 pl. μέματε 7. 160, 3 sing. imperat. μεμάτω 20. 355; 3 pl. plqpf. μέμασαν 13. 337; but most often part. μεμάως (μεμάως only in Il. 16. 734); which (in Hom.) retains ω in the oblique cases, μεμάωτος, μεμάωτες, except in Il. 2. 818., 13. 197, where we have μεμαότες, μεμαότε [with α metri grat.]; fem. μεμαύια, cf. βεβαώς, γεγαώς. To wish eagerly, strive, yearn, desire, often in Hom.—Construct.: mostly with inf. pres. or aor., Hom., Pind. N. 1. 64; more rarely with fut., μεμαώτες . . θύρηκας ῥήξειν Il. 2. 543; ἐπιχειρήσειν μεμαώτες Od. 24. 395; but the inf. is also omitted, ἐπεὶ μεμαόσι γε πολλοὶ (sc. ἔταροί σοι γενέσθαι) Il. 10. 236:—often also c. gen. cager for, μεμαυῖ ἔριδος καὶ αὐτῆς 5. 732; μεμαώτε . . θουρίδος ἀλκῆς 13. 197:—often also with an Adv., πῆ μέματον; whither so fast? 8. 413; πρόσσω μεμαύια pressing forward, 11. 615; ἀντικρὺ μεμαώς 13. 137; ἰθὺς μεμαῶτι 22. 284; so c. dat. instrum., μεμαότες ἐγχείησι 2. 818; and absol., to express vehement, impetuous action, ἔβη μεμαώς he strode on hastily, eagerly, 10. 339, cf. 11. 239; ἀλτ' ἐπὶ οἱ μεμαώς 21. 174, cf. 22. 326; μεμαώς πόλιν ἐξαπατάει τὴν ἐθέλω with all my heart, 4. 40; so, ἐν πέτρᾳ μεμαώς, of a fisher, expectant, Theocr. 21. 42; cf. ἐμμεμαώς.

2. to be bent on doing, to purpose, ἢ μεμαόσιν αὐθι μένειν Il. 10. 208; εἰ γὰρ δὴ μέματον . . καταδύναι 1b. 433; μέμαμεν δὲ τοι ἔξοχον ἄλλων κήδιστοί τ' ἔμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι we would fain be . . , 9. 641.—Cf. μέμονα.

II. Med. μάομαι Sappho 115 Ahr.; but mostly in Dor. contr. forms, 3 sing. μῶται Epich. in Phot. Bibl. 531. 3; μῶνται Euphorio 1b.; imperat. μῶσο Epich. 121, cf. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 349; opt. μῶτω Diodot. ap. Stob. t. 5. 69; inf. μῶσθαι Theogn. 769, Plat. Crat. 406 A; aor. μῶσατο Hesych. (cf. μῶσα): part. μῶμενος Aesch. Cho. 45, 441, Soph. Tr. 1136, O. C.

836:—to seek after, covet, c. acc., Sappho, Theogn., etc.; c. inf. or absol., Aesch. 11. ce.

(√MA branches off into a great diversity of senses, which may be classed under three main heads: (1) eager desire, yearning, intensity of purpose, as in μέ-μα-α, μῶ-μαι, μαι-μά-ω, μαι-ομαι; and from lengthd. √MAN, MEN, μέν-ος, μέ-μον-α, μεν-εαίνω, μεν-οινάω; from √MAT, ΜΑΣΤ, μαστ-ήρ, μαστ-εύω, μαστ-ροπός, with ματ-εύω, μῆτ-ις (unless this belong to √MA, μετρέω); cf. √MAΘ, μανθάνω. (2) excitement of mind, as in μαιν-ομαι, μαν-τις, μαν-ία, and perh. Μοῦσα (Lacon. Μῶα, Dor. Μῶσα); perh. also μῆνις. (3) reflex thought, persistency, as in μένω, μνάομαι, μέ-μνημαι, μνή-μη; and, with a causative sense, μι-μνήσκω, Μέν-της, Μέν-τωρ (mon-itor), μῆνύω.—Of signfs. (1) or (2), the cognate languages only supply Skt. *man-yus* (μένος), A. Sax. *myn*, O. H. G. *minn-ia*, *minn-a* (amor). Of signf. (3), the examples are numerous, Skt. *man*, *man-yê* (*puto*, *cogito*); *man-as* (*mens*, *voluntas*, *opinio*), *mat-is* (*opinio*, *propositum*), *mana*, *man-ami* (*diligenter lego*); Lat. *man-eo*, *me-min-i*, *re-mini-scor*, *men-s*, *men-tior*, *mon-eo*, etc.; Goth. *muns* (*νόημα*), *ga-min-thi* (*μνεία*); O. Norse *munnr* (*mens*); O. H. G. *manên* (*mon-eo*, Germ. *mahn-en*), *mein-a* (*mein-ung*); Lith. *at-mien-u* (*memoria*); Slav. *min-eti* (*cogitare*); etc.)

μεγα-βρεμέτης, ὄν, ὅ, = μεγαλοβρεμέτης, ποταμός Orph. Arg. 747.

μεγά-δοξος, ὄν, = μεγαλόδοξος, Byz.

μεγά-θαμβής, ἐς, greatly astounded, Opp. C. 2. 488.

μεγά-θαρσής, ἐς, very bold, Hes. Sc. 385.

μέγαθος, τό, Ion. for μέγεθος, Hdt.

μεγά-θύμος, ὄν, high-minded, great-hearted, Hom. and Hes., as epith. of warriors and whole nations; also of the goddess Athena, Od. 8. 520., 13. 121:—in Il. 16. 488 of a bull.

μεγαίρω, aor. ἐμέγηρα (from μέγας, as γεραίρω from γέρας):—properly, to look on a thing as great or too great; whence we get the notions of ill-will and envy, which soon became attached to it: hence, I. to grudge one a thing as too great for him, μέγηρε γὰρ οἱ τόγ' Ἀπόλλων Il. 23. 865; ἐγὼ δὲ τοι οὐ τι μεγαίρω Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66. 2. c. inf. pro acc. rei, μηδὲ μεγήρης ἡμῖν εὐχομένοισι τελευτήσαι τάδε ἔργα grudge us not the accomplishment . . , Od. 3. 55, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 465; c. acc. et inf., μνηστῆρας . . οὔτι μεγαίρω ἔρδειν ἔργα βίαια I complain not that . . , Od. 2. 235; then simply with iaf., ἀμφὶ δὲ νεκροῖσι—κατακήμεν οὔτι μεγαίρω I object not to [your] burning them, Il. 7. 408; so prob., τῶν οὐ τι ἐγὼ πρῶσθ' ἵσταμαι, οὔτε μεγαίρω (sc. διαπέσαι, cf. v. 53) 4. 53.—though this might come under 5. 3. c. dat. pers. only, to feel a grudge towards, Δαναοῖσι μεγήρας 15. 473. 4. absol., ἢ πύξ, ἢ ἐπάλη, ἢ καὶ ποσίν—οὔτι μεγαίρω I care not (which), Od. 8. 206. 5. c. gen. rei, ἀμενήνωσεν δὲ οἱ αἰχμῆν . . Ποσειδάων βίοτιο μεγήρας Posidon baffled his spear grudging him the life [of Antilochus], Il. 13. 563; οὐ . . μ. τοῦδέ σοι δωρήματος Aesch. Pr. 626; μοι . . ἐμέγηρε τόκοιο Ar. Rh. 1. 289; cf. φθονέω 1. 3. 6. Pass. to be envied, Anth. P. 9. 645. II. in Ar. Rh. to treat as an enemy, and, more definitely, to bewitch, charm, Lat. *fascinare*, ἄμμασιν ἐμέγηρεν ὄπωπας 4. 1670.—See further Buttm. Lexil. s. v.

μεγά-κήτης, ἐς, epith. of the sea in Hom., μεγακῆτεα πόντον Od. 3. 158, where it is commonly expl. abounding in sea-monsters (κῆτεα); but in Il. 21. 22, it is the epith. of a dolphin, (ὑπὸ δελφίνος μεγακῆτεος ἰχθύες ἄλλοι φεύγοντες), in 8. 222., 11. 5, 600, of a ship (μεγακῆτεϊ νηϊ); and Theogn. 175 uses βαθυκῆτεα πόντον evidently in the same sense as μεγακῆτεα in Hom. These usages led Buttm. (following Hemst. ad Luc. Tim. 26) to argue that it must have had the same sense as κητώεις, καιεταίς, i. e. with huge jaws, wide-gaping, cavernous: cf. κῆτος.

μεγα-κλής, ἐς, very famous, declined in obl. cases (as if from μεγακλῆς), μεγακλέος, εἶ, ἐα, ἐες, ἐα Opp. C. 2. 4, Greg. Naz. in Anth. P. 8. 36, 43, 93, 99, 116, 143. II. παροχ. Μεγακλῆς a prop. n. in the family of the Alemaeonidae.

μεγά-κυδής, ἐς, much renowned, Epigr. Gr. 152. 3., 272. 11, al.

μεγά-κυκλος, ὄν, revolving in great cycles, Tzetz. Post-Hom. 763.

μεγά-ἀδίκος, ὄν, unjust in great matters, opp. to μικραδικῆτης, Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 4.

μεγά-αλκῆς, ἐς, of great strength, Paeon ap. Plut. Flamin. 16, etc.

μεγά-λάμπρος, Adv. gloriously, C. I. 3599. 4.

μεγά-ἀμφοδος, ὄν, with spacious ways, Hesych. s. v. εὐρυόδεια.

μεγά-ἀνορία, μεγά-ἀνώρη, Dor. for μεγαλην-.

μεγά-ἀρτα (sc. ἱερά), τά, the feast of great loaves, kept by the Delians in honour of Demeter; whereas Μεγά-αρτος, ὄν, Great-loaf, is quoted as a Boeotian deity, Semus ap. Ath. 109 B.

μεγά-λαυχεῖα, ἢ, = μεγαλαυχία, Or. Sib. 8. 76.

μεγά-λαυχέω, to boast highly, talk big, Aesch. Ag. 1528, Anth. P. 5. 273:—mostly in Med. to boast oneself, Plat. Alc. 1. 104 C, Rep. 395 D; ἐπὶ τινι, ἐν τινι Polyb. 12. 13, 10, etc.; διὰ τι Diod. 15. 16:—verb. Adj. -ητέον, Philo 2. 217.

μεγά-λαύχημα, τό, a matter for high boasting, cited from Philo.

μεγά-αύχην, ὅ, ἢ, with large neck, Olympiod. in Phot. Bibl. 59. 6.

μεγά-αυχής, ἐς, = μέγαλαυχος, Orph. H. 62. 3, Epigr. Gr. (praef.) S24. 5.

μεγά-αύχησις, εως, ἢ, = μεγαλαυχία, Eeel.

μεγά-αύχητος, ὄν, = μεγαλαυχής, Epigr. ap. Paus. 1. 13, 3.

μεγά-λαυχία, ἢ, great boasting, arrogance, Plat. Theaet. 174 D, Lys. 206 A. 2. exultation, Longin. 7. 2.

μεγά-αυχος, ὄν, greatly boasting, very glorious, Pind. P. 8. 19, Aesch. Pers. 533, Plat. Lys. 206 A: τὸ μ. = foreg., Xen. Ages. 1, 1.

μεγά-εγκωμιάστος, ὄν, highly praised, Tzetz. Exeg. 11. p. 17. 19.

μεγά-λειον, v. sub μέγαλλιος.

μεγά-λείος, α, ὄν, (μέγας) magnificent, splendid, ῥήματα Xen. Mem. 2.

1, 34, cf. 4. 5, 2:—τὸ μ. *magnitude*, Polyb. 8. 3, 1; τῆς φύσεως τὸ μ. Apelius ap. Eus. P. E. 540 C:—τὰ μεγαλεῖα *mighty works*, Act. Ap. 2. 11. Adv. —ως, *greatly*, ὠφελεῖν τῇ πόλει Xen. Ages. 11, 16; μ. *γαμειν splendidly*, Id. Hell. 4. 1, 7; Comp. —ότερον, —ότερος, Plat. Theaet. 168 C, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 9. 2. of persons, *stately, haughty*, Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 4. μεγαλειότης, ἦτος, ἡ, *majesty*, Ath. 130 F, LXX (Jerem. 33. 9), Ev. Luc. 9. 43, C. I. 4699, al. II. in Byz. Gr. used as a title of the Emperor, *Majesty*; v. Ducaug.
 μεγαλείωμα, τό, = foreg., cited from LXX.
 μεγαλ-έμπορος, ὁ, a *general merchant*, Schol. Ar. Av. 823.
 μεγαλ-επίβολος, ὁ, *attempting great objects*, Polyb. 15. 37, 1, Diod. 1. 19, 120, etc.:—μεγαλεπήβολος is a constant v. l., v. sub ἐπήβολος.
 μεγαληγορέω, to *talk big, boast*, Xen. An. 6. 3, 18, Cyr. 4. 4, 2; and with neut. Adj., τοιαῦτα ἐμεγαληγοροῦν Ib. 7. 1, 16. II. trans. to extol highly, Hdn. 3. 9, Byz.
 μεγαληγορία, ἡ, *big talking*, Eur. Heracl. 356 (in pl.), Xen. Apol. 1.
 μεγαλήγορος, ὁ, (ἀγορεύω) *talking big, vaunting*, Aesch. Theb. 565; *boastful*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 17:—*magniloquent*, Longin. 8. 4.
 μεγαληγορία, ἡ, *great manliness, proud self-confidence*, Pind. N. 11. 57, in pl.:—*haughtiness*, Eur. Phoen. 185, Heracl. 356.
 μεγαλήνωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀνήρ) *very manly, self-confident*, epith. of Ἡσυχία, Pind. Fr. 228; cf. μεγαλόφρων:—*haughty*, Id. P. 1. 99.
 μεγαλήτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἦτορ) *great-hearted*, of brave men and of whole nations, Hom.; also of Polyphemus, Od. 10. 200: Hom. only joins it to proper names, except in phrase, μεγαλήτορα θυμόν Il. 9. 629, Od. 9. 500, al.; so, μεγαλήτορες ὄργαι Pind. I. 5 (4). 44.
 μεγαλή-φάτος, in *lofty strain*, ὕμνος Orph. Arg. 419 Herm.
 μεγαλίζομαι, Pass. to be exalted, to bear oneself proudly, μηδὲ μεγαλίζεο θυμῷ Il. 10. 69; οὐτ' ἄρ τι μεγαλίζομαι Od. 23. 174. Ep. word.
 μεγαλικώτατος, ἡ, ὁ, late Sup. of μέγας, A. B. 800.
 μεγαλ-ίστωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ, *knowing great things*, cited from Eumath.
 μεγ-αλκῆς, ἐς, = *μεγαλαλκῆς*, Anth. Plan. 105;—Lob. κεραλκῆ.
 μέγαλλιος, α, cv, epith. of *sweet-smelling oil*, written μέγαλειον in Theophr. Odor. 29, etc.; but the other form is required by the metre in Anaxandr. Τηρ. 3, Eubul. Προκρ. 1, Amph. Ὀδ. 1, v. Ath. 690 E sq.; as also in the name of the inventor Μέγαλλος, Ar. Fr. 451 (ubi Μετάλλου), Stratt. Μηδ. 1.
 μεγᾶλό-βιος, ὁ, *illustrious in life*, Paul. Alex. Apotel. p. 50.
 μεγᾶλο-βλαβῆς, ἐς, *greatly injuring*, Apollon. Lex. Hom.
 μεγᾶλόβουλος, ὁ, *high-counselling*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 18.
 μεγᾶλοβρεμέτης, ὁ, ὁ, *loud-roaring*, Q. Sm. 2. 508.
 μεγᾶλόβρομος, ὁ, = foreg., ὕδωρ Orph. Arg. 461.
 μεγᾶλόβρυχος, ὁ, *loud-bellowing*, λέων Q. Sm. 5. 188.
 μεγᾶλόβωλος, ὁ, *with large elods*, Schol. Il. 1. 155.
 μεγᾶλογάστρωρ, ὁ, ἡ, *big-bellied*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 1013.
 μεγᾶλο-γενής, ἐς, of *great birth*, Byz.
 μεγᾶλο-ογκία, ἡ, *hugeness*, Democr. ap. Stob. 553. 18: cf. εὐογκος.
 μεγᾶλογνωμονέω, to *entertain noble sentiments*, Dio C. 63. 25.
 μεγᾶλογνωμοσύνη, ἡ, *loftiness of sentiment*, Xen. Ages. 8, 3.
 μεγᾶλο-γνώμων, ὁ, *of lofty sentiments, high-minded*, Xen. Oec. 21, 8: τὸ μ. = foreg., Id. Ages. 9, 6.
 μεγᾶλο-γραφέω, to *write with ω μέγα*, opp. to μικρογραφέω, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 297, Hdn. Epim. 193, 200, etc.
 μεγᾶλογραφία, ἡ, *the painting of large subjects*, Vitruv. 7. 4.
 μεγᾶλοδαίμων, ὀνος, ὁ, = μέγας δαίμων, Clem. Al. 42.
 μεγᾶλοδάπανος, ὁ, *incurring great expenses*, Inscr. in Cayl. 2. tab. 56.
 μεγᾶλόδενδρος, ὁ, *full of large trees*, Strab. 142, 156, etc.
 μεγᾶλόδηλος, ὁ, *quite evident, manifest*, Porphy. Qu. Hom. 28.
 μεγᾶλοδοξία, ἡ, *high opinion of oneself*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 693.
 μεγᾶλόδοξος, ὁ, *very glorious*, Εὐνομία Pind. O. 9. 26, Plut. Thes. 1.
 μεγᾶλόδουλος, ὁ, a *great slave*, opp. to μικρόδουλος, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 55.
 μεγᾶλ-όδους, ὁ, ἡ, *with large teeth*, E. M. 137. 6.
 μεγᾶλοδύνᾰμος, ὁ, *very powerful*, Hermias ad Plat. Phaedr. 176, etc.
 μεγᾶλοδωρέομαι, Dep. to *make large presents*, Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 9.
 μεγᾶλοδωρία, ἡ, *munificence*, Luc. Saturn. 4. An erroneous form μεγαλοδωρεά occurs Id. D. Mort. 6. 4, Anach. 9, Helioid. 9. 24.
 μεγᾶλόδωρος, ὁ, *making great presents, munificent, μεγαλοδωρότατος* Ar. Pax 393, cf. Polyb. 10. 5, 6: τὸ μ. = μεγαλοδωρία, Plut. Anton. 4 and 43, al.
 μεγᾶλοείμων, ὁ, ἡ, *clad in a large robe*, Eust. 1430. 25.
 μεγᾶλοεργέω, contr. —ουργέω, to *do great things*, Philo 2. 142, etc.
 μεγᾶλοεργῆς, contr. —ουργῆς, ἐς, (*ἔργω) *performing great deeds, magnificent*, Luc. Alex. 4:—μεγᾶλοεργία, ἡ, *magnificence*, Polyb. 31. 3, 1: contr. —ουργία, Luc. Calumn. 17:—μεγᾶλοεργός, contr. —ουργός, ὁ, = μεγαλοεργῆς: τὸ μεγ. = foreg., Plut. Caes. 58, Luc. Alex. 4.
 μεγᾶλόζηλος, ὁ, *very zealous*, E. M. s. v. ἀγάζηλος.
 μεγᾶλόηχος, ὁ, *loud-sounding*, Schol. Il. 24. 323, etc.
 μεγᾶλόθριξ, τρίχας, ὁ, ἡ, *with strong or thick hair*, Gloss.
 μεγᾶλόθυμος, ὁ, = *μεγάθυμος*, Plat. Rep. 375 C.
 μεγᾶλόθυτον, τό, a *great sacrifice*, Schol. Lyc. 329.
 μεγᾶλο-οἶτος, ὁ, *very wretched*, Theocr. 2. 72.
 μεγᾶλοκαμπῆς, ἐς, *much bent*, Oribas. p. 38 Mai.
 μεγᾶλόκαρπος, ὁ, *with large fruit*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 5.
 μεγᾶλόκαυλος, ὁ, *with large stalk*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 3.
 μεγᾶλόκερως, ὁ, gen. ω, *with large horns*, Eust. 634. 56, Hesych.
 μεγᾶλοκευθῆς, ἐς, *concealing much: capacious*, θάλαμοι Pind. P. 2. 60.
 μεγᾶλοκέφαλος, ὁ, *with large head*, Arist. Somn. 3. 16, Probl. 30. 3.
 μεγᾶλοκῆρυξ, ὕκος, ὁ, = μέγας κῆρυξ, Nicet. Ann. 373 B.
 μεγᾶλοκίνδυνος, ὁ, *braving great dangers, adventurous*, opp. to μικροκίνδυνος, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 23.

μεγᾶλόκλονος, ὁ, *making a loud noise*, Clem. Al. 90.
 μεγᾶλοκμῆς, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 243, to explain ἀδροκμῆσι, so that he probably read ἀδροκμῆσι.
 μεγᾶλοκόλιος, ὁ, *with large ventricles (of the heart)*, Arist. P. A. 4. 4. 30:—in the MSS. of Galen. μεγᾶλόκοιλος.
 μεγᾶλόκολπος, ὁ, *full-bosomed, or with large deep folds*, Νύξ Bacchyl. 40 (38), ubi al. μελανοκ-, or μελαγκ-.
 μεγᾶλόκορος, ὁ, (κῶρη III) *with large pupils*, Aër. 133 B.
 μεγᾶλοκόρυφος, ὁ, *with lofty summits*, γῆ Lyc. Orator ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 1.
 μεγᾶλόκρακτος, ὁ, *loud-screaming*, Schol. Pind. P. 12. 38.
 μεγᾶλοκράτης, ἐς, *far-ruling*, Anth. P. 9. 657.
 μεγᾶλοκράτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, = foreg., LXX (3 Macc. 6. 12).
 μεγᾶλοκτύπος, ὁ, to explain ἐρίγδουπος, Hesych.
 μεγᾶλοκύμων [ῶ], ὁ, *with great waves*, Arist. Probl. 26. 16, 2.
 μεγᾶλόλαλος, ὁ, *talking big or much*, Gloss.
 μεγᾶλόμαζος, ὁ, = *μεγάλαρτος* (q. v.), Polemo ap. Ath. 109 B.
 μεγᾶλομᾶνης, ἐς, *very frantic*, Schol. Soph. Aj. 143.
 μεγᾶλόμαρτυρ, ὕρος, ὁ, = μέγας μάρτυρ, C. I. 8642, 8753, al.
 μεγᾶλόμασθος, ὁ, *with large breasts*, Geop. 19. 2, 4.
 μεγᾶλομέρεια, ἡ, *largeness of parts*, opp. to μικρομέρεια, Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 4, Theophr. Ign. 45; written μεγαλομερία in Polyb. 1. 26, 9.
 μεγᾶλομερῆς, ἐς, (μέρος) *consisting of large parts*, Plat. Tim. 62 A, Arist. Cael. 3. 5, 4. II. *magnificent*, Polyb. 28. 17, 1, al.; μ. δειπνα C. I. 1625. 42:—Adv. —ρῶς, Comp. —έστερον, Polyb. 25. 6, 5; Sup. —έστατα, 16. 25, 3.
 μεγᾶλομήτηρ, τρίς, ἡ, a *grandmother*, Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 453.
 μεγᾶλόμητις, τι, of *high design, ambitious*, Aesch. Ag. 1426.
 μεγᾶλόμικρος, ὁ, *great and small at once*, Philo 2. 61.
 μεγᾶλόμισθος, ὁ, *receiving high pay*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 15, Ath. 569 A.
 μεγᾶλομοῖρα, ἡ, *magnificence*, Aristesias.
 μεγᾶλομόναχος, ὁ, = *μεγαλόσχημος* II, Eust. Opusc. 226. 82.
 μεγᾶλομύκτης, οὐ, ὁ, *the loud bellow*, Hesych.
 μεγᾶλόνομικος, ὁ, *gloriously conquering*, Theod. Prodr.
 μεγᾶλόνοια, ἡ, *greatness of intellect*, Plat. Legg. 935 B, Plut. 2. 401 D, Luc. Pisc. 22. II. *magnanimity*, Acl. N. A. 15. 22.
 μεγᾶλόνοος, ὁ, contr. —νοος, ὁ, *greatminded*, Luc. Imag. 18; on the metapl. pl. —νοες, v. Lob. Phryn. 453.
 μεγᾶλοπάθεια, ἡ, *great patience, fortitude*, Plut. 2. 551 C.
 μεγᾶλοπάρης, ὁ, *with great cheeks*, Apollon. Lex. Hom.
 μεγᾶλοπενθῆς, ἐς, *greatly sorrowing*, E. M. 604. 34.
 μεγᾶλόπετρος, ὁ, *on the mighty rack*, Ἀκρόπολις Ar. Lys. 482.
 μεγᾶλόπλάτος, ὁ, *very broad*, Schol. Dion. P. 1087.
 μεγᾶλοπλούσιος, ὁ, = sq., Schol. Eur. Hec. 488.
 μεγᾶλόπλουτος, ὁ, *exceeding rich*, Eubul. Ἴων. 2, Diod. 15. 58.
 μεγᾶλόπνοος, ὁ, contr. —πνοος, ὁ, *breathing strongly*, Apoll. Lex. Hom.
 μεγᾶλοποιέω, to *do great things*, LXX (Sir. 50. 24). II. trans. to *magnify*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 477. 31.
 μεγᾶλοπόλεμος, ὁ, *great in war*, Joseph. A. J. 12. 11, 2.
 μεγᾶλόπολις, ποῖς, —πολις, ι, epith. of *great cities*, αἱ μεγαλοπόλεις Ἀθῶναι Athens that *mighty city*, Pind. P. 7. 1; so, μεγαλοπόλιες ὦ Συράκοσαι Ib. 2. 1; ἄ μ. Τροία Eur. Tro. 1291.
 μεγᾶλοπολίτης, ὁ, ὁ, *citizen of a large city*, Poll. 9. 25, Philo 1. 37.
 μεγᾶλοπόνηρος, ὁ, *wicked in great things*, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5.
 μεγᾶλοπόνος, ὁ, *laborious*, βίος Manass. Amat. 6. 62.
 μεγᾶλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, *with large feet*, Arist. H. A. 9. 21.
 μεγᾶλοπραγία, ἡ, *greatness of deeds*, App. Civ. 5. 52.
 μεγᾶλοπραγμοσύνη, ἡ, *the disposition to do great things, magnificence*, Plut. Alc. 6, etc.:—μεγᾶλοπραγμων, ὁ, *disposed to do great deeds, forming great designs*, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 36, Plut. Ages. 32.
 μεγᾶλοπρέπεια, ἡ, —είη, ἡ, *the character of a μεγαλοπρεπῆς, magnificence*, Hdt. 1. 139., 3. 125, Plat. Rep. 486 A, etc.: of languages, Dion. H. de Comp. 16.
 μεγᾶλοπρεπέομαι, Dep. to *be magnificent*, Nicet. 329 C.
 μεγᾶλοπρεπῆς, ἐς, (πρέπω) *befitting a great man, magnificent*, Lat. *magnificus*, δειπνον μ. Hdt. 5. 18; δωρεὴν μεγαλοπρεπεστάτην Id. 6. 122; ἔργον καὶ μεγαλοπρεπέστατον Ar. Av. 1125; ταφή Plat. Menex. 234 C:—τὸ μεγαλοπρεπές, = *μεγαλοπρέπεια*, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 5, etc. 2. of persons, Plat. Rep. 487 A, al., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 5; of a horse, Xen. Eq. 10, 1 (in Comp.). 3. of style, Id. Mem. 3. 10, 5, Plat. Symp. 210 D, Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 6. II. Adv. —πέως, Att. —πῶς, Hdt. 6. 128, Xen. An. 1. 4, 17, etc.; Comp. —έστερον, Plat. Lys. 215 E; Sup. —έστατα, Hdt. 7. 57.
 μεγᾶλοπτερυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, *with large wings*, Manass. Chron. 155, 1546, etc.: μεγᾶλοπτερυγος, ὁ, LXX (Ezek. 17. 3 and 7), Nicet., etc.
 μεγᾶλόπτωλις, v. sub μεγαλόπολις.
 μεγᾶλόπτωχος, ὁ, *very poor*, cited from Stob.
 μεγαλοπώγων, ὁ, *with great beard*, Malal.
 μεγαλορρέκτης, ὁ, *one who does great things*, Adamant. Physiogn. 2. 27.
 μεγᾶλορρήμων, ὁ, *talking big*, LXX (Ps. 11. 3):—Adv. —ύως, Poll. 9. 147:—μεγᾶλορρημονέω, to *be a boaster*, Strab. 601:—μεγᾶλορρημονία, ἡ, *big talking*, Schol. Soph. Ant. 1350; and μεγᾶλορρημοσύνη, ἡ, Polyb. 39. 3, 1, LXX (1 Regg. 2. 3).
 μεγᾶλόρριζος, ὁ, *with large roots*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 8 (where Schneid. μεγαλοπύρηνος, ὁ, *with great kernels*), Diosc. 2. 186.
 μεγᾶλόρρινος, ὁ, (ρίς) *with large nose*, Schol. Ar. Pax 924.
 μέγαλος, v. sub μέγας.
 μεγᾶλόσαρκος, ὁ, *great of flesh*, LXX (Ezek. 16. 26).
 μεγᾶλοσθενής, ἐς, of *great strength, exceeding strong*, Ep. Hom. 6, Pind. 6. 21, Corinna 2: —σθενέτης in Apollinar.

μεγαλόσκιος, *on*, with great shadows, E. M. 248. 51.
 μεγαλοσμάραγος, *on*, loud-resounding, Luc. Jup. Trag. 1.
 μεγαλοσοφιστής, *od*, *o*, = μέγας σοφιστής, Ath. 113 D.
 μεγαλόσοφος, *on*, greatly wise, Theod. Met.
 μεγαλόσπλαγχνος, *on*, with enlarged abdomen, Hipp. Acut. 392. 52., 393. 5. 2. causing the viscera to swell, *oivos* μ. σπληνός και ήπατος Ib. 392. 23. II. high-spirited, ψυχή Eur. Med. 109.
 μεγαλοστάφυλος, *on*, with large bunches, Schol. Od. 9. 358.
 μεγαλοστένακτος, *on*, to be greatly lamented, E. M. 8. 54.
 μεγαλόστερνος, *on*, with great chest, Manass. Chron. 6483.
 μεγαλοστομία, *h*, = μεγαλορρημοσύνη, Schol. Hor. Epist. 2. 1, 193.
 μεγαλόστομος, *on*, with large mouth, Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 12.
 μεγαλόστονος, *on*, very lamentable, most piteous, πῆμα Aesch. Pr. 411.
 μεγαλοσχήμων, *on*, magnificent, Aesch. Pr. 409; also -σχημος, *on*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 1, 6. II. μεγαλόσχημοι or -σχημονες, *oi*, monks who have reached the highest grade of asceticism, Eust. Opusc. 216. 12, etc.; and μεγαλοσχημοσύνη, *h*, this highest grade, Ib. 61.
 μεγαλοσώματος, *on*, large-bodied, Eust. 962. 23, Schol. Op. H. 1. 360.
 μεγαλόσωμος, *on*, = foreg., Schol. Ar. Ran. 55, etc.
 μεγαλότεχνος, *on*, great in art, a master of his art, Arist. Mund. 6, 14: —τὸ μ. = ὕψος, the sublime, Dion. H. de Isocr. 3.
 μεγαλότης, *ητος*, *h*, = μέγεθος, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 441 B; on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 350.
 μεγαλότιμος, *on*, of great value, Hesych. Adv. -μωσ, Diog. L. 8. 88.
 μεγαλότολμος, *on*, greatly adventurous, Luc. Alex. 8. Adv. -μωσ, Eccl.
 μεγαλότοξος, *on*, with large bow, E. M. 3. 23.
 μεγαλοτραχήλος, *on*, large-necked, E. M. 142. 12.
 μεγαλουργέω, -γής, -γία, -γός, v. sub μεγαλοεργ-.
 μεγαλοφάνης, *es*, = μεγαλοπρεπής, Hesych., Phot., Eust. Opusc. 107. 9.
 μεγαλοφειγής, *es*, giving a strong light, Hesych. s. v. ζαφλεγέες.
 μεγαλόφθαλμος, *on*, large-eyed, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 26, Phot. Bibl. 596.
 μεγαλόφίλος, *on*, having great friends, Paul. Alex. Apotel. p. 50.
 μεγαλόφλεβος, *on*, large-veined, Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 30.
 μεγαλοφρονέω, to be high-minded, μ. ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ to be confident in oneself, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 39; τινί Dion. H. 8. 83:—Med., in bad sense, to be arrogant, Plat. Rep. 528 B.
 μεγαλοφροσύνη, *h*, greatness of mind, Plat. Symp. 194 B, Isocr. 194 A, etc.; ὑπὸ μεγαλοφροσύνης magnanimously, Hdt. 7. 136. 2. in bad sense, pride, arrogance, Ib. 24, 136; μ. γένους pride of family, Antipho 127. 21: pl. proud thoughts, Anth. P. 5. 299.
 μεγαλόφρων, *on*, *o*, *h*, (φρήν) high-minded, noble, generous, ἡσυχία Ar. Lys. 1289, cf. Isocr. 20 A; v. μεγαλήνωρ:—τὸ μεγ. = foreg., Xen. Ages. 11, 11. 2. in bad sense, arrogant, as in Adv. -όνωσ, Plat. Euthyd. 293 A, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 6.
 μεγαλοφύνης, *es*, (φύη) of noble nature, noble, Polyb. 12. 23, 5, Dion. H. Vett. Script. Cens. 11; endowed with genius, of a painter, Diog. L. 1. 38: τὸ μ. lofty genius, Longin. 9. 1.
 μεγαλοφυία, *h*, nobleness of nature, Iambl. V. Pyth. 103, Hesych.
 μεγαλόφυλλος, *on*, large-leaved, Theophr. C. P. 2. 10, 2.
 μεγαλοφωνία, *h*, loudness of voice, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 7, Diod. 16. 92, Philostr. 518. 2. grandiloquence, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 8, Jup. Trag. 6.
 μεγαλόφωνος, *on*, loud-voiced, Hipp. 1180 G, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 7 sq.; Sup. -ότατος Diod. 11. 34:—Adv. -νωσ, Schol. Aesch. Ag. 26, etc. 2. loud-talking, a bawler, Dem. 415. 15. 3. with lofty voice, grandiloquent, Philostr. 518, *o* μεγαλοφωνότατος, of Pindar, Ath. 564 D.
 μεγαλοχάσμων, *on*, wide-gaping, Epich. 42 Ahr.
 μεγαλοψόφος, *on*, = sq., E. M. 8. 54.
 μεγαλοψόφος, *on*, loud-sounding, Hesych. s. v. ἐπίγδουπος.
 μεγαλοψυχέω, to be magnanimous, Jo. Chrys.
 μεγαλοψυχία, *h*, greatness of soul, magnanimity, Isocr. 201 A, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3: also much like μεγαλοπρέπεια, Polyb. 10. 40, 6, etc.; μ. τῶν ἔργων Dem. 689. 2, cf. Diod. 1. 58. 2. in bad sense, arrogance, Dem. 247. 18:—in Plat. Alc. 2. 150 C, a milder expression for ἀφροσύνη, Quixotism.
 μεγαλόψυχος, *on*, (ψυχή) high-souled, magnanimous, Isocr. 189 B, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3: τὸ μ. = μεγαλοψυχία, Polyb. 1. 20, 11., 32. 14, 9, Plut.:—Comp. μεγαλοψυχότερος φαίνεσθαι Dem. 414. 15, cf. Hyperid. Eux. 43:—Adv. -χωσ, Dem. 384. 18, Polyb. 1. 8, 4, etc. 2. in Plat. Alc. 2. 140 C, a milder expression for ἀφρων, romantic, Quixotic.
 μεγαλώνω, used by correct writers only in pres. and impf.: (μέγας):—to make great or powerful, to exalt, strengthen, τοὺς πολέμιους Thuc. 5. 98; τὴν δυνάμιν τινος Diod. 1. 20:—Pass., μεγαλύνεσθαι ἐκ τινος to gain great glory by . . . Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 24. II. to make great by word, to extol, magnify, τὸ ὄνομα τινος Eur. Bacch. 320; μ. τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δυνάμιν παρά τινι Thuc. 8. 81; ἑαυτὸν Xen. Apol. 32; μ. τινὰ πρὸς τινὰ Plut. Cim. 16:—Med. to boast oneself, γέννα in point of birth, Aesch. Pr. 892; οὐδὲ μεγαλύνεται ἐπὶ τῷ ἔργῳ Xen. Hier. 2, 17, cf. Oec. 21, 4; ταῦτ' ἀκούων ἐμεγαλύνετο Id. Mem. 3. 6, 3: cf. μεγαλίζομαι. 2. to aggravate 2 crime, Thuc. 6. 28.
 μεγαλό-υπέροχος, *on*, supremely great, Eust. Opusc. 309. 79.
 μεγαλό-ώδυνος, *on*, very painful, Hesych. s. v. ἐριώδυνος.
 μεγαλό-ώνυμος, *on*, with a great name, giving glory, νίκη Soph. Ant. 148; Ζεὺς Ar. Thesm. 315, cf. Nub. 569, etc.
 μεγαλό-ωπός, *on*, (ὤψ) large-eyed, Opp. C. 2. 177.
 μέγας, Adv. of μέγας, v. μέγας, B.
 μέγαστι [τ], Adv. of μέγας, far and wide, over a vast space, κείτω μέγας μεγαλωστί Il. 16. 776, cf. 18. 26; κείσω μέγας μ. Od. 24. 40. II. = μέγας, Hdt. 2. 161., 5. 67. 2. also = μεγαλοπρεπώς, Id. 6. 70, Polyb. 28. 11, 5, Luc. Zeux. 8.—Used by Ep. Poets, in Ion. Prose, and in late Prose.

μεγαλώσυνη, *h*, greatness, majesty, LXX (2 Regg. 7. 21, al.), N. T.
 μεγαλό-ωφελής, *es*, (ὀφέλλω) very serviceable, Plut. 2. 553 D, Cleomed.
 μεγά-μυκος, *on*, loud-bellowing, Hesych.
 μεγά-ἄνωρ [ἄ], opus, *o*, *h*, = μεγαλήνωρ, πλούτος Pind. O. 1. 4.
 Μέγαρα, τὰ, Megara, Hdt., etc.; Μέγαράδε to Megara, Ar. Ach. 524.
 Μεγαρέυς, *es*, *o*, a citizen of Megara, Theogn. 23, etc.; pl. Μεγαρείς or -ῆς, Hdt., etc.: proverb., Μεγαρέων δάκρυα, 'crocodile's tears,' (because of the quantity of onions grown near Megara), Pseudoemigr.
 Μεγαρίζω, to side with the Megarians or speak their dialect, κλάων Μεγαρείς Ar. Ach. 822, ubi v. Schol. 2. to follow the Megarian philosopher Stilpo, Diog. L. 2. 113. II. to visit the μέγαρα of Demeter at the Thesmophoria, Clem. Al. 14; cf. μέγαρον III. 2.
 Μεγαρικός, *h*, *on*, Megarian, Ar., etc.: Μεγαρικοί κέραμοι, and in the language of trade Μεγαρικά, Megarian pottery, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1203, etc.:—Μεγαρικοί, *oi*, philosophers of the Megarian school, Arist. Metaph. 8. 3, 1, v. Diog. L. 2. c. 10:—fem. Μεγαρίς (sc. γῆ), the Megarian territory, Megarid, Thuc. 2. 31, etc.
 Μεγαριστί [τ], Adv. in the Megarian dialect, Jo. Alex. τον. παρ. p. 37.
 Μεγαρόθεν, Adv. from Megara, Susario 1, Ar. Vesp. 57.
 Μεγαροῖ, Adv. at Megara, Ar. Ach. 758.
 μέγαρον, τό: gen. pl. μεγαρέων (as if from μέγαρος, τό) Sophron 37 Ahr.: I. a large room, chamber, hall, esp., 1. the large common hall where the men dined, the chief room in the house, Od. 16. 341; μ. πλείων δαιτυμόνων 17. 604. 2. the women's apartment, of the lady of the house and her maids, in the upper story, v. esp. Od. 18. 198; in pl., 2. 94., 19. 30. 3. a bedchamber, II. 374. II. a house, esp. a large one, a palace, often in Hom. (esp. in Od.), but mostly, like Lat. aedes and lecta, in pl., because the house consisted of many rooms; in sing., Pind. P. 4. 238:—ἐν μεγάροις quietly at home, as opp. to war and travelling (cf. Lat. domi, militiae), Il. 1. 396, etc.; but also opp. to ἐπ' ἀγροῦ, Od. 22. 47. III. μέγαρον (μάγαρον Menand. Incert. 365), the sacred chamber in the temple of Delphi where the responses were received, Hdt. 1. 47, 65; also of other temples, the sanctuary, shrine, elsewhere ἄδυτον, Id. 2. 141, 143, 169, etc., cf. Valck. 6. 134:—Hdt. uses the word only of sacred edifices, and always in sing., like Lat. aedes, a temple. IV. μέγαρα, also μάγαρα, τὰ, were underground caves sacred to Demeter and Persephoné (whence the Verb μεγαρίζω II), into which young pigs were let down on a particular day in the Thesmophoria—the μυστηρικά and μυστικά χοιρία (cf. μυστικός) of Ar. Ach. 747, 764, v. Paus. 9. 8, 1, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 286, Lob. Aglaoph. pp. 829 sq.
 μέγαρόνδε, Adv. homewards, home, Od. 16. 413, al.
 μέγαρος, *h*, (μεγαίρω) jealousy, envy, Hesych.
 μεγαρτός, *h*, *on*, verb. Adj. of μεγαίρω, envious, Hesych.
 μέγας, μεγάλη [ἄ], μέγᾱ, gen. μέγαλον, *ης*, *ου*, dat. μέγαλω *η*, *ω*, acc. μέγαν, μεγάλην, μέγᾱ: dual μέγαλω, *α*, *ω*, pl. μέγαλοι, *αι*, *α*, etc., like a regul. Adj. in *os*:—but the regul. form μέγαλος is never used in sing. nom. and acc. masc. and neut., and only once in voc. masc., ὦ μέγαλε Ζεῦ Aesch. Theb. 822. (From √MEΓ come also μείζων (i. e. μεγί-ων, cf. ὀλίγος, ὀλίζων = ὀλιγί-ων) μέγιστος, μέγ-εθος; Lat. mag-nus, major, maximus, mag-is, mag-ister, etc.; Goth. mik-ils (μέγας), mik-iljan (μεγαλύνειν), Comp. mais (μᾶλλον, πλείον), Sup. maist (τὸ πλείστον); O. Norse mik-ill (Scott. mickle, cf. much, might):—the Skt. mah-at, mah-ā (μέγας) must be nearly allied, though Skt. h (i. e. gh) does not properly represent Gr. γ and Goth. k; but the same difficulty recurs in μῆχος compared with Skt. mäh and Goth. mag; nor can μακρός, μῆκος be referred to a Root with γ for κ.) I. Radic. sense, opp. to μικρός, σμικρός, big, great, of bodily size, Hom., etc.; freq. of men's stature, εἶδος . . μ. ἦν ὀράσθαι Od. 18. 4, v. sub μεγαλωστί; often joined ἦς τε μέγας τε, καλὰς τε μέγας τε; more rarely of women, καλή τε μεγάλη τε, as 15. 418:—also, great, full-grown, of age as shewn by stature (cf. Lat. major, maximus), νῦν δ' ὅτε δὴ μ. εἰμί 2. 314; μήτε μέγαν μήτε νεαρῶν τινὰ Aesch. Ag. 358:—for μεγᾱθεὶ μέγας, etc., v. sub μέγεθος. As bodily size may be of various sorts, μέγας takes several subordinate senses, as, 1. vast, high, οὐρανός, ὄρος, πύργος, etc., Hom. 2. vast, spacious, wide, πέλαγος, λαίψμα θαλάσσης, etc., Hom. 3. long, ἡίων, αἰγιαλός, etc., Hom. II. of Degree, great, strong, mighty; and that, 1. great, mighty, Hom., mostly as epith. of gods, *o* μ. Ζεὺς Aesch. Supp. 1053, etc.; θεοὶ μέγαλοι or *oi* μ. θεοί, of the Cabiri, C. I. 2296., 2270. 18; μεγάλα θεά, of Demeter and Proserpine, Soph. O. C. 683;—also of men, like μεγαστᾱνες, Od. 18. 382, Hdt., etc.; μέγας ἠξήθη rose to greatness, Dem. 19. 19; ἦρθη μ. Id. 20. 9; βασιλεὺς *o* μέγας, i. e. the King of Persia, le grand Monarque, Hdt. 1. 188, etc. (Zeus is called θεῶν β. *o* μ. Pind. O. 7. 61); βασιλεὺς μέγας Aesch. Pers. 24; later as a title of special monarchs, Ἀρδύαιος *o* μ. Plat. Rep. 615 C; *o* μ. Ἀλέξανδρος Ath. 3 D; *o* μ. ἐπικληθεὶς Ἀντίοχος Polyb. 4. 2, 7, etc.; (whereas Σκιπίων *o* μέγας is Scipio Major, the Elder, Polyb. 18. 18, 9, ubi v. Schweigh.); μέγας φίλος Eur. Med. 549; πλούτῳ τε κἀνδρεία μέγας Id. Tr. 669;—also, μέγας ὄρκος the mighty oath, Hom. 2. great, strong, violent, of the elements, etc., ἀνεμος, λαίλαψ, ζέφυρος Hom.; and of properties, passions, and qualities of men, κράτος, θυμός, ἀρετή, κλέος, ἄχος, etc., Hom.; often in Trag. 3. of sounds, great, loud, ἰαχή, ἀλαλητός, ὄρμαγδός, πάταγος, Hom.; θόρυβος, κωκυτός, φωνή, etc., Pind. and Att.; μὴ φώνει μέγα Soph. Ph. 574;—but, μέγας λόγος, μῦθος a prevailing rumour, Aesch. Pr. 732, Soph. Aj. 226. 4. great, mighty, weighty, important, μέγα ἔργον Od. 3. 261; τόδε μείζον 16. 291; μέγα ποιείσθαι τι to esteem of great importance, Hdt. 3. 42, v. ad 9, 111; μέγα ἐστὶ εἰς or πρὸς τι Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 6, Mem. 2. 3, 4; μέγα διαφέρει εἰς τι Plat. Legg. 780 B; καὶ τὸ μέγιστον and what is most important, Thuc. 4. 70, cf. 1. 142; *oi*

μέγιστοι καιροί *the greatest*, i. e. *most pressing*, emergencies, Lat. *summa* or *maxima tempora*, Wolf Dem. 470. 12; μ. χρημάτων for large sums, Polyb. 4. 50, 3, etc. B. with a bad sense attached to it, *over-great*, μέγα εἰπεῖν to speak big, and so provoke divine wrath, Od. 22. 288; λίην μέγα εἰπεῖν 3. 227., 16. 243; so in Att., ἔπος μ., μ. λόγοι Soph. Aj. 423, Ant. 1350; μ. γλώσσα Ib. 127; μηδὲν μέγ' εἶπες Id. Aj. 384; μὴ μέγα λέγε Plat. Phaedo 95 B; μὴ μέγα λίαν λέγε Ar. Ran. 835, cf. Lob. Aj. 1. c.; (but, μέγα λέγειν, to say something marvellous, Hemst. Luc. 1. p. 39); so also, μέγα, μεγάλη φρονεῖν Soph. O. T. 1078, Eur. Hipp. 6, Ar. Ach. 988; μέγαλα, μείζονα πνεῖν Eur. Andr. 188, Aesch. Ag. 376; μέγα τι παθεῖν Xen. An. 5. 8, 17; μὴ μέγα λέγων μείζον πάθης Eur. H. F. 1244.

B. Adv. *μεγάλως* [ᾶ], *greatly*, *mightily*, *exceedingly*, in a great degree, Lat. *magnopere*, Od. 16. 432; strengthd., μέγα μέγαλως Il. 17. 723; (but Hom. prefers the Adv. *μεγαλωστί*, q. v.); *δμαθέντες* *μεγάλως* Aesch. Pers. 906; μ. ἔλωλεν Ib. 1015. II. more common in Hom.

are the neut. sing. and pl. μέγα and μέγαλα as Adv., *very much*, *exceedingly*, μέγα χαῖρε *all hail*! Od. 24. 402: esp. with Verbs expressing strong feeling, μ. κεν κεχαροῖατο Il. 1. 256; μ. κήδεταί 2. 27, etc.; with Verbs expressing power, *might*, πάντων .. κρατεῖ μ. 1. 78; δς μ. πάντων .. ἦνασσε 10. 32; πατρὸς μ. δυναμένοιο Od. 1. 276, etc., Lob. Phryn. 197; or those expressing sound, μέγα δῦτείν, βοᾶν, λάχειν, εὔχεσθαι, etc., *aloud*, *loudly*, Hom.; μ. δ' ἔβραχε χάλκεος ἄφων 5. 838, etc.; with these last he also joins the pl. μέγαλα; so also μέγα as Adv. in Att. with all kinds of Verbs, Aesch. Ag. 711, 938, Cho. 137, etc.; also in pl., μέγαλα .. δυστυχεῖς Id. Eum. 791; v. supr. II. 5.

2. of Space, *far*, μέγα προθορών Il. 14. 363; μέγα ἀνευθε *far away*, 22. 88; so, οὐ μέγα τι τῆς ἀληθείας παρεξίεναι Plat. Phileb. 66 B. 3. with Adjs. not only strengthening the Positive, as μέγα ἔξοχος, μέγα νῆπιος Il. 2. 480., 16. 46; μέγα μ. νῆπιε Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 85; μ. πλούσιος Ib. 32; ᾧ μέγ' εὐδαιμον Aesch. Pr. 647;—but, like πολύ, with Comp. and Sup. *by far*, μέγ' ἀμείνων, ἀριστος, φέρτατος Hom.:—strengthd., μάλα μέγα Il. 15. 321; λίην μέγα Od. 16. 243.

C. degrees of Comparison: 1. Comp. *μείζων* (i. e. *μεγίω*), -ον, gen. -ονος, Hom., and Att.; but in Ion. Prose *μέζων*, -ον, Hdt.; Dor. *μέσων*; Boeot. *μέσων*; later also *μειζύτερος*, 3 Epist. Jo. v. 4; *μειζονώτερος* is cited by Gramm. from Aesch. (Fr. 351); v. Lob. Phryn. 136:—*greater*, Hom., etc.; but often also, *too great*, *too much*, *greater*, or *more than enough*, Heind. Plat. Soph. 231 A; οὔτε μείζον οὔτε ἔλαττον, a strong form of denial, *nothing whatever*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 42 (v. Schäf.); οὐδαμὰ προῦφηνεν οὔτε μείζον' οὔτ' ἐλάττονα Soph. Tr. 323:—Adv. *μειζόνως*, Eur. Hec. 1121, etc.; Ion. *μεζόνως* Hdt. 3. 128, etc.; also neut. as Adv., *μείζον* *σθένειν* Soph. Ph. 456, Eur. Supp. 216, etc.; also, ἐπὶ μ. ἔρχεται Soph. Ph. 259. 2. Sup. *μέγιστος*, η, -ον, Hom.; also, but very late, *μεγαλώτατος*, v. Lob. Phryn. 93:—neut. as Adv., *μέγιστον* *ισχύειν* Soph. Aj. 502, etc.; used with another Sup. *μέγιστον* *ἔχθιστος* Eur. Med. 1323, cf. μάλα III. 3:—also in pl., χαῖρ' ὡς μέγιστα Soph. Ph. 462; θάλλει μ. Id. O. C. 700; τὰ μέγιστ' ἐτιμάθη Id. O. T. 1203; also, εἰς μέγιστον Ib. 523.

μεγα-σθενής, ἐς, = *μεγαλοσθενής*, of gods, Pind. O. 1. 38, Aesch. Eum. 61, etc.; also, μ. χρυσός Pind. I. 5 (4). 2; χρησμός Aesch. Cho. 270.

μεγασχιδής, ἐς, with a great cleft, Hesych.

μεγά-τίμος, -ον, = *μεγαλότιμος*, Ael. V. H. 8. 7:—so -τίμος, -ον, Byz.

μεγά-τολμος, -ον, = *μεγαλότολμος*, Manetho 3. 49.

μεγ-αυχής, ἐς, = *μεγάλαυχος*, παγκράτιον Pind. N. 11. 27; δαίμων Aesch. Pers. 641. II. *boasting*, τινί in a thing, Anth. P. 7. 427.

μεγεθόομαι, Pass. = *μεγαλύνομαι*, Xenocr. Aquat. 10, Hesych. s. v. κύματι.

μεγεθοποιέω, to make great, magnify, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 108.

μεγεθο-ποιός, -όν, making great, magnifying, Longin. 39. 4.

μέγεθος, in Ion. prose μέγαθος, εος, τό: (μέγας):—*greatness*, *magnitude*, size, opp. to πλήθος (πλήθος μὲν .. ἂν ἀριθμητὸν ἦ, μ. δὲ ἂν μετρητὸν ἦ Arist. Metaph. 4. 13, 1): I. in Hom. always of the stature of men and women; joined with εἶδος, Od. 5. 217., 6. 152; with κάλλος, 18. 219, cf. Plat. Charm. 154 C: then, generally, size, *μύρμηκες* *μεγάθεα* ἔχοντες *κυνῶν* *ἐλάσσονα* Hdt. 3. 102; μ. λαμβάνειν to increase, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3:—of sound, *loudness*, βοῆς μ. Thuc. 4. 126:—Hdt. also uses the acc. μέγαθος σι τὸ μέγαθος as Adv., in size, *τείχος* *κατὰ τὸν* *Ἀθηναίων* *κύκλον* .. τὸ μ. 1. 98; [δένδρον] *μέγαθος* *κατὰ* *σκέλην* *μάλιστά* *κη* 4. 23; so, τὸ μέγεθος Plat. Rep. 423 B, Anaxandr. Ἐλ. 1, etc.;—also in pl., *ποταμοὶ* *οὐ* *κατὰ* *τὸν* *Νεῖλον* *ἔντες* *μεγάθεα* Hdt. 2. 10, cf. 1. 202; *μεγάθεα* *μέγιστοι* Hipp. Aët. 289; and, since size is relative, *μικροὶ* *τὰ* *μεγάθεα* Hdt. 3. 107; *κυμαῖοι* *τὰ* *μ.* Luc. Hermet. 40:—also, *λάμποντες* *μέγαθος* = *μεγάλως*, Hdt. 2. 44;—so 2. in dat., *μεγέθει* .. *ἐκπρεπεστάτη* *in* *stature*, Aesch. Pers. 184; *πλήθει* *μέγιστον* *καὶ* *μεγάθει* *ὑψηλότατον*, of a mountain, Hdt. 1. 203; *μεγάθει* *μέγας* 1. 51; *μεγάθει* *μέγιστος* 7. 117; μ. *περιμήκειας* 2. 108; and, *μεγάθει* *μικρός* 2. 74; *ἐλάττω* *τῷ* *μ.* Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 11;—in Thuc. 7. 55, the prob. I. is *ναυαὶ* *καὶ* *ἵπποις* *καὶ* *μεγέθει* *ισχυούσας*. II. of Degree, *greatness*, *magnitude*, πόνων Eur. Hel. 593; τῆς *παρανομίας* Thuc. 6. 15; τῆς *ζημίας* Lys. 91. 5; τῆς *κολάσεως*, etc., Plat., etc.: metaph. *greatness*, *importance*, μ. *περιθεῖναι* *τοῖς* *πράγμασι* Dion. H. de Comp. 17; μ. *ἐχούσας* *πράξεις* Id. de Isocr. 6. 2. *greatness*, i. e. *might*, power, Eur. Bacch. 273, cf. Xen. Symp. 8, 1. 3. *greatness*, *magnanimity*, Plut. Alex. 14, Anton. 24:—in Rhet. writers, *loftiness* or *sublimity*, λόγων μ. Longin. 4, 1, al.; and in pl. *sublime objects*, *sublimities*, Id. 9, 1, al. III. in Math. *magnitude*, μ. *ἔχειν* Plat. Tim. 57 D: in pl. *magnitudes*, Id. Prot. 356 C. IV. in Gramm. *the quantity* of a syllable.

μεγεθουργία, ἡ, (*ἐργω) *a doing or attempting great deeds*, Plat. Ax. 370 B.

μεγεθύνω, = *μεγαλύνω*, Longin. 9, 5:—in Pass. *to be lofty or sublime*, of style, Id. 13, 1: of a vowel, *to become long*, Gramm.

μεγήρατος, -ον, (ἐρατός) *passing lovely*, μ. τέκνα θεῶν Hes. Th. 240; Hesych. seems to have read *μεγήριτα* (ἐρίζω), *much contended for*.

μεγιστᾶνες, οἱ, *great men*, *grandees*, of the Persian courtiers, LXX (Dan. 3. 24), cf. Ev. Marc. 6. 21, Manetho 4. 41, etc.; v. Phryn. s. v. et ibi Lob. (p. 197), Sturz Dial. Maced.:—later also *μεγιστᾶνος*, ὁ, Lob. 1. c. (Cf. νεᾶνες, ξυνᾶνες.)

μεγιστεύω, to be or become very great, App. Syr. 58: cf. ἀριστεύω.

μεγιστό-πολις, ι, *making cities greatest or most blest*, Ἀσυχία, μ. θυγάτηρ Δίκης Pind. P. 8. 2.

μεγιστόσωμος, -ον, of largest frame, Tzetz.

μεγιστό-τίμος, -ον, most honoured, Δίκη Aesch. Supp. 709.

μεγιστό-φωνος, -ον, crying most loudly, Pisid. Opif. 1078.

μέδεια, v. sub μέζα.

μεδειανόν, τό, the Lat. *medianum*, a chamber on the first floor, C. I. 3278.

μεδέων, -οντος, ὁ, like μέδων (v. μέδω), participial Subst., a guardian, Hom. (only in Il.), always of Zeus, as guardian of special places, Ἴδηθεν *μεδέων* guardian of Ida, 3. 276, etc.; Δωδώνης μ. 16. 234; so, σοὶ τῷ πάντων μ. Eur. Fr. 904; in h. Hom. Merc. 2, also of Hermes; *δελφίνων* μ., of Poseidon, Ar. Eq. 558:—c. dat. loci, Pind. O. 7. 160, Anth. P. 6. 30. 2. fem. *μεδέουσα*, likewise always of guardian goddesses, of Aphrodité, Σαλαμίνος *μεδέουσα* h. Hom. 9. 4; of Mnemosyné, Ἐλευθῆρος *μεδέουσα* Hes. Th. 54; of Pallas, τῆς *ἱερωτάτης* *μεδέουσα* *χώρας* (Attica) Ib. 585, cf. 763, Eur. Or. 1690, Hipp. 167; absol., Ἀφροδίτη *μεδούση* C. I. 2109 b.—An Aeol. participial form μέδεις (as if from μέδημι) occurs in Alcae. 3; and other forms occur in late poets, *μεδέουσι* Q. Sm. 5. 525; *μεδέεις* Epigr. Gr. 975; *μεδέοιεν* Ib. 647. 10.

μεδιμναῖος, α, -ον, holding a *medimnos*, Hesych. μέδιμνος, ὁ, Hdt. 7. 187, Att.; ἡ only in Hdt. 1. 192 (with v. l.):—*the medimnus* or usual Attic corn-measure, containing 6 ἔκτεῖς, 48 χοίνικες, 192 κοτύλαι, first in Hes. Fr. 14: acc. to Corn. Nep. Att. 2 = 6 Roman modii, i. e. very nearly 12 gallons:—as the medimnus was also used for other things, that of corn was expressly called μ. *σιτηρός*, C. I. 123. 27:—the Sicilian medimnus was 1/3 less, Polyb. 2. 15, 2:—Phrases, *κατὰ* *μέδιμνον* *συνωνεῖσθαι* Lys. 165. 18; *μέδιμνον* *δομετρεῖσθαι* ἀργύριον Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 27; ὁ γὰρ νόμος .. *κωλύει* *παιδὶ* *μὴ* *ἐξείναι* *συμβάλλειν* *μηδὲ* *γυναικὶ* *πέρα* *μέδιμνον* *κριθῶν* to make a contract for value exceeding a medimnus, Isae. 80. 30; so, οὐ κύριος ὑπὲρ μέδιμνον ἐστ' ἀνὴρ οὐδέεις ἔτι, i. e. he is no better than a woman, Ar. Eccl. 1025, v. Schol. (1017); τῶν ἄλων μ., v. sub ἄλ.

II. in Lower Italy the *ripe of a fountain*, elsewhere *κροννός*, Diod. 12. 10.

μέδω (v. sub *fin.*), to protect, rule over, used by Hom. only in the participial Subst. μέδων, -οντος, ὁ, like μεδέων, μεδέουσα, a guardian, lord, Ἀργείων, Δαναῶν, Φαιήκων ἡγήτορες ἢ δὲ μέδοντες leaders and guardians of the Argives, etc., always in pl. of military princes, Hom.; except in Od. 1. 72, of Phorcys, μέδων ἄλκς, lord of the sea; so fem. *Μέδουσα*, as the name of the Gorgon, Hes. Th. 276:—after Hom., we find the Verb itself, c. gen. loci, Κυλλάνας ὁ μέδεις, of Hermes, Alcae. 3 (22); δς *Αἰγαίου* *μέδεις* *πρωνύς*, of Poseidon, Soph. Fr. 341, cf. Ar. Ran. 665; also of Bacchus, δς .. μέδεις .. Ἐλευσινίας *Δηοῦς* *ἐν* *κόλποις* Soph. Ant. 1119:—also, *ακῆπτρα* *μέδοντες* *swaying* the sceptre, Heliod. in Fabr. 8. p. 119 Harles. II. μέδομαι, Dep. with fut. *μεδήσομαι* Il. 9. 646, elsewhere always in pres. and impf.:—to provide for, think on, be mindful of, bethink one of, like *μυνησκομαι*, c. gen., πολέμοιο *μεδέσθω* 2. 384; εἰ μὲν κε .. *νόστου* *τε* *μέδῃαι* Od. 11. 109; ὡς .. *δείπνοιο* *μέδῃται* 19. 321; ὅππτε *κεν* .. *κοίτου* *τε* *μέδῃται* 2. 358, cf. 3. 334; *μεδώμεθα* *θυοῖδος* *ἀλκῆς*, like ἀλκῆς *μνήσασθαι*, Il. 4. 418., 5. 718; ἀλλ' ἄγε *δὴ* .. *μεδώμεθα* .. *σίτου* 24. 618; ὕφρα .. *νόστοιο* *μεδοῖατο* 9. 622; *δόρποιο* *μέδεοθαι* 18. 245; *δόρποιο* *μέδοντο* ὕπνου *τε* *γλυκεροῦ*, *ταρπημέναι*—to enjoy them, 24. 2. 2. to plan, contrive, or devise something for one, τινί τι, always in bad sense, *κακὰ* *δὲ* *Τρώεσσι* *μεδέσθην* Il. 4. 21., 8. 458; cf. *μήδομαι*, *μηχανάομαι*. (From √MED come also μέδ-ων, μῆδ-ος, μῆδ-ομαι, μέδ-ιμνος; cf. Lat. *med-eor*, *re-med-iunt*, *mod-us*, *mod-ius*, *mod-erari*, *med-itari*, and perh. Oscan *med-dix*.)

μέζα, -ων, τά, v. sub μῆδος (B).

μέζων, μεζόνως, Ion. for μείζων, μειζόνως, v. sub μέγας.

μεθαιρέω: aor. *μεθείλον*, Ion. *μεθέλεσκον*:—to catch in turn, of a game at ball, [σφαῖραν] ἕτερος *ρίπτασκε* *ποτὶ* *νέφεα* *σκιέεντα*, *ἰδνωθεὶς* *ὀπίσω* ὁ δ' ἀπὸ *χθονὸς* *ὑψὸς* ἀερεθεὶς, *ρηιδίως* *μεθέλεσκε*, *πάρος* *ποσὶν* *σῦδας* *ἰκέσθαι* Od. 8. 374 sq., cf. Poll. 9. 106.

μεθάλλομαι, Dep., but by Hom. used only in part. aor. syncop. *μετάλμενος*:—to leap or rush upon, of warriors, οὔτασε .. *μετάλμενος* *ὀξεί* *χαλκῷ* Il. 5. 336; οὔτασε *δουρὶ* μ. 14. 443; Τρώεσσι μ. 13. 362; of a lion, ἦρπαξε μ. (sc. τοῖς μῆλοισι) 12. 305. 2. to rush after, in a race, οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅς κε σ' ἔλῃσι μ. 23. 345. II. to leap from one ship to another, App. Civ. 5. 120.

μεθᾶμέριος, Dor. for μεθήμεριος.

μεθανδάνω, to find favour among, ἀθανάτοισι *μετεῦαδε* (Er. aor.) Q. Sm. 5. 127, nisi legend. μέγ' εὐαδε.

μεθάπτομαι, Pass. to have fastened to one, Ιατία Philostr. 793.

μεθαρμογή, ἡ, an interchange, Ptol. Harm.

μεθαρμόζω, late Att. -όττω: fut. ὅσω:—to dispose differently, to correct, εἰ μὴ τι *καιροῦ* *τυγχάνω*, *μεθάρμοσον* (sc. με) Soph. El. 31, cf. Luc. Nigr. 12, etc.:—Med., *μεθάρμοσαι* *νέους* *τρόπους* *ἀδορῆ* *new* *habits*, Aesch. Pr. 309; *μεθαρμόμεσθα* *βελτίω* *βίον* *τοῦ* *πρόσθεν* Eur. Alc. 1157, cf. Corinna 5; μ. *τὸν* *ἀπράγμονα* *βίον* Dion. H. 11. 22; μ. *τὰς* *τραπέζας* *ἐπὶ* *τὴν* *συνήθη* *δίαιταν* to restore them to .., Plut. 2. 642 F; so, μ. τι

ἐς ἢ πρὸς τι Anth. P. 7. 712., 9. 584:—Pass. and Med. *to adapt oneself, to be changed, alter, τινος from a certain condition*, Luc. Amor. 4, etc.; μεθηρμόσατο εἰς τὸ λέγειν Sext. Emp. M. 9. 53; πρὸς τι Dion. H. 10. 51.

μεθάρμοσις, ἡ, *a change, δεσποτῶν* Polyb. 18. 28, 6.

μεθήκε, μεθίω, v. sub μεθίημι.

μεθεκτέον, verb. Adj. of μετέχω, *one must share, τινός* Thuc. 8. 66, Plat. Rep. 424 E.

μεθεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *participating in, τῶν εἰδῶν* Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 9, 5; τὸ μεθ. *the participant*, Id. Phys. 4. 3, 7: v. μέθεξις II.

μεθεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (μετέχω) *admitting of participation, communicable, of the Platonic ideas*, Arist. Metaph. I. 9, 5., 6. 15, 8., 12. 4, 11; cf. μέθεξις. II. *partaking in, τινος* Clem. Al. 348 (nisi legend.

μεθεκτικά).

μεθέλεσκε, v. sub μεθαιρέω.

μεθέλω, *to draw to the other side, ἡνίας* Anth. Plan. 384, 386: Pass., Philo I. 387.

μεθέμεν, v. sub μεθίημι.

μέθεν, Dor. and poet. for ἐμέθεν.

μέθεξις, ἡ, (μετέχω) *participation, ταύτου of or in the same*, Plat. Soph. 256 A; μ. οὐσίας Id. Parm. 151 D; χρόνον Ib. 141 D; and v. μεθεκτικός; αἱ μ. τῶν ἀρχῶν Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 6. II. in the Platonic

philosophy, *participation in the ideas, ἡ μ. τοῖς ἄλλοις . . τῶν εἰδῶν the participation in the ideas by the earthly objects*, Plat. Parm. 132 D, cf. Arist. Metaph. I. 6, 3, and v. μεθεκτός, μεθεκτικός, μετέχω II. III.

in Logic, *κατὰ μέθεξιν as being contained or comprehended, as genus or difference in species*, Arist. Top. 5. 4, 7 sq.

μεθεαρτάζω, *to celebrate the feast afterwards*, Eccl.

μεθεόρτος, ὄν, (εορτή) *after the feast, ἡ μ. (sc. ἡμέρα) the marrow of it*, Antipho ap. Harp., Plut. 2. 1095 A; so, τὰ μεθεόρτα A. B. 279.

μεθέπω, imperf. μεθεῖπον, Ep. μέθεπαν; fut. μεθέψω; poet. aor. μετέσταν, inf. μετασπεῖν, part. μετασπών, med. μετασπόμενος. *To follow after, follow closely*, Lat. insequi, ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι μετασπών Il. 17. 190, Od. 14. 33; so in Med., ἀπίνυτα μετασπόμενος βάλε δαυρὶ Il. 13. 567; and c. dat., αὐ σοι μὴ μεθέψομαι Soph. El. 1052. 2. c. acc. *to follow with the eyes, to seek or strive after, ἡνίαχον μέθεπε θρασύν* Il. 8. 126; ἔλαφον μ. Pind. O. 3. 55. 3. *to visit, νέον μεθέπεις; dost thou come but now to visit us?* Od. I. 175. 4. metaph. *to pursue a business, γεωπονίην* Pseudo-Phocyl. 149; μ. ψῆδος *to carry it through*, Pind. P. 2. 68; αἴσαν Id. N. 6. 24; ἀχθος νῶτω μεθέπων *attending to, i. e. carrying, a burden on his back*, Ib. 98; μούσαν μ. Epigr. Gr. 1054. 3: cf. ἔπω, ἐφέπω. II. Causal, c. dupl. acc., Τυδείδην μέθεπε κρατερῶν νυχας ἵππους *he turned the horses in pursuit of* Tydeides, Il. 5. 329; like ἐφέπειν ἵππους Πατρόκλω, 16. 724.—Only poet., esp. Ep.

μεθερμηνεύσις, εως, ἡ, *interpretation*, Arist. Plant. in prooem.

μεθερμηνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for interpreting*, Schol. Pind. O. 5. 54.

μεθερμηνεύω, *to translate, interpret*, Polyb. 6. 26, 6, N. T., etc.

μεθερπύζω, = sq., Orph. Lith. 421.

μεθέρπω, fut. ψω, *to creep after, to overtake*, Opp. H. I. 543.

μέθεσις, ἡ, (μεθίημι) *relaxation, τῆς ψυχῆς* Philo I. 354.

μεθετέον, verb. Adj. *one must let go, τινός* Plat. Tim. 55 D.

μεθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, *letting go, relaxing*, Hesych. Adv. —κῶς, Schol. II. 6. 523, ubi male μεθητικῶς.

μέθη, ἡ, (v. μέθυ) *strong drink, καλῶς ἔχειν μέθης to be pretty well drunk*, Hdt. 5. 20; ὑπερπληθεῖς μέθης Soph. O. T. 779; μέθη βρεχθεῖς Eur. El. 326; ἐσφαλμένος ὑπὸ μέθης Plat. Rep. 396 D; *μανδραγόρα ἡ μέθη ξυμπαδίσειν τινά* Ib. 488 C. II. *drunkenness*, Antipho 127. 22; πίνειν εἰς μέθην Plat. Legg. 775 B; χρῆσθαι μέθη Ib. 674 A; διὰ μέθης ποιήσασθαι . . τὴν συνουσίαν Id. Symp. 176 E; *κωμάζειν τινὶ μετὰ μέθης* Id. Legg. 637 A; *τρεῖς εἶχε προφάσεις, ἔρωτα, μέθην, ἀγνοίαν* Dem. 526. 15:—in pl. *carousals*, Plat. Legg. 682 E; ἐν μέθαις Id. Phaedr. 256 C. 2. metaph., ὑπὸ μέθης τοῦ φόβου Id. Legg. 639 B; also *enthusiasm*, Sturz Emped. 46, cf. Philo I. 16.

μεθήκω, *to be come in quest of, τινά* Eur. Tro. 1270, Ar. Eq. 937.

μεθηλικίωσις, ἡ, (ἡλικία) *the passage from one age to another*, Basil.

μεθημαι, Pass. *to sit among*, c. dat. pl., μνηστῆρσι Od. I. 118.

μεθημερινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἡμέρα) *happening by day*, Lat. diurnus, φῶς Plat. Tim. 45 C; φυλακαί Xen. Lac. 12, 2; μ. γάμοι *wenching in open daylight*, Dem. 270. 10, ubi v. Reisk., cf. Philo I. 155:—τὸ μεθημερινόν, as Adv. *by day*, Plat. Soph. 220 D.

μεθημέριος, ὄν, = foreg., Eur. Ion 1050.

μεθημοσύνη, ἡ, *remissness, carelessness*, Il. 13. 121; in pl., Ib. 108.

μεθῆμων, ὄν, gen. ὄνας, (μεθίημι) *remiss, careless*, Il. 2. 241, Od. 6. 25, of men; and in late Poets, as Anacreont. 61. 17.

μεθίδρυσις, ἡ, *migration, εἰς . .* Strab. 372, cf. Plut. 2. 927 A.

μεθιδρύω, *to place differently, transpose, ἐπὶ τάναντία* Plat. Legg. 904 E:—Med. *to take with one to another place*, Dion. H. 6. 52:—Pass. *to keep moving, ἀλλαθεν ἀλλαχόσε* Plut. Ages. 11.

μεθίζανω, *to transpose, transplant*, Aretac. Curt. M. Ac. 2. 4.

μεθίημι, μεθείς (v. I. μεθίης), μεθειῖ, as if from μεθίω, Il. 6. 523., 10. 121, etc., Ion. μετῖει (not μετῖει) Hdt. 2. 70; 3 pl. μεθιάσι Plat. Tim. 81 D, Ion. μετῖεισι Hdt. I. 133; imperat. μεθειῖ Plat. Lach. 187 B: Ep. subj. 3 μεθίησι Il. 13. 234; inf. μεθιέναι, Ep. —ιέμεναι, —ιέμεν 13. 114., 4. 351:—imperf. 3 sing. μεθίει 15. 716., 16. 762., 21. 72, 3 pl. μέθιεν (for μεθίεσαν) Od. 21. 377; Ep. μεθίεσκεν Ar. Rh. 4. 799:—fut. μεθήσω, Ep. inf. μεθησέμεναι, —έμεν Od. 16. 377, Il. 20. 361:—aor. I μεθήκα, Ep. μεθέηκα 23. 434 (acc. to Phot. also ἐμέθηκα), in Coluth. 127 μεθῆσα; but the other moods are supplied by aor. 2, imper. μέθες Soph., etc.; subj. μεθῶ, Ep. μεθίω Il. 3. 414; opt. μεθείην Soph. Ph. 1302; inf. μεθειῖναι, Ep. μεθέμεν, Il. I. 283; part. μεθείς Aesch. Pers. 699, etc.:

—Med. first in Hdt., and hardly to be found in Att. Prose, fut. μεθήσομαι Eur., etc., (μεθήσομαι in pass. sense, Hdt. 5. 35): aor. 2 μεθείτο Soph. Tr. 197, μέθεσθε Id. O. C. 1437; subj. dual and pl. μεθήσθων, μεθήσθε Ar. Ran. 1380, Vesp. 434; inf. μεθέσθαι Soph. El. 1277:—Pass., Ion. imperf. μετῖετο Hdt. I. 12: pf. 3 pl. μεθῖνται Plat. Phileb. 62 D; Ion. part. μεμετιμένος Hdt. 6. 1, etc.: Ion. aor. I μετῖεθ Id. I. 114:—Verb. Adj. μεθετέον, q. v. [Generally, ῖ in Hom. and Ep., ῖ in Att.: yet Hom. sometimes makes ῖ metri grat., μεθιέμεν Il. 14. 364, μεθίετε 4. 234, al., μεθιέμεναι 13. 114:—in μεθίει, 15. 716., 17. 762., 21. 72, it may be long by augment, which however is left out in μεθίειν, Od. 21. 377.] I. trans. *to set loose, let go what is bound, stretched, or held back; and so, 1. c. acc. pers. to let loose, release a prisoner*, Il. 10. 449, Hdt. I. 24, etc.; μ. χερσῖν Soph. O. C. 838: *to let a visitor depart*, Od. 15. 212, cf. Plat. Lach. 187 B: *to dismiss a wife*, Hdt. 9. 111:—c. inf., *to let one free to do as he will, ἐμὲ μέθες ἵεναι ἐπὶ τὴν θήρην* Id. I. 37, cf. 40; also, ἐλεύθερον μ. τινά Eur. Hec. 551:—Pass. *to be let go, dismissed*, Hdt. I. 12, 114, al. b. *to give up, abandon, μὴ χωσαμένη σε μεθείω* Il. 3. 414; εἰ ταῦταν Τρώεσσι μεθήσομεν . . ἄστυ πότι . . ἐρύσαι 17. 418. o. metaph., εἴ με μεθείη βίγος *if the cold would but leave me*, Od. 5. 471. 2. c. acc. rei, *to let a thing go, let it fall, throw, τι ἐς ποταμόν* 5. 460, Hdt. 2. 70; μ. ἀγκύραν ἐν . . (where καθιέναι would be more usual), Aesch. Ag. 662; μ. δεξιάν Eur. Hipp. 333; μ. με χεῖρα Soph. Ph. 1301:—also, μ. χόλον *to let go, give up one's cherished wrath*, Il. 15. 138, Od. I. 77; and c. dat., Ἀχιλλῆι μεθέμεν χόλον *as a favour to Achilles (not against Achilles)*, Il. I. 283, v. infr. II. 3; ταῦτα μὲν μέθες (sc. τὰ λουτρά) *put away, lay down*, Soph. El. 448, cf. 1205; μεθείς φόβους Eur. Hel. 555; μ. καρδίας χόλον *from one's heart*, Id. Med. 590; μ. ψυχὴν *to give up the ghost*, Ib. 1218:—of liquids, *to let flow, let drop, δάκρυα* Hdt. 9. 16; καρδίας σταλαγμόν Aesch. Eum. 783:—so, γλῶσσαν Περσίδα μ. *to let drop, i. e. utter*, Persian words, Hdt. 6. 29; λόγον, βρόμον μ. Eur. Hipp. 499, 1202:—μ. βλαστόν *to let it shoot forth*, Hdt. 6. 37; of javelins and arrows, μετὰ δ' ἰδὼν ἔηκεν *let it fly*, Il. I. 48:—μ. βέλος *to let it fly, discharge it*, Soph. Ph. 1300, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 9; ἐκ χερσὶ λίθον; ἀπὸ γλῶσσης λόγον Mevand. Lucert. 88, μ. ξίφος ἐς γυναῖκα *to plunge it into her*, Eur. Or. 1133; but, μ. τινὶ αἰχμὰς *to lower them in his honour*, Hdt. 3. 128:—elliptically, μεθήκε (sc. τὰς ἡνίας) Eur. Fr. 779. 7; so, ναὶ μεθειῖναι *to give the ship her way*, Soph. Aj. 250. b. *to relieve, κῆρ ἀχέος* Il. 18. 539. c. c. dat. pers. et acc. *to give up to, surrender, Ἐκτορι νίκην* 14. 364; στέμματ' ἀνέμοις Eur. Bacch. 350. d. *to give up, resign, throw aside, τὸ βεβαυλευμένον* Hdt. I. 123; τὰ παρεόντα ἀγαθὰ Ib. 33; τὴν ἀρχὴν 3. 143; τὴν τυραννίδα 5. 37; αἰδῶ Aesch. Pers. 699; τὸ κόσμον Soph. El. 872; τεμένη . . μέθες θεῶ *give them up to the god*, Eur. Supp. 1212:—Pass., ἡ πρότερον γνώμη μετῖεσθαι Hdt. 4. 98. e. *to forgive one a fault, Lat. remittere, condonare, τινὶ τι* Id. 8. 140: *to remit a debt*, Id. 6. 59; so, τόνδε κίνδυνον μεθείς *excusing you this peril*, Eur. Phoen. 1229. f. *to let into, introduce, τὸ δείγμα εἰς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις* Plat. Legg. 951 D. g. for Aesch. Theb. 79, v. καθίημι I. 3. II. intr. *to relax one's energies, where εαυτόν is usu. supplied: 1. absol. to be slack of hand, to be remiss, to dally, idle, Lat. remisse agere, Od. 4. 372, etc.; in Il. chiefly with reference to war, 13. 229., 20. 361, etc. 2. c. inf. to omit or neglect to do, ὅστις μεθίησι μάχεσθαι* Il. 13. 234, cf. 23. 434; so, μετιέντες νέμεσθαι, of horses, Hdt. I. 78; μεθέντες σκοπεῖν Soph. O. T. 131; μ. τὰ δέοντα πράττειν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33. b. *to let, permit, μεθείσά μαι λέγειν having left it for me to speak, having allowed me*, Soph. El. 628; cf. ἐφίημι II. I. c.:—also c. acc. et inf., μ. τὰς ξυμπάσας [ἐπιστήμας] βεῖν εἰς . . Plat. Phileb. 62 D, cf. Tim. 62 E, 78 C:—Pass., δύο πηγαὶ μεθῖνται βεῖν Id. Legg. 656 D. 3. c. gen. rei, *to relax or cease from, μεθιέντα . . στυγεροῦ παλέμοιο* Il. 6. 330; ἀλκῆς, μάχης Il.; βίης Od. 21. 126 (also c. acc., μεθίεις πόλεμον Tyrtae. 3. 44); μ. τῆς χρησμοσύνης (v. χρησμοσύνη 2) Hdt. 9. 33:—so, μέθιεν . . χόλοισι Τηλεμάχῳ *the suitors ceased from wrath in deference to Telemachus (v. I. 2)*, Od. 21. 377. b. c. gen. pers. *to abandon, neglect*, Il. II. 841. 4. c. part., κλαύσας καὶ ὀδυράμενος μεθέηκε *he sated himself with weeping and left off*, Il. 24. 48; like παύσασθαι, λήγω. III. the Med. agrees in construction with the intr. Act., but commonly means in Att. *to free oneself from, let go one's hold of, παιδὸς αὐ μεθήσομαι* Eur. Hec. 400, cf. Ar. Pl. 42. 75, etc.; ὄνων γονάτων Eur. Hipp. 326; ταῦθ' ἄροναν Ar. Ran. 830, etc.—Dawes, Misc. Cr. p. 236, first pointed out that μεθιέναι *to let go, let loose*, takes the acc., μεθίεσθαι (as also the intr. Act.) *to let go one's hold of*, the gen.; cf. Pors. and Schäfer ad Eur. Med. 734, Elmsl. Ib. (719),—a rule which is not shaken by a few errors of the copyists, as ἐκείνο for ἐκείνου, Eur. Phoen. 519; τόνδε for τοῦδε, Ar. Vesp. 416; in Soph. El. 1277, the construction is μὴ μ' ἀποστερήσῃς τῶν ὄνων προσώπων ἀδανάν, [ὥστε] μεθέσθαι [αὐτῆς]. μεθιππεύω, *to ride away to another place*, App. Pun. 44. μεθίπταμαι, Dep. *to fly away to another place*, App. Ilisp. 17. μεθιστάνω, later form of sq., Diod. 2. 57; μεθιστάω, Id. 18. 58. μεθίστημι: A. Causal, in pres. and imperf., fut. and aor. I, *to place in another way, to change, μεταστήσω ταῖ ταῦτα I will change thee this present, i. e. give another instead*, Od. 4. 612; μ. τὰ νόμιμα πάντα Hdt. I. 65; ὄνομα, τύχην, etc., Eur., etc.; τὸ μέγα εἰς αὐδὲν μ. χρόνος Eur. Fr. 306; μ. νόμους Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 64; ταύτην τὴν πολιτείαν Plat. Rep. 562 C; μ. τὴν πόλιν ἐκ τοῦ παρόντος κόσμου Thuc. 8. 48; ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν μ. [τὴν πολιτείαν] Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 24; ἐξ ὀλιγαρχίας ἐς τὸ δημοκρατεῖσθαι μ. τοὺς Βυζαντίους Ib. 4. 8, 27; τὰ ἐκεῖ πάντα πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους Ib. 2. 2, 5; also, ἐκ τῆς καθεστηκυίας ἄλλην μ. [πολιτείαν] *to introduce a new polity*, Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 8, cf. Ep. Plat. 319 D. 2. c. gen. partit., οὐ μεθίστησι τοῦ χρώματος *he changes*

[nothing] of his colour, Ar. Eq. 398. II. of persons, to remove, set free, τινὰ ῥύσσει Soph. Ph. 463; κακῶν, πόνων Eur. Hel. 1442, I. T. 991; ὑπνοῦ Id. Or. 133. 2. to remove from one place to another, to remove, Thuc. 4. 57; ὠστρακίζον καὶ μεθίστασαν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 15; μ. ἐκ βαρβάρου γῆς Eur. I. T. 775; εἰς ἄλλην γῆν μ. πόδα Id. Bacch. 49:—so in aor. I med. μεταστήσασθαι, to remove from oneself or from one's presence, Hdt. 1. 89., 8. 101, Andoc. 39. 38, Thuc. 1. 79, etc.

B. Pass., aor. I μετεστάθην [ᾶ] Eur. El. 1201, Plat., also with aor. 2, pf., and plqpf. act.: I. of persons, to stand among or in the midst of, c. dat., ἐτάροισι μεθίστατο Il. 5. 514. 2. to change one's position, μ. τυράννοις ἐκπόδων to remove out of their way, make way for them, Eur. Phoen. 40: to retire, depart, παλαιὸν εἰς ἴχνος Aesch. Supp. 538; ἐκ τῆς τάξιός Hdt. 9. 58; ἐκ τυραννικοῦ κύκλου Soph. Aj. 749; ἐξω τῆς οἰκουμένης Aeschin. 77. 19; c. gen., δεῦρ' Ἰωλκίας Χθονός Eur. Med. 551; θρόνων Id. Phoen. 75; μ. φυγῆ Id. Med. 1295: absol., μεταστάθ', ἀπόβασι Soph. O. C. 162; ὅταν μεταστή [ἄλβος] Id. Fr. 576. 6. 3. c. gen. rei, to change or cease from, κότον Aesch. Eum. 900; ξηρῶν τρόπων Ar. Vesp. 1451, cf. Pl. 365; λύπης, κακῶν Eur. Alc. 1122, Hel. 856; μ. βίου to die, Id. Alc. 21; μ. φρενῶν to go mad, Id. Bacch. 944.

4. to go over to another party, to revolt, Thuc. 1. 35, etc.; ἀπό τινος 8. 76; παρά or πρὸς τινα I. 107, 130. II. of things, to change, alter, sometimes for the better, τῆς τύχης εἰ μετεστεύωσθαι Hdt. 1. 118, cf. Eur. Med. 911; also for the worse, ἐξ ἧς [μεταβολῆς] ὀλιγαρχία μετέστη by which an oligarchy was brought about, Plat. Rep. 553 E, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 24, Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 1; ἐκ φωτὸς εἰς σκότος μ. Plat. Rep. 518 A; εἴ τι μὴ δαίμων .. μετέστηκε στρατῶ καὶ αἰὲν ἠαὶ changed for them, Aesch. Pers. 158.

μεθό, for μεθ' ὁ, after that. μεθοδεία, ἡ, craft, wiliness, Ep. Eph. 4. 14., 6. 11; cf. μεθοδεύω. μεθόδευμα, τό, = μέθοδος, Eust. Opusc. 92. 42. μεθοδευτέον, verb. Adj. one must go to work regularly, Arist. Top. (?) μεθοδευτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who goes to work by rule, Eust. 2. 5. μεθοδευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, regular, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 455. 14. μεθοδεύω: an aor. with double augm. ἐμεθώδευσα in Diog. L. 8. 83; and a pf. pass. μεμεθώδευμαι in Eust. 1325. 32: (μέθοδος). To treat by rule or method, Dion. H. de Thuc. 19, Diod. 1. 15, 81, etc. 2. to use cunning devices, employ craft, LXX (2 Regg. 19. 27); and in Med., Polyb. 33. 4, 13; so in Act., II. to manage: Pass., γυνὴ μεθοδεύεται ἐπαίνοις Charito 7. 6.

μεθοδηγέω, to lead another way, Anth. P. 9. 351. μεθοδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μέθοδος) going to work by rule, methodical, systematic, Polyb. 10. 47, 12, etc. II. τὰ μ., a lost work of Arist., prob. on Logic, Rhet. 1. 2, 10, cf. Dion. H. ad Amm. 1. 6 and 8. III. οἱ μ. regular physicians, opp. to empirics, Galen., etc., cf. C. I. 3283.

μεθόδιον, τό, = ἐφόδιον, Lat. viaticum, C. I. 3137. 31, Diog. L. 7. 198, Hesych. II. = μέθοδος, ap. Suid. μεθοδίτης, οὐ, ὁ, = μεθοδευτής (nisi hoc legend.), Hesych. μέθοδος, ἡ, (μετά, ὁδός) a following after, pursuit, μέθοδον ποιεῖσθαι τινος Anon. ap. Suid.:—hence, II. pursuit of knowledge, scientific inquiry, investigation, Plat. Soph. 218 D, 235 D, al.; μ. ποιεῖσθαι to pursue one's inquiry, Ib. 243 D; ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ μ. Arist. Pol. 4. 2, 1. 2. the mode of prosecuting such inquiry, method, system, Plat. Phaedr. 270 C, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 1, 1, Pol. 1. 1, 3, etc.; ἡ διαλεκτικὴ μ. Plat. Rep. 533 C, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 20; joined with ἐπιστήμη, τέχνη, Id. Eth. N. 1. 1, 1; μ. ἔχειν to be systematically versed in .., Id. Top. 1. 2, 1. 3. ἡ τοῦ κινεῖσθαι μ. the doctrine of motion, Plat. Theaet. 183 C. 4. systematic medicine, ἡγήθη μεθόδου .. προστάτα C. I. 3283; cf. μεθοδικός.

μεθολκή, ἡ, a drawing over or away, Philo 1. 559, Plut. 2. 517 D. μεθομήρεος, ὁ: in Pind. Fr. 18, Böckh interprets μ. ἐρίφων companion of kids, i. e. Pan.

μεθομιλέω, to hold converse with, c. dat., Il. 1. 269, ubi v. Spitzn. μεθορίζω, to border on, Hesych. μεθόριος, α, ον, (ὄρος) lying between as a boundary, γῆ μεθορία τῆς Ἀργείας καὶ Λακωνικῆς the border country between .., Thuc. 2. 27., 4. 56: in pl. the borders, marches, frontier, Id. 2. 18, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16, etc.; μεθόρια φιλοσόφου τε καὶ πολιτικοῦ Plat. Euthyd. 305 C;—also in sing., τὸ μεθόριον Plat. Legg. 878 B; ὁ ὕπνος δοκεῖ εἶναι τοῦ ζῆν καὶ τοῦ μὴ ζῆν μ. Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 9, cf. H. A. 8. 1, 5; so, ἐν μεθορίῳ εἶναι Id. Probl. 26. 31:—also, ἡ μεθορία (sub. χώρα) Plut. Crass. 22; ἡ μεθόριος Philo 2. 622.

μεθορκόω, to bind by a new oath, τὴν στρατιάν App. Civ. 4. 62. μεθορμάομαι, Pass. to rush in pursuit of, make a dash at, μεθορμηθῆναι Od. 5. 325; μεθορμηθεῖς Il. 20. 192.

μεθορμίζω, to remove from one anchorage to another, intr. (sub. νέας), μ. εἰς Σηστόν Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 25; metaph., τοῦ νῦν σκυθρωποῦ .. μεθορμίζεσθαι ἐκ (or ἀπό) .. ἐς .. Hdt. 2. 115., 7. 182, Thuc. 6. 88.

μέθυ, τό, (v. fin.), wine, Hom., but only in nom. and acc., πολλὸν .. μέθυ πίνετο Il. 9. 469 (465); σίτον καὶ μέθυ ἠδύ Od. 4. 746; ἐκ κριθῶν μ. Aesch. Supp. 953, etc.:—the gen. μέθυος first in Anth. P. 9. 826, Nic. Th. 582; dat. μέθυϊ in An. Oxon. 3. 255. (From √MEΘ come also μέθ-η, μέθ-υσος, μεθ-ύω, μεθ-ύσκω; cf. Skt. madh-u, Slav. med-u, Lith. med-us, O. Norse mjöd-r, A. S. med-o (mead), O. H. G. met-a (Germ. meth),—all meaning honey or honey-wine.)

μεθύδωτης, οὐ, ὁ, = μεθυδότης, E. M. s. v. Μεθυμναῖος.

μεθυδριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ὔδωρ) νύμφη, = ὑδριάς, a water-nymph, Anth. Plan. 226; also ἐφυδριάς.

Μεθύδριον, τό, properly Between-waters, name of a place in the heart of Arcadia, whence the waters ran different ways, some north, some south (cf. Ital. Inter-amnia), Thuc. 5. 58.

μεθύ-δότης, οὐ, ὁ, giver of wine, Anth. P. 9. 524, Orph. H. 46. 1.

μεθυμναῖος, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus, Plut. 2. 648 E.

μεθ-υπαλλάγη, ἡ, = ὑπαλλαγή, late Schol. on Soph. Aj. 292 (302).

μεθύπαρξις, ἡ, posteriority, Olympiod.

μεθ-υπάρχω, to come into existence after, Justin. M.

μεθύ-πίδαξ, ὁ, ἡ, gushing with wine, βότρυς Anth. P. 6. 22.

μεθ-υπλάνης, ἐς, staggering from wine, Greg. Naz.

μεθ-υπλήξ, ἡ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, wine-stricken, i. e. drunken, Call. Fr. 223, Anth. Plan. 306: cf. οἰνοπλήξ.

μεθ-υποδέομαι, Med. to put on another person's shoes, Ar. Eccl. 544.

μεθυπόστρωσις, ἡ, a changing one's bed, Hipp. Fract. 763.

μεθύσης, ὁ, worse form for μεθυστής, Ath. 685 F, Luc. Soloec. 5, cf. Lob. Phryn. 152.

μέθυσις, ἡ, (μεθύω) drunkenness, Theogn. 836.

μεθύσκω, fut. ὑσω [ῦ] LXX: aor. I ἐμέθυσσα, Ep. -υσσα Nonn., inf. μεθύσαι Alex. 1. citand.:—Pass., fut. μεθυσθήσομαι Luc. Luct. 13, Diog. L. 7. 118: aor. ἐμεθύσθη Eur., etc., Aeol. inf. μεθύσθη Alcae. 35: pf. μεμέθυσμαι Hedyll. ap. Ath. 176 D:—cf. ἐκ-, κατα-μεθύσκω. Causal

of μέθυω, to make drunk, intoxicate, inebriate, Διονύσος οἶδε τὸ μεθύσαι μόνον Alex. Συντρ. 2; μ. ἐαυτὴν οἶνω Luc. Syr. Dea 22: metaph., πανθ' ὅσα δι' ἡδονῆς μεθύσκοντα παράφροντα ποιεῖ Plat. Legg. 649 D; τὴν αἴσθησιν Theophr. Odor. 46. 2. to give to drink, θήλη μεθύσκει μεμητρῆν Babr. 89. 9: to water, moisten, βομῶν, τέφρην Anth. P. 6. 99., 11. 8. II. Pass. = μεθύω, to drink freely, to get drunk, Hdt. 1. 133, etc.; οἶνω I. 202; πίνων οὐ μεθύσκειται Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 11:—in aor. ἐμεθύσθη, to be drunk, ἀπαξ μεθυσθείς Eur. Cycl. 167, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1244; ἀνθρώπους οἶους μεθυσθέντας Dem. 23. 16; c. gen., νέκταρος with nectar, Plat. Symp. 203 B:—metaph., ταῖς ἐξουσίαις with power, Dion. H. 4. 74:—in Hipp. 678. 46, μὴ μεθυσκέτω stands in the text for μεθυσκέσθω.

μέθυσμα, τό, an intoxicating drink, LXX (1 Regg. 1. 15, Jer. 13. 13).

μεθύσο-κότταβος, ον, drunk with cottabus-playing, Ar. Ach. 525.

μέθυσος, drunk with wine, properly only used in fem., μεθύση γραῦς Ar. Nub. 555, Vesp. 1393, etc., v. Phryn. 151, A. B. 107, Thom. M.; but later also, 2. of men, μεθύσους τοὺς ἐμπόρους ποιεῖ Menand. 'Arr. 2, cf. Plut. Brut. 5, Luc. Timo 55: drunken, intemperate, Cebes Tab. 34; v. Lob. Phryn. 1. c.

μεθύσοχάρυβδις [ᾶ], ἰος, ἡ, a wine-charybdis, nickname for a drunken woman, Com. Anon. 271; cf. ποντοχάρυβδις.

μεθύστερος, α, ον, living after, καλὸν τ' ἀκούσαι καὶ λέγειν μεθυστέροις for posterity, Aesch. Theb. 581; μεθυστέρῳ ἐν χρόνῳ in after time, Cratin. Nem. 14. II. neut. as Adv., of time, afterwards, h. Hom. Cer. 205; so long after, so late, Aesch. Cho. 516; οὐ μ. in a moment, Id. Ag. 425: too late, Soph. Tr. 710; so, τὸ μ. hereafter, Id. Ph. 1133.

μεθυστής, οὐ, ὁ, a drunkard, Anth. P. 5. 296, Arr. Epict. 4. 2, 7.

μεθυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, intoxicating, ἀρμονία Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 14. II. of men, given to wine, drunken, Plat. Rep. 573 C; cf. μέθυσος.

μεθύστρια, ἡ, fem. of μεθυστής, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 36, C. I. 5760.

μεθυσφάλλεω, to be reeling-drunk, Opp. C. 4. 204.

μεθ-υσφάλης, ἐς, reeling-drunk, ἴχνος Anth. Plan. 99, cf. Anth. P. 6. 248.

μεθ-υτρόφος, ον, producing wine, ἄμπελος Simon. (?) 179.

μεθύχάρμων, ον, gen. ονος, rejoicing in wine, Manetho 4. 300.

μεθύω, (μέθυ), only found in pres. and impf.: the fut. and aor. act. belong to μεθύσκω (except in late writers, as Plut. 2. 239 A, Nonn. D. 28. 211), the aor. being supplied by the Pass. of μεθύσκω. To be drunken with wine, νευστάζων κεφαλῇ, μεθύοντι ἐοικώς Od. 18. 240; opp. to νήφω, Theogn. 478, 627; then in Pind., and Att. (cf. λυτήριος); μ. ὑπὸ τοῦ οἴνου, ἐκ τῆς μέθης Xen. Symp. 2, 26, Diod. 16. 19: τὸ μεθύειν drunkenness, Antiph. Παρεκδ. 1, Alex. Δακτ. 1. II. metaph. of things, to be drenched, soaked, steeped in any liquid, c. dat., e. g. βοείην .. μεθύουσαν ἀλοιοφῆ Il. 17. 390; μεθύων ἐλαίῳ λύχνος Babr. 114. 1; [χεῖμαρρος] ὄμβροισι μ. Anth. P. 9. 277. 2. metaph. also of persons, to be drunken or intoxicated with passion, pride, etc., like Lat. inebriari, ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης Xen. Symp. 8, 21; ὑπὸ τρυφῆς Plat. Criti. 121 A; τῆς ἐλευθερίας Id. Rep. 562 D; ἐρωτι Anacr. 17; τῷ μεγέθει τῶν πεπραγμένων Dem. 54. 9; οὐ μ. τὴν φρόνησιν Alex. Incert. 21; μ. τὸ φίλημα Anth. P. 5. 305:—but, πληγαῖς μεθύων drunken (i. c. stupefied) with blows, Theocr. 22. 98; ἐξ ὀδυνῶν Opp. H. 5. 228.

μειδωγός, ὄν, (μείων, ἄγω) bringing the sacrificial lamb (μείων, q. v.) to be weighed, ὡσπερ μ. Ἰσθάνων Eurpol. Δημ. 1 (v. Meineke 5. p. 36):—hence μειωγωγέω, to bring the lamb to the scale, and metaph., μ. τὴν τραγωδίαν to weigh it as you would a lamb, Ar. Ran. 798:—μειωγωγία, ἡ, Suid.

μειδάμων [ᾶ], ονος, ὁ, ἡ, smiling, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 57.

μειδάω, to smile, Ep. Verb. only used in 3 sing. aor. μείδησε (-εν) Il. 1. 595., 5. 426, Od. 4. 609, etc., Hes. Sc. 115; part. μειδήσας, -σασα Il. 1. 596, etc.; inf. μειδήσαι h. Hom. Cer. 204; Σαρδάνιον μείδησε (v. sub Σαρδάνιος); κάρχαρόν τι μειδήσας grinning so as to show his teeth, Babrius 94. 6:—the pres. is supplied by μειδιάω, which however is used by Hom. only in Ep. part. μειδιάων Il. 7. 212., 23. 786; -ιώσσα 21. 491; other forms occur in later writers, 3 sing. μειδιάει h. Hom. 9. 3; part. μειδιάων 6. 14, μειδιάωσα Ar. Thesm. 513; inf. μειδιάων Plat. Parm. 130 A; impf. ἐμειδία Luc. D. Meretr. 3. 2, Ep. μειδιάασκε Q. Sm. 9. 117: aor. I ἐμειδίασα Plut., Luc.; part. μειδιάσας Plat. Phaedo 86 D, Aeol. fem. -ιάσαισα Sappho 1. 14.—The distinction between γελᾶν and μειδιάν is that the former means to laugh outright, the latter to smile secretly, so

that there is a climax in *μειδῆσαι γελάσαι τε*, h. Hom. Cer. 204.—On the forms, v. Lob. Phryn. 82. (Hesych. has *μείδορ* = *μείδημα*; cf. Skt. *smi*, *smā-yē* (*subrideo*), *smi-am* (*risus*); O. H. G. *smie-len* (*to smile*); Slav. *smij-ati se* (*γελάω*), Lett. *smeēt*;—so that the Gr. Root has lost the *σ*; cf. also Lat. *mi-rus*, *mi-ror*.)

μείδημα, τό, a smile, smiling, Hes. Th. 205.
μειδίωμα, τό, a smile, Luc. Bis Acc. 28, Plut. Sulla 35; in Hesych., *μειδίασμα*:—*μειδίωσις*, εως, ἡ, and *-ασμός*, οὐ, ὁ, *smiling*, Poll. 6. 199.
μειζονάκεις, Adv. of *μείζων*, so as to be greater, Nicom. Arithm. p. 131.
μειζονότης, ητος, ἡ, greater magnitude, lambl. V. P. § 115.
μειζόνως, *μειζότερος*, *μείζων*, v. sub *μέγας*.
μείης, ὁ, old form of *μείσι* or *μήν*, Plat. Crat. 409 C.
μείλας, Ep. for *μέλας*, only in Il. 24. 79, *μείλανι πόντω*.
μείλια, ἰων, τά, (*μειλίσσω*, *μείλιχος*) *soothing things*, esp. of gifts, ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ μείλια δώσω I will give *gladdening gifts* besides, of a bridal dowry (al. *ἐπιμείλια*), Il. 9. 147, 289; so of playthings, etc., Ap. Rh. 3. 146. II. *propitiations*, Ib. 4. 1549. III. rarely in sing., *μείλιον ἀπλοίας* a charm against storms, Call. Dian. 230, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 135, Anth. P. 6. 75.
μείλιγμα, τό, (*μειλίσσω*) *anything that serves to soothe*, in pl., *μειλίγματα θυμοῦ scraps with which the master appeases the hunger of his dogs*, Od. 10. 217; *μειλίγματα προσφέρειν* Eur. Fr. 1040; and in sing., Nic. ap. Ath. 51 D:—*metaph.*, *γλώσσης ἐμῆς μείλιγμα καὶ θελκτῆριον* Aesch. Eum. 886; *μ. νοῦσου* Nic. Th. 896; *τῆς ὀργῆς* Plut. Pomp. 47. 2. in pl. *propitiations*, *atonements* made to the dead, Lat. *inferiae*, Aesch. Cho. 15, Eum. 107; also *ἐναγίσματα*. 3. in Aesch. Ag. 1439, Agamemnon is called *Χρυσήιδων μείλιγμα* the *fondling* of Chryseis-girls, *Chryseidum deliciae*. II. a *soothing song*, Theocr. 22. 221:—in pl. *soft words*, Longin. 32. 3.
μειλικτήριος, ον, *able to soothe*, Suid. s. v. Ποντίφειξ: *μειλικτήρια* (sc. *ιέρα*), τά, *propitiations*, Aesch. Pers. 610; cf. *μείλιγμα* I. 2.
μειλικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *foreg.*; Adv. *-κῶς*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 233.
μειλικτός, ἡ, ὄν, *to be soothed*; known from compds. with *α-* and *δυσ-*.
μειλικτρα, τά, = *μειλίγματα*, Ap. Rh. 4. 712.
μειλίνας, α, ον, = *μείλινας*, Opp. C. 4. 381.
Μειλινοῆ, ἡ, euphemist. name of Hecate, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 818.
μείλινας, η, ον, *poët.* for *μέλινας*, q. v.
μείλιξις, ἡ, (*μειλίσσω*) a *soothing propitiation*, Suid.
μείλιον, τό, v. *μείλια*.
μειλίσσω, fut. *ξω*: (From *√MEIA* come also *μείλ-ια*, *μείλ-ιχος* and *-ίχιος*, etc., *μειλ-εῖν* = *ἀρέσκειν* (Hesych.), and perh. *μέλ-ε* (ᾧ *μέλε*); cf. Skt. *marḍ* (= *marl*), *mṛi-āmi* (*saveo*), *mṛi-ikam* (*gratia*); Goth. *milds* (*φιλόστοργος*); O. H. G. *mil-ti* (*mild*); Slav. *mil-u* (*ἐλεεινός*); Lith. *myl-iu* (*amo*), etc.:—the Root of *μέλ-ι*, i. e. *μειλιτ*, is against a connexion with *μείλ-ια*, etc.) *To make wild, to soothe, to treat kindly*, τινά Theocr. 16. 28; esp. *to appease, propitiate*, rarely c. gen., *πυρὸς μειλισσέμεν* (like *πυρὸς χαρίζεσθαι*) *to appease [the dead] by fire*, i. e. funeral rites, Il. 7. 410; of rivers, *λιπαροῖς χεύμασι γαίαν .. μειλίσσοντες οὐδας gladdening the soil with rich streams*, Aesch. Supp. 1030; *ὀργᾶς μ.* Eur. Hel. 1339; *μ. τινὰ λουβαῖν*, *χύτλοις* Lyc. 542, Ap. Rh. 4. 708. II. Pass. *μειλίσσομαι*, *to be soothed, grow calm*, h. Hom. Cer. 291. III. Med. *to use soothing words*, *μηδέ τί μ' αἰδόμενον μείλισσο μῆδ' ἐλεείρων extenuate* not aught from respect or pity, Od. 3. 96., 4. 326. 2. *to propitiate*, *Κύπριν ἀοιδῆσιν θυέεσσι τε* Ap. Rh. 1. 860, cf. Philostr. 304, etc.: *to soften, subdue*, *ἔθνη .. καθάπερ ζῶα τιθασεύων καὶ μ.* Plut. 2. 330 B; *αὐτμὴν πυρὸς* Ap. Rh. 3. 531. 3. *to implore*, Ap. Rh. 3. 985, cf. 4. 1012; and so in the Act., *ἐγὼ κείνῳ γε τεδρὶ ἐν χεῖρας ἰκέσθαι μείλιξω* 4. 416.
μειλίχη, ἡ, *the cestus (μάς) of boxers*, in its earliest form, before it was loaded with metal, a *boxing-glove*, Paus. 8. 40, 3.
μειλίχια, ἰων. *-ίη*, ἡ, *gentleness, softness*, *μειλίχη πολέμοιο lukewarmness in battle*, Il. 15. 741; (cf. *μείλιχος ἐν δατ λυγρῆ*, Il. 24. 739): *kindness*, Hes. Th. 206, Ap. Rh. 2. 1279, etc.
μειλίχειον, τό, *the temple of Ζεὺς μείλιχίος*, C. I. 5594. 16.
μειλίχιος, α, ον, also ον, ον Plut. 2. 370 D: (*μειλίσσω*):—*gentle, soothing*, Hom. mostly in dat. pl., *μειλίχοισι ἐπέεσσι*, μ. *μύθοις*, and without Subst., *προσαυδᾶν μειλίχοισι with gentle words*, Il. 4. 256., 6. 214; *οἱ δὲ τ' ἐς αὐτὸν τερπόμενοι λεύσσουσιν—δ' ὀσφαλέως ἀγορεύει—αἰδοῖ μειλίχη* (sic interpung.) Od. 8. 172; so, *θεὸν ὡς ἰλάσκονται αἰδοῖ μειλίχη* Hes. Th. 92;—Adv. *-ίως*, Ap. Rh. 2. 467, etc.; also neut. as Adv., *μειλίχιον μυκάσατο* Mosch. 2. 97. II. not till later of persons, *mild, gracious*, Ζεὺς Μειλίχιος, the protector of those who invoked him with propitiatory offerings, (v. infr. III), in whose honour the *Διάσια* were held twice a year at Athens, Thuc. 1. 126, Xen. An. 7. 8, 4; also at C. I. 1568. 68; and at Argolis, Paus. 2. 20, 1, etc.; also epith. of Dionysos, Plut. 2. 994 A, etc.; of Κύπρις, Anth. P. 5. 226, and other divinities. III. *μειλίχια ἱερά propitiatory offerings*, like *μειλίγματα* and *μειλικτήρια*, Plut. 2. 417 C: and this may be the sense of *μειλίχια ποτά* in Soph. O. C. 159, though the Schol. takes it to refer to *honey* mixed in the drink-offerings.
μειλίχό-βουλος, ον, *mild-counselling*, Proclus Hymn. 6.
μειλίχό-γῆρυς, v, gen. *νοσ*, *soft-voiced*, Tyrtae. 9. 8.
μειλίχό-δωρος, ον, *giving pleasing gifts*, οἶνος Hermipp. Φορμ. 2. 2, Ὑγία Ροῦτα ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 68.
μειλίχό-μειδος, ον, (*μειδάω*) *soft-smiling*, Alcae. 54, where Herm. *μειλιχόμειδε*:—*μειλιχομειδής* (Cod. *-μετιδῆς*) in Hesych., who also has *μειλιχόμεητις*. Cf. Gaisf. Hephaest. 80.
μειλίχό-μυθος, ον, *soft-speaking*, Greg. Naz.
μείλιχος, ον, *gentle, kind*, like *μειλίχιος*, Hom.: I. in ll. always of persons, *πᾶσιν γὰρ ἐπίστατο μ. εἶναι* 17. 671; *μ. αἰεὶ* 19. 300,

etc.; epith. of *Λητώ*, Ὑπνος Hes. Th. 406, 763; c. gen., Ἄρτεμις *μ. ὠδίνων soother of ..*, Anth. P. 6. 242; Sup. *μειλιχώτατος* Epigr. Gr. 462. I. II. once in Od., of things, οὐ μ. ἔστιν ἀκούσαι οὐτ' ἔπος οὐτε τι ἔργον 15. 374; so, μ. δῶρα h. Hom. 8. 2; ἔπεα Hes. Th. 84; *μείλιχος αἰών*, ὀργά Pind. P. 8. 139., 9. 76; τὸ *μείλιχον gentleness*, Theogn. 365; τὰ *μείλιχα joys*, Pind. O. 1. 49; *μείλιχα μυθεῖσθαι* Opp. C. 3. 219, etc. *μειλίχό-φωνος*, ον, = *μειλιχόγῆρυς*, Sappho ap. Aristaen. 1. 10; written *μειλίφωνος* in Philostr. 811.
μείον, ονος, τό, neut. of *μείων*, q. v. II. *μείον*, τό, *the lamb or sheep which was offered on the κουρεῶτις or third day of the Athenian Apaturia*, by a father who was enrolling his son among his *φράτερες*. It was required to be of a certain weight; and so, while weighing, it was common for the *φράτερες*, whose perquisite it was, to cry out *μείον*, *μείον*, *too light!* Hence the animal was called *μείον*, the offerer *μειαγωγός*, the act of offering *μειαγωγεῖν*, *μειαγωγία*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 798.
μείον, ον, τό, = *μῆον*, Diosc. 1. 3.
μειον-εκτέω, (ἐξω) *to have too little, to be poor*, Xen. Ages. 4, 5: *to be worse off, come short*, Id. Cyr. 8. 6, 23, etc.:—Construct., absol., Xen. ll. c., Mem. 3. 14, 6; c. dat. rei, *to fall short in a thing*, Hier. 1, 11; also, ἐν τινι Ib. 1, 27: c. gen. rei, *to be short of a thing*, σίτων καὶ ποτῶν Ib. 2, 1; also, μ. τῶν εὐφροσυνῶν ἐν τινι Ib. 1, 29; also c. gen. pers. et dat. rei, μ. τῶν ἰδιωτῶν τῇ εὐφροσύνῃ Ib. 1, 18. Opp. to *πλεονεκτέω*.
μειονέκτης, ον, ὁ, *one who has less*, Anon. post Andronic. de Pass. p. 756.
μειονεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *disposed to take too little*, opp. to *πλεονεκτικός*, Hierax ap. Stob. 107. 23.
μειονεξία, ἡ, *disadvantage*, opp. to *πλεονεξία*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 25.
μειόνως, *μειότερος*, v. sub *μείων*.
μειουρία, ἡ, *a being curtailed*, also *μνουργία*, Eust. 900. 7.
μειουρίζω, *to curtail*, Nicom. Arithm. II. intr. *to be curtailed*, v. l. Dion. P. 404.
μει-ουρος, ον, (*μείων*, οὐρά) *curtailed, curtail*, Ael. N. A. 15. 13; *στίχοι μ. hexameters* in which the first syll. of one of the two last feet is short instead of long, Ath. 632 E; cf. Hephaest. 183 Gaisf., Eust. 900. 7 sq., and v. *μύουρος*.
μειό-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φρήν*) *thoughtless*, Hesych.
μειώω, (*μείων*) *to make smaller, to lessen*, τὸ *χωρίον* Polyb. 9. 20, 3; μ. τὸν ὄπλισμόν τοῖς θώραξιν *to diminish the armour by the breast-pieces*, Dion. H. 4. 16:—*to moderate, τὴν ἄγαν κάθαρσιν* Xen. Eq. 5, 9. 2. *to lessen in honour, degrade*, Id. Hell. 3. 4, 9; τὴν ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου βουλὴν Diod. 11. 77. 3. *to lessen by word, extenuate, disparage*, opp. to *μεγαλύνω*, τὰ τῶν πολέμιων Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 17, cf. Hier. 2, 17; *μειοῦν καὶ αὐξεῖν* Arist. Rhet. 2. 18, 4. 4. *to shorten a syllable*, Dion. H. de Comp. 11. II. Pass. *to become smaller, to decrease*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 974, Plat. Crat. 409 C, and Xen. 2. *to become worse or weaker*, μ. τὴν διάνοιαν Id. Mem. 4. 8, 1; c. gen. *to fall short of*, Ib. 1. 3, 3, cf. Cyr. 7. 5, 65.
μειράκιδιον, τό, = *μειράκιον*, Theodoret. (v. l. *μειρακύλλιον*).
μειράκι-εξάπατης, ον, ὁ, a *boy-cheater*, Anth. P. append. 288.
μειράκιέομαι, Dep. *to play the boy, be mischievous*, Lat. *adolescens-turire*, Plut. Anton. 10, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 9, etc.
μειράκιζομαι, Dep. *to reach the age of puberty*, dub. in Arr. An. 4. 13, 1. The Act. in Phot. Ep. 55. p. 111.
μειράκιος, ἡ, ὄν, *juvenile*, Villosion Anecd. 2. 83.
μειράκιον [ᾶ], τό, a *boy, lad, stripling*, Antipho 123. 38, oft. in Ar., Plat., etc.; defined by Hipp. ap. Philon. 1. 26, *ἄχρι γενείου λαχνώσεως*, ἐν τὰ τρίτῃ ἐπτά; a *boy of about 14 years old*, Plat. Prot. 315 D; ἐκ *μειρακίων μέχρι γήρως* Isocr. Antid. § 93, cf. Aeschin. 6. 14; εἰς ἄνδρα ἐκ *μειρακίων τελευτᾶν* Plat. Theaet. 173 B; ἐκ *μειρακίου* Isae. 55. 6:—v. *μείραξ*, of which *μειράκιον* is the apparent Dimin.
μειρακιδόμαι, Dep., = *μειρακίζομαι*, Xen. Lac. 3, 1, Ael. V. H. 12. 1.
μειρακίσκη, ἡ, Dim. of *μείραξ*, a *little girl*, Ar. Ran. 409, and (in iron. sense) Pl. 963.
μειρακίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of *μείραξ*, a *lad, stripling*, Alex. Galat. 1, Παράσ. 1. 7; ἦν δὲ παῖς μᾶλλον δὲ *μειρακίσκος* Plat. Phaedr. 237 B:—*μειρακίσκιον*, τό, Jo. Chrys.
μειράκιδος, ετ, (εἶδος) *becoming a youth, youthful*, Plat. Rep. 498 B: τό μ., of style, like τὸ *νεανικόν*, Dion. H. de Isocr. 12; also *the puerile*, Longin. 3, 4. II. *puerile, δόξα* Plat. Rep. 466 B; *ὑπερβολή* Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 16. Adv. *-δῶς*, Polyb. 11. 14, 7; Comp. *-έστερον*, Dinarch. ap. Galen.
μειρακιωδία, ἡ, *boyishness*, Theognost. Can. 26. 11.
μειρακύλλιον, τό, Dim. of *μειράκιον*, a *mere lad*, Ar. Ran. 89, Anaxandr. Ὀδ. 1. 12; μ. ὦν *κομιδῆ* Dem. 539. 23:—also *-υλλίδιον*, Liban. 4. 884.
μείραξ, ἄκος, ἡ, a *young girl, lass*, (*μειράκιον*, *μειρακίσκος*, *μειρακύλλιον* being used of boys, Phryn. 212, Ammon., etc.), Cratin. Incert. 9, Ar. Thesm. 410, Pl. 1071, 1079, Eccl. 611, 696, 1138, Xenarch. Πενταθλ. 1. 3; *μείρακες* is used (still in the fem.) of men, *qui muliebria patiuntur*, Cratin. Δραπ. 6, Luc. Pseudos. 5; but in late writers just like *μειράκιον*, a *boy, lad*, Lob. l. c. (Cf. Skt. *maryak-as* (*homuncio*), from *maryas* (*homo, adolescens*).)
μείρομαι, Dep., used by Hom. and Hes. only in 3 sing. pf. *ἔμμορε* (v. infr. II); *ἔμμορες* in Ap. Rh. 3. 4; 3 pl. *ἔμμοραντι* in Hesych.: this tense was taken by later Ep. to be an aor., whence we find *ἐξέμμορον* in Nic. Th. 791, *ἔμμορον* Anon. ap. E. M.: a form *μειρόρηκε* occurs in Nic. Al. 213; for pf. pass. v. infr. III. (From *√MER* come also *μέρος*, *μερίτι*, *μερίζω*, *ἔμμορα*, *μόρος*, *μοῖρα*, *μόρα*, *μόρα-σιμος*; cf. Lat. *mer-eo*, *-eor*, *mer-enda*, *mer-etrix*, and prob. *mer-x* (*mer-cis*), *merces* (*-cedis*);—all having the common notion of *apportionment*, as in *δαίω*, *δαῖς*, *δαίτη*. There is no connexion of this Root with either *MEP*,

MAP, μερ-μηρίζω, μέρ-μνα or MEP, MOP, μορ-τός, mors.) To receive as one's portion, with collat. notion of its being one's due, c. acc., καὶ ἡμῖν μείρο τιμῆς take half the honour as thy due, Il. 9. 616 (612): later, to divide, Arat. 1054. II. in pf. to obtain one's share of, c. gen., οὐτις ὁμοίης ἔμμορε τιμῆς Il. 1. 278; πάντα δέδασται, ἕκαστος δ' ἔμμορε τιμῆς 15. 189, cf. Od. 11. 337; (so, θεῶν ἐξέμμορε τιμῆς 5. 335); ἔμμορέ τοι τιμῆς ὅς τ' ἔμμορε γείτονος ἐσθλοῦ Hes. Op. 347:—later c. acc., Nic. Al. 488, Ap. Rh. 3. 208:—c. part. to happen to be, Nic. Al. 213. III. pf. pass. εἴμαρται (perh. for σέ-σμαρται), impers. it is allotted, decreed by fate, c. acc. et inf., Plat. Rep. 566 A, Phaedr. 255 B; but mostly in plqpf. εἴμαρτο, it was decreed, νῦν δέ με ἀργαλέω θανάτῳ εἴμαρτο ἀλῶναι Il. 21. 281, Od. 5. 312; ἐκ γὰρ τῆς εἴμαρτο .. τέκνα γενέσθαι Hes. Th. 894; εἰ .. οὕτως εἴμαρτο πράξαι Dem. 293. 10, etc.:—often also in part., εἴμαρμένα δῶρα θεῶν Theogn. 1027; τὰ δ' ἄλλα .. σὺν θεοῖς εἴμαρμένα Aesch. Ag. 913; τοιαῦτα .. πρὸς θεῶν εἴμ. Soph. Tr. 169; χρόνος εἴμαρμένος Plat. Prot. 320 D, cf. Phaedo 113 A; εἴμαρμένον ἐστὶ, = εἴμορται, Id. Menex. 243 E:—also, ἡ εἴμαρμένη (sc. μοῖρα), that which is allotted, destiny (like πεπωμένη from πέπρωται, v. sub πορεῖν), Id. Phaedo 115 A, Gorg. 512 E, Dem. 296. 19, etc.:—later we find several other forms, μέμαρται, μεμαρμένους Agath. 12 A; inf. μεμόρθαι Schol. Il. 10. 67; part. μεμορμένος Ap. Rh. 3. 1130, C. I. 4708; also μεμόρθηται (as if from μορέω), Manetho 6. 13; μεμορρημένος, Anth. P. 7. 286, Clem. Al. 168; πυρὸς μεμορρημένος ἀγαθῆς exposed to .., Nic. Al. 229; and in Tim. Locr. 95 A, a Dor. 3 sing. μεμόρακται (as if from μοράζω) it partakes of, τινος; cf. μοιράω. IV. in Arat. 657, μείρομαι as Pass., to be divided from, τινος. μείρομαι, Dep. = ἰμείρομαι, c. gen., Nic. Th. 402. μείς, ὁ, Ion. and Aeol. nom. for μῆν (Dor. μής), a month, Il. 19. 117, Hes. Op. 555, Anacr. ap. Eust. 1012. 1, Hdt. 2. 82, Hipp. 256. 1, and Inscr. ; also in Pind. N. 5. 82, Plat. Crat. 409 C, Tim. 39 C. II. the visible part of the moon, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 556, cf. Schneid. Theophr. in Ind.—The oblique cases come from μῆν; but a gen. μείνους occurs in an Orchom. Inscr. in C. I. 1569 A. 1. μείστος, ἡ, ὄν, Sup. of μείων, most, Bion 5. 10. μείωμα, τό, (μείω) curtailment:—a fine, Xen. An. 5. 8. 1. μείων, irr. Comp. of μικρός, lesser, less, Aesch. Cho. 519, Supp. 596, etc.: older, Soph. O. C. 374:—neut. μείον, as Adv., less, μ. ἰσχύσειν Διός Aesch. Pr. 510, cf. Cho. 707:—also, μείονως ἔχειν to be of less value, Soph. O. C. 104; cf. μειζύων:—a form μειότερος occurs in Epigr. Gr. 558. 2. (V. sub μινύθω.) μει-ώνυμος, ὄν, a sort of Comp. of μικρώνυμος, q. v. μείωσις, ἡ, (μείω) diminution, opp. to αὐξησις, Hipp. Mochl. 855, Arist. Categ. 14. 1, Gen. et Corr. 1. 5. 11. μειωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, lowering in description, diminishing, ὕψους Longin. 42. 1. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 42, Diog. L. 7. 53. μειωτός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of diminution, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 306. μελάγ-γαῖος, ὄν, Hdt. 2. 12., 4. 198; -γαῖος, ὄν, Theophr. H. P. 8. 7. 2; -γεως, ὄν, gen. ω, Id. C. P. 2. 4. 12:—with black soil, loamy, Lat. pullus. μελαγ-γράφης, ἔς, marked with black, διφθεραί Eur. Fr. 629. μελάγ-γυῖος, ὄν, black-limbed, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 570. μελάγ-καρπος, ὄν, with black fruit:—μ. δσάφεια Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 474 C; written μελάγκορος in Tzetz. Hist. 12. 575, whence Karsten μελάγκορσος, Mullach μελάγκουρος. μελάγ-κερως, ὄν, black-horned, of Agamemnon, Aesch. Ag. 1127, the epith. being suggested by the preceding words, ἀπεχε τὰς βοῶν τὸν ταῦρον: but the corrected reading in the Med. Ms. is μελάγκερῳ agreeing with πεπλάματι, simply for μέλανι. μελαγ-κευθῆς, ἔς, clad in black, Bacchyl. 36. μελάγ-κολπος, ὄν, black-bosomed, Nonn. D. 34. 83; cf. μεγαλόκολπος. μελαγ-κορῦφίζω, to ripe like the μελαγκόρυφος, Hero Spir. p. 220. μελαγ-κόρυφος, ὄν, a bird, the blackcap, Motacilla atricapilla L.; or (as Sundevall) Parus palustris, the marsh-tit, Ar. Av. 887, Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 5., 9. 15. 2; acc. to Plin. 10. 44, the μ. was the same bird as the ficedula (συκαλίς), the latter name being given it during the fig season. μελάγ-κραιρα, ἡ, the black-haired, of the Sibyl, Lyc. 1464, Arist. Mirab. 95. μελαγκράνιος, ὄν, (μελάγκρανις) plaited of rushes, Philet. 6. 2, Strab. 168. The MSS. give μελαγκράϊνος or -κραϊνος. μελάγ-κράνις, ἰος, ἡ, a black-tufted kind of rush, Theophr. H. P. 4. 12. 1, Plin. 21. 69. μελαγ-κρήδεμνος, ὄν, with black headband, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 488: generally, bleak, ὀμίχλη Nonn. Jo. 6. 17. μελαγ-κρήπις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, with black base, i. e. black shoes, Paul. Sil. de S. Soph. 261, cf. Eust. 174. 9., 1437. 53. μελάγ-κροκος, ὄν, (κρόκη) with black woof: with black sails, Aesch. Theb. 857. μελάγ-κωπος, ὄν, with black handle, Schol. Eur. Or. 809. μελαγ-χαίτης, ὄν, ὁ, black-haired, of Centaurs, Hes. Sc. 156, Soph. Tr. 837; of Hades, Eur. Alc. 439. μελάγχχιμος, ὄν, poet. for μέλας, black, dark, γυῖα, στρατῆς Aesch. Supp. 719, 745; φάρη Id. Cho. 11; πέπλοι, ὄν Eur. Phoen. 371, El. 513;—but also, μ. νύξ Aesch. Pers. 301:—τὰ μελάγχχιμα, dark spots in snow, Xen. Cyn. 8. 1, cf. Poll. 5. 66. On the form, cf. δύσ-χιμος. μελαγ-χίτων [ῖ], ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, with black raiment, Aesch. Cho. 9:—metaph. darksome, gloomy, φρήν Id. Pers. 114; cf. Homer's φρένες ἀμφιμέλαιναί. μελάγ-χλαινος, ὄν, black-cloaked, Mosch. 3. 27. II. οἱ Μ., a Scythian nation in Hdt. 4. 20, etc. μελάγ-χλωρος, ὄν, darkly pale, sallow, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1, etc. μελαγχολάω, to be atrabilious, melancholy-mad, Ar. Av. 14, Pl. 12, 366, 903, Plat. Phaedr. 268 E.

μελαγ-χολία, ἡ, atrabiliousness, melancholy, a disease, Hipp. Aër. 288, etc.; cf. Foës. Occón., and v. sub μικροχολία. μελαγχολικός, ἡ, ὄν, of atrabilious or melancholic temperament, τὰ μ. Hipp. Aph. 1248; οἱ μ. Ib. 1249; opp. to μικρόχολος, Id. Acut. 394:—Adv. -κῶς, Hipp. 68 C, etc. II. atrabilious, choleric, Plat. Rep. 573 C, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 10. 3. μελαγχολόμοι, Pass. to be atrabilious, Poll. 2. 214. μελάγ-χολος, ὄν, (χολή) dipped in black bile, Isid. Soph. Tr. 573. μελαγχολώδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) like black bile, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 15. μελάγχροος, ὄν, contr. -χροος, ὄν: (χροά):—black-skinned, bronzed, swarthy, of sunburnt persons, Hipp. 1170 D, Plut. Arat. 20, etc.; Hdt. 2. 104 has a heterocl. nom. pl. μελάγχροες.—Poetic forms μελαγχροῖς, ἔς, of a hero's complexion, Od. 16. 175; μέλαγχρος, ὄν, Alcae. 21; μελάγχρως, ὄν, ἡ, Eur. Or. 321, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E, etc.;—so, in Com., μελαγχρῆς, ἔς, Cratin. Incert. 75, Eupol. Incert. 69, Antiph. Kōp. 3, Menand. Incert. 340. Cf. μελανόχροος. μελάγ-χῦλος, ὄν, with black juice, Theod. Prodr. μέλαθρον, τό: Ep. gen. μελαθρόφιν, Od. 8. 279:—the ceiling of a room, or (rather) the main beam which bears the ceiling, 8. 279., 11. 278, h. Hom. Ven. 174; but in Od. 19. 544, where the eagle sits ἐπὶ προῦχοντι μελάθρῳ, it must be the end of this beam, projecting outside the house. 2. generally, a roof, Il. 2. 414, Od. 18. 150. II. a house, κυπαρίσσινον μ. Pind. P. 5. 52; μ. οὐράνιον, of heaven, Eur. Hec. 1100;—but in this sense mostly in pl., like Lat. tecta, Trag.; μ. ἐν βασιλείοις in the king's halls, Aesch. Cho. 343, etc.; ἔς δόμων μέλαθρα, Virgil's tecta domorum, Id. Ag. 957; of a cave used as a dwelling, Soph. Ph. 147, Eur. Cycl. 491. (Acc. to E. M. from μελαίω, cf. καπνοδόκη in Hdt. 1. 137. But the form κμέλ-εθρον (Pamphil. in E. M. 521. 29) is given as = δοκός, and this points to a connexion with καμάρα, Curt. no. 31 a.) μελαθρόω, to connect or fasten by beams, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 5). μελαιναῖος, ἡ, ὄν, = μέλας, cited from Or. Sib.; v. Lob. Paral. p. 319. μελαινάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a blackish fish, Meineke Cratin. Πλουτ. 3. μελαινίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the black, a name of Aphrodité at Corinth, Ath. 588 C. II. a kind of sea-shell, Sophron ap. Ath. 86 A. μελαινόρριν, -χρως, -φαιος, v. sub κελαινο-. μελαίνω, fut. ανῶ: pf. pass. μεμέλασμαι, aor. ἐμελάνθην: (μέλας). To blacken, make black, Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 10, Probl. 38. 1, Nic. Al. 472: metaph., μ. φράσιν to use an obscure expression, Ath. 451 C, cf. Dion. H. ad Pomp. 2:—used by Hom. in Pass., of the stain of blood on the skin, μελαινετο δὲ χρῶα καλόν he had his fair skin stained black, Il. 5. 354; also of blood itself, μελανθὲν αἷμα Soph. Aj. 919; of the earth just turned up, ἡ δὲ μελαίνετ' ὀπισθεν Il. 18. 548; of ripening grapes, Hes. Sc. 300; of a newly-bearded chin, Ib. 167; αἰ λευκαὶ τρίχες μελαίνονται Plat. Polit. 270 E; of hair, also, to be dyed black, Ar. Eccl. 376:—the Act. is not in Hom. or Hes.: cf. μελάνει. 2. in Medic. to cause μελασμός (q. v.), Hipp. Aph. 1252:—Pass. to turn black, as a symptom of mortification, Id. Art. 832. II. intr., = Pass., to grow black, Plat. Tim. 83 A, Anth. P. 5. 124, etc. μελαμ-βῆθῆς, ἔς, darkly deep, Ταρτάρου κευθμῶν Aesch. Pr. 219; ἀκταὶ Ἀχέρωντος Soph. Fr. 469; σηκὸς δράκοντος Eur. Phoen. 1010, etc. A constant v. l. is μελαμβῆθῆς, ἔς, dark-dyed, which occurs in Bacchyl. ap. Suid. s. v. εἶδωλον, Poll. 7. 129, etc. μελάμ-βιος, ὄν, of dark and dreary life, Hesych. μελάμ-βοος, ὄν, having black oxen, Eust. 562. 39. μελαμ-βόρειος, ὄν, -βόρειος, ὄν, (βορέας) of the black north: πνεῦμα μ. the black north wind which blows on the coast of Palestine, and in Southern Gaul (where it is called la bise or mistral), Strab. 182, ubi v. Casaub., Joseph. B. J. 3. 9. 3. μελάμ-βροτος γῆ, land of negroes, Eur. Fr. 230. 3; γείτονας μ. negroes, Ib. 771. 4. μελάμ-βωλος, ὄν, with black soil, Anth. P. 6. 231, Opp. C. 3. 508. μελαμ-πῆγῆς, ἔς, Dor. for -πηγῆς, black-clotted, αἷμα Aesch. Theb. 737: generally, black, discoloured, χαλκὸς μ. πέλει Id. Ag. 392. μελάμ-πέδος, ὄν, with black earth, cited from Eust. μελάμ-πελος, ἡ, a name of the plant ἐλξίνη, Diosc. Noth. 4. 39. μελάμ-πεπλος, ὄν, black-robed, epith. of Death, and Night, Eur. Alc. 844, Ion 1150: dark, black, στολή Id. Alc. 427, cf. 819. μελαμ-πέταλος, ὄν, dark-leaved, Anth. P. 4. 1, 14, cf. 9. 307. μελάμ-πετρος, ὄν, with black rocks, Philet. ap. Schol. Theocr. 2. 6. μελαμπόδιον, τό, a name of the black hellebore (from Melampus, who is said to have first used it), Theophr. H. P. 9. 10. 4; also μελαμπόδειος ἑλλέβορος, Ib. μελαμ-πόρφυρος, ὄν, dark purple, Poll. 4. 119. μελάμ-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, black-footed, ancient epith. of the Egyptians, Apollod. 2. 1. 4. in Hom. only as prop. n., Blackfoot. μελάμ-πρωρος, ὄν, with black prow, ναῦς Epigr. Gr. 1028. 56. μελάμ-πτερος, ὄν, black-winged, v. l. Anth. P. 9. 331. μελάμ-πῦγος, ὄν, black-bottomed, considered a mark of manhood (cf. λάσιος), Eubul. Λακων. 2; a name of Hercules, μ. τοῖς ἐχθροῖς, a very Hercules to them, Ar. Lys. 802; v. Müller Dor. 2. 12, § 10, Wess. Hdt. 7. 216; hence proverb., μὴ τεν μελαμπύγου τύχης take care not to 'catch a Tartar,' Archil. 99. II. of a fierce kind of eagle (v. sub πύγαργος). μελάμ-πῦρον, τό, melampyrum, cow-wheat, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4. 6; -πῦρος, ὁ, Ib. 8. 8. 3. μελαμ-φαῖς, ἔς, whose light is blackness, μελαμφαῖς οἴχεται δ' Ἐρεβος Eur. Hel. 518 (lyr.); γαίης ἔς μ. μυχοῦς Carcin. Trag. ap. Diod. 5. 5. μελαμφορέω, to wear black, Eust. Opusc. 236. 75, etc.; -φορία, ἡ, black clothing, Ib. 232. 73; -φόρος, ὁ, a monk, Manass. Chron. 6677. μελάμ-φυλλος, ὄν, dark-leaved, δάφνα Anacr. 82; κισσός Dion. P. 573: of places, dark with leaves, Αἴτνα Pind. P. 1. 53; γῆ Soph. O. C.

482; ὄρη Ar. Thesm. 997. II. as Subst., μελάμφυλλον, τό, = ἄκανθος, Diosc. Noth. 3. 19.
 μελάμφωνος, ον, with indistinct voice, Lat. fusca voce, Galen. 5. 384.
 μελαμψήφεις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, with black pebbles, of streams, Call. Dian. 101, Del. 76.
 μέλαν, ἄνος, τό, (ncut. of μέλας) black pigment used as ink, Plat. Phaedr. 276 C; τὸ μ. τρίβων Dem. 313. 11.
 μελᾶν-ἀετος, ὁ, the black eagle, prob. a variety of the common eagle (Falco fulvus), Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 2.
 μελᾶν-ἄθηρ σίτος, ὁ, a dark kind of summer-wheat, Geop. 3. 3; to be restored in Hesych. for μελαναίθηρ.
 μελᾶναιγίς, ἴδος, ὁ and ἡ:—with dark aegis, epith. of Erinys, Aesch. Theb. 699; of Bacchus at Athens, Paus. 2. 35, 1, Schol. Ar. Ach. 146. On the acc., v. E. M. 518. 54. II. οἶνος μ. was a dark red wine, Plut. 2. 692 E.
 μελαναίων (Bggk. μελανέων), ὦνος, ὁ, the part of a ship covered with pitch, Ar. ap. Hesych.
 μελᾶν-αυγής, ἐς, dark-gleaming, νασμός Eur. Hec. 154:—poët. fem. μελᾶνανγέτις, ἴδος, Orph. Arg. 515, as restored by Herm.
 μελᾶν-δειρος, ὁ, the blackthroat, a bird, our redstart, Hesych.
 μελᾶν-δετος, ον, bound or mounted with black, φάσγανα καλά, μελᾶν-δετα, best understood of the iron scabbard, Il. 15. 713; so, μ. ξίφος Eur. Phoen. 1091; σάκος μ. an iron-rimmed shield, Aesch. Theb. 43; but, μελᾶνδετον φόνω ξίφος Eur. Or. 821.
 μελαν-δίνης [ἰ], ον, ὁ, dark-eddy, Dion. P. 577.
 μελᾶν-δόκος, ον, holding ink, κίστη, ἄγγος μ., Anth. P. 6. 65 and 68.
 μελᾶνδρον, τό, heart of oak, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 2; for which in Od. 14. 12 we have τὸ μέλαν δρῦός. II. v. sub μελᾶνδρος.
 μελᾶνδρος, ον, dark as the oak, dark-leaved, πίτυς Aesch. Fr. 249; cf. Od. 14. 12, et Schol. ad l.
 μελᾶνδρῦς, ὅς, ὁ, a large kind of tunny, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 121 B:—hence μελᾶνδρῦα (sc. τεμάχη), τά, slices of tunny, Xenocr. p. 174 Coraës; and μελανδρῦαί (sc. τομοί), οἱ, Ath. l. c., 315 D.
 μελᾶν-εἰδέω, to look black, Galen. Gloss.
 μελᾶνεμονέω, to be clad in black, Arist. Mirab. 109, 1, Strab. 520.
 μελᾶνεμονία, ἡ, a wearing of black clothes, Nicet. Ann. 324 A.
 μελᾶν-εἰμῶν, ον, black-clad, μ. ἔφοδοι the assaults of the black-robed ones (the Furies), Aesch. Eum. 376; μ. ἔορτή a public lamentation, Dion. H. 2. 19.
 μελανέω, v. sub μελᾶνω.
 μελᾶν-ζοφος, ον, blackly dark, E. M. 370. 19.
 μελᾶν-ζωνος, ον, with black girdle, Nonn. D. 31. 116.
 μελανηφόρος, ον, = μελανοφόρος, Orph. H. 41. 9; epith. of certain priests of Isis, C. I. 2293 (ubi v. Böckh), -96:—μελανηφορέω, Tzetz. 7. 999.
 μελαν-θέα, ἡ, = μελᾶνων δρασις, opp. to λευκοθέα, Aristo ap. Plut. 2. 440 F.
 μελανθ-έλαιον, τό, oil of μελᾶνθιον, Diosc. 1. 46, in lemmate.
 μελ-άνθεμον, τό, a sort of ἀνθεμίς (signf. III), Diosc. 3. 154, Plin. 22. 26.
 μελ-ανθής, ἐς, (άνθος) black-blossoming: generally, black, swarthy, γένος Aesch. Supp. 154; cf. λευκανθής.
 μελᾶνθινος, η, ον, made from μελᾶνθιον, Diosc. 1. 46.
 μελᾶνθιον, τό, also μελᾶνθιος πῶα, (άνθος) a herb whose seeds were used as spice, nigella sativa, Hipp. 619. 47., 683. 22, Diosc. 3. 93.
 μελᾶν-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, = μελανόθριξ, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 10.
 μελᾶν(α), ἡ, (μέλας) blackness, opp. to λευκότης, Arist. Phys. 8. 8, 29, Metaph. 4. 14, 3, al. II. a black cloud, Xen. An. 1. 8, 8: in pl. black spots, Polyb. 1. 81, 7.
 μελᾶνίζω, to be black or blackish, Hicesius ap. Ath. 320 D, cf. 312 D.
 μελᾶν-ἵππος, ον, with black horses, νύξ Aesch. Fr. 66.
 μελᾶν-ἰσχυρός, ον, with black stripes, Arist. Fr. 282.
 μελᾶν-δέρματος, ον, black-skinned, Arist. H. A. 3. 9, 2.
 μελᾶν-δοχεῖον, τό, an inkstand, Poll. 10. 60 (MSS. μελανοδόχον).
 μελᾶν-ειδής, ἐς, black-looking, Arist. Color. 5. 11.
 μελᾶν-ἔζυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, in Aesch. Supp. 530, μελανόζυξ ἄταν the black-benched pest, i. e. ship with black (Egyptian) rowers, cf. 719, 745, and v. sub μελάμπους, μελανοσυρμαῖος.
 μελᾶν-ἄθηρ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, black-haired, Hipp. Epid. 1. 955, Arist., etc.
 μελᾶν-κάρδιος, ον, black-hearted, Στυγὸς πέτρα Ar. Ran. 470.
 μελᾶν-κόμη, ον, ὁ, black-haired, Poll. 2. 24.
 μελᾶν-κῶλος, ον, black-limbed, Zonar.
 μελᾶν-μαλλος, ον, black-fleeced, Eust. 403. 42.
 μελᾶν-ὄμματος, ον, black-eyed, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 23.
 μελᾶν-νεκυο-εἰμῶν, ον, gen. ονος, clad in black shroud, Comic word in Ar. Ran. 1336.
 μελᾶν-νεφής, ἐς, with black clouds, Schol. Il. 2. 412.
 μελᾶν-οῦμαι, Pass. to be or become black, Schol. Hes. Sc. 7, LXX (Jer. 5. 18).
 μελανο-πλόκαμος, ον, black-haired, Schol. Pind. O. 6. 46, etc.
 μελᾶν-ποιός, ον, blackening, Hesych. s. v. μελαινάων.
 μελᾶν-πούς, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, black-footed, Schol. Il. 11. 628.
 μελᾶν-πτερος, ον, black-winged, φάσμα Eur. Hec. 705; Νύξ Ar. Av. 695.
 μελᾶν-πτέρυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., ὄνειρος Eur. Hec. 71: with black fins, κορακίνος Ar. Fr. 452.
 μελᾶν-ράβδωτος, ον, striped with black, Xenocr. p. 15, Coraës.
 μελᾶν-ρίζον, τό, black hellebore, Diosc. Noth. 4. 151.
 μελᾶν-ός, ἡ, ὄν, = μέλας, Geop., etc., v. Lob. Paral. 139, and v. μέλας fin.
 μελᾶν-σπερμον, τό, = μελᾶνθιον, Diosc. Parab. 2. 93.
 μελᾶν-στέρφος, ον, black-skinned, Aesch. Fr. 389; Nauck μελαν-στέρφων, metri grat.
 μελᾶν-στικτος, ον, black-spotted, Arist. Fr. 283.
 μελᾶν-στολος, ον, black-robed, Plut. 2. 372 D, Epigr. Gr. 1023. 3.

μελᾶν-οστος, ον, for μελᾶν-όστεος, black-boned, αἰετοῦ .. μελανόστου θρηνητήρος as was read in Il. 21. 252 by Aristotle (v. Eust. 1235. 42, Porph. Il. 24. 315) for the common reading μελανόσσου (ὄσσε) black-eyed; Aristarch., μέλανος, τοῦ θρηνητήρος:—perhaps the true reading is μελανούρου, black-tailed, v. μελάμπυγος II, πύγαργος II; cf. also μελανάετος.

μελᾶνο-συρμαῖος, ον, epith. of the Egyptians in Ar. Thesm. 857, with a double meaning, with black trains to their robes (σύρματα), and foud of purges (συρμαῖαι), cf. Hdt. 2. 77, and v. sub μελανόζυξ.

μελᾶν-οτειχῆς, v. sub μελαντειχῆς.

μελᾶν-ότης, ητος, ἡ, blackness, opp. to λευκότης, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 9 (paraphr.).

μελᾶν-ουρίς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of sq., Anth. P. 6. 304.

μελᾶν-ουρος, ὁ, (οὔρα) a sea-fish, the black-tail, melanurus, Epich. 44 Ahr., Cratin. Troph. 1, Antiph. Προβλ. 1. 4. II. a kind of snake, Ael. N. A. 6. 51, etc.

μελᾶν-φαιος, ον, dark gray, opp. to λευκόφ-, Ath. 78 A.

μελᾶν-ὄφθαλμος, ον, black-eyed, Hipp. Epid. 1. 955, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 17.

μελᾶν-φλεψ, εβος, ὁ, ἡ, black-veined, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1.

μελᾶν-φορέω, to wear black, Plut. 2. 557 D: μελᾶν-φόρος, ον, wearing black, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 338: cf. μελανηφόρος.

μελᾶν-οφρῦς, v. gen. vos, black-browed, Hesych., Arcad. 91.

μελᾶν-φύλλος, ον, = μελάμφυλλος, πτερά Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C.

μελᾶν-χλωρος, ον, darkly pale, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 204.

μελᾶν-χρῶς, ον, = μελάγχρῶς, Od. 19. 246; heterocl. nom. pl., κύαμοι μελανόχρῶες Il. 13. 589; and gen. sing. -χρῶς in Nic. Th. 941.

A form μελανοχροῖης in Suid.:—also μελᾶν-χρῶς, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = μελάγχρῶς, Eur. Hec. 1106 (ubi v. Dind.), Theocr. 3. 35; μελανόχρων Theophr. Sens. § 78:—cf. μελάγχρῶς, κελαινόχρῶς.

μελᾶν-σις, ἡ, a becoming black, opp. to λεύκανσις, Arist. Phys. 5. 6, 5.

μελᾶν-σπερμον, τό, a name for μελᾶνθιον, Diosc. Par. 2. 53.

μελᾶν-στερνος, ον, = μελανόστερνος, Jo. Gaz. Tab. M. 2. 126.

μελαν-τειχῆς, ἐς, black-walled, δόμος Περσεφόνης Pind. O. 14. 28, where Böckh μελανοτειχῆς.

μελᾶν-τερος, α, ον, Comp. of μέλας.

μελαντηρία, ἡ, a black metallic dye or ink, Arist. Color. 4, 1, Diosc. 5. 118, Luc. Catapl. 15.

μελαν-τραγῆς, ἐς, black when eaten, σῦκον Anth. P. 6. 299.

μελᾶν-υδρος, ον, with black water, κρήνη μελᾶνυδρος of water which looks black from its depth, Il. 9. 14, Od. 20. 158, al.

μελᾶνω, intr. to grow black, only in Il. 7. 64, Ζεφύριοι ἐχεύατο πόντον ἐπι φρίξ, .. μελᾶνει δέ τε πόντος ἐπ' αὐτῆς (sc. τῆς φρικῆς):—so Wolf and Bekk., after Arist. Probl. 23. 23; but Aristarch. read πόντον in the second clause also and took μελᾶνει trans. = μελαίνει (sc. Ζεφύρος) makes the sea black:—later Ep. used μελανέω intr., so that they must have read μελανεῖ δέ τε πόντος, v. Ar. Rh. 1574, Arat. 836, Call. Ep. 55; there is also an intr. part. μελανούντα in Theophr. Ign. 50; μικκῆ καὶ μελανεῦσα in Anth. P. 5. 121.

μελᾶνωμα, τό, blackness, Eumath. p. 13.

μελᾶν-ωπός, ὄν, (ὤψ) black-looking, Marcell. Sid. 64.

μελᾶνωσις, ἡ, = μέλανσις, Eccl.

μελᾶρ-ρῖνος, ον, (βινόν) black-skinned, Nonn. 14. 395, etc.

μέλας [but μέλας in Rhian. ap. Choerob. 1. 94, where μέλας is corrupt for μέλας, v. A. B. 1182], μέλαινα, μέλας; gen. μέλανος, μελαίνης, μέλανος, etc.: (cf. τάλας, the only word exactly like it in form): Ep. dat. μέλαινα Il. 24. 79: Aeol. nom. μέλαις Greg. Cor. 599: (v. fin.). Black, swart, μέλαν αίμα, κύμα, μέλας οἶνος, γαῖα μέλαινα, etc., Hom., the word being used by him to describe all dark objects, though not absolutely black; μέλαν ὕδωρ prob. drawn from a deep well (cf. μελᾶνυδρος), Od. 4. 359; ναῦς μ. either from its being pitched over (cf. μελαναίων), or from the dark look of all ships on the water, Il. 1. 300, al.:—of a man, dark, swarthy, to denote a dark, sun-burnt complexion (cf. λευκός Il. 1), μέλανας δὲ ἀνδρικοὺς ἰδεῖν Plat. Rep. 474 E; ἰσχυρός τις ἦν, μέλας Dem. 537. 17; τὰ μέλανα black marks, about the ears of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 5. 23; cf. μελάγχρῶς, μελάμπυγος.

II. black, dark, murky, ἔσπερος, νύξ, etc., Hom., Pind., etc.

III. metaph. black, dark, θάνατος Il. 2. 834, etc.; Κῆρ Ib. 859, etc.; ὀδύναί 4. 117, etc.; the origin of the metaphor being more distinctly seen in the phrases μ. νέφος θανάτοιο, ἄχεος νεφέλη μ. 16. 550, 18. 22; later also, μ. τύχη, ἀρά Aesch. Supp. 88, Theb. 833; Ἐρινύς Ib. 988, cf. Eum. 52; ἀτη Ag. 770; Ἄρης Ib. 1511; Ἄιδης Soph. O. T. 29; Ἄιδου μ. ἀνάγκη Eur. Hipp. 1388, etc.; ἡμέραι μέλαιναί = Lat. dies atrī, Plut. Lucull. 27.

—In all these senses, opp. to λευκός.

2. of the voice, indistinct, Lat. fuscus, opp. to λευκός (I. 2), Arist. Top. 1. 15, 4, Philostr. 185; φάνημα βραχὺ καὶ μ., of Nero, Dio C. 61. 20.

3. dark, obscure, enigmatical, Anth. P. 11. 347;—as in Lat., Lycophron ater, Stat. Sylv. 5. 3, 157.

4. of persons, dark, malignant, (cf. Horat. hic niger est), Plut. 2. 12 D; μ. ἦθος M. Anton. 4. 28:—so prob., μέλαιναί φρένες in Solon ap. Diog. L. 1. 61; μ. καρδία Pind. Fr. 88; though one is reminded of Homer's φρένες δμφιμέλαιναί.

IV. Comp. μελᾶν-τερος, α, ον, blacker, very black, τοῦ δ' οὔ τι μελᾶντερον ἐπλετο ἔσθος Il. 24. 94; proverb. of the thickest darkness, [νέφος] μελᾶντερον ἢ τε πίσσα (v. sub ἦτε) 4. 277:—Sup. μελᾶντατος Hipp. 908 B, etc.:—Comp. also μελανώτερος (from μελανός), also Strab. 772.

V. μέλας, τό, v. sub v.

(Acc. to Curt., the Root is found in μολύνω (cf. also μολο-βρός); Skt. mal-am (sordes), mal-as (sordidus), mal-inas (lutulentus, niger); Lat. mal-us, mal-ignus; Goth. mail (rūtis); O. H. G. meil (macula); Lith. mól-is (lutum), mel-yuas (caeruleus); Lett. mel-s (niger).—He denies any relation to κελαινός.)

μέλασμα, τό, a black or livid spot, Hipp. Fract. 760, Art. 840; v.

sq. II. II. a black dye, Poll. 2. 35. III. μ. γραμμοτόκου
 a black lead pencil, Anth. P. 6. 63.
 μελασμός, ὁ, a blackening, τῶν τριχῶν Diosc. 1. 155; esp. from por-
 tification, Hipp. Aph. 1253. II. a black spot, Plut. 2. 921 F.
 μέλω (v. fin.), to melt, make liquid, Call. Fr. 309, Manetho 6. 464:—
 Pass. μέλωμαι, to melt, grow liquid, ὡς δὲ λέβης ζεῖ ἔνδον . . κνίσην
 μελδόμενος filled with melting fat, Il. 21. 363 (as Aristarch.; vulg.
 κνίση); σάρκες μελδόμεναι Nic. Th. 108. (Cf. O. Norse smelt-a,
 O. H. G. schmilz-u, our smelt; so that the Root must have lost an s.)
 μέλε, Ep. 3 impf. from μέλω, Od. 5. 6.
 μέλε, an Att. voc., used as a familiar address to both sexes, ὦ μέλε,
 dear! good friend! Ar. Eq. 671, Nub. 33, 1192, Vesp. 1400, Pax 137,
 Eccl. 120, 133; νῆ Δία, ὦ μέλε Plat. Theaet. 178 E; τί κόπτεις, ὦ
 μέλε; Menand. Σύνεργ. 2. (The Gramm. explain it by ὦ ἐπι-μελ-είας
 ἄτιε καὶ ὄλον με-μελ-ημένε: but it is perh. from the same Root as
 μείλ-ιχος, μείλ-ίσσω, and not connected with μέλεος.)
 μελεαγρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a sort of guinea-fowl, Numida meleagris, named
 after the hero Meleager, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 3, Clytus ap. Ath. 655 B.
 μελεάζω, (μέλος) to sing, Nicet. Ann. 326 C, Nicom. Harm. 4. 23.
 μελεγγυρῆς, ἔς, f. l. for μελαγγραφῆς, q. v.
 μελεδαίνω, (μέλω) to care for, be cumbered about, c. gen., πενίης
 Theogn. 1125; also c. acc., Archil. 7, Theocr. 10. 52, cf. C. I. 8 (Böckh
 p. 20); also c. inf., γῆμαι κακὴν οὐ μελεδαίνει ἐσθλὸς ἀνὴρ a good man
 cares not to marry a bad woman, Theogn. 185; so Lat. non curare, =
 detrectare. II. to care for, attend upon, like θεραπεύω, μ. τοῦς
 νοσήοντος Hdt. 8. 115, cf. Hipp. 598. 26.
 μελέδημα, τό, (μελεδαίνω), care, anxiety, Hom., who always uses pl.,
 μελεδήματα πατρός anxieties about one's father, Od. 15. 8; of sleep,
 λύων μελεδήματα θυμοῦ Il. 23. 62; cf. λυσιμελής:—μελεδήματα θεῶν
 the care of the gods [for men], Eur. Hipp. 1102. II. the object
 of care, Ibyc. 4; ἐμοὶ μ. ἰσχάς Alex. Ὀλυμπ. 1. 15; cf. μέλημα.
 μελεδήμων, ον, careful, busy, κερκίς Ib. 6. 39, cf. 7. 425; c. gen. caring
 for, ἔργων Emped. 398.
 μελεδών, v. sub μελεδώνη.
 μελεδωνεύς, ὁ, poet. for μελεδωνός, Theocr. 24. 104.
 μελεδώνη, ἡ, care, sorrow, Od. 19. 517, Sapph. 20, Theocr. 21. 5,
 etc.: in h. Hom. Ar. 532, Merc. 447, Hes. Op. 66, Theogn. 883, the
 vulg. readings μελεδώνων, μελεδώνας (as if from μελεδών) should be
 corrected μελεδωνῶν, -δωνας; so in Phanocl. ap. Stob. t. 64. 14, μελε-
 δῶναι (for -ῶνες) is found in the best MSS; v. however μεληδών:—
 in late Poets we have a gen. μεληδόνος (Anth. P. 5. 293), dat. pl.
 μεληδούσι (Christod. Ecphr. 16). II. = μελέτη, Hipp. 605. 11,
 where the sing is used.
 μελεδωνός, ὁ and ἡ, one who takes care of, an attendant, guardian,
 μ. τῶν οἰκιῶν a house-steward, Hdt. 3. 61; ὁ μ. τῶν θηρίων the keeper
 of the crocodiles, Id. 2. 65; μ. τῆς τροφῆς one who provides their food, Ib.,
 cf. 7. 31, 38; μελεδωνοὶ τῶν ἱερῶν Dion. H. 1. 67:—not in good Att.
 μέλει, impers., v. μέλω A. II.
 μελεῖζω, (μέλος I) like μελίζω A, Apollod. 3. 12, 6 (but v. l. μελίσας).
 μελέινος, η, ον, = μέλιος, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 8.
 μελεῖστί, Adv. (μελεῖζω) limb from limb, Shaksp. 'limb-meal,' μελεῖστί
 ταμών Il. 24. 409; διὰ μ. ταμών Od. 9. 291, cf. 18. 338.
 μελεο-πᾶθῆς, ἔς, having suffered wretchedly, Aesch. Theb. 964.
 μελεό-πονός, ον, having done wretchedly, Aesch. Theb. 963.
 μέλεος, α, ον, also ος, ον Eur. Or. 207:—like ἡλεός, idle, useless, οὐ
 χρῆ ἐστάμεναι μέλεον σὺν τεύχεσι Il. 10. 480; μελέη δέ μοι ἔσσειται
 ὄρμη Od. 5. 416; οὐ μέλεος εἰρήσεται αἶνος Il. 23. 795; μέλεον δέ οἱ
 εὐχος ἔδωκας a fruitless victory, 21. 473:—so, μέλεον as Adv., in vain,
 μέλεον δ' ἠκόντισαν ἀμφω Ib. 366. II. from Hes. Th. 563
 (οὐκ ἐδίδου μελείοισι πυρὸς μένος . . θνητοῖσι) it took the latter sense of
 unhappy, miserable; so in addressing persons, ὦ μέλει, τί κάθησθε;
 Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, etc.; μέλεος γάμων unhappy in marriage, Aesch.
 Theb. 779; ὦ μοι ἐγὼ σοῦ μέλεος Soph. Tr. 972, cf. Eur. I. T. 868,
 Pors. Hec. 425. 2. of acts, conditions, etc., ἔργα Aesch. Cho.
 1007; θάνατος, πάθη Id. Theb. 870, Soph. Ant. 977. [μέλει is a
 dissyll., as if μέλοι, in Aesch. Theb. 876, 947.]
 μελεό-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, miserable-minded, Lat. infelix animi, Eur. I. T. 854.
 μελεσί-πτερος, ον, (μέλος II) singing with its wings, epith. of the
 cicada, Anth. P. 7. 194; cf. Lob. Phryn. 688.
 μελετάω: fut. ἦσω Thuc. 1. 80, etc., but -ήσομαι Luc. Pseudos. 6,
 Philostr. 529: (v. sub μέλω). Post-hom. Verb, to care for, take
 care of, c. gen., like ἐπιμελέομαι, βίου, ἔργου Hes. Op. 314,
 441. II. c. acc. rei, to attend to, study, οὐ δύναμαι ἀκοῦσαι, τοῦτο
 μελετῶν (sc. τὸ ἀκοῦσαι) Hdt. 3. 115; ἀστοῖς ἴσα χρῆ μελετῶν
 Soph. O. C. 171; νόμους Eur. Bacch. 892; μ. δόξαν to study, court repu-
 tation, Thuc. 6. 11; μ. δόξας to court popular opinion, Plat. Phaedr.
 260 C. 2. to profess or practise an art, Lat. meditari, μαντείαν h.
 Hom. Merc. 557; μ. τοῦτο (sc. κήρυκα εἶναι) Hdt. 6. 105; often in Att.,
 μ. σοφίαν Ar. Pl. 511; τέχνας, ῥητορικὴν, ὄρχησιν, etc., Plat. Gorg. 511
 B, etc.:—in Att., also, to practise speaking, to con over a speech in one's
 mind, λογάρια δύστηνα μελετήσας Dem. 421. 20; but the acc. is often
 omitted, v. infr. III. 4:—Pass., τὸ ναυτικὸν οὐκ ἐνδέχεται ἐκ παρέργου
 μελετᾶσθαι nautical skill cannot be acquired by occasional practice,
 Thuc. 1. 142; εὐταξία μετὰ κινδύνων μελετωμένη discipline won by
 practice on the battle-field, 6. 72, cf. μελετή I. 2; so Plat., etc. III.
 other constructions may take the place of the acc. rei, 1. c. inf. to
 practise doing a thing, meditate or study how to do, μετρίως ἀλγεῖν μελετᾶ
 σοφία practises moderation in grief, Eur. Fr. 47; λαλεῖν μεμελετήκασι
 που Ar. Eccl. 119; also, μ. τοφεύειν καὶ κλοντίζειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12, cf.
 Antiph. 121. 25; μ. ποιεῖν καὶ λέγειν Lys. 117. 1; μ. ἀποθνήσκειν Plat.

Phaedo 67 E. 2. more rarely c. part., μ. κυβερνῶντες Xen. Ath. 1,
 20; with ὡς and part., Id. Cyr. 5. 5, 47. 3. ἐμελέτησεν ὡς . . εἰεν
 Ib. 8. 1, 42. 4. absol. to practise, exercise oneself, the acc. rei
 being omitted, Ar. Eccl. 164, Thuc. 1. 80, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 16; of soldiers,
 ἦν τὸ ἱππικὸν μεμελετηκός Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 10; c. dat. modi, τόξω μ.
 καὶ ἀκοντίω Id. Cyr. 2. 1, 21; ἐν τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι by want of practice,
 Thuc. 1. 142, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 436 Obs. 4. 2. b. esp. to practise
 oratory, to rehearse a speech (v. supr.), declaim, Plat. Phaedr. 228 B; so
 of actors, Arist. Probl. 11. 46; cf. Philostr. 529, Anth. P. 11. 145, etc.;
 μ. ἐπὶ τῶν καιρῶν to get up a speech off-hand, Dem. 1414. 12.—Cf.
 ἀσκέω. IV. c. acc. pers. to exercise or train persons, ἐμελέτησεν
 αὐτοὺς ὡς εἰεν . . Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 14; c. inf., οὐς ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τοὺς
 ἵππους μελετᾶ Φεῖδων Mnesim. Ἴπποτρ. 1. 7. 2. of a physician,
 to treat a case, Hipp. 548. 4, etc.; and in Pass., of the patient, Id. 547.
 7, etc. V. in Gramm. to be wont to do, c. inf.
 μελέτη, ἡ, care, attention, Hes. Op. 410: c. gen. objecti, μ. πλεόνων
 care for many things, Ib. 378; so, μελέτην τινὸς ἔχειν = μελετᾶν,
 ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, like curam gerere rei, Ib. 455; ἔργων ἐκ πολλοῦ μ. long-
 continued attention to action, Thuc. 5. 69;—later also, μ. περί τινος
 Plat. Polit. 286 A; πρὸς τι Id. Legg. 865 A:—but c. gen. subjecti, care
 paid by one, θεῶν του μελέτη Soph. Ph. 196. 2. practice, exer-
 cise, Lat. meditatio, Pind. O. 6. 63; μ. ἔχειν Id. N. 6. 93; ἡ δι' ὀλίγου
 μ. their short practice, Thuc. 2. 85; πόνων μ. painful exercises, of the
 Spartan discipline, Id. 2. 39; μάθησις καὶ μ. Plat. Theaet. 153 B;
 θανάτου μ. i. e. sleep, Id. Phaedo 81 A. b. in a military sense, exer-
 cise, practice, drill, μετὰ κινδύνων τὰς μελετὰς ποιεῖσθαι to go through
 one's exercises in actual war, Thuc. 1. 18, cf. μελετᾶω I. 2; ταῖς τῶν
 πολεμικῶν μ. 2. 39 init. c. in Att., often of an orator, rehearsal,
 declamation, Lat. commentatio, ταύτης τῆς μελέτης καὶ τῆς ἐπιμελείας
 Dem. 328. 15, al.; of actors, νῆσταις ὄντες τὰς μ. ποιῶνται make their
 rehearsals, Arist. Probl. 11. 22:—also matter for rhetorical discussion, μ.
 σοφισταῖς προβάλλειν Pind. 1. 5 (4). 36. 3. a pursuit, Id. O. 9.
 161. II. care, anxiety, μελέτη κατατρυχεῖσθαι Eur. Med.
 1099. III. a practice, usage, Thuc. 1. 85; ἐν μ. γίγνεσθαι τινος
 Stob. append. p. 22 Gaisf.
 μελέτημα, τό, a practice, exercise, study, Plat. Phaedo 67 D, Xen. Cyr.
 8. 1, 43, Critias 2. 1; μ. αἰσχροῦ ἔργου Eur. Incert. 101; μ. πρὸς τι
 practice in . . , Xen. Eq. 11, 13.
 μελετηρός, ὁ, ὄν, practising diligently, Xen. An. 1. 9, 5; συνουσίαι
 μελ. debating societies, Philostr. 527.
 μελετητέον, verb. Adj. one must study, Hipp. Acut. 384, Plat. Gorg. 527 B.
 μελετητήριον, τό, a place for practice, Plut. Demosth. 8. II.
 an instrument for practising, Anaxandr. Ἡρακλ. 1.
 μελετητικός, ὁ, ὄν, inclined to practise, τινος Clem. Al. 204, Eust.
 Opusc. 68. 76. II. ὕλη μ. a collection of meditations, Diog. L. 3. 47.
 μελετηρός, ὁ, ὄν, to be gained by practice, ἀρετή Plat. Clitoph. 407 B.
 μελέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (μέλω) one who cares for, an avenger, ἀμφί τινα
 Soph. El. 846.
 μέλη, ἡ, a sort of cup, Anaxipp. Φρέαρ. 1.
 μεληδόν, Adv. (μέλος) = μελεῖστί, Posidon. ap. Ath. 153 E.
 μεληδών, ἡ, = μελεδώνη, Simon. 48, Anth. P. 5. 293, Ar. Rh. 3. 812.
 μέλημα, τό, (μέλω) the object of care, a beloved object, darling, of
 persons, τοῦμόν μελ., like Virgil's mea cura, Sappho 105; νέαις μ. παρ-
 θένοισι Pind. P. 10. 93; Χαρίτων μ. Id. Fr. 63; Κύπριδος Ib. 237; ὦ
 φίλτατον μ. δάμασιν Aesch. Cho. 235; ὦ γραῦ, τῷ θανάτῳ μ. Ar. Eccl.
 905, cf. 972. II. a charge, duty, Aesch. Ag. 1549; μέλον
 παλαί μ. μοι Soph. Ph. 150. 2. care, anxiety, Aesch. Eum. 444,
 Theocr. 14, 2, etc.
 μελής, ἦτος, ὁ, a name of the plant δίψακος, Diosc. Noth. 3. 13.
 μελησί-μβροτος, ον, an object of care or love to men, Pind. P. 4. 27.
 μελήσις, εως, ἡ, (μέλω) care, diligence, Theodor. Hyst. in Notit. Mss.
 6. p. 3:—μελησμός, οὔ, ὁ, E. M. 444. 54.
 μελήσω, v. sub μέλω.
 μελητέον, verb. Adj. one must take thought, τινός Plat. Rep. 365 D.
 Μελητίδης, ον, ὁ, proverbial at Athens for a blockhead (in form a pa-
 tronymic from Μέλητος), Ar. Ran. 991, Luc. Amor. 53, etc.—In the
 MSS. almost always written Μελητίδης (by the same error as Μέλιτος for
 Μέλητος); whence Schol. Ar. l. c. and Eust. 1735. 51 derive it from μέλι,
 though the penult. is long.
 μέλι, τό: gen. ιτος, etc.: a dat. μέλι in Philoxen., acc. to Meineke
 Com. Fr. 3. 641: gen. pl. μελίτων in Emped. 423 (where Sturz, 311,
 ξουθῶν σπονδάς μελιτῶν, as a poet. form of μελισσῶν): on the termin.,
 v. πέπερι: (cf. μέλ-ισσα; Lat. mel, mul-sum; Goth. mil-ith (μέλι); cf.
 μειλίσσω):—honey, used as sugar by the ancients, Od. 10. 234, 20. 68;
 μ. χλωρόν Il. 12. 631; παμφαές Aesch. Pers. 612:—the Attic honey
 was famous, Ar. Pax 252, Thesm. 1192, Menand. Incert. 160; its various
 kinds distinguished by Theophr. Fr. 18; said to be made by men from
 the palm (φοίνιξ) in Hdt. 1. 193, cf. 4. 194. 2. metaph. of any-
 thing sweet, esp. of eloquence, μέλιτος γλυκίων βέεν ἀιδῆ Il. 1. 249; cf.
 Pind. O. 10 (11). 118; Σοφοκλέους τοῦ μέλιτι κεχρισμένου (cf. μέλισσα
 II. 1) Ar. Fr. 231; of sleep, Mosch. 2. 3; ἡ τῶν ἀνδρῶν [χολή] ἐστὶ
 πρὸς ἐκείνην μέλι Alex. Μαντ. 1. 6. II. sweet gum collected
 from certain trees, manna, Arist. Mirab. 17; τὸ ὄν μ. Polyae. 4. 3, 32;
 cf. ἐλαιόμελι.—Cf. μελι-ηδής, -κράτος, -φρων, -γρηυς.
 μελία, ἰου. -ίη, ἡ, the ash, Lat. fraxinus, Il. 13. 178., 16. 767, Soph.
 Fr. 892, etc.; Hes. Op. 145 brings the third or brassen race of men from
 ash-trees (ἐκ μελιῶν), so hard is the wood, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1641: II.
 an ashen spear (cf. μέλιος, ἐσμμελής), Il. 19. 390., 22. 225, etc.
 Μελίαι, αἱ, a race of nymphs said to have sprung from the spot of earth
 on which fell the blood of Uranus, Hes. Th. 187, Call. Jov. 47, etc. (The

name implies *ash-nymphs* (μελία), as Δρυάδες, Ἀμαδρυάδες, οακ-νυμφής; v. Grote H. of Gr. I. 89.)

μελιαδής, ἐς, Dor. for μελιηδής.

μελι-λαμβοί, οἱ, lyric iambics, Diog. L. 6. 76; restored by Meineke

Anat. Alex. 388 sq. in Steph. Byz. s. v. Μεγάλη πόλις, Stob. 375. 13.

μελι-βόας, ὁ, sweet-singing, κύκνος Eur. Fr. 775. 32.

μελι-βρομος, ον, sweet-toned, Anth. P. 7. 696.

μελι-γαθής, ἐς, Dor. for -γηθής, honey-sweet, ὕδωρ Pind. Fr. 211.

μελι-γδοπος, ον, sweet-sounding, ἀοιδή Pind. N. 11. 23.

μελι-γδρος, Dor. -γάρυς, vos, ὁ, ἡ, sweet-voiced, melodious, ὕψ Od. 12.

187; ἀοιδή h. Hom. Ap. 519; παρθενικαί Alcman 13; ὕμνοι, κῶμοι

Pind. O. 11 (10). 4, N. 3. 7;—poët. word, used by Plat. Phaedr. 269 A.

μελι-γληνος, ον, soft-eyed, Hesych.

μελι-γλωσσος, ον, honey-tongued, πειθῶ Aesch. Pr. 172; ἀοιδαί Bac-

chyl. 12; ἔπη Ar. Av. 908; Πιερίδες Epigr. Gr. (addend.) 228 a. 2.

μέλιγμα, τό, (μελίω B) a song, Mosch. 3. 93; a pitch-ripe, Ib. 56.

μελιειδής, ἐς, f. l. for μελιηδής in Hipp.

μελι-εφθος, ον, (ἔψω) dressed with honey, Arr. Peripl. pp. 4 and 6.

μελίω (A), fut. ἰώ Levit. 1. 6; aor. ἐμέλισα Dion. H. 7. 72; pf. pass.

μεμέλισμαι Opp. C. 3. 159; (μέλος I). To dismember, cut in pieces,

Pherecyd. 73, Dion. H., etc.; in Apollod. 1. 9, 12, etc., μελείσας in a

v. l. for μελίσας. 2. Pass. to have the limbs fully formed, Opp. l. c.;

cf. διαρθρώ.

μελίω (B), Dor. for μελίωδω: Dor. fut. med. μελίωμαι Mosch. 3. 52;

otherwise only used in pres. and impf.: (μέλος II). To modulate, sing,

warble, μελίωδειν σύριγγι Theocr. 20. 28; but mostly in Med., Id. 1. 2,

7. 89, Plat. Com. Lak. 1. 13, Anth. Plan. 307. 2. to be like music,

[λέξις] μελίωσα μέν, οὐ μὴν μέλος Dion. H. de Dem. 50. II.

trans. to sing of, celebrate in song, τινὰ ἀοιδαῖς Pind. N. 11. 23; μ. πάθη

Aesch. Ag. 1176. 2. to make musical, τὴν ποιητικὴν Sext. Emp.

M. 6. 16. Never used in Att. Prose.

μελι-ζωρος, ον, of pure honey, sweet as honey, Nic. Th. 663, Al. 351:

τὸ μ. = μελίκρατον, lb. 205.

μελι-γενής, ἐς, ash-born, Ar. Rh. 4. 1641; cf. μελία.

μελι-ηδής, ἐς, (ἡδύς) honey-sweet, οἴνου .. μελιηδέος Il. 4. 346; οἴνος

σε τρώει μελιηδής Od. 21. 293; λωτοῦ μελιηδέα καρπὸν 9. 94, etc. 2.

metaph., μελιηδέα θυμὸν ἀπήυρα Il. 10. 495; νόστον διζῆσαι μελιηδέα ..;

Od. 11. 100; ἐμὲ μελιηδής ὕπνος ἀνήκεν 19. 551; Dor. μελιαδής, Alcae.

47, Pind. Fr. 147.

μελι-θρεπτος, ον, honey-fed, Anth. P. 9. 122.

μελι-θροος, ον, contr. -θρους, sweet-sounding, Anth. P. 5. 125.

μελίτινος, ἡ, ον, = μελίτινος, Schol. Il. 5. 655, Od. 14. 281.

μελι-κηρᾶ, ἡ, the spawn of the murex, as being like a honeycomb, Arist.

H. A. 5. 15, 1 (hence κηρῶζειν to deposit this spawn, lb.); cf. Lob. Paral.

346. II. = μελικηρίς II, Pherecr. Aut. 7, ubi v. Meineke.

μελικηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, meliceris or tinea favosa, a virulent eruption on the

head, from its resembling a honeycomb, Hipp. 113 C. II. a

honey-cake, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B. III. a honeycomb, Schol.

Ar. Thesm. 523. IV. a kind of vine, Eust. 1656. 63.

μελι-κήριον, τό, (κηρός) a honeycomb, Aquila V. T.

μελίκτηρον, τό, = foreg., Theocr. 20. 27, Poll. 1. 254, Hesych. II.

= μελικηρίς IV, Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1160 C.

μελι-κομπος, ον, sweet-sounding, ἀοιδαί Pind. I. 2. 46.

μελικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μέλος II) melic, lyric, ποίησις Plut. 2. 348 B; μελικός,

ὁ, a lyric poet, Id. 2. 120 C. Adv. -κῶς, lyrically, Schol. Ar. Av. 209.

μελικρητον, Att. -κρητον, τό, (✓ΚΡΑ, κεράννυμι), a drink of honey

and milk offered as a libation to the powers of the nether world, χεῖσθαι

πᾶσιν νεκύεσσιν, πρῶτα μελικρητῶ, μετέπειτα δὲ ἡδέϊ οἴνω Od. 10. 519;

μελίκρατα γάλακτος is specified in Eur. Or. 115, because in later times μελι-

κρατον meant a mixture of honey and water, Hipp. Aph. 1254, Arist.

Metaph. 13. 6, 1, cf. Soph. O. C. 481.—We also find the metaplast. dat.

μελίκρατι (as if from μελίκρας) in A. B. 1226, v. Lob. Paral. 224.

μελικταινα, ἡ, poët. for μελίτταινα, Nic. Th. 555, Hesych.

μελικτής, οὐ, ὁ, Dor. -κτάς, (μελίω B) a singer, player, esp. a flute-

player, Theocr. 4. 30, Mosch. 3. 7;—also μελιστής.

μελιλώπτινος, ἡ, ον, made of melilot, στέφανοι Alex. Κρατεῦ. 6; neut.

as Adv., μ. λαλεῖν to talk sweetly as melilot, Pherecr. Pers. 2.

μελι-λωτον, τό, also μελίλωτος, ὁ, melilot, a kind of clover, so called

from the quantity of honey it contained, Cratin. Μαλθ. 1, Arist. H. A. 9.

40, 49, Theophr., etc. II. a tree, acc. to Strab. 831. [ῖ: but

ῖ in arsi, Nic. Th. 897.]

μελι-μηλον, τό, sweet-apple, an apple grafted on a quince, Diosc. 1. 161.

μελίνη [ῖ], ἡ, millet, Lat. panicum, also ἔλυμος, Hdt. 3. 117; κνήμη

μελίνης Soph. Fr. 534: in pl. millet-fields, Xen. An. 2. 4, 13, Dem. 100. 30.

μέλινον, τό, = μελισσοβότανον, Varro R. R. 3. 16.

μέλιнос, ὁ, = μελίνη, cited by Harp. from Xen. An. 1. 2, 22., 5, 10, ubi

nunc μελίνην.

μέλιнос, Ep. μέλιнос, ἡ, ον, (μελία) ashen, Lat. straxincus, μέλινον

ἔγχος Il. 5. 655; δόρυ μέλινον lb. 666, etc.; but in Od. 17. 339 we

find the common form, ἴζε δ' ἐπὶ μέλινον οὐδοῦ.

Μελίνο-φάγοι, οἱ, Millet-eaters, a Thracian tribe, Xen. An. 7. 5, 12.

μελίπαις σίμβλος, ὁ, the hive with its honey-children, Anth. P. 12. 249.

μελι-πηκτον, τό, a honey-cake, Antiph. Δευκ. 2, Λεπτ. 1, Philox. 3. 16.

μελι-πνοος, ον, contr. -πνοος, ον, honey-breathing, λίβανος Anth. P.

6. 231: metaph., μ. σύριγγι Theocr. 1. 128; Μοῦσα, μολπή Tryph. 429,

Nonn. 10. 19. v. 36.

μελι-πτέρωτος, ον, honey-winged, μέλεα Poëta ap. Ath. 633 A.

μελι-πτορθος, ον, with sweet boughs, of liquorice, Androm. ap. Galen.

μελι-ρᾶθάμιγξ, ὁ, ἡ, honey-drooping, Nonn. D. 12. 168., 21. 158.

μελι-ροθος, ον, = ῖ, Pind. Fr. 286.

μελιρ-ροος, ον, contr. -ροος, ον, flowing with honey, Gloss.

μελιρ-ρῦτος, ον, = foreg., κρήναι Plat. Ion 534 A, Nonn. Jo. 6. 32.

μέλις, barbarism for μέλι, Ar. Thesm. 1192.

μελίωδω, Dor. for μελίω (B).

μελίωκιον, τό, Dim. of μέλος II, Alcman 72, Antiph. Τραυμ. 1.

μέλισμα, τό, (μελίω B) a song, Theocr. 14. 31., 20. 28. 2. an

air, melody, Anth. P. 4. 1, 35; μ. λύρας lb. 7. 196.

μελισμάτιον, τό, Dim. of μέλισμα, Anth. P. 11. 168.

μελισμός, ὁ, (μελίω A) a dismembering, dividing, opp. to πλοκή,

Dion. H. de Lys. 11. II. (μελίω B) a singing, song, Manuel

Bryenn. Harm. p. 480; cf. Strab. 704

μελι-σπονδα (sc. ἱερά), τά, drink-offerings of honey, μ. θύειν Plut. 2.

464 C, 672 B; cf. ἐλαιόσπονδα, οἰνόσπονδα.

μελισσᾶ, Att. -ττα, ἡ, (μέλι) a bee, Lat. apis, Hom., etc.; of wild

bees, that live in rocks, Il. 2. 87, cf. 12. 167; of honey-bees, that live in

hives, Od. 13. 103, Hes. Th. 594; σμήνος μελισσᾶν Aesch. Pers. 128;

cf. ξουθός, πόνος II. 2:—proverb., ὡσπερ μέλιττα τὸ κέντρον ἐγκατα-

λιπῶν Plat. Phaedo 91 C; ὄνος ἐν μελίτταις, 'a bull in a china-shop,'

Crates Τολμ. 6. II. the term μέλισσα was applied 1. to

poets, from their culling the beauties of nature (as Horace, more apis

Μαίναε), ἔνθεν ὡσπερ μ. Φρύνιχος .. μελέων ἀπεβόσκετο καρπὸν Ar.

Av. 750, cf. Eccl. 974; μ. Ἡρινναν Μουσῶν ἀνθεα δρεπτομένην Anth.

P. 7. 13; the name was specially given to Sophocles, Schol. Ar. Vesp.

460; v. infr. III. 2. to the priestesses of Delphi, Pind. P. 4. 106;

to those of Demeter and Artemis, Schol. Pind. l. c.; of Cybelé, Lactant.

1. 22;—cf. Creuzer Symbolik, 3. 354., 2. 241, 382 sq., Meineke Euphor.

95, and v. ἔσσην, μελισσονόμος. 3. in the mystic Philosophy of

the Neo-platonists, any pure, chaste being, like νύμφη, Porphyr. Antr.

Nymph. 18. III. = μέλι, honey, ὕδατος, μελίσης, μηδὲ προσφέ-

ρειν μέθυ Soph. O. C. 481; μελίση καταρρηκέναι Id. Fr. 167; metaph.

of poetry, Ἡριννα .. ραθάμιγγας ἀποσταλάουσα μελίσης Christod.

Ecphr. 110, cf. Anth. P. 9. 505, 6.—On the phrase ἔσμος μελίσης in

Epinic. Μνησιπτ. 1. 7, v. Herm. Opusc. 2. pp. 252-7.

μελισσαῖος, α, ον, of bees, οὐλαμός Nic. Th. 611.

μελισσειος, α, ον, = foreg., κηρίον μ. a honeycomb, Ev. Luc. 24. 42

(where many MSS. give μελίσιον), Eust. Opusc. 59. 15, etc.

μελισσεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a bee-keeper, Lat. apiarius, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 37.

μελισσηδόν, Adv. like bees, Eust. Opusc. 309. 60.

μελισσηίς, εσσα, εν, rich in bees, Nic. Th. 11, Coluth. 23.

μελισσία, ἡ, = μελισσῶν, Geop. 15. 6, 1.

μελισσο-βότανον, τό, baum, Lat. apiastrum, Schol. Theocr. 4. 25;

also μελισσό- ον μελι-φυλλον, μελίτταινα ον μελίκταινα, μέλινον.

μελισσό-βοτος, ον, fed on by bees, Anth. P. 9. 523, Dion. P. 327, etc.

μελισσο-κόμος, ον, keeping bees, Ar. Rh. 2. 131, Opp. C. 4. 275.

μελισσο-κρᾶς, ἄτος, ὁ and ἡ, = μελιτόκρας, Hesych.

μελισσο-νόμος, ον, (νέμω) keeping bees:—in Aesch. (Fr. 84) ap. Ar.

Ran. 1273, the Μελισσονόμοι are priestesses of Artemis, (v. μέλισσα II. 2).

μελισσο-πόλος, Att. μελιττ-, ον, keeping bees, Arist. Mirab. 64.

μελισσο-πόνος, ον, = μελισσοκόμος, Anth. P. 6. 239.

μελισσό-ρῦτος, ον, flowing from bees, μ. νασμοί Orph. Arg. 572.

μελισσο-σόος, ον, guardian of bees, of Pan, Anth. P. 9. 226.

μελισσό-τευκτος, ον, made by bees, κηρία Pind. Fr. 266.

μελισσό-τοκος, ον, produced by bees, honied, Anth. P. 7. 12.

μελισσο-τρόφος, Att. μελιττ-, ον, feeding bees, Σάλαμις Eur. Tro.

795; μ. ἡ χώρα Joseph. B. J. 4. 8, 3.

μελισσοурγείων, τό, = μελισσοτροφεῖον, Aesop. Fab. 239 de Furia.

μελισσοурγέω, Att. μελιττ-, to be a μελισσοурγός, Poll. 1. 234; cf.

μελιτοурγέω.

μελισσοурγία, Att. μελιττ-, ἡ, bee-keeping, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 2.

μελισσοурγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a μελισσοурγός, Poll. 7. 147:—τὰ

-κά, a poem on bee-keeping, by Nicander, Ath. 68 C.

μελισσοурγός, Att. μελιττ-, ὁ, (ἔργον) = μελισσεύς, Plat. Rep. 564 C

(MSS. μελιτοурγός), Legg. 842 D, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 6.

μελισσο-φάγος, ον, eating bees, Eust. 179. 6.

μελισσο-φάτην, ἡ, a bee-hive, Hesych.

μελισσό-φυλλον, τό, = μελισσοβότανον, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 4, Diosc.

3. 118.

μελίωσω, for μελίωσω, An. Ox. 2. 218.

μελισσῶν, Att. -τῶν, ὦνος, ὁ, a bee-house, apiary, LXX (1 Regg. 14.

25), Varr. R. R. 3. 16, Gell. N. A. 2. 20.

μελι-στᾶγής, ἐς, dropping honey, Ar. Rh. 2. 1272, Babr. prooem. 18,

Anth. P. 5. 295, etc.:—μελι-στακτος, ον, Anth. P. 4. 1, 33.

μελιστής, οὐ, ὁ, = μελικτής, Anacreont. 62. 31.

Μελίταιος, α, ον, of or from Melita (Malta), κυνίδια M. Maltese lap-

dogs, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, fin., cf. Theophr. Char. 21, Strab. 277, etc.

μελίτεια, ἡ, (μέλι) = μελισσοβότανον, Theocr. 4. 25.

μελίτειον [ῖ], τό, (μέλι) mead, Plut. Coriol. 3, etc.: also, οἴνος μελί-

τειος, Plut. 2. 672 B;—μέλιτον in Hesych.

μελι-τερπής, ἐς, honey-sweet, μολπή Simon. 116. 9.

μελιτηρός, ἄ, ὄν, of or for honey, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 4, Nic. ap. Ath.

475 D:—so μελιτήριος, ον, Ar. Fr. 440.

Μελίτιδης, f. l. for Μελητίδης, q. v.

μελίτινος, ἡ, ον, honey-sweet, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 6. 51.

μελίτισμός, ὁ, the use of honey for plasters, Paul. Aeg. 1. 7.

μελίτιτης οἴνος [ῖ], ὁ, wine prepared with honey, Lat. vinum melisum,

Diosc. 5. 15. II. μ. λίθος, honey-stone, lb. 151, Plin. 36. 33.

μελίτο-ειδής, ἐς, like honey, οἴνος Hipp. 469. 4, etc.

μελίτόεις, εσσα, εν, honied, i. e. sweet, delicious, εὔδια Pind. O. 1.

158. II. sweetened with honey, μελιτόεσσα (sc. μάζα), ἡ, a

honey-cake, esp. used as a sacred offering, Hdt. 8. 41; Att. contr. μελι-

τοῦττα, like οἰνοῦττα, etc., Ar. Nub. 507, Lys. 601, etc.; παγκαρπία μ. Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 7; also with a masc. Noun, μελιτοῦτται ναστοί Ar. Av. 567; in Hesych. μελιτοῦς (sub. πλακοῦς), δ.
 μελιτοπωλέω, to sell honey, Poll. 7. 198.
 μελιτο-πώλης, ον, δ, a dealer in honey, Ar. Eq. 853, Antiph. Κνοισθ. 2. 5: fem. μελιτόπωλις, ιδος, Poll. 7. 198.
 μελιτο-τροφέω, to feed with honey, and -τροφήα, ἡ, a feeding with honey, Psellus.
 μελιτουργεῖον, τό, a place where honey is made, Psellus.
 μελιτουργέω, to make honey, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 11 (Bekk. μελιττ-), Eust. Opusc. 249. 48.
 μελιτουργία, ἡ, μελιτουργός, ὄν, dub. 1. for μελιττουργία, -γός.
 μελιτοῦττα, v. μελιτόεις II.
 μελιτό-χρως, ον, contr. -χρως, = μελίχρως, Schol. Nic. Th. 798.
 μελιτόμαι, Pass. to be sweetened with honey, μήκων μεμελιτωμένη Thuc. 4. 26. II. to be filled with honey, Plut. 2. 628 C.
 μέλιττα, ἡ, Att. for μέλισσα.
 μέλιτταινα, ἡ, = μελισσοβότανον, Diosc. 3. 118.
 μέλιττιον, τό, Dim. of μέλιττα, Ar. Vesp. 367. II. the cell of a bee's comb, and in pl., a honeycomb, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 8; cf. κηφήνιον, σφηκίον.
 μελιττοπόλος, ον, v. μελισσ-.
 μελιττο-πηχέω, (πηήσω) to frighten bees by striking metal pans, so as to collect the swarm, as Hemst. for -πηχέω in Phot. and Suid. .
 μελιττοτροφεῖον, μελιττοτρόφος, Att. for μελισσοτρ-.
 μελιττουργός, -ουργέω, -ουργία, Att. for μελισσ-.
 μελιττώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a bee, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 14.
 μελιττών, ὄνος, δ, Att. for μελισσών.
 μελιττώδης, es, (εἶδος) like honey: also as a name of Persephoné, like Lat. *Mellita*, Theocr. 15. 94.
 μελιτῶμα, τό, a honey-cake, Batr. 39, Philet. ap. Ath. 646 D.
 μελιτῶσις, ἡ, a sweetening with honey, Gloss.
 μελί-φθεγκτος, ον, =sq., Or. Sib. 4. 2.
 μελί-φθογγος, ον, honey-voiced, Μοῖσαι, δοῖδαί Pind. O. 6. 36, I. 2. 12.
 μελί-φρων, ονος, δ, ἡ, (φρήν) sweet to the mind, delicious, μελίφρων ὕπνος II. 2. 34; οἶνον μελίφρονα 6. 264, cf. Od. 7. 182, etc.; μ. θυμός Hes. Sc. 428; νόστος Simon. 120; σκόλιον Pind. Fr. 87, cf. N. 7. 16. II. act. minding bees, Ar. Rh. 4. 1132.
 μελί-φυλλον, τό, = μελισσόφυλλον, Nic. Th. 554, Diosc. 3. 118.
 μελί-φυρτος, ον, mixed with honey, Anth. P. 5. 270.
 μελί-φωνος, ον, honey-voiced; cf. μελιχρόφωνος.
 μελί-χλωρος, ον, honey-complexioned, olive, or perh. only a softer word for χλωρός, Plat. Rep. 474 E, Theocr. 10. 27, Nic. Th. 797.
 μελί-χροιος, ον, =sq., Tzetz. Posth. 366.
 μελί-χροος, ον, contr. -χρως, ον, = μελίχλωρος, Anth. P. 12. 165, cf. 244. II. = μελιχρός, honied, οἶνος Hipp. 526. 39, etc.:—metapl. dat. μελίχροϊ Tryph. 113.
 μελιχρός, ἄ, ὄν, honey-sweetened, οἶνος Hipp. 465. 5 (Galen. μελίχρουν), Teleclid. Πρυτ. 2. 2. honey-sweet, δρομαλίδες Theocr. 5. 95; αὔκα Anth. P. 6. 191. 3. metaph., ὑποσχέσθαι Ar. Rh. 4. 359; μ. περί τι Philostr. 522; epith. of Sophocles, Anth. P. 7. 22; ἔπος μελιχρότατον Call. Epigr. 28; τὸ μελιχρὸν ἐν ταῖς ἀκοαῖς Dion. H. de Comp. 1:—Comp. Adv. μελιχρότερον, Anth. P. append. 28. (Formed from μέλι, as πενιχρός from πενία.)
 μελιχρότης, ητος, ἡ, sweetness as of honey, Schol. Theocr. 7. 82.
 μελί-χρῦσος, ον, gold-honey-coloured, εἴθαιρι Orp. C. 1. 315; λίθοι Plin. 37. 9.
 μελιχρώδης, es, (εἶδος) δ, ἡ, yellow as honey, Anth. P. 12. 5.
 μελί-χρως, ωτος, δ, ἡ, = μελίχρως, Q. Sm. 3. 224, Anth. P. 12. 170.
 μέλκα, ἡ, a cooling food made from sour milk:—late word, prob. formed from Germ. *Melk*, *Molke*, the true Greek word being δξύγαλα, Morell. Codd. Mss. Dat. Bibl. Nan. p. 67.
 μέλλαξ, ακος, δ, a youth, a provincial form of μεῖραξ, Inscr. Alex. in C. I. 4682 (where it prob. means a page, v. Franz. ad l.), cf. Hesych. s. v. μέλακες. Hesych. also quotes a form μῖλαξ from Hermipp., which he explains by τὸ δημοτικόν. (Prob. from μέλλω, like μελλείρη, μελλέφηβος.)
 μελλ-είρη, v. sub εἶρη.
 μελλέ-πταρμος, ον, just going to sneeze, Arist. Probl. 31. 7, 5:—on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 769.
 μελλ-έφηβος, ον, near puberty, Censorin. de Die N. 5, Eust. 1768. 56.
 μέλλημα, τό, (μέλλω) a delay, mostly in pl. delays, Eur. I. A. 818, Aeschin. 64. 4.
 μέλλησις, ἡ, (μέλλω) a being about to do, threatening to do, Thuc. 1. 69., 4. 126, al. II. an unfulfilled thought, an intention not carried into effect, delay, Id. 5. 116, cf. Plat. Legg. 723 D; διὰ βραχείας μελλήσεως at short notice, Thuc. 5. 66. 2. c. gen. rei, a putting off, a delaying to execute, διὰ τὴν ἐκείνων μέλλησιν τῶν ἐς ἡμᾶς δεινῶν Id. 3. 12.—Cf. ἐπιμέλλησις.
 μελλησμός, δ, procrastination, Epicur. ap. Stob. 155. 20, Dion. H. 7. 17, Galen.
 μελλητέον, verb. Adj. one must delay, Eur. Phoen. 1279, Ar. Eccl. 876, Plat. Criti. 108 E.
 μελλητής, οὔ, δ, a delayer, loiterer, Thuc. 1. 70, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 27.
 μελλητιά, Desiderat. from μέλλω, to wish to delay, Hesych.
 μελλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to delay, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 44, Poll. 9. 138. Adv. -κῶς, in the future, opp. to ἤδη, Epiphani. p. 337.
 μελλ-τέρη, ἡ, a probationary priestess, a novice, Plut. 2. 795 D.
 μέλλιχος, Accl. for μελίχος, An. Oxon. 4. 332, E. M. 582. 42.
 μελλιχρως, = μελίχρως, in Sappho 101.

μελλό-γαμβρος, δ, about to be a brother-in-law, Hesych.
 μελλό-γάμος, ον, betrothed, Soph. Ant. 628, Theocr. 22. 140, Euphor. ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 1063:—in Arcad., μελλέγαμος.
 μελλο-δειπνικός, ἡ, ὄν, played or sung at the beginning of dinner, μέλος Ar. Eccl. 1153.
 μελλο-θάνατος, ον, at the point of death, Schol. Ar. Pl. 277.
 μελλο-νικιάω, to be going to conquer, with a play on the name of Νικίας, the Athenian Cunctator, Ar. Av. 639.
 μελλό-νυμφος, ον, about to be betrothed or wedded, Lat. *nubilis*, esp. of females, Soph. Ant. 633, Dio C. 58. 7, Epigr. Gr. 364. 3; rarely of the male, Lyc. 174:—in Soph. Tr. 207, ἀνολολύξατε δόμοις.. δ μελλό-νυμφος, δ μ. (sc. χόρος) must be taken collectively for αἱ μελλόννυμφοι, the maidens of the house; Elmsl. read ἀνολολύξατω δόμοις δ μ.; Erf. ἃ μελλόννυμφος (sc. κλαγγά), opp. to ἀρσένων κλαγγά:—in Phryn. Com. Incert. 22, μελλόννυμφος should be restored for -νύμφιος.
 μελλό-παις, δ, ἡ, a child, acc. to Hesych., in the tenth year.
 μελλό-ποισις, δ, ἡ, about to become a husband or wife, Soph. Fr. 910: μελλέποισις in Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 769.
 μελλό-πταρμος, ον, = μελλέπταρμος, q. v.
 μελλο-φάνης, ἐς, about to appear, Malal.
 μέλλω: impf. ἐμελλον or ἡμελλον (v. infr.), Er. μέλλον II. 17. 278, Od. 1. 232., 9. 378; Ion. μέλλεσκον Theocr. 25. 240, Mosch. 2. 109: fut. μελλήσω: aor. ἐμέλλησα Thuc. 5. 98, Dem., etc., and ἡμ- (v. infr.):—Pass. and Med., v. infr. v.—The pres. and impf. only are used by Hom., Hes., Pind., and Tragg.; the aor. only in Prose:—the doubly augmd. impf. ἡμελλον is established by the metre in several poet. passages, first in Hes. Th. 478, then in Theogn. 906, Ar. Eccl. 597, Ar. Rh., etc.; so ἡμέλλησα in Theogn. 209; ἡμελλον also occurs in some prose passages without v. l., as in Aeschin. 77. 10, Dem. 292. 15; cf. βούλομαι. (μέλλω seems to be strengthd. from √ΜΕΛ, μέλ-ω, which again is referrible to ΜΕΡ in μέρ-ιμνα, μερ-μηρίζω, etc.:—the common notion being that of thought, see the next paragr.)
 Radic. sense, to think of doing, intend to do (without doing); constructed mostly with inf. of fut., more rarely of pres., still more rarely of aor. (as in II. 13. 777., 16. 46., Od. 4. 377, al., but occasionally in all Poets and Prose writers, Aesch. Pr. 625, and other examples cited below, v. Pors. Or. 929, Elmsl. Heracl. 710, Lob. Phryn. 133, 745 sq.); μέλλω with inf. fut. differs from the simple fut., just as Lat. *facturus sum* from *faciam*:—the construct. in signf. III, to delay, is somewhat modified, v. infr.:—the impf. ἐμελλον is never used with aor., Phryn. 336; a remark unduly extended by Thom. M. to all tenses of μέλλω:—Buttm. and others are mistaken in confining the sense of the aor. to that of delay, v. Aesch. l. c., Thuc. 1. 134., 3. 55, 92, etc. I. to intend doing, think or mean to do, to be about to do (of one's own free will), often with τάχα, as, καὶ δὴ μιν τάχ' ἐμελλε δώσειν δ θεράποντι καταζέμεν and then he was just going to give.. II. 6. 52, cf. 393. 515; θήσειν ἔτ' ἐμελλον ἐπ' ἀλγέα τε στοναχάς τε Τρωσὶ τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι he still purposed to lay sufferings on them, 2. 39; μέλλεις ἀφαιρήσεσθαι ἀεθλον thou thinkest to strip me of the prize, 23. 544; often with οὐκ ἄρα, as, οὐδ' ἄρ' ἐμελλον πείσειν nor did I think I should persuade thee, 22. 356; οὐκ ἄρ' ἐμελλες λήξειν; did you not think you might stop? could you not stop? Od. 13. 293; often in Att., οὐδ' ἐμέλλησαν οὐδὲ διανοήθησαν ἐνθέσθαι Dem. 929. 9, etc. II. to be about to do (on compulsion), 1. by fate (v. Nitzsch Od. 1. 232), to be fated, destined to do or to be, τὰ οὐ τελέεσθαι ἐμελλον which were not to be accomplished, II. 2. 36; τάχα δ' ἀνοστήσεσθαι ἐμελλον he was soon to rise up again, Ib. 694; ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἐμελλον ἐγάγε, νοστήσας οἶκονδε.. εὐφρανέειν ἄλοχον 5. 686; ἐμελλον ἐτι ξυνέσεσθαι οἷζυι πολλῇ I was still to live in much misery, Od. 7. 270; καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ ποτ' ἐμελλον ἐν ἀνδράσιν ὄλβιος εἶναι for I also once was destined to be happy, was to have been happy, 18. 138; μέλλεν ποτὲ οἶκος ἀφνειὸς ἔμμεναι I. 232:—so in Att., the notion of fate being dropped, εἰ μέλλει πύλις εἶναι if it is to be a city, Plat. Prot. 324 E; εἰ ἐμέλλομεν.. ἀνοίσειν if we were able to refer, Id. Phaedo 75 B, etc. 2. by the will of other men (very rarely), περὶ τρίποδος γὰρ ἐμελλον θεύσεσθαι they were to run for a tripod, by order of the Eleans, II. 11. 700. 3. to denote a foregone conclusion, as, μέλλω που ἀπέχθεσθαι Διὶ πατρὶ sure it must be that I am hated by father Zeus, II. 21. 83; κελευσέμεναι δέ σ' ἐμελλε δαίμων a god was sure to bid thee, Od. 4. 274; μέλλω ἀθανάτους ἀτιτέσθαι I must have sinned against the immortals, Ib. 377; εἰ δ' οὕτω τοῦτ' ἐστίν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει φίλον εἶναι II. 1. 564, cf. 2. 116, al. 4. to mark a strong probability, when it may often be rendered to be like to do or to be, or expressed by an Adv., such as likely, belike, etc., τὰ δὲ μέλλετ' ἀκούμεν belike you have heard it, II. 14. 124, Od. 4. 94; μέλλεις δὲ σὺ ἴδμεναι thou art like to know of it, 4. 200; ὅθι που μέλλουσιν ἄριστοι βουλὰς βουλευέειν where belike the best are holding counsel, II. 10. 326; εἰ αἰεὶ δὴ μέλλομεν ἀγήρω τ' ἀθανάτω τε ἔσσεσθαι if we were to be.., 12. 323; καὶ μὲν δὴ πού τις μέλλει βροτὸς ἀνδρὶ τελέεσθαι, πῶς δὴ ἔγωγ'.. οὐκ ὄφελον Τρώεσσι κακὰ ράψαι; so then, I ween, mortal man is to work ill for his neighbour, and shall not I [Hera] plan ill for Troy? II. 18. 362; so in Att., ἐμέλλετ' ἄρα πάντες ἀνασείειν βοήν aye, all of you were like to raise, I thought you would raise, a cry of submission, Ar. Ach. 347. III. to mark mere intention, to be always going to do without ever doing, and so to delay, put off, hesitate, scruple, only in Att., who also have a Med. μέλλομαι just like Act. (v. infr. 6. fin.): in this sense mostly followed by inf. pres., τί μέλλετε.. στορνύναι; Aesch. Ag. 908, cf. Soph. O. T. 678, O. C. 1627, etc.; often with μή οὐ, Aesch. Pr. 627, Soph. Aj. 540, Ar. Ach. 319; with μή, τί μέλλομεν.. μή πράσσειν; Eur. Heracl. 1209:—in this sense, rarely foll. by iuf. aor., Eur.

Phoen. 300, Rhés. 673; never by fut., Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 1209:—but the inf. is often omitted, τί μέλλεις; why *delayest thou?* Aesch. Pr. 36, cf. Pers. 407, Ag. 908, 1353, Thuc. 8. 78, etc.; τί μέλλετε; Soph. Fr. 776; μακρὰ μ. Id. O. C. 219; μέλλον τι.. ἔπος a *hesitating* word, which one hesitates to speak, Eur. Ion 1002. IV. μέλλω often

stands without its inf., when the Verb immediately precedes or follows, τὸν υἱὸν εὐρακας αὐτοῦ; Answ. τί δ' οὐ μέλλω; why *shouldn't I* [have seen him]? i. e. *to be sure I have*, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 6; τί δ' οὐ μέλλει, εἴπερ γε δρᾷ αὐτό; Plat. Rep. 605 C; so, πῶς γὰρ οὐ μέλλει; Id. Phaedo 78 B, etc.; ἀλλὰ τί μέλλω; Id. Rep. 349 D, Hipp. Mi. 373 D; so also, [τὰ μὲν] πάσχουσι, τὰ δὲ μέλλουσι [πάσχειν] Aesch. Pers. 814, cf. Ar. Pl. 551; οὐδὲν .. οὐδὲ ἐπόθετε οὐδὲ ἐμελλήσατε Thuc. 3. 55; οὐτ' ἐμὲ ἀπέφηνεν ἢ βουλή οὐτ' ἐμέλλησεν Dinarch. 96. 26, cf. Plat. Theaet. 148 E, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 23.—So μέλλω sometimes seems to govern an acc., which however really depends on an inf. omitted, τὸ μέλλειν ἀγαθὰ (sc. πράσσειν) the *expectation* of good things, Eur. Or. 1182, cf. I. A. 1118.—Hence the part. μέλλων also is often used, esp. in Att., without an inf., (where εἶναι or γίνεσθαι may be supplied), ὁ μ. χρόνος the *future* time, Pind. O. 10 (11). 9, Aesch. Pr. 838, Plat. Theaet. 178 E; (in Gramm., ὁ μέλλων is the *future tense*); ἡ μ. αὐτοῦ δύναμις his *future* power, Id. Rep. 494 C; esp. in neut., τὸ μέλλον, τὰ μέλλοντα *things to come, the event, issue, the future*, Pind. O. 2. 103, Aesch. Pr. 102, Thuc. 1. 138., 4. 71, Plat., etc.; but opp. to what is simply future (τὸ ἐσόμενον), Arist. Divin. per Somn. 2, 4, cf. Gen. et Corr. 2. 11, 2; εἰς τὸ μέλλον (sc. ἔτος) Ev. Luc. 13. 9, cf. Plut. Caes. 14, Moer. and Hesych. s. v. νέωτα:—also in Med., τὰ ἰσχυρότατα ἐπιζόμενα μέλλεται your strongest *pleas are hopes in futurity*, Thuc. 5. 111:—but,

μέλλομαι seems also to be a real Pass., ὡς μὴ μέλλοιτο τὰ δέοντα that the necessary steps *might not be delayed*, Xen. An. 3. 1, 47; ἐν ὄσφ ταῦτα μέλλεται while these *delays are going on*, Dem. 50. 23 (vulg. μέλλετε); pf. part. μεμελλημένος only in Galen.

μελλῶ, οὖς, ἡ, poët. for μέλλησις, Aesch. Ag. 1356; cf. δοκῶ.

μελογράφω, (μέλος I) *to paint or describe with limbs*, Eccl.

μελογράφια, ἡ, (μέλος II) *song-writing*, Anth. P. append. 109. II.

musical notation, C. I. 3088.

μελο-γράφος, ον, (μέλω II) *writing songs*, Anth. P. 11. 133.

μελο-θεσία, ἡ, (μέλος I) *the disposition of men's limbs in relation to the*

constellations, Porphyg. Isag. Ptol. p. 201.

μελοκοπέω, *to mutilate*, Doroth. Doctr. 23. p. 862:—hence, -κόπησις, ἡ,

mutilation, Procl. paragr. Ptol. p. 280; and -κοπία, ἡ, LXX (Nah. 3. 1).

μελο-κόπος, ον, (μέλος I, κύπτω) *mutilating*, Gloss.

μέλομαι, v. μέλω IV.

μελο-ποιέω, *to make lyric poems*, Ar. Ran. 1328, Thesm. 42. II.

to set to music, μεμελοποιημένα ἔλεγεια Plut. 2. 1134 A; μ. τὴν νόησιν

τῆ λέξει Longin. 28. 2. 2. *to write melodiously*, Ath. 632 C.—A

part. pf. pass. with double redupl. μεμελοποιημένος, like ὀνοματοπε-

ποίηται, in Ath. 453 C.

μελο-ποιητής, οὐ, ὁ, = μελοποιός, Anth. P. 11. 143.

μελο-ποιία, ἡ, *a making of lyric poems or music for them*, and, generally, *music*, Arist. Poët. 6, 5 sq. II. *the theory of music, its*

composition, as opposed to *its practice*, Plat. Symp. 187 D, cf. Rep. 404 D.

μελο-ποιός, ὁ, (μέλος II) *a maker of songs, a lyric poet*, Ar. Ran. 1250,

Plat. Prot. 326 B, al.; ὁ Θηβαῖος μ., of Pindar, Ath. 3 C; ἡ Λαβία μ.,

of Sappho, Luc. Imag. 18. II. as Adj., generally, *tuneful, ἀηδο-*

νίς Eur. Rhés. 550.

μέλος (A), εὖς, τό, *a limb*, Hom., Hes., Pind., and Att., but always in

pl.; μελέων ἐντοσθε within my *bodily frame*, Aesch. Pers. 991, cf. Eum.

265; κατὰ μέλεα *limb by limb*, like μελεῖστί, Hdt. 1. 119, Pind. O. 1.

79; μέλη καὶ μέρη, or inversely, μέρη καὶ μέλη, often in Plat., v. Stallb.

Phaedr. 238 A.

μέλος (B), τό, *a song, strain*, first in h. Hom. 19. 18, of the nightingale

(the Hom. word being μολπή); then in Theogn. 759, Pind., Hdt., and Att.;

μέλη βοῶν ἀναυδα Soph. Fr. 631:—esp. of *lyric poetry*, ἐν μέλει ποιεῖν

to write in lyric strain, Hdt. 5. 95, cf. 2. 135; ἐν μέλει ἢ τινα ἄλλω μέ-

τρῳ Plat. Rep. 607 D, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 11; Ἀρμοδίου μ. Cratin.

Χειρ. 10; μέλη, τά, *lyric poetry, the choral songs* opp. to Ep. or Dramatic

verse, Plat. Rep. 379 A, 607 A, al.:—acc. to Plat., μέλος was ἐκ τριῶν

συγκείμενον, λόγου τε καὶ ἀρμονίας καὶ ῥυθμοῦ, Rep. 398 D, cf. Arist.

Poët. 6, 4. 2. *the music to which a song is set, the music, tune*, opp.

to the ῥυθμός and μέτρον, Plat. Gorg. 502 C; to ῥυθμός and ῥήμα, Id.

Legg. 656 C; Κρητικόν, Καρικόν, Ἰωνικόν μ. Cratin. Τροφ. 10, Plat.

Com. Λακων. 1. 12, 14; ἐν μέλει *in tune, harmoniously*, ἐν μ. φθέγγε-

σθαι Plat. Soph. 227 D; παρὰ μέλος, *out of tune, inopportunistly*, παρ μ.

ἔρχομαι Pind. N. 7. 101; παρὰ μ. φθέγγεσθαι Plat. Phileb. 28 B, Legg.

696 D; cf. πλημμελής. 3. *the tone or melody* of an instrument,

αὐλῶν πόμφωνον μ. Pind. P. 12. 34, cf. Theogn. 761, Soph. Fr. 227.

(μέλ-πω is evidently from the same Root, though μέλος (B) is not found

in Hom. It may be connected with μέλος (A) through the notion of

symmetry of parts, as in German, *Glied, Lied*. The phrase μέλος βοῆς

an *articulate* sound, Eur. El. 756, seems to connect the two notions.)

[In h. Hom. Merc. 502 the 1st. syll. is long in arsi, καλὸν δ' ὑπὸ μέλος

ἄειδεν, cf. Epigr. ap. Paus. 10. 7, 6.]

μελο-τύπέω, (μέλος II) *to strike up a strain, chant*, τι Aesch. Ag. 1153.

μελουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) = μελοποιός, Manetho 4. 185; hence in Eccl.,

μελούργημα, τό, and μελουργία, ἡ, *music*; μελουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or*

for music.

μέληθρον, τό, (μέλω) properly, *the song with the dance*, in Hom.

(only in Il.) always in pl., of an unburied corpse, κυνῶν μέληθρα γέ-

νοῖτο *a sport of dogs*, 13. 233; κυσὶ μέληθρα γενέσθαι 17. 255.,

18. 179: cf. μολπή.

μελήθρον, ορος, ὁ, (μέλω) *a singer*, Manetho 4. 183.

Μελπομένη, ἡ, *Melpomené*, a Muse, properly *the Songstress*, Hes. Th.

77: later esp. as the Muse of Tragedy.

μέλω Hom., etc.: fut. μέλω Eur. Alc. 446, Ar. Thesm. 989 (in lyr.

passages), Anth.: aor. ἐμελσα Aesch. Ag. 244 (lyr.), 1445, Ar. Thesm.

974 (lyr.):—v. infr. II. (For the Root, v. μέλος II: hence μέληθρον,

μολπή.) Poët. Verb, *to sing of, celebrate with song and dance*, μέ-

ποντες Ἐκάεργον Il. 1. 474; so Pind. Fr. 45. 10, Eur. Bacch. 155; μ.

τινὰ κατὰ χέλυν Id. Alc. 446; τινὰ κώμοις Ar. Thesm. 989; μ. φῦδαῖς

Σπάρτην Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 19; μ. ἔμῳ γόμον Eur. Tro. 340. 2.

intr. *to sing*, Hes. Fr. 34, Aesch. Ag. 244, Eur. I. T. 429;—c. acc.

cogn., μ. θανάσιμον γόον Aesch. Ag. 1445; ἰαχάν, βοᾶν Eur. Med.

149, Tro. 547; μ. τὰς κιθάρας ἐνοπᾶν *to let it sound*, Id. Ion 882:—c. dat.

instrum., μ. αὐλῷ *to play on* .., Anth. P. 6. 195; so, μ. πτεροῖς, of the

cicada, Anacreont. 62. 9. II. also as Dep. μέλομαι, Hom. and

Eur.: aor. part. μελψάμενος Anth. P. 7. 19: fut. μέλωμαι in pass.

sense, Ib. 9. 521:—*to sing to the lyre or harp, μετὰ δὲ σφιν ἐμέλετο*

θεῖος αἰδός, φορμίζων Od. 4. 17, cf. 13. 27; μέλεο καὶ κιθάριζε h.

Hom. Merc. 476:—*to dance and sing*, as a chorus, μετὰ μελομένηναι

ἐν χορῷ Il. 16. 182, cf. h. Hom. 18. 21; μέλεσθαι Ἄρηι *to dance a*

war-dance in honour of Ares, by a bold metaph. for *to fight on foot* (ἐν

σταδίῃ), Il. 7. 241: c. acc. cogn., στοναχὰς μέλοντο *let them sound*,

Eur. Andr. 1039, cf. Phoen. 788. 2. c. acc., as in Act. *to sing,*

celebrate, Hes. Th. 66, Pind. P. 3. 139; μ. χοροῖσι Eur. Tro. 555, cf.

Bacch. 155. 3. *to sport, make merry*, as interpreted in h. Hom.

Pan. 21, Ar. 197.

μελπ-φῶδος, ὄν, *singing songs*, restored in Hesych. for μελπῶδιον.

μελύδριον, τό, Dim. of μέλος I, *a little limb*, M. Anton. 7. 28. II.

of μέλος II, *a ditty*, Ar. Eccl. 883, Theocr. 7. 51, Bion 5. 2.

μέλω, Med. μέλομαι, a Verb used in both voices, A. sometimes in

a neut. sense *to be an object of care or thought*, B. sometimes in an

act. sense *to care for, take an interest in*:—the diff. forms used in each

sense will be found under each head.

A. neuter, *to be an object of care or thought*: I. πᾶσι δύ-

λοισιν ἀνθρώποισι μέλω by all manner of wiles *am I a source of care* to

men, i. e. *am well known* to them, Od. 9. 20; so, Ἀργῶ πᾶσι μέλουσα

12. 70; μελήσεις ἀφθιτον ἀνθρώποις αἰὲν ἔχων ὄνομα Theogn. 245;

Εὐθυμία μέλων εἶην Pind. Fr. 127; ἵνα θανοῦσα νεπτέροισι μέλω Eur.

Andr. 850 (lyr.); Ἰλίου κατασκαφὰν πυρὶ μέλουσαν δαΐφ Id. Hel. 197,

cf. Tro. 842; χοροὶ πᾶσι μέλουσι διὰ βίου Plat. Legg. 835 D; πολλοῖσι

μέλων Anth. P. 5. 122, etc.; rare in part. pf., ἀρεταῖσι μεμᾶλῶτας *dear*

to virtue, Pind. O. 1. 145. II. most usual in 3 sing. and pl. of

act. pres. μέλει, μέλουσι; impf. ἔμελε Ep. μέλε; fut. μελήσει; inf.

pres. and fut. μέλειν and μελήσειν; aor. ἐμέλησε Lys. 140. 18, Xen.

Cyr. 6. 3, 19; pf. μεμῆλκε Plat. Crat. 428 B, Meno 81 A, Pseudo-Dem.

1360. 1; plqpf. ἐμεμῆλκει Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 25; Ep. pf. μέμηλε, plqpf.

μεμῆλει:—Construct., the object in nom., the pers. in dat., μὴ τοι

ταῦτα .. μελόντων *let not these things weigh on thy soul*, Il. 18. 463,

Od. 13. 362; μέλε γόρ οἱ [Ὀδυσσεύς] 5. 6; μηδέ τί οἱ θάνατος

μελέτω φρεσὶ Il. 24. 152; σοὶ χρὴ τάδε πάντα μέλειν 'tis good these

things *should be a care* to thee, 5. 490; τὸν ξείνον δὲ ἔωμεν .. Τηλε-

μάχῳ μελέμεν Od. 18. 420; πόλεμος δ' ἀνδρεσσι μελήσει Il. 6. 492;

μελήσουσι δὲ μοι ἵπποι 5. 228; φ' τόσσα μέμηλε 2. 25, cf. Hes. Op.

236; τοῖσιν .. ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἄλλα μεμῆλει Od. 1. 151, cf. Il. 2. 614; ὄσα

φημὶ μελησέμεν Ἀργείοισι 10. 51; μ. σφίσι Καλλιόπα Pind. O. 10 (11).

19; ἐκέλευσε τὴν ὄρην αὐτῷ μελήσειν Hdt. 8. 19; μέλει γὰρ ἀνδρὶ ..

τάφωθεν Aesch. Theb. 200; σοὶ χρὴ μέλειν ἐπιστολὰς Id. Fr. 3; οὗτος

.. δμῶσιν ἂν μέλοι πόνος Eur. Supp. 939; ἂ τοῖσιν ἀστοῖς ἔμελεν Ar.

Eccl. 459; τοῖσδε μελήσει γόμος Eur. El. 1342. 2. an inf. often

stands as nom., οὐκ ἔμελέν μοι ταῦτα μεταλλῆσαι Od. 16. 465; so in

Aesch. Ag. 1250, Thuc. 1. 141, etc.; also, μέλει μοι ὥστε εἰδέναι Xen.

Cyr. 6. 3, 19; both constructions united in Eur. Rhés. 983, οὗτος μητρὶ

κηδεύειν μέλει. 3. more rarely a Conjunction follows, οὐ μέλειν

οἱ ὅτι ἀποθνήσκει Hdt. 9. 72; μελέτω σοὶ ὄκως .., Id. 1. 9, cf. Xen.

An. 1. 8, 13, etc.; ὡς δὲ καλῶς ἔξει .., ἐμοὶ μελήσει Id. Cyr. 3. 2, 13;

ἐμοὶ τοῦτο μέλει, μὴ .. Soph. Ph. 1121; οὐ μοι μέλει εἰ .. Lys. 162.

32. 4. in Att. the 3 sing. is very commonly used impers. with

the object in gen., and pers. in dat., φ' μέλει μάχας *to whom there is*

care for the battle, who *careth* for it, Aesch. Cho. 946, cf. Ag. 974;

ἐμοὶ δ' ἔλασσον Ζηνὸς ἢ μηδὲν μέλει Id. Pr. 938; θεοῖσιν εἰ δίκης μέλει

Soph. Ph. 1036; Ζηνὶ τῶν ὤν μέλει πόνον Eur. Heracl. 717; and very

often in Att. Prose, Antipho 114. 37, etc.; πάνυ μοι τυγχάνει μεμελη-

κὸς τοῦ ἡσατος Plat. Prot. 339 B;—also, μέλει μοι περὶ τίνος Hdt. 8.

19, Aesch. Cho. 780, Ar. Lys. 502, Plat. Alc. 2. 150 D, etc.; more

rarely with ὑπέρ, εἴπερ ὑπέρ τοῦ κοινῆ βελτίστου δεῖ μέλειν ὑμῖν Dem.

526. 3:—Hom. has the gen. only with ἀμελέω. 5. when used

absol., a case may be supplied, μηδέ σοὶ μελησάτω (τοῦδε or τόδε),

Aesch. Pr. 332. 6. often with a neg., οὐδὲν μοι μέλει I *care not*,

Ar. Ran. 655; μὴ νῦν μελέτω σοὶ μηδὲν Id. Pl. 208; τῷ οὐδὲν μ. Alex.

Παρασ. 1; so, τί δὲ σοὶ μέλει; Diphil. Συν. 1. 10. III. in Att.,

μέλον ἔστι periphr. for μέλει, as, ἐστὶ τι μέλον τινὶ Soph. O. C. 653,

1433; ἔστι μέλον τινός Plat. Gorg. 501 B; τοῦτο ἴσασι ἐμοὶ μεμελη-

κός Xen. Apol. 20. 2. the neut. part. is also used absol., οὐδὲν δρ.

ἐμοὶ μέλον *for they took no thought* of me, Ar. Vesp. 1288; δῆλον ὅτι

ὄσαθα, μέλον γέ σοι *since you have thought about it*, Plat. Apol. 24 D;

οὐδὲν αὐτῷ μέλον τοῦ τοιούτου Id. Phaedr. 235 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 2,

24. IV. the Med. is used by Poets and in Hipp. like the Act.,

μελόμεθα, -ησόμεθα Hipp. Epist. 849; *to be an object of care*, Ἄρτεμιν

φ' μελόμεθα Eur. Hipp. 60; but mostly in 3 sing., ἐμοὶ δὲ κε ταῦτα

μελήσεται Il. 1. 523; μήτι τοι ἡγεμόνος γε ποθὴ μελέσθω *let it not*

44, Eur. Med. 676, 1129, etc.; esp. after Pronouns, ἐγὼ μὲν ἤδη . . στείλων ἂν ἦν Soph. Ph. 1218; ἡ σοὶ μὲν ἡμεῖς . . φίλοι Id. Ant. 634, cf. 498; "Ἐλλην μὲν ἐστὶ κατ' Ἑλληνίζει Plat. Meno 82 B, etc.—This usage must be distinguished from μὲν used alone, but so that a correlative clause with δέ is to be supplied from the context, v. infr. II. 7.

II. μὲν followed by δέ in the correlative clause or clauses, *on the one hand, on the other hand*; but it must be remarked, that the Greek is much fonder of combining clauses as correlative than we are, so that μὲν . . , δέ . . , must often be left untranslated; and that, esp. in Prose, the joint effect of the two Particles may be expressed by *as well . . , as . . ; . . while or whereas*; and in strong opposition *true that . . , but . .*

Usage: 1. μὲν . . , δέ . . , (or when the correlative clause is negat., μὲν . . , οὐδέ . . , Il. I. 318, 536), to mark opposition,—too common to need citation.—The opposed clauses commonly stand together:—often however they are separated by clauses, parenthetical or explanatory: e. g. μὲν in Il. 2. 494 is answered by δέ in 511, 527 sq.; in Xen. An. I. 9, 2, πρῶτον μὲν is answered by ἐπεὶ δε in § 6; in Mem. I. 1, 2, πρῶτον μὲν is answered by θαυμαστὸν δέ in I. 2, 1; τοιαῦτα μὲν in Thuc. I. 36 is answered by τ. δέ, Ib. 43.

2. these Particles are often used to connect a series of clauses containing different matter, though with no opposition, Il. I. 18 sq., 33 sq., 250 sqq., etc.; in I. 306 sq., after μὲν follow five clauses, each introduced by δέ, and in 433 sq. no less than eight: so also in Att. Prose, as Xen. An. I. 3, 14., 7, 10 sq.: this usage is often found when the members of a sort or class are distinctly specified, παῖδες δύο, πρεσβύτερος μὲν Ἀρταξέρξης, νεώτερος δὲ Κῦρος Ib. I. 1, 1, cf. I. 5, 2; τάφος . . , τὸ μὲν εὖρος ὀργυιὰ πέντε, τὸ δὲ βάθος ὀργυιὰ τρεῖς Ib. I. 7, 13; πρῶτος μὲν . . , δεύτερος δέ . . , τρίτος δέ . . , Ib. 5. 6, 9; τότε μὲν . . , τότε δέ . . , at one time . . , at another . . , Ib. 5. 9, 9, etc.: but most often with the Article used as a Pron., ὁ μὲν . . , ὁ δέ . . ; τὸ μὲν . . , τὸ δέ . . ; etc.

3. the principal word is often repeated, both with μὲν and δέ, οἱ περὶ μὲν Βουλῆ Δαναῶν, περὶ δ' ἐστὲ μάχεσθαι Il. I. 258, cf. 288, Od. 15. 70; ἐνὶ μὲν φιλότῃ, ἐν δ' ἴμερος, ἐν δ' ἀριστῷ Il. 14. 216; Ξέρξης μὲν ἀγαγεν . . , Ξέρξης δ' ἀπώλεσεν Aesch. Pers. 550, cf. 560, 693, 700; and in Prose, χαλεπαίνει μὲν πρᾶν, χαλεπαίνει δὲ κυβερνήτης Xen. An. 5. 8, 20, etc.: so with πολὺς and πᾶς, Schäf. Soph. Ph. 633.

4. one of the correlative clauses is sometimes independent, while the other takes the participle or some other dependent form, ἐβλασφήμει κατ' ἐμοῦ . . , μόρτυρα μὲν . . οὐδένα παρασχόμενος . . , παρεκελεύετο δέ . . , Dem. 1302. 10; οἱ ἀμφὶ βασιλεία, περὶ μὲν οὐκέτι, τῶν δὲ ἰππέων ὁ λόφος ἐνεπλήσθη Xen. An. I. 10, 12, cf. 2. I. 7., 5. 6, 29; ὧν ἐπιμεμφομένα σ' ἀδεία μὲν ἀντία δ' οἴσω Soph. Tr. 123, cf. O. C. 522; χωρὶς μὲν τοῦ ἐστερηθῆσαι . . , ἔτι δὲ καὶ . . ὄξω ἀμελήσαι Plat. Crito 44 B.

5. μὲν and δέ sometimes oppose two clauses, whereof one is really subordinate to the other, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνο θαυμάζω, εἰ Λακεδαιμονίοις μὲν ποτε . . ἀντήρατε, . . νυνὶ δὲ ὀκνεῖτε ἐξιέναι (for εἰ . . ἀντάραντες νυνὶ ὀκνεῖτε), Dem. 25. 2, cf. Aeschin. 69. 44, etc.:—so in an anacoluthon, Thuc. I. 36, τρία μὲν ὄντα . . ναυτικά . . , τούτων δ' εἰ περιόψεσθε τὰ δύο κτλ.). 6. μὲν is not always answered by δέ, but often by other equiv. Particles, by ἀλλά, Il. I. 22 sq., 2. 703 sq., so, Aesch. Pers. 176, 337, etc.; sometimes even in Att. Prose, Xen. An. I. 7, 17, Ages. 2, 11:—by ἀτάρ, Il. 6. 84, 124, Aesch. Pr. 340, Soph. O. T. 1051 sq., Plat. Theaet. 172 C, etc.; (so, μὲν . . , αὐτόν in Ep., Il. I. 50, Od. 19. 513, etc.):—by αὖ, Il. 11. 108, Od. 4. 211:—by αὖθις, Soph. Ant. 165:—by αὖτε, Il. I. 234, Od. 22. 5:—sometimes δέ is replaced by another word, as πρῶτον μὲν . . , εἶτα . . Soph. El. 251, Xen. An. I. 3, 2; πρῶτον μὲν . . , ἔπειτα . . Soph. Tr. 616; πρῶτον μὲν . . , μετὰ τοῦτο . . , Xen. An. 5. 9, 5-7; μάλιστα μὲν . . , ἔπειτα μέντοι . . , Soph. Ph. 353, cf. O. T. 647, 777, and v. sub μάλα III. init.; rarely μὲν answered by μήν, Plat. Phaedr. 268 E, Phileb. 12 D.

b. when the opposition is very emphatic, δέ is sometimes strengthd., as ὅμως δέ . . , Soph. O. T. 785, Ph. 473, 1074, etc.; (so ἀλλ' ὅμως, Id. El. 450); δ' αὖ . . , Il. 4. 415, Xen. An. I. 10, 5; δ' ἐμπης . . , Il. I. 560, 1.

c. μὲν is sometimes answered, in anacoluth., by a copulat. Particle, κάρτιστοι μὲν ἔσαν καὶ κάρτιστοι ἐμάχοντο Il. I. 267, cf. 459, Od. 22. 475, Soph. Aj. 1 sq., Tr. 689, Eur. Med. 126; ὁ μὲν Ζεὺς ὁ τ' Ἀπόλλων ξυνοί Soph. O. T. 498, cf. Ant. 1162, Ph. 1056, 1424 sq., Aesch. Theb. 924; but rarely in Prose, τρία μὲν ἔτη ἀντείχον . . , καὶ οὐ πρότερον ἐνέδοσον Thuc. 2. 65, cf. 70., 3. 46., 4. 32.

7. the answering clause with δέ is sometimes left to be supplied, τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σπουδῇ δάμνησ' ἐπέεσσι ἑρ can I hardly subdue, [but all others easily], Il. 5. 893; ὡς μὲν λέγουσι as indeed they say, [but as I believe not], Eur. Or. 8; καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἦν αὐτῷ πόλεμος, (with no ἔπειτα δέ to follow), Xen. An. I. 9, 14, cf. I. 2, 1., 5. 9, 20, etc. This isolated μὲν is often used to give force to assertions made by a person respecting himself, wherein opposition to other persons is implied: hence it is joined to the pers. Pron., ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ οἶδα Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 12, cf. 4. 2, 45, Plat., etc.; so also with the demonstr. Pron., οὗτος μὲν Plat. Apol. 21 D, etc.

8. μὲν is also used alone in questions, when that to which the question refers is assumed, Eur. Ion 520, Hipp. 316, Ar. Av. 1214, Plat. Meno 82 B, al.

B. μὲν before other Particles: I. where each Particle retains its force,

1. μὲν ἄρα, in Hom. μὲν ἄρα, accordingly, and so, Il. 2. 1., 6. 312, Od. I. 127, Plat. Phaedr. 258 C, Rep. 467 D, etc. 2. μὲν γάρ, Soph. O. T. 62, Thuc. I. 142, etc.:—Hom. often omits the second clause after μὲν γάρ, as Il. 5. 901, Od. I. 173, 392, cf. Soph. O. T. 1062, etc.:—also, μὲν γάρ δὴ Il. 11. 825; μὲν γάρ τε 17. 727.

3. μὲν δὴ I. 545, Hdt. I. 32, etc.:—often used to express positive certainty on the part of the speaker or writer, ἀλλ' οἴσθα μὲν δὴ Soph. Tr. 627, cf. O. T. 294; τὰ μὲν δὴ τῶν ἔχεις Id. Ph. 1308; esp. as a conclusion, τοῦτο μὲν δὴ . . ὁμολογεῖται Plat. Gorg. 470 B, cf. Xen.

Cyr. I. 1, 6, etc.:—so also in closing a statement, τοιαῦτα μὲν δὴ τοῦτα Aesch. Pr. 500, etc.; used in answers to convey full assent, Plat. Gorg. 470 B, etc.:—so, ἡ μὲν δὴ Il. 9. 348, Od. 4. 33; οὐ μὲν δὴ, to deny positively, Il. 8. 238, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 9, etc.; ἀλλ' οὐ τι μὲν δὴ . . , Plat. Theaet. 187 A.

4. μὲν οὖν, v. infr. II. 2. II. where the Particles combine so as to form a new sense,

1. μὲν γε, used much like γοῦν, at all events, at any rate, Κορινθίους μὲν γε ἐνσπονδοὶ ἔστε Thuc. I. 40, cf. 3. 39., 6. 86; τοῦτο μὲν γ' ἤδη σαφές Ar. Ach. 154, cf. Nub. 1173; εἰ μὲν γε βρῦν εἶποις if only you were to say βρῦν, Ib. 1382:—rarely, if ever, in Trag., Pors. Med. 1090:—also, μὲν γέ που Plat. Rep. 559 B, Theaet. 147 A.

2. μὲν οὖν is often used with a corresponding δέ, so that each Particle retains its force, Soph. O. T. 244, 844, Ph. 359, etc.:—but often also absol., when it is sometimes written μενοῦν, and is merely a strengthd. form of οὖν, so then, Id. Ant. 65, Ph. 359:—but it has a peculiar force in replies, being used sometimes in strong affirmation, παντάπασιν μὲν οὖν Plat. Theaet. 158 D; κομιδῇ μὲν οὖν Ib. 159 E; πάνυ μὲν οὖν Ib. 159 B; ἀνάγκη μὲν οὖν Ib. 189 E;—but also to concede more than was asked, so as to correct a statement, pay rather, like Lat. *imo, imo vero, κακοδαίμων*; Answ. βαρυδαίμων μὲν οὖν! Ar. Eccl. 1102; μου πρὸς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποψῶ wipe your nose on my head, Answ. ἐμοῦ μὲν οὖν . . , pay on mine, Id. Eq. 910; cf. Aesch. Pers. 1032, Ag. 1090, 1396, Soph. Aj. 1363, El. 1504, O. T. 705, Ar. Ran. 241, Plat. Crito 44 B, Gorg. 466 A, 470 B, Prot. 309 D, etc.;—also, μὲν οὖν δὴ Soph. Tr. 153, Xen.; καὶ δὴ μὲν οὖν Soph. O. C. 31; cf. οὐμενοῦν:—so in N. T., μενοῦνγε, to begin a sentence, *yea rather*, Lat. *quin imo*, Ev. Luc. 11. 28, Ep. Rom. 9. 20, etc.—In Ion. writers, μὲν νυν is used for μὲν οὖν, Hdt. I. 18., 4. 144, etc.

3. by μὲν τε, if δέ τε follows, the two clauses are more closely combined than by τε . . , τε . . , Il. 5. 139, etc.; μὲν τε is often answered by δέ alone, 16. 28, etc.; or by equiv. Particles, 17. 727, Od. I. 215, etc.; rarely by ἡδέ, Il. 4. 341:—Hom. also uses μὲν τε absol., when τε loses all force, as after γόρ, τίς, etc., Il. 2. 145., 4. 341, etc.

4. μὲν τοι in Hom. always occurs in speeches, and the τοι is prob. to be regarded as the dat. of the Pron., or at all events as not influencing the sense of μὲν, v. Spitzn. Excurs. ad Il. VIII. § 3:—but in Att. μέντοι is written as a single word, and is used,

a. with a Conjunctive force, yet, but however, nevertheless, tamen, vero, Aesch. Pr. 318, 1054, Soph. Tr. 413, Xen., etc.; and sometimes stands for δέ, answering to μὲν, Hdt. I. 36, Soph. Ph. 352, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 9, etc.; v. supr. A II. 6. a.

b. as an Adv., in strong protestations, ὄμνυμι γὰρ σοὶ τίνα μέντοι θεῶν Plat. Phaedr. 236 D; οὐ μέντοι γε μὰ Δία . . Dem. 54. 12; hence often used in eager or positive assent, φάμεν τι εἶναι . . ; Answ. φάμεν μέντοι νῆ Δία, of course, certainly, Plat. Phaedo 65 D, cf. 68 B, 73 D, 81 D, etc.; also with a negat. to give emphasis to a question, οὐ σὺ μέντοι . . ; why you are not . . ? Id. Prot. init., cf. Phaedr. 229 B, Rep. 339 B, etc.; sometimes to express impatience, τί μέντοι πρῶτον ἦν, τί πρῶτον ἦν; pay what was the first? Ar. Nub. 787; οὗτος, σὲ λέγω μέντοι Id. Ran. 171; with an imperat., to enforce the command, τουτὶ μέντοι αὐ φυλάττου only take heed . . , Id. Pax 1100, cf. Av. 661, Xen. An. I. 4, 8; in answers, γελοῖον μεντᾶν εἶη pay it would be absurd, Plat. Theaet. 158 E.—Additional force is given by joining μέντοι γε Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 24, etc.; but in γε μέντοι, γε belongs to the foregoing word, Aesch. Ag. 938, Soph. O. T. 778, 1292, etc., v. Pors. Hec. 604: also, ὅμως γε μ. Ar. Ran. 61.—καὶ . . μέντοι is used in narrative, etc., to add something that is to be noted, νῦν σοὶ καιρὸς ἐστὶν ἐπιδείξασθαι τὴν παιδείαν, καὶ φυλάξασθαι μέντοι . . , and of course to take care . . , Xen. An. 4. 6, 15, cf. I. 8, 20, Plat. Prot. 339 C, Theaet. 143 B:—ἀλλὰ μέντοι but as a matter of fact, but really, Xen. An. 4. 6, 16, Plat. Rep. 331 E, etc.—In the crasis μεντᾶν, i. e. μέντοι ἂν, each word retains its proper sense, as in Soph. Aj. 86, Dem. 16. 24, etc.

C. for μὲν after other Particles, see each Particle.

D. Position of μὲν. Like δέ, it generally stands as the second word in a sentence. But when a sentence begins with words common to its subordinate clauses, μὲν takes its place as the second word in the first of these clauses, as ἦδε γὰρ γυνὴ δούλη μὲν, εἰρηκεν δ' ἐλεύθερον λόγον Soph. Tr. 63; οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτάξαντο μὲν . . , ἡσύχαζον δέ . . , Thuc. 4. 73, cf. 113, etc. It also attaches itself to other words which mark opposition, as πρῶτον μὲν, τότε μὲν, ἐγὼ μὲν, even when these do not stand first: sometimes however it precedes such words, ὡς μὲν ἐγὼ οἶμαι Plat. Phaedr. 228 B; ὡς μὲν τινες ἔφασαν Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 28. It generally stands between the Art. and Noun, or the Prep. and its Case, as, οἱ μὲν στρατιῶται, τὸ μὲν πλῆθος, περὶ μὲν τούτων, etc.: but if special stress is laid on the Noun, this is sometimes neglected, as, οἱ Τεγεᾶται μὲν ἐπηυλίσαντο, Μαντινῆς δὲ ἀπεχώρησαν Thuc. 4. 134; ἀνὰ τὸ σκοτεινὸν μὲν . . , Id. 3. 22.

II. μὲν is often repeated in the same sentence,

1. when besides the opposition of two main clauses, a subordinate opposition is introduced into the first, ὁ μὲν ἀνὴρ τοιαῦτα μὲν πεποίηκε τοιαῦτα δὲ λέγει, ὑμῶν δέ . . , Xen. An. I. 6, 9, cf. 5. 8, 24, Thuc. 8. 104, Dem. 299. 19 sq., 689. 19 sq.

2. μὲν may be repeated in apodosis with the demonstr. Pron., τὸν μὲν καλέουσι θέρος, τοῦτον μὲν προσκυνέουσι, τὸν δὲ χειμῶνα . . , Hdt. 2. 121; ὅσοι μὲν δὴ νομοῦ τοῦ Θηβαίου εἰσὶ, οὗτοι μὲν νῦν . . αἴγας θύουσι: ὅσοι δὲ . . νομοῦ τοῦ Μενδησίου εἰσὶ, οὗτοι δὲ . . οἰς θύουσι Ib. 42, cf. 3. 108, al.; ὅτε μὲν με οἱ ἄρχοντες ἔταπτον . . , τότε μὲν ἔμενον . . τοῦ δὲ θεοῦ τάττοντος, ἐνταῦθα δὲ . . Plat. Apol. 28 E:—cf. Butt. Dem. Mid. pp. 154 sq.

3. μὲν used absolutely is often followed by a correlative μὲν, εἰ μὲν οὖν ἡμεῖς μὲν . . ποιούμεν Plat. Rep. 421 A. III. μὲν is sometimes omitted by Poets, but so that it is implied in the following δέ, ἐλευθεροῦτε πατρίδ', ἐλευθεροῦτε δὲ παῖδας Aesch. Pers. 403; cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. I. 358.

μεν-αίχμης, ου, Dor. -αίχμας, α, υ, = μενεπτόλεμος, μενέχαρμος, α *staunch soldier*, Anacr. 74:—χειρὶ μεναίχμα, in Anth. P. 6. 84, may belong to this, or may be fem. of a form μεναίχμος.

μέν-ανδρος, ου, *awaiting a man*, παρθένος Dionys. ap. Ath. 98 D.

μέν ἄρα, μὲν γάρ, μὲν γε, μὲν δὲ, v. sub μὲν B.

μενεαίνω, (μένος) *to desire earnestly or eagerly, to be bent on doing*, Hom.; with inf. pres., μηδὲ θεοῖς μενεαίνεμεν ἴφι μάχεσθαι Il. 5. 606, cf. Od. 13. 30, etc.; or, more commonly, with inf. aor., μενεαίνεις Ἴλιον ἐξαλαπάξαι Il. 4. 32, etc.; rarely with inf. fut., ἐρύσασθαι μενεαίνων 21. 176, Od. 21. 125; when absol., an inf. may easily be supplied, σὺ δ' ἄσπερχες μενεαίνεις [διῶξαι] Il. 22. 10, cf. 4. 32; μάλα περ μενεαίνων [καταφθίσαι] Od. 5. 341, etc.:—also like all Verbs of wishing, c. gen., μ. μάχης *to long for battle*, Hes. Sc. 361:—c. acc. rei, ὄλεθρον μ. τινὶ *to purpose death against another*, Q. Sm. 12. 380.

II. *to be angry, rage*, Il. 19. 68., 24. 22, 54; also, ἐριδι μενεῖναι, like ἐριδι μάχεσθαι, 19. 58; μ. τινὶ *to rage against one*, 15. 104, Od. 1. 20, etc.:—but in Il. 19. 491, where Sarpedon κτεινόμενος μενεαίνει, the meaning seems to be, *he gasped hard, breathed hard as he was dying*; the Gramm. explained it by ἐλειποψύχει. Cf. μενοινάω.—The word is Ep., also used in Pseudo-Eur. (Fr. 449).

μεν-έγγης, ες, = μεναίχμης, Aesch. in Anth. P. 7. 255.

μενε-δῆμιος, ου, *standing one's ground against the enemy, staunch, steadfast*, Il. 12. 247., 13. 228; Dor. -δάμιος, Anth. P. 7. 208.

μενέ-δουπος, ου, *steadfast in the battle-din*, Orph. Arg. 537.

μενέ-κράτης [ᾶ], ες, *abiding in strength*, στῦλος Dionys. ap. Ath. 98 D.

μενέ-κτύπος, ου, = foreg., Hesych.

Μενέλαος, ὁ, pr. n. *Abiding-men*, Hom.: Att. Μενέλεως, gen. εω; the Trag. use either form, as the metre requires; Dor. dat. Μενέλα, Pind. N. 7. 41, acc. Μενέλαν Eur. Rhes. 257.

μενε-μάχος [ᾶ], ου, *staunch in fight*, App. Hisp. 5. 61.

μενε-πτόλεμος, ου, *staunch in battle, steadfast, brave*, epith. of heroes, Il. 19. 48, etc.; also of a nation, 2. 749:—equivalent to μεναίχμης, μενεδήμιος, μενέχαρμος, etc.

Μενεσθεύς, ἔως, Ion. ἦος, ὁ, pr. n., *Abider*, cf. Μέμνων.

μενετέον, verb. Adj. of μένω, *one must remain*, Plat. Rep. 328 B, Xen., etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 446. V. μενητέον.

μενετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μένω) *inclined to wait*, M. Anton. 1. 16.

μενετός, ἡ, ὄν, (μένω) *waiting or inclined to wait, patient, long-suffering*, μενετοὶ θεοὶ Ar. Av. 1620. II. of circumstances, οἱ καιροὶ οὐ μενετοὶ opportunities will not wait, Thuc. 1. 142.

μενε-φύλοπις [ῦ], ιος, ὁ, ἡ, = μενεπτόλεμος, Anth. P. 6. 84.

μενε-χάρμης, ου, ὁ, (χάρμη) *staunch in battle*, of heroes, Il. 11. 122, 303, etc.; of a nation, 9. 529; never in Od.:—also μενέχαρμος, ου, Il. 14. 376. A comparison with μεναίχμης, μενεπτόλεμος determines the sense as given above.

μενητέον, worse form for μενετέον, Dion. H. 7. 27, Aesop.

μενηθῆραι, αἰ, = μέρηται, E. M. 508. 6, (μενηθῆρες f.l. in Suid.): the sing. restored in a Fr. of Panyasis ap. Stob. 165, by Meineke Anal. Alex. p. 365, μενηθῆρης (vulg. μὲν θῆρης) καὶ δολοφροσύνης.

μενηθρίζω, = μερηθρίζω, Hesych., Phot.

μενο-εικής, ἔς, (εἰκός, εἰκοῖα) *suited to the desires, satisfying, sufficient, plentiful, or agreeable, to one's taste*, Hom.; mostly of meat and drink, as δαίς, δεῖπνον, ἔδωδῆ, σῖτος, οἶνος etc.; πάρα γὰρ μενοεικέα πολλὰ δαίνυσθαι Il. 9. 227, cf. Od. 16. 429; τῶν ἐξαιρέυμην μενοεικέα 14. 232; τάφος μ. a plentiful funeral feast, Il. 23. 39; μενοεικέα ὕλην great store of wood, 23. 139; δῶρα, χάρις, etc., Hom.; καὶ σφιν μενοεικέα ληίδα δῶκα Od. 13. 273; cf. Plut. Phoc. 2.

μενοινάω, Ep. μενοινάω Il. 13. 79; 2 and 3 sing. μενοίνας, -α, Hom.; lengthd. μενοινάα Il. 19. 164; part. μενοινῶν Il.: Ep. impf. μενοίνεον Il. 12. 59; impf. 3 sing. ἐμενοίνα Hes. Sc. 368, μενοίνα Hom.: aor. μενοίνησεν Od. 2. 36; subj. μενοίνῃσθ, -ωσι Ib. 248, Il. 10. 101; opt. μενοινήσει 15. 82, where Aristarch. gave a subj. form μενοινήσει, but v. Spitzn. ad l.: (μένος). Like μενεαίνω, *to desire eagerly, to be bent on*, Hom., who often adds φρεσὶν ἦσι, φρεσὶ σῆσι μ. *to desire in his, thy heart; μετὰ φρεσὶ σῆσι* Il. 14. 264; θυμῷ, ἐν θυμῷ 19. 164, Od. 2. 248.—Construct., mostly c. acc. rei, 2. 285, al.; also not seldom with inf. pres., as Il. 19. 164, Od. 22. 217; or inf. aor., as 2. 248., 21. 157, and so Pind. P. 1. 83; also, μενοίνεον εἰ τελέουσιν were eager to see whether . . . Il. 12. 59:—rarely absol., ὦδε μενοινῶν so eager [for battle], 15. 292:—μ. τινὶ τι *to design or purpose something against one*, κακὰ δὲ Τρώεσσι μενοίνα Od. 11. 532; but, c. dat. rei, alone, esp. *to strive for a thing*, μ. χρήμασι Theogn. 461.—Ep. word, used also by Pind.; twice by Trag., in pres., τί ποτε μενοινᾶ; Soph. Aj. 341; νιν σφάξαι μενοινᾶ Eur. Cycl. 448; and once by Ar., also in pres., ἐξελεῖν ἡμῶν μενοινῶν . . . τάνθηρνια Vesp. 1080.

μενοινή, ἡ, *eager desire*, Call. Jov. 90, Ap. Rh. 1. 894, Anth. P. 11. 350.

μένος, εος, τό, (v. *μάω) *might, force*, esp. as shewn in quick movement and exertion, often in Hom. who sometimes joins μένος τε καὶ ἀλκή as equiv., Il. 6. 265; μ. χειρῶν 5. 506, for which he more often has μ. καὶ χεῖρες, 6. 502, etc.; also, μένος καὶ γυῖα Ib. 27. 2. of animals, *strength, fierceness*, as of wild beasts, Il. 17. 20; of horses, *spirit, courage*, Ib. 456, 476, etc.; of dogs, Xen. (v. sub fin.). 3. of things, *force, might*, μ. ἔγχεος Il. 16. 613; ἡλείοια Od. 10. 160; πυρός Il. 6. 182, Ar. Ach. 665; ποταμῶν Il. 12. 18, cf. Aesch. Pr. 721; χειμῶνος Eur. Heracl. 428:—also, χαλιῶν ἀναύδῃ μένει Aesch. Ag. 238; ἄτης Id. Cho. 1076; οἴνου Hipp. 394. 51. 4. *force, strength*, as implying life, and so life itself, Il. 3. 294; ψυχὴ τε μένος τε as equiv., 5. 296; φασῶσι μέλαν μένος the black life-blood, Soph. Aj. 1412, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1067.

II. of the soul, *spirit, rage, passion*, μένος ἀνδρῶν the battle-rage of men, Il. 2. 387; μένος Ἄρηος 18. 264; more

rarely in pl., and that mostly in phrase μένεα πνείοντες, Il. 2. 536, al. (where perhaps the number of μένεα follows that of πνείοντες):—Hom. often joins μένος καὶ θυμός Il. 5. 470, al., v. Herm. h. Hom. Cer. 362; μένος καὶ θάρσος Il. 5. 2, Od. 1. 321; μένος ἔλλαβε θυμόν Il. 23. 468; μένεος δ' ἐμπλήσατο θυμόν 22. 312; μένεος δὲ μέγα φρένες ἀμφιμέλαιναί πίμπλαντο 1. 103; so, ὄργης καὶ μένου ἐμπλήμενος Ar. Vesp. 427 (v. sub fin.):—μένει in dat. *violently, furiously*, Aesch. Theb. 393; παντὶ μένει Hes. Sc. 354.

2. *the bent, intent, purpose* of any one, Τρώων μ. αἰὲν ἀτάσθαλον their bent is aye to folly, Il. 13. 634; so in pl., *intents, ἐμῶν μενέων ἀπερωεύς* 8. 361: hence, 3. generally, *mind, temper, disposition*, like Lat. mens, esp. in compds., like εὐμενής, δυσμενής, etc.; but never used strictly of the intellect.—In most cases it answers to Lat. impetus.

III. μένος is also used in periphr. like βίη, ἴς, σθένος, ἱερὸν μένος Ἀλκινόοιο, for Alcinaüs himself, Od.; so too, μένος Ἀτρείδαο, Ἔκτορος, etc., Il.; also, μένεα ἀνδρῶν 4. 447, Od. 4. 363; αἰθέριον μ. = αἰθήρ, Emped. 32.—This Homeric word is used, of the Att. Poets, most by Aesch.; rare in Com. and Att. Prose, though Xen. has it of spirit, ardour, προθυμία καὶ μ., θάρσος καὶ μ. Cyr. 3. 3, 61, Hell. 7. 1, 31; ὑπὸ χαρᾶς καὶ μένου Id. Cyn. 6, 15.

μὲν οὖν, μὲν που, μὲν ἴα, μὲν τᾶν, μὲν τε, μὲντοι, v. sub μὲν B.

Μεντορ-ουργής, ἔς, wrought by Mentor, Luc. Lexiph. 7.

μένω, Ion. impf. μένεσκον Il. 19. 42, Hdt. 4. 42; Ion. fut. μενέω Il. 19. 308, Hdt. 4. 119, etc., Att. μενῶ: aor. ἔμεινα: pf. μεμένηκα (more often in comp. with ἐμ-) Dem. 331. 28:—the other regul. tenses being common:—verb. Adj. μενετός, μενετέον, later μενητέον:—also in Att. Poets redupl. μίμνω, i. e. μι-μένω, v. sub voc. (Cf. Lat. maneo; v. sub *μάω.) To stay, wait: I. *to stay, stand fast, abide*, in battle, Hom.; who often joins it (as synonym.) with τλήναι, opp. to φεύγειν; and so in Att.; ἐμπέδως μ. Aesch. Ag. 854; ἀραρίτως Id. Supp. 945; μ. κατὰ χώραν, of soldiers, Thuc. 4. 26. 2. *to stay at home, stay where one is, not stir*, Il. 16. 838; elsewhere more fully, ἐντροθε μένειν Hes. Th. 598; μ. αὐτοῦ Hdt. 8. 62; οἴκοι Aesch. Fr. 300; εἶσω δόμων Id. Theb. 232; κατ' οἶκον Eur. I. A. 656; ἐν δόμοις Soph. Aj. 80; ἐνδον Amphip. 1:—simply *to lodge, stay, πρόσ τινα* Hipp. 1276. 34; ἐκεῖ Polyb. 30. 4, 10, cf. Alciphro 3. 5:—but, μ. ἀπό τίνος *to stay away, be absent from . . .*, Il. 2. 292., 18. 64. 3. *to stay, tarry, ἐς ἡέλιον καταδύντα* Od. 17. 570; μενεοῦσιν, εἰσόκε περ Τροίην διαπέσομεν Il. 9. 45: with a notion of delay or idleness, 9. 318., 11. 666, cf. Aesch. Pers. 796; οἱ μένοντες Xen. An. 4. 4, 19, etc. 4. of things, *to be lasting, remain, last, stand, στήλη μένει ἔμπεδον* Il. 17. 424; ἀσφαλὲς αἰὲν . . . μένει οὐρανός Pind. N. 6. 7; τόδ' αἰανῶς μένοι Aesch. Eum. 672; αἰῶνα δ' ἐς τρίτον μένει Id. Theb. 744; μ. τὰ βουλευμάτα Arist. Eth. N. 9. 6, 3; οἱ μένοντες (sc. ἀστέρες), opp. to οἱ πλάνητες, Id. Cael. 2. 8, 10; μένουσιν ἀριστοκραταίαι are stable, permanent, Id. Pol. 5. 8, 5; τὸ νόμισμα βούλεται μένειν Id. Eth. N. 5. 5, 14, etc. 5. of condition, *to remain as one was*, of a maidea, Il. 19. 263: generally, *to remain as before, to stand, hold good, ἦν μείνωσιν ὄρκοι* Eur. Andr. 1000; so, μένειν κατὰ χώραν, of an oath, Hdt. 4. 201; of circumstances, Thuc. 4. 76; οὐδαμὰ ἐν ταύτῳ μ., of prosperity, Hdt. 1. 5; μένειν ἐμπέδοις φρονήμασι Soph. Ant. 169; μ. ἐπὶ τούτων *to remain contented with . . .*, Dem. 42. 29; so, μ. ἐπὶ τούτοις Isocr. 160 A; μ. ἐλεύθερον Menand. Ἐαυτ. τιμ. 6. 6. *to abide by an opinion, conviction, etc., ἐπὶ τῷ ἀληθεῖ*, like ἐμμένειν τῷ ἀληθεῖ, Plat. Prot. 356 E; μενέτωσαν ἐν τοῖς διαγνωσθεῖσι Lex ap. Dem. 545. 9; ἐπὶ τούτῳ τῷ βίῳ μ. *to stand by . . .*, be content with . . . Plat. Rep. 466 C. 7. impers. c. inf., *it remains for one to do*, μένει . . . τίνειν θέμις Aesch. Supp. 435; τοῖς πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποισι καταθεῖν μένει Eur. Fr. 39. II. trans. of persons, *to await, expect, wait for*, Ἦῳ μίμνειν Il. 8. 565, al.: esp. *to await an attack without blenching*, Lat. manere hostem, often in Hom., and Att.; so of a rock, *to bide the storm*, Il. 15. 620; ἀπορίαν γὰρ οὐ μενῶ Eur. Phoen. 740:—reversely of things, τὸ μύριμον γὰρ τὸν τ' ἐλεύθερον μένει awaits him, Aesch. Cho. 103; ἐπίτηρον μένει (sc. με) Id. Ag. 1277; ἀγὰν γὰρ ἀνδραὶ οὐ μένει ληλειμμένους Id. Fr. 39. 2. also c. acc. et inf. *to wait for*, ἦ μένετε Τρώας σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν; wait ye for the Trojans to come nigh? Il. 4. 247; μένον δ' ἐπὶ ἔσπερον ἐλθεῖν they waited for evening's coming on, Od. 1. 422, etc.; οὐδ' ἔμειν' ἐλθεῖν τράπεζαν νυμφίαν Pind. P. 3. 28; τί μένεις . . . λῖναι; why wait to go? Theogn. 351; μένω δ' ἀκούσαι I wait, i. e. long, to hear, Aesch. Eum. 677, cf. Ag. 459, Eur. Andr. 255 (which brings μένω near to μέμονα).

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κατὰ τόπους μ. τὰς ἀναγραφάς *to divide, arrange* them, Dion. H. de Thuc. 9. 2. absol., of judges, *to divide their opinions*, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 14. II. Med., *μερίζεσθαι τι* *to divide among themselves*, Dinarch. 91. 22, Theocr. 21. 31; *τι μετὰ τινος* Dem. 913. 1; *τι πρὸς τινα* Hdn. 3. 10:—*to take possession of*, *τι* Dem. 917. 19; so in pf. pass., ἤρῳμην αὐτὸν πότερα μεμερισμένον εἴη πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν whether he had gone shares with his brother, Id. 1149. 21. 2. c. gen. rei, *to get a portion of*, Isac. 77. 14: *to take part in*, τοῦ ἀδικήματος Arist. Eth. N. 5. 9, 13. III. Pass. *to be divided*, κατὰ μέρος Xen. An. 5. 1, 9; ἐς πολλά Hipp. 375. 43; εἰς ὅσονοον πλῆθος Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 11; μ. πρὸς ἐκαστὴν διοίκησιν (sc. αἱ πρόσοδοι) *are distributed*, Ib. 6. 8, 6; ἐς πᾶσαν πείραν μ. *to make attempts in every direction*, App. Civ. 4. 78, cf. Luc. D. Deor. 24. 1; *μερίζεται τι ἀπὸ τινος* Luc. Navig. 8. 2. *to be dispersed*, Plat. Tim. 56 D: *to be split into parties*, Polyb. 8. 23, 9, App. Civ. 1. 1, Hdn. 3. 10. 3. *to be reckoned as part*, ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ τινὸς μ. Dem. 192. 1.

μερικεύω, *to make or represent as divisible*, Eust. 48. 31. μερικός, ἡ, ὄν, *particular*, Aristipp. ap. Diog. L. 2. 87. μερίμνα, ἡ, *care, thought*, esp. *anxious care or thought, solicitude* (post-Hom.), h. Hom. Merc. 44. 160, Hes. Op. 180, Pind., and Trag., but rare in Prose, as Plat. Rival. 134 B (though μεριμνάω is not unfrequent); μ. τινος *care for* .., Aesch. Eum. 132, 360, Soph. O. T. 1460; ἀμφί τι Aesch. Theb. 843; ἐλθεῖν ἐς μ. Eur. Ion 244, cf. 404:—in pl. *cares, anxious thoughts*, Emped. 113, Theogn. 343, Aesch. Eum. 360, etc.; γνώμαις δὲ λεπταῖς .. ξύνειμι καὶ μερίμναις Ar. Nub. 1404; λύπαρ, μερίμνας, ἀρπαγὰς Diphil. Incert. 5; also *anxious pursuits*, esp. of victory at the games, Pind. O. 1. 174, cf. P. 8. 131, N. 3. 121. II. *the thought, mind*, Aesch. Ag. 460. (From √MEP or MAP come also the redupl. forms μερμηρ-α, μερμηρ-ίζω, μερμαίρ-ω (with the common notion of *thoughtfulness, anxiety*); also μάρ-τυς (υρος), μαρ-τύρομαι, etc.; cf. Lat. *memor, memor-are*, and *mor-a*; Goth. *mer-jan* (κηρύσσειν), *vaila-mērs* (εὐφημος); O. II. G. *mār-i* (*fama*), etc.:—but the orig. Root was prob. ΣMAP, cf. Skt. *smar, smar-āmi* (*memini, desidero*), *smr-itis* (*memoria*), *smar-as* (*amor*), *smar-anam* (*desiderium*).—The √MEP, μέρ-ος, is prob. diff., though the passage of Terence—*curae animum divorse trahunt*—suggests a connexion of sense: v. μείρομαι.)

μεριμνάω, fut. ἦσω, *to care for, be anxious about, think earnestly upon, scan minutely*, Lat. *meditari*, ἔργον μεριμνῶν ποῖον ..; Soph. O. T. 1124; esp. of philosophers, τὰ μὲν ἀφανῆ μ. Ar. Incert. 61 Bgk.; οἱ λεπτῶς μεριμνῶντες ap. Plat. Rep. 607 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 6; also μ. περί τινος Ib. 1. 1, 14; πολλά μ. *to be cumbered with many cares*, Id. Cyr. 8. 7, 12; τοῖς μεριμνῶσιν τε καὶ λυπουμένοις Apollod. Γαλατ. 1:—c. inf. *to be careful to do*, ὁ μεριμνήσας τὰ δίκαια λέγειν Dem. 576. 23; also, πολλά μ. ὅπως μὴ λάθῃς Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 23:—Pass. *to be treated with anxious care*, Anth. P. 10. 52, Ath. 641 C: cf. μερμηρίζω.

μερίμνημα, τό, *anxiety*, in pl., Pind. Fr. 245, 251, Soph. Ph. 186. μεριμνηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *caused by anxiety, δνειράτα* Artemid. 1. 6. μεριμνητής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who is anxious about, λόγων* Eur. Med. 1226:—fem. μεριμνήτρια in Jo. Chrys.

μεριμνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of anxious temper*, Schol. Soph. Tr. 111. μεριμνο-ποιέω, *to cause care*, Gloss. μεριμνο-τόκος, ὄν, *mother of cares, βίος* Anth. P. 11. 382. μεριμνο-φροντιστής, ὁ, *a 'minute philosopher'*, Ar. Nub. 102. μερίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (μέρος) *a part, portion, share, parcel*, Plat. Soph. 266 A, etc.; κρεῶν Pherecr. Δουλ. 1; τῆς οὐσίας Menand. Θησ. 1. 5; μερίς τινὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἐκ τινος Antipho 121. 23:—esp. *a share in mines and the like*, Dem. 1039. 22; in Dinarch. 97. 20, τὴν μ. τὴν ἐξ Ἀρείου πόγνου seems to mean *the portion of sacrificial meat* allotted to a member of the court, cf. Mätzner ad l. pp. 122, 3; so, τὴν τοῦ Προμηθέως μ. Luc. Merc. Cond. 26. 2. *the share or contribution made*, like ἔρανος, τὰ δεῖπνα πρὸς μερίδα γίγνεται is furnished by contributions, Plut. 2. 644 B; cf. Becker Charikl. 1. p. 419. 3. *a contribution, aid, μερίδα εἰς σωτηρίαν ὑπάρχειν* *to contribute to* .., Dem. 537. 8, cf. Antipho 135. 22; μεγάλη .. μερίς καὶ πλεονεξία Id. 574. 8. II. *a part, division, class*, πολιτῶν Eur. Supp. 238; esp. *a party*, Lat. *partes*, Plat. Legg. 692 B, Dem. 246. 13. III. = μέρος II. 3, ὡς ἐν τῇ τῶν ἐχθρῶν οὐσί μερίδι Id. 286. 27; ἐν οὐδενὸς μερίδι Paus. 10. 28, 4.

μέρισμα, τό, *a part*, Orph. h. Pan. 16. μερισμός, ὁ, *a dividing, division*, Plat. Legg. 903 B, etc.; μ. ἀντιφάσεως *division into contradictories*, Arist. Metaph. 5. 4. 1. II. *division of subjects, arrangement*, in writing, Dion. H. de Isac. 3. 2. in Rhet. *the art of dividing a whole into its parts*, Lat. *partitio*, Hermog. 3. in Logic, *definition*, Diog. L. 7. 62. 4. in Grammi. *the division or analysis of a sentence into its component parts, parsing*, A. B. 842, etc.; cf. ἐπιμερισμός.

μεριστίον, verb. Adj. *one must divide*, Eust. 83. 12. μεριστής, οὐ, ὁ, *a divider*, Ev. Luc. 12. 14, Poll. 4. 176: fem. μερίστρια, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 711. μεριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for dividing*, Hesych. μεριστός, ἡ, ὄν, *divided*, Plat. Parm. 144 D. II. *divisible*, Ib. 131 C, Tim. 35 A; μ. ἡ ψυχὴ ἢ ἀμερής Arist. de An. 1. 1, 6; μ. ὁ χρόνος εἰς ὅπειρα Id. Phys. 6. 8, 4; ὅσα μ. τοῖς κοινοῦσιν τὴν πολιτείαν *divisible among them*, Id. Eth. N. 5. 2, 12:—Adv. τῶς, Iambl. Myst. p. 12. μερίτεα, ἡ, = μεριδάρχεια, Hesych., Phot. (ubi μεριτία). μερίτεύομαι, Med. *to divide among themselves*, Lxx (Job. 40. 25). μερίτης [τ], οὐ, ὁ, (μερίς) *a partaker, τινός* Dem. 889. 7; *τινὶ τινος with one in a thing*, Polyb. 8. 31, 6. μερμαίρω, (μέρμερος) = μερμηρίζω, Orph. Arg. 766. μερμέριος, α, ὄν, rare form of sq., but v. sub Τερμέριος. μέρμερος, ὄν, also α, ὄν, Lyc. 949:—*causing anxiety, mischievous, bene-*

ful, Hom. (only in Il.) always in neut. pl., μέρμερα μητίσασθαι *to meditate mischief*, Io. 48; μέρμερα βέζειν II. 502; also, μέρμερα μήσατο ἔργο Io. 289, cf. 524; always of *warlike deeds* (in full, πολέμοιο μ. ἔργα 8. 453); but in Hes. Th. 603, μ. ἔργα γυναικῶν *the ills that women work*; so, μ. κακόν Eur. Rhos. 509; βλάβη Lyc. l. c.; ἀδρανὴ Nic. Th. 248. II. like δύσκολος, of persons, *anxious, peevish, morose*, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 E, cf. Ruhnck. Tim.: *baneful*, ἦρος Anth. P. 7. 697; ἔθνος Dion. P. 350; μ. χρήμα *crafty creature*, of a fox, Plut. 2. 988 A: of a hound, cited from Opp.—Ep. word, used in Eur. and Plat. l. c., and in late Prose. (V. sub μερίμνα; cf. μερμηρα, μερμηρίζω.)

μερμηρᾶ, ἡ, poët. form of μερίμνα (not in Hom.), *care, trouble, ἀμπουμα μερμηρῶν rest from troubles*, Hes. Th. 55, Theogn. 1325; ἔρρετε μερμηρῆι θυμαλγέες Epigr. Gr. 551. 11. 2. *a morning-nap*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 5, Hesych.

μερμηρίζω, fut. ἴξω, Od. 16. 261: Ep. aor. μερμηρίζα (v. infr.); cf. ἀπομερμηρίζω: (μέρμερος): I. intr. *to be full of cares, to be anxious or thoughtful, to be in doubt*, often in Hom., μερμ. φρεσί, κατὰ φρένα, κατὰ θυμόν, κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν; and, where *the doubt* is to be strongly expressed, δίχα or διάνδιχα μερμηρίζειν *to halt between two opinions, be in anxious doubt*, Od. 16. 73, Il. 1. 189, al.—Construct.: foll. by ὡς .., μερμηρίζε κατὰ φρένα, ὡς Ἀχιλλῆα τιμήσῃ *was debating how he should* .., Il. 2. 3; μερμηρίζεν .., ὅπως ἀπάφοιτο Διὸς νόον 14. 159; μερμηρίζεν, ὅπως ἀπολοίατο πᾶσαι νῆες Od. 9. 554; but most often, διάνδιχα μερμηρίζεν ἡ .., ἡ .., *debated anxiously whether* .., or .., Il. 1. 189, cf. 5. 671, Od. 22. 333; also, διχὰ θυμὸς ἐνὶ φρένι μερμηρίζει, ἡ .., ἡ .., 16. 73; also with inf. aor., διάνδιχα μ., ἵππους τε στρέψοι καὶ ἐναντίβιον μαχέσασθαι *debated anxiously with himself,—to turn back and fight*, (or not ..), Il. 8. 167, cf. Od. 10. 438; also with inf. in first clause and ἦ in second, μερμηρίζε .. κύσσαι καὶ περιφῶναι .., ἡ πρῶτ' ἐξερέοιτο 24. 235 sq.; also c. acc. rei, ἦ τι περὶ Τρώων .. μερμηρίζεις; Il. 20. 17. II. trans. *to devise, contrive*, πολλά φρεσὶ μερμηρίζων Od. 1. 427; αἰκία μερμ. 4. 533, etc.; δόλον .. ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μερμ. 2. 93; φόνον ἡμῖν μερμηρίζει 2. 325; εἰ δύνασαι τιν' ἀμύντορα μερμηρίζαι 16. 256.—Ep. Verb. as is noticed by Luc. Hist. Conscr. 22, Bis Acc. 2.

μερμηρικοί, οἱ, = πειράται, Hesych. μερμίλλων, ὄν, ὁ, the Lat. *mirmillo*, C. I. 3392; μορμίλλων Ib. 2164, cf. 2889.

μέρμις, ἴδος, ἡ, *a cord, string, rope*, Od. 10. 23:—a dat. μερμίθαις from μέρμιθα, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 451. 36; μέρμιθος, ὁ, Hesych., Zonar. 1345. (Connected with μήριθος; the Root is dub., Curt. Gr. Et. p. 543.) μερμνός, ὁ, *a sort of hawk*, Ael. N. A. 12. 4. μεροπέυς, ἔως, Ion. ἦος, ὁ, = μέροψ, Eudoc. μεροπήσιος, ὄν, *human*, Opp. C. 2. 364, etc.; fem. -ῆς, ἴδος, Ib. 1. 23. μεροπο-σπόρος, ὄν, *begetting men*, ὠρη Manetho 4. 577. μέρος, ἔος, τό, (μείρ-ομαι):—*a part, share*, first in Hdt. 1. 145, Pind., etc. 2. *one's portion, heritage, lot, destiny*, like μοῖρα, μεθέξειν τάφου μ. Aesch. Ag. 507, cf. Cho. 291, Soph. Ant. 147; τὸ γὰρ .. σπᾶνιον μ. is a rare *portion*, Eur. Alc. 474; ἀπὸ μέρους προτιμᾶσθαι from *considerations of rank or family*, Thuc. 2. 37. II. *one's turn*, Lat. *vices*, ἐπεὶ .. μέρος ἐγίνετο τῆς ἀπίξις Hdt. 3. 69; μ. ἑκατέρω νέμειν Id. 2. 173; ὅσον ἦκη μ. ἔργων *the turn or time for* .., Aesch. Cho. 827, cf. Plat. Rep. 540 B; ἀγγέλου μ. *his turn of duty as messenger*, Aesch. Ag. 291; λαβεῖν τὸ μ. τινός Arist. Pol. 4. 10, 1. 2. with a Prep., ἀνὰ μέρος *in turn, by turns, successively, one after another*, Eur. Phoen. 478, 483, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 3; so, κατὰ μέρος h. Hom. Merc. 53, Thuc. 4. 26, etc.; ἢ κατὰ μ. ἢ κατὰ γένος, i. e. *to hold office by rotation*, or by hereditary right, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 2; κατὰ μ., also, *severally*, Plat. Theaet. 157 B; κατὰ μέρη Ib. 182 A; opp. to παρὰ μέρος Arist. Pol. 2. 2, 7;—ἐν μέρει *in turn*, Hdt. 1. 26, al.; κλυθὶ νῦν ἐν μ., ἀντάκουσον ἐν μ. Aesch. Cho. 332, Eum. 198; (but also like ἀνὰ μέρος, *by turns, in succession*, Id. Ag. 332, 1192, Thuc. 8. 93); ἐν τῷ μέρει *in one's turn*, Hdt. 5. 70, Eur. Or. 452, Ar. Ran. 32, 497; ἐν τῷ μ. καὶ παρὰ τὸ μ. *in and out of turn*, Xen. An. 7. 6, 36; so also τὸ μέρος, absol., ἀρχομεν τὸ μ. Hdt. 1. 120, cf. 2. 173. III. *the part one takes in a thing, or the part assigned one*, ἐστὶ τι μ. τινὶ Pind. O. 8. 102; μέτεστί τινι μ. τινός Eur. 1. T. 1299; μετέχειν μ. τινός Aesch. Ag. 507, etc.; ἔχειν, λαβεῖν, λαχεῖν μ. τινός Soph. Ant. 147, etc.; ὑμέτερον μ. [ἐστὶ], c. inf., Plat. Lach. 180 A. 2. often, τοῦμόν μέρος, τὸ σὸν μ. *my or thy part*, i. e. simply *I or me, thou or thee*, ὅσον τὸ σὸν μ. Soph. Ant. 1062, cf. O. T. 1509; and absol. as Adv., τοῦμόν μ. *as to me*, Lat. *quod ad me attinet*, οὐ καμεί τοῦμόν μ. Id. Tr. 1215, cf. Eur. Heracl. 678; τὸ σὸν μέρος *as to thee*, Soph. O. C. 1366; τοῦκείνου μ. Eur. Hec. 989, etc.; rarely, κατὰ τὸ σὸν μ. Ep. Plat. 328 E. IV. *a part*, as opp. to the whole, ἡμέρος μ., κτεάνων μ. Aesch. Ag. 557, 1573; μέρει τινὶ τῶν βαρβάρων Thuc. 1. 1; τὰ δύο μέρη two-thirds, Id. 1. 104, al.; ὅσα ἄλλα μέρη ἐντὸς τοῦ Ἰστροῦ *parts of the country, regions*, Id. 2. 96, cf. 4. 98; ξυγκαταδουλοῦν .. τὸ τῆς θαλάσσης μ., i. e. *the sea as their part of the business*, Id. 8. 46; τὰ τοῦ σώματος μέρη Plat. Legg. 795 E; *a division of an army*, Xen. An. 6. 4, 23, etc.; τὰ πέντε μ. five-sixths, τὰ ὀκτὼ μ. eight-ninths, etc. 2. absol. as Adv., τὸ μ. *in part*, μέρος τι Thuc. 4. 30, etc.; μέρος μὲν τι .., μέρος δὲ τι .., Xen. Eq. 1, 12; τὸ πλείστον μ. *for the most part*, Diod. Excerpt. 498. 67:—so with a Prep., κατὰ τι μέρος Plat. Legg. 757 D, cf. Tim. 86 D:—ἐπὶ μέρους Luc. Bis Acc. 2; τὰς ἐπὶ μέρους γράφειν πράξεις *to write special histories*, Polyb. 7. 7, 6; so, αἱ ἐπὶ μ. συντόξεις Id. 3. 32, 10:—ἐκ τοῦ πλείστου μέρους Hdn. 8. 2:—πρὸς μέρος *in proportion*, Thuc. 6. 22, cf. Dem. 954. 15. 3. ἐν μέρει τινός τιθέναι, ποιεῖσθαι, καταθέσθαι, λαβεῖν, etc., *to put in the class of* .., consider as so and so, like ἐν μοίρα, ἐν ἀριθμῷ, ἐν λύφῃ

ποιεῖσθαι, Lat. *in numero habere*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 424 D; ἐν οὐδενὸς εἶναι μέρει to be as no one, Dem. 23. 14; μήτ' ἐν ἀνθρώπου μέρει μήτ' ἐν θεοῦ (ἦν Alex. Ἰπν. 1. 2 (so, οὐδὲν μέρος εἶναι τινος to be as nothing in comparison with . . ., Isocr. 90 E, cf. 243 E); ἐν προσθήκης μέρει as an appendage, Dem. 22. 4; ἐν ὑπέρτου μέρει γίνεσθαι Id. 37. 4; ἐν χάριτος μέρει Id. 568. 1; ταῦτ' ἐν εὐεργεσίας ἀριθμῆσαι μέρει lb. 5, etc.; cf. μερίς II.

μέροψ, σπος, ὁ, (μείρομαι, μερίζω, ὄψ) poet. word, used only in pl. as epithet of men, *dividing the voice*, i. e. *articulate-speaking, endowed with speech* (cf. αὐδήεις), μέροπες ἄνθρωποι Hom., Hes.; μέροπες βροτοί Il. 2. 285; μερόπεσσι λαοῖς Aesch. Supp. 89;—hence μέροπες came to be used as Subst. = ἄνθρωποι, Cho. 1018, Eur. I. T. 1263, Ap. Rh. 4. 53, 6; a usage which is satirized by Strato Φοιν. 1. 6 sq. II. in sing., a bird, *the bee-eater*, *Merops asiaster*, Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 2, Plut. 2. 976 E; the Boeot. name was εἶροψ, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 6.

μές, Dor. for μέν, cf. Greg. Cor. Dial. Dor. 2.
μέσαβον, τό, (μέσος, βούς) a *leathern strap*, by which the middle of the yoke was fastened to the pole, Lat. *subjugium*, Hes. Op. 467; cf. ζυγόδεσμον:—Er. pl. μέσσαβα Call. Fr. 479; μέσσαβοι, Tzetz. ad Hes. l. c. A form μεσόβοιον in Poll. 1. 152.

μεσάβω, poet. μεσσο-, to yoke, put to, Lyc. 817.
μεσ-ἀγκύλον, τό, a *javelin with a strap* (ἀγκύλη) for throwing it by, Eur. Phoen. 1141, Andr. 1133, Menand. Incert. 37, Polyb. 23. 1, 9.

μεσ-ἀγκωνες, οἱ, *engines for throwing darts*, etc., Math. Vett.
μεσάγριος or μεσάγρικός, ον, *half-savage*, Strab. 592.
μεσάζω, fut. ἀσώ, = μεσῶ, ὁ μεσάζων τόπος (v. l. νησί(ζ)ων) Diod. 1. 32; πότερον ἀρχαίτο τὸ πάθος ἢ μεσάζει, cited from Hipp.; μεσαζούσης τῆς ἡμέρας cited from Hdn.; also in Med., Apoll. de Constr. 267, Eust., etc. II. οἱ μεσάζοντες, at the Byz. court, *ministers, agents*.

μεσαί-γεως, ον, gen. ω, = μεσόγεως, Scymn. 363.
μεσαῖος, α, ον, = μέσος, Antiph. Παιδερ. 1; neut. as Subst. *the middle*, Id. Γαμ. 3.—Prob. formed backwards from μεσαίτατος, on analogy of παλαιός (παλαιάτατος).

μεσαι-πόλιος, ον, poet. for μεσοπόλιος, *half-gray, grizzled*, i. e. *middle-aged*, Il. 13. 361, Anth. P. 5. 234; cf. σπαρτοπόλιος.

μεσαίτατος, -τερος, v. sub μέσος VI.
μεσ-αίχμιον, τό, (αἰχμή) = μεταίχμιον, Hesych.
μέσακλον, τό, a *weaver's beam*, LXX (1 Regg. 17. 7); but Hesych. writes it μέσακμον, Suid. μέσατμον.

μέσ-ακτος, ον, (ἀκτῆ) *half-way between two shores, in mid-sea*, Aesch. Pers. 889; μεσάκτιος, ον, Schol. ad l. II. (ἀγνυμ) *broken mid-way*, Id. Fr. 208.

μεσαμβρία, μεσαμβρινός, μεσαμέριος, v. sub μεσημ-
μεσ-ἀραιον (sc. δέρμα), τό, = μεσεντέριον, Alex. Trall., v. Greenhill ad Theophil. p. 77:—μεσαραικά φλέβες Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 100.

μεσασμός, οὐ, ὁ, a *being in the middle*, Jo. Chrys.
μεσάτιον, τό, = μέσαβον, Poll. 1. 148, cf. 142.
μέσατος, η, ον, v. μέσσατος.

μεσαύλη, ἡ, v. μέσαυλος.
μεσ-αύλιον, τό, a *piece of flute-music*, played in the intervals of the choral-song, Eust. 862. 19; μεσαυλικὸν κροῦμα in Aristid. Quint. p. 26.

μεσαύλιος, ον, = μέσαυλος, Phot., Suid.:—the slave Mesaulios in Od. 14. 449, is prob. so called from his having the care of the μέσαυλος.
μέσαυλον, τό, v. sq.

μέσ-αυλας, ον, Er. μεσσο-, Att. μέτ-: (αὐλή): I. in Hom. μέσσαυλος, ὁ, or μέσσαυλον, τό, (for no passage determines the gender) is prob. *the after or inner court, behind or inside the αὐλή*, where the cattle were put at night for greater safety, Il. 11. 548., 17. 112, 657, etc.:—thus it is used of the cave of the Cyclops, Od. 10. 435. II. in Att., μέταυλος (with or without θύρα), ἡ, *the door between the αὐλή and the inner part of the house*, opposite the αὐλειος θύρα or house-door; this was often also *the door or passage between the men's and women's apartments* (cf. ἀνδρωνίτις, γυναικωνίτις), Ar. Fr. 338, Lys. 93. 19; so, θύραι μέσσαυλοι Eur. Alc. 549, ubi v. Monk.; cf. Becker Charicl. pp. 257, 263 E. Tr., and v. sub αὐλή:—μεσαύλη in Vitruv. 6. 10.

μεσ-αύχη, ενος, ὁ, *bound in the middle of the neck*, μεσαύχενας νέκυας, comically for wine-skins (ἀσκοί), Ar. (Fr. 648) ap. Hesych.; but he mentions another reading δεσαύχενας, as does Phot.; and Poll. 2. 135 has βυσαύχενας; v. Dind. ad l.
μέσδων, ον, Dor. for μέζων, μείζων.

μεσ-εγγυᾶω, 2or. inf. μεσεγγυῆσαι Poll. 8. 28. To deposit a pledge in the hands of a middle-man or third party, τρία τάλαντα μεσεγγυηθέντα being so deposited, Lys. 182. 1; τὸ μεσεγγυηθέν Plat. Legg. 914 D:—Med., μεσεγγυᾶσθαι ἀργύριον to have one's money deposited in the hands of a third party, Dem. 995. 21, cf. Antipho 147. 17:—Isocr. 292 A has μεσεγγυοῦσθαι in this sense.
μεσ-εγγυή, ἡ, *security by means of a third party*, Gloss.

μεσ-εγγυήμα, τό, *money or a pledge deposited with a third party*, Aeschin. 71. 18, Hyperid. and Xen. ap. Poll. 8. 28.
μεσ-εγγυητής, οὐ, ὁ, *the third party, with whom a security (μεσεγγυήμα) is deposited*, Gloss.:—in Hesych. μεσέγγυος, ὁ.
μεσεγγυόμαι, v. sub μεσεγγυᾶω.

μεσ-εγγύωμα, τό, = μεσεγγυήμα, Isocr. 235 C Bekk.
μεσ-εμβολέω, to throw into the middle, Nicom. Ar. p. 97, in 2or. ἐμσεμβόληαι; cf. Lob. Phryn. 622.

μεσ-εμβόλημα, τό, a *parenthesis*, Scholl.; v. Ducang.
μεσ-εντέριον (sc. δέρμα), τό, *the mesentery, or membrane to which the intestines are attached*, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 18, P. A. 4. 4, 1 sq. (μεσέντερον in § 5 is an error), al.: cf. μεσάριον, μεσόκωλον.

μεσ-έρκειος, ον, *in the middle of the house*; Ζεὺς μ. = ἐρκεῖος, Hesych. (ubi male μεσέρκειος), Schol. Il. 15. 231.

μεσ-ευθύς, ὁ, gen. εος, *between the even ones*: Pythag. name for the number 6, as *half way between 2 and 10*, the first and last of the even (εὐθείς) numbers in the denary scale, Clem. Al. 811.

μεσεύω, like μεσῶω, to keep the middle or mean between two, c. gen., Plat. Legg. 756 E, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 729 A. 2. absol. to stand mid-way, μ. κατὰ τοὺς τόπους Ar. Pol. 7. 7, 3: to be neutral, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 43.

μέση (sc. χορδή) ἡ, *the middle string of the three* which formed the earliest Greek musical scale, the other two being ἡ νεάτη or νήτη, and ἡ ὑπάτη, cf. παραμέση: afterwards, *the middle note of the heptachord*, Arist. Probl. 19. 25, al.: generally, *the key-note*, Chappell Anc. Music pp. 85 sq.; cf. v. Müller Literat. of Greece 1. p. 152:—hence the Adj. μεσοειδής, ἐς, Arist. Quint. p. 28. 29. II. in Geom. a mean proportional, v. μέσος III. 5.

μεσηγύ, Er. μεσσηγύ, before a vowel or metri grat. μεσσηγύς,—all in Hom.; μεσηγύς only in Orph. Fr. 19: I. Adv. of Space, 1. absol. in the middle, between, αὐδὲ τι πολλῆ χώρη μεσσηγύς Il. 23. 521, cf. 11. 573; so, τὸ μεσηγύ Theogn. 553. 2. more often c. gen. between, betwixt, ὤμων μ. Il. 8. 259; Κουρήτων τε μ. καὶ Αἰτωλῶν 9. 549; μ. γαίης τε καὶ οὐρανοῦ 5. 769; μ. Ἰθάκης τε Σάμοιο τε Od. 4. 845; so in Hes. Sc. 417. II. of Time, meanwhile, meantime, once in Hom., μηδέ τι μεσσηγύς γε . . . πάθῃσιν Od. 7. 195. 2. μεσηγύ τούτου χρόνου Hipp. Fract. 757. III. as Subst., τὸ μεσηγύ the part between, h. Hom. Ap. 108, Hipp. 792 G; τὸ μεσηγύ ἡματος mid-day, noon, Theocr. 25. 216, cf. 237. IV. of quality, Orph. Fr. 19. 12.—Er. word, used also by Hipp. [ὑ except in arsi, Od. 4. 845, μεσσηγύς Ἰθάκης τε . . .]

μεσηίς, εσσα, εν, middle, middling, Il. 12. 269,—where the μεσηίς is placed between the ἔσχατος and χειρότερος.
μεσ-ἡλιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, middle-aged, Artemid. 1. 31, Poll. 2. 12, Hesych.
μεσημβρία (for μεσημερία), Ion. μεσαμβρία, ἡ:—mid-day, noon, ἐκ μεσημβρίας at noon-day, Archil. 69; ἐν μεσημβρίας θάλπει Aesch. Supp. 746; ἀποκλιναμένης τῆς μεσαμβρίας Hdt. 3. 104; μεσαμβρίας at noon, Ibid.; ἔτρωγ' . . . σῦκα τῆς μεσημβρίας Ar. Fr. 76, cf. Eubul. Σφιγγ. 3; τῆς μεσημβρίας Ar. Vesp. 500; so, τῆ μεσαμβρία Hdt. l. c.; ἐν μεσημβρία Thuc. 6. 100, Plat., etc.; ἅμα μεσημβρία Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 1; ἐκ μεσημβρίας just after noon, Plat. Ax. 372 B; μικρόν τι μετὰ μεσημβρίαν Ar. Av. 1499; ἤδη ἦν μ. Plat. Symp. 220 D; μ. ἴσταται 'tis high noon, Id. Phaedr. 242 A; cf. Ruhnck. Tim. II. the South, opp. to ἀρκτος, Hecatae. 78, Hdt. 1. 6, 142; τὰ πρὸς μεσαμβρίην 7. 113.

μεσημβριάω, to pass the noon, Lat. *meridiari*, esp. in part., μεσημβριάζοντα εὔδειν to sleep at noon, Plat. Phaedr. 259 A. 2. of the sun, to be in the meridian, Poll. 4. 157, 158, Porphyg. Antr. Nymph. 27.

μεσημβριάς, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of μεσημβρινός, Nonn. D. 48. 590.
μεσημβριάω, poet. for μεσημβριάω, Er. past. μεσημβριάων Ar. Rh. 2. 739; -ιάων Anth. P. 9. 764.
μεσημβριάω, = μεσημβριάω, Strab. 694, Joseph. A. J. 7. 2, 1.

μεσ-ημβρινός, ἡ, ὄν, for μεσημερινός, Dor. μεσαμβρινός, ἄ, ὄν:—belonging to noon, about noon, noontide, εἴτε πόντος ἐν μεσημβριναῖς κοίταις . . . εὔδοι πεσών Aesch. Ag. 565; μεσημβρινοῖσι θάλπει in the noon-day heats, Id. Theb. 431, cf. 381, Supp. 746, Ar. Av. 1096; κὰν ἔγρη μεσημβρινός Id. Vesp. 774, cf. Ach. 40:—ὁ μ. φῶς, of the cicada, Anth. P. 9. 584, cf. Ar. Av. l. c.:—τὸ μεσαμβρινόν noon, Theocr. 1. 15., 10. 48; and without the Art., Nic. Th. 401, Luc.:—ὁ μ. [κύκλος] the meridian, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 14., 3. 5, 3, Strab. 70, etc. II. southern, κέλευθος Aesch. Fr. 722; τὰ μεσημβρινά Thuc. 6. 2, Strab. 71, etc. [Call. Lav. Pall. 72, 73 and later Poets made ἰ metri grat., on the analogy of ὄπωρινός, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 156, Jac. Anth. P. 602,—unless in those passages μεσημερινός should be read.]

μεσ-ημέριος, ον, = μεσημβρινός, μεσαμέριον, at mid-day, Theocr. 7. 21.
μεσ-ἠπειρος, ον, inland, Dion. P. 211. 1068.
μεσηρέω, to be neutral, Philist. 61.

μεσηρης, poet. μεσσο-, es, in the middle, midmost, Eur. Ion 910; Σείριος ἔτι μ. is still in mid-heaven, Id. I. A. 8.
μέσης, ον, ὁ, a wind between ἀπαρκτίας and καικίας, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 9 and 20.

μεσήτιος, ον, = μέσος, Hesych.
μεσίδιομαι, Dep. to meditate, cf. Lob. Phryn. 121.
μεσίδιος [σῖδ], poet. μεσσο-, α, ον, = μέσος, δικαστῆς μ. = μεσιτής, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 7; ἀρχων μ. Id. Pol. 5. 6, 13; v. Lob. Phryn. 121.

μεσῖτεία, ἡ, mediation, Dion. Arcop., C. I. 8785, etc. 2. negotiation, Babr. 93. 8.
μεσῖτευτήριος, α, ον, mediating, δῶρον, Eust. Opusc. 324. 43.
μεσῖτεύω, to act as mediator, Babr. 39. 2, Anon. ap. Suid.; τινί to one, Eust. 1166. 25; μ. ἔρκω Er. Hebr. 6. 17; μ. πρὸς θεόν C. I. 8642. 5. 2. trans. to mediate, negotiate, τὴν διάλυσιν μ. Polyb. 11. 34, 3; τὰς διαθήκας Dion. H. 9. 59. II. to hold the middle place, Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 3., 1. 5, 2.

μεσίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, a mediator, umpire, arbitrator, Polyb. 28. 15, 8, Er. Gal. 3. 19, etc.; τῶν ὁμολογιῶν Diod. 4. 54; θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπων I Er. Tim. 2. 5:—fem. μεσίτις, ἴδος, φιλίας μεσίτιν τράπεζαν παραθέμενοι Luc. Amor. 27; φιλίας μ. ἡδονή lb. 54.
μεσοβασίλεια, ἡ, an interregnum, Plut. Num. 2.
μεσοβασίλειος, ον, belonging to an interregnum, Dion. H. 2. 57.
μεσο-βασίλευς, ἔως, ὁ, the Roman interrex, one who holds kingly power between the death of one king and the accession of another, Dion. H. 2. 58, Plut. Num. 7.

μεσόβοιον, = μέσαβον, q. v.
μεσό-γαιος, ον, also α, ον, inland, in the heart of a country, μ. οἰκίεν Hdt. 1. 145; τὴν μ. τῆς ὄδοῦ the inland road, Id. 7. 124:—Att. also

μεσόγειος, *ων*, Plat. Legg. 909 A; Ep. μεσογέως, Call. Dian. 37. II. as Subst., μεσογαία, ἡ, the inland parts, the interior, Lat. *loca mediterranea*, Hdt. 1. 175., 2. 7, 9, etc.; so, μεσαγεία, ἡ, Thuc. 1. 100, 120., 6. 88, Dem. 326. 9.

μεσογεώτης, *ος*, = μεσόγειος, Greg. Nyss. 2. 78 C. μεσαγεωτικός, ἡ, *ον*, inland, Gloss. μεσα-γονάτιον [α] or μεσογόνιον, τό, (γόνυ) the space between two knots or joints, Lat. *internodium*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 6.

μεσό-γράφος, *ων*, written in the middle: τὸ μ. a mean proportional found by the μεσόλαβος, Anth. P. append. 25, cf. Plut. Marcell. 14.

μεσο-δάκτυλον, τό, the space between two fingers or toes, Diosc. 4. 188. μεσο-δερκής, *ές*, looking towards the middle, Manetho 4. 583.

μεσάδμη, ἡ, (δέμω, as if for μεσοδόμη):—something built between, τοῖχοι μεγάρων καλά τε μεσάδμαι Od. 19. 37, cf. 20. 350; where Aristarch. explains it by μεσάτυλα (cf. Hesych.), prob. the bays or panelled compartments of a room. 2. a box amidsthips in which the mast was stepped, ἱστὸν .. καίλης ἐντοσθε μεσάδμης ατῆσαν ἀείραντες Od. 2. 424., 15. 289. 3. the main beam, the tie-beam of a roof, Hipp. Art. 832; cf. Galen. Lex. s. v. et 12. 454.

μεσο-ειδής, *ές*, v. sub μέση I.

μεσό-ζευγμα, τό, a word joining two words or clauses, Gramm.

μεσο-ζύγιος ἐρέτης, *ος*, = ζευγίτης, E. M. 441. 25.

μεσάθεν, μεσόθι, μέσοι, v. μεσσ-. μεσό-θριξ, τρίχος, *ος*, ἡ, having middling hair, Procl. par. Ptol. pp. 203 sq.

μεσο-οικέτης, *ων*, *ος*, one that dwells inland, Hesych.

μεσο-κάρπιον, τό, = μετακάρπιον, cited from Diosc.

μεσό-κλαστος, *ων*, (κλάω) broken in half, of hexam. verses with a trochee for a spondee, Plut. 5. 868 ed. Oxon.

μεσο-κνήμιον, τό, the middle of the leg, Strab. 734.

μεσό-κοιλος, *ων*, hollow in the middle, Polyb. 10. 10, 7: τὰ μ. = μεσόδμη, Luc. Amor. 6.

μεσό-κοπος, *ων*, (κόπτω) of middle size or age, Cratin. Incert. 2, Xenarch. Πεντ. 1. 9.

μεσό-κουρας, *ων*, shaven in the middle, Poll. 4. 139.

μεσό-κράνον, τό, the crown of the head, Orphic word in Poll. 2. 39.

μεσο-κρήνης, *ές*, parting in the middle; κίων μ. a pillar left as a support in working mines, Plut. 2. 843 D, Poll. 3. 87.

μεσο-κύνιον, τό, (κύνων VIII) the pastern of a horse, etc., Hippiatr.

μεσό-κωλον, τό, the mesocolon, the part of the mesentery next the κώλον, Hipp. 274. 15.

μεσολάβειν, to take by the middle, μ. τὰς τῶν διακόντων ὁρμάς to intercept, Diod. 12. 70, cf. 16. 1: to interrupt, Polyb. 16. 34, 5, etc.:—Pass. to be intercepted, of letters, Chryserm. ap. Stob. 228. 12; μεσολαβεῖσθαι νόσῳ, μ. ὑπὸ πεπρωμένης Diod., v. Wessel. ad 11. 2; μεσολαβηθεὶς τὸν βίον having one's life cut short in the midst, Id. 1. 3.

μεσολάβημα, τό, a band round a column, Eust. Opusc. 194. 58.

μεσο-λάβης, *ές*, held by the middle, κέντρον Aesch. Eum. 157; cf. μεσοπαλής.

μεσολάβησις, *εως*, ἡ, a grasping by the middle, Eust. 664. 14.

μεσό-λαβος, *ος*, or μεσό-λαβον, τό, a mesolabe, a mathematical instrument used by Eratosthenes for finding mean proportional lines, Papp. Collect. Matt. pp. 7, 8, Vitruv. 9. 3.

μεσό-λευκος, *ων*, middling white, χιτῶν πορφυρά μ. a tunic of purple shot with white, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 13;—also μ. χιτῶν alone, Luc. Alex. 11; opp. τα πορφύρεος, Ephipp. ap. Ath. 537 D; cf. μεσοπόρφυρος.

μεσό-λοφον, τό, the central hill of Constantinople, Byz.

μεσο-μάξιον, τό, the space between the breasts, Diocl. ap. Orib. 109 Mai.

μεσο-μηνία, ἡ, mid-month, the Rom. Idus, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 3. 7.

μεσο-μήνιον, τό, = foreg., Gloss.

μεσο-μήρια, τό, the space between the hips or thighs, Poll. 2. 188.

μεσο-μφάλιον, τό, = ὄμφαλος, Poll. 2. 169; of a shield, Id. 1. 133.

μεσο-ὄμφαλος, *ων*, in mid-navel, central, used esp. of Apollo's shrine at Delphi (cf. ὄμφαλος), μ. χρηστήρια, ἐστία, ἴδρυμα, μυχοί Aesch. Theb. 747, Ag. 1056, Cho. 1036, Eur. Or. 331; τὰ μ. γῆς μαντεῖα Soph. O. T. 480:—τὸ μ. the very centre, Batr. 129; ἐν τῷ μ. τῆς Γερμανίας Just. M. 1 Apol. 68:—Hesych. quotes the form μεσομφαλία, ἡ. II.

with a navel in the middle, of the letter Θ, Agatho ap. Ath. 454 D; of a φιάλη, Ion ib. 501 F, Theopomp. Com. Ἄλλ. 2; of a cake, Poll. 2. 169.

μέσον, τό, v. sub μέσος III and v.

μεσό-νεοί, *ων*, οἱ, the rowers amidsthips, who had the longest oars, Arist. Mechan. 4. 1, cf. Galen. 4. 312:—hence Schneid. restores κώπη μεσόνεως (for μέσον νέως) in Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 27.

μεσο-νήστιμος, *ων*, in the middle of the fast, Eccl.

μεσο-νύκτιος, *ων*, of or at midnight, ἐκλειψίς Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 28, Probl. 26. 18; ὄροι Anacreont. 34:—with a Verb, μεσονύκτιον δέξασθαι τινα Pind. 1. 7 (6). 6; μ. ἄλλύμαν Eur. Hec. 914:—neut. as Adv., Theocr. 13. 69., 23. 11, Arist. Probl. 26. 18; v. Lob. Phryn. 53.

μεσάνυξ, *υχος*, Pythag. name for one of the planets, Stesich. 85.

μεσο-πάγης, *ές*, Ep. μεσσο-, (παγῆναι) fixed up to the middle, μεσσοπαγὲς δ' ἄρ' ἔθηκε κατ' ὄχθης μείλιον ἔγχος drove it in up to the middle, Il. 21. 172;—Aristarch. preferred μεσσοπαλὲς poised by the middle; but this does not suit the sense, and μεσσοπαγῆς is found in late Poets, as Synes. Hymn. 6. 9, Nonn. D. 1. 233.

μεσο-πεντηκοστή, ἡ, the week mid between Easter and Whitsuntide, Eccl.

μεσο-περσικός, ἡ, *ον*, half Persian: τὸ μ. a kind of shoe, Poll. 7. 94, Hesych.

μεσο-πετής, *ές*, flying in the middle, Dion. Arcop. p. 28.

μεσά-πλάτος, *ων*, broad or flat in the middle, Agathem. p. 3.

μεσο-πλευριος, *ων*, between the ribs: μ. μύες intercostal muscles, Galen.:—μεσόπλευρα οἱ -ια, τὰ, the parts between the ribs, Poll. 2. 167.

μεσό-πλουτος, *ων*, moderately rich, Alciphro 3. 34 (Pierson. νεοπλ-), not less dub. than μεσαόπλουτος in Hesych.

μεσο-πόλιος, *ων*, regular form for μεσαιπόλιος (q. v.), Aesop.

μεσό-πολις, ἡ, v. sub μητρόπολις.

μεσο-πόντιος, *ος*, amid the sea, name of Poseidon at Eresos and Lesbos, Steph. Byz.

μεσοπορεύω, to be half-way, Menand. Incert. 447, Theophr. Char. 25, v. Lob. Phryn. 416:—in Diosc. 1. 148, male μεσσοπρ-.

μεσο-πόρος, Ep. μεσσ-, *ων*, going or passing in the middle, Opp. H. 5. 46:—μ. δι' αἰθέρος through mid-air, Eur. Ion 1152.

μεσο-πόρφυρος, *ων*, mixed or shot with purple, αὐχ ἄλωσ λευκὸν ἀλλὰ μεσ. Plut. Arat. 53; τὰ μ. (sc. ἱμάτια) LXX (Is. 3. 20):—cf. μεσόλευκος.

μεσο-ποτάμιος, *ος*, *ων*, between rivers: Μεσοποταμία (sc. χώρα), ἡ, a land between two rivers, esp. that between the Tigris and Euphrates, Mesopotamia, Polyb. 5. 44, 6, Strab. 521:—Μεσοποταμίτης [I], *ων*, *ος*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 24. II. in the middle of the river, ἐν μεσοποταμίᾳ νήσῳ Plut. Otho 4.

μεσο-πτερύγια, τὰ, the middle wing-feathers, Acl. N. A. 7. 17.

μεσο-πύγιον, τό, the part between the buttocks, Schol. Ar. Pl. 122.

μεσο-πύλη, ποῖτ. μεσσ-, ἡ, the middle gate, Anth. P. 5. 203;—also μεσόπυλον, τό, Aen. Tact. 39.

μεσο-πύργιον, τό, the wall between two towers, the curtain, Polyb. 9. 41, 1, Diod. 17. 24.

μεσόριον, μέσορος, v. μεσοῦριον, μέσσορος.

μεσορ-ράγης, *έτι*, rent in twain, Opp. H. 2. 31, Eust. Opusc. 327. 20.

μεσορ-ριν, *ινος*, *ος*, ἡ, with middling nose, Boiss. Anecd. 3. 39, not.

μέσος, Ep. μέσσοσ, *ων*, used by Hom. and Hes. when the metre requires it, and so sometimes in Att., even in iamb. verse, Soph. O. C. 1247, Ant. 1223, 1236, Tr. 635, Fr. 239. (From the same Root come μέσσο-ατος, -ιος, μεσ-ηγγύ, μεσσο-ηγγύς, etc.:—μέσσοσ was the older form, being properly μέθ-ιος or μέθ-γος, cf. Skt. madh-yas; Zd. maid-ya; Lat. med-ius, di-mid-ius, meri-dies (for medi-dies); Goth. mid-jis:—it seems also to be akin to μετά, cf. μέσσο-ουλος = μέταυλος, διὰ μέσσο = μεταξύ, but v. sub μετά.) Middle, in the middle, Lat. medius:

I. properly, 1. of Space, Hom., etc.; μέση ὁδός, the middle road, Theogn. 220, 331; ὁ μ. (sc. δάκτυλος) Plat. Rep. 523 C; τὸ μ. στίφος the central division of the army, Xen. An. 1. 8, 13;—but with a Noun, μέσσοσ more commonly expresses the middle point or part of an object, μέσσοσ σάκος the middle or centre of the shield, Il. 7. 258, etc.; μ. ἱστῖον 1. 481; μ. οὐρονός the zenith; μέσσοσ ἀπήνης from mid chariot, Soph. O. T. 612; ἐν αἰθέρι μέσσοσ in mid air, Id. Ant. 416, etc.;—in Prose, when μέσσοσ precedes the Art. or follows the Noun, it generally denotes not the middle one of three or more objects, but the middle part of a single object, as, διὰ μέσσοσ τῆς πόλεως Xen. An. 1. 2, 23, cf. 1. 7, 14; ἐν μ. τῆς χώρας Ib. 2. 1, 11; ἐκ μ. τῆς νήσου, κατὰ μ. τῆς νήσου Plat. Criti. 113 D, 119 C; μέσσοσ seldom follows its Noun, ἐν τῆ ἀγορᾷ μέσσοσ Dem. 848. 13. b. with a Verb, ἔχεται μέσσοσ by the middle, by the waist, proverb. from the wrestling-ring, Ar. Eq. 387, cf. Ach. 571, Nub. 1047, Ran. 469; ὁ πέπλος ἐρράγη μέσσοσ Philippid. Incert. 2. c. μ. δικαστής = μεσίτης, a judge between two, an umpire, Thuc. 4. 83. d. c. gen. midway between, μ. χερμιώνων τε καὶ τῆς θερυνῆς φύσεως Plat. Rep. 330 B; ἐνός καὶ πλήθους τὸ ἀλίγον μ. Id. Polit. 303 A;—for this Soph. has μέσσοσ ἀπὸ τοῦ κρατῆρος καὶ τοῦ πέτρου O. C. 1595. 2. of Time, Hom. only in phrase μέσσοσ ἡμαρ mid-day, Il. 21. 111, Od. 7. 288; in Prose also μέσσοσ νύκτες, Hdt. 4. 181, etc.; θέρους ἐπι μέσσοσ ἐόντος Hes. Op. 500; χερμιώνος μέσσοσ Ar. Fr. 476. 1;—but sometimes neut. foll. by gen., μέσσοσ τῆς ἡμέρας Hdt. 8. 15, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 53, 465. II.

of middle size, moderate in size, μέσσοσ ὀφθαλμοί Arist. H. A. 1. 10, 2; μ. μεγέθει Ib. 1. 17, 4. 2. of middle class or quality, middling, moderate, παντὶ μέσσοσ τὸ κρότος θεὸς ὤπασεν Aesch. Eum. 529; μέσσοσ ἀνὴρ a man of middle rank, Hdt. 1. 137; μ. πολίτης Thuc. 6. 54; οἱ μ., between οἱ εὐποροὶ and οἱ ἀποροὶ, Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 1, cf. 4. 11, 4; οἱ μ. πολῖται Ib. 15; τὸ μ. Ib. 10;—but also οἱ διὰ μέσσοσ the moderate or neutral party, Thuc. 8. 75, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 25; ὁ μ. βίος Luc. Luct. 9:—undetermined, uncertain, Luc. Paras. 28. 3. middling, i. e. middling good, Plat. Prot. 346 D:—so, in Gramm., μ. λέξεις are words indifferent in sense, good or bad, as τύχη, E. M. 626. 39. 4. μέσσοσ ῥῆμα, a middle Verb, and μ. χρόνοι its tenses, Eust. 1846. 30. 5. μ. στοιχεῖα the mutes β γ δ. 6. in Prosody μ. συλλαβή syllaba anceps. Cf. μεσῆσις.

III. μέσσοσ, τό, as Subst. the middle, the space between, mostly with Preps., a. ἐν μέσσοσ for ἐν μεταίχμιῳ, Il. 3. 69, 90; or without ἐν, ἐμβαλε μέσσοσ 4. 444; ἐνθορε μέσσοσ 21. 233; μέσσοσ ἀμφοτέρων 3. 416., 7. 277; οἱ ἐν μ. λόγοι the intervening .., Soph. El. 1354, cf. Eur. Med. 819; τῶνδ' ἐν μ. πεσεῖν Id. Phoen. 583; ἐν μ. ἔχειν τι Id. Hel. 630; τὰ ἐν μ. what went between, Soph. O. C. 583; οἱ ἐν μ. λόγοι the intervening words, Id. El. 1364, cf. Aesch. Supp. 735, Eur. Med. 819; κλίνης ἐν μ. Id. Hec. 1150; ἐν μ. ἡμῶν καὶ βασιλέως between us and him, Xen. An. 2. 2, 3, cf. Plat. Symp. 203 E; ἐν μ. νυκτῶν at midnight, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 52; ἀθλα κείμενα ἐν μέσσοσ Dem. 41. 25, cf. Theogn. 994, Xen. An. 3. 1, 21;—so in pl., κείτο δ' ἄρ' ἐν μέσσοσσι Il. 18. 507; ἐν μέσσοσσι Xenophon. ap. Ath. 462 D:—ἐν μέσσοσ εἶναι τινος to stand in the way of a thing, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 26, Theocr. 21. 17; οὐδὲν ἦν ἐν μ. πολεμεῖν ἡμαρ Dem. 682. 1. b. ἐς μέσσοσ, ἐς μ. ἀμφοτέρων, often in Hom. for ἐς μεταίχμιον; ἐς μ. τιθέναι τισὶ τι to set a prize before all, for all to contest, Lat. in medio ponere, Il. 23. 704; ἐς μ. δεικνύναι τι Pind. Fr. 171, etc.; ἐς μ. λέναι, ἐλθεῖν Soph. Tr. 514, Theocr. 22. 183; ἐς μέσσοσ ἀμφοτέροις .. δίκασεν (v. sub ἀρωγή) Il. 23. 574; ἐς τὸ μ. τιθέναι to propose, bring forward in public, Hdt. 3. 142; (cf. κατατίθημι 1. 2); ἐς τὸ μ. φέρειν Id. 4. 97, Dem. 274. 14; ἐς τὸ μ. λέγειν to speak before all, Hdt. 6. 129; ἐς μ. Πέρσησι καταθεῖναι τὰ πρήγ-

ματα to give up the power in common to all, Id. 3. 80. ο. ἐκ τοῦ μέσον καθέζεσθαι to keep clear of a contest, i. e. remain neutral, Hdt. 3. 83, cf. 8. 22; ἐκ τοῦ μ. καθαιρεῖν Dem. 323. 27. d. διὰ μέσον = μεταξύ, between, τὸ διὰ μ. ἔθνος Hdt. 1. 104; διὰ μ. ποιείσθαι οἱ γίγνεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 3, Thuc. 4. 20; c. gen., Xen. An. 1. 4, 4, etc.; and of Time, meanwhile, in the meantime, Hdt. 9. 112; ἡ διὰ μ. ξύμβασις an interim agreement, Thuc. 5. 26; τὰ διὰ μ. Id. 8. 75; also, τὰ διὰ μ. in a parenthesis, Gramm. e. ἀνὰ μέσον, midway between, Antiph. Ἄδων. 2, Theocr. 22, 21, Arist., etc.; θριξὶ ἀνὰ μέσον Theocr. 14. 9; ἀνὰ μέσσα Nic. Th. 167. f. κατὰ μέσον, = ἐν μέσῳ, Il. 5. 8., 16. 285, etc.; c. gen., καδ δὲ μ. τάφρον καὶ τείχεος Ἴζον, between, 9. 87; κατὰ μ., in Gramm., in a parenthesis. 2. τὸ μέσον, also, the difference, average, τὸ μέσον πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίστας the average between . . ., Thuc. 1. 10; πολλὸν τὸ μέσον, πολὺ τὸ μ. the difference is great, Hdt. 1. 126, cf. 9. 82, Eur. Alc. 913; τὸ μ. οὐδὲν τῆς ἔχθρης ἐστὶ there is no middle course for our enmity, Hdt. 7. 11. 3. the middle state or mean, Lat. mediocritas, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 5, al.; in Poets without the Art., παντὶ μέσῳ τὸ κράτος θεὸς ὤπασεν Aesch. Eum. 527, cf. Eur. Supp. 244, Pind. P. 11. 79:—among the Stoics, τὰ μέσα were = ἀδιάφορα, Gell. 2. 7. 4. in Logic, τὸ μ., or ὁ μ. ὅρος, the middle term of a syllogism, opp. to τὰ ἄκρα, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 4, 2 sq., 2. 19, 1, al. 5. in Geometry, τὰ μέσα, the mean terms of a proportion, Eucl.: also ἡ μέση, Arist. de An. 2. 2, 1, Metaph. 2. 2, 9; μ. ὀρθογώνιον a rectangle whose area is a mean proportional. 6. in Geogr., ὁ διὰ μέσων (sc. κύκλος), sometimes the ecliptic, sometimes the equator, Diog. L. 7. 146, Ptol. 7. μέσα, τά, = μέζα, E. M. 8. Μέσον, τό, one of the law-courts at Athens, Phot. IV. for μέση, ἡ, as Subst., v. sub μέση. V. Adv. μέσον, Ep. μέσσον, in the middle, Il. 12. 167, Od. 14. 300; αὐτὸ μ. in the very middle, Xenophan. ap. Ath. 462 E:—between, οὐρανοῦ μ. χθονός τε Eur. Or. 983; so μέσα, Id. Rhes. 531, Nic. Fr. 2. 26. 2. in Att. μέσως, πόλεως τ' οὐ μέσως εὐδαίμονος Eur. Andr. 873, cf. Hec. 1113, Isocr. 193 C; καὶ μέσως even in a moderate degree, even a little, Thuc. 2. 60; μέσως ἔχειν πρὸς οἱ περί τι to be in the mean . . ., Arist. Eth. N. 2. 5, 2., 3. 11, 8; μέσως βεβιωκέναι in a middle way, i. e. neither well nor ill, Plat. Phaedo 113 D; μέσως μεθύων Menand. Θεοφ. 4. VI. irreg. Comp. μεσαίτερος (cf. μεσαῖος), Plat. Parm. 165 B; Sup. μεσαίτατος, Hdt. 4. 17, Arist., etc.; later also μεσσότατος, Ap. Rh. 4. 649, Manetho 4. 373; cf. μέσσατος. μεσο-σέληνον, τό, the new moon, Lat. interlunium, Gloss. μεσο-στάτης, οὐ, ὁ, one who stands in the middle, Hero Belop. p. 137 μεσό-στενος, οὐ, narrow in the middle, Apollod. Poliorc. p. 18. μεσόστῦλον, τό, a space between columns, Lat. intercolumnium, Schol. Od. 19. 37, Hesych.; so μεσοστύλιον, Agatharch. M. Rubr. p. 59:—in pl. shops between columns, Basilic. μεσο-συλλαβέω, to lay hold of by the middle, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 14. μεσό-σφαιρος, οὐ, of middle globular size, Afr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 38. μεσο-σχιδής, ἐς, split in two, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 1, Anth. P. 6. 64. μεσο-τάγης, ἐς, arranged in the middle, Iambl. in Nicom. p. 119 A. μεσο-τείχιος, οὐ, between the walls and outworks, θέατρον App. Annib. 29, 37: τὸ μ. the space between the wall and siege-works, Ib. 29, Poll. 1. 170. μεσότης, ητος, ἡ, (μέσος) a middle or central position, χώρας τε καὶ ἄστεος μεσότητας Plat. Legg. 746 A, cf. Arist. Mirab. 155: also of Time, τὸ νῦν ἐστὶ μ. τις Id. Phys. 8. 1, 13. II. in mathematics, a mean, Plat. Tim. 32 B, 43 D, etc.; μ. ἀριθμητικῆ, ἀρμονικῆ Arist. Fr. 43; γεωμετρούμενη Plut. 2. 1138 D. 2. generally, a mean, any state between two extremes (ἔλλειψις and ὑπερβολή), Lat. mediocritas, a term used in Aristotle's defin. of the virtues, v. Eth. N. 2. 6, 15, al.; αἱ μεσότητες ἀρισται cited from Anth., sq. 3. a medium, communicating between two opposites, ἡ αἰσθησις μ. τις τῆς ἐν τοῖς αἰσθητοῖς ἐναντιώσεως Arist. de An. 2. 11, 11, cf. 3. 7, 2, Meteor. 4. 4, 6. 4. τῆς λέξεως μ. a style between poetry and prose, Dion. H. Vett. Cens. 2. 11, cf. 5. 2. μεσό-τοιχον, τό, = sq., Ep. Ephes. 2. 14, Hesych. μεσό-τοιχος, ὁ, a partition-wall, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 281 D. μεσοτομέω, to cut through the middle, cut in twain, Xen. Oec. 18, 2: to halve, bisect, Plat. Polit. 265 A. μεσό-τομος, ποῖτ. μεσσ-, οὐ, cut through the middle, Anth. P. 6. 63. μεσο-τριβής, ἐς, half worn out, χιτῶν Hesych. s. v. θύστων. μεσο-ουράνιω, to be in mid-heaven; of heavenly bodies, to culminate, be in the meridian, Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 4, al. μεσοουράνημα, τό, the meridian, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 12. 2. mid-heaven, mid-air, Apocal. 8. 13, etc. μεσοουράνησις, ἡ, the sun's place in meridian, Strab. 75. μεσο-ουράνιος, οὐ, in mid-heaven, in the meridian, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 8. μεσοουρία (sc. κάλοι), οἶ, sail-ropes, halyards, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 566. μεσοῦριον, τό, Ion. for μεσόριον, Dion. P. 17. μεσο-φάλακρος, οὐ, bald on the crown, Procl. par. Ptol. p. 203. μεσο-φάνης, μεσσ-, ἐς, appearing in the middle, Nonn. D. 1. 252. μεσο-φάραγγιον, τό, a ravine between hills, Gloss. μεσο-φέρδην, Adv. (formed like ἀρδην, σύρδην), grasping by the middle, Hesych., Phot. μεσο-ὀφθαλμος, οὐ, with middle-sized eyes, Procl. par. Ptol. p. 202. μεσό-φθεγμα; τό, = ἐφύμνιον, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 337. μεσο-φλέβιον, τό, the space between two veins, intervenium, Gloss. μεσο-ὀφρυον, τό, the space between the eyebrows, Opp. C. 1. 179, Plut. 2. 399 A, 909 D. μεσό-χθων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, midland, in the interior, Dion. H. 1. 49. μεσό-χλοος, οὐ, greenish, Nic. Th. 753. μεσό-χορος, οὐ, standing in mid-chorus, of the coryphaeus, Plla. Ep. 2. 14, Phot. Bibl. 240. 36.

μεσό-χροος, οὐ, of mixed complexion, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 205. μεσό-χωρος, οὐ, midland, Gloss.: τὸ μ. the middle space, Apollod. Poliorc. p. 42. μεσῶ, fut. ὤσω, (μέσος) to form the middle, be in or at the middle, τὸδ' ἴσθι, μηδέπω μεσοῦν κακόν Aesch. Pers. 435; ἐν ἀρχῇ πῆμα κοῦδέπω μεσοῖ Eur. Med. 60; ἐπειδὴ τὸ δράμα ἤδη μεσοῖη Ar. Ran. 923; esp. of time, ἡμέρα μεσοῦσα mid-day, Hdt. 3. 104; θέρους μεσοῦντος in midsummer, Thuc. 5. 57; ἐν μεσοῦντι ἐνιαυτῷ Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 24; πρὸς ἥλιον μεσοῦντα meridiem versus, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 8. 2. c. gen. to be in the middle of, τῆς ἀναβάσιος Hdt. 1. 181; τὰ δὲ καὶ μεσοῦν τούτων Plat. Rep. 618 B; so, c. acc., μεσῶν τὴν ἀρχὴν in the middle of his time of office, Aeschim. 57. 19; and c. part., μεσοῦν δειπνοῦντας Plat. Symp. 175 C. μεσπίλη [ῖ], ἡ, the medlar-tree, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 6. μέσπιλον, τό, the medlar-tree and its fruit, Archil. 169, Amphis Incert. 6, Diosc. 1. 169. [ῖ ll. c.; but ῖ in Eubul. Ὀλβ. 1.] μεσπίλωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a medlar, καρπός Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 6. μέσπᾶτος, η, οὐ, an old irreg. Sup. of μέσπος, μέσος midmost, ἐν μεσπᾶτῳ for ἐν μέσῳ, Il. 8. 223, 11. 6; Att. μέσατος, Ar. Vesp. 1502, Menand. Καρχ. 7, Epit. in C. I. 4579:—a later Ep. form is μεσσᾶτιος, Call. Dian. 78. (For the form, cf. νέος νέατος, τρίτος τρίτατος.) μέσσαυλος, μέσσαυλον, μεσσηγύ, -γύς, v. sub μεσ-. μεσσηγύ-δορπο-χέστης, = ὁ μεσσηγύ δόρπου χέζων, Hippon. 85. μεσσηγῆς, v. sub μεσσηγῆς. μεσο-γενής, ἐς, middle-aged, Hesych. μεσογέως, οὐ, gen. ω, poet. for μεσόγεως, Call. Dian. 37. μεσοόθεν, ποῖτ. for μεσόθεν, Adv. from the middle, Parmenid. ap. Plat. Soph. 244 E, Ap. Rh. 1. 1168; c. gen., μ. ὕλης Auth. P. 9. 661:—μέσοθεν in Tim. Locr. 95 D. μεσοόθι, Adv. for μεσόθι, in the middle, Hes. Op. 367, etc.:—c. gen., Ap. Rh. 2. 172.—So μέσσοι, ποῖτ. for μέσοι, Alcaea. 17. μέσσοπαγής, -παλής, -πορος, -πύλη, v. sub μεσσο-. μέσσορος, ὁ, for μέσορος, a stone to mark the boundary between two properties, a boundary-stone, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 63, al. μέσσος, η, οὐ, Ep. for μέσος, q. v. μεστός, ἡ, ὄν, full, filled, filled full, ἀγγεα Epigr. Hom. 15. 5; ποιεῖν μεστόν Ar. Eq. 811; ἔγχεον μεστήν a full cup, Diphil. Βαλαν. 1, cf. Alex. Δορκ. 3; of persons, οἶνον πίνεις μ. ὦν Id. Ὀπωρ. 1, cf. Anaxandr. Ἡρακλ. 1. II. c. gen. full of, filled with, ἀργυρίου . . ἀρτάβη μεστή Hdt. 1. 192; τὸ στόμα . . μεστόν βδελλέων Id. 2. 68; μ. ὕδατος Ar. Nub. 382; ἀλφίτων, οἶνον, ἐλαίου Id. Pl. 806 sq.; ὄνος . . οἶνον μ. laden with . . , Id. Vesp. 617, etc. 2. metaph., φόβων καὶ ἐρώτων μ. Plat. Rep. 579 B; ἀπάτης, ἐρίδων, τρυφῆς, ἀπορίας μ. Id. Phaedo 83 A, etc.; ἐλευθερίας, εὐδαιμονίας, etc., Id. Rep. 563 D, etc.; μ. θεάτρον full of theatric pride, i. e. spoilt by applause, Symp. 194 B:—like πλήρης polluted, v. sub κηλῖς. b. metaph. also, sated with a thing, c. gen., Eur. I. T. 804; μ. εἰρήνης σαπᾶς Ar. Pax 554:—so c. part., μεστός ἦν θυμούμενος i. e. had had my fill of anger, Soph. O. C. 768; μ. ἐγένετο ἀγανακτῶν Dem. 1175. 5; μεστοὶ τοῦ συνεχῶς λέγοντος Id. 328. 6:—also, μ. τὸν θυμόν Plut. Alex. 13. μεστότης, ητος, ἡ, fulness, Gloss. μεστόω, (μεστός) to fill full of, c. gen. rei, ὀργῆς μ. τινα Soph. Ant. 280.—Pass. to be filled or full of, κτύπον Id. El. 713, cf. Ant. 420; of persons, μεστοῦσθαι παρρησίας καὶ ἐλευθερίας Plat. Legg. 649 B; ὕβρεως τε καὶ ἀδικίας Ib. 713 C. μέστωμα, τό, fulness, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. p. 145 C. μεσο-ὑμνιον, τό, an exclamation in the middle of a strophé, Hephaest. 5 11. μέσφῳ, Adv. ποῖτ. for μέχρι, even till, until, c. gen., μέσφ' ἠοῦς Il. 8. 508; later, before a Prep., like Lat. usque, μέσφ' ἐπί τινα Anth. P. 12. 97; μ. παρά τι Arat. 599; and c. acc., μ. τὰ πρῆτανῆια Call. Cer. 129; with an Adv., μ. ἐχθές Theocr. 2. 144. 2. also before ὅτε, μέσφ' ὅτε even till . . , Call. Dian. 195; and so without ὅτε, like Lat. usque, as a Conjunction, until, with Indic., Id. Del. 47, Dem. Cal. 92, Ap. Rh. 2. 1229; with Subj., Dion. P. 585; μέσφα κεν Opp. H. 1. 754. 3. meantime, Call. Lav. Pall. 55. μέσφῳ, = μέσφα, c. gen., Aretac. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7; and as Conj., Id. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13. μεσφδικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or like a μεσφδός, Hephaest. 8. 6. μεσφδός, ἡ, a portion of a choral ode, coming between the strophé and antistrophé, without anything to correspond with it, Hephaest. 12. 3; v. Seidl. Dochn. pp. 184, 206, etc. μέσ-ωρος, οὐ, between boyhood and manhood, Poll. 7. 158, Hesych. μεσωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (μεσῶ) a mediator, Hesych. μετά, ποῖτ. μεταί, like κατά, παρὰ (not mentioned by Gramm., but restored with great probability by Herm. in Soph. Ph. 186, cf. μεταβολία); Aeol. and Dor. πεδά, v. sub πεδά:—Prep. with gen., dat., and acc. (Skt. mith-u (una), Zd. mat; Goth. mith (ἀνὰ μέσον, μετά, σύν); O. H. G. miti (mit); hence also μέτασσαι, μεταξύ:—the sense points to a connexion with μέσος (though this is not allowed by Curt., cf. μέσος).—μετά with gen. gradually superseded σύν, v. σύν sub init.). A. WITH GEN. of the object or objects in the middle of which one is: and so, I. in the midst of, among, between, with pl. Nouns, μετ' ἄλλων λέξο ἑταίρων Od. 10. 320; μετὰ δμῶν πίνε καὶ ἦθε Od. 16. 140; τῶν μετὰ παλλόμενος Il. 24. 400; πολλῶν μετὰ δούλων Aesch. Ag. 1037; μετὰ ζώντων εἶναι Soph. Ph. 1312; μετὰ τινων ναίειν Id. O. T. 414; μετὰ τῶν θεῶν διάγειν Plat. Phaedo 81 A; (but, κείσθαι μετὰ τινος with one, Soph. Ant. 73); sometimes the pl. is only implied, μετ' οὐδενὸς ἀνδρῶν ναίειν i. e. among no men, Id. Ph. 1104, etc. II. in common, in connexion with, along with, by aid of, (implying a closer union than σύν), μετὰ Βαιωτῶν ἐμάχοντο Il. 13. 700,

cf. 21. 458; *μ. ξυμμάχων κινδυνεύειν* Thuc. 8. 24, cf. 6. 79, etc.: in this sense often with sing., *μετ' Ἀθηναίης* with, i. e. by aid of, Athena, h. Hom. 19. 2; *μετά τινος πάσχειν, δρᾶν τι, στήναι* Aesch. Pr. 1067, Soph. Ant. 70, etc.; *μετά τινος εἶναι* to be with one, on one's side, Thuc. 3. 56; *ὁλ μετά τινος* his companions, Plat. Prot. 315 B:—as, with intr. Verbs, *μετά* c. gen. denotes community of interest, etc. (v. supr.), so, with trans. Verbs, it indicates community of action and serves to join two subjects, so that *Κλεομένης μετ' Ἀθηναίων* might have been *Κλεομένης καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι*, Thuc. 1. 126, cf. 3. 109, etc.; so, *ισχύν τε καὶ κάλλος μετά ὑγείας*, for *καὶ ὑγείαν*, Plat. Rep. 591 B.

III. to denote the union of persons with qualities or circumstances, and so to denote manner, *τὸ ἀπραγμον .. μὴ μετά τοῦ δραστηρίου τεταγμένον* Thuc. 2. 63, etc.; *ἰκετεύειν μετά δακρῶν* Plat. Apol. 34 C, cf. Soph. O. C. 1636; *μετ' ἀσφαλείας μὲν δοξάζομεν, μετά δέους δέ .. ἐλλείπομεν* Thuc. 1. 120; *μετά ρυθμοῦ βαίνειν* Id. 5. 70; *μετ' ἐλπίδων λυμᾶνεσθαι* Ib. 103, etc.

2. sometimes, to denote Causality, *μετ' ἀρετῆς πρωτεύειν* with, i. e. by means of, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 8. 3. as a periphr. for Adverbs, *ὁσίως καὶ μετ' ἀληθείας* Plat. Gorg. 526 C, cf. Phaedr. 249 A, 253 D.

4. serving to join two predicates, *γενόμενος μετά τοῦ δυνατοῦ καὶ ξυνητός*, i. e. *δυνατός τε καὶ ξυνητός*, Thuc. 2. 15, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 255 B.

IV. rarely of Time, *μετά τοῦ γυμνάζεσθαι ἠλείψαντο*, for *ἅμα*, Thuc. 1. 6; *μετ' ἀνοκοχῆς* during .., Id. 5. 25.

B. WITH DAT., only poët., mostly Ep., cf. ἀνά β: I. with or among others, but without the close union which belongs to the genitive, and so nearly = ἐν, which is sometimes exchanged with it, as Il. 11. 64 sq.:

1. properly of persons, among, in company with, *μετ' ἀθανάτοισι, μετά πρώτοισι*, etc.; so, *μετά τριτάτοισιν ἀνασσειν* in or among the third generation Nestor reigned (though he could not be said to belong to it, *μετά τριτάτων*), Il. 1. 252; of haranguing an assembly, it thus answers to Lat. *coram*, 10. 250, etc.: in Od. 1. 71, it is omitted. 2. of things, when represented as moving, and, as it were, animated, *μετά νηυσί, ἀστράσι, κύμασι* Il. 13. 668., 22. 28, Od. 3. 91; *μετά πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο* in company with the winds, as swift as they, Il. 23. 367, Od. 2. 148; like *ἅμα πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο*, v. ἅμα fin. 3. of separate parts of persons, in, among, between, *μετά χερσίν ἔχειν* to hold between, i. e. in, the hands, Il. 11. 4, 184, etc.; *τὸν μετά χ. ἀρύσσατο* 5. 344; *πίπτειν μετά ποσσὶ γυναικὸς* of a child being born, 'to come out between her feet,' 19. 110; so, *μετά γένυσι, γαμφηλῆσι* Il. 416., 13. 200; and often *μετά φρεσίν* 4. 545, etc.

II. to complete a number, with, besides, thereto, over and above, *αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ πέμπτος μετά τοῖσιν ἐλέγμην* I chose myself to be with them a fifth, Od. 9. 335, cf. Il. 3. 188; *ἀρχὸν δὲ μετ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ὅπασσα* I gave them a leader, to be with both parties, Od. 10. 204; *Ὀὔτιν .. πύματον μετά οἷς ἐτάροισιν* last to complete the number, i. e. after, Od. 9. 369; cf. Aesch. Pers. 613, Theocr. 1. 39., 17. 84:—v. infr. c. v.—Note: *μετά* is never used with dat. sing., unless of collective Nouns, *μετά στροφάλιγγι κοινῆς* Il. 21. 503; *στρατῶ* 22. 49; *μετά πρώτῃ ἀγορῇ* 19. 50, etc.; *μετ' ἀνδρῶν .. ἀριθμῶ* Od. 11. 449:—in *μεθ' αἵματι καὶ κονίησιν* Il. 15. 118, it unites two words, one of which is already in the plural.

C. WITH ACCUS., I. of motion, right into the middle of, coming into or among, esp. where a number of persons is implied, *μετά φύλα θεῶν* Il. 15. 54, cf. Od. 3. 366, etc.; *μετά μῶλον Ἄρηος* Il. 16. 245; *μετά λαδὸν Ἀχαιῶν* 5. 573, etc.; *μετά στρατόν, μεθ' ὄμιλον* 5. 589, etc.; *ὥστ' αἰγύπτιος μετά χῆνας* (though this may be referred to signif. II), 17. 460:—of things, *φεύγειν μετά νῆας* 12. 123; *μετά .. ἔριδας καὶ νεῖκεα βάλλον* plunged me into them, 2. 376; of place, *μετά τ' ἦθεα καὶ νομὸν ἵππων* 6. 511.

II. in pursuit or quest of, of persons sometimes in friendly sense, *βῆναι μετά Νέστορα* to go to see Nestor, Il. 10. 73, cf. 15. 221; sometimes in hostile sense, *βῆναι μετά τινα* to go after, pursue him, 5. 152., 6. 21, etc.:—also of things, *πλεῖν μετά χαλκόν* to sail in quest of it, Od. 1. 184; *βῆναι μετά πατρὸς ἀκουήν* to go in search of news of thy father, Ib. 308, cf. 13. 415; *οἴχεσθαι μετά δειπνον* Il. 19. 346; *πόλεμον μετά θαρῆσοντο* they armed for the battle, 20. 329, etc.; *ὀπλίζεσθαι μεθ' ὕλην* to prepare to seek after wood, 7. 418, cf. 420; *οἴχεσθαι μετά δόρυ* 11. 357; more fully, *μετά γὰρ δόρυ ἦε οἰσόμενος* 13. 247.

III. hence of mere sequence or succession, I. in order of Place, after, next after, behind, with Verbs implying to follow, to go, *λαοὶ ἔπονθ'*, *ὡσεὶ τε μετά κτίλον ἔσπετο μῆλα* like sheep after the bell-wether, Il. 13. 492, cf. 10. 63, 149, 516, etc.; *ἔσχατοι μετά Κύνητας οἰκέουσι* Hdt. 4. 49.

2. in order of Time, after, next to, *μετά δαίτας* Od. 22. 352; *μεθ' Ἑκτορα πύτμος ἐτοῖμος* after Hector thy death is at the door, Il. 18. 96; *μετά Πάτροκλόν γε θανόντα* 24. 575, cf. Hdt. 1. 34, Aesch. Theb. 1034, Ag. 231, etc.:—very often in Att., *μετά ταῦτα* thereupon, thereafter, which indeed occurs in h. Hom. Merc. 126; strengthd., *μετά ταῦτα ὕστερον* Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 235; *μετά μικρὸν* a moment after, Jac. Aesch. Tat. p. 628:—*μεθ' ἡμέραν* in the course of the day, Hdt. 2. 150, Plat. Phaedr. 251 E, etc.; *μετά νύκτας* Pind. N. 6. 10.

3. in order of Worth, Rank, etc., next to, next after, after, following a Sup., *κάλλιστος ἀνὴρ .. τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν μετ' ἀμύμονα Πηλείωνα* Il. 2. 674, cf. 7. 228., 12. 104, Od. 2. 350, Hdt. 4. 53, etc.; so where a Sup. is implied, *ὅς πᾶσι μετέπρεπε .. μετά Πηλείωνος ἐταῖρον* Il. 16. 195, cf. 17. 280, 351.

IV. as follows or results from, after, according to, *μετά σὺν καὶ ἐμὸν κῆρ* as you and I wish, Il. 15. 52; *μετ' ὄγμον* after or by the line of the furrow, 18. 552; *μετ' ἵχνια ἐρευνᾶν* to follow upon the track, Ib. 321; *μετ' ἵχνια βαίνει* Od. 2. 406.

V. generally, among, in, between, as with dat. (a. 1), *μετά πάντας ἄριστος* best among all (different from III. 3), Il. 9. 54, etc.: so, *μετά χεῖρας ἔχειν* Hdt. 7. 16, 2, Thuc. 1. 138, Xen. Ages. 2, 14, etc.:—

just like Homer's *μετὰ χερσὶ*, v. supr. B. 1. 3.—The sing. is more frequent with acc. than with gen. and dat.

D. *μετά* with all cases can be put after its Subst., and is then by anastrophe written *μέτα*, e. g. Il. 13. 301: this however is not admitted, when the ult. is cut off, as in 17. 258, Od. 15. 147.

E. absol. as ADV. among them, with them, Il. 2. 446, 477, etc.; v. A. II, B. II. II. and then, next afterwards, opp. to *πρόσθε*, Il. 23. 133; v. C. III. III. thereafter, afterwards, like *μετέπειτα*, Il. 1. 48., 15. 67, Hdt. 1. 88, 128, 150, *μετὰ γὰρ τε καὶ ἄλγεσι τέρπεται ἀνὴρ* one feels pleasure even in troubles, when past, Od. 15. 400; *μετὰ δέ*, for *ἔπειτα δέ*, Hdt. 1. 19, etc., and Luc.; v. Cobet V. LL. 302. IV.

in Hom. *μετά* is separated by tmesis from a Verb compd. with it, *μετὰ νῶτα βαλὼν*, for *νῶτα μεταβαλὼν*, Il. 8. 94, etc.;—the commonest instance being in *μετέειπε*.

F. *μέτα* for *μέτεστι*, Od. 21. 93, Hdt. 1. 88, 171, Soph. Ant. 48, etc.

G. IN COMPOS.: I. of community or participation, as in *μεταδίδωμι, μετέχω*, usu. c. gen. rei. 2. of action in common with another, as in *μεταδαινύμαι, μεταμέλλομαι* etc., c. dat. pers. II.

of an interval of space or time, as in *μεταίχμιον, μεταπύργιον, μεταδύρπιος*: cf. *μεταδήμιος*. III. of succession of time, as in *μεταδύρπιος, μετακλαίω, μεταυτίκα*.

IV. of pursuit, as in *μεταδιώκω, μετέρχομαι*. V. of letting go, as in *μεθήμι, μεθήμων*. VI.

after, behind, as in *μετάφρενον*, opp. to *πρόσθε*. VII. reversely, as in *μετατρέπω, μεταστρέφω*. VIII. most often of change of place, condition, plan, etc., as in *μεταβαίνω, μεταβάλλω, μεταβουλεύω, μεταγινώσκω*, etc.

μεταβαίνω, fut. —βήσομαι: aor. *μετέβην*, imperat. *μετάβα* (for —βηθι) Alex. Ἀμφ. 2: pf. —βέβηκα. To pass over from one place to another, *μετὰ δ' ἄστρα βεβήκει* (for *μετεβεβήκει*) the stars had passed over the meridian, Od. 12. 312., 14. 482; (like *προβεβήκει* in Il. 10. 252); so in Prose, *μ. ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην* Hdt. 7. 73, cf. 1. 57: metaph., *ἢ τὸ δίκαιον μεταβαίνει* according as right passes over (from one side to the other), Aesch. Cho. 308.

2. in writing or speaking, to pass from one subject to another, *μετάβηθι* change thy theme, Od. 8. 492; *μεταβάντες* changing their course, turning round, Hdt. 8. 4; *μεταβήσομαι ἄλλον ἐς ὕμνον* h. Hom. Ven. 294, al.; *ὕθεν δεῦρο ἀπέβημεν* Plat. Crat. 438 A; *ἀπὸ τινος πρὸς τι* Id. Phaedr. 265 C. 3. to pass from one state to another, change, *αἱ πολιτεῖαι οὐκ εὐθὺς μ. Arist. Pol. 4. 5. 4*, etc.:—often with Preps., *μ. ἐκ μείζονος εἰς ἕλαττον* Plat. Parm. 165 A; of changes of fortune in a drama, *μ. εἰς εὐτυχίαν* Arist. Poët. 18, 2; *μ. ἐκ τῆς τιμαρχίας εἰς τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν* Plat. Rep. 550 D; *μεταβαίνει τυραννὶς ἐκ δημοκρατίας* comes on after .., Ib. 569 C; *ἀπὸ τοῦ παιδὸς εἰς τὸν ἄνδρα* Luc. Amor. 24; *μ. εἰς ἀλεκτρούνα* Id. Gall. 4; cf. *ἀνὴρ* III.

4. c. acc. to pass to another place or state, *ἄνω μεταβάς βίοντον* Eur. Hipp. 1292; but also to go after, follow a pursuit eagerly, Opp. H. 4. 418. II. Causal in aor. I *μεταβῆσαι*, to carry over or away, *μ. τινα ποτὶ δῶμα Διὸς* Pind. O. 1. 68; to change, *ὁδοὺς ἀστρῶν* Eur. El. 728.

μεταβάλλω, fut. —βάλλω: aor. *μετέβαλον*. To throw in a different position, to turn quickly or suddenly, in Hom. only once, in tmesis, *μετὰ νῶτα βαλὼν* Il. 8. 94 (infr. sub Med.); *χαλεπῶς μ. δέμας* Eur. Hipp. 204; *μ. θοιμάτιον ἐπὶ δεξιάν* Ar. Av. 1568; *μ. γῆν* to turn, i. e. plough, the earth, Lat. *novare*, Xen. Oec. 16, 13. II. to turn about, change, alter, *μ. τὸ οὐνομα* Hdt. 1. 57; *τὴν πολιτείαν* Arist. Pol. 4. 5. 4; *οἱ Βρίγες τὸ οὐνομα μετέβαλον ἐς Φρύγας* Hdt. 7. 73; also of changing other people's names, *τὰς φυλὰς μετέβαλε* [ὁ Κλεισθένης] ἐς ἄλλα οὐνόματα Id. 5. 68, cf. Eur. Bacch. 54; *μ. μορφήν τινος ἐς τι* Ib. 54; *τινὰ ἐπὶ κακόν* Ar. Thesm. 723; *εἰς τὸ βέλτιον* Plat. Rep. 381 B:—*μ. διαίταν* to change diet or way of life, Thuc. 2. 16, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; so, *μ. ὕδατα* to drink different water, Hdt. 8. 117:—*μ. ὕγρας* to change, i. e. give up anger, Eur. Med. 121; *μ. τοὺς τρόπους* Ar. Pl. 36, Eupol. Incert. 1. 7; *μ. τὸ ἔθος* Thuc. 1. 123; *μ. εὐνοίαν* to lose it, 1. 77; *μ. χώραν ἐκ χώρας*, like *μεταλλάσσω* 1. 2, Plat. Theaet. 181 C:—often with an Adj. implying change, *μ. ἄλλους τρόπους* to change and adopt other ways, Eur. I. A. 343; *μ. ἄλλας γραφάς* Ib. 363; *μ. καινὸν εἶδος* Plat. Rep. 424 C:—*ἐμαντὸν ἄνω κάτω μετέβαλον* Id. Phaedo 96 B; *ἄνω καὶ κάτω τὰς δόξας μ.* Id. Rep. 508 D:—c. acc. cogn., *μ. μεταβολάς* Ib. 404 A. 2.

intr. to undergo a change, change, alter one's state or condition, Hdt. 7. 170; *μ. ἐς εὐνομίην* Id. 1. 65, cf. Antipho 120. 13; *μ. ἐξ ὀλιγαρχίας εἰς δημοκρατίαν* Plat. Rep. 553 A, etc.; *μ. ἐπὶ τούναντίον* Id. Polit. 270 D; *εἰς ἐτέραν πολιτείαν* Arist. Pol. 3. 3, 9, cf. 5. 1, 1, cf. *μεταβολή* II. 1:—c. gen. rei, to come in exchange for or instead of, *καιναὶ καινῶν μεταβάλλουσαι .. συντυχίαι* Eur. Tro. 1118. 3. to change one's course, *μεταβαλὼν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους* changing his course and turning to the Athenians, Hdt. 8. 109:—the part. *μεταβάλλον* or *μεταβαλὼν* is also used absol., almost like an Adv. instead, in turn, Lat. *vicissim*, Hdt. 7. 170, Eur. Ion 1614, Plat. Symp. 204 E, Theaet. 166 D, Gorg. 480 E.

B. Med. to change what is one's own, yet rather by chance than of set purpose (this being rather *μεταλαμβάνω*), Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 241 A; *μ. ἱμάτια* to change one's clothes, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 6; *μ. τοὺς τρόπους* Ar. Vesp. 461, etc. 2. to change one with another, exchange, *τίς μεταβάλοιτ' ἂν ὧδε σιγὰν λόγων*; silence for words, Soph. El. 1261:—to barter, traffic, Plat. Legg. 849 D, Soph. 223 D; *μ. ἐν τῇ ἀγορῇ* Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 6; cf. *μεταβολεύς*. II. to turn oneself, turn about, *ἄνω καὶ κάτω* Plat. Gorg. 481 E, cf. Dinarch. 92. 18: esp., 2. to change one's purpose, Hdt. 5. 75: to change sides, Thuc. 1. 71., 8. 90. 3. to turn one's back, turn or wheel round, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6; also, *μ. εἰς τοῦπισθεν* Id. Eq. 8, 10; (but in An. 6. 5, 16, prob. ἅπλα must be supplied from the former clause,—to turn their shields round, i. e. throw them over their shoulders, cf. Ar. Ran. 8). 4. to turn from one person to another, Aeschin. 83. 31.

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μεταβάπτω, fut. ψω, *to change by dipping*, Luc. Amor.; αὐτοὺς μ. ἢ φιλοσοφία Id. Bis Acc. 8:—in Pass., *ᾧ μεταβαπτόμενον* .. νόμισμα Plut. Lys. 17: metaph. *to change one's complexion*, Luc. Anach. 33.

μεταβάσιν, *to inquire into afterwards*, Galen.

μετάβασις, ἢ, *a moving over, shifting*, e. g. of the body in walking, from one leg to the other, Hipp. Mochl. 852. 2. *a passing over*, ἐς τὸ ἕτερον πλοῖον Antipho 132. 5: *migration*, Plut. 2. 78 D.

II. *change, revolution* in laws and government, Plat. Legg. 676 C; ἢ μ. ἐν-τεῦθεν γίγνεται Id. Rep. 547 C; τῶν νομίμων Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 10; ἐκ τινος εἰς τι Id. H. A. 8. 1, 6, al.: of *the changes or reverses* in Tragedy, Id. Poët. 5, 3., 18, 2.

III. *transition* from one subject to another, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 55, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 194: as a figure in Rhet., Quintil., etc.

μεταβυτέον, verb. Adj. *one must pass over*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 202.

μεταβυτής, οὐ, ὁ, the Lat. *desultor*, Hesych. s. v. ζευγηλάτης.

μεταβυτικός, ἢ, ὄν, *able to pass from one place to another, easily moving*, Plut. 2. 900 A, Melet. in An. Oxon. 3. 31: μ. κίνησις *motion involving change of place*, Plut. 2. 899 B:—so in Adv., μεταβατικῶς κινεῖσθαι Ib. 896 A; οὐ μ., ἀλλὰ στρεπτικῶς *not by transition, but rotation*, Eus. P. E. 850 D.

II. *exchanging, bartering*, τὸ -κόν the *petty dealers*, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 249. 5. III. in Gramm. *transitive*, of Verbs; cf. διαβατικός.

μεταβιάζομαι, Dep. *to do violence to*, τὴν φύσιν Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4.

μεταβιβάζω, Att. fut. -βιβῶ, Causal of μεταβαίνω, *to carry over, shift, bring into another place or state*, τοὺς ἐπιβάτας ἐς κοίλην ναῦν Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 19; τινὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα Plat. Legg. 795 C; ἐς ἀγαθὰ Ar. Pax 947; ἀπὸ τῶν κοινῶν ἐπὶ τὰ ἴδια Dem. 142. 24; μ. πόλεμον εἰς Λιβύην Polyb. 1. 41, 4; τὸν λόγον ἐπὶ τι Diod. 4. 7. 2. *to lead in a different direction*, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Plat. Gorg. 517 B, cf. Legg. 736 D: *to change the course or form* of an argument, Arist. Top. 1. 2, 1, cf. 8. 11, 3.

μεταβιάω, fut. ὤσομαι, *to live after, survive*, Plut. 2. 908 D.

μεταβλαστάνω, *to grow differently*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 4.

μεταβλέπω, *to change one's point of view*, Arat. 186. II. *to look after or at*, c. acc., Ap. Rh. 1. 726.

μετάβλημα, τό, poët. for μεταβολή, Manetho 4. 522.

μεταβλητέον, verb. Adj. *one must change*, trans., τινὰ εἰς τι Plat. Rep. 413 D.

II. intr., Hipp. 392. 12; ἐπὶ τι Plat. Theaet. 167 A.

μεταβλητικός, ἢ, ὄν, *for or in the way of exchange*, ἢ [χρησις] ἢ μ. Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 2: ἢ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *exchange, barter*, Plat. Soph. 223 D, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 1; so, τὸ -κόν Plat. Soph. 224 D:—Dor. μεταβλατικός, Philolaus ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 422: Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 4. 51:—cf. μεταβολεύς, μεταβολή.

II. *able to produce change*, Arist. Metaph. 4. 2, 2, cf. 4. 12, 12. 2. *subject to change*, εἰς τάναντία Id. Gen. et Corr. 1. 3, 24:—of animals, *migratory*, opp. to μόνιμα, Id. H. A. 1. 1, 17, G. A. 1. 1, 5.

μεταβλητός, ἢ, ὄν, *changeable*, Plut. 2. 718 D, etc.

μεταβοθρεύω, *to move into another trench, transplant*, Hesych.

μεταβολεύς, ἔως, ὁ, *one who exchanges or barterers, a trafficker, huckster*, κάπηλος, παλιγκάπηλος, μεταβολεύς Dem. 784. 8, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 1156. II. *a translator*, Eust. 1347. 40.

μεταβολή, ἢ, *a change, changing*, ἰστίων Pind. P. 4. 520; μεταβολαὶ ἱματίων Xen. Lac. 2, 1. 2. *exchange, barter, traffic*, πλεῖν ἐπὶ μεταβολῇ Thuc. 6. 31. II. (from Med.) *a transition, change*, and in pl. *changes, vicissitudes*, τῶν ὠρέων Hdt. 2. 77; τῆς τύχης Eur. Fr. 558; αἰ μ. κάτω τε καὶ ἄνω γιγνόμεναι Plat. Phileb. 43 B, etc.:—also, c. gen. objecti, *change from* a thing, μ. κακῶν Eur. H. F. 735; rarely *change to* .. μ. ἀπραγμοσύνης Thuc. 6. 18; but this is generally expressed by a Prep., μ. ἐκ φιλοτίμου εἰς φιλοχρήματον Plat. Rep. 553 D; ἐκ προστάτου ἐπὶ τύραννον Ib. 565 D, cf. Eur. Or. 735; ἐκ τοῦ εἶναι ἐπὶ τὸ μὴ εἶναι Plat. Parm. 162 C; ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον μ. Diphil. Incert. 23; so, ἢ ἐναντία μ. *change to the contrary*, Thuc. 2. 43; ἅμα τῇ μ. ἐς Ἕλληνας *their going over to the Greeks*, Hdt. 1. 57; ἢ πρὸς Ῥωμαίους μ. Polyb. 9. 26, 2:—μεταβολὰς ἔχειν *to admit of change*, Eur. Fr. 553, Thuc. 1. 2; μ. μεταβάλλειν Plat. Rep. 404 A, Arist. Poët. 4. 15:—proverb., μ. πάντων γλυκὺ Id. Rhet. 1. 11, 20, cf. Antiph. τραυμ. 1, Com. Anon. 327. 2. μ. τῆς ἡμέρης *an eclipse*, Hdt. 1. 74; so, μ. ἡλίου Plat. Polit. 271 C. 3. μ. πολιτείας *change of government, a revolution*, Thuc. 6. 17; so, absol., Antipho 120. 12. 4. *migration*, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 2. 5. as military term, *a wheeling about face*, being a double κλίσις, Polyb. 18. 13, 4; then, metaph. of a speaker, Aeschin. 29. 18; and generally, *reversely*, Polyb. 18. 61, 7; ἐκ μεταβολῆς Id. 1. 36, 8; (hence as Adv. *reversely*, Ib. 61, 7, Diod. 13. 24). 6. *a version, paraphrase*, Gramm.

μεταβολία, ἢ, = foreg. 4, LXX (Sirach. 37. 12).

μεταβολικός, ἢ, ὄν, *changeable*, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 456, Plut. 2. 373 D:—Adv. -κῶς, *variously*, Hephaest. p. 75. 2. *disposed to barter*; καπηλεῖον μ. *a huckster's shop*, Heraclid. Polit. 29. 3. φωνήεντα μ. *the doubtful vowels* (α ι υ), Sext. Emp. M. 1. 100.

μεταβάλος, οὐ, *changeable*, Plut. 2. 428 B. II. as Subst., = μεταβολεύς, *a trafficker, merchant*, LXX (Isai. 23. 2, 3); cf. Lob. Phryn. 315.

μεταβούλευμα, τό, *a change of plan*, Symm. V. T.

μεταβουλεύω, *to alter one's plans, change one's mind*, ἀμφὶ τινι Od. 5. 286. II. mostly as Dep. μεταβουλεύομαι, Hdt. 1. 156, Eur. Or. 1526; μ. ἄνω καὶ κάτω Plat. Epin. 982 D; μ., ὥστε μενέειν Hdt. 8. 57; c. μή et inf., μετ. στρατεύμα μὴ ἀγειν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα *to change one's mind and not march*, Hdt. 7. 12, cf. μεταγιγνώσκω II, μεταδοκέω: also c. gen., μ. τῆς ἀφίξις Alciphro 2. 4, 19.

μεταβουλία, f. l. for μεταιβουλία, q. v.

μετάβουλος, οὐ, *changing one's mind, changeful*, Ar. Ach. 632.

μετ-ἄγγελος, οὐ, ὁ, and ἡ, *one who carries news from one to another, a messenger*, Lat. internuncius, -cia, epith. of Iris, θεοῖσι μετἄγγελος ἀθανάτοισι (al. θεοῖσι μετ' ἄγγελος) Il. 15. 144; Ἴρις .. μετἄγγελος ἡλ' ἀνέμοισι (al. μετ' ἄγγ. ἡλθ') 23. 199.

μετ-αγγίζω, *to pour from one vessel into another*, Diosc. 1. 62:—Pass., μεταγγισθεῖσα ἢ ψυχῇ, of the Pythag. metempsychosis, Eust. 1090. 32; so, ὁ ἐξ ἀλόγων ἢ εἰς ἀλογα μεταγγισμός Hierocl. in Phot. Bibl. 172. 23.

Μεταγεινιών, ὠνος, ὁ, the second month of the Athen. year, answering to the Boeot. Πάνεμος, and Lacon. Καρνεῖος, the latter half of August and first of September, Antipho 146. 26, Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 1, cf. Plut. Popl. 14. (Said to be from μετά, γείτων, because then people flitted and changed their neighbours.) Hence Ἀπύλλων Μεταγείτιος = Καρνεῖος, Lysim. ap. Harp.; μεταγείτια, τά, = μεταίκια, Plut. 2. 601 B.

μεταγενής, ἔς, *born after*, ὁ μεταγενής the *youngest*, Menand. Ἐμπ. 1: Comp. μεταγενέστερος, Diod. 12. 11, Luc. Salt. 80; οἱ μεταγενέστεροι posterity, Diod. 11. 14. 2. *of later time*, μεταγενέστεροι συγγραφεῖς Dion. H. de Thuc. 9.

μεταγεννάω, fut. ἤσω, *to restore to life, revive*, Joseph. A. J. 11. 3, 3.

μεταγιγνομαι, later -γίνομαι [I]:—*to happen after*, v. sub μεταπαυσωλή. 2. *to be transferred, carried away*, LXX (2 Macc. 2. 1).

μεταγιγνώσκω, Ion. and later -γινώσκω: fut. -γνώσομαι: 2or. μετέγνων. *To find out after*, i. e. too late, ἄταν .. μεταγνούς Aesch. Supp. 110. II. *to change one's mind, to repent*, absol., Hdt. 1. 40, 86; μετέγνων, ἔγνων δὲ .. *changed my mind* and determined .. Id. 7. 15; μεταγνούς ὀρθῶς ἂν βουλευσαιο Antipho 140. 17, cf. Thuc. 4. 92, Plat. Phaedr. 231 A; οὐκ οὐν ἐνεστι καὶ μεταγνῶναι πάλιν Soph. Ph. 1270. 2. c. acc. rei, *to change one's mind about* a thing, *to repent of*, μετέγνων καὶ τὰ πρόσθ' εἰρημένα Eur. Med. 64; μ. τὰ προδογεμένα *to alter or repeal* a previous decree, Thuc. 3. 40, cf. Luc. Nero 4. 3. c. inf. *to change one's mind so as to do something different*, τὸ παντότολμον φρονεῖν μετέγνων Aesch. Ag. 221; ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑστεραία μετέγνωνσαν Κερκυραίοις συμμαχίαν μὲν μὴ ποιήσασθαι Thuc. 1. 44; μετ. ὡς .., *to change one's mind and think that* .., Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 40. Cf. μεταβουλεύω II, μεταλαμβάνω III, μετανοέω.

μεταγλωττίζω, *to interpret*, Ms. ap. Pasin. Cod. Taur. 1. p. 473.

μεταγλωττιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *an interpreter*, Byz.

μετάγνοια, ἢ, = μετάνοια, *repentance, remorse*, Soph. El. 581.

μεταγνώμη, ἢ, *change of mind: defection*, App. Civ. 5. 122.

μετάγνωσις, ἢ, *change of mind or purpose*, Hdt. 1. 87, Dem. 1466. 23.

μεταγομφόω, *to change as if into nails*, Nicet. Ann. 199 D.

μεταγραμμάτιζω, *to alter the letters*, Tzetz.: -ισμός, οὐ, ὁ, Galen.

μεταγραφέυς, ἔως, ὁ, *a transcriber, copyist*, Tzetz.

μεταγραφή, ἢ, *a transcribing*, Julian. Ep. 9. 2. *a borrowing from one person to pay another*, Lat. versura, Plut. 2. 831 A.

μεταγραφικός, ἢ, ὄν, *of or for transcription*, Tzetz.

μεταγράφω [ᾶ], fut. ψω, *to write differently, rewrite, to alter or correct what one has written*, αὐθις μ. πάλιν Eur. I. A. 108, cf. Thuc. 1. 132; esp. of a public document, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 19:—μ. νόμον *to tamper with* it, Dinarch. 95. 31, cf. Isocr. 365 A; in a trial, *to alter the record*, Dem. 542. 8; so in Pass., τάναντία ταῖς διαθήκαις μετεγράφη Isae. 47. 40. 2. *to translate*, ἐς τὸ Ἑλληνικόν Luc. Hist. Conscr. 21: Med., τὰς ἐπιστολάς μεταγραψάμενοι ἐκ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων γραμμάτων *having got them translated*, Thuc. 4. 50. 3. *to transcribe*, Luc. Indoct. 4. C. 1. 2655. 1.

μετ-ἄγω [ᾶ], fut. ἀζω, *to convey from one place to another, to transfer*, εἰς τόπον Polyb. 5. 1, 9, Diod. 20. 3, etc.; τὰ δικαστήρια ἀπὸ τῆς βουλῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς ἱππέας Dio C. Excerpt. Peiresc. 88: metaph., τὴν ψυχὴν ἐς εὐφροσύνην Anth. P. 10. 77. II. seemingly intr. *to go by a different route, to change one's course*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 8.

μετᾶγωγός, ἔως, ὁ, *one who leads to a new life*, Eccl.

μετ-ἄγωγή, ἢ, *a removal, τινος εἰς τόπον* Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 3. 2. *a change, transfer*, ἐκ .. εἰς .. Dion. H. de Thuc. 48:—in Rhet. *a transposed narrative, πραγμάτων* Dion. H. de Isaeo 15.

μετᾶγωγός, ἢ, ὄν, *transposing, τινος* Schol. Od. 5. 260., 10. 32.

μεταδαίνυμαι, fut. -δαίσομαι: Dep. *To share the feast*, ὅς γε πατὴρ μεταδαινύται ἡμῖν Il. 22. 498, cf. Od. 18. 48: *to partake of*, c. gen. rei, ἵνα δὴ .. μεταδαίσομαι ἱρῶν Il. 23. 207; absol., Q. Sm. 2. 157.

μεταδειπνέω, *to dine or sup after*, Hipp. Acut. 389.

μεταδετέον, verb. Adj. *one must untie*, Xen. Eq. 4, 4.

μεταδέχομαι, Dep. *to receive afterwards*, Eccl.

μεταδήμιος, οὐ, (δημιος) *in the midst of or among the people* (like ἐπιδήμιος, ἐνδήμιος), μήτι κακὸν μεταδήμιον εἶη *no harm be among the people*, Od. 13. 46: *in the country*, οὐ γὰρ ἔθ' Ἡφαιστος μεταδήμιος 8. 293; οἶνος μ., = ἐπιχώριος, Dion. P. 774.

μεταδιατάω, *to change one's way of life*, εἰς διαίταν Μηδικὴν μ. ἑαυτὸν Luc. D. Mort. 12. 3:—Pass., μεταδιατηθεῖς, Joseph. Macc. 8. 7.

μεταδιδάσκω, *to teach new things*, Anon. ap. Suid.:—in Pass. much like μεταμανθάνω, Muson. ap. Stob. 170. 30, Paus. 4. 27, 11; but also of things, Plut. 2. 784 B.

μεταδίδωμι [δι]; fut. -δώσω:—*to give part of, give a share*, c. gen. rei, τοῦ μεταδοῦν (poët. inf. 2or. 2) *to give part of it*, Theogn. 104; μ. τινὶ τινος Id. 925, Hdt. 1. 143, Ar. Ach. 961; γῆς (sc. αὐτοῖς) Hdt. 4. 145; τῆς ἀρχῆς (sc. αὐτοῖς) Id. 7. 150; cf. Plat. Meno 99 E, Isocr. 293 A, etc.; ἐξ ἴσου Lys. 171. 17. 2. the part given is sometimes expressed, μ. τὸ τρίτημόριον τινι Hdt. 9. 34, cf. 8. 5, Ar. Vesp. 917; ἀρχῆς μηδ' ὀτιοῦν μ. Plat. Legg. 715 A; μ. τὸ μέρος Xen. An. 7. 8, 11; μ. πυροῦς *to distribute it*, Ib. 4. 5, 5:—cf. μεταίτέω, μετέχω, μεταλαμβάνω, and v. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 329 E. 3. intr., μ. τινὶ περὶ (or ὑπὲρ) τινος *to communicate with one about* .., Polyb. 29. 11, 4., 39. 2, 1: μεταδίομαι, Dep. *to pursue*: but v. δίω II.

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μεταδιωκτέον, verb. Adj. *one must pursue*, Plat. Tim. 64 B.
 μεταδιωκτος, *on, pursued, overtaken*, Hdt. 3. 63.
 μεταδιώκω, fut. *ξομαι*, rarely *ξω*:—*to follow closely after, pursue*, Hdt. 3. 4, 62, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 3; *μ. τὴν αὐτοῦ φύσιν* Plat. Polit. 310 D; *τιμωρίαν* Id. Legg. 866 E; *τέρψεις* Diod. 2. 23:—absol., Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 12, Cyr. 7. 3, 7. 2. *to pursue, investigate, τὰς αἰτίας πρώτας* Plat. Tim. 46 D; *τὴν τῶν μύθων ἰδέαν* Ib. 59 C.
 μεταδίωξις, *ή, a pursuing or overtaking*, Nicom. Ar. p. 67; censured as *σκληρόν* by Poll. 5. 165.
 μεταδοκῶ, fut. *-δόξω*, *to change one's opinion*:—mostly impers., *δέσασα μή σφι μεταδόξῃ* in fear lest they should change their mind, Hdt. 5. 92, 4; *ἐπεὶ τε οὕτω μετέδοξε* Id. 4. 98; *ἀν μεταδόξῃ πότε* Dem. 467. 21; c. acc. et inf., *μετέδοξέ σοι ταῦτα βελτίω εἶναι* you changed your mind and thought that . . ., Luc. Apol. pro Merc. Cond. 3:—absol. in part. *μεταδόξαν*, when they changed their mind, Dem. 1241. fin.; and in Pass., *μεταδεδαγμένον μοι μὴ στρατεύεσθαι* since I have changed my mind and resolved not to march, Hdt. 7. 13. Cf. *μεταβουλεύω*.
 μεταδοξάζω, *to change one's opinion*, Plat. Rep. 413 C, Soph. 265 D.
 μεταδόρπιος, *ον, (δάρπον) after supper, or rather in the middle of supper, during supper* (as Eust. takes it, cf. *μεταδήμιος, μεταίχιμος, μεταμάσιος*), οὐ τέροπον ὀδύρομενος *μεταδόρπιος* Od. 4. 194:—but certainly *after supper*, i. e. *at one's wine* in the foll. passages, *ὄχημ' αἰοιδᾶν μ.* Pind. Fr. 89; *νυκτερινὴν ἐπὶ κῶμον ἰὼν μ. ὄρην* Anth. P. 12. 250; *τὰ μ. dessert*, Plat. Criti. 115 C.
 μετάδοσις, *ή, the giving a share, imparting from one to another*, Hipp. Jusj.; *σίτων* Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 2; *μ. γίνεται τῷ πλήθει τοῦ πολιτεύματος* Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 4, cf. Eth. N. 5. 56. 2. *exchange of commodities, ποιείσθαι τὰς μ.* Id. Pol. 1. 9, 5, cf. 3. 9, 10 sq. 3. *a contribution*, Plut. Cleom. 34. II. *a thesis given, subject for discussion*, Id. 2. 634 A.
 μεταδοτέον, verb. Adj. *one must give a share, τινί τινος* Plat. Alc. 1. 134 B, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 79.
 μεταδοτικός, *ή, ὄν, disposed to give a share, giving freely*, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 27, 10:—*τὸ -κόν*, M. Anton. 1. 3.
 μετάδουπος, *ον, falling at haphazard, indifferent, un influential, ἡμέραι* Hes. Op. 821.
 μεταδρομάδην, Adv. *running after, following close upon*, Il. 5. 80:—in Opp. H. 4. 509 is a v. l. *-τροπάδην*.
 μεταδρομή, *ή, a running after, pursuit, chase, esp. of hounds*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7, etc.; *μ. Ἐρινύων* Eur. I. T. 941.
 μετάδρομος, *ον, running after, pursuing, taking vengeance for, πανουργημάτων μ. κυνές* Soph. El. 1387.
 μέταξε, Adv. (*μετά*) *afterwards, in the rear, of Time*, Hes. Op. 392; cf. Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 42. 22, Schol. Il. 3. 29, A. B. 945.
 μεταζεύγνυμι, *to unyoke and put to another carriage*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 21.
 μεταθέσις, *ή, (μετατίθημι) change of position, transposition*, Arist. Metaph. 4. 26, 4; *ή μ. τῶν ῥημάτων* Dem. 727. 10, cf. Diod. 1. 23. 2. *change of sides or opinions, ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον* Polyb. 1. 35, 7 (hence *amendment, τῶν ἡμαρτημένων* Id. 5. 11, 5); *ἐκ μεταθέσεως* Id. 30. 18, 2; *a going over, πρὸς τινα* Id. 5. 86, 8. 3. *exchange, barter*, Id. 10. 1, 8. 4. in Gramm. *metathesis or transposition of letters, as κραδίη for καρδία*. II. *the power or right of changing sides*, Thuc. 5. 29.
 μεταθετέον, verb. Adj. *one must transpose*, Plat. Legg. 894 D.
 μεταθετικός, *ή, ὄν, able to adopt, τινος* Epiphon.
 μεταθέτος, *ον, changed: changeable, τύχη* Polyb. 15. 6, 8.
 μεταθέω, fut. *-θεύσομαι*, *to run after, chase, esp. of hounds*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 10, etc.; *μ. τὰ ἴχνη* Plat. Parm. 128 C; so, metaph., *τὰ τῆς ἀληθεστάτης πολιτείας ἴχνη* Id. Polit. 301 E, cf. Soph. 226 A; rarely c. dat., *ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις* Clarch. ap. Ath. 619 C. II. *to hunt or range over, τὰ ὄρη* Xen. Cyn. 4, 9:—absol. *to hunt about, range*, Ib. 6, 25.
 μεταί, poet. for *μετά*, q. v.
 μεταίβολία, *ή, a change of mind, restored by Bgk. in Simon. 7. 18, where the Mss. μεταβουλία, μεταιβουλία*.
 μετ-αίγδην, Adv. (*ὀύσω*) *rushing after*, Ap. Rh. 2. 95.
 μεταίξω, poet. for *μεβίζω*, *to seat oneself with or beside*, Od. 16. 362.
 μετ-αίρω, Aeol. *πεδ-*, *to lift up and remove, to shift, ἀγαλα μὲκ βάθρων* Eur. I. T. 1157; *πέδαιρε κῶλον, πόδα* Id. H. F. 819, 872; *νέους πεδαίρουσα* Phocn. 1027; *μ. ἐκ .. εἰς ..*, Plut. 2. 1089 D; *ψήφισμα μ., to repeal a decree*, Dem. 395. fin. II. *seemingly intr. to migrate, of birds, Eumath. p. 129: to depart, ἐκεῖθεν* Ev. Matth. 13. 53, cf. 19. 1.
 μετ-αἰσσω, fut. *ξω*, *to rush after, rush upon*, Hom., always in part. pres. or aor. absol. with another Verb, *κτεῖνε μεταίσσων* Il. 16. 398; *ἡ μεταίξας .. ἔλοιτο* Od. 17. 236; *ἡ μεταίξας θάνατον τεύξει ἐκάστη* 20. 11, etc. II. *μ. τινά to follow closely in another's steps*, Pind. N. 5. 78. [ā in Hom.]
 μετ-αἰτέω, *to demand one's share of, c. gen. rei, τῆς βασιλείης μ.* Hdt. 4. 146, cf. 7. 150. 2. the part asked for is sometimes expressed, *μέρος τινός μ.* Ar. Vesp. 972; cf. *μεταδιδῶμι*. 3. absol., *μ. παρά τινος* Dem. 410. 12. II. *to beg of, ask alms of, c. acc. pers., Ar. Eq. 775*. III. *to beg, solicit, τὴν ἐφήμερον τροφήν* Luc. Cyn. 2.
 μετ-αἰτής, *ον, ὄ, a beggar*, Luc. Necom. 15, Artem. 3. 53.
 μεταίτησις, *ως, ἡ, intercession*, Schol. Od. 21. 306.
 μετ-αἰτίος, *ον, also α, ὄν (v. infr.): 1. c. gen. rei, being in part the cause, being the joint cause of, accessory to, τοῦ φόνου* Hdt. 2. 100, cf. 4. 200; *τοῦ πολέμου, τοῦ μηδισμοῦ* Id. 7. 156, 9. 88, Aesch. Cho. 134; *τῆσδε βουλήσ* Ib. 100; *τῶσδε πάθους* Soph. Tr. 260, cf. 447; *τούτων οὐ μ. πέλει, ἀλλ' .. παναίτιος* Aesch. Eum. 199; *κακουχίας μ.* Plat. Legg. 615 B:—also c. dat. pers. added, *θεοῦσ .. τοὺς ἐμοὶ μεταίτιους νόστου who were accessory to my return*, Aesch. Ag. 811; c. dat. et inf.,

ἡ μοι μητρὶ μὲν θανεῖν μόνῃ μεταίτιος (for τοῦ θανεῖν) Soph. Tr. 1234; *πλείστοις σὺ μεταίτιος .. ἀπολωλέναι* Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 32.—In Att. Prose, *συναίτιος* is preferred.
 μετ-αἰφνίος, *ον, = αἰφνης*, Hesych.
 μετ-αἰχμῖος, *ον, Aeol. πεδ-, (αἰχμή) between two armies, φόνου* Lyc. 1435, as Subst. *μεταίχιμον, τό, the space between two armies*, Hdt. 6. 77, 112; *ἐς μέσον μ.* Eur. Phoen. 1361; so in pl., Ib. 1279; *ἐν μεταίχιμοῖς δορός* Id. Heracl. 803:—also *a disputed frontier, Border-land, Debatable Land*, Hdt. 8. 140, 2:—metaph., *ἐν μεταίχιμῳ σκότου in the border-land between light and darkness*, Aesch. Cho. 63; generally *an interspace*, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 26; *οὐδὲν ἔχειν μ. ἀνδρῶν no interval of manhood*, Luc. Amor. 21. 2. *what is midway between, c. gen., ἀνὴρ γυνή τε χῶτι τῶν μεταίχιμον* Aesch. Theb. 197; *πεδαίχιμοι λαμπάδες hanging in mid air*, Id. Cho. 589; neut. as Adv., *ζωῆς καὶ θανάτου μεταίχιμον* Anth. P. 9. 597.
 μετακαθέζομαι, Med. *to change one's seat, μετεκαθέζετο ἐπὶ τὸν ἐξῆς θρόνον* Luc. Icarom. 26.
 μετακαθίζω, *to shift to another place, c. acc., Schol. Il. 13. 281*. II. intr. *to change one's opinion*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 215.
 μετακαθοπλίζω, *to arm differently*, Polyb. 3. 87, 3.
 μετακαινίζω, *to model anew*, Anth. P. 7. 411.
 μετακᾶλέω, fut. *έσω*, *to call away or to another place, ἀπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς ἐπὶ ..*, Aeschin. 49. 30, cf. Polyb. 30. 2, 4: so in Med., Diod. 16. 10: *to call back, recall*, Thuc. 8. 11. II. in Med. *to call for, τινα* Eur. Epist. 4: Pass., *ὁ ἰατρὸς μετακληθεῖς being called in*, Luc. Peregr. 44. III. *to call or name differently*, Tzetz.
 μετακάρπιον, *τό, (καρπὸς B) the wrist*, Poll. 2. 143, Oribas.; cf. *προκάρπιον*.
 μετακαταχέω, *to pour water over afterwards*, Hipp. Acut. 395.
 μετακαταψύχομαι [ῦ], Pass. *to become cool afterwards*, Hipp. 205 G.
 μετακείμαι, fut. *-κείσομαι*, used as Pass. of *μετατίθημι, to be transposed*, Plat. Crat. 394 B, Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 11, Dion. H. 2. 14. 2. *ή μεταφορὰ μετᾶκειται the metaphor is introduced*, Dem. Phal. 188.
 μετακκλητίζω, *to change to another horse (κέλης)*, Nicet. Ann. 24 B.
 μετακενῶ, *to empty*, Epiph. 2. 45 C: verb. Adj. *-κενωτέον*, Geop. 7. 15, 1.
 μετακεράννυμι [α], *to mix by pouring from one vessel into another, ἐκ τοῦ κυρτιδίου εἰς τὸν λουτήρα* Diosc. 1. 63:—in Plut. 2. 801 C, v. l. for *μετερέα σαντες*. II. in Paus. 9. 28, 4, intr. *to change its composition or nature*.
 μετακερᾶς, *ὄ, ἡ, τό, internixed, esp. of water, lukewarm, ἡ μὲν τὸ θερμόν, ἡ δ' ἑτέρα τὸ μ.* Alex. Aokr. 1, cf. Amphis Bal. 1; v. ap. Ath. 123 E, Lob. Paral. 223.
 μετακράσμα, *τό, the mixture of cold and hot water, the water thus tempered*, Hipp. Acut. 395; *μ. ψυχροῦ καὶ θερμοῦ* Plut. 2. 951 E.
 μετακηπέω, *to transplant*, Arist. Plant. prolog. 6.
 μετακιάθω, Ep. Verb. only found in impf. or aor. *μετεκίαθον, to follow after, ἰππῆες δ' ἀλίγον μ.* Il. 11. 52, 18. 532; c. acc. *to chase, Τρῶας καὶ Λυκίους μετεκίαθε* 16. 685; *τοὺς δὲ κύνας μ.* 18. 581:—*simply, to come next*, Ap. Rh. 1. 139: *to come to, c. acc. loci*, Ib. 1221. II. *to go to visit, ἀλλ' ὄ μὲν Αἰθίοπας μ.* Od. 1. 22: *to go to seek*, Ap. Rh. 3. 802. III. *ἀλλ' ὅτε πᾶν πεδίον μετεκίαθον had passed through it*, Il. 11. 713.
 μετακινῶ, *to transpose, shift, remove*, Hdt. 1. 51, 9. 74:—Med. *to go from one place to another*, Id. 9. 51:—Pass. *to be transposed*, Plat. Legg. 894 A, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 5. 2. *to change, alter, μ. τὴν πολιτείαν* Dem. 688. 26, cf. Xen. Lac. 15, 1, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 10, 4.
 μετακίνημα, *τό, a movement, τῶν ὀψέων* Hipp. Prorrh. 102.
 μετακίνησις, *ή, a transposing, transposition*, Hipp. 379. 9, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 12: metaph., Arist. Probl. 10. 13, 1; *ή ἐς τὸ βαρβαρικώτερον μ.* Ap. An. 4. 8.
 μετακινήτεος, *α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be removed*, Luc. Contempl. 5.
 μετακινητός, *ή, ὄν, to be disturbed, ὁμολογία* Thuc. 5. 21.
 μετακιννάω, = *μετακεράννυμι*, LXX (Sap. 16. 21).
 μετακλαίω, fut. *-κλαύσομαι*:—*to weep afterwards or too late, ἡ τέ μὲν οἶω πολλὰ μετακλαύσεσθαι* Il. 11. 763:—in pres. med., also, *to lament after or next*, Eur. Hec. 214; cf. *μεταστένω* II.
 μετακλείω, *to call by a new name*, Ap. Rh. 2. 296: a poet. aor. *μετακλήισαν* in E. M. 665. 45.
 μετακλήσις, *ή, (μετακᾶλέω) a summoning*, Hesych. 2. *a recalling*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 31, 1. 3. *a calling by a new name*, Tzetz. Exeg. 11. 38. 21.
 μετακλήτος, *ον, called to one, summoned*, Heliod. 9. 26.
 μετακλίνεσθαι [ί], Pass. *to shift to the other side, πολέμοιο μετακλιθέντος* Il. 11. 509: *to change about*, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 1. II. the Act. in same sense, Philo 1. 299.
 μετακλίσις, *ή, a change of position*, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 1:—in Gramm., = *μετάληψις*.
 μετακλύζω, *to cleanse afterwards by a clyster*, Hipp. 565. 38, etc.
 μετακλώθω, *to spin anew*, Greg. Nyss.
 μετακοιμίζομαι, Pass. *to change to a state of sleep, to be lulled to sleep, μετακοιμισθὲν μένος ἄτης* Aesch. Cho. 1076:—Meineke *κατακοιμισθὲν*.
 μετακοινός, *ον, sharing in common, partaking*, Aesch. Eum. 351; *τινὶ with another*, Ib. 964, Supp. 1039.
 μετακοίνωνος, *ον, having a share in a thing*, Hesych.
 μετακομιδή, *ή, a transporting, conveying over*, Eccl.
 μετακομίζω, *to transport, εἰς ἀμείνω τινα τόπον* Plat. Legg. 904 C:—Med. *to cause to be carried over*, Lycurg. 155. 5:—verb. Adj. *μετακομιστέος*, Plut. 2. 710 F:—Subst. *μετακόμισις, εως, ἡ*, Schol.
 μετακόνδυλοι, *οι, the parts between the knuckles*, Rufus p. 30, Poll. 2. 145, Hesych.: *μετακονδύλια, τά*, Melet. in An. Oxou. 3. 130.
 μετακόπτω, fut. *ψω*, *to stamp or coin anew*, Polyae. 6. 9, 1.
 μετακοσμέω, *to arrange anew, alter an arrangement or position*, Hipp. Fract. 751:—Pass., Arist. de Xenophane 1. 4.

μετακόσμησις, εως, ἡ, a new arrangement, change of condition, Plat. Legg. 892 A. 2. generally, a conversion, change, Plut. 2. 75 E.
 μετακόσμιος, ον, (κόσμος IV) between worlds: τὰ μετακόσμια the spaces between the bodies of the universe, Lat. intermundia, Epicur. ap. Cic. Fin. 2. 23, Plut. 2. 751 D, 734 C; sing., Diog. L. 10. 89.
 μετακράνω, to push into another position (sc. τὴν ναῦν): metaph. to change one's opinion, Plut. 2. 1069 C.
 μετ-ακτέον, verb. Adj. of μετάγω, one must bring over, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 35.
 μετακτίζω, to remove a settlement, eis ἕτερον τόπον Strab. 631.
 μετακτύβευμαι, Pass. to fall by chance, eis τινα Nicet. Ann. 363 A.
 μετακυκλέσμαι, Pass. to have their orbits changed, of stars, Plat. Epin. 982 D.
 μετακυλινδέω, to roll to another place, to roll over, μετακυλινδεῖν αὐτὸν ἀεὶ πρὸς τὸν εὐ πράττοντα τοῖχαν Ar. Ran. 536.
 μετακύμιος, ον, (κύμα) between the waves, ἄσας μ. between two waves of misery, i. e. bringing a short lull or pause from misery, Eur. Alc. 91: —τὸ μ. the space between the waves, Hesych.; ἡ μετακνμία in Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 543 C.
 μετακύνιον, τό, = μεσακύνιον, Hippiatr.
 μεταλαγχάνω, fut. -λήξομαι, to have a share allotted one, c. gen. rei, Plat. Gorg. init., Rep. 429 A, Legg. 873 C. 2. the part allotted is sometimes added in acc., μετέλαχες τύχας Οἰδιπόδα μέρος Eur. Supp. 1078; cf. μεταλαμβάνω, μετέχω. II. to give a share in, τινί τινος Ael. V. H. 12. 45, Plut. Aristid. 6.
 μεταλαμβάνω, fut. -λήξομαι: —to have or get a share of, to partake of, c. gen. rei, τῆς λήξης, Hdt. 4. 64, Pind. N. 10. 148, Antipho 124. 2, etc.: —Med., μεταλαμβάνεσθαι τινος to get possession of, assume, e. g. τοῦ οὐνόματος Hdt. 4. 45. 2. the part received is sometimes added in acc., μ. μοῖραν or μέρος τινός Eur. Bacch. 302, Dem. 702. 7, etc.; ἢν μὴ μεταλάβῃ ταῦνπιπεμπτον Ar. Fr. 17; τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφων Plat. Apol. 36 B; μ. τῶν τῆς ἀρετῆς μορίων αἱ μὲν ἄλλα οἱ δὲ ἄλλα Id. Prot. 329 E; ἐὰν μὴ μεταλάβῃ τὸ μέρος τῶν ψήφων if he do not get his share of the votes (i. e. one third), Lex ap. Dem. 529. 25, cf. 315. 17, Dinarch. 97. 4, etc.: cf. μεταδίδωμι, μεταίτέω, μετέχω: hence also, 3. c. acc. rei, δικαστῶν τσοσούτων αὐδὲ διακοσίας ψήφους μ. Ἀπόδο. 3. 29; μ. θάτερον Ευροί. Κόλ. 1. 6; πλαῦτον Philem. Incert. 113: —but even words expressing the part sometimes remain in gen., ἦτοι ὄλου .. ἡ μέρους μ. Plat. Parm. 131 A, cf. Phaedr. 248 E. 4. c. gen. pers. to have part in, share his society, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 51: in bad sense, to lay hold of, accuse, ὡς ἐμοῦ τι κεκλοφύτος ζητεῖς μεταλαβεῖν Ar. Pl. 370. II. to take after or afterwards, Xen. Eq. 10, 6: to occupy a position left by the enemy, Polyb. 10. 40, 11, etc.; μ. τὴν ἀρχὴν to succeed to the government, Id. 5. 40, 6, etc.; μετ. τὸν λόγον to take up the discourse, i. e. answer, Id. 17. 2, 2; so, μετ. alone, Id. 10. 38, 1, etc. 2. absol. to come after, came on, of night, Id. 15. 30, 2 (where καταλαβών is the prob. reading). III. to take in a new way, i. e. to take instead, take in exchange, substitute, πόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης Thuc. 1. 120, cf. Plat. Prot. 355 C, E, Polit. 257 C: μ. τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα ἐς τὸ ὅμοιον to adopt new customs so as to resemble others, Thuc. 6. 18, cf. Plat. Prot. 356 D; ἱμάτια μ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 4, cf. Polyb. 3. 78, 3; μ. παλτόν to take another javelin, Xen. Eq. 12, 13: c. inf., ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀεὶ φυλάσσεσθαι .. [τὸ] ἀντεπιβουλεύσαι μ. Thuc. 6. 87: —cf. μεταβάλλω B. 1. 2. to interchange, τὰ ἀλλήλων ὄργανα Plat. Rep. 434 A, B. IV. to take words in another sense, Lnb. Aglaoph. 155: to parody, Ath. 336 F. V. in the Logic of Arist., τὸ μεταλαμβάνόμενον is a proposition changed from a conditional to a categorical form, An. Pr. 1. 23, 11; hence, συλλογισμοὶ κατὰ μεταλήψιν syllogisms constructed by means of such change, Ib. 29, 6.
 μεταλαμπάδευω, to hand on as a torch to another, Clem. Al. 503.
 μετ-αλγέω, to feel pain afterwards, hence to repent, c. inf., Aesch. Supp. 405.
 μετ-αλδήσκω, to change in growing, ἀνδράσι τευχηστῆσι μ. to grow into armed men, Ar. Rh. 3. 414.
 μεταλείπω, to leave behind, τί τινι Philemon. Incert. 7, in aor. 1 part. μεταλείψας: v. Lob. Phryn. 713 sq.
 μεταλήγω, Ep. μεταλλήγω, fut. ξω: —to leave off, cease from, c. gen., μεταλλήξαντι (Ep. form) χόλαιο Il. 9. 157, 261, 299; Ep. impf. μεταλλήγεσκεν Ar. Rh. 3. 951.
 μεταληπτέον, verb. Adj. of μεταλαμβάνω, one must have a share of, τινός Plat. Parm. 163 D. II. one must take instead, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 34, fin.
 μεταληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of partaking: τὸ μεταληπτικὸν capability of receiving form, a Platonic name for ὕλη, Arist. Phys. 4. 2, 3, Plut. 2. 884 A. II. alternating, κίνησις, τάσις, ἔντασις Galen. 3. 573., 10. 443., 18. 2, 506. III. of or for μετάληψις (II. 4), Eust. 26. 31: —Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 18.
 μετάληψις, ἡ, participation, communion, Plat. Parm. 131 A; τινος in a thing, Id. Rep. 539 D; γίνεσθαι κατὰ τὴν μ. [τοῦ εἶδους] Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 9, 5, cf. Metaph. 11. 7, 8, and v. μεταληπτικός. II. a taking up, alternation, τῶν λόγων Plat. Theaet. 173 B; τοῦ σχήματος Polyb. 9. 20, 2; ἐκ μετάληψως Id. 2. 33, 4; cf. μεταβολή II. 5. 2. succession, μ. τῆς ἀρχῆς Id. 31. 21, 3. 3. a taking one thing instead of another, ἡ ἀντὶ τοῦ μείζονος ἐλάττονος μ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 18. 4. in Rhet. the use of one word for another, as of Ἠφαιστος for πῦρ, Quintil. 8. 6, 37. 5. for its sense in the Logic of Arist., v. μεταλαμβάνω v. 6. in Grammi. a change of construction: —also a change in dialect, Apoll. de Constr. p. 328: —also interpretation, Eust. 79. 12 sqq.
 μεταλλάγη, ἡ, change, like μεταβολή, Epich. 94. 14 Ahr., Hipp. Aph. 1246; ἡ μ. τῶν σκελέων the change of the legs in walking, Id. Art. 824; μ. τῆς ἡμέρης an eclipse, Hdt. 1. 74; ἐν μεταλλαγῇ πολυμηχάνου ἀνδρός by receiving a crafty man for thy master instead [of me], Soph. Ph. 1134; μεταλλαγαῖς εἰς ἀλλήλα Plat. Tim. 61 C. 2. c. gen. objecti, μ. πολέμου a change from war, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 10, cf. Eur. H. F. 765, 766; μ. τοῦ βίου, i. e. death, Plut. 2. 107 F. II. exchange, interchange, Plat. Theaet. 199 C.
 μεταλλακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one that changes, χροός Ion ap. Ath. 318 E.
 μεταλλακτός, ὄν, verb. Adj. changed, altered, Aesch. Theb. 706. II. to be changed or altered, Pind. Fr. 241.
 μετάλλαξις, ἡ, = μεταλλαγή, Xen. Cyn. 4. 4, Poll. 5. 61.
 μεταλλ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, an overseer of mines, C. I. (add.) 4716 d. 2, Paul. Alex. Aprot.
 μετ-αλλάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω. To change, alter, τὰ θέσμα Hdt. 1. 59; τὰν ἀνθρώπου ζῶαν ἄται .. μεταλλάσσανσι Soph. Fr. 519; πότμος .. μ. φύσιν Ib. 713; μεταβολὴν βίου μ. Plat. Legg. 775 C: —Pass., πόνου μεταλλαχθέντος Soph. Fr. 672; τὰς τύχας ἐκάτερον μετήλλαξαν interchanged them, Isocr. 52 D. II. to exchange, 1. by taking something instead, take in exchange, adopt, assume, ἀρνιθῶν μεταλλάξας φύσιν Ar. Av. 117: —so, μ. τόπον, χώραν to go into a new country, Plat. Legg. 760 C; μ. χώραν ἑτέραν ἐξ ἑτέρας Id. Parm. 138 C; ἑτέραν μ. τὴν χώραν Lycurg. 158. 34; μ. διάφορα βρώματα to have varieties of food, Antiph. Incert. 14: —Med., μεταλλάσσεσθαι χιτῶνα Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 44; τὴν τύχην Dinarch. 101. 43. 2. to exchange by leaving, to quit, μ. τὸν βίον Isocr. 119 B, 192 A; so, μεταλλάσσειν alone, Plat. Ax. 367 C, 369 B; μ. ἐξ ἀνθρώπων Diog. 18. 56: —cf. ἀλλάσσω III. 2. III. intr. to undergo a change, change, Epich. 94. 15 Ahr., Hdt. 2. 77, Eur. Fr. 264, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 1. IV. to carry to another place, transfer, τινὰ εἰς .. Plat. Tim. 19 A.
 μετάλλαττας, Dar. for μετάλλητος, to be searched out, Pind. P. 4. 291.
 μεταλλάω, fut. ἦσω: —properly, to search after other things (μετὰ ἄλλα, cf. μέταλλον), to search carefully, to inquire diligently, ἐμοὶ αὐ φίλον ἐστὶ μεταλλῆσαι καὶ ἔρεσθαι Od. 14. 378; οὐκέτι μέμνηται .. αὐτε μεταλλῶ 15. 23. Construct.: 1. c. acc. pers. to inquire of, question, σε .. αὐτ' εἶρομαι αὐτε μεταλλῶ Il. 1. 553, cf. Od. 3. 69., 16. 287: —in Pind. O. 6. 206, ἀντεφθέγγατο .. μετάλασέν τέ μιν, it seems to mean simply accosted, addressed him. 2. c. acc. objecti, to ask about, ask after, μή τι σὺ ταῦτα διεῖρεο μήτε μετάλλα Il. 1. 550, cf. 5. 516; ἔταροι δὲ κατέκταθεν, οὓς αὐ μεταλλῶς 13. 780, cf. 10. 125, Od. 19. 190; ἕκαστα μ. 14. 128, cf. 15. 23., 17. 465; also, μεταλλῆσαι .. ἀμφὶ πόσει Od. 17. 554; ἀμφ' ἑτάροιο μ. τὰ ἕκαστα Ar. Rh. 4. 1471; περὶ τινος Anth. Plan. 183. 3. c. dupl. acc. to ask one about a thing, to ask him a thing, ταῦτα δὲ τοι ἐρέω, ὅ μ' ἀνείρειαι ἠδὲ μεταλλῶς Il. 3. 177, Od. 7. 243; ἔπος ἄλλο μ. καὶ ἐρέσθαι Νέστορα 3. 243.
 μεταλλεία, ἡ, (μεταλλεύω) a searching for metals and the like, mining, Plat. Criti. 114 E, Legg. 842 D. 2. mining operations in a siege, Diog. 16. 74. 3. an underground channel, Plat. Legg. 761 C.
 μεταλλεῖον, τό, = μέταλλον, Plat. Legg. 678 D.
 μεταλλεύς, ὁ, = μεταλλευτής, Plat. Legg. 678 D, Lys. ap. Harp.: —in Hesych., a kind of ant.
 μετάλλευσις, ἡ, = μεταλλεία, Palaeph. 10.
 μεταλλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who searches for metals or water, a miner, Strab. 407, 700: —poët. μεταλλευτήρ, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 621.
 μεταλλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in searching for metals: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of mining, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 4: —Adv. -κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 251. 19. II. of or consisting of mines, μ. κτήμα Plat. Legg. 847 D; κτήσις Arist. Oec. 1. 2, 2.
 μεταλλευτός, ἡ, ὄν, to be got by mining, τὰ μεταλλευτά, opp. to τὰ ὀρυκτά, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 10.
 μεταλλεύω, fut. σω: pf. μετήλλευκα (cf. περίσσευσα for ἐπερίσσευσα), Vol. Herc. Ox. 1. p. 92: (μέταλλον). To get by mining, χρυσαῖο γενέθλην Dion. P. 1114: —Pass. to be got by mining, of metals (cf. μεταλλευτός), Plat. Polit. 288 D, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 12, Pol. 1. 11, 5. 2. to dig mines, c. acc. cogn., μέταλλα μ. Diog. 5. 37; of besiegers, μ. ὑπανύμους καὶ σήραγγας Dion. H. 4. 44, Polyæn.; absol., Diog. 18. 70. 3. generally, to explore, like μεταλλάω, Anth. P. 6. 302, Nic. Th. 672, Lxx (Deut. 8. 9). II. to condemn to labour in the mines, Polyæn. 2. 1, 26.
 μεταλλήγω, Ep. for μεταλήγω.
 μεταλλίζομαι, Pass. to be condemned to labour in the mines, Basilic.
 μεταλλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for mines, νόμος Dem. 976. 24; δίκαι Id. 977. 17. II. of metal, metallic, Aët. 2. 40, etc.
 μεταλλίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἴδος, metallic, Hesych.
 μετ-αλλοῖδω, to change, Stob. Ecl. 1. 1102, Steph. B. s. v. Ἀζαναί.
 μετ-αλλοῖωσις, ἡ, a change, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 705.
 μέταλλον, τό, a mine or quarry, ἀλδς μέταλλον a salt-pit, salt-mine, Hdt. 4. 185; μ. τέμνειν Hyperid. Euxen. 44; mostly in pl., χρύσαα καὶ ἀργύρεα μέταλλα gold and silver mines, Hdt. 3. 57; τὰ ἀργύρεα μ., at Laurium, Thuc. 2. 18; μέταλλα (alone) silver mines, Xen. Vect. 4. 4; μαρμάρου μ. marble quarries, Strab. 399. 2. a mine in siege-operations, πολιορκεῖν διὰ τῶν μ. Polyb. 16. 11, 2. 3. metaph. work, οὐδ' ἐν τοῖς ἀργυρείοις [ἐστὶ] μοι μ. Alciphro 1. 36. II. the sense of mineral or metal, which prevails in Lat. metallum, occurs only in the deriv. μεταλλικός, and that only in late writers. (μέταλλον never occurs in Hom.; but he uses the Verb μεταλλάω, always in the sense of searching after, inquiring, —so that the orig. notion of μέταλλον is prob. the place of searching; cf. Plin. 33. 1.)
 μεταλλουργεῖον, τό, a mine, Diog. 5. 38.
 μεταλλουργέω, to dig from a mine, Diosc. 5. 84.
 μεταλλό-χρῦσος, ον, containing gold ore, Paul. Sil. Thcrm. Pyth. 44.
 μετάλμενος, part. aor. syncop. of μεθάλλομαι.

824; μ. τῆς ἡμέρης an eclipse, Hdt. 1. 74; ἐν μεταλλαγῇ πολυμηχάνου ἀνδρός by receiving a crafty man for thy master instead [of me], Soph. Ph. 1134; μεταλλαγαῖς εἰς ἀλλήλα Plat. Tim. 61 C. 2. c. gen. objecti, μ. πολέμου a change from war, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 10, cf. Eur. H. F. 765, 766; μ. τοῦ βίου, i. e. death, Plut. 2. 107 F. II. exchange, interchange, Plat. Theaet. 199 C.
 μεταλλακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one that changes, χροός Ion ap. Ath. 318 E.
 μεταλλακτός, ὄν, verb. Adj. changed, altered, Aesch. Theb. 706. II. to be changed or altered, Pind. Fr. 241.
 μετάλλαξις, ἡ, = μεταλλαγή, Xen. Cyn. 4. 4, Poll. 5. 61.
 μεταλλ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, an overseer of mines, C. I. (add.) 4716 d. 2, Paul. Alex. Aprot.
 μετ-αλλάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω. To change, alter, τὰ θέσμα Hdt. 1. 59; τὰν ἀνθρώπου ζῶαν ἄται .. μεταλλάσσανσι Soph. Fr. 519; πότμος .. μ. φύσιν Ib. 713; μεταβολὴν βίου μ. Plat. Legg. 775 C: —Pass., πόνου μεταλλαχθέντος Soph. Fr. 672; τὰς τύχας ἐκάτερον μετήλλαξαν interchanged them, Isocr. 52 D. II. to exchange, 1. by taking something instead, take in exchange, adopt, assume, ἀρνιθῶν μεταλλάξας φύσιν Ar. Av. 117: —so, μ. τόπον, χώραν to go into a new country, Plat. Legg. 760 C; μ. χώραν ἑτέραν ἐξ ἑτέρας Id. Parm. 138 C; ἑτέραν μ. τὴν χώραν Lycurg. 158. 34; μ. διάφορα βρώματα to have varieties of food, Antiph. Incert. 14: —Med., μεταλλάσσεσθαι χιτῶνα Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 44; τὴν τύχην Dinarch. 101. 43. 2. to exchange by leaving, to quit, μ. τὸν βίον Isocr. 119 B, 192 A; so, μεταλλάσσειν alone, Plat. Ax. 367 C, 369 B; μ. ἐξ ἀνθρώπων Diog. 18. 56: —cf. ἀλλάσσω III. 2. III. intr. to undergo a change, change, Epich. 94. 15 Ahr., Hdt. 2. 77, Eur. Fr. 264, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 1. IV. to carry to another place, transfer, τινὰ εἰς .. Plat. Tim. 19 A.
 μετάλλαττας, Dar. for μετάλλητος, to be searched out, Pind. P. 4. 291.
 μεταλλάω, fut. ἦσω: —properly, to search after other things (μετὰ ἄλλα, cf. μέταλλον), to search carefully, to inquire diligently, ἐμοὶ αὐ φίλον ἐστὶ μεταλλῆσαι καὶ ἔρεσθαι Od. 14. 378; οὐκέτι μέμνηται .. αὐτε μεταλλῶ 15. 23. Construct.: 1. c. acc. pers. to inquire of, question, σε .. αὐτ' εἶρομαι αὐτε μεταλλῶ Il. 1. 553, cf. Od. 3. 69., 16. 287: —in Pind. O. 6. 206, ἀντεφθέγγατο .. μετάλασέν τέ μιν, it seems to mean simply accosted, addressed him. 2. c. acc. objecti, to ask about, ask after, μή τι σὺ ταῦτα διεῖρεο μήτε μετάλλα Il. 1. 550, cf. 5. 516; ἔταροι δὲ κατέκταθεν, οὓς αὐ μεταλλῶς 13. 780, cf. 10. 125, Od. 19. 190; ἕκαστα μ. 14. 128, cf. 15. 23., 17. 465; also, μεταλλῆσαι .. ἀμφὶ πόσει Od. 17. 554; ἀμφ' ἑτάροιο μ. τὰ ἕκαστα Ar. Rh. 4. 1471; περὶ τινος Anth. Plan. 183. 3. c. dupl. acc. to ask one about a thing, to ask him a thing, ταῦτα δὲ τοι ἐρέω, ὅ μ' ἀνείρειαι ἠδὲ μεταλλῶς Il. 3. 177, Od. 7. 243; ἔπος ἄλλο μ. καὶ ἐρέσθαι Νέστορα 3. 243.
 μεταλλεία, ἡ, (μεταλλεύω) a searching for metals and the like, mining, Plat. Criti. 114 E, Legg. 842 D. 2. mining operations in a siege, Diog. 16. 74. 3. an underground channel, Plat. Legg. 761 C.
 μεταλλεῖον, τό, = μέταλλον, Plat. Legg. 678 D.
 μεταλλεύς, ὁ, = μεταλλευτής, Plat. Legg. 678 D, Lys. ap. Harp.: —in Hesych., a kind of ant.
 μετάλλευσις, ἡ, = μεταλλεία, Palaeph. 10.
 μεταλλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who searches for metals or water, a miner, Strab. 407, 700: —poët. μεταλλευτήρ, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 621.
 μεταλλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in searching for metals: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of mining, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 4: —Adv. -κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 251. 19. II. of or consisting of mines, μ. κτήμα Plat. Legg. 847 D; κτήσις Arist. Oec. 1. 2, 2.
 μεταλλευτός, ἡ, ὄν, to be got by mining, τὰ μεταλλευτά, opp. to τὰ ὀρυκτά, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 10.
 μεταλλεύω, fut. σω: pf. μετήλλευκα (cf. περίσσευσα for ἐπερίσσευσα), Vol. Herc. Ox. 1. p. 92: (μέταλλον). To get by mining, χρυσαῖο γενέθλην Dion. P. 1114: —Pass. to be got by mining, of metals (cf. μεταλλευτός), Plat. Polit. 288 D, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 12, Pol. 1. 11, 5. 2. to dig mines, c. acc. cogn., μέταλλα μ. Diog. 5. 37; of besiegers, μ. ὑπανύμους καὶ σήραγγας Dion. H. 4. 44, Polyæn.; absol., Diog. 18. 70. 3. generally, to explore, like μεταλλάω, Anth. P. 6. 302, Nic. Th. 672, Lxx (Deut. 8. 9). II. to condemn to labour in the mines, Polyæn. 2. 1, 26.
 μεταλλήγω, Ep. for μεταλήγω.
 μεταλλίζομαι, Pass. to be condemned to labour in the mines, Basilic.
 μεταλλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for mines, νόμος Dem. 976. 24; δίκαι Id. 977. 17. II. of metal, metallic, Aët. 2. 40, etc.
 μεταλλίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἴδος, metallic, Hesych.
 μετ-αλλοῖδω, to change, Stob. Ecl. 1. 1102, Steph. B. s. v. Ἀζαναί.
 μετ-αλλοῖωσις, ἡ, a change, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 705.
 μέταλλον, τό, a mine or quarry, ἀλδς μέταλλον a salt-pit, salt-mine, Hdt. 4. 185; μ. τέμνειν Hyperid. Euxen. 44; mostly in pl., χρύσαα καὶ ἀργύρεα μέταλλα gold and silver mines, Hdt. 3. 57; τὰ ἀργύρεα μ., at Laurium, Thuc. 2. 18; μέταλλα (alone) silver mines, Xen. Vect. 4. 4; μαρμάρου μ. marble quarries, Strab. 399. 2. a mine in siege-operations, πολιορκεῖν διὰ τῶν μ. Polyb. 16. 11, 2. 3. metaph. work, οὐδ' ἐν τοῖς ἀργυρείοις [ἐστὶ] μοι μ. Alciphro 1. 36. II. the sense of mineral or metal, which prevails in Lat. metallum, occurs only in the deriv. μεταλλικός, and that only in late writers. (μέταλλον never occurs in Hom.; but he uses the Verb μεταλλάω, always in the sense of searching after, inquiring, —so that the orig. notion of μέταλλον is prob. the place of searching; cf. Plin. 33. 1.)
 μεταλλουργεῖον, τό, a mine, Diog. 5. 38.
 μεταλλουργέω, to dig from a mine, Diosc. 5. 84.
 μεταλλό-χρῦσος, ον, containing gold ore, Paul. Sil. Thcrm. Pyth. 44.
 μετάλμενος, part. aor. syncop. of μεθάλλομαι.

μεταλογίζομαι, Dep. *to change one's mind*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 857.
 μεταλωφάω, *to cease doing*, c. part., Ap. Rh. 1. 1161.
 μεταμάζιος, *ov*, (μαζός) *between the breasts*, ἔβαλε στῆθος μεταμόζιον Il. 5. 19:—τὸ μ. *the space between the breasts*, Anacreont. 16. 30.
 μεταμαίομαι, Dep. *to search after, chase*, ἄγραν Pind. N. 3. 141.
 μεταμανθάνω, fut. -μαθήσασμαι, *to learn differently*, μετ. γλώσσαν *to unlearn one language and learn another instead*, Hdt. 1. 57; μ. ὕμνον *to learn a new strain*, Aesch. Ag. 709. 2. *to learn to forget, unlearn*, Lat. *dediscere*, τὴν ἐλευθερίαν Aeschin. 76. 4; so, τοῦ μεταμανθίνουρος (sc. ψευδῆ δόξαν) Plat. Rep. 413 A. 3. absol. *to learn better*, Ar. Pl. 924; opp. to μ. ἐξ ἀρχῆς, Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 7.
 μετ-ἀμείβω, Dor. πεδ-: fut. ψω-: *to exchange, change*, ἐσλὸν πῆματος good for ill, Pind. O. 12. 18; [οἱ ἐχίνοι] μ. τὰς ὄπας Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 10. 2. *to change to another form*, ἐκ βοδὸς .. μεταμείβε γυναῖκα Mosch. 2. 52; μ. φρένα τινί Noun. D. 4. 182. 3. *to remove, τινὰ ἀληνύθειν* Pind. P. 1. 100 (as Böckh reads, 53); γὰν τέκνων τέκνοις μ. *to hand down land to children's children*, Eur. H. F. 796. II. Med. *to change one's condition*, ἐκ προτέρων μεταμειψάμενοι καμάτων *having escaped from ..*, Pind. P. 3. 169; absol., μεταμειβάμενοι *in turns*, Id. N. 10. 103. 2. c. acc., μεταμειβεσθαί τινί τι *to change one thing for another*, Eur. Phoen. 831.
 μετάμειψις, ἡ, *exchange: alteration*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 670.
 μεταμέλει, impf. μετέμελε: fut. -μελήσει: aor. μετεμέλησε: (μέλω): I. impers. *it repents me, rues me*, Lat. *roenitet me*:—Construction: 1. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, ὑμῖν μεταμελησάτω τῶν πεπραγμένων Lys. 186. 12, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 231 A, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 32. 2. oftener, the thing one repents of is in part. agreeing with the dat., μετεμέλησέ οἱ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον μαστιγώσαντι *it repented him of having scourged it*, Hdt. 7. 54, cf. 1. 130., 3. 36, 140, Antipho 140. 18; μεταμέλει μοι οὕτως ἀπολογησάμενῳ *I repent of having so defended myself*, Plat. Apol. 38 E:—so, μ. μοι ὅτι .., Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 6. 3. often absol., μ. μοι *it repents me*, Ar. Pl. 358, Antipho 140. 33:—sometimes it is so used as to be undistinguishable from μεταμέλομαι 3, ξυνέβη ὑμῖν πεισθῆναι μὲν ἀκραιαῖς μεταμέλειν δὲ κακουμένοις *to adopt a measure when your forces are unbroken, and to repent when in distress*, Thuc. 2. 61; μεταλαμβάνειν ταῦτα καὶ μεταμέλειν Plat. Prot. 356 D. 4. part. neut. μεταμέλον absol., *since it repented him*, τῶν ἀνηλωμένων αὐτοῖς μ. Isocr. 382 C, cf. Plat. Phaedo 113 E. II. seldom with a nom., *to cause repentance or sorrow*, τῷ Ἀρίστωνι μετέμελε τὸ εἰρημένον (for τοῦ εἰρημένου) Hdt. 6. 63; τοῖσι .. ἡγεομένοισι τὰ πεπρηγμένα μετέμελε οὐδὲν Id. 9. 1; ὡς αὐτοῖσι μεταμέλη πόνος Aesch. Eum. 771 (nowhere else in Trag., and this line is suspected); οἶμαι δέ σοι ταῦτα μεταμελήσειν Ar. Nub. 1114.—Cf. μεταμέλομαι.
 μεταμέλεια, ἡ, *change of purpose, regret, repentance, μεταμέλειαν λαμβάνειν* Eur. Fr. 1065; and in pl., μεταμελείας λ. Thuc. 1. 34; μ. περί τινος Id. 3. 37; μόνῃ σιώπῃ μ. οὐ φέρει Menand. Incert. 153; ἐμπιμπλάναι τινὰ μεταμελείας Plat. Legg. 727 C; μ. γίγνεται τοῦ πεπραγμένου Ib. 866 E; ὁ ἐν μ.=δ μεταμελούμενος, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 13; μ. ἔχει με=μεταμέλει μοι, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 7:—Ion. -ίη, Vit. Hom. 19.
 μεταμελητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *full of regrets, always repenting*, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 2; μεταμελείας μεστός, acc. to Plat. Rep. 577 E.
 μεταμελητός, ἡ, ὄν, *repented of*, Hesych. s. v. πεδαγρετόν.
 μεταμέλωμαι, seldom used except in pres. and impf.: fut. -μελήσομαι (v. infr.); also -μελήθησομαι Schol. Phoen. 899, LXX: aor. -εμελήθην Polyb.; pf. -μεμέλημαι LXX (I Macc. 11. 10): Dep.: (μεταμέλει). Ὁ feel repentance, *to rue, regret*. Construct.: 1. c. part., μετεμέλοντο οὐ δεξόμενοι *they repented that they had not ..*, Thuc. 4. 27, cf. 7. 50; so, μετ. ὅτι .., Id. 5. 141; δ μεταμελούμενος Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 13. 2. μεταμέλεσθαί τινι *to repent at a thing*, Plat. Demod. 382 D, Diod. 15. 9; ἐπὶ τινι Id. 19. 75; περί τινος Phalar. 76. 3. absol. *to change one's purpose or line of conduct*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5. II. Causal in part. fut. τὸ μεταμελησόμενον, *that which will cause regret, matter for future repentance*, Id. Mem. 2. 6, 23.—The form μεταμέλωμαι, censured by Thom. M., occurs in Hipp. 1295. 31, and as v. l. in Hdt. 3. 36, etc.
 μετάμελος, ὁ, *repentance, regret*, Thuc. 7. 55. II. as Adj. μετάμελος, *ov*, *repenting*, Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 56 (l. 25).
 μεταμέλωμαι, Dep. *to sing or dance among*, τισι h. Hom. Ap. 197.
 μεταμέλω, v. μεταμέλει, μεταμέλομαι.
 μεταμέμβλεται, v. μέλω.
 μεταμήθεια, ἡ, *after-wisdom*, like ἐπιμήθεια, Hesych.
 μεταμίγνυμι, *to mix among, confound with*, [τὰ σὰ κτήματα] τοῖσιν Ὀδυσσῆος μεταμίξομεν Od. 22. 221.
 μεταμίξ, Adv. *mixedly*, Hesych.
 μεταμίσγω, = μεταμίγνυμι, Od. 18. 310, Hipp. 475. 7, etc.
 μεταμορφόω, *to transform*, ἐαυτὸν εἰς τι Ael. V. H. 1. 1:—mostly in Pass. *to be transformed*, Plut. 2. 52 D, Luc. Asin. 11; εἰς ἰχθύν Ath. 334 C:—*to be transfigured*, Ev. Matt. 17. 2, etc.
 μεταμόρφωσις, ἡ, *a transformation*, Luc. Salt. 57, Halc. 1.
 μεταμοσχεύω, *to transplant*, Eccl.: μεταμόσχευσις, ἡ, Gloss.
 μετ-ἀμπεχομαι or -ίσχομαι: aor. -ἠμπισχόμεν: Med. !—*to put on a different dress*, μ. δουλείαν *to put on the new dress of slavery*, Plat. Rep. 569 C; absol., ἐὰν μεταμπίοχηται Aristid. 2. 207:—cf. sq.
 μετ-ἀμύνω[ν], *to pursue with vengeance*, v. l. Lys. 97. 43.
 μετ-ἀμφιάζω, (later -ἀμφιέζω, Plut. 2. 340 D, Luc. Necyom. 16), fut. ἄσω, *to change the dress of another, strip off his dress, τινὰ* Plut. and Luc. II. c.; c. dupl. acc., τὸ λαμπρὸν σχῆμα μ. τινὰ Heliod. 2. 21:—metaph. *to change*, τι εἰς τι Anth. P. 6. 165:—Med., fut. ἄσομαι, pf. -ἠμφιάσασμαι, *to take off one's own dress, τὴν βασιλικὴν ἐσθῆτα μεταμφιασάμενη* Ath. 593 E; πορφυρίδα μεταμφιάσομαι Luc. Hermot. 86;

μετῆμφιασάμενη ἀντὶ τῆς δουλείας τὴν ἐλευθερίαν Diod. 16. 11; ἀποδυσάμενος τὸν Πυθαγόραν τινὰ μετῆμφιάσω μετ' αὐτόν; what body didst thou assume after him? Luc. Somn. 19.
 μεταμφιάσις, εὖς, ἡ, *change of dress*, Theod. Metoch.
 μετ-ἀμφιέννυμι, fut. ἔσω, = μεταμφιάζω, Diog. L. 7. 25:—Med. *to take off one's own dress*, Phylarch. 30; and so, *to put on another*, Plut. Nic. 3; μ. πολλὰ σώματα Diog. L. 3. 67:—μ. τινι *to change clothes with ..*, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 533 C.
 μετάμωλιος, *ov*, dub. l. for sq. II. in Hesych. = ἐμπόλεμος.
 μετάμωλιος, *ov*, poet. Adj., used just like μάταιος, *vain, idle, bootless*, μεταμώνια νήματα *a vainly-woven web*, Od. 2. 98., 19. 143; μεταμώνια βάζειν *to talk idly*, 18. 332, 392; τὰ δὲ παντὰ θεοὶ μετ. θεῖεν *may the gods give all that to the winds*, Il. 4. 363; so, μ. ψεύδεα Pind. O. 12. 8; μ. θηρεύειν Id. P. 3. 40; τὰ δ' οὐκ ἀρ' ἐμελλε θεὸς μ. θῆσειν Theocr. 22. 181.—Used by Hom. only in pl. neut., v. infr. Prob. for μετ-ἀνεμώλιος, from μετά and ἀνεμας, cf. ἀνεμώνη,—though the literal sense seems only to be found in post-Hom. writers, κοιλία μεταμώλιος ἦρθη *borne by the wind, on high*, Simon. 11; ἐς κόρακας βαδιεῖ μεταμώλιος Ar. Pax 117, ubi v. Schol. In the older Poets, μεταμώλιος is the reading of the best MSS., not μεταμώλιος, though this may be supported by the Homeric synon. ἀνεμώλιος, cf. πλεύμων, πνεύμων, etc.
 μεταναγιγνώσκωμαι, Pass. *to repent of*, c. gen., Αἴας μετεγνώσθη θυμοῦ (so Herm. for θυμόν) .. μεγάλων τε νεϊκέων Soph. Aj. 717.
 μεταναίετώ, *to dwell with, τινί* h. Ham. Cer. 87, acc. to Voss.
 μεταναίετης, *ov*, ὁ, *one who dwells with*, Hes. Th. 401.
 μεταναίεθω, *to change by persuasion*, Hesych.
 μετανάστασις, ἡ, *migration*, Hipp. Aër. 292, Thuc. 1. 2., 2. 16, etc.
 μετανάστατος, *ov*, *transported*; γῆ μ. *a country which has undergone revolutions*, Ocell. de Univ. 3. p. 350.
 μεταναστεύω, *to remove, flee*, Philo 1. 299, Synes. Ep. 124: Med., LXX (Ps. 10. 1):—μετανάστευσις, = μετανάστασις, Eust. Opusc. 214. 86.
 μετανάστης, *ov*, ὁ, (ναῖω, ἔνασσα) *one who has changed his home, a wanderer, immigrant*, opp. to a native: commonly as a term of reproach, like the Scottish *land-louper*, ἀτίμητος μ. Il. 9. 648., 16. 59, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 9;—in Hdt. 7. 161, the Athenians boast of their being μόνου τῶν Ἑλλήνων οὐ μετανάσται, v. Interpp. ad Thuc. 2. 36:—c. gen., πάτρης μ. Manetho 2. 420: cf. ἀλάζων. II. of the planets, in opp. to the fixed stars, Arat. 457.—Hence pecul. fem. -νάστρια, σκοπέλων Anth. P. 7. 204.
 μετανάστιας, *ov*, *wandering*, Nonn. D. 1. 110; Νύμφαι Anth. P. 9. 814.
 μετανέμομαι, Med. *to distribute among*, Theod. Prodr. in Notice des Mss. 8. p. 207.
 μετανέομαι, Dep. *to migrate*, Musae. 205.
 μετ-ανθέω, *to change its colour*, Philostr. 779.
 μετ-ανθρωπιζομαι, *to be transformed, εἰς Τίμωνα* Eust. Opusc. 120. 44.
 μετανιπτρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *the cup drunk after washing the hands at the end of meals*, δέξει τηνδὶ μ. τῆς Ὑγιείας Callias Κυκλ. 3, cf. Antiph. Μειλαν. 1; μ. τῆς Ὑγιείας ἔγχεον Nicostr. Ἀντερ. 1; μ. μεστὴν Διὸς Σωτήρας Diphil. Σαφφ. 1:—so μετάνιπτρον, τό, δαίμονος ἀγαθοῦ μ. Antiph. Λαμπ. 1.
 μετανίσσομαι, Dep. *to pass over to the other side*, Ἡέλιος μετενίσσετο βουλυτόνδε *the sun was passing over the meridian* (i. e. began to decline) towards the evening quarter, Il. 16. 779, Od. 9. 58:—of a river, *to flow into another*, Ap. Rh. 4. 658. II. c. acc. *to go after, pursue*, Eur. Tro. 131: also *to win, get possession of*, Pind. P. 5. 8: *to go in quest of*, Ap. Rh. 1. 1245, Anth. P. 9. 384 (ubi μετανείσεται).
 μετ-ανίστημι, fut. -αναστήσω, *to remove from his or their country, as a captive, settler, etc.*, Polyb. 3. 5, 5, etc. II. Pass. c. aor. 2 et pf. act. *to move off and go elsewhere, to remove, migrate*, Thuc. 1. 12., 3. 114, Soph. O. C. 175; ἐς τόπον Hdt. 9. 51, Diod., etc.; πρὸς τινὰ Philo 2. 612; μ. Πελοποννήσου *to emigrate from ..*, Conon in Phot. Bibl. 141. 2.
 μετανόεω, *to perceive afterwards or too late*, opp. to προνοέω, Epich. 131 Ahr. 2. *to change one's mind or purpose*, Plat. Euthyd. 279 C; μ. μὴ οὐ .. τῶν χαλεπῶν ἔργων ἢ τὸ .. ἀρχεῖν *to change one's opinion and think that it is not ..*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 3. 3. *to repent*, Antipho 120. 28; ἐν τοῖς ἀνηκέστοις Id. 140. 17; τινι *at a thing*, Plut. Agis. 19; ἐπὶ τινι Luc. Salt. 84, etc.; περί τινος Plut. Galb. 6: c. part., μ. γενόμενος Ἑλλήν Luc. Amor. 36.
 μεταναητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *given to repentance*, Max. Tyr. 11. 3.
 μετάναια, ἡ, *after-thought, repentance*, Thuc. 3. 36, Polyb. 4. 66, 7, N. T., etc.; ἀνίατος γὰρ τῶν ταιούτων μ. Antipho 120. 29; γαμειν ὁ μέλλων εἰς μ. ἔρχεται Menand. Monost. 91.
 μετ-αντλέω, *to draw from one vessel into another*, Anth. P. 9. 180.
 μέταξα, ἡ, Lat. *metaxa*, *raw silk, silk*, Procop., etc.; also μάταξα, Schol. Ar. Ran. 46;—Dim. μετάξιον, τό, Schol. Il. 23. 760:—μεταξάριος, ὁ, *a silk-manufacturer*, Basilic.—Foreign words, v. Ducang.
 μεταξύ, Adv. (μετά, ξύν) *properly in the midst*: hence, I. as Adv., 1. of Place, *betwixt, between*, Il. 1. 156, h. Hom. Merc. 159, and Att.; also with the Art., τὸ μεταξύ Hdt. 2. 8, Ar. Av. 551; ἐν τῷ μ. Thuc. 4. 25; τὰ μ. *the intervening parts*, Isocr. 275 A. b. metaph., φίλος ἢ ἐχθρὸς ἢ μ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 19. c. used as a predicate, εἰ ἄλλα ἄττα μ. τυγχόνει ὄντα Plat. Rep. 443 E; αὐχένα μ. τιθέναι Id. Tim. 69 E. 2. of Time, *between-whiles, meanwhile*, Hdt. 4. 129, 155, Soph. Fr. 218, Plat. Rep. 443 E, etc.; often with part. pres., μεταξύ ὀρύσσων *in the midst of his digging*, Lat. *inter fodiendum*, Hdt. 2. 158; μ. θύων Ar. Ran. 1242; μ. πίνων Eupol. Incert. 2. 5; μ. πορεύομενος Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 11, cf. Plat. Lys. 207 A, etc.; ἐξαναστάντες μεταξύ δειπνοῦντες *having arisen in the middle of supper*, Dem. 284. 24; ἀπαρχαμένη μ. κατεκλίθη, i. e. *in the interval between this and reviving*, Andoc. 16. 28: often with Verbs of speaking, λέγοντα μ. *in the middle of his discourse*, Plat. Apol. 40 B, cf. Euthyd. 275 E, Rep. 336 B; and

without any such partic., *μ. ὑπαλαβεῖν to interrupt*, Xen. An. 3. 1, 27, cf. Plat. Gorg. 505 C, Prot. 336 E:—*ἐν τῷ μ. (sc. χρόνῳ)* Xen. Symp. 1, 14, Dem. 868. 16. b. in late writers, like *μετά (Adv.)*, after, afterwards, Act. Ap. 13. 42, Joseph. B. J. 5. 4, 2, Clem. Rom. ad Cor. 1. 44, etc. 3. of Qualities, *τὰ μ. intermediate*, i. e. neither good nor bad, Plat. Gorg. 468 A. 4. of Degree, *ἕσον τὸ μ. how great is the difference*, Timocl. Maraθ. 1. 5. in Gramm. *the neuter gender*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 4, 14, Poët. 21, 26. II. as Prep. with gen. between, Hdt. 1. 6., 7. 85, Ar. Ach. 433, Thuc. 1. 118., 4. 42, etc.; *μ. σοφίας καὶ ἀμαθίας* Plat. Symp. 202 A; *μ. τούτων ἀμφαῖν ἐν μέσῳ ὅν* Id. Rep. 583 C; *αἱ μ. τῶν λόγων διηγήσεις* the phrases inserted in the argument, Id. Theaet. 143 C; but, *μ. τῶν λόγων if I may interrupt* the argument, Id. Phaedr. 230 A; *μ. βασιλέων among kings*, Plut. 2. 177 C:—sometimes one of the extremes is omitted, *ἀνωθεν τῶν Θεοσετίων βακῶν, μ. τῶν Ἰουδῶν* Ar. Ach. 434; *ἢ ἐναντίους οὖσιν ἢ μ.* Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 4, 2; *ἢν ἀμφοτέρων ὡς πλείστον τὸν μ. χρόνον γενέσθαι τῶν ὄρκων* Dem. 233. 27. 2. of Time, *ὁ μ. τῆς δίκης τε καὶ ταύθ' ἀνάτου* [χρόνος] Plat. Phaedo 58 C; *ἐν τῷ μ. χρόνῳ* Id. Rep. 450 C; *τὰ μ. τούτων meanwhile*, Soph. O. C. 291, cf. Eur. Hec. 437; so *μ. alone*, Plat. Lys. 207 D:—as a Prep., it may either precede or follow its case, but more commonly precedes, cf. Plat. Phaedo 71 A and B. *μεταξύ-λογέω, to make digressions in speaking*, Eccl. *μεταξύ-λογία, ἢ, a making digressions*, Menand. Histor. *μεταξύτης [ὑ]*, *ἦτος, ἢ, an interval*, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 78. *μεταξωτὸν, τό, cloth of silk (μέταξα)*, Hdn. Epim. 125. *μεταπα-δᾶγωγέω, f. l. for παραπαίδ-*, in Luc. Nigr. 12. *μεταπαιδεύω, to educate differently*, Luc. Anach. 17, etc. *μεταπαιφάσσομαι, Dep. to rush or dart to and fro*, Ap. Rh. 3. 1266. *μεταπαραδίδωμι, to transfer*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 226, C. I. 5785. 22. *μεταπαραλαμβάνω, to receive a thing from another*, Pseudo-Origen. *μεταπάραδος, ἢ, the entrance of the chorus afterwards*, Tzetz. *μεταπαύομαι, Med. to rest between-whiles, μεταπαυόμενοι δὲ μάχαντο* II. 17. 373; also c. gen. *to rest between*, cited from Opp. *μεταπανσωλή, ἢ, rest between-whiles, παλέμοιο from war*, II. 19. 201 (ubi olim μετὰ πανσωλή παλέμοιο γένηται). *μεταπειθῶ, to change a man's persuasion*, Ar. Ach. 626, Lysias 115. 1, Dem. 304. 1:—Pass. *to be persuaded to change*, Plat. Rep. 413 B, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 14. *μεταπειράομαι, Dep. to try in a different way*, Ar. Eccl. 217. *μεταπεῖρω, to bore through again*, Oribas. 50 Mai. *μετάπειστος, ον, or μεταπειστός, ὄν, open to persuasion*, Plat. Tim. 51 E, Def. 414 C. *μεταπεμπτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be sent for*, Thuc. 6. 25. *μετάπεμπτος, ον, sent for*, Hdt. 8. 67, Thuc. 6. 29, Xen. An. 1. 4, 3, etc. *μεταπέμπω, to send after or for, Ἀγαμέμνωνος πέμψαντας .. μέτα ἔχοντες* sent for thee, Eur. Hec. 504; *παρ' Εὐχαρίδου τρεῖς ἀγλιθας μετέπεμψα* Ar. Vesp. 679; v. infr. II. mostly in Med., *μεταπέμπεσθαί τινα to send for, summon*, Lat. *arcessere*, Hdt. 1. 41, 77, 108, al., Ar. Ach. 1087, al., Antipho 113. 7, etc.:—Thuc. seems to use the Act. and Med. indifferently, cf. 1. 112., 4. 30., 6. 52, with 2. 29., 5. 82:—Pass., *μεταπεμφθῆναι to be sent for*, Dem. 839. 29, cf. Plat. Prot. 319 B. *μετάπεμψις, ἢ, a sending for, summons*, Ep. Plat. 338 B, al. *μεταπερισπάω, to draw away from, τῶν θείων* Clem. Al. 541. *μεταπισσεύω, Att. -πεττεύω, to nave as in the game of draughts, τινά* Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 2: Pass., Plat. Minos 316 C:—Subst. *-πίττευσις, εως, ἢ, Nicet. Ann. 292 A.* *μεταπέταμαι or -πέτομαι, Dep. to fly to another place, fly away, ἀπὸ .. εἰς ..*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 50. *μεταπήγνυμι, to transfer to another place:—Med., μεταπήγνυσθαι τὴν καλιάν to build one's nest upon another tree*, Dio Chr. 2. 357. *μεταπηδάω, to leap from one place to another, jump about*, Luc. Gall. 1, Syr. Dea 36. II. *to leap among, τισι* App. Annib. 23. *μεταπήδησις, ἢ, a leaping from one place to another*, Plut. 2. 739 C. *μεταπίνω, fut. -πίομαι, to drink after*, Hipp. Acut. 393. *μεταπιπύσκω, Causal of μεταπίνω, to give to drink*, Hipp. 484. 20. *μεταπιπράσκω, to sell after or again*, A. B. 51. *μεταπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι:—to fall differently, undergo a change, whether, a. outwardly in form, μ. τὸ εἶδος* Hdt. 6. 61; *μ. εἰς ἄλλα εἶδος* Plat. Crat. 440 B; *ἐκ γυναικὸς ἐς ὄρνεαν* Luc. Philops. 2; absol., Plat. Crat. 440 A, etc.;—or, b. inwardly in mind, *to change one's opinion suddenly, τὸν ὁμόθεν πεφυκότα στέργων μετέπεσον* Eur. I. A. 502; *μ. ἐξ ἐχθιστοῦ* Ar. Av. 626; absol., Polyb. 5. 49, 7. 2. of change of place, *to migrate, be transferred*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 11, al.: so of votes, *εἰ τρεῖς μόναι μετέπεσον τῶν ψήφων* Plat. Apol. 36 A, ubi v. Stallb.; but, *ὄστράκου μεταπεσόντος* as the shell fell with the other side uppermost, proverb. of a sudden change (said to be borrowed from the game ὄστρακίνα), Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 241 B. 3. of conditions, circumstances, *μεταπίπταντας δαίμονος* Eur. Alc. 913; *μ. ἄνω κάτω* Plat. Gorg. 493 A; *τούναντιαν μ. (i. e. εἰς τ.)* Id. Theaet. 162 D; *τὸ τῆς τύχης γὰρ βέβημα μ. ταχύ* Menand. Γεωργ. 1:—often of political changes, *to undergo change or revolution*, Thuc. 8. 68; *μεταπεπτόκει τὰ πράγματα* a revolution had taken place, Lys. 159. 16;—generally *to change for the worse, εἰς δουλείαν* Lycurg. 154. 14, cf. Plat. Crat. 440 B; *ἐξ εὐτυχίας εἰς δυστυχίαν* Arist. Poët. 13, 3;—but also *for the better, μ. ἐκ τῶν κακῶν πρᾶττειν* Lycurg. 155. 32, cf. Dem. 805. 26; *μεταπέσαι βελτίονα* Eur. Ion 412. II. c. gen. rei, *to fall from, fail of ..*, like Lat. *spe excidere*, *εἰ ἢ γνώσις ταῦ γνώσις εἶναι μὴ μεταπίπτει* Plat. Crat. 440 A; cf. *ἐκπίπτω* 1. *μετάπλῃσις, ἢ, transformation*, Anon. ante Philenv. 187, ed. Wernsd. 2. =sq., Eust. 58. 35.

μεταπλασμός, ὁ, = foreg., Eccl. 2. in Gramm. *metaplasma*, the formation of cases of Nouns or tenses of Verbs from a non-existent nom. or pres., as *ἀλκί* from **ἄλξ*, *μετέπεσον* from **μεταπέσω*. *μεταπλάσσω, Att. -πτω, to mould differently, remodel*, Plat. Tim. 50 A; *τι εἰς τι* lb. 92 B; (so in Med., Anth. P. 9. 708); *βίον μ. ἄλλοι ἄλλως* Melisso in Stob. t. 7. 13. *μεταπλέκω, to wear differently*, Greg. Naz. *μεταπλέω, to change one's sailing, sail on another tack*, Anon. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 219; Ion. *-πλώω*, Opp. H. 3. 427. *μεταπλόμενοι, αἱ, the transformed, the deified*, ap. Hesych. *μεταπνέω, to recover breath, καμάτοια* from .., Opp. H. 5. 314. *μεταπνοή, ἢ, a recovering of breath*, Hesych.:—v. *μετάφυξις*. *μεταποιέω, to alter the make of a thing, remodel, alter*, Solon 1. 5, Dem. 268. 5; *μ. τι εἰς τινα τρόπον* Hipp. Fract. 768; *τι ἀπὸ τινος* Helioid. 5. 29. II. Med. *to make a pretence of, lay claim to, pretend to*, c. gen. rei, e. g. *ξυνέσεως, ἀρετῆς* Thuc. 1. 140., 2. 51; *τέχνης* Plat. Polit. 289 E:—in Hdt. 2. 178, *αὐδὲν σφι μετεὸν μεταποιεῦνται*, it is best to take *αὐδὲν σφι μετεὸν* absol., supplying the gen. *τοῦ ἐμπορίου*. *μεταποιήσις, ἢ, a remodelling*, C. I. 5906, Eccl., etc. *μεταποιητικός, ἢ, ὄν, fit, disposed for altering*, cited from Eust. *μεταποιήσις, ὄν, punishing afterwards*, Anth. P. 5. 248. *μεταποιπνύω, to wait upon, δέσποιναν ἔην μεταποιπνύουσαι* Ap. Rh. 4. 1113. *μεταπομπή, ἢ, = μετάπεμψις*, Ep. Plat. 348 D, Acl. V. H. 13. 33. *μεταπόντιος, ὄν, in the midst of the sea*, Hesych. *μεταπορεύδην, Adv. pursuing*, Hesych. *μεταπορεύομαι, fut. -εῦσομαι, aor. -επαρεύθην: Dep.:—to go after, follow up, like μετέρχομαι, ἔχθραν* Lys. 187. 1: *to pursue, punish, ἀσέβειαν* Polyb. 1. 88, 9, etc. 2. *to seek after, canvass for*, Lat. *ambire*, *ἀρχήν* Polyb. 10. 4, 2. II. *to go from one place to another, migrate*, Plat. Legg. 904 C. *μεταπορθμεύω, to ferry across*, Arist. Plant. in prooem. *μεταποροποιέω, -ποίησις, v. μετασυγκρίνω, -κρίσις*. *μεταποτέαν, verb. Adj. of μεταπίνω, one must drink [ὑδωρ] afterwards*, Hipp. Acut. 394; so, *ὑδατι χρηστέαν*, lb. *μετάπρασις, ἢ, a selling by retail, retail-trade*, Strab. 235. *μεταπράτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, a retail-dealer*, Suid.; also *παλιμπράτης*. *μεταπρεπής, ἐς, distinguished among*, c. dat. pl., *δόμον .. μεταπρεπέ' ἀθανάτοισιν* II. 18. 370. *μεταπρέπω, to distinguish oneself or be distinguished among*, c. dat. pl., of stately animals, *ταύρας μεταπρέπει βόεσσι* II. 2. 481, etc.; or of heroes, *μ. ἠρώεσσι, Μυρμιδόνεσσι, Τρώεσσι, etc.*, often in Hom. (esp. in II.), and Hes.: also c. dat. modi, *ἐγγχεῖ Τρωσὶ μεταπρέπω* I am distinguished among the Trojans by the spear, II. 16. 835, cf. 596, Hes. Th. 377; so c. inf., *μετέπρεπε Μυρμιδόνεσσιν ἐγγχεῖ μάρνασθαι* II. 16. 194; c. acc., *μ. ἠθέοισιν εἶδας* Ap. Rh. 2. 784. *μεταπτόιέω, to flee cowering to another place, to seek refuge*, Aesch. Supp. 331. *μετάπτωσις, ἢ, change*, Plat. Legg. 895 B, etc.; *ὁ βίος ἀδήλιος τὰς μ. ἔχει* Menand. Monost. 581; *εἰ .. εἰς μ. ἔσται ὁ ἄγρος* if it shall be transferred, C. I. 3702; *ἢ ἐκ τύχης ἄνω καὶ κάτω μ.* Acl. V. H. 2. 29. II. *change of party, εἰς τινος* Polyb. 3. 99, 3. *μεταπτωτικός, ἢ, ὄν, liable to change*, of the quantity of vowels, *common*, Dion. H. de Comp. 14:—so *μετάπτωτος, ον*, Plut. 2. 447 A, M. Ant. 5. 10. Adv. *-τως*, Arr. Epict. 2. 22, 8. *μεταπύργιον, τό, = μεσοπύργιον*, Thuc. 3. 22, Lys. ap. Harp. *μεταπωλέω, = μεταπιπράσκω, τῶν μεταπωληθέντων* C. I. 1690. 15. *μετ-αρδέω, to water*, Heraclid. Alleg. *μετ-ἀριθμῶ, ον, counted among, ἀθανάτοισιν* h. Hom. 25. 6, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 205. *μεταρρέω, fut. -ρεύσομαι, to flow differently, to change to and fro, ebb and flow, ὡσπερ Εὐρύπας* Arist. Eth. N. 9. 6, 3, cf. Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1. 2. *to change from one side to the other, as from right to left*, Plat. Theaet. 193 C; *μ. πᾶν τὸ ἔθνος εἰς αὐτόν* Joseph. B. J. 1. 4, 5; *τὰ πράγματα μ. εἰς Μιθριδάτην* Ath. 212 A. *μεταρριζῶ, to move the roots, uproot*, Nonn. D. 21. 104. *μεταρριπίζω, to fan into flame*, Nonn. D. 2. 408. II. *to blow about; in Pass., μ. ἅμα τισί* Arr. Epict. 1. 4, 19. *μεταρρίπτω, fut. ψω, to turn upside down*, Simon. 43, Dem. 797. 11: *to bring over from one party to another*, Polyb. 17. 13, 8, etc. *μετάρρεια, ἢ, a change of stream, reflux, τῶν πνεύματος* Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 20, cf. Diod. 3. 51:—also *μεταρροή*, Greg. Naz. *μεταρρυθμίζω, to change the form or fashion of a thing, to remodel, τὰ γράμματα* Hdt. 5. 58; *πόρον* Aesch. Pers. 747; *τὴν λέξιν* Arist. Phys. 1. 2, 11:—Pass. *to have one's form changed*, Id. Cael. 3. 8, 2. 2. csp. *to reform, amend*, Xen. Oec. 11, 2 and 3, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 5. II. *to make in a different form*, Plat. Tim. 46 A, 91 D, in Pass. *μεταρρυθμῖσις, ἢ, alteration*, Tzetz. Hes. Op. 32. *μεταρρυθμῶ, = μεταρρυθμίζω*, Hesych. *μεταρρυθσκομαι, Pass., = μεταρρέω*, Eust. Opusc. 128. 91. *μετάρρῃσις, ἢ, (μεταρρέω) = μετάρρεια*, Niceph. Blemm. *μεταρρῖο-λέσχης, ον, ὁ, = μετεωραλέσχης*, Plat. Sisyph. 389 A. *μεταρρῖο-λεσχία, ἢ, = μετεωραλογία*, Plut. Pericl. 5. *μεταρρῖο-λογικός, ἢ, ὄν, = μετεωρολογικός*, Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5. 44. *μετάρσιος, Dor. πεδάρσιος, ον, also α, ὄν* Hdt. 7. 188, Eur. I. T. 27: (*μεταίρω*):—used by Poets (never in good Att. Prose) just like *μετέωρος*, raised from the ground, high in air, Lat. *sublimis*, Trag. (though Aesch. has it only in Dor. form); *ἐσπᾶτο γὰρ πέδανδε καὶ μετάρσιος* Soph. Tr. 786; *μετάρσιοι χαλαὶ διεσπείροντα* melted into air, Id. Ant. 1009; so, *λόγοι πεδῖρσιαι θρώσκουσι* are scattered to the winds, Aesch. Cho.

846; ὑπὲρ πυρᾶς μεταρσία ληφθεῖσ' Eur. I. T. 27; μεταρσιον πλευρᾶν ἔπαυε Id. Hec. 499; πτερωθεὶς βούλομαι μ. ἀναπτέσθαι Ar. Av. 1382; ναὺς ἄρμεν' ἔχουσα μεταρσία having her sails hoisted, Theocr. 13. 68:— τὰ μ. = μετώρα, the sky, heavens, Theophr. Ign. 3; πῦρ μ., opp. τῷ αἰθέριον, Dion. H. 16. 1.

2. like μετέωρος I. 3, on the high seas, out at sea, ὅσας δὲ τῶν νεῶν μεταρσίας ἔλαβε ὁ ἄνεμος Hdt. 7. 188.

II. metaph. in air, high above this world (cf. μετέωρος I. 2), διὰ μούσας καὶ μεταρσιος ἦτα Eur. Alc. 963; μ. ὕμνος Epigr. Gr. 882; ἡ πάρος ἀγλαΐραι μ. elated, Anth. P. 5. 273.

2. of things, airy, empty, κόμπος Eur. Andr. 1220. III. in Medic., of the breath, high, quick (cf. Horat. sublimi anhelitu), Hipp. 647. 26; πνοὰς θερμὰς πνέω μεταρσί', οὐ βέβαια (neut. pl. as Adv.), Eur. H. F. 1093; of the face, flushed, Hipp. 638. 31.

μεταρσιόω, to raise aloft:—Pass., νέφος μεταρσιωθέν Hdt. 8. 65.

μέταρσις, εὖς, ἡ, transplantation, Theophr. C. P. 1. 4. 2.

μετασεύομαι, Ep. aor. μετέσσυτο: (Hom. doubles the σ metri grat.): Pass. To go with or after, πολλὰ δὲ μετεσσέοντο γεραιὰ II. 6. 296:—to rush towards or after, Ἀθηναίη δὲ μετέσσυτο 21. 423; c. acc. to rush upon, μετέσσυτο ποιμένα λαῶν 23. 389. II. to rush back, Ar. Rh. 4. 1270.

μετασκαίρω, to skip among or after, Arat. 280.

μετασκάπτω, to transplant, Hesych.

μετασκευάζω, fut. ἄσω, to put into another dress (σκεύη), to change the fashion of, transform, ἐαυτὸν Ar. Eccl. 499; τὰ ἄρματα Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 8; μ. νόμον to alter a law, insert something in it, Dinarch. 95. 31.

II. Med. to pack up so as to shift one's quarters, μετασκευασάμενος τὸν ὄλον οἶκον Dion. H. 4. 6; τὰ αὐτοῦ παρά τινα Xen. Eph. 5. 13; absol. to shift oneself, ἐκ .. εἰς .., Luc. Tox. 57.

2. to clothe oneself differently, οἰκετικαῖς ἐσθήσεσιν μ. to disguise oneself in .., Polyacn. 6. 49; so in pf. pass., πόθεν μετεσκευασθε; Philostr. 660.

μετασκευάσις, εὖς, ἡ, = μετασκευή, Eust. Opusc. 50. 69.

μετασκευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for altering, Diog. L. 3. 100.

μετασκευή, ἡ, alteration, amendment, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 39.

μετασκευώρομαι, Dep. to alter, Plat. Polit. 276 C.

μετάσκεψις, εὖς, ἡ, a change of view or purpose, Cyrill.

μετασκηνώω, to go from one dwelling to another, Diod. 14. 32.

μετασκιρτάω, to leap to another place, Jo. Chrys.

μετασοβέω, to drive by scaring, Cytill.

μετασπάω, fut. ἄσω, to draw over from one side to another, πειρᾶ μετασπᾶν σκληρὰ μαλθακῶς λέγων Soph. O. C. 774.

μετασπόμενος, μετασπών, v. sub μεθέπω.

μέτασσαι, αἰ, in Od. 9. 221 of lambs, = μεταγενεῖς, χωρὶς μὲν πρόγονοι, χωρὶς δὲ μέτασσαι, χωρὶς δ' αὐθ' ἔρσαι, i. e. the early-born, those born later, and the freshlings or late-born. (From μετά, after; cf. ἐπισσαι (from ἐπί), περισσός (from περί).)

μετασσεύομαι, Ep. for μετασεύομαι, II.

μετάστασις, ἡ, (μεθίστημι) a removing, removal, κακοῦ Andoc. 20. 37.

2. in Rhet. a removal of the scene to some hypothetical condition, Quintil. 3. 6, 53 and 68.

II. (μεθίσταμαι) a being put into a different place, removal, migration, of Place, μ. ἐξ οἰκείας εἰς ἄλλοτριαν Plat. Tim. 82 A; εἰς τὴν γείτονα πόλιν Id. Legg. 877 A; being something short of banishment, Id. Epist. 356 E: then, generally, μεταστάσιν ἔχειν to admit of removal, of diseases, Hipp. 1253 A; μ. ἡλίου an eclipse, Eur. I. T. 816; τοῦ βίου μ. departure from life, Id. Fr. 558; and without βίου, Simon. 39; μ. κακοῦ release from evil, Andoc. 20. 36:—on the Att. stage, the exit of the chorus, cf. πάροδος II.

2. a changing, change, μορφῆς, γνώμης Eur. Hec. 1266, Andr. 1003; θυμῷ μεταστάσιν δίδοναι to allow a change to one's wrath, i. e. suffer it to cease, Soph. Ant. 718; τῶν φρενῶν μ. Alex. Incert. 41.

3. a change of political constitution, revolution, ἐκ ἀτάσεως μετάστασις Thuc. 4. 74, cf. Plat. Legg. 856 C: at Athens, csp., the Revolution of 411 B.C., Lys. 184. 6, etc.

μεταστᾶτέον, verb. Adj. one must alter, Isocr. 109 B.

μεταστᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, denoting change, of particles, Schol. Thuc.

μεταστᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, removed, Hipp. 302. 31.

μεταστείχω, to go in quest of, τινά Eur. Hec. 509, Supp. 90.

absol. to depart, Ar. Rh. 3. 451.

μεταστέλλομαι, Med., like μεταπέμπομαι, to send for, summon, τινά Luc. Alex. 55; also in Act., Id. Contempl. 12.

μεταστένω, to lament afterwards, ἄτην δὲ μετέστενον Od. 4. 261; μὴ μεταστένειν πόνον (Mss. πόνων) Aesch. Eum. 59.

II. to lament after this or next, σὺν ἄλγος Eur. Med. 996; cf. μετακλαίω.

μεταστεφάνω, to put on a different wreath, Eumath. p. 73.

μεταστήθιος, ον, between the breasts, Suid.

μεταστοιχεί or -ί, Adv. all in a row, στὰν δὲ μ., of chariots ready to start in a race, II. 23. 358; of runners, Ib. 754.

μεταστοιχειώω, to change the elementary nature of a thing, μ. γῆν to transform earth into water, of Xerxes, Philo I. 674.

μεταστοιχειώσις, ἡ, a remodelling, transformation, Eccl.

μεταστοιχίζομαι, Pass. to be renewed, Cyrill.

μεταστονάζω, to sigh or lament afterwards, Hes. Sc. 92.

μεταστράτεύομαι, Mcd. of troops, to go over to another general, ἐς τὸν Σύλλαν App. Mithr. 51.

μεταστράτοπεδεύω, to shift one's ground or camp, Polyb. 3. 112, 2:—so in Med., Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 23; πρὸς τὸ ἄστυ Id. Ages. 2, 18, etc.

μεταστρεπτέον, verb. Adj. one must retort, Arist. Soph. Elench. 27.

μεταστρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for turning another way, fit for directing, ἐπί τι Plat. Rep. 525 A.

μεταστρέφω, fut. ψω; aor. pass. -εστρέφθην II., -εστράφην [ᾶ] Att. To turn about, turn round, turn, τῷ κε Ποσειδάων .. αἰψα

μεταστρέψειε νόον II. 15. 52; εἴ κεν Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐκ χύλου .. μεταστρέψῃ φίλον ἦτορ 10. 107; μετ. ἐαυτὸν πρὸς τὸ μαλθακώτερον Ar. Ran. 538; τὸ πρόσωπον πρὸς τι Plat. Symp. 190 E:—Pass. to turn oneself about, turni about, whether to face the enemy, στῆ δὲ μεταστρεφθεῖς II. 11. 595., 15. 591, cf. Hdt. 7. 211; or to flee, τῷ δὲ μεταστρεφθέντι μεταφρένω ἐν δόρῳ πῆξεν II. 8. 258., 11. 447; then, simply, to turn round, Hdt. 3. 121, Plat. Phaedo 116 D, etc.; to turn about (to see if any one follows), Dem. 585. 11, cf. Ar. Lys. 125.

2. to turn round, retort, αἰτίας Dem. 1032. 1. 3. to twist or turn all ways, μεταστρέφοντα τὸν λόγον βασανίζειν Plat. Theaet. 191 C; also, μ. ἄνω καὶ κάτω Id. Phaedr. 272 B: to turn upside down, μ. τύχη ἅπαντα Philem. Incert. 14:—Pass., τᾶν κατὰ τὸ βίος μεταστραφεῖς Menand. Ἀδελφ. 4.

4. to pervert, make a bad use of, δύναμιν Plat. Rep. 367 A.

5. to change, alter, τὸ δίκαιον οὐκ ἔστι μεταστρέψαι Arist. Rhét. 1. 15, 24, cf. 3. 11, 6:—Pass., ὄρᾶς γὰρ τὰμ' ὄσῳ μετεστράφη how my fortunes are changed, Eur. Bacch. 1330; τὸ ψήφισμ' ὅπως μεταστραφεῖ Ar. Ach. 537.

6. μ. τι ἀντι τινος to use one for another, Plat. Crat. 418 C.

II. intr. to turn another way, change one's ways, ἢ τι μεταστρέψεις; II. 15. 203; aor. part. μεταστρέψας, contrariwise, Plat. Gorg. 456 E, Rep. 587 D.

2. to turn so as to punish or avenge, of the gods, μὴ τι μεταστρέψωσιν ἀγασσάμενοι κακὰ ἔργα Od. 2. 67; cf. μετάτροπος 2.

3. c. gen. to care for, regard, Eur. Hipp. 1226; cf. μετατρέπω.

μεταστροφάδην, Adv. backwards, Byz.

μεταστροφή, ἡ, a turning from one thing to another, ἀπό τινος ἐπί τι Plat. Rep. 525 C, 532 B.

μεταστρωφάω, = μεταστρέφω, Procl. h. Sol. 16:—Med., Orph. Lith. 733.

μεταστύλιον, τό, a colonnade, Dio C. 68. 25.

μεταστύφελίζω, to strike rudely, Nonn. D. 17. 164.

μετασυγκρίνω [ῖ], to discharge peccant humours through the pores, to employ diaphoretics, a term of the Methodic school of medicine, v. Foës.

Oec. Hipp.: also μεταποροποιέω, Diosc. 4. 157.

μετασύκρισις, ἡ, the discharge of peccant humours by the pores, Diosc. 3. 43: also μεταποροποιήσις, Galen. 10. 91.

μετασυγκρίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, diaphoretic, δύναμις Diosc. 4. 157.

μετασυλλογίζομαι, Med. to argue again, Theod. Metoch.

μετασυνεθίζομαι, Pass. to have the custom changed, Galen. 5. 146.

μετασυντιθῆμι, to arrange differently, Dem. Phal. 59 and 249.

μετασύρω [ῶ], to drag to another place, Eust. 32. 42.

μετασφαιρισμός, ὁ, the throwing of a ball away, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 123.

μετάσχεσις, εὖς, ἡ, participation, τινος in the nature of a thing, like μέθεξις, Plat. Phaedo 101 C.

μετασχημάτιζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to change the form of a person or thing, Plat. Legg. 903 E, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 9, 8:—Pass. to be changed in form, Plat. Legg. 906 C, Arist. Cael. 3. 1, 8, G. A. 2. 7, 19.

II. μ. τι εἰς τινα to transfer as in a figure, I Ep. Cor. 4. 6.

μετασχημάτισις, ἡ, change of form, Arist. Phys. 1. 7, 7, Cael. 3. 7, 6, de Sens. 6, 15; and μετασχημάτισμός, ὁ, Plat. 2. 687 B.

μετασχιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a divider (?), C. I. 4862 b.

μετάταξις, εὖς, ἡ, change in the order of battle, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 392.

μετατάσσω, Att. -ττω, to transpose, Arist. Metaph. 6. 12, 12. II. Med. to change one's order of battle, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 43; μετατάσσεσθαι παρ' Ἀθηναίους to go over and join them, Thuc. 1. 95; μ. ἐκ πίστεως εἰς πίστιν Clem. Al. 940.

μετατίθῆμι, fut. -θήσω: I. to place among, τῷ κ' οὔτι τόσον κέλαδον μετέθηκεν (v. l. μεθέηκεν) then he would not have caused so much noise among us, Od. 18. 402.

II. to place differently, 1. in local sense, to transpose, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν Plat. Symp. 191 B, C; εἰς βελτίω τόπον Id. Legg. 903 C:—Pass., Arist. Interpr. 10, 16, 21; in Logic, of a proposition, to be transposed or converted (like ἀντιστρέφω), Id. An. Pr. 1. 45, 10.

2. to change, alter, of a treaty, Thuc. 5. 18; τὸ νῦν ῥήθεν Plat. Polit. 297 E, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 6; μ. τινὰ ἐς πτηνὴν φύσιν Anth. P. 11. 367; μ. τὰς ἐπωνυμίας ἐπὶ ὑῶς to change their names and call them after swine, Hdt. 5. 68; μ. τι ἀντί τινος to put one thing in place of another, substitute, Dem. 303. 9, cf. Plat. Legg. 683 B: to correct, amend, Polyb. 1. 67, 4.

3. Med. to change what is one's own or for oneself, μ. τὰ εἰρημένα Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 18; τοὺς νόμους Ib. 4. 4, 14; τὴν δόξαν Dem. 304. 3; τὸν τρόπον Id. 450. 21:—absol. to change one's opinion, retract, Plat. Rep. 345 B, etc.; whence Dionysius of Heraclea, who went over from the Stoics to the Cyrenaics, was called μεταθέμενος, turn-coat, Diog. L. 7. 37, 166.

b. μετατίθεσθαι τὴν γνώμην to change to or adopt a new opinion, Hdt. 7. 18; (but, μ. τῆς γνώμης to change from .., App. Civ. 3. 29, cf. Diod. 16. 31); μετέθου λύσσαν thou hast changed to madness, Pors. Eur. Or. 248; μ. τὸ ὄνομα τὸ νῦν adopted their present name, Paus. 7. 26, 3:—but,

c. μ. [τὸν φόβον] to get rid of, transfer one's fear, Dem. 287. 7; τῇ μισθαρνίᾳ ταῦτα μετατιθέμενος τὰ ὀνόματα transferring .., Id. 320. 12.

d. c. inf., μ. ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀπλήγτως .. ἔχοντος βίου τὸν κοσμίως .. ἔχοντα βίον ἐλέσθαι to change one's mind and determine to choose .., Plat. Gorg. 493 C.

e. c. dupl. acc., τὸ κείνων κακὸν τῷδε κέρδος μ. to alter their evil designs into gain for him, Soph. Ph. 515.

4. Pass. to be changed, to alter, μετετέθην εὐβουλία Eur. I. A. 388; μ. ἐς Ῥωμαίους to pass over, App. Hisp. 17; πρὸς τὴν Ῥωμαίων αἴρσειν Polyb. 26. 2, 6, etc.

μετατίκτω, to bring forth afterwards, Aesch. Ag. 760, in tmesi.

μετατρέπω, fut. ψω, to turn back or away, μοῖραν Pind. Fr. 164; μετὰ δ' ὑμέας ἔτραπεν αἶσα Ar. Rh. 3. 261.

II. mostly in Med. to turn oneself round, turn round, θάμβησεν δ' Ἀχιλλεὺς, μετὰ δ' ἐτρέπετ' II. 1. 199, etc.

2. to look back to, care for, shew regard for, c. gen., Τρώων, τῶν οὔτι μετατρέπει οὐδ' ἀλεγίζεις I. 160, cf. 12. 238; σχέτλιος οὐδὲ μετατρέπεται φιλύγητος 9. 630 (626); cf. ἐντρέπω II.

2, ἐπιστρέφω II. 3, μεταστρέφω II. 2.—This compd. seems not to have been used in Att.

μετατρέφω, to bring up among, τισί Ap. Rh. I. 198., 2. 1234.

μετατρέχω, fut. —θρέξομαι: aor. —έδραμον:—to run after, τινά Phryn. Com. Kron. I; σὺκαυον παρ' Ἀθηναίων σὺ μεταθρέξει; you run and get it from the A., Ar. Pax 261.

μετατροπαλίζομαι, Pass. to turn about, οὔτι μετατροπαλίζω φεύγων II. 20. 190.

μετατροπή, ἡ, (μετατρέπω II. 2) retribution, ἐτι σε μετατροπὰ τῶνδ' ἐπεισιν ἔργων Eur. Andr. 492; μ. λαμβάνειν ἐπὶ τὰ βελτίονα Hippodam. ap. Stob. 534. 37.

μετατροπία, ἡ, a turn of fortune, a reverse, Pind. P. 10. 31.

μετάτροπος, ον, turning about, returning, Anth. P. 7. 506, Call. Del. 99.

2. turning round upon, δαίμων μ. ἐπὶ τινι Aesch. Pers. 942; ἔργα μετάτροπα, = ἔργα ἄντιτα, παλίντιτα, deeds that turn upon their author or are visited with vengeance, Hes. Th. 89;—and there is prob. the same collat. notion of vengeance in μ. αἰραι, Eur. El. 1147, and πολέμου μετάτροπος αἰρα, Ar. Pax 945. Cf. μετατροπή.

μετατροπιάομαι, poet. for μετατρέπομαι, Ar. Rh. 3. 297.

μετατροπιάω, poet. for μετατρέχω, Rhian. I. 17.

μετατύπω, to transform, τι ἀντί τινος Philo 2. 360:—Pass., χρόνῳ μετατυπωθῆναι Clem. Al. 631, cf. Eust. 75. 5.

μετατύπωσις [ῶ], ἡ, the conversion of a compound word into two simple ones, as ἀκρόπολις into ἀκρὰ πόλις, Eust. 626. 48, cf. 75. 4.

μεταυγάζω, to look keenly after, look about for, τινά Pind. N. 10. 114.

II. to shine, glitter, Philostr. 793.

μεταυδάω, fut. ἦσω, to speak among, and so to address, in Hom. always c. dat. pl., ἀθανάτοισι, Ἀργείοισι, etc., and always in 3 sing. impf. μετηύδα, except in Od. 12. 153, 270, where we have 1 sing. μετηύδων: cf. μετάφημι, μεταφωνέω.

II. later also c. acc. pers. to accost, address, Ar. Rh. 2. 54, Mosch. 4. 61.

μεταῦθις, Ion. μεταῦτις, Adv. afterwards, thereupon, Hdt. I. 62, Aesch. Eum. 478, 498.

μέτα-αυλος, ον, Att. for μέσαυλος.

μετα-αύριον, Adv.: ἡ μ. (sc. ἡμέρα), the day after to-morrow, Gloss.

μετα-αυτικά [I], Adv. just after, presently after, Hdt. 2. 161., 5. 112.

μεταῦτις, Ion. for μεταῦθις.

μετα-αυχένιος, ον, belonging to or behind the neck: τὰ μ. the back of the shoulders, Poll. 2. 117.

μεταφέρω, fut. μετοίσω:—to carry over, transfer, τι εἰς τι Plat. Tim. 73 E; τὰς τριηραρχίας ἐκ τῶν ἀπόρων εἰς τοὺς εὐπόρους Dem. 262. 25; ἀπὸ τούτου εἰς ἕτερον δικαστήριον Lex ap. Eund. 545. 10; τινὰς εἰς οὐ ἐπὶ τι Id. 724. fin., 491. 16; μ. κέντρα πάλαις to apply the goad to the horses in turn, Eur. Phoen. 179; so, μ. ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους τὰς μηχανάς Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 39; μ. τὰ σκευῆ Theophr. Char. 10; μ. τι ἐπὶ τάληθές to reduce it to . . . Plat. Tim. 26 D; μ. τὰ ὀνόματα εἰς τὴν αὐτῶν φωνήν to translate them into their own language, Id. Criti. 113 A, cf. Dem. 495. 14:—Med. to bring over with one, ἐξ Ἀλγίνης Ἀθήναζε Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 595 B:—Pass. to be transferred, εἰς ποίησιν Plat. Prot. 339 A.

2. to change, alter, εἰ καὶ πάλιν γνώμην μετοίσεις Soph. Ph. 962; μ. τοὺς χρόνους Dem. 303. 8; τὰ δίκαια, τὴν ἀξίωσιν to change, confound, Aeschin. 81. 33., 85. 17; of poets, μ. ταῦτ' ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω Xenarch. Πορφ. 1. 2:—Pass., κύνες πυκνὰ μεταφερόμεναι doubling and casting about, Xen. Cyn. 4. 5.

3. in Rhetoric, to transfer a word to a new sense, use it in a changed sense, and absol. to employ a metaphor, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 3, Rhet. 3. 2, 12, al.; cf. μεταφορά.

4. μ. τοῦνομα ἐπὶ τὸν λόγον to refer the word to its original meaning, explain it etymologically, Id. Top. 2. 6, 2.

μετάφημι, like μεταυδάω, to speak among, and so to address, Hom. (who only uses 3 sing. impf. μετέφη), c. dat. pl., e. g. τῆσι (sc. δμωαῖς) Od. 18. 312; elsewhere, Hom. always joins it with τοῖς or τοῖσι, which in Od. may be taken as dat. pers. (like τῆσι supr.), he addressed them; but in Il. 2. 411., 4. 153., 19. 55, a single person is spoken to, so that here τοῖς must be dat. rei (sub. μύθοις, ἔπεισι), in these words he spoke, and so we might explain the places of the Od., except 18. 312 (supr. cit.).

2. c. acc. pers., like προσέφη, Il. 2. 795.—Cf. μετείπον.

μεταφημίζω, to change the name, Manetho 2. 136:—Med. to call by a new name, Rhian. ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 1090.

μεταφοιτάω, to pass from one to another, παρ' ἀλλήλων μ. τι Strab. 783.

μεταφορά, ἡ, a transference, Nicomach. Eil. 1. 35.

2. in Rhetoric, transference of a word to a new sense, a metaphor, trope, Lat. translatio, Isocr. 190 D, cf. Arist. Poët. 21, 7, Rhet. 3. 10, 7, al.

μεταφορέω, = μεταφέρω I, Hdt. I. 64., 2. 125.

μεταφορητός, ὄν, to be carried from one place to another, portable, Arist. Phys. 4. 4, 18.

μεταφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt at metaphors, Arist. Poët. 22, 16, Fr. 59.

II. metaphorical: Adv. —κῶς, Plut. 22. 884 A.

μεταφράζω, to paraphrase, to translate, Dion. H. de Thuc. 45, Plut. Cato Ma. 19, Cic. 40.

II. Med. to consider after, ταῦτα μεταφρασόμεθα καὶ αὐτῆς Il. I. 140.

μετάφρασις, ἡ, a paraphrasing, Plut. Demosth. 8, Phot., etc.

μεταφράστῆς (not μεταφραστής, Lob. Paral. 448), ον, ὄ:—one who changes from one style into another: a translator.

μεταφραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for μεταφρασις, cited from Eust.

μετάφρενον, τό, properly, the part behind the midriff (μετὰ τὰς φρένας), the broad of the back, and then, generally, the back, μεταφρένῳ ἐν δόρυ πήξεν ὦμον μεσηγύς Il. 5. 40, 56; μετάφρενον ἠδὲ καὶ ὦμον πλήξεν 2. 265, etc.; μετ. ἠδὲ καὶ ὦμος (of a woman), Od. 8. 528, etc., cf. Hipp. Acut. 395:—in pl., of a single person, like νῶτα, Il. 12. 428, Archil. 25:—Ep. word, used by Plat. Prot. 352 A, Arist. Physiogn. 6,

12 sq., Luc. D. Meretr. 4. 2. II. in Medic. writers, the parts about the kidneys, and the back of the head, Rufus, etc.

μεταφρίσσω, fut. ξω, to shiver after, to get a chill, Hipp. Coac. 133.

μεταφύομαι, Med., c. aor. 2 ἐφῶν, inf. φῦναι: pf. πέφυκα:—to become by a change, ἀλλοῖοι μετέφυν Emped. 376; ἀνδρῶν ὅσοι δειλοὶ [ἦσαν] γυναῖκες μετεφύοντο grew into women, Plat. Tim. 90 E 2. to grow after, οἱ μεταφύντες (sc. ὄδοντες) Hipp. 251. 54.

μεταφύτεύω, to transplant, shift, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 3, Philem. Incert. 54; f. l. μεταφυτέω, in Hipp. Aer. 288. Hence μεταφύτελα, ἡ, a transplanting, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 3: and μεταφύτευσις, εως, ἡ, Geop. 3. 2, 1.

μεταφωνέω, like μεταυδάω, to speak among, c. dat. pl., Μυρμιδόνεσσι Il. 18. 323, etc. 2. c. acc. pers. to accost, Ar. Rh. 1. 702.

μεταχάζομαι, Dep. to shrink from, c. gen., Ar. Rh. 3. 436.

μεταχάλκευσις, ἡ, the working of metals into a new form, Cytill.

μεταχαλκεύω, to work metals into a new form, Cytill.

μεταχαρακτηρίζω, to change the character, Julian. Ep. 42: to change the orthography, Schol. Il. 14. 241:—μεταχαρακτηρισμός, ὁ, Ammon. 11.

μεταχάραξις, εως, ἡ, a remodelling, Cytill.

μεταχάρασσω, to grave anew, remodel, Menand. Incert. 21.

μεταχειμάσις, ἡ, an after-storm, Veget. 4. 40.

μεταχειρίζω: aor. —εχειρίσα:—but more commonly as Dep. μεταχειρίζομαι: fut. Att. —ιοῦμαι Lys. 169. 10, Plat.: aor. —εχειρισάμην Ar. Eq. 345, Plat., etc., rarely —εχειρίσθην Plat. Phaedr. 277 C: pf. —κεχειρισμαι (infr. 5).

To have or take in hand, handle, σκῆπτρον μεταχειρίζων Eur. Fr. 904. 7: so, in Med., Hdt. 2. 121, 1, Plat. Phaedr. 240 E; always c. acc. (for the gen. in Rep. 417 A belongs only to ἄπτεσθαι, and in Parmen. 130 D ὦν is attracted into the case of its antec.).

2. to have in hand, administer, manage, like French manier, χρήματα Hdt. 3. 142: so in Med., Πηγελόπης ἰσθὸν μεταχειρίζεσθαι Plat. Phaedo 84 A, cf. Luc. Indoct. 29.

3. to manage, arrange, conduct, Lat. administrare, τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς, τὸν πόλεμον, τὰ δημόσια Thuc. 1. 13., 4. 18., 6. 16; πρᾶγμα ὀφέως μ. Id. 6. 12:—so as Dep., μεταχειρίζεσθαι πρᾶγμα Ar. Eq. 345; ὁ νοῦς τὸ σῶμα μ. governs it, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 17.

4. to practise, pursue an art, study, etc., Lat. tractare, exercere, μεταχειρίζεσθαι μουσικὴν, φιλοσοφίαν, etc., Plat. Polit. 268 B, Rep. 497 D, al.; also c. inf. to study to do, Id. Meno 81 A.

5. c. acc. pers., an Adv. being commonly added, to handle, treat, or deal with in a certain way, χαλεπῶς τινὰ μεταχειρίζειν Thuc. 7. 87; ὡμῶς τινὰ μεταχειρίζεσθαι Dem. 753. 13, cf. Antipho 113. 29; (so, ὡς ἀλυπότατα μ. πάθος Lys. 169. 9); absol. to treat, of physicians, Plat. Rep. 408 C.

6. pf. μετακεχειρισμαι, to have put into one's hands, τὰς μεγίστας ἀρχὰς μ. Plat. Tim. 20 A; μ. παιδείαν to have received an education, Id. Legg. 670 E.

μεταχειρίσις, ον, in the hands, μ. ἐκδοτος Nonn. Jo. 18. v. 36; of slaves, C. I. 3344.

II. over the hands, χέων μ. ὕδωρ Nonn. Jo. 13. v. 8.

μεταχειρίσις, εως, ἡ, a handling, treatment, ποιήσεως τε καὶ πεζῶ ἀλόγων Dion. H. de Rhet. 4. 1 for —ησις:—medical treatment, Galen.

μεταχειρισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Cornut. N. D. 209, and late writers.

μεταχειριστέον, one must take in hand, treat, ἀμπέλους Geop. 7. 18; metaph., Arist. Rhet. Al. 39, 3, Clem. Al. 151.

μεταχειρόμαι, Med. to pour back into oneself, suck back, Opp. H. I. 572.

μεταχθόνιος, ον, or a, ον, to land, μιν πλημμυρῆς . . μεταχθονίην ἐκόμισσεν Ar. Rh. 4. 1269.

II. on earth, Nonn. Jo. 20. 18; cf. μεταχρόνιος.

μετάχοιρον, τό, an after-pig, i. e. the smallest, weakest of the litter, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 27, G. A. 2. 8, 24:—μετάχοιρα should be restored for μετάχοιροι in Poll. 1. 251, cf. 6. 55., 7. 187.

μεταχρηματίζω, to call by a different title, Diod. Excerpt. 629. 41.

μεταχρόνιος, ον, poet. a, ον, (χρόνος) properly, = μετάχρονος, happening afterwards, and so in Tryphiod. I, Luc. Alex. 28; but,

II. in Hes. Th. 269, Ar. Rh., Nonn., etc., it is used like μετέωρος, μετόρσιος, above the earth, high up: the places are collected by Ruhnck. ap. Gaisf. Hes. 1. c., and in all of them Brunck would substitute μετάχθονιος for it, as suggested in Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 587: but the Gramm. distinctly recognised this use of μετάχρόνιος, E. M. 581. 42, Suid.

μετάχρονος, ον, after the time, done later, Luc. Salt. 80.

μεταχρωματίζομαι, Pass. to be painted in a different colour, Eumath. p. 133.

μεταχρώννυμι, to change the colour of a thing, Eumath. p. 121, Suid.

μεταχρωστέον, verb. Adj. one must dye, Clem. Al. 291.

μεταχυμίζομαι, Pass. to have the taste changed, Walz Rhett. 3. 532.

μεταχωνεύω, to melt anew, Byz.

μεταχωρέω, to go to another place, change one's place, migrate, retire, τόπων μετά πον χωρεῖτ' ἐκ τῶνδε Aesch. Pr. 1060; μ. εἰς τόπον Xen. An. 3. 4, 26; τὸ φῶν μ. κάτω Arist. G. A. 3. 3, 9; of birds of passage, to migrate, ἐς τὴν Λιβύην Ar. Av. 710; of men, to emigrate, Thuc. 2. 72: also to withdraw from a meeting, retire, Id. 5. 112; to go over to another party, Plut. Demetr. 29; μ. εἰς τάναντία Dion. H. de Comp. 11: to change, εἰς φύσιν τινός Ael. N. A. 9. 43.

μεταχώρησις, εως, ἡ, a change of place, change, Eust. 1259. 61.

μεταψάλλω, to brush against, ποδὶ πέτρον Eur. Phoen. 1390.

μεταψάλλω, to remove, put elsewhere, Hesych.

μεταψηφίζω, to transfer by a decree, App. Civ. 4. 57, in Pass.

μετάψυξις, ἡ, recovery of breath, Hesych. (as Voss for μετάμιξις).

μετεγγραφέω, to put upon a new register, Ar. Eq. 1370, in fut. 2 pass. μετεγγραφήσεται.

μετεγκεντρίζω, to bud on another tree, Geop.

μετεγχείω, to pour from one vessel into another, E. M. 149. 41.

μετείθη, Ion. for μεθείθη, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. of μεθίημι.

μέτειμι, (εἰμί sum) to be among, c. dat. pl. ἀθανάτοισι, ζωοῖσι, φθιμένοισι μετεῖναι, Hom.; absol. οὐ γὰρ παυσωλή γε μετέσσειται no interval of rest will be mine, Il. 2. 386.

II. inipers., μέτεστί μοι τινος I

have a share in or claim to a thing, Hdt. I. 171 (where the gen. must be supplied), and often in Att., both Verse and Prose, *τί τοῦδέ σοι μ. πράγματος*; Aesch. Eum. 575; *κάμολ πόλεως μ.* Soph. O. T. 630, cf. Ant. 1072, Ar. Av. 1666-7:—so part. neut. used absol., *οὐδὲν .. Αἰολεῦσι μετεὸν τῆς χώρας* since they had no share in the land, Hdt. 9. 54, cf. Thuc. I. 28, Plat. Legg. 900 D, etc.

2. sometimes the share is added in nom., *ἄκοσον δέ μοι μέρος [τῆς γῆς τῆσδε] μετῆν* Hdt. 6. 107, cf. Eur. I. T. 1299, Plat. Parm. 163 C; *μέτεστι πᾶσι τὸ ἴσον* (v. ἴσος II. 2), Thuc. 2. 37, cf. 5. 47; *ἔμοι τούτων οὐδὲν μ.* Plat. Apol. 19 C. 3. c. inf., *τούτῳ τι μέτεσται ψεῦδος ἀγαπᾶν ..*; will it be part of his nature to love falsehood? Id. Rep. 490 B.

μέτειμι, Att. fut. of μετέρχομαι (q. v.): impf. μετήην: Ep. aor. part. μετεισάμενος: (v. sub εἶμι ἴδο). To go between or among, (Ep. aor. part.) μετεισάμενος κρατερὰς ὄτρυνε φάλαγγας II. 13. 90; μετεισάμενος Τρώων ἐκέδασσε φάλαγγας 17. 285.

II. to go after or behind, follow, absol., *ἴθ', ἐγὼ δὲ μέτειμι* 6. 341; **Ἀρης πόλεμόνδε μέτεισι* 13. 298; so in Att., Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 8, etc.

2. c. acc. to follow, ταῦτόν ἴχνος Plat. Phaedr. 276 D. b. to go after, go to seek or fetch, go in quest of, μετήσαν ἄζοντες Hdt. 3. 28; τὸν παῖδα εἶρον οἱ μετιόντες Ib. 15; ἐν ᾧ δὲ τούτους μετήσαν Ib. 19; εἰ γὰρ μ' ἀπώσσει, .. μέτει πάλιν Soph. El. 430; εὐνὰς καὶ μετήσαν στρώματα Ar. Eq. 605, cf. Ach. 728; μετ. τινά .. ἐκ .. Id. Pax 274; τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐκ Σηστοῦ μετιόντας Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 25; metaph. to search after, pursue, τέχνην an art, Arist. de Sens. I. 4; τὰς ἀρχάς Id. Eth. N. I. 7, 21; also, μ. περί τινος Id. Rhet. Al. 18, 3, al.; περί τι Id. Metaph. 7. 4, 6; and absol., to pursue a question, Id. An. Post. 2. 5, 2, al.; cf. μετιτέον.

o. in Trag., to pursue with vengeance, εἰ μὴ μέτειμι τοῦ πατρὸς [φόνου] τοὺς αἰτίους Aesch. Cho. 273, cf. Ag. 1666, Soph. El. 478, Thuc. 4. 62; μ. δίκας τινά (where δίκας must be taken as acc. cogn.), to execute judgment upon one, Aesch. Eum. 231, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 346, Med. 256; so, ἀποινα μ. τινά Eur. Bacch. 517.

d. to pursue, go about, δόλω μέτειμι .. φόνον Id. Med. 390: to pursue an art, Plat. Phaedr. 263 B, etc.; to pursue a subject (in arguing), Id. Symp. 210 A:—μ. ὑπατείαν, Lat. ambire consulum, Plut. Popl. 11; ἀρχήν Id. Cic. I. e. μ. τινὰ θυσίαις to approach one with sacrifices, Hdt. 7. 178: c. acc. et inf., ἐνα ἕκαστον μετήσαν μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν besought each one not .., Thuc. 8. 73.

III. to pass over, go over to the other side, Ar. Rh. 2. 688; πρὸς τινα Hdn. 5. 4. 2. to pass over to another question, ἐκέισε .. τοῦ λόγου μέτειμι Ar. Nub. 1408.

μετέειπον, Ep. μετέειπον, aor. 2 of μετάφημι, to speak among, address, c. dat. pl.; often in Hom., mostly in phrases, ὃ σφιν εὐφρανέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν, τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπεν, cf. Hes. Th. 643.

2. absol. to speak thereafter, afterwards, mostly with ὑπέ, II. 7. 94, Od. 7. 155, etc.—Hom. always uses 3 sing. Ep. μετέειπε; except once 1 sing. μετέειπον, Od. 19. 140.

μετείς, Ion. part. aor. 2 of μεθήμι.

μετεισάμενος, Ep. part. aor. I med. of μέτειμι (εἶμι ἴδο).

μετεισβαίνω, to go into another ship, Helioid. 5. 27.

μετεισδύνω εἰς .. to change and slip into another .., Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 22.

μετείω, Ep. subj. pres. of μέτειμι (εἶμι sum).

μετεκβαίνω, to go from one into another, ἐκ .. εἰς .., Hdt. 7. 41, 100; εἰς .., Antipho 131. ult.

2. in speaking, to pass on, μ. εἰς ἕτερόν τινα λόγον Plat. Legg. 642 A, cf. 935 A. 3. c. acc., μ. φθόγγον to pass from one note to another, Anth. P. 12. 187.

μετεκβιβάζω, f. l. for μετεμβιβάζω, q. v.

μετεκβολή, = μεταβολή, Cratin. Incert. 76.

μετεκδέχομαι, Dep. to take up, Dion. P. 74, Paul. Sil. descr. S. Soph. 236.

μετεκδίδωμι, to lend out, Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num., in Med.

μετέκδῦμα, τό, in pl. clothes pulled off, Socrat. ap. Stob. 56. 9.

μετεκδύομαι, Med. to pull off one's own clothes and put on others, μ. τὴν βασιλικὴν ἐσθῆτα Joseph. A. J. 6. 14, 2; μ. τὴν αὐτῶν φύσιν Plut. Num. 15; τὸ σχῆμα τοῦ φιλοσόφου, cited from Max. Tyr.

μετ-ἐκέχειριον, τό, an interval between two Olympic truces, Inscr. in Archäol. Zeitung (Berlin), 1878 p. 98, 1879 p. 56.

μετεκπνέω, to breathe forth between, ῥοθλοῖσι Opp. II. 2. 164.

μετεκφέρω, formerly read in II. 23. 377 for τὰς δὲ μέτ' ἐξέφερον.

μετελέγχω, fut. γέω, to convince, Iambl. V. Pyth. 211.

μετέλευσις, εως, ἢ, pursuit, Just. M. p. 64 ed. Thirlb.

μετελευστέον, verb. Adj. of μετέρχομαι, one must punish, Luc. Fugit. 22.

μετεμβαίνω, to go on board another ship, Plut. Anton. 67; εἰς ληστρικόν Id. Lucull. 13.

μετεμβιβάζω, to put on board another ship, ἐς ἄλλην ναῦν μ. Thuc. 8. 74, Dio C. 48. 47; ἐρέτας μ. to change the crew, Polyae. 5. 41.

μετέμμεναι, Ep. inf. of μέτειμι (εἶμι sum).

μετέμφυτος, ον, engrafted afresh, Anth. P. 9. 4.

μετεμψύχωσις, ἢ, transmigration of souls; seems to be of no authority.

μετενδέομαι, Pass., of the soul, to be confined in another body, Clem. Al. 516; and μετένδεσις τῆς ψυχῆς Ib. 849.

μετενδεσμέω, to transfer to another prison, Basil.

μετενδύω, I. Causal in aor. I, to put other clothes on a person, θολμάτιον τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν περιπάσας αὐτοῦ βαρβαρικὸν μετενέδυσσε Luc. Bis Acc. 34; metaph., τὸν Μαιάνδριον τὴν τυραννίδα μετενέδυσσε invested him with .., Id. Necyom. 16.

II. Pass. μετενδύομαι, c. aor. act. μετενέδυν, to put on other clothes, τὴν ἐσθῆτα Strab. 814; τὰς ατολάς Dio C. 46. 39; metaph. of souls assuming new bodies, μ. ἐς γυναικία σκάνεα Tim. Locr. 104 D.

μετενεκτέον, verb. Adj. of μεταφέρω, Strab. 613.

μετεννέπω, to speak among, τινί Mosch. 2. 101, Ar. Rh. 3. 1168.

μετενσωματίζομαι, Pass. to be put into another body, μ. ἢ ψυχῆ Clem. Al. 601; and μετενσωματώσις τῆς ψυχῆς, Ib. 757, cf. Nemes. N. H. 2. 50, Greg. Naz. de Hom. p. 62.

μετεντίθημι, to put into another place: Med., μ. τὸν γόμον to shift a ship's cargo, Dem. 1290. 9.

μετεξαιρέομαι, Med. to take out of and put elsewhere, τὸν γόμον μ., like μετατίθεσθαι, Dem. 1290. 10.

μετεξανίσταμαι, Pass. to move from one place to another, Luc. Symp. 13.

μετεξαντλέω, to draw water for pouring out, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 D.

μετεξάρτυσις, ἢ, placing differently, e. g. changing the direction of an astronomical instrument, Philo Belop. p. 58.

μετεξέτεροι, αι, α, Ion. Pron., = ἐνιοι, some among many, certain, Hdt. I. 63, 95, 199, al., and Hipp.:—Nic. has it in sing., Ther. 588.

μετέπειτα, Adv. afterwards, thereafter, II. 14. 310 (ubi v. Spitzn.), Od. 10. 519, al.:—in Hdt. (I. 25., 3. 36., 7. 7, 197) the Ion. form μετέπειτεν ought prob. to be restored.—Not in Att., save in Ep. Plat. 353 C, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 9.

μετεπιγράφω [ᾶ], to put a new inscription on, Plut. 2. 839 D.

μετεπίδεσις, ἢ, the changing of a bandage, Hipp. Fract. 759.

μετεπίδέω, to readjust a bandage, Hipp. Fract. 756, 757, etc.

μετερᾶω, to pour from one vessel into another, Diosc. 5. 26.

μέτερρος, Aeol. for μέτριος, E. M. 587. 12.

μετέρχομαι, Aeol. and Dor. πεδέρχομαι Pind. N. 7. 109, Theocr. 29. 25; fut. μετελεύσομαι II. 6. 280; (in Att., the impf. and fut. are borrowed from μέτειμι, q. v.): Dep., with aor. 2 and pf. act.

To come or go among, c. dat. pl., Od. I. 134., 6. 222, cf. II. 16. 487:—often absol. in part., μετελθὼν if he came among them, if he came in by chance, 4. 539, etc.; of a leader, Ἄρης ὄτρυνε μετελθὼν having gone between the ranks, 5. 461, cf. 13. 351.

2. to go among with hostile purpose, and so to attack, λέων ἀγέληφι μετελθὼν 16. 487; also with a double construction, βοῦσι μετελθὼν ἢ ὅτεσσι ἢ μετ' ἀγροτέρας ἐλάφους Od. 6. 132.

II. to go to another place, πόλινδε μετέρχεο II. 6. 86; μετ. εἰς τὸ ἱερόν Dem. 1472. 9.

III. to follow, come after, εἰ πόνος ἦν, τὸ τερπνὸν πλέον πεδέρχεται Pind. l. c.

IV. c. acc. like μέτειμι II, to go after, to go to seek or fetch, go in quest of, c. acc. pers., Πάριν μετελεύσομαι II. 6. 280; so Archil. 41, and often in Att.:—but also c. acc. rei, πατρὸς κλέος εὐρὸν μετέρχομαι I go to seek tidings of my father, Od. 3. 83; and generally, to seek for, seek, Eur. El. 582, etc.; τὴν ἐλευθερίαν Thuc. I. 124; ἀσκήσει τὸ ἀνδρείον μ. Id. 2. 39; μ. τι τινί to go to seek a thing for another, Eur. Med. 6; ἱατρόν τι μ. Ar. Eccl. 363.

2. in hostile sense, to pursue, II. 5. 456., 21. 422; metaph., τίσιες μετῆλθον Ὀροῖτα Hdt. 3. 126; ἢ Πυθίη μ. αὐτὸν τοῖσδε τοῖσι ἐπει 6. 86, 3; δίκη μ. Προμηθεῖα Plat. Prot. 322 A: esp. in legal sense, to prosecute, μ. φονέα Antipho 112. 32, cf. Lycurg. 164. 21:—also c. acc. rei, to seek to avenge, μ. μόρον Aesch. Cho. 988; γάμον ὑβρισθέντα Eur. I. T. 13:—then c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, μ. τι τινά to visit a crime upon a person, Id. Cycl. 820, cf. Or. 423:—later c. gen., Joseph. A. J. I. 4, 2, Longus I. 12, 5.

3. of things, to go after, attend to, ἔργα μετερχόμενος Od. 16. 314; μετέρχεο ἔργα γάμοια II. 5. 429; to prosecute or pursue a business, πρᾶγμα Ar. Lys. 268; τὰ ἐγκλήματα Thuc. I. 34; τὸν λόγον Plat. Phaedo 88 D, etc.; μ. ἄλλων πημάτων κακὰς ὁδοὺς to narrate them, Eur. Ion 930; μ. ἴχνος Plat. Theaet. 187 E.

4. to approach with prayers, Lat. adire, prosequi, τινα Hdt. 6. 68; also, μ. τινα λιτῆσι, εὐχαῖς Ib. 69, Eur. Bacch. 713; μ. τινα θυσίησι Hdt. 4. 7; cf. ἱκνέομαι, ἱκέτης, προσίκτηρ.

5. to court or woo a woman, Pind. I. 7 (6). 10.

V. to go over to another side, Polyb. 27. 14, 5.

μετέσσυτο, v. sub μετασεύομαι.

μετεύαδε, v. sub μεθανδάνω.

μετεύχομαι, Dep. to change one's wish, to wish something else, οἷσθ' ὡς μετεύξει Eur. Med. 600.

μετέχω, Aeol. πεδέχω Alcae. 58, Sappho 73; fut. μεθέξω; pf. μετέσχηκα Hdt. 3. 80.

To partake of, enjoy a share of, share in, take part in:—Construct., I. mostly c. gen. rei only, Theogn. 82, 354, Aesch. Pr. 331, etc.; and in Prose, as Hdt. l. c., etc.; μ. τοῦ λόγου to be in the secret, Id. I. 127; c. gen. pers. to partake of, enjoy a person's friendship, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 54; μ. τῶν πεντακισχιλίων to be members of the 5000 in turn, Thuc. 8. 86:—and with dat. pers. added, μετ. τινός τινα to partake of something in common with another, οὐ οἱ μ. θράσεος Pind. P. 2. 153; πόνων μ. Ἡρακλείη Eur. Heracl. 8; ἔργου Andoc. 9. 8; μ. ἱερῶν καὶ θυσίων τινα Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 20; μ. ἴσων τινί Id. Cyr. 2. 1, 15, cf. Plat. Legg. 805 D:—also, εὖν σοὶ μετεῖχον τῶν ἴσων Soph. El. 1168.

2. often the part or share is added, τοῦ πεδίου οὐκ ἐλαχίστην μοῖρην μ. Hdt. I. 204; μ. τάφον μέρος Aesch. Ag. 507, cf. Ar. Pl. 226, Lysias 187. 15; then,

3. c. acc. rei, the thing being still regarded as part of a whole, μ. ἴσον (sc. μέρος) ἀγαθῶν τινα Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 28, cf. Eur. Fr. 786; μ. τὰς ἴσας πληγὰς ἐμοί Ar. Pl. 1144.

4. rarely with the acc. only, ἀκερδῆ χάριν μ. Soph. O. C. 1484; μυστήρια πάντα π. Or. Sib. 8. 56.

5. in Thuc. 2. 16, τῇ .. κατὰ τὴν χώραν .. οἰκῆσει μετεῖχον, the Schol. supposes τῇ οἰκῆσει to be = τῆς οἰκῆσεως; but prob. Matth. is right in supplying τῶν ἀγρῶν and taking τῇ οἰκῆσει as a dat. modi.

6. μ. περί τινος to have some knowledge respecting .., Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 12.

7. absol., οἱ μετέχοντες the partners, accomplices, Hdt. 8. 132.

II. in the Platonic philosophy, μετέχειν τῶν εἰδῶν was a phrase expressing participation in the constituents of the ideas, Arist. Metaph. I. 9, 6 sq.; μετέχονται (sc. αἱ ἰδέαι) are partaken of, Ibid. 3; v. μέθεξις II.

III. in Logic, to contain, comprehend, τὰ μὲν εἶδη μετέχει τῶν γενῶν, τὰ δὲ γένη τῶν εἰδῶν οὐ Arist. Top. 4. 1, 5, cf. 6. 6, 3, Metaph. 6. 12, 3 (v. Bonitz p. 343).

μετεωρία, ἢ, forgetfulness, Sueton. Claud. 39, Aurel. ap. Fronton. ad M. Caes. 4. 1.

μετεωρίζω, to raise to a height, τὸ ἔρυμα Thuc. 4. 90; μ. ἄνω Plat. Phaedr. 246 D; τὰ σκέλη to lift the legs, Xen. Eq. 10, 4, cf. II. 7, Cyn. 10, 13; of a dolphin, δελφινίσκον μ. τῷ νώτῳ lifts or buoys it up on

his back, Arist. II. A. 9. 4S, 3, cf. S. 20, 2; τοὺς πόδας μ., of quadrupeds, Id. Incess. An. 12, 9; τὸ πνεῦμα μ. to cause one to pant, (v. μετάρσιος 111), Id. Probl. 5. 40, 5; ναῦν μ. εἰς τὸ πέλαγος to put it out to sea, Philostr. 250:—Med., δελφίνας μετεωρίζου heave up your dolphins (v. δελφίς 11), Ar. Eq. 762:—Pass. to be raised up, to float in mid-air, Lat. suspendi, Hipp. Aër. 285, Plat. Tim. 63 C; of smoke or dust, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 5; of wind, Ar. Nub. 404; of heated air, Arist. Meteor. 1. 9, 3, al.:—esp. of ships, μετεωρισθεὶς ἐν τῷ πελάγει keeping out on the high sea, Thuc. 8. 16:—also, to rise up, as from bed, Hipp. Fract. 762:—of wind rising from the stomach, Hipp. 220 A; μετεωρίζουστος suffering from flatulency, Id. 1136 C. II. metaph. to lift up, buoy up, elevate, esp. with false hopes, μ. καὶ φουάν Dem. 169. 23, cf. Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 D, Polyb. 26. 5, 4:—to unsettle a man's mind, Id. 5. 70, 10:—Pass. to be elevated, μετεωρισθεὶς ὑπὸ λόγων Ar. Av. 1447; ἐπὶ τινι Polyb. 3. 70, 1, etc.; τινι Diod. 11. 32:—cf. ἀναπέτομαι 2.

μετεώρισις, εως, ἡ, a lifting up, Plut. 2. 951 C.

μετεωρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a lifting up, τῶν ποδῶν Arist. Incess. An. 12, 10, cf. 15, 9. II. a being raised up, rising, ἐλαφρὸν ἐν τοῖς μ. Hipp. Progn. 39: a swelling, Id. Art. 818. 2. elation or inflation of mind, μ. γνώμης Id. 398. 47:—also μετεώρισμα, τό, Hesych.

μετεωριστής, οὔ, ὁ, a prancer, of a horse, Hesych. (explaining the Aeol. form πεδαοριστής); πεδαοριστὰ πόλις a luxurious city, Theocr. Ep. 17. 5.

μετεωρό-θηρος, ὁ, one that hunts high in air, epith. of a hawk, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 3: metaph. of philosophers, Philo 1. 674.

μετεωρο-κοπέω, (κόπτω) to prate about high things, Ar. Pax 92.

μετεωρολεσχέω, satirically for μετεωρολογέω, Philo 1. 581, Plut. 2. 400 E; and μετεωρο-λέσχης, οὔ, ὁ, one who prates on things above, a star-gazer, a visionary, Plat. Rep. 489 C, Plut. Nic. 23, Luc. Icar. 5.

μετεωρολογέω, to talk of high things, esp. the heavenly bodies or natural phenomena, Plat. Crat. 404 C, Luc. Nocyom. 21.

μετεωρολογία, ἡ, discussion of τὰ μετέωρα, the higher kind of natural philosophy, Plat. Phaedr. 270 A.

μετεωρολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in meteorology, Plat. Tim. 91 D:—τὰ μετεωρολογικά σ treatise on meteorology by Aristotle.

μετεωρο-λόγος, ὁ, one who talks of the heavenly bodies or natural phenomena, an astronomer, a meteorologer, Eur. Fr. 905, Plat. Crat. 396 B, 401 B, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 13. II. of or belonging to astronomers, etc., Hipp. Aër. 281.

μετεωρο-ποιέω, to lift up, raise, Hipp. Art. 832 (Littré divisim μετέωρον π.)

μετεωροπολέω, to busy oneself with high things, Philo 1. 101, etc.

μετεωρο-πόλος, οὔ, ὁ, busying oneself with high things, Philo 1. 588.

μετεωροπορέω, to walk in air, Plat. Phaedr. 246 C (v. l. μετεωροπολεῖ), Ael. N. A. 3. 45, etc.

μετεωροπορία, ἡ, a walking in air, Eust. 636. 38.

μετεωρο-πόρος, οὔ, ὁ, wondering on high, transcendental, Basil.

μετεωρόρ-ριζος, οὔ, ὁ, with roots on the surface, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 4.

μετέωρος, οὔ, ὁ, Ep. μετήρορος, q. v.: (v. sub αἰέρω):—raised from off the ground, τάφον ἐωντῷ κατεακευάσατο μετέωρον Hdt. 1. 187; ἀκέλεα δὲ . . κατακρέματα μετέωρα Id. 4. 72; μ. ἐξεκόμισαν τὰς ἀμάξας Xen. An. 1. 5, 8; πῆχυς μ. an arm hanging (without proper support from a bandage), Hipp. Fract. 757; τὰ μ. οἰκήματα, opp. to τὰ ὑπόγαια, Hdt. 2. 148, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 8; μετεωρότερος . . τῶν σαύρων raised higher than . . , above . . , of the chamaeleon, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 3:—of high ground, τὰ χωρίων τὰ μετεωρότατα Thuc. 4. 32; ἐκ τοῦ μ. Ib. 128; μετεωρότερα χωρία, opp. to ἐλώδη, Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 5; κατὰ τὸ μ. τοῦ ποταμοῦ, prob. as one looks up the river, Paus. 8. 30, 2:—of eyes, prominent, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1:—of roots, running along the ground, opp. to βαθύρριζος, Theophr. C. P. 1. 3, 4., 5. 9, 8; and so, of the body, ἀλγήματα μ. superficial pains, Hipp. Aph. 1256; short and interrupted, not deep, Id. Epid. 3. 1075, v. Littré (vol. 3. p. 54). II. like μετάρσιος, in mid-air, high in air, Lat. sublimis, μ. ῥίπτειν τινά Hdt. 4. 94; μ. τινα αἰρεῖν, αἰρεσθαι Ar. Eq. 1367, Pax 80; Ἄηρ, δὲ ἔχεις τὴν γῆν μ. poised on high, Id. Nub. 264; ἀφικνεῖ μ. ὑπ' αὔρας Cratin. Σερῖφ. 1; τὰ μ. χωρία the regions of air, Ar. Av. 818, cf. 690; κρεμασθεὶς καὶ βλέπων μετέωρος looking into mid-air, Plat. Theaet. 175 D; of birds, οὐ δύνανται αἰεὶ μένειν μ. Arist. Incess. An. 18, 1; μ. πέτεσθαι Id. H. A. 4. 9, 8; of fish, μ. νεῖν to swim near the surface, Ib. 8. 20, 1:—τὰ μ. things in the heaven above, astronomical phenomena, transcendental matters, Cicero's *supero atque coelestia*, οὐ γὰρ ἄν ποτε ἐξεύρον ὕρθως τὰ μετέωρα πράγματα, says Socrates, Ar. Nub. 228, cf. 1284; τὰ μ. φροντιστής, of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 18 B; ἀλαζονεύεται περὶ τῶν μ. Eurpol. Κόλ. 10; τὰ μ. καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ γῆς Plat. Apol. 23 D; cf. μετεωρο-κοπέω, -λέσχης, -σκόπος, -σοφιστής, -φέναξ. 2. on the high sea, out at sea, of ships, καθορώσι τὰς . . ναῦς μ. Thuc. 1. 48; αἱ δὲ μ. ὄρμουν 4. 26; μίαν ναῦν ἀπολλύασι μ. 8. 10; of persons, ὅσοι μὴ μ. ἐάλωσαν 7. 71; μ. πλεῖν Strab. 99. 3. of a horse, prancing, Xen. Eq. 11, 1. 4. generally, unsettled, fermenting, undigested, μ. καὶ ἀπεπτα καὶ ἀκρητα Hipp. Vet. Med. 16:—inflated, ὑποχόνδρια Id. Aph. 1252, etc. •III. metaph. of the mind, lifted up, buoyed up, on the tiptoe of expectation, in suspense, Lat. *spe erectus*, Ἐλλὰς πᾶσα μετέωρος ἦν Thuc. 2. 8; μετεώρω τῇ πόλει κινδυνεύειν 6. 10; μετ. ταῖς διανοαῖσι Polyb. 3. 107, 6, etc.; μ. ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς ἐπὶ τι eager for . . , Id. 5. 101, 2; εἰς τι 30. 15, 2; πρὸς τι 5. 62, 1; ἐπὶ τινος or τινι Luc. Dem. Enc. 28, Merc. Cond. 15:—also haughty, puffed up, Polyb. 3. 82, 2, etc.:—of style, inflated, opp. to ὑψηλός (sublime), Longin. 3. 2; but also in good sense, τὸ μ. elevation of style, Dion. 11. de Isac. 19. 2. wavering, uncertain, τὰ μ. τῆς τύχης κινήματα Isocr. Epist. 10; τῶν πραγμάτων ὄντων μ. Dem. 378. 23, cf. Hdn. 2. 12:—Adv. μετέωρος ἔχειν Plut. Cim. 13; Comp. -ότερον Cic. Att. 16. 5.

μετεωροσκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a μετεωροσκόπος: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), his art, Procl. in Eucl. p. 12; ὄργανον μ. =sq., Ptol.

μετεωροσκόπον, τό, an instrument of Ptolemy's for taking observations of the stars.

μετεωρο-σκόπος, ὁ, a star-gazer, Plat. Rep. 488 E.

μετεωρο-σοφιστής, ὁ, an astrological sophist, Ar. Nub. 360.

μετεωροσύνη, ἡ, poet. for μετεωρία, Manetho 4. 435.

μετεωρο-φάνης, ἐς, appearing in the air, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 6.

μετεωρο-φέναξ, ἄκος, ὁ, an astrological quack, Ar. Nub. 333.

μετεωρο-φρονέω, to think of high things, Schol. Ar. Eq. 821.

μέτηλϋς, ὕδος, ὁ and ἡ, (μετέρχομαι, μετήλυθον) one who passes from one place to another, Tryph. 133. 352: a foreign settler, an emigrant, Dion. P. 689; cf. μέτοικος. II. as Adj. changing, μετήλυδα ταρσὸν ἀμείβων, of a dancer, Nonn. D. 12. 365, cf. 10. 241.

μετηνέμιος, οὔ, (ἀνεμος) swift as wind, πῶλος Anth. Plan. 62.

μετήρορος, οὔ, (αἰωρέω) Ep. form of μετέωρος, lifted off the ground, hanging, τὰ δὲ κ' αὐτε μετήρορα πάντα γένοιτο Il. 8. 26; [ἀρματα] ἀΐξασκε μετήρορα leapt high into air, 23. 369, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 135; ἵππος . . μ. αὐχένα χαίταις with high raised mane, Ap. Rh. 4. 1366:—Dor. πεδάορος (so Stanl. for παιδάμοροι) Aesch. Cho. 590. II. metaph. wavering, inconstant, thoughtless, μετήρορα θυλλίζειν h. Hom. Merc. 488.

μετήροσθαι, Ion. inf. fut. med. of μεθήμι.

μετίει, v. sub μεθήμι.

μετίσχω, = μετέχω, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 5. 92, 3.

μετίτεον, verb. Adj. one must pass over, ἐπὶ τι Diog. L. 6. 105. II. one must go in search of a thing, inquire, Arist. Metaph. 6. 17, 1, al.; περί τινος Id. Top. 4. 6, 14.

μετοιᾶκίζομαι, Pass. to be steered round, ὁ ὑφ' ἡδονῆς ὧδε κἀκεῖ μετοιᾶκίζουστος Plut. 2. 34 A.

μετοικεσία, ἡ, = μετοικία 1, Anth. P. 7. 731:—the Captivity of the Jews, LXX (2 Regg. 24. 16), N. T.:—μετοικέσιον, τό, Hesych.

μετοικέτης, οὔ, ὁ, one who dwells in the middle, Hesych.

μετοικέω, fut. ἦσω, to change one's abode, remove to a place, c. acc. loci, Eur. Hipp. 837:—c. dat. loci, to settle in, Pind. P. 9. 147. II. absol. to be a μέτοικος or settler, reside in a foreign city, τοὺς μετοικοῦντας ξένους Eur. Supp. 892; opp. to πολιτεύεσθαι, Lys. 122. 7; so, μετοικεῖν γῆς Aesch. Supp. 609; μ. ἐν τῇ πόλει Lys. 102. 41, etc.; ταύτη Ar. Av. 1319; Ἀθήνησι Dem. 1191. fin.; παρ' ἑτέροις Isocr. 425 B.

μετοικήσις, ἡ, =sq. 1, μ. τοῦ τόπου τοῦ ἐνθένδε εἰς ἄλλον τύπον Plat. Apol. 40 C; τὴν μ. τὴν ἐνθένδε ἐκεῖσε Id. Phaedo 117 C.

μετοικία, ἡ, change of abode, removal, migration, Thuc. 1. 2. II. a settling as μέτοικος, settlement or residence in a foreign city, Aesch. Eum. 1017, Plat. Legg. 850 C:—for Soph. Ant. 890, cf. μέτοικος 11. 1. 2. the state and rights of a μέτοικος, Lys. 107. 31.

μετοικίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to lead settlers to another abode, Arist. Oec. 2, 33; σφᾶς αὐτοὺς εἰς Ῥώμην Plut. Rom. 17, etc.; and so in Med., C. I. 2211. 10:—metaph., μ. τὰς φρένας Melanth. ap. Plut. 2. 551 A:—Pass. to go to another country, to emigrate, Ar. Eccl. 754.

μετοικικός, ἡ, ὄν, like or in the condition of a μέτοικος, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 8. 144, Plut. Alc. 5:—τὸ μ. the list of μέτοικοι, Luc. Bis Acc. 9. II. metaph. having a part in, τινός Luc. Lexiph. 25.

μετοικίον, τό, the tax of 12 drachmae paid by the μέτοικοι at Athens, μ. κατατιθέναί to pay it, Lys. 187. 29; μ. τιθέναί Dem. 845. 20; τελεῖν Plat. Legg. 850 B, etc.; προσφέρειν Xen. Vect. 2, 1; καταβάλλειν Luc. Deor. Conc. 3: cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 44 sqq.:—a similar tax paid by freedmen, Aristomen. Incert. 3. II. μετοικία, τά, the feast of migration, = συνοικία, τά, Plut. Thes. 24.

μετοικίος Ζεὺς, Zeus as Protector of the μέτοικοι, A. B. 51.

μετοικισμός, οὔ, ὁ, emigration, Plut. Poplic. 22, Agis 11.

μετοικιστέον, verb. Adj. one must transfer, Plut. 2. 746 C.

μετοικιστής, οὔ, ὁ, an emigrant, Plut. Comp. Thes. c. Rom. 4.

μετοικοδομέω, to build differently, Plut. Caes. 51, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 6.

μέτοικος, οὔ, ὁ, changing one's abode, emigrating and settling elsewhere, Hdt. 4. 151:—Aesch. Ag. 57 gives the name of μέτοικοι, emigrants, to young birds kidnapped from the nest. II. as Subst. μέτοικος, ὁ, ἡ, an alien who was suffered to settle in a foreign city, a settler, emigrant, Aesch. Theb. 548, Supp. 994, Soph., etc.; ξένος λόγω μ., opp. to ἐγγενής, Id. O. T. 452, cf. Ar. Ach. 508, Eq. 347; μ. γῆς one who has settled in a country, Aesch. Pers. 319, Cho. 971, cf. Soph. O. C. 934; ἐν γῆ Andoc. 18. fin.;—in Soph. Ant. 852, of one whose home is neither among the living nor the dead, and who is therefore an alien among both; cf. 867, μετοικία 11. 2. at Athens, a resident alien, who paid a certain tax (μετοικίον), but enjoyed no civic rights, Lat. *inquilinus*, opp. to ἀστυς on the one hand, ξένος on the other, Thuc. 2. 13, Andoc. 3. 10; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 115, with the places there cited.

μετοικο-φύλαξ, ὁ, ἡ, overseer and guardian of the μέτοικοι, Xen. Vect. 2, 7.

μετοιχομαι, fut. -οιχήσομαι: Dep.:—to have gone after, to have gone in quest of, τοῦσδε μετοιχόμενος Il. 10. 111; κῆρυξ δὲ μετώχετο θεῖον αἰοιδόν Od. 8. 47: c. acc. rei, to seek for, Eur. I. T. 1332. 2. with hostile intent, to rush upon, to pursue, ὁ δ' Ἄβαντα μετώχετο Il. 5. 148. 3. to have gone among or through, ἀνὰ ἀστυ Od. 8. 7. 4. to have gone with, τίς τοι . . μετοιχομένη φάος οἴσει; 19. 24.

μετοιωνίζομαι, Dep. to effect an auspicious change in, procure happier omens for, τὰς τῆς πόλεως πράξεις Dinarch. 94. 5, cf. 101. 45.

μετοκλάζω, fut. αω, to keep changing from one knee to another, said of a coward crouching in ambush, Il. 13. 281, Anth. P. 9. 209.

μετοκωχή, ἡ, = μετοχή, Hesych.

μετολισθαίνω, to slip away, Tzetz.

μετονομάζω, to call by a new name, ἐκ τῶν αἰγέων .. αἰγίδας .. μετωνόμασαν colled them by a new name—αἰγίδες, Hdt. 4. 189; τὰς φυλάς μετωνόμασε (sc. Cleisthenes), Id. 5. 69;—Pass. to take or receive a new name, ἀντὶ Λυδῶν μετονομασθῆναι .. Τυρσηνοῦς Id. 1. 94; Βάττος μετωνομάσθη took the name of B., Id. 4. 155; ἢ .. ὄνομα ἀφροσύνη μετωνόμασται Thuc. 1. 122; καινῶς μετωνομασμένον new-fangled, Plat. Theaet. 180 A.

μετονομάσια, ἢ, a change of name, ap. Ath. 296 E.
μετόπη, ἢ, in Doric Architecture, Lat. *intertignium*, a metope, i. e. the interstice between two beam-ends (ὀπαί), which latter had the triglyphs carved upon them, the panel between two ὀπαί, Vitruv. 4. 2, Hesych.

μετόπιν, Adv., = μετόπισθε, Soph. Ph. 1189, Ap. Rh. 4. 1764; cf. κατόπιν, ὄπισ.

μετόπισθε, before a vowel or metri grat. —θεν, seldom elided μετόπισθ', Od. 22. 345; Adv., 1. of Place, from behind, backwards, back, often in Hom. (esp. Il.), and Hes. 2. of Time, after, afterwards, often in Hom.; παῖδες μετόπισθε λελειμμένοι the children left behind, Il. 24. 687; ἢ πρόσθ' ἢ μετόπισθεν Eur. Fr. 449. II. Prep. with gen., behind, Il. 9. 504, Od. 9. 539.

μετοπωρίζω, to be like autumn, Philo I. 13; mentioned as rare by Poll. 1. 62.

μετοπωρίνός, ἢ, ὄν, autumnal, νύκτες Thuc. 7. 87; ὁ μ. χρόνος Xen. Oec. 17. 12; ἀμεινον τὸ μ. μέλι Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 4;—neut. as Adv., μετοπωρινὸν δμβρεῖν Hes. Op. 413. [Cf. ὀπωρινός.]

μετόπωρον, τό, = φθινύπωρον, late autumn, Hipp. Aër. 283, Thuc. 7. 79; mentioned with ἔαρ, θέρος, χειμών, Arist. G. A. 5. 3. 35.

μετορμίζω, Ion. for μεθορμίζω, Hdt.

μετόρχιον, τό, (ὄρχος) the space between rows of vines or fruit-trees, Lat. *interordinium*, Ag. Pax 568, Fr. 168.

μετουσία, ἢ, participation, partnership, communion, μ. ἔχειν τινός Ag. Ran. 443, cf. Thesm. 152; σοὶ δὲ ἀρετῆς .. τίς μετουσία; Dem. 269. 26; μ. τοῦ πεδίου enjoyment, means of using, Lat. *coria*, τοῦ πεδίου Xen. Cyr. 8. 5. 23; τῶν δικαίων Dem. 199. 15; τὰς τῆς ἰσηγορίας καὶ τὰς τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἡμῖν μετουσίας ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, Dem. 555. 17; οἷς [ἔστι] ἢ μ. τοῦ σημείου C. I. (add.) 2891 b.

μετουσιαστικός, ἢ, ὄν, denoting participation: τὸ μ. in Gramm., a derivative adjective, παιδείος from παῖς.

μετοχέτευσις, ἢ, conveyance in a duct or channel, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 5, Galen.

μετοχετεύω, to convey water in οχεταί, Tzetz., etc.: metaph. in Pass. to be led away, ἀπὸ τῶν καλῶν Hdn. 1. 3.

μετοχή, ἢ, (μετέχω) a sharing, participation, communion, Hdt. 1. 144, Ep. Plat. 345 A; κατὰ μετοχὴν in virtue of union with something else, Arist. Metaph. 6. 4. 11; c. gen. participation in, καὶ θείων καὶ ἀνθρωπίνων πάντων C. I. 2556. 13, cf. 2554. 26. 2. in mod. Gr., land held in common. II. a participle, Dion. H. de Comp. 2, Eust. 138. 19, etc.

μετοχικός, ἢ, ὄν, participial, Eust. 32. 33., 138. 15, Phot.

μετόχιον, τό, (μετοχή) a community, monastery, Eccl.: μετοχιτής [ἴ], οὐ, ὁ, a monk, surname of several late authors.

μετοχλίξω, fut. ἴσω, to remove by a lever, hoist a heavy body out of the way, οὐ κέν τις .. οὐδέ μάλ' ἠβῶν, βεῖα μετοχλίσειεν Od. 23. 188; οὐδέ κ' ὀχῆας βεῖα μετοχλίσειε θυράων would he easily push back the bolts of the doors, Il. 24. 567.

μετοχμάζω, to carry elsewhere, Nonn. D. 1. 48.

μέτοχος, ὄν, (μετέχω, μετοχή), sharing in, partaking of, c. gen., τῆς συμφορῆς τὸ πλεῖν μέτοχος Hdt. 3. 52; μ. ἐλπίδων, τέχνης, etc., Eur. Ion 697, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D, al. II. as Subst. a partner, accomplice in, τοῦ φόνου Eur. H. F. 721, Antipho 123. 38; absol., Thuc. 8. 92. III. θεῶν μέτοχοι, of the demigods, Arist. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 458.

μετρέω, (μέτρον) to measure in any way: I. of Space, to measure, i. e. pass over, traverse, πέλαιος μέγα μετρήσασαν, like Lat. *mare* or *iter cursu metiri*, *emetiri*, Od. 3. 179; προτέρω μετρέειν (sc. θάλασσαν), to sail further, Ap. Rh. 2. 915, cf. 4. 1779; and in Med., ἀλα μετρήσασθαι Mosch. 2. 153;—Med., μετρούμενον ἴχνη τὰ κείνου measuring them with the eyes, Soph. Aj. 5;—Pass. to be measured, Aesch. Cho. 209; μακροὶ .. ἀν μετρηθεῖεν χρόνοι Soph. O. T. 561; to be measured round, surrounded, Dion. P. 197. II. of Number, Size, Worth, etc.; and so, 1. to count, Alcae. 137, Theocr. 16. 60, Anth. P. 4. 3, 56. 2. to measure, Lat. *metiri*, *mensurare*, τὴν γῆν ὀργυρίαι, σταδίοισι, etc., Hdt. 2. 6, cf. 6. 42; τῆ γαστρὶ μ. τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν to measure happiness by sensual enjoyments, Dem. 324. 25; μ. πορφύρα τὸ εὐδαιμον Luc. Nigr. 15, etc.; ὀπνικ' ἀν εἴκοσι ποδῶν μετροῦντι τὸ στοιχείον ἢ when you measure it, Eubul. Incert. 1. 7, cf. 9; ἀριθμεῖν καὶ μετρέειν Plat. Rep. 348 A; λογίσασθαι καὶ μετρήσαι Ib. 602 D;—Pass., Πόντος .. καὶ Ἑλλάσποντος οὕτω μοι μεμετρεῖται Hdt. 4. 86; μετρεῖσθαι πρὸς ἄλληλα Plat. Polit. 284 D, etc. 3. to measure out, τάλφιτ' ἐν ἀγορᾷ Ag. Eq. 1009, cf. Ach. 548; μ. πῶλοισι χόρτον Eur. Rhes. 772; τὸν σίτον τινι Dem. 1135. 5, cf. Ag. Ach. 1021; μετρέειν τὴν ἴσην to give measure for measure, Paus. 2. 18, 2; ἢ μετάδος ἢ μέτρησον ἢ τιμὴν λάβε lend by measure, Theopomp. Com. Καπηλ. 3;—Med. to have measured out to oneself, in buying or lending, εὖ μετρεῖσθαι παρὰ γείτονος to get good measure, from one's neighbour, Hes. Op. 347; τὰ ἀλφίτα παρ' ἡμέκτον μετρούμενοι Dem. 918. 11.

μετρηδόν, Adv. by measure, Nic. Al. 45. 2. in metre, Nonn. D. 7. 115. II. gradually, Id. 48. 340, as Gräfe for μετρηδόν.

μέτρημα, τό, a measured distance, Eur. Ion 1138. 2. a measure, allowance, dole, Eur. I. T. 954; a soldier's rations, Polyb. 6. 38, 3; his pay, Id. 9. 27, 11.

μέτρησις, ἢ, measuring, measurement, Hdt. 4. 99, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 2, Plat., etc.; pl., Id. Legg. 819 C.

μέτρησιον, verb. Adj. one must measure, Plat. Rep. 531 A.

μετρητής, οὐ, ὁ, (μετρέω) a measurer, Plat. de Justo 373 A. II. = ἀμφορεύς, at Athens the common liquid measure, holding 12 χόες or 144 κοτύλαι, about 9 gallons Engl., Philyll. Δωδ. 1, Dem. 1045. 7, Sosith. ap. Ath. 415 B;—the Aeginetan μ. was larger than the Att., prob. by $\frac{2}{3}$, v. Dict. of Antt.; the Maced. must have been smaller, v. Arist. H. A. 8. 9, 2;—the Roman amphora held $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Att. μετρητής.

μετρητικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for measuring, Plat. de Justo 373 D; μ. βάθους Id. Legg. 817 E; ἢ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of measuring, mensuration, Id. Prot. 357 D, al. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 4. 166.

μετρητός, ἢ, ὄν, measurable, opp. to ἀμετρος, Plat. Polit. 284 B, Legg. 820 C; μ. πρὸς ἄλληλα Ib. 819 E; πένθος οὐ μ. Eur. Bacch. 1244.

μετριάζω, to be moderate, keep measure, Soph. Ph. 1153, Thuc. 1. 76, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 8; τινὶ in a thing, Ib. 5. 11, 2 and 24; so, with a Prep., μ. ἐν ταῖς εὐπραξίαις Dem. 506. fin.; περὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα Plat. Legg. 784 E; πρὸς λύπην Id. Rep. 603 E; ἐπὶ τινι Luc. Imagg. 21; μ. ἐν τῷ προθύμῳ to shew but moderate zeal, Hdn. 8. 3. 2. to be in middling health, to be pretty well, Galen.; but also to be 'only middling,' to be unwell, Menand. Incert. 448, LXX (Neh. 2. 2). II. trans. to moderate, regulate, control, Lat. *moderari*, Plat. Legg. 692 B, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 2; μ. τὸ δίκαιον to temper strict justice, Dion. H. 13. 13.

μετριάω, v. sub μετριάω.

μετρικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for metre, metrical, ρυθμοί Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 5; ὁ μετρικός one learned in metres, Id. P. A. 2. 16, 15; τὰ -κά and ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), prosody, Id. Poët. 20, 4 sq.

μετριο-λόγος, ὄν, speaking moderately, Antipho ap. Poll. 2. 123.

μετριοπάθεια, ἢ, restrain over the passions, Plut. 2. 102 D.

μετριοπαθῶ, to be moderate, to bear reasonably with, τινι Ep. Hebr. 5. 2, cf. Philo I. 113., 2. 37 and 45, Joseph. A. J. 12. 3, 2.

μετριο-πάθης, ἔς, moderating one's passions, a Peripatetic word, opp. to the Stoic ἀπαθῆς, Diog. L. 5. 31; τὸ μετριοπαθῆς = μετριοπάθεια, Dion. H. 8. 61. Adv. -θῶς, App. Pun. 51.

μετριοποσία, ἢ, moderation in drinking, Suid.

μετριο-πότης, ὄν, moderate in drinking, Xen. Apol. 19;—Sup. μετριοποσίστατος Poll. 6. 20.

μέτριος, α, ὄν, also sometimes ος, ὄν, Plat. Tim. 59 D: (μέτρον):—within measure, moderate, and so, I. of Size, μ. ἄνδρες men of common height, Id. 2. 32; μ. πῆχυς the common cubit, Id. 1. 178; so of Time, μ. μήκος λόγων a moderately long speech, Plat. Prot. 338 B; μ. χρόνον Id. Rep. 460 E, etc. II. of Number, few, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 12. III. mostly of Degree, holding to the mean, moderate, Lat. *modestus*, ἔργα Hes. Op. 304; μέτριον νῦν ἔπος εὐχου Aesch. Supp. 1060; μ. Ἀφροδίτα, χάρις Eur. I. A. 543, 555; σίτος μετριώτατος Xen. Lac. 1, 3;—often of a mean or middle course or state, opp. to a high or low estate, Trag., etc.; τὸ μέτριον the mean, Lat. *aurea mediocritas*, Soph. O. C. 1212, cf. Plat. Legg. 716 C, etc.; so, τὰ μέτρια Eur. Med. 125; εἶη δ' ἔμοιγε μέτρια Id. Ion 632; μετρίων δέεσθαι Hdt. 4. 84; τὰ μ. κεκτηῖσθαι Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 22; μ. καὶ δίκαια Ag. Nub. 1137; μέτρια πράττειν Menand. Ἀδελφ. 9;—so, μ. φιλία a friendship not too great, Eur. Hipp. 253; μετρίων λέκτρων μετρίων δὲ γάμων .. κύρσαι θνητοῖσιν ἄριστον Id. Fr. 505; μ. ἐσθῆτι χρῆσθαι common dress, Thuc. 1. 6; μετρία φυλακῆ not in strict custody, Id. 4. 30; βίος μ. καὶ βέβαιος Plat. Rep. 466 B; μ. σχῆμα modest apparel, Id. Gorg. 511 E; μετρίαν οὐσίαν κεκτηῖσθαι, of the middle classes, Arist. Pol. 4. 6, 2; οἱ μέτριοι common men, the common sort, Dem. 228. 20; so, τὸ μ. Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 4;—also, ὅσον οἰόμεθα μέτριον εἶναι πειν just sufficient, Plat. Phaedo 117 B. 2. moderate, tolerable, οἷς μὴ μέτριος αἰὼν Soph. Ph. 179; ἀπὸ τῶν μ. ἐπ' ἀμήχανον ἄλλος Id. El. 140; μ. ἄχθος Eur. Alc. 884; κακά Id. Tro. 717; also, μ. ἦν χειμῶν φέρειν Ib. 683; μετρίων δέεσθαι to make a moderate request, Hdt. 4. 84; τυγχάνειν τῶν μετρίων Lys. 114. 34; τὰ μ. tolerable terms, ap. Dem. 283. 6; ἐπὶ μετρίοις Thuc. 4. 22; μηδὲν μ. λέγειν nothing fair and temperate, Plat. Theaet. 181 B; μετριοπάτη ἢ δημοκρατία least intolerable, Arist. Pol. 4. 2, 2. 3. of Persons, moderate in desires and the like, modest, temperate, Eur. Hel. 1105, Ar. Pl. 245; μετριοτέρω ἐς τὰ πολιτικά Thuc. 6. 89; μέτρ. πρὸς τὰς ἡδονάς Plat. Legg. 816 B; πρὸς δίαίταν Aeschin. 78. 4; ἐν τῷ σίτῳ Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 17; later esp. of moderation in love, Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 132 A;—also, moderate, fair, virtuous, Theogn. 615, and often in Plat.; a favourite word in democratic states, μ. καὶ φιλόανθρωπος Dem. 574. 15; μ. ἐαυτὸν παρέχειν Id. 559. 2;—μ. πρὸς τοὺς ὑπηκόους mild towards .., Thuc. 1. 77. 4. proportionate, fitting, μισθὸς μ. τοῖς σῶφροσι Plat. Tim. 18 B; μ. λόγοι Xen. Symp. 8, 3. B. Adv. μετρίως, moderately, within due limits, λέγειν Hdt. 2. 161; in due measure, neither exaggerating nor depreciating, fairly, εἰπεῖν Thuc. 2. 35; μ. διαλέγεσθαι περὶ τίνος Isocr. 269 A, cf. Plat. Rep. 518 B; μ. ἔχειν to be in due proportion, neither too much nor little, Id. Theaet. 191 D; μ. ἔχειν τοῦ βίου to be moderately well off, Hdt. 1. 32;—Comp. μετριοτέρον (infra 3), but also -ωτέρως, Arist. H. A. 7. 9, 3; Sup. -ώτατα, Thuc. 6. 88, etc. 2. enough, μετρίως κεχόρευται Ag. Nub. fin.; μ. εἰρημένα πρὸς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀνάγκην Id. Eccl. 969; moderately, pretty well, Plat. Legg. 936 B, Dem. 70. 21; τινός for a thing, Hdt. 1. 32, Plat. Euthyd. 305 D. 3. modestly, temperately, χαίρειν Eur. I. A. 921, cf. H. F. 709; ἀποκρίνεσθαι Xen. An. 2. 3, 30; μ. βεβιωκέναι Lys. 145. 40; (but, μ. διάγειν to be moderately, i. e. poorly, off, Xen. Hier. 1, 8); πενθεῖν μ. Antiph. Ἀφροδίτ. 2; φέρειν Polyb. 3. 85, 9;—on fair terms, μ. ξυναλλαγῆναι Thuc. 4. 19, cf. 20; in a fair spirit, Plat. Theaet. 161 B, 179 A; v. sub ὀργάζω;—Comp., μετριοτέρον πρὸς τινὰ φρονεῖν Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 7. II. the neut. μέτριον and μέτρια are also used as Adv., μέτριον ἔχειν Plat. Legg. 846 C; μέτρια βασανισθῆναι Id. Soph. 237 B;—also with Art., τὸ μέτριον ἀποκοιμηθῆναι Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 26; τὰ μέτρια διαφέρεισθαι Thuc. 4. 19, cf. 8. 84.

μετρίσιτος, *ov*, moderate in eating, Poll. 6. 28, 34.
 μετρίσιτος, *ητος*, *η*, moderation, Lat. *modestia*, Thuc. 1. 38, Plat. Rep. 560 D, Philyll. Δωδ. 1; *η* του βίου μ. Aeschin. 85. 6; μ. των σιτων moderation in . . . Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 17; so, μ. περι τι, εν τινι Def. Plat. 411 E, 412 B: in pl. the middle course, Isocr. 21 C, 43 B. 2. a modification in the way of doing a thing, Hipp. Offic. 740. II. a middle condition, Lat. *mediocritas*, Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 7; in pl., αι μ. του βίου Ib. 5. 11, 33. III. proportion, size, Aesop. 204 b. Halm.
 μετριο-τροφία, *η*, a moderate way of living, Theod. Stud.
 μετριο-φρονέω, to think modestly, to be moderate, Jo. Chryst., etc.
 μετριοφροσύνη, *η*, modesty, Simplic. in Epict. 249, and Eccl., who also use the Adj. μετρίσιτων.
 μετρίσιω, = μετρίσιω, in the contr. Dor. form μετρίσιω, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 45; μετρίσιμεναι Ib. 5774. 22, 28; cf. Theognost. Can. 146. 23; —but these forms may belong to μετρίσιω.
 μετρο-ειδής, *εσ*, like metre, metrical, cited from Dem. Phal.
 μέτρον, τό, (v. fin.) that by which anything is measured: 1. a measure or rule, μέτρον εν χειρσιν έχοντες Il. 12. 422; εν μέτροισι ταμών δόνακας h. Hom. Merc. 47; πάντ' άνδρα πάντων χρημάτων μ. είναι is a measure of all things, Plat. Theat. 183 B, cf. Arist. Metaph. 9. 1, 20; μ. αυτῶ ούχ η ψυχή, άλλ' ο νόμος Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 18. 2. a measure of content, whether solid or liquid, δῶκεν μέθρ, χίλια μέτρα Il. 7. 471; είκοσι δ' έστω μέτρα . . . άλφίτου Od. 2. 355; ύδατος δνα είκοσι μέτρα χεύε 9. 209, cf. Il. 23. 268, 741; —so that Homer's μέτρον seems to have been of definite size: —so also in Hes. Op. 348, 598, Hdt., and Att.; μέτροισι καὶ σταθομοῖς by measure and weight, Decret. ap. Andoc. 11. 25; in the widest sense, either weight or measure, Φείδωνος του τὰ μέτρα ποιήσαντος Πελοποννησίοισι Hdt. 6. 127; μ. οίνηρά, σιτηρά Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 2; cf. μετρονόμος. 3. any space measured or measurable, measure, length, size, in pl. dimensions, μέτρα κελεύθου the length of the way, Od. 4. 389; μέτρον ὄρμου, periph. for ὄρμος, 13. 101; so, μέτρα θαλάσσης Hes. Op. 646, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47; άστρων μέτρα Soph. Fr. 379; διέχει . . . μέτρον εξήκοντα σταδίου Thuc. 8. 95; είδέναι τι μέτρον καὶ τόπω Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 3; εντός μέτρων τετμημένον μέταλλον Hyperid. Eux. 44: —hence also, μέτρον ἡβης full measure, i. e. the prime, of youth, like τέλος, Il. 11. 225, Hes. Op. 131, Theogn. 1119; σοφίης μέτρον full measure of wisdom, Solon 12. 52; μέτρα μορφῆς one's size and shape, Eur. Alc. 1063: —such phrases as μέτρα ὀπώρης, βίου, έτέων are later, Jac. Ep. Ad. 651. 2, cf. Arat. 464, 730.—In Hdt. 2. 33, τῷ Ἰστροῦ εκ των αυτών μέτρων ὀρμάται, the sense seems to be, [the Nile] starts from a point measuring the same distance [to its mouth] with the Ister, v. Schweigh. Lex. Hdt. 4. a fit or proper measure, due measure or limit, proportion, μέτρα φυλάσσεισθαι Hes. Op. 692; χρη κατ' αυτὸν παντός ὀραν μέτρον Pind. P. 2. 64; μέτρα μὲν γνώμα διώκων, μέτρα δὲ καὶ κατέχων Id. 1. 6. 103; κατὰ μέτρον Hes. Op. 718; πίνειν υπὲρ μέτρον Theogn. 498; προστιθεῖς μέτρον Aesch. Cho. 797; τί μ. κακότητος έφν; Soph. El. 236; μέτρον έχει have a moderating power, Plat. Legg. 836 A; πλέον μέτρον Id. Rep. 621 A; μ. έχειν Id. Legg. 957 A; but, μέτρα επιτιθέναι to add means (of guiding or driving), Pind. O. 13. 27, ubi v. Donalds. (20); —μέτρον = μετρίσιω, Pind. P. 8. 111; μέτρον πίνειν (v. άμετρί) Alciphro 3. 32. II. metre, Ar. Nub. 638, 641, etc.; opp. to μέλος (music) and ρυθμός (time), Plat. Gorg. 502 C; εις μέτρα τιθέναι to put into verse, Id. Legg. 669 D; τὰ εν μέτρον πεποιημένα έπη Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 21. 2. a verse, metrical line, Plat. Lys. 205 A. (Hence μετρίσιω, μετρίσιος, etc.; cf. Skt. mā, mā-mi, mi-mē (metior), māt-ram (mensura); Lat. met-are, met-iri, mens-a, mens-ura; Lith. mat-ūti (metiri), mét-as (tempus, annus): —v. sub μήν, mensis.)
 μετρο-νόμοι, οί, fifteen officers who inspected the weights and measures, (acc. to Böckh. P. E. 1. 67) ten in Athens itself and five in Piræeus, Dinarch. ap. Suid., Arist. Fr. 412: —their attendants were called προ-μετρηταί.
 μετρο-ποιέω, to make by measure, Hermes. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1098. II. to make verses, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 229 B.
 μετροποιία, *η*, = μέτρον II, Longin. Fr. 3. 9.
 μετωνύμια, *η*, (μετά, ὄνομα) change of name: in Rhetoric, the use of one word for another, metonymy, Vit. Hom. 25, Quiatil. 8. 6, 23.
 μετωνύμικός, *η*, ὄν, of or like metonymy, τρόπος E. M. 460. 43. Adv. —κως, Suid.
 μετωπαδόν, Adv., =sq., Opp. C. 2. 65.
 μετωπηδόν, Adv. with front-foremost; of ships, forming a close front, in line, Virgil's *unctis frontibus*, Hdt. 7. 100; opp. to επί κέρως (in column), Thuc. 2. 90; μ. ποιείσθαι την έφοδον Polyb. 11. 22, 10.
 μετωπιαῖος, *α*, *ον*, on or of the forehead, Galen.
 μετωπιαῖος, *ου*, ὄ, having a broad or high forehead, Poll. 2. 43.
 μετωπίδιος, *ον*, = μετωπιαῖος, Anth. P. 9. 543; v. Lob. Phryn. 557.
 μετώπιον, τό, = μέτωπον, the forehead, Il. 11. 95., 16. 739. 2. a bandage for the forehead, Galen. 18. 803, etc. II. an aromatic Egyptian ointment, Diosc. 1. 71, cf. 39, Ath. 688 F; cf. νέτωπον.
 μετωπίς, *ιδος*, *η*, a headband, Hesych.
 μέτωπον, τό, (μετά, ὤψ) properly the space between the eyes (Arist. H. A. 1, 8), the brow, forehead, front, often in Hom., etc.; ὄ δὲ προσιόντα [ήλασεν] μέτωπον, ρινός υπὲρ πυμάτης Il. 13. 615; v. sub άνασπάω 6, χαλάω 1. 2; mostly of men, but of a horse in 23. 454, cf. Soph. El. 727; of a boar, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8; of a dog, Id. Cyn. 4, 1: —also in pl. of a single person, Od. 6. 107, Eur. Hel. 1568, etc.; cf. άνασπάω II, χαλάω 1. 2: —Etna is called the μέτωπον of Sicily by Pind. P. 1. 57. II. the front or face of anything, of a wall or building, Hdt. 1. 178., 2. 124; ἐπὶ δέκα σταδίου . . . μ. έκαστον measuring 10 stades on each face, Id. 9. 15: the front or front-line of an army, fleet, etc.,

Aesch. Pers. 720, etc.; εις μ. στήναι to stand in line, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 2; ἐπὶ μετώπου διέναι opp. to ἐπὶ κέρως or κέρως (in column), Ib. 3; εν μετώπω καθιστάναι, παρατάξασθαι Ib. 4, Hell. 2. 1, 23. 2. the margin of a book, Galen.
 μετωπο-σκόπος, *ον*, observing the forehead, judging of men by their foreheads, Clem. Al. 261, cf. Plin. 33. 11, Sueton. Tit. 2.
 μετωπο-σώφρων, *ον*, with modest countenance, Aesch. Supp. 198, e conj. Pors.
 μεῦ, Ep. and Ion. gen. of ἐγώ.
 μέχρη, and μέχρης (v. άχρι sub fin.): —properly an Adv., to a given point, but so used only in Prose and before a Prep. like Lat. *usque*, μέχρη πρὸς . . . Plat. Tim. 25 B, Criti. 118 A: —so also before Adv. of Place or Time, μ. ενταῦθα Id. Soph. 222 A, al.; μ. δεῦρο του λόγου Id. Symp. 217 E; μ. ὅποι . . . Id. Gorg. 487 C; οὔτω μέχρη πόρρω Dem. 282. 4; μ. τότε Thuc. 8. 24; μ. τὰ νῦν Plat. Legg. 686 B. II. Prep. c. gen. even to, as far as, 1. of Place, μέχρη θάλασσης Il. 13. 143; μ. του γούνατος Hdt. 2. 80; μ. τῆς πόλεως Thuc. 6. 96, cf. Xen. An. 1. 7, 6, al. 2. of Time, τέο μέχρη; i. e. τινός μέχρη χρόνου; Lat. *quousque*? how long? Il. 24. 128; and so in Prose, μέχρη τούτου Hdt. 1. 4; μέχρη οὔ; μέχρη ὅσου; Id. 8. 3, al.; μ. τοσούτου, έως αν . . . Thuc. 1. 90; μ. τούτου, . . . μέχρη αν βηθῶσιν Dinarch. 101. fin., cf. Plat. Phaedo 81 D; with the Art., τὸ μ. ἐμεῦ up to my time, Hdt. 3. 10., 5. 114; μ. τῆς εκείνου ζῆς till the end of his life, 3. 160; μ. ἡμερέων επτά 6. 12; μέχρη Πυθίων Thuc. 5. 1. 3. of Measure or Degree, μ. του δικαίου so far as consists with right, Id. 3. 82; μ. του δυνατου Plat. Rep. 498 E; μ. υγιείας, μ. ἡδονῆς Ib. 559 A, etc. 4. in Numbers it expresses a round sum, up to, about, nearly, Lat. *ad*, sometimes without altering the case of the Subst., τοὺς μέχρη λ' έτη γεγονότας Aeschin. 45. 35; τοὺς μέχρη έτων λ' εξίεναι Apollod. Car. Γραμμ. 1. 19: —hence, like Lat. *citra*, just short of, μέχρη κόρου μετρίσθαι Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 5. 5. in Ion., μέχρη οὔ is sometimes used like the simple μέχρη, μέχρη οὔ ὀκτὼ πύργων Hdt. 1. 181; μέχρη οὔ τροπέων των θερινέων 2. 19; μ. δευ πληθῶρης άγορῆς 2. 173; cf. Herm. Vig. n. 251. III. as a Conjunct. so long as, until, until that, with Indic., μέχρη μὲν ὤρεον, with δὲ in apodosis, Hdt. 4. 3; μέχρη έως έγένετο Plat. Symp. 220 D; μ. σκότος έγένετο Xen. An. 4. 2, 4; μ. δυνατόν ην Id. Hell. 1. 1, 6: —μέχρη ποτέ, with indicat. pres., Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 689. 2. μέχρη αν is of course foll. by the subj., Id. An. 1. 4, 13., 2. 3, 24; μέχρη αν ζῶσιν πονεῖν Menand. Incert. 93; rarely without αν, μ. τουτο ιδωμεν Hdt. 4. 119; μ. πλοῦς γένηται Thuc. 1. 137; μ. οὔ τι δόξη Id. 3. 28; —μέχρη (not —) αν occurs in prose Inscr., C. I. 2360. 17, al.
 μέχρηπερ or μέχρη περ, Conj. so long as, μ. περ η του θεου φύσις . . . εξήρκει Plat. Criti. 120 D; μ. πέρ αν, with subj., Id. Soph. 259 A, al.
 μή (Skt. mā), *ποτ*, is the negative of the will and thought, as οὔ of fact and statement; μή rejects, οὔ denies; μή is relative, οὔ absolute; μή subjective, οὔ objective. The same differences hold for all compds. of μή and οὔ. Notice, however, that the negative of the Inf. or Partic. may be μή, not only when the Inf. or Partic. can be resolved into a construction that requires μή, but even where we should expect οὔ, v. infr. A. 5, B. 4 and 5; and in later Greek the use of μή was carried further than in classic times, v. Cobet V. LL. pp. 315, 316.—The uses of μή will be considered under three heads, in Independent sentences, in Dependent clauses, in Questions.
 A. In INDEPENDENT sentences, used in expressions of will or wish, command, entreaty, warning, 1. with Imperat. Pres., implying a continued prohibition, with 2 pers., μή μ' έρέθιζε Il. 1. 32, al.; 3 pers., μή μεν πειράτω 9. 345, etc.: —more rarely with Imper. Aor., μή ενθεο . . . τιμή 4. 410, cf. Od. 24. 248; but very rare in Att., as Ar. Thesm. 870; 3 pers., μή τις άκουσάτω Od. 16. 301, Pind. O. 8. 55, P. 5. 23, Aesch. Pr. 712, Th. 1036, Soph. Aj. 1181; Imper. Pf. 3 pers., μή τις ὀπίσσω τετράφθω Il. 12. 172; or 2 pers. when pf. = pres., μή κεκράγατε Ar. Vesp. 415. 2. with Subj., in which case the 2 pers. of the aor. is most common in Hom., implying a specific prohibition and warning, μή δή μ' . . . έάσης Il. 5. 684, cf. 6. 265, Aesch. Pr. 583, al.; 3 pers., μή ματεύση θεός γενέσθαι Pind. O. 5. 24: —the Subj. Pres. with μή is more than doubtful, 2 pers., μή κάμνης Eur. 1. A. 1143 (1. κάμης); 3 pers., μή τις οίηται = μή οίώμεθα Plat. Legg. 861 E, cf. Epin. 989 B: —under this head may be ranged also the hortative Subj. used to supply the 1 pers. of the Imper., —pres., μή ἴομεν (= ἴωμεν) Il. 12. 216, etc.; μή διώκωμεν Hdt. 8. 109, etc.; aor., μή πάθωμεν Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 11, etc.: —so the rare poet. 1 sing., μή σε . . . κίχαιω Il. 1. 26, cf. 21. 475., 22. 123, Soph. O. C. 174: —all cases in which μή is used with the Subj. may be compared with those in which it follows such words as ὕρα, v. infr. B. 7. 3. with Fut. Indic., a dub. usage; in Il. 15. 115, μή νῦν μοι νεμεσήσεται, this is Ep. for νεμεσήσεται; in Lys. 182. 33, Dem. 659. 16, δώσετε, βουλήσασθε stand for the Imperat., cf. Ar. Pl. 488; in Soph. Aj. 572, μή is due to the construction carried on with ὕπως. 4. μή is used with the Opt. to express a wish that a thing may not happen, sometimes with pres., & μή κραινοι τύχη Aesch. Theb. 426, cf. Ag. 341, Eum. 938; more freq. with aor., μή σε γ' εν άμφιάλω Ἰθάκη βασιλήα Κρονίαν ποιήσειε Od. 1. 386, cf. 403; to this may be referred Il. 613, which is well explained by Merry ad l.: —in Od. 4. 684–5, the negat. belongs solely to the Partic., here also see Merry ad l. b. in wishes that refer to past events and therefore cannot be fulfilled, the Indic. is used, μή ὄφελος λίσσεσθαι Il. 9. 698, cf. Od. 11. 548; μή ποτ' ὄφελον λιπεῖν την Σκῦρον Soph. Ph. 969; είτε μή ποτ' είδόμεν O. T. 1217, cf. Eur. 1. A. 69, 70, Cycl. 186, 187, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 3. 5. in vows and oaths μή is sometimes used in an independent clause, where οὔ would be more regular, ἴστω Ζεύς . . . μή μὲν τοῖς ἴπποισιν άνήρ έποχήσεται άλλος Il. 10. 330; ἴστω νῦν τότε γαῖα . . . μή

.. Ποσειδάων .. πημαίνει Τρώας 15. 41;—so in Att., *μή* τὴν Ἀφροδίτην .., *μή* ἐγὼ σ' ἀφήσω Ar. Eccl. 1000, cf. Av. 195, Lys. 917. 6. with the Infinitive. a. when this is used as an Imperat., *μή* δὴ μοι ἀπόπροθεν ἰσχύμεν ἵππους Il. 17. 501; *μή* πρὶν ἐπ' ἠέλιον δῦναι 2. 413. 7. *μή* is often found without a Verb, as in hasty answers, εἰ χρῆ, θανούμαι. Answ. *μή* σὺ γε (sc. θάνης), Soph. O. C. 1441; ἀπελθε νῦν. Answ. *μή* ἀλλά (sc. γενέσθω) nay but! Ar. Ach. 458;—so *μή* γε, *μή* μοί γε, *μή* μέ γε, *μή* πω γε often in Trag. and Com.:—so also in curt expressions, *μή* τριβὰς ἔτι (sc. ποιείσθε) Soph. Ant. 577; *μή* μοι σὺ none of that to me! Eur. Med. 964; *μή* μοι πρόφασιν no excuses! Ar. Ach. 345; *μή* μοί γε μύθους Id. Vesp. 1179;—so also *μή* γάρ, etc.

B. In DEPENDENT clauses: 1. with the Final Conjunctions *ἵνα*, *ὅπως*, *ὡς*, *ὅφρα* (poët.) (v. *ἵνα* B. I. 1. h, *ὅπως* B), *ἵνα* *μή* Il. 19. 349, al.; *ὅπως* *μή* Dem. 814. 20, al.; *ὡς* *μή* Il. 8. 37, Aesch. Pr. 53, al.; *ὅφρα* *μή* Il. 1. 118, al.;—so also with *ὅπως* *ἄν* and *ὡς* *ἄν*, *that* so, *ὅπως* *ἄν* .. *μή* Ar. Vesp. 178, Plat. Gorg. 481 A; *ὡς* *ἄν* .. *μή* Od. 4. 749, Hdt. 1. 5;—but, b. *μή* often stands alone=*ἵνα* *μή*, ἀπόστιχε *μή* τι νοήση Ἥρη Il. 1. 522, cf. 587; λίσσεσθαι .., *μή* οἱ .. χολώσαιο φρένα κούρη Od. 6. 147; fut. Ind. and aor. Subj. in consecutive clauses, Ar. Eccl. 494;—so after *ὅπως* with fut. Indic., and v. *ὅπως* A. I. 1. h. 2. in the protasis of conditional sentences (for the exceptions v. οὐ B. 5. 2), after *εἰ* (Ep. al), *εἰ* κε (αἰ κε), *εἰ* ἄν, ἦν, ἔάν, ἄν and temporal conjunctions used conditionally, as *ἐπειδάν*, ἄταν, etc.; v. εἰ VI. 4. a, b;—*ὅτε* *μή* often equivalent to *εἰ* *μή*, v. sub *ὅτε*; so, *ὅτι* *μή* Hdt. 1. 18, Thuc. 4. 26, etc.; *ὅσον* *μή* Plat. Phaedo 67 A. 3. causal Conjunctions, *ὅτι*, *διότι*, which regularly take *οὐ* in classic Greek, often take *μή* in the later language, Luc. D. Mort. 21. 2, D. D. 2. 1; *ἐπεὶ* *μή* Id. Hist. Conscr. 3, etc.;—so also after *ὅτι* and *ὡς*=*quod*, *that*, Ib. 29, D. D. 20. 10. 4. in relat. clauses, when they imply a condition or generality, *ὅς* δὲ *μή* εἶδέ κω τὴν καννάβιδα *whoever* .., Hdt. 4. 74; *ὃ* *μή* κελεύσει Ζεὺς *such a thing as* .., Aesch. Eum. 618, cf. 661, 899; with Indic., *λέγονθ' ἂ* *μή* δεῖ *such things as one ought not*, Soph. Ph. 583; *λόγους τοιούτους οἷς σὺ* *μή* τέρπει κλύων Id. Ant. 691; *ὅπου* *μή* ἠθέλησεν Antipho 112, cf. Isocr. 68 B;—more commonly with Subj., *ὅ* *μή* ἄλλοι ἀσσητήρες ἐώσω Od. 4. 165, al.; esp. with *ἄν*, Soph. O. T. 281; with Opt., *ἂ* *μή* σαφῶς εἰδείη Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 19, etc.; not often with Opt. and *ἄν*, Plat. Phileb. 20 A, Legg. 839 A, 872 D. 5. with the Infinitive. a. everywhere from Homer on, except after Verbs of saying and thinking (*oratio obliqua*), and even then sometimes, v. inf. C.:—so after *ὥστε* or *ὡς*, *ὥστε* *μή* φρονεῖν Aesch. Pers. 725, etc.; except when the Inf. represents Indic. or Opt., as in *oratio obliqua*, Hdt. 3. 105, Lys. 149, 44, Dem. 320. 6, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 6;—always when the Inf. takes the Article, τὸ *μή* προμαθεῖν Pind. O. 8. 60; τὸ *μάμελεῖν* μάθε Aesch. Eum. 85, cf. 749, Pr. 624; *λείπομαι ἐν τῷ* *μή* δύνασθαι (though here ἐν τῷ *μή* δ. = *ὅτι* οὐ δύναμαι) Soph. O. C. 496. b. by an apparent pleonasm after Verbs of negative result signifying *to refuse*, *forbid*, *deny*, *oppose*, *disbelieve*, *hinder*, *deprive*, and the like, *ὃ* δ' ἀναίνατο *μηδὲν* ἐλέσθαι Il. 18. 500 (without *μή* lb. 450); so after *ἀντιδικεῖν* Lys. 104. 17; *ἀντιλέγειν* Isae. 48. 3; *ἀπαγορεύειν* and *ἀπειπεῖν* Antipho 133. 27, Andoc. 30. 13, Dem., etc.; *ἀπαυδᾶν* Ar. Eq. 1072; *ἀπειργεῖν* Eur. Hel. 1559, al. (without *μή* Soph. Aj. 70); *ἀπιστεῖν* Thuc. 4. 40; *ἀπογιγνώσκειν* Lys. 95. 4; *ἀποστερεῖσθαι* Antipho 119. 22; *ἀπατρέπεσθαι* Id. 133; *ἀρνεῖσθαι* and *ἐξαρνον γενέσθαι* Ar. Eq. 572, Hdt. 3. 67; *ἐναντιοῦσθαι* Plat. Apol. 32 B; *ἔχειν* Hdt. 1. 158, etc.; *παύειν* (where the Part. is more freq.), Ar. Ach. 634; *κωλύειν* Eur. Phoen. 1269, etc.;—but the Inf. often follows such Verbs without *μή*, Soph. O. T. 129, Eur. Alc. 11, I. T. 507, etc.; cf. *μή* οὐ II:—in these cases the Art. often precedes *μή*, τὸ δὲ *μή* ληλατήσασαι .. ἔσχε τόδε Hdt. 5. 101; *ἐξομνύειν* τὸ *μή* εἰδέναι Soph. Ant. 535; *εἴργειν* τὸ *μή* .., Thuc. 3. 1, etc.;—the Art. may also be in gen., *ἔχειν τοῦ* *μή* .. Xen. An. 3. 5, 71; *ἐμποδῶν* γίγνεσθαι τοῦ *μή* .. Id. Cyr. 2. 4, 23. c. after Verbs of saying and thinking (*oratio obliqua*) the regular negat. is *οὐ*; but when these Verbs involve an action of will, as in Verbs signifying *to swear*, *aver*, *pledge*, *believe*, and the like, the neg. is as regularly *μή*;—so, after *ὕμνουμι*, Il. 9. 133, Od. 5. 179, Hdt. 1. 165., 2. 179, Ar. Vesp. 1047, 1281, etc.; *μαρτυρῶ* Lys. 109. 16, Dem. 1106. 4, etc.; *ὁμολογῶ* Plat. Prot. 336 B, Conv. 202 B, Phaedo 93 D, etc.; *ἐγγυῶμαι* Pind. O. 11. 18, Plat. Prot. 336 D; *πέπεισμαι* Id. Apol. 37 A, etc.; *πιστεύω* Andoc. 1. 2, Xen. An. 1. 9, 8, etc.; and occasionally with other Verbs, *φημί* Id. Mem. 1. 2, 39, Plat. Theat. 155 A; *ἐρῶ*=*δοῦμαι* Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 18; *νομίζω* Ib. 7. 5, 59.—This use of *μή* (with Verbs of saying and thinking) becomes very common in later Greek, e. g. Luc. Mort. Peregr. 44, Alex. 48, etc. 6. with the Participle, when it can be resolved into a conditional clause, *μή* *δπενείκας*=*εἰ* *μή* ἀπὴννεκε Hdt. 4. 64; *μή* θέλων=*εἰ* *μή* θέλεις Aesch. Pr. 504; *μή* δολώσαντος θεοῦ=*εἰ* *μή* ἐδόλωσε Id. Ag. 273; *μή* δρῶν=*εἰ* *μή* δρῶν Soph. O. T. 77, etc.;—so in a general or characteristic sense, *διδασκέ μ' ὡς* *μή* εἰδάτα=*ut* *qui nihil sciam*, Soph. O. C. 1154, cf. O. T. 1110, Ant. 1063-4; *τίς* πρὸς ἀνδρὸς *μή* βλέποντος ἀρκείας; *οὐ* *ἕχο* *scēs* *not*, Id. O. C. 73; in this sense often with the Art., *ὃ* *μή* λεύσων Id. Tr. 829; *ὃ* *μή* δουλεύσας Plat. Legg. 762 E; τῷ *μή* εἰργασμένῳ Antipho 137. 9; τὸν .. *μή* φροντίσαντα Lycurg. 151. 24, cf. 153. 30, etc.;—with the Partic. after *θαυμάζω*, where *εἰ* would be used for *ὅτι* (cf. εἰ A. v), *μή* παρὼν θαυμάζεται=*εἰ* *μή* πάρεστι Soph. O. T. 289, etc.; *ἄθλια* πάσχω *μή* μόνον .. βιαζόμενος Antipho 116. 40;—in later Greek the causal use is very common, Luc. Dial. Mer. 12, 4., 15, 3.—After Verbs of knowing and showing, the neg. of the Partic. is properly *οὐ*, but *μή* appears in Soph. Ph. 79, O. C. 656, 797, 1122, Eur. Tro. 970, Thuc. 1. 76., 2. 17. 7. the use of *μή* with abstract Nouns is the same as with the Partic., *δίκαια* καὶ *μή* *δίκαια* Aesch. Cho. 78; τὰ *μή* *δίκαια*=*ἂ* *ἄν* *μή* ἢ *δίκαια* Id. Eum.

432, etc.; τὸ *μή* *νδικον* Soph. O. T. 682; τὸ *μή* *καλόν* Id. Ant. 370; ἢ *μή* *μπειρία*=τὸ *μή* *ἔχειν* *ἐμπειρίαν* want of experience, Ar. Eccl. 115; ἢ *μή* *ἐπιτροπή* Plat. Legg. 965 C; cf. οὐ A. I. b. so with Adjs. and Advs., *νίκης* *μή* *κακῆς* Aesch. Eum. 903, cf. Theb. 411; τῷ *φρονούντι* *μή* *καλῶς* Id. Pr. 1012, cf. Ag. 349, 927. 8. after Verbs expressing *fear*, *anxiety*, *apprehension* (cf. *μή* οὐ): a. when the thing feared is fut., mostly with Subj.; with pres. Subj., *shall be* or *shall prove to be*, *δεινῶς* *ἀθυμῶ* *μή* *βλέπων* ὁ *μάντις* ἢ Soph. O. T. 747, cf. Ant. 1114, Plat. Prot. 314 A; more often with aor., *δέδοικα* .. *μή* *σε* *παρείπη* Il. 1. 555, cf. 9. 244, 13. 745; with pf., *shall have been* or *shall prove to have been*, *δέδοικα* *μή* *περαιτέρω* *πεπραγμέν'* ἢ *μοι* Soph. Tr. 663, cf. Ph. 494, Hdt. 3. 119., 4. 140, etc. b. with Opt. for Subj., according to the sequence of moods and tenses; pres. Opt., Soph. Tr. 482, Xen. An. 1. 10, 9; aor., Od. 11. 635, etc.; pf., Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10:—the fut. Indic. is also found Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 6, Plat. Phileb. 13 A, Crat. 393 C; and fut. Opt. in *oratio obliqua*, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 27, Mem. 1. 2, 7, Plat. Euthyphro 15 E; so also Opt. with *ἄν*, Soph. Tr. 631, Xen. Vect. 4, 41. c. when the action is present or past, the Indic. is used, *ὄρα* *μή* *πῆμα* *σαντῆ* *τίθης* (v. l. *τιθῆς*) Soph. El. 581, cf. Eur. Ion 1525, Ar. Nub. 493, Plat. Lach. 196 C; *ὄρα* *μή* *παίζων* *ἔλεγεν* Id. Theat. 145 B, cf. Eur. Hel. 119; *φοβούμεθα* *μή* *ἀμφοτέρων* *ἡμαρτήκαμεν* Thuc. 3. 53, cf. Eur. Or. 209, Plat. Lys. 218 D; *δεῖδω* *μή* *δὴ* *πάντα* *θεὰ* *νημερτέα* *εἶπεν* Od. 5. 300. d. the Indic. and Subj. appear in consecutive clauses, Eur. Phoen. 93. 9. without a Verb expressed to make a polite suggestion of fear, apprehension, hesitation, *perhaps*, *μή* *ἀγροικότερον* ἢ *τὸ* *ἀληθὲς* *εἰπεῖν* Plat. Gorg. 462 E, cf. Theat. 188 D, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 11, al.

C. In QUESTIONS: I. Direct questions, a. which expect or anticipate a negat. answer, *surely not*, *you don't mean to say that* .., Lat. *num?* whereas with *αὐ* an affirm. answer is expected, Lat. *nonne?* *ἄρ' οὐ* *τέθνηκε*; *surely he is dead, is he not?* *ἄρα* *μή* *τέθνηκε*; *surely he is not dead, is he?* *μή* *σοι* *δακούμεν* ..; Aesch. Pers. 344, cf. Pr. 247, 959, etc.; in Homer only ἦ *μή* ..; Od. 6. 200., 9. 405; and in Att. often *ἄρα* *μή*; Aesch. Theb. 208, Soph. El. 446, Plat. Rep. 405 A:—when *οὐ* and *μή* appear in consecutive clauses, each negat. retains its proper force, *οὐ* *σίγ'* *ἀνέξει* *μηδὲ* *δειλίαν* *ἀρεῖς*; *will you not be silent, and will you be cowardly?* i. e. *be silent and be not cowardly*, Soph. Aj. 75, cf. O. T. 637, Tr. 1183, Eur. Hipp. 498, Hel. 437. b. with the Subj., when the answer expected is not so clearly negat., *μή* *αὐτῶ* *φῶμεν*; Plat. Rep. 335 C, cf. 337 B, 417 B; *ὁ* *τοιούτος* *μή* *δῶ* *δίκην*; Dem. 21. 35;—so, *πῶς* *μή* *φῶμεν*; Plat. Theat. 161 E:—so also with Opt. and *ἄν*, *πῶς* *ἄν* *τις* *μή* *θυμῷ* *λέγοι*; *how can a man help being excited when he speaks?* Plat. Legg. 867 C, cf. Gorg. 510 D, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 10, Isocr. 84 A, 311 C. II. indirect questions with *μή* belong ultimately to *μή* with Verbs of *fear* and *apprehension*, *ὄφρα* *ἴδωμεν* *μή* *τοι* *κοιμήσονται* Il. 10. 98, cf. 101, Od. 21. 395; *περιακόπων* *μή* *πού* *τις* .. *ἐγχιρίμπτη* Soph. El. 898, cf. 581, 584, Thuc. 2. 13, etc. 2. in the second part of a disjunctive question, *εἰ* .., ἢ (or *εἴτε*) ..; *εἴτε* .., *εἴτε* ..; *μή* can be used as well as *οὐ*, Aesch. Eum. 468, 612, Andoc. 2. 6, Plat. Apol. 18 A, Rep. 457 D, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 7; *μή* and *οὐ* in consecutive clauses, Antipho 131. 9 sq., cf. Isae. 69. 35.

D. POSITION of *μή*. When the negative extends its power over the whole clause, *μή* properly precedes the Verb. When its force is limited to single words, it precedes those words. But the Poets sometimes put *μή* after the Verb; *ὄλοιο* *μή* *πω* Soph. Ph. 961; *φράξης* .. *μή* *πέρα* lb. 332, cf. O. C. 1522. 2. *μή* is sometimes repeated, *μή*, *μή* *καλέσης* Ar. Vesp. 1418, cf. Soph. Aj. 191; *μή*, *μή*, *μή* *μ' ἀνέρη* Id. O. C. 210; so, according to one interpretation, *μή* .. *μηδέ* in Od. 11. 613.

E. PROSODY: in Attic Poets *μή* may be joined by synizesis with a following *ει* or *ου*, *μή* *εἰδέναι*, *μή* *οὐ*, Soph. O. T. 13, 221, Tr. 321, etc.:—an initial *ε* after *μή* is cut off by aphaeresis, *μή* *πίθων* Id. Aj. 962; *μή* *μβαίνης* Id. O. C. 400; *μή* *γῶ* Id. Ph. 910:—*μή* followed by a sometimes forms a crasis with it, *μάδικεῖν* Aesch. Eum. 85 Dind.; others write separately, *μή* *ἀδικεῖν*, so as to be united only in pronunciation.

F. *μή* in COMPOSITION, or joined with other Particles, as *μή* *ἀλλά*, *μή* *γάρ*, *μή* *οὐ*, *μή* *ὅπως* or *ὅτι*, *μή* *πατε*, etc., will be found in alphabetical order; these should be compared with corresponding forms of *οὐ*.

μή *ἀλλά*, an elliptic phrase for *μή* *γέναιτα*, *ἀλλά* .., or *μή* *λέγε* *τοῦτο*, *ἀλλά* ..: only used in answers, *nay but* .., *not so*, *but* .., *αὐ* *δὲ* *ταῦτ' ἀρέσκει*; Answ. *μὰ* *πλεῖν* ἢ *μαίνομαι*, Ar. Ran. 103, cf. 611, 745, 751, Plat. Alc. I. 114 E, Meno 75 B; so, *μηδαμῶς* .., *ἀλλά* .. Id. Gorg. 497 B, Phaedr. 234 E:—Ahrens however (*de Crasi*, etc., p. 13) regards *μὰ* *ἀλλά* as a crasis of *μὰ* *ἀλλά*, *nay but*.

μή *γάρ*, an elliptic phrase, used in emphatic denial, *certainly not*, Lat. *nullo modo*, *longe abest*, where an imperat. or optat. Verb must be supplied from the foregoing passage to which the denial refers, *μή* *λεγέτω* τὸ *ὄνομα* .. Answ. *μή* *γάρ* [*λεγέτω*] Plat. Theat. 177 E, Soph. 255 B:—so also, where is no dialogue, *μή* *γάρ* *δὴ* *δύναν* γ' *Εὐρώτα* (sc. *ἔλθοιμι*) Eur. Tro. 210, cf. Thuc. 1. 81; and in parenthesis, where it may be translated *much less*, like *μή* *ὅτι*, Aeschin. 49. 23, cf. Dem. 295. 9.

μή *δᾶμῃ* or *μηδᾶμά* (v. sub *σῦδαμῃ*), Adv. of *μηδαμός*, used chiefly of Manner, *in no wise*, *not at all*, often in Hdt. with another *μή*, or compd. of *μή*, *μή* *δ'* *ἄλλων* *μηδαμὲ* *μηδαμῶν* *ἀνθρώπων* 1. 68; *μηδαμὰ* *μηδέν* 7. 50; *μηδαμῇ* *χάλα* Aesch. Pr. 58, cf. 426; *τὸ* *δ'* *ἴαθι* *μηδαμ'* *ἡμέρα* *μὰ* *πληθὺς* *τασσοῦτάρθμον* .. *θανεῖν* Id. Pers. 431; *μή* *φύγητε* *μηδαμῇ* Soph. Ph. 789; *ἀκούσαι* *μηδέν* *ὑπ'* *ἐμοῦ* *μηδαμὰ* Ar. Thesm. 1162

μή *δᾶμῖνός*, ἢ, *ὄν*, *good for nothing*, Theod. Prodr. in *Notices des Mss.* 6. 529, Hesych. s. v. *σῦθένηα*: cf. *σῦδαμῖνός*.

μηδᾶμόθεν, Adv. of *μηδαμός*, *from no place*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 14; *μ. ἀλ-*

λοθεν from no other place, Plat. Phaedo 70 E, etc.; μηδεὶς μηδαμόθεν Lat. nullius filius, Dem. 562. 24.

μηδαμόθι, Adv. nowhere, τῆς γῆς Plut. 2. 360 A, Luc. Hermot. 31.

μηδαμοῖ, Adv. nowhither, restored for μηδαμοῦ or -μῆ in Soph. Ph. 256, Xen. Lac. 3, 4, etc.; cf. οὐδαμοῖ.

μηδαμός, ἡ, ὅν, for μηδὲ ἀμός, not even one, i. e. not any one, no one, none, like μηδεὶς, used only in pl. μηδαμοῖ, none, and only by Ion. writers, as Hdt. 1. 143, 144, etc.; cf. οὐδαμός.

μηδαμόσε, Adv. nowhither, μ. ἄλλοσε Plat. Rep. 499 A.

μηδαμοῦ, Adv. nowhere, Aesch. Eum. 423; μ. ἄλλοθι Plat. Phaedo 68 A; c. gen., μ. τῶν ὄντων, Lat. nusquam gentium, Id. Parm. 162 C, cf. Legg. 958 D:—metaph., ὅπου τὸ χαίρειν μ. νομίζεται nullo in numero habetur, Aesch. Eum. 423, cf. 624, Soph. Aj. 1007; μηδαμοῦ εἶναι (v. οὐδαμοῦ) Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 52.

μηδαμῶς, Adv. of μηδαμός, = μηδαμῆ, Hdt. 4. 83, Aesch. Pr. 337, Soph. O. C. 278; cf. μὴ ἄλλά.

μηδέ, (μῆ, δέ), Negat. Particle, used just like οὐδέ (to which it is related as μῆ to οὐ), partly as a Conjunct., partly as an Adv.: A. as Conjunct., but not, or and not, nor, connecting two whole clauses, used with the same constructions as μῆ, (v. sub οὐδέ II. 1), μῆ τι οὐ ταῦτα .. διείρεο μηδὲ μετάλλα Il. 1. 550, cf. 4. 302, etc.:—more rarely without a negative preceding, τεκνοῦσθαι, μηδ' ἀπαιδα θνήσκειν Aesch. Ag. 754, cf. Eum. 714, Supp. 409; ὕδατος, μελίσης, μηδὲ (or μῆ δὲ) προσφέρειν μέθυ Soph. O. C. 481. 2. doubled, μηδέ .. μηδέ .., opposing the two clauses of a sentence, Il. 4. 303 sq., etc.:—μηδέ also follows μῆτε, Pind. I. 2. 65, Soph. Ph. 771, Plat. Prot. 327 C (v. sub οὐτε II. 3); but μῆτε cannot properly follow μηδέ (cf. οὐδέ, οὐτε), for Soph. Ph. 255, οὐ μηδὲ κληδῶν .. οἴκαδε, μῆθ' Ἑλλάδος γῆς μηδαμοῦ διηλθέ που must be rendered thus: of whom not even a report hath come [either] homeward or to any part of Greece, v. Elmsl. Med. 4.—For μηδέ after οὐδέ, v. sub οὐ A. II. 3.

B. as Adv., joined with a single word or phrase, not even, Lat. ne .. quidem, Il. 21. 375, Od. 4. 710, etc.; repeated emphatically, μηδ' ὄντινα γαστέρι μῆτηρ κοῦρον ἔοντα φέροι μηδ' ὄντι φύγοι let not the babe unborn—no let not even it escape, Il. 6. 58; (for Od. 4. 684., II. 613, v. sub μῆ A. IV); τὸ μῆποτ' αὐθις μηδ' ἀναστήναι Aesch. Ag. 569, etc.:—Hom. often uses μηδέ τι, v. sub μῆτις.

μηδεῖς, μηδεμῖά, μηδέν, (i. e. μηδὲ εἷς, μηδὲ μία, μηδὲ ἓν): a fem. μηδε-ῖα in a Mityl. Inscr. in C. I. 2166. 7. And not one, related to οὐδεῖς as μῆ to οὐ, once in Hom., μηδὲν ἐλέσθαι Il. 18. 500; so, μηδὲν ἀνύσσης Hes. Op. 393; μηδὲν ἄγαν Pind. Fr. 235, etc.;—rare in pl. (μηδαμοῖ being used instead), μηδένας Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 20; μηδένας Plat. Euthyd. 303 B; cf. οὐδεῖς II. 2. μηδὲ εἷς, which (so written) is never elided even in Att., retained the first emphatic sense not even one, and often had a Particle between, as, μηδ' ἂν εἷς Plat. Crat. 414 D, v. Pors. Hec. praef. p. xxxiv; or a Prep., μηδ' ἐν ἐνί Plat. Parm. 156 C; μηδ' ἐξ ἐνός Phaedr. 245 D; μηδ' ἐφ' ἐνί Rep. 553 D; μηδὲ περὶ ἐνός Theaet. 171 C; μηδ' ὑφ' ἐνός, μηδ' ὑπὸ μῖας Symp. 222 D, etc. II.

nobody, naught, good for naught, δ μηδεῖς Soph. O. C. 918; pl., οὐ γὰρ ἤξιον τοὺς μηδένας Id. Aj. 1114:—so, μηδὲν or τὸ μηδὲν often as Subst., naught, nothing, κεί τὸ μηδὲν ἐξερω Id. Ant. 234; μηδὲν λέγειν to say what is naught, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 20, etc.; ἡ ἡμετέρη εὐδαιμονία .. ἀπέριπται ἐς τὸ μηδὲν Hdt. 1. 32; τοῦ μηδενοῦ ἀξίος 6. 137; ἐπὶ μηδὲν ἔρχεσθαι Soph. El. 1000; ἐς τὸ μηδὲν ἦκειν Eur. Hec. 622; and of persons, τὸ μηδὲν a naught, a good for naught, τὸ μηδὲν εἶναι of an eunuch, Hdt. 8. 106; ταίγαρ σὺ δέξαι μ' ἐς τὸ σὸν στέγος, τὴν μηδὲν ἐς τὸ μηδὲν Soph. El. 1166; κὰν τὸ μηδὲν ᾧ Id. Tr. 1107; τὸ μ. ὄντας Id. Aj. 1275; ὁ μ. ὦν Ib. 767; ὄτ' οὐδὲν ὦν τοῦ μηδὲν ἀντέστης ὑπερ Ib. 1231, cf. 1094, Eur. Hec. 843, etc.; ἦττον αὐτοῖς ἐνὶ ἡ τὸ μ., i. e. it is a mere impossibility, Plat. Theaet. 180 A, Valck. Phoen. 601; also μ. εἶναι without the Art., Luc. Rhet. Praec. 2. III. neut. μηδὲν as Adv. not at all, by no means, Aesch. Pr. 72, 342, 949, Plat. Polit. 280 A, etc.; often with Comp. μᾶλλον, ἦττον, etc., Soph. Aj. 280, 1329, etc.—When other negatives, also derived from μῆ, are used with it, they do not destroy, but strengthen the negation, μηδέποτε μηδὲν αἰσχροῦ ποιήσας ἔλπιζε λῆσειν never hope to escape, when you have done anything base, Isocr. 5 B; cf. μηδαμᾶ.—For μηθεῖς, v. sub voce.

μηδέποτε, Adv. never, with pres. and past tenses, as well as fut., Ar. Pax 1225, Plat. Prot. 315 B, etc.; v. οὐδέποτε. II. μηδέ ποτε and never, Hes. Op. 715, 742.

μηδέπω, Adv. nor as yet, not as yet, Aesch. Pr. 741, Pers. 435, etc.

μηδεπώποτε, Adv. never yet, Dem. 316. 22, etc.; properly with past tenses; v. οὐδέποτε.

Μηδεσκάστη, ἡ, fem. prop. n., properly, adorned with prudence, from μήδεσι (dat. pl. of μῆδος) and κέκασμαι, Il. 13. 173.

μηδέτερος or μηδ' ἕτερος, α, ον, neither of the two, Thuc. 2. 72., 4. 118, Plat. Rep. 470 B, etc.:—also divisim, οἱ μηδὲ μεθ' ἑτέρων Thuc. 2. 67, cf. 5. 48., 6. 44, etc.; μηδὲ καθ' ἕτερα 7. 59. Adv. μηδετέρως, in neither of two ways, Arist. Poët. 14, 8.

μηδετέρωθεν, Adv. from neither side, Cornut. N. D. 17, Liban. 3. 4.

μηδετέρωσε, Adv. to neither side, Thuc. 4. 118.

μῆδευμα, τό, (μῆδομαι) a stratagem, Schol. Hes. Th. 510.

μῆ δῆ, may do not .., Il. 16. 81, etc.; so, μῆ δῆτα Aesch. Pr. 1076, Soph. O. T. 830, 1153, etc.

Μηδίξω, to be a Mede in manners, language or dress: esp. to side with the Medes, to Medize, opp. to Ἑλληνίζω, Hdt. 4. 144, Thuc. 3. 62, etc.

Μηδικός, ἡ, ὄν, Median: τὰ Μηδικά (sc. πράγματα) the Median affairs, esp. the war with the Medes, the name given by the Historians to the great Persian war, Thuc. 1. 14, 95, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 4, etc.; so, ὁ Μ. πόλεμος Thuc. 1. 90; cf. Περσικός. II. Μηδικὴ πῶσα, Medicago sativa, medick, a kind of clover, Ar. Eq. 606: this was by some written

μηδική, Arcad. 107. 10, Eust. 1967. 27; and so the Mss. of Diod. 3. 43.

III. μῆλον Μηδικόν, v. μῆλον (B).

μῆδιον, τό, a plant, perhaps a Campanula, Diosc. 4. 18.

Μηδῖς (sub. γυνή), ἡ, a Median woman, Hdt. 1. 91.

Μηδισμός, ὁ, a leaning towards the Medes, being in their interest, Medism, Hdt. 4. 165., 8. 92, Thuc. 1. 95, 135, etc.

Μηδιστί, Adv. in Median fashion, Strab. 500.

Μηδοκτόνος, ον, Mede-slaying, Anth. Plan. 62.

μηδὸλως, Adv., for μηδ' ὕλως, not at all, Galen. 1. 1, etc.

μῆδομαι, Hom. and Att.: impf. ἐμήδετο h. Hom. Apoll. 4. 6, Ep. μῆδετο: fut. μῆσομαι Soph. Tr. 974, etc., Ep. 2 sing. μῆσεαι Od. 11. 474: aor. ἐμήσατο Hom. and Att.: Ep. μῆσατο: Dep.: (μέδω, μῆδος). To be minded, to intend, resolve, αὐτός τ' εὖ μῆδεο resolve well thyself, Il. 2. 360; ἄσ' ἂν ἐμοί περ αὐτῆ μηδοίμην what counsels I should take for myself, Od. 5. 189. 2. c. acc. rei, to plan and do cunningly or skilfully, to plot, contrive, work, bring about, often in Hom., mostly in bad sense, σφιν κακὰ μῆδετο μητιέτα Ζεὺς, like Lat. male consilere in aliquem, Il. 7. 478; μοι Ζεὺς μῆσατο λυγρὸν ἄλεθρον Od. 24. 96; Αἴγισθος ἐμήσατο λ. ὁ. 3. 194; ἀνθρώποισι δ' ἐμήσατο θέσκελα ἔργα Hes. Sc. 34:—also c. acc. pers. et rei, like κακὰ or κακῶς δρᾶν τινα, κακὰ μῆσατ' Ἀχαιοὺς he wrought them mischief, Il. 10. 52, cf. 22. 395., 23. 24, Od. 24. 426:—so in Trag., πρὸς κακοῖς κακὰ μῆσατο Eur. H. F. 1076, cf. Phoen. 799, cf. Aesch. Cho. 605; ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ τοῦτ' ἐμήσατο στύγος Ib. 991, cf. Soph. Ph. 1114:—after Hom. also simply to contrive, invent, ἄρτια Pind. N. 10. 120; τέχνας καὶ πόρους Aesch. Pr. 477; ἄφθιτα Ar. Av. 689; ὄσια καὶ νόμιμα Id. Thesm. 676; ὑμῖν κῦδος .. ἐμήσατο Χίος ἀοιδός Theocr. 22. 218; τί δὲ μῆσωμαι; what shall I attempt? Aesch. Theb. 1058, cf. Soph. Tr. 973; τί σοι μῆσομαι; Eur. Hipp. 592:—simply to make, μέλι Simon. 57:—also c. inf. to contrive that a thing should be, Pind. O. 1. 51. II. to take care of, like κῆδομαι, Ib. 171;—the later form has been substituted in late Edd. in Plut. 2. 407 D.—Poetic word, used twice by Ar. (Il. c.), late Prose, Luc. Astrol. 6 and 21.

μηδοπότερος, α, ον, = μηδέτερος, Anth. P. 3. 12, in the title.

μηδοπωστίου, Adv. by no manner of means, Aristid. 2. p. 654 Dind.

μῆδος (A), εος, τό: (μέδω):—Ep. Noun, hardly to be found save in pl. μῆδεα, counsels, plans, strts, mostly with collat. notion of prudence or cunning, δόλους καὶ μῆδεα Il. 3. 202; βουλαὶ .. μῆδεά τ' ἀνδρῶν a. 340; πεπνύμενα μ. εἰδώς 7. 278, etc.; πυκινὰ φρεσὶ μ. ἔχοντες 24. 674; θεοῖς ἐναλίγκια μ. ἔχοντα Od. 13. 89; μάχης μ. plans of fight, Il. 15. 467., 16. 120; so, μῆδεα πατρός Hes. Th. 398; μῆδεσιν ἀμοῖς Pind. P. 4. 46., 10. 16; ἐπικότοισι μῆδεσι Aesch. Pr. 602 (lyr.) 2. cares, σά τε μῆδεα care for thee, once in Hom., Od. 11. 202.

μῆδος (B), εος, τό, Ep. Noun, only used in pl. μῆδεά, the genitals, Lat. virilia, Od. 18. 67, 87., 22. 476; μῆδεα φωτός 6. 129:—Hes. Op. 510 has μέεα in same sense, but of animals, οὐρὰς δ' ὑπὸ μέε' ἔθεντο; in Archil. 127 we have μέεα, ἴνας δὲ μεδέων ἀπέθρισεν. 2. in sing. the bladder, Opp. C. 4. 437. (E. M. gives μέεα as a Sicil. and Tarent. form; but a deriv. from μέεος, Skt. madhas, medius, is inadmissible, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 606.)

Μῆδος, ὁ, a Mede, Median, Hdt., etc.; cf. Μηδικός.

μηδοστισοῦν, better written μηδ' ὅστις οὖν, no one whatever; μηδοτιοῦν, better prob. μηδ' ὅτιοῦν, nothing whatever, Theogn. 64.

μηδοσύνη, ἡ, counsel, prudence, Anth. P. 15. 22, Phot.

Μηδο-φόνος, ον, = Μηδοκτόνος, Anth. P. 7. 243, Epigr. Gr. 30. 6., 931. 4.

μηθεῖς, neut. μηθέν, a later form for μηδεῖς, μηδέν, in a late Att. Inscr., C. I. 123. 17, and often in late writers, v. sub οὐθεῖς; but the fem. μηδεμία never became μητεμία.

μηκάζω, = κηκάομαι, Nic. Al. 214, Synes. 285 D.

μηκάομαι, Dep.: the pres. is cited in A. B. 33, but the only parts found in use are the old poet. part. aor. μακών; part. pf. μεμηκώς, shortd. fem. μεμάκυσια; and an impf., formed from pf., ἐμέμηκον. To bleat, of sheep, μύρμαι ἐστήκασιν .. ἀζηχὲς μεμακῦσαι Il. 4. 435; θήλειαι δ' ἐμέμηκον ἀνήμελκτοι περὶ σηκούς Od. 9. 439; used by Hom. of goats only in the Noun μηκάς (so βληχάομαι is used both of sheep and goats); of a hunted fawn or hare, to scream, shriek, ὁ δὲ τε προθέησι μεμηκώς Il. 10. 362:—the part. μακών is only found in the phrase, καδ δ' ἔπεσ' ἐν κονίηρι μακών fell shrieking to earth, of a wounded horse, etc., 16. 469, Od. 10. 163., 19. 454; of a man, 18. 98. (Formed from the sound, v. μυκάομαι sub fin.)

μηκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the bleating one, in Hom. always of she-goats, in pl., μηκάδες αἴγες Il. 11. 383, Od. 9. 124, 244, Antipho Ἀγροικ. 1, Ἀφροδισ. 1. 8; αἱ μηκάδες the bleaters, Theocr. 1. 87., 5. 100; and in sing., Anth. P. 9. 123, Luc.:—later, μ. ἄρνες, = βληχάδες, Eur. Cycl. 189.

μηκασμός, ὁ, a bleating, Lat. balatus, Plut. Sull. 27, Poll. 5. 87.

μηκεδάνος, ἡ, ὄν, (μῆκος) long, Anth. P. 11. 345, Synes. H. 3. 497.

μηκέτι, Adv. (formed from μῆ, ἔτι, with κ inserted on a false analogy with οὐκέτι) no more, no longer, no further, Hom., etc.; μηδ' ἔτι nor any more, Hom.

μηκή, ἡ, = μηκασμός, like μύκη = μυκασμός, Schol. Il. 4. 435, and (with false accent μήκη) Schol. Od. 9. 124.

μηκηθμός, ὁ, = μηκασμός, Opp. C. 2. 339. (Cf. μυκηθμός.)

μηκητικός, ἡ, ὄν, bleating, Schol. Il. 11. 383., 23. 31.

μηκιστος, η, ον, Dor. μάκιστος [α], the only form used by Trag., but Xen. uses the form in η;—irr. Sup. of μακρός (formed from μῆκος, as αἰσχιστος from αἰσχος), tallest, τὸν δὴ μήκιστον καὶ κάρτιστον κτάνον ἀνδρα Il. 7. 155, cf. Od. 11. 309. 2. greatest, μάκιστον σέλας Aesch. Fr. 280; μέλιζονα [πηδήματα] τῶν μακίστων Soph. O. T. 1301; τὰ μάκιστ' ἐμῶν κακῶν Eur. Hipp. 826; μήκιστον τεράων Ar. Rh. 4. 1364. 3. longest, in point of Time, ἐπὶ τὸ μήκιστον ἀνθρώπινον

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αἰῶνος Xen. Ages. 10, 4:—neut. μήκιστον as Adv., for a very long time or in the highest degree, h. Hom. Ccr. 259; τί νύ μοι μήκιστα γένηται; what is to become of me in the long run, at last? Virgil's *quid misero mihi denique restat?* Od. 5. 299, 465; τὸ μ. at longest, Luc. Hermot. 50; ἐπὶ μ. for the longest time, Id. Demon. 1. 4. farthest, Ap. Rh. 1. 82; ὅτι δυνά μάκιστον .. ἐξιδού look out as far as possible, Soph. Ph. 849; μήκιστον ἀπελαύνειν to drive as far off as possible, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 28. μηκόθεν, Adv. (μήκος) from afar, στήναι Aesop. 356; μ. βλέπειν Paul. Aeg. 5. 42.

μηκοποιέω, to lengthen, Eust. 32. 5. μήκος, Dor. μάκος, εὐς, τό, length, of a club, τόσσον ἔην μήκος, τόσσον πάχος so large was it in length, so large in thickness, Od. 9. 324, v. inf. II; ἐν μήκει καὶ πλάτει καὶ βάθει Plat. Soph. 235 D, cf. Arist. Phys. 4. 1, 8; μ. ὁδοῦ Hdt. 1. 72, Aesch. Fr. 334, etc.; πλοῦ Thuc. 6. 34; μάκος ἔδике threw a long distance, Pind. O. 10 (11). 86; ἐπὶ μήκος lengthwise, longitudinally, ἔκτασις ἐπὶ μ. Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 5, al.; κατὰ μ. Ib. 4. 9, 20:—in pl., μήκη καὶ βάθη καὶ πλάτη Plat. Polit. 284 E; τὰ μέγαρα μ. great distances, Id. Prot. 356 D. b. of persons, height, tallness, stature, Od. 20. 71, Xen. Lac. 2, 5, etc. c. generally, ἐν μήκει in linear measurement, Plat. Theaet. 147 D, cf. 148 A. 2. of Time, μ. χρόνου Aesch. Pr. 1020 (cf. μήχος); ἐν μ. χρόνου Soph. Tr. 69; ἐν χρόνου τινὸς μήκεισιν ἀπλέτοις Plat. Legg. 683 A:—μ. λόγου, μ. τῶν λόγων a long speech, Aesch. Eum. 201, Soph. O. C. 1139; ἐν μήκει λόγων διελθεῖν Thuc. 4. 62. 3. of Size or Degree, greatness, magnitude, ὄλβου Emped. 15, cf. Soph. Ant. 393. II. τὸ μήκος or μήκος absol. as Adv. in length, opp. to εὐρος or ὕψος, Hdt. 1. 181, etc.; ἐς μήκος 2. 155:—at length, in full, εἶπε .. οὐ μήκος ἀλλὰ ἀντρομα Soph. Ant. 446. b. μήκος in height, Od. 11. 312. c. in greatness, Soph. Ant. 393. (From same Root as μακρός. Hence is formed μήκιστος, Sup. of μακρός; cf. μέγας fin.)

μήκοτε, Adv., Ion. for μήποτε, Hdt. μήκωτος, ἦτος, ἦ, = μήκος, Galen. μήκυνσις, εὐς, ἦ, a lengthening, in prosody, A. B. 822. μήκυντέον, verb. Adj. one must prolong, Epist. Socr. 30, Iambl. in Nicom. p. 33 C.

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Μηλιεύς, an inhabitant of Malis (Μήλις), a Malian, pl. Μηλιέες, Hdt. 8. 132, etc.; in old Att. Μηλιῆς Soph. Ph. 4, Tr. 193, Thuc. 3. 92, etc.; but in later Att. the Dor. form Μάλιεις was used, Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 9, Diod., etc.:—also as Adj., Μηλιεύς κόλπος the Sinus Maliacus, Hdt. 4. 33;—Μηλιακός, ἦ, ὄν, Thuc. 3. 92, etc.; fem. Μηλις λίμνη = Μηλιεύς κόλπος, Soph. Tr. 636, cf. Μηλιάδες.

μηλίξω, (μηλον B) to be of a quince-yellow, Diosc. 1. 173. μηλίνο-ειδής, εἶς, of a quince-yellow, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 8. μηλίνοεις, εἶσα, εν, = foreg., Nic. Th. 173. μήλινος, η, ον, Dor. μάλινος, (μηλον B) of an apple-tree, δζος μ. Sappho 4. II. made of apples or quinces, μύρον μ. Theophr. Odor. 26. 2. of a quince-yellow, Lat. luteus, Hippiasap. Ath. 539 E, Diod. 2. 53.

Μήλιος, α, ον, from the island of Melos, Melian, Theogn. 672, Thuc., etc.; λιμός M., proverb. of famine, because of the extremities to which the island was reduced at its siege, Ar. Av. 186, cf. Thuc. 5. 116. II. ἡ Μηλία, with or without γῆ, a grayish aluminous earth, which painters mixed up with mineral colours, to give them greater consistence, Lat. melinum, Diosc. 5. 180; also Μηλιάς Theophr. Lap. 62; Μηλις Plut. 2. 58 D; used also as a styptic, στυπτηρὴ Μηλίη Hipp. 681. 26, etc.

μηλίς, ἴδος, ἦ, (μηλον B) = μηλέα, Ibys. 1; μάλις, Theocr. 8. 79. μηλίς, ἴδος, ἦ, a distemper of asses, Arist. H. A. 8. 25. Μηλίς, ἴδος, ἦ, v. Μήλιος. II. Ion. for Μάλις, with or without γῆ, Malia in Trachis, Hdt. 7. 198., 8. 31, etc.; cf. Μηλιεύς.

μηλίτης, ου, ὄ, (μηλον B) οἶνος μ. apple or quince wine, Plut. 2. 648 E. II. (μηλον A) μ. ἀριθμὸς an arithmetical question about a number of sheep, Schol. Plat. p. 91; cf. φιαλίτης.

μηλο-βάτέω, to tup sheep, Opp. C. 1. 387. μηλο-βάφης, εἶς, dyed a quince-yellow, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 2. μηλο-βολέω, to pelt with apples, Schol. Ar. Nub. 996. Μηλό-βοσις, ἦ, fem. prop. n., Sheep-feeder, h. Hom. Cer. 420. μηλοβοτέω, to graze sheep, Hesych.

μηλο-βοτήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, a shepherd, Il. 18. 529, h. Hom. Merc. 286:—so μηλο-βότης, ου, ὄ, Dor. -τας, Pind. I. 1. 67, Eur. Cycl. 53. μηλό-βοτος, ον, grazed by sheep, epith. of pastoral districts, Pind. P. 12. 4, Aesch. Supp. 548; χῶραν μ. ἀνιέναι to turn a district into a sheep-walk, i. e. lay it waste, Isocr. 302 C, cf. Diog. L. 6. 87; ἐπηράσατο εἰς δὲι μηλόβοτον εἶναι (sc. τὴν Καρχηδόνα) App. Civ. 1. 24, cf. Anth. P. 9. 103:—metaph., μ. γυναικίους τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφήκεν Philostr. 210, cf. 517.

μηλο-γενής, εἶς, sheep-born, πῶν μ. a flock of sheep, Philox. 3. 7. μηλο-δόκος, ον, sheep-receiving, e. g. in sacrifice, of the Delphic Apollo, Pind. P. 3. 48, cf. Eur. Ion 228.

μηλο-δροπήτες, Dor. μάλ-, οί, the apple-gatherers, Sappho 94. μηλο-θύτης, ου, ὄ, one who sacrifices sheep, a priest, Eur. Alc. 121; βωμὸς μ. a sacrificial altar, Id. I. T. 1116.

μηλο-κίτριον, τό, the orange or lemon, Galen. μηλο-κόμος, ον, sheep-protecting, βόαυλα Epigr. Gr. 1028. 74. μηλο-κτόνος, ον, sheep-killing, Hesych.

μηλο-κυδώνιον, τό, the quince, Diosc. Parab. 2. 12. μηλολόνη, ἦ, the cockchafer, Melolonthus aurata, Ar. Nub. 763; ἔχει ἐν ἐλύτρῳ τὰ περὰ Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 12; τὸ περὸν ἔχει ἐν κολεῶ Ib. 4. 7, 1; μηλολόνη in Poll. 9. 122, 124, 125:—Dim. μηλολόνηιον, τό, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1332.

μηλο-μάχια, ἦ, a pelting match with apples, Ath. 277 A. μηλό-μελι, ιτος, τό, honey flavoured with quince, Diosc. 5. 39. μήλον (A), ου, τό, a sheep or goat, ἦ βοῦν ἦ ἔτι μήλον Od. 12. 301 (cf. 299); ἕκαστος .. μήλον ἀγνεῖ ζατρεφῶν αἰγῶν 14. 105; elsewhere Hom. uses the pl. (to distinguish the gender, an Adj. is added, ἄρσενα μ. rams, wethers, Od. 9. 438; ἔνορχα μ. Il. 23. 147) to denote flocks of sheep or goats, ἐνθα δὲ πολλὰ μῆλ', ὅτες τε καὶ αἴγες, λαύσκοον Od. 9. 184; ὡς δὲ λέων μήλοισιν .. ἐπελθὼν, αἴγισιν ἢ ὄτεσσιν Il. 10. 485; hence, generally, like πρόβατα, small cattle, opp. to βόες, as Lat. pecudes to armenta, βόες καὶ ἴφια μῆλα Il. 9. 406, etc.; μῆλα καὶ βοῶν ἀγέλας Pind. P. 4. 263; μῆλα καὶ ποίμνας Soph. Aj. 1061;—but absol. of sheep, ἄργυφα μῆλα Od. 10. 85; μῆλων εὐπόκοις νομεύμασιν Aesch. Ag. 1416; of a bullock, Simon. 249; so, μυκηθμοῖσι καὶ βρυχήμασιν .. μῆλων of herds, Aesch. Fr. 155; generally beasts, as opp. to men, Pind. O. 7. 116; esp. of sacrificial beasts, Ib. 145, Aesch. Ag. 1057, etc.:—even of beasts of chase, Soph. Fr. 911.—Lyc. 106 has a metaplast. gen. pl. μηλάτων.—(The word is not used in this sense in Prose. It does not become μάλον in Pind., the true Dor. and Boeot. form being μείλον, Ahrens D. Dor. 145, 153.)

μήλον (B), ου, τό, Dor. μάλον, Lzt. malum, an apple or (generally) any tree-fruit, Il. 9. 542, Od. 7. 120, and Hes. Th. (whereas in Hes. Op. it always means sheep), Hdt., and Att.; χνοῦς ὡπερ μήλοισιν ἐπήνθει Ar. Nub. 978:—μ. Κυδώνιον the quince, μ. Περσικόν the peach, μ. Μηδικόν or κίτριον the orange or lemon, μ. Ἀρμενιακόν Malum praecox, our apricock or apricot, all in Diosc. 1. 160 sqq.; cf. μηλέα. II. pl., metaph., of a girl's breasts, Ar. Lys. 155, Eccl. 903, Theocr. 27. 49: cf. κυδωνιάω, μηλοῦχος. 2. the cheeks, Lat. malae, Anth. P. 9. 556, Luc. Imag. 6; cf. μηλοπάρηος:—but in Theocr. 14. 38, τὰ ἀδ δάκρυα μάλα βέοντι thy tears run like apples, i. e. big round tears and sweet withal. 3. the swellings under the eye, Hesych. s. v. κύλα.

μηλο-νόμης, ου, ὄ, Dor. -μας, a shepherd or goatherd, herdsman, Eur. Alc. 573;—so μηλο-νομεύς, εὐς, ὄ, Anth. P. 9. 452. μηλο-νόμος, ον, tending goats or sheep, Σάκαι μ. the nomad Sacae, Choeril. 3. (p. 121); as Subst., = μηλονόμης, Eur. Cycl. 660. II. μηλόνομος, ον = μηλοπάρηος, v. l. Anth. P. 9. 103.

μηλο-πάρηος, Dor. μάλο-, ον, apple-cheeked, Theocr. 26. 1. μηλο-πέπων, ονος, ὄ, an apple-shaped melon, not eaten till over-ripe (melones in Pallad.), Galen.

μηλο-πέπων, ονος, ὄ, an apple-shaped melon, not eaten till over-ripe (melones in Pallad.), Galen.

μηλο-πέπων, ονος, ὄ, an apple-shaped melon, not eaten till over-ripe (melones in Pallad.), Galen.

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μηλο-πέπων, ονος, ὄ, an apple-shaped melon, not eaten till over-ripe (melones in Pallad.), Galen.

μηλο-πλακοῦς, οὖντος, ὅ, a quince-cake, Galen.
μηλο-σκόπος κορυφή, the top of a hill from which sheep or goats (μήλα) may be watched, h. Hom. 18. 11.
μηλό-σπορος, ον, set with fruit-trees, Eur. Hipp. 742.
μηλοσ-σός, ον, sheep-protecting, Anth. P. 6. 334:—but μηλοσόη, ἡ, Rhodian name for a sheep-track, Hesych.
μηλο-σφάγιον, to slay sheep, ἱερὰ μ. to offer sheep in sacrifice, Soph. El. 280; absol., μ. δαιμόνων ἐπ' ἐσχάταις Eur. Fr. 630, cf. Ar. Av. 1232; μ. ἐς ἀσπίδα Ar. Lys. 191. 2. generally to offer, οἴνου στόμιον Ib. 196.
μηλοσφάγια, ἡ, slaughter of sheep, Hesych.
μηλο-τρόφος, ον, sheep-feeding, Ἀσίη Archil. 22; Λιβύη Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 155; Ἀσίς Aesch. Pers. 763; ποιμήν Nonn. Jo. 10. 2.
μηλοῦχος, ὁ, (μήλον B. II) a girdle that confines the breasts, Anth. P. 6. 211: elsewhere ἀτρόφιον.
μηλο-φάγος, ον, eating sheep: μ. ἐορτή the Passover, cited from Nonn.
μηλο-φόνος, ον, sheep-slaying, Aesch. Ag. 738, Opp. C. 3. 263.
μηλοφορέω, to carry apples, Theocr. Ep. 2.
μηλοφορία, ἡ, the office of the μηλοφόρος, Clearch. ap. Ath. 514 D.
μηλο-φόρος, ον, bearing apples, Eur. H. F. 396; epith. of Demeter, Paus. 1. 44, 3:—οἱ μ. the king of Persia's body-guard, because they had gold or silver apples at the butt-end of their spears, Wess. Hdt. 7. 41.
μηλο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ and ἡ, one who watches sheep, Anth. Plau. 233; or apples, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 742.
μηλόω, (μήλη) to probe a wound, Hipp. 448. 39, Ar. Fr. 515; v. καταμηλόω.
μήλωθρον, τό, = ἄμπελος λευκή, while bryony, the wild wine, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 11, etc. II. dyed wool, Eust. 1394. 32.
μηλών, ὄνος, ὁ, an orchard, Lat. pometum, E. M. 130. 29, Arcad. 13. 3.
Μήλων, ὁ, Hercules, because μήλα were offered him, Poll. 1. 31, Hesych.
μηλώσιος Ζεύς, ὁ, as guardian of sheep, C. I. 1870, 2418.
μήλωσις, ἡ, a probing, Hipp. Fract. 772; the use of the probe, Id. V. C. 902.
μηλωτή, ἡ, (μήλον) a sheepskin, any rough woolly skin, Philem. Eupr. 1, cf. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 672;—of the dress of monks, Eccl.; and so μηλωτάριον, τό: v. Ducang.
μηλωτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = sq., Galen.
μηλωτρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an instrument for probing, esp. for cleaning the ears, Galen. (From μηλώ; not, though even Galen supposed this, a compd. of μηλώ and οὖς, Lob. Phryn. 255.)
μήλωψ, σπος, ὁ, ἡ, (μήλον B. ὠψ) looking like an apple, yellow, μήλωσα καρπὸν i. e. the ripe corn, Od. 7. 104; cf. αἰθωψ, σπος.
μήν, in Dor. and old Ep. μάν, a Particle used to strengthen asseverations, protestations, and the like, Lat. vero, verily, truly, in sooth, truth, etc. It is a stronger form of μέν, which in Ep. writers was used much in the same way (v. μέν init.), and like it always followed the word which began the clause, ὦδε γὰρ ἐξερέω, καὶ μὴν τετελεσμένον ἔσται and so verily . . . Il. 23. 410, Od. 16. 440; ἴστε μάν . . . ye know doubtless, Pind. I. 4 (3). 58, etc.: often with the Imper., ἄγε μὴν, Lat. age vero, on then, Il. 1. 302; ἄγρει μάν 5. 765; ἄνα γε μάν Aesch. Cho. 963; ἔπειο μάν Soph. O. C. 182; ὄρα γε μὴν Ib. 587, etc. II. after other Particles, 1. ἢ μὴν, now verily, full surely, ἢ μὴν καὶ πόνος ἐστίν Il. 2. 291, cf. 9. 57, Hes. Sc. 11. 101; so, ἢ μάν Il. 2. 370, 13. 354, Pind.; strengthd., ἢ δὴ μάν Il. 17. 538:—so in Att., esp. in strong protestations or oaths, c. inf., δμνυσι δ' ἢ μὴν λαπέφειν Aesch. Theb. 531, cf. Soph. Tr. 1186, Xen. An. 2. 3, 26; and in negation, ἢ μὴν μή . . . Thuc. 8. 81, etc.; in Prose also to begin an independent clause, δμνύω . . . ἢ μὴν ἐγὼ ἐθυόμην Xen. An. 5. 9, 31; καὶ νῆ τὸν κύνα, . . . ἢ μὴν ἐγὼ ἐπαθὸν τι τοιοῦτον Plat. Apol. 22 A:—so, μὴ μάν . . . ἀπολοίμην Il. 22. 304, etc.:—v. μέν A. I. 2. καὶ μὴν, sometimes simply to add an asseveration, v. sub init., cf. Pind. N. 2. 18, etc.; καὶ δὴ μάν Theocr. 7. 120:—often to introduce something new or deserving special attention, καὶ μὴν Τάνταλον εἰσείδον Od. 11. 582, cf. 593, Aesch. Pr. 459, Pers. 406, etc.; esp. in dramatic Poets to mark the entrance of a person on the stage, and see . . . here comes . . . Aesch. Theb. 372, Eur. El. 339, cf. Soph. Ant. 626, etc.; so of new facts, and further, and besides, nay more, Aesch. Pr. 982, Ar. Pax 369, etc.; and in Orators to introduce new arguments, Plat. Theaet. 153 B, Dem. 532. 17., 823. 1, etc.: also in answers, to denote approbation or give assent, like καὶ δὴ, ἀλλ' ἢν ἀφῆς μοι . . . λέξαιμι ἂν ὀρθῶς.—Answ. καὶ μὴν ἀφήμι well, I allow it, Soph. El. 556; μὴ νῦν διάτριβ', ἀλλ' ἄννε πράττων . . . Answ. καὶ μὴν βαδίζω Ar. Pl. 413, cf. Ran. 895, Eur. Hec. 317, Xen. An. 5. 5, 14, Symp. 4. 15; so, καὶ μὴν . . . γε Aesch. Pr. 982, 985, etc. 3. ἀλλὰ μὴν, yet truly, Lat. verum enimvero, Id. Pers. 226, 233, etc.; ἀλλὰ μάν Ar. Ach. 766; ἀλλὰ μὴν . . . γε Id. Ran. 258; to allege something not disputed, Plat. Theaet. 187 A; rarely separated, ἀλλ' ἐστὶ μὴν οἰκητός Soph. O. C. 28; ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐγὼ μὴν . . . Eur. Hec. 401, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1068:—so, more strongly, ὅμως μὴν Plat. Polit. 297 D. 4. οὐ μὴν, of a truth not, Il. 24. 52, and Att.; elsewhere in Hom. οὐ μάν, 12. 318, etc.; so, μὴ μάν (Att. μὴ μὴν) οὐ do not, 8. 512., 15. 476, etc.; also, ἀλλ' οὐ μάν 17. 41; ἀλλ' οὐ μάν . . . γε Soph. O. C. 151; οὐδὲ μάν Pind. P. 4. 155. III. after interrogatives, it mostly takes somewhat of an objective force, τί μὴν; quid vero? what then? i. e. of course, naturally so, Aesch. Eum. 203, Plat. Theaet. 145 E, etc.; τί μὴν οὐ; well, why not? Eur. Rhes. 706; πῶς μὴν; well, but how . . .? Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28; ποῦ μὴν; to express surprise, Plat. Theaet. 142 A; with ἀλλά, ἀλλὰ τίνας μὴν ἔνεκα; Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28; ἀλλὰ πότε μὴν; Id. Symp. 4. 23. IV. μὴν often assumes an adversative force, esp. after a negat., so that it stands for μέντοι, Lat. tamen, νῦν ἐμὲ μὴν στυγέει . . . ἔσται μάν ὕταν κτλ. Il. 8. 370-373; οὐ μὴν ἀτιμοὶ . . . τεθνήσκον Aesch. Ag. 1279, cf. 1068; ἀνάγκη μὴν καὶ ταῦτ' ἐπίστασθαι . . . οὐδὲν μὴν κωλύει κτλ. Plat. Phaedr.

268 E, cf. Gorg. 493 C, Rep. 529 E, etc.; χαλεπῶς ἔχει ὑπὸ τραυμάτων, μάλλον μὴν αὐτὸν αἰρεῖ ἢ νόσος Id. Theaet. 142 B:—this is expressed more strongly by γε μὴν, Pind. P. 7. 20, Aesch. Theb. 1062, Soph. O. C. 587, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 7, etc.; also, οὐ μὴν . . . γε Aesch. Pr. 268, Theb. 538; οὐδὲ μὴν Ib. 809, Cho. 189; and, οὐ μὴν οὐδέ nor yet indeed, Thuc. 1. 3, 82, etc.; οὐ μάν οὐδέ Il. 4. 512; ἀλλ' οὐ μάν οὐδέ 23. 441:—on οὐ μὴν ἀλλά, v. ἀλλά II. 3.

μήν, ὁ, gen. μηνός, Aeol. μῆννος C. I. 2166. 34, Abr. D. Aeol. § 8: dat. pl. μηνί (in two places of Hdt., 4. 43., 8. 51, erroneously μήνεαι, Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xiv): the Ion. or Aeol. nom. μέν is used by Hom., v. sub voce: a Dor. form μῆς is cited by Grammi., v. Ahrens D. Dor. 242. (Cf. μῆν-η; with μῆν and its dialectic forms μῆς, μέν, cf. Skt. māś, māś-as (mensis); Zd. māōnh (μῆν, μῆνη); Lat. mens-is; Goth. men-a (σελήνη), men-oths (μῆν); O. Norse mán-udr, mán-adr; A. S. man-a, mon-ad; O. H. G. mán-ot (monath); Lith. mėnu (μῆνη), mėnes-is (μῆν):—the Skt. Root is mā (metiri), v. μέτρον; the moon being in early times the measure of the month.) A month, Hom., Hes., etc. In earlier times the month was divided into two parts, the beginning and the waning, τοῦ μὲν φθίνοντος μηνός, τοῦ δ' ἱσταμένου Od. 14. 162., 19. 307; cf. Hes. Op. 778, Th. 59, Hdt. 6. 106. The Attic division was into three decads, μὴν ἱστόμενος (or ἀρχόμενος, εἰσιών), μεσῶν and φθίνων (or ἀπιών); ἱσταμένου τοῦ μηνός εἰνάτη Hdt. 6. 106, cf. Thuc. 4. 52, etc.; the last division was reckoned backwards, μηνός τετάρτη φθίνοντος on the fourth day from the end of the month, like Lat. quarto ante kalendas, Thuc. 5. 19; Μαυμακτηριῶνος δεκάτη ἀπιόντος, i. e. on the 21st, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 2; μηνῶν φθίνων ἡμέρα the last of the month, Eur. Heracl. 779, ubi v. Elmsl.; but this last decad was also reckoned forwards, as, τῆ τρίτῃ ἐπ' εἰκάδι the three-and-twentieth, etc.; ἔκτη μετ' εἰκάδα Decret. ap. Dem. 265. 5;—τελευτώντος τοῦ μηνός at the end of the lunar month (when there was no moonlight), Thuc. 2. 4; v. sub ἐνη:—ἐκείνου τοῦ μηνός in the course of . . . Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 2:—κατὰ μῆνα monthly, Ar. Nub. 1287, etc.; μισθὸν δίδοναι κατὰ μ. Dem. 1209. 11; so, κατὰ μῆνα ἕκαστον or κατὰ μῆνας Plat. Legg. 830 D, 762 B; also, ἕκαστου μηνός Ib. 760 C; τοῦ μηνός ἕκαστου Ar. Ach. 859; or τοῦ μηνός alone, by the month, Id. Nub. 612, etc.; ξυνόδοις ποιεῖσθαι δύο τοῦ μ. Plat. Legg. 771 D; τόκον δραχμῆν τοῦ μ. τῆς μνᾶς interest a drachma per mina per month, Aeschin. 68. 26. The Att. months originally had some 29, some 30 days (cf. ἐνος 1. 2), being called respectively καίλαι and πλήρεις; cf. ἐξαιρέσιμος, and v. Clinton F. H. vol. 2, Append. 19; on the Macedonian, Id. vol. 3, Append. 4; and on the early Greek month, Lewis Astr. of Ancients, pp. 16 sq. 2. = μηνίσκος, Ar. Av. 1114, restored by Dobree for μῆνην or μηνιν, coll. Cleomed. περὶ μετεωρ. p. 514 ed. Basil. II. as prop. n., the God Lunus, masc. of Μῆνη, Luc. Sup. Trag. 8.

μην-ἄγυρτής, οὐ, ὁ, a priest of Mené, i. e. Cybelé, who made rounds of begging visits (cf. μητραγυρτής), Meineke Menand. 111:—Eus. P. E. 79 B cites μνηαγυρτέω from Dion. H. 2. 19, where μητραγυρτέω.

μηναιός, α, ον, monthly, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 954:—τὰ μ., in Eccl. volumes containing the offices for a month.

μηνάς, ἴδος, ἡ, = μῆνη, the moon, Eur. Rhes. 534.

μῆνη, ἡ, the moon, Il. 19. 374, Aesch. Pr. 797, Eur. Fr. 997; also as a goddess, h. Hom. 32, Pind. O. 3. 36. II. = μηνίακος II. 1, Ar. Av. 1115. (For the Root, v. sub μῆν.)

μηνιαῖος, α, ον, monthly, περίοδος Strab. 173;—τὰ μηνιαῖα the menses of women, Plut. 2. 907 F; μηνιαία κάθαραι Alex. Aphr., etc.;—Dind. suggests μηνιαῖ' ἄχη (for the Ms. reading μηνίεται ἄχη) in Aesch. Supp. 266, cf. Cho. 585. II. a month old, LXX (Num. 3. 15, al.).

μηνιάμα, τό, = μῆνιμα, LXX (Sirach. 40. 5), Basil. 1. 601.

μηνιάω, = μηνίω, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 16, Ael. N. A. 6. 17, cf. Eust. 95. 11. The Ep. μηνιώσιν in Ap. Rh. 2. 247 is prob. an error, v. μαλκίω.

μηνίγιον, τό, Dim. of μῆνιγέ, Gloss.

μηνιγγο-φύλαξ, ὁ, an instrument to prevent injury to the μῆνιγέ in operations on the skull, Oribas. p. 6 Mai.; membranae custos in Celsus.

μῆνιγέ, γγος, ἡ, any membrane, Hipp. 249. 26 sq., cf. Foës. Oecon.; of the membrane of the eye, Emped. 226, Arist. G. A. 5. 2, 2; the drum of the ear, Id. Probl. 32. 13, 1; but, mostly, the membrane enclosing the brain, the pia mater, Hipp. V. C. 896, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 5., 3. 3, 21:—the scum on milk, Hesych.

μηνίζω, = μηνίω, An. Oxon. 2. 440:—ἐμηνιάζον in Etym. Ms. ap. Bast. Greg. p. 349.

μηνιθμός, οὐ, ὁ, (μηνίω) wrath, Il. 16. 62, 202, 282.

μῆνιμα, τό, (μηνίω) a cause of wrath, μή τοί τι θεῶν μῆνιμα γένομαι lest I be the cause of bringing wrath upon thee, Il. 22. 358, Od. 11. 73; so in pl., Eur. Phoen. 934. 2. guill, esp. blood-guiltiness, Lat. scelus piaculare, παλαιὰ μῆνιματα guilt that cleaves to a family from the sins of their forefathers, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D; μ. τῶν ἀλιτηρίων προσ- τρέβασθαι τινι Antipho 127. 1; cf. Valck. Phoen. 941, Lob. Aglaoph. 637. II. a burst of anger, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 826.

Μηνίων, τό, the temple of the goddess Mené, Paus. 6. 26, 1.

μῆνις, Dor. μάνις, ἡ: gen. μῆνιος, later μῆνιδος, v. l. Plat. Rep. 390 E, Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀρχιλοχος, Themist., etc.: (v. sub *μᾶω):—wrath; from Hom. downwards mostly of the wrath of the gods, Il.; also of the implacable wrath of Achilles, 1. 1, al., cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 6; of the revengeful temper of a people, Hes. Sc. 21.—Ep. word, used by Pind. P. 4. 284, and Trag.; also by Hdt. 7. 134, 137, in the proper sense of divine wrath, as in Aesch. Ag. 701, Plat. l. c., Legg. 880 E, Hipp. Na. 282 A; of injured parents, Aesch. Ag. 155, Cho. 294; of suppliants, Id. Eum. 234, cf. Eur. Heracl. 762;—c. gen. objecti, στου . . . μ. τὸσηνδε πράγματος ατῆσας ἔχεις Soph. O. T. 699:—in late Com., Menand. Incert. 55, 499.

μηνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = μηνίσκος, Auson. Prof. 25; μηνίσκη, Hesych.

μηνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of μῆνη, a crescent, Lat. *lunula*, Cornut. N. D. 34. II. any crescent-shaped body, esp. 1. a covering to protect the head of statues (like the nimbus or glory of Christian Saints,) Ar. Av. 1114, ubi v. Interpp., cf. Hemst. Luc. Tim. 51. 2. a crescent-shaped figure, used in finding areas, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 25, 2, Soph. Elench. 11, 3 and 7. 3. a crescent-shaped line of battle, Polyb. 3. 115, 5. 4. a neck-ornament, LXX (Isai. 3. 19, cf. Judic. 8. 21). μηνίτης [Ὶ], ου, ὁ, a wrathful man, Arr. Epict. 4. 5, 18, where Schweigh. restores μηνυτής.

μηνίω [v. fin.], Dor. μᾶνίω; fut. ἰῶ not till LXX; aor. ἐμήνισα: (μῆνις). To cherish wrath, be wroth against, vent one's wrath on, c. dat. pers., μῆνι' Ἀχαιοῖσιν Il. 1. 422; Ἀγαμέμνονι μῆνιε δίω 18. 257; Ἀθηναῖοι ὑμῖν μηνίουσι Hdt. 9. 7, cf. 5. 84., 7. 229; c. gen. rei, ἰρῶν μηνίας because of . . . Il. 5. 178; πατρὶ μηνίας φόνου Soph. Ant. 1177; ἔργου ἕκατι τοῦδε μ. Id. Tr. 274; θεοῖς . . . μηνίουσιν ἐς γένος Id. O. C. 695; c. acc. cogn., οὐδ' ἄ μνηίεις φράσας Ib. 1274:—but in Hom. mostly absol., and of heroes, μῆνι' Ἀχιλλεύς Il. 12. 10, etc.; rarely of common men, ὃ ξείνος δ' εἶπερ μάλα μνηίει Od. 17. 14:—the Med. in act. sense, οὐδεὶς . . . μνηίεται Aesch. Eum. 101.—Poetic Verb, used by Hdt. and in later Prose, as Diod., Plut., etc.; for Arist. (Rhet. 2. 24, 6, An. Post. 2. 13, 18) uses it in reference to Homer. A later form is μηνιάω, q. v. [In aor. Ὶ always: as for pres. and impf., Hom. uses Ὶ in arsi in μῆνιεν Il. 2. 769, and Aesch. l. c. in μνηίεται; but elsewhere Hom. has μνηίει, ἐμήνισαν, μῆνιτε in thesi; Eur. also has μᾶνίω in a dochmius, Hipp. 1146; μνηίων in a senarian, Id. Rhes. 494.]

μηνο-ειδής, ἐς, (μῆνη) crescent-shaped, Lat. *lunatus*, Hdt. 1. 75, Thuc. 2. 76, etc.; τάξις, φάλαγξ Xen. An. 5. 2, 13, Plut. Fab. 16; μηνοειδὲς ποιήσαντες τῶν νεῶν having formed them in a crescent, Hdt. 8. 16:—of the sun and moon when partially eclipsed, Thuc. 2. 28, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 10; of the crescent moon, Plut. 2. 157 B: cf. διχύτομος, ἀμφίκυρτος. Adv. —δῶς, Philostr. 102, etc.

μηνύμα, τό, an information, Thuc. 6. 29, 61, Clearch. ap. Ath. 457 F. μηνύσις, ἡ, a laying information, Andoc. 3. 5, Plat. Legg. 932 D. μηνυτέον, verb. Adj. one must disclose, declare, Philo 2. 170. μηνυτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, an informer, guide, Aesch. Eum. 245. μηνυτής, οὔ, Dor. μᾶνυτάς, ᾶ, ὁ, bringing to light, μ. χρόνος Eur. Hipp. 1051. II. as Subst. an informer, τοῖς μέλλουσιν ἀποθανεῖσθαι Lys. 123. 5; but mostly in legal sense, like Lat. *delator*, ἀδικήματος Antipho 117. 6, Thuc. 1. 132, etc., Andoc. 3. 40; μ. κατά τινος Antipho 132. 17, Lys. 130. 3; κατά σαυτοῦ μηνυτής ἐπὶ τοῖς συμβᾶσι γεγονῶς Dem. 320. 20; τῶν ἀποκτεινάντων Antipho 119. 31:—of a woman, Cratin. Incert. 77, cf. Lob. Paral. 271.

μηνυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to informing, traitorous, Dio C. 78. 21; τινος with respect to a thing, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 187, M. 1. 106.

μηνυτρον, τό, (μηνύω) the price of information, reward, h. Hom. Merc. 264, 364:—in Att. only pl. μῆνυτρα, Thuc. 6. 27, Phryn. Com. Incert. 2, etc.; μῆνυτρα κηρύσσειν to offer such reward, Andoc. 6. 23; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 332.

μηνυτῶρ [Ὶ], ορος, ὁ, = μηνυτήρ, Anth. P. 11. 177.

μηνύω (v. fin.), Dor. μᾶνύω; fut. ἴσω Hdt., Att.: aor. ἐμήνυσα often in Att.: pf. μεμήνυκα Andoc. 4. 16, Plat.:—Pass., pf. μεμήνυται, v. infr.: aor. ἐμηνύθη Eur., Plat.: fut. μνηνυθήσομαι Galen.:—an aor. med. μνηνύσαιτο in Theod. Prodr. p. 362: (v. sub *μάω). To disclose what is secret, reveal, betray; generally, to make known, report, declare, indicate, shew. Construct., μ. τινί τι h. Hom. Merc. 254, Pind. N. 9. 10, Hdt. 1. 23; τι Soph. O. T. 102, 1384, etc.; τοὺς ἑτερογενάτους μ. ἡ πέδη indicatēs, detects them, Xen. Eq. 3. 5. 2. with acc. and part., μ. τινὸς ἔχοντα to shew that he has, Hdt. 2. 121, 3; so, μ. τινὰ ἐξ ἐπιβουλήσ ἀποθανόντα Antipho 115. 21; πόλεμος γεγονῶς ἐμηνύθη Plat. Criti. 108 E; the part. is sometimes omitted, τοδ' ἔργον . . . σε μνηύει κακῶν (sc. ὄντα) Eur. Hipp. 1077:—c. acc. et inf., Plat. Rep. 366 B:—there is a singular constr. in Plat. Crat. 412 A, μ. ὡς . . . ἐπομένης τῆς ψυχῆς gives indication of the soul as following, indicates that it follows. 3. foll. by a relat. or Conj., μ. αὐτοῖς τίς ἐστιν Id. Apol. 24 D; μ. τινὶ εἰ . . . to inform one whether . . . , Ar. Ach. 206; μ. ὅτι . . . Arist. Eth. N. 1. 12, 5. 4. absol., ὡς μεμήνυκεν ὁ λόγος Plat. Phaedr. 277 C, cf. Phileb. 19 B. II. at Athens to inform, lay public information against another, κατά τινος Andoc. 3. fin., Lys. 105. 18; τινὰ Andoc. 3. 3; τι Ib. 7; περί τινος Ib. 39; also, μ. τι κατά τινος Thuc. 6. 60:—μ. τινί τι to give information of a thing to a magistrate, Plat. Legg. 730 D; τι πρὸς τινα Dem. 703. 13; εἰς τινα Plat. Menex. 239 B:—impers. in Pass., μνηύεται information is laid, Thuc. 6. 28; ὑποτοσπήσαντες . . . Ἰππία μεμηνύσθαι Id. 1. 20, cf. 6. 57, Andoc. 2. 28; ὦν πέρι ἐμηνύτο Ib. 61:—but in Pass. also of persons, to be informed against, to be denounced, τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ μεμηνυμένων Ib. 53, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 10; so, πρᾶγμα μνηνυθῆν Eur. Ion 1563; μνηνυθέντος τοῦ ἐπιβουλεύματος Thuc. 2. 89. [Ὶ always in fut., aor. and pf.; and in Att. so in pres. and impf.; but Ὶ is made short in pres. and impf., h. Hom. Merc. 254, and Pind., except when before a long syll., as in h. Hom. Merc. 373.]

μῆνον, ου, τό, a plant, spiguel, *Meuni Athamanticum*, Diosc. 1. 3.

μῆ ὅπως and μῆ ὅτι, elliptic phrases, μῆ [λέγε] or μῆ [ὑπολάβητε] ὅπως or ὅτι . . . (as οὐχ ὅπως for οὐ λέγω ὅπως), stronger than οὐχ ἄπως, not only not so, but . . . , let alone that . . . , χρῆστοι γυναῖξιν, μῆ ὅτι ἀνδράσι Plat. Rep. 398 E, al.; more strongly μῆ ὅτι γε δὴ . . . Dem. 1262. II. opposed to other Conjunctions, 1. μῆ ὅπως or μῆ ὅτι, followed by ἄλλ' οὐδέ, as μῆ ὅπως ὀρχεῖσθαι . . . , ἄλλ' οὐδ' ὀρθοῦσθαι ἐδύνασθε Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10; οὐκ ἂν . . . ἐργαζοίμεθα μῆ ὅτι τὴν τούτων, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἂν τὴν ἡμετέραν Ib. 3. 2, 21. 2. μῆ ὅτι followed by ἀλλά, as, μῆ ὅτι ἰδιώτην τινὰ, ἀλλὰ τὸν μέγαν βασιλέα Plat. Apol. 40 D, cf. Prot. 319 D, Dem. 869. 17 and 20, etc.; μῆ ὅτι θεός, ἀλλὰ καὶ

ἄνθρωποι οὐ φιλοῦσιν Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 17. 3. οὐδέ or καὶ οὐ followed by μῆ ὅτι, as οὐδὲ ἀναπνεῖν, μῆ ὅτι λέγειν τι δυνασόμεθα Xen. Symp. 2, 26, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 240 D, Crat. 427 E, Theaet. 161 D.

μῆ οὐ is used of an apprehended negative: I. with finite forms of the Verb, after Verbs expressing fear or apprehension (cl. μῆ B. 8): a. mostly with Subj., δέιδω μῆ οὐ τις τοι ὑπὸσχηται τῶδε ἔργον Il. 10. 39, cf. Hdt. 6. 9, Thuc. 3. 53., 3. 57 fin., Plat. Meno 89 D, etc.;—so, after hist. tenses, with Opt., ἠθύμησάν τινες ἐννοοῦμενοι μῆ οὐκ ἔχοιεν ὑπόθεν λαμβάνοιεν Xen. An. 3. 5, 3, etc.:—the fut. Opt. represents fut. Indic. in oratio obl., μῆ οὐκ ὕρθως αὐτὸ ποιήσεις Plat. Euthyphro 15 D. b. with Indic., ὄρατε μῆ οὐκ ἐμοὶ μάλιστα τῶν πολιτῶν προσήκει Andoc. 14. 3, Plat. Lach. 187 B, Alc. 139 D. 2. without a Verb expressed, with Subj., μῆ νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμη Il. 1. 28, cf. 566, Hdt. 5. 79, Eur. Tro. 982, Plat. Phaedo 67 B, Conv. 194 C, 214 C, etc.;—also with Indic., μῆ τοῦτο οὐ καλῶς ὠμολογήσαμεν Id. Meno 89 C. 3. μῆ is sometimes doubled, irregularly, for μῆ οὐ, ἐθαύμαζε δ' εἴ τις . . . φοβοῖτο, μῆ ὃ γενόμενος καλῶς κάγαθός . . . μῆ τὴν μεγίστην χάριν ἔχοι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 7, cf. Thuc. 2. 13. II. peculiar to Hdt. and Att. writers, and their imitators, is the use of μῆ οὐ with Infin., in a manner that can hardly be distinguished from the similar usage of μῆ (v. μῆ B. 4 and 5), the earliest example being in Simon. 8. 5, ἀνδρα δ' οὐκ ἐστὶ μῆ οὐ κακὸν ἔμμεναι:—μῆ οὐ however is only used after a negat. expressed or implied, like Lat. *quin* or *quominus* with Subj.: 1. with Infin., a. after Verbs of hindering, denying, avoiding, needing, when these Verbs are themselves negatived or questioned, and μῆ οὐ cannot be rendered into English, οὐκέτι ἀνεβάλλοντο μῆ οὐ τὸ πᾶν μηχανήσασθαι nihil jam dubitabant quin omnia experirentur, Hdt. 6. 88, cf. 8. 100, 119; τί δῆτα μέλλεις μῆ οὐ γεγωνίσκειν; Aesch. Prom. 627, cf. Soph. Aj. 540, Ar. Acl. 320, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 2., 4. 3, 8, Plat. Euthyd. 304 C, Phaedo 87 A, Dem. 707. 21; after ὥστε, Hdt. 8. 57, 1;—with the Article, οὐκ ἐναντιώσσομαι τὸ μῆ οὐ γεγωνεῖν πᾶν Aesch. Prom. 787, cf. 918, Soph. O. T. 283, Eur. Phoen. 1176, Ar. Av. 36, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 42, Plat. Phileb. 13 C, etc.:—the same sense is often expressed by μῆ alone, v. μῆ B. 4. b. b. Verbs and phrases signifying impossibility, impropriety, reluctance, when not negatived, take μῆ οὐ with the Infin., the μῆ οὐ having a negative translation, such as οὐ δύναμαι, οὐχ οἶός τ' εἶμι, αἰσχροῦ, δεινόν, οὐ πείθομαι, and the like; e. g. δεινὸν ἐδόκεε εἶναι μῆ οὐ λαβεῖν Hdt. 1. 187, cf. 2. 181., 3. 51., 7. 5, Antipho 139. 39, Thuc. 8. 60; αἰσχύνῃ ἦν μῆ οὐ συσπουδάξειν Xen. An. 2. 3, 11; αἰσχροῦ ἐστὶ μῆ οὐκ ἄλλας πληγὰς ἐμβάλλειν τῷ υἱεῖ Id. Lac. 6, 2; οὐδεὶς οἶός τ' ἐστὶν ἄλλως λέγων μῆ οὐ (nemo potest non) καταγέλαστος εἶναι Plat. Gorg. 509 A; after ὥστε, Eur. Fr. 1054, Xen. Ath. 3, 8; μῆ and μῆ οὐκ in consecutive clauses, Id. Apol. 34;—with the Article, τὸ μῆ οὐ . . . Aesch. Eum. 914, Ar. Ran. 68, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 36. 2. μῆ οὐ with the Partic., like μῆ οὐ with the Inf., only after a negat. expressed or implied, but less freq. used, οὐκὼν δίκαιον [ἀνδριάντα] ἰστάναι μῆ οὐκ ὑπερβαλλόμενον τοῖαι ἔργοισι Hdt. 2. 110, cf. 6. 9, 106; δυσάλητος γὰρ ἂν εἶην τοιάνδε μῆ οὐ κατοικτείρων ἔδραν Soph. O. T. 12, cf. 221, O. C. 359, Isocr. 217 C, Plat. Lys. 212 D, Philem. Incert. 1. 3. = εἰ μῆ, except, πόλεις . . . χαλεπαὶ λαβεῖν, μῆ οὐ χρόνῳ καὶ πολιτορκίᾳ Dem. 379. 8. μῆ πολλάκις, lest perchance, Lat. *ne forte*, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 60 D, Stallb. Rep. 424 B.

μῆποτε or μῆ ποτε, I. as Adv. never, on no account, after ὡς, εἰ, etc., Aesch. Pr. 203, Eum. 882, Cho. 182, etc.;—also with inf., Id. Eum. 977, Supp. 617; esp. in oaths, never, ομοῦμαι, μῆποτε τῆς εὐνῆς ἐπιβήμεναι Il. 9. 133, 275; ἐπεκέκλετ' Ἐρινῦς, μῆποτε . . . ἐφέσσεσθαι Ib. 455; also in orat. obliqua, when another's words are quoted, Hes. Op. 86: cf. οὐδέποτε. 2. in prohibition or strong denial, with aor. Subj., μῆποτε καὶ οὐ . . . ὀλέσσης Od. 19. 81, etc.; with Infin. for Imper., 11. 441. 3. in later Greek, perhaps, like *nescio an*, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 1, 3, and often in Gramm.; v. Butt. Exc. vii ad Dem. Mid., p. 135. II. as Conj. that at no time, lest ever, Lat. *ne quando*, αἰσχυρόμενοι φάτιν ἀνδρῶν . . . μῆ ποτέ τις εἴπῃσι Od. 21. 324, al. μῆ που, lest anywhere, that nowhere, Lat. *necubi*, Od. 2. 71, etc.: lest perchance, Hom., etc.

μῆπω or μῆ πω, I. as Adv. not yet, Lat. *nondum*, Od. 22. 431, etc.; ἀλλὰ μῆπω ταῦτα (sc. σκοπεῖτε) Dem. 543. 14:—in expostulation, μῆπω τι μεθίετε Il. 4. 234., 17. 422, etc.: μῆπω γε, nay, not yet, Aesch. Pr. 631; followed by πρὶν, Il. 18. 134, Soph. Ph. 961, 1409:—c. opt. precantis, μῆπω μανείη Eur. Hec. 1278; sometimes merely to deny positively, Soph. El. 403; cf. πω 2. II. as Conj. that not yet, lest yet, σπέρχομενος . . . μῆ πῶ τις . . . λάθῃται Od. 9. 102, etc.

μῆ πώποτε, of past time, never yet, Soph. Ant. 1094; v. αὐδέποτε.

μῆπως or μῆ πως, like μῆ που, lest in any way, and after Verbs of fearing, lest any how, lest perchance, often in Hom., following of course the constr. of μῆ:—also divisim, μῆ πως, Od. 4. 396, etc. II. in case of doubt, or in indirect questions, whether or no, Il. 10. 101.

μῆρα, τά, rarer Homeric pl. for μηρία, not irreg. pl. of μηρός, as appears both from the sense and accent (v. μηρίον), Il. 1. 464., 2. 427, etc., so Ar. Pax 1088, 1092.

μηρία, τά, the sing. μηρίον only in Posidon. ap. Ath. 154 B; in Hom. and Ar. also μῆρα (q. v.):—that which was cut out of the thighs (μηροῖ) of victims, i. e. (v. infr.) the thigh-bones, which it was the old usage to cut out (ἐκ μηρία τάμναν), and wrap in two folds of fat (κνίσῃ ἐκάλυψαν, δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες), and also to lay slices of meat upon them (ᾠμοθέτησαν Od. 3. 458, Il. 1. 461): they were then laid on the altar (ἐπὶ μηρία θέντες Ἀπόλλωνι Od. 21. 267, cf. 3. 179); and burnt (εἰ ποτέ τοι κατὰ πύονα μηρί' ἔκηα Il. 1. 40, cf. Od. 4. 764, al.): hence πύονα μηρία are the thigh-bones in their fat (in Theocr. 17. 126, πιαθέντα; in Aesch. Pr. 496, κνίσῃ κῶλα συγκαλυπτά), for which, in Il. 8. 240,

we have *δημὸς καὶ μηρία*: so in Hes. Op. 335, Theogn. 1145, ἀγλαὰ μηρία may be the *fat thigh-bones*, unless ἀγλαός is merely a general epith.: hence also *κηκίς μηρίων* Soph. Ant. 1008; τῶν μηρίων ἢ κνήσα Ar. Av. 193, cf. 1517. The origin of the custom is said to be found in Hes. Th. 535 sq., 556.—The distinction between *μηρία thigh-bones*, and *μηροὶ thighs*, given by the old Gramm. (e. g. Apollon. Lex. s. v. *μηρία*, Schol. Il. 1. 40), was revived by Voss Mythol. Briefe, 2. 303–322. But Herm. Soph. Ant. 997 (cf. ad Aesch. Pr. 496) denies this, taking *μηρία* to be *slices from the thighs or hams*; and Nitzsch Od. 3. 456, supports him, remarking that, though Hom. always says *μηρία* (or *μήρα*) *καίειν*, yet the phrase *μηροὺς ἐξέταμον* is used, as well as *ἐκ μηρία τάμνον*, Il. 1. 460., 2. 423, Od. 12. 360: Eubul. says ταῖς θεαῖσι . . μηρὸν . . θύετε, Incert. 18.

II. = *μηροί, the thighs*, only in Bion I. 84. *μηριαῖος, a, ov, (μηρός) of or belonging to the thigh*, Lat. *femoralis*, τὰ μ. δατὰ Schol. Il. 1. 40; αἱ μ. *the thighs*, of the horse, Xen. Eq. 11, 4; of the dog, Id. Cyn. 4, 1.

μηριγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, a bristle, Hesych.: *σμήριγξ* in Lyc. 37. *μηρίζω, (μηρός) to strike on the thigh*, a Comic word coined on analogy of *γαστρίζω*, Diog. L. 7. 172.

μήρινθος, ἡ, gen. ου: metapl. acc. sing. *μήρινθα*, as if from *μήρινος* (cf. *ἔλμινος, πείρινος*) Orph. Arg. 595:—*a cord, line, string*, ἐκ δὲ τρήρωνα πέλειαν λεπτήν *μήρινθω* δῆσε ποδός Il. 23. 854, cf. 869: *a fishing-line*, Theocr. 21. 12; hence, proverb., αὐτὴ μὲν ἢ μήρινθος οὐδὲν ἔσπασε *the line* caught nothing, i. e. it was of no avail, Ar. Thesm. 928, cf. Vesp. 176, Luc. Hermot. 28. Cf. *σμήρινθος*. (From *μηρύω*; akin to *μέριμος, μήριγξ*:—for the form, cf. *λαβύρ-ινθος*.)

Μηριόνης, ου, ὁ, prop. n. in Hom. II. with a play on *μηροί, the pudenda muliebria*, Anth. P. 5. 36.

μηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, tripolium, Diosc. Noth. 4. 135.

μηρο-καυτέω, to burn thigh-bones as a sacrifice, like *ἑροκαυτέω*, A. B. 51.

μηρορ-ράφης, ἐς, sewed in the thigh, of Bacchus, cited from Nonn.

μηρός, ου, ὁ, the thigh, Lat. *femur*, in Hom. mostly of men: accurately described in Il. 5. 305, κατ' ἰσχίον, ἔνθα τε μηρός ἰσχύω ἐνατρέφεται in the hip-joint, and in the part where *the thigh* turns in the hip-joint: often in the phrases, *φάσγανον* or *ἄορ ἐρυσσάμενος, σπασσάμενος* παρὰ *μηροῦ* drawing his sword from his thigh, where it hung, Hom.; *μηρῶ πληξάμενος*, in sign of vehement agitation, Il. 16. 125; so, *ἐπαΐσατο τὸν μηρὸν* Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 6; *τύπτειν, πατάσσειν* Polyb. 15. 27, 11, etc.

2. Hom. uses the word of animals only in phrase *μηροὺς ἐξέταμον* (v. sub *μηρία*): in Hdt. 3. 103, of the *leg-bones* generally, *κάμηλος ἐν τοῖσι ὀπιαθίαισι σκέλεσι ἔχει τέσσαρας μηροὺς καὶ γούνατα τέσσαρα*:—pl. *μηραί* used for *μηρία* by Soph. Ant. 1011; dual *μηρῶ* Ar. Pax 1039.

μηρο-τραφής, ἐς, thigh-bred, of Bacchus, Anth. P. 11. 329, Strab. 687.

μηρο-τύπης, ἐς, striking the thigh, κέντρον Anth. P. 9. 274.

μήρυγμα, v. sub μήρυμα.

μηρυκάξω, to chew the cud, ruminare, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 8., 9. 50, 12, al.; τὰ *μηρυκάξοντα ruminants*, Ib. 3. 21, 7;—so *μηρυκίζω*, Ael. N. A. 5. 42, Galen.; and *μηρυκάομαι*, Dep., Plut. Rom. 4, cf. Luc. Gall. 8.

μηρυκισμός, ὁ, a chewing the cud, LXX (Levit. 11. 3 sq.).

μήρυμα, τό, that which may be spun into thread, Poll. 7. 29; of a fibrous stone, Plut. 2. 434 A.

II. like Lat. *tractus, volumen*, a serpent's coil or trail, *δολιχῶ μ. γαστρός* Nic. Th. 163, 265,—as Lob. Paral. 433 writes for *μήρυγμα*.

μηρυμάτιον, τό, Dim. of μήρυμα, Hero Autom. p. 148.

μήρυξ, υκος, ὁ, a ruminating fish, like the *scarus*, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 12.

μήρυσμα, f. l. for μήρυμα, Hesych.

μηρύσμαι, Dor. μᾶρ- Theocr.: aor. *ἐμηρῶσαμην*: Dep. *To draw up, furl, ιστία* *μηρῶσαντο* Od. 12. 170, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 889; *ναῦται δ' ἐμηρῶσαντο νηὸς ἰαχάδα* drew up the anchor, Soph. Fr. 699; *μηρῶσθαι ἀπὸ βυθῶν* Opp. C. 1. 50; *μ. πείσματα, σχοίνους* Anth. P. 10. 2 and 5.

2. in weaving, *κρόκα ἐν στήμονι μηρῶσθαι* to weave the wool into the warp, Hes. Op. 536:—then, *to wind off thread*, Luc. Hermot. 47.

3. *μηρῶσμαι* appears as a Pass. in Theocr. 1. 29, *κισαὺς μαρῦεται περὶ χεῖλη* ivy draws itself, winds round the edge.—Ep. word, used by Soph. and in late Prose, but *ἐκμηρῶσμαι* is found in Xen. [ῦ in all tenses, *μηρῶντο* Ar. Rh. 4. 889; *μηρῶσαντο* Od., etc.]

μήης, ὁ, Dor. for μέης, μήν, Arcad. 126. 9, Theognost. Can. 134. 31.

μήσασ, 2 sing. Ep. aor. of μήδομαι; also *μήσατο, μῆσάμενος*.

μήστωρ, ωρος, ὁ, (μήδομαι) an adviser, counsellor, Hom., who calls Zeus ὑπάτος *μήστωρ* Il. 8. 22., 17. 339; and any one distinguished for wise counsel, as Priam, *θεόφιν μήστωρ ἀτάλαντος* 7. 366; Patroclus, 17. 477, Od. 3. 110; Neleus, 3. 409; Ἀθηναῖοι *μήστωρες αὐτῆς* authors of the battle-din, Il. 4. 328; *κρατερὸν μήστωρα φόβοιο*, of Diomedes, 6. 278; of Patroclus, 23. 16; *μήστωρε φ.*, of the horses of Aeneas, 5. 272., 8. 108.

II. as prop. n., *Μήστωρ*, gen. *ωρος*, Il. 24. 257. *μήτε, and not*, mostly doubled, *μήτε . . μήτε . ., neither . . nor*, often in Hom., etc.; *μήτε . ., μήτ' αὖν . .* Aesch. Ag. 358, 472:—but sometimes *μηδὲ . ., μήτε*, Od. 13. 308, etc.; *μήτε . ., μηδέ, v. sub μηδέ; μήτε . ., τε . ., both not . ., and . .*, Il. 13. 230, Hdt. 1. 63, Eur. Heracl. 454; (also, by an anacoluthon, *μήτε . ., δέ . .*, Soph. O. C. 423, Plat. Legg. 627 E); *μή . ., μήτε . .*, Soph. O. C. 496, Eur. I. A. 978.

2. *μήτε* is sometimes omitted in the former of two clauses, *ἔκοντα μήτ' ἄκοντα* Soph. Ph. 771, cf. Eur. Hec. 373 (where Pors. *μήτε*); cf. οὔτε Il. 5. d.

μήτειρα, ἡ, = μήτηρ, v. l. for δμήτειρα, Il. 14. 259; otherwise only in Synes. Hymn. 326 D,—except in compd. *παμμήτειρα*.

μήτηρ, Dor. μάτηρ, ἡ: though paroxyt. in nom., it follows *πατήρ* in the accent of the obl. cases,—sc. gen. *μητέρος* contr. *μητρός*, dat. *μητέρι* *μητρί*,—both forms being found in Hom., but the uncontr. forms not in Att., unless in lyr. passages of Trag., as *ματέρος* Aesch. Supp. 539; *ματέρι*

Soph. O. C. 1481; *μητέρος* once in iambics, Eur. Rhes. 393: acc. *μητέρα, μητέρας* were never contr.: voc. *μήτηρ*. (Cf. *μαῖα*; Skt. *māt-ā*; Lat. *mat-er*; O. Norse *mod-ir*; A. S. *mod-er*; O. H. G. *mut-or* (*mutter, mother*); Old Slav. *mat-i*; Lith. *mot-i*; Gael. *moth-air*:—the Root seems to be Skt. *mā* (*to make*), M. Müller Sc. of Lang. 2. 212.)

A mother, Hom., etc.; also of animals, *a dam*, Il. 17. 4, Od. 10. 414; of a *mother-bird*, Il. 2. 313; of bees, Arist. H. A. 5. 21, 2, etc.:—ἀπὸ or ἐκ *μητρὸς* from one's *mother's womb*, Pind. P. 5. 153, Aesch. Cho. 422; in pl. *the mother and grandmother*, Plut. Agis 9:—as an address to elderly women, ὦ *μήτηρ* Diod. 17. 37, etc.

2. also of lands, *μήτηρ μῆλων, θηρῶν mother* of flocks, of game, Il. 2. 696., 8. 47, etc.:—often of Earth, *γῆ πάντων μ.* Hes. Op. 561; *παρ μέσον ὀμφαλὸν εὐδένδροιο . . ματέρος* Pind. P. 4. 133; *γῆ μήτηρ* Aesch. Theb. 16, etc.; ὦ *γαῖα μήτηρ* Eur. Hipp. 601:—also ἡ *Μάτηρ* alone for *Δημήτηρ, τῆ Μητρί καὶ τῆ Κούρη ὄρτην ἄγονσι* Hdt. 8. 65; but also of Rhea, Pind. P. 3. 138; ὦ Πᾶν . ., *Ματρὸς μεγάλης ὑπαδέ* Id. Fr. 63, cf. Eur. Hel. 1355; so, *μ. ὑρεία* Ar. Av. 746.

3. often of one's native land, *μάτηρ ἐμά, Θήβα* Pind. I. 1. 1, cf. P. 8. 140, Aesch. Theb. 416, Isocr. 45 C; and so, just like *μητρόπολις*, Pind. O. 9. 32, cf. 6. 169; ἡ *Σκύρος ἀλκίμων ἀνδρῶν μ.* Soph. Ph. 326.

II. poet. as the origin or source of events, *μ. ἀέθλων*, of Olympia, Pind. O. 8. 2; *πειθαρχία γὰρ τῆς εὐπραξίας μ.* Aesch. Theb. 225; ἡ *γνώμη μ. κακῶν* Soph. Ph. 1361; so, night is *the mother* of day, Aesch. Ag. 265; the grape of wine, Id. Pers. 614; summer of the vine-shoot, Pind. N. 5. 11, Aphrodité of the Loves, Id. Fr. 87; ὦ *μάτηρ αἰσχύνας ἐμᾶς*, of a rumour, Soph. Aj. 174; cf. *μητρυιά*.

μήτι, neut. of μήτις, q. v.

μήτι, contr. dat. of μήτις for μήτι, Hom.

μητιάω, Ep. 3 pl. μητιώωσι and part. μητιῶων, ἴωσα, Hom.: impf. *μητιάσκειν* Ar. Rh. 4. 7:—also as Dep., 2 pl. *μητιάσθε*, Il. 22. 174; 3 pl. impf. *μητιῶντο* 12. 17; inf. *μητιάσθαι*, Hom., etc.: (*μητις*). Like *μήδομαι, to meditate, deliberate, debate, καθέιατο μητιῶντες βουλὰς* Il. 20. 153; *ἄσσα τε μητιῶσι μετὰ σφισιν* 10. 208; *βουλήν, ἣ ἴα θεοῖσιν ἐφῆνδανε μητιῶσιν* 7. 45:—Med., *μητιάσθε, ἡ . ., ἡέ . . consider* *οἷον* you whether . ., or . ., 22. 174; c. inf., *δὴ τότε μητιῶντο . . τεῖχος ἀμαλδύνα* 12. 17.

2. c. acc. objecti, *to plan, devise, bring about, νόστον Ὀδυσσῆϊ . . μητιῶσα* Od. 6. 9; but in bad sense, *Ἐκταρι . . κακὰ μητιῶντι* Il. 18. 312; *θεοὶ κακὰ μητιῶντες* Od. 1. 234, etc. Cf. *μητιομαι*.

μητιέτα, ὁ, Ep. for μητιέτης, a counsellor, often in Hom., as epith. of Zeus, *all-wise* (Formed from *μητις*: cf. *ὀφίητης, πολιήτης*.) [*μητιεῖα*, though in Hom. ᾶ always by position.]

μητιζομαι, v. μητιομαι.

μητιμα, τό, = μήτις, ap. Hesych. s. v. μήτεα; formed after *μήνιμα*.

μητιέεις, εσσα, εν, (μητις) wise in counsel, all-wise, epith. of Zeus, = *μητιέτα*, h. Hom. Ar. 344, Hes. Op. 51. 767, etc.; *φάρμακα μητιέοντα wise, i. e. well-chosen, helpful* remedies, Od. 4. 227.

μητιομαι, fut. ἴσομαι: aor. *ἐμητιόσμην*: Dep., like *μητιάω*, esp. *to devise, contrive, plan, μητιομαι ἔχθεα λυγρὰ μέμερα* Il. 3. 416; *τοσσάδε μέμερ' ἐπ' ἡματι μητιόσθαι* 10. 48, etc.; *μέγα ἔργον ἐμητιόσαντο* Od. 12. 373; *οἱ θάνατον μητιόσμαι* Il. 15. 349; but also c. dupl. acc., *ὄν ἂν κακὰ μητιοίμην* Od. 18. 27; cf. *μήδομαι* 2.—Hom. has only the fut. and aor.; so, *πρώτιστον Ἐρωτα θεῶν μητιόσατο* Parmen. 132; but the pres. *μητιομαι* occurs in Pind. P. 2. 170. [ῖ in fut. and aor., and *μήτιον* Orph. Arg. 1341; ῖ in *μητιομαι* Pind. l. c.]

μητις, ἡ, gen. ιος, Att. ἴδος Aesch. Cho. 626, Supp. 61; dat. *μητιδι* Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, Ep. *μήτι* for *μήτι*, Hom., pl. *μητιέσαι* Pind. O. 1. 15: acc. *μητιν* Hom., Soph. Ant. 158: (v. sub **μάω*). *The faculty of advising, wisdom, skill, cunning, craft, Διὶ μητιν ἀτάλαντος* (cf. *μητιέτα*), Il. 2. 407, etc.; so, *Διὸς γὰρ οὐχ ὄρω μητιν, ὅσα φύγοιμ' ἂν* Aesch. Pr. 905; *μητι . ., καὶ κέρδεσιν* Od. 13. 299; *μητι . . μέγ' ἀμείνων ἢ ἐ βίηφιν* Il. 23. 315; *μητιν ἀλώπηξ* a fox for craft, Pind. I. 4. 79 (3. 65):—of a poet's skill or craft, Id. N. 3. 15.

II. *advice, counsel, a plan, underlaking*, Hom., etc.; *μητιν ὑφαίνειν* Il. 7. 324, Od. 4. 678, etc.; in pl., *σοφῶν μητιέσαι* Pind. P. 1. 15; *γυναικοβούλους μήτιδας* Aesch. Cho. 626: cf. *μηδός*.

III. as fem. prop. n., the first wife of Zeus, mother of Athena, Hes. Th. 886.—Ep. word, used by Pind., Aesch. and Soph. Il. c.

μήτις or *μήτις, ὁ, ἡ, neut. μήτι, gen. μήτινος*: (*τίς*):—*lest any one, lest anything; that no one, that nothing*, Lat. *ne quis, ne quid*, constructed just like the Adv. *μή*, Hom., etc.

II. *μήτι* or *μήτι, Adv., with the Imper. or Subj., and Inf. used imperatively*, Il. 1. 550., 5. 130, etc.;—with Opt. to express a wish, *ὄλαιντο μή τι πάντες* Soph. Tr. 383.

2. after Verbs of fear or doubt, Il. 11. 470, Od. 2. 77, etc.

3. in indirect questions, *μή τί σοι δοκῶ ταρβεῖν; do I . . ?* (i. e. I do not) Aesch. Pr. 959, cf. 247.

4. *μή τί γε let alone, much less*, Lat. *pedum, ne dicam, οὐδὲ στρατιώτης οὕτως γε αὐδενός ἐστιν ἄξιος, μή τί γε τῶν ἄλλων ἡγεμών* Dem. 562. 26, cf. 383. 21; with a word between, *ὡς . . δώσοντι δίκην, μή τι ποιήσαντι γε* Id. 96. 21;—so, *μή τι δή*, Polyb. 12. 9, 6; *μή τί γε δή, οὐκ ἐνὶ οὐδὲ τοῖς φίλοις . ., μή τί γε δὴ τοῖς θεοῖς* Dem. 24. 23; also, *μητιγούν* Acl. V. 11. 12. 9.

μητιώ, v. μητιομαι, sub fin.

μήτοι or *μήτοι, stronger form of μή, with Imper. and Subj., μήτοι δοκεῖτε* Aesch. Pr. 436, cf. Soph. O. C. 1407, 1438, Ant. 544, etc.; in an oath, with Inf., Aesch. Eum. 765; in Plat. foll. by γε, Rep. 352 C, 388 B.

2. after Verbs implying negation, Soph. El. 518.

μήτος, τό, = μήτις, ap. Hesych. s. v. μήτεα.

μήτρα, Ion. -τρῆ, ἡ, (μήτηρ) Lat. matrix, the womb, Hipp. Prorrh. 106, Hdt. 3. 108, Plat., etc.; also in pl., Hdt. l. c.;—or more properly *the entrance to the womb*, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 21.

2. a swine's paunch, Lat. *vulva*, reckoned a great dainty, *μήτρας τόμοις* Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 14;

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μήτραν .. παλοῦσιν, ἡδιστον κρέας Antipho Φιλομ. 1; ὑπὲρ μήτρας .. ἀποθανεῖν Alex. Ποντ. 1, etc.; cf. Plut. 2. 733 C, Ath. 96 F. 3. metaph. the source, origin of a thing, Diog. L. 7. 46. II. the pith or heart of trees and wood, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 1. III. a queen-wasp, opp. to the ἐργάται, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 2; also of bees, Id. μητρ-ἄγύρτης, ου, δ, a begging priest of Cybelé, the Mother of the gods, a sort of begging friar, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 645;—Iphicrates gave this name to Callias, who was really her Δαδοῦχος (v. sub voce), Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10;—Antiphanes wrote a Comedy with this title, and he also uses the Verb μητραγυρτέω, Μισοπ. 1. 8, cf. Dion. H. 2. 19. μητρ-ἀδελφος, δ and ἡ, a mother's brother or sister, an uncle or aunt, Poll. 3. 22;—in Pind. P. 8. 49, ματραδελφεός. μητράζω, to take after one's mother, Lat. *matrescere*, Gloss. μητρ-ἀλοίας, ου, δ, (ἀλοιάω) striking one's mother, a matricide, Aesch. Eum. 153, 210, Lys. 116. 44, Plat. Phaedo 114 A, etc.; in MSS. etc. sometimes written μητραλώας; cf. πατραλοίας. μητράριον, τό, Dim. of μήτηρ, Lat. *matricula*, Gloss. μητρ-εγχύτης [ῥ], ου, δ, a syringe for injections into the womb, Galen. 10. 328. μήτηρ, ἡ, Ion. for μήτρα. μητριάζω, = μητρίζω, Poll. 3. 11. μητριάς, ἀδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of μήτριος, Anth. P. 9. 398. μητρίδιος [ῥ], α, ου, having a μήτρα, hence fruitful, filled with seed, μ. ἀκαλήφαι Ar. Lys. 549, ubi v. Schol. μητρίζω, to worship Cybelé, the Mother of the gods, Iambl. Myst. p. 69, etc.; v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 832. μητρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a mother, Lat. *maternus*, τιμή Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 8; κτήσις Poll. 3. 11. Adv. —κῶς, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 4. μητρὶς, (sc. γῆ) one's mother country (cf. πατρίς), Cretan word in Plat. Rep. 575 D, Plut. 2. 792 E; μητρὶς δέ τοι, οὐ πατρίς ἐστίν Epigr. ap. Paus. 10. 24, 2. μητρο-γάμια, ἡ, marriage with one's mother, Jo. Chrys. μητρο-διδάκτος, ου, taught by one's mother, Diog. L. 2. 83. μητρό-δοκος, Dor. ματρ-, ου, received by the mother, γοῦαι Pind. N. 7. 124. μητρο-ἡθης, es, with a mother's mind, Anth. P. 1. 124. μητρόθεν, Dor. ματρ-, Adv. (μήτηρ) from the mother, by the mother's side, Pind. O. 7. 41; καταλέγει ἐωστών μ. Hdt. 1. 173; so, τὰ μ. Id. 7. 99. 2. from one's mother, from one's mother's hand, μητρ. δεδεγμένη Aesch. Cho. 750, cf. Ar. Ach. 478. 3. from one's mother's womb, μητρ. φυγῶν ἀκτόν Aesch. Theb. 664, cf. Cho. 607. 4. in Soph. O. C. 527, ἡ μάτροθεν .. λέκτρ' ἐπλήσω; it is little more than a gen.—Poetic word, used by Hdt., and in late Prose, as Luc. Tim. 51. μητρό-θεος, ἡ, mother of God, = θεοτόκος, Eccl. μητρο-κἀσιγνήτη, ἡ, = κασιγνήτη ὁμομητρία, soror uterina, Aesch. Eum. 692;—for the Μαῖραι and Ἐρινύες were from the same mother, Night, Hes. Th. 217. μητρο-κολώνεια, ἡ, a mother-colony, i. e. a colonial metropolis, of Palmyra, C. I. 4485. μητρο-κομέω, to take care of one's mother, Nicet. 142 D. μητροκτονέω, to kill one's mother, Aesch. Eum. 202, 427, 595, Eur. Or. 887, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 8. μητροκτονία, ἡ, matricide, Plut. 2. 18 A, 810 F. μητρο-κτόνος, ου, killing one's mother, matricidal, μ. φίτυμα, of Orestes, Aesch. Ag. 1281; μ. χεῖρες Id. Eum. 102; μ. μίασμα the stain of a mother's murder, Ib. 281; so, μ. κηλὶς, αἷμα Eur. I. T. 1200, Or. 1649. 2. as Subst. a matricide, Aesch. Eum. 492, Eur. El. 975, Plat. Legg. 869 B. μητρο-κωμία, ἡ, a mother-village, the chief village of a district, C. I. 4551, 4562, Jo. Damasc.; cf. μητρόπολις. μητρ-ὄλεθρος, δ, a matricide, Nicet. 413 B; μητρολέτης, Or. Sib. μητρο-μάμη, ἡ, = μητρομήτωρ, C. I. 8735. μητρο-μάμη, Dor. ματρομάτωρ, ορος, ἡ, one's mother's mother, grandmother, Pind. O. 6. 143; in Hom., μητρός μήτηρ Od. 19. 416. μητρο-μῆξις, ἡ, incest with one's mother, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 191. μητρο-μῆξιον, τό, = foreg., Schol. Aesch. Theb. 778. μητρ-ὄμοιος, ου, like one's mother, Eccl. μητρό-ξενος, δ, a bastard, Poll. 3. 21;—Rhodian word, acc. to Schol. Eur. Alc. 1001, cf. Hesych. μητρο-πάρθενος, ου, ἡ, the virgin-mother, Eccl. μητρο-πάτωρ [ᾶ], ορος, δ, one's mother's father, grandfather, Il. 11. 224, Hdt. 1. 75., 3. 51, al. μητρό-πολις, Dor. ματρ-, εως, ἡ;—the mother-state, as related to her colonies, of Athens in relation to the Ionians, Hdt. 7. 51, Thuc. 6. 82; of Doris in relation to the Peloponn. Dorians, Hdt. 8. 31, Thuc. 1. 107., 3. 92; of Meropé in relation to the Ethiopians, Hdt. 2. 29; of Thera, μ. μεγάλων πολιῶν Pind. P. 4. 34, cf. Simon. 100; of the Attic Salamis, which was the μ. of the Cyprian, Aesch. Pers. 895; of Corinth, as the μ. of Corcyra, Thuc. 1. 24. 2. metaph. ἐστὶ μ. τοῦ ψυχροῦ [ὁ ἐγκέφαλος] Hipp. 249. 49; ἡ ἱστορία μ. τῆς φιλοσοφίας Diod. 1. 2, cf. Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 104 A. II. one's mother-city, mother-country, home, Pind. N. 5. 16, Soph. O. C. 707, Ant. 1122. III. a metropolis in our sense, capital city, Xen. An. 5. 2, 3., 5. 4. 15; ἡ μ. τῆς Ἀσίας, prob. Ephesus, C. I. 335; ἡ μ. τῆς Ἰωνίας, i. e. Miletus, Ib. 339; etc. μητροπολίτης [ῥ], ου, δ, a citizen of the metropolis or mother-city, C. I. 4472. 4. II. a metropolit'an bishop, C. I. 8693, al. μητρο-πόλος, ου, tending mothers, epith. of Eileithyia, Pind. P. 3. 15. II. αἱ μ. = μέλισσαι (1. 2), Hesych. μητρο-πρεπής, ἐς, befitting a mother; in Adv. —πῶς, Jo. Damasc. μητρορ-ραίστης, ου, δ, a matricide, Suid. μητρόρ-ριπτος, ου, rejected by one's mother, Anth. P. 15. 26. μητρο-τύπτης, ου, δ, = μητραλοίας, Hesych. s. v. ἀλοιά.

μητρο-φθόρος, ου, murdering one's mother, Anth. P. 9. 498. μητρο-φόνος, ου, murdering one's mother, ἀντίποιν' ὡς τίνης ματροφόνου δῦας (so Casaub. for μητροφόνος), Aesch. Eum. 268. 2. as Subst. a matricide, Ib. 257. μητρο-φόντης, ου, δ, = μητροφόνος, Eur. Or. 497, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 14. μητριά, Dor. —ματρ-, ᾶς, Ion. μητρινή, ἡς, ἡ;—a step-mother, Il., etc.: the unkindness of step-mothers was proverbial (cf. Lat. *injuncta nouerca*), ἐδικαίειν εἶναι καὶ τῷ ἔργῳ μ., i. e. not only in name, but in reality, Hdt. 4. 154; also, ἀλλοτε μητρινὴ πέλει ἡμέρη, ἀλλοτε μήτηρ, of unlucky and lucky days, Hes. Op. 823; metaph., μ. νεῶν, of a dangerous coast, Aesch. Pr. 727; so, the children of Attic soil are said to be τρεφόμενοι οὐχ ὑπὸ μητριάς ἀλλ' ὑπὸ μητρὸς τῆς χώρας Plat. Menex. 237 B, cf. Plut. 2. 201 E, Vell. Paterc. 2. 4. 4. μητριάζω, to be a step-mother, act as one, Gloss. μητριάς, ου, δ, a step-father, Theopomp. Com. Eip. 6. μητριάδης, es (εἶδος) step-motherly, τὸ μ. a step-mother's treatment, unkindness, Plut. 2. 143 A. μητριάκος, ἡ, ὄν, = μητριάς II, Marin. Vit. Procl. 33. μητριάς, α, ου, Ep. for μητριάς, Od. 19. 410. μήτρων, Dor. μάτρων, ονος, δ, = μήτρως, Epigr. Gr. 322. 5., 371. 3. μητρωνῦμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄνομα) named after one's mother, cf. πατρωνυμικός, E. M. 166. 11. Adv. —κῶς, Schol. Pind. μητριάς, Dor. μάτρ-, α, ου, contr. for μητριάς (q. v.): of a mother, a mother's, αἷμα Aesch. Eum. 230; τὰ πατριά καὶ μ. πῆματα Soph. O. C. 1196; μ. δέμας, periphr. for τὴν μητέρα, Aesch. Eum. 84;—τὰ μ. a mother's right, Hdt. 3. 53; οἱ πατριά καὶ μ. θεοί Xen. Cyn. 1, 15, cf. C. I. 493. 2. τὸ μ. μόριον = μήτρα, Hipp. 1185 A. II. Μητριάς (sc. ἱερόν), τό, the temple of Demeter, Clitodem, 1, v. sub μήτηρ;—but, more commonly, the temple of Cybelé, esp. at Athens, where it was near the βουλευτήριον, and served as a depository of the state-archives, Dem. 381. 2, Aeschin. 80. 33, etc.; v. Böckh P. E. 2. 143, n. 421. 2. Μητριάς (sc. ἱερά), τά, the worship of Cybelé, Dion. H. de Dem. 22, Plut., etc.;—also, τὰ Μ. μέλη music in her honour, Dion. H. 2. 19, Ath., etc.; τὸ Μ. αἶλημα Paus. 10. 30, 9. μήτρως, Dor. μάτρ-, ὄ: gen. ωος and ω, acc. ωα and ων; pl. always of the third decl., like πάτρως;—a maternal uncle, Il. 2. 662., 16. 717, Hdt. 4. 80, etc. 2. generally, a relation by the mother's side, μάτρως ἄνδρες Pind. O. 6. 130, cf. N. 10. 70, Eur. H. F. 43. 3. = μητροπάτωρ, Pind. O. 9. 96. μητριάς, Dor. ματρ-, ὄ, a keeping the feast of Cybelé, Phintys ap. Stob. 444. 23. 445. 22; the Verb μητριάω in Theogn. Can. 142. 23. μητριάσμαι, Ion. —έσμαι (v. sub fin.): Dep.: fut. ἦσομαι Aesch., Plat.: aor. ἐμητριάσμαι Att.: pf. μεμητριάσμαι (v. infr. B);—used by Hom. only in Ep. forms, μητριάσθε Od. 20. 370; μητριάσονται, —ωντο, often; (subj. —άσται Hes. Op. 239); opt. —άσσομαι Od. 16. 196; inf. —άσσομαι 3. 213., 16. 93;—the Ion. forms are prob. ἐμητριάσσομαι, μητριάσσομαι, as Hdt. 5. 63., 6. 133., 7. 172., 8. 7; though the MSS. vary between —έοντο, —έωντο, —έωντο, —έαστο, —έωμενος; in 6. 46, μητριάσσομαι should be restored for —οίαστο: Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xxxi: (μητριάς, μήχος). Like Lat. *machinari*, to make by art, put together, construct, build, τείχεα μητριάσσομαι Il. 8. 177; πλοῖα Hdt. 1. 94, cf. Thuc. 4. 47; and so of any work requiring skill or art, μ. λαγόν to prepare a hare, Hdt. 1. 123; μ. σκιάς Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 17; generally to prepare, make ready, τάφον καὶ κατασκαφὰς τινα Aesch. Theb. 1038; κόμιστρα Id. Ag. 965; ἐσβάσεις Eur. I. T. 101. 2. more commonly, to contrive, devise, by art or cunning, Hom., etc.; often in bad sense, ἀτάσθαλα, κακά, αἰεὶ μ. μητριάσσομαι Od. 3. 207., 17. 499., 22. 432;—also simply to cause, effect, Hdt. 2. 21; θάνατόν τινος Antipho 111. fin.; ἐλευθερίαν Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 15, etc.—Construction: μ. τί τινα to contrive something against a person, Hom. Il. cc., Antipho 112. 25; τι ἐπί τινα Hdt. 4. 154., 6. 88, etc.; also, τι εἰς τινα Id. 6. 121, Eur. Phoen. 1612; ἐπί τινα Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 10; πρὸς τινα Hdt. 2. 95;—absol. to form designs or plots, πολλοὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ μητριάσσομαι Od. 4. 822;—c. acc. rei, v. supr.; μ. τι ἐπί τινα, for a purpose, Hdt. 1. 60; so, εἰς τι Plat. Prot. 320 E; πρὸς τι Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 26; ἐκ τῶν ἐσθλῶν ἀσχερὰ μ. Eur. Hipp. 331;—in Prose often foll. by ὅπως, ὡς or in order that, μ. ὅπως τι ἔσται Hdt. 2. 121, 3, Plat. Apol. 39 A, etc.; ὅπως ἂν τι γένηται Id. Gorg. 481 A; also, πᾶσαν μηχανήν μ. ὅπως .. Id. Rep. 460 C;—c. acc. et inf. to contrive to do or that a thing may be, Ib. 519 E, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6. 22. II. as Med. to procure for oneself, Soph. Ph. 295, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 15. B. the Act. μηχανάω is used by Hom. only in Ep. part., ἀτάσθαλα μηχανάωντας contriving dire effects, Od. 18. 143, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 583; and by Soph. Aj. 1037 in inf. μηχανάων: but pf. μεμητριάσμαι is used in pass. sense by Hdt. 1. 98, Soph. Tr. 586, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 1, Isocr. 27 E, Dem. 604. 7, etc.; though also used in act. sense, Plat. Gorg. 459 D, Legg. 904 B, Xen., etc.;—plqpf. in pass. sense impers., οὕτως ἐμεμητριάσθη αὐτοῖς Antipho 135. 43;—aor. ἐμητριάσθη in pass. sense, Dion. H. 12. 14, Joseph. A. J. 18. 2, 4. μητριάσσομαι, = μηχανάσσομαι, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 49;—it is used as Pass. by Dion. H. de Isae. 16, and in LXX (2 Par. 26. 15). μητριάσσοις, εως, ἡ, a contriving, preparing, cited from Hipp. μητριάς, Dor. μάχανά, ἡ, (μήχος) the Lat. *machina*: I. an instrument, machine for lifting weights and the like, Hdt. 2. 135., 3. 152, al.; ἰχθυόβλοφ μ. Ποσειδῶνος, of the trident, Aesch. Theb. 132; λαοπόροις μ., of Xerxes' bridge of boats, Id. Pers. 113, cf. 722. 2. an engine of war, Thuc., mostly in phrase μηχανὰς προσάγειν, 2. 76, etc.; μηχαναῖς ἐλεῖν 4. 13. 3. a theatrical machine, by which gods, etc., were made to appear in the air, Plat. Crat. 425 D, Clitarch. 407 A; αἶρειν μ. Antipho Ποιησ. 1. 15, ubi v. Meineke, Alex. Δεβ. 4. 19; hence proverb. of anything sudden and unexpected, ἀπὸ μηχανῆς θεός ἐπέφανης, Lat. *deus ex machina*, Menand. Θεοφ. 5; ὡσπερ ἀπὸ μηχανῆς, Dem.

1025. fin., cf. Arist. Poët. 15, 10. II. any artificial means or contrivance for doing a thing, ἤτοι κλήρω . . . ἢ ἄλλη τι μ. Hdt. 3, 83; εἴ τίς ἐστι μ., ἴθι καὶ πειρώ Id. 8, 57, etc.: esp. in pl. μηχαναί, shifts, devices, arts, wiles, Hes. Th. 146, and often in Att., esp. in bad sense; μηχαναῖς Διός by the arts of Zeus, Aesch. Ag. 677; χερὸς . . . ἐκτίνοντα μηχανὰς acts of violence, Ib. 1582; Ὀρέστην μηχαναῖσι μὲν θανόντα, νόν δὲ μηχαναῖς σεσωσμένον Soph. El. 1228; κρατεῖ μηχαναῖς . . . θηρὸς Id. Ant. 349; μ. σοφιστῶν Plat. Legg. 908 D; proverb., μηχαναὶ Σισύφου Ar. Ach. 391:—Phrases, μηχανήν or μηχανὰς προαφέρειν Eur. I. T. 112, Ar. Thesm. 1132; προαφέρεσθαι Polyb. 1, 18, 11; εὐρίσκειν, ἐξευρίσκειν Aesch. Eum. 82, Eur. Alc. 221; πλέκειν Id. Andr. 66; περιέσθαι Plat. Symp. 191 B; ἐκπορίζειν Ar. Vesp. 365; ζητεῖν Ib. 149; ἀντλεῖν μηχανὰν to exhaust one's resources, Pind. P. 3, 110; κατ' ἐμὴν μηχανὰν Ib. 194:—c. gen. objecti, μ. κακῶν a contrivance against ills, Eur. Alc. 221; but, μ. σωτηρίας a way, means of procuring or providing safety, Aesch. Theb. 209; so, μυρίων οὐαῶν μηχανῶν ἀπαλλαγῆς Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 12 (for which Aesch. says μηχανὰς εὐρήσομεν, ὥστε ἀπαλλάξαι, Eum. 82). 2. οὐδεμία μηχανή [ἐστὶ] ὅπως οὐ, c. fut. indic., Hdt. 2, 160; also, μὴ οὐ c. inf., Id. 2, 181., 3, 51; τὸ μὴ c. inf., Id. 1, 209; τίς μ. μὴ οὐχί . . . Plat. Phaëdo 72 D; cf. Hipp. Art. 788. 3. often used by Hdt. in adverb. phrases, ἐκ μηχανῆς τινος in some way or other, 6, 115; μηδεμίῃ μηχανῇ by no means whatsoever, by no contrivance, 7, 51, etc.; so, μήτε τέχνη μήτε μηχανῇ μηδεμίᾳ Foed. ap. Thuc. 5, 18; opp. to πάση τέχνη καὶ μηχανῇ, Lys. 156, 38; πάση μηχανῇ Ar. Lys. 300; τρόφι ἢ μηχανῇ ἠτινιοῦν Lex ap. Dem. 551, 25. μηχανήμα, τό, = μηχανή, an engine, Hipp. Art. 808; esp. an engine of war, used in sieges, Dem. 254, 28, Polyb. 1, 48, 2. II. a subtle contrivance, cunning work, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 469, 989; of the robe in which Agamemnon was entangled (cf. μελάγκερως), Id. Cho. 981; λόγου μ. ποικίλον Soph. O. C. 762; οὐδενὶ μηχανήματι οὐδ' ἀπάτη Antipho 132, 6; τὰ πρὸς τινα μ. Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 38, cf. 8, 6, 17; μ. εἰς τὸ πείθεσθαι Id. Lac. 8, 5; μ., ὅπως τὰ . . . χρήμαθ' ἔξω Ar. Eccl. 872. μηχανήσις, ἡ, the use of a μηχανή, Lat. machinatio: also = μηχανή, Hipp. Art. 834, acc. to Littre; μ. σιτοποικη Polyb. 1, 12, 7:—Dor. μηχανάσις, Theages p. 862 ed. Gal. μηχανητέον, verb. Adj. one must contrive, Plat. Gorg. 481 A, etc. μηχανητής, οὐ, ὁ, a contriver, Schol. Ar. Ach. 850. μηχανητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = μηχανικός, c. gen. rei, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 2. μηχανητός, ἡ, ὄν, contrived by art, Tzetz. μηχανίη, ἡ, = μηχανή, Or. Sib., Epiphan. μηχανικός, ἡ, ὄν, full of resources, inventive, ingenious, clever, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 1, Hell. 3, 1, 8:—Adv. -κῶς, Diod. 18, 27. 2. c. gen. rei, like μηχανητικός, Xen. Lac. 2, 7, in Comp. -ώτερος. II. of or for machines, mechanical, ὄργανα μ. Arist. Pol. 7, 17, 2; αἰ . . . κινήσεις αἰ μ. Id. Mechan. prolog. 9; μηχανικά, τά, the science of mechanics, on which Arist. wrote a treatise; so, ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), Id. An. Post. 1, 9, 4, Anth. P. 9, 807:—ὁ μηχανικός an engineer, Plut. Pericl. 27. μηχανίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, the inventive, of Athena, Paus. 8, 36, 5. μηχανιώτης, οὐ, ὁ, poet. for μηχανητής, h. Hom. Merc. 436. μηχανο-δίφης, οὐ, ὁ, (δίφῶ) inventing artifices or machines, Ar. Pax 790. μηχανόεις, εσσα, εν, ingenious, σοφόν τι τὸ μ. τέχνας Soph. Ant. 365. μηχανοποιέω, to make or use machines, Hipp. Fract. 763; in Med., Ib. 765. μηχανοποίημα, τό, a machine when made, Salust. de Diis 8. μηχανο-ποιός, ὁ, an engineer, maker of war-engines, Plat. Gorg. 512 B, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 22, etc.:—the machinist of the theatre, Ar. Pax 174, cf. Fr. 234. μηχανορραφία, to form crafty plans, Aesch. Cho. 221. μηχανορραφία, ἡ, crafty dealing, Manass. Chron. 1298. μηχανορραφός, οὐ, making up crafty plans, craftily-dealing, Soph. O. T. 387: c. gen., μ. κακῶν crafty workers of ill, Eur. Andr. 447, cf. 1116. μηχανουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) = μηχανοποιός, Anth. Plan. 382. μηχανο-φόρος, οὐ, for conveying military machines, Plut. Ant. 38. μηχανωμα, τό, = μηχανήμα, Theophr. Ign. 59. μῆχαρ, τό, = μῆχος, a form used by Aesch. Pr. 606, Ag. 201, Supp. 394, 594, and borrowed by Lyc. 568: cf. μῆχος. μῆχι, related to μῆ as οὐχί to οὐ, ναίχι to ναί, Eubul. Δαιδ. 2. μῆχος, τό, old poet. Root of μηχανή, a means, expedient, remedy, Il. 2, 342; μῆχος κακοῦ a remedy for ill, like ἄκος, Od. 12, 392, Hdt. 2, 181., 4, 151; κακῶν Eur. Andr. 536; νόσω Theocr. 2, 95;—so also φρουρὰς ἐτείας μῆχος Aesch. Ag. 2 (as Valck. for μῆκος, though elsewhere Aesch. always uses the form μῆχαρ); c. inf., Lyc. 1459. (From the same Root come μῆχ-αρ, μῆχ-ανή, μῆχ-ανάσμαι; cf. Goth. mag-an (δύνασθαι, ισχύειν), mah-ts (δύναμις); Germ. mög-en, vernög-en, mach-t, our migh-t.) μῆα, ἡ, gen. μῆας, Ep. and Ion. μῆς; fem. of εἷς, one. μῆα-γάμια, ἡ, unlawful wedlock, Georg. ante Jo. Malal. p. 7, 18. μῆαίνω, fut. μῆανῶ Antipho 117, 26: aor. ἐμίηνα Il. 4, 141, Hipp., and in late Prose; Dor. ἐμίᾶνα Pind. N. 3, 26, and so in correct Att., Soph. Fr. 91, Eur. Hel. 1000, I. A. 1595: part. μῆανας Solon 30, 3: pf. μεμί-αγκα Plut. T. Gracch. 21:—Med. (cf. ἐκμ-), aor. ἐμίηνα Nonn. D. 45, 288:—Pass., fut. μῆανθήσμαι Plat. Rep. 621 C: aor. ἐμίανθην (Ep. μῆανθην) Hom., Att.: pf. μεμίασμαι (v. fin.), μεμίαμαι Dio C. 51, 22, 3 sing. μεμίανται Porphyg. Abst. 4, 16; inf. μεμίανθαι Diod. Excerpt. 537, 57, but μεμίασθαι Horapoll. 1, 44. Properly, to stain, dye, ὡς δ' ὅτε τίς τ' ἐλέφαντα γυνή φοίνικι μίηνη, Virgil's violaverit ostro si quis ebur, Il. 4, 141. 2. commonly, to stain, defile, sully, μῆανθσαν κανίη 16, 795, etc.; esp. with blood, μῆανθην (Ep. either for μῆανθσαν or for μῆανθήτην) αἵματι μηροῖ 4, 146; αἵματι πεσεῖ μῆανθείς Soph. O. C. 1374, cf. Aesch. Ag. 209; μ. τοὺς θεῶν βωμῶν αἵματι Plat. Legg. 782 C; βαρβύρω . . . ὕδωρ μῆαίνων λαμπρὸν Aesch. Eum. 695. 3. often of moral stains, to taint, defile, pollute, Pind.

N. 3, 25, and Trag.; esp. by great crimes, as murder, Valck. Hipp. 1437. Pors. Or. 909, and cf. μῆαμα; εὐφημον ἡμαρ κακαγγέλω γλώσση μ. Aesch. Ag. 637; μῆαίνων εὐσέβειαν Ἄρης Id. Theb. 244; τὴν δίκην Id. Ag. 1669; τὰ ἱερά, τὸ θεῖον Plat. Legg. 868 A, Tim. 69 D; hence Soph. says, θεοὺς μῆαίνειν οὐ τις ἀνθρώπων σθένει Ant. 1044, cf. Antipho 116, 12, Plat. Tim. 69 D, al.:—Pass. to incur such defilement, Aesch. Supp. 366, Eur. Or. 75, etc.; τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Rep. 621 C; τῆς ἄλλης [γῆς] αὐτῷ μεμιασμένης Thuc. 2, 102; μεμιασμένη καὶ ἀκάθαρτος Plat. Phaëdo 81 B.

μῆαφονέω, to be or become μῆαφόνος, Eur. I. A. 1364. 2. c. acc. to murder, Isocr. 271 C, Plat. Rep. 565 E, 571 D.

μῆαφονία, ἡ, bloodguiltiness, Dem. 795, 7, Diod. 17, 5: also pollution from eating blood, Plut. 2, 994 A.

μῆα-φόνος, οὐ, blood-stained, bloody, in Il. always epith. of Ares, 5, 31, 355, 844, etc.: hence defiled with blood, blood-guilty, Trag., cf. μῆαμα; c. gen., μ. τέκνων stained with thy children's blood, Eur. Med. 1346.—Comp. -ώτερος Hdt. 5, 92, 1, Eur. Med. 266; Sup. -ώτατος, Id. Tro. 881. Adv. -ως, Memn. in Phot. Bibl. 222; Sup. -ώτατα, Dio C. 79, 3.

μῆανσις, ἡ, pollution, LXX (Levit. 13, 44), Porphyg. Abst. 4, p. 367. μῆαντός, ἡ, ὄν, dyed, stained, defiled, Gloss.

μῆαρία, ἡ, the character or conduct of a μῆαρός, brutality, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 6, Isae. 51, 32, Dem. 845, 23. II. = μῆαμα, defilement,

esp. bloodguiltiness, Antipho 118, 2., 124, 2, etc.; μ. ὑπὲρ τινος Id. 119, 3.—Phryn. condemns the word, p. 343 Lob.

μῆαρό-γλωσσος, οὐ, foul-tongued, Anth. P. 7, 377.

μῆαρός, ὁ, ὄν, (μῆαίνω) stained with blood, περὶ δ' αἷμα νένιπται, οὐδέ παθὶ μῆαρός Il. 24, 420. 2. defiled with blood, Κιθαιρῶν Eur. Bacch. 1384; μῆαράι ἡμέραι certain days in the month Anthesterion, on which expiatory libations (χασαί) were offered to the dead, Hesych.; cf. μῆαμα.

3. generally, defiled, polluted, impure, μ. καὶ ἀναγνος Antipho 116, 11, v. esp. Plat. Legg. 716 E; of animals, unclean, ὄν δὲ Αἰγύπτου μῆαρόν ἤγγηται θῆριον εἶναι Hdt. 2, 47. 4. in moral sense, abominable, foul, Lat. impurus, ὦ μ. ἦθος Soph. Ant. 746, etc.:—then, often in Ar. as a term of foul reproach, brutal, coarse, blackguard, μ. κεφαλῆ Ach. 285, cf. 282; μῆαρώτατος Ib. 182; μ. φωνῆ a coarse, brutal voice, Eq. 218, cf. Soph. Tr. 987; μῆαρώτατος περὶ τὸν δῆμον Ar. Eq. 831; μ. τε καὶ ὀλιγαρχικούς Plat. Rep. 562 D:—Adv. μῆαρός, Ar. Eq. 800; οὕτω φανερώς καὶ μ. Dem. 537, 1. 5. ὦ μῆαρέ you rogue, in a coaxing sense, Plat. Phaëdr. 236 E, etc.

μῆαρο-στία, ἡ, foul feeding, read by Benti. ap. Meineke Menand. 538 in Alex. Ποθ. 3.

μῆαρο-τρώκτης, ὁ, a foul feeder, Anon. de S. Theod. p. 46 Wernsd.

μῆαροφάγῳ, to feed foully, μῆαροφάγια, ἡ, foul feeding, LXX (4 Macc. 5, 27).

μῆαμα, τό, (μῆαίνω) stain, defilement, esp. by murder or any foul crime, the taint of guilt, Lat. piaculum, often in Trag., esp. in Aesch. Eum. 169, 281, etc., cf. Müller Eum. § 50 sq.; οὐκ ἐστὶ γῆρας τοῦδε τοῦ μ. Aesch. Theb. 682; μ. φεδῶν αἵματος Eur. Hipp. 35; μ. τῶν φυτευσάντων λαβεῖν Soph. O. T. 1012; οὐ προσῆκαν μῆαμα εἰς οἶκον εἰσαγάεσθαι Antipho 125, 30; μ. τινος ἐπεξέρχεσθαι Id. 127, fin.:—in pl., Aesch. Ag. 1420, Cho. 1017; αἱμάτων μῆαμασι χρανθεία γαῖα Id. Supp. 265; so Plat., etc. II. of persons, a defilement, pollution, also like Lat. piaculum, χώρας μ. καὶ θεῶν ἐγχαρίων Aesch. Ag. 1645; πατροκτόνον μ. καὶ θεῶν στύγος, of Clytaemnestra, Id. Cho. 1028; μ. χώρας ἐλαύνειν (cf. ἀγνηλατέω) Soph. O. T. 97; ὡς μ. τοῦδ' ὄντος ἡμῖν Ib. 241.

μῆαμῶς, οὐ, ὁ, = μῆανσις, Plut. 2, 393 C.

μῆαστῶρ, ὄρος, ὁ, (μῆαίνω) a wretch stained with crime and who pollutes others, a guilty wretch, Lat. homo piacularis, Aesch. Cho. 944, Soph. O. T. 353, El. 275, Eur.; μ. Ἑλλάδος Eur. Id. 1584. II. = ἀλάστῶρ, an avenger of such guilt, who himself becomes polluted by spilling blood, Aesch. Eum. 177, Soph. El. 603, Eur. Med. 1371.

μῆαχος, μῆαχρός, ὁ, ὄν, dub. forms in Hesych.

μῆγα [γ], Adv. mixed, blent with, κοκκῶ Pind. P. 4, 202; μῆγα τῶδε σὸν ἀνδρὶ together with . . . Epitaph. in C. I. 3962.

μῆγάδην [ᾶ], Adv., = foreg., Nic. Al. 277, 349.

μῆγάδης, Adv., = foreg., Theognost. Can. 163, 22.

μῆγάζομαι, Ep. for μῆγνομαι, μῆαζόμενος φιλότητι Od. 8, 271.

μῆγάς, ἄδος, ὁ and ἡ, mixed pell-mell, Lat. promiscuus, μῆγάσιν Ἑλλησιν βαρβάρους θ' ὁμοῦ Eur. Bacch. 18, cf. 1355, Isocr. 45 C, etc.; πολλοὶ δ' ἐπιπτον μῆγάδες Eur. Andr. 1143: c. dat., Θρήξι μῆγάδες Σκύθαι Ar. Rh. 4, 320:—as fem., Id. 3, 1210.—Opp. to λογάς.

μῆγάδᾶ, Adv., promiscuously, confusedly, Od. 24, 77, h. Hom. Cer. 426; c. dat., μῆγάδα θεοῖς among the gods, Il. 8, 437. Cf. μῆγα.

μῆγάδην, Adv., = μῆγάδα, h. Hom. Merc. 494, Ar. Rh. 3, 1381.

μῆγῆς, ἐς, = μικτός, Nic. Fr. 1, 4.

μῆγμα, τό, (μῆγνομι) a mixture, compound, Emped. and Anaxag. ap. Arist. Phys. 1, 4, 2, cf. Metaph. 3, 7, 8. 2. μῆγματα of medicines, Plut. 2, 80 A, 997 A, N. T.; of colours, Dion. H. de Isae. 4.

μῆγματο-πώλης, οὐ, ὁ, a medicine-seller, apothecary, Galen.

μῆγμός, οὐ, ὁ, = μῆγμα, cited from Diog. L.

μῆγνυμι, μῆγνυσι Plat. Legg. 691, imper. μῆγνυ Id. Phileb. 63; also μῆγνύω Damoxen. Σουτρ. 1, 60, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 50, etc.: impf. ἐμίγνυον, pl. συνεμίγνυσαν Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 46; poet. μῆγνυον Pind. N. 4, 35 (cf. προσ-, συμ-μίγνομι):—fut. μῆγσω Soph., Plat.:—aor. ἐμίγη Pind., Att., inf. μῆγαι Il. 15, 510:—pf. μέμιχα (σομ-) Polyb. 38, 5, 5; plqpf. ἐμεμίχην (σον-) Dio C. 47, 45:—Med. and Pass., μῆγνυμι Plat.: impf. ἐμίγνυντο (ἐπ-) Thuc. 2, 1:—fut. μῆγομαι Od. 6, 136., 24, 314; μεμίξομαι Hes. Op. 177, Aesch. Pers. 1052, etc.; later μῆγθῆσμαι (ἀνα-) Aeschin. 24, 1; also μῆγθῆσμαι Il. 10, 365:—aor. 1 ἐμίχθη Ib. 457, Hdt., Att.; but in Hom. and Att. more commonly aor. 2 ἐμίγην [ι],

Ep. *μίγην*; with forms in Trag., cf. Aesch. Supp. 295, Pr. 738:—Ep. aor. pass. with plqpf. form *μίκτο* or *μίκτο* often in Hom. (*μίγμενος* in trans. sense, Nic. Al. 587): an aor. med. *ἐμιζόμεν* later, as Theophr. C. P. 3. 22, 3:—pf. *μέμιγμα*: Ep. plqpf. *μέμικτο* Il. 4. 438.—For the pres., Hom. and Hdt. always use *μίσγω*, *μίσγομαι*, which also occurs once in Trag. (Soph. Fr. 265), never in Com., but occasionally in Att. Prose: Ep. impf. *ἐμισγέσκοντο* (note the augm.) Od. 20. 7. [Herm. Soph. Ph. 106 writes *μίξαι*, as if *ι* by nature; so Bekk. in Arist. *μίγμα*: cf. Lob. Paral. pp. 410, 414.] (From $\sqrt{\text{MIK}}$, softened MIΓ , as in *μιγ-ῆναι*, *μίγ-α*, *μιγ-άς*, lengthd. *μίγ-νυμι*, *μίξις*, *μίσγω*, etc.; cf. Skt. *mis-ras* (*mixtus*), *mis-rayāmi* (*miscuo*); Lat. *misc-eo*, *mis-tus*, *mix-tus*; A. S. *misc-an*; O. H. G. *misk-iu*; Slav. *mes-iti*; etc.) To *mix*, *mix up*, *mingle*, strictly of liquids, e. g. *οἶνον καὶ ὕδωρ* Hom.; v. sub *κράσις*; but also of a solid and liquid, *θρόμβω δ' ἐμιξεν αἵματος φίλον γάλα* Aesch. Cho. 546, cf. *ἐμιζ-νυμι*; of two solids, *ἀλεσσι μεμιγμένον εἶδαρ* Od. 11. 123.—Construction: mostly, *μ. τί τιμι* to mix one thing with another, freq. in all writers; but also, *ἐν ταῖς κακαῖσι ἀγαθαῖ μεμιγμένοι* Eur. Ion 399; *μεμιγμένον μέλι σὺν γάλακτι* Pind. N. 3. 134; also with gen. of the component parts, *σύλλογος νέων καὶ πρεσβυτέρων μεμιγμένον* Plat. Legg. 951 D, cf. Eur. Fr. 384; sq. *μ. ἐκ γῆς καὶ πυρός* Plat. Prot. 320 D, cf. Rep. 548 C, Tim. 35 B, etc.:—Med. for Act., Nic. Th. 603, Anth. P. 7. 44.

II. generally, to join, bring together, in various ways: 1. in hostile sense, *μίξαι χεῖράς τε μένος τε* to join battle hand to hand, Lat. *conserere manus*, Il. 15. 510, cf. 20. 374; so, *Κόλχοισι μ. βίαν* Pind. P. 4. 379; *χεροὶ χεῖρας μ. Ἀρ. Rh. 2. 78*; *Ἄρη μίξουσιν* Soph. O. C. 1048. 2. to bring into connexion with, make acquainted with, *ἄνδρας .. μισγόμενοι κακότητι καὶ ἀλγεσι* to bring men to misery, Od. 20. 203; *μ. ξυνωνήν* Archil. 80; *μ. τινα ἄνθεσι* to cover one with flowers, Pind. N. 4. 34; also reversely, *πότημον μίξαι τιμι* to bring death upon him, Id. I. 7 (6). 35: cf. *πελάζω* B, and v. inf. B. 1.

B. Pass., with fut. med. *μίξομαι* (v. sub init.):—to be mixed up with, mingled among, *προμάχοισιν ἐμίχθη* Il. 5. 134, etc.; *ἐνὶ προμάχοισι* Od. 18. 379; *οὔτι μεμιγμένον ἐστὶν ὀμίλῳ* S. 196; *ἑώλπει μίξεσθαι ξενίη* hoped to be bound by hospitable ties, 24. 314; so, *Τρώεσσιν ἐν ἀγρομένοισιν ἐμιχθεν* Il. 3. 209, cf. 10. 180:—also, to mingle with, hold intercourse with, live with, Od. 7. 247, etc.; *αἰς οὐ μίγνυται θεῶν τις* Aesch. Eum. 69; and absol. in pl. to hold intercourse, *θάμ' ἐνθάδ' ἐόντες ἐμισγόμεθ'* Od. 4. 178; *μίξεσθαι ξενίη* 24. 314. 2. to be brought into contact with, *κάρη κονίησιν ἐμίχθη* his head was rolled in the dust, Il. 10. 457, Od. 22. 329; *ἐν κονίησι μιγῆναι* Il. 3. 55; *οὐδὲ ἔασε [ἐγχοσ] .. μιχθήμενοι ἐγκασι φατός* she let not the spear touch, reach them, 11. 438; *κλισίησι μιγῆναι* to reach, get at them, 15. 409, etc.: so also, *μίσγεσθαι ἐς Ἀχαιοὺς* to go to join them, 18. 216; *ἔσω μιγῆναι* to come into the house, Od. 18. 49; *μίσγεσθαι ὑπὲρ ποταμοῖο* to cross the river, Il. 23. 73:—so also Pind. uses the word very variously, to come to a place, c. dat., P. 4. 447, cf. 458; *ἐν αἵμακουρίαις μέμικται* is present at that feast, O. 1. 147; *μίσγεσθαι φύλλοις, στεφάνοις* to come to, i. e. win, the crown of victory, N. 1. 27., 2. 34; *μ. εὐλογίαις* I. 3. 5; but also, *μ. ἐν τιμαῖς* Ib. 2. 43; *μ. θάμβει* to be affected by fear, N. 1. 86; so, *βροτοὶ ξὺν κακοῖς μεμιγμένοι* Soph. El. 1485: v. supr. II. 3. in hostile sense, to mix in fight, Il. 4. 456; mostly *ἐν δατ', ἐν παλάμησι μιγῆναι* 13. 286.; 21. 469. 4. in Hom. and Hes. most often of the sexes, to have intercourse with, to be united to, both of the man and the woman, in various phrases, sometimes absol., as in Il. 9. 275, etc.; but more commonly *μιγῆναι τιμι*, of the man, 21. 143, etc.; of the woman, Od. 1. 73, etc.; so in Pind., but in Trag. only of the man:—in Prose *μίσγεσθαι* is the pres. used in this sense, of the man, Hdt. 2. 64, etc.; of the woman, Id. 1. 199; so Ar. Ran. 1081, etc.; of the two, Od. 22. 445:—more fully, *φιλότῃτι* and *ἐν φιλότῃτι μιγῆναι* (with or without *τιμι*), of the man, Il. 6. 165; of the woman, Ib. 161, Hes. Th. 927, 970, etc.; of the two, Il. 14. 295; so, *ἐν φιλότῃτι μίσγεσθαι* (with or without *τιμι*), of the man, 2. 232., 24. 131: of the woman, h. Hom. 33. 5; but *φιλότῃτι* or *ἐν φιλότῃτι* *τινος μ.* of the woman, Hes. Th. 920, h. Hom. Merc. 4; *σῆ φ. μ.*, of the man, h. Hom. Ven. 151; *εὐνή μ.* of the man, Od. 1. 433; *φιλότῃτι καὶ εὐνή*, of the man, Il. 7. 25; of the woman, Od. 5. 126; of both, 15. 420; but *ἐν ἀγκοῖνησι* *τινος*, of the woman, 11. 268; c. acc. cogn., *φιλότῃς .. ἦν ἐμίγῃς* Il. 15. 33.—Hom. generally has the aor. 2 in this sense, except in the Hymns; the aor. 1 is more freq. in Hes.

Μίδας [i. Epigr. Hom. 3], gen. *ov* or *a*, Ion. *Μίδης*, *εω*, *δ*, *Midas*, a well-known king of Phrygia proverbial for his wealth, *εἰ .. πλουτοῖη .. Μίδεω καὶ Κινύραο πλέον* Tyrtae. 9. 6; *ἔδν .. πλουτῆ Κινύρα τε καὶ Μίδα μάλλον* Plat. Legg. 660 E, cf. Rep. 408 B; *ὑπὲρ .. τὸν Μίδα πλουτοῖον* Luc. Merc. Cond. 20; his ass's ears alluded to in Ar. Pl. 287, etc. II. the luckiest throw on the dice, which (with the Greeks) was when the numbers were all different, also *Ἡρακλῆς*, Lat. *jactus Veneris*, Eubul. Κυβ. 4. III. a destructive insect in pulse, Theophr. C. P. 4. 15, 4.

μιερός, *ά*, *ον*, late form of *μιαρός*, v. Phryn. 309, et Lob. ad I. *μιηφόνος*, *ον*, = *μιαφόνος*, Archil. 115.

Μίθρας, *ον*, *δ*, *Mithras*, the Persian Sun-god, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 53, Strab. 732; oft. in Inscr. of Roman times, C. I. 6008 sqq.:—*Μιθράκινα* (sc. *Ιερά*), *τά*, Strab. 530.

μικζόμενος, *δ*, a Laced. name for a male child in his third year, Bachm. Anecd. 2. 355; cf. *προμικζόμενος*.

μικκός, *ά*, *ον*, Dor. for *μικρός*, Ar. Ach. 909, Theocr. 5. 66., 8. 64, Call. Cer. 111:—sometimes written *μικός*, Choerob. in An. Oxon. 2. 240.

μικκό-τρογος, *ον*, eating little, name of a parasite in Plaut.

μικκύλος [ῥ], Dim. of *μικρός*, Mosch. 1. 13.

μικρ-ἄδικητής, *ον*, *δ*, doing petty wrongs, Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 4.

μικρ-αίτιος, *ον*, complaining of trifles, Luc. Fugit. 19.

μικρ-ασπίς or *σμίκρ-*, *ιδος*, *ύ*, *ή*, with small shield, Plat. Criti. 119 B.

μικρ-αύλαξ, *άκος*, *δ*, *ή*, with small furrows: *χῶπος μ.* a little field, Anth. P. 6. 36.

μικρ-ἔμπορος, *δ*, a pedlar, huckster, Babr. 111. 1, restored for *μικρὸς ἔμπορος* from Fab. Aes. 122 cd. Fur.

μικροβασίλεια, *ή*, a small kingdom, Enst. 76. 40., 1952. 42.

μικροβασίλευς, *έως*, *ή*, = *μικρὸς βασιλεύς*, Enst. 81. 35, etc.

μικρογένειος, *ον*, with small chin or beard, Polemo Phys. 1. 13.

μικρόγενυς, *υ*, gen. *υος*, with small jaws, Adamant. Phys. 2. 17.

μικρογλάφυρος, *ον*, small and round, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 13.

μικρογνωμοσύνη, *ή*, narrow-mindedness, Poll. 4. 13, Theod. Metoch.

μικρογνώμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, narrow-minded, Manass. Chron. 5649.

μικρογραφέω, to write with a short vowel, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 297.

μικροδοσία, *ή*, = *μικρὰ δόσις*, a giving small presents, stinginess, Polyb. 5. 90, 5; cf. *μικροληψία*.

μικροδουλος, *δ*, a little slave, Ar. Epict. 4. 1, 55.

μικροθαύμαστος, *ον*, admiring trifles, Schol. Ar. Eq. 677.

μικροθύμια, *ή*, narrowness of mind, Plut. 2. 906 F.

μικροθύμος, *ον*, mean-spirited, narrow-minded, Dion. H. 11. 12.

μικροκάλυβη [ῥ], *ή*, a small hut, Eust. Opusc. 294. 36.

μικροκαμπής, *ές*, a little bent, Oribas. 50 Mai, Paul. Aeg. 6. 18.

μικροκαρπία, *ή*, a bearing of small fruit, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 8, Strab. 73:—*μικρόκαρπος*, *ον*, bearing small fruit, Theophr. C. P. 2. 10, 2.

μικροκέφαλος, *ον*, small-headed, Arist. Probl. 30. 3.

μικροκίνδυνος, *ον*, exposing oneself to danger for trifles, opp. to *μεγαλοκίνδυνος*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 23.

μικροκλέπτης, *ον*, *δ*, a petty thief, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 962.

μικροκοιλίος, *ον*, with small belly, Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 30.

μικροκομψος, *ον*, tricked out with small ornaments, Dion. H. de Comp. 4.

μικροκόσμος, a false compd. for *μικρὸς κόσμος*; v. *κόσμος* fin.

μικρολεγής, *ές*, extending a short time, Eust. 1436. 12.

μικροληψία, *ή*, acceptance of small presents, Polyb. 5. 90, 5.

μικρολογέομαι, fut. *ήσομαι*: Dep.:—to be a *μικρολόγος*, esp. to examine minutely, treat or tell with painful minuteness, Cratin. Incert. 99, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 26; *περὶ τινος* Lys. 912. 5:—also in Act., Dion. H. de Dcm. 21.

2. to deal meanly or shabbily, *πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς* (in sacrifice), Luc. Nav. 28, Plut. 2. 179 F:—so verb. Adj., *μικρολογητέον ἐν τιμι* Plut. 2. 822 A.

μικρολογία or *σμίκρ-* (v. *μικρός*), *ή*, the character of a *μικρολόγος*, frivolous talking: *pettiness*, *littleness of mind*, Plat. Rep. 486 A, etc., v. sub *ἄτοπος*: *meanness*, Theophr. Char. 10:—in pl. *littlenesses*, *trifles*, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 B. II. *disparagement*, *depreciating language*, Isocr. 310 B.

μικρολόγος or *σμίκρ-*, *ον* (v. *μικρός*):—*gathering trifles*, *careful about trifles*; and so, 1. *earing about petty expenses*, *penurious*, Dem. 1357.9, etc.; *σὺ δὲ μ. ἄρ' οὐ θέλων καινὰς πρίασθαι* (sc. *ἐμβάδας*) Menand. Δεισ. 2. 2. *careful about minute details*, *cavilling about trifles*, *captious*, Isocr. 234 C; *μ. καὶ μικρολύπους* Plut. 2. 171 B: *petty*, Plat. Symp. 210 D:—Adv. *-γως*, Plut. 2. 730 B.

μικρολύπος, *ον*, vexed at trifles, Plut. 2. 129 C, etc.

μικρό-μαστος, *ον*, with small breasts, Tzetz. Ante-Hom. 354 [where ῥ].

μικρομεγέθης, *ές*, small in size, Xenocr. Aquat. 53.

μικρομελής, *ές*, small-limbed, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 13.

μικρομέρεια, *ή*, a consisting of small parts, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 15, Meteor. 1. 12, 3, Probl. 38. 8, 2.

μικρομερής or *σμίκρ-*, *ές*, (*μέρος*) consisting of small parts, Plat. Tim. 60 E, 78 B, Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 3, Cael. 3. 5, 4.

μικρόμισθος, *ον*, receiving small pay, Procop. Hist. 638 A.

μικρ-ὀμμάτος, *ον*, small-eyed, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 13.

μικρόμυρτος, *ον*, with small berries, of myrtle, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 5.

μικρόνησος, *ή*, a small island, Eust. 1619. 8.

μικρόπνοος, *ον*, (*πνοή*) short or scant of breath, Hipp. 1025 C.

μικροποιέω, to make small, Longin. 41.

μικροποιός, *ον*, (*ποιέω*) making small, diminishing, Longin. 43.

μικροπολιτεία, *ή*, citizenship in a petty state, Stob. 228. 1.

μικροπολίτης, *ον*, *δ*, a citizen of a petty town, the German *Kleinstädter*, Ar. Eq. 817, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 10, Aeschin. 44. 5:—fem. *-πολίτις*, *ιδος*, Synes. 203 B.

μικροπολιτικός, *ή*, *ον*, belonging to a petty state, Ar. Fr. 649.

μικροπόνηρος, *ον*, wicked in small things, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5.

μικρόπους, *ον*, small-footed, Jo. Malal., Eust. 1502. 26, etc., poet. *μικρόπος*, Tzetz. Posth. 372.

μικροπρέπεια, *ή*, the character of a *μικροπρεπής*, meanness, shabbiness, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 12, Eth. N. 2. 7, 6., 4. 2, 4.

μικροπρεπέομαι, Dep. to be *μικροπρεπής*, Synes. 275 A.

μικροπρεπής, *ές*, (*πρέπω*) like *μικρολόγος*, petty in one's notions, mean, shabby, nearly equiv. to Lat. *illiberalis*, opp. to *μεγαλοπρεπής*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 21, al.; of things, Ib. 4. 2, 8. Adv. *-πῶς*, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 111.

μικροπρόσωπος, *ον*, small faced, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 13.

μικροπτερυξ, *ύγος*, *δ*, *ή*, with small wings, Schol. Pind. 4. 29: also *μικρόπτερος*, *ον*, Manass. Chron. 163.

μικροπύρηνος [ῥ], *ον*, with small kernels, Theophr. C. P. 1. 16, 2.

μικρόρ-ραξ, *άγος*, *δ*, *ή*, with small berries, Diosc. 5. 2.

μικρόρ-ρῖν or *-ρῖς*, *ἴνος*, *δ*, *ή*, small-nosed, Suid. s. v. *κολοβόρριν*.

μικρ-οροπύγιος [ῥ], *ον*, with small rump, Arist. II. A. 2. 12, 9.

μικρόρ-ρωξ, *ωγος*, *δ*, *ή*, = *μικρόρραξ*, Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 76.

μικρός and *σμίκρός*, *ά*, *ον*, Dor. *μικκός* (q. v):—the form *σμίκρός* is required by the metre in Il. 17. 757, Hcs. Op. 359, h. Hom. Ven. 115, and might stand in Il. 5. 801, Od. 3. 296 (where our texts give *μικρός*);

it is prob. the only form in Hdt. (the MSS. give μικρός in 2. 74); freq. in Pind.; and prob. always in Trag. (except where the metre requires μικρός); always in Thuc., and most freq. in Plat.; but in Ar. and other Com. Poets, μικρός is the prevailing form, σμικρός however being found in Ar. Ach. 523, Vesp. 5, cf. Meineke Ind. Comic. [ῖ only in very late Poets, Jac. Anth. 178, 978]. (Perh. from √MIN, or μικρός, v. sub μινύθω.) Small, little, 1. in point of Size, μικρός ἔην δέμας Il. 5. 801; μικρός δὲ λίθος Od. 3. 296; κίρκον, ὃ τε σμικρῆσι φόνον φέρει ἄρνιθεσσι Il. 17. 757; σμ. ἄστεα Hdt. 1. 5; μεγάθει μὲν μικρόν 2. 74; μικρός γὰ μακρός (Boeot.) Ar. Ach. 909:—with Dims., μ. παλίχρινον, γήδιον, παιδάριον Isocr. 111 D, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 38, Ages. 1, 21; and as a Comic exaggeration, δικαστηρίδιον μικρὸν πάνυ Ar. Vesp. 803, cf. Nub. 630, etc.:—c. inf., μικροὶ δ' ἄρ' ἄν Ar. Pax 821:—a term of reproach at Athens, Κλειγενῆς ὁ μικρός Ar. Ran. 709, cf. Meineke Alex. Φαίδρ. 2; Ἀμύντας ὁ μ. Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 16. 2. in Quantity, σμικρὸν ἐπὶ σμικρῷ καταθεῖναι Hes. Op. 359; μέλιτος μικρὸν Ar. Vesp. 878; μ. ὄψον, ἀργύριον, ἔλαιον, etc., Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 1, etc. 3. in Amount or Importance, little, petty, trivial, slight, σμ. πρόφασις Theogn. 323; ἔπος, ἔγκλημα, ῥοπή, etc., Soph. O. C. 443, Tr. 361; ἐκ σμικροῦ λόγου on some slight pretext, Id. O. C. 620; ἐν σμικρῷ λόγῳ παρήκεν as of small account, Ib. 569; αἰτίας μικρᾶς πέρι Eur. Andr. 387, etc.; οὐδὲ μικρόν, = οὐδὲ γὰρ, Dem. 352. 22:—of persons, little, mean, opp. to μέγας, σμικρὸς ἐν σμικραῖς, μέγας ἐν μεγάλοις Pind. P. 3. 191, cf. Soph. Aj. 161, etc.; σμ. τίθησι με makes me of small account, Id. O. C. 958; βίος ὁ μ. = μέτριος, Eur. Fr. 506; σμικροτάτος τὴν δύναμιν Plat. Rep. 473 B: also of the mind, οὐ σμικρὸν φρονεῖ Soph. Aj. 1120: of style, mean, Dion. H. de Vett. Script. 3. 2. II. of Time, little, short, Pind. O. 12. 18, Ar. Pl. 126, etc.; εἰς σμ. χρόνον Plat. Rep. 498 D; also, ἐν σμικρῷ (sc. χρόνῳ) shortly, Xen. Cyn. 5, 32, Eq. 8, 7; πρὸ μικροῦ Poll. 1. 72. III. Adverbial usages, 1. regul. Adv., σμικρῶς, but little, Plat. Criti. 107 D: Sup. σμικρότατα, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 12. 2. σμικροῦ or μικροῦ within a little, almost, Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 8, Dem. 277. 20, etc.; in full, μικροῦ δεῖ or δεῖν, v. sub δεῖ II, δέω (B). 1; μικροῦ ἀπαλείπασθαι Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 914:—but μικροῦ πρίασθαι for a little, cheap, Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 4. 3. μικρῷ by a little, with the Comp., Plat. Polit. 262 C, etc.; σμικρῷ πρόσθεν a little before, Id. Legg. 719 B, etc. 4. μικρόν a little, σμικρὸν ὑπολείπεσθαι, σμ. τι παρακλίνειν, σμ. ἐκβαίνειν Xen. An. 5. 4, 22, etc.; of Time, Ib. 3. 1, 11, etc.; of degree, σμικρὰ ἔμπειρος Plat. Rep. 527 A, etc.: also, σμικρὰ ἅττα Id. Prot. 316 A. 5. with Preps., a. ἐπὶ σμικρὸν but a little, Soph. El. 414, Antipho 143. 31. b. κατὰ μικρὸν into small pieces, Xen. An. 7. 3, 22; so, κατὰ μικρὰ γενόμενοι Ib. 5. 6, 32:—also little by little, κατὰ μικρὸν αἰεὶ Ar. Vesp. 702, cf. Nub. 741; opp. to ξυλλήβδην, Plat. Rep. 344 A; καὶ κατὰ σμ. or μ. ever so little, Id. Soph. 241 C, Isocr. 28 C, Dem. 24. 18. c. παρὰ μικρὸν within a little, παρὰ μ. ἐλθεῖν, c. inf., to be within an ace of doing, Eur. Heracl. 295, cf. Isocr. 141 B, etc.; παρὰ μ. ἦλθον ἀποθανεῖν Id. 367 B:—but παρὰ μικρὸν παιεῖν, ἠγεῖσθαι to think little of . . , Id. 52 D, 98 A; so, ἐν σμικρῷ παιεῖσθαι Soph. Ph. 498; τὸ παρὰ μ. a matter of little moment, Arist. Phys. 2. 5, 9, Pol. 3. 5, 10; cf. ὀλίγος, IV. 8. d. μετὰ μικρὸν a little after, Ev. Matth. 26. 73. IV. besides the regul. Comp. and Sup. μικρότερος, -ότατος (Ar. Eq. 789, Vesp. 1511, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 12, Dem. 1455. 19), there are the irreg. ἐλάσσων, ἐλάχιστος, from ἐλαχύς, and μείων, μείστος, also μείότερος, μείοτατος; v. sub μείων. μικρόσαρκος, on, with little flesh, Xenocr. Aquat. 48. μικροστίτια, ἡ, an eating little, spare diet, Alex. Πυθαγ. 3. μικρόσπιτος, on, eating little, Hesych., Suid. s. v. σικχός. μικροσκελής, ἐς, small-legged, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 4. μικρόσοφος, on, wise in small matters, Diod. 26. 1, Excerpt. 513. 60. μικρόσπερμος, on, with small seeds, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 5. μικρόσπλαγχνος, on, with small intestines, Galen. μικρόστομος, on, with a small mouth or orifice, ἄγγος Hipp. 515. 21; ζῶα Arist. H. A. 2. 7, 1. μικρόσφαιρον, τό, name of the smallest kind of Indian μαλάβαθρον, Agr. Peripl. p. 38; cf. μεσόσφαιρον. μικρόσφυκτος, on, with small, weak pulse, Diosc. 5. 17. μικροσφυξία, ἡ, weakness of pulse, Paul. Aeg. 3. 34. μικρόσχημος, on, small of stature, Eccl.; -σχήμεων, on, Eust. Opusc. 257. 54. μικροτέχνης, on, ὁ, a petty or paltry artist, Clem. Al. 78. μικροτεχνία, ἡ, pettiness in art, A. B. 651. μικρότης or σμικρ- (v. μικρός), ητος, ἡ, smallness, first in Anaxag. ap. Arist. Metaph. 9. 6, 6; διὰ σμικρότητα ἄδρατα Plat. Tim. 43 A, cf. Isocr. 46 A; of voice, Arist. de An. 2. 11, 3;—in pl., Plut. 2. 687 E. 2. littleness, meanness, pettiness, of rank, Isocr. 59 E, Arist. Pol. 5. 2, 6; of matters, Id. Rhet. 2. 19, 26; of language, Longin. 43. μικροτράπεζος, on, keeping a mean, shabby table, Antiph. Οἰνομ. 1. μικροτρίχης, on, (θρίξ) short-haired, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 17. μικροφάγος [ἄ], on, eating little, Suid. s. v. ματιολοιχός. μικροφάνης, ἐς, small in appearance, Diod. in Phot. Bibl. 211. 29. μικρ-όφθαλμος or σμικρ-, on, small-eyed, Hipp. 1194 A. μικροφιλατιμία, ἡ, petty ambition, Theophr. Char. 23. μικροφιλότιμος, on, seeking petty distinctions, Theophr. Char. 23. μικροφροσύνη, ἡ, littleness of mind, Plut. 2. 351 A, Poll. 4. 13. μικρόφρων, onος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) little-minded, Dio C. 61. 5:—Adv. -φρόνως, Poll. 4. 15. μικροφυής, ἐς, of low growth, short, small, Schol. Ar. Av. 439, Porphyr. Antr. Nymph. 28. Adv. -φύως, Eust. 1196. 11. μικροφύια, ἡ, low stature, low growth, Strab. 821. μικροφωνία, ἡ, weakness of voice, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 7.

μικρόφωνος, on, weak-voiced, Alex. Ἀταλ. 1, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 9. μικροχάρης, ἐς, (χαίρω) easily pleased, Longin. 4. μικρόχρονος, on, short in time, Manass. Chron. 4107. μικρόχωρος, on, with little land or soil, Strab. 166. μικροψυχέω, to swoon, faint, = λιποψυχέω, Arist. Probl. 9. 9. II. to be faint-hearted, Cyrill. μικροψυχία, ἡ, littleness of soul, meanness of spirit, Isocr. 98 A, Dem. 319. 5., 401. 18, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 37. 2. captiousness, Eccl. μικρό-ψυχος, on (ψυχή) little of soul, mean-spirited, Isocr. 76 B, Dem. 316. 9, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 7. μικρύνω or σμικρ-, to make small, lessen, Dem. Phal. 236. 2. to write with ο (not ω), Eust. 68. 1, Zonar. Lex. 861. μικρώνυμος, on, (ὄνομα) having a little name, Iambl. in Nicom. p. 100. μικτέον, verb. Adj. of μίγνυμι, one must mix, Plat. Tim. 48 A. μικτός, ἡ, ὄν, (μίγνυμι) mixed, blended, compound, Ar. Thesm. 1114, Plat., etc.: opp. to ἄπλους, Id. Rep. 547 E; μ. ἐκ τούτων compounded of these, Id. Legg. 837 B, cf. Dion. H. de Dem. 41. μικτόχρους, on, party-coloured, Archimed. Probl. Bovin. 13. 21. μικύθινον (μικύθιον?), τό, Dim. of sq., Hesych. μίκυθος, η, on, Dim. of μικκός, as pr. n. [ῖ, Anth. P. 6. 355.] μίλαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, Att. for σμίλαξ; v. σμίλαξ IV. μίλαξ [ῖ], = μέλλαξ, q. v. Μιλήσιος, α, on, Milesian, Hdt., etc.; Μιλήσιοι, οἱ, the Milesians, Id. 5. 28, etc.; proverb., παλαί ποτ' ἦσαν ἄλκιμοι M. Anacr. 85; Μιλησίη (sc. χώρα), ἡ, Hdt. 5. 29:—possess., Μιλησιακός, ἡ, ὄν, Plut. Crass. 32, etc. Μιλήσιουργής, ἐς, (*ἔργω) of Milesian work, κλίνη Critias 28. Μίλητος [ῖ], ἡ, Miletus, the name of several Greek cities; the best known is that in Caria, first mentioned in Il. 2. 868, and afterwards the chief Greek city in Asia Minor, Hdt. 5. 28. μιλιάζω, to measure by miles and mark by milestones, Polyb. 34. 11, 8; in Strab. 285, μεμιλιᾶσθαι should be μεμιλιάζσθαι. μιλιάριον, τό, = Lat. miliarium, Ath. 98 D, etc. II. a high earthen vessel, pointed at the top and furnished with winding tubes, to boil water in, Anth. P. 11. 244 [where μιλιάριον], Ath. 98 C. μιλιασμός, ὁ, a measuring by miles and marking by milestones, Strab. 266. μίλιον, τό, a Roman mile, miliarium, = 1000 paces, = 8 stades, = 1680 yards, i. e. 80 yards less than our mile, Polyb. 34. 11, 8, etc. μιλλός, ἡ, ὄν, = βραδύς, Hesych.:—μιλλότης, ἡ, is restored by Tourp in Hesych. s. v. ναχέλεια for μιλάωτις. μίλος, ἡ, = σμίλαξ, the yew, Taxus baccata, Theophr. H. P. 3. 4, 2. II. the flower of the yew, Poll. 6. 106. μιλτεῖον, τό, a vessel for keeping μίλος in, Anth. P. 6. 205. μιλτεῖος, α, on, of μίλος, μ. στάγμα, the red mark made by the carpenter's line, Anth. P. 6. 103. μιλτ-ηλιφής, ἐς, (ἀλείφω) painted with μίλος, painted red, of ships, like Homer's μιλοπάρηος, Hdt. 3. 58. μιλτίνος, η, on, of μίλος: τὸ μ. = μίλος II, Plut. 2. 1081 B. μιλτίτης, on, ὁ, fem. ἴτις, of the nature of μίλος, Plin. 36. 21. μιλτο-κάρηνος [ἄ], on, red-headed, Opp. H. 5. 273. μιλτο-πάρηος, on, (πᾶρειά) red-cheeked, epith. of the ships of Ulysses, which had their bows painted red, Il. 2. 637, Od. 9. 125. μιλτό-πρεπτος, on, bright-red, Aesch. Fr. 114. μίλος, ἡ, red earth, red chalk or ochre, ruddle, Lat. rubrica, Hdt. 4. 191., 7. 69; known to Hom. as appears from μιλοπάρηος. 2. red lead, Lat. minium, Plin. 33. 38; μ. Αἰηνίς Nic. Th. 864. II. = σχαινίον μεμιλωμένον, Ar. Eccl. 378; cf. μιλωῶ. III. = ἐρυσίβη, Lat. robigo, Paus. ap. Eust. 310. 34. μιλο-φύρης, ἐς, daubed with red, Anth. P. 6. 103. μιλό-χριστος, on, smeared with μίλος, Or. Sib. 3. 589. μιλόχρους, on, red-coloured, Tzetz. Posth. 269. μιλωῶ, (μίλος) to paint red, Poll. 8. 104, Hesych. :—Pass. to paint oneself red or be painted red, Hdt. 4. 194; σχαινίον μεμιλωμένον the rope covered with red chalk with which they drove loiterers out of the Agora to the Pnyx, Ar. Ach. 22, cf. Eccl. 378, and Poll. 1. c. μιλωδης, es, red as μίλος, red, Eubul. Στεφ. 1, Luc. Syr. D. 8. μιλωρύχια, ἡ, a μίλος-mine, Ameips. Μοιχ. 3. μιλωρύχος, on, (ὀρύσσω) digging for μίλος, Poll. 7. 100. μιλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, painted red, Eust. 1885. 25. μίλφαι, αἱ, the falling off of the hair of the eyelids, like μαδάρωσις, Diosc. 1. 149:—so μιλφωσις, εως, ἡ, Galen. 14. 413. μίμακῦλον, τό, the fruit of the κόμαρος, Crates Incert. 4, Amphip. Incert. 6, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 3, Theophr. C. P. 2. 8, 2; but μεμακῦλον, Id. H. P. 3. 16, 4, Poll. 7. 144; also μεμακῦλος, Paul. Aeg. 247. 12 (as is required by the series); μιμάκυλος, Hesych. Μίμαλλών, ὄνος, ἡ, mostly in pl., Macedon. name of the Baechantés, Strab. 468, Plut. Alex. 2. μίμαρκυς [ῖ], ἡ, hare-soup or jugged hare, with the blood of the animal in it, Ar. Ach. 1112, Pherecr. Incert. 35, Diphil. Ἀγν. 1, Calliad. ap. Ath. 401 A. (A foreign word, in MSS. also μίμαρκις.) Μίμας [ῖ], αντος, ὁ, a racky headland of Ionia, opposite Chios, Od. 3. 172. II. name of a Centaur, Hes. μίμας, ἄδος, ἡ, an actress of μίμοι, Ael. ap. Suid., Epigr. Gr. 609. 6. μίμ-αυλος [ῖ], ὁ, a mimus actor, accompanied on the flute, Ath. 452 F:—μίμανλέω, to be a μίμαυλος, Hesych. μίμέομαι, fut. ἡσομαι: aor. ἐμμησάμην (cf. 1. fin.): pf. μεμίμημαι (ibid.); Dep.: (v. fin.). To mimic, imitate, represent, portray, τι ἢ. Hom. Ap. 163, Pind. P. 12. 36, Aesch. Cho. 564; τινα Theogn. 370, Hdt. 4. 166, Eur. El. 1037, etc.; μ. τινά τι one in a thing, Hdt. 5. 67, cf. μιμητέον; τινα κατὰ τι Id. 2. 104, Plat. Rep. 393 C; μ. τινα ἐπὶ τὰ

αίσχιοινα, ἐπὶ τὰ γελοιοτέρα so as to make him appear worse, more ridiculous, Id. Polit. 293 E, Phileb. 40 C: also c. acc. cogn., μιμήσεις πονηρὰς μ. τινα to imitate him in what is bad, Id. Legg. 705 C, cf. Ar. Nub. 1430, Pl. 306:—part. pf. μεμιμημένος, in act. sense, στύλοισι φοίνικας μεμιμημένοισι pillars made to represent palms, Hdt. 2. 169, cf. Plat. Crat. 414 B, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 1; but also in pass., made exactly like, portrayed, γραφῆ Hdt. 2. 78, 86, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 23;—Plat. also uses the part. pres. in pass. sense, Rep. 604 E; so, part. fut. μιμηθῆσόμενον Ib. 599 A; aor. μιμηθέν Legg. 668 B.

II. of the fine arts, to represent, express by means of imitation, of an actor, Id. Rep. 605 D, cf. Ar. Pl. 291; of painting and music, Plat. Polit. 306 D; of dancing, Id. Legg. 812 C; of sculpture and poetry, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 3, Poët. 2 sq.:—of μῖμοι, to represent, act, τι Xen. Symp. 2, 21.—Neither μῖμος, μιμέομαι, nor any derivs. occur in Il., or Od. The Trag. use only pres. and fut. (Curt. compares μῖ-μος with Skt. mā-yā (phantom, jugglery): the Lat. imitari, imago prob. come from √IM=SIM, sim-ilis.) [i till Greg. Naz., v. Pors. Phoen. 1398.]

μιμηλάζω, = μιμέομαι, c. dat., Philo 1. 557: absol. to play the mimic, Ib. 610, where μιμηλίζοντες: but Hesych. μιμηλάζω only.

μιμηλός, ἡ, ὄν, imitative, τέχνη Luc. Jup. Trag. 33; γραφίς Manetho 6. 525: c. gen., μ. ἀπάντων τεχνιτῶν Luc. Imagg. 17; βίοντου Anth. P. 9. 280; γελοίων Clem. Al. 195. II. pass. imitated, copied, εἰκῶν, a portrait, Plut. Ages. 2, cf. 2. 215 A. Adv. -λῶς, Eust. 6. 7, etc.

μιμηλότης, ητος, ἡ, = μίμησις, Suid.

μίμημα [i], τό, anything imitated, a counterfeit, copy, Aesch. Fr. 353; μίμημα ἔχεις Ἑλένης Eur. Hel. 74; μ. χειρὸς Ἀττικῆς, of certain loaves, Antiph. Ὀμφ. 1; often in Plat.

μίμησις [i], ἡ, imitation, Ar. Thesm. 156, Thuc. 1. 95, Plat., etc.; κατὰ σὴν μ. to imitate you, Ar. Ran. 109. II. representation by means of art, Plat. Soph. 265 A, Rep. 394 B, al.; on dramatic poetry as a mimetic art, v. Arist. Poët. 1, 2., 3., 3., 6, 7. 2. a representation, portrait, πυγμαίου ἀνδρός μ. Hdt. 3. 37.

μίμητός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be imitated, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 8. II. μιμητέον, one must imitate, Eur. Hipp. 114, Plat. Rep. 396 B; τινά τι Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 2.

μίμητής, οὔ, δ, an imitator, copyist, Plat. Rep. 602 A, etc. II. one who represents characters, as an Actor or Poet, Arist. Poët. 3, 4., 25, 2. 2. joined with γόης, a mere actor, an impostor (cf. ὑποκριτής), Plat. Rep. 598 D, Polit. 303 C, Soph. 235 A.

μίμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at imitating, imitative, esp. of the fine arts, Plat., etc.; μ. ποιητής Id. Rep. 605 A sq.; μιμητικώτατος Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 4; of Poetry, Id. Poët. 6, 1, cf. 8, 4:—ἡ -κή (with or without τέχνη) the power of imitating, Plat. Rep. 595 A; cf. μίμησις. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 18 B.

μίμητός, ἡ, ὄν, to be imitated or copied, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 4, etc. II. imitated, Poll. 1. 7.

μίμητῶρ, ορος, δ, poet. for μιμητής, Manetho 4. 75.

μίμια, ἡ, = μίμησις, Philo 2. 598: prob. μμεία should be restored, as also for μμέρα in Hesych.

μίμ-ιαμβοί, οἱ, μῖμοι written in iambs, A. Gell. 20. 9.

μίμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the nature of μῖμοι, Dein. Phal. 151, Cic. de Or. 2. 59.

μιμιχμός, δ, the neighing of horses, Lat. hinnitus, Hesych., who also has μιμάσασα (from μιμάζω).

μινύθω, Ep. form of μίνω, to wait, stay, Il. 2. 392., 10. 549. II. trans. to await, expect, c. acc., h. Hom. 8. 6.

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Il. 17. 364; μέμνησο δ' εἶκειν Aesch. Supp. 202; μέμνησο δάκνειν, διαβάλλειν Ar. Eq. 496; μεμνήσθω ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ εἶναι Xen. An. 3. 2, 39; μέμνησθέ μοι μὴ θορυβεῖν Plat. Apol. 27 B. 3. after Hom., c. part., μεμνάσθω περιστέλλον let him remember that he wears, Pind. N. 11. 20; μέμνημαι κλύων I remember hearing, Aesch. Ag. 830; μ. ἐλθῶν I remember having come, i. e. to have come, Eur. Hec. 244; μ. ἀκούσας Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 3, etc.:—so also, foll. by a Relat., μέμνησ', ὅπως εὖ μοι στομῶσεις αὐτόν Ar. Nub. 1107; μν. ὅτι δεῖ Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 25. 4. absol., μεμνήσομαι I will bear in mind, not forget, Il. 22. 390, Od. 19. 581; ἀφ' οὗ Ἕλληνες μέμνηται Thuc. 2. 8, cf. 5. 66; so also the part. pf. μεμνημένος in commands, ᾧδέ τις .. μεμνημένος ἀνδρὶ μαχέσθω let him fight with good heed, let him remember to fight, Il. 19. 153, cf. 5. 263, Hes. Op. 420, etc. II. to remember a thing aloud, i. e. to mention, make mention of, c. gen., τῶν νῦν μοι μνήσαι Od. 4. 331; Μοῦσαι, μνησαίαθ' ὅσοι ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθον (i. e. τῶν, ὅσοι) Il. 2. 492; in aor. pass. μνησθήναι, Od. 4. 118, Soph. Ph. 310; μνησθήναι περί τινος Hdt. 1. 36, cf. 9. 45; περί τινος εἰς τινα Thuc. 8. 47, cf. 1. 10, 37, etc.; μνησθεῖς ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰρήνης Dem. 232. 9; μν. τινος πρὸς τινα Lys. 93. 28:—rarely c. acc., Pind. 1. 8 (7). 59. III. to give heed to, μν. πατρός καὶ μητρός Od. 18. 267; μ. βρώμης to give heed to food, 10. 177; ὡς μεμνέωτο δρόμου (or δρόμους) that he might judge of the race, Il. 22. 361; χάρμης, δαιτός, αἴτου μν., Hom.

μίνω, formed by redupl. from μένω (i. e. μι-μένω, cf. γί-γνομαι, πί-πτω), and used for μένω when the first syll. was to be long; only found therefore in Poets and only in pres. and impf.; μινύθω, Ep. dat. pl. part. for μίνουσι, Il. 2. 296. To stay, stand fast, in battle, 13. 713., 15. 727, etc. 2. to stay, tarry, μετόπισθεν μινύθω, ὡς κεν κτλ. 6. 69, etc. 3. of things, to remain, σόα μ. Od. 13. 364; so in Med., κλέος .. μίνεται ἀθάνατον Epigr. Gr. 265. 4. of things also to remain, be left for one, ἐμοὶ δὲ μ. σχισμός Aesch. Ag. 1149, cf. 154. II. c. acc. to await, wait for his attack, οὐδ' ἄρα μιν μίνων Il. 5. 94, etc.:—also impers., μίνει παθεῖν τὸν ἔρξαντα it awaits the doer to suffer, Aesch. Ag. 1149. 2. of time, ἡὼ δὲ μινύθω Il. 9. 662, etc.; πλόον ὠραῖον Hes. Op. 628.

μῖμο-βίος, ον, living by imitation, Manetho 4. 280.

μῖμο-γράφος, ον, writing μῖμοι, Philodem. p. 13 Dübn., Galen.

μῖμο-λογέομαι, Pass. to be recited like mimes, Strab. 233.

μῖμολόγημα, τό, and -λογία, ἡ, the composition or delivery of μῖμοι, Eriphan.

μῖμο-λόγος, ον, composing or reciting μῖμοι, Anth. P. 7. 556; as Subst., = μῖμος I, an actor, mime, Galen. 17. 2, 150:—metaph., ἡχῶ μ. mocking, Echo, Anth. Plan. 155.

μῖμος, ον, δ, (v. μιμέομαι fin.) an imitator, mimic, Aesch. Fr. 55. 2. esp. an actor, mime, μ. γελοῖον Dem. 23. 21; μῖμοις γυναίξί Plut. Sull. 36; τετράπουν μῖμον ἔχων ἐπὶ γᾶν θηρὸς, i. e. imitating or acting a four-footed beast, Eur. Rhes. 256, cf. 211. II. a mime, a kind of prose drama, intended as a familiar representation of life and character, without any distinct plot, which seems to have originated among the Dorians of Sicily. The fragments of Sophron's Mimes have been collected by Ahrens in his Dial. Dor. Mimes were divided into ἀνδρεῖοι and γυναικείοι, also into σπουδαῖοι and γελοῖοι, Arist. Poët. 1, 1, Plut. 2. 712 E. (Cf. μιμέομαι fin.)

μῖμῶ, gen. ὄος, οὖς, ἡ, an ape, Eumath. 322, Suid., Tzetz.; cf. κερδῶ.

μῖμ-ωδός, δ, a singer of μῖμοι, Plut. Sull. 2.

μῖν [i], Ion. acc. sing. of the pron. of the 3rd pers. (v. ἵ), through all genders, for αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό: always enclitic, Hom., Hdt.; also in Pind., as well as the Dor. μιν, which is the only form used by Att. Poets; but neither form occurs in Att. Prose:—Hom. joins μῖν αὐτόν himself, as a stronger form, Il. 21. 245, 318, etc.; but αὐτόν μιν is reflexive, oneself, for ἑαυτόν, Od. 4. 244; though αὐτήν μιν is used for μῖν αὐτήν in Il. 11. 117; whereas μῖν alone takes a reflex. sense in Hdt. 1. 11, 24, 45, etc. II. much more rare as 3 pers. pl. for αὐτούς, αὐτάς, αὐτά, as it may be taken Il. 12. 285, Od. 17. 268; but in Alexandr. Poets it is certainly pl., as Ap. Rh. 2. 8.

μῖνδαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, a kind of Persian incense, Amphip. Ὀδυσσ. 1.

μῖνθα or μῖνθη, ἡ, Lat. mentha, mint, Hippon. 55, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 1, C. P. 2. 16, 4 sq., etc.; but μῖνθος, ἡ, lb. 2. 16, 2, Plut. 2. 732 B. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 438.

μῖνθος, ὁ, human ordure, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 63.

μῖνθῶ, to besmear with dung, Ar. Ran. 1075, Pl. 313. II. to renounce utterly, abominate, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 285 B, Damox. Σύντρ. 1. 15.

Μῖνυαί, οἱ, the Minyans, a race of nobles in Orchomenos, Hdt. 1. 146, Pind.; in sing. as a hero or god, Ἐρμῆ καὶ Μινύα Inscr. Orchom. in Keil p. 77:—Adj. Μινύειος, α, ον, Minyan, Ὀρχομενός M. 11. 2. 511; Ep. also Μινυήϊος 11. 721, Od. 11. 283, Hes.; pecul. fem. Μινυηίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Ap. Rh. 1. 233:—v. Müller's Orchomenos und die Minyer.

μῖνυ-ανθής, ἐς, blooming a short time, Maximi. π. Καταρχ. 76:—τὸ μ. Nic. Th. 522.

μῖνυθῶ, = μινύθω, to reduce, fut. μινυθήσω Hipp. 866 B: μινυθήσαι Id. Offic. 746; pf. μεμινυθήκασι Id. 850 A:—the aor. pass. form ἐμινύθη, in Mss. of Hipp. 821 B, 748 G, is corrupt for ἐμινύθει or -ύθει.

μῖνυθήμα, τό, that which is lessened, Hipp. Offic. 748.

μῖνυθήσις, ἡ, a wasting, σαρκῶν Hipp. Art. 795; in pl., τῶν σαρκῶν αἰ μ. Ib. 824.

μῖνυθικός, ἡ, ὄν, diminishing, Coel. Aur. de Morb. Diut. 1. 1, p. 282.

μῖνυθῶ [v], only used in pres. and Ion. impf. μινύθεσκον: (v. sub fin.). To make smaller or less, lessen, curtail, Ζεὺς δ' ἀρετὴν ἀνδρῶσιν ὀφέλλει τε μινύθει τε Il. 20. 242, cf. 15. 492, 493, Hes. Op. 6. 2. to diminish in number, τοὺς [σύας] μινύθεσκον ἔδοντες Od. 14. 17. II. intr. to become smaller or less, decrease, decay, come to naught, perish,

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μινυθουσι δὲ οἴκοι ἐν σέλαι μεγάλα II. 17. 738, cf. 16. 392, Od. 4. 374, etc.; μινυθουσι δὲ οἴκοι, from want of heirs, Hes. Op. 242; μ. ἔργον Ib. 407; μ. κραδίη Theogn. 361; μ. αἱ σάρκες shrink, waste, Hipp. Art. 796, 821, etc.:—so in Trag., Aesch. Theb. 920, Eum. 374, Soph. O. C. 686,—but only in lyric passages, the word not being Attic. (Prob.

from √MIN, whence μιν-ύς, μιν-ύθω, μιν-υνθα, μιν-υνθάδιος, also μιν-υρός, μιν-υρίζω, μιν-υρομαι, and perh. μικρός (i. e. μιν-κός), μικρός, μείων; cf. Skt. min-āmi, min-ōmi, mi-ye (minuo, minuo); Lat. min-uo, minutus, min-or, min-imus, min-ister (cf. magis-ter), Osc. min-streis (minoris); Goth. min-s (ἤττον, ἔλαττον), min-niza (μικρότερος), min-nists (ἐλάχιςτος); Slav. min-ij (minor); etc.)

μινυθώδης, ες, (εἶδος) small, weak, πνεῦμα Hipp. Epid. 3. 1098. μίνυνθα [Γ], Adv., a little, very little; often in Hom., who also uses it of Time, a short time, and then mostly in phrase μίνυνθα περ οὔτι μάλα δὴν, as in Il. 1. 416, Od. 22. 473; μίνυνθα δὲ οἱ γένεθ' ὄρμη but short-lived was his effort, Il. 4. 466; οὐ πολλὸν ἐπὶ χρόνον, ἀλλὰ μ. Od. 15. 494.—Only Ep.: said to be acc. of an old Subst. μίνυνς. (V. sub μινυθώ.)

μίνυνθάδιος, α, ον, shortlived, μίνυνθάδιος γὰρ ἔμελλεν ἔσσεσθαι Il. 15. 612, cf. Od. 19. 328:—Comp. -ιώτερος, Il. 22. 54.

μινύριγμα, τό, in Philox. 2. 28, some kind of eatable.

μινύριζω, mostly used in pres. and impf.: aor. I in Plut. 2. 56 F: (μινυρός). To complain in a low tone, to whimper, whine, μή μοι . . παρεζόμενος μινύριζε Il. 5. 889; περὶ δὲ δμῶα μινύριζον Od. 4. 719: generally, to sing in a low soft tone, to warble, hum, Lat. minurire, Ar. Av. 1414, Plat. Rep. 411 A; μ. μέλη Ar. Vesp. 219; of the voice of the ὑπάετος, opp. to λεληκέναι, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 3 and 4. Cf. μινύρομαι, κινυρίζω, Lat. minurio.

μινύρισμα [ῥ], τό, a warbling, etc., Theocr. Epigr. 4. 11, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 32, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 D (with v. l. μινύριγμα).

μινύρισμός, ὁ, a moaning, warbling, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 106.

μινύριστρια, ἡ, a warbler, ἀηδῶν Epigr. Gr. 546. 9.

μινύρομαι, Dep., = μινυρίζω, of the nightingale, to warble, Soph. O. C. 671: to hum a tune, Aesch. Ag. 16; μινυρομένη τι πρὸς ἑμαυτὴν μέλος Ar. Eccl. 880. Cf. κινύρομαι.

μινύρός, ἄ, ὄν, complaining in a low tone, whining, whimpering, μ. ὑπερσοφιστής Phryn. Com. Incert. 1; of young birds, Theocr. 13. 12; μινυρὰ θρέεσθαι = μινυρίζειν, Aesch. Ag. 1165; cf. κινυρίς. (V. sub μινυθώ.)

μινύς, ὄ, = μικρός: in Gramm. as Root of μινυθώ, etc.; μινυός in Eust. 273. 2; μινυρός in Hesych.

μινυ-ώριος, ον, (ῶρα) shortlived, Anth. P. 9. 362, Nonn. Jo. 4. 13; also μινυ-ώρος, ον, Anth. P. 7. 481.

Μίνως [ῖ], ὁ, Minos, son of Zeus and Europa, king of Crete, Hom., Hes., etc.:—decl., gen. Μίνως Od. 11. 322., 17. 523; acc. Μίνωα Il. 13. 450, Od. 11. 568;—also gen. Μίνω Hdt. 1. 173; acc. Μίνων Il. 14. 322, or Μίνω Hdt. 7. 170, 171 (but with v. l. Μίνωα, Μίνων), Aesch. Cho. 618, Plat.; dat. Μίνω Plat. Gorg. 524 A:—Adj. Μίνωϊος, α, ον, Att. -ῶος, h. Hom. Ap. 393, etc.; fem. Μίνωϊς, ἴδος, Ar. Rh. 2. 299.

μίξ, Adv. (μίγνυμι) = μίγα, μίγδα, Nic. Th. 615.

μίξ-αιθρία, ἡ, (μίξις) an alternation of fair and foul weather, Hipp. Epid. 7. 942; v. l. μιξάθρια (τά).

μίξ-άνθρωπος, ον, halfman half brute, Themist. 284 A, cf. Liban. 3. 282.

μίξ-αρχαγέτας, ον, ὁ, Argive name of Castor, as being a tribe-hero (ἀρχαγέτας) only in union with his brother, Plut. 2. 296 F.

μίξ-Ἕλληνες, οἱ, half Greeks half barbarians, mongrel Greeks, Hellenic. 112, Polyb. 1. 67, 7: the sing. μιξέλλην in Heliod. 9. 24.

μίξ-ερίφ-αρνο-γενής, ες, of kid and lamb mixed together, Philox. 2. 34.

μίξ-ιαμβος, ον, mixed with satires, satiric, Hesych.

μίξιας, ον, ὁ, one who mixes or mingles, Hesych., Suid.

μίξις, εως, ἡ, a mixing, mingling, Emped. 100, and often in Plat.; τιμὴ πρὸς τι Id. Soph. 260 B: on its difference from κρᾶσις, v. sub κρᾶσις.

II. intercourse with others, esp. sexual intercourse or commerce, Hdt. 1. 203, al.; [γυναικῶν] ἐπικοινωνοῦν τὴν μίξιν ποιῆσθαι Id. 4. 172; μ. πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 990 D; ἡ τῶν παίδων μ. union for the sake of . . , Plat. Legg. 773 D.

μίξο-βάρβαρος, half barbarian half Greek, Eur. Phoen. 138, Xen. Hcll. 2. 1, 15, Plat. Menex. 245 D.

μίξο-βόας, ον, ὁ, mingled with shouls, of mingled sound, διθύραμβος Aesch. Fr. 392.

μίξο-οδία, Ion. -ῖη, ἡ, a place where several ways meet, ἀλὺς μιξοδία, of the straits of Messenē, Ar. Rh. 4. 921; so μίξοδος, and μισγοδία, Hesych.

μίξο-θάλασσος [θᾶ], ον, having intercourse with the sea, like fishermen and sailors, Orac. ap. Xen. Ephes. 1, 6.

μίξο-θηλυς, υ, partly female, Philochor. 23, Philostr. 623.

μίξο-θηρ, ὁ, half-beast, φῶς μ. Eur. Ion 1161, cf. Lyc. 650, etc.

μίξο-θηρος, ον, = foreg., Themist. 284 A.

μίξο-θριξ, τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, having mixed hair, Eust. 937. 37.

μίξο-θροος, ον, with mingled cries, Aesch. Theb. 331.

μίξοιφία, ἡ, sexual intercourse, Hesych.

μίξο-λευκος, ον, mixed with white, Luc. Bis Acc. 1.

μίξο-λύδιος [ῥ], ον, half-Lyidian, of the Mysian dialect, μιξολύδιον . . πᾶς καὶ μιξοφρύγιον Strab. 571, cf. Xanth. Fr. S:—μίξο-λύδιστί, Adv. in the mixed-Lyidian measure, Plat. Rep. 398 E, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 22; v. Chappell Hist. of Music, p. 112.

μίξομβροτος, ον, for μιξύβροτος, half-human, Aesch. Supp. 569.

μίξο-νόμος, ον, feeding promiscuously, Simon. 173.

μίξο-πάρθενος, ον, half-woman, of Echidna, Hdt. 4. 9; of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 1023.

μίξο-πέλιος, ον, half-grey, grizzled, Malal.

μίξο-πῦος, ον, (πῦον) mixed with foul matter, Hipp. Epid. 1. 948.

μίξο-φρύγιος [ῥ], ον, half-Phrygian, v. sub μιξολύδιος.

μίξο-οφρυσ, υ, having eyebrows that meet, Cratin. Incert. 97.

μίξο-φύης, ες, of mixed nature, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 813.

μίξο-χλωρος, ον, mixed with green, Hipp. Protrh. 9. 5.

μισᾶγάθια, ἡ, a hatred of good or goodness, Plut. Phoc. 27.

μισ-ἀγάθος, ον, hating good or goodness, Jo. Chrys.

μισ-ἀγιος, ον, hating what is holy, Eccl.

μισᾶδελφία, ἡ, hatred of one's brother, Plut. 2. 478 C.

μισ-ἀδελφος, ον, hating one's brother, Plut. 2. 482 C.

μισ-ἀθηναίος, ον, hating the Athenians, Lycurg. 152. 41; μισαθηναϊ-
τατος, Dem. 687. 29.

μισ-ἀλάζων, ον, gen. ονος, hating boasters, Luc. Pisc. 20.

μισ-ἀλέξανδρος, ον, hating Alexander, Aeschin. 64. 13, Plut. 2. 344 B.

μισαλληλία, ἡ, mutual hatred, Tzetz.

μισ-ἀλλήλος, ον, hating one another, Dion. H. 5. 66, Eccl.

μισ-ἀμπελος, ον, hating the vine, Anth. P. append. 100.

μισανδρία, ἡ, hatred of men, Schol. Eur. Andr. 228; μισανδρος, ον,
Poll. 3. 48.

μισανθρωπέω, to be a μισάνθρωπος Diog. L. 1. 107., 9. 3.

μισανθρωπία, ἡ, hatred of mankind, Plat. Phaedo 89 D, Dem. 264. 3.

μισ-άνθρωπος, ον, hating mankind, misanthropic, Lat. inhumanus,
Phryn. Com. Ἐφιαλτ. 1, Plat. Phaedo 89 D, Legg. 791 D; τὸ μ. = μισαν-
θρωπία, Eriphan. 1. p. 564 A.

μισ-ἀπόδημος, ον, hating travel, Poll. 6. 172.

μισ-αργυρία, ἡ, hatred or contempt of money, Diog. 15. 88.

μισ-ἀρετος, ον, hating virtue, Joseph. Macc. 11. 4.

μισγ-ἀγκεια, ἡ, (μίσγω, ἀγκος) a place where two or more mountain
glens meet and into which their waters dash, a meeting of glens,
meeting of the waters, ὡς δ' ὅτε χεῖμαρροι . . ἐς μισγόγκειαν συμβάλ-
λετον . . , ὕδωρ Il. 4. 453; in Prose, συνάγκεια:—metaph., μ. κακῶν
Damasc. ap. Suid.

μισγ-λας θύρυβος, (λαῖς) the confused noise of a crowd, Hesych.

μισγ-νομος γῆ, public pasture-land, Hesych.

μίσγω, v. sub μίγνυμι, and cf. προσμίσγω.

μίσεια, ἡ, = μίσον, prob. l. Alex. Trall. 3. p. 206.

μισ-Ἕλλην, ηνος, ὁ, a hater of the Greeks, Xen. Ages. 2, 31, Plut.

μισ-εργος, ον, (*ἔργω) hating work, lazy, Poll. 6. 172.

μισεταιρεία or -ία, ἡ, hatred of one's comrades, Poll. 3. 64.

μισ-ἑταῖρος, ον, hating one's comrades, Poll. 6. 172.

μισέω, fut. ἦσω: aor. ἐμίσησα: pf. μεμίσηκα Plat. Phileb. 44 C:—Pass.,
fut. med. in pass. sense, μισήσομαι Eur. Tro. 659, Ion 597, 611; later
μισήθησομαι Dio C. 52. 39, LXX: aor. ἐμισήθη Hdt. and Att.: pf. με-
μίσημαι Hdn. 8. 5, Dio C., etc.: (μίσος). To hate, once in Hom., c.
acc. et inf., μίσησεν δ' ἄρα μιν δῆϊων κυσὶ κύρμα γενέσθαι Zeus hated
(would not suffer) that he should become a prey . . , Il. 17. 272, cf. Eur.
Rhes. 333; οὐ μισοῦντ' ἐκείνην τὴν πόλιν, τὸ μὴ οὐ μεγάλην εἶναι not
grudging that . . , Ar. Av. 36; μισῶ λακωνίζειν I hate Laconizing,
Eupol. Incert. 2;—but mostly, c. acc., ὑβρίζοντα μισεῖν Pind. P. 4. 506;
μισοῦντα μισεῖν Soph. Aj. 1113; and often in Att.; μ. τινα μίσος
ἐξάισιον Aristaen. 1. 22:—Pass. to be hated, μισηθεῖς Hdt. 2. 119; ᾧ
πολλὰ μισηθεῖσα χειρωναξία Aesch. Pr. 45, cf. Soph. Aj. 818; μισεῖσθαι
ὑπ' αὐτῶν Thuc. 8. 83.

μισ-ηδονία, Dor. μισᾶδ-, ἡ, hatred of pleasure, Theages ap. Stob.
p. 9. 15.

μισηθρον [ῖ], τό, a charm for producing hatred against one, opp. to
φίλτρον, which caused love, Luc. D. Meretr. 4. 5; cf. Lob. Phryn.
131:—v. μισητρον.

μισ-ἥλιος, ον, hating the sun or light, Gloss.

μισήμα [ῖ], τό, an object of hate, of persons, ᾧ εὐσθεον μ. Soph. El.
289; c. gen. pers., σωφρόνων μισήματα Aesch. Theb. 186; μισήματ'
ἀνδρῶν καὶ θεῶν Ὀλυμπίων Id. Eum. 73; c. dat., μ. πᾶσιν Eur. Hipp. 407.

μισήνερος, ωτος, ὁ, = ἔρωτομανής, Poll. 6. 189.

μισητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be hated, Xen. Symp. 8, 20. II.

μισητέον, one must hate, Luc. Fugit. 30.

μισητής, οὔ, ὁ, (μισέω) a hater, Gloss.

μισητία, ἡ, lust, lewdness, Ar. Pl. 989. 2. generally, greediness,
greed, Id. Av. 1620; v. Schol. ad ll.

μισητίζω, = μισέω, Hesych.

μισητικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to hate, Origen.

μισητός, ἡ, ὄν, hateful, Aesch. Ag. 1228, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 21., 3. 10,
5:—Adv., μισητῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Zonar. II. lustful, lewd: hence
μισήτη (not μισητή), a prostitute, Archil. 173, cf. Meineke Cratin. Incert.
88, et v. μισητία, μυσάχνη. 2. generally insatiate, Hesych., Phot.

μισητρον [ῖ], τό, = μισηθρον, Paul. Sil. 74, 63, Galen.

μισθᾶποδοσία, ἡ, payment of wages, recompense, Ep. Hebr. 2. 2., 10. 35.

μισθᾶποδοτέω, to recompense, reward, C. I. 9214.

μισθ-ἀποδοτής, ον, ὁ, one who pays wages, a rewarder, Ep. Hebr. 11. 6.

μισθάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of μισθός, a little fee, Ar. Vesp. 300, Eupol.
Incert. 123.

μισθαρνέω, to work or serve for hire, Hipp. 1274. 47, Plat. Rep. 346 B,
Dem. 242. 6; τῶν βαναύσων καὶ μισθαρνούτων Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 3; μ.
παρά τινος to receive pay from . . , Dem. 306. 9; μισθαρνῶν ἀνύειν τι to
do a thing for pay, Soph. Ant. 302:—of prostitution, Dem. 352. 14.

μισθ-άρνης, ὁ, (ἀρνυμαι) a hired workman, Plut. Cat. Mi. 44, Phot., etc.

μισθαρνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for hired work, mercenary: ἡ -κή (sc.
τέχνη) the trade of one who takes wages or pay, Plat. Rep. 346 B, D;
in Soph. 222 D, the MSS. give μισθαρνευτικόν.

μισθαρνία, ἡ, an earning of wages, Dem. 242. 17., 320. 13; a branch
of μεταβλητική, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 3.

μισθαρνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for hired work, mercenary, ἐργασίαι, τέχναι Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 5, Eth. E. 1. 4, 2.
 μισθάρνισσα, ἡ, fem. of μισθάρνης, Hdn. Epim. p. 57.
 μισθάρνος, ὁ, = μισθάρνης, Poll. 4. 48, Hesych.
 μισθ-αρχίδης, ον, ὁ, (ἀρχή) an hereditary candidate for paid offices, Son of a Placeman, Comic patronym. in Ar. Ach. 597; cf. σπουδαρχίδης.
 μισθίος, α, ον, salaried, hired, Plut. Lyc. 16, Anth. P. 6. 283, N. T.
 μισθοδοσία, ἡ, payment of wages, Thuc. 8. 83, Xen. An. 2. 5, 22, al.; τῶν ξένων Diod. 16. 73.
 μισθοδοτέω, to pay wages, absol., Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 21; τινί Id. An. 7. 1, 13, Dem. 667. 3:—c. acc. to furnish with pay, Decret. ap. Dem. 265. 14, Polyb. 5. 2, 11, etc.; and in Pass. to receive pay, to be paid, τὰ προσοφειλόμενα Id. 1. 66, 3, etc.
 μισθοδότης, ον, ὁ, one who pays wages, a paymaster, Plat. Rep. 463 B, Xen. An. 1. 3, 9, Aeschin. 85. 10, etc.
 μισθοδουλία, ἡ, hired service, Hesych.
 μισθό-δουλος, ὁ, a hired slave, Anon. in An. Oxon. 2. 362.
 μισθό-δωρος, ον, giving wages or pay, Eubulid. Κωμ. 1.
 μισθός, οὔ, ὁ, (v. fin.) wages, pay, hire, Hom., etc.; μισθῶ ἐπὶ ῥητῶ for fixed wages, Il. 21. 445; μισθοῖο τέλος the end of our hired service, Ib. 450; μισθός .. εἰρημένος ἄρκιος ἔστω Hes. Op. 368; θητεύειν ἐπὶ μισθῶ Hdt. 8. 137, cf. 5. 65; πείθειν ἐπὶ μ. Id. 8. 4; μισθοῦ ἔνεκα for pay or wages, Xen. An. 2. 5, 14; so in gen., μισθοῦ Soph. Tr. 560, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 2, Dem. 371. 6:—μισθὸν δίδοναι, τελεῖν, πορίζειν, Eur. Andr. 609, H. F. 19, Ar. Eq. 1019; δίδοναι ἐξήκοντα τάλαντα μηνὸς μισθὸν as a month's pay, Thuc. 6. 8;—opp. to these are μισθὸν φέρειν μισθὸν as a month's pay, Thuc. 6. 8;—opp. to these are μισθὸν φέρειν Theogn. 434, Ar. Ach. 66; λαμβάνειν Hdt. 8. 116, Eur. I. T. 593; ἀρνεσθαι Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 7; δέχεσθαι Xen. Apol. 16; φέρεσθαι Id. Oec. 1. 4; μ. πράττεσθαι to exact it, Pind. O. 10 (11). 35, Plat.; μ. οἰτεῖν Plat. Rep. 345 E. 2. at Athens, the pay of the soldiers and sailors, Thuc. 6. 8, etc.; varying in amount, Böckh. P. E. 1. 363 sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 152. 16:—also, μ. βουλευτικός the pay of the council of 500, a drachma to each man for every day of sitting; μ. δικαστικός or ἡλιαστικός the wages of a dicast (at first one obol, but from the time of Cleon three) for every day he sat on a jury; μ. συνηγορικός the fee of a public advocate, one drachma for every court-day; μ. ἐκκλησιαστικός the fee for attending the popular assembly; for all which v. Böckh P. E. 1. 228, 232, Engl. Tr., Herm. praef. Ar. Nub.; also, ὁ τῆς πρυτανείας μ. the pay received during the time of the prytany, i. e. five weeks' pay, Aeschin. 14. 45. 3. a physician's fee, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 17. II. generally, recompense, reward, Hom., etc.; ἀρετῆς μ. Plat. Rep. 363 D. 2. in bad sense, payment, requital, Aesch. Ag. 1261, Soph. Ant. 221; μ. ἀνδρὶ δυσσεβεί Eur. Hipp. 1050. (Cf. Zd. mizhd-a (pay); Goth. mizd-ō; Slav. mizd-a (μισθός):—Fest. also interprets the Lat. metelli by mercenarii.)
 μισθοουργός, ὁ, a hired workman, Hesych.
 μισθο-φορά, ἡ, = ἡ τοῦ μισθοῦ φορά, receipt of wages or wages received, hire, pay, esp. of the soldiery, Ar. Eq. 807, Thuc. 6. 24., 8. 45, Lys. 177. fin., Dem. 38. 1, etc.:—on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 491; cf. μισθοφορία.
 μισθοφορέω, to be a μισθοφόρος, to receive wages or pay in the public service, to serve for hire, Ar. Av. 584, Xen. Oec. 1. 4, etc.; δημοτικὸν τὸ μισθοφορεῖν πάντας Arist. Pol. 6. 2, 7; τινος from one, Ar. Vesp. 683; παρά τινος Luc. Apol. 11;—also c. acc. rei, to receive as pay, τρεῖς δραχμάς Ar. Ach. 602; τὰ δημόσια χρήματα Id. Eccl. 206; μ. ἄλφιστα Id. Pax 477; μ. τὰ τούτων to receive pay from their purse, Lysias 178. 40. b. often of mercenary soldiers, Ar. Av. 1367, etc., cf. Thuc. 8. 65; μισθ. τινί Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 20; παρά τινί Ib. 3. 2, 25, Dem. 669. 5; μ. ἐν τοῖς ἀδυνάτοις, as if he were a pauper, Aeschin. 14. 40; μ. ἐν τῷ ξενικῷ κεναῖς χώραις, i. e. to draw pay without filling up the vacancies, Id. 74. 21. 2. to bring in rent or profit, μισθοφοροῦσα οἰκία Isae. 72. 39; εἰ τῷ ξενίῳ ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνδράποδον μισθοφοροῦν Xen. Ath. 1, 17:—Pass. to be let for hire, Id. Vect. 3, 5. II. Causal, to engage for pay, take into service, στρατιάν Phalar. Epist. 50.
 μισθοφορητέον, verb. Adj. one must receive pay, Thuc. 8. 65, where ἄλλους is used instead of ἅλλοις, as if it had been μισθοφορεῖν δεῖ.
 μισθο-φορία, ἡ, service for wages, service as a mercenary, Dem. 1199. 4, Diod. 16. 61. II. often confounded by the scribes with μισθο-φορά, as in Plat. Gorg. 515 E, Xen. An. 7. 1, 3 Schneid.
 μισθο-φορικός, ἡ, ὄν, mercenary, δυνάμεις Polyb. 1. 67, 4; τὸ μ. = οἱ μισθοφόροι, Plut. Artox. 4: also the pay of mercenaries, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 3. Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 4. 51.
 μισθο-φόρος, ον, receiving wages or pay, serving for hire, mercenary, μ. ἄνθρωποι Dem. 661. 6; δικαστήρια Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 4; μ. ἐν λόγοις a logical mercenary, Plat. Thcaet. 165 D. II. as Subst., μισθο-φόροι, οἱ, hireling soldiers, mercenaries, Thuc. 1. 35, al., Xen., etc.;—also, μ. τριήρεις galleys manned with mercenaries, Ar. Eq. 555.
 μισθῶ, fut. ὠσω: aor. ἐμισθῶσα: pf. μεμισθῶκα: (μισθός). To let out for hire, farm out, let, in pres. and impf. to offer to let, Lat. locare, τι or τινί τι Ar. Lys. 958, Lysias 109. 13, Dem. 818. 7., 1222. 16; μισθοῖ αὐτὸν Ὀλυμπίους offers his services for pay to them, Id. 669. 23, cf. 15; ἐπὶ τι for a purpose, Id. 232. 10; μ. οἶκον (cf. μισθώσις) Lys. 906 R., Dcm. 837. 8, etc.:—c. inf., μ. τὸν νηὶν τριηκοσίων τάλαντων ἐξεργάσασθαι to let out the building of it for 300 talents, Lat. locare aedem exstruendam, Hdt. 2. 180; ὅσον τὴν τριηραρχίαν ἦσαν μεμισθω-κότες Dcm. 540. 20. II. Med., fut. μισθώσομαι: aor. ἐμισθώ-σάμην: pf. μεμισθώμαι (v. infr. III):—to have let to one, to hire, Lat. conducere, c. acc. pers. vel rei, Hdt. 1. 24, Ar. Av. 1152, Thuc. 4. 52, etc.; οἰκίαν ἣν ᾤκει μεμισθωμένος Isae. 60. 17, cf. Dem. 1125. 11; τῆς οἰκίας ἧς ἐμεμισθώτο Lys. 97. 23; μ. τι παρά τινος Hdt. 1. 68; τοῖς

μεμισθωμένους παρ' ἐμοῦ τὸ χωρίον Lys. 148. fin.; μ. τινα τάλαντον to engage his services at a talent a year, Hdt. 3. 131; ὀλίγου at a low price, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 9; c. inf., μ. νηὶν ἐξοικοδομήσαι to contract for the building of the temple, Lat. conducere aedem aedificandam, Hdt. 5. 62, v. supr.; μισθοῦσθαι τινα, c. inf., to hire him to do a thing, Id. 9. 34, Ar. Fr. 285, Dem. 236. 22; also, μ. ὑπὲρ τινος to make a contract for a thing, Id. 1253. 17; ὁ μισθωσάμενος the contractor, Isae. 87. 25. III. Pass., aor. ἐμισθώθην: pf. μεμισθώμαι (v. supr. II):—to be hired for pay, Μαρδονίῳ μεμισθωμένος οὐκ ὀλίγου hired by him at no small price, Hdt. 9. 38; ἐπὶ τινί for a thing, Xen. An. 1. 3, 1; ἐκ τοῦ μισθωθῆναι from the hire, Dem. 832. 1: of a house, to be let on contract, Id. 836. 1, al.
 μίσθωμα, τό, the price agreed on in hiring, the contract-price, Hdt. 2. 180, Dem. 379. 20; esp. a courtesan's price, like ἐμπολή, Lat. captura, Macho ap. Ath. 581 A, cf. Casaub. Sueton. Calig. 40. 2. rent, Isocr. 145 C, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 128. II. that which is let for hire, a hired house, Act. Ap. 28. 30.
 μισθωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of μίσθωμα, Alciphro 1. 36.
 μισθωσίμαλος, α, ον, hired, mercenary, Gloss.
 μισθώσιμος, ον, that can be hired or had for pay, Alex. Φυγ. 1; μισθοῦσθαι τὰ μισθώσιμα to take the tolls that might be taken, Lex ap. Dem. 713. 4 (v. I. μισθώματα).
 μίσθωσις, ἡ, (μισθῶ) a letting for hire, δίκη μισθώσεως or δ. μισθώ-σεως οἶκον an action against a guardian who neglected to let his ward's house to advantage, a lease, εἰς τὴν μ. ἐγράφη ὀφείλων Dem. 946. 11. II. (from Med.) a hiring, Lys. 155. 37, Plat. Soph. 219 D, Legg. 759 E. III. = μίσθωμα 1. 2, rent, μ. φέρειν, ἀποδίδοναι to pay rent, Isae. 54. 27, Dcm. 839. 7., 1069. 26; εἰσπράττειν to collect it, Id. 1318. 20; μίσθωσιν φέρειν τάλαντον τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ to produce a rent of one talent a year, Isae. 54. 34, etc.
 μισθωτεύω, = μισθοφορέω, cited from Greg. Naz.
 μισθωτήριον, τό, a hiring place, Hesych.
 μισθωτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who pays rent, a tenant, Isae. 60. 1, Dem. 955. 17, C. I. 93. 32.
 μισθωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for letting out:—ἡ μισθωτικῆ, = μισθαρνικῆ, a mercenary trade, Plat. Rep. 346 A sq. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. 1695. 36.
 μισθωτός, ἡ, ὄν, hired, Hdt. 3. 45, ἐπίκουροι Plat. Rep. 419. II. as Subst. an hireling, hired servant, Ar. Av. 1152, Plat. Legg. 918 B, etc.; often of soldiers, mercenaries, Hdt. 1. 61, Thuc. 5. 6; of a spy or agent, Dem. 238. 21; μ. Φιλίππου Id. 242. 25; καλὸς κἀγαθὸς καὶ δίκαιος μ. ἐκείνῳ Id. 374. 25.
 μισθώτρια, ἡ, fem. of μισθωτής, Phryn. Com. Incert. 24.
 μισ-ιππος, ον, horse-hating, opp. to φίλιππος, Poll. 1. 198.
 μίσκελλος οἶνος, ὁ, a common red wine, Hesych., cf. Varr. R. R. 1. 54.
 μισοβάρβαρος, ον, hating foreigners, Plat. Menex. 245 C, Luc. Dem. Enc. 6.
 μισοβασίλειος, ὁ, a king-hater, Plut. 2. 147 A.
 μισογέλως, ὁ, ἡ, laughter-hating, Alex. Aetol. ap. Gell. 15. 20.
 μισογότης, ον, ὁ, hating fraud or jugglery, Luc. Pisc. 20.
 μισογύνης [ῦ], ον, ὁ, woman-hater, name of a play of Menand., cf. Strab. 297, Plut. 2. 403 F, etc.:—also, μισογύναιος, ον, Alciphro 1. 34, Procl.; μισογύνος, ον, Theognost. Can. p. 88. 23.
 μισογύνια, ἡ, hatred of women, Antipat. ap. Stob. 417. 51; μισογύν-εια, Cic. Tusc. 4. 11.
 μισοδάνειστίς, οὔ, ὁ, a hater of usurers, E. M. 435. 28.
 μισοδημία, ἡ, hatred of democracy, Andoc. 30. 3, Lys. 177. 20.
 μισοδημος, ον, hating the commons or democracy, Ar. Vesp. 474, Fr. 164, Andoc. 31. 10, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 47 (in Sup.).
 μισοδημότης, ον, ὁ, a hater of the commons, Dion. H. 7. 42.
 μισοδιδασκαλία, ἡ, hatred of teaching, Eccl.
 μισοδίκος, ον, (δίκη) hating lawsuits, Schol. Ar. Av. 109.
 μισοδόξος, ον, hating glory, Eccl.
 μισοδούλος, ον, hating slaves:—ἡ μ. βοτάνη, = ὤκιμον, Geop. 11. 28.
 μισοθέος, ον, hating the gods, godless, Aesch. Ag. 1090, Luc. Tim. 35.
 μισοθήρος, ον, hating the hunt; τὸ μισ. Xen. Cyn. 3, 9.
 μισοθήριξ, τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, hating hair, Clem. Al. 261.
 μισοοἶδιος, ον, hating his own, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 226.
 μισοοἶνία, ἡ, hatred of wine, Stob. Eccl. 2. 182.
 μισο-οἶνος, ον, hating wine, abstemious, Hipp. 677. 15.
 μισοκαῖσαρ, ἄπος, ὁ, hating Caesar, Plut. Cato Mi. 65, Brut. 8.
 μισοκακῶ, to hate wickedness or the wicked, Gloss.
 μισοκάλος, ον, hating the beautiful, Eccl.
 μισοκερδής, ἐς, hating gain or profit, Gloss.
 μισοκόσμος, ον, hating the world, Theod. Stud.:—Subst. —κοσμή, ἡ, Id.
 μισοκύκλωψ, ὤπος, ὁ, hater of the Cyclops, Eust. 1643. 22.
 μισο-λάκων [ᾶ], ὄνος, ὁ, a Laconian-hater, Ar. Vesp. 1165.
 μισολάμαχος [λα], ον, hating Lamachus, Ar. Pax 304.
 μισολέκτρος, ον, hating marriage, Helioid. 3. 9.
 μισολογέω, to hate argument, letters, etc., Poll. 4. 15.
 μισολογία, ἡ, hatred of argument, Plat. Phaedo 89 D, Plut. 2. 864 D. II. hatred of speaking, Hierocl. p. 106.
 μισολόγος, ον, hating argument or dialectical discussion, Plat. Phaedo 89 C, Lach. 188 C, Rep. 411 D; cf. φιλόλογος.
 μισόνοθος, ον, hating bastards, Anth. Plan. 94.
 μισόνυμφος, ον, hating marriage, Lyc. 356.
 μισοξενέω, to hate strangers, Theod. Stud.
 μισοξενία, ἡ, hatred of strangers or guests, LXX (Sap. 19. 13).
 μισόξενος, ον, hating strangers, Diod. Excerpt. 525. 61., 543. 33.
 μισόπαις, ὁ, ἡ, hating boys or children, Luc. Abdic. 18.
 μισοπάρθενος, ον, hating maidens, Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1164 F.

μισόπατρις, ἴδος, ὅ, ἡ, *a hater of one's country*, Arr. Epict. 3. 20, 6.
 μισοπάτωρ, ὀρος, ὅ, ἡ, (πάτηρ) *hating his father*, Dion. H. 4. 28.
 μισοπέσης, ου, ὅ, *an enemy to the Persians*, Xen. Ages. 7. 7.
 μισοπόλεμος, ον, *hating war*, Schol. Ar. Pax 661.
 μισόπολις, ἴος, ὅ, ἡ, *hating the commonwealth*, Ar. Vesp. 411, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 3.
 μισοπολίτης, ου, ὅ, *a citizen-hater*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 223.
 μισοπονίω, *to hate work*, Plat. Rep. 535 D.
 μισοπονιῶν, *to hate the wicked or wickedness*, Polyb. 9. 39, 6, etc. 2. *to hate because of wickedness*, Lys. 186. 32.
 μισοπονιῶν, ἡ, *hatred of evil*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5. 3. 2. *hatred because of wickedness*, μισοπονιῶν δεικνύσθαι Diod. 16. 23.
 μισοπόνηρος, ον, *hating knaves and knavery*, Dem. 584. 12, Aeschin. 10. 21. Adv. -ως, Polyb. 31. 8, 5, Plut. 2. 313 F.
 μισοπονία, ἡ, *hatred of work*, Luc. Astrol. 2.
 μισόπωνος, ον, *hating work or trouble*, Dio C. 72. 2.
 μισοπόρπαξ, ἄκος, ὅ, ἡ, *hating the shield-handle (πόρπαξ)*, i. e. *hating war*, Ar. Pax 662, in Com. Sup. μισοπορπάκιστατος.
 μισοποσείδων, ἄνω, ὅ, *hating Poseidon*, A. B. 74.
 μισοπράγμων, ον, *hating business*, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 352. 19.
 μισοπρόβατος, ον, *hating cattle*, Archyt. ap. Stob. 314. 14.
 μισοπροσήγορος, ον, = ἀπροσήγορος, Poll. 5. 138. Adv. -ως, Ib. 139.
 μισόπτωχος, ον, *hating the poor*, of the gout, Anth. P. 11. 403.
 μισοπώγων, ἄνος, ὅ, ἡ, *beard-hater*, i. e. *hater of bearded philosophers*, name of a Satire by the emperor Julian.
 μισορώμαιος, ον, *a Roman-hater*, Plut. Ant. 54.
 μῖσος, τό, *hate, hatred*: and so, I. pass. *hate borne one, a being hated*, Trag.; μῖσος ἐμποιεῖν Plat. Rep. 351 D; μ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινος *to incur a man's hatred*, Id. Legg. 691 D; μ. φέρεσθαι Andoc. 21. 2. 2. act. *hate felt against another, hatred, a grudge, μ. τινος τινι felt by one against another*, Eur. Or. 432, cf. Thuc. 4. 128; μῖσος ἐντέτηκέ μοι Soph. El. 1311, cf. Plat. Menex. 245 D; μ. ἀλλήλων Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 17. II. of persons, *a hateful object*, = μίσημα, Aesch. Ag. 1411, Soph. Ant. 760; esp. in addresses, ὦ μῖσος Id. Ph. 991, Eur. Med. 1323; cf. ἔχθος II.
 μισόσοφος, ον, *hating wisdom*, opp. to φιλόσοφος, Plat. Rep. 456 A.
 μισοστρατιώτης, ου, ὅ, *the soldier's enemy*, Poll. 1. 179.
 μισοσύλλας, ου, ὅ, *an enemy of Sulla*, Plut. Sert. 4.
 μισοσώματος, ον, *hating the body*, Procl.
 μισοτεκνία, ἡ, *hatred of children*, Plut. 2. 4 E, Philo 2. 451.
 μισότεκνος, ον, *hating children*, Aeschin. 64. 41.
 μισοτύραννος, ον, *a tyrant-hater*, Hdt. 6. 121, 123, Aeschin. 66. 41.
 μισότηψος, ον, *hating arrogance*, Luc. Pisc. 20.
 μισοφαῆς, ἐς, *hating the light*, Psellus.
 μισοφιλιππος, ον, *hating Philip*, Aeschin. 30. 6.
 μισοφιλόλογος, ον, *hating literature*, Ath. 610 D.
 μισόφιλος, ον, *hating friends*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 3, An. Oxon. 2. 290.
 μισοφιλόσοφος, ον, *hating philosophers*, cited from Eunap.
 μισόφροντις, ἴδος, ὅ, ἡ, *hating care*, Synes. 250 A.
 μισόχρηστος, ον, *hating the better sort*, opp. to μισόδημος, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 47, cf. Dion. H. 8. 6.
 μισοχριστιανός, ον, *hating Christians*, Chron. Pasch. 619, 21.
 μισόχριστος, ον, *hating Christ or the Christians*, Eccl.
 μισοψευδής, ἐς, (ψεύδος) *hating lies*, Luc. Pisc. 20.
 μισοψηφιστής, οὐ, ὅ, *hater of calculators*, name of a mime by Philistion, Suid. s. v. Φιλιστίων.
 μιστύλαομαι, μιστύλη, v. μυστιλ-.
 μιστύλλον, τό, *a piece of meat*, only in Strato Φοιν. 1. 42.
 μιστύλλω, *to cut up*, in Hom. always of cutting up meat before roasting, μιστύλλον τ' ἄρα τάλλα καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβέλοισιν ἔπειραν Il. 1. 465, cf. 9. 210, etc.; εὐσεῖ τε μιστύλλεν τε Od. 14. 75; 3 pl. pres. in Anth. P. 9. 782; part. pres., Ar. Fr. 359, Clidem. ap. Ath. 660 A; aor. I ἐμιστύλα Simon. Amorg. 22; part. fem. μιστύλασα Lyc. 154; med. ἐμιστύλαντο [ῆ] Nonn. D. 21. 15.—Cf. δια-μιστύλλω, μυστιλάομαι. (Akin perhaps to μίτυλος, μύτιλος, Μυτιλήνη, Lat. mutilus.)
 μῖσος, υος and εως, τό, *a vitriolic ore*, perh. copperas, Emped. ap. Galen. 3. 101, Hipp. 635. 33, Diosc. 5. 117. II. *a truffle growing near Cyrene*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 13.
 μῖσο-υβρίτις, ἴος, ὅ, ἡ, *hating insolence*, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 7).
 μῖσχος, ὅ, *the stalk (pediculus) of leaves or fruit*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 7, etc.; v. Schneid. in Indice: cf. μόσχος. 2. *the husk or shell*, Poll. 6. 94 (in form μίσκος), cf. Hesych. II. in Thessaly a kind of spade or hoe, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 8; v. Schneid. ad H. P. 3. 3, 4.
 μῖσο-εργός, ον, *working the thread*, of the spindle, Anth. P. 6. 289.
 μῖτολίον, τό, *linen thread*, Hieracosoph. 1. 162.
 μῖτοομαι, Med. *to ply the woof in weaving*, Anth. P. 6. 285;—metaph., φθόγγον μῖτώσασθαι *to let one's voice sound like a string*, Ib. 7. 195.
 μῖτορ-ράφης, ἐς, *composed of threads*, of a net, Anth. P. 6. 185.
 μῖτος [ῆ], ον, ὅ, *a thread of the warp*, Lat. tela, Il. 23. 762, cf. Anth. P. 6. 174, and v. sub πηλίον; of a spider, Ib. 39: *a web*, Eur. Fr. 370: —κατὰ μῖτον *thread by thread*, i. e. *in a string, in an unbroken series, continuously, or in detail*, and so = κατὰ λεπτόν, Polyb. 3. 32, 2, cf. Ernesti Clav. Cic. s. vocc. 2. *the thread of destiny*, Lyc. 584; proverb., ἀπὸ λεπτοῦ μ. τὸ ζῆν ἤρτηται Synes. 162 A, Suid.; often in Epitaphs, οὐδὲ .. μοιρῶν μῖτον ἐκφυγον Epigr. Gr. 324. 5; μοίρης ἐκτελέσσασα μῖτον 470. 2; μοῖρα .. ζωῆς κλώσε μῖτοισι χρόνον 287. 6, cf. 153. 3, al. II. *the string of a lyre*, Anth. P. 5. 222, Philostr., etc. III. in the Orphic language, *seed*, Clem. Al. 676; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 837.

μίτρα [v. fin.], Ep. and Ion. μίτρη, ἡ, *a belt or girdle*, worn round the waist below the cuirass (whereas the ζωστήρ went over the cuirass), Il. 4. 137., 5. 857; plated with metal, 4. 187, 216; (hence χαλκομίτρας Κάστωρ Pind. N. 10. fin.). 2. in later Poets, = ζώνη, *the maiden-zone*, Theocr. 27. 54 [ubi μίτραν], Mosch., etc.; μ. λύνειν Ar. Rh. 1. 288; λύσασθαι, ἀναλύεσθαι Call. Jov. 21, Del. 222; πάρθενον ἧς ἀπέλυσε μίτρην Epigr. Gr. 319:—also = στρόφιον, Call. Ep. 39, Ar. Rh. 3. 867, etc. 3. *a girdle worn by wrestlers*, Anth. P. 15. 44. 4. *a surgical bandage*, Q. Sm. 4. 213. II. *a head-band worn by Greek women to tie up their hair, a snood*, Eur. Bacch. 833; worn also at night, Id. Hec. 924, cf. Ar. Thesm. 257. 2. *the victor's chaplet at the games*, Pind. O. 9. 125, I. 5 (4). 79; whence he calls one of his odes, Ἀνδία μίτρα καναχηδὰ πεποικιλμένα *a Lydian garland* (i. e. an ode in Lydian measure) embellished by the flute, N. 8. 25. 3. *a Persian head-dress*, perh. a kind of turban, Hdt. 1. 195, cf. 7. 62, 90, Duris ap. Ath. 536 A, etc.; as a mark of effeminacy, Ar. Thesm. 941, cf. Virg. Aen. 4. 216., 9. 616:—*a diadem*, Call. Del. 166:—cf. κυρβασία. 4. *the head-dress of the priest of Hercules at Cos*, Plut. 2. 304 C. III. = ἐπιδιδυμίς, Galen. Lex. Hipp. [ῆ by nature, Eur. Il. c.; ῆ by position in Hom.]
 Μίτρα, ἧς, ἡ, *the Persian Aphrodité*, Hdt. 1. 131.
 μιτρηδόν, Adv. *like a band*, v. sub μετρηδόν.
 μιτρη-φόρος, v. sub μιτροφόρος.
 μιτρίον, τό, Dim. of μίτρα, Gloss.
 μιτρώ-δετος, ον, *bound with a μίτρα*, Anth. P. 6. 165.
 μιτροφορέω, *to wear a μίτρα*, Ar. Thesm. 163.
 μιτρο-φόρος, ον, *wearing a μίτρα or turban*, Plut. 2. 672 A; in earlier Greek μιτρηφόρος, ον, Hdt. 7. 62, Diog. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A, cf. 531 A, Diod. 4. 4, etc.
 μίτρο-χίτων [ῆ], ἄνος, ὅ, ἡ, *with girded tunic*, Ath. 523 D.
 μιτρώω, *to surround as with a girdle*, Nonn. D. 16. 275; aor. med., Ib. 14. 28.
 μιτρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like a head-band*, An. Oxon. 3. 351.
 Μιτυλήνη, ἡ, v. Μυτιλήνη.
 μίτυλος [ῆ] or μύτιλος, ἡ, ον, Lat. mutilus, *curtailed*, esp. *hornless*, αἶξ Theocr. 8. 86. (Perhaps akin to μιστύλλω.)
 μίτυς, υος, ἡ, *the wax used by bees to cover the crevices of their hives*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 10.
 μῖτώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like threads, of threads*. βρόχος μ. σινδόνης *a halter of threads or linen*, Soph. Ant. 1222
 μιχέω, v. sub ὀμιχέω.
 μιχθαλβείς, εσσα, εν, v. l. for ἀμιχθαλβείς, Il. 24. 753 (ubi v. Schol.), cf. Coluth. 208.
 μνᾶ, ἡ, gen. μνᾶς: nom. pl. μναῖ: Ion. nom. sing. μνεία Hdt. 2. 180, Inscr. Par. in C. I. (add.) 2384 g: nom. pl. μνέες f. l. for μνέαι in Luc. Syr. Dea 48: the Lat. mina, I. as a weight, = 100 drachmae, = about 15.2 oz. troy (60 μναῖ being equiv. to a talent), Poll. 9. 59, 86, etc. II. as a sum of money, also = 100 drachmae, i. e. 4l. 1s. 3d. (here also 60 μναῖ make a talent), Antipho 136. 39. (The word is the same as the name of the Hebr. weight maneh, being prob. introduced into Greece from Babylon through Phoenicia; cf. τάλαντον, and v. Böckh Metrol. Unters. 32 sq., Dict. of Antiqq. 931.)
 μνᾶϊος, α, ον, *of the weight of a μνᾶ*, λίθοι Xen. Eq. 4. 4. Eq. Mag. 1, 16, Diod. 19. 109, etc.: *on which a mina is staked*, τρήμα Ameips. Σφενδ. 5:—also μνᾶϊος, α, ον, Arist. Cael. 4. 4, 4,—formed like τάλαντιαῖος, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 552:—and μναῖος or μναῖος, α, ον, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 6.
 μνᾶδάριον, τό, Dim. of μνᾶ, Diphil. Βαλαν. 2.
 μνᾶμα, μνάμειον, μναμοσύνα, μνάμων, Dor. for μνημ-.
 μνάομαι, contr. μνᾶμαι: Dep., used by Hom. only in Od., sometimes in the contr. forms, μνᾶται, μνᾶμεθα, μνᾶνται, μνάσθω, μνάσθαι, μνᾶμενος: sometimes in these contr. forms lengthd. again, as 2 sing. pres. μνάσθω, inf. μνάσθαι [μνᾶ-], part. μνώμενος, Ion. μνᾶμενος Hdt. 1. 96, but μνώμενος Id. 1. 205: 3 pl. impf. μνᾶοντο, Hom.; imper. μνώεο Ar. Rh. 1. 896, al.; opt. μνώσιο Max. π. καταρχ. 74; also an Ion. impf. μνάσκετο Od. 20. 290:—only used in pres. and impf.: (v. sub fin.). I. in Il., like μμνήσκομαι, *to be mindful of*, c. gen., οὐ πολέμοιο .. μνᾶοντο 2. 686; μνᾶοντ' ὀλοοῖο φόβοιο II. 71., 16. 771; absol. μνωμένω when I remember him, 4. 106., 15. 399:—also *to turn one's mind to a thing, φύγαδε μνᾶοντο ἕκαστος* 16. 697. II. in Od., *to woo for one's bride, to court*, c. acc., μῆτ' αὐτὸν κτείνειν μῆτε μνάσθαι ἄκοιτιν, of Aegisthus, Od. 1. 39; τὴν πάντες μνᾶοντο II. 287; sometimes with no acc. expressed, as 16. 77., 19. 529. 2. after Hom. *to court, sue for, solicit*, a favour, an office, etc., like Lat. ambire, μνᾶμενος ἀρχὴν Hdt. 1. 96; μνᾶμενος βασιλιῆν Id. 1. 205; φιλοτιμίαν μνᾶμενοι ἢ στάσιν Pind. Fr. 229; εὐνοίαν παρά τινος μν. Hdn. 7. 9; πᾶσαν ἑαυτῷ πόλιν πατρίδα μν. Heliod. 3. 14.—Ep. and Ion. Verb, used also in late Prose (but cf. προμνάομαι); Eurpol. is said to have used the aor. ἐμνήσατο, Phot. 273. 4. (V. sub *μάω. Hence μνηστήρ, μνηστεύω, etc., and μμνήσκομαι; but gradually the two Verbs μμνήσκομαι and μνάομαι were confined to special senses.)
 μνᾶσιδωρέω, Dor. for μνησιδωρέω.
 μνασίον, τό, Hesych.; also μνασίς, εως, ἡ, Epiphon.; a Cyprian corn-measure, = 2 medimni.
 μνάσιον, also μναύσιον, τό, an esculent water-plant of Egypt, there called μαλιναθάλλη, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 2 and 6.
 μναστήρ, ὅ, fem. μνάστειρα and μνάστις, ἡ, Dor. for μνηστ-.
 μνεία, ἡ, Ion. for μνᾶ.
 μνεία, ἡ, = μνήμη, *remembrance, memory*, βίου δὲ τοῦ παρόντος οὐ μνείαν ἔχεις Soph. El. 392; so in Eur. Phoen. 464, Plat. Legg. 798 B;

κατά γε τὴν ἐμὴν μνείαν Ael. V. H. 6. 1; μνείας χάριν, often in late epitaphs.

II. *mention*, μνείαν ποιείσθαι περί τινος Andoc. 13. 27, Aeschin. 23. 5; τινος Plat. Phaedr. 254 A; περί τινος πρὸς τινα Id. Prot. 317 E; τὴν μνείαν περί τινος ἀποδίδοναι Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 7; ὅ τι καὶ μνείας ἄξιον Id. Pol. 2. 12, 13.

μνήμα, Dor. μνάμα, τό, (μνάσμαι, μι-μνήσκω) the Lat. *monimentum*:

I. a memorial, remembrance, record of a person or thing, c. gen., μνήμη Ἑλένης χειρῶν Od. 15. 126; μνήμα ξείνοιο φίλοιο 21. 40; μν. κάλλιστον ἄθλων Pind. O. 3. 27; μν. τῆς σῆς πορείας Aesch. Pr. 841, etc.; λυγρὰς μνήματα Τροίας, of the sufferings of the Greeks, Soph. Aj. 1210; μνήμα .. διὰ χειρὸς ἔχων, i. e. the dead body of his son, Id. Ant. 1258.

2. a mound or building in honour of the dead, a monument, μν. τάφον Il. 23. 619, Hdt. 7. 167, 228, and Att.; ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις μνήμασι κειμένους Dem. 297. 15:—also a coffin, Eur. Or. 1053; cf. μνημεῖον, μνημόσυνον.

3. a memorial dedicated to a god, Simon. ap. Thuc. 1. 132, cf. Epigr. in Diod. 11. 14, Anth. P. 6. 215.

II. = μνήμη, memory, μνήμα ἔχειν τινός Theogn. 112.

μνημάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., name of a play by Epigenes.

μνηματίτης λόγος [ἴ], ὁ, a funeral oration, Eust. 1673. 45, Choerob. in An. Oxon. 2. 169.

μνημάφιον, τό, = μνημάτιον, C. I. 6707. 4.

μνημεῖον, Dor. μνάμεῖον, Ion. μνημήιον, τό, like μνήμα, μνημόσυνον, Lat. *monimentum*, any memorial, remembrance, record of a person or thing, μνημήια λιπέσθαι Hdt. 2. 126, 135, cf. Pind. P. 5. 64, Aesch. Theb. 49, etc.; μνημεῖα ὄρκων a record of the oaths, Eur. Supp. 1204; μνημεῖα κακῶν τε κάγαθῶν ἀίδια Thuc. 2. 41; μνημεῖα τῆς δαπάνης memoranda, Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 7;—Lysias speaks of συμφοραῖ as μνημεῖα ὥστε μή .., reminders to prevent them from .., 213. 2; τὰ παίδων μαθήματα θανμαστῶν ἔχει τι μνημεῖον the lessons of childhood cling strangely to the memory, Plat. Tim. 26 B; μνημεῖα καταλειφθῆναι τῶν μελλόντων ἔσεσθαι to be left behind as remembrances of things to come, Id. Phaedr. 233 A.

2. of one dead, Simon. 111; μνημεῖ' Ὀρέστου .. προσθεῖναι Soph. El. 933; of an urn containing the ashes of the dead, Id. 1126: a monument, Eur. I. T. 702, Thuc. 1. 138, Plat. Criti. 120 C, Xen., etc.: a grave, Ev. Jo. 5. 28.

μνήμενος, remembering, a form occurring in Hom. (Od. 15. 401) as cited by Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 8.

μνήμη, ἡ, (MNA, μνάσμαι) a remembrance, memory, record, of a person or thing, absol. or c. gen., first in Theogn. 796, 1110; λείπεσθαι ἀθάνατον μν. (sc. ἑαυτοῦ) Hdt. 4. 144; μν. ἔχειν τινος Soph. O. T. 1246, O. C. 509, etc. (v. infr. 11); μν. τίθεσθαι τινος to remember, Eur. Phoen. 1585; οἱ ἄνθρωποι πρὸς ἃ ἔπασχον μν. ἐποιοῦντο made their recollections suit their sufferings, Thuc. 2. 54; μνήμην πεποίηκεν has made [him] remembered, Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 4:—pl., μνήμαι ἀγήρατοι Lys. 198. 8; etc.

2. memory as a power of the mind (v. sub μνημοσύνη), Simon. 149, and often in Att.; distinguished from ἀνάμνησις, Plat. Phileb. 34 C, etc.; the former being instinctive and possessed by man in common with other animals, the latter being an act of mind and will and proper to man, Arist. de Mem. 2, 25, cf. Trendelenb. de An. p. 168;—εἰπεῖν τι μνήμης ὑπο (or ἀπο) from memory, Soph. O. T. 1131; ἐν μνήμη λαμβάνειν Plat. Tim. 26 B; φυλάττειν τῇ μν. Id. Legg. 783 C; εἰς μν. ἀναλαμβάνειν Ib. 864 B; ἐφ' ὅσον μν. ἐνθρώπων ἐφικνεῖται Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 3; ἐν μν. φέρειν Menand. Monost. 435:—pl., αἱ πολλὰ μνήμαι τοῦ αὐτοῦ πράγματος μᾶς ἐμπειρίας δύναμιν ἀποτελοῦσιν all the memories, acts of memory, Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 4, cf. An. Post. 2. 19, 4: powers of memory, Id. Rhet. 1. 6, 15.

3. = μνήμα, μνημεῖον, μνήμαι εἰς τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον ἐγγεγραμμέναι Plat. Legg. 741 C; μνήμαι ἐν μέτροις inscriptions, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 9.

II. mention, notice of a thing, μνήμην ποιείσθαι τινος, Lat. *mentionem facere*, Hdt. 1. 15, etc.; also, μνήμην ἔχειν τινός Ib. 14, etc., (but also to remember it, v. supr. 1); μνήμην ἐπασκέειν, Lat. *rerum gestarum memoriam excolere*, Id. 2. 77; μέρη τιμῆς μνήμαι ἐν μέτροις Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 9.

III. μν. βασιλείας the imperial cabinet or archives, Hdn. 4. 8.—Cf. μνημοσύνη.

μνημήιον, τό, Ion. for μνημεῖον.

μνημο-δόχος, ὁ, a recorder, C. I. (add.) 4316 f.

μνημόνειος or -όσιος, ὄν, of the memory, ζητήματα μν. questions for exercising the memory, Theodect. Sophist. ap. Poll. 6. 108.

μνημόνευμα, τό, an act of memory, a remembrance, Arist. Memor. 1. 16, Plut. 2. 786 E.

2. a remembrance or record of the past, Arist. Rhet. 1. 3, 13, Luc. Salt. 44.

μνημονεύεον, verb. Adj. one must remember, Plat. Rep. 441 D.

μνημονευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for reminding, Plotin. 4. 3, 29.

μνημονευτός, ἡ, ὄν, that can be or ought to be remembered, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 25 and 11, 8, de Memor. 1, 2 and 9.

μνημονεύω, fut. σω: pf. ἐμνημόνευκα Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 1, (ἀπ-Plat.):—Pass., fut. μνημονευθήσομαι, but also μνημονεύσομαι in pass. sense (v. infr. B): aor. ἐμνημονεύθην Isocr. 273 B: pf. ἐμνημόνευμαι (δι-) Plat. Criti. 117 E:—Med., aor. ἐμνημονεύσαμην, Galen. 15. 50 Kühn: (μνήμων).

Like μιμνήσκομαι, to call to mind, remember, think of, c. acc., 11dt. 1. 36, Aesch. Pers. 783, Soph. Ph. 121, Fr. 779, etc.; c. gen., Lys. 187. 23, Plat. Theaet. 191 D, etc.; c. inf. to remember to do, Ar. Eccl. 264; μν. ὅτι .. Plat. Rep. 480 A; εἰ .. Dem. 12. 15. 2. absol., μν. γὰρ καλῶς Cratin. Nόμ. 1, cf. Plat. Gorg. 499 E, al.; μν. distinguished from ἀναμιμνήσκεσθαι, Arist. de Mem. 2, 25; v. μνήμη 1. 2.

II. to call to another's mind, mention, say, Lat. *memorare*, c. acc., Plat. Legg. 646 B, etc.; also, μν. τινί τινος to make mention of a thing to another, Lennep Phalar. p. 153 (Ed. 1787).

III. to serve as Μνήμων (II. 3), Newton Inscr. Halic. no. 1.

B. Pass. to be remembered, had in memory, μνημονεύεται χάρις

Eur. Heracl. 334; τὰ ἐκ τοῦ πρὶν χρόνου μνημονεύόμενα Thuc. 1. 23; τὴν δόξαν τὴν εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν χρόνον μνημονευθησομένην Isocr. 259 B; τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον μνημονευθήσεται Dem. 304. 20; οἱ μνημονεύόμενοι ἄνθρωποι Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 2; c. inf., μνημονεύεται γενέσθαι Thuc. 2. 47; c. part., πόλεμος .. εἰ πολεμηθεὶς μν. Plat. Rep. 600 A.

μνημονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μνήμων) of or for remembrance or memory, τὸ μν. = μνήμη, memory, Xen. Oec. 9, 11, cf. Arist. Top. 8. 14, 5:—but, also, τὸ μν. (with or without τέχνημα) artificial memory, memoria technica, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 285 E, Hipp. Mi. 368 D; said to have been invented by Simonides, Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 70; so, τὰ μνημονικά, Arist. de An. 3. 3, 6, cf. Schneid. Xen. Symp. 4, 62; τὸ μν. παράγγελμα the rule for such a memory, Arist. Insomn. 1, 5.

II. of persons, having a good memory, opp. to ἐπιλήσμων, μν. εἶναι Ar. Nub. 483, Plat. Phaedr. 274 E; μνημονικώτατος Dem. 329. 25; opp. 10 ἀναμνηστικός, Arist. de Mem. 1, 1; v. sub μνήμη.

III. Adv. -κῶς, from or by memory, μν. εἰπεῖν Aeschin. 33. 32, cf. Dem. 1383. 7. 2. μν. ἐπιπλήττειν to reprove so that one will not forget, Plat. Polit. 257 B.

μνημοσύνη, Dor. μνάμοσύνα, ἡ, remembrance, memory, μν. τις ἔπειτα πυρὸς .. γενέσθω (for μεμνώμεθα πυρὸς) let us be mindful of the fire, Il. 8. 181; μν. τινὸς ἀνεγείρειν Pind. O. 8. 97:—in Att. only as prop. n., μνήμη being the common form.

II. as prop. n. Μνημοσύνη, mother of the Muses, h. Hom. Merc. 429, Hes. Th. 54, Eur. H. F. 679, Plat. Theaet. 191 D; Μν. Διὸς εὐνέτις, ἡ τέκε Μούσας C. I. 2037; because before the invention of writing, memory was the Poet's excellence (μνήμην ἀπάντων μουσομήτορ' ἐργάτιν Aesch. Pr. 461): hence, acc. to a legend in Paus. 9. 29, 2, the first three Muses were in Boeotia called Μνήμη, Ἀοιδή, and Μελέτη:—a Dor. form Μνάμονα in Ar. Lys. 1248:—also Μνημῶ, οὖς, Orph. ap. Olympiod. ad Phileb. p. 268, c. conj. Gesner.

μνημόσυνον, τό, = μνήμα, μνημεῖον, a remembrance, memorial, record of a thing, μνημόσυνον ἑαυτοῦ λιπέσθαι Hdt. 1. 185., 4. 166; and without ἑαυτοῦ, μνημόσυνα λιπέσθαι, ἀποδέξασθαι Id. 1. 185., 2. 101, 148, al.; rarely in Att., as Thuc. 5. 11.

2. a memorandum, reminder, μνημόσυνα γράφομαι Ar. Vesp. 538; τουτί .. ἔστω τὸ μν. μοι Ib. 559.

μνήμων, Dor. μνάμων, ὁ, ἡ, μνήμων, τό, gen. ονος: (μνάσμαι, μι-μνήσκω):—mindful, καὶ γὰρ μνήμων εἰμί I remember it well, Od. 21. 95; μνήμοσιν δέλτοις φρενῶν Aesch. Pr. 789: c. gen. mindful of, giving heed to, φόρτου τε μνήμων Od. 8. 163 (Wolf Proleg. lxxxix ought not to have inferred from this phrase that the Homeric Greeks trusted to the memory alone, and could not write; for the phrase merely resembles δαιτὸς μνήσασθαι, etc., cf. μιμνήσκω B), cf. Il. 23. 361; κακῶν μνήμονες Aesch. Eum. 382; μνήμοσιν δέλτοις φρενῶν Id. Pr. 789.

2. ever-mindful, unforgetting, Ἐρινύες Aesch. Pr. 516, cf. Soph. Aj. 1360; μῆνις Aesch. Ag. 155.

3. having a good memory, Ar. Nub. 414, 485, Plat. Meno 71 C, Theaet. 144 A.

II. act. reminding: hence,

1. a reminder, counsellor, Eust. 1697. 55. 2. among the Dorians of Sicily, ὁ μνάμων, = ἐπίσταθμος συμποσίον, Lat. *magister convivii*, Plut. 2. 612 C: in Luc. Symp. 3, Anth. P. 11. 31, the proverb μσέω μνάμονα συμπόταν admits of a simpler interpr.

3. μνήμονες, municipal officers, Records, like γραμματεῖς, because they preserved the memory of events, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 7; at Halicarnassus, Newton Inscr. Halic. no. 1; cf. ἱερομνήμων.

III. Adv. μνημότως, Ael. N. A. 13. 22.

μνησ-ἀρετος, ὄν, (ἀρετή) mindful of virtue: Μνησαρέτη was the real name of the courtesan Phryné, Plut. 2. 401 A.

μνησ-δωρέω, Dor. μνάσ-, to offer public thanksgiving, Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 12., 1072. 25.

μνησ-θεος, ὄν, remembering God, cf. Plat. Crat. 394 E.

μνησ-κάκω, to remember wrongs done one, remember past injuries, Hdt. 8. 29, Ar. Lys. 590, Dem. 258. 12; esp. in party politics, Lys. 151. 5, etc.; οὐ μν. to bear no malice, pass an act of amnesty, Ar. Pl. 1146, Thuc. 4. 74, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 43, and Oratt., cf. esp. Dem. 685. 7:—Construct., c. gen. rei, Antipho 115. 26; c. dat. pers., Thuc. 8. 73, Andoc. 12. 40, Lys. 184. 2; c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, μ. τινι τινος to bear one a grudge for a thing, ap. Andoc. 11. 5, Xen. An. 2. 4, 1; also, μν. περί τινος Isocr. 299 B, etc.

II. c. acc. rei, τὴν ἡλικίαν μν. to remind one of the ills of age, Ar. Nub. 999.

μνησ-κάκημα, τό, = μνησ-κακία, Eust. Opusc. 117. 48.

μνησ-κάκητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = μνησ-κακος, Ar. Epict. 4. 5, 12.

μνησ-κάκία, ἡ, the remembrance of wrongs, Plut. 2. 860 A.

μνησ-κάκος, ὄν, remembering wrongs, bearing malice, revengeful, Cratin. Πον. 3, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 30, Rhet. 2. 4, 17.

μνήσιος, ὄν, of memory (formed like κτήσιος), Theognost. Can. 58. 4.

μνησ-πῆμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, reminding of misery; μν. πένος the painful memory of woe, Aesch. Ag. 180.

μνησ-τέφανος, ὄν, mindful of crowns, ἀγών Pind. ap. Eust. Opusc. 56. 22.

μνησ-τοκος, ὄν, mindful of birth, fruitful, dub. in Hipp. 593. 3; Coraës (Plut. 3. p. 8) reads κνησίτοκος, making abortive.

μνησ-χάρη, ἡ, (χαίρω) gaiety, Hesych.

μνήσκαμαι, for μιμνήσκομαι, Anacr. 69. 4; cf. ὑπομνήσκω.

μνησ-τεία, ἡ, a wooing, courting, Plut. Cato Mi. 30, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 14; metaph. of great events, ἐτι ἐν μν. εἶναι to be still suitors for the poet's favour, Plat. Menex. 239 C.

μνησ-τεира, Dor. μνάστ-, ἡ, fem. of μνησ-τήρ, a bride, Anth. P. 5. 276.

II. as Adj. mindful of, Ἀφροδίτας μνάστειραν ὑπῶραν Pind. I. 2. 8; cf. μνησ-τήρ II.

μνησ-τέον, verb. Adj. of μνάσμαι, one must mention, τινός Dion. II. de Rhet. 2. 5, Eust.

μνησ-τευμα, τό, courtship, wooing, in pl., ἄλλης γυναικὸς ἐκπνεῖ

μνηστεύματα set about wooing another wife, Eur. Hel. 1514; ὦ κακὰ μν. oh baneful spouses, Id. Phoen. 580.

μνήστεις, ἡ, espousal, A. B. 107.

μνηστευτικός, ἡ, ἴν, of or for courtship or espousal, Gloss.

μνηστεύω, Dor. μναστεύω: aor. ἐμνήστεισα: pf. μεμνήστεικα Diod. 18. 23, Luc., but pass., ἐμνήστειμαι Ev. Luc. 1. 27., 2. 5:—like μνάομαι, to woo, court, seek in marriage, c. acc., ἀγαθὴν τε γυναῖκα καὶ ἀφνειοῖο θυγάτρα μνηστεύειν Od. 18. 276; τὴν πλείστοι .. μνήστεινον Hes. Fr. 73 (41); ἐμνήστεισε τὴν γυναῖκα λαβεῖν Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 37; μν. γάμον Eur. I. A. 847, Plat. Légg. 773 B: to woo and win, espouse, Theogn. 1108, Theocr. 18. 6:—Pass., of the woman, μναστευθεῖσ' ἐξ Ἑλλάνων Eur. I. T. 208, cf. Isocr. 215 E.

II. to promise in marriage, betroth, τὴν θυγατέρα τινί Eur. El. 313; so, γάμον μνηστεύειν τινί to bring about a marriage for another, help him to a wife, Call. Dian. 265, Ap. Rh. 2. 511:—Med. to court for oneself, Apollod. 2. 5, 12; a usage censured by Luc. Soloec. 9, though he uses it himself, Merc. Cond. 23, Toxar. 37; and in pf. pass., ὃ τὴν κόρην μεμνηστευμένος Asin. 26:—Pass., τῇ μεμνηστευμένῃ αὐτῷ γυναικί to his betrothed wife, Ev. Luc. 2. 5.

III. generally, to sue or canvass for a thing, c. acc., χειροτονίαν Isocr. 162 A; c. inf., μνηστευόμενος ἀρχεὶν ἐκόντων Plut. Caes. 58.

μνηστή, ἡ, v. μνηστός.

μνηστήρ, Dor. μναστήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, Ep. dat. pl. μνηστήρῃσι: (μνάομαι):—a wooer, suitor, often in Od. of the suitors of Penelope, cf. Soph. Tr. 9 and 15; c. gen., παιδὸς ἐμῆς μν. Hdt. 6. 130; also, γάμων μν. Aesch. Pr. 739.

II. calling to mind, mindful of, ἀγώνων, πολέμου Pind. P. 12. 42, N. 1. 24.

μνηστήριος, ὄν, fit for wooing, δῶρα Christod. Ecphr. 68.

μνηστηριώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like or befitting the suitors, γέλωσ Clem. Al. 196.

μνηστηροκτονία, ἡ, slaughter of the suitors, Eust. 1393. 54 sq.

μνηστηροκτόνος, ὄν, slaying the suitors, Schol. Il. 1. 38.

μνηστηροφονία, ἡ, = μνηστηροκτονία, the name of the twenty-second Book of the Odyssey, Ath. 192 D, Plut. 2. 294 C.

μνηστής, οὐ, ὅ, = μνηστήρ, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B.

μνήστεις, Dor. μνάστεις, ἰος, ἡ, (μνάομαι) remembrance or recollection, heed; οὐδέ τις ἡμῖν δόρπου μνήστεις ἔην Od. 13. 280; ἐντι παρέντων μνάστιν ἐπιθέσθαι Alcman 48; ἀλλ' ἴσχε κάμου μν. Soph. Aj. 520, cf. 1269; ὅτου .. ἀπορρεῖ μν. Ib. 523; μνάστιν τινος παρέχειν τινί Theocr. 28. 23:—οὕτω δὲ Γέλωνος μνήστεις γέγονεν then you bethought yourselves of Gelon, Hdt. 7. 158.

II. memory, fame, Simon. 5.

μνηστός, ἡ, ἴν, (μνάομαι) wooed and won, wedded, ἀλοχος μνηστή a wedded wife, opp. to a concubine (cf. κουρίδιος), Il. 6. 264, Od. 1. 36, etc.; so μνηστή, absol., Ap. Rh. 1. 780.

μνήστρια, ἡ, fem. of μνηστήρ, = προμνήστρια, Poll. 3. 31.

μνήστρον, τό, betrothal, marriage, Justin. Digest. p. 2. ed. Spang., Pasin. Codd. Taur. 1. p. 104.

μνηστής, ὄν, ἡ, Ion. for μνηστία, a wooing, courting, asking in marriage, παύσεσθαι .. μνηστής ἀργαλέης Od. 2. 199; μή πως .. καταισχύνητέ τε δαῖτα καὶ μνηστύν [ῦ in arsi], 16. 294., 19. 13.

μνήστωρ, ὄν, ἡ, mindful of, τινός Aesch. Theb. 181. II. οἱ μνήστορες = Homer's μνηστήρες, Clem. Al. 212; so Nicet., etc.

μνιάρος, ἄ, ὄν, mossy, Opp. H. 2. 167. 2. soft as moss, τάπησ Anth. P. 6. 250.

μνίαις, εσσα, ἐν, = foreg., Ap. Rh. 4. 1237.

μνίον, τό, moss, sea-weed, Lyc. 398: like βρύον; akin to μνίος: cf. sq. [I. Numen. ap. Ath. 295 C; but ἱ in Nic. Al. 396, cf. 497, and v. θρίον.]

μνίος, = ἀπαλός, Euphor. Fr. 137; cf. Hesych. s. v. μνοῖον.

μνιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = μνιάρος, like moss, Nic. Al. 497.

μνοῖα or μνώια, contr. μνώια, ἡ, a class of serfs or vassals, in Crete, Scol. Hybr. (27 Bergk) ap. Ath. 267 C, Sosicr. ib. 263 F, Strab. 542, Hesych.:—hence μνοῖτης, also μνώιτης, contr. μνώιτης, οὐ, ὅ, a Cretan serf, Hermon ap. Ath. 267 C, Poll. 3. 83. Cf. Müller Dor. 3. 4. § 1.

μνώος, contr. μνώος (like χνώος, χνώος), ὅ, fine, soft down, as on young birds, Lat. pluma, Ar. Fr. 254, Anth. P. 5. 121. II. in Ephipp. Kudaon. 2, it seems to be a sweetmeat. (Akin to μνίον, μνίος.)

μνώουδιον, τό, Dim. of μνώος, Gloss.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 87.

μνώια, μνώιτης, v. sub μνοῖα.

μνώομενος, μνώοντο, v. sub μνώομαι.

μώγγας, name of a wild kind of dance, ap. Ath. 629 D.

μογγός, ὄν, with a hoarse, hollow voice, cited from Paul. Aeg., Hippiatr.

μογιώ, = μογιώ, Hesych. (nisi legend. μογιόντι from μογιώ).

μογερός, ἄ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Nic. Al. 419; poet. Adj. (cf. σμυγερός), I. of persons, toiling, distressed, wretched, Aesch. Pr. 565, Theb. 827, Eur. Tro. 778, 785, Ar. Ach. 1207; so, μ. οἰκοι Soph. El. 93:—Adv. -ρῶς, Manetho 1. 146. II. of things, tailsome, grievous, ἄχεα Eur. Med. 205.

μογιώ, Hom. (in part.): Ion. impf. μογιέσκον Nonn.: Ep. aor. μόγησα Hom.: Ep. part. pf. μεμογηώς Nic. Th. 830, Al. 529: (μόγος). Poët. Verb, to toil or suffer, in Hom. commonly with a cognate acc., ὄσσα γε .. θεῶν λύττηι μόγησα Od. 7. 214; μάλα πολλὰ πάθον καὶ πολλὰ μόγησα Il. 9. 492 (488); πολλὰ μογήσας 2. 690, etc.: τῷ ἐπ' ἄλγεα πολλὰ μόγησα for whom I suffered .., Od. 16. 19, cf. Il. 1. 162; ὄσα .. ἀμψ' ἐμοί Od. 4. 152; εἶνεκ' ἐμεῖο πολέας ἀέθλους Ib. 170; so also in Hes. and Theogn.:—absol. in part., ἐξ ἔργων μογιόντες tired after work, Od. 24. 388; and so very nearly = μόγισ, with pain or trouble, hardly, μογιῶν ἀποκινήσασκε Il. 11. 636; θέσαν μογιόντες 12. 29. 2. in Trag. to suffer pain, be distressed, συμπονήσατε τῷ νῦν μογοῦντι Aesch. Pr. 275; μὴ πταίσας μογῆς Id. Ag. 1624; μογοῦντα πλευρά in the side, Eur. Alc. 849; τινί by a thing, Call. Del. 242.

II. trans. to labour at, τι Anth. P. append. 66. Cf. πονέω.

μόγημα, τό, toil, exertion, Nicet. Ann. 225 C.

μογι-λάλος, ὄν, hardly-speaking, A. B. 100; dumb, LXX (Ies. 35. 6), N. T.

μογιόμενος, Lacon. for μογιόμενος, Ar. Lys. 1000; cf. Lob. Phryn. 82.

μόγισ, Adv., (μόγος) with toil and pain, i. e. hardly, scarcely, Il. 9. 355, Od. 3. 119, etc., Hdt. 1. 116, Lys. 166. 10; μόγισ παρειπούσ' Aesch. Pr. 131, cf. Pers. 509; τὸν μ. Ἀττικόν Plat. Com. Ἑορτ. 6; μηθενὸς δεῖσθαι ἡ μ. or scarcely [anything], Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 26; πάνυ μ. Plat. Prot. 360 D; μ. πως Id. Charm. 155 E:—often joined with a similar Adv., μόγισ καὶ βραδέως, μόγισ καὶ κατ' ὀλίγον, etc., with toil and trouble, Duker Thuc. 7. 40, Dorv. Charit. p. 345; βία καὶ μ. Plat. Phaedo 108 B.—Cf. the post-Hom. μόλις. [I in arsi, Il. 22. 412.]

μογισ-αψ-εδάφα, ἡ, (ἄπτομαι, ἔδαφος) hardly touching the ground, epith. of the gout, Luc. Trag. 199.

μόγος, οὐ, ὅ, toil, ἰδρῶ θ', ὃν ἰδρῶσα μόγῳ Il. 4. 27; ἀέθλους ἐξανύσαντα μόγῳ C. I. 434. 2. trouble, distress, Lat. labor, Soph. O. C. 1744: cf. μόχθος.

(With μόγος, μογιώ, μογερός, cf. μόγισ; with μόλις, cf. Lat. mōles, mōlestus:—μόγος also = μόχθος, with θ inserted, cf. ἄχος, ἄχθος.)

μογοστοκία, ἡ, hard or painful childbirth, Manetho 1. 337.

μογοσ-τόκος, ὄν, helping women in hard childbirth, epith. of Eileithyia, Il. 11. 270., 16. 187, etc.; of Artemis, Theocr. 27. 29. 2. suffering the pangs of travail, Tryph. 386; μ. ὠδίνες, hard travail, Lyc. 829.

(Not μογόστοκος, v. Butt. Lexil. s. v. θέσκελος.)

μόδιος, ὅ, a dry measure, Lat. modius, = the sixth of a medimnus, of about 2 gallons, Dinarch. 95. 37, Plut. Demetr. 33:—a vessel of this capacity, Ev. Matth. 5. 15. II. a measure of length, 200 ὀργυαί, cited from Hero.

μοδισμός, ὅ, a measuring by modii, cited from Hero, Tzetz.

μόδος, ὅ, a plant, prob. = μάδον, μάδος, μαδωνία, Hipp. 403. 17.

μόθαξ, ἄκος, ὅ, = μόθων, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 271 E, Ael. V. H. 12. 43.

μόθος, ὅ, battle, the battle-din, καὶ εἰ μόθου ἔστ' ἀκόρητος Il. 7. 117, etc.; οἶδα δ' ἐπαίξαι μόθον ἵππων 7. 240; δυσμενέων μόθον οὐ τρέσεν C. I. 401:—in pl., Call. Ep. 71. (Cf. Skt. math, math-āmi (agito), math-anam (agitatio); O. Norse mönd-ull (the handle of a handmill); Slav. met-a (turbo), etc.)

μόθουρα, ἡ, the handle of an oar, Hesych.

μόθων, ὄν, (also μόθαξ, q. v.), ὅ: at Lacedaemon, μόθωνες and μόθακες seem to have been children of Helots, brought up as foster-brothers of the young Spartans, and eventually emancipated, but without acquiring full civic rights, (whereas the τρόφιμοι were the sons of poor freemen brought up in the same way), Müller Dor. 3. 3. § 5. Others identify μόθωνες and τρόφιμοι, v. Phylarch. (44) ap. Ath. 271 E, compared with Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 9.—As such pet Helots were likely to presume, and be self-willed, hence, 2. μόθων in Att. is an impudent fellow, Ar. Pl. 279: invoked as the god of impudence, Id. Eq. 635. II. also a rude, licentious dance, Eur. Bacch. 1060, Ar. Eq. 697, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 279, Müller Dor. 3. 3. § 3. 2. a tune for the flute, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C.

μοθωνία, ἡ, the character of a μόθων, impudence, Hesych., Suid.

μοθωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a μόθων, Lat. vernilis, Ion ap. Plut. Pericl. 5.

μοιμνάω, μοιμύλλω, v. sub μνάω.

μοῖός, ἡ, ὄν, = σμοῖός, Hesych.

μοῖρα, as, Ion. also μοῖρα (not -η), ἡς: (μείρομαι). A part, as opp. to the whole, τριτάτη μ. νυκτός Il. 10. 253; τριτάτην .. ἐν δώμασι μ. Od. 4. 97; μενέτω τριτάτη ἐνὶ μ. Il. 15. 195. 2. a part or portion of land, of a country, etc., χώρας 16. 68; μ. πατρώας γῆς διαιρητήν Soph. Tr. 163; ἡ Περσέων μ. Hdt. 1. 75, etc.; Πελοποννήσου τὰς δύο μοῖρας Thuc. 1. 10. 3. a division of a people, Hdt. 1. 146: a division of an army, Hdn. 6. 6; in Byz. writers a regiment, v. Ducang.; in MSS. of Xen., etc., often confounded with μόρα. 4. a political party, Lat. partes, πάντα πρὸς τὴν ἐωυτοῦ μ. προσεθήκατο Hdt. 5. 69; τριῶν δὲ μοιρῶν ἡ ν μέσῳ σώζει πόλιν Eur. Supp. 244. 5. a degree, in the geogr. sense, Ptolem. II. the part, portion or shore, which falls to one, esp. in the distribution of booty, ἴση μοῖρα Il. 9. 318; μοῖραν καὶ γέρας ἔσθλων ἔχων Od. 11. 534; or of a meal, μοῖρας ἔνεμον 8. 470, cf. 14. 448, etc.; μ. ἔχειν γαίης Hes. Th. 413; σπλάγχχνων μ. Ar. Pax 1105; ἡ τοῦ πατρὸς μοῖρα one's inheritance, patrimony, ap. Dem. 1067. 5, cf. Anth. P. 11. 382, 22: hence, 2. in various phrases, οὐδ' αἰδοῦς μοῖραν ἔχουσιν has no part in shame, Od. 20. 171; παντὸς μ. ἔχειν Anaxag. Fr. 8; μ. ἔχειν ἀχθέων Aesch. Theb. 947; ἔχουσι μοῖραν οὐκ εὐπέμελλον an office, Id. Eum. 476; τέσσαρας μοῖρας ἔχον ἐμοί filling the place of four relatives to me, Id. Cho. 238; μ. ἡδονῆς πορεῖν Id. Pr. 631; κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν ἐκάστου μ. pro virili parte, Lycurg. 156. 7; οὐκ ἐλαχίστην συμβάλλεσθαι μ. πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 9 F. III. one's portion in life, lot, fate, destiny, Hom., etc.; mostly of ill-fortune, but also of good, e.g. opp. to ἀμμορή, Od. 20. 76; ἐπὶ γὰρ τοι ἐκάστῳ μοῖραν ἔθικαν ἀθάνατοι to each they gave his lot, 19. 592; ἡ πεπρωμένη μ. Hdt. 1. 91; ἐξιστορήσαι μ. Aesch. Theb. 506, cf. Ag. 1314, etc.: μοῖρ' ἔστι, c. inf. 'tis one's fate, ἀλλ' ἔτι οἱ μοῖρ' ἔστι φίλους ἰδέειν 4. 475; οὐ γὰρ πῶ τοι μοῖρα θανεῖν Il. 7. 52, cf. 15. 117; also c. acc. et inf., εἰ μοῖρα .. δαμῆναι πάντας ὄμως 17. 421, cf. 16. 434; ἔσχε μοῖρ' Ἀχιλλεῖα θανεῖν Soph. Ph. 331; αὐτὸν ἤξει μ. πρὸς παιδὸς θανεῖν Id. O. T. 715; εἴ μοι ξυνηὴ φέρωντι μοῖραν (i. e. φέρειν) Ib. 864:—μ. βίβιοιο one's portion or measure of life, Il. 4. 170; ἐκπλήσαι μ. τὴν ἐωυτοῦ Hdt. 3. 142, cf. 1. 121; in pl., παράγειν μοῖρας Id. 1. 91:—ὑπὲρ μοῖραν (v. sub μόρος), Il. 20. 336:—in Att., ἀγαθὴ μοῖρα by good luck, Eur. Ion 153; θεῖα μοῖρα by divine providence, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 18; κατὰ τινα θεῖαν μ. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 1. 2. like μόρος, man's appointed doom, i. e. death, Il. 6. 488, Od. 11. 560: in full, θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα Il. 17. 672, etc.; μοῖρα θανάτου Aesch. Pers. 917, Ag. 1462; πρὸ μοῖρας Soph. Fr. 603:—also the cause of death, Od. 21. 24. IV. that

which is one's due, that which is meet and right, Lat. *quod fas est*, in Hom. mostly in phrase *κατὰ μοῖραν*, as it should be, as is meet, in order, rightly, Il. 16. 367; *κατὰ μοῖραν εἶπες, εἶπε* I. 286, etc.; so, *ἐν μοίρῃ* 19. 186, Od. 22. 54, cf. Plat. Legg. 775 C; opp. to *παρὰ μοῖραν*, Od. 14. 509; *μοῖραν νέμειν τινί* to give one his due, Soph. Tr. 1239, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 299 (292); *ἔχει μ.* it is meet and right, Eur. Hipp. 988.

2. *respect, esteem, ἐν οὐδεμίᾳ μοίρῃ μεγάλη ἄγειν τινά* to hold one in no great respect, Hdt. 2. 172; *ἐν μείζονι μ. εἶναι* Plat. Crito 51 B; *ἀτιμοτάτῃ ἐν μ.* Theocr. 14. 49; *μεγάλῃ μ. καὶ τιμῇ ἔχειν* Plat. Crat. 398 B; *κατατιθέναι τι ἐν μοίραις ἐλάττωσι* Id. Legg. 923 B; —*τοὺς θεοὺς μοίραις ποιεῖσθαι*, Soph. O. C. 278, must have a sense of this kind; but there are early corrections *μοῖραν, μοίρας*, and the passage still remains doubtful.

V. with a gen. almost periphr., *μ. φρενῶν*, for *φρενές*, Aesch. Eum. 105; *μ. Ἀφροδίτας* Id. Supp. 1041; *ἐν τῇ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ μοίρᾳ εἶναι* to be considered in the light of goods, Lat. *in numero . . esse*, Plat. Phileb. 54 C; *ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν ἐν πολεμίου μ.* as if an enemy, Dem. 639. 25; *μ. νόστου* for *νόστος*, Pind. P. 4. 349; *ὡς ἐν παιδιᾷς μοίρα*, Lat. *tanquam per lusum*, Plat. Legg. 656 B; *ὡς ἐν φαρμάκου μ.* Plut. 2. 6 E; *ὡσπερ ἐν προσθήκῃ μ.* Luc. Zeux. 2; *μέτοχος εἶναι τῆς τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ μοίρας*, i. e. τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ, Plat. Phileb. 60 B; *θείας μ. μετέχειν* to have partnership in divinity, Id. Prot. 322 A; *ἀνδρὸς μοίρα προσετέθη* it was accounted manly, Thuc. 3. 82.

B. *μοῖρα*, as prop. n., *Moirā, the goddess of fate*, answering to the Roman *Parca*, who gives to all their portion of good or of evil:—on her connexion with *Ἄλσα*, v. Gladstone Hom. Studies 2. 291 sqq.—Hom. in this sense always has it in sing., except Il. 24. 49. We find the number three, with the names *Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos*, first in Hes. Th. 218, where they are daughters of Night (v. *μητροκασιγνήτη*), but Ib. 904, they are daughters of Zeus and Themis:—Trag. use sometimes sing., Ag. 130, Cho. 910, etc.; sometimes pl., Pr. 516, 895, Cho. 306, etc.—In Hom., sometimes *Μοῖρα θεοῦ* Od. 11. 292; *Μοῖρα θεῶν* 3. 269; though in these cases it would prob. be better to write *μοῖρα* as appellat. *destiny*, (so even Wolf in Od. 22. 413), as in the similar phrase *Διὸς ἄλσα, δαίμονος ἄλσα*.—The *Μοῖρα* is often in Hom. the *goddess of death*, as Il. 4. 517., 18. 119; or, generally, *of ill*, as 5. 613., 19. 87; though then she is commonly defined by some epith., as M. *κραταιή, ὀλοή, κακή, δυσώ- νυμος, M. ὀλοή θανάτοιο*: Hom. also joins *θάνατος καὶ M. κραταιή, θεὸς καὶ M. κρ.*, Il. 19. 410.—*Μοῖραι*, of the Furies, Aesch. Eum. 172.

μοιρ-ἀγέτης, ου, Ion. -ηγέτης, εω, Dor. -αγέτας, α, ὁ, a guide of fate, of Zeus, as presiding over the *Μοῖραι*, Paus. 5. 15. 5., 8. 37. 1; of Apollo, Id. 10. 24. 4, cf. Alciphro 1. 20; *πολέων μ.* Ap. Rh. 1. 1127.

μοιράδιος, = μοιρίδιος, q. v.

μοιραῖος, α, ον, destined, Lat. *fatalis*, Alciphro 1. 20. II. (from *μοῖρα* 1. 5) *of a degree*, Mathem.

μοιράρχης, ου, ὁ, leader of a division (v. *μοῖρα* 1. 3), Byz.

μοιράς, ἄδος, ἡ, v. l. for μοιρίς, q. v.

μοιράσῃα, ἡ, division, distribution, Cotel. Mon. Eccl. 1. p. 152.

μοιράω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], Ion. ἡσω: (μοῖρα). To share, divide, distribute, κρέα Luc. Prom. 6; and in Med. *to divide among themselves, ἐμοιράσαντο . . κτήματα* Aesch. Theb. 907:—Med., c. pf. pass. *to assign, to have assigned one, to receive for one's lot*, Lat. *sortiri*, c. acc., Nannmach. ap. Stob. 437. 54; c. gen., *ἴσα ψυχῆς μεμοίραται* Philo de Mund. 18, cf. Phalar. 40:—Pass. *to be assigned, τεθνᾶναι μεμοίραται ἡμῖν* (like *εἴμαρται*, v. sub *μείρομαι*), Alciphro 1. 25; *τὰ μεμοιραμένα* Luc. D. Concl. 13. II. Med., *χαίτας ἐμοιρήσαντο* they tore their hair, Ap. Rh. 4. 1533. III. Pass. *to melt, ἐνὶ φλογὶ μοιρηθεῖσα χαλβάνη* Nic. Th. 51.

μοιρη-γενής, ἐς, (γενέσθαι) favoured by Μοῖρα at one's birth, child of Destiny, Il. 3. 182.

μοιρηγέτης, ου, ὁ, Ion. for μοιραγέτης.

μοιρίαιος, α, ον, (μοῖρα 1. 5) amounting to a degree, Ptolem.

μοιρίδιος, α, ον: also *ος, ον, (μοῖρα)*:—like Homer's *μόρσιμος, allotted by destiny, destined, doomed*, Lat. *fatalis, μ. ἄμαρ* etc., the day of doom, Pind. P. 4. 454; *σύν τινι μ. παλάμη* O. 9. 38; *μοιρίδιον ἦν* Id. P. 1. 108; of the Trag., Soph. uses it twice (in lyric passages), *μοιριδία τίσις* Soph. O. C. 228 (where the Laur. Mss. *μοιραδία*); *ἄ μοιριδία τις δύνασις δεινά* Id. Ant. 951; so, *μ. θάνατος* Epigr. ap. Plut. 2. 109 D; *ἐν ταύτῃ φέγγει μ.* Epigr. ap. Ath. 61 B; *μ. μελέτη* Anth. P. 11. 25. II. *determining one's destiny, ἄσπρα* Orph. H. 6. 6.

μοιρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μοῖρα 1. 5) by degrees, Paraphr. Ptol. Tetrab. 110 A.

μοίριος, α, ον, (μοῖρα) allotted, meet, due, τιμαί Pind. Fr. 24.

μοιρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, divided, μ. λίτρα a half λίτρα, or one divided equally, Nic. Al. 329 (al. *μοιράς*).

μοιρο-γνωμόνιον ὄργανον, τό, (μοῖρα 1. 5, γνώμων) an astron. instrument used by Ptolemy to measure degrees.

μοιρο-γράψῃα, ἡ, a description of parts, cited from Paul. Alex.

μοιρο-δοκέω, to partake, v. μοιρολογχέω.

μοιρο-θεσία, ἡ, (μοῖρα 1. 5) determination of the degrees, Procl.

μοιρό-κραντος, ὁ, (κραίνω) ordained by destiny, fated, like *μοιρίδιος*, Aesch. Cho. 612, Eum. 392.

μοιρολογέω, to tell a man his fate, μοιρολογῆσαι ἑαυτὸν Vita Alex. in Notit. Mss. 13. p. 244:—*μοιρο-λόγος, ον, prophetic*, Gloss.

μοιρολογχέω, to receive a portion, Antipho ap. Harp., Poll., etc.; corrupted in the Mss. into *μοιρολοχεῖν, -λαχεῖν, -δοκεῖν, v. Dind. in Thes. 5. p. 1138.*

μοιρο-λόγης, ου, ὁ, (λέλογχα) a partaker, Poll. 8. 136 (Mss. *μοιρο-λόχας*).

μοιρο-νόμος, ον, (νέμω) dispensing fate, Aristid. 1. 298.

μοιρο-φόρητος, ον, borne by fate, Schol. Il. 8. 527, E. M. 511. 31.

Μοῖσα, ἡ, Aeol. for Μοῦσα, Pind.:—*Μοισαῖος, v. sub Μουσειος.*

μοῖτος, ὁ, Sicilian for χάρις, thanks, favour, μοῖτον ἀντὶ μοῖτου like for like, Lat. *par pari*, Sophron ap. Varr. L. L. 5. 36 § 179, cf. Interpp. ad Hesych. s. v. (Cf. Lat. *mutuus*.)

μοιχ-ἀγρία, τά, (ἀγρία) a fine imposed on one taken in adultery, μοιχ-ἀγρι' ὀφέλλει Od. 8. 332.

μοιχάζω, = μοιχάω, Anon. ap. Suid.

μοιχαινα, ἡ, = μοιχάς, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 1109.

μοιχᾶλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = sq., Ep. Rom. 7. 3, etc.: as Adj. *adulterous*, Ev. Matth. 12. 39, etc. II. as Subst. = *μοιχεία*, 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 14.

μοιχάς, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. of μοιχός, Lat. moecha, Aeschin. Socr. ap. Ath. 220 B; μ. γυνή Tzetz.

μοιχάω, trans., = μοιχεύω: metaph., μοιχᾶν τὴν θάλατταν to have dalliance with the sea, a phrase applied by Callicratidas to Conon the Athenian, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 15, cf. Plut. 2. 1100 B:—Pass., like *μοιχεύομαι, to commit adultery*, Ev. Matth. 5. 32, etc. 2. *to falsify*, Lat. *adulterare*, Ael. N. A. 7. 39; so *μοιχεύω*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 711.

μοιχεία, ἡ, adultery, Andoc. 30. 17, Lys. 95. 13, Plat. Rep. 443 A; *μοιχείας γραφαί* Menand. Χαλκ. 1.

μοιχευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = μοιχός, an adulterer, Manetho 4. 305.

μοιχευτής, ἡ, ὄν, adulterous, Manetho 4. 350.

μοιχεύτρια, ἡ, fem. of μοιχευτήρ, an adulteress, Plat. Symp. 191 E, Plut.

μοιχεύω, to commit adultery with a woman, or, generally, to debauch her, c. acc., Ar. Av. 558, Lysias 93. 8, Plat. Rep. 360 B:—Pass., of the woman, Ar. Pax 986; μοιχεύεσθαι τινί or ὑπό τινος Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 7., 9. 32, 6. II. intr. *to commit adultery*, Lat. *moechari*, Ar. Nub. 1076, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 5.

μοιχή, ἡ, = μοιχάς: mentioned as rare (with μοιχίς) by Aristoph. Byz. ap. Eust. 1761. 24.

μοιχίδιος [ῖ], α, ον, = μοίχιος, Ael. N. A. 12. 16. II. born in adultery, Hecatae. 370, Hdt. 1. 137, Hyperid. ap. Suid. Luc. D. Deor. 22. 1.

μοιχικός, ἡ, ὄν, adulterous, λέκτρα Pseudo-Phocyl. 166; *φῦδαί* Ath. 697 B; of persons, Plut. 2. 18 F; *μ. διαβολαί* accusations of adultery, Luc. Calumn. 14.

μοίχιος, α, ον, adulterous, Anth. P. 5. 302.

μοιχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub μοιχή.

μοιχο-γέννητος, ον, begotten in adultery, Malal.

μοιχο-ληπτία, ἡ, Att. for -ληψία, a taking in adultery, A. B. 21.

μοιχός, ὁ, an adulterer, paramour, debaucher, Lat. *moechus*, Soph. Fr. 708, Ar. Pl. 168, al., Plat. Symp. 191 D; proverb., *θύραν, δι' ἧς γαλή καὶ μ. οὐκ εἰσέρχεται* Apoll. Car. Διάβ. 1; *ἄρκοι μοιχῶν* Philonid. Incert. 1:—*κεκάρθαι μοιχὸν μῖα μαχαίρα* to have the head close shaven with a razor (cf. *μάχαιρα*), as was done by way of punishment to persons taken in adultery, Ar. Ach. 849; cf. *κῆπος* II. (V. sub *ὀμιχέω*.)

μοιχοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for μοιχεία, Manetho 4. 394.

μοιχό-τροπος, ον, of the disposition or manners of an adulterer, Ar. Thesm. 392.

μοιχο-τύπη [ῦ], ἡ, an adulteress, formed like χαμαιτύπη, Hesych.

μοκλός, οὔ, ὁ, for μοχλός, Anacr. 88.

μολάχη, ἡ, = μαλάχη, Epigr. Gr. 1135.

μόλγιος, η, ον, made of ox-hide, φυσητήρ Poll. 10. 187.

μολγός, οὔ, ὁ, a hide, skin, hence αἶνειν μολγόν, v. sub αἶνω; also, μ. γενέσθαι to become a mere hide, nothing but skin, Ar. Eq. 963, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 966, Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. pp. 988, 1066 sq. II. a thief, Suid.; Hesych. *μόλγης*. (Prob. from √ΜΕΛΓ, ἀμέλω, q. v.)

μολεῖν, v. sub βλώσκω.

μολεύω, (μολεῖν) to cut off and transplant the suckers or shoots of trees (αὐτόμολοι, stolones), ap. Poll. 7. 176; also *μολούω, μολύω*, Hesych.

μολιβ-αχθής, ἐς, heavy with lead, leaded, Anth. P. 6. 103.

μολιβδαίνα, -βδεος, -βδικός, -βδος, etc., v. sub μόλυβδος.

μολιβιον, τό, Dim. of μόλιβος, Medic. Vet. 310 Matth.: *μολιβίδιον*, Math. Vett. 273.

μολιβδομαι, = μολυβδόμαι, Aristaeas de LXX. 112 C.

μόλιβος, οὔ, ὁ, older and Ep. form of μόλυβδος (q. v.), lead, only once in Hom. (except that he uses the deriv. μολύβδαίνα), as a soft, pliant metal, μόλιβος ὡς, ἐτράπετ' αἰχμή Il. 11. 237; also fem., Anth. P. 9. 723:—a form in β, *περι-βολιβώσαι* (aor. I inf.) occurs in a Rhod. Inscr. in Trans. of Roy. Soc. of Lit. xi. 3 (new ser.), p. 7.—Later it was sometimes written μόλυβος, on the analogy of μόλυβδος, Piers, Moer. 257.

μολιβο-σφιγγής, ἐς, fastened or bound with lead, Opp. C. 1. 155.

μολιβουργός, ὄν, = μολυβδουργός, Procl.

μολιβούς, ἡ, οὔν, leaden, Diod. 2. 10 (ubi v. Wessel), Ath. 621 A, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 160.

μόλις, Adv., post-Hom. form for μόγης, prevailing in Trag. and Thuc., though, from Ar. and Plat. downwards, μόγης was preferred (in Aesch. the Med. Ms. gives each form twice, the Laur. Ms. of Soph. μόλις always); ζῶντι καὶ μάλα μ. nay, only just alive, Plat. Theaet. 142 B; *μ. καὶ ἥρεμα πάσχειν scarcely at all . .*, Arist. Metaph. 4. 12, 4; *ἡ ὄλως οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ μ.* Id. Phys. 4. 10, 1; *μόλις πάνυ* Eubul. Δόλ. 1; *πάνυ μ.* Philem. Incert. 4. 8:—often with a negat., *οὐ μόλις not scarcely*, i. e. quite, utterly, οὐ μ. ἀπολλύναι Aesch. Ag. 1082; *θυραῖος ἔστω πόλεμος, οὐ μ. παρών* Id. Eum. 864 (where the Schol. explains οὐ μόλις by οὐ μακράν, but the sense is dub.; Herm. 'nou parum'); *θέλουσαν οὐ μόλις καλεῖς* Eur. Hell. 334.

μολίσκω, = βλώσκω, pres. of aor. ἐμολον, μολεῖν, only in Gramm.

Μολίων [ῖ], ονος, ὁ, Molion, masc. prop. n. in Il. 11. 709, Pind. O. 10 (11). 44:—prob. a Patronymic, like Ὑπερίων:—Hesych. expl. μολίονες by μαχηταί.

μολόβριον, τό, the young of the wild swine, Ael. N. A. 7. 47;—also *κολόβριον*, Aristoph. Gramm. ap. Eust. 1817. 19. (V. sub *μολοβρύς*.)

μολοβρίτης ὄς, = μολόβριον, Hippon. 76.

μολοβρός, ὁ, a greedy fellow, applied to a beggar, Od. 17. 219., 18. 26;—also as Adj., μολοβρῆ κεφαλῆ the head of a plant that rests upon the ground, Nic. Th. 662. (Acc. to Gramm., ὁ μολῶν ἐπὶ βορᾶν: but the words μολόβριον, μολοβρίτης evidently connect μολοβρός with the sense of swine; and if the Root be (as Curt. assumes) the same as that of μέλας, μολύνω, the literal sense would be black or filthy swine.)

μολόβουρος, ἡ, an evergreen plant, explained by ἀσφόδελος and ἄλο-σχοινος, Euphor. 64, Nic. Al. 147.

Μολοσσός, Att. -τός, ὄν, Molossian, Simon. 38, Aesch. Pr. 829, Hdt. 1. 146, al.:—fem. Μολοσσίς, Att. -τίς, ἴδος, Poll. 5. 39; ἡ Μολοσσίς (sc. γῆ) Molossia, Plut. 2. 297 B; so Μολοσσία, Pind. N. 7. 56, etc.:—also Μολοσσικός, Att. -τικός, ἡ, ὄν, Soph. Fr. 894; κύων Μ. a kind of wolf-dog used by shepherds, Ar. Thesm. 416. II. μολοσσός, ὁ, in Prosody, the Molossus (---), e.g. ἡλώμην, Hephaest. II. 3.

μολοῦμαι, fut. of βλώσκω.

μολουρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of locust, Nic. Th. 416: written μολυρίς in Suid., μελουρίς in E. M.

μόλουρος, ὁ, a kind of serpent, Nic. Th. 491.

μολούω, v. μολεύω.

μολόχη, ἡ, = μαλάχη, the mallow, Epich. 104 Ahr., Antiph. Miv. 1.

μολόχινος, ἡ, ὄν, mallow-coloured: μολόχιννα (sc. ἰμάτια), τά, Arg. Peripl. M. Rubr. 5.

μολόχιον, τό, = μαλάχιον, q. v.

μολοχίτης λίθος, ὁ, a kind of precious stone, Plin. 37. 36. [i]

μολπάξω, to sing of, Lat. canere, τι Arg. Ran. 379, Hermesian. 5. 77.

μολπαῖος, ἡ, ὄν, or ὄς, ὄν, tuneful, ἀοιδή, Erinna 5.

μολπαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a minstrel or dancer, Anth. P. 6. 155.

μολπάστρια, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Hesych. ex emend. Valck.

μολπή, ἡ, (μέλω) Hom. word for the song and dance, a chant or song accompanied by measured movements (like that of the Nāch girls in India); in honour of a god, Il. 1. 472; or as an amusement, 18. 606, Od. 4. 19: hence, generally, play, sport (esp. when singing and dancing formed part of it), as, in Od. 6. 101, of the game at ball, played by Nausicaa and her friends;—but more commonly, 2. singing, song, as opp. to dancing, μολπῆς τε γλυκερῆς καὶ ἀμύμονος ὄρχηθμοῖο Il. 13. 637, Od. 23. 145; μολπῆ τ' ὄρχηστὺς τε 1. 152; and so Hes. Th. 69, Pind., and Trag.: metaph., οὐ μ. σύγγγος ἔχων the note, Soph. Ph. 212:—also in late Prose, as Luc. Salt. 23.

μολπηδόν, Adv. like a song, Aesch. Pers. 389.

μολπητίς, Dor. -ατίς, ἴδος, ἡ, she who sings and dances, metaph., κερκίδα τὰν ἱστῶν μολπάτιδα Anth. P. 6. 288; v. Lob. Phryn. 256.

μολύβδαινα, Ep. -αίνη, ἡ, like μολυβδία, a piece of lead, used as the sink of a fishing-line, Il. 24. 80; cf. μόλιβος. 2. a bullet, μ. χερμαδία Luc. Lexiph. 5, cf. Alex. 25. 3. the plummet in a mason's line, Poll. 7. 125., 10. 147. II. a metallic substance, prob. sulphuret of lead, galena, Arist. G. A. 1. 2, 5, cf. Diosc. 5. 100, Plin. 34. 53: the modern motybdenum is a distinct metal. III. a plant, plumbago

Europhaea, Id. 25. 97.

μολύβδεος, α, ὄν, contr. -οὐς, ἡ, ὄν, leaden, Theophr. Odor. 41, C. I. 123. 43.

μολυβδιάω, to look lead-coloured or pale, A. B. 52.

μολυβδικός, ἡ, ὄν, leaden, Gloss.

μολύβδινος, ἡ, ὄν, leaden, of lead, Cratin. Incert. 78; μ. ἔχνος a leaden sole, Hipp. Art. 827; ὑποδημάτιον Ib. 828; the μ. κανών, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 7, was prob. a flexible rule that could be moulded to the curves of the cyma (v. κύμα 1. 2).

μολύβδιον, τό, a leaden weight, Hipp. Art. 791.

μολυβδία, ἴδος, ἡ, like μολύβδαινα, the leaden weight or sink of a net, μ. ὥστε δίκτυον κατέσπασεν Soph. Fr. 783, cf. Plat. Rep. 519 A: a piece of lead, Arist. Cael. 2. 7, 2. 2. a leaden ball or bullet, Xen. An. 3. 3, 17, Polyb. 27. 9, 6. 3. a plummet, Call. Fr. 159:—also a weight of seven minae, Hesych.

μολυβδίτης, ἴδος, ἡ, like lead, Diosc. 5. 102, Plin. 33. 35.

μολυβδο-ειδής, ἴδος, ἡ, like lead, Diosc. 5. 98.

μολυβδο-κόπος, ὁ, one who beats out leaden plates, C. I. 539:—on the use of such plates for votive inscriptions and dirae, v. Newton Halic. pp. 720 sq.

μόλυβδος, ὄν, ὁ, lead, Hdt. 3. 55, Simon. 64; τηκτὸς μ. Eur. Andr. 267, etc.: cf. μολυβδοκόπος. II. plumbago, vulgarly called black lead, used as a test of gold, Theogn. 417, 1101, Arist. Meteor. 1. 12, 16:—a black-lead pencil, Anth. P. 6. 67. III. = μολυβδία, Ael. N. A. 14. 25, Ammon. 124.—Acc. to the Gramm., μόλυβδος and μόλιβος, with their respective derivs., are the only correct forms, E. M. s. v., Eust. 1340. 30, Zonar. Lex. 1366; some Editors however, as Bekker in Arist., retain μόλιβδ-, where the Ms. authority is in its favour. (The oldest form is μόλιβ-ος (q. v.), whence μόλυβ-δος, μολύβ-δαινα, μολυβ-διάω, μολυβ-ρός, etc.; μόλιβ-ος becomes in Lat. plumb-um, cf. μολ-εῖν, βλώ-σκω; O. H. G. pliu (blei);—so that the Root was prob. mlub or mliv:—liv-eo, liv-or, are perhaps akin.)

μολυβδο-τήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, a melter of lead, Theognost. Can. 40. 23; μολυβδ-, Choerob.

μολυβδουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) working lead, working in lead, Gloss.

μολυβδο-φάνης, ἴδος, ἡ, lead-coloured, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 391 B.

μολυβδό-χαλκος, ὄν, a metal mixed of lead and copper, Synes. ap. Fabric. 8. 245 (ed. 1717):—later μολυβδόχαλκος.

μολυβδο-χοεώ, to melt lead, work as a plumber, Poll. 7. 108. 2. c. acc., to fix with molten lead, e. g. a statue on its pedestal, τῷ πύδε μ. περὶ τὰ σφυρά Arg. Eccl. 1110, cf. Eur. Andr. 267.

μολυβδό-χρως, ὄν, contr. -χρως, lead-coloured, Diosc. 5. 100.

μολυβδό-χρως, ὄν, ἡ, = foreg., Galcn. 2. 209.

μολυβδόομαι, Pass. to become lead, melt like lead, Diosc. 5. 99. 2. to be loaded with lead, of dice, Arist. Probl. 16. 3, 1; of a net, Hesych.

μολυβδώτης, ἴδος, ἡ, = μολυβδοειδής, Hipp. Progn. 37, Diosc. 5. 97.

μολύβδωμα, τό, lead-work, Callix. ap. Ath. 208 A.

μολύβδωσις, ἡ, a leading or soldering with lead, Gloss.

μολυβδωτής, ἡ, ὄν, leaded or soldered with lead, Gloss.

μολύβις, ἴδος, ἡ, = μολυβδία, Hesych., Basil. 2. p. 145.

μόλιβος, ὁ, v. μόλιβος.

μολύβοϋς, ἡ, ὄν, contr. for μολύβεος, which is not in use, leaden, Ath. 621 A: it should rather be written μολιβοϋς.

μολυβρός, ἡ, ὄν, lead-coloured, Hesych.

μόλυμμα, τό, = μόλυσμα, Gloss.

μολυνίη, ἡ, the breech, Hesych.

μολυνο-πραγμονέομαι, Pass. to get into dirty quarrels, Arg. Ach. 382. (A Com. word, imitated from πολυπραγμονεῖω.)

μόλυσις, ἡ, defilement, pollution, Schol. Il. 11. 749. II. a cooking of meat on the outside only, half-cooking, half-dressing, opp. to ἔψησις, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 22, G. A. 4. 7, 5, Theophr. C. P. 4. 9, 6 (sine v. ll.); but in Meteor. 4. 1, 5., 4. 2, 1., 4. 3, 16 Bekk. gives μόλυσις (with v. l. μόλυσις); cf. μολύνω II.

μολύνω, fut. ὕνω: pf. pass. μεμόλυμαι, later also μεμόλυμαι Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 276: (v. μέλας). To stain, sully, defile, κοῖ μ. τὴν ὑπήνην Arg. Eq. 1286; ἑαυτοὺς τῷ πηλῷ Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 3:—simply to sprinkle, ἀλεύρω Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 24:—to make a beast of, τινά Arg. Pl. 310: also to defile, debauch a woman, Theocr. 5. 87:—Pass. to become vile, disgrace oneself, Isocr. 98 C; ὥσπερ θηρίον ὕειον ἐν ἀμαθίᾳ μολύνεσθαι to wallow in ignorance, Plat. Rep. 535 E; ὁ μολυνόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ ὕφου Muson. ap. Stob. 167. 47; κέρδει Synes. 168 D: cf. μολύσσαω.

II. of meat, to cook it on the outside only, half-dress it, πάσχει . . ὅπερ ἐν τοῖς ἐφομένοις τὰ μολυνόμενα Arist. G. A. 4. 7, 4 (sine v. l.); but in Meteor. 4. 3, 18 Bekk. reads σκληρότερα μὲν τὰ μεμολυσμένα τῶν ἐφθῶν, v. sub μόλυσις II.

μόλυσμα, τό, a spot or taint, fifth, Porphy. de Abst. 4. 20.

μολυσμός, ὁ, defilement, stain, Plut. 2. 779 C, 2 Ep. Cor. 7. 1.

μομφή, ἡ, poet. form of μέμφις (also in Ep. Plat. 323 B), blame, reproach, complaint, attack, Pind. N. 8. 66; μομφῆς ἀτερ τέθνηκεν Aesch. Theb. 1060:—a cause or ground of complaint, μομφὴν ἔχειν τινί Pind. I. 4. 61 (3. 54); so, ἐν σοι μομφὴν ἔχω in one thing I blame thee, Eur. Or. 1069; μομφὰς ὑπὸ σπλάγχχνων ἔχειν Id. Alc. 1009:—also c. gen., μ. ἔχων ξυνοῦ δορός Soph. Aj. 180; ὦν ἐνεκά μ. ἔχει Arg. Pax 664.

μόμφος, ὁ, = μομφή, Eur. Fr. 634; so μόμφις Teleclid. Incert. 12; Hesych. also has μόμφεις (μόμφις?) δύσκειια; and the corrupt gloss of Phot. (μέμφειραν τὴν μέμφιν, Τηλεκλείδης) prob. refers to the same passage.

μον-άγκων, ὄν, ὁ, a war-engine with one movable arm, to throw missiles, like a catapult, Lat. onager, Philo Belop. p. 91.

μον-αγρία, ἡ, a solitary field, a farm, Alciphro 2. 2: so μονάγριον, τό, Philo 2. 474, Eus.

μονάδην, Adv. solitary-wise, only, A. B. 611.

μοναδικός, ἡ, ὄν, consisting of units, based upon the unit, μ. τοὺς ἀριθμοὺς πάντες τιθέασι, πλὴν τῶν Πυθαγορείων, Arist. Metaph. 12. 6, 11; μ. ἀριθμός abstract number, as opp. to a number of persons or things, Id. Eth. N. 5. 3, 8; cf. Eucl. 7. def. 2 (ἀριθμὸς τὸ ἐκ μονάδων συγκείμενον πλῆθος):—Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 744 E. II. solitary, opp. to ἀγελαιός (gregarious), ζῷα Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 23., 9. 40, 2. 2. = μοναστικός, Eccl.

μοναδιστί, Adv., = μονάδην, Nicom. Arithm. 2. 8, 119.

μοναδόν, Ion. μοναδόν, Adv., = μονάδην, Opp. H. 1. 144.

μονάζω, (μόνος) to be alone, Anth. P. 5. 66: to live in solitude, Iambl. V. Pyth. 3; οἱ μονάζοντες solitaries, anchorites, C. I. 8607. 2. of words, to occur in a single passage, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. p. 8. 20. 3. trans. to individualise, Eust. 349. 35:—Pass. to be made one, Id. 1321. 28. II. ἡ μονὰς ἑαυτὴν μονάσασα unity multiplied into itself, Iambl. in Nicom. p. 85.

μον-αθλία, ἡ, = μονομαχία, Nicet. Ann. 16 A.

μον-άκανθος, ὄν, with one prickle, Arist. Fr. 290.

μον-άλυσις, ἡ, a single chain, Poll. 10. 167.

μον-αμπύκία, ἡ, = μονόμπυξ, abstract for concrete, Pind. O. 5. 15.

μον-άμπυκος, ὄν, and μον. ἀμπυξ, ὄκος, ὁ, ἡ:—properly of horses, having one frontlet, μονόμπυκες πῶλοι horses that run single, race-horses, opp. to chariots, Eur. Alc. 428; so, μονάμπυκες alone, Id. Supp. 586, 680: also of a bull, having no yoke-fellow, μονόμπυκον ψήχων δέρην Id. Hel. 1567: cf. μόνιπος, μονοκέλης.

μονανδρέω, to have but one husband, Suid.:—μόν-ανδρος, ἡ, having but one husband, univira, C. I. 2471, 2986, al.

μονάξ, v. μουνάξ.

μόναπος, ὁ, Paconian name for the βόνασος or wild-ox, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 1; μόναιπος in Mirab. 1:—cf. μόνωψ, μόνωτος.

μοναρχία, ἡ, poet. for μοναρχία, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 6.

μοναρχέω, Ion. μουν-, to be monarchos or sovereign, Pind. P. 4. 293, Plat. Rep. 576 B; ἐπὶ τούτου μοναρχέοντος in this king's time, Hdt. 5. 61, cf. 46; κατὰ νόμους μ. Plat. Polit. 301 B; c. gen., ἐκόντων μ. Arist. Pol. 4. 10, 3; πολλῶν Id. Eth. E. 1. 5, 5:—Pass., μοναρχεῖται πᾶς οἶκος Id. Pol. 1. 7, 1.

μον-όρχης, ὄν, ὁ, = μόναρχος, Polyb. 40. 3, 8.

μοναρχία, Ion. μουναρχία, ἡ, the rule of one, monarchy, sovereignty, Hdt. 3. 82, Aesch. Theb. 881; λαβὼν χώρας παντελῆ μ. Soph. Ant. 1163, etc.; καὶ γὰρ κατέστησ' αὐτὸν (sc. τὸν δῆμον) εἰς μοναρχίαν, Eur. Supp. 352; ὦ μισόδημε καὶ μοναρχίας ἔραστά Arg. Vesp. 474; including βασιλική and τυραννική, Plat. Polit. 302 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 10,

37; used as a general word for *sovereignly* or *government*, Ib. 3. 7, 3 and 5, cf. *μόναρχος*:—of a general in chief, Xen. An. 6. 1, 31; of the Roman Dictator, Plut. Caes. 37.

μοναρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, *monarchical*, πολιτεία μ. Plat. Legg. 756 E; τὸ μόν. = *μοναρχία*, Ib. 693 E, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 18. 2. of persons, *inclined to monarchy*, App. Civ. 5. 54:—Adv. —κῶς, Plut. Num. 2.

μόν-αρχος, Ion. μουν-, ὁ, *one who rules alone, a monarch, sovereign*, first in Theogn. 52 (who, as well as Hdt., uses the Ion. form, as also Eur. Rhes. 31), Solon 9. 3; τραχὺς μ. Aesch. Pr. 324; *μονάρχους καταλύειν* Thuc. 1. 122; *δῆμος, ἅτε μ. ὦν* as *having sovereign power*, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 27; γῆς τῆσδε μ. Ar. Eq. 1330; cf. *μοναρχία*. 2. as Adj., σκᾶπτρον μ. the *sovereign sceptre*, Pind. P. 4. 270. II. as Greek for the Roman *Dictator*, Plut. Cam. 18:—generally, *a captain*, Eur. Rhes. 31.

μονάς, Ion. μουνάς (Anth. P. 9. 482), ἄδος, ἡ, a special fem. of *μόνος*, *alone, solitary, single*, ἐρημία Eur. Bacch. 609; αἰών Id. Phoen. 1520:—of a woman, *alone, by oneself*, Id. Andr. 854; also as masc. of a man, Aesch. Pers. 734; cf. *λογάς*. II. as Subst., *μονάς, ἡ, a unit*, Plat. Phaedo 101 C, 105 C, etc., cf. *μονάζω* II:—in the Pythag. philosophy, to denote *fire*, Plut. Num. 11:—ἡ μ. ἐν τριάδι, of the Trinity, C. I. 8921. 2. the *ace point on a die*, Poll. 7. 204. 3. as a measure of length, = *δάκτυλος*, Hero.

μονασμός, ὁ, (*μονάζω*) *a solitary life, solitude*, Eust. 636. 36. *μοναστήριον*, τό, *a solitary dwelling*, Philo 2. 475:—*a monastery*, C. I. 8729, al.

μοναστής, οὐ, ὁ, *a solitary, a monk*, C. I. 9544. 11:—fem. *μονάστρια*, *a nun*, Eccl.

μονάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *μονάμπυκος*, Schol. Ar. Pac. 900, Hesych.

μοναυλέω, (*αὐλός*) *to play a solo on the flute*, Plut. Caes. 52.

μοναυλία, ἡ, (*αὐλός*) *a solo on the flute*, Poll. 4. 82.

μοναυλία, ἡ, (*αὐλή*) *a living alone, celibacy*, Plat. Legg. 721 D.

μοναύλιον, τό, *a solo instrument*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 C.

μόναυλος, ὁ, (*αὐλός*) *a player on the single flute, a flutist*, Hedyt. ap. Ath. 176 C. 2. *μόναυλος* (sc. *κάλαμος*), ὁ, *a flute, μόναυλον*

ἡλύον Anaxandr. Θησ. 2, cf. Φιαλ. 1, Araros Παν. 1: flutes were mostly *double*, v. *αὐλός*. II. as Adj. pass. *played on a single flute*, *μόναυλον μέλος* Sopat. ap. Ath. 176 A.

μονᾶχῆ or *-χῆ*, Adv., properly dat. fem. of *μοναχός*, *in one way only*, opp. to *διχῆ*, Plat. Legg. 720 E, etc.; ἥπερ *μοναχῆ* in which way only, Xen. An. 4. 4, 18.

μοναχή, ἡ, *an Indian staff*, Arr. Peripl., cf. Salmas. Solin. p. 824 C.

μονᾶχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a *μοναχός*, Eccl. Adv. —κῶς, Ib.

μονᾶχόθεν, Adv. *from one side only*, Suid. s. v. *παραγωγή*.

μονᾶχός, ἡ, ὄν, (*μόνος*) *single, solitary*, Arist. Metaph. 6. 15, 9., 12. 2, Diod. 2. 58;—in earlier authors only used in the Adv. forms *μοναχῆ*, *-χοῦ*. II. as Subst., *a monk*, Anth. P. 11. 384, and Eccl.

μονᾶχού, Adv. *alone, only*, μ. *ἐνταῦθα* Plat. Symp. 184 E, cf. 212 A, Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 2.

μονᾶχῶς, Adv. *in one way only*, opp. to *πολλαχῶς*, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 14, Pol. 5. 8, 17.

μον-έντερον, τό, = *κύλον* II, Hippiatr.

μον-ερέτης, Ion. μουν-, οὐ, ὁ, *one who rows singly*, Anth. P. 7. 637

μονή, ἡ, (*μένω*) *a staying, abiding, tarrying, stay*, Eur. Tro. 1129, H. F. 957, Ar. Av. 417, Xen. An. 5. 1, 5, etc.; opp. to *ἐξοδος*, Hdt. 1. 94; to *φορά*, Plat. Crat. 437 B; to *κίνησις*, Arist. Phys. 5. 6, 9, al.; *μονῆν ποιῆσθαι* to make *delay, tarry*, Thuc. 1. 131. 2. *continuance*, τοῦ *αἰσθήματος* Arist. An. Post. 2. 19, 3, cf. de An. 1. 4, 12. II. *a stopping place, station*, Paus. 10. 31, 7: *a mansion*, Ev. Jo. 14. 2.

μονηίς, ἴδος, ἡ, ἀρχή, = *μοναρχία*, Manetho 4. 98.

μον-ήλατος, ον, (*ἐλαύνω*) *worked out of one piece*, Heliod. 9. 15.

μονημέριον, τό, *a hunt lasting for one day*, Anth. P. 9. 581, in lemmate.

μον-ημερος, ον, *lasting one day only*, ζῶον Ael. N. A. 5. 43: cf. *μονο-ήμερος*.

μονήρης, ες, *single*, Hipp. Ep. 1275. 37. 2. *solitary*, Heraclid. ap. Diog. L. 1. 25, Arist. Fr. 296, 300, al., Lyc. 75; μ. *δίαιτα* Luc. Tim. 42. 3. of words, *singular, peculiar*, often in Gramm., as Hdn. *περὶ μονήρους λέξεως*. II. of a ship, *with one bank of oars*, Poll. 1. 82, Suid.

μονθύλεύω, -ευσίς, -ευτός, v. sub *ὕθυλ-*.

μονία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (*μένω*) *permanence*, Emped. 168; v. *περιγηγής* 3.

μονία, ἡ, (*μόνος*) *solitude, celibacy*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 71, Eccl.

μονίας, ον, ὁ, *solitary*, Ael. N. A. 1. 46., 7. 47; βίος Eust. 1409. 61.

μόνιμος, ον, also η, ον Anth. P. 12. 224: (*μονή, μένω*):—*staying in one's place, stable*, Hipp. Art. 828, cf. 791; ζῶα μ. that do not change their quarters, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 17, al.; of plants, Id. P. A. 2. 10, 3; ἄστρα μ. *fixed stars*, Poll. 4. 156:—Adv. —μῶς, Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 1. 2. of persons, *steady, steadfast*, Soph. O. T. 1322; ἐν πολέμῳ Plat. Rep. 537 D; of soldiers, Lat. *statarius*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 11, Plat. Legg. 706 C. 3. more commonly of things, conditions, and the like, *abiding, lasting, stable*, Lat. *stabilis*, ὁ μέγας ὄλβος οὐ μ. Eur. Or. 340; of political institutions, Thuc. 8. 89, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 15., 4. 12, 4, al.; joined with *ἀμετάπτωτος*, Plat. Tim. 29 B; with *βέβαιος*, Id. Symp. 184 B.

μονιμότης, ητος, ἡ, *steadfastness*, Procl.

μονιός, ὄν, but Ep. μούνιος (Arcad. 40. 2, etc.):—*solitary*, applied to male beasts, which have been driven from the herd; hence *savage, ferocious*, μ. δάκος, Call. Dian. 84; μούνιος ἐκ θάμνοιο λύκος 7. 289, cf. Luc. Ep. Sat. 34. 2. as Subst. *a solitary wild boar* (ὡς ἄγριος ὁ μὴ τοῖς ἄλλοις συναγελαζόμενος Hesych.), Aesop. 54 Planud. (where the other recensions have ὕς), μ. ἄγριος LXX (Ps. 79. 13), where μ. ἄγριος

balances οὐς ἐκ δρυμοῦ, v. Theodoret. ad l.: cf. *μονήρης* I. 1. (Cf. the low Lat. *singularis*, a *wild boar*, whence Fr. *sanglier*.)

μόν-ιππος, ον, *one who uses a single horse, a horseman, rider*, opp. to a charioteer, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 1, Plat. Legg. 834 B, cf. Paus. ap. Eust. 1539. 29, Poll. 1. 141; cf. *μονάμπυξ*.

μόννος, ὁ, Lat. *monile*, v. *μάννος*.

μονοβάλανος κλείς, a *key with one tooth* (v. *βάλανος* II. 3), Schol. Ar. Thesm. 423.

μονοβάμων [ᾶ], ον, gen. *ονος*, *walking alone*: μέτρον μ. *metre of but one foot*, Anth. P. 15. 27:—also *μονο-βαίας* and *μονόβας*, ὁ, *a thief*, Hesych.

μονόβιβλος, ὁ, and *μονόβιβλον*, τό, *a single book or volume*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 321, Suid. s. v. Φιλόγριος, Reitz. Theoph. 2. 1237.

μονογάμέω, (*μονόγαμος*) *to marry but one wife*, Eccl.

μονογάμία, ἡ, *monogamy*, Eccl.

μονογάμιου ἐπιτίμιον, a *penalty for marrying but once*, Clem. Al. 505.

μόν-γάμος, ὁ, *one who marries but once*, Philodem. in *Herk. Stud.* 1. p. 25, Eccl.

μονογένεια, ἡ, Ion. μουν-, fem. of sq., Ap. Rh. 3. 847, Orph. H. 28. 2, Philodem. ap. Gompertz *Herk. Stud.* 1. p. 25.

μονογενής, ἐς, Ep. and Ion. μουνογ-:—*only-begotten, single*, παῖς Hes. Op. 374, Th. 426, Hdt. 7. 221, etc.; μ. αἷμα *one and the same blood*, Eur. Hel. 1685. Adv. —νῶς, *growing alone*, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 11.

μονογέρων, οντος, ὁ, *a misanthropic old man*, A. B. 51.

μονόγληνος, ον, *one-eyed*, Call. Dian. 53, Anth. P. 7. 748.

μονόγλωσσος, Att. —ττος, ον, (*γλωῦσσα*) *of single tongue: speaking but one language*, Irenaeus.

μονογνωμονέω, *to be self-willed, wayward*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 222, ubi male *μονογνωμέω*.

μονογνωμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, *self-willed*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 235.

μονογνώμων, ον, *self-willed, wayward*, Dion. H. 2. 12., 5. 71.

μονόγονος, Ep. μουν-, ον, *only-born, κόρη μουνογόνῃ*, of Persephoné, Opp. H. 3. 489; *Δήμητρι καὶ Μουνογόνῃ* Inscr. in Ussing p. 1.

μονογράμματος, ον, *consisting of one letter*, οὐλλαβῆ Dion. H. de Comp. 15, A. B. 531, etc.

μονόγραμματος, ον, *drawn with single lines, outlined*, Lat. *adumbratus*, Epicur. ap. Cic. N. D. 2. 23: τὸ μ. *an outline, a sketch*, Eccl.

μονοδάκτυλος, ον, *one-fingered*, Luc. V. H. 1. 23.

μονοδέκτης, ον, ὁ, *one-eyed*, Eur. Cycl. 75.

μονοδιατησία, ἡ, *a solitary life*, Clem. Al. 505.

μονοδοξέω, *to possess fame alone*, Simplic. Epict. p. 326 Schweigh.

μονόδοπος, ον, *uniform in sound*, Anth. P. 15. 27.

μον-όδους, -όδοντος, ὁ, ἡ, *one-toothed*, Aesch. Pr. 796.

μονόδροπος, ον, *plucked from one stem, and so cut from one block*, of a statue, Pind. P. 5. 56; cf. *μονόξυλος*.

μονοείδεια, ἡ, *uniformity*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 117. II. *singularity*, Ib. 226.

μονοειδής, ἐς, (*εἶδος*), *of one form or kind, uniform, simple*, Plat. Rep. 612 A, Phaedo 78 D, Symp. 211 A, al.:—τὸ μ. *uniformity*, Polyb. 9. 1, 2.

μονοείμων, ον, (*εἶμα*) *with but one garment*, Phot.

μονόζυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, *yoked alone, i. e. single, solitary*, Aesch. Pers. 139:—so *μονοζυγής*, ἐς, Anth. Plan. 308.

μονόζωνος, ον, *girt up alone, i. e. journeying alone*, Hesych., Suid., etc.; v. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 286; like *μονόζωστος, οἰόζωνος*. II. in LXX, *μονόζωνοι* are men with a ζώνη only, *light-armed*.

μονόζωστος, ον, = *μονόζωνος* I, Hermesian. 5. 7.

μονοήμερος, ον, = *μονήμερος*, Batr. 305.

μονοθεληται, οἱ, *the sect of the Monothelites*, Eccl.

μόν-θεν, Adv. *alone, singly*, μούνος *μουνόθεν* Hdt. 1. 116.

μονοθρηνέω, *to mourn in solitude*, Hesych. s. v. *μονοθεῖ*.

μόν-θύρος, ον, of shell-fish, *univolve*, opp. to *δίθυρος* (bivalve), Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 3, al.

μον-οίκητος, ον, *dwelling alone, solitary*, Lyc. 960.

μονοκάλαμος, ον, *with a single reed or pipe*, Ath. 184 A.

μόνοκαμπτος, ον, *with one bend, δάκτυλος* Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 7.

μόνοκαυλος, ον, *with but one stem or stalk*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 2.

μονοκέλης, Ion. μουνοκ-, ὁ, *a single horse*, Anth. P. append. 325.

μονοκέφαλος, ον, *one-headed*, Hesych.

μόνοκερως, ον, *with but one horn*, gen. —ω, Plut. Pericl. 6; ποῖτ. *μουνόκερος*, ον, Archil. 170: in the pl. *μονοκέρατα* is used, cf. Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 32, P. A. 3. 2, 8. II. as Subst. *μόνοκερως, ωτος, ὁ, the unicorn*, LXX (Ps. 21. 21., 28. 6).

μόνοκλαυτος θρήνος, ὁ, *a lament made by one only*, Aesch. Theb. 1064.

μονοκληρονόμος, ον, *a sole heir*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 581, Av. 1652.

μόνοκλίτων, τό, *a bed for one only, i. e. a coffin*, Anth. P. 9. 570.

μόνοκλίτος, ον, *indeclinable*, Hdn. Epim. 191, E. M. 314. 23.

μόνοκλωνος, ον, *with a single stem*, Diosc. 3. 127, prob. I. Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 18.

μονοκοίλιος, ον, *with a single stomach*, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 18, P. A. 3. 15, 1 sq., 4. 1, 4.

μονοκοιτέω, *to sleep alone*, Ar. Lys. 592.

μόνοκοιτος, ον, *sleeping alone*, Schol. Lyc. 960, Hesych.

μόνοκοκκος, ον, *with but one kernel or grain*, Gloss.

μονοκόνδυλος, ον, *with but one joint, δάκτυλος* Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5.

μονοκότυλος, ον, *with but one row of arms or feelers*, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 17, P. A. 4. 9, 14; cf. *κοτυληδών* I.

μονοκρατής, ἐς, *ruling alone*, Prodr. in Boiss. Anecd. 4. 440.

μονοκρατορία, ἡ, Manass. Chron. 4443; and *μονοκρατία*, ἡ, Greg. Naz.; *sole dominion*:—Verb *μονοκρατορέω*, Byz.

μονοκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ and ἡ, *a sole ruler*, Manass. Chron. 2327, etc.

μονοκρήπις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, *with but one sandal*, Pind. P. 4. 133, Anth. Plan. 127, Lyc. 1310.
 μονόκροτος ναῦς, a vessel *with one bank of oars*, opp. to δίκροτος, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 28, cf. Strab. 325.
 μονόκυκλος, ον, *with one circle*, τράπεζα Poll. 10. 81.
 μονόκωλος, Ion. μουν-, ον, *with but one leg*: of dancers, *standing on one leg*, Gell. 9. 4, 9, Plin. 7. 2, 23. 2. *with one member*, ἄπιος Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 5. 3. of buildings, *of one story*, Hdt. 1. 179; cf. κῶλον II. 1. 4. of sentences, *consisting of one clause*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 5, Plut. 2. 7 C. 5. generally, *of one kind, one-sided*, ἔχει τὴν φύσιν μ., of nations, Arist. Pol. 7. 7, 4.
 μονόκωπος, ον, *with one oar*: poet. *with one ship*, Eur. Hel. 1128.
 μονολέκιθος, ον, *with one yolk*, Schol. Eur. Or. 465.
 μονολεχῆς, Ion. μουν-, ἐς, = μονόκοιτος, Plut. 2. 57 D, Anth. P. 5. 9. 12. 226.
 μονολέων, Ion. μουν-, οντος, ὁ, a solitary, i. e. *singularly huge, lion*, Anth. P. 6. 221; cf. μονόλυκος.
 μονολήκυθος, ον, = αὐτολήκυθος, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 E.
 μονολήμματος, ον, *consisting of one lemma*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 443.
 μονόλιθος, Ion. μουν-, ον, *made out of one stone*, Hdt. 2. 175, cf. 155.
 μονολογία, ἡ, *brevity of speech*, Georg. Lap. Poëm. Mor. 432.
 μονόλογος, ον, *speaking alone or to oneself*, Eccl.
 μονόλοπος, ον, *with but one coat or layer*, φλοιός Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2.
 μονόλυκος, ὁ, a solitary, i. e. *singularly huge, wolf*, Ael. N. A. 7. 47, Plut. Alex. 23, Arat. 1124 [with 2nd syll. long in arsi]; cf. μονολέων.
 μονόλωπος, ον, *with but one garment*, Zonar. 1367.
 μονόμαξος, ον, *with but one breast*, Eust. 402. 37.
 μονομάτωρ [ᾶ], ορος, Dor. for μονομήτωρ.
 μονομάχειον, v. sub μονομάχιον.
 μονομάχέω, Ion. μουν-, (μονομάχος) *to fight in single combat*, Eur. Phoen. 1220; τινι with one, Hdt. 9. 26, Plat. Crat. 391 E, etc.; πρὸς τινα Polyb. 35. 5, 1. II. in Hdt. 9. 27, of the Athenians at Marathon, *μόνοι μονομαχήσαντες τῷ Πέρσῃ having fought single-handed with the Persians*; so, *δυσὸσι οὐκ ἂν μονομαχέοιμι* 7. 104. III. *to fight as a gladiator*, Dio C. 75. 19.
 μονομάχημα, τό, a *single combat*, Eust. 387. 5.
 μονομάχης, ον, ὁ, = μονομάχος, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 156, Clem. Al. 167.
 μονομάχια, Ion. μονομαχίη, ἡ, *single combat*, Hdt. 5. 1 and 8., 6. 92, Polyb., etc.
 μονομάχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or in *single combat*, μ. φιλοτιμία Polyb. 1. 45, 9. II. *gladiatorial, χρήματα* Dio C. 75. 19.
 μονομάχιον [ᾶ], τό, = μονομαχία, v. l. Hdt. 6. 92; then in Luc. D. Meretr. 13. 5, App. Hisp. 53, etc.; in the MSS. sometimes written *μονομαχείον*, as in Ath. 191 A.
 μονομάχος [ᾶ], ον, (μάχομαι) *fighting in single combat*, μ. προστάται Aesch. Theb. 798; *μονομάχον ἐπὶ φρέν' ἠλάτην* Eur. Phoen. 1300; *μονομάχου δι' ἀσπίδος*, i. e. in single combat, Id. Heracl. 819; *μονομάχου δορί* Id. Phoen. 1325; *μονομάχου πάλης ἀγῶνα* Ar. Fr. 471. II. *μονομάχος, ὁ, a gladiator*, Luc. Demon. 57, C. I. 1058, al.
 μονομάχο-τροφεῖον, τό, a *place for training gladiators*, Suid.
 μονομάχο-τρόφος, ον, *training gladiators*, Lat. lanista, Gloss.
 μονο-μελής, Ion. μουν-, ἐς, of or with a *single limb*, Simplic. in Philol. Mus. 2. p. 623.
 μονομέρεια, ἡ, a *one-sided judgment*, Athanas.
 μονομερής, ἐς, (μέρος) *consisting of one part, single*, opp. to πολυμερής, Luc. Calumn. 6, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 2, etc. II. *one-sided, partial*, Phot.
 μονόμετρος, ον, *consisting of one metre*, i. e. (in Iambic, Troch., and Anapaest. verses), of *two feet*, Dion. H. de Comp. 26.
 μονομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, *rest of mother*, Eur. Phoen. 1517.
 μονόμιτος, ον, *with single woof*, Nicol. Myrepsus; cf. δίμιτος, τρίμιτος.
 μονόμματος, ον, *one-eyed*, Aesch. Fr. 202, Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 14; cf. μόνωψ.
 μονομοῖρα, ἡ, a *single portion*, astrol. word, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 15.
 μονόμοσχος, ον, *with but one stem*, Diosc. 4. 187.
 μονονουχί, v. sub μόνος B. II. 5.
 μονονυχί, Ion. μουν-, Adv. in a *single night*, Anth. Plan. 92.
 μονόξοος, ον, *with single vein*, opp. to δίξοος, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 10.
 μονόξυλος, ον, *made from a solid trunk*, πλοῖα μον. canoes, Xen. An. 6. 4, 11; also, *μονόξυλα* (sc. πλοῖα) Hipp. Aër. 290, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 11; μ. τράπεζαι Strab. 826. II. *made of wood only*, Plat. Legg. 956 A (ubi v. Ast.); cf. μονόλιθος, μονοσίδηρος, μονοστόρυγξ.
 μονοουσία, ον, of *single essence*, Eccl.
 μονοπάθεια [πᾶ], ἡ, *the suffering of one part of the body only*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 143.
 μονόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, *an only child*, Eur. Alc. 906.
 μονοπάλης, Ion. μουν-, ον, ὁ, *one who conquers in wrestling only*, Epigr. ap. Paus. 6. 4, 4.
 μονοπάτιον, τό, a *footpath*, Jo. Malal., etc.; v. Ducang.
 μονοπέδιλος, ον, *having but one shoe*, Schol. Lyc. 1310.
 μονοπέρας, ον, ὁ, *hunting singly*, λύκοι μ. solitary wolves, opp. to those which hunt in packs, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 2, Menand. Incert. 370.
 μονόπελμος, ον, *with but one sole*, Anth. P. 6. 294.
 μονόπεπλος, ον, *with but one robe*, i. e. *wearing the tunic only* (v. sub ἄπεπλος), like a Dorian maiden, Eur. Hec. 933; cf. Müller Dor. 4. 2. § 3.
 μονόπηρος, ον, *with one scrip, or with a scrip only*, Theognost. Can. 93. 21, E. M.
 μονόπλευρος, ον, *with but one side*, Arr. Tact. 28.
 μονόπλοια, ἡ, a *single or solitary voyage*, Eust. 1535. 61.
 μονοποδία, ἡ, *measurement by single feet*, not by syzygies (διποδία), Gramm.

μονόποιος, ον, of *single nature or quality*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 94.
 μονόπους, Ion. μουν-, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, *one-footed*, Anth. P. 9. 233, etc.; μ. τράπεζα the *monopodium* of Plin., Poll. 10. 69.
 μονοπραγματέω, to be engaged in *one thing*, opp. to πολυπραγματέω, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 6.
 μονοπροσωπέω, to have *but one person*, Apoll. de Pron. p. 266.
 μονοπρόσωπος, ον, of *one person only*, μ. θεότης Eccl.; μ. ποιήσις a *monologue*, Diog. L. 2. 112; in Gramm., μ. ἀντωνυμία a *Pronoun of one person*, Apoll. de Pron. p. 280, etc.; so Adv. -πως, Gramm.
 μονόπτερος, ον, of a temple, *with a row of pillars only*, and no cella (cf. πτερὸν III. 9), Vitruv. 4. 7; different therefore from περίπτερος.
 μονόπτωτος, ον, *with but one case*, Choerobosc. 1. 370.
 μονοπύθμενος, ον, *with one bottom*, Eust. 869. 31.
 μονοπύργιον, τό, a *fortress with one tower only*, Procop.
 μονοπωλέω, to enjoy a *monopoly*, Polyb. 34. 10, 14.
 μονοπωλία, ἡ, *exclusive sale, monopoly*, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 10, Strab. 798.
 μονοπώλιον, τό, a *right of monopoly*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 11. II. a *trading mart which enjoys a monopoly*, Diod. 5. 10.
 μονόπωλος, ον, *with one horse*, Ἥως Eur. Or. 1004.
 μονόρ-ρηξ, ηγος, ὁ, ἡ, *torn off*, Hesych.; vulg. *μονόρηξ*.
 μονόρ-ρίζος, ον, *with a single root*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 6, etc.
 μονόρ-ρυθμος, ον, of *solitary kind*, δόμος μ. a house *dwelt in by one only*, Aesch. Supp. 961.
 μον-ορύχης [ῦ], ον, ὁ, *digging with one point*, Anth. P. 6. 297.
 μόν-ορχις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, *with but one testicle*, Plut. 2. 917 D.
 μόνος, η, ον, cf. μόνος: Ep. and Ion. μόνος, the only form used by Hom. (as in all derivs. except μόνω), Hes., and Hdt., used also by Pind. (P. 9. 46, l. 5 (4). 15), by Soph. both in iambics and lyrics, by Aesch. only in compd. μόνωψ, by Eur. only in μόνωρχος, cf. Pors. praef. Hec. p. xii: Dor. μώνος Theocr. 2. 65., 20. 45. Alone, *left alone, forsaken, solitary*, Lat. solus, Hom., etc.; oft. with part. of εἰμί (sum), μόνος ἐὼν πολέσι μετὰ Καδμείοισι II. 4. 388; ἡ ὄγε μόνος ἐὼν Od. 3. 217; μόνω ἀνευθ' ἄλλων 16. 239; joined with ἐρήμος, Soph. Ant. 887, Ph. 469; μόνος γὰρ ἐσμέν (where Ar. αὐτοί) Luc. J. Trag. 21. 2. c. gen., μόνος σου *rest of thee, without thee*, like μεμονωμένος and μονωθεῖς, Soph. Aj. 511; also, μόνος ἀπὸ τινος h. Hom. Merc. 193, Soph. Ph. 183, Ar. Rh. 3. 908: hence also in many compds. with a sense of destitution, as in *μονομήτωρ*, but cf. Monk Alc. 418. II. *alone, only*, μόνον Λαέρτην Ἀρκείσιος υἱὸν ἔτικτεν, μόνον δ' αὐτ' Ὀδυσῆα πατὴρ τέκεν Od. 16. 118, cf. II. 9. 478; μόνος γὰρ σου κλύων ἀνέξεται Aesch. Pers. 838, cf. 632, Pr. 425, etc.:—often much like εἰς, οὐκ ἄρα μόνον ἔην Ἐρίδων γένος, ἀλλὰ . . . δύο, Hes. Op. 11, cf. Soph. O. T. 1280; hence strengthd., εἰς μόνος, μόνος εἰς Hdt. 1. 38, Soph. O. T. 63; so once in Hom., μία μόνον Od. 23. 227:—joined with αὐτός, αὐτῶ μόνω Plat. Lys. 211 C; αὐτοὶ καθ' αὐτοὺς μόνος Id. Polit. 307 E. 2. c. gen., μόνος πάντων ἀνθρώπων *alone of all men*, Hdt. 1. 25, cf. 2. 29; μόνος ἀνδρῶν, Ἑλλήνων Soph. O. C. 1250, El. 531; ὦ μόνος ὦ φίλα γυναικῶν Eur. Alc. 460; μόνος θεῶν γὰρ θάνατος οὐ δῶρων ἐρᾶ Ar. Ran. 1392; μόνος τῶν ἄλλων Lycurg. 184. fin. 3. in Trag. often repeated in the same clause, *ξυμπεσῶν μόνος μόνος* Soph. Aj. 467; Ἐκτορος μόνος μόνον . . . ἐναντίος Ib. 1283; σὺν τέκνοισι μόνος μόνος Eur. Med. 513; so, μόνος μόνος Hdt. 9. 48; μόνος μόνω Dem. 273. 1. III. like οἶος II, *single in its kind, unique*, as Lat. unus for unicus, as in some compds. μονολέων, μονόλυκος. IV. Sup. μόνωτατος, the *one only person, one above all others*, Ar. Eq. 352, Pl. 182, Lycurg. 159. 3, Theocr. 15. 137.
 B. Adv. μόνως, *only*, Thuc. 8. 81 (v. l. μόνον), Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 5, Cyr. 3. 2, 23. II. the common Adv. is μόνον, *alone, only*, Lat. solum, Hdt., and Att.; οὐχ ἅπαξ μ. Aesch. Pr. 209, cf. 621, 849. 2. *only*, Lat. modo, often with an imperat., μ. φυλάξαι Aesch. Supp. 1012; ἀποκρίνου μ. Plat. Gorg. 494 D; so, μ. Κράτος συγγένοιτό μοι Aesch. Cho. 244; μή με καταπίης μ. Eur. Cycl. 219, etc.; ἐὰν μ. if only, Lat. dummodo, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 25; οὐσίαν . . . οὐ χωριστήν μ. only not separable, Id. Metaph. 5. 1, 5. 3. often also, we can only translate the Adj. μόνος as an Adv., *χοϊνικός μόνος ἄλων* for a gallon of salt *only*, Ar. Ach. 814:—the difference between μόνος ποιεῖ and μόνον ποιεῖ is clear, μόνος ποιεῖ *he alone does it*, i. e. *he and no one else*; μόνον ποιεῖ *he does it only*, i. e. *it and nothing else*, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 714 Obs. 3. 4. often in Att., οὐ μόνον . . . ἀλλὰ καὶ . . ., Ar. Eq. 1282, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17, etc.; οὐ μ., ἀλλὰ . . ., Soph. Ph. 555:—μόνον, like Lat. solum, is sometimes omitted in these phrases, *μὴ τοὺς ἐγγύς, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸθεν* Thuc. 4. 92, cf. Valck. et Monk Hipp. 359, Valck. Phoen. 1489. 5. μόνον οὐ, like Lat. tantum non, *all but, well nigh*, Ar. Vesp. 517, Dem. 409. 18, etc.; μόνον οὐκ ἐπὶ ταῖς κεφαλαῖς περιφέρουσι Plat. Rep. 600 D; later, written *μονονού*, Polyb. 3. 109, 2, etc.; so, *μονονουχί* Dem. 9. 11, Polyb. 3. 102, 4. III. *κατὰ μόνος*, as Adv. *alone*, Thuc. 1. 32, 37, Isae. 67. 19, Plat., etc. IV. μόνη, = μόνον, Plut. 2. 583 D.
 μονοσάνδαλος, ον, *with but one sandal* Apollod. 1. 9., 16. 3.
 μονόσεπτος, ον, *only to be worshipped*, Greg. Naz.
 μονοσήμαντος, ον, *having but one signification*, Eus. in Phot. 105. 31:—so *μόνοσημος*, ον, Eust. Opusc. 47. 61.
 μονοσίδηρος [ῖ], ον, *made of nothing but iron*, ought perhaps to be read in Ar. Eq. 1046; cf. *μονόξυλος*.
 μονοσιτέω, to eat *but once in the day*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Acut. 385, Plat. Com. Incert. 44, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 9. II. *to eat alone*, Alex. Incert. 11.
 μονοσιτία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, *an eating but once a day*, Hipp. 1010 E, Galen.
 μονόσκηπτρος, ον, *wielding the sceptre alone*, *μονοσκήπτρῳ ἐν θρόνοισι* on throne *monarchic*, Aesch. Supp. 374.

μονόστεγος, *ον*, (στέγη) of one story, Dion. H. 3. 68.
 μονοστελέχης, *ες*, with one stalk or stem, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 1, etc.: also μονοστέλεχος, *ον*, Phot.
 μον-όστεος, *ον*, consisting of one bone, κράνιον Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 3; αὐχὴν Id. P. A. 4. 10, 6.
 μονοστιβής, *ές*, (στείβω) walking alone, unattended, Aesch. Cho. 768.
 μονόστιχος, *ον*, consisting of one verse, ἐπίγραμμα Anth. P. 11. 312; τὰ μ. single verses, Plut. Pomp. 27: cf. δίστιχος.
 μονόστολος, *ον*, going alone, Lyc. 690: generally, alone, single, δορὺ Eur. Phoen. 749; λείπομαι φίλας μονόστολος ματρὺς Id. Alc. 406; cf. μονόζωνος.
 μονόστομος, *ον*, with one mouth, Oribas. p. 25 Mai. II. onè-edged, Schol. Il. 23. 851, Hesych., Suid.
 μονοστόρθυξ, *ὁ, ἡ*, carved out of a single block, Anth. P. 6. 22; cf. μονόξυλος.
 μονοστροφικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, =sq., Schol. Ar. Ach. 836, Eq. 624, etc.
 μονόστροφος, *ον*, consisting of a single strophè;—Adv. -φως, cited from Schol. Eur. II. ἀμαρτα μ. a car with one wheel, a wheelbarrow, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6 (Schneid. μονότροχος).
 μονοσυλλαβέω, to be a monosyllable, Apoll. de Pron. p. 294, etc.
 μονοσυλλαβία, *ἡ*, a being monosyllabic, Theognost. Can. 134. 12.
 μονοσύλλαβος, *ον*, of one syllable, of words, Dion. H. de Comp. 17:—Adv. -βως, Schol. Ar. Pl. 143, al. II. dealing in monosyllables, of grammarians, Anth. P. append. 35; πᾶς δεσπότης δούλω μ. Dem. Phal. 7.
 μονοσχημάτιστος, *ον*, of but one form, Apoll. de Adv. 541. 3: so μονόσχημος, *ον*, Phoebammon.
 μονοσχιδής, *ές*, with one cleft, Oribas. p. 25 Mai.
 μονότεκνος, *ον*, with but one child, Enr. H. F. 1021, Eccl.
 μονότης, *ητος, ἡ*, oneness, unity, Epiphan. II. celibacy, Id.
 μονοτοκείω, to bear but one at a time, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 36.
 μονοτοκία, *ἡ*, a bearing but one at a time, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 18.
 μονοτόκος, *ον*, bearing but one at a time, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 3, G. A. 4. 4, 19, al.:—Ion. μουν-, Call. Apoll. 54.
 μονοτονέω, to be obstinate, Eust. 1393. 4.
 μονοτονία, *ἡ*, sameness of tone, monotony, Quintil. 11. 3.
 μονότονος, *ον*, (τόνος II. 2) of one tone in music, uniform, monotonous: Adv. -νωσ, Longin. 34. 2. II. metaph. obstinate, Gloss.; hence μονοτονέω, to be obstinate, Eust. 1393. 4.
 μονοτράπεζος, *ον*, at a solitary or separate table, ξένια Eur. I. T. 949.
 μονότροπος, *ον*, living alone, solitary, Eur. Andr. 281; ἀφιλοι καὶ ἀμικτοι καὶ μ. Plut. 2. 479 C; μ. βίος Id. Pelop. 3:—μονότροποι monks, C. I. 8727. II. of one kind, ἀπλατὶ καὶ μ. ἡδοναί Id. 2. 662 A; μ. λέξις, opp. to ποικίλη, Dion. H. de Rhet. 1. 8. Adv. -πως, Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 4.
 μονοτροφέω, to eat but one kind of food, Strab. 154.
 μονοτροφίος, *ἡ*, a rearing singly, opp. to κοινή ἐπιμέλεια, Plat. Polit. 261 D.
 μονότροχος, *ὁ*, a one-wheeled car, Gloss.; v. μονόστροφος II.
 μον-οὔτος, *ον*, one-eared, with one handle, Anth. P. 5. 135.
 μονουχία, *ἡ*, a solitary life, Phot.
 μονοφάγέω, = μονοσιτέω, Antiph. Incert. 100 (v. Com. Fr. 5. p. 80).
 μονοφάγία, *ἡ*, an eating alone, Joseph. Macc. 2. II. on eating but once a day, Eccl.
 μονοφάγος, *ον*, (φάγειν) = μονόσιτος, Ameips. Incert. 2:—Ar. Vesp. 923 has an irreg. Sup. μονοφαγίστατος.
 μονοφάνης, *ές*, visible alone, Panl. Sil. Ecphr. 423:—so μονόφαντος, *ον*, Hesych.
 μον-όφθαλμος, Ion. μουν-, *ον*, one-eyed, Hdt. 3. 116., 4. 27, Strab. 78.
 μονόφθογγος, *ον*, with one sound, opp. to δίφθογγος, Gramm.
 μονόφορβος, *ον*, grazing alone, Hesych.
 μονόφρουρος, *ον*, watching alone, sole guardian, Aesch. Ag. 257.
 μονόφρων, *ον*, (φρήν) single in one's opinion, Aesch. Ag. 757.
 μονοφυής, Ion. μουν-, *ές*, of single nature, single, δδόντες Hdt. 9. 83; so of bodily organs, τὰ μὲν μ. καθάπερ καρδία καὶ πλευνμών, τὰ δὲ διφυῆ καθάπερ νεφραί Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 1; ἦτρον H. A. 1., 13, 1; of trees, with a single stem, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 9.
 μονόφυλλος, *ον*, one-leaved, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 2.
 μονόφυλος, *ον*, of one tribe, race, or kind, Opp. C. 1. 399.
 μονοφῦσιται, *οί*, monophysites, heretics who believed but one nature in CHRIST, Eccl.: cf. μονοθελήται.
 μονόφωνος, *ον*, with but one voice or tone, Hipp. 253. 39, 41.
 μονοχάλινος, *ον*, with but one bridle, Schol. Pind. O. 5. 15.
 μονόχειρ, *ὁ, ἡ*, with but one hand, Nicom. Introd. Ar. 1. 15.
 μονόχηλος, Dor. -χᾶλος, *ον*, satid-hoofed, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 225.
 μονοχίτων [ι], *ωνος, ὁ, ἡ*, wearing only the tunic. Polyb. 14. 11, 2, Ath. 589 F, Luc. Cronos. 11: cf. μονόπεπλος.
 μονοχιτωνέω, to wear the tunic only, Eccl.: μονοχιτωνία, *ἡ*, Ephr. Syr.
 μονόχορδος, *ον*, (χορδή) with or of but one string:—μονόχορδον, τό, a monochord, Poll. 4. 60; called by the Pythagoreans κανών (μουσικός) a tuning string by which they measured the scale physically and arithmetically: this process was called μονοχορδίσειν, Aristid. Quintil. de Mus. p. 116, Nicom. p. 8; v. Chappell Hist. of Mus. pp. 73 sq.
 μονόχρονος, *ον*, opp. to δίχρονος, consisting of one time in prosody, A. B. 1171; so in Verb μονοχρονέω, Choerob. p. 20. 16. II. temporary, for the moment only, Aristipp. ap. Ath. 544 A.
 μονόχρους, *ον*, contr. -χρους, *ον*, also -χρως, *ων*, of one colour, often in Arist., who in the sing. has neut. μονόχρουν H. A. 5. 34, 1, -χρων G. A. 3. 1, 3., 5. 6, 9; in pl., he always uses μονόχρσα, -ών H. A. 1. 5. 5., 3. 12, 1, G. A. 5. 6, 1, al.: there is a v. l. -χρωμος, 3. 3, 11, al.;

and in Xenocr. Aquat. 28, μονόχρους, si vera l.; also μονοχρώματος, *ον*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 90 D; of paintings, Plin. 35. 3. Cf. Lob. Paral. 468.

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 μόν-ωπος, *ον*, = μωνώψ, Call. Fr. 76.
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Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 17, cf. 4. III. in Gramm. an affix, distinguished from μέρος (a part of a word), E. M. 141. 47., 809. 9. IV. in Arithm. the divisor of a number: also a fraction.

μόριος, α, ον, = μόριμος, μόριμος, Anth. P. 7. 477.—For Ζεὺς Μόριος, v. sub μορία.

μορμίλλων, v. μερμίλλων.

μορμολυκίον, τό, like μορμώ, a bugbear, hobgoblin, Ar. Thesm. 417, Fr. 97, 187, Plat. Phaedo 77 E; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: in MSS., sometimes, μορμολύκιον:—μορμολύκη, ἡ, Strab. 19; μορμολυκία, ἡ, Arr. Epict. 2. 1, 15.

μορμολύττωμαι, Dep. used only in pres. and impf., except that aor. 1 μορμολυζόμενος occurs in Galen.: (μορμώ). To frighten, scare, Ar. Av. 1245, Plat. Crito 46 C; μ. τινα ἀπό τινος Xen. Symp. 4, 27. II. to fear, be afraid of, τι Plat. Ax. 364 B.—The Act. form μορμολύττω is not found; for Meineke has corrected Crates Ἡρ. 1, v. Com. Fr. 4. 658; but Phot. has μορμολύζω.

μορμω-ωπός, όν, hideous to behold, Ar. Ran. 925:—Hesych. cites μόρμωρος, ό, = φόβος.

μορμυρίζω, = μορμύρω, Hesych., Suid., Phot.

μορμύρος [ύ], ό, a sea-fish, mormyrus, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 7, Anth. P. 6. 304; μορμύλος is f. l. in the old Edd. of Ath. 313 E, Opp. H. 1. 100.

μορμύρω [ύ], of water, to roar and boil, ποταμόν ἀφρῶ μορμύροντα ἰδών Il. 5. 599, cf. 21. 325; ῥόος Ὀκεανοῖο ἀφρῶ μορμύρων 18. 403; so in late Ep., and Ael. N. A. 14. 26, fin.:—Med., = Act., Dion. P. 82. (Cf. Skt. marmaras, Lat. murmur, O. H. G. murmulon = murmelu.)

μορμύσσομαι, = μορμολύττωμαι 1, Call. Dian. 70, Del. 297:—so μορμύνω, Hesych.

Μορμώ, ός contr. οὖς, also Μορμών, όνος, ἡ, a hideous she-monster, used by nurses to frighten children with, like the mánia of the Romans, Luc. Philops. 2, v. Ruhnk. Tim.: generally, a bugbear, ἀπένεγκ' ἔμοῦ τὴν μορμόνα Ar. Ach. 5S2; οὐδὲν δέομεθ' .. τῆς αἴης μορμόνος Pax 474 (both times of Lamachus' helmet and crest); φοβεῖσθαι τοὺς πελταστάς, ὥσπερ μορμόνας (vulg. -ώνας) παιδάρια Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 17. II. as an exclamation to frighten children with, βοή! μορμώ, δάκνει ἵππος Theocr. 15. 40; μορμώ τοῦ θράσους a fig for his courage! Ar. Eq. 693. (Hesych. gives μόρμοι φόβοι κενοί, and μορμή καταπληκτική: hence μορμύνω, μορμύσσομαι, μόρμωρος, μορμωτός, μορμολύζω, μορμολύττωμαι, μορμολύκη, -λυκεῖον.)

μορμωτός, ἡ, όν, (as if from μορμώ) frightful, Lyc. 342.

μορβείς, εσσα, εν, in Il. 14. 183, Od. 18. 298, epith. of earrings, ἔρματα .. τρίγλινα, μορβέντα, wrought with much pains, skilfully wrought, as expl. by Hesych., and Eust. 976. 40 (so that the Root would be ΜΕΡ, μέριμνα); acc. to Apoll. Lex., δθάνατα, μόρου μη μετέχοντα. II. from μόρος, like μόριος, destined, fated, Lat. fatalis, esp. deadly, as it is explained in Nic. Al. 130, 136, 582, Q. Sm. 1. 152.

μόρον, τό, the black mulberry, Epich. 161 b Ahr.; πεπαίτερος μόρων Aesch. Fr. 259; white, black, and red, Ib. 114, cf. Soph. Fr. 462 b, Ath. 51 B sq. (Pott compares Germ. Maul-beere, our mul-berry.)

μόροξος, ό, = μόροχθος, Galen.

μορο-πονέω, = κακοπαθέω, Hesych.

μόρος, ό, (μείρομαι) = μοῖρα II, man's appointed doom, fate, destiny, but only in Poets and Ion. Prose; c. inf., μόρος [ἔστιν] ὀλέσθαι 'tis one's doom to die, Il. 19. 421; ὑπὲρ μόρον (vulg. ὑπέρμορον) beyond destiny, said of those who by their own fault add to their destined share of misery, Il. 20. 30., 21. 517, Od. 1. 34, 35, etc.: the analogy of ὑπὲρ Διὸς αἴσαν (Il. 17. 321), ὑπὲρ θεόν (Ib. 327), ὑπὲρ μοῖραν (20. 334) shews that the word is best written divisim; though the form ὑπέρμορα, Il. 2. 155, indicates an adverbial form, and ὑπερμόρος is found in Eust.; cf. La Roche Text-Krit. 370. II. doom, death, Lat. fatum, Il. 18. 465, etc., Pind. P. 3. 105, and Trag., cf. Pors. Hec. 1252; νῦν δ' .. ἤλθε ποθεν σωτήρ, ἡ μόρον εἶπω; Aesch. Cho. 1073; also in Hdt., who always uses it of a violent death, μόρω τοιοῦτῳ ἐχρήσατο came to his end thus, 1. 117; in Hom. κακὸς μόρος, θάνατός τε μόρος τε are often joined, Il. 21. 133, Od. 9. 61, etc.; μόρω ἀνοσίῳ, αἰσχίστῳ Hdt. 3. 65., 9. 17, etc.; also in pl., Aesch. Theb. 420, Soph. Ant. 1313, 1329. 2. later, = νεκρός, a corpse, Anth. P. 7. 404; like Lat. mors in Propert. 2. 10, 22, Cic. Mil. 32. III. Μόρος as a mythical person, the son of Night, Hes. Th. 211, but never personified in Trag., so that Aesch. could say τόνδε Μοῖρ' ἐπορσύνεν μόρον, Cho. 911.

μόροχθος, ό, a sort of pipe-clay, Diosc. 5. 152; also μόροφος.

μορρία or μόρρια, ἡ, Paus. 8. 18, 5, and μορρίνη, ἡ, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri 6 (who supplies the Subst. λιθία with it), Lat. murrha Mart. 10. 80:—a costly material from which were made vases, cups, etc., (vasa murrha or murrhina, Propert. 4. 5, 26, Plin., Juven., etc.), first brought to Rome from Asia by Pompey the Great (B. C. 61), Plin. 37. 7 sq. What the murrha was seems to have been unknown to the ancients themselves; the opinions of modern scholars fall into two classes; 1. that it was a natural substance, such as agate or jade; and this well agrees with Pliny's description (37. 8), and the maculosae pocula murrhae of Mart. l. c.; King (Antique Gems pp. 83 sqq.) decides for agate; 2. that it was Chinese porcelain, china; first started by J. C. Scaliger and Salmas., and supported at length by Roloff in Wolf's Museum 2. 3. pp. 507 sq.:—the line of Propert. (l. c.) murrhaeque in Parthis pocula cocta focis, is in favour of this opinion;—but this is the only evidence to the point, unless Gell's statement be well founded, that porcelain was called Mirrha di Smyrna to the middle of the 16th Cent., cf. Becker Gallus 1. P. 144.—Prob. it was originally ogate or some natural material, which was afterwards imitated in porcelain or glass, as described by Propert. l. c.; that these were sham murrhina made in glass appears from Arr. l. c., Plin. 36. 67.

μόρσιμος, ον, (μόρος) poet. Adj., used also by Hdt., appointed by fate, destined, Lat. fatalis, ἡ δὲ κ' ἔπειτα γῆμαιθ', ὅς κε πλείστα πόροι καὶ μόρσιμος ἔλθοι Od. 16. 392., 21. 162; οὐτ' ἀρ' Ὀδυσῆι .. μόρσιμον ἦεν .. Διὸς υἱὸν ἀποκτάμεν Il. 5. 674; μ. ἔστι θεῶ .. δαμῆναι 19. 417, cf. Hdt. 3. 154; φ̄ θανεῖν οὐ μ. Aesch. Fr. 933; σοὶ μὲν γαμῆσθαι μ. γομεῖν δ' ἐμοί Id. Fr. 11; τὸ μόρσιμον destiny, doom, Pind. P. 12. 53, Aesch. Theb. 263, 281, Soph. Ant. 236;—so, τὰ μόρσιμα Solon 5. 55. II. fore-doomed to die, οὔτοι μόρσιμός εἰμι Il. 22. 13; μόρσιμον ἦμαρ the day of doom, 15. 613, Od. 10. 175; so, μ. αἰών one's appointed time, Pind. O. 2. 18, Aesch. Supp. 47. Cf. μοιρίδιος.

μορτή, ἡ, (μείρομαι) a part, portion, esp. the portion of a colonus partiarus or métayer in the proceeds of an estate, which he farmed for a fixed part of the produce, commonly a sixth, Poll. 7. 151, Eust. 1854. 31:—hence ἐπίμορτος γῆ land farmed by métayers, Solon. ap. Poll. l. c.; and ἐπίμορτος γεωργός, a colonus partiarus, métayer, Hesych.; also, in late Greek, γεωργός μορτίτης. V. Ducang.

μορτο-βάτης, ἡ, trodden by the dead, μ. ναῦς, of Charon's boat, Hesych.

μορτός, ον, mortal, like the kindred βροτός, Call. Fr. 271; cf. Lat. mortuus and (in Liv. Andron. ap. Gell. 3. 16, 11) mortia. (From ✓ΜΕΡ come also βρο-τός (i. e. μορ-τός), ἄ-μβρο-τος, ἄ-μβρό-σιος; cf. Skt. mar, mri-yê (moriar), mri-tas, mri-tyas (mortuus, mortalis), a-nri-tas (immortalis), mar-as, mri-tas (mors); Lat. mor-ior, mor-bus, etc.; Goth. maur-thr (murther), etc.:—akin also to μαρ-αἰνω, μαρ-ασμός, Lat. mar-ceo, mar-cidus, cf. Skt. mla, mlâ-yê (marceo);—so that it cannot be connected with μείρομαι, μόρος.)

μορύσσω, Ep. Verb., = μολύνω, to soil, stain, defile, sully, παῦρα μορύσαις (aor. opt.) Nic. Al. 144:—elsewhere only in part. pf. pass. μεμορυνμένα [εἴματα] καπνῶ Od. 14. 435; Ὀδυσῆα μεμ. αἵματα Q. Sm. 5. 450; μέλαν κνένοιο .. μεμ. ἄνθος black mixed with blue, Opp. C. 3. 39; μ. ἀφρῶ, ὄξει Nic. Al. 318, 330.

Μόρυχος, ό, epith. of Dionysus in Sicily, from μορύσσω, because at the vintage they smeared his face with wine lees.

μορφάζω, to use gesticulations, Xen. Symp. 6, 4: to make faces or grimaces, Ael. N. A. 1. 29.

μόρφασμα, τό, that which is formed, Eust. Opusc. 73. 37.

μορφασμός, ό, gesticulation: a ridiculous dance, Ath. 626 F, Poll. 4. 103.

μορφάω, to shape, fashion, mould, Anth. P. 6. 354.

Μορφεύς, έως, ἡ, Morpheus, son of Sleep, god of dreams, so called because of the forms he calls up before the sleeper, first in Ovid, Metam. 11. 635.

μορφή, ἡ, form, shape, Lat. forma, σοὶ δ' ἐπὶ μὲν μορφή ἐπέων thou hast power to give shape to words, i. e. to give a colour of truth to lies (so Eust.), Od. 11. 367; so prob., ἄλλος μὲν .. εἶδος ἀκιδνότερος πέλει ἀνὴρ, ἀλλὰ θεὸς μορφήν ἐπεσι στέφει one man is mean in outward form, but God adds a crown of shapeliness to his words, i. e. compensates for his mean appearance by eloquence, 8. 169: (Hom. has the word only in these two places, Hes. not at all; nor do they use it in any deriv. or compd.):—very common in all later writers, form, shape, figure, μορφὰν βραχύς Pind. l. 4 (3). 89; μορφῆς μέτρα shape and size, Eur. Alc. 1063; periphr., μορφῆς φύσις Aesch. Supp. 496; μ. σχῆμα, τύπωμα Eur. Ion 992, Phoen. 162; καὶ Γαῖα, πολλῶν ὀνομάτων μορφή μία Aesch. Pr. 210; ὄνειράτων ἀλίγκιοι μορφαῖσιν Ib. 449; νυκτέρων φαντασμάτων ἔχουσι μορφάς Id. Fr. 298; προὔπεμψεν ἀντὶ φιλότατης μ. σποδόν Soph. El. 1159. 2. often, like Lat. forma, species, a fine or beautiful form, Pind. O. 6. 128., 9. 99, etc. 3. generally, form, fashion, appearance, Soph. Tr. 699, El. 199:—the outward form or semblance as opp. to the εἶδος or true form, Plat. Rep. 380 D; μ. θεῶν Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 13; ἡρώων εἶδεα καὶ μορφάς Ap. Rh. 4. 1193. 4. a form, kind, sort, Eur. Ion 382, 1067, Plat. Rep. 397 C, etc. II. gesture, Dion. H. Epit. 10. 15. (Formerly considered as = forma, by metath.; but v. Pott 2. 119.)

μορφῆεις, εσσα, εν, formed, λίθου of stone, Anth. P. append. 111; esp. well-formed, shapely, goodly, Lat. formosus, Pind. I. 7 (6). 30, Melanippid. 1.

μόρφνος, ό, epith. of an eagle, Il. 24. 316, Hes. Sc. 134;—prob. expressing colour, dusky, dark, (from δρφνη with μ prefixed), Lat. furvus; cf. περκνός: but Arist. took it to be a Subst., v. νητροκτόνος.—In Hes. wrongly written μορφνός, cf. Arcad. 62. 9 (where however μέλας must be read for μέγας), cf. also Lob. Paral. 341; 344.

μορφο-ειδής, ές, in form or shape, Plut. 2. 335 D, 735 A.

μορφο-ποιέω, = μορφάω, Just. M. Apol. 1. 9.

μορφοσκοπία, ἡ, observance of the form, Joseph. Hypomn. 327.

μορφο-σκόπος, ον, observing forms or figures, Artemid. 2. 69.

μορφο-φάνης, ές, appearing in form, Anth. P. 1. 88.

μορφάω, to form, give shape or form to, Arat. 374, Anth. P. 1. 50, Clem. Al. 760: to sketch, figure, Anth. P. 1. 33:—Pass. to be put into shape, have shape or form, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 7, Plut. 2. 1013 C, etc. II. c. dupl. acc., σποδιῆν .. ἀνδρα μ. to form it into a man, Or. Sib. 4. 177.

μορφύνω, to adorn, Hesych.

Μορφώ, ός, contr. οὖς, ἡ, name of Aphrodité at Lacedaemon, perhaps the Shapely, Paus. 3. 15, 8. II. = μορφή, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 714.

μόρφωμα, τό, form, shape, figure, sing., Epicur. ap. Sext. Emp. P. 2. 25, M. 7. 267; ἀπαξ ἐκάστῳ καθανὼν μ. Aesch. Ag. 873; ὄνειρων ἐμφερεῖς μορφώμασιν Ib. 1218; βροτείοις ἐμφερεῖς μ. Id. Eum. 412; pl. for sing., κύκνου μορφώματ' ὄρνιθος λαβῶν Eur. Hel. 19.

μόρφωσις, ἡ, a shaping, bringing into shape, τῶν δένδρων Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 4. II. form, semblance, Ep. Rom. 2. 20., 2 Tim. 3. 5.

μορφωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for shaping*, Eust. Opusc. 217. 43.
 μορφώτρια, ἡ, fem. as if from μορφωτήρ, *συνών μ. chonging men into swine*, Eur. Tro. 437.
 μόσσυν, ὄν, ὁ, *a wooden house or tower*, ὁ βασιλεὺς [τῶν Μοσσυνόικων], ὁ ἐν τῷ μόσσυνι Xen. An. 5. 4, 26; *σὺν τοῖς μοσσύνοις* (as if from μόσσυνος, unless with Schneid we read τῶν μοσσύνων), Ib.; [οἱ Μοσσύνοικοι] οἰκοῦσιν ἐπὶ ξυλίνοις . . πύργοις . . , μόσσυνας αὐτὰ καλοῦντες Dion. H. 1. 26, cf. Strab. 549. These Μοσσύνοικοι are first mentioned as an Asiatic race near the Black Sea, neighbours of the Colchi and Tibarēni, by Hdt. 3. 94., 7. 78. Natural bronze was said to be produced in their country; Arist. Mirab. 62. [ὑ, Ap. Rh. 2. 1016, 1018, whence also it appears that μόσσυν, not μόσυν, is the true form.]
 μόσυλον, τό, a kind of *cinnamon*, diff. from μοσυλίτις, ἡ, which is a kind of *cassia*, Diosc. 1. 13.
 Μόσυχλος, ὁ, *Mosychlos*, a volcano in Lemnos, Nic. Th. 472: Adj. Μοσυχλαῖος, ἁ, ὄν, Butt. in Wolf's Mus. 1. 2. pp. 295 sq.
 μοσχάριον, τό, Dim. of μόσχος II, *a little calf*, LXX (2 Regg. 17. 29).
 μοσχάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *a heifer*, Gloss.
 μοσχία, ἡ, *the planting of a sucker or layer*, Schol. Theocr. 1. 48, Philo Byz. de vii Mir. 1.
 μόσχειος, ὄν, *of a calf*, κρέα μόσχεια *veal*, Xen. An. 4. 5, 31; μόσχεια alone, Anth. P. 9. 377; μ. αἶμα Ib. 6. 263; μ. κυνοῦχος *a calfskin leash*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 9; μόσχειον (sc. δέρμα), τό, *a calf-skin*, Id. Eq. 12, 7.
 μόσχευμα, τό, *a sucker taken off and planted, an offset*, Lat. stola, Theophr. C. P. 3. 11, 5, LXX (Sap. 4. 3), Philo.
 μοσχευμάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *disposed to throw out suckers*, Gloss.
 μόσχευσις, ἡ, *propagation of plants by suckers*, Geop. 11. 3.
 μοσχεύω, *to plant a sucker*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 2, 1., 3. 5, 1, etc.; τὸ μεμοσχευμένον 3. 5, 3:—metaph., μ. τοὺς τοιαύτους ἐν τοῖς δικαστηρίοις Dem. 785. 4, cf. Dion. H. 7. 46, Philostr. 269.
 μοσχῆ (sc. δορά), ἡ, *a calfskin*, Anaxandr. Incert. 14.
 μοσχῆδόν, Adv. (μόσχος II) *like a calf*, Nic. Al. 357.
 μοσχίας, οὐ, ὁ, *like a calf*; used of any young animal, *a leveret*, etc., Poll 5. 74: *a three-year old ram*, Eust. 1627. 15.
 μοσχίδιον [ῖ], τό, Dim. of μόσχος (A), *a young shoot, sucker or layer, σικίδων* from fig-trees, Ar. Ach. 996.
 μοσχίον, τό, Dim. of μόσχος (B), *a young calf*, Ephipp. Ὅμοι. 1, Theocr. 4. 4 and 44.
 μόσχιος, ἁ, ὄν, (μόσχος II) *like μόσχειος, of a calf*, θρίξ Eur. El. 811.
 μοσχίτης, οὐ, ὁ, *a fish*, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 307.
 μοσχοθύτης [ῦ], οὐ, ὁ, *a slaughterer of calves*, Gloss.
 μοσχοποιέω, *to make a calf*, Act. Apost. 7. 41.
 μοσχοποιία, ἡ, *the making of a calf*, Eccl.
 μόσχος (A), ὁ, *a young shoot or twig*, δίδη μόσχοισι λύγοισι (v. λύγος) Il. 11. 105, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 8, C. P. 5. 9, 1. (It is obvious to connect μόσχος with ὄσχος, ἔσος, but Curt. doubts this, p. 542.)
 μόσχος (B), ὁ, ἡ, *a calf*, often in Eur.: *a young bull*, which form the god Apis was believed to assume, Hdt. 2. 41., 3. 28: and as fem. *a heifer, young cow*, μόσχους ἀμέλγειν Eur. Cycl. 389, cf. Bacch. 736; *a calf* was the prize of Lyric Poets at Athens, ἄδειν ἐπὶ μόσχω Ar. Ach. 13, cf. Bentl. Phal. p. 302. 2. metaph. *a boy*, Eur. I. A. 1623; or as fem., *a girl, maid*, Lat. *juvenca*, Id. Hec. 526, Andr. 711, etc.; cf. ἔρνος, ὄσος. 3. any young animal, Id. I. T. 163, Bacch. 1184; even of birds, μ. χελιδόνος Achae. ap. Eust. 753. 55. (This μόσχ-os has been compared with Skt. *uksh-an* (bos), Lat. *vacc-a*: but this is dub., v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 543.)
 μόσχος (C), ὁ, *the animal perfume musk*, Aëtius.
 μοσχοσφραγιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who picks out and seals calves for sacrifice*, Chaerem. ap. Porph. de Abst. 4. 7, cf. Hdt. 2. 38.
 μοσχοσφραγιστικά βιβλία, τά, *books describing the duties of the μοσχοσφραγιστής*, Clem. Al. 758.
 μοσχοτομία, ἡ, (μόσχος I) *an asier-bed*, C. I. 1732. 28.
 μοσχοτόμος, ὄν, *cutting up or slaughtering calves*, Gloss.
 μοσχοτρόφος, ὄν, *feeding calves*, Hesych. s. v. τιθνήσος.
 μοσχοφάγος, ὄν, *eating calves or veal*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 357.
 μοτός, ὁ, *shredded linen, lint* for dressing wounds, Hipp. V. C. 907, etc.: Ep. gen. pl. μοτάων (as if from μοτή) Q. Sm. 4. 212: also μοτόν, τό, Hesych.: Dim. μοτάριον, τό, Eust. Opusc. 163. 83: cf. ἔμμοτος.
 μοτοφύλαξ, ἁκος, ὁ, *a bandage for keeping the lint in its place*, Oribas. 7 Mai:—also, μοτοφυλάκιον φάρμακον Paul. Aeg. 6. 62.
 μοτώ, *to dress a wound with lint*, Hipp. V. C. 904, Hesych.
 μοτώ, ἡ, *a kind of cassia*, Ar. Peripl. M. Rubri 12.
 μότωμα, τό, *a lint dressing for a wound*, Hipp. 1194 F.
 μότωσις, ἡ, *a dressing with lint*, Hipp. Art. 806, Aquila V. T.
 μουία, ἡ, Lacon. for μυία, *a fly*, Hesych.
 μαύκηρος, μουκηρόβατος, v. μύκηρος.
 μουκίζω, prob. Lacon. for μύζω (A), Hesych. explains it μέμφεσθαι τοῖς χείλεσι.
 μουνάδόν, Adv. (μουνός) = μόνον, Opp. C. 4. 40.
 μουνάξ, Adv. (μουνός) *singly*, ὀρχήσασθαι Od. 8. 371; μ. κτεινομένων in single combat, II. 417.
 μοναρχέω, -ία, etc., v. sub μοναρχέω, -ία, etc.
 μονικίπιον, τό, the Rom. *municipium*, C. I. (add.) 5491 b.
 μονογενής, -γονος, μονόλιθος, -μήτωρ, -τόκος, μουνώ, etc., v. sub μονο-.
 μονο-έτις, ἡ, *one year old*, Epigr. Gr. 431: poet. word.
 Μουνύχια, ἡ, *Munychia*, a harbour at Athens between Phalerum and Peiræus, Hdt. 8. 76, Thuc. 2. 13: also the peninsula between this harbour and Peiræus, Strab. 395:—also Μουνύχιον, τό, Schol. Call. Dian. 259; Μουνύχιος λιμὴν, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 762:—Μουνύχιος, ὁ, an in-

habitant of the place, Steph. Byz. II. epith. of Artemis, who was worshipped there, Call. Dian. 259, cf. Dem. 262. 18.
 Μουνυχίαζε, Adv. to *Munychia*, Lys. 132. 25.
 Μουνυχιάθεν, Adv. from *Munychia*, Steph. Byz.
 Μουνυχιάσι, Adv. at *Munychia*, Thuc. 8. 92, Lys. 132. 4: properly, a form of the dat. pl., like Ὀλυμπιάσι.
 Μουνυχιών, ἄνθος, ὁ, *Munychion*, the tenth Attic month, in which was held the festival of Munychian Artemis, = the latter part of April and beginning of May, Ar. Av. 1047; next after Elaphbolion, Aeschin. 40. 20. V. Clinton F. H. 2. append. xix.
 μουνώψ, Ion. for μονώψ, Aesch. Pr. 804.
 μουρρίνη, ἡ, v. sub μουρρία.
 Μούσα, ἡ, Aeol. Μοῖσα Pind., Theocr., etc.; Dor. Μῶσα Alcman 1, etc.; Lacon. Μῶά (for Μῶσα) Ar. Lys. 1297; v. An. Ox. 1. 277: (v. sub *μάω):—*the Muse*, goddess of song, music, poetry, dancing, the drama, and all fine arts; Hom. often has the pl. Μοῦσαι, but the number nine only in Od. 24. 60 (prob. an interpolation). Their several names, Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomené, Terpsichoré, Erato, Polymnia or Polyhymnia, Urania, and Calliopé—ἡ δὲ προφερεστάτη ἐστὶν ἀπάσῃων—, first in Hes. Th. 77. Still later, each had assigned to her a separate province of Music, Poetry, etc. Hom. makes them daughters of Zeus, Οὐλυμπιάδες Μοῦσαι, Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο θυγατέρες Il. 2. 491, cf. Od. 1. 10; so Hes. Th. 25, 36, 104, etc., and names Mnemosyné as their mother, Ib. 915: whereas Mimnermus considers the ancient Muses as sprung from Uranos, Paus. 9. 29, 2. Paus. also says that they were orig. three, Μελέτη, Μνήμη, Ἀοιδή; but Cic. N. D. 3. 21 says that the first Muses were four, Thelxioné, Aoidé, Arché, Meleté, daughters of the second Zeus, that the nine daughters of the third Zeus and Mnemosyné were the second Muses, and the Pierides, daughters of Pierus and Antiope, the third Muses: v. Πιερία. For the views of modern writers on this subject, v. Buttman Mythol. 1. 273 sq., cf. Seebode and Friedem. Misc. Crit. 2. pp. 437 sq. The worship of these Nymphs belonged orig. to the Pierian Thracians, who introduced it into Southern Greece, Müller Hist. Gr. Literat. 3. § 9. On their treatment as subjects of art, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 393. II. μούσα, as appellat., *music, song*, μ. στυγερά Aesch. Eum. 308; εὔφημος Id. Supp. 695; *καναχάν . . θείας ἀντίλυρον μούσας* Soph. Tr. 643; *μοῖσαν φέρειν* to sing, Pind. N. 3. 49; τίς ἦδε μούσα; what strain is this? Eur. Ion 757; ἄλυρος μ. Id. Phoen. 1028; also in Prose, ἄδειν ἀδόκιμον μ. Plat. Legg. 829 D. 2. *eloquence, argument*, Eur. Alc. 962, cf. Valck. Phoen. 50:—in pl. *arts, accomplishments*, Ar. Nub. 972, Plat. Rep. 548 B, etc. III. generally, *fitness, propriety*, Plat. Legg. 775 B, cf. Stallb. Rep. 411 D.
 Μουσ-αγέτης, οὐ, ὁ, Dor. for Μουσηγέτης, *leader of the Muses*, Lat. *Musagetes*, of Apollo, Pind. Fr. 82, Plat. Legg. 653 C, Diod., etc.; also Μουσαγέτα, C. I. 2342:—Hercules also is called Μουσαγέτης, C. I. 5987.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 430. [ᾶ properly, as in Pind.: but ᾶ in Orph. H. 34. 6.]
 μουσάριον, τό, *an ointment for the eyes*, Alex. Trall. 2. 129.
 Μουσεῖον, τό, *a temple of the Muses, seat or haunt of the Muses*, Aeschin. 2. 21; *of the Nymphs*, Plat. Phaedr. 278 B:—hence, 2. generally, *a school of art, poetry, etc.*, Aeschin. 2. 22, Plut. 2. 736 C; and so Athens was called τὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος μ., Ath. 187 D:—metaph., *μουσεῖα θρηνημασι ξυνωδά* choirs chiming in with dirges, Eur. Hcl. 174; ἀηδόνων μ. *a choir of nightingales*, Id. Fr. 89; parodied χελιδόνων μουσεῖα, Ar. Ran. 93; *μουσεῖα λόγων* schools for teaching newfangled words, such as διπλασιολογία, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 267 C; and so perh. τὸ τῆς φύσεως μ., a phrase of Alcidas censored by Arist. Rhet. 3. 3. 3. Μουσεῖα (sc. ἱερά), τά, *a festival of the Muses*, Paus. 9. 31, 3; so in sing., Ath. 629 A. 4. *a Museum, i. e. a philosophical school and library*, such as that of Plato at Athens, Diog. L. 4. 1, etc.; that at Alexandria, Strab. 793, etc.; cf. Grote Plato 1. 146 sq., and v. βιβλιοθήκη. II. *the Museum*, a hill in Athens, S.W. of the Acropolis, said to be the place where Musaeus sang and was buried, Paus. 1. 25, 8, cf. Dict. of Geogr. p. 283. III. as the title of a book, ap. Stob. 120. 3. IV. μουσεῖον = Lat. *opus musivum, mosaic*: v. Ducang.: hence μουσιῶ, μουσιώσις, μουσιώμα.
 Μούσειος, ὄν, Aeol. Μοισαῖος, ἁ, ὄν, (Μοῦσα) *of or belonging to the Muses*, ἔδρα Eur. Bacch. 408; ἄρμα Μοισαῖον the car of Paesy, Pind. I. 8 (7). 133; λίθος M. a monument of song, Id. N. 8. 80. II. *musical*, κέλαδος Anth. P. 9. 372.—The common form was μουσικός.
 μουσ-ηγετέω, *to lead the Muses*, Theod. Prodr. "
 μουσιάτωρ, ὄν, ὁ, *a worker in mosaic*, C. I. 8736.
 μουσιζω, *to sing or play*, Dor. μουσιδω, Theocr. 8. 38., II. 81; Lacon. μουσιδδω, Hesych.:—Med. in act. sense, ἄχαριν κέλαδον μουσιζόμενος Eur. Cycl. 489.
 μουσικεύομαι, Dep., = foreg., Sext. Emp. M. 6. 29.
 μουσική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, *any art over which the Muses presided*, esp. *music*, or rather *lyric poetry sung to music*, Hdt. 6. 129, Pind. O. 1. 22, cf. Thuc. 3. 104, Plat. Symp. 196 E, 205 C; τίς ἡ τέχνη, ἧς τὸ καθαρίζειν καὶ τὸ ἄδειν καὶ τὸ ἐμβαίνειν ὀρθῶς; Answ. μουσικὴν μοι δοκεῖς λέγειν, Id. Alc. 1. 108 D. II. generally, *art, letters, accomplishment*, Hdt. 3. 131, Plat., etc.; μουσικὴ καὶ πάση φιλοσοφία προσχρώμενος Plat. Tim. 88 C, cf. Phaedo 61 A, Stallb. Prot. 340 A: the three branches of Athenian education were μουσική, γράμματα, γυμναστική, Plat. Euthyd. 276 A, Rep. 403 C, Theag. 122 E, Xen. Lac. 2, 1, cf. Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 7 (where γραφική, *drawing*, is added), v. Becker Charikles 1. pp. 48 sq.; ἐν μουσικῇ καὶ γυμναστικῇ παιδεύειν to educate in mind and body, Plat. Crito 50 D.—The passage, Eur. Supp. 904-8 is prob. an interpolation, v. Dind.
 μουσικοπρεπῶς, Adv. *musician-like*, Theod. Stud.

μουσικός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. μουσικός, ἄ, ὄν Theages ap. Stob. p. 11. 42:—*cf* or for music, musical, ἀγῶνες μ. καὶ γυμνικοί Ar. Pl. 1163, cf. Thuc. 3. 104; χοροὶ τε καὶ ἀγῶνες Plat. Legg. 828 C; τὰ μουσικά music, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 38:—Adv. —κῶς, Plat. Alc. I. 108 D:—v. sub μουσική. II. of persons skilled in music, musical, opp. to ἄμουσος, Xen. I. c., etc.; ποιητικοὶ καὶ μ. ἄνδρες Plat. Legg. 802 B; κύκνος καὶ ἄλλα ζῶα μ. Id. Rep. 620 A; περὶ αὐλοῦς μουσικώτατοι Ath. 176 E:—a lyric poet, opp. to an Epic, Plat. Phaedr. 243 A. 2. generally, versed in all or any of the arts, a votary of the Muses, a man of letters and accomplishment, a scholar, opp. to ἀμαθής, Ar. Eq. 191; ἀνὴρ σοφὸς καὶ μ. Id. Vesp. 1244; ἀνδρὸς φιλοσόφου ἢ φιλοκάλου ἢ μ. Plat. Phaedr. 248 D; and often in Plat.; μουσικωτάτη πόλις most full of liberal arts, Isocr. 425 A:—c. inf., παρ' ὄχλῳ μουσικώτεροι λέγειν more accomplished in speaking before a mob, Eur. Hipp. 989, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 3.—The proper and derived senses often run one into the other, v. Plat. II. cc.—From the last sense, III. applied to things, elegant, delicate, βρώματα Dioxipp. Ἀντιπορν. I; ἥδιον οὐδὲν, οὐδὲ μουσικώτερον Philem. Ἐπίδ. I:—harmonious, fitting, suitable, Plat. Legg. 729 C:—Adv. —κῶς, harmoniously, suitably, οὐ πάνυ μ. λέγεσθαι Id. Prot. 333 A; μ. ἐρᾶν Id. Rep. 403 A; ὀρθῶς καὶ μ. Id. Legg. 816 C; εὐρύθμως καὶ μ. εἰπεῖν Isocr. 294 D: Sup. μουσικώτατα, Ar. Ran. 873. μουσικός, οὐ, ὄ, a musician, Dor. word in Hesych. μουσιδῶ, (Μουσεῖον III) to work in mosaic, Byz. μουσιδῶ, Dor. for μουσίζω. μουσιώμα, τό, μουσιώσις, εως, ἡ, (μουσιδῶ) work in mosaic, Byz. μούσμω, ονος, ὄ, a Sardinian animal, Strab. 225; prob. the moufle musimon, often supposed to be the original of the sheep, Schneid. Varro R. R. 2. 2, 12. μουσό-δομος, ον, built by song, of the walls of Thebes, Anth. P. 9. 250. μουσοδόνημα, τό, (δονέω) a poetic frenzy, Eupol. Προσπ. 4. μουσο-εργός, v. sub μουσουργός. μουσο-κόλαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, a courtier of the Muses, Dion. H. 7. 9. μουσό-ληπτος, ον, Muse-inspired, Plut. Marcell. 17., 2. 452 B. μουσομάνειω, to be Muse-mad, Luc. Nero 6, Ath. 183 E. μουσο-μάνης, ἐς, smitten by, or devoted to, the Muses, Soph. Fr. 747; τέττιξ Anth. P. 10. 16. μουσομάνια, ἡ, devotion to the Muses, Plut. 2. 706 B. μουσό-μαντις ὄρνις, bird of prophetic song, Aesch. ap. Ar. Av. 276. μουσο-μήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, the mother of Muses and all arts, epith. of Memory, Aesch. Pr. 461. μουσοδομαί, Pass. to be trained in the ways of the Muses, to be educated or accomplished, ὁ μεμύσωμαι κακῶς Ar. Lys. 1127; πολυγράμματος ὦν καὶ μεμύσωμένος Plut. 2. 1121 F; hence Plut. speaks of Cimon's ὑγρὸν καὶ μεμύσωμένον, his easy and polished manners, Vit. Pericl. 5; μουσῳθεῖς φωνὴν taught to utter it, Ael. N. A. 16. 3. II. to be set to music, τὰ δι' ᾧδῆς .. μουσῳθέντα κρούματα Dion. H. de Dem. 40:—to sound musically, Philostr. 713. μουσο-πάτακτος, ον, smitten by the Muses, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2. 10. μουσο-πνευστος, ον, inspired by the Muses, Greg. Naz. μουσοποιέω, to write poetry, c. acc. cogn., νόμους μ. Soph. Fr. 747. II. to sing of, τινα Ar. Nub. 334. μουσο-ποιός, ὄν, making poetry, a poet, of Hipponax, Theocr. Ep. 21, cf. Eur. Tro. 1189: a poetess, of Sappho, Hdt. 2. 135. II. singing or playing, μ. μέριμνα Eur. Hipp. 1428. μουσο-πόλος, ον, serving the Muses, poetic, οἰκία Sappho 61; μ. στοναχά a tuneful lament, Eur. Phoen. 1500; χεῖρες, στέφανος Anth. P. 9. 270., 12. 257. II. as Subst. a bard, minstrel, poet, Eur. Alc. 447. μουσο-πρόσωπος, ον, musical-looking, Anth. P. 9. 570. μουσο-στικτος, ον, worked in mosaic (cf. Μουσεῖον III), Byz. μουσο-τέχνης, Dor. —vas, ὄ, a musician, Epigr. Gr. 193. μουσο-τρέφης, ἐς, reared by the Muses, Eust. 124. 25. μουσουργία, ἡ, a singing, making poetry, Luc. Vit. Auct. 3. μουσουργός, ὄν, contr. for μουσοεργός (which occurs in Hipp. 236. 29), cultivating music: as Subst. a singing girl, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 11, Theopomp. Hist. 126; ὀρχηστρίδες καὶ μ. Luc. Amor. 10, cf. Hippoloch. Ath. 129 A. μουσό-φθαρτος, ον, slain by the Muses, Lyc. 832. μουσο-φίλης, ἐς, loving the Muses, Anth. P. 11. 44. μουσο-φίλητος, ον, dear to the Muses, Corinna 23. μουσο-χαρής, ἐς, delighting in the Muses or in poetry, Anth. P. 9. 411. μουστάκιον, τό, Dim. of μούσταξ (= μύσταξ), Cramer An. Oxon. 3. 76. II. in pl., Lat. mustacea, a sort of cake, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D; mustacei in Cato R. R. 121. μουστόπιπτα, ἡ, = οἰνοῦπτα, Byzant., Schol. Ar. Pl. 1122. μούστος, ὄ, Lat. mustum, wine-juice, Byz. μουσῳδός, ὄν, (ᾧδή) singing, making poetry, Manetho 5. 143. μοχθέω, (μόχθος) like μογέω, to be weary or worn out with toil, to be sore distressed, ἀλλά μιν οἶω κήδεσι μοχθήσειν Il. 10. 106; ὄμβροισι ἡλίου τε καύμασι Soph. O. C. 351; πύνοις Eur. Ion 134:—absol. to work hard, labour, often in Eur., as in Ar. Pl. 556, Thuc. 2. 39, etc.; μοχθεῖν περὶ τινα for one, Xen. An. 6. 6, 31; χρημάτων ὑπερ Eur. Fr. 584. 5; ἐπὶ χρηστοῖς (sc. τέκνοις) Id. Med. 1104: often in Eur. c. acc. cogn., μ. μόχθους, πόνους to undergo hardships, Id. Andr. 134, Hel. 1446, etc.; or to execute painful tasks, Id. Hipp. 207, Ion 103; πολλὰ δὲ καὶ θερμὰ μ. Soph. Tr. 1047; πολλὰ μ. Ar. Pl. 282, etc.; τάδε, ταῦτα μ. Eur. El. 64, Ar. Pl. 517, etc.; μ. μαθήματα to toil at learning, Eur. Hec. 815; μ. ἅπαντ' ἐν οἰκίᾳ Pherecr. Ἀγρ. I. 2. c. acc. objecti, τέκνα .. ἀμόχθησα the children I toiled for, Eur. H. F. 281; μ. τινα θεραπεύμασιν = θεραπεύειν, Id. Phoen. 1549.—On its difference from πονέω, v. sub μόχθος.

μοχθήεις, εσσα, εν, = μοχθηρός, Schol. Nic. Al. 616. μόχθημα, τό, always in pl. toils, hardships, Aesch. Pr. 464, Soph. O. C. 1616, Eur. Ion 1129. μοχθηρία, ἡ, bad condition, badness, σώματος Plat. Rep. 609 E. 2. of a person, badness, want of skill, τοῦ ἱατροῦ Antipho 126. 17; τῶν κυβερνητῶν Plat. Polit. 302 A. II. mostly in moral sense, badness, wickedness, depravity, rascality, Lat. pravitās, Ar. Pl. 109, 159, Plat. Legg. 734 C, etc.; τὰς μ. τῆς ἡλιθιότητος τῆς ἐμῆς Cratin. Πυρ. 9; ἀρεταὶ καὶ μοχθηρία Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 14:—in a half-concrete sense, τὰ πρῶτα τῆς ἐκεῖ μ. chief of the rascaldom down there (in Hades), Ar. Ran. 421. μοχθηρόμαι, Pass. to be troublesome, Aquila V. T. μοχθηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (μοχθέω) suffering hardship, in sore distress, miserable, wretched, of persons, Aesch. Theb. 257; ὦ μόχθηρε σὺ I Ar. Ach. 165, Ran. 1175; ὦ μόχθηρε Plat. Phaedr. 268 E:—so, of conditions, μοχθηρῆς εὐσυχῆς τῆς ζῆς Hdt. 7. 46; ζῆν βίον μ. Soph. Ph. 254; μοχθηρὰ τλήναι to suffer hardships, Aesch. Cho. 752. 2. in a bad state, sorry, worthless, βούς Ar. Eq. 316; ἰμάτιον Cratin. Σερίφ. I; μοχθηρότερα ἀποδιδόναι τὰ [ἰμάτια] ἢ παρέλαβον Plat. Meno 91 E; μοχθηρὰ τὰ πράγματα καταλαμβάνειν to find trade in a bad state, Dem. 909. 21; μ. ἐλπίδας ἔχειν Dinarch. 103. fin.; μ. τραγωδία Arist. Metaph. 13. 3, 8; ὕδατα Id. Probl. 3. 8; χροῖα Id. H. A. 9. 15, 3:—of appearance, μοχθηρὸς τὴν ἰδέαν ugly, Andoc. 13. 20:—Adv., σώματι μοχθηρῶς διακεῖσθαι to be in a sorry plight, Plat. Gorg. 504 E; ζῆν μ. Ib. 505 A:—Comp., μοχθηρότερος ἔχειν Id. Rep. 343 E; —ότερον, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 13:—Sup., —ότατα, Plat. Eryx. fin. II. most common of persons, in moral sense, much like πονηρός, bad, knavish, rascally, Lat. pravius, Thuc. 8. 73, often in Ar., Plat., etc.; ἐκ χρηστῶν καὶ γενναίων μοχθηροτάτους ἀπέδειξας Ar. Ran. 1011, cf. Plat. Meno 91 E; μ. τοὺς τρόπους Ar. Pl. 1003; of acts, μ. τι πράσσειν Eur. Fr. 509, etc.—Many Gramm. write μόχθηρος, πόνηρος in signif. I, μοχθηρός, πονηρός in signif. II, Ammon. s. v., Arcad. 71; but Hdn. ap. Eust. 341. 14 argues that like other Adjs. in —ρος, as καματηρός, κρατερός, etc., these words ought to be oxyt. in both senses. In the vocat., however, the best MSS. always give μόχθηρε, Ar. Ach. 165, Ran. 1175, Pl. 391; and so, πόνηρε Nub. 687, Pl. 127, 442, etc.; so in fem., ὦ πονήρα Eupol. Incert. 26; cf. ἀδελφός, and v. M. Müller Chips, 4. p. 230. μοχθηρο-τροπία, ἡ, depravity, Byz. μοχθητέον, verb. Adj. one must labour, Soph. Fr. 779, Eur. H. F. 1251. μοχθίζω, = μοχθέω, μ. περὶ χρήμασι to toil for money, Pind. Fr. 88; ἔλκει μοχθίζοντα .. ὕδρου suffering by its sting, Il. 2. 723; μ. δαίμονι φαύλῳ Theogn. 164; φθειροῖ μ. Archil. 125; ἐτώσια μ. Theocr. I. 38., 7. 48; μόχθους μ. Mosch. 4. 44. μόχθος, ὄ, = Homeric μόγος, toil, hard work, hardship, distress, trouble, first in Hes. Sc. 306; then often in Trag., who also use it in pl. toils, troubles, hardships, Aesch. Pr. 541, etc.; of the labours of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 1101, 1170; μ. τέκνων for them, Eur. Med. 1261; μόχθον ἔχειν ἀμφὶ τινι Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80. 17; μ. γραφίδος, of a picture, Anth. Plan. 178.—Μοχθέω, μόχθος are not common in Prose, and this is one point of difference with πονέω, πόνος. Further, though both are used in the sense of hardship, distress, yet this notion belongs properly to μόχθος (from μογέω, μόγος, cf. ἄχθος), while πόνος is merely work, Lat. labor (from the same Root as πένομαι, πένης, the poor man's lot). μοχλεία, ἡ, = μόχλευσις, Arist. Phys. 8. 6, 12, Oribas. 120 Mai. μόχλευσις, ἡ, a moving by a lever, setting joints by leverage, Hipp. Fract. 761, cf. 773; v. sub μοχλεύω. μοχλευτής, οὐ, ὄ, one who heaves by a lever; hence the Comic phrases, γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης μ. he who makes earth and sea to heave, Ar. Nub. 567; καινῶν ἐπιῶν .. μοχλευτής one who heaves up new words, Ib. 1397; cf. Pors. Med. 1314. μοχλεύω, (μοχλός) to prise up, heave, or wrench by a lever, τὴν στήγην Hdt. 2. 175; θύρατρα, πέτρους Eur. H. F. 999, Cycl. 240; θύραν Antipho. Πρόγ. I. 6; μοχλεύειν μόχλευσιν μοχλῶ Hipp. Art. 836:—Med. to undertake, τι Joseph. A. J. 5. 1, 16. II. = μοχλώω, Jo. Chrys. μοχλέω, Ion. for foreg., στήλας τε προβλήτας ἐμόχλευον they strove to heave them up with levers, Il. 12. 259. μοχλικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for raising with a lever: τὸ μ. a treatise (by Hippocrates) on setting joints by leverage: also τὰ μ. cases to be treated by levers, Id. Mochl. 868. μοχλίον, τό, Dim. of μοχλός, Com. Anon. 325, Luc. Somn. 13. μοχλίσκος, ὄ, Dim. of sq., Hipp. Art. 830, Ar. Fr. 405. μοχλός, ὄ, a bar used as a lever, a crowbar, handspike, Lat. vectis, used for moving ships, μοχλοῖσιν δ' ἄρα τήνδε κατεῖρσαν Od. 5. 261; or any heavy weights, Ar. Pax 307; for forcing doors and gates, Eur. Or. 1474, cf. Bacch. 348, 1104, etc.; ὑποβάλλειν τοὺς μ. ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας Ar. Lys. 428: on the lever, v. Arist. Mechan. 3. II. any bar or stake, as in Od. 9. 332 sqq., the stake which Ulysses runs into the Cyclops' eye, cf. Eur. Cycl. 633. III. a wooden bar, placed across gates on the inside and secured by the βάλανος, Lat. obex, τοῦ μοχλοῦ διακοπέντος Thuc. 4. 111, cf. 2. 4; μοχλοὺς ἐπιβάλλειν Ar. Thesm. 415; τὸν μ. ἐμβάλλειν Xen. An. 7. 1, 12, cf. Ar. Lys. 246; μοχλοῖς .. τὰ προπύλαια πακτοῦν Ib. 264; τὴν πύλιν .. ἀπεκλείσατε τοῖσι μ. Ib. 487; πύλας μοχλοῖς χαλάτε by [drawing back] the bars, Aesch. Cho. 879; so, κλήθρα λύσαντες μοχλοῖς Eur. I. T. 99 (which would more naturally be κλήθρων μοχλοῦς λύσαντες, as in Ar. Lys. 310, κᾶν μὴ .. τοὺς μοχλοὺς χαλῶσιν): metaph., μέγας σοι τοῦδ' ἐγὼ φόβου a bar or defence against fear, Soph. Fr. 699.—The heterog. pl. τὰ μοχλά only in Gramm. (Hesych. cites ὄχλεύς, ὄχλεύω = μόχλος, μοχλεύω.) μοχλώω, (μοχλός) to bolt, bar, μόχλωσον τὴν θύραν Ar. Fr. 331.

Μοψοπία, ἡ, old name of *Attica*, Call. Fr. 351, Strab. 397:—Μοψοπιοί, οἱ, *the Athenians*, Anth. Plan. 118:—Adj. Μοψοπέσιος, α, ον, *Attic*, Lyc. 1340.

Μόψος, ὁ, *Mopsus*, an Hellenic hero, Hes. Sc. 181, Pind., etc. 2. a famous seer, who had an oracle at Mallos in Cilicia, Strab. 443, etc.

μύ or μῦ, the vocalisation of the letter μ, to represent a *muttering sound* made with the lips, μῦ λαλεῖν *to mutter*, Hippon. Fr. 35; Lat. *mi facere*, Enn. et Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 6. 5; cf. μύω. II. also to imitate the sound of *sobbing*, μῦ μῦ, μῦ μῦ, or rather μυμῦ, μυμῦ, Ar. Eq. 10. (Cf. μύω.)

μύα, ἡ, Att. for μύα, Phot. II. a plant, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7. 7.

μυ-άγρα, ἡ, (μῦς) a *mouse-trap*, Anth. P. 9. 410, Poll. 7. 41.

μύ-αγρος, ὁ, *the mouser*, a kind of snake, Nic. Th. 490. II.

a plant, said to be the *Alypum sativum*, Diosc. 4. 117, Plin. 27. 81.

μυ-άκανθος, ὁ, a plant, perhaps *wild asparagus*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 5, 1: also μυάκανθα, ἡ, Nonn. Theophran. 184.

μυάκιον, τό, Dim. of μύαξ, like χήμη and Lat. *concha*, a measure, a *muscle-shell-full*; v. Ducang.

μυᾶλός, μυᾶλώ, for μυελ-, blamed by Phryn. 309, but common in late writers, v. Ducang.

μύαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, = μῦς II, *the sea-muscle*, Xenocr. p. 12, Plin. 32. 31. II. = μύστρον II, Galen.; v. Lob. Phryn. 321.

μύω, (μύω) *to compress the lips* in sign of displeasure, τί μοι μῦατε; Ar. Lys. 126, where L. Dind. μοιμῦατε, —a form cited by Hesych., Phot., and v. l. in Poll. 2. 90 (for μοιμυλλᾶν); so μοιμύλλω and -άω Poll. l. c. and 97, Hesych., Phot., whence Meineke restores μοιμύλλειν for μοι μῦ λαλεῖν in Hippon. 35.

μῦγᾶλή, ἡ, (μῦς, γαλέη) *the shrew-mouse, field-mouse*, Lat. *mus araneus*, Hdt. 2. 67, Cephisod. *Tr I, Anaxandr. Πολ. 1. 14, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 6. In Nic. Th. 816 occurs the uncontr. form μῦγᾶλή; and in Diosc. 2. 73, μνογάλη.—On the accent, v. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 6. 23.

μυγμή, ἡ, worse form for sq., Tzetz. Exeg. II. 122. 15.

μυγμός, οὔ, ὁ, a *moaning, muttering* (v. sub μύζω), such as is ascribed to the sleeping Furies in Aesch. Eum. 117, 120; of dogs, Diod. 17. 92; of the noise of the fish γλάνις, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 12.

μῦδάξομαι, = μυσάττομαι, ἐμυδάξομαι v. l. for ἐμυσάξομαι, Nic. Al. 4S2.

μῦδαίνω, (μῦδος) *to wet, soak*, Ar. Rh. 3. 1042, Lyc. 1008; also = σήπω, Hesych.

μῦδαλέος, α, ον, *wet, dripping*, αἵματι II. 11. 54; δάκρυσι Hes. Sc. 270, Soph. El. 166; absol., Hes. Op. 558. II. *damp, mouldy*, ὀδμή Ar. Rh. 2. 191. [ῦ, but ῦ metri grat. in dactylic verses.]

μῦδαλῆεις, εσσα, εν, = μυδαλέος, Anth. P. 12. 226.

μῦδάω, fut. ἤσω, (μῦδος) *to be damp, wet, or dripping*, φόνου μυδάσας σταγόνας Soph. O. T. 1278; for Ant. 1008, v. sub κηκίς; φόνου μυδύωντες ὀδόντες Nic. Th. 308; μύροις μ. Anth. P. 5. 199. II. *to be damp or clammy* from decay, of a corpse, Hipp. V. C. 909, Soph. Ant. 410, Ar. Rh. 4. 1531, etc.

μῦδησις, ἡ, (μῦδάω) *a being damp or wet*, Diosc. 1. 6.

μῦδιον, τό, a *boat*, prob. l. Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 86, cf. Fest. s. v. *myofarium*. II. *a surgical instrument*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 8.

μῦδῶεις, εσσα, εν, = μυδαλέος, Nic. Th. 362.

μῦδος [ῦ], ὁ, *damp; clamminess, decay*, Nic. Al. 248. (Hence μυδάω, μυδ-ών, μυδ-αίνω, μυδ-αλέος; cf. Skt. *mīd*, *mīd-yāmi* (*viscidus fio*), *mīd-as* (*adepts*); Goth. *bi-smeil-an* (*ἐπιχρίειν*); O. H. G. *smiz-an* (*illinerē*), Germ. *schmützen*; —so that the word has lost an init. s.)

μῦδος, ον, (μύω) = μυνδός, Hesych.

μυδρίασις, Ion. -ήσις, εως, ἡ, *an undue enlargement of the pupil*, Cael. Anel., Celsus, Galen.; but in Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7, *a shrinking of the pupil*.

μυδροκτύπεω, *to forge red-hot iron*, Aesch. Pr. 366:—μυδροκτύπος, ον, *forging red-hot iron*, μ. μίμημα in the manner of a smith smiting iron, Eur. H. F. 992.

μῦδρος, ὁ, *any red-hot mass*, esp. of iron, Aesch. Fr. 297; generally, *any lump of metal*, even though not red-hot, σιδήρεος Hdt. 1. 165; Πακτώλιος μ. a *lump* [of gold] from Pactolus, Lyc. 272; μῦδρους αἶρειν χερσῖν *to hold red-hot iron* in the hands,—an ordeal, like the *judgments of God*, in the middle ages, Soph. Ant. 264; μ. διάπυρος a *red-hot mass of metal*, of the sun, Anaxag. ap. Diog. L. 2. 8 and 15, cf. Pors. Or. 971; so, μ. ἀστέρος Critias 9. 35; μ. διάπυροι the stones thrown out by Aetna, Arist. Mund. 4. 26, cf. Strab. 274; but also *hot stones or pieces of metal*, used to heat water, Hipp. 652. 54, cf. 298. 22:—generally, a *stone*, Call. Fr. 209, Orph.—The word occurs in one of two spurious verses read by Eust. after II. 15. 30, v. Heyne t. 7. p. 12, Spitzn. ad v. 22.

μῦδῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, *fungous flesh in an ulcer*, Poll. 4. 191.

μῦειος, ον, (μῦς) *of, belonging to mice*, An. Oxon. 2. 286.

μυελ-αυξής, ἐς, *increasing the marrow*, Hesych.

μυέλινος, η, ον, *of marrow*; = sq., Anth. P. 12. 37.

μυελῶεις, εσσα, εν, *full of marrow*, σάρκα τε καὶ ὀστέα μυελόντα Od. 9. 293; *fat, rich, or soft, tender*, ὀστρεα μ. Matro ap. Ath. 135 A, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3. 638.

μυελόθεν, Adv. for ἐκ μυελού, *from the marrow*, Gloss.

μυελόν, τό, later form for μυελός, Greg. Naz.

μυελόμοι, Pass. *to be full of marrow*, ὀλοκαύτωμα LXX (Ps. 65. 15).

μυελο-ποιός, ὄν, *making marrow*, i. e. *strengthening*, Schol. Od. 2. 290.

μυελός, ὁ, *marrow*, Lat. *medulla*, μυελός αὐτῆ σφονδυλίων ἑκπαλθ' II. 20. 482, cf. Plat. Tim. 73 B sq., 91 A; pl., Tim. Locr. 100 B:—*the brain*, Soph. Tr. 781. 2. *the pith* of plants, Arist. Plant. 1. 3, 1, al., Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 6. 3. metaph. of *strengthening food*, οἶνον .. καὶ ἄλφιστα, μυελὸν ἀνδρῶν Od. 2. 290., 20. 108; hence of Astyanax it is said that ἐπὶ γούνασι πατρὸς μυελὸν οἶνον ἔδεσκε, II. 22. 501; νεαρὸς μ. Aesch.

Ag. 76; πρὸς ἄκρον μ. ψυχῆς *the marrow or inmost part*, Eur. Hipp. 255; Τρινακρίας μ., of Syracuse, Theocr. 28. 18. 4. generally, *soft, marrow-like meat*, Alex. Πονηρ. 1. 7, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 638; cf. μυελῶεις. [ῦ always in Hom.: ῦ always in Att.; so also in the deriv. words.]

μυελο-τρεφής, ἐς, *breeding marrow*, Timoth. 11.

μυελῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like marrow*, ὑγρότης Arist. H. A. 3. 8, 2.

μῦέω, fut. ἤσω, etc., v. infr.: (μύω):—*to initiate into the mysteries*, μῦων .. ἄλλους ξένους Andoc. 17. 17; ἐκ τοῦ μῦεῖν καὶ ἐποπτεύειν Ep. Plat. 333 E; μῦῆσαι Dem. 1351. 26, Plut. 2. 607 B:—*mostly in Pass. to be initiated*, ὁ βουλόμενος μῦέται Hdt. 8. 65; ὅσοι μεμῦθηθα Ar. Ran. 456; οἱ μεμῦθημένοι Ib. 158, Andoc. 4. 40; δεῖ γὰρ μῦθηθῆναι με, πρὶν τεθνηκέναι Ar. Pax 375; μῦθηθῆναι ἀφ' ἐστίας seems to imply a more solemn rite of initiation allowed only Athenian citizens of the purest blood, v. Böckh. C. I. 1. pp. 445 sq.:—also c. acc. cogn., like διδάσκεισθαι τι, *to be initiated in a thing*, ὅστις τὰ Καβείρων ὄργια μεμῦθηται in the mysteries of the Cabiri, Hdt. 2. 51; τὰ μέγαρα (sc. μυστήρια) μεμῦθησαι, πρὶν τὰ σμικρὰ Plat. Gorg. 497 C; τὰ ἐρωτικά μῦθηθῆναι Id. Symp. 209 E, cf. Phaedr. 250 C, and v. ἐμμύεω. II. generally, *to teach, instruct*, c. inf., ἐμύησάς τινα ἰδεῖν Anth. P. 7. 385; ἀνὴρ ἐμύησ' Ἐλικωνίδα (sc. εἶναι) Ib. 9. 162:—Pass., κυβερνᾶν μῦθηθῆσθαι Alciphro 2. 4. 21.

μῦζᾶω, *to suck*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 41: in Enst. 1821. 53, μῦζέω.

μῦζουρίς, ἡ, (οὐρά) *vox obscoena*, Lat. *fellatrix*, Com. Anon. 106.

μῦζω (A), fut. μῦζω Diog. L. 10. 118: aor. ἔμυζα Menand. Incert. 7, (v. infr., and cf. ἐπιμύζω). *To make the sound μῦ μῦ or μυμῦ, to murmur with closed lips, to mutter, moan*, Aesch. Eum. 118; ὀκτισμὸν μ. *to make a piteous moaning*, Ib. 189: hence to denote displeasure, *to mutter*, like μῦ λαλεῖν (v. μῦ), Ar. Thesm. 231:—of the noise made by the dolphin, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 8, cf. μυγμός:—generally, *to grumble or rumble*, τὰ σπλάγχνα μῦζει Hipp. 480. 49, etc.; impers., ἔμυσεν (ἔμυζεν?) ἐν τῇ γαστρὶ Id. 1142 H:—a pf., μεμυζότε μυδαλέω τε, is cited from Antim. by Eust. 1746. 19. (For the Root, v. sub μύω.)

μῦζω (B) *to drink with closed lips, to suck in*, τοὺς καλάμους λαβόντα εἰς τὸ στόμα μῦζειν Xen. An. 4. 5, 27:—a pres. μῦζέω is cited by Suid.; and an aor. part. μῦζήσας Anon. ap. Suid., Opp. H. 2. 407. (For the Root, v. sub μύω.)

μῦημα, τό, = sq., Eccl.

μῦησις, ἡ, *initiation*, Androt. 34, Schol. Ar. Ran. 158.

μῦθᾶρεύομαι, Dep. = μυθέομαι, Dins ap. Stob. 409. 20.

μῦθᾶριον, τό, Dim. of μῦθος, Strab. 616, Plut. 2. 14 E.

μῦθέομαι: Ep. 2 sing. μυθεῖαι (for μυθέεαι) Od. 8. 180, μῦθεαι 2. 202: 3 pl. Ion. impf. μυθέσκοντο II. 18. 289: fut. μυθήσομαι Hom., Soph.: Ep. aor. μυθήσατο, etc., Hom.: Dep.: (μῦθος): I. *to say, speak*, absol., II. 7. 76., 8. 40, etc.:—c. acc. et inf., *to say that ..*, 21. 462; c. inf. only, *to order*, Aesch. Pr. 664:—c. acc. *to tell, recount*, πληθὺν δ' οὐκ ἂν ἐγὼ μυθήσομαι οὐδ' ὀνομήνω II. 2. 488, cf. Od. 11. 517; οὐς κεν ἐῦ γνώην καὶ τ' οὔνομα μυθησάμεν II. 3. 235: also, *to tell of*, Σκύλλην 12. 223; κήδεα II. 375:—c. acc. cogn. *to say, speak, utter*, μῦθον μυθεῖσθαι *to make a speech*, Od. 3. 140; κερτομίας, ὑνεῖδα μυθήσασθαι II. 20. 202, 246; ἀληθέα 6. 382, etc.; ἐτήτυμα Hes. Op. 10; νημερτέα II. 6. 376; and νημερτέως Od. 19. 269; also, μ. τινί τι Soph. Aj. 865: c. dupl. acc. *to call* so and so, πόλιον μ. πολύχρυσον II. 18. 259:—foll. by a relative clause, τὸν τοι μυθήσομαι, ὅλος ἔην Od. 19. 245, cf. Pind. P. 4. 532. II. *to say over to oneself, con over, consider* (cf. φρόζομαι), Od. 13. 191; in full, προτὶ δν μυθήσατο θυμόν II. 17. 200; cf. μῦθος v. —Used in Ep. and Trag. Poets; never in Com. or good Prose; cf. παραμυθέομαι.—The Act. μυθέω in Democr. (cf. μυθοπλαστέω); μυθεῖσθαι (i. e. μυθοῦσαι), Pseudo-Enr. I. A. 790; μυθήσας·εἰπών, Phot.

μῦθευμα, τό, a *story told, tale*, Arist. Poët. 25, 20, Plut. Mar. 11.

μῦθεύω, later form of μυθέομαι, Enr. H. F. 77:—Pass. *to be spoken of*, Id. Ion 196; ὡς μεμῦθενται βροτοῖς as is related by mortals, as the story goes, Ib. 265. II. *to relate fabulously*, c. acc. et inf., Arist. Mirab. 81; so in Pass., τὰ μυθεύμενα λιθοῦσθαι Id. P. A. 1. 1, 29; μυθεύονται κατασχέειν τὴν νῆσον Strab. 654.

μυθέω, v. μυθέομαι sub fin.

μῦθ-ηγορέω, *to tell stories*, Procl.

μῦθημα, τό, = μῦθευμα, Theod. Prodr. in Notitt. Mss. 7. 257. [ῦ; in very late writers also ῦ, Jac. Anth. P. p. lxiv.]

μῦθήρια, τά, *traditions*, a word coined to explain μυστήρια, Clem. Al. 12, E. M. 595. 48.

μῦθητήρ, μῦθητής, ὁ, = μυθητήης, Hesych., Enst.

μῦθιάζομαι, Dep. *to recount fables*, Babr. prooem. ante Fab. 108. 14.

μῦθ-ίαμβοι, οἱ, the name given to a collection of Fables, such as those of Babr. prooem. ante Fab. 108. 8.

μῦθίδιον, τό, Dim. of μῦθος, Luc. Philops. 2.

μῦθίζω, later form for μυθέομαι, Dor. μῦθίσδω, Theocr. 10. 58., 20. 11, Lacon. μυσίδδω Ar. Lys. 94, 1076; aor. μυσίξαι Ib. 981:—also as Dep. μυθίζομαι, Perictyoné ap. Stob. 487. 35, Orph. Arg. 189.

μῦθιότης, Aeol. for μυθιότης, q. v.

μῦθικός, ἡ, ὄν, *mythic, legendary*, μ. τις ὕμνος Plat. Phaedr. 265 C; of μ. χρόνοι Dion. H. 1. 2; τὰ μυθικά books of legends, Ath. 572 E. Adv. -κώς, Arist. Metaph. 2. 4, 14., 11. 8, 20, Cael. 2. 1, 4; Comp. -ωτέρως or -ώτερον, Schol. Lyc., Tzetz.; Sup. -ωτάτως, Theod. Stud.

μῦθίσδω, Dor. for μυθίζω.

μῦθ-ιστορία, ἡ, *fabulous history*, Ael. Spart. Macrin. 1.

μῦθιότης [ῖ] or μῦθιότης, (cf. πολίτης, -ιότης), ον, ὁ, in Anacr. 15, prob. Aeol. for μοθιότης (from μῦθος), Buttm. Schol. Od. 21. 71:—Hesych. has μῦθαρχοί·οἱ προεστῶτες τῶν στάσεων. μῦθητήρες·στασιασταί.

μῦθο-γράφος [ᾱ], ὁ, a *writer of legends*, Polyb. 4. 40, 2, Dion. H. 1. 13, Plut. Thes. 1, etc.:—μῦθογράφέω, *to write fables or fabulous accounts*, Strab. 157:—μῦθογράφια, ἡ, *a writing of fables*, Id. 43 and 341.

μῦθο-λογεῖω, to tell word for word, τινί τι Od. 12. 450, 453: generally to relate, Pseudo-Phocyl. 64.

μῦθολογέω, fut. ἦσω, to tell mythic tales, to tell legends, such as those of Homer, Isocr. 120 C, Plat. Rep. 392 B; πολλά τοιαῦτα μ. Id. Gorg. 493 D:—foll. by a Relat., μ. ὡς . . , Xen. Symp. 8, 28; μ. ὅτι . . , Hipp. Art. 820.

2. c. acc. to tell as a legend or mythic tale, μ. τοὺς πολέμους τῶν ἡμῶν Isocr. 24 C; so, μυθολογητέον Γιγαντομαχίας Plat. Rep. 378 C; c. inf., of an animal, ὄν . . μυθολογοῦσι γενέσθαι ἐκ πυρκαϊᾶς which they fable, fabulously report to derive its birth, Arist. II. A. 9. 1, 20; so, ὡς τὸν Μίδα . . μυθολογοῦσι (sc. ἀπολέσθαι) Id. Pol. 1. 9, 11, cf. 2. 12, 9:—Pass., οἷαι μυθολογῶνται παλαιὰ γενέσθαι φύσεις such as they are fabled to have been, Plat. Rep. 588 C, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 15, 2: impers., μυθολογεῖται . . τοὺς Ἀργοναύτας τὸν Ἡρακλέα καταλιπεῖν the legend goes that . . , Id. Pol. 3. 13, 16; μ. περί τινος ὡς . . Id. H. A. 6. 29, 4:—absol. to become mythical, Dem. 1391. 21, etc.; τὰ μυθολογούμενα mythic narratives, Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 4, cf. Plat. Rep. 378 E.

II. to invent like a mythical tale, μ. πολιτείαν to frame an imaginary constitution, Plat. Rep. 501 E.

III. to tell stories, converse, Lat. confabulari, περί τινος Id. Phaedo 61 E, Phaedr. 276 E; cf. μυθολογία II;—commonly on some obscure subject, where truth is hard to come at, Heind. and Stallb. II. cc.

IV. μυθέομαι, to relate, generally with a notion of the fabulous, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 36, Nymphodor. ap. Ath. 265 D, Philostr. 593.

μῦθολόγημα, τό, a mythical narrative or description, Plat. Phaedr. 229 C, Legg. 663 E, Plut. Thes. 14.

μῦθολογητέον, verb. Adj., v. sub μυθολογέω I.

μῦθολογία, ἡ, a telling of mythic legends, legendary lore, mythology, Plat. Rep. 394 B, al.

2. a legend, story, tale, οἱ λόγοι καὶ αἱ μ. Id. Hipp. Ma. 298 A, cf. Plut. 2. 133 F.

II. story-telling, conversing, Plat. Legg. 752 A; cf. μυθολογέω III.

μῦθολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, versed in legendary lore, Plat. Phaedo 61 B.

μῦθο-λόγος, ὁ, a teller of legends, romancer, joined with ποιητής, Plat. Rep. 392 D, 398 B; used of Hdt. by Arist., G. A. 3. 5, 16:—as Adj., φῶδα μ. Plat. Legg. 664 D.

II. prating, Manetho 4. 445.

μῦθόομαι, =μυθέομαι I, Aesch. Ag. 1368; but θυμοῦσθαι is properly restored by Ahrens.

μῦθο-πλάστης, ὄν, ὁ, a coiner of legends, Lyc. 764, Philo 1. 405:—μῦθοπλαστῆ, to coin mythic legends, ψευδέα Democr. ap. Stob. 603. 3, cf. 533. 54 (where μυθέοντες φόβου):—μῦθοπλαστία, ἡ, a coining of legends: fabulous narrative, Eccl.

μῦθο-πλόκος, ὄν, weaving fables or legends, Sappho 124.

μῦθοποιέω, to relate a fable, to invent, τι Diod. 1. 92., 4. 35.

μῦθοποίημα, τό, a fabulous narrative, Plut. 2. 17 A.

μῦθοποιία, ἡ, a making of fables, invention, Diod. 1. 96, Plut. 2. 348 A:—so, μῦθοποίησις, εως, ἡ, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 192.

μῦθο-ποιός, ὄν, making mythic legends, Plat. Rep. 377 B, Luc. Hermot. 73.

μῦθος, ὁ, (v. fin.) anything delivered by word of mouth, and so, in its widest sense, word, speech, often in Hom. and other Poets, both in sing. and pl., ἔπος καὶ μῦθος Od. 11. 561; opp. to ἔργον, μῦθων τε βήτηρ ἔμεναι πρηκτῆρά τε ἔργων Il. 9. 443:—a mere word, without the deed, μῦθον τελεῖν to fulfil a word, make it deed, Od. 4. 777, etc.; so μῦθοισι opposed to ἔργει, Il. 18. 252; so in Att., ἔργω κοῦκέτι μῦθω Aesch. Pr. 1080, etc.—In special relations:

2. a speech in the public assembly, Od. 1. 358, Hes. Op. 192; πρὶν ἂν ἀμφοῖν μ. ἀκούσης, οὐκ ἂν δικάσαις Ar. Vesp. 725; μῦθοισι κεκάσθαι to be skilled in speech, Od. 7. 157.

3. talk, conversation, mostly in pl., 4. 214, 239, etc.

4. counsel, advice, a command, order, also a promise, all these being delivered by word of mouth, Il. 5. 493., 7. 358, etc.

5. the subject of speech or talk, the thing or matter itself, Od. 22. 289, etc.; τὸν ὄντα μ. Eur. El. 346: v. sub βῆμα.

6. a resolve, purpose, design, plan, Il. 1. 545, Od. 3. 140., 4. 676; because these imply a talking over, debating, cf. μυθέομαι II.

7. a saying, saw, proverb, τριγέρον μ. τάδε φωνεῖ Aesch. Cho. 314.

8. the talk of men, rumour, ἀγγελίαν, τὰν ὁ μέγας μ. ἀξεί Soph. Aj. 226, 189, cf. Eur. I. A. 72: a report or message, Soph. Ant. 11, Tr. 67, Eur. Ion 1340.

II. a tale, story, narrative, Od. 3. 94., 4. 324, etc.: in Hom. just like the later λόγος, without distinction of true or false, μ. παιδός of or about him . . , Od. 11. 492; so in Att. Poets, ἀκούσει μῦθον ἐν βραχεῖ λόγῳ Aesch. Pers. 713; μῦθων τῶν Αἰβυστικῶν Id. Fr. 129; also in Prose, τὸν εἰκότα μῦθον the likely story, likelihood, Plat. Tim. 29 D; μ. ἀπώλετο (without Art.) the story never came to an end, Id. Theaet. 164 D (proverb. acc. to Schol.), cf. Rep. 621 B, Phileb. 14 A.—From the time of Pind. (see O. 1. 47, N. 7. 34) μῦθος assumes the same sense as the Lat. fabula, and always connotes fiction, whereas λόγος is the historic tale (cf. λόγος A. IV), Plat. Phaedo 61 B, Prot. 320 C, 324 D, etc.

2. a tale, legend, myth, mostly of a religious kind, Hdt. 2. 45, etc.; in Att. Prose, commonly a legend of the early Greek times before the dawn of history, Plat. Rep. 330 D, Legg. 636 C, etc.; cf. Grote Hist. Gr. 1. 480.

3. a professed work of fiction, a fable, such as those of Aesop, Plat. Rep. 377 A, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 2; cf. λόγος IV. 1.

4. the plot of a tragedy, Id. Poët. 6, 8.

III. the Schol. on Od. 21. 71, says that μῦθος is Aeol. for μόθος, but cf. μυθήτης; it is there used in signif. 1. 6. [Very late we find it μῦθος, Jac. Anth. P. pp. lxiv, 416.] (It can hardly come from μῦω, which always has the sense of closing the lips.)

μῦθο-τόκος, ὄν, fruitful in words, κραδίη, Nonn. Jo. 16. 15.

μῦθουργέω, -ημα, -ία, =μυθοποιέω, -ημα, -ία, Gramm.

μῦθώδης, ες, (εἶδος) legendary, fabulous, λόγοι μ., opp. to ἀληθινοί, Plat. Rep. 522 A, etc.: τὸ μ. the domain of fable, Thuc. 1. 21; τὸ μὴ μ. αὐτῶν such part as is not fabulous, Ib. 22; τὰ μ. καὶ παιδαριώδη

Arist. Metaph. I (min.) 3, 1;—Sup. -έστατος, Isocr. 24 B. Adv. -δῶς, Diod. 4. 6.

μῦα, Att. μῦα (Phot.), ἡ, a fly, musca domestica, Il. 4. 131, etc.; swarms of them noticed in 2. 469., 16. 641:—the carrion-fly or blue-bottle, 19. 25, 31, cf. εὐλή:—proverb., μῦνης θάρσος, of excessive boldness, 17. 750; ἐάν τις . . ὥσπερ μ. προσπῆται Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 5; δεῖπνεῖν ἀκλητος μ. a fly for coming to dinner uninvited, Antiph. Προγ. 1. 7; ἐλέφαντα ἐκ μῦας ποιεῖν, to make much of a truth, Luc. Musc. Enc. fin.; μῦα στρατιῶτις, μ. κύων, Ib. 12.

II. χαλκῆ μῦα, a game like blindman's-buff, Ital. mosca ceca, Poll. 9. 122; so, μῦνδα παίζειν Ib. 110, 113, Hesych.

III. in Leo Tact. 19, of light arrows, from their stinging attack; cf. musket from muschetta. (The orig. Gr. form seems to have been μυσ-ία or μυσκ-ία; cf. Skt. maksh-as, makshikas, Zd. maksh-i, Lat. musc-a, mucc-a, (mücke, midge); Slav. much-a; etc.)

μῦ-αγρος, ὁ, fly-catcher, name of an Elean god, Plin. 10. 40; ἦρος μ. in Arcadia, Paus. 8. 26, 7:—cf. ἀπόμνιος.

μῦιά-κῦνᾶ, ἡ, =κυνάμνια, Hesych.; Lob. Phryn. 689.

μῦδιον, τό, Dim. of μῦς, a little mouse, M. Anton. 7. 5; μῦδιον, Arcad. 120. 23, Theognost. Can. 121. 24.

μῦϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a fly, Gloss.

μῦνδα, v. sub μῦα II.

μῦίνος, ἡ, ὄν, of or like mice, mousy, E. M. 790. 4, etc.

μῦιο-ειδής, ἐς, like a fly, Cass. Probl. 10.

μῦιο-θήρας, ὄν, ὁ, a fly-hunter, Hesych.; Suid. s. v. μῦιαγρος.

μῦιο-κέφαλον, τό, a complaint in the eyes, in which the uvea protrudes like a fly's head, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22; μυοκέφαλον in Alex. Trall.

μῦιο-σόβη, ἡ, a fly-flap, Menand. Φιλ. 1, Ael. N. A. 15. 14, cf. Poll. 10. 94:—of a long beard, Anth. P. 11. 156.

μῦιο-σόβιον, τό, Dim. of μῦιοσόβη, Gloss.

μῦιο-σόβος, ὄν, flapping away flies, Anth. P. 9. 764.

μῦϊσκη, ἡ, Dim. of μῦς II, the small sea-mussel, Lat. mitulus, Xenocr. Aquat. 86, Ath. 90 D; also μῦϊσκος, ὁ, Marcell. Sidet. 38, Plin. 32. 53.

μῦϊώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like flies: also =μῦιαγρος, Plin. 29. 34.

μῦϊών, v. sub μῦών.

μῦκάμων, ὄν, Dor. for μῦκῆμων, bellowing, Ἄιδης Epigr. Gr. 1028. 42.

μῦκάομαι, fut. ἦσομαι Anth. P. 9. 730, Luc.: aor. ἐμυκῆσόμεν Ar., Theocr.:—used by Hom. once in part. pres., elsewhere always in Ep. aor. ἐμύκον, Ep. pf. μέμυκα (also in Aesch. Supp. 351): plqpf. ἐμεμύκειν or μεμύκειν. Properly of oxen, like Lat. mugire, to low, bellow, ὁ δὲ μακρὰ μεμυκῶς [ὁ ταῦρος] Il. 18. 580; μεμυκῶς ἦντε ταῦρος 21. 237; πόρτιες . . μυκόμεναι Od. 10. 413; of Io, Aesch. l. c.; of a calf, Eur. Bacch. 738; of Hercules in agony, δεινὰ μυκάται Id. H. F. 870; (so, comically, ἐβλεψε δριμὺν κάμκατο Ar. Ran. 562); οἶον μυκτῆρ μυκάται Ar. Vesp. 1488; of a lion, Theocr. 26. 20:—then of things, as of heavy gates, πύλαι μύκον οὐρανοῦ (as Milton grated harsh thunder), Il. 5. 749; μέγα δ' ἀμφὶ πύλαι μύκον 12. 460; of a shield, μέγα δ' ἀμφὶ σάκος μύκε δουρὸς ἀκωκῆ rang, 20. 260; of meat roasting, ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖς ἐμεμύκει hissed upon the spits, Od. 12. 395; of the effects of a storm, μέμυκε δὲ γαῖα καὶ ὕλη Hes. Op. 506; of thunder, βροντῆς μυκησαμένης (cf. μύκημα, παραμυκάομαι) Ar. Nub. 292; of one blowing a conch, κόχλον ἐλὼν μυκάσατο κοῖλον Theocr. 22. 75:—rare in Prose, as Plat. Rep. 396 B, 615 E, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 34.—A fut. act. in Or. Sib. 8. 349; aor. act. in Anth. P. 6. 220 [τυμπάνου] βαρὺ μυκάσαντος. (V. sub μῦω:—μυκάομαι, μύκον, μέμυκα properly express the voice of oxen and kine, as βληχάομαι, μηκάομαι, μᾶκῶν, μέμυκα that of sheep and goats, βρυχάομαι, βέβρυχα, that of wild beasts, μωκάομαι of camels.)

μῦκή (on the accent v. Arcad. 106), ἡ, =μύκησις, Ap. Rh. 4. 1285.

μῦκη, ἡ, =μύκης, Epich. 106 Ahr., Aristias ap. Ath. 60 B, Nic. ib. 372 F.

μῦκηθμός, ὁ, a lowing, bellowing, of oxen, Il. 18. 578, Od. 12. 265, Ap. Rh. 3. 1297, etc.; also, μυκηθμοῖσι . . μῆλων with bleatings of sheep, Aesch. Fr. 155: ὁ μ. τῆς γῆς Luc. Peregr. 39.

μῦκημα [ῦ], τό, a lowing, bellowing, βοῶν μυκήματα Eur. Bacch. 691, cf. Call. Del. 310, etc.; μ. λαινῆς Theocr. 26. 21; the roar of thunder, Aesch. Pr. 1062; rare in Prose, Arist. Probl. 25. 2, 3, Mund. 4. 32; of the earth, Dio C. 68. 24.

μῦκῆμων, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, roaring, Ross. Inscr. fasc. 2. p. 5. 42.

Μῦκῆνη, ἡ, and Μῦκῆναι, αἱ, Mycené, Mycenae, an ancient Pelasgic or Achaean city, superseded by the Dorian Argos;—Hom. uses both sing. and pl., but mostly the latter, and this also prevails in Att.:—Adj. Μυκηναῖος, α, ὄν, Mycenaeian, Hom.: fem. Μυκηνίς, ἴδος, Eur.:—Adv. Μυκῆνηθεν, from Mycené, Il. 9. 44.

μῦκηρος, ὁ, an almond, Lacon. and Tenian word, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 52 D; Lacon. also μούκηρος, Pamphil. ib. 53 B:—he also cites μουκρῶβας, Lacon. for καρνοκατάκτης, and in the same sense Hesych. μουκρῶβας; in both places Dobrec corrected μουκρηρο-βάκτας (i. e. -βάκτας, from φάγνυμι), Ahr. D. D. p. 45 μουκρηρο-βαγός (i. e. -φαγός).

μῦκης [ῦ], ἡτος, ὁ, a mushroom, Lat. fungus, from its slimy moist nature, Antiph. Παροιμ. 1, Incert. 1 and 3: cf. μύκη-.

II. any knobbed round body, shaped like a mushroom, 1. the chape or cap at the end of a sword's scabbard, Hdt. 3. 64, cf. Hecatae. 360.

2. membrum virile, Archil. 126, Hesych.

3. a fleshy excrescence, such as forms on wounds, Hipp. 478. 31; cf. μυλόομαι, and v. Foës. Oecon.:—also an excrescence on trees, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 3.

4. the stump of an olive cut down, C. I. 93. 43 (v. Böckh. p. 134).

5. the snuff of a lamp-wick, supposed to forbode rain, Ar. Vesp. 262, Theophr. l. c., Arat. 976, Anth. P. 5. 263, cf. Virg. G. 1. 392.

μύκησις [ῥ], εως, ἡ, = μύκηθμός, Arist. Probl. 25. 2, 3, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1285.
 μύκητις, οὔ, Dor. μύκατάς, ἄ, δ, a bellowing, of oxen, Theocr. 8. 6; of Poseidon, Cornut. 22.
 μύκητις σεισμός, δ, an earthquake accompanied with roaring underground, Arist. Mund. 4. 32.
 μύκητικός, ἡ, δν, bellowing, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 38, Cornut. 22.
 μύκητινος, ἡ, ον, mode of mushrooms, Luc. V. H. 1. 16.
 μύκητόν, τό, perh. land set with olive-stumps, (v. μύκης II. 4), C. I. 2338. 53.
 μύκητις, ορος, δ, poet. for μύκητις, Nonn. D. 3. 237.
 μύκλα, ἡ, and μύκλος, δ, acc. to Hesych. the black stripe on the neck and feet of the ass, acc. to Hesych.; or a fold on its neck, acc. to E. M. 594. 18. II. μύκλος or μύχλος seems to have been an Aeol. form for μάχλος, and so = λάγνος, lewd, lustful, etc.: hence the Phocaeans called a stallion-ass μύχλος, Hesych.; and Lyc. 816 calls the ass μύκλος κάνθων: but, in 771, Lyc. uses it of a lewd man; cf. Archil. 172.
 μύκομαι [ῥ], = μύκασμαι, Or. Sib. 2. 9.
 μύκον, Ep. aor. 2 of μύκασμαι, Hom.
 Μύκονος [ῥ], ἡ, one of the Cyclades, Hdt. 6. 118, etc.; the people were said to be all bald, whence the proverb μία Μύκονος, 'all alike,' Paroemiogr.; cf. Hemst. Luc. D. Mort. 1. 3:—also Μυκόνιος γείτων, proverb. of a bad neighbour, because of the poverty and greed of the Myconians, Phot., Suid., etc.
 μύκομαι, v. sub μύλομαι.
 μύκος or μύκός, δ, known from Hesych., who interprets the former by μίαρός; the latter by ἄφωτος, etc.
 μύκτηρ, ἦρος, δ, (μύσσομαι) the nose, nostril, Hipp. Epidem. 1. 983; φλέγει δ' ὁ μ., of the fire-breathing bull of Acaetes, Soph. Fr. 320, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1488, etc.: often, like μύσσηρ, in pl. the nostrils, Hdt. 3. 87, Ar. Ran. 891, Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 6:—metaph., μ. λαμπάδος a lamp-nozzle, Ar. Eccl. 5. 2. from the use of the nose to express ridicule (cf. μύκτηρίζω), a sneerer, of Socrates, Timo ap. Diog. L. 2. 19, cf. Anth. P. 9. 188:—also sarcasm, raillery, Longin. 34. 2. II. an elephant's trunk, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 6, P. A. 2. 16, 2, al.; also of the arm of the cuttle-fish, Id. H. A. 5. 6, 4: cf. προβοσκίς.
 μύκτηρίζω, to turn up the nose or sneer at, Lat. naso adunco suspendere, Lys. ap. Poll. 2. 78, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 217:—Pass. to be mocked, Ep. Galat. 6. 7. II. to bleed at the nose, Hipp. 1240 D.
 μύκτηρισμός, δ, a turning up the nose, sneering; cheating, Menand. Incert. 402:—Hesych. has also μύκτηρισμα, τό.
 μύκτηριστής, οὔ, δ, a sneerer, mocker, Ath. 182 A, 187 C.
 μύκτηρόθεν, Adv. out of the nose, Anth. P. 10. 75.
 μύκτηρό-κομπος, ον, sounding from the nostril, πνεύματα μ. Aesch. Theb. 464; also in Manass. Chron. 3683, 5887.
 μύκων, ωνος, δ, the part below the lobe of the ear, Poll. 2. 86.
 μύλαιος, ον, of or working in a mill, Anth. P. 9. 418.
 μύλακρῖς λάας, ἡ, a millstone, Anth. P. 5. 31. II. a kind of cockroach in mills and bakehouses, Lat. blatta pistrinorum, Ar. Fr. 503, Plat. Com. Aak. 5; written μύλαβρῖς in Phot.; also μύλαγρῖς, v. Poll. 7. 180.
 μύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, δ, (μύλη) a millstone, any large round stone, Il. 12. 161, Anth. P. 9. 418, 546:—hence μύλακροι, οἱ, the grinders, Lat. dentes molares, Hesych.; Lat. molucrum, in Fest., a mill-stone.
 μύλ-εργάτης, ον, δ, a miller, Anth. P. 7. 394.
 μύλευς, δ, epith. of Zeus, the guardian of mills, Lyc. 435.
 μύλη [ῥ], ἡ, a mill, Lat. mola; in Hom. a handmill turned by women, αἱ μὲν ἀλετρεύουσι μύλης ἐπι μήλοπα καρπὸν Od. 7. 104; γυνὴ .. ἀλετρίς πλησίον, ἐνθ' ἄρα οἱ μύλαι εἶατο 20. 106; μύλην στρέφειν, περιάγειν, περιφέρειν, περιελαύνειν Poll. 7. 180. II. the nether millstone, Ar. Vesp. 648; the upper being ὄνος:—pl. αἱ μύλαι, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 11, cf. Pherecr. Agr. 1. III. the knee-pan, Hipp. Offic. 743, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5. IV. a hard formation in a woman's womb, Pliny's mola uteri, Hipp. 618. 42., 665, 18, Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 2. V. in pl. the grinders, Lat. dentes molares, Galen. VI. a plant, Galen. (Cf. μύλ-ος, μύλ-ικός, μύλ-ων, μύλ-ωθρός, etc.; Lat. mol-o, mol-a, mol-aris, mol-itor; Goth. mal-an (ἀλθήειν), mal-ian (συντρίβειν); O. H. G. mul-i (mill), mel-o (meal), mul-jan (to grind); Slav. mel-ja, Lith. mal-u: so that the word appears in all the Europ. branches, but not in Skt.—It is a question whether it comes from the same Root as ἀλέω, v. ἀλέω)
 μύληκορον, τό, (κόρος) a broom for cleaning a mill, Archipp. Ιχθ. 18.
 μύληφάτος, ον, (φένω, πέφαμαι) bruised in a mill, εἴκοσι .. μέτρα μύληφάτου ἀλφίτου ἀκτῆς Od. 2. 355, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 1073, Lyc. 578.
 μύλιας, ον, masc. Adj. of or for a mill, λίθος μ. a millstone, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 D, cf. Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 12; but, λίθος μ. rock for millstones, Strab. 269, cf. 488.
 μύλιάω, (μύλη) to gnash or grind the teeth, only in Hes. Op. 528, part. λυγρὸν μύλιώοντες, where Crates Gramm. read μαλκιδόντες, i. e. μαλκιδόντες (v. sub μαλκιδώω).
 μύλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μύλη) of or for a mill, λίθος, Ev. Marc. 9. 42; κάνθων, ἐργαστήριον Eccl. II. of or for the grinders, ἡ μ. a specific for toothache, Alex. Trall. 3. 214.
 μύλιος, ἡ, ον, made of millstone, σόρος C. I. 3371.
 μύλιτης, ον, δ, = μύλιας, Galen.:—μ. ὀδούς a grinder, An. Oxon. 3. 82.
 μύλαινω, (μύλος) to distort the mouth, to make mouths or mock at, like σιλλαινω, Phot. s. v. σιλλαινω: cf. μύλλω.
 μύλλας, ἄδος, ἡ, (μύλλω) a prostitute, Phot., Suid. (ubi μύλλας).
 μύλλίζω, = μύλλαινω, Phot., Suid.
 μύλλον, τό, a lip, Poll. 2. 90. (Akin to μύω, μύλλω.)

μύλλος, ὄν, awry, crooked, Hesych.
 μύλλος, δ, pudenda muliebria, ap. Ath. 647 A: cf. μύλλω.
 μύλλος, δ, an eatable sea-fish, different from the Lat. mullus, Ar. Fr. 365, Ephipp. Κύδ. 1. 4; brought salted from the Black Sea, Galen. Alim. 3; but also found in the Danube, Ael. N. A. 14. 23; μύλος [ῥ] in Opp. H. 1. 130: when of large size said to have been called πλατίστακος, cf. Dorio ap. Ath. 118 C, D.
 μύλλω, (μύλη) like Lat. molere, to have sexual intercourse with a woman, c. acc., Theocr. 4. 58; cf. Eust. 1885. 22, μύλλος, μύλλας.
 μύλ-όδους, δοντος, δ, a grinder, Lat. deus molaris, Eust. 1885. 27.
 μύλο-ειδής, ἔς, like a millstone, Lat. molaris, βαλὼν μύλοειδέϊ πέτρῳ Il. 7. 270, cf. Batr. 217. Adv. -δῶς, Theodoret.
 μύλεις, εσσα, εν, = foreg.: made of a millstone, Nic. Th. 91.
 μύλο-εργής, ἔς, worked in a mill, ground, Nic. Al. 563 (550).
 μύλο-κλαστός, ον, ground in a mill, Hesych. s. v. μύληφατον.
 μύλο-κόπος, ον, chiselling a millstone, Gloss.
 μύλομαι, Pass. (μύλη) to be hardened or cicatrised, of wounds, Hipp. 607. 6, where ἐμυλώθη is expl. by ἐτυλώθη in Erot. Lex.; another reading is ἐμυκώθη, from μύκης II. 3.
 μύλος, δ, = μύλη, a mill, Plut. 2. 549 E, 830 D, etc. 2. a millstone, Lat. lapis molaris, Anth. P. 11. 253; μ. ὄνικός Ev. Matth. 18. 6, Luc. 17. 2; μύλους σφυρηλάτους ἀργυροῦς Strab. 188:—proverb., ὄψε θεῶν ἀλέουσι μύλοι, ἀλέουσι δὲ λεπτά Paroemiogr. p. 154 Gaisf., cf. Plut. 549 E. 3. a grinder, Lat. dens molaris, Artemid. 1. 31. II. poet. for μύλλος, q. v. III. = μύλη v, Moschio. [ῥ, except in Or. Sib. 8. 14.]
 μύλουργός, ὄν, making millstones, Lat. siliciarius, Gloss.
 μύλωδης, ἔς, = μύλοειδής, Hesych., Suid., s. v. μύλακες.
 μύλωθρεύω, (μύλωθρός) to grind, Suid.
 μύλωθρικός, ἡ, δν, fit for a miller or a mill, Plut. 2. 159 D.
 μύλωθρίς, ἴδος, fem. of sq., maid of the mill, name of a play by Eubulus.
 μύλωθρός, δ, (μύλη) a miller who keeps slaves to work his mill, Dinarch. 93. 9, Dem. 1251. 5, Poll. 7. 180:—fem., = μύλωθρίς, Schol. Ar. Pax 258. II. as Adj. of the mill, Aphthon. Fab. 13.
 μύλων, ὄνος, δ, a mill-house, Lat. pistrinum, Thuc. 6. 22; εἰς μ. καταβαλεῖν, Lat. detrudere in pistrinum, to condemn [a slave] to work the mill, Eur. Cycl. 240; so, εἰς τὸν μ. ἐμπεσεῖν Lys. 93. 25; ἐν τῷ μ. εἶναι Dem. 1111. 27: metaph. of anything that grinds or crushes, ap. Arist. 3. 10, 7.
 μύλων-άρχης, ον, δ, master of a mill, Schol. Ar. Eq. 253.
 μύλωνικός, ἡ, δν, of or for a mill, Ev. sec. Marcion.
 μύλωνιον, τό, Dim. of μύλων, Eccl.
 μύλωνισσα, ἡ, = μύλωθρίς, Gloss.; v. Ducang.
 μύλωρός, ὄν, (ὄνος) watching the mill, Poll. 7. 19, Walz Rhett. 1. 266.
 μύμα, τό, meat chopped up with blood, cheese, honey, vinegar, and savoury herbs, Epaeuet. ap. Ath. 662 D.
 μύμαρ, τό, Aeol. for μῶμαρ, μῶμος, Hesych.
 μύμαρίζω, Aeol. for μωμάομαι, Hesych.
 μυνδός, ὄν, (μύω), dumb, Soph. Fr. 914, Call. Fr. 260, Lyc. 1375.
 μύνη, ἡ, an excuse, pretence, μὴ μύνησι παρέλκετε do not put it off by excuses, Od. 21. 111. (V. sub δμύνω.)
 μυννάκια, τά, a sort of shoe, from Μύννακος their maker, Poll. 7. 89, Ath. 351 A:—μυννακόμαι, Dep. to wear μυννάκια, Hesych.
 μύνομαι [ῥ], Dep., = ἀμύνομαι (cf. μύνη), to put off, Alcae. 86.
 μύξᾱ, ἡ, (μύσσομαι) the discharge from the nose, Lat. pituita, like the Att. κόρυζα, Hes. Sc. 267 (in pl.), Hippon. 57, Hipp., etc.; pl., Id. 369. 25:—generally, mucus, a mucous discharge, Id. Aph. 1254, etc.:—the slime of snails, Hipp. 411. 26; of certain fish, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 26. II. = μύκτηρ, Ar. Fr. 650; in pl., Soph. Fr. 110. 2. a lamp-nozzle, Call. Ep. 59, Arat. 976.
 μύξα, τά, a kind of plum, acc. to Sprengel Cordia myxa, Aët.
 μύξω or -άω, to be mucous, Schol. Plat.; v. Bast Ep. Crit. p. 23.
 μύξᾱριον, τό, Dim. of μύξα, ἡ, M. Anton. 4. 48. 2. Dim. of μύξα, τά, Hesych. (Cod. μωξάρια).
 μύξιος, δ, slime-fish, a sort of κεστρεύς, Lat. mugil, Hices. ap. Ath. 306 E: also written μάξιμος.
 μύξο-ποιός, ὄν, producing mucus, Hipp. Art. 806.
 μύξος, δ, v. sub μύξων.
 μύξος, δ, = μωξός, Suid.
 μύξωδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) like mucus, abounding in it, Hipp. Art. 785; δεσμός μ. a pulpy band of connexion, Id. Art. 809; μ. ὑγρότης, γλισχροῦτης Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 6., 3. 11, 2.
 μύξων, ωνος, δ, a kind of fish, = χελών, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 3; but distinguished from it, Ib. 5. 11, 3 (where some MSS. give σμύξων, and Ath. 306 F μύξος).
 μύξωτῆρες, οἱ, the nostrils, Lat. nares, Hdt. 2. 86, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 127; rare in sing., Hipp. 468. 8:—μύξωτῆρ, in Galen.
 μυο-βατραχο-μάχια, ἡ, = βατραχομυομαχία, Choerob. in A. B. 1185, Suid. s. v. Όμηρος.
 μύο-βρωτος, ον, eaten by mice, Byz.
 μυο-γάλη, contr. μύογᾱλή, = μυγαλή, q. v.
 μυο-δόχος, Ion. -δόκος, ον, harbouring mice, Nic. Th. 795 [ῥ in arsi].
 μυο-ειδής, ἔς, mouse-like, An. Oxon. 3. 59.
 μυο-θήρας, ον, δ, a mouse-catcher, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 9.
 μυοθηρέω, to catch mice, Strab. 165.
 μυο-κτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) mouse-killing, Batr. 159: δ μ. a plant, a kind of acouite, Nic. Al. 36, 305.
 μυομάχια, ἡ, (μάχη) a battle of mice, Plut. Ages. 15.
 μυοπάρων, ωνος, δ, a light pirate boat, Plut. Anton. 35, App. Mithr. 92; μυοπάρο in Cic. Verr. 2. 1, 34.

μυοσωτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, =sq., the plant *mouse-ear*, *forget-me-not*, Lat. *myosotis*, Diosc. 2. 214 (al. divisim μύδος ὠτίς):—μύδος-ωτον, τό, is a different species, Ib. (al. divisim μύδος οὖς).

μυό-τρωτος, αν, (μύς IV) *hurt in the muscles*, Diosc. 1. 68.

μυουρία, μυουρίζω, v. μειουρία, μειουρίζω.

μούρος, αν, *compressed, narrow*, of a fish's mouth, opp. to the ἀνερωγός στόμα of carnivorous fishes, Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 13., 4. 13, 22; πύργον .. ἐς μούρον ἀνίοντα running up to a narrow top, like a truncated cone or pyramid, Paus. 10. 16, 1, cf. Apollod. Poliorc. 37 A, Philo Belop. 83 B.

2. *curtailed, brief*, of plays, Arist. Poët. 26, 13; of periods, Id. Rhet. 3. 9; σφυγμός Galen. (Though from the form it ought to mean *mouse-tailed*, in sense it is simply = μείουρος, which appears as v. l. in Rhet. 1. c.; in Nic. Th. 287 the metre requires μείουρος, but in Dion. Perieg. 405 μυουρίζοντι.)

μύ-ουρος, ἡ, a plant, *mouse-tail*, Lat. *mysurus*, Alex. Trall. 10. 573.

μυο-φόνος, αν, *mice-killing*:—μ., δ, *mouse-bane*, an umbelliferous plant, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 9, etc.

μύχοδον, τό, (χέζω) *mouse-dung*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 5, in pl.

μύχοδος γέρων, old *mouse-dung*, an abusive name in Menand. Παπ. 8. μύσσαι, Pass. (μύς IV) to be or become muscular, στήθος μεμυωμένον Hippiatr.:—in Hipp. Aër. 283, σπλήν μεμυωμένη is explained *gorged, hard*.

μύραινα, ἡ, (μύρος) Lat. *muraena*, a *sea-eel, lamprey*, held to be a great delicacy, Epich. 53 Ahr., Ar. Ran. 745; coupled with ἔχιδνα as a *sea-serpent*, Aesch. Cho. 994, Ar. Ran. 475; also σμύραινα, Plat. Com. Συμμ. 6, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 5., 5. 10, 3; and still called σμύρνα or σφύρνα. [μύ, Epich. 1. c.]

μύρακανθος, in Diosc. 3. 24 (Noth.) = ἡρύγγιον.

μύρ-άκοπον, τό, a *sweet cordial* or *unguent mixed with myrrh*, cited from Paul. Aeg.

μύρ-άλειπτρον or -άλιπτρον, τό, a *box of unguents*, E. M. 354. 10, Suid.

μύρ-ἀλοιφέω, to rub with sweet oils, Clem. Al. 210, Synes. 83 C, etc.: wrongly written μυραλειφέω, Lob. Phryn. 571.

μύρ-ἀλοιφία, ἡ, a *rubbing with sweet oils*, Plut. 2. 662 A, Ach. Tat. 2. 38;—also μυραλοιφή, ἡ, Poll. 7. 77, Nicet. Chon.

μυραπίδια, τά, a *perfumed kind of pear*, Geop. 10. 76, 11; *myrroria*, in Plin. 15. 16.

μύραφιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of μύρον, Ar. Epict. 4. 9, 7.

μύρεψέω, to boil or prepare unguents, Aesop. Fab. 122.

II. to prepare like an unguent, εὐώδη βίον, ἀρετῶν εὐωδία, Greg. Nyss

μύρεψημα, τό, = *μυρεψία*, Eust. Opusc. 270. 88.

μύρεψία, ἡ, *preparation of unguents*, Arist. Insomn. 2, 13.

μύρεψικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for unguents, aromatic, κάλαμος Polyb. 5. 45, 10; μ. βάλανος the *den-nut*, Diosc. 4. 160:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Lys. Fr. 2. 2, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 12, 6.

μύρέψιον, τό, *prepared unguent*, Symm. V. T.

II. an unguent-factory, Hippiatr.

μύρεψός, ὁ, (μύρον, ἔψω) one who boils and prepares unguents, a *perfumer*, Critias 58, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 7, 30; fem. in LXX (I Regg. 8. 13):—also μυρέψης, ου, δ, Byz.

μύρηρός, ὁ, ὄν, of sweet oil, τεύχος Aesch. Fr. 179; λήκυθος Ar. Fr. 8.

μύρι-ἀγωγέω, to carry 10,000 measures, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 4. 165:—from μύρι-ἀγωγός, ὄν, v. sub μυριοφόρος.

μύριαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, *ten thousandth*, ἀριθμός Eccl.

μύριαδισμός, οὖ, ὁ, a *reckoning by tens of thousands*, Byz.

μύρι-ἀθλος, ποët. -ἀεθλος, αν, *hero of myriad contests*, Orac. ap. Dion. Chr. 1. 618; τὸ μ. a *myriad of contests*, Eccl.

μύριακίς [ᾶ], Adv. (μύριος) *ten thousand times, numberless times*, Ar. Nub. 738, Ran. 63, Plat. Legg. 677 D, Arist., etc.

μύριακισ-μύριοστός, ἡ, ὄν, the 100,000,000th, Archimed.

μύρι-ἀμφορος, αν, *holding 10,000 measures* (ἀμφορεῖς); Com. metaph. ῥήμα μ. Ar. Pax 521; cf. μυριοφόρος, τριχοίνικος.

μύριανδρέσμαι, Dep. to be inhabited by myriads, Manass. Chron. 2068.

μύριανδρία, ἡ, a *myriad of men*, Manass. Chron. 1058.

μύρι-ἀνδρος, αν, *containing 10,000 men or inhabitants*, πόλις Isocr. 286 E, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 2; θέατρον Luc. Nigr. 18, etc.

μύρι-ἀνθρωπος, αν, = *μύριανδρος*, Eccl.

μύρι-ἀριθμος, αν, *infinite in number*, Eccl.; so μυριαριθμίας, αν.

μύρι-ἀρχης, αν, ὁ, *commander of 10,000 men*, Hdt. 7. 81; so μύρι-αρχος, αν, δ, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 11, etc.

μύριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Att. gen. pl. μυριάδων (v. Choerob. 2. 458):—a number of 10,000, a *myriad*, Hdt. 2. 30, Simon. 150, etc.; often indefinitely of *countless numbers*, Eur. Phoen. 830, etc.:—when μυριάς, μυριάδες are used absol. of money, δραχμῶν must be supplied, as in Ar. Eq. 829, Plut. Cat. Mi. 44; when of corn, μεδίμωνων, as in Hdt. 3. 91, Dem. 467. 2.

II. as Adj., φύστις μυριάς ἀνδρῶν Aesch. Pers. 927; μυριάδες πόλεις Eur. Rhes. 913.

μύρι-ἀχόθεν, Adv. from ten thousand places, Eust. Opusc. 213. 9.

μύρι-ἀχοῦ, Adv. in ten thousand places, Eust. 47. 29., 76. 19, etc.

μύρι-ἀχῶς, Adv. in ten thousand ways, Nicet. Ann. 256 B.

μύριδιον [ρι], τό, Dim. of μύρον, Ar. Fr. 441.

μύρι-ἐλικτος, αν, with *countless coils*, ὄφις Eunap. ap. Suid.

μύρι-ετής, ἐς, of 10,000 years: of *countless years*, χρόνος Aesch. Pr. 94, Plat. Epin. 987 A; βίος Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 52; of a man, Anth. P. 9. 242.

μύρίζω, to rub with ointment or unguent, anoint, Ar. Lys. 938, Alcae. Com. Παλ. 2 (ubi v. Meineke); μύροις μ. Ar. Pl. 529:—Med. to anoint oneself, Antiph. Μαλθ. 1, Menand. Ψευδ. 1. 15; ἐξ ἀλαβάστου Alex. Εἰσοικ. 1:—Pass., μεμυρισμένοι τὸ σῶμα Hdt. 1. 195, cf. Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. II. in Pass. also, μ. τινί to be fragrant with . . ., Heliod. 10. 26. Cf. σμυρίζω.

μύρικη, ἡ, Lat. *myrica*, a shrub esp. thriving in marshy ground and

near the sea, the *tamarisk*, θῆκεν ἀνὰ μύρικην [ι] Il. 10. 466; μύρικης ἐριθήλας ἕζουσ Ib. 467; δόρυ . . κεκλιμένον μύρικῃσι 21. 18, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 81; but, πετέλει τε καὶ ἰτέαι ἠδὲ μύρικαι Il. 21. 350; and this quantity prevails in later Poets, and in Lat.; ἐκ μύρικης πεποιημένη θύρη Hdt. 2. 96.—Hence, μύρικαῖος Ἀπολλῶν Schol. Nic. Th. 613.

μύρικίνεος θάμνος, ὁ, a *tamarisk bush*, in Anth. P. 6. 298.

μύρικίνος ὄζος [ρι], ὁ, a *tamarisk bough*, Il. 6. 39.

μύρικώδης, ἐς, like the *tamarisk*, Gaza.

μύρινη, common f. l. for μυρρίνη.

μύρινης (sc. αἶνος) [ι], ὁ, also written μυρρίνης, a *sweet wine* much used by the Roman women, Lat. *potio murrhina* or *murrata*, Diphil. Ἀπολ. 1. 10, Ael. V. H. 12. 31; prob. wine flavoured with μύρρα, or rather with μύρον, Meineke Stratt. Φοιν. 1, Philippid. Incert. 17.

μύρινος, ὁ, a *sea-fish*, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 5; v. l. μαρίνος.

μύριό-βοιος, αν, with *ten thousand oxen*, Anth. P. 9. 237.

μύριό-γλωσσος, αν, of *numberless tongues*, Eccl.

μύριό-γνωμος, αν, of *numberless opinions*, Theod. Stud.

μύριό-γράφος, αν, written *ten thousand times*, Io. Geom. hymn. 4. 29.

μύρι-ὀδους, -ὀδοντος, ὁ, ἡ, having *infinite teeth*, πρίων Eccl.: with *immense teeth*, ἐλέφας Anth. P. 9. 285.

μύριόεις, εσσα, εν, ποët. for μύριος, Or. Sib. 1. 224.

μύριό-καρπος, αν, with *countless fruit*, Soph. O. C. 676.

μύριό-κεντρος, αν, with *countless stings*, Byz.

μύριο-κέφαλος, αν, =sq., Eccl.

μύριό-κράνος, αν, many-headed, κύων Eur. H. F. 419.

μύριό-κύκλος, αν, with *countless circles*, Gaza.

μύριό-κύμων [υ], ανος, ὁ, ἡ, with *countless waves*, Byz.

μύρι-ὀλβος, αν, infinitely rich, Eust. Opusc. 135. 64.

μύριό-λεκτος, αν, said *ten thousand times*, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 17, cf. Poll. 6. 206, Aristaen. 2. 20.

μύριο-μάθης, ἐς, infinitely learned, Byz.

μύριο-μακαρίότης, ητος, ἡ, infinite felicity, Eccl.

μύριο-μακάριστος, αν, infinitely blessed, Eccl.

μύρι-ὀμμάτος, αν, ten-thousand-eyed, Anecd. Paris. 4. 307.

μύριό-μορφος, αν, of *countless shapes*, of Dionysus, etc., Anth. P. 9. 524, 525:—τὸ μ. name of the plant *Achillea*, Diosc. Noth. 4. 36

μύριό-μοχθος, αν, of *countless labours*, Anth. Plan. 91.

μύριό-ναυς, αος, ὁ, ἡ, with *countless ships*, ἄρης Anth. P. 7. 237.

μύριό-νεκρος, αν, where *tens of thousands die*, μάχη Plut. Alex. 1.

μύριό-νίκος, αν, of *countless victories*, Byz.

μύριονταδικός, ὄν, of or for the number 10,000, Theon. Math.

μύριοντάκις, Adv., = *μυριάκις*, formed after *εκατοντάκις*, Hesych.

μύριόνταρχος, ὁ, = *μυρίαρχος*, Aesch. Pers. 314: [Ib. 994, *μυριόνταρχον* is against the metre, which requires *μυριόταρον, μυριάδαρχον*, or some such form, v. Blomf.]

μύρια-πάθης, ἐς, having *suffered countless ills*, Eccl.

μύρια-πάλαι [ᾶ], Adv. time out of mind, Eust. 725. 40, from a Comic Poet, prob. Aristophan., who has *τρισμυριοπάλαι*.

μύριο-πλάσιος [ᾶ], αν, =sq. II, c. gen., Xen. Oec. 8, 22, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 6, 7. Adv. -ίως, Eccl.

μύριο-πλάσιον, αν, gen. ανος, *ten thousand fold*, Archimed. (?) II. infinitely more than, used like a Comp. c. gen., Cleomed. p. 98.

μύριό-πλεθος, αν, of *immense extent*, Diod. Excerpt. 523. 80.

μυριαπλήθεια, ἡ, infinite number, Eust. Opusc. 346. 85.

μύριο-πληθής, ἐς, infinite in number, countless, Eur. I. A. 572, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 9.

μύριό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, *ten-thousand-footed, many-footed, σκώληξ* Nic. Th. 812, Γτζetz. II. *ten thousand feet long or broad*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 2, 4.

μύριος, α, αν, *numberless, countless, infinite*, properly of Number, and commonly in pl., as mostly in Hom.; yet not rare in sing. with collective Nouns, μύριον χέραδος Il. 21. 320; αἶμα Valck. Phoen. 1480; χαλκός Pind. N. 10. 84; χρυσός Theocr. 16. 22:—strengthened., μάλα μύριοι Od. 17. 422., 19. 78; πολλάκις μύριοι Plat. Theaet. 175 A; μύριαί ἐπὶ μύριας Id. Legg. 676 B, cf. Theaet. 155 C. 2. in Poets also, like πολὺς, of Size, *measureless, immense, infinite*, μύριος ὄνος Od. 15. 452; πένθος, ἄχος μύριον Il. 18. 88., 20. 282; μύρια ἄλγεα, κήδεα Il., etc.; μ. κέλευθος an *endless journey*, Pind. I. 4. 2; μ. μόχθος, ἄχος, etc., Aesch. Pr. 541; Soph. Ph. 1168, etc.:—so in Ion. Prose, μύριη ὕψις all kinds of sights, Hdt. 2. 136; μ. κακότης 6. 67; θωῦμα 2. 148; and sometimes in Plat., μ. πείνια, διαφορότης, ἐρημία Apol. 23 B, Phileb. 13 A, Legg. 677 E. 3. of Time, μύριος χρόνος Pind. I. 5. 36, Soph. O. C. 397, 617; cf. μυριετής.

4. neut. pl. μύρια as Adv., *much, immensely, incessantly*, μ. κλαίειν Anth. P. 7. 374, cf. 12. 169. b. also dat. as Adv., μύριω σοφώτερος infinitely wiser, Eur. Andr. 701; μύριω βέλτιον, μ. κάλλιον Plat. Rep. 520 C, Tim. 33 B; μύριω διαφέρειν to differ infinitely, Id. Polit. 272 C; so, μύριον διαφέρειν Id. Theaet. 166 D.

II. as a definite numeral, in pl. μύριοι, αι, α, *ten thousand*, the greatest number in Greek expressed by one word: in this sense first in Hes. Op. 250, then often in Hdt., and Att. Prose. In a few military phrases we find the sing., ἵππος μύριη 10,000 horse, Hdt. 1. 27., 7. 41; ἄσπις μύρια Xen. An. 1. 7, 10; cf. ἵππος, ἀσπίς:—αἱ Μύριοι the *Ten Thousand*, an assembly of the Arcadians, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 38; οἱ μύριοι ἐν Μεγάλῃ πόλει Dem. 344. 13. III. Adv. μύριως, Epiphan., etc.—Acc. to the Gramm., μύριος (parox.) is the *indefinite*, μύριος (proparox.) the *definite number*, μύρια, πολλά, ἀναρίθμητα μύρια δὲ ὁ ἀριθμός, Suid., cf. Eust. 907. 8, Draco 65, etc.: but this distinction is little observed in the MSS. (As the orig. notion is indefinite, not numerical, it seems to be akin to Lat. *mul-tus*, and to Celt. *mohr, mowr, great*, v. Pott Et. Forsch. 2. p. 221.)

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μύρικη, ἡ, Lat. *myrica*, a shrub esp. thriving in marshy ground and

μυριοστάχυς, *vos, ὁ, ἡ, with ten thousand ears*, Eccl.
 μυριοστημόριον, *τό, the 10,000th part*, Arist. de Sens. 6, 6.
 μυριοστός, *ἡ, ὄν, the 10,000th*, μέρος, μοῖρα Ar. Lys. 355, Thesm.
 555; *μ. ἔτος 10,000 years hence*, Plat. Legg. 656 E, Arist. Rhet. 2. 10,
 5; *εἰς ἔτος μ.* Id. Phys. 4. 10, 6; *μυριακίς μ.* Archimed.
 μυριοστύς, *ὅς, ἡ, a body of ten thousand*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 20.
 μυριοσχιδής, *ἔς, cleft ten thousand times*, Eust. Opusc. 225. 96.
 μυριοτευχής, *ἔς, with ten thousand armed men*, κώπη Eur. I. T. 139.
 μυριότης, *ἡ, ὄν, = μυριάς, LXX (Sap. 12. 22)*; cf. Lob. Phryn. 662.
 μυριότρητος, *ὄν, with numberless holes*, ἀγγεα *μ. honeycombs*, Phocyl.
 ap. Schol. Nic. Al. 446.
 μυριότροπος, *ὄν, infinitely manifold*, Greg. Nyss.
 μυριοτρόφος, *ὄν, maintaining ten thousand*, Georg. Pisid.
 μυριόφθαλμος, *ὄν, with countless eyes*, Eust. 1504. 54.
 μυριόφίλος, *ὄν, with numberless friends*, Themist. 270 A.
 μυριοφόρος, *ὄν, carrying 10,000 measures*, to designate a merchant-
 ship of large tonnage, Thuc. 7. 25, Ctes. ap. Phot. Bibl. 45. 26, Philo 2.
 514, Poll. 1. 82., 4. 165, and others cited by Lob. Phryn. 662:—Lob. sug-
 gests *μυριάφορος* (q. v.); but the MSS. are consistent in giving the form
μυριοφόρος, and there are also the equiv. forms *μυριόφορος* (q. v.), and
μυριαγωγός (which admit of no alteration) in Strab. 151, Philo 1. 333,
 Poll. 1. 82 (who says this form is *εὐτελής*).
 μυριόφορτος, *ὄν, = foreg.*, Anth. P. 10. 23, Manass. Chron. 4887.
 μυριόφυλλον, *τό, a water-plant*, prob. *Myriophyllum spicatum*, spiked
 water-milfoil, Diosc. 4. 115.
 μυριόφύλος, *ὄν, of ten thousand kinds*, Opp. H. 1. 626.
 μυριόφωνος, *ὄν, with ten thousand voices*, Anth. Plan. 362.
 μυριοχαύνη, *ἡ, an infinitely affected woman*, Hipp. 1009 G: Erotian.
 μυριοχάνη; Galen. μυοχάνη; cf. Lob. Paral. 463.
 μυριόχειρ, *χειρ, ὁ, ἡ, with ten thousand hands*, Eust. Opusc. 211. 73.
 μυριόχροος, *ὄν, contr. -χρους, ὄν, with ten thousand colours*, Byz.
 μυρίπνοος, *ὄν, contr. -πνοος, ὄν, = μυρόπνοος*, Anth. P. 9. 6, etc.; cf.
 Lob. Phryn. 665.
 μύρις, *ἰδος, ἡ, (μύρον) a box for unguents*, Poll. 7. 177: cf. *μυρρίς*.
 μύρισμα, *τό, an ointment*, like *μύρωμα*, Poll. 7. 177.
 μύρισμός, *ὁ, an anointing*, Ath. 547 F, LXX (Judith. 16. 6).
 μύριωνύμος, *ὄν, of countless names*, Ἴσις Plut. 2. 372 E, C. I. 4713 b, al.
 μύριωπός, *ὄν, (ὠψ) with countless eyes*, of Argus, Aesch. Pr. 569.
 μύρκος, *ὄν, Syrac. word for ἄφρωνος, dumb*, Hesych.: also *μυρικᾶς*, Id.
 μύρμαξ, *ἄκος, ὁ, Dor. for μύρμηξ*.
 μυρμηδών, *ὁ, an ant's nest*, Hesych.: also Dor. for *an ant*, Id.
 μυρμηκάνθρωποι, *οἱ, ant-men*, a play of Pherecrates.
 μυρμηκίος, *ὄν, like an ant*: v. sub *μυρμήκιον*.
 μυρμηκία or -ία, *ἡ, an ant's nest, ant-hill*, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 27,
 Theophr. Sign. Pluv. 1. 22:—metaph. *a throng of people, a crowded*
lecture-room, Hesych.; *μ. λόγων* Eust. Opusc. 326. 18; *μ. ἀγαθῶν* Ib.
 194. 46. II. metaph., *ἄδων* (sic Fritzsche pro *ἄγων*) *ἐκτραπέλους*
μυρμηκίας Pherecr. Χειρ. 1. 23, of the *perverse conceits of a harp-player*
or singer, who runs up and down the notes, in and out and all ways, *like*
a nest of ants; cf. Meineke ad l.; Ar. calls similar embellishments of
 poetry *μύρμηκος ἀτραποί*, Thesm. 100. III. *a wart on the palm*
 of the hand or sole of the foot, differing from *ἀκροχορδών*, which has a
 neck, whereas *μυρμηκία* spreads under the skin, also *the irritation* caused
 thereby, which was compared to the creeping of ants, Lat. *formicatio*,
 Poll. 4. 195, cf. Paul. Aeg. 4. 15:—in Celsus 5, *μυρμήκια, τὰ*.
 μυρμηκίας λίθος, *ὁ, a precious stone with wart-like lumps* (*μυρμήκια*)
upon it, Plin. 37. 63.
 μυρμηκίασις, *ἡ, = sq.*, Hesych. s. v. *νάρκη*.
 μυρμηκίασμός, *ὁ, a breaking out of warts*, Galen.
 μυρμηκιάω, *to be afflicted with μυρμηκία or warts*, LXX (Levit. 22. 22).
 μυρμηκίζω, *to feel as if ants were creeping about one, to itch*, Ga-
 len. II. *to creep like ants*, Eust. Opusc. 176. 42.
 μυρμηκίον, *τό, Dim. of μύρμηξ*, Plin. 29. 29; *μυρμήκειον* in Nic. Th.
 747. II. v. sub *μυρμηκία*.
 μυρμηκίτης [ῖ], *ὄν, ὁ, a precious stone with things like ants inside it*,
 such as amber, Plin. 37. 72.
 μυρμηκόβιος, *ὄν, living an ant's life*, Eust. 77. 3.
 μυρμηκοειδής, *ἔς, like ants*, Hesych.
 μυρμηκολέων, *ὄν, the ant-lion*, in LXX (Job 4. 11), a name vari-
 ously interpreted, v. Bochart Hierozoic. 2. p. 813.
 μυρμηκώδης, *ἔς, = μυρμηκοειδής*, Plut. 2. 458 C, 525 E: also, *full of*
warts, Marc. Sid. 97.
 μύρμηξ, *ἡκος, ὁ, the ant*, first in Hes. Fr. 22. 5., 37. 4 (cf. *μύρμος*):
 the winged male was called *νύμφη*:—*ὄν μύρμηκος ἀτραποί*, v. sub *μυρ-*
μηκία. II. *a beast of prey* in India, prob. of the lion kind (cf.
μυρμηκολέων), Hdt. 3. 102; *οἱ χρυσώρυχοι μ.* Strab. 70; *λέουσι τοῖς*
καλουμένοις μύρμηξιν Id. 774, cf. Ael. N. A. 3. 4. III. *a hidden*
rock in the sea (cf. *χοῖρας*), Lyc. 878: esp. on the Thessalian coast
 between Sciathus and Magnesia, Hdt. 7. 183. IV. *a sort of*
gauntlet or cestus with metal studs or nails *like warts* (*μυρμηκία*) on it,
 Christod. Ecphr. 224, cf. Poll. 3. 150. (A Root like *mur* occurs in
 Zd. *maoir-i*, O. Norse *maurr*, Low Germ. *mier-e* (*pis-mire*), Slav. *mra-vij*:
 it is difficult not to believe in the identity of Lat. *formic-a* with *μύρμηκ-ος*,
 though the interchange of *f* and *m* presents difficulties.)
 Μυρμιδόνες, *οἱ, the Myrmidons*, a warlike people of Thessaly, formerly
 of Aegioia, subjects of Peleus and Achilles, Hom.
 μύρμος, *ὁ, = μύρμηξ I*, Lyc. 176. II. = *μύρμηξ III*, Id. 890.
 μύροβάλανος, *ἡ, Lat. glans unguentaria*, perhaps *the ben-nut, guilan-*
dina moringa, whence was extracted a scentless oil (*βαλάνινον ἔλαιον*),
 used in mixing unguents, Arist. Plant. 2. 10, 7, Diosc. 2. 148; cf. *μυρψι-*

κός. II. *μυροβάλανοι* are the fruit of the *Phyllanthus emblica* in
 mod. Greek.
 μύρο-βᾶφής, *ἔς, dipped in perfumed oil*, Clem. Al. 235.
 μύρο-βλύτης, *ὄν, ὁ, exhaling a sweet odour*, Eust. Opusc. 290. 92.,
 350. 23; also *-βλυτος, ὄν, Ib. 166. 13*, and often:—hence *-βλυτέω*, Ib.
 167. 61:—and *-βλυσία, ἡ*, Philes p. 236 Wernsd.: v. Ducang. Gloss. Lat.
 s. v. *Manna*.
 μύρο-βόστρυχος, *ὄν, with perfumed locks*, Anth. P. 5. 147.
 μύρο-βρεχής, *ἔς, (βρέχω) wet with unguent*, κόμη LXX (3 Macc. 4. 6).
 μύρβεις, *ἔσσα, ἐν, anointed*, βόστρυχος Anth. P. 6. 234.
 μύρο-θήκη, *ἡ, a box of unguent*, E. M. 55. 33, Eccl.:—Dim. *μύρο-*
θήκιον, τό, Cic. Att. 2. 1, 1.
 μύρο-κομίστρια, *ἡ, a woman who brings unguents*, Eccl.
 μύρο-λωτος, *ὁ, the scented lotus*, Phot.
 μύρομαι, v. sub *μύρω*.
 μύρον [ῖ], *τό, any sweet juice distilling from plants and used for un-*
guents or perfumes (derived from *μύρω* by the Ancients, or, acc. to Ath.,
 from *μύρρα*, *myrrh-oil*, but the word is prob. of foreign origin, cf. Hebr.
môr); then, commonly, *any prepared unguent or sweet oil, balsam*, Lat.
unguentum, Archil. 27, Hdt. 3. 22; *μύρον ἐψείν* (cf. *μυρψός*) Ar. Lys.
 946; *μύρου ὄζειν* Id. Eccl. 524; in pl., Aesch. Fr. 12; (Hom. uses *ἔλαιον*
εὐώδες, ῥοδόν, τεθυωμένον); *μ. κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς καταχέαι* Plat. Rep.
 398 A:—used to mix with wine, Ael. V. H. 12. 31:—proverb., *τὸ ἐπὶ*
τῇ φακῇ μύρον sweet oil on lentils, i. e. pains thrown away, Cic. Att. 1.
 19, 2, cf. Strattis Φων. 1, et ibi Meineke.—A great variety enumerated
 in Diosc. 1. 52 sq., Ath. xv. cc. 37–46. 2. place where unguents
 were sold, *the perfume-market*, τὰ *μειράκια* .. τὰν τῷ μύρῳ Ar. Eq. 1375;
οἱ δ' ἐν τῷ μ. λαλεῖτε Pherecr. Ἀγαθ. 2; *ἴσταται πρὸς τῷ μ.* Eurpol.
 Πολ. 11; cf. *μυρσίνη II. 3, ἰχθύς II.* 3. metaph. *anything graceful,*
charming, lovely, Anth. P. 5. 90, cf. Jac. Anth. 2. 2, p. 285, A. P. p. 597.
 μύρο-πισσό-κηρος, *ὁ, an ointment of scented oil, pitch and wax*, Galen.
 μύρο-πνοος, *ὄν, contr. -πνοος, ὄν, breathing sweet unguents*, Πειθῶ
 Anth. P. 12. 95, cf. 5. 16, etc.: also *μυρίπνοος*.
 μύρο-ποιός, *ὄν, preparing scented oils*, Anact. 28.
 μύρο-πόλος, *ὄν, busy about scented oils*, E. M. 595. 31.
 μύρο-πωλέω, *to deal in scented oils*, Pherecr. Ἰπν. 1, Ar. Fr. 651.
 μύρο-πώλης, *ὄν, ὁ, a dealer in unguents or scented oils, a perfumer*,
 Lys. Fr. 2, Xen. Symp. 2, 4, Antiph. Ἀντει. 2.
 μύροπώλιον (in MSS. sometimes *-εῖον*), *τό, a shop for unguents, a*
perfumer's shop, Lys. 170. 8, Dem. 786. 8., 911. 13.
 μύροπώλις, *ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of μυροπώλης*, Ar. Eccl. 841, Anth. P. 5. 181.
 μύρο-πώλος, *ὄν, oil-selling*, fiction of a Gramm. in E. M. 595. 31.
 μύρορ-ραντος, *ὄν, wet with unguent*, Anth. P. 5. 198.
 μύρος, *ὁ, Lat. myrus*, a kind of sea-eel, Ath. 312 E; acc. to Plin. 9. 23,
 the male of the *muraena*: cf. *σμήρος*.
 μύρο-στάγης, *ἔς, dripping with unguent*, Suid. s. v. *ἀναδούμενος*.
 μύρο-στάφυλον, *τό, a vine with sweet-smelling grapes*, Geop. 4. 94.
 μύρο-φεγγής, *ἔς, shining with unguent*, Anth. P. 12. 83.
 μύρο-φόρος, *ὄν, bringing unguents*, Poll. 10. 119, Eccl.
 μύρο-χεύμων, *ὄν, pouring unguents*, Eust. Opusc. 181. 24.
 μύρο-χριστός, *ὄν, anointed with unguent*, Eur. Cycl. 501.
 μύρο-χροός, *ὄν, with anointed skin*, Anth. P. 9. 570.
 μύρο-χυσία, *ἡ, a pouring of unguents*, Eust. Opusc. 171. 67.
 μύρω, rarer form for *μυρίξω*, Ar. Eccl. 1117, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 9 E.
 μύρρα, *ἡ, the balsamic juice of the Arabian myrtle*, Lat. *myrrha, murrha*,
 Aeol. for *σμήρρα* (q. v.), Sappho 18 ed. Neue, Ath. 688 C.
 μυρρίν-άκανθος, *ἡ, the prickly myrtle, ruscus aculeatus*, Gloss.:—also
κεντρομυρρίνη and *ὄξυμυρρίνη*, Lacon. *μυρταλῖς*.
 μυρρίνάω, *to long for myrtle-wreaths*, which were the badges of certain
 offices, hence comically for *ἀρχοντιῶ*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 857, Hesych.
 μυρρίνη, *ἡ, v. μυρσίνη*.
 μυρρίνης οἶνος, v. *μυρσίνης*.
 μυρρίνιτης, *ὁ, = μυρσινίτης*, Ael. V. H. 12. 31.
 μύρρινος, *ἡ, ὄν, later Att. for μύρσινος*.
 Μυρρίνοῦς, *ὄν, οὐντος, ὁ, name of a demus of Attica*, Strab. 399:—*Μυρ-*
ρινούσιος, ὁ, an inhabitant of it, Plat.; fem. *Μυρρινούστια, ἡ, C. I. 297*:
 cf. *Ῥαμουῖς*.
 μυρρίνων, *ἄνθος, ὁ, v. sub μυρσινών*.
 μυρρίς, *ἰδος, ἡ, a plant, myrrhis odorata*, Diosc. 4. 116; *μυρρίς* in
 Theophr. C. P. 6. 9, 3.
 μυρρίτης, *ὄν, ὁ, (μύρρα) like myrtle-juice*, Plin. 37. 63.
 Μυρρίσλος, *ὄν, ὁ, Greek name for Candaules, King of Lydia*, Hdt.:—
Μυρρίσλην, Aeol. for *-εῖον, τό, his shrine*, Alcae. 91 (e conj. Scidler).
 μύρσιν-ἔλαιον, *τό, myrtle oil*, Diosc. 1. 48.
 μύρσινη [ῖ], later Att. *μυρρίνη, ἡ, the myrtle*, Archil. 25, Arist. II. A. 9.
 40, 58; *μυρσίνης στέφανος* Pind. 1. 8 (7). 147, Eur. Alc. 172. II.
a myrtle-branch, Hdt. 1. 132., 8. 99, al.; or *a myrtle-wreath*, Pherecr.
 Μεταλλ. 1. 25, Ar. Vesp. 861, Nub. 1364, etc.; cf. *σκόλιον*. 2. *a*
fly-flap made of a myrtle-branch, v. Interpp. ad Ar. Eq. 59. 3. in
 pl. *the myrtle-wreath market*, ἐν ταῖς μ. Ar. Thesm. 448; cf. *μύρον* 2.
 μύρσινηον, *τό, a myrtle-grove*, v. sub *μυρσινών*.
 μύρσινος, *α, ὄν, = μύρρινος, of myrtle*, Diosc. 1. 49.
 μύρσινιτης οἶνος, *ὁ, wine flavoured with myrtle*, Diosc. 5. 37. II.
 μ., *ὁ, a precious stone*, Plin. 37. 63.
 μύρσινω-ειδής, *ἔς, myrtle-like*, h. Hom. Merc. 81. Adv. *-δῶς*, Galen.
 μύρσινος, later Att. *μύρρινος, ἡ, ὄν, = μύρτινος, of myrtle*, Lat. *myrteus*,
 Call. Dian. 202:—as Subst., = *μύρτος*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 3. II.
 τὸ μύρρινον *the lower part of the membrum virile*, Ar. Eq. 964.
 μύρσινων, *ἄνθος, ὁ, a myrtle-grove*, Lat. *myrtetum*, Alcae. 91, e conj.
 Ahrens (vulg. *μυρσινήω*); Att. *μυρρίνων*, Ar. Ran. 156.

μύσος, ὁ, a basket, Hesych.; μ. ὠτῶντα Poëta in E. M. 595. 34. (Akin to ὑρρίς, ὑρρίσκος, cf. M μ II. 5.)
 μυρτ-ἀκανθα, ἡ, = μυρρινόκανθος, Lob. Phryn. 111.
 μυρτῦλις, ἴδος, ἡ, Lacon. for μυρρινόκανθος, Hesych.
 μυρτάς, ἄδος, ἡ, like μυρτίνη, a kind of pear-tree, Nic. Th. 513.
 μυρτεῶν, ἄνος, ὁ, (μύρτος) = μυρρινῶν, Gloss.
 μυρτία, ἡ, = μύρτος, Hesych.
 μυρτίδανον, τό, a myrtle-like plant, Hipp. 603. 38. II. a rough excrescence on the root and branches of the myrtle, like the Kermes berries on the holm-oak, Diosc. I. 156, Galen. III. the seed of the Persian pepper-tree, Hipp. 672. 15: also another Indian or Persian fruit used as pepper, Xenocr.
 μυρτίνη [ἴ], ἡ, a sort of pear-tree or olive, Nic. Al. 88, v. Schol.
 μύρτινος, ἡ, ὄν, of myrtle, στέφανος Eubul. Στεφ. 4; cf. μύρσινος.
 μυρτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = μύρτον, Diphil. Τελεσ. I, Polyb. ap. Ath. 651 D.
 μυρτίτης [ἴ], ὁ, name of a species of spurge, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 9.
 2. μ. ὄλνος, = μυρρινίτης, Diosc. 5. 36.
 μυρτο-μίγης, ἔς, mixed with myrtle-berries, Geop. 4. 4.
 μύρτον, ὄν, τό, the fruit of the myrtle (μύρτος), the myrtle-berry, Lat. myrtum, Ar. Av. 160, 1100, Plat. Rep. 372 C, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 3.
 2. = μύρσινη, Archil. 155. II. the pudenda muliebria, Ar. Lys. 1034; the same as the νύμφη or κλειτορίς, Rufus p. 32, Poll. 2. 174, Hesych.; μυρτό-χειλα, τά, and μυρτοχειλίδες, αἱ, its edges, Ibid.
 μυρτο-πέταλον, τό, the polygonum, Diosc. Noth. 4. 4, Plin. 27. 91.
 μύρτος, ἡ, the myrtle, Lat. myrtus, Simon. 22, Scol. ap. Ath. 695 B, etc. II. a twig or spray of myrtle, Pind. I. 4 (3). 117; στέφανος μύρτων Ar. Ran. 330.
 μύρτων, ἄνος, ὁ, nickname of a debauchee, Luc. Lexiph. 12.
 μύρω [ῦ], Ep. Verb. only used in pres. and impf., to flow, run, trickle, δάκρυσι μύρον they melted into tears, Hes. Sc. 132. II. elsewhere always in Med. μύρομαι, to melt into tears, to shed tears, weep, πολέες δ' ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἑταῖροι μύρονθ' Il. 19. 6; κλαίοντέ τε μυρομένω τε 22. 427; γοῶσά τε μυρομένη τε 6. 373, Od. 19. 119; ἔλεδν μύρετο Hes. Op. 204:—also of a river, to flow, βεῖθροισι μύρεται Σίνυς Lyc. 982, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 371; αἵματι μ. to run with blood, Id. 4. 666. 2. c. acc. to weep for, bewail, Bion I. 68, Mosch. 3. 74 and 91 (where aor. μύρατο occurs).—Later writers use instead μύρολογέω (mod. Greek μυριολογέω), and μύρωδέω (like θρηνηδέω), Coraës Heliod. 2. p. 169.
 μύρωδης, ἔς, like unguent, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 8.
 μύρωμα [ῦ], τό, an ointment spread for use, Alcae. ap. Eust. 1295. 20, Ar. Eccl. 1117.
 μῦς, ὁ (even of the female, Philem. Incert. 32), gen. μύος, acc. μῦν, vocat. μῦ, Anth. P. 11. 391:—a mouse, Mus musculus L., first in Batr. 172; μ. δρουραῖος literally the field-mouse, but prob. the hamster, Cricetus vulgaris, Hdt. 2. 141, cf. μυγάλη: proverb., μῦς πίττης γεύεται, of one who tempted by some apparent good finds himself in inextricable difficulties, Dem. 1215. 10; ὡς μῦς γέμεθα πίσσας Theocr. 14. 51; μῦς λευκός a lewd, lecherous person, Philem. l. c. II. a shell-fish, the muscle, Aesch. Fr. 25, Philyll. Πολ. I, H. A. 5. 15, 13, al.; cf. μύαξ, μύσκη. III. a large kind of whale, Lat. musculus, Arist. H. A. 3. 12, 5. IV. a muscle of the body, Lat. musculus, Hipp. Aph. 1259, Theocr. 22. 48, and Medic. (Cf. Skt. mûsh-as, mûsh-akas, mûsh-ikas; Lat. mus, mus-culus, mus-cipula; mûs (maus, mouse):—the Root seems to be found in Skt. mush, mush-nâmi (furor, steal); but there seems to be another Root beginning with s, cf. σμῦς (Hesych.), σμίνθος, Σμινθεύς.)
 μύσαγμα, τό, (μύσάττομαι) = μύσος, Aesch. Supp. 995.
 μύσάξω, (μύσος) = μύσάττομαι, Aquil. V. T.
 μύσακτέον, verb. Adj. one must abominate, Oribas. p. 183 Mai.
 μύσαρία, ἡ, loathsomeness, Arethas.
 μύσαρο-ποιία, ἡ, abominable conduct, Eus. H. E. p. 120.
 μύσαρός, ἄ, ὄν, (μύσος) foul, dirty: hence, like Lat. impurus, loathsome, abominable, much like μισρός, Eur. Or. 1624, etc.; τό μ. an abomination, Hdt. 2. 37. 2. of persons, defiled, polluted, abominable, Eur. Med. 1393, El. 1350, Ar. Lys. 340. Adv. -ῶς, Eus., etc.
 μύσαρότης, ἡτος, ἡ, = μύσαρία, Eccl.
 μύσαρχης, ὄν, ὁ, (μύσος) the originator of a foul deed, LXX (2 Macc. 5. 24).
 μύσαρ-ώνυμος, ὄν, of loathsome name, Manass. Chron. 4382.
 μύσαρ-ωπός, ὄν, foul-looking, Manetho 4. 316.
 μύσάττομαι, fut. μύσαχθήσομαι Luc. D. Meretr. 11. 3: aor. ἐμύσάχθη Eur., Luc.: Dep.: (μύσος). To feel disgust at anything loathsome, to loathe, abominate, c. acc., Hipp. 477. 25, Eur. Med. 1149, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 5; ἐπὶ τινι Luc. Prom. 4.—The Act. only in Hesych., cf. μύσαξω.
 μύσαχθής, ἔς, poet. for μύσαρός, Nic. Th. 361, Anth. P. 9. 253.
 μύσαχνή, ἡ, (μύσος) a prostitute, like μισήτη, Archil. 173.
 μύσαρός, ἄ, ὄν, late form of μύσαρός, Manetho 4. 269, E. M. 535. 32.
 μύσητός, ἡ, ὄν, (μύσος) = μύσαρός, Gloss.
 μύσιάω, (μύζω) to snuff, snort, esp. in eating greedily, Cornut. N. D. 28: to breathe hard, Hesych.
 μύσιδδω, Lacon. for μύσιζω, Ar. Lys. 94, 1076; aor. μύσιζαι Ib. 981.
 μύσικαρφί, (μύω) Adv. with the eyes shut, Cratin. Ὀρ. 12, but v. Meineke.
 Μύσιος [ῦ], α, ὄν, Mysian: τὸ Μύσιον (sc. θρήνημα) Aesch. Pers. 1054; cf. Κίσιος.
 μύσις [ῦ], εως, ἡ, (μύω) a closing the lips, eyes, etc., Eccl.; of the womb, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1. II. (from Pass.) a being closed, of the pores, bowels, etc., Medic.
 μυσκέλενδρον, τό, mouse-dung, Poll. 5. 31, Hesych.

μύσκος, ὁ, Dim. of μῦς, for μύσκος, Arcad. 50. 15.
 μύσος, τό, uncleanness of body or mind: metaph. an abomination, defilement, Lat. piaculum, like μίασμα, Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 650, Eum. 839, Soph. O. T. 138, Eur. H. F. 1155; also in Hipp. 303. 39, and in late Prose, as Schol. Luc. J. Trag. 8. [Sometimes written properisp. μύσος, but wrongly, for υ is always short, Draco 65. 15, E. M. 588. 52: perhaps μῖσος caused the error.]
 μύσος, ἡ, ὄν, = μύσαρός, Hesych.
 Μύσος, ὁ, a Mysian, Aesch. Pers. 52, etc.; proverbs were founded on their feeble and effeminate character, as, Μυσῶν λεία, i. e. a prey to all, of anything that can be plundered with impunity, Dem. 248. 23, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 20; ὁ Μυσῶν ἔσχατος the most worthless of men, Magnes Ποαστρ. 1, cf. Philem. Σικελ. 3, Menand. Ἀνδρογ. 7; τῶν λεγομένων Μ. ὁ ἔσχατος Plat. Theaet. 209 B; Mysorum ultimus in Cic. Flacc. 27.
 μυσ-πολλέω, (μῦς) to run about like a mouse, Ar. Vesp. 140, with a play on μυστιπολεῖω.
 μύσσομαι, Med. to blow the nose, μύσσονται δὲ οὐδὲν Hipp. 369. 13:—the Act. is cited by Hesych., but is only found in compds. ἀπο-προ-μύττω. (From √MYTK, cf. μυκ-τήρ, μύξ-α, ἀπο-μύξ-ασθαι; Skt. muk, muik-âmi (abjicio), Lat. mung-o, e-mung-o, muc-us, muc-edo.)
 μυστᾶγωγέω, c. acc. pers., like μνέω, to initiate, τινά τι Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 22; opp. to μνεῖσθαι, Plut. 2. 795 E: to act as a guide to one, like ξεναγωγέω, Strab. 812:—in Eccl. to baptize.
 μυστᾶγωγήμα, τό, initiation into the mysteries, Theod. Stud.: generally, teaching, training, Eunath. 134.
 μυστᾶγωγία, ἡ, initiation into the mysteries, Plut. Alcib. 34.
 μυστᾶγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for initiation, Cyrill.
 μυστᾶγωγός, ὄν, (μύστης, ἄγω) introducing or initiating into mysteries, a mystagogue, Plut. Alcib. 34, etc., v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 29. 2. generally, a teacher, guide, βίου Menand. Incert. 18, cf. Himer. 15. 3. 4. in Sicily = περιηγητής, a Ciceroné, esp. at the temples, Cic. Verr. 4. 59.
 μυστάκιον, τό, Dim. of μύσταξ, Moschop.
 μύσταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Dor. and Lacon. for μύσταξ III, and always masc., whereas μάσταξ is fem.:—the upper lip, the beard upon it, our moustache, Strattis Incert. 6 (et ibi Meineke), Theocr. 14. 4: the Spartan Ephors on coming into office issued an edict, κείρεσθαι τὸν μύστακα καὶ πρόσ-εχειν (or πείθεσθαι) τοῖς νόμοις, Arist. Fr. 496, Plut. 2. 550 B; v. Müller Dor. 3. 7. § 7.—Cf. βύσταξ.
 μυστ-άρχης, ὄν, ὁ, a chief of μύσται, C. I. 3662. 3., 3803. 10. Adv. μυσταρχικῶς, like a μυστάρχης, mystically, Heliod. de Chrysop. 55. 59.
 μυστηριάξω, to initiate into mysteries, Phot., Eust. Opusc. 91. 29, etc.
 μυστηριακός, ἡ, ὄν, = μυστηρικός, Schol. Ar. Pl. 27.
 μυστηρι-άρχης, ὄν, ὁ, = μυστάρχης, C. I. 3666. 5.
 μυστηριασμός, ὁ, initiation, Eust. 1854. 46, etc.
 μυστηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for mysteries, mystic, Ar. Ach. 747.
 μυστηριον, τό, (μύστης, μνέω) a mystery or secret doctrine; mostly in pl., τὰ μ. the mysteries, certain religious celebrations, first in Hdt. 2. 51 of the mysteries of the Cabiri in Samothrace. The most famous were those of Demeter at Eleusis, first in Aesch. Fr. 393; the greater (τὰ μεγάλα, v. sub μνέω) in Boëdromion; the lesser (τὰ μικρά) in Anthesterion; but mysteries were celebrated in every considerable city of Greece, Lob. Aglaoph. 43. In this work Lobeck opposes the common notion that the mysteries were revelations of a profound religious secret. They certainly were always secret; but all Greeks without distinction of rank or education, nay, perhaps even slaves (p. 19), might be initiated, and in later times foreigners (p. 20). Prob. they were shows or scenic representations of mythical legends, similar in character to the religious 'mysteries' of the Middle Ages.—Phrases: μ. ποιεῖν Andoc. 2. 34, Lys. 143. 34; μ. ἐρεῖν Andoc. l. c.—Cf. μνέω, μύστης, μυσταγωγός. 2. any mystery or secret, Plat. Theaet. 156 A; μυστήριόν σου μὴ κατέειπες τῷ φίλῳ Menand. Incert. 168; σεμνὰ τῆς σῆς παρθένου μ. Soph. Fr. 493. 3. mystic implements and ornaments, σεμνὰ στεμμάτων μυστήρια Eur. Supp. 470: esp. dresses, properties, such as were carried to Eleusis at the celebration of the mysteries, ὕνος ἄγων μυστήρια, proverb. of an over-loaded beast, Ar. Ran. 159. 4. later all matters of science which required teaching, Lob. Aglaoph. 127 sq. 5. in N. T. a mystery, a divine secret, something above human intelligence, τὰ μ. τῆς βασιλείας τῶν οὐρανῶν Ev. Matth. 13. 11; λαλεῖν μυστήρια I Ep. Cor. 14. 2; τὸ μ. τῆς ἀνομίας the mystery of iniquity, mysterious, incomprehensible iniquity, 2 Thess. 2. 7, cf. κακίας μ. Joseph. B. J. 1. 24, 1:—esp. of the Gospel itself, or parts of it, τὸ μ. τοῦ εὐαγγελίου Ephes. 6. 19, cf. 3. 9, Col. 1. 26, al. II. a cough-medicine, Alex. Trall. 5. 248. III. Dionysius the tyrant called mouse-holes μυστήρια (μῦς, τηρεῖν), Ath. 98 D.
 μυστηρίαι, ἴδος, peccul. fem. of μυστηρικός, Anth. P. 7. 9.
 μυστηριώδης, ἔς, like mysteries, mysterious, Plut. 2. 996 B.
 μυστηριώδεια, ἡ, mysticism, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 7.
 μυστηριώτης, ἴδος, ἡ, of or for the mysteries: μ. σπονδή an armistice during the Eleusinian mysteries, Aeschin. 45. 38., 46. 25; μ. τελεταί Alciphro 2. 3, 16; ὄραι Philostr. 191, etc.
 μύστης, ὄν, ὁ, (μνέω) one initiated, Simon. (?) 180; τὰ μυστῶν ὄργια Eur. H. F. 613; c. gen., Διὸς Ἰδαίου μύστης Id. Fr. 475. 10, cf. C. I. 390; μύστην σῶν θέτο παννυχίδων Anth. P. 6. 162; μύστι Πενίης Ib. 9. 229:—also as Adj., μ. χοροί Ar. Ran. 370; μ. λύχνος Anth. P. 7. 219.—The division of the initiated into three or more grades, up to the ἐπόπται, is somewhat doubtful, cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Ran. 745, Lob. Aglaoph. 31 sq., 128; μύσται and ἐπόπται are mentioned together in C. I. 71 b. 5. 2. a name of Bacchus, Paus. 8. 54, 5; of Apollo, Artemid. 2. 70, fin.

μυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *secret, mystic, esp. connected with the mysteries*, τέλος Aesch. Fr. 384; μ. Ἰακχος *the mystic chant Iacchus*, Hdt. 8. 65; αὔρα τις εἰσέπνευσε μυστικωτάτη Ar. Ran. 314; τὰ μ. *the mysteries*, Tbuc. 6. 28, 60; οἱ μυστικοί, = μύσται, Strab. 806:—later, generally, of all arts, etc., that required teaching, Lob. Aglaoph. 128 sq. The χοῖρια μ. in Ar. Ach. 747, are prob. *wretched lean pigs*, such as the μύσται were wont to offer, Lob. ut supr. p. 85; cf. μέγαρον III. Adv.—κῶς, Poll. 8. 123; Comp.—ώτερον, Cic. Att. 6. 4.

μυστιλάομαι, Dep. *to sop bread in soup or gravy and eat it*, ὦ πλείστα .. μεμυστιλημένοι .. ἐπ' ὀλιγίστοις ἀλφίτοις Ar. Pl. 627; ἐμυστιλάτω τὰ ζῶμα Luc. Lexiph. 5; metaph., ἀμφοῖν χειροῖν μυστιλάται τῶν δημοσίων *he ladles out public money*, Ar. Eq. 827:—also as Pass., μυστίλας μεμυστιλημένας *scooped out*, Ib. 1168.—V. sub μυστίλη.

μυστίλη [ἴ], ἡ, like μύστρον, *a piece of bread hollowed out as a spoon*, to sup soup or gravy with, Ar. Eq. 1168, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 5, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4, Ath. 126 A, Poll. 6. 87:—Dim. μυστιλάριον, τό, Poll. l. c.—The forms μυστίλη or μυστίλλη and μυστιλλάομαι generally occur in the MSS., no doubt by confusion with μυστίλλω; but the other forms are recognised by the best Gramm., v. Brunck. Ar. Pl. 627.

μυστιπόλευτος, ὄν, *solemnised mystically*, Orph. H. 76. 7.

μυστι-πολεύω, *to solemnise mysteries*, Musae. 124; μ. ἄργια Orph. H. 41. 6, cf. Nonn. Jo. 2. 23.

μυστιπόλος, ὄν, (μύστης, πολέω) *solemnising mysteries, performing a mystic rite*, Anth. P. append. 239; μ. ἡματα Ib. 164; δᾶδες Epigr. Gr. 822. 8; φάρμαξ Christod. Ecphr. 115; cf. Lob. Phryn. 666.

μύστις, ἴδος, fem. of μύστης, as Adj. *mystic*, μολπή Christod. Ecphr. 113.

II. *a mystagogue*, μ. νόματος ἡ Κύπρις Anacreont. 4. 12, Epigr. Gr. 862.—Cf. μύστις.

μυστο-δόκος, ὄν, (μύστης, δέχομαι) *receiving the mysteries or the initiated, δόμος μ.*, i. e. Eleusis, Ar. Nub. 303.

μυστο-δάτης, ὄν, ὁ, = μυσταγωγός, Dionys. h. Mus.

μυστολέκτης, ὁ, *one chosen to be initiated into*, τῶν ἄνω C. I. 8784.

μυστριο-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, *a dealer in small spoons*, Nicoph. Χειρογ. 1.

μύστρον, τό, = μυστίλη, Nic. ap. Ath. 126 A sq.: *a spoon*, Ath. 129 A: Dim. μυστρίον, Eust. 1368. 51: also μύστρος, ὁ, Poll. 6. 87.

II. *a measure*, = two κοχλιάρια, Hippiatr.: also μυστρίον, Didym. Alex.

III. μυστρίον is also *an instrument used by architects*, Jo. Diac. ad Hes. Sc. 336.

μυσ-φόνος, ὄν, *mouse-murdering*, Hesych.

μῦσῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *abominable*, Plat. Timol. 5.

μυσωτός, ὁ, = μυττωτός, Call. Fr. 282.

μῦτᾶκισμός, ὁ, *fondness for the letter μῦ*, Diomedes.

μύτης, ὄν, ὁ, = μυττός, Hesych.

Μυτιλήνη, ἡ, *Mytilenē*, the chief city of Lesbos, Hecatae. Fr. 101, etc.; often written corruptly, Μιτυλήνη.

μυτίλος, ὁ, (μῦς) *the sea-muscle*, borrowed from the Lat. *mytilus*, v. Ath. 85 E.

μύτιλος, ἡ, ὄν, v. μίτυλος.

μύτις, ἴδος, ἡ, *that part of molluscous animals which answers to the liver*, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 19, P. A. 4. 5, 12, al.; restored for μύστις in Plut. 2. 978 A.

μυττός, ὄν, Lat. *mutus, dumb*, ap. Hesych.; cf. μῦδος.

μύττω, Att. for μύσσω.

μυττωτεύω, *to hash up, make mince-meat of*, τινά Ar. Vesp. 63.

μυττωτός (no Att. form μυσσωτός), ὁ, *a savoury dish of cheese, honey, garlic, etc., mashed up into a sort of paste*, Lat. *alliatum, intritum, moretum*, Hipp. 423. 44, Hipponax 26, Anan. 1. 8, Ar. Ach. 174, Eq. 771, al.; cf. μυσωτός.

μυχαίτατος, ἡ, ὄν, irreg. Sup. of μύχιος, Arist. Mund. 3, 10, Clem. Al. 840, Steph. B. s. v. Ἄλωρος: Comp. μυχαίτερος, Hdn. Epimer. 166:—formed like μεσαίτατος, παλαιάτατος.

μύχᾶτος, ἡ, ὄν, irreg. Sup. of μύχιος, Ap. Rh. 1. 170, Call. Dian. 68, Pseudo-Phocyl. 152, etc.: cf. μέσατος.

μύχίστατος, ἡ, ὄν, irreg. Sup. of μύχιος, Phot.

μυχή, ἡ, = μυχός, Suid.

μυχθίζω, (μύζω) *to make a noise by closing the mouth and forcing the breath through the nostrils, to snort, moan*, esp. from passion, Aesch. Fr. 348; cf. ἀναμυχθίζομαι. 2. *to make mouths, sneer*, χεῖλεσι μυχθισδοῖσα Theocr. 20. 13; σιμὰ σεσηρῶς μυχθίζεις Anth. P. 5. 179; joined with διαψιθυρίζω, cf. Polyb. 15. 26, 8.

μυχθισμός, ὁ, *a snorting, moaning*, Hipp. 203 A, Eur. Rhes. 789. II. *mocking, jeering*, Aquil. Ps. 122. 4.

μυχθῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like one moaning*, πνεύματα μ. *hard-drawn breath*, Hipp. Coac. 203, cf. 206; as if from μύχθος = μυχθισμός.

μύχιος, α, ὄν, (μύχός) *inward, inmost*, Lat. *intimus*, v. l. Hes. Op. 521, Th. 991; μυχία Πρόπαντις *embayed* (cf. μυχός 3), Aesch. Pers. 876; πνοιαί Ap. Rh. 2. 742; Ἄιδης Anth. P. append. 355; μύχιόν τι ὑπακρῶζειν Luc. D. Mort. 6. 4. II. οἱ μ. θεοί = the Rom. *Penates*, Dion. H. 1. 67.—To this Adj. belong various irreg. Superlatives (formed from the Subst. μυχός), μύχοιτατος, -αίτατος, -έστατος, -ώτατος, and μύχᾶτος.

μυχλός, v. μύκλα II.

μυχμός, ὁ, (μύζω) = μυγμός, *moaning, groaning*, Od. 24. 416.

μύχθθεν, Adv. *from the inmost part of the house, from the women's chambers*, Aesch. Ag. 96, Cho. 35.

μύχοι, Adv. *inside*, Paphian word in Hesych.: (Cod. μοχοί· ἐντός.)

μύχᾶτατος, ἡ, ὄν, irreg. Sup. of μύχιος, μύχοιτατος ἴζε *in the farthest corner* he was sitting, Od. 21. 146.

μύχόνδε, Adv. *to the far corner*, Od. 22. 270, Emped. 465.

μύχό-νοος, ὄν, contr. -οὐς, οὐν, *deep-souled, reserved*, Phot.

μύχό-πεδον, τό, *the depth of the earth, the abyss*, Phot.

μύχο-ρήμων, ὄν, *speaking from the depths of the soul*, Phot.

μύχός, ὁ, (μύω) heterog. pl. μυχά Call. Del. 142, Dion. P. 117, 128, etc.:—*the innermost part, inmost nook or corner*, Lat. *sinus, recessus*, μυχῶ δόμου ὑψηλαῖο Il. 22. 440; μ. σπείους γλαφυροῖο Od. 5. 226; μ. ἄντρον θεσπεσίαιο 13. 363; so, μυχῶ Ἄργεος *in a recess or in the furthest nook of Peloponnese, of Mycenae*, Od. 3. 263; of Corinth, Il. 6. 152; Τάρταρά τ' ἠερόντα μυχῶ χθονός Hes. Th. 119; τῆλε μυχῶ νήσων ἱεράων Ib. 1014; ἐν μυχῶ τῆς θήκης Hdt. 3. 16; μ. μαντείος Pind. P. 5. 91; κελαινός Ἄιδος μ. Aesch. Pr. 433: so in pl., Καρίνθου ἐν μυχοῖσι Pind. N. 10. 78; μυχαὶ χθονός or γῆς *the infernal realms*, Eur. Supp. 936, Tro. 945, etc.; μυχοὶ μαντικοί Aesch. Eum. 179; cf. Markl. Supp. 545; διὰ μυχῶν βλέπουσ' αἰεὶ ψυχὴ *a soul that sees in darkness*, i. e. is full of deceit, Soph. Ph. 1013.

2. *the inmost part of a house, the women's apartments*, Lat. *penetralia, ἐς μυχὸν ἐξ οὐδοῦ*, i. e. from the entrance to *the door of the women's apartments*, Od. 7. 96 (87 is prob. spurious); μυχοῦ ἀφερκτος Aesch. Cho. 446; τὸ φάρμακον .. ἐν μυχαῖς σῶζειν *in closets*, Soph. Tr. 686; οὐ γὰρ ἐν μ. ἐτι *no longer hidden within the house* (for the doors were thrown open, as the Schol. remarks), Id. Ant. 1293, cf. Eur. Tro. 299; cf. μυχίθεν.

3. *a bay or creek running far inland*, Ildt. 2. 11., 4. 21; ἐς μυχοὺς ἄλός Pind. P. 6. 12; πάντιος μ., i. e. the Adriatic, Aesch. Pr. 839; in Prose, ἐν τῷ καίλῳ καὶ μ. τοῦ λιμένος Thuc. 7. 52; ἐν τοῖς ἀγκυαῖσι καὶ μ. τῶν ὀρέων Xen. An. 4. 1, 7; ἐν τῷ μ. τοῦ Ἀδρίου Arist. Mirab. 81.—For the irreg. Sup. μύχοιτατος, μύχᾶτος, etc., v. sub vacc.

μύχουρος [ῦ], ὁ, (οὐρος) *watch of the interior*, Lyc. 373.

μύχῶδης, ἐς, *full of recesses, cavernous*, Eur. Ion 494.

μύχῶτατος, irreg. Sup. of μύχιος Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 397.

μύω: fut. ὑσω Lyc. 988: aor. ἔμῦσα, Ep. 3 pl. μύσαν: pf. μέμῦκα: [v seems to be always long in pres., Call. Dian. 95, Nic. Fr. 2. 56:—but ῦ certainly in aor., Il. 24. 637, Soph. Ant. 421, Eur. Med. 1183, except in late writers, as Anth. P. 7. 630., 9. 558: in pf. ῦ always, as Il. 24. 420, Anth. P. app. 48]: I. intr. *to close, be shut*, of the eyes, οὐ γὰρ πῶ μύσαν ὅσσε ὑπὸ βλεφάροισι Il. 24. 637; ἐκ μύσαντος ὀμματος *from closed eye*, Eur. Med. 1183; so, of the mouth or any opening, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D, Anth. P. 7. 630; χεῖλεα μεμυκῶς Ib. 15. 10; τρηχὺς .. μέμυκε πόρος Ib. 10. 5; of bivalve fish, opp. to κεχηρῆναι, Ath. 93 F;—cf. συμμύω.

2. of persons, *to shut the eyes*, μύω τε καὶ δέδορκα Soph. Fr. 754; φαίνεται καὶ μόνονσιν ὀράματα Arist. de An. 3. 3, 12: esp. in fear of danger, μύσας *with one's eyes shut*, Id. Ant. 421, Ar. Vesp. 988, Plat. Theaet. 163 E, al.; ὄλην μύσας ἔκπινε Antiph. Ἄγρ. 4; μύσας τῷ λογισμῷ Plut. Pomp. 60.

3. metaph. *to be lulled to rest, to abate*, of pain, ἀνατέτραφας ὅ τι καὶ μύση Soph. Tr. 1008; of storms, Anth. P. 7. 293. II. trans. *to close, shut*, Ib. 7. 221; ὑπνος ἔμυσε κόρας Ib. 9. 558. (From √MY (v. μύ, μῦ), a sound made with closed lips: hence μύ-σις, μυ-τῦδα, μύ-ωψ;—μυ-άω, μοι-μυ-άω, μοι-μύλλ-ω, μύ-ζω (A) *to mutter*, μυ-γμός, μυ-χθίζω, μυ-κάομαι;—μυ-κτῆρ;—μυ-έω, μυ-στής, μυ-στήριον;—also μύ-ζω (B) *to suck in*, μυ-ζάω;—perh. also μῶ-μος, ἀ-μύ-μων;—cf. Skt. *mū-kas* (*mutus*, cf. *μυκός*· ἄφωνος Hesych.); Lat. *mu-tus, mu-ssio, mu-tio* (*to mutter*.)

μῦδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *mouse-like*, Diod. 5. 139, Plut. 2. 458 C. II. (μῦς IV) *muscular*, Ib. 733 C, Arr. Cyn. 6. 2.

μῦών, ὄν, (μῦς IV) *a cluster of muscles, a muscle*, πρυμνὸν σκέλος, ἐνθα πάχιστος μῦδὸν ἀνθρώπου πέλεται Il. 16. 315, cf. 324. [Heyne proposes μυιών, metri grat., but by poet. usage v in this word is always long, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 1520, Theocr. 25. 149.]

μυωνία, ἡ, (μῦς) *a mouse-hole*:—hence a term of reproach for a *lewd woman*, Epicrat. Χωρ. 1, Ael. N. A. 12. 10.

μυωξία, ἡ, = foreg., Hesych., Suid., etc.:—μυξία in Greg. Naz.

μυωξίας, ὁ, *the dormouse*, Opp. C. 2. 574.

μυωπάζω, *to be shortsighted, see dimly*, 2 Ep. Petr. 1. 9.

μυωπία, ἡ, = μυωνία, Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 3, Ael. V. H. 1. 11.

μυωπιάζω, for μυωπόζω, Suid.

μυωπίας, ὁ, = μῦψ, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22; as Adj., ὀφθαλμὸς μ. Poll. 2. 61.

μυωπίασις, ἡ, = μυωπία, Defin. Med.

μυωπίζω, (μῦψ II. 2) *to spur, prick with a spur*, ἵππον Xen. Eq. 10, 1 and 2; metaph., μ. τοὺς γνωρίμους Clem. Al. 105. II. Pass.

(μῦψ II. 1) *to be teased by flies*, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 4, 5, Eq. Mag. 1, 16; βοὺς μυωπισθεῖς Aristaen. 2. 18.

μυωπός, ὄν, = μῦψ I, Xen. Cyn. 3, 2 and 3.

μυωτός, among the Armenians, either *made of mouse-skin*, or *embroidered with mice*, χιτῶν Poll. 7. 60.

μῦωτός, ἡ, ἐν, (μῦς IV) *furnished with muscles*, σάρκες Clearch. ap. Ath. 399 B.

μῦωψ, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, (μῦω, ὦψ) *closing or contracting the eyes*, as shortsighted people do, and so, *shortsighted*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 12, Probl. 31. 16 and 25; cf. μυωπός.

II. as Subst., μῦωψ, ὄν, ὁ, *the horse-fly or gadfly*, Lat. *tabanus*, akin to the ἄστρας, ὄφυστόμω μῦωπι Aesch. Pr. 675; βαηλάτην μ. Supp. 307, cf. Plat. Apol. 30 E, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 15., 5. 19, 21, al.

2. *a goad, spur*, Xen. Eq. 8, 5; ἐν τοῖς μῦωψι περιπατεῖν *to walk in spurs*, Theophr. Char. 21: *an ox-goad*, Anth. P. 5. 203.

3. metaph. *a stimulant, incentive*, Luc. Calumn. 14, Amor. 2; τινός *to a thing*, Anth. P. 6. 165, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 884.

4. *the little finger*, ap. Schneid. Ecl. Phys. 2. 447.

5. *a plant*, Pseudo-Plut. de Fluv. 22. 5. [In signif. II, Nic. has ὦ, Th. 417, 736.]

Μῶά, Lacon. for Μούσα.

μῶδιξ, ἡ, = σμῶδιξ.

μωκάομαι, Dep. (μῶκος) *to mock*, i. e. *mimic*, and so *ridicule*, Ael. N. A. 1. 29, Alciphro 1. 33., 3. 27, Diog. L. 10. 127.—The Act. μωκάω in Gramm.:—hence in Pass., προσφορά μεμωκημένη, with v. l. μεμωμ-.

LXX (Sirc. 31. 18). Formed from the sound make by a camel, κάμη-
 λος μωκάται Valck. Ammon. p. 231: v. μωκάομαι sub fin.
 μωκεύω, = foreg., Tittm. Zonar. Lex. 1383.
 μώκημα, τύ, mockery, LXX (Sirc. 31. 18).
 μωκία, ή, a mackling, Ael. V. H. 3. 19, Nicet. Ann. 78 D.
 μωκίζω, to mock, Suid., Eccl.
 μώκος, ό, a mock, mackery, Poëta ap. Ath. 187 A, Simplie.
 μωκός, ό, a mocker, Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 1; v. E. M. 593-7.
 μώλαξ, ακος, Lyd. name for wine, Hesych.
 μώλεια, τά, an Arcadian festival, Hesych.
 μώλος, ό, the toil and moil of war, μώλος Ἄρηος Il. 2. 401, etc.; also
 without Ἄρηος, 17. 397., 18. 188, Hes. Sc. 257;—but, ξείνου καὶ Ἴρου
 μώλος the struggle between Irus and the stranger, Od. 18. 233 (the only
 place where the word occurs in Od.); Ἄρης μώλον συνάγει Archil. 3.—
 Hesych. also cites a Verb μωλέω = μάχομαι.
 μώλυ, τό, moly, a fabulous herb of magic power, having a black root
 and white blossom, and known by this name among the gods, Od. 10.
 305, where Hermes gives it to Ulysses, as a counter-charm to the charms
 of Circe, cf. Lyc. 679:—acc. to Dierbach, the same as μανδραγόρας,
 mandrake. II. in later writers certainly for *allium, garlic*,
 Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 7, Diosc. 3. 54 (where the gen. μώλεως occurs):
 cf. sq. [ῥ; but in Lyc. 1. c. ῥ.]
 μώλυζα, ή, (μώλυ Il) a kind of garlic, with a single head, not several
 small ones, Hipp. 583. 8., 625. 3, etc.
 μωλύνομαι, aor. I έμωλύθη Hipp.: pf. μεμώλυσμαι Soph. 1. citand.:
 Pass.: (μώλυς). To be enfeebled, μεμωλυσμένη παρειμένη Soph. ap.
 Hesych. II. to disappear gradually, to be absorbed, of an ab-
 scess, Hipp. 675. 41., 1208 A, etc.; so, άπεμωλύθη 1236 B;
 κατεμωλύθη 1012 C:—cf. μολύω.
 μώλυξ, ὕκος, ό, Dor., and μωλυρός, ά, ὄν, =sq., Hesych.
 μώλυς, v, gen. vos, soft, weak, feeble, μ. ὦ νεάνισκε Hippon. 60; μ.
 έπιστείχων, of a serpent, Nic. Th. 32; μωλύς δ άμαθής; μωλύτερον
 άμβλύτερον, Hesych. (Prob. akin to μαλ-ακός, Lat. moll-is, etc., not
 to μώλ-ος.)
 μώλυσις, εως, ή, (μωλύω) a softening, v. μόλυσις.
 μωλύτης [ῥ], ον, ό, = μώλυς, Timo ap. Diog. L. 7. 170.
 μωλύω, of meat, to fall away gradually, A. B. 52. 7: cf. μωλύνομαι.
 μωλωπίζω, to beat and bruise severely, τινά Aquila V. T.:—Pass., μεμω-
 λωπισμένος marked with stripes, Plut. 2. 126 C.
 μωλωπικός, ή, ὄν, covered with weals, Galen.
 μώλωψ, ωπος, ό, the mark of a stripe, a weal, bruise, generally, a skin-
 wound, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3. 79, Arist. Probl. 9. 1, 1, Plut. 2. 565 B, etc.:
 —πορφύρεοι μώλωπες, satirically of kings, Daphit. ap. Strab. 647. (Perh.
 formed from μώλος (cf. our maul), on the analogy of αιμάλωψ, θυμάλωψ,
 etc.)
 μώμαι, v. sub *μάω II.
 μωμάομαι, Ion. —έομαι, 3 pl. —εύνται Theogn. 369, cf. 169: fut. ήσο-
 μαι II., Theogn.: aor. έμωμησάμην Aesch., Dor. poët. μωμάσατο Theocr.
 9. 24: Dep.: (μώμος). To find fault with, blame, c. acc., Il. 3. 412,
 Theogn. 169, 369, Simon. 8. 12, Aesch. Ag. 277, Ar. Av. 171.—Poët.
 word, used in late Prose; verb. Adj. μωμητέον, Hipp. ap. Erot., Eust.
 1435. 31:—an aor. μωμηθήναι in pass. sense, 2 Cor. 6. 3; v. μωκάομαι.
 μώμαρ, τό, poët. for μώμος, Lyc. 1134.
 μωμεύω, = μωμάομαι, Od. 6. 274, Hes. Op. 754.
 μώμημα, τό, blame, mockery, LXX (Sirc. 31. 18).
 μώμησις, εως, ή, blame, censure, Schol. Ven. Il. 2. 199.
 μωμητικός, ή, ὄν, censorious, Philodem. de Ira 1. p. 60.
 μωμητός, ή, ὄν, to be blamed, Aesch. Theb. 508.
 μώμος, ό, blame, ridicule, disgrace, μώμον άνάψαι to set a brand upon
 one, Od. 2. 86; so in Simon. 165, Pind. O. 6. 125, P. 1. 159, Soph. Fr.
 235; and in late Prose, as Plut. 2. 820 A. II. personified *Momus*,
 the critic God, first in Hes. Th. 214, where he is son of Night, cf. Plat.
 Rep. 487 A, Babr. 59. (V. μύω sub fin.)
 μωμοσκοπέω, to look for blemishes in animals for sacrifice; generally,
 to criticise, censure, Eust. Opusc. 194. 44, Eccl.
 μωμο-σκόπος, ον, looking for blemishes in sacrificial victims: generally,
 criticising, examining critically, Philo 1. 320, Clem. Al. 617.
 μών, Adv., Dor. contr. for μή ούν, but much used in Att., esp. (like μή;) in
 questions to which a negative answer is expected, but surely not? is it
 so? Lat. num?—μών .. θέσθαι; Answ. ού δήτα, Eur. Hec. 754: some-
 times however it only asks doubtfully like Lat. num farte? and may be
 answered in the affirm., as Eur. Hec. 676, Plat. Prot. 310 D.—Its origin
 from μή ούν was so lost sight of, that we find μών ούν ..; in Aesch. Cho.
 177, Eur. Andr. 82; μών δήτα ..; Ar. Pl. 845; sometimes also μών
 μή ..; Plat. Phaedo 84 C, Rep. 505 C:—μών ού ..; had exactly the
 contrary sense, requiring an affirm. answer, Lat. nume? Aesch. Supp.
 417, Soph. O. C. 1729, Plat. Soph. 234 A, etc. (μών is the Lat. num,
 cf. μή ne, μίν νίν.)
 μώνος, α, ον, Dor. for μοῦνος, μόνος.
 μώνυξ, ὕχος, ὄ, ή, with a single, i. e. unclouen, hoof, Lat. solipes, epith.
 of the horse, often in Il.; once in Od., viz. 15. 46; so Solon 13, Eur.
 Phoen. 793; also, μ. ὕες Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 31:—in dat. with a neut.
 Subst., γένει τῷ μώνυχι Plat. Polit. 265 D. (The deriv. from μόνος,
 ὄνυξ can hardly be doubted, even though Hom. always uses the form
 μοῦνος, and μώνυξ must represent μουνόνυξ. The objection that μόνος
 does not mean single, is answered by the compd. words μονόχηλος, μο-
 νολέων, μονόλυκος.)
 μώομαι, Ep. lengthd. form for μάομαι.
 μωραίνω, fut. άνω, aor. έμωράνα: (μώρος):—to be silly, foolish, Eur.
 Med. 614, Xen., etc.: to play the fool, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4, 5:—c. acc.

rei, πείραν μωραίνειν to make a mad attempt, Aesch. Pers. 719; ούδεις
 .. ταῦτα μωραίνει indulges in these follies, Eur. Fr. 284. 22, cf. Arist.
 Eth. N. 7. 4, 5:—euphem. of illicit love, Eur. Andr. 674. II.
 Causal, to make foolish, convict of folly, 1 Ep. Cor. 1. 20:—Pass. to become
 foolish, de stupefied, αἴγες μεμωραμμένοι Arist. H. A. 9. 3, 3; (but μεμω-
 ρημένος, Clem. Al. 234): to become insipid, of salt, Ev. Matth. 5. 13.
 μώρανσις, εως, ή, =sq., Schol. Aesch. Theb. 762.
 μωρεύω, v. l. for μωραίνω, Isai. 44. 25 in the Cod. Alex.
 μωρία, Ion. —ή, ή, (μώρος) silliness, folly, Hdt. 1. 146; μωρίας πλέως
 Soph. Aj. 1150, cf. 745; μωρίην έπιφέρειν τινι to impute folly to him,
 Hdt. 1. 131; μωρίαν όφλισκάνειν to be charged with it, Soph. Ant. 470,
 Eur. Med. 1227; έδόκει μωρία είναι ταῦτα Thuc. 5. 41; μωρία φιλονει-
 κείν foolishly, Id. 4. 64; τῆς μωρίας! what folly! Ar. Nub. 818, Eccl.
 787; εις τοῦτο άφίχθε μωρίας Dem. 124. 24.
 μώριον, τό, a sort of mandrake, which maddened the eater, Hesych.
 μωρό-θεοι, οί, foolish in their gods, v. l. Or. Sib. 14. 321.
 μωροκάκο-ήθης, es, both knave and fool, Procop.; μωρό-κακος, ον, Procl.
 μωρο-κλέπτης, ον, ό, a stupid thief, Paroemiogr., Hesych. s. v. ἄδός.
 μωρολογέω, to talk in a silly way, Plut. 2. 175 C; μ. τι Archestr. ap.
 Ath. 163 D, etc.
 μωρολόγημα, τό, a silly tale, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1087 A.
 μωρολογία, ή, silly talking, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 5, Plut. 2. 504 B, N. T.
 μωρο-λόγος, ον, speaking foolishly, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 9, Manetho 4. 446.
 μώρον, τό, = μύρον, Aretac. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 7.
 μωρο-νήπιος, ον, childishly silly, Manass. Chron. 3984.
 μωροποιέομαι, Med. to deal foolishly, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 430.
 μωροποιός, ὄν, dealing foolishly, Hesych.
 μωρο-πόνηρος, ον, stupidly wicked, Philo Physiogn.
 μωρός, ά, ὄν, Att. μώρος (Arcad. 96. 13): μώρος as fem., Eur. Med.
 60:—properly dull, sluggish, of the nerves, Hipp. 232. 25; χειμῶνος
 άρχομένου μ. γίνονται οί έργάται τῶν σφηκῶν Arist. H. A. 9. 41,
 4. 2. of the mind, dull, stupid, silly, foolish, Simon. 6. 7, Aesch.
 Fr. 303; of persons, Soph. Ant. 220, 470, etc.:—τὸ μ. folly, Eur. Hipp.
 966. II. of things, Soph. O. T. 540, etc.; μώρα φρονεῖν, φωνεῖν,
 δρᾶν, λέγειν Id. Aj. 594, O. T. 433, Ant. 469, Eur. Bacch. 369;
 βουλεύεσθαι Ar. Eccl. 474. 2. of taste, insipid, flat, Lat. fatuus,
 Com. Anon. 220, Diosc. 4. 19. III. Adv. —ως, Xen. An. 7. 6,
 21. (Hence μωρία, μωραίνω, μωρόομαι; cf. Lat. morus, morio, moro-
 sus: Pictet compares the Vedantic mūras (stultus).)
 μωρό-σοφος, ον, foolishly wise, a sapient fool, Luc. Alex. 40.
 μωρό-σῦκον, τό, = σνκόμωρον, Celsus.
 μωρό-φρων, ονος, ό, ή, (φρήν) dull-witted, Manetho 4. 283.
 μωρόομαι, Pass. (μώρος) to become dull or sluggish, έμωρώθη ή καρδίη
 was stupefied, Hipp. 562. 43; έστᾶσιν ὡσπερ μεμωρωμένοι as if stupefied,
 Arist. H. A. 9. 3, 3; μεμωρωμένα, symptoms of fatuity, Hipp. 74 E, 147 H.
 μώρωσις, εως, ή, dulness, sluggishness, Hipp. 562. 43: fatuity, Id.
 Prorrh. 69.
 Μώσα, Dor. for Μούσα.
 μώσθαι, inf. of μώμαι, Theogn. 769; v. *μάω II.

N

N, v, νῦ, τό, indecl., thirteenth letter of Greek alphabet; as numeral,
 ν' = 50, but ν = 50,000.
 I. ν is the dental or palatal liquid, corresponding with the mute δ
 (Plat. Crat. 417 B):—in all the Indo-Europ. languages ν remains un-
 altered. II. Dialectic changes. 1. Aeol., the diphth. ει
 becomes εν before ν, as κτέννω κέννος for κτείνω κεινός (κενός), v. sub
 I. c. 1; so, the part. τίθενς θένς become τιθείς θείς; and similarly the 3
 pl. of barytonic verbs τύπτοντι becomes τύπτουσι: v. Ahr. D. Aeol.
 § 10. 2. Dor., ν represents λ, v. Αλ. II. 1. 3. Att. and Dor.
 for μ, v. Μ μ. II. 3. III. Euphonic changes: 1. into γ
 before the palatals γ κ χ, and before ξ, as έγγονος έγκαιρος έγχώριος
 έγγέω etc. 2. into μ before the labials β π φ, and before ψ, as
 σύμβιος συμπότης συμφύης έμψυχος; likewise before μ, as έμμανής
 etc.; also in separate words, as τῶμ πάντα βίον, τῶμ πρόξενον Inscr.
 Delph. 4, etc. 3. into λ, before λ, as έλλείπω συλλαμβάνω
 etc. 4. into ρ before ρ, as συρράπτω etc.; though in compds. of εν
 ν sometimes remains before ρ, as ενρυθμος. 5. into σ before σ, as
 σύσσιτος πάσσοφος etc.; except again in compds. of εν (cf. also πάνσο-
 φος), when it remains, esp. before σβ σκ σμ σπ στ σφ σχ. 6. ν is
 left out before ζ σβ σκ σπ σφ σχ, except in the Precp. εν; it is also
 dropped in dat. pl. of 3d declens., as δαίμοσι for δαίμονσι:—it seldom
 appears in termin., as in Τίρυνς, έλμυς, so that for the Roman *Clemens*,
triens the Greeks wrote Κλήμης, τριας; and in the middle of words it
 sometimes disappeared, as Ὀρτήσιος Πάσσας for *Hortensius Pansa*. 7.
 ν is inserted in aor. 1 pass. of some pure Verbs, άμπνύθη from άναπνέω,
 and is commonly retained in the aor. 1 pass. of Verbs with a liquid before
 ω, if it belongs to the Root, as in έκλίθη from κλίνω (cf. πλύνω); but
 again it is dropped in some tenses, as in pf. act. and pass., and aor. 1
 pass. of κρίνω κλίνω κτείνω πλύνω τείνω, cf. Lob. Phryn. 37. IV.
 the so-called νῦ έφελευστικόν is found with dat. pl. in σι; 3 pl. of verbs
 in σι; 3 sing. in —ε, —ι; the local termin. —σι, as Ἄθηγησι, Ὀλυμπίασι;
 the Epic. termin. φι; the numeral είκοσι; the Adv. νόσφι, πέρυσι; the
 enclit. Particles κέ and νύ; and sometimes (acc. to Gramm.) with the
 demonstr. —ί after σ, as οὔτοςίν, αὐτωςίν. This ν was mostly used to
 avoid a hiatus where a vowel follows, in Prose as well as Poetry, and is
 added by Poets at the end of verses; but in Ion. Prose it is commonly
 neglected. Some critics consider that the forms in —ν were older; but

prob. this was not so, except in Particles such as νῦν νυ, κέν κε. V. a short vowel is lengthd. before ν in Παρθενοπαῖος, Aesch. Theb. 547.

vāas, Dor. acc. pl. of ναῦς, Theocr.

νάβλα, ἡ, a musical instrument of ten or (acc. to Joseph.) of twelve strings, Soph. Fr. 728; also νάβλας, δ, Phileni. Μοιχ. 1 (in gen. νάβλα), Strab. 471; called *naulia* in Ovid, Ars Am. 3. 327.—The player is called ναβλιστής, οὔ, δ, Enphor. 31, and in Manetho 4. 185, ναβλι-στακτύπεύς.—Later collat. forms are ναῦλα, ἡ, and ναῦλον, τό, Byz. (No doubt it was Phoenician, as Ath. 175 D remarks; cf. the Hebr. *nevel*, often mentioned in the Psalms along with the *kinnôr*, and the Egypt. *nefer*: cf. also βάρβιτος.)

νάγμα, τό, anything piled up, as a stone wall, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 7.

ναετήρ, ἦρος, δ, =sq., Christod. Ecphr. 116, Anth. P. 7. 409, etc.

ναέτης, οὔ, δ, an inhabitant, Simon. 6, Ephipp. Γηρῶν. 1, Anth. P. 9. 535; also as fem., Anth. P. 6. 207, 10.

ναέτωρ, v. sub νάτωρ.

ναθμός, ὁ, (νάω) = νασμός, Hesych.

ναί, Adv., used to express strong affirmation, *yea, verily*, Lat. *nae*, Hom. and Att.; in Hom. mostly followed by δῆ, ναί δὲ ταῦτά γε πάντα .. κατὰ μοῖραν ζεῖπες *yea* thou hast spoken sooth, Il. 1. 286, etc.; so, ναί μάν Theocr. 27. 25; ναί μὲν Ap. Rh. 2. 151; ναί μέντοι Luc. Astrol. 14;—used alone, σὲ κρίνω, ναί σὲ γεο thee, Soph. El. 1445; ἀποκρίνεσθαι ναί ἢ οὔ Arist. Top. 8. 3, 12, etc.

2. ναί μὰ in oaths, *yea* by .., ναί μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον Il. 1. 254, cf. h. Merc. 460, Pind. N. 11. 30; ναί μὰ Δία Theogn. 1045, etc.; ναί μὰ τόν (sc. θεόν) Ael. N. A. 3. 19., 4. 29; μὰ is sometimes omitted, ναί τὰν κόραν Ar. Vesp. 1438, cf. Eur. Bacch. 535; ναί πρὸς θεῶν ἀρήξαι Id. Med. 1277. II. in answers

also the Att. use ναί by itself, *aye, yea, yes*, τοῦτ' ἐτήτυμον; Answ. ναί Aesch. Pers. 738, cf. Soph. El. 845, Plat. Theaet. 193 A, Gorg. 448 B, etc.; ναί, ναί Ar. Nub. 1468. 2. ναί followed by ἀλλά marks a qualified assent, *yes, but ..*, Plat. Rep. 415 E, cf. Soph. 226 E, Aeschin. 65. 33.

ναῖ, Dor. poet. dat. of ναῦς, used also by Trag.

Ναῖᾶκος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the Naiads, Anth. P. 10. 21.

Ναῖάς, Ion. Νηιάς, ἄδος, ἡ: (νάω):—a Naiad, a river-nymph, spring-nymph, (as Νηηῖς is a sea-nymph), mostly in pl. Ναῖάδες, Ion. Νηϊάδες, Od. 13. 104, 348, 356, Eur., etc.; in sing., Ap. Rh. 1. 626:—so also Ναῖς, Ion. Νηῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, in sing., Νηῖς Ἀβαρβαρή Il. 6. 22; Νύμφη τέκε Νηῖς 14. 444, cf. Pind. P. 9. 29, Eur. Hel. 187; pl. Ναῖδες, Strab. 468, Paus., etc.

ναιδάμῳς, stronger form of ναί, *yes certainly*, directly opp. to οὐδαμῳς or μηδαμῳς, Comicus ap. Hesych., ex emend. Soping. pro ναειδαμῳς.

ναῖδιον [ἰδ], τό, Dim. of ναός, Polyb. 6. 53, 4, Strab. 379.

ναιετάω, used in pres. forms, -άω Od. 9. 23, -άει, Hes. Th. 775, -άουσι Il. 4. 45; and often in part. ναιετάωσα or -άουσα; also in Ion. impf. ναιετάασκον Il. 2. 841, etc.: (ναίω): I. of persons, *to dwell*, often in Hom. and Hes.; τοῖ ἐπὶ χθονὶ ναιετάουσιν Od. 6. 153, Hes. Th. 564; ἦ ἐνὶ ναιετάασκε Od. 15. 385; also c. dat. loci, Λακεδαίμονι v. Il. 3. 387; Κρήτη Od. 17. 523; also, ὑπὸ χθονὶ Hes. Th. 621; ὑπὸ ἔροισι, ἀμφί.. θεμέλοισι ναιετάντες Pind. O. 6. 130, P. 4. 321. 2. c. acc. loci, *to dwell in, inhabit*, Λάρισαν, Ἰθάκην etc., Il. 2. 841, Od. 9. 21, etc.; δώματα Hes. Th. 816. II. of places, *to be situated, lie*, Il. 4. 45, Od. 9. 23: hence *to exist*, Ἰθάκης ἐτι ναιεταούσης 1. 404; cf. εὐναιετάν.—

Only in Ep. and Lyr. Poets; never in Trag.; but Soph. uses παραναιετάω, and Dind. suggests ναιετῶν for ναίων, metri grat., in Ant. 1123.

ναίκι, barbarism for ναίχι in Ar. Thesm. 1183, 1218.

ναικιστήρης, ες, an obscure word cited by Phot. from Pherecr. and Hermipp. as meaning the contrary of ἀληθής: Hesych. has a still more obscure gloss on the Verb ναικισσορεύω.

ναῖος, α, ον, Dor. for νήϊος, and also in Trag.

ναῖρον, τό, an Indian spice, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 3.

Ναῖς, v. sub Ναῖάς.

ναῖσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ναός, a shrine, Strab. 637, Joseph. H. J. 8. 8, 4:—Dim. ναῖσκάριον, τό, Schol. Aeschin. p. 9. 30 Dind.

ναίπειρα, ἡ, the mistress of a family, οικοδέσποινα Hesych., who also has νάπειρα δέσποινα.

ναίχι, Adv. for ναί, like οὐχί for οὔ, Soph. O. T. 682, Plat. Hipparch. 232 B, Call. Epigr. 1.—Not ναίχι, E. M. p. 638. 50, Eust. 107. 25.

ναῖω (A), poet. Verb, the Act. being used only in pres. and impf., the aor. being supplied by the Med. and Pass. of signif. II: 1. of persons, *to dwell, abide*, mostly followed by a Prep. of Place, ἐν Ἰλῆ, ἐν Ἡλίδι, etc., Il. 5. 708, etc.; ῥοῆς ἐπὶ Σαγγαρίοιο 16. 719; ἐπ' ἀκρῶν ὄρεων Soph. O. T. 1105; κατὰ πτόλιν Il. 2. 130; ἀν' οὔρεα Il. 5.; παρ ποταμόν Il. 2. 522; ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ 6. 396; also c. dat. loci, αἰθέρι ναίων 2. 412, Hes. Op. 18, etc.; also, v. μετά τινος Soph. Ph. 1106; metaph., τὴν σοὶ δ' ὕμῳ ναίουσαν [ὄργην] Id. O. T. 338:—with an Adv., ἵνα αἱ Φοριίδες ναίουσι Aesch. Pr. 794. b. c. acc. loci, *to dwell in, inhabit*, οἶκον, δῶμα, ἠπειρον, ἄλλα, ὄρεων κάρηνα, etc., and often with prop. names of places, Hom., Pind., and Trag.; metaph., Πειθῶ ναίει καὶ Χάρις υἰὸν Ἀγῆσιλα Pind. Fr. 88. 12; of the statues of gods, πρότυλα ναίουσιν τάδε Soph. El. 1375:—also in Ep. fut. νάσσομαι, Ap. Rh. 2. 747:—Pass. *to be inhabited*, πολίταις Theocr. 16. 88; ὑπ' ἀνδράσι Ap. Rh. 1. 794. 2. of places, *to lie, be situated*, only once in Hom., νήσων αἱ ναίουσι πέρην ἁλός Il. 2. 626; ὦ κλεινὰ Σάλαμις, σὺ μὲν που ναίεις ἀλίπλακτος Soph. Aj. 598; also, ὕδὸς ἐγγύθι ναίει Hes. Op. 286; cf. ναιετάω II, et v. infr. II. 1.

II. Causal, in Ep. aor. ἐνασσα or νάσσα, 1. c. acc. loci, *to give one to dwell in*, καὶ κέ οἱ Ἀργεῖ νάσσα πόλιν I would have given him a town in Argos for his home, Od. 4. 174: also *to make habitable, to build*, νηὸν ἐνασσεν h. Hom. Ap. 298:—hence in Pass. of places, like Act. 1. 2. *to lie, be situated*, as in the Homeric compd. εὐναίόμενος: cf. also νέατος. 2. c. acc. pers. *to let one dwell, settle him*, ἐν Ἀργεῖ ἐνασσεν ἐγγόνους Ἡρακλέος Pind. P.

5. 94:—hence the aor. pass. in same sense as Act. 1. 1, πατήρ ἐμὸς Ἀργεῖ νάσθη my father settled at or dwelt in Argos, Il. 14. 119, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 1180; (but ἐνάσθη, of a place, Soph. Fr. 795); so, after Hom., the aor. med., νάσσατο ἄρχ' Ἐλικῶνος οἰζυρῆ ἐνὶ κώμῃ Hes. Op. 637; and later, αὐτόθι ναίησαντο Dion. P. 349; pf. νένασται Anth. P. append. 51. 8: but the aor. med. and pass. are more freq. in comp. with ἀπό, κατά.—Signif. I is common in all Poets; but the causal sense seems wholly Ep., οἰκεῖν, οἰκίζειν being used instead in Att. (Like ναί-ετάω, να-έτης, from √ΝΑΣ, cf. ἐ-νάσ-θην, νέ-νασ-μαι, Skt. *nas, pay-é* (*facio ut una cum aliquo sim*), which seems to connect this Root with νέομαι, νόστος:—νάσσω also appears to be akin.)

ναῖω (B), *to be full*, ναῖον δ' ὄρω ἀγγεα πάντα Od. 9. 222, as Aristarch., cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 1146, Call. Dian. 224; al. νᾶον (from νάω) *ron* with whey; but in νάω Hom. uses the *a* short.—Perh. this ναῖω is only an Ep. form of νάω, metri grat.

νάκη [ᾶ], ἡ, a woolly or hairy skin, a goatskin, ἂν δὲ νόκην ἔλετ' αἰγός Od. 14. 530; also of sheep, Lyc. 1310; αἰγῶν νάκαι καὶ προβάτων Paus. 4. 11, 3. Cf. νάκος.

νάκο-δαίμων, δ, =sq., with a play on κακοδαίμων, Ath. 352 B.

νάκο-δέψης, οὔ, δ, (δέψω) a currier, v. l. Hipp. 346. 22, Ath. 352 B.

νάκο-κλέψ, ὁ, ἡ, a fleece-stealer, Theognost. p. 97. 30.

νάκος [ᾶ], τό, a fleece, Lat. *vellus*, κριοῦ v. Hdt. 2. 42, Pind. P. 4. 121, Simon. 29, Theocr. 5. 2, etc. (Cf. νάκη, Lat. *nacae, woollen-work, nocca* = *fullo*, Fest.)

νάκοπλίτω, *to pluck or shear off wool*, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 17.

νάκο-τίλτης, οὔ, δ, a wool-plucker, shearer, Philem. Ἀρπ. 3.

νάκό-πλτος, ον, with the wool plucked off, Cratin. Διονυσ. 8.

νακτός, ἡ, ὄν, close-pressed, solid, χῶμασι νακτοῖς (as Schäf. for χῶμα-σιν ἀκτοῖς) Plut. C. Gracch. 7: τὰ νακτά fell, Hesych.

νακύριον, τό, Dim. of νάκος, Hesych.

νάμα, τό, (νάω) anything flowing, running water, a river, stream, spring, Aesch. Pr. 805, Soph. Ant. 1130; v. δακρύων Id. Tr. 919; νάματ' ὄσσων Eur. H. F. 625; v. πυρός Id. Med. 1187; v. Βάκχιον Ar. Eccl. 14; often in Plat. and metaph., λόγων v. Tim. 75 E.

νάματιαῖος, α, ον, flowing, ὕδατα Aeschin. 43. 15, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 9.

νάματιον, τό, Dim. of νάμα, Theophr. Ign. 29, Phylarch. 50.

νάματώδης, ες, full of springs, Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 3.

νάμερτής, νάμερτεία, Dor. for νημ-.

νάν, Dor. acc. of ναῦς.

νάνιαι, νάνικος, v. νεανίας sub fin.: νάνις, v. sub νεανίς.

ναννάριον, τό, acc. to Hesych. a prodigol, Lat. *nepos*; Ναννάριον and Νάννιον occur as the pr. n. of courtesans in Com., Theophil. Φίλαντ. 2, Amphip. Kour. 1, al.

νανναριστής, ὁ, a prodigol, Phot.:—fem. νανναρίς, ἡ, Hesych.

νάνας, νάνα, ἡ, v. sub νέννος.

νάνιον, τό, Dim. of νάνος, a puppet: mostly as n. pr. fem.

νάνος, ὁ, a dwarf, Ar. Fr. 134, Arist. H. A. 6. 24, 2; one whose limbs are too small for his body, Id. P. A. 4. 10, 10 sq. II. a cheese-coke, Ath. 646 C. (Usu. written νάνος, as even Bekker in Arist.: but a is long, cf. Ar. Pax 790, and Lat. *nānus*; and this 's implied in the form νάννος, which prevails in MSS.)

νανούδιον, τό, = νανίον, Schol. Clem. Al. 271.

νάνο-φυής, ἐς, of dwarfish stature, Ar. Pax 790.

νάνώδης, ες, dwarf-like, dwarfish, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 10, etc.

Ναξιαυργής, ἐς, (*ἔργω) of Noxian work, κάρθαρος Ar. Pax 143; cf. Λυκιουργής.

Νάξος, ἡ, Noxos, one of the Cyclades, once called *Dia*, h. Hom. Ap. 44:—Adj. Νάξιος, α, ον, Noxian; οἱ Ν. the Naxians, Hdt., etc.; Ναξία ἀκύνα, Lat. *cos Naxia*, a Noxian whetstone, Pind. I. 6 (5). 107, Diosc. 5. 168; Ν. πέτρα Anth. P. 15. 25, 4; Ν. λίθος Phot.:—Ναξιακά, τά, σ work on Noxos, Parthen.

νάοδαμία, ἡ, a building of temples, Nicet. Ann. 134 C.

νάο-δάμος, ον, (δέμω) temple-building, τέχνη Epigr. Gr. 409. 4.

νάοπαίω, *to build temples*, Greg. Naz.

νάο-ποιός, ὁ, a temple-builder, a magistrate who superintended this work, only found in Arist. Rhet. 1. 14, 1.

νάο-πόλος, Ion. νηοπ-, ον, dwelling or basied in a temple, μάντις Pind. Fr. 70. 5. II. as Subst. the overseer of a temple, Hes. Th. 991.

νάός, ὁ, Ion. νηός, Att. νεός, but this form is rare in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 810, Eur.: (ναίω):—the dwelling of a god, a temple, Hom. (who, like Hdt., only uses the Ion. form), Il. 1. 39, al., Pind., etc. II. the inmost part of a temple, the cell, Hdt. 1. 183; the space in which the image of the god was placed, like σηκός, ἄδυτον, Valck. Hdt. 6. 19, Xen. Apol. 15,—the sense of ἱερόν being more general, v. Hdt. 1. c.—(The Aeol. form ναῶς (i. e. νᾶφος), found in a Lesb. Inscr. in C. I. 2166. 38, and in a Cumaeian ib. 3524. 6 and 16, seems to account for the ᾶ.)

νάός, Dor. and Att. poet. gen. from ναῦς.

ναουργέω, (*ἔργω) to build a temple, Eccl.

νάο-φάρος, ον, bearing about a temple, i. e. being oneself a temple, Ignat. ad Ephes. 9; v. Coteler. ad 1.

νάο-φύλαξ [ῶ], ἄκος, ὁ, (ναός) the keeper of a temple, Lat. *aedituus*, Eur. I. T. 1284, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 19. II. (ναῦς) the master or pilot of a ship, Soph. Fr. 151.

νάπαῖος, α, ον, of a wooded vale or dell, v. ἐν Κιθαιρῶνος πτυχαῖς Soph. O. T. 1026; πλάκες Eur. H. F. 958; v. θεός a sylvan god, Ael. N. A. 6. 42., 8. 2.

νάπειον [ᾶ], τό, = νᾶπν, Nic. Al. 430.

νάπη [ᾶ], ἡ, much like βῆσσα, a woodland vale, dell or glen, Lat. *saltus*, Il. 8. 558., 16. 300, Pind. P. 5. 51, Soph. Aj. 892; νάπαι κάλλιστα pleasant valleys about a town, Hdt. 4. 157; χείμαρρος νάπη α

torrent *glen*, Eur. Bacch. 1093.—After Hom., as in Pind. I. 7. 63, Soph. O. C. 157, Tr. 436, Eur. Andr. 283, Xen., etc., we often have *νάπος*, *τύ*, as well as *νάπη*, differing only in gender; and from Xen. it is plain that *νάπος* was a *glen* or *ravine*, ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ νάπει μεγάλῳ καὶ δυσπόρῳ An. 6. 5, 12; so deep as to have a bridge across it, Ib. 22, cf. Cyr. 6. 1, 43; so also *νάπη*, ἢν ἀπόροις νάπαις ἐντυγχάνωσι Eq. Mag. 4, 4, cf. Cyn. 9, 11; and this is implied in Ar. Thesm. 997, ὄρη δάσκια καὶ νάπαι πετρώδεις βρέμονται, cf. Av. 740, Plat. Legg. 761 B.

νάποός, ὁ, late form of *ναποῖός*, *νεωποῖός*, Inscr. Par. in C. I. 2396. 2. *ναπτάλιος*, ἦ, = *νάφθα*, Philo Belop. 90 B.

νάπυ, τό, = *σίναπι* (being the true Att. form, Lob. Phryn. 285), *mustard*, ν. Κύπριον Eubul. Γλαυκ. 1; ν. βλέπειν Ar. Eq. 631, cf. κάρδαμον: gen. *νάπυος*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 12, 1; dat. *νάπυι* Luc. Asin. 47. (The accent *νάπυ* is wrong, Dind. Ar. l. c., for *ᾶ* only occurs in late and bad writers.)

νάπώδης, ἐς, *woody*, Eust. 277. 32, Steph. B. s. v. βῆσσα.

ναρδ-εργάτης, ον, ὁ, a *maker of nard-oil*, Psell.

νάρδινας, η, ον, of *nard*, ν. *μύρον nard-oil*, oil of *spikenard*, Menand. Kεκρ. 3, Polyb. 31. 4, 2; so, τὰ νάρδινα Antiph. Ἄντ. 2.

ναρδο-λίπης, ἐς, (*λίπος*) *anointed with nard-oil*, Anth. P. 6. 254.

νάρδος, ἦ, *nard*, Lat. *nardus*, a plant, called also *νάρδον στάχυς* or *ναρδούσταχυς* (Galen.), Lat. *nardostachyon*, *spica nardi*, *spikenard*, used for making the perfumed balsam or oil called from it, belonging to the order *Valerianaceae*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 2, Diosc. 1. 6-8, cf. Sibth. Fl. Gr. 1. 24. II. *the oil* itself, Anth. P. 6. 250, Aretac. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 2, etc.; ν. Βαβυλωνιακή Alex. Inscr. 55. (Semitic acc. to Pusey, Daniel append. G.)

ναρδο-φόρος, ον, *bearing nard*, Diosc. 2. 10.

ναρθηκία, ἦ, a dwarf kind of *νάρθηξ*, *ferulago*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 7.

ναρθηκιάω, to *beat with a νάρθηξ*, or *rod*, Hesych.

ναρθηκίω, to *splint a broken leg with pieces of νάρθηξ*, Lat. *ferulis obligare*, τὸ σφυρὸν Schol. Ar. Ach. 1176, cf. Orib. p. 83 Mai.

ναρθηκίνος, η, ον, *made of νάρθηξ*, Arist. Audib. 52.

ναρθηκίον, τό, ν. sub *νάρθηξ* II. 2.

ναρθηκισμός, οὐ, ὁ, *the splinting a broken limb with νάρθηξ*, Galen.

ναρθηκο-ειδής, ἐς, *like, of the nature of the νάρθηξ*, Diosc. 3. 95.

ναρθηκο-πλήρωτος, ον, *filling the hollow of the νάρθηξ* (ν. sub *νάρθηξ*).

ναρθηκο-φάνης, ἐς, *looking like νάρθηξ*, Archig. ap. Oribas. 158 Matth.

ναρθηκο-φόρος, ον, *carrying a wand of νάρθηξ*, like the *Bacchantes* (cf. *θυρσοφόρος*), Plut. 2. 1107 E; of *Bacchus*, Orph. H. 41. 1; proverb., πολλοὶ τοὶ ναρθηκοφόροι, Βάκχοι δὲ τε παῦροι, i. e. there are many officials, but few inspired, Plat. Phaedo 69 C. 2. a *rod-bearer*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 18.

ναρθηκώδης, ἐς, *like a νάρθηξ*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 10, Geop. 5. 8, 2.

νάρθηξ, ηκος, ὁ, a tall umbelliferous plant, Lat. *ferula*, with a hollow, pithy stalk, by means of which Prometheus conveyed the spark of fire from heaven to earth, κλέψας .. πυρὸς τηλέσκοπον ἀνγὴν ἐν κοίλῳ νάρθηκι Hes. Th. 567, cf. Op. 52; and so Aesch. speaks of *ναρθηκοπλήρωτος πυρὸς πηγῆ* Pr. 109. The Greeks still call it *νάρθηκα*, and use its pith as tinder. The stalks furnished the *Bacchanalian wands* (*θύρσοι*), Eur. Bacch. 147, al. (cf. *ναρθηκοφόρος*); they were also used for *canes* by schoolmasters, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 20, Arist. Probl. 27. 3, 5; likewise to make *splints* for supporting broken limbs, Hipp. Art. 841; cf. *ναρθηκίω*. II. a *small case* or *casket* for unguents, etc., Luc. adv. Indoct. 29: in a costly *νάρθηξ* of this sort Alexander carried with him Aristotle's recension (*διόρθωσις*) of the Homeric poems, thence called ἡ ἐκ τοῦ νάρθηκος, Strab. 594, Plut. Alex. 8, cf. Wolf. Proleg. p. clxxxiii. 2. physicians called their *therapeutic works νάρθηκες*, *ναρθηκία*, Galen., Aët.

νάρκαφθον or *νάσκαφθον*, τό, an *Indian bark*, used as a spice, etc., perhaps the same as *λάκαφθον*, Diosc. 1. 22, Paul. Aeg. 7. p. 248.

ναρκάω, to *grow stiff* or *numb*, Lat. *torpere*, χεῖρ νάρκησε Il. 8. 328; τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ τὸ στόμα νάρκῳ Plat. Meno 80 B, cf. 84 B; of the numbness caused by the fish *νάρκη*, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 3; *ναρκῶ*, ναὶ τὸν Πάνα Theocr. 27. 50; cf. *μαλκίω*.

νάρκη, ἦ, *numbness*, *deadness*, Lat. *torpor*, caused by palsy, frost, fright, etc., Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Aph. 1254; *νάρκη καταχεῖται κατὰ τῆς χειρὸς* Ar. Vesp. 713; as a disease, Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 7, Probl. 2. 15., 6. 6:—Menand. Φαν. 1 also said *νάρκα*, on which ν. Lob. Phryn. 331.

II. a flat fish, the *torpedo* or *electric ray*, which *benumbs* any one who touches it, Comici ap. Ath. 314 B; ἡ πλατεῖα ν. ἡ θαλαττία Plat. Meno 80 A, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 3, in metapl. acc. *νάρκᾶ*, Opp. C. 3. 55.

νάρκημα, τό, *numbness*, Galen.

ναρκίσσινος, η, ον, *made of narcissus*, Cratin. Inscr. 19, Diosc. 1. 63.

ναρκισίτης, ον, ὁ, *like the narcissus*, λίθος Dion. P. 1031, Plin.

ναρκισσος, ὁ, rarely ἦ, Theocr. 1. 133:—*the narcissus*, h. Hom. Cer. 8. 428, Soph. O. C. 683, etc.—There were several kinds, and amongst them prob. the common narcissus or white daffodil. (From *νάρκη*, because of its *narcotic* properties, Plut. 2. 647 B.)

ναρκῶω, to *benumb*, *deaden*, ὀδύνην ναρκῶι τι Hipp. 427. 11; *νεναρκωμένοι* Id. 425. 9.

ναρκώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *numb*, *torpid*, Hipp. Art. 815; τὸ ν. νεῦρον, in the elbow, Id. Mochl. 842, cf. Proorrh. 79, Art. 794. Ion. Adv. -ωδέας, Id. 77 G, 656. 50.

ναρκωσις, ἦ, a *benumbing*, γνώμη Hipp. Aph. 1253.

ναρκωτικός, ἦ, ὄν, *benumbing*, *narcotic*, Galen., Eust. 1493. 5.

νάρος, ἄ, ὄν, (νάω) *flowing*, *liquid*, Aesch. Fr. 399; *ναρὰ κρηναῖα ποτά* Soph. Fr. 560. An old word, cited by Phryn., ν. Lob. 42. (Cf. *Νηρεός*, and modern Greek *νέρον*.)

νάρτη, ἦ, an *Indian spice*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 3, ubi ν. Schneid.

νάς, ἦ, Dor. for *ναῦς*.

νάσθη, ν. sub *ναίω* A. II. 2.

νασιώτας, α, ὁ, Aeol. and Dor. for *νησιώτης*.

νάσκαφθον, τό, ν. *νάρκαφθον*.

νασμός, ὁ, (νάω) a *flowing*: a *stream*, *spring*, Eur. Hipp. 225, 653; *φοινισσομένην αἵματι* .. *νασμῶ μελαναυγεί* Id. Hec. 154.

νασμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = *ναματώδης*, Hesych.

νάσσα, *νάσσατο*, ν. sub *ναίω*.

νάσσα, Dor. for *νήσσα*, *νήττα*.

νάσσω, Att. *νάττω*: aor. *ἐνάξα*: pf. pass. *νένασμαι* and *νέναγμα*: cf. *κατα-*, *συν-νάσσω*. *To press or squeeze close, stamp down*, γαῖαν ἐνάξε Od. 21. 122; ἐν σαργανίαι νάξω ταρίχους *will pack them close*, Cratin. Διον. 7 (ν. Meineke 5. p. 16):—Pass. *to be piled up with*, κλῖναι σιουρῶν νενασμένοι Ar. Eccl. 840; ἡ κόπρος ἢ νεναγμένη Hipp. 243. 31 (5. 520 Littre); ἐν δὲ [τῇ στιβάδι] νένασται .. *δέρματα* Theocr. 9. 6.

II. *to stuff quite full*, *νάττω τὸν θύλακον* Epict. ap. Stob. 610. 6;—in Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 130 B, *ἐναπτον οἱ παῖδες* [ἐς] τὰς σπυρίδας, the ἐς seems to be repeated from *παῖδες*:—Pass., *πᾶσα οἰκία ὕπλιτων νένακτο* was *stuffed full of* .. Joseph. B. J. 1. 17, 6. (Perh. akin to *√ΝΑΣ*, *ναίω*.)

νάστης, ον, ὁ, (ναίω) *an inhabitant*, Hesych.: *ναστήρ*, ἦρος, ὁ, Zonar.

ναστισκος, ὁ, Dim. of *ναστός*, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 7.

ναστοκόπος, ον, *cutting up cakes*, Plat. Com. Inscr. 51.

ναστός, ἦ, ὄν, (νάσσω) *close-pressed*, *solid*, *firm*, Hipp. 273. 34; *κάλαμος* Diosc. 1. 114. 2. *ναστός* (sc. *πλακοῦς*), ὁ, a *well-kneaded cake*, esp. used in sacrifice, a *cheese-cake*, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 5, Ar. Av. 567, Pl. 1142, Metag. Θουρ. 1. 2, etc. II. c. gen. *filled full of*, πόλις *ναστή* ἀνδρῶν Joseph. B. J. 6. 9, 4. 2. τὸ *ναστόν*, Democritean word, opp. to τὸ *κενόν*, Arist. Fr. 202.

ναστότης, ητος, ἦ, *firmness*, *solidity*, cited from Simplic. ad Arist. Phys.

ναστοφάγέω, to *eat cakes*, Poll. 6. 75, Hesych.:—*ναστο-φάγος*, ον, *eating cakes*, Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 42, 6, Poll. 6. 75.

νάτωρ [ᾶ], ορος, ὁ, (νάω) *flowing*, Ἴναχε, *νάτωρ παῖ* .. Ὀκεανοῦ Soph. Fr. 256; cf. *ναέτωρ*: *ρέων*, *πολύρρους* Hesych.

ναυᾶγέω, Ion. *ναυηγ-* (ἄγνυμι) *to suffer shipwreck, be shipwrecked*, Hdt. 7. 236, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 24, Dem. 910. 7:—metaph. of chariots, *to be wrecked*, Dem. 1410. 10; of an earthen vessel, Aesch. Fr. 179; of persons, ν. ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5. 55, cf. Plut. 2. 622 B.

ναυᾶγισμός, οὐ, ὁ, = sq., Hdn. Epimer. 180.

ναυᾶγία, Ion. *ναυηγήη*, ἦ, *shipwreck, wreck*, Hdt. 7. 190, 192, al., Eur. Hel. 1070, etc.; *ναυαγία χρῆσθαι*, περιπίπτειν Luc. V. H. 2. 35, Tox. 2;—in pl., Pind. I. 1. 52; ἐν χειμῶνι καὶ ναυαγίαις Ar. Thesm. 873.

ναυᾶγιον [ᾶ], Ion. *ναυήγιον*, τό, a *piece of wreck*, Menand. Inscr. 7. 9, Arist. Probl. 23. 5; mostly in pl., Hdt. 7. 191., 8. 12, al., Aesch. Pers. 420, Lys. 194. 18, Thuc. 1. 50; πολλοὺς ἀριθμοὺς ἄγνυται *ναυαγίων*, i. e. is shivered into a thousand pieces, Eur. Hel. 410; metaph., *ναυᾶγία ἱππικά* the *wreck* of an overturned chariot, Soph. El. 730, 1444; ἀνδρῶν *δαιτυμόνων ναυᾶγία* the *wreck* of a feast, Choeril. p. 165, ubi ν. Näke; τὰ *ναυᾶγία τῆς πόλεως* Demad. ap. Plut. 2. 803 A, cf. 517 F. II. in later writers, used for *ναυαγία*, ἦ, Strab. 183; cf. Lob. Phryn. 519.

ναυᾶγός, ον, Ion. *ναυηγός*,—a form also used in late Prose, Alciphro 1. 18: (ἄγνυμι, ἐᾶγα):—*shipwrecked, stranded*, Lat. *naufragus*, Simon. (?) 182, Hdt. 4. 103, Eur. Hel. 408; *ναυαγὸς ἀναρῆσθαι* to *pick up the shipwrecked men*, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 4; ν. *τάφος* the *grave of the shipwrecked*, i. e. the sea, Anth. P. 7. 76; so, ν. *μόρος* Ib. 9. 84. 2. act. *causing shipwreck*, ἀνεμοί Ib. 9. 105. II. (ἄγω) = *ναύαρχος*, pedantic usage in Euphor. Fr. 111.

ναυαρχέω, to *be ναύαρχος*, to *command a fleet*, Hdt. 7. 161, Xen. An. 5. 1. 4, C. I. 2160, al.; c. gen., ν. *πλοίων* Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 3.

ναυάρχης, ον, ὁ, = *ναύαρχος*, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 27.

ναυαρχία, ἦ, the *command of a fleet*, office of *ναύαρχος*, Thuc. S. 20 and 33; the *period of his command*, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 1. II. *naval supremacy*, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 5. III. a *fleet*, Lyc. 733.

ναυαρχίς, ἴδος, ἦ, the *ship of the ναύαρχος*, Polyb. 1. 51, 1. II. *mistress of a fleet*, as a name of Tyre, C. I. 5853. 2.

ναύ-αρχος, ὁ, the *commander of a fleet*, an *admiral*, Hdt. 7. 59., 8. 42, Aesch. Pers. 363; οὔτε στρατηγὸς οὔτε ν. Soph. Aj. 1232:—esp. the *Spartan admiral-in-chief*, whereas the Athen. admirals retained the name of *ατρατηγοί*, Thuc. 4. 11., 8. 6, 20, 23, Xen. An. 1. 4, 2, etc.; used of an inferior naval officer, Decret. ap. Dem. 249. 15. II. as Adj., ἐπὶ ναύαρχῳ σώματι .. τῷ βασιλείῳ Aesch. Cho. 723.

ναυάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, incorrect form for *ναύτης* or *ναυβάτης*, Dind. Soph. Ag. 348, Argum. Philoct.

ναυβᾶτέω, to *serve as ναυβάτης*, C. I. 2955.

ναυβάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, (βαίνω), a *'ship-goer'*, a *seaman*, Hdt. 1. 143, Aesch. Pers. 1001, Soph. Ph. 301, 540, Thuc. 1. 121, al. II. as Adj., ν. *στρατός* Aesch. Ag. 987; ὀπλισμοί Ib. 405; ν. *στόλος* Soph. Ph. 270; ν. *λεώς* Eur. I. A. 294; ν. *ἀνήρ*, collective for *ναυβάται*, Aesch. Pers. 375.

ναύ-δεταν, τό, (δέω) a *ship's cable*, Eur. Tro. 810.

ναυ-ηγέτης, ον, ὁ, = *ναύαρχος*, Lyc. 873.

ναυηγός, *ναυηγέω*, *ναυηγία*, etc., Ion. for *ναυαγ-*.

ναυκληρέω, to *be a shipowner*, Ar. Av. 598, Xen. Lac. 7, 1, Lys. 107. 29; Ἐρασικλῆς μαρτυρεῖ κυβερνᾶν τὴν ναῦν ἢν Ἵβλῆσιος ἐναυκληρεῖ ap. Dem. 929. 14. 2. metaph., ν. *πόλιον* to *manage, govern*, πόλιον Aesch. Theb. 652, Soph. Ant. 994. II. *to underlet or sublet* a house (ν. *ναύκληρος* It), ν. *συνοικίαν* ν. ἐν Πειραιεῖ Isac. 58. 13, Alex. Λοκρ. 2; cf. A. B. 109, Phot.

ναυκληρήμα, τό, a *voyage*, Tzetz.

ναυκληρία, ἦ, the *life and calling of a ναύκληρος*, a *seafaring life, ship-*

owning, Lys. 105. 4, Plat. Legg. 643 E, Arist. Pol. I. 11, 3:—in pl., Andoc. 17. ult.

2. ποῖτ. a voyage, Soph. Fr. 151, Eur. Alc. 112 (v. sub στέλλω):—an adventure, enterprise, Id. Med. 527. II. a ship, Id. Hel. 1519, Plut. 2. 87 A.

ναυκληρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a ναύκληρος, Luc. D. Meretr. 2. 2, Ath. 207 C; τὰ -κά, = ναυκληρία, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

ναυκλήριον, τό, the ship of a ναύκληρος, only in pl., Dem. 690. fin., Plut. 2. 234 F. II. = ναύσταθμος, Eur. Rhes. 233.

ναύκληρος, ὁ, the owner of a ship, shipowner, shipmaster, who made money by carrying goods or passengers, himself commonly acting as skipper, Hdt. 1. 5., 4. 152, Soph. Ph. 128, 547, etc.; cf. omnino Eur. Fr. 421, Thuc. 1. 136, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 11:—generally, a captain, commander, Aesch. Supp. 183, Eur. Supp. 174. 2. as Adj., v. πλάτη

Soph. Fr. 387; v. χεῖρ the master's hand, of a charioteer (cf. ἡνιόχος 1. 3), Eur. Hipp. 1224. II. at Athens, one who rented houses and sublet them in portions, Sannyt. (Γελ. 5), Hyperid., alii ap. Harp., cf. Hesych., Poll. 1. 75; Böckh. P. E. 2. 15, and v. ναυκληρέω II:—(in this sense it is suggested that the word comes from ναίω, not ναῦς; cf. ναύκραρος.)

ναυκληρώσιμος, ὄν, to be sublet to lodgers, Hesych. ναυκράρια, τά, the registry of the ναύκραροι, Animon.; ναυκραρεία in Thom. M. 623.

ναυκράρια, ἡ, a naucrary (v. ναύκραρος), Arist. Fr. 349, Clitodem. 8, Poll. 8. 108.

ναυκράρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a ναύκραρος or ναυκραρία, v. l. in Dem. 703. 15 for ναυκρατικὰ; v. Harp. s. v. ναυκραρικά.

ναύκραρος, ὁ, at Athens, one of a division (ναυκραρία) of the citizens, made for financial purposes before Solon's time. There were 4 in each φρατρία, consequently 12 in each of the 4 old φυλαί, in all 48, Hesych. (who writes ναύκλαροι). We do not find that they had anything to do with the navy, until Solon charged each with the furnishing of 1 ship and 2 horsemen, so that the deriv. from ναῦς is less probable than that from ναίω, the ναύκραροι being prob. the chief householders (cf. ναύκληρος II), Grote H. of Gr. 3. pp. 71 sq. The πρυτάνεις τῶν ναυκράρων corresponded with the later δήμαρχοι; for the ναυκραρία were superseded by the δήμοι under the legislation of Cleisthenes, v. Hdt. 5. 71, compared with Thuc. 1. 126, Arist. Fr. 349, 359, Schol. Ar. Nub. 37; cf. also Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2. pp. 22, 52, Grote l. c. But the division into ναυκραρία was retained in most financial matters; their number being increased to 50 (5 in each of the 10 new φυλαί), Böckh. P. E. 1. 341.

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ναυμαχίαν ἀπώσασθαι τινα in a sea-fight, Thuc. 1. 32; πολλὰς ν. ναυμαχεῖν Lys. 112. 2; τὴν περὶ Σαλαμίνα ν. τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους Plat. Legg. 707 B.

ναύ-μάχος, ὄν, of or for a sea-fight, ξυστὰ ν. boarding pikes, Il. 15. 389, cf. 677; δόρατα ν. Hdt. 7. 89. II. parox. ναυμάχος, act. fighting at sea, Anth. P. 7. 741, v. Ath. 154 F.

ναῦος, ὁ, Aeol. for ναός, a temple.

Ναύπακτος, ἡ, (ναῦς, πήγνυμι) a city on the north of the gulf of Corinth, Thuc. 2. 91:—Adj. Ναυπάκτιος, α, ὄν, Aesch. Supp. 262, etc.

ναυπηγέω, to build ships, Ar. Pl. 513, Plat. Alc. 1. 107 C (in both places in inf.): commonly in Med., ναῦς ναυπηγέεσθαι to build oneself ships, get them built, but often just like the Act., Hdt. 2. 96., 6. 46; ἐπὶ τινι against others, Id. 1. 27; ἐναυπηγοῦντο νεῶν στόλον Thuc. 1. 31; τριήρεις ἐναυπηγησάμεθα Andoc. 24. 7, cf. Thuc. 6. 90, Dem. 219. 19; πρὶ νεναυπηγῆμαι in med. sense, Diod. 20. 16:—Pass., of ships, to be built, Thuc. 1. 13 (al. ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι); ἀν οἰκοδομηθῆ ἢ ναυπηγηθῆ Xen. Vect. 4. 35, cf. Hell. 1. 3, 17; and v. ἐνναυπηγέω.

ναυπηγῆς, ἑς, = ναυπηγός, Manetho 4. 323.

ναυπηγησίμος, ὄν, also η, ὄν Plat. Legg. 705 C:—useful in shipbuilding, of wood, ἴδη Hdt. 5. 23; ξύλα Thuc. 4. 108 sq., 7. 25; ὕλη Plat. 1. c.

ναυπηγία, Ion. -ῆ, ἡ, shipbuilding, Hdt. 1. 27; v. ἀρμύζειν to practise shipbuilding, Eur. Cycl. 459; ναυπηγίαν τριηρῶν παρασκευάζεσθαι Thuc. 4. 108:—ναυπηγίσις, εως, ἡ, Hesych.

ναυπηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in shipbuilding, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 9:—ἡ ναυπηγική (sc. τέχνη) the art of shipbuilding, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 1, 3:—so, τὸ -κόν, Plut. 2. 571 F.

ναυπηγίον, τό, a shipbuilder's-yard, dockyard, Ar. Av. 1157.

ναυπηγός, ὁ, (πήγνυμι) a shipbuilder, shipwright, Thuc. 1. 13, Plat. Rep. 333 C, al.

Ναυπλία, ἡ, Nauplia in Argolis, Hdt., etc.: Ναυπλιεύς, εως, ὁ, a Nauplian, Strab. 374:—Adj. Ναυπλιος, α, ὄν, Eur. Or. 369; or -λειος, Ib. 54.

ναύ-πορος, ὄν, = ναοσίπορος, of a country, ship-frequented, Aesch. Eum. 10. II. parox., ναυπόρος, = ναοσίπορος II. 2, πλάτη Eur. Tro. 877.

ναύ-πρηστις, ἴδος, ἡ, (πίμπρημι) burning ships, E. M. 508. 43.

να-υρός, ὁ, prob. for να-ωρός, = νεωκόρος, a temple-guard (cf. θυρ-ωρός, πυλ-ωρός), C. 1. 5615 (et add.).

ναῦς, ἡ, (v. infr.) a ship, Hom., etc.; ἐν νήεσσι or ἐν νηυσίν at the ships, i. e. in the camp formed by the ships drawn up on shore, Il. 2. 688., 11. 659; ναῦς μακράί Lat. naves longae, ships of war, which were built long and taper for speed, while the merchant-vessels (ναῦς στρόγγυλαι, γαῦλοι, ὀκλάδες) were round-built, Hdt., etc.; ναῦς κεναί, i. e. without fighting men in them, Dem. 30. 4:—ναῦς μακρά collective for ναῦς μακράί, like ἡ ἵππος, Aesch. Pers. 350.—Att. declens., ναῦς, νεῶς, νηί, ναῦν, dual gen. and dat. νεοῖν, pl. νῆες, νεῶν, ναυσί, later also, as Diod. and Plut., nom. and acc. pl. ναῦς, νῆας, Lob. Phryn. 170; gen. νηῶν Lys. 131. 10, cf. Xen. An. 7. 5, 12:—Ep. declens., νηῦς, νηός, νηί, νῆα, pl. νῆες, νηῶν, νηυσί or νῆεσσι, νῆας (but also gen. and acc. sing. νεός, νεά [the latter as monosyll. in Od. 9. 283], pl. νέες, νεῶν, νέεσσι, νέας); with a special Ep. gen. and dat. pl. ναῦφι, -φιν Od. 14. 498, and often in Il.; in late Ep., nom. νηῖς Mosch. 2. 104, cf. E. M. 440. 17; acc. sing. and pl. νηῦν, νηῦς, Ar. Rh. 1. 1358, Dem. Bith. ap. Steph. B. s. v. Ἡραία:—Ion. declens., νηῦς, νεός, νηί, νεά, pl. νέες, νεῶν, νηυσί, νέας, Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xl.:—Dor. declens., ναῦς, νῆος, νῆαί, ναῦν, pl. νῆες, νεῶν, ναυσί (νῆεσσι Pind. P. 4. 98), νῆας Theocr.:—Trag. declens., ναῦς, ναός or νεός, ναί, ναῦν, pl. νῆες, νεῶν or νεῶν, ναυσί, ναῦς,—though the copyists have introduced νηός (Soph. Fr. 699), νηί (Ph. 343, 891); νῆες (Aesch. Pers. 417, Supp. 734), νηῶν (Eur. I. T. 1485). (From a √NAT or NAF, perh. akin to νέω (νέφ-ω), νεύ-σομαι, to swim; whence also ναύ-της, ναυ-τίλος, ναῦ-λος, ναῦ-θλον, ναυ-τία; cf. Skt. nāus, nāu-ka; Lat. nau-is, nau-ita, nau-ta, nau-igo; O. Norse nau-st (statio novalis); also O. H. G. nach-o (nach-en), A. S. nac-a.)

ναῦς, ἡ, (v. infr.) a ship, Hom., etc.; ἐν νήεσσι or ἐν νηυσίν at the ships, i. e. in the camp formed by the ships drawn up on shore, Il. 2. 688., 11. 659; ναῦς μακράί Lat. naves longae, ships of war, which were built long and taper for speed, while the merchant-vessels (ναῦς στρόγγυλαι, γαῦλοι, ὀκλάδες) were round-built, Hdt., etc.; ναῦς κεναί, i. e. without fighting men in them, Dem. 30. 4:—ναῦς μακρά collective for ναῦς μακράί, like ἡ ἵππος, Aesch. Pers. 350.—Att. declens., ναῦς, νεῶς, νηί, ναῦν, dual gen. and dat. νεοῖν, pl. νῆες, νεῶν, ναυσί, later also, as Diod. and Plut., nom. and acc. pl. ναῦς, νῆας, Lob. Phryn. 170; gen. νηῶν Lys. 131. 10, cf. Xen. An. 7. 5, 12:—Ep. declens., νηῦς, νηός, νηί, νῆα, pl. νῆες, νηῶν, νηυσί or νῆεσσι, νῆας (but also gen. and acc. sing. νεός, νεά [the latter as monosyll. in Od. 9. 283], pl. νέες, νεῶν, νέεσσι, νέας); with a special Ep. gen. and dat. pl. ναῦφι, -φιν Od. 14. 498, and often in Il.; in late Ep., nom. νηῖς Mosch. 2. 104, cf. E. M. 440. 17; acc. sing. and pl. νηῦν, νηῦς, Ar. Rh. 1. 1358, Dem. Bith. ap. Steph. B. s. v. Ἡραία:—Ion. declens., νηῦς, νεός, νηί, νεά, pl. νέες, νεῶν, νηυσί, νέ

ναυσί-πορος [ἴ], ον, *traversed by ships, navigable*, of a river, like ναυσί-πέρητος, Xen. An. 2. 2, 3, Arist. Mirab. 168. II. parox. ναυσί-πόρας, ον, act. *passing in a ship, seafaring*, Eur. Rhes. 48. 2. *causing a ship to pass*, πλάται ν. *ship-speeding oars*, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 172.

ναυσί-στονος ὕβρις, the *lamentable loss of the ships*, Pind. P. 1. 140.

ναυσί-φόρητος, ον, *carried by ship, seafaring*, Pind. P. 1. 64.

ναυσίωσις, ἡ, = ναυαίασις, *vomiting: φλεβῶν ν. a gushing of blood from the veins*, Hipp. Fract. 759.

ναύ-σταθμον, τό, (σταθμός) a *harbour, anchorage, roadstead*, Lat. *statio navium*, Thuc. 3. 6; also ναύ-σταθμος, ὁ, Polyb. 5. 19, 6, Plut. Nic. 16, etc. (hence of *ships assembled in a roadstead*, Id. Arist. 22):—the word often occurs in Eur. Rhes., mostly in pl., but except in 244, 602, where we have ναύσταθμα, the gender is uncertain.

ναυστολέω, fut. ἦσω Eur. Supp. 474: pf. *νεναυστόληκα* (συν-) Soph. Ph. 550. *To be a ναύσταλος, act as one:* I. trans. *to carry or convey by sea*, δάμαρτα Eur. Or. 741; ἴδια ν. *ἐπικώμια to carry their own praises with them*, Pind. N. 6. 55; ν. τὰς ξυμποράς Eur. I. T. 599, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 2:—Pass., with fut. med. -ἦσομαι (Eur. Hec. 1260, Tro. 1048), *to go by sea*, Eur. Il. c.; τὰ ναυστολούμενα Id. Fr. 495; ναυστοληθείς Diod. 4. 13. 2. *to guide, steer, τύχη δὲ ν. ναυστολοῦσ' ἐφέζετο* (so Casaub. for ναῦν θέλουσ') Aesch. Ag. 664; *κυμάτων ἄτερ πόλιω σὴν ναυστολήσεις* Eur. Supp. 474: metaph., τὼ πτέρυγε ποῖ ναυστολεῖς; *whither pliest thou thy wings?* Ar. Av. 1229, cf. 279, 349. II. intr. like Pass., *to go by ship, sail*, ἐξ Ἰλίου Soph. Ph. 245; πρὸς αἴκουσ ἀπ' Ἰλίου Eur. Tro. 77. 2. generally, c. acc. loci, *to travel over*, ἵπποισιν ἢ κύμβαισι ν. *χθόνα* Soph. Fr. 129, cf. Eur. Med. 682, Hipp. 36, Cycl. 106; metaph., διὰ πόνων ἐναυστόλουν Id. Fr. 818. 3.—Poët. Verb. used also in late Prose.

ναυστόλημα, τό, *anything conveyed by ship*: in pl. also = ναυστολία, πόνταν ναυστολήμαθ' Eur. Supp. 209.

ναυστόλησις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Byz.

ναυστολία, ἡ, a *going by sea, naval expedition*, Eur. Andr. 795, Strab. 757.

ναύ-στολος, ον, *dispatched or equipt as a ship, crossing the water* (cf. θεωρίς), Aesch. Theb. 858.

ναυτεία, ἡ, *naval affairs*, τὰ εἰς τὴν ν. Lap. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 17.

ναύτης, ον, ὁ, (ναῦς) Lat. *nauta, a seaman, sailor*, Hom., Hes., etc.; as Adj., ν. ὄμιλος Eur. Hec. 921: *by sea*, opp. to πεζός (by land), Aesch. Pers. 719. II. a *mate or companion by sea*, ναύτην ἄγειν τινα Soph. Ph. 901: metaph., συμποσίου ναῦται *mates* in the drinking bout, Dionys. Eleg. ap. Ath. 443 D.

ναυτία, ἡ, (ναῦς) *seasickness, qualmishness, nausea*, Galen. Lex. Hipp., Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 8, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5., 2. 2. 2. generally, *disgust*, Lat. *nausea*, Simon. Iamb. 6. 54.

ναυτιάω, only used in pres. and impf., *to be qualmish, suffer from seasickness or nausea*, Ar. Thesm. 882, Plat. Theaet. 191 A, Legg. 639 B; ἐναυτίων Luc. Nec. 4. 2. generally, *to be disgusted*, Dem. Phal. 15. For the form, cf. τομάω.

ναυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ναῦς, ναύτης) *of or for a ship, seafaring, naval*, ὁ ν. στρατός Hdt. 7. 99, 203, etc.; opp. to ὁ πεζός Id. 8. 1; ν. λέως Aesch. Pers. 383; στόλας Soph. Ph. 561; ν. ἐρείπια *wrecks of ships*, Aesch. Ag. 661; ἐδώλια Soph. Aj. 1277; σκάφη Ib. 1278; ν. πόλεμος Andoc. 30. 32; ν. ἀναρχία *among the seamen*, Eur. Hec. 607:—also, τὸ ναυτικόν a *navy, fleet*, Hdt. 7. 97, 160, Ar. Eq. 1063, Thuc. 1. 36, etc.; so, ἡ ναυτική Hdt. 7. 161. 2. of persons, *skilled in seamanship, nautical*, ναυτικοὶ ἐγένοντο became a *naval power*, Thuc. 1. 18, cf. 7. 21. 3. ἡ ναυτική (sc. τέχνη) *navigation, seamanship*, Hdt. 8. 1, etc.; so, τὰ ναυτικά Plat. Alc. 1. 124 E;—but, τὰ ναυτικά, also, *naval affairs, naval power*, Thuc. 4. 75, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 4. II. at Athens, ναυτικόν technically meant *money borrowed or lent on bottomry*, Lat. *pecunia foenore nautico collacata*, Lys. 897 Reisk.; ναυτικὰ ἐκδιδόναι *to lend money on bottomry*, Id. 895; so, δανείζειν ναυτικῶς Diog. L. 7. 13; ν. τόκος Id. 6. 99; ναυτικὰ λαμβάνειν, ἀνελεῖσθαι *to take it up, borrow it*, Xen. Vect. 3, 9, Dem. 1212. 3; ναυτικοῖς ἐργάζεσθαι Id. 893. 24:—ναυτικὸν ἀμφοτερόπλων, when the creditor runs the risk of the voyage home as well as out, ἐτερόπλων when he runs the risk of the voyage out only, ν. sub vocc., and cf. συγγραφή.

ναυτίλια, ἰον. -λή, ἡ, *soiling, seamanship*, Od. 8. 253, Hes. Op. 616, Plat. Rep. 527 D, al. 2. a *voyage*, Pind. N. 3. 38, Hdt. 4. 145, Hipp. Aph. 1249; and in pl., ναυτιλίησι μακρῆσι ἐπιθέσθαι Hdt. 1. 1, 163; ναυτιλίησι χρέεσθαι Id. 2. 43, cf. Pind. I. 4 (3). 98. 3. πολύ-σκαλμος ν., of a ship, Anth. P. 7. 295.

ναυτικικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for naval affairs, νόμοι* Eccl.

ναυτίλλαι, Dep., only used in pres. and impf. (except aor. ναυτίλασθαι [ἴ] in Dio C. 56. 3). *To sail, go by sea*, ναυτίλλεται εἵνεκα πατρός Od. 4. 672 (ubi ν. Nitzsch), cf. 14. 246, Hdt. 1. 163., 2. 5, al.; ν. [τὴν θάλασσαν] *to sail on, navigate*, Id. 1. 202; rare in the best Att., as Soph. Ant. 717, Eur. Fr. 791;—ναυτίλιαν ναυτίλλεσθαι Plat. Rep. 551 C, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 29.

ναυτίλος [ἴ], ὁ, poët. for ναύτης, σ *seaman, sailor*, Hdt. 2. 43, and Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 468, Soph. Aj. 1146; rare in Com., Nausicr. Ναύκλ. 1. 2., 2. 5. 2. as Adj., ναυτίλος, ον, *of a ship, ν. σέλαμα* Aesch. Ag. 1442; ν. πλάτη Eur. Fr. 229. II. the *nautilus*, a shell-fish, furnished with a membrane which serves it for a sail, also ποντίλος, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 28., 9. 37, 29, cf. Call. Ep. 5. 3.

ναυτίλο-φόρος, ον, *bane of sailors*, Lyc. 650.

ναυτίς or ναυτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of ναύτης, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 38; cf. Lob. Phryn. 256.

ναυτιώδης, ες, (ναυτία) *nauseous, sickening*, Plut. 2. 127 A, 128 D, etc.

ναυτο-δίκαί [ἴ], οί, at Athens, *judges of the admiralty-court*, who were

elected in the month Gamelion, and sate prob. during the six winter months, when navigation was suspended, Lys. 148. 35 sq., C. I. (add.) 73 c. B; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 69:—they also took cognisance of actions against pretended citizens, γραφαὶ ξενίας, Cratin. Xep. 8, cf. Ar. Fr. 16; and ν. Att. Process p. 83.

ναυτολογέω, *to take on board*; metaph., Anth. P. 9. 415.

ναυτο-λόγος, ον, *collecting seamen*, Strab. 375.

ναυτο-παῖδιον, τό, a *sailor boy*, Hipp. 1009 H.

ναύτρια, ἡ, fem. of ναύτης, as if from ναυτήρ, Ar. Fr. 652.

ναυ-φάγος [ἄ], ον, *shipwrecking, wrecking*, Lyc. 1095.

ναύφαρκτος, ν. sub ναύφρακτος.

ναυφθαρία, ἡ, *shipwreck, loss of ships*, Anth. P. 7. 73, Manetho 1. 324.

ναυ-φθορος, ον, *shipwrecked*, ν. στολή, πέπλοι the *garb of shipwrecked men*, Eur. Hel. 1382, 1539.

ναύφρακτος, ον, (φράσσω) *ship-fenced*, Ἰαλῶν ν. Ἄρης, of the Greeks at Salamis, Aesch. Pers. 950; so, ν. ὄμιλος Ib. 1027; στρατεύμα Eur. I. A. 1259; στρατός Ar. Eq. 567:—ναύφρακτον βλέπειν (ν. sub ὀφθαλμός 1) *to look like a ship of war*, Id. Ach. 95:—in all these places Dind. follows Phot. in restoring the Att. form ναύφαρκτος.

ναυφύλακείω, *to guard a ship*, Eust. 1562. 36.

ναυ-φύλαξ [ῦ], ὁ, *one who keeps watch on board ship*, Ar. Fr. 339.

ναύω, Aeol. for νάω (*to flow*), Hesych.

ναύω, = ἰκετεῖω, Hesych., Phot.

ναυών, ὄνος, ὁ, (ναῦς) = νέων, νεώριον, Hesych.

νάφθα, ἡ, παρήθη (Persian *naft*), a *clear combustible rock-oil*, procured from the Babylonian asphalt, Diosc. 1. 101:—a masc. nom. νάφθας occurs in Strab. 743; and a neut. νάφθα is cited by Eust. 700. 56, Suid.; gen. τοῦ νάφθα Strab. 1. c., Plut. Alex. 35.

νάω, prob. only in pres. and impf. *to flow*, ἐν δὲ κρήνη νόει Od. 6. 292; καὶ φρέιατα μακρὰ νάουσιν Il. 21. 197; ὄφρ' ἂν ὕδωρ τε νάη Epigr. in Plat. Phaedr. 264 D; ὕδατι νάει was *running with* . . ., Ar. Rh. 1. 1146; νάει φόνω Call. Dian. 224:—Pass. *to be watered*, νάομένοισι τόποις Nic. Fr. 2. 58. [ἄ in Hom.; but ἄ in arsi in late Ep., ν. supr.; for Od. 9. 222, ν. ναίω B.] (From the same Root come ἀέ-να-ος, νά-μα, Νά-ιάς, Νη-ιάς, να-ρός, νη-ρός, Νη-ρεύς:—this Root prob. had a ν, as in the Aeol. form ναύω cited by Hesych., and also had σ prefixed, cf. Skt. snū, snāu-mi (*fluo, mano*), snau-as (*stillatio*), snu-tas (*stillans*.)

νάω, ν. sub νέω B, *to spin*.

νάω, ἰον. acc. of ναῦς.

νε-ἀγγελτος, ον, *newly or lately sold*, φάτις Aesch. Cho. 736.

νεᾶ-γενής, ἴ. l. for νεογενής in Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1623.

νεάζω, only used in pres.: (νέος):—intr. *to be young or new*, τὸ νεάζων *youth*, Soph. Tr. 143; νεάζων *thinking or acting like a youth*, Eur. Phoen. 713; ν. τῷ τρόπῳ Menand. Incert. 190: metaph. *to be full of youthful spirit*, φιλεῖ δὲ τίκτειν ὕβρις παλαιὰ νεάζουσαν ὕβριν Aesch. Ag. 764, cf. Supp. 104. 2. *to be the younger of two*, ὁ μὲν νεάζων Soph. O. C. 374. 3. *to grow or be young again*, Anth. P. 11. 256; ὅπως γηράσκων νεάζη Diog. L. 10. 122, cf. Alciphro 1. 28.

νε-αίρετος, ον, *newly taken*, θήρ Aesch. Ag. 1063; πόλις Ib. 1065; βούβαλις Id. Fr. 316.

νεᾶκόνητος, ον, (ἀκονάω) *newly-whetted*, the MS. reading in Soph. El. 1395, νεακόνητον αἶμα χειραῖν ἔχων, where the Schol. (with Hesych., Suid., E. M. and A. B. 356. 20) interprets αἶμα by ξίφος:—but νεᾶκόνητον can hardly be right, since the metre requires the 2nd syll. to be short; hence the v. l. in the Schol. νεο-κόνητον (from καίνω, κέ-κονα) *newly-shed*, like νεόφανος; but this is hardly satisfactory, since the sense is not *blood shed*, but *presently to be shed*.

νεαλδής, ἐς, (ἀλδεῖν) *newly grown or produced*, Opp. H. 1. 692.

νε-άλεστος, ον, *newly-ground*, Schol. Nic. Al. 412.

νεαλής, ἐς, *young, fresh*, of persons and animals, ἕως νεαλής ἔστιν αὐτὴν τὴν ἀκμήν Ar. Fr. 330; ἵπποι νεαλεῖς, opp. to ἀπειρηκότες Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 17; νεαλέστεραι ὄντες Plat. Polit. 265 B; often of soldiers, ἀκμαῖαι καὶ νεαλεῖς Polyb. 3. 73, 5, cf. 10. 14, 3; ἀήττηται καὶ ν. Plut. Anton. 39, cf. App. B. C. 1. 58; ν. καὶ πρόθυμος Plut. 2. 669 A; νεαλέστερος ἐπανελθεῖν Luc. Merc. Cond. 26, cf. Alex. 16. 2. of fish, *fresh*, opp. to τεταριχευμένος, Dem. 788. 23; so, ν. γάλα, τυρός Nic. Al. 364, Galen.; of a dead body, Luc. Nec. 15. II. *young*, = νεαρός, Nic. Al. 358:—and in this sense W. Dind. introduces the word into two passages of Trag., metri grat., αἰὼς νεαλοῦς . . . μαλλῶ (MSS. νεᾶρᾶς) Soph. O. C. 475; αὐδὲ νεαλής δαυπεῖ χεῖρ γυναικῶν (MSS. νεαλαία) Eur. Alc. 103. [ἄ only in Nic.]

νε-άλωτος [ἄ], ον, *newly sought*, Hdt. 9. 120, with v. l. νεοάλωτος.

νεάμελκτος [ἄ], ἰον. νεήμελκτος, q. v.

νεάν, ἄνος, ὁ, = νέος, like ξυνάν = ξυνός, μεγιστάν = μέγιστος, Apoll. in A. B. 570, Suid., Eust. 335. 15; ν. Lob. Phryn. 196. Hence νεανίας, etc.

νέ-ανδρος, ον: ἀκλή ν. the *strength of a youth*, Lyc. 1345.

νεᾶνεία, ἡ, *spirited, audacious conduct*, mentioned by Suid., Hdn. Epimer. 265, and found in Philo 1. 258., 2. 128; while in 2. 306, νεανιείαν is restored from the MSS. for νεανίαν: cf. Lob. Paral. 28.

νε-ανθής, ἐς, *new-blown*, Nic. Al. 622; αἶνος Anth. P. append. 111.

νεᾶνίας, ον, Ep. and Ion. νεηνίης, εω, ὁ: (νεάν, νέος):—a *young man, youth*, in Hom. (only in Od.) always with ἀνήρ, νεηνίη ἀνδρὶ εἰκώς Od. 10. 278; ἄνδρες κοιμήσαντο νεηνίαι 14. 524; so, παῖς νεηνίης Hdt. 1. 61., 7. 99; γαμβρός ν. Pind. O. 7. 4; τέκτανες Id. N. 3. 8; but alone in Att., like νεανίσκος, Soph. O. C. 335, El. 750, Eur., etc.; cf. νεανίσκος. 2. often with the sense of a *youth* in character, i. e. either in good sense, *impetuous, brave, active*, Eur. Ion 1041, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1333, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 6, Dem. 329. 23; or in bad sense, *hot-headed, wilful, headstrong*, Eur. Supp. 580; ἐν μὲν τοίνυν τοῦτο . . . πολίτευμα τοῦ νεανίου τούτου Dem. 271. 19, cf. Plat. Soph. 239 D: cf. νεανικός 1. II.

as masc. Adj. *youthful*, νεανία τὰς ὕψεις Lys. 118. 33. 2. of things, etc., *new, young, fresh*, ν. πόνος Eur. Hel. 209; νεανίας ἄμοισι Ib. 1562; ν. θώρακα καὶ βραχίονα Id. H. F. 1095; ἄρτος Ar. Lys. 1208; ν. λόγοι *rash, wilful words*, Eur. Alc. 679.—With a fem. Subst.; cf. Lob. Paral. 268. [In Ar. Vesp. 1069, to avoid the synizesis of νεα- in νεανίων, Dind. reads νανίων, and Ib. 1067 νανικὴν for νεανικὴν,—forms justified by νῆνις, νῆ for νεάνις, νέα.]

νεανιεία, ν. sub νεανεία.

νεανιεύμα, τό, a *youthful*, i. e. a *spirited* or (in bad sense) a *wanton act or word*, Plat. Rep. 390 A, Lys. ap. Poll. 2. 2, Luc., etc.

νεανιεύομαι, fut. -εύσομαι Dem. 416. 23: aor. ἐνεανιευάμην Id.:—Pass., ν. infr.: Dep. To be a *νεανίας* or *youth*, Poll. 2. 20; cf. νεανισκεύομαι.

II. in usage, always, to act like a *hot-headed youth*, to act *wilfully* or *wantonly*, to *brawl, swagger*, Ar. Fr. 653; ν. εἰς τινα to *behave* so towards another, Isocr. 398 C, Hyperid. Eux. 37; ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Plat. Gorg. 482 C: c. Adj. neut., τοιοῦτον ν. to *make* such *youthful promises*, Dem. 401. 24; οὐδ' ἐνεανιεύσατο τοιοῦτον οὐδέν Id. 536. 26; νεανιευόμενος εἰπεῖν with *youthful insolence*, Plut. Cic. 1:—c. inf. to *undertake with youthful spirit*, Id. Demosth. 3:—Pass., ἐφ' ἅπασιν τοῖς ἑαυτῷ νεανιευμένοις to all his *wanton acts*, Dem. 520. 28; τὰ νεανιευθέντα Plut. Mar. 29.—The Act. only in Hesych.

νεανίζω, = foreg., Plut. Flamin. 20, Poll. 4. 136.

νεανικῶς, to be *youthful*, Eupol. Δημ. 26.

νεανικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νεάν, νεανίας) *youthful*, ῥώμη Ar. Vesp. 1067: mostly of *youthful qualities*; and so, 1. *fresh, active, vigorous, stout*, νεανικώτατε Ar. Eq. 611; ν. κρέας a *fine large piece*, Id. Pl. 1137; λοιπὸς Alex. Πονηρ. 2; of trees, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 11. 2. *high-spirited, impetuous, generous, gay*, like Lat. *superbus*, τὸ νεανικώτατον the *gayest, most dashing feat*, Ar. Vesp. 1205; so, καλὴ καὶ ν. Plat. Rep. 563 E; γενναῖον καὶ ν. Id. Lys. 204 E; ν. καὶ μεγαλοπρεπεῖς τὰς διανοίας Id. Rep. 503 C; νεανικώτερα *more suited to the young, gayer*, Ib. 563 C; μέγα καὶ νεανικὸν φρόνημα Dem. 37. 10; οὐ γὰρ ἡγήτο λαμπρὸν οὐδὲ νεανικόν Id. 557. 25, cf. 579. 9. 3. in bad sense, *heady, wanton, insolent*, Lat. *protervus*, τὸ ν. τοῦ λόγου Plat. Gorg. 508 D; ἡ σοῦ τις νεανικώτερος Ib. 509 A; δημοκρατία ἡ νεανικωτάτη Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 11. 4. of things, *vehement, mighty*, like Lat. *validus*, ῥίγος ν. Hipp. Vet. Med. 15; αἰμορραγία Id. 79 B; φόβος Eur. Hipp. 1204; βούλευμα Id. Fr. 185; cf. Meineke Alex. Πονηρ. 2; freq. in later Prose, ἐπιθυμία ν. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4, 4; βροντή Id. H. A. 8. 20, 1; νόσημα Ib. 2; χεῖμών, ἄνεμος Theophr. Ign. 17, etc. II. Adv. νεανικῶς, *vigorously*, Ar. Pax 898; ν. βοηθεῖν τινι Plat. Theaet. 168 C. 2. *violently, wantonly, τύπτειν, τωθάζειν*, Ar. Vesp. 1307, 1362. 3. of things, *excessively*, ν. τρομώδεα Hipp. Prorrh. 68; ν. προσπεφυκέναι to be *firmly attached to* . . . Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 32. [On the trisyll. form νανικός, ν. νεανίας sub fin.]

νεανικότης, ητος, ἡ, *youthfulness*, Eccl.

νεανιόομαι, f. l. for νεανιεύομαι, Dion. H. 18. 3.

νεάνις, Ep. and Ion. νεῆνις, ἴδος, ἡ, acc. -ίδα Aesch. Pr. 706, -ιν Eur. Cycl. 179:—a *young woman, girl, maiden*, Il. 18. 418, Aesch. l. c., Eum. 957, Soph. Ant. 784, and often in Eur.; of a young married woman, Eur. Andr. 192; so, παρθενικὴ ν. Od. 7. 20. II. as Adj. *youthful*, χεῖρες, ἡβη Eur. Bacch. 745, Ion 477. 2. *new*, βίβλος Anth. P. 4. 3, 121.—Mostly poet. [The Ion. contr. form νῆνις, cited by E. M. 448. 29, Draco 46, is found in Anacr. 15, C. I. 7629.]

νεανισκάριον, τό, Dim. of νεανίσκος, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 29.

νεανισκεύομαι, Dep. only used in pres., and only in the primary sense of νεανιεύομαι, to be in one's *youth*, Eupol. Σφιγγ. 20, al., Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15.

νεανίσκος, Ion. νεην-, ὁ, (νέος) a *youth, young man*, Hdt. 4. 72, 112, Plat., etc.; in Hdt. 3. 53, the same youth is called both νεηνίης and νεηνίσκος, cf. also Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 1 with Plat. Apol. 34 D:—it seems however generally to mean a *youth just emerged from boyhood*, as in Antipho 124. 35 the same person is called μεράκιον and ν.; ἐν τε παισὶ καὶ νεανίσκοις καὶ ἐν ἀνδράσι Plat. Rep. 413 E, cf. Symp. 211 D; Pythagoras is said to have divided life thus, παῖς εἴκοσι ἔτα, νεηνίσκος εἴκοσι, νεηνίης εἴκοσι, γέρον εἴκοσι, cf. Poll. 2. 4:—ὁ ἐμὸς ν. my *young man*, i. e. *servant*, Luc. Alex. 53; νεανίσκος τὸ εἶδος (al. νεανικός) Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 5.

νεανισκῦδριον, τό, = νεανισκάριον, Theognost. Can. 126.

νεάξ, ἄκος, ὁ, = νεανίας, Nicoph. Πανδ. 3, cf. Poll. 2. 11. [ἄ, ν. E. M. 534. 32; hence Ion. νέηξ, ηκος, Call. Fr. 78.]

νε-δοιδός, ὄν, *singing youthfully*, Anth. P. 7. 13.

νεά-πολις [ἄ], εως, ἡ, a *new city*, prop. n. of several cities (like our *Newtown* or *Newton*), *Neapolis*: often written in two words, Νέα πόλις, gen. νέας πόλεως, Hdt. 2. 91, Thuc. 7. 50, v. Lob. Phryn. 605, 665:—Νεαπολίτης [ἴ], ου, ὁ, Lyc. 736, Polyb., etc.; cf. νεοπολίτης. νεαρο-ηχῆς, ἐς, *sounding new*, λέξις Philostr. 579.

νεαρο-ποιέω, to make *new, refresh*, Plut. 2. 702 C.

νεαρο-πρεπῆς, ἐς, *appearing new*, Aristid. 2. 527, Procl., etc.

νεαρός, ἄ, ὄν, poet. for νέος (used also in later Prose), *young, youthful*, παῖδες Il. 2. 289; so too Pind. and Trag. (ν. νεαλής); νεαρός τὸ ἦθος, opp. to νέος τὴν ἡλικίαν, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 7; νεαροὶ youths, Aesch. Ag. 359, 1504; ν. σοφῶν ἀρετὰ Pind. I. 8 (7). 105; ἡβη Ar. Fr. 74:—τὸ ν. *youthful spirit*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3; ν. λόγος Plut. 2. 802 E. 2. of things, *new, fresh*, ὕμνοι Hes. Fr. 34; νεαρὰ ἐξευρεῖν Pind. N. 8. 34; μυελός Aesch. Ag. 76; ν. δέλεαρ, opp. to σαπρὸν, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 23, cf. P. A. 3. 14, 24. 3. of events, *new, recent*, ξυντυχίαι Soph. Ant. 156; of a letter, Diog. L. 1. 112. 4. αἱ νεαραί, the *novellae* in the Code of Justinian. II. Adv. -ρῶς, *youthfully, rawly*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 50; νεαρωτέρως with *more spirit*, Isocr. 280 C. [νεα- by synizesis, as one long syll., Pind. P. 10. 39.]

νεαρο-φαῆς, ἐς, *coming fresh to light, new-appearing*, Aesch. Ag. 767, e conj. Herm.

νεαρο-φόρος, ὄν, *newly-bearing*, Gloss.

νέ-αρχος, ὁ, a *new commander*, Byz.:—often as a prop. n.

νεαρ-ωδός, ὄν, = νεαοιδός, C. I. 1586.

νέας, Ion. acc. pl. from ναῦς.

νεάσιμος, ὄν, to be *ploughed afresh*, of fallow land, Gloss.

νεάσις, ἡ, (νεάω) the *ploughing of fallow land*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 7.

νεασμός, ὁ, = foreg., Geop. 2. 23, 6.

νεασπάτωτος, ὄν, Boeot. for νεοκάττωτος, *newly-soled*, Stratt. Φοιν. 3.

νεάτη [ἄ]. (sc. χορδή) ἡ, the *lowest of the three strings* which formed the oldest musical scale (the other two being ἡ μέση and ἡ ὑπάτη), but the *highest* (in pitch) according to our way of speaking, Cratin. Νομ. 14, Plat. Rep. 443 D; contr. νήτη, Arist. Phys. 5. 1, 7, Metaph. 4. 11, 4., 9. 7, 2, al.; cf. παρανήτη. (Properly fem. of νεάτος.)

νεάτος, Ion. νεάτος, η, ὄν, a kind of poet. Sup. of νέος, as μέστος of μέσος:—the *last, uttermost, lowest or undermost*, in Hom. (who has the form νεάτος only in Il. 11. 712), always of Space, the *lowest part of* . . . νεάτος ὕρχος, ἀνθερέων, κενεών, ἄμος, etc., νεάτα πείρατα γαίης etc.; ὑπαὶ πόδα νεάτων Ἰδης at the *lowest slope* of Ida, where it sinks into the plain, Il. 2. 824; ἐκ ν. πυθμένος εἰς κορυφήν Solon 12. 10; ν. ποδῆς the *feet*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140; νεάτη πλευρά Eur. Rhes. 794; so in late Ep.:—c. gen., νεάτος ἄλλων Il. 6. 295, Od. 15. 108; πόλις νεάτη Πύλου on the border of Pylos, Il. 11. 712; so, πᾶσοι δ' ἐγγὺς ἀλὸς νεάται Πύλου ἡμαθόεντος 9. 153, 295 (where some of the old Interpp. take νεάται for νεάται, 3 pl. pf. pass. of ναῖω, to be *situate*, but ν. Spitzn. ad l., Lob. Paral. 357). II. later of Time, = ὕστατος, Lat. *novissimus, latest, last*, ν. γέννημα Soph. Ant. 627; τὰν ν. ὑδὸν στείχουσαν, ν. δὲ φέγγος λεύσσοσαν Ib. 807, cf. 877; τίς ἄρα νεάτος . . . λήξει; i. e. ὥστε νεάτος γενέσθαι, Aj. 1185; νεάτων as Adv. for the *last time*, Eur. Tro. 201.—Rare in Att., except in the form νεάτη, νήτη, ν. sub νεάτη.

νεάτος, ἡ, ὄν, (νεάω) *fallow*, γῆ Pandect.: in Gloss. also νεατίς.

νεάτος, ὁ, a *ploughing up of fallow land*, Xen. Occ. 7, 20.

νε-αύξητος, ὄν, *newly-increased*, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 692.

νεάω, (νέος) to *plough up anew*, of fallow land, ἦν νεῶν βούλησθε . . . τοὺς ἀγρούς, Lat. *agros novare*, Ar. Nub. 1117; νεῶν ἀρουραν Pratin. 5; absol., Eupol. Αἴγ. 9, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 7; aor. 1 subj. νεόσωσι Ib. 8:—Pass., νεωμένη (sc. γῆ) *land ploughed anew, after lying fallow*, Lat. *novale*, Hes. Op. 460. Cf. νεῶν.

νεβλάραι (νεβλᾶραι?) περαίνειν, Hesych.; ν. Ar. Fr. 35.

νεβραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, = νεβρός: generally, a *young animal*, Hesych.

νεβρειος, ὄν, of a *fawn*, Call. Dian. 244, Anth. Plan. 305.

νεβρῆ (sc. δορά), ἡ, = νεβρίς, a *fawnskin*, contr. for νεβρέη, like κυ ἡ, παρδαλῆ, etc., Orph. Fr. 7. 17; also ν. παρδαλή Id. Arg. 447.

νεβρίας, ὄν, ὁ, *dappled like a fawn*, γαλέος Arist. H. A. 6. 10, 10.

νεβρίδιον [ἴ], τό, Dim. of νεβρίς, Artemid. 4. 72.

νεβρίδο-πεπλος, ὄν, *clad in fawnskin*, of Bacchus and the Bacchantés, Anth. P. 9. 524, 14.

νεβρίδο-στολος, ὄν, = foreg., Orph. H. 51. 10.

νεβρίζω, to wear a *fawnskin at the feast of Bacchus*, or, as trans., to robe in *fawnskins* (Phot. gives both explanations), Dcm. 313. 16; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 653.

νεβρίς, ἡ; gen. ἴδος, Dion. P. 703, 946, and the only form given by Draco; but ἴ in νεβρίδος Eur. Bacch. 137; νεβρίδα Ib. 24; νεβρίσι Ib. 249; νεβρίδας Ib. 696, Aesch. Fr. 90:—a *fawnskin*, esp. as the dress of Bacchus and the Bacchantés.

νεβρισμός, ὁ, (νεβρίζω) the *wearing a νεβρίς*, Harpocr.

νεβρίτης [ἴ], ου, ὁ, like a *fawnskin*, ν. λίθος, a *precious stone*, Orph. Lith. 742, Plin. 37. 64.

νεβρό-γονος κνήμη, the *bone of a fawn's leg*, i. e. a flute, Cleobul. ap. Plut. 2. 150 E, ubi ν. Wyttenb.

νεβρόομαι, Pass. to be *changed into a fawn*, Nonn. D. 10. 60.

νεβρός, ὁ, the *young of the deer, a fawn*, Il. 8. 248, Od. 4. 336, etc.; πέδιλα νεβρῶν *fawnskin brogues*, Hdt. 7. 75:—as an emblem of cowardice, Il. 4. 243., 21. 29; proverb., ὁ ν. τὸν λέοντα (sc. αἰρεῖ), of anything strange, Luc. D. Mort. 8. 1.—Also fem., Il. 4. 243, Eur. Bacch. 867, Polyid. 6. (From √NEF, νέf-os, new; ν. νέος.)

νεβρο-τόκος, ὄν, *bringing forth fawns*, Nic. Th. 142.

νεβρο-φάνης, ἐς, *fawn-like*, Nonn. D. 5. 363.

νεβρο-φόνος, ὄν, *preying on fawns*, ν. ἀετὸς = πύγαργος, Arist. II. A. 9. 32, 1.

νεβρο-χίτων [ἴ], ὁ, ἡ, *clad in a νεβρίς*, Simmias ap. Hephaest. p. 43.

νεβρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *fawn-like*, of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524, 14.

νέες, νέεσι, ν. sub ναῦς.

νέη (sc. ἡμέρα), ἡ, ν. νέος.

νέηαι, ν. sub νέομαι.

νεη-γενῆς, ἐς, Ion. for νεᾶγενῆς, *new-born, just born*, Od. 4. 336., 17. 127; ν. sub νεαγενῆς.

νεη-θαλής, ἐς, = νεοθαλής, *fresh-blown, young*, Eur. Ion 112.

νεηκής, ἐς, (ἀκή) *newly whetted or sharpened*, Il. 13. 391., 16. 484; Dor. νεᾶκής, Hesych. On the accent, ν. Spitzn. Il. 7. 77.

νεηκονῆς, ἐς, (ἀκόνη) = νεηκής, Soph. Aj. 820.

νεηλαίη, ἡ, Ion. for νεολαία, Hesych.

νεηλάτης, [λα], ου, ὁ, *speeding or guiding a ship*, Hesych.

νεηλατός, ὄν, (νέος, ἐλαύνω III) *newly kneaded*: νεηλατά, τὰ, *new cakes*, Dem. 314. 1.

νεηλίφης, ἐς, (ἀλείφω) *fresh-plastered*, οἰκία Arist. Probl. 11. 7.

νέ-ηλύς, ὕδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐρχομαι, ἡλυθον) *newly come, a new-comer*, Il. 10. 434, Hdt. 1. 118, Plat. Legg. 979 D.

νεήμελκτος, η, ὄν, *newly milked*, Nic. Al. 311.

νηνίης, νηνίης, νηνίσκος, Ion. for νεαν-: so νήξ, for νέαξ.
 νη-τομος, ον, cut or castrated when young, Anth. P. 6. 234.
 νη-φάτος, ον, poet. for νέφατος, new-sounding, of a sound never heard before, h. Hom. Merc. 443. Opp. to παλαιφάτος.
 νεί, Boeot. for νή, v. l. Ar. Ach. 867, 905.
 νείαι, v. sub νέομαι.
 νείαιρα, Ion. -ρη, irreg. fem. Comp. (cf. πρέσβειρα) of νέος, as νεάτος, νεάτος is Sup., lower, νείαιρη δ' ἐν γαστρί in the lower part of the belly, Il. 5. 539, 616, etc.; νείαιρην σάρκα Nic. Al. 270:—as Subst., ἡ νείαιρα the abdomen; Hipp. Coac. 215:—Hesych. cites a contr. form νειρή (sic) κοιλία ἐσχάτη, whence Casaub. restores νείρα in Aesch. Ag. 1479; cf. νειρός II. II. as fem., n. pr. Νείαιρα, the Younger.
 νείατος [ἄ], ον, later form for νεάτος, νεάτος, Manetho 6. 738.
 νείατος, η, ον, Ion. for νεάτος.
 νεικίω, Ion. for νεικέω, q. v.
 νεικεστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a wrangler, c. gen., one who wrangles with, ἐσθλῶν v. Hes. Op. 714:—in Hesych., νεικέσσιος πολέμιος.
 νεικέω, fut. ἔσω Il. 10. 115; aor. ἐνέικεσα, Ep. νείκεσα 3. 39., 10. 158:—Hom. and Hes. also use the Ion. forms, pres. νεικίω Il. 2. 277, etc., subj. νεικίησι 1. 579, impf. νεικίον, Ion. νεικίεσκον Od. 22. 26, Il. 4. 241, aor. νείκεσσα: (νείκος). To quarrel or wrangle with one, μή μοι ὑπίσσω νεικίη Od. 17. 189; ἔριδος περὶ θυμοβόροιο νεικεύσ' ἀλλήλοισι quarrel one with another, Il. 20. 254; ἐνέικεον εἶνεκα ποινηῆς 18. 498; also c. acc. cogn., νείκεα νεικίῳ ἀλλήλοισιν ἐναντίον 20. 252; (in Od. II. 511) νεικέσκομεν οἶω we two alone strove with him, Wolf and Nitzsch, after Aristarch., give νικάσκομεν:—part. νεικέων, obstinately, Hdt. 9. 55. II. trans. to vex, annoy, esp. by word, to rail at, abuse, upbraid, revile, c. acc. pers., often in Hom.; also with μύθη added, Il. 2. 224; αἰσχροῖς ὑνειδέοις, χολωτοῖσιν ἐπέεσσιν Il. 3. 38., 21. 480, Od. 22. 225, etc.:—in Il. 24. 29, of Paris, δε νείκεσσε θεάς . . . τὴν δ' ἦρησ' he insulted the goddesses (Hera and Athena), but praised the other (Aphrodite); Aristarch. however rejects the whole passage:—Ep. Verb. used twice by Hdt. 8. 125., 9. 55; but not in Att., though the Subst. νείκος is used by Trag., and now and then in Att. Prose, as Plat. Soph. 243 A, Xen. Cyn. 1, 17.
 νεική, ἡ, = νείκος, v. ἀμφὶ Μολιωνιδῶν Epigr. ap. Paus. 5. 2, 5; and so personified, = Eris, Timo 2; cited also in E. M. 276. 3:—hence it was restored for νίκης by Hcath in Aesch. Ag. 1378; and by Hcrm. in Eum. 903.
 νεικητήρ, ὁ, v. l. for νεικεστήρ, ap. Hes.
 νείκος, τό, a quarrel, wrangle, strife, Hom., Pind., Hdt., etc., (cf. νεικέω sup.); νείκος . . ὕραρεν Ἐκτορος ἀμφὶ νέκῳ Il. 24. 107; οὐδὲν ἐς ν. φέρον Hdt. 6. 42; τὸ ν. εὖ θέσθαι Soph. O. T. 633. 2. strife of words, railing, abuse, a taunt, reproach, νείκει ἀριστε Il. 13. 483; νείκει ὑνειδίζειν 7. 95; ἐς νείκεα ἀπικέσθαι Hdt. 9. 55. 3. a strife at law, dispute before a judge, κρίνων νείκεα πολλὰ δικάζομένων αἰζηῶν Od. 12. 440, cf. Il. 18. 497. 4. also in Hom. not seldom for battle, fight, νείκος ὁμοῖον Il. 4. 444, etc.; νείκος πολέμοιο 13. 271; ν. ὁμοῖου πολέμοιο Od. 18. 264; ἔριδος μέγα ν. Il. 17. 384; ν. φυλόπιδος 20. 140; πόλεμος καὶ ν. 12. 361; ἔριδες καὶ νείκεα 2. 376; πόνος καὶ ν. 12. 348, etc.; νείκεα νεικίῳ 20. 252:—in Hdt. of dissensions between whole nations, νείκος πρὸς Καρχηδονίου 4. 158, cf. 6. 42., 8. 87; ν. κρεισσόνων with the stronger, Pind. O. 10 (11). 47. 5. in the philosophy of Emped. νείκος and φιλία were the constructive forces of the κόσμος, Arist. Phys. 8. 1, 15, de An. 1. 2, 10, 21., v. Grote Plat. 1. p. 40. II. cause of strife, matter of quarrel, Soph. O. T. 702; whereas Hom. distinguishes between νείκος quarrel, and its subject ἔρισμα, Il. 4. 37.
 Νειλαῖα, τὰ, a fruit from the banks of the Nile, Cosmas.
 Νειλαίεος, ὁ, =sq., Anth. P. 9. 353.
 Νειλαῖος, α, ον, from the Nile, Anth. P. 6. 321, cf. Ath. 312 A (v. l. -ῶος): cf. Νειλῶος.
 Νειλο-γενής, ἐς, Nile-born, Anth. P. 9. 355.
 Νειλο-θερής, ἐς, burnt by the Nile, i. e. by the sun and air of Egypt, παρειά Aesch. Supp. 70 (Herm. ελλοθερής).
 Νειλο-μέτριον, τό, a Nilometer, a rod graduated to shew the rise and fall of the Nile, Strab. 562, Heliod. 9. 22.
 Νειλόρυτος, ον, (βέω) watered by the Nile, Anth. P. 9. 350.
 Νείλος, ὁ, the Nile, first in Hes. Th. 338;—in Hom. the river is called Αἴγυπτος, q. v.
 Νειλο-σκοπεῖον, τό, = Νειλομέτριον, Diod. 1. 36.
 Νειλῶτις, ἴδος, ἡ, situate on the Nile, πυραμίδες Anth. P. 9. 710.
 Νειλῶος, α, ον, = Νειλαῖος, Luc. Navig. 15; τὰ Νειλῶα a festival on the overflowing of the Nile, Heliod. 9. 9, cf. Diod. 1. 36.
 Νειλώτης, ον, ὁ, in or on the Nile, Ath. 309 A:—fem., Νειλώτις χθῶν the land of Nile, Aesch. Pr. 814.
 νείμεν, νείμαν, νείμον, Ion. aor. of νέμω.
 νειόθεν, Ion. for νεύθεν, Adv., (νέος) from the bottom, νειόθεν ἐκ κραδίης ἀνεσπενάχιζε he heaved a sigh from the bottom of his heart, Il. 10. 10; c. gen., Ap. Rh. 1. 1197, Arat. 233:—only in late Prose, v. δρᾶν heartily, Luc. Peregr. 7.
 νειόθι, Ion. for νεύθι, Adv., (νέος) at the bottom, δάκε νειόθι θυμῶν it stung him to his heart's core, Hes. Th. 567; c. gen., νειόθι λίμνης Il. 21. 317. 2. under, beneath, opp. to ὑπόθι, Ap. Rh. 2. 355; in stooping posture, 3. 707; c. gen., like ὑπό, Arat. 89. [i is rarely elided, as in Nic. Al. 520.]
 νειο-κόρος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for νεωκόρος, Anth. P. 6. 356.
 νειο-ποιέω, to turn into fallow: also to take a green crop off a field, by which it is freshened and prepared for corn, Xen. Oec. 11, 16.

νεῖος, ἡ, Lat. novale, new land, i. e. land ploughed up anew after being left fallow, fallow-land, νεῖοιο βαθείης Il. 10. 353; νεῖος τρίπολος a thrice-ploughed fallow, 18. 541, Od. 5. 127, Hes. Th. 971, cf. Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 2; also, νεῖον ἄρουραν Hes. Op. 461:—of a mare, ἔνα ἐνιαυτὸν . . ἀνάγκη διαλείπειν καὶ ποιεῖν ὡσπερ νεῖον Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 16:—in Att. also νεός, ἡ, Xen. Oec. 16, 10, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 7 (vulg. νεῖος), 4. 8, 3 (vulg. τοὺς νεούς).
 νεῖος, η, ον, Ion. for νέος, Ap. Rh. 1. 125, Hesych.
 νεῖος, α, ον, (γαῦς) = νήσιος, Theognost. Can. 121, Moeris p. 270.
 νειο-τομέυς, ὁ, one who breaks up a fallow, Anth. P. 6. 41.
 νεῖρα οἱ νεῖρα, ἡ, v. sub νείαιρα.
 νειρός, ἄ, ὄν, contr. for νεαρός, vehement, Hesych.: hence νείαιρα. II. last, lowest, ἐν χθονὸς νειροῖς μυχοῖς Lyc. 896, ubi v. Bachmann.
 νεῖσσομαι οἱ νεῖσσομαι, v. sub νίσσομαι.
 νεῖφω, less correct form for νίφω, q. v.
 νεκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (νέκυσ) a heap of slain, ἐν αἰνήσιν νεκάδεσσιν Il. 5. 886, cf. Anth. P. 15. 40, 43, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 10. II. in Call. Fr. 231, simply a heap or row, without any notion of corpses. III. the cyclic Poets are said to have used it for ψυχή, E. M. 600. 9.
 νεκρ-ἄγγελος, ον, messenger of the dead, Luc. Peregr. 41.
 νεκρ-ἄγωγέω, to conduct the dead, of Hermes, Luc. Contempl. 2.
 νεκρ-ἄγωγός, ὄν, conducting the dead, Epigr. Gr. 258.
 νεκρ-ἄκῆδῆμεια (vulg. -ία), ἡ, a school of the dead, Luc. V. H. 2. 23.
 νεκρ-εγερσία, ἡ, for νεκρῶν ἐγερσις; and νεκρ-εγίρτης, Eccl.
 νεκρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the dead, Luc. D. Deor. 24. 1: deathlike, Id. D. Meretr. 1. 2. Adv. -κῶς, Id. Peregr. 33, etc.
 νεκρῖμαῖος, α, ον, dead, said of animals, like θνησιμαῖος, LXX (Deut. 14. 8), Schol. Ar. Av. 538, Hesych. s. v. κενέβρεια.
 νεκρο-βάρης, ἐς, laden with the dead, ἀκατος Anth. Plan. 273.
 νεκρο-βάσταξ, ὁ, ἡ, bearing the dead, E. M. 270. 30, Choerob.
 νεκρο-βόρος, ον, (βορά) devouring corpses, Greg. Naz.
 νεκρο-δέγμων, ον, receiving the dead, Αἰδης Aesch. Pr. 152.
 νεκρο-δερκής, ἐς, looking like the dead, Manetho 4. 555.
 νεκρο-δόκος, ον, = νεκροδέγμων, Anth. P. 7. 634.
 νεκρο-δοχεῖον, τό, a cemetery, mausoleum, Luc. Contempl. 22.
 νεκρο-δόχος, ον, = νεκροδέγμων, Eust. 1903. 63.
 νεκρο-δρομία, ἡ, escape of the dead, Eccl.
 νεκρο-ειδής, ἐς, like one dead, Jo. Chrys.
 νεκρο-ζῶος, ον, dead-alive, i. e. half-dead, Nicet. Eug. 3. 355.
 νεκρο-θάπτης, ον, ὁ, a grave-digger, undertaker, Schol. Ar. Nub. 844, Byz.
 νεκρο-θήκη, ἡ, a coffin or urn, Eur. Fr. 475. 17.
 νεκρο-καύστης, ον, ὁ, one who burns corpses, Gloss.
 νεκροκομέω, to take care of the dead, Eust. 1080. 51, v. Lob. Phryn. 625.
 νεκρο-κόμος, ον, taking care of corpses, Greg. Naz.
 νεκρο-κορίνθια, τὰ, at Rome, the fine cinerary urns dug out of the tombs of Corinth, Strab. 381.
 νεκρο-κόσμος, ον, laying corpses out for burial, Plut. 2. 994 E.
 νεκρο-λατρεία, ἡ, worship of the dead, Eccl.
 νεκρο-μαντεία, ἡ, = νεκρομαντεία, necromancy, Hesych.
 νεκρο-μαντεῖον, τό, = νεκρομαντεῖον, Cic. Tusc. 1. 16, Hesych.
 νεκρο-μαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, a necromancer, one who calls up ghosts to reveal the future, Lyc. 682.
 νεκρο-νώμης, ον, ὁ, a corpse-bearer, Manetho 4. 192.
 νεκρο-πέρνας, ον, ὁ, one who sells corpses, Lyc. 276.
 νεκροποιέω, to make dead, Eccl.
 νεκρο-ποιός, ὄν, killing, Schol. Ar. Pl. 263, etc.
 νεκρο-πολις, εως, ἡ, city of the dead, a name given to a suburb of Alexandria, v. Strab. 795, 799.
 νεκρο-πομπός, ὄν, conducting the dead, of Charon, Eur. Alc. 442, Luc. D. Deor. 24. 1, etc.
 νεκρο-πορθμεύς, εως, ὁ, ferryman of the dead, cited from Philes.
 νεκρο-πράτης, ον, ὁ, seller of dead bodies, Eccl.
 νεκρο-πρεπής, ἐς, becoming the dead, μνήμα Greg. Naz.
 νεκρ-ορύκτης, ον, ὁ, a body-snatcher, Phlegon Mirab. 1.
 νεκρός, ὁ, (v. νέκυσ) a dead body, corpse (poët. corse), Hom., etc., always of mankind (v. infr. II), νεκροὺς συλήσετε τεθνηῶτας Il. 6. 71; νεκροὺς τ' . . ἔρπον κατατεθνηῶτας 18. 540; so, νεκρῶ ἐούση Μελίσση Hdt. 5. 92; κείται νεκρὸς περὶ νεκρῶ Soph. Ant. 1240, etc.; νεκροὶ ἀσπείροντες corpses still gasping, Antipho 119. 13; Πατρίκλῳ νεκρῶ ὄντι Plat. Rep. 391 B:—the Art. is oft. omitted even of a particular corpse, esp. when a gen. is added, νεκρὸς γυναικίος, ἀνθρώπου Hdt. 2. 89, 90., 3. 16, cf. Aesch. Ag. 659, Theb. 1013:—later, νεκρά, τὰ, Plut. 2. 773 D; cf. Lob. Phryn. 376. 2. in pl. also the dead, as dwellers in the nether world, κλυτὰ ἔθνεα νεκρῶν Od. 10. 526, cf. 11. 34, etc.; τοὺς ἐαυτῶν v. their own dead, of those killed in battle, Thuc. 4. 44, cf. 97 sq. II. as Adj. agreeing with its Subst., νεκρός, ἄ, ὄν, dead, first in Pind., (unless we so take Od. 12. 10, νεκρὸν Ἑλπήνορα τεθνηῶτα); v. Ἴππος Pind. Fr. 217; τὰ σώματα τὰ v. Plut. 2. 685 B:—Comp. -ότερος Anth. P. 11. 135. 2. epith. of Hades, Ib. 1. 111. 3. of land, Arist. Plant. 2. 3, 13; so, ἡ v. θάλασσα Ib. 2. 2, 23, cf. Paus. 5. 7, 4, Orph. Arg. 1086.
 νεκροστολέω, to ferry the dead, of Charon, Luc. Contempl. 24.
 νεκρο-στόλος, ον, Lat. vespillo, a corpse-bearer, Artemid. 4. 58, Eccl.
 νεκρο-σῦλία, ἡ, robbery of the dead, Plat. Rep. 469 E.
 νεκρο-τάγος, ὁ, judge of the dead, of Minos, Lyc. 1398.
 νεκροταφέω, to bury the dead, Tzetz. Hist. 154.
 νεκροτάφιον, τό, a burial-place, C. I. 8846.
 νεκρο-τάφος [ἄ], ὁ, = νεκροθάπτης, Manetho 4. 192.
 νεκρότης, ητος, ἡ, a state of death, Eccl.; v. Lob. Phryn. 351.
 νεκρο-τοκέω, to bear a dead child, Eccl.

νεκροφάγῳ, *to eat corpses or carrion*, Strab. 827.
 νεκρο-φάγος [ἄ], *ov, eating corpses or carrion*, ὄρνιθες Dio C. 47. 40.
 νεκρο-φόνος, ὁ, *murderer of the dead*, Anth. P. 8. 184.
 νεκρο-φορέϊον, τό, *a bier*, Gloss.
 νεκροφορέω, *to bear as a dead body to the burial*, Philo 2. 540, cf. 1. 100.
 νεκρο-φόρος, *ov, burying corpses, burying the dead*, Lat. *vespillo*, Polyb. 35. 6, 2, Plut. Cato Ma. 9.
 νεκρο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκας, ὁ, *a guardian of the dead*, Philo 1. 417.
 νεκρῶω, *to make dead*, C. I. 8792, 9539:—Pass. *to be dead*, νεκρωθεῖς Anth. P. append. 313. 5; νεκρωμένους Ep. Rom. 4. 19. II. *to portify*, νεκρώσατε τὰ μέλη ὑμῶν Ep. Col. 3. 5; ν. ἑαυτῶν τῶν πραγμάτων Ephr. Syr. 3. 255 F; νεκρωθῆναι τῷ κόσμῳ Ib. 549 C.
 νεκρῶδης, *es, corpse-like*, Luc. Ep. Sat. 28, Aretae. Caus. Ac. 2. 11.
 νεκρῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, *a burial-place*, Anth. P. 7. 610.
 νεκρῶσιμος, *ov, deadly: belonging to a corpse*, Eccl.
 νέκρωσις, ἡ, *a state of death, deadness*, Aretae. Sign. M. Ac. 2. 10, Ep. Rom. 4. 19; ν. πραγμάτων Poëta ap. Suid.; cf. ἀπνέκρωσις. II. *death or deathlike condition*, 2 Ep. Cor. 4. 10.
 νέκταρ, ἄρος, τό, *nectar*, the drink of the gods, as ambrosia was their food, Hom., Hes., Pind.; whereas Alcman makes nectar their food, τὸ νέκταρ ἔδμεναι; so, τὸ ν. ἐσθίω Anaxandr. Incert. 7, et ibi Meineke; ν. sub ἀμβροσία. Homer's nectar is ἐρυθρόν, Il. 19. 38, al.; poured like wine by Hebe, νέκταρ ἐνοχόει 4. 3; mixed, like wine, with water, κέρασσε δὲ νέκταρ ἐρυθρόν Od. 5. 93; and choice wine is called νέκταρος ἀπορρώξ, 9. 359; hence, a person is said μεθυσθῆναι τοῦ νέκταρος Plat. Symp. 203 B; and in later Poets, νέκταρ is used simply for wine, Nic. Al. 44, Call. in Anth. P. 13. 9. It was forbidden to men, as being an elixir of immortality: Thetis bathes the corpse of Patroclus in nectar, to preserve it from decay, Il. 19. 38.—As to the notion of fragrance attached to it, ν. νεκτάρεος. II. metaph., νέκταρ μελισσῶν, i. e. honey, Eur. Bacch. 144; πηναὶ νέκταρος ἐργατίδες Anth. P. 9. 404, cf. 6. 239; also of perfumed unguent, Ib. 6. 275:—Pind. calls his Ode ν. χυτῶν, Μαισῶν δύσιν, O. 7. 12, cf. Anth. P. 4. 1, 36.
 νεκτάρεος, ἑα, Ion. ἑη, *ev, nectarous*, in Hom. of garments, i. e., prob., scented, fragrant, or generally, divine, beautiful (cf. ἀμβρόσιος), ν. ἑανόν, χιτῶν Il. 3. 385, 18. 25:—literally, ν. σπανδαὶ libations of nectar, Pind. I. 6 (5). 54; κύλιξ Anth. P. 6. 248; τὸ ν. πύμα Luc. Hermot. 60:—neut. as Adv., νεκτάρεον μείδησε Ap. Rh. 3. 1009.
 νεκτάριον [ἄ], τό, *a plant*, elsewhere ἐλένιον, Diosc. 1. 27.
 νεκτάριτης οἶνος [ἑ], ὁ, *wine prepared with νεκτάριον*, Diosc. 5. 66.
 νεκτάρο-σταγῆς, ἑς, (στάζω) *dropping nectar*, Ar. Fr. 563, Eubul. Incert. 4.
 νεκτάρωδης, *es, (εἶδος) like nectar*, Geop. 5. 2, 10.
 νεκυ-ἀμβάτος, *ov, (ἀναβαίνω) of Charon's boat, embarked in by the dead*, Polygn. ap. Paus. 10. 28, 2.
 νεκυδᾶλος or -αλλος, ὁ, (νέκυς) appears to be *the nymph of the silk-worm*, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 10, Ath. 352 F.
 νεκυηγός, *ov, (ἄγω) = νεκραγωγός*, Anth. P. 7. 68.
 νεκυηδόν, Adv. *corpse-like*, Euphor. ap. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 46. 14, Schol. Dion. Thr. in Anecd. Oxon. 4. 330. (νεκυδόν male in A. B. 941.)
 νεκυη-πόλος, *ov, having to do with the dead*, Manetho 1. 330.
 νέκυια, ἡ, (νέκυς) *a magical rite by which ghosts were called up and questioned about the future*, Plut. 2. 17 B; νεκυία χρήσασθαι Hdn. 4. 12:—this was the common name for the eleventh Book of the Od., Diod. 4. 39, Plut. 2. 740 E; called νεκυομαντεία by Eust. 1670. 23.
 νεκυϊσμός, ὁ, = foreg., Manetho 4. 213.
 νεκυο-λόγος, *ov, collecting the dead*, Theod. Prodr.
 νεκυο-μαντεῖον, Ion. -ήιον, τό, *an oracle of the dead, a place where ghosts were called up and questioned*, Hdt. 5. 92, 7, Diod. 4. 22, Plut. Cim. 6; corruptly νεκυμάντιον in Paus. 9. 30, 6.
 νεκυομαντικός, ἡ, *ov, of or for evocation of the dead*, Eust. 1615. 4.
 νεκυό-μαντις, *ews, ὁ, ἡ, = νεκρόμαντις*, Strab. 762.
 νεκυοσ-σός, *ov, rousing the dead to life*, Nonn. Jo. 5. 25, 11. 44.
 νεκυο-στόλος, *ov, ferrying the dead over the Styx, of Charon*, Anth. P. 7. 63, 530. 2. *bearing the dead*, of a bier, Ib. 634.
 νεκυο-φάγος, *ov, = νεκροφάγος*, Epiphan.
 νέκυς, *vos, ὁ, poët. dat. νέκυϊ Il. 16. 526, etc.; Ep. dat. pl. νεκύεσσι Hom., νέκυσσι in Od. 11. 569, 22. 401, 23. 45: acc. pl. νέκυας, contr. νέκυσ 24. 417, Eur. Fr. 176:—like the common form νεκρός, a dead body, esp. of men, a corpse, corse, often in Il., more rare in Od.; in Il. 4. 492, 3, νέκυς and νεκρός are used of the same dead person; ν. ἀνδρός Hdt. 1. 140, cf. 3. 16, 24, Soph. Ant. 26, Eur. Or. 1585; also, ν. τεθνηῶς οἱ κατατεθνηῶς, νέκυες κατατεθνηῶτες, κτάμεναι, καταφθίμεναι Hom.; ἀνδρὸς Πέρσεω ὁ ν. Hdt. 1. 140, cf. 3. 16; ὁ κατθανὼν ν. Soph. Ant. 515. 2. in pl. the spirits of the dead, Lat. Manes, inferi, νεκῶν ἀμύνηνα κάρηνα, often in Od. 11; more rare in Il. II. as Adj. dead, post-Hom., ἐχθρὸν ὧδ' αἰδεῖ νέκυν; Soph. Aj. 1356; κίχλαι αἱ νέκυες Anth. P. 11. 96: cf. however Il. 24. 35, 423.—Poët. word, used also by Hdt. and in late Prose. [ῦ of nom. and acc. sing. in Hom., Il. 18. 180, 4. 492, etc.; but ῦ in Eur. Phoen. 1745, Supp. 70, Or. 1585, and in late Ep.] (From √NEK come also νέκυια, νεκρός; cf. Skt. naś, naś-ami (intereo), naś-as (nex, mors); Zd. nar-u (cadaver); Lat. nec-are, nex, and prob. noc-ere, nox-a (cf. νόσος); Goth. naus, navis, Slav. navi (νεκρός).)*

νεκύσια (sc. ἱερά), τά, *offerings to the dead*, Artem. 4. 83, Eust.
 Νεκύσιος, ὁ, *the 11th month among the Cretans (24 July—22 Aug.)*, Ideler Chronol. 1. 426.

νεκυσσοός, *ov, = νεκυοσσοός*, Nonn. D. 44. 202.
 νεκῶριον or νεκῶρον, τό, (ῶρα) = νεκρομαντεῖον, Hesych.
 Νεμέα, Ion. -ἑη, Ep. -εἶη (Hes. Th. 330), ἡ, (νέμος, nemus) *a wooded*

district between Argos and Corinth, Pind., etc.; Νεμέης ἄνθος, i. e. parsley, Or. Sib. 5. 45:—Adj. Νεμέιος, *a, ov, Nemean*, τὸν Ν. θῆρα Eur. H. F. 153; ὁ Ζεὺς ὁ Ν. Thuc. 3. 96; Νέμεος, Theocr. 25. 169; τοῦ Ν. λέοντος Luc. Philops. 8; Νεμειῶς, Hes. Th. 327; Νεμειῶς, Pind., etc.; Νεμειῶκος, Schol. Pind.:—Νεμειῆτης Ζεὺς Steph. B.; Νεμειῆτης Maxim. π. καταρχ. 102, 346:—poët. fem. Adj. Νεμείας, ἄδος, Pind. N. 3. 4:—Adv. Νεμείασι, *at N.*, Clem. Al. 29; Νεμείαθεν, poët. -ἦθε, *from N.*, Call. Fr. 103. II. Νέμεα, poët. Νέμεια (sc. ἱερά), τά, *the Nemean games*, celebrated in the second and fourth years of each Olympiad, Dissen Pind. N. 7. 1, cf. 5. 9, Thuc. 3. 96, etc.:—the victors were Νεμειονῖκαι, Schol. Pind. N. 7. 118; or Νεμειᾶται, Paus. 6. 13, 8. III. Νέμειον (sc. ἱερόν), τό, *the temple of Nemean Zeus*, in Locris, Plut. 2. 162 C.

νεμέθω, Ep. for νέμω, νεμέθων Nic. Th. 430:—used by Hom. only once, in Med., νεμέθοντο, *grazed, fed*, Il. 11. 635.

νεμεσῶω, used by Hom. and Hes. in contr. forms νεμεσῶω, -ῶσι: Ep. 3 sing. νεμεσῶ Hes. Op. 754, imper. νεμεσῶ Od. 23. 213:—impf. ἐνεμέσων Plut., Ep. ἐνεμέσσω Il. 13. 16, Ep. 3 sing. νεμέσασκε Il. 543 (as cited by Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 11):—fut. -ήσω Rhet. 2. 9, 8; aor. ἐνεμέσησα Dem., etc.; poët. νεμέσησα Od. 21. 285, Dor. -ᾶσα Pind. I. 1. 3:—Med. and Pass., Ep. νεμεσῶμαι Hom.: fut. νεμεσήσομαι Ib.: Ep. aor. opt. νεμεσῆσαιτο Od. 1. 228; but more commonly aor. pass. νεμεσῆθη 1. 119, 3 pl. -θεν Il. 2. 223, etc.: (ν. sub fin.). *To feel just resentment, to be wroth at undeserved good or bad fortune* (cf. νέμεσις), properly of the gods, νεμέσησε δὲ πότνια Ἥρη Il. 8. 198; τῷ δὲ θεοὶ νεμεσῶσι Hes. Op. 739, etc.; ν. sub νέμεσις:—Construct. sometimes absol., μὴ νεμέσα Il. 10. 145; more commonly, ν. τινι *to be wroth with a person or at a thing*, Hom., and so (rarely) in Prose, Plat. Legg. 927 C, Dem. 506. 13; with part. added, οὐ νεμεσῶ Ἀγαμέμνονι . . ὀτρύνοντι, if he incites, Il. 4. 413; (so, νεμεσῶ ὁ θεός, ὅταν . . , Plat. Min. 319 A):—c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, μὴ νῦν μοι τόδε χῶεο μηδὲ νεμέσσα Od. 23. 213, cf. Hes. Op. 754, Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 19; also, ν. ἐπὶ τινι Ibid. 9, 7; and c. gen. rei, Luc. Amor. 25. II. Med. and Pass., properly, *to be displeased with oneself*, νεμεσᾶται δ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ . . ἐπεσβολίας ἀναφαίνειν *is indignant, ashamed at the thought of . . , rejects it as unseemly*, Od. 4. 158: *to take shame to oneself, feel shame*, like Lat. vereri, νεμεσῆθητε καὶ αὐτοί, ἄλλους τ' αἰδέσθητε 2. 64; νεμεσῆθητε δὲ θυμῷ Il. 16. 544; πᾶσιν δὲ νεμεσσηθεῖσα μετηύδα 15. 103:—but,

2. Hom. mostly uses the Med. very much like the Act., c. dat. pers., εἴ πέρ μοι νεμεσῆσαι Il. 10. 115, cf. 129; also c. part., νεμεσῆσαιτό κεν . . ἄραων Od. 1. 228; c. inf., νεμεσῶμαι γε μὲν οὐδὲν κλαίειν 4. 195; c. acc. et inf., οὐ σε νεμεσῶμαι κεχολῶσθαι 18. 227; but c. acc. rei, νεμεσᾶται κακὰ ἔργα *visits evil deeds upon the doers*, 14. 284.—Poët. Verb, never found in Trag., and rarely in good Prose, ν. supr.; cf. νεμεσίζομαι. (Acc. to Curt., a Desiderative of νέμω, cf. μενοινᾶω, ναυτιᾶω, ταμάω.)

Νεμέσεια (sc. ἱερά), τά, *the feast of Nemesis*, also held in honour of the dead, Dem. 1031. 13; v. l. Νεμέσια.

Νεμεσεῖον, τό, *the temple of Nemesis*, Theognost. Can. 129.
 νεμεσήμων, *ov, gen. ovos, indignant, wrathful*, Nonn. Jo. 4. 48, etc.
 νεμεσητέος, *a, ov, such as to call forth indignation; and -τέον, one must be indignant*, Eccl.

νεμεσητικός, ἡ, *ov, disposed to indignation at any one's undeserved good or ill fortune*, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 15, Rhet. 2. 9, 12.

νεμεσητός, ἡ, *ov, in Hom. always νεμεσητός, except once (ν. infr. II):—causing indignation or wrath, worthy of it, νεμεσητὸν δὲ κεν εἴη 'twere enough to make one wroth*, Il. 3. 410, etc.; c. inf. (cf. νέμεσις II), οὐτι νεμεσητὸν κεχολῶσθαι 9. 523, Od. 22. 59; so, οὐτοι νεμεσητὸν Soph. Ph. 1193, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 282 B; ν. ἰδεῖν Tyrtae. 6. 26; ψεῦδος δὲ . . ν. κατὰ φύσιν Plat. Legg. 943 E; νεμεσητὸν ἔαν . . *it is matter for indignation that . .*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 11:—Adv. -τῶς, Theod. Metoch. II. *to be regarded with awe, awful, αἰδοῖος νεμεσητός* Il. 11. 649; Κύπρι νεμεσῶτά Theocr. 1. 101.

νεμεσίζομαι, Ep. Dep., only used in pres. and impf., *to be wroth with*, c. dat. pers., Ἥρη δ' αὐτὸςσαν νεμεσίζομαι Il. 8. 407, cf. Od. 2. 239; c. acc. rei, *to be wroth with one for a thing, οὐ νεμεσίζη Ἄρει τὰδε καρτερὰ ἔργα*; Il. 5. 757; c. acc. et inf. *to be angry or amazed that . .*, οὐ νεμεσίζωμ' Ἀχαιοὺς ἀσχαλάαν 2. 296. II. like νεμεσῶμαι, *to feel shame*, εἰ μὲν θυμὸς νεμεσίζεται Od. 2. 138; c. acc. et inf., νεμεσιζέσθω δ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ Πάτροκλον . . μέληθηρα γενέσθαι Il. 17. 254. III. like αἰδέσθαι, *to dread, fear*, c. acc., θεοὺς νεμεσίζετο *he stood in awe of the gods*, Od. 1. 263.

νέμεσις, *ews, ἡ, Ep. dat. νεμέσει Il. 6. 335: (νέμω, ν. Curt. no. 431):—properly, like νέμησις, distribution of what is due; but in usage always a righteous assignment of anger, wrath at anything unjust or unfitting, high displeasure, just resentment*, Il. l. c., Od. 2. 136, etc.:—being properly, acc. to Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 15, *indignation at undeserved good fortune*, the virtue that lies between envy (φθόνος) and malignity (ἐπιχαιρεκακία), cf. Cic. Att. 5. 19; attributed to the gods, Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 1; μετῆλθεν αὐτὸν ἡ ἐκ τοῦ νόμου ν. Ael. V. H. 6. 10:—but also, 2. like φθόνος, *jealousy, vengeance*, of the gods, ἐκ θεοῦ ν. Hdt. 1. 34; τὰν θεῶν ν. ἐκφυγῶν Soph. Ph. 518, cf. 602, and ν. νεμεσῶω: of men, *grudging, envy*, Aesch. Theb. 235.—Cf. infr. B. II. *that which calls for indignation, the object of just resentment*, Hom. always in phrase οὐ νέμεσις [ἔστι], 'tis no cause for anger that . . , c. inf., αὐτὸς γὰρ τις νέμεσις φυγέειν κακόν Il. 14. 80, cf. Od. 1. 350; c. acc. et inf., Il. 3. 156; so, πενθεῖν οὐ χρή νέμεσις γάρ Soph. O. C. 1753; cf. νεμεσητός 1. III. subjectively, *righteous indignation at one's own misdeed, αἰδῶς καὶ νέμεσις a sense of shame and sin*, Il. 13. 122, cf. Hes. Op. 198.

νέμεσις, *ews, ἡ, Ep. dat. νεμέσει Il. 6. 335: (νέμω, ν. Curt. no. 431):—properly, like νέμησις, distribution of what is due; but in usage always a righteous assignment of anger, wrath at anything unjust or unfitting, high displeasure, just resentment*, Il. l. c., Od. 2. 136, etc.:—being properly, acc. to Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 15, *indignation at undeserved good fortune*, the virtue that lies between envy (φθόνος) and malignity (ἐπιχαιρεκακία), cf. Cic. Att. 5. 19; attributed to the gods, Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 1; μετῆλθεν αὐτὸν ἡ ἐκ τοῦ νόμου ν. Ael. V. H. 6. 10:—but also, 2. like φθόνος, *jealousy, vengeance*, of the gods, ἐκ θεοῦ ν. Hdt. 1. 34; τὰν θεῶν ν. ἐκφυγῶν Soph. Ph. 518, cf. 602, and ν. νεμεσῶω: of men, *grudging, envy*, Aesch. Theb. 235.—Cf. infr. B. II. *that which calls for indignation, the object of just resentment*, Hom. always in phrase οὐ νέμεσις [ἔστι], 'tis no cause for anger that . . , c. inf., αὐτὸς γὰρ τις νέμεσις φυγέειν κακόν Il. 14. 80, cf. Od. 1. 350; c. acc. et inf., Il. 3. 156; so, πενθεῖν οὐ χρή νέμεσις γάρ Soph. O. C. 1753; cf. νεμεσητός 1. III. subjectively, *righteous indignation at one's own misdeed, αἰδῶς καὶ νέμεσις a sense of shame and sin*, Il. 13. 122, cf. Hes. Op. 198.

B. Νέμεσις, ἡ, as prop. n., voc. Νέμεσι Pors. Phoen. 187:—Nemesis, the impersonation of *divine wrath*, hence in Hes. Op. 198, joined with Αἰδώς: acc. to Hes. Th. 223, she is daughter of Night: in Att. writers, esp. Trag., she appears as the goddess of *Retribution*, who brings down all immoderate good fortune, checks the presumption that attends it, (being thus directly opposed to ὕβρις), and is the punisher of extraordinary crimes, Pind. P. 10. 69, Aesch. Fr. 257; ἄκουε, Νέμεσι τοῦ θανάτου (like Ἐρινύς) Soph. El. 792, cf. 1467; cf. Mesomedes' Hymn to Nemesis, in Anal. Br. 2. 292, and v. Ἀδραστεία.

νεμεσσάω, νεμεσσητός, νέμεσις, Ep. for νεμεσ— (with single σ). νεμέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, dispenser of rights, avenger, Zeus Aesch. Theb. 489. νέμησις, ἡ, (νέμω) a distribution, τοῦ χωρίου Isac. 76. 26 (olim νεμέσει); οὐσίας Poll. 8. 135. II. (νέμω B. I. 2) σ spreading, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 9.

νεμητής, οὐ, ὁ, = νεμέτωρ, Poll. 8. 136, Synes. 30 C; not νεμέτης, Lob. Paral. 447.

νεμητός, ἡ, ὄν, to be distributed, C. I. 1584. 36 (sensu dubio).

νέμος, εὐς, τό, (νέμω B) a wooded pasture, a glade, Lat. nemus, ἐν νέμει σκιερῷ Il. 11. 480, cf. Soph. Aj. 413, Anth. P. 7. 55.

νέμω; fut. νεμῶ Soph. Aj. 513, (ἀπο-) Plat. Phileb. 65 B; later, νεμήσω Longus 2. 23; aor. ἐνείμα, Ep. νείμα Il. 3. 274; pf. νενέμηκα (δια-) Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 45;—Med. νέμομαι; fut. νεμοῦμαι Thuc. 4. 64, Dem., Ion. νεμέομαι (ἀνα-) Hdt. 1. 173; later νεμήσομαι, Dion. H. 8. 71, Plut., etc.; aor. ἐνειμάμην Thuc., etc.; later ἐνεμησόμην, Clearch. ap. Ath. 541 E, Hipp. (ὑπο-):—Pass., fut. νεμηθήσομαι Plut. Agis 14; aor. ἐνεμήθη, Plat. Legg. 849 C, Dem. 956. 12 (vulg. νεμεθείσης); pf. νενέμημαι Plat., etc.; but this pf. is used in Med. sense, Dem. 1149. 23; cf. προσνέμω: so also aor. ἐνεμήθη, Ath. 677 E, Plut., etc.—Hom. uses of the Act., only pres., impf. and aor.; of the Med. pres. and impf.—Cf. ἀμφι-, ἀνα-, ἀπο-, δια-, ἐπι-, κατα-, προ-, προσ-, συν-, ὑπο-νέμω. (From √NEM come also νέμ-ησις, νεμ-έτωρ, νομ-ή, νομ-εύς, νομ-άω; also νόμ-ος (law), νομ-ίζω, νόμ-ισμα; and νέμ-ος, νομ-ός (pasture); prob. also νέμ-εσις;—cf. Lat. Num-a, Num-itor, (lawgiver), num-erus (cf. ἀνανέω II), numm-us, and nem-us; Goth. nim-an (λαμβάνειν, αἶρειν); A.S. nim-au (O.Engl. nym, nim); etc.)

A. to deal out, distribute, dispense, often in Hom., mostly of meat and drink, e. g. μοίρας, κύπελλα, κρέα, μέθυ νέμειν; then common of all distribution, esp. by the gods, νέμει ὄλβον Ὀλύμπιος ἄνθρωποισιν Od. 6. 188; Zeus τά τε καὶ τὰ νέμει Pind. I. 5 (4). 66, cf. P. 5. 74; θεῶν τὰ ἴσα νεμόντων Hdt. 6. 11, 109; Zeus νέμων εἰκότως ἄδικα μὲν κακοῖς, δῖα δ' ἐννόμοις Aesch. Supp. 403; [Διὶ] τὸν ὑπεραλγῆ χόλον v. leave vengeance to Zeus, Soph. El. 176:—also of men, v. δευτερεῖά τι Hdt. 1. 32, cf. Thuc. 3. 114; μοῖραν v. τινὶ to pay one due honour, respect, Aesch. Fr. 292; μητρός τιμὰς v. to respect her privileges, Id. Eum. 624 (but πρόσω v. τιμὰς Ib. 747, to extend one's privileges); Λόκω . . κῆπος Εὐβοίας v. Soph. Fr. 19; τὸ σὸν γέρας τιμὴν ἐμοὶ v. Id. Ph. 1062; ἐκείνῳ . . αἰτίαν νέμει Id. Aj. 28; v. αἶρεσιν to give one a choice, Ib. 265; τὸ πιστὸν τῆς ἀληθείας v. to observe it, Id. Tr. 238; τῷ δ' ἄλλῳ . . πλεῖον v. Eur. Hec. 868, cf. Thuc. 3. 48; τὸ ἥσσον Eur. Supp. 380; πλεῖον μέρος Ib. 241; τὸ πλεῖστον ἡμέρας . . μέρος Id. Fr. 183; ἔλασσόν τινι Antipho 130. 27; χάριν τινι Ar. Av. 384; πενίᾳ καὶ πλοῦτῳ v. τιμὴν Plat. Legg. 696 A; also, of judges, κολαστὴν . . θάνατον v. Ib. 863 A;—c. inf., νείμεν ἐμοὶ . . τέρψιν λαύειν Soph. Aj. 1204:—Pass., ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας νέμεται is freely bestowed upon them, Hdt. 9. 7; κρέα νενεμημένα portions of meat, Xen. An. 7. 3, 21; πλείστα μέρη ἡ οὐσία νενεμημένη distributed into . . , Plat. Parm. 144 D. II. Med. to distribute among themselves, and so, to have and hold as one's portion, possess (hence κληρονόμος), πατρώια πάντα νέμεσθαι Od. 20. 336; mostly of landed property, τεμένη v. II. 185, Il. 12. 313; ἔργα v. 2. 751, Hes. Opp. 119, Lys. 146. 30., 156. 4; τὰλλα νεμομένη administering . . , Hdt. 4. 165; τὰ μέταλλα, τὰ ἐμπόρια Id. 7. 112, Thuc. 1. 100; τὰ λήμματα ἃ νέμεσθε which you enjoy, Dem. 37. 27; absol., ἐμὲ αἰεσθ' ὑμῖν εἰσφέρειν ὑμᾶς δὲ νεμείσθαι . . , that you shall reap the fruit, Id. 578. 28. 2. to dwell in, inhabit, ἄλσέα νέμεσθαι Il. 20. 8; mostly with names of places, to spread over, occupy a country, Ἰθάκην, Ἰρίην νέμεσθαι Od. 2. 167, Il. 2. 496; then in Pind., Hdt., etc.; νεμόμενοι τὰ αὐτῶν . . ὄσον ἀποζῆν Thuc. 1. 2; absol. to dwell, Hdt. 4. 19, etc.:—of cities, like ναιετάω, to lie upon, τὸν Ἄθων Id. 7. 22, cf. 123. 3. in Pind. of Time, to spend, pass, αἰῶνα, ἡμέραν O. 2. 120, N. 10. 105:—absol. to live, ἀσυχᾶ νεμόμενος P. 11. 85. III. from Pind. downwards the Act. also is found in sense of Med. to hold, possess, ἔδος Ὀλύμπου v. O. 2. 23; γῆν, χώραν νέμειν Hdt. 4. 191, Thuc. 5. 42; πόλιν Soph. O. C. 879; ὅτι πλείστους v. ἄνδρας to have as many husbands as possible, Strab. 526;—also absol. to hold land, to occupy, dwell, v. περὶ τὴν λίμνην Hdt. 4. 188:—Pass., of places, to be inhabited, νέμεσθαι ὑπὸ τινὶ 7. 158; and, absol., of a country, to maintain itself, be constituted, Thuc. 1. 5 and 6. 2. to hold sway, manage, πόλιν Hdt. 1. 59., 5. 29, 71, etc.; λαόν Pind. O. 13. 37; πάντα Aesch. Pr. 526; ἀστραπᾶν κράτη v. Soph. O. T. 201; κράτη καὶ θρόνους Ib. 237, cf. Aj. 1016:—also, v. οἶακα to wield, manage it (cf. νομάω), Aesch. Ag. 802; ἀσπίδ' εὐκυκλον v. Id. Theb. 590; v. ἰσχύον ἐπὶ σκήπτροισι to surport oneself on staves, Id. Ag. 76; v. γλώσσαν to use the tongue, Ib. 687; v. πόδα Pind. N. 6. 28:—absol. to hold sway, δὲ Συρακόσασσι v. Id. P. 2. 124. 3. like νομίζω, to hold, consider as so and so, σὲ νέμω θεόν Soph. El. 150, cf. 598, Tr. 483, O. C. 879, Aj. 1331; (so in Pass., οὐδέ μοι ἐμμελέως τὸ Πιπτάκειον νέμεται seems not to me fitly said, Simon. 8. 3):—also to make so and so, τὸν . . Πάριτωλον εὐχρυσον νέμειν Soph. Ph. 393:—in Prose, προστάτην νέμειν τινὰ to take or choose as one's patron, Isocr. 170 B, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 4; ἡγεμόνα v. τινὰ Agatharch. ap. Ath. 272 D; οἱ νενεμημένοι athletes paired off for contest, Polyb. 6. 47, 8. IV. = ἀναγιγνώσκω, to recite, read, Soph. Fr. 150; cf. Hesych.

B. of herdsmen, to pasture or graze their flocks, to draw them afield, drive to pasture, tend, Lat. pascere, absol., ἐπήλαε νέμων Od. 9. 233; χῶραν . . ἰκανὴν νέμειν τε καὶ ἀροῦν both for pasture and tillage, Plat. Rep. 373 D; c. acc., ὁ μὲν ἵππους νέμων, ὁ δὲ βοῦς Hdt. 8. 137, cf. Eur. Cycl. 28, etc.; κτήνη πληγῆ v. to drive them afield with blows, Plat. Criti. 109 B, etc.:—metaph., v. χόλον Soph. El. 176. 2. oftener in Med., of cattle, to feed, i. e. go to pasture, graze, Lat. pasci, Il. 5. 777., 15. 639, Od. 13. 407, Hdt. 8. 115, etc. (v. sub ἀφετος); c. acc. loci, to range over, ὡς λέαινα . . δρύοχα νεμομένη Eur. El. 1163; κολοιοὶ ταπεινὸν v. Pind. N. 3. 143:—hence c. acc. cogn., to feed on, ἀνθεα ποίης νέμεσθαι Od. 9. 449; νομάς Hdt. 1. 78; χλόην Eur. Bacch. 735; τὰ λευκὰ σήσαμα Ar. Av. 159; and of men, to eat, Soph. Ph. 709:—metaph., of fire, to consume, devour (as in Virg. depascitur artus), Il. 23. 177, Hdt. 5. 101; so, τὸ ψεῦδος . . νέμεται τὴν ψυχὴν Plut. 2. 165 A:—absol., of cancerous sores, to spread, ἐνέμετο πρόσω Hdt. 3. 133, cf. Aretae. Sign. M. Ac. 1. 16, etc.:—simply, v. ἐπὶ τὴν κνήμην ἐπιδέων to proceed towards the leg in bandaging, Hipp. Fract. 763. II. c. acc. loci, ὄρη νέμειν to graze the hills [with cattle], Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 20, cf. luxuriam segetum depascit, Virg. G. 1. 112; and in Pass., [τὸ ὕρος] νέμεται αἰξὶ καὶ βοῦσι Xen. An. 4. 6, 17. 2. metaph., πυρὶ νέμειν πόλιν to waste a city by fire, give it to the flames, Hdt. 6. 33; and in Pass., πυρὶ χθῶν νέμεται the land is devoured, wasted by fire, Il. 2. 780; πυρὶ νέμεται . . ἡ φάλαγξ is exposed to the rage of fire, Plut. Alex. 18. Cf. ἐπινέμω.—The sense to feed is closely connected with that of dwelling in a place; as with the early pastoral tribes (νομάδες) pasturage established possession.

νένασμαι, pf. pass. of ναιώ (only poet.); also (in Prose) of νάσσω. But it is never Dor. for νένησμαι, from νέω.

νενασται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. of νέω, to hear.

νένηκα, pf. of νέω, to spin.

νενηφότως, Adv. soberly, Thom. M. 625.

νενήλος, ον, foolish, silly; or weak-eyed, purblind, Call. Jov. 63.—In same sense Hesych. cites νενός, νινητός, νινιαστής.

νένιπται, v. sub νίζω.

νέννος, ὁ, a mother's or father's brother, uncle, acc. to Eust. 971. 26; but Poll. 3. 16, 22, restricts it to the mother's brother or (in poetry) father: also νάννας, Hesych.—Fem. νάννα, aunt, Id.; but νίννη is either grandmother, or mother-in-law (Ital. nonna), C. I. (add.) 1994 g. (Naná = mother, is cited from the Rig-Veda by Aufrecht.)

νενομισμένως, Adv., in the established manner, Callistr. Ecphr. 897.

νενός, v. νενήλος.

νένοφα, v. sub συν-νέφω.

νένωμαι, νενωμένος, v. sub νοέω.

νεοαλδής, ἐς, = νεαλδής, v. l. for νεοαρδής, and cited by Hesych.

νεοάλωτος [ᾶ], ον, = νεάλωτος, Hdt. 9. 120.

νεοαρδής, ἐς, newly, freshly watered, ἀλωή Il. 21. 346.

νεοαύξητος, ον, = νεαύξητος, Apoll. Lex. Hom.: νεοαυξής, ἐς, Hesych.

νεοβάπτιστος, ον, newly baptized, Eccl.

νεόβδαλτος, ον, newly milked, γάλα Nic. Th. 606, Paul. Aeg. 1. 72.

νεοβλαστής, ἐς, = sq., Opp. H. 1. 735.

νεόβλαστος, ον, sprouting afresh, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 5, Nic. Al. 484.

νεόβλύτος, ον, just gushing forth, Philes de Anim. 57 (66). 51.

νεόβορος, ον, lately, newly devoured, Hesych.

νεόβουλος, ὁ, a new counsellor, Synes. 180 A.

νεόβροχος, ον, fresh-watered, Hesych.

νεοβρώς, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, having just eaten, Hipp. Acut. 386.

νεογάλαξ [ᾶ], ακτος, ὁ, ἡ, just beginning to suck, Choerob.

νεογαμής, ἐς, = sq., Phot.

νεόγαμβρος, ὁ, a new son-in-law, Byz.

νεόγαμος, ον, newly married, a young husband or wife, Hdt. 1. 36, 37; v. νύμφη, κόρη Aesch. Ag. 1179, Eur. Med. 324; v. λέκτρα Ib. 1348.

νεογενής, ἐς, new-born, Aesch. Cho. 530, Plat. Theaet. 160 E, al.

νεογέννητος, ον, = foreg., Phot.

νεογίλος, ἡ, ὄν, new-born, young, σκύλαξ Od. 12. 86; βρέφος Isac. ap. Poll. 2. 8, Theocr. 17. 58; ὕδους v. one of the first set of teeth, Opp. C. 1. 199; βίου χρόνος v. life short as childhood, Luc. Halcyon 3, ubi v. Hemst. (The Gramm. interpr. it by νεογλαγής.)

νεογλάγής, ἐς, = νεογόλαξ, πῶλοι Maxim. π. καταρχ. 517. II. newly yielding milk, μαζοί Nonn. D. 48. 764.

νεογλύφής, ἐς, newly carved, Tryphiod. 332.

νεογνός, ὄν, contr. for νεόγονος, παῖς h. Hom. Cer. 141, cf. h. Merc. 406, Hdt. 2. 2, Hipp. Aph. 1248;—also in Att. Poets, as Aesch. Ag. 1163, Eur. Ion 31; and in Prose, Xen. Oec. 7, 21; often of young beasts, v. νεβροί Id. Cyn. 10, 23, cf. Eur. El. 495; τὰ νεογνά Xen. Cyn. 5, 14, Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 4.

νεο-γόμφωτος, ον, newly built, ναῦς Nicet. Ann. 253 B.

νεόγονος, ον, = νεογενής, Eur. Ion 1001, Cycl. 206.

νεόγραπτος, ον, = sq., Theocr. 18. 3.

νεόγρᾶφος, ον, newly painted or written, Anth. P. 4. 1, 55.

νεόγυιός, ον, with young limbs, φῶτες Pind. N. 9. 56; ἦβα Id. Fr. 88. 10.

νεογύνης [ῦ], ον, ὁ, just-wived, Amips. Incert. 9.

νεοδάκρυτος, ον, weeping afresh, Hesych.

νεοδάμαστος, ον, = νεόδημος, Schol. Lyc. 65.

νεοδαμώδης, ἐς, a Spartan word, lately made one of the people (δῆμος, δῆμος), newly enfranchised, (opp. to the hereditary citizens), δύναται δὲ τὸ νεοδαμώδες ἐλευθέρων ἤδη εἶναι Thuc. 7. 58; hence those Helots were called Νεοδαμώδεις, who were freed by the state in reward for service in war, prob. receiving some civil rights, in which respect they were above the περιόικοι; Εἰλωσι καὶ νεοδαμώδεσι . . καὶ τοῖς περιόικοις.

νεοδαμώδης, ἐς, = sq., Phot.

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Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 6, cf. 5. 2, 24:—v. Valck. Hdt. 9. 11, Arnold Thuc. 5. 34, Müller Dor. 3. 3, § 5.
 νεόδαρτος, *ov*, newly stripped off, δέρμα Od. 4. 437., 22. 363. 2.
 newly flayed, βούς Xen. An. 4. 5, 14.
 νεοδίδακτος, *ov*, of dronias, poems, etc., newly brought out, Luc. Tim. 46.
 νεοδμής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, =sq., newly tamed, πῶλος h. Hom. Ap. 231: v. γάμοι a newly formed marriage, Eur. Med. 1366.
 νεοδμητος, *ov*, (δαμάω) newly tamed, of horses: metaph. of young wives, new-wedded, κύρη Eur. Med. 623, Q. Sm. 3. 405. 2. newly-killed, Lyc. 65; cf. νεόκμητος.
 νεοδμητος, Dor. -δμητος, *ov*, (δέμω) new-built, Pind. I. 4 (3). 106, Anth. P. append. 120.
 νεοδόμητος, *ov*, = foreg., App. Mithr. 40.
 νεόδοξος, *ov*, lately famous, Tzetz.
 νεόδαρος, *ov*, = νεόδαρτος, Theophr. H. P. 9. 5, 3.
 νεοδαυπής, *es*, newly fallen or dead, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 C.
 νεοδρεπής, *es*, =sq., Ael. N. A. 4. 10, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.
 νεόδρεπτος, *ov*, fresh-plucked or broken, κλάδοι Aesch. Supp. 333, cf. Nic. Th. 863; βωμοί v. wreathed with fresh-plucked leaves, Theocr. 26. 8.
 νεόδρομας, *ov*, just having run, νεοδρόμω λαβών θήρη, i. e. νεοθήρευτον λαβών, Babr. 106. 15.
 νεόδροπος, *ov*, = νεόδρεπτος, κλάδοι Aesch. Supp. 354.
 νεοεία, ἡ, = νεοίη, Schol. Il. 23. 604.
 νεοειδής, *es*, fresh or youthful in form, Poll. 2. 110.
 νεοεργής, *es*, just made or newly wrought, Hesych.
 νεόζευκτος, *ov*, = νεόζυγος, Anth. P. 9. 514.
 νεοζυγής, *es*, = νεόζυγος, πῶλος Aesch. Pr. 1009; νεοζυγέσαι φαλάροιαιν Tryph. 155:—metaph., νεοζυγέων ὑμεναίων Nonn. D. 48. 237.
 νεόζυγος, *ov*, newly yoked: metaph. new-married, νύμφη Eur. Med. 804.
 νεόζυμος, *ov*, (ζύμη) newly leavened, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 997.
 νεόζυξ, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, = νεοζυγής, πῶλος Eur. Fr. 818:—new-married, Ap. Rh. 4. 1191.
 νεοηλής, *es*, (ἀλέω) fresh ground, Nic. Al. 411.
 νεοηλιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, young in years, Orph. H. 86. 7.
 νεοθαλής, v. sub νεοθηλής.
 νεοθανής, *es*, (θανεῖν) just dead, cited from Agathias, Suid.
 νεόθαπτος, *ov*, newly buried, Schol. Lyc. 1097.
 νεόθεν, Adv., like νεωστί, newly, lately, Soph. O. C. 144S. II.
 = νεοίθεν, Nic. Al. 211, 410.
 νεοθηγής, *es*, =sq., Ap. Rh. 3. 1388, Anth. Plan. 124.
 νεόθηκτος, *ov*, newly whetted, Suid.
 νεοθηλής, Dor. -θαλής, *es*: (✓ΘΑΛ, τέθηλα):—fresh budding or sprouting, νεοθηλέα ποίην Il. 14. 347; στεφάνους νεοθηλέας Hes. Th. 576; νεοθηλέος ὕλης h. Hom. Merc. 82. 2. of animals, new-born, Anacr. 51, Anth. P. 9. 274, cf. Opp. C. 1. 436. 3. metaph. fresh, εὐφροσύνη h. Hom. 30. 13; v. αὐξεται νικαφορία grows with youthful vigour, Pind. N. 9. 115; αἰσχύνα Eur. I. A. 188. II. (θηλή) just giving milk, μαζός Opp. C. 1. 436. [νεοθαλής is also cited by Theognost. Can. 136; cf. νεοθαλής.]
 νεόθηλος, *ov*, = νεοθηλής II, Aesch. Eum. 450.
 νεοθήξ, ἦγος Aeol. ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, = νεοθηγής, Sappho 119, Anth. P. 7. 181.
 νεοθήρευτος, *ov*, lately caught, ἰχθύς Pseudoemigr.
 νεοθλιβής, *es*, =sq., Anth. P. 7. 457, Heracl. All. Hom. 35.
 νεόθλιπτος, *ov*, newly pressed or squeezed, Diosc. 5. 41.
 νεοθνής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, = νεοθανής, Plat. Legg. 865 D.
 νεόθρεπτος, *ov*, newly grown, Ap. Rh. 3. 1400.
 νεόθριξ, ὁ, ἡ, with young hair, παρειά Nonn. D. 3. 414.
 νεοίη, ἡ, Ep. for νεότης, youthful passion, νόον νίκησε νεοίη Il. 23. 604.
 νέ-οικος, *ov*, newly housed, a new denizen, Epich. ap. Poll. 9. 26. II.
 newly built on, ἔδρα Pind. O. 5. 19.
 νέ-οικτος, *ov*, fresh-wailing, read by Herm. in Aesch. Supp. 60.
 νεοκάθατος, *ov*, newly cleaned, Suid. s. v. νεόσμηκτος.
 νεοκαθιδρύτος, *ov*, newly founded, Hesych.
 νεοκατάγραφος, *ov*, newly enlisted, App. Hisp. 78.
 νεοκατασκευαστος, *ov*, =sq., Schol. Ar. Vesp. 646, etc.
 νεοκατάστατος, *ov*, newly settled, ἄνθρωποι Thuc. 3. 93.
 νεοκατάχριστος, *ov*, just smeared, Diosc. 4. 43.
 νεοκατήχητος, *ov*, lately instructed, Eccl.
 νεοκάτοικος, *ov*, = νέοικος, Eupol. Χρυσ. γον. 21.
 νεοκάττυτος, *ov*, fresh-sandalled, Stratt. Φων. 3. 8.
 νεοκαυστος οἱ -καυτος, *ov*, newly burnt, Arist. Probl. 12. 3, 5, Theophr. C. P. 6. 17, 7.
 νεοκηδής, *es*, whose grief is fresh, fresh-grieving, Hes. Th. 98 like νεοπενθής, νεοπαθής.
 νεοκίνησις, *ews*, ἡ, to expl. νεόχμωσις, Hesych., E. M. 600. 48.
 νεοκλαδής, *es*, with new branches, Choerob. 1. 55.
 νεοκληρόνομος, *ov*, having lately inherited, Anth. P. 8. 188.
 νεόκλωστος, *ov*, fresh spun, Theocr. 24. 44.
 νεοκμής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, =sq., Nic. Th. 707.
 νεόκμητος, *ov*, (κάμνω) newly wrought; Nic. Th. 498. II. just slain, Eur. Rhcs. 887.
 νεοκόνητος, *ov*; v. νεακόνητος.
 νεόκοπος, *ov*, newly cut out, new, Eupol. Αἴγ. 22.
 νεόκοπτος, *ov*, (κόπτω) fresh-chiselled, μύλη Ar. Vesp. 648.
 νεό-κοσμος, *ov*, of, belonging to a new world, Or. Sib. 11. 241.
 νεόκοτος, *ov*, new and strange, unheard of, Aesch. Pers. 256, Theb. 804: (-κοτος seems to be a mere termin. ; v. sub ἀλλόκοτος).
 νεοκράς, ἄτος, ὁ, ἡ, (κεράννυμι) newly mixed, σπονδαί Aesch. Fr. 336:—ὁ νεοκράς (sc. κρητήρ) a drink mixed in a peculiar manner to be

drunk on concluding alliances, and at funeral feasts, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 482 B; τὸν v. ποιείτω Plat. Com. Αακ. 1. 8, cf. Plut. 2. 677 C. II: metaph. newly made, νεοκράτα φίλον κομίσειεν Aesch. Cho. 344; v. Pors. Med. 138.
 νεοκράτος, *ov*, = foreg., Poll. 6. 24, Hesych.
 νεοκρήτες (not νεοκρήτες), οἱ, Cretan recruits, Polyb. 5. 3, 1, etc.
 νεόκτητος, *ov*, newly gained, App. Mithr. 16, Dio C. 49. 44.
 νεόκτιστος, *ov*, also ἡ, *ov* Pind. N. 9. 3:—newly founded or built, Hdt. 5. 24, Pind. I. c., Thuc. 3. 100: so, νεόκτιτος Nonn. D. 18. 294.
 νεόκτονος, *ov*, (κτείνω) lately or just killed, Pind. N. 8. 51.
 νεόκτυπος, *ov*, fresh-sounding, Greg. Naz.
 νεολαία, ἡ, (λέως, λαός) a band of youths, the youth of a nation, Lat. juvenis, Aesch. Pers. 670, Supp. 686, Theocr. 18. 24.—The word is Dor., and therefore used only in lyric passages of Trag.; it is cited however from a Comic senarian (Ar. Fr. 57) by Phot., cf. Luc. Anach. 38: for Eur. Alc. 103, v. sub νεαλής.
 νεολαμπής, *es*, shining anew, Manetho 4. 510.
 νεόλεκτος, *ov*, (λέγω II) lately collected, newly enlisted, Hesych.
 νεολεξία, ἡ, the state of one newly enlisted, Gloss.
 νεόληπτος, *ov*, newly taken or subdued, App. Civ. 2. 48.
 νεολκείω, νεολκία, νεολκίον, worse forms for νεωλκείω, etc.
 νεόλουτος, *ov*, just bathed, Hipp. 264. 16; Ep. νεόλλουτος, h. Hom. Merc. 241.
 νεολώφητος, *ov*, having just left off, Hesych., Phot.
 νέομαι, contr. νεύμαι Il. 18. 136; 2 and 3 sing. contr. νεῖαι, νεῖται Od. 11. 114., 14. 152, etc.; 1 pl. νεύμεθα Theocr. 18. 56; 2 pl. νέεσθε Ap. Rh., νεῖσθε Eur. Alc. 737; imperat. νεῖο Anth. P. 7. 472 (in marg.); subj. 2 sing. νεῖαι Il. 1. 32; 1 pl. νεώμεθα 2. 236; opt. νεοίμην 14. 335; inf. νέεσθαι Hom., contr. νεῖσθαι Od. 15. 88, Soph. Ant. 33; part. νέομενος Eur. El. 723 (lyr.), νεύμενος Anth. P. 9. 96: Ep. impf. νεόμην Theocr. 25. 207, νέοντο Il. 5. 907: Dep.: (v. sub fin.). To go or come, (mostly like εἶμι, with fut. sense, to which the inf. is the most freq. exception), πάλιν v. to go away or back, Il. 6. 189, Od. 6. 110; and often by itself to return, οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι, cf. νόστος:—in Hom. always of persons, except in Il. 12. 32, of streams, to flow back, ποταμούς δ' ἔτρεψε νέεσθαι κὰρ ῥύον,—for the winds (23. 229) are taken as gods. Construct.: mostly followed by εἰς, πρὸς, ἐπὶ c. acc.; also by ὑπό c. acc., Il. 23. 51; by ἐπὶ c. dat., 22. 392; c. acc. only, 7. 335.—Ep. Verb, almost exclus. used in pres. and impf.; rare in Trag., v. supr. An Act. νέω occurs in Hdt. 5. 59 (as emended by Bentr.); a Dor. 3 pl. fut. νησούντι in Sophron 19 Ahr.; and a lengthd. fut. νηήσομαι in Opp. H. 2. 216; the mutilated line, h. Hom. Cer. 395, proves nothing; v. Wolf Proleg. p. lv. (The Root seems to be ΝΕΞ, cf. νόστος, νίσσομαι, akin perh. to ΝΑΣ, ναίω, v. sub ναίω.)
 νεομάλακτος [ᾶ], *ov*, fresh kneaded, Schol. Theocr. 4. 34.
 νεόμηνι σελήνη, τῇ, to the new moon, Arat. 471 (but Bekk. διχόμηνι).
 νεομηνία, ἡ, v. sub νουμηνία.
 νεομορφο-τύπωτος, *ov*, in a newfangled shape, Manetho 4. 305.
 νεόμυστος, *ov*, newly dedicated or initiated, Orph. H. 42. 10.
 νεόνυμφος, *ov*, newly married, Sostrat. ap. Stob. 403. 50, Plut. 2. 310 E.
 νεόξαντος, *ov*, (ξάινω) newly carded, Hipp. 261 17.
 νεόξεστος, *ov*, newly polished or carved, Tryph. 255.
 νεοπαγής, *es*, (πήγνυμι) newly fixed: lately become solid, σάρξ Galen.; ἰλύς Plut. 2. 602 D. 2. newly built, πόλις Byz.
 νεοπαθής, *es*, = νεοπενθής, Aesch. Eum. 514: cf. νεοπενθής.
 νεοπειθής, *es*, lately brought to obedience, Nonn. Jo. 6. 37.
 νεοπένης, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, lately become poor, Coni. in A. B. 52.
 νεοπενθής, *es*, in new sorrow, fresh-mourning, νεοπενθέα θυμὸν ἔχουσαι Od. 11. 39; cf. νεοπαθής, -κηδής. II. pass. lately mourned; νεοπενθής ᾤχετ' ἐς Ἄδα Epigr. Gr. 222, cf. 655.
 νεοπέπειρος, *ov*, just ripe, Phot.
 νεόπεπτος, *ov*, (πέσσω) newly baked, Aretae. Cur. M. Acut. 2. 3.
 νεοπενθής, *es*, late-learned, as Alberti for νεοπαθῆ in Hesych., for νεοπεφθῆ in Phot.
 νεοπηγής, *es*, lately built or made, Ῥώμη Anth. P. 9. 808; γυῖα Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 146 D:—so, νεόπηκτος, *ov*, fresh-curdled, τυρός Batr. 38: newly burnt, κέραμος Hipp. 673. 23.
 νεόπιστος, *ov*, lately believing, Eus. H. E. 5. 16.
 νεόπλαστος, *ov*, newly formed, Eccl.
 νεοπλεκής, *es*, new-plaited, Nic. Al. 69; so -πλεκτος, Id. Fr. 2. 21.
 νεο-πλουτο-πόνητος, *ov*, wicked from new-gotten wealth, Cratin. Σερικ. 2.
 νεόπλουτος, *ov*, like ἀρτίπλουτος, newly become rich, opp. to ἀρχαίω-πλουτος (q. v.), and so, vainglorious, like an upstart (cf. Fr. nouveau riche), Dem. 218. 18, Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 9; οἰκέτης v. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 20; ἀπελεύθερος v. Plut. 2. 634 C; v. δειπνα Id. Lucull. 40:—hence, by a comic metaph., v. τρύξ, of a low upstart, Ar. Vesp. 1309.
 νεοπλυνής, *es*, =sq., Soph. Fr. 391.
 νεόπλυτος, *ov*, newly washen, νεόπλυτα εἶματ' ἔχοντες Od. 6. 64, cf. Hdt. 2. 37: v. sub νήπλυτος.
 νεόπνευστος, *ov*, (πνέω) newly revived, Nonn. D. 25. 249.
 νεόποδες, οἱ, the young off-shoots of vines, Geop. 4. 3, 6.
 νεοποιέω, to make young, Argum. Eur. Med.: = νεάω, Poll. 1. 221.
 νεοποίητος, *ov*, newly made, renewed, Poll. 9. 18.
 νεοποικίλος and -ποικιλτος, *ov*, newly embroidered, Schol. Pind. O. 3. 8.
 νεόπακος, *ov*, newly shorn, μαλλός Soph. O. C. 475.
 νεοπολίτης [ῖ], *ov*, ὁ, a new citizen, a slave just enfranchised, Diod. 14. 7, Ath. 138 A; also, νεᾶπολίτης, Plat. ap. Poll. 9. 26:—Fem. νεοπολίτις, ἰδος, App. Civ. 1. 76.
 νεοπότιστος, *ov*, newly watered, Hesych. s. v. νεοαρδέα.
 νεόποτος, *ov*, (πίνω) having lately drunk, Hipp. Acut. 395.

νεοπράγέω, = καινοτομέω, Hdn. Epimer. 63.
 νεοπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) *befitting young people, youthful*, Lat. *juvenilis*, Plat. Legg. 892 D. 2. *like a youth, extravagant*, v. καὶ περιέργος, opp. to εὐτελής καὶ ἀφελής, Plut. T. Gracch. 2, cf. Wyttenb. 2. 334 C.
 νεόπριστος, ον, (πρίω) *fresh-sown*, ἐλέφας Od. 8. 404.
 Νεοπτόλεμος, ὁ, surname of Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, *New-warrior*, because he came late to Troy, prob. not Homeric, v. Spitzn. II. 19. 327, Nitzsch Od. II. 505: [with a synizesis of the two first syllables, as if Νουπτ-, Soph. Ph. 4. 241, Eur. Andr. 14, Tro. 1126]:—Adj., Νεοπτολέμειος τίσις, Paus. 4. 17. 4.
 νεόπτολις, ἡ, ποῖτ. for νεόπολις, = νεάπολις, πόλις v. a *new-founded city*, Aesch. Eum. 687.
 νεόπτορθος, ον, οἱ -πτορθής, ἐς, *with new branches*, Choerob.
 νεοπύριτος, ον, *just come out of a vapour-bath*, Hipp. 264. 17., 565. 15.
 νεορραγής, ἐς, (✓ΡΑΓ, ρήγνυμι) *newly rent or burst*, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 9.
 νεόρραντος, ον, (ράινω) *newly sprinkled*, v. ξίφος a *fresh-reeking sword*, Soph. Aj. 30, 828; δάκρυα v. *newly shed*, Aristid. 2. 395 D.
 νεορραφής, ἐς, (ράπτω) *newly sewn or made*, Longus 4. 14.
 νεορρόφητος, ον, *having lately taken a potion*, Hipp. Acut. 395.
 νεόρρυτος, ον, (ρέω) *fresh-flowing*, πηγαὶ γάλακτος Soph. El. 894; κάλλεα κηροῦ Anth. P. 9. 363, 15.
 νεόρρυτος, ον, (ρύω) *newly drawn*, ξίφος Aesch. Ag. 1351 (v. Herm. 1311); Blomf. νεορράντω.
 νέ-ορτος, ον, (ὄρνυμι) *newly arisen, new*, of things, Soph. O. C. 1507; of persons, ἂ v. ἄδε νύμφα Id. Tr. 894; τὰν v. Ἐρμιόνα Id. Fr. 791.
 νέος, νέα Ion. νέη, νέον, Att. also νέος, ον: Ion. νεῖος, q. v.: [fem. νέας as monosyll., Aesch. Theb. 327; and a contr. fem. νῆ, for νέα, is cited by Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 7. 9 from Ar. (Fr. 123).] (For Root, v. fin.)
 1. *young, youthful*, (of children, youths, and of men at least as old as 30, v. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 35, cf. νεανίσκος), νέος παῖς Od. 4. 665; νέοι κούροι II. 13. 95; νέοι ἄνδρες often in Hom.; or alone, νέοι youths, II. 1. 463, Hes. Sc. 251, etc.; in Att. mostly with Art., ὁ νέος, οἱ νέοι, Ar. Nub. 1059, etc.:—opp. to γέρον, ἡμὲν νέοι ἠδὲ γέροντες II. 2. 789, etc.; so, ἡ νέος ἢ παλαιός 14. 108, cf. Od. 1. 395, etc.; opp. to γεραίτερος, 3. 24; to προγενέστερος, 2. 29; to γεραίός, Xen. Lac. 1, 7; ἐκ νέου from a youth, from youth upwards, Plat. Gorg. 510 D, etc.; ἐκ νέων παιδῶν Id. Legg. 887 D; ἐκ νέων ἐβίξασθαι Arist. Eth. N. 2. 1, 8; ἐκ νέας (sc. ψυχῆς), Plat. Rep. 409 A:—τὸ νέον, = νεότης, Soph. O. C. 1229; τὸ νέον ἅπαν all the youth, Plat. Legg. 653 D:—also of minors, νέου ὄντος ἐτι Thuc. 1. 107; ὄντος νεωτέρου ἐτι Id. 3. 26: cf. νεώτερος. b. rarely of animals and plants, ὄρηκες, ἔρνος II. 21. 38, Od. 6. 163; οἱ νέοι τῶν νεβρῶν Xen. Cyn. 9, 8. 2. *suited to a youth, youthful*, Lat. *juvenilis*, ἀεθλοὶ Pind. O. 2. 78; v. θράσος Aesch. Pers. 744; v. φροντίς *youthful spirits*, Eur. Med. 48; νέαις διανοίαις Lys. 169. 39; ἄφρων νέος τε Eur. I. A. 489, cf. Plat. Rep. 378 A; v. τε καὶ δξύς Id. Gorg. 463 E; but in Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 6, νέος τὴν ἡλικίαν is opp. to τὸ ἦθος νεαρός. II. *new, fresh*, v. θάλαμος II. 17. 36; v. ἄλγος 6. 462; (this sense elsewhere in Hom. only in Adv. νέον, v. infr.); so in Att., πόννοι νέοι. παλαιοῖσι συμμιγείς κακοῖς Aesch. Theb. 740, etc.; v. οἶνος Ar. Pax 916; ἐν τοῖς μουσικοῖς τὰ νέα [μέλη] εὐδοκίμει Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 38:—ἡ νέα (sc. σελήνη), *the new moon*, Lat. *novilunium*, csp. in phrase ἐν ἡμέρῃ καὶ νέα, v. ἔνος I. 2;—but, μὴνός τῃ νέα (sc. ἡμέρῃ) *on the first day of the month*, Plat. Legg. 849 B;—νέον ἡμῶν Ar. Rh. 4. 1479:—in this sense rarely of persons, ὁ v. πάχος μακάρων Aesch. Pr. 96, cf. Ar. Pl. 960; οἱ v. θεοί, opp. to the older race, Aesch. Eum. 721, etc. 2. of events, etc., *new*, with collat. notion of *unexpected, strange*, τί νέον; Aesch. Ag. 85; προσδοκῶ γὰρ τι νέον Eur. Supp. 99; μὴν τι βουλεύει νέον; Soph. Ph. 1229, cf. 554, Thuc. 5. 50, etc.; ἀπροσδοκῆτους καὶ νέους λόγους Aesch. Supp. 712; καινὰ νέα τ' ἄχη Id. Pers. 665:—this sense is more common in Comp., v. sub νεώτερος. III. neut. νέον as Adv. of Time, *newly, lately, just, just now*, opp. to the long past, as well as to the present, Hom., etc.; παῖδα νέον γεγαῶτα Od. 19. 400, cf. II. 3. 394; νέον κρατεῖν Aesch. Pr. 35, 955, etc.; also with the Art., καὶ τὸ παλαιὸν καὶ τὸ νέον Hdt. 9. 26: in Prose νεωστί (q. v.); but νεώς is rare: Comp. Adv. νεωτέρως, Plat. Legg. 907 C; Sup. νεώτατα, *most recently*, Thuc. 1. 7:—so also, ἐκ νέας, Ion. ἐκ νέης, *anew, afresh*, Lat. *denovo*, Hdt. 1. 60., 5. 116. IV. the degrees of Comp. are νεώτερος, νεώτατος, v. sub νεώτερος: but the orig. Comp. and Snp. must be looked for in the poet. forms νεαρός, νεάτος:—the form νεαίτερος is corrupt for νεαίρετος in Aesch. Fr. 316: an Ion. form νειύτατος is cited by Hesych. (From the same Root come νεῖός, νεαρός, νεάν, νεανίας, νέαξ, νεοσσός, νεοχμός, νεάτος (νήτη), νεωστί (latest), νεαίρα (lower). This Root must have been NEF-, cf. Skt. nau-as, nau-yas; Zd. nau-a; Lat. nou-us, nou-icius, nou-are, nou-alis, neu-erca, de-nu-o, nu-er, nuntius (nou-ventius?); Goth. niu-jis (νέος); niu-jitha (καινότης); Lith. nau-jes; Slav. nou-u:—νεβρός also is prob. for νεφρός, a young animal.)
 νεός (sub. γῆ), v. sub νεῖός.
 νεός, Ion. gen. of ναῦς, Hom.
 νεοσίγαλος [ῖ], ον, (σιγαλόεις) *new and sparkling, with all the gloss on*, Pind. O. 3. 8.
 νεοσκᾶφής, ἐς, *newly dug*, Lyc. 1097.
 νεοσκύλευτος [ῦ], ον, *newly taken as booty*, Anth. P. 7. 430.
 νεόσμηκτος, ον, (σμήχω) *newly cleaned*, θώρηκες II. 15. 342; χαλκός Plut. Aemil. 32; κάλαμος Anth. P. 6. 227.
 νεοσμύλευτος [ῖ], ον, *new-carved*, γράμματα Anth. P. 7. 411; v. Benti. Phalar. p. 232, and cf. σμίλευμα.
 νεοσπυδής, ἐς, (σπάω) = νεοσπᾶς, v. ξίφος (perhaps) *newly drawn from a wound, bloody*, Aesch. Eum. 42.

νεοσπᾶρακτος [ᾶ], ον, *newly torn*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 345.
 νεοσπᾶς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, *newly torn away, fresh-plucked*, θαλλός Soph. Ant. 1201, Fr. 445; cf. ἀποσπᾶς.
 νεόσπειστος, ον, *newly poured as an offering*, Nonn. D. 19. 175.
 νεόσπορος, ον, *newly sown, fresh-sown*, Aesch. Eum. 659.
 νεόσσευσις, Att. νεόστ-, εως, ἡ, = νεοσσία, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 6.
 νεοσσεύω, Att. νεοστεύω, *to hatch, ἐνεόστεισεν γένος* Ar. Av. 699. 2. *to build a nest*, Lat. *nidificare*, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 6, etc.:—Pass., ὅσα ἦν νεοσσευμένα ὀρνίθων γένεα as many as had their nests, Hdt. 1. 159.—In LXX we find a form νεοσσεύω, and in Hdt. 1. c. the common reading is νεοσσευμένα, but this is erroneous, as appears from his usage of the form νεοσσιή.
 νεοσσιᾶ, Ion. -νή, Att. νεοστῖα, ἡ:—*a nest of young birds, a nest*, Hdt. 3. 111, Ar. Av. 641, Plat. Rep. 548 A, Theophr. C. P. 4. 5, 7 (where the MSS. νεοσιῶν); νεοστῖαν ποιεῖσθαι, Lat. *nidificare*, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 6, etc. 2. *the brood of young birds*, Lycurg. 166. 33. 3. *a beehive*, Joseph. Macc. 14. fin.
 νεόσσιον, Att. νεόστιον, τύ, Dim. of νεοσσός, νεοστῖός, *a young bird, nestling, chick*, Ar. Av. 767, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 15. 2. *the yolk* (cf. λέκιθος), Menand. Ἄνδρ. 2, Diphil. Incert. 40, Hesych.—For the form νόστιον, v. νεοσσός sub fin.
 νεοσσίς, Att. νεοστῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 19; Παφίης νόσσις (v. νεοσσός), of a girl, Anth. P. 9. 567:—often as n. pr. in Comedy.
 νεοσσοκομέω, Att. νεοστ-, *to rear chickens*, Cyrill.
 νεοσσο-κόμος, Att. νεοστ-, ον, *rearing chickens*, Anth. P. 7. 210.
 νεοσσο-ποιέομαι, Att. νεοστ-, Med., = νεοσσεύω, Longin. 44.
 νεοσσοποιᾶ, Att. νεοστ-, ἡ, *hatching, hatching-time*, Diosc. 2. 60.
 νεοσσός, Att. νεοστῖός, ὁ, (νέος) *a young bird, nestling, chick*, II. 2. 311., 9. 323, Soph. Ant. 425, Ar. Av. 835, Plat., etc. 2. later also any young animal, as a young crocodile, Hdt. 2. 68; of young children (as Macduff speaks of his 'pretty chickens'), Aesch. Cho. 256, 501, and often in Eur., cf. Monk Alcest. 414, Plat. Legg. 776 A:—and in fem., ἦν νεοστῖός καὶ νέα (sc. Λαῖς) Epier. Ἄντιλ. 1. 15; in pl. young bees, Xen. Occ. 7, 34, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 11:—Ἄρεος v. a chick of Mars, a bold boy, Plat. Com. Πείσ. 6; as a collective, ἵππων v. the horse's brood, Aesch. Ag. 825.—The dissyll. form νόσσος is cited in A. B. 109, from Aesch. (Fr. 110), and Dind. restores νόστιον for νεόστιον in Ar. Av. 547, 767, cf. Menand. Ἄνδρ. 2;—which must be regarded as exceptions to the rule of Phryn. p. 206, that these forms are ἀδόκιμα, cf. νεοσσεύω fin.
 νεοσσοτροφέϊον, Att. νεοστ-, τό, *a place for rearing young birds, chicken-hutch*, Columella 8. 15.
 νεοσσο-τροφέω, Att. νεοστ-, *to rear young birds*:—Pass. *to be reared as in the nest*, of a child, Ar. Nub. 999, cf. Philo 2. 200.
 νεόσσυτος, ον, *just having hastened to or from*, Hesych.
 νεοσταθής, ἐς, (ἵστημι) *newly settled*, δήμος Plut. 2. 321 D.
 νεοστάλυξ, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, = νεοδάκρυτος, Hesych.
 νεόστεπτος, ον, *fresh-crowned*, Opp. H. 1. 198:—so, νεο-στεφής, ἐς, Epigr. Gr. 665, Hesych.
 νεοστράτευτος, ον, *a recruit*, Lat. *tiro*, App. Civ. 2. 74.
 νεόστροφος, ον, *newly twisted*, νευρή II. 15. 469.
 νεοσύλλεκτος, ον, = sq., Dion. H. 8. 13., 11. 23, Joseph. B. J. 1. 17, 1.
 νεοσύλλογος, ον, *newly levied*, Polyb. 3. 70, 10, etc.
 νεοσύστατος, ον, *just put together*, Galen.:—*having newly joined a sect, a proselyte*, Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 9.
 νεοσφαγής, ἐς, *fresh-slaughtered*, Soph. Tr. 1130, Aj. 898, Eur. Iec. 894; νεοσφαγή που τόνδε προσλεύσσω φόνον Soph. Aj. 546.
 νεόσφακτος, ον, = νεοσφαγής, v. αίμα Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 6:—also νεόσφαξ, αγος, ὁ, ἡ, Nic. ap. Ath. 126 B.
 νεοσχιδής, ἐς, *just split or cloven*, ὄρος Nonn. D. 25. 307.
 νεοτελής, ἐς, *just-ended*, Hesych. II. *newly initiated*, Plat. Phaedr. 250 E, Luc. D. Meretr. 11. 2.
 νεοτερπής, ἐς, *with new delight*, Opp. H. 3. 352, etc.:—neut., as Adv., Id. C. 2. 584.
 νεότευκτος, ον, *newly wrought*, κασσίτερος II. 21. 592; εἰκὼν Epigr. Gr. 311.
 νεοτευχής, ἐς, = foreg., δίφροι II. 5. 194, cf. Theocr. 1. 28.
 νεότης, ητος, ἡ, (νέος) *youth, juvenia*, ἐκ νεότητος .. ἐς γῆρας II. 14. 86; ἀτέμνονται νεότητος 23. 445; ἐρατὴν γὰρ ἀπωλέσαμεν νεότητα, i. e. we died young, Simon. 92; and in Att., as Eur. H. F. 637, Fr. 138, Ar. Ach. 214; ἐπὶ νεότητος in one's youth, Id. Vesp. 1190. 2. *youthful spirit, impetuosity*, Hdt. 7. 13: in bad sense, *rashness, hastiness, petulance, ἀκολασία καὶ v.* Plat. Apol. 26 E; v. καὶ ἀνοία Andoc. 20. 28; in pl., αἱ v. ἀρρενες Crates Theb. 4 Bgk.; αἱ v. ἀφρονας Anth. P. 9. 359, 7. II. collective, like νεολαία, *a body of youth, the youth*, csp. all of military age, Lat. *juventus*, Hdt. 4. 3., 9. 12, Pind. 1. 8 (7). 150, Thuc. 2. 8, 20, etc.
 νεότησιος, ον, *youthful*, Pseudo-Phoc. 201, Antipho ap. Stob. 422. 31.
 νεότμητος, Dor. -τμήτος, ον, *newly cut, cut off, cut up, divided*, Plat. Tim. 80 D, Theocr. 7. 134, etc.
 νεότοκος, ον, *new-born*, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 5, Plut. 2. 320 C. II. πατοχ. νεοτόκος, ον, act. *having just brought forth*, Eur. Bacch. 701, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3; νεοτόκους σπαργῶσα μαστούς Dion. H. 1. 79.
 νεότομος, ον, *fresh cut or ploughed, ὄνυχος ἀλοκί νεοτόμῳ* Aesch. Cho. 25; v. πλήγματα *newly inflicted*, Soph. Ant. 1283. II. *fresh cut off, fresh cut*, ἔλιξ Eur. Bacch. 1171.
 νεοτρεφής, ἐς, *newly reared*, Eur. Heracl. 91, Christod. Ecphr. 276.
 νεοτριβής, ἐς, = sq., Pseudo-Phocyl. 155.
 νεότριπτος, ον, *fresh pressed*, γλεύκος Nic. Al. 299.
 νεότροφος, ον, = νεοτρεφής, Aesch. Ag. 724, Cratin. Incert. 158,

νεότρωτος, *ον*, (τιτρώσκω) lately wounded or hurt, Hipp. Fract. 769; *ν*. ἔλκη fresh sores, Diosc. 4. 115.
 νεόττεισις, νεοττία, νεόττιον, νεοττίς, νεοττοκομείω, νεοττοποιέω, νεοττός, νεοττοτροφείω, *ν*. sub νεοσσ—
 νεοττοτροφία, ἡ, a rearing of young birds, M. Anton. 9. 9.
 νεότυρος, ὁ, new cheese, Alex. Trall. 12. 726.
 νεουργέω, to make new, renew, Anth. P. append. 357, Alciphro 3. 52.
 νεουργής, ἔς, =sq., Plut. Aemil. 5, Alciphro 3. 57.
 νεουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) new-made, new, ἱμάτιον Plat. Legg. 445 E. 2.
 newly wrought or tilled, γῆ Theophr. C. P. 3. 13, 3.
 νεουργός, ὄν, (ναῦς, ἔργον) a shipbuilder, Poll. 1. 84.
 νε-ούτατος, *ον*, (ούτάω) lately wounded, ἄλλον . . νεούτατον, ἄλλον ἄουτον Il. 18. 536, cf. 13. 539, Hes. Sc. 157, 253.
 νεοφάνης, ἔς, just come into sight, Eccl., cited from Eust. Od.
 νεοφάντης, *ον*, ὁ, one newly initiated (cf. ἱεροφάντης), Orph. H. 3. 9.
 νεόφατος, *ον*, lately slain, Hesych.
 νεοφεγγής, ἔς, shining anew, Manetho 2. 489.
 νεόφθατος, *ον*, newly ruined or killed, Hesych. s. v. νεόφθιτος, Cyrill.: —so, νεόφθιτος, *ον*, =foreg., Hesych.; and νεοφθίμενος, *η*, *ον*, Nonn. D. 25. 274, etc.
 νεόφοιτος, *ον*, having just begun to roam about, Coluth. 383. II. pass. newly trodden, Anth. P. 7. 699.
 νεόφονος, *ον*, lately killed; *ν*. αἷμα fresh-shed, Eur. El. 1172.
 νεόφρων, ὁ, ἡ, childish in spirit, v. l. Panyas. I. 11:—often as prop. n.
 νεοφυής, ἔς, new-grown, shooting up anew, Poll. 1. 231.
 νεοφυία, ἡ, new growth, τῶν πτερῶν Clem. Al. 221.
 νεοφύρατος [ῦ], *ον*, newly kneaded, Schol. Theocr. 4. 34.
 νεοφύτεία, ἡ, the planting of young trees, Gloss.
 νεοφύτειον, τό, a young plantation, nursery-ground, Gloss.
 νεόφυτος, *ον*, newly planted, Ar. ap. Poll. 1. 231, LXX (Ps. 143. 12). II. metaph. a new convert, neophyte, I Ep. Tim. 3. 6; so, *ν*. πίστις Eccl.
 νεοφώτιστος, *ον*, lately baptized, C. I. 9810, etc.
 νεοχάλκευτος, *ον*, newly forged, βέλη Nicet. Ann. 259 A.
 νεοχάρακτος, *ον*, newly imprinted, ἔχνος Soph. Aj. 6.
 νεόχερσος γῆ, follow land newly broken up, Hesych., ubi νεωχ—
 νεοχμείω, =νεοχμώω, Procop., Suid., v. Schäf. Greg. 545:—so also νεοχμίζω, Hesych.; and νεοχμία, ἡ, =νεόχμωσις, Id.
 νεοχμός, ὄν, = νέος, new, always of things, μέλος *ν*. ἄρχε Alcman 1; νεοχμοῖς δὲ δὴ νόμος Ζεὺς . . κρατύνει Aesch. Pr. 150; κακόν Id. Pers. 693, Eur. Hipp. 866; τί φροίμιαζει *ν*.; Id. I. T. 1162, cf. Tro. 260; μῦθοι Ib. 231; rare in Com. and only in lyr. passages, *ν*. ἄθυρμα Cratin. Od. 16; τέρας Ar. Ran. 1372, Thesm. 701. II. of political innovations, νεοχμῶν τι ποιέειν, Lat. novus res tentare, Hdt. 9. 99, 104. οὐδενὶ νεοχμῶ ἀρεσκόμενος Dio C. 38. 3:—Adv. -ῶς, Hipp. 598. 12.—Never in good Att. Prose. [νεόχμ—, Aesch. Pers. l. c., Eur. Tro. 231, Bacch. 216, etc.]
 νεοχμώω, =νεωτερίζω, esp. to make political innovations, Lat. res novas tentare, mostly with a neut. Adj., μηδὲν ἄλλα νεοχμῶν κατά τινα Hdt. 4. 201; μηδὲν νεοχμῶσαι κατά τινα Id. 5. 19; πολλὰ νεόχμωσε caused many innovations, Thuc. 1. 12, cf. Dion. H. 1. 89., 5. 74. II. to renovate, renew, ἄπερ αὐτὸς νεοχμοῖ Arist. Mund. 7. 1.
 νεόχμωσις, ἡ, innovation, Hesych.; in pl. strange phenomena, Arist. Mund. 5. 10. 2. renovation, δυνάμιος Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3.
 νεόχνοος, *ον*, with the first dawn or beard, Anth. P. 8. 165.
 νεόχρηστος, *ον*, dub. word in Diotog. ap. Stob. 251. 28, where the sense requires some word meaning youthful, tender.
 νεόχριστος, *ον*, newly plastered, Diod. Excerpt. 542. 92, App. Civ. 1. 74.
 νεόχυτος, *ον*, (χέω) newly poured forth, *ν*. μέλεα Poëta ap. Dion. H. de Comp. 17; vulgo νεόλυτα.
 νεώω, only used in aor. I, (νέος) to renovate, change, νέωσον Aesch. Supp. 534:—Med., τάφους ἐνέωσατο had them restored, Anth. P. append. 147; cf. ἀνανεόσμαι. II. =νεάω, ἐνέωσαμεν νέωματα Greg. Naz.
 νέποδες, οἱ:—in Od. 4. 404, the seals are called νέποδες καλῆς Ἄλα-σύνδης, i. e. prob. the young ones or children of Halosydne;—for Eust. says that νέπαις was, κατά γλῶσσάν τινα, =ἀπόγονος (1502. 36); and thus the Alexandr. Poets took it, ἀθόναι δὲ καλεῦνται οἱ νέποδες Theocr. 17. 25; Γοργοφόνου νέποδες Cleon. Sic. ap. E. M. 389. 28; ὁ Κεῖος Ἰλλίου νέπαις Call. Fr. 77, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1745. Hence Curt. takes the Root to be the same as that of ἀνεψιός, Lat. nepos, nepotes.—Other Gramm. invented strange derivs., 1. acc. to Apion from νε- (for νη- privat.), παῦς, the footless ones: but no such privat. syll. as νε- is heard of elsewhere, unless it be allowed in νέκταρ. 2. acc. to Apoll. Lex. 472, Et. Gud. 405. 49, from νέω, νήχω, to swim, and so =νεξίποδες, web-footed;—and it certainly was taken to mean water-animals, fish, even by Call., θαλασσαίων μυηδότεροι νεπόδων Fr. 160, cf. Nic. Al. 468, 485, Anth. P. 6. 11., 11. 63, Nonn. Jo. 6. 40;—so acc. to the Paris Ms., in h. Hom. Ar. 78, ἕκαστά τε φύλα νεπούδων.—The sing. νέπους occurs in Call. Fr. 77, Nic. Al. 485; and acc. νέποδα = ἔχθύν in a bad Epigr. ap. Schäf. Greg. 682.
 νέρθε, and before a vowel or metri grat. νέρθεν, *ν*. sub ἐνερθε.
 νέρτατος, *η*, *ον*, =ἐνέρτατος, the lowest, Hesych.
 νερτέριος, *α*, *ον*, underground, Lat. inferus, Orph. Arg. 1369, Anth. P. 9. 459, etc.; οἱ νερτέριοι Ib. 7. 601.
 νερτερο-δρόμος, *ον*, ὁ, the courier of the dead, Luc. Peregr. 41.
 νερτερόμαντις, *εως*, ὁ, prophet of the nether-world, Theod. Prodr.
 νερτερόμορφος, *ον*, shaped like the dead, Manetho 4. 555.
 νέρτερος, *α*, *ον*, in Eur. Phoen. 1020 also *ος*, *ον*, =ἐνέρτερος, lower, nether, Lat. inferior, a Comp. without any Posit. in use (cf. νέρθε, ἐνερθε), νερτέρα προσήμενος κώπη Aesch. Ag. 1618, (but, *ν*. κώπη, in Eur. Alc. 459, of Charon's boat); τὰ δ' ὑπέρτερα νέρτερα θήσει Ar. Lys. 3

772. 2. mostly as a Posit., ἡ νερτέρα θεός Soph. O. C. 1548; νέρτεροι θεοί (v. l. for ἐνέρτεροι Il. 15. 225), Aesch. Pers. 622, Soph. Ant. 602, etc.; νέρτεροι alone, Lat. inferi, the dead, Aesch. Pers. 619, etc.; also, *ν*. πλάκες, χθών, δώματα the world below, Soph. O. C. 1577, Eur. Alc. 47, 1073.
 νέρτος, ὁ, an unknown bird of prey, Ar. Av. 303.
 Νερώνεια (ἱερά), τά, the festival of Nero, Dio C. 61. 21, al.:—Adj. Νερωνιανός, ἡ, ὄν, Plut. Galb. 17.
 νεστορίς, ἰδας, ἡ, a kind of cup, Ath. 488 F.
 Νέστωρ, *ορας*, ὁ, Nestor, Il., etc.:—Adj. Νεστόρεος, *η*, *ον*, Il.; Νεστέ-ριος, *α*, *ον*, Pind.
 νέτωπον, τό, oil of bitter almonds, Hipp. 265. 44, 49, etc.: also νετώ-πιον, Hesych.
 νεύμα, τό, (νεύω) a nod or sign, Thuc. 1. 134; νεύματος ἕνεκα for a mere nod, i. e. without cause, Xen. An. 5. 8, 20: generally, an expression of will, command, μονοψήφοισι νεύμασι Aesch. Supp. 373; ἀπὸ νεύματος προστάττειν τινί Polyb. 22. 21, 9. 2. approval, sanction, *ν*. φέρειν τινί Philostr. 719, cf. C. I. 373. II. a sloping of land, Dion. P. 517.
 νεύμαι, *ν*. sub νέομαι.
 νευρά, Ion. -ρή, ἡ, (cf. νεῦρον) a string or cord of sinew, a bowstring, in Hom. and Hes. the prevailing sense; called, from its being twisted, ἐϋστρεφής, νεόστροφος Il. 15. 463, 469; βαρύφθογγος Pind. I. 6 (5). 50; so in Soph. Ph. 1005, Eur. Bacch. 784, Xen. An. 4. 2, 28, etc.: in Il. 8. 328, ῥῆξε δὲ οἱ νευρήν, some take it =νεῦρον, the sinew of the hand, but just above (324) we have θῆκε δ' ἐπὶ νευρῆ [δύστων], and there is no reason against taking it in the usual sense; distinguished from νεῦρον by Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 9; μύες ἐβαθήθησαν διατραγόντες τὰς *ν*. Id. Rhet. 2. 24, 6. 2. the string of a harp, Poll. 4. 62. 3. a with, LXX (Judic. 16. 7).
 νευράς, ἄδος, ἡ, a plant, also called ποτήριον, Diosc. 3. 17, Plin. 27. 97. II. another plant, called μανικόν, Plin. 21. 105.
 νευρεῖη, ἡ, poet. for νευρά, Theocr. 25. 213.
 νευρ-ένδετος, *ον*, bound with a string, strung, Manetho 5. 163.
 νευρή, ἡ, Ion. for νευρά, νευρήφι, νευρήφιν, Ep. gen. and dat.
 νευρικός, ἡ, ὄν, diseased in the sinews, Antyll. p. 229. Matth.
 νεύρινος, *η*, *ον*, made of sinews, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 17. II. made or consisting of fibres, Plat. Polit. 279 E, Strab. 154.
 νευρίον, τό, Dim. of νεῦρον, Hipp. Mochl. 842.
 νευρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of νευρά, Arcad. 69. 26.
 νευρίτης λίθος, ὁ, a sinew-like stone, Orph. Lith. 742.
 νευρο-βάτης, *ον*, ὁ, a rope-dancer; *ν*. Ducang. append.
 νευρο-ειδής, ἔς, like sinews; τὸ *ν*. = λειμώνιον, Diosc. 4. 16, Plin. 20. 28.
 νευρο-θλαστός, *ον*, bruised in the sinews, Galen. 13. 712.
 νευρόκαυλος, f. l. for ἐννευρόκαυλος.
 νευρο-κοπέω, to hamstring, hough, Polyb. 31. 12, 11, Strab. 772, etc.
 νευρο-λάλος [ᾶ], *ον*, with sounding strings, χορδή Ath. P. 9. 410.
 νευρομήτρα, *ν*. sub νεφρομήτρα.
 νεῦρον, τό, (*ν*. sub fin.): I. a sinew, tendon, i. e. the gristly end of a muscle by which it is attached to the bone, of beasts as well as men, (in later writers τένων, τόνος, and in late Medic. authors ἀπονεύ-ρωσις); this sense in Hom. only once, in pl., of the tendons at the feet, περὶ δ' ἔγχεος αἰχμῆ νεῦρα διεσχίσθη Il. 16. 316; often in Hipp. and Att.; τὰ νεῦρα οἷα ἐπιτείνεσθαι καὶ ἐφίεσθαι [τὰ δὲστων] Plat. Phaedo 98 D; *ν*. ἐξ ἰνων [γίγνεται] Id. Tim. 82 C; σάρκες καὶ *ν*. Ib.; ξύγκει-ταί μοι τὸ σῶμα ἐξ δὲστων καὶ *ν*. Id. Phaedo 98 C; often in Arist.; (in H. A. 5. 2, 9 it is used like an Adj., but perh. νεύρινον, like a sinew, is the true reading):—also, νεῦρον ἐναιμον a vein, Hipp. 425. 48. 2. metaph., in pl., nerves, vigour, τὰ νεῦρα τῆς τραγωδίας, of the lyric odes, Ar. Ran. 862; ὑποτέμνεται τὰ νεῦρα τῶν πραγμάτων Aeschin. 77. 27; so, ἐκτέμνειν ὡσπερ τὰ νεῦρα ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Rep. 411 B; ἐκτ. τὰ νεῦρα [οἴνου] Plut. 2. 692 C; cf. ἐκνευρίζω; also, νεῦρα ἔχειν Dem. 432. 10: cf. ἴς. II. a card made of sinew, for fastening the head of the arrow to the shaft, γλυφίδας τε λαβῶν καὶ νεῦρα βόεια (where some take it =νευρήν), Il. 4. 122; but it cannot be so just below (151), νεῦρόν τε καὶ ὄγκους; so, δέρματα συρράπτειν νεύρω βοῖς Hes. Op. 542: the cord of a sling, Xen. An. 3. 4, 17, cf. Q. Sm. 11. 112:—also, a bowstring, like νευρά, Polyb. 4. 56, 3, App. Mithr. 107, Nonn.; etc.:—the string of a lyre, Anth. P. 9. 584, Luc. D. Marin. 1. 4. III. of the fibres of plants, Plat. Polit. 280 C. IV. of the nerves, as the organs of sensation proceeding from the brain, not till Galen's time. V. like Lat. nervus = penis, Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 19. (With νευρ-ά, νευρ-ον, cf. Lat. nerv-us, nerv-iae (guts), nerv-osus:—but the Root must have been snar, cf. O. H. G. snar-a, snar-ahha, snu-or (snare), and prob. Skt. snā-yus, snā-sā (tendo, nervus), Zd. sna (tendo).)
 νευρό-νοστος, *ον*, diseased in the sinews, Manetho 4. 501.
 νευρο-πάχης, ἔς, having thick sinews, restored in Hipp. 278. 49, for νευρόπαχης by Lob. Phryn. 535.
 νευρο-πλεκτής, ἔς, plaited with sinews, Anth. P. 6. 107.
 νευρο-ποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, making sinews, Galen. 5. 12.
 νευρορᾶφέω, to stitch or mend shoes, Plat. Euthyd. 294 B, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5.
 νευρορᾶφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for shoe-mending, cobbling, Poll. 7. 154.
 νευρορράφος, ὁ, (νεῦρον II, ῥάπτω) one who stitches with sinews, a mender of shoes, cobbler, Ar. Eq. 739, Plat. Rep. 421 A; cf. ῥομφεῖς. II. one who makes strings for the lyre, Lycurg. ap. Schol. Plat. l. c.
 νευρο-σιδηροῦς, ᾶ, οὖν, with iron sinews, Jo. Chrys.
 νευρο-σπάδης, ἔς, (νεῦρον II, σπάω) drawn by the string, *ν*. ἀτρακτος the arrow drawn and just ready to fly, Soph. Ph. 290.
 νευρόσπασμα, τό, =νευρόσπαστον, E. M. 454. 17, Phot.

νευροσπαστέω, to put in motion by strings, draw as by a string, Porphyr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 380; esp. of puppets, Diod. Excerpt. 606. 67; μη νευροσπαστούμενος ἀψύχων δίκην ὀργάνων Clem. Al. 598, cf. Philo 1. 28, M. Anton. 7. 3. II. Pass. to be caught by drawing a string, of birds, Ath. 391 A.

νευροσπαστής, ου, ὁ, a puppet-show man, Arist. Mund. 6. 15.

νευροσπαστία, ἡ, motion by means of strings, M. Anton. 6. 28., 7. 29: —so, ἡ νευροσπαστική, the art of the νευροσπαστής, Eust. 457. 38.

νευρόσπαστος, ου, (σπάω) drawn by strings, ἀγάλματα ν. puppets moved by strings, Hdt. 2. 48; τὰ νευρόσπαστα puppets, Xen. Symp. 4. 55, Luc. de Syr. D. 16, etc. —

νευρο-τενής, ἐς, stretched by sinews, παγὶς ν. a snare of gut, Anth. P. 6. 109.

νευροτομέω, to cut the sinews, Oribas. 286 Matth.

νευροτόμος, ου, cutting sinews, Manetho 5. 221.

νευρό-τρωτος, ου, wounded in the sinews or tendons, Galen. 13. 344.

νευρο-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in the bowstring or in the lyre, cpith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 14.

νευρο-χονδρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) neuro-cartilaginous, Galen. 4. 157.

νευρώω, (νεῦρον) to strain the sinews, to nerve, τινα Philo 2. 48: —mostly in Pass., σῶμα νευρωμένον Alciphro 3. 49. II. νευεῶ-ρωται, sensu obsc., Ar. Lys. 1078; cf. νεῦρον ν.

νευρώδης, ἐς, =νευροειδής, sinewy, Hipp. Vct. Med. 18; τένων Id. Art. 797; κεφαλῆ Plat. Tim. 75 B; φλέψ Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 13, etc. II. τὸ νευρώδες the nervous system, Galen.

νεῦσις, ἡ, (νεύω) inclination of lines towards a point, Tim. Locr. 100 D, Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 11, Plut. 2. 1122 C. II. νεύσει τινός by his sanction, C. I. 8633.

νεῦσις, ἡ, (νέω, νέυσομαι) swimming, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 7., 4. 12, 8, al.

νευστάζω, (νεύω) to nod, νευστάζων κόρυθι βριαρῆ, of a warrior threatening his foe, Il. 20. 162; ὄφρῦσι νευστάζων, of one making signs, Od. 12. 194; ἦσται νευστάζων κεφαλῆ, μεθύοντι ἰοικώς of one fainting, 18. 240, cf. 154, Theocr. 25. 260: later also to be nodding, dropping asleep, like νυστάζω, Bion 3. 3.

νευστέον, verb. Adj. of νέω, one must swim, Plat. Rep. 453 D.

νευστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (νέω, νέυσομαι) a swimmer, sailor, Hesych.

νευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to swim, ζῷα Plat. Soph. 220 A, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 19, al.; τὰ νευστικά Ib. 1. 5, 7, al.; ν. μέρος animals that can swim, Plat. Polit. 221 E.

νευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νεύω) inclining, cited from Philo.

νευστός, ἡ, ὄν, (νέω, νέυσομαι) = κολυμβάς, Luc. Lexiph. 13.

νεύω Hom., etc.: fut. νεύσω Od., etc.: aor. ἔνευσα Ep. νεῦσα: pf. νένευκα Eur., etc.: cf. ἀνα-, ἀπο-, ἐπι-, κατα-, συν-νεύω. (From √NEΥ or NY, cf. νευ-στόζω and νυ-στόζω, νύ-σταλος, Lat. nu-o (in-nu-o), nu-to, nu-tus, nu-men; but the connexion of co-niv-ere, nic-tare is dub.) To incline in any direction: 1. to nod or beckon, as a sign, νεύσω μὲν τοι ἐγὼ κεφαλῆ Od. 16. 283; νεῦσ' Αἴας Φοῖνικι Il. 9. 223, cf. Od. 17. 330; νεῦσαν ἐς ἀλλήλους h. Hom. 6. 9; c. inf. to beckon to one to do a thing, in token of command, Hom. (ν. ὄφρῦς); νεανίας δ' ἔνευσε παρθένον λαβεῖν Eur. Hec. 545; ν. μόνον πρὸς τοὺς ἐπερωτῶντάς τι Alex. Παράσ. 1. 3. 2. to nod or bow in token of assent, ἐπ' ὄφρῦσι νεῦσε (ν. sub ἐπινεύω, ὄφρῦς); so, ν. ἐπὶ γλεφάροις Pind. 1. 8 (7). 100; νεῦσον, Κρονίων, Id. P. 1. 137; νεῦσον, τέκνον, πείσθητι Soph. Ph. 484:—c. acc. et inf. to grant, assure, promise that . . , νεῦσε δέ οἱ λαὸν σόνον ἔμμεναι Il. 8. 246, ν. Pind. O. 7. 121, Anth. P. 6. 244:—also c. acc. rei, to grant, promise; νεῦσε δέ οἱ κούρην h. Hom. Cer. 445, 463; νεύσατε τὰν ἀδδίκητον χάριν Soph. O. C. 248, cf. Eur. Alc. 978. 3. generally, to nod, bend forward, of warriors charging, Il. 13. 133., 16. 217, cf. Hdt. 2. 48; so of a crest, λόφος καθύπερθεν ἔνευεν Il. 3. 337, etc.; of ears of corn, στάχυες νεύοιεν ἔραζε Hes. Op. 471, etc.; ν. κάτω to stoop, Eur. El. 839; ν. ἐς τὴν γῆν Ar. Vesp. 1110, cf. Theocr. 22. 90:—also c. acc. cogn., οὕτω νῦν μνηστήρες . . νεύοιεν κεφαλός, δεδμημένοι Od. 18. 237; ἐς πέδον κἀρα νεύσαι φόβῳ Soph. Ant. 270, cf. 441. 4. to incline in any way, ν. ἀπὸ τινος εἰς τι to incline towards, Thuc. 4. 100; εἰς ταῦτόν ν. to tend to the same point, Plat. Legg. 945 E; ἄλλως ν. Theocr. 7. 109:—of countries, etc., like Lat. vergere, to slope, ν. εἰς εὐσαν, πρὸς μεσημβρίαν, ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν, Polyb. 1. 42, 6., 73, 5, etc.; μηδαμοῦ ν. to be in equilibrium, Id. 6. 10, 7; ταῖς πρῶραις ἔξω νεύοντα τὰ σκάφη Id. 1. 26, 12:—of lines, to incline and meet so as to form an angle, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 3:—metaph. to be inclined, ν. εἰς ὄργον Anth. Plan. 136; ἐπὶ χάριν Phalar. Ep. 78; πρὸς γαστέρα Ath. 659 A; πρὸς θῆλυ Ροῦτα ap. Plut. 2. 34 A. II. metaph. to decline, fall away, ἐκ . . τῶν ποτε λαμπρῶν νεύει βίος, νεύει δὲ τύχα Eur. Fr. 152.

νεφέλη, ἡ, (νέφος) a cloud, mass of clouds (distinguished from δμίχλη, a mist or fog, Arist. Meteor. 1. 9, 4), Hom., Hes., etc.:—the Homeric epithets being κυανέη, μέλαινα, πορφυρέη; ἐπιβρόμου νεφέλας στρατός Pind. P. 6. 11; see the description in Ar. Nub. 323 sq.—The more common form is νέφος, esp. in Prose, though Xen. has νεφέλη, An. 1. 8, 8; and Theophr. uses νεφέλαι in the special sense of fleecy clouds, Lat. vellera, Sign. Pluv. 1. 13; cf. νεφέλιον. 2. metaph., νεφέλη δέ μιν ἀμφεκάλυψεν κυανέη, of death, Il. 20. 417; τὸν δ' ἄχεος νεφέλη ἐκάλυψε a cloud of sorrow, 17. 591, Od. 24. 315, cf. Soph. Ant. 528; so, πολέμον ν. Simon. 92; φόνου ν. Pind. N. 9. 90; Κενταύρου φονία νεφέλα, i. e. with his blood, Soph. Tr. 831; so, νεφέλα alone, Pind. I. 7 (6). 39; κελαινῶπις ν., of sleep, Id. P. 1. 13. II. of clouds in urine, Hipp. 40. 41 sq. 2. =νεφέλιον II. 2, Id. 102 G. 3. a cloud on a mirror, Arist. Insomn. 2, 8. III. a fine bird-net, in pl., Ar. Av. 193, 528, Ath. 25 C; in sing., Anth. P. 6. 11, 109, 185; cf. πτηνολέτις.

νεφεληγέρετα, Ep. for -της, ὁ, (ἀγείρω) used by Hom. only in nom. and in gen. νεφεληγέρεταο, cloud-gatherer, of Zeus; acc., ἀέρα νεφεληγέρετην Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 683 E. [ἀ, as in εὐρύσπα, ἰππόδα, etc., except by position, as νεφεληγέρετα Ζεὺς.]

νεφεληγέρης, ἑος, ὁ, =νεφεληγέρετα, Q. Sm. 4. 80.

νεφεληδόν, Adv. in the manner of clouds, Nonn. D. 15. 1.

νεφελίζω, to wrap in clouds, Schol. Il. 14. 153.

νεφέλιον, τό, Dim. of νεφέλη, Lat. nubecula, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 24, Theophr. Sign. Pluv. 1. 11., 3. 6. II. also like Lat. nubecula, of clouds in urine, Hipp. 213 G, etc. 2. a cloud-like spot on the eye, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22 (p. 25). 3. a white speck on the nails, Poll. 2. 146.

νεφελο-ειδής, ἐς, cloud-like, Plut. 2. 892 E.

Νεφελο-κένταυρος, ὁ, a cloud-centaur, Lat. nubigena, Luc. V. H. 1. 16:—partly as sprung from Ixion and the cloud, partly as a fantastic shape such as the clouds assume, ν. Ar. Nub. 346.

Νεφελο-κοκκῦγία, ἡ, (κόκκυξ) Cloud-cuckoo-town, built by the birds in Ar. Av. 819, al.—a satire on Athens:—Νεφελοκοκκῦγιεύς, ὁ, a Cloud-cuckoo-man, Ib. 878, 1035.

νεφελοστάσια, τά, (νεφέλη III, ἴσθημι) a place where nets are set to catch birds, Eust. 1928. 27.

νεφελοφόρος, ου, bringing clouds, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 3. 32.

νεφελόσμαι, Pass. to be clouded over, Eust. 127. 21.

νεφελώδης, ἐς, cloudy, bringing clouds, ὁ νότος Arist. Probl. 26. 20.

νεφελωτός, ἡ, ὄν, clouded: made of clouds, Luc. V. H. 1. 19.

*νεφέω, to be clouded, only found in compd. συννέφεω.

νεφίον, τό, Dim. of νέφος, a small cloud, Gloss.

νεφο-ειδής, ἐς, =νεφελοειδής, Anth. P. 9. 396.

νεφόθεν, Adv. out of the cloud, Manass. Chron. 5436.

νεφόσμαι, Pass. to be clouded over, Clem. Al. 753, etc.; νεφεωμένα βουλεύοντες Manetho 4. 518.

νεφο-ποίητος, ου, made of clouds, Phot.

νέφος, εος, τό, (ν. fin.):—a cloud, mass or pile of clouds, often in Hom.; σμικροῦ νέφους ἐκπνεύσας μέγας χειμῶν Soph. Aj. 1148;—in Prose the common form (ν. νεφέλη I. 1); ν. ὄμβριον Ar. Nub. 288; ν. καὶ δμίχλη Plat. Tim. 49 C; τὸν κίνδυνον παρελθεῖν ὡσπερ ν. Dcm. 291. 13. 2. metaph., like νεφέλη I. 2, θανάτου δὲ μέλον νέφος ἀμφεκάλυψεν Il. 16. 350, Od. 4. 180; so, λόθας νέφος Pind. O. 7. 84; σκότου ν., of blindness, Soph. O. T. 1313; ν. οἰμωγῆς, στεναγμῶν Eur. Med. 107, H. F. 1140; ν. ὄφρῶν a cloud upon the brow, Id. Hipp. 173; ν. μετώπου Arist. Physiogn. 5, 7; διασκεδάτε τὸ προσὸν νῦν ν. ἐπὶ τοῦ προσώπου Anaxandr. Incert. 6. II. metaph. also a cloud of men, etc., ν. Τρώων, πεζῶν, ψαρῶν, κολοιῶν Il. 4. 274., 16. 66., 17. 755; ν. τοσοῦτο ἀνθρώπων Hdt. 8. 109; πολέμοιο ν. the cloud of battle, thick of the fight, Il. 17. 243, cf. Ar. Pax 1091; but applied by Pind. N. 10. 16, to a single hero, ν. Dissen ad l. (From √NEΦ come also νεφ-έλη, συννέ-νοφα; cf. Skt. nabh-as (nubes, aër), nabh-asyas (nubitus); Lat. nub-es, neb-ula; O. Norse nif; O. H. G. nib-ul (nebel):—Curt. denies the connexion of κνέφ-ας, γνόφ-ος, etc., Gr. Et. p. 694.)

νεφρίδιος, α, ου, (νεφρός) of the kidneys, τὸ ν. the fat of the kidneys, Hipp. 661. 38; but Lob. Phryn. 557 would alter it into νεφριαῖον, as in Diosc. 2. 87.

νεφρίτις (sc. νόσος), ἡ, a disease in the kidneys, gravel in the kidneys, Hipp. Aph. 1248, etc., cf. 1256; acc. νεφρίτιν Thuc. 7. 15; but, φθίσιν νεφρίτιδα (where it is used as Adj.), Hipp. 540. 20.

νεφρίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, affected with νεφρίτις, Alex. Trall. 9. 545.

νεφρο-ειδής, ἐς, like a kidney, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 22, al.

νεφρο-μήτραι, αἱ, mostly the muscles of the loins, within which the kidneys lie, Clearch. ap. Ath. 399 B, Poll. 2. 185; cf. ψῶα.—The vulg. is νευρομήτραι, the matrices of the muscles, as in Rufus p. 40; but ν. Casaub. Ath. l. c.

νεφρός, ὁ, in pl. the kidneys, Hipp. Aph. 1252, Plat. Tim. 91 A, etc.; so in dual, Ar. Ran. 475: rarely in sing. a kidney, Ar. Lys. 962, Euphro 'Ad. 1. 25:—also in cookery, euphem. for ὄρχεις, Philippid. 'Avav. 1. (Hence νεφρίδιος, νεφρίτις, etc.; cf. O. H. G. niere (niere).)

νεφρώδης, ἐς, =νεφροειδής, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 16.

νεφώδης, ἐς, =νεφοειδής, like a cloud, Strab. 145. II. cloudy, bringing clouds, ὁ νότος Arist. Probl. 26. 20. 2. of the voice, Id. Audib. 3.

νέφωσις, ἡ, (νεφόσμαι) an overclouding, Philo 1. 27, Heliod. 9. 9.

νέω (A), to go, ν. νέομαι sub fin.

νέω (B), νεί Plat. Rep. 453 D, νέομεν Pind. Fr. 239, inf. (ν. infr.), part. νέων Od. 5. 344, Plat.: impf. ἔνεον Ar., Ep. ἔννεον Il. 21. 11:—fut. νεύσομαι Hesych., νευσοῦμαι Xen. An. 4. 3, 12: aor. ἔνευσα (δι-) Plat. Parm. 137 A, (ἐξ-) Eur. Hipp. 470, Thuc. 2. 90: pf. νένευκα (δια-) Plat. Rep. 441 C: with the forms, cf. πλέω, πλεύσομαι, etc.: (for Root, ν. fin.):—to swim, χείρασι νέων Od. 5. 344; ἴξε νέων 442; νέειν οὐκ ἐπιστόμενοι Hdt. 8. 89, cf. 6. 44; οὔτε ἐπιστ. νείν Thuc. 7. 30. 2. metaph. of shoes that are too large, ἔνεον ἐν ταῖς ἐμβάσιον was floating in my shoes, as if they were boats, Ar. Eq. 321; like Lat. natate, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 4, Heind. Hor. Sat. 1. 3, 32; νείν ἐξ ὑπτίας, ν. ὑπτιος II. fin. (The Root was prob. NEΥ or NY, whence fut. νεύ-σομαι, etc., νεῦσις, νευστέον, νευστήρ, prob. also akin to νήχω, νήχομαι:—Lat. no, nato.)

νέω (C), fut. νήσω: aor. 1 ἔνησα:—Pass., aor. ἐνήθην: pf. νένησμαι: cf. ἐπινέω: (for Root, ν. fin.). To spin, Hom. only aor. med., ἄσσα οἱ νήσαντο Κατακλώθης the thread which they spin out to him, Od. 7. 198; in Hes. of a spider, νεί νήματα Op. 775; στήμονα λεπτόν ἔνησα Batr. 183; πέπλους τε νήσαι Soph. Fr. 391; στήμονα νήσεις Ar. Lys. 519; νήσαι μαλθακωτάτην κρόκην Eurpol. Incert. 19; τὰ νηθέντα Plat.

Polit. 282 E:—a 3 pl. νῶσι occurs in Ael. N. A. 7. 12 (as if from νῶω), cf. Poll. 7. 32., 10. 125, E. M. 344. 1; and Hesych. cites νῶντα νήθοντα; in Eupol. Incert. 19, Meineke restores νήσαι for νῶσαι. (From ✓NE— come also νῆ-μα, νῆ-σις, νῆ-θω, νῆ-τρον; cf. Skt. nah, nadh (nectere); Lat. ne-o, ne-tus, ne-cto; Goth. ne-thla (βαφίς); O. H. G. na-an (nāhen), nā-dal, etc.)

νέω (D), fut. νήσω Suid.: aor. ἐνήσα:—Med., aor. ἐνήσαμην Polyaeon. 8. 65:—Pass., aor. ἐνήσθην or -ήθην Arr. An. 7. 3: pf. νένησμαι or -ημαι (v. infr.); Ion. 3 pl. νενέεται (συν-) Hdt.; 3 sing. plqpf. ἐνένηστα Ael. V. H. 5. 6:—the pres. is used in the compds. ἐπι-, περι-νέω (qq. v.), and cf. συν-νέω. To heap, pile, heap up, πυρὰν νῆσαι to pile a funeral pyre, Hdt. 1. 50, Ar. Lys. 269, cf. Thuc. 2. 52; νήσαντες ξύλα Eur. H. F. 243; ἀμφορῆς νενησμένοι Ar. Nub. 1203; ἄρτοι νενημένοι Xen. An. 5. 4, 27. (From the same Root come the longer Ep. forms νηέω, νήννω: ναίω B to be full, and νάσσω seem to be akin.)

νεώ, Att. acc. of νεός (ναός).

νεωκαρέω, to be a νεωκόρος, serve, Κοτυττοῖ Synes. 178 A:—Pass., Ἔστια .. νεωκορεῖται ὑπὸ παρθένων Cornut. N. D. 28. 2. ironically, to sweep clean, clean out, plunder a temple, Plat. Rep. 574 D, cf. Valck. Phoen. 534. II. metaph. to keep clean and pure, νεωκαρεῖν ἔρωτα to cherish love in a pure heart (as in a temple), Luc. Amor. 48.

νεωκορία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, the office of a νεωκόρος, Anth. P. append. 256. νεω-κόρος, ὁ, the custodian of a temple, Lat. aedituus, represented as a sacred officer of some distinction, v. γίγνεσθαι τοῖς θεοῖς Plat. Legg. 759 A; ἱερέας τε καὶ v. Ib. 953 A; παρὰ Μεγαβύζω τῷ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος v. Xen. An. 5. 3, 6; βωμοῖο v. Anth. P. 11. 324:—poët. νηοκόρος, Ib. 9. 22; ναοκόρος in Hesych. II. a title found in the Inscr. and on the coins of Asiatic cities in the time of the Empire, assumed when they had built a temple in honour of their patron-god or the Emperor, as Ephesus, v. Ἀρτέμιδος, Act. Ap. 19. 35, cf. Tacit. Ann. 4. 55, Eckhel Doctr. Numm. 4. pp. 288 sq.; also, Ἐφεσίων πόλεως δις νεωκόρου τῶν Σεβαστῶν C. I. 2968, cf. 2977; τρις v. τῶν Σεβαστῶν Ib. 2972; so of Smyrna, etc.; νεωκόρος also occurs alone without any gen., 2022-23, 2189, al. (Commonly derived from καρέω, verro, as if the orig. sense were that of temple-sweeper: but there is no trace of this meaning till Philo 2. 236, Hesych.; whereas Suid. expl. it ὁ τὸν νεῶν κοσμῶν .. ἀλλ' οὐχ ὁ σαίρων, and Curt. regards the Root of -κόρος to be KOP=KOA, cf. Lat. curo, colo, and v. sub αἰγικορεῖς, βουκόλος, αἰπόλος, Δλ. 1.)

νεωλκίω, to haul a ship up on land, Lat. subducere navem, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 2, Polyb. 1. 29, 3; τὰ σκάφη Diod. 20. 47; νεωλκημένα πλοῖα Ath. 350 B:—this was done by rollers (φάλαγγες) placed under the cradle on which the ship rested.

νεωλκία, ἡ, the hauling up a ship into or out of dock, ship-hauling, Arist. Phys. 8. 3, 5, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 2. νεώλκιον, τό, a dry dock, Hesych. νεωλκός, ὁ, (ναῦς, ἔλκω) one who hauls up a ship into or out of dock, a ship-hauler, Arist. Phys. 7. 5, 4, Poll. 7. 190., 10. 148; cf. ὄλκος. νέωμα, τό, fallow land just broken up, v. sub νέω II. νεών, ὄνος, ὁ, (ναῦς) = νεώριον, Hesych.: Ion., acc. to Phot. νε-ώνητας, ον, newly bought, of slaves, Ar. Eq. 2, Pl. 769. νεω-πόλης, ον, ὁ, an officer, in Asiatic cities, who often had charge of the sacred buildings, Lat. aedilis (cf. νεωκόρος), C. I. 2656. 1., 2671. 25., 2749, etc.; also νεωποιάς, 2824. 17, 2848; and νεοποιάς, 2785, etc.:—hence νεωποιέω to serve as νεωποιάς, 2930, 2956, 2985, etc., cf. Poll. 1. 11.

νεω-ποιάς, ὄν, (νεός) building temples: v. νεοποίης. II. (ναῦς) building ships, Poll. 1. 84.

νε-ωπός, ὄν, (ᾠψ) young-looking, Hesych.

νεωρέω, to be a νεωρός or overseer of a νεώριον, Eust. 1562. 37, Phot. νε-ώρης, es, not νεωρῆς, ἐς, Arcad. 117. 18, Theognost. Can. 45. 32: (ᾠρα):—new, fresh, late, νεώρη βόστρυχον τετμημένον a lock of hair but just cut off, Soph. El. 901; εἰληφότας φύβον νεώρη Id. O. C. 730; ἄλλο νεώρες πῆμα Philet. ap. Stob. 558. 36.

νεώριον, τό, (νεωρός) a place where ships and all belonging to them are taken care of, a dockyard with its slips and storehouses, Ar. Ach. 918, Thuc. 2. 93., 3. 74, etc.; also in pl., like Lat. navalia, Eur. Hel. 1530, Ar. Av. 1540, Thuc. 3. 92, Lys. 129. 28., 134. 5, Plat., etc. Cf. νεώσοικοι.

νεωριο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, the keeper of a νεώριον, Hesych. νεωρίς, ἰδας, ἡ, = νεώριον, Strab. 61 (but perh. νεωρίων should be read). νεωρός, ὁ, (ναῦς, ᾠρα) superintendent of the dockyard, Hesych. νέωρος, ον, = νεωρῆς, Arcad. 72. 14, Hesych., Phot. νεωρῦχῆς, ἐς, (νέος, ὀρύσσω) newly dug, Nic. Th. 940.

νεώς, ὦ, ὁ, Att. for ναός, (as λέως for λαός), a temple, gen. νεώ Ar. Pl. 733; dat. νεῶ Antipho 146. 4; acc. νεῶν Eur. H. F. 340, Ar. Pl. 741, Xen., etc., (rarely νεῶ Bast. Ep. Crit. 176, Schäf. Greg. 164):—pl. nom. νεῶ Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 7, etc.; acc. νεῶς Aesch. Pers. 810 (the only place in Trag. where this form occurs), Isocr. 106 B.

νεώσις, ἡ, the breaking up of a fallow; Lat. novatio, Gaza.

νεώσοικος, ὁ, (ναῦς, ὄκος) a dock, Ar. Ach. 96:—mostly in pl. ship-sheds, slips, docks, in which ships might be built, repaired, or laid up in winter, being parts of the νεώριον or dockyard, Hdt. 3. 45, Cratin. Pυτ. 12, Andoc. 24. 21, Thuc. 7. 25, 64, Lys. 185. 20; divisim, ἐν Πειραιεῖ νεῶς εἰσιν οἴκοι Paus. 1. 29, 16.

νεώσω, Att. -ττω, from νέος, (like λιμῶττω from λιμός, λαιμῶσω from λαιμός), = νέω, νεωτερίζω, Theognost. Can. 43. 26, Hesych. νεωστί, Adv. of νέος, for νέως, as μεγαλωστί for μέγλω, lately, just now, Hdt. 1. 196., 2. 15, 49, al., Soph. El. 1049, Thuc. 4. 108.

νέωτα, Adv. next year, for next year, eis or es νέωτα Simon. Iamb. 1. 9, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 13., 8. 6, 15, Theocr. 15. 143, ubi v. Valck.; ἀεὶ γεωργός eis v. πλούσιος Philem. Ἰσοβ. 1; τὰ μὲν νῦν, τὰ δ' eis v. Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 9; ὁ eis v. καρπός Id. C. P. 3. 16, 2. [νέωτ' as a monosyll., Theocr. l. c.] (Prob. for νεό-φετα, cf. πέρυσι, Dor. πέρυτι.)

νεώτατος, ἡ, ον, Sup. of νέος, Hom., etc. νεωτερίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, Thuc. 4. 51: (νεώτερος II):—to make changes, esp. by violence, to make innovations, attempt anything new, use violent measures, often with an indef. Pron., μὴ σφῶν πέρι v. μηδέν Thuc. 1. 58; ἐς τινα v. τι Id. 4. 51; ἐς οὐδένα οὐδὲν ἐνεωτερίζον Id. 2. 3, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 5, Dem. 664. 9; v. περί τινα Isocr. 423 A; περί γυμναστικὴν καὶ μουσικὴν Plat. Rep. 424 B; ἐν ταῖς παιδείαις Id. Legg. 798 C. 2. trans., v. ἐς τὴν ἀσθένειαν to change [health] into sickness, Thuc. 7. 87. II. esp. to attempt political changes, make innovations or revolutionary movements, Lat. res novas tentare, νεωτερίζειν συμφέρει τοῖς ἀτυχοῦσιν Antipho 120. 12; πρὸς τοὺς συμμάχους νεωτερίζοντας Thuc. 1. 97, cf. 102; v. ἔργω Id. 3. 66; νεωτερίζειν ἐβούλετο ἐς τὸ πλῆθος Lys. 159. 26, cf. Thuc. 4. 51; v. περί τι Plat. Rep. 424 B; ἐν τιμῇ Id. Legg. 798 C; τὸ νεωτερίζον the revolutionary party, Joseph. B. J. prooem. 2; v. τὴν πολιτείαν to revolutionise the state, Thuc. 1. 115:—Pass., ἐνεωτερίζετο τὰ περὶ τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν Id. 8. 73, cf. 4. 76.

νεωτεριστός, ἡ, ὄν, like νεανικός, natural to a youth, youthful, Polyb. 10. 24. 7. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. Dio 4.

νεωτέρημα, τό, = sq., ἀέρος Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 379 D.

νεωτερισμός, ὁ, an attempt to change; esp. in bad sense, innovation, revolutionary movement, rerum novarum studium, Plat. Rep. 422 A, 555 D, Dem. 215. 26, etc.; in pl., Plat. Legg. 758 C; cf. νεωτερίζω.

νεωτεριστής, οὔ, ὁ, an innovator, Dion. H. 5. 75, Plut. Cim. 17, etc.

νεωτεροποιέω, to make innovations, Dion. H. 6. 75:—c. acc., Hipp. Aph. 1244:—Pass., Id. 997 A.

νεωτεροποιία, ἡ, innovation, revolution, Thuc. 1. 102.

νεωτερο-παίος, ὄν, innovating, revolutionary, Thuc. 1. 70, Arist. Pol. 2. 7. 5. II. in Rhet., τὸ v. an innovation in language.

νεώτερος, α, ον, Comp. of νέος, of persons, younger, γενεῆφι v. II. 21. 439; ὦν φύσει v. Soph. O. C. 1295: too young, Od. 21. 132:—οἱ νεώτεροι the younger sort, men of military age, Thuc. 5. 50; τὸ πρεσβύτερον τε καὶ τὸ v. Ib. 64:—c. gen., οἱ νεώτεροι τῶν πραγμάτων those who are too young to remember the events, Dem. 242. 15. 2. so in Sup., γενεῆ δὲ νεώτατος ἔσκεν ἀπάντων II. 7. 153, etc.; ἡ νεωτάτη δημοκρατία Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 10. II. of events, newer, νεώτερα κακά Pind. P. 4. 275; hence metaph. later, worse, v. βούλευμα Soph. Ph. 560; also νεώτερα alone, Lat. gravius quid, Valck. Hdt. 3. 62, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 310 B; often with τι, ἦν τι καταλαμβάνη νεώτερον τὸν στρατὸν Hdt. 8. 21; ἦν τι δρᾶ v. Ar. Eccl. 338, cf. Pind. Fr. 74. 5, Theocr. 24. 40; μῶν τι v. ἀγγέλλεις; Plat. Prot. 310 B; νεώτερον τι ποιεῖν ἐς τινα Thuc. 1. 132; κατὰ τινα Hdt. 8. 142; περί τινα Id. 5. 93; νεώτερα βουλευεῖν or ποιεῖν περί τινος Id. 1. 210, Thuc. 2. 6. 2. often of political changes, νεώτερον τι, an innovation, revolutionary movement, Lat. res novae, v. τι ποιεῖν Hdt. 5. 35, etc.; v. πράγματα πρῆσσειν Id. 5. 19; νεωτέρων πραγμάτων ἐπιθυμεῖν, res novas moliri, Isocr. 151 E, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 9, etc.; cf. νεωτερίζω II, νεοχμῶ. III. for the Adv., v. νέος II. 2.

νεωφύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, Att. for ναοφύλαξ, Gloss.

νεώχερος, v. νεόχερος.

νη-, negat. Prefix, combining with short vowels, as in νηλεής, νήριθμος, νήκεστας, νήνεμος, νήστις, or before consonants, as in νηκερδής, νήκερως, νηκερδής, νηπαθής, νηπελέω, νηπευθής, νήποινος; cf. Lob. Phryn. 710. This prefix however remained poëtic. Cf. Skt. na, nō (non), nēd (ne); Lat. nē, (in nefas etc.), nē- (in nequam, etc.), ni- (nimirum, nisi), nē, non; Goth. ni (ού, μή); O. H. G. ne, nein, etc.: v. άν-, άνα-.

νή, Att. Particle of strong affirmation, like Ep. ναί (cf. also μά); with acc. of the Divinity invoked, Soph. Fr. 339 (nowhere else in Trag.), but freq. in Com. and Prose; common in the phrase νῆ Δία (in familiar Att., νῆ Δί or νηδί, Dind. Ar. Eq. 319), Ar. Thesm. 240, etc.; also with the Art., νῆ τὸν Δία Id. Pl. 202, Antiph. Ὀμων. 1. 3, etc.; a protestation mostly used by women, Lob. Phryn. 193:—with the names of other gods the Art. is mostly inserted, νῆ τὴν Δήμητρα Pherecr. Aύτ. 2; νῆ τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν Ar. Pax 218; νῆ τὸν Ἀπόλλω Id. Eccl. 160; νῆ τὴν Ἀρτεμιν Ib. 90; νῆ τὸν Ποσειδῶ Id. Nub. 83, Eupol. Φιλ. 9; νῆ τῷ θεῷ (Demeter and Cora) Ar. Lys. 51; νῆ τὴν Ἥραν Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; νῆ τὴν Ἔστιαν Antiph. Παρασ. 2; νῆ τὴν Ἀφροδίτην Nicostr. Incert. 9; νῆ τὸν κύνα (v. sub κύων); νῆ τοὺς θεοὺς Ar. Pl. 74, Plat., etc.; but, νῆ θεοὺς Hipp. 1279. 34.—The phrase νῆ Δία or νῆ τὸν Δία, besides its common usage in asseverations, is also used, 2. in answering questions, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 6, Plat. Prot. 312, etc.; often foll. by γάρ, Dem. 93. 23., 423. 23. 3. in answering objections, at, at enim, νῆ Δί, ἀλλὰ .., or introducing objections supposed to be made by an opponent, Ar. Pl. 202, Dem. 266. 8., 482. 12, al.; also preceded by ἀλλά, ἀλλ' οὐκ οἶόν τε, νῆ Δί' Ar. Nub. 217, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 10, Mem. 1. 2, 9, Dem. 739. 25, al. 4. to add force by way of climax, ἀλλως τε πάντως, νῆ Δία, μάλιστα μέντοι .., Plat. Apol. 35 D, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 21. 5. in adjurations, Ar. Av. 661, Ran. 164. 6. ironically, forsooth, si Diis placet, Dem. 259. 28.

νη, contr. for νέα, v. sub νέος.

νηα, νηας, v. sub ναῦς:—μετὰ νηάδε to the ship, Ar. Rh. 4. 1768.

νηάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a gigantic animal, whose fossil remains were found in Samos, Ael. N. A. 17. 28; proverb., μείζον βοᾶ τῶν νηάδων Euphor. 26.

νηγάτεος [ἄ] η, ον, *new-made*, χιτών, κρήδεμνον Il. 2. 43., 14. 185; φάρος h. Hom. Ap. 122; καλύβαι Ap. Rh. 1. 775. (The first part νη- is evidently from νέος (q. v.); the term. -γα-τος prob. from √ΓΑ, ΓΕΝ γί-γν-ομαι, γέ-γα-α, as τα-τός, τά-σις from ΓΑ, τείνω (τέ-τα-ται).)

νήγρετος, ον, (νη-, ἐγείρω) *waking*, νήγρετος ὕπνος a sleep that knows no waking, i. e. a sound deep sleep, Od. 13. 80, h. Ven. 178; neut. as Adv., νήγρετον without waking, v. εὔδειν Od. 13. 74; v. ὑπνοῦν, of death, Anth. P. 7. 305.

νήδουα (not νηδύα, Lob. Phryn. 494), ων, τά, like νηδύς, the bowels, entrails, Il. 17. 524, Ap. Rh. 2. 113, Nic. Al. 381:—Ep. gen. νηδυιούφιν (unless it be for νηδυόφιν), Mosch. 4. 78.

νήδυμιος [ῦ], η, ον, = νήδυμος, Opp. H. 3. 412.

νήδυμος, ον, in Hom. fourteen times, always of epith. of ὕπνος; but the deriv. and even the sense is uncertain: 1. taken by later Poets as = ἡδύς, *sweet, delightful*, δονάκων ὑπο μούσαν .. νήδυμον h. Hom. 17. 16; νήδυμος Ὀρφεύς Anth. Plan. 217; v. ὕδωρ Nonn., etc.; and this sense apparently recommended itself to the Poets who adopted the form ἡδυμος for ἡδύς, v. ἡδυμος. (This interpr. is somewhat supported by the comparison of νήδ-υμος with the Skt. √ uand (gaudere), v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 715.) 2. acc. to Aristarch. from νη-, δύνω (for ἀνέκδυτος) sleep from which one rises not, sound sleep, much the same as νήγρετος, with which it is joined in Od. 13. 79.

νηδύς, ύος, ἡ, used, like κοιλία, of any of the large cavities in the body (Hipp. 6. 17 sq.); and so, 1. the stomach, Od. 9. 296, Hes. Th. 487, Aesch., etc. 2. the belly, paunch Lat. abdomen, Il. 13. 290, Hdt. 2. 47; the bowels, Hipp. Aër. 292, etc.; ἐξελεῖν τὴν νηδύν Hdt. 2. 87. 3. the womb, Il. 24. 496, Hes. Th. 460, Aesch. Eum. 665, etc.; also of Zeus when in travail of Athena, Hes. Th. 890, 899; or Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 526. 4. metaph., ἀρδὴ τε νηδύν, i. e. *gremium telluris*, Eur. Supp. 207; v. νάρθηκος Nic. Al. 272; λέβητος Orph. Lith. 274.—An acc. νηδύα for νηδύν in Q. Sm. 1. 616; dat. pl. νηδύσι Nic. Th. 467; cf. νήδυα. (Cf. Skt. nādī, any tubular organ of the body.) [ῦ always in the trisyll. cases; ῦ mostly in the disyll., Jac. A. P. pp. 584, 672, 692, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 68, but sometimes short even here, as νηδύν, Eur. Andr. 356, Cycl. 574.]

νήες, νήεσσι, v. sub ναῦς.

νήεω, Ep. longer form of νέω (D), to hear, heap or pile up, ἐπ' αὐτῶν νήησαν ξύλα πολλά Od. 19. 64; of a funeral pile, μενοεικέα νήεον ὕλην Il. 23. 139; περὶ δὲ δρατὰ σώματα νήει 23. 169; πῦρ τ' εὖ νηῆσαι Od. 15. 322; also, ἐπ' ἀπήνης νήεον .. ἀπερείσι' ἀποινα *heaped huge ransoms*, Il. 24. 276, cf. 23. 139 (where νήεον is a v. l.); νήεον αὐτόθι βωμόν to pile it up, Ap. Rh. 1. 403:—so in Med., νηῆσαντο Ib. 364;—fut. νηῆσεται in pass. sense, Opp. II. 2. 216. II. to pile, load, [νήας] νηῆσας εὖ Il. 9. 358; also in Med., νηα ἄλις χρυσοῦ .. νηησάσθω to pile one's ship with gold enough, Ib. 137, 279.

νήησις, ἡ, a *heaping, piling up*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 403.

νηίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a *spinster*, Schol. Il. 6. 491.

νήθω, to spin, Cratin. Malθ. 4, Plat. Polit. 289 C; (but said to be not Att., Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 556); Ion. impf. νηθεσκες, Anth. P. 14. 134. (Formed from νέω (C), as πλήθω from √ΠΛΕ, πίμπλημι.)

Νηιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Ion. for Ναῖας.

νήιος, η, ον, Dor. νάϊος, α, ον, as always in the Trag. (cf. δάϊος, γάϊος) Dind. Aesch. Supp. 719; also os, ον Aesch. Pers. 279, 336: (ναῦς):—of or for a ship, δόρυ νήιον *ship-timber*, Il. 3. 62, Od. 9. 384, etc.; also without δόρυ, Il. 13. 391; so, νήια ξύλα Hes. Op. 806; v. δοῦρα Ap. Rh. 2. 79; also ἄνδρες νάϊοι Aesch. Supp. 719; στόλος νάϊος the ship's course, Ib. 2; ναῖοισιν ἐμβολαῖς Id. Pers. II. c.; γένος ναῖας ἀρωγὸν τέχνης, i. e. the seamen, Soph. Aj. 356; ναῖα ἀπήνη, νάϊον ὄχημα, i. e. a ship, Eur. Med. 1122, I. T. 410.

Νηίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Ion. for Ναῖς.

νήϊς, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ: acc. νήϊδα Il. 7. 198, Ap. Rh. 3. 32, but νήϊν Call. Fr. 111, Ap. Rh. 3. 130: (νη-, ἰδεῖν, εἰδέναί):—unknowing of, unpractised in a thing, οὐ νήϊς ἀέθλων Od. 8. 179; and in the same sense, absol., Il. 1. c.; ναυτιλίας .. νήϊν ἔχει βίον Call. 1. c., etc.:—Comp. νηιδέστερος, Hesych. II. (νή, ἴς) *powerless, feeble*, Suid., Hesych.

νηιστός, ἡ, ὄν, apparently as Sup. of νέος in Hesych., νηιστά· ἔσχατα, κατώτατα: hence perh. the name of the πύλαι Νηῖσται at Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 460.

νηίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, of or belonging to a ship, consisting of ships, στρατὸς v. a fleet, Thuc. 2. 24., 4. 85; στύλος Ap. Rh. 4. 239, etc.

νηκερδής, ἔς, (νη-) without gain, unprofitable, νηκερδέα βουλὴν Il. 17. 469; ἔπος νηκερδὲς ἔειπεν Od. 14. 509.

νηκερως, ων, (νη-) not horned, Ep. nom. pl. νηκεροί, Hes. Op. 527.

νήκεστος, ον, (νη-, ἀκέομαι) incurable, neut. as Adv. incurably, ὅς κε .. νήκεστον ἀσθῆ Hes. Op. 281.

νηκουστέω, (νη-, ἀκούω) not to hear, to give no heed to, disobey, c. gen., οὐδ' Ἐνοσίχθων νηκουστῆαε θεῶς Il. 20. 14.

νήκουστος, ον, (νη-, ἀκουστός) unheard, unknown, Arat. 173.

νήκτης, ον, ὁ, (νήχω) a swimmer, Poll. 6. 45.

νηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to swim, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 171.

νηκτός, ἡ, ὄν, swimming, opp. to χερσαῖος, Arist. Mund. 6, 16, Plut. 2. 636 E; of a fish, Anth. P. 4. 196; of a shield, Ib. 9. 115; in air as well as water, Philo 1. 14:—τὸ νηκτόν power of swimming, swimming, Anacreont. 24. 5.

νηκτρῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of νήκτης, v. ἐλαία Poll. 6. 45; v. κολυμβάς.

νήκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = νήκτης, Manetho 4. 397.

νηλεγής, ἔς, = ἀνηλεγής, reckless, ἦτορ Alcman. 13. Adv. -έως, Hesych.

νηλεής, ἔς, v. sub νηλής, and cf. ἀνηλεής.

νηλεό-θύμος, ον, of ruthless spirit, Epigr. Gr. 566, 618. b. 13.

νηλεό-ποινος, ον, punishing without pity, ruthlessly punishing, epith. of

the Κῆρες, Hes. Th. 217; cited by Stob. Eccl. 2. 9, ἠλεόποινοι, punishing folly, and a like v. l. occurs in Orph. Arg. 1362; Ruhuk. would read νηλιτόποινος, punishing the guilty.

Νηλεὺς, ἔως, ἡ, father of Nestor, Hom.:—Adj. Νηληϊος υἱός, Il. 2. 20, etc.:—Patr., Νηλεΐδης, ον, ὁ, Il. 23. 652; Ep. Νηληϊάδης, εω, or ἄο, Hom.; in fem. Νηληϊς, ἴδος, Ap. Rh. 1. 120.

νήλευστος, ον (νη-, λεύσσω) invisible, Theocr. Syrinx.

νηλής, ἔς, Ep. neut. νηλεές: Ep. also νηλειής, ἔς, Hes. Th. 770, h. Hom. Ven. 246: (νή-, ἔλεος):—poët. Adj. (in Prose sometimes ἀνηλεής, -έως), pitiless, ruthless, νηλής Il. 9. 632 (628); νηλεῖ χαλκῶ with ruthless steel, often in Hom.; νηλεῖ δεσμῶ Il. 9. 443; νηλεα θυμὸν ἔχοντες a resolute or dogged spirit, 19. 229; νηλεῖ ὕπνω, relentless sleep, which exposes men without defence to ill, Od. 12. 372; νηλεὲς ἦμαρ, i. e. the day of death, Il. 11. 484., Od. 9. 17, etc.; νηλεὲς ἦτορ Il. 9. 497; so in later Poets, νηλεεῖ νόω Pind. Fr. 168; νηλής σὺ καὶ θράσους πλέως Aesch. Pr. 42; νηλής .. ὄστις ἰκτῆρας ἐκθύει Eur. Cycl. 369.:—Adv. νηλεῶς Aesch. Pr. 240; Ep. -εἰὼς Ap. Rh. 2. 626, Epigr. Gr. 476. 7. II. pass. unpitied, ἔκειτο νηλεὲς .. σῶμα Soph. Ant. 1197; νηλεα δὲ γένεθλα .. κείται Id. O. T. 180.

νηλίπεζος, ον, = νηλίπους, barefooted, Hesych.

νηλιπο-και-βλεπ-ἐλατοί, οί, nickname of philosophers, barefoot and looking after oil, Anth. P. append. 288.

νηλίπους, ὁ, ἡ, unshod, barefooted, ἄσιτος v. τ' ἀλωμένη Soph. O. C. 349; v. βίος Lyc. 635; also νήλιπος, ον, Ap. Rh. 3. 646, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 42; cf. ἀνήλιπος. (Commonly deriv. from νη-, ἡλιψ without shoe; but it is doubtful whether -πους, -πος are not mere terminations; cf. Οἰδίπους, Οἰδιπος).

νηλιτής, ἔς, (νη-, ἀλείτης, ἀλιταίνω) guiltless, harmless, γυναικας .. αἴ τε σ' ἀτιμάζουσι καὶ αἱ νηλιτέες εἰσίν Od. 16. 317., 19. 498., 22. 418. (Aristarch. read νηλητέες, which he interpr. ἀμαρτωλοί, πολυαμάρτητοι, from νη- intens., and ἀλήτης.)

νήμα, τό, (νέω to spin) that which is spun, a thread, yarn, Od. 4. 134, Plat. Polit. 282 E; in pl., Od. 2. 98., 19. 143, Eur. Or. 1433:—the thread of a spider's web, Hes. Op. 775; of the Fates, Μοιράων νήμ' ἄλυτον Phanocl. 2, cf. Anth. P. append. 154; οὐπω πεπλήρωται τὸ νήμα αὐτοῦ his destiny, Luc. Philops. 25.

νηματώδης, ἔς, fibrous, in filaments, like asbestos, Plut. 2. 434 A.

νημέρτεια, ἡ, certainty, truth; Dor. νᾰμέρτεια, used also by Soph. Tr. 173 in a senarian, cf. νημερτής.

νημερτής, ἔς, Dor. νᾰμερτής—and this is the only form used by Trag., Pors. Aesch. Pers. 246, Dind. Soph. Tr. 173: (νη-, ἀμαρτάνω):—unerring, infallible, γέρων ἄλιος νημερτής, of Proteus, Od. 4. 349, etc.; v. τε καὶ ἠπιος, of Nereus, Hes. Th. 235; εἰπεῖν νημερτέα βουλήν a sure decree, i. e. one that will infallibly be put in force, Od. 1. 86., 5. 30; so τῶν γε νόον v. ἔγνω 21. 205; ἡ μάλα τοῦτο ἔπος v. ἔειπας Il. 3. 204; so, πάντα ναμερτῆ λόγον Aesch. 1. c.; μῦθος, βάξίς Ap. Rh. 4. 810, 1184: Sup. -έατατος, Lyc. 223:—more often as Adv., νημερτὲς ἐνίαιπειν, νημερτέα εἰπεῖν or μυθήασθαι to speak a truth, sure truths, Hom.; v. ὑπόσχεο Il. 1. 514; Ion. Adv. νημερτέως as trisyll., Od. 5. 98; cf. νητρεκής.

νηνεμέω, to be still, of the bowels, Hipp. 639. 18 (where Foës. suspects ἀνεμουται); of the weather, Strab. 307.

νηνεμία, Ion. -τη, ἡ, stillness in the air, a calm (cf. γαλήνη), νηνεμῆς in a calm, Il. 5. 523; γαλήνη ἐπλετο νηνεμῆ there was a calm, a ceasing of all winds (the generic and specific words being in appos., as in βούς ταῦρος, ἴρηξ κίρκος, σὺς κάπρος), Od. 5. 392., 12. 169; ἦν μὲν δὴ v. Hdt. 7. 218; ἐξ αἰθρίας τε καὶ νηνεμῆς Ib. 188; νηνεμῆαι καὶ γαλήναι Plat. Theaet. 153 C; opp. to μέγα πνεῦμα, Id. Phaedo 77 E:—c. gen., v. ἀνέμων Poëta ap. Plat. Symp. 197 C.

νήνεμος, ον, (νη-, ἀνεμος) without wind, breezeless, calm, hushed, αἰθήρ Il. 8. 556, Ar. Thesm. 43; γαλάνα Aesch. Ag. 740; πέλαγος Eur. Hel. 1456; αἰθήρη Ar. Av. 778. 2. metaph., v. ἔστησ' ὄχλον Eur. Hec. 533; v. ἔχειν τὴν ψυχὴν Plut. 2. 589 D:—used with εἶναι in an impers. sense, διὰ τὸ νηνεμώτερον εἶναι Arist. Meteor. 3. 3, 9.

νηνεμόω, to make calm, Hesych. s. v. νηνεμούμενον.

νηνέω, like νηέω, longer Ep. form of νέω (D), to hear, in Hom. only as v. l., except in compds. ἐπι-, παρα-νηνέω.

νηνία, ἡ, a public eulogy on great men, sometimes accompanied by the flute; hence a lament, dirge, only found in Lat. *nenia*, although acc. to Cic. Legg. 2. 24, the word is Greek; but Poll. 4. 79, quotes νηνιατον as Phrygian from Hipponax.

νήνις, v. νεάνις sub fin.

νηξί-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, web-footed, Eust., etc.; v. νέποδες.

νήξις, εως, ἡ, (νήχω) a swimming, Batr. 68, 148; in pl., Plut. 2. 1091 C.

νηο-βάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, poët. for ναυβάτης, Anth. P. 7. 668.

νηο-κόρος, ον, (νηός) poët. for νεωκόρος, Anth. P. 9. 22.

νηο-πέδη, ἡ, = ναυσιπέδη, Greg. Naz.

νηο-πόλος, Att. νᾰοπ-, ον, (νηός, πολέω) *busying oneself in a temple: a priest, temple-keeper*, Hes. Th. 991, Manetho 4. 427; fem., Anth. P. 1. 16.

νηοπορέω, poët. for ναυπορέω, to go by sea, Anth. P. 7. 675.

νηός, ὁ, Ion. for ναός, a temple. II. νηός, Ion. gen. of ναῦς.

νηοσός, poët. νηοσός, ον, protecting ships, Ap. Rh. 1. 570, etc.

νηοῦχος, ον, (ἔχω) holding, protecting, guiding ships Hesych.

νηο-φθόρος, ον, destroying ships, Nonn. D. 39. 122.

νηο-φόρος, ον, bearing ships, Anth. P. 10. 16.

νήοχος, ον, = νηοῦχος, πηδάλια Anth. P. 7. 636. (Cf. πολίοχος.)

νηπαθής, ἔς, = νηπεινθής, Opp. C. 2. 417.

νήπαυστος, ον, (νη-, παύω) = ἀπαυστος, Lyc. 972.

νηπεδανός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἡπεδανός, Opp. C. 3. 409. Cf. νήδυμος, ἡδυμος.

νή-πεκτος, *ον*, *unkempt*, with hair dishevelled, restored by some in Bion I. 21, for νήπεκτος: in Hesych., νηπεκτής.

νηπελέω, *to be powerless*, Hipp. ap. Galen.: cf. κακηπελέω, εὐηπελής.
νηπενθής, *ές*, (πένθος) *banishing pain and sorrow*; in Od. 4. 221 sq., φάρμακον νηπενθές, of a drug given to Helen by an Egyptian, perh. opium, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 1, Plut. 2. 614 C:—νηπενθής as epith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 13.
—έως, Protag. ap. Plut. 2. 118 E.

νηπενθής, *ές*, *unsearchable*, Orac. ap. Macrobi. Sat. 1. 18.
νηπία, νηπιέη, *ή*, Ep. forms of νηπία (which only occurs in Anastas. in Mai's Coll. Nov. 7. 241): used by Hom. only in Ep. lengthd. forms: (νήπιος):—*childhood*, οἶνον ἀποβλύζων ἐν νηπιέη ἀλεγεινῇ Il. 9. 491 (487):—in pl. *childish tricks or follies*, οὐδέ τί σε χρὴ νηπίας ὀχέειν Od. 1. 297; dat. pl. as an Adv., ἐπεὶ .. ποιήσῃ ἀθύρματα νηπιέην in *childish fashion*, Il. 15. 363; ἡγήσατο νηπιέην led them in his folly, Od. 24. 469; acc. νηπιέην, Opp. H. 3. 585.

νηπιάζω, =sq., Hipp. Epist. 1281. 52: —άζομαι, Hesych.
νηπιᾶχεύω, *to be childish, play like a child*, Il. 22. 502.
νηπιᾶχος, *ον*, an Ep. Dim. of νήπιος (cf. νηπύτιος), *infantine, childish*, Il. 2. 338., 6. 408., 16. 262, Bion 3. 2, etc.:—for the term., cf. ὀρτάλιχος, βόστρυχος, etc., Curt. Gr. Et. p. 655.

νηπιᾶχω, =νηπιᾶχεύω, Ap. Rh. 4. 868, Mosch. 4. 22.
νηπιᾶχώδης, *ες*, =νηπιώδης, Gloss.
νηπιέη, *ν*, sub νηπία.
νηπιεύομαι, Dep., =νηπιαχεύω, Schol. Il. 22. 503.
νηπιόβουλος, *ον*, *counselling folly*, Manass. Chron. 6176.
νηπιόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, poet. for νήπιος, A. B. 1089.
νηπιο-κτόνος, *ον*, *slaying children*, LXX (Sap. 11. 8).
νηπιο-πρεπής, *ές*, *beseeming children*, Eccl.

νήπιος, *α*, Ion. *η*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον* Lye. 638:—*infant*, often in Hom., esp. in sense of one still unfit to bear arms, νήπιον, οὐπω εἰδὸθ' ὁμοίου πολέμοιο Il. 9. 440; νήπια τέκνα 2. 136, etc.; so, οὔτε πρὶν νήπιον, νῦν τ' .. μέγαν πο *child* before and now full-grown (with a metaph. sense), Soph. O. T. 652; βρέφος ἔτ' ὄντα *ν*. Eur. Ion 1399, cf. Andr. 755, etc.; νηπίους ἔτι Id. Heracl. 956; τὸ νήπιον Plat. Ax. 366 D; ἡ τοῖς *ν*. ἀρμόττουσα [πλαταγή] Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 2; ἐκ νηπίου from a *child*, from *infancy*, τὸ ἡδὺ ἐκ *ν*. ἡμῖν συντέθραπται Eth. N. 2. 3, 8; so, ἐκ νηπίων Polyb. 4. 20, 8.

2. more rarely of animals, Il. 2. 311., II. 113; also νήπια alone, *the young of an animal*, 17. 134:—Theophr. first used it of vegetables, H. P. 8. 1, 7. II. metaph., 1. of the understanding, *childish, untaught, silly, fond*, often in Hom. and Hes.; μέγα νήπιος Il. 16. 46, Od. 9. 44: also, simply, *without forethought, blind to the future*, Il. 22. 445, Od. 13. 237; so in Pind. P. 3. 146, Aesch. Pr. 443, etc.; *ν*. δς .. γονέων ἐπιλάθεται Soph. El. 145:—of words, νήπια βάζειν Pind. Fr. 128; νήπι' ἀντὶ νηπίων Eur. Med. 891; μηδὲν εἶπης *ν*. Ar. Nub. 105. 2. of bodily strength, *like that of a child*, βίη δέ τε νηπίη αὐτῶν Il. 11. 561.

νηπιότης, *ητος*, *ή*, *childhood, infancy*, Arist. Probl. 10. 50. II. *childishness*, Plat. Legg. 808 E; *ν*. φρενῶν Luc. Halc. 3.
νηπιο-φάνης, *ές*, *childlike in appearance*, Eccl.
νηπιο-φροσύνη, *ή*, *childishness, thoughtlessness*, Eust. 1418. 60, in pl.
νηπιό-φρων, *ονος*, *ό*, *ή*, of *childish mind, silly*, Strab. 20.
νηπιώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) *like a child, childish*, Eccl.
νή-πλεκτος, *ον*, *with unbraided hair*, Bion 1. 21; cf. νήπεκτος.
νή-πλύτος, *ον*, *unwashed*, Anacr. 20. 6, as Schömann. for νεόπλυτος.
νηποιεῖ *or* -ί, Adv. of sq., Lat. *impune*, Plat. Legg. 874 C, Andoc. 12. 43, Lex ap. Dem. 639. 6, C. I. 2008.

νήποινος, *ον*, (νη-, ποινή) *unavenged*, Hom. (but only in Od.), νήποινοί κεν ὄλοισθε 1. 380., 2. 145:—mostly in neut. νήποινον as Adv., ἀλλότριον βίον νήποινον ἔδουσιν 1. 160; ἀνδρὸς ἐνὸς βίον νήποινον ὀλέσθαι 1. 377, cf. 18. 280; cf. ἀνάποινος;—so νήποινα, Xen. Hier. 3, 3 (nisi legend. νηποιεῖ). II. φυτῶν νήποινος, like ἄμοιρος, *without share of, unblest with fruitful trees*, Pind. P. 9. 103.

νήποτμος, *ον*, =ἄποτμος, *ν*. l. Hes. Th. 795, for νήπυτμος.
νήπτης, *ον*, *ό*, *sober, discreet*, Polyb. 10. 3, 1, Diod. Excerpt. 578. 58.
νηπτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *sober*, Plut. 2. 709 B:—νηπτικά *ascetic writings*, Hesych.

νήπυστος, *ον*, *not heard, not learnt*, Nonn. D. 11. 199.
νηπύτια, *ή*, *childishness, folly*, Ap. Rh. 4. 791.
νηπύτιεύομαι, Dep. *to play child's tricks*, Anth. P. 11. 140.
νηπύτιος [ῦ], *α*, *ον*, an Ep. Dim. of νήπιος (cf. νηπίαχος), *a little child*, μηκέτι ταῦτα λεγώμεθα, νηπύτιοι ὡς Il. 13. 292., 20. 244; νηπύτιον ὡς 20. 200, 431; once in Ar., *ν*. γάρ ἐστ' ἔτι Nub. 868. II. as Adj. *like a child, childish*, ἐπέεσσι γε νηπύτιοισι Il. 20. 211.

νηρείτης, *ον*, *ό*, a name for several kinds of *sea-snails*, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 31 and 8, 33., 5. 15, 16, P. A. 4. 5, etc.;—mostly with *ν*. l. νηρίτης: cf. ἀναρίτης.

Νηρεύς, *έως*, Ion. *ηος*, *ό*, *Nereus*, an ancient sea-god, who under Poseidon ruled the Mediterranean, *ν*. l. 18. 141; first mentioned by name in h. Hom. Ap. 319, and in Hes. He was eldest son of Pontos (*the sea*), husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids, Hes. Th. 233 sq.:—Adj. Νήρειος, *α*, *ον*, of *Nereus*, Νήρεια τέκνα, i. e. fishes, Euphro Mouv. 1. (V. sub *νάω* to flow; cf. νηρός, νᾶρός.)

Νηρηΐς or Νηρείς, *ίδος*, *ή*, *a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid or Nymph of the sea* (i. e. the Mediterranean), as opp. to Ναΐς *a spring-Nymph*: mostly in pl., Νηρηΐδες Hom., Pind.; Νηρείδες Hes., Pind.; Att. Νηρηΐδες Aesch. Fr. 164, Soph. O. C. 719, Eur., etc.: they were fifty in number, Hes. Th. 264, Pind. I. 6. 8; their names are given, Il. 18. 39 sq., Hes. Th. 243 sq.:—rare in sing., gen. Νηρηΐδος Soph. Fr. 491, Alcae. Coni. Γανυμ. 4 (Νηρηΐδες is given as the title of a play by Anaxandr., so

that Eust. 1954 errs in calling this an Ion. form); Νηρείδας Q. Sm. 2. 436:—Porson (Tracts, 295) restores Νηρηΐ for Νηρηΐς, in Alcae. 140.

νήριθμος, *ον*, =ἀνάριθμος, *countless*, Theocr. 25. 57, Lye. 415.
νήριον, *τύ*, *the oleander*, also ροδοδάφνη, Diosc. 4. 82, C. I. (add.) 3641 b. 20.

νήρις, *ιος*, *ή*, =foreg., Nic. Th. 531. II. acc. to Diosc. =νᾶρος ὄρεινή, *ν*. Sprengel ad 1. 8; or =βράθυ, *savin*.

νηρίτης [ι], *ν*, sub νηρείτης.
νήριτος, *ον*, =νήριθμος, *countless, immense*, *ν*. ὕλη Hes. Op. 509 (hence the name of the Ithacan mountain, Νήριτον εἰνοσίφυλλον, Il. 2. 632, Od. 9. 22); *ν*. ἔχνια Ap. Rh. 3. 1288; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 375.—Hence, in Gramm., νηρίτουμεθος, νηρίτόφυλλος, for πολύμεθος, πολύφυλλος.

νηρίτο-τρόφος, *ον*, (νηρίτης) *breeding periwinkles*, νῆσαι Aesch. Fr. 438.
νηρός, *ά*, *όν*, (νάω) =νᾶρός, Suid.

νής, Dor. for ἐνης (*ν*. sub ἐνος), Hesych.
νησαῖος, *α*, Ion. *η*, *ον*, of *an island, insular*, χώρα, πύλις Eur. Tro. 188, Ion 1583; in Hom. and Hes. only as name of a Nereid, Νησαίη.

νησιάξω, =νησιάζω, Strab. 58 (but νησιάζω, 59), 232:—νηστεύομαι, E. M. 25. 48.

νησι-άρχης, *ον*, *ό*, *ruler of an island*, Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 14, Plut. 2. 823 D;—νησιάρχος, Dio C. 58. 5:—Verb νησιαρχέω, C. I. 3655. 7.

νησιδίων [αι], *τό*, Dim. of νῆσος, *an islet*, Thuc. 6. 2, Arist. Mirab. 26.
νησιζω, *to be, form an island*, Polyb. 3. 42, 7., 5. 46, 9; cf. νησιάζω.

νησίον, *τό*, Dim. of νῆσος, *an islet*, Strab. 125, 152, etc.

νήσις, *εως*, *ή*, (νέω C) *spinning*, Plat. Rep. 620 E.

νήσις, *εως*, *ή*, (νέω D) *an accumulation*, Hipp. 416. 34.

νησίς, *ίδος*, *ή*, Dim. of νῆσος, *an islet*, Hdt. 8. 76, 95, Thuc. 8. 14, etc. [gen. νησίδος Lye. 599, Anth. P. 6. 89, Dion. P. 479, etc.; and so says Draco 23. 14, though in 47. 20 he quotes it with ι.]

νησίτης [ι], *ον*, *ό*, (νῆσος) of, from, or belonging to an island, Steph. B.; Dor. fem. νᾶσίτις, *ιδος*, Anth. P. 7. 2.

νησιώτης, *ον*, *ό*, fem. -ῶτις, *ιδος*: Dor. νᾶσ-; *an islander*. Pind. P. 10. 75, Hdt. 1. 27, 143, Ar. Pax 298, Thuc. 5. 97, etc. II. as Adj.

of or in an island, *insular*, νησιώτης λαός Pind. P. 9. 93; *ν*. βίος Eur. Heracl. 84; νησιώτιδες πόλεις *insular cities*, Hdt. 7. 22; νησιώτις πέτρα *an island rock*, Aesch. Pers. 390; ἔστια Soph. Tr. 658.—The dat. also with a Subst. neut., νησιώτη μειρακίω Luc. de Domo 3.

νησιωτικός, *ή*, *όν*, of or from an island, ἔθνη Hdt. 7. 80; δόμοι Eur. Andr. 1261; ὄνομα νησιωτικῶν Σαλαμίνα θέμενον having given it the island name of Salamis, Id. Hel. 149; *ν*. ξενύδρια Menand. Troφ. 1. 3:—τὸ *ν*. *insular situation*, Thuc. 7. 57.

νησο-εἰδής, *ές*, *like an island*, Strab. 139.

νησο-μάχια, *ή*, *an island-fight*, Luc. V. H. 1. 42.

νησομαι, Pass., (νῆσος) *to become an island*, App. ap. Suid. s. v. ἦομεν.

νησο-ποιέω, *to insulate*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 220 B, Ptol.

νῆσος, Dor. νᾶσος, *ή*, *an island*, Lat. *insula*, Hom., Hes., etc.; ἐν τῇ μεγάλα Δωρίδι νᾶσφ Πέλοπος, i. e. the Peloponnese, Soph. O. C. 695; μακάρων νῆσοι, *ν*. sub μάκαρ; αἱ νῆσοι *the islands of the Archipelago or perh. the Cyclades*, Ar. Eq. 1319, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 1; καὶ πῶς γυνή .. νῆσον ἀμφιέννυται; in allusion to the garment called κυκλάς (cf. also περίνησος) Anaxil. Inert. 4;—heterocl. gen. pl. νησάων (as if from νῆση), metri grat., Call. Del. 66. (Perhaps from νέω *to swim*, as if *floating land*; πλωτῆ ἐνὶ νῆσφ Od. 10. 3, and cf. the legend of Delos.)

νησο-φύλαξ [ῦ], *ἄκος*, *ό*, *an island-guard*, Diod. 3. 39.

νῆσσα, *ν*, sub νῆττα.

νησσο-τροφεῖον, *τό*, *a place where ducks are kept*, Varro R. R. 3. 11, 1, Colum. 8. 15, 1.

νηστεία, *ή*, (νηστεύω) *a fast*, νηστεῖαι καὶ ὄρταί Hdt. 4. 186; νηστεῖην φέρειν Hipp. Aph. 1243; νηστείας ὄζειν (*ν*. νῆστις 1. 1), Arist. Probl. 13. 7: in Athens the third day of the Thesmophoria was so called, Ath. 307 F, Aleiphro 3. 39:—for Diphil. Δημν. 1, *ν*. sub νῆστις 11. 3.

νηστεῖρα, *ή*, fem. of νῆστης, *ν*. πόσις *a medicine taken fasting*: cf. Nic. Al. 130, Th. 862.

νηστευτής, *ού*, *ό*, =νῆστης, Eccl.

νηστεύω, *to fast*, Ar. Av. 1519, Thesm. 949; νηστεύσας, opp. to ἐδηδοκῶς, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 26. 2. c. gen. *to abstain from*, κακότητος Emped. 454.

νῆστης, *ον*, *ό*, *one who fasts*, rare form for νῆστις, Simon. Iamb. 34, Arist. Fr. 223, Matro ap. Ath. 134 F.

νηστικός, *ή*, *όν*, (νέω) of or for spinning: νηστικῆ (sc. τέχνη), *ή*, *the art of spinning*, Plat. Polit. 282 A.

νηστιμος, *ον*, *belonging to fasting*, Synes. 172 C.

νῆστις, *ιος*, *ό*, and *ή*, gen. *ιος* or *ιδος*, *ν*. infr.; also dat. νῆσται Hipp. Acut. 394; pl. νῆστεις Antiph. Λαμπ. 1, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 16: (νη-, ἐσθίω):—*not eating, i. e. fasting*, of persons, ἀνώγοιμι πολεμίζειν νῆσας Ἀχαιῶν νῆστιας, ἀκμήνους Il. 19. 207; νῆστιες ἄχρι .. κνέφαος Od. 18. 370; also c. gen., νῆστις βορᾶς Eur. I. T. 973:—metaph., νῆστιν ἀνά .. ψάμμον over the hungry sand, Aesch. Pr. 573. 2. Aesch. often uses it with an abstract Subst., νῆστιν νόσον *famine*, Ag. 1016; *ν*. λιμός Id. Cho. 250; νῆστισιν αἰκίαις *the pains of hunger*, Id. Pr. 600; πόνος *ν*. Id. Ag. 330; νῆστιδες δῦαι Ib. 1622; also, νῆστις ὑσμῆ *the bad breath of one fasting* (cf. νηστεύω), A. B. 52. 3. act. *causing hunger, starving*, πνοιαι νῆστιδες Aesch. Ag. 194. II. as Subst., νῆστις, *ή*, acc. νῆστιν Ar. Fr. 421, Eubul. Τιτθ. 1, al.; pl. νῆστις Ar. Fr. 302. 1. the *intestinum jejunum*, from its always being found empty, Hipp. 252. 8, Ar. l. c., Eubul. Λακων. 1. 5, cf. Arist. P. A. 3. 14, fin. 2. in Emped. 161, 212, Nestis, a Sicilian goddess who represented the element of water, cf. Eust. 1180. 14. 3. a fish of the κεστρεύς kind, because its stomach was always found empty, Ar. Fr. 203,

302, etc. :—hence many jokes on 'herring-gutted' fellows, Comici ap. Ath. 307 sq.

νηστο-ποτέω, to drink soberly, and -ποσία, Oribas. 69, 70, Matth. νησούριον, τό, Dim. of νήσος, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 12, Isocr. III D, etc. νήτη, ἡ, v. sub νεάτη.

νήτιος, ον, (νη-, τίνω) unavenged, Anth. P. appead. 50. 33. νητός, ἡ, ὄν, (νέω σ) heaped, piled up, ὅθι νητός χρυσοῦ καὶ χαλκοῦ ἔκειτο Od. 2. 338.

νητός, ἡ, ὄν, (νέω D) spun, Eccl. νητρεκής, ἐς, = ἀτρεκής :—Adv. -κῶς, = ἀτρεκῶς, Lyc. 1. νήτρον, τό, (νέω D) a spindle, Suid.

νήττα, Ep. and Ion. νήσσα Hdt. 2. 77, Arat. 918, Boeot. νάσσα Ar. Ach. 875, ἡ :—a duck, Hdt. 1. c., Ar. Av. 566, etc. (The Root seems to be ANAT; cf. Lat. *anas*, *anat-is*; O. H. G. *anut* (*ente*); Lith. *ant-is*.)

νητάριον [ἄ], Dim. of νήττα, a duckling, used as a term of endearment, Ar. Pl. 1011, Menand. Incert. 423.

νήτιον, τό, Dim. of νήττα, a duckling, Nicostr. Ἄντυλλ. 3. νηττο-κτόνος, ὁ, the duck-killer, a kind of eagle, *Aquila naevia*, Philes de Anim. 14. 6 :—so νηττο-φόνος, ὁ, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 2.

νηττο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκος, ὁ, a duck-watcher, Gloss. νηῦς, ἡ, v. sub ναῦς.

νηυσιπέρητος, ον, v. ναυσιπέρατος. νηῦτμος, ον, (νη-, ἀντμή) breathless, Hes. Th. 795.

νηφαίνω, = νήφω, Eust. 1306. 51. νηφαλέος, α, ον, = νηφάλιος, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 3. 10., 4. 3, etc., and found in late writers, as Agathias. Adv. -ως, Aretac. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6.

νηφαλέοτης, ητος, ἡ, and νηφαλέωσις, ἡ, = νηφαλιότης, —the former in Ephr. Syr. 1. 94 F, the latter in Et. Gud. 409. 58

νηφαλιεύς, ὁ, = νηφάλιος, Anth. P. 9. 525, 14. νηφαλιεύω, to make a libation without wine, Poll. 6. 26.

νηφαλίζω, to purify by a libation without wine, Hesych. νηφάλιος, α, ον, also ος, ον Plut. 2. 657 C : (νήφω) :—of drink, un-

mixed with wine, wineless, νηφ. μελίγματα the offerings to the Eumenides, Aesch. Eum. 107; composed of water, milk, and honey, cf. Soph. O. C. 100, 481; also offered to the Muses and Nymphs, κρατήρ νηφάλιος, νηφάλια θυσίαι, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 132 E; νηφάλια καὶ μελίσπονδα θύειν Ib. 464 C, cf. 672 B; v. σπένδειν Κύπριδι Anth. P. 5. 226; v. φύλα the wood employed in these offerings, as the twigs of the herb θύμος, Schol. Soph. O. C. 99; cf. ὄψυθμια :—νηφάλια θύειν τῷ Διονύσῳ, proverb. of a frugal meal, Plut. 2. 132 E; v. πόπανον with no wine in it, C. I. 523. 18.

II. of persons, sober, Plut. 2. 504 A, 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 2 and 11, Tit. 2. 2. Adv. -ίως, v. ἔχειν Poll. 6. 26.

νηφαλιότης, ητος, ἡ, soberness, Greg. Naz. νηφαλισμός, ὁ, = foreg. :—metaph. soberness, Suid. νηφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, sobering, Plat. Phileb. 61 C. II. = νηφάλιος, Suid.

νηφόντως, Adv. part. from νήφω, soberly, discreetly, Eccl. νήφω, used by good writers only in pres., and mostly in part. : later, aor. ἐνήφα Or. Sib. 1. 154, cf. Joseph. A. J. 11. 3, 3. To be sober, drink no wine, οὔτε τι γὰρ v. οὔτε λίαν μεθύω Theogn. 478; νήφειν Archil. 4, Plat. Symp. 213 E, al.; νήφει Id. Legg. 918 D; part. νήφων as Adj. = νηφάλιος, Hdt. 1. 133, Ar. Lys. 1228; τὸ τοὺς μεθύοντας . . πλείω

ζημίαν ἀποτίνειν τῶν νηφόντων Lex Pittaci ap. Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 13; μεθύοντα . . παρὰ νηφόντων λόγους παραβάλλειν Plat. Symp. 214 C; ὁ νήφων θεός, i. e. water, Id. Legg. 773 D :—proverb., τὸ ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ τοῦ νήφοντος ἐπὶ τῆς γλώττης τοῦ μεθύοντος Plut. 2. 503 F; [Ἀναξαγόρας] οἶον νήφων ἐφάνη παρ' εἰκῆ λέγοντας Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 16 :—cf. νήφων.

II. metaph. to be sober and wary, νάφε καὶ μέμνασ' ἀπιστεῖν Epich. 119 Ahr.; νήφων καὶ πεφροντικῶς Plut. 2. 800 B; προμηθῆς τε καὶ v. Hdn. 2. 15 :—of writers, to be cool or unimpassioned, Xen. Symp. 8, 21, Longin. 34.

2. v. ἐκ κακοῦ to recover oneself from . . , Ach. Tat. 1. 13.

νήφων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, sober; nom. pl. νήφονες (expl. by νήφαντες) Hesych.; dat. νήφοσι Theogn. 482, 627. These forms belong to an Adj. νήφων, and so prob. νήφων should be taken in Soph. O. C. 100, ὑμῖν ἀντέκρυσσα . . νήφων δόινοις, cf. νηφάλιος. Cf. αἴθων.

νηχάλεος, α, ον, swimming, Xenocr. Aquat. 1. νηχείον, τό, a swimming-place, Gloss.

νήχι, Adv., (νή) = ναίχι, Hesych. νήχυτος, ον, (νή-, χέω) full-flowing, ὕδωρ Philet. 24, Ar. Rh. 3. 530; ἄλμη Id. 4. 1367; εὐρώς Call. Fr. 313; ἰδρώς Nic. Al. 600; v. ὀρηγῆ a juicy sapling, Id. Th. 33. (Prob. formed on the supposition that νη- had an intens. force.)

νήχω, Dor. νάχω (cf. προσ-) : fut. νήξω Ael. N. A. 9. 25 :—to swim, νηχόμεναι μεμαῶς Od. 5. 375; νήχε Ib. 399; νήχον πάλιν 7. 280; νήχον ἐπ' ἄκρον ὕδωρ Hes. Sc. 317 :—mostly as Dep. νήχομαι, part. νηχόμενος Od. 7. 276., 14. 352, Hes. Sc. 211; inf. νήχεσθαι Alcae. 104; poet. impf. νήχοντο Soph. ap. Eust. 1389. 8; fut. νήξομαι Od. 5. 364; aor. ἐνήξατο Lyc. 76, Dion. P. 141; νηξάμενος Anth. P. 9. 36; fut. pass. νηχῆσομαι Or. Sib. 2. 209 :—cf. ἀνα-, ἀπο-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-, προσ-, συν- νήχομαι, etc.—The Dcp. is also used in late Prosc, as δια-νήχομαι, Ael. N. A. 3. 11, Plut. 2. 161 F, 1063 B, Luc., etc.; the Act. never, for in Paus. 10. 20, 7, νεῖν is restored from Mss.

νήψις, ἡ, (νήφω) soberness, Polyb. 16. 21, 4, Strab. 304. νηῶν, Ion. gen. pl. of ναῦς.

νηβατισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a Phrygian dance, Ath. 629 D, Hesych. νηλαρεύω, to pipe or whistle, Eupol. Δημ. 27.

νηγλάρος, ὁ, a small pipe or whistle, used by the κελουστής to give the time in rowing, Ar. Ach. 554, Poll. 4. 82 sq.

νίδες τὰ αἰδοῖα παιδίων Phot., Suid.; in Hesych., νίδες.

νίξω, Epich. 118 Ahr.; imper. νίξε Il. 11. 829; νίξειν Od. 19. 374; νίξων Il. 7. 425, Eur.; Ep. impf. νίξον Od. 1. 112, Il. 11. 845 : the pres. νίπτω, from which the tenses are formed, only in later writers, as Menand. Monost. 543, Anth. P. 11. 428, Plut. Thes. 10, though Hipp. uses the Med. νίπτομαι, 610. 51 (but διανίξεσθω 631. 15) :—fut. νίψω Od. 19. 376, Eur. : aor. ἐνίψα, Ep. νίψα, Hom., etc. :—Med., νίξομαι Hipp. (v. supr.); impf. νίξετο Od. 6. 224 :—fut. νίσομαι (v. ἀπο-, ἐκ-νίξω); late, νιφήσομαι LXX (Lev. 15. 12) :—aor. ἐνιψάμην, Ep. 3 sing. νίψατο, Hom. etc. :—pf. νένιμμαι (v. infr.) : aor. ἐνίφθην (κατ-) Hipp. 106. 2. (The Gr. Root is NIB or NIII, whence also νιπ-τήρ, νιπ-τρον, χέρ-νιβ-α (acc. of χέρνιψ); cf. Skt. *nig*, *nē-nēg-mi* (*ablus*), *avo-nēg-yam* (*ἀπό-νιπτρον*); perh. also Lat. *Nep-tunus*.) To wash the hands or feet (v. sub fin.), νίξε δ' ἄρ' ἄσσον ἰούσα ἀναχθ' ἐόν Od. 19. 392; ἀντὰρ ἐπεὶ νίψεν Ib. 505, cf. 358; τῷ σε πόδας νίψω Ib. 376, cf. Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 19; ἃ δὲ χεῖρ τὰν χεῖρα νίξει Epich. 1. c. :—Med., χεῖρας νίψασθαι to wash one's hands, Il. 16. 230, etc., Hes. Op. 737; so, νίψασθαι, absol., to wash one's hands, Od. 1. 138, etc.; νίψασθαι ἄλός [with water] from the sea, 2. 261 (v. infr. 11); νίψασθαι πόδα λίμνης Hes. Fr. 19; οὐρῶ νιψάμενος τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Hdt. 2. 111; v. sub λούω.

2. generally to purge, cleanse, νίψαι καθαρῶ Soph. O. T. 1328, cf. Eur. I. T. 1191. II. to wash off, ἐπεὶ σφιν κῦμα θαλάσσης ἰδρῶ . . νίψεν ἀπὸ χρωτός Il. 10. 575; ἀπ' αὐτοῦ δ' αἷμα κελαινὸν νίξ' ὕδατι λιαρῶ Il. 11. 829, 845 :—Pass., αἷμα νένιπται 24. 419 :—Med., ἐκ ποταμοῦ χροῖα νίξετο ἄλμην he washed the brine off his skin [with water] from the river (cf. supr., λούω 11), Od. 6. 324.—The word is commonly said of persons washing part of the person, while λούομαι is used of bathing, πλύνω of washing clothes, etc.; but νίξω is sometimes said of things, σπύγγισι . . τραπέζας νίξον Od. 1. 112; [δέπας] νίψ' ὕδατος καλῆσι ῥῆσιν Il. 16. 229; ὕδατι νίξειν . . πλίνθον Theocr. 16. 62.—Good Prose writers only use the word in compds., v. ἀπο-, ἐναπο-, ἐκ-νίξω.

νικάδιον, τό, Dim. of νίκη, a little figure of Victory, C. I. 4558.

νικαῖος, α, ον, (νίκη) of or belonging to victory, ἐλπίς Nonn. D. 18. 169; Πάλλας v., as the giver of victory, Ib. 37. 623 :—νικαῖην expl. as Ion. for νίκηην, Phot., Hesych.; v. Lob. Paral. p. 313.

νικαξῶ, Dor. fut. of νικάω, Theocr. 21. 32.

νικάριον, τό, an eye-salve, Alex. Trall. 2. 132.

νικάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Dor. for νικήτωρ, a conqueror, Plut. Aristid. 6; surname of Seleucus I, king of Syria, Dexipp. ap. Clinton. F. H. 2. p. 235; soldiers of the royal Macedonian bodyguard were called νικάτορες, Liv. 43. 19.—Hesych. has νικατήρες οἱ ἀκμαϊότατοι ἐν ταῖς τόξεσιν.

νικαφορία, -φόρος, Dor. for νικηφό-, Pind.

νικάω, fut. ἦσω : pf. νενίκηκα :—cf. νίκημι : (νίκη) : I. absol. to conquer, prevail, vanquish in battle, in the games, or in any contest, Hom., etc.; ὁ νικήσας the conqueror, Il. 3. 138, 255., 23. 702, etc.; ὁ νικηθεὶς the conquered, 23. 656, 663; ἐνίκησα καὶ δευτέρου καὶ τέταρτου ἐγενόμην I won the first prize [at Olympia], etc., Thuc. 6. 16, cf. Isocr. 353 D :—the pres. is often used as a pf. to have conquered, be proclaimed conqueror, Pind. O. 9. 167., 13. 41, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 27, An. 2. 1, 1, Symp. 5, 9 :—νικᾶν ἐπὶ πᾶσι κριταῖς or ἐνὶ κριτῇ in their opinion, Ar. Av. 445, 447 :—πολὸν v. to win a decisive victory, Thuc. 7. 34, etc.; τὰ πάντα v. Xen. An. 1. c. :—often c. dat. modi, v. πυγμῇ in boxing, Il. 23. 669; ναυμαχίῃ Hdt. 7. 10, 2; ἵππῳ Id. 6. 122; μάχῃ Eur. Phoen. 1143, etc.; ἵππῳ ἢ ξυνορίδι ἢ ζεύγῃ Plat. Apol. 36 D; λαμπάδι Andoc. 34. 31, etc. :—but also c. acc. cogn. in same sense, πάντα ἐνίκα he won all the bouts, Il. 4. 389., 5. 807; so, τὰ κοῦφα, τὰ μείζονα v. Eur. Alc. 1029, 1031; τῶν παλαισμάτων ἐν v. Plat. Phaedr. 256 B; ἄρμα v. Pind. I. 4. 43 (3. 43); παγκράτιον Thuc. 5. 49; ναυμαχίαν, μάχην Id. 7. 66, Isocr. 287 A, etc.; often, v. Ὀλύμπια to be conqueror in the Ol. games, Thuc. 1. 126; τῶλύμπια Timocl. Δρακ. 1. 16; τὰ Παναθήναια Plat. Ion 530 B; so, v. Ὀλυμπιάδα Hdt. 9. 33; (also, v. Ὀλυμπίασιν Plat. Apol. 36 D; ἐν Πυθίοισι Pind. N. 2. 15) :—with both dat. and acc., τὰ Πύθια τῷ τεθρίππῳ v. Dem. 1356. 6; πολλοὺς ἀγῶνας οὐ παγκρατίῳ μόνον, κτλ., Plut. 2. 811 D; also, Ὀλυμπίασι παῖδας στάδιον v. to conquer in the boys' race in the stadium at O., Dem. 1342. fin.; and with double acc., Πύθια v. ἀνδρας Diog. Cyn. ap. Diog. L. 6. 33 :—so, generally, with cognate acc., νίκην v. to win a victory, Eur. Supp. 1060, Plat. Rep. 465 D, etc. (cf. infr. 11); so, v. τρίποδα to win it, Simon. 148.

2. to prevail, be superior, μύθοισιν, ἐγχεῖ, δόλοισι, κάλλει Hom.; πᾶσαν ἀρετὴν νενικηκέναι Plat. Legg. 964 C; c. part., εὐεργετῶν v. Xen. Ages. 9, 7.

3. of opinions, etc., κακῆ βουλή νίκησε the evil counsel prevailed, Od. 10. 46; τὰ χερεῖονα νικᾶ Il. 1. 576, Od. 18. 404; ἡ γνώμη νικᾶ Hdt. 5. 36, Thuc. 2. 12, etc.; ἡ νικῶσα βουλή Eur. Med. 912; ἐκ τῆς νικῶσης [γνώμης] according to the prevailing opinion, vote of the majority, Xen. An. 5. 9, 18., 6. 2, 12; ταῦτ' ἐνίκα Soph. Ant. 274, cf. 797; νικᾶ πᾶσαις ταῖς ψήφοις ὁ νόμος is carried, Plat. Legg. 801 A :—often of orators, νικᾶ . . ὁ κακὸς ἐν πλήθει λέγων Eur. Or. 944; v. γνώμη Hdt. 3. 82; or γνώμην Id. 1. 61, Ar. Vesp. 594; v. πᾶσι τοῖς κριταῖς or ἐνὶ κριτῇ Ar. Av. 445, 447 :—often also impers., ἐνίκα (sc. ἡ γνώμη) it was resolved, Lat. *visum est*, c. inf., ἐνίκα μὴ ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν it was carried not . . , Hdt. 6. 101; τέλος γε μέντοι δεῦρ' ἐνίκησεν μολεῖν Soph. Ant. 233, etc.; ἐνίκησε . . λοιμὸν εἰρήσθαι it was the general opinion that . . , Thuc. 2. 54; ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ νικᾶ ζῆν Plat. Polit. 303 B.

4. as law-term, v. τὴν δίκην to win one's cause, Eur. El. 955, cf. Ar. Vesp. 581; and simply νικᾶν, Valck. Diatr. p. 261; v. infr. 11.

II. c. acc. pers. to conquer, vanquish, Hom., etc.; often also, as in the absol. usage, c. dat. modi, v. τινα μάχῃ, ἀγορῇ, ἐγχεῖ, ποσί, δόλοισι, etc., Hom., etc.; πάντα v. ἀνδρα . . κακοῖσιν to surpass him in miseries, Eur. Hec. 659; also, v. τινα ἐν τινι Plat. Symp. 213 E, etc. :—μὴ φῦναι τὸν ἅπαντα νικᾶ λόγον prevails over everything else, Soph. O. C. 1225 :—c. acc. cogn., νίκης τὴν μιν νίκησα in which I

vanquished him (of a lawsuit), Od. II. 545; also, μάχην ν. τινα Isocr. 171 A, Aeschin. 79. 36, etc.; (so with Pass., ἐστὶν ἂ τῶν ἀθλων δις ἕκαστος ἐνικήθη Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 2):—c. partic., ν. ἀλεξόμενος τινα Id. An. I. 9, 11, etc.

2. generally, like Lat. *vincere*, to overpower, esp. of passions, etc., which force men to act and think so and so, νόον νίκησε νεοίη Il. 23. 604; μη φόβος σε νικάτω φρένας Aesch. Eum. 88, cf. 133; βαρεῖαν ἡδονὴν νικᾷτέ με ye force me to grant your pleasure against my will, Soph. O. C. 1199; c. inf., μηδ' ἢ βία σε .. νικησάτω τσοδόνδε μισεῖν let not force prevail on thee to .., Id. Aj. 1334:—also, νικᾷ γὰρ ἀρετὴ με τῆς ἐχθρας πολὺ conquers me more than enmity, from the compar. force in νικᾷ, Soph. Aj. 1357. 3. Pass. to be vanquished, used by Hom. only in part. νικηθείς (v. supr. I. 1); νικᾷσθαι ὑπὸ κέρδεσιν Aesch. Ag. 291, 342; ἡδονὴν Soph. El. 1272; ξυμφορᾷ Eur. Med. 1195; also, ὑπὸ τοῦ κακοῦ Thuc. 2. 51; πρὸς ἡμέρον Soph. Fr. 670, etc.:—sometimes also c. gen., ἡμέρον νικώμενος Aesch. Supp. 1005; δίκης νικᾷσθαι Antipho 139. 40; and often of persons, νικᾷσθαι τινος, like ἡττᾷσθαι, because here is a notion of comparison, to be inferior to, give way, yield to, Soph. Aj. 1353, Eur. Med. 315, Cycl. 454; θύραι νενίκανται ξείνων the doors give way to the guests, Pind. N. 9. 5; ἦν τοῦτο νικηθῆς ἐμοῦ Ar. Nub. 1087.

νίκειος, ον, (νίκος) victorious, v. sub ἐπινίκιος.

νίκη, v. sub νίκημι.

νίκη [ἴ], ἡ, of victory in battle, Il. 3. 457, etc.; νίκη μάχης 7. 26., 8. 171; ν. πολέμου Plat. Legg. 641 A, cf. C; ἡ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ v. Ib. 647 B; often of victory in the games, Ἰσθμία v. Pind. I. 2. 20; ν. παγκρατίου or ἀπὸ π. Ib. 7 (6). 28., 6 (5). 88; and in Att., of victory in the games:—c. gen. subjecti, νίκη .. φαίνεται .. Μενελάου plainly belongs to Menelaus, Il. 3. 457; but c. gen. objecti, νίκη ἀντιπάλων victory over .., Ar. Eq. 521; so, ἡ τῶν ἡδονῶν v. Plat. Legg. 840 C; also c. gen. rei, victory in a thing, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 5; ν. δίδουσι τινί Hom., etc.; ν. φέρειν ἐπὶ τινί Soph. El. 85; ν. καὶ κράτος joined Ib., v. sub κράτος III; νίκη νικᾷν τινα, v. sub νικάω.

2. later, generally, the upper hand, ascendancy, etc., in all relations, νίκη διασώζεσθαι to keep the fruits of victory, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 26, cf. 4. 1, 15.

II. as prop. n. Νίκη, the goddess of victory, daughter of Styx and Pallas, Hes. Th. 384, cf. Pind. I. 2. 38, etc.; Νίκη Ἀθανᾶ Πολιάς Soph. Ph. 134, cf. Eur. Ion 454, 457, 1529, Ar. Lys. 317.

νικήεις, Dor. νικάεις, εσσα, εν, conquering, Anth. P. 7. 428.

νίκημα [ἴ], τό, (νικάω) the prize of victory, victory, Polyb. I. 87, 10., 16. 14, 5, Diod., etc.

νίκημι, = νικάω, but only in Dor. Poets; pres. in Theocr. 7. 40, Anth. P. 7. 743; 3 impf. νίκη, Pind. N. 5. 8, Theocr. 6. 46.

νικητέον, verb. Adj. one must conquer, Eur. Bacch. 953.

νικητήριος, α, ον, belonging to a conqueror or to victory, δόξα v. the glory of victory, Antiph. Incert. 58; ν. φίλημα a kiss as the conqueror's reward, Xen. Symp. 6, 1; τὰ ν. ἄλλα Plat. Legg. 832 E.

II. as Subst., νικητήριον (sc. ἄθλον), τό, the prize of victory, Ζεῦ, σὸν τὸ ν. Ar. Eq. 1253; τὸν βοῦν ἔλαβε τὸ ν. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 33, cf. Hell. 6. 2, 28; but mostly in pl., νικητήρια τιθέναι Soph. Fr. 482; νικητήρια λαβεῖν Eur. Alc. 1028; τὰ ν. φέρειν, φέρεσθαι, κομίζεσθαι to win the prize, Plat. Euthyd. 305 D, Phaedr. 245 A, Rep. 612 D; oft. in Inscr., νὰ ν. τοῦ κιθαρωδοῦ C. I. 150. 36, al. 2. νικητήρια (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, the festival of victory, ν. ἐστιᾶν to celebrate this festival by a banquet, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 1, Plut. Phoc. 20.

νικητής, οὔ, ὁ, (νικάω) a conqueror, Eust. 118. 42; written νεικτητής in an Att. Inscr. in C. I. 269. 10.

νικητικός, ἡ, ὄν, likely to conquer, conducing to victory, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 11, Polyb. 26. 2, 4; ὄπλον v. Lap. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 39; τὸ νικητικώτατον the most likely way to conquer, Plut. Comp. Philop. c. Flam. 2. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 1006. 28.

νικήτρια, ἡ, fem. of νικητήρ, a conqueress, Gloss.

νίκη-φορέω, to carry off as a prize, δάκρυα ν. to win naught but tears, Eur. Bacch. 1147.

νίκη-φορία, Dor. νικᾷφ-, ἡ, a conquering, victory, often in Pind.; both in sing. and pl., as P. I. 115, O. 10 (11). 72.

νίκη-φόρος, Dor. νικᾷφ-, ον, (φέρω) bringing victory, δίκη Aesch. Cho. 148. II. (φέρομαι) bearing off the prize, conquering, victorious, Pind. O. 1. 185; ν. ἀγλαῖα the glory of victory, Ib. 13. 19; also in Soph. Tr. 186 and Eur.; c. gen., Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 5.

νικό-βουλος, ον, prevailing in the council, Ar. Eq. 615.

νικολέον, τό, a kind of fig, Cretan word, Hermon ap. Ath. 76 F.

νίκο-μάχας, ον, ὁ, conqueror in the fight, Soph. Fr. 765.

νίκο-ποιός, ὄν, causing victory, σταυρός Eus. V. Const. I. 41.

νίκος, τό, later form for νίκη, Orph. Arg. 585, Anth. Plan. 381, etc.

νίμμα, τό, water for washing, νίμματα ἐπέχειν Dromio Ψαλτρ. 2: νιμμός, ὁ, Moschopol. π. σχεδ. 172, Zonar. 1401.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 193.

νῖν, Dor. enclit. acc. of 3rd pers. Pron., like Ep. and Ion. μιν, for αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό, him, her, it, but never used reflexively, Epich. 9 Ahr., Sophr. 63, Pind., used also by Trag.;—often in sing., of all genders, but not often for αὐτό, as in Pind. P. 4. 430, Aesch. Cho. 542, Soph. Tr. 145; not so often in pl., for αὐτούς, Pind. N. 4. 5, Soph. O. T. 868, Eur. Supp. 1140; for αὐτάς Soph. O. C. 43, 1123, Ant. 577; νιν αὐτάς Eur. Bacch. 32; for αὐτά Soph. El. 436, 624. 2. for dat. αὐτῷ, in Pind. P. 4. 63, N. 1. 99 (where Herm. ἴν).

νίννη, ἡ, v. sub νέννος.

νιπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (νίφω) a washing vessel, basin, Ev. Jo. 13. 5.

νιπτρίς, ἡ, a washerwoman: only found in compd. μετανιπτρίς.

νίπτρον, τό, (νίφω) water for washing, Poll. 10. 78; mostly in pl., Aesch. Fr. 210, Eur. Ion 1174, Hel. 1384, Anth. P. 12. 68; ν. ἔδοσαν κατὰ χειρῶν Philox. ap. Ath. 408 F; cf. χεῖρ 6.—The part of the Od.

where Ulysses is discovered by his nurse while washing him, was called Νίπτρα; and Soph. wrote a play about Ulysses under this name.

νίπτω, v. sub νίζω.

νίσσομαι, νίσσει Eur. Cycl. 43; νίσσεται Pind. O. 3. 62; νισσόμεθα Od. 10. 42; νίσσεσθε Eur. Phoen. 1234; νίσσονται Hes. Op. 235, Eur. Hel. 1482; part. νισσόμενος Il. 13. 186., 15. 577, Od. 4. 701., 5. 19; impf. νίσσοντο Il. 119., 18. 566:—fut. νίσσομαι [ἴ] Il. 23. 76; aor. subj. νίσσεται Manetho 3. 412, κατ-ενίστατο Hermesian. 2. 65. (For the Root, v. νέσμαι.)

To go, go away, Hom., Pind., and late Ep.; with Preps. of motion, ἐκ., ἐπί., πρὸς .., etc.; πόλεμόνδε, οἴκαδε Il. 15. 577, Od. 4. 701; ν. ἐπὶ νηῶν to go by sea, Hes. Op. 235; c. acc. loci, χθόνα v. Eur. Phoen. 1234; ν. σκοπέλους Id. Cycl. 43; of birds, Id. Hel. 1482:—cf. ἀπο-, περι-νίσσομαι.—Ep. Verb, used by Eur., once in an iamb. (Phoen. l. c.).—The form νείσσομαι, fut. νείσομαι, which constantly occurs in MSS., has been banished by recent Edd., following Choerob. in An. Oxon. 2. 255, who condemns εἰ before σσ; and other Gramm. agree in writing the pres. νίσσομαι, fut. νίσομαι, Eust. 1288. 56, cf. E. M. 606. 12, Spitzn. Il. 13. 186: νείσσομαι however is found in Inscr. of good character, Böckh Pind. O. 3. 10.

νιτρία, ἡ, a soda-pit, Strab. 803: the district near Momemphis was hence called νόμος νιτριώτης, Ibid.

νίτρον, τό, in Hdt. and Att. λίτρον:—a mineral alkali, a carbonate of soda (our nitre is nitrate of potassa, salt-petre, and the Germ. natron is soda itself), Hdt. 2. 86, cf. Hipp. Acr. 284; found near Momemphis in Egypt (cf. νιτρία), and other places (cf. Κιμωλία):—combined with oil, it was used as soap, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. 638. (Perh. Semitic; cf. Hebr. nether.)

νιτρο-πηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, made of congealed νίτρον, Alex. Trall. 11. 630.

νιτρο-ποιός, ὄν, making νίτρον, Schol. Ar. Ran. 725.

νιτρόω, (νίτρον) to cleanse with νίτρον, Synes. 182 D.

νιτρώδης, es, like νίτρον, Arist. Probl. 23. 40, 2, Theophr. C. P. 2. 5, 1.

νίψα [ἴ], τήν, snow, acc. formed from a nom. νίψ, which is not found (cf. λίβα; λίπα), Hes. Op. 533.

νίψ-αργής, es, snow-white, Orph. Arg. 667:—νίψαργος, Hesych.

νίψας, ἀδός, ἡ, (νίφω) a snowflake, Hom. (only in Il.), mostly in pl. snowflakes, ὥστε νιψάδες χιόνος πίπτουσι θαμνίαι ἡματι χειμερίῳ Il. 12. 278; οὔρεα .. νιψάσι συνηρεφέα covered with snow, Hdt. 7. 111; βρέχε .. χρυσέαις νιψάδεσσι, prob. a legendary statement of the wealth of Rhodes, Pind. O. 7. 64, cf. I. 7 (6). 5; as a similitude for persuasive eloquence, ἔπεα νιψάδεσσι εἰκότα χειμερίῳ Il. 3. 222, cf. Luc. Dem. Encom. 5:—the sing. in collective sense, a snowshower, snowstorm, νιψὰς ἢε χάλαζα Il. 15. 170; ὠνυμνος βρέχετο πολλᾷ νιψάδι was wrapt as in deep snow, Pind. O. 10 (11). 62.

2. generally, a shower, πετρῶν Aesch. Fr. 197, cf. Theb. 213, Eur. Andr. 1129; ν. πολέμου the storm or sleet of war, Pind. I. 4. 26 (3. 35); ὕμβρία v., of rain, Lyc. 876:—cf. ὕμβρος, χάλαζα, χειμών. II. as fem. Adj., = νιψόεσσα, πέτρα Soph. O. C. 1093.

νίφετός, οὔ, ὁ, (νίφω) falling snow, a snowstorm, ὕμβρον .., ἢε χάλαζαν, ἡ νιφετόν Il. 10. 7; οὐ νιφετός, οὐτ' ἄρ χειμῶν πολὺς, οὔτε ποτ' ὕμβρος Od. 4. 566; so Pind. Fr. 74. 8, Hdt. 4. 50., 8. 98, etc. 2. rain, Nonn. 6. 267., 8. 260.

νίφετώδης, es, (εἶδος) like snow, snowy, ἀνεμος Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 20, cf. Polyb. 3. 72, 3, Plut. Crass. 10.

νίφο-βλήτης, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, = νιφόβολος, Ἄλπεις Anth. P. 9. 561; so, νιφό-βλητος, ον, ὦρα Opp. C. 1. 428; ἄκρα Ib. 3. 314.

νιφοβολία, ἡ, a snowstorm, Eust. 905. 3.

νιφό-βλος, ον, snowclad, v. δειράσι Παρνασοῦ Eur. Phoen. 206; ν. πεδία Ar. Av. 952; ν. ἀναβολαί a burlesque on the frigid bombast of dithyrambic poets, Id. Av. 1385.

νιφόεις, εσσα, εν, (νίφα) snowy, snowclad, snowcapped, Κρήτης ὦρεα νιφόμενα Od. 19. 338; κατ' Οὐλύμπου v. Il. 18. 616; ν. Οὐλύμπου Hes. Th. 117; (hence οὐρανός νιφ. Alcac. 17); νιφ. Αἴτνα Pind. P. 1. 36; Παρνασός Soph. O. T. 473; σκόπελος Ar. Nub. 273.

νιφό-κτύπος, ον, rattling with snow or sleet, Castor ap. Ath. 455 A.

νιφο-στιβής, es, piled with snow, νιφοστιβεῖς χειμῶνες Soph. Aj. 670; cf. ἡλιοστιβής.

νιφο-ψυχής, es, snowcold, Gloss.

νίφω [ἴ, v. fin.], fut. νίψω Ροῦτα ap. Plut. 2. 949 B: aor. ἐνίψα (κατ-) Ar. Ach. 138:—Pass., v. infr.: aor. ἐνίφθην Dion. H. 12. 8; cf. κατα-, ὑπο-νίφω. (From √ΝΙΦ come also νίφ-α, νιφ-άς, νιφ-ετός, νιφ-έεις; cf. Lat. ning-o, nix (niv-is); but the forms in most of the cognate languages shew that the Root had an init. s, Zd. snizh (ningere); Goth. snaius (χιών); O. H. G. sneo; Lith. snigti, sningti (to snow); Slav. snegu, etc.:—in Skt. the Root is lost, unless it appears in sneu, v. sub νάω.)

To snow, sometimes pers., ὅτε ὤρετο Ζεὺς νιφέμεν (inf. for νίφειν), Il. 12. 280; ὅταν νίφῃ ὁ θεός Xen. Cyn. 8, 1; ἐνίφεν ὁ Ζεὺς Babr. 45; imperat. νίφε (sc. Ζεῷ) Anth. P. 5. 64; ὅπταν σχολόζης, νίψον Pherocr. Αὐτομ. 8:—metaph., χρυσῶ νίφων falling in a shower of gold, Pind. I. 7 (6). 5. 2. impers., νίφει it snows (cf. ὕει, συσκοτάζει), Ar. Ach. 1141, Vesp. 773; νιφέτω ἀλφίτοις let it snow with barley-meal, Nicoph. Σιρ. 2. 3. in Aesch. Theb. 213, we have the Med. = Act., νιψάδος νιφομένας when the snow is snowing; so also Ar. Fr. 476. 5. 4. Pass. to be snowed on, Hdt. 4. 31, Ar. Ach. 1075, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 3; χιόνι πολλῇ νιφεσθαι Diod. 5. 25; metaph., πολὺ γῆραι νιφόμενος Anth. P. 6. 198: cf. ὕω. II. to rain, Nonn. D. 22. 283:—Pass. to be rained on, τῶν ὑπὲρ Μέμφιν μηδὲ νιφομένων παράπαν Philo 2. 99; νιψήσεται ὕδατι LXX (Lev. 15. 12): cf. νιψός 2, νιφετός 2. [ἴ by nature, as appears from the remark of Phot.—νίψαι (l. νίψαι), μακρὰ ἢ πρώτη συλλαβή. The forms νείφω, νείψω, etc., therefore, are erroneous, v. Cobet Var. LL. pp. 86, 361, Nov. LL. 593:—ἴ in all derivatives.]

νίψω, νίψαι, νίψασθαι, v. sub νίξω.

νόα, v. sub νοῦς.

νόαρ, τό, (νοέω) a phantasm, spectre, Theogn. Can. 80. 3; whence Herm. reads it, for κέαρ, of the Egyptian herald, Aesch. Supp. 754, and for ὄναρ, Ib. 888.

νοερη-τόκος, ον, that is the source of intellect, Synes. 323 A.

νοερός, ἄ, ὄν, intellectual, Lat. mentalis, Plat. Alc. 1. 133 C, Tim. Locr. 99 E; αἰσθητικώτερον καὶ νοερώτερον τὸ λεπτότερον αἷμα Arist. P. A. 2. 2, 5; φρένες νοεραί Nic. Al. 566; opp. to ἀσύνετος, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 325; epith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 14. Adv. -ρῶς, Eccl.

νοέω, fut. ἦσω: aor. ἐνόησα, Ep. νόησα Il. 8. 91; Ion. ἐνωσα (ἐν-) Hdt. 1. 86: pf. νενόηκα, Ion. νένωκα (ἐπ-) Id. 3. 6:—Med., Ep. aor. νοήσατο Il. 10. 501 (cf. προνοέω), Ion. part. νωσάμενος Theogn. 1298, Theocr. 25. 263, Call., etc.:—Pass. (mostly as Dep.), fut. νοηθήσομαι Sext. Emp. P. 2. 175, etc.: aor. ἐνοήθη Plat. Legg. 692 C; Ion. ἐνώθη (ἐπ-) Hdt. 3. 122., 6. 115: pf. νενόημαι, Ion. νένωμαι Anacr. 10, Hdt. 9. 53: 3 pl. πλqpf. ἐένωτο (in med. sense) Id. 1. 77. The compds. with ἀπό, διά, ἐν, ἐπί, μετά, πρό are also used chiefly as Deponents.—The Ion. forms above cited are contr., like βῶσω, ἔβωσα (from βοάω), v. Dind. Dial. Hdt. viii: the Ion. pf. νένωται is cited also from Soph. (Fr. 191); and imperat. νῶ = νόει, is suggested for νῶν in Id. El. 882 (like κάπιβῶ for κάπιβῶα in Aesch. Pers. 1054): a singular form νούνται is cited from Democr. in E. M. 601. 27: (v. sub νόος).

To perceive by the eyes, observe, (οἱ ἀρχαῖοι τὸ νοεῖν σωματικὸν .. ὑπολαμβάνουσιν Arist. de An. 3. 3, 2), Il. 3. 396., 10. 550; more fully, ὄψιν νοεῖν 3. 374, etc., Hes. Th. 838; and expressly ὀφθαλμοῖς and ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς νοεῖν Il. 15. 422., 24. 294; yet, 2. even Hom. distinguishes simple seeing (ἰδεῖν) from νοεῖν,

which implies perception by the mind as consequent upon sight, e. g. τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ἐνόησε Il. 11. 599; οὐκ ἶδεν οὐδ' ἐνόησε Od. 13. 318, Il. 10. 550., 24. 337, etc.; also, ἡ δ' οὐκ ἀθρήσαι δύνατ' ἀντή οὔτε νοῆσαι Od. 19. 478; so, ἡ λάθετ' ἡ οὐκ ἐνόησεν or did not take notice, Il. 9. 537 (533), cf. 5. 665:—hence also, θυμῷ νοέω καὶ οἶδα ἕκαστα Od. 18. 228; πρὸ ὁ τοῦ ἐνόησεν one perceives before the other, Il. 10. 224; often with a partic. added, ὡς ἐνόησεν ἐμ' ἤμενον Od. 10. 375; of a future event, νοέω κακὸν ἔμμιν ἐρχόμενον 20. 367: c. inf., οὐκ ἐνόησα ἀφορρὸν καταβῆναι Il. 62; foll. by ὡς .., 22. 32; cf. Plat. Prot. 328 B:—so in Med., νωσάμενος Theogn. 1298; νουόμενος Soph. O. T. 1487; τὰς ἰδέας νοεῖσθαι μὲν δρᾶσθαι δ' οὐ Plat. Rep. 507 B:—Pass., τὰ νουόμενα objects of perception, as opp. to τὰ αἰσθητά (of sensation), Ib. 508 C, cf. 507 B; v. νοητός.

II. absol. to think, suppose, νοεῖς δὲ καὶ αὐτός Od. 21. 257, cf. 4. 148, etc.; in Hom. often with φρεσί, Il. 15. 81; ἐν φρεσί Od. 3. 26; μετὰ φρεσί Il. 20. 310; κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν 20. 264, etc.; ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα v. to look to both sides, Hdt. 8. 22; εἰπέ δ' ἦ νοεῖς Soph. Tr. 349, cf. El. 1435:—often c. acc. cogn., οὐ γὰρ τις νόον ἄλλος ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοῆσει Il. 9. 104; so, πεπνυμένα ν., ἐσθλά ν., etc., Hom.; ὀρθά ν. Hdt. 8. 3; ἄλλα ν. to be of another mind, Id. 7. 168; καλῶς ν. Xen. Cyn. 1, 18:—part. νοέων, εἶσα thoughtful, wary, discreet, Il. 1. 577, Od. 15. 170; νοήσας Hes. Op. 12; τὰ νοέων λέγει what he says advisedly, what he promises, Hdt. 8. 102; cf. φρονέω IV.

III. to think out, devise, contrive, τοῦτό γ' ἐναίσιμον οὐκ ἐνόησεν Od. 2. 122; ἐνθ' αὐτ' ἄλλ' ἐνόησε θεά lb. 382, etc.:—also to think about, purpose, intend, ἐσθλά τι Hes. Op. 284; κακὸν τι Hdt. 3. 81; often in Att.

2. c. inf. to be minded to do a thing, οὐκ ἐνόησεν ἐξερύσαι δόρυ Il. 5. 665; νοέω φρεσὶ τιμήσασθαι 22. 235; νοέω δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς Ἐκτορά τοι λῦσαι 24. 560; ἡ καὶ νοεῖς θάπτειν σφε; Soph. Ant. 44, cf. 770, El. 389, etc.:—so in Med., once in Hom., μάστιγα .. νοήσατο χερσὶν ἐλέσθαι he thought with himself to take the scourge, Il. 10. 501; ἐένωτο στρατεύειν he was minded to march, Hdt. 1. 77, cf. 7. 206., 9. 53; ἐνθύμημα νενοημένον οὐκ ἀτόπως conceived, Dion. H. de Thuc. 37.

IV. to conceive of or deem to be so and so, ὡς μηκέτ' ὄντα κείνον .. νόει Soph. Ph. 415; τόδε γὰρ νοῶ κράτιστον lb. 1176; so, θεὸν δὲ ποῖον εἶπέ μοι νοητέον Poëta ap. Clem. Al. 59, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 4. 67.

V. of words, to bear a certain sense, to mean so and so, πυθοίμεθ' ἂν τὸν χρησμὸν ὅτι νοεῖ Ar. Pl. 55, cf. Nub. 1186, Plat. Crat. 407 E; [εἰ] τοῦτο .. νοεῖ αὐτῷ if he means this by it, Id. Rep. 335 E.

νόημα, τό, Ion. νῶμα Emped. 298 (but νόημα, 373): (νοέω):—that which is perceived, a perception, thought, Hom., Iles., Ar., and Att. Prose: as an emblem of swiftness, τῶν νέες ἀκείαι, ὡσεὶ πτερὸν ἠὲ νόημα Od. 7. 36; v. φρενός Ar. Nub. 704.

2. a thought, purpose, mind, design, τοιοῦτον ἐνὶ στήθεσσι νόημα Od. 13. 330; Ζεὺς .. ἐνὶ φρεσὶ τοῦτο νόημα ποίησ' 14. 273; νοήματα .. ἐκτελέειν Il. 10. 104; ἐκ τῶν ἐωθύτων ν. στήσαι τινα Hdt. 3. 80; τὸ μὲν ν. τῆς θεοῦ, τὸ δὲ κλέμμ' ἐμὸν Ar. Eq. 1203, cf. Nub. 743.

II. like νόησις, understanding, mind, παρέπλαγξαν δὲ νόημα Od. 20. 346, cf. Il. 19. 218, Theogn. 435, Emped. 329 Stein, etc.: disposition, Pind. P. 6. 29.

νοημάτιον, τό, Dim. of νόημα, Att. Epict. 3. 23, 31.

νόημα, Aeol. for νοέω, Grammi.

νοήμων, ον, gen. ονος, thoughtful, intelligent, ἐπεὶ οὔτι νοήμονες οὐδὲ δίκαιοι Od. 2. 282., 3. 133: of philosophers, Luc. Philops. 34; τέκτων C. I. 4158.

II. in one's right mind, opp. to παραφρονέων, Hdt. 3. 34. νοησις, Ion. νῶσις (Timo ap. Diog. L. 9. 23), εως, ἡ, mental perception, intelligence, thought, opp. to αἰσθησις, Diog. Apollon. Fr. 4-6, Plat. Tim. 28 A, etc.; νοῆσει καὶ οὐκ ὕμμασι Id. Rep. 529 B; superior to διανοία, Ib. 511 D: in pl., Arist. Probl. 18. 7, 4.

νοητέον, verb. Adj. one must conceive, v. sub νοέω IV.

νοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, quick of perception, intelligent, opp. to αἰσθητικός, Arist. de An. 1. 1, 8, G. A. 2. 3, 7, cf. Eth. N. 6. 2, 6; ἡ ν. ψυχῆ, opp. to ἡ αἰσθητικῆ, Id. G. A. 2. 3, 7: τὸ νοητικὸν the perceptive faculty, Id. de An. 2. 4, 1, etc.

νοητός, ἡ, ὄν, (νοέω) falling within the province of the reason, per-

ceptible to the mind, thinkable, intellectual, mental, opp. to what is simply visible (ὕπατος), Plat. Rep. 509 D, al.; to ἀσώματος, Id. Soph. 246 B; to φατός, Parmen. Fr. 63; to αἰσθητός, Diog. L. 3. 10.

2. real, opp. to δοξαστός, Karsten Parmen. pp. 146 sq. II. = νοητικός, Orac. ap. Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 81. 8.

νοθα-γενής, ἐς, Dor. and poet. for νοθηγενής, base-born, opp. to ἰθαγενής, Eur. Ion 592, Andr. 912, 942: cf. Lob. Phryu. 661.

νοθεία, ἡ, (νοθεύω) birth out of wedlock, or by a marriage of disparagement, Plut. Them. 1, Aemil. 8, Comp. Ages. c. Pomp. 1.

νόθειος, α, ον, of or belonging to a νόθος: τὰ νόθεια (sc. χρήματα), the inheritance of a νόθος, Lys. ap. Harpocr., cf. Ar. Av. 1656.

νόθεισις, ἡ, a making spurious, adulteration, Suid., Psell.

νοθευτής, οὔ, δ, one who adulterates, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 224.

νοθεύω, to adulterate, Synes., etc.: Pass., νενοθευμένος Plut. 2. 373 B; νοθευθῆναι Luc. Deor. Conc. 7.

II. to consider spurious, Schol. Arist. p. 576 a. 38 Brandis:—Pass., Diog. L. 2. 124, Marcellin. V. Thuc. 65, etc.

νοθο-γέννητος, ον, of spurious origin, Hesych.

νοθο-καλλοσύνη, ἡ, counterfeit charms, Anth. P. 11. 370.

νόθος, η, ον, Att. also ος, ον, a bastard, baseborn son, i. e. one born of a slave or concubine, often in Il. (never in Od.), Pind., Hdt., and Att.; νόθος υἱός Il. 2. 727, etc.; such as Teucer, cf. Soph. Aj. 1013; opp. to γνήσιος, Lat. legitimus, Il. 11. 102, Hdt. 8. 103; ὁ δὲ γ. τοῖς γνησίοις ἴσον σθένει Soph. Fr. 108; also, νόθη κόρη Il. 13. 173.

2. at Athens also any child born of a foreign woman, or where one parent is not a citizen, Valck. Hipp. 962, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 118; νόθος πρὸς μητρός Plut. Them. 1.

II. generally, spurious, counterfeit, supposititious, of persons and things, λογισμῷ τι ν. Plat. Tim. 52 B; ν. παιδεία Id. Legg. 741 A; ν. ἡδοναί Id. Rep. 587 B; δοῖδαί Call. Fr. 279; νόθον ἦπαρ ὁ σπλήν Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 4; αἱ ν. πλευραὶ the false ribs, Paus. 1. 35, 6, Medic.; ν. σάλπιγξ, of a serpent's hiss, Nonn. D. 35. 214; ν. φέγγος, of the moon, opp. to γνήσιον, of the sun, Philo 1. 628. Adv. -θως, Hesych.

νοίδιον, τό, Dim. of νόος, νοῦς, Ar. Eq. 100, Philostr. 586; v. Pors. praef. Hec. li.

νοϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, = νοερός, Eccl.

νομάδειος [ᾶ], ον, = νομαδικός, Pandect.

νομαδία, ἡ, (νομάς) a Nomad horde, Att. Peripl. M. Rubri 20: and νομαδιαῖος, α, ον, living like Nomads, Ibid.

νομαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νομάς) of or for the feeding of cattle, of or for a herdsman's life, nomadic, pastoral, βίος Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 8; v. διασκευή Polyb. 8. 31, 7; of certain birds, ὁ βίος νομαδικός is gregarious, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 3:—Adv. -κῶς, like Nomads, Strab. 75 and 513, etc.

2. Numidian, Polyb. 1. 19, 2, al.; cf. νομάς I. 2.

νομαδίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, fem. -δίτις, = νομαδικός, Synes. 301 B.

νομαδό-στοιχος, ον, going from pasture, Hesych., Phot.

νομάζω, to graze, Nic. Th. 950:—Med. νομάζομαι, Id. Al. 345.

νομαῖος, α, ον, = νομαδικός, χίμαρος Anth. P. 6. 157; ἀλάλαγμα ν. a shepherd's cry, Call. Fr. 310:—τὰ νομαῖα payment for pasturage, Gloss.

νόμαιος, α, ον, (νόμος) customary: νόμαια, τά, like νόμιμα, customs, usages, Lat. instituta, ξενικά ν. Hdt. 1. 135; Ἑλληνικά ν. 2. 91, al.; the sing. occurs in 2. 49.

νομ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, the chief of an Egyptian province (νομός), Hdt. 2. 177; applied also to the Scythians, 4. 66.

νομ-αρχία, ἡ, the province of a νομάρχης, v. l. Diod. 19. 85.

νόμ-αρχος, ὁ, = νομάρχης, Arist. Oec. 2, 36.

νομάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (νομός) roaming about for pasture: οἱ Νομάδες pastoral tribes that roved about with their flocks, Nomads, Hdt. 1. 15, 125., 4. 187., 7. 85, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 6; v. Σκύθαι Pind. Fr. 72, Aesch. Fr. 709; Ἰνδοί Id. Supp. 284; of the Cyclopes, Eur. Cycl. 120.

2. as prop. n., Numidae, Polyb. 1. 19, 5, al.:—hence νομάδες ὄρνεις, aves Numidicae, Ath. 654 C; and νομάς alone, Artem. ib. 663 E; v. λίθος Numidian marble, Luc. Hipp. 6.

II. fem. Adj. grazing, feeding, ἵπποι Soph. Tr. 271; ἔλαφος Id. Fr. 110; ἐπ' ἀκταῖς νομάδα .. ἀλιέτον Eur. Fr. 637:—in Soph. O. T. 1350, to satisfy the metre, Elmsley for νομάδος read νομάδ', to be understood of Oedipus exposed in the pastures of Cithaeron; Campbell suggests νομαδὸς ἐπὶ πῶας.

2. metaph., κρῆναι νομάδες wandering streams, Id. O. C. 687.

Νόμας, ον, ὁ, Numa (prob. from νόμος), Dion. H. 2. 58.

νομέας, ον, ὁ, later form for νομεύς, Anth. P. 8. 17.

νόμευμα, τό, that which is put to graze, i. e. a flock or herd, εὐπόκοις νομεύμασιν Aesch. Ag. 1416; not found elsewhere.

νομεύς, ἔως, Ep. ἦος, ὁ, (νέμω) a shepherd or herdsman, Hom., etc.; κύνες τ' ἄνδρες τε νομηες Il. 17. 65; δύω δ' ἄμ' ἔποντο νομηες, opp. to the chief herdsman, Od. 17. 214, cf. 16. 3., 17. 246:—νομεύς is the generic term for the special terms αἰπόλος, βουκόλος, ποιμήν, συβάτης, cf. Plat. Theaet. 174 D, Rep. 370 D; βοῶν ἀγέλης ν. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 32; v. προβάτων Arist. Eth. N. 8. 11, 2.

II. a dealer out, distributor, ἀγαθῶν Plat. Legg. 931 C, cf. Min. 317 D, 321 B.

III. in Hdt. 1. 194., 2. 96, νομέες, = ἐγκοίλια, the ribs of a ship, cf. Hesych.

νομευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a herdsman, v. ἐπιστήμη, v. τέχνη the business of pastoral life, grazing, Plat. Polit. 267 B, D.

II. skilled in grazing, Ael. N. A. 14. 16.

νομεύω, (νομεύς) to put to graze, drive afield, in Act. of the shepherd, καλλιτριχα μῆλα νομεύων Od. 9. 336; νομὸν κατὰ πίονα μῆλα νομεύειν 9. 217; so, ἀγέλην ν. Plat. Polit. 265 D:—Pass. of the flocks, Ib. 295 E.

2. βοῦσὶ νομοῦς ν. to eat down the pastures with oxen, Lat. depascere, h. Hom. Merc. 492.

3. absol. to be a shepherd, tend flocks, Theocr. 20. 35.

II. in late Poets, = νομάω, to direct, manage, Christod. Ecphr. 350, Nonn. D. 7. 110.

νομή, ἡ, (νέμω) like νομός, a pasture, pasturage, ἀμφίβιον .. ἔδωκε νομήν βατράχοισι Κρονίων Βατρ. 59; νομάς νέμειν Hdt. I. 110; νομάς νέμεσθαι Ib. 78, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 4; ποιμνίων νομαί Soph. O. T. 761; νομαί βοσκημάτων herds out grazing, Xen. An. 3. 5, 2. 2. fodder, food, Plat. Legg. 679 A, Criti. III C, etc.; αἷμα, ν. σαρκῶν Id. Tim. 80 E; ἡ προσήκουσα ψυχῆς ν. Id. Phaedr. 248 B; ν. τῶν μελιττῶν τὸ θόμον Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 46. 3. a feeding, grazing, of herds, νομήν ποιείσθαι, = νέμεσθαι, Ib. 8. 10, 1. b. metaph., νομή πυρός a spreading of fire, Polyb. I. 48, 5; also of a sore, νομήν ποιείσθαι to spread, Id. I. 81, 6; ὡς γάγγραινα, νομήν ἔξει 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 17; so, νομαί eating sores, Lat. *nomae*, cf. Hipp. Protrh. 98; ν. σαρκὸς θηριώδεις Plut. 2. 165 E. II. division, distribution, Hdt. 2. 52, Plat. Prot. 321 C, al.; of an inheritance, Dem. 948. 10; ἡ τῶν πατρῶν ν. Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 4; διεφθαρκῶς νομῆ χρημάτων τὸν δῆμον by largess of money, Aeschin. 38. 11; νομῆς of the largess, C. I. 1395; and in pl. for Lat. *donativa*, Hdn. 3. 8., 5. 5., 6. 8, al. 2. proper distribution in bandaging, Hipp. ap. Galen. 2. 743 C, etc. νομήματα· δικαίωματα, Hesych.; leg. νόμιμα· τὰ δικαίωματα. νομίζω, fut. Att. νομῶ Ar. Av. 571, Thuc., etc.; Ion. I pl. νομίομεν Hdt. 2. 17; νομίσω only late, as App.: aor. ἐνόμισα, ποῦτ. νόμισα Pind. I. 5 (4). 2: pf. νενόμικα:—Pass., fut. νομισθήσομαι Plat., etc.; fut. med. in pass. sense, Hipp. 301. 20: aor. ἐνομίσθη: pf. νενόμισμαι, 3 pl. νενομίδαται Dio C. 51. 23; Dor. inf. -ίχθαι Sthenidas ap. Stob. I. 48. 63: plqpf. 3 sing. νενόμιστο Ar. Nub. 962: (νόμος). To hold or own as a custom or usage, to use customarily, practise, use, of all customs and usages, esp. when they have got the force of law by prescription, ἐν τόδε ἴδιον νενομίκασι Hdt. I. 173; ν. γλῶσσαν to have a language in common use, Ib. 142; φωνῆν 2. 42; οὔτε ἀσπίδα οὔτε δόρυ 5. 97; ὄρτην, πανήγυριν 2. 64; ἵπποτροφίαν ἐν Πανελλήνων νόμῳ Pind. I. 2. 55; ἀργυροστερῆ βίον Aesch. Cho. 1003; ν. ἐκκλησίαν to make use of a popular assembly, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 10; ἀγορᾶς κατασκευὴν ν. (vulg. δνομάζουσιν) Ib. 7. 12, 3:—Pass. to be the custom, be customary, ὅπου τὸ χαίρειν οὐδαμοῦ νομίζεται Aesch. Eum. 423; σωφροσύνη νενόμιστο was the fashion, Ar. Nub. 962;—impers., ὡς νομίζεται as is the custom, Aesch. Eum. 32, Eur. Alc. 99, etc.; οἴαπερ ν. Aesch. Ag. 1046; οἴα τοῖς κάτω νομίζεται Soph. El. 327, cf. 691; ἢ νομίζεται Id. O. C. 1603:—part. νομιζόμενος, customary, usual, γέρα τὰ ν. Thuc. I. 25; εὐχαὶ αἱ ν. Id. 6. 32; τὰ νομιζόμενα, like τὰ νομαῖα or νόμιμα, customs, usages, Lat. *instituta*, Hdt. I. 35., 5. 42, Ar. Pl. 1185; τὰ ν. ἱερά Antipho 139. 11; τὰ τοῖς θεοῖς ν. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 14; often of funeral rites, τὰ νομιζόμενα ποιεῖν, Lat. *justa facere*, Dem. 308. 2, Aeschin. 3. 3, cf. Isocr. 391 A; also in aor. part., τό τοι νομισθὲν τῆς ἀληθείας κρατεῖ Soph. Fr. 107; τὰ νομισθέντα Eur. Bacch. 71:—cf. νόμισμα. 2. to adopt a custom or usage, mostly in pf., Ἕλληνες ἀπ' Αἰγυπτίων ταῦτα νενομίκασι Hdt. 2. 51; so, νομίζειν τι παρά τινος, like παραλαμβάνειν 4. 27; ἐκκλησίαν ν. to hold assemblies as a usage, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 10. b. also c. dat., to be used to a thing, νομίζουσιν Αἰγύπτιοι οὐδ' ἤρωσιν οὐδέν, i. e. practise no such worship, Hdt. 2. 50: hence to make common use of, use, φωνῆ 4. 117; ἐσί Ib. 63; ἀγῶσι καὶ θυσίαις Thuc. 2. 38; εὐσεβείᾳ Id. 3. 82; οὔτε τούτοις χρήται οὐθ' οἷς ἡ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς ν. Id. I. 77; and in Att., often, to use as current coin, ἐν Βυζαντίοις, ὅπου σιδαρῆοις [νομισμασι] νομίζουσι Plat. Com. Πεισανδ. 3, ubi ν. Meineke. 3. c. inf. to have a custom of doing, to be accustomed to do, νομίζουσι Διὶ θυσίας ἔρδειν Hdt. I. 131, cf. 133, 202., 3. 15, etc.:—Pass., νενόμισται τὰ σχέτλια ἔργα Λήμνια καλέεσθαι Id. 6. 138; γυμνοὺς εἰσιέναι νομίζεται it is customary for them .., Ar. Nub. 498, cf. 1420, Thuc. 2. 15, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 14. 4. in Pass., to be ordered and governed after old laws and customs, Hdt. I. 170. II. to own, acknowledge, consider as, τὸν προέχοντα ἔτεσι ν. ὡς πατέρα Plat. Legg. 879 C; but the ὡς is commonly omitted, ὄμμα γὰρ δόμων νομίζω δεσπότην παρουσίαν Aesch. Pers. 169; τοὺς κακοὺς χρηστοὺς ν. Soph. O. T. 610, cf. Ant. 183, El. 1317; νομίσαι χρῆ ταῦτα μυστήρια Ar. Nub. 143; and often, θεὸν ν. τινὰ to hold or believe in one as a god, σὺ Ἐρωτα οὐ θεὸν νομίζεις Plat. Symp. 202 D; θεὸν οὐ τὴν Ἀναιδίαν, ἀλλὰ τὴν Αἰδῶ ν. Xen. Symp. 8, 35:—hence, νομίζειν τούτους [θεοῦς] to believe in these [as gods], Hdt. 4. 59; οὐς ἡ πόλις νομίζει θεοὺς οὐ νομίζων not believing in the gods in which the State believes, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 1, Apol. 10, Plat. Apol. 24 B; τοὺς ἀρχαίους οὐ ν. Id. Euthyphro 3 B;—but, νομίζειν θεοὺς εἶναι to believe that there are gods, Ib. 26 C, Legg. 886 A; and without εἶναι, δ [ζῶν] δίκη καὶ θεοὺς μόνον, of man, Id. Menex. 237 D; τὸ πάραπαν θεοὺς οὐδαμῶς ν. to be an absolute atheist, Id. Legg. 885 C, cf. 903 C, Apol. 18 C, Prot. 322 A, Lysias 121. 3; θεοὺς ν. οὐδαμοῦ Aesch. Pers. 497;—so that ν. τοὺς θεοὺς and ν. θεοὺς differ, the one being to believe in certain gods, the other to believe in gods generally, cf. ἠγέομαι III:—Pass., Ἕλληνες ἤρξαντο νομισθῆναι to be reputed or considered as .., Hdt. 2. 51; οἱ νομιζόμενοι μὲν υἱοί, μὴ ὄντες δέ .., reputed, Dem. 1022. 16; ἡ νομιζομένη πολιτεία Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 1. 2. to esteem or hold in honour, χρυσὸν .. περιώσιον ἄλλων Pind. I. 5 (4). 3:—Pass. to be in esteem, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 466 B:—under this head might be placed ν. τοὺς θεοὺς. 3. c. acc. rei, to deem, hold, believe, ταῦτα περί τινος Id. Phaedr. 258 C, etc.; ἐποίει ἄλλα παρ' ἃ ἐνόμισεν Id. Min. 320 B; ταύτη ν. Id. Soph. 265 D; ἀκοῆ ν., opp. to πείρα αἰσθάνεσθαι, Thuc. 4. 81. 4. c. acc. et inf. to deem, hold, believe that .., πότερα νομίζεις δυστυχεῖν ἐμέ; Soph. O. C. 800, cf. O. T. 549, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 11;—also, like δοκέω, c. inf. fut. to expect that .., Soph. O. T. 551, Aj. 1082 (ν. Herm., 1061); but also c. inf. aor., τοὺς Θηβαίους .. ἐνόμισαν κρατῆσαι Thuc. 2. 3, cf. 3. 24, Lys. 130. 20. 5. c. partic., νομίζε .. ἄνδρα ἀγαθὸν ἀποκτείνων Xen. An. 6. 6, 24. 6. Pass., with gen., of the person in possession, τοῦ θεῶν νομίζεται; whose sanctuary is it held to be? Soph. O. C. 38; οὐ τοῦ κρατοῦντος ἡ πόλις ν. Id. Ant.

738. 7. absol., νομίζοντα λέγειν to speak with full belief, Plat. Phaedr. 257 D. 8. to frequent, μυχόν ν. (si sana l.) Aesch. Cho. 801; cf. ἐνίζω. νομικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νόμος) of or for the laws, Plat. Legg. 625 A: resting on law, conventional, ν. δίκαιον, opp. to φυσικόν, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 1; ν. φιλία, opp. to ἠθική, Ib. 8. 13, 5:—Adv. -κῶς, Id. Pol. 8. 7, 2. 2. relating to the law, μάχαι Ep. Tit. 3. 9; τὰ νομικά law matters, Plut. Cic. 26:—Adv. -κῶς, by legal process, Id. 2. 533 B. II. learned in the law and legal practice, Alex. Gal. 4, Plat. Minos 317 E: a lawyer, ν. ἄριστος C. I. 2787-8, al., cf. Ev. Matth. 22. 35, al. νόμιμος, η, ον, also ος, ον Arist. Mund. 6, 35: (νόμος):—conformable to custom, usage, or law, ν. ὄρκος Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 20: hence, customary, prescriptive, established, Eur. Phoen. 347, etc.; οἱ ν. θεοὶ Plat. Legg. 954 A; ἡ ἐπίδεσις ν. Hipp. 792 D:—lawful, rightful, Emped. ap. Arist. Rhet. I. 13, 2, Pind. Fr. 152, Eur. Phoen. 815:—νόμιμόν [ἔστι] τιμι ποιεῖν τι Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 8; ν. τινα δεδέσθαι Mem. I. 2, 49. 2. of persons, observant of law, Choeril. 3, Antipho 117. 34, Plat. Gorg. 504 D. II. νόμιμα, τά, usages, customs, like νομαῖα, Hdt. 2. 79, Aesch. Theb. 334, Soph. Ant. 455; ν. Δωρικά, ν. τὰ Γελφῶν Thuc. 6. 4; τὰ εἰωθῶτα ν. Plat. Phaedr. 265 A; τὰ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς ν., τὸ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους ν. Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 4, Cyr. I. 6, 34; ν. βαρβαρικά, name of a treatise by Arist., Fr. 562; like τὰ ὄσια, places to which all may resort, Antipho 145. 23 sq. 2. funeral rites, Lat. *justa*, Dinarch. 106. 9; τιμᾶν τινας ἐσθήμασι τε καὶ ἄλλοις νομίμοις Thuc. 3. 58. III. Adv. -μως, Antipho 131. 10, Plat. Symp. 182 A; ν. ἀποθανεῖν in a natural way, Lys. Fr. 31. 4: Comp. -ώτερον Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 20. νομιμότης, ητος, ἡ, observance of law, Iambl. V. Pyth. 69, 229. νόμιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (νομεύς) of shepherds, ν. θεός the pastoral god, i. e. Pan, h. Hom. 18. 5, Anth. P. 9. 96; of Apollo, as shepherd of Admetus, Call. Ap. 47, cf. Theocr. 25. 21, Ap. Rh. 4. 1218; of Aristaetus, Pind. P. 9. 115; of Hermes, Ar. Thesm. 977; of Dionysus, Anth. P. 9. 524, 14; of Zeus, Archyt. ap. Stob. 270. 3; of the Nymphs, Orph. H. 50. 11; ν. μέλος Ap. Rh. I. 577; τὸ ν. Clearch. ap. Ath. 619 C. νομί-ουρος, δ, watcher of pastures, Arcad. 73. 1. νόμισις, δ, (νομίζω) usage, prescription, custom, ἡ ἀνθρωπεία ἐς τὸ θεῖον νόμισις the established belief about the Deity, Thuc. 5. 105. νόμισμα, τό, (νομίζω) anything sanctioned by established usage, a custom, Aesch. Theb. 269, Pers. 859 (as restored by Herm.), Eur. I. T. 1471: any institution, οὐδὲν γὰρ ἀνθρώποισι οἶον ἄργυρος κακὸν ν. ἔβλασταν Soph. Ant. 296; θεοὶ ἡμῖν ν. οὐκ ἔστι Ar. Nub. 248, with a play on signif. II (do not pass current with us). II. the current coin of a state, Lat. *numisma*, *numus*, Hdt. I. 94., 3. 56; ν. κόπτεσθαι to strike or coin money, Id. 4. 166; τάρχαῖον ν. Ar. Ran. 720; ν. ξύμβολον τῆς ἀλλαγῆς ἕνεκα Plat. Rep. 371 B, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 14, Pol. I. 9, 9 sq., Diog. L. 6. 20; τάλαντα .. νομισματος Andoc. 24. 28; ν. ἡμεδαποῦ C. I. 76. 4, etc. III. the full legal measure, τοῦ χόδος ἡ τῶν κοτυλῶν τὸ ν. διαλυμαίνεται Ar. Thesm. 348. νομισματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or in money, δόσεις Eust. Opusc. 153. 1. νομισματίον, τό, Dim. of νόμισμα, Poll. 9. 72, 92, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 213. νομισματο-πώλης, ον, δ, a money-changer, Poll. 7. 170. νομισματο-πωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a money-changer's trade, Poll. 9. 51: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the trade itself, Plat. Soph. 223 B. νομιστέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. of νομίζω, to be accounted, etc., Plat. Rep. 608 B. II. νομιστέον, one must account, etc., Id. Soph. 230 D, etc. νομιστεύομαι, Pass. to be current, Polyb. I. 17, 7, Sext. Emp. M. I. 178. νομιστί, Adv. by law, M. Anton. 7. 31: conventionally, Galen. 3. 3. νομο-αἰολος, ον, (νόμος II) of varied melody, Telest. ap. Ath. 617 B. νομογράφω, to give written laws, Diod. 16. 70, C. I. 1543. 19. νομογράφια, ἡ, written legislation, Strab. 260, C. I. 3046. 17. νομογράφος, δ, one who draws up laws, C. I. 1193. 23., 1331, 1543. 24, al. II. (νόμος II) a composer of music, Plat. Phaedr. 278 E. νομο-δείκτης, ον, δ, one who explains laws, Plut. T. Gracch. 9. νομο-διδάκτης, ον, δ, =sq., Plut. Cato Ma. 20. νομο-διδάσκυλος, δ, a teacher of the law, Ev. Luc. 5. 17, etc. νομο-δίφας [ῖ], ον, δ, a searcher into law, Galen. νομοθεσία, ἡ, lawgiving, legislation, Plat. Rep. 427 B, Legg. 684 E; in pl., Arist. Rhet. I. 1, 7. II. a code of laws, Lys. 186. 35, Com. Anon. 50, LXX (2 Macc. 6. 23). νομοθετέω, to make laws, Lysias 145. 9, Plat. Rep. 534 D, and often in Legg.; τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις Xen. Apol. 15, etc.; ταῖς μοναρχίαις Isocr. 16 C; περί τινος Id. 229 B; ὑπέρ τινος Dem. 1197. 7:—Med. to make laws for oneself, frame laws, Plat. Rep. 398 B, Theaet. 177 E, etc.; περί τινων Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 11:—Pass., of a state, to be furnished with laws, to have a code of laws, Plat. Legg. 962 E, 701 D. II. trans. to ordain by law, τι Ib. 628 D, Rep. 417 B, cf. Andoc. 29. 14, and ν. νομοθετητέον:—so also in Med., Plat. Legg. 736 C:—Pass. to be ordained by law, Luc. pro Imagg. 18: impers., περί ταῦτα οὕτω σφι νενομοθετήται it hath been so ordained by law, Hdt. 2. 41; ν. καλὸν [εἶναι] τὸ χαρίζεσθαι Plat. Symp. 182 B; νενομοθετημένον ἔστι Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 9. νομοθετήμα, τό, a law, ordinance, Hipp. I. 22, Plat. Polit. 295 E, Rep. 427 B, etc. νομο-θέτης, ον, δ, (τίθημι) a lawgiver, Antipho 131. 13, Thuc. 8. 97, Plat. Rep. 429 C, etc. II. at Athens, the *Nomothetae* were a numerous committee of the dicasts charged with the revision of the laws, Andoc. II. 27, Dem. 31. 11., 706. 22 sq.; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 131. 4. νομοθετήσις, εως, ἡ, legislation, νόμων, Plat. Legg. 701 B. νομοθετητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of νομοθετέω, to be settled by law, Plat. Rep. 459 E. II. νομοθετητέον, one must make laws, Id. Legg.

747 D; νομ. τῷ νομοθέτῃ Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 11. 2. trans. one must ordain by law, Ib. 7. 17, 11.

νομοθετικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for a lawgiver or legislation, Plat. Legg. 657 A: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) legislation, Id. Gorg. 464 C, 520 B, al. II.

of persons, fitted for legislation, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 17.

νομο-θήκη, ἡ, poet. for νομοθεσία, Timo Fr. 35; cf. ἀγωνοθήκη.

νομο-ἴστωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, learned in the laws, Hesych.

νομομάθεια, ἡ, (μανθάνω, μάθειν) knowledge of law, Eccl.

νομο-μάθης, ἐς, learned in the law, Eccl.

νομόνδε, Adv. (νομός) to pasture, Il. 18. 575, Od. 9. 438.

νομο-ποιέω, to make or give laws, Hesych. s. v. νομοθετεῖ.

νομοποιός, ὄν, (νόμος II, ποιέω) composing music, Diog. L. 2. 104.

νομός, ὁ, (νέμω) a feeding-place for cattle, pasture, Il. 2. 475, Od. 9. 217, etc. (v. νόμονδε); v. ὕλης a woodland pasture, Io. 159.

the herbage of the pasture, h. Hom. Merc. 198:—generally, food, Hes. Op. 524; ἐπέονθ' .. ἐπὶ νομόν Ar. Av. 1287, cf. 239.

3. metaph., ἐπέων πολλὸς νομὸς ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα a wide range for words (as if, ample pasture to range and feed in), Il. 20. 249; so, ἐπέων νομός Hes. Op. 401; but in h. Hom. Ap. 20, νόμοι φθῆς is the right reading. II. an

abode allotted or assigned to one, a district, province, Pind. O. 7. 60, Soph. O. C. 1061, etc.; νομόν ἐν θαλάσῃ ἔχειν to have their dwelling-place, Hdt. 5. 92, cf. 102; ἐπὶ κισσοῦ κλάδει v. ἔχει, of birds, Ar. Av. 239, cf. 1287.

2. one of the districts into which Egypt was divided, Hdt. 2. 4, 42, 46, 166, Diod. 1. 54, cf. Strab. 803, etc.; applied also to the provinces or satrapies of the Babylonian and Persian kingdoms, Hdt. 1. 192., 3. 90 sq.; and to divisions of Scythia, 4. 62, 66.

νόμος, ὁ, (νέμω) properly anything assigned or apportioned, that which one has in use or possession, first in Hes. (that it was not in Hom. was known to Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 15, 3):—hence, I. a usage, custom,

and all that becomes law thereby, a law, ordinance, Lat. institutum, Μοῦσαι .. μέλπονται πάντων τε νόμους καὶ ἤθεα κεδνά Hes. Th. 66; νόμος πάντων βασιλεύς custom is lord of all, Pind. ap. Hdt. 3. 38, cf. Plat. Prot. 337 D; τόνδε .. νόμον διέταξε Κρονίων, .. θηροῖ .. ἔσθαι ἀλλήλους Hes. Op. 274; ἀφθογγον εἶναι τὸν παλαμναῖον νόμος [ἔστι] Aesch. Eum. 448; νόμον κάλλιστον ἐξευρόντα, πειθαρχεῖν πατρί Soph. Tr. 1177:—

with Preps., κατὰ νόμον according to custom or law, Hes. Th. 417, Hdt. 1. 61, and Att.; poet., κὰν νόμον Pind. O. 8. 103; οἱ κατὰ v. ὄντες θεοὶ the established deities, Plat. Legg. 904 A; so, κατὰ νόμους Aesch. Supp. 241:—παρὰ νόμον, νόμους contrary to .., Id. Eum. 164, Plat. Tim. 83 E, etc.:—ἐν Πανελλάνων νόμῳ by the custom of .., Pind. I. 2. 56; ἐν Ἀδραστείῳ νόμῳ by the law of Adr., i. e. at the Nemean games, Id. N. 10. 52, cf. 8. fin.:—so in dat. νόμῳ, by custom, conventionally, opp.

to φύσει, Hdt. 4. 39, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 2, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 231 E:—νόμου χάριν, Lat. dicis causā, for form's sake, Diphil. Zory. 2. 14.

b. at Athens νόμοι was the name given esp. to Solon's laws, those of Draco being called θεσμοὶ (Homer's word being θέμιστες); and then generally laws, ordinances (v. sub ψήφισμα); νόμον τιθέναι and τίθεσθαι, v. sub τίθημι A. III. 2.

2. also c. gen. rei, οὗτός τοι πεδίων πέλεται v. Hes. Op. 386, cf. Pind. P. 1. 120, N. 3. 96; ἔργων .. ὦν νόμοι πρόκεινται Soph. O. T. 865;—ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ by the law of force, club-law, opp. to ἐν δίκῃ νόμῳ, ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ διαφθείρεσθαι, ἀπόλλυσθαι or πίπτειν to die in the mêlée, in the fight or scuffle, Hdt. 8. 89, and often in Polyb.; ἐν χειρὸς νόμῳ in actual warfare, under martial law, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 4; also, ἐς χειρῶν νόμον ἀπικέσθαι to come to blows, Hdt. 9. 48.

II. a musical mode or strain, Aesch. Pr. 575, Theb. 954, Cho. 823, Plat., etc.; νόμοι φθῆς h. Hom. Ap. 20; νόμοι κιθαριδικοὶ Ar. Ran. 1282; ἀηδόνιος v. Ib. 684.

2. esp. a very ancient kind of song or ode, akin to the dithyramb, and without any antistrophé, Arist. Probl. 19. 15, cf. Plut. 2. 1133 D sq.; but opp. to διθυραμβικά, Arist. Poët. 1. 13: it was sung in a peculiar manner to the lyre or flute in honour of some god, commonly Apollo, Hdt. 1. 24 (v. sub ὄρθιος II. 2); so, νόμος ἵππιος Pind. O. 1. 163; ὁ Βοιωτίος v. Soph. Fr. 858; νόμοι πολεμικοὶ war-tunes, Thuc. 5. 69: metaph., θροεῖς τοῦς Ἄιδου v. Soph. Fr. 407.

III. =νοῦμος, q. v. νομο-τριβής, ἐς, practised in laws, Nicet. Ann. 133 B.

νομοφύλακίω, to be or serve as νομοφύλαξ, Liban. 4. 801:—2n irreg. form νομοφυλάξαντα (as if from νομοφυλάσσω), C. I. 3419. 9.

νομοφύλακία, ἡ, the office of νομοφύλαξ, Plat. Legg. 961 A.

νομοφύλακικός, ἡ, ὄν, observant of law, cited from Hierocl.

νομοφύλακίον, τό, the meeting-place of the νομοφύλακες, Poll. 8. 102, Hesych. s. v. Χαρώνιον:—in Suid., νομοφυλακεῖον.

νομοφύλακίς, ἴδος, fem. of sq., κιβωτός Philo 1. 584.

νομο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, a guardian of the laws: in the old republics an officer appointed to watch over the laws and their observance, Plat. Legg. 755 A, 770 C, etc.; proper to aristocracies, acc. to Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 24; lists of them occur in Spartan Inscr., C. I. 1237-58; on those at Athens, v. Philochor. 141 B, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 129. 15.

νομώδης, ἐς, (νομή II) like an eating sore, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 92.

νομ-φδός, ὁ, one who chaunts or proclaims the law, Strab. 539.

νομ-ώνης, Dor. -ώνας, ὁ, one who rents a pasture, C. I. 1569. 44.

νόννος, ὁ, a monk, νόννα, ἡ, a nun, Eccl.; v. Ducang.

νοο-βλαβής, ἐς, hurt in mind, deranged, Nonn. Jo. 12. 40.

νοό-πλαγκτος, ὄν, =sq. 1, Nonn. D. 9. 255.

νοο-πλανής, ἐς, wandering in mind, deranged, Nonn. D. 4. 197. II.

act. distracting the mind, crazing, Ib. 29. 69.

νοό-πληκτος, ὄν, palsying the mind, μέθη Anth. P. 6. 71.

νοο-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg., Tryph. 275.

νοο-ποιός, ὄν, making intellect, δύναμις Plotin. 753 C.

νόσος, νόσου, ὁ, Att. contr. νοῦς, gen. νοῦ: Hom. uses the contr. form only once, in nom., Od. 10. 240; so Hes. Fr. 48. 2, Pind. P. 3. 9, in acc.;

Hdt. never: the uncontr. form is equally rare in Att., once in Aesch. (Cho. 742, iamb.), once in Soph. (Ph. 1209, lyr.):—in N. T. and late Prose, as Plotin., Porph., are found some cases in the third decl., gen. νοῦς, dat. νοῖ, acc. νόα, νόες, νόαι, Lob. Phryn. 453:—the Att. pl. νοῖ, acc. νοῦς, is rare in good writers, as Ar. Fr. 397, but common in late philosophers. (The √NO appears to be akin to √ΓNO, γινώσκω.)

I. mind, as employed in perceiving and thinking, perception, sense, οὐ λήθε Διδος πυκινὸν νόον Il. 15. 461; πολυκερδῆς v. Od. 13. 255; νοῦς ὄρᾳ καὶ νοῦς ἀκούει, τᾶλλα κωφὰ καὶ τυφλά Epich. ap. Plut. 2. 961 A, cf. Soph. O. T. 371; νόφ mindfully, with prudence, Od. 6. 320; παρὲκ νόον senselessly, Il. 20. 133; σὺν νόφ wisely, Hdt. 8. 86, 138; οὐδενὶ ζῆν νόφ Plat. Crito 48 C; τοῦ νοῦ χωρὶς Soph. O. T. 550; τοῦ v. κενός Id. O. C. 931; νόφ λαβεῖν τι to apprehend it, Hdt. 3. 51; νόφ ἔχειν to keep in mind, Id. 5. 92, 7, Plat. Rep. 490 A (v. infr. 3).

2. νοῦν ἔχειν is used in several senses, a. to have sense, be sensible, Soph. Tr. 553, Ar. Ran. 535, etc.; ὁ νοῦς ὄδ' αὐτὸς νοῦν ἔχων οὐ τυγχάνει Eur. I. A. 1139; so, νοῦν ὀλίγον κεκτημένος Ar. Eccl. 747; σμικρὸν τοῦ κεκτηῖσθαι Plat. Legg. 887 E.

b. νοῦν οἱ τὸν νοῦν ἔχειν to have one's mind directed to something, ἄλλοσ' ὄμμα, θάτερα δὲ νοῦν ἔχειν Soph. Tr. 272; τὸν νοῦν πρὸς αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔχων, ἐκείσε δὲ Eur. Phoen. 1418; δεῦρο νοῦν ἔχε Id. Or. 1181; τὸν νοῦν ἔχειν οἴκοι Id. Ion 251; ποῦ τὸν v. ἔχεις; Ar. Eccl. 156; τὸν νοῦν ἔχειν πρὸς τινα or τι (like προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν) Thuc. 7. 19, Plat. Gorg. 504 D; πρὸς τινα Id. Prot. 324 A, etc.; περὶ τίνος Id. Rep. 534 B; ἐν τινι Anth. P. 7. 206; cf. προσέχω I. 3.

c. impers., περισσὰ πράσσειν οὐκ ἔχει νοῦν οὐδένα Soph. Ant. 68.

3. mind, as employed in feeling, and the like, the heart, χαίρει νόφ Od. 8. 78; κεῦθε νόφ Il. 1. 363; χόλος νόον οἰδάνει 9. 554; ἐν στήθεσιν ἀτάρβητος νόος ἐστί 3. 63; so, νόος ἔμπεδος, ἀκήλητος, ἀπηγής Hom.; (so, v. εὐμενής, ἀγναμπος, etc., Pind. P. 8. 25, Aesch. Pr. 163, etc.); ἀνθρώπων νόος man's mood or temper, Od. 1. 3; ἐκ παντὸς νόου with all his heart and soul, Hdt. 8. 97; τῷ νῷ κἀπὸ γλώσσης in heart as well as tongue, Soph. O. C. 936;—

often, κατὰ νόον according to one's mind, Lat. ex sententia, Hdt. 1. 117., 7. 104; εἰ τὰδ' ἔχει κατὰ νοῦν κείνῳ Soph. O. C. 1768; πρόξειας κατὰ v. τὸν ἔμόν Id. (Fr. 415 b) ap. Ar. Eq. 498; κατὰ v. πράξας Ib. 549; χωρεῖ κατὰ v. Id. Pax 940, cf. Plat. Euthyphro 3 E.

4. the mind, as employed in resolving and purposing, ἀγαθῷ νόφ, i. e. kindly, Hdt. 1. 60; τί σοι ἐν νόφ ἐστὶ ποιεῖν; what do you intend to do? Id. 1. 109; ἡμῖν ἐν νόφ ἐγένετο εἶπαι Id. 9. 46; ἐν νόφ ἔχειν, c. inf., to intend .., Id. 1. 10, 27, Plat., etc.; so, νοῦν ἔχειν, c. inf., Soph. El. 1013, cf. 1465;—ποιεῖν τι ἐπὶ νόον τινὶ to put into his mind to do .., Hdt. 1. 27; so, ἐπὶ νόον τρέπειν τινὶ .., 3. 21.

II. an act of mind, a thought, ἡμῖν δ' οὐτὶς τοῦδε νόος καὶ μήτις ἀμείνων Il. 15. 509; οὐ γὰρ τις νόον ἄλλος ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοήσει 9. 104; οὐ γὰρ δὴ τοῦτον μὲν ἐβούλευσας νόον αὐτῆ Od. 5. 23.

2. a mind, purpose, design, νόον τελεῖν τινὶ Il. 23. 149; σάφ' ὀσθ' οἶος v. Ἀτρεΐδαο 2. 192. III. the sense or meaning of a word, sentence, speech, οὗτος ὁ νόος τῷ ῥήματος Hdt. 7. 162, cf. Ar. Ran. 1439, Polyb., etc.; often in Gramm.

IV. in Att. Philosophy, νοῦς was the perceptive and intelligent faculty, intelligence, intellect, reason.

V. Anaxagoras gave this name to the Principle which acted on the elementary particles of matter (τὰ ὁμοιομερῆ), Anaxag. Fr. 8, cf. Plat. Phaedo 97 B, C, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 5, Metaph. 1. 7. 3; v. Grote Plato 1. 56 sq.

νοο-σφάλης, ἐς, (σφάλω) =νοοπλανής, Nonn. D. 7. 277.

νοότης, ἡγος, ἡ, intellectuality, Damasc. in A. B. 1403.

νορή, ἡ, a kind of ὄσπριον, Theophr. ap. Phot., cf. Arcad. 103. 28.

νοσάζομαι, (νόσος) to fall sick, be ill, opp. to ὑγιάζομαι, Arist. Phys. 5. 5, 5; v. l. νοσίεσθαι.

νοσᾶκερός, ἄ, ὄν, liable to sickness, sickly, Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 10, P. A. 3. 7, 15;—Comic word, acc. to Poll. 3. 105.

νόσανσις, ἡ, (as if from νοσαίνω) a falling sick, opp. to ὑγίανσις, Arist. Phys. 5. 6, 5; and as v. l. for νόσωσις, Ib. 5. 5, 3.

νοσερός, ἄ, ὄν, =νοσηρός, of symptoms, Hipp. Aph. 1261; v. κῶλον Eur. Or. 1016; v. κοίτη a bed of sickness, Id. Hipp. 131, cf. 180; of seasons, Arist. Probl. 1. 20, al. Adv., νοσερῶς ἔχειν τὸ σῶμα Id. Pol. 6. 6, 4.

νόσενμα, τό, a sickness, Hipp. Aër. 283.

νοσεύομαι, Pass. to be sickly, ἔμβρυα νεοσευμένα Hipp. 255. 24.

νοσέω: no Ion. form νοσεῶ appears to have been in use, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. x1: (νόσος). To be sick, ill, to ail, whether in body or mind, Hdt. 1. 19, 105, al.; τῆς πόλεως .. οὐπω νεοσηκείας not yet having suffered from the plague, Thuc. 2. 31; νεοσηκός αἷμα diseased, Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 11; νόσφ v. Aesch. Pr. 384; ἀπαιδία Eur. Ion 620, etc.; so c. acc. cogn., νοῦσον νοσεῖν Hdt. 3. 33, Trag., Antipho 114. 32, etc., cf. Lob. Paral. 510; (so, νόσον μαίνεσθαι Aesch. Pr. 977; νόσον ἀλγεῖν Soph. Ph. 1326); also c. acc. partis, νοσεῖν κῶλον Ib. 41; v. ὀφθαλμούς to be affected in .., Plat. Gorg. 495 E; τοὺς νεφρούς Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 4, etc.: vδ νοσοῦν, =νόσος Soph. Ph. 675, Plat. Symp. 186 B:—also of things, γῆ νοσεῖ Xen. Ath. 2, 6; v. ὑδωρ is foul, Paus., etc.:—Pass., ἡμέραι αἱ νοσοῦμεναι days on which one is ill, Hipp. 256. 54.

2. of passion, v. μάτην to be mad, Soph. Aj. 635; θολερῶ χειμῶνι νοσήσας Ib. 207; ἐξ ἀλαστόρων v. Id. Tr. 1235; and simply νοσεῖν, Ib. 435; also, φρένες νοσοῦσι Cratin. Incert. 1; ψυχῆς νοσοῦση ἐστὶ φάρμακον λόγος Menand. Monost. 550; cf. νόσημα 2, νόσοι II. 2.

3. generally, to be in an unsound state, to suffer, νοσεῖ τὰ τῶν θεῶν Eur. Tro. 27; τοῖσιν οἰκείοις κακοῖς Soph. O. C. 766; πονηρία Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 18; τὸδ' ἄλγος Soph. Ph. 1326; τι τῶν ἀπορρήτων κακῶν Eur. Hipp. 293:—of states, to suffer from faction and the like, ἡ Μίλητος νοσήσασα στάσι Hdt. 5. 28; νοσεῖ πόλις Soph. Ant. 1015; ἐκεῖ νοσοῦμεν Eur. Hel. 581; νοσοῦσι καὶ στασιάζουσι Dem. 22. 7, cf. 123. fin.;

ἀπόλωλεν καὶ νεύθηκεν ἡ Ἑλλάς Id. 121. 7; αἱ δὲ πόλεις ἐνόσουν Id. 240. 27; cf. νόσημα 3.

νοσηλεία, ἡ, (νοσηλεύω) *care of the sick, nursing*, Plut. Lyc. 10. II. (from Pass.) *sickness which needs tending*, Id. 2. 110 D, 788 F. 2. *matter discharged from a sore*, Soph. Ph. 39.

νοσηλεύω, *to tend a sick person*, τινά Isocr. 389 D, Babr. 13. 8; ὁ νοσηλεύων *a physician*, C. I. 4767. 2. *to make one sick*, Anaxil. Μαγ. 1:—Pass. *to need medical attendance, to be sick*, App. Civ. 2. 28, Julian 181 C.

νοσηλία, ἡ, *sickness*, ap. Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 34.
νοσήλιος, α, ον, *of or for sickness*, φάρμακον Eust. Opusc. 122. 27; ν. ψήγμα pills, Ib. 304. 35 (ubi male νοσήλειον, as in Walz Rhett. 3. 522):—νοσήλια (sc. σιτία), τά, *food for sick persons*, Opp. H. 1. 301; the Ion. form νοουσήλια is restored by Welcker in the Fragm. of Arctin. ap. Schol. Il. 11. 515.

νοσηλός, ἡ, ὄν, *diseased*, νοσηλότερον ὄστέον Hipp. 817 G.
νόσημα, τό, (νοσέω) *a sickness, disease, plague*, like νόσος, Hipp. 295. 54, Soph. Ph. 755, Eur., Thuc. 2. 49, 53, etc.; τὰ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ν. Isocr. 167 B; νοσήματι περιπίπτειν Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 27. 2. metaph., ἐνεστι γὰρ πως τοῦτο τῇ τυραννίδι ν. Aesch. Pr. 225; ν. γὰρ αἰσχιστον εἶναι .. συνθέτους λόγους Ib. 685; νοσοῦμ' ἄν, εἰ ν. τοὺς ἐχθροὺς στρυγεῖν Ib. 978; ν. ἔρωτος Soph. Fr. 162; τὸ ν. τῆς ἀδικίας Plat. Gorg. 450 B; cf. νοσέω 2. 3. *of any grievous affliction*, Soph. O. T. 1293: esp. *of disorder in a state*, Plat. Rep. 544 C, Dcm. 424. 3, etc.; cf. νοσέω 3.

νοσηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *sickly*, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 44; ν. τὰ περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν Id. Probl. 5. 9; τὰ ν. Id. H. A. 3. 19, 11. Adv. —κῶς, Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 5.
νοσημάτιον, τό, Dim. of νόσημα, Ar. Fr. 64.
νοσηματώδης, ες, = νοσώδης, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, 23, Eth. N. 7. 5, 3. Adv., νοσηματώδως ἔχειν Ib. 4.

νοσηρός, ἡ, ὄν, like νοσερός, *diseased, unhealthy, unwholesome*, of symptoms, Hipp. Aph. 1256; of places, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 16.
νοσητήριος, α, ον, *unhealthy*, Hesych.

νοσηφόρος, ον, poet. for νοσοφόρος, Marcell. Sid. 58.
νοσίζω, *to make sick*, Arist. Probl. 1. 3, 2; ν. sub νοσάζω.
νοσο-γνωμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, *skilled in judging of diseases by their symptoms*, ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the physician's art, *diagnostic*, Plat. ap. Diog. L. 3. 85.

νοσο-εργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) *causing sickness*, Poëta de herb. 39.
νοσό-θύμος, ον, *sick at heart*, Manetho 4. 540.
νοσοκομέω, *to take care of the sick*, Diog. L. 4. 54, Iambl. V. Pyth. 30 (184):—Pass. *to be under medical treatment*, Diod. Excerpt. 613. 62, Synes. 208 A:—hence νοσοκομία, ἡ, *care of the sick*, Schol. Soph. Ph. 39, Greg. Naz.; νοσοκόμησις, ἡ, Nicet. Ann. 364 C; νοσοκομείον, τό, *an infirmary, hospital*, C. I. 9256, Jerom. 4. p. 660, Suid., Pandect., etc.

νοσο-κόμος, ον, (κομέω) *taking care of the sick*, Poll. 3. 12, etc.
νοσοποιέω, *to cause sickness*, Hipp. Acut. 389, Arist. Probl. 1. 52, 2, Plut. 2. ν. τινά *to infect one with a disease, to make sick*, Cebes 19; ν. τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν ἀρίστων Diod. 12. 12.
νοσο-ποιός, ὄν, *making sick*, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 80 E, Galen. 2. metaph. *causing disturbances*, Dion. H. 8. 99.

νόσος, Ion. νοῦσος, ἡ, *sickness, disease*, Hom. (who, like Hcs. and Hdt., always uses the Ion. form), etc.:—Hom. always represents νόσος as the visitation of an angry deity, opp. to the sudden and easy death sent by Apollo and Artemis, as well as to a violent death; acc. to Hes. Op. 92, 102, disease was one of Pandora's gifts to men:—ἐς ν. πίπτειν Aesch. Pr. 474; ἐς ν. ἐμπίπτειν Antipho 113. 31; νόσος ἐμπίπτει τινί Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 41; ἐπέρχεται τινί Od. 11. 199; λαμβάνεσθαι, νόσῳ, ὑπὸ νόσου Soph. Tr. 446, etc.; κάμνειν νόσῳ, ν. sub κάμνω; ἀσθενεῖν ταύτην τὴν νόσον Isocr. 389 C; cf. νοσέω:—ἐκ τῆς νοῦσου ἀνέστη Hdt. 1. 22:—ἱερὰ νόσος, ν. ἱερός III. 4. II. generally, *distress, misery, suffering, sorrow, evil*, Hcs. Th. 527, 799, Trag. 2. *disease of mind*, esp. caused by madness, passion, vice, etc., Trag.; ν. φρενῶν Aesch. Pers. 750; θεία ν., i. e. *madness*, Soph. Aj. 186; μανιάσιν ν. Ib. 59; ν. λυσσώδη Ib. 452; of love, Id. Tr. 445, 491, Eur. Hipp. 766; ἀκόλαστον εἶχε γλῶσσαν, αἰσχιστήν ν. Id. Or. 10; τῆς μεγίστης ν., ἀνοίας Plat. Legg. 691 C; cf. νοσέω 2. 3. *of states, disorder, sedition*, cf. Plat. Soph. 228 A, and ν. νοσέω 3. 4. *a plague, bane, mischief*, e. g. a whirlwind is θεία νόσος, Soph. Ant. 421 (called οὐράνιον ἄχος just above); ἐπὶ νόσῳ νόσον Id. O. C. 544; or the cause of any great commotion, as the trident of Poseidon in Aesch. Pr. 924; cf. πεντεσύριγγος. (Perh. νόσος, νοῦσος is akin to Lat. noc-eo, noc-a, ν. sub νέκυσ.)

νοσο-τροφία, ἡ, *care of the sick, diet in sickness*, Plat. Rep. 407 B. II. *care of one's ailments*, ἡ τοῦ σώματος ν. ill health, Ib. 496 C, cf. Ael. V. H. 4. 15.
νοσοτύφω, (τύφος) *to be ostentatious in sickness*, Julian. 181 C.
νόσσαξ, ακος, ὄ, (νοσσός) *a chick, cockrel*, Diosc. 2. 53.
νοσσαὶς ὄρνις, ἡ, *a fowl*, Panyas. ap. Ath. 172 D.
νοσσεύω, νοσσιά, νοσσίον, νοσσίς, νοσσός, ν. sub νεοσσ-.

νοσσο-ποιέω, contr. for νεοσσοποιέω, LXX (Isai. 13. 22).
νοσσο-τροφέω, contr. for νεοσσοτροφέω, Anth. P. 9. 346.
νοστέω, fut. ἦσω, *to go or come home, return, come or go back*, csp. to one's home or country, in Hom. mostly ν. ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν; also, ν. οἶκαδε, οἰκόνδε, ὄνδε δόμονδε etc.; also c. acc., ν. Ἄργος, οἶκον Soph. O. C. 1386, Eur. I. T. 554: picon., ὀπίσω νοστεῖν Hdt. 3. 26; πάλιν ν. Ar. Av. 1270; c. dat. modi, ν. κεινῆσι χερσίν Hdt. 1. 73:—the Med. is found only in Q. Sm. 1. 269. 2. *to return safe, to escape*, Il. 10. 247, cf. 2. 253, Pind. N. 11. 32, etc. 3. *to go or come to one's old*

haunts, δεῦρο ν. Eur. Hel. 474; γῆν τήνδε Ib. 891; εἰς ἑκκλησίαν Ar. Ach. 29; ν. Herm. Soph. Ph. 43. II. ἐνόστησε τὸ ὕδωρ the water became fresh and drinkable, Paus. 7. 2, 11; cf. νόστιμος III.

νόστιμος, ον, (νόστος) *belonging to a return*, ν. ἡμαρ the day of return, often in Od. (in Il. the Adj. is not found), i. e. the return itself, Od. 1. 9, 168., 3. 233, etc.; cf. ἐλεύθερον, δούλιον ἡμαρ; so, ν. φάος Aesch. Pers. 261; ν. σωτηρία Ib. 797; ν. ἦτορ Anth. P. 5. 232. 2. *able or likely to return*; and so, *alive, safe*, Lat. saluus, ἐπεὶ ῥ' ἔτι νόστιμός ἐστι Od. 4. 806; ἀπόλωλε καὶ οὐκέτι νόστιμός ἐστι 19. 85, cf. Aesch. Ag. 618; ν. κινεῖν πόδα, ν. sub πούς 1. 2. II. (νόστος II) of plants and fruit, *yielding a return, productive, thriving, ripe*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 2; φέρε δ' ἀγρόθι νόστιμα πάντα Call.-Cer. 136, cf. Joseph. B. J. 4. 8, 3; τὸ ἐν σοι νοστιμώτατον what was most fresh and flourishing in you, Luc. Merc. Cond. 39, cf. Luct. 19, Plut. 2. 684 D; the ore as opp. to the refuse, Diosc. 3. 97, etc. III. *pleasant to the taste, palatable, νοστιμώτερα ἢ ἀνοστώτερα, καὶ πρὸς τὴν σίτησιν βελτίω ἢ χείρω* Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 2, cf. Eust. Opusc. 22. 45., 86. 26:—the Gramm. expl. this sense of νόστιμος (cf. νοστέω II) from the associations of the phrase νόστιμον ἡμαρ, Eust. 1383. 40, Hesych., Suid.

νόστος, ον, ὄ, (ν. sub νέομαι) *a return home or homeward*, Hom. (esp. in Od.), mostly c. gen. pers., ν. Ἀχαιῶν Od. 1. 326, etc.; also c. gen. objecti, ὄλεσε .. νόστον Ἀχαιῶν lost his chance of returning to Greece, Od. 23. 68; (so, ἐπιμαίεο νόστον γαίης Φαιήκων still to make good thy way to the land of the Phaeacians, 5. 344), cf. ὄδός II; elsewhere ν. ἐπὶ τόπον, as Il. 10. 509, Od. 3. 141; ν. εἰς .., Soph. O. C. 1408; νόστοι ἐκ πολέμων Aesch. Pers. 861;—νόστοιο τέλος γλυκεροῖο Od. 22. 323; ν. μελιθία II. 99, etc. 2. generally, *travel, journey*, as in Od. 5. 344 supr. cit., cf. Dissen Pind. N. 3. 24; ἐπὶ φορβῆς ν. a journey after (i. e. in search of) food, Soph. Ph. 43; ν. πρὸς Ἴλιον, Ἰλίου πύργου ἐπι Eur. I. A. 966, 1261. 3. Νόστοι was the title of several old Ep. poems on the homeward journeys of the Greek heroes after the taking of Troy, as the Odyssey was the νόστος of Ulysses, Ath. 466 C, cf. Lennep Phalar. p. 49, Müller Lit. of Greece 1. p. 69; cf. οἰκτρὰ μὲν νόστοις αὐδά, i. e. to the king returning home, Soph. El. 193, cf. Aj. 900. II. the yield or produce, of grain when ground, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C, and ν. εὐνοστος, ἀνόστιμος.

νοστέω, *to make pleasant to the taste*, Pseudo-Chrys.
νόσφι, before a vowel or metri grat. —φῖν, though ι may also be elided, as Il. 20. 7: I. as Adv. of Place, *turned away, aloof, apart, afar, away*, Hom.:—hence also *aside, secretly, clandestinely*, νόσφιν ἀκούων Il. 17. 408; νόσφιν ἀείρας 24. 583; ν. ἰδῶν having looked aside, Od. 17. 304; νόσφιν ἀπὸ .., aloof from, Il. 5. 322., 15. 244, Hes. Th. 57; (also ἀπόννοσφι, q. v.); νόσφιν ἄτερ .., Id. Sc. 15; νόσφιν ἡ .., like πλὴν ἡ .., besides, except, Thcoor. 25. 197. II. as Prep. aloof or away from, far from, often in Hom., and Hcs. 2. without, forsaken or unaided by, Hom., mostly of persons; so, ν. ἡγητῶν Aesch. Supp. 239; also, νόσφιν ἄτερ τε κακῶν καὶ ἄτερ .. πόνοιο Hes. Op. 91; νόσφιν ἄτερ τε πόνων καὶ ὑΐζυος (Brunck proposed ἄτερθε) Ib. 113. 3. of mind or disposition, νόσφιν Ἀχαιῶν βουλευεῖν apart from the Achaeans, i. e. of a different way of thinking from them, Il. 2. 347; so, ν. Δήμητρος, Lat. clam Cerere, without her knowledge and consent, h. Hom. Cer. 4; νόσφιν ἐμεῖο Ib. 72. 4. beside, except, νόσφι Πασειδάωνος Od. 1. 20; νόσφ' Ὀκεανοῖο Il. 20. 7; so too Hes. Th. 870.—Ep. word, used once by Aesch., never by Soph. or Eur. Cf. χωρίς. (The term. points to the old gen. or dat. term. —φι; and Curt. considers νοσ as = νοτ or νωτ, so that νόσ-φι would orig. mean at the back, behind, and νοσφίζομαι to turn one's back.)

νοσφίδιος, α, ον, *clandestine*, Hes. ap. Schol. Plat. p. 45.
νοσφίδόν, Adv. by stealth, Lat. furtim, Enst. 894. 50.
νοσφίζομαι, Dep., as always used in Hom. (see the forms cited below):—to turn one's back upon a person (ν. νόσφι sub fin.), to turn away, shrink back, νοσφισθεῖς Od. 11. 73; νοσφισατ' Ib. 425; so, νοσφισθεῖς ἄλλη Theogn. 94; and metaph., ψεῦδός κεν φαίμεν καὶ νοσφίζοίμεθα μάλλον Il. 2. 81., 24. 222. 2. c. gen. to turn away from, τίφθ' οὕτως πατρὸς νοσφίζεαι; Od. 23. 98. 3. c. acc. to forsake, abandon, παῖδά τ' ἐμὴν νοσφισσαμένην θάλαμόν τε πόσιν τε 4. 263; elsewh. in Hom. of places, Κρήτης ὕρεα νιφέντα νοσφισάμην 19. 399; νοσφισσαμένη τῷδε δῶμα Ib. 579., 21. 77, 104; so, νοσφισθεῖς ἀγορῆν h. Hom. Cer. 92; ὄρκον ἐνοσφίσθης Archil. 81; and so prob. in Soph., εἰ σε νοσφίζοιμι if I were to forsake thee, O. T. 693. II. after Hom., in Act., Att. fut. νοσφίω Id. Ph. 1427, Eur.: aor. ἐνόσφισα Trag., Ep. opt. ἀπο-νοσφίσσειεν h. Hom. Cer. 158:—to set apart or aloof, to separate, remove, τινὰ ἐκ δόμων Eur. Hel. 641; βρέφος μητρὸς ἀποπρύ Id. I. A. 1286; τινὰ ἀπὸ τινος Lyc. 1331; τινὰ τινος Ar. Rh. 2. 793:—metaph., ν. τινὰ βίου to separate him from life, i. e. kill him, Soph. Ph. 1427; so, ν. τινὰ alone, Aesch. Cho. 436, 438, Eum. 211; so τινὰ may be supplied in Soph. Ph. 684; ν. τινὰ ἐρωμανίης Anth. P. 5. 293. 2. to deprive, rob, τινὰ τι one of a thing, Pind. N. 6. 106; also, ν. τινὰ τινος Aesch. Cho. 630, Eur. Alc. 44; τοὺς θανόντας νοσφίσας ὦν χρηὶ λαχεῖν Id. Supp. 539; γέροντ' ἀπαιδα νοσφίσας, i. e. ὥστε ἀπαιδα εἶναι, Id. Andr. 1206. 3. Med. to put aside for oneself, to appropriate, purloin, νοσφίσασθαι ὅπυσα ἂν βουλώμεθα Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 42, cf. Polyb. 10. 16, 6; so in pf. pass., νενοσφισμένος πολλά Strab. 99, cf. Plut. Lucull. 37:—ν. ἀπὸ τῆς τιμῆς to appropriate part of .., Act. Apost. 5. 2; ἐκ τοῦ χρήματος Ath. 234 A:—absol., Ep. Tit. 2. 10. b. but the Med. is also just like the Act., to deprive, rob, σφ' ἀδελφὸς χρημάτων νοσφίζεται Eur. Supp. 153, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1108, Q. Sm. 13. 281.—Rare in Att. Prose. 2. an appropriating, stealing, Polyb. 32. 21, 8; peculation, Plut. 2. 843 F.

νοσφισμός, ὄ, *a separating*, Moschop. π. σχεδ. p. 92. 2. an appropriating, stealing, Polyb. 32. 21, 8; peculation, Plut. 2. 843 F.

νοσφιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a *peculator*, τῶν δημοσίων Schol. Luc. J. Trag. 48.
 νοσώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *sickly, ailing*, opp. to ὑγιεινός, Hipp. Aph. 1261, Plat., etc.; ν. σῶμα, βίος Plat. Rep. 556 E, Legg. 734 D; τὸ ν. *sickly condition*, Plut. 2. 662 F:—generally, *diseased, corrupt*, Plat. Rep. 408 B, etc.
 II. act. *unwholesome, pestilential, baneful*, like νοσηρός, ἀήρ Hipp. Aër. 283, cf. Plat. Rep. 406 A, Arist. Probl. 1. 8, 1:—metaph., νοσώδες τοῦτο τοῖς ἀμείνοσιν Eur. Supp. 423; δράκων στίλβει νοσώδεις ἀστράπας Id. Or. 480. Adv. -δῶς, blamed by Poll. 3. 105.
 νόσωσις, εως, ἡ, ν. sub νόσανσις.
 νοτ-ἄπηνλιώτης, ου, ὁ, the *south-east wind*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 87, etc.: νοτᾶπηνλιωτικός, -ἡ, ὄν, *south-easterly*, Ib. p. 85.
 νοτερός, ἄ, ὄν, (νότος) *wet, damp, moist*, δρόμος Simon. (?) 179; βλέφαρα, ὕδωρ Eur. Alc. 598, Ion 149; χεϊμών ν. a *storm of rain*, Thuc. 3. 21; τὸ ν. *moisture*, Plat. Tim. 60 C.
 νοτέω, to be *wet or damp, to drip*, Call. Ep. 54, Nic. Al. 24. 494.
 νοτία, ἡ, *wet, damp, moisture*, νοτῖαι εἰαριναὶ spring rains, Il. 8. 307: absol. *wet weather*, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 3., 5. 19, 3, Theophr. H. P. 7. 14, 1.
 νοτίω, = νοτέω, Arist. Probl. 21. 12, 1.
 νοτίω, fut. ἴσω, (νότος) to *moisten, wet, water*, Aesch. Fr. 41, Ar. Thesm. 857:—Pass. to be *wetted or wet*, Plat. Tim. 74 C, Anth. P. 7. 26; νενοτισμένα οἶνω εἶρια Hipp. Fract. 770; νενοτισμένα χεῖτε δάκρυα *wet tears*, Anth. P. 12. 92, cf. Arist. Mund. 4, 11. II. (νότος) intr. to be *wet, νοτιζούσης τῆς γῆς* Id. Meteor. 2. 4, 21; [ὁ Νότος] νοτίζειν ποιεῖ τὸ θέρος Id. Probl. 26. 16, 2.
 νότιος, α, ον, Att. also ος, ον Aesch. Pr. 401, etc.: (νότος):—*wet, moist, damp, rainy, ν. ἰδρῶς damp sweat*, Il. 11. 811., 23. 715; ν. θέρος Pind. Fr. 74. 11; ἔαρ Hipp. Aph. 1247; παγαί Aesch. l. c.; ὑψοῦ δ' ἐν νοτίῳ τήν γ' ὠρμισαν [ναῦν], i. e. ἐν ὑγρῷ in the open sea, opp. to the beach, Od. 4. 785., 8. 55; so, ν. ἄλμη Eur. Hipp. 149; ὁδός Ar. Av. 1398; of seasons, Arist. Probl. 1. 10, al. II. *southern, ν. θάλασσα* the Indian ocean in Hdt. 3. 17, cf. 2. 11, 158., 6. 31; but the Euxine in 4. 13; τὸ τεῖχος τὸ ν. at Athens (ν. τεῖχος 1. 2), Andoc. 24. 23; ν. ἀήτης a *south wind*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1538; νότια (with or without πνεύματα) *southerly winds*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 12, Pol. 4. 3, 6., H. A. 8. 12, 10; *nocturnal during southerly winds*, Ib. 6. 19, 4; νότια πνεῖ Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 5; ἐὰν ᾖ νότια Id. H. P. 4. 14, 9; also, ὁ ν. ἀήρ Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 5; τὰ ν. ὕδατα *southerly rains*, Ib. 2. 3, 24.
 νοτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (νότος) *moisture, damp, wet*, Aesch. Fr. 403, Eur. Hec. 1259, Phoen. 646, Plat. Tim. 60 D, etc.; of perspiration, Arist. Probl. 1. 55, 3.
 νοτισμός, ὁ, a *wetting*, Phot. Bibl. 342. 11.
 νοτιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *wet, moist*, Hipp. 308. 23, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 13.
 νοτόθεν, Adv. *from the south*, Theophr. Sign. Pluv. 1. 11 and 21, etc.
 νοτο-λιβτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *south-westerly*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. pp. 58, 86; cf. λιβόνωτος.
 νότονδε, Adv. *southward*, Aquila V. T.
 νότος, ὁ, the *south wind*, Lat. *Auster*, (opp. to Βορέας, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 7, cf. Od. 5. 331), perhaps extending from SSE. to W., cf. Gladstone Hom. Stud. 3. 272 sq.:—it brought fogs, Il. 3. 10; rain, ν. καὶ ὁ λίψ, ἀνεμοὶ ὑετώτατοι, Hdt. 2. 25; ἐτέγχθη κρᾶτ' . . πληγαῖσι νότου Soph. Ph. 1457; χειμερῖα νότῳ Id. Ant. 335; it is called ὑγρὸς καὶ βαρὺς, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 10; ὕδατώδης Id. Probl. 26. 27, 1; (in Aesch. Ag. 1391, for διος (sic) νότῳ γὰν εἰ, Pors. restored διοσδύτῳ γάνει):—in pl., Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 10. That there was an orig. notion of moisture in the word is clear from the passages cited and from the derivs. νότιος, νοτία, νοτίς, νοτίω: but it sometimes cleared the weather, ν. ἀργεστής, λευκόνωτος, cf. Arist. Probl. 26. 19. 2. *Notus* is personified as god of the S. wind, son of Astracus and Eōs, Hes. Th. 380, 870. II. the *south or south-west quarter*, πρὸς μεσαμβρίας τε καὶ νότον Hdt. 2. 8; πρὸς νότον κέεται τῆς Δήμων Id. 6. 139; τῆς δὲ γῆς τὸ πρὸς νότον Soph. Fr. 19; τὸ πρὸς ν. τῆς πόλεως Thuc. 3. 6; βλέπειν πρὸς νότον C. I. 108. 18; ὁ τοῖχος ὁ πρὸς ν. Ib. 160. 56. (Perh. akin to the Roots of νέω, νύσσομαι to swim, or νᾶω to flow.)
 νοττᾶριον, νοττεύω, νοττίον, νοττός, contr. for νοσττ-.
 νου-βυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νοῦς, βύω, ν. πυκινός) *choke-full of sense, shrewd*, χρῆμα ν. a *clever thing*, Ar. Eccl. 441. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Vesp. 1294, Cratin. Jun. Ταραντ. 1.
 νουθεσία, ἡ, = νουθέτησις, Ar. Ran. 1009, Plut. Solon 25, etc.;—νουθετία in A. B. 21 and Phot., and cited from Plato by Poll. 9. 139.
 νου-θετέω, (τίθημι) to *put in mind*, hence to *admonish, warn, advise*, c. acc. pers., Hdt. 2. 173; παραινεῖν νουθετεῖν τε τοὺς κακῶς πράσσοντας Aesch. Pr. 264; οὐδὲ νουθετεῖν ἔξεστί σε Soph. El. 595; κατὰ νουθετεῖς ἐμέ; Id. Ph. 1283;—c. acc. rei. ν. τάδε Ib. 1025, cf. Ar. Vesp. 732;—c. dupl. acc., τοιαῦτ' ἀνολβον ἄνδρ' ἐνουθετεῖ Soph. Aj. 1156; ἀπερ μενουθετεῖς Eur. Supp. 338, cf. Or. 299; ν. τινα ὡς . . Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 15:—Pass., νουθετούμενος Soph. O. C. 1193, Eur. Med. 29, etc.; πρὶν ὑπὸ σοῦ ταῦτα νουθετηθῆναι Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 C. 2. metaph., ν. τινα κονδύλοις, πληγαῖς Ar. Vesp. 254, Plat. Legg. 879 D; hence joined with κολλάζειν, Id. Gorg. 479 A.
 νουθέτημα, τό, *admonition, warning*, Aesch. Pers. 830, Eur., Plat., etc.; τὰ μὲν νουθετήματα given [by you] to me, Soph. El. 343.
 νουθετήριος, α, ον, = νουθετητικός, cited from Phot. Ep.
 νουθέτησις, ἡ, *admonition, warning*, Eur. H. F. 1256, Eupol. Incert. 27, Plat. Rep. 399 B; ῥάβδου ν. Id. Legg. 700 C, etc.;—the form νουθετησμός, ὁ, in Menand. Incert. 398, is censured by Phot. and Poll. 9. 139. In both Gramm. it is written νουθετισμός, but corrected by Pors., cf. Lob. Phryn. 511.
 νουθετητέος, ἄ, ον, verb. Adj. to be *admonished*, Eur. Bacch. 1256, Ion 436. 2. *νουθετητέον*, one must *warn*, Arist. Pol. 1. 13, 14.
 νουθετητής, οὔ, ὁ, a *monitor*, Philo 2. 519.

νουθετητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *monitory, λόγοι* Plat. Legg. 740 E; τὸ ν. εἶδος τῆς παιδείας Id. Soph. 230 A;—ν. l. *νουθετικός*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 520.
 νουθετία, ν. sub νουθεσία.
 νουθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, = νουθετητικός (q. v.), λόγοι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 21, Dem. Phal. 298. Adv. -κῶς, Theod. Stud.
 νουθετισμός, f. l. for νουθετησμός, q. v.
 νουμηνία, ἡ, Att. contr. for νεομηνία (which occurs in Hdt.), the *new moon*, which was the *beginning of the old lunar month*:—hence, in later times, when the lunar month was disused, (ν. ἐνος 2) it was still used for the first of the month, Pind. N. 4. 57, Antipho ap. Ath. 397 D, Ar. Eq. 43, etc.; ν. κατὰ σελήνην, to denote the *true or natural new moon*, as opp. to the νουμηνία of the calendars, Thuc. 2. 28; pl., Hdt. 6. 57, 1, Ar. Ach. 999.
 νουμηνιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who *celebrates the new moon*, Lys. Fr. 31.
 νουμήνιος, ον, Att. contr. for νεομήνιος, used at the *new moon*, ἀρτοὶ Luc. Lexiph. 6. II. as Subst., a kind of *curlew*: proverb., ξυνῆλθεν ἀτταγᾶς τε καὶ ν. 'birds of a feather flock together,' Diog. L. 9. 114.
 νουμμίον, τό, Dim. of sq., ν. Ducang.
 νοῦμος, ὁ, a coin used by the Dorians of lower Italy and Sicily, Arist. Fr. 547-8; written νόμος by Epich. 92 Ahr., cf. A. B. 109. It is said to have been originally the same as λίτρα, i. e. an Aeginetan obolus, but afterwards to have been diminished by 1/10, so as to be = 1 1/2 Att. oboli, Böckh *Metrol. Unterss.* § xxi. It might be thought that the word was borrowed from the Lat. *nummus*, as λίτρα from *libra*; but the reverse is stated to have been the case, Poll. 9. 79, Varro L. L. 5. 36, Festus, etc. 2. in Plut. Sull. 1, = *sestertius*.
 νουνέχεια, ἡ, *good sense, discretion*, Polyb. 4. 82, 3.
 νουν-εχής, ἐς, (ἐχω) *with understanding, sensible, discreet*, Pseudo-Eur. Fr. 1117. 48, Polyb. 27. 12, 1; τὸ νουνεχές, = νουνέχεια, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. ἀνεῖτο. Adv. -χῶς, Arist. Rhet. Al. 30, 7, Polyb. 1. 83, 3.
 νουνεχόντως, Adv. of νουνεχής, as if from a Verb νουνέχω, *sensibly*, Isocr. 83 D, Menand. Incert. 426; ν. Lob. Phryn. 604, cf. 599; Plat. separates the words, ἐχόντως νοῦν, Legg. 686 E.
 νοῦς, ὁ, ν. sub νόος.
 νουσαῖλος, α, ον, (νοῦσος) *sickly, sick*, Nonn. Jo. 5. 9.
 νουσα-αχθής, ἐς, *affected with disease*, Opp. H. 1. 298.
 νοῦσημα, Ion. for νόσημα.
 νουσο-λύτης [ῥ], ον, ὁ, *freeing from illness*, Παιάν Epigr. Gr. 1026.
 νουσο-μελής, ἐς, *with diseased limbs*, Manetho 4. 476.
 νοῦσος, ἡ, Ion. for νόσος.
 νουσο-φόρος, ον, Ion. for νοσοφόρος, Anth. P. 6. 27.
 νοῦφαρ, τό, name of a plant, used in medicine, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 7.
 νουχελές, ν. sub νωυχελής.
 νύ, ν. sub νῦν II.
 νύγδην, Adv. *by pricking*, Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 611.
 νύγεις, ν. sub νύσσω.
 νύγμα or νύχμα (Lob. Paral. 395), τό, a *prick*, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 7, Nic. Th. 446, Tryphiod. 365:—νύγματα *solicitations of the senses*, Epicur. ap. Ath. 546 E; cf. νυγμός.
 νυγματώδης, ες, *pricking*, Arist. Probl. 27. 3, 2. Adv. -δως, Galen.
 νυγμή, ἡ, = sq., Plut. Anton. 86.
 νυγμός, ὁ, (νύσσω) a *pricking, puncture*, Diod. 13. 58: metaph., ὑπὸ νυγμῶν καὶ γαργαλισμῶν τῆς αἰσθήσεως Plut. Philop. 9; cf. νύγμα.
 νυθός, ἡ, ὄν, *dumb*, Hesych.: νυθώδης, ες, *dark*, Id.
 νυκτ-αίετος, ὁ, a *bird*, = ἔρωδιός, Hesych.
 νυκτᾶλός, ἡ, ὄν, cited from Diog. L. (6. 77) by Suid., for νυσταλός.
 νυκτᾶλωπάω or -ιάω, = νυστάζω, Eust. 1392. 35.
 νυκτᾶλωψ, ωπος, ὁ, ἡ, (νύξ, ὤψ) = ὁ τῆς νυκτὸς ὄρων, Hipp. 110 E; but Ermerins introduces οὐχ from a good MS., which is confirmed by the gloss in Galen. Lex. Hipp., ὁ τῆς νυκτὸς ἀλαός, cf. 10. 84; and it is taken in this sense of *night-blind* by Palladius, Aët., etc.; though others expl. it as *seeing by night only*. II. of the disease itself, being a defect of sight incident to children with black eyes, caused by excess of moisture, Hipp. Epid. 1193, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 28;—so, νυκταλωπτικά, τά, Hipp. Epid. 1194; νυκτᾶλωπίασις, ἡ, Oribas., νυκτᾶλωπιάω, Galen.
 νυκτ-εγεργία, ἡ, *night-work*, Vit. Hom. 209, Philo 1. 155.
 νυκτ-εγεργέω, to *watch by night*, Plut. Caes. 40.
 νυκτέλιος, ον, (νύξ) *nightly*, name of Bacchus, from his *nightly festivals*, Anth. P. 9. 524, 14, Plut. 2. 389 A, Paus. 1. 40, 6:—νυκτέλια (sc. ἱερά), τά, the *feast of Bacchus* Νυκτέλιος, Plut. 2. 291 A.
 νυκτ-ἐπαρχος, ὁ, the *officer in command by night*, Pandect.
 νυκτ-εργασία, ἡ, *night-work*, Nicet. Ann. 218 B.
 νυκτερεία, ἡ a *hunting by night, taking game asleep*, Plat. Legg. 824 A.
 νυκτερεία, τά, = foreg., Eunap. 74; ν. Wytttenb. Plut. 2. 273.
 νυκτερείσιος, f. l. for νυκτερήσιος, q. v.
 νυκτ-ερέτης, ον, ὁ, one who *rows or fishes by night*, Anth. P. 6. 11.
 νυκτερεῦμα, τό, *night-quarters*, Polyb. 12. 4, 9.
 νυκτερευτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who *hunts or fishes by night*, Plat. Legg. 824 B.
 νυκτερευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, *fit for hunting by night*, κύων Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 8.
 νυκτερεύω, (νύκτερος), to *pass the night*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 22; ν. ἀθλίως Timocl. Ἰκάρ. 4: of soldiers, to *keep watch by night*, βίβρασις, Xen. An. 4. 4, 11; ν. ἐν ὑπλοῖς Ib. 6. 4, 27:—so in Med., Ath. 699 D.
 νυκτερήσιος, ον, *nightly* (cf. ἡμερήσιος), Ar. Thesm. 204, as Dobr. for νυκτερεία. The same error occurs in a MS. of Luc. Alex. 53, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 10. 188.
 νυκτερινός, ἡ, ὄν, (νύξ) *by night, nightly*, Lat. *nocturnus*, φυλακή Ar. Vesp. 2; ξύνοδοι Id. Eq. 477; αἰεταματα Eupol. Eil. 3; πυρετός Hipp. Epid. 1. 943; ἀναχώρησις Thuc. 4. 125; ξύλλογος Plat. Legg. 909 A; of certain birds (cf. νυκτερίς), Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 2;—ν. γενέσθαι to happen *by night*, Ar. Ach. 1162; νυκτερινώτατύν τι τολμᾶν at *dead of night*,

Luc. Icar. 21; τὸ ν. *by night*, Or. Sib. 3. 250. Adv. -νῶς, Eriphan. Cf. νύκτερος.

νυκτέριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Luc. Peregr. 28: = foreg., Orph. II. 48, Arat. 999, Anth. P. 9. 403.

νυκτερίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (νύκτερος) a bat, Lat. *vespertilio*, Od. 12. 433., 24. 6, Hdt. 2. 76, Ar. Av. 1564. II. a fish, elsewhere ἡμεροκοίτης, Opp. H. 2. 200, 205.

νυκτερό-βιος, ον, *feeding by night*, γλαυῖς Arist. II. A. 1. 1, 28.

νυκτερο-ειδής, ἐς, = νυκτοειδής, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 184.

νύκτερος, ον, = νυκτερινός, ν. μήνη Aesch. Pr. 797; ὑνείρατα Pers. 176; ἀστρον .. νυκτέρων ὀμήγουρις Id. Ag. 4; ναυκληρία Soph. Fr. 151; δείμα Id. El. 410; ν. ἀπελωβήθη *by night*, Id. Aj. 217.

νυκτερο-φειγγής, ἐς, *shining by night*, Manetho 3. 393.

νυκτερό-φοιτος, ον, = νυκτίφοιτος, Orph. H. 35. 6.

νυκτερο-ωπός, ὄν, (ὥψ) *appearing by night*, δίκημα νυκτερωπὸν ὑνείρων Eur. H. F. 111.

νυκτηγορέω, *to announce or summon by night*, Eur. Rhes. 89; so in Med., Aesch. Theb. 29.

νυκτηγορία, ἡ, a *nightly summons*, Eur. Rhes. 20, Arist. Fr. 154.

νυκτ-ηγεσία, -γρετώ, = νυκτεγεσία, -γερτώ, Lob. Phryn. 701.

νυκτῆγρετον, τό, a *fabulous herb* in Plin. 21. 57.

νυκτ-ήμερον, τό, = νυχθήμερον, Gloss.

νυκτ-ηρεφής, ἐς, *covered by night*, murky, gloomy, Aesch. Ag. 460.

νυκτί-βιος, ον, = νυκτόβιος, Hesych., Phot.

νυκτί-βρομος, ον, *raaring by night*, Eur. Rhes. 552.

νυκτί-γάμος, ον, *wedding by night*, secretly, Musae. 7.

νυκτ-διέξοδος, ον, *rising and setting by night*, Gemin.:—as fem. Subst. *the nightly course of a star*, Ptolem.; cf. κολοβοδιέξοδος.

νυκτ-δρόμος, ον, *running by night*, Orph. H. 8. 2.

νυκτ-κλέπτης, ον, ὁ, *thief of the night*, Anth. P. 11. 176; Planud. νυκτοκλ-, as in Theod. Prodr.

νυκτ-κόραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, prob. *the night-heron or night-raven*, Ardea *nycticorax*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 2; its harsh, dissonant cry is mentioned in Anth. P. 11. 186. II. a name also given to the ὤπτος or *long-eared owl*, Arist., H. A. 8. 12, 12, cf. 9. 34, 1.

νυκτ-κρυφής, ἐς, *hidden by night*, Arist. Metaph. 6. 15, 9.

νυκτ-λαθραιο-φάγος, ον, *eating secretly by night*, Anth. P. append. 288.

νυκτ-λάλος, ον, *nightly-sounding*, κιθάρα Anth. P. 7. 29.

νυκτ-λαμπής, ἐς, (λάμπω) in Simon. 44, commonly taken as epith. of the πτκ of Danaé, δώματι νυκτιλαμπεῖ a dwelling which night alone illumines, i. e. *murky, dark*; Schneidewin however (Fr. 50) joins νυκτιλαμπεῖ .. δνόμφω, the darkness visible of night: in each way by an antiphrasis not uncommon in Lyr. and Trag., Herm. Aesch. Eum. 379, Erf. Soph. O. T. 420, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 566, I. T. 110.

νυκτ-λόχος, ον, *lying-in-wait-by-night*, Nonn. Jo. 19. 18;—νυκτιλοχέω, Byz., Hesych.

νυκτίλωψ, ὁ, f. l. for νυκτάλωψ.

νυκτί-μαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, = νυκτόμαντις, Hesych.

νυκτί-μορφος, ον, *like night*, cited from Eust.

νυκτί-νόμος, ον, *feeding by night*, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2, Plut. 2. 286 B, etc.:—also νυκτο-νόμος, ον, Schol. Od. 5. 65.

νύκτιος, α, ον, (νύξ) *nightly*, Anth. P. 6. 221.

νυκτί-πᾶταιπλάγιος, ον, *nightly-roaming-to-and-fro*, Anth. P. append. 288.

νυκτί-πήδηκες, αἱ, (πηδάω) a sort of *slippers*, Poll. 7. 91.

νυκτί-πλαγκτος, ον, *making to wander by night*, rousing from bed, πόνος Aesch. Ag. 330; δείματα Cho. 524; κελεύσματα Ib. 751:—but, ν. εὐνή a *restless, uneasy bed*, Id. Ag. 12.

νυκτ-πλᾶνής, ἐς, = sq., νυκτιπλανῆ τελέθουσαν Opp. C. 3. 268, ubi al. νυκτιπλανῆτιν ἐούσαν:—also νυκτο-πλανής, Manetho 1. 311.

νυκτί-πλᾶνος, ον, *roaming by night*, Luc. Alex. 54.

νυκτ-πλοέω, *to sail by night*, Chrysipp. ap. Zenob. 5. 32.

νυκτίπλοια, ἡ, a *voyage by night*, Strab. 757.

νυκτί-πόλος, ον, (πολέω) *raaming by night*, of the Bacchanalians, Eur. Ion 718, 1049, etc.:—so, νυκτί-πόλευτος, ον, Orph. H. 77. 7.

νυκτί-πόρος, -πορέω, -πορία, = νυκτοπόρος, etc.

νυκτί-σεμνος, *solemnised by night*, δειπνα Aesch. Eum. 108.

νυκτί-φαής, ἐς, *shining by night*, Parmen. ap. Plut. 2. 1116 A, Orph. Hymn. 53. 10; so, νυκτοφαής, Nonn. D. 44. 218.

νυκτί-φάνης, ἐς, = foreg., Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 176, Anth. P. append. 40. II. = sq., Nonn. Jo. 20. 1; so, κῆπος νυκτοφανής with shades dark as night, Anth. P. 9. 806.

νυκτί-φαντος, ον, *appearing by night*, ν. sub νυκτίφοιτος: generally, *nightly*, νυκτίφαντον πρόπολον Ἐνοδίας Eur. Hel. 570.

νυκτί-φοιτος, ον, *night-roaming*, in some MSS. of Aesch. Pr. 657, where Cod. Med. νυκτίφαντ' ὑνείρατα; but, since ὑνείρασι occurs just above, Nauck suggests that Aesch. wrote νυκτίφοιτα δείματα,—a phrase which is found in Lyc. 225; cf. also νυκτίπλαγκτος.

νυκτ-φόρος, ον, (φέρω) *bringing darkness*, Philo 1. 335.

νυκτ-φρούρητος, ον, *watching by night*, θράσος Aesch. Pr. 862.

νυκτί-χόρευτος, ον, *belonging to nightly dances*, Nonn. D. 12. 391.

νυκτο-βάτλια, ἡ, a *walking by night*, night-walk, in pl., Hipp. 366. 55; but ν. Littré 6. p. 656.

νυκτό-βιος, ον, *living*, i. e. *seeking one's food by night*, Procl.

νυκτο-γραφέω, *to write by night*, Gloss.

νυκτο-γραφία, ἡ, a *writing by night*, Plut. 2. 634 A, 803 C.

νυκτο-δρομία, ἡ, a *running by night*, Hipp. 367. 55 (as Littré for κυνοδρομίησι, cf. νυκτοβατία).

νυκτο-ειδής, ἐς, *like night*, of a fog, Hipp. Aër. 285, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 10. 181.

νυκτο-θήρας, ον, ὁ, *one who hunts by night*, Xen. Mem. 4. 7. 4.

νυκτο-κλέπτης, ν. νυκτικλέπτης.

νυκτο-κλοπία, ἡ, a *theft by night*, in pl., Or. Sib. 3. 238.

νυκτο-λαμπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (λάμπω) a *night-lamp*, Gloss.

νυκτό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, *one who prophesies by night*, Poll. 7. 188.

νυκτο-μάχέω, *to fight by night*, Plut. Camill. 36, App. Civ. 5. 35, etc.

νυκτομαχία, ἰον. -ία, ἡ, a *night-battle*, Hdt. 1. 74, Thuc. 7. 44.

νυκτο-περι-πλάνητος, ον, *roaming about by night*, Ar. Ach. 264.

νυκτο-πλᾶνής, ἐς, = νυκτιπλανής, Manetho 1. 311.

νυκτοπλοέω, = νυκτιπλοέω, Anna Comn.

νυκτο-πορέω, *to go or travel by night*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 19:—νυκτοπορία, ἡ, a *night-journey*, *night-march*, Polyb. 5. 7, 3, etc.:—νυκτοπόρος, ον, *travelling by night*, Opp. C. 3. 268; νυκτιπόρος, Ib. 1. 440.

νυκτο-πότιον, τό, a *night-cup*, Symmach. V. T.

νυκτουργός, ὄν, (*έργω) *working by night*, Plut. 2. 376 E.

νυκτ-οὔρος, ὁ, = νυκτοφύλαξ, name of a constellation, Plut. 2. 941 C.

νυκτο-φαής, -φάνης, ν. sub νυκτιφαής, -φανής.

νυκτοφύλακείω, *to keep guard by night*, ν. τὰ ἔξω *to watch the outer parts by night*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 3; ὁ -κῶν Dio C. 52. 33.

νυκτοφύλακία, ἡ, a *night-watch*, Gloss.

νυκτο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, a *night-watcher*, warder, Lat. *excubitor*, Xen. An. 7. 2, 18., 3. 34.

νυκτώδης, ἐς, contr. for νυκτοειδής, Eust. 195. 57.

νυκτῶν, τό, (Νύξ) *the temple of Night*, Luc. V. Hist. 2. 33.

νυκτ-ωπός, ὄν, (ὥψ) = νυκτερωπός, λαθοσύνα, Eur. I. T. 1279.

νύκτωρ, Adv., (νύξ) = *by night*, Lat. *noctu*, Hes. Op. 175, Archil. 43, Soph. Aj. 47, etc.; also in Com. and Prose, Ar. Nub. 173, Thesm. 258, Antipho 5. 26, 44, Lys. 93. 1., 96. 46, Plat., etc.:—the only Adv. of this form, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 46.

νυκχάζω, = νύσσω, Hesych.

νύμφᾶ, ποët. voc. for νύμφη; but νύμφᾶ, Dor. for νύμφη.

νυμφᾶ-γενής, ἐς, *nymph-born*, Telest. 1. 6.

νυμφ-ᾶγέτης, ον, ὁ, *leader of the nymphs*, Cornut. N. D. 22.

νυμφᾶγωγέω, *to lead the bride to the bridegroom's house*, Polyb. 26. 7, 10; γάμους ν. *to court a marriage*, Plut. Solon 20.

νυμφᾶγωγία, ἡ, a *bridal procession*, Polyb. 26. 7, 8, Plut. 2. 329 E.

νυμφ-ᾶγωγός, ὄν, *the leader of the bride*, Eur. I. A. 610: esp. *one who leads her from her home to the bridegroom's house*, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 16; esp. in case of a 2nd marriage, Eust. 652. 45, Poll. 3. 41. II. *one who negotiates a marriage for another*, Plut. 2. 329 E. Cf. νυμφευτής.

νυμφαία, ἡ, *water-lily*, *nymphæa*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 1. II. as pr. n., a name of Ariadne, C. 1. 7449.

νυμφαίων, τό, a *temple of the nymphs*, Plut. Alex. 7, C. 1. 4616.

νυμφαῖος, α, ον, (νύμφη) *of or sacred to the nymphs*, σκοπιαί Eur. El. 447; νᾶμα Anth. P. 14. 71; νυμφαία λιβάς *pure spring water*, prob. 1. Antiph. Ἄφροδ. 1. 13, ubi ν. Meineke.

νυμφάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., πύλαι Paus. 1. 44. 3.

νυμφεῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον Eur. I. A. 131, Anth. P. 7. 188: (νύμφη):—*of a bride*, *bridal*, *nuptial*, Simon. 125, Pind. N. 5. 55, Eur. I. c.:—hence as Subst., 1. νυμφεῖον (sc. δῶμα), τό, *the bridechamber*, Soph. Ant. 891, 1205; in pl., Id. Tr. 920. 2. νυμφεῖα (sc. ἱερά), τά, *nuptial rites*, *marriage*, Ib. 7; but, 3. νυμφεῖα τοῦ αὐτοῦ τέκνου *thine own son's bride*, Id. Ant. 568, cf. Pors. Or. 1051.

νύμφευμα, τό, (νυμφεύω) *marriage*, *espousal*, in pl., τὰ μητρὸς ν. Soph. O. T. 980; and often in Eur. II. in sing. *the person married*, καλὸν ν. τινι, as we say, 'a good match for him,' Eur. Tro. 420.

νύμφευσις, ἡ, *bridal*, *marriage*, LXX (Cant. 3. 11).

νυμφευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = νυμφευτής, Opp. C. 1. 265., 3. 356.

νυμφευτήριος, α, ον, *nuptial*, τὰ ν. = νύμφευμα, Eur. Tro. 252.

νυμφευτής, οὔ, ὁ, (νυμφεύω) *one who escorts the bride to the bridegroom's house*, also νυμφαγωγός, παρανύμφιος; and so, generally, *the negotiator of a marriage*, Plat. Polit. 268 A, cf. Poll. 3. 401. II. a *bridegroom*, *husband*, Eur. Ion 913.

νυμφεύτρια, ἡ, *she who escorts the bride*, a *bridesmaid*, Ar. Ach. 1057, Plut. Lyc. 15; cf. παρανύμφιος. II. a *bride*, Synes. 158 B, Phot.

νυμφεύω, (νύμφη) *to lead the bride to the bridegroom's house* (cf. νυμφευτής), *to give in marriage to one*, *to betroth*, ν. τινὶ παῖδα (Pind. N. 3. 96), Eur. Alc. 317, I. A. 885, 461:—so, in Med., of Hera νυμφευομένη, *Juno pronuba*, Paus. 9. 2, 7. 2. *to marry*, of the woman, Lat. *nubere*, Soph. Ant. 654, 816; but also of the man, Lat. *ducere*, Eur. Med. 625, Ion 819, Isocr. 217 E; and so, ν. λέχη Eubul. Navv. 1; of both parties, νυμφεύει, εὐ πράσσοιτε Eur. Med. 313. II. Pass. c. fut. med. νυμφεύσομαι Eur. Tro. 1139, Supp. 455 Herm.; aor. med. et pass. ἐνυμφεύσαμην Id. Hipp. 561; ἐνυμφεύθη Id. Med. 1336, Ion 1371:—*to be given in marriage*, *marry*, of the woman, Eur. Il. cc.; also, νυμφεύεσθαι νυμφεύματα Id. I. T. 364; νυμφεύεσθαι τινι *to be wedded to a man*, Id. Andr. 403; also, παρά τινι Id. Med. 1336; ν. ἕκ τινος *to be wedded by him*, Id. Bacch. 28. III. in Med. of the man, *to take to wife*, νυμφεύον δέμας Ἠλέκτρας Id. El. 1340.

νύμφη, ἡ, Hom. in voc. also νύμφᾶ Il. 3. 130, Od. 4. 743; later also in ace. νύμφᾶν, Jac. Anth. P. lxiii, Lob. Phryn. 332; but Dor. νύμφᾶ:—a *bride*, Lat. *nupta*, Il. 18. 492, Hdt. 4. 172; ν. ἀγεσθαι Ar. Pl. 529; opp. to νύμφιος (the bridegroom), Plat. Legg. 783 E.—(The orig. Root is perhaps found in Lat. *nubo*, *to veil*, because the bride was led veiled from her home to the bridegroom's: the word is written νύφη in C. 1. 2423 c (p. 1080); so, νυφῶδωρος, 3155. 8.) 2. a *young wife*, *bride*, Il. 3. 130, Pind., Trag.; opp. to παρθένος, Praxilla 5 Bgk. 3. any *married woman*, Eur. Andr. 140; yet still with some notion of *comparative youth*, as old Eurycleia calls Penelopé, νύμφα φίλη Od. 4. 743, cf. Eur. Med. 149. 4. a *marriageable maiden*, Il. 9. 560, Hes. Th.

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298. 5. = Lat. *nurus*, daughter-in-law, LXX (1 Regg. 4. 19), Ev. Matth. 10. 35.

6. a young girl, πενταέτης ν. Epigr. Gr. 570. 2. II. as prop. name, a *Nymph* or goddess of lower rank, Hom., who also calls them θεαὶ Νύμφαι, Il. 24. 615, cf. Hes. Th. 130, Fr. 13; κοῦραι Νύμφαι Od. 6. 122; they were attached to various places, having special names according to the nature of the place (cf. Il. 20. 8, 9), hence spring-nymphs were Ναϊάδες, sea-nymphs Νηρηίδες (v. Ναϊάς, Νηρηίς, also called Ν. ἄλιαι Soph. Ph. 1470); mountain-nymphs, Νύμφαι ὄρεατι-άδες Il. 6. 420 (later ὄρεάδες, q. v.); country-nymphs Ν. ἀγρονόμοι Od. 6. 105; tree-nymphs (from the oak, their favourite tree) Δρυάδες, Ἄμαδρυάδες, Ἄδρυάδες, (v. sub vocc.; also, Ν. Μέλιαι Hes. Th. 187); rain-nymphs Ν. ἑάδες Id. Fr. 60; meadow-nymphs Ν. λειμωνιάδες Soph. Ph. 1454; rock-nymphs Ν. πετραῖαι Eur. El. 805; star-nymphs ὠκυθῖαι Ν. Id. Supp. 993, ubi v. Markl.; mountain-nymphs, Ν. οὔρειαι, ὄρεοσίγονοι Ar. Av. 1098. They are often called daughters of Zeus in Hom., cf. Hes. Fr. 50, 5; but are said to be born from the springs, groves, etc., Od. 10. 350, where they are handmaids of the Nymph Calypso. They are called with the rivers to an assembly of gods, Il. 20. 8; have sacred grottoes where offerings are made to them, Od. 13. 104; along with Hermes, 14. 435; and are playmates of Artemis, 6. 105. Acc. to Hes. ap. Strab. 471, h. Hom. Ven. 258, the Nymphs were not immortal,—e.g. the life of the Hamadryad ended with her tree, Voss Virg. Ecl. 10. 63.

2. generally, all goddesses of fertilising moisture and other powers of nature were called Nymphs, esp. of those springs, the waters of which were impregnated with exciting or entrancing fumes, Ib. 7. 21.—The Muses were orig. of like nature, and are often called Nymphs by the Poets, Ib. 3. 84., 6. 1: hence all persons in a state of rapture, as seers, poets, madmen, etc., were said to be caught by the Nymphs, νυμφόληπτοι, Lat. *lymphati*, *lymphatici*; and hence prob., 3. in later Poets, water is called νύμφη, Lat. *lymphæ*, cf. Liban. 1. 283, Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 147 F; cf. νυμφαῖος.

III. the chrysalis, or pupa of moths, etc., like κόρη, Anth. P. 6. 274, Julian. 332 D:—so also, a young bee or wasp, with yet imperfect wings, elsewhere σχαδών, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 8., 23, 3:—also the winged male of the ant, those without wings being ἐργάται, Artemid. 2. 3, 6, Hesych.

IV. the point of the ploughshare, Poll. 1. 152, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 425.

V. the hollow between the under-lip and chin, Poll. 2. 90, Hesych.; also called φίλτρον.

VI. the opening rosebud, Phot.

VII. = μύρτον II, Galen., etc.

VIII. a niche, Callix ap. Ath. 197 A.

νυμφιάω, (Νύμφη) to be frenzy-stricken, Lat. *lymphari*, also of mares, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 4.

νυμφίδες, αἱ, wedding-shoes, Hesych.

νυμφίδιος [ἴ], α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Alc. 885:—of a bride, bridal, λέχη, εὐναί Eur. Hipp. 1140, Alc. 885; φῖδαί Ar. Av. 1730.

νυμφικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., Aesch. Cho. 69, Soph. O. T. 1243, Eur. Med. 378, Plat., etc. Adv. —κῶς, Ach. Tat. 3. 7.

νυμφίος, ὁ, a bridegroom, one lately married, παιδὸς ὑδύρεται ὄστέα καίων νυμφίου Il. 23. 222; τὸν μὲν ἄκουρον ἔοντα βάλ' .. νυμφίον ἐν μεγάρῳ μίαν οἶαν παῖδα λιπόντα Od. 7. 65; ἀρμόζων κόρα ν. ἄνδρα Pind. P. 9. 208; so in Att.; ζῆν νυμφίων βίον Ar. Av. 161; opp. to νύμφη (the bride), Plat. Legg. 783 E; in pl., τοῖς νεωστὶ νυμφίοις to the bridal pair, Eur. Med. 366, cf. Aesch. Theb. 757:—Eur. I. A. 741, in which νυμφίοισι παρθένοις occurs, is prob. a spur. line.

II. as Adj. νυμφίος, α, ον, bridal, νυμφία τράπεζα Pind. P. 3. 29; λέκτρα Epigr. Gr. 373.

νυμφό-βας, ὁ, nymphos iniens, Achae. ap. Hesych. et Phot.

νυμφο-γενής, ἐς, = νυμφαγενής, Poëta in Arist. Mir. 133, Anth. Plan. 8.

νυμφό-κλαυτος, ον, to be deplored by brides or wives, Ἐρινύς Aesch. Ag. 749.

νυμφοκομέω, to dress a bride, to lead home as bride, Anth. Plan. 147.

II. intr. to dress oneself as a bride, Eur. Med. 985.

νυμφο-κόμος, ον, (κομέω) dressing a bride, ἡ ν. a bridesmaid, Hesych.:—generally, bridal, γάμος Eur. I. A. 1087; μάχη Nonn. D. 48. 183.

νυμφό-ληπτος, ον, caught by nymphs (cf. νύμφη II. 2), Plat. Phaedr. 238 D, Arist. Eth. E. 1. 1, 4, Plut. Aristid. 11, C. 1. 456.

νυμφο-πόνος, ον, busied with the bride, title of a pæin by Sophron, v. Ath. 362 C.

νυμφο-πρεπής, ἐς, becoming a bride, Psell.

νυμφοστολέω, to escort the bride, Anth. P. 9. 203, etc.:—Pass., Strab. 259, Philo 1. 323.

νυμφοστολικῶς, Adv. like one escorting a bride, Schol. Eur. Hec. 388.

νυμφο-στόλος, ον, escorting the bride, Joseph. A. J. 5. 8, 6, etc.; ἡ ν. a bridesmaid, Theod. Pradr.:—generally, bridal, ἄστρον Musae. 10.

νυμφό-τίμος, ον, honouring the bride: μέλος ν. the bridal song, Aesch. Ag. 705.

νυμφο-τόκος, ον, mother of the bridegroom (i. e. Christ), Eccl.

νυμφών, ὠνος, ὁ, (νύμφη) the bridechamber, Ev. Matth. 9. 15, etc., cf. Heliod. 7. 8.

II. a temple of Bacchus, Demeter, and Persephoné, Paus. 2. 11, 3.

νῦν, (also νυν, νυ, v. infr. II), Adv. now, at this very time, Lat. *nunc*, not only of the present moment, but of the present time generally, οἱ νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσι mortals who now live, such as they are now, Il. 1. 272; so in Att., οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι men of the present day; οἱ νῦν Ἕλληνες, ὁ νῦν χρόνος, ἡ νῦν ἡμέρα, etc.; τὸ νῦν the present time, ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν Plat. Parm. 152 C, etc.; ἀπὸ νῦν Anth. P. 5. 41; app. to μέχρι νῦν, Schäf. Long. p. 216;—but τὰ νῦν (often written τανῦν) is also used simply like νῦν, Hdt. 7. 104, Eur. Heracl. 641, etc.; also divided, τὸ περ νῦν Pind. N. 7. 149; τὰ δὲ νῦν Soph. O. C. 133; so, τὸ νῦν εἶναι Plat. Rep. 506 E, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 42.

2. νῦν is used not only of the immediate present, but also of the past, just now, but now, νῦν Μενέλαος ἐνίκησεν Il. 3. 439, cf. 13. 772, Od. 1. 43, 166, Soph. O. C.

84, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 48; ἡλίκα νῦν ἐτραγώδει Dem. 229. 19;—and of the future, now, presently, νῦν αὐτ' ἐρχεῖται πειρήσομαι Il. 5. 279, cf. 20. 307, Od. 1. 200; νῦν φεύξομαι, τὸθ' ἀγνὸς ὦν Eur. El. 975, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 23;—but in strict Att. these usages are rare, Wolf. Dem. Lept. p. 242, cf. νῦν δὲ, νυνί.

3. sometimes opp. to what might have been under other circumstances, as it is, as the case now stands, εἰ μὲν ὑπώπτεον, οὐκ ἂν .. ἐποιοῦμην· νῦν δὲ κτλ. Thuc. 4. 126, cf. 1. 122, etc.; so, καὶ νῦν even in this case, Xen. An. 7. 4, 24., 7. 17.—The same usages of νῦν are found in combination with other Particles, νῦν γε, τὰ νῦν γε, etc., Soph. Ph. 245, Plat., etc.;—esp., νῦν δὲ, v. sub νῦν δὲ:—with other expressions of Time, νῦν σήμερον, νῦν ἡμέρη ἦδε Il. 8. 541.; 12. 828; νῦν ἦδη henceforth, Soph. Ant. 801, etc.; νῦν .. ἄρτι, βί. i now, Plat. Crat. 396 C; νῦν ὅτε even now, Aesch. Theb. 705, Supp. 630.

II. besides the pure sense of Time, νῦν, or (in this sense commonly enclit.) νυν, νυ, also denotes

1. the immediate sequence of one thing upon another, then, thereupon, thereafter, ἦκε δ' ἐπ' Ἀργείοισι κακὸν βέλος· οἱ δὲ νυ λαοὶ ἐνήσκον he sent the deadly dart upon the Argives, and then the people died, Il. 1. 382; often so in Hom.

2. the immediate sequence of one thing from another, by way of Inference, then, therefore, μὴ νῦν μοι νεμεσήσετε do not then be wroth with me, Il. 15. 115; often so in Hom.

3. used to strengthen or hasten a command, call, etc.,—in Hom. mostly with other Adverbs. εὐρὺ νυν quick then! Il. 23. 485; εἶά νυν, etc. in Att. Poets mostly with imperatives, φέρε νυν, ἄγε νυν, σπευδέ νυν, σίγα νυν, περιίδου νυν, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 21, etc. In all these cases it may be rendered by then, so, and in sense comes very near the Particles δὲ, οὖν, as in φέρε δὲ, ἄγε δὲ, etc.; so ἐπί νυ, for the common ἐπειδὴ, Il. 1. 416.

4. also to strengthen a question, τίς νυν; τί νυν; who, what then? I. 414., 4. 31; also, ἦ βῆ νυ 3. 183.

Some of the old Gramm. distinguished νῦν from νυν, νυ, confining the former to the strict sense of Time, the latter to that of Sequence or Inference, = δὲ or οὖν. And this rule has been followed by later Editors of the Trag. and Ar., with and without the authority of MSS. Nor is there any reason why it should not be observed in Prose-writers, as in Hdt. (v. Schw. ad I. 183., 9. 10), Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 32 (where ἔτε νυν was proposed by Dorv. Char. p. 701), and others mentioned by Abresch Xen. Eph. p. 187. As to the quantity, the enclit. νυν is long or short (as the metre requires) in Trag.; in Com. always long, except in Cratin. Ὀδ. 15, for in Ar. Thesm. 103 the words are those of Agatho. Some Editors, however, recognise no difference but that of Quantity, consequently they write νῦν always in Prose, and admit νυν only when the metre requires it in Verse, Herm. Ar. Nub. 141. Cf. τοίνυν. (Cf. Skt. *nū*, *nūnam*; Lat. *nunc* and perh. *num* (cf. *tunc*, *tum*); O. H. G. *nu* (*nun*, *ncw*.)

νῦν δὲ, stronger form of νῦν, with pres. now, even now, Plat. Gorg. 462 B, al.

2. with past tenses, just now, ἂ νῦν δὲ ἐγὼ ἔλεγον Id. Prot. 329 C, cf. Phaedo 61 E, Gorg. 448 A;—with fut. presently, Id. Soph. 221 C, v. Lab. Phryn. 19.

II. also νῦν βῆ μὲν .., νῦν δὲ .., Eur. Hipp. 233, Plat. Legg. 683 E.

νυνί, an Att. form of νῦν, strengthd. by -ι demonstr. now, at this moment, used almost exclus. of the present; rarely with the impf. or fut. (v. νῦν I. 2), ὦν ν. διέβαλλε Dem. 229. 26; ν. δὲ πειράσομαι Aeschin. 31. 29.—νυνί, like other demonstr. forms in -ί, was never used by the Trag., though introduced by a Copyist into Eur. Supp. 306, v. Pors. Med. 157. So also, in familiar Att., νυνγαρί, for νυνὶ γάρ, Eust. 45. 3; νυνμενί, for νυνὶ μὲν, Ar. Av. 448; νυνδί, for νυνὶ δέ, Id. Eq. 1357, Pl. 1033, cf. Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 16.

νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ, (v. sub fin.), night, i. e. night generally, the night-season (as opp. to day), or a night, often in Hom. and Hes., etc.; νυκτός by night, Lat. *noctis*, as Adv., Od. 13. 278, and Att.; οὐτ' ν. οὐτ' ἐξ ἡμέρας Soph. El. 780; νυκτὸς ἔτι while it was still night, Hdt. 9. 10; (cf. νύκτωρ); also, τῆς νυκτός Alex. Ἐπικλ. 1, Μιδ. 1; v. τῆσδε Soph. Aj. 21; ἄκρας ν. at dead of night, Ib. 285; and in pl., τῶν νυκτῶν at nights, Ar. Eccl. 668;—rarely, νυκτί Hdt. 7. 12; v. τῆδε Soph. El. 644;—νύκτα the night long, νύκτα φυλάσσειν to watch the livelong night, Il. 10. 312., Od. 5. 466; so in pl., νύκτας ἰαύειν Il. 9. 325, Od. 5. 154, etc.; δύο νύκτας, τρεῖς ν. 5. 388., 17. 515; in Att., ὄλην τῆν ν. Pherecr. Incerit. 44; Amphiph. Ἰαλ. 1. 4; τῆν νύκθ' ὄλην Eubul. Ἀγχ. 3, al.; τὰς νύκτας Diphil. Ἐμπ. 1. 14; ὄλας γε καὶ πάσας τὰς ν. Xen. Symp. 4, 54;—also, νύκτας τε καὶ ἡμῶν Il. 5. 490; νύκτας τε καὶ ἡμέρας Plat. Theaet. 151 A; οὐτε νύκτ' οὐθ' ἡμέραν Eur. Bacch. 187; τῆν νύκθ' ὄλην τῆν θ' ἡμέραν Eubul. Κέρκ. 2;—μέσαι νύκτες midnight, Plat. Rep. 621 B; περὶ μέσας νύκτας Xen. An. 7. 8, 12 (never αἱ μέσαι νύκτες); ἐν μέσῳ νυκτῶν Heind. Prot. 310 D.

2. often also with Preps., ἀνὰ νύκτα by night, Il. 14. 80; ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ν. all night through, Paus. 1. 32, 4; so, διὰ νύκτα Od. 19. 66, etc.;—εἰς νύκτα, εἰς τὴν ν. towards night, Xen. Cyn. 11, 4, Hell. 4. 6, 7;—κατὰ νύκτα Ar. Fr. 470;—ὑπὸ νύκτα, Lat. *sub noctem*, Thuc. 4. 67, Xen.:—μετὰ νύκτας by night, Pind. N. 6. 10;—διὰ νυκτός in the course of the night, Plat. Criti. 117 E;—ἐκ νυκτός just after night-fall, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 2, etc.; ἐκ νυκτῶν Theogn. 460, Aesch. Cho. 288, Eur. Rhés. 13 and 17; ἐκ νυκτὸς εἰς νύκτα Plat. Ax. 368 B;—πύρρον τῶν νυκτῶν far into the night, Id. Symp. 217 D, Prot. 310 C;—ἐπὶ νυκτί by night, Il. 8. 529; ἐφ' ἡμέρη ἦδ' ἐπὶ νυκτί Hes. Op. 102;—ἐν νυκτί, ἐν τῆ ν. Aesch. Ag. 653, Xen. Symp. 1, 9, etc.; ἰψία ἐν ν. Pind. I. 4 (3). 60; ἐν ν. τῆ νῦν Soph. Ant. 16; νύκτεσσιν ἐν θ' ἀμέραις Pind. P. 4. 232.

3. in pl., also, the hours or watches of the night, Ib. 4. 455, Heind. Plat. Prot. 310 D.

4. from Hom. downwards the Greeks divided the night into three watches, παρῶχηκεν δὲ πλέων νύξ τῶν δύο μοιράων, τριτάτη δ' ἔτι μοῖρα λέλειπται Il. 10. 253; τρίχα νυκτὸς ἔην, for τρίτον μέρος τῆς νυκτὸς ἦν, 'twas the third watch, i. e. next before morning, Od. 12. 312.

II. the dark of night, Hom.; νυκτὶ καλύπτειν to shroud in night or gloom, Il. 5. 23;—

13. 425. 2. *the night of death*, often in Hom.; ν. Ἄιδης τε Soph. Aj. 660:—so also νύξ, like σκοτός, was used of anything dark and direful, hence Apollo in his wrath is νυκτὶ ἐοικώς, Il. 1. 47, cf. 12. 465, Od. 11. 606; τάδε νυκτὶ ἐῴκει these he likens to night, i. e. looks on them as dark and dreadful, 20. 362:—night, as if unfriendly to man, is called simply ὀλοή, 11. 19; and mentioned as an evil principle, Hes. Op. 17, Th. 224, 757; (for the contrary, ν. φάος II); so, ὀλοή ν., of a great calamity, Soph. O. C. 1684;—but the epith. ἀμβροσίη, and many places of Hom., shew that he also recognised its reviving power. III.

Νύξ as prop. n., *the goddess of Night*, daughter of Chaos, Il. 14. 78, 259, Hes. Th. 123, 211, 758, Op. 17. IV. *the night- or evening-quarter of heaven*, i. e. not the North or midnight, but the West, as opp. to the dayspring in the East, Hes. Th. 275, cf. 744, 748;—this is ζῦφος in Hom. (From νύξ, νυκτ-ίς come νύκτωρ, νύκτερος, νυκτέριος, νυκτερίς, νύχιος, etc.; cf. Lat. nox, noct-is, noct-u, noct-urnus, noct-ua; Skt. nis-a; Goth. nacht-s; O. Norse nótt; Lith. nakt-is; Slav. nast-i:—prob. from the same Root as nex, necis, νεκρός, etc., to be found in Skt. nas, nas-āmi (interea), cf. ὀλοή νύξ, supr. II.)

νύξις, εως, ἡ, *a pricking*, Aetac. Caus. M. Ac. 2.9: *in* impact, Plut. 2. 930 F. νυός [ῥ], οὔ, ἡ, *a daughter-in-law*, Il. 22. 65, Od. 3. 451; in wider sense, *any female connected by marriage*, Il. 3. 49, h. Hom. Ven. 136; cf. γαμβρός. II. generally, *a bride, wife*, Theocr. 18. 15; καλή νυέ Anth. P. 12. 53; cf. Valck. Adon. p. 371 C, and v. sub γαμβρός.—The form ἐνυός (not ἐννυός) rests on a v. l. in Poll. 3. 32, where Bekk. νυός. (Initial σ has been lost in νυός and Lat. nurus; cf. Skt. snushā; O. H. G. snur; A. S. snor; Slav. snucha.)

νύρω and νυρίζω, said to be = νύσσω, Hesych., Suid. Νύσα, ης, ἡ, name of several hills sacred to Bacchus, h. Hom. Bacch. 8, etc.;—Adj. Νύσιος, α, ον, Id. Cer. 17, Soph. Aj. 700; Νυτήσιος, Ar. Ran. 215; fem. Νυσαίς, ἴδος, Strab. 579, etc.:—the people were called of Νυσαῖοι, Strab. 687, q. v.

νύσσω, Att. νύπτω, fut. ξω:—*to touch with a sharp point, to prick, spur, pierce*, ἐγχεῖ νύξε Il. 5. 579; χεῖρεσσι .. ἀσπίδα νύσσων 16. 704; χθόνα νύσσειν χηλήσι *to dint* the earth with their hoofs, Hes. Sc. 62; ἀγκῶνι νύξας *having nudged* him with the elbow, Od. 14. 485, cf. Theocr. 21. 50, Plut. 2. 79 E, etc.; ν. γνώμην γνωμιδίω *to prick* it (and see what is in it), Ar. Nub. 321:—λέοντα ν., proverb. of a dangerous attempt, Pseudoemigr.

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νύσσω, Att. νύπτω, fut. ξω:—*to touch with a sharp point, to prick, spur, pierce*, ἐγχεῖ νύξε Il. 5. 579; χεῖρεσσι .. ἀσπίδα νύσσων 16. 704; χθόνα νύσσειν χηλήσι *to dint* the earth with their hoofs, Hes. Sc. 62; ἀγκῶνι νύξας *having nudged* him with the elbow, Od. 14. 485, cf. Theocr. 21. 50, Plut. 2. 79 E, etc.; ν. γνώμην γνωμιδίω *to prick* it (and see what is in it), Ar. Nub. 321:—λέοντα ν., proverb. of a dangerous attempt, Pseudoemigr.

νύσταγμα, τό, *a nap or short sleep*, LXX (Job. 33. 15). νυσταγμός, ὁ, *drowsiness*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 4. νυστάζω, fut. ἄξω, LXX (Isai. 5. 27): aor. ἐνύσταξα Theophr. Char. (cf. ἐπιν-), but ἐνύστασα Dion. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 43, Anth. P. 12. 135:—mostly used in pres., *to nod in sleep, to nap, slumber, νυστάζοντα οὐδένα ἀν' ἴδοις* Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 43; ὥσπερ οἱ νυστάζοντες ἐγειρόμενοι Plat. Apol. 31 A. 2. *to be sleepy, napping*, Lat. dormito, οὐχὶ νυστάζειν γ' ἐτι ὥρα ἔστιν Ar. Av. 639; νυστάζοντος δικαστοῦ Plat. Rep. 405 C:—metaph., ν. τε καὶ ἀπαρεῖ Id. Ion 533 A; τὸν νυστάζοντα καὶ ἀμαθῆ φῦσει Id. Legg. 747 B; ἐν τινὶ in a thing, Plut. 2. 675 B. 3. *to hang the head*, ἐδάκρυσεν καὶ ἐνύστασε Anth. P. 12. 135. (V. sub νεύω, and cf. νευστάζω.)

νυστακτής, οὔ, ὁ, *one that nods, nodding*, ἕπνος Ar. Vesp. 12. νυστακτικῶς, Adv. *in a drowsy way*, Galen. Lex. νυστάλειος, α, ον, *drowsy*, Hesych. νυστάλο-γερόντιον, τό, *a sleepy old fellow*, E. M. 609. 38; but νύσταλον γερόντιον is written in An. Oxon. 1. 299. νύσταλος, ον, *drowsy, γερόντιον* Com. Anon. 43, cf. Diog. L. 6. 77, and v. νύκταλος.

νύσταξις, εως, ἡ, (νυστάζω) *drowsiness*, Hesych. νύπτω, Att. for νύσσω. νύφη, νυφῶδος, ν. νύμφη I. 1. νύχᾶ, Adv., = νύκτωρ, Hesych. νύχ-αυγής, ἐς, *shining by night*, Orph. II. 2. 7., 70. 8. νύχ-εγρεσία, ἡ, = νυκτηγρεσία, Anth. P. 5. 264. νύχεια, ἡ, = νύχευμα, Hesych. νύχειος [ῥ], α, ον, = νύχιος, Orph. II. 8. 6. νύχευμα [ῥ], τό, *a nightly watch*, Lat. pervigilium, ποῦ νυχευμάτων χάρις; Eur. Supp. 1136. νύχεύω, *to watch the night through, to pass the night*, Eur. Rhes. 520; Νύμφαις with them, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 B.

νύχη-βόρος, ον, *devouring by night*, v. l. for νύχ-, Nic. Th. 446. νυχθημέριος, η, ον, = νυχθημέρος, Cleomed. p. 39; νυχθημερήσιος, α, ον, Tzetz.

νυχθήμερος, α, ον, *lasting a day and night*, δρόμοι Ar. Pcripl. M. Rubri § 15:—as Subst., νυχθ-ήμερον, τό, *a night and a day*, the space of 24 hours, 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 25, Geop. 5. 8, 8, Procl., etc.; pl. νυχθήμερα, Or. Sib. 8. 203.

νύχιος [ῥ], α, ον, also ας, ον, Eur. I. T. 1272, Macho ap. Ath. 341 D:—*nightly*, i. e., 1. of persons, *doing a thing by night*, ν. καταλέγεται

Hes. Op. 521, cf. Th. 991, Aesch. Ag. 588, etc.; νύχιος ἢ καθ' ἡμέραν Eur. El. 141; ἀνὴρ δ' ἐκπέταται ν. as in *nightly sleep*, Soph. Ph. 857. 2. so of things, ν. φθέγματα, Id. Ant. 1147; ἐνοπαί, ὄνειροι, γόοι Eur. I. T. 1273, 1277, etc.

3. of places, *dark as night, gloomy, νυχίαν πλάκα* Aesch. Pers. 952 (Herm. μυχίαν); δι' ἄλα ν. Eur. Med. 211, cf. Andr. 1224; ὑπὸ μέλαθρα νύχια, i. e. into the nether world, Id. Hel. 11; χάος Ar. Av. 698; cf. ῥιπή.

νύχμα, τό, v. l. for νύγμα, Lob. Paral. 395. νύχος, τό, = νύξ, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 243, Hesych., Phot., etc.

νώ, v. sub ἐγώ III. νώγαλα, τά, *dainties, sweetmeats*, eaten after dinner, *dessert*, like τραγάλια, Antiph. Bous. 1, Ephipp. Incert. 3.

νωγάλευμα [ᾶ], τό, = νώγαλα, Aragos Καμπ. 1. νωγάλευω, *to munch dainties or sweetmeats*, Suid.

νωγάλιζω, = foreg., Alex. Incert. 5:—Eubul. Aύγ. 1. 7, uses an irreg. pf. pass. ἐνωγάλισται, on which see Meineke.

νωγάλισμα, τό, = sq., Poll. 6. 62. νωδο-γέρον, οντος, ὁ, *a toothless old man*, Com. Anon. 311 b.

νωδός, ἡ, ἴν, (νῆ-, ὀδούς) *toothless*, Lat. edentulus, Ar. Ach. 715, Pl. 266, Phryn. Com. Incert. 21, Theocr. 9. 21

νωδύνια, ἡ, *ease from pain*, Theocr. 17. 63. 2. *an anodyne*, Pind. P. 3. 11, if the pl. be read.

νωδύνος, αν, (νῆ-, ὀδύνη) = ἀνώδυνος, q. v., *without pain*, νώδυνον κάματον τιθέναι Pind. N. 8. 84. II. act. *soothing pain, anodyne*, φύλλον τι ν. Soph. Ph. 44.

νωε, poct. for νῶι. νώθεια, ἡ, *slowness, sluggishness, dullness*, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D, Theact. 195 C, Luc. Indact. 22, Babr. 95. 70.

νωθής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, like νωθρός, *sluggish, slothful, torpid*, epith. of the ass, Il. 11. 559; νωθὲς κῶλον Eur. H. F. 819; ἵππος νωθέστερος Plat. Apol. 30 E; ν. κίνησις Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 7; τὰ γόνατα νωθής Luc. Luct. 16. 2. of the understanding, *dull, stupid, κατεφάινετο εἶναι νωθέστερος* (sc. ὁ παῖς) Hdt. 3. 53; νωθὲς τὸν νόον Hipp. 1283. 6, cf. Aesch. Pr. 62, Plat. Polit. 310 E. II. neut. νωθές as Adv., Poll. 4. 81: Comp. -εστέρως, Theod. Prodr.; Sup. -έστατα, Dio C. 59. 4.

νωθητι, Ion. contr. for νοθήτητι, aor. I imper. pass. = νοέω. νωθ-ουρος, ον, (οὐρά 1. 2) *frigidus in venerem*, Com. Anon. 107.

νωθρεία, ἡ, *sluggishness, torpor*, Poll. 3. 122., 9. 137, Clem. Al. 850, etc. In MSS. often written νωθρία, Ion. -ίη, Hipp. 79 H, 151 G.

νωθρ-επιθέτης, ον, ὁ, *slow to attack*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 44. νωθρεύομαι, Dep. *to be sluggish or torpid*, of persons, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 9. 137; νενωθρευμένοι Hipp. Coac. 218; of tumours, νενωθρευμένα Ib. 125:—the Act. in Poll. 1. 159.

νωθρίάω, = νωθρεύομαι, Diosc. Alex. praef. (400 E). νωθρο-κάρδιος, ον, *slow of heart*, LXX (Prov. 12. 8).

νωθρο-ποιός, ὄν, *making sluggish*, Eus. 1395. 31. νωθρός, ἄ, ὄν, = νωθής, *sluggish, slothful, torpid*, Hipp. 75 H, 77 D, etc.; ν. σφυγμός 137 D; ν. καταφορά a falling into a heavy sleep, 1085 G; νωθρότερος τὴν ἀκοήν Heliod. 5. 1:—Adv. -θρῶς, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Polyb. 3. 90, 6: *leisurely*, Hipp. Aph. 1244; also neut. as Adv., ὄμμασι νωθρὰ βλέπειν *to look dull*, Anth. P. 5. 55. 2. of the mind, ν. πρὸς τὰς μαθήσεις Plat. Theaet. 144 B, Aeneips. Σαφφ. 1; νωθραῖς ἐλπίσιν Babr. 16. 7. II. act. *making sluggish*, νότοι Hipp. Aph. 1247, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 6. 48.

νωθρότης, ητος, ἡ, *torpor*, Hipp. 68 C, 72 F, Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 3. νωθρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *accompanied by torpor*, Hipp. Coac. 110

νωῖ, v. sub ἐγώ III. νώϊτερος [ῖ], α, ον, *of or from us two*, Il. 15. 39, Od. 12. 185: only Ep. νῶκαρ, ἄρος, τό, *sleep, sloth*, Nic. Th. 189, Hesych. II. as Adj. *slothful, sleepy*, Suid.; so also, νωκῶρώδης, ἐς, Diphil. Ἄπαλ. 2.

νωλεμές, Adv. *without pause, unceasingly, continually*, νωλεμές αἰεὶ Il. 9. 317., 17. 385, Od. 16. 191, etc.; οἱ δ' αἰεὶ, .. ν. ἐγχερίπταντο Il. 17. 413; and without αἰεὶ, μάχην ἀλίσστον ἔχουσι νωλεμές 14. 58.—So also Adv. νωλεμέως, πόνον τ' ἐχέμεν καὶ διζὺν νωλεμέως 13. 3; νωλεμέως ἐχέμεν *to persevere, go on with tenacity of purpose*, 5. 492; but, νωλεμέως κτείνοντα they were murdered *without pause*, i. e. one after the other, Od. 11. 413.—Ep. word, used by Tyrtae. 3. 5., 9. 17. (There is no trace of an Adj. νωλεμής; nor has anything satisfactory been suggested as to the origin of the word.)

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them in the act of foraging, Hdt. 4. 128; of soothsayers, ἐν ᾧσὶ ν. καὶ φρεσίν. χρηστηρίους ὄρνιθας Aesch. Theb. 25; ᾧ πάντα νωμῶν, Τειρεσία Soph. O. T. 300, ubi v. Musgr., cf. Eur. Phoen. 1256; for, says Plato, τὸ νωμῶν καὶ τὸ σκοπεῖν ταῦτον, Crat. 411 D. 4. absol. to muse, h. Hom. Cer. 374, dub.—Cf. τρωπάω, etc.

νωμεύς, ὁ, later form of νομεύς, Jac. A. P. p. 419.

νωμήσιμος, ον, always moving, esp. backwards, Nic. Fr. 6. 3.

νωμήσις, ἡ, (νωμάω) observation, σκέψιν καὶ ν. Plat. Crat. 411 D; v. νωμάω sub fin. II. motion, Suid.; v. νωμάω II. 2.

νωμητής, οὐ, ὁ, =sq., Greg. Naz.

νωμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, one who distributes, Manetho 6. 357. II. one who guides, moves, etc., Nonn. D. 12. 20., 48. 165.

νωῶν, Att. for νῶϊν, v. νῶϊ.

νωῶνυμία, ἡ, (νώνυμος) namelessness, obscurity, Hesych.

νωῶνυμος, ον, Ep. collat. form of νῶνυμος, used when the penult. is to be long (as δίδυμος for δίδυμος, ἀπάλαμος for ἀπάλαμος), νῶνυμους ἀπολέσθαι ἀπ' Ἀργεῶς Il. 12. 70., 13. 227., 14. 70; γενεὴν γε θεοὶ ν. ὀπίσσω θῆκαν Od. 1. 222, cf. Hes. Op. 153; πρόσθε ν. Pind. O. 11 (10). 61.

νωῶνυμος, ον, (νη-, ὄνομα, ὄνομα) nameless, unknown, inglorious, Od. 13. 239., 14. 182 (cf. νῶνυμος), Aesch. Pers. 1003, Soph. El. 1084. II. c. gen., Σαπφούς νῶνυμος without the name of Sappho, i. e. without knowledge of her, Anth. P. 7. 17.

νωπέομαι, =δυσωπέομαι, Ion. ap. Ath. 604 B, Phot. s. v. νενώπηται (in Hesych. written ἐνῶπηται).

νωροψ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, often in Hom.,—but only in the phrase νῶροπι χαλκῶ or νῶροπα χαλκόν, flashing, gleaming brass, Il. 2. 578, etc. (Acc. to old deriv., from νη- and ὄραν, too bright to look at, cf. ἡνοψ.)

νωσάμενος, νῶσασθαι, v. sub νοέω.

νωσίς, ἡ, Ion. and Dor. for νῶσις, Timo Phlias. 27.

νωτᾶγωγέω, to carry on the back, Ath. 258 B: νωτ-ᾶγωγός, ὄν, Hippiatr.

νωταῖος, α, ον, ποῖτ. =νωτιαῖος, Nic. Th. 317; cf. Lob. Phryn. 557.

νωτ-ἄκμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, with mailed back, Batr. 296.

νωτ-ἄρης, ες, (αἶρω) carrying on the back, Suid.; v. Ducang.

νωτεύς, ἑως, ὁ, one who carries on his back, Poll. 2. 180, Hesych.

νωτηγός, ὄν, (ἄγω) =νωταγωγός, ἵπποι Arr. Peripl. M. Erythr. 24 (p. 13).

νωτιαῖος, α, ον, of the back or spine, v. ἄρθρα the spinal vertebrae, Eur. El. 841; v. μυελός the spinal marrow, Hipp. Aph. 1253, Plat. Tim. 74 A; so ὁ ν., without μυελός, Hipp. Art. 809; v. ἄκανθα, Lat. spinae dorsi, Diog. Apoll. ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 6.

νωτιδᾶνός, ὁ, with pointed dorsal fin, of a shark, Arist. Fr. 293; cf. ἐπινωτιδεύς.

νωτιζῶ, (νῶτον) Trag. Verb. used only in aor. except in compd. ἀπο-:—to turn one's back, Lat. terga dare, οἱ δὲ. πρὸς φυγὴν ἐνώτισαν turned their backs and fled, Eur. Andr. 1141; c. acc. cogn., παλίσσυντον δρᾶμῃμα νωτίσαι, =παλινδρομήσαι (Schol.), Soph. O. T. 193. II.

to cover the back of, τινά Eur. Phoen. 654, cf. H. F. 362, and v. νῶτισμα: also, πόντον νωτίσαι to skim the sea, Aesch. Ag. 286; v. νῶτον II.

νώτιος, ον, rare collat. form of νωτιαῖος, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 D (where Bgk. νῶτος), Tim. Locr. 100 A.

νώτισμα, τό, (νωτιζῶ) that which covers the back, e. g. wings, Eur. (?) ap. Stob. 403. 1, v. Pors. Phoen. 663.

νωτο-βᾶτέω, to mount the back, sensu obsc., Anth. P. 12. 238. II.

to walk over the back or ridge of, τύμβον Ib. 7. 175.

νωτό-γραπτος, ον, marked on the back, Arist. Fr. 281.

νῶτον, τό, or νῶτος, ὁ, pl. always νῶτα, τά, (except in late writers, as LXX, 3 Regg. 7. 33): the gen. of the sing. is undetermined in Hom. and Hes.; it is neut. in Pind. P. 1. 55., 4. 146, Eur. Cycl. 237, 643, Ar. Eq. 289, Pax 731, Antiph. Κυκλ. 1, and always in Att. according to the Atticists (Phryn. 290, Moer. 267, etc.), though the acc. νῶτον occurs as masc. not only in Hipp. 109 B, C, 112 D, but in Xen. Eq. 3, 3, Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 1., 5. 12, 1:—the back, Lat. tergum, both of men and animals; in sing. of a man, Il. 5. 147., 13. 289, etc.; of a boar, φρίσσει νῶτον 13. 473; v. ὄϊος. καὶ πίονος αἰγός 9. 207; of horses, ἐπὶ νῶτον ἔϊσαι 2. 765, etc.; but the pl. is often used in Poets, like Lat. terga, in the sense of the sing., δράκων ἐπὶ νῶτα δαφινός 2. 308, cf. Od. 6. 225, etc.; of the back or saddle of an animal served up on table, νῶτα βοδός. πίονα 4. 65; νῶτοισιν δ' Ὀδυσῆα διηνεκέεσσι γέραιρε, i. e. with slices cut lengthwise from the chine, 14. 437, cf. Il. 7. 321:—of men in battle, τὰ νῶτα ἐντρέπειν, ἐπιστρέφαι to turn the back, i. e. flee, Hdt. 7. 211, 141; νῶτα δοῦναι, Lat. dare terga, Plut. 2. 787 F; νῶτα δεῖξαι Id. Marcell. 12; but the latter also of the winner in a race, Anth. P. 9. 557; πίπτειν ἐπὶ νῶτῳ Aesch. Supp. 90; κατὰ νῶτου from behind, in rear, κατὰ νῶτου γενέσθαι τινος to be behind one, Hdt. 1. 9, 10; τὸ στρατό-πεδον κατὰ ν. λαβεῖν Ib. 75; κατὰ ν. βοηθεῖν Thuc. 1. 62, etc.; also, κατὰ νῶτα, Theocr. 22. 84. II. metaph. any wide surface, esp. of the sea, ἐπ' εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης Il. 2. 159, Od. 3. 142, Hes., etc.; ἐν νῶταισι παντίας ἁλός Eur. Hel. 129; πόντου πλὴ νῶτοις Ib. 774:—also of large tracts of lands, plains, νῶτα γαίας Pind. P. 4. 45; χθονός v. Eur. I. T. 46; so, ἀστεροειδέα νῶτα αἰθέρος ap. Ar. Thesm. 1067; ἐπὶ τῷ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ν.: Plat. Phaedr. 247 C; ἔσπερα νῶτα the evening sky, Eur. El. 731. 2. the back or ridge of a hill, Pind. O. 7. 160, Eur. Hipp. 127; of a tomb, Id. Hel. 842, etc.; of a chariot, Id. Tro. 572, etc. (Lat. uates perh. comes from same Root; cf. also νόσφι sub fin.)

νωτο-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, with scourged back, Lat. verbero, like μαστιγίας, esp. of slaves, Ar. Fr. 656, Pherecr. Κραπ. 15.

νῶτος, v. sub νῶτον.

νωτοφορέω, to carry on the back, Diod. 2. 54., 17. 105; and νωτοφορία, ἡ, a carrying on the back, Id. 2. 54:—from νωτο-φέρω, ον, carrying on the back, ἄνδρες LXX (2 Paral. 2. 2, cf. 34. 13); νωτ. ἡμίονος

Xen., as cited by Poll. 2. 180,—but our text (Cyr. 6. 2, 34) gives τὸν or τὸ νωτοφόρον, a beast of burthen, cf. Dio C. 56. 20; κτήνη νωτοφόρα C. I. 5128. 15.

νωχᾶλός, ἡ, ὄν, =νωχελής, acc. to Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 188, for κνώδαλον:—Hesych. has νωχαλίζειν βραδύνει.

νωχέλεια, ἡ, laziness, sluggishness, Hesych.: Hnm. has it in Ep. form, βραδυτήτι τε νωχελίη τε Il. 19. 411; νωχαλία, Iambl. V. Pyth. 114.

νωχελεύομαι, Dep. to be νωχελής, Aquila V. T.

νωχελής, ἑς, moving slowly and heavily, sluggish, dull, πλευρὰ νωχελῆ νόσφ Eur. Or. 800; v. βάρος Nic. Th. 160; νωχελέες καὶ ἀνώνυμοι Arat. 391; ψυχὴν νωχαλεστέραν (sic) ap. Clem. Al. 850:—in Hipp. 626. 51, we find νωχελές (leg. νωχ-), τό, an abortion. (As in νωλεμές, the origin remains obscure.)

νωχελία, Ep. form of νωχέλεια, q. v.

νωχελίξω, =νωχελεύομαι, Hesych.

νώψ, ωπος, ὁ, ἡ, (νη-, ὄπτομαι), purblind, Hesych.

II



II, ξ, ξι, τό, indccl., fourteenth letter of the Gr. alphabet:—as numeral ξ', 60, but ξ, 60,000: introduced in the archonship of Euclides, 403 B. C.—The old Gramm. considered ξ as a double consonant, compounded of γσ, κσ, or χσ: in Aeol. dialect it continued to be written κσ, as in Inscr. Mel. in C. I. 3, cf. Greg. Dial. Aeol. 613, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 47. 5; and in Att. Greek it was represented by χσ before the introduction of the Samian alphabet, see Att. Inscr. in C. I. 74. 2., 76. 2, etc., cf. Böckh. p. 36.—Tokens of this origin appear, I. in the cognate languages, ξ being represented in Skt. by ksh, as ἄξ-ων akhs-has, αἰξ-ω vaksh-āmi, ξξ shash (for shaksh); in Goth. and O. H. G. by hs (chs), as O. H. G. ahs-a (achs-e), Goth. vashs-ja (wachsen), sahs (sechs); v. ξέω sub fin.

II. in dialectic changes, esp. in the Aeol. and Dor. transposition of the consonants which form ξ, as ξιφίας ξιφύδριον, comp. with Dor. σκιφίας σκιφύδριον (v. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 99); ξερὸς ξηρός with σχερὸς χερσός, ξός with viscum, ξύς with ισχύς; so also for γσ, κσ, χσ in the fut. of some Verbs, μίξω (μίγ-νυμι), διδάξω (Root διδαχ-), ξέω (έχω).

2. besides this, ξ appears in Aeol. and Att. as an aspirated form of κ, cf. ξυνός with κοινός, ξύν with cum;—or of σ, cf. ξύν with σύν, ξέστης Ξεστός with Lat. sextarius Sextus; and so in Dor. fut. of Verbs in -ζω, κομίξω κλαξῶ παιξῶ for κομίσω κλήσω παίσω; in Verbs in -σσω (-ττω), as ἀνάσσω fut. ξω, etc.; and in some pure Verbs, as ἐγέλαξα for ἐγέλασσα, Schäf. Greg. 327, Lob. Phryn. 240. 3. ξ

also is interchanged with σ in some Nouns, ἀνασσα, Θράσσα, feminines of ἀναξ, Θραξ, διασός τρισσός, Ion. διξός τριξός, Schäf. Greg. p. 435. [Vowels before ξ are always long by position.]

ξάινω: fut. ξάνῳ: aor. ξηνα:—Pass., aor. ἐξάνθην: pf. from Hipp. downwds. ξασμαι, but ξαμμαί in Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 2, Diod. 17.

71. To scratch, comb, esp. of wool, to card, so as to make it fit for spinning, εἰρία τε ξάινειν Od. 22. 423; στέμματα ξ., of the Parcae, Eur. Or. 12; absol. to dress wool, as Soph. Fr. 497, Ar. Lys. 536, Eccl. 89, 92, Plat. Soph. 226 B, etc.; and c. gen. partit., ἐρίων ξ. Ar. Fr. 657, Poët. ap. Plut. 2. 830 C:—metaph., ξάινειν εὐνοίαν εἰς καλαθίσκον Ar. Lys. 579; ξ. εἰς πῦρ, proverb. of labour in vain, Plat. Legg. 780 C. 2. of cloth, to full or dress it, ξ. τὸν πέπλον Ar. Av. 827.

II. metaph. to subject to a process like that of fulling, as of threshing, ἡνίκ' ἂν ξανθῆ στάχυς Aesch. Fr. 305. 7; then of persons, ξ. τὸ σῶμα μάστιγι Dion. H. 3. 30; ῥάβδοις ξάινον τὰ σώματα Plut. Poplic. 6; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 799; μελεῖστί ξ. Philostr. 749; of the waves of the sea, to fret, mangle, ξανθὴν ὑπὸ σπιλάδι Anth. P. 6. 223, cf. Ib. 23, and v. sub δλίξαντος; so, ξάινουσα παρεὶς δάκρυον Ib. 7. 464; but, ὕδωρ ξαινόμενον fretted into foam, Ap. Rh. 4. 1266;—c. acc. cogn., ξάινειν κατὰ τοῦ νῶτου πολλὰς (sc. πληγὰς) Dem. 403. 4. (Perh. the Root is akin to that of ξέω, ξίω.)

ξῶνάω, to grow weary with carding wool: generally, to work hard, grow weary, ξανῆσαι Soph. Fr. 450; ξανάα Nic. Th. 383.

ξάνθη, ἡ, a pale-coloured stone, Theophr. Lap. 37.

Ξανθίας, ον, ὁ, Xanthias, the name of a slave, the Fool or Gracioso of Greek comedy, Ar. Ach. 242, Av. 656, Vesp. 1, Ran. 1, cf. Aeschin. 49. 16;—no doubt he had yellow hair; cf. πυρρίας. II. a throw on the dice, Meincke Com. Fragm. 3. 234.

ξανθίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ (ξανθός) to make yellow or brown, by roasting or frying, Ar. Ach. 1047: to dye yellow, κόμαι ξανθισμέναι Id. Lys. 43 (vulg. ἐξηθισμένοι), cf. Dion. H. 7. 9, A. B. 284. II. intr. to be yellow, LXX (Lev. 13. 31, al.).

Ξανθικός, ὁ, a name of the month of April among the Macedonians and Gazaeans, Diod. 18. 56: τὰ Ξανθικά a Macedon. festival in that month, like the Rom. lustratio exercitus, Hesych., Suid.

ξάνθιον, τό, a plant used for dyeing the hair yellow, Xanthium strumarium, broad-leaved burweed, Sprengel Diosc. 4. 136.

ξάνθισμα, τό, that which is dyed yellow, κόμης ξανθίσματα dyed hair, Eur. Fr. 324, cf. Anth. P. 5. 260.

ξανθο-αρτιγένειος, ον, with yellow down on the chin, Jo. Malal.

ξανθο-γένειος, ον, with yellow beard, Tzetz. Posth. 669.

ξανθό-γεως, ον, of yellow soil, Luc. Syr. D. 8.

ξανθο-έθειρος, ον, =sq., Tzetz. Posth. 381, 657.

ξανθό-θριξ, ὁ, ἡ, yellow-haired, Solon 24, Theocr. 18. 1.

ξανθο-κάρηνος [α], ον, with yellow head, C. I. 38, Anth. P. 9. 524, 15.

ξανθο-κόμης, ον, ὁ, =ξανθόθριξ, Pind. N. 9. 40, Theocr. 17. 103 (ubi vulg. ξανθόκομοι), Opp. C. 3. 24, cf. 2. 165.

ξανθά-λοφος, *ov*, with yellow plume, E. M. 797. 39, Suid., Hesych.
ξανθό-ουλας, *ov*, with curly, yellow hair, Liban. 4. 1071, as Jacobs for κανθούλος.
ξανθός, *ή, όν*, yellow, of various shades, often with a tinge of red, chestnut, auburn (cf. πυρρός), Lat. *flavus, fulvus*; of the colour of ripe corn, ξανθή Δημήτηρ Il. 5. 500, etc.; Plat. defines it as λαμπρόν ἐρυθρῶ λευκῶ τε μεμιγμένον, Tim. 68 B; Arist. as the colour in the rainbow between red and green, Meteor. 3. 4, 5; as the colour of fire and the sun, de Color. 1, 1, cf. Metaph. 9. 3, 5. In Hom., it seems always to be used of fair, golden hair, which was rare in those regions and belonged to the ideal of youthful beauty; thus Achilles always has ξανθή κόμη, Il. 1. 197., 23. 141; Ulysses also has ξανθαί τρίχες, Od. 13. 399, 431; and it appears as a distinctive epithet of some heroes, ξανθός Μενέλαος, ξ. Μελέαγρος, ξ. Παδάμανθος, where it prob. also means yellow-haired, fair-haired, rather than sunburnt; for it is also applied to women, as to Agamedé in Il. 11. 740, and to Ariadné in Hes. Th. 947; even ξανθή Δημήτηρ prob. refers to her hair, which was of the colour of golden corn; so also to Athena and the Graces in Pind. N. 10. 11., 5. fin.; to Harmonia in Eur. Med. 834:—Apollo also is ξανθός, and on the Att. stage princely youths, cf. ξανθο-κάρηνος, -θριξ, -κόμης: this is also made prob. by the Homeric phrase ξανθὰς ἵππους, bay or chestnut mares, Il. 11. 680, cf. 9. 407. The later usage remained the same, being commonly applied to hair, βοῶν ξανθὰς ἀγέλας Pind. P. 4. 264; ξ. λέων Id. Fr. 261; ξανθαῖσι πῶλοις Soph. El. 705; πῶλου δίκην, ἢ τις .. θέρος θερισθῆ ξανθὸν αὐχένων ἄπο Id. Fr. 587. 4, etc.: but, 2. after Hom. its usage was also extended to all kinds of objects, ξ. ἴων ἀκτῖνες Pind. O. 6. 91; ξ. νεφέλη, of gold, Ib. 7. 90; μέλι Simon. 57; φλόξ Bacchyl. 13. 4; εἰλαία Aesch. Pers. 617; of wine, Soph. Fr. 257; of a roast pigeon, Ar. Ach. 1107; so, ξανθαῖσιν αὔραις ἀγάλλεται exults in its yellow fragrance, of a fried fish, Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 22; cf. ξανθίζω, ξανθόχρως:—later, reddish, red, ξανθὸν ἐρεύθεσθαι Anth. P. 12. 97; συγγενὲς χρῶμα τῷ αἵματι Clem. Al. 267. Cf. ξανθή. II. Ξάνθος, paroxyt., as prop. n. 1. a stream of the Troad, so called by gods, by men Scamander, Il. 20. 74, etc. 2. a horse of Achilles, Bayard, the other being Βαλίος, Pyeball, Il. 16. 149 3. the name of a man. (Apparently akin to ξουθός, q. v.)
ξανθότης, *ητος, ή*, yellowness, esp. of hair, Strab. 290.
ξανθατρίχέω, to be ξανθόθριξ, have yellow hair, Strab. 263.
ξανθα-φαής, *ές*, golden-gleaming, Jo. Gaz.
ξανθα-φυής, *ές*, yellow by nature, Ξλικες Anth. P. 12. 10; Δηώ, ἵππος Nonn. D. 37. 122., 43. 58.
ξανθο-χίτων, *ωνος, ό*, with yellow coat, βοιή Anth. P. 6. 102.
ξανθοχολικός, *ή, όν*, of or like a ξανθόχολος, Alex. Trall. 1. 95.
ξανθά-χολας, *ov*, with yellow bile, Schol. Il. 1. 197.
ξανθό-χραος, *ov*, (χρόα, χρώς) with yellow skin, Mosch. 2. 84; heterocl. acc. ξανθόχραα, Nonn. D. 11. 180:—so, ξανθόχρως, *ωτος, ό*, *ή*, of fried fish, Nausicr. Nauk. 2.
ξανθύνομαι, Pass. to be or become ξανθός, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 6.
ξανθ-ωπός, *όν*, (ώψ) golden-looking, χαίτη Opp. C. 2. 382.
ξάνιον, τό, a card for combing wool, a comb, Poll. 5. 96, A. B. 284, Hesych. II. = ἐπίξηνον, Poll. 6. 90., 10. 101.
ξάνσις, *ή*, wool-carding, Gloss.
ξάντης, *ου, ό*, a wool-carder, Plat. Polit. 281 A.
ξαντικός, *ή, όν*, of or for wool-carding: *ή -κή* (sc. τέχνη), wool-carding, Plat. Polit. 281 A, al.; τὸ -κόν, Ib. 282 B.
ξάντρια, *ή*, fem. of ξάντης: Ξάντριαι, name of a play by Aeschylus.
ξάσμα, τό, carded wool, Soph. Fr. 915.
ξενᾶπάτης, ξείνη, ξεινηδόκος, ξείνηθεν, Ion. for ξεν-.
ξενήλιον, τό, (ξείνος) only found in this Ion. and Ep. form (the regular form ξενεῖον not being used), a host's gift, such as was given to a departing guest, Hom.; in full δῶρα ξενήλια Od. 24. 273; ἀντὶ ποδῶς ξενήλιον, ironically, 22. 290, cf. 20. 299: also the provision made for a guest, ξενήλια πολλὰ φαγόντε 4. 33; and so, generally, friendly gifts, ἀλλήλοισι πόρον ξενήλια πολλὰ Il. 6. 218. Cf. ξένιος.
ξενίζω, ξείνη, ξεινικός, ξείνιον, ξείνιος, Ion. for ξεν-.
ξεινο-βάκχη, *ή*, mad for love of the stranger, of Medea, Lyc. 175.
ξεινοδακέω, ξεινοδάκος, ξεινακτανέω, Ion. for ξεν-.
ξείνος, ξεινοσύνη, ξεινώ, Ion. for ξεν-.
ξειρίς, ἴδος, *ή*, v. sub ξυρίς.
ξεν-ἀγέτης, *ου, ό*, one who takes charge of guests, ξ. Δελφοί the hospitable Delphians, Pind. N. 7. 63.
ξενᾶγέω, to be a ξεναγός or leader of mercenaries, ξ. τοῦ ξεινικοῦ Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 15 and 17, Dem. 665. 25. II. to guide strangers, show them the sights, ἀριστὰ σοι ξενάγηται your work as a guide has been done excellently, Plat. Phaedr. 230 C; ξεναγούμενος one seeing the sights, Ib.; ξενάγησόν με νέηλυν ὄντα Luc. D. Mort. 18. 1, cf. Contempl. 1: metaph., ξεν. τιὰ πρὸς τὰς Μούσας, πρὸς τὴν ἀλήθειαν Thcmist. 123 B, Eccl.
ξενάγησις [α], *ή*, to transl. the Lat. conscriptio, App. Civ. 5. 74.
ξενᾶγία, *ή*, the office of a ξεναγός, command of a body of mercenaries, App. Hisp. 44. 2. the command of a ξεναγός, a body of mercenaries, A. B. 284. II. a guiding of strangers, Heliod. 7. 13.
ξενᾶγός, *ό*, (ἡγέομαι) a commander of auxiliary or rather mercenary troops (ξένοι) Thuc. 2. 75 (ubi v. Schol.), Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 19, etc. (The form is Dor. (Cretan, acc. to A. B. 284); but like many others, esp. military terms, it was adopted in Att., Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 430.) II. a stranger's guide, Plut. 2. 567 A, Heliod. 7. 14.
ξεν-ἄγωγός, *όν*, later form for ξεναγός II, Lob. Phryn. 430, Schäf. Plut. Ages. 36:—ξεναγωγέω, Hesych.
ξεν-ἄπάτης, *ου, ό*, poët. ξεν-, (ἀπατάω) one who cheats strangers, Pind. 5

O. 10 (11). 43; or, who cheats his host, Eur. Med. 1392. II. a treacherous breeze within a harbour, while another is blowing at sea, A. B. 107.
ξενᾶπᾶτρία, *ή*, cheating of strangers, Ep. Plat. 350 C; cf. δουλαπατία.
ξεν-ἀρκής, *ές*, (ἀρκέω) aiding strangers, Pind. N. 4. 20.
ξένη, *ή*, fem. of ξένος: 1. (sub. γυνή) a female guest: a foreign woman, Aesch. Ag. 950, etc. 2. (sub. γῆ), a foreign country, ἐν ξένη Soph. Ph. 135; ἐπὶ ξένης Xen. Lac. 14, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 576 C.
ξενηδόκος, *ov*, = ξεινοδόκος, Menand. Monost. 402.
ξένηθεν, Ion. ξείν-, Adv. from abroad, Opp. H. 4. 153.
ξενηλασία, *ή*, at Sparta a measure for ridding the country of foreigners, a sort of alien act, Thuc. 1. 144., 2. 39, Xen. Lac. 14, 4, Plat. Prot. 342 C, Legg. 950 B, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 15; cf. Müller Dor. 3. 1. § 2, Arnold Thuc. 11. c.
ξεν-ηλατέω, to banish foreigners, Ar. Av. 1013, Polyb. 9. 29, 4.
ξένια, *ή*, Ep. ξενίη Od., Ion. ξεινή, not (as in some Mss.) ξεινήη, Hdt.: (ξένος):—the state and rights of a guest, hospitality, friendly entertainment or reception, Lat. *hospitium*, δῶροισιν ἀμειψόμενος .. καὶ ξενίη ἀγαθῆ Od. 24. 286; μίξεσθαι ξενίη καὶ ἀγλαὰ δῶρα διδώσειν Ib. 314; κατὰ ξεινήην hospitii causa, Hdt. 2. 182; ἐπὶ ξενίαν ἐλθεῖν to come as a guest, Pind. N. 10. 92; ἐπὶ ξενίαν καλεῖν, παρακαλεῖν Dem. 81. 20, Diod. Excerpt. 618. 12; (so ἐπὶ ξένια καλεῖν, v. sub ξένιος I. 2; ἐπὶ ξεισιμόν C. I. 2349); the phrase ἐπὶ ξενίᾳ καλεῖν, though freq. in Mss., as in Xen. Vect. 3, 4, v. l. Dem. 1. c., Dion. H. 1. 40, is perhaps an error for ἐπὶ ξενίαν or ἐπὶ ξένια, Cobet V. LL. pp. 81, 248;—in pl., Pind. O. 4. 25, Andoc. 19. 2. 2. a friendly relation between two foreigners, or between a person and a foreign state (cf. πρόξενος), ξεινήην τινὶ συντίθεσθαι, Lat. *hospitium facere cum aliquo*, Hdt. 1. 27., 3. 39; ξ. τοῖσι Ἀκανθίοισι προεῖπε 7. 116; ἐποίησαντο ὄρκια ξεινήης πέρι καὶ συμμαχίης 1. 69; διαλύεσθαι τὴν ξ. 4. 154; τὰς παλαιὰς ξενίας ἀνανεώσασθαι Isocr. 49 C; κατὰ τὴν ξ. because of their friendly relations, Thuc. 8. 6; διὰ τὴν ξ. Plut. 2. 816 A; πρὸς ξ. τὰς σᾶς by thy friendship with us, Soph. O. C. 515; ξ. τινός with him, Dem. 242. 20; φιλίαν καὶ ξ. Id. 320. 11. 3. the state or disabilities of an alien, as opp. to those of a citizen, γραφὴ ξενίας indictment of an alien for usurping civic rights, Dem. 1481. 18; so, ξενίας φεύγειν (sc. γραφὴν) to be so indicted, Ar. Vesp. 718; ἀγωνίζεσθαι Lys. 135. 20; ἀλίσκεσθαι Dem. 741. 19; ξενίας γράψασθαι τινα Id. 1020. 23.
ξενίζω, Ion. and Ep. ξεινίζω, fut. ἴσω, Ep. ἴσω, Att. ἰώ: Ep. aor. ἐξείνισσα or ξείνισσα: (ξένος). To receive or entertain strangers, to receive as a guest, Lat. *hospitio excipere*, Hom., Hdt., etc.; τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ .. εὐ ἐξείνισσα Od. 19. 194; ἐννήμαρ ξείνισσε Il. 6. 174; ξείνισ' ἐνὶ μεγάροισι Ib. 217; ξείνους ξεινίζειν Od. 3. 355; ξ. τιὰ ἐν δόμοις Eur. Alc. 1013, etc.; ξ. τιὰ σίτοις Soph. Fr. 579; ξ. τιὰ πολλοῖς ἀγαθοῖς to present with hospitable gifts, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 2; ὑμᾶς ἐν πόλει ξεινίσωμεν ὧν .. εἴχομεν with or on what we had, Ar. Lys. 1184: metaph., δν .. Ἀρης οὐκ ἐξείνισεν, i. e. who fell not in battle, Soph. El. 96:—Pass. to be entertained as a guest, Lat. *hospitari*, Ar. Ach. 73; ὑπό τινος Hdt. 1. 30, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 24, etc.; παρὰ τινι Diod. 14. 30, N. T.; πρὸς τινα Philem. Incert. 17; metaph., λαχάνοισιν, ὡσπερ χῆνες, ἐξεισιμένοι Theopomp. Com. Ἡδυχ. 1. II. to surprise, astonish by some strange sight, ξεινίζουσαν καὶ καταπληκτικὴν πρόσοψιν Polyb. 3. 114, 4; ξ. τὴν ἀκοήν, of strange words, Heliod. 6. 14; μὴ ξεινίση σε ἡ φαντασία σου Basil., etc.:—Pass. to be astonished, Polyb. 1. 23, 5., 3. 68, 9, etc. 2. to make strange, of plants and animals, to stunt their growth and distort them, Geop. 9. 5, 3 (in Pass.), Hippiatr. III. intr. to be a stranger, speak with a foreign accent, Dem. 1304. 6, 11; τὸ ξεινίζον τῆς λέξεως Diod. 12. 53, cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 45 and sq. fin. 2. to be strange or unusual, ξ. τῷ σχήματι Luc. Anach. 6; τῷ τρίβωνι Id. Merc. Cond. 24; θάνατος .. τῆ τόλμη ξεινίζων Id. Hist. Conscr. 25.
ξεινικός, *ή, όν*, also *ός, όν*, Eur. Ion 722; Ion. ξεινικός Hdt.:—of or for a stranger, of foreign kind, opp. to ἀστικός, Aesch. Supp. 618; ξ. ἰκτῆρες Eur. Cycl. 370; ξεινικά the taxes paid by aliens at Athens, ξ. τελείν Dem. 1309. 5; σύσαιτοι ξ., opp. to πολιτικοί, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 14; ξεινικώτερας .. γινόμενης τῆς βοηθείας more connected with, or dependent upon, foreigners, Ib. 1. 9, 7;—τὸ ξ. the class of aliens, Ib. 3. 5, 3; but, τὸ ξ. (sc. δικαστήριον) the court in which aliens sued or were sued, Ib. 4. 16, 4. 2. of foreign soldiers, hired for service, mercenary, Xen. An. 1. 2, 1, etc.; νῆες ξ. Thuc. 7. 42; but, ξ. στρατός in Hdt. 1. 77 is prob. only the foreign auxiliaries, not mercenaries: τὸ ξεινικόν = οἱ ξένιοι, a body or army of mercenaries, Ar. Pl. 173, Thuc. 8. 25, Xen., etc.; ξεινικὸν τρέφειν Dem. 46. 19. 3. rarely like ξένιος, hospitable, friendly, ὁ ξ. θεός Plat. Legg. 879 E; ἡ ξ. τράπεζα Aeschin. 85. fin., Ath. 143 C:—ἡ ξεινική friendly relation, as between host and guest, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, 4. II. foreign, alien, strange, νομαῖα, ἰρά Hdt. 1. 135, 172; ξ. λόγοι Ar. Ach. 634; ξ. ὀνόματα foreign names, Plat. Crat. 401 B; οἶνος ξ. Alex. Incert. 23; δίκαιον τοὺς ξένους πίνειν ξεινικόν Id. Tok. 1; ἀγνωστότερα καὶ ξεινικώτερα Arist. Metaph. 1 (min.). 3, 1; of style, foreign, i. e. abounding in unusual words and phrases, Id. Rhet. 3. 3, 3, Poët. 22, 3; τὸ ξ., of laws, their foreign origin or character, Plat. Legg. 702 C. Adv. -κῶς, in foreign fashion, Id. Crat. 407 B.
ξένιος, *α, ov*, Att. also *ος, ov*, Ion. ξείνιος (as always in Hdt., and mostly in Hom., but ξένιος when the ult. is long, as in Od. 14. 158, 389., 15. 514, etc.):—belonging to a friend and guest, or to friendship and hospitality, hospitable, Ζεὺς ξ. as protector of the rights of hospitality, Ζεὺς ἐπιτιμήτωρ ἱκετῶν τε ξείνων τε, Ξείνιος, δς ξείνοισιν ἀμ' αἰδοίοισιν ὑπῆδει (cf. ξένος II) 9. 270; Ζηνὸς .. ἐδδείσατε μῆνιν Ξεινίου Il. 13. 625, cf. Aesch. Ag. 61, 362, al.; ὦ Ζεῦ ξένιε Cratin. Νέμ. 10; also, Ἀπόλλων ξ. C. I. (add.) 2214 e:—τράπεζα ξ. the guests' table, Od. 14.

158., 17. 155, Pind., etc.; ξ. κοίτη Pind. P. 3. 56; ξ. τινη bound to one by ties of hospitality, Hdt. 5. 63.

2. ξένια, Att. ξένια (cf. ξεινήιον), τά, friendly gifts, given to the guest by his host, Lat. *lautium*, Hom., who intends thereby chiefly meat and drink, ξείνιά τ' εὖ παρέθηκεν, ἄτε ξείνους θέμις ἐστί II. 11. 778, cf. 18. 387, Od. 5. 91, etc.; εἰ μοι ξ. δοίη 9. 221, cf. 19. 185; (rarely in sing., ἵνα τοι δῶ ξείνιον 9. 356., 20. 296, cf. Pind. P. 4. 62); so, ξένια .. παρέσχε δαίτα as a friendly gift, Aesch. Ag. 1590; βούνη ξένια ἐπέμψεν Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 3; ξ. δοῦναι Eur. Cycl. 301; λαμβάνειν Ib. 342; δέχεσθαι Lys. 150. 22; ἐπὶ ξένια καλεῖν to invite any one to eat with you (cf. ξένια, ἦ), Hdt. 2. 107., 5. 18, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 20, C. I. 84. 17., 87. 26; also, ἐπὶ ξένια παραλαβεῖν τινα Hdt. 4. 154; ξ. προβείναι or προβέσθαι 7. 29, 135; ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι 6. 35; ξένις δέχεσθαι τινα Xen. An. 5. 5, 24; often of presents sent by peaceful inhabitants to an army, Ib. 5. 5, 2, 14, 25, al.; metaph., θάνατος ξένιά σοι γενήσεται Eur. Hel. 480.

II. foreign, Pind. P. 3. 56; ἐπὶ ξένιας (sc. γῆς), Antipho 117. 22, Plat. Crat. 429 E; ἐν ξείνῃ Epigr. Gr. 1041. 8.

ξένιστος, ἦ, (ξενίζω) the entertainment of a guest or stranger, ξ. ποιείσθαι τινων Thuc. 6. 46.

ξένισμα, τό, (ξενίζω II. 1) amazement, Theod. Prodr.

ξενισμός, ὁ, = ξένιστος, Plat. Lys. 205 C, Luc. Salt. 45, etc.; in pl., Plut. Demetr. 12, etc.

II. the strangeness or novelty of a thing, Polyb. 15. 17, I, Diod. 3. 33. 2. the injurious effect of any new or strange thing, e. g. ὑδάτων Diosc. 2. 182; v. ξενίζω II.

ξενιστής, οὐ, ὁ, = ξένος I, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 52, Theod. Prodr.

ξενίτελα, ἦ, a living abroad, LXX (Sap. 18. 3), Luc. Patr. Enc. 8: the life of a soldier on foreign service, Democr. ap. Stob. t. 40. 6.

ξενίτευμα, τό, to live abroad, Timae. Fr. 139, Strab. 673, Luc. Patr. Enc. 8.

II. as Dep., ξενιτεύομαι, esp. to be a mercenary in foreign service, Isocr. 107 A, 410 C; ἐγὼ ξενιτευόμενος ἐστρατεύσαμην Antiph. Eub. 2.

ξενο-δαίκτης, οὐ, ὁ, one who murders guests or strangers, Eur. H. F. 391, where it is quadrisyll. ξενοδαίκταν, nisi leg. ξενοδαίταν.

ξενοδαίτης, οὐ, ἦ, (δαίς) one that devours guests or strangers, of the Cyclops, Eur. Cycl. 658; v. foreg.

ξενοδοκῶ, Ion. ξενο-, to entertain guests or strangers, Hdt. 6. 127, Eur. Alc. 552, Anth., etc.:—in late Gr. ξενοδοχῶ, I Ep. Tim. 5. 10; v. sub ξενοδόκος.

II. to testify, Pind. Fr. 278.

ξενο-δόκος, Ion. and Ep. ξενοδόκος, ὁ, one who receives strangers, a host, ἵν' ὁμῶς τερπόμεθα πάντες ξενοδόκοι καὶ ξείνος Od. 8. 543; ξείνος μνησκέται ἡματα πάντα ἀνδρὸς ξενοδόκου 15. 55, cf. II. 3. 354, Od. 8. 210.

II. a witness, Simon. 84, v. Hesych., s. v.—The forms ξενοδόχος, -δοχῶ, -δοχία, are condemned by Thom. M. 640, cf. Moer. 271, Lob. Phryn. 307, and v. ξενηδόκος.

ξενοδοχεῖον, τό, a place for strangers to lodge in, an inn, lodging-house, Julian. Ep. 49, Suid., etc.: ξενῶν is the classical word.

ξενοδοχία, v. sub ξενοδοκῶ.

ξενο-δόχημα, τό, = ξενοδοχεῖον, Nicet. Ann. 381 A.

ξενοδοχία, ἦ, the entertainment of a stranger, Xen. Oec. 9, 10, Theophr. Char. 23:—but ξενοδοκία should be restored, v. ξενοδόκος.

ξενο-δότης, οὐ, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524, 15.

ξενάεις, εσσα, εν, full of strongers, Eur. I. T. 1282.

ξενο-θύτῶ, to sacrifice strangers, Strab. 298.

ξενο-κοπέω, = πληγὰς λαβεῖν, Metag. Θουρ. 4; Meineke reads ξυνε-κόπη.

ξενο-κράτομαι, Pass. to be ruled by mercenary troops, Aen. Tact. 12.

ξενοκτανέω, Ion. ξενοκτ-, to slay guests or strangers, Hdt. 2. 115, Eur. Hec. 1247, Diod. 4. 18. II. to stay one's host, Eur. I. T. 1021.

ξενοκτανία, ἦ, murder of strangers, Diod. 1. 88, Dion. H. 1. 41.

ξενο-κτόνος, οὐ, slaying guests or strangers, Eur. I. T. 53, 776, Aeschin. 85. 42, Plut. Mar. 8.

ξενο-κυστ-ᾠπάτη, ἦ, intrigue with strange women, Anth. P. 11. 7.

ξενολογέω, to enlist strangers, to levy mercenaries, Isocr. 101 D, Dem. 1019. 12, Polyb., etc.:—Pass., C. I. 2623. 2. metaph., ξ. ἔλεον παρά τινη to raise a contribution of pity, Diod. Excerpt. 600. 71.

ξενολογία, ἦ, a levying of mercenaries, Arist. Oec. 2, 41, Diod. 19. 61: so ξενολόγησις, εως, ἦ, Nicet. Ann. 246 C.

ξενολόγιον, τό, an army of mercenaries, Polyb. 29. 8, 6, etc.

ξενο-λόγος, οὐ, levying mercenaries, Polyb. 1. 32, I., 5. 63, 9, Plut. 23:—name of a Comedy by Menander.

ξενομᾶνέω, to have a rage for foreign fashions, Plut. 2. 527 E.

ξενοπαθέω, to have a strange feeling, feel strange or shy, Plut. Philop. 12; δυνασασχετεῖν καὶ ξ. Id. 2. 607 C; ἀδημονεῖν καὶ ξ. Ib. 601 C, cf. Wyttenb. 132 C.

ξενο-πρεπής, ἐς, like a stranger: strange, out of the way, Hipp. Fract. 750, Dion. II. de Dem. 34, Aretae Sign. M. Diut. 2. 13.

ξένος, Ion. ξείνος, ὁ, Hom. (who like Hes. and Hdt. always uses the Ion. form, which is also common in Pind. and is used by Trag. metri grat. even in senarians, but mostly in voc., Soph. O. C. 33, 49, 856, 1096, Eur. I. T. 798, El. 247):—Aeol. ξέννος, Ahrens D. Aeol. § 8. 4 sq. (Acc. 10 Patl. from ἐκ, ἐξ, cf. étranger (stranger) from extraneus, extra.)

I. a guest-friend, i. e. any citizen of a foreign state, with whom one has a treaty of hospitality for self and heirs, confirmed by mutual presents and an appeal to Zeus ξένιος. In this sense both parties are ξένοι, v. esp. Od. 1. 313; and this relation was hereditary, ξείνοι δὲ .. εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι ἐκ πατέρων φιλότιτος 15. 196; hence the phrases, ξείνος πατρώϊός ἐσσι παλαιός II. 6. 215; ξείνοι δ' ἀλλήλων πατρώϊοι εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι Od. 1. 187; φησὶ δ' Ὀδυσσεύς ξείνος πατρώϊος εἶναι 17. 522:—later often joined with φίλος, Πλούταρχος ὁ τούτου ξένος καὶ φίλος (for he was an Eubocan), Dem. 550. 27, cf. 241. 11; φίλου ἔντες

καὶ ξ., of a Sicilian, Lys. 153. 31. But, 2. the word is mostly used to denote one of the parties bound by ties of hospitality, viz. the person who receives hospitality, the guest, as opp. to the host, ξεινοδόκοι καὶ ξείνος (v. sub ξεινοδόκος); but also = ξεινοδόκος, the host, II. 15. 532; thus Ulysses and the Phaeacians address each the other as ξείνε, Od. 8. 145, 159, 166, cf. 208., 14. 53; so also in Hdt., Pind., and Att. It is used absol.; and also c. dat., ξένος τινί, shewing that it retained an Adj. force, Hdt. 1. 20, 22, Thuc. 2. 13, Xen. An. 1. 1, 10, etc.; though the gen. is also found, Ib. 2. 1, 5., 2. 4, 15.

II. because in the olden time it was a sacred duty to receive and protect the helpless stranger, Hom. uses ξείνος for any stranger (who did not give himself out for a robber or enemy), and so for a wanderer or refugee, who was under the protection of Zeus ξένιος, and was to be treated just like a guest, so that ξείνος is joined sometimes with ἰκέτης, Zeus ἐπιτιμήτωρ ἰκετάων τε ξείνων τε ξένιος Od. 9. 270, cf. 8. 546; sometimes with πτωχός, πρὸς γὰρ Διὸς εἰσιν ἅπαντες ξείνοί τε πτωχοί τε (cf. ξένιος) 6. 208., 14. 58:—hence it came to mean

III. any stranger, foreigner, opp. to ἔνδημος, Hes. Op. 223; to ἀστός, Pind. O. 7. 165, Soph. O. C. 13, Andoc. 30. 20, etc.; to πολίτης, Pind. I. 1. 75, Aesch. Theb. 924, Plat., etc.; to ἐπιχώριος, Plat. Meno 94 D; joined with μέτοικος, Thuc. 4. 90; with ἐπηλύς, Luc. Hermot. 24:—so ξένη, of women, v. sub voc.—But the term was politely used of any one whose name was unknown, and the address ᾧ ξένε came to mean little more than friend, sir, Br. Soph. O. T. 813.—Among the Romans on the other hand the orig. name for a stranger (hostis) came to mean enemy, cf. Cic. Off. 1. 12, 1.

2. simply for βάρβαρος, a foreigner, not Greek, prob. only at Lacedaemon, Hdt. 9. 11, 55; cf. ξενηλασία.

IV. because the ξένος became such by leaving his own home, the name was early given to one who left the house he was born in, and attached himself to another for pay or wages, a hireling, Od. 14. 102: but in Att., ξένος meant regularly a soldier who entered foreign service for pay, a mercenary, Thuc. 1. 121, Xen. An. 1. 1, 10, etc.; esp. of the Greeks in Persian pay,—a euphemism for the more invidious μισθωτός or μισθοφόρος: much more rarely without any reproach, an ally, as perhaps in Lac. 12, 3; cf. ξεναγός ξεναγία ξενικός.

B. as Adj. ξένος, η, ον (also ος, ον, Eur. Supp. 94, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 245), Ion. ξείνος, η, ον:—foreign, never in Hom. (for in the phrases ξείνε πάτερ and ἀνθρωποι ξείνοι, II. 24. 202, etc., both words are Subst., as in βουὸς ταῦρος, ἵρηξ κίρκος, etc.), but often in all later writers, ξείνα γαῖα Pind. P. 4. 210; ξένης ἐπὶ χθονός Soph. O. C. 1256; γὰς ἐπὶ ξένης Ib. 1705 (v. sub ξένη); ἐν ξέναισι χερσὶ by foreign hands, Id. El. 1141; ξ. δόμοι, πόλις, etc., Eur. Phoen. 339, etc.

II. c. gen. rei, strange to a thing, unacquainted with, ignorant of it, Soph. O. T. 219, cf. Anth. P. 4. 3, 37:—so in Adv., ξένως ἔχω τῆς ἐνθάδε λέξεως I am a stranger to the language, Plat. Apol. 17 D. III. alien, strange, unusual, λόγοι Aesch. Pr. 689; τιμωρίαι Tim. Laocr. 104 D; ποιεῖν ξένην τὴν διάλεκτον Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 3, cf. 14, 4; τοῖς νέοις ποιεῖν ξένα τὰ φαῦλα Id. Pol. 7. 17, 14; ξένα ταῖς ὄψεσι Diod. 3. 15; ξ. αὐτῷ δοκεῖ τὸ πρᾶγμα Luc. Contempl. 13, etc.

ξενά-σπορος, ον, of foreign race, Pisid.

ξενά-σοος, Ion. ξειν-, ον, saving strangers, Nonn. D. 3. 178.

ξενό-στᾶσις, ἦ, like ξενοδοκεῖον, a lodging for guests or strangers, Soph. O. C. 90; πάνδοκος ξ. Fr. 298.

ξενοσύνη, Ion. ξειν-, ἦ, hospitality, Od. 21. 35.

ξενό-τιμος, ον, honouring strangers, Aesch. Eum. 546.

ξενό-τροπος, ον, of foreign fashion, Pisid.

ξενο-τροφέω, to entertain strangers; esp. to maintain mercenary troops, Thuc. 7. 48, Isocr. 168 D, Dem. 157. 11, Plut. 2. 214 D; c. acc. cogn., ξ. μεγάλας δυνάμεις Diod. 1. 67.

ξενοτροφία, ἦ, the maintenance of mercenaries, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3. 59.

ξενοφονέω, to murder strangers, Eur. I. T. 1021.

ξενοφονία, ας, ἦ, murder of strangers, Isocr. 228 C (v. I. -κτονία).

ξενο-φόνος, ον, murdering strangers, Eur. I. T. 776, Ep. Plat. 336 D.

ξενο-φυής, ἐς, strange of shape or nature, Tzetz.

ξενοφωνέω, to speak or sound strange, Schol. II. 23. 403.

ξενοφωνία, ἦ, strange language or discourse, Poll. 2. 113.

ξενό-φωνος, ον, speaking or sounding strange, Poll. 2. 113.

ξενάω, Ion. ξεινώω: (ξένος):—to make one's friend and guest, to entertain, in Med., ξεινώμαι Aesch. Supp. 927; fut. ξενώσεται Lyc. 92.

II. mostly in Pass., with fut. med. ξενώσομαι (Soph. Ph. 303): pf. ξένωμαι: aor. ξένωθην (ξένωθησαν Ἀπτικῶς· ξεινίαθησαν Ἑλληνικῶς Moer.): 1. to enter into a treaty of hospitality with one, Lat. *hospitio jungi*, πόλιες ἀλλήλησαν ξεινώθησαν Hdt. 6. 21, cf. Plat. Legg. 642 E, Xen. Ages. 8, 5; βασιλευσιν ξεινωμένους Lys. 107. 26; absol., Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 34. 2. to take up his abode with one as a guest, to be entertained, Θήβα ξεινωθεῖς Pind. P. 4. fin., cf. Aesch. Cho. 702, Soph. I. c., etc.; ξεινωθεῖς τοιαῦτ'.. ἐν δόμοις Eur. Alc. 68; ξεινοῦται τῷ ξεινωφῶντι or παρ' Ἑλλάδι Xen. An. 7. 8, 6 and 8. 3. to be in foreign parts, to be abroad, δαρὸν ξεινωμένου Soph. Tr. 65, cf. Eur. Ion 820: to go into banishment, Id. Hipp. 1085. III. later, in Act., to deprive one of a thing, τινά τινος Heliod. 6. 7.

ξενύδριον, τό, = sq., Menand. Trof. 1.

ξενύλλιον, τό, Dim. of ξένος, Plut. 2. 229 E, 240 D.

ξενών, ὠνος, ὁ, a room for strangers, guest-chamber, Eur. Alc. 543, 547, Plat. Tim. 20 C; ξενῶνας ὄγγε Com. Anon. 17; cf. ξενοδοχεῖον.

ξενωσις, ἦ, (ξενόω) a strange proceeding, innovation, Eur. H. F. 965.

ξερός, ἄ, ὄν, Ion. for ξηρός, dry, Hom. only once, ποτὶ ξερὸν ἠπείροιο for πρὸς ξερὰν ἠπειραν (like ἐπὶ δεξιὰ χεῖρός for ἐπὶ δεξιὰν χεῖρα), Od. 5. 402; so, ποτὶ ξερὸν ἔλθε Anth. P. 6. 304, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 322; ἐπὶ ξερὸν Nic. Th. 704. (Akin to σχερός, χέρσος, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 47.)

ξέσις, ἡ, a scraping, polishing, carving, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 4.
 ξέσμα, τό, (ξέω) that which is scraped or smoothed: hence = ξόανον, Anth. P. 9. 328. II. pl. scrapings, filings, Sext. Emp. P. I. 129, M. Anton. 8. 50.
 ξεσμή, ἡ, = ξέσις, Tzetz. Exeg. II. 122. 15; so ξεσμός, ὁ, Eus. H. E. 8. 8, Hesych.
 ξέσσε, v. sub ξέω.
 ξεστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a polisher, Theod. Prodr.
 ξέστης, ον, ὁ, = Lat. sextarius, being a corrupt form used by the Sicilian Greeks (cf. λίτρα), very nearly = our pint, Anth. P. II. 298, Damocr. ap. Galen., N. T.:—hence Dim. ξεστίον, τό, Synes.:—Adj. ξεστιαῖος, α, ον, containing a ξέστης, Galen.
 ξεστός, ἡ, ὄν (ξέω) smoothed or polished by scraping, planing, filing, etc., often in Hom.: 1. of wood, ξ. δίφρος, οὐδός, τράπεζα, ἐλάτη, ἐφόλκιον; so in Hes. Sc. 133, Pind. P. 2. 20, Att. 2. of stone, ἐπὶ ξεστοῖσι λίθοις II. 18. 504, Od. 3. 406, etc.; so Hdt. 2. 124, and Att.:—here too must be placed ξ. αἰθουσαι, halls of polished stone, II. 6. 243, cf. Hdt. 1. c.; ξ. ἀγυαί Eur. H. F. 783; ξ. τύμβος, τάφος Id. Alc. 836, Hel. 986. 3. of horn, Od. 19. 566. II. later also, smooth, bald, Opp. C. 2. 520.
 ξεστουργία, ἡ, (*ἔργω) the process of polishing, λίθων Diod. I. 63.
 ξέστριξ, ἡ, = ξέστης, Hesych.: v. Lob. Paral. 18.
 ξέω, impf. ἔξεν Od. 23. 199: aor. ἔξεσα Sophron 73 Ahr., Ep. ξέσσα Od.: pf. ἔξηκα (ἔξεκα?) Anecd. Oxon. 4. 196, 31:—Pass., aor. ξεσθῆναι Geop.: pf. ἔξεσμαι Ar. Fr. 684:—cf. ἀπο-, ἐπι-, κατα-ξέω. To smooth or polish by scraping, planing, filing, etc., Hom., only in Od., always of smoothing or planing timber, ξέσσε δ' ἐπισταμένως καὶ ἐπὶ σταθμῆν ἴθωνεν 5. 245, cf. 17. 341., 21. 44; λέχος ἔξεον, ὄφρ' ἐτέλεσσα 23. 199; later, of a sculptor, Simon. (?) 186; οἱ ξέοντες Plat. Theag. 124 B; στήμων ἔξεσμένος finely drawn, Ar. 1. c. II. to scrape, and so to inflame, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 9. (Akin to ξύω, which is identical in sense. From ξέω come ξό-ανον, ξο-ίς, -ξό-ος (in κεραιο-ξόος, etc.); from ξύω come ξυ-ρόν, ξυ-στός, ξύ-στρα, ξύ-σις, ξύ-σμα, etc.; cf. Skt. kshu-ras (ξυ-ρόν, razor), O. H. G. sche-ran (to shear), etc.:—perh. Lat. scabo, our shave, may be akin, as also scalpo, sculpo, and Gr. ξαίνω, ξίφος (q. v.):—Aufrecht also compares the Vedic kshnu (to whet).)
 ξηνάς, ὁ, = καρμός, for which ἐπίξηνον is more usual, Suid.
 ξηράθεν, Adv. from dry land, Eust. Opusc. 285. 42.
 ξηραίνω, fut. ἀνώ: aor. ἐξηράνα:—Pass., fut. ξηρανθήσομαι Galen., etc., but med. ξηρανοῦμαι in same sense, Hipp. 523. 7, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 5: aor. ἐξηράνην II., Plat.: pf. ἐξήρασμαι Hipp. 418. 46., 365. 37, Antiph. Φιλοθ. I. 13; ἐξήραμαι Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 6, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1082, etc. (cf. ἀποξηραίνω); not ἐξηράμαι, Lob. Phryn. 502: (ξηρός). To parch up, dry up, ξηρανεῖ σ' ὁ Βάκχιος Eur. Cycl. 575; of the sun, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8, etc. to make costive, τὴν κοιλίην Hipp. Aph. 1247, cf. Ib. 1245:—Pass. to become or be dry, parched, ἐξηράνη πεδίον II. 21. 345, cf. Plat. Tim. 88 D, etc. 2. to lay dry, Lat. siccare, ξηράνας τὴν διώρυχα Thuc. I. 109. 3. metaph., κακουχεῖ αὐτὸν καὶ ξ. Teles ap. Stob. 522. 18, cf. Ev. Marc. 9. 18.
 ξηρ-ἄλοιφέω, (ἀλείφω) properly to rub dry with oil, a technical term among wrestlers, who were rubbed with oil without the use of the bath, in order to make the limbs supple, Lex Solonis ap. Plut. Sol. I, Soph. Fr. 437, Aeschin. 19. 25; hence, τὸ ξηραλοῦφειν meant to engage in gymnastic exercises, Plut. 2. 152 D, ubi v. Wyttenb.:—acc. to Galen. 13. 55, ξ. was done with oil alone, as opp. to χυτλοῦσθαι, when the oil was mixed with water.
 ξηρᾶλοιφία, ἡ, a rubbing dry with oil, practised by wrestlers, Eust. 764. 13, Suid.; v. ξηραλοῦφέω.
 ξηρ-αμπέλινος, η, ον, of the colour of withered vine-leaves, bright red, scarlet, vestes xerampelinae Juven. 6. 519, where the Schol. defines the colour to be medius inter coccum et muricem; so, δίπλακες ξ. Jo. Lyd. I. 16; χλαμύδες ξ. Suid. s. v. ἀτραβατικός.
 ξήρασις, ἡ, a drying up, parching, Plut. 2. 627 D.
 ξηραντέον, verb. Adj. one must dry, Geop. 3. 8.
 ξηραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a drying nature or quality, τινος Hipp. 386. 2., 387. 25; absol., Arist. Probl. 20. 22, 2, Diosc. 1. 12, etc.
 ξηρασία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, dryness, drought, Hipp. 453. 49, Antiph. Incert. 10. II. a drying, Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 2, Meteor. 4. 7, 6.
 ξηρασμός, = ξήρασις, Erotian. p. 44.
 ξηράφιαν, τό, = ξήριον, Aët. 6. 92, Paul. Aeg. 7. 13. (A dimin. form.)
 ξηρή, ἡ, v. ξηρός III.
 ξηρίγγιος or ξήριγγος, ὁ, = ξηροπόταμος, ap. Hesych.
 ξήριον, τό, (ξηρός) a desiccative powder for putting on wounds, Aët.
 ξηρο-βάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, walking on dry ground, of land-animals, opp. to ἐνυδρος, Plat. Polit. 264 D, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 2.
 ξηρο-κάκοζηλία, ἡ, κακοζηλία combined with a dry style, Dem. Phal. 239.
 ξηρό-καρπας, ον, bearing dry fruit, Theophr. C. P. 2. 8, 1.
 ξηρο-κέφαλος, ον, dry-headed, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 2.
 ξηρό-κόλλα, ἡ, dry glue, i. e. solder, Hesych., Aët.
 ξηρο-καλλούριον, τό, dry, i. e. thick, eye-salve, Aët.
 ξηρό-κοπτον, τό, a mortar, Hesych. s. v. ἴδη (Salm. ἴγδη).
 ξηρό-λίθαι, οἱ, dry stones, used for building without mortar, v. Ducang.
 ξηρο-λουτρέω, to take a dry bath, i. e. roll in hot sand, Hesych.: v. Lob. Phryn. 594.
 ξηρό-μύρον, τό, dry perfume, i. e. in cake or powder, Aët.
 ξηρο-νομικός, ἡ, ὄν, feeding on dry land, Ath. 99 B.
 ξηρο-ποιέω, to make dry, dry up, Diosc. 5. 120.
 ξηρα-παῖος, ὄν, drying up, parching, Eust. 871. 3.
 ξηρο-πόταμος, ὁ, late word for χείμαρρος, v. l. Nicet. Ann. 120 D.
 ξηρο-πύρια, ἡ, a vapour-bath, Lat. sudatorium, Schol. Nic. Al. 600.

ξηρο-πύριτης ἄρτος, ὁ, (πυρός) = αὐτόπυρος, Ath. 114 C.
 ξηρός, ἄ, ὄν, dry, Lat. siccus, opp. to ὑγρός, of a dried-up river, Hdt. 5. 45; of the air, Id. 2. 26; ξ. ἄνεμος Ar. Nub. 404; ξηροῖς ὄμμασι, Horace's siccis oculis, Aesch. Theb. 696; μέτρα ξηρά τε καὶ ὑγρά dry and liquid measures, Plat. Legg. 746 D; ξ. γάλα, i. e. cheese, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 640; ξ. καρποί Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 5. 2. of bodily condition, withered, lean, haggard, δέμας Eur. El. 239, cf. Or. 389; ξηρός ὑπαὶ δείου Theocr. 24. 60, Anth. P. II. 322; ξ. κοιλίη costive, Hipp. Aph. 1245. 3. of the voice, cf. ξηρόφωνος. II. like Lat. siccus, fasting, not eating or drinking, generally, austere, τρόποι Ar. Vesp. 1452: harsh, hard, opp. to ἡδύς, Eur. Andr. 784; ἐν ξηροῖσιν ἐκτρέφειν Id. Bacch. 278:—of style, τὸ ξηρόν Dem. Phal. 238. III. as Subst., ἡ ξηρά (sc. γῆ), dry land, like τραφερά, opp. to ὑγρά, Xen. Oec. 19, 7; so, τὸ ξηρόν Hdt. 2. 68; ναὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ ξηροῦ ποιεῖν to leave the ships aground, Thuc. 1. 109; ναὺς ἐς τὸ ξ. ἐξωθεῖν Id. 8. 105; τὸ ξ. τοῦ ποταμοῦ the part of its bed left dry, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 18:—for Theocr. I. 51, v. sub ἀκράτιστος. (Hom. uses the shorter form ξερός; akin prob. are σχερός, Σχερίη, and perh. χερσός, χερρός:—Aufrecht compares Skt. kshā (to decay, parch).)
 ξηρό-σαρκος, ον, dry of flesh, Diocl. ap. Ath. 320 D.
 ξηρο-σμήνη, ἡ, dry myrrh, cited from Alex. Trall.
 ξηρο-τήγανον, τό, Syrac. for τήγανον, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 229 A.
 ξηρότης, ητος, ἡ, (ξηρός) dryness, Plat. Rep. 335 D, Xen. Oec. 19, 11: ἡ ξ. τῶν νεῶν the dryness, i. e. soundness, of their timbers, Thuc. 7. 12:—metaph. of style, Longin. 3. 3. 2. drought, Plut. 2. 687 F. II. a drying or becoming dry, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 2.
 ξηρο-τριβέω, to rub dry, Oribas. 289, 313, Matth.
 ξηροτριβία, ἡ, dry rubbing, Arist. Probl. 37. 5.
 ξηροτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, living on dry land, Plat. Polit. 264 D, E.
 ξηρο-φάγέω, to eat dry food, Anth. P. II. 205, etc.
 ξηροφάγια, ἡ, eating of dry food, Ath. 113 B: fasting, Eccl.
 ξηρο-οφθαλμία, ἡ, dryness of the eyes, esp. inflammation of them with redness and smarting, Cels. 6. 6, Aët. 7. 2.
 ξηρό-φλαιος, ον, with dry bark, Geop. 9. 16.
 ξηρό-φωνος, ον, with a dry, husky voice, Scholl. II. 13. 41, Eust. 1914. 42.
 ξηρό-χειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, with dry hands, Theod. Prodr.
 ξηρόδης, ες, (εἶδος) dryish, looking dry, E. M. 557. 27.
 ξήρωσις, ἡ, (as if from ξηρόω) = ξήρασις, f. l. Hipp. Coac. 189.
 ξίμβρα, ἡ, Aeol. for ροία, Hesych.
 ξιπαμάκαιρα, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1127, for ξιφομάχαιρα.
 ξιρίς, v. sub ξυρίς.
 ξιφήρης, ες, armed with a sword, sword in hand, often in Eur., as Or. 1272, 1346.
 ξιφήφαρέω, to wear a sword, Hdn. 7. 11; also ξιφορ-, Theophil. Inst. 2. 10:—Subst. ξιφήφορία, ἡ, Suid.
 ξιφή-φόρος, ον, bearing a sword, sword in hand, often in Eur.; ξ. ἄγωνες Aesch. Cho. 584, Eur. H. F. 812; βρύχοι 730. II. = ξιφίας II, Theon ad Arat.—Also ξιφορ-, Gloss.
 ξιφίας, ον, ὁ, (ξίφος) the sword-fish, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 9, al., Archestr. ap. Ath. 314 E; in Dor. form σκιφίας, Epich. 29 Ahr.; cf. Ξ, ξ. II. 1. II. a sort of comet, (from the shape), Plin. 2. 22.
 ξιφίδιαν, τό, Dim. of ξίφος, a dagger, Ar. Lys. 53, Thuc. 3. 22, etc.
 ξιφίξω, fut. ἴσω, (ξίφος) to dance the sword-dance, or dance with the arms extended, as if holding a sword, Cratin. Troph. 4, v. Hesych.
 ξιφίνδα, Adv. a sword-game, like ξιφισμός, Theognost. Can. 164. 31.
 ξιφίον, τό, Dim. of ξίφος, a water-plant, the sword-flag, Gladiolus communis, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1.
 ξιφίος, or rather ξίφιος, ὁ, = ξιφίας, Hesych.
 ξίφισμα, τό, = sq., Choerob. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 242.
 ξίφισμός, ὁ, (ξιφίξω) the sword-dance, Ath. 629 F.
 ξιφιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a sword-belt, Plut. Pomp. 42, Heliod. 9. 23; in Hesych., ξιφιστής.
 ξιφιστύς, ὄσος, ἡ, Ion. for ξίφισμα, Hesych.
 ξιφο-δήλητος, ον, slain by the sword, ξ. θάνατος, ἀγῶνες death by the sword, Aesch. Ag. 1528, Cho. 729.
 ξιφα-δρέπανον, τό, a sickle-shaped sword, a cimeter, Hesych., Philo Belop. p. 99: cf. ἄρηη.
 ξιφο-εἰδής, ες, sword-shaped, ensiform, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 1.
 ξιφο-θήκη, ἡ, a scabbard, Hesych.
 ξιφοκτονέω, to slay with the sword, Suid.
 ξιφο-κτόνος, ον, slaying with the sword, Soph. Aj. 10; cf. δίωγμα.
 ξιφα-μάχαιρα, ἡ, a sword something between a straight sword and sabre, Theopomp. Com. Καπηλ. 2, cf. ξιπομάκαιρα, ξιφοδρέπανον.
 ξιφο-ποιός, ὁ, a sword-maker, Gloss.
 ξίφας [Υ], Aeol. σκίφος (cf. ξιφίας), εος, τό:—a sword, Hom., who represents it as large, and sharp or pointed, μέγα, δξύ II. 1. 194., 4. 530, etc.; as two-edged, ἀμφηκες 21. 118, Od. 16. 80; it is of χαλκός, and hung from the shoulder by a baldric (τελαμών), II. 2. 45., 3. 18, etc.; used by Hom. indiscriminately with ἄορ and φάσγανον, Od. 11. 24, 48, 82, cf. 10. 294, 321:—but distinguished from μάχαιρα (v. sub v.). II. the sword-shaped bone in the cuttle-fish (τευθίς), Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 21, P. A. 2. 8, 8. 2. = ξιφίας, Id. Fr. 306. III. a plant (cf. ξιφίον), Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 1. (Prob. the Aeol. form σκίφος was the oldest, cf. O. Norse skaf-a (to shave, scrape, plane), O. H. G. scab-a (plane), and v. Ξ, ξ. II. 1; Hesych. cites ξίφαι for the iron of a plane.)
 ξιφουλκία, ἡ, the drawing of a sword, Plut. Aristid. 18, Pomp. 69.
 ξιφουλκός, ὄν, (ἔλκω) drawing a sword, χεῖρ Aesch. Eum. 592.
 ξιφουργός, ὁ, (*ἔργω) a sword-cutler, Ar. Pax 547.
 ξιφοφορέω, ξιφοφόρος, v. sub ξιφηφ-

Ξιφύδριον, τό, Dim. of ξίφος, but only used as = τελλίνη, Xenocr. Aquat. 30. 59, Hesych. ;—Dor. σκιφύδριον, Epich. Fr. 23 Ahr. ; cf. ξιφίας.
 Ξοῶνη-φόρος, ὁ, an image-bearer: Ξοῶνηφόροι name of a play by Soph.
 Ξοῶνο-γλύφος, ὁ, an image-carver, sculptor, cited from Eust.
 Ξοῶνον, τό, (ξέω) an image carved of wood, Xen. An. 5. 3, 12: then, generally, an image, statue, esp. of a god, Eur. I. T. 1359, Tro. 525, 1074. II. a musical instrument, Soph. Fr. 228.
 Ξοῶνο-ποιία, ἡ, a carving of images, Strab. 761.
 Ξοῶνουργία, ἡ, (*ἔργω) = foreg., Luc. Syr. D. 34.
 Ξοῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a sculptor's chisel, Anth. Plan. 86.
 Ξόος, ὁ, = ξυσμός, Hesych.
 Ξουθό-πτερος, ον, with towny wings, μέλισσα Eur. H. F. 457, Fr. 470.
 Ξουθός, ἡ, ὄν, of a colour, seemingly, between ξανθός and πυρρός (v. Hesych.), yellowish, brown-yellow, tawny, epith. of the bee (cf. ξουθό-πτερος), ξουθῆς μέλισσας κηρύπλαστον ὄργανον Soph. Fr. 464, cf. Eur. I. T. 165, 633; of the nightingale, Aesch. Ag. 1142, Ar. Av. 676, Theocr. Epigr. 4. 11; in other places, of the nightingale's throat, διὰ ξουθῶν γενύων ἐλελιζόμενα Eur. Hel. 1111; ἐλελιζόμενη μέλαιν γενύων ξουθῆς Ar. Av. 224; δι' ἐμῆς γενύων ξουθῆς μελέων .. νόμους ἱεροῦ ἀναφαίνω Ib. 744. II. these last passages seem to have been understood of sound, not of colour, whence the phrases ξουθῆ χελιδῶν, Babr. 118. 10; ξ. μέλας, Opp. II. 4. 123; τέττιξ ξουθὰ λαλῶν, Anth. P. 9. 373; ξ. πτέρυγες, of the locust, Ib. 7. 192; ξουθοὶ ἄνεμοι Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608D. Hesych. and the Gramm. (among many other senses) interpret it by λεπτός, ἀπαλός, ὑγρός, ὑξός, thin, delicate, fine, (prob. with ref. to a supposed deriv. from ξύω, ξέω), v. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 1111.—The word does not occur till after Pind., and then prob. only in Poets:—but, III. Ξουθός as prop. n. is found in Hes. Fr. 28.
 Ξυγγ-, for all words so beginning, v. sub συγγ-.
 Ξυήλη, ἡ, (ξύω) = κνήστις, a tool for scraping wood, a plane or rasp, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 32. II. a sickle-shaped Lacedaemon. dagger, Id. An. 4. 7, 16., 4. 8, 25. (The word seems to have been Lacon.; and Hesych. and Suid. write it ξυάλη.)
 Ξυλάβιον, τό, for ξυλο-λάβιον, fire-tongs, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 342, Niceph.
 Ξυλ-ἄλοη, ἡ, = ἀγάλλοχον, Hdn. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 277; v. Ducang.
 Ξυλάριον [ἄ], τό, Dim. of ξύλον, a piece of wood, Diosc. I. 90, Draco 57. 2:—ξυλάριον, τό, = in Philemo Lex. § 116.
 Ξυλεία, ἡ, a felling and carrying of wood, Lat. lignatio, Polyb. 10. 27, 10., 22. 22, 12. II. the wood-work of ships, Id. 3. 42, 3, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 C: cf. ξύλωσις.
 Ξυλεύς, ἑὼς, ὁ, a woodcutter, Paus. 5. 13, 2, Hesych.
 Ξυλεύω, to cut wood, C. I. (add.) 2561 b. 81; so in Med., δρυὶς πεσοῦσης πᾶς ἀνὴρ ξυλεύεται Menand. Monost. 123, cf. Hesych.
 Ξυλή, ἡ, = ξύλον, timber, Jo. Damasc., etc.
 Ξυλη-βόρος, ον, eating wood, Hesych.
 Ξυληγέω, (ἄγω) to carry wood or timber, Dem. 376. 2.
 Ξυληγός, ὄν, (ἄγω) carrying wood, Poll. 7. 130.
 Ξυλήφιον, τό, Dim. of ξύλον, a piece of wood, a stick, Hipp. 682. 44, Alex. Ἴσοστ. I. 24, Polyb. 6. 35, 7, Diod. 4. 76;—a word often mentioned in Gramm., with various errors,—ξυλίφιον, ξυλύφιον, ξυλήριον.
 Ξυλίζομαι, Mcd. to gather wood, Lat. lignari, ξυλιζόμενος Xen. An. 2. 4, 11, Plut. Artox. 25: metaph., ξυλισόμενος ὀλίγα κομμάτια Alciphro I. 1.
 Ξυλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ξύλον) of wood, wooden, like wood, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 4; ὁ ξ. καρπός tree-fruit, Artemid. 2. 37; ξ. ὕλη timber, C. I. 2454.
 Ξυλίτιος [ῦ], ἡ, ον, also ος, ον, Dion. H. 2. 23:—of wood, wooden, Pind. P. 3. 68, Hdt. 4. 108, etc., and Att.; ὁ ξ. καρπός tree-fruit, wild fruit, as opp. to ἡμερος, Plat. Criti. 115 B, cf. Strab. 693; to ὁ Δημήτριος, C. I. 93. 19. 2. metaph. wooden, νοῦς Anth. P. 11. 275, cf. 255. II. of cotton, LXX (Sirac. 22. 16), Plin. 19. 2. § 3.
 Ξυλισμός, ὁ, = ξυλεία, Strab. 538, Dion. H. 5. 41.
 Ξυλιστής, οὔ, ὁ, = ξυλεύς, Schol. Plat. Symp. p. 206.
 Ξυλίτης, ον, ὁ, like wood:—name of a fish, ap. Hesych.
 Ξυλλ-, for all words so beginning, v. sub συλλ-.
 Ξυλο-βάλαμον, τό, balsam-wood, Diosc. I. 18, Strab. 763, Plin.
 Ξυλο-βάμων, ὁ, ἡ, wearing wooden shoes, Eust. Opusc. 107. 4.
 Ξυλό-βολον, τό, = ξυλοθήκη, like σιτόβολον, etc., Gloss.
 Ξυλο-γλύφος, ον, carving wood, Hesych. s. v. στυπογλύφος.
 Ξυλο-γραφέομαι, Pass. to be written upon wood, C. I. 2448 VIII. 24, 31.
 Ξυλο-ειδής, ἑς, like wood, Theophr. H. P. 7. 9, 3, Ath. 655 D.
 Ξυλο-θήκη, ἡ, a wood-house, Moschion ap. Ath. 208 A.
 Ξυλο-κανθῆλια, τά; a wooden pack-saddle, Hesych. s. v. σώρακον.
 Ξυλο-κόρπασον, τό, the wood of flax, Galen. 13. 971.
 Ξυλο-κασία, ἡ, an inferior kind of cassia, Philostorg.
 Ξυλο-κατασκευαστος, ον, made of wood, Schol. Lyc. 361: also ξυλο-κατάσκευος, v. l. Nicet. Ann. 404 D.
 Ξυλό-κερκος, ὁ, a gate at Constantinople, Anth. P. 9. 690.
 Ξυλο-κιννάμων, τό, the wood of cinnamon, Diosc. I. 13, Plin. 12. 42.
 Ξυλό-κολλα, ἡ, glue for wood, Aët.
 Ξυλοκοπέω, to beat with a stick, cudgel, Polyb. 6. 37, 1., 6. 38, 1.
 Ξυλοκοπία, ἡ, a cudgelling, Lat. fustuarium, Polyb. 6. 37, 2.
 Ξυλο-κόπος, ον, (κόπτω) hewing, felling wood, πέλεκυς Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 36, ubi al. ξυλοτόμος. 2. pecking wood, of the bird κέλεος, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 8.
 Ξυλο-κύμβη, ἡ, nickname of an ill-favoured woman, Com. Anon. 87.
 Ξυλό-λατραι, οἱ, worshippers of wood, name given to those who used images in their churches, Eccl.
 Ξυλο-λεπίης, ἑς, with woody shell, Schol. Nic. Al. 108.
 Ξυλο-λυχνούχος, ὁ, a wooden lampstand, Alex. Incert. 29.
 Ξυλό-λωτος, ὁ, a plant, = πεντάφυλλον, Diosc. 4. 42.

ξύλο-μακερ, τό, a spice, Alex. Trall. 8. 401.
 Ξύλο-μίγης, ἑς, mixed with wood, Strab. 571.
 Ξύλον [ῦ], τό, (perh. from ξύω) wood cut and ready for use, firewood, timber, etc., Hom., who uses it mostly for firewood, and in pl., Il. 8. 507, 547, al. (cf. ἄξυλος); ξύλα νῆια ship-timber, Hes. Op. 806; ξ. ναυπηγήσιμα Thuc. 7. 25, Xen., etc.; ξ. τετράγωνα logs cut square, Hdt. 1. 186. 2. in pl., also, the wood-market, ἐπὶ ξύλα ἵνααι Ar. Fr. 356. II. in sing. a piece of wood, a post, once in Hom., ξ. ἄων .. ἡ δρυὶς ἢ πεύκης Il. 23. 327:—a perch, ἐπὶ ξύλον καθεύδειν Ar. Nub. 1431:—by poet. periph., Ἄργουξ ξύλον Aesch. Fr. 19; ἵπποιο κακὸν ξ., of the Trojan horse, Anth. P. 9. 152:—hence anything made of wood, as, 2. a stick, cudgel, club, Hdt. 2. 63., 4. 180, Ar.; of the club of Hercules, Plut. Lyc. 30. 3. an instrument of punishment, a. like our pillory, a heavy collar of wood, put on the neck of the prisoner, ξύλω φιμοῦν τὸν αὐχένα Ar. Nub. 592; ἑς τετρημένον ξ. ἐγκαθαρμόσαι .. τὸν αὐχένα Id. Lys. 650; or, b. stocks, in which the feet were confined, Hdt. 9. 37, and so prob. 6. 75, Ar. Eq. 367; ξ. ἐφέλκειν Polyzel. Δῆμ. 1;—Lysias says that this (ποδοκάκη) is the meaning of the legal phrase ἐν τῷ ξύλω δεδέσθαι, cf. Act. Ap. 16. 24. c. the πεντεούριγγον ξύλον (v. sub voc.) was a combination of both, with holes for the neck, arms and legs, Ar. Eq. 1049; cf. χοίμφη II, κλαιός, κύφων. 4. a plank or beam to which malefactors were bound, Alex. Tit. 1. 10, cf. Cratin. Incert. 148; and in N. T. for the Cross, Act. Ap. 5. 30., 10. 39, al.; cf. LXX (Deut. 21. 22 sq.):—proverb., ἐξ ἄξιου τοῦ ξύλου κἂν ἀπάγασθαι, i. e. if one must be hanged, at least let it be on a noble tree, Pseudoemigr. p. 138; whence is to be explained the phrase in Ar. Ran. 736; so, Aeneae magni dextra cadis, Virg. Aen. 10. 830, cf. 11. 689. 5. a bench, table, esp. a money-changer's table, Dem. 1111. 22. 6. πρῶτον ξύλον, the front bench of the Athenian theatre, on which sat the πρυτάνεις (hence called πρῶτοβαθροί); the phrase arose while the theatres were of wood, and was retained when they were made of stone, v. Interpp. ad Ar. Ach. 25, Vesp. 90; hence, οὐπὶ τῶν ξύλων the official who had to take care of the seats, Hermipp. Ἄρτοπ. 5, ubi v. Meineke. III. of live wood, a tree, [ἄρος] δασὺ πολλοῖς καὶ παντοδαποῖς ξύλοις Xen. An. 6. 4, 5; but this is rare except in Alexandr. Greek, as Call. Cer. 41:—though Eur. speaks of τὸ ξ. τῆς ἀμπέλου, Cycl. 572; and Hdt. 3. 47, calls cotton εἶρια ἀπὸ ξύλου, cf. Poll. 7. 75:—but the εἶματα ἀπὸ ξύλων, Hdt. 7. 65, are taken by Winckelm. to mean clothes of bark or βίβλος. IV. a blockhead, block, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 815. V. a measure of length, = 3 cubits, Hero in Cotel. Monum. 4. p. 313.
 Ξύλο-πάγης, ἑς, joined or built of wood, Strab. 213.
 Ξύλο-πέδη, ἡ, a log of wood tied to the feet, Aquila Job. 13. 27.
 Ξύλο-πέταλον, τό, a plant, = ξυλόλωτος, Diosc. 4. 42.
 Ξύλο-πόδης, ὁ, with wooden feet, Hdn. Epimer. 212.
 Ξύλο-πυργος, ὁ, a wooden tower, Anna Comn.
 Ξύλο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a timber-merchant, Hesych. s. v. συρμιστήρ.
 Ξύλο-σπογγος, ὁ, and -σπόγγιον, τό, a sponge on a stick, Hippiatr.
 Ξύλο-στεγῆς, ἑς, covered with wood, Manass. Chron. 397:—ξύλό-στεγος, ον, Codin.
 Ξύλο-σφύρον, τό, a wooden mallet, Byz.
 Ξύλο-σχίστης, ον, ὁ, one who splits wood, Procl.
 Ξύλο-τρόφος, ον, nourishing or bearing wood, cited from Strab.
 Ξύλο-τρώκτης, ον, ὁ, one who eats wood, Suid. s. v. τερηδών.
 Ξυλουργέω, (*ἔργω) to work wood, Hdt. 3. 113.
 Ξυλουργῆς, ἑς, made of wood, διάφραγμα Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 37.
 Ξυλουργία, ἡ, a working of wood, carpentry, Aesch. Pr. 451.
 Ξυλουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for working in wood, Eur. Fr. 978: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), = ξυλουργία, Plat. Phileb. 56 B.
 Ξυλουργός, ὁ, (*ἔργω) a carpenter or woodcarver, Poll. 7. 101.
 Ξύλο-φάγος [ἄ], ον, eating wood, Strab. 570, Ant. Liber. 22.
 Ξύλο-φάνης, ἑς, looking like or shewing wood, Diod. 20. 96.
 Ξύλο-φθόρος, ὁ, an insect that destroys wood, Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 3.
 Ξύλοφορέω, to carry a stick, as the Cynics did, Luc. Pisc. 24.
 Ξύλοφορία, ἡ, wood-carrying, Lat. lignatio, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 131.
 Ξύλοφόριος, ον, belonging to wood-carrying, ξ. ἑορτή, the Jewish feast of Tabernacles, cited from Joseph.
 Ξύλο-φόρος, ον, carrying wood, θεράπων ξ. Dosiad. ap. Ath. 143 B, cf. 354 C: as Subst. a staff-bearer, LXX (Neh. 13. 31).
 Ξύλο-φρακτος, ον, fenced with wood, ξ. γέφυρα the pons sublicius at Rome, Dion. H. 3. 55., 5. 24., 9. 68.
 Ξύλο-χάρτια, τά, wooden tablets for writing, Eust. 1913. 41.
 Ξυλοχίζομαι, Dor. -ἰσδομαι, = ξυλίζομαι, Theocr. 5. 65.
 Ξύλοχος [ῦ], ἡ, a thicket, corpse, ξύλοχον κἄτα βοσκομενάων Il. 5. 162; βαθείης ἐκ ξυλόχοιο Il. 415., 21. 573; ἐν ξυλόχῳ .. λέοντος in his loir, Od. 4. 335, cf. 19. 445. (Not from λόχος.)
 Ξύλω, to turn into wood;—Pass. to become wood, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 6. II. to make of wood, LXX (2 Paral. 3. 5):—Pass., Ib. (Ezek. 41. 16).
 Ξυλώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) woody, hard as wood, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 26, Theophr. H. P. 7. 9, 3.
 Ξυλών, ἄνωος, ὁ, a place for wood, woodhouse, Gloss.
 Ξύλωσις, ἡ, the woodwork of a house, frame-work, ἡ ξ. τῶν οἰκιῶν Thuc. 2. 14, cf. Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 5.
 Ξυμμ-, for all words so beginning, v. sub συμμ-.
 Ξύν, harsher pronunciation of σύν, v. σύν init.:—for compds. of ξυν-, v. sub συν-.
 Ξυνάν, ξυνάων, v. sub ξυνήων.
 Ξυνεῖκοσι, Ep. for αυνεῖκοσι, twenty together, Od. 14. 98.
 Ξυνείων, v. sub ξυνήων.

Ξυνήσιος, η, ον, Ep. and Ion. for ξυνησιός, which prob. nowhere occurs: in Il. I. 124., 23. 809, ξυνησία are common property, common stock.

Ξυνήων, ονος, ὁ: Dor. ξυνάων [α], ξυνάων: Ion. ξυνεών, Att. ξυνών, in Hesych. ξυνήν: (ξυνήσιος):—one who possesses something in common with others, a joint-owner, partner, like κοινών for κοινώνος, c. gen., κακῶν ἔργων Hes. Th. 595, 601; ξυνάωνες ἐλκείων, i. e. afflicted by sores, Pind. P. 3. 84:—absol., ξυνάων a friend (cf. μεγαίστανες, νεάνες), Id. N. 5. 50; ξυνών Soph. Fr. 916.

II. as Adj., ἅλα ξυνέωννα the salt on the common table, the symbol of hospitality, Alex. Aetol. ap. Parthen. 14. 15 [where ξυνέωννα is a trisyll., or must be written ξυνώννα], v. Valck. Adon. 227 A.

Ξυνίε, ξυνίει, ξυνίον, v. sub συνίημι.

Ξυνοδοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, the free, bounteous giver, epith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 15: of Bacchus, Ib. 524. 15.

Ξυνός, ἡ, ὄν, = κοινός, common, public, general, concerning or belonging to all in common, ξυνὸν κακόν Il. 16. 262; γαῖα δ' ἔτι ξυνή πάντων is still the common property of all, 15. 193; ξ. Ἐνυάλιος, i. e. war hath an even hand, is uncertain, 18. 309; so, ξ. ἀνθρώποις Ἄρης Archil. 56; ξυναὶ γὰρ τότε δαίτες ἔσαν Hes. Fr. 119 Gützl.; ξ. δ' ἔσθλόν τούτο πόληϊ τε παντί τε δήμῳ Tyrtae. 9. 15; ξ. Ἑλλήνων τε καὶ βαρβάρων λόγος Hdt. 4. 12; ξ. πᾶσι ἀγαθόν Id. 7. 53; ξ. δόρυ Soph. Aj. 180; τὸ ξυνόν Heracl. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 133; ξυνὰ δ' ἐλπίζω λέγειν for the common good, Aesch. Theb. 76; ἐν ξυνῶ in common, Pind. P. 9. 165:—dat. ξυνῆ as Adv. = κοινῆ, Aesch. Supp. 367, Ap. Rh. 2. 802; and neut. pl., ξύν' ἀλέγειν Pind. I. 8 (7). 102; ξύν' ἀπόκειται Soph. O. C. 1752:—regul. Adv. ξυνώως, Epigr. in N. Rhein. Mus. I. 1, 167. (ξυνός differs from κοινός only in dialect:—the Root being ξύν, = Lat. cum. It is the older form, κοινός being first used by Hes.; of the Trag., Aesch. uses it twice in senarians, Soph. twice in lyrics, Eur. never: it occurs in Hdt., but never in Att. Prose.)

Ξυνόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, friendly-minded, Anth. P. 9. 525, 15.

Ξυνοχάρης, ἐς, rejoicing with all alike, of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 15.

Ξυνώω, like κοινώω, to make common, communicate, Nonn. Jo. 20. 80:—so in Med., Clearch. ap. Arr. Ind. 20. 4, Manetho 2. 493.

Ξυνωνία, ἡ, = κοινωνία, partnership, fellowship, Archil. 80.

Ξυνωνός, ὁ, = κοινωνός, Synes. Hymn. 4. 265, Theognost. Can. 68.

Ξυνωρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub συνωρίς.

Ξυραῖος, α, ον, shorn, Synes. 71 A.

Ξυράφιον, τό, Dim. of ξυρόν, Schol. Ar. Ach. 849, Hesych. s. v. ξυρός.

Ξυρέω, Hdt. and Att.; later ξυράω Plut. 2. 180 B, Diod., etc.; ξύρω being a third form, v. sub voc., cf. Lob. Aj. 786, Phryn. 205:—fut. ἤσω LXX: aor. ἐξύρησα Hdt., etc.:—Med., fut. ξυρήσομαι LXX: aor. ἐξυρησάμην Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 5:—Pass., fut. -ηθήσομαι LXX: pf. ἐξύρημαι, v. infit.: (ξυρόν). To shave, ξυρεύντες τῶν παιδίων τὴν κεφαλὴν Hdt. 2. 65; c. dupl. acc., ξυρήσας μιν τὰς τρίχας Id. 5. 35:—

proverb. of great danger or sharp pain, ξυρεὶ γὰρ ἐν χρωῖ it shaves close, touches the quick, Soph. Aj. 786; ξυρεῖν ἐπιχειρεῖν λέοντα, of a dangerous undertaking, 'to bell the cat,' Plat. Rep. 341 C:—Med. and Pass. to shave oneself or have oneself shaved, ξυρεύνται Hdt. 2. 36; ἐξυρημένος Ib., Ar. Thesm. 191; ξυρουμένους Alex. Incert. 10; also c. acc., ξυρεύνται πᾶν τὸ σῶμα they shave their whole body or have it shaved, Hdt. 2. 37; τὰς ὀφρύς, τὴν κεφαλὴν Ib. 66; ἐξυρημένους τὴν κεφαλὴν with one's head shaved, Luc. Merc. Cond. 1.

Ξυρήκης, ἐς, (ἀκή) keen as a razor, Xen. Cyr. 10. 3. II. pass. close-shaven, κάρα Eur. Phoen. 372, El. 335; κουρὰ ξυρήκει with close tonsure, Id. Alc. 427. 2. in Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 939. 12, ξυρήκης ὁ ξυρήσιμος καὶ κουριῶν, cf. Phot., Suid.

Ξυρήσις, ἡ, a shaving, Plut. 2. 359 C, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 36.

Ξυρησμός, ὁ, = foreg., Hdn. Epimer. 180.

Ξυρίας, ον, ὁ, a shaveling, Poll. 4. 133, Hesych. s. v. πριαμωθήσομαι.

Ξυρίάω, Desid. of ξυράω, to wish to be shaved, Nicet. Ann. 369 D.

Ξυρίζω, ξυρίζομαι, later forms for ξυράω, Alciphro 3. 66.

Ξυρίον, τό, Dim. of ξυρόν, Theod. Prodr.

Ξυρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, of the iris kind (like ξιφίς), so called from its razor-like leaves, prob. Iris foetidissima, Diosc. 4. 22, Plin. 21. 83:—written ξίρις in Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 7, cf. Anecd. Oxon. 2. 242; ξειρίς in Hesych.; ξείρης Phot. II. pl. a kind of shoe (cf. ἀναξυρίδες), Phot.

Ξυροδόκη, ἡ, a razor-case, Ar. Thesm. 220; written ξυροδόχη in Poll. 2. 32., 10. 140, where is also ξυροθήκη.

Ξυρόν, τό, (ξύω, v. sub ξέω):—a razor, Hom., etc.:—proverb., ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἴσταται ἀκμῆς .. ὄλεθρος ἢ βίωται death or life stands on a razor's edge (i. e. is balanced on so fine an edge that a hair would turn the scale,—θριξ ἀνὰ μέσον, as Theocr. says), Il. 10. 173; often also in later authors, to express 'hairbreadth scapes' and the like, ἀκμῆς ἔστηκυῖαν ἐπὶ ξυροῦ Ἑλλάδα Simon. 103; ἐπὶ ξυροῦ τῆς ἀκμῆς ἔχεται ἡμῖν τὰ πράγματα Hdt. 6. 11; κίνδυνος ἐπὶ ξ. ἴσταται ἀκμῆς Theogn. 557; εἴοικε νῦν ἐπὶ ξ. πέλας αὐχὴν πεσεῖσθαι Aesch. Cho. 883; βεβῶς .. ἐπὶ ξ. τύχης Soph. Ant. 996; ἔβητ' ἐπὶ ξυροῦ Eur. H. F. 630; ἐπὶ ξ. εἶναι Theocr. 22. 6; ἐπὶ ξ. ἔστηκέναι Luc. J. Trag. 3.

Ξυρός, ὁ, rare and late form for foreg., Archipp. Πιν. 3; ξυρός εἰς ἀκόνην, proverb. of lucky meetings, Suid.

Ξυροφορέω, to carry a razor, Ar. Thesm. 218.

Ξυρρ-, for words so beginning, v. sub συρρ-, cf. ξύν.

Ξύρω, collat. form for ξυρέω, aor. part. ξύρας Hipp. 488. 5, Tzetz.:—Med. to have oneself shaved, ξύρεσθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς Plut. 2. 352 C; aor., τὴν κ. ξυρόμενος Ib. 336 E.

Ξύσιλος, ον, shaven, smooth, Sophron ap. E. M. 737. 3.

ξύσις, ἡ, (ξύω) = ξυσμός, Hipp. Acut. 394, V. C. 907:—a polishing, E. M. 611. 20. (Commonly written ξύσις, but the υ is long.)

ξύσμα, τό, (ξύω) that which is scraped or shaven off, filings, shavings, Lat. strigmentum, ramentum, Hipp. Aph. 1261: in pl. discharges like scrapings [of flesh], Id. Acut. 394 (cf. ξυσματώδης); ξύσματα τῶν ὀθονίων shredded linen, i. e. lint for wounds, Erotian; elsewhere μωτόν. 2. in pl. particles of anything, moles in the sunbeam, ψυχὴν εἶναι τὰ ἐν τῷ ἀέρι ξ. Arist. de An. I. 2, 4, cf. Probl. 15. 13, 1.

II. that which is graven on a thing; hence ξύσματα = γράμματα, Hesych.

ξύσματιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Hipp. 1231 C.

ξύσματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like ξύσματα, full thereof, Hipp. Progn. 40; ξ. διαχώρημα Acut. 392, cf. 220 G.

ξύσμα, ἡ, = ξύσμα, Anth. P. 9. 206.

ξύσμος, ὁ, a scratching, esp. to cure itching: hence also the itching itself, like κνησμός, Hipp. Aph. 1248.

ξύσσ-, for words so beginning, v. sub συσσ-, cf. ξύν.

ξύστ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, (ξύστος) the president of a xystus, a place for wrestling and gymnastic exercises, nearly = γυμνασιάρχης, C. I. 765. 1., 1428, 2583, al.:—ξύσταρχέω, to be a ξύσταρχης, 2999; ξύσταρχία, 3206 B.

ξύστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a scraper, a rasp or file, Hipp. V. C. 907: a graving tool, Lat. scalprum, like κολαπτήρ, Anth. P. 6. 205, cf. Plut. 2. 350 D; cf. ἐξαστήρ.—Dim. ξύστηρίδιον, A. B. 51.

ξύστήριος, ον, of or for polishing, scraping, engraving: τὸ ξ. = foreg., cited from Paul. Aeg.

ξύστιδωτός, ὁ, = ξυστίς, C. I. 155. 13.

ξύστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for scraping; ἡ -κή, the art of polishing, A. B. 651. 2. astringent, Philotim. ap. Ath. 81 B. II. (ξύστος)

taking exercise in a xystus, Sueton. Octav. 45, Galen.; ξυστικὴ σύνοδος a meeting of athletes in the xystus, C. I. 5906-10.

ξύστις, Att. ξύστις, ἴδος, ἡ: (ξύω):—a robe of fine material, worn by women of quality, Ar. Lys. 1189, Antiph. Εὐπλ. 2, Eubul. Προκρ. 1, Theocr. 2. 74; τρύφημα παρυφές, ξυστίδα Ar. Fr. 309. 7; ταῖς ξ. ταῖς χρυσοπάστοις Eubul. Incert. 19:—a robe of state, worn by great men, Ar. Nub. 70, Ath. 535 E, cf. Plat. Rep. 420 E; and therefore used by Trag. heroes, Cratin. Ὄρ. 15, Plut. Alcib. 32, cf. Harp. s. v., A. B. 284. 14:—Hesych. and Tim., who say it was also used by Comedians, prob. refer to the use of the women's ξυστίς on the Com. stage, v. supr.

ξύστοβόλος, ον, spear-darting, Anth. P. 9. 524, 15.

ξύστόν, τό, (ξύω) the polished shaft of a spear, Il. 11. 260; μακροῖσι ξυστοῖσι 13. 497; twenty-two cubits long, 15. 677; opp. to λόγχοι (the head), Hdt. 1. 52. 2. generally, like δόρυ, a spear, χαλκῆρες Il. 4. 469, cf. Eur. Hec. 920; a horseman's lance (v. ξυστοφόρος), Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 58, cf. 7. 1, 33.

ξύστός, ὄν, (ξύω) scraped, polished, smoothed with a knife or plane, Lat. rasis, ξυστὰ ἀκόντια Hdt. 2. 71; κάμαξ Ar. Fr. 357; βέλος Antiph. Καιν. 1; ξ. τυρός grated cheese, Id. Κυκλ. 2; μαχαίρα ξύστ' ἔχων τριχώματα trimmed, Ephipp. Nav. 1. 6.

ξύστός, ὁ, (ξύω) a covered colonnade on the S. side of the gymnasium, where athletes exercised in winter, serving also for a walking-place, Xen. Oec. 11, 15, Plut. 2. 133 C, C. I. 1428, al.; cf. Paus. 6. 23, 1, Vitruv. 5. 11, Dict. of Antt. p. 580 b.—Properly masc. from foreg. (sub. δρόμος; which is supplied in Aristias ap. Poll. 9. 43, ubi v. Hemst.), = κατάστεγος δρόμος in Plat. Euthyd. 273 A: so called no doubt from its smooth and polished floor (τυκτόν δάπεδον in Od. 4. 627, where the suitors' games take place); cf. ξυστικός II.

ξύστοφόρος, ον, carrying a spear, of horsemen, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 41., 8. 3, 16, Polyb. 5. 53, 2.

ξύστρα, ἡ, the scraper used after bathing, Diphil. Κιθ. 2; a more modern word for σπλεγγίς, Luc. Lexiph. 5, Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 533. 7, Poll. 3. 154, Phryn. 299, etc.:—in Hesych., ξυστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ. II. = ὠτεγχύτης, Archigen., Galen., etc. III. in pl. the flutes of a pillar, Lat. striae, v. s. ξυστρατός.

ξύστρο-ειδής, ἐς, like a ξύστρα, Erotian.

ξύστρο-λήκυθος, ὁ, the slave who carried his master's ξυστρίς and λήκυθος to and from the bath, Hesych.; cf. σπλεγγιδολήκυθος.

ξύστρον, τό, = ξυστήρ, blamed by Thom. M. 643:—Diod. 17. 53 uses it of scythes fixed to chariots.

ξύστρο-ποιός, ὄν, making ξύστρα, Gloss.

ξύστρο-φύλαξ, ὁ, a place for keeping ξύστρα in, Artemid. 1. 66.

ξύστρωτός, ον, (as if from ξυστρώω) scraped: esp. of pillars, fluted, Lat. striatus, Aquila V. T.; v. ξύστρα III.

ξύστωρ, ορας, ὁ, = ξυστήρ, Schol. Od. 22. 455.

ξύφος, τό, said to be used in some dialects for ξίφος, E. M.

ξύω, Ep. impf. ξύων Od.: aor. ἐξύσα Il., (ἐγ-ξύση [ϋ]), Eur. Fr. 300; but in Nonn. D. 39. 321 ἔξεσα is the prob. I.):—Med., aor. ἐξύσάμην Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 32:—Pass., aor. ἐξύσθη Arist. H. A. 6. 16, 2, Theophr.: pf. ἐξυσμαι (περι-) Hipp. 667. 39: cf. ἀποξύω: (v. sub ξέω). To scrape, plane, smooth or polish, λίστροισιν δάπεδον ξύων they scraped and smoothed the floor with shovels, Od. 22. 456; ξ. τὴν σάρκα Hipp. 552. 46; ἐν οἴνῳ ξ. Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 2; ἦδονα ξύων, of a fisherman, Babr. 6. 1; metaph., ξύσαι ἀπὸ γῆρας ὀλοῖόν to scrape off, get rid of sad old age, h. Hom. Ven. 225, cf. Il. 9. 446, and v. ἀποξύω:—Med., παλτὸν ξύσασθαι to shape oneself a javelin-shaft, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 32; ξυόμενοι πρὸς τὰ δένδρα ἐκθλίβουσι τοὺς ὄρχεις scraping themselves, Arist. H. A. 6. 28, 3, cf. Probl. 30. 1, 12; τὴν κεφαλὴν ξύστρα ξ. Luc. Lexiph. 5:—

Pass., τοῦ πηλοῦ ξυσθέντος being scraped up, Arist. H. A. 6. 16, 2. II. to make smooth or fine, work finely or delicately, εἰδὸν ἔσαθ', ὄν οἱ Ἄθηνῃ ἐξυσ' ἀσκήσασα Il. 14. 179; cf. ξυστίς. III. to engrave,

γράψαι τὸ ξύσαι παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς Dion. Thrax. in A. B. 630.

○, o, ὀ μικρὸν, little or short o, as opp. to ὀ μέγα great or long o, i. e. double o (for ω was orig. written oo, i. e. oo, v. sub ω): fifteenth letter in the Greek alphabet: as numeral ο' = 70, but ρ = 70,000.

In early times the vowel was not called ὀ μικρὸν, but οὔ, Callias ap. Ath. 453 D, Argum. Metr. ll. 15, Anth. P. append. 359, cf. Heind. Plat. Crat. 416 B, Dawes Misc. Cr. p. 12; just as short ε was called εἶ, after the analogy of all monosyll. names of letters, which are long. Hence Bückh remarks that in Att. Inscriptions before Euclides, Ol. 94. 2, the diphthong ou is found only in οὔ, οὔκ, οὔτος, with their derivs., and in some prop. names, while o represents both o and ω. That o in many words must have sounded very like ou, appears from divers Aeol. forms, such as βολά for βουλή, βύλομαι for βούλομαι, ὕρανός for οὔρανός, in Dor. βωλά βώλομαι ὠρανός, Schüf. Greg. Cor. pp. 191 sq.:—so also, the Dor. gen. sing. of 2d decl. ended in ω, acc. pl. in ως (poët. sometimes in os), Theocr. I. 90., 4. 11, etc.; whereas we have in Ion. and Ep., μῦνος νοῦσος κοῦρος οῦνομα for μόνος νόσος κόρος ὄνομα; and the spiritus asper instead of sp. lenis, e. g. οὔδης εὔρης for ὀδός ὄρος.

I. o is often represented by α in Skt., as ὀ, τό, = S. sa, tat; πόσις, = S. pátis; πούς, πόδ-ός, = S. pad, pād-as. II. Dialect. changes: Aeol., for α, as στρατός ἰνία ὄνω θροσέως ὄτω for στρατός ἀνία ὄνω θρασέως ἄτω, Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 76; so Ὀλπια, old form for Ἀλπια, ἀρρωδέω for ὕρρωδέω, ὀσκάπτω, ὄσῳσεν for ἀνασκάπτω, ἀνέσῳσεν: for ε, as ἔδοντες ἔδῳναι for ὀδόντες ὀδῳναι, Koen. Greg. p. 597; so Τρεφάνιος Ἐρχόμενος, Boeot. for Τροφάνιος Ὀρχόμενος C. I. 1588, 1564, 1569 a. 111, etc., Ahrens u. s., p. 178; for ὕ, as ὄνομα στύμα ὄνις ὄμοιος μύγισ for ὄνομα στόμα ὄνις ὄμοιος μύγισ, Koen. Greg. pp. 584 sq.; whereas in Boeot. we have o for u, as Ἀμόντας for Ἀμύντας, Keil. Inscr. Boeot. 168; πρότανις for πρύτανις, C. I. 2166. 31; φεύγειν for φεύγειν, Ib. 2008, etc.; for ω, as ὄρα ἔτειλή for ὠρα ὠτειλή, Koen. Greg. p. 615.

2. Dor. often into οι, ἀγνοιέω ἀλοισῶ πτοιέω πνοιά ποία ροιά for ἀγνοέω ἀλοάω πτοιέω πνοά πύα ρόα etc., many of which forms were adopted by Ep. writers and Hdt., Koen. Greg. p. 294. 3. like α, o is often rejected or prefixed for euphony, e. g. βρι- ὄβριμος, δάξ ὀδάξ, κέλλω ὀκέλλω, δύρομαι ὀδύρομαι, νύσσω ὄνυξ, dens ὀδοῦς, nomen ὄνομα, rego (in erigo, porrigo) ὀρέγω, etc. 4. in some words, o represents the digamma, as Οἴτυλος for Βείτυλος (i. e. Φείτυλος), C. I. 1323; Ὄαφος for Φόφος, Bückh. ib. 2. p. 401; Ὄαδμών for Vadimo, Polyb., etc.; cf. Curt. Gr. Et. pp. 518 sq. 5. in compds., esp. Adjectives, o, if it comes before the second member, is changed by Poets, metri grat., into η, θεογενής θεοδόκος θεοκόλος θεομάχος ξιφοφόρος into θεηγενής θεηδόκος θεηκόλος θεημόχος ξιφηφόρος (Dor. θεᾶγ-, etc.); much more rarely into αι ει οι or ω. Some of these words passed out of poetry into common use; but how far this extended is very dub. from the uncertainty of Mss., v. Lob. Phryn. 633 sq.

δ-, insep. Prefix, v. sub α- II. ὀ, ἦ, τό, is, when thus written, A. demonstr. Pronoun. B. in Att., definite or prepositive Article. C. in Ep., the so-called postpositive Article, = relative Pronoun, ὅς, ἥ, ὅ.—The nom. masc. and fem. sing. and pl., ὀ, ἦ, οἶ, αἶ have no accent, except when used as the relative. Some old Gramm. also wrote ὅ, ἥ, οἶ, αἶ for the demonstr. Pron., Eust. 23. 4; and some modern Critics follow this rule; Wolf only in the remarkable passage καί τε πρὸ δ τοῦ ἐνόησεν, Il. 10. 224, but Spitzn. generally, v. ad Il. I. 9.

Besides the common forms, Hom. has the following (partly Ion., partly retained from the old Greek), gen. sing. τοῖο for τοῦ, nom. pl. τοί ταί, which point to an orig. form τός, τή, τό, though the init. letter was retained only in neut. and oblique cases, just as in οὔτος. (Further, Hom. uses τοί, ταί and τοῖο as strong demonstr. Pronouns: gen. and dat. τοῖν, Od. 18. 34; gen. pl. fem. τῶν [ᾶ], dat. τοῖσι, τῆς and τῆσι (ταῖσι or ταῖς being never found in Hom.—In Dor., the η of fem. always passed into ᾶ: also their gen. sing. masc. and neut. was τῶ, gen. pl. fem. τᾶν, contr. from τᾶων: their nom. pl. masc. and fem. was τοί, ταί, acc. masc. τῶς, which was also Aeol.—The Att. Poets also used the Ion. and Ep. forms τοῖσι, ταῖσι; and in Trag. we find τοί μὲν .., τοί δέ .., for οἱ μὲν .., οἱ δέ .., not only in lyrics, as Aesch. Pers. 584, Theb. 295, 298, Soph. Aj. 1404, but even in a senarian, Aesch. Pers. 424. In Att. the Dual has commonly but one gender, τῶ θεῶ (for τὰ θεᾶ) Andoc. 15. 16 sq.; τῶ πόλεε Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 23; τῶ ἡμέρα Xen. Cyr. I. 2, 11; τῶ χεῖρε Id. Mem. 2. 3, 18; τοῖν χερσῶν Plat. Theaet. 155 E; τοῖν γενεσίοιν Id. Phaedo 71 E; τοῖν πολέοιν Isocr. 56 A:—so also οὔτος, αὐτός, etc. (With ὀ, ᾶ (ἦ), οὔτος, αὐτή, cf. Skt. sa, sá; Zd. hā, hā; old Lat. acc. sum, sam (Enn.); Goth. sa, sō; O. Norse sá, sí; A. S. se, seo;—so that in the cogn. dialects the Gr. aspir. is represented by s, which remains in the Gr. σήμερον, σῆτες (Att. τη-):—the neut. and obl. cases begin with t or th, Gr. τό, τοῦτο, Skt. and Zd. tat, Goth. thata, O. N. þat, A. S. þæt; and this t appears in all forms of the Lat., is-te, -ta, -tud; cf. O. H. G. ther (der), etc.—Cf. ὅς, ἥ, ὅ relat.)

A. ὀ, ἦ, τό, DEMONSTR. PRONOUN, ille, -a, -ud, that man, etc., the oldest and in Hom. commonest sense; often also in Hdt., and sometimes in Trag. (mostly in lyrics, Aesch. Supp. 1047, etc.; in senarians, Id. Theb. 197, Ag. 7, Eum. 174; τῶν γάρ .., τῆς γάρ .., Id. Supp. 358, Soph. O. T. 1082; but seldom in Att. Prose, except in special phrases, v. infr. VI, VII).

I. joined with a Subst., to call attention to it, ὀ Τυδείδης he—Tydeus' famous son, Il. 11. 660; τὸν Χρῦσην ἠτίμησε that venerable

man Chryses, I. 11; and so with appellat., Νέστωρ ὀ γέρον Nestor—that aged man, II. 637; αἰετοῦ .. τοῦ θηρητήρος the eagle, that which is called hunter, 21. 252, etc.; so also to define and give emphasis thereto, τιμῆς τῆς Πριάμου for honour, namely that of Priam, 20. 181; οἶχετ' ἀνὴρ ὄριστος a man is gone, and he best, 11. 288, cf. 13. 433, etc.:—sometimes with words between the Pron. and Noun, αὐτὰρ ὀ αὐτε Πέλοψ 2. 105; τὸν Ἐκτορι μῦθον ἐνίσπε 11. 186, cf. 703, etc. Different from these are cases like Il. 1. 409, αἶ κέν πως ἐθέλῳσιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρῆξαι, τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρύμνας τε καὶ ἄμφ' ἄλα ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς if he would help the Trojans, but drive those over the sea—I mean the Achaeians, where Ἀχ. is only added to explain τοὺς, cf. 1. 472., 4. 20, 329, etc.—Sometimes however the Homeric usage is very near the regul. Article, v. infr. v. init. II. without a Subst., he, she, it, ὀ γὰρ ἦλθε Il. 1. 12; and so passim. III. there is a pecul. usage in which it is repeated after its Noun, before the Relat. Pronouns ὅς, ὅσος, οἶος, seemingly pleonast., but serving to recall the attention strongly to the foregoing noun, as, ἐφάμην σε περὶ φρένας ἔμμεναι ἄλλων, τῶν, ὅσοι Λυκίην ναιετάουσιν far above the rest, above those to wit who, etc., Il. 17. 172; οἶ' οὔπω τίν' ἀκούομεν οὔδὲ παλαιῶν, τῶν αἰ πάρος ἦσαν .. Ἀχαιοί such as we have not heard any yet even from the women of old, from those women to wit who .., Od. 2. 119, cf. Il. 5. 332; θάλαμον τὸν ἀφίκετο, τὸν ποτε τέκτων ξέσσειν Od. 21. 43, cf. I. 116., 10. 74:—for the Att. usage v. infr. IV. before a Possessive Pron. its demonstr. force is very manifest, φθίσει σε τὸ σὸν μένος that spirit of thine, Il. 6. 407, cf. 11. 608., 15. 58., 16. 40, etc. V. for cases in which the Homeric usage approaches most nearly to the Attic, v. infr. B. sub init. VI. ὀ μὲν .., ὀ δέ .. without a Subst., in all cases, genders, and numbers, were used not only in Hom., but continued in common use with all writers, sometimes in Opposition, where ὀ μὲν properly refers to the former, ὀ δέ to the latter, sometimes in Partition, the one .. the other .., Lat. hic .. ille .., etc. The noun with it is regularly in gen. pl., being divided by the ὀ μὲν .., ὀ δέ .., into parts, ἦίθεοι καὶ παρθένοι .., τῶν δ' αἰ μὲν λεπτὰς ὀθόνας ἔχον, οἱ δὲ χιτῶνας εἶατο Il. 18. 595; τῶν πόλεων αἰ μὲν τυραννοῦνται, αἰ δὲ δημοκρατοῦνται, αἰ δὲ ἀριστοκρατοῦνται Plat. Legg. 338 D, etc.; but often the Noun is in the same case, by a kind of apposition, ἴδον υἱὲ Δόρητος, τὸν μὲν ἀλευάμενον τὸν δὲ κτάμενον Il. 5. 27, cf. 16. 317, Od. 12. 73, 101, etc.; and so in Att., Soph. Ant. 21, etc.; πηγῆ ἥ μὲν εἰς αὐτὸν ἔδω, ἥ δὲ ἔξω ἀπορρεῖ Plat. Phaedr. 255 C; if the Noun be collective, it is in the gen. sing., ὀ μὲν πεπραμένος ἦν τοῦ σίτου, ὀ δὲ ἔνδον ἀποκείμενος Dem. 1040. 25:—sometimes a Noun is added in appos. with ὀ μὲν or ὀ δέ, ὀ μὲν οὔτας Ἀτύμνιον ὀξεί' δουρὶ Ἀντίλοχος .., Μάρτις δὲ .., Il. 16. 317-319; τοὺς μὲν τὰ δίκαια ποιεῖν ἠνάγκασα, τοὺς πλουσίους, τοὺς δὲ πένητας κτλ., Dem., etc. 2. when a negative follows ὀ δέ, the form of the sentence is commonly of this kind, τὰς γοῦν Ἀθήνας οἶδα, τὸν δὲ χῶρον οὔ Soph. O. C. 24; τὸν φιλόσοφον σοφίας ἐπιθυμητὴν εἶναι, οὐ τῆς μὲν τῆς δ' οὔ, ἀλλὰ πάσης Plat. Rep. 475 B; οὐ πάσας χρῆ τὰς δόξας τιμᾶν, ἀλλὰ τὰς μὲν τὰς δ' οὔ' οὔδὲ πάντων, ἀλλὰ τῶν μὲν τῶν δ' οὔ Id., etc. 3. the Att. use also ὀ μὲν τις .., when the Noun to which ὀ refers is left indefinite, ἔλεγον ὀ μὲν τις τὴν σοφίαν, ὀ δὲ τὴν καρτερίαν .., ὀ δέ τις καὶ τὸ κάλλος Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 41; νόμους .. τοὺς μὲν ὀρθῶς τιθέασιν τοὺς δὲ τινὰς οὐκ ὀρθῶς Plat. Rep. 339 C, cf. Phileb. 13 B: but the Noun is sometimes added, Il. 16. 117 sq., cf. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 500 E. 4. on τὸ μὲν .., τὸ δέ .., or τὰ μὲν .., τὰ δέ .., v. infr. VIII. 5. 5. ὀ μὲν often occurs without a corresponding ὀ δέ, οἱ μὲν ἀρ' ἐσκήιδναντο .., Μυρμιδόνες δ' οὐκ εἶα ἀποσκήιδνασθαι Il. 23. 4, cf. 24. 722; often so in Att.;—also foll. by ἀλλά, ἥ μὲν γὰρ μ' ἐκέλευε .., ἀλλ' ἐγὼ οὐκ ἔθελον Od. 7. 305; by ἄλλος δέ, Il. 6. 147, etc.; and so in Att., by ἕτερος (or ἕτεροι) δέ .., ἐνιοὶ δέ .., etc., Matth. Gr. Gr. 288. Obs. 6: ὀ μὲν .., ὀ δέ .., occurs, Theogn. 205 (where however Bekk. from MSS. reads οὔδὲ): also ὀ .., ὀ .., without μὲν and δέ, Il. 15. 417, etc.:—less common is ὀ δέ in the latter clause without ὀ μὲν preceding, τῆ βα παραδραμέτην φεύγων, ὀ δ' ὕπισθε δῶκων (for ὀ μὲν φεύγων), 22. 157; also, γεωργὸς μὲν εἶς, ὀ δὲ οἰκοδόμος, ἄλλος δέ τις ὕφαντῆς Plat. Rep. 369 D, cf. Theaet. 181 D, Pors. Eur. Or. 891. 6. ὀ δέ however is used simply in continuing a narrative, without any adversative or partitive force, very often in Hom. and all writers:—ὀ δέ is also used by Hom. in apodosis after a relat., v. ὄδε III. 4. 7. both μὲν and δέ are sometimes omitted, ἥ τοῖσιν ἥ τοῖς Aesch. Supp. 439; οὔτε τοῖς οὔτε τοῖς Plat. Legg. 701 E. VII. some peculiar usages prevailed in Att. Prose, 1. in dialogue, after καί, it was usual to say καὶ ὄς; but in other cases prob. the Art. was the correct form (v. ὄς A. II. 1); so, in acc. καὶ τόν, καὶ τήν, Plat. Symp. 174 A, Xen. Cyr. I. 3, 9, etc. 2. ὀ καὶ ὀ, such and such, τῆ καὶ τῆ ἀτιμία Plat. Legg. 721 B; but mostly only in acc., τὰ καὶ τὰ πεπονθῶς Dem. 560. 18, cf. 128. 17., 308. 4, Plat. Legg. 784 C, 874 A, etc.; ἀνάγκη ἄρα τὸ καὶ τὸ it must then be so and so, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 2, cf. 3. 11, 15. 3. before a relat., ἐπὶ τῶν ὄσα .. in all such cases as .., Arist. An. Post. 1. 24, 7, etc. VIII. absolute usages of single cases, 1. fem. dat. τῆ, of Place, there, on that spot, here, this way, often in Hom., e. g. Il. 5. 752, 858; followed by ἦ, 13. 52, etc.; also in Att. Prose, τὸ μὲν τῆ, τὸ δὲ τῆ Xen. Ath. 2, 12. b. with a notion of motion towards, ἠίθεοι, Il. 10. 531., 11. 149., 12. 124., 15. 46; τῆ καὶ τῆ this way and that, Hes. Op. 206; prob. only poët. c. of Manner, τῆπερ τελευτήσεσθαι ἔμελλον in this way, thus, Od. 8. 510. d. repeated τῆ μὲν .., τῆ δέ .., in one way .., in another .., or partly .., partly, Eur. Or. 356, Plat. Symp. 211 A, etc.; so, without μὲν, τῆ μᾶλλον, τῆ δ' ἦσαν Parmen. 107 Karst. e. relative, where, for ἦ, only Ep., as Il. 12. 118, Od. 4. 229. 2. τοῦ, gen. neut. therefore, 24. 425; ἔνεκα or χάριν may be supplied, cf. Il. 21. 458. 3. neut. dat. τῶ,

therefore, on this account, often in Hom.; also in Att., Soph. O. T. 511; even in Prose, τῷ τοι .. μᾶλλον so much the more .., Plat. Theaet. 179 D, cf. Valck. Phoen. 157: also used as relative by a kind of attraction, because, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 60 B. b. thus, so, in this wise, Il. 2. 373., 4. 290, etc.: it may also, esp. when εἰ goes before, be translated, then, if this be so, on this condition, Od. 1. 239., 3. 224, 258, al.: prob. only Epic. c. τῷ νυ for ταινυν, Hom.; also divisim, τῷ οὐ νύ τι Il. 7. 352. 4. neut. acc. τό, wherefore, 3. 176., 7. 239, Od. 8. 332, etc.; so in Pind. P. 5. 50, Soph. Ph. 142; τό κεν Il. 23. 547:—also τὸ δέ, absol., but as *ia* this .., Plat. Apol. 23 A, Theaet. 157 B, Rep. 340 D. 5. τὸ μὲν .., τὸ δέ .., partly .., partly .., or on the one hand .., on the other .., Od. 2. 46, Thuc. 7. 36, Xen., etc.; more often τὰ μὲν .., τὰ δέ .., Hdt. 1. 173, Soph. Tr. 534, Thuc., etc.; also, τὰ μὲν τι .., τὰ δέ τι .., Xen. An. 4. 1, 14; τὸ μὲν τι .., τὸ δέ τι .., Luc. Macr. 14; τὰ μὲν .., τὸ δέ πλέαν .., Thuc. I. 90; sometimes without τὸ μὲν .. or τὰ μὲν .. in the first clause, Id. 1. 107., 7. 48:—rarely of Time, Lat. modo .., modo .., Hdt. 3. 85, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 16. 6. with Prepositions, of Time, ἐκ ταῦ, Ep. ταῖο, ever since, Il. 1. 494., 15. 601. b. πρὸ τοῦ, sometimes written προτοῦ, before this, aforesaid, Hdt. 1. 103, 122., 5. 55, Aesch. Ag. 1204, Ar. Nub. 5, etc.; in Prose also with the Art. preceding, ἐν τῷ πρατοῦ χρόνῳ Thuc. 1. 32; τὰ προτοῦ Diod. 20. 59. 7. ἐν ταῖς is often used in Prose with Superlatives, ἐν τοῖς θειότατον one of the most marvellous things, Hdt. 7. 137; ἐν ταῖς πρῶται among the first, Thuc. 1. 6, etc.; when used with fem. Nouns, ἐν τοῖς remained without change of gender, ἐν ταῖς πλείσται δὴ νῆες about the greatest number of ships, Id. 3. 17; ἐν τοῖς πρώτῃ ἐγένετα (sc. ἡ στάσις) Ib. 81:—also with Advs., ἐν ταῖς μάλιστα, Lat. ut qui maxime, Id. 8. 90, Plat., etc.; ἐν τοῖς χαλεπώτατα Thuc. 7. 71:—in late Prose, also, with positives, ἐν τοῖς μάλα, πάνυ, σφόδρα, cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 289.

B. ó, ἡ, τό, THE DEFINITE or PREPOSITIVE ARTICLE, *the*, to specify individuals, the indefin. being τις, τι, a or an. In this sense we can easily trace the word as it gradually loses the demonstr. force. For instance, ó, ἡ, τό, as the true Article, does not, strictly speaking, occur in Hom.: for in the places commonly cited, Il. 1. 340., 4. 399., 5. 715., 6. 407., 15. 74., 17. 122, 127, 695, 698., 21. 315, Od. 5. 106, the demonstr. force may still be traced, v. supr. A. 1. Still even in Hom. it begins to lose this force,—as may be seen in places like Il. 1. 167., 7. 412., 9. 309., 12. 289, Od. 19. 372; yet more when it is joined to an Adj. to make it a Subst., αἰὲν ἀποκτείνων τὸν ὑπίστατον *him* that was *hindmost*, the hindmost *man*, Il. 11. 178; τὰν ἀριστον *him* that was bravest, 17. 80; τὸν δούστηνον 22. 59; τὸν πρῶξαντα 23. 325; τῷ πρώτῳ .., τῷ δευτέρῳ .., etc., Ib. 265 sq.:—or, more clearly still, in τῶν ἄλλων, τῶν πάντων, etc., of them the others, all of them, etc., Nitzsch Od. 9. 185:—also with Advs. τὸ πρῖν Il. 24. 543, etc.; τὸ πάρος περ 17. 720; τὸ πρόσθεν 23. 583; also, τὸ τρίτον, τὰ πρῶτα 23. 733, etc.; τὸ μὲν ἄλλα for the rest, 23. 454; ἀνδρῶν τῶν τότε 9. 559. The true Article however is first fully established in Att., whilst the demonstr. usage disappears, except in a few cases, v. sub A. VI–VIII.—The manifold usages of the Article can only be fully treated in grammars: here we can only give the chief peculiarities, mostly of Att. usage. I.

not only with common Appellatives, Adjs., and Particips., to specify them, but also in some cases where we use the possessive Pron., referring to the subject, τοὺς φίλους ποιοῦμεθα we make *our* friends, Soph. Ant. 190; τὰς πόλεις ἐκτίσαν they began founding *their* cities, Thuc. I. 12; αὐχὺν ὑπὲρ τὴν οὐσίαν ποιοῦμεθα ταὺς παῖδας Plat. Rep. 372 C. b.

it is omitted with prop. names and often with appellatives which require no specification, as θεός, βασιλεύς (v. θεός I. 1, βασιλεύς III):—but it is added to Prop. Names, when attention is to be called to the previous mention of the person, as Thuc. (3. 70) speaks first of Πειθίας, and then refers to him repeatedly as ὁ Π.; cf. Θράσυλλας, Θρασύβαυλος in 8. 104, with ὁ Θ. in 105; or when the person spoken of is to be specially distinguished, Ζεὺς, ἄστις ὁ Ζεὺς whoever *this* Zeus is, Eur. Fr. 483; and therefore properly omitted when a special designation follows, as, Σωκράτης ὁ φιλάσφατος:—the Trag. seldom use it with prop. names, save to give pecul. emphasis, like Lat. *ille*, ὁ Αἰῖος, ὁ Φαίβος Soph. O. T. 729, O. C. 35, etc.; cf. Pors. Phoen. 145:—later however the usage became very common: (the Homeric usage of ὁ with a pr. n. is different, v. sub A. 1.) 2. with Infinitives, which thereby become Substantives, τὸ εἶναι *the* being; τὸ φρανεῖν good sense, etc.; so in all cases, διὰ τὸ φιλεῖν, ἐκ ταῦ φιλεῖν, ἐν τῷ φιλεῖν, etc.:—when the subject is expressed, it is put between the Art. and the Infin., τὸ θεῶν εἶναι the existence of gods; τὸ μηδένα εἶναι ὄλβιον the fact or statement that no one is happy, Hdt. 1. 86. 3. in neuter gender, before any word or expression which itself is made the object of thought, τὸ ἀνθρώπος *the* word or notion *man*; τὸ λέγω *the* word *λέγω*; τὸ μηδὲν ἄγαν *the* sentiment 'ne quid nimis,' Eur. Hipp. 265; τὸ τῆ αὐτῆ the phrase τῆ αὐτῆ, Plat. Meno 72 E:—and so before whole clauses, ἡ δόξα .. περὶ ταῦ αὐστίνας δεῖ ἀρχειν the opinion about *the* question 'who ought to rule,' Id. Rep. 431 D; τὸ ἐὰν μένητε παρ' ἐμοί, ἀπαδώσω *the* phrase 'I will give back, if ..,' Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 21, etc.; τοὺς τοῦ τί πρακτέον λογισμούς Dem. 668. fin.; τὸ τί *the* individual case, Arist. Pol. 3. 12, 6; τὸ ὀλίγοι *the* term few, Ib. 13, 6. 4. similarly, before relative clauses, when the Article serves to combine the whole relative clause into one notion, τῆ ἢ φῆς σὺ σκληρότητι with *the* harshness you speak of, Plat. Crat. 435 A; τὸν ἡμερον καρπὸν .., καὶ τὸν ὕσος ξύλινας (i. e. καὶ τὸν ξύλινον, ὕσος ἀν ἡ), Id. Criti. 115 B; τῶν ὕσαι ἀν .. ἀγαθοὶ κρίθωσι Id. Rep. 469 B; ἐκ γῆς καὶ πυρὸς μίξαντες καὶ τῶν ὄσα πυρὶ καὶ γῆ κεράννυται Id. Prot. 320 D; ταίτην τε τὴν αἰτίαν καὶ τὴν ὄθεν ἡ κίνησις Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 14:—hence the relative, by attrac-

tion, often follows the case of the Art., τοῖς οἷαις ἡμῖν τε καὶ ὑμῖν, i. e. τοῖς αὐσιν οἷοι ἡμεῖς καὶ ὑμεῖς Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 25, etc. 5. before Pronouns, a. before the pers. Pron., to give them greater emphasis, but only in acc., τὸν ἐμέ Plat. Theaet. 166 A, Phileb. 20 B; τὸν .. σέ καὶ ἐμέ Ib. 59 B; τὸν αὐτόν Id. Phaedr. 258 A: on ὁ αὐτός, v. αὐτός III. b. before the interrog. Pron., as well τις as ποῖος, always referring to something before, which needs to be more distinctly specified, Aesch. Pr. 249, Ar. Pax 696; also τὰ τί; because οἶα went before, Ib. 693. In the case of τις, only the neut. is used, as just cited: but with ποῖος greater liberties are allowed, so that it is used not only in pl., τὰ παῖα; Eur. Phoen. 707; but also in the other genders, as ὁ παῖος; Ib. 1704; τῆς ποῖας; Dem. 246. 10; ταῖς ποῖοις ..; Arist. Phys. 5. 3, 11. c. with τοιαῦτας, τοιούδε, τηλικαῦτος, etc., the Art. either makes the Pron. into a Subst., ὁ τοιαῦτος *one who* is so endowed, etc.; or subjoins it to a Subst. which already has an Art., τὴν ἀπαλαγίαν τὴν τοιαύτην. 6. very rarely before ἅπας, and prob. only Ion., v. Schulz Hdt. 3. 64., 7. 153; but, τὸν ἕνα, τοῦτον τὸν ἕνα, τὸν ἕνα τοῦτον Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 9., 13, 7., 17, 5:—on its usage with ἕκαστος, v. sub v.: and on οἱ ἄλλοι, αἱ παλλοί, etc., v. sub ἄλλος II. 6, πολὺς II. 3, etc. II. Elliptic expressions: 1. before the gen. of a prop. n., to express descent, ὁ Λιός (sc. παῖς), ἡ Λητοῦς (sc. θυγάτηρ) often in Att. But this form also denotes other relations, so that we must supply from the context, husband, brother, friend, wife, etc.; so, Κλέαρχος καὶ οἱ ἐκείνου Cl. and his men, etc. 2. generally, before a gen. it indicates any relation, as, τὸ τῆς πόλεως *that which belongs* to the state, its being and nature; but, τὰ τῆς πόλεως *all that concerns* the state, its home and foreign relations, etc.; so, τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, τὰ τῶν Περσῶν, etc.; τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φρονεῖν to hold with the Athenians, be on their side, Hdt.; τὰ τῶν φθιτῶν *that which bessems* the dead; τὰ τῶν θεῶν *that which is destined* by the gods, etc., Schäf. Mel. pp. 31, 32:—hence with neut. of possess. Pron., τὸ ἐμὸν, τὸ σὺν *what regards* me or thee, my or thy business; and with gen. of 3rd pers. τὸ τοῦτου, τὸ τῆσδε, etc., Valck. Hipp. 48. But τὺ τινος is often also, a man's word or saying, as, τὸ τοῦ Σάλωνος Hdt. 1. 86; τὸ ταῦ Ὀμήρου as Homer says, Plat. Theaet. 183 E. 3. rarely with dat., τὰ φύσει (sc. ἔντα) Arist. 4. very often with cases governed by Preps., οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει, οἱ ἀπὸ (or ἐκ) τῆς πόλεως the men of the city; in Att. most often, οἱ ἀμφὶ τινα, αἱ περὶ τινα such an one and his followers, but also periph. for the person himself, v. sub ἀμφὶ C. 1. 3, περὶ C. 1. 2: also, τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης districts of Thrace, Thuc., etc.; τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος matters on deck, Id. 7. 70; τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου the proposals of Alc., Id. 8. 48; τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης the incidents of fortune, Id. 2. 87, etc. 5. on μὰ τὸν, μὰ τὴν, etc., v. μά IV. 6. Att. in many phrases, πορεύεσθαι τὴν ἐξω τείχους (sc. ὁδόν), Plat. Lys. 203 A; κρίνασθαι τὴν ἐπὶ θόνατον, v. sub θάνατος; κατὰ τὴν ἐμὴν (sc. γνώμην), etc.: so ἡ αὔριαν (sc. ἡμέρα) *the* morrow; ἡ Αὐδιστί (sc. ἀρμονία), etc.: often with Advs., which thus take an Adject. sense, as, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ νῦν *the* present; αἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι *the* men of that time, also αἱ τότε, οἱ νῦν without Subst., etc., very often in Att.: but τό stands absol. with Adverbs of time and place, when one cannot (as in the preceding instances) supply a Subst., cf. Lob. Phryn. 50: many distinguish these two cases by writing τὸ νῦν, τὰ νῦν *the present time*, when the Adv. becomes a Subst.; τανῦν, τανῦν *now, at present*, when the word remains as an Adv.; so, τὸ πρῖν *old time*, τοπρῖν *formerly*, etc.: this usage is very old, for, acc. to Wolf, Hom. always says τοπάροιθε, ταπόρος, ταπρῖν, ταπρόσθεν, ταπρῶτον; but in Hdt. and Att. the Art. is mostly written separate, and always so in such words as τὸ ἀρχαῖαν, τὸ ἐντεῦθεν, τὸ αὐτίκα, τὸ αὔριαν, τὸ ἐπειτα, τὸ λαμπρόν, τὰ κράτιστα, τὰ μάλιστα etc.; and still more so in τὸ ἀπὸ ταῦτου, τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε from the present time, τὸ πρὸ ταῦ formerly:—rarely absol. in gen., ἵναί τοῦ πρόσω to go forward; τοῦ πρῶτατῶν δραμεῖν Soph. Aj. 731. III. pleonastic, esp. in Ion., in sentences of two clauses with one and the same subject: this being omitted in the first clause, is expressed by the Article in the second, as, τὴν μὲν αἰτίην οὐ μάλα ἐξέφαινε, ὁ δὲ ἔλεγε σφι, for ἔλεγε δέ σφι, Hdt. 6. 3, cf. 6. 9, 133:—this is different from ὁ δέ in apodosis, v. supr. A. VI. 6; also from passages in which both clauses have a common Verb, v. sub ἄγε II. 2. the Art. with the Comp. is rare, if ἡ follows, Herm. Soph. Ant. 313, O. C. 795.

A.B. GENERAL REMARKS:—I. in Hom. the Art. used as a demonstr. Pron. is often used in a different gender from its noun, as in Il. 21. 164, 167, δαυρὶ σάκος βάλεν, ἡ δέ .., as if he had said ἐγχείη; so 22. 80, 82, μαζὸν ἀνέσχευ .., τόδε τ' αἶδεα, as if στήθεα: and Od. 12. 74, νεφέλη .., τὸ μὲν αὐποτ' ἔρωεῖ, as if νέφας;—the gender being taken from a synonym. word which was in the poet's mind. II. the POSITION of the Article in a clause is too complicated to be treated here, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 458 sq.

C. ὁ, ἡ, τό, accented through all cases, as RELATIVE PRONOUN, for ὅς, ἡ, ἃ, called also *the postpositive Article*, somewhat like our *that = which*: often in Hom. Also in Ion. and Dor. writers, who however use only the forms beginning with τ, and in nom. pl. masc. and fem. τοί, ταί, (so that it seems to be used merely to avoid hiatus), Hdt. passim, Theocr., etc. But Hom. has also masc. with accent, κλυθί μιν, δ χιζὺς θεὸς ἤλυθε Od. 2. 262: gen. in form τεῦ, Il. 18. 192.—This usage was long denied to the Trag.; it is however clear that they used it to avoid hiatus in the forms beginning with τ, sometimes even in senarians, as the following citations from Soph. shew,—τῆς for ἡς O. C. 1258, Tr. 381, 728; τῷ for ᾧ Ph. 14; τὸν for ὅν O. T. 1055; τῆν for ἣν O. C. 747, Tr. 47, El. 1144; τό for ὅ O. T. 1427; τῶν for ὧν Ib. 1379, Ant. 1086; even ᾧ for ὅς (in lyrics) Eur. Hipp. 525, Rhes. 694:—in Com. and Att. Prose this form of the Relative is never found.

AB. GENERAL REMARKS:—I. in Hom. the Art. used as a demonstr. Pron. is often used in a different gender from its noun, as in Il. 21. 164, 167, δαυρὶ σάκος βάλεν, ἡ δέ .., as if he had said ἐγχείη; so 22. 80, 82, μαζὸν ἀνέσχευ .., τόδε τ' αἶδεα, as if στήθεα: and Od. 12. 74, νεφέλη .., τὸ μὲν αὐποτ' ἔρωεῖ, as if νέφας;—the gender being taken from a synonym. word which was in the poet's mind. II. the POSITION of the Article in a clause is too complicated to be treated here, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 458 sq.

C. ὁ, ἡ, τό, accented through all cases, as RELATIVE PRONOUN, for ὅς, ἡ, ἃ, called also *the postpositive Article*, somewhat like our *that = which*: often in Hom. Also in Ion. and Dor. writers, who however use only the forms beginning with τ, and in nom. pl. masc. and fem. τοί, ταί, (so that it seems to be used merely to avoid hiatus), Hdt. passim, Theocr., etc. But Hom. has also masc. with accent, κλυθί μιν, δ χιζὺς θεὸς ἤλυθε Od. 2. 262: gen. in form τεῦ, Il. 18. 192.—This usage was long denied to the Trag.; it is however clear that they used it to avoid hiatus in the forms beginning with τ, sometimes even in senarians, as the following citations from Soph. shew,—τῆς for ἡς O. C. 1258, Tr. 381, 728; τῷ for ᾧ Ph. 14; τὸν for ὅν O. T. 1055; τῆν for ἣν O. C. 747, Tr. 47, El. 1144; τό for ὅ O. T. 1427; τῶν for ὧν Ib. 1379, Ant. 1086; even ᾧ for ὅς (in lyrics) Eur. Hipp. 525, Rhes. 694:—in Com. and Att. Prose this form of the Relative is never found.

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D. CRISIS OF ART.—in Trag. ὄ, ἦ, τό, with ᾶ make ā, as ἀνήρ, ἄνθρωπος, ἀλήθεια, ἀρετή, τάγαθόν, τάδικεῖν, τᾶτιον; so, οἱ, αἱ, τά, as ἄνδρες, ἄνθρωποι, τάγαθά, τάκίνητα; also τοῦ, τῶ, as τάγαθοῦ, τάγαθῶ:—ὄ, τό, οἱ, with ε become αυ, οὔξ, οὔπί, οὔμός, τοῦργον, οὔπιχώριοι, etc.; also τοῦ, as τοῦμοῦ, τοῦπίοντος; but in one case ā, ἄτερος, θάτερον, for οὔτερος (which is Ion.); τῶ remains unchanged, τῶμῶ, τῶπίοντι:—ἦ with ε becomes ᾶ, ἄτερα:—ὄ, τό before ο becomes ου, as Οἰδυσσεύς, Οὐλυμπιος, τοῦνομα:—ὄ, τό, etc., before αυ do not change the diphthong, αὐτός, ταῦτό, ταῦτῶ; so, τὰ αὐτά=ταῦτά, αἱ αὐταί=αὐταί:—ἦ before εὔ becomes ἦ, as ἠδύλαβεια:—τῆ before ἦ becomes θη, as θῆμέρα:—τό before ὶ— becomes θου— as θουῶν for τὸ ὄδωρ.

E. From the Article are formed the Pronouns ὄγε, ὄδε, ὄδί, ὄπερ, ὄτε, ὄτις, which are treated under their respective heads.

ὄ, Ion. and Dor. relat. pron. masc. for ὄς, v. ὄ, ἦ, τό ο. **II.** ὄ, neut. of relat. pron. ὄς. **III.** ὄ, ὄ, ὄ, exclamation, Ar. Thesm. 1191.

ὄά [ā], woe, woe! Lat. vae! c. gen., Aesch. Pers. 116, 122.

ὄῦ (A), ἦ, the service-tree, Lat. sorbus, Theophr., etc.:—ὄᾶ seems to have been the Att. form, v. Hesych., Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. ὄᾶ: but the Mss. of Theophr. vary greatly, ὄῃ occurs in H. P. 2. 2, 10., 3. 12, 9; ὄᾶ in 2. 7, 7; ὄῃ in 3. 15, 4, C. P. 3. 1, 4; οῦᾶ in H. P. 3. 6, 5.

II. its fruit was ὄον, τό, the sorb-apple, or service-berry, Lat. sorbum, which was split and pickled for use, Plat. Symp. 190 D, Diosc. 1. 173:—in Plat. l. c. the Mss. give ὄά, and in Diosc. οῦᾶ, which latter form also occurs in Hipp. 360. 22, Theophr. H. P. 3. 2, 1, C. P. 2. 8, 2.

ὄα (B), ἦ, = ὄα, a hem or border, Ar. Fr. 27; σινδόνας .. αἱ ὄας ἔχουσιν C. I. 2860. II. 7, cf. Poll. 7. 62, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1828. 48, etc.

II. a sheep-skin, v. sub ὄα 1.

ὄαρ, ὄαρος, ἦ, a wife, in gen. pl., ὄαρων ἕνεκα σφετεράων Il. 9. 327; contr. dat. pl., ἀμννέμεναι ὄαρεσσιν 5. 456. The two words ὄαρ and ὄαρος (with the derivs. ὄαρίζω, ὄαριστής, ὄαριστός) bear so close a resemblance, that it is difficult to separate them. As ὄαριστής means a familiar friend, why should not ὄαρ (wife) have had a similar sense originally?—Etymologists refer ὄαρ to √ΣΕΡ, εἶρω, sero (to join), cf. συνήραος, Lat. conjux; ὄαρος to √ΦΕΡ, εἶρω, ἐρέω, to say, speak.)

ὄαρίζω (ὄαρος), Ep. Verb, used only in pres. and impf., to converse or chat with (Luc. Paras. 43), c. dat. pers., ὄαριζε γυναῖκι Il. 6. 516; ὄαριζέμεναι (v. sub ὄρος) 22. 127; also, μετ' ἀθανάτοις ὄαρίζειν h. Hom. Merc. 170; acc. also c. cogn., ὄαρους ὄαρίζειν h. Hom. 22. 3; contr. impf., ὄρίζεσκον φιλότῃτι h. Hom. Merc. 58.

ὄαρισμα, τό, familiar converse, Opp. C. 4. 23.

ὄαρισμός, οὔ, ὄ, familiar converse, fond discourse, in pl., Hes. Op. 787, Call. Fr. 118; in sing., Q. Sm. 7. 316.

ὄαριστής, οὔ, ὄ, (ὄαρίζω) a familiar friend, Μίνως .. Διὸς μεγάλου ὄαριστής Od. 19. 179, cf. Plat. Minos 319 D; Πυθαγόρην .. αἰμνηγορίης ὄαρ. Timo ap. Diog. L. 8. 36.

ὄαριστός, ὄος, ἦ, Homer's form of ὄαρισμός, familiar converse, fond discourse, Il. 14. 216; the title of Theocr. 27th Idyll:—generally, ἦ γὰρ πολέμου ὄαριστός such is war's intercourse, Il. 17. 228. **II.**

as concrete, προμάχων ὄαριστός the company of out-fighters, 13. 291.

ὄαρος, ὄ, (v. sub ὄαρ) familiar converse, fond discourse, chat, talk, mostly in pl., Θέμιστι .. ὄαρους ὄαρίζει h. Hom. 22. 3; ἔμους ὄαρους καὶ μήτιας h. Hom. Ven. 250, cf. Il. 14. 216; so, παρθένιοι ὄαροι Hes. Th. 205; Νυμφῶν ὄαροι Call. Lav. Pall. 66: generally, converse, discourse, words, Emped. 120; οἱ γὰρ ὄαροι λόγοι εἰσὶ Plat. Minos 319 E.

2. a song, lay, ditty, Pind. P. 4. 244; ψόγιος ὄαρος a scng of reproach, Id. N. 7. 102; in pl., Id. P. 1. 190, N. 3. 19;—in later Poets mostly of lovers, ὄαροι εὔναϊοι, Κυπρίδιοι, νυμφίδιοι Anth. P. 9. 362, 16, Musae. 132, etc.

ὄαρος, ἦ, = ὄαρ, Hesych., who perhaps formed this nom. from gen. ὄαρων Il. 9. 327.

ὄασις, εως, ἦ, a name of the fertile islets in the Libyan desert, Hdt. 3. 26, ubi v. Bähr. (The name is prob. Arabic (uah): the form Ἀῤασις, in Strab. 130, being merely an attempt at Greek etymology, as if from αὔω, αὔαινω.)

ὄβδη, ἦ, = ὄβης, only in a Fragm. of Callim. (ap. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 28. 5, E. M. 612. 54), μούσησι γὰρ ἦλθον ἐς ὄβδην:—the Gramm. cite ἐσόβδην as an Adv., v. Apoll. in A. B. 611, cf. 942; and this Adv. occurs in C. I. (add.) 3641 b. 42, ποιέσθαι τὴν ἀπογραφὴν εἰσόβδην, palam, in propatulo.

ὄβελίαις ἄρτος, ὄ, a roll or loaf baked or toasted on a spit, Hipp. 356. 13, Ar. Fr. 158; also without ἄρτος, Pherecr. Ἐπιλ. 1, Nicoph. Χειρ. 1; cf. Bückh. P. E. 1. 132; also ὄβέλιος, C. I. 3597 b; and ὄβελίτης q. v. But in A. B. III we have ὄβολίαις ἄρτους τοὺς ὄβολαῦ πωλουμένους, Ἀριατοφάνης Πελοργαῖς (Fr. 384).—Ath. III B writes it ὄβελίαις, and gives both interpretations.

ὄβελιᾶ-φόρος, ον, carrying ὄβελίαις, name of a play by Ephippus, cf. Lob. Phryn. 647.

ὄβελίζω, to mark with a critical obelus (ὄβελός II), Cic. Fam. 9. 10.

ὄβελισκο-λύχνιον, τό, a spit used as a lamp-holder (by soldiers), Theopomp. Com. Εἰρην. 1, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 8, P. A. 4. 6, 13.

ὄβελίσκος, ὄ, Dim. of ὄβελός, a small spit, Ar. Ach. 1007, Vesp. 354, Av. 388, 672, Xen., etc. **2.** an iron or copper coin stamped with a spit, Plut. Lys. 17, Fab. 27; cf. ὄβολός fin.

II. any pointed instrument, the leg of a compass, Ar. Nub. 178: a sword-blade, Polyb. 6. 23, 7: the iron head of the Roman pilum, Dion. H. 5. 46. **III.** = ὄβελός 1. 2, an obelisk, C. I. 1838 b. 14, Plin. 36. 14-16; cf. Zoëga de Obeliscis (Romae 1797).

ὄβελισμός, ὄ, a marking with the obelus (ὄβελός II), Schol. Ar. Pl. 797.

ὄβελίτης [τ], ὄ, = ὄβελίαις, Poll. 1. 248, cf. Hesych. s. v. ἀκροβολίδες. ὄβελός, Dor. ὄβελός, ὄ, a spit, ἀμφ' ὄβελόισιν ἐπειραν Il. 1. 465, etc.; so Hdt. 2. 41, 135, Soph. Fr. 949, Eur. Cycl. 303; ὄβελός Epich. 58 Ahr.; κρέας .. τὸν ὄβελόν ἀμπεπαρμένον Megar. Dor. in Ar. Ach. 796; and this form occurs frequently in a Delph. Inscr. (C. I. 1690):—τὸ θερμὸν τοῦ ὄβελού, proverb. of taking a thing by the wrong end, Soph. Fr. 949. **2.** ὄβ. λίθινος a pointed square pillar, obelisk, Hdt. 2. 111, 170; cf. ὄβελίσκος III.

II. an horizontal line, —, used as a critical mark to point out that a passage was spurious, Luc. pro Imag. 24; but with one point below and one above, +, ὄβελός περιεστυγμένος, it denoted superfluous passages, esp. in philosophical writings, Diog. L. 3. 66, cf. Pressels Beytr. pp. 67 sq., and v. sub Xχ. (Perh. ὄβελός is βέλος with a prefixed, v. sub O o. 11. 3:—on its supposed identity with ὄβολος, v. ὄβολος.)

ὄβολιαῖος, α, ον, of the size or value of an obol, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, Clem. Al. 190; v. Lob. Phryn. 551.

ὄβολίαις, v. ὄβελίαις.

ὄβολιμαῖος, α, ον, worth an obol, i. e. petty, Theano p. 747 ed. Gal.; ὄβ. τόκος Eust. Opusc. 153. 45.

ὄβολο-λογέω, to collect obols, A. B. 56.

ὄβολός, ὄ, an obol, used at Athens both as a weight and coin, = 1/4th part of a δραχμή, rather more than three halfpence, often in Ar., etc.; πολύ or μικρόν τοῦ ὄβολου a thing of which you get much or little for an obol, i. e. valuable or worthless, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 76; ἐν δυοῖν ὄβουλοῖν θεωρεῖν, as we might say 'to sit in the shilling gallery,' Dem. 234. 23, cf. Böckh. P. E. 1. 240.—An obol was expressed by O, C. I. 1569; a half-obol by (or), or by H (i. e. ἡμιὄβολιον), Ib., v. Böckh p. 744. **2.** also a Corcyrean coin, Böckh C. I. 2. p. 15.—Plut., Lys. 17, tells us that in early times, nails (ὄβελαι) were used as money, six of which made a handful (δραχμή), and that the name was changed into ὄβολος; a statement that is somewhat confirmed by the form πεμπῶβολον (which certainly comes from ὄβελός). But v. Hussey Anc. W. and M. p. 182.

ὄβολοστατέω, to weigh obols: hence, to practise petty usury, Lys. Fr. 37, Luc. Necyom. 2.

ὄβολο-στάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὄ, (ἴστημι) a weigher of obols, i. e. a petty usurer, Ar. Nub. 1155, Antiph. Νεοττ. 1. 4; fem. -στάτις, Plat. Ax. 367 B:—ὄβολοστατήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, Arcad. 20. 10:—hence ὄβολοστατική (sc. τέχνη), ἦ, the trade of a petty usurer, and, generally, usury, Arist. Pol. 1. 10, 4.

ὄβριάρεως, ὄ, Hes. Op. 617; v. Βριάρεως.

ὄβρίκαλα [τ], τά, = foreg., Aesch. Ag. 143: another form ὄβρια, τά, is cited from Aesch. (Fr. 43) and Eur. (Fr. 619) by Ael. N. A. 7. 47.

ὄβρίμβ-γυιος, ον, strong-limbed, Opp. H. 5. 316.

ὄβρίμβεις, εσσα, εν, = ὄβριμος Tzetz. Hom. 247, Posthom. 564.

ὄβρίμο-εργός, ὄν, doing strong deeds, but always in bad sense, doing deeds of violence or wrong, esp. against the gods, σχέτλιος, ὄβρ. Il. 5. 403; ἀπάσθαλον, ὄβρ. 22. 418, cf. Hes. Th. 996.

ὄβρίμό-θύμος, ον, strong-minded, Hes. Th. 140, h. Hom. 7. 2.

ὄβρίμό-παις, ὄ, ἦ, having mighty children, Nonn. D. 10. 277.

ὄβρίμο-πάτρη, ἦ, (πατήρ) daughter of a mighty sire, in Hom. and Hes. always epith. of Athena, Il. 5. 747, etc.; so Solon 3. 3, Ar. Eq. 1178. No masc. ὄβριμοπάτρος seems to occur:—ὄβριμοπάτηρ, in Hesych.

ὄβρίμος, ον, also η, ον Eur. Or. 1454:—strong, mighty, Homeric epith. of Ares, Il. 5. 843, etc.; of Achilles, 19. 408; of Hector, 8. 473:—then of things, ὄβριμον ἔγχος 3. 357, etc.; ἄχθος Od. 9. 233; θορεύς, λίθος Ib. 241, 305; ὄδωρ Il. 4. 453; ὄβριμον ἐβρόντησε he thundered mightily, Hes. Th. 839; ὄ. ἐργα deeds of might, Tyrtae. 8 (7). 27.—Ep. word, rare in Trag., ὄβρ. ἄνδρες Aesch. Theb. 794; μῖσος ὄβρ. Id. Ag. 1411; Ἰδαία μάτερ ὄβρ. Eur. l. c.—The form ὄμβρίμος is a freq. error of the Copyists, as in Hes. Op. 145, Pind. O. 4. 12, P. 11 (10). 31, Aesch. Theb. l. c. (From βρι-, βριαρός, with ο prefixed, cf. O, o. III: ὄβριμῶ (i. e. Proserpine) for Βριμῶ, Lyc. 698; ὄβριαρεύς for Βριαρεύς, E. M. 346. 41; whence L. Dind. restores ὄβριάρεως in Hes. Th. 617, 734.)

ὄβρυζον χρυσίον, τό, pure gold, Schol. Thuc. 2. 13, etc., v. Ducang. (Akin to Lat. obrussa, the testing of gold by fire.)

ὄγαστριος, ον, = ὄμογαστριος, v. l. Lyc. 452; ὄγαστρω, ὄ, ἦ, Hesych.: v. Heyne Il. 21. 95.

ὄγδοῦδίκος, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to the number eight, Clem. Al. 668.

ὄγδοαῖος, α, ον, on the eighth day, Polyb. 5. 52, 3, etc.

ὄγδοάς, ἄδος, ἦ, (ὄκτώ) the number eight, C. I. 710, Plut. 2. 744 B.

ὄγδόατος, η, ον, poet. for ὄγδοάς, as τρίτατος for τρίτος, the eighth, Il. 19. 246, Od. 3. 306: ἦ ὄγδοάτη (sc. ἡμέρα), the eighth day, octave, Hes. Op. 770, 788.

ὄγδοήκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl. eighty, Lat. octoginta, Thuc. 5. 47, etc.:—Ion. and Dor. ὄγδῶκοντα, Il. 2. 568, Hdt. 1. 163, Theocr. 4. 34.

ὄγδοηκοντά-πηχυς, v, eighty cubits long, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 D.

ὄγδοηκοντα-τάλαντος, ον, possessed of eighty talents, Lys. 177. 26.

ὄγδοηκοντα-τέσσαρες, α, eighty-four, Ev. Luc. 2. 37.

ὄγδοηκοντούτης, ες, (ἔτος) eighty years old, App. Civ. 4. 25, Luc. Her. mot. 77: fem. -οὔτις, Dio C. 61. 19:—Ion. and Dor. ὄγδῶκονταίτης, ες, Solon 22. 4, Simon. 148, 149; ὄγδῶκοντούτης, C. I. 2025.

ὄγδοηκοσταῖας, α, ον, on the eightieth day, Hipp. Art. 832.

ὄγδοηκοστός, ἦ, ὄν, the eightieth, Hipp. Epid. 1. 941, Thuc. 1. 22, etc.

ὄγδοος, η, ον, (v. sub ὄκτώ) the eighth, Lat. octavus, Hom., etc.: ὄγδῶ (sc. ἡμέρα), ὄγδῶ Πυανειῶνος Plut. Thes. 36. [ὄγδοον as dissyll., Od. 7. 261.]

ὄγδῶκοντα, ὄγδῶκοντᾶ-ετής, ὄγδῶκοντούτης, v. sub ὄγδοηκ-.

ὄγε, ἦγε, τύγε, or ὄ γε, ἦ γε, τό γε, the demonstr. Pron. ὄ, ἦ, τό, made more emphatic by the addition of γε, like Lat. hicce, haecce, hocce, he, she, it, Hom., Hes., etc.:—γε can seldom be rendered in

English, though sometimes by *indeed* or *at least*, when it answers to Lat. *hic quidem*: properly this Pron. is used to designate a person as distinct from others, rather than to point him out, and in this respect differs from ὄδε: I. with a Subst., ὄγ' ἦρως *he* the hero, Il. 5. 327; τόνδε ἀνακτα Ib. 794; Τεύκρον .. καὶ Λήϊτον .., τοὺς ὄγ' ἐποτρύνων 13. 94; so, πάντες ἀρ' οἷγ' ἔθελον 7. 169; also, κείνος ὄγε .. ἦσται there *he* sitteth, 16. 344.

II. in one clause of a disjunctive sentence, either the former, πατήρ δ' ἐμός .., ζῶει ὄγ' ἢ τέθηκεν Od. 2. 131, cf. 3. 90., 4. 821; or the latter, ἢ τινὰς ἐκ Πύλου ἀξει .., ἢ ὄγε καὶ Σπάρτηθεν Od. 2. 326; so, λάθοι ἂν ἦτοι μανὲς ἢ ὄγε ἀπόπληκτος γενόμενος Hdt. 2. 173; cf. Virgil's *nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra*; so also in an adversative clause, Θέτις δ' οὐ λήθητ' ἐφετμῶν .., ἀλλ' ἦγ' ἀνεδύσατο Il. 1. 496, cf. 11. 226.

III. after ὡς, sic, 11. 136, etc. IV. Adverbial usages: 1. dat. τῆγε, of place, here, on this spot, 6. 435. 2. acc. neut. τόγε, on this account, for this very reason, 5. 827, Od. 17. 401.

Ὀγκᾶ, ἡ, a name of Athena at Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 164:—a gate at Thebes was sacred to Παλλὰς Ὀγκᾶ, Ib. 486, 501; called πύλαι Ὀγκῶν by Eur. Phoen. 1113, ubi v. Pors. (1150).

ὄγκᾶσαι, Dep. to bray, of the ass, Theopomp. Com. Ἀφρ. 1, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 18, Luc. D. Mar. 1. 4.

ὄγκη, ἡ, = ὄγκος, Hesych.

ὄγκηθμός, ὁ, = sq., Luc. Asin. 15.

ὄγκημα, τό, a braying, esp. of the ass, Gloss.

ὄγκηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ὄγκος B) bulky, swollen, ὁστία Hipp. Fract. 767; ὄγκ. εἰς τὸ ἄνω Id. Art. 790. II. metaph. stotely, pompous, ὄνομα Dem. Phal. 176; τῆς βασιλείας ὄγκηρότερον διάγειν Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 8; ἐν τραγῳδίᾳ, πράγματι ὄγκηρῶ φύσει Longin. 3:—τὸ ὄγκ. trouble, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 14.—In Arist. Probl. 37. 3, 2, we have a Comp. ὄγκοτερος (formed from ὄγκος); Sup. ὄγκότατος, Anth. P. 12. 187.

ὄγκησις, ἡ, = ὄγκημα, Ael. N. A. 5. 50.

ὄγκητής, οὐ, ὁ, a brayer, i. e. an ass, Anth. P. 9. 301.

ὄγκητικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to braying, Schol. Nic. Th. 357

ὄγκία, v. sub οὐγκία.

ὄγκινος, ὁ, a hook, Lat. *uncinus*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 431, Poll. 1. 137.

ὄγκιον or ὄγκιον, τό, (ὄγκος A. 1) a case or casket for arrows and other implements, ὄγκιον, ἐνθα σείδηρος κείτο πολλὸς καὶ χαλκός Oá. 21. 61, cf. Poll. 10. 165 (where Hermipp. is cited):—later σιδηροθήκη.

ὄγκο-λογέω, to speak in a hollow voice, like γογγύζω, Hesych.

ὄγκο-ποιέω, = ὄγκῶ, Schol. Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 7. 953.

ὄγκος (A), ὁ, the barb of an arrow, in pl. the barbed points, νεῦρῶν τε καὶ ὄγκους Il. 4. 151, cf. 214; ὄγκοι τοῦ βέλους Philostr. 848. 2.

any angle, Arist. Top. 1. 15, 2. 3. οἱ τῆς νεῶς ὄγκοι, Ath. 208 B, seem to be brackets on the ship's side. (For the Root, v. sub ἄγκος.)

ὄγκος (B), ὁ, (v. sub fin.) the bulk, size, mass of a body, Lat. *moles*, μέλεων ἀριδείκτεον ὄγκον Emped. 182; ἀέρος ὄγκον Id. 355; σφαίρης ἐναλίγκιον ὄγκῳ Parmen. 102; often in Plat., μήτε ὄγκῳ μήτε ἀριθμῷ Theaet. 155 A; τὸν .. ὁ τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ their total number, Legg. 737 C; τὸν τῶν σαρκῶν ὁ. Ib. 959 C; πόλεως τὸν ὁ. its size, dimensions, Polit. 259 B; ἐχθρας μέγαν ὁ. Legg. 843 B; θαυμαστὸν ὁ. ἀράμενοι τοῦ μύθου having raised it to extraordinary dimensions, Polit. 277 B, etc.; often also in Arist., the space filled by a body, opp. to τὸ κενόν, Phys. 3. 4, 12, al.; ἴσος τὸν ὁ. in bulk, Id. Gen. et Cor. 1. 8, 23; ὄγκῳ μικρὸν Eth. N. 10. 7, 8, etc. 2. a bulk, mass, body, ὁ. φρυγᾶνων a heap of fagots, Hdt. 4. 62; ὁ. μαλθακός a mass or roll of something soft, Hipp. Art. 796; σμικρὸς ὁ. ἐν σμικρῷ κύτει, of a dead man's ashes, Soph. El. 1142; ὁ. γαστρός, of a child in the womb, Eur. Ion 15; ὁ. πλήρης φλεβίων Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 3; pl. ὄγκοι bodies, material substances, Id. Metaph. 12. 9, 2., 13. 2, 14:—also, ὁ ὁ. τῆς φωνῆς the volume of the voice, Id. Audib. 63. 3. a particular way of dressing the hair; it was plaited along the forehead, and done up in a bushy top-knot, as may be seen in the marbles of tragic masks, Poll. 4. 133, cf. Winckelm. Werke T. 2. pp. 49, 89. II. metaph. bulk, weight, trouble, βραχεῖ σὺν ὄγκῳ Soph. O. C. 1341. 2. weight, importance, dignity, pride, and in bad sense self-importance, pretension, ὄγκος μήτρως ὑνύματος pride in the name of mother, Id. Tr. 817; ὄγκον αἰρεῖν to exalt one's dignity, Id. Aj. 129; βραχὺν .. μῦθον οὐκ ὄγκου πλέων of pretension, Id. O. C. 1162; μείζον' ὄγκον δορὸς ἢ φρενός Eur. Tro. 108; ἔχει τιν' ὄγκον Ἄργος Ἑλλήνων πάρα Id. Phoen. 717; ἐς ὄγκον .. βλέπειν τύχης Id. Fr. 82; τοῖς ζῶσι δ' ὄγκος Id. Rhos. 760; ὁ τῶν ὑπεροπτικῶν ὄγκος Isocr. 8 D; τῶ .. γένους ὄγκῳ Plat. Alc. 1. 121 B; τῆς ἀρχῆς τὸ μέγεθος καὶ ὁ ὄγκος Plut. Fab. 4; ὄγκον περιθεῖναι τινι Id. Pericl. 4, etc. 3. of style, loftiness, majesty, ὁ. τῆς λέξεως Arist. Rhet. 3. 6, 1; ὁ τοῦ ποιήματος ὁ. Id. Poët. 24, 6; but ὄγκοι, in bad sense, bombastic passages, Wyttenb. Plut. in Indice et ad p. 79 B. III. in later philosoph. an atom, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 363. (ὄγκος B must be distinct from ὄγκος A, the Root of the former being ΑΓΚ (v. ἄγκος), of the latter, prob., ΕΓΚ, ἐν-εγκ-εῖν, v. Butt. Lexil.)

ὄγκος (C), ὄν, as Adj.; v. ὄγκηρός fin.

ὄγκό-φωνος, ὄν, = βορύφθογγος, Schol. Vict. 11. 18. 219.

ὄγκῶ, Eur.: fut. ὠσω Alex. Aetol.: aor. ὠγκῶσα Eur., Ar.:—Med., fut. -ῶσομαι Ar.: aor. ὠγκῶσάμην Ath.:—mostly in Pass., aor. ὠγκῶθη, pf. ὠγκῶμαι, v. inf.: (ὄγκος B). To raise up, rear, ἠρίον Alex. Aetol. ap. Parthen. 14. 33; ὠγκῶσεν τὰδε σήματα Epigr. Gr. 233. 9:—Pass., τόφῳ ὠγκῶθηναι Eur. Ion 388; and of the cairn itself, ὠγκῶθην Anth. P. 7. 651; ὅστια δ' ὠγκῶθεις .. ἔδεκτο τάφος Epigr. Gr. 233. 4. 2. to distend, τὸ πνεῦμα τὰς φλέβας ὄγκοι Arist. Somn. 3, 13, cf. Probl. 24. 7:—Pass., γαστήρ ὠγκῶθη was swollen by eating, Babr. 86, cf. 111. II. metaph. to bring to honour and dignity, βροτοῖς

.. βίοντον ὠγκῶσας μέγαν Eur. Andr. 320: also to exalt, extol, Ἄργος ὠγκῶν Id. Heracl. 195; ὠγκῶσοι τὸ φρόνημα to puff up one's conceit, Ar. Vesp. 1024; so in Med., εἰ τοῦτ' ὠγκῶσόμεθα .. τὴν πόλιν Id. Ran. 703; of style, ὠγκῶσε τὴν νόησιν Longin. 28:—Pass. to be puffed up, swollen, elated, ὠγκῶθεις χλιδῆ Soph. Fr. 679; δοκῆσει δωμάτων ὠγκῶμενος Eur. El. 381; πλούτῳ δυσσεβῶς ὠγκῶμενος Id. Fr. 822; ὠγκῶμενος ἐπὶ τῷ γένει Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 25; with a part., ὠγκῶμεθα ὁ μὲν τις .., ὁ δὲ .. τίμιος κεκλημένος Eur. Hec. 623.

ὄγκύλλομαι, Pass., = ὠγκῶμαι, to be swollen with conceit, be puffed up, Ar. Pax 465; ἐπὶ τῇ τέχνῃ Ath. 382 B.

ὄγκύλος, ὄν, = ὠγκηρός, Hesych.:—ὄγκυλόομαι, = ὠγκύλλομαι, Suid.

ὄγκῶδης, ἐς, (ὄγκος B, εἶδος) swelling, rounded, πλευρὰ ἢ .. πρὸς τὴν γαστέρα ὠγκῶδεστέρα, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 12; μέρος τι ὄγκ. (sc. τοῦ οἰσοφόγου) Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 9. 2. bulky, ὄσων τὰ σώματα ὄγκ., of birds, Ib. 4. 12, H. A. 9. 45, 1. II. metaph. swollen, Plat. Meno 90 A; τὸ ἠρωικόν .. ὠγκῶδέστατον τῶν μέτρων fullest, Arist. Poët. 24, 9:—τὸ ὠγκῶδες bombast, turgidity, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 7, Ath. 624 D.

ὄγκῶδης, ἐς, (ὠγκῶμαι) given to braying, ὄνος ὠγκῶδέστερος Ael. N. A. 12. 34.

ὄγκωμα, τό, a swelling, Schol. Ar. Pax 540. II. the elbow, (perhaps a corruption of ἄγκων), Oribas. 44 Mai, Eust. 1397. 5.

ὄγκωσις, ἐως, ἡ, intumescence, Arist. Respir. 20, 5.

ὄγκωτός, ἡ, ὄν, heaped up, τόφος Anth. P. 9. 117; κόνις Epigr. Gr. 234.

ὄγκμεῦα, to move in a straight line, properly of ploughers or mowers (cf. ὄγκμος); metaph., c. acc. cogn., ὄγκμ. στίβον to plough or trail one's weary way, of a lame man, Soph. Ph. 163; ὄγκμευον αὐτῷ they were marching in file before him, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 20.

ὄγκμος, ὁ, any straight line, a furrow in ploughing, τοὶ δὲ στρέψασκον ἀν' ὄγκμου Il. 18. 546; πόντες ὄγκμοι h. Hom. Cer. 455. 2. a swathe in reaping, ὡστ' ἀμητῆρες ὄγκμον ἐλαύνωσιν Il. 11. 68; δρόγματα δ' ἄλλα μετ' ὄγκμον .. πίπτον 18. 552, cf. 557; ὄγκμον ἀγειν Theocr. 10. 2. 3. metaph., ὅτε πλήθη μέγας ὄγκμός when [the moon's] vast orbit is accomplished, h. Hom. 32. 11; so of the Sun, Arat. 748, cf. Nic. Th. 571; also, ὄγκμος κακοῦ .. γήραος, i. e. wrinkled old age, Archil. 91; ὄγκμος ὀδόντων a row of teeth, Anth. Plan. 265, etc. (For the Root v. ἄγω; cf. Skt. *ag-mi-an*, *ag-m-as*, Lat. *ag-m-en*.)

ὄγκμῶ, prob. f. l. for ὄγκμῶ in Lyc. 64. 1049.

ὄγκνη, ἡ, a pear-tree, Od. 7. 115., 11. 588., 24. 233. II. a pear, 7. 120.—It came to be written ὄγκνη, as in Theocr. 1. 134 [where ὄγκνης, in acc. pl.,—but the line is susp.], 7. 144.

ὄδαγμός, ὁ, (ὀδάξομαι) an itching, irritation, in the old Eeá. of Soph. Tr. 770, ubi nunc ἄδαγμός.

ὀδαγός, ὁ, Dor. for ὀδηγός, used also in Att., Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 429; cf. κυναγός, λοχαγός.

ὀδαῖος, ἄ, ὄν, (ὀδός) = ἐνὸδιος, of Hermes, Phot. II. ὀδαῖα, τά, that for which a merchant travels, merchandise (obtained in exchange for his φόρτος or first freight), Od. 8. 163., 15. 445; though a Schol. explains it as = ἐφόδια, Lat. *viaticum*: cf. ὀδῶ.

ὀδακτάξω, to bite, gnaw, Call. Del. 322, Ar. Rh. 4. 1608:—ὀδακτίξω, Dion. H. Excerpt. p. 493 Mai: cf. ὀδαξω.

ὀδαξέω, Adv. by biting with the teeth, Lat. *mordicus*, Hom.; ὀδαξέω ἔλον οὔδας, of men in the agonies of death, Il. 11. 749, etc.; so, ὀδαξέω λοζοῖατο γαῖαν 2. 418; γαῖαν ὀδαξέω ἔλοντες Eur. Phoen. 1423; also, ὀδαξέω ἐν χεῖλεσι φόντες biting the lips in smothered rage, Od. 1. 381; so in Com., ἀποδάκνειν ὀδαξέω Cratin. Πλοῦτ. 1; διατρώξομαι ὀδαξέω τὸ δίκτυον Ar. Vesp. 164; ὀδαξέω ἔχεσθαι Ib. 943; λαβέσθαι Id. Pl. 690:—if κυνὸς ἄγριον ὀδαξέω be correct in Diog. Cyn. ap. Diog. L. 6. 79, ὀδαξέω must be taken as = ὀδούς. (From √ΔΑΚ, δακύν with ο prefixed, v. O, o. II. 3: hence ὀδαξέω, ὀδακτόξω, v. ὀδαξέω: the ο- euphon. was sometimes written α-, v. supr.)

ὀδαξησμός, ὁ, = ὀδαγμός, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Plut. 2. 769 E, Hesych., Suid.

ὀδαξητικός, ἡ, ὄν, causing to itch, Poll. 2. 110.

ὀδαξέω, impf. ὠδαξον, (ὀδαξέω) to feel a biting, stinging pain, feel irritation, Xen. Symp. 4, 28; more commonly in Med. ὀδαξομαι, Hipp. 272. 41 and 51., 663. 21 (ubi ἀδόξεται), Diosc. Alex. 2, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 5; so in pf. pass., καρδίαν ὠδαγμένον in a line attributed to Soph. (Fr. 708); plqpf. ὠδαγμην Hesych.; so also ὀδαξάομαι, Hipp. 633. 26, Dioá. 3. 29, Ael. N. A. 7. 35; —έομαι Diosc. 2. 150. II. = δάκνω, to bite, Hesych.; to cause irritation, A. B. 340, Suid., Phot. (where the form given is ὀδαξῆσαι); so in Med., Hipp. 598. 49 (where Littre (8. 58) reads ὀδαξῶντα), 660. 28; c. acc., ὀδαξάτο σάρκα nibbled at it, Anth. P. 9. 86.

ὀδαξώδης, ἐς, = ὀδαξητικός, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 9, etc.

ὀδάω, (ὀδός) to export and sell; generally, to sell, βορὰν ὀδήσαι ναυτίλοισ Eur. Cycl. 98; ὀδήσαν ἡμῖν σίτον Ib. 133:—Pass. to be carried away and sold, ὡς ὀδηθείης μακρόν Ib. 12.—Only found in aor., though Hesych. cites ὀδεῖν πωλεῖν, as well as ὀδησον πώλησον; cf. ἐξοδάω. (From ὀδός, as ἔμπορος, ἐμπορεύω from πόρος.)

ὀδε, ἦδε, τόδε, demonstrat. Pron., this, formed by adding the enclit. -δε to the old Demonstr. Pron. ὁ, ἡ, τό, and declined like it through all cases: Ep. dat. pl. τοῖσδεσσι, τοῖσδεσσι, as well as τοῖσδε, Il. 10. 462, Od. 2. 47, al.; and τοῖσδεσσι 10. 268., 21. 93; τοῖσδεσσι in Hdt., cf. Elmsl. Med. 1262; a gen. pl. τῶνδεων in Alcae. 123. ὀδε, like οὔτος, is opp. to ἐκεῖνος, to designate what is nearer as opp. to what is more remote; but ὀδε is more deictic, i. e. refers more distinctly to what is present, to what can be seen or pointed out; as, αὕτη ἡ πόλις or ἡ πόλις αὕτη is this city of which I spoke, ἦδε ἡ πόλις or ἡ πόλις ἦδε this city in which I am, which-I see. ὀδε indeed may be used in reference to something

already named, as *ξύμπας Ἀχαιῶν λαός, ἐν δὲ τοῖσδ' ἐγώ* Soph. Ph. 1243, cf. Ant. 442, 447; and the proper *deictic* force of *ὅδε* is not unknown to *οὗτος*, as in Soph. O. T. 1120, *ἢ τόνδε φράσεις;—τούτον, ὕπερ εἰσορᾶς*. This *deictic* force is made more emphatic in the forms *ὀδί, ἠδί, etc.*, [ἦ], which however belong to the language of common life, and are frequent in Com. and Oratt., but are never used in Trag., Pors. Med. 157: *ὀδεδί, τῆνδεδί* are also found, but very seldom, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 152, Dind. Av. 18:

I. of Place, like French *voici*, to point out *what is present or before one*, *Ἐκτορος ἦδε γυνή* this is, or *here is*, the wife of Hector, Il. 6. 460; very often in Trag., *ἀκτὴ μὲν ἦδε Ἀήμιου* Soph. Ph. 1; esp. in the prologues of Eur., Tro. 4, Ion 5, Hel. 1, H. F. 4, Bacch. 1; so in Plat., etc.

2. also with Verbs of action, much in the sense of *ᾧδε, here, ἀνδρί, ὅστις ὅδε κρατεῖ* who holds sway *here*, Il. 5. 175; *ἔγχος μὲν τόδε κείται ἐπὶ χθονός* *here* it lies, 20. 345, cf. 21. 533, Od. 1. 185, etc.:—very often in Trag., esp. to indicate the entrance of a person on the stage, and so, with Verbs of motion, much like *δεῦρο, καὶ μὴν Ἐτεοκλῆς .. ὅδε χωρεῖ* *here* comes .., Eur. Phoen. 443, cf. Soph. O. T. 297, 531, 632, O. C. 32. 549; less often with the 2nd pers., *ὄδ' ἐκ τίνος γῆς, ᾧ γέρων .. ἤλθες*; Eur. Heracl. 81, ubi v. Elmsl.

3. a pers. Pron. is sometimes added, *ὄδ' ἐγὼ .. ἤλυθον* *here* am I come, Od. 16. 205; *ἡμεῖς οἶδε περιφραζόμεθα* let us *here* .., 1. 76; *δῶρα δ' ἐγὼν ὅδε .. παρασχέιν* *here* am I [ready] to provide .., Il. 19. 140; also with a Subst., *ὄδ' εἰμ' Ὀρέστης* Eur. Or. 380; with *αὐτός* left, *ὄδ' αὐτός ἐγὼ* Od. 21. 207., 24. 321.

4. so also with *τίς* interrog., *τίς ὅδε Ναυσικάα ἔπεται*; who is *this* following her? Od. 6. 276, cf. 1. 225; *τί κακὸν τόδε πάσχετε*; what is *this* evil ye are suffering? 20. 351; so with other interrog. words, *πρὸς ποῖον ἀν τόνδ' .. ἔπλει*; what sort of man is *this* for whom ..? Soph. Ph. 572, cf. 1204:—the question properly refers to something *seen* or *manifest*.

5. to Advs. of Place and Time this Pron. adds precision, *just, very, αὐτοῦ τῶδ' ἐνὶ δήμῳ* *here* amid *this* very people, Od. 2. 317; *μέν' αὐτοῦ τῶδ' ἐνὶ χώρῳ* 10. 271; *τανῦν τάδε* at *this* present, Hdt. 7. 104.

6. in Att. dialogue, the masc. and fem. Pron. often refer to the speaker, *ὅδε* and *ὄδ' ἀνήρ*, emphatic for *ἐγὼ*, Soph. O. T. 534, 818, etc.; *γυναικὸς τῆσδε*, for *ἐμοῦ*, Aesch. Ag. 1438; *τῆσδέ γε ζώσης ἔτι* Soph. Tr. 305; so, *τῆδε χερὶ* with *this* hand of mine, Id. Ant. 43, cf. O. T. 811, Pors. Med. 389.

7. in Arist. *τοδί* designates some particular thing, *τοδί διὰ τοδί αἰρεῖσθαι* Eth. N. 7. 9, 1; *τοδί συνήνεγκε καὶ Σωκράτει* Id. Metaph. I. 1, 6.

II. of Time, to indicate the immediate present, *ἦδ' ἡμέρα* Soph. O. T. 438, etc.; more strongly, *κατ' ἡμᾶρ .. τὸ νῦν τόδε* Id. Aj. 753; *τοῦδ' αὐτοῦ λυκάβαντος* on *this* very day, Od. 14. 161:—but, *νυκτὸς τῆσδε* in the night *just* past, Soph. Aj. 21; *νυκτὶ τῆδε* Id. El. 644.

2. so, *τῆσδε τῆς ὁδοῦ* on *this* present journey, Id. O. T. 1478, cf. Ant. 878. 3. *ἀπόλλυμαι τάλας ἔτος τόδ' ἦδη δέκατον* now for *these* ten years, Id. Ph. 312. 4. *ἐς τόδε*, elliptic c. gen., *ἐς τόδ' ἡμέρας* Eur. Phoen. 425; *ἐς τόδε ἡλικίης* Hdt. 7. 38; *πῶς ἐς τόδ' ἀν τόλμης ἔβη*; Soph. O. T. 125.

III. in a more general sense, to indicate something before one, *ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔρανος τάδε γ' ἔστιν* *these* preparations which I see are not an *εἶρανος*, Od. 1. 226; *ἀρ' οὐκ ὕβρις τὰδ'*; are not *these* words mere insolence? Soph. O. C. 883; so of persons, *Ἀπόλλων τὰδ' ἦν* *this* was Ap., Id. O. T. 1329; *οὐ γὰρ ἐσθ' Ἐκτωρ τάδε* Eur. Andr. 168; *οὐκέτι Τροία τάδε* Id. Tro. 99; *οὐ τάδε Βρόμιος* Id. Cycl. 63; *οὐκ Ἴωνες τάδε εἰσὶν* Thnc. 6. 77; so, *τὰδ' οὐχὶ Πελοπόννησος, ἀλλ' Ἴωνία* Inscr. ap. Strab.

2. to indicate something immediately to come, *τόδε μοι κρήνησιν ἐέλδωρ* (which then follows), Il. 1. 41, cf. 504., 7. 375, Od. 1. 376., 2. 141, etc., and in Att.: hence, in historical writers, opp. to what goes before (cf. οὗτος O. I. 2), *ταῦτα μὲν Λακεδαιμόνιοι λέγουσι .., τάδε δὲ ἐγὼ γράφω* Hdt. 6. 53; *ταῦτα μὲν δὴ σὺ λέγεις ἡμῶν δὲ ἀπάγγελε τάδε* Xen. An. 2. 1, 20, etc.; v. οὗτος B. I. 2:—opp. to *κεῖνος*, Soph. El. 784:—*ὅδε* is very rarely applied to different persons in the same sentence, *νῦν ὅδε [Laius] πρὸς τῆς τύχης ὕλωλεν, οὐδὲ τοῦδ' ὑπὸ [by Oedipus]*, Id. O. T. 948.

3. not seldom followed by a Relat., *νήσου τῆσδ' ἐφ' ἧς ναίει* Id. Ph. 613, cf. Il. 2. 346, Xen. An. 7. 3, 47, etc. 4. in Hom., when the Relat. precedes, Bekk. writes *ὁ δέ, etc.*, in apodosis, as in Il. 23. 858, Od. 11. 148, 149, etc.: Buttm. wished to extend this to Att. writers, as to Soph. Ant. 666, Tr. 23, Ph. 48, etc.; but this is needless, if not wrong, as appears from the usage of οὗτος after a relative.

IV. Adverbial usage of some cases: 1. *τῆδε*, a. of Place, *here, on the spot*, Lat. *hac*, Il. 12. 345, Od. 6. 173, etc.; so, *τῶν τε ὑπὸ γῆς θεῶν καὶ τῶν τῆδε* Plat. Legg. 958 D. b. of the Way or Manner, *thus*, Il. 17. 512, Aesch. Eum. 45; also in Plat., *ὅρα δὲ καὶ τῆδε, ὅτι ..*, Phaedo 79 E, cf. Rep. 433 E, etc.

2. acc. neut. *τόδε, hither, to this spot*, Il. 14. 298, Od. 1. 409, etc.; also, *δεῦρο τόδε* Il. 14. 309, Od. 17. 444, 524. b. *therefore, on this account*, 20. 217., 23. 213:—so also, acc. neut. pl., *τάδε, on this account*, Il. 9. 77:—*thus, so*, Erf. Soph. O. T. 265.

3. dat. neut. pl. *τοῖσδε* and *τοισίδε* in *οἱ* with *these* words, Hdt. 1. 32, 120. *ὁδεία, ἢ, a journey: travelling*, Aristes p. 113 F. *ὀδελός, ὁ*, Dor. for *ὀβελός*. *ὀδευμα, τό, a passage, journey*, Strab. 815. *ὀδεύσιμος, ον, passable, practicable*, Strab. 510. *ὀδευτέον, verb. Adj. one must travel*, Origen. *ὀδευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a wayfarer, traveller*, Gloss.

ὀδεύω, to go, travel, ἐπὶ νῆας Il. 11. 569; *ὀδ. δι' Ἀτραμυττίου* Xen. An. 7. 8, 8; *κοινῶς ὀδ. τινί* Babr. 15. 2; *ἐξ ὑγιείας εἰς νόσον* Arist. Fr. 35; c. acc. cogn., *ὀδ. τὴν ἐπὶ Σμύρνης* Hippon. 91; *ὀδ. τρίβον* Anacreont. 41. 2. 2. c. acc. loci, *to travel over, χθόνα περὶ ὀδ.* as in Ap. Rh. 4. 1441, cf. Plut. Eum. 15; *ὀδ. τὸν οὐρανόν* Epigr. 618. 36; *εἰκοσι .. λυκάβαντας ὀδεύσας* Ib. 226. 3. 3. Pass., of Ravenna,

γεφύραις καὶ πορθμείοις ὑδευομένη provided with *thoroughfares* by means of .., Strab. 213. *ὀδηγέω, fut. ἦσω, (ὀδηγός) to lead one upon his way, to shew one the way, guide*, c. acc. pers., Pseudo-Phocyl. 24, Aesch. Pr. 730; absol., Eur. II. F. 1402; *ὀδ. εἰς τι* Hipp. Lex.:—so in Med., Xen. Eph. 5, 1, etc. 2. metaph. *to guide, teach*, Plut. 2. 954 B; so also, *ὀδηγετέω* in Themist. 151 C: cf. *κυνηγετέω, ποδηγετέω*. *ὀδηγητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = ὀδηγός*, Anth. P. app. 283, Orph. H. 40. 6. *ὀδηγητικός, ἢ, ὄν, fitted for guiding*, Suid., Eust. 1441. 12. *ὀδηγήτρια, fem. of ὀδηγητήρ*, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1492, Eccl. *ὀδηγία, ἢ, a guiding: teaching*, Eust. 637. 4, Eccl.:—*ὀδήγησις*, Zonar.; *ὀδηγησία*, Hesych.

ὀδηγός, ὁ, a guide, Polyb. 5. 5, 15, Plut. Alex. 27; of a goddess, Paus. 2. 11, 2. II. *a teacher*, Dion. H. ad Amm. 12. Cf. *ὀδᾶγός*. *ὀδί, ἠδί, τοδί [ἦ]*, Att. for *ὅδε, ἦδε, τόδε, q. v.* *ὀδῖος, ον, (ὀδός) belonging to a way or journey, ὄρνις ὀδ.* a bird of omen for the journey (or seen by the way), Aesch. Ag. 157; so, *ὀδ. κρᾶτος αἰσίον* Ib. 104; just so in Pind. N. 9. 19, *αἰσίαν ὀρνίχων ὀδός*:—*Ἐρμῆς ὀδ.* Hermes the guardian of roads and travellers, whose statues stood on the road-side, Hesych.; cf. *ἐνόδιος*. *ὀδισμα, τό, (as if from ὀδίω), πολύγομφον ὀδ.* a way compact with bolts, i. e. Xerxes' bridge over the Hellespont, Aesch. Pers. 71. *ὀδίτης [ἦ], ον, ὁ, a wayfarer, traveller*, Od. 7. 204., 17. 311, Soph. Ph. 147; *ἄνθρωπος ὀδίτης* Od. 16. 263; Dor. *ὀδίτας*, Theocr. 16. 93. *ὀδμᾶλέος, α, ον, strong-smelling, stinking*, Hipp. 514. 17, etc. *ὀδμᾶομαι*, older form of *ὀσμᾶομαι*, q. v. *ὀδμή, ἢ, older Ep. and Ion. form of ὀσμή, q. v.* *ὀδμήεις, εσσα, εν, giving out a smell, smelling*, Nic. Al. 437. *ὀδμηρός, ἄ, ὄν, = ὀδμήεις*, restored in Hesych. for *ὀδμηνος*. *ὀδό, barbarism for ὀδός*, Ar. Thesm. 1222. *ὀδοιδοκέω, to lie in wait on the roads*, Diod. Excerpt. 601. *ὀδοι-δόκος, ον, lying in wait on the roads or highways, like highwaymen*, Polyb. 13. 8, 2, Ath. 214 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 647. *ὀδοιπλᾶνέω, to stray from the road, wander or roam about, ὀδοιπλανοῦντες* Ar. Ach. 69; *ὀδ. οἶμον* Nic. Th. 267: v. Elmsl. Ar. I. c., Lob. Phryn. 630. *ὀδοι-πλᾶνῆς, ἐς, straying from one road into another, wandering about, roaming*, Anth. P. 9. 427: *ὀδοιπλᾶνία, ἢ, a straying from one road into another*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 55. Cf. *ὀδοιπόρος*. *ὀδοιπορέω, impf. ὀδοπόρεον, -οον, Hdt., Soph.: fut. ἦσω: pf. ὀδοιπόρηκα* Philippiid. Aak. 2, but with angm. ᾠ-, Hdt. 8. 129; and so pf. pass. *ὀδοιπόρηται* Luc. Herm. 2: (*ὀδοιπόρος*.) *Τα travel, walk*, Hdt. 4. 110, Soph. O. T. 801, etc.; *ὁ ξένος .. ᾧδ' ὀδοιπορεῖ* Id. O. C. 1251; *ἐπ' ἄκρων ὀδ.* to walk a tiptoe, Id. Aj. 1230:—c. acc. cogn., *ὀδοιπορεῖν ὀδόν* Hdt. 4. 116; *ὀδ. τοῦς τόπους* to walk over this ground, Soph. O. T. 1027. *ὀδοιπορία, Ion. -ῆ, ἢ, a journey, way, h.* Hom. Merc. 85, Hipp. Fract. 762; *ὀδ. ποιέσθαι* Hdt. 2. 29, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 10, etc.; *σημαίνειν μέτρον ὀδοιπορίας* C. I. 525:—esp. a journey by land, opp. to a sea-voyage, Hdt. 8. 118, in pl. *ὀδοιπορικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for a traveller, ἐσθῆς* Polyb. 31. 22, 6; *ἵπποι* Poll. 1. 181:—*τὸ ὀδ.* (snb. βιβλίον) a guide-book, Sueton. Adv. -κῶς, like a traveller, Plut. Arat. 21. *ὀδοιπόριον, τό, the fare or passage-money paid to a ship-master, or the provisions for the voyage*, Lat. *viaticum*, Od. 15. 506; cf. *ἐφόδιον*. *ὀδοι-πόρος, ὁ, a wayfarer, traveller*, Aesch. Ag. 901, Soph. O. T. 292, Ar. Ach. 205;—but in Il. 24. 375, a fellow-traveller or guide.—The 2nd syll. is lengthd., as in *ὀδοι-πλανέω, ὀλοοί-τροχος* or *ὀλοί-τροχος*. *ὀδό-μετρον, τό, or ὀδόμετρος, ὁ, an instrument for measuring distances by land or sea*, Hero, Tzetz. II. *Ὀδόμετρος* was a name given to Phayllus, the runner, Schol. Ar. Ach. 213. *ὀδοντ-άγρα, ἢ, an instrument for drawing teeth*, Arist. Mech. 21, 1. *ὀδοντ-ἄγωγόν, τό, = foreg.*, Cael. Aur. Chron. 2. 4. *ὀδοντ-αλγέω, to have the toothache*, Ctesias Ind. 15. *ὀδονταλγία, ἢ, the toothache*, Poll. 2. 96, Diosc. 3. 22. *ὀδοντιάω, to cut teeth, suffer therefrom*, Gloss. *ὀδοντικός, ἢ, ὄν, fit for the teeth*, Oribas. 336 Matth. II. *furnished with teeth*, Suid. s. v. θρίδαξ. *ὀδοντισμός, ὁ, (as if from ὀδοντίω) a mode of playing the flute, in which the gnashing of the teeth of the serpent Pytho was imitated*, Poll. 4. 80, 84; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 36. *ὀδοντο-ειδής, ἐς, tooth-shaped*, Galen. 17. 1, 374. *ὀδοντὸ-κερας, τό, a horn-tooth, i. e. a tusk, of an elephant*, Amynt. ap. An. Oxon. 3. 357. *ὀδοντο-μάχης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, fighting with the teeth*, Ves Enst. 854. II. *ὀδοντο-ξέστης, ὁ, an instrument for cleaning the teeth*, Poll. 2. 96. *ὀδοντῶμαι, Pass. to be furnished with teeth*, Poll. 2. 96. *ὀδοντο-ποιέω, to cut teeth, like ὀδοντοφύεω*, Poll. 2. 96. *ὀδοντῶ-σηγῆμα, τό, tooth-powder*, Gloss: *ὀδοντῶ-τριμμα, τό*, Cramer. An. Par. 1. 394. *ὀδοντο-τύραννος, ὁ, a worm in the Indus or Ganges*, v. Ael. N. A. 5. 3. *ὀδοντο-φόρος, ον, bearing teeth, κόσμος ὀδ.* an ornament for horses, consisting of strings of teeth, Anth. P. 6. 246. *ὀδοντοφύεω, to cut teeth*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 10, al. *ὀδοντο-φύης, ἐς, sprung from the dragon's teeth, of the Sparti*, Eur. Phoen. 821. *ὀδοντοφύια, ἢ, teething, the pain thereof*, Poll. 2. 96, Paul. Acg. 1. 9. II. in concrete sense, *the teeth*, Manass. Chrou. 5149. *ὀδοντῶ-φύτος, ον, = ὀδοντοφύης*, Nonn. D. 5. 2. *ὀδοντωτός, ἢ, ὄν, furnished with teeth, ξύστρα ὀ.* a comb, Luc. Lexiph. 5.

ὄδοποιέω, impf. ὄδοποιοῦν Xen. An. 4. 8, 8; fut. ἤσω: plqpf. with double augm. ὠδαπεποιήκεσαν Arr. An. 1. 26; part. pf. pass. ὠδοποιημένος Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 39; and so Dind. in An. 5. 3, 1, for ὠδοπεποιημένος: cf. προδοποιέω. To make or level a road, ὄδον Xen. An. 4. 8, 8, etc.: absol. to make a path or course for oneself, Dem. 1274. 26:—Pass., of roads, to be made fit for use, Xen. An. 5. 3, 1, Hell. 5. 4, 39.

2. to make practicable or passable, τὰ ἄβατα Luc. Demon. 1. 3. metaph. to make regular or systematic, reduce to a system, pioneer, τι Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 2; αὐτὸ τὸ πρᾶγμα ὄδ. αὐτοῖς Id. Metaph. 1. 3, 10. II. c. dat. pers. to act as pioneer, serve as guide to another, like ἡγέομαι, ὄδ. αὐτοῖς (Mss. αὐτοῦς) Xen. An. 3. 2, 24:—Pass. to make one's way, advance, Lat. *progredi*, Plat. Phaedo 112 C, Diod. 20. 23.

ὄδοποιήσις, ἡ, a making of roads:—hence, a pioneering, introduction, *preparatio*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 1.

ὄδοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for making a road or way, Dion. Ar.

ὄδοποιία, ἡ, the work of a pioneer, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 36.

ὄδο-παῖς, ὁ, one who opens the way, a pioneer, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 36:—a road-surveyor, Aeschin. 57. 27.

ὄδος, ὁ, Att. for οὐδός.

ὄδός, ἡ, (αὐδός in Od. 17. 196 was considered by the Gramm. an Aeolism for ὄδος, and is an error of some Mss. of Hdt. 2. 7., 3. 126, for ὄδος; v. sub fin.):

I. of Place, a way, path, road, highway, Hom., Hes., etc.; generally, a track, pathway, Il. 12. 168., 16. 374; ὄδος ἰππηλασίη 7. 340; λαοφόρος 15. 682; ὄδος ἀμαξιτός Pind. N. 6. 92; often as acc. cogn. after Verb of motion, τὴν ὄδον ἦν Ἑλένην περ ἀνήγαγεν by or aver which . . , Il. 6. 292; ὄδον ἔρχεσθαι to go along a path, Theogn. 220; ὄδον τέμνειν, metaph. from a ship, Eur. Phoen. 1; (but in Prose ὄδον τέμνειν is to cut or make a road, Thuc. 2. 100, cf. Plat. Legg. 810 E); ὄδον χωρεῖν Thuc. 3. 24; ἰόντες τὴν ἱερὴν ὄδον the sacred way to Delphi, Hdt. 6. 34; ὄδος ἱερά, to Eleusis, Paus. 1. 36, 3; ποταμοῦ ὄδος the course, channel of a river, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 16; the path of the heavenly bodies, elsewhere διάδος, Eur. El. 728; ὄδος ἀκοντίου Antipho 124. 28.

2. with Preps., πρὸ ὄδου further on the way, forwards, Il. 4. 382 (cf. φροῦδος); later=προὔργον, profitable, useful, πρὸ ὄδου εἶναι πρὸς τι to be helpful towards . . , Arist. Cael. 2. 12, 10, cf. Metaph. 7. 4, 2; πρὸ ὄδου γέγονεν Id. Pol. 8. 3, 11:—κατ' ὄδον by the way, Hdt. 1. 41, 111; κατὰ τὴν ὄδον along the road, Plat. Symp. 174 D; v. infr. III. 3;—ἐκ τῆς ὄδαυ on his road, Hdt. 1. 157:—ἐν ὄδῳ on a road, Ib. 114; ἐν τῇ ὄδῳ μέση 3. 56:—ὄδαυ πάρεργον by the way, cursively, v. Cic. Att. 5. 21, 13., 7. 1, 5.

3. ὄδος is often omitted, πορεύεσθαι τὴν ἔξω τείχους Plat. Lys. 203 A; ἡ ἐπὶ θανάτου, v. sub θάνατος; cf. τῆν ἄλλως.

II. as an Action, a travelling, journeying, whether by land or water, often in Hom. (esp. in Od.), etc.:—a journey or voyage, Od. 2. 285., 8. 150, etc.; ὄδον στείχειν, βεβηκέναι, ξιέναι, etc., Trag.:—also an expedition, foray, ὄδον ἐλθεῖν Il. 1. 151 (where others explain it a lying-in-wait, ambushade, cf. Lex ap. Dem. 637. 1), cf. Aesch. Theb. 714:—τριήκοντα ἡμερέων ὄδ. a 30 days' journey, Hdt. 1. 104; τριῶν ἡμερέων ὄδ. 1. 206; also, ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ὄδον 3. 5:—the direction in which one journeys is expressed in Hom. by ὄδος ἐς . . , Od. 22. 128; ἡ ὄδ. εἰς τὸ ἄστυ Plat. Symp. 173 B; ἐπὶ . . , Id. Phaedr. 272 C; so, τὴν εὐθὺς Ἀργούς . . ὄδον leading straight to Argos (v. εὐθὺς B. II. 2), Eur. Hipp. 1197; τῆς ἀληθείας ὄδος the way to truth (cf. Virg. *via prima salutis*), Id. Fr. 291: cf. νόστας I. 1;—opp. to ὄδος ἐκ Τροίας, Id. El. 161.

III. metaph. a way or manner, πολλὰ δ' ὄδοι . . εὐπραγίας Pind. O. 8. 17; γλώσσης ἀγαθῆς ὄδος Aesch. Eum. 989; θεσπεσία ὄδος the way or course of divination, Id. Ag. 1154; ὄδ. μαντικῆς Soph. O. T. 311; so, ὁλων ὄδοις Id. O. C. 1314; ὄδων δ. βανλευμάτων Eur. Hec. 744; γνώμης Id. Hipp. 190; λογίων δ. their way, intent, Ar. Eq. 1015.

2. a way of doing, speaking, etc., πάντα τρόπον ὄδων every sort of way, Hdt. 1. 199; τριφασίας ἄλλας ὄδους λόγων ways of telling the story, Id. 1. 95, cf. 2. 20, 22; but, τριφασίας ὄδους τράπεται turns into three forms, Id. 6. 119; ἀδικον ὄδον ἰέναι Thuc. 3. 64; ὄδον ἦντιν' ἰών by what course of action, Ar. Pl. 506, cf. Nub. 76; ἦν ἔχαμεν ὄδον λόγων Id. Pax 733; μία δὲ λείπεται . . ὄδος Plat. Symp. 184 B.

3. a way, method, system, = μέθοδος II. 2, Lat. *via*, Plat. Soph. 218 D, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 1, 1, al.; ὄδῳ methodically, systematically, Plat. Rep. 533 B; so, καθ' ὄδον Ib. 435 A; so, τὴν . . ὄδον ἔχων γράφειν Id. Theaet. 208 B.

4. specially used of the Christian Faith and its followers, Act. Ap. 9. 2., 22. 4., 24. 14. (Curt. regards ὄδ-ός way, αὐδ-ός (Att. ὄδος) threshold, and οὐδ-ας, ἔδ-αφος, ground, floor, as all coming from a Root ἘΔ (to go), cf. Skt. *sad*, *asad* (*adire*, *accedere*); Goth. *ga-sinth-a*, *ga-sinth-ja* (*συνέκδημα*); Slav. *choditi* (*ire*), *sīdū* (*profectus*); so πέδον, πεδίον from ἸΠΕΔ:—the Lat. *solum solea* also seems to be modified from this Root, as *solium* from ἸΣΕΔ, *sedeo*; *olere*, *olfacere* from ἸΟΔ, *odor*.)

ὄδο-σκοπέω, to watch the roads, of footpads, Eust. 1445. 19.

ὄδοστᾶτέω, to stand by the roadside, like foreg., Philes de Anim. 101. 9. Anon. in Boiss. Anecd. 3. 86.

ὄδο-στάτης [ἄ], οὐ, ὁ, one who guards the roads, Philes de Plant. 4. 32.

2. a waylayer or robber, Id. de Anim. 4. 30.

ὄδο-στρωσία, ἡ, a paving of roads, C. I. 4438, Justinian.

ὄδανρέω, to keep, watch the road, Phot.

ὄδουρός, ὁ or ἡ, a conductor, conductress, Eur. Ion 1617.

II. a waylayer, highwayman (cf. ὄδοσκοπέω), Soph. Fr. 23; a pirate, Eur. Fr. 262. Cf. κηπουρός, οἰκουρός.

ὄδανός, ὄδοντος, ὁ; in Ion. Prose ὄδων Hdt. 6. 107 (bis):—a tooth, Hom., Hes., etc.; ἔρκος ὄδοντων, v. sub ἔρκος; πρίων ὄδοντας, v. sub πρίων:—Arist. calls the front teeth ὄζεις (*incisars*), the back teeth πλατεῖς (*dentes molares, maxillares*), with the κυνόδοντες between, P. A. 3. 1, 3, al.; the teeth of carnivorous animals and fish are καρχαρῶδοντες, v. sub voc.

2. metaph., ὁ τῆς λύπης ὄδους the tooth of grief, Jac. Ach.

Tat. p. 888.

II. anything pointed or sharp, a looth, prong, spike, pestle, etc., Nic. Th. 85; ὄδοντες the teeth of a saw, Arist. Phys. 2. 9, 6; ὄδους πέτρας a peak, pike, Lxx (Ps. 77. 30).

III. the second vertebra of the neck, so called from its shape, Hipp. ap. Poll. 2. 131. (With δ-δόντ-ας, cf. Skt. *dant-as*, Lat. *dens*, *dent-is*, Lith. *dont-is*, Celt. *dant*, *danz*; Goth. *tunth-us*, O. Norse *tinn*, A. S. *toð*; O. H. G. *zand* (*zahn*):—generally referred to ἸΕΔ, ἔδω, and an Aeol. form ἔδοντες is cited by Gramm., v. Ahr. D. Accl. § 12. 5:—but the facts, that δ- is a freq. prefix in Greek, and that it is wanting in all the cogn. languages, incline M. Müller and others to refer it to ἸΔΑ, δαίω, δαίνυμαι.)

ὄδοφυλακείω, to watch or guard the roads, Phot.

ὄδο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκας, ὁ, a watcher of the roads, Hdt. 7. 239. II. = ὄδουρός II, Eust. 1445. 20.

ὄδᾶω, (ὄδος):—to lead by the right way, αὐτός σ' ὄδᾶσει τὴν τρίγωνον ἐς χθόνα Aesch. Pr. 813; δυστέκμαρτον ἐς τέχνην ὄδᾶσα θνητούς Ib. 498; cf. Herm. Pers. 658: also c. inf., τὸν φρονεῖν βροταῦς ὄδᾶσαντα who put mortals on the way to wisdom, Id. Ag. 176: of things, to direct, ordain, Eur. Ion 1050:—Pass. to be on the right way, τὰ ἀφ' ὑμέων χρηστῶς ὄδοῦται Hdt. 4. 139; just like εὐοδοῦσθαι in 6. 73.

ὄδυνᾶρός, Dor. for ὄδυνήρός.

ὄδυνᾶω: aor. ὄδυνῆσαι Galen.:—Pass., late 2 sing. ὄδυνᾶσαι Ev. Luc. 16. 25; fut. ὄδυνῆσῃσθε Galen., but ὄδυνῆσῃσθε Menand. Μισογ. 1. 16, Teles ap. Stob. 1. p. 158 Gaisf.: aor. ὄδυνῆσθην. To cause one pain or suffering, to distress, τὸ γὰρ ἀρθοῦσθαι γνῶμαν ὄδυνᾶ Eur. Hipp. 247, cf. Ar. Lys. 164; οὐ ταῦμόν ὄδυνῆσει σε γῆρας Ar. Eccl. 928; μηδὲν ὄδυνα τὸν πατέρα Menand. Incert. 113:—Pass. to feel pain, suffer pain, Soph. El. 804, Ar. Vesp. 283, Ran. 650, Plat. Rep. 583 D, etc.; ἂ ὄδυνῆσθην the pains I suffered, Ar. Ach. 3, cf. 9; Ion. pres. ὄδυνέομαι, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 4.

ὄδύνη [ῦ], ἡ, pain of body, Lat. *dolor*, once in Od., ὄδύνησι κακῆσι τειρόμενος 9. 440; often in Il. and Att. Poets; ἀλεγινή, ἀζηχῆς Il. 11. 398, 15. 25; ὄδύνη δύνον μένας Ἀτρεΐδαο II. 268; ὄδύνησι πεπαρμένος 5. 399; v. ἔρμα I. 1. b;—στρόφος μ' ἔχει τὴν γαστέρ' . . κᾶδύνη Ar. Thesm. 484, cf. Pl. 1131.

2. pain of mind, grief, distress, Hom.; twice in Il., in sing., ὄδύνη διὰ χροῦς ἦλθ' ἀλεγινή II. 398; ὄδ. Ἡρακλῆος grief for him, 15. 25; often in Od. but always in pl., ὄδύνας τε γούους τε κάλλιπεν I. 242; ὄδύνας ἐμβάλλετε θυμῷ 2. 79, etc.:—after Hom. the pl. remained most common in both senses, ὄδύνας δυσσάλλακτοι, ἀλληκτοι Soph. Tr. 959, 986; ὄδύνας πεφυσιγγωμένοι Ar. Ach. 526; σφαδασμῶν τε καὶ ὄδυνῶν Plat. Rep. 579 E, cf. 574 A, al.; but the sing. also occurs, ἐξ ὀλίγης ὄδύνης μέγα γίνεται ἄλγος Solon 12. 59; γλώσσας ὄδύνας pain caused by the tongue, Soph. Ph. 1142, cf. 827, Tr. 975; ὄδύνη σε εἴληφε Xen. Symp. 1, 15; μετ' ὄδύνης Menand. Incert. 158; τοῖς νενικημένοις ὄδύνη, Lat. *vae victis!* Plut. Camill. 28. (The Root is perh. ΕΔ to eat, cf. *curae edaces* in Horat.)

ὄδύνημα [ῦ], τό, a pain, Hipp. 401. 49, in pl.

ὄδυνήρος, Dor. -ᾶρός, ἁ, ὄν, painful, ἔλκος Pind. P. 2. 169, cf. Ar. Ach. 231; ὄδυνήροτα πάθη Plat. Gorg. 525 C:—Adv. -ῶς, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 23.

2. painful, distressing, γῆρας Mimnerm. 1. 5; πᾶς . . ὄδυνήρος βίας ἀνθρώπων Eur. Hipp. 190; ὄδυνήροτερος βίος Ar. Pl. 526; πλαῦτος Eur. Phoen. 556;—ὄδυνήρον ἐστιν, c. inf., Menand. Incert. 111.

ὄδυνή-φάτας, ον, (φένω) killing, i. e. stilling, pain, ὄδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσαν Il. 5. 401, 900, cf. II. 847.

ὄδυνή-φόρος, ον, causing pain, Cornut. N. D. 30.

ὄδυνο-σπᾶς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, racked by pain, γέρον Aesch. Fr. 363.

ὄδυνώδης, es, (εἶδος) painful, Hipp. Fract. 764, in Compar.

ὄδυρμα, τό, a complaint, wailing, Trag., mostly in pl., Aesch. Cho. 508, Soph. Tr. 50, etc.; in sing., Eur. Tro. 1227.

ὄδυρμᾶς, ὁ, a complaining, lamentation, ὄδ. καὶ γάοι Aesch. Pr. 33; λήξασ' ὄδυρμῶν πενήτων τε δακρύων Eur. Phoen. 1071; θρήνων ὄδυρμοί Id. Tro. 605; ὄδυρμῶς καὶ οἶκτος Plat. Rep. 398 D; θρήνων τε καὶ ὄδυρμῶν Ib. 398 D, al.; c. gen., τῆς τύχης ὄδ. lamentation for . . , Plut. Demetr. 47.

ὄδύρομαι [ῦ], Dep., mostly used in pres. and impf., Ep. impf. ὄδύροτο, ὄδύροτο (without augm.), Ion. ὄδυρέσκετο Hdt. 3. 119; fut. ὄδύρομαι Dem. 574. 24, and prob. I. Isocr. 377 E: aor. ὄδυράμην Id. 234 C, Theocr. 1. 75 (cf. ἀνδύρομαι), part. ὄδυράμενος Il. 24. 48: aor. pass. κατ-ὄδύρθην Plut. 2. 117 E.—In Trag., the form δύρομαι is required by the metre in Aesch. Pr. 271, Pers. 582, Soph. O. T. 1218, Eur. Hec. 740, Med. 157, and prob. in Andr. 397, v. infr. 4; in Eur. Phoen. 1762, ὄδύρομαι is necessary, as in Apollod. Λακ. 2; elsewhere either form is possible. (The Root is doubtful.) To lament, bewail, to mourn for a person or thing, Hom., and Trag.—Construct.:

1. c. acc. pers., often in Hom., ὄδυρομένη φίλα τέκνα Il. 2. 315; Ἐκταρα δακρυχέαντες ὄδύροτο 24. 714, so Soph. O. C. 1439, Ant. 693; less often c. acc. rei, ὁ δ' ὄδύροτο πατρίδα γαίαν mourned for it, i. e. for the want of it, Od. 13. 219; so, νόστον ὄδυρομένη 5. 153., 13. 379; so in Att., Plat. Rep. 329 B, Isocr. 76 B, Dem. 239. 24.

2. c. gen. pers. to mourn for, for the sake of . . , ὡς δὲ πατὴρ οὐ παιδὸς ὄδ. Il. 23. 222, cf. 22. 424, Od. 4. 104, etc.;—so also, ἀμφ' ἔμ' ὄδυρόμεναι Od. 10. 486; ὑπὲρ τίνος Plat. Rep. 387 D; ἐπὶ τινι Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7. 5.

3. ὄδ. τινι to wail or lament to or before, ἐξελλῶν λαοῖσιν ὄδ. Od. 4. 740; ἀλλήλοισιν ὄδύρονται wail aloud one to another, Il. 2. 290.

4. absol. to wail, mourn, often in Hom., in part., ὄδυρόμενος στεναχίζω Od. 9. 13; στοναχῆ τε γόφ τε ἦσται ὄδ. Ib. 145; ὄδ. κατὰ θυμόν 18. 203:—so also in Att., τί ταῦτ' ὄδύρομαι; why mourn I thus? Eur. Andr. 397 (where Pors. restores ταῦτα δύρομαι for the caesura, v. ad Hec. 734, praef. xxvi); θρηνοῦντός τέ μου καὶ ὄδυρομένου Plat. Apol. 38 D; etc.

ὄδύρτης, οὐ, ὁ, a complainer, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 30 and 50.

ὄδυρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to complain, querulous, of persons, Arist.

Rhet. 2. 13, 15, Poll. 6. 202; also, ὄδυρτικὸν τι ἀναφθέγγεσθαι Plut. 2. 751 A. Adv. —κῶς: Comp. —κωτέρως, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 22.
 ὄδυρτος, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄδυρομαι) mourned for, lamentable, Plut. 2. 499 F; φωνή Epigr. Gr. 1003, 4.—ὄδυρτά, as Adv., painfully, Ar. Ach. 1226.
 Ὀδυσσεΐα, ἡ, the Odyssey, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4, Poët. 4. 12, al., Anth. P. 7. 377:—Ὀδυσσεΐακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the Odyssey, Schol. Ar. Av. 862.
 Ὀδυσσεύς, ἑως, Ion. ἦος, δ, Lat. Ulysses, Ulixes, king of Ithaca, whose adventures after the fall of Troy are told in the Odyssey: Hom. also often has the Ep. form Ὀδυσσεύς: Aeol. gen. Ὀδυσσεύς Od. 24. 398; acc. Ὀδυσσεά (the last syll. short before a vowel) 17. 301; Ὀδυσσεά (the two last syll. forming one by synizesis) Soph. Aj. 104, Ὀδυσσεῖ Pind. N. 8. 44, Ὀδυσσεῖα 5. 149, Ὀδυσσεῖα 1. 74, 83, al.;—Ὀδυσσεύς, crasis for Ὀδ., Soph. Ph. 572:—pl., Ὀδυσσεάς Eur. Rhes. 866. On the mythic etymol. of the name in Hom., v. sub ὄδυσσομαι. Adj. Ὀδυσσεῖος, α, ὄν, of Ulysses, Tzetz., etc.; Ep. Ὀδυσσεῖος, Od. 18. 353.
 ὄδυσσομαι, Ep. Verb, used only in aor. 1 med. ὄδυσσασθαι (Hesych. also cites aor. pass. ὠδύσθην), and once in pf. pass. ὠδύσυσται: (v. fin.). To be wroth against, to hate, c. dat. pers., τῷ μὲν ἔπειτ' ὄδυσσαντο θεοί Il. 6. 138; esp. as the mythic origin of the name Ὀδυσσεύς, as hated by gods and men (cf. Ἀχιλλεύς, ἄχος), τί νύ οἱ τόσον ὠδύσαο, Ζεῦ; Od. 1. 62; τίπτε μοι ὠδε Ποσειδάων .. ὠδύσατ' ἐκπάγλως; 5. 340; πολλοῖσιν γὰρ ἔγωγε ὄδυσσαμενος .. ἰκάνω .. τῷ δ' Ὀδυσσεύς ὄνομ' ἔατω ἐπάνυμον (where it takes a quasi-pass. sense, having given cause of offence), 19. 407-9, cf. Soph. Fr. 408; so also, Βριόρεφ .. πατήρ ὠδύσσατο θυμῷ Hes. Th. 617:—absol., ὄδυσσαμένοιο τέοιο Il. 8. 37, 468:—after Hom., c. acc., ὠδύσατο Ζῆνα Epigr. Hom. 6. 8; τί .. ἐμὴν ὠδύσσαο νηδύν; Anth. P. 9. 117.—Ep. Verb, borrowed once by Soph. (The ο appears to be an euphon. prefix, as in ὀ-δύρομαι, etc.; so that the Root is ΔΥΣ, cf. Skt. *duish*, *duēsh-mi* (odi), *duish*, *duesh-as* (odium);—v. sub δυσ—)
 ὄδωδα, ὄδωδει, v. sub ὄζω.
 ὄδωδή, ἡ, smell, scent, Anth. P. 9. 610, Plut. 2. 642 A.
 ὄδων, ὄντος, ὄ, Ion. for ὄδους, Hdt. 6. 107, Hipp.
 ὄδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄδύω) passable, γῆν ὄδωτήν (v. l. ὄδευτήν) ἐποίησε, cited from Dio Chrys.; ὄδ. θάλασσα Suid. II. practicable, feasible, ἐμοὶ οὐχ ὄδωτά Soph. O. C. 495.
 ὄεσσι, Ep. dat. pl. of ὄεις, οἷς Hom.
 ὄζαινα, ἡ, (ὄζω) a felid polyrpus in the nose, Poll. 4. 204. II. a strong-smelling sea-polyrpus, also ὄσμύλη and βολβίταινα, Call. Fr. 28.
 ὄζαινικός, ἡ, ὄν, having or belonging to an ὄζαινα (I), Diosc. 4. 140.
 ὄζαινίτης, ὄν, ὄ, fem. -ίτις, ἰτίδος, smelling like an ὄζαινα, name of a plant, Plin. 12. 26.
 ὄζαλιός, α, ὄν, (ὄζος) branching, Anth. P. 9. 249.
 ὄζεία, ἡ, =θεραπεία, Hesych. (Prob. akin to ἄσος, ἄσζέω.)
 ὄζη, ἡ, (ὄζω) a bad smell, of bad breath, Celsus 3. 11. II. the skin of the wild ass, Suid.
 ὄζο-θήκη, ἡ, a stink-pot, a privy, Cyrill.
 Ὄζολαι, οἶ, the Ozolae, a tribe of the Locrians, perhaps from the strong-smelling sulphur-springs in their country, Strab. 427, cf. Antig. Car. 129; or from their wearing goat-skins, Plut. 2. 294 F; v. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 1. 16. II. Ὄζολαί (sc. γῆ), ἴδος, their country, Steph. B.
 ὄζολις, ἴδος, ἡ, = ὄζαινα II, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 27.
 ὄζομαι, Pass. (ὄζος) to put forth branches or knots, ὠζωμένον τυφλοῖς (v. sub ὄζος), Theophr. C. P. 3. 5, 1.
 ὄζος, Aeol. ὕσδος (Sappho 94), ὄ, a bough, branch, twig, shoot, Il. 1. 234., 2. 312, etc., Hes., Pind., etc.:—properly the knot or eye from which a branch or leaf springs, Lat. *nodus*, Arist. de Juvent. 3. 3, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 9; τυφλὸς ὄζος an unproductive eye, a mere knot, Ib. 1. 8, 4; σκύταλον κεχαραγμένον ὄζοις Theocr. 17. 31:—σάρκινος ὄζος, of the ear, Emped. ap. Theophr. de Sens. 9. II. metaph. an offshoot, scion, ὄζος Ἄρηος, as epith. of famous warriors, Il. 2. 540., 12. 188, al.; so, τῷ Θεσίδα ὄζω Ἀθηναίων Eur. Hec. 125; χρυσοῦ ὄζος ἀδάμας ἐκλήθη Plut. Tim. 59 B; cf. ἔρνος II, θάλος. (Since ὄζ-ος must be connected with Goth. *ast* (κλάδος), Curt. doubts its relation to *δαχ-ος*.)
 ὄζό-στομος, ὄν, with bad breath, Anth. P. 11. 427, M. Anton. 5. 28.
 ὄζό-χρωτος, ὄν, whose skin or body smells, Gloss.
 ὄζυξ, ὕγος, ὄ, ἡ, poet. for ὀμόζυξ, Hesych.
 ὄζω, Dor. ὄσδω Theocr.: impf. ὄζε Crates Γεῖτ. 2: fut. ὄζήσω Ar. Vesp. 1059, Ion. ὄζέσω Hipp. 252. 52 sq., Eust. 1523. 39, An. Oxon. 3. 396: aor. ὄζησα Ar. Fr. 538, Ion. ὄζεσα Hipp. 252. 50: pf. ὄζηκα only in Phot.; but pf. with pres. sense ὄδωδα, Anth., Plut.; and plqpf. as impf. ὠδῶδεν Ib., Ep. ὠδῶδεν Od. (The √ΟΔ appears as in ὠδ-ωδ-α, ὠδ-μή, ὠδ-ωδ-ή: cf. Lat. *od-or*, *od-orari*, also *olere*, *olfacere*; Lith. *rid-ziu* (oleo).) To smell, i. e. to have a smell, whether to smell sweet or to stink, used by Hom. only in 3 sing. plqpf., with sense of impf., ὠδμη κέδρου .. ἀνά νῆσιν ὠδῶδει Od. 5. 60; ὠδμη δ' ἠδεῖα ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ὠδῶδει, of wine, 9. 210:—later, c. gen. rei, often also with a neut. Adj. or Adv., added, to smell of a thing, τὸδ' ὄζει θυμάτων Aesch. Ag. 1310; ὄζων τρυγός Ar. Nub. 50; βύρανης κάκιστον ὄζων Id. Eq. 892, cf. Vesp. 38; so, ὠδῶδει ὑπὸ μύρων ὁ οἶκος Plut. Alex. 20; also, metaph., to smell or savour of a thing, Lat. *sapere aliquid*, Κρονίων ὄζων smelling of musty antiquity, Ar. Nub. 398, cf. 1007, Ach. 192, Lys. 616; καλοκάγαθίας Xen. Symp. 2. 4:—that from which the smell comes is also in gen., ὄζων κακῶν τῶν μασχαλῶν Ar. Ach. 852; τοῦ στόματος Pherecr. Κοριανν. 1; and so c. dupl. gen., τῆς κεφαλῆς ὄζων μύρου Ar. Eccl. 524; v. infr. II. II. often impers., ὄζει ἀπ' αὐτῆς ὠσεὶ ἰων there is a smell from it as of violets, Pldi. 3. 23; ὄζει ἠδὲ τῆς χροῆς there is a sweet smell from the skin, Ar. Pl. 1020, ubi v. Pors. (1021); τῆς γῆς ὠς γλυκὸν ὄζει Cratin. Jun. Γεγ. 1; ὄζειν ἐδόκει τοῦ ἄρτου καὶ τῆς μάξης κάκιστον there seemed to be a most foul smell from .., Lysias 103. 20; οὐκ ὄζει αὐτῶν (sc. τῶν λαγῶν) no scent of the hares remains, Xen. Cyn. 5, 1, cf. 7:—so c. dupl. gen.,

ἱματίων ὄζει δεξιότητος there will be an odour of cleverness from your clothes, Ar. Vesp. 1059, cf. Pax 529, and Interpp. ad Ar. Pl. 1. c.; so also, ἀπὸ στόματος .. ὄζει ἰων, ὄζει δὲ ῥόδων, ὄζει δ' ὑακίνθου Hermipp. Φορ. 2. 7; ὄζει ἐκ τοῦ στόματος μελικήρας Pherecr. Ayt. 7: cf. ἀπ-όζω. III. Hipp. uses Med. ὄζόμενος for ὄζων, 413. 14; so, δαδόμενος, Xenophon. 1. 6 Bgk.
 ὄζωδης, ἐς, (ὄζος, εἶδος) having branches, opp. to ἄσος, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 4, al. II. having knots in it, of timber, Ib. 3. 10, 4, v. Plin. 16. 25.
 ὄζωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄζομαι) branched, branching, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 1. ὄη, ἡ, v. sub ὄα.
 ὄθεν, relat. Adv., answering to the demonstr. τόθεν and the interr. πόθεν; (v. τόθεν), Lat. *unde*, *whence*, *from whence*, Hom., etc.; ὑπὸ πλατανίατω, ὄθεν ῥέειν ἀγλαὸν ὕδωρ Il. 2. 307; ἐξ Ἐνετῶν, ὄθεν ἡμιόνων γένος Ib. 852; γένος δ' ἐμοὶ ἔνθεν, ὄθεν σοι 4. 58, etc.:—also from whom or whence, like *unde* in Horat. Od. 1. 12, 17, etc., ὄθενπερ, sc. a *Jove*, Pind. N. 2. 1; τὴν τεκοῦσαν .. ὄθενπερ αὐτὸς ἐσπάρη Soph. O. T. 1498; Φοῖνιξ, ὄθενπερ τοῦνομ' ἡ χώρα φέρει Eur. Fr. 816. 8; πόλεως ὄθεν εἰ=ῆς, Epigr. Gr. 218. 2:—followed by Particles, ὄθεν δὴ Aesch. Supp. 15; ὄθεν τε Od. 4. 358. b. in Att. Prose, ὄθεν δὴ, Lat. *undecumque*, *from whatever source*, *in what manner soever*, Plat. Phaedr. 267 D; so, ἄλλοθεν ὄθεν οὐν from any other place whatsoever, Id. Legg. 738 C. 2. when the anteced. clause contains a notion of origin, ὄθεν is subjoined by attraction in the sense of ὄθι, οὐ, ὅπου,—ἐξ Ἀλύβης, ὄθεν ἀργύρου ἐστὶ γενέθλη from Alybé, where there is a vein of silver, Il. 2. 857; ἐκ δὲ γῆς, ὄθεν προῦκειτ' from the ground where it lay, Soph. Tr. 701; ὄθεν κατεῖδον, for ἔνθεν ἵνα, Id. Pr. 782; ὄθεν .. ἀπέλιπες, ἀποκρίνου answer [from the point] where you left off, Plat. Gorg. 497 C; for the reverse case, v. sub κείθεν:—ὄθεν often stands alone for ἐκείθε ὄθεν, Xen. An. 1. 3, 17., 7. 6, 12. II. in Att. also, whence, for, οἱ which reason, wherefore, σφυρῶν .. κέντρα διαπείρας μέσων, ὄθεν νιν Ἑλλάς ὠνόμαζεν Οἰδίπου Eur. Phoen. 27; ὄθεν .. ἰδρίσατ' ἱερόν Alex. Incert. 35:—for what reason, Plat. Prot. 319 B.
 ὄθεύω, ὄθέω, ὄθη, v. ὄθομαι sub fin.
 ὄθι, relat. Adv., answering to the demonstr. τόθι and the interr. πόθι; (v. τόθι), poet. for οὐ, Lat. *ubi*, *where*, often in Hom., Il. 2. 722, Od. 14. 73, 397, etc.; also ὄθι περ Il. 2. 861, etc.; so Pind. Fr. 196; but used by Trag. only in lyric passages, except in Soph. El. 709; rare in Prose, as ὄθι περ Plat. Phaedo 108 B. [In Hom. i is often elided; and so Soph. El. 709: ὄθι, Theocr. 25. 211.]
 ὄθμα, τό, = ὄμμα, Nic. Th. 178, 443, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 67.
 ὄθνεῖος, α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν, Eur. Alc. 532:—strange, foreign, Lat. *alienus*, a word not used before Democr. (p. 180 Mullach.), then in Eur. Alc. 1. c., 646, 810, Plat., etc.; joined with ἀλλότριος, Rep. 470 B, C; opp. to οἰκεῖος, Id. Prot. 316 C; to συγγενής, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 12, 6, cf. 7. 9, 3, al. (Deriv. uncertain.)
 ὄθνιδ-τυμβος, ὄν, buried in a foreign land, Manetho 4. 281.
 ὄθομαι, Dep. only used in pres. and impf. to have a care or concern for, take heed, regard, reckon, Hom., but only in Il., and always with a negat.; absol., οὐκ ἀλεγίσει οὐδ' ὄθεται Il. 15. 107; c. inf., οὐκ ὄθεται φίλον ἦτορ, ἴσον ἐμοὶ φάσθαι 15. 166, 182; with part. for inf., ὄθεται αἰσῦλα βέζων 5. 403; also c. gen. pers., οὐκ ἀλεγίσω, οὐδ' ὄθομαι κοτέοντος I reckon not, nor do I heed thy anger, 1. 181; so Ap. Rh., ἐμεῖο οὐκ ὄθεται 3. 94, cf. 1. 1267. (Hesych. cites also ἰθεῖω and ὄθέω, and ὄθη care: cf. also ὄθμα.)
 ὄθονη, ἡ, fine linen, used by Hom. always in pl., fine linen cloths, Od. 7. 107: of a woman's dress, ἀργεννήαι καλυψαμένη ὄθονηαι Il. 3. 141, cf. 18. 595; ὄθοναι ἐσταλμένος Luc. D. Mort. 3. 2. 2. later, sails, πνεύσεται εἰς ὄθονας Anth. P. 12. 53, cf. 10. 5; and in sing. sail-cloth, a sail, Luc. Jup. Trag. 46, cf. V. H. 2. 37. 3. in pl. of the membranes that enclose the pupil of the eye, Emped. 227.
 ὄθόνινος, ἡ, ὄν, of fine linen, cf. πρόσωπον III.
 ὄθόνιον, τό, Dim. of ὄθονη, a piece of fine linen, a linen cloth, Hipp. Acut. 384, Ar. Fr. 159:—in pl. linen cloths, Luc. Philops. 34: also linen bandages or lint, for wounds, Hipp. Offic. 742, al., Ar. Ach. 1176. 2. sail-cloth, Polyb. 5. 89, 2.—Also ὄθόνειον, Galen.
 ὄθονιο-πῶλης, ὄν, ὄ, a linen-drafter, Gloss.
 ὄθοννα, ἡ, a Syrian plant, perhaps of the marigold kind, Plin. 27. 85, cf. Diosc. 2. 213.
 ὄθονο-ποιός, ὄν, making fine linen, Diosc. 5. 152.
 ὄθονο-σκεπής, ἐς, linen-covering, linen, Nicet. Ann. 54 A, 382 C.
 ὄθονεκα, for ὄθον ἐνεκα (as οὐνεκα for οὐ ἐνεκα), because, with indicat., Soph. Aj. 123, 553, etc.; with optat. in orat. obl., Id. O. T. 1271. II. like οὐνεκα also, used by Trag. simply for ὡς or ὅτι, that, Lat. *quod*, with indicat., Aesch. Pr. 330, Soph. El. 47, 617, 1308, Ph. 634, etc.; rarely with optat., Soph. O. C. 944.—On the form, v. Lob. Aj. p. 339, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29. Anm. 14.
 ὄθριξ, gen. ὄθριχος, poet. for ὀμόθριξ, ὄ, ἡ, with like hair, Il. 2. 765.
 ὄθροος, ὄν, poet. for ὀμόθροος, Hesych.
 ὄθρυς, ὄν, δ, Mount Othrys in Thessaly, Hdt. 7. 129, Strab., etc.:—prob. a dialectic form of ὄφρυς; Hesych. ὄθρυν Κρήτες τὸ ὕρος, and ὄθρῦοεν τρυχῦ, .. κρημνῶδες; cf. Θ, θ. II. 2.
 οἶ, exclam. of pain, grief, pity, astonishment, ah! woe! Lat. *heu!* *vae!* sometimes with nom., οἶ γῶ, Soph. Aj. 803, El. 674, 1115; οἶ .. μητρὸς Epigr. Gr. 565. 5; but mostly c. dat., v. sub οἶμοι; c. acc., οἶ ἐμὲ δειλήν Anth. P. 9. 408.—It is very often doubled and even tripled, when it should be written οἶοἶ, οἶοἶοἶ, acc. to the old Gramm.; but in MSS. of Trag. and Com. it is constantly written, οἶ οἶ, οἶ οἶ οἶ, v. Dind. ad Ar. Pac. 258. (From οἶ come οἶζω, οἶζύς, οἶζυρός, οἶτος, οἶκτος, οἶκτρος.)
 οἶ, nom. pl. masc. of Art. ὄ; but, II. οἶ, of relat. Pron. ὅς.
 οἶ, encl. οἶ, dat. sing. of pron. of 3rd pers. masc. and fem.; v. sub οἶ.

οἶ, relat. Adv. *whither*, Lat. *quo*, Trag.; οἶ μολῶν δώσεις δίκην Soph. Ant. 228; οἶκησις οἶ πορεύομαι Ib. 892, cf. El. 8; οὐκ ἤκουσας οἶ προβαίνει τὸ πᾶγμα Ar. Ach. 836; οἶ χρῆ βλέπειν Plat. Legg. 714; οἶ (i. e. *eis* ἄ) μὲν ἔδει δαπανώμενον . . . οἶ δ' οὐκ ἔδει ἐναλώσαντα Id. de Virt. 375 B:—so, οἶ δὴ Id. Parm. 127 C; οἶπερ Soph. El. 404, Ar. Ran. 199, Fr. 356:—often c. gen., οἶ μ' ἀτιμίας ἄγεις *to what a height of dishonour*, Soph. El. 1035; οἶ προελήλυθεν ἀσελγείας Dem. 42. 25. Cf. the interrog. ποῖ. 2. with Verbs of rest, οἶ φθίνει τύχα *where*, i. e. *how*, in *what*; it ends, Eur. Hipp. 371; so, οἶ κακίας τελευτᾷ in *what state of vice he ends*, Plat. Symp. 181 C. (οἶ seems to have been originally an old dat. from ὄς.)

οἶα, ἦ, a *sheepskin*; v. sub ὄα.

οἶα, ἦ, the *service-tree*; v. sub ὄα.

οἶᾶδόν, Adv. *alone*, Nic. Th. 148. (From οἶος: cf. μοναδόν.)

οἶᾶκηδόν, Adv. *in the manner of an οἶᾶξ*, Ap. Dysc. in A. B. 619.

οἶᾶκίζω, Ion. οἶηκ-, *to steer*, and so *to govern, guide, manage, τελαμῶσι σκυτίνους οἶηκίζουσι τὰς ἀσπίδας* Hdt. 1. 171; [ἵππους] οἶ. *to guide them* (when swimming), Polyb. 3. 43, 4, etc.:—Pass., of horses, ἀπὸ βαβδίου οἶακίζεσθαι Strab. 828. 2. metaph., τοὺς νέους οἶακίζοντες ἡδονῇ καὶ λύπῃ Arist. Eth. N. 10. 1, 1:—Pass., ὁ κοινὸς βίος ὡς περ ὑπὸ θεῶν τινὸς οἶακίζόμενος Diod. 18. 59.

οἶᾶκίον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of οἶᾶξ, Eust. 1533. 48.

οἶᾶκισμα [ᾶ], τό, *steering or governing*, Diodot. ap. Diog. L. 9. 12.

οἶᾶκιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a *steersman, pilot*, Lat. *gubernator*, Suid.

οἶᾶκονομέω, *to steer, guide, govern*, cited from Philo.

οἶᾶκο-νόμος, ὁ, a *helmsman*: metaph. a *pilot, ruler*, Aesch. Pr. 149.

οἶᾶκοστροφέω, *to steer, direct, θυμὸν φακοστροφῶν* Aesch. Pers. 767.

οἶᾶκο-στρόφος, ὁ, = οἶακονόμος, Pind. l. 4. 121, Aesch. Theb. 62, Eur.

Med. 524; οἶᾶκ. ἀνάγκης Aesch. Pr. 515, etc.

οἶᾶξ, ἄκος, Ion. οἶηξ, ἦκος, ὁ, properly *the handle of the rudder, the tiller* (Poll. 1. 89), πηδαλιῶν οἶακος ἀφέμενος (cf. πηδάλιον) Plat. Polit.

272 E: generally, *the helm*, οἶακος εὐθυνητῆρος ὑστάτου νεῶς Aesch. Supp.

717; στρέφειν οἶακα Eur. Hel. 1591; also in pl., οἶακῶν φύλαξ Ib. 1578;

οἶακες εὐπρύμνου νεῶς I. T. 1357; τὸν οἶακα εἴσω ἄγειν ἢ ἔξω Plat. Alc.

1. 117 C. 2. metaph., *the helm of government*, ἐν πρύμνῃ πόλεως

οἶακα νομῶν Aesch. Theb. 3; πρᾶπίδων οἶακα νέμων Ag. 802; χαλινῶν

ἔργον οἶακῶν θ' ἅμα Soph. Fr. 712, cf. Eur. Or. 795; τὸν οἶακα στρέφει

δαίμων ἐκάστῳ Apaxandr. Ἀγχ. 1; τύχης οἶακι Epigr. Gr. 491. 5. II.

in Il. 24. 269, οἶηκες are prob. *the rings of the yoke*, like κρίκοι, through

which pass the outside reins for guiding the mules, cf. ἔστωρ.

οἶᾶτης [ᾶ], οὐ, ὁ, = οἶητης, q. v.: but, II. Οἶᾶτις νομός, Soph.

O. C. 1061, is a pasture in the Attic deme Οἶᾶ; Οἶᾶται, οἶ, an Arcadian

tribe, Paus. 8. 45, 1.

οἶᾶω, = μονάζω, from οἶος = μόνος, Hesych.

οἶβος, ὁ, a *piece of meat from the back of an ox's neck*, Luc. Lexiph. 3.

οἶγω, Hes., etc.; later οἶγνυμι Anth. P. 9. 356 (cf. ἀνοἶγνυμι): fut. οἶξω

Eur. Cycl. 502: aor. οἶξα Il. 24. 457; but the Ep. commonly divide the

diphthong in the augm. forms, οἶξεν, οἶξαν; part. οἶξας Il.:—Pass., v.

infr.:—the compd. ἀνοἶγνυμι or ἀνοἶγω is much more common, v. sub

voce; cf. also διοἶγνυμι. To open, οἶξασα κληῖδι θύρας Il. 6. 89;

τῆσι θύρας οἶξε Ib. 298; οἶγειν κληῖθρα προσπόλοισι λέγω Eur. H. F. 332;

ξενῶνας οἶξας Id. Alc. 547: absol., οἶξε γέροντι *he opened the door to*

the old man, Il. 24. 457; also, [οἶνον] . . . οἶξεν ταμίη *she opened the*

wine, Od. 3. 392; οἶγε πίθον open the wine-jar, Hes. Op. 817; πρὸς

φίλους οἶγειν στόμα Aesch. Pr. 611; ξενῶνας οἶγε Com. Anon. 17:—

Pass., πᾶσαι δ' ἀίγνυντο πύλαι Il. 2. 809., 8. 58; οἶχθέντος θαλάμου

Pind. Fr. 45. 13; ὅταν ἅπαξ οἶχθῆ [ἢ ὑστέρα] Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 5.

οἶδα, Aeol. οἶδα Alcae. 141, v. sub *εἶδω B.

οἶδαίνω, = οἶδάνω, Hesych., in Pass.; dv-φθῆνα Q. Sm. 14. 470. II.

intr. = οἶδέω, φρένες οἶδαίνεσκον Ap. Rh. 3. 383; οἶδαίνουσα θάλασσα

Arat. 909.

οἶδαλέος, α, ον, (οἶδέω) *swollen*, οἶδαλέους ἀμφ' ὀδύνη πλεύμονας

Archil. 8; οἶδ. χεῖλη Nic. Al. 210.

οἶδάνω [ᾶ], *to make to swell, swell*, χόλος νόον οἶδάνει Il. 9. 554; so,

μέθυ κῆρ οἶδάνει Ap. Rh. 1. 478:—Pass. *to be swollen, swell up, swell*,

Lat. *tumere*, χόλω οἶδάνεται κραδίη Il. 9. 646. II. = οἶδέω, intr.,

δ' φήληξ οἶδάνων Ar. Pax 1166.—Cf. οἶδαίνω.

οἶδαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (οἶδέω) = φήληξ, Poll. 6. 81, Choerob. in Anecd. Oxon.

2. 248.

οἶδας, οἶδασθα, v. sub *εἶδω.

οἶδέω, rarely οἶδάω, Plut. infr. cit., cf. οἶδάνω: impf. οἶδεν Od.: aor.

οἶδησα Hipp. 999 F, 1010 F, Plat.: pf. οἶδηκα, Dor. 3 pl. -αντι Theocr.

1. 43: cf. ἀνοἶδέω: (οἶδος). To swell, become swollen, Lat. *tumere*,

turgere, οἶδεε δὲ χροῖα πάντα *he had all his body swollen*, Od. 5. 455;

οἶδεῖν τὸ πῶδε Ar. Ran. 1192; τοὺς πόδας καὶ γαστέρα Menand. Δεισ.

4; οἶδέοντα ἔμβρυα Hipp. Aeg. 284; οἶδήκαυτι κατ' αὐχένα Ives Theocr.

1. 43; of growing fruits, etc., ὀπώραν ἐντεταμένην καὶ οἶδῶσαν Plut. 2.

734 E; so, οἶδησε . . . ὁ τοῦ πτεροῦ καυλός Plat. Phaedr. 251 B. II.

metaph. of inflated style, οἶδεῖν ὑπὸ κομπασμάτων Ar. Ran. 940, cf. Plut.

Cic. 26; also, οἶδεόντων πρηγμάτων when times were *troublesome*, of

political ferment (like *tument negotia* in Cic. ad Att. 14. 4, 1, *tumor*

rerum, Ib. 14. 5, 2), Hdt. 3. 76, 127; οἶδεῖ καὶ ὑπουλός ἐστιν ἡ πόλις,

metaph. from a boil or abscess, Plat. Gorg. 518 E; τὸν δῆμον οἶδῶντα

καὶ θρασυόμενον Plut. Sol. 19;—κῦειν and φλεγμαίνειν were similarly

used. (Later writers do not augment οἶδεῖν, Lob. Phryn. 153.)

οἶδημα, τό, a *swelling, tumour*, Hipp. Aph. 1250, Epid. 1. 946, Dem.

1260. 18:—Dim. οἶδημάτιον, τό, Hipp. Fract. 754.

οἶδηματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *swelling*, Galen.

οἶδησις, ἦ, a *swelling, fermenting*, τῶν θυμουμένων Plat. Tim. 70 C;

κυμάτων Eccl.

Οἶδίπους [ῖ], ὁ, (οἶδέω, πούς) *Oedipus*, i. e. *the swollen-footed*, cf. Soph.

O. T. 718, Eur. Phoen. 25:—gen. Οἶδίποδος, (but in Trag. always Οἶδί-

που, as if from Οἶδιπος, which occurs in Anth. P. 7. 429), acc. Οἶδίπου

Trag., later Οἶδίποδα Paus. 9. 2, 4, Plut., etc.: voc. Οἶδίπους (Οἶδίπου

also is cited by Choerob. and given by MSS. in some Trag. passages, as

Soph. O. T. 405, O. C. 557, but is nowhere required by the metre):—a

collat. form Οἶδίποδης, ον, ὁ, is used by Hom. and Hes., but only in gen.

Οἶδίποδα; Dor. Οἶδίποδα Pind. and in lyr. passages of Trag., Aesch.

Theb. 725, Soph. O. T. 495, Ant. 380; Ion. Οἶδίποδεω Hdt.; acc.

Οἶδίποδαν in dactyls, Aesch. Theb. 752, Soph. O. C. 222; voc. Οἶδι-

πόδα Id. O. T. 1195 (lyr.):—Adj. Οἶδίποδεις, α, ον, or ος, ον, cf. *Oedi-*

pus, Plut. Sull. 19, Paus. 9. 18, 5 (ubi vulg. -πόδιος); Οἶδιπόδεια (vulg.

-ια), τά, *the tale of Oedipus*, Id. 9. 5, 11; or Οἶδιπόδεια, ἦ, Arist. Fr.

585, C. I. 6129 B. II, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1760.

οἶδίσκω, = οἶδαίνω, trans. *to swell, enlarge*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 9:

Pass., Hipp. 1146, etc.

οἶδμα, τό, a *swelling, swell*, used by Hom. only of water, ὁ δ' ἐπέσσυτο

οἶδαμι θύων, of a river, *with swollen waves*, Il. 21. 234; of the sea,

ὁ δ' ἔστυεν, οἶδαμι θύων Il. 23. 230, cf. Hes. Th. 109; ἐπ' οἶδαμι

μάργῳ Emped. 349, cf. 367; περιβρυχίοισι περῶν ὑπ' οἶδασιν Soph.

Ant. 337 (lyr.); οἶδμα θαλάσσης h. Hom. Cer. 14; οἶδμ' ἄλιον h. Hom.

Ap. 417, cf. Pind. Fr. 242. 3; γλαυκᾶς ἐπ' οἶδμα λίμνας Soph. Fr. 423;

ἐς οἶδμα πόντου Eur. Or. 992; πόντιον I. A. 704:—then, generally, *the*

sea, Soph. Ant. 588; Τύριον, Φρύγιον, Εὐξενον οἶδμα Eur. Phoen. 202,

Hel. 369, etc.; all the places cited from Trag. are lyr., but Eur. also used

it in senarians, ἐς οἶδμ' ἄλός Hec. 26; τῶν κατ' οἶδμα παρθένων the Nereids,

Id. Hel. 6; Αἰγαῖον οἶδμα Id. I. A. 1601, I. T. 1412, al.; διὰ πόντιον

οἶδμα (in a mock heroic line), Antiph. Σαφφ. 1. 4. II. οἶδμα

νότων *the swelling* of the south-west wind, Anth. P. 9. 36.

οἶδματόεις, εσσα, εν, *billowy*, Aesch. Fr. 66, Opp. H. 5. 273.

οἶδνον, τό, = ὕδνον, v. l. Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 11.

οἶδο-ποιέω, = οἶδαίνω, οἶδίσκω, Gloss.

οἶδος, τό, a *swelling, tumour*, produced by internal action, Nic. Th.

188, 237, 426, and so Littre Hipp. V. C. 910, Fract. 767. (Hence οἶδέω,

οἶδάνω, οἶδαίνω, οἶδίσκω, οἶδμα.)

οἶ-ἔανος, ον, (οἶος, ἔανός) = οἶοχίτων, Ap. Rh. 3. 646.

οἶεος, α, ον, (οἶς) of or from a *sheep*, διφθέρα Hdt. 5. 58:—also οἶεα (sc.

δορά), a *sheepskin*, Hesych., who has also οἶας (sc. οἶεας) τῶν προ-

βάτων τὰ σκεπαστήρια δέρματα.

οἶετης, ες, (ἔτος) poet. for ὁμοῦτης, *equal in years, of the same age*, Il.

2. 765, Matro ap. Ath. 656 F. (On the anal. of ὀθριξ, ὄζυξ, it should

be δέτης: but the first syll. was lengthened metri grat.)

οἶζυος, ον, = sq., *sorry, wretched*, οἶζυον οὐδὲν ἀρέσκει Theocr. 27. 13.

οἶζυρός, Att. οἶζυρός (as trisyll., v. sub fin.), ἄ, ὄν:—*woful, pitiable,*

miserable, in Hom. mostly of persons; also a general epith. of mortals,

Ἄρης ἀλεγεινὸς οἶζυροῖσι βροτοῖσιν Il. 13. 569, cf. Od. 4. 197; more

rarely of actions, conditions, etc., τοῖσιν ἀεὶ οἶζυροῖσι οἶζυροῦ

πολέμοιο Il. 3. 112; παύσατ' οἶζυροῖο γόοιο Od. 8. 540; νύκτες οἶζυρά

II. 182, etc.: also, *sorry, wretched, poor, κῶμη* Hes. Op. 637; οἶζυρῆν

ἔχειν διαίτην Hdt. 9. 82; cf. οἶζυος. Adv. -ῶς, Q. Sm. 3. 363. Not

used by Trag., nor in good Prose. [Though ὄ always in Hom., he

forms the Comp. and Sup., metri grat., οἶζυράτερος, -άτατος, for -ότερος,

-άτατος, like κακοξενιώτερος, λαρώτατος, Il. 17. 446, Od. 5. 105:—

Ar. always makes it οἶζυρός, Nub. 655, Av. 1641, Vesp. 1504, 1514, Lys.

948,—which quantity was prob. pecul. to the trisyll. form.]

οἶζύς, Att. οἶζύς, as dissyll., ὄος, ἦ, (οἶ):—*woe, misery, distress, hard-*

ship, suffering, freq. in Hom., who joins it with other words, πόνος καὶ

οἶζύς Il. 13. 2; κάματος καὶ οἶζύς 15. 365, cf. Hes. Op. 175: contr. dat.

οἶζυῖ for οἶζυῖ, Od. 7. 270: acc. οἶζύα for οἶζύν first in Q. Sm. 2. 88:—

on the Att. form οἶζύς in Aesch. Ag. 756, Eum. 893, etc., v. Pors. Hec.

936 (949), praef. p. ix, Piers. Moer. p. 276. II. as pr. n., a mythic

being, the daughter of Night, Hes. Th. 214. [ῶ in nom. and acc., v.

Hes. 1. c.; ῶ in trisyll. cases.]

οἶζύω, aor. οἶζύσα:—*to wail, mourn, lament*, ἀλλ' ἀεὶ περὶ κείνον οἶζυε

(imperat.) Il. 3. 408. II. c. acc. rei, *to suffer*, ἦς εἶνεκ' οἶζυόμεν

κατὰ πολλά 14. 89: absol. *to be miserable or to suffer*, οἶζύσας ἐμόγησεν

Od. 4. 152., 23. 307. [v of pres. short in Hom., long in Ap. Rh. 4. 1324,

1374; in aor. always long.]

*οἶζω, Att. οἶζω, cf. δυσοἶζω.

οἶη, ἦ, = κῶμη, Ap. Rh. 2. 139, Hesych.; cf. οἶητης. (Perh. connected

with Lacon. ὠβά, Müll. Dor. 3. 5. § 3.)

οἶη, ἦ, the *service-tree*, v. sub ὄα.

οἶηιον, τό, Ep. for οἶηξ, οἶαξ, a *rudder, helm*, Od. 9. 483; in pl., 12.

218, Il. 19. 43.

οἶηκίζω, Ion. for οἶακίζω.

οἶημα, τό, *opinion*: esp. *self-opinion*, οἶ. καὶ τῦφος Plut. 2. 39 D, ubi v.

Wyttenb.; οἶ. καὶ ἀλαζονεία Ib. 43 B.

οἶηματίας, ον, ὁ, a *self-conceited person*, Hesych.

οἶηξ, ἦκος, ὁ, Ion. for οἶαξ.

οἶησις, εως, ἦ, (οἶομαι) = δόξα, *opinion, an opinion*, Plat. Phaedo 92 A,

Phaedr. 244 C; esp. a *false impression*, prob. 1. Hyperid. Lyc. 8: opp.

to σαφῶς

οἰητός, ἢ, ὄν, existing only in thought, possible, opp. to actual, Gloss. οἰς, ἢ, poet. for οἶς, a sheep, Theocr. 1. 9; cf. ὁμοῖος for ὅμοιος.

οἶκα, as, ε, Ion. for ἔοικα.

οἰκάδε, Adv. = οἰκόνδε, to one's house, home or country, home, homeward, often in Hom., οἰκάδ' ἰκέσθαι, οἰκάδε νείσθαι, νοστέιν, ἀποστείχειν;—then freq. in Pind., and in Att. Verse and Prose. II.

= οἶκοι, at home, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4, An. 7. 7, 57, and in late writers, Lob. Phryn. 44.

οἰκάδης, Doric for οἰκάδε (cf. χαμάδης, χαμάζε), Ar. Ach. 742, 779, cf. Epich. 19 Ahr. The form οἰκάδες, noticed by Greg. C. 231, is prob. an error, Ahrens D. Dor. 373.

οἰκάριον [ἄ], τό, Dim. of οἶκος, Lys. ap. Poll. 9. 39.

οἰκεῖ, Adv. = οἶκοι, Menand. Incert. 456.

οἰκειᾶκός, ἢ, ὄν, = οἰκεῖος III, one's own, Plut. Cic. 20 (vulg. οἰκιακός, q. v.), Eust. 124. 34, Suid., Zonar.; Dor. οἰκηακός, Callicrat. ap. Stob. 485. 57; τὰ οἰκηακά the private property, of the Emperor, C. I. 8685; v. Ducang.

οἰκειο-ποιέω, to appropriate, attach, τινά τινι Schol. Philostr.:—Med. to make one's own, attach to oneself, Candid. ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 55.

οἰκειο-πράγῳ, to mind one's own affairs, Synes. 243 C.

οἰκειοπραγία, ἢ, a minding one's own affairs, Plat. Rep. 434 C.

οἰκεῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον; Ion. οἰκήμιος, η, ον;—in or of the house, once in Hes., δούραθ' ἀμάξης οἰκήμια θέσθαι Op. 455; οἰκ. λέβης Aesch. Fr. 1; κῆρυξ Soph. Tr. 757; of or for household affairs, domestic, (οἰκήμια, v. sub οἰκία II), τὰ οἰκεῖα a household, household affairs, property, Lat. res familiaris, Hdt. 2. 37, Soph. Ant. 661, Xen., etc.; τὰ οἰκεῖα τὰ ἑαυτοῦ his household goods, Lys. 133. 26; opp. to τὰ πολιτικά, Thuc. 2. 40; to τὰ τῆς πόλεως, Plat. Apol. 23 B. II. of persons,

of the same family or kin, related, Lat. cognatus, ὡς οἱ ἔοντες οἰκήμιοι as being akin to him, Hdt. 4. 65; οἰκεῖον οὕτως οὐδὲν .. ὡς ἀνὴρ τε καὶ γυνή so closely akin, Menand. Incert. 101:—ἀνὴρ οἰκ. a kinsman, relative, near friend, Hdt. 1. 108; οἱ οἰκ. kinsmen, opp. to οἱ ἀλλότριος, Andoc. 31. 7, cf. Thuc. 7. 44; to ὀνειδοί, Plat. Prot. 316 C; οἱ ἑαυτοῦ οἰκηότατοι his own nearest kinsmen, Hdt. 3. 65, cf. 5. 5:—then of the tie itself, κατὰ τὸ οἰκεῖον Ἀτρεΐ because of his relationship to Atreus, Thuc. 1. 9. 2. friendly, εἰχομέν ποτε .. τὸν τόπον τοῦτον οἰκεῖον Dem. 41. 15; ὡς παρ οἰκειοτάτῳ Id. 321. 26; v. infr. B.

III. of things, belonging to one's house or family, one's own (defined as ὅταν ἐφ' αὐτῷ ἢ ἀπαλλοτριώσῃ Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 7), οἰκ. ἀρουραί Pind. O. 12. 28; σταθμά Aesch. Pr. 396; γῆ, χθῶν Soph. Aj. 859, Ant. 1203; οἰκεῖον, ἢ ἕξ ἄλλου τινος; born in the house, or ..? Id. O. T. 1162; αἱ οἰκεῖαι πόλεις their own cities, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 2; ἢ οἰκεῖα (sc. γῆ), Ion. ἢ οἰκήμια, Hdt. 1. 64; τὰ οἰκήμια one's own property, Id. 2. 37, cf. 1. 92; οἰκεῖοι πόλεμοι wars in one's own country, of the Helot war in Laconia, Thuc. 1. 118, cf. 4. 64; σῖτος οἰκ. καὶ οὐκ ἐπακτός home-grown, Id. 6. 20. 2. = ἴδιος, one's own, personal, private, opp. to δημόσιος, κοινός, ἀλλότριος, οἰκεῖων κέρδεων εἴνεκα Theogn. 46; ἔων ἐν κακῷ οἰκήμῳ Hdt. 1. 45, cf. 153, Antipho 127. 28; οἰκήμια τε τριήρεϊ καὶ οἰκήμῳ .. δαπάνη Hdt. 5. 47, cf. 8. 17; οἰκ. σάγη Aesch. Cho. 675; οἰκ. κακά Soph. O. C. 765, cf. Antipho 113. 44; μηδὲν οἰκειοτέρα τῆ ἀπολαύσει with enjoyment not more our own, Thuc. 2. 38, cf. 7. 70; οἰκ. κίνδυνον ἔχειν Id. 3. 13; οἰκ. ξύνεσις mother wit, Id. 1. 138; πρὸς οἰκεῖας χερσὶν by his own hand, Soph. Ant. 1176, etc.:—for Aesch. Ag. 1220, v. sub βορά.

IV. opp. to ξένος, proper to a thing, fitting, suitable, becoming, οὔτε .. καλὸν οὐδὲν οὐδ' οἰκήμιον Hdt. 3. 81, cf. Dem. 245. 3. 2. c. dat. rei, belonging to, conformable to the nature of a thing, like Lat. domesticus, προοίμιον οἰκ. τῷ νόμῳ Plat. Legg. 772 E, cf. Rep. 468 D, al., and often in Arist.; also c. gen., τὰ αὐτῶν οἰκεῖα Plat. Phaedo 96 D; οἰκ. τῆς διαλεκτικῆς Arist. Top. 1. 2, 2, cf. Eth. N. 1. 6, 13, Rhet. 1. 4, 12; οἰκ. πρὸς τι Polyb. 5. 105, 1. 3. proper, fit, οἰκ. κατάγελως fit subject for ridicule, Menand. Ἐπαγγ. 1:—οἰκ. ὄνομα a word in its proper, literal sense, opp. to metaphor, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 6; cf. οἰκειότης II.

B. the Adv. οἰκεῖως has the same senses as the Adj., οἰκεῖως φέρε bear it like your own affair, Ar. Thesm. 197; οἰκ. διαλέγεσθαι τινι to converse familiarly with him, Thuc. 6. 57; οἰκ. συνεῖναι τινι, Lat. familiariter uti aliquo, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 5; so, οἰκ. διακείσθαι τινι Id. An. 7. 5, 16; πρὸς τι Polyb. 13. 1, 2; οἰκ. δέχεσθαι τινα Dem. 299. 28; οἰκ. ἔχειν τινί Dem. 41. 17, etc.:—Comp. —ότερος, Isoer. de Cleon. Hered. 49; —ότερος, Arist. Categ. 7; Sup. —ότατα, Polyb. 5. 106, 4. II. properly, Ar. Lys. 1118, Xen. Oec. 2, 17; ἔθαψε, περιέστειλεν οἰκ. Menand. Μισογ. 1. 12, etc. - 2. affectionately, dutifully, Thuc. 2. 60.

οἰκειότης, Ion. οἰκηότης, ητος, ἢ, a being οἰκεῖος (signf. II), kindred, relationship, Hdt. 6. 54, Thuc. 3. 86, Plat. Rep. 537 C: intimacy, friendliness, friendliness, kindness, φιλία καὶ οἰκ. Thuc. 4. 19, cf. Plat. Symp. 197 D:—in pl. friendly relations, Andoc. 15. 40, Dem. 237. 12. 2. the living together as man and wife, marriage, Isoer. 216 C, Lys. 92. 21. II. of words and phrases, the proper sense, opp. to μεταφορά, Plut. Cic. 40, in pl.

οἰκειό-φωνος, ον, by word of mouth: in Adv. —ως, Ctes. Pers. 9.

οἰκειό-χειρος, ον, with one's own hands: Adv. —ως, Byz.

οἰκειόω, Ion. οἰκηόω, to make one's own (οἰκεῖος III). I. to make a person one's friend, opp. to ἀλλοτριόω, Thuc. 3. 65. II. mostly in Med., 1. c. acc. pers. to make a person one's friend, win his favour or affection, conciliate, Hdt. 4. 148, Plat. Legg. 738 D; οἰκ. τινα πρὸς τινα Plut. Otho 2; οἰκ. τὸν δῆμον λόγῳ Dion. H. 9. 44:—Pass. to be made friendly, opp. to πολεμοῦνται, Thuc. 1. 36, cf. Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 13. 2. c. acc. rei, to make one's own, claim as one's own, appropriate, τὴν Ἀσίην οἰκηεῦνται οἱ Πέρσαι Hdt. 1. 4; τούτων τὴν ἐξέυρεσιν ἐνκ οἰκηεῦνται Λυδοί Ib. 94; so, Αἰγύπτιοι οἰκ. Καμ-

βυσία claim him as their own, Id. 3. 2; ἅπαντα τὰ ἐν πόλει οἰκ. to appropriate to oneself, monopolise, Plat. Rep. 466 C; much like σφετερίζω, Id. Legg. 843 E. 3. generally, to adapt, make fit or suitable, τινι τι Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 16; τι πρὸς τι Polyb. 9. 1, 2:—Pass. to become familiar or closely united, ταῖς ψυχαῖς Plat. Prot. 326 B, cf. Parm. 128 A; οἱ φικεωμένοι φυσιολογία Diog. L. 10. 37.

οἰκεῖω, Ep. for οἰκέω, Hes. Th. 330.

οἰκεῖωμα, τό, kindred, relationship, πρὸς τι Strab. 269. 2. appropriateness, Dion. H. de Rhet. 7. 5.

οἰκεῖωσις, ἢ, a making one's friend, Clem. Al. 777. 2. a taking as one's own, appropriation, οἰκεῖωσιν ποιείσθαι τινος Thuc. 4. 128. 3. adaptation, Plut. 2. 1038 C.

οἰκειωτικός, ἢ, ὄν, (οἰκεῖω 2) appropriative, τέχνη οἰκ. Plat. Soph. 223 B. 2. adapting, οἰκ. δύναμις πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 759 E.

οἰκετεία, ἢ, the household, Lat. familia, Strab. 668, Luc. Merc. Cond. 15, Joseph. A. J. 8. 6, 3., 12. 2, 3, C. I. 2058 B. 15:—οἰκετεία is a false, or at least a late, form, as in Epict. Enchir. 33. 7, v. Lob. Phryn. 505.

οἰκετεύω, = οἰκέω, to inhabit, Eur. Alc. 437. II. Dep. οἰκετεύομαι, to be an οἰκέτης, Hesych.

οἰκέτης, ον, ὄ, (οἰκέω) a house-slave, menial, Hdt. 6. 137., 7. 170, Aesch. Cho. 737, Antipho 114. 33, Thuc. 2. 4; οἰκ. δημόσιος τῆς πόλεως Aeschin. 8. 27;—but in Hdt., οἱ οἰκέται also = οἰκετεία, Lat. familia, one's household, the women and children, 8. 4, 106, 142; so also in Soph. Tr. 908, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 2; hence opp. to δούλοι, Plat. Legg. 763 A, 777 A, 853 E; δούλος μείζον οἰκέτου φρονῶν Menand. Incert. 255; διαφέρειν φησὶ .. δούλον οἰκέτου, διὰ τὸ τοὺς ἀπελευθέρους μὲν δούλους ἔτι εἶναι, οἰκέτας δὲ τοὺς μὴ τῆς κτήσεως ἀφειμένους Ath. 267 B, cf. Thom. M. 644; but often synonym. with δούλος, Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 5, al.

οἰκετία, ἢ, v. οἰκετεία.

οἰκετικός, ἢ, ὄν, (οἰκέτης) of or for the menials or household, Plat. Soph. 226 B, Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 4; τὸ οἰκετικόν the servants or slaves collectively, Plut. Sull. 9; so, οἰκ. σώματα C. I. 2347 c. 25. 2. οἰκ. δέλφαξ home-bred, Philox. 2. 27.

οἰκέτις, ἴδος, ἢ, fem. of οἰκέτης, Hipp. Aër. 292; περιστερὰν ἐφέστιον οἰκέτιν τε Soph. Fr. 745; οἰκ. γυνή Eur. El. 104. II. in Theocr. 18. 38, the mistress of the house, housewife, Lat. matrona.

οἰκεῦς, ἔως, Ion. ἦος, ὄ, = οἰκέτης, an inmate of one's house, μὴ .. φίλους οἰκήσας ἐγγεῖρη Il. 5. 413, cf. 6. 366, Od. 17. 533; but elsewhere, as in 4. 245., 14. 4, etc., in the sense of a menial, servant, cf. Solon ap. Lys. 117. 41, Soph. O. T. 756.

οἰκέω, Ep. οἰκεῖω Hes. Th. 330: impf. ᾤκεον Il., Att. ᾤκουν, Ion. οἰκεῖον Hdt. 1. 57; fut. οἰκήσω: aor. ᾤκησα: pf. ᾤκηκα Soph. El. 1101:—Pass. and Med., fut. οἰκήσομαι in med. sense, Menand. in Walz. Rhet. 9. 202; but in pass., v. A. 1. 3; aor. ᾤκήθην Il., etc.; ᾤκησάμην Aristid. 1. 103; pf. ᾤκημαι as med. and pass., Ion. 3 pl. οἰκέται, v. A. 1. 2, 3; cf. διοικέω: (οἶκος): A. trans. to inhabit, hold as one's abode, c. acc., ὑπαρξείας ᾤκεον πολυπίδακος Ἰδης Il. 20. 218; (elsewhere in Hom. always intr., v. infr. B); but in Hdt. and Att. often trans., οἰκ. τοῦτον τὸν χῶρον Hdt. 1. 1, cf. 175, etc.; οἰκ. δόμους, χθόνα, ἔστιαν, etc., Aesch. Supp. 961, etc.; metaph., οἰκεῖν αἰῶνα καὶ μοῖρον to have, enjoy, Eur. I. A. 1507:—Pass. to be inhabited, οἰκεῖτο πόλις Πριάμοιο let it be inhabited, Il. 4. 18, Hdt. 4. 110, Dem. 1341. 20; ἐς γῆν .. οἰκουμένην Soph. Ph. 221; διὰ τῆς οἰκουμένης through the inhabited country, Hdt. 2. 32, cf. 4. 110; τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις οἰκουμένας .. νομίζεσθαι should be regarded as inhabited, Id. 1. 170;—for ἡ οἰκουμένη, v. sub voce. 2. to colonise, settle in, τὰς πλείστας τῶν νήσων Thuc. 1. 8, cf. 2. 27, etc.: so also in pf. pass., to be settled in, occupy, τοῖσι τὰς νήσους οἰκημένοισι Ἰωσι Hdt. 1. 27; αἱ δύο [πόλεις] νήσους οἰκέονται Id. 1. 142. 3. in Pass., like οἰκίζομαι, to be settled, of men or tribes to whom new abodes are assigned, τριχθὰ ᾤκηθεν καταφυλαδόν Il. 2. 668;—Hdt. uses the pf. pass. ᾤκημαι, Ion. οἰκημαι, as pres., οἱ ἐν τῇ ἠπείρῳ οἰκημένοι those who have been settled, i. e. those who dwell .., 1. 27; οἱ ἐν τῷ Ἄλφει ποταμοῦ οἰκ. 1. 28, cf. 8. 115:—also of cities, to be situated, to lie, παρ' ὄν [ποταμὸν] Νίνος πόλις οἰκητο Ib. 193:—fut. οἰκήσεται in pass. sense, Thuc. 8. 67, Dem. 1341. 20, cf. Aeschin. 4. 9, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 1. II. to manage, direct, whether of a household or a state, like διοικέω, Soph. O. C. 1535, Eur. El. 386, Plat., etc.; πόλεις καὶ οἴκους εὖ οἰκοῦσι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 64, Plat., etc.; μετρίως, ὀρθῶς, ἀριστα οἰκ. Plat. Legg. 936 B, Rep. 371 C, 520 D, etc.:—metaph., μὴ τὸν ἐμὸν οἶκον νοῦν don't manage .., Eur. (Fr. 145) ap. Ar. Ran. 105:—Pass., ἢ πόλις Eur. Hipp. 486, Plat. Rep.; πατρίδος τετευχῶς ἢ νόμοις .. μάλιστα οἰκεῖσθαι δοκεῖ Dem. 563. 10, cf. II. 2.

B. intr. to dwell, live, of persons or families, or, of whole tribes, to have their abodes, settlements, Hom., who, like Hdt., commonly joins it with ἐν .., ᾤκεον δ' ἐν Πλευρώνι Il. 14. 116, cf. Od. 9. 200, 400; so, οἰκεῖ ἐν Πίνδῳ Hdt. 1. 56, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1234, Ar. Av. 968, Antipho 138. 24; κατὰ στέγας Eur. Ion 314; ὑπὸ χθονός Id. Fr. 454; after Hom. with dat. only, οἰκεῖν οὐρανῷ Pind. N. 10. 109; ναοῖσι Eur. Ion 314; οἰκεῖν εἰς τόπον to go and dwell in a place, Eubul. Ἀντιόπ. 2. 1, cf. Valck. Schol. Phoen. 1116 (1109); also, οἰκ. παρὰ κρημοῖσι Pind. P. 3. 61; παρὰ ὄχθον Eur. I. T. 1098; οἰκεῖν μετὰ τινος = συνοικεῖν τινί, Soph. O. T. 414, 990; κέρδη μὲν οἰκήσαντα .., having fixed my dwelling [there] with gain to my hosts, Id. O. C. 92; τὸ τὴν φροντίδ' ἔξω τῶν κακῶν οἰκεῖν γλυκύ sweet is it for the mind to keep free from cares, Id. O. T. 1390; οἰκ. ἐπὶ προστάτου (v. sub προστάτης), Lys. 187. 30. II. of cities, in a pass. sense, like ναίω, to be settled, be situated, Hdt. 2. 166, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 3., 5. 5; but, τὴν πόλιν σπορόδην καὶ κατὰ κώμας οἰκοῦσαν formed of detached villages, Isoer. 214 E, cf. 48 C; (so, in Pass., Xen. An. 1. 4, 1). 2. to be in a certain condition, conduct oneself or be conducted so and so, τίς τῶν πόλεων διὰ σέ

βέλτιον ἤκησεν; Plat. Rep. 599 D, cf. 462 D, 472 E, 473 A, 543 A, al.; σωφρόνως γε οἰκοῦσα [πόλις] εἶ ἂν οἰκοῦτο a state with habits of self-control would be well governed, Id. Charm. 162 A; but often hardly distinguishable from the Pass. (supr. A. II); εἰς ὀλίγους, εἰς πλείους οἰκεῖν to be governed in the interest of the few or the many, Thuc. 2. 37.

οἰκηακός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. for οἰκειακός, q. v.
οἰκήμος, οἰκηιότης, οἰκηιόω, Ion. for οἰκέος, οἰκειότης, οἰκειόω.
οἰκημα, τό, (οἰκέω) any inhabited place, a dwelling-place, ἱερὸν ἔσχον οἰκ. ποταμοῦ Pind. O. 2. 16:—then, generally, in pl. a building, house (afterwards called οἰκία), Hdt. 1. 17., 9. 13, and Att. 2. a chamber, Hdt. 1. 164, 179., 2. 121, 1, 148, etc.: esp. a bed-chamber, Id. 1. 9 and 10, Plat. Symp. 217 D; also a dining-room, Ath. 145 B. II. special senses, 1. a brothel, τὴν θυγατέρα κατίσαι ἐπ' οἰκήματος Hdt. 2. 121, 5., 126; στῆσαι τινα ἐπ' οἰκ. Dinarch. 93. 12; ἐπ' οἰκ. καθῆσθαι Plat. Charm. 163 B, cf. Aeschin. II. 3: a tavern, Isae. 58. 16; cf. τέγος. 2. a cage, place where animals are reared and fattened, Valck. Hdt. 7. 119; elsewhere οἰκίσκος. 3. a temple, fane, chapel, Id. 8. 144. 4. a prison, Dem. 890. 13, cf. Lys. Fr. 45. 4, Thuc. 4. 47 sq. 5. a storeroom, Plat. Prot. 315 D, Dem. 1040. 20., 1044. 25. 6. a workshop, Plat. Prot. 321 E. 7. a story, Lat. tabulatum, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 52.

οἰκηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a dwelling-house or room, Diog. L. 5. 55.
οἰκημάτιον, τό, Dim. of οἰκημα, Plut. 2. 145 A.
οἰκησιμος, ὄν, habitable, Polyb. 3. 55, 9, Arr. An. 6. 18.
οἰκησις, ἡ, (οἰκέω) the act of dwelling or inhabiting, ἡ ἀνάγκη τῆς οἰκ. Thuc. 2. 16; οἰκησιν ποιέσθαι ὑπὸ γῆν Hdt. 3. 102; κοινωνεῖν τῆς οἰκ. to have part in habitation, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 3. 2. management, administration, πόλεως Plat. Min. 321 B. II. a house, dwelling, Hdt. 9. 94, Aesch. Supp. 1009, Soph. Ph. 31, Plat., etc.; of the residence of a satrap, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 1; κατασκαφῆς οἰκ. ἀείφρουπος, of the grave, Soph. Ant. 892; εἰς τὴν ἀίδιον οἰκ. Xen. Ag. 11, 16; of the lair of beasts, Id. Cyn. 13, 14; of a bird's nest, Arist. H. A. 9. 11, 1:—in pl. of the scattered dwellings of people not yet collected in cities, Thuc. 6. 88, cf. οἰκέω B. II; αἱ τῶν πόλεων τε καὶ οἰκήσεων διακοσμήσεις Plat. Symp. 209 A, cf. Legg. 681 A; but the distinction is not always observed, Ib. 685 A, etc. III. an inhabited district, διὰ τὸ τὴν οἰκησιν κείσθαι ταύτην πρὸς ἄρκτον Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 19, cf. Diog. L. 4. 58.

οἰκητήρ, ἡρος, ὄ, ποῖτ. for οἰκητής, Soph. O. C. 627, and restored by Herm. for οἰκιστήρας (from some copies) in Aesch. Theb. 19: fem. οἰκῆτιρα, Or. Sib. 3. 442.
οἰκητήριον, τό, a dwelling-place, habitation, Eur. Or. 1114, Arist. Fr. 441, Plut., etc.

οἰκητήριος, α, ὄν, domestic, σκενάρια Alcae. Com. Πασ. 2.
οἰκητής, ὄν, ὄ, = οἰκῆτωρ, Soph. O. T. 1450, Plat. Phaedo III C, and perhaps Simon. 5. 6.
οἰκητικός, ἡ, ὄν, accustomed to a fixed dwelling, τῶν ζώων τὰ μὲν οἰκ. τὰ δὲ οἰκα Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 27.
οἰκητός, ἡ, ὄν, inhabited, Soph. O. C. 28, 39: habitable, οἰκητός (as fem.) ἀλλή δράχνας μόνον Philostr. 853.

οἰκῆτωρ, ὄρος, ὄ, an inhabitant, Hdt. 2. 103., 4. 9, 34., 7. 153, Aesch. Pr. 351, Thuc. 1. 2, etc.; οἰκ. θεοῦ i. e. dwelling in the temple, Eur. Andr. 1089; "Αἰδον οἰκ., of one dead, Soph. Tr. 282, cf. Aj. 396, 517. 2. a colonist, Thuc. 2. 27., 3. 92.
οἰκία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, a building, house, dwelling, Hdt. 1. 17, 114, etc.; κατ' οἰκίαν at home, Plat. Lach. 180 D; ἰδίᾳ καὶ κατ' οἰκίας Id. Legg. 788 A; in Com. and familiar Prose much more used than οἶκος. 2. in Att. law, οἶκος was distinguished from οἰκία,—the former being all the property left at a person's death, the latter the dwelling-house only, Valck. Hdt. 7. 224, Böckh. P. E. 2. not. 199, cf. Plat. Rep. 569 A, etc. 3. οἰκία was also distinguished from συνοικία, as one's own apartments from those let out to lodgers, Aeschin. 15. 4., 17. 28. II. a household, domestic establishment, Plat. Gorg. 520 E; οἰκίας δύο ἔκει, i. e. he kept two establishments, Dem. 1002. 13; prior in existence to a πόλις, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 12, 7, Pol. 1. 2, 12, al. III. the household, i. e. inmates of the house, Lat. familia, Antipho 140. 34, Plat. Gorg. 472 B, etc. IV. a house or family from which one is descended, οἰκίης ἀγαθῆς Hdt. 1. 107; οἰκίης οὐ φλαυροτέρης Ib. 99; οἰκίης οὐκ ἐπιφανέος 2. 172; τῆ Κύρον οἰκίη συγγενέες 3. 2; ἐκ τῶν μεγίστων οἰκίων Eur. Pol. Δῆμ. 15. 5, cf. Andoc. 16. 35, Thuc. 8. 6, etc.; περὶ ὕλιγας οἰκίας οἱ .. τραγωδίαι συντίθενται Arist. Poët. 13, 7.

οἰκιάκος, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a house, οἱ οἰκ. one's domestics, Ev. Matth. 10. 36: cf. οἰκειακός.
οἰκίδιον, τό, Dim. of οἶκος, a small house, a chamber, Ar. Nub. 92, Lysias 92. 28, C. I. 2664. 8. 2. of the tower on the back of an elephant, Polyb. ap. Suid. s. v. θωράκιον.
οἰκίδιος, α, ὄν, = οἰκέος, domestic, Opp. C. 1. 473.

οἰκίζω, fut. Att. οἰκίω Thuc. 1. 100., 6. 23:—aor. ἤκισα, Ion. οἰκισα Hdt. 5. 42, ποῖτ. ἤκισσα Pind. 1. 8. 20:—pf. ἤκισα (συν-) Strab. 544: plqpf. ἤκισα App. Hisp. 100, Civ. 2. 26:—Med., fut. οἰκισοῦμαι Eur., (in Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 32, οἰκῆσεται seems necessary):—aor. ἤκισαμην (κατ-) Isocr.:—Pass., fut. οἰκισθήσομαι Dem. 59. 14, App.: aor. ἤκισθη Thuc., Plat.: pf. ἤκισμαι Eur. Hec. 2, Ion. οἰκ- Hdt. 4. 12:—cf. ἀν-, εἰσ-, ἐν-, κατ-, συν-οικίζω: I. c. acc. rei, to found as a colony or new settlement, πόλιν Hdt. 1. 57., 6. 33 (vulg. οἰκισαν, cf. 7. 170), Ar. Av. 172, Thuc. 6. 4, etc.; also, οἰκ. ἀπ' ἄλλης πόλεως οἰκ. πόλιν Eur. Fr. 362. 11:—Pass., πόλις οἰκισται ἐν .. Hdt. 4. 12, cf. 2. 44. 2. to people with new settlers, colonise, χώρον, χώρην Id. 5. 42., 7. 143; νήσους Thuc. 1. 8 (vulg. ἤκισαν); c. gen. pers., τὴν πόλιν .. ξυμμίκτην ἀνθρώπων οἰκίους ἔχοντες it with .., Id. 6. 4:—Med., ὅπη γῆς πύργον οἰκισοῦμεθα we shall make ourselves a fenced

home, Eur. Heracl. 46, cf. Tro. 435:—Pass., Plat. Rep. 403 B, Xen. An. 5. 3, 7.

II. c. acc. pers. to settle, plant as a colonist or inhabitant, Pind. I. 8 (7). 43, cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. 92: to remove, transplant, ἐς ἄλλα δώματα, εἰς τήνδε χθόνα Eur. I. A. 670, I. T. 30; metaph., τὸν μὲν ἀφ' ὑψηλῶν βραχῶν ἤκισεν brought him from high to low estate, Eur. Heracl. 613:—Pass. to settle as a colonist, fix one's habitation in a place, Τυδεὺς ἐν Ἀργεὶ ξείνος ὧν οἰκίξεται Soph. Fr. 153, cf. Eur. Hec. 2, Plat. Phaedo 114 C, etc.

οἰκίητης, ὄν, ὄ, Ion. for οἰκέτης, Pherecyd. ap. Diog. L. 1. 122: οἰκιάτης in Steph. B. s. v. οἶκος, E. M. 698. 11; cf. πολιήτης.

οἰκίον, τό, properly a Dim. of οἶκος, but in usage not differing from it; in Hom., Hes., etc., always in pl. like Lat. aedes, buildings, a house, palace, dwelling, abode, often in Hom., mostly in the phrase οἰκία ναίων, Il. 6. 15, al.; of the abode of a deity, Od. 12. 4; of the nether world, Il. 20. 64; so in Hdt., esp. of palaces containing several ranges of buildings, 1. 35, 41, 44, 98., 3. 53, 140; but also of private houses, 1. 59., 7. 118: also of dens, nests, lairs, of animals, as in Hom. of the nests of wasps and bees, Il. 12. 167., 16. 261; of an eagle's nest, 12. 221:—late Poets use it in sing., Call. Fr. 198, Anth. P. 6. 203.

οἰκίσις, ἡ, a peopling, colonisation, Thuc. 5. 11., 6. 4.
οἰκίσκη, ἡ, cited by Poll. 9. 39 from Dem. 1170. 26, or 1171. 7 (ubi Codd. οἰκίαν).

οἰκίσκος, ὄ, Dim. of οἶκος, a small room or chamber, Dem. 258. 21, Hdn. 7. 9. 2. a cage, coop, Ar. Fr. 358, 385, Metagen. Adv. 5.
οἰκισμός, ὄ, = οἰκισίς, Solon 11. 5; πύλεων οἰκισμοί foundations of cities, Plat. Legg. 708 D.

οἰκιστήρ, ἡρος, ποῖτ. for οἰκιστής, Pind. O. 7. 54, al., Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 155; cf. οἰκητήρ.

οἰκιστής, ὄν, ὄ, like οἰκιστήρ, one who peoples a place with settlers, a coloniser, founder of a city, Hdt. 4. 159, Thuc. 1. 24., 3. 92., 6. 3, Plat., etc.: in App. Civ. 1. 24, οἱ οἰκισταί are the triumviri coloniae deducendae.

οἰκιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for or like a coloniser; in Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 9. 7.
οἰκίτιεύς, ὄ, rare Comic word for οἰκέτης, with a play on Κίτιεύς, Bion ap. Ath. 162 D.

οἰκόβιος, ὄν, living at home, domestic, Schol. Pind. N. 8. 58.

οἰκογενής, ἔς, born in the house, homebred, of slaves, Lat. verna, as opp. to emptus, Plat. Meno 82 B, Polyb. 40. 2, 3, cf. Lob. Phryn. 202; σώμα γυναικείον οἰκογενές Inser. Delph. in C. I. 1705; τὸ γένος οἰκ. Ib. 1702, 1707, al.; cf. οἰκοθεν 1, and v. ἐνδογενής:—also, οἰκ. ὄρνυγες Ar. Pax 789; ἀλεκτορίδες Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 3; metaph., οἰκ. μανία, opp. to ἐπηλυς, Plut. 2. 758 E.

οἰκοδέγμων, ὄνος, ὄ, one who receives people into his house, Trag. ap. Poll. 6. 11.

οἰκοδέσποινα, ἡ, the mistress of a family, Plintys ap. Stob. 445. 27, Babr. 10. 5, Plut. 2. 612 F.

οἰκοδεσποσύνη, ἡ, household rule, C. I. 2957.

οἰκοδεσποτεία, ἡ, in astrol. sense, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. pp. 57, 58, etc.

οἰκοδεσποτέω, to be master of a house or head of a family, to rule the household, Ep. Tim. 5. 14. II. in astrol. sense, Luc. Astrol. 20, Plut. 2. 908 B, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 57, etc.; cf. sq. II.

οἰκοδεσπότης, ὄν, ὄ, the master of a house or family, Alex. Tapanτ. 6, often in N. T., etc.; but οἰκίας δ. was preferred by the Atticists, as in Plat. Legg. 954 B; so, οἰκου δ. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 32; v. Lob. Phryn. 373. II. in Astrology every sign of the Zodiac had a house (οἶκος) for a planet, which had influence over the particular months and days: this was called οἰκοδεσποτεῖν, and the ruling planet οἰκοδεσπότης.

οἰκοδεσποτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the οἰκοδεσπότης, Cic. Att. 12. 44, 2.

οἰκοδίατος, ὄν, living in the house, Galen.

οἰκοδομέω, fut. ἤσω: aor. ἤκοδύμῃσα (not οἰκ- in Att.), Phryn. 153. To build a house: generally, to build, νηὸν, οἰκίαν, γέφυραν, λαβύρινθον, πυραμίδα, τεῖχος Hdt. 1. 21, 114, 186., 2. 101, al.; αἱ μέλιται οἰκ. τὰ κηρία Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 6: absol., Plat. Charm. 161 E, 165 D:—also in Med., οἰκοδομεῖσθαι οἰκημα to build oneself a house, have it built, Hdt. 2. 121, 1, cf. 148; νεωσοίκους Andoc. 24. 21; τεῖχην Thuc. 7. 11; οἰκίας Plat., etc.:—Pass. to be built, Hdt. 2. 126, 127; τὰ οἰκοδομουμένα Arist. G. A. 1. 22, 2. 2. metaph. to build or found upon, ἔργα ἐπὶ τι Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 15; οἰκ. τέχνην ἔπειν Ar. Pax 749.

3. metaph., also, to build up, edify, 1 Cor. 8. 1., 10. 23, etc.; οἰκ. εἰς τὸν ἕνα 1 Thess. 5. 11:—but also in bad sense, οἰκοδομηθήσεται εἰς τὸ ἐσθίειν will be emboldened, 1 Cor. 8. 10; cf. ἀνοικοδομέω.

οἰκοδομή, ἡ, a late form for οἰκοδόμησις, -δομία, proverb. Lacon. ap. Suid. s. v. ἵππους, Diod. 1. 46, Strab., al., cited by Lob. Phryn. 488; earlier examples, as Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 7, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 5, are dub. II. = οἰκοδόμημα, Plut. Lucull. 39, C. I. 4449, al., N. T., etc.

οἰκοδόμημα, τό, a building, structure, Hdt. 2. 121, 1., 136, Thuc. 4. 8, 90, Plat. Gorg. 514 B, etc.

οἰκοδόμησις, ἡ, the act or manner of building, Thuc. 3. 2, 20, Plat. Gorg. 455 B, etc.; in pl., οἰκ. ναῶν Id. Rep. 394 A. II. = οἰκοδόμημα, Id. Criti. 117 A, Legg. 778 E.

οἰκοδομητέον, verb. Adj. one must build, Plat. Rep. 424 D.

οἰκοδομητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for building: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) architecture, Luc. Contempl. 5 (al. -δομική).

οἰκοδομητός, ἡ, ὄν, built, Strab. 155, 369.

οἰκοδομία, ἡ, = οἰκοδόμησις, Thuc. 1. 93., 2. 65, Plat. Legg. 804 C, Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 974 A, cf. Poppo Thuc. 1. p. 243. II. a building, edifice, Plat. Legg. 758 E, 759 A, al.

οἰκοδομικός, ἡ, ὄν, practised or skilful in building, Plat. Charm. 170 C: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of building, architecture, Plat. ibid., Gorg. 514 B, Rep. 346 D, al.; so, τὰ οἰκοδομικά Id. Gorg. 514 A:—Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 7. 117. II. fit for building, ὕλη Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 1.

οἰκοδομικός, ἡ, ὄν, built, Strab. 155, 369.

οἰκοδομία, ἡ, = οἰκοδόμησις, Thuc. 1. 93., 2. 65, Plat. Legg. 804 C, Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 974 A, cf. Poppo Thuc. 1. p. 243. II. a building, edifice, Plat. Legg. 758 E, 759 A, al.

οἰκοδομικός, ἡ, ὄν, practised or skilful in building, Plat. Charm. 170 C: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of building, architecture, Plat. ibid., Gorg. 514 B, Rep. 346 D, al.; so, τὰ οἰκοδομικά Id. Gorg. 514 A:—Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 7. 117. II. fit for building, ὕλη Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 1.

οικοδομιστήριος, α, ον, = οικοδομικός II, Inscr. Maced. p. 16 Sauppe. οικο-δῶμος, ὁ, α builder, an architect, Hdt. 2. 121, 1, Ar. Fr. 223, Plat. Prot. 319 B, al.

οἰκοθεν, Adv. from one's house, from home, δ οἰκοθεν ἢ γ' ὁ γεραιός II. 11. 632; οἰκ. ὄρμῶν Thuc. 4. 90; οἰκοθεν οἰκαδε from house to house, proverb. of one who has two homes, Böckh and Dissen Pind. O. 7. 4; οἰκ. ἐκ Κλαζομενῶν Plat. Parm. 126 A; δεῦρο οἰκ. Id. Hipp. Ma. 282 B; εὐθὺς οἰκ., i. e. from childhood, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 6:—often without any sense of motion, οἱ νόμοι οἱ οἰκ. = οἱ πατριοί, Aesch. Supp. 390, cf. Eur. Phoen. 295; οἱ οἰκ. φίλοι Id. Med. 506; τὰ οἰκ. domestic affairs, Id. I. A. 100, cf. Pind. P. 8. 72; στρατηγὸς εἶλοντο ἐκ τῶν οἰκ. Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 10; οἰκ. τὸν πολέμιον ἔχειν at home, within, Plat. Soph. 252 C; τὸ γένος οἰκ. = οἰκογενής, of a slave, C. I. 1704.

2. from one's household stores, πάντ' ἐθέλω δόμεναι, καὶ ἐτ' οἰκοθεν ἀλλ' ἐπιθειναι II. 7. 364, cf. 391; οἰκ. ἄλλο Εὐμήλω ἐπιδοῦναι 23. 558; εἰ καὶ νῦν κεν οἰκ. ἄλλο μείζον ἐπατηθείας Ib. 592. 3. from one's own resources, by one's own virtues, by nature, Pind. O. 3. 79, N. 3. 53, 7. 76; τὸν νοῦν διδάσκαλον οἰκοθεν ἔχουσα Eur. Tro. 648; δεῖ μάντιν εἶναι, μὴ μαθοῦσαν οἰκ. Id. Med. 239; πόθεν ἂν λάβοιμι ..; οὐ γὰρ εἶχον οἰκ. I have it not of my own, Ar. Pax 522, cf. Pind. N. 7. 76, Lys. 101. 16, Isae. 81. 27; τὰς πολιτείας οἰκ. ἐνδύξως ἐκτελεῖν C. I. 1164, 1223:—hence 4. wholly, absolutely, like ἀρχήν, ψευδεῖς οἰκ. δόξας ἔχοντες Aeschin. 62. 8.

οἰκοθί, Ep. for οἰκοί, as ὄθι, πόθι for οἶ, ποῖ, Adv. at home, ὡς τις .. βέλος καὶ οἰκοθι πέσση II. 8. 513; εἰ τάδε ἔστο περὶ χροῖ οἰκοθ' Ὀδυσσεύς Od. 19. 237; τοιαῦτα .. οἰκ. κέεται 21. 398. [i may be elided, v. supr.]

οἰκόθ-ουρος, ὁ, = οἰκουρός, Hesych.

οἰκό-θρεπτος, ον, homebred, Phot. s. v. οἰκογενές.

οἰκοί, Adv. at home, in the house, Lat. domi (cf. οἰκοθι), οὐ νῦν καὶ ὑμῖν οἰκοί ἐνεστι γύος ..; II. 24. 240, cf. Hes. Op. 363, etc.; τὰ οἰκοί one's domestic affairs, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 42, Plat. Rep. 371 A; so, ἡ οἰκοί διαίτα Soph. O. C. 352; ἡ δ' οἰκοί (sc. πόλις) one's own country, Ib. 759; αἱ οἰκοί τιμαί Isocr. 414 E. Cf. οἰκεῖ.

οἰκο-κερδής, ἐς, profitable to a house or family, A. B. 55.

οἰκο-κράτέομαι, Pass. to live under family rule, i. e. without civil bonds or laws, Eust. 1618. 20.

οἰκόνδε, Ep. Adv., = οἰκαδε, Hom., and Hes. Op. 552; οἰκόνδε ἄγειν to bring home, of a bride, Od. 6. 159, cf. 11. 410.

οἰκονομέω, to manage as a house-steward, to manage, order, regulate, θαλάμους πατρός Soph. El. 190; τὴν οἰκίαν Plat. Lys. 209 D; τὰ ἴδια Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 12; τὸν ἴδιον βίον Eurhro Διδ. 1; ταῦτα (i. e. meats) Alex. Κρατ. 1. 20:—Med., Arist. Oec. 1. 2, 2. 2. to dispense, Plat. Phaedr. 256 B. 3. metaph., of a poet, εἰ τὰ ἄλλα μὴ εὖ οἰκ. treat, handle, Arist. Poët. 13, 10; so (in Med.) of an artist, οἰκ. τὴν ὕλην Luc. Hist. Conscr. 51. 4. also of public officers, Polyb. 4. 26, 6 and 67, 9:—Pass., πολιτεία ἀρίστη ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀρίστων οἰκονομουμένη Arist. Pol. 3. 18, 1. II. intr. to be a house-steward, Ev. Luc. 16. 2.

οἰκονόμημα, τό, an act of administration, C. I. 2737 a. 20.

οἰκονομία, ἡ, the management of a household or family, husbandry, thrift, Plat. Apol. 36 B, Rep. 498 A, Xen. Oec. 1, 1, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 8, 3, Pol. 1. 3-13; in pl., Plat. Rep. 407 B, Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 42. 2. of a state, administration, management, οἰκ. αἱ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν Dinarch. 102. 29, often in Polyb. 3. of a poem, arrangement, Schol. Od. 1. 328; in pl., Plut. 2. 142 A. II. the public revenue of a state, Newton Inscr. Halic. 3. 13 sq.

οἰκονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, practised in the management of a household or family, opp. to πολιτικός, Plat. Alc. 1. 133 E, Phaedr. 248 D, Xen. Oec. 1, 3, Arist. Pol. 1. 1, 2, al.: hence, thrifty, frugal, economical, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 39, Phylarch. 50:—δ οἰκ. title of a treatise on the duties of domestic life, by Xen.; and τὰ οἰκονομικά, a similar treatise by Arist., cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 14: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), domestic economy, husbandry, Plat. Polit. 259 C, Xen., etc.; defined as ἡ τέκνων ἀρχὴ καὶ γυναικὸς καὶ τῆς οἰκίας πάσης, Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 7; applied to patriarchal rule, Ib. 3. 14, 15. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 1126 A.

οἰκο-νόμος, ὁ, ἡ, one who manages a household, = οἰκοδεσπότης, Xen. Oec. 1, 2, Plat. Rep. 417 A, al.: a house-steward, being a slave, C. I. 1276, 1498:—metaph., οἰκ. ἡδονῆς Alc. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3. 2. generally, a manager, administrator, Id. Pol. 5. 11, 19, etc.; often in late Inscr., v. Böckh C. I. 2512; οἱ Καίσαρος οἰκ. the Roman procurators, Luc. Alex. 39. II. as fem. a housekeeper, housewife, like οἰκουρός, Phocyl. 3, Aesch. Ag. 155, Lys. 92. 22.

οἰκό-πέδον, τό, the site of a house, a place on which a house is or has been built, Lat. area domus, Xen. Vect. 2, 6, Aeschin. 26. 9, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 15; also the site of a city, Polyb. 15. 23, 10. 2. the house itself, a building, Thuc. 4. 90, Plat. Legg. 741 C.

οἰκο-ποιέω, to build a house, Caesarian Dial. 1. 20.

οἰκο-ποιός, ὄν, constituting a house, οὐδ' ἔνδον οἰκ. ἐστὶ τις τροφή the comforts of a house, Soph. Ph. 32 (Bgk. ἐστ' ἐπιστροφή).

οἰκόριος, α, ον, poet. for οἰκούριος.

οἰκος, ὁ, (v. sub fin.) a house, abode, dwelling, freq. from Hom. downwards, esp. in Hes. Op.; not only of built houses, but also of any dwelling, any place to live in, as that of Achilles at Troy (though this was not a tent, v. κλισία), II. 24. 471, 575, cf. Soph. Aj. 63; of the Cyclops' cave, Od. 9. 478:—acc. οἰκον, = οἰκόνδε, οἰκαδε, homeward, home, 23. 7; so, ἐς οἰκον Aesch. Eum. 459, Soph. Ph. 240; πρὸς οἰκον Aesch. Ag. 867, Soph., etc.; κατ' οἰκους at home, within, Hdt. 3. 79, Soph. Aj. 65; κατ' οἰκον Id. El. 929, etc.; κατ' οἰκον ἐν δόμοις Id. Tr. 689; οἱ κατ' οἰκον Ib. 934; αἱ κατ' οἰκον κακοπραγίαι Thuc. 2. 60:—τὰν οἰκῶ Aesch. Cho. 579:—ἐπ' οἰκου ἀποχωρεῖν to go home-

wards, Thuc. 1. 87, cf. 1. 30, 108., 2. 31, etc.:—ἀπ' οἰκου from home, Id. 1. 99; ἀπ' οἰκων Soph. Aj. 762, etc.:—cf. οἰκία. b. often omitted after εἰς or ἐν, v. εἰς I. A. c., ἐν I. 2.

2. part of a house, room, chamber, Od. 1. 356, cf. 362., 19. 514, 598: the dining-hall, ἐπτάκλινος οἰκος Phryn. Com. Incert. 5; (so, οἰκος τρίκλινος, Poll. 1. 79); ἐγκριτήριοι οἰκοί training-rooms for the athletes, C. I. 1104, etc.:—the pl. οἰκοί often stands for a single house, Lat. aedes, like οἰκήματα, Lat. aedes, lecta, Od. 24. 417, and often in Att., Aesch. Pers. 230, 524, al.; κλαυθμῶν τῶν ἐξ οἰκων domestic griefs, Id. Ag. 1554; ἐς or πρὸς οἰκους Soph. Ph. 311, 383; κατ' οἰκους at home, Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 52; cf. δῶμος, δῶμα.

3. the house of a god, a temple, first in Hdt. 8. 143, Eur. Phoen. 1373.

4. later of animals wild or tame, a stall, nest, lair, burrow, etc., Geop. 15. 2, 22.

5. in astrology, the house of a star (cf. οἰκοδεσπότης), Eust. 162. 2, cf. Ael. N. A. 12. 7. II. one's house, one's household goods, substance (cf. οἰκοθεν 2), οἰκος ἐμὸς εἰδὼλω Od. 1. 64; ἐσθίεται μοι οἰκος 4. 318, al.; καὶ οἰκος καὶ κλήρος ἀκήρατος II. 15. 498; οἰκον δέ τ' ἐγὼ καὶ κτήματα δοίην Od. 7. 314; so also Hdt. 3. 53., 7. 224, Antipho 120. 28, etc.:—in Att. law, the whole property, the whole inheritance; οἰκον κατασχέειν Andoc. 31. 2, cf. Isae. 52. 11, often in Dem. c. Aphob.; v. sub οἰκία.

III. a house, household, family, ἀνδρα τε καὶ οἰκον Od. 6. 181; more often in Att., Ἀγαμεμνονίων οἰκων ὄλεθρον Aesch. Cho. 862, etc.: cf. οἰκέτης.

IV. a house, family, Hdt. 5. 31, cf. 6. 9, Pind. O. 13. 2, Soph. Ant. 594, Thuc. 1. 137, etc. (The orig. form was φοῖκος, and φοικία occurs in an ancient Inscr. in C. I. 4, and a Boeot. Inscr., Ib. 1565, cf. 1562-4; cf. Skt. vesas, vis (domus), vic-patis (οἰκο-δεσπότης); Lat. vicus, vicinus; Goth. veihs (κῶμη, ἄγρος); cf. wick, wich, as in Painswick, Norwich.)

οἰκός, Ion. for εἰκός, part. neut. of εἰκοῖα.

οἰκοσε, Adv. for οἰκαδε, Ar. Dysc. in A. B. 607.

οἰκοσιτία, ἡ, living at one's own expense, Poll. 6. 36.

οἰκό-σιτος, ον, taking one's meals at home, living at one's own expense, unpaid, first in the writers of Middle Com.; οἰκ. ἐκκλησιαστής Antiph. Σκυθ. 2; οἰκ. νιός Anaxandr. Κυνηγ. 1, cf. Luc. Somn. 1; οὐκ οἰκοσίτους τοὺς ἀκροατὰς λαμβάνεις Menand. Κιβ. 5; οἰκ. νυμφίος a bridegroom who takes his bride without (or not on account of) a portion, Menand. Δακτ. 2, cf. Ath. 247 E; οἰκοσίτους τοὺς γάμους πεποιμέναι Menand. Συναρ. 1; οἰκ. πεζοί, of militiamen, Plut. Crass. 19. II. living in a house, of a mouse, opp. to ἀρουραῖος, Babr. 108. 4; cf. οἰκότριψ.

οἰκο-σκευή, ἡ, household utensils, Arcad. 103. 13, Basilic.

οἰκο-σκοπικόν, τό, observation of an omen at home, An. Oxon. 4. 240.

οἰκο-σός, ον, maintaining the house, of an economical wife, opp. to οἰκοφθόρος, Maxim. π. κατ. 98; poet. οἰκοσός, cf. Nonn. D. 21. 270.

οἰκο-τραφής, ἐς, homebred, like οἰκογενής, οἰκότριψ, Moer. 283.

οἰκοτριβαίος [ι], α, ον, belonging to an οἰκότριψ, Poll. 3. 76.

οἰκο-τριβής, ἐς, ruining a house or family, δαπάνη Critias 2. 14.

οἰκοτριβικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an οἰκότριψ, Gloss.

οἰκό-τριψ, ἴβος, ὁ, a slave born and bred in the house, Att. for οἰκογενής (E. M. 590. 15), οἰκότριψ κλώψ, of a mouse (cf. οἰκόστρος II), Babr. 107. 2; as a term of abuse, ὠκότεριψ Εὐριπίδης the slave Euripides, Ar. Thesm. 426; οἰκοτριβῶν οἰκότριβας Dem. 173. 16; μετὰ τῶν οἰκ. παίζειν Ael. 12. 15.

οἰκό-τροφος, ον, living at home, Dio Chrys. 1. 202.

οἰκο-τύραννος [υ], ὁ, a domestic tyrant, Anth. P. 10. 60.

οἰκότως, Ion. for εἰκότως, Adv. part. pf. of οἰκῶς (for εἰκῶς), reasonably, probably, Hdt. 2. 25., 7. 50.

οἰκουμένη (sc. γῆ), ἡ, the inhabited world, a term used by the Greeks to designate their portion of the earth, as opp. to barbarian lands, Hdt. 4. 110; ἐν τῇ οἰκ. Dem. 85. 17; πᾶσα ἡ οἰκ. Id. 242. 1; in Hyperid. Eux. 42, prob. the whole world. II. so in Roman times, the Roman world, ὁ κύριος τῆς οἰκουμένης, i. e. the Emperor, Inscr. Hierapytn. in C. I. 2581-2, cf. 4416, Ev. Luc. 2. 1, Act. Ap. 17. 6., 24. 5, etc.

III. ἡ οἰκ. ἡ μέλλουσα the world to come, i. e. the kingdom of Christ, Ep. Hebr. 2. 5.

οἰκουμηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or from the whole world (ἡ οἰκουμένη); hence, of Eccl. Councils, oecumenical, i. e. general, universal.

οἰκουργέω, to manage, τὰ κατ' οἰκον Clem. Rom.

οἰκουργός, ὁ, (οἰκος, ἔργον) a house-steward, Ep. Tit. 2. 5.

οἰκαυρέω, seldom used but in pres., to watch or keep the house, σηκὸν φυλάσσει .. οἰκαυρῶν ὄφεις watching, Soph. Ph. 1328; πόλιν οἰκ. guarding it, Aesch. Ag. 809; generally to keep safe, guard, Ar. Ach. 1060. II. to keep at home, as women, Soph. O. C. 343; οἰκ. ἔνδον Plat. Rep. 451 D, cf. Dem. 1374. 13, Plut. Camill. 11, Luc. Nigr. 18; and v. οἰκούρημα:—then of persons who stay at home instead of going out to serve in war, Herinipp. Μοῖρ. 3, Plut. Pericl. 11, 12, etc.; cf. οἰκουρός.

2. ἔβδομον οἰκ. μῆνα πολιορκοῦντες to idle away seven months in the siege, Id. Camill. 28.

οἰκούρημα, τό, the watch or keeping of a house, Eur. Hipp. 787; οἰκ. τῶνδε τῶν ξένων watch kept by these strangers, or rather for οἱ οἰκουροῦντες ξένοι, Soph. Ph. 868. II. a keeping the house, staying at home, Eur. Heracl. 700. 2. in concrete sense, of persons, οἰκουρήματα φθείρειν to corrupt the stay-at-homes, i. e. the women, Eur. Or. 928.

οἰκουρία, ἡ, (οἰκουρέω) housekeeping, the cares of housekeeping, in pl., μακρὰς διαντλοῦσ' ἐν δόμοις οἰκ. Eur. H. F. 1373; ἀργαὶ πρὸς οἰκουρίας Clem. Al. 254. II. a keeping-at-home, esp. of women, Plut. 2. 271 E, cf. Id. Coriol. 35.

οἰκουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to keep at home:—τὸ -κύν, = οἰκουρία, Luc. Fugit. 16.

οἰκούριος, ον, also α, ον, of or for housekeeping: hence οἰκούρια (sc.

δῶρα), τὰ, wages, reward for keeping the house, Soph. Tr. 542. II. keeping within doors: οἰκούρια toys to keep children within doors, to amuse them in their mother's absence, Eust. 1423. 3, Hesych.; ἐταίραι οἰκούρια (Dor. for οἰκούρια) female house-mates, Pind. P. 9. 35. οἰκ-ουρός, ὄν, (οὔρος) watching or keeping the house, of a watch-dog, Ar. Vesp. 970, cf. Lys. 759; of a cock, Plut. 2. 998 B; οἰκ. ὄφης of the sacred serpent in the Acropolis, Ar. Lys. 759, cf. Phylarch. 74, Hesych. II. keeping at home; as Subst., οἰκουρός, ἡ, the mistress of the house, house-keeper, Soph. Fr. 434, Eur. H. F. 45; used in praise of a good wife, Philo 2. 431, Dio C. 56. 3:—contemptuously of a man, a stay-at-home, opp. to one who goes forth to war, λέοντ' ἀναλκιν .. οἰκουρόν Aesch. Ag. 1225, cf. 1626, Dinarch. 100. 37; τὸν ὑγρὸν τοῦτον καὶ οἰκ. Plut. 2. 751 A; so, δίατα οἰκ. καὶ ἀργή Id. Pericl. 34: v. sub οἰκουρέω. οἰκουρότης, ἡ, = οἰκουρία, Nicet. Ann. 377 B. οἰκοφθορέω, to ruin a house or family, squander one's substance, Plat. Legg. 929 D, 959 C:—Pass. to lose one's fortune, to be ruined, undone, οἰκοφθορημένος (not φικ-) Hdt. 5. 29, cf. 8. 142, 144; ἐκακώθησαν καὶ οἰκοφθορήθησαν Id. 1. 196. οἰκοφθορία, ἡ, a squandering one's substance, οἰκ. καὶ πενία Plat. Phaedo 82 C; οἰκ. γυναικῶν seduction, adultery, Plut. 2. 12 B. οἰκοφθόρος, ὁ, one who ruins a house, a prodigal, Eur. Fr. 1041, Plat. Legg. 689 D, Dion. H. 1. 14:—a seducer, adulterer, Suid. s. v. Ἰλάριος. οἰκοφόρος, ὄν, bearing one's house, ἔθνη Scymn. Fr. 115, of the Scythians,—quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos. οἰκοφύλακω, to watch a house, of a dog, cited from Aesop. οἰκοφύλακιον, τό, = οἰκούριον (v. οἰκούριος 2), Eust. 1423. 3. οἰκοφύλαξ [ῦ], ὁ, ἡ, a house-guard, Aesch. Supp. 27, Anth. P. 9. 604. οἰκτερέω, later form of οἰκτείρω, but only found in fut. οἰκτερήσω Schol. Od. 4. 740, LXX (Ps. 101. 13, 14), N. T.; aor. φικτείρησα Schol. Aesch. Pr. 353; aor. pass. οἰκτηρηθῆναι Ib. 637.—Hence οἰκτῆρημα, τό, = οἰκτιρμός, LXX (Jer. 31. 3), N. T.; οἰκτῆρησις, εως, ἡ, Clem. Al. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 741. οἰκτείρω (cf. οἰκτίρω): impf. φικτεiron Stesich. 19: fut. οἰκτερῶ Aesch. Fr. 196. 6: aor. φικτεira Il., Aesch. Pr. 352, al., Ion. οἰκτεira Hdt. 3. 52:—Pass., only in pres. and impf., Xen. Oec. 7, 40, Soph. El. 1412:—cf. οἰκτερέω. To pity, feel pity for, have pity upon, c. acc. pers., Il. 11. 814., 16. 5, Hdt. 1. c., 7. 38, and Att.; ἐλεεῖν καὶ οἰκτ. Plat. Euthyd. 288 D:—οἰκτ. τινά τινος to pity one for or because of a thing, οἰκτείρω σε θεσφάτου μόρου Aesch. Ag. 1321, cf. Supp. 209, Elmsl. Med. 1202; also, οἰκτ. τινά τινος ἔνεκα Xen. Oec. 2, 7; ἐπί τινι Ib. 2, 4:—also c. acc. rei, Ar. Vesp. 328, Antipho 121. 4. 2. c. inf., οἰκτ. νιν λιπεῖν I am sorry to leave her, Soph. Aj. 652; οἰκτ. εἰ .., to be sorry that it should be, Xen. An. 1. 4, 7. οἰκτίζω (pres. only in compd. κατ-): fut. Att. οἰκτιῶ Aesch. Pr. 68 (κατ- Soph., etc.): aor. φικτιστα Trag.:—cf. κατ-, συν-οικτίζω. Like οἰκτείρω, but mostly poet., to pity, have pity upon, c. acc. pers., Aesch. 1. c., Soph. O. T. 1508, etc.; τινά τινος Arist. Mund. 1, 4: c. acc. rei, πάθος οἰκτίσαι Soph. Tr. 855:—the Med. in same sense, ἐπίδοι .. στόλον οἰκτιζόμενα with pitying eye, Aesch. Supp. 1032 (lyr.), cf. Eur. Hec. 721, Thuc. 2. 51; but, 2. in Med. also, to bewail, lament, τι Eur. I. T. 486: absol. to express one's pity, θρήνοισι Id. Hel. 1053, cf. Dinarch. 104. 15; c. acc. cogn., οἰκτον οἰκτίζεσθαι to utter a wail, Aesch. Eum. 515, Eur. Tro. 155. οἰκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for pity, Bachm. Anecd. 2. 290. οἰκτιρμός, οὔ, ὁ, pity, compassion, Pind. P. 1. 164:—used in N. T. only in pl. in the sense of compassionate feelings, mercies, Ep. Rom. 12. 1, Phil. 2. 1, al. οἰκτιρμωσύνη, ἡ, = foreg., Tzetz. Hist. 8. 173. οἰκτιρμωσύν, ὄν, gen. ονος, merciful, Theocr. 15. 75, Anth. P. 7. 359, N. T. οἰκτίρω [τ], a late form of οἰκτείρω, Νικήτην οἰκτίρετε Anth. P. 7. 267, cf. An. Oxon. 2. 243: Aeol. οἰκτίρω, A. B. 1404. οἰκτισμα, τό, lamentation, Eur. Heracl. 158. οἰκτισμός, οὔ, ὁ, lamentation, Aesch. Eum. 189, Xen. Symp. 1, 16, etc. οἰκτιστος, ἡ, ὄν, an irreg. Sup. of οἰκτός, formed like αἰσχιστος, ἔχθιστος, κύνιστος, most pitiable, lamentable, οἰκτιστον .. δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσιν Il. 22. 76; θάνον οἰκτίστω θανάτῳ Od. 11. 412; οἰκτιστον δὴ κείνῳ ἴδον 12. 258; οἰκτ. ἔλεγχοι Ap. Rh. 2. 782:—neut. pl. οἰκτίστα as Adv., Od. 22. 472:—also in late Prose, Luc. Anach. 11; Adv. οἰκτίστω Phalar. οἰκτος, ὁ, (οἰ oh!) pity, compassion, οἰκτος δ' ἔλε λαὸν ἅπαντα Od. 2. 81, cf. 24. 438; οἰκτός τις ἴσχει κατακτείνειν a feeling of pity prevents him from .., Hdt. 5. 92, 3; οἰκτου πλέως Soph. Ph. 1074; οἰκτον ἔχειν φρενί Id. Aj. 525; ἐμοὶ γὰρ οἰκτος δεινὸς εἰσέβη Id. Tr. 298; ἐμοὶ μὲν οἰκτος δεινὸς ἐμπέτωκέ τις Id. Ph. 965; θνητοῦς .. ἐν οἰκτῷ προθέμενος Aesch. Pr. 239; δι' οἰκτου ἔχειν τινά Eur. Hec. 851; εἰσὶν ἡλθέ μ' οἰκτος εἰ .., Id. Med. 931:—c. gen. objecti, compassion for .., πόθος καὶ οἰκτος τῆς πόλιος Hdt. 1. 165, cf. Eur. Hec. 519:—in Aesch. Supp. 486, Linwood's correction, οἰκτίσας ἰδὼν τάδε, is almost necessary. 2. the expression of pity, lamentation, piteous wailing, Simon. 5; οἰκτος οὔτις ἦν διὰ στόμα Aesch. Theb. 51; τόνδε κλύουσαν οἰκτον Id. Cho. 411; οἰκτρὸν οἰκτον αἰών Id. Supp. 59; κλύω τινὸς οἰκτου Soph. Tr. 864; οὐκ οἰκτου μέτα Id. O. C. 1636:—and in pl., παθόντος οἰκτοῖς by the wailings of the sufferer, Aesch. Supp. 386 (lyr.); αἶον οἰκτους οὐς οἰκτίζει Eur. Tro. 155; τοὺς οἰκτιρμούς ἐξαιρήσομεν καὶ τοὺς οἰκτους Plat. Rep. 387 D; οἰκτων λήγετε Eur. Phoen. 1584, cf. Andoc. 7. 28, Plat. Apol. 37 A, Legg. 949 B. II. an object of pity, Plut. Mar. 1, cf. Schäf. 5. p. 106. οἰκτοσύνη, ἡ, = foreg., Hdn. Epimer. 232. οἰκτρίζω, f. l. οἰκτίζω, Hesych. οἰκτρόβιος, ὄν, leading a pitiable life, Paul. Alcx. 4. οἰκτρο-γοέω, to wail piteously, Hesych.

οἰκτρό-γοος, ὄν, wailing piteously, piteous, λόγοι Plat. Phaedr. 267 C. οἰκτρο-κέλευθος, ὄν, going a wretched journey, Manetho 4. 222. οἰκτρο-λογία, ἡ, piteous discourse, Poll. 2. 124., 4. 22, 33. οἰκτρο-μέλαθρος, ὄν, pitifully housed, Manetho 4. 33. οἰκτρός, ὁ, ὄν, pitiable, in piteous plight, κοιμήσατο χάλκεον ὕπνον οἰκτρός, of persons, Il. 11. 242; so, Aesch. Supp. 61, Soph. O. T. 58, etc.: c. gen., οἰκτραὶ τῆς μεταβολῆς to be pitied for .., Plut. Flam. 13. 2. of things, pitiable, piteous, lamentable, ἔτερα πεπόνθαμεν οἰκτρότερα Hdt. 7. 46; οἰκτρά συμφορά Pind. O. 7. 142; πημοναί, ἄλγος Aesch. Pr. 238, 435, etc.; οἰκτρά γὰρ βόσκειν [ἡ κῆρ] Soph. Ph. 1167:—οἰκτρὸν [ἔστι], c. inf., Aesch. Theb. 321 (lyr.). 3. in contemptuous sense, οἰκτρά τέκνα sorry fellows, Auson. Ep. 40; οἰκτρά τραγωδία miserable, Eust. 1691. 34. II. in act. sense, wailing piteously, piteous, οἰκτροτάτην δ' ἤκουσα ὄπα Od. 11. 421, cf. Soph. El. 1066; οἰκτρὰς γόον ὄρνιθος, of the nightingale, Id. Aj. 629:—so Hom. uses neut. pl. as Adv., οἰκτρ' ὄλοφυρομένη Od. 4. 719, cf. 10. 409, etc.—Regul. Adv. οἰκτρῶς, Aesch. Pers. 688, Soph., etc., Andoc. 34. 15; Comp. —ότερα, Anth. P. 10. 65; Sup. —ότατα, Eur. Hel. 1209.—Besides the regul. Comp. and Sup. οἰκτρότερος, οἰκτρότατος, Hom. has an irreg. Sup. οἰκτιστος (q. v.), but οἰκτίων never occurs.—Schweigh. has altered οἰκτότερος, in Hdt. 7. 46, into οἰκτρότερος, from several MSS., cf. Jac. Anth. 3. p. 648. οἰκτρότης, τῆτος, ἡ, piteous condition, Poll. 3. 116. οἰκτρό-φωνος, ὄν, with piteous voice, Schol. Il. 17. 5. οἰκτρο-χοέω φωνήν, to pour forth a piteous strain, Ar. Vesp. 555. οἰκῶναξ, ακτος, ὁ, (ἀναξ) master of a house, Hesych. s. v. ἐστιούχας. οἰκῶς, υῖα, ὄς, Ion. for εἰκῶς, part. of εἰκα. Adv. —ότως. οἰκ-ωφελής, ἐς, (ὀφέλλω) profitable to a house, γυνή οἰκ. a wife whose prudence makes the house thrive, Theocr. 28. 2. Adv. —λῶς, Dio C. 56. 7. οἰκ-ωφελία, Ion. —ίη, ἡ, profit to a house, housewifery, of a home-life as opp. to that of a warrior, τοῖος ἔ' ἐν πολέμῳ ἔργον δέ μοι οὐ φίλον ἔσκεν οὐδ' οἰκωφελίη Od. 14. 223; cf. Naumach. ap. Stob. 438. 6, and Gladstone Hom. Stud. 3. 78 sq. 'Οἰλεύς, εως, ὁ, Oileus, a Locrian chief, father of Ajax the Less, Il. 2. 527. (The orig. form was φίλεύς, from φίλη (ἴλη), a troop.) οἶμα, τό, = οἶμημα, ὄρημα, Lat. impetus, οἶμα λέοντος ἔχων with the spring or rush of a lion, Il. 16. 752; αἰετοῦ οἶματ' ἔχων with the swoop of an eagle, 21. 252; of a serpent, Q. Sm. 6. 201, etc. (Prob., like οἶμη, οἶμος, from εἶμι iba.) οἶμαι, contr. from οἶομαι, q. v. οἶμάω, (οἶμη), only used in fut. and aor., to swoop or pounce upon, οἶμησεν δὲ ἀλεῖς ὥστ' αἰετός Il. 22. 308, 311, Od. 24. 538; κίρκος .. οἶμησεν μετὰ τρήρωνα πέλειαν swooped after a dove, Il. 22. 140. 2. absol. to dart along, θύννοι δ' οἶμήσουσι Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 62. οἶμη, ἡ, = οἶμος: metaph. the way of song, a song or lay, οἶμας Μοῦσ' ἐδίδαξε Od. 8. 481; θεὸς δέ μοι ἐν φρεσὶν οἶμα παντοίας ἐνέφυσεν 22. 347; οἶμης τῆς .. κλέος οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἵκανεν 8. 74; οἶμην δῶκε Φοῖβος τέττιγι power of song, Anacreont. 35. 14; οἶμη θελγομένουσ Ap. Rh. 4. 150; αἰνιγμάτων οἶμαι Lyc. 11. (V. sub οἶμα.) οἶμοι, exclam. of pain, fright, pity, anger, grief, also of surprise, properly οἶ μοι ah me! woe's me! first in Theogn. (for in Homer it is always ὦ μοι), then often in Trag.; οἶμ' ὡς τεθνήξεις Ar. Ach. 590; and comically, οἶμ' ὡς ἡδομαι Nub. 773:—οἶμοι is mostly absol., or is used with a nom. οἶμοι ἐγὼ τλάμων, οἶμοι τάλας, οἶμοι δείλαιος etc., Soph. Tr. 971, Aj. 340, etc.; ironical, οἶμοι, καταῦδα oh! denounce it, Id. Ant. 86;—not rarely c. gen. causae, οἶμοι ἀναλκείης Thcogn. S87; οἶμοι τῶν κακῶν, οἶμοι γέλωτος, etc., often in Trag., cf. Mothk Hipp. 1452, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 459:—οἶμοι μοι also occurs, like ὦ μοί μοι, but should be written οἶμοιμοῖ, acc. to Ap. Dysc. in A. B. 588; v. Dind. Ar. Pax 258.—The MSS. often give ὦμοι or ὠμοι, as in Soph. Aj. 227, 980, O. C. 202, etc., a form acknowledged by Apoll. in A. B. 536. [The last syll. in οἶμοι may be elided in Trag. and Com. before ὡς, οἶμ' ὡς εἰκας ὄρθα μαρτυρεῖν Soph. Aj. 354, cf. Ant. 320, 1270, Ar. 11. c., Cratin. Πυτ. 3.] οἶμος, ὁ, in Att. also and late Ep. ἡ (like ὁδός):—a way, road, path, Hes. Op. 288, Pind. P. 2. 175., 4. 441; λευρὸν οἶμον αἰθέρος Aesch. Pr. 394; ἀπλὴν οἶμον .. εἰς Ἄιδου φέρειν Id. Fr. 222; ὄρθην παρ' οἶμον, ἡ πῖ Λόρισαν φέρει Eur. Alc. 835; τὸν αὐτὸν οἶμον πορεύεσθαι Plat. Rep. 420 B; ἄλλην οἶμον ἐκπορεύεται Menand. Incert. 467; λυγρὴν θ' οἶμον ἔβην Epigr. Gr. 227. 2. a stripe, οἶμοι κῦανιο stripes or layers of cyanos, Il. 11. 24. 3. a strip of land, tract, country, Σκύθην ἐς οἶμον Aesch. Pr. 2. 4. metaph., οἶμος ἀοιδῆς the course or strain of song, h. Hom. Merc. 451, Pind. O. 9. 72; cf. οἶμα, οἶμη. οἶμωγή, ἡ, loud wailing, lamentation, κωκυτῶ καὶ οἶμωγῇ Il. 22. 409; οἶμωγῇ τε στοναχῇ τε 24. 696; ἄμ' οἶμ. τε καὶ εὐχολῇ πέλεν ἀνδρῶν 4. 450, cf. Ar. Pax 1276 sq.; οἶμωγῇ διαχρέεσθαι Hdt. 3. 66, cf. 8. 99; so in Trag., οἶμωγῇ .. ὁμοῦ κωκύμασι Aesch. Pers. 426; πικρὰς οἶμωγῆς Soph. Ph. 190; ἐξώμωξεν οἶμωγὰς λυγρὰς Id. Aj. 317; στεναγμὸν οἶμωγῆν θ' ὁμοῦ Eur. Heracl. 833; οἶμωγῇ τε καὶ οἶμῳ Thuc. 7. 71; ἡ οἶμ. ἐκ τοῦ Πειραίως διὰ τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν εἰς ἄστν διήκεν Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 3; cf. τήκω. οἶμωγμα, τό, a cry of lamentation, wail, Aesch. Theb. 1023, al., Eur. Bacch. 1112, al.;—mostly in pl. οἶμωγμός, ὁ, = οἶμωγή, Soph. Fr. 678. οἶμῶζω, Tyrtae. 5, Ar., Luc.: fut. οἶμῶξομαι Eupol. Incert. 8, Ar., Xen., etc. (the only part of the Verb used in good Att. Prose); later οἶμῶξω, Plut. 2. 182 D, Anth. P. 5. 302, Or. Sib.: aor. φῶμωξα, the only tense used by Hom.:—Pass., v. infr. II. (From οἶμοι, as οἶζω from οἶ, αἰάζω from αἶ, φεύζω from φεύ; cf. Germ. ächzen from ach!) To wail aloud, lament, often in Hom. (esp. in Il.), and Trag.; φῶμωξέν τε καὶ ὦ πεπλήγετο μηρῶ Il. 12. 162, etc.; φῶμ. σμερδαλέον, ἐλεεινά 18.

35., 22. 408; ἢ κε μέγ' οἰμώξειε γέρον ἰππηλάτα Πηλεὺς 7. 125, cf. Hdt. 7. 159; of a wounded man, οἰμώξας πέσεν Od. 18. 398; γυνὴ δ' ἔριπ' οἰμώξας Il. 5. 68; στυγνὸν οἰμώξας Soph. Ant. 1226;—c. acc. cogn., Τελάμωνος οἰμ. μέλη Theopomp. Com. Incert. 2. 2. in familiar Att., οἰμώξε, as a curse, *plague take you, go how!* Lat. *abeas in malam rem*, Ar. Ach. 1035, cf. Pl. 876; οἰμώξετε Id. Ran. 257; οἰμώξεσθ' ἄρα Id. Nub. 217; οἰμώξεν λέγω σοι Id. Pl. 58; so, οὐκ οἰμώξεται; Id. Ran. 178, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 56; οἰμώξων καθεδεῖται Ar. Ach. 840; οἰμώξε μεγάλα Id. Av. 1503; οἰμώξει μακρά Id. Pl. 111; κολάκων οἰμωζομένων Id. Vesp. 1033; πενιχρῶν . . σοφιστοῦ καὶ οἰμωζομένου Dem. 938. 1; cf. ἀποφθεῖρω fin. II. trans. to *pity, bewail*, c. acc., Tyrtae. 5, Aesch. Cho. 8 (ed. Dind. 1868), Soph. El. 788, Eur. Hipp. 1405, El. 248; hence in Pass., οἰμωχθεῖς *bewailed*, Theogn. 1204; οἰμωγμένον κἄρα Eur. Bacch. 1286. οἰμωκτεῖ and -τί, Adv. *piteously*, Zonar. 1438. οἰμωκτία, ἡ, v. οἰμωξία. οἰμωκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to wailing*, Schol. Soph. Ph. 203. οἰμωκτός, ἡ, ὄν, *pitiable*, Ar. Ach. 1195 (prob. a gloss, v. Pors.). οἰμώξῃρα, v. sub κλαύσδρα. οἰμωξία, ἡ, = οἰμωγή, Hesych.; οἰμωκτίαν (sic.) f. l. in Phot. οἰμώσσω, and -ττω, = οἰμώξω, LXX (4 Macc. 12. 15), Liban. 1. 30. οἰν-άγρα, ἡ, v. sub οἰνοθήρας. οἰν-ἄγωγός, ὄν, *carrying wine*, Cratin. Incert. 110, Pherecr. Tup. 1. οἰνᾶδο-θήρας, οὐ, ὄ, (οἰνᾶς II) *a dove-catcher*, Ael. N. A. 4. 58. οἰνανθάριον, τό, Dim. of sq., Alex. Trall. 7. 329. οἰν-άνθη, ἡ, (οἶνον) *the first shoot of the vine, the bud which incloses both leaf and blossom*, Lat. *pampinus*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 8, etc.; explained by Suid., ἡ πρώτη ἐκφυσις τῆς σταφυλῆς. 2. *the vine-blossom*, Geop. 5. 51. 3. in Poets, generally, *the vine*, χλωρὸν οἰνάνθη δέμας Soph. Fr. 239, cf. Eur. Phoen. 231, Ar. Av. 588, Ran. 1320; Αεσβίης νεκταρ οἰνάνθη Call. Fr. 115. 4. *the soft down of the young vine-leaves*, φαίνειν γένναι τέρειναν ματέρ' οἰνάνθας ὀπώραν to shew on his cheeks the summer-hue, the tender mother of the *vine-down*, i. e. the bloom of youth, Pind. N. 5. 11. II. *the flower of the wild vine*, from which a sweet oil (ἐλαίον οἰνόνθινον) and also a wine was made, Diosc. 1. 56. III. *a plant like the vine*, Cratin. Μαλθ. 1. 5, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 1, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1. IV. a bird, perh. *the wheat-ear*, Motacilla or Saxicola oenanthe, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 8. οἰνάνθινος, ἡ, οὐ, *made of the leaves of the οἰνάνθη (III)*, μύρον Theophr. Odor. 27; but also of *the wild-vine flower (οἰνάνθη II)*, Diosc. 1. 56. οἰνανθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = οἰνάνθη, Ibyc. 1. οἰνᾶρεον, τό, ποῖτ. for οἰνᾶρον, *a vine-leaf*, Theocr. 7. 134. οἰνᾶρεος [ᾶ], α, οὐ, *made of vine-leaves*, Ibyc. 1, Hipp. 668. 54. οἰνᾶρίζω, to strip off vine-leaves, as is done when the grapes are ripening, Ar. Pax 1147, Phanias ap. Schol. Theocr. 7. 134. οἰνᾶριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of οἶνος, *weak or bad wine*, Dem. 933. 24, Alex. Incert. 5, Diphil. Παρασ. 1. 8, Polioch. Incert. 1. 7, etc. II. *a little wine*, Epict. Enchir. 12. οἰνᾶρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a vine-tendril or branch*, = κλήμα, Hipp. 673. 47. οἰνᾶρον, τό, *a vine-leaf or tendril*, Xen. Oec. 19, 18, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 5, etc. II. *the vine*, Alciphro 3. 22. οἰνᾶρος, prob. f. l. for κύμαρος in Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 3. οἰνᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, = οἶνη, *the vine*, Ion 1. 4, Babr. 34. 1. 2. *wine*, Nic. Al. 355. II. *a wild pigeon* of the colour of ripening grapes, *the wild pigeon*, Columba oenas, or *the rock-dove*, C. livia, Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 4., 6. 1, 4., 8. 3, 10, Ael. 4. 58;—also οἰνᾶς (Poll. 6. 22), and οἰνᾶξ, which last, however, acc. to Hesych., was a sort of raven. III. Οἰνᾶδες, αἰ, = Μαινᾶδες, Opp. C. 4. 235. IV. as Adj. of wine, *vinous*, μεμεθυσμένος οἰνᾶδι πηγῆ Anth. Plan. 15; οἰνᾶς ὀπώρη Id. P. 9. 645. 2. *drunken*, with a masc. Subst. οἰνᾶσι κώμοις (Gräfe εὐάσι) Ib. 7. 26. οἰν-αχθής, ἔς, = οἰνοβαρής, Hesych. οἰν-ἐλαίον, τό, *wine mingled with oil*, Galen. οἰν-ἐμπορος, ὄ, *a wine-merchant*, Artemid. 3. 8. οἰν-εραστής, οὐ, ὄ, *a lover of wine*, Ael. V. II. 2. 41. οἰνεύομαι, Dep. to drink wine, Hipp. ap. Erotian. οἰνεών, Ion. for οἰνών. οἶνη (A), (v. οἶνος), ἡ, old ποῖτ. name for *the vine*, Hes. Op. 570, Sc. 292; found now and then in later Poets, Διονύσου οἶνα Eur. Bacch. 535, Phoen. 228 (both lyr.), cf. Moschio ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 242; βοτρυνώδες οἶνης Epigr. Gr. 88. 5; οἶνας γάνος 853. 6. 2. = οἶνος, wine, Anth. P. 6. 334, Nic. Th. 622. οἶνη (B), ἡ, *the ace on dice*, Poll. 7. 204; in Ion. *the die* itself was called οἶνη for κύβος, Ruhnck. Schol. Plat. 245;—also οἶνος, ὄ, Poll. ibid.; and οἰνίζω, = μονάζω, Hesych. (Cf. Old Lat. oīnos, = unus, unicus, unio, uncia; Goth. ains (eīs, mōnos), aīna-ha (μονογενής); O. Norse einn; A. S. ān, Scott. ane = one.) οἰνηγία, ἡ, (ἄγω) *a conveying of wine*, Clem. Al. 185. οἰνηρός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to wine, Lat. *vinosus*, οἶν. θεράπων a butler, Anacr. 158; οἶν. λοιβαί Eur. I. T. 164;—steeped in wine, of bandages, Hipp. Fract. 766; οἶν. ἰατρική treatment by *vinous applications*, Ib. 774. II. *containing wine*, κερόμιον Hdt. 3. 6; οἶν. φιάλαι wine-cups, Pind. N. 10. 81; κρωασοί Aesch. Fr. 96; ὄξυβαφον Cratin. Πυρ. 8; μέτρα οἶν. wine-measures, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 5. III. of countries, *rich in wine*, Χίος Call. Fr. 115, cf. Anth. P. 7. 457. οἰν-ἠρῦσις, ἡ, (ἄρῦ) *a vessel for drawing wine*, Ar. Ach. 1067. οἰνᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, v. οἰνᾶς II. οἰνίδιον, τό, Dim. of οἶνος, *small wine, poor wine*, Diog. L. 10. 11. οἰνίζω, to smell of wine, τὸ οἰνίζον Apollon. Mir. 43, cf. Schneid.

Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 7. II. Med. to procure wine by barter, buy wine, οἰνίζοντο . . Ἀχαιοί, ἄλλοι μὲν χαλκῶ ἄλλοι δ' αἶθωνι σιδήρῳ Il. 7. 472; οἶνον μελίφρονα οἰνίζεσθε σίτον τ' ἐκ μεγάρων 8. 506, cf. 546; ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ οἶν. Luc. V. H. 1. 9. οἰνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for wine, Hesych., Suid. οἰνίνος, ἡ, οὐ, of wine, ὄξος οἶν. wine-vinegar, Archestr. ap. Ath. 310 D. οἰνίσκος, ὄ, Dim. of οἶνος, 'small wine,' Cratin. Πυρ. 3, Eubul. Incert. 8. οἰνιστήρια (sc. ἱερά), τά, the festival at which the Athenian citizens cut off the μαλλός, κόννος or σκόλλυς of their sons previous to their being enrolled among the ἔφηβοι, at the same time offering a measure of wine (οἶνου μέτρον) to Hercules, and drinking part of it to the health of their φράτερες, Eurpol. Δημ. 28 A, cf. Eust. 907. 18, Hesych., Phot. The cup they used was called οἰνιστηρία, ἡ, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 494 F; or οἰνιστρια, Poll. 6. 22. οἶνο-βῦρειων, ὄ, = οἶνοβαρής, Od. 9. 374., 10. 555;—hence was formed the Verb οἶνοβᾶρέω, to be heavy or drunken with wine, Theogn. 503. οἶνο-βαρής, ἔς, heavy with wine, Lat. *vinogravis*, Il. 1. 225, Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 24, etc. οἶνο-βᾶφής, ἔς, dipped in wine, vinous, λοιβή Nonn. D. 7. 15. οἶνο-βρεχής, ἔς, wine-soaked, drunken, Anth. P. 7. 428, 18. οἶνο-βρῶς, ὠτος, ὄ, ἡ, eaten with wine, Nic. Al. 493. οἶνό-γάλα, ακτος, τό, milk mixed with wine, Hipp. 629. 51, 1230 B; Cornarius ἐνον γάλα. οἶνο-γᾶρον, τό, γᾶρον mixed with wine, Aët. 3. 85. οἶνογευστέω, to taste wine, Antiph. Διδυμ. 4. οἶνογευστία, ἡ, a tasting of wine, cited from Philo. οἶνογευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for wine-tasting: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the wine-taster's art or skill, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 33. οἶνο-δόκος, οὐ, receiving or holding wine, φιάλη Pind. I. 6 (5). 58; as Subst. c. gen., οἶν. νέκταρος Anth. P. 6. 257. οἶνοδοσία, ἡ, a giving of wine, Lat. *congiarium*, C. I. 4411 a. 20. οἶνοδοτέω τινα to prescribe wine to one, ap. Oribas. 69 Matth. οἶνο-δότης, οὐ, ὄ, giver of wine, of Bacchus, Eur. H. F. 682. οἶνο-δοχείον, τό, a vessel for wine, Hero Spir. p. 211; where we also find οἶνο-δόχος, cf. E. M. 247. 27. οἶνο-ειδής, ἔς, like wine, Hesych. s. v. οἰνωπών. οἰνόεις, εσσα, εν, of or with wine; v. οἰνωπύτα. Οἰνόη, ἡ, (οἶνος, v. Büekh C. I. 2. p. 933), Oenoë, name of two Attic demes, 1. of the φυλὴ Ἴπποβοωντίς, on the Boeot. frontier near Eleutherae, Hdt. 5. 74, Thuc. 2. 18, Strab. 375. 2. of the φυλὴ Αἰαντίς near Marathon; Οἰνόη or Οἰναῖοι τὴν χαράδραν, proverb. of self-inflicted ruin; see the story in Strab. l. c., Zenob. 5. 29 and Hesych. II. Οἰναῖοι, οἱ, the people of these demes, C. I. 158 A. 12. οἶνο-θητήης, οὐ, ὄ, one who strains wine, Parmenio ap. Ath. 608 A. οἶνο-θήκη, ἡ, a wine-cellar, Geop. 6. 2. οἶνο-θήρας, οὐ, ὄ, a plant the root of which smells of wine or was used to flavour wine: but in the best MSS. of Theophr. H. P. 9. 19, 1, it is ὀνοθήρας, as in Diosc. 4. 118 and Galen., who also call it ὀνάγρα, ὀνοῦρις (or ἰνόθουρις): Pliny also calls it *onothera* and *onotheris*. οἶνο-κάπηλος, ὄ, the keeper of a wine-shop, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 141. οἰνοκάχλη, f. l. for οἰνομάχλη. οἶνό-ληπτος, οὐ, possessed by wine, drunken, Plut. 2. 4 B. οἶνο-λογέω, to speak of wine, Ath. 40 F. οἶνο-μᾶνής, ἔς, mad for or after wine, Ath. 464 E. οἶνο-μάχλη, ἡ, lustful with wine, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 30 (ap. Poll. 2. 18., 6. 21, where some MSS. οἰνοκάχλη), Clem. Al. 187. οἶνό-μελι, ἴτος, τό, honey mixed with wine, a kind of mead, Anth. P. 12. 164, Polyb. 12. 2, 7, etc. οἶνο-μετρέω, to measure out wine, πᾶσι C. I. 2416 b. 6 (addend.). οἶνο-μήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, mother of wine, ἄμπελος Astyd. ap. Ath. 40 B. οἶνον, τό, = οἶναρον, ap. Hesych. οἶνό-πεδος, οὐ, with soil fit to produce wine, abounding in wine, ἀνὰ γουνὸν ἀλωῆς οἰνοπέδιο Od. 1. 193, cf. 11. 192, Mosch. 4. 100. II. οἶνόπεδον, as Subst. wine-land, a vineyard, τέμενος . . τὸ μὲν ἡμῶν οἰνοπέδιο Il. 9. 579, cf. Theogn. 892, Theocr. 24. 128;—also οἶνοπέδη, ἡ, Anth. P. 11. 409, Opp. C. 4. 331. οἶνο-πέπαντος, ripe for wine-making, βότρυν Anth. P. 6. 232. οἶνο-οπίτης [ῖ], οὐ, ὄ, (ὀπιτεύω) gaping after wine, Comic word formed after γυναικ-, παιδ-, παρθεν-οπίτης: it is cited by Suid. from Ar. Thesm. 393 (ubi v. Schol.); but the MSS. give οἰνοπότιδας. οἶνο-πλάνητος, οὐ, wine-bewildered, κυλικῶν ἀμιλλαι Eur. Rhés. 363. οἶνο-πληθής, ἔς, full of or abounding in wine, Συρίη Od. 15. 406. οἶνο-πλήξ, ἠγος, ὄ, ἡ, wine-stricken, drunken, Anth. P. 9. 323, Hesych. οἶνοποιέω, to make wine, Plut. 2. 653 A;—verb. Adj. οἶνοποιητέον, Ath. 33 A;—οἶνοποιία, ἡ, wine-making, Theophr. Odor. 67, Ath. 26 B, Diod. 3. 63;—οἶνο-ποιός, ὄν, making wine, Ath. 27 D. οἶνο-πόρος, οὐ, flowing with wine, ποταμός Nonn. D. 40. 238. οἶνοποσία, ἡ, a drinking of wine, Hipp. Acnt. 389, Arist. Probl. 3. 1 (in tit.); οἶνοποσίας ἀγωνία Ael. V. H. 2. 41, cf. C. I. 3028. οἶνοποτάξω, to drink wine, Il. 20. 84, Od. 6. 309., 20. 262, Anacr. 94, Phocyl. 11;—so, οἶνοποτέω, Ath. 460 C, LXX (Prov. 31. 4). οἶνο-ποτήρ, ἠρος, ὄ, a wine-drinker, ἄνδρας μέτα οἶνοποτήρας Od. 8. 456, cf. Anth. P. 5. 206. οἶνο-πότης, οὐ, ὄ, a wine-bibber, Anacr. 98, Call. Ep. 37, Polyb. 20. 8, 2;—fem. οἶνοπότις, ἴδος, ἡ, Anacr. 159, Ar. Thesm. 393 (v. οἰνοπίτης). οἶνο-πράτης [ᾶ], οὐ, ὄ, = οἰνοπώλης, Tzetz. ad Hes. p. 13 ed. Gaisf. οἶνο-όπτης, οὐ, ὄ, a wine-inspector, i. e. the person who saw that the due quantity of water was mixed with the wine, Eurpol. Πολ. 7, Ath. 425 A, Poll. 6. 21, Phot.

οἴνοπωλέω, to sell wine, Arist. Mirab. 32.
οἴνο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a wine-merchant, Diphil. Ἀδελφ. 1, Arist. Mirab. 32:—fem. οἴνοπώλης, ἰδος, Schol. Ar. Pl. 436, Liban. 4. 139.
οἴνοπώλιον, τό, a wine-shop, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 356.
οἶνος, ὁ, (v. fin.), wine, the fermented juice of the grape (cf. ἀμπελος); in Hom. it is black, μέλας (cf. οἶνοψ), Od. 5. 265., 9. 196; or red, ἐρυθρός, 5. 165., 9. 163; is praised as sparkling, αἰθοψ, Il. 1. 462., 4. 259; as sweet, ἡδύς, Od. 2. 350., 9. 205; ἡδύποτος 15. 507; μελιθήδης Il. 4. 346, etc.; μελίφρων 6. 264; as old, παλαιός, Od. 2. 340, cf. Pind. O. 9. 74, Simon. 75; (so, οἶνους παλαιούς εὐάδεις Xen. An. 4. 4, 9); as cheering, ἐδφρων, Il. 3. 246; as invigorating, εὐήνωρ, Od. 4. 622. Homer's heroes drank it mixed with water, οἶνον ἔμισγον ἐνὶ κρητῆρι καὶ ὕδωρ Od. 1. 110; ὅτε περ .. οἶνον .. ἐνὶ κρητῆρι κέρωνται Il. 4. 259; (hence κρητῆρ, a mixing bowl); and this custom remained, cf. Hdt. 6. 84 (v. sub ἴσος I fin., ἀκρατος, Πράμνιος):—with Preps., ἐν οἶνῳ over one's wine, Lat. inter pocula, Ar. Lys. 1227, Callim. Epigr. 36, Plut.; παρ' οἶνῳ Soph. O. T. 780; παρ' οἶνον Plut. 2. 143 C; μετὰ παιδιᾶς καὶ οἶνον Thuc. 6. 28:—also in pl., ἡ ἐν οἶνοις διατριβή Plat. Legg. 641 C, 645 C:—pl. also, οἶνοι, Lat. uina, wines, Xen. l. c., Plat. Rep. 573 A, al.:—οἶνος δωδεκάδραχμος wine at 12 drachmae the cask, Dem. 1045. 5:—proverb., οἶνος τῷ φρονεῖν ἐπισκοτεῖ Eubul. Incert. 11; οἶνος καὶ ἀλήθεια, in vino veritas, Paroemiogr.:—οἶνος is often omitted, πίνειν πολύν (sc. οἶνον) Eur. Cycl. 569, cf. Theocr. 18. 11; esp. with names of places, ὁ Πράμνιος, ὁ Βύβλιος, etc., as we say, 'Port, Sherry, Rhenish.'—As in modern Greece, it was flavoured with resin, in order (as was thought) to make it keep better, Plut. 2. 676 C, cf. Plin. H. N. 16. 22., 14. 25.
2. fermented juice of other kinds, οἶνος ἐκ κριθῶν barley-wine, a kind of beer, Hdt. 2. 77; palm-wine (οἶνος φοινικῆς) also occurs in 1. 193., 2. 86; lotus-wine, 4. 177, etc.;—from which drinks grape-wine (οἶνος ἀμπέλιος) is expressly distinguished, 2. 60.
II. the wine-market (cf. μύρον 2, ἰχθύς II), τρέχ' ἐς τὸν οἶνον Ar. ap. Poll. 10. 75. (Properly φοῖνος, as the metre shews in Hom., and as it is written in Alcae. 39, and retained in Lat. vinum, vitis; so οἶνη, οἶνάς, οἶνάνθη, οἶναρον; cf. οἶσος I τρέα.)
οἶνος, ὁ, = οἶνη (B), Poll. 7. 204.
οἶνό-σπονδος, ου, offered with wine, θυσίαί Poll. 6. 26; τὰ οἶν. (sc. ἱερά) A. B. 287.
οἶνοσ-σόος, ου, keeping wine, Nonn. Jo. 2. 7.
οἶνο-τόκος, ου, producing wine, βότρως Nonn. D. 7. 89., 12. 24.
οἶνο-τρόποι, αἱ, turning water into wine, epith. of the daughters of Anios king of Delos, Lyc. 580.
οἶνο-τρόφος, ου, rearing or bearing wine, Anth. P. 9. 375.
οἶνουργέω, to make or prepare wine, Schol. Pind. P. 3. 177.
οἶνουργία, ἡ, (*ἔργω) a making of wine, Poll. 7. 193.
οἶνοῦττα, ἡ, (οἶνοίς) a cake or porridge of wine mixed with barley, water and oil, eaten by rowers, Ar. Pl. 1121.
II. a plant with intoxicating properties, Arist. Fr. 102.
οἶνο-φάγια, ἡ, an eating of wine, Luc. V. H. 1. 7.
οἶνοφερής, ἐς, inclined to wine, Hesych.
οἶνοφλύγέω, to be drunken or drunk, LXX (Deut. 21. 20), Poll. 6. 21.
οἶνοφλύγία, ἡ, drunkenness, Antiph. Αἰολ. 2, Xen. Oec. 1, 22, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 15.
οἶνόφλυκτος, ου, = sq., cited by Budae. from Basil.
οἶνό-φλυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, (φλύω) given to drinking, drunken, Hipp. 83 G, Xen. Apol. 19, Plat. Eryx. 405 E, Arist. Poët. 25, 16.
οἶνο-φόρος, ου, holding wine, κύλιξ Critias 2. 2; οἶνοφόρον (sc. σκεῦος or ἀγγεῖον) a wine-jar, Hdn. 8. 4, 9, Poll. 6. 14; οἶνοφορεῖον or -φόριον in Gloss., oenophorus in Horace.
II. wine-producing, βότρως Archestr. ap. Ath. 321 C; κώμη C. I. 9612.
οἶνο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ακος, ὁ, an officer who had charge of the municipal wines, C. I. 3663 A. 14.
οἶνό-φῦτος, ου, planted or grown with vines, Strab. 559, Dion. H. 1. 37:—hence Οἶνόφυτα, τά, in Boeotia, Thuc. 1. 108, etc.
II. act. planting vines, Αναῖος Nonn. D. 21. 172.
οἶνο-χαρής, ἐς, rejoicing in wine, Anth. P. append. 225.
οἶνο-χάρων [ᾶ], ουτος, ὁ, Wine-Charon, Comic epith. of Philip of Macedon, because he put poison in his enemies' wine, and so sent them over the Styx; including an allusion to his being fond of wine (οἶνο-χαρής), Alcae. Messen. in Anth. P. 11. 12.
οἶνοχίτων, ὁ, ἡ, vine-clad, ἐλάται, δρύες, ap. Hesych.
οἶνοχοεῖα, ἡ, a pouring out of wine, Suid.
οἶνοχοεῖω, Od. 21. 142; part. -εύων 1. 143; inf. -εύειν Il. 2. 127., 20. 234; but Hom. forms the obl. tenses from οἶνοχέω, Ep. 3 sing. impf. οἶνοχέει and ἐφοχέει:—inf. aor. οἶνοχοῆσαι Od. 15. 323, Sapph. 57: the pres. in -έω occurs in Pherecr. Κοριανν. 4, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8; part. -εούσα C. I. 155. 34, Aeol. -εούσα or -είσα Sapph. 5: fut. ἦσω Xen. Cyr. 1. c. To act as οἶνοχόος, pour out wine for drinking, absol., Od. 15. 141, 323, etc.; θεοῖς ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν οἶνοχέει Il. 1. 598, cf. Od. 21. 142; Διὶ οἶνοχοεῖν Il. 20. 234.
2. c. acc., νέκταρ ἐφοχέει she was pouring out nectar for wine, Il. 4. 3: metaph., οἶν. ἀκρατον τοῖς πολίταις ἐλευθερίαν Plut. Pericl. 7; ὕμνους Dionys. Chalc. ap. Ath. 669 A:—Pass., οἶνοχοεῖται ἐπινίμια Plut. 2. 349 F.
οἶνο-χόη, ἡ, a can for ladling wine from the mixing bowl (κρατῆρ) into the cups, Hes. Op. 742; φιάλας τε καὶ οἶν. Thuc. 6. 46; οἶν. χρύσειαι Eur. Tro. 820; ἀργυραῖ C. I. 150 A. 30., 151. 22; οἶν. θεῶν σωτήρων 2852. 45.
II. a kind of sideboard to range the wine-cups on, A. B. 55.
III. a female cupbearer, LXX (Eccl. 2. 8).
οἶνοχόημα, τό, a festival, at which wine is offered, Plut. Phoc. 6.
οἶνοχοῖα, ἡ, = οἶνοχοεῖα, Heliod. 8. 7 Dio Chr. 2. 378.
οἶνοχοῖκός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for an οἶνοχόος, Heliod. 7. 27.

οἶνο-χόος, ὁ, a wine-pourer, cupbearer, Il. 2. 128, Od. 18. 417, Hdt. 3. 34, Eur. Cycl. 560, Plat., etc.; οἶν. θέραπες Ion Chius ap. Ath. 463 B.
οἶνό-χρως, ουτος, ὁ, ἡ, wine-coloured, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 4; οἶνό-χροος, ου, Eust. Opusc. 240. 35; contr. -χρους, ουν, Schol. Eur. Or. 115.
οἶνό-χῦτος, ου, of poured wine, πῶμα οἶν. a draught of wine, Soph. Ph. 715.
II. act. = οἶνοχόος, Nonn. D. 13. 256, etc.
οἶν-οψ, ουτος, ὁ, (ὤψ) wine-coloured, Hom. (never in nom.) epith. of the sea, wine-dark (v. οἶνος), ἐπὶ οἶνοπι πόντῳ Il. 23. 316, Od. 5. 132, 2. 421.; cf. πορφύρεος: also in Hom. of oxen, wine-red, deep-red, βόε οἶνοπε Il. 13. 703, Od. 13. 32, cf. Wern. Tryph. 521, Gladstone Hom. Stud. 3. 472; cf. οἶνωπός.
οἶνώω, to intoxicate, οἶνώσαι σῶμα ποτοῖς Critias 2. 28:—elsewh. always Pass. οἶνόομαι, to get drunk, be drunken, οἶνωθέντες Od. 16. 292., 19. 11; οἶνωθεῖς Soph. Fr. 668; οἶνούσθαι Plut. 2. 672 A; οἶνωθήσομαι Diog. L. 7. 118; but mostly used in pf. part., φνωμένος, Ion. οἶνωμένος, Hdt. 5. 18; ἄγαν φνωμένος Aesch. Supp. 409; δειπνοῖς ἠνίκ' ἦν φνωμένος Soph. Tr. 268; φνωμένος κρατῆρι Eur. Bacch. 687, ubi v. Elmsl.; but in Arist. the MSS. always give οἶνωμένος, Eth. N. 7. 3, 7., 7. 10, 3., 7. 14, 6, Rhet. 2. 12, 8. Cf. also δι-, κατ-οἶνόομαι. The word used in good Att. Prose is μεθύω, Cobet V. LL. p. 31; but, in Diog. L. l. c., opp. to μεθυσθῆναι, to be the worse for wine.
II. to be made wine, of water, Nonn. Jo. 2. 9.
οἶνώδης, ἐς, of the nature or flavour of wine, χυμός Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 29; ῥοαί Id. Probl. 19. 43, 2; in Hipp. Acut. 389, of wines containing more or less vinous strength, cf. 610. 6; so, οἶν. καρποί Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 4.
οἶνώων, ὄνος, ὁ, a wine-cellar, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 6, C. I. 123. 9; a wine-shop, Ath. 519 D; οἶνεών, Geop. 7. 7, 6; cf. Lob. Phryn. 166.
οἶν-ώνης, ου, ὁ, a wine-merchant, Phot.
οἶν-ωπός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, = οἶνοψ, βότρως Simon. 190; οἶν. ἄχνη, i. e. wine, Eur. Or. 115; οἶν. δράκων Id. 1. T. 1245; also of a fresh, ruddy complexion, of Bacchus, Id. Bacch. 236, cf. 438, Theocr. 22. 34; also, οἶν. ὀφθαλμοί Arist. Physiogn. 6, 38.
οἶνωσις, ἡ, drunkenness, not so bad as μέθη, Plut. 2. 503 F, 645 A.
οἶνωτρος, ὁ, a vine-prop, Hesych.
οἶν-ώψ, ὤπος, ὁ, ἡ, used by Soph. for οἶνοψ, οἶνωπός, of Bacchus, O. T. 211; generally, dark, κισσός O. C. 674.
οἶζασα, v. sub οἶγω, οἶγνυμι.
οἶο, Ep. for οἶ, gen. of Pron. possess. ὅς, ἡ, ὅν, his, her, Hom.: but never as gen. of pers. Pron., which in Ion. is always εἶο:—οἶόπερ, Ion. for οἶπερ.
οἶό-βᾶτος, ου, lonesome, ὕλη Anth. Plan. 231.
οἶό-βιος, ου, living alone, Hesych., Greg., Naz., etc.
οἶο-βουκόλος, ου, herdsman of one heifer, i. e. of Io, Aesch. Supp. 304.
οἶο-βώτας, ὁ, feeding alone, like οἶονόμος, properly of cattle, metaph. of Ajax, φρενός οἶοβ. = οἶόφρων, Soph. Aj. 614 (unless φρενός is to be joined with πένθος).
οἶό-γάμος, ου, = μονόγαμος, Anth. P. 5. 232.
οἶο-γένεια, as if fem. of οἶογενής, an only daughter, Epigr. Gr. 566. 6.: cf. μονογένεια.
οἶό-ζωνος, ου, = μονόζωνος, Soph. O. T. 846; cf. οἶος.
οἶόθεν, Adv. (οἶος) from one only, i. e. by oneself, alone, Hom. only in Il. and always in phrase οἶόθεν οἶος, all alone, 7. 39, 226, (like αἰνόθεν αἰνώς, Heyne Il., T. 5. p. 315); but without οἶος, Arat. 55, Ap. Rh. 1. 270, etc.
οἶόθι, Adv. (οἶος) alone, Arat. 376, Ap. Rh. 2. 709, etc.
οἶό-κερως, ουτος, ὁ, ἡ, (κέρας) one-horned, Opp. C. 2. 96:—an irreg. gen. οἶοκέρως, Apollin. Psalm. 29. 13.
οἶομαι, in Hom. always resolved οἶομαι (except οἶεται Od. 10. 193, οἶοιτο 17. 580., 22. 12), v. infr.:—the Att. contr. οἶμαι is the form chiefly used by Trag.; οἶομαι occurring only in Aesch. Cho. 758, Soph. O. C. 28; but οἶομαι is found even in Com., v. Meineke Ind. Comicc.; Hdt. does not use either form; in Att. Prose the MSS. vary, but οἶμαι prevails, and in parenthetic usage (v. infr. vi) was exclusively used:—impf. φόμην Trag., Ar., Att. contr. in 1st pers. φῶμην Ar. Fr. 539, etc.:—fut. οἶήσομαι Lys. 184. 1, Plat., etc.; later οἶηθήσομαι, Galen.:—Ep. aor. ὠσάμην (v. infr., Prosody); also aor. ὠίσθην Od. 4. 453., 16. 475, part. ὠίσθεις Il. 9. 453; Att. aor. φήθην Thuc., Plat., etc., but rare in Poets, οἶηθῆς Ar. Eq. 860, οἶηθείς, -εῖσα Antiph. Προβλ. 1. 2, Eur. I. A. 986; also an inf. aor. οἶήσασθαι, Arat. 896.—An act. pres. οἶω, Ep. ὄτω, is also used but only in 1 pers. sing., v. infr.; Lacon. οἶῶ, Ar. Lys. 81, 156, 998, Epilyc. Κωραλ. 2:—Dep. [Prosody:—in the resolved diphthong, Hom. uses ῖ in all tenses, ὄτωμαι Il. 5. 644, ὄται 1. 561, Od. 10. 380, ὄται 17. 586, ὄτομεθ' 21. 322., 22. 165; ὄτομενος Il. 15. 728, Od., (οἶόμενος Call. Ep. 7), ὄτατο Od. 10. 248; ὄτατο 1. 323., 9. 213, etc.; ὄτοσάμενος 15. 442 (ὄτατο Mosch. 2. 8, Ap. Rh. etc.); so that ὄτατο, ὄτοσάμενος are faulty forms; so also in the act. pres. ὄτω, at the end of the line; but the ῖ is short if ὄτω stands in the 1st foot, Il. 13. 153, etc.; in the 2nd, 1. 558, etc.; in the 3rd, 23. 467, etc.; or the 4th, Od. 19. 215: the only place where ὄτω has the ῖ, not being at the end of the line, is 18. 259, ὄ γύναι, οὐ γὰρ ὄτω ἐδκνημίδας Ἀχαιοῦς: οἶω as dissyll. is also always at the end, except in Il. 15. 298., 21. 533., 23. 310.]
Radic. sense: To suppose, always of something as yet doubtful, referring to the future,
1. to look for a contingency, i. c. to hope for good, or to fear evil.
2. when the event rests with oneself, to purpose or will so and so.
3. to express full persuasion, either modestly or ironically, I should think, must think, ὥσπερ οὐκ οἶομαι as I think is not so, Thuc. 6. 40.
4. of an opinion or judgment, to deem,

conceive, imagine, with collat. notion (esp. in Att.) of wrong judgment or conceit.—The examples follow.

Construction: I. most commonly, esp. in Hom., c. acc. et inf., and that mostly c. inf. fut.; but also c. inf. pres., either in fut. sense, as in Il. I. 204., 5. 894, etc.; or as a real pres., as in Od. I. 323., 10. 232; and c. inf. aor., Il. I. 558, Od. 3. 27, etc.:—in Att., Thom. M. requires the inf. fut. always; but a number of examples show that the supposition expressed by οἶομαι relates to the pres. and past, as well as the fut., e.g. λατρεύειν, πρέπειν occur in Aesch. Pr. 958, Ag. 321; aor. ἵκετεῦσαι in Eur. I. A. 462; κτήσασθαι, διαπράξασθαι, in Lys. 121. 41., 134. 36; pf. δεδειπνάναι in Ar. Fr. 78, etc.; v. infr. II. 2., v. 2. II. c. inf. alone, when both Verbs have the same subject, as, κινήσεσθαι σε ὅτω I think to catch, i. e. I think I shall . . ., Il. 6. 341; οὐ γὰρ ὅτω . . . πολεμίζεν I do not think, i. e. mean, to fight, 13. 262; ἐν πρώτοιισιν ὅτω ἔμμεναι I expect to be, Od. 8. 180, cf. Il. I. 296, etc.; so, οἶμαι λέγειν I would say, Plat. Alc. I. 126 E:—rarely foll. by ὅτι . . ., Plut. 2. 90 B.

2. sometimes the subject of the inf. is to be supplied from the context (as in 1), τρώσεσθαι ὅτω I fear [that many] will be wounded, the speaker being included among them, Il. 12. 66, cf. Od. 12. 212; νηὸς ἔφεσσαί με . . . μή με κατακτείνωσι, διωκόμεναι γὰρ ὅτω I fear [they] are pursuing me, Od. 15. 278, cf. I. 201.

III. absol., αἰεὶ δέσσει θου art ever suspecting, Il. I. 561; so in the sense, to deem, believe, expect, Od. 24. 401:—Hom. often uses aor. med. in this sense, θυμὸς ὄπιστά μοι my heart foreboded it, 9. 213; ὄπιστα κατὰ θυμὸν he had a presage of it in his soul, 19. 390, cf. 9. 339., 14. 298; so οἰηθείς, Lat. spe elatus, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 109:—in Arist., οἰεσθαι is oft. opposed to εἰδέναι, as οἰονται, ἴσασι δ' οὐδέν Rhet. 2. 13, 1, cf. An. Post. I. 9, 5. IV. impersonal, only in Od. 19. 312, ὕεται μοι ἀνὰ θυμὸν there comes a boding into my heart.

V. trans. to wait for, look for, Kῆρας Il. 13. 283; κείνον δῖομένην τὸν κάμμορον waiting for him, expecting his return, Od. 2. 351; γόνον δ' ὤϊετο θυμὸς his soul was intent on grief, 10. 248; also, ἄλλος [τῆρος], δν ἐγὼ οἶμαι which I prefer, Plat. Gorg. 472 C.

2. in many cases, however, an inf. must be supplied from the context (as in 1), ἀλλὰ τάγ' οὐ κατὰ κόσμον ὄτομαι (sc. γεγονέναι) Od. 14. 363; δν οἰόμεθ' αὐτοί (sc. ἔρχεσθαι) 22. 165; so, τί οἰεσθε τάλλα (sc. εἶναι); what think ye of . . . ? Dem. 467. 18; τί οἰεσθε, ἀπότε . . . ; Id. 609. 12.

VI. used parenthetically, mostly in first person, ἐν πρώτοιισιν, ὅτω, κείσεται among the first (I ween) will he be lying, Il. 8. 536; ἐπειτά γ', ὅτω, γνῶσεται Od. 16. 309; so Il. 13. 153, Od. 2. 255, etc.; in Hom. only in Act. form ὄτω, except Od. 22. 140; cf. Aesch. Cho. 758. In Att. this parenthetic use is prob. confined to the contr. form οἶμαι, impf. ᾤμην, like our I think, I suppose, I believe, without any grammat. connexion in the sentence:—rarely in other persons than the 1st, as οἶει, Plat. Rep. 486 C; οἶεσθε Id. Symp. 216 D.

2. in Att., a twofold use may be distinguished: a. expressive of modesty or courtesy, to avoid over-great bluntness of assertion, Plat. Gorg. 483 C, Xen. Cyr. I. 3, II, etc.; even between a Prep. and its case, ἐξ οἶμαι τῆς ἀκροτάτης ἐλευθερίας Plat. Rep. 564 A; ἐν οἶμαι πολλοῖς Dem. 458. 7; or between Art. and Subst., οἱ γὰρ οἶμαι βέλτιστοι Id. 1268. 27; also ironically, Aesch. Pr. 968, Plat. Rep. 336 E, etc. b. answering a question, expressive of positive certainty, I believe you, of course, no doubt, Ar. Ach. 919, etc.; νῆ τὸν Ἰρακλῆ, οἶμαι γε Id. Thesm. 27; so in Plat., οἶμαι ἐγὼ γε yes I think so, yes certainly, Crito 47 D, al.: so, οἶεσθαί γε χρῆ one must think so, it must needs be so, Prot. 325 C; but this is mostly used where the questioner assumes the assent of the other, Crito 53 D, 54 B, Phaedo 68 B; also modified, ἴσως οἶεσθαί γε χρῆ Gorg. 522 A.—The rule of Thom. M. 645, that οἶμαι is used by exact Att. authors only in case of certainty, οἶομαι only in case of uncertainty, is false,—οἶμαι being used in the latter sense by Aesch. Ag. 321, Soph. O. C. 498, etc., and in Prose, as Antipho 136. 8, Thuc. I. 10, Plat. Rep. 400 B, etc.

VII. pecul. Att. phrases: 1. as a parenthetic question, πῶς οἶει; πῶς οἶεσθε; how think you? to add force, like πῶς δοκεῖς; also οἶει; alone, don't you think so? what think you? Heind. Plat. Theaet. 147 B. 2. οἶομαι δεῖν I hold it necessary, think it my duty, think fit, like Fr. je crois devoir, λέγειν οἶεται δεῖν ποιεῖν δεινούς Plat. Meno 95 C; οἶεται δεῖν εἰδέναι Id. Alc. 2. 144 D; βδελυρὸς καὶ ὑβριστῆς ᾤετο δεῖν εἶναι Dem. 561. 7; absol., οἶομαι δὲ δεῖν οὐδέν Soph. O. C. 28; rarely in reversed order, τεθνάναι δεῖν ᾤοντο Dem. 1399. 6; δεῖν ᾤετο κολάζεσθαι Plut. Rom. 23, etc.:—also οὐκ οἶεται, for οὐκ οἶεται δεῖν, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 2, etc.

οἶον, neut. of οἶος, v. οἶος VI. Οἶον, τό, Oeum, name of two Attic demes, (1) Δεκελεικόν, in the φυλὴ Ἰπποβοοντίς, (2) Κεραμεικόν, in the φυλὴ Λεοντίς, Harp. s. v. οἶονεῖ, for οἶον εἰ, as if, Lat. quasi, tanquam si, Antiph. Incert. 10. 6, Arist. H. A. I. 16, 17, Probl. 20. 10; Dor. οἶον αἰ, Näke Choeril. p. 146; so, οἶονπερεῖ Plat. Theaet. 201 E;—cf. ὡσπερανεῖ. οἶονοῖστικῆ, ἡ, a word made up of οἶησις, νοῦς, ἱστορία, from which Plato, Phaedr. 244. C, pretends to derive οἶωνοῖστικῆ. οἶο-νόμος, ον, (οἶος) feeding alone: hence, lone, lonely, of places, Simon. 130; ἐπ' οἶονόμοιο (neut.) in solitude, Anth. Plan. 230. II. (οἶος, οἶς) as Subst., a shepherd, Anth. P. 7. 213, Plan. 291. οἶονπερεῖ, Adj. = οἶόν περ εἰ, as it were, Plat. Theaet. 201 E. οἶόντε, possible; οὐχ οἶόντε impossible: v. οἶος III. 2. οἶδομαι, Pass. to be left alone, abandoned, forsaken, Ep. Verb. only used in aor., οἶώθη Il. 6. I., II. 401; οἶώθησαν Q. Sm. 6. 527. οἶο-πέδη, ἡ, in Anth. P. 7. 401, an obscure word, perhaps (from οἶος) a sort of woollen bandage for sore feet. οἶο-πέδιλος, ον, with but one sandal, Ap. Rh. I. 7. οἶοπολέω, (οἶοπόλος), to tend sheep, and so to roam the mountains, Eur. Cycl. 74:—c. acc. loci, to roam over, οἶ. ὄρεος βίχιν Anth. P. 7. 657.

οἶοπόλος, ον, (οἶος, πολέω) traversed by sheep, ὕρα Od. II. 573; χῶπος, σταθμός Il. 13. 473., 19. 377: hence, prob., comes the notion of lonely, solitary, which is mentioned (with the other) by Schol. Ven. II. 13. 473, and appears in the phrase οἶοπόλος δαίμων solitary, single, Pind. P. 4. 49. II. act. tending sheep, Ἐρμῆς h. Hom. Merc. 314; Ἀπόλλων Coluth. 302.

οἶορ-πατα, Scyth. for ἀνδροκτόνοι, οἶορ being = ἀνήρ (vir), Hdt. 4. 110.

οἶος, ἡ, ον, like μόνος II, alone, and so lone, lonely, though it can often only be rendered by an Adv. alone, only freq. in Hom. and Hes.; thrice in Pind., once in Aesch., and twice in Soph. (v. infr.), cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 743; also found in a few post-Homeric compds., οἶοβώτης, οἶόζανος, οἶονόμος, οἶόφρων.—Special usages: 1. defined by the addition of other words, οἶος ἀνευθ' ἄλλων Il. 22. 39; οἶος . . . νόσφιν δεσποίνης Od. 14. 450;—with negat., οὐκ οἶος, ἅμα τῶ γε . . ., not alone, but . . ., freq. in Hom.; οἶος ἐν ὄρφνα Pind. O. I. 115; οἶος ἐξέβης λαθῶν Soph. Fr. 23:—neut., οἶον, as Adv., μηδέ τις ἄλλος ἅμα . . . ἴτω Il. 24. 148; γαστέρες οἶον ναυγῆ but . . ., Hes. Th. 26; οἶον μὴ . . . Lat. modo ne . . ., only let not . . ., Aesch. Ag. 131. 2. strengthd., εἰς οἶος, μία οἶη one alone, one only, often in Hom., like εἰς μόνος; also in dual, δύο οἶω Il. 24. 473, Od. 14. 94; and in pl., δύο οἶους, δύο οἶαι 3. 424. 3. sometimes c. gen., οἶη γὰρ βα θεῶν alone, the only one, of the gods, Il. II. 74; τῶν οἶος Ib. 693; οἶος θεῶν Pind. Fr. 93. 4. with a Prep., οἶη ἐν ἀθανάτοιισιν alone among the goddesses, Il. I. 398; οἶος μετὰ τοῖσι Od. 3. 362; but, οἶος δπ' ἄλλων alone from, apart from, Od. 9. 192; οἶος ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων 21. 364; πῶς ἄν . . . ἀπὸ σείο . . . λιποῖμην οἶος; Il. 9. 438; so, οἶος Ἀτρειδῶν δίχα, clam Atreidis, Soph. Aj. 750. II. like μόνος III, single in its kind, unique, excellent, δς δὲ μοι οἶος ἦν . . ., Ἐκτορα Il. 24. 499. (Akin to ἴος, ἴα, = εἰς, μία: also to Lat. unus, cf. οἶνη.)

οἶος, οἶα Ion. οἶη, οἶον, (ὀ, ὄς) such as, what sort or manner of nature, kind, or temper, Lat. qualis, relat. Pronoun, correlative to the interrog. ποῖος, the indef. ποῖός, and the demonstr. τοῖος, Hom., Hes., etc.; strengthd., ὄσσοις ἐν οἶος τε, Lat. qualis quantusque, Il. 24. 630; ὄσσά-τιος τε καὶ οἶος 5. 758: c. acc., οἶδ' ἀρετῆν οἶος ἔσσι what a man for virtue, 13. 275:—in English often only to be rendered by an Adv., οἶος μέτεισι πόλεμόνδε how he rushes into war, 13. 298, etc. [οἶ is found in Il. 13. 275, Od. 7. 312; but used so by Trag. only in the form οἶος τε, Soph. O. T. 24, 1415, O. C. 262, 803, etc.;—the fem. οἶα or οἶα is very late Jac. A. P. p. lxx.]

Usage: I. οἶος in an independent sentence serves as an Exclamation, and expresses astonishment at something vast, unusual, monstrous: strengthd. by δῆ, οἶον δῆ τὸν μῦθον ἐπεφράσθης ἀγορεύσαι why, what a word it has come into thy mind to speak! Od. 5. 183; so in neut., as Adv., v. infr. v. 1; so in Att., οἶον τὸ πῦρ what a fire is this! Aesch. Ag. 1256, cf. Pers. 733, al.; οἶον εἰργάσασθε Plat. Rep. 450 A; οἶον ἄνδρα λέγεις Id. Theaet. 142 B; οἶα ποιεῖς Id. Euthyphro 15 E, etc. Strictly speaking, there is an ellipse here; e.g., the first quoted passage would be, in full, θαυμάζω, ὅτι τοῖον μῦθον ἠγόρευσας, οἶον ἠγόρευσας. 2. so also in indirect sentences, where no antec. can be supplied, v. Soph. O. T. 624, 1402, 1488, etc.; ὕρατε δῆ ἐν ὕψι ἐστέ Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 12; ὄρων ἐν οἶοις ἐσμέν Id. An. 3. 1, 15. II. more often containing a Comparison, and so (sometimes) an Inference, relat. to τοῖος, τοῖοσδε, τοιοῦτος, or to ὀ, ὄδε, as τῶ ἴκελον, οἶον ποτε Δαίδα-λες ἠσκησεν Il. 18. 591; θέαμα τοιοῦτον οἶον καὶ στυγούνητ' ἐποικτίσαι Soph. O. T. 1296; yet the demonstr. Pron. is commonly omitted, οἶος ἀστὴρ εἶσι like as a star wanders, Il. 22. 317, etc.; οἶος καὶ Πάρις . . . ἦσχυνε like as Paris also . . ., Aesch. Ag. 399, cf. Pers. 21, al.:—in this sense, οἶος is often attached to the case of its antec., ἀνθρώπων τοιοῦτων οἶω ἐγὼ (for οἶος ἐγὼ εἰμι) Plat. Symp. 219 D; οἶου αὐτοῦ ἐπιθυμῶ ἀκοῦσαι (for οἶον ἐστί τοῦτο, οὐ . . .) Id. Euthydr. 278 D; οἶοις περ σὺ χρώμενοι συμβούλοισι Dem. 758. 7; and even the subject of the relat. clause is generally put in the same case, οὐ γὰρ πω τοιοῦτος ἴδον ἀνέρας . . ., οἶον Περίθουον (for οἶος Περίθουος), Il. I. 263; πρὸς ἀνδρας πολμηρούς, οἶους καὶ Ἀθηναίους Thuc. 7. 21, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 3; περὶ τοῦ τοιοῦτου . . ., οἶου τοῦ ἐνός Plat. Parm. 161 B. 2. in many Homeric expressions, the omission of the antec. clause is to be noticed, as οἶ' ἀγορεύεις, οἶα μ' ἔργας, where the relat. refers to a clause to be supplied from the context, to conclude from what you say, from what you have done, Il. 18. 95., 22. 347, Od. 4. 611. 3. οἶος, οἶα, οἶον, esp. in Att., often stand for ὅτι τοῖος, τοῖα, τοῖον, so that the relat. introduces the reason for the preceding statement, ἀνακτα χόλος λάβεν, οἶον ἄκουσεν because of such words as he heard, Il. 6. 166, cf. Od. 16. 93., 17. 479; ἐμακάριζον τὴν μητέρα οἶων τέκνων ἐκύρησε Hdt. I. 31; ἀγανάκτησιν ἔχει ὑφ' οἶων κακοπαθεῖ Thuc. 2. 41; τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ τύχην [ἀπέκλαιον], οἶου ἀνδρὸς . . . ἐστερημένος εἶην Plat. Phaedo 117 C, cf. Soph. O. T. 701. 4. if it is to be intimated that the reason is self-evident, and the assertion beyond doubt, then δῆ is added, τοῖοσδε, οἶος δῆ σὺ, such as all know you to be, Il. 24. 376; v. infr. v. 2, and cf. οἶοσδή-ποτε.—A yet more definite force is given to the Comparison in οἶος περ, just as . . ., οἶη περ φύλλων γενεῆ, τοῖη δὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν Il. 6. 146; cf. Aesch. Ag. 607, 1046, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 19. 5. but if the Comparison or Inference only denotes a general or doubtful resemblance, then Homer uses οἶός τε (which must be distinguished from οἶός τε c. inf., v. infr. III. 2), οἶός τε πελώριος ἔρχεται Ἄρης some such one as Ares, Il. 7. 208, cf. 17. 157; Od. 7. 106, etc.:—so, οἶός που 20. 35:—so, also, οἶός τις, οἶόν τι generalises a Comparison, the sort of person who . . ., etc., Il. 5. 638, Od. 9. 348; οἶαθα εἰς οἶόν τινα κίνδυνον ἔρχει . . . ; Plat. Prot. 313 A. 6. when a Comparison involves a definition of Time, οἶος ὅτε is used, τῆκε as when, Od. 10. 461., 22. 227. 7. οἶος οὖν, οἶος δῆποτε answer to Lat. qualiscunque, C. I. 3467. 21. 8.

many brief Att. expressions are also explained by the omission of the demonstr. Pron. before οἴος, ἀλλ' οὐδὲν οἴον ἐστ' ἀκούσαι τῶν ἐπῶν there's nothing like bearing the verses, Ar. Av. 966; οὐδὲν γὰρ οἴον ἀκούειν αὐτοῦ τοῦ νόμου Dem. 529. 13, cf. Plat. Gorg. 447 C, 481 B. θ.

never used like the Adv. οἴον (infr. V. 1) with a posit. Adj., Valck. Phoen. 1633 (1639); for in Il. II. 653, οἴσθα .. οἴος ἐκείνος δεινὸς ἀνὴρ = *what manner of man that dread man is, not, how dread he is*; so, ἀφόρητος οἴος γίνεται κρυμὸς *such as to be intolerable*, Hdt. 4. 28; v. infr. V. 6:—but often with the Sup., χωρίον οἴον χαλεπώτατον, i. e. τοιοῦτον οἴον ἐστι χ. Xen. An. 4. 8, 2; ἀνὴρ οἴος κράτιστος Arist. Eth. N. 9. 3, 4, etc.

III. οἴος with an inf. implies Fitness or Ability in or for a thing, οἴος ἔην τελέσαι ἔργον τε ἔπος τε so ready was he to make good both deed and word, Od. 2. 272; οἴος ἔην βουλευμένον ἢ δὲ μάχεσθαι so good both at counsel and in fight, Id. 491; so in Att., οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὕρα οἴα τὸ πεδίον ἄρδειν fit for watering, Xen. An. 2. 3, 13, cf. Plat. Gorg. 487 D; οἴοι φιλεῖν, μισεῖν, ἐπεξίεναι, etc., Dem. 770. 13, 15, etc.; often with τοιοῦτος expressed, τοιοῦτός τις οἴος διαπονεῖσθαι Plat. Crat. 395 A, cf. Rep. 415 E; τὸ πρᾶγμα μέγα .. καὶ μὴ οἴον νεωτέρῳ βουλευσασθαι not proper for a young man to advise upon, Thuc. 6. 12; without an inf., ὁ δ' οἴος ἐστὶν οἰκουρὸς μόνον fit only to be a house-dog, Ar. Vesp. 970; λόγους οἴους εἰς τὰ δικάστηρια Plat. Euthyd. 272 A. 2. but this sense is commonly expressed by οἴος τε c. inf., fit or able to do, ἦδη γὰρ ἀνὴρ οἴος τε .. οἴκοι κήδεσθαι Od. 19. 160, cf. 21. 117, 173, Hdt. 1. 29, 67 al.; λέγειν οἴος τε καὶ γὰρ Ar. Eq. 343; οἴος τε ἦν πείθειν Dem. 523. 6:—most freq. in neut. sing. and pl., οἴον τε ἐστί and οἴα τε ἐστί, οἴον τε γίγνεται, it is possible to .., Hdt. 1. 91, 194, etc., and freq. in Att.; a dat. is sometimes added, μὴ οἴον τε εἶναι ἐμοὶ κωλύσαι Thuc. 7. 14.

3. without inf., πάντων προθύμως ὡς οἴος τ' ἦν Plat. Prot. 314 D; but mostly in neut., οἴον τε ἐστὶν it is possible, οὐχ οἴον τε ἐστὶν it cannot be, Isocr. 190 D, Ar. Nub. 198, etc.; so with a Sup., καλὸν ὡς οἴον τε μάλιστα Plat. Prot. 349 E; ὡς οἴον τε σμικρότατα Id. Parm. 144 B; ὡς οἴον τε διὰ βραχυτάτων Id. Gorg. 449 D; or without a Sup., φρίττειν .. ποιεῖ ὡς οἴον τε πάντας Id. Rep. 387 C.—In this case, οἴοντε is often written as one word.

IV. the relat. is in Att. often repeated in the same clause, οἱ ἔργα δράσας οἴα λαγχάνει κακά after what deeds what sufferings are his! Soph. El. 751; οἴαν ἀνθ' οἴων θυμάτων χάριν what thanks and for what offerings! Id. Tr. 994, cf. 1045; so in Prose, as Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 29, cf. omnino Monk Alc. 145. V. as Adv. in neut. sing. οἴον, in Poets and Ion. Prose also pl. οἴα, to add force, like ὡς and ὡσπερ, how, οἴον δὲ νυ θεοὺς βροτοὶ αἰτιώωνται Od. 1. 32, cf. Il. 5. 601., 13. 633, etc.; οἴον δὲ alone, how! 15. 287:—also with Adjs., οἴον ἐρσήεις how fresh, 24. 419; οἴα ἀτάσθαλα Od. 16. 93., 18. 143:—the regul. Adv. οἴως is seldom used, as in Hipp. 1194 F, Ar. Vesp. 1363; οἴος ἂν οἴως ἔχεις in what a state art thou for such a man! Soph. Aj. 923.

2. in Comparisons, as, like as, just as, Hom. and Trag.; also neut. pl. οἴα, like ἅτε, οἴα τις .. ἀηδῶν Aesch. Ag. 1142, cf. Soph. Tr. 105, Ph. 1007, etc.:—also strengthd. by Particles, οἴον δὲ Μενέλαον ὑπέτρεσας as thou didst shrink from M., Il. 17. 587, cf. 21. 57; οἴα δὲ Hdt. 2. 28, Thuc. 8. 84; οἴα δὲ πον Jac. Ael. N. A. 1. 14:—οἴα τε something like, after the manner of, Od. 3. 73., 9. 128, Hdt. 2. 175:—οἴον ὅτε like as when, etc., cf. II. 2, 3, 4, 5:—later, a double form occurs, οἴον ὡς, οἴον ὡσπερ, ὡς οἴον, ὡς οἴα, Lob. Phryn. 427. b. as, like, for instance, often in Att., as Plat. Soph. 218 E; οἴον τί λέγεις; as for example, what do you mean? Id. Theaet. 207 A; very often in Arist.

3. like ὡς, ἅτε with a partic., οἴα ἀπροσδοκῆτου γενομένου Thuc. 2. 5, cf. 8. 95, Plat. Symp. 203 B; οἴα δὲ εἶπας as he said, Hdt. 1. 86. 4. οὐχ οἴον or μὴ οἴον, followed by ἀλλ' οὐδέ or ἀλλὰ μὴδέ not only not .., but not even .., Lat. non modo non .., sed nec .., Polyb. 1. 20, 12, etc.

5. θαυμαστὸν οἴον, as θαυμαστὸν, ὄσον, Lat. mirum quantum, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 184; v. supr. II. 9.

οἴος, οἴος, gen. of οἴος, οἴος.

οἴος, α, ον, (οἴος) of a sheep, γάλα οἴον ewe-milk, cited from Hipp.; οἴον ἐρίον Ath. 478 D; οἴος οἴότερον more sheepish than a sheep, Sophron 96 Ahr.

οἴοσδήποτε, οἴαδῆποτε, οἴονδῆποτε, of such and such a kind, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 19:—οἴοσποτοῦν, οἴαποτοῦν, οἴονποτοῦν, of any kind whatever, Id. Top. 6. 8, 4.

οἴοφάγος, ον, (οἴος) sheep-eating, Hesych.

οἴο-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) = μονόφρων: generally, lonely, οἴ. πέτρα Aesch. Supp. 795.

οἴο-χίτων [χί], ανος, ὁ, ἡ, with only a tunic on; lightly clad, Od. 14. 459:—Hesych. expl. it by προβατοχίτων, in a sheep-skin tunic.

οἴπερ, Adv. whither, Lat. quo, v. sub οἴ.

οἴος, ὁ and ἡ, gen. οἴος, acc. οἴον (οἴδα Theocr. 1. 9): pl. οἴες (οἴδες Call. Apoll. 53), οἴων; dat. οἴεσι Od. 15. 386, but in Hom. mostly οἴεσσι, as in Theocr. 5. 130, and shortd. οἴεσι Il. 6. 25., 11. 106, Od. 9. 418: acc. οἴας: contr. acc. pl. οἴσι [ἴ], often in Hom., esp. in Od., and in Hes. Opp. 773:—the Att. contract all cases, οἴς, οἴός, οἴί, οἴν; pl. οἴες, οἴων, οἴσί, οἴας; and the nom. and acc. pl. are still further contr. into οἴς, Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 20: of these contr. forms Hom. has only the genitives οἴός, οἴων; acc. οἴν Theocr. 5. 99, pl. οἴς 8. 45. A sheep, Hom., Hes., etc., but rare in Prose (πρόβατον being preferred), in Hom. both of the ram and the ewe, though sometimes the gender is marked by a word added, ἐνθ' οἴν ἀρνείδον βέζειν θῆλυν τε μέλαιναν Od. 10. 527, cf. 9. 425; οἴν .. θῆλυν, ὑπάρρηνον Il. 10. 216; other epithets are λευκός, ἀργεννος, ἀργυφος, opp. to μέλας, πάμμελας, ἰδνεφής, also λόςσιος, δασύμαλλος, πηγασίμαλλος, εἰρόποκος, cf. also ταναύπους; ewes are called μεμακῦαι:—the fem. is much the most common; the male is specially called κτίλος (Il.), κριός (Od.); the young is ἀρνός, cf. also ἀρνός and μῆλον. (Orig.

δF-is, cf. Skt. au-is, au-ikas, au-yas (oēos); Lat. (and Umbr.) ou-is; Goth. au-ethi (ποίμνη), au-istr (αὐλή); O. H. G. ou-i, ou, fem. ouw-e; A. S. eowu, N. Engl. and Scott. you, E. ewe, cf. A. S. eanian (to ean or yeau, i. e. to bring forth lambs); Lith. au-is; Slav. ou-iga.) [Always ἴ, except in Ep. contr. nom. and acc. pl. οἴς: ὀἴ- in dissyll. cases is rare in Att., Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 47:—in Od. 9. 425, Aristarch. reads ἄρσενες οἴες (for οἴες) ἦσαν, as Bentl. in Call. Apoll. 53.]

οἴσαξ, ακος, ἡ, = οἴσῦα, Geop. 2. 6, 4.

οἴσατο, οἴσόμενος, v. sub οἴσμαι.

οἴσε, -έτω, -ετε, οἴσμεν, -έμεναι, v. sub φέρω.

οἴσθα, οἴσθας, γ. sub *εἶδω B.

οἴσθεις, v. sub οἴσμαι.

οἴσις, εως, ἡ, (*οἴω fero) a moving, Plat. Crat. 420 B (apparently coined to expl. οἴησις).

οἴσδ-καρπον, τό, the fruit of the οἴσος, Schol. Ven. Il. II. 105, Eust. 834. 35.

οἴσος or οἴσός, ὁ, a kind of willow or osier, the twigs of which served for wickerwork, ropes, etc., Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 2, etc.: neut. οἴσον = σχοινίον, Hesych.; pl. οἴσα in Lyc. 20. (V. sub ἰτέα.)

οἴσο-φάγος [ᾶ], ὁ, the swallow or gullet, that part of the throat through which the food passes, Arist. P. A. 2. 3, 9., 3. 3, 2 sq.; v. sub στόμαχος, φάρυγξ.

οἴσπη, v. οἴσῦπη.

οἴσπῳτη, ἡ, sheep-dung, esp. the dirt that collects about the hinder parts of a sheep, Cratin. Διον. 6, Ar. Lys. 575, Dio C. 46. 5, Poll. 5. 91:—to this word seems to belong the gloss of Galen. in Lex. Hipp., ὁ .. ταῖς κατὰ τὴν ἔδραν [θριξί] συριστόμενος ῥύπος, though it is given under οἴσπη. The Gramm. however seem to make little distinction between οἴσῦπη (or οἴσπη) and οἴσπῳτη, v. Suid. s. vocc., Hesych.—Acc. to Arcad. 114, the true accent is οἴσπῳτή, as in κηρωτή, μηλωτή.

οἴστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of φέρω, to be borne, Soph. O. C. 1360. II. οἴστέον one must bear, Eur. Or. 769; βαρὺ μὲν, οἴστέον δ' ὄμως Id. Hel. 268. 2. one must get, κέρδος Soph. Ant. 310. 3. one must pay, φόρον Isocr. 298 D.

οἴστευμα, τό, an arrow from the bow, Plut. 2. 225 B.

οἴστευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Anth. P. 6. 118, Nonn. D. 7. 271.

οἴστευτής, οὔ, ὁ, an archer, Call. Apoll. 42, where Scaliger οἴστευτὶν ἔλαχεν βέα for οἴστευτὴν ἔλαχ' ἀνέρα (from οἴστευτός, ἡ, archery).

οἴστεύω, to shoot arrows, ὅν τις οἴστεύσας ἔβαλεν whom one shot with an arrow, Il. 4. 196; οἴστεύσας ἐν ὀμίλῳ Od. 8. 216; τόξῳ οἴστεύσας 12. 84; c. gen. objecti, ἀλλ' ἄγ' ὕστευσον Μενελάου Il. 4. 100:—c. acc. cogn., ἀκτίνας οἴστ., etc., Nonn. D. 41. 257, etc. II. trans. to shoot with an arrow, Anth. P. 5. 58.

οἴστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to bring, ὑγείας Schol. Plat.: bringing, Philo 1. 110, Origen., etc.:—Adv., οἴστικῶς ἔχειν to be productive, Iambl. V. Pyth. 28. II. able to bear, πόνων Cornut. N. D. 28.

οἴστο-βόλος, ον, arrow-shooting, Anth. P. 7. 427, Nonn. D. 24. 139.

οἴστοβρόχιον, τό, (βρέχω) a shower of arrows, Eust. 770. 48.

οἴστο-δέγμων, ὁ, ἡ, an arrow-holder, i. e. a quiver, τάνδε τ' οἴστοδέγμονα Aesch. Pers. 1020.

οἴστο-δόκη, ἡ, a quiver, Ap. Rh. 1. 1194:—also as Adj., οἴστοδόκην φαρέτρην ap. Poll. 10. 142; οἴστοδόκον ὄπλον Jo. Diac. in Hes. Sc. 128.—So οἴστο-θήκη, ἡ, Poll. 10. 142.

οἴστο-κόμος, ον, keeping arrows, φαρέτρα Nonn. D. 48. 360.

οἴστός, ἡ, ὄν, that must be borne, endurable, οἴστον ἂν ἦν Thuc. 1. 122; πάντα οἴστα ἐφαίνετο Id. 7. 75: Comp., Heliod. 2. 24. Adv. —τῶς, Poll. 3. 31.

οἴστός, Att. οἴστός (Pors. Med. 634), ὁ, (also ἡ, Zeno ap. Arist. Phys. 6. 9, 1):—an arrow, Hom., Hes., etc.; πικρὸς οἴστός Il. 4. 134, etc.; πτερόεις 13. 650; with three barbs, τριγλώχιν 5. 393; with long barbs, τανυγλώχιν 8. 297; rare in Att. Prose, πυρφόροις οἴστοῖς Thuc. 2. 75, Plat. Ion 535 B, Legg. 795 A, Xen. An. 2. 1, 6:—metaph., of a poeni, Pind. O. 9. 17, cf. 2. 161; ὁ τῆς σοφίας ὁ. Heraclid. All. Hom. 34. (Since the proper form is οἴστός, it is prob. that a conson. has been lost between o and i: the Root is unknown.)

οἴστ-οὔχος, ον, (ἔχω) arrow-holding, Eust. 1024. 62, Hesych., Phot.

οἴστο-φόρος, Att. οἴστ-, ον, bearing arrows, Tzetz. Post. 46, etc.

οἴστράω or -έω, the former in Plat. (v. infr.), Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 11, Menand. (v. infr.), the latter in Luc. Asin. 33, (in Theocr. 6. 28, Herm. restores οἴστρη, Dor. for οἴστρεῖ):—fut. —ἦσω Theodorid. ap. Ath. 302 C:—aor. οἴστρησα (Pors. and Elms. φστρησα) Eur. Bacch. 32, cf. Dind. Soph. Tr. 268, Choerob. 2. 908, part. οἴστρησας v. infr.:—Pass., v. infr. To sting, properly of the gadfly (οἴστρος), and then metaph. to sting to madness, αὐτὰς ἐκ δόμων οἴστρησα I drove them raging out of the house, Eur. I. c.: and in Pass., οἴστρηθείς driven mad, Soph. Tr. 653, Eur. Bacch. 119; of sexual passion, οἴστρημένος ὑπὸ τοῦ ἔρωτος Iambl. V. Pyth. 195; εἰς μίξιν Ael. N. A. 15. 9, cf. Luc. Asin. 33. II. intr. much like Pass., to go mad, rage, of Io driven by the gadfly, οἴστρησασα in frenzy, frantically, Aesch. Pr. 836; of Menelaus, καθ' ἑλ-λόδ' οἴστρησας Eur. I. A. 77; of the tunny-fish when attacked by the οἴστρος (signf. I. 2), Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 11, cf. 6. 17, 3: metaph., ἡ ψυχὴ οἴστρησασα καὶ ὀδυνᾶται Plat. Phaedr. 251 D, cf. Rep. 573 A, E; τοῖς οἴστρωσιν Id. Theaet. 179 E; οἴστρωσιν πόθῳ Menand. Aευκ. 1. 3.

οἴστρηδόν, Adv. madly, Opp. H. 4. 142.

οἴστρηεις, εσσα, εν, stung to madness, Opp. C. 2. 423, Nonn. Jo. 18. 13.

οἴστρηλασία, ἡ, mad passion, Joseph. Macc. 3, Suid.

οἴστρηλατέω, of the gadfly, to drive wild, Hesych.:—Pass., οἴστρηλα-τεῖσθαι εἰς μοιχείαν Eust. Opusc. 93. 34.

οἴστρηλάτος, ον, driven by a gadfly, δείμα Aesch. Pr. 580; cf. οἴστρηδίνητος.

οἰστρημα, τό, *the smart of a gadfly's sting*: metaph., κέντρων οἰστρ. Soph. O. T. 1318; οἰστρήματα λύσεως ravings of madness, Anth. P. 6. 51.

οἰστρησις, ὁ, *mad passion*, αἰ ὑπὲρ τῶν γυναικῶν οἰστρ. Suid. οἰστρο-βολέω, *to strike with the sting*, τινα, esp. of the dart of love, Anth. P. 9. 16, 2.

οἰστρο-δίνητος [ἴ], ον, *driven round and round by the gadfly*, Aesch. Pr. 589:—so, οἰστρο-δάνητος, ον, Aesch. Supp. 572, Ar. Thesm. 324; and οἰστρά-δονος, ον, Aesch. Supp. 17. Cf. οἰστρήλατος.

οἰστρο-μάνης, ἐς, *mad from the gadfly's sting*: raging, Orph. H. 51. 14, Nonn. D. 1. 282. -

οἰστρομάνια, Ion. -λη, *fury, frenzy*, Hipp. 1284. 19. οἰστρο-πλήξ, ἦγος, ὅ, ἡ, *stung by a gadfly, driven wild*, of Io, Aesch. Pr. 681, Soph. El. 5; of Bacchantes, Eur. Bacch. 1229.

οἰστρος, ὁ, *the gadfly, breeze*, Lat. *asilus*, prob. *Tabanus bovinus*, an insect which infests cattle, τὰς μὲν τ' αἰόλος οἰστρος ἐφορμηθεὶς ἐδύνησεν, ὥρη ἐν εἰαρινῇ Od. 22. 300; of the fly that tormented Io, Aesch. Supp. 541, Pr. 567 sq., also called μύωψ, Ib. 675, Supp. 308;—but the two are distinguished by Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 13., 8. 11, 1; cf. also ἐμπίς. 2. *an insect that infests tunny-fish*, Ib. 5. 31, 8., 8. 19, 11.

3. *a small insectivorous bird, perhaps Sylvia trochilus*, Ib. 3. 8, 5. II. metaph. *a sting, anything that drives mad*, οἰστρος κεραυνοῦ Eur. H. F. 862; οἰστραὶ Ἐρινύων Id. I. T. 1456, cf. Or. 791: absol. *the smart of pain, agony*, Soph. Tr. 1254. 2. *any vehement desire, mad desire, insane passion*, Hdt. 2. 93, Eur. Hipp. 1300, Plat. Rep. 577 E, etc.; c. gen. objecti, κτεάνων *for wealth*, Anth. P. 11. 389:—generally, *madness, frenzy*, Soph. Ant. 1002, Eur. Or. 791, Bacch. 665, etc.; in pl., *μαϊνόμενοι οἰστροὶ* I. A. 548 (v. οἰστράω).

οἰστρο-φόρος, ον, *maddening*, Anth. P. 5. 234. οἰστρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *as if stung*: raging, frantic, ἐπιθυμία Plat. Tim. 91 B, Legg. 734 A.

οἰσῦα, ἡ, like οἶσος, a tree of the osier kind, Poll. 7. 176, Suid., Geop. 2. 6, 24; known to Hom., as appears from οἰσύϊνος. (V. sub ἰτέα.) οἰσύϊνος [ἴ], ἡ, ον, *of osier, of wicker-work*, ῥίπες Od. 5. 256; ἀσπίδες Thuc. 4. 9; ἄπλα Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 25.

οἰσυον, τό, = οἰσῦα, q. v., Phryn. in A. B. 57. 2. ἐν τοῖς οἰσύοις (MSS. οἰαύοις), *in the osier-beds*, Lycurg. 164. I. οἰσυο-πλάκος, ον, *plaiting osier-twigs*, Poll. 7. 175.

οἰσουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) *working in osier-twigs*, Eupol. Incert. 112. οἰσῦπειος [ῦ], ον, = οἰσυηρός, Hesych. οἰσῦπη [ῦ] or οἰσπη, ἡ, also οἰσῦπος, ὁ, *the grease extracted from sheep's wool*, (οἰσῦπος· τὸ ἐκ τῶν οἰσυηρῶν ἐρίων λίπος Diosc. 2. 84, cf. Plin. 29. 10), οἰσπη προβάτων (v. l. οἰσῦπη) Hdt. 4. 187; also of goats, οἰσῦπη αἰγός Hipp. 668. 43:—it was used for medicinal purposes, Diosc. and Plin. ll. c.—It is often confounded with οἰσπῶτη, v. sub hac v.

οἰσῦπηρός, ὁ, ὄν, *with the grease in it*, ἔρια οἰσ., Lat. *lana succida* or *sordida*, Ar. Ach. 1177, Diosc. 2. 84; v. sub αλαῦπη. οἰσῦπίς, ἰδας, ἡ, *a tuft of greasy wool*, Hipp. 877 E. οἰσῦπος, ὁ, = αλαῦπη, q. v.

οἰσῦπώδης, ἐς, = οἰσπηρός, Hipp. 876 D, 879 E; in 881 H, εἶρια οἰσῦπῶντα seems to be corrupt. οἰσω, v. sub φέρω.

Οἰτή, ἡ, *Mount Oeta* in Thessaly, Strab. 428:—Adj. Οἰταῖος, α, ον, *of Oeta*, Soph. Tr. 436, etc.; οἱ Οἰταῖοι Thuc. 3. 92, etc.:—also Οἰταϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, Diog. L. 1. 106.

Οἰτά-λίνοσ, ὁ, *a song on the death of Linos*, Paus. 9. 29, 3; v. Λίνος II. οἶτος, ὁ, *fate, doom*, always in a bad sense, κακὸς οἶτος Il. 8. 34, Od. 1. 350, al.; κακὸν οἶταν ἀπόλλυσθαι *to die a sad death*, Il. 3. 417; and without an Adj., ἀκλύβος παλυπενθέος οἶταν ἔχουσα 9. 563 (559); κατὰ τὸν οἶτον ἀπὸ τῶν παιδῶν ἐνίσπες 24. 388; κατὰ κόσμον Ἀχαιῶν οἶταν ἀείδεις Od. 8. 489; Δαναοῦ ἦδ' Ἰλίου οἶτον ἀκούων Ib. 578.—Old Ep. word, used by Soph. Ant. 858, El. 167, Eur. I. T. 1091 (in lyric passages), C. I. 4708. (Prob. from εἶμι ἰδο, v. sub εἶμι.)

Οἰτάσυρος, ὁ, *Scythian name of Apollo*, acc. to Hdt. 4. 59. οἰφέι or οἰφί, τό, an Egypt. measure, = 4 χοίνικες, Hesych.;—in LXX it expresses the Hebr. *ephah*; v. Sturz D. Maced. 92 sq.: also ὑφέι. οἰφῶ, a Lacon. word, = ὀχέω, *ineo*, τὰν Χελιδονίδα Plut. Pyrrh. 28:—in Ath. 568 E, αἰφέις or οἰφῆς, as if from οἰφέω, -άω, cf. Paroemiogr. pp. 125, 165.—Hence οἰφάλης, fem. αἰφάλις, *lewd*, Hesych., Eust. 1597. 29; like ὀπυιόλης from ὀπυῖα (to which it is akin), and by compos. φιλαίφης and φίλοιφας, *μζαίφια*.

Οἰχᾶλία, Ion. -λη, ἡ, name of several old Greek cities, one in Thessaly, Il. 2. 730; another in Euboea, Soph. Fr. 354, cf. 74, Strab. 438:—Οἰχαλιεύς, ἔως, Ep. ἦος, ὅ, an *Oechalian*, Il. 2. 596, 730; also Οἰχαλιώτης, Steph. B.:—Ep. Adv. -ληθεν, *from Oechalia*, 2. 596. οἰχέομαι, = οἰχομαι, q. v.

οἰχητέον, verb. Adj. of οἰχομαι, *one must go*, Alciphro 3. 42. οἰχνέω, *to go, come*, Il. 5. 790., 15. 640 (in Ion. impf. οἰχνεσκε, -σκων); of birds, Od. 3. 332: *to walk*, i. e. *to live*, ἀνύμφευτος αἰὲν οἰχνῶ Soph. El. 165. II. like αἰχομαι, *to be gone*, τηλωπὸς οἰχνεῖ Id. Aj. 564; θυραῖος οἰ. Id. El. 313. III. c. acc. pers., like προαέρχομαι, *to approach*, Pind. P. 5. 115, cf. Fr. 45. 5; and so Herm. (for ἰχνεύων) in P. 8. 49.—The form οἰχνεύω, Id. Fr. 222. (οἰχνέω is *to αἰχομαι*, as ἰκνέομαι *to ἴκω*.)

οἰχομαι, impf. ὀχόμεν (in Hdt. οἰχόμεν), the only tenses used by Hom.; fut. οἰχέσομαι Ar. Vesp. 51, Fr. 198. 13, Plat., etc.:—pf. οἰχῶκα Hdt., etc., (in Trag. the MSS. vary between οἰχῶκα and ὤχῶκα, Aesch. Pers. 13, Soph. Aj. 896, Fr. 227); also ὤχηκα (παρ-) Il. 10. 252, Polyb. 8. 29, 9, Dion. II., etc.: plqpf. οἰχῶκεε Hdt. 1. 189, etc.:—also pf. pass.

ὤχημαι, Ion. οἰχημαι (δι- Id. 4. 136); παρ-ὤχημαι Plut. Cam. 14 (in Hipp. 6. p. 16 Littré, Xen. An. 2. 4, 1, παραιχόμενος is now restored):—the pres. οἰχέομαι, contr. οἰχεύμαι, only in Anth. P. 7. 273:—Dep.: (v. sub fin.). I. *to be gone, to have gone*, Lat. *abesse* (not *abire*), in a pf. sense, and impf. ὀχόμεν in plqpf. sense, directly opp. to ἦκω, *to have come*, while ἔρχομαι, *to go or come*, serves as the pres. to both, (though ὀχόμεν is sometimes used as an impf. was going, Il. 1. 366., 5. 495),—freq. from Hom. downwards; ἦδη .. οἰχεται Il. 15. 223, cf. 14. 311; ἐπεὶ ὤχεο νηὶ Πύλονδε Od. 16. 24, etc.:—often c. part., εἶπερ κεν Ἀρης .. οἰχηται φεύγων is *fied and gone*, 8. 356; ὤχετ' ἀποπτάμενος he hath taken flight *and gone*, Il. 2. 71; ὡς μ' ὄφελ' .. οἰχεσθαι προφέροσα .. θύελλα 6. 345, cf. Od. 20. 64; so, οἰχεται πλέων Hdt. 4. 145; οἰχεται ἀπολιπὼν *he has gone and left* .., Ib. 155; and so in Att., οἰχεται θανάων (v. infr.); οἰχ. φέρων Ar. Lys. 976, etc.; πρεσβεύων ὤχετο Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 3; ὤχετ' εὐθύς ἀπιὼν Dem. 246. 19, cf. Plat. Symp. 223 B, etc.; also with an Adj., οἰχεται φροῦδος *he's clean gone*, Ar. Ach. 210:—rarely in the reverse usage, οἰχόμενοι κόμισαν δέπας Il. 23. 699, cf. 22. 223:—also c. acc. cogn., ὀδὸν αἰχεσθαι Od. 4. 393:—even c. acc. pers., *to have escaped from*, Ar. Av. 86, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 548 Obs. 1.—The partic. οἰχόμενος in Hom. sometimes means *the absent, one that is away*, Ὀδυσῆος πύθος αἰνυται οἰχόμενοι Od. 14. 144; δὴν οἰχόμενος Ib. 376; so, τῶν οἰχομένων Ἑλλάδι. ἐς αἴαν Aesch. Pers. 1; τὸν κήρυκα τὸν παρὰ τοὺς βροτοὺς οἰχ. Ar. Av. 1270; cf. infr. II. Special usages:

1. of persons, euphem. for θνήσκω, *to have departed, be gone hence*, οἰχεται εἰς Ἀἴδαο Il. 22. 213; ὤχετο ψυχή κατὰ χθονός 23. 101; and Att., οἰχεται θανάων Soph. Ph. 414, Eur. Hel. 134, etc.; τὸ Περσῶν ἄνθος αἰχεται περὶν Aesch. Pers. 252; [τὸ γένος] πρόρριζον οἰχ. Andoc. 19. 7; οἰχέσομαι ἀπιὼν εἰς μακάρων τινὰς εὐδαιμονίας Plat. Phaedo 115 D:—part. οἰχόμενος for θανάων, *departed, dead*, Aesch. Pers. 546, Soph. El. 146, Eur., etc. b. *to be undone, ruined*, opp. to σώζομαι, ἡ σεσώσμεθα .. ἡ οἰχόμεσθ' ἅμα Soph. Tr. 85, Aj. 1129, cf. Eur. Heracl. 14; τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐμοὶ οἰχομαι, τὸ δ' ἐπὶ σοὶ αἰεσσομαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 11: so ὤχῶκα or οἰχῶκα, like ἄλωλα, *to be gone, undone, ruined*, Lat. *perii*, Aesch. Pers. 13, Soph. Aj. 896, etc.; so, οἰχομένας πόλεως Eur. Tro. 591, cf. Heracl. 14; ταῦτ' .. διαλυθεῖσαν αἰχεσθαι τὴν πολιτείαν Plat. Legg. 945 C.

2. of things, to denote any quick, violent motion, in Hom. of darts, storms, etc., *to rush, sweep along*, ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὤχετο κῆλα θεοῖο Il. 1. 53; v. supr. I. b. *to be gone, lost, vanished, sunken*, used by Hom. in questions, as, πῆ σοι μένος οἰχεται; *whither is thy spirit gone?* Il. 5. 472, cf. 13. 220., 24. 201. (Curt. supposes that the Root may be *FKK*, *είκω*; but there is little or no trace of the digamma in Hom.; indeed there are many passages against it, Il. 5. 472., 6. 104., 11. 357., 13. 38, Od. 14. 144., 16. 24.)

οἰω, Ep. ὀίω, Lacon. οἰῶ, v. sub αἰομαι. ὀίω, for ἀίω, *to hear*, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4729 (add.). οἰωνίζομαι: impf. (without augm.), Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 12., 5. 4, 17: fut. -ιοῦμαι, LXX (Lev. 19. 26): aor. opt. οἰωνίασαι Dem. 794. 5, part. -άμενος Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 5: cf. μετ-οιωνίζομαι: Dep. *To take omens from the flight and cries of birds*, Lat. *augurium capere*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 1, Plut. Rom. 9. II. generally, *to divine from omens, augur*, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Hell. ll. c.; οἰ. τι σύμπτωμα Arist. I. c., cf. Epinic. Ὑποβ. 1. 3, Plut. 2. 825 A. III. metaph. of a person, *ὄν οἰωνίσαιτ' ἂν τις μᾶλλον ἰδῶν ἢ προσειπεῖν βούλοιτα* whom one would rather *shun as an ill omen* (omen obscenum) if one saw him, than speak to, Dem. 1. c., cf. Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 2.

οἰωνίσμα, τό, *divination by the flight or cries of birds*, Lat. *augurium*, οἰωνίσματ' οἰωνῶν μαθῶν Eur. Phoen. 839, cf. Hdn. 1. 14, Dio C. 37. 24. οἰωνισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Plut. Num. 14. οἰωνιστήριον, τό, *a place for watching the flight of birds*, Lat. *templum augurale*, Dion. H. 1. 86. II. *an omen or token*, Xen. Apol. 12. οἰωνιστής, οὗ, ὁ, *one who foretells from the flight and cries of birds, an augur*, Il. 2. 858., 17. 218, Hes. Sc. 185; θεοπρόπος οἰωνιατῆς Il. 13. 70. οἰωνιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for an omen*, ὁ πταρμὸς σημεῖον οἰων. Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 6: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *augury*, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D, Plut. 2. 975 A. οἰωνό-βρωτος, ον, *eaten of birds*, Strab. 735 (v. l. -βροτος), LXX (2 Macc. 9. 15., 3. 6, 34), Hesych., Suid.

οἰωνο-θέτης, ου, ὅ, *an interpreter of auguries*, Soph. O. T. 483. οἰωνό-θροος, ον, *of the cry of birds*, οἰ. γῶος *the wailing cry of birds*, Aesch. Ag. 56. οἰωνο-κτόνος, ον, *killing birds*, χειμῶν Aesch. Ag. 563. οἰωνομαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for an augur*, ἐπιστήμη Dion. H. 3. 70. οἰωνό-μαντις, εως, ὁ and ἡ, *one who takes omens from the flight and cries of birds, an augur*, Eur. Phoen. 767, Dion. H. 3. 69, 72. οἰωνό-μικτος, ον, *half-bird-shaped*, μοῖρα Lyc. 595. οἰωνο-πόλησις, ἡ, and οἰωνοπολία, ἡ, = οἰωνομαντεία, Gloss.;—the latter also in Suid. s. v. Πόλλησις.

οἰωνο-πόλος, ὁ, (πέλω, πολέω) *one busied with the flight and cries of birds, an augur*, like οἰωνιστής, οἰωνόμαντις, Il. 1. 69., 6. 76, Aesch. Supp. 57, Dion. H. 3. 69, etc. οἰωνός, ὁ, (v. sub fin.):—*a large bird, bird of prey*, such as a vulture or eagle, ἀλωοί, φῆναι ἡ αἰγυπιοὶ γαμφώνυχες Od. 16. 216; of the eagle of Zeus, φίλτατος οἰωνῶν Il. 24. 293; called οἰωνῶν βασιλεύς by Aesch. Ag. 115, cf. Pind. O. 13. 29, Ar. Av. 115; ἀρχὸς οἰ. Pind. P. 1. 14:—Hom. joins κύνες and οἰωνοί as devouring carcasses, Il. 1. 5., 22. 335, cf. Soph. Ant. 205, 698; οἰωνοὶ ὤμησταί Il. 11. 453; θῆρες τ' οἰωνοί τε Emped. 130, cf. 216; ὑπ' αἰωνῶν ταφέντα, of corpses devoured by carrion birds, Aesch. Theb. 1020, cf. Soph. El. 1488, Aj. 830, Ant. 29; as an image of swiftness, αἰωνοῖς ἄμ' ἔπονται Hes. Th. 268. 2. generally, *birds*, as opp. to beasts, Soph. Fr. 678; cf. οἰωνοκτόνος. II. *a bird of omen or augury*, because it was from the flight or screams of

οἰωνο-πλάκος, ον, *plaiting osier-twigs*, Poll. 7. 175. οἰσουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) *working in osier-twigs*, Eupol. Incert. 112. οἰσῦπειος [ῦ], ον, = οἰσυηρός, Hesych. οἰσῦπη [ῦ] or οἰσπη, ἡ, also οἰσῦπος, ὁ, *the grease extracted from sheep's wool*, (οἰσῦπος· τὸ ἐκ τῶν οἰσυηρῶν ἐρίων λίπος Diosc. 2. 84, cf. Plin. 29. 10), οἰσπη προβάτων (v. l. οἰσῦπη) Hdt. 4. 187; also of goats, οἰσῦπη αἰγός Hipp. 668. 43:—it was used for medicinal purposes, Diosc. and Plin. ll. c.—It is often confounded with οἰσπῶτη, v. sub hac v.

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Οἰτή, ἡ, *Mount Oeta* in Thessaly, Strab. 428:—Adj. Οἰταῖος, α, ον, *of Oeta*, Soph. Tr. 436, etc.; οἱ Οἰταῖοι Thuc. 3. 92, etc.:—also Οἰταϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, Diog. L. 1. 106.

Οἰτά-λίνοσ, ὁ, *a song on the death of Linos*, Paus. 9. 29, 3; v. Λίνος II. οἶτος, ὁ, *fate, doom*, always in a bad sense, κακὸς οἶτος Il. 8. 34, Od. 1. 350, al.; κακὸν οἶταν ἀπόλλυσθαι *to die a sad death*, Il. 3. 417; and without an Adj., ἀκλύβος παλυπενθέος οἶταν ἔχουσα 9. 563 (559); κατὰ τὸν οἶτον ἀπὸ τῶν παιδῶν ἐνίσπες 24. 388; κατὰ κόσμον Ἀχαιῶν οἶταν ἀείδεις Od. 8. 489; Δαναοῦ ἦδ' Ἰλίου οἶτον ἀκούων Ib. 578.—Old Ep. word, used by Soph. Ant. 858, El. 167, Eur. I. T. 1091 (in lyric passages), C. I. 4708. (Prob. from εἶμι ἰδο, v. sub εἶμι.)

Οἰτάσυρος, ὁ, *Scythian name of Apollo*, acc. to Hdt. 4. 59. οἰφέι or οἰφί, τό, an Egypt. measure, = 4 χοίνικες, Hesych.;—in LXX it expresses the Hebr. *ephah*; v. Sturz D. Maced. 92 sq.: also ὑφέι. οἰφῶ, a Lacon. word, = ὀχέω, *ineo*, τὰν Χελιδονίδα Plut. Pyrrh. 28:—in Ath. 568 E, αἰφέις or οἰφῆς, as if from οἰφέω, -άω, cf. Paroemiogr. pp. 125, 165.—Hence οἰφάλης, fem. αἰφάλις, *lewd*, Hesych., Eust. 1597. 29; like ὀπυιόλης from ὀπυῖα (to which it is akin), and by compos. φιλαίφης and φίλοιφας, *μζαίφια*.

Οἰχᾶλία, Ion. -λη, ἡ, name of several old Greek cities, one in Thessaly, Il. 2. 730; another in Euboea, Soph. Fr. 354, cf. 74, Strab. 438:—Οἰχαλιεύς, ἔως, Ep. ἦος, ὅ, an *Oechalian*, Il. 2. 596, 730; also Οἰχαλιώτης, Steph. B.:—Ep. Adv. -ληθεν, *from Oechalia*, 2. 596. οἰχέομαι, = οἰχομαι, q. v.

οἰχητέον, verb. Adj. of οἰχομαι, *one must go*, Alciphro 3. 42. οἰχνέω, *to go, come*, Il. 5. 790., 15. 640 (in Ion. impf. οἰχνεσκε, -σκων); of birds, Od. 3. 332: *to walk*, i. e. *to live*, ἀνύμφευτος αἰὲν οἰχνῶ Soph. El. 165. II. like αἰχομαι, *to be gone*, τηλωπὸς οἰχνεῖ Id. Aj. 564; θυραῖος οἰ. Id. El. 313. III. c. acc. pers., like προαέρχομαι, *to approach*, Pind. P. 5. 115, cf. Fr. 45. 5; and so Herm. (for ἰχνεύων) in P. 8. 49.—The form οἰχνεύω, Id. Fr. 222. (οἰχνέω is *to αἰχομαι*, as ἰκνέομαι *to ἴκω*.)

οἰχομαι, impf. ὀχόμεν (in Hdt. οἰχόμεν), the only tenses used by Hom.; fut. οἰχέσομαι Ar. Vesp. 51, Fr. 198. 13, Plat., etc.:—pf. οἰχῶκα Hdt., etc., (in Trag. the MSS. vary between οἰχῶκα and ὤχῶκα, Aesch. Pers. 13, Soph. Aj. 896, Fr. 227); also ὤχηκα (παρ-) Il. 10. 252, Polyb. 8. 29, 9, Dion. II., etc.: plqpf. οἰχῶκεε Hdt. 1. 189, etc.:—also pf. pass.

ὤχημαι, Ion. οἰχημαι (δι- Id. 4. 136); παρ-ὤχημαι Plut. Cam. 14 (in Hipp. 6. p. 16 Littré, Xen. An. 2. 4, 1, παραιχόμενος is now restored):—the pres. οἰχέομαι, contr. οἰχεύμαι, only in Anth. P. 7. 273:—Dep.: (v. sub fin.). I. *to be gone, to have gone*, Lat. *abesse* (not *abire*), in a pf. sense, and impf. ὀχόμεν in plqpf. sense, directly opp. to ἦκω, *to have come*, while ἔρχομαι, *to go or come*, serves as the pres. to both, (though ὀχόμεν is sometimes used as an impf. was going, Il. 1. 366., 5. 495),—freq. from Hom. downwards; ἦδη .. οἰχεται Il. 15. 223, cf. 14. 311; ἐπεὶ ὤχεο νηὶ Πύλονδε Od. 16. 24, etc.:—often c. part., εἶπερ κεν Ἀρης .. οἰχηται φεύγων is *fied and gone*, 8. 356; ὤχετ' ἀποπτάμενος he hath taken flight *and gone*, Il. 2. 71; ὡς μ' ὄφελ' .. οἰχεσθαι προφέροσα .. θύελλα 6. 345, cf. Od. 20. 64; so, οἰχεται πλέων Hdt. 4. 145; οἰχεται ἀπολιπὼν *he has gone and left* .., Ib. 155; and so in Att., οἰχεται θανάων (v. infr.); οἰχ. φέρων Ar. Lys. 976, etc.; πρεσβεύων ὤχετο Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 3; ὤχετ' εὐθύς ἀπιὼν Dem. 246. 19, cf. Plat. Symp. 223 B, etc.; also with an Adj., οἰχεται φροῦδος *he's clean gone*, Ar. Ach. 210:—rarely in the reverse usage, οἰχόμενοι κόμισαν δέπας Il. 23. 699, cf. 22. 223:—also c. acc. cogn., ὀδὸν αἰχεσθαι Od. 4. 393:—even c. acc. pers., *to have escaped from*, Ar. Av. 86, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 548 Obs. 1.—The partic. οἰχόμενος in Hom. sometimes means *the absent, one that is away*, Ὀδυσῆος πύθος αἰνυται οἰχόμενοι Od. 14. 144; δὴν οἰχόμενος Ib. 376; so, τῶν οἰχομένων Ἑλλάδι. ἐς αἴαν Aesch. Pers. 1; τὸν κήρυκα τὸν παρὰ τοὺς βροτοὺς οἰχ. Ar. Av. 1270; cf. infr. II. Special usages:

1. of persons, euphem. for θνήσκω, *to have departed, be gone hence*, οἰχεται εἰς Ἀἴδαο Il. 22. 213; ὤχετο ψυχή κατὰ χθονός 23. 101; and Att., οἰχεται θανάων Soph. Ph. 414, Eur. Hel. 134, etc.; τὸ Περσῶν ἄνθος αἰχεται περὶν Aesch. Pers. 252; [τὸ γένος] πρόρριζον οἰχ. Andoc. 19. 7; οἰχέσομαι ἀπιὼν εἰς μακάρων τινὰς εὐδαιμονίας Plat. Phaedo 115 D:—part. οἰχόμενος for θανάων, *departed, dead*, Aesch. Pers. 546, Soph. El. 146, Eur., etc. b. *to be undone, ruined*, opp. to σώζομαι, ἡ σεσώσμεθα .. ἡ οἰχόμεσθ' ἅμα Soph. Tr. 85, Aj. 1129, cf. Eur. Heracl. 14; τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐμοὶ οἰχομαι, τὸ δ' ἐπὶ σοὶ αἰεσσομαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 11: so ὤχῶκα or οἰχῶκα, like ἄλωλα, *to be gone, undone, ruined*, Lat. *perii*, Aesch. Pers. 13, Soph. Aj. 896, etc.; so, οἰχομένας πόλεως Eur. Tro. 591, cf. Heracl. 14; ταῦτ' .. διαλυθεῖσαν αἰχεσθαι τὴν πολιτείαν Plat. Legg. 945 C.

2. of things, to denote any quick, violent motion, in Hom. of darts, storms, etc., *to rush, sweep along*, ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὤχετο κῆλα θεοῖο Il. 1. 53; v. supr. I. b. *to be gone, lost, vanished, sunken*, used by Hom. in questions, as, πῆ σοι μένος οἰχεται; *whither is thy spirit gone?* Il. 5. 472, cf. 13. 220., 24. 201. (Curt. supposes that the Root may be *FKK*, *είκω*; but there is little or no trace of the digamma in Hom.; indeed there are many passages against it, Il. 5. 472., 6. 104., 11. 357., 13. 38, Od. 14. 144., 16. 24.)

οἰω, Ep. ὀίω, Lacon. ο

the greater birds of prey that omens and revelations were sought, Il. 12. 237, Od. 15. 532, Hes. Op. 779; in Od. l. c., the κίρκος is expressly distinguished as οἰωνός, a *bird of omen*, from the common birds, ὄρνιθες; so, τοὺς ἀνωθεν φρονιματώτους οἰωνοὺς Soph. El. 1059; οὐτ' ἀπ' οἰωνῶν . . οὐτ' ἐκ θεῶν τοῦ γνωτῶν Id. O. T. 395, cf. 398; οἰωνοὶ αἰσιοί Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 22:—the flight to (not from) the right, i. e. towards the East, was fortunate, and vice versa, cf. Il. 12. 239, Nitzsch Od. 2. 155, Plut. 2. 282 D:—of augurs, καθέζεσθαι ἐπ' οἰωνῶν, ἐπ' οἰωνοῖς καθῆσθαι Plut. Romul. 22, Caes. 47; οἱ ἐπ' οἰωνοῖς ἱερεῖς the augurs, Id. Anton. 9. III. an omen, token, presage, drawn from these birds, Lat. *auspicium* or *augurium*, according as taken from seeing their flight or hearing their cry, Il. 2. 859, al., cf. Valck. Hipp. 871; εἰς οἰωνὸς ἀριστος, ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πατρὸς the one best omen is, to fight for fatherland, Il. 12. 243; οἰωνοὶ ἀγαθοὶ good omens, Hes. Fr. 39. 10; δέχομαι τὸν οἰωνόν I accept the omen, hail it as auspicious, Hdt. 9. 91; so also in Att., οὗτος οἱ μέγας Eur. Or. 788; δέδοικα . . τὸν οἶ. Ar. Eq. 28; τοῦ ἐκπλου οἱ. ἐδόκει εἶναι Thuc. 6. 27; οἰωνοῖς χρησάμενος αἰσίοις Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 22; οἰωνὸν τίθεσθαι to take as an omen, Id. Phoen. 858, Plat. Alc. 2. 151 C; so, εἰς οἰωνὸν τίθεσθαι χρηστὸν Plut. Lucull. 36; πρὸς οἰωνοῦ τ. Ath. 13 E; οἰωνόν τινα ποιέσθαι Plat. Legg. 702 C; δι' οἰωνοῦ, πρὸς οἰωνοῦ λαμβάνειν Dion. H. 2. 67., 3. 13; οἰωνοῦ χάριν Plat. Menex. 249 B. IV. as Adj., winged, like Lat. *ales*, οἰωνὸς θεά Lyc. 721. [The first syll. is shortened by Soph. El. 1059 in Ionic metre.] (Commonly deriv. from οἶος,—most birds of prey being solitary,—cf. οἰωνός from οἶός, κοινωνός from κοινός:—Curt. however connects it with Skt. *vis*, *vayas*, Lat. *avis*, quasi ὀφι-ωνός, and considers the Root to be ἄφ (Skt. *vá*), to breathe, blow, cf. ἄω Δ.)

οἰωνοσκοπεῖον, τό, like οἰωνιστήριον, a place where auguries are taken, Lat. *templum augurum*, Paus. 9. 16, 1.

οἰωνοσκοπέω, to be an οἰωνοσκόπος, to watch the flight of birds, to take auguries, Eur. Bacch. 347; τιμὴ for one, Id. Phoen. 956; also Dep., οἰωνοσκοπέομαι, Joseph. A. J. 18. 5, 3.

οἰωνοσκοπητικός, ἢ, ὄν, = οἰωνοσκοπικός, Eust. 961. 43.

οἰωνοσκοπία, ἢ, the business of an οἰωνοσκόπος, Dion. H. 3. 47, 70.

οἰωνοσκοπικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for augury, Lat. *auguralis*, Manetho 4. 212; ἢ οἰων. τέχνη Dion. H. 3. 70.

οἰωνο-σκόπος, ὁ, = οἰωνιστής, Eur. Supp. 500, Epigr. Gr. 391.

οἶως, Adv., v. sub οἶος v. 1.

οἰωτός, ἢ, ὄν, (οἶς) made of sheepskin, Hesych.

ὄκα, Dor. for ὄτε, as πόκα, τόκα for πότε, τότε, Ar. Lys. 1251, etc.; ὄκκα, Megar. in Ar. Ach. 762, cf. Theocr. 1. 66, 87., 4. 21:—in Theocr. 8. 68., 11. 22, where ὄκκα, Meineke proposes ὄκκαν, as in Theag. ap. Stob. p. 8. 40.

ὄκῆλλω, like κῆλλω, Ar. Ach. 1159, Xen.: impf. ὄκελλον Hdt.: aor. ὄκειλα:—a nautical word, used, I. trans. of the seamen, to run [a ship] aground or on shore, τὰς νῆας Hdt. 8. 84, Thuc. 4. 11; of a wave, Eur. I. T. 1379. 2. πλόον ὄκ. to steer one's course, Nic. Th. 295; even στίβον ὄκ. Ib. 321. II. intr. of the ship, to run aground, Thuc. 2. 91, Xen. An. 7. 5, 12; so, metaph., Ar. Ach. 1159, cf. Ath. 274 F.—Prose word, used once by Eur.; the older and poet. form being κῆλλω, q. v.

ὄκη, Ion. for ὄπη.

ὄκιμβάζω, fut. ἄσω, = κιμβάζω, σκιμβάζω, Hesych., Phot.

ὄκκα, v. sub ὄκα.

ὄκκαβος, ὁ, = κρίκος, E. M. 383. 22, Hesych.

ὄκκος, ὁ, the eye, Hesych.: hence ὄκταλλος or ὄκκαλλος (Boeot.), Arcad. 54. 4; Lat. *oculus*, *ocellus*; akin to ὄσσε, ὄσσομαι, ὄφομαι, ὄφθαλμός (cf. *equus*, ἵππος).

ὄκλαδία, ἢ, (ὄκλάζω) = ὄκλασις, Suid.

ὄκλαδίας, ὁ, (ὄκλάζω) a folding-chair, camp-stool, like σκίμπος, Ar. Eq. 1384, 1386, Luc. Lexiph. 6; δίφρος ὄκλ. Paus. 1. 27, 1, Ath. 512 C, Poll.

ὄκλαδιῶν, to be sinking on one's knees, like ὄκλάζω, E. M. 620. 39.

ὄκλαδιστί, Adv., = sq., ὄκλ. πηδᾶν of a frog hopping, Babr. 25. 7 (written ὄκλαστι in Suid.):—a shorter form ὄκλάδης is cited by Theognost. Can. 163. 22, Ioann. Al. τον. παραγγ. 38. 27.

ὄκλαδόν, Adv. with bent hams, in crouching, cowering posture, Ap. Rh. 3. 122; also ὄκλάξ, q. v.

ὄκλάζω, fut. σω: aor. ὄκλασα Soph. O. C. 196, Plut., etc.:—Med., Ep. aor. opt. ὄκλάσσαιτο Euphor. 11. To crouch down with bent hams, to squat (used by Hom. only in the compd. μετοκλάζω); of a Persian dance, ὄκλαζε καὶ ἐξανίστατο Xen. An. 6. 1, 10 (cf. ὄκλασμα); ἐς γόνυ ὄκλάσας δέχεται τῇ σαρίσση τὴν ἐπέλασιν, of a soldier waiting an attack, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 4, cf. Philops. 18: to sink down, of a weary traveller, Soph. l. c.; of oxen, Mosch. 2. 99, cf. Valck. Phoen. 642; of horses that crouch down to let their rider mount, Plut. 2. 139 B; of the wolf crouching down to let the Twins suck, lb. 320 D:—c. acc., ὄκλ. τὰ ὀπίσθια, τοὺς προσθίους to bend their hind or fore legs, Xen. Eq. 11, 3, Ael. N. A. 7. 4; and in Med., Euphor. l. c. 2. metaph., like Lat. *desidere*, to sink, fall, slacken, abate, Musae. 325. Anth. P. 5. 251; of the wind, τῆς φορᾶς Helioid. 5. 23; ὄκλαζε αὐτοῖς ὁ θυμὸς Id. 5. 7. II. trans., to abate, ὄκλάσας τὸν πόθον Id. 1. 26.

ὄκλαξ, Adv., = ὄκλαδόν, Hipp. 893 B; ὄκλαξ καθῆσθαι to squat down, Pherocr. Κοριανν. 10, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 1308, Arat. 517, Luc. Lexiph. 11.

ὄκλασις, ἢ, (ὄκλάζω) a crouching with bent hams, squatting, Hipp. Artic. 839, Luc. Salt. 41:—so ὄκλασμα, τό, was a Persian dance in which the dancer sank down from time to time, Dind. Ar. Fr. 321.

ὄκναλέος, α, ον, poet. for ὄκνηρός, Nonn. D. 18. 207:—Adv. -έως, Musae. 119.

ὄκνέω, Ep. ὄκνέω Il. 5. 255: impf. ὄκνεον 20. 155: fut. -ήσω Isocr. 131 A: aor. ὄκνησα Dem., etc.: (ὄκνος). To shrink from doing, to

scruple, hesitate to do a thing, c. inf., ὄκνέω ἵππων ἐπιβαίνεμεν Il. 5. 255; ἀρχεμέναι πολέμοιο ὄκνεον 20. 155.—In Att., mostly, with collat. sense of the feeling which causes the hesitation, and so, I. of shame or fear (in a moral sense), ὄκνῶ προδύτης καλεῖσθαι I shrink from being called, fear to be called, Soph. Ph. 93, cf. Eur. Heracl. 246, Thuc. 5. 61, Lys. Fr. 11; οἶα ἐγὼ ὄκνῶ πρὸς ὑμᾶς ὑνομάσαι shrink from naming, hesitate to name, Dem. 23. 17; τοσαῦθ' ὅσα ὄκνησαιμ' ἂν . . εἰπεῖν Id. 260. 25, cf. 702. 4. 2. of pity, σὰς ὄκνῶ θρᾶξαι φρένας Aesch. Pr. 628, cf. Soph. El. 1271. 3. most commonly of cowardice or indolence, μεμνηνὸς ἄνδρα . . ὄκνεῖς ἰδεῖν Id. Aj. 81, cf. Thuc. 1. 120, Plat. Gorg. 462 E, etc.—The Homeric construct. c. inf. continued most common, v. supr.; rarely c. acc., πῶς . . τὸ μητρὸς οὐκ ὄκνεῖν με δεῖ; Soph. O. T. 976; ὄν μήτ' ὄκνεῖτε Id. O. C. 731, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 21; also, ὄκνεῖν περὶ τίνος Ib. 4. 5, 20; ὄκν. μή . . , Plat. Phaedr. 257 C, Xen., etc.

II. often also absol. to shrink, hesitate, hang back, Hdt. 7. 50, 1, Soph. El. 22, 320, etc.; of soldiers, Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 9.

ὄκνηρία, ἢ, = ὄκνος, Gloss.; often in Ephr. Syr.

ὄκνηρός, ἢ, ὄν, (ὄκνος) shrinking, hesitating, backward, unready, timid, Pind. N. 11. 28; ἀσθενὴς καὶ ὄκν. Hipp. Acut. 388; ὄκνηρότερος ἐς τὴν πράξιν Antipho 118. 24; ἐς τὰ πολεμικά Thuc. 4. 55, cf. 1. 142; esp. from fear, opp. to *τολμηρός*, *θρασύς*, Dem. 777. 5; τὸ θῆλυ ὄκνηρότερον Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 7:—Adv. -ρῶς, Xen. An. 7. 1, 7; ὄκν. διακείσθαι Dem. 138. 24: Comp. -ότερον, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 6. II. of things, causing fear, vexatious, troublesome, ἡμῖν μὲν . . ταῦτ' ὄκνηρά Soph. O. T. 834. [ὄκν-, Soph. l. c., Theocr. 24. 35.]

ὄκνητέον, verb. Adj. of ὄκνέω, Plat. Legg. 891 D, Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 8.

ὄκνος, ὁ, shrinking, hesitation, whether from fatigue, or, as is more

common, from indolence, fear, and the like, backwardness, unreadiness, sluggishness, οὔτε τί με δέος ἴσχει ἀκήριον οὔτε τις ὄκνος Il. 5. 817 (answering to κάματος in 811); οὐτ' ὄκνω εἶκων οὐτ' ἀφραδίησι νόοιο 10. 122, cf. 13. 224, Aesch. Theb. 54, Soph. Ant. 243; ὄκνος καὶ μέλλησις Thuc. 7. 49; ἀμαθία μὲν θράσος, λογισμὸς δὲ ὄκνον φέρει Id. 2. 40, cf. 1. 142:—hence 2. simply alarm, fear, Aesch. Ag. 1009, Soph. Ph. 225: in pl., ἀνάβολαι καὶ ὄκνοι Plat. Legg. 768 E, cf. Dem. 308. fin. 3. c. gen., τοῦ πόνου γὰρ οὐκ ὄκνος [ἐστὶ] I grudge not labour, Soph. Ph. 887; τοῦ μάλιστ' ὄκνος σ' ἔχει Id. O. C. 652, cf. Isocr. 2 C. 4. c. inf., παρέσχεον ὄκνον μὴ ἐλθεῖν made them hesitate to . . , Thuc. 3. 39; so, ὄκνος ἦν ἀνίστασθαι Xen. An. 4. 4, 11:—so, ὄκνος πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 665 D. (Curt. suggests a connexion with the Root of Lat. *cunc-tari*, Skt. *sank*, *sank-é* (*dubitare*, *metuere*), *sank-a* (*dubitatio*), *sank-us* (*timor*).

II. ὄκνος, an allegorical picture by Polygnotus, of a man twisting a rope which a she-ass gnaws to pieces again, Paus. 10. 29, 2, Plin. H. N. 35. 31 (11), an emblem of labour in vain, Lat. *Ocnus spartum torquens*, Burm. Propert. 4. 3, 21; συνάγειν τοῦ ὄκνου τὴν θάμιγγα Paus. l. c., who says that Polygnotus meant it for the symbol of a bad housewife, who wastes her husband's gains, cf. Diod. 1. 97; cf. πόκος II.

III. ὄκνος χαλκοῦς, a seat used by women in Bithynia, Suid.

IV. a name for the heron, ἔρωδιος ἀστερίας, Arist. H. A. 9. 18, 2, Ael. N. A. 5. 36.

ὄκνο-φίλος, ον, fond of delay, Cyrill.

ὄκοδαπός, ὄκόθεν, ὄκοῖος, ὄκόσος, ὄκότε, ὄκότερος, ὄκου, in Ion. Prose for ὄποδαπός, ὄπόθεν, ὄποῖος, ὄπόσος, ὄπότε, ὄπότερος, ὄπου.

ὄκορνός, ὁ, = ἀττέλεβος or ἀρνόψ, Hesych., Phot., cf. Aesch. Fr. 250.

ὄκριάξω, to be rough or angry, Soph. Fr. 918.

ὄκριάομαι, Pass. (ὄκρις) to be made rough or jagged: metaph., like τραχύνομαι, Lat. *exasperari*, πανθυμαδὺν ὄκριδωντο they grew furiously angry with each other, Od. 18. 33; ὄκριωμένος enraged, Lyc. 545.

ὄκριβας [ἴ], αντος, ὁ, (ὄκρις, βαίνω) a kind of tribune on the Tragic stage, from which the actors declaimed, like ἴκριον or λογιέον, Lat. *pulpitum*, Plat. Symp. 194 B; supposed by some to have been in the early wooden theatre what the θυμέλη was afterwards, its invention being referred to Aeschylus, Philostr. 245, 492, Themist. 316 D; cf. Ruhk. Tim., Schol. Plat. l. c., Horat. A. P. 279:—in pl., Philostr. 195, Luc. Ner. 9. II. generally, like κιλίβας, 1. a painter's easel, Poll. 7. 129. 2. the raised seat of the chariot-driver, Phot., Suid. (where for σχῆμα ἡνιόχου should be read ὄχημα, v. Bachm. Anecd. p. 315). III. acc. to Hesych., = κίλλος, an ass or goat: he also has ὄκριβατον, τό.

ὄκριο-ειδής, ἐς, of a pointed shape: jagged, projecting, Hipp. Art. 802.

ὄκριβεις, εσσα, εν, (ὄκρις) having many points or roughnesses, rugged, jagged, in Hom. always epith. of unhewn stone, χερμάδιον, λίθος, πέτρος, μάρμαρος Il. 4. 515., 8. 327., 12. 380., 16. 735; so, ὄκρ. χερμάς Aesch. Theb. 300; χθών Id. Pr. 282; οὔρεα Nic. Th. 470:—also, ὄκρ. βέλος Theocr. 25. 231:—metaph. of a bald head, Nonn. D. 14. 137. (V. ὄκρυβεις sub fin.)

ὄκρις, ιος, ἢ, like ἄκρις, ἄκρα, a jagged point or prominence, any roughness on an edge or surface, whether large or small, even of a fractured bone, Hipp. Art. 790: so, *ocris*, in Umbrian and old Lat., = *mons confragosus*, Festus, v. Rhein. Museum 1. 356. II. as Adj. ὄκρις, ἴδος, δ, ἢ, = ὄκριβεις, rugged, φάραγξ Aesch. Pr. 1016.

ὄκρυόεις, εσσα, εν, for κρυβεις with ο euphon., = κρυερός, chilling, horrible, πολέμου . . ἐπιδημίου ὄκρυόεντος Il. 9. 64; κύνος κακομηχάνου ὄκρυόεσσης, of Helen, 6. 344; so, ὄκρ. φόβος Ap. Rh. 2. 607; ὄκρ. βάρης, of Charon's boat, Anth. P. 7. 67. (ὄκρυβεις and ὄκριβεις are often confounded, v. Heyne Il. T. 4. 649.)

ὄκτα- in compos. is a late form, v. πεντα-.

ὄκτά-βλωμος, ον, consisting of eight pieces, ἄρτον τετρατρυφον ὄκτά-βλωμον,—an obscure conjunction of epithets, Hes. Op. 440.

ὄκτά-γωνος, ον, eight-cornered, Nicom. Arithm. 2; ἢ ὄκτ. thz Octagon, a building at Constantinople, Chron. Pasch.

ὀκτώ-δάκτυλος, *ov*, eight fingers long or broad, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 D. The older Att. form is ὀκτωδάκτυλος, Ar. Lys. 109, Inscr. in Böckh's *Seewesen* p. 502; cf. Lob. Phryn. 415. Elmsl. Med. 1150.

ὀκτά-δραχμος, *ov*, weighing or worth eight drachmae, Auth. P. app. 19.

ὀκτά-εδρος, *ov*, eight-sided, Tim. Locr. 93 D, Plut. 2. 719 D. II.

ὀκτάεδρον, τό, an octahedron, Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 9, Euclid.

ὀκτα-ετηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a cycle of eight years, used at Athens before Meton's time for bringing the lunar and solar years together, 3 months being intercalated to complete the sum of 2922 days, Plut. 2. 892 B.

ὀκτα-έτης, *es*, eight years old, Hipp. Epid. 1. 947: of eight years, χρόνος Diod. 17. 94:—fem. ὀκταέτις, ἡ, C. I. 1152, Ep. Plat. 361 D.

ὀκτα-ετία, ἡ, = ὀκταετηρίς, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 285.

ὀκτα-ἡμέρος, *ov*, on the eighth day, Ep. Philipp. 3. 5:—ὀκταήμερον, τό, in Eccl. the octave of a festival.

ὀκτακάτιοι, *oi*, Dor. for ὀκτακόσιοι, C. I. 1511. 15.

ὀκτάκερκις, ἴδος, δ, ἡ, with eight spokes, Eust. 621. 16.

ὀκτάκις [ᾶ], Adv. eight times, Luc. Indoct. 4, etc.:—ὀκτάκι Epigr. Gr. 356. 4.

ὀκτάκις-μύριοι, *ai*, a, eighty thousand, Diod. 14. 47.

ὀκτάκις-χίλιοι [ῖ], *ai*, a, eight thousand, Hdt. 9. 28, Xen. An. 5. 5, 4, etc.; also in sing., ἵππος ὀκτακισχίλιη for ὀκτακισχίλιοι ἵππεῖς, '8000 horse,' Hdt. 7. 85; so, ὀκτ. ἀσπίς 5. 30.

ὀκτά-κλινος, *ov*, holding eight couches, τόπος Arist. Mirab. 1.

ὀκτά-κνημος, *ov*, (κνήμη II) eight-spoked, κύκλα II. 5. 723.

ὀκτάκόσιοι, *ai*, a, eight hundred, Hdt. 2. 9, etc.

ὀκτάκοσιοστός, ἡ, *ov*, the eight-hundredth, Dio C. 60. 29.

ὀκτά-κότυλος, *ov*, holding eight cotylae, Ath. 180 A.

ὀκτά-κωλος, *ov*, of eight lines, στροφή Schol. Ar. Ach. 565, Hephaest. P. 8. 13.

ὀκταλλος, δ, *v*. ὄκος.

ὀκτά-μερής, *es*, of or in eight parts, Diog. L. 7. 110.

ὀκτά-μηνιαίος, *a*, *ov*, of eight months, ἀνοχαί Diod. 14. 38: born in the eighth month, βρέφος Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 47.

ὀκτά-μηνος, *ov*, eight months old, in the eighth month, Xen. Cyn. 7, 6, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 11, etc.; ὀκτάμηνος as fem., Hipp. 1031 C, etc.; but ὀκτάμηναι, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 2.

ὀκτά-πέδος, *ov*, Dor. for ὀκτάπους, Tab. Heracl.

ὀκτά-πηχυς, *v*, eight cubits long, Polyb. 5. 89, 6, Strab. 170.

ὀκτα-πλάσιος, *a*, *ov*, eightfold, Lat. octuplus, Ar. Eq. 70, Plat. Tim. 35 C.

ὀκτά-πλεθρος, *ov*, eight plethra long or large, Dion. H. 4. 61

ὀκτά-πλευρος, *ov*, eight-sided, Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 728.

ὀκτα-πλόδος, *ov*, contr. -πλοῦς, οὖν, eightfold, Gloss.

ὀκτά-πόδης, *ov*, δ, eight feet long, Hes. Op. 437. II. eight-footed, Nic. Th. 605.

ὀκτά-πους, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, eight-footed, Batr. 310, Anth. P. 6. 196:—Scythian name for one who possessed two oxen and a cart, Luc. Scyth. 1.

ὀκτά-ραβδος, *ov*, with eight spokes, E. M. 621. 16.

ὀκτάρ-ριζος, *ov*, (ρίζα) with eight roots, ὀκτόρριζα μετώπων φράγματα, of a stag's horns, with eight points, Auth. P. 6. 110.

ὀκτάρ-ρῦμος, *ov*, of chariots, with eight poles, or, rather, so constructed as to be drawn by eight pairs of horses or oxen, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 52.

ὀκτάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the number eight, Arist. Metaph. 12. 7, 22.

ὀκτά-σημος, *ov*, in prosody, of eight times, Schol. Hephaest. 164, etc. Adv. -ως, of the dochmius (— — —), Schol. Aesch. Theb. 120.

ὀκτα-σκελής, *es*, eight-legged, Chirurg. Cocch. p. 24.

ὀκτα-στάδιον, τό, a length of eight stades, Polyb. 34. 12, 4, Strab. 322.

ὀκτά-στιχος, *ov*, of eight verses: τὸ ὀκτ. Synes. 313 A.

ὀκτά-στῦλος, *ov*, with eight columns in front, of temples, Vitruv.

ὀκτά-τευχος (sub. βίβλος), ἡ, the volume containing the eight first books of the Old Testament, Ens. P. E. 42 B; cf. πεντάτευχος.

ὀκτά-τομος, *ov*, divided into eight tomes, βίβλος Alex. Trall. 7. 368.

ὀκτά-τονος [ᾶ], *ov*, eight-stretched, ἔλικες ὀκτ. the eight arms of the cuttlefish, Anth. P. 9. 14.

ὀκτά-χορδος, *ov*, with eight strings or chords, Plut. 2. 1029 C.

ὀκτᾶχως, Adv. in eight ways, E. M. 461. 15.

ὀκτήρης, *es*, with eight banks of oars, ναῦς Polyb. 16. 3, 2.

ὀκτώ, *oi*, *ai*, τά, indecl. eight, Hom., etc. (Cf. Skt. *ashtan*, *ashtāu*; Lat. *octo*; Goth. *ahtau*, etc.: in Gr. the ord. numeral is ὄγδ-οος (for ὀκτ-οος), cf. Skt. *asht-amas*, *oct-avus*; cf. ἔβδ-ομος for ἔπτ-ομος.)

ὀκτω-δάκτυλος, *ov*, *v*. sub ὀκταδ-.

ὀκτω-καί-δεκα, *oi*, *ai* τά, indecl. eighteen, Hdt. 2. 111, etc.

ὀκτωκαιδεκά-δραχμος, *ov*, weighing or worth 18 drachmae, Dem. 1045. 3.

ὀκτωκαιδεκά-έτης, *es*, later form of ὀκτωκαιδεκέτης, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 7, etc.; *v*. Lob. Phryn. 408:—fem. -έτις, ἴδος, Luc. Tox. 24, D. Meretr. 8. 2.

ὀκτωκαιδεκά-πηχυς, *v*, eighteen cubits long, cited from Diod.

ὀκτωκαιδεκά-πλασίων, *ov*, eighteen-fold, Plut. 2. 892 B, 925 C.

ὀκτωκαιδεκά-σημος, *ov*, of eighteen times, in prosody, Aristid. Quint. 35.

ὀκτωκαιδεκά-ταῖος, *a*, *ov*, on the eighteenth day, Hipp. 469. 30, etc.

ὀκτωκαιδεκάτος, *η*, *ov*, the eighteenth: ὀκτωκαιδεκάτη (sc. ἡμέρα), on the eighteenth day, Od. 5. 279., 24. 65, etc.

ὀκτωκαιδεκ-έτης, *ov*, δ, eighteen years old, Dem. 1009. 13, Theocr. 15. 129:—fem. -έτις, ἴδος, Luc. Tox. 24, Anth. P. 7. 167.

ὀκτω-και-εικοσι-πλασίων, *ov*, twenty-eight-fold, Plut. 2. 889 F.

ὀκτώ-μηνος, *ov*, = ὀκτάμηνος, E. M. 767. 34:—ὀκτωμηνιαίος, *a*, *ov*, Lob. Phryn. 549.

ὀκτώ-πηχυς, *v*, = ὀκτάπηχυς, Philem. Incert. 126.

ὀκτώ-πους, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, = ὀκτάπους, Crat. Θράττ. 10; as Subst. for σκορπίος, cf. Herm. Opusc. 5. 26. II. eight feet long, broad or high, Plat. Meno 82 E, 83 A, C. I. 160. 33, etc.

ὀκτω-στάδιος [ᾶ], *ov*, = ὀκταστάδιος, Strab. 652.

ὀκτώ-φορος, *ov*, borne by eight, octophorus lectica or octophorus alone, a litter carried by eight, Cic. Verr. 5. 11, ad Q. Fr. 2. 10; octāphorus, Mart. 6. 84.

ὀκχέω, *v*. sub ὀχέω:—ὀκχη, ὄκχος, *v*. sub ὄχη, ὄχος.

ὄκως, in Ion. Prose for ὄπως.

ὄκωχα, old pf. of ἔχω, whence συν-οχωκότε, II. 2. 218: hence ὄκωχή, ἡ, a hold, stay, E. M. 596. 51; ὄκωχεύω, to hold, Soph. Fr. 303.

ὄλαί, *ai*, *v*. sub οὐλαί.

ὄλ-ἀργύρος, *ov*, of solid silver, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 C.

ὄλάω, a lispng way of pronouncing δράω, Ar. Vesp. 45.

ὄλβάχιον, τό, Hesych. s. v. εὐπλουτον; also ὄλβάχιον, ὄλεχον, E. M. 257. 53., 621. 20:—said to be Syracus. for ὄλάχιον, and explained as τὸ κανοῦν ἐν ᾧ ἀπετίθεντο τὰς οὐλας.

ὄλβηεις, *es*, *ev*, late poët. form of ὄλβιος, Manetho 4. 100.

ὄλβια, ἡ, ὄλβισ, εἰς ὄλβιαν = εἰς μακαρίαν, Phot.

ὄλβια, τά, older form for Ἄλπια, the Alps, Posidon. ap. Ath. 233 D; ὄλβια in E. M. 623. 1. II. ὄλβια, ἡ, name of several cities, of which the best known was the Milesian colony in Scythia, Strab. 306, C. I. 2058, sq.: its citizens being ὄλβιο-πολίται, Hdt. 4. 18.

ὄλβίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἰω: aor. ὄλβισα Tragg.—Pass., *v*. infr. To make happy, Eur. Phoen. 1689, Hel. 228:—to deem or pronounce happy, like μακαρίζω, Aesch. Ag. 928, Soph. O. T. 1529, etc.:—Pass. to be or be deemed happy, τίς δ' ὄλβιος .. ὄλβιαθη ποτέ; Id. Fr. 679; οἱ τὰ πρῶτ' ὄλβισμένοι Eur. I. A. 51; μέγα ὄλβισθείς Id. Tro. 1253.

ὄλβιο-γαστρῶν, *oros*, δ, ἡ, whose happiness is in his belly, a belly-god, Amphip. Γυναικομ. 2.

ὄλβιο-δαίμων, *onos*, δ and ἡ, of blessed lot, II. 3. 182.

ὄλβιό-δωρος, *ov*, bestowing bliss, χθών ὄλβ. Eur. Hipp. 750:—so, ὄλβιο-δότης, *ov*, δ, bestower of bliss, Orph. H. 33. 2; fem. -δῶτις, ἴδος, Id. 39. 2, etc.

ὄλβιο-εργός, *ov*, making happy, Anth. P. 9. 525.

ὄλβιό-θυμος, *ov*, heart-gladdening, ζῶη Orph. 18. 21.

ὄλβιό-μοιρος, *ov*, = ὄλβιοδαίμων, Orph. H. 25. 6.

ὄλβιό-πλουτος, *ov*, blest in wealth, Philox. 3. 23.

ὄλβιος, *ov*, but more commonly *a*, *ov*, as Eur. Alc. 452, Or. 1338: (ὄλβος): I. of persons (as always in II.), happy, blest, in Hom., always in reference to worldly goods, just like Lat. *beatus*, οἶκον .. ἐναίον ὄλβιος ἀφνειόν Od. 17. 420, cf. II. 24. 543, etc.; εἰδαίμων τε καὶ ὄλβιος Hes. Op. 824; ὄλβιος χρήμασιν Hdt. 8. 75; μέγα ὄλβιος 6. 24; Πριάμου τοῦ μέγ' ὄλβιου Eur. Hec. 493; τοῖς ὄλβιοῖς Aesch. Ag. 941; —so, ὄλβ. δῶμα Pind. N. 9. 6; τὰν ὄλβιαν Κόρινθον O. 13. 4:—yet the word implies more than mere outward prosperity, as appears from the question who was ἀνθρώπων ὄλβιώτατος in Hdt. 1. 30-32. 2. generally, happy, blessed, ὄλβιε Ζεῦ Aesch. Supp. 526 (lyr.); Διὶ ὄλβιῳ εὐχαριστήριον C. I. 2017; ὄλβιος ὄστις ἰδῶν κτλ. Pind. Fr. 102. 1, cf. Soph. El. 160, etc.; c. gen., ὄλβια ὄρχηθμοῦ Anth. P. 9. 189; ὄλβιε καὶ ζῶης, ὄλβιε καὶ θανάτου Epigr. Gr. 243. 15:—*v*. ὄλβια, ἡ. II. of things, used by Hom. (only in Od.) always in neut. pl., θεοὶ δέ τοι ὄλβια δοῖεν may they give thee rich gifts, Od. 8. 413; φίλα δῶρα, τά μοι θεοὶ .. ὄλβια ποιήσειαν may they make them prosperous, 13. 42; so neut. pl. as Adv., τοῖσιν θεοὶ ὄλβια δοῖεν ζῶόμεναι happily, 7. 148; so in Hdt., πάντα μέγ' ὄλβια I. 30; πολλὰ καὶ ὄλβια εἰπεῖν Ib. 31; ταῦτα τὰ ὄλβιώτατά σφι νενόμισται Ib. 216:—Adv. -ίως, Soph. O. C. 1720.—Irreg. Sup. ὄλβιστος, *η*, *ov*, like αἰσχιστος, ἔχθιστος, οἰκτιστος, ἀλγιστος, κέρδιστος, freq. in later Poets from Call. and Mel. downwards, Schäf. Greg. pp. 896 sq., Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 167:—the regul. Sup. ὄλβιώτατος in Hdt. 1. 30, 216.—Poët. word, used by Plat. Prot. 337 D.

ὄλβιό-τύφος, *ov*, happy in his own conceit, said of Archytas, Bion ap. Diog. L. 4. 52:—formed after the Homeric ὄλβιοδαίμων.

ὄλβιό-φρουρος, *ov*, keeping happiness, Jo. Georg. Hymn. 3. 53.

ὄλβιό-φρων, *onos*, δ, ἡ, leaning towards the rich, ποδάγρα Luc. Trag. 193.

ὄλβο-δότερα, ἡ, fem. of sq., Eur. Bacch. 419, Opp. C. 1. 45.

ὄλβο-δότης, *ov*, Dor. -δότης, *a*, δ, giver of bliss, of good or wealth, like ὄλβιοδότης, Eur. Bacch. 572, C. I. 4923, Orph.:—fem. ὄλβο-δῶτις, ἴδος, Orph. H. 26. 9.

ὄλβο-θρέμμων, *ov*, nursed amid wealth, Κῆρες Pind. Fr. 245.

ὄλβο-μέλαθρος, *ov*, of a wealthy house, Manetho 4. 504.

ὄλβο-νομέω βίον, to live a prosperous life, Manetho 4. 581.

ὄλβος, δ, happiness, bliss, all that belongs to a happy life, esp. of worldly happiness, weal, ἀλλ' οὐ μοι τοιοῦτον ἐπέκλωσαν θεοὶ ὄλβον Od. 3. 208, cf. 4. 208; Ζεὺς δ' αὐτὸς νέμει ὄλβον .. ἀνθρώποισιν 6. 188; ὄλβω τε πλοῦτῳ τε II. 16. 596, Od. 14. 206; often in Pind. and Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 164, 252, 709, al.; ὁ πρὶν παλαιὸς ὄ. Soph. O. T. 1282; rarely in pl., ἐν Διὸς κήποις ἀροῦσθαι .. εἰδαίμονας ὄλβους Id. Fr. 298.—Poët. word, used by Hdt. 1. 86, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5. 9., 4. 2, 44 and 46. (V. sub οὐλω.)

ὄλβοφόρος, *ov*, bringing bliss or wealth, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 597.

ὄλέεσθαι, ὄλέεσκε, *v*. sub ὄλλυμι.

ὄλέθριος, *ov* Eur. Hec. 1084, Med. 993; but *a*, *ov* Hdt. 6. 112, and often in Trag.:—destructive, deadly, ὄλ. ἡμαρ the day of destruction, II. 19. 294, 409, cf. ἐλεύθερον ἡμαρ, etc.; so, μανίη πάγχυ ὄλ. Hdt. 6. 112; ὄλ. μόρος Aesch. Theb. 704; ἔξω κομίζων ὄλεθρίου πηλοῦ πόδα Id. Cho. 697; ὄλ. κότος Ib. 952; ὄλεθρία νύξ Soph. O. C. 1683, etc.; ψῆφος ὄλεθρία a vote of death, Aesch. Theb. 198;—in Soph. Aj. 799, ἔξοδον .. ὄλεθριαν ἐλπίζει φέρειν seems to be = φέρειν εἰς ὄλεθρον:—for ὄλεθριον (Ib. 402) as Adv. fatally, Wunder metri grat. reads οὐλίον; reg. Adv. -ίως, Eust. 132. 16:—rare in Prose, as Plat. Rep. 389 D. 2. c.

gen., γάμοι Πάριδος ὀλέθριοι φίλων *bringing ruin on his friends*, Aesch. Ag. 1156. II. of persons, *in danger of death*, Hipp. Acut. 393:—*lost, undone*, Soph. Tr. 878. 2. *rascally, worthless* (cf. ὀλεθρος II), Luc. D. Mort. 2. 1, Hist. Conscr. 38.

ὀλεθροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) *causing destruction*, Cyrill.

ὀλεθρος, ὄ, (ὀλῶ, ὀλλυμι) *ruin, destruction, death*, both act. and pass., Hom., Trag., etc.; Hom. always in last sense,—mostly αἰπὺς or λυγρὸς ὀλεθρος II. 10. 174, al.; also, ἀδευκῆς and οἰκτιστός δ. Od. 4. 489., 23. 79; ἵνα ψυχῆς ὠκιστος ὀλεθρος *loss of life*, II. 22. 325; ὀλέθρου πείρατα, *like θανάτου τέλος*, the consummation of death, 6. 143, etc.:—οὐκ εἰς ὀλεθρον; as an imprecation, *plague take thee!* Soph. O. T. 430:—*χρημάτων ὀλέθρου* by loss of money, Thuc. 7. 27; εἶναι ἐν ὀλέθρῳ Antipho 114. 29; ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ τῶν χρωμένων Eur. Phoen. 534; ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ ἐκκλησιάζειν Ag. Thesm. 84; οὐκ ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ κολάζειν οὐδ' ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ Plat. Rep. 471 A:—pl., πολλοὶ ὄλ. καὶ μεγάλοι Id. Rep. 491 B.

II. like Lat. *perniciosis* and *pestis*, *that which causes destruction, a pest, plague*, Hes. Th. 326; often of persons, used contemptuously, *γεγονὼς κακῶς καὶ ἐὼν ὄλ.* Hdt. 3. 142; ὑπὸ γερόντων ὀλέθρων Ar. Lys. 325; so Oedipus calls himself τὸν ὀλεθρον μέγαν Soph. O. T. 1344; ὄλ. ἀνθρώπος Eurpol. Incert. 78, cf. Menand. Incert. 4. 13; often in Dem., as ὄλ. Μακεδόν, of Philip, 119. 8; ὄλ. γραμματεὺς a *pestilent scribe*, of Aeschines, 269. 19; τὸν δὲ βάσκανον, τὸν δ' ὀλεθρον, the cheat, the *pest!* 582. 1; ἀνθρώπους οὐδ' ἐλευθέρους ἀλλ' ὀλέθρους 688. 6; so, πολλοὶ ὄλ. καὶ μεγάλοι Plat. Rep. 491 B; v. sub φθόρος.

ὀλεθρο-φόρος, ὄν, *destruction-bringing*, Joseph. Macc. 8.

ὀλεῖ, ὀλεῖται, v. sub ὀλλυμι.

ὀλέκρᾶνον, ὀλεκρανίζω, v. sub ὀλ-.

ὀλέκω, imperf. without augm. ὀλεκον II. 11. 150; Ion. ὀλέκεσκον (vulg. ὀλέεσκον) 19. 135:—a pres. ὀλέσκω (Phot., Suid.) is a fiction of the Gramm., Lob. Paral. 435; but an imperf. ὀλεσκον occurs Or. Sib. 1. 108. Like ὀλλυμι, *to ruin, destroy, kill*, Hom. always in last sense, and mostly of men, οἱ δ' ἀλλήλους ὀλέκουσιν II. 18. 172, cf. 15. 249, etc.; but in Od. 22. 305, of birds which prey on smaller birds, οἱ δὲ τε τὰς ὀλέκουσιν ἐπάλμενοι:—Pass. *to perish, die*, esp. a violent death, ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοί II. 1. 10, cf. 16. 17.—The word is chiefly Ep.; used by Trag. only in lyr. passages, once in Act., τί μ' ὀλέκει; Soph. Ant. 1285; twice in Pass., ὀλέκει Aesch. Pr. 563; ὀλεκόμαν Soph. Tr. 1012.

ὀλενον, τό, late form for ὀλένη, Schol. Ar. Pax 442.

ὀλερός, ἄ, ὄν, Att. for θολερός, *impure, turbid*, Galen.

ὀλέσαι, ὀλέσας, ὀλέσθαι, v. sub ὀλλυμι.

ὀλεσ-ήνωρ, ὄρος, ὄ, ἡ, *man-destroying*, epith. of perjury, Theogn. 399, Nonn. D. 28. 267.

ὀλεσί-θηρ, ἦρος, ὄ, ἡ, *beast-slaying*, ὀλένας ὀλεσίθηρος, of Cadmus, Eur. Phoen. 664.

ὀλεσίμβροτος, ὄν, *man-destroying*, Orph. Lith. 444.

ὀλεσί-οικος, v. ὀλεσιόικος.

ὀλεσί-πτολις, ὄ, ἡ, *city-destroying*, Tryph. 453, 683.

ὀλεσι-σιαλο-κάλαμος, ὄν, *made of spittle-wasting reed*, epith. of the finte in Pratinas ap. Ath. 617 E,—as Bgk. (Fr. 1. 14) reads for ὀλοσί-αλον κάλαμον, which H. Steph. had altered into ὀλεσιαιλοκάλαμον, *reed pipe-destroying*.

ὀλεσι-τύραννος, ὄν, *destroying tyrants*, Anth. P. 15. 50.

ὀλέσσαι, ὀλέσσας, ὀλεσσε, ὀλέσσει, ὀλέσω, v. sub ὀλλυμι.

ὀλετήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, (ῶλα, ὀλλυμι), a *destroyer, murderer*, II. 18. 114, Alcman 27, Nic. Th. 735, etc.:—fem. ὀλέτειρα, Babr. 117, Anth. P. 11. 424.

ὀλέτης, ὄν, ὄ, = ὀλετήρ, Epigr. Gr. 334. 15:—fem. ὀλέτις, Anth. P. 3. 7: v. Lob. Phryn. 256.

ὀλή, ἡ, v. οὐλαί.

ὀλῆαι, ὀλῆται, v. sub ὀλλυμι.

ὀλιβάξω, ὀλιβράξω, = ὀλισθαίνω, Hesych. s. νν. ὀλιβάζαι, ὀλιβραξαν: cf. ὀλισθάξω, ὀλισθράξω.

ὀλιβρός, ἄ, ὄν, = ὀλισθηρός, Hesych.

ὀλιγαιμία, ἡ, *want of blood*, Arist. P. A. 2. 5. 6.

ὀλίγ-αιμος, ὄν, *scant of blood*, Hipp. 278. 1, Arist. P. A. 2. 5. 6, al.; ὀλιγαιμότατον ὁ χαμαιλέων Ib. 4. 11, 21.

ὀλιγαιμότης, ἦρος, ἡ, = ὀλιγαιμία, Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 22.

ὀλιγάκις [ᾶ], Adv. (ὀλίγος) *but few times, seldom*, opp. to πολλάκις, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Eur. Or. 393, Thuc. 6. 38, Plat., etc.; ὄλ. καὶ ὀλιγαχοῦ Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 5. 2. rarely in posit. sense, *now and then*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 976:—a form ὀλιγάκι is cited in E. M. 172. 5.

ὀλιγ-ἀμπελος, ὄν, *scant of vines*, Anth. P. 9. 413.

ὀλιγ-ἀνδρῶ, *to be scant of men*, Diod. 15. 63, Plut. Poplic. 11, etc.

ὀλιγανδρία, ἡ, *scantiness of men*, Strab. 636, Plut. 2. 413 F.

ὀλιγανθρωπέω, = ὀλιγανδρέω, Theagen. ap. Schol. Pind. N. 3. 21: also in Med., Joseph. A. J. 11. 5, 8.

ὀλιγανθρωπία, ἡ, *scantiness of men*, Thuc. 1. 11, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 2, etc.; pl., Plat. Legg. 780 B.

ὀλιγ-ἀνθρώπος, ὄν, *scant of men*, Xen. Lac. 1, 1 (in Sup.), Oec. 4. 8.

ὀλιγ-ἀριστία, ἡ, a *scanty meal*, Plut. Alex. 22., 2. 127 B, ubi v. Wyttenb.

ὀλιγαρκῶ, *to be contented with little*, Geop. 14. 7, 25.

ὀλιγ-αρκῆς, ἔς, (ἀρκεῖμαι) *contented with little*, Luc. Tim. 57: τὸ ὄλ. = ὀλιγαρκία, Ib. 54.

ὀλιγαρκία, ἡ, *contentment with little*, Greg. Naz., Suid.

ὀλιγ-αρτία, ἡ, *scarcity of bread*, E. M. 621. 47, Suid.

ὀλιγαρχῶ, *to be member of an oligarchy, οἱ ὀλιγαρχοῦντες* Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 13:—Pass. *to be governed by a few, be under an oligarchy*, Thuc. 5. 31., 8. 63, 76, Plat. Rep. 552 B, al.

ὀλιγ-ἀρχης, ὄν, ὄ, an *oligarch*, of the Decemviri, Dion. H. 11. 43.

ὀλιγαρχία, Ion. -ῆ, ἡ, an *oligarchy, government in the hands of a few families or persons*, Hdt. 3. 81, 82., 5. 92, 2, and often in Att. Prose; esp. of the time of the Thirty at Athens, Andoc. 13. 26., Thuc. 8. 73, Plat. Apol. 32 C; v. sub ἀκρατος.—On its technical sense in Att. political writers, v. Plat. Rep. 550 C sq., Polit. 291 E, Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 3., 4. 4, 3 sq.

ὀλιγαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, *oligarchical, of, for or like oligarchy*, ὄλ. κόσμος Thuc. 8. 72; ξυνομοσία Id. 6. 60; δίκαιον, νόμος Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 1., 3. 10, 5; πολιτεία Ib. 3. 17, 6, al.; ἡ ὀλιγαρχική = ὀλιγαρχία, Ib. 8. 12, 15; τοῦτο ὀλιγαρχικώτερον Ib. 3. 10, 5:—Adv. -χῶς, Plat. Rep. 555 A, Dem. 200. 15. 2. of persons, *inclined or devoted to oligarchy*, Andoc. 31. 10, Lys. 171. 36, Plat. Rep. 545 A, al.; οἱ ὄλ., opp. οἱ δημοτικοί, Arist. Pol. 7. 3, 2.

ὀλιγ-ἀυλαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, ἡ, *having but little arable land*, Anth. P. 6. 226; Cod. Pál. ὀλιγὸλαυξ; Brunck adopts the Dor. form ὀλιγῶλαξ.

ὀλιγᾶχθῆν, Adv. *from some few parts, τῆς Ἀσίης* Hdt. 3. 96, cf. Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 6.

ὀλιγᾶχοῦ, Adv. *in few places*, πάνυ που ὄλ. Plat. Charm. 160 C, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 2; cf. ὀλιγάκις.

ὀλιγγος, ὄ, a kind of *locust*, Phot., Suid.

ὀλιγ-εκτέω, *to have little*, Theol. Arithm. p. 27: Subst. ὀλιγοεξία, Ibid. p. 87:—formed like πλεονεκτέω, -εξία, cf. Lob. Phryn. 676.

ὀλιγ-ἡμέρος, ὄν, *of or lasting a few days*, ζώῃ Hipp. Art. 828; ὄλ. πυρετοί *that run their course in a few days*, Id. Fract. 759.—Comp. and Sup., Id. Acut. 386, Art. 829.

ὀλιγηπελέων, οὔσα, (πέλομαι) Ep. part. *having little power, in feeble case, powerless*, κεῖτ' ὀλιγηπελέων Od. 5. 457; ὀλιγηπελέουσα περ ἔμψης 19. 356, cf. II. 15. 245; cf. κακηπελέω.

ὀλιγη-πελήης, ἔς, *weak, powerless*, Anth. P. 7. 380; cf. εὐηπελής.

ὀλιγηπελία, Ion. -ῆ, ἡ, *weakness, faintness*, Od. 5. 468; cf. εὐηπελία, κακηπελία.

ὀλιγήρης, ἔς, for ὀλίγος, Nic. Th. 284.

ὀλιγήριος, ὄν, = ὀλίγος, ὄλ. σῆμα a *small tomb-stone*, Anth. P. 7. 656;—where others take ὀλιγήριον as a Subst., compd. of ὀλίγος, ἡριον: v. Lob. Pathol. p. 281.

ὀλιγηροσίη, ἡ, (ἄροσις) *want of arable land*, Anth. P. 6. 98.

ὀλιγη-σίπυος, ὄν, (σίπυα) *with little corn, or with a small bread-basket*, opp. to εὐσίπυος, Anth. P. 6. 288, 300.

ὀλιγίθηθα, Adv., = μίνυθηθα, Hesych.

ὀλιγίστος, ἡ, ὄν, irreg. Sup. of ὀλίγος, (v. ὀλίγος VI).

ὀλιγὸ-αιμος, ὄν, = ὀλιγαίμος, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 103.

ὀλιγὸβιος, ὄν, *short-lived*, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 1, in Comp.

ὀλιγὸβουλος, ὄν, *with little discretion*, Polemo Physiogn. 182, etc.

ὀλιγογνώμων, ὄν, = ὀλιγῶρος, Synes. 15 A, Hesych., Phot.

ὀλιγογόνᾳτος, ἡ, ὄν, *with few joints or knots*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 11.

ὀλιγὸγονος, ὄν, (γενέσθαι) *producing few at a birth*, ζῶα ὄλ., opp. to πολύγονα, Hdt. 3. 108, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 5; Comp. -ώτερος Ib. 6. 17, 9:—ὀλιγογονία, ἡ, *production of few at a birth*, opp. to πολυγονία, Plat. Prot. 321 B.

ὀλιγοδάπανος, ὄν, *consuming or spending little*, E. M. v. εὐτελής.

ὀλιγοδεής, ἔς, *wanting little*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 275 A, Polyb. 16. 20, 4.

ὀλιγὸδεια, ἡ, *contentment with little*, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 380 B, 381 D.

ὀλιγοδίαυτος, ὄν, *living on little*, Ath. 548 F.

ὀλιγὸδουλος, ὄν, *having but few slaves*, Strab. 783.

ὀλιγοδραῖνων, ἔουσα, (δραῶ, δραίνω) Ep. part. *able to do little, feeble, powerless*, II. 15. 246., 16. 843., 22. 337; never in Od.; cf. ὀλιγηπελέων.

ὀλιγοδραῖνῆς, ἔς, *of little might, feeble*, Ar. Av. 686, Luc. Trag. 663.

ὀλιγοδραῖνία, ἡ, *weakness, feebleness*, Aesch. Pr. 548.

ὀλιγοδύνᾳμέω, *to have little power*, Schol. II. 22. 337.

ὀλιγοδύνᾳμος, ὄν, *ineffectual*, Schol. Op. H. 1. 623.

ὀλιγοέλαιος, ὄν, *producing but little oil*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 8, 5.

ὀλιγοεξία, v. ὀλιγεκτέω.

ὀλιγοεργῆς, ἔς, *of little strength*, σῶμα Hipp. 422. 4.

ὀλιγοέτης, ἔς, *of few years*, Poll. 1. 58.

ὀλιγοετία, ἡ, *fewness of years, youth*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3.

ὀλιγ-οξος, ὄν, *with few branches*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 2.

ὀλιγοζωία, ἡ, *shortness of life*, and ὀλιγὸζωος, ὄν, *short-lived*, Achmes.

ὀλιγοῆμερος, ὄν, = ὀλιγήμερος.

ὀλιγὸθερμος, ὄν, *having little heat*, of cold-blooded animals, Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 8., G. A. 1. 11, 1, al.; of the spleen, Id. P. A. 3. 7, 15, etc.

ὀλιγὸθριξ, τριχος, ὄ, ἡ, *with little hair*, Chron. Pasch. p. 688 ed. Bonn.

ὀλιγοθυμέω, *to be of little courage*, Eust. 159. 17.

ὀλιγὸδίνος, ὄν, (ῖς) *with few sinews or fibres*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 5.

ὀλιγὸκαιρος, ὄν, *with few opportunities*, ἡτηρικῆ Hipp. 422. 8.

ὀλιγοκάλαμος, ὄν, *with few reeds or stalks*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 4.

ὀλιγὸκαρπος, ὄν, *with little fruit*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 11, 10, Dion. H. 1. 37.

ὀλιγὸκαυλος, ὄν, *with few stalks*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 2.

ὀλιγὸκερως, ὄτος, ὄ, ἡ, *with small horns*, Geop. 18. 1, 3.

ὀλιγὸκλάδος, ὄν, *with few branches*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 1.

ὀλιγὸκληρος, ὄν, *to expl. ἀκληρος*, Eust. 1695. 37.

ὀλιγὸκᾶλέω, *to prate little*, cited from Eust., Lob. Phryn. 627.

ὀλιγὸλογος, ὄν, *of few words*, Joann. Maurop. in Boiss. ad Marin. 133.

ὀλιγομαθῆς, ἔς, *having learnt little*, Eccl. Adv. -θῶς, Eccl. 1.

ὀλιγομετρία, ἡ, *smallness of measure, smallness*, Stob. Eccl. 1. 1098. II. in Prosody, *the having few feet*, Eust. 353. 39.

ὀλιγὸμισθος, ὄν, *receiving small wages*, Ep. Plat. 348 A.

ὀλιγομῦθία, ἡ, a *speaking little*, Democr. ap. Stob. 441. 30.

ὀλιγὸμῦθος, ὄν, *containing few legends*, Eust. Opusc. 60. 22.

ὀλιγόνειρος, *ov*, not given to dreaming, Jambl. V. Pyth. 114.
 ὀλιγοξύλος, *ov*, with little wood, shrubby, Anth. P. 6. 226.
 ὀλιγοπαιδία, *ἡ*, fewness of children, Cyrill.
 ὀλιγόπαις, *παιδος, ὁ, ἡ*, with few children, Plat. Legg. 930 A.
 ὀλιγοπέλιος, -πελής, -πελία, prose forms for ὀλιγηπ-, in Gramm.
 ὀλιγοπιστία, *ἡ*, little faith, want of faith, Eccl.
 ὀλιγόπιστος, *ov*, of little faith, Ev. Matth. 8. 26, etc.
 ὀλιγόπνοος, *ovv*, scant of breath, Hesych.
 ὀλιγοποιέω, to make few, diminish, LXX (Sirc. 48. 2).
 ὀλιγοπόλιος, *ov*, with thin gray hair, Hesych. s. v. σπανιοπόλιος.
 ὀλιγοπονία, *ἡ*, sparingness in labour, idleness, Polyb. 16. 28, 3.
 ὀλιγόπονος, *ov*, working little, Dion. H. de Dem. 51.
 ὀλιγοπότης, *ov*, ὁ, one who drinks little, Ath. 419 A;—ὀλιγοποτέω, to drink little, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 16, Plut. 2. 224 D;—ὀλιγοποσία, *ἡ*, moderation in drinking, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2, Luc. Paras. 16.
 ὀλιγόποτος, *ov*, drinking little, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 17, al.; ἀδιψα καὶ ὀλ. Id. P. A. 3. 6, 8.
 ὀλιγοπράγμων, *ov*, averse to business, living in retirement, opp. to πολυπράγμων, Plut. 2. 1043 B;—ὀλιγοπραγμοσύνη, *ἡ*, a retired life, Ibid.
 ὀλιγόπτερος, *ov*, with few feathers, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 7.
 ὀλιγόπυρος, *ov*, with few grains of wheat, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 4.
 ὀλιγόρριξος, *ov*, with few roots, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 3, Geop. 4. 1, 12.
 ὀλίγος [ἴ], *ἡ, ov*, Tarent. ὀλίος, q. v.: (v. sub fin.):—of Number or Quantity, few, little, scanty, small, opp. to πολὺς, often in Hom. and Att., but rare in Trag.; ὀλίγα κακά Aesch. Pers. 330;—also of Space, Il. 10. 161, etc.; and of Time, 19. 157., 23. 418, Pind., etc.; ἐν βραχεὶ τε κώλιγφ χρόνῳ Soph. Fr. 572.—The governing body in Oligarchies was called οἱ ὀλίγοι, Thuc. 6. 38., 8. 9, etc.; ἡ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀλ. δυναστεία, αἱ διὰ τῶν ὀλ. δυναστεῖαι Plat. Polit. 291 D, Dem. 1396. 21; so, ἐνὸς καὶ πλήθους τὸ ὀλ. μέσον Plat. Polit. 303 A. 2. c. inf., ὀλίγους .. στρατιῇ τῇ Μήδων συμβαλέειν too few to engage .., Hdt. 6. 109, cf. 7. 207; μὴ .. αἱ σφέτεροι δέκα νῆες ὀλίγαι ἀμύνειν ὧσιν Thuc. 1. 50. II. of Size, little, small, opp. to μέγας, Il. 14. 376, Od. 10. 94, etc.; ὀλίγη ὀπί with small, weak voice, 14. 492; ὀλ. κῶρος Theocr. 1. 47; this sense is much less common than the first, and is rare in Prose, Valck. Hipp. 530. 2. sometimes in a sense between that of Quantity and Size, ὀλ. ἄχθος Il. 12. 452; δύσις Od. 6. 208; ὀλ. ἡ οὐδὲν little or nothing, Plat. Apol. 23 A; οὐδὲν ἢ ὀλ. Arist. P. A. 2. 5, 7. 3. of Degree, ὀλ. καὶ μέγας of low and high degree, Callin. 1. 17. III. Hom. often has the neut. ὀλίγον, as Adv. little, a little, slightly, with Verbs, ὀλ. παρακλίνας Il. 23. 424, cf. 11. 52; φροντίσας Eur. Cycl. 163; προελθὼν Plat. Prot. 339 D; so neut. pl., ἡκροβολίσαντο ὀλίγα Thuc. 3. 73. 2. with comp. Adjs., ὀλίγον προγενέστερος Il. 23. 789; ὀλ. ἡσσον Od. 15. 364; στιβαρότερος οὐκ ὀλ. περ 8. 187; φέρτερος οὐκ ὀλ. περ Il. 19. 217; so, ὀλ. τι πρότερον Hdt. 4. 81, cf. Plat. Polit. 262 B, etc.; ὀλ. ὑστερον Id. Gorg. 454 B, etc.; but ὀλίγφ is more common with the Comp. in Prose, Hdt. 4. 79., 7. 113, Plat. Gorg. 460 C, Rep. 327 B, etc. IV. special phrases: 1. ὀλίγου δεῖν almost (v. sub δέ II); ὀλιγοῦ ἐδέησε καταλαβεῖν wanted but little of overtaking, Hdt. 7. 10, 3;—hence ὀλίγου alone, within a little, all but, almost, ὀλίγου σε κύνες διεδηλήσαντο Od. 14. 37, cf. Ar. Ach. 348, 381, Nub. 722, Lysias 141. 15, Plat. Prot. 361 C, Dem. 448. 24, etc.; ὀλίγου (or ὀλίγφ) ἐς χιλίους hard upon 1000, Thuc. 4. 124; ὀλίγου ἦλθον ἐλεῖν (v. infr. 8) Paus. 1. 13, 6. 2. δι' ὀλίγου (sc. χώρου) at a short distance, Aesch. Theb. 762, Eur. Phoen. 1098, Thuc. 2. 89., 3. 21;—also, δι' ὀλίγου (sc. χρόνου), at short notice, suddenly, Id. 2. 85., 6. 11, etc.:—but, b. δι' ὀλίγων in few words, Lat. paucis, Plat. Phileb. 31 D, etc.; v. infr. vi. 2. 3. ἐν ὀλίγφ (sc. χώρῳ, cf. Hdt. 9. 70), in a small space, within small compass, ἐν ὀλ. στρατοπεδενομένοις Thuc. 4. 26, cf. 96; εἰς ταῦτ' ὅλα .. ἀθροίσαντα ἐν ὀλ. Dem. 33. 18;—also, ἐν ὀλίγφ (sc. χρόνῳ) for a brief time, Pind. P. 8. 131; but also, in a short time, quickly, ἐγγὼν καὶ περὶ ποιητῶν ἐν ὀλ. τοῦτο Plat. Apol. 22 B; the sense of ἐν ὀλίγφ in Act. Ap. 26. 28 is similar to this. b. ἐν ὀλίγοις one among few, i. e. exceedingly, remarkably, ποταμὸς μέγας ἐν ὀλ. Hdt. 4. 52; ἐν ὀλίγοισι Περσέων .. ἀνὴρ δόκιμος Id. 9. 41; often in later writers, Heliod. 3. 1, Plut. Pomp. 10, v. Hemst. Luc. Somn. 2; so, σὺν ὀλίγοις, v. infr. 9. 4. ἐξ ὀλίγου = δι' ὀλίγου, of Time; ἐξ ὀλίγου καὶ δι' ὀργῆς Thuc. 2. 11, cf. 61., 4. 108, etc. 5. ἐς ὀλίγον, like παρ' ὀλίγον, within a little, ἐς ὀλ. ἀφίκετο τοῦ νικηθῆναι Id. 4. 129. 6. ἐπ' ὀλίγον for a short time, Theophr. H. P. 8. 5, 1, Hdn., etc. 7. κατ' ὀλίγον by little and little, Thuc. 1. 69, Plat. Tim. 85 D, Luc. Tim. 4, etc.; but the Adj. often takes the gender and number of its Subst. in this sense, κατ' ὀλίγους Hdt. 2. 93., 8. 113; οὗτοι κατ' ὀλίγους γιγνόμενοι ἐμάχοντο fought few at a time, in small parties, Id. 9. 102, cf. Thuc. 4. 10, Plat. Theaet. 197 D. 8. μετ' ὀλίγον τούτων shortly after .., Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 2. 9. παρ' ὀλίγον, like ὀλίγου, within a little, almost, Eur. I. T. 872; παρ' ὀλ. ἦλθε τοῦ μὴ ἐκπεσεῖν Polyb. 2. 55, 4, cf. 18. 29, 12;—but, b. παρ' ὀλ. ποιέσθαι to hold of small account, v. παρά σ. 1. 5. b. 10. σὺν ὀλίγοις, = ἐν ὀλίγοις, Plut. Galb. 3; v. supr. IV. 3. b. V. the Adv. ὀλίγως is rare, ὀλίγον or ὀλίγφ being used for it, οὐκ ὀλίγως Anth. P. 12. 205. VI. Comparison: 1. the Comp. is commonly supplied by μείων, ἡσσων or ἐλάσσων: the form ὀλίζων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, formed like μείζων (μέγας), always used of smallness, occurs chiefly in Alexandr. Poets, Call. Jov. 71, Nic. Th. 372, Anth. P. 9. 521; but τοῖσι .. ὀλείζοσι (sic) μυστηρίοις has now been read in an old Att. Inscr. (Inscr. Brit. Mus. 2 B. 34); and the compd. ὑπολίζωνες occurs as early as Il. 18. 519; for ὀλίζωνες, in Nic. Th. 123, Benth. reads ὀλιζότερος, as in Al. 479, Opp. C. 3. 65, 394;—the regul. form ὀλιγώτερος first in Ael. N. A. 2. 42., 6. 51. 2. Sup. ὀλιγιστος, *ἡ, ov* (formed on analogy of κάκιστος, φίλιστος, etc.), always

of number or quantity, Il. 19. 223, Hes. Op. 721; also in Att., as Ar. Ran. 115, Pl. 628, Plat. Rep. 473 B, al.:—ὀλιγίστον, Sup. of ὀλίγου (cf. IV. 1), very, very nearly, Phot., Hesych. (ubi ὀλιγοστοῦ):—ὀλιγίστον or τὸ ὀλ., as Adv., Lat. minime, Plat. Rep. 587 B, Parm. 149 A; ὡς ὀλιγίστα Gorg. 510 A, Legg. 953 A; so, δι' ὀλιγίστων Id. Epist. 351 D. (With ὀλίγος, ὀλίζων (i. e. ὀλιγίων), ὀλίγοστος, ὀλιγάνης, cf. Skt. *lis, lis-yé*, (*parvus fio*), *les-as* (Adj. *parvus, paucus*); O. Pruss. *lik-rets* (little); the ὀ- therefore is euphon., and Hesych. cites *λιζόν* (scr. *λίζον*) = ἐλάττον, *λιζώνες* (*λίζονες*?) = ἐλάττονες.)
 ὀλιγοσαρκία, *ἡ*, the having but little flesh, cited from Eust.
 ὀλιγόςαρκος, *ov*, with little flesh, Luc. Abdic. 29.
 ὀλιγοσθενής, *ἔς*, with little strength, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 623.
 ὀλιγόςιτος, *ov*, eating little or moderately, Pherecr. Ἀγαθ. 1, Phryn. Com. Monorr. 5;—ὀλιγοσίτέω, to eat little, Hipp. Fract. 769;—ὀλιγοσίτια, *ἡ*, small eating, moderation in food, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 9, Probl. 1. 39.
 ὀλιγόςπερμος, *ov*, having little seed, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 57.
 ὀλιγοστάδιος, *a, ov*, of few stadia, Eust. Dion. P. 64.
 ὀλιγόςτιχος, *ov*, consisting of few lines, Schol. Ar. Eq. 534, Diog. L. 7. 165;—ὀλιγοστίχια, *ἡ*, the consisting of few lines, Anth. P. 4. 2.
 ὀλιγοστός, *ἡ, ὅν*, one out of a few, opp. to πολλοστός, Plut. Caes. 49, Anton. 51, etc. II. like ὀλιγιστος, least, ὀλ. χρόνον for the smallest space of Time, Soph. Ant. 625, v. l. Arist. Metaph. 9. 1, 14.
 ὀλιγοσυλλαβία, *ἡ*, fewness of syllables, Eust. 25. 35.
 ὀλιγοσυλλαβος, *ov*, of few syllables, Eust. 836. 17, Manass. Chron. 4908.
 ὀλιγοσύνδεσμος, *ov*, with few conjunctions, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.
 ὀλιγοσώματος, *ov*, with a small body; Comp. -έστερος, Schol. Plat. ap. Creuzer Plot. de Pulcr. 536.
 ὀλιγοτεκνία, *ἡ*, = ὀλιγοπαιδία, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 264.
 ὀλιγότεκνος, *ov*, = ὀλιγόπαις, cited from Max. Tyr.
 ὀλιγότης, *ἡ*, opp. to πλήθος in all senses: 1. fewness, Plat. Legg. 678 C, Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 8, al.: fewness of rulers, Id. Pol. 3. 8, 4. 2. smallness, scantiness, Plat. Rep. 591 E, Legg. 745 D. 3. of Time, shortness, Id. Theaet. 158 D. 4. inconsiderableness, feebleness, Poll. 6. 145.
 ὀλιγοτιμία, *ἡ*, little honour: an esteeming lightly, Cyrill.
 ὀλιγοτοκέω, to bring forth few, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 14;—ὀλιγοτέκος, *ov*, bringing forth few, opp. to πολυτέκος, Id. P. A. 4. 10, 36, 37, G. A. 3. 2, 18, al.: cf. ὀλιγόγονος.
 ὀλιγότηριχος, *ov*, = ὀλιγόβριξ, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 17.
 ὀλιγοτροφήω, to give little nourishment, Aesop. 358 Cor.
 ὀλιγοτροφήα, *ἡ*, little nourishment, Alex. Trall. 12. 698.
 ὀλιγοτρόφος, *ov*, giving little nourishment, Hipp. Proorrh. 85 A, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 120 E. II. act. taking little nourishment, eating little, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 60, Probl. 10. 67.
 ὀλιγόνδρος, *ov*, scant of water, Theophr. H. P. 6. 7, 6, in Sup.
 ὀλιγούλος, *ov*, containing little matter, Eust. 1379. 43; τὸ ὀλ. want of matter, Id. Opusc. 224. 59, etc.
 ὀλιγουνπνέω, to sleep little, Eust. 1649. 32.
 ὀλιγουνπνία, *ἡ*, little or short sleep, Jambl. V. P. 69 and 188.
 ὀλιγούνπνος, *ov*, taking little or short sleep, App. Hisp. 74, in Sup.
 ὀλιγοφάγια, *ἡ*, = ὀλιγοσιτία, Schol. Ar. Pax 28.
 ὀλιγοφάγος, *ov*, = ὀλιγούσιτος, Hipp. 358. 19.
 ὀλιγοφιλία, *ἡ*, fewness of friends, want of friends, Antipho ap. Poll. 3. 63, Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 10.
 ὀλιγοφόρος, *ov*, that can bear but little, of weak wine that will bear but little water, Hipp. Acut. 393; cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 853.
 ὀλιγοφράδης, *ἔς*, little eloquent, Schol. Pind. O. 3. 81.
 ὀλιγοφρενία, *ἡ*, small understanding, Greg. Naz.
 ὀλιγόφρων, *ὁ, ἡ*, φρον, τό, of small understanding, Plut. 2. 504 A, Poll. 4. 14. Adv. -όνως, Id. 4. 15.
 ὀλιγόφυλλος, *ov*, having few leaves, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 8.
 ὀλιγόφωνος, *ov*, with little tone, Aristid. Quintil. p. 43.
 ὀλιγόχλωρον, τό, = κάππαρις, Diosc. Noth. 2. 204.
 ὀλιγόχοος, *ov*, contr. -χους, *ovv*;—yielding but little, opp. to πολύχοος, Arist. G. A. 3. 7, 2, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 4.
 ὀλιγοχορδία, *ἡ*, fewness of strings, Plut. 2. 1135 D, 1137 D.
 ὀλιγόχορδος, *ov*, with few strings, Plut. 2. 1137 B (v. l. for τρίχορδα).
 ὀλιγοχρημάτια, *ἡ*, slenderness of means, cited from Clem. Al.
 ὀλιγοχρήματος, *ov*, of or with little money, Philo 1. 287, etc.
 ὀλιγοχρόνιος, *ov*, also *a, ov* Anth. P. 7. 648, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 1:—lasting or living but little time, of short duration, Theogn. 1014, Mimnerm. 5, Hdt. 1. 38, Plat. Phaedo 87 C, D, Arist., etc. II. within a short time, ὄνατος Hipp. Progn. 38.
 ὀλιγοχροινότης, *ἡ*, shortness of time, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 14, etc.
 ὀλιγόχρονος, *ov*, = ὀλιγοχρόνιος, M. Anton. 5. 10; cf. Wern. Tryph. 40.
 ὀλιγόχρυσος, *ov*, having little gold, poor in gold, Poll. 3. 109.
 ὀλιγόχυλος, *ov*, with little juice, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 120 E.
 ὀλιγόχυμος, *ov*, = foreg., Xenocr. 12. 50; Coraēs -χυλος.
 ὀλιγοψυχέω, to be faint-hearted, Isocr. 392 B, LXX (Sirc. 4. 9, al.). II. = λιποψυχέω, E. M. 395. 31.
 ὀλιγοψυχία, Ion. -ίη, *ἡ*, faint-heartedness, LXX (Ex. 6. 9, Ps. 54. 8). II. = λιποψυχία, Hipp. 594. 7., 1223 B.
 ὀλιγόψυχος, *ov*, faint-hearted, feeble-minded, Artemid. 3. 5, LXX (Is. 35. 4., 54. 6), 1 Ep. Thess. 5. 14.
 ὀλιγώω, to lessen, diminish, cf. ὀλιγοποιέω, Eust. 143. 22, E. M.:—in Pass., LXX (Jud. 10. 16). II. = λιποψυχέω, Eumath. 341.
 ὀλιγ-ῶλαξ, *ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ*, Dor. for ὀλιγαῦλαξ, q. v.
 ὀλιγορέω, to esteem little or lightly, make small account of, c. gen., Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 3, Plat. Apol. 28 C, Phaedo 68 C, etc. 2. absol. to take no heed, Thuc. 5. 9., 6. 91, etc.; ὀλ. εἰς τι Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 3;—Pass., ὀλιγορεῖσθαι Plat. Lach. 180 B; τοῖς οὕτω ὀλιγορημένοις Dem. 217. 23.

ὀλιγώρημα, τό, an act of contempt, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7. 6.
 ὀλιγώρησις, ἡ, = ὀλιγωρία, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 2, Themist. 136 A.
 ὀλιγωρητέον, verb. Adj. one must esteem lightly, Isocr. Epist. 10, 2.
 ὀλιγωρία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, an esteeming lightly, slighting, contempt, ὑπό τε ὕβριος καὶ ὀλιγωρίας Hdt. 1. 106, cf. 6. 137; ἐν ὀλιγωρία ποιείσθαι = ὀλιγωρεῖν, Thuc. 4. 5; so, ἐς ὀλιγωρίαν τραπέσθαι τινός Id. 2. 52; ὀλ. πρὸς τι Dem. 1269. 3; περί τινος Polyb. 11. 9, 2, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 3, Pol. 5. 2, 6;—in pl., Isocr. 150 A. 2. neglect of duty, negligence, Decret. ap. Dem. 249. fin.
 ὀλίγ-ωρος, ον, (ὥρα) little-caring, lightly-esteeming, scornful, contemptuous, of persons, χαλεπός τε καὶ ὀλ. Hdt. 3. 89; οὐδεὶς οὔτε γέρον οὔτε ὀλ. οὕτως Dem. 764. 24, etc.; σοβαρὸς καὶ ὀλ. τρόπος Id. 1357. 25;—c. gen., τὴν εἰρήνην, ἧς οὐδεὶς ἂν ἐπιδείξειεν . . ὀλιγωροτέραν τῶν Ἑλλήνων a peace more negligent of Hellenic rights, Isocr. 254 D:—Adv. -ως, neglectfully, carelessly, ὀλ. καὶ ῥαθύμως Dem. 1383. 5; ὀλ. ἔχειν to be careless, negligent, Plat. Phaedo 68 C, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 14; τινός with regard to . ., Lys. 176. 5, Isae. 41. 33, 21; περί τινος Arist. Rhet. Al. 19, 5; so, ὀλ. διακεῖσθαι Lys. 92. 7; πρὸς τινα or τι Plat. Alc. 2. 149 A, Isocr. 311 B, Aeschin. 10. 14. II. of things, scornful, ὀλιγωρον . . πεποιήκας τι Nicom. Eil. 1. 2.
 ὀλιγωσις, εως, ἡ, depreciation, Eust. Opusc. 44. 63.
 ὀλιγ-ωφελής, ἐς, (ὀφέλλω) helping little, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 296.
 ὀλιζότερος, α, ον, v. ὀλίγος sub fin.
 ὀλιζώω, to make little or less, diminish, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 214 B:—Pass., Hesych.
 ὀλιζών, ον, v. ὀλίγος sub fin.
 ὀλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄλος) universal, general, absolute, opp. to γενικός, Eust. Opusc. 226. 16.
 ὀλιός, Tarent. for ὀλίγος, Plat. Com. Ὑπερβ. 1. et ibi Meineke.
 ὀλισβο-κόλλιξ, ὄ, a loaf in the shape of an ὀλισβος, Com. Anon. 163.
 ὀλισβος, ὄ, penis coriaceous, Cratin. Incert. 78, Ar. Lys. 109, Fr. 309. 13.
 ὀλισθάνος, ον, = ὀλισθηρός: Comp. ὀλισθανωτέρα, Galen. 12. 264. A shorter form ὀλισθός is mentioned by Aread. 50. 1, and perhaps should be restored in Galen.
 ὀλισθάνω (also -αίνω Arist. Probl. 24. 1., 25. 11, Polyb., etc., but never in good Att., Pors. Phoen. 1398, Dind. Ar. Eq. 491, though introduced here and there by copyists, as in Plat. Lys. 216 C):—fut. ὀλισθήσω LXX, Nonn.:—pf. ὠλίσθηκα Hipp. Art. 823. fin., 829. fin.:—aor. 1 ὠλίσθησα Anth. P. 9. 125, Strab., etc.; part. fem. ὀλισθησασα, Nic. Fr. 2. 55 (as must be restored for ὀλισθησασα, Id. Al. 89), cf. Lob. Phryn. 742; but in correct writers always aor. 2 ὠλισθον, part. ὀλισθών, inf. ὀλισθεῖν:—Hom. uses the word only in II., in 3 sing. aor. 2 ὠλισθε, without augm.: (v. sub fin.). To slip, slide, fall upon a slippery path, ἐνθ' Ἄϊας μὲν ὠλισθε θέων II. 23. 774; ἐκ δὲ οἱ ἦπαρ ὠλισθε his liver fell from him, 20. 470; ἐξ ἀντύγων ὠλισθε he slipped from . ., Soph. El. 746; so, ὀλ. τῆς χειρὸς ὁ σίδηρος Arist. Mechan. 21, 1; νηὸς ὀλισθών Anth. P. 9. 267; ὀλ. εἶσω, ἔξω, of a bone, to slip out of the socket on one side or the other, Hipp. Fract. 762, 776:—θανυμαστὰ γὰρ τὸ τόξον ὡς ὀλισθάνει slips, loses its force, Soph. Fr. 963:—metaph., ὀλ. εἰς νοῦσον Anth. P. 7. 233; ἐς Ἄιδου Epigr. Gr. 587; ἐκ ζωῆς Ib. 155; and, in moral sense, to make a slip, Ar. Ran. 690. 2. to slip or glide along, ἡ γλῶττα ὀλ. ἐν τῷ λάβδα Plat. Crat. 427 B; βέλος διὰ σαρκὸς ὀλισθεν Theocr. 25. 230. II. Causal in pres. to sprain by slipping, τὸν γλουτὸν Philostr. 129. 2. to make to slip, τινά Nilus Sent. 50. (Perh. from √ΛΙΞ, λισός, λείος, so that the δ- is euphon.)
 ὀλισθήεις, εσσα, εν, poët. for ὀλισθηρός, Anth. P. 9. 443.
 ὀλισθημα, τό, a slip, fall, Plat. Tim. 43 C: in moral sense, Plut. 2. 49 C. 2. a luxation, Hipp. Art. 827, etc.
 ὀλισθηρός, ἄ, ὄν, slippery, Lat. lubricus, ὀλμος Pind. P. 2. 175; ἂν . . ὀλ. ἢ τὸ χωρίον Xen. Eq. 7, 15; λίθοι Id. An. 4. 3, 6, etc.; of mucilage, Hipp. Acut. 385, in Posit. and Sup. II. of persons, slippery, hard to catch and keep hold of, Plat. Soph. 231 A; τύχη Anth. P. 10. 66; τὸ ὀλ. τῆς διανοίας αὐτῶν Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 22; ὀλ. ἰκεσίη Anth. P. 5. 2, 6; ὀλ. πρὸς ὀργήν Plut. Cat. Mi. 1. 2. liable to slip, πόδες Ib. 7. 542; ὀλισθηροὶ εἰς πόδας Ib. 398:—Adv. -ρῶς, Schol. Ar. Pax 193; ὀλ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 31 C.
 ὀλισθησις, ἡ, a slipping and falling, Plut. 2. 611 A, 731 E: hence, a dislocation, Hipp. Fract. 777; ὀλισθησεως τρόπος Art. 836.
 ὀλισθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, making slippery, Hipp. 261. 3.
 ὀλισθο-γνωμονέω, to make a slip in judgment, Luc. Lexiph. 19.
 ὀλισθο-ποιέω, to make slippery, Gloss.
 ὀλισθος, ὄ, (ὀλισθάνω) slipperiness, Hipp. Acut. 393, Polyb. 15. 14, 2, etc.; ὀλισθον ἔχειν, of ground, to be slippery, Luc. Merc. Cond. 42, cf. Anach. 2. 2. = ὀλισθημα, Luc. Trag. 228: metaph. a snare, μεθύουσαν ὀλ. οἶνος Poeta ap. Clem. Al. 183, cf. 184. II. an unknown fish with a slippery skin, Opp. H. 1. 113.
 ὀλισθράζω, = ὀλισθάνω, Epich. 19. 9 Ahr., Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex. 534.
 ὀλισθών, v. sub ὀλισθάνω.
 ὀλκαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a ship of burthen, πλοῖον ὄλ. = ὀλκάς, Arist. Incess. An. 10. 6.
 ὀλκαδο-πιττωτής, οὔ, ὄ, a pitcher of ships, Anon. in A. B. 1089; cf. Lob. Paral. 448.
 ὀλκαδο-χρίστης, ον, ὄ, a ship-caulker, Manetho 4. 342.
 ὀλκάζω, = ἔλκω, to draw, Hesych.
 ὀλκαία, ἡ, v. sq. 2:—ὀλκαῖον, τό, v. sub ὀλκεῖον.
 ὀλκαῖος, α, ον, (ἔλκω, ὀλκή) drawn along, towed, of a ship (cf. ὀλκάς), Ar. Rh. 1. 1314, Nic. Th. 268:—hence, trailing, dragging, of serpents, Ib. 118, 163; κακά Lyc. 216. II. as Subst. ὀλκαία, Ion. ὀλκαίη, ἡ, a tail, because it is trailed along, Nic. Th. 123, 225, Ar. Rh. 4. 1614 (ubi olim ἄλκαία). 2. ὀλκαῖον, τό, v. sub ὀλκεῖον.

ὀλκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἔλκω, ὀλκή) a ship which is towed, hence a ship of burthen, a trading vessel, merchantman, Hdt. 3. 135., 7. 25, 137, Pind. N. 5. 2, Simon. (?) 182, and Att.; ὀλκάσιν ἢ πλοίοις Thuc. 7. 7, cf. Xen. Ath. 1, 20; ὀλκ. σιταγωγοί Thuc. 6. 44; οἰναγωγοί Pherecr. Tur. 1. 5; metaph. of Europa's bull, Nonn. 1. 66.—In later Poets sometimes written ὀλκάς, Jac. Anth. P. pp. 19, 637.

ὀλκεῖον, τό, (ἔλκω) the rudder, Soph. Fr. 388 (ap. Poll. 10. 134, ubi male ὀλκία); so in Ion. form ὀλκήιον, Ar. Rh. 4. 1609. II. a large bowl or basin for washing cups, etc. in, Epigen. Μνημ. 1, Menand. Ἀρρηφ. 9, Polyb. ap. Ath. 195 C, 199 E, Plut. Alex. 20 (in the MSS. wrongly written ὀλκίον):—another form ὀλκαῖον, is cited by Poll. 6. 99 from Antiochus (prob. Antidotus, Meineke), cf. 10. 78.

ὀλκεύς, ἔως, ὄ, (ὀλκή) one who drags nets, Hesych.
 ὀλκή, ἡ, (ἔλκω) a drawing, trailing, dragging, tugging, e. g. of the hair, Aesch. Supp. 884; ἡ τῆς γνάψεως ὀλκή the drawing of the carding instrument in fulling cloth, Plat. Polit. 282 E; ἀπὸ μᾶς ὀλκῆς by one haul or pull, Arist. Mechan. 18, 2; ἡ ὀλκή τοῦ ἀρότρου Sext. Emp. P. 3. 15:—metaph., τοῖς δεινοῖς περὶ λόγων ὀλκῆν skilled in drawing words to a false meaning, Plat. Phileb. 57 D. 2. ὀλκή πνεύματος a drawing in of the breath, Arist. de Spir. 2, 10. II. a drawing on or towards a thing, παιδεία ἐσθ' ἡ παιδῶν ὀλκή καὶ ἀγωγή πρὸς τὸν λόγον Plat. Legg. 659 D. 2. attraction, force of attraction, Hipp. 610. 29, Plat. Tim. 80 C; ἡ ὀλκή τῆς ὁμοιότητος the attractive force of similarity, Id. Crat. 435 C. III. a drawing down of the scale, weight, ὀλκῆν ταλάντων χρυσοῦ Menand. Παρακ. 5, cf. Arist. Mirab. 45, Babr. 51. 6, C. I. 159. 21., 1570, al. 2. the drachma, as a weight, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 81, Galen.

ὀλκήεις, εσσα, εν, drawing the scale, weighty, Nic. Th. 651, 90S.
 ὀλκήιον, τό, v. sub ὀλκεῖον.
 ὀλκήρης, ες, (ὀλκή) = ὀλκαῖος, Nic. Th. 351, 356.
 ὀλκίμος, ον, (ὀλκή) capable of being drawn out, ductile, sticky, Hipp. Art. 802; μέλι Diosc. 2. 101; ἔλαιον Plut. 2. 696 C. II. act. drawing well, of a cupping-instrument, Paul. Aeg. 6. 41.
 ὀλκίον, v. sub ὀλκεῖον.

ὀλκός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἔλκω) drawing to oneself, attractive, θερμόν τε καὶ ὄ. Arist. Probl. 22. 13; μάθημα ψυχῆς ὀλκόν ἀπὸ τοῦ γυγνομένου ἐπὶ τὸ ὄν Plat. Rep. 521 D; ὀλκόν. . ψυχῆς πρὸς ἀλήθειαν Ib. 527 B; ὀλκοτέρας τὰς ρίζας ποιεῖν Theophr. C. P. 3. 17, 3. 2. greedy, γνάθοι Antiph. Incert. 15. II. trailing, ὀλκὰ βαίνων Heliod. 10. 30: Comp. Adv. -ότερον, slowly, Id. 3. 5.

ὀλκός, ὄ, (ἔλκω): I. as an Instrument, a machine for hauling ships on land, a hauling-engine, spoken of by Hdt. 2. 154, 159 as something permanent and stationary, so that he prob. meant by ὀλκοί the fixed capstans or windlasses by which ships were hauled up into the dry docks or sheds (νεώλκια); and so Eur. Rhes. 146, 673: but in Thuc. 3. 15, the ὀλκοί must have been moveable engines of like kind; for they were used to haul the ships across the Isthmus of Corinth. 2. a strap, rein (cf. ῥυτήρ), τμητοῖς ὀλκοῖς Soph. El. 863; like τμητοῖς ἰμάσι, Ib. 747. II. as an Effect, a furrow, track, trace, Lat. sulcus, αἵματι δ' ὀλκοί . . πλήθοντο Ar. Rh. 3. 1392; ὀλκός σμίλης the trace of a chisel in the wood, Ar. Thesm. 779; ὀλκός τοῦ ξύλου the furrow made by the wood, Xen. Cyn. 9, 18; the path or orbit of a star or meteor, Ar. Rh. 3. 141., 4. 296; a ditch or channel, Id. 1. 375; the trail of a serpent, Nic. Th. 160, etc.; οἰδματος ὀλκοί the waves, Ar. Rh. 1. 1167. 2. periph., ὀλκοὶ δάφνης drawings, i. e. laurel-boughs (or brooms made of them) drawn along, Eur. Ion 145; ὀλκός ἀμάξης a chariot drawn, Dion. P. 191; ὀλκός γλώσσης the outstretched tongue, Nic. Al. 79, cf. Th. 316: a long trailing robe, C. I. 155. 61. III. a kind of spider, Diosc. 2. 68. IV. a kind of grass, mousebarley, Plin. 27. 63.

ὀλλίξ, κος, ἡ, a wooden drinking-bowl, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 494 F.
 ὀλλυμι, Soph. Ant. 673, Eur. Or. 1302, part. ὀλλύς II. 8. 472, fem. pl. ὀλλύσαι Ib. 449; also ὀλλύω, Archil. 23 (προσαπ-ολλύω Hdt. 1. 207); and poët. ὀλλέω, v. sub voc.:—impf. ὄλλυν Aesch., 3 pl. ὄλλυσαν Soph. O. C. 394; Ep. ὄλλέσκον Q. Sm. 2. 414 (cf. ὄλλεω); ὄλλεσκον Or. Sib. 1. 108:—fut. ὄλλεσω Od. 13. 399, Hes. Op. 178; Ep. also ὄλλεσω II. 12. 250, Od. 2. 49; Ion. ὄλλεω (ἀπ-) Hdt. 1. 34, etc.; Att. ὄλλω, εἶς, εἶ, Soph. O. T. 448, Eur.:—aor. ὄλλεσα II. 22. 107, Aesch., etc.; Ep. ὄλλεσα, ὄλλεσσα Od. 23. 319., 21. 284, etc.:—Med. ὄλλύμαι, II. 20. 21, Soph.: impf. ὄλλύμην Soph., Eur.:—fut. ὄλλέομαι, -οῦμαι, 2 pl. ὄλλέσθε II. 21. 133; but 3 sing. ὄλλεῖται 2. 325, as in Att.:—aor. 2 ὄλλόμην, 3 sing. ὄλλετο II. 13. 722, Trag.; Ion. ὄλλέσκετο (ἀπ- Od. 11. 585); part. ὄλλόμενος, as Adj., v. sub ὄλλόμενος:—pf. ὄλλωλα, v. B. III; plqpf. ὄλλώλειν II. 10. 187:—Pass., aor. ὄλλεσθῆναι, fut. ὄλλεσθήσομαι (ἀπ-), LXX, Galen., Lob. Phryn. 732.—The simple Verb is confined to Poetry, except in late writers, as LXX; ἀπόλλυμι being the form used in Comedy and correct Prose; cf. κτείνω ἀποκτείνω, θνήσκω ἀποθνήσκω. (The √ΟΛ, which appears in ὄλ-εσαι, ὄλ-έσθαι, ὄλ-ωλα, ὄλ-οός, has not been traced.) A. Act., like Lat. perdo, I. to destroy, make an end of, and of living beings, to kill, Hom., Pind., Trag.; of persons and things at once, νῆας τ' ὄλλεσας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιοῦς II. 8. 498, Od. 23. 319; so, γένος ὄλλέσαι . . θανάτῳ Pind. P. 3. 71; γένος ὄλλεσατε πρέμνοθεν Aesch. Theb. 1056; θανεῖται καὶ θανούσ' ὄλλεῖ τινά Soph. Ant. 751; ὄλλεῖ μ', ὄλλεῖ με Eur. Andr. 856; ἀφιλοχρηματία Σπάρταν ὄλλεῖ, ἄλλο γὰρ οὐδέν Orac. ap. Schöm. ad Plut. Ages. 3;—also of doing away with evil, νῆστιν ὄλλεσεν νόσον Aesch. Ag. 1017. II. to lose, often in Hom., θυμόν, ψυχὴν, μένος, ἦτορ ὄλλεσαι to lose life, die; so, πόνον ὀρταλίχων ὄλλεσαντες Aesch. Ag. 54; ἄγραν ὄλλεσα Id. Eum. 148; τὰς ἀνάνδρου κοίτας ὄλλεσασα λέκτρον Eur. Med. 347.

B. Med., like Lat. perere, I. to perish, come to an end, and

ὀλλυμι, v. sub ὀλλέομαι.

ὀλλύς, ες, (ὀλκή) = ὀλκαῖος, Nic. Th. 351, 356.
 ὀλλίμος, ον, (ὀλκή) capable of being drawn out, ductile, sticky, Hipp. Art. 802; μέλι Diosc. 2. 101; ἔλαιον Plut. 2. 696 C. II. act. drawing well, of a cupping-instrument, Paul. Aeg. 6. 41.
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of living beings, to die, esp. a violent death, freq. in Hom.; ἀπ' αἰῶνος νέος ἄλεο Il. 24. 725; ἄλεθ' ὑπ' Αἰγίσθοιο δόλω Od. 3. 235; δούλοισ ὄλούμεθ' Aesch. Cho. 888; ἡέ τις ἄλετ' ἄλεθρῳ Od. 4. 489; also c. acc. cogn., κακὸν ὄλον, κακὸν μόρον ἄλεσθαι Il. 3. 417., 21. 133; θάνατον Anth. P. 7. 745:—ὄλοιο, ὄλοισθε, μαγ'στ' ἰθου, μαγ' ye, perish! a form of cursing very common in Trag., e. g. Soph. Ph. 961, 1019, 1035, 1285; so, ὄλοίμην Id. O. T. 645; ὄλοιο Ib. 1349, etc.; ὄλοιντο Id. Tr. 383:—Hom. has Act. and Med. in emphatic contrast, as ὄλλύντων καὶ ὄλ- λυμένων Il. 4. 451., 8. 65., 11. 83.

2. to be ruined, undone, Hom. and Att. Poets; v. sub οὐλόμενος.

II. of things, to be lost, μή τί μοι ἐκ μεγάρων κειμήλιον .. ὄληται Od. 15. 91; ἄλετό μοι νόστος Il. 9. 413, cf. Od. 1. 168; κλέος Il. 9. 415.

III. pf. ὄλωα, in Hom. to have perished, to be dead, undone, ruined, ὄλωλε μάχη ἐνι Il. 15. 111, al., Aesch. Pers. 255, 1015, etc.; τῶν ὄλωλότων of the dead, Id. Ag. 346, cf. 672, 1367:—but also in pres. sense, to be perishing, be in a state of ruin, ἐσθίεται δέ μοι οἶκος, ὄλωλε δὲ πύονα ἔργα Od. 4. 318, cf. Aesch. Supp. 918.

ὄλμειός, ὄ, = ὄλμος II, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 238.

ὄλμίσκος, ὄ, Dim. of ὄλμος II, a little mortar, Poll. 2. 93. 2. the socket of the hinge of a door, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 54.

ὄλμο-κοπέω, to bray in a mortar, Orib. 70 Mai, Alex. Trall. 11. 632.

ὄλμο-ποιός, ὄ, a maker of mortars, Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 2.

ὄλμος, ὄ, properly, a round smooth stone, like ὄλοίτροχος, χεῖρας ἀπὸ ξίφει τμήσας ἀπὸ τ' αὐχένα κόψας, ὄλμον ὤς, ἔσσευε κυλίν- δεσθαι δι' ὑμίλον, Il. 11. 147 (from which passage it was taken to signify the human trunk, headless, armless, legless, Poll. 2. 162, E. M. 460. 17.

II. later, any cylindrical or bowl-shaped body:

1. a mortar, Hes. Op. 425, Hdt. 1. 200, C. I. 1688, etc.

2. a kneading-trough, Ar. Vesp. 201, 238.

3. the hol- low seat on which the Pythia prophesied, whence the proverb, ἐν ὄλμῳ κοιμᾶσθαι or εὐνάειν, i. e. to prophesy, Paroemiogr.; cf. Schol. Ar. l. c.

4. a drinking-vessel, Menesth. ap. Ath. 494 A.

5. the mouthpiece of a flute, Eupol. Φιλ. 6, cf. Poll. 4. 70, and v. ὑπόλμουν II.

(From √FEΛ, v. sub εἴλω.)

ὄλ-ὄβρυζος, ὄν, all of pure gold, ap. Fabric. Bibl. Gr. 12. 660.

ὄλο-γράμματος, ὄν, with all its letters, written at full length, Galen.

ὄλο-γράφω, to write at full length, Plut. 2. 288 E.

ὄλό-γράφος, ὄν, written wholly by the hand of the author, Eus. H. E.

6. 24. Adv. -φως, Schol. Eur. Andr. 575.

ὄλο-δάκτυλος, ὄν, (δάκτυλος IV) all dactylic, Eust. 836. 17.

ὄλο-δρομία, ἡ, the whole course, Clem. Al. 1019.

ὄλόεις, εσσα, εν, = ὄλοός, only in Soph. Tr. 521, cf. Dind. ib. 840.

ὄλο-εργής, ἔς, Manetho 6. 72; and -εργός, ὄν, Nic. Th. 828, very destructive.

ὄλο-ἡμερος, ὄν, lasting the whole day: Adv. -φως, Tzetz. Hes. Op. 556.

ὄλοθνήης, ἔς, quite dead, opp. to ἡμιθανής, Jo. Chrys.

ὄλοθούριον, τό, the holothurium, a kind of zoöphyte, Arist. H. A. 1. 1,

19, P. A. 4. 5, 43, Plin. 9. 71.

ὄλοθρεύω, to destroy, LXX (Ex. 12. 23, al.), Philo 1. 73, Ep. Hebr. 11.

28; also in Anth. P. 1. 57; cf. ἐξολοθρεύω:—hence ὄλόθρευσις, ἡ, a destroying, Byz.:—ὄλοθρευτής, οὐ, ὄ, a destroyer, 1 Ep. Cor. 10. 10:

—ὄλοθρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, destructive, Schol. Od. 11. 127.

ὄλοίσιος, ὄν, poet. for sq., like ὄμοίσιος for ὄμοιος, Greg. Naz.

ὄλοίσιος, ὄν, poet. for ὄλοός, q. v., sub fin.

ὄλοίτροχος or ὄλοίτροχος, ὄ, a rolling stone, a round stone, such as besieged people rolled down upon their assailants, Hdt. 8. 52, Xen. An.

4. 2, 3; ὄλοίτροχος in Hom., ὄλ. ὤς ἀπὸ πέτρης Il. 13. 137; so also in Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2:—also as Adj., πέτροι ὄλοίτροχοι round stones,

to which the muscles of an athlete's arm are compared, Theocr. 22. 49;

and here they are clearly enough described, οὐς τε κυλίνδων χειμάρρους ποταμὸς μεγάλας περιέξεσε δίναις,—stones rolled and rounded in water.

(From this it is prob. that the first part of the word comes, like ὄλμος, from √FEΛ, εἴλω, vol-vo. Hesych. wrote it ὄλτροχος,

which is accepted by some Scholars, who derive it from ὄλος, τρέχω, quite round, Nitzsch Od. 1. 52. On the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 648.)

ὄλοκαέω, = ὄλοκαυτέω, Clem. Al. 37.

ὄλο-καρπύω, to offer a whole burnt-offering, Or. Sib. 3. 565 (ubi leg. -καρπύωσα), 579 (ubi -ῶντες):—the thing offered being ὄλοκάρπωμα,

τό, a whole burnt-offering, and the act ὄλοκάρπωσις, ἡ, all in LXX.

ὄλό-καυστος, ὄν, = ὄλόκαυτος, Gloss.

ὄλοκαυτέω, to bring a burnt-offering, to offer whole, ὄλοκαυτεῖν Xen.

An. 7. 8, 4; ὄλοκαυτεῖ Ib. 5:—but the prevailing forms belong to ὄλο-

καυτώ, ὄλοκαυτώσαν Id. Cyr. 8. 3, 24; ὄλοκαυτώσαι Joseph. A. J. 1.

13, 1, etc.: ὄλοκαυτοῦσιν Plut. 2. 694 B, ὄλοκαυτῶν and Pass. ὄλοκαυ-

τοῦται Joseph. A. J. 3. 9, 1, may belong to either form; but the Nouns used in LXX and Joseph., ὄλοκαύτωμα, τό, a burnt-offering, ὄλοκαύτ-

ωσις, ἡ, the sacrifice of a burnt-offering, favour the form in -ῶν, v. Lob. Phryn. 524.

ὄλοκαυτίζω, fut. ἰῶ, = ὄλοκαυτέω, Phryn. in A. B. p. 56.

ὄλό-καυτος, ὄν, burnt whole; τὸ ὄλόκαυτον LXX (Lev. 6. 23).

ὄλοκαυτώ, ὄλοκαύτωμα, ὄλοκαύτωσις, v. sub ὄλοκαυτέω.

ὄλοκληρία, ἡ, completeness or soundness in all its parts, τῶν αἰσθη-

τηρίων, τοῦ σώματος Plut. 2. 1041 F, 1047 E; absol., Ib. 1063 F, N. T.

ὄλό-κληρος, ὄν, complete, entire, perfect, opp. to κολοβός, Arist. H. A.

7. 6, 6; Lat. integer, κίχλαι ἐκκαίδεκ' ὄλόκληροι Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 9;

τοὺς ἱερέας ὄλοκληροὺς νόμος εἶναι Anaxandr. Πολ. 1. 10; ὄλ. ὑγής τε

Plat. Tim. 44 C; ὄλόκληροι μὲν .. ὄντες καὶ ἀπαθεῖς κακῶν .., ὄλό-

κληρα δὲ .. καὶ εὐδαίμονα φάσματα μνούμενοι perfect, complete, Id.

Rhaedr. 250 C; ὄλ. καὶ γνήσιον Id. Legg. 759 C; ἐν ὄλ. δέρματι Luc.

Philops. 8;—also of evils, ἡ ἀνελευθερία οὐ πᾶσιν ὄλ. παραγίνεται

Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 38, cf. 4. 5, 7. Adv. -φως, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 226; ἔτεσιν δύσιν οὐκ ὄλ. not completely, Epigr. Gr. 577.

ὄλό-κνημος, ὄν, with the whole shin, σκελὶς ὄλ. a ham containing the whole leg, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 13.

ὄλό-κοπος, ὄν, coarsely pounded, Diosc. 5. 65.

ὄλό-κυκλος, ὄν, with full disk, σελήνη Theophyl. in Matth. 25.

ὄλο-κυκλώω, to turn into a full moon, Eumath. 425.

ὄλόκυρος, ἡ, Pontic for χαμαίπιτυς, Diosc. 3. 175, Apollod. ap. Ath. 681 D.

ὄλοκωνίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant with a knotted root, Hipp. 626. 4.

ὄλο-λαμπής, ἔς, shining all over, ὁ Ὀλυμπος Arist. Mund. 6, 30.

ὄλό-λευκος, ὄν, all white, τάριχος Antiph. Παρασ. 3; χλαμύς Philetær. Incert. 2.

ὄλό-λίθος, ὄν, of massive stone, Strab. 813.

ὄλολοι, οἱ, = δεισιδαίμονες, Theopomp. and Menand. ap. Phot.

ὄλολυγαῖος, α, ὄν, howling, νυκτερίς Epigr. Gr. 546. 6.

ὄλολυγή, ἡ, (ὄλολύζω) any loud cry, esp. of women invoking a god, αἱ

δ' ὄλολυγῆ πᾶσαι Ἀθήνη χεῖρας ἀνεσχον Il. 6. 301, cf. h. Hom. Ven. 19,

Ar. Lys. 240; δοκέει ἔμοιγε καὶ ἡ ὄλ. ἐπ' ἰροῖσι ἐνταῦθα πρῶτον

γενέσθαι Hdt. 4. 189; θεία μακάρων ὄλ. Ar. Av. 222; κραυγῆ τε καὶ

ὄλ. χρωμένων, of the alarm given by the women and servants in the

night attack on Plataea, Thuc. 2. 4.—It was mostly used in a good sense,

unlike the Lat. ululatus, sometimes expressly opp. to a wailing cry,

ἀντίμολπον ἦκεν ὄλολυγῆς μέγαν κωκιντόν Eur. Med. 1176; σύν τ'

εὐαγορία σύν τ' εὐγμασι σύν τ' ὄλολυγαῖς χαίρε, θεά Call. Lav. Pall.

139; v. ὄλολύζω, -υγμα, -υγμός.

ὄλόλυγμα, τό, a loud cry, mostly of joy, Eur. Heracl. 782; Κυβέλης

in honour of C., Anth. P. 6. 173; cf. ὄλολυγή.

ὄλολυγμός, ὄ, a loud crying, mostly a joyous cry, in honour of the gods

(cf. ὄλολύζω), ὄλ. ἰρὸν .. παιάνισον Aesch. Theb. 268; ὄλ. εὐφημοῦντα

τῆδε λαμπάδι ἐπορθιάειν Id. Ag. 28, cf. 595, Eur. Or. 1137;—of grief

only in Aesch. Cho. 386, ἐφθυμῆσαι .. ὄλ. ἀνδρὸς θεινομένου.

ὄλολυγών, ὄνος, ἡ, (ὄλολύζω) the croaking of the male frog, Arist.

H. A. 4. 9, 11, Ael. N. A. 9. 13. II. in Theocr. 7. 139, Arat. 948,

an unknown animal, evidently named from its note: some take it for a

small owl, others for the thrush, others again for the tree-frog; cf.

Eubul. Στεφ. 2. 6, Ael. N. A. 6. 19.

ὄλολύζω, Ar. Pax 97, Dem.: fut. -ύζομαι Eur. El. 691, -ύζω, LXX: aor.

ἠλόλυξα, Ep. ὄλ-, v. infr.:—cf. ἀν-, ἐπ-ολολύζω. To cry to the gods

with a loud voice, cry aloud, in Hom. always of women crying aloud to

the gods in prayer or thanksgiving, ὡς εἶποῦσ' ὄλόλυξε θεὰ δὲ οἱ ἔκλυε

ἀρῆς Od. 4. 767; αἱ δ' ὄλόλυξαν, at a sacrifice, 3. 450; ἴθυσεν ῥ'

ὄλόλυξαι 22. 408, where it denotes a cry of exultation, cf. 411, h. Ar.

445; also of the cries of goddesses, Id. 119:—so also, after Hom.,

mostly of women crying to the gods, ὄλολύξατε νῦν ἐπὶ μολπαῖς Aesch.

Eum. 1043; ὄλόλυξεν ἐν μέσαις σταθείσα Βάκχαις Eur. Bacch. 689;

and mostly in sign of joy (cf. ὄλολυγή), ἦν μὲν ἔλθη πύστις εὐτυχῆς

σέθεν, ὄλολύξεται πᾶν δῶμα Id. El. 691, cf. Ar. Eq. 1327, Theocr. 17.

64; μὴ φλαυρόν τι γρύσειν, ἀλλ' ὄλ. Ar. Pax 97; ἐπὶ τῷ μηδένα

πάνποτε τηλικούτ' ὄλολύξαι σεμνυόμενος Dem. 313. 20; ὄλόλυξαν μὲν αἱ

γυναῖκες, ἡλόλαξαν δὲ οἱ ἄνδρες Heliod. 3. 5:—seldom of grief, like Lat.

ululare, Ar. Rh. 3. 1218. (Cf. ὄλολυγ-ἡ, ὄλολυγ-μός, -μα, ὄλολυγ-ών;

Skt. ulul-is (ululatus), ulūk-as (owl); Lat. ulul-o, ulul-atus, ulul-a (howl).)

ὄλολυς, ὄ, an effeminate, dissolute person (ὁ γυναικώδης καὶ κατάθεος

καὶ βάκχος Phot.), Anaxandr. Ὀδυσσ. 2. 4, Menand. Incert. 373. On

the accent, v. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 32. 35.

ὄλολύττω, = ὄλολύζω, Phot.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 192.

ὄλο-μελής, ἔς, whole of limb, not dismembered, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath.

316 F, cf. 540 C: Adv. -λῶς, Eust. Opusc. 52. 91.—Hence ὄλομέλεια,

ἡ, often in Eust., etc. Cf. οὐλομελής, -μέλεια.

ὄλόμενος, v. sub οὐλόμενος.

ὄλο-μερής, ἔς, in entire parts, in large or whole pieces, Diod. 5. 28:—

Adv. -ρῶς, Arist. ap. Diog. L. 5. 28. Hence ὄλομέρεια, ἡ, Tzetz.

ὄλόμην, ὄλοντο, v. sub ὄλλυμι.

ὄλ-ονθος, ὄν, all over dung, Com. ap. Eust. 1329. 30.

ὄλο-νύκτιος, ὄν, the whole night through, Eust. Opusc. 266. 73. Adv.

-ίως, Tzetz. Lyc. 812. More commonly ὄλονυκτος, -τως, Byz.

ὄλοοίτροχος, ὄ, lengthd. Ep. form of ὄλοίτροχος.

ὄλοός, ἡ, ὄν, (√ΟΛ, ὄλλυμι) destroying, destructive, fatal, deadly,

murderous, often in Hom. and Hes., whether of persons, Κῆρ ὄλοή,

Μοῖρα ὄλοή; ὄλοῦ Ἀχιλλῆι Il. 24. 39; or of things, feelings, conditions,

etc., πυρὸς ὄλοοῖο Od. 12. 68; ὄλοῦ ἐνὶ δεσμῷ 22. 200; πόλεμος, μάχης

πόνος Il. 3. 133., 16. 568; λύσσα, γόος, μήνις 9. 305., 23. 10., Od. 3.

135; γῆρας οὐδός Il. 24. 487; νύξ 16. 567, etc.; φρένες 1. 342; so in

Aesch., ὄλ. τύχαι Pr. 554; νιφάς Theb. 213; Eur., and late Ep.:—

ὄλοῶ φρονεῖν to be bent on ill, design ill, τινί Il. 16. 701; Hom. has

also Comp. ὄλοώτερος Il. 3. 365., 23. 439; Sup. ὄλοώτατος, (in fem.),

ὄλοώτατος ὀδμή Od. 4. 442: neut. pl. as Adv., ὄλοῶ στένει Soph. Fr.

846, cf. El. 843. (The moral sense, malignant, etc., is foreign to the

word, which always relates to the infliction of some special ill; for

θεῶν ὄλοώτατος is not the most malignant, but the most mischievous, of

the gods, Il. 3. 365., 22. 15; so, οὐτις σεῖο βροτῶν ὄλοώτερος 23.

439).—Rarer collat. forms are ὄλοίσις, as, ὄλοισὶ Μοῖρα πέδησεν Il. 22. 5,

ubi v. Spitzn.; ὄλοισι φρεσὶ θύων 1. 342; γῆρας ὄλοίων h. Hom. Ven.

225; ὄλοίσιος, ὄλώσιος Hes. Th. 591; οὐλοός, Ar. Rh. 2. 85., 3. 1402;

ὄλός, v. sub voce: cf. also ὄλοφώσιος. II. rare in pass. sense,

destroyed, lost, Lat. perditus, ὄλοοὺς ἀπέλιπον Aesch. Pers. 962.

ὄλοός, ὄλοόφρων, v. sub οὐλώ.

ὄλοό-φρων, ὄνος, ὄ and ἡ, (ὄλοός, φρήν) meaning mischief, baleful, in

Il. epith. of ἕδρος, 2. 723; of λέων, 15. 630; of οὐς κάπρος, 17. 21:—

but, II. in Od. always epith. of crafty, sagacious men of

Asiatic birth, viz. Atlas, Acetes, Minos, I. 52., IO. 137., II. 322.—In these cases it has been proposed to derive the word from ούλος = όλος, so that όλοόφρων would be = ό όλας τὰς φρένας έχων, i. e. *crafty, sagacious, or resolute, inexorable*, as Gladstone takes it, Hom. Stud. I. 224. But this is no more necessary, than it is to give a double sense to δαίφρων, v. sub voc.: there is reason why Acetes and Minos should be called *fatal* or *baleful* by a Greek; and Atlas, as a Titan, might deserve the same epithet.

όλο-πόρφυρος, *ov*, all-purple, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 13, Plut. 2. 180 E.
όλο-πτερος, *ov*, with whole wings: όλοπτερα is a generic name of insects with undivided wings, as bees, wasps, etc., opp. to σχιζόπτερα, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 3, Incess. An. IO. 4., 15, 5, al.

όλόπτω, fut. ψω, to pluck out, tear out, χαιτης ώλοψας βίηφι Call. Dian. 77; εδν ώλόψατο χαιτην Anth. P. 7. 241. II. to strip off, Nic. Th. 595. (From √ΛΕΠ, λέπω, λóπος, with ó- caphon.)

όλό-πυρος, *ov*, of unground wheat, csp. of wheat boiled whole, a later word for πύανος, Heliod. ap. Ath. 406 C.

όλορριζεί, Adv. of sq., Esther 3. 13.

όλόρριζος, *ov*, (ρίζα) with the entire root, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 5.

όλος, ό, Att. for θολός, mud, muddy liquor, Anth. P. 15. 25, et ibi Jac. 2. the juice of the cuttle-fish, Lat. sepia, Hipp. 1127 E, A. B. 12, Phot.

όλος, ή, ύν, = όλοός, Arcad. 52. 18; known only from the voc. ώ δλε δαίμον Alcim. 39 (in Anecd. Oxon. I. 442, 7, E. M. 622. 47); cf. Att. voc. μέλε for μέλεε.

όλος, η, *ov*, Ion. ούλος, η, *ov*, as always in Hom. and Hes.: (v. sub fin.):—whole, entire, complete in all its parts, Lat. integer, (v. infr. II), of persons and things, ούλος όρτος a whole loaf, Od. 17. 343; μηνί δ' άρ' ούλω in a whole month, 24. 118; ούλος όρτα, ούλος δε νοεί, ούλος δε τ' άκούει (sc. Κύσμος) Xenophon. I; όλος έσπέρος όφθαλμός, i. e. the full moon, Pind. O. 3. 35; όλος χρόνος Ib. 2. 54; τρεις όλους . . έκμήνους χρόνους Soph. O. T. 1136; επ' ώμοις όλην πύλιν φέρων a whole city, Eur. Phoen. 1131; εκπιείν όλον πίθον Id. Cycl. 217; όλους εκ κριβάνου βούς Ar. Ach. 85; λαβρόκιον όπτάν όλον Antiph. Φιλ. I. 3, etc.:—so in Prose, πόλεις όλαι are whole, entire cities, Plat. Gorg. 512 B; opp. to όλη ή πόλις, the whole city, the city as a whole, Id. Rep. 519 E; όλους ποιητάς εκμανθάνειν to learn whole Poets by heart, Id. Legg. 811 A:—with the Art. it may either precede or follow the Subst., της ήμέρας όλης the whole day, Xen. An. 3. 3, 11; ει' όλης της νυκτός Ib. 4. 2, 4; όλην την νύκτα or την νύκτα όλην Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 15, Plat. Synip. 219 C; τδν βίον όλον Id. Rep. 411 A; σδν όλη τή ψυχή Ib. 515 C; όλον τδ δέρμα Menand. Φαν. I; ή πόλις όλη Id. Incert. 506, etc.:—but it may come between the Art. and Subst. if the latter is an abstract term, ή όλη άδικία Plat. Rep. 344 C, cf. Prot. 329 E:—joined with εις, ήμέρας . . ούχ όλης μίας Soph. Ph. 480; ειδος εν όλον Plat. Tim. 56 E; with πās, όλην και πāsαν την οικίαν Id. Legg. 808 A, cf. Rep. 486 A; προς τδ διακινδυνεύειν όλος και πās ην Polyb. 3. 94, 10; τδ όλον ούτοις και πάν ην Άπελλής Id. 5. 26, 5; v. infr. 3.

2. whole, i. e. safe and sound, ύγιής και όλος Lys. 104. 17, cf. Plat. Meno 77 A. 3. entire, utter, όλον άμάρτημα an utter blunder, Xen. Hcll. 5. 3, 7; πλάσμα όλον utter fiction, Dem. 1110. 18:—of a person, όλος είναι προς τινι = Lat. totus in illis, Id. 380. 14. 4. in neut., as Adv., όλον, or τδ όλον, wholly, entirely, Plat. Phaedr. 261 B, etc.; όλον τε και πάν Id. Alc. I. 109 B; όλον πον και τδ πάν Id. Legg. 944 C; όλω και παντί Id. Phaedo 79 E, etc.; τω όλω και παντί Id. Rep. 527 C; τω παντι και όλω Id. Legg. 734 E; εις τδ όλον Id. Polit. 302 B:—with a Prep., κατά όλον on the whole, generally, opp. to καθ' έκαστα, Id. Rep. 392 D, al.; so, κατά όλου Id. Meno 77 A; δι' όλου, καθ' όλου (v. sub διόλου, καθόλου); αι κρόσεις δι' όλων Plut. 2. 1078 C, cf. D.

5. = πās, all, only in late Poets, as Anth. P. 5. 217, Nonn., etc., v. Lob. Aj. p. 440;—όλων στρατηγός in Soph. Aj. 1105 seems to be = συμπάντων. II. as Subst., τδ όλον the universe, Plat. Gorg. 508 A, Lys. 214 B, etc.; differing from τδ πάν as implying completeness of order, Arist. Metaph. 4. 26, 1-4, cf. Plat. Theaet. 204 A sq.:—so, τὰ όλα Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 22. 2. τὰ όλα, one's all, τὰ όλα πεπρακέναι Dem. 234. 27; τοις όλοις ήττάσθαι, σφαλῆναι, etc., to lose one's all, be utterly ruined, Dem. 127. 23, Polyb. 18. 16, 1, etc.; τοις όλοις = όλως, altogether, Philipp. ap. Dem. 239. 5.

III. Adv. όλως, wholly, altogether, όλως σύφον Plat. Rep. 568 A; άλογούθ' όλως Id. Phileb. 36 A; όλως ψεύδεται he speaks utter falsehood, Isocr. 316 D, etc. 2. on the whole, speaking generally, in short, in a word, like ενι λόγω, Lat. denique, όλως δ' έστιν ούδεις όντιν' ού πεφενάκιεν εκείνος Dem. 20. 5, cf. 22. 2, al.; διψήν και πεινήν και όλως τὰς επιθυμίας Plat. Rep. 437 B, cf. Crat. 406 A; τί οδν κωλύει πάντα άφηρησθαι και όλως την πολιτείαν; Dem. 458. 2, cf. ib. 8; όλως ειπείν Arist. Phys. 3. 3, 7, etc.

3. often with a neg., ούχ όλως not at all, Plat. Phaedo 64 E; όλως μη διαλέγεσθαι Xen. Mem. I. 2, 35; όλως ούτ' άφελών ούτε προσθείς Dcm. 38. 13; ούτ' έλεών ούθ' όλως άνθρωπον ήγούμενος Id. 547. 17, cf. 529. 7; ούδὲ εις όλως Menand. Άρρ. I. 9; μη όντος όλως του Σωκράτους Arist. Categ. IO. 37; μηδὲ όλως είναι τους θεούς Luc. Timo 14:—v. supr. I. 4. (The Ion. form ούλ-ος, i. e. όφλ-ος, seems to be the orig. form, cf. Skt. saru-as (omniis): Festus expl. the old Lat. sollum by totum et solidum:—but όλος, ούλος are not connected with Lat. saluus, v. sub ούλω; and for the other senses of ούλος, v. ούλος.)

4. όλο-σηρικός, ή, ύν, all of silk, Hesych. s. v. Σήρες, and Byzant. 4. όλο-σίδηρος [ι], *ov*, all iron, Antipho Φιλίσκ. I.

όλο-σκίος, *ov*, quite shady, Eust. on Strab. 260 (ubi πολίνσκιος).

όλο-σπάς, άδος, ή, swallowed whole, όλοσπάδες Soph. (Fr. 919) ap. Phot.; in Hesych. male όλοσπαδείς.

όλο-σπόνδειος, *ov*, all of spondees, Eust. 836. 16.

όλο-όστεον, τό, all-bone, a plant, Diosc. 4. 11 (v. Sprengel.); Plin. 27. 65.

όλο-στήμων, *ov*, consisting all of warp-threads, Soph. Fr. 920.

όλοστός, ή, ύν, = όλος, Hesych.

όλο-στρογγύλος, *ov*, all round, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 370.

όλο-στροφος, *ov*, moving altogether, Hesych. s. v. έλελίστροφε.

όλο-σφαλος, *ov*, quite defective, marg. in Ms. of Anth. P. 6. 269.

όλο-σφύρηλατος, *ov*, all beaten by the hammer, Joseph. A. J. 14. 7, 1, unless it be f. l. for sq.

όλο-σφύρητος [υ], Dor. -άτος, *ov*, made of solid beaten metal, opp. to what is cast and hollow, Anth. P. 11. 174; cf. Lob. Phryn. 203.

όλο-σφύριον [υ], τό, a piece of beaten metal, Ammon. p. 40; Toup -σφυρον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 206.

όλοσχίρεια, ή, a general survey or estimate, Strab. 79.

όλοσχερής, ές, like όλόκληρος, whole, entire, complete, Lat. integer, Hipp. 381. 54, Theocr. 25. 210; παρατίθημι' όλοσχερή άρνα Diphil. Incert. 7;—όλ. άνήρ in a Fr. falsely attributed to Soph. (708); όλοσχερέστεραι δόξαι Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 35. 2. relating to the whole, important, chief, great, often in Polyb., ύλ. κρίσις, φόβοι, άγών 1. 57, 7., 73. 7, etc.; όλοσχερεστέρα συμπλοκή 1. 40, 11; τδ όλοσχερέστατον μέρος 3. 37, 8. II. Adv., όλοσχερώς κόπτειν, θάλασαι to pound coarsely, Diosc. 5. 82, al. 2. entirely, altogether, utterly, Diphil. Έγκαλ. I, C. I. 1770. 4, Polyb. 1. 10, 1, etc.; ύλ. και κατά κράτος λαβείν Joseph. B. J. prooem. 8; ύλ. διακείσθαι προς τι to be quite bent upon a thing, v. l. Isocr. 109 D; ύλ. επελθειν roughly, in a general way, Longin. 43. 4.

όλο-σχιστος, *ov*, split up, all split, Plat. Polit. 279 D, 280 C.

όλο-σχοινος, ό, a coarse rush, perh. Lat. juncus mariscus, Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 1, Diosc. 4. 52; used in wicker-work, sometimes, like flax, soaked for use (βεβρεγμένος), sometimes without soaking (όβροχος), Ael. N. A. 12. 43:—hence the proverb, άπορράπτειν τδ Φιλίππου στόμα όλοσχοίνω άβρόχω to stop Philip's mouth with an unsoaked rush, (for rushes were soaked to make them tough), i. e. without any trouble, Aeschin. 31. 5; so, όλοσχοίνω στόμα άπσφράζαι Anth. P. 10. 49.

όλο-σχος, ό, = όσχη, Nic. Th. 870.

όλο-σώματος, *ov*, of or with the whole body, στροφή Heliod. 4. 17.

όλο-τελής, ές, quite complete, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 20, Plut. 2. 909 B, Adv. -λως, Suid.

όλότης, ητος, ή, abstract Noun of όλος, wholeness, entireness, Lat. totitas, Arist. Metaph. 4. 26, 3, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 52.

όλο-τμητος, *ov*, cut in large pieces, δειπνα A. B. 54.

όλο-τρόπως, Adv. in every manner, late.

όλότροχος, ύ, v. ύλοίτροχος.

όλονύφω, said to be another form of όλόπτω, Phot., Hesych.

όλο-φλυκτίς, ίδος, ή, a large pimple, Hipp. 673. 37, Erotian.:—όλο-φλυκτίς, a pimple on the tongue, Myrtil. Tit. 3, ubi v. Meineke.

όλοφυγδών, ύνος, ή, = ύλοφλυκτίς, Theocr. 9. 30.

όλοφυδνός, ή, ύν, lamenting, έπος δ' όλοφυδνδν έειμεν Il. 5. 683., 23. 102, Od. 19. 362:—όλοφυδνά, as Adv., in Anth. P. 7. 486.

όλο-φυής, ές, grown as a whole, consisting all of one piece, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 12; cf. ούλοφυής.

όλο-φύλος, *ov*, = όλόκληρος, Suid.

όλοφυρμός, ού, ό, lamentation, Ar. Vesp. 390, Thuc. 3. 67., 7. 71, Plat.

όλοφύρομαι [υ], Dep. used mostly in pres.; but a fut. όλοφυροῦμαι occurs in Lys. 181. 35; aor. ώλοφυρόμην Id. 194. 11; Ep. (without augm.) όλοφύραο, όλοφύρατο Od. 11. 417, Il. 8. 245; and a part. aor. pass. όλοφυρθείς in same sense, Thuc. 6. 78:—an Aeol. form όλοφύρω cited by Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 43. 17:—cf. άν-ολοφύρομαι. I. intr.

to lament, wail, moan, weep, esp. in part. pres., Il. 5. 871; mostly with an Adv., πόλλ' ύλοφυρόμενοι 24. 328; οίκτηρ' όλοφυρομένους Od. 10. 409; αίν' όλ. 22. 447; so in Hdt. 2. 141; όλ. τινι at a thing, Thuc. 6. 78, Plat. Rep. 329 A. 2. to lament or mourn for the ills of others, hence to feel pity, ύλοφύρεται ήτορ Il. 16. 450; θυμω όλ. Od. 11. 418: c. gen. to have pity upon one, Δαναών, Άργείων Il. 8. 33, 202, etc.; Έκτορος 22. 169. 3. to beg with tears and lamentations, και μοι δὲς την χείρ', όλοφύρομαι Il. 23. 75. 4. c. inf., πώς όλοφύρεαι άλκιμος είναι; why lament that thou must be brave? Od. 22. 232: c. part., όλ. τριηραρχούντες Lys. 181. 35. II. c. acc. to lament over, bewail, Od. 19. 522, Soph. El. 145, Eur. Rhes. 896, Thuc. 2. 44; τδν μὲν . . ύλόφυρονται, όσα μιν δεί . . αναπλησαι κακά for all the miseries which he must go through, Hdt. 5. 4. 2. to pity, τινα Il. 8. 245, Od. 4. 364., 10. 158.—Ep. Verb, rare in Trag., but used here and there in Att. Prose, cf. όλοφυρμός, ύλόφυρσις. (Origin uncertain.)

όλόφυρσις, ή, = ύλοφυρμός, Thuc. 1. 143; τὰς ύλοφύρσεις τών άπογιγνομένων lamentations for . . , Id. 2. 51.

όλοφυρτικός, ή, ύν, inclined to lamentation, querulous, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 32. Adv. -κως, Joseph. B. J. 6. 5, 3.

όλοφώιος, *ov*, Ep. Adj. destructive, deadly, Hom., only in Od. and in neut. pl., όλ. δήνεα pernicious arts or plots, 10. 289; ύλοφώια ειδώς versed in pernicious arts, 4. 460, etc.; πάντα δε τοι έρέω ύλοφώια τού γέροντος 4. 410; in later Ep., λυκών ύλοφώιον έρνος Theocr. 25. 185; όλ. ύς Nic. Th. 327. (From √ΟΛ, ύλλυμι: the term. -φώιος has not been explained.)

όλο-φωνος, *ov*, full-voiced, or, όλόφωνος, with fatal voice, of the cock, Cratin. Άρ. I.

όλο-φωτος, *ov*, in full light, Eumath. 11. 11.

όλο-χαλκος, *ov*, all of brass or copper, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 120.

όλο-χλωρος, *ov*, all green, Diosc. 4. 127.

όλο-χρόνιος, α, *ov*, all the year through, Hdn. Epimer. 186. Adv. -ίως, Tzetz.

ὀλόχροος, *ον*, contr. -χροος, *ων*, all of one colour, ζῶα Arist. G. A. 5. 6. 1.
 ὀλόχρῦσος, *ον*, of solid gold, Antiph. Χρῦσ. 1. 5, Plut. 2. 852 B, Ath. 202 B.
 ὀλόψυχος, *ον*, with his whole soul, Eust. 1901. 43. Adv. -χως, Cyrill.
 ὀλόομαι, Pass. to be completed, E. M. 821. 37.
 ἔλπη, ἡ, a leathern oil-flask, like λήκυθος, esp. used in the palaestra, Theocr. 2. 156, Nic. Th. 97; a Corinth. word, Clitarch. ap. Ath. 495 C; λιθάργυρος ὀλπη Achae. ib. 451 C; of a Cynic's flask, Anth. P. 6. 293., 7. 68. 2. = πρόχοος, Ion ap. Ath. 495 B.—Cf. ὀλις.
 Ὀλπια, τά, v. sub Ὀλβια.
 ὀλις, *ιος* and *ιδος*, ἡ, = ὀλη, Sappho 57, Theocr. 18. 45, Call. Fr. 181.
 ὀλις, ὁ, = γριπέυς, from a fisherman's name in Theocr.
 Ὀλυμπία (sc. χώρα), ἡ, Olympia, a district of Elis round the city of Pisa, where the Olympic games were held, Hdt. 2. 160., 5. 22, Pind., etc.; or the city Pisa itself, Pind. O. 1. 7, etc.; also Οὐλυμπία, Ib. 3. 26.—Adv., Ὀλυμπιάσι at Olympia, Ar. Vesp. 1382, Lys. 1131, Thuc. 1. 143, Andoc. 32. 25, Plat. Apol. 36 D, Dem. 562. 27, etc., cf. θύρασι, Πλαταιάσι; also Ὀλυμπιάθι Theophr. Lap. 16:—Ὀλυμπιάζε to Olympria, Andoc. 17. 20, Thuc. 3. 8; Dor. Ὀλυμπιάνδης, Theognost. Can. 163. 33:—Ὀλυμπιάθεν from Olympia, Steph. B.
 Ὀλύμπια (sc. ἱερά), τά, the Olympic games, or games in honour of Olympian Zeus, established by Hercules in 776 B.C., and renewed by Iphitus (cf. Ὀλυμπιάς II. 3), and held at intervals of four years by the Greeks assembled at Olympia, first in Hdt.; mostly without the Art., Ὀλύμπια ἄγειν 8. 26; Ὀλ. ἀναιρεῖν to win at the Olympic games, 6. 36; Ὀλ. νικᾶν (v. νικάω I. 1); also with the Art., ποιεῖν τὰ Ὀλ. Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 28; στέφασθαι τὰ Ὀλ. Luc. Merc. Cond. 13.—The Olympic games began on the 11th of Hecatombaeon.
 Ὀλυμπιακός, ἡ, ὄν, Olympian, ἄγών Thuc. 1. 6; ὄρος Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 14; ἐκχειρία Arist. Fr. 490.
 Ὀλυμπίας ἄνεμος, ὁ, the WNW. wind, elsewhere Ἀργέστης or Ἰάπυξ, Lat. Corus, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 8, Fr. 238, Mund. 4, 12.
 Ὀλυμπιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of Ὀλύμπιος, Olympian: first occurring as epith. of the Muses, Il. 2. 491, h. Merc. 450, Hes. Th. 25, 52; then, generally, as a dweller on Olympus, a goddess, Id. Fr. 21. 2; of the Graces, Ar. Av. 782; ἡ τις Ὀλυμπιάδων θεᾶν, of the nymphs of Ol., Soph. Aj. 884, ubi v. Lob. 2. Ὀλ. ἐλαία the olive-crown of the Ol. games, Pind. N. 1. 25. II. as Subst., 1. the Olympic games, Hdt. 7. 206; τῆ Ὀλ. νικᾶν 6. 103; and often in Pind. 2. (sub. νίκη), a victory at Olympia, τοῖσι Λακεδαιμονίοισι Ὀλυμπιάδα προσεβάλει the glory of an Olympic victory, Hdt. 6. 70; Ὀλυμπιάδα ἀναιρεῖσθαι to win a victory in the Olympic games, Hdt. 6. 103, 125; Ὀλ. νικᾶν Id. 9. 33; cf. νικάω I. 1: later any victory or triumph, Philostr. 3. in Att., most commonly, an Olympiad, i. e. the space of four years between the celebrations of the Olympic games (cf. Ὀλύμπια), the common era of the Greeks, and used as an historical date from the time of Timaeus, about 300 B.C. The 1st Olympiad began 776 B.C.; the 293rd and last in 393 A.D., v. Clint. F. H. 3. pp. 463 sq.
 Ὀλυμπιάσι, Adv., v. sub Ὀλυμπία, ἡ; but Ὀλυμπιάσι [ᾶ], dat. pl. of Ὀλυμπιάς.
 Ὀλυμπιεῖον or Ὀλυμπέιον, τό, the temple of Olympian Zeus, at Syracuse, Thuc. 6. 64, 65, 70, al.; at Athens, Plat. Phaedr. init. In MSS. often corruptly written Ὀλύμπιον, as in Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 9; so in Phot., by an evident error, τὸ ἱερόν Ὀλύμπιον πεντεσυλλόβως, ὡς Ἀσκληπίειον: cf. Lob. Phryn. 371. II. Ὀλυμπία, τά, his festival, C. 1. 157. 19.
 Ὀλυμπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Olympus, ἐσβολή, Hdt. 7. 172. 2. of Olympia, Olympic, ὁ Ὀλ. ἄγών the Olympic games, Ar. Pl. 583.
 Ὀλυμπιο-νίκης [ι], *ον*, Dor. -νικάς, ᾶ, ὁ, a conqueror in the Olympic games, often in Pind.; also in Andoc. 23. 27, Plat. Rep. 465 D, Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 32. II. as Adj., Ὀλ. ὕμνος, τεθμός Pind. O. 3. 4., 7. 162.
 Ὀλυμπιό-νικος, *ον*, conquering in the Olympic games, Pind. O. 5. 49, etc.
 Ὀλύμπιος, *ον*, Olympian, of Olympus, dwelling on Olympus, in Hom., Hes. and Att. Poets as epith. of the gods above; esp. of Zeus, who is called simply Ὀλύμπιος in Il. 19. 108, Od. 1. 60, Hes. Op. 476, etc.; so, Ζεὺς πατήρ Ὀλ. Soph. Tr. 275; in Prose, ὁ Ζεὺς ὁ Ὀλ. Thuc. 2. 15, C. I. 99; μὰ τὸν Δία τὸν Ὀλ. Ar. Nub. 817; Ζεὺς ὁ Ὀλ. Thuc. 3. 14; ὁ Ὀλ. Ζεὺς C. I. 11: the Comic Poets called Pericles so, Ar. Ach. 530, cf. Cratin. Θράττ. 1, Teleclid. Ἦσ. 4:—Ὀλ. δώματα the mansions of Olympus, Hom., Hes.:—Ὀλ. δατήρ Opp. H. 4. 315; ἔδρη Epigr. Gr. 261. 1.
 Ὀλυμπος, Ion. Οὐλυμπος (both forms in Hom.), ὁ, Olympus, a mountain on the Macedonian frontier of Thessaly.—In the Iliad it was conceived to be the seat of the gods, but expressly distinguished from heaven (οὐρανός), Il. 5. 867 sq., 15. 192 sq.: on its highest peak sat Zeus, 1. 394 sq., 5. 753; here was his house, 1. 533, etc.; while the houses of the other gods were in the dells below (κατὰ πύχας Οὐλύμπιοι), 11. 77, cf. 18. 186: and hither the gods were summoned to feast or council, 8. 2., 20. 5, etc.: neither rain nor snow ever fell on its summit, which enjoyed a perpetual calm, Od. 6. 41 sq.—In the Od., the distinction between Ὀλυμπος and οὐρανός is less marked, indeed in 20. 103, 113 the two seem to be made identical:—in later times, when philosophers placed the palace of Zeus in the zenith, the name of Olympus was continued for the sky, v. esp. Voss Virg. G. 3. 261, pp. 586 sq.:—in Att., a form of oath, οὐ τὸν Ὀλ., νὰ τὸν Ὀλ., Soph. O. T. 1058, cf. Ant. 758. II. the name was common to several other mountains, each apparently the highest in its own district, in Mysia, Hdt. 1. 36, Soph. Fr. 468, Xen. Cyn. 11, 1; in Laconia, Polyb. 2. 65, 8; in Elis, Strab. 356; in Lycia, Id. 666. 671; in Cyprus, Id. 682. III. as Adv. Ὀλυμπόνδε, in Hom. always Ion. Οὐλυμπόνδε, to, towards

Olympus, Pind., etc.:—Οὐλυμπόθεν, from Ol., Pind. P. 4. 382. (Curt. is inclined to refer it to √ΛΑΜΠΙ, λάμπω, 'O- being euphon., and v Aeol.)
 ὀλυνθάζω, to impregnate the female palm-tree with the pollen of the male (cf. ἐρνώζω), Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 4, C. P. 2. 9, 15.
 ὀλυνθηφόρος, *ον*, = ὀλυνθοφόρος, Paroeniogr.
 Ὀλυνθιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or relating to Olynthus (in Chalcidicé), Dem. Oratt. 1-3.
 ὀλυνθος, ὁ, a fig, which grows during the winter under the leaves, but, like the untimely fig of spring, seldom ripens, Lat. grossus, Hes. Fr. 14, Hdt. 1. 193, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 8; ὀλ. οἱ χειμερινοὶ Hipp. 574. 23, etc. (Constantly written ὀλονθος in the Cod. Ven. of Ath.)
 ὀλυνθο-φόρος, *ον*, bearing untimely figs, Arist. ap. Ath. 77 F, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 8:—ὀλυνθοφορέω, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 3.
 ὀλυννος, ὁ, = ἀποκάθαρμα, Hesych.
 ὀλῦρα, ἡ, mostly in pl. ὀλῦραι, a kind of grain, much like ζεαί, perh. rye, Pliny's arinca (18. 20); mentioned as food for horses along with barley (κρί), Il. 5. 196., 8. 564; used in Egypt, acc. to Hdt. 2. 36, 77, for making bread. On its identity with ζεαί, v. sub ζεαί. Oats (αἴγιλος, βρόμος) were unknown to Hom.—The accent ὀλῦρα is wrong, Arcad. 194. 14.
 ὀλῦρίτης, *ον*, ὁ, made of ὀλῦρα, Lxx (3 Regg. 19. 6), cf. Hdt. 2. 77.
 ὀλώδης, *ες*, Att. for θολώδης, Hipp. ap. Galen.
 ὀλώιος, rare poet. form of ὀλοός, ὀλοιός, Hes. Th. 591.
 ὀλωλα, v. sub ὄλλυμι B. III.
 ὄλω, v. ὄλος III.
 ὄλωσις, ἡ, as if from ὀλόω, a completing, Theol. Arithm. p. 59.
 ὄμα, Adv., Dor. for ὄμη, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 3. 22, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 43.
 ὄμ-ἀγαθος, *ον*, equally good, Eccl.
 ὄμαγυρις, Dor. for ὄμήγυρις, Pind.
 ὄμαδεύω (ἄμαδος) to collect, Hesych., Suid.
 ἐμαδέω, to make a noise or din, of a number of people all speaking at once, in Od. always of the suitors, 1. 365., 4. 768, etc.; (never in Il.); then in Ap. Rh. 2. 638, etc.
 ἐμαδόν, Adv. (ἄμας) on the whole, together, in Byzant. writers; v. Lob. Aglaoph. 643; so ὄμαδῖς, E. M. 806. 9; cf. ὄμαδῆν.
 ἐμαδος, ὁ, (ἄμος, ἄμας) a noise, din, made by many together, esp. of the confused voices of a number of men, expressly distinguished from δοῦπος, the tramp of men, Il. 9. 573., 23. 234, Od. 10. 556 (it occurs nowhere else in Od.); also as opp. to flutes and pipes, συρίγγων τ' ἐνόπην ὄμαδόν τ' ἀνθρώπων Il. 10. 13, cf. Pind. N. 6. 66; ὄμαδον ἔκλυον, ἄλῦρον ἔλεγον Eur. Hel. 185; rarely of a tempest, as in Il. 13. 797. II. like ὄμιλος, a noisy throng or mob of warriors, 7. 307., 15. 689, etc.; metaph., βίβλων ὄμ. Plat. Rep. 364 E. III. in Hes. Sc. 155, 257, the din of battle; χάλκεος ὄμ. the din of brassen war, Pind. I. 8 (7). 55:—cf. ὄμιλος, ὄχλος, and Lat. turba.—Ep. and Lyr. word: never in Trag., except in Eur. l. c. (lyr.), once in Plat. l. c.: v. Lob. Aglaoph. 643.
 ὄμάζω, to growl, of bears and panthers, Zenod. ap. Valck. Ammon. p. 228.
 ὄμ-αἶμος, *ον*, related by blood, Pind. N. 6. 29; cf. sq.
 ὄμ-αἶμος, *ον*, of the same blood, related by blood, Lat. consanguineus, Hdt. 1. 151., 8. 144, Aesch. Eum. 653, etc.; φόνος ὄμ. murder by one near of kin, Ib. 212. 2. mostly as Subst., ὄμαιμος, ὁ or ἡ, a brother or sister, Id. Theb. 681, Eum. 605, etc.; σῆς ὄμαιμου καὶ κασιγνήτης Soph. El. 12; τὴν σὴν ὄμ. Ib. 325. Cf. ὄμαιμων.
 ὄμαιμοσύνη, ἡ, = sq., Anth. Plan. 128.
 ὄμαιμότης, ἡ, blood-relationship, Gloss.
 ὄμ-αἶμων, *ον*, gen. ονος, = ὄμαιμος, Hdt. 5. 49, Aesch. Theb. 415; metaph., ἀρπαγαὶ δὲ διαδρομᾶν ὄμαιμονες near akin to .., Ib. 351:—Comp. ὄμαιμονέστερος more near akin, Soph. Ant. 486. 2. as Subst. a brother or sister, Id. Aj. 1312, O. C. 1275. 3. Ζεὺς ὄμ. = ὄμύγιος (II), Aesch. Supp. 402; Δίκη ὄμ. Id. Theb. 415. Cf. σύναιμος.
 ὄμ-αἶον, τό, (αἶω) v. sub ὄμάκοι.
 ὄμ-αἰχμέα, to fight on the same side with one, Opp. H. 5. 160.
 ὄμ-αἰχμία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, union for battle, a defensive alliance, league, Thuc. 1. 18; ὄμ. συντίθεσθαι τινι to form a league with one, Hdt. 8. 140, 1; πρὸς τινα against one, Id. 7. 145; in pl., Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. δυσμικῶν.
 ὄμ-αἰχος, *ον*, fighting together: as Subst. an ally, Thuc. 3. 58.
 ὄμ-άκοι, οἱ, (ὄμος, ἀκούω) fellow-hearers, fellow-students in the Pythagorean school, Iamb. V. P. 73:—hence ὄμάκοεῖον or ὄμακδῖον, τό, the school of Pythagoreans, Clem. Al. 355, Iamb. V. P. 30, Porphyry. V. P. 20; written ὄμαῖον in Hierocl. Pyth. 318, Eust. 856. 63.
 ἐμάλη, Adv., = ὄμοῦ, Hesych.
 ὄμαλῆς, ἔς, level, even, of the ground, Plat. Criti. 118 A, Arist., etc.; τὰ ὄμαλῆ level ground, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7, etc.; πεσεῖν εἰς ὄμαλές to fall on flat ground, Arist. Probl. 16. 4, 2:—of surfaces, smooth, νεφροὶ Id. P. A. 3. 9, 4; of certain plants, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 3. 2. of motion, equable, even, Arist. Phys. 5. 4, 16, cf. 4. 14, 8, al.; of music, Id. Probl. 19. 6. 3. of condition, δίατα Ath. 546 B.—The MSS. of Arist. Probl. 26. 58, etc. constantly vary between ὄμαλῆς and ὄμαλός, cf. Lob. Phryn. 185.
 ὄμαλία, ἡ, = ὄμαλότης, Gloss.
 ὄμαλίζω, Xen., Arist.: fut. ἴσω or ἰῶ and aor. ὠμάλισα Lxx (Sirc. 21. 11):—Pass., pf. ὠμάλισμαι, v. infr.: aor. ὠμαλίσθην Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 3: fut. ὄμαλιαθήσομαι Ib. 2. 6, 10; but fut. med. ὄμαλιεῖται in pass. sense, Xen. Occ. 18, 5: (ὄμαλός). To make even or level, to level, τὴν γῆν Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 8, cf. Damox. Σύντρ. 1. 50:—Pass., of the threshing-floor, Xen. l. c.:—hence verb. Adj. ὄμαλιστέον, one must level, Geop. 18. 2. 2. to level, equalise, μάλλον δεῖ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας ὄμ. ἢ τὰς οὐσίας Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 8, cf. 20:—Pass., διὰ τῆς κτήσεως ὄμαλισμένης Ib. 2. 9, 17; ὄμαλιαθῆναι εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ πλῆθος Ib. 2. 6, 10; πόλεις ὄμαλισμένα

ἐπὶ τῶν συμφορῶν Isocr. 90 B. II. intr. to be or remain equal or equable, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 12, Ath. 357 E.
 ὀμαλισμός, ὁ, a levelling, equalisation, Plut. 2. 688 E. II. καθ' ὀμαλισμὸν ἀναγνωστέον one must read without accentuation, of enclitics, Schol. Aesch. Ag. 937, Ar. Pl. 414.
 ὀμαλιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, ὀμαλίστρα, ἡ, ὀμαλιστρον, τό, an instrument for levelling, a strickle, Lat. *ruta*, Gloss.
 ὀμαλό-δερμος, ὄν, smooth-skinned, Suid. s. v. λειόφλοιος.
 ὀμαλός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀμός, ἄμα):—of a surface, even, level, οἱ δ' ὀμαλὸν ποίησαν Od. 9. 327; often in Att. Prose opp. to τραχύς, Xen. An. 4. 6, 12; ἐν τῷ ὀμαλῷ on level ground, Thuc. 5. 65; ὀμαλώτατον Id. 4. 31, cf. Hipp. Aër. 289, Xen. An. 4. 2, 16; λείον καὶ ὄμ. . . σῶμα ἐποίησε smooth and even, Plat. Tim. 34 B. 2. of sound, φωνὴ ὀμαλὴ καὶ λεία Ib. 67 B, cf. Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 3. 3. even, equable, κατάτασις δικαίη καὶ ὄμ. Hipp. 772 A; of motion, Arist. Phys. 4. 14, 1, etc.; τὸ ὄμ. καὶ ξύμμετρον, opp. to τὸ ἄκρατον, Plat. Legg. 773 A: τὸ ὄμ. consistency, of ἦθος, Arist. Poët. 15, 5; so, ὀμαλῶς ἀνώμαλος, regularly irregular, Ib. 15, 6. 4. of circumstances, on a level, equal, ὀμαλώτεροι ἀν' αἱ οὐσίαι εἶεν Id. Pol. 5. 8, 20; ὄμ. ὁ γάμος marriage with an equal, Aesch. Pr. 901; ὀμαλοὶ ἔρωτες Theocr. 12. 10; ἀλλάλοις ὀμαλοὶ on a level with one another, equal, Id. 15. 50, cf. Erinna 3. 2; ὄμ. βίος Epigr. Gr. 735. 5. not remarkable, middling, of the average sort, ὄμ. στρατιώτης on ordinary sort of soldier, Thuc. 14. 56. II. Adv. ὀμαλῶς, evenly, ὄμ. ἀλείφειν Hipp. 399. 19; ὄμ. βαίνειν to march in an even line, Thuc. 5. 70; ὄμ. προίεναι Xen. An. 1. 8, 14; ὄμ. ῥίπτειν, ἀπείρειν Id. Oec. 17, 7., 20, 3; κινεῖσθαι Arist. Phys. 6. 7, 6. 2. on terms of equality, ὄμ. βιώναι Isocr. 72 B; πραγμάτων ὄμ. ἀπάντων of all alike, Plut. Pericl. 6; πάντες ὄμ. Ib. 10, etc.; ὄμ. πανταχοῦ Democ. Συνατρ. 1. 30.—V. sub ὀμαλής.
 ὀμαλότης, ἦτος, ἡ, evenness of surface, τοῦ ἐνόπτρου Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 4, cf. Metaph. 7. 2, 10: level ground, a level, opp. to ἀκρόπολις, Id. Pol. 7. 11, 5. 2. equability, equilibrium, Plat. Tim. 57 E; ὄμ. ἀπολλύναι to lose equilibrium, Ib. 58 E. 3. evenness of temperature, Arist. Metaph. 6. 7, 5. 4. equality, Plat. Legg. 773 D; ἐξευπορεῖν ὄμ. ταῖς οὐσίαις Ib. 918 C, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 9.
 ὀμαλόω, = ὀμαλίζω, Gloss.
 ὀμαλύνω, = ὀμαλίζω, Hipp. 893 F, Tim. Loer. 45 E. II. to bring the body to an even temperature, Arist. Metaph. 6. 7, 7, in Pass., cf. Meteor. 4. 3, 17.
 ὀμαρής, ἐς, (ὀμοῦ, *ἄρω) agreeing well together, Hesych.; cf. ὀμηρος.
 ὀμαρτέω, Il. 24. 438, Eur. Bacch. 923; Dor. imperat. ὀμόρτη, Theocr. 28. 3 ex ed. Ald.: impf. ὀμαρτουν Soph. O. C. 1647, Ion. —εν Ἀρ. Rh., Ep. 3 dual ὀμαρτήτην (v. infr.): fut. ἦσω Hes. Op. 196, Eur. Phoen. 1616: aor. ὀμαρτήσα Hom., etc.: aor. 2 ὀμαρτεν Orph. Arg. 513. (From ὀμός, ὀμοῦ and √AP, v. ἀρτ-ύω, *ἄρω: hence also ὀμαρτή.) To meet, 1. in hostile sense, to meet in fight, of two warriors, τῷ δ' ἄρ' ὀμαρτήτην Il. 13. 584; but Aristarch. read ὀμαρτήδην Adv., = ὀμαρτή, both together. 2. to walk together, accompany, ἐν νηὶ θοῇ ἢ πεζῶς ὀμαρτέων Il. 24. 438; βῆσαν ὀμαρτήσαντες they walked together, Od. 21. 188; οὐδέ κεν Ἰρηξ κίρκος ὀμαρτήσειε could not keep pace, keep up with the ship, 13. 87. 3. c. dat. to walk beside, accompany, attend, τινι Hes. Op. 194, 674, Th. 201, and Trag.; also, ὄμ. σὺν τινι Soph. O. C. 1647; πρὸς τινα Call. Cer. 129:—also, to pursue, chase, Aesch. Pr. 678, cf. Eum. 339. 4. of things, to attend, διθύραμβος ὄμ. Διονύσῳ Id. Fr. 392; τῷ γῆρα φιλεῖ χῶ νοῦς ὀμαρτεῖν Soph. Fr. 238:—absol., Hipp. 483. 8, Aesch. Thcb. 1022. II. in Il. 12. 400, in Med. c. acc. to go after or attack jointly, τὸν δ' Αἴας καὶ Τεύκρος ὀμαρτήσαντο.—Poët. Verb. used once by Hipp. l. c.
 ὀμαρτή, Adv. v. l. for ὀμαρτή in Hom.; but ὀμαρτή in Eur. Hec. 839, Hipp. 1195, Heracl. 138.
 ὀμαρτήδην, v. sub ὀμαρτέω I. 1.
 ὀμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the whole, πάντες καθ' ὀμάδα all together, Geop. 10. 2, 3.
 ὀμα-ασπίς, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, a fellow-soldier, Anth. Plan. 233.
 ὀμα-αῦλαξ, Dor. —ἄλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with adjoining lands, Ap. Rh. 396, Anth. P. 7. 402.
 ὀμαυλία, ἡ, a dwelling together, σύζυγοι ὄμ. wedded unions, Aesch. Cho. 599.
 ὀμα-αυλος, ὄν, (αὐλή), living together, Hesych., Phot.:—neighbouring, τὴν ὄμ. χθόνα Soph. (Fr. 19) ap. Strab., as corrected by Dind. for ὀμαυδον. II. (αὐλός) playing together on the flute, sounding together in concert, Id. O. T. 187.
 ὀμβρέω, to rain, Zeus ὀμβρεῖ (like Zeus ὕει); μετοπωρινὸν ὀμβρῆσαντος Ζηνός when the latter rain of autumn comes, Hes. Op. 413, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 1399, Lyc. 79. II. trans. to rain or shower down upon, ἀγαθὸν ὀμβρ. τινι Philo 1. 402; πηγὰς γάλακτος ὀμβρ. ἐν μαστοῖς Id. 2. 397. 2. to bedew, wet, τι δακρύοις Anth. P. 7. 340.
 ὀμβρη-γενής, ἐς, rain-born, Orph. H. 79. 4.
 ὀμβρήεις, εσσα, εν, = ὄμβριος, Or. Sib. 1. 217.
 ὀμβρημα, τό, rain-water, Lxx (Ps. 77. 49), Tzetz.
 ὀμβρηρός, ἄ, ὄν, = ὄμβριος, Hes. Op. 449; ὀμβρήρης, ἐς, Nic. Th. 406. Adv. —ρῶς, Philo 1. 129.
 ὀμβρησις, εως, ἡ, a raining, Schol. Hes. Th. 138.
 ὀμβρία, ἡ, rain, rainy weather, Schol. Ar. Nub. 298.
 ὀμβρίζω, = ὀμβρέω, Eust. 114. 5.
 ὀμβρίμαϊος, α, ὄν, = ὄμβριος, Hdn. Epimer. 100.
 ὀμβρίμος, f. l. for ὄβριμος.
 ὀμβριος, ὄν, rainy, of rain, Lat. *pluvialis*, ὕδωρ ὄμβρ. rain-water, Hat. 2. 25, Hipp. Aër. 283, etc.; ὕδατα Pind. O. 11 (10). 3; χάλασα Soph. O. C. 1502; νέφος Ar. Nub. 288:—Zeus ὄμβρ., as sender of rain, Lyc. 160; ὁ ὄμβρ. Zeus Strab. 718, Plut. 2. 158 D.

ὄμβρο-βλύτῳ, to swell from rain, Suid.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 623.
 ὄμβρο-δέκτης, ὄν, ὁ, a rain-water tank, Hero in Math. Vett. 318.
 ὄμβρο-δόκος, ὄν, holding or receiving rain, Anth. P. 9. 272.
 ὄμβρο-δοσία, ἡ, a giving of rain, Jo. Chrys.
 ὄμβρο-κτύπος [ῦ], ὄν, sounding with rain, ζάλη Aesch. Ag. 656.
 ὄμβρο-ποιός, ὄν, rain-producing, Schol. Il. 1. 397.
 ὄμβρος, ὁ, a storm of rain, a thunder-storm, sent by Zeus, ὄτ' ἔπειβρίση Διὸς δ. Il. 5. 91; χειμάρρους . . ὄπαζόμενος Διὸς ὄμβρῳ Il. 493; ὡς δ' ὅταν ἀστράπη πόσις Ἥρης . . τεύχων ἢ πολὺν ὄμβρον κτλ. 10. 6; δ. λαβρός Hdt. 8. 12; distinguished from ὑετός or common rain, Lat. *pluvia*, cf. Arist. Mund. 4. 6; though it seems sometimes to mean only heavy rain, as Hdt. 8. 98, Soph. Tr. 146, Eur. Tro. 78; in pl. *rain-storms, rains*, ὄμβροι πολλοὶ καὶ λαβροὶ Hdt. 4. 50, cf. 2. 25, Pind. P. 4. 144, Soph. O. C. 350. 2. generally, water, as an element, μήτε γῆ, μήτ' ὄμβρος ἱερός, μήτε φῶς Id. O. T. 1428, cf. Emped. 354, 360:—in Soph. Ant. 952, Erfurdt's conj. of ὄλβος is generally received, cf. Bacchyl. 34 (οὐτ' ὄλβος οὐτ' ἀγναμπος Ἄρης). II. metaph. a storm or shower, ἐν Διὸς πολυφθόρῳ ὄμβρῳ, of a battle, Pind. I. 5 (4). 61; δέδοικα δ' ὄμβρου κτύπον . . τὸν αἵματηρόν Aesch. Ag. 1533 (lyr.); μέλας δ. χόλαζά θ' αἵματός α' (as Pors.), or μ. δ. χαλάζης αἵματός (which is nearer the MSS.) Soph. O. T. 1279; ὄμβρῳ δακρυόεντι Nonn. D. 16. 345; πυρὸς ὄμβροι Opp. H. 3. 22; ὄμβροι ἀναγκαῖοι urine, Id. C. 4. 439; ἡδὺς ὄμβρος δαιδῆς Anth. P. 9. 364. (Cf. Skt. *adhram* (nudes), *amb-u*, *amb-has* (agma); Lat. *imb-er*:—ἀφρός may be akin.)
 ὄμβροτοκία, ἡ, a producing of rain, Dionys. Areop.
 ὄμβρο-τόκος, ὄν, rain-producing, Orph. H. 20. 2., 81. 5.
 ὄμβρο-φόρος, ὄν, rain-bringing, Lat. *imbrifer*, ἀνεμοὶ Aesch. Supp. 36; νεφέλαι, βρονταί Ar. Nub. 299, Av. 1751.
 ὄμβρο-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in rain, Orph. H. 25. 8.
 ὄμ-έθνος, ὄν, = ὀμόεθνος, Phot., Suid.
 ὀμείρομαι, = ἰμείρομαι, for which it is read in all the best MSS. of I Ep. Thess. 2. 8, and in Alex. MS. of LXX, Job 3. 21.
 ὀμείται, v. sub ὄμνυμι.
 ὄμ-έμπορος, ὁ, a fellow-traveller, traveller, Nonn. D. 27. 337.
 ὄμ-έστιος, ὄν, sharing the same hearth or dwelling together with, ἀθανάτοις ἄλλοισιν ὄμ. Emped. 460; σὺ δ' ὄμ. θεοῖς Ar. Fr. 723; also c. gen., Zeus ὄμ. βροτῶν Soph. Fr. 401: absol., ὄμ. καὶ πολῖται Polyb. 4. 33, 5; ὄμοστράπεζοι καὶ ὄμ. Plut. 2. 703 F (where it is written ὀμοέστιος, which is v. l. in Polyb. 2. 57, 7).
 ὄμ-ευναῖος, α, ὄν, = ὄμνυος, Opp. H. 1. 509.
 ὄμνυεντέω, to sleep together or with, Favorin.
 ὄμ-ευνέτης, ὄν, ὁ, = ὄμνυος, Eur. Med. 953, Ion 894:—fem. ὄμνυέτις, ἴδος, Soph. Aj. 501, Epigr. Gr. 781. 8; and ἔμ-ευνίς, ἴδος, Lyc. 372.
 ὄμ-ευνος, ὄν, sleeping together, partner of the bed, both of the man and woman, Nic. Th. 131, Anth. P. 7. 735, Manetho 3. 148.
 ὄμ-έψιος, ὄν, (ἐψία) playing together, a playmate, Anth. P. 9. 826.
 ὄμῆ or ὄμη, Adv. (ὀμός), poet. for ὀμοῦ, Jac. A. P. pp. 31, 575.
 ὄμηγενής, ἐς, born together, twin, κοῦρος Epigr. Gr. (add.) 228 b. 4.
 ὄμηγερός, ἐς, (ὀμός, ἀγείρω) assembled, ὄμηγερέεσσι . . θεοῖσι Il. 15. 84; Hom. joins ὄμηγερέες τ' ἐγένοντο and they were all assembled.
 ὄμηγύρης, Dor. ὄμαγυρός, ἐς, (ἀγυρίς) = foreg., Pind. P. 11. 14.
 ὄμηγύριζομαι, Dep. to assemble, call together, πρὶν κείνον ὄμηγυρίσασθαι Ἀχαιοὺς εἰς ἀγορὴν Od. 16. 376.—Hesych. cites ὄμηγύρω.
 ὄμηγύριος, Dor. ὄμαγ-, ὁ, assembling, Zeus Paus. 7. 24, 3.
 ὄμ-ήγυρις, Dor. ὄμάγ-, ἴος, ἡ: (ἀγυρίς):—an assembly, meeting, θεῶν μεθ' ὄμηγυριν ἄλλων Il. 20. 142, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 187, Merc. 332; so, ὄμ. Ζηνός Pind. I. 7 (6). 66: then any assembly, company, γυναικῶν Aesch. Cho. 10; ἡλικῶν Eur. Hipp. 1180; ἀστρῶν . . νυκτέρων ὄμ. Aesch. Ag. 4.
 ὄμηγύρω, = ὄμηγυρίζομαι, Hesych., dub.
 ὄμήθεια, ἡ, a living together, Opp. C. 4. 2, Manetho 6. 188, in pl.
 ὄμ-ήθης, ἐς, (ἦθος) = ὀμοήθης, Ap. Rh. 2. 917., 3. 118:—of places, accustomed, Nic. Th. 415.
 ὄμ-ηλικία, Ion. —λή, ἡ, sameness of age, esp. of young persons; and as a collective, those of the same age, one's friends, ὄμηλικίην ἐρατεινήν Il. 3. 175; ὄν περὶ πάσης τιέν ὄμηλικίης 5. 326, cf. Theogn. 1018; for Od. 2. 158, v. sub καίνουμαι. II. addressed to a female, = ὄμηλιξ, ὀμηλικίη δέ μοι αὐτῷ but thou art of the same age with myself, Od. 3. 49; ὄμ. δέ μοι ἔσοι 22. 209.
 ὄμ-ηλιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, of the same age, mostly of young persons, Od. 15. 197., 16. 419, Hes. Op. 442, 445, Hdt. 1. 99, Eur. Hipp. 1098, etc.; of things, ὄμ. χαίτη Nonn. Jo. 8. 21:—neut., ὄμηλικά ζῶα Apollon. Mirab. 17. 2. as Subst. an equal in age, comrade, Lat. *aequalis*, νίψον σοῖο ἀνακτος ὄμηλικά, where it is said of an elderly man, Od. 19. 358; δάμαρτος τῆς ἐμῆς ὄμ., Eur. Alc. 953. II. of like stature, Luc. pro Imagg. 13.
 ὄμ-ηλύς, ὕδος, ὁ, ἡ, a companion, Nonn. Jo. 19. 21.
 ὄμ-ηλύσια, ἡ, companionship, Arat. Phaen. 178.
 ὄμηρ-απάτη, ὄμηραπάτης, v. sub ὄμηροπάτης.
 ὄμηρεία, ἡ, (ὄμηρεῖω) a giving of hostages or securities: a security, Lat. *vadimonium*, ὄμηρειῶν ἐκδόσεις εἰς ἀλλήλους Plat. Polit. 310 E; ἵπολιπεῖν τὸν προσοφειλόμενον μισθὸν εἰς ὄμηρείαν Thuc. 8. 45. 2. the state, condition of a hostage, ἐκκλέπτειν ἐξ ὄμηρείας Diod. 19. 75; εἰς ὄμ. δοῦναι Polyb. 9. 11, 4.—In the MSS. sometimes ὄμηρία.
 ὄμηρειον, τό, the temple of Homer in Smyrna, Strab. 646.
 ὄμηρειος, ὄν, Homeric, Hdt. 5. 67, Ar. Fr. 1: also with fem. term., ὄμηρειὴν ἀγλατῆν ἐπέων Alex. Aet. ap. Ath. 699 C: τὸ ὄμ. the Homeric phrase, Hipp. 848 B, Plat. Theaet. 179 E. Adv. —ως, Ael. N. A. 15. 16.
 ὄμ-ηρέτης, ὄν, ὁ, = συνηρέτης, Hesych., Phot.
 ὄμηρευμα, τό, a hostage, pledge, Plut. Rom. 16.

ὀμηρεύω, properly, *to meet, agree, fit*, Opp. H. I. 421. 2. *to be or serve as a hostage*, Aeschin. 72. 35, Antiph. Κιβ. I, ubi v. Meineke; παρά τινι Aeschin. 38. fin.; ἐπὲρ τινος Isae. 64. 14.—Cf. Ὀμηρος. II. trans. *to give as a hostage, pledge or security*, Eur. Rhés. 434; the same must be the sense in Bacch. 297,—but prob. the passage is spurious, v. Dind.—Med. *to give hostages*, Aen. Tact. 10.

ὀμηρέω, (ὄμηρος) *to meet, ὀμήρησε δὲ μοι .. ἄγγελος ὠκύς* Od. 16. 468; expl. as = ἀκαλουθεῖν in Theopomp. Hist. 318. 2. metaph. *to accord, agree, φωνῇ ὀμηρεῖσαι* (Ion. for ὀμηραῖσαι) Hes. Th. 39, ubi v. Göttling. II. = ὀμηρεύω I. 2, Arist. Fr. 66.

ὀμήρης, ες, Ion. for ὀμαρής, ὄμηρος, c. dat., Nic. Al. 70, 261. Ὀμηρίδδω, Dor. for Ὀμηρίδω; acc. to Hesych. also = ψεύδομαι. Ὀμηρίδης, ου, ὄ, mostly in pl. Ὀμηρίδαι, οἱ, *the Homerids*, a family or guild of poets in Chios, who pretended to trace their descent from Homer, Strab. 645 sq.;—they claimed a right to his poems, and published them by oral recitation; whence, as early as Pind. N. 2. 1, the βαψφοδαί who recited the Homeric poems were called Homerids:—also *the imitators or the admirers of Homer*, Plat. Rep. 599 E, Phaedr. 252 B, Isocr. 218 E, cf. Stallb. Plat. Ion 530 D.

Ὀμηρίζω, *to imitate Homer, to use Homeric phrases*, Liban. 4. 1070. II. (ὄμοῦ, μῆρός) *to indulge unnatural lust*, like διαμυρίζω, with an intentional équivoque, Jac. Anth. 2. 1. p. 8; cf. Ὀμηρικός II. III. *to cup*, Artemid. 4. 3.

Ὀμηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Homeric, in the manner of Homer*, Plat. Rep. 600 B, Strato Φαν. I. 30; Comp. -ώτερος, Strab. 3;—Adv. -κῶς, Cic. Att. I. 16; Comp. -ώτερον, Apoll. de Constr. 165. II. uscd equivocally, as ὀμηρίζω II, Anth. P. II. 218.

Ὀμηριστής, οὔ, ὄ, *an imitator of Homer*, Ath. 620 B. II. *a cupper*, Artemid. 4. 3; v. ὀμηρίζω III.

Ὀμηρό-κεντρα, τά, and Ὀμηρακέντρωνες, αἱ; v. κέντρων II. Ὀμηρο-μάστιξ, ἴγος, ὄ, *scourge of Homer*, i.e. the Grammarian Zoilus, from his spiteful criticisms on the Homeric poems, Suid.: in pl., generally, of Homeric critics, Eust. 1702. 44.

ὄμηραν, τύ, v. sub ὄμηρος II. Ὀμηρο-πάτης [ᾶ], ου, ὄ, (πατέω) *one who tramples on Homer*, epith. of Xenophanes in Timo ap. Sext. Emp. P. I. 224, acc. to Kühn's emend.: but all the MSS. have Ὀμηραπάτης, which may either be nom. masc. in appos. to ἐπικόπτης, *perverter of Homer*, or gen. of Ὀμηραπάτη, *the Homeric fiction*; cf. Diog. L. 9. 18.

Ὀμηρος, ὄ, *Homer*; the name first occurs in a dub. Fragm. (34) of Hes. Acc. to the old Ion. Life of Hom. (attributed to Hdt.) 13, ὄμηρος in the Cumæan dialect was = τυφλός, (whence some explain the tradition of Homer's blindness), and ὀμηρεύω is cited as Ion. for ποδηγέω from Ephor. (Fr. 164). Cf. Nitzsch Od. 8. 62.

ὄμηρος, ὄ, *a pledge for the maintenance of unity, a surety, security*, and (when used of persons), *a hostage*, Hdt., etc.; ὄμηρους λαμβάνειν Id. 6. 99; ὄμ. λαμβάνειν ταὺς παῖδας I. 64; ὄμ. δίδουαι 7. 165, Thuc. 7. 83; ἐν ὄμηρων λόγῳ παιεῖσθαι Hdt. 7. 222; ὄμηροι ἄγεσθαι *to be carried off as hostages*, Id. 8. 94., 9. 90; ταῖαν ὄμηρόν μ' ἀποσπλήσας *having robbed me of such an hostage*, Eur. Alc. 870; ἔχω γ' ὄμῶν ὄμηρους *have some of you as hostages*, Ar. Ach. 327, cf. Lys. 244:—of things, τὴν γῆν ὄμηρον ἔχειν Thuc. I. 82: heterog. neut. pl., ὄμηρα δούς Lys. 126. 21; ὡσπερ .. ὄμηρους ἔχαμεν τοῦ λόγου τὰ παραδείγματα Plat. Theæt. 202 E.

ὄμιλάδαν, Adv. (ὄμιλος) like ἰλαδόν, *in groups or bands, in crowds*, Lat. *turmatim*, Il. 12. 3., 15. 277. II. Ap. Rh., like ὄμοῦ, c. dat., *together with*, 3. 596:—also ὄμιληδόν, Hes. Sc. 170.

ὄμιλλέω, (ὄμιλος) *to be in company with, consort with*, ὄ μὲν μνηστῆρσιν ὄμιλει Od. 2. 21, al., and often in Att.; with Preps., ἠὲ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ὄμιλεί ηἴ μετ' Ἀχαιοῖς Il. 5. 86, cf. 834; ἐν πρώτοισιν ὄμιλει 18. 194, cf. 535; παρὰ παύραισιν ὄμ. *to consort with few*, Od. 18. 383. 2. absol., μηδ' ἄλλαθ' ὄμιλήσαντες and without otherwise joining in company, Od. 4. 684; περὶ νεκρὸν ὄμ. *to throng about the corpse*, Il. 16. 641, Od. 24. 19. II. in hostile sense, *to join battle with*, ὄμιλέομεν Δαναοῖσιν Il. II. 523, cf. Od. I. 265, etc.; σὺν Ασπίθαισί σε Κενταύρων ὄμιλῆσαι δαρί Eur. Andr. 792:—absol. *to join battle*, εὔτ' ἂν πρώταν ὄμιλήσωσι φάλαγγες Il. 19. 158. III. of social intercourse, *to hold converse with, be acquainted with, consort with, associate with*, τινι Hdt. 3. 130; κακαῖς ἀνδράσιν Aesch. Pers. 753; ἀλλήλαις, μετ' ἀλλήλων, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Symp. 185 D, Polit. 272 C, Legg. 886; ταῦτῳ τῷ τρώπῳ πρὸς ταὺς ἐρωμένους ὄμ. Id. Phaedr. 252 D:—so of political intercourse, εἰθισμένος πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὄμ. Thuc. I. 77; ἡμῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὄμ. Id. 7. II; οὕτως ὄμιλει τῶν πόλεων πρὸς τὰς ἡττανάς, ὡσπερ ἂν .., Isocr. 19 D:—of scholars, ὄμ. τινι *to frequent a teacher's lectures, be his pupil*, Xen. Mem. I. 2, 15, 39; ὄμ. τῇ Ὀμήρου ποιήσει *to be familiar with it*, Luc. pro Imagg. 26: cf. ὄμιλητής.

2. absol. *to be friends, al μάλιστα ὄμιλῶντες* Hdt. 3. 99. IV. of marriage or sexual intercourse, γυναιξὶ καὶ παρθένοισι ὄμ. Xen. An. 3. 2, 25, cf. Mem. 2. 1, 24, etc.; σὺν τοῖς φιλάτοις Soph. O. T. 367, cf. 1185; v. Piers. Moer. p. 276; cf. συνουσίαζω.

V. of things or business which one has to do with, *to attend to, busy oneself with*, ὄμιλεῖν ἀρχῇ, πολέμῳ Thuc. 6. 55, 70; πράγμασι καιναῖς Ar. Nub. 1399; cf. ὄμιλία I. 4; φιλοσοφία, γυμναστικῇ Plat. Rep. 496 B, 410 C; ὄμ. πονηροτάταις σώμασιν, of a physician, lb. 405 D:—also much like χρῆσθαι, ναμίζειν, Lat. *uti*, ὄμ. τύχαις, *to be in good fortune*, Pind. N. I. 94; so in Eur., εὐτυχία ὄμιλει Or. 354; but also, 2. of the things themselves, πλαγίαις φρένεσσιν ὄλβας αὐ πάντα χρένον ὄμ. *does not consort with a crooked mind*, Pind. I. 3. 10, cf. P. 7. 8; κυλίκων νεῖμεν ἐμοὶ τέρψιν ὄμιλεῖν *gave me their delight to keep me company*, Soph. Aj. 1201; πλοῦτος καὶ δειλοῖσιν

ἀνθρώπων ὄμιλεῖ Bacchyl. 4, cf. Eur. El. 940:—even in physical sense, ὄ βραχίων ὄμ. πλάγιος τῷ ὠμωπλάτῃ *fits obliquely into* .., Hipp. Art. 780. VI. *to deal with a man, bear oneself towards him*, εὔ, κακῶς ὄμ. τινι Isocr. 415 C; also, πρὸς τινα Isocr. 19 D:—and so prob. Thuc. 6. 17, ταῦτα ἢ ἐμῇ νεότητι ἐς τὴν Πελοποννησίων δύναμιν .. ὄμιλησε *thus hath my youth wrought by intercourse with their power*. VII. of place, *to come into, be in*, c. dat., διαβάντες τὸν Ἄλυν .. ὄμιλησαν τῇ Φρυγίῃ Hdt. 7. 26, cf. 214, Pind. P. 7. 8; βαρεῖα τῆδ' ὄμ. χώρα *heavily will I visit this land*, Aesch. Eum. 720; also, ὄμ. παρ' οἰκείαις ἀρούραις Pind. O. 12. 27; ὄμ. ταιᾶδε πόλει Eupol. Χρυσ. γέν. 3; poët. also, ὄμ. ἀνθεσσω Simon. 57:—Pass., τὰ ὄμιλαύμενα τῶν χωρίων *most frequented*, Philostr. 20. VIII. in Soph. Aj. 640, ἐκτὸς ὄμιλεῖ (sc. τῶν ξυντρόφων ὀργῶν) *he wanders from his senses*.

ὄμιληδόν, Adv., = ὄμιλαδόν, Hes. Sc. 170. ὄμιλημα [I], τό, *intercourse, ξενικά τε καὶ ἐπιχώρια ὄμ.* Plat. Legg. 730 B. II. of a person, κακὸν ὄμ. *bad company*, Eur. Fr. 218. ὄμιλητέον, verb. Adj. of ὄμιλέω, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 14, 3, Cleni. Al. 203. ὄμιλητής, οὔ, ὄ, *a disciple, scholar*, Xen. Mem. I. 2, 12 and 48, Luc. Tim. 10.

ὄμιλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *affable, conversable*, Isocr. 8 D. II. ἔξις ὄμ. *a habit of conversation*, Def. Plat. 415 E; τί ὄμιλητικόν ..; *what social advantage* ..? Alciphro 3. 44: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of conversation*, Plut. 2. 629 F.

ὄμιλητάς, ἡ, ὄν, *with whom one may converse or consort*, οὐχ ὄμ. θράσος Aesch. Theb. 189. ὄμιλήτρια, fem. of ὄμιλητής, Philostr. 39. ὄμιλία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, *a being together, communion, intercourse, converse, company*, Lat. *commercium*, ἐσθ' ἄμιλλας κακῆς κάκιον οὐδέν Aesch. Theb. 599; τὸ ξυγγενές τοι δεινὸν ἢ θ' ὄμ. Id. Pr. 39, etc.:—ὄμ. τινός *communion or intercourse with one*, Hdt. 4. 174; τινί Id. 5. 92, 6; πρὸς τινα Soph. Ph. 70, Plat. Symp. 203 A, al.; ταὺς ἀξίους δὲ τῆς ἐμῆς ὄμ. *of keeping company with me, of my society*, Ar. Pl. 776; ἡ σὴ ὄμ. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 283 D; ὄμ. χθονός *intercourse with a country*, Eur. Phoen. 1408; ἔχειν ὄμ. ἐν τισι *to live among them*, Id. I. A. 1622; ἐλθεῖν εἰς ὄμιλιαν τινί Soph. O. T. 1489; πολιτεία καὶ ὄμ. *public and private life*, Thuc. I. 68; ἐξ ἄμιλλας *by talking, by persuasion*, opp. to βία, Dem. 1466. 2:—also in pl., Hdt. 7. 16, 1, Plat., etc.; Ἑλληνικὰ ὄμ. *association with Greeks*, Hdt. 4. 77; ἐνδίκους ὄμ. Aesch. Eum. 966; αἱ .. συγγενεῖς ὄμιλῆαι *intercourse with kinsfolk*, Eur. Tro. 5; χρῆσθαι ὄμιλῆαις κακαῖς Plat. Rep. 550 B; αἱ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὄμ. καὶ αἱ τῶν πραγμάτων Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 13, etc. 2. *sexual intercourse*, Hdt. I. 182, Xen. Symp. 8, 22, Mem. 3. 11, 14, etc.; *νυμφικὰ ὄμ.* Eur. Hel. 1400; ὄμ. τῶν ἀφροδισίων Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 2; ἡ πρὸς ταὺς ἀρρένας or τῶν ἀρρένων ὄμ. Id. Pol. 2. 8, 7. 3. *instruction*, Xen. Mem. I. 2, 6 and 15: *a lecture*, Ael. V. H. 3. 19: and in Eccl. *a homily, a sermon*. 4. ὄμιλεῖν ὄμιλην *to be versed in it by practice*, Hipp. Art. 787. 5. ἡ ὄμ. τοῦ ὄνοματος *its common usage*, Diog. L. 10. 67. II. *an association, company, ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἀρίστων ἐπιλέξαντες ὄμιλην* Hdt. 3. 81, cf. Aesch. Eum. 57. 2. in collect. sensc, τῆσδ' ὄμ. χθονός *fellow-sojourners in this land*, Ib. 406; ναὺς ὄμ. *ship-mates*, Soph. Aj. 872; ἀδελφῶν ἡ παροῦσ' ὄμ. Eur. Heracl. 581; cf. Hipp. 19, and v. ἄνομα IV.

ὄμιλος, ὄ, (ὄμος, ὄμοῦ, ἴλη) *any assembled crowd, a throng of people*, for a feast, Od. I. 225; for a spectacle, Il. 18. 603., 23. 651; often also in Pind., Aesch., and Eur., as also in the Ion. Prose of Hdt.; but rare in Att. Com. and Prose, as Cratin. Incert. 51, Thuc. 2. 65., 4. 112:—esp. *the mass of the people, the crowd*, opp. to the chiefs, προπάροιθεν ὄμιλον Il. 3. 22; ὄμ. Δαναῶν, Τρώων etc.; also, ὄμ. ἵππων Io. 338; τὸν ψιλὸν ὄμ. *the crowd of irregulars*, as opp. to the δπλιται, Thuc. 4. 125:—*the mob*, Hdt. I. 88., 3. 81; but also, ὄ. πολλὸς μὲν Ἑλλην περιαικείε *a large Hellenic population*, Id. 5. 23. 2. *the throng of battle*, τὴν ἔξαγ' ὄμιλου Il. 5. 353, cf. 4. 86, etc.; πρώτῳ ἐν ὄμ., Lat. *in prima acie*, 17. 471; generally *tumult, confusion*, βαῆ καὶ ὄμιλῳ Hdt. 9. 59; σαφῆ καὶ μὴ βίη καὶ ὄμ. 3. 127; cf. ἄμαδος.—The word seems not to be used in pl. ὄμιχέω, *to make water*, μηδ' ἀντ' ἡελίοιο τετραμμένος ὄρθος ὄμιχεῖν Hes. Op. 725 (cited by Diog. L. 8. 17, where μιχεῖν):—aor. ὄμιξα (from ὄμιχω), ὄμιξεν αἶμα Hippon. 46. (From √MIX, with ὰ- euphon.; whence also ὄ-μιχ-μα, ὄ-μίχ-λη, and μαίχ-ος; cf. Skt. *mih, meh-āmi* (*mingo, semen effundo*), *meh-as* (*urina*), *mēgh-as* (*aqua turbida, nubes*); Lat. *ming-o, mei-o* (i. e. *mig-ia*), *mic-tus*; O. Norse *míg-a*; A. S. *míg-an*; Lith. *myz-u* (*mingo*): Curt. also refers to the same Root Goth. *maih-stus* (*κοπρία*); A. S. *meox* (cf. North. Engl. *mixen, midden, muck*, O. Norse *moaka*); Lith. *migla*, etc.) ὄμίχλη, ἡ, Ion. ὄμίχλη, Dor. ὄμίχλα, but not so in Att., v. Hdn. 445 Piers.: (v. ὄμιχέω):—*a mist, fog*, (not so thick as νέφος or νεφέλη, Arist. Meteor. I. 9, 4, cf. Mund. 4, 4), Hom., but only in Il.; εὔτ' ὄρεας κορυφῆσι Νότος κατέχευεν ὄμίχλην 3. 10; so Thetis rises from the sea ἡύτ' ὄμίχλη I. 359, cf. Ar. Nub. 330; κονίης .. ὄμίχλην Ib. 13. 336; ὄμίχλη ἐγένετο Xen. An. 4. 2, 7, etc.:—metaph., ὄμοις ὄμίχλα προσῆξε πλήρης δακρύων Aesch. Pr. 144 (lyr.). 2. *cloud-like darkness, gloom*, κατὰ νυκτὸς ὄμ. Anth. P. 5. 229, cf. Orph. Arg. 519, etc. 3. *the steam of cookery*, Mnesim. Ἴππ. I. 64. ὄμιχλήεις, Ion. ὄμιχλ-, εσσα, εν, *misty*, Paul. S. Ecphr. 57. ὄμιχλα-ειδής, ες, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 115; and ὄμιχλώδης, ες, Tim. Locr. 99 C, Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 3, etc.:—like *mist, misty*. ὄμιχλόαμαι, Pass. *to become cloud*, Stob. append. 4. p. 6 Gaisf. ὄμιχλώδης, ες, = ὄμιχλοειδής, q. v. ὄμιχμα, τό, (ὄμιχέω), *urine*, Aesch. Fr. 400. ὄμίχω, v. sub ὄμιχέω. ὄμιώμεθα, Lacon. I pl. fut. of ὄμνωμι, Ar. Lys. 183. ὄμμα, τό: (for Root, v. ὄψ B):—*the eye*, often in Hom., etc., but not

common in Prose (Thuc. 2. 11, Plat. Tim. 45 C, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 26); Hom., as Hes., only uses pl., κατὰ χθονὸς ὀμματα πήξας Il. 3. 217; ὕπνον ἐπ' ὀμμασι χεῦε Od. 5. 492, etc.;—but sing. in Pind. N. 10. 118 and Trag.:—Phrases, ὀρθοῖς ὀμμασιν ὄραν τινα, Lat. *rectis oculis aspicere*, to look straight at, Soph. O. T. 1385, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 30; so, ἐξ ὀμμάτων ὄρθων Soph. O. T. 528, cf. Bentl. Horat. Od. 1. 3, 18; opp. to λοξῶ ὀμματι ἰδεῖν;—also, οὐκ οἶδ' ὀμμασιν ποίοις βλέπων πατέρα ποτ' ἂν προσείδον how I could have looked him in the face, Soph. O. T. 1371, cf. Aesch. 70. 32; so, ὄραν τινα ἐν ὀμμασι Soph. Tr. 241; ποῖον ὀμμα δηλώσω πατρί; Id. Aj. 462, cf. 977, 1004; τέλοισι με χρῆ ὀμμασι.. φαίνεσθαι; Hdt. 1. 37:—λαμπρὸς ὡσπερ ὀμματι to judge by his eyes or expression, Soph. O. T. 81:—ἄλλοσ' ὀμμα, θάτερα δὲ νοῦν ἔχειν Id. Tr. 272; ὀμμα προσέχειν to give heed, Eur. H. F. 931:—ἐς ὀμμα τινὸς ἐλθεῖν to come within sight of him, Id. Heracl. 887;—κατ' ὀμματα before one's eyes, Soph. Ant. 760; ἐλθεῖν κατ' ὀμμα face to face, Eur. Andr. 1064; κατ' ὀμμα στήναι in full sight, openly, Ib. 1117; opp. to νύκτωρ, Id. Bacch. 469;—κρατιστεύων κατ' ὀμμα in eye-sight, Soph. Tr. 102, cf. 379;—ἀπ' ὀμματος ἰδεῖν to see by the eye, Aesch. Supp. 210; πεύθομαι δ' ἀπ' ὀμμάτων νόστον Id. Ag. 988; ὡς ἀπ' ὀμμάτων to judge by the eye, Lat. *ex oculis*, Soph. O. C. 15, cf. Eur. Med. 216;—ἐν ὀμμασι, Lat. *in oculis*, before one's eyes, Aesch. Pers. 604, Thuc. 2. 11;—so, παρ' ὀμμα, εἰ δ' ἦν παρ' ὀμμα θάνατος Eur. Supp. 484;—ἐξ ὀμμάτων out of sight, Id. I. A. 743;—πρὸ ὀμμάτων τιθέσθαι, ποιεῖν Arist. Poët. 17, 1, Rhet. 2. 8, 14. 2. metaph., τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ὀμμα, Plat. Rep. 533 D, cf. 519 B. II. *that which one sees, a sight, vision*, ὦ δυσθέατον ὀμμα Soph. Aj. 1004; ἐμπαίει τί μοι ψυχῆ ξυνηθὲς ὀμμα El. 903; τὸ ἐρωτικὸν ὀμμα Plat. Phaedr. 253 E. III. *the eye of heaven, i. e. the sun*, ὀμμα αἰθέρος Ar. Nub. 286, cf. Soph. Tr. 101, Eur. I. A. 194;—so, ὀμμα νυκτός might well mean the moon, but in Aesch. Pers. 428, ἔως.. νυκτός ὀμ' ἀφείλετο (sc. τὴν μάχην, cf. Thuc. 4. 134) it seems to be a periph. for night (v. infr. V), so also in Eur. I. T. 110, ὅταν δὲ δ. λυγαίας μόλῃ must mean the dark night; cf. Alc. Θεσπρ. 1, νυκτός ὀμμα τῆς μελαμπέπλου; cf. ὀφθαλμός III, βλέφαρον II. IV. generally, *light*: hence, metaph. *that which brings light*, esp. in Trag.; ὀμμα ξείνοισι a light to strangers, Pind. P. 5. 76; ὀμμα δόμων νομίξω δεσπότην παρουσίαν Aesch. Pers. 169; ἀελλπτον ὀμ' ἐμοὶ φήμης ἀνασχὸν τῆσδε Soph. Tr. 204. 2. by a natural metaphor, *anything dear or precious, as the apple of an eye*, ὀμμα γὰρ πάσης χθονὸς.. ἔξικοιτ' ἂν Aesch. Eum. 1025, cf. Pers. 169; v. ὀφθαλμός IV, φάος II. V. as periph. of the person, like *κῆρα*, ὀμμα πελείας for *πελεία*, Soph. Aj. 140; ὀμμα νύμφας for *νύμφα*, Id. Tr. 527; ξύναίμον ὀμμα for *ξυναίμων*, Id. Aj. 977; ὦ ταυρόμορφον ὀμμα Κηφισοῦ for ὦ ταυρόμορφε Κηφισέ, Eur. Ion 1261; v. supr. III and cf. ὄνομα IV. ὀμμαδην and ὀμμαδόν, = ὀμαδόν, Theod. Prodr. p. 194, etc. ὀμματειός [α], *on, revealed by the eyes*, πόθος Soph. Fr. 169. ὀμματιον, τό, Dim. of ὀμμα, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 46, Anth. P. 5. 130. ὀμματο-γράφος, *on, painting or staining the eyes*, Ion ap. Eust. 1761. 33, Poll. 5. 101; v. στίμμι. ὀμματο-λαμπής, *és, with sparkling eyes*, Synes. H. 3. 272, etc. ὀμματο-ποιός, *on, causing to see*, lambl. V. P. p. 70 Kiessl. ὀμματο-στερής, *és, bereft of eyes*, Soph. O. C. 1260, Eur. Phoen. 328. II. act. *depriving of eyes*, φλογμὸς ὀμμ. φυτῶν heat that robs plants of their eyes or buds, Aesch. Eum. 940. ὀμματουργός, *όν, (*ἐργω) = ὀμματοποιός*, lambl. Protr. p. 328 Kiessl. ὀμματό-φυλλα, τά, *the eyelids*, late word. ὀμματόω, *to furnish with eyes*, e. g. a statue, Diod. 4. 76:—Pass., τὸ σῶμα πρόσω ὀμματάται Plut. ap. Stob. p. 40. 3. II. metaph., ὀμματώσα γὰρ σαφέστερον [τὸν λόγον] made it more clear to the mind's eye, Aesch. Supp. 467:—Pass., φρὴν ὀμματωμένη a mind quick of sight, Id. Cho. 854. ὀμνύμι, Pind. and Trag.; imper. ὀμνύθι Il. 23. 585, ὀμνύ Soph. Tr. 1185, Eur., cf. Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86; 3 pl. ὀμνύτων Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 47; impf. ὀμνυν Ar. Av. 520, Eccl. 823, Dem., etc.: also (from pres. ὀμνύω), 3 sing. imper. ὀμνύτω Il. 19. 175:—impf. ὀμνυον 14. 278, Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 19, 24:—(for pres. indic., the Trag. and Ar. use only ὀμνυμι, Hdt. and Att. Prose writers also ὀμνύω, which also occurs in Pherecr. Tyr. 1. 9, and in New Com., v. Elmsl. Med. 729; in Hdt. 1. 153 ὀμνυντες is restored by Bekk. and Dind. for the dub. form ὀμνύντες):—fut. ὀμνύμαι, εἰ, εἴται, Il. 1. 233, Ar. Nub. 246, Lys. 193, Xen., etc.: Dor. 1 pl. ὀμώμεθα Ar. Lys. 183; later fut. ὀμώσω Anth. P. 12. 201, Plut. Cic. 23, etc.:—aor. ὀμωσα Od. 4. 253, Att.; Ep. ὀμωσσα Il. 20. 313; Ep. also without augm. ὀμωσα, -ωσσα, 19. 113., 10. 328:—pf. ὀμώμοκα Eur. Hipp. 612, Ar., etc.: plqpf. ὀμωμόκειν (mostly with v. 1. ὀμ-) Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 35, Dem. 114. 21., 443. 17:—Med., Paus. 10. 26, 3; clsewh. in compds. ἀντ-, ἀπ-, ὑπ-:—Pass., fut. ὀμωσθήσομαι Andoc. 27. 43; aor. ὀμώσθη Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 10, (ὑπ-), Hyperid. Fr. 63. 7; but ὀμώσθη Isac. de Menecl. Hered. 40, (ὑπ-) Dem. 1174. 8:—pf. 3 sing. ὀμώμοται Aesch. Ag. 1290, ὀμώμοσται Eur. Rhes. 816, Arist. Rhct. 1. 15, 3, 3 pl. ὀμώμονται Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 19; part. ὀμωμοσμένος Dcm. 79. 9., 594. 17; but ὀμωσομένος Dion. H. 10. 22, App., etc. To swear, Hom.; c. acc. cogn., ὀμνύτω δέ τοι ὄρκον Il. 19. 175, etc.; ὅ τις κ' ἐπίορκον ὀμώσση 3. 279; ἐκὼν ἐπίορκον ὀμώσσης Hes. Op. 280; c. dat. pers., νῦν μοι ὀμωσσον.. ὄρκον Il. 19. 108, 175, etc.; also πρὸς τινα, Od. 14. 331., 19. 288:—Pass., ὀμώμοται γὰρ ὄρκος ἐκ θεῶν Aesch. Ag. 1290; ὄρκων ὀμωμοσμένων Dem. 79. 9. II. to swear to a thing, affirm or confirm by oath, 1. foll. by acc., ταῦτα δ' ἐγὼν ἐθέλω ὀμώσαι Il. 19. 187, cf. 15. 40, Soph. O. C. 1145, Xen. Ages. 1, 11; ὀμν. τὰς σπονδὰς Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 47; τὴν εἰρήνην Dem. 236. 8; θεῶν πίστει τινί Thuc. 5. 30, etc.:—Pass., εἰ ὀμώμοσται οὗτος (sc. ὁ ὄρκος) Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 27, cf. 32. 2. foll. by inf. fut. to swear that one will.., Il. 21. 373, etc., cf. Soph. Ph. 623, 941;—often with ἦ μὲν σι (in Att.) ἦ μὴν preceding the inf., καὶ μοι ὀμωσσον ἦ μὲν μοι

.. ἀρήξειν Il. 1. 76, cf. 10. 321, etc.; so in Att., Lys. 186. 42, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 26, etc.;—but also by inf. aor. and ἂν, Id. An. 7. 7, 40;—foll. by inf. pres. to swear that one does.., Soph. Ph. 357;—by inf. pf. to swear that one has.., Dem. 553. 17; ὀμνυμι μὴ γεγονέναι Magnes Πυτ. 1; by inf. aor. to swear that one did.., ὀμνύουσι μὴ ἔκπιεν ἀλλ' ἦ μίαν Pherecr. Tyr. 1. 9, cf. Hdt. 2. 179; but the inf. aor. is also used, without ἂν, in a fut. sense, Hdt. 5. 106, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 3, Dem. 677. 16; v. Lob. Phryn. 750:—rarely a relat. clause is added, ὀμώσαι χρῆ τοῦτ', ὅτι.., Theogn. 659:—sometimes the clause follows in the Indic., ὀμνύω.., ἦ μὴν ἐγὼ ἐθυόμην Xen. An. 5. 10, 31; ὀμνυμί σοι.., οὐκ ἤθελον.., Theocr. 30. 22. 3. absol. εἰπεῖν ὀμώσας to say with an oath, Plat. Symp. 215 D. III. with acc. of the person or thing sworn by, to swear by, νῦν μοι ὀμωσσον ἀάατον Στυγὸς ὕδωρ Il. 14. 271; γαιήοχον Ἐννοσίγαιον ὀμνυθι 23. 585; so in Hdt. 5. 7, Aesch. Theb. 529, Soph. Tr. 1185, etc.; ὀμωμοκῶς τοὺς θεοὺς Dem. 301. 1; ὀμνυμι θεοὺς καὶ θεᾶς, foll. by an inf., Xen. An. 6. 6, 17;—rarely c. dat., τῶ δ' ἄρ' ὀμνυτ'; ἦ σιδαρείοισι; Ar. Nub. 248:—in Prose also with Preps., ὀμν. κατὰ τινος Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 20, Thuc. 5. 47, Dem. 553. 17; κατὰ τινα Luc. Symp. 32; εἰς τινα Plut. Otho 18; ἐπὶ τινος Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 458:—Pass., ὀμώμοσται Ζεὺς Zeus has been sworn by, adjudged, Eur. Rhes. 816, cf. Ar. Nub. 1241. ὀμο-αὔλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἦ, = ὀμαῦλαξ, ὀμῶλαξ. ὀμό-βιος, *on, living together*, Alciphro 1. 12. ὀμοβλαστέω, *to shoot or bud at the same time*, read by Schn. and others in Theophr. C. P. 1. 11, 1, for ὀμοιοβλαστώνω. ὀμοβλαστής, *és, sprouting at the same time*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 5, 4. ὀμοβουλέω, *to deliberate together*, Plut. 2. 96 E. ὀμόβουλος, *on, having the same wish, unanimous*, Theophr. ὀμοβώμιος, *on, having a common altar*, like Demeter and Persephoné, Thuc. 3. 59. ὀμογάλακτες, *oi, persons suckled with the same milk, foster-brothers or sisters*, and so, like γεννήται, clansmen, tribesmen, Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 6, Philochor. 91, cf. Arnold Thuc. vol. i. append. 3:—Longns 4. 9 has the unusual nom. ὀμογάλακτος. ὀμόγαμβροι, *oi, sons-in-law of the same person*, Poll. 3. 32. ὀμόγαμος, *on, married to the same wife*, as Amphitryon calls Jupiter ὀμόγαμος with himself, Eur. H. F. 339:—also, two persons are called ὀμόγαμοι as having married sisters, Id. Phoen. 137. ὀμογάστριος, *on, from the same womb, born of the same mother*, κασίγνητος ὀμ. Il. 24. 47; ὀμ. Ἐκτορος 21. 95; cf. ὀγάστριος. ὀμογάστωρ, *oros, ὁ, ἦ, = foreg.*, Poll. 3. 23. ὀμογένεια, ἦ, *community of origin*, Strab. 784. ὀμογενέτωρ, *oros, ἦ, an own brother*, Eur. Phoen. 165. ὀμογενής, *és, of the same race or family*, Eur. Or. 244, Plat. Tim. 18 D; ὀμ. ψυχῆ Eur. Phoen. 1291; ὀμ. μιάσματα, of bloodshed in a family, Id. Med. 1268:—also as Subst., ὀμογενής τινος one's congener, Trag. ap. Plut. 2. 35 F; ὀμ. ἐμός Eur. I. T. 918. 2. of things, of the same kind, λίθοι Tim. Locr. 99 D. 3. in Arist., τὰ ὀμογενῆ of the same genus, partly in regard to animals, congeners, G. A. 1. 1, 4, al.; partly in regard to logical difference, of the same genus, Arist. Categ. 6, 13, al.:—c. gen., ὀμογενῆ τῶν ἐναντίων of the same kind with.., Id. Metaph. 9. 7, 11. II. act. engendering with, Soph. O. T. 1361 (where Meineke suggests ὀμολεχῆς). ὀμογέρων, *οντος, ὁ, one equally aged*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 20. ὀμογλωσσέω, Att. -τρέω, *to speak the same tongue*, Dio C. 41. 58. ὀμογλωσσος, *on, Att. -τος, speaking the same tongue*, Hdt. 8. 144; τινι with one, Id. 1. 57, 171, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 5, etc. ὀμόγητος, *on, = ὀμογενής, a brother, sister*, Manetho 6. 117, Nonn. D. 37. 192; also ὀμογήτη, Orph. Arg. 1213. ὀμόγητος, *on, contr. for ὀμογένιος (which is not found), of the same race, a brother or sister, ἦ πατρὸς ὀμ. ἐστὶν ἐμοῖο Ar. Rh. 3. 1076, cf. 4. 743, etc.:—ὀμ. πῆματα in the family, Anth. Plan. 44. II. of the gods of a family or race, ὀμόγη. θεοὶ gods who protect a race or family, Lat. *Dii gentilitii*, Soph. O. C. 1333, Plat. Legg. 720 C; Ζεὺς ὀμ. Eur. Andr. 921, Ar. Ran. 750, Plat. Legg. 881 D, etc.; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. ὀμογιότης, *ητος, ἦ, relationship*, Nicet. Ann. 390 D. ὀμογνωμονέω, *to be of one mind, to league together*, Thuc. 2. 97, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 5; ὀμ. τινι to consent to, Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 24; ὀμ. τινί τι to agree with one in a thing, Id. Mem. 4. 3, 10; περὶ ἄλλων ἀντιλέγοντας ἑαυτοῖς τοῦθ' ὀμογνωμονεῖν Dem. 281. 21. ὀμογνωμοσύνη, ἦ, *agreement in opinion*, Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 37. ὀμογνώμων, *on, gen. onos, of one's mind, like-minded*, τινί with one, Thuc. 8. 92, Lys. 181. 12, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 15, etc.; ὀμ. τινα λαμβάνειν, ποιεῖν, ποιείσθαι to bring to one's own opinion, Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 24., 5. 5, 46, Lac. 8, 1. Adv. -μόνω, Lycurg. 160. 4. ὀμόγονος, *on, = ὀμογενής*, Pind. P. 4. 260; ὀμ. τινι Plat. Theact. 156 B; οἱ ἀπὸ μητρὸς αὐτῶ ὀμ. Xen. Ages. 4, 5:—as Subst. a kinsman, Plat. Legg. 878 D; τὰ ὀμόγονα animals of the same kind, congeners, Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 3. ὀμόγραμμα, *on, of or with the same letters*, Luc. Hermot. 40. ὀμόγραυς, *αος, ἦ, equally old*, Afcad. 93. 2. ὀμογράφω, *to write in the same manner*, Eust. 1960. 56. ὀμόγράφος, *on, = ὀμόγραμμα*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 234. ὀμόδαις, ὁ, ἦ, *a companion at table*, Choerob. 176, 206 Gaisf. ὀμόδειπνος, *on, = ὀμόδαις*, Poll. 6. 12. ὀμόδελφος, *on, = ὀμογάστριος, on*, Call. Fr. 168. ὀμοδέμιος, *on, sharing one's bed*, Aesch. Ag. 1108, Musae. 70. ὀμοδημέω, *to be ὀμόδημος, τινι with one*, Plut. 2. 823 B. ὀμοδημία, ἦ, *a living with others, agreement*, lambl. V. Pyth. 32. ὀμόδημος, Dor. -δάμος, *on, of the same people or race*, γόνος I'ind. O. 9. 69; τινι with one, Id. I. 1. 140.*

ὁμοδίαιτος, *ov*, living or eating with others, Luc. Demon. 5, etc.; ὁμ. τῆ νόσῳ Id. Abdic. 5; ὁμοδίαιτα τοῖς πολλοῖς common to the generality, Id. Hist. Coſscr. 16.

ὁμόδιφος, *ov*, driving in the same chariot, Nonn. D. 21. 193.

ὁμοδογματέω, to hold the same opinions, M. Anton. 9. 3.

ὁμοδογματία, ἡ, agreement in opinion, Stob. Ecl. 1. 130.

ὁμοδοξέω, to be of the same opinion, agree perfectly, τινι with one, Plat. Phaedo 83 D: absol. to agree together, Id. Rep. 442 D, Polyb., etc.; περί τινος Theophr. Sens. 70.

ὁμοδοξία, ἡ, agreement in opinion, unanimity, Plat. Rep. 433 C, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 6, 1; in pl., Plat. Polit. 310 E.

ὁμόδοξος, *ov*, of the same opinion, Luc. Eunuch. 2. II. of equal fame, Greg. Naz.

ὁμοδάρπιος, *ov*, = σύνδειπνος, Nonn. Jo. 6. 10.

ὁμόδουλος, ὁ, ἡ, a fellow-slave, Eur. Hec. 60, Plat., etc.; ὁμ. τινος Plat. Phaedo 85 B, Phaedr. 273 E; τινι Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 36, etc. 2. metaph. of persons in love with the same woman, Anth. P. 12. 81.

ὁμόδουπος, *ov*, sounding together, Nonn. D. 39. 129.

ὁμοδρομέω, to run the same course with, τινι Tim. Locr. 97 A, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 232: absol. to keep pace, Plut. 2. 1143 F.

ὁμοδρομία, ἡ, a running together, meeting, Luc. Astrol. 22.

ὁμόδρομος, *ov*, running the same course with, τῷ ἡλίῳ Plat. Epin. 987 B, cf. Plut. 2. 1029 A. Adv. -μως, Tzetz.

ὁμοδυνάμειω, to be of the same power, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 39.

ὁμοδυνάμιος, *ov*, of like power, Eccl.

ὁμόεδρος, *ov*, having a like seat, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1102.

ὁμοεθνέω, to be of the same people or race, Diod. 15. 39.

ὁμοεθνής, *es*, of the same people or race, Hdt. 1. 91, Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 12; less wide than ὁμόφυλος, Polyb. 11. 19, 3. 2. generally, of the same kind, πρὸς ἄλληλα Arist. Eth. N. 8. 1, 3; τροφή ὁμ. Ael. N. A. 13. 3.

ὁμοεθνία, ἡ, literally, descent from the same people or race:—in Hipp. connexion and sympathy of parts,—as he also uses ἔθνος for μέρος, 408. 30., 663. 52.

ὁμόεθνος, *ov*, = ὁμοεθνής, Polyb. 1. 10, 2, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 22.

ὁμοείδεια (in MSS. sometimes -είδια), ἡ, sameness of nature or form, Strab. 518, Dion. H. ad Cn. Pomp. 6, etc.

ὁμοειδής, *es*, of the same species or kind, whether in regard to natural distinctions, Arist. Metaph. 6. 7, 3, G. A. 2. 8, 10, al.; or logical, Id. Rhet. 3. 2, 12. 2. of like form, homogeneous, Id. Phys. 1. 4, 13, Metaph. 4. 3, 1, al.:—Adv. -δῶς, M. Anton. 9. 35. 3. of an author who abstains from digression, Dion. H. ad Cn. Pomp. 5. Cf. ὁμοιοειδής.

ὁμοεργία, ἡ, coöperation, Eccl.

ὁμοερκής, *es*, within the same house or prison, Solon ap. Poll. 6. 156, Dinarch. ap. Harp.; ὁμ. κίονες, of pillars in mines, like μεσοκρινεῖς, A. B. 286:—also ὁμοειρκτής, οὐ, ὁ, Phot.

ὁμοέστιος, *ov*, v. sub ὁμέστιος.

ὁμοέτης, *ovs*, ὁ, ἡ, of the same age, E. M. 386. 46.

ὁμόζευκτος, *ov*, yoked together, Nonn. D. 22. 333; cf. ὁμόζυγος.

ὁμοζηλία, ἡ, sameness of zeal, Joseph. Macc. 13.

ὁμόζηλος, *ov*, of like zeal, Nonn. D. 37. 261; τινι with one, Philo 1. 146.

ὁμοζυγέω, to be ὁμόζυγος: generally, to pull or work together, of a pair of animals, opp. to ἑτεροζυγέω, Philostr. 841:—c. acc., τὴν εἰρεσίαν οὐχ ὁμ. not to keep the oars together, Heliod. 2. 2.

ὁμοζυγής, *es*, = ὁμόζυγος, Nonn. D. 39. 134, Jo. 8. 22.

ὁμοζυγία, ἡ, a being yoked together: in Rhet., union or correspondence of parts, Dion. H. de Comp. 25. II. wedded union, Eccl.

ὁμόζυγος, *ov*, yoked together, ἵππος Plut. 2. 1008 D: generally, bound together, paired, Hipp. Offic. 746. II. metaph. agreeing, unanimous, Eccl.; ὁμώνομα καὶ ὁμ. homogeneous, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 7:—neut. pl. as Adv., Manetho 4. 602.

ὁμόζυξ, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., ἵππος Plat. Phaedr. 256 A:—wedded, Eccl.; ἡ ὁμ. the female, Cramer An. Par. 1. 83:—οἱ ὁμόζυγοι their fellows, Pro-tarch. ap. Arist. Phys. 2. 6, 2.

ὁμοζωέω, to live together, Eccl.:—ὁμοζωῖα, ἡ, Olympiod.

ὁμόζωνος, *ov*, in the same zone, whence ὁμοζωνέω, ὁμοζωνία, Paul. Alex.

ὁμοήθεια, ἡ, agreement of habits, Philostr. 61, Poll. 3. 62.

ὁμοήτης, *es*, of the same habits or character, Plat. Gorg. 510 C, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 11, 5; ὁμοηθέστερος Ib. 12, 6: also ὁμήτης.

ὁμοηλιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, = ὁμηλιξ, Anth. P. append. 303.

ὁμόηχος, *ov*, sounding together, Jo. Damasc., Hesych.

ὁμοθάλαμος, *ov*, living in the same room or house, c. gen., Pind. P. 11. 4.

ὁμοθαμνέω, to grow up with the plant, M. Anton. 11. 8.

ὁμοθελής, *es*, of the same will, Eccl.

ὁμόθεν, (ὁμός) from the same place, properly a gen. (like ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, ἐξ οὐρανόθεν), θάμνοι ἐξ ὁμόθεν πεφυῶτες Od. 5. 477. II. as Adv. from the same source, ὁμόθεν γεγάασιν h. Hom. Ven. 135, Hes. Op. 108, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 14; τὸν ὁμόθεν a brother, Eur. Or. 486; so, τὸν ὁμ. πεφυκῶτα Id. I. A. 501; οἷς ὁμόθεν εἶ, καὶ γονᾶ ξύναιμος Soph. El. 156, cf. Poët. ap. Stob. 621. 7. III. from near, hand to hand, ὁμ. μάχην ποιείσθαι, like Lat. cominus pugnare, opp. to ἀκροβολίζομαι, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 22; ὁμόθεν διώκειν to follow close upon, Ib. 1. 4, 23.

ὁμόθεος, ὁ and ἡ, equally a god or goddess, Eccl.

ὁμόθεσμος, *ov*, concordant, νοῦς Or. Sib. 5. 264.

ὁμόθηλος, *ov*, = ὁμογάλαξ, Hesych. v. s. ἀγάλακτος.

ὁμόθηρος, *ov*, hunting with, Call. Dian. 210.

ὁμόθηρσκος, *ov*, worshipping alike or in the same manner, Eccl.

ὁμόθριξ, ὁ, ἡ, with the same sort of hair, Sophron ap. Dem. Phal. 151: cf. ὁθριξ.

ὁμόθρονος, *ov*, sharing the same throne, Ἥρα Pind. N. 11. 2.

ὁμόθροος, *ov*, speaking or sounding together, Nonn. Jo. 7. 3.

ὁμοθυμᾶδόν, Adv. with one accord, Plat. Legg. 805 A, etc.; ὁμ. ἐκ μιᾶς γνώμης Dem. 147. 1; mostly joined with πάντες, ὁμ. ἅπασιν ἡμῖν. . ἀντιληπτέον Ar. Pax 484, cf. Av. 1015, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 17.

ὁμοθυμέω, v. l. for ὁμονοέω, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 47.

ὁμόθυμος, of one mind, unanimous, Hesych.

ὁμοιάζω, (ὁμοίος) to be like, Ev. Marc. 14. 70.

ὁμοίτος, *ov*, Ep. for ὁμοίος, *ov*. [ἰ metri grat. before a long syll., ὁμοίτου πτολέμοιο Il. 9. 440., 13. 358, 635; but ἰ before final *ov*, 4. 314, 444.]

ὁμοιό-αρκτος, *ov*, beginning alike, Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 5. 511.

ὁμοιό-βάρης, *es*, equally heavy, Arist. Cael. 1. 6, 6.

ὁμοιό-βιος, leading a like life, Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 17.

ὁμοιό-βίος, *ov*, = foreg., Arist. H. A. 9. 18, 2.

ὁμοιοβλαστανώ, v. s. ὁμοβλαστέω.

ὁμοιο-γένεια, ἡ, likeness of race or kind, Dion. H. 3. 15.

ὁμοιο-γενής, *es*, of like kind, homogeneous, Arist. G. A. 1. 1, 7, Plut. 2. 902 C, etc. Adv. -νῶς, Gramm.

ὁμοιο-γνώμων, *ovs*, ὁ, ἡ, agreeing in opinion, Epiphan.

ὁμοιο-γονία, ἡ, likeness of generation, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 942.

ὁμοιο-γραφέω, to write alike, Eust. 1428. 19.

ὁμοιό-γραφος, *ov*, written alike, A. B. 526, Eust. 1340. 30.

ὁμοιο-ειδής, *es*, = of like form, species or kind, Arist. Phys. 1. 4, 13, Cael. 1. 8, 4., 4. 2, 2, al., but often with v. l. ὁμοειδής.

ὁμοιό-θριξ, τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, with like hair, E. M. 637. 22.

ὁμοιο-κατάληκτος, *ov*, ending alike, rhyming, of verses, Apoll. de Pron. 96 C: Verb ὁμοιο-καταληκτέω, Ib. 115 A; Subst. ὁμοιο-καταληξία, Eust. 1399. 55; and -ληξίς, εως, ἡ, Schol. Od. 7. 115:—also ὁμοιο-καταληκτώδης, *es*, Vit. Isocr. in Mustoxydis Anecd. p. 13.

ὁμοιό-κρήθος, *ov*, like barley, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 1.

ὁμοιο-λεπτο-μερής, *es*, consisting of equally fine parts, Schol. Ar. Nub. 230.

ὁμοιό-ληκτος, *ov*, = ὁμοιοκατάληκτος, Greg. Nyss.

ὁμοιο-λογία, ἡ, uniformity of style, Quintil. 8. 3, 52.

ὁμοιο-μερής, *es*, consisting of like parts, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 11; in the Philosophy of Arist., τὰ ὁμοιομερῆ were simple substances, i. e. substances made up of homogeneous particles, opp. to τὰ ἀνομοιομερῆ, Metaph. 1. 7, 3, Cael. 3. 3, 4:—the Subst. ὁμοιομέρεια, αἰ, is used in the same sense by Plut. 2. 876 C, Diog. L. 2. 8; and the sing. *homoeomeria*, to express the doctrine or theory of ὁμοιομερῆ, by Lucret. 1. 830; v. Grote Plato 1. p. 50.

ὁμοιό-μορφος, *ov*, of like form, Diog. L. 10. 49.

ὁμοιό-νομος, *ov*, of like laws, Phintys ap. Stob. 445. 6.

ὁμοιο-ούσιος, *ov*, (οὐσία) of like essence or substance, Eccl.

ὁμοιοπάθεια, ἡ, liability to like affections, sympathy, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 11, 35, 38; τινος with another, Ath. 675 A. II. likeness in condition, homogeneousness, ἡ κοινὴ τῆς φύσεως ὁμ. Diod. 3. 24, cf. Strab. 6.

ὁμοιοπῦθέω, to have similar feelings or affections, to sympathise, τινι with another, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 3. II. of things, to be subject to the same laws, to be homogeneous, Strab. 6.

ὁμοιο-πᾶθής, *es*, having like feelings or affections, sympathetic, τινι with another, Plat. Rep. 409 B, etc., v. Wyttentb. Plut. 2. 72 B:—Adv. -θῶς, Eccl. II. generally, of like nature, Plat. Tim. 45 C.

ὁμοιό-πιστος, *ov*, of like faith, Eccl.

ὁμοιο-πλάτης, *es*, of like breadth, Oribas. 112 Mai.

ὁμοιό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, of a like number of feet, cited from Draco.

ὁμοιο-πρεπής, *es*, of like appearance with, τινι Aesch. Ag. 793.

ὁμοιο-πρόσωπος, *ov*, in the same person, cited from E. M.

ὁμοιό-πτερος, *ov*, with like plumage, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 21.

ὁμοιό-πτωτος, *ov*, with a similar inflexion, in a like case, Plut. Demetr. 14., 2. 853 B, Apoll. de Constr. p. 124.

ὁμοιό-πυρος, *ov*, like wheat, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 1, etc.

ὁμοιόρ-ρυσμος, *ov*, Ion. for ὁμοιόρρυθμος, of like form, Hipp. 916 B, Pempel. ap. Stob. 460. 55. Cf. ὁμόρρυθμος.

ὁμοίος or (as in Hom., Ion., and old Att.) ὁμοίος, *a*, *ov*, (cf. ἐρήμος, ἐτοίμος); in Att. often *os*, *ov*: in Ep. there is also a form ὁμοίτιος, q. v.: no fem. is used by Hom. and Hes.: Aeol. ὕμοιος Theocr. 29. 20: (ὁμός):—like, resembling, Lat. *similis*, Hom., etc.; proverb., ὡς αἰεὶ τὸν ὁμοῖον ἀγει θεὸς ὡς τὸν ὁμοῖον 'birds of a feather flock together,' Od. 17. 218; so, ὁ ὁμοῖος τῷ ὁμοίῳ Plat. Gorg. 510 B; ὁ ὁμ. ὡς τὸν ὁμ. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 1, 6; τὸ ὁμ. τῷ ὁμ. φίλον Ib. 9. 3, 3; v. infr. 7:—Comp. ὁμοιότερος more like, Plat. Phaedo 79 B; Sup. -ότατος most like, Hdt. 2. 92, Soph. Ant. 833, Plat., etc. 2. also expressing perfect agreement, = ὁ αὐτός, the same, Il. 18. 329, Od. 16. 182; ὁμοῖος τὴν γνώμην the same as ever, Antipho 138. 19; ἐν καὶ ὁμ. one and the same, Plat. Phaedr. 271 A. 3. shared alike by both, i. e. common, νεῖκος ὁμ. mutual strife, Il. 4. 444; ὁμ. πόλεμος war in which each takes part, often in Hom.; γῆρας ὁμ. shared alike by all, common to all, Il. 4. 315; θάνατος Od. 3. 236; μοῖρα Il. 18. 120; πόντος Pind. N. 10. 107; cf. κοινός, Lat. *communis*. 4. equal in force, a match for one, Lat. *par*, Il. 23. 632, Hdt. 9. 96. 5. like in mind or wish, at one with, agreeing with, τινι Hes. Op. 180:—hence (sub. εαυτῷ) always the same, unchanging, αἰεὶ πῶδας καὶ χεῖρας ὁμοῖοι Ib. 114; ὁμοῖός εἰμι πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοὺς κινδύνους Thuc. 2. 89; αἰεὶ ὁμοῖος εἶ, ᾧ Ἀπολλόδωρε Plat. Symp. 173 D:—also of things, suiting, according with, ἢ πόνθ' ὁμοῖα πᾶς ἀνὴρ αὐτῷ ποιεῖ Soph. Aj. 1366, cf. Plat. Rep. 549 E; ὁμοῖα τῇ φύσει Ar. Thesm. 167. 6. ὁμοῖον ἡμῖν ἔσται it will be all the same, all one to us, Lat. *perinde erit*, Hdt. 8. 80; σὺ δ' αἰνεῖν εἶτε με ψέγειν θέλεις, ὁμοῖον Aesch. Ag. 1403, cf. 1239, Eur. Supp. 1069; so, ἐν τῷ ὁμ. καθεισθήκει Thuc. 2. 49. 7. τὸ ὁμοῖον

ἀνταποδιδόναι to give 'tit for tat,' Lat. *par pari referre*, Hdt. 1. 18: so, τὴν ὁμοίην (sc. δίκην, χάριν) δίδοναι or ἀποδιδόναι τινί Id. 4. 119., 6. 21; but, τὴν ὁμοίην φέρεσθαι παρά τινος to have a like return made one, Id. 6. 62; ἐπ' ἰση καὶ ὁμοίᾳ, v. ἴσος II. 2. 8. ἐν ὁμοίᾳ ποιείσθαι τι to hold a thing in like esteem, Hdt. 7. 138., 8. 109. 9. ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου, alike, much like ὁμοίως, Thuc. 6. 78, 87; so, ἐκ τῶν ὁμοίων Plat. Phaedr. 243 D; but ἐκ τῶν ὁμ., also, with equal advantages, in fair fight, Aesch. Ag. 1423; so, ἐν τῷ ὁμ. στρατεύεσθαι Thuc. 6. 21, etc. II. of the same rank or station, Hdt. 1. 134: hence, οἱ ὅμοιοι, in aristocratic states, the peers, all citizens who had equal right to hold state-offices (as the whole people in a democracy), esp. at Sparta, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 5, Lac. 13, 1 and 7, Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 3., 5. 8, 5; cf. ὁμότιμος.

B. Construction: 1. the word may stand absol., as often in Hom., etc. 2. the person or thing which another is like is in dat., as with Lat. *similis*, so always in Hom. and Hes., and mostly in Hdt. and Att.; but sometimes, as with Lat. *similis*, in gen., which may be explained from the comparative sense of ὁμοίος, Hdt. 3. 37, Pind. P. 2. 88, Plat. Rep. 472 D.—The Greeks often used ellipt. phrases, κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοίαι, for κόμαι ταῖς τῶν Χαρίτων ὁμοίαι, Il. 17. 51; οὔτις ὁμοία νοήματα Πηνελόπειῃ ἤδη, for τοῖς τῆς Πηνελόπειης, Od. 2. 121; not rare in Prose, as, ἄρματα ὁμοία ἐκείνῳ, for τοῖς ἐκείνου, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 50; ὁμοίαν τοῖς δούλοις ἐσθῆτα, for τῇ τῶν δούλων, Ib. 5. 1, 4; cf. ἴσος I, συγγενής II. 2.

3. that in which a person or thing is like another is in acc., ἀθανάτησι φυὴν καὶ εἶδος ὁμοίῃ Od. 6. 16, cf. 3. 468, Il. 5. 778; so, ὄργην ὁμ. τῷ κάκιστ' αὐδωμένῳ Aesch. Thuc. 6. 78, cf. Soph. Aj. 1153, etc.: also, ὁμοίος ἐν πολέμῳ Il. 12. 270; ἐς φύσιν οὐδὲν ὁμ. Batr. 32; post-Hom., ὁμ. τινι πρὸς τι Xen. Cyn. 5, 26; but, οὐδὲν ἦν μοι ὁμοιον πρὸς τοῦτον I had nothing in common with him, Isae. 71. 37. 4. with inf., θείειν ἀνέμοισιν ὁμοιοῖ like the winds to run, or in running, Il. 10. 437; τῷ οὐπῶ τις ὁμοίος κοσμήσαι ἵππους none is like him to trap or in trapping horses, 2. 553, cf. 14. 521; so in Xen. An. 3. 5, 13, Dind. from a good MS. gives ὁμοιοῖ ἦσαν θαυμάζειν (for θαυμάζοντες), where Pors. οἱοῖ ἦσαν θαυμῶζειν. 5. foll. a Relat., ὁμοίῃ, οἶν μὲ τὸ πρῶτον ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσι νόησας like as when thou saw'st me first, h. Hom. Ven. 180; ὁμοιον .., οἶον περ τὸ τῶν ποταμῶν Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 11, cf. Cyr. 6. 1, 37; so foll. by ὅπερ, Id. An. 5. 4, 34; by ὡσπερ, ὁμοίος ἀτμὸς ὡσπερ ἐκ τάφου πρέπει Aesch. Ag. 1311, cf. Xen. Symp. 4, 37; by ὡστε, Eur. Or. 697; v. infr. c. 6. foll. by καί, like Lat. *perinde ac .., aequè ac, γνώμηαι ἐχρέοντο ὁμοίησι καὶ σὺ* Valck. Hdt. 7. 50, 2, cf. Thuc. 1. 120, Plat. Crito 48 B, Heind. Theaet. 154 A, also by ἡ καί, Paus. 7. 16, 4; v. sub καί A. III.

C. Adv., often in the neuters ὁμοιον and ὁμοία, Ion. and old Att. ὁμοιον, ὁμοία, in like manner with, c. dat., ὁμοία τοῖς μάλιστα 'second to none,' Hdt. 3. 8; ὁμοία τοῖς πρώτοις Ib. 35, cf. 57; ὁμοιον μουσίσδοι .. ταῖσιν ἀηδονίαι Theocr. 8. 37; foll. by a relat. Part., ὁμοιον ὡστε .. like as when, Soph. Ant. 587, Eur. Or. 697; ὁμ. ὡς εἰ .. Plat. Legg. 628 D; ὁμοία καὶ βοῦς ἐργάτης Soph. Fr. 149. 2. alike, ὁμοία χέρσον καὶ θάλασσαν ἐκπερῶν Aesch. Eum. 240. II. regul. Adv. ὁμοίως, in like manner with, c. dat., Hdt. 1. 32, al., and Att.; τοῖς μάλισθ' ὁμοίως Dem. 1473. 12; foll. by a relat. Part., ὁμοίως ὡς εἰ .. Hdt. 1. 155; ὁμ. ὡσπερ .. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 6; ὁμ. καὶ .. Hdt. 7. 86., 8. 60, 2; ὁμ. τε καὶ .. Soph. O. C. 936, cf. Herm. O. T. 562. 2. alike, equally, Hdt. 7. 100, Pind. P. 9. 135; Δαναοῖσι Τρωσὶ θ' ὁμ. Aesch. Ag. 67; λέγειν .. σιγᾶν θ' ὁμ. Id. Eum. 278, etc.; ὁμ. μὲν .., ὁμ. δὲ .., Plat. Prot. 319 D; ὁμ. .., ἀμφοῖν ἀκροᾶσθαι Dem. 226. 8; ὁμ. ἔχειν to be alike, Arist. Phys. 8. 7, 19.—Comp. ὁμοιότερον cited from the Anth.: Sup. —τάτα, Ar. Fr. 274.

ὁμοιό-σημος, ὁμ., of like sign or signification, E. M. 48. 29. ὁμοιο-σκελής, ἔς, with similar legs, Galen. ὁμοιό-σκευος, ὁμ., in like dress or array, Strab. 828. ὁμοιο-στάδιος, ὁμ., like a stadium, Tzetz. ὁμοιό-στομος, ὁμ., with like front, διφραλαγγία Ael. Tact. 42. ὁμοιό-στροφος, ὁμ., of like or equal strophés, Schol. Eur. (?) ὁμοιοσημονέω, to be like in form, Arist. Probl. 2. 5. ὁμοιοσημοσύνη, ἡ, uniformity, Arist. Soph. Elench. 6, 2. ὁμοιο-σχήμων, ὁμ., of like form, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 5, 11, Theophr. II. P. 4. 2, 4, etc.—Adv. —μόνωσ, Arist. Eth. E. 1. 8, 7.—So —σηματίστος, ὁμ., Phot. in Collect. Vat. 1. 227; —σημος, ὁμ., Cornut. N. D. 17. ὁμοιο-τάχης, ἔς, equally quick, Schol. Arat. 19. Adv. —χῶσ, Arist. Mund. 2, 7.

ὁμοιο-τέλευτος, ὁμ., ending alike, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 9: τὸ ὁμοιοτ. the like ending of two or more clauses or verses, in the way of rhyme, of which we find traces even in the best Poets, e. g. Soph. Aj. 62-65; very common in the endings of the two halves of the Pentameter.

ὁμοιότης, ἡ, likeness, similarity, resemblance, Plat. Phaedo 109 A, al.; and in pl., Ib. 82 A, Soph. 231 A; ἡ αὐτοῖς ὁμ. τῆς διαγωγῆς a mode of passing life like themselves, Id. Theaet. 177 A; ὁμοιότητι τετάχθαι to hold a similar position, Id. Rep. 555 A; ὁμοιότητι εἶναι κατὰ τι to resemble .., Ib. 576 C; ὁμοιότητι equally, Id. Tim. 75 D.—c. dat., ὁμ. resemblance to .., Id. Phaedr. 253 B, al.; ὁμ. γίνεται τινι πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 8, cf. Eth. N. 2. 8, 5; τινί τῶν ζώων εἰς ὁμοιότητα; in likeness of what animal? Plat. Tim. 30 C, cf. 81 D; καθ' ὁμοιότητα λέγεσθαι, opp. to ἀπλῶσ, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4, 2, al.

ὁμοιό-τιμος, ὁμ., equally honoured, Hesych. ὁμοιό-τονος, ὁμ., of like tone or accent, Dion. H. de Comp. 12. ὁμοιοτροπία, ἡ, likeness of manners and life, Strab. 21, etc. ὁμοιό-τροπος, ὁμ., of like manners and life, Thuc. 3. 10, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 21, al.—Adv. —πῶσ, in 'like fashion or manner with, τινι Thuc. 6. 20, Arist. G. A. 3. 5, 6, al.; so in neut. pl., ὁμοιότροπα τῷ νῦν

βαρβαρικῶ διατᾶσθαι Thuc. 1. 6. 387.

II. *homogeneous*, Hipp. Acut.

ὁμοιο-τύπτωτος [ῥ], ὁμ., formed alike, Dionys. Areop. ἔμοιο-ούσιος, ὁμ., of like nature or substance, Eccl. ἔμοιό-φθογγος, ὁμ., like-sounding, E. M. 169. 10. ἔμοιό-φλοιος, ὁμ., with like bark, Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 2. ἔμοιο-φόρος, ὁμ., (φέρω) bearing alike, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 5. ἔμοιο-φώνεω, to sound like, τινι Eust. 1428. 19. ἔμοιό-χροια, ἡ, likeness of colour, Arist. Meteor. 1. 5, 5. ἔμοιό-χρονος, ὁμ., of equal or like duration: in Prosody, of equal length, Dion. H. de Comp. 12.

ἔμοιό-χρους, ὁμ., contr. —χρους, ὁμ., like-coloured, Plotin. 2. 8, 1. ἔμοιο-χρώματος, ὁμ., of like colour, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 A. ἔμοιό-χωρος, ὁμ., filling the same space, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1102. ἔμοιόω, Thuc. 3. 82, Plat.: fut. —ώσω, v. l. Isocr. 223 A: aor. ὁμοίωσα Eur. Hel. 33, Isocr. 1. c.:—Med., Hdt., v. infr.:—mostly in Pass., fut. ὁμοιωθήσομαι Plat. Legg. 964 D, or in med. form ὁμοιώσομαι Hdt. 7. 158: aor. ὁμοιώθην Plat. Rep. 510 A, Isocr., etc., Ep. inf. ὁμοιωθήμεναι (v. infr.) To make like, Lat. *assimilare*, ὁμοιώσασ' ἔμοι εἶδωλον ἔμπνουν Eur. Hel. 33; πᾶν πάντι ὁμ. Plat. Phaedr. 261 E; ἐαυτὸν ἄλλῳ Id. Rep. 393 C; ἐαυτῷ τι Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 7, 8; πρὸς τὰ παρόντα τὰς ὀργὰς τῶν πολλῶν ὁμ. to make them suitable to present circumstances, Thuc. 3. 82:—Pass. to be made like, become like, in Hom. only in inf. aor. pass., ὁμοιωθήμεναι ἄντην (Ep. for ὁμοιωθήναι) Il. 1. 187, Od. 3. 120; ὀργὰς πρέπει θεοῦσ' οὐχ ὁμοιοῦσθαι βροτοῖσ' Eur. Bacch. 1348, cf. Med. 890; ἐς τὴν εὐβουλίαν .. ἄλλοις ὁμ. Thuc. 2. 97, cf. 5. 103; κατὰ τὸ ἦθος ὁμ. τοῖς ἐκείνου βουλήμασιν Isocr. 105 D; often also in Plat.; in pf. ὁμοίωμαι, to be like, Plat. Rep. 431 E, al. 2. to liken, compare, τινί τι Hdt. 8. 28, etc.; so in Med., Id. 1. 123:—in N. T. of parables. 3. in Med. also to make a like return, τινι Hdt. 7. 50, 2. II. intr. to be like, Diosc. 3. 52, Doxopat. in Walz Rhett. 2. 160; cf. προσομοίω, ἐξισῶ.

ὁμοίωμα, τό, a likeness, image, resemblance, counterfeit, Plat. Phaedr. 250 A, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 7; pl., Plat. Phaedr. 250 B, Polit. 266 D, al. ὁμοιωμάτικός, ἡ, ὁμ., of or for resemblance, Theod. Stud. Adv. —κῶσ, in a simile, Schol. Vcn. Il. 5. 638.

ὁμοίωσις, ἡ, a becoming like, assimilation, opp. to ὀλλοίωσις, Plat. Rep. 454 C; τινι to a thing, Id. Theaet. 176 B. 2. likeness, resemblance, Theophr. Lap. 41; καθ' ὁμοίωσιν θεοῦ Ep. Jac. 3. 9.

ὁμοιωτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who likens: a painter, Poll. 7. 126. ὁμοιωτικός, ἡ, ὁμ., of or for likening, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 250: Subst. ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of likening or copying, Poll. 7. 126. Adv. —κῶσ, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 40, etc.

ὁμό-κάπος, ὁμ., (κάπη) eating together, Epimenid. ap. Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 5; others prefer ὁμόκαπνος, at the same smoke or fire, i. e. dwelling together, v. Göttling p. 479.

ὁμοκαρπέω, to bear fruit at the same time, Theophr. C. P. 1. 11, 1, as Schneid. for ὁμοιοκαρπεῖ.

ὁμοκάτοικος, ὁμ., dwelling together, Schol. Opp. H. 5. 418.

ὁμοκέλευθος, ὁμ., going together, Plat. Crat. 405 D.

ὁμόκεντρος, ὁμ., concentric with, τῷ οὐρανῷ Strab. 110.

ὁμο-κίνητος [ῖ], ὁμ., moved at the same time, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 328.

ὁμόκλαρος, Dor. for ὁμόκληρος.

ὁμοκλέω: impf. ὁμόκλεον, and 3 sing. ὁμόκλα (as if from ὁμοκλάω), v. infr.:—aor. ὁμόκλησα Hom., Soph. El. 712, Ion. ὁμοκλήσασκε, v. infr. Ep. Verb. to call out together, properly of a number of persons, and therefore properly in pl., μνηστῆρες δ' ἅμα πάντες ὁμόκλεον Od. 21. 360, cf. Soph. El. 712 (nowhere else in Trag.):—but often used of single persons, to call or shout to, τινι, whether to encourage, ὁμόκλεον ἀλλήλοισι Il. 15. 658; or to upbraid, threaten, as is most common, δεινὰ ὁμοκλήσας 5. 439, etc.; ὁμοκλήσας ἔπος ἠῦδα 6. 54, etc.; μέγα δὲ Τρᾶεοσιν ὁμόκλα 18. 156; ὁ δ' υἱάσιν οἷσιν ὁμόκλα 24. 248; also c. dat. modii, ὁμοκλήσασκε δὲ μύθῳ 2. 199; ὁμόκλησάν τ' ἐπέεσσιν 23. 363;—c. inf. to command loudly, call on one to do, 16. 714., 23. 337.

ὁμοκλή, ἡ, (ὁμοῦ, καλέω) poet. word, meaning properly a joint call; but used commonly of single persons, πιστότατος δὲ οἱ ἕσπε μάχη ἐνι μείναι ὁμοκλήν to bide his call, Il. 16. 147; mostly with collat. sense of reproof, rebuke, οἱ δὲ ἀνακτος ὑποδδείσαντες ὁμοκλήν 12. 413; χαλεπαὶ δὲ ἀνάκτων εἰσὶν ὁμοκλαί Od. 17. 189; Ion. with spir. lenis, ὑπ' ὁμοκλήσ h. Hom. Cer. 88, Hes. Sc. 341:—in later Ep. also of the voice of dogs, Opp. H. 1. 152; the crackling of fire, Ib. 4. 14; the roar of the wind, Nic. Th. 311; so of the sound of flutes, Pind. I. 5 (4). 35, cf. Aesch. Fr. 55 (lyr.).

ὁμοκληρία, ἡ, an equal lot or share, joint possession, Gloss.

ὁμόκληρος, Dor. —κλαρος, ὁμ.:—having an equal share; esp. of an inheritance, a coheir, Lat. *consors*, Pind. O. 2. 89, N. 9. 11.

ὁμοκλήης, οὐ, ὁ, = ὁμόκλητος, poet. acc. ὁμοκλέα Pind. Fr. 70.

ὁμοκλήτεια, ἡ, fem. of sq., Lyc. 1337.

ὁμοκλήτῆρ, ἡρος, ὁ, one who calls out to, an upbraider, threatener, ὁμοκλήτῆρος ἀκούων Il. 12. 273, cf. 23. 452.

ὁμόκλητος, ὁμ., called by the same name, Nic. Th. 882, Hesych.

ὁμοκλίνης, ἔς, = sq., Nonn. Jo. 2. 2.

ὁμόκλιτος, ὁμ., reclining on the same couch, at table, Hdt. 9. 16.

ὁμοκοίλιος, ὁμ., = ὁμογάστριος, Jo. Chrys.

ὁμοκοιτία, ἡ, a sleeping together, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 599.

ὁμόκοιτος, ὁμ., = ὁμόλεκτρος, Helioc. 6. 8, etc.:—ὁμόκοιτις, ἡ, to explain ἀκοιτις, Plat. Crat. 405 D.

ὁμόκραϊρος, ὁμ., with equal horns, Nonn. D. 1. 336.

ὁμόκτιτος, ὁμ., built together, Opp. H. 4. 352.

ὁμόλεκτρος, *ov*, sharing the same bed, γυνή Eur. Or. 508; but, Ζηνὸς ὁμόλεκτρον κάρα, of Tyndareus, as husband of Leda, Ib. 476.

ὁμολεχίης, *ές*, = ὁμόλεκτρος, v. ὁμογενής II.—The forms ὁμόλεχος in Apollon. Lex. Hom. s. v. ἀλόχου, Schol. Theocr. 7. 78, and ὁμόλοχος in Schol. Pind. P. 8. 9, are against analogy.

ὁμολογέω, Soph. Ph. 980 (but very rare in Poets), Hdt., and Att.: fut. -ήσω, aor. ὠμολόγησα, pf. ὠμολόγηκα, all in Att. Prose:—Med., pres. and aor., Plat.:—Pass., fut. ὠμολογηθήσομαι Hipp. 3. 33 (but -γήσομαι Plat. Theaet. 171 B): aor. ὠμολογήθην Thuc., etc.: pf. ὠμολόγημαι Plat., etc. Cf. καθ-ὁμολογέω. To speak or say together; hence, I. to speak one language, τινι with one, Hdt. 2. 18; more fully, ὁμ. κατὰ γλώτταν I. 142:—generally οὐδὲν ὁμ. τινι to have naught to do with, be wholly unconnected with, 6. 54.

II. to hold the same language with, i. e. to agree with, τινι Id. 1. 23, 171, etc.; κατὰ τι in or in respect to a thing, Id. 6. 54; περί τινος about a thing, Id. 1. 5, etc.

b. of things, τοῖς λόγοις τοὺς μάρτυρας ὁμολογούντας Antipho 145. 5; οὐκ ἔφη τοὺς λόγους ταῖς ἔργοις ὁμολογεῖν Thuc. 5. 55; τῷ τρόπῳ ἀλλήλων μηδὲν ὁμολογαῦσι are utterly unlike, Lys. 159. 4.

2. to agree to a thing, allow, admit, confess, concede, grant, c. acc. rei, Hdt. 4. 154., 8. 94, Soph. l. c., Plat. Gorg. 476 D, etc.; ὁμ. τινί τι Id. Symp. 195 B; αὐταῖς ὁμ. ταύτην τὴν ὁμολογίαν Id. Crito 52 A; so, ὁμ. τὴν εἰρήνην to agree to the terms of peace, Dem. 236. 8; ὁμ. χάριν θεοῖς to acknowledge gratitude, Luc. Laps. 15; (ὁμ. ἐν τινι Ev. Matth. 10. 32, appears to be a Hebraism):—without the acc. rei, ὁμολογῶ σοι I grant you, i. e. I admit it, Ar. Pl. 94; parenthetically, ἀφειλάμην, ὁμολογῶ I allow it, Xen. An. 6. 4, 17:—c. inf., ὁμ. Νικίαν ἐορακεῖν allows, confesses that he has seen .., Eurpol. Μαρικ. 5; ὁμ. ἀδικεῖν that he is doing wrong, Eur. Fr. 267; ὁμ. κλέπτειν Ar. Eq. 296, cf. Antipho 120. 10; ὁμ. οὐκ εἶδέναι to confess ignorance, Arist. Soph. Elench. 33; ὁμ. τι εἶναι to allow, grant that .., often in Plat., e. g. Phaedr. 231 D; with a predicate added, ὁμ. Μειδίαν ἀπάντων .. λαμπρότατον γεγενῆσθαι Dem. 564. 11, cf. 578. 7;—also, ὁμ. ὡς .. Plat. Charm. 163 A, Legg. 896 C:—v. infr. c.

3. to agree or promise to do, c. inf. fut., Antipho 144. 11, Andoc. 9. 8, Plat. Symp. 174 A, Phaedr. 254 B, etc.; c. inf. aor., Dem. 1042. 15; but b. the inf. is often omitted, esp. where agreements in war are spoken of, μισθῷ ὁμολογήσαντες (sc. ἀπαλλάξεσθαι) Hdt. 2. 86:—hence simply to make an agreement, come to terms, τινι with another, Id. 6. 33., 7. 172, al.; ἐπὶ ταῦτοις on these terms, Id. 1. 60, cf. 8. 140, 2, Thuc. 4. 69.

B. Med., just like the Act., αὐτὰ ἐαυτοῖς ὁμολογούμενοι Plat. Tim. 29 C; νόμοι σφίσι αὐταῖς ὁμ. Isocr. 18 B, cf. 118 E; τὸ ταῦτόν καὶ ὁμ. Plat. Legg. 741 A; ὁμ. καὶ σύμφωνος κατὰ τι Polyb. 32. 11, 8; τοῦτο ὁμ. ἅτι .., Plat. Crat. 439 B, etc.; Σωκράτης ὁμολογήσατα .. ἐργάτην εἶναι ἀγαθόν Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 57.

C. Pass. to be agreed upon, allowed or granted by common consent, Xen. An. 6. 3, 9, etc.; πλέον ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ ἢ τρεῖς ὄβολοι ὁμολογήθησαν Thuc. 8. 29:—c. inf., with predicate added, to be allowed or confessed to be, to be confessedly so and so, ἢ ὑπὸ πάντων ὁμολογουμένη ἀριστον εἶναι εἰρήνην Id. 4. 62; ὁμολογεῖται γὰρ παρὰ πάντων μέγας θεὸς εἶναι Plat. Symp. 202 B, cf. Xen. An. 1. 9, 20, etc.

2. with the inf. omitted, αὐτὴ ἢ ἔξις δικαιοσύνη ἀν ὁμολογεῖτο this habit should be allowed [to be] justice, Plat. Rep. 434 A; ὁμολογούμενος δούλος Andoc. 31. 33; τοὺς ὁμολογούμενους θεοὺς those which are admitted [to be] gods, Timocl. Aἴγ. 1.

3. absol. ὁμολογεῖται it is granted, allowed, Plat. Phaedo 72 A, al.; τὰ ὁμολογούμενα, τὰ ὁμολογημένα, things granted, Lat. concessa, often in Plat.; ἐξ ὁμολογουμένου = ὁμολογουμένως, Polyb. 3. 111, 7.

ὁμολόγημα, τό, that which is agreed upon, taken for granted, a postulate, Plat. Phaedo 93 D, Gorg. 480 B, al.

2. a convention, compact, νόμος .. ἐστὶν ὁμ. πόλεως κοινόν Arist. Rhet. Al. 2, 7, cf. 3, 12.

ὁμολόγησις, ἡ, a confession, Diod. 17. 68: also ὁμολογησία, Cyrill.

ὁμολογητέον, verb. Adj. one must allow, Plat. Tim. 51 E, al.

ὁμολογητής, αὐ, ὁ, one who confesses, Eccl.; fem. -τρια, Ib.

ὁμολογητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for confessing:—Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 233. 41.

ὁμολογία, Ion. -λή, ἡ, agreement, Plat. Symp. 187 B, al.; αἱ τῶν ὁμολογῶν ὁμ. verbal agreements, Theaet. 164 C:—among the Stoics, conformity with nature, Cicero's convenientia, de Fin. 3. 6, 21; πρὸς ὁμολογίαν παντὸς τοῦ βίου Diog. L. 7. 89.

2. an assent, admission, concession, τῶν ἐπικαλουμένων Isocr. 230 A, cf. Plat. Gorg. 461 C, al.; κατὰ τὴν ἐμὴν ὁμ. by my admission, Id. Prot. 350 E; ἢ ὑπὲρ τινος ὁμ. Id. Theaet. 169 E; ἐξ ὁμ. διαλέγεσθαι to argue from premises agreed upon or granted, Arist. Top. 2. 3, 2:—in Eccl. a confession of faith.

3. an agreement made, compact, ξυθήκη καὶ ὁμ. Plat. Crat. 384 D; τῇ ὁμολογίᾳ ἐμμένειν Id. Theaet. 145 C, Legg. 840 E; τὴν ὁμ. παραβαίνειν, διαλύειν Id. Theaet. 183 D, Isocr. 77 C:—in pl., τὰς ὁμ. διαφυλάττειν Id. 197 E; κατὰ τὰς ὁμ. Plat. Rep. 443 A; παρὰ τὰς ὁμ. Id. Crito 52 D.

b. esp. in war, terms of surrender, Hdt. 7. 156., 8. 52, Thuc. 1. 107, etc.; ὁμολογίῃ χρεῖσθαι, ὁμολογίῃ ποιεῖσθαι, ἐς ὁμολογίῃν προσαρτέειν, of the conquered, Hdt. 1. 150., 4. 201., 7. 156; so, τὴν ὁμ. δέχεσθαι Thuc. 6. 10; ἐς ὁμολογίῃν προκαλέεσθαι, of the conquerors, Hdt. 3. 13; ἢ ὁμ. ἢ πρὸς τινα γενομένη Id. 1. 61, cf. Andoc. 16. 2; ὁμολογίᾳ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν παραδῶναι Thuc. 3. 90.

ὁμόλογος, *ov*, agreeing, of one mind, ὁμ. γενέσθαι τινι περί τινος to agree with one on a point, Xen. Symp. 8, 36, cf. Lob. Phryn. 3:—also of things, agreeing, correspondent, ὁμ. δὲ τούτοις εἰσὶ καὶ αἱ τιμαὶ Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 9; ὁμ. πλευραὶ, μεγέθη correspondent, homologous, Euclid.

2. agreed to, admitted, ὁμόλογόν [ἐστὶ] Sext. Emp. M. 7. 75: τὸ ὁμ. the contract or compact, Inscr. Boeot. Keil p. 14, cf. C. I. 1569 a. 27 and 35.

II. Adv. -γως, agreeably to, in unison with, ὁμ. ἔχειν τινί Arist. Eth. N. 6. 2, 3, cf. P. A. 3. 4, 7, al.:—so, ἐξ ὁμολόγου, ex pacto, by agreement, Polyb.

1. 67, 1, al.

2. confessedly, openly, LXX (Hos. 14. 5);—so, ἐξ ὁμολόγου, ex confesso, Polyb. 3. 91, 10, etc.; ἐξ ὁμολόγων Ussing. Inscr. p. 3.

ὁμολογουμένως, Adv. part. pres. pass. of ὁμολογέω, as agreed upon, conformably with, ταῖς εἰρημένους Xen. Apol. 27; τῇ μαντείᾳ Arist. Cael. 2. 1, 7, etc.; absol., Xen. Oec. 1, 11;—in Stoic phrase, τῇ φύσει ὁμ. ζῆν, Cicero's naturae convenienter vivere, Diog. L. 7. 87.

2. by common consent, confessedly, avowedly, ὁμ. μαχιμώτατος Thuc. 6. 90, cf. Andoc. 18. 23, Plat. Symp. 186 B; ὁμ. ἀγαθαί, ὁμ. ἀριστοὶ Id. Lach. 186 B, Menex. 243 C; ἢ ὁμ. ἰατρική Hipp. Vet. Med. 10.

ὁμολογούντως, Adv., = forcq., Clem. Al. 230.

ὁμολόχος, v. sub ὁμόλεχος.

Ὅμολωῖος, ὁ, a name of Zeus in Boeotia and Thessaly, Phot., Suid., etc.:—hence as name of a month, Böckh C. I. 1. p. 733, Ussing Inscr. p. 21: hence also one of the Gates of Thebes were the Ὅμολωίδες πύλαι, Aesch. Theb. 570, Eur. Phoen. 1119, cf. Paus. 9. 8, 5.—Acc. to Ister 10, from ὁμολος, Aeol. for ὁμαλός.

ὁμομαστιγίας, *ov*, ὁ, a fellow-knave (cf. μαστιγίας), Ar. Ran. 756.

ὁμαμηλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἀμαμηλῖς, Theocr. Aethl. ap. Ath. 650 D, 653 F.

ὁμομήτριος, *a, ov*, (μήτηρ) born of the same mother, ὁμ. ἀδελφεός (Att. -φός) Lat. frater uterinus, Hdt. 1. 92., 6. 38, Plat. Prot. 314 E, etc.; ὁμοματρία ἀδελφή Ar. Ach. 790, cf. Nub. 1372; ὁμοπάτριος καὶ ὁμομήτριος Lys. 894. 11 R.

ὁμομήτωρ, *oros, ὁ, ἡ*, = foreg., Orph. ap. Plat. Crat. 402 C, Poll. 3. 23.

ὁμόνωος, *ov*, having a common temple, Hesych.; cf. ὁμοβώμιος.

ὁμόνεκρος, *ov*, comperion in death, Luc. D. Mort. 2. 1.

ὁμονηδύϊος, *ov*, (νηδύς) = ὁμογάστριος, E. M. 625. 30, Phot., Suid.

ὁμνοεῖον, τό, the temple of Concord (Ὅμονοία), Dio C. 49. 18, etc.

ὁμονοεῖω, to be of one mind, agree together, live in harmony, opp. to στασιάσω, Thuc. 8. 75, Lys. 196. 29, etc.; οὐθ' οἱ τρόποι γὰρ ὁμονοοῦσ' οὐθ' οἱ νόμοι Anaxandr. Παλ. 1. 2; ὁμονοοῦσα ἀλιγαρχία a united oligarchy, opp. to στασιάζουσα, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 10; πόλεις ὁμονοοῦσαι Id. Rhet. Al. 2, 21; ὁμ. ὅτι .., to be agreed that .., Plat. Meno 86 C; also with neut. Adj., ἐπειδὴ ὁμονοοῦμεν ταῦτα Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 47.

2. c. dat. to live in harmony with, ἀλλήλοις Andoc. 14. 37; τινι Plat. Rep. 352 A; ὁμ. τινι περί τινος to be of one mind with him about .., Id. Alc. 1. 126 C, cf. Isocr. 58 A; περί τι Arist. Eth. N. 9. 6, 2:—metaph., αὐλὸς ὁμονοεῖ χαρῆς Diogen. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 B; εὐτυχία ὁμ. ταῖς κινδύνοις Lys. 194. 36.

ὁμονοητέον, verb. Adj. one must be in harmony with, τινί Aeschin. Ep. 11.

ὁμονοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, conducing to agreement, in harmony, Plat. Rep. 554 E, Phaedr. 256 B; Comp., Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 11:—Adv., ὁμ. λέγειν Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 7, 1; ὁμονοητικῶς ἔχειν to be of one mind, Plat. Phaedr. 263 A; ὁμ. διακεῖσθαι Id. Rep. 603 C.

ὁμόνοια, ἡ, oneness of mind or thought, unity, concord, Thuc. 8. 93, Andoc. 14. 19, Lys. 150. 43, Plat., etc.; τὴν πρὸς ὑμᾶς ὁμ. Decret. ap. Dem. 282. 19; τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους Menand. Inscr. 58.

II. as n. pr., v. ὁμονοεῖον.

ὁμόνομος, *ov*, (νόμος) under the same laws, Plat. Legg. 708 C.

(νομός) feeding together, like σύννομος, Ael. N. A. 7. 17.

ὁμόνοσος, *ov*, contr. -vous, *ovv*, of one mind, united, Lat. concors, Poll. 6. 155. Adv. -νόως, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 15, Ages. 1, 37: on this form, v. Lob. Phryn. 142.

ὁμόνομος, *ov*, allied by marriage, Or. Sib. 1. 290, Schol. Od. 19. 518.

Ὅμονωος, ὁ, name of Zeus, the same as Ὅμολωῖος, C. I. 3569.

ὁμόνοικος, *ov*, dwelling together, Hesych. v. ὁμόστιος.

ὁμοούσιος, *ov*, (αὐσία) consubstantial, Plotin., Eccl.:—τὸ ὁμοούσιον, sameness of essence or substance, opp. to τὸ ὁμοιοῦσιον, Eccl.; and so ὁμοουσιότης, ητας, ἡ, Id.:—ὁμοουσιαστῆς, οὐ, ὁ, one who maintains the doctrine of τὸ ὁμοούσιον, Id.

ὁμόπαγος, *ov*, (παγός) from the same canton, Dion. H. 4. 15.

ὁμοπάθεια, ἡ, sameness of feelings, sympathy, τινος with one, Arist. Fr. 108, often in Plotin.

ὁμοπαθέω, to have the same feelings with one, τινι Plut. 2. 72 B.

ὁμοπαθής, *ές*, of like feelings or affections, sympathetic, ἕκαστος ἐν ταῖς ἀτυχίαις ἡδίστα πρὸς τοὺς ὁμοπαθεῖς ὀδύρεται Apollod. Aak. 2 (Meineke), cf. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 11, 5; ὁμ. λύπης καὶ ἡδονῆς affected alike by pain and pleasure, Plat. Rep. 464 D.

ὁμοπαίκτηρ, *oros, ὁ, ἡ*, a playfellow, Schol. Theocr. 6. 18.

ὁμόπαις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, a twin-brother or sister, Poll. 3. 23, Hesych.

ὁμοπάτριος, *a, ov*, by the same father, ἀδελφεός (Att. -φός) Hdt. 5. 25, cf. Antipho 111. 39, Lys. 153. 43, Plat. Legg. 774 E; τὰν ὁμ. Ἡσιάναν Aesch. Pr. 559; ὁμ. ἀδελφὴ Isae. 83. 7.—So ὁμοπάτωρ, *oros, ὁ, ἡ*, Plat. Legg. 924 E, Isae. 65. 19, etc.

ὁμόπεδος, *ov*, with a plane surface, Schol. Thuc. 7. 78.

ὁμόπιστος, *ov*, of the same faith, and ὁμοπιστία, ἡ, Eccl.

ὁμοπλεκής, *ές*, interlaced, χεῖρες Christ. Ecphr. 255, cf. Nonn. Jo. 21. 66:—so ὁμόπλεκτας, *ov*, Nonn. Jo. 11. 44.

ὁμοπληθής, *ές*, of the same magnitude, cited from Euclid.

ὁμοπλοεῖω, to sail together or in company, Polyb. 1. 25, 1.

ὁμόπλοια, ἡ, a sailing in company, Cic. Att. 16. 1, 3., 4, 4.

ὁμόπλοκος, *ov*, = ὁμοπλεκής, Nonn. D. 21. 330; τινι Id. Jo. 14. 78.

ὁμόπλοος, *ov*, contr. -πλους, *ovv*, sailing together or in company with, τινί Tryph. 265; ναὺς ὁμ. a consort, Anth. P. 7. 635.

ὁμοπλωτήρ, *ηρος, ὁ*, one who sails in company, Opp. H. 1. 208.

ὁμόπνοος, *ov*, contr. -πναος, *ovv*, agreeing with, τινι Nicet. Ann. 6 D.

ὁμοποιός, *ov*, having the same effect, lambl. in Nicom. Arithm. 137 A.

ὁμοπολέω, to move together, πάντα, Plat. Crat. 405 D, sq.

ὁμοπόλησις, *εως, ἡ*, joint motion, Procl., cf. Plat. Crat. 405 C.

ὁμόπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, from or of the same city or state, Plut. 2. 276 B, etc.; poet. ὁμόπολις. Soph. Ant. 733.
 ὁμοπολίτης, ου, ὁ, a fellow-citizen, Lat. *conciuis*, Eustrat. in Eth.
 ὁμοπόρευτος, ον, travelling in company, Dionys. Ar. p. 139, etc.
 ὁμοπράγῳ, to take part in an affair, cited from Joseph.
 ὁμοπράγμων, ον, a coadjutor, Joseph. A. J. 17. 12, 1.
 ὁμοπροσκύνητος, ον, worshipped together, Theod. Stud.
 ὁμόπτερος, ον, of or with the same plumage, κίρκος ὁμ. Aesch. Supp. 224, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 256 E; ὁμόπτεροι ἐμοί my fellow-birds, birds of my feather, Ar. Av. 229; and then, generally, comrades, fellows, Lat. *aequales*, Strattis Incert. 17. 2. metaph. of like feather, closely resembling, βόστρυχος ὁμ. Aesch. Cho. 174, cf. Eur. El. 530; νᾶες ὁμ. consort-ships (or, as others, equally swift), Aesch. Pers. 559; ἀπῆνη ὁμ. i. e. the two brothers, Eteocles and Polynices, Eur. Phoen. 329.
 ὁμόπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for ὁμόπολις.
 ὁμοργάζω, = ὁμόργνυμι, to wipe off, ὁμόργαζε h. Hom. Merc. 361, as Igen pro voce nihili ὁμόργαζε.
 ὁμοργμα, τό, that which is wiped off, a spot, Synes. 182 D.
 ὁμόργνυμι, to wipe (for the Act., v. ἀπομόργνυμι):—Med., δάκρυά τ' ὁμόργνυντο were drying their tears, Od. 11. 526, cf. 529; χερσὶ παρεΐων δάκρυ' ὁμορφαμένη Il. 18. 124; θᾶκον ὁμόργνυσθαι Pythag. ap. Diog. L. 8. 17.—Cf. ὁμοργάζω. The simple Verb is Ep., but ἀπ-, ἐξ-ὁμόργνυμι are used by Att. Poets. (The Root is prob. ΜΕΡΓ, δμέργω.)
 ὁμορέω, Ion. ὁμουνρέω, to be ὕμορος, to border upon, march with, [οὐ Κελτοὶ] ὁμουνρέουσι Κυνησιόισι Hdt. 2. 33, cf. 7. 123, Hecatae. 135, etc.; χωρίοις ὁμορεῖν Plut. 2. 292 D, etc. II. the Ion. form is cited from Stob. as = πλησιόζω, of lewd women.
 ὁμόρησις, Ion. ὁμούρησις, ἡ, neighbourhood, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 64.
 ὁμόριος, Ion. ὁμούριος, ον, =sq., Call. Fr. 185, Ap. Rh. 2. 379, etc.; epith. of Zeus, Polyb. 2. 39, 6.
 ὁμοροπος, Ion. ὁμουπος, ον, having the same borders with, marching with, bordering on, τοῖσι Δωριεῦσι Hdt. 1. 57; τῇ Λιβύῃ 2. 65, etc.: absol., ὁμόρους ὄντας Thuc. 6. 78; χώρα ὁμ. Dem. 18. 5; ὁμ. πόλεμος a war with neighbours, Id. 24. 10, cf. 307. 17. 2. metaph., bordering on, closely resembling, ὁμοροὶ ὁ ἀνδρείος καὶ ὁ θρασύς Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 2. 3. also as Subst., ὁμ. τινος one's neighbour, Isocr. 300 A, cf. Thuc. 6. 78; οἱ ὁμ. neighbouring people, Hdt. 1. 57, 134, Thuc. 1. 15, etc.; κατὰ τὸ ὁμορον because of their neighbourhood, Id. 6. 88.
 ὁμοροφῳ, ὁμοροφῳς, ὁμόροφος, v. sub ὁμορ-
 ὁμόρρητος, ον, drawing water from the same stream, Pandect.
 ὁμόρρητος, ον, spoken together or at the same time, Nonn. Jo. 1. 46.
 ὁμορροθέω, to row together, Orph. Arg. 254, Plut. 2. 94 B. 2. metaph. to agree, consent, Soph. Ant. 536, Fr. 435 (ap. Ar. Av. 851); ὁμ. τινι to agree with . . , Eur. Or. 530; πρὸς τι Ael. N. A. 6. 32.
 ὁμόρροθος, ον, properly, rowing together: hence side by side, ατείχοντες ὁμόρροθοι Theocr. Ep. 3. 5:—so, ὁμορρόθιος, ον, Anth. P. 7. 374.
 ὁμόρροθος, ον, contr. -ρους, ον, flowing together, Plut. 2. 909 C.
 ὁμορρυθμία, Ion. ὁμορρυθμία, ἡ, resemblance, Hipp. 916 A.
 ὁμόρρυθμος, Ion. -ρυσμος, ον, of the same form, like, Hipp. 915 H.
 ὁμός, ἡ, ὅν, (v. ἄμα) one and the same, common, joint, Lat. *communis*, οὐ γὰρ πάντων ἦεν ὁμός θρύος Il. 4. 437; ὁμόν γένος 13. 354; ὁμῆ σορός 23. 91, lb. 57; ὁμῆ αἴσα 15. 209; ὁμόν νεῖκος 13. 333; ὁμῆ διζύς Od. 17. 563; ὁμόν λέχος Il. 8. 291, Hes. Th. 508; ὁμῆ σορός Epigr. Gr. 590. 10; ὁμὰ χθών lb. 573:—ὁμὰ φρονεῖν to be of one mind, Hes. Sc. 50. As Adj. only in Ep., but v. ὁμόσε, ὁμοῦ.
 ὁμόσαι, ὁμόσας, v. sub ὁμνυμι.
 ὁμόσαρκος, ον, of the same flesh, Cyrill.
 ὁμόσε, Adv. (ὁμός) to one and the same place, Il. 2. 24; ὁμόσ' ἦλθε μάχη the battle came to the same spot, i. e. the two armies met, the fight thickened, 13. 337: so in Att., ὁμόσε λέναι, like Lat. *cominus pugnare*, to come to close quarters, to close with the enemy, Ar. Eccl. 863; ὁμ. λέναι τοῖς ἐχθροῖς Thuc. 2. 62; βαδιστέον ὁμ. Ar. Eccl. 876; ὁμ. χωρεῖν τινι Id. Lys. 451; ὁμ. θεῖν, φέρεσθαι to run to meet, Xen. An. 3. 4, 4, Cyn. 10, 21; ὁμ. ταῖς λόγχοις λέναι Id. Symp. 2, 13. 2. metaph., ὁμ. λέναι τοῖς ἐρωτήμασι to come to issue with the questions, Plat. Euthyd. 294 D; χωρεῖν ὁμ. τοῖς λόγοις Eur. Or. 921, cf. Plat. Rep. 610 C, Euthyd. 294 D; ὁμ. βαδίζειν τῷ Παρμενίδου λόγῳ Arist. Metaph. 13. 2, 5; ὁμ. ἔχειν τοῖς ποιηταῖς to be at issue with . . , Ael. ap. Suid.; ὁμ. χωρεῖν τοῖς δεινοῖς Dion. H. 6. 74. 3. ὁμόσε πορεύεσθαι, Lat. *concedere*, to be inclined to a compromise, Dem. 1287. 18. II. like ἄμα or σύν, c. dat., Polyb. 3. 51, 4, etc. III. τὸ ὁμόσε, level ground, Plut. 1. 559 C.
 ὁμόσημος, ον, equivalent, A. B. 1372.
 ὁμοσθενής, ἐς, of equal might, Anth. P. 8. 4, Nonn. Jo. 21. 62.
 ὁμοσίπυος, ον, (σίπυη) sharing the same meal-tub, a mess-mate, Charond. ap. Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 5.
 ὁμοσιπέω, to eat with, take one's meals with, μήποτε ὁμοσιπέωσι τοῖσι ἀνδράσι, of women, Hdt. 1. 146.
 ὁμόσιτος, ον, eating together, μετὰ τινος Hdt. 7. 119, Plut. 2. 643 D.
 ὁμόσκευος, ον, equipped in the same way, Thuc. 2. 96., 3. 95.
 ὁμοσκηλία, ἡ, a living in the same tent, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 26.
 ὁμόσκηνος, ον, living in the same tent, a mess-mate, Lat. *contubernalis*, Dion. H. 6. 74. 2. living with, τινι Id. 1. 55.
 ὁμοσκηνώω, to live in the same tent or house with, τινι Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 25; al. divisim ὁμοῦ σκ-
 ὁμόσκοτος, ον, in the same darkness, Greg. Naz.
 ὁμόσπλαγχνος, ον, = ὁμογόστριος, Aesch. Theb. 872, Soph. Ant. 511.
 ὁμοσπονδέω, to join one in a treaty, Poll. 1. 34, A. B. 55.
 ὁμόσπονδος, ον, sharing in the drink-offering, sharing the same cup,

ὁμοτράπεζός τε μοι καὶ ὁμ. ἐγένεο Hdt. 9. 16; μήθ' ὁμοτρόφιον μήθ' ὁμόσπονδον . . εἶναι τινι Dem. 321. 14; ὁμ. καὶ ὁμοτράπεζός τινι Dinarch. 93. 18. 2. bound by treaty to, τινι LXX (3 Macc. 3. 7).
 ὁμόσπορος, ον, sown together: sprung from the same parents or ancestors, kindred, h. Hom. Cer. 85, Pind. N. 5. 80, and Trag.: as Subst. a brother, Aesch. Theb. 576 (ubi v. Dind.) Eur. I. T. 611; a sister, Aesch. Cho. 242, Soph. Tr. 212, Eur. I. T. 695, Antiph. Αἴολ. 1. II. ὁμ. γυνή a wife common to two (Laius and Oedipus), Soph. O. T. 260; and of Oedipus, τοῦ πατρὸς ὁμόσπορος having the same wife with his father, Ib. 460.
 ὁμόσσαι, ὁμόσσας, v. sub ὁμνυμι.
 ὁμόσσυτος, ον, rushing together, Nonn. D. 45. 217.
 ὁμόστεγος, ον, = ὁμόροφος, Greg. Naz.; ὁμοστεγέω, Inscr. in Newton Halic. 85. 6.
 ὁμοστεφής, ἐς, crowned together or alike, Eccl.
 ὁμοστιβής, ἐς, walking together: agreeing, Cyrill.
 ὁμοστιχάω, to walk together with, τινι Il. 15. 635.
 ὁμοστιχής, ἐς, walking together, accompanying, Nonn. Jo. 11. 41.
 ὁμοστοιχος, ον, in the same line or rank with, τινι Theophr. C. P. 6. 3, Eccl.;—in the MSS. sometimes -ατιχος.
 ὁμόστολος, ον, in company with, attendant, Βάκχον . . Μαινάδων ὁμόστολον Soph. O. T. 212; ὁμ. ὑμῖν ἐπεσθαι Ap. Rh. 2. 802. II. generally, similar, μορφῆς δ' οὐχ ὁμόστολον φύσις Aesch. Supp. 496.
 ὁμόστοργος, ον, feeling the same affection, Nonn. D. 3. 386.
 ὁμοσύζυξ, ὁ, ἡ, bound together, neut. pl. ὁμοσύζυγα Philox. ap. Ath. 147 E.
 ὁμοσύμφωνος, ον, accordant, Eccl.
 ὁμόσφυρος, ον, walking in company, ap. Hesych., Suid.
 ὁμοσχήμων, ον, of the same shape, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 4 (v. l. ὁμοσσχ-), Schol. Il. 23. 65.
 ὁμόσχιλος, ὁ, a schoolfellow, Hesych., Suid.
 ὁμόσωμος, ον, of one body, Theod. Stud.
 ὁμοτάγης, ἐς, ranged in the same row or line, Euclid., etc.:—co-ordinate with, τινι Julian. 144 D. 2. in the same construction, Gramm.
 ὁμοτάλαντος, to explain the Homeric ἀτάλαντος, cited from Eust.
 ὁμόταφος, ον, buried together, Aeschin. 20. fin.; τινος Plut. 2. 359 B.
 ὁμοτάχης, ἐς, equally swift, Arist. Cacl. 2. 8, 2, Phys. 7. 4, 1, and 9, etc. Adv. -χῶς, lb. 6. 6, 3.
 ὁμόταχος, ον, = foreg., Heliod. 10. 29.
 ὁμοτελής, ἐς, paying the same taxes, Poll. 3. 56, Hesych.
 ὁμοτέρμων, ον, having the same borders, marching with another, counterminous, μήτε γείτονος μήτε ὁμ. Plat. Legg. 842 E, cf. Dion. H. 1. 9, 26, etc.; ὁμ. τινός Poëta ap. Schol. ap. Rh. 1. 419; τινί Ath. 625 F.
 ὁμοτεχνέω, to practise the same art, Hipp. 1285. 26.
 ὁμοτεχνος, ον, practising the same craft, τινι with one, Plat. Lach. 186 E:—as Subst., a fellow-workman, Hdt. 2. 89, Plat. Prot. 328 A, Xenarch. Porphy. 1. 15; ὁ ὁμ. τινος Plat. Charm. 171 C, cf. Dem. 611. 4; οὐδεὶς τῶν ὁμ. μου Alex. Πανν. 2. 7.
 ὁμότῆθος, ον, = ὁμόθηλος, ὁμογάλαξ, Hesych. s. v. ἀγάλαξ, Phot.
 ὁμότης, ον, ὁ, one who swears, Theognost. Can. 45. 3, E. M. 258. 3.
 ὁμοτικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for swearing, Longin. 16. 1.
 ὁμοτιμία, ἡ, sameness of value or honour, Luc. D. Mort. 15. 2.
 ὁμότιμος, ον, (τιμή) equally valued or honoured, held in equal honour, Il. 15. 186; μακάρεσσι with them, Theocr. 17. 16; μακάρων Nonn. D. 7. 103; c. gen. rei, τῆς στρατηγίας ὁμ. having an equal share in the command, Plut. Fab. 9:—οἱ ὁμότιμοι, among the Persians, like οἱ ὁμοιοι at Sparta (cf. ὁμοιοι II), the chief nobles who were equal among themselves, the peers of the realm, often in Xen. Cyr., as 2. 1, 3., 7. 5, 85. Adv. -μως, Galen.
 ὁμότιθος, ον, bred by the same nurse, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6. 156, Phot.
 ὁμότοιχος, ον, having one common wall, separated by a party-wall, contiguous, ὁμ. οἰκία Isae. 60. 17; ὁμότοιχος οἰκεῖν Plat. Legg. 844 C; ὁμ. τῇ βιβλιοθήκῃ οἶκος Diod. 1. 49. 2. metaph., νόσος γείτων ὁμ. ἐρείδει Aesch. Ag. 1004; λύπη μανίας ὁμ. Antiph. Incert. 64.
 ὁμοτονέω, to have the same tension, Philo Bel. 61 B. 2. to have the same tone with, τινί Nicomach. Harm. p. 26, Gramm.
 ὁμότονος, ον, having the same tension, with equal force, Galen. 2. having the same tone, in Music, Mus. Vett.: τὸ ὁμ. an equable tone, between βαρύ and ὀξύ, Plat. Phileb. 17 C:—Adv. -ως, uniformly, Arist. Probl. 15. 5, 1. II. having the same accent, Gramm.:—Adv. -ως, τινί Steph. B.
 ὁμοτός, ἡ, ὅν, sworn, Theognost. Can. 75. 29.
 ὁμοτράπεζος, ον, eating at the same table with (cf. ὁμόσπονδος), Hdt. 3. 132; συνέστιος καὶ ὁμ. Plat. Euthyphro 4 B;—οἱ ὁμ., messmates, a Persian name for certain of the chief courtiers, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 30; cf. ὁμότιμος.
 ὁμότρητος, ον, bored at the same time, Nonn. Jo. 19. 18.
 ὁμότρητος, ον, = ὁμότρηξ, Poll. 6. 156, Hesych. s. v. ὁμόπτερος.
 ὁμοτροπέω, to have the same character or habits, Eccl.
 ὁμοτροπία, ἡ, sameness of character or habits, Dion. H. 4. 28.
 ὁμότροπος, ον, of the same habits or life, ὁμ. τε καὶ ὁμότροφος γίγνεσθαι of the mind in relation to the body, Plat. Phaedo 83 D:—as Subst., οἱ ὁμότροποι τινος Aeschin. 22. 32; Δίκα καὶ ὁμ. Εἰράνα Pind. O. 13. 8. 2. of like fashion, ὁμ. ἤθεα Hdt. 8. 144; τὰ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ . . ὁμ. ἦν τοῖσι Ἑλλησι 2. 49:—Adv. -ως, in the same manner, Arist. Soph. Elench. 33, 11: from sameness of manner, Diog. L. 9. 70.
 ὁμοτροφία, ἡ, a being reared together, Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 1.
 ὁμότροφος, ον, reared or bred together with, τινι h. Hom. Ap. 199; but also τινός h. Hom. 8. 2 (in both places of twins); ὁμότροφα τοῖσι ἀνθρώποισι θηρία, of domestic animals, Hdt. 2. 66. II. absol.

feeding together, having the same diet, Plat., cf. ὑμότροπος. 2.
 ὁμότρ. πεδία plains where we fed in common, Ar. Av. 329.
 ὁμοτροχῶ, (τρέχω) to run in company or together, v. l. Od. 15. 451
 (for ἄματρ-), Manetho 6. 527.
 ὁμοτύπια, ἡ, sameness of form, Philox. ap. E. M. 234. 55.
 ὁμοῦ, Adv., properly gen. neut. of ὁμός, I. properly of Place,
 at the same place, together, Lat. una, ὁμοῦ δ' ἔχον ὠκέας ἵππους Il. 11.
 127; μη' ἐμὰ σὼν ἀπάνευθε τιθήμεναι ὅστέ', Ἀχιλλεῦ, ἀλλ' ὁμοῦ Il.
 23. 84; ὁμοῦ εἶναι, opp. to χωρὶς εἶναι, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 7, etc.; ὁμοῦ
 πάντες ἀναμεμιγμένοι Soph. El. 715, etc.:—in late writers, with Verbs
 of motion, for ὁμόσε or ὁμόθεν, v. Cobet V. LL. p. 85. 2. without
 any distinct notion of Place, like Lat. simul, together, at once, ἄμφω
 ὁμοῦ Od. 12. 424; παρῆν ὁμοῦ κλύειν πολλὴν βοήν Aesch. Pers. 401;
 χρόνος καθαιρεῖ πάντα . . ὁμοῦ Id. Eum. 286; δυοῖν ὁμοῦ Soph. O. C.
 330; εἰ γὰρ Αἰγίσθω θ' ὁμοῦ likewise, Id. El. 1416:—in Hom. it often
 serves to join two Substs. already connected by καὶ or τε, to shew that
 they stand in the same relation to the Verb, εἰ δὴ ὁμοῦ πόλεμος τε δαμᾶ
 καὶ λοιμὸς Ἀχαιοῦ Il. 1. 61; ὁμοῦ γλυφίδας τε λαβῶν καὶ νεῦρα 4. 122;
 χίλι' ὑπέστη, αἴγας ὁμοῦ καὶ ὕψα a thousand smaller cattle, both sheep
 and goats, 11. 245; θυμὸς τείρεθ' ὁμοῦ καμάτῳ τε καὶ ἰδρῶ 17. 745, etc.;
 ἐπήγαγε λιμὸν ὁμοῦ καὶ λοιμὸν Hes. Op. 241; so too in Att., οἰκτερε
 θῆλων ἄρσενός θ' ὁμοῦ γόνον Aesch. Cho. 502; πόλιν τε κάμῃ καὶ σ'
 ὁμοῦ στένει Soph. O. T. 64, cf. Aj. 667, 1079; ἰππέας τε καὶ δπλίτας
 ὁμοῦ Thuc. 7. 30, etc.:—repeated, ὁμοῦ μὲν . . , ὁμοῦ δὲ . . , Soph. O. T.
 4: cf. ὁμῶς. 3. c. dat. together with, along with, Lat. una cum,
 ὁμοῦ νεφέεσσιν ἰών Il. 5. 867; κείσθαι ὁμοῦ νεκύεσσι, 15. 118; ὁμοῦ
 τῇ λίμνῃ Hdt. 2. 101; οἰμαγῆ . . ὁμοῦ κοκκύμασιν Aesch. Pers. 426:—
 also with ὁμοῦ following the dat., ὄσσοι μοι ὁμοῦ τράφεν Od. 4. 723;
 θεοῖς ὁμοῦ = ἐὼν θεοῖς, Soph. Aj. 767, cf. προστάτις; οὐ ποτ' εἶμι τοῖς
 φυτεύσασίν γ' ὁμοῦ will never meet them, Id. O. T. 1007; τοῖσιν ἐχθίσ-
 τοισι συνναίειν ὁμοῦ Id. Tr. 1237, cf. O. T. 337, O. C. 949, Eur. Hel.
 104. II. in Att., also, like ἐγγύς, close at hand, ὄρω τάλαιναν
 Εὐριδίκην ὁμοῦ Soph. Ant. 1180, cf. Ar. Eq. 245, Pax 513, Thesm. 572,
 Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 2:—also c. dat. close to, τοῖς ἐμοῖς πλεύροις ὁμοῦ κλιθεῖ-
 σαν Soph. Tr. 1225, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 5, Plat. Theag. 129 D; ὁμοῦ τι τῷ
 τίκτειν παρεγένεθ' ἡ κόρη Menand. Incert. 204, cf. Dion. H. 1. 78. 2.
 very rarely c. gen., νεὼς ὁμοῦ στείχειν Soph. Ph. 1218; εἶναι ὁμοῦ ἀλ-
 λήλων (v. l. -οῖς) Xen. An. 4. 6, 24. 3. of amount, in all, in
 round numbers, ἀπὸ Σόλωνος ὁμοῦ διακόσια ἔστιν ἔτη Dem. 420. 14;
 εἰσὶν ὁμοῦ δισμῦριοι Dem. 785. 24, cf. 956. 1, Menand. 'Eavt. τιμ.
 1. III. ὁμοῦ καὶ, just like, Lat. aequae ac, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 64; cf.
 ὁμοῖος B. 6.
 ὁμοῦλος, ον, (ἕλη) of the same material, Iambl. V. P. 116.
 ὁμοῦμαι, v. sub ὁμνυμι.
 ὁμαῦπόστατος, ον, of the same hypostasis, Eccl.
 ὁμουρέω, ὁμούρησις, ὁμούριος, ὁμουρος, Ion. for ὁμορέω, etc.
 ὁμο-ούσιος, and ὁμο-ουσιότης, dub. forms of ὁμο-ούσιος, -ότης.
 ὁμοφειγῆς, ἐς, shining together, Nonn. D. 5. 113.
 ὁμοφῆτωρ, ορος, ὁ, to expl. the Homeric ἀφῆτωρ, Eust. 759. 64.
 ὁμόφθογγος, ον, sounding together, Nonn. D. 1. 157, etc.
 ὁμοφλεγῆς, ἐς, burning together or at once, Nonn. D. 6. 220.
 ὁμόφλοιος, v. sub ὁμοιόφλοιος.
 ὁμόφοιτος, ον, going by the side of, τινος Pind. N. 8. 56, Nonn. D. 5.
 122, etc.
 ὁμοφραδῆς, ἐς, talking together, E. M. 221. 39:—agreeing, Nonn. Jo.
 4. 40.
 ὁμοφραδῶν, ον, = ὁμοφραδῆς, Poëta ap. Ep. Plat. 310 A.
 ὁμοφρονέω, to be of the same mind, have the same thoughts, εἰ δὴ ὁμο-
 φρονέοις, says Polyphemus to his ram, Od. 9. 456; ὁμοφρονέοντε νοή-
 μασιν . . , ἀνὴρ ἠδὲ γυνή in unity of purposes, 6. 183; so, Ἕλληνας
 ὁμοφρονέοντας being all of one mind, Hdt. 9. 2; opp. to γνώμη διαφέ-
 ρεσθαι, Id. 7. 229; of conspirators, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 7;—also, πόλεμος
 ὁμοφρονέων a war of common consent, Hdt. 8. 3:—c. dat., οὐ γὰρ
 ἀλλήλοισι ὁμοφρονέουσι are not agreed together, Ib. 75.
 ὁμοφροσύνη, ἡ, = ὁμόνοια, unity of mind and feelings, ὁμοφροσύνην
 ὑπάσειαν ἐσθλήν [θεοῖ] Od. 6. 181; in pl., 15. 198:—also in late Prose,
 Dion. H. 9. 45, etc.
 ὁμόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, = ὁμόνοος, agreeing, united, ὁμόφρονα θυμὸν ἔχον-
 τες Il. 22. 263, Hes. Th. 60, Theogn. 81; ὁμόφρονος εὐνάς Pind. O. 7.
 10; ὁμ. λόγοι Ar. Av. 632. Adv. -όνως, Achmes Onir. 44 in titulo;
 poet. -ονέως, Epigr. Gr. 493. 6.
 ὁμοφυῆς, ἐς, of the same growth, age or nature, Plat. Phaedo 86 A, Rep.
 458 C; τινι with one, Ib. 439 E.
 ὁμοφυῖα, ἡ, sameness of growth, age or nature, Greg. Naz.
 ὁμοφυῖα, ἡ, sameness of race or tribe, Strab. 41, Plut. 2. 975 E.
 ὁμόφυλος, ον, of the same race or stock (wider in sense than ὁμοεθνής,
 q. v.), Hipp. Aër. 289, Thuc. 1. 141, etc.; οἱ ὁμ. those of the same race,
 Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 27; φιλία ὁμόφ. friendship with those of the same stock,
 Eur. H. F. 1200; ὁμ. Ζεὺς Plat. Legg. 843 A:—τὸ ὁμόφυλον, = ὁμοφυ-
 λία, Eur. I. T. 346, Dem. 290. 20; τὸ μὴ ὁμ. a city peopled by different
 races, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 11. 2. generally, of the same breed or kind,
 ὄρνιθες Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 39; πρὸς τὸ ὁμ. ἀπιέναι Ib. 8. 7, 20, cf. Arist.
 Mund. 5, 3; τὸ πῦρ συγκρίνει τὰ ὁμ. homogeneous matter, Arist. Gen. et
 Corr. 2. 2, 4, cf. Cael. 3. 8, 12.
 ὁμόφυτος, ον, originating together, Theol. Arithm. p. 50.
 ὁμό-φωκτος, ον, (φῶζω) roasted or parched together, Philox. 3. 15.
 ὁμαφωνέω, to speak the same language with, τινι Hdt. 1. 142; cf. ὁμο-
 λογέω I. II. to sound together or in unison, Dio C. 41. 58:—
 c. dat. to sound like, Apoll. Pron. 140 B; σ. τῷ λόγῳ chimes in with
 . . , Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 17; πρὸς τι Themist. 258 B.

ὁμοφωνία, ἡ, in Music, unison (v. ὁμόφωνος II), Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 14.
 ὁμόφωνος, ον, speaking the same language with, ἔθνεα οὐχ ὁμ. σφισι
 (= ἀλλήλοισι) Hdt. 3. 98, cf. Thuc. 4. 3, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 19. II.
 of the same sound or tone, in unison with, τινι Aesch. Ag. 158:—Adv.
 -ως having the same name with, τινι Strab. 411. 2. in Music, in
 the same note, in unison, opp. to σύμφωνος (in harmony), v. Arist. Probl.
 19. 39, 1:—Adv. -ως, with one voice, Plut. Galb. 5.
 ὁμόφωτος, ον, of equal light, Eccl.
 ὁμοχοῖνιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, one who receives his χοῖνιξ with others, a fellow-
 slave, Plut. 2. 643 D.
 ὁμόχορος, ον, belonging to the same chorus, Plut. 2. 768 B.
 ὁμοχριστιανοί, οἱ, fellow-Christians, Eust. Opusc. 12. 83.
 ὁμοχροέω, to be ὁμόχρους, Geop. 19. 6, 2.
 ὁμόχροια, ἡ, sameness of colour, Xen. Cyn. 5, 18, Geop. 18. 1,
 I. II. the even surface of the body, the skin, Hdt. 1. 74 (where
 the acc. is written ὁμοχροῖν; so, ὁμοχροῖν, ὁμοχροῖν in Hipp. V. C.
 896), Plat. Ax. 369 D:—cf. ὁμόχρους II, χροῖα, χρώς.
 ὁμοχρονέω, to keep time with, τῇ γλώττῃ τὸ πλήκτρον ὁμοχρονεῖ Luc.
 Imag. 14: absol. to keep time, Id. Hist. Conscr. 50.
 ὁμόχρονος, ον, contemporaneous, Themist. 128 A. Adv. -ως, Byz.
 ὁμόχρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ον, of one colour, opp. to ποικίλος, Arist.
 H. A. 5. 10, 3, cf. 4. 1, 24: of the same complexion or colour, Anth. P.
 5. 301; heterocl. pl. ὁμόχρους, cited from Paul. Aeg.:—so, ὁμοχράμα-
 τος, ον, Diod. 1. 88; ὁμόχρωμος, ον, A. B. 220; ὁμόχρως, ὁ, ἡ, -χρων,
 τό, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 2, Theophr. Sens. 37, etc.: cf. Lob. Paral. 256. II.
 with even surface (cf. ὁμόχροια II), Hipp. 607. 8.
 ὁμόχρωσας, ον, a fellow-countryman, Dio C. Fr. Peiresc. 79, etc. II.
 bordering on, a neighbour.—The form ὁμοχώριος in Gloss.
 ὁμοψηφείω, to vote together, Joseph. A. J. 17. 11, 1.
 ὁμόψηφος, ον, voting with, μὴ τοῖς ἐχθίστοις ὁμόψηφοι γένησθε Andoc.
 23. 17; ὁμ. τινι κατὰ τινος Lys. 139. 6. II. having an equal
 right to vote with, τοῖσι στρατηγοῖσι Hdt. 6. 109; μετὰ τῶν σφετέρων
 Id. 7. 149.
 ὁμοψυχέω, = ὁμοψυχέω, ὁμοψυχία, = ὁμόνοια, ὁμόψυχος, = ὁμόνοος, Eccl.
 ἐμῶ, fut. ὦσω, (ὁμός) to unite: Pass. ὁμοθῆναι φιλότῃτι, like φιλότῃτι
 μιγῆναι, Il. 14. 209. II. = ὁμοιῶ, in fut. med., Nic. Th. 334.
 ὁμόω, to swear, v. sub ὁμνυμι.
 ὁμπνεῖος, f. l. for ὁμπνιος.
 ὁμπνη, ἡ, food, bread-corn, Lyc. 621, Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 55:
 in pl. ὁμπναι, cakes of meal and honey, sacrificial cakes, Call. Fr. 123.
 268; πολυωπέας ὁμπνας honeycombs, Nic. Al. 450. II. Hesych.
 also interpr. it by εὐδαιμονία.—The form ὁμπη (A. B. 287, Hesych.,
 Phot., E. M.) seems to be erroneous. Hence the Adjs. ὁμπνιος (q. v.),
 also ὁμπνηρός Hesych.; ὁμπνιακός Anth. P. 9. 707; ὁμπνικός Suid. (Prob.
 from the same Root as ἄφ-ενος, Lat. ops, opes, opulentus, optimus, opifarius,
 all which words have the common notion of abundance, increase.)
 ὁμπνιος, in MSS. often ὁμπνεῖος, α, ον, (ὁμπνη) of or relating to corn,
 ὁμπν. καρπός Moschio ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 242; στόχους Ap. Rh. 4. 989;
 σπορός Nonn. Jo. 4. v. 37; ὁμπ. ἔργον husbandry, Call. Fr. 183; nourish-
 ing, Philet. 49: hence, 2. as epith. of Demeter, Ὀμπνια, Lat.
 alma Ceres, bountiful, Hesych.: then in late Poets, ὁμπνια Ἔρμῃ wealthy,
 Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 145; Καίσαρος ὁμπνια μήτηρ Anth. P. append.
 51. 56:—Hesych. also cites ὁμπνιόχειρ, giving with free hand. II.
 well-fed, flourishing, large, ὁμπνιον νέφος a huge cloud, Soph. Fr. 233;
 ὁμπνιαι τευθιάδες Philox. 2. 13 Bgk.; κτῆσις Lyc. 1264. [Ὀμπνια
 is one of the very few trisyll. feminines in ἰ, of the same form as πότνια,
 and the accent therefore is on the ante-penult., Spitzn. Vers. Her. 30,
 Draco 20. 21.]
 ὁμφαῖος, α, ον, (ὁμφή) prophetic, presaging, Nonn. D. 9. 284, al.:—
 Ὀμφαίη, ἡ, as a goddess, Emped. 28.
 ὁμφάκηρος, ἄ, ὄν, = ὁμφάκινος, Philagr. ap. Oribas. 57 Matth.
 ὁμφάκίας (sc. οἴνος), ὁ, wine from unripe grapes, Ath. 26 D. II.
 as masc. Adj., harsh, austere, θυμός Ar. Ach. 352; cf. ὁμφαξ II. 3. 2.
 ὁμφακίαι νεκροὶ unripe dead, i. e. young persons, Luc. Catapl. 5.
 ὁμφάκιζω (ὁμφαξ), to be unripe, properly of grapes, Geop. 5. 43, 3,
 etc.; of olives and other fruits, Ib. 3. 13, 5; also of young girls, Nicet.
 Ann. 178 B; v. ὁμφαξ II. 2. of a vine, to bear sour grapes, LXX
 (Isai. 18. 5): metaph. to be unripe, harsh, Eccl. II. in Med.,
 Σικελὸς ὁμφακίζεται the Sicilian steals sour grapes, proverb. of one
 who will steal anything however worthless, Epich. 163 Ahr., cf. Aristaen.
 2. 7, Erasm. Adag. p. 240.
 ὁμφάκινος [ἄ], ἡ, ον, made from unripe grapes, ὁμφ. οἴνος, = ὁμφακίας,
 ὁμφακίτης, Hipp. 667. 2; ὁμφ. ἔλαιον oil made from unripe olives, also
 ὁμοτριβές, Diosc. 1. 29:—ὁμφάκιον (sc. ἱμάτιον), τό, prob. from its
 colour, Poll. 7. 56.
 ὁμφάκιον [ἄ], τό, the juice of unripe grapes, Diosc. 5. 6: also oil made
 from unripe olives, Hipp. 407 15, cf. Plin. 12. 60. II. = ὁμφαξ
 II. 2, Aristaen. 2. 7 (τοῦ στέρνου μῆλα being prob. a gloss.).
 ὁμφάκίς, ἡ, the cup of the acorn, used for tanning, and as an astringent
 medicine, Paul. Aeg. 3. 42.
 ὁμφάκίτης (sc. οἴνος), ὁ, = ὁμφακίας, Diosc. 5. 12:—fem. ὁμφακίτις,
 ἴδος, as Adj. unripe, ἔλαιη Hipp. 668. 33; ὁμφ. κηκίς astringent juice,
 of a kind of gail-apple, Diosc. 1. 146.
 ὁμφάκω-μελί, τό, a drink of sour grapes and honey, Diosc. 5. 31.
 ὁμφάκο-ράξ, ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, with sour grapes, Anth. P. 9. 561.
 ὁμφάκός, οὔ, ὁ, = ὁμφαξ I, Hipp. 878 H.
 ὁμφάκωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like unripe grapes, Hipp. Prorrh. 95, Arist. Mirab.
 161, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 6.
 ὁμφάλητομία, ἡ, the cutting of the navel-string, midwifery, Plat. Theaet.
 149 E; so, ὁμφαλοτομία, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 1, Poll. 4. 208.

ὀμφαλητόμος, *ov*, cutting the navel-string: as Subst., ὀμφ., ἡ, a mid-wife, Ion. word for the Att. μαῖα, Hipp. 608. 55; so, ὀμφαλοτόμος, Sophron ap. Ath. 324 E. On the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 651.

ὀμφαλικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὀμφάλιος, Phantias ap. Ath. 58 E.

ὀμφάλιον, τό, Dim. of ὀμφάλος, Anth. P. 8. 506, Nic. Al. 609, Arat. 206. II. = ὀμφάλος II. 1, Epigr. in Diog. L. 8. 45.

ὀμφάλιος, *ov*, having a boss, bossy, ὀμφ. σάκεος τρύφος Anth. P. 6. 84.

ὀμφαλιστήρ, ὁ, a knife to cut the navel-string, Poll. 2. 169, Hesych.

ὀμφαλο-ειδής, ἐς, like a navel or boss, Eust. 1350. 5.

ὀμφάλβεις, εσσα, *ev*, having a navel or boss, Hom. (esp. in Il.); ἀσπίδας ὀμφαλοέσσας of the shield with a central boss, Il. 6. 118, etc.; ζυγὸν ὀμφαλὸν a yoke with a knob on the top, 24. 269; v. ὀμφάλος II.:—οἰμωγὰς ὀμφαλοέσσας (a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν) Ar. Pax 1278:—σύκων πύσιν ὀμφαλοέσσαν, in Nic. Al. 7, prob. referring to a peculiar kind of figs, called ὀμφάλεα by Phot.

ὀμφαλο-καρπος, *ov*, bearing fruit like an ὀμφάλος, Diosc. 3. 104.

ὀμφάλος, ὁ, (v. sub fin.) the navel, Lat. umbilicus, Il. 4. 525, 13. 568, Hdt. 7. 60, etc. II. anything like a navel, 1. the knob

or boss in the middle of the shield, Lat. umbo, Il. 11. 34, 13. 192; cf. ὀμφαλόεις. 2. a button or knob on the horse's yoke to fasten the reins to, Il. 24. 273, (not a hale for the reins to pass through). 3.

the plug or valve that closed the outlet of a bath, Timarch. ap. Ath. 501 E; cf. βαλανειόμφαλος. 4. in pl. the knobs at each end of the stick round which books were rolled, Lat. umbilici or cornua, Luc. Merc. Cond. 41, adv. Indoct. 7 and 16, Epigr. in Diog. L. 9. 16; so, νοῦι umbilici

Catull. 22. 7; cf. Dict. of Ant. s. v. Liber. III. the centre or middle point: so in Od. 1. 50 (the only place in Od. where the word occurs), Calypso is said to live νῆσῳ ἐν ἀμφιρύτῃ ὅθι τ' ὀμφάλος ἐστὶ: and by a later legend, Delphi (or rather a round stone in the Delphic temple) was called ὀμφάλος as marking the middle point of Earth, first

in Pind. P. 4. 131, 6. 3, Aesch. Eum. 40, 167, etc.; cf. Plat. Rep. 427 C, Strab. 419, Paus. 10. 16, 2:—so, ὀμφ. πόληος, of an altar at Megara, Simon. 112; ἀστεος ὀμφ., at Athens, Pind. Fr. 45; ὀμφ. νήσου, of Enna in Sicily, Call. Cer. 15, cf. Cic. Verr. 4. 48. 2. the central part of

a rose, where the seed-vessel is, Arist. Probl. 12. 8, cf. Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 5:—the stalk of the fig, Geop. 10. 56, 2. 3. the centre of an army, Poll. 1. 126. 4. the key-stone of an arched vault (ψαλίς),

Arist. Mund. 6, 28. (The Gr. and Lat. Root seems to be *amb* or *ambh*, cf. ὀμφ-αλος, *umbil-icus*, ἄμβων, *umbo*:—in the cogn. languages the Root seems to be *nab* or *nabh*, Skt. *nabh*, *nabh-ê* (*turgeo*), *nābh-is* (*navel*); O. Norse *naf-li*; A. S. *naf-el*; O. H. G. *nab-a*, *nab-ulo*.)

ὀμφαλο-τομία, ὀμφαλοτόμος, v. sub ὀμφαλητ-.

ὀμφαλώδης, ἐς, contr. for ὀμφαλοειδής, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 6, G. A. 3. 2, 6. ὀμφαλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, as if from ὀμφαλώω, made with a boss, like ὀμφαλόεις, Pherecr. Pers. 5, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 49, Polyb. 6. 25, 7, Poll. 1. 134.

ὀμφαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, an unripe grape, πάροιθε δέ τ' ὀμφακὲς εἰσιν Od. 7. 125; ὅτ' ὀμφακὲς αἰόλλονται Hes. Sc. 399; ὅταν δὲ τεύχη Zeus ἀπ' ὀμφακος πικρὰς οἶνον, i. e. autumn, when the unripe grapes become fit to make wine, Aesch. Ag. 970; εἴτ' ἡμαρ αὖξει μέσσον ὀμφακος τύπον Soph. Fr. 239:—also of other fruits, as olives, Poll. 5. 67; of ivy-berries, Plut. 2. 648 F:—later as masc., Ib. 138 F, cf. Lob. Phryn. 54. II. metaph. a young girl not yet ripe for marriage, Anth. P. 5. 20, cf. 12. 205. 2. of the unripe hard breasts of a young girl, Ariosto's *due*

romie acerbe, ὀμφακι μαζοῦ Tryph. 34, ubi v. Wem.; but ὀμφακι μαζῶ, as Adj., Nonn. D. 1. 71, 48. 957; cf. ὀμφάκιον II. 3. ὀμφακας βλέπειν to look sour grapes, look sour (cf. βλέπω II), Com. ap. Phryn., Patoemiogr.: hence, τὰς ὀμφῶν σχάσασθε καὶ τὰς ὀμφακας your scornful brows and *sour-grape looks*, Plat. Com. 'Eort. 5; cf. ὀμφακίας II. 4. a gem, used for seals, Theophr. Lap. 30. [ἄ in all examples, whence Gaisf. restored *στομφάκα* in Ar. Fr. 522:—perh. this error led Draco

18. 15 to state that *a* was long.]

ὀμφή, ἡ, a poet. noun, the voice of a god, (opp. to αὐδή, the human voice), ταῦτα θεῶν ἐκ πεύσεται ὀμφῆς Il. 20. 129; ἐπισπομένη θεῶν ὀμφῆ Od. 3. 215, etc.; θεῖη δέ μιν ἀμφέχυντ' ὀμφῆ, of the voice of the dream sent by Zeus to Agamemnon, Il. 2. 41, cf. 6; of an oracle delivered from an inner shrine, πίονος ἐξ ἀδύτου Theogn. 808; τρίποδος Philostr. 842; κληροῦν ὀμφάν (v. κληρώω II. 2); signified by the flight of birds, Ap. Rh. 3. 939:—also in pl., κατ' ὀμφὰς τὰς Ἀπόλλωνος Soph. O. C. 102; so, κατ' ὀμφῆν σῆν on hearing the sound of thy name (for the name of Oedipus had something awful in it), Ib. 550, cf. 1351. 2. a sweet tuneful voice, Pind. Fr. 266; ὀμφῆ μελέων Ib. 45. 17; γλυκεῖαι . . ὀμφαί Id. N. 10. 63:—generally a voice, sound, ἰύζειν ὀμφάν Aesch. Supp. 808; μύθων αὐδαθέντων ὁ. Eur. Med. 175. II. Lacon. for ὀσμῆ, Hesych.: hence the rose was called in Arcadia εὐὀμφαλον, Timarch. ap. Ath. 682 C. (From √ΕΠ, εἰπ-εἶν, ὄψ, with μ inserted, cf. κόρυμβος from κορυφή, στρόμβος from στρέφω.)

ὀμφήεις, εσσα, *ev*, oracular, prophetic, Nonn. D. 2. 689, Jo. 1. 21.

ὀμφητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a soothsayer, Tryph. 133.

ὀμφύνω, (ὀμφῆ) to make famous, Hesych., Phot.

ὀμφάλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for ὀμαῦλαξ, q. v.

ὀμωμι, τό, a Persian plant, Plut. 2. 369 E.

ὀμωνύμειω, to have the same name with, τινι Ath. 491 C.

ὀμωνυμία, ἡ, a having the same name, identity, Plut. 2. 427 E, etc. II. of words, equivocal sense, equivocalness, ambiguity, παραλογισμοὶ παρὰ τὴν ὀμ. Arist. Soph. Elench. 4, 5; κατ' ὀμωνυμίαν equivocationally, Id. An. Post. 1. 24, 4. 2. an equivocal word, τῶν ὀνομάτων τῶ μὲν σοφιστῆ ὀμωνυμῖαι χρήσιμοι . . τῶ δὲ ποιητῆ συνωνυμῖαι Id. Rhet. 3. 2, 7.

ὀμωνυμικῶς, Adv. synonymously Epiphon.

ὀμωνύμιος, α, *ov*, = sq., Anth. P. append. 9.

ὀμωνύμιος, *ov*, (ὀμός, ὄνομα) having the same name, Il. 17. 720, Pind. I. 7 (6). 34, etc.; τινι with one, Thuc. 2. 68, Plat. Rep. 330 B, etc.; τὸν ὀμ. ἐμαυτῶ my own namesake, Dem. 34. 21:—as Subst., ὀμ. τινος Pind. Fr. 71, Plat. Soph. 218 B, 234 B, Isocr. 223 C; ὁ σαυτοῦ or ὁ σὸς ὀμ. your namesake, Plat. Prot. 311 B, Theaet. 147 D; ἡ ὀμ. αὐτῆς Luc. Inagg. 20. II. of like kind, πάντα τὰ ἐκείνοις ὀμ. Plat. Phaedo 78 E. III. in the Logic of Arist., τὰ ὀμ. are words having the same sound but a different sense, equivocal nouns, ambiguous words, Categ. 1, 1, cf. Eth. N. 1. 6, 12, al.:—so Adv. —ως, equivocally, Ib. 5. 1, 7, de An. I. 2, 8, al.: cf. συνώνυμος II.

ὀμοροφέω, to be under the same roof, Aesop. 149 Coraës (for ὀμοροφεῖν).

ὀμορόφιος, *ov*, (ὄροφος) being or lodging under the same roof with, τινι Antipho 130. 32, Dem. 321. 14, 553. 6 (cf. ὀμόσπονδος):—ὀμορόφιος is a faulty form found in Mss., v. Lob. Phryn. 709.

ὀμώροφος, *ov*, = foreg., Babr. 12. 13, Ath. 437 F (ubi ὀμορ-), etc.

ὀμῶς, Adv. of ὀμός, as ὀμοίως of ὀμοῖος, equally, likewise, alike, Lat. *pariter*, Il. 1. 196, 9. 605, Od. 11. 565, and sometimes in Trag., as Aesch. Eum. 388, Soph. Aj. 1372, Eur. El. 407: in equal parts, Hes. Th. 74; like ὀμοῦ, joined with two Subst. connected by καὶ to show that they stand in the same relation to the Verb, πλήθεν ὀμῶς ἵππων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν both of men and horses alike, Il. S. 214; κάθθαν' ὀμῶς ὁ τ' ἀεργὸς ἀνὴρ ὁ τε πολλὰ ἐοργῶς 9. 320, cf. 11. 708, Od. 10. 28, etc.; ἐν τε θεοῖς κἀνθρώποις ὀμῶς Pind. P. 9. 71; τό τ' ἡμαρ καὶ κατ' εὐφρόνην ὀμῶς Aesch. Eum. 692; κακέϊ κἀνθάδ' ὦν . . ὀμῶς Soph. Aj. 1372. 2. often, πάντες ὀμῶς all together, all alike, Od. 4. 775, Il. 17. 422, etc.; πάντη ὀμῶς Hes. Th. 366; ἐς τὰ πάνθ' ὀμῶς Aesch. Pr. 736. II. c. dat. like as, just as, equally with, ἐχθρὸς ὀμῶς Ἀΐδαο πύλησι hated like death, Il. 9. 312; ὀμῶς . . Πριάμοιο τέκισσιν τῶν 5. 535, cf. 14. 72. 2. together with, Theogn. 252. Cf. ὀμοῦ.

ὀμῶς, Conj. from ὀμός (but with changed accent), all the same, nevertheless, notwithstanding, still, Lat. *tamen*, used to limit whole clauses, Σαρπήδοντι δ' ἄχος γένετο . . ὀμῶς δ' οὐ λήθετο χάρις Il. 12. 393; ὀμῶς πιθοῦ μοι Soph. O. T. 1064, cf. Ant. 519; κοῦκ ἐπίδηλος ὀμῶς and yet not so as to be observed, Theogn. 442; νῦν δὲ ὀμῶς θαρρῶ Plat. Symp. 193 E, etc.:—often strengthened by other words, ἀλλ' ὀμῶς, Lat. *attamen*, but still, but for all that, Pind. P. 1. 163, Ar. Vesp. 1085, etc.; ὀμῶς μὴν (Dor. μάν) Pind. P. 2. 150, Plat.; ὀμῶς μέντοι Plat. Crito 54 D; ὀμῶς γε μὴν Ar. Nub. 631, 822; ὀμῶς γε μέντοι Vesp. 1344, Ran. 61:—used elliptically, πάντως μὲν οἴσεις οὐδὲν ὑγιές, ἀλλ' ὀμῶς (sc. οἰστέον) Ach. 956, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 1026. II. often placed in the apodosis after καὶ εἰ (κεῖ) or καὶ ἐάν (κάν), as *tamen* after *etsi* or *quamquam*, καὶ τὸ μὴδὲν ἐξερῶ, φράσω δ' ὀμῶς Soph. Ant. 234, cf. Aesch. Cho. 933; but ὀμῶς, though it belongs in sense to the apodosis, is often closely attached to the protasis, μέμνησ' Ὀρέστου, καὶ θυραῖός ἐσθ' ὀμῶς, i. e. *kel θ. ἐστι*, ὀμῶς μέμνησο Ib. 115; λέξον . . καὶ στένεις ὀμῶς, i. e. *καὶ στένεις*, ὀμῶς λέξον, Id. Pers. 295; κἀν ἀποπτας ἧς ὀμῶς, φώνημ' ἀκούω Soph. Aj. 15; and sometimes it even stands in the protasis, ἐρημία με, καὶ δίκαι' ὀμῶς λέγω, σμικρὸν τίθησι Id. O. C. 957; ἐγὼ μὲν εἶην, καὶ πέφυχ' ὀμῶς λάτρης, ἐν τοῖσι γενναίοισιν ἡριθμημένος Eur. Hel. 728. 2. the protasis is often replaced by a participle, ὕστερον ἀπικόμενοι ἰμείροντο ὀμῶς Hdt. 6. 120, cf. 5. 63; κλυθί μου νοσῶν ὀμῶς (i. e. *εἰ νοσεῖς ὀμῶς κλυθί*), Soph. Tr. 1105; and strengthd., πιθοῦ, καίπερ οὐ στέργων ὀμῶς Aesch. Theb. 712; ἰκνούμαι, καὶ γυνή περ οὐσ' ὀμῶς Eur. Or. 680; τὰδ' ἔρδω, καὶ τύραννος ὦν ὀμῶς Soph. O. C. 851; ἐρήσομαι δέ, καὶ κακῶς πάσχουσ' ὀμῶς Eur. Med. 250:—sometimes it precedes, τόλμα . . ὀμῶς ἀτλητα πεπονθῶς, for καίπερ πεπονθῶς, ὀμῶς τόλμα, Theogn. 1029; and in Prose, αἱ δὲ . . ὀμῶς ταῦτα πυνθανόμενοι ἀρρώδεον Hdt. 8. 74; οἱ τετρακόσιοι . . ὀμῶς καὶ τεθαυρημένοι ξυνελέγοντο Thuc. 8. 93, cf. Hdt. 5. 63. Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 21:—Thuc. 7. 75 is remarkable, ἡ ἰσομοιρία τῶν κακῶν, ἔχουσα τινα ὀμῶς . . καύφισιν, οὐδ' ὡς ῥαδία ἐδοξάζετο. III. it often serves to limit single words, like Lat. *quamvis*, ἀπάλαμὸν περ ὀμῶς ἐπὶ ἔργον ἐγείρει Hes. Op. 20; βαρέα δ' οὖν ὀμῶς φράσω Aesch. Theb. 810; κόλοκι, δεινῶ θηρίῳ, ὀμῶς ἐπέμειν ἠδονῆν Plat. Phaedr. 240 B. IV. ὀμῶς used to break off a speech, *however* . . Aesch. Eum. 74.

ὀμοχέτης, *ov*, ὁ, Aeol. and Dor. for ὀμοεχέτης, holding or dwelling together, τοὺς ὀμοχέτας δαίμονας suorshiped in the same temple (cf. ὀμώναος, ὀμοβώμιος), Thuc. 4. 97, where it seems to be a Boeot. word.

ὄναγός, ὁ, Dor. and Att. for ὄνηγός, an ass-driver, Plaut. Asin. Prolog. 10.

ὄναγρα, v. sub αἰνοθήρας.

ὄναγρίνος, ἡ, *ov*, of or belonging to a wild ass, Poll. 7. 56.

ὄναγρό-βοτος, *ov*, grazed by wild asses, Strab. 568.

ὄναγρος, ὁ, = ὄνος ἀγριος, the wild ass, Strab. 312, Babr. 67. 1. II. a kind of catapult, Procop., Suid., Amm. Marc. 23. 4, 7.

ὄναρ, τό, only used in nom. and acc. sing., the other cases being supplied by ὄνειρος (q. v.):—a dream, vision in sleep, opp. to a waking vision (ὑπαρ, q. v.), Od. 19. 547, 20. 90; ἡλίφ δέικνυσι τοῦναρ Soph. El. 425; εἶδον ὄναρ Ar. Eq. 1090; ἀκουε δὴ ὄναρ ἀντ' ὄνειρατος dream for dream, Plat. Theaet. 201 D; ὥστε μὴδ' ὄναρ ἰδεῖν, of profound sleep, Id. Apol. 40 D. 2. proverb. of anything fleeting or unreal, ὀλιγοχρόνιον . . ὥσπερ ὄναρ Theogn. 1014; παρέρχεται ὡς ὄναρ ἤβη Theocr. 27. 8; πόθος δὴ μοι ὡς ὄναρ ἔπη Bion 1. 58; so in Prose, ἡ ἐμὴ [σοφία] . . ὥσπερ ὄναρ οὐσα Plat. Symp. 175 E, cf. Meno 85 C; ὡς ὄναρ ἐλευθερίας ὕρωντας Plut. Thes. 32;—and without ὡς, σκιᾶς ὄναρ ἀνθρώποι Pind. P. 8. 136; ὄναρ ἡμερόφαντον ἀλαίνει, of an old man, Aesch. Ag. 82. II. in Att., ὄναρ was mostly used as Adv., in a dream, in sleep, ὄναρ γὰρ ὑμᾶς νῦν Κλυταιμνήστρα καλῶ Aesch. Eum. 116; ὄναρ διώκεις θῆρα Ib. 131; ὄναρ πνεύσαντα νυκτός Soph. Fr. 63; freq. in Plat., ὄναρ ἐπλουτήσαμεν Theaet. 208 B; ὄναρ ὄνειρατα διηγείσθαι Ib. 158 C, etc.; also,

οὐδὲ ὄναρ not even in a dream, Eur. Fr. 108; μηδ' ἰδὼν ὄναρ not even in my dreams, Id. I. T. 518, cf. Plat. Theaet. 173 D, Mosch. 4. 18; ἄ μηδ' ὄναρ ἠλπίσαν Dem. 429. 19:—hence often opp. to ὕπαρ, v. sub ὕπαρ II.

III. for ὄνειαρ, h. Hom. Cer. 270, ἀθανάτοις θνητοῖσι τ' ὄναρ καὶ χάρμα τέτυκται, as Herm. reads for ὄνειαρ, while Voss and Ilgen propose ὄνειαρ.

ὄναριον, τό, Dim. of ὄνος, Diphil. Incert. 4, Macho ap. Ath. 582 C, al. ὄνασθαι, v. sub ὄνινημι.

ὄνασις, ὄνάτωρ, Dor. for ὄνησις, ὄνήτωρ.

ὄνελα (sc. δαρά), ἡ, ass's skin, fem. of ὄνειος, Babr. 7. 13.

ὄνειαρ, ἄτος, τό, (ὄνινημι) Ep. word, anything that profits or helps, profit, advantage, aid, succour, Il. 22. 433, 486, Hes. Op. 820, etc. 2.

a means of strengthening, refreshment, Od. 4. 444., 15. 78, Hes. Op. 41; στιβάδεσσιν ὄνειαρ good for beds, Theocr. 13. 34:—hence 3. in pl. ἀνείατα, food, victuals, often in Hom. (esp. Od.) in the line, οἱ δ' ἐπ' ἀνείαθ' ἐτοῖμα προκείμενα χεῖρας ἱάλλον;—rich presents were also so called, τοσσάδ' ὄνειατ' ἄγων Il. 24. 367. 4. of persons, πᾶσιν ὄνειαρ, of Hector, Il. 22. 433; πῆμα κακὸς γείτων, ὄνασον τ' ἀγαθὸς μέγ' ὄνειαρ Hes. Op. 344:—for h. Hom. Cer. 270, v. ὄναρ III. II.

for ὄναρ, a dream, Call. in Anth. P. 6. 310, cf. 7. 42. ὄνειδέη, ἡ, poet. for ὄνειδος, Ep. Hom. 4. 12.

ὄνειδεῖος, ὄν, reproachful, ὄνειδεῖος ἐπέεσσι with words of reproach, Il. 1. 519, etc.; in Od. only once, 18. 326; so, μῦθος ὄν. Il. 21. 393. 2. dishonourable, ψωμὸς ὄν., of the fruits of begging, Anth. P. 9. 573.

ὄνειδέω, poet. for sq., in a Fr. of the Cycl. Theb. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375, where Buttm. ὄνειδεῖον τόδ' ἐπεμψαν, for ὄνειδεῖοντες ἐπ.—

ὄνειδίω: fut. Att. -ῶ Soph. O. T. 1423, Eur. Tro. 430, Plat., later -ῶ Aristid.: aor. ὄνειδισα Hom., etc.: pf. ὄνειδικα Lys. 147. 14:—Pass., Eur., etc.: fut. med. ὄνειδιεῖσθε (in pass. sense) Soph. O. T. 1500: aor. ὄνειδίσθην Polyb. 11. 5, 10: I. c. acc. rei et dat. pers. to throw a reproach upon one, cast in one's teeth, object or impute to one, Lat. objicere, exprobrare, ἀλκῆν μὲν μοι πρῶτον ὄνειδισας Il. 9. 34, cf. Od. 18. 380, Hes. Op. 716, Hdt. 1. 41; αἰσχύνομαί σοι τοῦτ' ὄνειδισαί Aesch. Cho. 917; ἄ δ' εἰς γάμοις μοι βασιλικὸς ὄνειδισας Eur. Med. 547; ὄν. φόνον τινί Dem. 553. 26; also, ὄν. τι εἰς τινα Soph. O. C. 754, Ph. 523:—with a relat. clause instead of the acc., Ἀγαμέμνωνι .. ὄνειδίζων, ὅτι .., Il. 2. 255, cf. Plat. Apol. 29 E, al.; ὄν. τινί, ὡς .., Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 8; τινί, διότι .., Polyb. 28. 4, 11:—or c. inf., εἴ τίς τῶν ἄν. φιλοκερδεῖ εἶναι Plat. Hipparch. 232 C; ὄν. αὐτῶ τετρήσθαι τὰ ὄνα Diog. L. 2. 50:—lastly, without the dat. pers., ὄνειδιῶν τι τῶν πάρος κακῶν to impute, Soph. O. T. 1423, cf. 441:—in Pass. to be objected or imputed, καὶ σχεδὸν δὴ πάντα .. οὐκ ὀρθῶς ὄνειδίζεται Plat. Tim. 86 D. II. omitting the acc. rei, to reproach, upbraid, 1. c. dat. pers., Il. 2. 255, etc., Lys. 179. 17; τινί περὶ τίνος Hdt. 4. 79; τινί τίνος I. 90 (but with v. l. τοῦτο); τινί ἐς τι 8. 92. 2. c. acc. pers., ἐπεσὶν μιν ὄνειδισον Il. 1. 211; νεῖκει ὄνειδίζων 7. 95; τοιαῦτ' ὄνειδίζεις με thus dost thou reproach me, Soph. O. C. 1002, cf. Plat. Apol. 30 E; also, ἐπειδὴ .. τυφλὸν μ' ὄνειδισας (sc. ὄντα) did'st reproach me with being blind, Soph. O. T. 412:—Pass. to be reproached, ἐκ τίνος Eur. Tro. 936; εἰς τι Diod. 20. 62; τινί or τι with a thing, Stob. 228. 1.

ὄνειδισαί, ἡ, = ὄνειδισμός, Hesych. s. v. ἔλεγξις.

ὄνειδισμα, τό, insult, reproach, blame, Hdt. 2. 133.

ὄνειδισμός, ὁ, reproach, shame, Plut. Artox. 22.

ὄνειδιστέον, verb. Adj. one must reproach, τινί Plat. Legg. 689 C.

ὄνειδιστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = sq., full of reproach, ὄν. λόγος Eur. H. F. 218.

ὄνειδιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who reproaches with a thing, c. gen. rei, ἀμαρτημάτων, εὐεργετημάτων Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 16.

ὄνειδιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, reproachful, abusive, εἰς τι Luc. Contempl. 7.

ὄνειδιστος, ὄν, disgraceful:—Adv. -τως, Zosim.

ὄνειδος, τό, (said to mean originally any report of one, one's reputation, character, like κλέος, κληδών, Lat. fama, Eust. 88. 15., 647. 36; but the passages he cites—τοῦτ' ὄν. οὐ καλὸν Soph. Ph. 477; Θήβαις κάλλιστον ὄν. Eur. Phoen. 821; καλὸν ὄν. Id. Med. 514, I. A. 305.—are plainly ironical; indeed the sense of reproach lay in the Root, v. infr.): I. from Hom. downwards, reproach, rebuke, censure, blame, esp. by word, ὄνειδεα μυθήσασθαι, λέγειν, βόζειν Il. 1. 291., 2. 222, Od. 17. 461, etc.; αἰ δὴ ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ κατ' ὄνειδεα χεῖραν 22. 463; ὄνειδος ἔχειν to be in disgrace, Hdt. 9. 71; ὄνειδη κλύειν Aesch. Pers. 757; ὄν. ὄνειδίσειν Soph. Ph. 523; ὄν. λιπεῖν τινί Eur. Heracl. 301; ὄν. φέρει it brings reproach, Plat. Rep. 590 C; ὄνειδός [ἔστι], c. inf., Eur. Andr. 410; ὄνειδός τινι περιθεῖναι Antipho 131. 31; περιάπτειν Lys. 164. 1; ὄνειδῶν καὶ κακῶν μεστούς Dem. 603. 6; ὡς ἐν ὄνειδει by way of reproach, Plat. Gorg. 512 C, cf. Rep. 431 A, Symp. 189 E; ὄνειδει ἐνέχεσθαι, συνέχεσθαι Legg. 808 E, 944 E:—pl., κολόζειν ὄνειδεσι with censures, Ib. 847 A; ὄνειδη ἔχειν τὰ μέγιστα Rep. 344 B; ὄν. ἐπιφέρειν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 22. 2. matter of reproach, a reproach, disgrace, σοὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ .. κατηφείη καὶ ὄνειδος Il. 16. 498; σοὶ μὲν δὴ .. κατηφείη καὶ ὄν., εἰ .. 17. 556, cf. Hdt. 2. 36; c. gen., τὸ .. πόλεως ἄν. the reproach of the city, Aesch. Theb. 539; αὐτῆς ὄν. Soph. O. C. 984; ὄν. Ἑλλάνων Id. Aj. 1191; τὸ λύσιον ὄν. Plat. Phaedr. 277 A; so, Oedipus calls his daughters τοιαῦτ' ὄνειδη, Soph. O. T. 1494, cf. Ar. Ach. 855; Dem. 558. 5. (The Skt. Root seems to be nid (vituperare, spernere); cf. Goth. go-nait-jain (daiman), nait-eins (blasphemia); so that ὄ- must be euphon.)

ὄνειον, τό, an ass-stable, Suid.

ὄνειος, α, ὄν, of an ass, Ar. Eq. 1399; ὄν. γάλα ass's milk, Dem. ap. Phylarch. 65, Arist. II. A. 3. 20, 13; ὄν. ἀσκός an ass's skin, Polyb. 8. 23, 3; τὰς ὄνειας ματτίας a hash of ass's flesh, Sophil. Παρακατ. 1. 5.

ὄνειος, Ion. ὄνήϊος, ὄν, (ὄνινημι) useful, Nic. Al. 548, Hesych.; ὄνιος

in Tzetz. Lyc. 621, Suid.:—Ion. Sup. ὄνήϊστος, ἡ, ὄν, the most useful, serviceable, Anaxag. 4, Pythag. ap. Diog. L. 8. 49, Heraclit. ib. 9. 2, Phoenix Coloph. ap. Ath. 495 D, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4, etc.; ὄνήϊστον πονέεσθε exert yourselves to the utmost, Ar. Rh. 2. 335; ὕδρωπος ὄνήϊστα the most effectual remedy for the dropsy, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 2.

ὄνειράζομαι, Dep. to be given to dreaming, Eccl.

ὄνειραρ, v. sub ὄνειρος.

ὄνειράτιον, τό, Dim. of ὄνειρος, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 197.

ὄνειρεῖος, α, ὄν, dreamy, of dreams, ἐν ὄνειρείῃσι πύλῃσι at the gates of dreams, Od. 4. 809; ἐν πύλαις, ὄνειρείαις, Babr. 30. 8.

ὄνειρήεις, εσσα, ἐν, = foreg., Orph. H. 85. 14.

ὄνειρο-γενής, ἐς, born of a dream, Heliod. 9. 25.

ὄνειρο-δότις, ἡ, giver of dreams, Poëta de Vir. Herb. 42.

ὄνειροκρίσια, ἡ, the interpretation of dreams, Artemid. 2. 25, 70.

ὄνειρο-κρίτης [ἴ], ὄν, ὁ, an interpreter of dreams, Theocr. 21. 33, Theophr. Char. 16:—ὄνειροκρίτης, ἡ, C. I. 481. 8.

ὄνειροκρίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for interpreting dreams, πινάκιον Plut. Aristid. 27:—τὰ -κά (sc. βιβλία), a book on the interpretation of dreams, such as we have from Artemidorus and Achmes:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) this art, Theod. Prodr. in Notices des Mss. 6. 553.

ὄνειρό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, an interpreter of dreams, Aesch. Cho. 33, Magnes Avd. 2.

ὄνειρον, v. sub ὄνειρος.

ὄνειρό-πληκτος, ὄν, scared by a dream, Hesych., Suid.

ὄνειρο-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Philo 2. 43.

ὄνειρο-ποῖός, ἄν, producing dreams, Tzetz.

ὄνειροπολέω, to deal with dreams, i. e. to dream, Plat. Rep. 534 C, Tim. 52 B; ὄν. τι to dream of a thing, ἴππους Ar. Nub. 16, 27; πολλὰ τοιαῦτα ὄνειροπολεῖ ἐν τῇ γνώμῃ builds many such 'castles in the air,' Dcm. 54. 10; ὄν. τάλαντα Luc. Merc. Cond. 20; and in Pass., ὄνειροποληθεῖς πλοῦτος Id. D. Mort. 5. 2. II. to cheat by dreams, Ar. Eq. 809. III. Pass. to be haunted in dreams, τινί by .., Diod. 17. 30, cf. Excerpt. 576. 3.

ὄνειροπόλημα, τό, a dream, cited from Clem. Al.

ὄνειροπόλησις, ἡ, a dreaming, Cael. Aurel. Chron. 5. 7.

ὄνειροπολία, ἡ, a dreaming, a dream, Plat. Epin. 985 C.

ὄνειροπολικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for dreaming: τὸ ὄν. the art of interpreting dreams, Plut. 2. 904 D.

ὄνειρο-πόλος, ὁ, (πολέω) one occupied with dreams, a dreamer, or an interpreter of dreams, Il. 1. 63., 5. 149, Hdt. 1. 128., 5. 56. II. as Adj. of or belonging to dreams, Orph. Arg. 35, 599.

ὄνειρο-πομπός, ὄν, sending dreams, Galen. 13. 275.

ὄνειρος, ὁ, or ὄνειρον, τό, the masc. form often in Hom., also in Hdt. 1. 34., 7. 16, 2, Pind. P. 4. 289, Eur. I. T. 569, 1277; the neut. in Od. 4. 841, Hdt. 7. 14, 15, Aesch. Cho. 541, 550, Soph. El. 1390, Eur. H. F. 517; elsewhere, the forms ὄνειρου, -φ, -ων, -οις leave the gender doubtful:—pl. ὄνειρα Eur. H. F. 518, Anth. P. 9. 234; but the metaph. form ὄνειράτα (as if from ὄνειραρ, E. M. 47. 53) was more common in nom. and acc., Od. 20. 87, and often in Att.; so, gen. ὄνειράτων Hdt. 1. 120, Aesch. Pr. 485, al., Soph. El. 481; dat. -οισι Aesch. Pr. 655, Pers. 176, Soph., Eur.; so, sometimes in sing., a gen. ὄνειράτος Plat. Theaet. 201 D, Polit. 278 E, Legg. 969 D; dat. τῶνειράτι Aesch. Cho. 531: (ὄναρ). A dream, sent by Zeus, Il. 1. 63; hence, called his messenger, 2. 26; ὄνειρον ὑποκρίνεσθαι, v. ὑποκρίνω B. I. 2;—after a dream they purified themselves, θέρμετε δ' ὕδωρ, ὡς ἂν θεῖον ὄνειρον ἀποκλύσω Ar. Ran. 1340, cf. Interpp. ad Aesch. Pers. 201:—ὄνειράτα one's sleeping thoughts, Plat. Theaet. 158 C. 2. as prop. n. Ὀνειρος, god of dreams, Il. 2. 6 sq.; also in pl., Od. 24. 12; so also Hes. Th. 212, where dreams are the children of Night without a father. 3. proverb. of anything unreal or fleeting, σκῆ ἔικελον ἡ καὶ ὄνειρῳ Od. 11. 207, cf. 222; τοῦ ποτε μεμνήσεσθαι ὄτομαι ἐν περ ὄνειρῳ if only in a dream, 19. 581; ὄν. .. σμικρὰ ὄνειράτα λέλειπται faint and shadowy traces, Plat. Legg. 695 C; ὄνειρα ἀφέναιο dreams of wealth, Anth. l. c.; cf. ὕπαρ I. On the different sense of ἐνύπνιον, v. sub voc.

ὄνειροσκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the interpretation of dreams, Eccl.

ὄνειρο-σκόπος, ὄν, an interpreter of dreams, Poll. 7. 188.

ὄνειρό-σαφος, ὄν, wise or versed in dreams, Tzetz.

ὄνειρο-τόκος, ὄν, dream-producing, Nonn. D. 10. 264.

ὄνειρο-φαντάσια, ἡ, a vision, Artemid. 4. 63.

ὄνειρό-φαντος, ὄν, appearing in dreams, ὄν. δόξαι Aesch. Ag. 420.

ὄνειρό-φοβος, ὄν, terrified by dreams, Tzetz.

ὄνειρό-φρων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) versed in dreams and their interpretations, Eur. Icc. 708.

ὄνειρωγμός, ὁ, an effusion during sleep, Pseudo-Arist. H. A. 10. 6, 4, Diosc. 3. 148:—ὄνειρωγμα, τά, Choricus ap. Maii Spicil. Rom. 5. 460.

ὄνειρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) dream-like, Philostr. 295.

ὄνειρωκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or in dreams, Schol. Theocr. 7. 25.

ὄνειρωξίς, ἡ, a dreaming, a dream, Plat. Tim. 52 B.

ὄνειρώσσω, Att. -τω, fut. ξω, to dream, Plat. Theaet. 158 B, Rep. 476 C, al.; περί τι Ib. 533 C; c. acc. rei, to dream of, τὴν τρίτην [οὐσίαν], ἣν ἅπαντες ὄν., λέγει δ' οὐδεὶς Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 9, 5. II. to have an effusion during sleep, Hipp. 352. 36., 479. 15, Arist. Somn. 1. 1. ὄν-ἔλαφος, ὁ, (ὄνος) a kind of antelope (cf. τραγέλαφος), Callistr. ap. Ath. 200 F.

ὄνευος, ὁ, = ὄνος VII. 1, Schol. Thuc. 7. 25.

ὄνεύω, to draw up with a windlass (ὄνος VII. 1), impf. ὄνευον Thuc. 7. 25; generally, to haul up, τὸν πέπλον .. ἔλκουσ' ὄνεύοντες Strattis Μακ. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

ὄνέω, v. sub ὄνινημι.

ὄνηγός, ὄ, v. s. ὄναγός.
 ὄνηδόν, Adv. (ὄνος) like an ass, Nicet. Ann. 380 B.
 ὄνησιος, ὄνησιος, v. sub ὄνειος.
 ὄνηλασία, ἡ, a driving of donkeys, Dio Chr. I. 302.
 ὄνηλατῆς, to drive donkeys, Ar. Fr. 598.
 ὄνηλάτης [ἄ], ου, ὄ, (ἐλαύνω) a donkey-driver, Archipp. Incert. 2, Dem. 1040. fin., Crates ap. Diog. L. 6. 92.
 ὄνημιμος, ὄνησα, ὄνησει, v. sub ὄνινημι.
 ὄνησιδῶραν, f. l. for ὄνησιδ-, Plut. 2. 317 A.
 ὄνησιμος, ον, useful, profitable, beneficial, Aesch. Eum. 924; πεπονθῶς ὄνησιμα Soph. Ant. 995, cf. Aj. 665, etc.: aiding, succouring, ἔγχος Id. Tr. 1013. Adv. -ως, Plat. Legg. 747 C.
 ὄνησί-πολις [ἴ], εως, ὄ, ἡ, useful to the state, Simon. 8. 11.
 ὄνησις, Dor. ὄνασις, εως, ἡ, (ὄνινημι) use, profit, advantage, good luck, Od. 21. 402; ὄν. ἐστὶ τι Soph. Ant. 616; ἐπ' ὄνασιν ἐμοί for a delight to me, Poëta ap. Hephaest. p. 41; εἰς ὄν. ἀνθρώπων Soph. Aj. 400;—c. gen., ὄνησιν ἔχειν, = ὄνιναί, to bring advantage, Eur. Med. 618, etc.;—enjoyment of a thing, profit or delight from it, Aesch. Ag. 350, Eur. Hec. 1231; ὄνησιν ἔχειν or ὑπολαμβάνειν τιός Plat. Soph. 230 C, Crat. 411 D; ὄν. εὐρεῖν ἀπό τινος Soph. El. 1061; οὐδέ σφιν ἀρχῆς τῆσδ' ὄνησις ἤξει Id. O. C. 452; γένοιτό σοι τέκνων ὄν. Philem. Incert. 64; φέρειν ὄν. τινι Soph. O. C. 288; τί γὰρ ἡ σὴ δεινότης εἰς ὄνησιν ἤκει τῆ πατρίδι; Dem. 307. 27.
 ὄνησι-φόρος, ον, bringing advantage, Hipp. 28. 50, Alex. Prot. I. 4, etc. Adv. -ως, Plut. 2. 71 D.
 ὄνητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄνινημι) profitable, Suid. II. for ὄνοτός (si vera l.), Hesych.
 ὄνήτωρ, Dor. ὄνάτωρ, ορος, ὄ, = ὄνησιμος, beneficial, τόκος ὄνάτωρ Pind. O. 10 (11). 12 (as Herm. for θνατῶν), Hesych.
 ὄνθος, ὄ, the dung of animals, Il. 23. 775, 777, Aesch. Fr. 270:—later also fem., like κόπρος, Apollod. 2. 5, 5.
 ὄνθυλευσις, ἡ, the use of forced meat, Menand. Troph. I; cf. sq.
 ὄνθυλεύω, to dress with forced meat or stuffing, in cookery, τὰς τευθίδας.. ὄνθυλευσα Alex. Ἐρέτρ. I. 5:—mostly in Pass., ὄνθυλευμένος στέασι Σικελικῶν stuffed, Diphil. Incert. 38, ubi v. Meineke; ἄρνα.. ὄνθυλευμένον Ib. 7, cf. Alex. Gal. 2, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. I. 15:—the collat. formi μονθυλεύω is cited by Phryg.; μεμονθυλευμένος occurs in Alex. Incert. 3; μονθυλευσις in Poll. 6. 60; and μονθυλευτὴ κοιλία Schol. Ar. Eq. 342. II. to doctor wine, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1063.
 ὄνια, ὄνιαρος, Ael. for ὄν-, Alcae. 85. 95; v. Bast Greg. Cor. 600.
 ὄνιας, ου, ὄ, a sea-fish, the scarus, from its gray colour, Ath. 320 C.
 ὄνιδιον [νί], τό, Dim. of ὄνος, a little ass, Ar. Vesp. 1306; cf. ὄνις.
 ὄνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ass: ὄνικὸς μύλος, v. sub ὄνος VII. 2.
 ὄνινημι, ὄνινης Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 C, ὄνινησι Il. 24. 45, Hes., Att.; inf. ὄνιναί Plat. Rep. 600 D, part. ὄνινας, ἄσα Id. Phileb. 58 C:—impf. supplied by ὠφέλων:—fut. ὄνησω Il. 8. 36, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, Eur. Andr. 1004, Plat.; Dor. 3 sing. ὄνασεῖ Theocr. 7. 36:—aor. ὄνησα Il. 9. 509, Hdt. 9. 76, Eur. Tro. 933, Plat., Ep. ὄνησα Il. 1. 503:—Med., ὄνιναί, Plat. Gorg. 525 C: impf. ὄνιναί Id. Rep. 380 F: fut. ὄνησομαι Il. 7. 173, Soph., Eur., Plat.:—aor. ὄνησάμην only in Galen., (unless in Anth. P. 7. 484, we accept ὄνάσατο [with ἄ] for the senseless ὄνόσατο); aor. 2 ὄνήμην Theogn. 1380, Eur. Alc. 335, Plat. Meno 84 C; imper. ὄνησο Od. 19. 68; part. ὄνήμενος 2. 33 (cf. ἄπ-): also ὄνάμην, ὄνασθε Eur. H. F. 1368, and often later, Luc. D. Mort. 12. 2, etc.; ὄνατο Epigr. Gr. 1046. 96; ὄνατο Dion. H. 1. 23, inf. ὄνασθαι Eur. Hipp. 517, Plat. Rcp. 528 A;—the opt. ὄναίμην, which is common (v. infr. II. 3) may belong to either form: in Hom. ὄνόμην is the aor. I of ὄνομαι:—a Pass. ὄνεομαι is cited from two late writers, ὄνεῖται Stob. 241. 50; ὄνούμενοι Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 26; and the aor. ὄνήθην occurs in Xen. An. 5. 5, 2, Dor. ὄνάθην Theocr. 15. 55. (The origin of the word is uncertain: the ο is prob. euphonic; and the Root seems to be NA, with the redupl. νι, ὄ-νι-νημι; Fick compares Skt. nand (gaudeo), Causal nanda-yāmi.) I. Act. to profit, benefit, help, aid, assist, support, and sometimes, like Lat. juvo, to gratify, delight; absol., Il. 8. 36, 467, Hes. Th. 429, Eur. Med. 533, etc.; with neut. Adj. or Adv., ὄν. παύρα, σμικρά h. Hom. Merc. 577, Eur. Heracl. 705, Plat. Phileb. 58 C; μάλλον Simon. 24, Arctae. Cur. Acut. 1. 4:—more commonly, c. acc. pers., Il. 5. 205., 7. 172, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, Eur. Hipp. 314, Ar. Lys. 1033, etc.; often with neut. Adj., ἄνδρας μέγα σίνεταί ἡ ὄνινησι Il. 24. 45, cf. 9. 509, Xen. An. 3. 1, 38, etc.; πολλὰ ἄν. τινα Od. 14. 67; τύσονδε Eur. Tro. 933; τι Il. 1. 395, etc.; c. dat. modi, εἴ ποτε δὴ σε ὄνησα ἡ ἔπει ἡ ἔργω I. 503, cf. 395; c. part., Ξενοφῶντα ὄνήσατε οὐχ ἐλόμενοι by not electing him, Xen. An. 5. 9, 32, cf. Plat. Symp. 193 D, Hipp. Ma. 301 C; so, ὡς ὄνησας ὅτι ἀπεκρίνω Plat. Apol. 27 C: dupl. acc., σὲ δὲ τοῦτό γε γῆρας ὄνησει this at least will profit thine old age, Od. 23. 24; also, οὐδεμίαν ὄνησε κάλλος εἰς πόσιν ξυνάορον helped her towards getting . . ., Eur. Fr. 901. I. II. Med. to have profit or advantage, derive benefit, to enjoy help or support, have enjoyment or delight, Il. 6. 260., 7. 173, Od. 14. 415, Eur. Hipp. 517, etc.; c. partic. to have the advantage or delight of being or doing so and so, Theogn. 1380, Plat. Apol. 30 C, Rep. 380 B, etc.; but most commonly c. gen., like ἀπολαύω, to have advantage from . . ., have delight or enjoyment of . . ., δαιτὸς ἄνησο Od. 19. 68, cf. Eur. Med. 1348; πρὶν σφῶν ὄνασθαι Ib. 1025, cf. Alc. 335; often with a neut. Adj. added, τί σευ ἄλλος ὄνησεται; what good will others have of thee, i. e. what good will you have done them? Il. 16. 31; τύσονδ' ὄνησει τῶν ἐμῶν . . . πορθμῶν Soph. Tr. 570, etc.; so, ὄνασθαι τι ἀπό τινος Plat. Rep. 528 A, Charm. 164 B; πρὸς τινος Galen.; also, ὄν. τοῦτο ὅτι . . ., Luc. D. Mort. 12. 1. 2. part. aor. ὄνήμενος, = felix (v. infr. 3), ἐσθλὸς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ὄνήμενος, he seems to me noble, favoured by the gods, Od. 2. 33. 3. opt. aor.

ὄναίμην, αἰο, αἰτο, in protestations, wishes, etc., ὄναιο, Lat. sis felix! Eur. Or. 1677, etc.; and c. gen., ὄναιο τῶν φρενῶν bless thee for . . ., Id. I. A. 1359; ὄναισθε μύθων Id. I. T. 1078, cf. Hel. 1418; οὕτως ὄναίμην τῶν τέκνων so may I have profit of them, in a parenthesis, Ar. Thesm. 469; οὕτως ὄναιο τούτων Dem. 842. 10; ὄναιτο βίου Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 516; μὴ νῦν ὄναίμην, ἀλλ' ὄλοίμην may I not thrive, but die, Soph. O. T. 644 (where βίου or some word must be supplied, v. supr.); ὄναιο τοῦ γενναίου χάριν bless thee for thy noble spirit, Id. O. C. 1042:—also with an ironical sense, ὄναιο μένταν, εἴ τις ἐκπλύνειέ σε you'd be the better of it, if one were to wash you clean, Ar. Pl. 1063; ἀλσὶν διαμηνχθεὶς ὄναιτ' ἂν οὐτοσί he'd be very nice if he were rubbed down with salt, Ar. Nub. 1237; so, ὄνάθην μεγάλας ὅτι . . ., how lucky am I that . . ., Theocr. 15. 55; ὄνησο, διότι μὴ ὁ Ζεὺς ἐπήκουσέ σου Luc. Prom. 20; cf. εὐτυχέω.

ὄνινησις, εως, ἡ, = ὄνησις, Arist. Probl. 20. 18, 2.
 ὄνις, ἴδος, ἡ, ass's dung, Hipp. 583. 2., 667. 48; also in pl., Ar. Pax 4, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 18.—But ὄναία, ἡ, is strangely interpr. horse's dung by Hesych., Phot., and Suid. (ὄνιδία in the MSS.).

ὄνισκος, ὄ, Dim. of ὄνος; in Gloss. also ὄνισκη, ἡ. II. a sea-fish of the gadus or cod kind, Lat. asellus, Dorio ap. Ath. 118 C, Euthyd. ib. 315 F. III. an insect, v. ἰουλος IV, Galen. IV. like ἄνος VII. 1, a windlass or crane, Lat. sucula, Hipp. Fract. 761: the winch or handle of the windlass, Id. Art. 834. V. a saw, Hesych.

ὄνισκω, = ὄνινημι, Ath. 35 C.
 ὄνιτης (sc. λίθος), ου, ὄ, a kind of Scythian stone, Alex. Trall. 11. 640.
 ὄνιτις, ἴδος, ἡ, an ὄριγανον, Nic. Al. 56; in Diosc. 3. 33, ὄνητις.
 ὄνοβάτῆς, to have a mare covered by an ass, τὰς ἵππους Xen. Eq. 5, 8. II. of the ass, to cover, Poll. 5. 92.

ὄνο-βάτις, ἴδος, ἡ, riding on an ass, of an adulteress who was thus punished at Cumae, Plut. 2. 291 E, F, Hesych.

ὄνοβρυχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a leguminous plant, prob. saint-foin, Hedysarum onobrychis L., Diosc. 3. 170, Galen. 13. 215.

ὄνο-γαστρῖς, ἴος, ἡ, a fat paunch, Com. Anon. 272 (ap. A. B. 54).

ὄνόγυρος, ὄ, a prickly plant, Nic. Th. 71; apparently different from ἀνάγυρος, cf. Schol. Nic. Al. 56.

ὄνο-ειδής, ἐς, of the ass kind, Origen. Adv. -δῶς, E. M.

ὄνοθήλεια, ἡ, a she-ass, Demetr. Hierac. 2. 9.

ὄνοθήρας, ὄνοθουρίς, v. οἰνοθήρας.

ὄνο-κάρδιον, τό, name of the plant δίψακος, Diosc. Noth. 3. 11; or of the χαμαιλεών (II), Apulei. Herb. 25. II. a precious stone, Psell.

ὄνο-κένταυρα, ἡ, or ὄνοκένταυρος, ὄ, a kind of tailless ape, Ael. N. A. 17. 9, Philes de An. Propr. 44. 2. in LXX (Isai. 13. 24., 34. 11, 14), a kind of demon haunting wild places, transl. 'satyr' in E. V.

ὄνο-κέφαλος, ον, with the head of an ass, Horapollon, Origen.

ὄνο-κίνδιος, ὄ, donkey-driver, epithet of Peisander in Eupol. Μαρικ. 6; in Hesych. also ὄνοκίνδης.

ὄνοκλεια, v. ὄνοχειλές.

ὄνο-κοίτης, ου, ὄ, lying in the ass's stall, applied by the heathen in mockery to our LORD, Tertull. Apol. 16. But the readings vary, and Oehler gives ὄνοκοιήτης, ass-worshipper, citing the glosses in Hesych.,—κοίτης ἱερεῦς . . . κοῖται ἱεράται.

ὄνο-κόπος, ον, chipping a millstone, Alex. Ἄμφ. 1.

ὄνο-κρότάλος, ὄ, the pelican, Plin. 10. 66, Mart. 11. 21.

ὄνο-κωλος, ον, = ὄνοσκελῖς, of the hobgoblin Empusa, Schol. Ar. Ran. 295; also ὄνοκώλη, ὄνοκώλις, ἡ, Eust. 1704. 4, E. M.

ὄνομα, τό, Ion. and poet. οὔνομα, Aeol. ὄνυμα: (v. sub fin.):—

the name by which a person or thing is called, Hom., etc.; he uses the word often in Od., only twice in Il. (3. 235., 17. 260), and oftener in the common than in the Ion. form; but always for the name of a person (except in two places quoted infr. 11); ἐρέω δὲ τοι οὔνομα λαῶν Od. 6. 194; Οὐτις ἔμοιγ' ὄνομα 9. 366, cf. 18. 5, 19, 183, 247; Ἀρήτη δ' ὄνομα ἐστὶν ἐπώνυμον 7. 54, cf. 19. 409, Hes. Th. 144:—in Prose, ὄνομα is used absol., by name, πόλις ὄνομα Καιναί Xen. An. 2. 4, 28, etc.; but also in dat., πόλις Θάψακος ὄνόματι Ib. 1. 4, 11; λέγειν τινα ὄνόματι by name, Plat. Apol. 21 C; ἐξ ὄνόματος Polyb. 18. 28, 4, etc.:—κατ' ὄνομα name by name, Strato Φοιν. 1. 14, Epigr. Gr. 983. 4. 2.

ὄν. θεῖναι τινα to give one a name, Od. 19. 403; but commonly in Med., ὄν. θέσθαι Ib. 406, cf. 8. 552, Aesch. Fr. 5, Ar. Av. 810 sq., cf. Eur. Phoen. 12, Ar. Nub. 63 sq.; and for Pass., ὄν. κείται τινα Id. Av. 1291; ὄν. ἐστὶ or κείται ἐπὶ τινα a name is given after . . ., Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 2, Cyr. 2. 2, 12; so, ὄν. ἔχειν ἀπό τινος Hdt. 1. 71, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 282 A; also, ὄν. φέρειν or ἐπιφέρειν ἐπὶ τι Arist. Eth. N. 3. 12, 5, H. A. 6. 18, 8; cf. ἐπώνυμος. 3. ὄνομα καλεῖν τινα to call one by name, εἰπ' ὄνομα, ὅτι σε κείθι κάλεσον Od. 8. 550; καλοῦσί με τοῦτο τὸ ὄν. Xen. Oec. 7, 3, cf. Eur. Ion 259, 800, Plat. Crat. 393 E, etc.; so in Pass., ὄν. δ' ὄνομάζετο Ἐλενος Soph. Ph. 605, cf. El. 694; ὄν. κέκληται δημοκρατία Thuc. 2. 37; τὸ ἐναντίον ὄν. μετωνόμασται Id. 1. 122; ὄν. ἐν κεκλημένους Σικελιώτας Id. 4. 64; λεγόμενοι τοῦνομα γεωργικοί Plat. Legg. 842 E:—but also, ὄνόματι τινα καλεῖν, προσαγορεύειν Antipho 146. 8; and reversely, ὄνομα καλεῖν τινα to give him a name, Plat. Polit. 279 E, Crat. 385 D; ὄν. καλεῖν ἐπὶ τινα Id. Parm. 147 D; τύμβω δ' ὄνομα σφ' κεκλήσεται . . . Κυνὸς αἴμα Eur. Hec. 1271; τοῦνομα προσηγορεύθη Anaxil. Neott. 2. 4. ὄνομα is sometimes omitted, φ' δὴ . . . ἀνθρώπων . . . τίθενται to which they give (the name of) man, Plat. Theaet. 157 B, cf. Crat. 392 D, 402 B; ταῦτόν τοῦτο κεκλημένος Id. Phaedr. 238 B, al.

II. name, fame, Ἰθάκης γε καὶ ἐς Τροίην ὄνομα ἴκει Od. 13. 248, cf. 24. 93; τὸ μέγα ὄν. τῶν Ἀθηναίων Thuc. 7. 64; καταλιπεῖν ὄν. ὡς . . ., Id. 5. 16; τοῦνομά τινος ἀφικνεῖται πρὸς τινα Xen. An. 5. 9, 20; also, ὄνομα or τὸ ὄν. ἔχειν to have the credit of a thing (good or bad), Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 C; μέγιστον ὄν. ἔχειν Thuc. 2. 64; ἐν ὄνόματι

εἶναι to have a name, to be notable, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 346; παράσιτοι δ' ἐπ' ὀνόματος ἐγένοντο notably, Ath. 240D; τῶν δὲ ὀνόματος παρασίτων Ib. 241 A. III. a name and nothing else, opp. to the real person or thing, ἵνα μὴδ' ὀνομ' αὐτοῦ ἐν ἀνθρώποισι λίποιτο Od. 4. 710; βοᾶς δ' ἐτι μὴδ' ὀνομ' εἶη Theocr. 16. 97; opp. to ἔργον, Pors. Phoen. 512, cf. Or. 454, Hipp. 502; περὶ ὄν. μάχεσθαι Lys. 912 Reisk.; ἐκ τῶν ὄν. μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν πραγμάτων σκέπτεσθαι Dem. 114. 12. 2. a false name, pretence, pretext, ὀνόματι (or ἐπ' ὀνόματι) under the pretence, Thuc. 4. 60; μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν, like Sallust's *honestis nominibus*, Id. 5. 89; καλῶν ὀνομάτων καὶ προσχημάτων μεστός Plat. Rep. 495 C, cf. Polyb. 11. 6, 4. IV. ὄνομα is also used in periphr. phrases, ὄνομα τῆς σωτηρίας, τῆς εὐγενείας, for σωτηρία, εὐγένεια, Pors. Or. 1080, Seidl. 1. T. 875 (905); so Lat. *nomen*, Markl. Stat. Sylv. 1. 1, 8: —so, with the names of persons, periphr. for the person, ᾧ φίλτατον ὄν. Πολυνείκους Eur. Phoen. 1702. V. like λέξις, a phrase, expression, esp. of technical terms, ὄν. τὰ ἐν τῇ ναυτικῇ Xen. Ath. 1, 19: generally, a saying, speech, Dem. 400. 1. VI. in Grammar, a noun, Lat. *nomen*, opp. to ῥῆμα, *verbum*, Ar. Nub. 681 sq., Plat. Theaet. 168 B, cf. Charm. 163 D, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 2, al.: also a proper name, Lat. *nomen proprium*, opp. to προσηγορία, Lat. *nomen appellativum*, Gramm. (Hence ὀνομάζω, ὀνομαίνω, etc., and (from the Aeol. ὄνυμα) ἄν-ὄνυμος, ὄνυμος:—the Root is GNO (cf. γι-γνώ-σκω), as appears from Lat. *co-gnom-en*, *i-gnom-inia*: but the *g* is generally dropped; cf. Skt. *nām-an* (*nomen*), *nām-yas* (*nobilis*); Zd. *nām-an*; Lat. *nom-en*; Goth. *nam-o*, gen. *nam-this* (*ὄνομα*), *ga-nam-jan* (*ὀνομάζειν*), etc.) ὀνομάζω II. and Att., Ion. ὀνομάζω Hdt. 1. 7, 72: impf. ὀνόμαζον Aesch., etc., Ep. ὄν- Hom.: fut. ὀνομάσω Plat.: aor. ὀνόμασα Od. 24. 339, Att., Ion. ὄν- Hdt. 1. 23:—pf. ὀνόμακα Plat. Soph. 219 B:—Pass., fut. -ασθήσομαι Galen.: aor. ὀνομάσθην and pf. ὀνόμασμαι Soph., Plat., etc.; 3 pl. ὀνομάδαται Dio C. 37. 16:—Med., impf. ὀνομάζετο Soph. O. T. 1021.—An Aeol. fut. med. ὀνομόξομαι, Pind. P. 7. 6; aor. ὀνόμαξε Ib. 2. 84: (ὄνομα). To name or speak of by name, call or address by name, of persons, πατρώθεν ἐκ γενεῆς ὀνομάζων ἄνδρα ἕκαστον II. 10. 68, cf. 22. 415, and v. ὀνομακλήδην; Πυθοδώρου .., ὄν 'Αθηναῖοι οὐκ ὀνομάζουσιν Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 1; so, ἐς τρεῖς ὀνομάσαι Σόλωνα Hdt. 1. 86 (who elsewhere uses the Ion. form). 2. of things, to name, specify, περικλυτὰ δ᾽ ὄνμαζον II. 18. 449; but also to name or promise, opp. to giving, εἰ μὲν .. μὴ δῶρα φέροι, τὰ δ' ὀπισθ' ὀνομάζοι 9. 511 (507), cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 33; εἶναι τι ὀνομάζειν to use the term 'being,' Plat. Theaet. 160 B, cf. 166 C, 201 D:—also, to dedicate, τράπεζαν τῷ δαίμονι Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 252 B:—Pass., λόγιοι .. ὀνόμασται βραχεῖσι have been stated, Soph. O. C. 294. II. ὄν. τινὰ τι to call one something, Pind. P. 2. 82, Hdt. 4. 6, 59, Eur. Hel. 1193, cf. Aesch. Ag. 681, Thuc. 1. 3; ὄνομα τί σε .. ὀνόμαζεν λέως; Eur. Heracl. 86; ἐπωνυμίαν ὄν. τινὰ .., Plat. Phaedr. 238 A: rarely in Med., παιδὰ μ' ὀνομάζετο called me his son, Soph. O. T. 1021:—Pass., ὄνομα δ' ὀνομάζετο Ἐλενος Soph. Ph. 605; ἀντὶ γὰρ φίλων καὶ ξένων, ἃ τότε ὀνομάζοντο Dem. 241. 11; παρανομίαν ἐπὶ τοῖς μὴ ἀνάγκη κακοῖς ὀνομασθῆναι the name of transgression is applied .., Thuc. 4. 98. 2. εἶναι is often added pleon., τὰς ὀνομάζουσαι εἶναι Ἱπέρροχην καὶ .. whose names they say are Hyperoché and .., Hdt. 4. 33; σοφιστήν ὀνομάζουσιν τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι Plat. Prot. 311 E, cf. Rep. 428 E, Xen. Apol. 13, etc.; cf. καλέω II. 3. b. III. to name or call after .., τινὰ or τι ἐπὶ τινι Hdt. 4. 98, Plat. Rep. 493 C; ἐπὶ τίνος Isocr. 271 C; ἐκ τίνος Soph. O. T. 1036, Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 12:—Pass., ὁ τῆς ἀρίστης μητρὸς ὀνομασμένος Soph. Tr. 1105; ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦτο ὀνομαζέται, 'οὐ φροντὶς κτλ.' hence this saying has arisen, etc., Hdt. 6. 129. IV. to use names or words, μάλα σεμνῶς ὀνομάζων Dem. 237. 11, cf. 268. 13., 565. fin.:—Pass., φύσις ὀνομάζεται ἐπὶ τινι the name φύσις is used, Emped. 101. V. to make famous, in Pass., προγόνους ὀνομαζομένοις ἀπομνημονεύεται Xen. Ages. 1, 2; οἱ ὀνομασμένοι = ὀνομαστοί, v. l. Isocr. 398 D.—Cf. ὀνομαίνω. ὄνομαι, 2 sing. ὄνοσαι Od. 17. 378; Ep. 2 pl. οὐνεσθε (Aristarch. ὄνοσασθε) II. 24. 241; 3 pl. ὄνονται Od. 21. 427, Hdt. 2. 167; ὄνοιτο II. 13. 287:—impf. 3 pl. ὄνοντο (κατ-) Hdt. 2. 172:—Ep. fut. ὄνοσσομαι II. 9. 55, Od. 5. 379:—aor. ὄνοσάμην Hom.; Ep. part. ὄνοσάμενος II. 24. 439; also an Ep. aor. 3 sing. ὄνατο 17. 25; and pass. ὄνόσθην (κατ-) Hdt. 2. 136: cf. ὄνοστός, ὄνοτός. Ep. Dep., to blame, find fault with, throw a slur upon, treat scornfully, c. acc., νῦν δέ σευ ὄνοσάμην πάγχι φρένας II. 14. 95; οὐ τίς τοι τὸν μῦθον ὄνόσσειται 9. 55; οὐδέ κεν .. μένος καὶ χεῖρας ὄνοιτο 13. 287; ὡς ἂν σὴν ἀρετὴν .. οὐ τίς ὄνοιτο Od. 8. 239, etc.; foll. by a relat., ἢ οὐνεσθ', ὅτι μοι .. Ζεὺς ἀλγε' ἔδωκεν; do ye complain that ..? (others refer it to ὀνίνημι, is it to your profit that ..?) II. 24. 241; ἢ ὄνοσαι, ὅτι τοι βίοντον κατέδουσιν ἀνακτος Od. 17. 378:—c. gen., οὐδ' ὡς σε ἔοπα ὄνόσσεισθαι κακότητος as it is, I hope thou wilt not quarrel with thy ill-luck (i. e. deem it too light), Od. 5. 379:—once in Hdt., ὄν. τινὰ to throw a slur upon, 1. 167.—For Anth. P. 7. 484, v. sub ὀνίνημι. (Hence ὄνοστός, ὄνοτάζω; cf. also ὄνειδος.) ὀνομαίνω, h. Hom. Ven. 291, Aeol. and Dor. ὄνυμαίνω, Tim. Locr. 100 C: Ion. fut. ὄνομανέω Hdt. 4. 47: aor. ὀνόμηνα Isae. 41. 20, Ep. ὀνόμηνα Hom., Hes., Boeot. ὀνούμηνα Corinn. 2. Ep. and Ion. Verb, = ὀνομάζω, to name or call by name, φίλον τ' ὀνόμηθεν ἑταῖρον II. 10. 522, etc.; θεοὺς ὄν. ἅπαντας 14. 278:—of things, to name, repeat, περικλυτὰ δ᾽ ὀνομήνω 9. 121; πληθὺν οὐκ ἂν ἐγὼ μυθήσομαι οὐδ' ὀνομήνω 2. 488; often with πάντας, πάντα added, Od. 4. 240, etc.:—rare in Prose, Hdt. and Isae. II. c. 2. simply, to utter, speak, ἴσχεο μὴδ' ὀνομήνης Od. 11. 251, cf. h. Ven. 291:—then (cf. ὀνομάζω) to promise to do, ὕρχους δέ μοι εἰδ' ὀνόμηνας δώσειν Od. 24. 341. II. to name, call by a name, Hes. Op. 80; καὶ οἱ τοῦτ' ὀνόμη' ὀνομ' ἔμμεναι

Id. Fr. 3. 2; so in Dor. Prose, Tim. Locr. l. c., etc. III. to nominate, appoint, καὶ σὸν θεράποντ' ὀνόμηθεν II. 23. 90. ὀνομακλήδην, Adv. (καλέω) calling by name, by name, ὀνομακλήδην ὀνομάζων ἄνδρα ἕκαστον Od. 4. 278; cf. ἔξονομακλήδην. ὀνομα-κλήτωρ, opor, ὁ, (καλέω) one who announces guests by name, Lat. *nomenclator*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 12, Ath. 47 D. ὀνομα-κλυτός, ὄν, of famous name, II. 22. 51 (ubi Heyne *divisim ὄνομα κλυτός*), Ibyc. 9, Pind. Fr. 279. II. act. celebrating, Simm. in Brunck's Anal. 2. p. 525. ὀνομασία, ἡ, a naming: a name, Lat. *appellatio*, Plat. Polit. 275 D, Arist. Top. 6. 10, 5, al.; λέξις διὰ τῆς ὄν. by means of names or nouns, Id. Poët. 6, 26. II. expression, language, Dion. H. de Comp. 25, de Demosth. 56. ὀνομαστέον, verb. Adj. one must name, Plat. Crat. 387 D. ὀνομαστήρια (sc. ἱερά), τά, the festival or anniversary of one's receiving one's name, Eccl. ὀνομαστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who gives a name, Gloss. ὀνομαστί, Adv. by name, Lat. *nominativum*, ὄν. τινὰ βοᾶν Hdt. 5. 1; λέγειν Id. 6. 79, Antipho 144. 7; ἀνακαλεῖν Thuc. 7. 70; μνησθῆναι τινας Dem. 533. 5;—rare in Poets, as Critias 2. 3 [where ἴ]. ὀνομαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilful at naming, Plat. Crat. 424 A: of or belonging to naming, hence ἡ τέχνη ὀνομαστική Ib. 423 D; ἡ -κή (alone) 425 A. II. also ἡ -κή (sc. πτώσις), the nominative case, Strab. 648. III. τὸ -κόν (sc. βιβλίον), a vocabulary, arranged acc. to the subjects, and not alphabetically as in a λεξικόν, such as the work of Jul. Pollux. IV. Adv. -κῶς, Ath. 646 A. ὀνομαστός, Ion. ὄνομ-, ἡ, ὄν, Hdt. 2. 178., 4. 58 (elsewhere the Mss. give the common form):—named, to be named, and οὐκ ὀνομαστός not to be named or mentioned, i. e. abominable, Lat. *infandus*, κακοῦλιον οὐκ ὀνομαστήν Od. 19. 260, 597., 23. 19, Hes. Th. 148. II. of name or note, notable, famous, Theogn. 23, Pind. P. 1. 73, Hdt. 4. 47, etc.: Comp. and Sup., Hdt. 2. 178., 6. 126, Plat. 2. so, of things, notable, ὀνομαστὰ πράσσειν Eur. H. F. 509. ὀνοματικός, ἡ, ὄν, consisting of nouns, opp. to ῥηματικός, Dion. H. ad Ammae. 2. 4, de Thuc. 22: τὰ ὀνοματικά nouns substantive, Id. de Comp. 2, 5, 12, al.:—Adv. -κῶς, in noun-form, Id. ad Ammae. 2. 2 and 5. ὀνομάτιον, τό, Dim. of ὄνομα, Longin. 43. 2, Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 14. ὀνοματογράφία, ἡ, a writing of names, LXX (3 Esdr. 6. 12), Sext. Emp. M. 11. 67:—ὀνοματο-γράφος, ὄν, writing or inscribing names, Tzetz. ὀνοματο-θέτης (not ὀνομαθέτης, Lob. Phryn. 668), ὁ, one who gives a name, a namer, Plat. Charm. 175 B, cf. Stallb. Crat. 389 D:—the Verb ὀνοματοθετέω, Eust. 32. 6, etc., is suggested as a corr. for νομοθετῆσαι in Arist. An. Post. 1. 22, 3:—ὀνοματοθεσία, ἡ, the giving a name, nomenclature, Eust. 39. 23:—ὀνοματοθέσια (sc. ἱερά), τά, = ὀνομαστήρια, Gloss.:—ὀνοματοθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for name-giving, Schol. II. 5. 60. ὀνοματο-θήρας, ὄν, ὁ, a word-hunter, Ath. 98 A, 649 B. ὀνοματο-κλήτωρ, opor, ὁ, = ὀνομακλήτωρ, Gloss. ὀνοματο-λόγος, ὄν, collecting words, Ath. 397 A. II. telling people's names, Lat. *nomenclator*, like foreg., Plut. Cato Mi. 8. ὀνοματο-μάχος [α], ὄν, fighting about a word, expression or name, Critol. ap. Clem. Al. 446. ὀνοματοποιέω, to coin names, Arist. Categ. 7, II, Eth. N. 2. 7, 11: to form words expressive of natural sounds, Id. Top. 1. 9, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 314. ὀνοματοποίησις, ἡ, the making of a name or word, esp. to express a natural sound, Suid. s. v. Ναύσων. ὀνοματοποιία, ἡ, = ὀνοματοποίησις, Quintil. Instt. 1. 5, Gramm. ὀνοματο-ποιός, ὄν, coining names or words, esp. to express a natural sound, Ath. 99 C. ὀνοματουργέω, = ὀνοματοποιέω, Dem. Phal. 98. ὀνοματουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) = ὀνοματοποιός, Plat. Crat. 388 E. ὀνοματώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a name: λόγος ὄν. a nominal definition, Arist. Anal. Post. 2. 10, 2. ὄνο-πορδον, τό, a sort of cotton-thistle, Plin. 27. 87, Hesych. ὄνοπυξος, ὁ, a plant, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 3. ὄνο-ρυγχος, ἡ, a plant, Gloss. ὄνος, ὁ and ἡ: (v. sub fin.):—an ass, only once in Hom., II. 11. 558, where the stubborn resistance of Ajax is compared to that of the ass; then in Hdt., etc., cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 36 (where he seems to place their habitat in Syria); Hdt. also mentions ὄνοι οἱ τὰ κέρεια ἔχοντες, together with a number of fabulous animals, I. 191, 192; but Arist. speaks of the Indian ass as μονόκερως, H. A. 2. 1, 32, P. A. 3. 2, 6:—freq. in proverbs: 1. ὄνος λύρας, of a dunce who can make nothing of music, expl. in Pseudoepigr., ὄνος λύρας ἤκουσε καὶ σάλπιγγος ὄν;—ὄνος κάθηται of one who sits down when conquered, Phot., cf. Poll. 9. 106, Varro ap. Gell. 3. 13;—the two proverbs are combined by Cratin. Χειρ. 6, ὡς ὄνοι ἀπωτέρω κάθηται τῆς λύρας, v. Meineke, and cf. καθαρίζω. 2. περὶ ὄνου σκιάς for an ass's shadow, i. e. for nothing at all, Lat. *de lana caprina*, Ar. Vesp. 191 (ubi v. Schol.), Plat. Phaedr. 260 C; τὰ πάντ' ὄνου σκιά Soph. Fr. 308. 3. ὄνον πόκαι or πόκες, v. sub πόκος II; so, ὄνον κείρεις Pseudoepigr. 4. ἀπ' ὄνου πεσεῖν, of one who gets into a scrape by his own clumsiness, with a pun on ἀπὸ νοῦ πεσεῖν, Ar. Nub. 1273, cf. Plat. Legg. 701 D. 5. ὄνος ὕεται an ass in the rain, said of stupid or obstinate people who feel nothing, Cephisod. Ἄμαξ. 1; ὄνφ τις ἔλεγε μῦθον, ὁ δὲ τὰ ὕτα ἐκίνει Pseudoepigr.; ὄνος εἰς Ἀθήνας Ib. 6. ὄνος ἄγων μυστήρια, of one heavily laden, Ar. Ran. 159. 7. ὄνου ὑβριστότερος, of brutality, Xen. An. 5. 8, 3, ubi v. Schneid.; so, κριθώσης ὄνου Soph. Fr. 901 d. 8. ὄνου ὕτα λαβεῖν, like Midas, Ar. Pl. 287. 9. ὄνος εἰς ἄχυρα, of a glutton, Pseudoepigr.; so, ὄνου γνάθος Ib. 10. ὄνος ἐν μελίσσαις, of one who

has got into a scrape, Paroemiogr.:—but, *ὄνος ἐν πιθήκοις*, of extreme ugliness, Menand. Πλοκ. I. 8:—*ὄνος ἐν μύροις* 'a clown at a feast,' Paroemiogr. II. a kind of fish, Lat. *asellus*, Epich. 42 Ahr., Henioch. Πολυπρ. I, Philox. 2. 16, etc.; v. Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 8, Ath. 315 F; cf. *ὄνιακος*. III. a wood-louse, *κυλισθεὶς ὡς τις ὄνος* Soph. Fr. 334, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 7, Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 6; cf. *ὄνιακος*, *ζουλος* IV. a kind of wingless locust, also *ἀσίρακος*, Diosc. 2. 57. V. *ὄνων φάτνη* a luminous appearance between the *ὄνοι* (two stars in the breast of the Crab), Lat. *praesepe*, Theocr. 22. 21, cf. Arat. 898, Theophr. Sign. Pluv. 4. 2, Plin. IS. So. VI. *ὄνου πετάλειον*, = *ὄνοφυλλον*, Nic. Th. 628. VII. from the ass as a beast of burden the name passed to I. a windlass, pulley, Lat. *sucula*, Hdt. 7. 36, Hipp. Fract. 773, Arist. Mechan. 18, 4. 2. the upper millstone which turned round, *ὄνος ἀλέτης* Xen. An. I. 5, 5; also, *ὄνος ἀλετών* Alex. Ἀμφ. I, Πυραυν. 4, v. ad Hesych. s. v. *μύλη*:—so, *μύλος ὄνικός* Ev. Matth. 18. 6, Ev. Luc. 17. 2.—Phot. also calls the fixed nether-millstone *ὄνος*,—wrongly; for Arist. Probl. 35. 3 says, *ὄνον λίθον ἀλοῦντος when the millstone is grinding stone* (as it docs when no grist is in the mill). 3. a beaker, wine-cup, Ar. Vesp. 616, Arist. Top. I. 13, 12. 4. a spindle or distaff, Poll. 7. 32, 10. 125, Hesych. (Prob. for *ὄσον-ος*, as in Lat. *asin-us*; cf. Goth. *asil-us*; O. H. G. *esil*; Lith. *ásil-as*; Slav. *osil-u*; O. Norse *asn-i*; A. S. *ass-u*, etc.)

ὄνοσις, εως, ἡ, *blame*, Eust. 733. 61.
ὄνο-σκελῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, *she with the ass's legs*, like *ὄνοκωλος*, epith. of the Ἐμπούσα Schol. Ar. Eccl. 1048: acc. *ὄνοσκελιν* (proparoxy.), Arist. ap. Plut. 2. 312 E.
ὄνοσμα, τό, a plant, prob. of the borage kind, Diosc. 3. 147, Plin. 27. 86.
ὄνοσσάμενος, *ὄνοσσεσθαι*, v. sub *ὄνομαι*.
ὄνοστάσιον, τό, (*ὄνος*, *στάσις*) an ass-stall, Gloss.
ὄνοστός, ἡ, *ὄν*, to be blamed or scorned, *δῶρα μὲν οὐκ ἔτ' ὄνοστὰ διδοῖς* Il. 9. 164; *οὐδ' ὄνοστὸς ἐν μάχαις* Lyc. 1235:—Adv. *-στῶς*, Eust. 1101. 2.—Also *ὄνοστός* (as *θαυμαστός* for *θαυμαστός*), Pind. I. 4. 85, Call. Del. 20, etc.
ὄνο-στύπαξ, ὁ, a donkey-ropeseller (cf. *στύπαξ*), Com. Anon. 165; v. Meineke.
ὄνο-σφάγια, ἡ, a sacrifice of asses, Call. Fr. 188.
ὄνοτάζω, like *ὄνομαι*, to blame, h. Hom. Merc. 30; *σκολιῶς ὄν*. Hes. Op. 256:—Med., *γάμον ὄνοταζόμεναι* abominating it, Aesch. Supp. 11.
ὄνοτός, ἡ, *ὄν*, v. sub *ὄνοστός*.
ὄνουρις, v. sub *οἰνοθήρας*.
ὄνο-φορβός, ὄν, (*φέρβω*) an ass-keeper, Hdt. 6. 68, 69.
ὄνοφυλλον, τό, a kind of anchusa, Schol. Nic. Th. 628.
ὄνο-χειλές, εως, τό, a kind of anchusa, Diosc. 4. 24 (whence it is restored in Theophr. H. P. 7. 10, 3, for *ὄνοκίχλης*), Plin. 22. 25; also *ὄνο-χειλος*, ἡ, cited from Paul. Aeg.; *ὄνοχῆλον*, τό, as if from *χηλή*, ass's hoof, Schol. Nic. Th. 838. Another name of the same plant was *ὄνοκλεία*, Diosc. 4. 23, Galen. 13. p. 149.
ὄντα, τά, pl. part. neut. of *εἰμί* (*sum*), the things which actually exist, the present, opp. to the past and future; but also, 2. reality, truth, opp. to that which is not, *σκιὰς τῶν ὄντων* Plut. Rep. 532 C, etc.; v. sub *εἰμί*. II. that which one has, property, fortune, like *ἡ οὐσία*, Dem. 260. 12.
ὄντως, Adv. part. of *εἰμί* (*sum*), really, actually, verily, with Verbs, Eur. Ion 222, I. A. 1622, Ar. Pl. 286, 289, Plat., etc.; *ὄντως τε καὶ ἀληθῶς* really and truly, Plat. Soph. 263 D; opp. to *ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν*, Id. Legg. 656 E; to *εἰκότως*, Antipho 120. 16;—in Plat. with the part. *ὄν*, *οὔσα*, *ὄν*, to imply real existence, Phaedr. 247 C, E, Rep. 597 D; not used by Arist.:—also with Nouns, *τὰ ὄντως ἀγαθὰ* Id. Phaedr. 260 A; *ὄ γε ὄντως φιλομαθῆς* Rep. 490 A; *ὄντως ἐταίρας* Antiph. Ὑδρ. I. 6, cf. Menand. Ὀργ. 3, etc.
ὄνυμα, *ὄνυμάζω*, *ὄνυμαίνω*, Aeol. and Dor. for *ὄνομα*.
ὄνυξ, ὄχος, ὁ, Ep. dat. pl. *ὄνυχεσσι*: (v. sub *fin.*):—Hom. always in pl., and of the eagle, talons, claws; so of the falcon, Hes. Op. 202, 203, Ar. Av. 1180; so of beasts of prey, Pind. N. 4. 103, Hdt. 3. 108; of the crocodile, Id. 2. 68; of the Sphinx, Eur. El. 471:—of human beings, a nail, Hes. Sc. 266, Hdt. 4. 64, and Att.; *τοὺς ὄνυχας τῶν δακτύλων* Ar. Av. 8:—of horses and oxen, a hoof, Xen. Eq. 1, 3, Anth. P. 9. 64:—Arist. speaks of the hoof as homologous to the nail or claw, P. A. I. 1, 10., 4. 10, 59:—metaph., *πρὸς δὲ ὄνυχα πετραίου λίθου* Eur. Cycl. 401.—Special phrases: I. *εἰς ἄκρους τοὺς ὄνυχας ἀφίκετο* (sc. ὁ οἶνος) warmed me to my fingers' ends, Eur. Cycl. 159; so, *ἐκ κορυφῆς εἰς ἄκρους ὄνυχας* Anth. P. 9. 709, cf. 12. 93; *ὁ πόνος δύεται εἰς ὄνυχα* Ib.; so also, *ἐξ ὄνυχων* from the fingers' ends, Ib. 5. 14; but, *ἐξ ἀπαλῶν ὄν*. from childhood, Horace's *de tenero ungui*, Ib. 5. 129, cf. Plut. 2. 3 C. 2. *ὄνυχας ἐπ' ἄκρους στάς* on tiptoe, Lat. *summis digitis*, Eur. El. 840; *ἐπ' ἄκρων ἐβάδιζε τῶν ὄνυχων* Macho ap. Ath. 349 B. 3. *ἐν ὄνυχι ὁ πηλὸς γίγνεται*, i. e. the model stands the test of the nail, like Horace's *factus ad unguem*, because the sculptor tries the niceness of the finish by drawing his nail over the surface, Plut. 2. 636 C, cf. Casaub. Pers. I. 64, Wyttenb. ad Plut. 2. 86 A, cf. Horat. Sat. I. 5, 32, A. P. 294; so, *ἡ δι' ὄνυχος διαίτα* a most careful, close life, Plut. 2. 128 E; *ἐκμέμακται εἰς ὄνυχα* ad unguem expressit, Dion. H. de Dem. 13; *ἀμμηξίς εἰς ὄνυχα* a nice fit, like Lat. *committere in unguem*, Galen. 4. p. 11; *ἐπ' ὄνυχα συμβεβλημένοι γωνίαί* Philo Bel. 66 E;—in such phrases we use a hair for a nail; cf. *ὄνυχιζω* III, *ἐξονυχιζω*. 4. *ὁδοῦσι καὶ ὄνυξι καὶ πάσῃ μηχανῇ*, i. e. in every possible way, Luc. D. Mort. II. 4. 5. *ἐξ ὄνυχων λέοντα* (sc. *τεκμαίρεσθαι*) to judge by the claws, i. e. by a slight, but characteristic mark, Lat. *ex ungue*

leonem, Paroemiogr. II. anything like a claw, 1. Lat. *uncus*, the hook of an anchor, Plut. 2. 247 E. 2. a surgical instrument, = *ἐμβρουλακός*, Hipp. 261. 6. 3. an instrument of torture, cited from Synes., cf. *Notices des Mss.* 9. p. 188. III. anything like the nail: 1. the white part at the end of rose-leaves or cloves of garlic, by which they are attached to the stalk, (as it were) their nail-mark, Lat. *ungues rosarum*, Diosc. I. 131. 2. a thickening like a nail on the cornea of the eye, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22. 3. a part of the liver, Ruf. p. 39, Schol. Nic. Th. 559. 4. a veined gem, onyx, *Σαρδῶνος ὄνυξ* a sardonix, Luc. Syr. D. 32; *ὄνυξ σφραγίς* C. I. 150 B. 36; v. *σαρδόνυξ*. (The form *ὄνυξ* appears in Lat. *unguis*: the init. vowel is not found in Skt. *nakh-as*, *nakh-am* (*unguis*); nor in Goth. *ga-nagl-jan* (*προσηλοῦν*); O. Norse *næg-li*; A. S. *næg-el*; O. H. G. *nag-ol*, etc.—The connexion with *√NTX*, *νύσσω* is doubtful, v. Curt. Gr. Et. pp. 322, 536.)
ὄνυχαιός, α, ὄν, of a nail's breadth, Eust. Dion. P. p. 73. 31 Bernh.
ὄνυχιζω, to pare the nails: Pass., *ὄνυχισμένος* with one's nails pared, Cratin. Incert. 127; v. Lob. Phryn. 289. II. ὄν. ὄνυχας to have the hoof cloven, LXX (Levit. 11. 7, al.) III. to examine with the nail, examine closely, Artemid. 4. prooem., Clem. Al. 190:—Pass., *ὄνυχιζεται*, expl. by Phot. *ἀκριβολογείται*, Ar. Fr. 660; cf. *ὄνυξ* I. 3.
ὄνυχιμαῖος, α, ὄν, like nail-parings, diminutive, Com. Anon. 271.
ὄνυχίνος, η, ὄν, (*ὄνυξ* III. 4) made of onyx, Plut. Anton. 58, etc. 2. like onyx, Suid., Plin., etc.
ὄνυχιον [ῶ], τό, Dim. of *ὄνυξ* I, a small claw, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 4. II. (*ὄνυξ* III. 4) a kind of onyx, Theophr. Lap. 2, LXX (Exod. 28. 20).
ὄνυχισμός, ὁ, a paring of the nails, Strab. 828.
ὄνυχιστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, the hoof, LXX (Levit. 11. 3, al.).
ὄνυχιστήριον, τό, a nail-knife or scissors, Posidipp. Incert. 18.
ὄνυχιτης, ου, ὁ, (*ὄνυξ* III. 4) of the onyx kind, ὄν. λίθος Diosc. 5. 84: also fem., *ὄνυχιτις λίθος* App. Mithr. 115, Plin.
ὄνυχο-γραφέομαι, Pass. to be scored with the nail, Hipp. 1190 D.
ὄνυχο-ειδής, ες, like a nail, Diosc. I. 77.
ὄνυχώω, to make like a nail, claw or hook, Oribas. p. 94 Cocch.
ὄνώδης, ες, = *ὄνοειδής*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 31, Plut. 2. 362 F, etc.
ὄνωνις (*ἄνωνις* Diosc. 3. 147), ἰδος, ἡ, a leguminous plant, rest-harrow, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3; *τρηχεῖαν ὄνωνιν* Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 44 E: metaph., *ἐς [τὴν] πόλιν ἄξεις τήνδε τὴν ὄνωνίδα* this troublesome weed (perhaps with a play on *ὄνος*), Ar. Fr. 537:—v. *ὄνοσμα*.
ὄξάλειος, ὄν, sourish, *συκαὶ* Apollod. Car. Προικ. I.
ὄξάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, a sour wine, Hesych. II. sorrel, Nic. Th. 840, Diosc. 2. 140.
ὄξ-άλμη, ἡ, (*ὄξος*) a sauce made of vinegar and brine, Cratin. Ὀδυσο. 5. 3, Ar. Vesp. 331; mentioned as a natural product of Sicily, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 40.
ὄξέα, *ὄξείνος*, v. *ὄξυα*, *ὄξύνος*.
ὄξ-έλαιον, τό, a sauce of vinegar and oil, Xenocr. p. 21.
ὄξερίας, ὁ, made of sour milk, name of a Sicil. cheese, Com. Anon. 320; *ὄξερίας*, Lob. Pathol. 492.
ὄξερός, ἂ, ὄν, (*ὄξος*) of or for vinegar, ἄγγος Soph. Fr. 293 b; *κεράμιον*, *κέραμος* Ar. Fr. 511, Anth. P. 12. 108.
ὄξίδιον, τό, Dim. of *ὄξος*, Suid. (ubi *ὄξίδιον*), Matth. Med. p. 43.
ὄξίζω, (*ὄξος*) to taste like vinegar, of wine, Diosc. 5. 12, etc.: in MSS. sometimes *ὄξύζω*, v. Lob. Phryn. 210.
ὄξίνα, ἡ, (*ὄξύς*) a harrow (Lat. *occa*), so called from its spikes, Hesych.
ὄξίνης [r], ου, ὁ, sharp, sour, *χυμός* Plut. 2. 913 B:—*ὄξίνης* (sc. *οἶνος*), ὁ, sour wine, Hermipp. Incert. 19, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 1; *ὄξ. οἶνος* Ib. 9. 20, 4, Diphil. Φιλ. 2;—distinguished from *ὄξος*, Plut. 2. 732 B, 1047 E. 2. metaph. sour-tempered, tart, *πολίτης* Ar. Eq. 1304; *θυμός* Id. Vesp. 1082.—In Geop. 6. 4, 5, we find *ὄξινος*.
ὄξίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (*ὄξος*) a vinegar-cruet, Lat. *acetabulum*, properly of earthenware, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1440; hence, *ὄξίς χαλκῆ γέγονε*, instead of being *κεραμεῖα*, Id. Pl. 812; also, *ὄξιδ' ἀργυρᾶν ἔχει* Sopat. ap. Ath. 230 E:—applied to a diminutive person, Ar. Vesp. 1509. 2. a measure, at Athens the same as *ὄξυβαφον*, Id. Fr. 550; at Cleonae = *κοτύλη*, Diphil. Incert. 8. II. = *ὄξάλις* II, Galen.
ὄξο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a vinegar-merchant, Poil. 7. 198.
ὄξος, εως, τό, (*ὄξύς*) poor wine, *vin-de-pays*, Ar. Ach. 35; *κοτύλας τέτραπας ὄξους Δεκελικοῦ* Alex. Incert. 20, cf. Xen. An. 2. 3, 14, Eubul. Μυλωθρ. I; cf. *ὄξίνης* I. 2. vinegar made therefrom, Hipp. Acut. 394, Aesch. Ag. 322, etc.; *ὑπώμνυτο ὁ μὲν οἶνος ὄξος αὐτὸν εἶναι γνήσιον*, τὸ δ' ὄξος οἶνον. Eubul. Μυλ. I; *σφόδρ' ἐστὶν ὁ βίος οἶνω προσφερῆς ὅταν ᾖ τὸ λοιπὸν μικρόν, ὄξος γίγνεται* Antiph. Incert. 68; *ἐς τὰς βίνας ὄξος ἐγγέαν*, as a mode of torture, Ar. Ran. 620. 3. metaph. of a sour fellow, *χώνηρ ὄξος ἅπαν* Theocr. 15. 148.
ὄξυα or *ὄξύνη*, ἡ, a kind of beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, Xanth. 8, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1, Strab. 572; later, as in modern Greek, called *ὄξέα*, Lob. Phryn. 301. II. a spear-shaft made from its wood, a spear, Archil. 112, Eur. Heracl. 727.
ὄξυ-ἀκανθα, ἡ, sharp-thorn, *Mespilus pyracantha*, Diosc. I. 122; in Theophr. H. P. I. 9, 3, etc., *ὄξυἀκανθος*.
ὄξυαύγεια, ἡ, dazzling light, Philo 2. 654.
ὄξυβάφιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Antiph. Μυστ. I. 5.
ὄξυ-βάφον, τό, (*βάπτω*) a small vinegar-saucer, and then, generally, a shallow earthen vessel, saucer, Cratin. Πυτιν. 8, Ar. Av. 361, cf. Antiph. Μυστ. I. 5, Eubul. Μυλ. I. 2, etc. 2. a small kind of cymbal, Chappell Anc. Music p. 293. II. as a measure, the fourth part of a κοτύλη, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint, ὄξ. οἰνηρόν Cratin. Πυτιν. 8; *μέλιτος* Alex. Πανν. I. 11, cf. Nic. Th. 598.

ὄξυ-βελής, *és*, sharp-pointed, ἄλτο δ' ὕστως ὄξυβελής II. 4. 126; χαῖται δέ. of the porcupine's spines, Emped. 234; νῶτα καρίβου Opp. H. 2. 346: metaph., δέ. πόθος Ib. 4. 41. II. act. shooting swift bolts: ὄξυβελής, ὄ, with and without καταπέλτης, an engine for throwing missiles, of which three kinds are noted by Diod. 20. 85, 86; so, ὄξυβελικόν (sc. ὄργανον), τό, Ib. 75, etc.
 ὄξυβλεπτή, to be sharp-sighted, Arr. Epict. 2. 11, 22.
 ὄξυ-βλέπτῃς, *ου*, ὄ, one who is sharp-sighted, Gloss.
 ὄξυβλεψία, ἡ, sharpness of sight, Hesych.
 ὄξυ-βόας and -βόης, *ου*, ὄ, shrill-screaming, of birds, Aesch. Ag. 57: sharp-buzzing, of mosquitos, Anth. P. 5. 151, Luc. Jup. Trag. 31.
 ὄξυ-βουλία, ἡ, guide, counsel, Schol. Ven. II. 10. 204.
 ὄξυ-γάλα, *ακτος*, τό, sour milk, whey, πίνουσι . . ὄξ. τῶν προβάτων Ctes. Ind. 22, cf. Strab. 311, Plut. Artox. 3; cf. Columell. 12. 8.
 ὄξυγάλακτινος, *η*, *ον*, made of sour milk, τυρός Galen.
 ὄξυ-γάρον, τό, a souce of vinegor and γάρων, Ath. 67 E, 366 C, A. B. 56.
 ὄξυ-γένειος, *ον*, with pointed chin, Poll. 4. 145.
 ὄξυγλυκν (sc. ποτόν), τό, a drink of acidulated honey, Hipp. Art. 840, etc.; so, ὄξυγλυκές, τό, Galen.; ὄξυγλυκον, τό, Gloss.
 ὄξυ-γλυκυσ, *εια*, *υ*, sour-sweet, βόα Aesch. Fr. 328.
 ὄξυ-γοος, *ον*, shrill-wailing, λιταί Aesch. Theb. 320.
 ὄξυ-γράφος, *ον*, writing fast, LXX (Ps. 44. 2), Philo 2. 363, etc.: —ὄξυγραφέω, to write fast, Euthym. Zigab.:—ὄξυγραφία, ἡ, a writing fast, Simeon Metaphr.
 ὄξυ-γώνιος, *ον*, acute-angled, Arist. Top. I. 15, 13, Cael. 3. 8, 6, Eucl.
 ὄξυγωνιότης, *ητος*, ἡ, a being acute-angled, Apollod. Poliorc. p. 24.
 ὄξυδερκέω, *ι*, *ι* for ὄξυδορκέω.
 ὄξυ-δερκής, *és*, sharp-sighted, quick-sighted, —έστερος Luc. Vit. Auc. 26, Ath. 250 E; —έστατος Hdt. 2. 68, Arist. Mirab. 58. II. act. promoting quickness of sight, ὕδωρ, Diocl. ap. Ath. 46 D, Diosc. 5. 6.
 ὄξυδερκία, ἡ, sharp-sightedness, Galen., etc.; Lob. Phryn. 576.
 ὄξυδερκικός, ἡ, *ον*, making the sight sharp, as L. Dind. for ὄξυδερκίων in Matth. Med. p. 320.
 ὄξυδορκέω, to be quick of sight, Arist. Rhet. Al. I, 14, Com. Anon. 291, Strab. 267, etc.:—on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 576.
 ὄξυδορκία, ἡ, = ὄξυδερκία, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 555. 8, etc.
 ὄξυδορκικός, ἡ, *ον*, = ὄξυδερκικός, Plut. 2. 69 A.
 ὄξυ-δουπος, *ον*, sharp-sounding, κύμβαλα Anth. P. 6. 94.
 ὄξυ-δρομέω, to run swiftly, Cyrill.
 ὄξυ-δρόμος, *ον*, swift-running, Schol. Pind. O. 13. 51.
 ὄξυ-έθειρος, *ον*, with sharp or pointed hair, Nonn. Jo. 19. 5: metaplast. pl. ὄξυέθειρες, Id. D. 14. 368., 22. 25, Marcell. Sid. 35.
 ὄξυζω, *υ*, sub ὄξίζω.
 ὄξυηκοία, Dor. —ἀκοία, ἡ, a sharp, quick ear, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 555. 6, Poll. 2. 82:—from ὄξυ-ήκοος, *ον*, quick of hearing: of quick perception, keen, αἴσθησις, Plat. Tim. 75 B, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 17.—In the MSS. sometimes wrongly ὄξυκοός, ὄξυκοία: Sup. ὄξυηκοώτατος prob. l. in Sext. Emp. M. 9. 65 for ὄξυηκούστατος, cf. —ώτερος Luc. pro Imagg. 20.
 ὄξυ-ηχής, *és*, sharp-sounding, of high notes, Philostr. 489; ὄξυηχος, *ον*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. I. 97.
 ὄξυ-θάνᾶτος, *ον*, dying quickly, shortlived, Eunap. Exc. p. 293 ed. Mai. II. act. killing quickly, Strab. 823.
 ὄξυ-θηκτος, *ον*, sharp-edged, sharp-pointed, φάσγανον, βέλος Eur. Andr. 1150, El. 1159. II. of a person, goaded to passion, infuriated, Soph. Ant. 1301.
 ὄξυ-θρήνητος, *ον*, bitterly lamented, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 326.
 ὄξυθύμειω, to be quick to anger, Eur. Andr. 689. II. as Pass. to be provoked, ὄξυθυμηθείσά μοι Ar. Vesp. 501, cf. Thesm. 466.
 ὄξυθύμησις, ἡ, passionateness, Artemid. 4. 69.
 ὄξυ-θύμια, ἡ, sudden anger, Hipp. 1037 F, Eur. Andr. 728, Poll. 2. 231.
 ὄξυθύμια, *τά*, places at cross-roads near the statues of Hecaté, where the remains of the purifying and expiatory sacrifices were burnt; so called because the fire was made of the twigs of wild thyme (θύμος) which had been used to flog animals, Eupol. Δημ. 20, Com. Anon. 174, Hyperid. ap. Harpocr.; cf. Poll. 2. 231., 5. 163.
 ὄξυθύμιας, *ον*, ὄ, one who is quick to anger, Poll. 2. 231., 6. 124.
 ὄξυ-θύμος, *ον*, quick to anger, choleric, Eur. Med. 319, Ar. Vesp. 407, 455, 1105, Arist. Rhet. I. 10, 4, al.:—sharp to punish, of the Areopagus, Aesch. Eum. 705: τὸ ὄξυθυμον, by crasis τοῦ ὄξυθυμον, = ὄξυθυμία, Eur. Bacch. 671, Menand. Γεωργ. 3.
 ὄξυίνος, *η*, *ον*, (ὄξυία) of beech-wood, Theopomp. (Ep.) ap. Ath. 183 B, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 2:—a later form ὄξείνος in Apollodor. Pol. p. 33, Geop. 15. 2, 7.
 ὄξυ-κάρδιος, *ον*, = ὄξυθυμος, Aesch. Theb. 907, Ar. Vesp. 430.
 ὄξυ-κάρηνος, *ον*, ὄξυκέφαλος, Dion. P. 642, Nic. Th. 223, 397.
 ὄξυ-κέδρος, ἡ, the red juniper with pointed leaves, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 3.
 ὄξυ-κέλευθος, *ον*, quick-travelling, Nonn. D. 5. 233; Gräfe διωξικέλευθον.
 ὄξυ-κέρατος, *ον*, = sq., Schol. Aesch. Pr. 424, Phot.
 ὄξυ-κερως, *ωτος*, ὄ, ἡ, with pointed horns, Opp. C. 2. 445.
 ὄξυ-κέφαλος, *ον*, with pointed head, Schol. Ar. Av. 1295, Poll. 2. 43.
 ὄξυκινήσια, ἡ, quickness of motion, Eunap. p. 46, etc.
 ὄξυ-κίνητος [I], *ον*, quickly-moving, Luc. Abdic. 28, Dips. 5.
 ὄξυκοία, ὄξυκοός, *υ*, sub ὄξυηκ-.
 ὄξυ-κομος, *ον*, with pointed hair, of the porcupine, Opp. H. 2. 599; of a stag, Ib. 194; of a pine, Anth. P. append. 129.
 ὄξυ-κόρακος, *ον*, (κόραξ II) with a sharp hook, Paul. Aeg. 6. 87.
 ὄξυ-κράτων, Ion. —κρητων, τό, (κεράννυμι) sour wine mixed with water, Lat. posca, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1, Oribas. 55 Mai.
 ὄξυ-κώκυτος, *ον*, wailed with shrill cries, πάθος Soph. Ant. 1316.

ὄξυλάβεια, ἡ, quickness in seizing an opportunity, Eust. 123. fin.; written ὄξυλαβία, in Schol. Aesch. Theb. 97.
 ὄξυλαβέω, to seize quickly: to seize an opportunity, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 27.
 ὄξυλάβη, ἡ, a kind of tongs, Suid. s. v. Ἡφαιστος; ὄξυλάβον, τό, Schol. II. 18. 477:—Dim. ὄξυλαβίδιον, τό, Sever. p. 47 Dietz.
 ὄξυ-λαβής, *és*, quick at seizing, of the eagle, Arist. H. A. 9. 34, 3:—ὄξυλάβος, *ον*, Eust. 1753. 50.
 ὄξυ-λάλος [ᾶ], *ον*, glib of tongue, Ar. Ran. 815.
 ὄξυ-λάπαθον, τό, a kind of sorrel, Rumex acutus, Diosc. 2. 140, Aretae. Cur. Ac. 2. 2, etc.; also ὄξυλάπαθος, ὄ, Geop. 2. 5, 4.
 ὄξυ-λίπαρον (sc. τρίμμα), τό, a sauce composed of vinegar and oil, Sotad. Ἐγκλ. I. 19, Timocl. Δακτυλ. I.
 ὄξυ-λίπης ἄρτος, ὄ, bread dressed with vinegar and fat, Galen.
 ὄξυ-λοβέω, to have sharp ears, to hear sharply, Suid.
 ὄξυμάθεια, ἡ, quickness at learning, Strab. 101, with v. l. ὄξυμαθία.
 ὄξυ-μάθης, *és*, (μαθεῖν) learning quickly, A. B. 56, Suid. s. v. Θυμβασοφος.
 ὄξυμάλον, τό, Dor. for ὄξυμήλον, sour-apple, a Lacon. name for the κοκκύμηλον, Aristoph. Gramm. ap. Ath. 83 A.
 ὄξυ-μελής, *és*, clear-singing, v. l. Ar. Av. 1095.
 ὄξυ-μελί-κράτων, Ion. —κρητων, τό, a mixture of vinegar and honey, oxymel, Hipp. 416. 3:—also ὄξυ-μελι, ἴτος, τό, Id. Acut. 386, Lys. ap. Ath. 67 F, Arist. Probl. 19. 43, cf. Diosc. 5. 22.
 ὄξυ-μέριμνος, *ον*, keenly laboured or studied, παλαίσματα Ar. Ran. 877.
 ὄξυ-μήνιτος, *ον*, bringing down the quick anger (of the Erinycs), φόνου Aesch. Eum. 472; but the readings of the line are uncertain.
 ὄξυ-μόλπος, *ον*, clear-singing, Aesch. Theb. 1023.
 ὄξυ-μορφος, *ον*, in a pointed form, Joann. Damasc. I. p. 679.
 ὄξυ-μυρσίνη, ἡ, like κεντρομυρσίνη, or butcher's broom, Diosc. 4. 146; also called χαμαιμυρσίνη, Plin. 15. 7., 23. 83.
 ὄξυ-μωρος, *ον*, pointedly foolish:—τὸ ὄξυμωρον a witty saying, the more pointed from being absurd or paradoxical, such as insaniens sapientia, strenua inertia, splendide mendax, Gramm.
 ὄξυντέον, verb. Adj. one must write with the acute accent, Schol. Ven. II. 15. 445:—ὄξυνητέον, Schol. Ap. Rh. I. 131.
 ὄξυντήρ, ὄ, a sharpener, ὄξ. δονακίων, i. e. a penknife, Anth. P. 6. 64.
 ὄξυνω [ῶ], Anth. P. append. 304. fut. ὄξυνῶ (παρ-) Dem. 21. 14., 1264. 26: aor. ὄξυνῶ Soph.: pf. ὄξυνκα (παρ-) Polyb.:—Pass., fut. ὄξυνθήσομαι (παρ-) Hipp.: aor. ὄξυνθην Hdt., etc.: pass. ὄξυνμαι (παρ-) Lys. 101. 20, Dem., etc.; later ὄξυνμαι (ἀπ-, συν-) Polyb. To sharpen, point, ἔγχεος ὄξ. σιδήρω Epigr. Gr. 790. 5; ἀκρη ἔς μυχὸν ὄξυνθείσα Dion. P. 177. II. metaph. to goad to anger, provoke, τοῦ μὲν ὄξυναι στόμα Soph. Tr. 1176:—Pass., ὄξυνθείς Hdt. 8. 138. 2. to sharpen, τὴν αἴσθησιν Anth. P. append. 304:—so, intr., to become acute, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 11. III. in Gramm., = ὄξυνονέω, just like Lat. acuere. IV. to make acid, Galen.:—Pass. to be or become so, of wine, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 17, Luc. Saturn. 26;—so, intr. in Act., Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 3.
 ὄξυ-όδους, ὄδοντος, ὄ, ἡ, with sharp teeth; in Nonn. D. 40. 484, with 2 neut. Subst., cf. Lob. Paral. 248.
 ὄξυόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, (ὄξυς) sharp-pointed (cf. μελιτόεις, λαυτοίεις), ἔγχεα ὄξυόεντα 5. 568, etc.; δουρὶ μετάλμενος ὄξυόεντι 14. 443;—expl. by others as = ὄξυίνος (from ὄξυία) with beechen shaft, Eust. 1951. 2, Hesych.
 ὄξυ-οστράκος, *ον*, with a sharp shell, Luc. Lexiph. 13.
 ὄξυ-πάγης, *és*, sharp-pointed, στάλικες, Anth. P. 6. 109; ὄνυξ Nonn. D. 14. 385; prickly, κάραβος Opp. H. I. 261.
 ὄξυ-πάθης, *és*, keenly sensitive: Adv. —θῶς, Theophr. Sim.
 ὄξυ-πείνος, *ον*, ravenously hungry, ravenous, greedy, of the eagle, Arist. H. A. 9. 34, 3; of persons, Antiph. Incert. 20, Eubul. Ἀντισπ. 2:—metaph., πρὸς τοὺς λόγους ὄξ. Plut. 2. 512 F, cf. Cic. Att. 2. 12, 2:—later ὄξυ-πείνης, *ον*, ὄ, Philes de An. Propr. 3. 8, Procl., etc.
 ὄξυ-πέπερι, τό, a mixture of vinegar and pepper, Xenocr. 23.
 ὄξυ-πετής, *és*, flying speedily, Evagr. H. E. 3. 26, Schol. Od. 3. 372.
 ὄξυ-πενκής, *és*, sharp-pointed, ξίφος, Aesch. Cho. 640.
 ὄξυ-πικρος, *ον*, keen, smarting, Hesych. s. v. ὄξυπενκής.
 ὄξυ-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὄ, ἡ, shrill-dashing, Ἀχέρων Soph. Fr. 469.
 ὄξυ-ποδέω, to be swift of foot, Jo. Chrys.:—ὄξυποδία, ἡ, Gloss.
 ὄξυ-πόριον, (sc. φάρμακον), *τά*, a digestive medicine, Galen.; also ὄξυ-πορον, Galen., Aët., etc.
 ὄξυ-πόρος, *ον*, with pointed mouth, ἄγγος Opp. H. 2. 406. II. quick-passing, active, of medicines, Diosc. 3. 58.
 ὄξυ-πους, ὄ, ἡ, πουν, τό, swift-footed, Eur. Or. 1550.
 ὄξυ-πρωρος, *ον*, sharp-prowed: sharp-pointed, αἰχμαί Aesch. Pr. 424; βάχης Opp. II. 3. 333.
 ὄξυ-πτερος, *ον*, swift-winged:—2s Subst. a hawk, Incert. V. T.:—τὰ ὄξυπτερα swift wings, Aesop. 3.
 ὄξυ-πύθμενος, *ον*, with pointed bottom, Xenocr. Aquat. 23.
 ὄξυ-πυκνος, *ον*, of one tone higher than the πυκνόν (in Music).
 ὄξυ-πύνδαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, ἡ, = ὄξυπύθμενος, of a cup, Eubul. Κυβ. I.
 ὄξυρεγμία, ἡ, (ἐρευγμός) the sour fumes caused by indigestion, heartburn, Hipp. Aph. 1256. 2. the peevishness or fretfulness caused thereby, Ar. Fr. 398: cf. κρομμυορεγμία.
 ὄξυρεγμιάω, to be troubled with heartburn, Diosc. 3. 35., 4. 1.
 ὄξυρεγμιάδης, *es*, troubled with heartburn, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Acut. 388.
 ὄξυ-ρεπής, *és*, = ὄξυρροπος, ὄξ. δόλω with quick-turning art, Pind. O. 9. 138; ὄξυρρεπής in Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1015, Hesych.
 ὄξυρριν or ὄξυρρῖς, ἴνος, ὄ, ἡ, (ρίς) with sharp or fine nose, Hipp. 1040 B: also ὄξυρρινος, *ον*, Zonar. Lex. s. v. Γρυπίν.
 ὄξυρ-ρόδιον ἔλαιον, τό, rose-oil mixed with vinegar, Ath. 67 F.
 ὄξυρροπία, ἡ, suddenness, quickness, Amphiloeh. p. 98 Combef.

ὀξύρ-ροπος, *ov*, turning quickly, properly of a delicate balance: metaph., ὀξ. πρὸς τὰς ὀργὰς sudden and quick to anger, Plat. Theaet. 144 A; ναὺς ὀξ. πρὸς τὰς μαιφονίας Memno ap. Phot.; also, ὀξ. θυμὸς sudden anger, Plat. Rep. 411 B:—τὸ ὀξ. rapidity or vehemence, Longin. 18:—cf. ὀξυ-ρεπής. Adv. —πως, Greg. Naz.

ὀξύρ-ρυγχας, *ov*, sharp-snouted, epith. of a kind of fish, perhaps the pike, Ael. N. A. 10. 46, Ath. 312 B:—sharp-pointed, βαφίδες Epich. Fr. 40 Ahr.

ὀξύς, εἶα, ὄ: Ion. fem. ὀξεία, Hdt., Hipp., (in the MSS. often written ὀξέη, which Babr. 73. 1 has admitted metri grat.):—ὀξεία, poet. for neut. pl. ὀξεία, Hes. Sc. 348: (v. sub fin.). Sharp, keen, whether of a point or an edge, in Hom. and Hes., mostly of weapons or anything made of metal, αἰχμή, ἄκων, ἄορ, βέλας, δάρυ, δρεπάνη, ξίφος, ὄγχοι, πέλεκυς, φάογανον, χαλκός; also of non-metallic substances, λάας, μόχλος, σκόλαπες, etc.; ὀξεία κορυφή, of a mountain-peak, Od. 12. 74; so, πάγοι ὀξέες 5. 411; λίθος ὀξὺς πεποιημένος sharpened so as to serve as a knife, Hdt. 7. 69, cf. 3. 8; ὀξυτέρω χαλίνω Soph. Ant. 108; κυρβασίας ἐς ὀξὺ ἀπηγμένas brought to a point, Hdt. 7. 64; οὖρεα ἐς ὀξὺ τὰς κορυφὰς ἀπ. Id. 2. 28; τὸ ὀξὺ at the vertex, of a triangle, Id. 3. 16; τὸ ὀξὺ τῆς καρδίας Arist. de Resp. 16, 3; τὸ ὀξὺ τοῦ ψαυῖ Id. G. A. 3. 2, 6; ὀξ. γωνία an acute angle, Id. Top. 1. 15, 13, al.; of a person, Χρόνος ὀξὺς ὀδόντας Simon. 90.

II. in reference to the senses, I. of feeling, sharp, keen, ὀδύναι II. 11. 268; ὀξὺς ἠέλιος the piercing sun, Virgil's rapidus sol, h. Hom. Ap. 374; ὀξείαι ἀκτῖνες Pind. O. 7. 128; Ζεῖριος ὀξὺς ἐλλάμπων Archil. 42; ὀξὺ πῦρ Anaxipp. Ἐγκαλ. 1. 12; so, χιῶν ὀξεία, like Horace's *gelu acutum*, Pind. P. 1. 36; ὀξ. νότος Soph. Aj. 258:—so also of grief and the like, ἄχος II. 19. 125; μελεδῶνες Od. 19. 517; and, generally, sharp, severe, μάχη ὀξεία .. γίγνεται keenly contested, Hdt. 9. 23; δ. πυρετός Hipp. Vet. Med. 15; νόσοι, μανίαι Pind. O. 8. 111, N. 11. fin., cf. P. 3. 172; ἐπιμαμφά Id. O. 10 (II). 11, etc.

2. of the sight, ὀξύτατον ὄμμα Id. N. 10. 117; ὄψις .. ὀξύτατη τῶν διὰ ταῦ σώματος .. αἰσθήσεων Plat. Phaedr. 250 D:—often in neut. as Adv., ὀξύτατον δέρκεσθαι to be keenest of sight, II. 17. 675; ὀξύτατα δ' Plat. Rep. 516 C; so, ὀξὺ ναεῖν to notice a thing sharply, II. 3. 374; ὀξὺ προῖδειν Od. 5. 393; ὀξύτερον βλέπειν Ar. Pl. 1048, Lys. 1202; proverb., ὀξύτερον τοῦ Αὐγκέως βλέπειν Id. Pl. 210, Patoemiogr.; also, ὀξὺ ἀκούειν to be quick of hearing, II. 17. 256. b. of things that affect the sight, dazzling, bright, αὐγὴ Ἡελίοιο 17. 372; ἠέλιον .. ὀξύτατον .. φάος εἰσοράσασθαι 14. 345; hence of colours, Ar. Pax 1173 (v. φαινικίς 2); αἱ ὀξείαι χροαῖαι Arist. Physiogn. 2, 4; πορφύρα Plut. Cato Mi. 6; [ἐσθής] ὀξυτέρα καὶ τηλαυγεστέρα Ael. N. A. 4. 46.

3. of sound, sharp, shrill, piercing, αὐτὴ II. 15. 313; and of the voice, ὀξὺ βοήσας 17. 89; ὀξὺ δὲ κωκύσασα 18. 71; ὀξὺ λεληκώς 22. 141; ὀξεία κεκληγώς 17. 88, etc.; of whinnying horses, ὀξεία χρέμισαν Hes. Sc. 348; of young pigs, ὀξὺ κεκραγένοι Ar. Ach. 804; of the scream of birds of prey, ὀξεία κλάζων Soph. Ant. 112; of metals, ὀξεία καὶ λιγέως ἰάχεσκε σάκος Hes. Sc. 233; also of the wail of the nightingale (cf. ὀξύφωνος), Soph. Ant. 424; so, ἐπηλάλαξαν τὸν ὀξὺν νόμον shrieked their shrill song, Aesch. Theb. 954; ὀξὺ μέλος, of the grasshopper, Ar. Av. 1095.

b. of musical tones, in a technical sense, sharp, high, opp. to βαρῦς, Plat. Tim. 80 A, Xen. Cyn. 6, 20; ὀξύτατη χαρδὴ Plat. Phaedr. 268 D; φωνὴ ὀξεία, βαρεῖα, μέση Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 4; τῷ ὀξείῳ ἐν φωνῇ μὲν ἐναντίον τὸ βαρῦν, ἐν ὄγκῳ δὲ τὸ ἀμβλύ Id. Top. 1. 13, 3.

c. ἡ ὀξεία (sc. προσῳδία) the acute accent, Gramm.

4. of taste, sharp, pungent, acid, φακῆ Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 31; ἄξος Diphil. Ἀπολ. 2; οἶνος Alex. Μανδρ. 1. 12; ἐξ ὀξέας καὶ ἀλμυροῦ ξυνθεῖς ζύωμα Plat. Tim. 74 C.

5. of smell, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 5; ὀξύτατον ὄζειν τινός Ar. Ach. 193. III. metaph. of the inner sense, sharp, keen, quick, hasty, esp. quick to anger, hasty, passionate, epith. of Ares, often in II.; ὀξὺ μένος h. Hom. 7. 14; καρδίη ὀξυτέρη Theogn. 364; θυμὸς ὀξὺς Soph. O. C. 1193; νέος καὶ ὀξὺς Plat. Gorg. 463 E; αἱ ἀκρόχολοι ὀξέεις Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 9:—in this sense, the Att. use it more in compounds.

2. sharp, quick, clever, δεινοὶ καὶ ὀξέεις Plat. Apol. 39 B; c. inf., ὀξ. ἐπινοῆσαι Thuc. 1. 70; γινῶναι .. ὀξύτατοι τὰ βήθεντα Dem. 32. 24; also, ὀξὺς εἰς πάντα τὰ μαθήματα Plat. Rep. 526 B; τὰς ἐνθυμήσεις ὀξὺς Luc. Salt. 81.

IV. of motion, quick, swift, from the way in which pointed things pierce the air, post-Hom., ὀξύτατους ἵππους Hdt. 5. 9 (but with v. l. ὀκνύτατους); Ἰερακίσκος Ar. Av. 1112; [ἡ νόσος] ὀξεία φοιτᾷ καὶ ταχεῖ' ἀπέρχεται Soph. Ph. 808; of a report, ὀξεία .. διήλθ' Ἀχαιοῦς Soph. Aj. 998; ὀξείαν ἐκβάλλει πνοήν, of a dying man, Id. Ant. 1238, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1389; ἄξας ὀξὺς νότος ὡς Soph. Aj. 358; ὀξείαν ἀκαήν .. λόγαις διδοῦς quick, eager attention, Id. El. 30; τὸ εὐψυχον .. ὀξέεις ἐνδείκνυνται are quick in displaying, Thuc. 4. 126; opp. to βραδός, Id. 8. 96, Plat. Theaet. 190 A; to ῥάθυμος, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 7, 12; esp. in Adv., v. infr.

V. regul. Adv. ὀξέως, quickly, soon, Thuc. 6. 10, 12, Plat., etc.; sharply, ὀρᾶν, αἰσθάνεσθαι Plat. Rcp. 567 B, Phaedr. 263 C; poet. ὀξέως, Epigr. Gr. 986. 3:—Comp. ὀξυτέρως Hipp. 1096 F; ὀξ. δποθανεῖν Id. Epid. 1. 939:—but, 2. Hom. uses neut. ὀξὺ and pl. ὀξεία as Adv., v. supr. II. 2, 3:—Comp. ὀξυτερον Thuc. 2. 8, Plat., etc.; Sup. ὀξύτατον II. 17. 675, Plat. Legg. 741 D; or ὀξύτατα Id. Rcp. 401 E, al. (As ὀκ-ὸς comes from √AK, ἀκ-ωκή, so from a strengthd. √AKΣ comes ὀξ-ὸς; v. Curt. no. 2.)

ὀξύ-σῆτα, ἡ, a disorder in which the food turns acid on the stomach, like δξυρεγμία, Aristid. 1. 275.

ὀξύ-σταμος, *av*, sharp-toothed, sharp-fanged, of gryphons, Aesch. Pr. 803; of Io's gadfly, Ib. 674; of a gnat, Ar. Av. 244;—of a sword, sharp-edged, Eur. Supp. 1206.

ὀξύ-σχαῖνος, ὁ, a sharp-pointed rush, Batr. 164, Diosc. 4. 52.

ὀξύ-τενής, *es*, sharp-pointed, Christod. Ecphr. 329.

ὀξύτης, *ητος*, ἡ, sharpness, pointedness, of acute angles, Plat. Tim. 61

E. II. of the senses, I of sound, sharpness, opp. to βαρύτης, Id. Phileb. 17 C, Theaet. 163 C; in pl., Id. Crat. 399 A. 2. of taste, pungency, acidity, in pl., Hipp. Vet. Med. 16, Acut. 394. 3. of sight, Arist. H. A. 1. 10, 1. III. metaph. sharpness, cleverness, τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Charm. 160 A; διαφέροντα τῇ τέχνῃ τῇ τ' ὀξύτητι Philosteph. Δηλ. 1; ὀξ. ἐς τὰ πολιτικά Luc. Imagg. 17. 2. of motion, quickness, Plat. Charm. 160 B, al. 3. of action, quickness, haste, violence, Id. Tim. 56 D, al.; in pl., Dem. 730. 18. 4. of Time, ἡ ὀξ. τῶν καιρῶν the exact moment, Diod. 15. 43. IV. =

ὀξεία, ἡ, v. sub ὀξὺς II. 3. c.

ὀξυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, quick, Eccl.

ὀξυ-τόκιον, τό, a medicine to procure quick delivery, Diosc. 2. 194.

ὀξυ-τάμος, *ov*, sharp-cutting, keen, Pind. P. 4. 468.

ὀξυτονέω, to end in a point, Greg. Naz.

II. trans. to mark or pronounce with an acute accent, i. e. on the last syllable, Ath. 400 B; like ὀξύνω. Verb. Adj. ὀξυτονητέον, A. B. 457.

ὀξυτάνησις, ἡ, a marking with an acute accent, Eust. 60. 13.

ὀξυτανas, *ov*, sharp-sounding, piercing, of sound, ὀξ. γόαι Soph. El. 243; ὀξυτόνους φῶδες θρηνησεί Id. Aj. 630; ὀξυτόναι διὰ πνεύματος Id. Ph. 1093.

II. having the acute accent, i. e. accent on the last syllable, Dion. H. de Comp. 11:—Adv. —ως, Eust. 41. 4.

ὀξυ-τάρας, *ov*, piercing, pointed, ἦλος ὀξ. Nonn. Jo. 20. 25; πίτυς ὀξ. the pine with its sharp spines, Anth. P. 1. 46.

ὀξυ-τρίφυλλον, τό, sharp-leaved trefail, ap. Scribon. Larg.

ὀξυ-τρίχος, *ov*, with pointed hair, etc., Byz.

ὀξυ-φαγρος, ὁ, a kind of φάγρος, a sea-fish, Opp. H. 1. 140.

ὀξυ-φαής, *es*, keen-sighted, Nonn. D. 7. 214.

ὀξυ-φειγγής, *es*, bright-beaming, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 F.

ὀξυ-φθαγγας, *ov*, = ὀξυφώνος, Ath. 633 F, Anth. P. 6. 51.

ὀξυ-φλεγμάσια, ἡ, violent inflammation, Hipp. 563. 1.

ὀξυ-φρων, *ov*, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) = ὀξυθυμίας, Eur. Med. 641.

ὀξυ-φυλλας, *av*, with pointed leaves, Achmcs Onir. 151.

ὀξυφωνέω, to pronounce with a sharp voice, Eust. 23. 4.

ὀξυφωνία, ἡ, sharpness of voice, Hipp. 159 D, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 34; opp. to βαρύτης, Id. G. A. 5. 7, 20.

ὀξυ-φωνας, *ov*, sharp-voiced, piercing, of the nightingale (cf. ὀξὺς II. 3), Telest. 6, Soph. Tr. 959; Comp. —ώτερος, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 13, cf. G. A. 5. 7, 7, sq.

ὀξυ-χειρ, *ov*, ὁ, ἡ, quick with the hands, quick to strike, quarrelsome, Lys. 101. 20, Theocr. Epigr. 20. 2: greedy, ὀξ. καὶ ἐγκρατής Nicom. Εἰλειθ. 1. 33. 2. ὀξυχειρι σὺν κτύπῳ with quick beating of the hands in lamentation, Aesch. Cho. 23.

ὀξυχειρία, ἡ, quickness of hand, Alex. Incert. 52.

ὀξυχολία, ἡ, a hot temper, Ephr. Syr.

ὀξυχολας, *ov*, quick to anger, Solon 12. 26, Soph. Ant. 955 (as Scaliger for ὀξυχόλω), Anth. P. 9. 127:—τὸ ὀξ. = ὀξυχολία, Luc. Fugit. 19.

ὀξυωπέω, to be sharp-sighted, Theophr. Sens. 8; ὀξ. τὸ θεῖον in respect to .., Clem. Al. 113; ὀξ. πρὸς τὴν κατάληψιν Sext. Emp. M. 7. 55.

ὀξυ-ωπής, *es*, (ὠψ) sharp-sighted, ὀφθαλμοὶ ὀξυωπέστατοι Arist. H. A. 1. 10, 2; ὁ ἀλιάετος ὀξυωπέστατος Ib. 9. 34, 5, cf. Luc. Icarom. 14:—Adv., ὀξυωπέστερον ὄραν, —έστατα βλέπειν Suid. s. v. Αὐγκέως, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 958. II. act. sharpening the sight, Diosc. 3. 52.

ὀξυωπία, ἡ, sharp-sightedness, Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 9, Probl. 4. 3.

ὀξυωπίας, *ov*, ὁ, one who sees sharply, Poll. 2. 51.

ὀξυωπίας, *ov*, = ὀξυωπής, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 3. P. A. 2. 13, 2, al.

ὀξώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like vinegar, acid, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 5., 2. 10, 1, Galen.

ὀξωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from ὀξῶ) pickled, Ar. Fr. 180.

ὄον, τό, Lat. sorbum, the fruit of the service-tree, v. sub ὄα Δ.

ὄον, Ep. gen. for οὖ, of whom, II. 2. 325, Od. 1. 70, h. Apoll. 156.

ὀπαδεύω, Ion. ὀπηδεύω, = sq., Ar. Rh. 4. 974.

ὀπαδέω, Dor. for the Ep. and Ion. ὀπηδέω (v. ὀπαδός), used by Hom. only in 3 sing. pres. ὀπηδεῖ, and impf. ὀπήδει (without augm.); inf. ὀπηδεῖν h. Ap. 530. To follow, accompany, attend, τινι II. 2. 184., 24. 368, Pind. P. 4. 510; also, ἅμα τινι Od. 7. 165, 181, Hes. Th. 80; μετὰ τινι, v. infr. II:—cf. ἔπαμαι II.

II. of things, ἀνεμῶλια γὰρ μοι ὀπηδεῖ [τῶρα] useless do they follow or go with me, II. 5. 216; ἀρετὴν σὴν .. ἡ σοὶ ὀπηδεῖ Od. 8. 237; ἐκ δὲ Διὸς τιμὴ καὶ κῶδος ὀπηδεῖ II. 17. 251, cf. Hes. Op. 141, 311, Theogn. 933, etc.; μετ' ἀνδράσι λιμὸς ὀπηδεῖ Hes. Op. 228; μετ' ἰχθια Κύρνος ὀπ. Call. Del. 19.—Ep. Verb, hardly to be found in Att., unless ὀπαδαῦσ' be received in Aesch. Ag. 426; in Fr. 284, the Ion. form ὀπηδεῖ, as well as the general character of the lines, indicates that they belong to some late Poet: ὀπαδός however is used by Trag.

ὀπάδησις, Ion. ὀπήδησις, *ews*, ἡ, a following after, attending, pursuit, Crito ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 350.

ὀπαδητήρ, Ion. ὀπηδ-, ἦρος, ὄ, = sq., Hesych.

ὀπαδός, *ov*, Dor. and Att. for the Ion. ὀπηδός (which does not occur in Hom., though it may be inferred from ὀπηδέω), cf. Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 431. An attendant (cf. the Homeric ὀπαῶν), Soph. Tr. 1264, Eur. Alc. 137; of body-guards, Aesch. Supp. 985; c. gen., Πάν, Ματρὸς μεγάλας ὀπαδός Pind. Fr. 63; αἰαῖδα στεφάνων ἀρετῶν τε .. ὀπ. Id. N. 3. 13; τέκνων ὀπ., of a παιδαγωγός, Eur. Med. 53; πυκνοστίκτων ὀπ. ἐλάφων pursuing them, of Artemis, Soph. O. C. 1095; ἀστέρες .. νυκτὸς ὀπ. Theocr. 2. 166.

II. as Adj., c. dat. following, accompanying, attending, ἐγὼ Μαύσησιν ὀπηδός h. Hom. Merc. 450; πτεροῖς ὀπαδαῖς ὑπνοῦ κελεύθαις following the ways of sleep (where Dobree suggested ὀπαδαῦσ' following on wing the ways of sleep), Aesch. Ag. 426; σταγόνα σπονδῆτιν, θυέσσιν ὀπηδόν Anth. P. 6. 190. Poët.

word, used by Plat. Phaedr. 252 C, Phileb. 63 E, and in late Prose. (On the deriv., v. ὀπάζω.)

ὀπάζω: impf. ὤπαζον: Ep. fut. ὀπάσσω Od. 8. 430., 21. 214: aor. ὤπασα Hom., Pind., and Att. (v. infr.) Ep. also ὀπασσα:—Med., Ep. 2 sing. fut. ὀπάσσει Il. 10. 238: aor. ὤπασάμην, Ep. 3 sing. ὀπάσατο, etc.:—Pass., only in pres. (v. fin.) Poët. Verb. Causal of ἔπαμαι, to make to follow, send with one, give as a companion or follower, ἐπεὶ ῥά οἱ ὤπασα πομπάν Il. 13. 416, cf. μετοπάζω; σαὶ γὰρ με πατήρ ἄμα πομπὸν ὀπασσεν 24. 461, cf. Od. 9. 89; ἄμ' ἠγεμόν' ἐσθλὸν ὀπασσον 15. 310; ἀρχὸν δὲ μετ' ἀμφατέρισιν ὀπασσα 10. 204; παλὺν δέ μοι ὤπασε λαόν, i. e. made me leader over many, Il. 9. 483 (479), cf. Pind. N. 1. 23; ὦ Ζεῦ, γυναικῶν οἶον ὤπασας γένος Aesch. Theb. 256:—Med. to bid another follow one, take with one, take as a companion, σὺ δὲ χεῖρον' ὀπάσσει Il. 10. 238; Νέσταρος υἱας ὀπάσσατο 19. 238; κήρυκά τ' ὀπασσάμενας καὶ ἑταῖραν Od. 10. 59:—Nic. uses the Med. in act. sense, Th. 60, 520, 813:—Hes. never has it in this sense. II. also of things, τούτῳ .. Ζεὺς κῦδος ἀπάξει gives him glory to be with him, Il. 8. 141, etc.: and then, simply, to give, grant, ὀπ. κτήματα, ἀρετήν, κάλλος, ἀοιδίην, φῆμιν, δέξιν, etc., often in Hom.; παλλὰ γὰρ ὤπασε παιδί γαυρὴν ἡς ὀπίσσω, Il. 22. 51; τέλος ἐσθλὸν ὀπ. to grant a happy end, Hes. Op. 472; ὄλβαν, νίκην Id. Th. 420, 442; often also in Pind., εὐδῖαν ἐκ χειμῶνας ὀπ. I. 7 (6). 52; al.; so Aesch. (in aor.) πῦρ ἐγὼ σφιν ὤπασα Pr. 252, cf. 8, 30, Pers. 762, Eum. 529; a few times in Eur., and twice in Ar. (in mock heroic passages) Eq. 200, Thesm. 973:—with plcon. inf., Πατρύκλωφ .. κόμην ὀπάσαιμι φέρεσθαι, like δίδωμι ἔχειν, Il. 23. 151, cf. Pind. O. 9. 100.

2. to give besides something else, add, ἔργω δ' ἔργων ὤπασε h. Hom. Merc. 120; χάριν ἄμ' ὀπασσον ἀοιδῆ h. Hom. 23. 5; μελέταν ἔργοις ὀπ. to devote, Pind. I. 6 (5). 98; ἔργων πρὸς ἀσπίδι ὤπασεν put a work of art on the shield, Aesch. Theb. 492. III. like δῶκω, to press hard, chase, Ἐκτωρ ὤπασε καρηκομάωντας Ἀχαιοῦς Il. 8. 341; χαλεπὸν δέ σε γῆρας ὀπάξει Ib. 103; πολλὸν καθ' ὄμιλον ὀπάζων (sc. αὐτόν) 5. 334., 17. 462, cf. καταπάζω; φύνια δ' ὤπασας λέχε' ἀπὸ γᾶς didst chase them away, Eur. El. 1192:—Pass., χειμάρρους ὀπαζόμενος Διὸς ὄμβρω a torrent forced on, i. e. swollen and turbid, with rain, Il. 11. 493. (Hence ὀπαδός, etc. The forms ὀπ-άων, ὀπ-έων seem to show that δ or ζ is no part of the Root, which is prob. another form of √ΕΠ, ἔπ-ομαι, seq-uor, the aspir. being lost as in ὀπός, succus.)

ὀπαῖος, α, αν, with a hole or opening, διὰ τῆς ὀπαίας κεραμίδας = διὰ τῆς καπνίας through the tile with a hole in it (for the smoke to escape), Diphil. Χρυσ. 1, cf. ὀπή and v. Moer. p. 292, Poll. 2. 54; so, ὀπ. θυρίς, Hesych.; also ὀπαιαν, τό, Plut. Pericl. 13; cf. ὀπή.—On the reading ἄν' ὀπαῖα Od. 1. 320, v. sub ἀναπαῖα.

ὀπάλλιας, ὀ, αν ὀπαί, Orph. Lith. 279; ὀπαίλις, Plin. 37. 21 sq.

ὀ-πατρος, αν, = ὀμόπατρος, by the same father, κασίγνητας καὶ ὀπατρος Il. 11. 257., 12. 371:—so, ὀπάτριος, αν, Lyc. 452; ὀπάτωρ, ορας, ὀ, ἡ, Anth. P. 15. 26. (Not ὀπατρος any more than ὀγάστριας or ἀδελφός.)

ὀπάων [ᾶ], ανος, ὀ, as in Hom.; in later Ion. ὀπέων, ανος, Hdt. 9. 50, 51, restored by Dind. in 5. 111: (v. ὀπάζω fin.). A comrade in war, an esquire, denoting the slight subordination in which one hero stood to another, as Meriones to Idomeneus, Il. 8. 263., 10. 58, etc.; Phoenix to Peleus, 23. 360; so = ὑπασπιστής, Hdt. 5. 111. 2. generally, a follower, attendant, Lat. famulus, Hdt. 9. 50, 51, Aesch. Cho. 769, Supp. 492, 954, Soph. Ant. 1108; ὀπ. μῆλων a shepherd, Pind. P. 9. 114; of a female, h. Hom. Ccr. 440.—Cf. ὀπαδός. II. as Adj. following, ὀπάωνι ριπῆ Orp. H. 5. 489; ὀπ. Νύμφην Anth. P. append. 51, 52.

ὀπεᾶς, ἄτας, τό, αν αὐλή, Lat. subula, Poll. 10. 141; ὀπέατι restored in Hdt. 4. 70, for ὑπέατι:—Dim. ὀπήτιον, τό, Nicochar. Κρητ. 1; ὀπήτιδιον, Poll. 7. 83, cf. 10. 141. (Prob. from same root as ὀπή.)

ὀπερ, Ep. for ὀσπερ, Il. 7. 114.

ὀπεύω, = ὀπιπτεύω, Hesych.; but the gloss is prob. corrupt.

ὀπέων, v. ὀπάων.

ὀπή, ἡ, (√ΟΠ, ὀπ-ωπ-α): an opening, hole, ὀπὰς γὰρ εἶχεν οὐκ ὀλίγας [τὸ τριβώνιον] Ar. Pl. 715; a mouse's hole, Sannyr. Δαν. 1; of holes in the earth, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 6, al. 2. a hole in the roof, serving as a chimney, = κάπνη, καπναδόχη, Ar. Vesp. 317. 350; καὶ δι' ὀπῆς κάπνι τέγαις Id. Fr. 117, cf. Xenarch. Πεντ. 1. 11; εἰς ὀπῆν ἐνδύσομαι Sannyr. Δαν. 1; cf. ὀπαῖος:—its covering was called τηλία. II. in Architecture, ὀπαί were the holes in the frieze left to receive the beam-ends; v. sub μετ-ὀπη, which is the space between two ὀπαί.

2. later, of windows, lights in doors, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 551.

ὀπη, Ep. ὀπηη, both in Hom.; Dor. ὀπᾶ Pind., etc.; Ion. ὀκη Hdt.; Aeol. ὀπει C. I. 1841:—Adv. (properly dat. from an old Pron. *ὀπός, v. πῆ: hence often written ὀπη, Eust. 174. 1, A. B. 625): correlative to πῆ: I. of Place, by which way, Lat. qua: hence = ὄπου, where, Lat. ubi, Il. 22. 321, Od. 9. 457:—also for ὄπου, εἰρωτᾶν ὀκη εἶη Hdt. 5. 87;—and often much like ἄποι, whither, Lat. quo, mostly however with a pregnant notion of motion to a place, followed by rest in it, often in Hom.; ὀκη ἰθύσειε στρατεύεσθαι Hdt. 1. 204, cf. 2. 146; ἀμηχανῶ .. ἄπα τράπωμαι Aesch. Ag. 1532; ἐμβαλοῦ μ' ὀπη θέλεις ἄγων Soph. Ph. 481; cf. Herm. Vig. n. 252 c, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 646 Obs.; ὀπηη τε .. , τῆτε, thither, whither .. , Il. 12. 48. 2. later c. gen., ὀπη γᾶς, Lat. ubi terrarum, where in the world, Eur. Heracl. 19, 46; cf. ὄποι 1. 1. c. II. of Manner, in what way, how, Il. 20. 25, Od. 1. 347; more freq. in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 586, 907, Ag. 67, al., Thuc. 1. 129, Lys. 139. 45, etc.; joined with ὄπως, ὀπη ἔχει καὶ ὄπως Plat. Rep. 612 A, cf. Legg. 599 A, B, etc.; ὀπη ἔτοχεν Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 21;—ὀπη ἄν, with subjunct., like other Conjunctions, ὀπη ἄν δακῆ ἀμφοτέροις Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 18; ὄπα κα δικαιοτάτα Id. 6. 8, cf. 8. 56:—ἐσθ' ὀπη or ἔστιν ὀπη in any manner, in some way, Plat. Rep. 486 B, Prot. 331 D; οὐκ ἔστιν ὀπη

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Aeschin. 83. fin.:—later, of Time, Eus. II. E. 8. 7, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 271. III. with other Particles, ὀπη δῆ, Il. 22. 185, Plat., etc., v. Büekh Expl. Pind. O. 11. 62; ὀπη ποτέ in what possible direction or manner, Plat. Soph. 231 C, Rep. 372 E; ὀπη δῆ ποτε Id. Epistt. 338 A; c. gen., τοὺς ὀπη ποτέ κατακοῦντας Εὐρώπης Plut. Pericl. 17:—ὀπη οὖν, or ὀπηαῶν, in what possible direction or way, Plat. Prot. 353 D, Legg. 950 A; ὀπηγοῦν Id. Theaet. 187 D:—ὀπηπερ, ὀπηπερ ἄν Soph. O. T. 1458, Plat. Soph. 251 A, Tim. 45 C, etc.:—cf. ὀπωστιοῦν.

ὀπηδεῦω and -έω, ὀπηδητήρ, ὀπηδός, Ion. for ὀπαδ-, qq. v. ὀπήεις, εσσα, εν, (ὀπή) with a hole, δίφρος ὀπ., i. e. a night-stool, Hipp. 640. 15.

ὀπηλίκος, η, αν, how big or old soever, correlat. to πηλίκος, Plat. Legg. 737 C; ὀπηλικοσοῦν Arist. Cael. 1. 6, 12, al.

ὀπήμιος, v. sub ὀπηήμιος.

ὀπηνικά, Dor. ὀπᾶνικά, Adv., correl. to πηνικά, at what point of time, at what hour, on what day, being more precise than ὀπότε, Soph. O. C. 434, Thuc. 4. 125, Theocr. 23. 33; though sometimes it cannot be distinguished from ὀπότε (Lob. Phryn. 50), Plat. Alc. 1. 105 D; ὀπότε καὶ ὀπ. Id. Legg. 772 D; ὀπ. ἄν at whatever hour or time, Soph. Ph. 464. 2. in indirect questions, ἦν ὤραν προσηύκει λέγειν .. , καὶ ὀπ. ἀπιέναι Aeschin. 2. 15; so, in answer to a direct question, πηνικ' ἔστιν ἄρα τῆς ἡμέρας;—ὀπηνικά; what time of day is it?—what time, do you say? Ar. Av. 1499. 3. c. gen., οὐδεὶς οἶδ' ὀπ. ἔστι τούναιαυτῶν what time of year, Id. Fr. 476. 7; ὀπ. τῆς ὥρας Xen. An. 3. 5, 18. II. in a causal sense, in case that, supposing or granting that, ὀπ. ἐφαίνετο ταῦτα πεπαιηκῶς Dem. 230. 1, cf. 527. 23.

ὀπηροῦν, ὀπηπερ, ὀπη ποτέ, v. sub ὀπη III.

ὀπητίδιον, τό, ὀπήτιον, v. sub ὀπεας.

ὀπητιοῦν, Adv. v. sub ὀπη III.

ὀπήτρια, ἡ, a mender of ragged clothes, Hesych. s. v. κοβηλήνη.

ὀπίας (sc. τυρός), ὀ, cheese made from milk, curdled with fig-juice (ὀπός), Ar. Vesp. 353 (with a pun on ὀπή); in full τυρός ὀπίας Eur. Cycl. 136; cf. Ath. 658 C; v. sub ὀπίζω.

ἐπιγαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, Arist. Plant. 1. 3, 14.

ὀπιδνός, ἡ, ὄν, dreaded, awful, Ap. Rh. 2. 292.

ὀπίζομαι, Dep., used by Hom. only in pres. and in impf. 3 sing.: later also in part. (v. infr.), and in aor. ὀπίσατα, Q. Sm. 2. 618: (ἄπισ). To regard with awe and dread, Lat. vereri, revereri, Διὸς δ' ὀπίζετο μῆνιν Od. 14. 283; τῶν δ' ὀπίζετο μῆνιν Hes. Sc. 21; ὄν θυμόν Od. 13. 148; μητρὸς ἐφετμήν Il. 18. 216; ἐμὲ δ' οὐδὲν ὀπίξο νόσφιν ἔοντα 22. 332, cf. h. Merc. 382:—absol., ὀπιζόμενος a pious, religious man, Pind. P. 4. 152, I. 3. 7; χάρις ὀπιζόμενα pious gratitude, Id. P. 2. 34. 2. after Hom. to care for, c. gen. pcrs., like the similar Verbs ἀλέγω, ἀλε-γίζω, ἐπιστρέφομαι, Thcogn. 732, 1144, Ap. Rh. 2. 181; cf. ὀπισ II. 1:—the Act. occurs in a later Epigr. in this sense, σώματος .. ὀπίζων Anth. P. append. 223.—Ep. and Lyr. Verb. never used by Trag.

ὀπίζω, (ὀπός) to extract juice from, ὀπ. θριδακίνην Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 2; τὸν καυλὸν καὶ τὰς βίξας Ib. 9. 1, 3:—Pass. to ooze out, Diod. 5. 41. II. ὀπ. γάλα to curdle milk with fig-juice (ὀπός), Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 9; cf. ἰπίας.

ὀπίθε and ὀπίθεν, poët. for ὀπισθε, ὀπισθεν.

ὀπίθ-μβροτας, αν, poët. for ὀπισθόμβροτας, following a mortal, ὀπιθ. αὐχμηῖα the glory that lives after me, Pind. P. 1. 179.

ὀπίκοι, οἱ, the Ὀπίκοι, an ancient people of Southern Italy, Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 5, Strab. 242; also Ὀπίκες, Thuc. 6. 2:—Ὀπίκία, ἡ, the country, Ib. 4:—hence II. Ὀπίκός, ἡ, ὄν, Gothic, barbarous, Anth. P. 5. 132, cf. Juven. 3. 207; hence ὀπικίζω, = βαρβαρίζω, Jo. Lyd. dc Mens. 1. 13.

ὀπιον, τό, Dim. of ὀπός, robbry-juice, opium, Alex. Trall. 2. 159, Plin. ὀπίουρος, αν, ὄ, in Arist. Probl. 16. 8, 9, seems to be a nail or peg.

ὀπιπεντήρ, ὀπιπέω, v. sub ὀπιπ-.

ὀπιπεντήρ, ἦρος, ὀ, a starrer, gaffer, Nonn. D. 37, 270, etc.: also = παρθεναπίπης, Ib. 7. 193, Manetho 6. 584.

ὀπίπης [ῖ], αν, ὄ, one who spies at people, Hesych.;—found only in the compds. γυναικοπίπης, παρθεναπίπης, παιδαπίπης, πυρροπίπης.

ὀπιπτεύω, to look around after, with collat. notion of curiosity, to stare at, ὀπιπτεύσεις δὲ γυναῖκας Od. 19. 67; or of fear, τί δ' ὀπιπτεύεις παλέμοιο γεφύρας; Il. 4. 371, cf. Hes. Op. 29. II. to lie in wait for, watch, αὐ γὰρ σ' ἐθέλω βαλλέειν .. , λάβρη ὀπιπτεύσας, ἀλλ' ἀμφαδὸν Il. 7. 243; εὐ μάλ' ὀπιπτεύσας .. βάλλειν Hes. Op. 804. A later form is ὀπιπέω, Musae. 101. (Redupl. from √ΟΠ, cf. ὀπ-ωπα.)

ὀπίς, ἴδος, ἡ: acc. ὀπιν Hom. and Hcs., but in Od. and other Poets also ὀπίδα: poët. dat. ὀπί (v. II. 1): I. of the gods, 1. in bad sense, as always in Hom., ὀπίς θεῶν the vengeance or visitation of the gods for transgressing divine laws, θεῶν ὀπιν οὐκ ἀλέγοντες Il. 16. 388, Hes. Op. 249; οὐδ' ἄπίδα τρομέουσι θεῶν Od. 20. 215; οὐδὲ θεῶν ὀπιν ᾗδέσασ' αὐδὲ τράπεζαν 21. 28; θ. ὀπιν εἰδότες Hes. Op. 185; ὀπιν ἀθανάτων πεφυλαγμένος εἶναι Ib. 704:—also without θεῶν, divine vengeance, οὐκ ὀπίδα φρονέοντες ἐνὶ φρεσὶ Od. 14. 12; ταῖς ὀπίδος .. δέας ἐν φρεσὶ πίπτει 14. 88; and of the avenging goddesses, κακὴν ὀπιν ἀποδοῦναι Hes. Th. 222, cf. Theocr. 25. 4: cf. ὀπίς III. 2. in good sense, the care or favour of the gods, θεῶν ὀπιν αἰτεῖν Pind. P. 8. 101. II. of men, 1. the pious regard which men pay to the gods, religious awe, veneration, obedience, Lat. reverentia, οὐδὲ δαιμόνων οὐδὲ θεῶν ὀπιν ἔχοντας paying no regard to .. (cf. ὀπίζομαι), Hdt. 9. 76, cf. 8. 143; so, also, ὀπι δίκαιον ξένων strict in his reverence towards strangers, i. c. in the duties of hospitality (al. ξένων), Pind. O. 2. 10; αἰδεῖσθαι ὀπίδα πολιοῖο γενεῖου to maintain due reverence for the hoary beard (ὀπίδα αἰδεῖσθαι being = ὀπιν ὀπίζεσθαι), Mosch. 4. 117. 2. attention to a thing, zeal, Pind. I. 5 (4). 74. (Hence

comes ὀπίζομαι, ὀπιδνός, with the Adv. ἀναπιν, εἰσopin, ἔξαπιν, κάτοπιν, μέτοπιν.)

ὀπισ-αμβώ, ἡ, (ἀμβαίνω, ἀναβαίνω) a going backwards, Soph. Fr. 921.

ὀπισθᾶ, Aeol. and Dor. for ὀπισθε.

ὀπισθ-ἀγκωνα, Adv. with the arms behind the back, Tzetz. Lyc. 704, ubi v. Müller. and cf. ἔξἀγκωνα.

ὀπισθ-ἀμβωνος, ον, with the chancel behind, Eccl.

ὀπισθεν, in Ion. and late Att. ὀπισθε before a conson., as also in Poets, Pind. O. 6. 108, Eur. Cycl. 545, I. T. 1333, cf. Lob. Phryn. 8, 284; ποῖθ. also ὀπίθεν, Hom., Pind., Aesch. Pers. 1001; ὀπιθε, Il. 16. 791:—Adv.:

I. of Place, behind, at the back, often in Hom.; opp. to πρόσθεν, Il. 5. 595; πρόσθε λέων ὀπιθεν δὲ δράκων μέσση δὲ χίμαιρα 6. 181; ὀπισθεν καταλείπειν Od. 10. 209; μένειν Il. 9. 332, etc.; ὕπ. πέμπειν (sc. αὐρον) Od. 15. 34; ὄπ. ἔπεισθαι, ἀκολουθεῖν Aesch. I. c., etc.: ol ὀπιθεν those who are left behind, e. g. in dying, Od. 11. 66; but also those who are in the rear, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 8; εἰ τοὺς ὄπ. ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν ἄξομεν shall bring the rear ranks to the front (metaph.), Soph. Aj. 1249; αἱ ὄπ. ἀπίδες the hinder apses, Hdt. 4. 72; τὰ ὀπισθεν the hinder parts, rear, back, Il. 11. 613; τὰ ὄπ. τῶν πολεμίων Xen. An. 3. 4, 40, etc.:—εἰς τοῦπισθεν back, backwards, Eur. Phoen. 1410, Plat., etc.; εἰς τ. ταξεύειν, i. e. 'versis sagittis,' like the Parthians, Xen. An. 3. 3, 10; opp. to ἐκ ταῦπισθεν, Ar. Eccl. 482, cf. Xen. An. 4. 1, 6; ἐν τῷ ὄπ. Plat. Rep. 614 C, Xen., etc.:—ἄπ. παῖσασθαι τὸν παταμόν to place the siver in his rear, Id. An. 1. 10, 9.

2. as Prep. with gen. behind, στή δ' ὀπιθεν δίφροιο Il. 17. 468; ὀπισθε μάχης 13. 536; τυτθὸν ὄπ. δμῶς Hes. Op. 467; ὀπισθε τῆς θύρης Hdt. 1. 9; ἐμπρασθέ τε Θερμοπυλέων καὶ ὄπ. Id. 7. 176; ὄπ. ἐμοῦ . . εἰσῆι Plat. Symp. 174 E, etc.:—sometimes after its case δίφρον ὀπισθεν Il. 24. 15; ἵμεν φάμας ὀπισθε to follow the voice, Pind. O. 6. 108; γνώμης παρφάας πάντ' ὄπ. ἐστάναι Soph. Ant. 640;—also, τούταισι δ' ὄπ. ἴτω Cratin. Δηλ. 1.

II. of Time, after, in future, hereafter, Il. 4. 362, Od. 2. 270., 18. 165, Hés., etc.; either of a thing absolutely future, or of one which follows something else, opp. to ἀντίκα, Il. 9. 519; ὀπιθεν οὐ πολλόν Pind. O. 10 (11). 43; πολλοῖς μασίν ὄπ. Theocr. Epigr. 20. 8:—cf. ὀπίσω II. 1.

2. ἐν τοῖσι ὀπισθε λόγοισι in the books yet to come, in the following books, Hdt. 5. 22., 7. 213; cf. ὀπίσω II. 2; so, often, in Gramm., sometimes of what follows, but sometimes of what has gone before, Butt. Schol. Od. 1. 127, Lob. Phryn. 11.—For Comp. ὀπιστερας, Sup. ὀπίστατος, v. sub voce. (Prob. from ὀπισ, akin to ἀνόπιν, κατόπιν, μετόπιν, ὀπίσω.)

ὀπισθέναρ, ἄρος, τό, the back of the hand, Poll. 2. 143, 144, Galen.

ὀπισθίδιος, α, ον, =sq., Call. Dian. 151, Anth. P. 9. 482.

ὀπισθίος, α, αν, (cf. πρόσθιος) hinder, belonging to the hinder part, Lat. posticus, τὰ ὄπ. σκέλεα the hind-legs, Hdt. 3. 103, Xen. Eq. 11, 2; πόδες Simon. Iamb. 26, Philem. Incert. 51; ὄπ. τένων the back sinew, Hipp. Fract. 759;—so, τὰ ὄπ. (sc. σκέλη) Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 12; τὸ ὄπ. the hinder part, opp. to τὸ πρόσθιον, Id. Incess. An. 5, 2; also, ὄπ. σιαγῶν the under jaw of prone animals, Id. H. A. 1. 11, 10. Adv. —ίως, LXX (1 Regg. 4. 18).

ὀπισθο-βάμων [ᾶ], ον, walking backwards, Anth. P. 6. 196.

ὀπισθο-βάρης, ἐς, loaded behind, Plotin. 6. 9, 4.

ὀπισθο-βάτης [ᾶ], αυ, ὄ, mounting, sens. obsc., Anth. P. 6. 196; and, in same sense, the Adj. —βάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Clem. Al. 223.

ὀπισθό-βολος, ον, thrown backwards, Nonn. D. 2. 65., 41. 25.

ὀπισθο-βριθής, ἐς, loaded behind, ἔγχαρ Aesch. Fr. 360.

ὀπισθό-γράφος, ον, written on the back or cover, βιβλίον Luc. Vit. Auct. 9, —Juvenal's scriptus et in tergo.

ὀπισθο-δάκτυλος, ον, with fingers bent backwards, Strab. 70.

ὀπισθό-δετος, αυ, bound behind or backwards, Simon. (?) ap. Plut. 2. 456 C, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 374.

ὀπισθο-δίωξις, ἡ, = παλίωξις, Jo. Diae. ad Hes. Sc. 154.

ὀπισθό-δομος, ὄ, a back chamber, the inner cell of the old temple of Athena in the Acropolis at Athens, used as the Treasury, Ar. Pl. 1193, Dem. 170. 6., 743. 1, C. I. 150 B. 23; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 189. II. as Adj. at the back of a building, αἱ ὄπ. ἀτῆλαι Polyb. 12. 12, 2.

ὀπισθό-καρπος, αυ, bearing its fruit behind (instead of above) the leaves, like some fig-trees, Theophr. C. P. 5. 2, 3.

ὀπισθο-κέλευθος, ον, following behind, Nonn. D. 18. 159.

ὀπισθό-κεντρος, ον, with a sting in the tail, Epich. 41 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 12, 21.

ὀπισθο-κέφαλον, τό, the back of the head, occiput, Gloss.

ὀπισθο-κῆμης, ον, ὄ, =sq., Poll. 2. 28.

ὀπισθό-κομος, ον, wearing the hair long behind, Nonn. D. 13. 420.

ὀπισθο-κράνιον, τό, the back part of the skull, occiput, Gloss.; so, ὀπισθό-κράνον, Niccph. Blemm. Exe. p. 667 ed. Mai.

ὀπισθο-κρηπίδες, αἱ, a kind of woman's shoe, Poll. 7. 91, Hesych.

ὀπισθο-κύφωσις, ἡ, a backward curvature of the spine, Galen.

ὀπισθό-λακκος, ον, with a hollow behind, late Medic.

ὀπισθο-μήριον, τό, =sq., Melamp. de Palpit. p. 493.

ὀπισθό-μηρον, τό, the back of the thigh, Ptolem.

ὀπισθο-νόμος, ον, (νέμω) grazing backwards, of certain cattle with large horns slanting forwards, Hdt. 4. 183, cf. Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 6, Ael. N. A. 16. 33.

ὀπισθο-νύγης, ἐς, pricking from behind, κέντρον Anth. P. 6. 104.

ὀπισθο-ποδέω, to follow behind, Byz.

ὀπισθο-πόρος, ον, following, Nonn. D. 37. 255, etc.

ὀπισθό-πους, ὄ, ἡ, πανν, τυ:—walking behind, following, attendant, πρασπόλων ὀπισθόπουρ κώμας Eur. Hipp. 54, ubi v. Monk, et Valck. ib. 1177; so Aesch. Cho. 713 in form ὀπίσθοπος (cf. ἀέλλοπος, Οἶδιπος,

παύλυπος), unless with Herm. we read ὀπισθόπουρ δὲ ταῦδε καὶ ξυνέμπαρον. II. = ὑποστρέψας, one who has returned, Hesych.

ὀπισθ-ορμέω, to hasten back, Hesych.: ὀπισθόρμητος, ον, hastening back, Id. s. v. παλίναρσος, etc.

ὀπισθο-σφενδόνη, ἡ, the back part of a ring (v. σφενδόνη II. 3), Ar. Fr. 309. 4.

ὀπισθότερος, α, ον, = ὀπίστερος, Arat. 148.

ὀπισθο-τίλη [ἰ], Boeot. ὀπιθτοτίλα, ἡ, name for the σπηία or cuttlefish, which squirts its liquor from behind, Strattis Φοιν. 3. 3, Hesych.

ὀπισθοτονία, ἡ, a disease in which the body is drawn back and stiffens, tetanic recurvation, Pliny's dolor inflexibilis, Cael. Aurel.

ὀπισθατονικός, ἡ, ὄν, subject to ὀπισθατανία, Diosc. 3. 18.

ὀπισθό-τονος, ον, drawn backwards, τόξαν Nonn. D. 7. 195; ὄπ. δεσμός for tying the hands behind, Id. Jo. 18. 24. II. ὀπισθότονος, ὄ, = ὀπισθατονία, Hipp. 1159 C, D, Plat. Tim. 14 E; opp. to ἐμπροσθότονος.

ὀπισθοτονώδης, ἐς, suffering from ὀπισθατονία, Hipp. Coac. 120.

ὀπισθο-ουρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, retromingent, Asist. H. A. 2. 1, 45, P. A. 4. 10, 51, al.

ὀπισθο-φάλακρος, ον, bald behind, Tzetz.

ὀπισθο-φάνης, ἐς, shewing behind, Galen. Adv., —ὡς πορεύεσθαι backwards, LXX (Gen. 9. 23).

ὀπισθο-φόρος, ον, in a backward direction, Opp. H. 3. 318.

ὀπισθοφύλακείω, to guard the rear, form the rear-guard, Xen. An. 3. 3, 8. II. to command it, lb. 2. 3, 10, etc.

ὀπισθοφύλακία, ἡ, the command of the rear, Xen. An. 4. 6, 19.

ὀπισθο-φύλαξ, ἄκας, ὄ, ἡ, one who guards the rear: οἱ ὄπ. the rear-guard, Xen. An. 4. 1, 6, etc.

ὀπισθο-χειμών, ὦνος, ὄ, an after-winter, a late winter, Hipp. Epid. 1. 942.

ὀπισθό-χειρ, χειρὸς, ὄ, ἡ, with the hands tied behind, cited from Dio C.

ὀπισμα, τό, (ὀπίζω) the milky juice of plants, Diosc. 3. 25.

ὀπισμός, ὄ, (ὀπίζω) a drawing out the milky juice of plants, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 2, Diosc. 3. 25.

ὀπίσσω, Adv., Ep. for ὀπίσω, Hom., q. v.

ὀπίστατος, η, ον, (ὀπισθε) hindmost or last, Lat. postremus, αὐτὸν ἀποκτείνων τὸν ὄπ. Il. 8. 342., 11. 178.—Comp. ὀπίστερος, α, ον, Lat. posterior, in Arat. 284, Nonn. D. 7. 187, etc.—No posit. occurs.

ὀπίσω [ἰ], Ep. ὀπίσσω: the former rare in Hom. and only in signf. 1: Adv. (ὀπις):

I. of Place, backwards, opp. to πρόσσω, Il. 12. 272; to προσηρῆς, 3. 218; ἀνεχάξετο τυτθὸν ὀπίσσω 5. 443; ἀν. παλλὸν ὄπ. 16. 710; πάλιν εἰσιν ὀπίσσω Od. 11. 149:—in Prose also τὸ ὀπίσω, contr. τοῦπίσω, τὸ ὀπίσω φεύγειν Hdt. 1. 207, cf. 8. 108; εἰς ταῦπίσω ἐλκύναι τὰς ἡνίας Plat. Rep. 528 A, etc.: τὰ ὄπ. the hinder parts, LXX (Joel 2. 20).

2. back, back again, i. e. by the same way as one came, ἀπήνησαν οἴκαδ' ὀπίσσω Od. 7. 326; ὀπίσω πάλιν οἴκαδε Pind. N. 3. 109; ἄψ ὄπ. Theocr. 25. 74; ἀπικοντο ὄπ. Hdt. 1. 72; ὄπ. πορευόμενοι lb. 75; ὄπ. ἀναπλώσαι lb. 78; ἐν τῇ ὄπ. κομιδῇ on his way back, 8. 120, cf. 1. 111, etc.: hence, simply, 3. again, ἀνακτᾶσθαι ὄπ. Hdt. 1. 61, cf. 68., 2. 14; ἀποδαῦναι ὄπ. 5. 92, 3; σφραγίσειν λυεῖν τ' ὀπίσω Eur. I. A. 38. 4. c. gen., δεῦτε ὄπ. μαν come after me, follow me, Ev. Matth. 4. 19.

II. of Time, hereafter, since the future is unseen and was therefore regarded as behind us, whereas the past is known and therefore before our eyes, ἡμῖν τεκέεσσι τ' ὀπίσσω πῆμα λίποιτο Il. 3. 160; Τρωαὶ δὲ μ' ὀπίσσω πάσαι μωμήσανται lb. 411, cf. Hes. Op. 739, Th. 488; ἐς περ ὀπίσσω Od. 20. 199, (εἰσαπίσω Soph. Ph. 1105); opp. to νῦν, τούτῳ δ' οὐτ' ἄρ νῦν φρένες ἐμπεδοι [εἰσίν], αὐτ' ἄρ' ὀπίσσω [ἔσσονται] Il. 6. 352; to πρᾶπαροιθε, αεῖο δ', Ἀχιλλεῦ, οὐτις ἀνὴρ πρᾶπαροιθε [ἦν] μακάρτατος, οὐτ' ἄρ' ὀπίσσω [ἔσσειται] Od. 11. 483; so also, where ὀπίσσω and πρόσσω are opposed, πρόσσω must be the past, that which one can see before one, and ὀπίσσω the future, αἶδε ναῆσαι ἄμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω Il. 1. 343; ἄμα πρόσσω καὶ ὄπ. λεύσει 3. 109; ἄρα πρόσσω καὶ ὄπ. 18. 250, Od. 24. 452; so, ὄσα τ' ἦν ὄσα τ' ἔσθ' ὄσα τ' ἔσται ὀπίσσω Emped. 128; αὐτ' ἐνθάδ' ὄρων αὐτ' ὀπίσω neither present nor future, Soph. O. T. 458; ταῦπίσω σκοπεῖν Eur. Fr. 50; θνητὸς πεφυκὼς τοῦπίσω πειρῶ βλέπειν Trag. ap. Stob. p. 188. 52:—Heyne and others, therefore, are wrong in interpreting ὀπίσσω of the past, and πρόσσω of the future, in Il. 1. 343, etc.: cf. ὀπισθεν II. 1.

2. ἐν ταῖσι ὀπίσω λόγοις in the books yet to come, in the following books, Hdt. 1. 75: cf. ὀπισθεν II. 2.

ὀπλάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of ἄπλον, Plut. Flamin. 17.

ὀπλ-ενδύτέω, (ἐνδύω) to put on armour, Nicet. Ann. 57 D.

ὀπλέω, ποῖθ. for ὀπλίζω, to make ready, ἄμαξαν ὀπλεον Od. 6. 73.

ὀπλή, ἡ, (ἄπλον) a hoof, in Hom. always the solid hoof of the horse and ass, Il. 11. 536., 20. 501, cf. Ar. Eq. 605, Plat. Rep. 586 B:—after Hom., like χηλή, the cloven hoof of horned cattle, h. Hom. Merc. 77, Hes. Op. 487, Pind. P. 4. 401, Hdt. 2. 71, Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 5; of swine, Simou. Iamb. 26, Ar. Ach. 740; of sheep, Arist. Fr. 241. 14. Cf. ἀνυξ, μώνυξ.

ὀπλήεις, εσσα, εν, (ἄπλον) armed, Poeta ap. Dio Chr. 1. 694.

ὀπλητες, οἱ, = ὀπλίται, name of one of the four old tribes at Athens, Hdt. 5. 66, Eur. Ion 1580: cf. Αἰγικαρεῖς.

ὀπλίζω: aor. ὤπλισα, Ep. ὤπλισσα Hom.: pf. ὤπλικα (παρ-) Diod. 4. 10, plqpf. ὤπλικε Dio C. 78. 6:—Med., fut. —ίσαμαι (ἐφ-) Anth. P. 9. 39, —ιαῦμαι Schol. Il. 13. 20: aor. ὤπλισάμην, Ep. ὤπλισσατα Od. 2. 20, etc.:—Pass., aor. ὤπλισθην Hdt., Att., Ep. 3 pl. ὤπλισθεν Od. 23. 143: pf. ὤπλισμαι Eur., etc.—Hsm. always uses the augm., except in the forms ὤπλισάμεσθα, ἔπλισθεν: (ἔπλον, cf. ὀπλέω, ὀπλαμαι). To make or get ready, in Hom. of meats and drink, to dress, ἐπεὶ β' ὤπλισσε κυκεῖω Il. 11. 641; ὤπλισσόν τ' ἦια Od. 2. 289; δαῖθ' ὀπλ. Eur. Ion 852:—so in Med., δόρπον οἱ δείπνον ὀπλίξεσθαι to make oneself a

meal ready, often in Hom.; ὀπλίσατο λύχρον Emped. 220; ὀπ. θυσίαν θεοῖς to cause it to be prepared, Eur. Ion 1124. 2. of chariot-horses, to get ready, harness, equip, αὐτὰρ ὄγ' υἷας ἄμαξαν .. ὀπλίσαι ἠνώγει Il. 24. 190; and in Med. to prepare or get ready for oneself, ἐθριχας ὀπλίσαθ' ἵππους 23. 301; ὀπλίζον ἵππους προμετωπίδιος Xen. Cyr. 6. 4. 1:—Pass., of ships, νῆες .. ὀπλίζονται Od. 17. 288; of any implements, λαμπὰς διὰ χερῶν ὀπλισμένην ready for use, Aesch. Theb. 433; θώρακα .. περιβόλοις ὀπλισμένον furnished with, Eur. Ion 993.

3. of persons, esp. of soldiers, to equip, arm, Hdt. 1. 127, Eur. Ion 980, etc.:—also, to train, exercise soldiers, Hdt. 6. 12:—in Att. Prose, to arm or equip as ὀπλίται, ὀπλίζειν τὸν δῆμον πρότερον ψιλὸν ὄντα Thuc. 3. 27, cf. 6. 100, Lys. 188. 14, etc.:—Med. and Pass. to make oneself ready, prepare or equip oneself, get ready, ἀλλ' ὄγ' ὄρ' ἔξω ἰὼν ὀπλίετο Od. 14. 526; ὀπλισθεν (for ὀπλίσθησαν) δὲ γυναῖκες the women got ready [for dancing], 23. 143; Τρῶες .. ἀνὰ πτόλιν ὀπλίζοντο were arming, Il. 8. 55; ἀλλ' ὀπλίζόμεθα θᾶσσον Od. 24. 495; so Hdt., ὀπλισθέντας χαλκῶ 2. 152; ὀπλισμένοι 7. 79; χρωμένους τῷ πλήθει ὀπλισμένῳ Plat. Rep. 551 D; ὀπλίζου, καρδία Eur. Med. 1242; c. inf., τοὶ δ' ὀπλίζοντο .. νέκυός τ' ἀγέμεν, ἔτεροι δὲ μεθ' ὕλην Il. 7. 417; βουσαγαεῖν ὀπλίετο Eur. El. 627:—in Med., also, c. acc., ὀπλίεσθαι χεῖρα to arm one's hand, Id. Or. 926; (so in Act., Id. Alc. 35); ὀπλίεσθαι θράσος to arm oneself with boldness, Soph. El. 905; often c. dat. instrum., ὀπλίζόμεσθα φασιγάνῳ χεῖρας Eur. Or. 1223; cf. Phoen. 267; so, also, θύροισι διὰ χερῶν ὀπλισμένοι Id. Bacch. 733.

ὄπλις, ἡ, a preparing for war, equipment, accoutrement, arming, ὀπλίσεις ἀνδρῶν Ar. Ran. 1036; εὐσταλείς τῇ ὀπλίσει Thuc. 3. 22; περὶ ὀπλίων [τοῦ δήμου] Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 1. 2. armour, τῆς ὄπλ. σχέσις Plat. Tim. 24 B.—The form ὀπλίς in Anth. P. 6. 210, c conj. Lobbeck.

ὄπλισμα, τό, an army, armament, Eur. I. A. 253. II. a weapon, ὄπλ. .. δεινῆς κορύνης Id. Supp. 714; in pl., Plat. Polit. 279 D. III. the tackle in ships, Hesych.

ὄπλισμός, ὁ, = ὄπλις, Aesch. Ag. 405; on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 511. ὄπλιστέον, verb. Adj. one must arm, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 6.

ὄπλιστής κοσμός, ὁ, a warrior-dress, Anth. P. 7. 230. ὄπλιτ-ἄγωγός, ὄν, carrying the heavy-armed, ναῦς ὄπλ. troop-ships, transports, Thuc. 6. 25, 31., 8. 30.

ὄπλιτεία, ἡ, the service of the heavy-armed, warfare, Plat. Legg. 706 C. ὄπλιτεύω, to serve as a man-at-arms, Thuc. 6. 91., 8. 73, Lys. 160. 18, Xen. An. 5. 8, 5; οἱ ὄπλιτεύοντες men now serving, opp. to οἱ ὀπλιτευκότες, Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 9, cf. 2. 6, 16.

ὄπλίτης [ἴ], οὐ, ὁ, (ὄπλον) heavy-armed, armed, δρόμος ὄπλ. a race of men in armour, opp. to the naked race (v. sub στάδιον II), Pind. I. 1. 32; called ὁ ὄπλίτης in C. I. 1587, (= τοῦ ὄπλου δρόμος Paus. 6. 13, 1); cf. ὀπλιτοδρομέω; ὄπλ. ἀνὴρ Aesch. Theb. 717, Eur. Supp. 585, etc.; ὄπλ. στρατός an armed host, Id. Heracl. 800; ὄπλ. κόσμος warrior-dress, armour, Ib. 699. II. mostly as Subst., ὄπλίτης, ὁ, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, man-at-arms, who carried a pike (δόρυ), and a large shield (ὄπλον), whence the name, as the light-armed foot-soldier (πελτάστης) had his from the light πέλτη, Hdt. and Att.; ὄπλιται are opp. to ψιλοί, Hdt. 9. 30, Thuc. 1. 106; to γυμνήτες, Hdt. 9. 63; to ἵππεις, Plat. Rep. 552 A; to τοξόται, Id. Criti. 119 B; to be an ὄπλίτης implied the possession of full civic rights, hence οἱ ὄπλ. opp. to οἱ βάνασοι, Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 6; and, in oligarchical states, to ὁ δῆμος, Ib. 5. 6, 6.

ὄπλιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a man-at-arms, μάχη Plat. Rep. 374 D; αἱ ὄπλ. τάξεις Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 16; ὄπλα Ib. 4. 2, 7. 2. ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of using heavy arms, the soldier's art, Plat. Rep. 333 D; so, τὸ -κόν, Id. Lach. 182 D; also, τὰ ὄπλιτικά ἐπιτηδεύειν to serve as a man-at-arms, Ib. 183 C. II. of persons, fit for service, opp. to ἀνοπλος, Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 1:—τὸ ὄπλιτικόν the soldiery, = οἱ ὄπλιται, Thuc. 5. 6, Xen. An. 7. 6, 26; ἡ ὄπλ. δύναμις Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 2.

ὄπλιτις, ἴδος, fem. of ὄπλίτης, χεῖρ Poll. 3. 150.

ὄπλιτοδρομέω, to run a race in armour, C. I. 2758, Paus. 1. 23, 11. ὄπλιτο-δρόμος, ὄν, running a race in armour, Poll. 3. 151, Schol. Pind. P. 10. 22, Schol. Ar. Ach. 213.

ὄπλιτο-πάλης, Dor. -ας, ὁ, a heavy-armed warrior, Aesch. Fr. 447.

ὄπλο-διδακτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who teaches the use of arms, Gloss.

ὄπλο-διδάσκᾰλος, ὁ, = foreg., Gloss.

ὄπλο-δοτέω, to give arms, I Macc. 14. 32.

ὄπλο-δουπος, ὄν, rattling with armour, Orph. H. 64. 3, as Piers. for δολόδουπος.

ὄπλο-θήκη, ἡ, an armoury, Plut. 2. 159 E, Sull. 14, Acl. V. H. 6. 12.

ὄπλο-κάθαρμός, ὁ, the consecration of arms, Lat. arnilustrum, Gloss.

ὄπλο-καθαρσία, ἡ, and -θάρσιον (sc. ἱερόν), τό, = foreg., Gloss.

ὄπλο-κτυπος, ὄν, hoof-resounding; v. πεδιοπλόκτυπος.

ὄπλο-λογέω, to collect arms, 2 Macc. 8. 27.

ὄπλομαι, poet. for ὀπλίζομαι, to prepare, δειπνον ἀνωχθὶ ὀπλεσθαι Il. 19. 172., 23. 159; cf. ὀπλίζω I, ὀπλέω.

ὄπλομᾶνέω, to be madly fond of war, Anth. P. 9. 320, Synes. 250 A. II. to rage furiously, περὶ τίνος Ath. 234 C.

ὄπλο-μᾶνής, ἔς, madly fond of war, Eutechn. Metaphr. Opp. p. 8.

ὄπλο-μᾶνία, ἡ, mad fondness for war, Eust. Opusc. 199. 93.

ὄπλο-μᾶχέω, to serve as a man-at-arms: to practise or learn the use of arms, Isocr. Antid. § 269, Plut. 2. 793 E, etc.; cf. ὀπλομάχος.

ὄπλο-μάχης [ᾱ], οὐ, ὁ, = ὀπλομάχος, Plat. Euthyd. 299 C.

ὄπλο-μᾶχῆτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the use of arms: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of using arms, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 197.

ὄπλο-μᾶχία, ἡ, a fighting with heavy arms, the art of using them, Plat. Legg. 813 E, 833 E, Ephor. Fr. 97:—generally, the art of war, tactics, Xen. An. 2. 1, 7. Cf. ὀπλομάχος.

ὄπλομαχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for ὀπλομαχία Dio C. 59. 14.

ὄπλο-μάχος [ᾱ], οὐ, fighting in heavy arms, Xen. Lac. 11, 8, Polyb. 2. 65, 11. II. ὄπλ., ὁ, one who teaches the use of arms, a drill-sergeant, as opp. to a mere fencing-master, Theophr. Char. 5, Teles ap. Stob. 535. 21.

ὄπλον, τό, a tool, implement, mostly in pl., like ἔντεα, τεύχεα: (prob. from ἔπω, q. v.): I. a ship's tackle, tackling, Hom. (but only in Od.), 2. 390, al., Hes. Op. 625: esp. the ropes, halyards, etc., δησάμενοι δ' ἄρα ὄπλα Od. 2. 430, etc.; in which sense Hom. twice uses the sing. a rope, 14. 346., 21. 390:—generally, any ropes, Hdt. 9. 115, cf. 7. 25. II. tools, strictly so called, in Hom. esp. of smiths' tools, Il. 18. 409, 412; in full ὄπλα χαλκήια, Od. 3. 433:—in sing., ὄπλον ἀρούρης a sickle, Anth. P. 6. 95; ὄπλον γεροντικόν a staff, Call. Ep. 1. 7; δειπνον ὄπλον ἐτοιμότατον, of the wine-flask, Anth. P. 6. 248. III. in pl., also, implements of war, arms and armour, Hom. (only in Il.), αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πάνθ' ὄπλα κάμε, of the arms of Achilles, 18. 612, cf. 19. 21; ὀπλοισιν ἐνὶ δεινοῖσιν ἐδίτην Io. 254, 272; so in Pind. N. 8. 47, Trag., etc.:—rarely in sing., a weapon, οὔτε τι ἀρήιον ὄπλον ἐκτέεται Hdt. 4. 23, cf. 174, Eur. H. F. 161, 570, 942, Plat. Rep. 474 A, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 15; ποτὶ πονηρὸν οὐκ ἄχρηστον ὄπλον ἢ πονηρία Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 21 E: a piece of armour, Diod. 3. 49.

2. in the Historical writers ὄπλον was generally the large shield, from which the men-at-arms took their name of ὀπλίται (τῆς γραπτῆς εἰκόνας ἐν ὄπλῳ C. I. 124. 27, cf. Thuc. 7. 75, Diod. 15. 44., 17. 18): metaph., τῆς πενίας ὄπλον παρρησία Nicostr. Incert. 5; ὁ μέγιστον .. ἀρετῆ βροτοῖς Menand. Incert. 433, cf. 619:—then, 3. in pl., also, heavy arms, Hdt. and Att.; ὄπλων ἐπιστάτης = ὀπλίτης, opp. to κώπης ἀναξ, Aesch. Pers. 379; ὁ πόλεμος οὐχ ὄπλων τὸ πλεον ἀλλὰ δαπάνης Thuc. 1. 83; ὄπλα παραδοῦναι Id. 4. 69; ὄπλα ἀποβάλλειν Ar. Vesp. 27, etc.;—whence, 4. ὄπλα, = ὀπλίται, men-at-arms, πολλῶν μεθ' ὄπλων Soph. Ant. 115, and often in Prose, as ἐξέτασιν ὄπλων ποιῆσαι to have a muster of the men-at-arms, Thuc. 4. 74, etc.; ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ὄπλων στρατηγός, opp. to ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς διοικήσεως, ap. Dem. 238. 13, cf. 265. 8; so, ὁ στρ. ὁ ἐπὶ ὄπλα Inscr. Att. in C. I. 123. 46, cf. 186.

5. τὰ ὄπλα, also, the place of arms, camp, Hdt. 1. 62., 5. 74, Lys. 130. 40, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 5, etc.; ἐκ τῶν ὄπλων προΐεναι Thuc. 1. 111, cf. 3. 1. 6. phrases, ἔδυντο τὰ ὄπλα Hdt. 7. 218, etc.; ἐν ὀπλοισι εἶναι to be in arms, under arms, Id. 1. 13, cf. Eur. Bacch. 303, Thuc., etc.; ἐν ὀπλοισι μάχεσθαι Plat. Gorg. 456 D; ἡ ἐν ὀπλοισι μ. Id. Legg. 833 D; εἰς τὰ ὄπλα παραγγέλλειν Xen. An. 1. 5, 13; ἐφ' ὀπλοισι or παρ' ὀπλοισι ἦσθαι Eur. Supp. 674, 257; μένειν ἐπὶ τοῖς ὀπλοισι Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 8;—for ὄπλα ἀποβάλλειν, ῥίπτειν, ἀφιέναι, κατατίθεσθαι, v. sub vocc.; for ὄπλα τίθεσθαι, v. τίθημι A. II. 10.

IV. of the arms possessed by animals for self-defence, [τὸν ἀνθρώπων] .. οὐκ ἔχοντα ὄπλον πρὸς τὴν ἀλκήν Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 22, cf. 24, al. V. membrum virile, Hesych., Anth. Plan. 242, and (acc. to Hemst.) Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E. VI. a gymnastic exercise, the last which came on in the games, Artemid. 1. 63.

ὄπλοποιέω, to make or use as a weapon, LXX (Sap. 5. 17).

ὄπλοποιία, ἡ, a making of arms, Diod. 14. 43, Poll. 7. 154;—as the name of the 18th book of the Iliad, Strab. 4.

ὄπλοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to make arms: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of forging arms, Plat. Polit. 280 D, Poll. 7. 209;—in both places there is a v. l. -ποιητική.

ὄπλο-ποιός, ὄν, making arms, an armourer, Diod. 14. 43, Poll. 7. 154.

ὄπλο-σκοπία, ἡ, an inspection of arms: a review, Philo 2. 130.

ὄπλοσμος, ὁ, epith. of Zeus in Caria, Arist. P. A. 3. 10, 10:—ὄπλοσμία, ἡ, of Hera in Peloponnesus, Lyc. 614;—prob. armed, in armour.

ὄπλο-τέρος, α, ὄν, Comp. without any Posit. in use, Ep. for νεώτερος, the younger, always of persons, Il. 4. 325, Od. 21. 370; ὄπλο-τέρος γενεῆ younger by birth, Lat. minor natu, Il. 2. 707, Od. 19. 184; fem. gen. pl. ὄπλο-τεράων Il. 14. 267, 275:—Sup. youngest, ὄπλο-τάτος γενεῆ-ῆφι 9. 58; ὄπλ. θυγατήρ Od. 7. 58, cf. 11. 283, Hes. Th. 946, and Pind.;—Ar. Pax 1270, 1 uses the Comp. in mock heroic lines.—The orig. sense implied capacity for bearing arms; and so ὄπλο-τέροι is properly those capable of bearing arms, the serviceable men, the young men, opp. to the old men and children, Il. 3. 108, Ep. Hom. 4. 5:—but it soon came to mean simply younger or youngest, hence of women, Νέστορος ὄπλο-τάτη θυγάτηρ Od. 3. 463, etc.; then, as the youngest are the last born, ἄνδρες ὄπλο-τέροι also means the latter generations, men of later days, Theocr. 16. 46. (Curt. rejects the deriv. from √ΕΠ, ἐπ-ομαι, those who follow, on the ground that ἐπομαι does not mean to follow in point of time: he inclines to connect it with ὀπός, sueus: v. Gr. Et. nos. 621, 628.)

ὄπλο-τοξότης, οὐ, ὁ, a heavy-armed archer, Nicet. Eug. 3. 140.

ὄπλο-υργία, ἡ, (*ἔργω) = ὄπλοποιία, Tzetz. Lyc. 227.

ὄπλο-φάγος, ὄν, nibbling at arms or shields, μὲς Eust. 34. 44.

ὄπλο-φορέω, to bear arms, be armed, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 18, Anth. P. 9. 320. II. Pass. to have a body-guard, Plut. Aemil. 27.

ὄπλο-φόρος, ὄν, bearing arms: an armed man, a warrior, soldier, Eur. Phoen. 789, I. A. 190, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 7. II. = δορυφόρος, Id. Hier. 2, 8.

ὄπλο-φύλακιον, τό, an armoury, arsenal, Strab. 709.

ὄπλο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, one who has the charge of arms, Ath. 538 B; a name of Hercules at Smyrna, C. I. 3162, ubi v. Böckh.

ὄπλο-χάρης, ἔς, delighting in arms, Orph. H. 31. 6.

ὄπλο-χελώνη, ἡ, the hard-shelled tortoise, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 609.

ὄπλο-βάλσαμον, τό, the juice of the balsam-tree, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4; 14, C. P. 6. 18, 2, cf. Diosc. 1. 18.

ὄποδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, correlative to ποδαπός in indirect questions, of what

country, what countryman, Lat. *cujas*, Hdt. 5. 13., 9. 16 (where the Ion. form *ὀκόδαπος* is restored by Bekk.); *tis* . . καὶ ὀπ. Plat. Phaedr. 275 C, etc.; of things, δέκ' ὀβολῶν, οὐχὶ προσθεὶς ὀποδαπῶν Diphil. Πολ. 1. 10.

ὀπο-ειδής, *es*, like fig-juice (*ὀπός*), fit for curdling milk, Hipp. 1216 F; ὀπώδης, Arist. P. A. 3. 15, 2, Theophr. H. P. 1. 12, 2.

ὀπόεις, *essa*, *en*, juicy, Nic. Al. 319.

ὀπόθεν, Ep. ὀπόθεν, Ion. ὀκόθεν, (never -θε, for ὀπόθ', Od. 3. 89 is for ὀπόθι):—Adv. correlative to πόθεν: 1. chiefly used in indirect questions, opp. to ὀποι (q. v.), whence, from what place, Lat. *unde*, εἴρεαι ὀπόθεν εἰμέν Od. 3. 80; ἔρεσθαι, ὀπόθεν οὗτος ἀνὴρ 1. 406, cf. Pind. P. 9. 78, Hdt. 2. 54; σήμαιν' ὅτου τ' εἰ χῶπόθεν Soph. Fr. 109. 2. relat., ἀπαίροντες . . ὀπόθεν τύχοιεν Thuc. 4. 26; ὀπόθεν . . ῥάδιον ἦν λαβεῖν, οὐκ ἦγον *to the place from which*, Xen. An. 5. 2, 2; ὀπ. αὐτός τι κερδαίνει Id. Mem. 2. 6, 4; so, ὀπόθεν ἂν τυχῆ from whence soever . . Plat. Theaet. 180 C; γαμῖν ὀπόθεν ἂν βούληται Id. Rep. 362 B; ἡδέως ζῆν . . ἂν ἔχη τις ὀπόθεν Philetaer. Κυν. 2. 6; ὀπ. ἔσοιτο μᾶζα Plat. Com. Ἑορτ. 4; ὀπ. ἔτυχεν ἄρχεσθαι at hap-hazard, Arist. Poët. 7, 7:—also with other Particles, ὀπ. ποτέ Plat. Symp. 173 A; ὀπ. δήποτε Dio Chrys.; ὀποθενοῦν Plat. Gorg. 512 A, Arist. Cael. 1. 6, 1.

ὀπόθι, Ep. ὀπόθι as always in Hom., poet. Adv., correlative to πόθι, ὀπόθι πύδατον πεδίον . . ἔνθα . . τέμενος ἐλέσθαι Il. 9. 577; ὀπόθι θάνατος ἀπῆ (or ἐπῆ) Aesch. Supp. 124, as corrected. 2. used in indirect questions, like the prose ὀπου, σάφα εἰπέμεν ὀπόθ' ὄλωλεν Od. 3. 89:—v. sub ὄθι.

ὀποι, Ion. ὄκοι, Adv. correlative to ποῖ: 1. relat. to which place, whither, ἐκεῖσ' ὀποι πορευτέον Soph. Aj. 690; ἴθ' ὀποι χρήσεις Ar. Nub. 891; ὀποι ἂν, with subjunct., whithersoever, ἀπιναί ὀποι ἂν βούλωνται Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 18, cf. Plat. Apol. 37 D, etc.; ὀποι ἂν ἄλλοσε βούλη whithersoever else, Id. Phaedr. 230 E:—so, ὀποιπερ Soph. Aj. 810, O. T. 1458; ὀποι ποτέ Id. Ph. 780, etc.; μέχρι ὀποι how far, Plat. Gorg. 487 C.

b. in pregnant sense with Verbs of rest, διδάξει . . μ' ὀποι καθέσταμεν (i. e. ὀποι ἐλθόντες) Soph. O. C. 23, Eur. Heracl. 19; ἐκεῖσ' ὀποι thither where, Pors. Hec. 1062, cf. Lob. Phryn. 43:—on its difference from ὄπη, v. sub voce:—in Soph. O. C. 383, τοὺς δὲ σοὺς ὀποι θεοὶ πόνους κατοικτιοῦσιν, οὐκ ἔχω μαθεῖν, Herm. well explains it, *in quem locum te delaturi sint, laborum tuorum miseri*. c. c. gen., ὀποι γῆς whither in the world, Lat. *quo terrarum*, ὀποι γῆς . . πεπλάνηται Aesch. Pr. 565; ὀποι τέτραπται γῆς Ar. Ach. 209; οὐκ οἶσθ' ὀποι γῆς οὐδ' ὀποι γνώμης φέρεται Soph. El. 922; χώρας τῆσδ' ὀποι προσωτάτω to the furthest possible part of this country, Eur. Andr. 922, cf. Xen. An. 6. 6, 1, etc.

2. in indirect questions, *to what place, whither, ἀμχανεῖν* ὀποι τράποιντο Aesch. Pers. 459; ἂν σκοπῆ . . ὀποι φέρονται Antiph. Ἄρκ. 1. 7; ἴστε ὀπόθεν ὁ ἥλιος ἀνίσχει καὶ ὀποι δύεται Xen. An. 5. 7, 6:—in repeating a question, ποῖ; Answ. ὀποι μ' ἐρωτᾷς; Crobyl. Ψευδ. 1.

ὀποιός, α, ον, Ep. ὀποῖός, η, ον, Hom., though in Od. he sometimes uses the common form: Ion. ὄκοῖός, η, ον, Hdt. 2. 82, al.:—correlat. to ποῖός, used, 1. as relat., of what sort or quality, Lat. *qualis*, ὀποῖόν κ' εἴρησθα ἔπος, τοῖόν κ' ἐπακούσας, as [is] the word thou hast spoken, such shalt thou hear again, Il. 20. 250; τοῖψ' ὀποιός εἶσι such as he might be, Od. 17. 421, cf. 19. 77; εὔρειν ὀποιός φαρμάκοις λίσσιμος Aesch. Pr. 475; οὐθ' οἴ' ἔπασχεν οὐθ' ὀποι' ἔδρα κακά Soph. O. C. 1272.

2. in indirect questions, Od. 1. 171, etc.; but never, like ποῖός, in direct questions, for in 14. 188, ὀποῖός ἐπὶ νηός depends on ἀγόρευσον, v. Pors. Phoen. 892, Herm. Bacch. 655 (663); sometimes followed by ποῖός in the same clause, οὐ γὰρ αἰσθάνομαι σου ὀποῖόν νόμιμον ἢ ποῖόν δίκαιον λέγεις Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 13; οὐκ οἶδα ὀποῖα τόλμη ἢ ποῖοις λόγοις χρώμενος ἔρω Plat. Rep. 414 D.

III. neut. pl. used as Adv. like as, Lat. *qualiter*, Soph. O. T. 915, 1076, Eur. Hec. 398. ὀποιότης, ητος, ἡ, the quality of a thing, cf. Lob. Phryn. 350. ὀπο-κάρπασον, τό, v. sub κάρπασος. ὀπο-κιννάμων, τό, the juice of the κιννάμων, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 14, unless it be merely an error, as Schneid. supposes. ὀπο-πάναξ, ακος, ὁ, the juice of the plant πάναξ, Diosc. 3. 55. ὀπός, ὁ, juice, distinguished from χυλός, χυμός, in that ὀπός is properly vegetable juice, the milky juice which is drawn from a plant by tapping it, ὀπὸν . . στάζοντα τομῆς . . κόδοις δέχεται Soph. Fr. 479, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, etc.;—esp. the acid juice of the fig-tree, used as rennet (τάμιος) for curdling milk, Il. 5. 902, Emped. 215, Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 9., 4. 11, 4, G. A. 2. 3, 15; βλέπειν ὀπὸν Ar. Pax 1154; in pl., Antiph. Δυσέρ. 1, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 58:—cf. ἰπίας, ὀποιδής. 2. rarely of animal juices, as in Plat. Tim. 60. 3. metaph., ὀπός ἦβης the juicy freshness of youth, opp. to ρυτίς, Anth. P. 5. 258. II. the plant σίλφιον, Hipp. ap. Galen. (but ἔπος σιλφίου, its juice, Id. Acut. 387); and so prob. in Ar. Eccl. 404, Pl. 719. (With ὀπ-ός, cf. Lat. *sap-a*, *sap-ere*, *sap-or*, *suc-us*; cf. Π, π. II. 2; O. Norse *safi*; A. S. *sæp* (*sap*); O. II. G. *saf* (*saf*), etc.: σαφής, σοφός seem to come from the same Root:—hence ὀπιον, *opium*, the likeness of which to *sopor* is merely accidental, cf. ὕπνος fin.)

ὀπός, gen. of ὄψ, II.

ὀποσάκις [ᾶ], Adv. (ὀσσοσ) as many times as . . , Lat. *quoties*, Xen.

Cyr. 2. 3, 23; ὀποσάκις ἂν so often . . as ever, Plat. Theaet. 197 D:—ὀποσακισοῦν however many times, Arist. Cael. 1. 6, 4.

ὀποσά-μηνος, ον, as many months old as . . , ὀπ. οὐκ οἶδα I know not how many months old, Hipp. 1120 F.

ὀποσά-πλάσιος [ᾶ], α, ον, and -πλάσιον, ον, as many-fold: ὀποσά-πλάσιοσόν how many-fold soever, cited from Arist.

ὀποσά-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, of or with as many feet as:—in indirect questions, how many feet long . . , Luc. Gall. 9.

ὀποσάχη, Adv. at as many places as . . , Xen. Cyn. 6, 23.

ὀπόσε, Ep. ὀππόσε, poet. for ὄποι, Od. 14. 139, cf. h. Apoll. 209.

ὀπόσος, Ep. ὀππόσος, ὀπόσος, Hom., who also uses the simple form: later also ὀππόσος: Ion. ὄκόσος:—correlat. to πόσος, used, I.

as relat., much like ὄσος, of Number, as many, as many as . . , Lat. *quot*, *quotquot*, ὀπόσα τολύπευσε σὺν αὐτῷ Il. 24. 7; ὀπόσα κῆδε' ἀνέτηλθ' Od. 14. 47; ὀπόσαι ψάμαθοι κλονέονται, καθορᾶς Pind. P. 9. 83; πᾶσι θεοῖς . . ὄποσοι τὴν Διὸς αὐλὴν εἰσοιχνεῦσιν Aesch. Pr. 121, cf. 410, Theb. 929; τοσαῦτα, ὀπόσα σοι φίλον Plat. Legg. 642 D; ὀπόσους πλείστοις ἐδυνάμην Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 29, etc.:—in Prose often ὀπ ἂν with subj., ὀπόσοις ἂν δοκῆ Thuc. 4. 118, cf. Plat. Soph. 245 D, etc. 2.

of Quantity, as much as, of Size or Space, as great as, Lat. *quantus*, ὀπόσσον ἔπεσχε as far as it spread, Il. 23. 238; χθόνα . . ὀπόσαν καὶ φθιμένοισι κατέχειν as much as is allowed the dead to occupy, Aesch. Theb. 732, cf. Xen. Oec. 4, 8:—Adverbial in dat., ὀπόσῳ πλέον . . , τοσοῦτῳ πλέονων κτλ. Plat. Legg. 649 B:—also neut. pl. as Adv., ὀποσα . . πέφανται in how many forms, Id. Soph. 231 C. 3. with indefin.

Particles added, ὀποσοσόν, how great or much soever, Lat. *quantuscunq*, Thuc. 4. 37., 6. 56, Plat. Soph. 245 C; Ion. dat. pl. ὀκοσσησιῶν, Hdt. 5. 20;—so, ὀποσοδήποτε Dem. 526. 26; ὀπόσοοπερ Plat. Legg. 753 B, Xen. Oec. 4, 5; ὀποσουτινοσόν for however large a price, Lys. 165. 32.

II. in indirect questions, εἰπέ . . , τούτων ὄκοσοι [εἰσί] Hdt. 7. 234; ἡρώτων τὸ στράτευμα, ὀπόσον εἶη Xen. An. 4. 4, 17, cf. Plat. Sisyph. 388 E; ἤρετο ὀπόσου asked for how much, at what price, Timocl. Ἐπιχ. 1. 9.

ὀποσταῖος, α, ον, on what day, e. g. μῆνός Arat. 739.

ὀπόστος, η, ον, in what relation of number, Lat. *quotus*, ὀπ. εἰλήχει what number he had drawn, Plat. Rep. 618 A; ὀπ. ἐγένετο ἀφ' Ἡρα κλέους how many generations from . . , Xen. Ages. 1, 2; ὀποστος τὸν ἀριθμόν Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 5; οὐ πρῶτος, οὐ δεύτερος . . , οὐχ ὀποστοσοῦν, Lat. *quotuscunq*, Dem. 328. 26.

ὀπόταν, i. e. ὀπότ' ἂν, as in Hom.; so some Edd. write it in Att. when the emphasis falls on the Particle (ὀπότ' ἂν βούληται καὶ ἂν ἂν δύνηται τρόπον Dem. 569. 20):—Adv., related to ὄταν, as ὀπότε to ὄτε (v. sub ὀπότε), whensoever, used only with Subj., Hom. (who uses ὀπότε κεν just in the same way, Il. 4. 40, 229, etc.), etc.; rarely after past tenses, πολλὰς . . ἡσθον πλαγὰς, ὀπότε . . νδξ ὑπολείφθη (for ὀπότε νδξ ὑπολείφθει) Soph. El. 91:—never with indic. in good writers, for φθέγγομαι (Il. 21. 340), ἰμείρεται (Od. 1. 41) are shortened Ep. forms for φθέγγομαι, ἰμείρηται; and Od. 16. 282 is rendered suspicious by comparison with 19. 4-13:—never with optat. save in late writers, for in Il. 7. 415, ὀπότ' ἄρ' is the reading of the best MSS.; in Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 11 ἡκη is a v. l.; and no authority can be allowed to Plat. Alc. 2. 146 A.

II. special usage, ὀπότ' ἂν τὸ πρῶτον, Lat. *quum primum*, h. Hom. Ap. 71.

ὀπότε, Ep. ὀπότε, both in Hom.: Ion. ὄκότε: in Dor. Poets ὀπτόκᾶ, Theocr. 5. 98., 24. 128:—Adv. of Time, correlat. to πότε, used much like ὄτε, except that properly the sense is less definite (cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 3), though generally the two were used without distinction: I.

relat., with the indic., mostly with reference to the past, when, Il. 1. 399, Od. 4. 633, etc.; the indic. ἦμεν is omitted, Il. 8. 230; with the pres. in a simile, ὡς δ' ὀπότε . . ποταμὸς πεδίονδε κάτεισιν Il. 492:—eis ὀπότε, with fut., like Ep. εἰσόκε, when, by what time, τολμᾶ λέγειν eis ὀπότ' ἔσται Aeschin. 67. 39:—with the subj., like ὀπότεν, with reference to the future, ὀπότεν Ἀχαιοὶ Τρώων ἐκπέρωσ' εὐναιόμενον προλιέθρον Il. 1. 163, cf. 13. 817., 21. 112, Od. 14. 170, Hes. Th. 782; sometimes in similes, ὡς ὀπότε νέφεα Ζέφυρος στρυφελίη Il. 11. 305, cf. Od. 4. 335., 17. 126:—also, ὀπότε περ Il. 16. 245:—but ὀπότ' ἂν, Ep. ὀπότε or ὀπότε κεν, is more common with the subj., and in Att. Prose the ἂν must be expressed, v. sub ὀπότεν.

2. with the optat. in reference to the past, whenever: a.

to express an event that has often occurred, ὀπότε Κρήτηθεν ἴκοιτο Il. 3. 233, cf. 10. 189., 15. 284, Od. 11. 591, etc.; so also in Att., Thuc. 1. 99., 2. 15, Plat. Symp. 220 A, Xen. An. 3. 4, 28; so, μέχρι τοσοῦτου ὀπότε till such time as . . , Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 23:—sometimes of contingent events not in past time, Od. 24. 344, Il. 4. 344 (where however Bekker ἐφοπλί(ζωμεν), Plat. Rep. 332 A (nisi leg. ἀπαιτεῖ); so after an optat. in the principal clause, Od. 18. 148, Plat. Rep. 396 C, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 3.

b. in oratio obliqua, Soph. Tr. 124, Xen. An. 4. 6, 20.

II. in indirect questions or phrases, 1. with the indic., ἦ ῥά τι ἴδμεν, ὀπότε Τηλέμαχος νεῖται when he is to return, Od. 4. 633; rarely after a past tense, προσεδέρκετο δέγμενος αἰεῖ, ὀπότε δῆ . . ἐφῆσει (for ἐφείη, v. infr. 2) 20. 386.

2. with optat., ἴξε . . δέγμενος ὀπότε ναυσὶν ἐφορμηθεῖεν Il. 2. 794, cf. 4. 334., 9. 191, etc.

III. ὀποτεοῦν at any time whatever, Arist. Metaph. 8. 7, 1.

B. in causal sense, for that, because, since, like Lat. *quando* for *quoniam*, with indic., Theogn. 747, Hdt. 2. 125, Plat. Legg. 895 B, etc.:—also ὀπότε γε, Lat. *quandoquidem*, Soph. O. C. 1699, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 7.

ὀπότερος, α, ον, Ep. ὀπότερος, as always in Hom.: Ion. ὄκότερος Hdt.:—correlat. to πότερος: 1. as relat. which of two, ἡμῶν δ' ὀπότερῳ θάνατος . . τέτυκται, τεθναίη Il. 3. 101; ὀπότερον.

αὐτῶν ἐστίν [ἡ ἀμαρτία] Antipho 121. 37:—properly only used in sing., but in pl. when there are several on either side, e. g. of two armies, like Lat. *utrique*, Il. 3. 299., 5. 33:—with ἄν, Ep. κε, *whosoever*, *which-soever*, ὀπότερος δέ κε νίκηση 3. 71, 92; ὀπότερ' ἄν κτίσῃς Aesch. Supp. 434; ὀπότεροι ἄν κρατῶσιν Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 37; κὰν ἀδικῶν ἡμῶν ὀπ. Ib. 3. 2, 22;—also with part. ὄν added, ὀποτεροῦσιν Plat. Meno 98 D, Phileb. 14 C, al.; ὀποτεροῦσιν Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 18 and 41.

2. in indirect questions, Ζεὺς οἶδε .., ὀποτέρῳ θανάτοιο τέλος πεπρωμένον ἐστίν Il. 3. 309, cf. 22. 130., 23. 487; περὶ τοῦ ὀκότερος ἡμέων πλέω ἀγαθὰ .. ἐργάσεται about the question, *which of us two ..*, Hdt. 8. 79; ὡατε μὴ γινῶναι ὀπότερος .. Lys. Fr. 46. 3; ἀσαφῶς ὀποτέρων ἀρξάντων, for ἀσαφῆς ὄν ὀπότεροι ἄν ἀρξῶσιν Thuc. 4. 20:—rarely in direct questions, for πότερος, Plat. Euthyd. 271 A, Lys. 212 C.

3. *either of two*, Lat. *alteruter*, ἐὰν .. ὀπότερος αὐτοῖν .. πράξῃ Id. Legg. 868 D, cf. Rep. 509 A, Andoc. 26. 35, Dem. 209. 14; so, ἐξεῖναι δ' ὀποτεροῖσιν Thuc. 5. 41, cf. Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 16, al.

II. Adv. ὀποτέρως, in *which of two ways*, as relat., ὀπ. ἔσται, ἐν ἀδήλῳ κινδυνεύεται Thuc. 1. 78, cf. Lys. 175. 29, Isocr. 248 C, Plat., etc.; so, ὀποτεροῦσιν Arist. An. Pr. 2. 9, 1, al.

2. also neut. ὀπότερον or -ερα as Adv., mostly in indirect questions, like Lat. *utrum*, followed by ἢ .. ἢ .., as ἐβουλεύοντο ὀκότερα ἢ παραδόντες .. ἢ ἐκλιπόντες .., ἄμεινον πρήξουσι Hdt. 5. 119; by one ἢ, like Lat. *utrum .., an ..*, Ar. Nub. 157, cf. Plat. Eryx. 405 C, etc.; also, ὀπότερον εἶτε .., εἶτε .., Isocr. 248 B, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 19.

ὀποτέρωθε, -θεν, Ep. ὀποτ-, Adv. *from which of the two, from whether of the twain*, Il. 14. 59; ὀπ. ἄν ἢ ἢ πληγῆ Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 13:—ὀποτερωθενῶν, *from which of the two soever*, Id. An. Pr. 2. 11, 3.

ὀποτέρωθι, Adv. *on whether or whichever of the two sides*, Lat. *utrobi*, Hipp. 261. 43, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 15.

ὀποτέρωσε, Adv. *to which or whichever of two sides*, Thuc. 1. 63., 5. 65.

2. in *which of two ways*, ὀπ. βουλευθείη Plat. Symp. 190 A.

ὀπου, Ion. ὄκου, relat. Adv. of Place (cf. ὄθι, ὀπόθι), properly gen. of an obsol. Pron., from which come also ὄπη, ὄποι, etc.; correlat. to ποῦ, and used much like οὐ: I. as a relat., Hdt. and Att.;—

sometimes with a gen. loci, ὄπου γῆς, Lat. *ubi terrarum*, Plat. Rep. 403 E; τῆς πόλεως ὄπου κάλλιστον ατραποεδεύσασθαι Ib. 415 D, cf. Hdt. 2. 172; ὄπου βούλοιο τοῦ δρόμου Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 27:—ἔσθ' ὄπου in *some places*, Lat. *est ubi*, i. e. *alicubi*, Aesch. Eum. 517, Fr. 287; οὐκ ἔστιν ὄπου = οὐδαμοῦ, Dem. 38. 19; so, ἔστιν ὄπου ..; as a question, Id. 232. 21, v. infr. II. 2:—standing for the relat. Adj., μέλη, ὄπου (i. e. ἐν οἷς) χελιδῶν ἦν τις ἐκπεποιημένη Ar. Av. 1301:—with other Particles, ὄκου δὴ *somewhere or other*, Lat. *nescio ubi*, Hdt. 3. 129:—ὄπου ἄν or ὄπουπερ ἄν, *wherever*, with the subjunct., Trag.; who also omit the ἄν, Pors. Or. 141, but never so in Prose; c. gen., ὄπου ἄν τύχη τῶν λεγομένων Plat. Prot. 342 E:—ὄπουσιν, Lat. *ubicunque*, Id. Crat. 403 C; so, ὄπουπερ Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 5; ὄπου ποτέ Soph. O. C. 12.

2. in indirect questions, ὄφρα πύθῃαι πατρός, ὄπου κύθε γαῖα Od. 3. 16, cf. 16. 306, Soph. O. T. 924, etc.:—with Verbs of motion in pregnant sense, just as, reversely, ὄποι is used with Verbs of rest, ὄκου ἐτρέπετο, οὐκέτι εἶχον εἶπαι Hdt. 2. 119; κείνος δ' ὄπου βέβηκεν, οὐδεὶς οἶδε Soph. Tr. 40, cf. Aj. 1237; but in Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 37, Mem. 1. 6, 6, etc., Editors have in this sense restored ὄποι, mostly from Mss.:—in repeating a question, ἢ Λακεδαίμων ποῦ ἔστιν; Answ. ὄπου ἄτιν; (do you ask) *where* it is? Ar. Nub. 214:—c. gen., εἰδότες ὄκου γῆς εἶη Hdt. 4. 150.

II. the strict local sense occasionally passes into I. a sense involving Time or Occasion, like Lat. *ubi*, ὄπου τιν' ἴδῃ Theogn. 922, cf. 999; αἰγῶν θ' ὄπου δεῖ καὶ λέγειν Aesch. Cho. 582, cf. Eum. 277, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 6.

2. of Manuer, οὐκ ἔσθ' ὄπου there are no means *by which*, it is impossible *that*, Soph. O. T. 448, Aj. 1069, Eur. H. F. 186.

3. of Cause, *whereas*, Lat. *quando, quoniam*, Hdt. 1. 6S., 4. 195, Antipho 112. 17; ὄπου γὰρ ἐγὼ .. ὁμολογῶ Dem. 580. 17; so, ὄκου γε, Lat. *quandoquidem* or *quippe*, Hdt. 7. 118; ὄπουγε Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 11, etc.; ὄπου γε μὴ .. Arist. Pol. 4. 7, 3.

B. later as a demoustr. Adv., but only in the phrase ὄπου μὲν .., ὄπου δέ .., *here .., there ..*, Plut. 2. 427 C, etc.

ὀπόφυλλον, τό, *the seed of the σίλφιον*, Diosc. Parab. 1. 69.

ὀππᾶ, poet. for ὄπα, ὄπη.

ὀππάτεσσι, Aeol. for ὄμμασι, Sappho 2. 11.

ὀππη, Ep. for ὄπη.

ὀππήμος, Adv., Ep. for ὀπήμος (= ὀπότε), *when*, Arat. 568.

ὀππόθεν, ὀππόθι, Ep. for ὀπόθεν, ὀπόθι.

ὀπποῖος, ὀππόσε, ὀππόσος, Ep. for ὀποῖος, ὀπόσε, ὀπόσος.

ὀππόκα, Dor. for ὀπότε, q. v.

ὀππόταν, ὀππότε, Ep. for ὀπότε ἄν, ὀπότε.

ὀππότερος, ὀπποτέρωθεν, Ep. for ὀποτ-.

ὀππως, Ep. for ὄπως.

ὀππάξομαι, Pass. *to be seen*, LXX (Num. 14. 14); so, ὀππάνομαι, v. l. ib., Act. Ap. 1. 3, argum. Ar. Pl. 4: an Act. ὀππαίνω, in Eust. 969. 33.

ὀππαλέος, α, ον, (ὀππάω) *roasted, broiled*, κρέων πίνακας παρέθηκε .. ὀππαλέων Od. 16. 50; ὀππαλέα κρέα ἔδμεναι Il. 4. 345; κρέα .. ὀππαλέα τε καὶ ὠμά Od. 12. 396; opp. to ἐφθός (*boiled*), Ath. 380 C, cf. Ma'ro ib. 135 A.

ὀππᾶνεῖον, τό, v. sub ὀππᾶνιον.

ὀππᾶνία, ἡ, = ὀππᾶσία, Suid.: cf. ὀππᾶνιον I.

ὀππᾶνεύς, ὁ, (ὀππάω) *one who roasts*, Gloss.

ὀππᾶνιον, τό, a *place for roasting, a kitchen*, Ar. Eq. 1033, Pax 891, Alex. Πανν. 2. 13, Philem. Παρ. 2, etc.: these and other passages from Com. Poets shew that ὀππᾶνιον is the true form, not ὀππᾶνεῖον, which is left by Editors in Luc. Asin. 27, Plut. Crass. 8, etc.:—an irreg. gen. pl. ὀππᾶνιάων for ὀππᾶνίων, metri grat., (like νησᾶων, ψηφᾶων for νήσων,

ψήφων), Matro ap. Ath. 134 F. II. *dry fire-wood*, Manetho ap. Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 26.

ὀππᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀππάω) *roasted*, opp. to ἐψᾶνός, ἀπ' ὀβελίσκων ὀππᾶνά Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 10; τὰ ὀππ. *meat for roasting*, Arist. Probl. 20. 5.

ὀππᾶνω, v. ὀππάζω.

ὀππᾶσία, ἡ, later form of ὄψις, a *vision*, Anth. P. 6. 210, LXX, N. T.

ὀππάω, Ion. -έω, Ildt. 9. 120:—an irr. part. pass. ὀππᾶνός occurs in Theocr.; and a fut. med. ὀππᾶσομαι (in pass. sense) in Luc. Asin. 31: (ὀππός, q. v.)

To *roast, broil*, κρέα ὀππᾶν Od. 3. 33, etc.; σπλαγγχνα δ' ἄρ' ὀππᾶσαντες ἐνώμων 20. 252; ὀππᾶν τε περιφραδέως Il. 1. 466., 2. 429; also c. gen. partit., ὀππᾶσαι τε κρεῶν *to roast some meat*, Od. 15. 98;—then in Hdt. l. c., Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 6, etc.; in Com. often *to broil or fry fish*, Ar. Fr. 524, Crates Θηρ. 3, al.; *to toast cheese*, Eubul. Incert. 15 a.—Hence it appears that ὀππᾶν was used of all kinds of *cooking by means of fire or dry heat*, opp. to ἔψω *to boil in water*, which never appears in Hom.; and Eubul. (Incert. 2) remarks that Homer's heroes ate only roast meat,—κρέα δὲ μόνον ὀππᾶν, ἐπεὶ ἔψοντά γ' οὐ πεποίηκεν αὐτῶν οὐδένα:—Pass., ὀππᾶσθαι Od. 20. 27.

2. *to bake bread*, Hdt. 2. 47; ὄπως ὀππᾶτο δ' ἄρτος Id. 8. 137, cf. Xen. An. 5. 4, 29; ὀππᾶν πλακούντας Ar. Ran. 507:—also of bricks or pottery, *to bake, burn*, Hdt. 1. 179; καλῶς ὀππᾶμένη [χύτρα] Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 D; ὁ ὀππᾶνός κέραμος Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 6.

3. *to bake, harden*, of the sun, ἐπεὶ τόκα μ' ἥλιος ὀππᾶν Bion 6. 12; ἢ γῆ ὀππᾶται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου (so Virgil, *terram excoquere*), Xen. Oec. 16, 14.

4. metaph. (as we say) *'to roast'* a man, τοῦτον ὀππᾶν καὶ στρέφειν Ar. Lys. 839:—Pass., like Lat. *uror*, of the fire of love, Theocr. 7. 55., 23. 34, cf. Anth. P. 12. 92, 7.

ὀππᾶνός, verb. Adj. (ὄψομαι) *one must see*, Helioid. 7. 17.

ὀππᾶνός, = ὄραω, *to see*, Ar. Av. 1061.

ὀππᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. ὄψ) *one who looks or spies, a spy, scout*, Lat. *speculator*, Od. 14. 261., 17. 430, Aesch. Supp. 185, Soph. Aj. 29.

II. in Prose, an *eyewitness*, Antipho 132. 33, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 17.

ὀππᾶνός, (sc. δῶρα), τά, *presents made by the bridegroom on seeing the bride without the veil*, = ἀνακαλυπτήρια, θεώρητρα, Poll. 2. 59., 3. 36, Hesych.

2. generally, *presents upon seeing or for the sight of a person*, παιδὸς ὀππ. Eur. Ion 1127, cf. Call. Dian. 74; προσβάλλων ἀκοαῖς ὀππ. θυμοῦ Aspasia ap. Ath. 219 D.

ὀππᾶνός, ον, *for roasting*, Eubul. Ἀγκ. 4.

ὀππᾶνός, ἡ, a *roasting, boiling, frying*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 18. 2. a *baking*, of bread, Ath. 109 C; of pottery, Luc. Prom. 2.

ὀππᾶνός, ἡ, *one who roasts*, κόμινος Call. ap. Choerob. 1. p. 384 (Gaisf.).

ὀππᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀππάω) *roasted*, Eust. 135. 17.

ὀππᾶνός, Pass. = ὀππᾶσθαι, Archyt. ap. Iamb. Protr. 3.

ὀππᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for sight*, αἱ ὀππ. ἀκτίνες Eust. Opusc. 95. 6: τὰ ὀππᾶνός *the theory of the laws of sight, optics*, Arist. Metaph. 12. 2, 9, etc.; so, ἡ ὀππᾶνός (sc. θεωρία), Ib. 2. 2, 2, cf. Anal. Post. 1. 9, 4. Adv. -κῶς, Galen.

ὀππᾶνός, ἡ, a name of Athena, Plut. Lycurg. 11.

ὀππᾶνός, ὁ, Dor. for ὀππᾶνός, Metop. in Stob. 50. 15, Plut. Lycurg. 11: ὀππᾶνός in Arcad. 54. 15.

ὀππᾶνός, ον, ὁ, Lat. *optio*, an *assistant*: esp. in military sense, an *adjutant* or *vide-de-camp*, Plut. Galba 24, where ὀππᾶνός is f. l., cf. C. I. 3932. (Plut. wrongly derives it from the Greek ὄψομαι, fut. of ὄραω.)

ὀππᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, *roasted, broiled*, αἰτός τε κρέα τ' ὀππᾶ Od. 22. 21, cf. 16. 443; νῶτα βοῶς .. ὀππ' ἐν χερσὶν ἐλών 4. 66; σάρκες Aesch. Ag. 1097; ἐφθὰ καὶ ὀππᾶ boiled meats and *roast*, Eur. Cycl. 358, cf. Hdt. 2. 77, Plat. Rep. 404 C.

2. *baked*, βούν καὶ ἵππον .. ὀππᾶνός ἐν καμίνοισι Hdt. 1. 133; of bread, Id. 2. 92; also of bricks and pottery, *baked, burned*, Id. 1. 180, 186, Xen. An. 2. 4, 12, cf. Oec. 16, 13, and v. ὀππᾶνός:—Sup. ὀππᾶνός, *best dressed or done*, Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 5.

3. generally, *prepared by fire*, of iron, *forged, tempered*, Soph. Ant. 475. (The Root seems to be the same as that of ἐφθός (ἔψω), i. e. ΠΕΠ, though the two forms were limited to distinct senses: cf. ὀππᾶνός, and πέσσα which is used like ὀππᾶνός.)

ὀππᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄραω, ὄψομαι) *seen: visible*, Luc. Lexiph. 9.

ὀππᾶνός or ὀππᾶνός (which Piers. Moer. p. 278, Pors. Od. 4. 798 hold to be the genuine form, and Hesych. gives ὀππᾶνός γαλαμηκότες), used by Hom. only in pres., and in impf. with or without augm.: fut. ὀππᾶνός Ar. Ach. 255. Ep. Verb. used also in later Prose: I. Act. of the man, *to marry, wed, take to wife* (συγγενέσθαι κατὰ νόμον Hesych. s. v. βεινῶν), τὴν Εὐμηλὸς ὀππᾶνός Od. 4. 798, cf. 2. 207, Il. 16. 178; πρεσβυτάτην δ' ὀππᾶνός 13. 429, cf. 18. 383; τοῦ γὰρ ὀππᾶνός παῖδα Hes. Sc. 356; δῶκεν ὀππᾶνός θυγατέρα ἦν Id. Th. 819; also in Pind. l. 4. 102 (3. 77), Ar. l. c.:—absol., πέντε δέ τοι φίλοι νῆες .., οἱ δὲ ὀππᾶνός, τρεῖς δ' ἡίθεοι θαλέθοντες two *wedded*, etc., Od. 6. 63.

2. Pass. of the woman, *to be married*, τὸν β' ἐξ Αἰσχύμηθεν ὀππᾶνός τέκε μήτηρ Il. 8. 304, cf. Solon. ap. Plut. Sol. 20, Anth. P. 10. 56, 7; οὐκ ὀππᾶνός ἀλλ' ὀππᾶνός [γυναῖκες] Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 4; ἐνθ' ἄν εὖρη τὸν ἄρρενα ὑπὸ τῆς θηλείας ὀππᾶνός Dion. H. 17. 3.

II. in later writers, in Act. merely *to have connexion with* a woman, Luc. Eunuch. 12, Merc. Cond. 41, etc.; in Pass. of a woman, *to prostitute herself*, Anth. P. 10. 56.

ὀππᾶνός, es, v. sub ὀππᾶνός.

ὀππᾶνός, pf. 2 of ὄραω:—hence was formed a late pres. ὀππᾶνός, Orph. Arg. 181, 1020; ὀππᾶνός Euphor. 48. (V. sub ὄψ.)

ὀππᾶνός, ἡ, (ὄππᾶ) poet. for ὄψις, a *sight or view*, ὄπως ἦν τῆσας ὀππᾶνός Od. 3. 97., 4. 327.

II. *sight, power of seeing*, διαμαρτήσασθαι ὀππᾶνός 9. 512.

2. *the eye*, Ar. Rh. 2. 109; pl. *the eyes*, Ib. 445, Opp. C. 3. 75.

ὀππᾶνός, Dor. 3 sing. of ὄππᾶ.

ὄπωπητήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, = ὄπητήρ, h. Hom. Merc. 15, Epigr. Gr. 1032.
 ὄπώρα, Ion. -ρη, ἦ: Lacon. ὄπώρα, Alcman 63: (v. sub ὄρα):—*the part of the year between the rising of Sirius and of Arcturus* (i. e. the last days of July, all Aug., and part of Sept.), *the latter part of summer*; so, Arist. calls the autumnal equinox ὄπωρινή ἰσημερία, Meteor. 3. 2, 3. Hom. names θέρος and ὄπωση together, θέρος τεθαλυῖα τ' ὄπωση Od. 11. 191; Σείριος being the star of this season, Il. 22. 27, cf. ὄπωρινός. In later times it became the name of a definite season, *autumn* (v. ὄρα I. 1. c), but it was still used to denote *summer* (φθινόπωρον or μετόπωρον being the proper term for autumn), ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡρινού χρόνου πρὸ ὄπώρας Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 10, cf. Ar. Av. 709, Arist. Meteor. 1. 12, 1, and v. ὄπωρινός. It was the proper time for both the field and tree fruits to ripen; νέας δ' ὄπώρας ἠνίκ' ἂν ξανθῇ στάχυς Aesch. Fr. 305, cf. Ideler Kalender d. Griech. u. Röm. p. 15; the season of violent storms, ἡματ' ὄπωρινῶ, ὅτε λαβρότατον χέει ὕδωρ Ζεὺς Il. 16. 385, cf. Hes. Op. 672 sq. In Hes. 1. c. these rains are attributed to the South wind (Νότος), which is said to blow towards the end of this season, ὄπωρινὸν ὄμβρον καὶ χειμῶν' ἐπιόντα Νότοιό τε δεινὰς ἀήτας. When therefore Boreas is spoken of as its prevailing wind, this must be understood of the earlier part, ὡς δ' ὅτ' ὄπωρινὸς Βορέης νεοαρδέ' ἀλωὴν αἰψ' ἂν ξηραίνῃ Il. 21. 346, cf. Od. 5. 328. Hdt. uses it generally for *summer*, ἐπ' ὀκτώ μηνάς Κυρηναίους ὄπωση ἐπέχει 4. 199. Cf. Dict. of Antt. pp. 163 sq. II. since it was the *fruit-time* (τεθαλυῖα ὄπ. Od. 11. 191), it came to mean *the fruit itself*, γλαυκῆς ὄπώρας.. χυθέντος εἰς γῆν Βακχίας ἀπ' ἀμπέλου Soph. Tr. 703; τέμνεται βλαστουμένη καλῶς ὄπ. Id. Fr. 239; σικυούς, βότρυν, ὄπωραν Ar. Fr. 476. 1; so in Prose, Plat. Legg. 844 D, 845 C, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 8., 9. 42, 1: in this sense also in pl., Isae. 88. 27:—Alcman (l. c.) even calls *honey* κηρίνα ὄπώρα. III. metaph. *summer-bloom*, i. e. *the bloom of youth*, like ὄρα, Pind. I. 2. 8 (cf. μνάστειρα), N. 5. 11: *ripe virginity*, Aesch. Supp. 998, 1015; ὄπ. Κύπριδος Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 F.

ὄπωριαίος, α, ον, *autumnal*, τὰ ὄπ. = ὄπώρα II, *fruit*, Theophr. Ign. 41. ὄπωρίζω, (ὄπώρα II) *to gather fruits*, ὄπ. ὄπωραν Plat. Legg. 845 A; σῦκα Ib. 844 A; ἀπὸ συκῆς ὄπωρίζε Diog. L. 6. 61: *to eat fruits*, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 8: *to gather in the fruits*, Plut. Pericl. 9; so in Med., *to gather in one's fruits*, Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 94; metaph., τοῖς τὰν ὄραν αὐτῶν βουλομένοις ὄπωρίζασθαι Dios ap. Stob. 408. 51. II. *to gather fruit off*, ὄπωριεύντες (Ion. fut. for -ιούντες) τοὺς φοίνικας Hdt. 4. 172, 182. ὄπωρικός, ἦ, ὄν, *of fruit*, Galen.; also ὄπωριμος, Suid. 2. = ὄπωρινός, Geop. 4. 1, 14.

ὄπωρινός, ἦ, ὄν, *at the time of ὄπώρα or late summer*, ἀστέρ' ὄπωρινῶ ἐναλίγκιον, i. e. Sirius, the star whose rising marked the beginning of that season (v. ὄπώρα), Il. 5. 5; ἡμαρ 16. 385; βορέης 21. 346, Od. 5. 328; ὄμβρος Hes. Op. 672, 676; ὄρχατοι Eur. Fr. 888; δέλφαξ Ar. Fr. 421. [In Hom., who only uses the obl. cases, with the last syll. long, the penult. must of course be long also;—but when the ult. is short, the penult. also is short, as in Hes.; in Att. ῥ always; cf. μετοπώρινος.]

ὄπωρισμός, ὄ, *the vintage*, Aquila V. T. (Deut. 7. 12). ὄπωρο-βασίλις, ἴδος, ἦ, *the queen of fruits*, a fine kind of *fig*, Incert. ap. Ath. 75 D.

ὄπωρο-θήκη, ἦ, *a fruit-room*, Varro R. R. 1. 59. ὄπωρο-κάπηλος, ὄ or ἦ, *a fruiterer*, Alciphro 3. 60. ὄπωρο-λόγος, ον, *plucking fruit*, Opp. C. 1. 125. ὄπωρο-πώλης, ου, ὄ, *a fruiterer*, Hesych. s. v. ὠραιπώλης; but ὄπωρο-ώνης was the Att. word, Phryn. 206. ὄπωροφορέω, *to bear fruit*, Anth. P. 6. 252. ὄπωρο-φόρος, ον, *bearing fruit*, Anth. P. 7. 321. ὄπωροφύλακion [ἄ], τό, *the hut of a garden-watcher*, LXX (Isai. 1. 9). II. = ὄπωροθήκη, Theognost. Can. 136. S. ὄπωρο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, ἦ, *a watcher of fruits, garden-watcher*, Arist. Probl. 25. 2, 4. Diod. 4. 6.

ὄπωρο-ώνης, ου, ὄ, = ὄπωροπώλης (q. v.), Dem. 314. 14, Aristaen. 2. 1. ὄπως, Ep. also and Aeol. ὄππως, Ion. ὄκως: (compd. of the relat. ὄ or ὄς, and the Adv. πῶς (v. *πός), cf. ἴνα): A. ADV. OF MANNER, relat. to the antec. *as, in such manner as*, and with interrog. force *how, in what manner*, Lat. *ut, quomodo*. B. FINAL CONJUNCTION, like ἴνα, in which usage it has merged *modality*, as ἴνα has merged *locality*, in *design or purpose*.

A. ADV. OF MANNER, *how, as*: I. Relative to ὡς or οὕτως (like ὡς), *in such manner as, as*, Lat. *ut, sicut*: 1. with the ordinary regimen of the Relat.: a. with Indic., ἦ τοι νόστον ὄπως φρεσὶ σῆσι μενοινῶς ὡς τοι Ζεὺς τελέσειεν Od. 15. 111; οὕτως... ὄπως.. Soph. El. 1296, Tr. 330; ὡδ' ὄπως Id. El. 1301; οὕτως ὄπως δύνανται Thuc. 7. 67:—sometimes an analogous word replaces the antec. Adv., με τοῖον ἔθηκεν, ὄπως (for οἶον) ἐθέλει Od. 16. 203;—often without any antec. expressed, ἔλθοι ὄπως.. ἐθέλω (sc. αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν) Od. 14. 172; ἔρπον ὄπως ἐθέλεις Il. 4. 37, Od. 13. 145; χρῶ ὄπως βούλει Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 46; ποίει ὄπως ἀριστόν σοι δοκεῖ εἶναι Ib. 4. 5, 50:—to be noted is the phrase ὄπως ἔχω *as I am, on the spot*, Soph. Ph. 819, cf. Ant. 1235, Thuc. 3. 30. b. with fut. Indic., esp. after Verbs of seeing, providing, taking care that.., such as ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, ποιεῖν, etc., *in what manner, how*, οἱ Περσικοὶ νόμοι ἐπιμέλονται ὄπως μὴ τοιοῦτοι ἔσονται οἱ πολῖται Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3; ποιεῖν ὄκως μηκέτι ἐκείνος ἐς Ἑλλάδας ἀπίξεται Hdt. 5. 23; ἐφρόντιζον ὄκως μὴ λείψομαι τῶν πρότερον γενομένων Id. 7. 8, 1, cf. Plat. Apol. 29 E; ἔπρασον ὄπως τις βοθηεῖα ἔξει Thuc. 3. 4; οὐδένα δεῖ τοῦτο μηχανᾶσθαι ὄπως ἀποφεύξεται θάνατον Plat. Apol. 39 A:—this fut. indic. may become opt. after an historical tense, ἐπεμελεῖτο ὄπως μήτε ἄσιτοι μήτε ἀποτοῖ ποτε ἔσονται Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 43, cf. Hell. 7. 5, 3, Cyr. 8. 1, 10, Oec. 7, 5, Ages. 2, 8; τούτου στοχαζόμενοι, ὄπως.. ἔσονται Plat. Gorg. 502 E; and

ὄπως is often used interchangeably with such forms as δι' ὧν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ, etc., ἐισηγοῦνται μὴ δι' ὧν.. ἀσκήσουσι, ἀλλ' ὄπως.. δόξουσι Isocr. 2. 5, cf. Thuc. 6. 11:—this sense easily passes into a final sense, so *that*, τοῦτο ἀπόβαλε οὕτω ὄκως μηκέτι ἔξει Hdt. 3. 40; οὕτως ὄπως μήτηρ σε μὴ πῖγνώσεται Soph. El. 1296; cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 21, Hell. 2. 4, 17; v. infr. B. 2. with ἂν (Ep. κε) and Subj. in indefinite sentences, *in whatever way, just as, however*, ὄπως κεν ἐθέλῃσιν Il. 20. 243 (but ὄπως ἐθέλῃσιν (without κε) Od. 1. 349, cf. 6. 189); οὕτω ὄκως ἂν καὶ δυνώμεθα Hdt. 8. 143; οὕτως ὄπως ἂν αὐτοὶ βούλωνται Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 2, cf. Plat. Phaedo 115 E, Conv. 174 B, etc. b. so with opt. after historical tenses, οὕτως ὄπως τύχοιεν Thuc. 8. 95; ὄπως βούλοιντο Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 13:—when ἂν appears with the Opt., it belongs to the Verb rather than to ὄπως, ὄπως ἂν τις ὀνομάσαι τοῦτο *however* one might think fit to call it, Dem. 167. 18. 3. a very common phrase is οὐκ ἔστιν ὄπως (οὐκ ἔσθ' ὄπως) there is no way *in which*.., it cannot be *that*, οὐκ ἔστι ὄκως κοτὲ σοὺς δέξονται λόγους Hdt. 7. 102, cf. Ar. Pl. 18, Dem. 297. 9, al.; so, οὐκ ἔστιν ὄπως οὐ, *fieri non potest quin*, οὐκ ἔσθ' ὄπως οὐ πιστόν ἐξ ὑμῶν πτερόν ἐξήγαγεν Soph. O. C. 97, cf. Ar. Ach. 116, Eq. 426, Thesm. 882, Plat. Apol. 27 E; οὐδαμῶς ὄπως οὐ, in answer, *it must positively be so*, Id. Theaet. 160 D; so also, οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο τοῦθ' ὄπως.. οὐ φανῶ Soph. O. T. 1058; οὐ γὰρ γένοιτ' ἂν, ταῦθ' ὄπως οὐχ ὡδ' ἔχειν (anacoluth. for ἔχει or ἔξει) Id. Aj. 378:—so in questions, ἔσθ' ὄπως.. ἐλθωμεν; Ar. Vesp. 471; ἔστιν οὖν ὄπως ὁ τοιοῦτος φιλοσοφήσει; Plat. Rep. 495 A, cf. Phaedr. 262 B, Theaet. 154 C; τὸ οὐδὲ ὄπως, the expression, '*not at all*,' Ib. 183 B:—so, besides Indic. of all tenses, οὐκ ἔστ' ὄπως, may be foll. by Optat. with ἂν, οὐκ ἔσθ' ὄπως μὴ ἡμέρα γένοιτ' ἂν ἡμέραι δύο Ar. Nub. 1182, cf. Vesp. 212, Isocr. 265 D, Plat. Lach. 184 C; or Indic. with ἂν, οὐκ ἔστιν ὄπως οὐκ ἂν ἐμίσησαν Isocr. 286 A, cf. Dem. 901. 15:—peculiar is the omission of ἂν in οὐκ ἔσθ' ὄπως λέξαιμι Aesch. Ag. 620, cf. Eur. Alc. 52, Ar. Vesp. 471. 4. in Att. Poets like ὡς in comparisons, κῦμ' ὄπως Aesch. Fr. 1001; γήτης ὄπως Soph. Tr. 32, cf. 442, 683; ὄπως δρῶν ὑλοτόμοι σχιζοῦσι κἄρα Id. El. 98; ὄπως ἂ πάνδυρτος ὀηδῶν Ib. 1076, cf. Ph. 777, Eur. Andr. 1140, Hec. 398. 5. also like ὡς or ὅτι, Lat. *quasi*, with Sup. of Adv., ὄπως ἀριστα Aesch. Ag. 600, etc.; ὄπως ἀνωτάτω *as high up as possible*, Ar. Pax 207; in full, οὕτως ὄπως ἡδιστα (sc. ἔχει) Soph. Tr. 330; or still more fully, εἰκῆ κράτιστον ζῆν ὄπως δύναιτό τις Id. O. T. 979; v. infr. 6. 6. with a gen. added, σοῦσθε ὄπως ποδῶν (sc. ἔχετε) *run as you are off for feet*, i. e. *as quick as you can*, Aesch. Supp. 837, cf. Eur. El. 238, and v. infr. III. 10, ἔχω B. II. 2. b. 7. sometimes like Lat. *ut*, of Time, *when*, Τρῶες.. ὄπως ἴδον αἰμ' Ὀδυσῆος.. ἐπ' αὐτῷ πάντες ἔβησαν Il. 11. 459, 460, cf. 12. 208, Od. 3. 373:—so, often, in Hdt. with opt., *whenever*, ὄπως μὲν εἴη ἐν τῇ γῇ καρπὸς ἀδρός I. 17, cf. 68, 100, 162, 186., 2. 13, 174, al.; so in Att. Poets, Aesch. Pers. 198, Soph. El. 749, Tr. 765, Ar. Nub. 60; and with Sup. of Adv., ὄπως πρῶτα *as soon as*, Lat. *cum primum*, Hes. Th. 156; ὄπως ὠκιστα Theogn. 427; ὄπως τόχιστα Aesch. Pr. 228. II. ὄπως is sometimes used to introduce the statement of a fact, after Verbs of saying, thinking, or perception, so that it may be rendered by *that*, like ὡς or ὅτι, Lat. *quod*, though the proper sense *how* may usually be discerned, λόγῳ ἀνάπεισον ὄκως.. Hdt. 1. 37; οὐδὲ φήσω ὄκως.. Id. 2. 49, cf. 3. 115, 116; τοῦτ' αὐτὸ μὴ μοι φράξ', ὄπως οὐκ εἰ κακός Soph. O. T. 548 (where φράξ' ὄπως is *explain how*), cf. Ant. 223; after ἐλπίζειν, Id. El. 963, Eur. Heracl. 1051; so after Verbs of emotion, ἐμοὶ δ' ἄχος.. ὄπως δὴ δῆρὸν ἀποίχεται grief is mine, when I think *how*.., think *that*.., Od. 4. 109, cf. Soph. Ph. 169; and after θαυμάζω often in Att., θαυμάζω ὄπως ποτὲ ἐπέισθησαν Ἀθηναῖοι Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 20, cf. Plat. Crito 43 A. 2. οὐχ ὄπως.. ἀλλὰ or ἀλλὰ καὶ.. is *not only not.. but..*, and is explained by an ellipsis of λέγω or ἐρῶ (cf. ὅτι IV), οὐχ ὄπως κωλυταὶ.. γενήσεσθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ.. δύναμιν προσλαβεῖν περιύψεσθε, *not only will you not become.., but you will also..*, Thuc. 1. 35, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 34, Dem. 67. 28; οὐχ ὄπως.. τῶν αὐτοῦ τι ἐπέδωκεν, ἀλλὰ τῶν ὑμετέρων πολλὰ ὑφῆρηται Lys. 185. 42; οὐχ ὄπως τούτων χάριν ὑπέδοσαν, ἀλλ' ἀπολιπόντες ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων συμμαχίαν ἐσηλθον Isocr. 301 A, cf. Dem. 271. 1., 1250. 22; also, οὐχ ὄπως ἀλλ' οὐδέ.., οὐχ ὄπως ἀδικούντες, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐπιθημόντες ἐφυγαδευόμεθα Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 14; οὐχ ὄπως τῆς κοινῆς ἐλευθερίας μετέχομεν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ δουλείας μετρίας τυχεῖν ἠξιώθημεν Isocr. 297 D; οὐχ ὄπως, ἀλλ' οὐ.. Xen. Ages. 5, 1; οὐχ ὄπως, ἀλλὰ μηδὲ.. Thuc. 3. 42; οὐ γὰρ ὄπως.., ἀλλὰ καὶ.. Dem. 518. 11; οὐκ οὖν ὄπως.., ἀλλὰ.. Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 12:—so sometimes μὴ ὄπως (where an imperat. must be supplied), μὴ ὄπως ὀρχεῖσθαι ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ὀρθοῦσθαι ἐδύνασθε *do not think that you can dance=so far from being able to dance*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10. b. οὐχ ὄπως rarely follows another clause, Lat. *nedum* (Liv., Tac.), πεπαύμεθ' ἡμεῖς, οὐχ ὄπως σε παύσομεν Soph. El. 796, cf. Luc. Char. 9, Prom. 8, pro Imag. 7, Pisc. 31. III. in indirect questions, *how, in what way or manner*: 1. with Indic., a. of past tenses, ἔσπετε νῦν μοι ὄπως δὴ.. πῦρ ἔμπεσε νηυσίν Il. 16. 113; εἴπ' ἄγε μ'.. ὄπως τοῦσδ' ἵππους λάβετον 10. 544; εὐ μοι κατάλεξον ὄπως ἦντησας Od. 3. 97; ὄπως ἠφανίσθη οὐδὲ λόγῳ εἰκότι δύνανται ἀποφαίνειν Antipho 5. 26; Ἀλκιβιάδης ἀνήχθη.. ἐπὶ κατασκοπῇ τοῦ οἴκαδε κατάπλου ὄπως ἡ πόλις πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔχει (hist. pres.) Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 11. b. fut., οὐδέ τί πω σάφα ἴδμεν ὄπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα Il. 2. 252, etc.; often after Verbs of deliberation (like the Subj., v. infr. 2), φραζώμεθ' ὄπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα Il. 4. 14; φράξεν ὄπως Δαναοῖσιν ἀλεξήσεις κακὸν ἡμαρ (v. l. ἀλεξήσης) 9. 25, cf. Od. 1. 269., 13. 376, 386., 19. 557., 20. 29, 39. 2. with Subj. after Verbs of deliberation, providing, and the like, λεύσσει ὄπως δχ' ἀριστα.. γένηται Il. 3. 110; ἐνόησεν (gnomic aorist) ὄπως κέρδος ἔη 10. 225; ἀλλ' ἄγετ' ἡμεῖς οἶδε περιφραζώμεθα πάντες νόστον ὄπως ἐλθῃσι Od. 1.

76, cf. 13, 365; οὐκ οἶδ' ἄπως σε φῶ Soph. O. T. 1367, cf. Aj. 428, Lys. 112, 34, Plat. Meno 91 D; ἐπιμελητέον ὅπως τρέφονται οἱ ἵπποι Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 3, cf. Oec. 7, 36, 37, 9, 14, 15, 1, Plat. Gorg. 515 C.—That no hard and fast line can be drawn between the delib. usage of the future and subj., as appears from such passages as Aeschin. 62. 41 sq., where both forms are conjoined (ἐπράττετο γὰρ . . . πρῶτον μὲν ὅπως μὴ περιμείνητε . . . δεύτερον δὲ ὅπως ψηφιεῖσθε . . . τρίτον δὲ ὅπως μὴ ἔσται), cf. Xen. Ages. 7, 7, Mem. 2, 2, 10.—On ὅπως ἄν (κεν), v. infr. 5.

3. with Opt., a. after tenses of past time, τῶν ἀδήλων ὅπως ἀποβήσοιτο Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 2, etc.; after Verbs of deliberation, being in fact oratio obliqua, μερμήριξε . . . Ἦρη ὅπως ἐξαπάφοιτο (orat. rect. πῶς ἐξαπάφωμαι;) Il. 14. 159; μερμήριξεν ὅπως ἀπολοίατο πᾶσαι νῆες Od. 9. 554, cf. 420; οὐ γὰρ εἶχομεν . . . ὅπως δρῶντες καλῶς πράξαιμεν Soph. Ant. 271; ἐπεμελήθημεν ἄπως ἐφαλιφθεῖη αὐτῷ τὰ ἀμαρτήματα Lys. 106. 35, cf. 132. 36, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 11.

4. with Opt. and ἄν often expressing a wish, which in *orat. recta* would be expressed by πῶς ἄν, σκόπει ὅπως ἄν ἀποθάνοιμεν ἀνδρικώτατα Ar. Eq. 81 (v. l. ἀποθάνωμεν), cf. Nub. 759; βουλευόμενοι ὅπως ἄν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν λάβοιεν τῆς Ἑλλάδος Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 33, cf. Cyr. 2. 1, 4; τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιμελεῖται ὅπως ἄν θηρῶεν Ib. 1. 2, 10; the Opt. with ἄν and Subj. sometimes appear in consecutive clauses, Id. Hell. 3. 2, 1.

5. ὅπως ἄν (κεν) with the Subj. makes the manner or purpose indefinite, πείρα ὅπως κεν δὴ σὴν πατρίδα γαῖαν ἴκηαι try how or that in some way or other, esp. after Imperat. or Inf. used like Imperat., Od. 4. 545; φράζεσθαι . . . ὅπως κε μνηστήρας . . . κτείνης I. 296; σκοπεῖτε . . . ὅπως ἄν ὑμῖν πρᾶγος εὖ νικᾷ τόδε Aesch. Supp. 233, etc.; φύλασσε . . . ἐπειθ', ὅπως ἄν . . . ἡ χάρις . . . ἐξ ἀπλῆς διπλῆ φανῆ Soph. Tr. 618, Eur. I. A. 538; so in Prose, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι ὅπως ἄν . . . Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 6, Plat. Prot. 326 A; μηχανᾶσθαι Id. Phaedr. 239 B, Gorg. 481 A, cf. Ar. Eq. 917.

6. Xen. occasionally uses ὅπως, somewhat like ὥστε, with Infin., ἐπεμελήθη προθύμως, ὅπως διπλάσια . . . σίτα καὶ ποτὰ παρασκευασθῆναι Cyr. 4. 2, 37, cf. Oec. 7, 29, Hell. 6. 2, 32.

7. after Verbs of fear and caution, ὅπως and ὅπως μὴ are used with Fut. Indic. or Aor. Subj.:—the readings are often uncertain: the following are made certain either by the metre or the form, a. with fut. Indic., δέδοιχ' ὅπως μὴ τεύξομαι Ar. Eq. 111; εὐλαβούμενοι ὅπως μὴ οἰχήσομαι Plat. Phaedr. 91 C; φόβος . . . ἔστιν . . . ὅπως μὴ αὐθις διασχισθησόμεθα Id. Conv. 193 A.

b. with Aor. Subj., τὴν θεὸν δ' ὅπως λάθω δέδοικα Eur. I. T. 995; φυλάττω, ὅπως μὴ εἰς τούναντίον ἔλθῃς Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 16; rarely with Pres., οὐ φοβεῖ ὅπως μὴ ἀνόσιον πρᾶγμα τυγχάνῃς πράττων Plat. Euthyphro 4 E:—sometimes the preceding Verb is omitted, [δέδοιχα] ὅπως μὴ οὐκ . . . ἔσομαι Id. Meno 77 A.

c. with Opt. representing Subj. after an historical tense, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 3.

8. this construction is most freq. in an imperative and prohibitive sense: in the orig. construction some Verb implying caution or circumspection precedes, ὄρα ὅπως μὴ σευ ἀποστησώμεθα Hdt. 3. 36; ἄθρει . . . ὅπως μὴ ἐκδύσεται Ar. Vesp. 140; τηρῶμεσθ' ὅπως μὴ . . . αἰσθήσεται Ib. 372:—but this came to be omitted, and ὅπως or ἄπως μὴ with Fut. Ind. or Aor. Subj. are exactly = the imperat., as appears from such passages as ἔμβα χῶπως ἀρεῖς Ar. Ran. 377:—the most common construction is, a.

with Fut. Indic., ὅπως λόγον δώσεις τῶν μετεχείρισας χρημάτων, = δίδου λόγον, Hdt. 3. 142; ὅπως παρέσει μοι = πάρισθι, Ar. Av. 131; ὅπως πετήσει Id. Pax 77, cf. Xen. An. 1. 7, 3, Lys. 93. 36, 124. 39, Plat. Gorg. 487 D, 489 A, etc.;—a similar usage with 1st pers. is rare:—less common is b.

Aor. Subj., ὅπως μὴ τι ὑμῖν πανώλεθρον κακὸν ἐς τὴν χώραν ἐσβάλωσι Hdt. 6. 85; ὅπως μὴ . . . ἡ τοῦτο Plat. Crat. 430 D.—The Mss. frequently vary, as between διδάξεις and -ξῆς Ar. Nub. 824; τιμωρήσονται and -ωνται Thuc. 1. 56; πράξομεν and -ωμεν Ib. 82; θορυβήσεται and -σῆ Dem. 170. 3; ἐξαπατήσεται and -σῆ Plat. Prot. 313 C, etc. Dawes, in his Misc. Crit. pp. 228sq., lays it down that ὅπως and ἄπως μὴ were never used by correct writers with the Subj. of aor. 1, but only of aor. 2; and Editors seldom allow the former, except when the metre or the form make it inevitable. The fact that the aor. 1 was generally avoided in this construction is certain, though no adequate solution has been given of the avoidance.

9. ὅπως is used as the echo to a preceding πῶς; so in dialogue: A. καὶ πῶς; B. ὅπως; [d'ye ask] how? Ar. Eq. 128; A. πῶς με χρὴ καλεῖν; B. ὅπως; Id. Nub. 677, cf. Pl. 139.

10. with a gen. of manner (v. supr. 1. 5), cf. οὐκ οἶδα παιδείας ὅπως ἔχει καὶ δικαιοσύνης in the matter of . . . Plat. Gorg. 470 E, cf. Rep. 389 C.

B. from the usage of ὅπως in indirect questions, it easily assumed the sense and construction of a FINAL CONJUNCTION, that, in order that, the original notion of modality being merged in that of purpose or design, cf. ἵνα, with which it is sometimes interchanged, Antipho 114. 1-8, Andoc. 25. 15-18, Lycurg. 164. 39 sq., 1. with Subj., a. after principal tenses, or after Subj. or Imper., τὸν δὲ μνηστήρας . . . λοχῶσιν, ὅπως ἀπὸ φύλον δληται Od. 14. 181, cf. Aesch. Cho. 873, Soph. Ph. 238, El. 457, Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 2, Plat. Gorg. 515 C, etc.

b. after historical tenses (v. ἵνα B. I. 1. b), when there is no pf. form, or when the aor. represents the pf., ξυνελέγημεν ἐνθάδε, ὅπως προμελετήσωμεν we were convened, i. e. we have met in assembly, Ar. Eccl. 117; παρήλθομεν . . . ὅπως μὴ χεῖρον βουλευσῆσθε Thuc. 1. 73; also when the consequence is regarded from the point of view of the principal subject, ἦλθον πρεσβευσόμενοι, ὅπως μὴ σφίσι . . . τὸ Ἀττικὸν ἐμπόδιον γένηται Id. 1. 31, cf. 57, 65, etc.;—sometimes the Opt. and Subj. appear in consecutive clauses, Id. 3. 22, 6. 96, 7. 17, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 1.

2. with Opt. after historical tenses, πᾶρ δὲ οἱ αὐτὸς ἔστη, ὅπως . . . κῆρας ἀλάλκοι Il. 21. 547; oftener in Od., as 13. 318, 14. 312, 18. 160, 22. 472; so in Soph. O. T. 1005, O. C. 1305, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 25, Plat. Tim. 77 E, etc.;—so after historical pres., πέμπει τοῦσδ' ὅπως κτείνειαν Aesch. Pers. 450; ἡγεμόνα πέμπει ὅπως ἄγοι Xen. An. 4. 7, 19; after Opt., ἔλθοι

3. with Indic., a. of historical tenses, to express a consequence which has not followed, or cannot follow, εἴθ' εἶχε φωνὴν ἔμφρον' ἀγγέλου δίκην, ὅπως δίφροντις οὔσα μὴ 'κινυσσόμεν Aesch. Cho. 196, cf. Soph. El. 1134;—rare in Prose, ἐδεξάμεν ἄν . . . φράσαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς . . . ὅπως . . . προηδεῖτε Andoc. 22. 23; τίς οὐκ ἄν . . . ταῦτα ἐδήλωσεν, ὅπως . . . ταῦτα ἠλέχθη Dem. 950. 17:—so, after such Verbs as ἔδει, ἔχρην, when an unfulfilled obligation or expectation is implied, οὐκοῦν ἐχρην σε Πηγάσου ζεῦξαι πτερόν, ὅπως ἐφαίνου τοῖς θεοῖς τραγικώτερος Ar. Pax 135; τί . . . οὐκ ἔρριψ' ἑμαυτὴν . . . ὅπως ἀπηλλάγην; Aesch. Pr. 749.

b. of fut., θέλγει ὅπως Ἰθόκης ἐπιλήσεται (= φραζομένη ὅπως ἐπ.) Od. 1. 57, cf. Il. 1. 136; χρὴ ἀναβιβάζειν ἐπὶ τὸν τροχὸν τοὺς ἀναγραφέντας, ὅπως μὴ πρότερον νύξ ἔσται Andoc. 6. 48; ἐμιαθῶσατο τοῦτον . . . ὅπως συνερεῖ Dem. 443. 1;—sometimes the fut. Indic. and aor. Subj. occur in consecutive clauses, σιγᾶθ', ὅπως μὴ πεύσεται τις, ᾧ τέκνα, γλώσσης χάριν δὲ πάντ' ἀπαγγείλη τάδε Aesch. Cho. 263.

II. ὅπως is sometimes used, like Lat. *ut*, after Verbs of will and endeavour, instead of the Infin., λίσσασθαι . . . ὅπως νημερτέα εἶπη Od. 3. 19; αἰτεῖσθαι ὅπως μὴ καταψηφίσασθε Antipho 112. 41; δεῖσεται . . . ὅπως δίκην μὴ δῶ Id. 114. 1; ὅπως μὴ ἀποθανῆ ἠντιβόλει Lys. 94. 25; παρακελεύεσθε ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς ὅπως . . . ἐξίητε Lycurg. 165. 40; so with ἄν, δεῖται μου σφόδρα ὅπως ἄν οἰκουρῆ Ar. Ach. 1060, cf. Hdt. 2. 126, 3. 44; διεκελεύετο ὅπως ἄν . . . ἐγγράφωσί με Isae. 66. 14; so, δεῖ σ' ὅπως δείξεις (for δείξαι), Soph. Aj. 556, is often explained as an ellipsis for δεῖ σ' ὁρᾶν (σκοπεῖν) ὅπως, cf. Philoct. 55.

ὅπως δὴ, how possibly, Il. 16. 113. II. = ὅπως οὖν, Plat. Hipparch. 232 B:—so, ὅπως δήποτε Dem. 30. 22, 314. 5; φύσει ἢ ὅπ. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 14.

ὅπως οὖν or ὅπως οὖν, in any way whatever, in some way or other, Lat. *utcumque*, Thuc. 1. 77, 7. 60, Isocr. 15 E, etc.; οὐδ' ὅπως οὖν in no way whatever, Thuc. 7. 49, Isocr. 233 B, etc.;—so, ὅπως οὖν Plat. Phaedr. 258 C; οὐδ' ὅπως οὖν Phaedo 61 C, al.; μηδ' ὅπ. Theaet. 179 B.

ὅπως περ, = ὥσπερ, Hdt. 9. 120, Soph. Aj. 1179, O. T. 1336, etc. ὅπως ποτέ, how ever, Dem. 316. 12.

ὄραμα, τό, that which is seen, a visible object, a sight, Arist. de An. 3. 3, 12, Eth. N. 10. 3, 7, al.: a sight, spectacle, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 66: an appearance, of the gods in bodily form, Aristid. 1. 38. II. an object of speculation, a speculation, τὸ ὄρ. Θάλεω (Camer. ὄρημα or εὔρημα) Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 12.—Hence ὄραματίζομαι, -τισμός, -τιστής, Aquila and Symm. V. T.

ὄραμνος, ὄ, later form of ὄροδαμνος, Nic. Al. 154, Anth. P. 5. 292. ὄρανός, v. sub οὐρανός.

ὄρασις, εως, ἡ, seeing, the act of sight, Lat. *visus*, Menand. Δις Ἐξ. 1, Demad. 278. 41, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 1, etc.; distinguished as the ἐνεργεία or act from ὄψις (the sense or faculty), Id. de An. 3. 2, 8, cf. 3. 3, 21. 2. pl. the eyes, τὰς ὄρ. ἐκκόπτειν Diod. 2. 6, cf. Plut. 2. 88 D. II. a vision, LXX (Joel 2. 28), cf. Act. Ap. 2. 17, and v. Ducang. ὄρατέον, verb. Adj. one must see, Theol. Arithm. p. 38.

ὄρατής, οὔ, ὄ, a beholder, Plut. Nic. 19; ὄρατήρ, ἦρος, Hesych. ὄρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to see, τὰ ὄμματα ὄρ. τῶν πορρωθέν Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 38:—absol., ὄρατικὸν τὸ ὄραν, καὶ ὄρατὸν τὸ δυνατὸν ὄρασθαι Ib.:—τὸ ὄρατικὸν the power of sight, Ib. 1. 2, 6, Metaph. 8. 8, 2 and 18; ἡ ὄρ. δύναμις Plut. 2. 433 D:—Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 355. II. of or for the sight, θεραπεύματα Diog. L. 8. 89.

ὄρατός, ἡ, ὄν, to be seen, visible, often in Plat., etc.; joined with ἀπτός, Tim. 28 B, Rep. 524 D, etc.; τὰ ὄρ. visible objects, opp. to νοητά, Ib. 509 D; cf. ὄρατικός. Adv. -τῶς, Plut. 2. 1029 E.

ὄραυγέομαι, Dep. (ὄραω, αὐγή) to inspect closely, Aretas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 854: formed like μαραινέω.

ὄραω, contr. ὄρῶ even in Il. 3. 234, Ep. ὄρῶ 5. 244, etc.; Ion. ὄρέω Hdt. 1. 80, etc., (but 3 sing. κατορᾶ, 2. 38); 1 pl. ὄρέομεν 5. 40; 3 pl. ὄρέουσι (ἐπ-) 1. 124;—but with v. ll. ὄρέωμεν -ῶμεν, ὄρέωσι -ῶσι:—Att. impf. ἔωρων Thuc., etc., Ion. ὤρεον Hdt. 2. 131, 4. 3, etc. (in the Mss. sometimes written ὤρων, Dind. de dial. Hdt. p. xxx), but 3 sing. ὤρα 1. 11, 3. 72, 2 pl. ὤρατε 7. 8; Ep. 3 sing. ὄρα Il. 16. 646, cf. ὄρημι:—pf. ἐόρακα, a form required by the metre in many passages, as Ar. Thesm. 32, 33, Av. 1573, Pl. 98, 1045, Eupol. Μαρκ. 5, Alex. Incert. 2, Bato Συνεξ. 1. 11, etc., whereas the metre never requires ἐώρακα;—whence Dind. infers that ἐώρακα, -άκειν ought always to be restored in correct writers, though ἐώρακα (v. Theognost. Can. 150. 24) was no doubt used in later Gr.: an aor. 1 ἐσορήσας only in Orph. Fr. 2. 16:—Med. ὄραομαι, contr. ὄρῶμαι even in Il. 13. 99; Ep. 2 sing. ὄρηαι Od. 14. 343; impf. ἐωρῶμην, also ὠρῶμην (προ-) Act. Ap. 2. 25, Ep. 3 sing. ὄρατο Il. 1. 56:—Pass., pf. ἐόραμαι or ἐώραμαι Isocr. Antid. § 117, Dem. 1262. 3: aor. ἐωράθην only in late Prose, Diod. 20. 6, inf. ὄραθῆναι Arist. Mot. An. 4. 2, Deff. Plat. 411 A, Luc., etc.; fut. ὄραθήσομαι Galen.:—verb. Adj. ὄρατός, ὄρατέος, qq. v.—Hom. uses contr. forms, as ὄρῶ, ὄρᾶς, ὄρᾶ, ὄρα, ὄραν, ὄρων, ὄρῶμαι, ὄραται, ὄράτατο, ὄρασθαι, ὄρῶμενος, no less than lengthd. Ep. ὄρώω, ὄράας, ὄρόων, 2 pl. opt. ὄρόωτε Il. 4. 347; ὄρασθαι etc. Besides these forms from √OP we have II. from √OΠ (v. sub ὄψ) the only fut. in use, ὄψομαι, always in act. sense, Il. 24. 704, and Att., Ep. 2 sing. ὄψεται 8. 471, Od. 24. 511: a rare aor. 1 ἐπ-όψατο in Pind. Fr. 58. 11, ἐπι-όψονται (vulg. -ονται) Plat. Rep. 947 C, cf. Lob. Phryn. 734; subj. ὄψώμεθα (ἐπι-) Plat. Legg. 947 C, ὄψησθε Ev. Luc. 13. 28:—pf. ὄψαπα, Il. 6. 124, Od. 21. 94, Emped. 378, 1225, and Hdt., also in Aesch. Eum. 57, Soph. Ant. 6, al., Ar. Lys. 1157, 1225, never in Att. Prose: plqpf. 3 sing. ὄπῳπει Od. 21. 123, ὄπῳπεί Ildt. 5. 92, 6; ὄπῳπεσαν 7. 125:—Pass., aor. 1 ὄφθην Soph. Ant. 709, Eur. Hec. 970, Thuc., etc., subj. ὄφθῆωσι Hdt. 8. 7; inf. ὄφθῆναι, part. ὄφθῆς Id. 1. 9, 10: fut. ὄφθῆσομαι Soph. Tr. 452, Eur. H. F. 1155, Andoc.

21. 7, Isocr., etc.:—pf. ὤμμαι, ὤψαι, ὤπται Aesch. Pr. 998, Dem. 314. 2S., 722. 3:—verb. Adj. ὀπτέος. III. again from √FIA, are formed aor. act. εἶδον, inf. ἰδεῖν: aor. med. εἰδόμεν, inf. ἰδέσθαι: pf. with pres. sense οἶδα, I know, inf. εἰδέναι: verb. Adj. ἰστέος: (for these tenses, v. sub *εἶδω). (The √OP is prob. the same which appears in οὔρος (a guard), ὤρα (care), etc., v. sub οὔρος B.)

Orig. sense, to see: I. absol. to see or look, often in Hom.; εἰς τι or εἰς τινα, to or at a thing or person, Il. 10. 239, Od. 5. 439, etc., cf. Eur. Fr. 610; so in Med., Hes. Op. 532, Fr. 47; κατ' αὐτοὺς αἰὲν ὄρα he kept looking down at them, Il. 16. 646; Τροίην κατὰ πᾶσαν ὄρᾶται 24. 291:—ὄρᾶν ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον looking over the sea, I. 350:—ὄρᾶν πρὸς τι, like Lat. spectare ad . . ., to look towards, ἀκρωτήριον τὸ πρὸς Μέγαρα ὄρᾶν Thuc. 2. 93, cf. Anth. P. 7. 496; στρατὸς πρὸς πλοῦν ὄρᾶ looks for it, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1624; ὄρ. τινα to look to him (for aid), Dem. 1120. 29; ὄρ. ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι Diod. Ecl. p. 524. 20., 532. 90:—foll. by a relat. clause, οὐχ ὄραας οἶος . . ., Il. 21. 108, cf. Aesch. Pr. 92; ὄρας ἡμᾶς, ὅσοι ἐσμέν Plat. Rep. 327 C; οὐχ ὄρας ὅτι ἡμαρτες Aesch. Pr. 259, cf. 323, 951; Διὸς . . . οὐχ ὄρᾶ μῆτιν ὅσα φύγοιμ' ἂν Ib. 906; so, ἰδεσθέ μ' οἶα . . . πάσχω Ib. 92. 2. to have sight, opp. to μὴ ὄρᾶν, to be blind, Soph. Aj. 84; hence says Oedipus, ὄσ' ἂν λέγωμεν, πάνθ' ὄρᾶντα λέξομεν [though I am blind], my words shall have eyes, i. e. shall be to the purpose, Soph. O. C. 74; ἐν σκότῳ . . . οὐς μὲν οὐκ ἔδει ὀφθαίθ', i. e. may they be blind, O. T. 1274; ἀμβλύτερον ὄρ., opp. to ὄξυ βλέπειν, Plat. Rep. 596 A; ἐπὶ μικρὸν ὄρ. to be short-sighted, Id. Theaet. 174 E; βραχύ τι ὄρ. Id. Rep. 488 B;—doubled, ὄρᾶντας μὴ ὄρᾶν Dem. 797. 5. 3. to see to, look to, i. e. take heed, beware, εἰς γλῶσσαν . . . ἀνδρὸς ὄρ. to look to, pay heed to, Solon 10. 5, cf. Aesch. Supp. 102:—often in imperat., like βλέπε, foll. by a dependent clause, ὄρα ὅπως . . ., Ar. Eccl. 300, cf. Thuc. 5. 27; ὄρα εἰ . . ., see whether . . ., Aesch. Pr. 997, Plat., etc.; also ὄρα μὴ . . ., Soph. Ph. 30, 519, etc.; so, ὄρα τί ποιεῖς Ib. 589; πῶς . . . ὑπερδικεῖς, ὄρα Aesch. Eum. 652. 4. ὄρας; ὄρατε; see'st thou? d'ye see? parenthetically, esp. in explanations, like Lat. viden' Ar. Nub. 355, Thesm. 490, etc.; so, ὡς ὄρας Soph. El. 1114, Tr. 365;—also, ὄρας; at the beginning of a sentence, Id. El. 628, Eur. Andr. 87; ἀλλ' ὄρας but, you see . . ., Plat. Prot. 336 B; ὄρας οὖν Id. Gorg. 475 E; οὐχ ὄρας; ironically, Dem. 305. 2. 5. c. acc. cogn., like βλέπω II, to look so and so, δεινὸν ὄρᾶν ὁσοῖσι Hes. Sc. 426; ὄρᾶν ἀλκάν Pind. O. 9. 165; ἔαρ ὄρῶσα Νυχεία Theocr. 13. 45; also, ἠδέως ὄρᾶν to look pleasant, Eur. I. A. 1127 Herm. II. trans. to see an object, look at, behold, perceive, observe, c. acc., often in Hom., etc.; the pf. ὄραπα exclusively in this sense, Il. 6. 124, Od. 21. 94, etc.; ὀφθαλμοῖσιν nr ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὄρᾶν to see with or before the eyes, Il. 13. 99, Od. 8. 459, etc.; αἰεὶ τέρμ' ὄρῶν always keeping it in sight, keeping his eye on it, Il. 23. 323; φίλος κ' ὄρῶτε καὶ εἰ δέκα πύργοι Ἀχαιῶν . . . μαχοίατο, i. e. δέκα πύργους, εἰ μαχοίατο, 4. 347;—so in Att., passim; in Aesch. Ag. 1623, signfs. I and II are combined, οὐχ ὄρας ὄρᾶν τάδε:—Pass., τὰ ὄρῶμενα visible objects, Plat. Rep. 508 C, Parm. 130 A. b. ζῶει καὶ ὄρᾶ φάος Ἡελίοιο, poet. for ζῆν, like βλέπειν, Il. 18. 61, 442, Od. 4. 833, etc.; so, φῶς ὄρᾶν Soph. O. T. 375, Eur. Or. 1523, Alc. 691; and in Med., φέγγος ὄρᾶσθαι Id. Andr. 113; so, ὄρᾶν alone, τὰ γὰρ φθιτῶν τοῖς ὄρῶσι κόσμος Id. Supp. 78. c. c. part., καπνὸν . . . ὄρῶμεν ἀπὸ χθονὸς αἰτῶντα we see it rising, Od. 10. 99; ὄρῶν ἐμαυτὸν ἄδε προυσελούμενον seeing myself thus insulted, Aesch. Pr. 438, cf. 70, 382, al.; ὄρῶ σε κρύπτοντα see you hiding, Eur. Hec. 342; so, ὄρῶ μ' ἐξείργασμένην I see that I have done, Soph. Tr. 706; cf. infr. 4; rarely in reference to the subject, ὄρῶ μὲν ἐξαμαρτάνων (=ὅτι ἀμαρτάνω), Eur. Med. 350:—so in Med., ἀνδρα διωκόμενον . . . ὄρῶμαι Il. 22. 169, cf. Aesch. Pr. 895. d. rarely c. gen., οὐδεὶς Σακράτους οὐδὲν ἀσεβῆς . . . οὔτε πρᾶττοντος εἶδεν οὔτε λέγοντος ἤκουσεν (where this construct. is suggested by the use of ἤκουσεν), Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 11; μέχρι βορῆος ἀπαστράψαντος ἰδῆαι Arat. 430. 2. to look out for, provide, τινί τι Soph. Aj. 1165, Theocr. 15. 2. 3. the inf. is used after an Adj., δεινὸς ἰδεῖν Solon 12. 6; εὐφραγῆς ἰδεῖν Aesch. Pers. 387, cf. 398, Cho. 174, 176, al.; ἐχθίστου . . . ὄρᾶν most hateful to behold, Soph. Aj. 818; ὦ πάτερ δύσμοιρ' ὄρᾶν Id. O. C. 327; ὄρᾶν στυγνὸς ἦν Xen. An. 2. 6, 9; so in Med. or Pass., ἀσχερὸν ὄρᾶσθαι Id. Cyn. 3, 3;—so with an Adv., μὴ διχορρόπως ἰδεῖν Aesch. Ag. 349; with a Subst., ἀνδρα τευχιστὴν ἰδεῖν Id. Theb. 644, cf. Cho. 425; with a Verb, πρέπουσι . . . ἰδεῖν Id. Supp. 720, cf. Soph. O. T. 792. 4. the Med. is used by Poets just like the Act., Il. 13. 99, Aesch. Pers. 179, Cho. 407, al., Soph. Ant. 594, Tr. 306, Cratin. 'Od. 2, etc., v. supr. II. 1. b, c.; but in Prose the Med. only occurs in compds., as προορῶμαι:—for the imper. ἰδοῦ, ἰδοῦ, v. sub ἰδοῦ. b. no Pass. is used by Hom.; but in Att. the Pass. has not only the sense to be seen (Aesch. Pr. 998, Eum. 411, etc.), but also like φαίνομαι to let oneself be seen, appear, esp. in aor. ὀφθῆναι, freq. in Plat.; c. part. ὀφθῆμεν ὄντες ἄθλιοι we were seen to be . . ., Eur. I. T. 933; ὀφθῆσεται δῶκων he will prove to be . . ., Plat. Phaedr. 239 C, cf. Symp. 178 E, and supr.: τὰ ὄρῶμενα all that is seen, things visible, like τὰ ὄρατά, Plat. Parm. 130 A. III. metaph., ὄρᾶν is used of mental sight, to discern, perceive, Soph. El. 945, etc.; so blind Oedipus says, φωνῇ γὰρ ὄρῶ, τὸ φατιζόμενον I see by sound, as the saying is, Id. O. C. 138, ubi v. Brunck. IV. to look on or regard as such and such, Dem. 533. fin.

ὀρβίκλατον, τό, Lat. malum orbiculatum, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 80 F, Jul. Afric. The more Lat. form ὀρβικουλάτος, Diosc. 1. 162.

ὀργάζω, to soften, knead, temper, Lat. subigere, like μαλάσσω, πηλὸν ὀργάζειν χερσὶν Soph. Fr. 432; πηλὸν ὀργασσον . . . Ar. Av. 839, cf. Eur. Pol. Προσπ. 5; ὀράμους ὄργ. λίπε Nic. Al. 155; of the action of fire, τὰ ἐντὸς καθάπερ ὄργ. Arist. Probl. 2. 32, 2:—so in Med., φύλλα

ξηρὰ . . . ἐλαίῳ ὀργάσασθαι Hipp. 673. 44, cf. 17 (restored by Littré for ἔργ-), cf. Nic. Th. 652, Alciphro 3. 7:—Pass., ὅταν ὁ κηρὸς μετρίως ὀργασμένος ἦ has been well kneaded, Plat. Theaet. 194 C (restored from Tim. Lex. and Suid. for εἶργ-). Cf. ὀργάω.

ὀργαίνω, a form of ὀργίζω used only by Trag., to make angry, enrage, καὶ γὰρ ἂν πέτρου φύσιν σύ γ' ὀργάνειας Soph. O. T. 335. II. intr. like ὀργίζομαι, to grow or be angry, Id. Tr. 552; τινί with one, Eur. Alc. 1106; cf. ὀρμαίνω II. 2.

ὀργανίζω, = ὀργανόω, cited from Hipp.

ὀργανικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving as organs or instruments, instrumental, esp. of the several parts of the body, Arist. P. A. 2. 1, 12; τὰ ὄργ. μέρη Id. Eth. N. 3. 1, 6, cf. H. A. 1. 6, 12, al.; αἱ ὄργ. ὄρεται, of a slave, Id. Pol. 1. 13, 2; ὄργ. καὶ μηχανικαὶ κατασκευαί Plut. 2. 718 E:—esp. of war-engines, ὁ ὄργ. βία Diod. 17. 43, cf. Plut. Cato Mi. 4:—of music, Plut. 2. 657 D. Adv. —κῶς, by way of instruments, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 7; τὸ κινεῖν ὄργ. Id. de An. 3. 10, 9.

ὀργάνιον, τό, Dim. of ὄργανον, Anth. P. 5. 191.

ὄργανον, τό, (*ἔργω) an instrument, implement, tool, for making or doing a thing, Soph. Tr. 905, cf. ἀθηρόβρωτος; λογχοποιῶν ὄργανα Eur. Bacch. 1208, cf. Ion 1030; πολεμικὰ ὄπλα τε καὶ ὄργανα Plat. Legg. 374 D, cf. 956 A; τὰ ἱατρικὰ, τὰ ναυτικὰ ὄργ. Id. Polit. 298 C; ὄργ. οἶα περὶ γεωργίαν Id. Rep. 370 D; ὄνομα ἄρα διδασκαλικὸν τί ἐστὶν ὄργ. Id. Crat. 388 B; the stars are called the ὄργανα χρόνων or χρόνου Id. Tim. 41 E, 42 D; ὄργ. κυβευτικά Aeschin. 9. 9:—of a person, ἀπάντων αἰεὶ κακῶν ὄργ. Soph. Aj. 380. 2. an organ of sense or apprehension, τὰ περὶ τὰς αἰσθήσεις ὄργ. Plat. Rep. 508 B; τὸ ὄργ. ᾧ καταμανθάνει ἕκαστος Ib. 518 C, cf. Theaet. 185 C, al.; δι' ἀμυδρῶν ὄργ. θεᾶσθαι τι Id. Phaedr. 250 B, cf. Tim. 45 B:—then of the body and its different parts, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 41., 1. 5, 12, G. A. 1. 2, 5; τὰ πορευτικὰ ὄργ. the organs of locomotion, Ib. 2. 1, 15; ὄργ. πρὸς ἐργασίαν τῆς τροφῆς the digestive organs, Ib. 5. 8, 4; τὸ ὄργ. τὸ περὶ τὴν ἀναπνοὴν the respiratory organs, Id. P. A. 3. 3, 4; τὰ ὄργ. τὰ πρὸς ὑχείαν, etc., Id. H. A. 2. 1, 38; the hand is called ὄργανον ὀργάνων or ὄργ. πρὸ ὀργάνων Id. de An. 3. 8, 3, P. A. 4. 10, 21:—also of plants, Id. de An. 2. 1, 6, P. A. 2. 10, 3. 3. a musical instrument, Simon. 38, Aesch. Fr. 55; ὁ μὲν δι' ὀργάνων ἐκῆλει ἀνθρώπους, of Marsyas, Plat. Symp. 215 C; ἀνευ ὀργάνων ψίλοις λόγοις Ib., cf. Polit. 268 B; ὄργ. πολυχόρδα Id. Rep. 399 C, al.; of the pipe, Melanippid. 2, Telest. 1. 2. 4. a surgical instrument, Hipp. Offic. 740, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 46. II. the material of a work, ὄργανον ἐν ὄρεσι timber, Plat. Legg. 678 D. III. the work or product itself, like ἔργον, μελίσσης κηρόπλαστον ὄργ. Soph. Fr. 464; λαϊνέοισιν Ἀμφίονος ὄργ., of the walls of Thebes, Eur. Phoen. 115. IV. Aristotle's Logical writings were collected under the name of τὸ ὄργανον, the Instrument of all reasoning, Ammon. Herm. ad Categ. fol. 1. 2, cf. Trendelenb. Elem. Log. p. 48 (Ed. 2), Plat. Soph. 235 B.

ὄργανο-πήκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, = ὄργανοποιός, Manetho 4. 438. ὄργανοποιία, ἡ, instrument-making, Tim. Locr. 101 E. ὄργανοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for instrument-making, Philo Belop. 49. ὄργανο-ποιός, ὄν, making instruments or engines, Diod. 17. 43, C. I. 6595.

ὄργανος, ἡ, ὄν, working, forming, ὄργανη χεῖρ Eur. Andr. 1015:—ὄργανη as epith. of Athena, Hesych., Phot.; cf. ἔργανη. ὄργάνω, to fabricate, C. I. 8719:—Pass. to be organised, πρὸς τὴν τῆς ἀληθείας γνῶσιν Sext. Emp. M. 7. 126.

ὄργάνωσις, ἡ, organisation, arrangement, Eust. Opusc. 210. 39. ὄργάς (sc. γῆ), ἄδος, ἡ, any well-watered, fertile spot of land, meadow-land, partially wooded, with or without cultivated fields, just like the Germ. Aue, Eur. Bacch. 340, 445, El. 1162, Xen. Cyn. 9, 2, Anth. P. 6. 41, etc. 2. like τέμενος, a rich tract of land sacred to the gods, comprehending meadows, fields, and groves: such a tract between Athens and Megara, sacred to Demeter and Persephoné, was specially called ἡ ὄργάς, or ἱερὰ ὄργάς, Plut. Pericl. 30, Paus. 3. 4, 2, cf. C. I. 6798, Ruhnck. Tim. II. as fem. Adj., ἐπὶ λέχος ὄργάδες, of women, marriage-able, cited from Nicet.

ὄργασμός, ὁ, (ὄργάζω) a kneading, softening, Schol. Hipp.

ὄργαστήριον, τό, for ὄργιαστήριον, a place of orgies, Nic. Al. 8.

ὄργάω, mostly in pres.: ὄργῶμενος is cited in Phot.: and in plqpf. pass. ὄργητο in Hesych., v. II. fin. Properly to swell and teem with moisture (cf. ὄργ-άς, ὄργ-ῆ; Skt. úrg, úrg-ā (sucus, vigor), úrg-ayāmi (nutrio)):—hence, I. of soil, to be well-watered and ready to bear a crop, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 6; of trees, συμβαίνει . . . τοῖς ὄποις ὄργᾶν Ib. 1. 6, 2; ὄργᾶ [ἢ σμίλαξ] πρὸς τὴν ἀνθησιν Plut. 2. 647 F: and of fruit, to swell as it ripens, ὁ καρπὸς πεπαίνεται καὶ ὄργᾶ Hdt. 4. 199; so c. inf., ὄργᾶ ἀμάσθαι is ripe for cutting, Ib., cf. Xen. Oec. 19, 19. II. of men, like σφριγάω, to swell with lust, to wax wanton, be rampant, Ar. Lys. 1113, Av. 462 (where the Schol. explains it ἐπιθυμητικῶς ἔχω); ὁ ἐπ' ἀφροδισίοις μαινόμενος . . . ὄργῶν Poll. 6. 188:—of animals, to be at heat, be at the age for sexual intercourse, ὄργᾶν πρὸς τὴν ὑχείαν, ὄργ. ἀφροδισθῆναι Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 13., 10. 5, 11; πρὸς τὸ γεννᾶν Plut. 2. 651 B. 2. then, generally, to be eager or ready, to be excited, Hipp. Aph. 1244, etc.; Λακεδαιμονίων ὄργῶντων ἡμελλον πειράσασθαι Thuc. 4. 108; ὄργῶν κρίνειν to judge under the influence of passion, Id. 8. 2:—c. inf., ὄργα μαθεῖν Aesch. Cho. 454; ὄργᾶν τεκεῖν Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 5:—ὄργ. πρὸς τι Plut. Alex. 6, Marcellin., Vit. Thuc.; so, in Pind. P. 6. 50, Bgk. restores ὄργῶς δὲ ἱππίαν ἐς ὄδον:—so also plqpf. pass. in act. sense, ὄν ἀκροῦσθαι . . . ὄργητο (restored from Hesych. and some MSS. for ὄρητο) Thuc. 2. 21. III. trans., like ὄργάζω, to soften, tan, ὄργῆσας αὐτὸ (sc. τὸ δέρμα) Hdt. 4. 64, Ruhnck. Tim. p. 193.

ὄργεων, ὄνος, ὄ, at Athens, a citizen chosen from every δῆμος, who at stated times had to perform certain sacrifices, being in fact a sort of priest, like the Rom. *curio*: they were also called γεννήται τῶν θεῶν, Isae. 19. 19., 20. 20., 28. 54, Philochor. 94:—poët., generally, for ἱερεὺς a priest, Aesch. Fr. 142. A poët. form ὄργειών (in MSS. sometimes ὄργιών), ὄνας, ὄ, is used by Antimach. Fr. 36, Hermesianax ap. Ath. 597 D; in accus. with ο for ω (metri grat.) ὄργειόνας, h. Hom. Ap. 389 (vulg. ὄργιόνας). A gen. ὄργεων for ὄργεωνων (as if from ὄργεός) is cited from Harp. from a lost speech of Lysias; but this prob. is only an error. A fem. ὄργεωνη = ἱέρεια in Hesych. (Prob. from ὄργια.)

ὄργεωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the ὄργεωνες, δείπνον ὄργ. a feast of the ὄργεωνες, Ath. 185 C; θῦμα ὄργ. A. B. 240, Phot.: cf. ὄργια.

ὄργῆ, ἡ, natural impulse or propension (v. sub ὄργάω): one's temper, temperament, disposition, nature, heart, κηφήνεσσι κοθαύροις εἰκελος ὄργῆν Hes. Op. 302, cf. Theogn. 98. 214, 958, etc.; so, μείλιχος, γλυκεῖα ὄργῆ Pind. P. 9. 76; εὐανθεὶ ἐν ὄργῃ παρμένον Ib. 1. 173; ὄργῆς τραχύτης Aesch. Pr. 80; ὠμῆ, ἀτέραμνος ὄργῆ Id. Supp. 187, Pr. 190, etc.; ὄργῆς νοσοῦσης εἰσιν ἰατροὶ λόγοι of 'a mind diseased,' Ib. 378 (Stob. p. 171 read ὄργῆς ματαίας, Plut. and Eust. ψυχῆς νοσοῦσης); so in pl., h. Hom. Cer. 205, Pind. I. 5. 44 (4. 38); ἀλωπέκων ὄργαῖς ἱκελαί Pind. P. 2. 141; κνωδάλων ἔχοντες ὄργάς Aesch. Supp. 763; ὄργαῖ ἀστυνόμοι social dispositions, Soph. Ant. 354 (cf. σύντροφος 3); ὄργαῖ νήπιοι Eur. Tro. 53:—also in Prose, διειπεράτα αὐτῶν τῆς τε ἀνδραγαθίης καὶ τῆς ὄργῆς Hdt. 6. 128; οὐ τῇ αὐτῇ ὄργῃ ἀναπειθομένους τε παλεμείν καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ πράσσοντας Thuc. 1. 140; τῇ ὄργῃ .. χαλεπῇ ἐχρήτο Ib. 130; ὄργας ἐπιφέρειν τινί to suit one's temper to another, Lat. *morigerari alicui*, Id. 8. 83; πρὸς τὰ παράπαν τὰς ὄργας ὁμοιοῦν Id. 3. 82; τὴν τῶν πολλῶν .. ξυνιόντων ὄργῆν .. σαφίαν ἠγούμενος Plat. Rep. 493 D.

II. passion, anger, wrath, ὄργῃ χρέεσθαι (Att. χρῆσθαι) to indulge one's anger, Hdt. 6. 85, Soph. O. T. 1241; ὄργῃ ποιέσθαι Hdt. 3. 25; εἰ .., Thuc. 4. 122; ὄργῃ χάριν δοῦναι Soph. O. C. 855; ὄργῃ εἰκεῖν, χαρίζεσθαι Eur. Hel. 80, Fr. 31; ὄργῃ ἔχειν τινί or πρὸς τινα Ar. Pax 659, Isocr. 6 C; δι' ὄργῆς ἔχειν τινά Thuc. 5. 46; ἐν ὄργῃ ἔχειν or παιεῖσθαι τινα Id. 2. 65, Dem. 14. 2; τίθεσθαι τι εἰς ὄργῃν Id. 273. 18; εἰς ὄργῃν πεσεῖν Eur. Or. 696, etc.; ὄργῃ περιπίπτειν Dem. 1470. 25; but, ἀνιέναι τῆς ὄργῆς, ὄργῃν χαλᾶν to remit one's anger, be pacified, Ar. Pax 700, Vesp. 727; ὄργῃν στορέσαι to quell anger, Aesch. Pr. 190; ὄργῃν κατέχειν Philem. Incert. 59; ὄργῆς κρατεῖν Menand. Incert. 25; ὄργῃν ἐμπαιεῖν τινί to make one angry, Plat. Legg. 793 E; ὄργῆς τυγχάνειν to be angrily received, Dem. 571. 11, etc.; ὄργῃν ἄκρος prone to anger, like ἀκράχαλος, Hdt. 1. 73:—in pl., ὄργας ἀφιέναι Aesch. Pr. 315; φαίνεται Id. Cho. 326, al.

2. Adverbial usages, ὄργῃ, in anger, in a passion, Hdt. 1. 61, 114, Soph. O. T. 405, etc.; ὄργῃ περιόργως Aesch. Ag. 216 (lyr.); so, δι' ὄργῆς Soph. O. T. 807, Thuc. 2. 11; δι' ὄργῃν Aesch. Eum. 981; ἐξ ὄργῆς Soph. Ant. 766; κατ' ὄργῃν Id. Tr. 933, etc.; μετ' ὄργῆς Isocr. 19 C, Plat. Apol. 34 C; μετὰ τῆς ὄργῆς Dem. 539. 11; πρὸς ὄργῃν Soph. El. 369, Ar. Ran. 844; ὄργῆς χάριν, ὄργῆς ὑπο Eur. Andr. 688, I. A. 353.

3. c. gen., Πανὸς ὄργαῖς panic fears (i. e. terrors sent by Pan's wrath), Elmsl. Eur. Med. 1140:—but,

b. c. gen. objecti, ὄργῆ τινος anger against a person or at a thing, Soph. Ph. 1308, Lys. 107. 1., 122. 3; ἀπύρων ἱερῶν ὄργας wrath at or because of .., Aesch. Ag. 70.—Neither ὄργῆ nor ὄργάω occur in Hom., who uses θυμός instead; in Hes. only once; but freq. in old Eleg. and Lyric poetry, and in Ion. and Att. Prose.

ὄργημα, τό, = ὄργῆ, restored in Schol. Soph. Aj. 913, for ὄργυμα.

ὄργητής, οὐ, ὄ, (ὄργῆ II) a passionate man, Adamant. Phys. 2. 28.

ὄργια, ἴων, τά, orgies, i. e. secret rites, secret worship, practised by the initiated alone, just like μυστήρια, a post-Hom. word; used of the secret worship of Demeter at Elcusion, h. Hom. Cer. 274, 476, Ar. Ran. 384, Thesm. 948; of the rites of the Cabeiri and Demeter Achaia, Hdt. 2. 51., 5. 61; of Orpheus, 2. 81; of Eumolpos, C. I. 401:—but, most commonly, of the rites of Bacchus, with their dedications and purifications, which were indeed partly shewn to the uninitiated, but left unexplained, Hdt. ib., Eur. Bacch. 34, 79, al., Theocr. 26. 13.

II. any worship, rites, sacrifices, Aesch. Theb. 180, Soph. Tr. 765, Ant. 1013; ὄργια Μουσῶν Ar. Ran. 356.

2. any mysteries, without reference to religion, e. g. ἐπιστήμης Hipp. Lex; ταῖς τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ὄργιας ἐλλημμένον Ar. Lys. 832, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. 689.—The sing. ὄργιον is rare, Luc. Syr. D. 16, Orph. H. 52. 5. (Prob. from *ἔργω = ἔρδω, βέζω in the sense of performing sacred rites, *sacra facere*: hence also ὄργεων.)

ὄργιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to celebrate orgies, Eur. Bacch. 415, etc.: c. acc., ὄργ. τελετήν Plat. Phaedr. 250 C; ὄργια Id. Legg. 910 C; θυσίας, πομπάς, etc., Plut. Num. 8, etc.:—Med., ὄργιάζεσθαι δαίμονι to pay ritual service to a god, and in Pass., of the sacred places, to have service done in them, both in Plat. Legg. 717 B.

II. c. acc. to honour or worship with orgies, Strab. 469; τὴν θεὸν ὄργιασμαῖς ὄργ. Dion. H. 1. 69, cf. Plut. Cic. 19.

2. ὄργ. τινά to initiate into orgies or mysteries, Philo 2. 158, Luc. Trag. 112.

ὄργιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ὄργιαστικός, Manetho 4. 63.

ὄργιασμός, ὄ, a celebrating of orgies, Strab. 469, Plut. 2. 169 D; οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον ὄργ. Id. Alex. 2; cf. ὄργιάζω II.

ὄργιαστής, οὐ, ὄ, one who celebrates orgies, μυστηρίων ὄργιασταί Plut. 2. 417 A; τῆς Ἰσίδος App. Civ. 4. 47; ὄργ. τῆς Ἀκαδημίας an enthusiastic adherent of the Academy, Ib. 717 D:—a fem. ὄργιαστίς, ἴδας, in C. I. 388.

ὄργιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for orgies, exciting, οὐκ ἔστιν ὄ αὐλὸς ἠθικόν, ἀλλὰ .. ὄργιαστικόν Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 9; ὄργ. καὶ παθητικά Ib. 8. 7, 9.

ὄργιάω, poët. for ὄργιάζω, Manetho 4. 229, for ὄργάω, Ib. 1. 260,—in the Ep. form ὄργιδωντες.

ὄργίζω, Xen. Eq. 9, 2: aor. ὄργισα Ar. and Plat., v. infr.: (ὄργῆ II). To make angry, provoke to anger, irritate, τινά Ar. Vesp. 223. 404, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C; opp. to κηλέω, Ib. D; to πρᾶυνω, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 1.

II. more common in Pass., Soph., etc.: fut. med. (in pass. sense) ὄργιούμαι Xen. An. 6. 1, 30, Lys. 145. 11, Isocr., etc.; but ὄργισθήσομαι Lys. 163. 31, Dem. 1383. 10: aor. ὄργισθην Lys. 164. 17, Plat., etc.: pf. ὄργισμαι Eur. Hipp. 1413, Ar. Vesp. 431, Plat.:—to grow angry, be wroth, Soph. O. T. 364, etc.; c. part., τίς γὰρ .. οὐκ ἂν ὄργίζοιτ' .. κλύων; Ib. 339, etc.; τινί with a person or thing, Eur. Hel. 1646, Thuc. 4. 128, Plat. Apol. 23 C, al.; ὑπὲρ τινος Thuc. 1. 143, Isocr. 201 B; ἐπὶ τινί Andoc. 5. 10, cf. Lys. 179. 31, etc.; ἐπὶ τινος Dem. 574. 3; διὰ τι Xen. An. 1. 2, 26:—absol. in part., ἀνθρώπων ὄργιζόμενος in a passion, Antipho 137. 42; τὸ ὄργιζόμενον τῆς γνώμης their angry feelings, Thuc. 2. 59. Cf. ὄργαίνω.

ὄργίλος [γ], η, ὄν, (ὄργῆ II) inclined to anger, passionate, irritable, Hipp. Epid. 1. 955, Xen. Eq. 9, 7, Dem. 73. 27, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 8; v. sub ὄργιος. Adv., ὄργίλως ἔχειν to be angry, Dem. 583. 12; τινί with one, Id. 1121. fin.; ἐπὶ τινί Paus. 8. 25, 6.

ὄργιλότης, ητος, ἡ, irascibility, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 10, Plut. 2. 443 D. ὄργιον, τό, v. ὄργια, τά.

ὄργια-φάντης, ον, ὄ, one who shews or teaches orgies: a priest, one who initiates others into orgies, formed like ἱεροφάντης, Anth. P. 9. 688, Orph. H. 5. 11.

ὄργιστέον, verb. Adj. one must be angry, Dem. 555. 7, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 7.

ὄργιών, v. sub ὄργεων.

ὄργυιά or ὄργυιά, Ion. -ῆ, ῆς, ἡ, (ὄρέγω, cf. ἀγυιά):—properly the length of the outstretched arms (as represented in one of the Pomfret marbles at Oxford), about 6 feet or 1 fathom, ἔστηκε ξύλαν .. ὕσαν τ' ὄργυ' Il. 23. 327; ὄσον τ' ὄργυαν .. ἀπέκαψα Od. 9. 325, cf. 10. 167, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 19.

2. the exact length, as a measure is given by Hdt. 2. 149, ἐξαπέδου τῆς ὄργυιῆς μετρεομένης καὶ τετραπήχεος, and he adds that 100 ὄργυαῖ make one stadium, cf. 4. 41 and 86;—but Pliny translates it by *ulna* = 10 feet.

3. a rod for measuring land, = 9½ σπιθαμαὶ βασιλικαί, Hero Math.—Poët. also ὄρόγυια, q. v. (Acc. to Arcad. 98. 3, always ὄργυια, but in nom. pl. ὄργυιαί. It is ὄργυια in Hom.; but in Prose the sing. is also written ὄργυιά; and so Ion. ὄργυιῆ in Arat. 196, Nic. Th. 169. In comp. it becomes ὠργυ-, v. δεκ-ὠργυος.)

ὄργυιαῖος, α, ὄν, an ὄργυια long or large, κέρας Anth. P. 6. 114.

ὄργυιαίεις, εσσα, εν, poët. for foreg., Nic. Th. 216.

ὄργυιαόμαι, Pass. to have the arms extended, πέδαις .. ὠργυιωμένη bound with outstretched arms, Lyc. 1077; φώσσωνες ὠργ. outspread sails, Id. 26.

ὄρδημα, τό, = ταλύπη, Hesych.

ὄρδικον, τό, Parian for χιτωνίσκος, Hesych.

ὄρδύλευω, = μοχθέω, Hesych. s. v. ὠρδουλεσάμην.

ἀρεᾶνες or ἀρειᾶνες, οἱ, men, in the mystic language of the Pythia, Plut. 2. 406 E, (Hesych. ἀρειῶνες ἄνδρες); v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 845.

ὄρέγδην, Adv. eagerly, Schol. Il. 2. 543.

ὄρεγμα, τό, (ὄρέγω) a stretching out, τὰ χερὸς ὄρέγματα Aesch. Cho. 426; πρατείνει δὲ χεῖρ ἐκ χερὸς ὄρέγματα (as Herm. from the Schol. for ὄρεγομένη [sic] of the Cod. Med.), Aesch. Ag. 1111; so, βημάτων ὄρεγμα Id. Cho. 799 (but the passage is corrupt); ἄρ. παδός Anth. Plan. 189: absol., διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ ὄρ. of their reach or stride, of camels, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 9; v. sub ἀμιλλάσμαι II.

2. a holding out, offering, παρηίδων Eur. Phoen. 307. II. as a measure of length, a subdivision of the σχοῖνος, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 49, 55, sq.

ὄρέγγυμι, = ὄρέγω, only used in part., χείρας ὄρεγγύς Il. 1. 351., 22. 37; χείρας ὄρεγγύμενος Anth. P. 7. 506, cf. Mosch. 2. 112.

ὄρέγω, Hom., Eur.: impf. ὄρεγαν Pind. P. 4. 426, App.: fut. ὄρέξω Il. 13. 327, Eur.: aor. ὄρεξα Il., Trag., and sometimes in Prose, Plat. Phaedo 117 B, Xen. An. 7. 3, 29:—Med. and Pass., Il. 24. 506, Thuc., etc.: fut. ὄρέξομαι Eur., Plat.: aor. ὄρεξάμην Hom., Hes., Eur., etc., but rare in Prose, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 15; whereas the form ὄρέχθην occurs Ib. 16, Ages. 1, 4, Symp. 8, 35, as well as in Eur., but never in Hom.: pf. ὄρεγμα Hipp. 279, redupl. 3 pl. ὄρωρέχεται, plqpf. —έχεται Il. 16. 834., 11. 26. Cf. ὄρέγγυμι, ὄριγγάομαι, ὄρεχθέω. (Cf. ὄργυια: Skt. *rig*, *orj-āmi* (to reach), *rig-us* (rectus), *rāj-is* (row); Lat. *reg-o*, *e-rigo*, *por-rigo*, *rec-tus*: Goth. *raih-t-s* (εὐθύς, δίκαιος), *raih-t-aba* (ὄρθως), etc.)

To reach, stretch, stretch out, Lat. *por-rigo*, χεῖρ' ὄρέγων Od. 17. 366, etc.; εἰς αὐρανόν Il. 15. 371, Od. 9. 527; χείρας ἐμαὶ ὄρ., in entreaty, 12. 257; μαί .. λεχέων ἐκ χείρας ὄρέξας Il. 24. 743; πρὸς τινα Pind. P. 4. 426, cf. Soph. O. C. 846, etc.; Ὀμηραν .. ἐφ' ᾧ πᾶσαι χεῖρ' ὄρέγασσι πόλεις, to claim him, Anth. Plan. 4. 294.

2. to reach out, hold out, hand, κοτύλην καὶ πύρνον Od. 15. 312; δέπας Il. 24. 102; ὀπποτέροισι πατῆρ Ζεὺς κῦδας ὄρέξῃ 5. 33, cf. 17. 453, Hes. Th. 433, ἠέ τῷ εὐχᾶς ὄρέξομεν, ἠέ τις ἡμῖν Il. 12. 328, cf. Soph. Ph. 1202; ὄρ. πλοῦτόν τινι Pind. P. 3. 195; τέλος ἐμπεδον Id. N. 7. 85; ὄρεξε τὴν κύλικα τῷ Σωκράτει Plat. Phaedo 117 B.

II. Med. and Pass., 1. absol., to stretch oneself out, stretch forth one's hand, Od. 21. 53, (so, ποτὶ στόμα χεῖρ' ὄρέγεσθαι, where some write χεῖρ', i. e. χεῖρί, Il. 24. 506); ὄρέξασθαι ἀπὸ δίφρου to reach or lean over the chariot, Hes. Sc. 456; ὄρέξατο χερσὶ φίλῃσι Il. 23. 99, cf. Hes. Th. 178 (v. infr. 4); ἔγχεῖ ὄρεξάσθω let him lunge with the spear (from the chariot, instead of dismounting), Il. 4. 307; so, πρόσθεν Ἄρης ὄρέξαθ' ὑπὲρ ζυγόν .. ἔγχεῖ χαλκείῳ 5. 851; ποσσὶν ὄρωρέχεται πολεμίζειν, of horses, they galloped to the fight, 16. 834; so, ὄρέξατ' ἴων he stretched

himself as he went, i. e. went at full stride, Il. 13. 20; ὄρωρέχαστο προτὶ δειρὴν stretched themselves with the neck (like Virgil's *irasci in cornua, in clipeum assurgere*), Il. 26:—of fish, to rise at the bait, καὶ τὶς τῶν τραφερῶν ὄρέχαστο Theocr. 21. 44:—for Aesch. Ag. 1111, v. sub ὄρεγμα. 2. c. gen. to reach at or to a thing, grasp at, οὐ παιδὸς ὄρέχαστο he reached out to his child, Il. 6. 466, cf. Od. 11. 392; also in a hostile sense, to aim at, assail, hit, τοῦ δ' ἀντίθεος Θρασυμήδης ἔφθη ὄρεχάμενος .. ὤμων hit him first on the shoulder, Il. 16. 322; so, ib. 314, a gen. pers. must be supplied, ἔφθη ὄρεχάμενος προμυδὸν σκέλος; and 23. 805, ὀπότερός κε φθῆσιν ὄρεχάμενος χροῖα καλόν; so, δηῖων ὄρέγοιτ' ἔγγυθεν ἰστάμενος Tyrtae. 9. 12:—also of a suppliant, τί χρέμα θηρῶσ' ἰκέτις ὄρέχθης ἐμοῦ; Eur. Hel. 1328. b. metaph. to reach after, grasp at, yearn for, desire, γάμων Id. Ion 942; τῶν μεγίστων Id. Fr. 242; often in Att. Prose, Antipho 117. 31, Thuc. 3. 42, Plat. Rep. 439 B, 485 D, etc.; ὄρ. τοῦ πρώτος ἕκαστος γίγνεσθαι Thuc. 2. 65; so, c. inf., πόλιν ὄρέξατ' οἰκεῖν Eur. H. F. 16; ὄρ. τοιοῦτος γενέσθαι Plat. Prot. 326 A:—also, absol. to yearn, desire, πάσῃσιν ὄρέξασθαι πραπίδεσσιν Emped. ap. Porphy. V. Pyth. 70; θυμὸς ὄρέχαστο γηθοσύνησιν Ap. Rh. 2. 878; ὄρεγόμεθα κατὰ βούλευσιν Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 19: cf. ὄρεκτός, ὄρεξις, ὄρεχθέω. 3. c. acc. to reach, help oneself to, e. g. σίτον Eur. Or. 303; so, αἰώρημα διὰ δέρης ὄρέξομαι I will put the noose on my neck, Id. Hel. 353.

ὄρει-άλωτος, ον, wandering on the mountains, condemned by Thom. M. 655. ὄρειᾶνες, οἱ, v. ὄρεᾶνες. ὄρει-ἀρχῆς, ον, ὄ, mountain-king, i. e. Pan, Anth. P. 6. 34. ὄρειᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ὄρος) peccul. fem. of ὄρειος, of or belonging to mountains, πέτρα ὄρ. a mountain crag, Anth. P. 6. 219; ἔρημος ὄρ. Nonn. Jo. 11. 54. II. as Subst., an Oread, mountain-nymph, Bion. 1. 19, C. I. 997. ὄρει-αυλος, ον, (αὐλή) inhabiting the mountains, Opp. C. 3. 18: generally, on the mountains, Id. H. 14. 309. ὄρει-βασίλα, ἡ, a mountaineer's wife, Strab. 474, Ael. N. A. 3. 2. ὄρει-βάσια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a festival in which persons traversed the mountains in procession, Strab. 564. ὄρει-βάτῳ, to traverse mountains, c. acc., Diod. 5. 39. II. intr. to roam the mountains, Anth. P. 10. 11, Plut. Fab. 7, etc. ὄρει-βάτης [ἄ], ον, ὄ, mountain-ranging, θήρ Soph. Ph. 955; Κύκλωψ Eur. Tro. 436:—fem. ὄρειβᾶτις, ἴδος, Theod. Prodr.:—v. οὐριβάτας, ὄρειοβάτης.

ὄρειβᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for crossing mountains, Clem. Al. 240. ὄρει-βρεμέτης, ον, ὄ, roaring in the mountains, Suid.: ὄριβρεμέτης, Eust. 460. 27, cf. Anecd. Oxon. 2. 398. Ὀρειγανίων, ὄ, name of a frog, Batr. 259. ὄρειγᾶνον, τό, ὄρειγᾶνος, ἡ, v. sub ὄριγανον. ὄρει-γενῆς, ἐς, mountain-born, Nic. Th. 875. II. = ὄρεινός, σπηλαῖα Moschio ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 242. ὄρειδρομία, ἡ, a running on the hills, Anth. P. 7. 413. ὄρει-δρόμος, ον, running on the hills, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1593. ὄρει-θάλής, ἐς, blooming on the hills, Lyc. 1423. ὄρεικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub ὄρικός. ὄρει-λεχῆς, ἐς, couching on the hills, λέων Emped. 227. ὄρει-μᾶνης, ἐς, raging among the hills, Tryph. 370. II. passionately loving the hills, Orph. H. 30. 5. ὄρεινομέω, to graze or live on the hills, Suid. ὄρει-νόμος, ον, (νέμων β) feeding on the hills, δέλφαξ Anaxil. Kírk. I (Meineke ὄρειονόμος): mountain-ranging, Κενταύρων γέννα Eur. H. F. 364; πλάνη ὄρ. a roaming o'er the hills, Anth. P. 6. 107. ὄρεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρος) mountainous, hilly, χώρα Hdt. 1. 110., 2. 34; opp. to πεδινός, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43; ὄρεινήν οὖσαν [τῆν' Ἀρκαδίαν] Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 25; ἡ ὄρεινή hill-country, Arist. H. A. 5. 28, 4, al. II. of or from the mountains, dwelling on the mountains, οἱ ὄρ. Θράκες Thuc. 2. 96, cf. Xen. An. 7. 4, 11:—wild, opp. to ἡμερος, of animals and plants, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 4, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 3; τὸ ἄγριον καὶ τὸ ὄρ. his wild and mountain nature, Plat. Crat. 394 E.

ὄρειοβάτης, ον, ὄ, = ὄρειβάτης, Or. Sib. 5. 43, cf. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1054. ὄρει-οικος, ον, mountain-dwelling, Schol. Eur. Or. 1621, Phoen. 683. ὄρειο-μᾶνης, ἐς, = ὄρειμανῆς, Orph. H. 31. 5. ὄρειο-νόμος, ον, = ὄρεινόμος, Anth. P. 6. 14 and 240. ὄρειος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Ion. and Ep. οὔρειος, like ὄρεινός, of or from the mountains, mountain-haunting, Νύμφην οὔρεινῃν h. Hom. Merc. 244, cf. Hes. Fr. 94 Göttl.; this Ion. form is also used by Trag. in lyrics, Soph. Ant. 352, Eur. I. T. 127, 1126, Phoen. 806, etc.: but ὄρειος in senarians, as in Aesch. Ag. 497, Soph. Ph. 937; Μήτηρ ὄρεία, of Rhea, Ar. Av. 746:—in Prose, ὄρειοί τινες .. νομῆς Plat. Legg. 677 B, cf. Criti. 109 D; opp. to ἄγροικος, of animals, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 30.

ὄρειο-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in the hills, Anth. Plan. 256. ὄρει-πελαργός, ὄ, mountain-stork, a kind of eagle, the same as περκύπτερος, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 3. ὄρειπλαγκτος, ὄρειπλανῆς, ὄρειπλανος, v. sub ὄριπλ-. ὄρει-πολέω, = ὄρειπολέω, Suid. ὄρει-πτελέα, ἡ, ulmus montanus, the wych-elm, Theophr. H. P. 3. 14, 1. ὄρεις, Aeol. for ὄρων, part. of ὄρᾶω, Pittac. ap. Diog. L. 1. 81. ὄρειτης, ον, ὄ, (ὄρος) a mountaineer, Polyb. 3. 33, 9. Orph. Lith. 356:—fem. ὄρειτις, ἴδος, cited from Inscr., but v. Böckh C. I. 3477. ὄρειτρεφῆς, ὄρειτροφος, v. sub ὄριτρ-. ὄρει-τύπια, ἡ, mountain-labour (v. ὄρειτύπος), Hipp. 1175 D. ὄρει-τύπος [ῦ], ον, (τύπτω) working in the mountains: ὄρειτύποι, acc. to Galen. 9. 449 C, were wood-cutters and quarry-men, who brought down materials from the mountains: so ὄρειοτύποι, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3,

7., 3. 12, 4, al.; ὄρειοτύποι, Nic. Th. 5, 377, Anth. P. 7. 445:—cf. also ὄροτύπος.

ὄρειτύω, ορος, ὄ, = ὄρειτης, Hesych. ὄρει-φοιτέω, to roam the mountains, Sostr. ap. Eust. 1665. 49. ὄρει-φοίτης, ον, ὄ, mountain-roaming, Phanoel. 3:—so, ὄρειφοῖτοι ποιμένες, ὄρειφοῖτα θηρία Babr. 91. 2., 95. 25: in E. M. also ὄροφοίτης. ὄρειχάλκινος, ἡ, ον, of orichalc, στήλη Plat. Criti. 119 C. ὄρει-χαλκος, (written ὄρι-χαλκος in an old Att. Inscr., C. I. 161), ὄ, Lat. *orichalcum*, (which by a false etymol. was often written *aurichalcum*), mountain-copper, i. e. yellow copper ore, copper or brass made from it (cf. Fr. *archal* = brass wire), h. Hom. 5. 9, Hes. Sc. 122, Stesich. 86, Bacchyl. 62, Plat. Criti. 114 E; a mirror of it, Call. Lav. Pall. 19; called by Strab. *ψευδάργυρον*, a mixture of silver and copper, p. 610, cf. Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἀνδείρα. II. as Adj., = ὄρειχάλκινος, Suid.

ὄρειώδης, ἐς, (ὄρος, εἶδος) mountainous, Eust. 1246. 28. ὄρειώτης, ον, ὄ, (ὄρος) = ὄρειτης, Anth. P. 9. 824. ὄρεκτέω, = ὄρέγομαι, Hesych., Suid. ὄρεκτιάω, = ὄρέγομαι, Hesych., Manass. Chron. 1876. ὄρεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρεξις) of or for the desires, appetitive, Arist. de An. 3. 10, 7, Eth. N. 6. 2, 5, al.; τὸ ὄρεκτικόν, in collective sense, the appetites, desires, Ib. 1. 13, 18, de An. 3. 7, 3, al.:—ὄρ. τινος Id. Eth. E. 3. 6, 2:—Adv. -κῶς, Hesych. 2. exciting desire, οἶνος Diosc. 5. 11. ὄρεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρέγω) stretched out, μελίαι ὄρ. pikes to be presented (not thrown), as when the phalanx was drawn up, Il. 2. 543; so, ὄρεκτὸν δῦρον, a pike, opp. to παλτόν (a javelin), Strab. 448. II. longed for, desired, τὸ ὄρ. the object of desire, Arist. de An. 3. 10, 3, Eth. N. 3. 3, 19, al.

ὄρεμπόται, οἱ, (ὄρος, ἐμπίνω) drainers of the mountains, cpith. of rivers, Orac. ap. Plut. 2. 406 F. ὄρεξις, εως, ἡ, (ὄρέγω) the most general word for all kinds of desire, appetite, propension, including ἐπιθυμία, θυμὸς, βούλησις, Arist. de An. 2. 3, 2, cf. 3. 10, 2, al.: 1. c. gen. objecti, a longing or yearning after a thing, desire for it, Def. Plat. 414 B, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 19, de An. 2. 3, 1, al.; more rarely ὄρ. ἐπὶ τι, Plut. 2. 48 C; πρὸς τι, Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 2. 878. 2. absol. propension, desire, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 2, 1, al.; ὄρ. ἄλογος, opp. to λογιστικός, Id. Rhet. 1. 10, 7.

ὄρεοκάμος, -έω, v. sub ὄρεωκ-. ὄρεόντο, v. sub ὄρνυμι. ὄρεοπολέω, to haunt mountains, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 7. ὄρεο-πόλος, ον, haunting mountains, Gloss. ὄρεο-σέλινον, τό, mountain-parsley, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 3, Diosc. 3. 76. ὄρεο-τύπος, ον, v. sub ὄρειτύπος. ὄρεο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, one who watches mountains, Gloss. ὄρεο-βίος, ον, living on mountains, Opp. C. 3. 345; ὄρεοσίβιος, Eust. ad Dion. P. 322.

ὄρεοδρόμος, ον, = ὄρειδρόμος, Nonn. D. 2. 442., 32. 134. ὄρεο-κοίτης, ον, = ὄρειλεχῆς, Schol. Soph. O. T. 1091; ὄρεοσίκοιτος, ον, Hesych. ὄρεοσινομία, ἡ, a dwelling on the hills, Schol. Ven. II. 8. 93. ὄρεοσίνομος, ον, = ὄρεινόμος, Manass. Chron. 173. ὄρεοσί-οικος, ον, = ὄρειοικός, Hesych. ὄρεοσί-τροφος, ον, = ὄρειτροφος, in Hom. always epith. of the lion, Il. 12. 299, Od. 6. 130, etc.; βούτης Nonn. D. 15. 204. ὄρεοσί-φοιτος, ον, = ὄρειφοῖτος Cornut. N. D. 34. ὄρεοσκέω, (ὄρος) to live on mountains, Nic. Th. 413. ὄρεο-σκίος, ον, overshadowed by mountains, Anth. P. 9. 524, 16. ὄρεοσκῶς, ον, (ὄρος, κείμαι) lying on mountains, mountain-bred, wild, of the Centaurs, Φῆρες Il. 1. 268, ubi v. Heyne; Κένταυροι Hes. Fr. 31. 5; αἴγες Od. 9. 155:—the Trag. form is ὄρέσκοος, ον, Aesch. Theb. 532, Eur. Hipp. 1277, Cycl. 247. ὄρεοσ-αυλος, ον, = ὄρειαυλος, Anth. Plan. 233, Coluth. 107. ὄρεοσιβάτης, ὄ, poet. for ὄρεισιβάτης, mountain-roaming, Πανὸς ὄρεοσιβάτα (Dor. gen.) Soph. O. T. 1100, cf. Ant. 350. ὄρεοσίγονος, ον, poet. for ὄρεισιγενῆς, = ὄρειγενῆς, Ar. Ran. 1344. ὄρεοσιδρόμος, ον, = ὄρεισιδρόμος, Orph. Arg. 21. ὄρεοσινόμος, ον, = ὄρεισινόμος, ὄρεινόμος, Hes. Sc. 407, Noun. D. 28. 25. ὄρεοσι-πάτος [ἄ], ον, walking the mountains, Nonn. D. 14. 250. ὄρεοσι-πόλος, ον, = ὄρειπόλος, Nonn. D. 13. 137. ὄρεοσί-χῦτος, ον, pouring from the mountains, Nonn. D. 20. 337. Ὀρέστεια, ἡ, the tale of Orestes, a poem by Stesichorus, Bgk. Lyr. p. 642; the collective name of Aeschylus' Agamemnon, Choëphoroe and Eumcnides, being the only certain Trilogy extant, Ar. Ran. 1124; cf. Λυκούργεια. II. Ὀρέστειον, τό, a temple or shrine of Orestes, Hdt. 9. 11. Ὀρέστειος, α, ον, of Orestes, κακά Soph. El. 1117. ὄρεστερος, α, ον, poet. for ὄρεινός, epith. of the dragon, Il. 22. 93; of wolves and lions, Od. 10. 212, etc.; ὄρεστέρα παμβῶτι γᾶ Soph. Ph. 391; παρθένος Eur. Tro. 551; ἀγρευτῆρες Opp. H. 4. 586. (Posit. Adj. formed from ὄρος (τύ) as ἀγρότερος from ἄγρος, not a Comp., as supposed by the Gramm. in E. M. 807. 12. ὄρεστής, ὄ, = ὄρειτης, Phot.; elsewhere only as prop. n. Ὀρέστης, voc. Ὀρέστα, Soph. El. 6, 15, etc. ὄρεστιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ὄρος) of the mountains, Νύμφαι ὄρεστιάδες = Ὀρεάδες, Il. 6. 420, h. Hom. 18. 19. II. ὄρεστιάς, ον, ὄ, a mountain-wind, Call. Fr. 35, ubi v. Blomf. ὄρεστιον ορ-εῖον, τό, an herb, = νεκτάριον, Diosc. 5. 66. ὄρεσφι, -φιν, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. and pl. of ὄρος, τό. ὄρεσχάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = ὄσχη, Harp. s. v. ὄσχοφόροι. ὄρεός, Ion. οὔρεός, εως, ὄ: pl. gen. οὔρων Inscr. Ten. in C. I. 2338.

82:—*a mule*, often in ll., as a beast of draught and burden, but always in Ion. form synon. with ἡμίονος, cf. ll. 23. 115 with 121, and 24. 702 with 716; also in Ar. Ran. 290, etc.; even when the female is spoken of, the gender remains unchanged, ὁ θήλυς ὄρεός Arist. H. A. 6. 24, 1 and 4, though in 6. 18, 22, immediately after τοῖς θήλεσιν he subjoins τῆς θηλείας:—νικᾶν ὄρεῦσι, cf. ἡμίονος.—In Att. ἡμίονος is the usual word, though the Adj. ὀρικός is preferred to ἡμιονικός by Moer. (From ὄρος, as mules are chiefly used in mountainous countries, v. ll. 17. 742 sq., 23. 111–123.) II. poet. Adj. for δρεινός, Lyc. 1111.

ὄρεῦω, to watch, Hesych. (Cf. οὔρος B.)
ὄρεχθέω, a Verb of dub. meaning in ll. 23. 30, βόες .. ὄρεχθεον ἀμφὶ σιδήρῳ σφαζόμενοι. Most of the ancient Interpp. took it to mean the rasping sound emitted in the throes of death (κατὰ μίμησιν ἤχου τραχέος .. ἀντὶ τοῦ ἔστενον ἀναιρούμενοι Schol. Vict. ad l. cf. Eust. 1285. 60 sq., Apollon. Lex. Hom., Hesych., etc.):—several of these add another explan., viz. ἀναιρούμενοι ὠρέγοντο ἦτοι ἐξετείνοντο Eust. l. c. (cf. Zonar., etc.), i. e. they were stretching themselves, struggling, in the throes of death. In the former sense, ὄρεχθέω must be akin to ῥοχθέω, in the latter to ὀρέγομαι. The latter sense was adopted by later Poets, πῶς οἴεσθ' ἐμοὶ τὴν καρδίαν ὄρεχθεῖν; beats, palpitates ..? Ar. Nub. 1368; σφακέλω δέ οἱ ἔνδον ὄρεχθεῖ .. κρᾶδίη Orp. H. 2. 583; θάλασσαν ἔα ποτὶ χέρσον ὄρεχθῆν let the sea stretch itself, i. e. roll up, to the beach, Theocr. 11. 43; and metaph., like ὀρέγομαι, to yearn, desire, c. inf., οὐδ' ἔχει ἐκφλύζει τόσον γόνον, ὅσον ὄρεχθεῖ Ar. Rh. 1. 275; καὶ οἱ ὄρεχθεῖ θυμὸς .. ἐξ αἵμα κεδάσσαι Id. 2. 49:—in Aristias ap. Ath. 60 B, μόκαισι δ' ὠρέχθει τὸ .. πέδον, it must have the sense of ῥοχθέω:—in Aesch. Fr. 155 Meineke has restored Ἐρέχθειον.—See a discussion of the word in Spitzn. ad ll. Excurs. 34.

ὄρέω, Ion. for ὄράω, Hdt.
ὄρεω-κόμος, ὁ, (ὄρεός) a muleleer, Ar. Thesm. 491, Fr. 531, Plat. Lys. 208 B, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 42; v. Schneidewin Hyperid. Lyc. 4. In the MSS. often wrongly written ὄρεοκόμος, ὄρεοκομέω, as in Plat. l. c., Poll. 7. 183, Hesych.; the latter also cites a form ὄρειοκόμος.

ὄρεω-πολέω, to tend mules, and ὄρεωπώλης, ὁ, a mule-dealer, in Suid., are prob. f. ll. for ὠραιο-πωλέω, -πώλης, v. Lob. Phryn. 696.

ὄρηαι, v. sub ὄράω.
ὄρηαι, Aeol. for ὄράω, Sappho 2. 11, cf. ποθόρηαι; Lacon. inf. ὄρην Ar. Lys. 1077; part. ὄρεῖς Pittac. ap. Diog. L. 1. 81.

ὄρητός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for ὄρατός, Manetho 2. 31, 130.
ὄρθ-αγγελέω, to announce rightly and truly, A. B. 53.

ὄρθάγης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, said to be = ξένος, Lyc. 538.
ὄρθ-ἄγδρας, ον, ὁ, mock prop. n., with an obsc. allusion, Ar. Eccl. 916.

ὄρθᾶγορίσκος, ὁ, a sucking-pig, Lacon. word, Ath. 139 B, 140 B, Hesych.

ὄρθάδιος, ον, poet. for ὄρθιος, Paul. Sil. Amb. 24.
ὄρθαι, v. sub ὄρνυμι.

ὄρθάνης, ον, ὁ, (ὄρθός) a sort of demon with the attributes of Priapus, Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 12, Strab. 587, cf. Phot. s. v.

ὄρθαπτον, τό, a woollen cloth for wiping the shrines of temples, Lat. gausape, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7. 69.

ὄρθεύω, (ὄρθός) = ὄρθόω, impf. ὠρθευεν Eur. Or. 405.

ὄρθία, ἡ, epith. of Artemis in Laconia and Arcadia; at her altar the Spartan boys were whipped, Xen. Lac. 2, 9, Plut. 2. 239 C: v. Valck. Adon. 277 A, Müller Dor. 2. 9, 6; written ὄρθεία in C. I. 1416, 1444: also ὄρθωσία, q. v.

ὄρθιάδε, Adv. (ὄρθιος), uphill, Xen. Lac. 2, 3.

ὄρθιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to speak in a high tone, speak loud, ὄρθ. γόοις to shriek with loud wailings, Aesch. Pers. 687, cf. 1042. II. trans., = ὄρθόω, to set upright, Anth. Plan. 261. 2.

ὄρθίαξ, ἄκος (Draco 19), ὁ, the lower part of a mast, Epich. ap. Poll. 10. 134. Also, ὄρθίας, ον, ὁ, Hesych.

ὄρθιασμα, τό, a high pitch of voice: in pl. loud commanding tones, Ar. Ach. 1042.

ὄρθιάω, = ὄρθόω, Tzetz.: hence ὄρθιάωσις, Ion. -ίησις, εως, ἡ, a setting upright, Aretae. Sign. M. Ac. 2. 12, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1284.

ὄρθιό-κωπος, ον, rowing upright, Hesych.

ὄρθιος, α, ον, Att. also ος, ον Thuc. l. citand.: (ὄρθός):—straight up, going upwards, steep, uphill, οἶμος Hes. Op. 288; πάγοι Soph. Fr. 110; πρόσβασις Eur. El. 489; ὄδος Xen. An. 1. 2, 21, etc.; ὄρθιον ἐτέραν (sc. ὄδον) ἐπορεύοντο Thuc. 5. 58; so, ὄρθιον οἱ πρὸς ὄρθιον ἰέναι to march up-hill, Xen. An. 4. 6, 12, Hell. 2. 4, 15; πρὸς ὄρθιον ἄγειν to lead by a steep path, Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 24; πρὸς ὄρθιον ὄν rising ground, opp. to ἐν ἐπιπέδῳ, Id. Hell. 6. 4, 14; κατὰ τοῦ ὄρθίου by a steep descent, Arr. An. 1. 1, 8:—τὰ ὄρθια the country from the coast upwards, τὰ ἐς μεσόγαιαν φέροντα, Hdt. 4. 101. 2. upright, standing, ὄρθια ἦν τὰ γέρρα Id. 9. 102; πύργοι Eur. Andr. 10:—esp. of hair, ὄρθια στήσαι τρίχας Soph. O. C. 1625; τριχὸς ὄρθιας (or ὄρθιος) πλόκαμος ἴσταιαι Aesch. Theb. 564, cf. Eur. Hel. 632; so, ὄρθ. ἐφιστὰς τὸ οὖς Luc. Tim. 23:—of animals, rampant, Pind. P. 10. 56. II. of the voice, high-pitched, loud, shrill, κελεύσματα Aesch. Cho. 751; κωκύματα, κηρύγματα Soph. Ant. 1206, El. 638; ὄρθια σάλπιγγος ἡχώ Eur. Tro. 1266:—more often the neut. as Adv., ὄρθια ἤυσε she cried aloud, ll. 11. 11; ἰάχησε δ' ἄρ' ὄρθια φωνῆ h. Hom. Cer. 20, cf. 432 (not found elsewhere in Hom.); so, ὄρθιον ἄρυσαι, φωνεῖν Pind. O. 9. 163, N. 10. 142; ὄρθιον ἀντηλάλαξε .. ἡχώ Aesch. Pers. 389; ἐσήμη' ὄρθιον σάλπιγγι Eur. Heracl. 830. 2. the νόμος ὄρθιος or orthian strain was in so high a pitch that few voices could reach it, Arist. Probl. 19. 37; the tune however seems to have been as familiar as is 'God save the Queen' to us, Ar. Eq. 1279: it first occurs in Hdt. 1. 24; ὄρθιόις ἐν νόμοις as if in orthian strains, Aesch. Ag. 1153; so, ὁ

ὄρθιος alone, Ar. Ach. 16, etc.; also, μελωδία ὄρθ. Plut. 2. 1140 F; v. Chappell Hist. of Mus. 11. p. 107.

III. in military language, formed in column, opp. to in line or extended front, ὄρθιους ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς λόχους (cf. Livy's recti ordines) Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 6, cf. An. 4. 8, 10; προσβάλλειν ὄρθιους τοῖς λόχοις lb. 4. 2, 11; ὄρθιους τοὺς λόχους ἄγειν to bring them up in column, lb. 4. 3, 17; προῆγεν [αὐτοὺς] ὄρθιους ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους Polyb. 11. 23, 2, cf. Polyæn. 5. 16, 1. IV. generally, like ὄρθός, straight, opp. to crooked, aslant, Hipp. Aph. 1256; ἴχνος Xen. Cyn. 6, 14 and 15; τάφρος Theophr. H. P. 3. 6, 3:—metaph., ἦθη ὄρθια straightforwardness, Plut. Sull. 1. V. ὄρθια (sub. γωνία) a right angle, Id. 2. 373 F.

ὄρθο-ἀκανθος, ον, with straight thorns, Theophr. C. P. 3. 18, 11 (al. ὄρθᾶκανθος).

ὄρθο-βᾶτέω, to go straight on or upright, Anth. P. 9. 11.

ὄρθο-βόλος, ον, thrown straight, Hesych. s. v. ἰθυπτήριον.

ὄρθοβουλία, ἡ, right counsel, Polemo Physiogn. p. 219.

ὄρθο-βουλος, right-counselling, wise, μήτις, μηχαναί Pind. P. 4. 466., 8. 106; of persons, Aesch. Pr. 18.

ὄρθογνωμονέω, to think or judge rightly, Philo 1. 547.

ὄρθο-γνώμων, thinking or judging rightly, Hipp. 1282. 53.

ὄρθογραφία, ἡ, orthography, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 92; name of works by Herodian, Horus, and other Gramm. II. the elevation of a building, opp. to the ground-plan, Vitruv. 1. 2.

ὄρθο-γράφος, ον, writing correctly, Suid. s. v. ἀνώγειον.

ὄρθο-γώνιος, ον, right-angled, rectangular, Tim. Locr. 98 A, Arist. de An. 2. 2, 2:—in Archyt. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 784, ὄρθᾶ γωνία is the prob. l.

ὄρθο-δαής, ἐς, knowing rightly how to do a thing, c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 1022.

ὄρθο-δίκας [ι], Dor. for ὄρθοδίκης, ον, ὁ, judging righteously, Pind. P. 11. 15;—so ὄρθο-δίκαιος, Aesch. Eum. 994.

ὄρθο-δοξαστής, ον, ὁ, = ὄρθόδοξος, Clem. Al. 343.

ὄρθοδοξαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, according to right opinion, orthodox, Procl. ad Plat. Alc. 1. p. 76 Creuz. Adv. -κῶς, Simplic.

ὄρθοδοξέω, to have a right opinion, περί τι Arist. Eth. N. 7. 8, 4, Phot.

ὄρθοδοξία, ἡ, a right opinion, Poll. 4. 7.

ὄρθό-δοξος, ον, right in opinion, sound in faith, Eccl.

ὄρθο-δότερα διανοίας, giver of a right judgment, Orph. H. 75. 5.

ὄρθο-δρομέω, to run straight forward, Xen. Eq. 7, 14, Poll. 1. 205.

ὄρθό-δωρον, τό, (δῶρον II) the length from the wrist to the finger-ends, = σπιθαμή, Hesych., cf. Poll. 2. 157.

ὄρθο-έθειρος, ον, = ὄρθόθριξ, Orph. H. 18. 8.

ὄρθοέπεια, ἡ, correctness of diction, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C, cf. Quintil. 1. 6.

ὄρθο-επέω, to speak or pronounce correctly, Dion. H. 1. 90.

ὄρθό-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, with hair up-standing, or making the hair stand on end, φόβος Aesch. Cho. 32; cf. ὄρθόκερος.

ὄρθοθύρη, ἡ, in Gramm. for ὄρσοθύρη, q. v.

ὄρθο-κάθεδρος, ον, sitting upright, prob. l. Paul. Aeg. 6. 99, for -εδος.

ὄρθο-κάρηνος, ον, = ὄρθοκέφαλος, v. l. Orph. H. 18. 8.

ὄρθο-καυλος, ον, straight-stalked, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 2.

ὄρθό-κερος, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, straight-horned, Hesych. s. v. κορωνός; ὄρθ. φρίκη horror which makes the hair stand up like horns, Soph. Fr. 922: Poll. 2. 31 and Phot. explain it by ὄρθόθριξ.

ὄρθο-κέφαλος, ον, with head erect, Apoll. Lex. s. v. ὄρθόκραϊρος.

ὄρθο-κόρυδος, ὁ, a very lark, of one with a thin bad voice, Alciphro 3. 48, as Bergler for ὄρθοκόρυζος; cf. Paroemiogr. p. 48, Juven. 3. 91.

ὄρθό-κορυς, υθος, ὁ, ἡ, having an upright crest, Hesych.

ὄρθό-κραϊρος, α, ον, with straight or upright horns, epith. of horned cattle, ll. 8. 231, Od. 12. 348; also of the two ends of a galley which turned up so as to resemble horns, ll. 18. 3., 19. 344:—Hom. has it only in poet. gen. pl. fem. ὄρθοκραϊράων.

ὄρθό-κράνος, ον, having a high head, τύμβος ὄρθ. a high funeral-mound, Soph. Ant. 1203.

ὄρθο-κρίσις, ἡ, righteous judgment, Cyrill.

ὄρθό-κυλλος, ον, straight-crooked, nickname given by some heretics to the orthodox: cf. ὄρθόκωλος.

ὄρθό-κωλος, ον, with straight, stiffened limbs, Galen.

ὄρθο-λεκτέω, = sq., Eust. Opusc. 228. 75.

ὄρθο-λογέω, to speak correctly, Plut. 2. 570 E.

ὄρθολογία, ἡ, correctness of language, Plat. Soph. 239 B.

ὄρθομαντεία, ἡ, true prophecy, Aesch. Ag. 1215.

ὄρθό-μαντις, εως, Ion. ιος, ὁ, ἡ, a true prophet, opp. to ψευδόμαντις, Pind. N. 1. 92.

ὄρθομαρμαρόω, to stucco walls: and Subst., ὄρθο-μαρμαρώσις, ἡ, Byz.

ὄρθο-μίλιον, τό, = τρύβλιον, in Suid.

ὄρθ-ὄμφαλος, ον, with an outstanding boss, πόπανον C. I. 523. 13.

ὄρθο-νόμος, ον, making right award, δαίμονες Aesch. Eum. 963.

ὄρθό-νοος, ον, contr. -νοος, ον, of upright mind or sound understanding, Clem. Al. 297.

ὄρθό-νοτος, ὁ, v. ὄρθρόνοτος.

ὄρθο-πάγης, ἐς, fixed erect, κίδαρις Plut. 2. 340 C; cf. ἀπαγής.

ὄρθό-πάγον, τό, Steep-hill, name of a hill near Thuri, Plut. Sull. 17.

ὄρθο-πάλη [ᾶ], ἡ, wrestling in an upright posture, opp. to κλινοπάλη, Luc. Lexiph. 5; cf. Lob. Paral. 370.

ὄρθο-περιπᾶτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, walking about erect, Jo. Damasc.

ὄρθο-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, of a horse, rearing, Ar. Fr. 136.

ὄρθοπλοέω, to sail straight forward, have a fair voyage: metaph. to be successful, Eurypham. in Stob. 557. 11, Clinias ib. 8. 26.

ὄρθό-πλοος, ον, contr. -πλοος, ον, sailing straight forward: metaph. successful, Hippodam. in Stob. 554. 52, cf. Soph. Ant. 190.

ὄρθόπνοια, ἡ, upright breathing, orthopnoea, i. c. a kind of asthma,

which only admits of breathing in an upright posture, Hipp. Progn. 45, Acut. 386, cf. Foes. Oecon.

ὀρθοπνοϊκός, ἡ, ἴν, affected with ὀρθόπνοια, Hipp. Coac. 185.

ὀρθό-πνοος, ον, contr. -πνοος, ουν, = foreg., Hipp. 645. 38.

ὀρθο-ποδέω, to walk straight or uprightly, Ep. Galat. 2. 14.

ὀρθό-πολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, upholding the city, Pind. O. 2. 14.

ὀρθό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, with straight feet: going straight, ὀρθ. βαίνοντες ἀνις .. τιθήνης Nic. Al. 419. II. steep, ὀρθόποδος ὑπὲρ

πάγου Soph. Ant. 985; cf. ὀρθιος I, ὀρθόπαγον.

ὀρθο-πράγῳ, to act uprightly, Arist. Pol. I. 13, 10, Democr. in Stob. Append. p. 40. 4 Gaisf.

ὀρθο-πρίων [ἴ], ονος, ἡ, an instrument for trepanning, elsewhere χονικίς (signf. II), Galen. Lex. Hipp.

ὀρθο-πρόσωπος, ον, of erect countenance, Eccl.

ὀρθό-πρυμνος, ον, with upright stern, Hesych. s. v. ὀρθόκραϊνος.

ὀρθό-πτερος, ον, with high hills, or with high columns, Soph. (Fr. 31),

v. Phot. et Hesych., and cf. περίπτερος.

ὀρθο-πτωτόν, τό, = ὀρθή πτώσις, the nominative case, Schol. Pers. 135.

ὀρθο-πύγιάω, to straighten the back, Com. Auon. 166.

ὀρθο-πύγιον, τό, = ὀρροπύγιον, Eratosth. Catast. 25 and 41.

ὀρθορρημονέω, to speak correctly, Byz.

ὀρθο-ρρημοσύνη, ἡ, correctness of speech or pronunciation: the right use of a word, Themist. 289 D.

ὀρθός, ἡ, ἴν, straight, Lat. rectus: I. in height, upright,

standing, Hom., who commonly joins it with στήναι, στή δ' ὀρθός II. 23.

271, etc., cf. Hdt. 5. 111., 9. 22 (where it is used of a horse rearing);

ὀρθαὶ τρίχες ἔσταν II. 24. 359, cf. Hes. Op. 538; ὀρθῶν ἑσταδῶν ἀγορή

II. 18. 246; οἱ δ' ἐν νηὶ μ' ἔδησαν .. ὀρθῶν ἐν ἰστοπέδῳ Od. 12. 178, cf.

Soph. Aj. 239; κυρβασίας .. ὀρθῶν εἶχον Hdt. 7. 64; ὀρθῶν αἶρεις κάρα

Aesch. Cho. 496, etc.; ὀρθῶν οὖς ἰστανάι, i. e. to give attentive ear, Soph.

El. 27, etc.; applied to the erect posture of man, Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 17,

al.:—of buildings, standing with their walls entire, [τὸ Πάνακτον] ὀρθῶν

παραδοῦναι Thuc. 5. 42; so, ὀρθαὶ κίονες Pind. P. 4. 475:—Adv., ὀρθῶς

ἑστανάι Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 55; cf. ὀρθῶ I.

II. in line, straight,

straight-forward, in a straight or right line, opp. to σκολιός crooked

and πλάγιος aslant, ὀρθὸς ἀντ' ἡελίοιο τετραμμένους straight, right oppo-

site the sun, Hes. Op. 725; ὀρθῶν ἰθύνειν βέλος Aesch. Fr. 205; ὀρθὸς

εἰς ὄδον πορεύεται Soph. Aj. 1254; εἶμι .. ὀρθῶν ὄδον Theogn. 939;

ὀρθῶν κέλευθον ἰών Pind. P. 11. 60; ὀρθῶν κελεύεις, i. e. ὀρθῶν ὄδον με

λέναι κ., Ar. Av. 1; so, ὀρθῶν ἀνω διακε (sc. ὄδον) Id. Thesm. 1223;

δι' ὀρθῆς τήνδε ναυκληρεῖς πόλιν (sc. ὄδου) Soph. Ant. 994; εἰς ὀρθῶν

τρέχειν Diphil. Παράσ. 2. 5; κατ' ὀρθῶν εὐδρομεῖν Menand. Incert. 467;

—also, ὀρθῶ χερὶ straightway, Pind. O. 10. 7; and ὀρθῶ ποδί Ib. 13.

102, Fr. 148; but ὀρθῶν πόδα τιθέναι is prob. to put the foot out, as

in walking, Aesch. Eum. 294, cf. Eur. Med. 1166 (v. sub κατηρε-

φῆς). 2. βλέπειν ὀρθά, opp. to being blind, Soph. O. T. 419; so,

ἐξ ὀμμάτων ὀρθῶν rectis oculis, Ib. 528; ὀρθοῖς ὀμμασιν Ib. 1385; v.

ὄμμα I. III. metaph., 1. right, safe, happy, well, pros-

perous: a. partly from signf. I, ὀρθῶν στήσαι τινα = ὀρθῶσαι, to

set up, restore, Pind. P. 3. 95; ἐξ ὀρθῶν ἰστανάι τινα Eur. Supp. 1230;

ὀρθῶν φυλάσσειν Τένεδον Pind. N. 11. 5; so, στόντες τ' ἐξ ὀρθῶν καὶ

πεσόντες ὑστερον Soph. O. T. 50, cf. Plat. Lach. 181 B; πλέειν ἐπ' ὀρθῆς

(sc. νεώς, the state being represented as a ship), Soph. Ant. 190; ἐν ὀρθῶ

κείσθαι Polyb. 31. 15, 1. b. partly from signf. II, κατ' ὀρθῶν

ἐξελεῖν, of prophecies, Soph. O. T. 88, cf. O. C. 1424; κατ' ὀρθῶν

οὐρίσαι to waft in straight course, Id. O. T. 695. 2. right, true, correct,

ὀρθ. ἀγγελος, ἀγγελία, νόος Pind. O. 6. 153, P. 4. 496., 10. 106; μά-

τυρες Aesch. Eum. 318, etc.; γλώσσα Soph. Fr. 322; ὀρθῶ φρενί Pind.

O. 8. 32; ἐξ ὀρθῶν φρενός Soph. O. T. 528; ὀρθ' ἀκούειν to be rightly,

truly called, Ib. 903, cf. Fr. 408; κατὰ τὸ ὀρθῶν δικάζειν Hdt. 1. 96;

ὀρθῶ λόγῳ strictly speaking, in very truth, Id. 2. 17., 6. 68, etc.:—so

in Adv., ὀρθῶς λέγειν Hdt. 1. 51; ὁ. ἔλεξας Soph. Ph. 341; ὁ. φράσαι

Aesch. Cho. 526; εἶρηκας ὁ. Soph. El. 1040; so, τὸ ὀρθῶν ἐξαιρεκέσαι

Id. Tr. 374; δίκης ἐξ ὀρθῶν φωνεῖν Ib. 347; ὀρθῶς φρονεῖν Aesch. Fr.

1000 (so, ἐξ ὀρθῶν φρ. Id. Fr. 543); ὀρθῶς γινῶναι Antipho 117. 16;

κατ' ὀρθῶν = ὀρθῶς, Plat. Tim. 44 B:—ὀρθῶς ἔχει 'tis right, c. inf., Id.

Euthyphro 9 A; ὀρθῶς ἐνδίκως τ' ἐπώνυμον Aesch. Theb. 405, cf. 829:

—in answers, rightly, exactly, Plat. Prot. 359 E; ὀρθῶς γε Diphil. Ἐμπ.

1. 18:—Sup., ὀρθότατα καλούμενος Hdt. 1. 59. 3. true, real,

genuine, ὀρθαὶ πολιτεῖαι, opp. to παρεκβάσεις, Arist. Pol. 3. 7, 2, etc.;

ὀρθῆ μανία real madness, Ael. N. A. 11. 32, cf. Meineke Theocr. II. 11:

—ὀρθῶς, really, truly, τοὺς ὁ. φιλομαθεῖς Plat. Phaedo 67 B; ὁ ὁ. κυβερ-

νήτης Id. Rep. 341 C; τὸν ὁ. αὐγγενῆ Diphil. Incert. 21. 4. up-

right, righteous, just, like Lat. rectus, opp. to pravus, ἐμμένειν ὀρθῶ

νόμῳ Soph. Aj. 350; ὀρθῆ μὲν ἡ γλώσσ' Id. Fr. 322; κατὰ τὸ ὀρθῶν

δικάζειν Hdt. 1. 96, etc.; τὸ ὀρθῶν uprightness, Plat. Rep. 540 D:—so,

Adv. ὀρθῶς, rightly, justly, Thuc. 3. 56; ὁ. καὶ δικαίως Antipho 112. 33,

C. I. 115; ὁ. καὶ νομίμως Isocr. 145 B. 5. of persons, highminded,

steadfast, firm, Lat. erecto animo, Plat. Theaet. 173 A, cf. Plut. Philop.

12:—but also, on tiptoe, full of expectation, excited, like Lat. spe or metu

erectus, διὰ τι Isocr. 348 A; ἐπὶ τι Id. 96 B; ὀρθῆ ἦν ἡ πόλις ἐπὶ τοῖς

συμβεβηκόσιν Lycurg. 152. 44; ὀρθοὶ καὶ μετέωροι ταῖς διανοαῖς Polyb.

28. 15, 11; ὀρθῆ καὶ περίφοβος ἦν ἡ πόλις Id. 3. 112, 6; ὀρθῆ διὰ τὸν

φόβον Diod. 16. 84. IV. ἡ ὀρθή, 1. (sub. ὀδόν), v. supr.

II. 2. (sub. γωνία) a right angle, Plat. Tim. 55 B, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 5, 6, al.;

cf. ὀρθιος V. 3. (sub. γραμμῆ) a right line, straight

line, Id. An. Post. 1. 5, 2:—though εὐθύς, εὐθεία is more common of

lines. 4. (sub. πτώσις) the nominative, Lat. casus rectus, as opp.

to the oblique cases, Gramm. V. ὀρθά, active verbs, opp. to

ὑπτια (passive) and οὐδέτερα (neuter), Diog. L. 7. 43, 64. VI.

Adv. ὀρθῶς, v. supr. III. 2-4. (The glosses of Hesych., βορθ-αγορίσκος

= ὀρθ., and Βαρθρία = Ὀρθία, suggest that the word orig. had the f.)

ὀρθο-στάδην [ἄ], Adv. (ἴστημι) standing upright, Aesch. Pr. 32, Luc.

Gymnas. 3, etc.: of invalids not obliged to keep their bed, Hipp. Epid. I.

938, 943.

ὀρθοστάδιον [ἄ], τό, a loose, ungirded tunic, which hung down in

straight folds from the neck to the ground, Lat. tunica recta or talaris

(v. sub στάδιος, στατός), Ar. Lys. 45, Dio C. 63. 17, v. Interpr. ad Poll.

7. 49: also ὀρθοστάδιος χιτῶν, Poll. 7. 48, Eust. 466. 55.—Cf. Müller

Eum. § 34.

ὀρθοστάδον, Adv. = ὀρθοστάδην, Ar. Rh. 4. 1426.

ὀρθοστάτέω, to stand upright, Hipp. 1017 D.

ὀρθο-στάτης [ἄ], ον, ὁ, (ἴστημι) one who stands upright: an upright

shaft, pillar, Eur. Ion 1134, cf. H. F. 980, C. I. 160 a. 60, 3510, and v.

Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 278. II. a sort of cake used in

funeral oblations, ἐμπύρους τ' ὀρθοστάτας Eur. Hel. 547, Poll. 6. 73:—

Hesych., ὀρθοστάδῃ εἶδος πέμματος.

ὀρθό-στάτος, ον, upstanding, upright, κλίμακες Eur. Supp. 497.

ὀρθο-στομέω, to speak straight or freely, Procop.

ὀρθό-στρωτος, τοῖχος an upright wall cased with marble, Hierocl.

in Stob. 415. 54; cf. ὀρθομαρμαρώ.

ὀρθοσύνη, ἡ, = ὀρθότης, Democr. in Galen. Opusc. 626.

ὀρθο-τενής, ἐς, stretched out, straight, Opp. C. 1. 189, 407.

ὀρθότης, ἦτος, ἡ, upright posture, erectness, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 11; of

man, Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 3, al. 2. straightness, opp. to κάμψις, Ib. 2.

9, 2. II. metaph. rightness, correctness, τῶν ἐπῶν Ar. Ran.

1181; λογισμῶν Plat. Tim. 47 C; μουσικῆς Id. Legg. 655 C; ἡ τῶν

ὀνομάτων ὀρθ. their correct sense, Id. Crat. 422 B sq., etc.

ὀρθό-πτερος, ον, with outstanding breasts, stantibus papillis (Stat. Sylv.

1. 2, 270), Suid.; ὀρθ. νεάνις Nicet. Ann. 178 B.

ὀρθοτομέω, to cut in a straight line, τὰς ὁδοῦς LXX (Prov. 3. 6):—

metaph., ὀρθ. τὸν λόγον to teach it aright, 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 15.

ὀρθοτομία, ἡ, a cutting in a straight line, ὀρ. τοῦ λόγου Theod. Stud.:—

orthodoxy, Eus. H. E. 4. 3.

ὀρθό-τομος, ον, divided evenly, Vita Jo. Damasc. 1. p. iii.

ὀρθοτονέω, to write with the right accent, and Pass. to be so written,

Apollon. de Pron. 301 C, etc.:—verb. Adj. -τονητέον, Ib. 322 B:—ὀρ-

θοτόνησις, ἡ, the use of the full accent, Ib. 304 B.

ὀρθό-τονος, ον, with the right accent: correct, Epigr. Gr. 1062.

ὀρθο-τρίχῳ, to have one's hair up-standing, Symni. V. T., Gloss.

ὀρθοτρίχια, ἡ, hair which stands on end, Diosc. Ther. 6.

ὀρθοτρίχια, = ὀρθοτριχέω, Gloss.

ὀρθό-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, of excited mind, Lat. erectus animo, Soph. Fr. 923.

ὀρθοφυέω, to grow straight, dub. in Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 4.

ὀρθο-φυής, ἐς, of straight growth, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 4, etc.

ὀρθοφυία, ἡ, straight growth, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 5.

ὀρθο-χαίτης, ον, ὁ, to expl. φριζολόφος, Hesych.

ὀρθῶ, fut. ὠσω, to set straight, cf. ἀν-, κατ-ορθῶ: 1. in height,

to set upright, set up one fallen or lying down, raise up, τὸν δ' αἰψ' ὀρ-

θωσεν Ἀπόλλων II. 7. 272; χερσὶ λαβῶν ὀρθωσεν 23. 695; v. infr. II. 1:

—ὀρθοῦν κόρα, πρόσωπον Eur. Hipp. 198, Alc. 388; and in Med., οὐατα

ὀρθῶσασθαι Q. Sm. 4. 511:—of buildings, to raise up, rebuild, Eur. Tro.

1161, etc.; or, generally, to build, raise, Ζηνὸς βρέτας τροπαῖον Id.

Phoen. 1250; ἔρμα λίθοις καὶ ξύλοις Thuc. 6. 66; πάλιν τοῦ τείχους

Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 10:—Pass. to be set upright, ἔζετο δ' ὀρθωθείς he sate

upright, II. 2. 42, etc.; ὀρθωθείς δ' ἀρ' ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος 10. 80; ὀρθοῦθ' ὁ

τλήμων ὀρθὸς ἐξ ὀρθῶν δίφρων Soph. El. 742; ὀρθοῦμενοι ἐξίναί Xen.

Cyr. 8. 8, 10, cf. I. 3, 10: simply to rise from one's seat, stand up,

Aesch. Eum. 708, Soph. Ph. 820, El. 742. 2. in a line, to make straight,

τὰ διεστραμμένα τῶν ξύλων Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 5, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 10,

15:—Pass., ἦν τόδ' ὀρθωθῆ βέλος if this dart go straight, Soph. Ph.

1299; ὀρθοῦται κανὼν the rule is straight, Id. Fr. 421. II.

metaph. (from signf. 1) to raise up, restore to health, safety, happiness,

ἐκ κακῶν ὀρθοῦσιν .. ἀνδρας κειμένους Archil. 51; ὠδε ποιήσας ὀρθῶ-

σεισεν σεαυτὸν Hdt. 3. 122, cf. Aesch. Theb. 229, Soph. O. C. 394, Ant.

167, etc.; ὀρθ. βίον Id. O. T. 39; ὀρθ. ὑμνον to raise it as a monu-

ment of glory, Pind. O. 3. 5, cf. I. 1. 63:—also to exalt, honour, Σικελίαν,

οἶκον Id. N. 1. 21, I. 6 (5). 95: to make famous, Id. P. 4. 106; cf. Plat.

Lach. 181 A. 2. (from signf. 2) to guide aright, γνώμην Aesch.

Ag. 1475; πόλλ' ἀμαρτῶν οὐδὲν ὀρθωσας φρενί Id. Supp. 915; ὀρθ.

ἀγῶνας, συμφοράς to bring them to a happy end, Id. Cho. 584, Eum.

897; ὁ βίον Soph. O. T. 39; τὰ .. πόλεος θεοὶ .. σείσαντες ὀρθωσαν

πάλιν Id. Ant. 163; τύχη τέχνην ὀρθωσεν Menand. Monost. 495, cf.

625:—Pass., of actions or persons acting, to succeed, prosper, ἦν ἡ διά-

βασις μὴ ὀρθωθῆ Id. 1. 208; ὁ στρατηγὸς πλείστ' ἂν ὀρθοῖτο Thuc. 3.

30, cf. 42; ὀρθοῦνται τὰ πλείω Ib. 37; τὸ ὀρθοῦμενον success, Id. 4. 18:

—of persons and places, to be safe and happy, flourish, Soph. Ant. 675,

Antipho 130. 7, Thuc. 2. 60:—of words and opinions, to be right, be

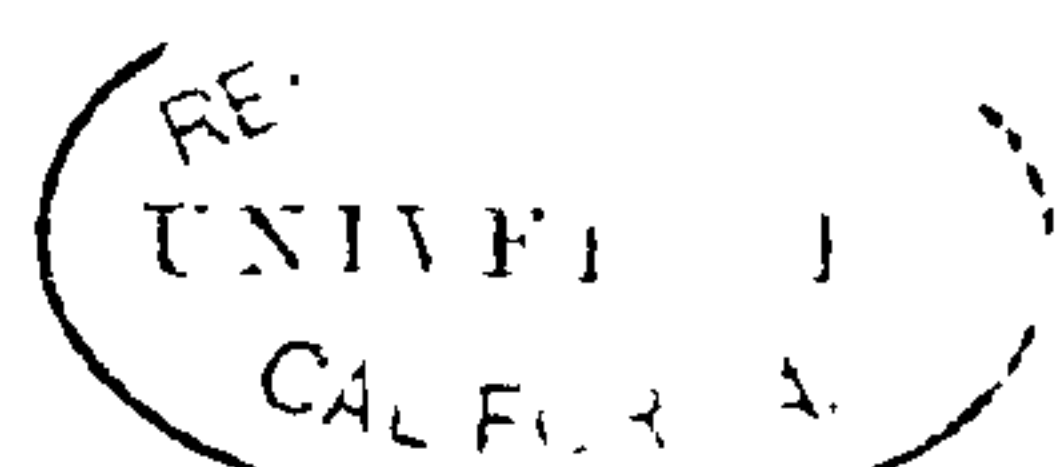
true, οὕτως ὀρθοῖτ' ἂν ὁ λόγος Hdt. 7. 103; ὀρθοῦσθαι γνώμην Eur.

Hipp. 247; ἐν ἀγγέλω γὰρ κρυπτὸς ὀρθοῦται λόγος a secret message is

rightly sent only by a messenger, not by a letter, Aesch. Cho. 773. 3.

in Pass. also, to be upright, deal justly, Id. Eum. 708, 772.

ὀρθρεύω, (ὀρθρος) to rise early, to be awake early, κατ' εὐνάν Theocr.



ὄρθρινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρθρος) later form (Phryn. in A. B. 54) for ὄρθριος, Anth. P. 6. 160, etc.; ὄρθρινός οἰχεσθαι lb. 5. 177., 12. 47; as Adv., ὄρθρινά παίζειν Id. 7. 195:—τὸ ὄρθρινόν as Adv., Luc. Gall. 1. [ἢ Anth. P. 5. 177., 12. 47, as in ἡρινός, θερινός, χειμερινός: Arat. 948, Anth. P. 6. 160, etc. make ι long, prob. in imitation of ὄπωρινῶ which is a metr. necessity in Hom., v. sub voc.]

ὄρθριο-κόκκυξ, ὄγος, ὄ, early-crower, of the cock, Diphil. Incert. 12. ὄρθριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (ὄρθρος) at day-break, in the morning, early, mostly with Verbs of motion, so as to agree with the person, ἀφίκετο . . ὄρθριος h. Hom. Merc. 143; ὄρθριή αἰθῆς ἔσειμι Theogn. 861; ὄρθριος παρεῖναι, ἦκειν Ar. Eccl. 283, Plat. Prot. 313 B; ἦλον ὄρθρια τὰ σιτία Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 1. 3. 2. generally, of the morning, διὰ τὸν ὄρθ. νόμον the morning song, Ar. Eccl. 741; ὄρθριον αἶδεν (sc. ἄσμα), of the cock, Ar. Av. 489; δεῖ ὄρθριον εἶναι τὸν σύλλογον Plat. Legg. 961 B:—τὸ ὄρθριον as Adv., in the morning, early, Hdt. 2. 173, Luc. Gall. 1; or ὄρθριον Ar. Eccl. 377, 526:—Irreg. Comp. and Sup. ὄρθριαίτερος, -αίτατος, Hdn. Epimer. 166.

ὄρθριο-φαίτης, ον, ὄ, an early comer or goer, Phot., Suid. ὄρθρισμός, οὔ, ὄ, a rising early, Aquila V. T. ὄρθρο-βόας, ον, ὄ, the early caller, chanticleer, like ὄρθριοκόκκυξ, Anth. P. 12. 137, cf. Alexarch. ap. Ath. 98 E. ὄρθρο-γόη, ἡ, the early-wailing, ὄρθρογόη Πανδίωνις ἄρτο χελιδῶν Hes. Op. 566; v. l. ὄρθρογόη. ὄρθρόθεν. Adv. from early morn, Nicet. Eug. 7. 13. ὄρθρο-λάλος [ᾶ], ον, early-tweeting, epith. of the swallow, Anth. P. 6. 247.

ὄρθρό-νοτος, ὄ, a name for the S. E. wind (Εὔρος), Arist. Fr. 238: the Ms. mostly give ὄρθό-νοτος.

ὄρθρος, ὄ, the time just before or about day-break, dawn, cock-crow (ἀπ' ὄρθρου μέχρι περ ἂν ἡλιος ἀνίσχη Plat. Legg. 951 D), τάχα δ' ὄρθρος ἐγίγνετο δημιόεργος h. Hom. Merc. 98, Aristopho Πυθαγ. 1. 8; ἐπειδὴν ὄ. ἢ Ar. Ach. 256, cf. Av. 496, etc.; ὄρθρον at dawn, Hes. Op. 575; ὄρθρον γενομένου Hdt. 1. 196; ἅμα ὄρθρω Id. 7. 188, Thuc. 3. 112, etc.; ἐς ὄρθρον Theocr. 18. 56, cf. Xen. Cyn. 6, 6; κατ' ὄρθρον Ar. Vesp. 772; περὶ ὄρθρον Thuc. 6. 101 (cf. περίορθρος); πρὸς ὄρθρον towards dawn, Ar. Lys. 1089; πρὸς ὄρθρον γ' ἐστίν Id. Eccl. 20; so, ὑπ' ὄρθρον Batr. 103; ὑπὸ τὸν ὄ. Dio C. 76. 17; τὸν ὄρθρον, absol., in the morning, Hdt. 4. 181; δι' ὄρθρων each morning early, Eur. El. 909:—ὄρθρος βαθύς early dawn, just before daybreak, ἀλλὰ νῦν ὄ. β. Ar. Vesp. 216, cf. Plat. Crito 43 A; τῆς παρελθούσης νυκτὸς . . ἐτι βαθέος ὄρθρου Id. Prot. 310 A.

II. ὄρθρος, ὄ, a mythical dog, son of Typhaon and Echidna; that kept the herds of Geryoneus on the island Erytheia, and was there killed by Hercules, Hes. Th. 309, cf. 293.

ὄρθρο-φοιτο-σῦκοφαντο-δίκο-τύλαλῶροι τρόποι, early-frowning base-informing sad-litigious plaguy ways, Ar. Vesp. 505.

ὄρθ-ώνυμος, ον, (ὄνομα) rightly named, named aright, Aesch. Ag. 700. ὄρθωσία, ἡ, ὄρθωσις, Suid.

ὄρθωσία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, = ὄρθία, a name of Artemis, Hdt. 4. 87, Pind. O. 3. 54, Inscr. Megar. in C. I. 1064, Lyc. 1331. II. ὄρθώσιος

Zeús, Lat. Jupiter Stator, Dion. H. 2. 50.

ὄρθωσις, εως, ἡ, a making straight, direction, guiding, ὄρθ. ἐπῶν καὶ ἔργων Plut. 2. 166 D.

ὄρθωτήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, (ὄρθύω) one who sets or keeps upright, a restorer or preserver, Pind. P. 1. 109.

ὄρθωτής, οὔ, ὄ, = foreg., Epiphan. 2. 82 A.

ὄρθιαίος, α, ον, marking the boundary, λίθος Gloss.

ὄρθίας ἀνεμος, ὄ, = ὄρεστία, Arist. ap. Ach. Tat. Isag. 158 A.

ὄρθιβακχος, ὄ, Mountain-Bacchus, because his orgies were held there, Opp. C. 1. 24.

ὄρθιβάτης, v. sub οὐριβότης.

ὄρθιγάνις, ἴδος, ἡ, another name of μάρον, Diosc. 3. 49.

ὄρθιγάνιτης οἶνος, ὄ, wine flavoured with ὄρθιγανόν, Diosc. 5. 61.

ὄρθιγάνο-ειδής, ἐς, like ὄρθιγανόν, Zonar.

ὄρθιγάνοεις, εσσα, εν, made of or with ὄρθιγανόν, Nic. Th. 65.

ὄρθιγάνον [ῖ], τύ, an acrid herb like marjoram, of which there were several kinds, Epich. ap. E. M. 630. 50, Ar. Fr. 180, Antiph. Φιλ. 1. 5, Ameips. Incert. 4:—also, ὄρθιγανός, ἡ, Ar. Eccl. 1030, Arist. Probl. 20. 22, 3, al.; ὄρθιγανός, ὄ, Ion 5, Anaxandr. Φαρμ. 2, cf. E. M. 630. 49:—ὄρθιγανόν βλέπειν to look origanum, i. e. to look sour or ei abbed, like νᾶπυ βλ., Ar. Ran. 603. [The Copyists often wrote it ὄρεῖγανον.]

ὄρθιγνάομαι: fut. ἡσομαι Dio C. 41. 53: aor. ὄρθιγνήθην Antipho ap. Harp., Isocr. 419 E: Dep. To stretch oneself, like ὄρεγομαι, ἔγχεσιν ἡδ' ἐλάτης αὐτοσχεδὸν ὄρθιγῶντο they fought with outstretched spears, Hes. Sc. 190. 2. c. gen. to stretch oneself after a thing, aim at, reach at, grasp at, ὄτε . . θηρῶν ὄρθιγῶτο Eur. Bacch. 1255; ποίας δόξης Isocr. 1. c.; τελαμώνος Theocr. 24. 44; χορείας Plat. Ax. 366 A; τοῦ πλείονος Epist. Socr. 29. 3. c. acc. to reach, win, Δήμητρος εὐνήν Dion. H. 1. 61.

ὄρθιζω, Ion. οὐρ- Hdt.: fut. ὄρθιζω Arist. Categ. 6, 11, (δι-) Isocr. 77 B, Att.: aor. ὄρθιζα Eur., Plat.; Ion. οὐρῖζα Hdt. 3. 142: pf. ὄρθιζα Dem. 807. 28, Arist.:—Med., fut. -ιοῦμαι Plat. Theaet. 190 E, Legg. 737 D: aor. ὄρθιζάμην Plat., etc.:—Pass., fut. ὄρθισθήσομαι Id. Theaet. 158 D: aor. ὄρθισθην Id. Charm. 171 A:—pf. ὄρθισμαι Eur., Thuc., etc.; but in med. sense, Eur. Hec. 801, Dem. 877. 10; cf. ἀφ-, δι-ορίζω: (ὄρος). To divide or separate from, as a border or boundary, c. acc. et gen., ὄ Νεῖλος τὴν Ἀσίην οὐρίζει τῆς Λιβύης Hdt. 2. 16, cf. Soph. Ph. 636:—Pass., ὄρθισμένην ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνδρώνος Xen. Oec. 9, 5: or b. with two accs. joined by καί, to separate, Τύρης ποταμὸς οὐρίζει τὴν τε Σκυθικὴν καὶ τὴν Νευρίδα γῆν Hdt. 4. 51, cf. 56., 7. 123, Plat. Legg. 944 A, etc. 2. to bound, τὴν ἀρχὴν ὄρθιζεν αὐτῶ ἢ Ἐρυθρὰ θάλαττα Xen.

Cyr. 8. 6, 21; τὰ δὲ πρὸς Τριβαλλοῦς . . Τρήρες-ὄρθιζον Thuc. 2. 96:—Pass., Εὐβοία . . ὄροις ὑγροῖσιν ὄρθισμένη Eur. Ion 295; metaph., ὄρθισθω μέχρι τοῦδε so far let it go and no further, Thuc. 1. 71. 3. to skirt in passing, pass between or through, γαίαν Aesch. Supp. 545; δι-δύμους πέτρας Eur. Med. 433; λίμνην μέσσην βείθροισ ὄρ. Lyc. 1289. 4. to part and drive away, χειμῶν ἄλλοσ' ἄλλον ὄρθισεν Eur. Hel. 128; ὄρ. τινὰ ἀπὸ . . to banish one from . ., Id. Hec. 941:—Pass., ματρὸς ἐκ χειρῶν ὄρ. to depart from . ., Id. Ion 1459, cf. Ar. Eccl. 202; cf. ἐξερίζω II.

II. to mark out by boundaries, mark out, βωμὸν ἰδρύσατο καὶ τέμενος περὶ αὐτὸν οὐρῖσε Hdt. 3. 142, cf. 6. 108, Soph. Tr. 754, etc.; so, ὄρ. θεὸν to mark out his sanctuary, Eur. Hel. 1670; v. infr. IV. 1:—metaph., ὄρ. τι ἐς τι to limit one thing according to another, Thuc. 3. 82. III. to limit, determine, appoint, lay down, ἀτσα σοῦρίζει (i. e. σοι ὀρίζει) μέρος Aesch. Cho. 927; ἡμῖν ὄρθισεν σωτηρίαν Eur. I. T. 979; ψῆφον ὄρ. φόνου εἰς τινα Id. Hec. 259; ἡ Δίκη . . ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν ὄρθισεν νόμους Soph. Ant. 452; [τὸν χρόνον] ὄ νόμος ὄρ. Plat. Legg. 864 E; ὄ ἀριθμὸς ἐστίν ὄ ὀρίζων τὸ πολὺ καὶ τὸ ὀλίγον Xen. An. 7. 7, 36; τὸ δοῦλον γένος πρὸς τὴν ἐλάσσω μοῖραν ὄρθισεν θεός Eur. Fr. 217; ὄρθισατέ μοι μέχρι πόσων ἐτῶν δεῖ νομίζεσθαι νέους Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 35:—so, c. inf., ἀπελθεῖν ὄρθισ' εἰς ἀκτὴν ἐμοὶ appointed, ordered me to depart, Soph. Fr. 29; ὄρθισαν θανεῖν Eur. Ion 1222:—so, ὄρ. τινὰ θεὸν to determine one to be a god, deify, Anth. P. 12. 158; ὄρ. θόνατον εἶναι τὴν ζημίαν Lycurg. 156. 13, cf. Dinarch. 98. 6; θόνατον ὄρθισε τὴν ζημίαν Dem. 807. fin.:—Pass., ὄρθισαι ἐκάστοις εἰσὶν ὄρθισμένοι Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 5, etc.; ἐπὶ τισὶ ὄρθισμένοις on certain definite terms (cf. βήτης), Id. Pol. 3. 14, 14; ἀρχαὶ ἀριθμῶ ὄρθισμένοι limited, definite, opp. to ἀπειροί, Id. Metaph. 2. 6, 2; τόποι ὄρ. Id. Cael. 1. 6, 1; τὸ ὄρθισμένον Ibid., etc. 2. to define a word, Plat. Charm. 171 A, Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 4, al.; more commonly in Med. than Act., v. infr. IV. 3. IV. Med. to mark out for oneself, ὄρον ὀρίζεσθαι to fix a boundary, Plat. Gorg. 470 B; ὄρ. χθονὰ to take possession of, take to oneself, Aesch. Supp. 256; γαῖα . . ἦν Πέλοψ ὀρίζεται Eur. Fr. 697; μέρος τῆς οὐσίας ἐαυτῶ ὄρ. Lys. 148. 37; c. inf., ἰρὸν ὄρθισαντ' ἔχειν Eur. I. T. 969:—ὀρίζεσθαι στήλας to set them up, Xen. An. 7. 5, 13; so, ὀρίζεσθαι βωμῶν Soph. Tr. 237 (just like ὀρίζεσθαι, lb. 754):—v. sub ὑπαστρος. 2. to determine for oneself, to get or have a thing determined, νόμῳ ὄρ. τὸ δίκαιον Lys. 192. 21, cf. Dem. 416. 18; c. acc. et inf., αὐτὸν πολεμεῖν ὀρίζομαι I lay it down that . ., Id. 115. 20; τί ποτ' ἄρ' ὄρθισαντο καὶ τίνος γένους εἶναι τὸ φυτὸν; Epicr. Incert. 1. 18. 3. to define a word, τὴν ἡδονὴν ὄρ. ἀγαθόν Plat. Rep. 505 C, cf. Soph. 246 A; ὄρ. τὰς ἀρετὰς ἀπαθείας τινὰς Arist. Eth. N. 2. 3, 5, al.; ἡδονὴ τε καὶ ἀγαθῶ ὄρ. τὸ καλόν Plat. Gorg. 475 A; τὸ ζῆν ὄρ. δυνάμει αἰσθήσεως Arist. Eth. N. 9. 9, 7, al.;—c. acc. et inf., ὄρ. δικαίους εἶναι τοὺς εἰδότας κτλ. Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 6, cf. Plat. Theaet. 190 E, etc.:—Pass. to be defined, [ἡ αἰδώς] ὀρίζεται φόβος τις ἀδοξίας Arist. Eth. N. 4. 9, 1; οἷς αἱ φιλῖαι ὀρίζονται lb. 9. 4, 1; τὸ ὀρίζομενον Id. Top. 6. 4, 7, al. V. intr. to border upon, πλὴν ὅσον αὐτῆς πρὸς τὴν Ἀσίην οὐρίζει Hdt. 4. 42. VI. as Att. law-term, δισχιλίων ὄρθισμένος τὴν οἰκίαν having the house marked with ὄροι (cf. ὄρος II), i. e. mortgaged to the amount of 2000 drachms, Dem. 877. 11; so, ὄρθισμένον χωρίον Poll. 9. 9.

ὄρθιζων, (sc. κύκλος), ὄ, the bounding circle, horizon, Cicero's orbis finiens, Tim. Locr. 97 A; ὄ τοῦ ὀρίζοντος κύκλος Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 2, cf. 3. 5, 2; οἱ ὀρίζοντες Tim. Locr. 97 D.

ὄρθικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρεός) of or for a mule, ὄρ. ζεύγος a pair of mules, Plat. Lys. 208 B, Isae. 55. 24, Aeschin. 42. 36, Diod. 2. 11:—the form ὄρεικός occurs in Thom. M. and Suid. and as v. l. in Plat. 1. c. Cf. ὄρεός.

ὄρθικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρος) of or for definition, Arist. Top. 1. 5, 1. Adv. -κῶς, Diog. L. 9. 71, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 426.

ὄρ-κτίτης [ῖ], ον, ὄ, (κτίζω) dwelling on, haunting the hills, ὄρ-κτίτου (v. l. ὄρεκτίτου), Pind. Fr. 267.

ὄρ-κτύπος, ον, sounding in or on the hills, Nonn. D. 14. 29, etc.

ὄρμαλίδες, αἰ, v. sub ὄρομαλίδες.

ὄρινδης ἄρτος, ὄ, bread made of ὄρυνδα, Soph. Fr. 532 (ap. Ath. 110 E): the same form in Poll. 6. 73 (who also has ὄρινδιον σπέρμα), and Hesych.; the form ὄρινδα in A. B. 54 is perhaps an error.

ὄριντης, ον, ὄ, an exciter, Theognost. Can. 43. 26.

ὄρινω [ῖ]: aor. ὄρῖνα, Ep. ὄρ-, Hom.:—Pass., imperf. ὄρῖνετο Od. 18. 75; aor. ὄρῖνθην, Ep. ὄρ-, Hom.: (✓OP, ὄρῖνμι). Ep. Verb (used by Epicr. Incert. 1. 36), to stir, raise, Lat. agitare, ὡς δ' ἄνεμοι δύο πόντον ὄρῖνετον Il. 9. 4; ἀέλλη . . πόντον ὄρῖνει II. 298, cf. Od. 7. 273; πάντα δ' ὄρῖνε βέεθρα Il. 21. 235:—mostly metaph. to stir, move, excite, θυμὸν ὄρῖνειν Od. 4. 366, Il. 4. 208, etc.; θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὄρ. 2. 142; μνηστῆρας ὄρῖνων driving them wild with fear, Od. 24. 448; ἦτορ ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὄρῖνεν 17. 47; ὄρῖνε δὲ κῆρ Ὀδυσῆος lb. 216; also, ὄρ. γόον Il. 24. 760; ὄρυμαγδόν 21. 313; Κύπριν Pseudo-Phocyl. 1; φρένας οἶνος ὄρῖνει Anth. P. 15. 9:—Pass. to be stirred, roused, Ἴρω δ' . . ὄρῖνετο θυμὸς his heart was stirred within him, Od. 18. 75; θυμὸς ὄρῖνθη II. 521, 525., 18. 223; ὄρῖνθέντες the affrighted, 22. 23; ὄρῖνόμενοι Pind. Fr. 224; οὐδὲν ὄρῖνθείς Epicr. Incert. 1. 36. II. to incite one to do, c. acc. et inf., Orph. Lith. 59.

ὄριο-δείκτης, ον, ὄ, = ὄριστής 1, A. B. 287.

ὄριο-θετέω, to set boundaries, Aquila V. T.

ὄριο-κράτωρ [ᾶ], ὄρος, ὄ, ruler of the limit, astron. word in Ptolem.

ὄριον, τό, = ὄρος, a boundary, limit, Hipp. Offic. 740, Epigr. Gr. 978. 12: mostly in pl. boundaries, bounds, frontier, Eur. Tro. 375, Thuc. 2. 12, Plat., etc.; ἐπὶ τοῖς ὄρῖοις on the frontier, Andoc. 7. 11; ὄρια κελεύθου the limits of a road, i. e. the road itself, Soph. Fr. 647; μὴ κινεῖται γῆς ὄρια μηδέως Plat. Legg. 842 E.—Dim. only in form.

ὄριον, τό, Dim. of ὄρος, a little hill, Gloss.

ὄριος, ον, (ὄρος) of boundaries, Ζεὺς ὄριος guardian of boundaries and

land-marks, Lat. *Terminus*, Plat. Legg. 842 E, Dem. 86. 16, Dion. H.

2. 74.

ὄριπέδιον, v. sub ὄροπέδιον.

ὄρι-πλαγκτός, *ον*, mountain-roaming, Opp. C. 3. 224, Nonn. D. 21.

187; ὄρειπλαγκτοὶ Νύμφαι in Ar. Thesm. 326 should also prob. be ὄρι-πλαγκτοὶ, the second syll. being lengthd. by the licence of lyric Poetry.

ὄρι-πλανής [ᾶ], *ἑς*, Nonn. D. 9. 291, and ὄριπλάνος, *ον*, Ib. 16. 184: = foreg. Commonly written ὄρειπλ-.

ὄρισις, *εως*, ἡ, = ὄρισμός, Hesych.

ὄρισμα, Ion. οὖρ-, τό, (ὄρίζω) a boundary, limit, Hdt. 2. 17; and in pl., like ὄρια, Id. 4. 45, Eur. Hec. 16:—ὄρισμα βαρβάρων against them, Id. I. A. 952:—proverb., Μυσῶν καὶ Φρυγῶν ὄρισματα, of disputed points, Plut. 2. 122 C.

ὄρισμος, *ον*, finite, opp. to ἄλογος, of numbers, cited from Math. Vett.

ὄρισμα, *ου*, ὄ, a marking out by boundaries, limitation, οἱ ὄριμα κτήσεων Dion. H. 2. 74; ἀκριβῆς . . οὐκ ἔστιν ὄριμα, ἕως τίνος . . , Arist. Eth. N. 8. 7, 5. II. the definition of a word, freq. in Arist., An. Post. 2. 3, 3, Top. 6. 1, Metaph. 6. 5, 7, al.

ὄριστέον, verb. Adj. one must determine, Plat. Legg. 632 A, Arist., etc.

ὄριστής, *ου*, ὄ, one who marks the boundaries; in pl. officers appointed to settle boundaries, public or private, Hyperid. Euxenipp. p. 9 Schneidewin, Plut. Ti. Gracch. 21, Tab. Heracl. 5774. 2, 7, al.; the chief being called γαμέτρας (γεωμέτρης) Ib. 187; cf. Poll. 9. 9, A. B. 287, Franz C. I. 3. p. 705. II. one who determines, τοῦ δικαίου Dem. 199. 17.

ὄριστικός, ἡ, *ον*, of or for defining, λόγος Arist. de An. 2. 2, 1, al.; δύναιμι Plut. 2. 1026 C. II. ἡ ὄριστική (sc. ἔγκλισις) modus indicativus, Gramm.:—Adv. —κῶς, Schol. Hec. 88.

ὄριστός, ἡ, *ον*, definable, Arist. Metaph. 2. 3, Plut. 2. 720 B.

ὄρι-τρέφής, *ἑς*, mountain-bred, Ar. Rh. 2. 34, Tryphiod. 193; so ὄρι-τροφός, *ον*, Babr. 106. 3, Opp. H. 1. 12.

ὄριχαλκος, v. ὄρειχαλκος.

ὄρκάνη, ἡ, = ἑρκάνη, ἔρκος (from ἔργω, εἶργω), an enclosure, fence, ὄρκ. πυργῶτις Aesch. Theb. 346: a net, trap, or pitfall, Eur. Bacch. 611, in pl. Cf. Schol. Theocr. 4. 61, E. M. 632. 25.

ὄρκ-ἄπάτης, *ου*, ὄ, an oath-breaker, Anth. P. 5. 250, Suid., Phot.

ὄρκῆσι, barbarism for ὄρχῆται, Ar. Thesm. 1179.

ὄρκιατομέω, ὄρκιατόμος, v. sub ὄρκιστο-.

ὄρκίζω, Dor. fut. ὄρκιξέω Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1658. 13. Like ὄρκῶ,

(used with it in Dem. 430. 21, 23) to make one swear, tender an oath to a person, τινά; rejected indeed by the Atticists, but found in Xen. Symp. 4. 10, Dem. 235. fin., l. c., 678. 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 361; ὄρκ. τινά ἐφ' ᾧ . . C. I. 1543. 25; ὄρκίζω σε τὸν Θεόν I adjure one by . . , Ev. Marc. 5. 7:—Pass. to be sworn, ὄρκισμένοι νόμῳ ἰητρικῷ Hipp. Jusj., cf. Polyb. 38. 5, 5.

ὄρκιστός, ἡ, *ον*, = ὄρκιος, Diog. L. 7. 66, Schol. Ven. II. 1. 77.

ὄρκιον, τό, = ὄρκος, an oath, Il. 4. 158, Hdt. 1. 29, Aesch. Ag. 1431, etc.; ὄρκια δοῦναι to take oaths, Od. 19. 302, Eur. Supp. 1232; ὄρκ. πορεῖν Ar. Rh. 2. 433.—Zeus was the witness of such oaths, Il. 7. 69, 411. II. mostly in pl., ὄρκια, τά, the offerings and other rites used at a solemn oath or treaty, κήρυκες . . ὄρκια πιστὰ θεῶν σύναγον Il. 3. 269:—then, that which is sworn to, a treaty, solemn agreement, often in Hom. (esp. Il.), οὐκ ἔστι λέουσι καὶ ἀνδράσιν ὄρκια πιστὰ Il. 22. 262; most common in phrase, ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμεῖν (v. sub τέμνω II. 2), 2. 124., 3. 105; ὄρκια τελεῖν 7. 69; φυλάσσειν 3. 280:—on the other hand, ὄρκια δηλῆσασθαι or ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλ. to violate a solemn treaty, 3. 107., 4. 67; ὑπὲρ ὄρκια πημῆναι 3. 299; κατὰ δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ πάτησαν they trampled on the treaties, 4. 157; ὄρκια συγχεῖναι 4. 269; ψεύσασθαι 7. 351;—also in Att., δκονεῖς ὄρκίων ἐμῶν θέμιν Aesch. Ag. 1431; τὰ ὄρκια ἐστὶ τινί, c. inf., one is bound by treaty to do, Thuc. 6. 52:—Hdt. has sing. also in this sense, κατὰ τὸ ὄρκιον 1. 77; ὄρκιον ποιῆσθαι πρὸς τινά or τινί 1. 141, 143, etc.; ὄρκιον μένει κατὰ χώραν remains as it was, 4. 201; so, ὁμοῖα τὸ ὄρκιον Thuc. 6. 72. 2. sometimes the victims sacrificed on taking these solemn oaths, Il. 3. 245, 269, just like τὰ ἱερά (v. ἱερός III. 1.) 3. a pledge or surety resting on oath, in sing., Pind. O. 11 (10). 6, N. 9. 38; ὄρκ. ἔχειν Lys. 160. 21; generally a pledge, in pl., Ar. Nub. 533. (ὄρκιον, though in form a Dim. of ὄρκος, may be regarded as neut. of ὄρκιος, with which ἱερόν or ἱερά may be supplied.)

ὄρκιος, *ον*, rarely *α*, *ον*:—belonging to an oath, i. e. 1. sworn, bound by oath, δικαστὰς ὄρκίους ἀδουμένη (so Casaub.) Aesch. Eum. 483; ὄρκιος λέγω I speak as if on oath, Soph. Ant. 305, cf. O. C. 1637. 2. that which is sworn by, ὄρκιοι θεοὶ the gods invoked at an oath, who watch over its fulfilment and punish its violation, Eur. Phoen. 481, cf. I. T. 747; in Prose, θεοὶ οἱ ὄρκ. Thuc. 1. 71, 78; οἱ ὄρκ. θ. Aeschin. 16. 16; esp., Zeus ὄρκιος Soph. Ph. 1324, Eur. Hipp. 1027, Arist. Mirab. 152, Paus. 5. 24, 9 sq., etc.; ὄρκια θέμις Eur. Med. 209; φθιμένων σέβας ὄρκιον Anth. P. 7. 351; ξίφος ὄρκιον a sword sworn by, Eur. Phoen. 1677.

ὄρκιστομέω, = ὄρκια τέμνω, Schol. Il. 19. 197: ὄρκιατομέει (Dor. for ὄρκιστ-), Timocreon 3 Bgk.

ὄρκιστόμος, *ον*, swearing solemnly at a sacrifice, Ion. ὄρκιστόμος, ap. Poll. 1. 39, Ar. Dysc. in A. B. 602; cf. Lob. Phryn. 657.

ὄρκιο-φόρος, *ον*, Ion. ὄρκιστο-, Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 602. 24.

ὄρκισμός, ὄ, administration of an oath, Polyb. 6. 33, 1, Plut. Cato Ma. 17.

ὄρκιστής, *ου*, ὄ, v. sub ὄρκωτής.

ὄρκμος, ὄ, = εἶργμός, φράγμα, Hesych.

ὄρκο-ποιέομαι, Med. to adjure, Eust. Opusc. 352. 84.

ὄρκος, ὄ, (v. fin.) the object by which one swears, the witness of an oath,

as the Styx among the gods, Στυγὸς ὕδωρ, ὅς τε μέγιστος ὄρκος δεινότητος τε πέλει μακάρεσσι θεοῖσι Il. 15. 38, Od. 5. 185, cf. Il. 2. 755., 14. 271, Hes. Th. 400, 784, 805, h. Hom. Cer. 260, (Στύξ ὄρκος τῶν θεῶν Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 6); or as Zeus among mortals, Pind. P. 4. 297; so of things, ὄρκον δ' ἐνοσφίσθης μέγαν, ἄλας καὶ τράπεζαν Archil. 81; οἷς ἦν μέγιστος ὄρκος . . κυῶν, ἔπειτα χῆν Cratin. Χειρ. 11, ubi v. Meineke; cf. also τετρακτύς:—(Buttm., Lexil. s. v., has proved this to be the orig. sense of the word):—hence, 2. an oath, mostly with epith. μέγας, καρτερός, Hom., etc.; ὄρκος θεῶν an oath by the gods, Od. 2. 377; ὄρκος μακάρων 10. 299, cf. Soph. O. T. 647, Eur. Hipp. 647; ὄρκος ἐκ θεῶν μέγας Aesch. Ag. 1290; ὄρκ. κατὰ τῶν . . ὕφθαλμῶν Aeschin. 48. 34; ὄρκ. πλατύς a firm-based oath, Emped. 179:—ὄρκον ὁμοῖαι to swear an oath, Hom., etc.; ὁμοῖεν τε τελευτήσεν τε τὸν ὄρκον Od. 2. 378, etc.; ὄρκον ἀπώμνυ Ib. 377, cf. 10. 381; ὄρκον ἐπώμνυον 18. 58 (v. l. ἀπ-), cf. Hes. Op. 193; κατομνύναι Eur. I. T. 790; ὄρκον ἐπιπορεύειν to take a false oath, Aeschin. 16. 20, etc.; ὄρκου προστεθέντος by adding an oath, Soph. Fr. 419, cf. El. 47; ὄρκους θέοιαι τῷ δαίμονι by a deity, Aesch. Ag. 1570; ὄρκ. ποιῆσθαι τινί ὑπὲρ τίνος Xen. Lac. 15, 7; ὄρκος ἐστὶ τινί, c. inf., the oath tendered to him is, that . . , Ib.; ὄρκους συνάπτειν Eur. Phoen. 1241, etc.:—of the person demanding the oath, ὄρκον ἐλέσθαι τινός or τινί to take it of him, i. e. make him swear, Od. 4. 746, Il. 22. 119; ὄρκους ἐπελαύνειν and προσάγειν τινί to lay oath upon a man, put him on his oath, Hdt. 1. 146., 6. 62; ὄρκον διδόναι καὶ δέξασθαι to tender an oath to another and accept the tender from him, Id. 6. 23, Aesch. Eum. 429, cf. Ar. Ran. 589, Dem. 995. 26; so, ὄρκον διδόναι καὶ λαμβάνειν Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 27; ἀπολαμβάνειν to take it oneself, Dem. 443. 15, Aeschin. 64. 16; ἀπολαμβάνειν to administer or tender it, Id. 59. 11., 233. 24; but also, ὄρκον διδόναι to propose an oath—of either party, hence generally to offer to swear, Eur. Supp. 1232, cf. I. T. 747; ὄρκους καὶ πίστιν ἀλλήλοις δοῦναι Ar. Lys. 1185, cf. Andoc. 14. 30; ὄρκους τινὰ καταλαμβάνειν to bind one by oaths, Thuc. 4. 86; ὄρκους κατεληγμένους Id. 1. 9;—ὄρκω ἐμμένειν to abide by it, Eur. Med. 754; ὄρκον τηρεῖν Democr. in Stob. 196. 34; παραβαίνειν Eur. Fr. 288. 7, Ar., etc.; ἐκβαίνειν Plat. Symp. 183 B; ἐκλείπειν Eur. Supp. 1194; συγχεῖν Id. Hipp. 1063; λύειν Xen. An. 3. 2, 10:—ὄρκος, in various constructions, may be followed by inf. aor. or fut., ὄμωσα καρτερόν ὄρκον, μὴ . . ἀναφῆναι Od. 4. 253; ἔμευ δ' ἔλετο μέγαν ὄρκον, μὴ πρὶν σοὶ ἐρέειν Ib. 746; ὄρκους ἔδοσαν καὶ ἔλαβον, ὑποτελεῖν . . Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 9;—with Preps., οὐκ αὐτως . . , ἀλλὰ σὺν ὄρκῳ Od. 14. 151; σὺν ὄρκῳ θεῶν Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 12; (so ὄρκῳ Theogn. 200; ὄρκους Aesch. Eum. 432); εἶπαι ἐπ' ὄρκον to say on oath, Hdt. 9. 11; κατὰ τοὺς ὄρκ. Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 54; opp. to παρ' ὄρκον Pind. O. 13. 116; παρὰ τοὺς ὄρκους Xen. An. 2. 5, 41.—For early usages observed in taking oaths, v. Il. 14. 271., 23. 582; for the Att. legal use, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15:—Proverb., ὄρκους ἐγὼ γυναικὸς εἰς ὕδωρ γράφω Soph. Fr. 694; parodied by Philonid. Incert. 1, ὄρκους δὲ μοιχῶν εἰς τέφραν . . γράφω, cf. Xenarch. Πέντ. 3, Menand. Monost. 25. II. Ὀρκος, personified, son of Eris, Hes. Op. 802 (which Virg. G. 1. 277 translates by pallidus Orcus); a divinity, who punishes the false and perjured, Ib. 217, Th. 231, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86, 3; Διὸς Ὀρκος, as servant of Zeus, Soph. O. C. 1767. (ὄρκος was orig. equiv. to ἔρκος, as ὄρκάνη to ἐρκάνη, ὄρκοῦρος to ἐρκοῦρος, from ἔργω, εἶργω, cf. Jacobs Anth. P. p. 785; and so, properly, that which restrains from doing a thing: perh. akin to Lat. Orcus, as Virg. took it, 'the bourne from which no traveller returns.')

ὄρκο-σφάλτης, *ου*, ὄ, an oath-breaker, Tzetz. Hom. 69.

ὄρκο-οῦρος, ὄ, = ἐρκοῦρος, Anth. P. 12. 257; v. ὄρκος fin.

ὄρκῶ, to make one swear, bind by oath, Ar. Thesm. 276, Lysias 160. 20; foll. by inf. fut., ὄρκοῦν τινα πίστεσι μεγάλας μηδὲν μνησικακήσειν Thuc. 4. 74; ὄρκ. τινα ἢ μὴ ἐμμενεῖν Isae. 54. 17; ὄρκ. τινὰ εἰς τινα Plut. Galba 10:—c. acc. cogn., τοὺς μεγίστους ὄρκους ὄρκ. τινὰ Thuc. 8. 75, Ar. Lys. 187:—Pass. to be bound by oath, Ptolem. ap. Macrobi. 5. 19: cf. ὄρκίζω.

ὄρκωνεῖον, τό, a tunny-fishery or a place for curing tunnies, Inscr. Car. in Newton's Essays p. 428.

ὄρκύνος, ὄ, = ὄρκος, Ael. N. A. 1. 40, Dorio ap. Ath. 315 C, etc.

ὄρκύπτω, (ὄρθός, κύπτω) to stand on tiptoe and lean forward, so as to examine a thing, Hesych., Suid.; v. Lob. Phryn. 669.

ὄρκυς, ὄνος, ὄ, acc. ὄρκυν, a large kind of tunny, Anaxandr. Πρωρεσ. 1. 61, Arist. H. A. 5. 10, 5, etc.; cf. ὄρκυνος.

ὄρκωμα, τό, (ὄρκῶ) an oath, only in Aesch. Eum. 486, 768.

ὄρκωμοσία, ἡ, a swearing, an oath, Ep. Hebr. 7. 20, Poll. 1. 38.

ὄρκωμόσια, τά, asseverations on oath, Plat. Phaedr. 241 A. II. like ὄρκια, the sacrifice on taking a solemn oath or swearing to a treaty, τὰ τῶν ὄρκ. καύματα Id. Criti. 120 B, cf. C. I. 3137. S2. III. ὄρκωμόσιον, τό, the place where a treaty or alliance has been sworn to, Plut. Thes. 27.

ὄρκωμοτέω, (ὄμνυμι) to take an oath, Ar. Fr. 70; τινί to one, Aesch. Eum. 764; πάσης ὑπὲρ γῆς Δαναϊδῶν ὄρκωμοτῶν Eur. Supp. 1190; ἐπί τινί Luc. Tox. 50; κατὰ σφαγίων Plut. Pyrrh. 6:—foll. by inf. aor., ὄρκ. θεοὺς τὸ μὴ δρᾶσαι to swear by the gods that they did it not, Soph. Ant. 265; by inf. fut., Ἀρῆ . . ὄρκωμότησαν . . λαπάξειν ἄστν made oath by Ares that they would . . , Aesch. Theb. 46.

ὄρκωμοτήριον, τό, an oath, Byz.

ὄρκωμότης, *ου*, ὄ, = ὄρκωτής, Poll. 1. 38, Inscr. in Philolog. Transact. 6. 182.

ὄρκωμοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, used in oaths, ἐπιρρήματα Eust. 92. 16. Adv. —κῶς, Id. 53. 15.

ὄρκω-όμος, *ον*, = ὄρκιος 2, that which is sworn by, Lyc. 707.

ὄρκωτής, *ου*, ὄ, (ὄρκῶ) in a court of justice, the officer who administers the oath, Antipho 143. 8, Cratin. Incert. 137 a, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 3. On the

form, Phot. remarks: ὄρκωτας (l. -τάς), οὐχὶ ὄρκιστάς, οὐδὲ ὄρκωμότας λέγουσι.

ὄρκωτός, ἡ, ὄν, bound by oath, Gloss.; but in Poll. I. 38, ὄρκωτός is to be restored from a MS. for ὄρκωτός.

ὄρμαζω, a word used in Christ. writers, prob. a corruption from ἀρμόζω (cf. E. M. 631. 49), to betroth, παρθένον εἰς τινα; ὄρμ. γάμον to promote a marriage:—Med., of the man, to contract espousals with, τινα:—Pass., of the woman, to be betrothed. Hence ὄρμαστός, ὁ, the bridegroom, ὄρμαστή, ἡ, the bride.—On these words, v. Ducang.

ὄρμαθίζω, to string together, Hesych. s. v. πινακοπώλης, Suid.

ὄρμαθιον, τό, Dini. of sq., Galen. 13. 258, A. B. 794.

ὄρμαθός, ὁ, (ὄρμος) a string, chain, or cluster of things hanging one from the other as of beads or the links of a chain, Plat. Ion 533 E, as of bats, Od. 24. 8, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 6; so, ὄρμ. κριβανιτών, ἰσχάδων Ar. Pl. 765, Lys. 647; μελών Id. Ran. 914; ἀμαζών Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 2; ἐνθουσιαζόντων Plat. Ion 536 A; γραμματιδίων Theophr. Char. 6; κακῶν Anon. ap. Suid.

ὄρμαθῶ, ἦς, ἦ, Dor. aor. I pass. subj. of ὄρμαω, Eur. Med. 189, Andr. 859.

ὄρμαίνω, used by Hom. only in pres., impf. and aor. ὄρμηνα, always with augm.: (ὄρμαω): poët. Verb, I. in Hom. always, to turn over or revolve anxiously in the mind, to debate, ponder, like Lat. animo volvere or agitare, mostly c. acc., ὄρμαίνειν τι κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν Il. 1. 193, Od. 4. 120, etc.; also more shortly, ὄρμαίνειν τι κατὰ φρένα Il. 10. 507; ἐνὶ φρεσὶ Od. 4. 843, h. Merc. 66; φρεσὶ Il. 10. 4, Od. 3. 151; ἀνὰ θυμόν 2. 156; θυμῷ Ar. Rh. 3. 451; μετὰ φρεσὶ Ib. 18:—so also ὄρμαίνειν τι alone, to debate, ponder over, muse on, like Lat. meditari, πόλεμον, πλόον, ὄδον, etc., Il. 10. 28, Od. 3. 169, etc.; πολλά or ἄλλα δὲ οἱ κῆρ ὄρμαινε Od. 7. 83, 18. 345; ὄρμαινων τέρας Pind. O. 8. 54.

2. absol. to think, muse, ὡς ὄρμαινε thus he debated with himself, Il. 14. 20, 21. 64. 3. foll. by a relat. clause, ἢ . . , ἢ . . , to debate whether . . , or . . , Il. 16. 435, Od. 15. 300; also, εἰ . . , ἢ . . , 4. 789; ὄρμ. ὅπως, to debate, ponder how a thing is to be done, Il. 21. 137, 24. 680.

4. c. inf. to long, desire, wish, Ep. Hom. 4. 16, Ar. Rh. 3. 620, Theocr. 24. 26. II. after Hom., 1. to set in motion, drive forth, θυμόν ὄρμ. to gasp out one's life, Aesch. Ag. 1388; to excite, urge, τινα ποιεῖν Pind. O. 3. 45. 2. intr. to be eager or impatient, chafe, fret, [ἵππος] βοῆν σάλπιγγος ὄρμαίνει κλύων Aesch. Theb. 394; κέαρ ὄρμ. Bacchyl. 27. 11; ἀπρηκτον ὄρμ. Simon. Iamb. 1. 7; part. ὄρμαινων eagerly, quickly, Pind. O. 13. 119.

ὄρμαστέρα, ἡ, one who urges on, Orph. H. 31. 9.

ὄρμαστός, ὄρμαστή, v. sub ὄρμαζω.

ὄρμαω, fut. ἦσω, Att.: aor. ὄρμησα Il., Att., Lacon. imper. ὄρμαον (?) Ar. Lys. 1247: pf. ὄρμηκα Plat. Polit. 264 E:—Med. and Pass., often in Att., Ep. impf. ὄρματο Il. 3. 142: fut. ὄρμησομαι Hdt., Xen., ὄρμηθήσομαι Galen.:—aor. ὄρμησάμην Il. 21. 595, Hes. Sc. 127 (ἐφ-), never in Prose, excepting ἐφ- Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 20; more commonly in pass. form ὄρμήθην Hom. and Att.:—pf. ὄρμημαι Soph. El. 70, Eur., Thuc., etc., Ion. 3 pl. pf. and plqpf. ὄρμέεται and -έατο Hdt. (with v. ll. ὄρμ-); in Hom. the Edd. retain the augm.: (ὄρμη): A. Act., I.

Causal, to set in motion, to urge on, prick, spur, cheer on, τινα εἰς πόλεμον Il. 6. 338, Thuc. 1. 127; τινα ποτὶ κλέος Pind. O. 10. 24; τὸ στράτευμα ὄρμ. ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας Hdt. 8. 106; cf. Soph. Aj. 175, Eur. Or. 352; ἡ φύσις ὄρμα τινα ἐπὶ πλεονεξίαν Plat. Legg. 875 B, cf. Ion 534 C; ὄρμ. μέριμναν εἰς ἔργον Eur. Phoen. 1063; ὄρμ. τινα ἐκ χερσὶν to tear from one's hand, Id. Hec. 145:—Pass., ὄρμηθεὶς θεοῦ ἤρχετο inspired by the god he began (not θεοῦ ἤρχετο), Od. 8. 499; so, πρὸς θεῶν ὄρμημένος Soph. El. 70; ὑπὸ ἔρωτος Plat. Symp. 181 D; ἵπποι . . ὄρμηθέντες ὑπὸ πληγῆσιν ἰμάσθλης urged on by . . , Od. 13. 82.

2. with a thing as the object, to stir up, πόλεμον Od. 18. 376; c. acc. et inf., τὰς διόδους τῶν πτερῶν . . ὄρμησε πτεροφθεῖν Plat. Phaedr. 255 D:—Pass., ὄρμάθη πλαγὰ was inflicted, Soph. El. 198. II. more commonly intr.

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ὄρμειά, ἡ, v. sub ὄρμαί.

ὄρμενός, εσσα, εν, having a long stalk, Nic. Th. 840.

ὄρμενος or ὄρμενος, ὁ, a shoot, sprout, or a stem, stalk, Ath. 62 F, Hesych.: pl. ὄρμενοι, Poll. 6. 61; but also ὄρμενα, Posidipp. Σοντρ. 2, cf. A. B. 38, E. M. 161. 3. (Cf. ὄρμενος, part. aor. med. of ὄρνομι.)

ὄρμείω, fut. ἦσω, (ὄρμος II) to be moored, lie at anchor, of a ship, ἐν τόπῳ Hdt. 7. 21; πρὸς γῆ Ib. 188; ἀκταῖσιν Eur. Or. 55; ἐν λιμένι Thuc. 1. 52; opp. to μετέωρος ὄρμ., Id. 4. 26; οὐ ναῦς ὄρμεί Eur. I. T. 1043; ἐνταῦθα Dem. 932. 19; κατὰ τὴν Κύρου σκηνὴν Xen. An. 1. 4, 3:—so in Med., ὄρμέοντο ἐς πόντον moored themselves, came to anchor, Hdt. 7. 188. II. proverb. phrases, ἐπὶ δυοῖν ἀγκύραιν ὄρμειν, 'to have two strings to your bow,' etc., v. sub ἀγκυρα: hence, metaph., μέγας ἐπὶ μικροῖς ὄρμειν to be dependent on small matters, Soph. O. C. 148; ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκείνων ἀρετῆς ὁ. Aristid. 1. 134; ἐπὶ τῆς πολιτικῆς δυνάμεως Luc. Dem. Enc. 18. Cf. sub σαλεύω.

ὄρμή, ἡ, (v. fin.) a violent movement onwards, an assault, attack, onset, Lat. impetus, μόγισ δέ μευ ἔκφογεν ὄρμήν Il. 9. 355; ἐκ τοῦ ἀπτοῦ χωρίου ἡ ὁ. ἔσται the attack, invasion, Hdt. 1. 11; ἡ ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ ὁ. Xen. An. 3. 1, 10:—also an impulse received from another, ἐμέ τ' εἰσορόων καὶ ἐμὴν ποτιδέγμενος ὄρμήν Il. 10. 123, cf. Od. 2. 403. 2. more often of things, πορὸς ὄρμη the rage of fire, Il. 11. 157; ὑπὸ κύματος ὄρμῆς by the shock of a wave, Od. 5. 320; ἔγχεος ὄρμη Hes. Sc. 365; but, ἐς ὄρμην ἔγχεος ἐλθεῖν within my spear's cast, within reach of my spear, Il. 5. 118; ὁ γονάτων spring of knee, i. e. power to spring or leap, Pind. N. 5. 39; παδὸς ὁ. speed of foot, Eur. El. 112; ἡ ὁ. τοῦ ἀνέμου, etc., Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 17, etc. II. the first stir or start in a thing, an effort or attempt to reach a thing, impulse to do it, μίνυνθα δὲ οἱ γένεθ' ὄρμη Il. 4. 466; μελέη δέ μοι ἔσσειται ὁ. Od. 5. 416; φιλότητος . . ἀμβροτος ὁ. Emped. 201; ἐπεὶ δὲ δαιμονίη τις γίνεταί ὁ. Hdt. 7. 18; μαινομένα σὺν ὄρμᾳ Soph. Ant. 135, cf. Tr. 720; τίς προσήγαγε χρεία; τίς ὄρμη; Id. Ph. 237; οὕτω καθ' ὄρμην δρῶσιν, i. e. with so much zeal, Ib. 566; εἰ . . ἀγοὶ ἀπτόν ὁ. θειοτέρα Plat. Phaedr. 279 A; joined with ἐπιθυμία, Id. Phileb. 35 D, cf. Thuc. 3. 36; in pl., Plat. Rep. 511 B:—μῖα ὄρμη with one impulse, Lat. uno impetu, Xen. An. 3. 2, 9; so, ἀπὸ μῖας ὄρμῆς Thuc. 7. 71; ὑπὸ μῖᾳ τῇ ὄρμῃ Luc. Hist. Conscr. 2:—c. gen. objecti, eager desire of or for a thing, Thuc. 7. 43, etc.; ἐν ὄρμῃ εἶναι τοῦ ποιεῖν Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 23; so with a Prep., ἡ ὄρμη, ἦν ὄρμας ἐπὶ τοὺς λόγους Plat. Parm. 135 D, cf. 130 B; ἔχειν ὄρμην πρὸς τι Arist. M. Mor. 1. 4, 10, al.:—ὄρμη ἐπιπίπτει τινί, c. inf., Thuc. 4. 4; ὄρμην παραστήσαι τινι εἰς τι or c. inf., Polyb. 2. 48, 5, Plut. Cor. 33; ὄρμην ἔχειν, c. inf., Id. Poplic. 19. 2. in Stoic philosophy, ὄρμαι are blind animal instincts, as opp. to rational free-will, Cic. N. D. 2. 22, de Fin. 3. 7, 4. 14, de Off. 2. 5. III. simply, a start on a march, etc., ἐν ὄρμῃ εἶναι to be on the point of starting, Xen. An. 2. 1, 3; an expedition, Ib. 3. 1, 10, etc. (Hence ὄρμαω, ὄρμαινω, ἀφορμή, etc.; Curt. compares Skt. sar, sar-âmi (flu), sar-am, sar-as (aqua), sar-it (fluvius).)

ὄρμηδόν, Adv. impetuously, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1070.

ὄρμημα, τό, hasty movement, ὄρμημασι νηὸς = νηὶ ὄρμωμένη, Ael. N. A. 13. 21. 2. = ὄρμη, an impulse, incitement, Plut. 2. 452 C:—any passionate feeling, Byz.; τὸ ὄρμ. μου my indignation, LXX (Hosca 5. 10).—The word first occurs in a disputed phrase, Il. 2. 356, 590, Ἐλένης ὄρμημάτα τε στοναχὰς τε, where Ἐλένης is taken by some of the Ancients (notably by Scholl. Ven. A and B) as the objective gen., the longings and sighs [of the Greeks] for Helen, or their struggles and sighs for her recovery; by others as the subjective gen., the longings and sighs of Helen; v. plura ap. Buttm. Lexil. s. v., Gladstone, Hom. Stud. 3. 572.

ὄρμησις, εως, ἡ, (ὄρμαω) rapid motion, Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 847.

ὄρμητήριον, τό, (ὄρμαω) any means of stirring up or rousing, a stimu-

ὄρμαστέρα, ἡ, one who urges on, Orph. H. 31. 9.

ὄρμαστός, ὄρμαστή, v. sub ὄρμαζω.

ὄρμαω, fut. ἦσω, Att.: aor. ὄρμησα Il., Att., Lacon. imper. ὄρμαον (?) Ar. Lys. 1247: pf. ὄρμηκα Plat. Polit. 264 E:—Med. and Pass., often in Att., Ep. impf. ὄρματο Il. 3. 142: fut. ὄρμησομαι Hdt., Xen., ὄρμηθήσομαι Galen.:—aor. ὄρμησάμην Il. 21. 595, Hes. Sc. 127 (ἐφ-), never in Prose, excepting ἐφ- Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 20; more commonly in pass. form ὄρμήθην Hom. and Att.:—pf. ὄρμημαι Soph. El. 70, Eur., Thuc., etc., Ion. 3 pl. pf. and plqpf. ὄρμέεται and -έατο Hdt. (with v. ll. ὄρμ-); in Hom. the Edd. retain the augm.: (ὄρμη): A. Act., I.

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ὄρμενος or ὄρμενος, ὁ, a shoot, sprout, or a stem, stalk, Ath. 62 F, Hesych.: pl. ὄρμενοι, Poll. 6. 61; but also ὄρμενα, Posidipp. Σοντρ. 2, cf. A. B. 38, E. M. 161. 3. (Cf. ὄρμενος, part. aor. med. of ὄρνομι.)

ὄρμείω, fut. ἦσω, (ὄρμος II) to be moored, lie at anchor, of a ship, ἐν τόπῳ Hdt. 7. 21; πρὸς γῆ Ib. 188; ἀκταῖσιν Eur. Or. 55; ἐν λιμένι Thuc. 1. 52; opp. to μετέωρος ὄρμ., Id. 4. 26; οὐ ναῦς ὄρμεί Eur. I. T. 1043; ἐνταῦθα Dem. 932. 19; κατὰ τὴν Κύρου σκηνὴν Xen. An. 1. 4, 3:—so in Med., ὄρμέοντο ἐς πόντον moored themselves, came to anchor, Hdt. 7. 188. II. proverb. phrases, ἐπὶ δυοῖν ἀγκύραιν ὄρμειν, 'to have two strings to your bow,' etc., v. sub ἀγκυρα: hence, metaph., μέγας ἐπὶ μικροῖς ὄρμειν to be dependent on small matters, Soph. O. C. 148; ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκείνων ἀρετῆς ὁ. Aristid. 1. 134; ἐπὶ τῆς πολιτικῆς δυνάμεως Luc. Dem. Enc. 18. Cf. sub σαλεύω.

ὄρμή, ἡ, (v. fin.) a violent movement onwards, an assault, attack, onset, Lat. impetus, μόγισ δέ μευ ἔκφογεν ὄρμήν Il. 9. 355; ἐκ τοῦ ἀπτοῦ χωρίου ἡ ὁ. ἔσται the attack, invasion, Hdt. 1. 11; ἡ ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ ὁ. Xen. An. 3. 1, 10:—also an impulse received from another, ἐμέ τ' εἰσορόων καὶ ἐμὴν ποτιδέγμενος ὄρμήν Il. 10. 123, cf. Od. 2. 403. 2. more often of things, πορὸς ὄρμη the rage of fire, Il. 11. 157; ὑπὸ κύματος ὄρμῆς by the shock of a wave, Od. 5. 320; ἔγχεος ὄρμη Hes. Sc. 365; but, ἐς ὄρμην ἔγχεος ἐλθεῖν within my spear's cast, within reach of my spear, Il. 5. 118; ὁ γονάτων spring of knee, i. e. power to spring or leap, Pind. N. 5. 39; παδὸς ὁ. speed of foot, Eur. El. 112; ἡ ὁ. τοῦ ἀνέμου, etc., Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 17, etc. II. the first stir or start in a thing, an effort or attempt to reach a thing, impulse to do it, μίνυνθα δὲ οἱ γένεθ' ὄρμη Il. 4. 466; μελέη δέ μοι ἔσσειται ὁ. Od. 5. 416; φιλότητος . . ἀμβροτος ὁ. Emped. 201; ἐπεὶ δὲ δαιμονίη τις γίνεταί ὁ. Hdt. 7. 18; μαινομένα σὺν ὄρμᾳ Soph. Ant. 135, cf. Tr. 720; τίς προσήγαγε χρεία; τίς ὄρμη; Id. Ph. 237; οὕτω καθ' ὄρμην δρῶσιν, i. e. with so much zeal, Ib

lant, incentive, Xen. Eq. 10, 15.

II. (from Med. ὄρμητιος), a starting place, a military position, base of operations, point d'arrêt, Isocr. 74 D, Dem. 409. 5., 445. fin.; ὄρμητιος χρήσθαι ταύτη τῇ πόλει πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον Polyb. 1. 17, 5, cf. 5. 3, 9; of a naval station, Strab. 222; of a wild beast's lair, Plut. 2. 961 B:—metaph., ὄρμ. ἐφ' ἡμᾶς εὐφυνὲς ἔχον τι τὴν φιλαυτίαν Ib. 48 F, ubi v. Wyttenb.; πόλις ὄρμ. ἀκολασίας its head-quarters, Liban. 4. 435:—cf. ὄρμῶν B. 2. b.

ὄρμητιαῖος, α, ον, = ὄρμητικός, Macar.

ὄρμητιος, ον, ὁ, = sq., Eust. 1819. 24, Jo. Chrys.

ὄρμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρμῶν) impetuous, impulsive, ἡ ὄρμ. δύναμις appetite, Tim. Locr. 102 E; ὄρμ. πρὸς τι eager for a thing, Arist. Probl. 2. 31, 2, cf. H. A. 6. 18, 25; τὸ -κὸν impetuosity, Plut. 2. 1122 B:—Adv., ὄρμητικῶς ἔχειν Ath. 401 C; ὄρμ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι to be eager for a thing, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 8; Comp. -κώτερον, 8. 12, 7. II. exciting, stimulating, Ath. 74 B.

ὄρμητός, ἡ, ὄν, set in motion, τὸ [τῆς διανοίας] ὄρμητόν that which is set in motion by . . ., M. Anton. 9. 28.

ὄρμια, ἡ, (ὄρμος) a fishing-line of horsehair, Lat. linea, Eur. Hel. 1615, Plat. Com. αὐτὸν ἰερᾶς 3, Antiph. Ἀλ. 3, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 9, al. [The penult. is short in Eur. and Babr. 6. 3; long in dactylic verses, as Theocr. 21. 11 (where it is written ὄρμιαί, cf. Anth. P. 6. 4), and v. ὄρμηβόλος.]

ὄρμιαυτής, οὐ, ὁ, an angler, Moeris 42, Hesych. s. v. ἀλιεύς.

ὄρμιζω: fut. ἴσω, Ep. ἴσω Il. 14. 77: aor. ὤρμισα Od. 4. 785, Att.:—Med. and Pass., fut. ἰούμαι Thuc. 6. 42: aor. ὤρμισάμην Hdt., Att., less often ὤρμισθην (v. infr.): pf. ὤρμισμαι Eur. I. T. 1358: cf. ἐφ-; καθ-, προσ-ὄρμιζω: (ὄρμος II). To bring to a safe anchorage, bring into harbour, to moor, anchor, ναῦν Od. 3. 11., 12. 317, Hdt. 6. 107; ἐπ' ἀγκυρῶν [τριήρεις] Thuc. 7. 59; ὑψοῦ δ' ἐν νοτίῳ τήν γ' ὤρμισαν moored the ship in the open sea, let her ride at anchor, Od. 4. 785., 8. 55 (though the anchors in Hom. were but large stones, v. εὐνή II); ὄρμισας ἕκαστον ἀσκόν, λίθους ὀρτήσας καὶ ἀφείδω ὡς περ ἀγκύρας Xen. An. 3. 5, 10; so to moor to the shore, bring to land, Od. 12. 317:—οἴκαδε ὄρμ. πλάττην to bring the ship safe home, to land, Eur. Tro. 1155; ὄρμ. τινα εἰς λιμένας, of Zeus, Anth. P. 9. 9:—to bring to land, θάλασσα ἀσπίδα . . . παρὰ τύμβον . . . ὤρμισεν Ib. 115:—metaph., ἐν σπαργάνοισιν παιδὸς ὄρμισαι δίκην that she wropt it safely, put it to sleep, in swathing bands, Aesch. Cho. 529.

II. Med. and Pass. to come to anchor, lie at anchor, anchor, Hdt. 9. 96, Antipho 132. 5; ὄρμισθεῖσα . . . ἐν λιμένεσσιν Emped. 208, cf. Eur. Or. 242; ἐπὶ τῷ ῥίῳ, ἔξω τοῦ ῥίου ὤρμισαντο Thuc. 2. 86; παρὰ τῷ Χερρονήσῳ ὤρμισαντο Xen. An. 6. 2, 2; πρὸς ταῦτον ὄρμισθεὶς πέδον having come to a place and anchored there, Soph. Ph. 546; πρὸς τὴν γῆν ὄρμισθεὶς Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 18; so, ὤρμισαντο εἰς Ἀρμύνην Id. An. 6. 1, 15, cf. Dem. 80. 10, etc.; ταῖς λοιπαῖς [ναυσίν] εἰς τὸ νησίδιον ὄρμιζονται Thuc. 8. 11. 2. metaph. to be in haven, i. e. rest in safety, εἰς λιμένα τὸν τῆς τέχνης Philem. Incert. 1; ὄρμιζεσθαι τὴν τελευταίαν ὄρμισιν, i. e. to die, Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. ὄρμιον; ὄρμιζεσθαι ἐκ τύχης to be dependent on . . ., Eur. H. F. 203.

ὄρμητι-βόλος, ον, throwing a line, Anth. P. 6. 196., 7. 693.

ὄρμητιον, τό, a kind of sage, clary, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 4, Diosc. 3. 145: so ὄρμητιος (or ὄρμητιος Poll. 6. 61), ὁ, Polemo ap. Ath. 478 D; ὄρμητιος in Hesych.:—*horminodes* is the name of a green-coloured gem in Plin. 37. 60.

ὄρμητις, ἡ, (ὄρμιζω) a bringing a ship to anchor, v. ὄρμιζω fin.

ὄρμητις, ὁ, Dim. of ὄρμος, a small necklace, Charac. ap. Ath. 93 D, Philo 1. 665. 2. a collar, Hesych.

ὄρμητις, τό, = ὄρμος II, Heraclid. Alleg. 61.

ὄρμητις, verb. Adj. one must moor, ναῦν ἕκ τινος Socr. ap. Stob. 21. 14.

ὄρμητις, ἡ, a cord or chain for holding fast or hanging up a thing, Diod. 17. 44, Philo Belop. 91 B.

ὄρμητις, ἡ, ὄν, ὁ, harbour-giver, of a god, Anth. P. 10. 16.

ὄρμος, ὁ, (v. fin.) a cord, chain, esp. a necklace, collar; the ladies of the heroic age wore them of gold and electrum, Il. 18. 401, Od. 15. 460., 18. 295, h. Hom. Ven. 88, 164, Hes. Op. 74; so, χρυσεόδμητοι ὄρμοι Aesch. Cho. 616; χρύσειοι Eur. El. 177, cf. Ar. Vesp. 677, Plat. Rep. 490 A. 2. generally, anything strung like a necklace, a wreath, chaplet, Pind. O. 2. 135; στεφάνων ὄρμος a string of crowns, i. e. of praises, Id. N. 4. 28, cf. Ar. Ran. 914. 3. a kind of dance, performed in a ring by youths and maidens alternately, Luc. Salt. 11. 4. Hesych. cites ὄρμοί (on the accent v. infr.) as shoe-strings.

II. a roadstead, anchorage, Lat. statio navalis: esp. the inner part of a harbour or basin, where ships lie (cf. λιμὴν, μέτρον I. 3), Il. 1. 435, Hdt. 7. 194, Aesch. Supp. 765, 772, Ag. 665, etc.; ὄρμον ποιεῖσθαι οἱ θέσθαι = ὄρμιζεσθαι Hdt. 7. 193, Theocr. 13. 30; τοῖσιν οὕτω εἶχε ὄρμου those whom the anchorage permitted to do so, Hdt. 7. 188:—in Xen. Cyn. 10, 7, ὄρμοι seems to be used of the favourite haunts of the game. 2. metaph. a haven, place of shelter or refuge, Eur. Hec. 450; ὄρ. ἐλευθερίας Anth. P. 7. 388; τὸ γῆρας . . . ὄρ. κακῶν Bion. ap. Diog. L. 4. 48; βίου πλεύσαντα πρὸς ὄρμον having come to the end of life, Epigr. Gr. 67. 3. pudenda muliebria, Jac. Anth. 1. p. 64. 3. p. 210. III. = ἔρμα I, Anth. P. 9. 296; ὄρ. ἔδοιποις, of an ass, Ib. 11. 317. (In signif. I, manifestly from εἶρω: prob. also in signif. II. But some Gramm. distinguished signif. I from II, writing it oxyt. ὄρμός, v. Eust. 1788. 46., 1967. 29.)

ὄρμητις, ἡ, a jeweller's store, C. I. 4866.

ὄρμητις, τό, Boeot. for ἔρμεν, Ar. Ach. 913.

ὄρμητις, Dep. to carry the head high, like a fowler looking out for birds, Hesych.

ὄρμητις, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to birds, Tzetz. Lyc. 598.

ὄρμητις, ον, eaten by birds, Jo. Chrys., Suid. s. v. οἰωνόβρωτος.

ὄρμητις, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in bird-catching: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), Ath. 25 D.

ὄρμητις-θύσια, ἡ, sacrifice of birds, Jo. Malal.

ὄρμητις-κράτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, ruling the birds, of the eagle, Byz.: so -κράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Ib.

ὄρμητις-μαντις, ὁ, the Lat. augur or auspex, Schol. Ar. Av. 718.

ὄρμητις-μίγης, ἑς, half-bird, half-human, Tzetz. Lyc. 721: so, ὄρμητις-μικτος, ον, Ibid. 692.

ὄρμητις-μορφος, ον, bird-shaped, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 281.

ὄρμητις, τό, = ὄρμητις, a bird, Il. 13. 64, Cratin. Νεμ. 2, Ar. Av. 291, 305, Thuc. 2. 50, Plat., and freq. in Arist. II. τὰ ἔρμενα, the bird-market, Ar. Av. 13; cf. ἰχθύς II.

ὄρμητις-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in birds, Schol. Ar. Av. 14:—ὄρμητις-πώλιον, τό, a place where birds are sold, Ib., Hesych. s. v. ἔρμενα.

ὄρμητις-σκοπέω, = ὄρμητις-σκοπέω, Hdn. 465 Pierson, Clem. Rom.

ὄρμητις-σκοπητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for augury, Byz.:—the commoner form is -σκοπικός, etc., Anecd. Oxon. 4. 240, Galen.

ὄρμητις-σκοπία, ἡ, = ὄρμητις-σκοπία, Cyrill. Hieros. p. 38.

ὄρμητις-σκόπος, ον, = ὄρμητις-σκόπος, Schol. Il. 1. 69.

ὄρμητις-σόφιον, τό, a work on the management of birds, publ. by Rigalt in 1612; v. Fabric. 1. p. 211 Harles.

ὄρμητις-τρόφος, ον, = ὄρμητις-τρόφος, Jo. Chrys.

ὄρμητις-φοιτος, ον, frequented by birds, Anth. P. 10. 11.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ἑς, = ὄρμητις-φωδης, of a fickle man, Plut. 2. 44 C.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ον, ὁ, = ὄρμητις-φωδης, Poll. 7. 198.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, οὐ, ὁ, a bird-catcher, Schol. Ar. Nub. 731.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, τό, Dim. of ὄρμητις, a small bird, Anaxandr. Πρωτεσ. 1. 62, Nicostr. Ἄβρα 2, Arist. Mirab. 118.

ὄρμητις-φωδης [ῖ], ὁ, king of birds, Ar. Av. 1215.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ἡ, (ὄρμητις-φωδης) observation on the flight or cries of birds, for divination, Polyb. 6. 26, 4.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, α, ον, also ος, ον, Ar. Av. 865:—of or belonging to a bird, ὄρμητις-φωδης a bird-cage, Id. Fr. 538; κρέα ὄρμητις-φωδης fowl's flesh, chicken, Id. Ran. 510, Nub. 338, Xen. An. 4. 5, 31; absol., ὄρμητις-φωδης, τό, Ar. Av. 1590, Pherecr. Δουλ. 1. II. ὄρμητις-φωδης, τό, a haunt of birds, A. B. 54.—Falsely written ὄρμητις-φωδης, Ath. 341 A, Poll. 10. 160. [In Arist. 274 ὄρμητις-φωδης κεφαλῆ, where it must be pronounced as a trisyll.]

ὄρμητις-φωδης, οὐ, ὁ, a fowler, bird-catcher, Ar. Av. 526, Plat. Legg. 824 B, Plat. Com. Συμμ. 8.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ἡ, ὄν, of or for bird-catching:—ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of bird-catching, fowling, Plat. Soph. 220 B (vulg. ὄρμητις-φωδης), Porphy. de Abst. 1. 53, Poll. 7. 139.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, (ὄρμητις) to catch, net, trap, snare birds, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 16. II. ὄρμητις-φωδης, Dep., = οἰωνίζομαι, to observe the flight or cries of birds for divination, Dion. H. 4. 13, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 22.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ἡ, ὄν, of or for birds: τὰ ὄρμητις-φωδης a history of birds, a work attributed to a Dionysius.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, οὐ, ὁ:—ὄρμητις-φωδης ἀνεμοὶ the north winds in winter and spring, which brought the birds of passage, Hipp. 1236 B, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 10, Mund. 4. 15:—hence in Ar. Ach. 877, χειμῶν ὄρμητις-φωδης a tempest of birds, a fowl-wind. II. a dealer in birds, Liban. Argum. Dem. 334. 6, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 56.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ἡ, ὄν, of or for birds, τροφή Luc. Somn. 5.

ὄρμητις-φωδης [νῖ], τό, Dim. of ὄρμητις, a small bird, Hdt. 2. 77, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 15, al.; esp. a chicken, Cratin. Νεμ. 3; τὰ χοιρίδια τέθηκε καὶ τὰ μικρὰ ὄρμητις. Strattis Ψυχ. 2.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, τό, a place where birds are fed, an aviary, poultry-house, Varro R. R. 3. 9, 2, etc.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, τό, a bulbous plant, star of Bethlehem, Diosc. 2. 174; ornithogalé in Plin. 21. 62.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ἑς, = ὄρμητις-φωδης: τὰ ὄρμητις-φωδης the bird kind, Artemid. 1. 39.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ον, knowing in birds, Ael. N. A. 16. 2.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ἡ, the generation of birds, a work mentioned by Ath. 393 E, Anton. Lib. 3, etc.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ον, sprung from a bird, Ἐλένη Eur. Or. 1387.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ἑς, like a bird, Adamant. Physiogn. 1. 1.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ον, ὁ, a bird-catcher, fowler, Ar. Av. 62, Arist. II. A. 9. 1, 15.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, to catch birds, Teleclid. (Πρωτ. 8) ap. Poll. 7. 135, where the Mss. wrongly ὄρμητις-φωδης; cf. λαγοθηρέω.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, οὐ, ὁ, = ὄρμητις-φωδης, Schol. Ar. Av. 526.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, v. sub ὄρμητις-φωδης.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ἡ, bird-catching, fowling, Eutechn. paraphr. Opp. p. 2.

ὄρμητις-φωδης [ᾶ], ὁ, a dealer in birds, Critias 61.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, τό, a place where birds are kept, Suid.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ον, keeping poultry: ὄρμητις-φωδης a Comedy of Anaxilas.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ον, understanding birds, Hesych.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ον, ὁ, an interpreter of the flight or cries of birds, Gloss.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ον, speaking or treating of birds, Plut. 2. 406 C.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, Dor. ὄρμητις-φωδης, ὁ, (λοχῶν) a bird-catcher, fowler, Pind. 1. 1. 67, Plut. 2. 473 A.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, to be bird-mad, Ar. Av. 1273, 1344.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ἑς, mad after birds, bird-mad, Ath. 464 D, Galen.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ἡ, divination from birds, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 824:—but ὄρμητις-φωδης, τό, is f. l. in Eus. P. E. 219 C for κριθομαντεῖον, which is preserved in some Mss.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, εως, ὁ, = ὄρμητις-φωδης, Hesych.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ον, bird-shaped, cited from Dem. Phal.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, Pass. to be changed into, to become, a bird, Ath. 393 E.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, born of a bird; like a bird, epithet of a Siren, Lyc. 731; they are called πτεροφόροι by Eur. Hel. 1601.

ὄρμητις-φωδης, ἡ, a snare for birds, Anth. P. 9. 396.

ὄρνιθο-πρόσωπος, *ov*, bird-faced, Porphyr. de Abst. 3. 16.
 ὄρνιθο-πώλης, *ov*, *δ*, a dealer in birds, Poll. 7. 19S.
 ὄρνιθοσκοπέομαι, Dep., = ὄρνιθοσκοπέω, to observe birds, to interpret their flight and cries, Lat. *augurium capere*, LXX (Lev. 19. 26).
 ὄρνιθοσκοπία, *ἡ*, = ὄρνιθομαντεία, Constt. Apost., Basil., etc.
 ὄρνιθο-σκόπος, *ov*, observing and predicting by the flight and cries of birds, Lat. *augur*, *auspex*, Poll. 7. 188, etc. — θάκος ὄρν. an augur's seat, Lat. *templum augurale*, Soph. Ant. 999.
 ὄρνιθοτροφέιον, τό, a poultry-house, Varro R. R. 3. 5.
 ὄρνιθοτροφέω, to keep poultry, Geop. 14. 7, 8.
 ὄρνιθοτροφία, *ἡ*, a keeping of birds, Plut. Pericl. 13.
 ὄρνιθο-τρόφος, *ov*, keeping birds, Diod. 1. 74.
 ὄρνιθο-τυφλότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, and ὄρνιθο-τύφλωμα, τό, later word for νυκταλωπίασις, v. Ducang.
 ὄρνιθο-φάγος [ᾶ], *ov*, eating birds, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 11.
 ὄρνιθο-φυής, *ἑς*, (φυή) of a bird's nature or shape, Ath. 491 D.
 ὄρνιθώδης, *es*, contr. for ὄρνιθοειδής, Arist. H. A. 6. 10, 2, al.
 ὄρνιθών, ὠνος, *δ*, a poultry-house, C. I. 2694 b. 11, Varro R. R. 3. 3.
 ὄρνιος, poet. for ὄρνιθειος, Anth. P. 9. 377.
 ὄρνις, *δ*, but also *ἡ* Il. 9. 323., 14. 290, al., and often in Att.: gen. ὄρνιθος; acc. sing. ὄρνιθα and ὄρνιν, neither in Hom.:—plur., nom. and acc. ὄρνιθες, -θας, but in acc. also ὄρνεις or ὄρνις (Soph. O. T. 966, Eur. Hipp. 1059, Ar. Av. 717, 1250, 1610, Dem. 417. 21, etc.):—we find also a Dor. acc. ὄρνιχα Pind. O. 2. 159; gen. pl. ὄρνιχων Alcman 54; dat. ὄρνιξι, ὄρνιχέσσι Pind. P. 5. 150., 4. 338; as if from ὄρνιξ (which is cited by Phot.); cf. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 450:—on the gender and declens., v. Ath. 373 sq. (Cf. ὄρν-εον; also Goth. *arā*, gen. *arins* (ἀετός); A. S. and Scott. *earn*; O. H. G. *aro*, etc.) [In the trisyll. cases *ī* always:—Hom. has ὄρνις in Il. 9. 323., 12. 218, but ὄρνις in 24. 219; and later Ep. use both ὄρνις and ὄρνις:—in Trag. both quantities are found, ὄρνις in Aesch. Theb. 838, Soph. Ant. 1021, El. 149, Fr. 578, Eur. H. F. 72, and so Philem. Στρατ. 1. 10; but ὄρνις, Eur. Bacch. 1364, and always in Ar. (as Pors. Hec. 204 observed) for in Av. 168, the words τίς ὄρνις οὗτος; are borrowed from Sophocles; yet the Gramm. call ὄρνις Attic, Draco 71. 7, E. M. 632. 3.] I. a bird, both the wild bird of prey and the domestic fowl, Hom., etc.; often added to the specific names, ὄρνισιν ἐοικότες αἰγυπιοῖσιν Il. 7. 59; λάρα ὄρνιθι ἐοικώς Od. 5. 51; ὄ. ἀηδών, πέρδιξ Soph. Aj. 629, Fr. 300; ὄ. ἀλκύν, ὄ. κύκνος Eur. I. T. 1090, Hel. 19. II. like οἰωνός, a bird of omen, from the flight or cries of which the augur divined, Hes. Op. 826; δεξιός, ἀριστερός ὄρνις Hom.; χρηστηρίου ὄρνιθας Aesch. Theb. 26, cf. Ag. 112, 157; ὄ. αἰσιος Soph. O. T. 52, etc. 2. metaph., like Lat. *avis* for *augurium*, the omen or prophecy taken from the flight or cries of birds (cf. οἰωνός), Hom. (who in this sense always uses the sing.); in full, ὄρνιθων οἰωνίσματα Eur. Phoen. 839:—then, generally, an omen, fateful presage, without direct reference to birds, Il. 24. 219, Pind. P. 4. 33; ὄρνιθα δ' οὐ ποιῶ σε τῆς ἐμῆς ἄδοῦ Aesch. Fr. 93, cf. Eur. I. A. 988, Ar. Pl. 63, v. sub ὄδιος:—Ar. Av. 719 sq. is witty on this usage. III. in Att., ὄρνις, *δ*, is mostly a cock, Soph. El. 18, Fr. 900, Ar. Vesp. 815; ὄρνις, *ἡ*, a hen, Menand. Ἐπιτρ. 5;—being the commonest and most useful of domestic fowls; more fully, ὄρνις ἐνοίκιος Aesch. Eum. 866; θήλεια ὄρνις Soph. Fr. 424, cf. Br. Ar. Av. 102; so in Bucolic writers, ὄρνιχων φοινικολόφων Theocr. 22. 72, cf. 24. 63, Mosch. 3. 50; ὄρνεις οἰκίης Babr. 17. 1. IV. in pl. sometimes the bird-market, Brunck Ar. Av. 13, Dem. 417. 21; cf. ὄρνειον II. V. Μοισᾶν ὄρνιχες, song-birds, i. e. poets, Theocr. 7. 47. VI. proverbs: διῶκει παῖς ποταπὸν ὄρνιν Aesch. Ag. 394; ἀφαντος, ὡς τις ὄρνις ἐκ χερῶν Eur. Hipp. 828; ὄρνιθων γάλα 'pigeon's milk,' i. e. any marvellous dainty or good fortune, Ar. Vesp. 508, 1671, Mnesim. Φιλ. 3, Menand. Incert. 313; v. ὄνος.
 ὄρνιτο, barbarism for ὄρνισι, Ar. Av. 1677.
 ὄρνιτολόχος, ὄρνιχος, -χα, Dor. for ὄρνιθ-.
 ὄρνιμι or -ύω, poet. Verb. of which Hom. uses 1st sing. ὄρνιμι, imperat. ὄρνιθι, ὄρνιτε, and of the form ὄρνιμι, 3 sing. and pl. impf. ὄρνιεν, -ον, Od. 21. 100, Il. 12. 142:—fut. ὄρνω 4. 16, Pind., Soph.:—aor. ὄρνω Hom., Hes., Trag., Ion. 3 sing. ὄρνωσθε Il. 17. 423:—redupl. aor. 2 ὄρνωρε, Il. 2. 146, Od. 4. 712, etc., (but ὄρνωρε stands for ὄρνωρε, Il. 13. 78, Od. 8. 539):—Med. ὄρνιμαι, used by Hom. in 3 sing. ὄρνιται, imperat. ὄρνισθε, part. ὄρνιμένος: impf. ὄρνιμην, used by Hom. in 3 sing. and pl. ὄρνιτο, ὄρνιντο:—fut. ὄρνωμαι, 3 sing. ὄρνεται Il. 20. 140:—aor. 2 ὄρνωμην, 3 sing. ὄρνωτο 12. 279., 14. 397, and very often in contr. form ὄρνω; 3 pl. without augm. ὄρνωτο Od. 3. 471; ὄρνωτο Il. 2. 398., 23. 212 (from which a pres. or fut. ὄρνεται was formed by a late Poet in Paus. 9. 38, 4); imperat. ὄρσο or ὄρσεο Hom., Ion. contr. ὄρσειν Il.; subj. ὄρρηται Od.; inf. ὄρρηται (not ὄρρηται) contr. for ὄρρησθαι, Il. 8. 474; part. ὄρρωμένος Aesch. Theb. 88, 115; ὄρρωμένος, Il. and in lyr. passages of Trag., Aesch. Ag. 1408 (cf. 429), Supp. 422, Soph. O. T. 177:—to the Med. also belongs the pf. ὄρρωρα, used by Hom. only in 3 sing. ὄρρωρε (v. supr.), subj. ὄρρωρη; and plqpf. ὄρρωρει, also ὄρρωρει Il. 18. 498, Aesch. Ag. 653, Soph. O. C. 1622 (cf. ὄρρωμαι):—we also find a pass. form ὄρρωρεται = ὄρρωρε, Od. 19. 377, subj. ὄρρωρηται Il. 13. 271:—the tenses are formed very like those of *ἄρω, v. sub ἀραρίσκω. (From √OP come also ὄρ-ούω, ὄρ-ίνω, ὄρ-θύνω, and prob. also οὐρ-ον, δίσκ-ουρ-α; Skt. *ar*, *ri-nomi* (aor. med. *arīta* = ὄρνω); Lat. *or-ior*, *or-tus*, *or-igo*.)
 Radical sense, to stir, stir up: esp., 1. of bodily movement, to set on, urge on, incite, τινα ἐπὶ τινα Il. 5. 629., 12. 293; οἱ ἐπ' αἰετὸν ὄρρωρε let loose his eagle upon him, Hes. Th. 523; τινα ἀντία τινός Il. 20. 79; τινά τινι 17. 72; rarely, τινα εἰς ἄταν Pind. P. 2. 54, cf. Eur. I. T. 1150:—c. inf., Zeus ὄρρωρε μάχεσθαι urged him on to fight, Il. 13. 794, etc.; τὴν .. ῥέζει θεὸς ὄρρωρεν ἔργον Od. 23. 222; so, τόλμα μοι γλώσσ-

σαν ὄρνιμι λέγειν Pind. O. 13. 15, cf. P. 4. 302, Soph. Ant. 1060:—Med., with pf. ὄρρωρα, to move, stir oneself, εἰσέκε μοι φίλα γούνατ' ὄρρωρη while my limbs have power to move, Il. 9. 610, Od. 18. 133, etc.; used by Hom. in imperat. ὄρρωρε, rouse thee! up! arise! just like ἄγε and ἴθι in exhorting, Il. 3. 250, etc.; ὄρρω 5. 109., 24. 88; ἀλλ' ὄρρωρε πόλεμόνδε 4. 264., 19. 139:—in hostile sense, to rush on, rush furiously, ὄρρωρε δ' ἐπ' αὐτοῦς [Ἐκτωρ] Il. 5. 590, cf. 11. 343., 21. 248; ὄρρωρετο χαλκῷ Τυδείδης 5. 17, etc.; ὄρρωται λαός Aesch. Theb. 90, cf. 419, Soph. O. C. 1320. 2. to make to arise, call forth, ἀπ' Ὀκείαν .. Ἠριγένειαν ὄρρωρεν Od. 23. 348, cf. 7. 169: to awaken, arouse from sleep, ὄρρωρεν .. Ἰπποκόωντα Il. 10. 518: of animals, to rouse, start, chase, ὄρρωσαν δὲ Νύμφαι .. αἴγας ὄρρωρεσκίους Od. 9. 154; ὡς δ' ὅτε νεβρὸν ὄρρωρε κύνων .. ὄρρωρε ἐξ εὐνήης Il. 22. 190:—Med. to arise, start up, esp. from bed, Ἦως ἐκ λεχέων .. ὄρρωρετο Il. 11. 2; ὄρρωρετ' ἀπ' ἐξ εὐνήφιν Od. 2. 2, etc.; ἀπὸ θρόνου ὄρρωρε φαεινοῦ Il. 11. 645; ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὄρρωρετο started up from .., 5. 13:—absol., ὄρρωμένιο ἀνακτος Hes. Th. 843; so also, in pf. med., ὄρρωρε θεῖος αἰδός Od. 8. 539, etc.; v. sub ὄρομαι:—also c. inf. to rise to do a thing, set about it, οἱ δ' εὐδεν ὄρρωρετο, as we say, to go to sleep, Od. 2. 397 (so c. part., ὄρρωρε κέων get thee to bed, 7. 342); ὄρρωρετο .. ἴμεν 7. 14, cf. Hes. Sc. 40; ὄρρωρετο πέτεσθαι Il. 13. 62, etc.; ὄρρωρετο .. Zeus νιφέμεν started or began to .., 12. 279. 3. often used of things as well as persons, to call forth, excite, Lat. *ciere*, of storms and the like, which the gods call forth, ἀνεμον, ἀνέμων ἀντμήν, ἀήτας, θύελλαν, κύματα, νοῦσον Hom.; θεὸς χειμῶν ἄωρον ὄρρωρε Aesch. Pers. 496:—and in Med. to arise, Lat. *orior*, Εὐρός τε Νότος τε, καῦμα, νύξ, φλόξ, χεῖμα, κύμα Hom.; πῦρ ὄρρωμενον a fire that has arisen, Il. 17. 738, cf. Soph. O. T. 177. b. of human actions, passions, and the like, ὄρρωσαι πόλεμον, ἔριν, μᾶλον, κυδοιμόν, and ἴμερον, γόον, φόβον, μένος, σθένος, etc., Hom.; and in Med., ὄρρωσαι κλέος, μένος, νόος, νεῖκος, πένθος, στόνος, etc., Id.; δοῦρα ὄρρωμενα πρόσσω the darts flying onwards, Il. 11. 572; ὄρρωμένων πολέμων Pind. O. 8. 45; also, ἀφρός ἀπὸ χραδὸς ὄρρωρετο started from the skin, Hes. Th. 191:—cf. παλινὸρρωμενος, παλινὸρρωσος. 4. Ar. Rh. often uses ὄρρωρε nearly as = ἐστί, ὄρρωρει = ἦν.—The Verb is mainly used in Ep. and Lyr. poetry; seldom found in Trag. senarians ὄρρω Soph. Ant. 1060; ὄρρωρε Aesch. Pers. 496; ὄρρωμαι Soph. O. C. 1320; ὄρρωρει Ib. 1622, Aesch. Ag. 653; prob. never in Com. or correct Prose. ὄρρωφίον (not -ίφειν), τό, Dim. of ὄρρωρε, Ael. N. A. 4. 41., 7. 47., 9. 37; v. Bast. Ep. Cr. 195.
 ὄροβάγχη or ὄροβάκκη (as Hesych. writes it), *ἡ*, a parasitic plant, which seems, from Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 4, to be *cuscuta*, dodder; but from Diosc. 2. 172, it should be the same as our *orobanché*, broom-rapè.—But ὄροβάκχος, *δ*, in Nic. Th. 869, seems to be the fruit of the παλίουρος, v. Schneid. ad l.
 ὄροβάκχος, *δ*, v. ὄρίβακχος.
 ὄροβαξ, *ἡ*, a peony, Diosc. Noth. 3. 147.
 ὄροβιαῖος, *α*, *ov*, of the size of the ὄροβος, Theophr. H. P. 8. 5, 1.
 ὄροβίας, *ov*, *δ*, like the ὄροβος, Galen.
 ὄροβίζω, to feed on ὄροβοι, Hesych. s. v. ὄροβισμένοι.
 ὄροβίνος, *η*, *ov*, made of ὄροβος, Diosc. 2. 131, etc.
 ὄροβιον, τό, Dim. of ὄροβος, Hipp. 58. 20. II. meal made from ὄροβοι, Id. 576. 5, etc.
 ὄροβίτης [ῖ], *ov*, *δ*, like or of the size of the ὄροβος, Diod. 3. 13: fem. ὄροβίτις, v. sub χρυσόκολλα.
 ὄροβο-ειδής, *ἑς*, like vetch-seed, of certain urinal deposits, Jo. Actuar. de Ren. 1. 15, Galen.
 ὄροβος, *δ*, (v. ἐρέβ-ινθος, Lat. *ervum*) the bitter vetch, a kind of pulse, mostly in pl., Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Acut. 387, Dem. 59S. 4, Arist., etc. 2. the plant which bears it, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 2. II. = χάλαζα II, Eust. 853. 55.
 ὄροβο-φάγέω, to eat vetch, Hipp. 1037 F, 1180 D.
 ὄροβώδης, *es*, of the vetch kind, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 3 and 5.
 ὄρο-γενής, *ἑς*, (ὄρος) produced from a term, μὲν δὲ ὄρ. οὖσα, Iamb. ad Nicom. Arithm. 81 D.
 ὄρογχοι, *οἱ*, mountains, Dion. P. 286, Nic. Al. 42:—expl. by Hesych., Phot., Eust., as = οἱ τῶν ἄρων ὄγχοι.
 ὄρογυα, *ἡ*, poet. for ὄργυα, Pind. P. 4. 406, Ar. Fr. 661.
 ὄροδαμνίς, ἴδος, *ἡ*, Dim. of ὄροδάμνος, a sprig, spray, Theocr. 7. 13S.
 ὄροδάμνος, *δ*, a bough, branch, Plat. in Anth. P. 9. 3, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 3, Call. Fr. 139, Nic. Al. 603, etc.:—a shortd. form ὄραμνος, occurs in Poets, Nic. Al. 154, Anth. P. 5. 292:—also ῥάδαμνος, LXX (Job 8. 16), Suid., Hesych. (who also gives ῥόδαμνος), etc.; and ῥάδαμος, Nic. Al. 92. (For the Root, v. ῥαδινός.)
 ὄρο-δεμνιάδες, *αἱ*, couching on mountains, mountain-nymphs, Hesych.
 ὄροθεσία, *ἡ*, a fixing of boundaries, in pl., limitations, boundaries, Act. Ar. 17. 26:—so also ὄροθεσία, τά, Galen. 19. 348, Hesych., etc.; the sing. ὄροθέσιον occurs in Petri Patr. Exc. p. 135. 11 Nieb.
 ὄροθετέω, to fix boundaries, Eccl.
 ὄρο-θέτης, *ov*, *δ*, one who fixes boundaries, Eccl.
 ὄροθύνω, used by Hom. chiefly in Ep. impf. ὄροθύνων: aor. ὄροθύνω Lyc. 693; imper. ὄροθύνων Il. 21. 312:—like ὄρρωμι, ὄρίνω, to stir up, rouse, urge on, mostly of persons, Il. l. c., etc.; also of things, πάντας δ' ὄροθύνων ἐναύλους 21. 312; πάσας δ' ὄροθύνων ἀέλλας Od. 5. 292; c. inf. to urge one to do, Ar. Rh. 1. 522, 1275:—Ep. word used in Pass by Aesch., στάσις δ' ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ὄροθύνετο Pr. 200; and Herm. restores ὄροθύνεις (for ὄρθεῖς or ὄρθοῖς) in Eur. Bacch. 1169.
 ὄροι-τύπος, *ov*, v. sub ὄρειτύπος.
 ὄρο-κάρνον, τό, the mountain-nut, a tree which grows near the Black Sea, Strab. 546: others read ὄροκόρνον, Lat. *cornus montana*.
 ὄρομαι, Dep. to watch, keep watch and ward, only used in comp. with ἐπὶ which however is always separated from the Verb by tmesis, αἰπόλια

πλατέ αἰγῶν .. ἐσχατιῇ βόσκοντ', ἐπὶ δ' ἀνέρες ἐσθλοὶ ὄρονται Od. 14. 104; so, ἐπὶ δ' ἀνέρες ἐσθλοὶ ὄροντο, οἶνον οἰνοχοεῦντες 3. 471; ἐπὶ δ' ἀνήρ ἐσθλὸς ὄρῳρει Μηριόνης II. 23. 112.—This interpr. is given by Schol. Od. 14. 104 (cf. Hesych.), and maintained by Curt. and others, so that it should come from √OP, οὔρος, v. sub οὔρος B; while Buttm. refers all the passages to √OP, ὄρυνμι.

ὄρο-μαλίδες, αἰ, (μῆλον B) Dor. for ὄρομηλίδες, a kind of *wild apples*, Theocr. 5. 94; vulg. ὄριμαλίδες.

ὄρον, τό, a wooden implement for *pressing grapes*, Aesch. (Fr. 105), ap. Harp., Suid.; ὄρος in Poll. 7. 150., 10. 130.

ὄρο-νύχιον, τό, a *night-watch*, Phot.

ὄρο-πέδιον, τό, a *mountain-plain, table-land, δι' ἑρπεδίων* Strab. 292, 522, 568, 706; another form ὄριπέδιον is given, Ib. 272.

ὄρος, Ion. οὔρος, εὐς, τό: gen. pl. ὄρέων is required by the metre in Eur. Bacch. 718 and oft. occurs in MSS. of prose writers; but ὄρων is required in Aesch. Pr. 719, 811, Fr. 379, and occurs in MSS. of Plat. Criti. III C, al.: the Gramm. differ as to the true Att. form:—a *mountain, hill*, Hom., etc.: he has both sing. and pl., in the common as well as in the Ion. form, οὔρεα μακρά, νιφύοντα etc.; so also Hes., who (Theogn. 129) calls mountains children of Γαῖα,—γαίνατο δ' Οὔρεα μακρά, θεῶν χαρίεντας ἐναύλους:—Hdt. prefers the Ion. form, but in all MSS. the common one is sometimes found, as I. 43., 2. 8. (Hence ὄρ-ειος, ὄρ-εινός, ὄρ-ειτής, ὄρεῦς, ὄρ-έστης; cf. Skt. gir-is, Zd. gair-is, Slav. gor-a, all of the same signif., cf. αἶα, γαῖα: perh. also Βορέας meant the *mountain-wind*, and Ὑπερβόρειοι those who dwell beyond the Rhipæan mountains, which would imply a Root GOP or FOP; v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 474.)

ὄρός, later ὄρρός (v. infr.): οὔρος Nic. Th. 708; ὄ:—the *wotery or serous part of milk, whey, ναῖον δ' ὄρῳ ἀγγέα πάντα* Od. 9. 222; ὄρον πίνων 17. 225, cf. Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 6, Eust. Od. II. c. 2. the *watery part of the blood*, Plat. Tim. 83 D. 3. the *watery part of tar*, ὄρος πίσεως Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 2; elsewhere ὄροπίσσα, ὄρροπίσσα, v. Ducange. 4. ὄρρος σπερματικός, Plut. 2. 909 E.—The form ὄρρός first occurs in Arist., unless it be read in Hipp. Acut. 383. (Cf. Skt. saras (also saram, water), Lat. serum; cf. τυρός.)

ὄρος, Ion. οὔρος (v. sub fin.), ὄ, a *boundary, landmark, ἀμφ' οὔροισι δὴ ἀνέρε δηριάσθον* II. 12. 421; λίθον .. τὸν β' ἀνδρες πρότεροι θέσαν ἔμμεναι οὔρον ἀρούρης 21. 405:—the *boundary between two objects* is commonly expressed by putting both in gen., οὔρος τῆς Μηδικῆς καὶ τῆς Λυδικῆς Hdt. 1. 72, etc.; also in dat., οὐδεὶς ὄρος ἐκ θεῶν χρηστοῖς οὐδὲ κακοῖς Eur. H. F. 669;—with a single gen., ρεῖθρον ἠπείρου ὄρον Aesch. Pr. 790; γάμων ὄρος the *time within which one can marry*, Plat. Legg. 788 B; ἐβδομήκοντα ἔτη οὔρον τῆς ζῆς ἀνθρώπων προτίθημι, I set 70 years as the *limit of human life*, Hdt. 1. 32, cf. 74;—absol., ὄρον τίθεσθαι to lay it down for oneself, Plat. Phaedr. 237 D, Legg. 849 E; so, ὄρον προγράφειν Dem. 633. 3; πῆξαι Lycurg. 157. 6; εἰς ὄρος παγήσεται Thuc. 3. 92; οὔρος ἡλικίης προκέεται τινι Hdt. 1. 216; τὸν ὄρον ὑπερβαίνειν Plat. Rep. 373 D, etc.:—also in pl. *bounds, boundaries, ἐν οὔροισι χώρης* Hdt. 4. 52, cf. 125; τοὺς Αἰγυπτίων οὔρους Id. 2. 17; ὑπὸ Κυλλάνας ὄροις Pind. O. 6. 130; γῆς ἐπ' ἐσχάτοις ὄροις Aesch. Pr. 666; ὄροι πορείας the *limits between which one can go*, Antipho 121. 39. 2. metaph., ὄροι θεσπεσίας ὁδοῦ Aesch. Ag. 1154; θῆλυς ὄρος the *boundary of a woman's mind* (v. sub ἐπιπέτω II. 3), Ib. 485. II. in Hdt. I. 93, οὔροι are *marking-stones* (στῆλαι, σῆρρι), bearing inscriptions:—so, in Att. Law, this was the name for *stone slabs or tablets set up on mortgaged property*, to serve as a bond or register of the debt, ὅπως .. ὄροι τεθεῖεν Isae. 59. 46; with gen. of the amount, τίθησκον ὄρους ἐπὶ μὲν τὴν οἰκίαν δισχιλίων (sc. δραχμῶν), ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ χωρίον ταλάντου Dem. 876. 9, cf. 1029. 27. 2. the *broad piece of wood forming the upper part of the oil and wine press*, Aesch. Fr. 105, Menand. Ἐπίκλ. 8. III. a *limit, rule, standard, measure, τῶν ἀναγκαίων* Plat. Rep. 373 E; ὄροι τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ κανόνες Dem. 324. 27; ὄρον πολιτείας ταξάμενοι πλῆθος χρημάτων Plat. Rep. 551 A; οἱ ὄροι τῶν διαστημάτων the *limits or proportions of the intervals* (in the musical scale), Id. Phileb. 17 D; so, ὄροι τρεῖς ἀρμονίας .. νεάτης τε καὶ ὑπάτης καὶ μέσης Id. Rep. 443 D. 2. an *end, aim, ἔνα ὄρον θέμενος παντὶ τρόπῳ με ἀνελεῖν* Dem. 248. 25, cf. Bacchyl. 19, Eur. I. T. 1219; ἀριστοκρατίας ὄρος ἀρετῆς, ὀλιγαρχίας πλοῦτος Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 7, al.; (in Rhet. I. 8, 5, he uses τέλος instead.) IV. in Aristotle's Logic, the *term of a proposition, subject or predicate*, An. Pr. I. 1, 5, al.; ὄρος μέσος the *middle term*, Eth. N. 6. 9, 5, cf. An. Pr. I. 4, 2 sq.:—hence, b. the *definition of a term, its species*, Top. I. 5, 1., 6. 1, 1 sq., al.:—and ὄροι are sometimes spoken of as if they were propositions, ὄ. κατηγοριοί, στερητικοί An. Pr. I. 7, 1, cf. I. 11, 7, al. 2. in Mathematics, ὄροι are the *terms of a ratio or proportion*, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 3, 11 sq., Cael. I. 12, 7, Eucl. 5 def. 9. (The Ion. οὔρος is the older form, being a modification of ὄρφος (or ὄρβος, as written in Corcyr. Inscr., C. I. 1909), v. Revue Archéol. Apr. 1868, 90; cf. νεῦρ-ον, nerv-us.)

ὄροσάγγαι, οἱ, Persian word for the *Benefactors of the King*, Hdt. 8. 85, Soph. Fr. 193; cf. Esther 6. 1 sq.

ὄρο-σπιζος, οὐ, ὄ, the *mountain-finch, fringilla montifrigilla L.*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5. ὄρο-τύπος [ῥ], οὐ, = ὄρειτύπος, ὕδωρ Aesch. Theb. 85. ὄρουμα, τό, (ὄρούω) = ὄρμημα, Hesych. ὄρουσις, ἡ, (ὄρούω) = ὄρμησις, ὄρμη, defined as φορὰ διανοίας ἐπὶ τι μέλλον, Stob. Ecl. 2. 162. ὄρούω, Pind.: impf. ὄρουον Eur. H. F. 972; fut. ὄρούσω, h. Hom. Ap. 417; aor. ὄρουσα Trag., Ep. ὄρουσα Hom., Hes., part. ὄρούσας Hom., Trag.: (√OP, ὄρυνμι). To rise and rush violently on or forward, Lat. ruo, irruo, to move quickly, hasten, dart forward, Hom., both of men and things: Hom. always joins it with a word expressing motion to

a place, ἐς δίφρον ὄρούσας II. II. 359; ἐς βυσσὸν ὄρ. 24. 80; πρὸς ῥα πλατάνιστον ὄρουσεν 2. 310; ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ὄρουσαν 14. 401, Hes. Sc. 412, 436; or motion from a place, αἰχμὴ ἀπὸ χειρὸς ὄρουσεν II. 13. 505, etc., cf. Hes. Sc. 437; ἐκ μέσων ἀρκυστάτων ὄρουσεν Aesch. Eum. 113; ἐκ τάξεων ὄρουσε Eur. Phoen. 1236; μάσχους ὄρούσας ἐς μέσας Id. I. T. 297; ὄρουον ἄλλος ἀλλόσε Id. H. F. 972; c. acc. cogn., πῆδημ' ὄρούσας Aesch. Ag. 826; simply to move, ὄρ. βραδέως Arcestr. ap. Ath. 105 A: metaph., ἀπότομον ὄρουσεν εἰς ἀνάγκην Soph. O. T. 877; ὡς ὄρούση πρὸς δίκης ἀγῶνα Id. El. 1441. 2. c. gen. objecti, to rush at, strive after, Pind. P. 10. 95. 3. c. inf. to be eager to do, Id. O. 9. 155. 4. generally, to rise, tower, Opp. C. 3. 474.—Poët. Verb, used occasionally by Trag., perh. once in Ar. (v. Fr. 442).

ὄροφή, ἡ, (ἐρέφω) the *roof of a house, or the ceiling of a room*, Od. 22. 298, Hdt. 2. 148, Pherecr. Myrm. 6, Ar., etc.; pleon., καταστέγασμα τῆς ὄροφῆς Hdt. 2. 155; ὄροφὴν διελεῖν to take off the *tiling*, Thuc. 4. 48; cf. κέραμος:—in pl. the *woodwork of the roof*, Pliny's contignationes, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 7. 2. the *top of a bee-hive*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 8.

ὄροφη-φάγος [ᾶ], οὐ, *roof-destroying*, πῦρ Anth. P. 9. 152. ὄροφη-φόρος, οὐ, bearing a *roof*, of the tortoise, Anth. P. 9. 631. ὄροφιαῖος, α, οὐ, of or belonging to the *ὄροφή*, λίθοι C. I. 160. I. 85; θυρίς Timario in Notices et Extraits, 9. 241. ὄροφλας, οὐ, ὄ, living under a *roof*, μῦς ὄρ. the *common mouse*, opp. to μ. ἀρουραῖος, Ar. Vesp. 206; ὄρ. ὄφης a *tame house-snake*, Hesych. ὄροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄροφή) of or for a *roof*, Hesych., etc. ὄροφίνος, ἡ, ὄν, covered with or made of *reeds*, Aen. Tact. 32. ὄροφοιτάω, = ὄρειφοιτάω, Hesych.:—in Joseph. Macc. 14, 14, ὄροφοφοιτῶντα is perhaps to be restored.

ὄρο-φοίτης, οὐ, ὄ, = ὄρειφοίτης, E. M. 461, 27. ὄροφος, ὄ, (ἐρέφω) the *reed used for thatching houses*, described as λαχνῆεις, II. 24. 451 (v. sub ἐρέφω); distinguished from κάλαμος, etc., Arist. Fr. 252. II. = ὄροφή, a *roof*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, Aesch. Supp. 650, Ar. Lys. 229, Thuc. 1. 134, Plat. Rep. 417 A;—in pl., like Lat. tecta, ὄροφον Φοῖβου, i. e. his *temple*, Eur. Ion 89. 2. the *cover of a wagon*, Paus. 1. 19, 1.

ὄροφῶ, to cover with a *roof*, Philo de VII Mir. 1:—Pass. to be roofed, δοκοῖς Plut. 2. 210 D; φατνώμασι Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 2. ὄρόφωμα, τό, a *roof, ceiling*, Ath. 205 D, LXX (Ezek. 41. 26, al.). ὄρόφωσις, ἡ, a *roofing, ceiling*, Epiphani.

ὄροφῶτης, οὐ, ὄ, a *roofmaker*, Manass. Chron. 175. ὄροφωτός, ἡ, ὄν, roofed or ceiled, Eust. 892. 33. ὄρόω, Ep. for ὄράω, Hom.

ὄρπετον, τό, Aeol. for ἐρπετόν, Sappho 43, Theocr. 29. 13. ὄρπηξ, Att. ὄρπηξ, ἡκος, Aeol. and Dor. ὄρπαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, a *sapling, young shoot or tree*, II. 21. 38, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 1425, Theocr. 7. 146; ὄρ-πακι βραδίνῳ Sappho 105. 2. anything made of such young trees, a *goad for driving cattle*, Hes. Op. 466; a *lance*, Eur. Hipp. 221. II. metaph. a *scion, descendant*, Orph. Arg. 213. (Perh. akin to ἄρπη, so that the orig. notion would be that of a *point or spike*; cf. Lat. urpex, a harrow:—Curt. 338, thinks it may be connected with ἔρπω.) [In Anth. we find an acc. ὄρπῶκα, v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 262.]

ὄρροπίσσα, ἡ, (ὄρρός, πίσσα) = πίσανθος, Paul. Aeg. 3. 74. ὄρρο-ποτέω, (ὄρρός, πίνω) to drink *whey*, Hipp. 486. I., 540. 39. ὄρροποτίη, ἡ, Ion. for -ποσία, a *drinking of whey*, Hipp. 486. 2. ὄρρο-πύγιον [ῥ], τό, the *rump of birds*, in which the tail-feathers are set, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 9., 9. 32, 3 and 5 (where Bekk. retains οὔροπ-, but v. Cobet V. LL. 270):—the *tail-fin of fish*, Ib. 4. 1, 25:—generally, the *tail or rump of any animal*, Ar. Vesp. 1075, Nub. 162.

ὄρροπυγό-στικτος, οὐ, having a *spotted tail*, Arist. Fr. 282. ὄρρός (A), ὄ, v. sub ὄρός, serum. ὄρρος (B), ὄ, the *end of the os sacrum* (cf. ὄρροπύγιον), Galen. Lex. Hipp., Schol. Ar. Pl. 122, Moer. 284; but Ammon. identifies it with ταῦρος III, cf. Poll. 2. 173. 2. generally, the *rump*, Ar. Ran. 222, Pax 1239, Lys. 964, etc. (The orig. form was prob. ὄρρος, cf. A. S. ærs, O. H. G. ars, etc.: akin also to οὔρα, but not to ὄρρωδέω.)

ὄρρώω, (ὄρρός) to turn into *whey*, v. ἐξορρώμαι. ὄρρωδέω, Ion. ὄρρ-, fut. ἦσω:—to *fear, dread, shrink from*, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 34, al. (always in Ion. form), Eur. El. 831, Ar. Eq. 126, 541, al.; c. gen. rei, to fear for or because of a thing, Hdt. 1. 111; so, ὑπὲρ τινος Lys. 180. 10; περὶ τινος Andoc. 20. 30; περὶ τῷ ἑαυτοῦ σώματι Thuc. 6. 9; ἀμφὶ θανάτου Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2:—also foll. by a relat. clause, ἄρρ. ὅτι .., Hdt. 8. 70; but more commonly ἄρρ. or ὄρρ. μή .., Id. 1. 9, 156, Antipho 122. ult., etc.; ὅπως μή .., Hipp. 618. 42:—also c. inf., ὄρρ. θανεῖν Eur. Hec. 768; αὐτὸς ὄρρ. παθεῖν Id. Fr. 128:—absol., Hdt. 3. 1., 5. 98. (The Ion. form ἄρρωδέω disproves any affinity with ὄρρος, cauda: prob. like the kindred Lat. horreo, horresco, it is onomatop., expressing the *shuddering of fear*.)

ὄρρωδέως, Adv., = ἐμφόβως, Hesych. ὄρρωδης, ες, (ὄρρός, εἶδος) like *whey, serous*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 7, Galen. II. (ὄρρος B) = οὔρωδης, Galen.

ὄρρωδία, Ion. ὄρρωδίη, ἡ, (ὄρρωδέω) *terror, affright, dread*, Hdt. 7. 173, Eur. Phoen. 1389, etc.; τοὺς Ἕλληνας εἶχε δέος τε καὶ ἄρρ. Hdt. 8. 70; ἐν ὄρρ. ἔχειν τι Thuc. 2. 89; ἐστὶ ὄρρ. μοι περὶ τινος Hdt. 9. 101; ἐς ἄρρ. ἀπικέσθαι, μὴ .., Id. 4. 140; ὄρρ. μοι μὴ τι βουλευῆς κακῶν Eur. Med. 317. ὄρρας, ὄρρασκε, ὄρρασο, ὄρρασε, v. sub ὄρυνμι.

ὄρρ-γύναικα [ῥ], τόν, acc. sing. one who excites women, epith. of Bacchus, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 607 C, 671 C.—No nom. was in use, Lob. Phryn. 659.

ὄρρ-κτύπος, οὐ, stirring or making noise, Ζεὺς ὄρρ. the *rouser of thunder*, Pind. O. 10 (11). 97.

ὄρσι-νεφής, *és*, cloud-raising, Homer's νεφεληγερέτα, Pind. N. 5. 62.
 ὄρσι-πέτης, raising its flight, soaring, Hesych.: cf. ὑπιπέτης.
 ὄρσι-πούς [τ], ποδος, δ, ἡ, raising the foot, swift-footed, ἔλαφοι Anth. P. 15. 27; ὄρσ. βοή stirring the feet to flight, Hesych.
 ὄρσίτης, ου, ὁ, a Cretan dance, Ath. 629 C.
 ὄρσο, v. sub ὄρσνυμι.
 ὄρσοδάκη, ἡ, an insect which eats the buds of plants, (*Haltica oleracea*, Sundevall), Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 21. (The word ὄρσός, a bud, is not found in use.)
 ὄρσό-θριξ, ὁ, ἡ, raising the hair (cf. ὀρθόθριξ), Theognost. Can. 97. 9.
 ὄρσοθύρη [ῥ], ἡ, prob. a door approached by steps or stairs, Od. 22. 126, 333; ἀν' ὄρσοθύρην ἀναβαίνειν Ib. 132; also in Simon. Iamb. 21 [where v appears to be long].
 ὄρσολοπέω or -έω, to irritate, provoke, c. acc., ἦ με βοῶν ἐνεχ' ὦδε χολούμενος ὄρσολοπέεις h. Hom. Merc. 308; μύθω ὑνειδείω ὄρσολοπέει Max. Tyr. 107:—Pass., θυμὸς ὄρσολοπείται my heart is troubled, Aesch. Pers. 10.
 ὄρσόλοπος, ον, eager for the fray, tempestuous, epith. of Ares, Anacr. 74. (Origin unknown; for the deriv. from ὄρσαι λόφον, bristling the mane, can hardly be pressed.)
 ὄρσός, Lacon. for ὀρθός, Ar. Lys. 995.
 ὄρσότης, ητος, ἡ, = ὄρμη, Critias in Dind. Gr. Graec. 1. p. 40.
 ὄρσο-τρίαινᾶ, gen. ᾶ, acc. ᾶν, Dor. for -τριάινης, ου, ην, wielder of the trident, Pind. O. 8. 64, P. 2. 22, N. 4. 140.
 ὄρσο-ύδρα, ἡ, (ὄρσνυμι, ὕδωρ) a water-pipe, Eust. 1921. 13.
 ὄρσω, v. sub ὄρσνυμι.
 ὄρτάζω, Ion. for ἑορτάζω, Hdt.
 ὄρτάλλίζω, to bound or frisk about, flap the wings, like a young animal, Lat. vitulari, lascivire, v. ἀνορτάλλίζω.
 ὄρτάλις, ἴδος, ἡ, the young of any animal, Lat. pullus, a young bird, a chicken: generally, a fowl, Nic. Al. 295.—A Bocot. word, cf. ὄρτάλιχος.
 ὄρταλίχεύς, ἑως, ἡ, = sq., Nic. Al. 228.
 ὄρτάλιχος [ᾶ], ὁ, = ὄρταλις, a chick, Theocr. 13. 12:—being Boeot. for ἀλεκτρούων, acc. to Strattis Φοιν. 2, cf. Ar. Ach. 871, et ibi Schol. 2. generally, a young bird, Aesch. Ag. 54; ὄρτ. χελιδόσι Opp. H. 5. 579: a young animal, Soph. Fr. 962.
 ὄρτή, ἡ, Ion. for ἑορτή, Hdt.
 Ὀρτύγία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (ὄρτυξ) Quail-island, the ancient name of Delos, whence Artemis is called Ὀρτυγία, Soph. Tr. 214. Whether this is the Ortygia of Calypso (Od. 5. 123) can hardly be decided. II. part of the city of Syracuse (the only part now inhabited), otherwise called Νᾶσος or the Island, Strab. 270.
 ὄρτύγιον [ῥ], τό, Dim. of ὄρτυξ, Eupol. Πολ. 9, Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 3.
 ὄρτύγο-θήρας, ου, ὁ, a quail-catcher, Plat. Euthyd. 290 D.
 ὄρτύγο-κόμος, ον, keeping quails, Ar. Fr. 36.
 ὄρτύγο-κόπος, ον, playing at ὄρτυγοκοπία, a quail-striker, Plat. Com. Περιαλγ. 4, cf. Schol. Ar. Av. 1297:—the game of quail-striking, ὄρτυγοκοπία, is described by Poll. 9. 107: Verb ὄρτυγοκοπέω, Ib., Plut. 2. 34 D; ὄρτυγοκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in the game, Poll. 1. c. Cf. στυφοκόπος.
 ὄρτύγο-μᾶνία, ἡ, madness after quails, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 464 D.
 ὄρτύγο-μήτρα, ἡ, a bird which migrates with the quails, perhaps = κρέξ, the land-rail, *Rallus crex*, Cratin. Χειρ. 15, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 11 and 12, Ath. 392 F, LXX (Ex. 16. 3, Num. 11. 31):—ludicrously applied to Latona, the Ortygian mother (cf. Ὀρτυγία), Ar. Ach. 870.
 ὄρτύγο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in quails, Poll. 7. 136.
 ὄρτύγοτροφεῖον, τό, a quail-coop, Arist. Probl. 10. 12, 1.
 ὄρτύγοτροφέω, to feed or keep quails, M. Anton. 1. 6.
 ὄρτύγο-τρόφος, ον, keeping quails, Plat. Euthyd. 290 D.
 ὄρτυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, (gen. ὕκος Philem. ap. Choerob. 1. 82, cf. mod. Gr. ὄρτύκιον):—the quail, Lat. coturnix, Epich. 25 Ahr., Hdt. 2. 77, Plat. Lys. 211 E, etc.;—for its migratory habits, v. Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 6 and 9:—in Ar. Av. 707, Meidias is called so from his ὄρτυγομανία (cf. ὄρτυγοκόπος):—fem. in Lyc. 401. II. a herb, elsewhere ἀτελεφούρος, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 2. (Cf. Skt. vartik-ā, ūrtik-ā: the gloss in Hesych., γόρτυξ ὄρτυξ, testifies to an initial F in Gr.)
 ὄρτως, barbarism for ὀρθώς, Ar. Thesm. 1216.
 ὄρνα, ἡ, = χορδή, a sausage, name of a play of Epicharmus.
 ὄρναγῶ, = ἐρεύγομαι, Hesych.
 ὄρνήγη, ἡ, = ὄρνηγή, Dicn. H. 4. 59, Diosc. 4. 151, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 231.
 ὄρνήγιον [ῥ], τό, Dim. of ὄρνηξ, Hesych. s. v. σκαπάνη.
 ὄρνηγμα, τό, (ὄρνησσω) an excavation, trench, ditch, moat, like βόθρος, Lat. scrobs, cf. διῶρνηξ, Hdt. 1. 179., 7. 23, Thuc. 1. 106, etc.: a tunnel, mine, Hdt. 3. 60; ὄρνησσειν ὄρνηγματα ὑπόγαια Id. 4. 200; a mine, in sieges, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7, Polyb. 5. 100, 2, etc.; also in metal-working, Id. 34. 10, 11:—ὄρ. τύμβου the grave, Eur. Hel. 546:—at Athens, = βάραθρον, the pit into which condemned criminals were thrown, Lycurg. 165. 4; ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ ὄρνήγματι, the executioner, Dinarch. 98. 13, cf. Poll. 8. 71. II. = ὄρνηξ, Luc. V. H. 2. 1.
 ὄρνηγμᾶδος, ὁ, late form for ὄρνηγμός, Hesych.; v. Pors. Od. 9. 235.
 ὄρνηγμάτιον, τό, Dim. of ὄρνηγμα, Gloss.
 ὄρνηγμία, ἡ, = ὄρνηγμα, Aretac. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5.
 ὄρνηξ, ἡ, rice, both the plant and the grain, Strab. 690, 692, Diosc. 2. 117; ὄρ. ἐφθή, the food of the Indians, Megasth. ap. Ath. 153 E; οἶνος ἐξ ὄρνηξος Ael. N. A. 13. 8:—also ὄρνηξον, τό, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 10. (From an Oriental source, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 523.)
 ὄρνήξιον, τό, Dim. of ὄρνηξ, Achmes Onir. 210, A. B. 794. 19.
 ὄρνηξίτης πλακοῦς, ὁ, rice-cake, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 647 D.
 ὄρνηξο-τροφέω, to grow rice, Strab. 838.

ὄρνηξίον, verb. Adj. from ὄρνησσω, cited from Philo Belop.
 ὄρνηκτη, ἡ, = ὄρνηγμα, Philo 1. 626.
 ὄρνηκτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Philo 2. 619, etc. II. = ὄρνηξ I, Byz.
 ὄρνηκτηρίον, τό, = ὄρνηξ I, Eccl.
 ὄρνηκτης, ου, ὁ, one who digs, a digger, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 326 F, Aesop. II. a ploughshare (cf. ὄρνηξ I), or a furrow, Strab. 692; v. Xylander ad l.
 ὄρνηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for digging or mining, ἐργαλεία paraphr. Dion. P. 1107, Suid. s. v. ἄμη.
 ὄρνηκτός, ἡ, ὄν, dug, formed by digging, τάφρον ὑπερθερόνται ὄρνηκτῆν Il. 8. 179, al.; opp. to a natural channel, Hdt. 2. 17, 149, cf. Xen. An. 1. 7, 14; τάφος Eur. Tro. 1153; εἴσοδος Xen. An. 4. 5, 25; ἀποθήκαι ὄρ. ὑπόγειοι Plut. 2. 770 E. II. dug out, quarried, of the stone or metal, τὰ ὄρνηκτά, opp. to τὰ μεταλλευτά, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 10; ὄρ. χρυσός Polyb. 34. 10, 10; ἄλες Diosc. 5. 126; ἰχθύς ὄρ. certain fish taken by digging in sand, such as sand-eels (εὐρίσκονται ὄρνηκτόμενοι Arist. Respir. 9, 11), Id. Mirab. 73, Theophr. Fr. 12. 7, cf. Ath. 331 C, 326 F.
 ὄρνημαγδός, ὁ, a loud noise, din, as of a throng of men fighting, working or running about, often in Hom. (esp. in Il.), Hes. Sc. 232, 401; also of horses and dogs, Il. 10. 185., 17. 741. The word seems not to have been used of loud voices, but only of confused inarticulate sounds; hence also ὄρνημαγδός ὄρνηκτόμων the sound of wood-cutters, Il. 16. 633; ὄρνημαγδὸν ἔθηκε, of the rattling made by throwing a bundle of wood on the ground, Od. 9. 235, cf. Il. 21. 313; of the roar of a mountain torrent, βέων μεγάλῳ ὄρνημαγδῷ Il. 21. 256; of the sea, Simon. 61. Epic. word.
 ὄρνηξ, ὕγος, ὁ, (Hesych. ὄρνηξ), a pickaxe or any sharp iron tool for digging, Anth. P. 6. 297; cf. Lob. Phryn. 231. II. a kind of gazelle or antelope, in Egypt and Libya, so called from its pointed horns, *Oryx leucoryx*, or *beisa*, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 32, P. A. 3. 2, 7,—where it is described as a unicorn. III. a great fish, prob. the narwhal, Lat. orca, Strab. 145, Plut. 2. 974 F.
 ὄρνηξίς, ἡ, a digging, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 10; τάφρων Plut. Pomp. 66.
 ὄρνος, νος, ὁ, a wild animal in Libya, with long curved horns, prob. the same as ὄρνηξ II, Hdt. 4. 192.
 ὄρνησσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ὄρνηξω Il. 7. 341; aor. ὄρνηξα, Ep. ὄρνηξα as always in Hom.: pf. ὄρνηρῆξα (κατ-) Pherecr. Χειρ. 1. 19; plqpf. ὄρνηρῆξεν Xen. An. 6. 8, 4:—Med., aor. ὄρνηξάμην Hdt. and late writers, as Luc.:—Pass., fut. ὄρνηθήσομαι (κατ-) Antipho 122. 17; also ὄρνηχῆσομαι (κατ-) Ar. Av. 394 and ὄρνηξομαι Suid., v. Cobet V. LL. 243; aor. ὄρνηχθην Hdt., Att.: pf. ὄρνηρῆξαι Hdt., Att.; rarely ὄρνηξαι (ὑποκατάρκται Sophron 33 Ahr., διώρνηκται Luc. Timo 53, etc.): plqpf. ὄρνηρῆξην Hdt., Plat. Criti. 118 C, Att. also ὄρνηρῆξην (δι-) Xen. An. 7. 8, 14.—An aor. 2 act. ὄρνηγον occurs in Philostr. 33; pass. ὄρνηγην (δι-) Helioid. 9. 7, Geop., v. l. Xen. An. 5. 8, 11; and a fut. 2 pass. ὄρνηθήσομαι (δι-) Synes. 185 C, v. l. Ar. Av. 1. c.:—cf. ἀν-, δι-, κατ- ὄρνησσω. (The √ ὄρνηξ (cf. ΝΥΧ, νύσσω, ΠΥΥΧ, πτύσσω) has not been traced.) To dig, Lat. fodio, ὄρνηξομεν ἐγγύθι τάφρον Il. 7. 341; βόθρον ὄρνηξε Od. 11. 25; ἔλυτρον Hdt. 1. 186; ὄρνηγμα 4. 200; ταῖς ὄρνηξιν εὐνάς Ar. Eq. 605; ὑπονομήν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Thuc. 2. 76; absol., ὄρνησον ὑπὸ μαστίγων they had to dig . . , Hdt. 7. 21; ἐὰν ὄρνηξῃ τις παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν Arist. Probl. 23. 21:—Pass., ὄρνηχθῆ (sc. ἡ τάφος) Hdt. 2. 158; τὸ ὄρνηξεν = τὸ ὄρνηγμα, the trench, Id. 1. 186. II. to dig up, μᾶλν Od. 10. 305; also in Med., λίθους ὄρνηξασθαι to have stones dug or quarried, Hdt. 1. 186, cf. 3. 9:—Pass., ὁ ὄρνησόμενος χούς the soil that was dug up, Id. 1. 185; ὑπὸ μεταλλείας ὄρνηξασθαι Plat. Criti. 114 E; v. sub ὄρνηκτός. 2. metaph., ὀφθαλμὸν ὄρ. Antiph. Κιβ. 2. III. to dig through, i. e. make a canal through, (like διορνησσειν), τὸν ἰαθμὸν ὄρ. Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 174; so, τὸ χωρίον ὄρνηκτο Id. 1. 186:—so of moles, to burrow, either absol., as Arist. H. A. 8. 27 (28), 2; or γῆν ὄρ., as Id. Mirab. 124. IV. to bury, ἔγχος . . γαίας ὄρνηξας ἔνθα μήτις ὄφεται (where γαίας depends on ἔνθα), Soph. Aj. 659, cf. Xen. Oec. 19, 2. V. πῆξ ὄρ., of a pugilist, to give a dig or heavy blow, Ar. Pax 898; also, sens. obsc., like Lat. fodere, lb., cf. Av. 442.
 ὄρνηξή, ἡ = ὄρνηξ, Plut. 2. 670 A, B, Luc. Ner. 1; cf. ὄρνηγή.
 ὄρνηξω [ῥ], = ὄρνησσω, Arat. 1086.
 ὄρφάκινης [τ], ον, ὁ, a young ὄρφός, Dorion ap. Ath. 315 B.
 ὄρφάνευμα [ᾶ], τό, orphan state, orphanhood, Eur. H. F. 546.
 ὄρφάνεω, to take care of, rear orphans, παῖδας, τέκνα Eur. Alc. 165, 297:—Pass. c. fut. med., = ὄρφανός εἰμι, to be an orphan, Ib. 535, Hipp. 847, Supp. 1132; cf. παρθενεύομαι.
 ὄρφανία, ἡ, orphanhood, Lys. 176. 22, Plat. Legg. 926 E, al.; in pl., Id. Crito 45 D. II. bereavement, want of . . , στεφόνων Pind. 1. 8 (7). 14.
 ὄρφανίξω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to make orphan, make destitute, πρὸς παῖδων, οὐς ὄρφανιεῖς Eur. Alc. 276; ἀμὸν βίον ὄρφανίσειν Ib. 397:—c. gen. to rob or bereave of a thing, τινὰ ὕπνου, ζῶας Theocr. Ep. 5. 6, Anth. P. 7. 483; ὄρφ. κακὰν γλῶσσαν ὄρνηξο to rob Slander of her voice, Pind. P. 4. 504:—Pass. to be bereaved, πατρός . . ὄρφανισμένος βίου Soph. Tr. 942; absol. to be left in orphanhood, Pind. P. 6. 22. II. to sweep away, "Αἰδης . . ἐλπίδος ὄρφανίσειν Epigr. Gr. 233. 10.
 ὄρφανικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρφανός) orphaned, fatherless, παῖς Il. 6. 432., 11. 394, cf. Dem. 152. 15; ἡμαρ ὄρφανικὸν the day which makes one an orphan, i. e. orphanhood, Il. 22. 490. II. of or for orphans, τύχη Plat. Legg. 928 A; συμβόλαια Ib. 922 A; ὄρφανικά, τά, their property and interests, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 7.
 ὄρφανίος, ον, = foreg., desolate, γῆρας Anth. P. 7. 466.
 ὄρφανιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a tender of orphans, a guardian, Soph. Aj. 512.
 ὄρφανός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Eur. Hec. 151:—orphan, without parents, fatherless, ὄρφανὰ ὄρφανὰ daughters, Od. 20. 68; ὄρφανὰ τέκνα Hes. Op. 332; παῖδά τ' ὄρφ. λιπῶν Soph. Aj. 653; νύμφας ὄρφανὰς Eur. Or. 1136:

—as Subst., *an orphan*, ἐπικληροὶ καὶ ὄρφ. Lys. 176. 21; ὄρφανοῖς καὶ ὄρφαναῖς Plat. Legg. 926 C; they were under the care of the Archon, Arist. Fr. 389;—also in neut., εἰς ὄρφανὰ καὶ ἔρημα ὑβρίζειν Plat. Legg. 927 C:—of animals, ὄρνις Ar. Av. 1361; ὄρφ. οἶκος, δόμος Soph. Fr. 680, Eur. Alc. 657. II. c. gen. bereaved or bereft of, 1. of children,

ὄρφ. πατρός rest of father, Id. El. 914, 1010; ὄρφ. τοῦ πατρός Dem. 1320. 20; γονέων Plut., etc. 2. of parents, πότμον ὄρφανὸν γενεῶν childless, Pind. O. 9. 92; ὄρφ. παιδῶν, τέκνων Eur. Hec. 151, Fr. 336. 6, Plat. Legg. 730 D; νεοσσῶν ὄρφανὸν λέχος Soph. Ant. 425. 3.

generally, ὄρφ. ἐταίρων Pind. I. 7. 16; ἐπιστήμης Plat. Alc. 2. 147 A; κρατός Sosith. in Herm. Opusc. 1. 55; ὄρφανοὶ ὕβριος free from insolence, Pind. I. 4. 14; ὄρφ. ἀγκίστρον κάλαμος Anth. P. 12. 42:—Comic metaph., ὄρφ. ταρίχιον salt-fish without sauce, Pherecr. Ἀντομ. 4; cf. χήρα I. fin. (A shorter form ὄρφός appears in ὄρφο-βότης (q. v.), ὄρφώ, Lat. orb-us, orb-are, etc., O. H. G. arb-ja (erb-e).)

ὄρφανοτροφεῖον, τό, *an orphan-hospital*, Pandect.

ὄρφανοτροφέω, to bring up orphans, Schol. Eur. Alc. 163.

ὄρφανο-τρόφος, ον, bringing up orphans, Suid. s. v. Ἀκόκιος, C. I. 9397.

ὄρφανο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, one who guards orphans: at Athens, the ὄρφανοφύλακες were guardians of orphans who had lost their fathers in war, Xen. Vect. 2, 7, ubi v. Schneid.

ὄρφανόμοι, Pass. to be destitute of, ἀκμῆς Anth. P. 6. 101.

Ὀρφεο-τελεστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who initiates into the mysteries of Orpheus: generally, a hierophant, Theophr. Char. 16. 4, Plut. 2. 224 E.

ὄρφεύς, ἔως, ὁ, = ὄρφος, ὄρφως, Marcell. Sid. 33 (in pl. ὄρφέες); with a pun on Orpheus, Alex. Κρατ. 5.

Ὀρφεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Dor. Ὀρφῆς Ibyc. 9, Orpheus, a famous Thracian hero and minstrel, Pind. P. 4. 315, Plat., etc.:—Adj. Ὀρφεῖος, α, ον, Eur. Alc. 969, Plat. Legg. 829 E; or Ὀρφικός, ἡ, ὄν, Hdt. 2. 81; ἐν τοῖς Ὀ. ἐπεσι καλουμένοις Arist. de An. 1. 5, 18.

ὄρφιον, τό, Dim. of ὄρφος, Alex. Trall. 7. 362.

ὄρφίσκος, ὁ, = κίχλη II, Pancrat. ap. Ath. 305 D.

ὄρφναῖος, α, ον, dark, dusky, murky, in Hom. always epith. of night, Il. 10. 83, etc., Eur. Or. 1225, etc.; called ἄρφναίη (without νύξ) in Ap. Rh. 2. 670. II. nightly, by night, πῦρ Aesch. Ag. 21.

ὄρφνη, Dor. ὄρφνᾶ, ἡ, the darkness of night, night, first in Theogn. 1075, and Pind., who has both ἐν ὄρφνᾳ and ἐν ὄρφναισιν, O. 1. 115, P. 1. 43; so, δι' ὄρφνης Eur. Supp. 994; χθονὸς ὄρφνη, of the nether world, Id. H. F. 46; ἐν ἑρῶν εἰς ὄρφναν Ib. 352; οὔτε .. ἠοῦς, οὐκ ὄρφνης neither at morn, not by night, Epigr. Gr. 618 a. 3:—rare in Prose, Xen. Lac. 5, 7, Polyb. 11. 2, 7, Phintys ap. Stob. 445. 18. (The Root of ὄρφνη, ὄρφνός, Ὀρφεύς, etc., is ἐρέφ-ω: Ἐρεβ-ός, with ἐρεβεννός, ἐρεμνός, must be akin; v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 437.)

ὄρφνήεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for ὄρφνός, Q. Sm. 3. 657, Manetho 4. 57.

ὄρφνίνος, η, ον, = ὄρφνός, ὄρφνινον χρώμα a brownish gray colour, being mixed of black, red and white (but with most black), Plat. Tim. 68 C; put by Xen. between πορφύρεος and φωνίικινος, Cyr. 8. 3, 3:—the form ὄρφνιος occurs in Arist. Color. 2, 5, al., Plut. 2. 565 C, and in old Edd. of Ath. 535 F; but ὄρφνινος is generally a v. l., and prob. should be restored everywhere.

ὄρφνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ὄρφνός) a dark garment, ap. Hesych.

ὄρφνίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, dub. epith. of τάλαρος, Anth. P. 6. 289.

ὄρφνός, ἡ, ὄν, dark, dusky, like ὄρφνινος, Nic. Th. 656:—Comp. ὄρφ-νότερος, Id. ap. Ath. 684 C.

ὄρφνώδης, es, (εἶδος) dark, dusky, Hipp. Progn. 45, etc.

ὄρφο-βότης, ον, ὁ, = ὄρφανοτρόφος, and ὄρφοβοτία, ἡ, the care or education of orphans, Hesych., who also cites ὄρφωσεν for ὄρφάνισεν.

ὄρφός, ὁ, Att. ὄρφως (not ὄρφως, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 99), a kind of sea-perch, still called ὄρφός in Greece, Ar. Vesp. 493, Plat. Com. Κλεοφ. 1, al., Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 24., 8. 13, 3, al.; orphus rubens, Plin. 32. 54.

ὄρχάμη, ἡ, = ὄρχατος 2, Poll. 7. 147:—perhaps the true form is ὄρχάνη, for ἔρχάνη.

ὄρχᾶμος, ὁ, (v. sub fin.), the first of a row, a file-leader; hence, generally, the first, in Hom. and Hes. always masc., and only in the phrases ὄρχαμος ἀνδρῶν, ὄρχαμε λαῶν;—the former being applied even to the swineherd Eumaeus, Od. 14. 22, etc.; and the cowherd Philoetius, 20. 185.—Ep. word, used once by Aesch., ὄρχ. στρατοῦ Pers. 129. (Prob. from ὄρχος, a row of trees: Curt. and others refer it to √ΑΡΧ, ἀρχώ; cf. ὄγκος, ἄγκος.)

ὄρχάς, ἄδος, fem. Adj. enclosing, στέγη Soph. Fr. 935; ὄρχας περιβαλος, αἰμασία Hesych., cf. Phot. s. v. βᾶχος.

ὄρχάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ὄρχις) a kind of olive, so called from its shape, Nic. Al. 87, Virg. G. 2. 86; cf. ὄρχις III.

ὄρχατος, ὁ, = ὄρχος, a row of trees, πολλοὶ δὲ φυτῶν ἔσαν ὄρχατοι ἀμφίς Il. 14. 23; πεπαίνοντ' ὄρχατους ὄπωρινούς Eur. Incert. 115: hence also ὄρχ. ὀδόντων Anth. P. 11. 374; κίωνων Ach. Tat. 5. 1. 2. as collective noun, a garden (cf. our orchard = orchard), ἔκτοσθεν δ' αὐλῆς μέγας ὄρχατος Od. 7. 112, cf. 24. 221, 245, 257, 358. (From ὄρχος, as μέσατος from μέσος, μύχατος from μυχός, etc.)

ὄρχεῖδιον, v. ὄρχιδιον.

ὄρχεομαι, impf. ὄρχούμην, contr. in Hom. (v. infr.): fut. ὄρχήσομαι Ar. Thesm. 1178, etc.: aor. ὄρχησάμην Anacr. 69, (ἀπ-) Hdt. 6. 129; inf. ὄρχήσασθαι Hom.: cf. ἀπ-, κατ-ὄρχεομαι: Dep.: (v. sub fin.) Το dance, ἦθεοι καὶ πόρθενοι .. ὄρχεύντ' Il. 18. 594; Λαοδάμαντα κέλευσεν μουνᾶξ ὄρχήσασθαι Od. 8. 371, cf. 14. 465; πασσ' ἀπαλοῖσιν ὄρχεύνται Hes. Th. 4; Φρύγιχος δ' ὄρχησάμενος the dancer, Andoc. 7. 22; ὁ. πρὸς ὄπλα, of the Pyrrhic dance, Demetr. Scops. ap. Ath. 155 B; ἐν βυθῶν Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10; ὄρχεῖσθαι ταῖς χερσὶ (like χειρονομεῖν in Hdt.), Antiph. Kār. 1:—c. acc. loci, δώσω τοι Τεγέην ποσσικροτον ὄρχήσασθαι to dance in or on, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66; also c. acc. cogn.,

Λακωνικὰ σχήματα ὄρχεῖσθαι to dance Laconian steps, Hdt. 6. 129; ὄρχ. τὸ Περσικόν Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 12; πρὸς τὸν αὐλὸν σχήματα ὄρχ. Id. Symp. 7, 5; ὕμνον ὄρχ. Ath. 631 D; ὄρχ. τὸν ὄρμον Luc. Salt. 11 sq., etc.; cf. καρπαῖα. 2. really trans. to represent by dancing or

phantomize, ὄρχεῖσθαι τὴν τοῦ Κρόνου τεκνοφαγίαν, ὄρχ. τὸν Δία Luc. Salt. 80, 83, cf. Anth. P. 9. 248., 11. 254, Valck. Adon. p. 390 (so in Horat., Cyclops moveri, 1 Sat. 5. 63; Satyrum saltare 2 Ep. 2. 125).

II. metaph. to leap, bound, ὄρχεῖται δὲ καρδία φόβῳ Aesch. Cho. 167, cf. Anaxandr. Incert. 8, Ion infr. cit.; Θεσσαλίη ὄρχησατο Thessaly shook, trembled, Call. Del. 139.

III. the Act. ὄρχεω, to make to dance (v. Plat. Crat. 407 A) is used by Ion ap. Ath. 21 A, φρένας ἐκ τῶν ἀέλπτων μάλλον ὄρχησεν made my heart leap; but ὄρκῆσι in Ar. Thesm. 1179, is a barbarism for ὄρχῆται. (Prob. from ἔρχος, as in Germ. Reige, Reihe is a row of dancers.)

ὄρχηδόν, Adv. (ὄρχος) in a row, one after another, man by man, Lat. viritim, Hdt. 7. 144: like ἠβηδόν and the Homeric ἀνδρακάς, cf. Schol. Aristid. 3. 597, 599.

ὄρχηθμός, ὁ, a dancing, the dance, φιλοπαίγμων Od. 23. 134; μολπῆς τε γλυκερῆς καὶ ἀμύμονος ὄρχηθμοῖο Il. 13. 637, cf. Od. 8. 263, Hes. Sc. 282:—the Att. form ὄρχησμός (in pl.) occurs in Aesch. Eum. 376, Panyas. ap. Ath. 37 B, Anth. P. 6. 33.

ὄρχημα, τό, always in pl. dances, dancing, Simon. 38, Soph. Aj. 700, Xen. Symp. 2, 23, Luc. Salt. 70.

ὄρχηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the dance, Eust. 137. 40.

ὄρχησις, εως, ἡ, dancing, the dance, Epich. 95 Ahr., Hdt., Att. (the Hom. forms being ὄρχηθμός and ὄρχηστύς); ἐς ὄρχησιν ἀνίστασθαι Hdt. 1. 202; esp. pantomimic dancing, Id. 6. 129; ποιεῖσθαι τὰς ὄρχ. ἐν ὄπλοις Xen. An. 6. 1, 11; ἐκπονεῖν Polyb. 4. 20, 12:—a part of ἡ γυμναστική, acc. to Plat. Legg. 795 D; ἡ ἐν ὄπλοις ὄρχ. Id. Crat. 406 D; ὄρχησις ἐνὸπλιοι, ἐναγώνιοι ὄρχ. Luc., Plut., etc.: on the Greek dances, v. Luc. περὶ Ὀρχήσεως, Ath. 14 D sq., 630 F, Poll. 4. 95 sq.

ὄρχησμός, ὁ, Att. for ὄρχηθμός.

ὄρχηστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = sq., κούροι ὄρχηστήρες Il. 18. 494, Hes. Fr. 94 Göttl. II. a leaping fish, Orp. C. 1. 61.

ὄρχηστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ὄρχεομαι) a dancer, Il. 16. 617., 24. 261, Epich. 95 Ahr., Pind., etc.: later esp. a pantomimic dancer, αὐτῷ τῷ βυθῶν μιμῶνται οἱ τῶν ὄρχηστῶν Arist. Poët. 1, 6, cf. Luc. Salt. 67; ὄρ. παλέμου a dancer of the war-dance, i. e. a warrior, Wern. Tryph. p. 434; ὄρχησται οἱ ἐς τὰς μαχαίρας ὀρούοντες Democr. ap. Stob. t. 16. 17. II. a dancing-master, Plat. Euthyd. 276 D.

ὄρχηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for dancing, of the trochaic verse (cf. κορδακικός), τῷ .. τετραμέτρῳ ἐχρῶντο διὰ τὸ σατυρικὴν καὶ ὄρχηστικωτέραν εἶναι τὴν ποίησιν Arist. Poët. 4, 18; ὄρχ. μέτρον Ib. 24, 10; ὄρχ. μέλος, σχῆμα Ath., etc., v. sub ὑγρότης:—ἡ ὄρχηστικὴ τέχνη the art of dancing, Plat. Legg. 816 A, etc.; τὸ -κόν, Longin. 41. 1. II. pantomimic, Luc. Salt. 31.—ὄρχηστικός is prob. f. l. for ὄρχηστικός, in Theopomp. ap. Ath. 531 C.

ὄρχηστο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, a dancing-master, Xen. Symp. 2, 15., 9, 3, etc.

ὄρχηστο-μάνεω, to be dancing-mad, Luc. Salt. 85.

ὄρχηστομανία, ἡ, mad love for dancing, Origen.

ὄρχηστο-πόλας, ὁ, poet. for ὄρχηστής, Jul. Firmic. 8. 14, Salm. in Solin. 986 B.

ὄρχηστρα, ἡ, (ὄρχεομαι) the orchestra, in the Attic theatre a large semicircular space on which the chorus danced, having on its diameter the stage (which was raised above it), and on its circumference the spectators' seats; in it stood the θυμέλη, Plat. Apol. 26 E, cf. Dict. of Antiqq. pp. 956 sq.:—metaph., ὄρχ. παλέμου Plut. 2. 193 E.

ὄρχηστρία, ἡ, fem. of ὄρχηστήρ, a dancing girl, Poll. 4. 95.

ὄρχηστριον, τό, Dim. of ὄρχηστρα, Suid.

ὄρχηστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ὄρχηστρία, Ar. Ach. 1093, Nub. 996, Plat. Prot. 347 D:—ὄρχηστριάδες, f. l. for -ίδες, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 13, 2.

ὄρχηστύς, ὄνος, ἡ, Ion. for ὄρχησις, the dance, Il. 13. 731, Od. 1. 152, Eur. Cycl. 171; contr. dat. ὄρχηστὺ Od. 8. 253., 17. 605. [ῥ in nom. and acc.]

ὄρχιδιον, τό, Dim. of ὄρχις, Diosc. 4. 191; ὄρχεῖδιον in Suid.

ὄρχίλος [ῖ], ὁ, a bird, prob. the golden-crested wren (cf. τροχίλος), also βασιλίσκος, σαλπικτήης, Ar. Av. 568, Vesp. 1513; a bird of ill omen at weddings, Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 123:—in Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 14, Theophr. Sign. Pluv. 3, 2., 4, 4, προπαροχ. ὄρχιλος.

ὄρχίπεδω or -ίλω, to seize the testicles, Ar. Av. 142; cf. Hesych., Phot.

ὄρχι-πέδη, ἡ, restraint of the testicles, i. e. impotence, Anth. P. 10. 100. ὄρχίπεδον [ῖ], τό, in pl. the testicles, Eq. 772, Av. 442, Pl. 955. (From ὄρχις and πέδον, like λακκόπεδον.)

ὄρχις, ἴος and εως, ὁ, Att. nom. pl. ὄρχεις, a testicle, in pl. the testicles; Hdt. 4. 109, Hipp. Aër. 282, etc.; cf. ὄρχις. II. the orchis, a plant so called from the form of its root, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 3, Diosc. 3. 141. III. ὄρχις, ἡ, a kind of olive, Columella; v. ὄρχάς.

ὄρχμη, ἡ, = ὄρχάνη, Hesych.

Ὀρχομενός, ὁ, also ἡ (Thuc. 1. 113, Ar. Rh. 4. 257), the name of several Greek cities, the most famous of which was Ὀρχομενός Μινύειος in Boeotia, Hom., etc., cf. Müller's Orchom. u. die Minyer. The people were Ὀρχομενῖοι, οἱ, Strab. 414: hence Ὀρχομενίζω, to side with the Orchomenians, Hellenic. 49.—The old Bocot. form was Ἐρχ-, and this is found in Inscr. and on coins to the time of Alexander, Böckh C. I. 1. p. 722, Keil Inscr. Boeot. 1, Mionnet Suppl. 3. p. 516.

ὄρχος, ὁ, a row of vines or fruit-trees, παρὰ νεῖατον ὄρχον Od. 7. 127, cf. 24. 341, Hes. Sc. 296; ὄρχος ἀμπελίδος Ar. Ach. 995; ἡμερίδων ὄρχους Epigr. Gr. 1046. 82; οὐκ ὄρθως τοὺς ὄρχους ἐφύτευσαν Xen. Occ. 20, 3; φυτεύουσι .. αὐτὸ κατ' ὄρχους Theophr. 11. P. 4. 4, 8:—ὄρχατος

is a collective form; cf. also ὄρχαμος. ὄρχημα, a pit.

II. in Gramm. also =

ὄρχο-τομέω, (ὄρχις) to castrate, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 9, Hippiatr. :— ὄρχοτομία, ἡ, castration, Ib.—On the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 679.

ὄρώδης, es, (ὄρος) mountainous, for ὄροειδής, E. M. 208. 4.

ὄρω, = ὄρνωμι, to raise, only found in part. ὄροντες, Orph. Lith. 113.

ὄρωρα, ὄρώρει, ὄρώρεται, v. sub ὄρνωμι and sub ὄρομαι.

ὄρωρέχεται, ὄρωρέχεται, v. sub ὄρέγω.

ὄρωρύχα, ὄρωρυκτο, v. sub ὄρύσσω.

ὄς, ἡ, ὅ, gen. οὖ, ἡς, οὖ, etc.; pl. dat. οἷς, αἷς, οἷς, etc. :—Ep. forms, gen. οὖν (never οἶο) in the phrases οὖν κλέος οὐπὸτ' ὀλεῖται Il. 2. 325, h. Ap. 156; οὖν κλέος ἔσκα μέγιστον Od. 1. 70; fem. ἔης, Il. 16. 208; dat. pl. οἷσι, ἡς, ἡσι (as always in Hom.)—A Pronoun, which in early Greek was used A. as a Demonstr. by the side of οὗτος, ὅδε, and the Art. ὁ, ἡ, τό. B. as a Relat. by the side of the accentuated Art. ὁ, ἡ, τό, (v. sub ὁ, ἡ, τό, c): in later Greek it became a Relat. only, save in a few special phrases.—This Demonstr. and Relat. Pron. must not be confounded with the Possessive ὅς, ἡ, ὅν, which follows. (The Gr. relat. ὅς, ὅ, must be compared with Skt. yas, n. yat, cf. Adv. yāt = ὡς, Lat. is, id, Goth. ja-bai (if), jau (an), Lith. jis, ji (he, she), O. Slav. i, ja, je (he, she, it);—the Gr. asp. being represented by y or j; cf. ὁ, ἡ, τό init., and v. ὡς II.)

A. DEMONSTR. PRON., = οὗτος, ὅδε, this, that; sometimes also for αὐτός, he, she, it:

I. Homeric usage :—this form only occurs in the nom. masc. and neut. ὅς, ὅ, and perhaps nom. pl. οἷ, mostly with γάρ following, ὅς γάρ δεύτοτος ἦλθεν Od. 1. 286; ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅς δίδουκε Il. 21. 198; ὁ γάρ γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων Od. 24. 190, Il. 23. 9, cf. 12. 344;—the other cases being supplied by ὁ, ἡ, τό; though some Editors write ἡ in Il. 17. 551, Od. 24. 255, etc. :—often used emphatically in apodosis, and mostly with οὐδέ or μηδέ before it, μηδ' ὄντινα γαστέρι μήτηρ κούρον ἐύντα φέροι, μηδ' ὅς φύγοι Il. 6. 59, cf. 7. 160, Od. 4. 653; so after a partic., εἰς ἕτερον γὰρ τίς τε ἰδών .. ὅς σπεύδει (for ὅστις ἂν ἴδῃ, ὅς σπεύδει) Hes. Op. 22.

II. in late Greek this usage remained in a few forms:

1. at the beginning of a clause, καὶ ὅς and he, Hdt. 7. 18, Xen. Symp. 1, 15; in other cases, as, καὶ ἡ and she, καὶ οἱ and they, prob. καὶ ἡ, καὶ οἱ should be written, Hdt. 8. 56, 87, Plat. Phaedo sub fin., Prot. 310 D, Symp. 201 E, Xen. An. 7. 6, 4; v. ὁ A. VII. 1.

2. ὅς καὶ ὅς, such and such a person, Hdt. 4. 68 :—here also the Art. supplied the obl. cases.

3. ἡ δ' ὅς, ἡ δ' ἡ, said he, said she, often in the Platonic dialogues, v. sub ἡμί.

4. in oppositions, where it sometimes answers to the Art., Λέριοι κακοί· οὐχ ὁ μὲν, ὅς δ' οὐ .., Phocyl. 1; ὅς μὲν .., ὁ δὲ .., Mosch. 3. 77; ὁ μὲν .., ὅς δὲ .., ὅς δὲ .., Bion 1. 81; so, τῷ μὲν .., ᾧ δὲ .., ᾧ δὲ .., Anth. P. 6. 187; ὁ μὲν .., ὁ δὲ .., ὁ δὲ .., (neut.), Ev. Matth. 13. 8; ἃ μὲν .., ἃ δὲ .., Archyt. ap. Stob. t. 1. 75; ὡν μὲν .., ὡν δὲ .., Philem. Incert. 41; πόλις ἃς μὲν .., ἃς δὲ .., Dcm. 248. 19; ἐφ' ὧν μὲν .., ἐφ' ὧν δὲ .., Arist. Eth. N. 2. 8, 6; very often in late Prose;—also answering to other Prons., ἐτέρων .., ὧν δὲ .., Philem. Θηβ. 1. 6; ἐφ' ᾧ μὲν .., ἐπὶ δὲ θάτερῳ Arist. H. A. 6. 8, 4, etc.

B. RELAT. PRON., who, which, Lat. qui, quae, quod. By the side of the simple Relat. ὅς, ἡ, ὅ (in Hom. also ὁ, ἡ, τό), we find in common use the compd. forms ὅστε, ὅστις and ὅτις, ὅσπερ and ὅπερ, ὅς γε. Of these, ὅς and ὅστε cannot be distinguished; ὅστις properly means any one who, whoever, Lat. quisquis, but often refers to a definite antecedent, just like ὅς or ὅστε (v. sub ὅστις); ὅσπερ is a strengthd. form of ὅς (v. sub ὅσπερ); ὅς γε gives to ὅς a limiting or distinguishing force, like Lat. qui quidem or quippe qui, v. sub ὅς γε.

USAGE of the Relat. Pronoun; (the foll. remarks apply to ὅσγε, ὅσπερ, ὅστε, ὅστις, as well as to ὅς):

I. in respect of CONCORD.—Properly, it agrees in gender with the Noun or Pron. in the antecedent clause, just like an Adj. But this rule admits of many exceptions:

1. the Relat. may agree with the gender implied, not expressed, in the Antec., φίλον θάλας, ὃν τέκον αὐτῆ Il. 22. 87; τέκνων, οὓς ἤγαγε Eur. Supp. 12 :—so after collective Nouns, the Relat. is often put in pl. in the gender implied in the Noun, λαόν .., οὓς .., Il. 16. 369; στρατιάν .., οἱ τινες .., τὸ ναυτικόν, οἱ .., Thuc. 3. 4, 6. 91; τῷ πλήθει, οἵπερ .. Plat. Phaedr. 260 A; esp. after the names of countries or cities, Τηλέφυλον Λαιστρυγονίην ἀφίκαθεν, οἱ .. (i. e. to Telepylos of the Laestrygonians, who ..), Od. 23. 319; τὰς Ἀθήνας, οἷγε .., Hdt. 7. 8, 2; Μέγαρο .., οὓς .., Thuc. 6. 94 :—it also may agree with the Noun or Pron. implied in an Adj., Θηβαίαις ἐπισκοποῦντ' ἀγνιάς, τάν .., the streets of Thebes, which .., Soph. Ant. 1137; τοὺς Ἡρακλείους παῖδας, ὅς .., the children of Hercules, who .., Eur. H. F. 156; τῆς ἐμῆς ἐπεισόδου, ὃν .., of me whom .., Soph. O. C. 730; (so, γυναικείας ἀρετῆς, ἅσαι .., the virtue of all the women, who .., Thuc. 2. 45); τὸν ἡμισὺν ἐστ' ἀτελής τοῦ χρόνου· εἶθ' ἡς πᾶσι μέτεστι .., where ἡς agrees with ἀτελείας implied in ἀτελής, Dcm. 459. 15.

2. when the anteced. Noun in sing. implies a class, the Relat. follows in pl., ἡ μάλα τις θεὸς ἔνδον, οἱ .. ἔχουσιν (for τις θεῶν, οἱ ..) Od. 19. 40; κῆτος, ἃ μυρία βόακει .. Ἀμφιτρίτη, one of the thousands, which .., 12. 97; αὐτουργός, οἵπερ .., one of those whom .., Eur. Or. 920; rare in Prose, ἀνὴρ καλός τε κάθαρός, ἐν οἷς οὐδαμοῦ σὺ φανήσῃ γεγονώς Dem. 328. 24, cf. Lys. 94. 40.

3. reversely, the sing. Relat. may follow a pl. Anteced., when one of the number is to be specified; but in this case ὅστις or ὅς ἂν are mostly used, ἀνθρώπους τίνυσθον, ὃ τις κ' ἐπιόρκον ὁμόσση, for ἀνθρώπων τινά, ὅς κε .., Il. 3. 279, cf. Hes. Th. 459; πάντα .., ὃ τι νοοῖς, i. e. anything which .., Ar. Nub. 1381; rarely ὅς alone, τὰ λίνεα [ὄπλα], τοῦ τάλαντον ἢ πῆχυς εἶλεκε a cubit's length whereof .., Hdt. 7. 36.

4. the Relat. is sometimes in the neut., agreeing rather with the notion implied in the Anteced., than with the Noun itself, διὰ τὴν

πλεονεξίαν, ὃ πᾶσα φύσις διώκειν πέφυκεν for profit's sake,—a thing which .., Plat. Rep. 359 C, cf. Legg. 653 E; τοὺς Φωκίας, ὃ σιωπᾶν εἰκὸς ἦν a name which .., Dem. 355. 8; γυναῖκας, ἐφ' ὅπερ .. women, a creature for which .., contemptuously, Eur. Bacch. 454.

5. with Verbs of naming, the Relat. often agrees with the name added as a predicate, rather than with the Anteced., ξίφος, τὸν ἀκινόκηνη καλέουσιν Hdt. 7. 54; τὴν ἄκρηνη, αἱ καλεῦντο Κληίδες Id. 5. 108, cf. 2. 17, 124, etc.

II. in respect of CONSTRUCTION.—Properly, the Relat. is governed by the Noun or Verb in its own clause. But it is often thrown by attraction into a case of the Anteced., τῆς γενεῆς, ἡς Τρωὶ περ εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς δῶκε (where the proper case would be ἦν) Il. 5. 265, cf. 23. 649; ἀπὸ παδούσιος, τῆς ἐπεπαίδευτο (for τῆ or τήν) Hdt. 4. 78; this construction was so common in Att. as to be called the Attic attraction, Thuc. 7. 21, etc. :—it is most common with the Demonstr. Pron., which is omitted, while the Relat. takes its case, οὐδὲν ὧν λέγω (for οὐδὲν τούτων, ἃ λ.) Soph. El. 1048, 1220, etc.; ἐὺν ᾧπερ εἶχον οἰκετῶν (for ἐὺν τούτῳ, ὅνπερ) Id. O. C. 334; ἀνθ' ὧν (for ἀντὶ τούτων, ἃ ..) Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 34; πρὸς οἷς (for πρὸς τούτοις, ἃ ..) Plat. Gorg. 519 A, etc.; the Demonstr. Pron. sometimes follows, ἀφ' ὧν ἐγένεσθε ἀγαθοί, ἀπὸ τούτων ὠφελείσθαι Thuc. 3. 64, cf. Dem. 95. 23, 96. 17.—This attraction is seldom found, save when the accus. passes into the gen. or dat., v. supr.;—sometimes however the nom., οὐδὲν εἰδότες τῶν ἦν (for τούτων ἃ ἦν) Hdt. 1. 78; ἀφ' ὧν παρασκευάσται (for ἀπὸ τούτων, ἃ π.) Thuc. 7. 67; and sometimes the dat., ὧν ἐγὼ ἐντετύχηκα οὐδεὶς (for τούτων οἷς ..) Plat. Gorg. 509 A.

b. reversely the Anteced. passes into the case of the Relat., φυλακὰς δ' ἃς εἶρει .., οὗτις (for φυλακῶν .. οὗτις) Il. 10. 416; τὰς στηλάς, ἃς ἴστα, αἱ πλεῦνες .. (for τῶν στηλῶν .. αἱ πλεῦνες) Hdt. 2. 106 :—so also when the Noun follows the Relat. clause, it may be put in apposition with the Relat., Κύκλωπος κεχόλωται, ὃν ὀφθαλμοῦ ἀλάσσειν, ἀντίθεον Πολύφημον Od. 1. 67, cf. 4. 11, Il. 3. 122, Aesch. Theb. 553, Eur. Hec. 771, 986, Hipp. 101, Plat., etc.; so in Virg., urbem quam statuo vestra est.

2. somewhat similar are the instances in which the Demonstr. Pron. or the Noun with an Art. are transferred to the Relat. clause, Ἰνδὸν ποταμόν, ὃς κροκοδείλου δεύτερος οὗτος .. παρέχεται, the river Indus, being the second river which .., Hdt. 4. 44; σφραγίδα .., ἣν ἐπὶ δέλτῳ τήνδε κομίζεις Eur. I. A. 156 :—in Plat. Legg. 647 A, φοβούμεθα δὲ γε .. δόξαν .., ὃν δὴ καὶ καλούμεν [τὸν φόβον] ἡμεῖς γε αἰσχύνην, the words τὸν φόβον seem to be a gloss.

3. the Relat. in all cases may be followed by a partit. gen., ἀθανάτων ὅστις any one of the immortals who .., Od. 15. 35, cf. 1b. 25, 5. 448, etc.; οἱ .. τῶν ἀστῶν Hdt. 7. 170; οὓς .. βαρβάρων Aesch. Pers. 475; ᾧ .. τῶν ἡνιόχων Plat. Phaedr. 247 B; often in the neut., ἐς δὲ δυνόμιος to what a height of power, Hdt. 7. 50; οἶσθ' οὖν δὲ κάμνει τοῦ λόγου what part of thy speech, Eur. Ion 363; ᾧπερ τῆς τέχνης ἐπίστευον in which particular of their art .., Thuc. 7. 36; τὰ μακρὰ τείχη, ἃ σφῶν .. εἶχον which portions of their territory, Id. 4. 109, etc. :—rarely in such forms as ἦν χθονός (for ὃ χθονός) Aesch. Theb. 818.

III. in respect of the Moods which follow the Relat.:

1. the Indic. pres. is used when the Relat. clause expresses a positive fact; but also commonly after ὅστις, τῷδ' ἔφες ἀνδρὶ βέλος, ὅστις ὅδε κρατεῖ Il. 5. 175; κλυθὶ, ὄναξ, ὅτις ἐσσί Od. 5. 445; δουλήτην .., ἣτις ἐστί (as we say) whatever it is, Hdt. 6. 12; ὃ τι ἀνὴρ καὶ γυνή ἐστί all that are man and woman, Id. 2. 60; Ζεὺς, ὅστις ποτ' ἐστίν Aesch. Ag. 160; τίς οὕτω μαινεται, ὅστις .. οὐ βούλεται ..; Xen. An. 2. 5, 12, etc. :—when the fact is represented as contingent, the historic tenses with ἄν are used, οὐκ ἔστιν ἣτις τοῦτ' ἂν .. ἔτλη Eur. Med. 1339, cf. Plat. Apol. 38 D.

2. the Subj., when the Relat. clause expresses a possible or supposed fact, in which case ἄν is universally added in Att. Prose.—But the Subj. follows in indirect questions, τί σοι πιθώμεσθ'; Answ. ὃ τι πίθησθε; Ar. Av. 164; in imperative clauses, ᾧ μεταδώμεν to whom let us .., Plat. Meno 89 E, etc.—So also with Imperat., ὃν ὑμεῖς .. νομίσασθε which I would have you think .., Lys. 157. 27; for οἶσθ' ὃ δρᾶσον, etc., v. *εἶδω B. 7.

3. the Optat., when the Relat. clause expresses a wish; or when, ἄν being added to the Verb, it expresses a mere possibility, ἐλπίς, ἡ μόνη σωθῆμεν ἂν Eur. Hel. 815 :—but when a generality is expressed, ἄν is omitted, ἔρδοι τις ἦν ἕκαστος εἰδείη τέχνην, where in Lat. the pres. subj. is used (quam quisque novit artem in hac se exercent), Ar. Vesp. 1431, cf. Soph. Tr. 94; ὃν πόλις στήσειε, τοῦδε χρῆ κλύειν Id. Ant. 666, etc.

4. the Imperat., v. supr. 2.

5. the Infin., in obl. oratio, ἐτι δὲ .. χρήματα οὐκ ὀλίγα, οἷς χρῆσασθαι αὐτοῦς (sc. ἔφη) Thuc. 2. 13; esp. after ἐφ' ᾧ τε, v. ἐπί B. III. 3.

IV. peculiar Idioms:

1. in Homer and correct writers the Relat. was often replaced in the second clause by the Demonstr. with καὶ or δέ, even though the case was changed, ἀνδρα .., ὃς μέγα πάντων Ἀργείων κρατεῖ καὶ οἱ πείθονται Ἀχαιοί (for καὶ ᾧ or ᾧ καὶ) Il. 1. 78; οὐ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον .. Θόωσα δὲ μιν τέκε νύμφη (for ὃν τέκε) Od. 1. 70, cf. 14. 85, etc.; and this sometimes even without the Demonstr. being expressed, δόη δ' ᾧ ἔθέλοι καὶ οἱ κεχαρισμένος ἔλθοι (for καὶ ὅς οἱ) 2. 54, cf. 114; οὓς κεν ἐὺ γνοίην καὶ τ' οὐνομα μυθησαίμην (for κοὶ ὧν) Il. 3. 235; ἡ χολκὸς μὲν ὑπέστρωτοι, χαλκὸν δ' ἐπίεσται (sc. αὐτῆ), Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47; ἃς ἐπιστήμας μὲν προείπομεν .., δέονται δὲ ὀνόματος ἄλλου Plat. Rep. 533 D.

2. the neut. of the Relat. was used in Att. absolutely, just as if τοῦθ' οὕτως ἔχει or the like had gone before, in which case the following clause is commonly introduced by γάρ, ὅτι, εἰ, ἐπειδή, etc., ὃ δὲ δεινότατόν γ' ἐστὶν ἀπόντων, ὃ Ζεὺς γὰρ .. ἔστηκεν κτλ. Ar. Av. 514, cf. Dem. 406. 23, etc.; ὃ δὲ πάντων σχετλιώτατον, εἰ .. βουλευσόμεθα Isocr. 127 D; ὃ μὲν πόντων θαυμαστότατον ἀκούσαι ὅτι .., Plat. Rep. 491 B; also without any Conjunct., ὃ δὲ πάντων δεινότατόν ἐστι, τοιοῦτος ὧν κτλ. Andoc. 31. 10 (by anacoluth.); c. acc. ct. inf., ὃ δὲ πόντων δεινότατον, .. ὑποδέξασθαι Lys. 154. fin., etc. :—so in other phrases, ὃ δ'

ἡπάτα σε πλείστον . . , ἡῦχαις κτλ. Eur. El. 938, cf. Dem. 942. 10.— So also the neut. pl. ἄ begins a clause, without any definite apodosis, ἄ δ' . . ἐστὶ σοὶ λελεγμένα, πᾶν κέρδος ἡγοῦ . . , as to what has been said . . , Eur. Med. 453, cf. Hdt. 3. 81, Soph. O. T. 216, Ar. Eq. 512, etc. 3. in many instances the Gr. Relat. must be resolved into a Conjunction and Pron., ἄτοπα λέγεις . . , ὅς γε κελεύεις (for ὅτι σύ γε) Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 15, cf. Plat. Symp. 204 B, etc.:—very often in conditional clauses, for εἰ or ἐάν τις, βέλτερον ὅς . . προφύγη κακόν, ἢ ἐ ἀλφῆ Il. 14. 81, cf. Hes. Op. 325; συμφορὰ δ', ὅς ἂν τύχη κακῆς γυναικός Eur. Fr. 1042; τὸ δ' εὐτυχές, οἱ ἂν . . λάχωσι κτλ. Thuc. 2. 44; τὸ καλῶς ἀρξάι . . , ὅς ἂν τὴν πατρίδα ὠφελήσῃ Id. 6. 14. 4. the Relat. often stands where we should use a final Conjunct. or the Inf., ἀγγελον ἦκαν, ὅς ἀγγείλειε, qui nunciaret, sent a messenger to tell . . , Od. 15. 458; κλητοὺς ὀτρύνομεν, οἳ κε τάχιστα ἔλθωσ' that they may . . , Il. 9. 165; πρέσβεις ἄγουσα, οἵπερ φράσωσιν to tell . . , Thuc. 7. 25; and often with fut. indic., πέμψον τιν', ὅστις σημανεῖ Eur. I. T. 1208, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 2, Mem. 2. 1, 14:—so also for ὥστε, after οὕτω, ὧδε, etc., οὐκ ἔστιν οὕτω μῶρος, ὅς θανεῖν ἐρᾷ (for ὥστε ἐρᾶν) Soph. Ant. 220, cf. Hdt. 4. 52 (et ibi Valek.), Eur. Alc. 198, Ar. Ach. 737, etc. 5. ὅς is often put where we should expect οἷος, as, μαθῶν ὅς εἰ φύσει what thou art, Lat. qui sis, Soph. Aj. 1259, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 283 D, etc. 6. in Hdt., ὅς is sometimes read for ὅστις or τις in indirect clauses, as, ὅς ἦν ὁ ἀναδέξας, οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν I cannot tell who it was that . . , 6. 124; γενομένης λέσχης ὅς γένοιτο . . ἄριστος 9. 71; (in 4. 131., 6. 37., 7. 37, τί ἐθέλει (θέλοι) is prob. the correct reading for τό in the MSS.); so, δηλώσας ὅς ἦν Arist. Poët. 11, 2.

A a., the Relat. Pron. joined with Particles or Conjunctions: I. ὅς γε, v. sub ὅσαγε. II. ὅς δὴ, v. δὴ 1. 5:—ὅν δῆποτε τρόπον in whatever manner, Arist. Metaph. 13. 2, 20; ὀδῆποτε, ἀδῆποτε anything or things whatever, Id. Eth. N. 9. 1, 5., 9. 6, 2. III. ὅς καί, who also, who too, Hom.; but καὶ ὅς and who, Herm. Soph. O. T. 688. IV. ὅς κε or κεν, Att. ὅς ἂν, much like ὅστις, Lat. qui-cumque, whosoever, who if any . . , where it is left undetermined whether there be such an one or no; v. ἂν A. I. 2. ὅς κε is also used so as to contain the Anteced. in itself, much like εἰ τις, as νεμεσώμαι γε μὲν οὐδὲν κλαίειν, ὅς κε θάνησι, I am not wroth that men should weep for whoever be dead, Od. 4. 196:—ὅστις is also used in this way. V. ὅσπερ, ὅστε, ὅστις, v. sub vocc.

A b., absol. usages of certain Cases of the Relat. Pron.: I. gen. sing. οὗ, of Place, 1. like ὅπου, where, Aesch. Pers. 486, Soph. O. C. 158, and often in Att.; so, οὗ δὴ Aesch. Pr. 814, Plat. Phaedr. 248 B, etc.; οὗπερ Aesch. Theb. 1011, Soph. Aj. 1237, O. C. 77, etc.:—improperly, of circumstances, οὗ γὰρ τοιούτων δεῖ, τοιούτος εἰμ' ἐγώ Id. Ph. 1049, cf. Plat. Symp. 194 A, etc.:—ἐστὶν οὗ in some places, Eur. Or. 638:—οὗ μὲν . . , οὗ δέ . . , in some places . . , in others . . , Arist. Oec. 2. 1:—c. gen., οὐκ εἶδεν οὗ γῆς εἰσέδου in what part of the earth, Eur. I. A. 1583; ἐννοεῖς οὗ ἐστὶ . . τοῦ ἀναμνησθεσθαι Plat. Meno 84 A; συνιδῶν οὗ κακῶν ἦν Luc. Tox. 17. 2. in pregnant phrases, μικρὸν προῖόντες . . , οὗ ἡ μάχη ἐγένετο (for ἐκεῖσε οὗ) Xen. An. 2. 1, 6; ἀπῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, οὗ κατέφυγε (for οἱ κατέφυγε καὶ οὗ ἦν) Id. Cyr. 5. 4, 14, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaedo 108 B; so, οὗπερ προσβεβηθήκει Thuc. 2. 86, cf. I. 134:—in late Gr., οὗ was used simply for οἷ, as where is commonly used for whither, Philostr. 663, Timo ap. Diog. L. 9. 105, Ev. Luc. 10. 1, etc.; but in correct writers this is an error of the Copyists, as in Dem. 538. 16, 19, etc. II. dat. fem. ἧ, Dor. ῥ, of Place, like Lat. qua, where, ἧ μάλιστα, ἧ ῥᾶστα, ἧ ἄριστον, etc., like ὡς μάλιστα and Lat. quam celerrime, etc., often in Xen. III. old dat. οἷ, as Adv., v. sub οἷ. IV. acc. sing. neut. ὄ, very freq. for δι' ὄ or ὅτι, that, how that, and so also because, like Lat. quod, often in Hom. 2. in Att. at the beginning of a clause, wherefore, Lat. quapropter, allowed by Pors. Hec. 13; Matthiä's examples, Eur. Phoen. 155, 263, may be more simply explained: also the acc. neut. pl. ἄ is taken in this sense, Herm. Soph. Tr. 137; and dat. sing. ῥ, Valck. Phoen. 157. 3. ὄ for whereas is ascribed to Thuc. 2. 40, by Viger, Arnold, etc., but there it must be taken as a nom., v. Poppo l.c., Proleg. p. 134; and for Thuc. 3. 12, v. Göller ad l. V. ἀφ' οὗπερ from the time that . . , Aesch. Pers. 177. VI. ἐφ' ῥ, v. sub ἐπί B. III. 3.

ὅς, ἧ, ὄν (not ὄ, v. Il. 1. 609., 21. 305, Od. 11. 515): gen. οἷο Il. 3. 333, Od. 1. 330, etc.: POSSESSIVE PRON.: I. of the third person, for ἐός, his, her, put either before or after its Noun, ῥ πενθερῶ, ὄν θυμόν, etc., Il. 6. 170, etc.; πόσιος οὗ, πατέρι ῥ Od. 23. 150, etc.; sometimes also with Art., τὰ ἄ κῆλα Il. 12. 280; τὰ ἄ δώματα Od. 14. 153, etc.; also in Pind. (who however prefers ἐός) O. 5. 16, P. 6. 36; and not unknown to Trag., λέσχας ὄς Aesch. Eum. 367 (lyr.); ὄν παιδων Soph. O. C. 1639 (iamb.); ὄν ἀλόχων Eur. Hel. 1124 (lyr.); ἐκγόνοισιν οἷς Med. 955 (iamb.);—and with Art., λιτῶν τῶν ὄν Aesch. Theb. 641; ὄπλων τῶν ὄν Soph. Aj. 442; τῶν ὄν τέκνων Id. Tr. 266, 525; τοῖς οἷσιν αὐτοῦ, Lat. suis ipsis, Id. O. T. 1248; once in Hdt., γυναικα ἦν 1. 205; but never in Att. Prose. II. of the second person, for σός, thy, thine, Hes. Op. 379, Anth. P. 7. 539; and III. of the first person, for ἐμός, my, mine, Od. 9. 28., 13. 320, Ap. Rh. 4. 1015, 1036.—Signs. II and III are acknowledged by the Old Gramm., and Wolf supports them, Prolegg. p. ccxlviii; while Buttm., Lexil. v. ἔηος 5. n, rejects them, alleging the ease with which most of these places may be altered. But this alone is not a strong argument, since in the other Pronouns ἐός, σφέις, σφέτερος, and above all αὐτοῦ, we find the same confusion of persons; or rather the Pron. seems at first to have been simply possessive, taking its person from the context, and to have been gradually superseded in the 1st and 2nd persons by ἐμός and σός, though learned Poets, like Ap. Rh., still retained the ancient usage. Moreover ὄς

always strengthens the notion of property,—his own, etc., and even absol. one's own, ἧς πατρίδος Od. 9. 34, where τις follows: hence, as Buttm. l. c. remarks, Wolf did well, in Il. 14. 221, 264., 16. 36., 19. 174, al., to write φρεσὶ σῆσιν, not φρεσὶν ἧσιν; and in Od. 15. 542, δώμασι σοῖσιν, not δώμασιν οἷσιν (cf. I. 402),—because here there is no such emphatic notion of property; not to mention that the possessive Pron. ὄς, ἧ, ὄν has the digamma in Hom., cf. οὗ: yet many places remain where the digamma is neglected, πρὸς ὄν λέχος Il. 1. 609; ὄγ' ὄν φίλον υἷόν 6. 474, etc.

ὄσα, v. sub ὄσος IV. ὄσάκις [ἄ], Ep. ὄσάκι, as always in Hom.; also ὄσάκις, Call. Ep. 2. 2: (ὄσος):—as many times as, as often as, ὄσάκι Il. 21. 265., 22. 194; relative to τοσσάκι Od. 11. 585; Att. form in Lys. 171. 40, Plat. Theaet. 143 A, Xen., etc.; ὄσάκις οὖν Nicom. Arithm. p. 131.

ὄσα-πλάσιον, ὄν, as many times as, Arist. Probl. 21. 22, 2. ὄσαχῆ, Adv. in as many ways as, also ὄσαχῆπερ, Plat. Tim. 43 E:—ὄσαχοῦ, Adv. in as many places as, Dem. 682. 12:—ὄσαχοῦ, Aristid. 1. 45:—ὄσαχῶς, Adv.,=ὄσαχῆ, Arist. Metaph. 4. 7, 4, Top. 1. 14, 1. (All these forms come from an obsol. ὄσαχός.)

ὄσαγε, ἧγε, ὄγε, (ὄς, γε) who or which at least, ὄγε μάλιστα ἐν τιμῇ ἔχουσι Hdt. 2. 83, cf. I T I, Soph. O. T. 342, etc.;—τῆ γε as at least, Hdt. 2. 139. II. mostly, like Lat. qui quidem or quippe qui, οἷγε . . ὑπῆρξαν ἄδικα ποιεῦντες since it was they who . . , Id. 7. 8, 2; ἀνδρῶν [σέ] πρῶτον . . κρίνοντες . . , ὄσγ' . . ἐξέλυσας since it was thou who . . , Soph. O. T. 35; cf. 853, O. C. 427, etc.—Never in Hom.

ὄσδος, ὄσδω, Dor. and Aeol. for ὄζος, ὄζω. ὄσ-έτειος or -έτιος, ὄν, yearly, Gloss.: v. sub ὄσημέραι. ὄσ-ημέραι, Adv. for ὄσαι ἡμέραι, as many days as are, i. e. daily, day by day, Lat. quotidie, Ar. Pl. 1006, Thuc. 7. 27, Alex. Incert. 36; δι' ἡμέρας ὄσ. all day and every day, Hermipp. Ath. γον. 1. 6; ὄσ. ἕως ἂν . . , ap. Dem. 707. 13; divisim, ὄσαι ἡμέραι Themist. 192 D, (so in Od. 14. 93, ὄσαι . . νύκτες τε καὶ ἡμέραι ἐκ Διός εἰσιν):—so, ὄσα ἔτη or ὄσέτη, Lat. quotannis, Ar. Thesm. 624, Xen. Ath. 3, 4; ὄσοι μῆνες every month, Dem. 744. 25; ὄσαι ὥραι every hour, Themist. 192 D, etc., written ὄσῶραι in Eust. Opusc. 339. 62; but ὄσαι ὥραι Ib. 92. 23; cf. Greg. Cor. 64.

ὄσια, Ion. ὄσιη, ἧ, (scm. of ὄσιος), divine law, natural law, all that is hallowed or allowed thereby, οὐδ' ὄσιη κακὰ ῥάπτειν ἀλλήλοισιν it is against the law of God and nature to . . , Od. 16. 423, cf. 22. 412, Pind. P. 9. 61; κτήνεα θύειν οὐκ ἐστὶ ὄσιη it is not lawful, nefas est, Hdt. 2. 45; ὄσον . . ὄσιη ἐστὶ λέγειν Id. 2. 171; so, ἐκ πάσης ὄσιης h. Hom. Merc. 740; ὄσιης πλέον more than law requires, Emped. 51; πολλὴν ὄσιαν τοῦ πράγματος νομίσαι to hold a thing fully sanctioned, Ar. Pl. 682; ὁ θεὸς καὶ τὸ τῆς ὄσιας Dem. 548. 22:—personified, Ὀσία, Righteousness, Eur. Bacch. 370.—Cf. ὄσιος.

II. the service or worship owed by man to God, rites, offering, etc., ὄσιης ἐπιβῆναι to enter on, perform the due rites, h. Hom. Cer. 211, Merc. 173; ὄσιη γένετο the rites were duly performed, h. Ap. 237; ὄσιη κρέων the right to eat of the meat of the offering, h. Merc. 130:—also the sacrifice itself, Anth. P. 9. 91. 2. the funeral rites, the last honours paid to the dead, τὴν ὄσιαν ἀποπληροῦν, ἐπιτελεῖν, Lat. justa facere, Iamb. V. Pyth. 184, Phot. Epist. 104, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 375 E.

III. proverb., ὄσιās ἔκατι ποιεῖσθαί τι to do a thing for form's sake, Lat. dicis causa, Eur. I. T. 1461; ὄσιās ἐνεκα Eubul. Τιτθ. 1, Ephipp. Ὀμοι. 1. 4; so, ὄσιā δίδωμ' ἔπος τόδε Eur. I. T. 1161;—an expression borrowed from the formal performance of religious rites, v. ἀφοσιῶ.

ὄσιεύω, = ὄσιῶ, Linus ap. Stob. 65. 8, where Valck. ὄσιῶσει.

ὄσιος, α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν Plat. Legg. 831 D, Dion. H. 5. 71: Comp. ὄσιαίτερος v. l. Eur. Fr. 457:—hallowed, i. e. sanctioned or allowed by the law of God or of nature, δικη Theogn. 132; θοῖναι Aesch. Pr. 530; λουτρά Soph. Aj. 1405; καθαρμοί Eur. Bacch. 77; μέλος Ar. Av. 898:—οὐχ ὄσιος unhallowed, ὕβρις, ἔρως, θυσία Eur., etc.—The sense of ὄσιος often depends on its relation on the one hand to δίκαιος (sanctioned by human law), on the other to ἱερός (sacred to the gods): 1. as opp. to δίκαιος, sanctioned by divine law, hallowed, holy, (μόριον τοῦ δικαίου τὸ ὄσιον Plat. Euthyphro 12 D), πρὸς θεῶν ὄσιον καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων δίκαιον Antipho 114. 9; τὰ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους δίκαια καὶ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ὄσια Polyb. 23. 10, 8; hence, in a common antithesis, τὰ ὄσια καὶ δίκαια things of divine and human ordinance, Plat. Polit. 301 D, etc.; cf. omnino Euthyphro 6 E:—also, ὄσια καὶ νόμιμα Ar. Thesm. 676, cf. 684; τὰ ὄσιά τε καὶ νόμιμα, of offerings to the dead, Lat. justa, Plat. Phaedo 108 A, cf. Legg. 861 D:—θεοὺς ὄσιόν τι δρᾶν to discharge a duty men owe the gods, Eur. Supp. 40, cf. Hipp. 1081:—τὸ ὄσιον = εὐσέβεια, Plat. Euthyphro 5 C and D. 2. as opp. to ἱερός, permitted or not forbidden by divine law, profane, ἱερὰ καὶ ὄσια things sacred and profane, ἐς ὀλιγαρίαν ἐτράποντο καὶ ἱερῶν καὶ ὄσιων ὁμοίως Thuc. 2. 52, cf. Plat. Legg. 857 B, etc.; κοσμεῖν τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοῖς ἱεροῖς κοῖ τοῖς ὄσιοις with sacred and profane buildings, Isocr. 153 B; τῶν ἱερῶν μὲν χρημάτων τοὺς θεοὺς, τῶν ὄσιων δὲ τὴν πόλιν ἀποστερεῖ Dem. 703. 1:—ὄσιόν or ὄσιά [ἐστὶ], foll. by inf., it is lawful, not forbidden by any law, fas est, Hdt. 9. 79, Pind. P. 9. 62, Eur., etc.; οὐκ ὄσιόν ἐστὶ nefas est, Hdt. 6. 81; οὐκ ὄσιον ποιεῖναι I deem it impious, Id. 2. 170, Dem. 1490. 17; σοὶ γὰρ οὐ θέμις οὐδ' ὄσιον . . ἰστάναι Soph. El. 432:—hence, ὄσιον χωρίον a place which may be trodden by man without impiety, and so = βέβηλος, Lat. profanus, Ar. Lys. 743, cf. Soph. O. C. 167; so, ὄσια ποιεῖν Hdt. 6. 86, 1; λέγειν 9. 79; φωνεῖν Soph. Ph. 662; φρονεῖν Eur. El. 1203; ἐπέπειν Ar. Thesm. 676.—On this twofold relation of ὄσιος, v. Ruhnck. Tim., Stallb. Plat. Rep. 344 A.

II. of persons, pious, devout, religious, ἀνδρες Aesch. Supp. 27, cf. Eur. Med. 850, etc.; Παλλάδος ὄσια πόλις Id. El. 1319; ὄσιοι μύσται, θιασῶται

Ar. Ran. 336, etc.; ὄσιον παρέχειν εαυτὸν Antipho 116. 30; ὄσιοι πρὸς οὐ δικαίους ἰσάμεθα Thuc. 5. 104; opp. to ἀνόσιος, Eur. Or. 547; to ἐπιόρκος, Xen. An. 2. 6, 25; ὄσιος εἰς τινα, πρὸς τῶν Ἑω. Heracl. 719, Cycl. 125.

2. *sinless, pure*, ἐξ ὄσιων στομάτων Emped. 46; ὄσ. ἔστω καὶ εὐαγής Lex Solonis ap. Anuoc. 13. 8; so c. gen., ἱερῶν πατρῶων ὄσιος *revering* the sacred rites of his forefathers, Aesch. Theb. 1010; ὄσιος ἀπ' εὐνάς Eur. Ion 150; also, ὄσιαι χεῖρες *pure, clean* hands, Aesch. Cho. 378; Soph. O. C. 470. 3. rarely of the gods, *holy*, Orph. Arg. 27, H. 77. 2; θεοῖς ὄσιος καὶ δικαίος C. I. 3830, cf. 3594. 4. *five special priests* at Delphi were called ὄσιοι, Plut. 2. 292 D, 365 A.

III. Adv. *ὀσίως*, Eur. Hipp. 1287, Antipho 120. 28, etc.; ὀσίως οὐχ, ὑπ' ἀνάγκης δέ Eur. Supp. 63; οὐχ ὀσίως Thuc. 2. 5; καλῶς καὶ ὄσ. Plat. Phaedo 113 D; δικαίως καὶ ὄσ. Id. Rep. 331 A; ὄσ. καὶ κατὰ νόμον Id. Legg. 799 B:—ὀσίως ἔχει τινί, c. inf., it is *allowed* for one to do, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 26; so c. part., ὀσίως ἂν ἔχοι αὐτῷ μὴ δεχομένῳ . . , Id. Hell. 4. 7, 2:—also ὄσια as Adv., ἐξ ἐμοῦ . . οὐχ ὄσι' ἔθνησκα Eur. Ion 1501:—Comp. ὀσιώτερον, Id. I. T. 1194, etc.: Sup., ὡς ὀσιώτατα διαβιῶναι τὸν βίον Plat. Meno 81 B, etc. IV. Homer only uses the Subst. ὀσίη, v. sub ὀσία.

ὀσιότης, ἦτος, ὁ, *disposition to observe the divine law, religiousness, piety, holiness*, Plat. Prot. 329 C, cf. omnino Euthyphro 14 E sq., Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 47; πρὸς θεῶν ὄσ. *piety towards* them, Plut. Alcib. 34; πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς Id. 2. 359 F:—also, like Lat. *pietas*, ἡ πρὸς γονεῖς ὄσ. Diod. Excerpt. 546. 52, cf. 587. 96. II. as a title, 'his Holiness,' Eccl., e. g. Evagr. 2. 9.

ὀσιουργέω, *to do a holy work*, Cyrill. c. Jul. 167 C.

ὀσιουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) *doing a holy work*, Eccl.

ὀσιῶ, *to make holy, hallow, free from guilt by expiatory offerings*, Lat. *expiare*, φυγαῖς ὀσιῶν *to purify* by banishment, Eur. Or. 515; ὀσιῶν ἡμέρας, v. L. Dind. ad Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 1:—Med., στόμα ὀσιῶσθαι = στόμα ὄσιον ἔχειν, *to keep one's tongue pure*, not to speak profanely, Eur. Bacch. 70, cf. 114:—Pass. *to be purified*, ὀσιωθεῖς Eur. Fr. 405 a. 15; of the souls of men, Plut. Rom. 28. 2. in Dem. 644. 9, τὸ τὸν κατιόντα ὀσιῶν καὶ καθαίρεσθαι, ὀσιῶν seems to be used absol. *to make expiation or atonement*.

II. ὀσιῶν τινα τῇ γῆ *to inter one out of piety*, Philostr. 714.

*Ὄσιρις, ὁ, Osiris, an Egyptian deity, Hdt. 2. 42, etc.; gen. Ὄσιριδος, in Hdt. and Inscr. Ὄσιριος, Ὄσιρεως Joseph. ; dat. Ὄσιριδι, Ion. Ὄσιρι:—Ὄσιρειον, τό, *his temple*, Theognost. Can. 129. 22:—Verb, Ὄσιριάζω, *to be given to his worship*, Damasc. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀσκληπιόδοτος.

ὀσιρίτης, ὁ, Egypt. name for the plant *cynocephalia*, Apion ap. Plin. 30. 6.

ὀσίωμα, τό, *a pious act*, Theod. Stud.

ὀσίωσις, ἡ, *purification from*, τῶν μiasμάτων Dion. H. 1. 88.

ὀσιωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *consecrator*, the name given at Delphi to the victim offered when one of the priests called ὄσιοι were appointed, Plut. 2. 292 D.

ὄσκαλις, ἡ, = σκάλις, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 5.

ὄσκάπτω, v. Ὄο. II. 1.

ὄσμαμαι, older form ὄσμ- (v. ὄσμή), Dep. *to smell at* a thing, τινος Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 12, etc.; τι Galen.; absol. *to smell, have the sense of smell*, Democr. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 139 (in form ὄσμ-), Arist. de An. 2. 9, 7, 2. 12, 7. II. metaph. *to perceive, remark*, c. gen., Soph. Fr. 186; absol., Anth. P. II. 240.—Act. ὄσμαω, Galen. 4. 487.

ὄσμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a herb of the *anchusa* kind, Diosc. 3. 147.

ὄσμή, ἡ, Att. form of the older ὄσμή (v. sub fin.):—*a smell, odour*, δεινὴ δὲ θεεῖον γίγνεται ὄσμή Il. 14. 415; πικρὸν ἀποπνέουσιν . . ἀλδὸς ὄσμήν, of the seals, Od. 4. 406; ὄσμά . . κατὰ χώρον κίδναται Pind. Fr. 95. 6; ὄσμη βροτείων αἱμάτων Aesch. Eum. 253; ὄσμη ἀπ' αὐτοῦ (sc. τοῦ νεκροῦ) . . πεφευγότες Soph. Ant. 412; κακὴ ὄσμη Id. Ph. 891; pl., βυρῶν ὄσμάς δεινὰς Ar. Pax 753; ὄσμαι οὐκ ἀνεκτοί Thuc. 7. 87, etc.:—the above passages shew that the word is frequently used of *foul smells*; but, ὡς καλὴν ὄσμήν ἔχει Eur. Cycl. 153, cf. Ar. Eccl. 1124; οἴνου δ. Alex. Tap. 4. 4, Philem. Incert. 12; hence, also, *a scent, perfume*, Xen. Hier. 1, 4, Ach. Tat. 2. 38:—on ὄσμή, as affecting the sense, v. Arist. Sens. 2, 19, de An. 2. 9, 1 sq. II. *the sense of smell*, = ὄσφρησις, Hesych.—The older form ὄσμή (cf. ὄσ-ω, od-or) is alone used by Hom., Hdt., and Pind.; it occurs also in Pind., Aesch. Pr. 115 (lyr.); and in late Prose, Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 1, Luc., etc.; but ὄσμή is held to be better Attic, Lob. Phryn. 89.

ὄσμήρης, es, *smelling odorous*, Nic. Al. 237:—also ὄσμηρός, ἄ, ὄν, Id. Fr. 2. 57.

ὄσμησις, ἡ, *a smelling, smell*, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 11.

ὄσμητός, ἡ, ὄν, *smelt: that can be smelt*, Theophr. Fr. 1. 90.

ὄσμός, ὁ, a plant, = μῆδιον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 18.

ὄσμούλη, ἡ, *a strong-smelling sea-polypus*, Arist. Fr. 288; also ὄσμούλος, ὁ, Ibid., Ael. N. A. 5. 44, Opp. H. 1. 307, 310; cf. ὄζαινα, βολβίδιον.

ὄσμούλιον, τό, Dim. of ὄσμούλος, Ar. Fr. 242.

ὄσμούλος, ὁ, v. l. for μὸρμυρος, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 7, cf. Ael. N. A. 5. 44, 9. 45.

ὄσμώδης, es, = ὄσμήρης, Arist. de Sens. 5, 4: Comp. ὄσμωδέστερα, Theophr. C. P. 2. 16, 1, Sup. —έστατα Id. Fr. 1, 20.

ὄσονοῦν, Ion. ὄσονῶν, v. ὄσος III. 3, IV. 6.

ὄσον, = ὄσισοῦν, τρώπῳ τινὶ ἢ παρευρέσει ἦουν C. I. 3059. 7.

ὄσος, Ep. ὄσος, η, ὄν, used by Hom. and Hes. in both forms; ὄσος also in a lyr. passage of Aesch. Pers. 864:—of Size, *as great as, how great*; of Quantity, *as much as, how much*; of Space, *as far as, how far*; of Time, *as long as, how long*; of Number, *as many as, how many*; of Sound, *as loud as, how loud*; just like Lat. *quantus*:—its

antecedent is *τύσος*, after which ὄσος is simply *as*; τύσσον . . χρόνον, ὄσσον ἀνωγας Il. 24. 670, cf. Od. 19. 169; also, τύσονδ', ὄσον . . Soph. El. 286; τοσαύτην παρασκευήν, ὄσσην . . Dem. 50. 11:—sometimes also πᾶς or ἅπας stands as anteced., χώρον ἅπαντα ὄσον . . Il. 23. 190; ἐκ πασέων, ὄσσαι . . Od. 4. 723; πάντα μάλ' ὄσσα . . Il. 22. 115; τοῖς πάντας . . ὄσοι . . Aesch. Pr. 975, etc.; also, ὄσων . . ψαύοιμι, πάντων τῶνδ' ἀεὶ μετειχέτην Soph. O. T. 1465:—also, ἴσον ὄσον just so much as, ἐμοὶ δ' ἴσον τῆς χάρας μέτα, ὄσονπερ ὑμῖν Ar. Eccl. 173, cf. Dem. 528. 18:—often the antec. is omitted, τῆς ἦτοι φωνῆ μὲν ὄση σκύλακος νευγλιῆς Od. 12. 86, cf. 10. 113, etc.; ἀσπίδες ὄσσαι ἀρισται Il. 14. 371, cf. 75., 18. 512:—the Subst. often precedes, where *we* put it in the relat. clause, ὄρᾱς . . τὴν θεῶν ἰσχύν, ὄση [ἔστι]; Soph. Aj. 118; ᾧ Ζεῦ . . τὸ χρῆμα τῶν κόπων ὄσον I Ar. Ran. 1278; and sometimes it is attracted to the case of the anteced., εὐτρεφέστατον πωμάτων ὄσων ἴησιν (for ὄσα), Aesch. Theb. 309:—joined with οἶος, ὄσος ἔην οἶός τε Il. 24. 630; so, ὄσσοι τε καὶ οὐτινες Od. 16. 236:—in Att., repeated in the same clause, τὸ δ' ὄσον μέτρον ὄσοις . . , *how great* is the measure in *how many things*, Plat. Tim. 68 B; γαίης ὄσσης ὄσσον ἔχει μύριον Anth. P. 7. 740:—sometimes foll. by a partic. for a finite Verb, ὄσοι συμπαρεπόμενοι (for συμπαρεῖποντο) Xen. Eq. 11, 12, cf. Dind. Hell. 6. 1, 10. 2. in pl. the Noun may either be in nom. or in partitive gen., Τρώας μὲν λέξασθαι, ἐφέστιοι ὄσσοι ἔασι Il. 2. 125, cf. 468, etc.; Τρώων θάνον, ὄσσοι ἀριστοὶ 12. 13, cf. Spitzn. ad 9. 55; ἀριστοὶ ἵππων, ὄσσοι ἔασιν 5. 267; Περσῶν ὄσοιπερ Aesch. Pers. 441; so also ὄσον πένθεος, for ὄσον πένθος, Il. 11. 658, etc.:—on τῶν ὄσοι, v. ὄ, ἡ, τό A. III. 3. in Att. of Time, ὄσαι ἡμέραι, ὄσα ἔτη, etc., v. sub ὄσημέραι. 4. with τις, to denote *indefinite* size or number, ὄσος τις χρυσοῦς . . , Od. 10. 45; ὄσον τι δένδρον . . Hdt. 1. 193; ὄσον τι ἐστί 1. 185; ὄσοι τινες ἐόντες . . Id. 7. 102, etc. 5. with acc. absol., λίμνη . . μέγαθος, ὄσηπερ ἡ ἐν Δήλῳ in size as *large* as that in Delos, Id. 2. 170, cf. 2. 175, Plat. Rep. 423 B. 6. with Adjs. expressing Quantity, etc., πύθηκοι ἀφθονοὶ ὄσοι . . γίνονται, i. e. in amazing numbers, Hdt. 4. 194; ὄχλος ὑπερφυῆς ὄσος prodigiously large, Ar. Pl. 750; χρήματα θαυμαστά ὄσα Plat. Hipp. Ma. 282 C, cf. Luc. Halcyon. 5, etc.; also, ὀλίγους ὄσους τῶν κοφίνων Luc. Alex. 1:—often in adverbial construction, θαυμαστὸν ὄσον ἐπιδιδόντες Plat. Theaet. 150 D; θ. ὄσον διαφέρει Id. Lach. 184 C; ἀμηχάνῳ δὲ ὄσῳ πλέον Id. Rep. 588 A; τυτθὸν ὄσσον ἄπωθεν Theocr. 1. 45; βαῖον ὄσον παραβάς Anth. P. 12. 227:—so in Lat. *mirum quantum, immane quantum*. 7. so also with Sup., ὄσα . . ἀναθήματα ἐστί οἱ πλείεστα Hdt. 1. 14; ὄσας ἂν πλείεστος δύναντο καταστρέφεισθαι τῶν πολιῶν the most they possibly could . . , Id. 6. 44, cf. Thuc. 7. 21; so also, ὄσον τάχος as *quickly as possible*, Ar. Thesm. 727; (more commonly ὄσον τάχιστα, v. infr. IV. 4); ὄσον σθένος with all possible strength, Theocr. 1. 42, Ar. Rh. 2. 589. 8. c. inf. so *much as is enough for* . . , ὄσον ἀποζῆν *enough* to live off, Thuc. 1. 2; ἐλείπετο τῆς νυκτὸς ὄσον . . διελθεῖν τὸ πεδῖον Xen. An. 4. 1, 5; εὐδαιμονίας τοσοῦτον, ὄσον δοκεῖν so *much as is enough for* appearance, Soph. O. T. 1191, cf. Thuc. 3. 49, Plat. Rep. 416 E, etc.:—also in parenthesis, ὄσον γέ μ' εἰδέναι as *far as* I know, Ar. Nub. 1252, Plat. Theaet. 145 A; so, μακρῶν, ὄσ' ἀπεικάσαι Soph. O. C. 150, cf. Thuc. 6. 25., 8. 46:—but, 9. this is more commonly expressed by ὄσον with the indic., ὄσσον ἐγωγε γινώσκω Il. 13. 222, cf. 20. 360, al.; so, ὄσονπερ σθένω Soph. El. 946; ὄσον δύναμαι, ὄσον δυνατόν, Xen., Plat., etc.; ὄσον καθ' ἓνα ἄνδρα so *far as* was in one man's power, Dem. 278. 12, cf. Soph. O. T. 1509; c. gen., ὄσον γε δυνάμεως παρ' ἐμοὶ ἐστί Plat. Crat. 422 C, cf. Soph. O. T. 1239:—so also, ὄσα ἐγὼ μέμνημαι Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 21; οἱ πατέρες, ὄσα ἄνθρωποι, οὐκ ἀμαθεῖς ἐσονται Plat. Rep. 467 C; ὄσα γε τάνθρώπεια (sc. ἐνδέχεται) Id. Crito 46 E. 10. οὐδ' ὄσον, Ep. οὐδ' ὄσσον, Lat. *ne tantillum quidem*, Call. Ap. 37, Ar. Rh. 2. 181, 190; οὐδέ περ ὄσσον Ib. 3. 519:—so also, οὐδ' ὄσον ὄσσον Philet. ap. Stob. t. 104. 12; οὐκ . . ὄσιν ὄσον Ar. Vesp. 213; ἡ ὄσον ὄσσον στιγμή Anth. P. 7. 472, cf. 5. 255; v. infr. VI. II. for ὄτι τοσοῦτος (v. sub ὄς B. IV. 3), Eur. Hel. 74, Plat. Rep. 329 B, etc. III. followed by Particles: 1. ὄσος ἂν *how great soever*, with subjunct., Hom., etc. 2. ὄσος ὄσον *great or how many soever* (but in Hom. merely strengthened for ὄσος, Od. 15. 487, etc.), κήρυγμα ἐποιήσατο . . , (ζημίην τοῦτον ὀφείλειν, ὄσην δὲ εἶπας having named *how much*, Hdt. 3. 52; ἐπέταξε τοῖσι . . ἔθνεσι γυναῖκας . . κατιστάνας, ὄσας δὲ ἐπιτάσσαν ordering *how many*, Ib. 159; or without a part., παρεσκευάζοντο ἐπὶ μισθῷ ὄσῳ δὴ for payment of a certain amount, 1. 160; σιτία καταλιπόντες ὄσων δὴ μηνῶν 4. 151; so, ὄσος δὴ κοτε 1. 157; ὄσος δὴ τις Dion. H. 2. 45., 4. 60:—ὄσος alone was so used in late Prose, Arr. An. 1. 5, 15., 3. 1, 4; ὄσος τις also, Dion. H. 1. 38. 3. ὄσοσούν, Ion. —ών, *ever so small*, Hdt. 1. 199; in pl., Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 10; v. infr. IV. 6. 4. ὄσοσπερ, *even so great as, no greater than*, Hes. Th. 475; τοῦ μὲν χειμῶνός ἐστί [ὁ Ἴατρος] ὄσοσπερ ἐστί Hdt. 4. 50, cf. 2. 170, etc.: in pl. *as many as*, Aesch. Pers. 423, 441; πάντα ὄσαπερ Hdt. 4. 87; ἅπαντα . . , ὄσαπερ γ' ἐφασκον, κάτι πολλῶν πλείονα Ar. Vesp. 806:—but ὄσοσπερ can often hardly be distinguished from ὄσος, v. supr. II. 2, 5, and 9, infr. IV. 3 and 7,—and this is still more the case with the Epic ὄσος τε (v. sub ὄστε), Od. 10. 113, etc. IV. Adverbial usages of ὄσον and ὄσα: 1. *so far as, so much as, οὐ μίντοι ἐγὼ τύσον αἰτίος εἶμι, ὄσσον οἱ ἄλλοι* Il. 21. 371; c. inf., ὄσον γ' ἐμ' εἰδέναι *so far as* I know, Ar. Nub. 1252; ὄσον αὖξειν ἢ καθαιρεῖν *so far as* to . . , Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 20. b. *how far, how much, ἴστε γὰρ ὄσσον . . ἀρετῇ περιβάλλετον ἵπποι* Il. 23. 276; μαθήσεται ὄσον τό τ' ἀρχειν καὶ τὸ δουλεύειν δίχα Aesch. Pr. 927:—with Adjs. *how, ὄσον μέγα* Hes. Op. 41, 344; ὄσα πολλά Id. Th. 582; τὸ χρῆμα τῶν νυκτῶν ὄσον ἀπέραντον Ar. Nub. 2; so, ὄσα . . ἀήττητοι γεγονάτε Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 28. 2. *only so far as, only just, ὄσον ἐς Σκαιάς τε πύλας καὶ*

φηγὸν ἴκανεν Il. 9. 354; ὄσον ἐκ Φοινίκης ἐς Κρήτην Hdt. 4. 45; φιλοσοφίας, ὄσον παιδείας χάριν, μετέχειν Plat. Gorg. 485 A, cf. Rep. 403 E; τὴν φύσιν ὄσον μὲν . . so far as his nature goes, Id. Euthyd. 273 A:—so, more fully, ὄσον μόνον Hdt. 2. 20, Thuc. 6. 105, Plat. Rep. 607 A, etc.; or, μόνον ὄσον Id. Legg. 778 C; also with a negat., ἐγὼ μὲν μὴ οὐκ εἶδον εἰ μὴ ὄσον γραφῆ Hdt. 2. 73, cf. Xen. An. 7. 3, 20.

3. in reference to distances, ὄσον τε, *about, nearly*, ὄσον τ' ὄργυιαν, ὄσον τε πυγούσιον Od. 9. 325., 10. 517, cf. Il. 10. 351; ὄσον τ' ἐπὶ ἤμισιν Od. 13. 114; ὄσον τε δέκα στάδια Hdt. 9. 57; ξύλα ὄσον τε διπλήχεια 2. 96, cf. 78; so, ὄσονπερ τρία στάδια 9. 51; in Att. ὄσον alone, ὄσον δὴ ἢ τρία στάδια Plat. Phaedr. 229 B; ὄσον παρασάγγην Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 28.

4. with Adjs. of Quality or Degree, mostly with Comp., ὄσσον βασιλευτέρως εἰμι so far as, *inasmuch as* I am a greater king, Il. 9. 160; αἶθ', ὄσον ἥσσον εἰμι, τόσον σέο φέρτερος εἶην 16. 722, cf. 1. 186; and with Sup., γνώσετ' . . , ὄσον εἰμὶ θεῶν κάρτιστος 8. 17, cf. 1. 516, etc.:—so with Adv., ὄσον τάχιστα often in Att.; ὄσον μάλιστα Aesch. Pr. 524; ὄσα μ. Hdt. 1. 185.

5. with negatives, ὄσον οὐ or ὄσονοῦ, Lat. *tantum non, only not, all but*, Thuc. 1. 36., 5. 59, etc.; ὄσον οὐκ ἤδη immediately, Eur. Hec. 143, Thuc. 8. 96; later, ὄσον ἤδη Polyb. 2. 4. 4., 8. 36, 8:—ὄσον οὐπω Eur. Bacch. 1076, Thuc. 4. 125., 6. 34.

b. οὐχ ὄσον οὐκ ἠμύναντο, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐσώθησαν, Lat. *non modo . . , sed ne . . quidem*, Id. 4. 62. c. ὄσον μὴ so far as not, *save or except so far as*, καλὸς τε κάγαθος τὴν φύσιν, ὄσον μὴ ὑβριστής (sic leg.) Plat. Euthyd. 273 B; ὄσον γ' ἂν αὐτὸς μὴ ποτιψάων so far as I can without touching . . , Soph. Tr. 1214; ὄσον μὴ χερσὶ καίνων O. T. 347; so, ὄσα μὴ, Thuc. 1. 111., 4. 16; sometimes with a Verb, πείθεσθαι . . , ὄσον ἂν μὴ ἀνάγκη ἦ Xen. Oec. 21, 4, cf. Plat. Phaedo 83 A; cf. ὅτι II.

6. ὄσονοῦν, Ion. ὄσονῶν, *ever so little*, εἰ τοίνυν ἐχίονιζε καὶ ὄσονῶν Hdt. 2. 22; so, ἐφ' ὄσονοῦν Theophr. H. P. 6. 7, 5.

7. ὄσα and ὄσαπερ are sometimes used just like ὡς, ὡσπερ, *as*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12, Luc. V. H. 1. 24, etc. V. ὄσῳ, ὄσῳ περ, *by how much*, often with Comp., ὄσῳ πλέον Hes. Op. 40; ὄσῳ κρείττω Ar. Fr. 445 a; ὄσῳ πλεονάκις Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 14; also with Sup., διέδεξε, ὄσῳ ἐστὶ τοῦτο ἀριστον Hdt. 3. 82, cf. Soph. Ant. 59, 1050; sometimes alone, *inasmuch as*, νιν τῶνδε πλείστον φικτίσα . . , ὄσῳπερ καὶ φρονεῖν οἶδεν μόνῃ Id. Tr. 113, cf. O. C. 743, Hdt. 5. 49.

2. ὄσῳ with Comp. when followed by another, Comp. with τοσοῦτῳ, *the more . . , so much the more . .*, like Lat. *quo or quanto melior, eo magis . .*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 80; ὄσῳ μᾶλλον πιστεύω, τοσοῦτῳ μᾶλλον ἀπορῶ Plat. Rep. 368 B; with τοσοῦτῳ omitted, Ar. Nub. 1419, cf. Soph. O. C. 792:—sometimes a Sup. replaces the Comp., ὄσῳ μάλιστα ἐλεύθεροι . . , τοσοῦτῳ καὶ θρασύτατα Thuc. 8. 84; sometimes ὄσῳ stands alone, ἐαυτοὺς δὲ γενέσθαι τοσοῦτῳ . . ἀμείνονας, ὄσῳ . . Hdt. 6. 137, cf. 8. 13.

VI. ἐς ὄσον, ἐφ' ὄσον, καθ' ὄσον are often used much like ὄσον, εἰς ὄσον σθένῳ Soph. Ph. 1403; ἐφ' ὄσον ἠδύνατο Thuc. 1. 4; εἰς ὄσον or καθ' ὄσον δυνατόν Plat., etc. 2. ἐν ὄσῳ, *while*, Ar. Pax 943, Thuc. 8. 87.

VII. no Adv. ὄσως occurs.

ὄσοσπερ, v. sub ὄσος III. 4.

ὄσπερ, ἥπερ, ὑπερ and ὄπερ as masc. (Il. 7. 114., 21. 107, etc.); gen. οὐπερ, Ep. οἰόπερ Ar. Rh. 1. 1325; in Ion. writers and in Poets the obl. cases are borrowed from the Art., τόπερ Id. 3. 1098; τοῦπερ Aesch. Pers. 779; τῆπερ Il. 24. 603, Hdt. 1. 30; τοίπερ Od. 13. 130; τάπερ Hdt. 3. 16, Aesch. Cho. 418; τῶνπερ Il. 13. 638, Aesch. Ag. 974:—*the very man who, the very thing which*; but there are few cases in which the affix περ can be rendered in English so as to distinguish ὄσπερ from the simple ὄς, cf. ὄσος III. 4:—other words may be inserted between ὄς and περ, ὄς β' ἐβαλέν περ Il. 4. 524, cf. 13. 101, etc.

2. used after Adjs. of resemblance, ὡντὸς ὄσπερ Lat. *idem qui*, Hdt. 8. 42; ἐκ τῶν ἴσων . . , ὡνπερ αὐτὸς ἐξέφυ Soph. O. T. 1499; ὁμοία ἔπραττον ἄπερ . . Xen. An. 5. 4, 34; so, ὁρκία τάπερ τε . . the same as . . , Hdt. 1. 76.

II. several cases are used absol., 1. ὄπερ, *wherefore*, like διόπερ (v. sub διό), Diod. 13. 18; *although*, Bekk. Ar. Dyc. de Pron. 390 C. 2. ἄπερ, *as*, like καθάπερ (v. sub voc.), Aesch. Cho. 381, Eum. 131.

3. οὐπερ, v. sub ὄς A B I. 4. ἦπερ, Dor. ἄπερ, *which way, where, whither*, Il. 6. 41., 12. 33, Xen., etc.; Ion. τῆπερ, v. supr.:—also *as*, Il. 7. 286, Aesch. Cho. 440, Ar. Ach. 364; ἦπερ δὴ, Il. 9. 310; ἦπερ καί, Xen.

5. in the Logic of Arist., ὄπερ ἐστὶ, or ὄπερ ἦν is used to denote *the essence*, τοῦθ' ὄπερ ἐστὶν Categ. 5. 34., 7. 1, al.; or, αὐτὸ ὄπερ ἐστὶν 8. 39, al.:—hence, ἡ ἐπιστήμη ὄπερ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν is *that which essentially belongs to man*, Id. An. Post. 1. 33, 7; ὄπερ τι ἦν *that which a thing is, its essence or true nature*, Id. Metaph. 6. 4, 9; so, ὄπερ ἐκείνο ἢ ὄπερ ἐκείνο τι the genus or species, Id. An. Post. 1. 22, 4, al.; also, τὸ ὄπερ Id. Metaph. 3. 4, 20.

ὄσπριο-θήκη, ἡ, *a place to keep pulse in*, Gloss.

ὄσπριο-λέων, ὄ, = ὄροβάγχη, Geop. 2. 42, 1 (Mss. ὄσπρολέων).

ὄσπριον, τό, *pulse of all kinds*, Hdt. 2. 37, cf. Alex. Incert. 9. 7, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 1, Galen. 1. 314; mostly in pl., Hipp. 404. 29, Xen. An. 4. 4, 9, Plat. Criti. 115 A.—The form ὄσπριον is also found (v. Ducang.) but rejected by E. M.; for ὄσπρος, in Hesych., the true form prob. is ὄσπρια, v. Schmidt.

ὄσπριο-πῶλης, οὐ, ὄ, *one who deals in pulse*, Gloss.: fem. -πῶλις, ἰδος, Schol. Ar. Pl. 427.

ὄσπριο-φάγέω, *to eat pulse*, Hipp. 1037 F.

ὄσπριώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like pulse*, Aquila V. T.

ὄσσα, Att. ὄττα, ἡ, *a rumour*, Lat. *fama*, which, from its origin being unknown, was held divine, *a word voiced abroad one knows not how*, ὄσσα ἐκ Διός Od. 1. 282., 2. 216, cf. Soph. Aj. 998; personified as messenger of Zeus, Il. 2. 93, Od. 24. 413, cf. Virg. Aen. 4. 174 sq.

2. generally, *a voice*, of the Muses, Hes. Th. 10. 43, 65;—of a bull, Ib. 832.

3. still more generally, *a sound*, of the harp, h. Hom. Merc.

443; *the din of battle*, Hes. Th. 701.

4. *an ominous voice, prophesy, warning*, of a god, a bird of omen, etc., *any ominous sound*, like the Homeric ὄμφη, φήμη, κληιδῶν, first in Pind. O. 6. 106, Ar. Rh. 1. 1087.—Very rare in Att. Prose, κακὴν ὄτταν Plat. Legg. 800 C; ὄτταν ἀγαθὴν Ael. N. A. 12. 1; δι' ὄνειράτων καὶ συμβόλων καὶ δι' ὄττης Porph. de Abst. 2. 53. (Hence ὄττενομαι: Curt. supposes ὄσσα to represent an orig. form ὄσγα (or ὄσκα) = Skt. *vākyam* (vox), v. sub ἔπω Δ.)

ὄσσα, Ion. and Ep. neut. pl. of ὄσος for ὄσα.

ὄσάκι, Ion. and Ep. for ὄσόκις.

ὄσάτιος, Ep. lengthd. form of ὄσος, Il. 5. 758, Ar. Rh. 1. 372, etc.; ὄσάτιός περ, with τόσος as antec., Nic. Th. 570.

ὄσσε, τῶ, neut. dual, *the two eyes*, nom. and acc. often in Hom., who however adds the Adj. in the pl., ὄσσε φαεινά, αἱματόεντα Il. 13. 435, 616; and the Verb in the sing., πυρὶ δ' ὄσσε δεδήει 12. 466; δεύτατον κεφαλῆς ἐκδέρκεται ὄσσε 23. 477; ἐν δὲ οἱ ὄσσε δαίεται Od. 6. 131:—from the time of Hes., we find a gen. pl. ὄσσων, as if of second decl., Hes. Th. 826, Aesch. Pr. 400; and a dat. ὄσσοις, ὄσσοισι, Hes. Sc. 145, 426, 430, Sappho Fr. 18, Aesch. Pr. 144, 679, Ag. 470, Soph. Ant. 1231, etc.;—Eust. 58. 28, cites also a dat. ὄσσει, and Hesych. a gen. pl. ὄσσέων; but neither ὄσσος, τό, nor ὄσσοις, ὄ, occur in usage, Spitzn. Vers. Her. 75. (Hence ὄσσομαι, ὄψομαι.)

ὄσσεια, ὄσσειόμαι, v. sub ὄττ—.

ὄσσίχος [ῖ], ἡ, ον, (or ὄσσιχος, acc. to Meineke Theocr. 4. 55), the only used form of ὄσίκος, Dim. of ὄσος, ὄσσοις, *as little, how little*, Lat. *quantulus*, Theocr. l. c.; cf. ὄσαχῆ.

ὄσσομαι, (from ὄσσε), Epic Dep., only used in pres. and impf. without augm.,—older form of √ΟΠΤ, ὄψομαι (v. ὄψ), as πέσσω of πέπτω, cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. Properly, *to see*, as in Ar. Rh. 4. 318, and in the compd. προτιόσσομαι (q. v.): but mostly,

II. *to see in spirit*, ὄσσομένος πατέρ' ἐσθλὸν ἐνὶ φρεσίν ('in my mind's eye, Horatio'), Od. 1. 115, cf. 20. 81. 2. *to presage, have foreboding of*, κακὰ δ' ὄσσετο θυμὸς 10. 374, cf. 18. 154; ὄσσοντο γὰρ ἄλγεα θυμῷ Il. 18. 224, cf. Od. 5. 389.

3. by imparting such presages to others, *to foretoken, forebode*, ὡς ὅτε παρφύρη πέλαγος μέγα κύματι κωφῷ ὄσσομένον λιγέων ἀνέμων λαιψηρὰ κέλευθα Il. 14. 17; esp. by look or mien, κάκ' ὄσσομένως βόδιον evil by his looks, 1. 105; so two eagles ὄσσοντο ὄλεθρον, *boded death*, Od. 2. 152; οὐ μὲν γὰρ τοι ἐγὼ κακὸν ὄσσομένη τύδ' ἰκάνω Il. 24. 172, cf. Hes. Th. 551;—but apparently, like our *ominous*, used only of evil; cf. ὄττενομαι.

ὄσσοις, ἡ, ον, Ep. and Ion. for ὄσος.

ὄστ-άγρα, ἡ, (ὄστέον) *a forceps for extracting splinters of bone*, Galen. II. = ὄστεκόπος I, Theophr. Fr. 7. 2.

ὄστᾶκος, ὄ, = ἄστακος, *a crab*, Aristom. Γόητ. 2.

ὄστᾶριον, τό, Dim. of ὄστέον, *a little bone*, Anth. P. 11. 96, Tzetz.

ὄστᾶφίς, v. sub ἄσταφίς.

ὄστε, ἦτε, ὅτε, in Hom. also ὄτε as masc.: (ὄς, τε):—*who, which*, just like the simple ὄς or ὄστις, (τε being otiose, as in ὅτε, ὡστε, οἶδος τε, ἐπεὶ τε, etc., v. τε B. 1), Il. 15. 468, Od. 14. 221, etc.; neut. τό τε Hes. Th. 506; pl. τά τε Il. 5. 481, etc.; pl. fem. τὰς τε Il. 554; used also in Ion. Prose, in Pind., and lyr. passages of Trag. (Aesch. Pers. 16, Ag. 50, Cho. 615, Soph. El. 151, Tr. 824, Eur. Hec. 445), but very rare in senarians, Aesch. Pers. 297, 762, Eum. 25, 1024; and in Prose only found in special forms, such as ἄτε, ἐφ' ὅτε. Rarely with an antec. expressed, θεῶν τῶν, αἴτ' . . Il. 5. 332; τῷ ἴκελος, ὄντ' . . 24. 758; τᾶτε φρονέων, αἴτ' ἐγώπερ Od. 7. 312.—The form ὄστε must not be confounded with ὄς τε, *and who*, Il. 2. 365, Od. 3. 185, al.

2. ἐξ οὔτε *from the time when . .*, Aesch. Pers. 762, Eum. 25. II. ὄστε is often foll. by περ, τᾶτε στυγέουσι θεοὶ περ Il. 20. 65; also with ῥα between ὄς and τε, αἰγείρως ὡς, ἢ ῥάτε . . 4. 482, cf. 15. 411., 19. 31, etc.

III. for ἄτε, ὄτε, v. sub vocc.:—ἄτε, Dor. for ἦτε, *as*, Ar. Lys. 1308:—ἐφ' ὄτε, v. sub ἐπί B. III. 3.

ὄστέινος, ἡ, ον, *made of bone, of bone*, Hdt. 4. 2, Plat. Tim. 74 A, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12; but in P. A. 4. 12, 4 the Mss. give ὄστινον.—The latter is said to be the Att. form (Poll. 2. 232, Phot.), and therefore Lob. (Phryn. 262) would restore it in Plat.

ὄστεο-γενής, ἐς, *produced by the bone*: ὄστεογενές, τό, a name for *the marrow*, Plat. ap. Arist. Top. 6. 2, 4.

ὄστεο-κόπος, ὄ, *an inflammatory attack, which makes one feel as if one's bones were giving way*, Hipp. 396. 9, Theophr. Fr. 7;—in Galen. ὄστοκόπος.

ὄστέον, τό, Att. contr. ὄστοῦν, poet. ὄστεῦν Anth. P. 7. 480: pl. ὄστέα, Att. contr. ὄσᾶ, Ep. ὄσᾶ [ᾶ] Opp. C. 1. 268, Epigr. in Diog. L. 1. 63, cf. Epigr. Gr. 517. 7:—but Att. Poets use gen. pl. ὄστέων, metri. grat., Aesch. Fr. 355, Soph. Tr. 769, Ar. Ach. 1126, and it is so written in Eur. Tro. 1177 where the metre requires ὄσῶν: and the uncontr. forms generally occur in late Prose: Ep. gen. pl. ὄστεόφιν (v. infr.).

A *bone*, often in Hom. and Hdt. but not in the Att. form; Hes. only in pl.; λευκὰ ὄστέα *the bleached bones of the dead*, Od. 1. 161, etc.; σόρκος τε καὶ ὄστέα 9. 293; πολὺς δ' ἄμφ' ὄστεόφιν θίξ a huge heap of bones around, 12. 45; μινδὸν ἀπ' ὄστεόφιν ἐρύσαι 14. 134; ὄστέων στέγαστρον, of the skin, Aesch. Fr. 355:—used by Arist. of all the bones except the spine (ράχις), P. A. 2. 9, 4, cf. H. A. 3. 9, 10.

II. metaph., γῆς ὄστέοισιν ἐγχιρμφθεῖς πόδα i. e. *the rocks*, Poëta ap. Eust. 309. 44:—*the stone or kernel of fruit*, Diosc. 6. 22, Schol. Nic. Al. 98. (Hence ὄστέινος, ὄστινος, etc.; cf. Skt. *ast-hi, as-than*; Zd. *as-ti, as-ta*; O. Lat. *oss-um* (os, ossis): from the same Root come ὄστακος (ἄστακος), ὄστρακον, ὄστρεον, ἀστράγαλος, ἄστρις, ἄστριχος.)

ὄστεουλκός, ὄ, *a forceps for extracting splintered bone*, Hipp. (?)

ὄστεώδης, ες, *like bone, bony*, Plut. 2. 916 A.

ὄστῆσις, *ews, ἡ, the framework of bones, the bones*, Eust. Opusc. 144. 52., 201. 65.

ὄστῆνος, *η, ον, (ὄστῆον)* Att. form of ὄστῆνος (q. v.); τὰ ὄστῆνα, Lat. *tibiae, bone-ribs, ὄστῆνοις φυσᾶν* Ar. Ach. 863.

ὄστις, *ἦτις, ὅ τι* (often written ὅ, τι—to distinguish it from ὅτι, *that*), with double inflexions, gen. οὔστινος, ἦστινος, dat. ὄστινι, ἦστινι, etc.; Hom. has also the masc. collat. form ὄστις and the neut. ὅ τι. From ὄστις also come cases with a single inflexion, viz. gen. ὄστου, Ep. ὄστεο Od. 1. 124, contr. ὄστευ 17. 121, ὄτευ 17. 421, and so Hdt.:—dat. ὄτω, Ep. ὄτω Od. 2. 114, and as dissyll. Il. 12. 428., 15. 664; so Hdt., v. Dind. Dial. Herod. p. xix:—Ep. acc. ὄστινα Od. 8. 204., 15. 395:—pl. nom. neut. ὄστινα Il. 22. 450: gen. ὄστεων Od. 10. 39, Ildt., Att. ὄτων; dat. ὄτέοισιν Il. 15. 491, Hdt., Att. ὄτοισι; fem. ὄτῆρσιν Hdt.: acc. ὄστινας Il. 15. 492; Aeol. ὄστινας Sappho.—For the Ion. and Ep. form ὄσσα, Att. ἄττα, v. sub ἄσσα.

Radic. sense, *any one who, anything which*, i. e. *whosoever, which-soever*, and so, properly, differing from the simple ὄς, as Lat. *quisquis*, from *qui*, Hom., etc.; ὄς ἀπόλοιτο καὶ ἄλλος, ὄστις τοιαυτὰ γε βέζει Od. 1. 47; ἀθανάτων ὄστις σε φυλάσσει 15. 35, etc.; often without any express Anteced., ὄστινα .. κικλήϊ .., ἐρητύσασκε *whomsoever* he caught, he stopped, Il. 2. 188; ὄστις κ' ἐπίορκον δμύσση *whoso* forswears himself, 19. 260: hence often in maxims or sentiments, οὐκ ἔστιν ὄστις πάντ' ἀνὴρ εὐδαιμονεῖ Ar. Ran. 1217; μακρόριος ὄστις οὐσίαν καὶ νοῦν ἔχει Menand. Δημ. 2; οὗτος βέλτιστος ἀν εἶη, ὄστις .., Lys., etc.:—often in such phrases as ὄστις εἶ, ὄστις ἐστί, v. sub ὄς B. III. 1:—but ἔστιν ὄστις, Lat. *est qui*, often with a negat., οὐκ ἔστιν ὄτω μείζονα μοῖραν νείμαιμ' ἢ σοί Aesch. Pr. 291, cf. 989, 1070, etc.; εἰσὶν οὔτινες *sunt qui* Soph. Fr. 325:—οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐ .., *everything*, Hdt. 5. 97, Thuc. 7. 87;—in these phrases the case of ὄστις commonly depends on that of οὐδεῖς; but sometimes the reverse, v. sub οὐδεῖς I. 2:—also joined with Sup., τρώφῳ ὄτω ἀν δύνωνται ἰσχυροτάτῳ Thuc. 5. 23; ὄστινα ἀφανέστατον δύνανται τρώπον Paus. 10. 1, 5:—in Att. it is sometimes strengthd. by an Anteced. πᾶς, but only in sing., ἄπας δὲ τραχὺς ὄστις ἀν νέος κρατῆ Aesch. Pr. 35, cf. Thuc. 8. 90; πάντες ὄσοι being commonly used in pl., not πάντες οὔτινες.

II. it sometimes refers to a definite object, properly only when some general notion is implied, Πολυκράτα .., δι' ὄστινα κακῶς ἤκουσε, not *the man through whom*, but *one through whom* .., Hdt. 3. 120; τελευταῖόν σε προσβλέψαιμι νῦν, ὄστις πέφασμαι φύς τ' ἀφ' ὧν οὐ χρῆν may I see thee now for the last time, *I who am one born from unlawful wedlock*, like Lat. *ut qui*, Soph. O. T. 1184, cf. Aesch. Pr. 38, Ag. 1065, Thuc. 4. 22;—but in quite definite sense, βαμόν, ὄστις νῦν ἐξω τῆς πόλεως ἐστί Id. 6. 3; sometimes even with οὗτος or ὄδε as Anteced., Hdt. 1. 167., 2. 99., 6. 47, Eur. Hipp. 943:—and in late Greek the difference between ὄς and ὄστις was entirely lost sight of, v. Indic. Malal.

III. in *indirect* questions not rare even in Hom., εἰπ' ἄγε μοι καὶ τόνδε .., ὄστις ὄδ' ἔστιν Il. 3. 192, cf. 167, etc.; ἔσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι, ὄστις δὴ κτλ. *who it was that* .., 14. 509; ξείνος ὄδ', οὐκ οἶδ' ὄστις, Lat. *nescio quis*, Od. 8. 28:—in dialogue, when the person questioned repeats the question asked by τίς, as οὗτος τί ποιεῖς;—ὄ τι ποιῶ; Ar. Ran. 198; ἀλλὰ τίς γὰρ εἶ;—ὄστις; πολίτης χρηστός Id. Ach. 595, cf. Pl. 462, Plat. Euthyphro 2 C, etc.: cf. ὄ τι I, ὄτι II.

IV. limited or made more indefinite by the addition of Particles: 1. ὄστις γε, *being one who*, Lat. *quippe qui* (cf. ὄσγε), Soph. O. T. 1335, O. C. 810, Ar. Ran. 1184. 2. ὄστις δὴ (v. δὴ I. 5), often used without any distinct relative force, θεῶν ὄτεω δὴ τα some one of the gods *whoever*, i. e. *to some one or other*, Hdt. 1. 86; ὄτεω δὴ χρέματος δεησόμενον Id. 3. 121; ἦ τινι δὴ γνώμῃ Thuc. 8. 87, etc.:—so also, ὄ τι δήποτε πρήξαντα Hdt. 6. 134; ὄστις δήποτ' ὦν Plat. Phaedr. 273 C; ὡς ἀπετύγχανεν ὄτουδὴποτε Dem. 393. 19: so, b. ὄστισούν, ὄτιοῦν Thuc. 4. 16, Plat., etc.; μετὰ ὄτουοῦν τρόπου Thuc. 8. 27, Plat., etc.; ὄτωοῦν Id. Theaet. 175 A; εἰς ὄστισούν *any one person*, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 7:—often with negatives, οὐδ' ὄστισούν *no one whoever*, Plat. Euthyphro 5 E, cf. Phaedo 78 D, etc.; οὐδ' ὄτιοῦν, Lat. *ne tantillum quidem*, Ar. Nub. 344, Pl. 385; μηδῆτιοῦν Theogn. 64. c. ὄστισηποτοῦν, Dem. 1010. 16, Aeschin. 23. 28. d. so also ὄστις alone, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 282 D, etc. 3. ὄστις πότε *whoever*, Aesch. Ag. 160, cf. Hdt. 8. 65. 4. ὄστις περ (cf. ὄσπερ), mostly in neut., ὄ τι πέρ ἐστ' ὄφελος Ar. Eccl. 53, cf. Plat. Rep. 492 E; in masc., Dem. 586. 12. 5. ὄστις τε, where τε is otiose as in ὄστε, Il. 23. 43, etc. V. neut. ὄ τι used absol. as a Conjunction, v. ὄ τι.

VI. ἐξ ὄτου *from which time*, Soph. O. C. 345, Tr. 326, Ar. Nub. 528, etc.; ἐξ ὄτου περ Ar. Ach. 506, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 15; so, ἔως ὄτου; *how long?* Ev. Luc. 13. 8. 2. *from what cause*, Soph. Tr. 671, Eur. Cycl. 639.

ὄστῆτης, *δ, in or of the bones*, μνῆδος ὄστ. Rufus p. 43 Clinch.

ὄστλιγξ, *ιγγος, δ, hair, esp. curled hair, a lock of hair*, Lat. *cirrus, cincinnus*, Call. Fr. 12; cf. ἄστλιγξ. II. *anything curled or twisted*, as,

1. *the tendril of the vine and other creeping plants*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 5; a Dim. ὄστλιγγιον is cited by Ducange. 2. *forked lightning, a flash of light, etc.*, Ap. Rh. 1. 1297; cf. βόστρυχος, ἔλιξ. 3.

of the feelers of the polypus, Nic. Al. 470.

ὄστο-δοχεῖον, *τό, a place for keeping bones in*, Gloss.

ὄστο-ειδής, *ἔς, like bones*, Hipp. 410. 2, Galen.

ὄστο-θήκη, *ἡ, a place for putting bones in*, Lyc. 367, C. I. 2728, 2731, al.

ὄστο-κατάκτης, *ον, δ, Lat. assifragus, the asprey or sea-eagle*, Gloss.

ὄστο-κλάστης, *ον, δ, = foreg.*, Gloss.

ὄστο-κόπος, *δ, v. sub ὄστεοκόπος II.*

ὄστοκοπώδης, *ἔς, feeling as if one's bones were broken*, Pallad. Febr. 76.

ὄστο-κόραξ, *ἄκος, δ, the asprey*, Lat. *assifragus*, Gloss.

ὄστολογέω, *to gather bones*, Isae. 48. 22.

ὄστολογία, *ἡ, a gathering up of bones after the burning of a body*,

Diod. 4. 38:—also ὄστολόγιον, *τό, Lat. assilegium*, Gloss. II. *osteology, a treatise on the bones*, Galen. 4. 27.

ὄστο-λόγος, *ον, (λέγω B) collecting bones*, Epilyc. Incert. 2: 'ὄστολόγοι, the name of a tragedy by Aeschylus, Ath. 667 C.

ὄστο-μάχια, *ἡ, a game like the Chinese puzzle, but played with fourteen pieces of bones instead of seven*, Anson. Idyll. 13 praef.

ὄστο-ποιητικός, *ἡ, ὄν, of or for making bone*, δύναμις Galen. 5. 12.

ὄστοῦν, *τό, Att. contr. for ὄστεον, q. v.*

ὄστοφάγῳ, *to eat bones*, Strab. 776.

ὄστο-φάγος, *ον, eating bones*, Byz.

ὄστο-φάνεω, *to shew bones*, Hippiatr.

ὄστο-φόρος, *ον, with hard stones*, ὄπῳραι Achmes Onir. 151.

ὄστο-φυής, *ἔς, of a bony nature or substance*, Batr. 297.

ὄστράκεος [ἄ], *α, ον, = ὄστράκινος*, Nic. Fr. 6. 3, Orph. Arg. 320:—ὄστράκειος in Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 7.

ὄστράκεύς, *ἔως, δ, a potter*, Anth. Plan. 191.

ὄστράκηρός, *ἄ, ὄν, of the nature of earthenware*, ζῶα ὄστρακηρά *testaceous animals*, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 18, P. A. 4. 5, 19, al.; v. ὄστρακόδερμος.

ὄστράκκίαις, *ον, δ, a stone resembling an agate*, Plin. 37. 65.

ὄστράκκίζω, *to banish by potsherds, ostracize*, Thuc. 1. 135., 8. 73, Andoc. 23. 42, etc.; in Hdt. ἐξοστρακίζω.—Ostracism (ὄστρακισμός) was adopted at Athens not as a punishment, but as a means of checking the power of individuals, when it was thought to have become too great for the liberties of the people, v. Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 15 sq., 3. 17, 7., 5. 3, 3: to make the sentence valid, 6000 votes were necessary, Schol. Ar. Eq. 851, Poll. 8. 19; while Plut. represents the possible number of voters as 6000, Aristid. 7. It was used also at Argos, Arist. l. c.; at Megara and Miletus, Schol. Ar. l. c.; so also πεταλισμός (q. v.) at Syracuse.—V. Dict. of Antiqq.

ὄστράκκινδα, *Adv. played with potsherds or oyster-shells*, παιδιὰ ὄστρ. a game in which an ὄστρακον, black on one side and white on the other, was thrown on a line, and according as the black or white turned up, one party was obliged to fly and the other pursued, Poll. 9. 111: the game was also called ὄστράκον περιστροφῆ, Plat. Rep. 521 C; so, ὄστράκον μεταπεσόντος, 'if heads become tails,' Id. Phaedr. 241 B.—In Ar. Eq. 855, ὄστρακίνδα βλέπειν there is a reference to ὄστρακισμός.

ὄστράκινος [ἄ], *η, ον, earthen, made of clay*, Lat. *testaceous*, of vessels, Hipp. 576. 45, al., Plat. Com. Ποι. 2, Anth. P. 7. 645., 11. 74, N. T. 2. *like earthenware*, ὄστράκινα τὸ δέρμα = ὄστρακόδερμα, Luc. Lexiph. 6.

ὄστράκινον [ἄ], *τό, Dim. of ὄστρακον*, Arist. H. A. 8. 4, 2, Strab. 823, A. B. 794.

ὄστράκκίς, *ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of ὄστρακον:—the hair or scaly covering of the pine-cone*, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 57 B.

ὄστράκκισμός, *δ, ostracism*, v. sub ὄστρακίζω.

ὄστράκκίτης, *ον, δ, = ὄστράκινος*, λίθος ὄστρ. Diosc. 5. 165, cf. Plin. 36. 31: also = ὄστρακίας, Id. 37. 65. 2. fem. ὄστρακίτις, ἴδος, = καδμεία, Diosc. 5. 84, Plin. 37. 56 and 65. II. a kind of cake, Ath. 647 E.

ὄστράκό-δερμος, *ον, with a shell like a potsherd, hard-shelled*, κόρκινον Batr. 297; opp. to μαλακόστρακος, Arist. H. A. 8. 17, 11; of eggs, Ib. 1. 65, 5:—ὄστρακόδερμα, *τά, like ὄστρακηρά, hard-shelled or testaceous animals*, v. sub μαλάκια, *τά*.

ὄστράκκείς, *ἔσσα, εν, poet. for ὄστράκινος*, δόμος ὄστρ. Anth. P. 9. 86; νῶτα Poëta ap. Suid. s. v. στυφελισμός.

ὄστράκο-κονία, *ἡ, a pavement made of crushed potsherds, concrete*, Lat. *pavimentum testaceum*, Geop. 2. 27, cf. Vitruv. 7. 1.

ὄστράκον, *τό, (v. sub ὄστεον) an earthen vessel*, Lat. *testa*, Ar. Ran. 1190, cf. Eccl. 1033, Lysias 98. 40, etc. 2. a tile or potsherd, Lys. 101. 14: esp. *the tablet used in voting* (v. ὄστρακίζω); hence, τοῦ-στρακον παροίχεται *the danger of ostracism is past*, Cratin. Θράττ. 1; τὰ ὄστρακα for ὄστρακισμός, Plat. Com. Ὑπερπ. 2; τὸ ὄστρακον ἐπιφέρειν τινί *to vote for any one's banishment*, Plut. Alcib. 13, cf. Pericl. 14. 3. on ὄστράκου περιστροφῆ, v. sub ὄστρακίνδα. 4. a sort of earthenware castanet, ἡ τοῖς ὄστράκοις κροτούσα [Μοῦσα], of the poetry of Euripides, Ar. Ran. 1305. II. *the hard shell of testacea*, as snails, mussels, tortoises, h. Hom. Merc. 33, Theocr. 9. 25, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 1, etc.; v. sub μαλάκια, *τά*:—hence, *tortoise-shell or mother of pearl*, κλινητῆρες ὄστράκοις .. ἐνδεδεμένοι Philo 1. 666. 2. an egg-shell, δπητῆνα .., ἀρτι γυμνὸν ὄστράκων Aesch. Fr. 401, cf. Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 4 and 5.

ὄστράκό-νωτος, *ον, having the back covered with a hard shell*, Tcucer ap. Ath. 455 E, Ael. N. A. 9. 6.

ὄστράκο-ποιός, *δ, a potter*, Gloss.

ὄστράκό-ρῖνος, *ον, = ὄστρακόδερμος*, Opp. H. 1. 313., 5. 589.

ὄστράκο-φορέω, *to vote with ὄστρακα*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 855.

ὄστράκοφορία, *ἡ, a voting with ὄστρακα*, Arist. Fr. 396, Plut. Alc. 13.

ὄστράκό-χροος, *ον, with metapl. acc. ὄστρακόχροα, with a hard skin or shell*, Anth. P. 9. 196:—cf. μαλάκια, *τά*.

ὄστράκώω, *to turn into potsherds, dash to pieces:—Pass. to be dashed in pieces*, Aesch. Fr. 179. II. *to make the skin hard like shell*, ὄστρ. τὸ δέρμα Arist. Probl. 2. 32, 1:—Pass. *to become covered with a hard shell*, Lyc. 88. III. *to pave with concrete* (cf. ὄστρακοκονία), Inscr. in Müller de Munim. Ath. p. 38.

ὄστράκώδης, *ἔς, like an earthen pot or shard, testaceous*, of crabs, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 4, al.; of the tortoise, Ib. 8. 17, 6; of oysters, Ib. 4. 6, 3; of the covering of certain eggs, Id. G. A. 2. 1, 20, cf. H. A. 5. 34, 1:—τὰ ὄστρακώδη earthen vessels, Id. Plant. 2. 1, 2:—cf. ὄστρακόδερμος.

ὄστρειακός, *ἡ, ὄν, of the oyster*, σάρξ Zonar.

ὄστρεϊνος, η, ον, of or living in a shell, testaceous, Plat. Phileb. 21 C. ὄστρειο-γραψίης, ἐς, purple-painted, Anth. P. append. 330.

ὄστρειον, τό, v. sub ὄστρεον.

ὄστρεον or ὄστρειον, τό: (v. sub ὄστρεον):—an oyster, Lat. ostrea:—the proper Att. form is ὄστρειον (ὄστρεια .. ἔλεγον οἱ ἀρχαῖοι Ath. 92 F, cf. Moer. 185, Phot., etc.), and this is required by the metre in the earlier Poets, κόγχαι, μύες, κώστρεια Aesch. Fr. 25; ὄστρεια συμμυκτά Epich. 23 Ahr.; πίννησι καὶ ὄστρεῖαισι ὁμοίη Cratin. Ἀρχ. 5; πίνναι, λεπάδες, μύες, ὄστρεια Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 60, etc. (v. Com. Fragm. in Indice); while ὄστρεον is used in late Ep., Nic. ap. Ath. 92 D, Matro ib. 135 A:—the readings vary in Plat. (v. infr. II) as in Arist., cf. H. A. 1. 6, 2 and 4. 1, 28:—Arist. seems to use the word generally for all bivalves, H. A. 11. c., ap. Ath. 88 B, Galen. 12. 543.

II. an oyster or bivalve shell, Id. H. A. 4. 6, 7., 8. 2, 16.

III. = Lat. ostrum, a purple used in dyeing, prob. that produced by the murex, ὄστρεον μόνον ἐπιφέρειν Plat. Crat. 424 D; ὄστρεῖον ἐναλημιμένος Id. Rep. 420 C; τὰ σώματα ἐκέχριντο ὄστρεῖον Ath. 197 F, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 21.

ὄστρεῖωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the oyster kind, Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 1, Aristid. Quint. 105; ὄστρεῖωδης, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 4.

ὄστρίμων, τό, a stable, Lyc. 94, Antim. ap. Phot.

ὄστρίτης λίθος [ἴ], ὄ, a kind of stone, Orph. Lith. 339.

ὄστρῦα (or ὄστρῦη), and ὄστρυς, ὄ, ἡ, a tree with very hard wood, like the hornbeam, both in Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 3, cf. Plin. 13. 37: in Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 2, ὄστρυς, ἴδος, ἡ.

ὄστρυς, ἡ, v. ὄστρῦα.

ὄστῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like bone, of the nature of bone, bony, Xen. Eq. 1, 8., 5, 6, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 28, al.; Comp. —έστερος, Ib. 3. 7, 11.

ὄσυρις, ἡ, a plant, Diosc. 4. 143, Plin. 27. 88,—which Sprengel identifies with *Osyris alba*; others with *Linaria vulgaris*; others with *Ebenopodium*.—Cf. ὄσιριτης.

ὄσφρα, ἡ, = ὄσμη, Ach. Tat. 2. 38, Eust. Opusc. 78. 40; v. ὄσφραῖνομαι.

ὄσφράδιον, τό, = ὄσφραντήριον, Eust. 46. 3, etc.: v. Ducang.

ὄσφραῖνομαι: fut. ὄσφρήσασθαι Ar. Pax 152; aor. ὄσφρόμην, ὄσφρέσθαι, ὄσφρόμενος Hdt., Att.; (the aor. 1 forms ὄσφραντο, ὄσφραντο in Aristid. 2. 308, Hdt. 1. 80 seem to be errors of the Copyists for ὄσφροντο, ὄσφροντο):—aor. pass. ὄσφράνθη Hipp. 262. 49, Philem. Στρατ. 1. 26, Arist. de An. 2. 12, 5, Probl. 7. 6; fut. ὄσφρανθήσασθαι LXX (Tob. 6. 18):—the forms ὄσφράται, —ώνται, etc. only in late writers, as Paus. 9. 21, 3, Luc. Pisc. 48, Philo 1. 617; (ὄσφρῶντο in Ar. Ach. 179, and ὄσφρᾶσθαι in Antiph. Λυκ. 1, were corrected by Elmsl.): aor. ὄσφρήσαντο Arat. 955, Ael., etc.: Dep. To catch scent of, smell, scent, track, c. gen., Hdt. 1. 80, Ar. Ran. 654, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 24, etc.; absol., Plat. Phaedo 96 B, etc.; ἡ αἴσθησις ἢ τοῦ ὄσφραίνεσθαι Arist. Sens. 5, 27;—c. acc. cogn., τὴν ὄσφρην ὄσφρ. Hdt. 1. 80:—c. acc. only in late writers, ὄσφρ. θρυαλλίδα ἐσβεσμένην Ael. N. A. 9. 54;—for in Eur. Cycl. 154 (εἶδες γὰρ αὐτήν;—οὐ μὰ Δι', ἀλλ' ὄσφραῖνομαι), αὐτῆς must be supplied, cf. Ar. Ran. 489; and in Ar. Pl. 897 ὄσφραίνει τι; τι is adverbial, at all.

2. metaph. to get scent of, τῆς τυραννίδος Ar. Lys. 619; τοῦ χρυσοῦ Luc. Tim. 45. II. Causal in Act., ὄσφραίνειν τινά τινα to make one smell at a thing, Galen. 10. 595., 13. 454; so also ἀπ-, προσ-ὄσφραίνω.

ὄσφρανσις, ἡ, = ὄσφρησις, Clearch. ap. Ath. 611 B.

ὄσφραντήριος, α, ον, smelling, able to smell, sharp-smelling, μυκτῆρες ὄσφρ., like Lat. nares acuti, Ar. Ran. 893. II. pass. ὄσφραντήριον (sc. φάρμακον), τό, strong scent used to revive persons fainting, Lat. olfactorium, cited from Eust.

ὄσφραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of smelling, quick of scent, κυνίδια Arist. G. A. 5. 2, 7; of the vine, sensitive to odours, Theophr. C. P. 2. 18, 4, cf. II. P. 4. 16, 6. 2. τὸ ὄσφρ. αἰσθητήριον the organ of the sense of smell, Arist. de An. 2. 9. 13., 3. 1, 1; τὸ ὄσφραντικόν the capacity of smelling, ὃ ἐνεργεῖα ἢ ὄσφρησις, ταῦτο δυνάμει τὸ ὄσφρ. Id. Sens. 2, 19.

II. τὸ ὄσφραντικόν, = ὄσφραντήριον II, Galen.

ὄσφραντός, ἡ, ὄν, that can be smelt, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 1, Sens. 5, 28 sq.

ὄσφρασία, ἡ, = ὄσφρανσις, LXX (Hos. 14. 7).

ὄσφρησις, ἡ, the sense of smell, smell, Plat. Phaedo 111 B, Theaet. 156 B, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 8 sq.; τὸ τῆς ὄσφρ. αἰσθητήριον Id. Sens. 2, 20. 2. the organ of smell, Arist. de An. 3. 1, 4, Probl. 13. 2; al. ὄσφρήσεις Hdn. 1. 12; so, ῥινῶν ὄσφρήσεις (Ion. form) Opp. C. 4. 66. II. = ὄσμη, the smell of a thing, Moschopol.

ὄσφρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὄσφραντικός, Diog. L. 9. 80, Galen. 5. 359.

ὄσφρητός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὄσφραντός, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 43.

ὄσφρα-αλγής, ἐς, with a pain in the loins, suffering from lumbago, Aesch. Fr. 374, Hipp. Coac. 169:—ὄσφρααλγέω, to have lumbago, Ib. 143:—ὄσφρααλγία, ἡ, lumbago, Ib. 219.

ὄσφύδιον, τό, Dim. of ὄσφύς, Theognost. Can. 125.

ὄσφρα-ῆς, ἡγος, ὄ, ἡ, (ἄγνουμι) having dislocated one's hip, hip-shot, Poëta ap. Lex. de Spirit. p. 234 ed. Valck.

ὄσφύς, ἡ, gen. ὄσφύος; acc. ὄσφύν, also ὄσφύα Anth. P. 12. 213:—the loin or loins, the lower part of the back, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 2, al.; opp. to ὠμοί, Id. 2. 40, Aesch. Pr. 497; the loin of a victim, Ar. Pax 1053, Lys. 964, Menand. Μέθ. 1. 12; of wasps, ἔχουσι κέντρον ἐκ τῆς ὄσφύος Ar. Vesp. 225, cf. 740:—Xen. describes a horse's loins,—ὄσφύς ἢ διπλῆ τῆς ἀπλῆς καὶ ἐγκαθῆσθαι μαλακώτερα καὶ ἰδεῖν ἡδίων Eq. 1, 11; and this διπλῆ ὄσφύς, so called from the furrow that runs down the back, is inaccurately rendered duplex spina by Varro and Virg. G. 3. 87. 2. Hellenist., metaph., ὃ καρπὸς τῆς ὄσφύος, of a son, Act. Ar. 2. 30, cf. LXX (Gen. 35. 11, al.). 3. περιζώννυσθαι: or ἀναζώννυσθαι τὴν ὄσφύν to gird up one's loins, LXX and N. T. (Curt. is inclined to connect ὄσφύς with ψύα, ψύα, comparing Skt. sphīk

(loins).) [ῥ in nom. and acc. sing., which are written ὄσφύς, ὄσφύν by Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 31, Io. Alex. 8, Arcad. 92; cf. ὄφρυς.]

ὄσφρα, ὄσφραον, v. sub ὄσφρα.

ὄσφρα, ἡ, the scrotum, Hipp. 483. 15., 486. 13, al.; but in Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 12., 9. 50, 6, G. A. 1. 12, 2, Probl. 27. 11, we find the form ὄσφρα: if ὄσφρα is contr. from ὄσφρα, it should be written ὄσφρα:—another form ὄσφραος, ὄ, is found in Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 4 (but with v. l. ὄσφρα), written ὄσφραός in Poll. 2. 172, and Hesych.; also ὄσφραον, τό, Poll. 4. 203, al.

II. ὄσφραος, Nic. Al. 108, Ath. 495 F.

ὄσφραον, τό, the raised margin of the womb, Galen. Lex. 536, whence perhaps it should be restored in Hipp. 671. 50.

ὄσφρα, ἡ, = ὄσφρα, Hipp. 205 H, 1155 G, 1218 B.

ὄσφρα-βόρος, ον, destroying young twigs, v. σαρκαβόρος.

ὄσφρα, ὄ, = μύσφρα, a young branch, shoot, esp. of the vine, ὄσφρα ἡμερίδος Ar. Ach. 997; also ὄσφρα, ὄσφρα ἀμπέλου κλάδος κατάκαρπος Ath. 495 F: cf. ὄσφραφορία. (V. sub ὄσφρα.)

ὄσφραφορία or ὄσφρα-τά, one day of the Athen. festival Σκίρα, on which chosen boys, sons of citizens, in women's dress, carrying vine-branches loaded with grapes (v. ὄσφρα), went in procession from the temple of Bacchus to that of Ἀθηνᾶ Σκίρας, Philochor. 44, Plut. Thes. 22, Ath. 495 F, Alciphro 1. 4., 3. 1:—ὄσφραφορίον, τό, the sanctuary of Athena Σκίρας in the Phalerum, Hesych., A. B. 318, etc.:—ὄσφραφοροί, οἱ, the boys who carried the vine-branches, Hyperid. and Philochor. ap. Harp., Ister 13:—ὄσφραφορέω, to celebrate the festival ὄσφραφορία, Phot.:—ὄσφραφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the ὄσφραφορία, Ath. 631 B; μέλη ὄσφρα. Poll. 4. 53.—In all these words Hesych. and other Gramm. wrote ὄσφρα- for ὄσφρα-, and this form appears in many MSS.

ὄσφρα, Adv. for ὄσαι ὄραι, v. sub ὄσημέραι.

ὄσφρα, Accl. for ὄστε, like πῶτα for πῶτε, Sappho 48.

ὄσφρα, for ὄτ' ἄν (ὄστε ἄν) as in Hom.:—Adv. of Time, whenever, with a conditional force, so as nearly to = εἰάν (v. εἰ λ. II. 1), referring to an indef. future (v. ὄστε A. I. 1. c), II. 1. 519, Od. 9. 6, etc.; also of events likely to recur, II. 2. 397, Od. 9. 6, etc.:—so also in Ep. ὄστε κεν, II. 1. 567., 6. 225:—strengthened, ὄσφρα περ Soph. O. C. 301, Plat. Rep. 565 A:—repeated for rhet. effect, ὄσφρα ὡς ὑβρίζων, ὄσφρα ὡς ἐχθρός, ὄσφρα κενδύλοισι, ὄσφρα ἐπὶ κούρης Dem. 537. fin. 2. never with the Indic. in good authors, except in Od. 10. 410, where we have ὡς δ' ὄσφρα .. σκαίραυσι (for σκαίρωσι); and in 24. 88, ὄστε κεν .. ζώννυνται τε νέοι καὶ ἐπεντύνονται ἄεθλα; in II. 12. 42, στρέφεται is Ep. for στρέφεται. 3. never with the optat. in good authors, except in orat. obliqua, where in orat. recta the subj. with ὄσφρα would have stood, as perh. Aesch. Pers. 450 may be expl. (Elmsl. read ὄτ' ἐκ νέων);—acc. to the received text, ὄστε κεν is followed by ἴκοι in II. 9. 525.

II. Special usages: 1. to introduce a simile, II. 10. 5, Od. 5. 394. 2. πρὶν γ' ὄσφρα = πρὶν γε ἢ ὄσφρα (v. ὄστε A. II. 2), 2. 374. 3. εἰς ὄστε κεν until such time as .., 2. 99., 19. 144. 4. ὄσφρα τάχιστα, Lat. quum primum, Ar. Thesm. 1205, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 33; ὄσφρα πρῶτον Plat. Lys. 211 B.

ὄσφρα, relat. Adv., formed from the relat. stem ὄ- and τε (v. τε B), answering to demonstr. τότε, and interrog. πότε; properly of Time, but sometimes, like Lat. quum, passing into a Causal sense (cf. ὄπότε).

A. of Time, when, but without reference either to previous time (as in ἐπεὶ = postquam), or to later time (as in πρὶν = priusquam), I. Construction: 1. with Indic., to denote single events or actions in past time, with impf. or aor., when, II. 1. 397, 432, etc.; rarely with plqpf., 5. 392:—the Verb is sometimes to be repeated from the apodosis, Καλλίξενος δὲ κατελθὼν, ὄστε καὶ αἱ ἐκ Πειραιῶς (sc. κατήλθον) Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 35:—often in ellipt. phrases, πῆ ἔβαν εὐχολαί, ὄστε δὴ φάμεν εἶναι ἀριστοὶ whither are gone the boasts, [which we made] when we said ..? II. 8. 229; so after Verbs of perception and the like, ἢ οὐ μέμνη, ὄστε τ' ἐκρέμω ..; rememberest thou not [the time] when ..? 15. 18, cf. 21. 396, Od. 24. 115, Ar. Vesp. 354, Thuc. 2. 21, etc.; ἀκουσα εὐχολαίας ὄτ' ἐφησθα .., II. 1. 397, cf. Plat. Legg. 782 C; οὐδ' ἔλαθ' Αἴαντα Ζεὺς, ὄστε δὴ Τρώεσσι δίδου .. νίκην II. 17. 627; rarely with pf., 5. 392.

b. with pres., of a thing now going on, 2. 471., 4. 259; νῦν, ὄστε .. σοι δέξω ὑπακούω Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 6; cf. II. 14. 71, ἦδε μὲν γὰρ ὄστε .. Δαναοῖσιν ἄμυνεν, αἶδα δὲ νῦν ὄστε τοὺς .. κυδάνει. c. rarely with fut., of a definite future, Od. 18. 272; opp. to the indef. future expressed by ὄσφρα with Subj., II. 1. 518, cf. 6. 448. 2. with Opt., to denote repeated events or actions in past time, ἐνθα πάρος καιμᾶθ', ὄστε μιν γλυκὺς ὕπνος ἰκάνοι whenever, as often as, II. 1. 610, cf. 4. 263, etc.; so, ὄστε δὴ 3. 216. b. sometimes of future events which are represented as uncertain, in clauses dependent on a Verb in the opt. or subj., οὐκ ἄν ται χραίσμη κίθαρις .., ὄτ' ἐν κούρησι μὲγίης 3. 55, cf. 18. 465., 21. 429, Aesch. Eum. 726. c. so ὄστε μὴ, in the best authors always with the opt., for εἰ μὴ, unless, except, save when, II. 13. 319, Od. 16. 197, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 9;—used by Ap. Rh. with subj., 1. 245., 4. 409. 3. with Subj., only in Ep. and Lyr. Poets (for in correct Att. writers ὄσφρα is always used with Subj., as ὄτ' ἄν or ὄστε κεν generally in Hom., v. sub ὄσφρα), II. 19. 337., 21. 323, etc.

II. Special usages: 1. in Hom. to introduce a simile, ὡς δ' ὄστε as when, mostly with Subj., II. 2. 147., 4. 130, 141., 6. 506, etc.; sometimes with Indic., 16. 364., 21. 12, Od. 10. 462:—the Verb must often be supplied from the context, as in II. 2. 394., 4. 462. 2. in the Ep. phrase πρὶν γ' ὄστε δὴ .., ἢ is omitted before ὄστε, II. 9. 488., 12. 437, Od. 13. 322.

III. ὄστε with other Particles, 1. ὄτ' ἄν, ὄστε κεν, v. sub ὄσφρα. 2. ὄστε δὴ and ὄστε δὴ βα, stronger than ὄστε, often in Hom., Hes.; v. supr. 1. 1:—so ὄτ' ἄρ', II. 10. 540. 3. ὄστε τε (where τε is otiose, v. sub τε B. 1), II. 2. 471., 10. 83, etc. 4. ὄστε περ, even when, 5. 802., 14. 319, etc.; also in Id. 5. 99, Thuc. 1. 8, etc.: also ὄστε πέρ τε, II. 4. 259, 10. 7. IV. the proper correlat.

IV. the proper correlat.

IV. the proper correlat.

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Adv. is τότε, as ὄτε δὴ . . , τότε δὴ . . , 10. 365; ὄτε δὴ . . , δὴ τότε 23. 722; ὄτε δὴ . . , καὶ τότε δὴ . . , 22. 209; ὄτε δὴ ῥα . . , καὶ . . , τότ' ἄρ' 24. 32:—for τότε we sometimes have ἔνθα, 1. 610, etc.; ἔπειτα 3. 221; αὐτίκα δ' 4. 210; δὲ . . 5. 438; so also, νῦν . . , ὄτε . . Soph. Aj. 711, etc.; μεθύτερον . . , ὄτε . . Id. Tr. 711; ἡματι τῷ, ὄτε . . Il. 2. 743, etc.; so in Att., ἦν πότε χρόνος, ὄτε . . , Plat. Prot. 320 C, cf. Phaedo 74 E, Hdt. 1. 160. 2. elliptical in the phrase ἔστιν ὄτε or ἔσθ' ὄτε, like Lat. *est ubi, there are times when, sometimes, now and then, ἔστι ὄτε* Hdt. 2. 120; ἔσθ' ὄτε Soph. Aj. 56, Plat.

B. ὄτε sometimes passes into a Causal sense, like Lat. *quum, whereas*, (in old Engl. *when as*), mostly with pres. indic., Il. 16. 433; ὄτε δὴ 20. 29; and in Att., as Soph. Aj. 1095, O. T. 918; ὄτε δὴ Plat. Symp. 206 A, etc.; ὄτε δὴ τοῦτο οὕτως ἔχει Plat. Prot. 354 C; so, ὄτε γε Hdt. 5. 92, 1:—also with pf. used as pres., Soph. Ph. 428, Ar. Nub. 34. 2. sometimes where ὥστε would be more usual, οὕτω . . πόρρω κλέος ἦκει, ὄτε καὶ βασιλεὺς ἠρώτησεν Ar. Ach. 647.

C. ὄτε absol. Adv., like ἔσθ' ὄτε, sometimes, now and then, used like ποτέ at the beginning of each of two corresponding clauses, now . . , now . . , sometimes . . , sometimes . . , only in late Att., ὄτε μὲν . . , ὄτε δὲ . . , Arist. Pol. 2. 2, 16, al.: but in Il., ὄτε μὲν . . , ἄλλοτε . . , 20. 49 sq.; ὄτε μὲν . . , ἄλλοτε δ' αὖ . . , 18. 599 sq.; ὄτε μὲν τε . . , ἄλλοτε δέ . . , 11. 64; ὄτε μὲν . . , ὄτε δ' αὖτε . . , Ar. Rh. 1. 1270; ὄτε μὲν τε . . , ὄτ' αὖ . . , 3. 1300; ὄτε μὲν . . , πότε δὲ . . , Polyb. 6. 20, 8; ὄτε μὲν . . , ὄτε δὲ . . , καὶ ἄλλοτε . . , Diog. L. 2. 106; ὄτε μὲν . . , πάλιν δὲ . . , Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 5; ἐνίοτε . . , ὄτε δὲ . . , Id. Pol. 7. 13, 2; ὄτε μὲν . . , ἦ . . , Id. Poët. 3, 2:—also reversely, ἄλλοτε μὲν . . , ὄτε δὲ . . , Il. 11. 566; also ὄτε δέ in the second clause, without any correlative in the first, 17. 178; Soph. joins ἔσθ' ὄτε . . , ὄτ' ἄλλοτ', Aj. 56; ὄτε δὲ alone, at the beginning of a clause, Xen. Cyn. 5, 8 and 20., 9, 8 and 20.

ὄτε, neut. of ὄστε:—also Ion. masc. for ὄστε, Il.

ὄτέοισιν, ὄτευ, ὄτεω, ὄτεων, Ep. and Ion. cases of ὄστις.

ὄ τι, Ep. ὄ τι, (often written ὄ, τι and ὄ, ττι—to distinguish them from ὄτι, ὄττι, that), neut. of ὄστις, used as an Adv. like διότι, in indirect questions, for what, wherefore, ὄς κ' εἴποι, ὄ τι τόσσον ἐχώσατο Il. 1. 64, cf. Od. 19. 463; εἶρετο, ὄ τι οὐ χράται τῇ χερὶ Hdt. 3. 78, cf. 1. 111., 2. 19, 91, al.; ἦν μὴ φράσης ὄ τι . . unless you tell me why . . , Ar. Pl. 19, cf. 966;—sometimes with a Prep., εἰρωτεύμενος κατ' ὄ τι . . οὕτω ἐπέστειλε Hdt. 6. 3. 2. strengthd. ὄ τι τί (commonly written ὄτι τί); Dem. 691. 21; ὄ τι τί δὴ; Luc. Dem. Enc. 22; ὄ τι δὴ τί μάλιστα; Plat. Rep. 343 A; ὄ τι δὴ τί γε; Id. Charm. 161 C: cf. ὄτιή II.

II. ὄ τι μή (commonly written ὄτι μή), after a negat. clause, except, Il. 16. 227; οὐδαμοί . . , ὄτι μὴ Χίοι μούνοι Hdt. 1. 18; οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων, ὄ τι μὴ γυνὴ μόνον Id. 1. 181, cf. 1. 143, Thuc. 4. 26, etc.; rarely with a different Verb, διέφυγε μὲν οὐδεὶς, ὄ τι μὴ διέλαθέ τις no one escaped, save that one escaped notice, Arr. An. 1. 16, 4, etc.; after a question with οὐ, ὄ τι μή means *quatenus non, so far as not, οὐ . . τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ μανθάνειν [ἡδονῆν], ὄ τι μὴ μάθημα τιμὴν φέρει, καπνὸν καὶ φλυαρίαν [ἡγεῖται]*; Plat. Rep. 581 D.—That this phrase belongs to the pronominal ὄ τι is shewn by the similar usage of ὄσον, v. ὄσος IV. 5. c.

III. with a Sup. Adv., ὄ ττι τάχιστα, as quick as possible, Il. 4. 193, Od. 5. 112, al.;—so also ὄ τι τόχος, Hdt. 9. 7, Soph. Ant. 1321, Thuc., etc.; so in Att., ὄ τι μάλιστα Thuc. 5. 36, etc.; ὄ τι ἐγγύτατα Id. 3. 40; ὄ τι ἐλάχιστα 6. 23; ὄ τι χρησιμώτατα 7. 74:—also with Adjs., ὄ τι πλείστη ἀπορία Id. 4. 32; ὄ τι πλείστον ναυτικόν, ὄ τι πλείστον χρόνον Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 6, Cyr. 6. 1, 43; ὄ τι πλείστη εὐδαιμονία Plat. Rep. 421 B; ὄ τι μεγίστη πρόφασις Thuc. 1. 126, cf. 7. 69; παῖδας ὄ τι χειροτεχνικωτάτους Ar. Vesp. 1276, etc. Here also the usage may be compared with that of ὄσος I. 7, IV. 4.

ὄττι, Ep. ὄττι (both in Hom.):—Conjunction, to introduce an objective clause, that, Lat. *quod*, after Verbs of seeing or knowing, thinking or saying; in Hom. often strengthd. ὄτι ῥα, and ὄτι δὴ. Usage:

1. in Hom. always with indic., and this mood also prevails in Att.

2. even in orat. obliq. (where the opt. is the proper mood) the indic. is often retained in the same tense which the speaker had used or would have used, ἡγγέλη . . , ὄτι Μέγαρα ἀφέστηκε news came that Megara has revolted (where we say *had*), Thuc. 1. 114; ἀποκρινόμενοι ὄτι πέμψουσι (where we say *that they would send*), Ib. 90; cf. Plat. Phaedo 58 A, etc.; in orat. obl., the optat. is the regular constr., as in English, ἡπέλιθ' ὄτι . . βαδιοίμην I threatened that I would go, Ar. Pl. 88, cf. Plat. Phaedo 59 E, etc.:—sometimes the opt. and indic. are found in the same sentence with a different shade of meaning, ἔλεγον, ὄτι Κύρος μὲν τέθνηκεν, Ἀριαῖος δὲ πεφευγὼς . . εἶη Xen. An. 2. 1, 3; [Περικλῆς] προηγόρευε . . , ὄτι Ἀρχίδαμος μὲν οἱ ξένος εἶη . . , τοὺς δ' ἀγροὺς τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ οἰκίας . . , ἀφίησιν αὐτὰ δημόσια εἶναι Thuc. 2. 13, cf. Hdt. 1. 86, Plat. Phaedo 61 B, etc.:—also, ὄτι . . and the acc. with inf. are found together, Thuc. 3. 25, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 13. 3. if an hypothesis is involved, the tense after ὄτι follows the rules observed in hypothet. sentences (v. εἰ), εἴ τις ἔροιτο, καθ' ὁποίους νόμους δεῖ πολιτεύεσθαι, δῆλον ὄτι ἀποκρίναισθ' ἂν . . , it is manifest that you would answer . . , Dem. 1132. 21, cf. Xen. McM. 1. 6, 12.

II. ὄτι is often inserted plconast. before the very words of a speech (where in our idiom the Conjunction is left out, its place being supplied by inverted commas), καὶ ἐγὼ εἶπον, ὄτι ἡ αὐτὴ μοι ἀρχὴ ἐστὶ . . , and I said: 'I will begin at the same point . . ,' Plat. Prot. 317 E, cf. 356 A, 361 A, etc.

2. ὄτι is also used pleonast. with the inf. and acc. (cf. ὡς v. 1. 1), εἶπον ὄτι πρῶτον ἐμὲ χρῆναι πειραθῆναι κατ' ἐμαντόν (which is in fact a mixture of the two constructions, εἶπον ὄτι ἐμὲ ἐχρῆν πρῶτον and εἶπον ἐμὲ χρῆναι πρῶτον), Plat. Legg. 892 D, cf. Phaedo 63 C, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 2, etc.; so ὄτι with a part., γνοὺς . . , ὄτι . . διαφθαρσομένους

Thuc. 4. 37, cf. Plat. Gorg. 481 D, Lob. Phryn. 772. But ὄτι has often been wrongly inserted by the Copyists, as if εἶπεν or λέγουσιν must be followed by it, as in Xen. An. 5. 6, 19, cf. Cobet V. LL. pp. 286, 492.

III. ὄτι in Att. often represents a whole sentence, esp. in affirm. answers, οὐκοῦν . . τὸ ἀδικεῖν κάκιον ἂν εἶη τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι; Answer, δῆλον δὴ ὄτι (i. e. ὄτι κάκιον ἂν εἶη, or ὄτι ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχει), Plat. Gorg. 475 C: there is a like ellipsis in the affirmative forms οἷδ' ὄτι, ἴσθ' ὄτι, οἴσθ' ὄτι Soph. Ant. 276, 758, Plat. Gorg. 486 B, etc., cf. Wolf Lept. p. 388:—hence arose the practice of using δηλονότι (q. v.) as Adv.

2. it is common in Att. to transpose the subject of the Verb which follows ὄτι, as Λυκάονας δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ εἶδομεν, ὄτι . . καρποῦνται (for εἶδομεν, ὄτι Λυκάονες καρποῦνται), Xen. An. 3. 2, 23, cf. 29, etc.

IV. οὐχ ὄτι . . , ἀλλὰ σι ἀλλὰ καὶ . . , οὐχ ὄτι ὁ Κρίτων ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ ἦν, ἀλλὰ οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ ποτ' only Crito . . , but his friends, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 8; more fully, οὐ μόνον ὄτι ἄνδρες, ἀλλὰ καὶ γυναῖκες Plat. Symp. 179 B; so foll. by ἀλλ' οὐδὲ . . , ταύτη ἀδύνατα ἐξισοῦσθαι οὐχ ὄτι τὰ ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ποτ' only the powers in Europe, but . . , Thuc. 2. 97:—οὐχ ὄτι, not followed by a second clause, means *although, οὐχ ὄτι παίζει καὶ φησι* Plat. Prot. 336 D, cf. Gorg. 450 E, Theaet. 157 B:—cf. ὅπως A. II. 2. 2. for ὄτι μή, v. ὄ τι II.

B. as a Causal Particle, for that, because, also like Lat. *quod*, Il. 1. 224, etc.

2. seeing that, inasmuch as, γλαυκῆ δέ σε τίκτε θάλασσα . . ὄτι ται νόος ἐστὶν ἀπηγῆς Il. 16. 35, cf. 21. 488, Od. 22. 36.

[The last syll. is short, but used long in arsi by Hom. But though short, the ι is never elided in Att., prob. to avoid confusion with ὄτε, Pors. Hec. 109; nor is the hiatus permitted except in Comedy, Br. Ar. Lys. 611, Ach. 516: in Hom. the elision is common, Il. 1. 412., 4. 32, etc.]

ὄτιή, Conjunction, Comic form of ὄτι B, because, Eupol. Incert. 8, Ar. Eq. 29, 34, 181, 236, etc.

2. more rarely = ὄτι, that, Ib. 360, Nub. 331, Vesp. 1395, Av. 1011.

II. = ὄ τι, wherefore, in indirect questions, ὄτιή τί; why so? wherefore so? Ar. Nub. 784; and ὄτιή τί ἐή; Ib. 756, Pl. 136.—Cf. τίη, ἐπειή.

ὄτιον, v. sub ὄστις IV. 2. b.

ὄτις, ὄτινα, ὄτινας, Ep. cases of ὄστις.

ὄτλεῦω, = ὄτλέω, Ar. Rh. 2. 1008, Babr. 37. 3.

ὄτλέω, to suffer, endure, c. acc., Call. Fr. 274, Ar. Rh. 3. 769, etc.: absol., Ib. 4. 1227, Lyc. 819.

ὄτλημα, τό, distress, Hesych., Theognost. Can. 13. 23.

ὄτλήμων, ον, = ἄθλιος, Hesych.; Schmidt gives ὄ τλήμων.

ὄτλος, ὄ, suffering, distress, arising from a thing, παιδείας ὄτλον Aesch. Theb. 18; νυμφείων ὄτλον Soph. Tr. 7 (as the Schol., though the MS. gives ὄκνον). * (ὄτλος, ὄτλέω, ὄτλήμων seem to be formed from √ΤΑΛ, τάλας, τλήναι, τλήμων, with ο euphon., just as ἄτλας, ἄθλιος, come from same Root, with a euphon.)

ὄτοβος, ὄ, any loud, wild, startling noise, as the din of battle, ὄτ. ἀπλητος Hes. Th. 709; the rattling of chariots, Aesch. Theb. 151, 204; the crash of thunder, Soph. O. C. 1479; also of the flute, γλυκὺν αὐλῶν ὄτ. Id. Aj. 1202; ὄτ. κροτάλων Antim. 94. So the Verb ὄτοβέω, to sound loud, sound wildly, κοτύλαις ὄτοβεῖ Aesch. Fr. 55; cf. ὑποτοβέω.—The freq. MSS. reading ὄτοβέω, ὄτοβος is disproved by the metre. (Doubtless onomatop.)

ὄτοσοῖ (not ὄτοσοῖ, as often in the MSS.), an exclamation of pain and grief, *ah! woe!* Trag.; doubled, Eur. Andr. 1197, etc.; also lengthd., ὄτοσοτοῖ Aesch. Pers. 268, al.; ὄτοσοτοῖ τοσοῖ Id. Ag. 1072; ὄτοσοτοτοῖ τοσοῖ Soph. El. 1245; ὄτοσοτοτοτοτοῖ Eur. Tro. 1294, Ion 789.

ὄτοτύζω, to cry ὄτοσοῖ, to wail aloud, Ar. Pax 1011, Thesm. 1081; fut. ὄτοτύζομαι, Id. Lys. 520:—Pass. to be bewailed, ὄτοτύζεται . . , Aesch. Cho. 329. Cf. ἄν-, ἐπ-οτοτύζω.

ὄτοτύξιοι, οἱ, Com. pr. n. in Ar. Av. 1043, men of Wails, with a play on Ὀλοφύξιοι (men of Olophyxus near Mount Athos).

ὄτραλέος, α, ον, (v. ὄτρύνω) = sq., Opp. H. 2. 273, Q. Sm. 11. 107:—used by Hom. and Hes. only in Adv. ὄτραλέως, quickly, readily, as Il. 3. 260, Od. 19. 100, Hes. Sc. 410.

ὄτρηρός, α, ὄν, (v. ὄτρύνω) quick, nimble, busy, ready, epith. of θεράπων, Il. 1. 321, Od. 1. 109., 4. 23, etc., cf. Ar. Av. 909; of ταμίη, Il. 6. 381; μάξῃ ὄτρηρῆ, comically, Matro ap. Ath. 136 D:—Adv. -ῶς, = ὄτραλέως, Od. 4. 735. II. = ὄξύς, sharp, cutting, painful, Opp. H. 2. 529.

ὄτρηξες, nom. pl. of ὄτριξ.

ὄτρυγφάγος [ᾶ], ον, = τρυγηφόγος, Archil. 31.

ὄτρυντήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, (ὄτρύνω) one who stirs up, Hesych.

ὄτρυντικός, ἦ, ὄν, stirring up, rousing, Eust. 831. 29.

ὄτρυντός, ὄς, ἦ, Ion. for ὄτρυνσις (which does not occur), a cheering on, exhortation, Il. 19. 234, 235. [ὄς, ὄς.]

ὄτρύνω [ῶ]: Ep. inf. ὄτρυνέμεν Il. 4. 286: impf. ἄτρυνον Hom., etc., Ion. ὄτρυνέσκον Il. 24. 24: fut. ὄτρυνέω Hom.: aor. ἄτρυνα Id.:—Med. or Pass., only in pres. and impf. (v. infr.):—Poët. Verb, the compd. ἐπ-οτρύνω being used in Prose: (v. sub fin.). To stir up, rouse, egg on, spur on, encouragement, esp. to battle, to any sudden or violent exertion, τινά Il. 5. 482., 10. 158, etc.; τί με σπενδοντα καὶ αὐτὸν ὄτρύνεις; 8. 294; ἄτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ὄτρ. 5. 470:—often c. inf., ὄπτῆρος . . ἄτρυνα νέεσθαι Od. 17. 430; ὄτρ. τινά πολεμίζειν, μάχεσθαι Il. 4. 294, 414, etc.; γήμασθαι Od. 19. 158, etc.; ἡμᾶς ὄτρύνων καταπαυέμεν 2. 244; the inf. is sometimes omitted, ἦ τιν' ἐταίρων ὄτρυνέεις Τρώεσσιν ἐπίσκοπον (sc. λέναι); Il. 10. 38; ὄν ναῶν Ἐκτωρ ἄτρυνε κοτύπτον Eur. Rhes. 557 (lyr.):—so with Preps., Ἐρμείον . . νῆσον ἐς Ὀλυγίην ὄτρύνομεν (sc. λέναι) Od. 1. 85, cf. Il. 15. 59; σέ γε θυμὸς ὄτρ. ἐπὶ νῆας

Π. 24. 289; τὸν δ' ὄτρ. πόλιν εἰσω Od. 15. 40; ποτὶ δῶμα 17. 75; προτὶ Ἴλιον Π. 19. 156; πόλινδε Od. 15. 306; πόλεμόνδε Π. 2. 589; so too in Pind., and Trag.:—rarely foll. by ὡς, 'Ὀδυσῆα ὠτρυν', ὡς ἂν .. μνηστῆρας ἀγέροι Od. 17. 362:—rarely also c. dat. pers. et inf., ὠτρυνον .. θεραπεύοντες φυλάξαι Pind. P. 4. 71:—Med. or Pass. to rouse oneself, *bestir oneself, hasten*, Od. 10. 425, etc.; c. inf., ὠτρυνόμεθ' ἀμυνόμεν ἀλλήλοισιν Π. 14. 369, cf. Od. 17. 183; ὑμεῖς δ' ὠτρυνέσθαι .., ὡς κέ με .. ἐπιβήσετε πάτρης Od. 7. 222:—the Act. in this intr. sense is dub., for even in Π. 7. 420 ὠτρύνοντο is now received. 2. more rarely of animals, to *urge on, cheer on*, οὐρῆας Π. 23. 111; ἵππους 16. 167, etc.; κύνας 18. 584. 3. also of things, to *urge forward, quicken, speed*, πομπὴν ὠτρύνετε Od. 7. 151, cf. 8. 50; τούτῳ δ' ὠτρυνέει Μέντωρ δδὸν 2. 253; ἀγγελίην ὠτρύνομεν 16. 355; μάχην ὠτρυνον Ἀχαιῶν Π. 12. 277.—Ep. Verb. used now and then by Trag., in lyrics, Aesch. Theb. 726, Eur. Rhes. 25, 557; in senarians, Soph. Aj. 60, 771, El. 28, Eur. Alc. 755; rare even in late Prose, Arist. Mund. 6, 24. (Curt. seems to regard δ as a prefix to √TPE or TPEΣ, τρέ-ω, τρή-ρων, denoting *quick, rapid motion*, v. Gr. Et. p. 676.)

ὄττα, Att. for ὄσσα.

ὄτταβος, ὄ, cited as a form of κότταβος, E. M. 616. 57, Greg. Cor. 446.

ὄττεία, ἡ, *divination from ominous sounds*, Dion. H. 8. 37; σὺν οἰωνοῖς τε καὶ ὄττεῖαις Id. 9. 45: *evil foreboding*, Id. 1. 38: cf. ὄττεύομαι.

ὄττεο, ὄττευ, Ep. gen. of ὄστις.

ὄττεύομαι, Att. for ὄσσεύομαι (which does not occur), to *divine from an ominous voice or sound* (ὄσσα), ὄττενομένη δὲ κάθηται she sits *looking for omens*, of a lover, Ar. Lys. 597; ὄττ. ταῖς τούτων κληδῶσι by the cries of children, Plut. 2. 356 E; ὄττ. πρὸς [ὄρνιθων] βοῆν Ael. N. A. 1. 48:—generally, to *have forebodings of a thing*, τὸ μέλλον Polyb. 27. 14, 5; περὶ τῶν ὄλων Id. 1. 11, 5:—c. acc. et inf. to *augur that ..*, Porph. Antr. Nymph. 33, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 19. II. to regard as ominous, τὴν τύχην, τὸ ἔργον Dion. H. 1. 23, 55:—hence, to *deprecate as ill-omened*, Lat. *abominari*, πάντα τύφον Id. 2. 19.—The Act. ὄττεύουσιν in Ael. N. A. 3. 9.—κληρονόζομαι was the equiv. Hellenic form, acc. to Moeris.

ὄττι, Ep. for ὄτι (the Conjunction), Hom., and Hes.

ὄ τι, Ep. for ὄ τι, neut. of ὄστις, Hom.

ὄττις, ἡ, = ὄψις, Hesych.; ὄττιες ἀχλωδέες Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13.

ὄττοτοῖ, f. l. for ὄτοτοῖ.

ὄττω, Att. dat. of ὄστις.

ου, as a Diphthong, is regularly long, except in Aeol. where it is not seldom short, v. Priscian. 1. 6, Schol. Dion. Thrax. in A. B. 779, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. βούλομαι 7-9. Later Poets make it short when it represents the Lat. ū in pr. names, as in Πόστουμος (= *Postūmus*), Ρούτουλος, Jac. Anth. P. p. 631, 926.

οὐ (cf. Zd. *ava*, Lat. *haud*) is the negative of *fact, statement*, as μή of *the will and thought*; οὐ denies, μή rejects; οὐ is absolute, μή relative; οὐ objective, μή subjective. The same differences hold for all compds. of οὐ and μή. Note especially that, in contradistinction to μή, οὐ readily adheres to single words with which it forms a quasi-compd. As to the Form, v. infr. G.

A. USAGE. The uses of οὐ will be considered, I. as the negative of single words, II. as the negative of the sentence.

I. οὐ adhering to single words so as to form a quasi-compd. with them:—with Verbs: οὐ δίδωμι *withhold*, Π. 24. 296; οὐκ ἐῶ *refuse*, 2. 132., 4. 55, al.; οὐκ ἐθέλω *no*, 1. 112., 3. 287, al.; οὐ φημι *nego*, 7. 393., 23. 668, al.; v. φημί:—with Participles: οὐκ ἐθέλων, 4. 224, 300., 6. 165, etc.:—with Adjectives: οὐ πάντες, 2. 194; οὐκ ἄκων, 5. 366, 768, al.:—with Adverbs: οὐ σάφα Od. 17. 153, al.:—with Verbal nouns (very rare, v. infr. II. 10).—On the use of οὐ in contrasts v. infr. B.

II. as negating the whole sentence, 1. οὐ is often used alone, sometimes with the ellipsis of a definite Verb, οὐκ (sc. ἀποκερεῖ), ἂν γε ἐμοὶ πείθῃ Plat. Phaedo 89 B; sometimes as negating the preceding sentence, Ar. Pax 850, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 19:—as a Particle of solemn denial it is often used with μά (q. v.) and the acc.; sometimes without μά, οὐ τὸν πάντων θεῶν θεὸν πρόμον Ἄλιον Soph. O. T. 660, cf. 1088, El. 1063, Ant. 758. 2. with Indic. of statement, τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω Π. 1. 29, cf. 114, 495; οὐ φθίνει Κροίσου φιλόφρων ἀρετὰ Pind. P. 1. 94; ἔνθα κεν οὐ τιν' ἀδάκρυτόν γ' ἐνύσας Ἀργείων Od. 24. 61; οὐ κεν .. ἐπαξε Pind. N. 7. 25; οὐκ ἂν ὑπερέφυγε Π. 8. 369. 3. with Subj. as a form of the fut., only in Ep., οὐ γὰρ τίς με βίη γε ἐκὼν ἀέκοντα διηται Π. 7. 197; οὐκ ἂν τοι χραίσμη κίθαρις 3. 54, cf. 11. 387. 4. with Opt. as a form of the fut. (without ἂν or κεν), also Ep., δ οὐ δύο γ' ἀνδρε φέροισιν Π. 5. 303., 20. 286. 5. with Opt. and ἂν, κείνοισι δ' ἂν οὐ τις .. μαχέοιτο, Π. 1. 271, cf. 301., 2. 250, 11dt. 6. 63, Aesch. Pr. 979, Soph. Aj. 155, Eur. I. A. 310, Ar. Ach. 404, Plat., etc. 6. in dependent clauses οὐ is used, a. with ὅτι or ὡς, after Verbs of saying, knowing and showing, ἐκ μὲν τοι ἐρέω .. ὡς ἐγὼ οὐ τι ἐκὼν κατερύκομαι Od. 4. 376, cf. Soph. El. 560, Thuc. 1. 102, 2, etc.:—so with Ind. or Opt. and ἂν, ἀπελογούντο ὡς οὐκ ἂν ποτε οὕτω μαροὶ ἦσαν Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 22, cf. Plat. Rep. 330 A; ὡς δ' οὐκ ἂν δικαίως αὐτοὺς δέχοισθε μαθεῖν χρή Thuc. 1. 40, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 3, etc.; with Opt. representing Indic. in oratio obliq., ἔλεξε παιδὶ σφ .. ὡς .. Ἕλληνες οὐ μενοῖεν Aesch. Pers. 356 sq., cf. Soph. Ph. 346, etc., 11dt. 1. 86, 7, Thuc. 1. 38, etc., Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 1, etc., Plat. Apol. 22 C, etc.:—for μή in such sentences, v. μή B. 3. b. in all Causal sentences, and in Temporal sentences that involve special times, χωσαμένη, ὅ οὐ οὐ τι θαλύσια .. ῥέξε Π. 9. 534; ἀχθεται ὅτι οὐ κάρτα θεραπεύεται Hdt. 3. 80; διότι οὐκ ἦσαν δίκαι, οὐ δυνατοὶ ἦμεν παρ' αὐτῶν ἀ ὄφειλον πράσασθαι Lys. 148. 20; μή με κτείν', ἐπεὶ οὐχ ὁμογαστριος Ἐκτορός εἰμι Π. 21. 95, etc.; νῦν δ', ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐθέλεις, εἰμι .. Plat. Prot. 335 C;

ἐπειδὴ τὸ χωρίον οὐχ ἠλίσκετο Thuc. 1. 131; νηπιάχοις οἷς οὐ τι μέλει πολεμῆια ἔργα Π. 2. 338, etc.:—so in causal relative sentences, οἵτινές σε οὐχὶ ἐσώσαμεν Plat. Crito 46 A:—esp. to be noted are the relative combinations οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις οὐ .., as, οὐκ ἔσθ' ἐραστής ὅστις οὐκ ἀεὶ φιλεῖ Eur. Tro. 1051, cf. Hec. 296; οὐτις ἔσθ' ὅς οὐ .. Soph. Aj. 725; οὐδεὶς ἔστιν ὅστις οὐ .. Isocr. Antid. § 180. c. after ὥστε with Indic. or Opt. with ἂν, ὥστ' οὐ δυνατόν σ' εἶργειν ἔσται Ar. Vesp. 384, cf. Soph. Aj. 98, O. T. 411, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 7, Cyr. 5. 3, 47; οὕτως αὐτοὺς ἀγαπῶμεν .. ὥστε .. οὐκ ἂν ἐθελήσαιμεν Isocr. 168 C; οὐκ ἂν ὠρκίζομεν αὐτὸν ὥστε τῆς εἰρήνης ἂν διημαρτήκει καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἀμφότερα εἶχε Dem. 236. 1:—ὥστε οὐ with Inf. is almost invariably due to oratio obliqua, ὥστε οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθαι (for οὐκ αἰσχύνονται), Id. 440. 1, Lys. 149. 42, Isae. 86. 35; cf. also Thuc. 5. 40 and 8. 76. Other exceptions are Soph. El. 780, Eur. Phoen. 1357, Hel. 108. 7. in a conditional clause μή is necessary, except, a. when οὐ is ad-

hærescent (v. Δ. 1), εἰ περ γὰρ φθονέω τε καὶ οὐκ εἰῶ διαπέρσαι Π. 4. 55, cf. 3. 289., 20. 129, 139., 24. 296., Od. 12. 382; ἐὰν μὲν οὖν φάσκη .. ἐὰν δ' οὐ φάσκη Lys. 137. 3. b. when the subjoined clause is hypothetical in form only, but really causal, as after Verbs expressing surprise or emotion, μή θαυμάσῃς, εἰ πολλὰ τῶν εἰρημένων οὐ πρέπει σοι Isocr. 11 D; κατοικτεῖραι .., εἰ .. οὐδεὶς ἐς ἑκατοστὸν ἔτος περίεσται Hdt. 7. 4, 46, cf. Soph. O. T. 55; so also, δεινὸν γὰρ ἂν εἶη πρήγμα, εἰ Σάκας μὲν καταστρεψάμενοι δούλους ἔχομεν, Ἕλληνας δὲ οὐ τιμωρησόμεθα Hdt. 7. 9, 1, cf. 7. 10, 8, Andoc. 13. 45, Lys. 158. 32, Dem. 103. 16; οὐκ αἰσχρόν, εἰ τὸ μὲν Ἀργείων πλήθεις οὐκ ἐφοβήθη τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχήν, ὑμεῖς δ' ὄντες Ἀθηναῖοι βάρβαρον ἄνθρωπον .. φοβήσεσθε Dem. 197. 10, Soph. El. 244, Hdt. 5. 97, Lys. 165. 20: so, the negative οὐ may be used in quotation, εἰ, ὡς νῦν φήσει, οὐ παρεσκευάσατο Dem. 1266. 2; εἰ δ' οὐκέτ' ἔστί (sc. ὡσπερ λέγεις), τίμη τρόπῳ διεφθάρη; Eur. Ion 347. 8. οὐ is used with Inf. in oratio obl., when it represents the Indic. of oratio recta, φάμεν δὲ οἱ οὐ τελέεσθαι Od. 4. 664, cf. Π. 17. 174, 21. 316, Soph. Ph. 1389, etc.; λέγοντες οὐκ εἶναι αὐτόνομοι Thuc. 1. 67, cf. Plat. Rep. 348 C, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 18; οἶμαι .. οὐκ ὀλίγον ἔργον αὐτὸ εἶναι Plat. Rep. 369 B, cf. Soph. O. T. 1051, etc., Thuc. 1. 71, etc.; ἡγήσαντο ἡμᾶς οὐ περιόψεσθαι Id. 1. 39. For oratio obliqua generally, cf. Hdt. 1. 24, 8, Thuc. 1. 91, 136, etc. For occasional deviations into μή, v. μή B. 4:—sometimes we have οὐ and μή in consecutive clauses, οἶμαι σοὺ κάκιον οὐδὲν ἂν τούτων κρατύνειν μηδ' ἐπιθύνειν χερί Soph. Ph. 1058 sq.; αὐτὸ ἡγοῦμαι οὐ διδακτὸν εἶναι μηδὲ .. παρεσκευαστόν Plat. Prot. 319 B. 9. οὐ is used with the participle, when it can be resolved into a finite sentence with οὐ, as after Verbs of knowing and showing, τὸν κατθανόνθ' ὄρωντες οὐ τιμώμενον Eur. Hec. 316; κατενόησαν οὐ πολλοὺς τοὺς Θηβαίους ὄντας Thuc. 2. 3; ἔργῳ δηλώσω οὐ παραγενόμενος Antipho 120. 8, etc.; so in causal sentences, τῶν βαρβάρων οἱ πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ διεφθάρησαν νέειν οὐκ ἐπιστάμενοι Hdt. 8. 89; τὴν Μένδην πόλιν ἄτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως ἀνοιχθεῖσαν διήρπασαν Thuc. 4. 130; in adversative sentences, δόξω γυναῖκα καίπερ οὐκ ἔχων ἔχειν Eur. Alc. 352, cf. Soph. Ph. 377, etc.; regularly so in sentences with ὡς and part., ὡς οὐχὶ συνδράσουσα νοθετεῖς τάδε Id. El. 1025, etc.; ἔθορυβεῖτε ὡς οὐ ποιήσοντες ταῦτα Lys. 126. 44, cf. Soph. Ph. 884, Aj. 682, Hdt. 7. 99, 1, Thuc. 1. 2., 5. 28, 68, 90; ὡσπερ οὐ πάντας τούτῳ τῷ τεκμηρίῳ χρωμένους Lycurg. 90, cf. Isocr. 4. 11:—for exceptions, v. μή B. 5. b. when the Part. is used with the Art., the tendency is to μή, no matter what the facts of the case may be;—still, when there is a distinct reference to a fact, οὐ is occasionally found, ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς οὐκ οὐσης [πόλεως] ὀρμώμενοι Thuc. 1. 74, cf. 4. 111; οἱ οὐκ ἐθέλοντες Antipho 144. 27; τῶν οὐ βουλομένων Andoc. 2. 21; τοὺς οὐδὲν ἀδικούντας ἀκρίτους ἀπέκτειναν Lys. 127. 35; cf. τὸν οὐδὲ συμπενοθῆσαι τὰς τῆς πατρίδος συμφοράς (preceded by τὸν .. μήτε ὄπλα θέμενον ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος μήτε τὸ σῶμα παρασχόντα κτλ.) Lycurg. 153. 23; τὸ οὐχ εὐρημένον Plat. Rep. 427 E. 10. Adjectives and abstract Substantives with the article commonly take μή (v. μή B. 6), but οὐ is occasionally used, τὰς οὐκ ἀναγκαίας πόσεις Xen. Lac. 5, 4; τοὺς οὐδένας Eur. I. A. 366; τὸν οὐδὲν Id. Phoen. 599; (whereas ὁ μηδεὶς, τὸ μηδὲν is the rule); in Thuc. we find τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν οὐ διάλυσιν the non-dissolution of the bridge, the fact of its not being broken up, 1. 137; so, ἡ οὐ περιτείχισις 3. 95; ἡ οὐκ ἀπόδυσσις 5. 35; cf. Eur. Hipp. 197. 11. for οὐ μή, v. sub voc. 12. in questions οὐ ordinarily expects a positive answer, οὐ νυ καὶ ἄλλοι ἔασι ..; Π. 10. 165; οὐχ ὕρᾶς ..; dost thou not see? Aesch. Pr. 956:—so as a form of imperative, οὐκ ἀπαλλάξει; Eur. Ion 525; οὐκ ἀποκτενεῖτε τὸν μιᾶρὸν τοῦτον ἄνθρωπον; Dinarch.; οὐκ εἰ καταπίων Εὐριπίδην; Ar. Ach. 484; cf. βάλλε, βάλλε followed by οὐ βαλεῖς; οὐ βαλεῖς; Ib. 281 and 283, Soph. Ant. 885;—also with Opt. and ἂν, οὐκ ἂν δὴ τόνδ' ἄνδρα μάχης ἐρύσαιο (= ἐρύσαι); Π. 5. 456, οὐκ ἂν φράσειας (= φράσον); Soph. Ph. 1222;—but in questions introduced by οὐ δὴ, οὐ δὴ που, οὐ που, οὐ τί που, a doubt is implied of the statement involved, and an appeal is made to the hearers, οὐ δὴ ποθ' ἡμῖν συγγενῆς ἦκεις ποθὲν; surely you are not ..? Soph. El. 1202, cf. Ph. 900; οὐ τί που οὗτος Ἀπόλλων ..; Pind. P. 4. 87, cf. Soph. Ph. 1233, Eur. I. A. 670, Hel. 135, Ion 1113, Ar. Ran. 522, 526.

B. POSITION. οὐ is generally put immediately before the word which it negatives, οὐκ ἐκείνον ἐθεώμην, ἀλλὰ τίνα μὴν; ἔφη ὁ Τιγράνης Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 41; οὐχ αἱ τρίχες ποιούσιν αἱ λευκαὶ φρονεῖν Menand. Monost. 610; οὐ διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀκοντίζειν οὐκ ἔβαλον αὐτὸν ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ μηδένα ὑπὸ ἀκόντιον ὑπελθεῖν Antipho 124. 34: in poetry the position is often more free, οὐ φῶτα λαμβάνει Pind. O. 1. 81; οὐ ψεύδει τέγξω λόγον Ib. 4. 17; κατακρύπτει δ' οὐ κύνις Ib. 8. 79;—sometimes emphatically at the end of the clause, καὶ τοὶ γὰρ αἰθίσσας ἔχοντες σπέρμ'

ἀνέβαν φλογός οὐ Ib. 7. 48; ταρβήσει γὰρ οὐ Soph. Aj. 545:—in clauses opposed by μέν and δέ, the οὐ (or μή) is often thrown to the end, βούλονται μέν, δύναται δ' οὐ Thuc. 6. 38; οὗτος δ' ἦν καλὸς· μέν, μέγας δ' οὐ Xen. An. 4. 4, 3; ἔδοξέ μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ δοκεῖν μέν εἶναι σοφὸς . . , εἶναι δ' οὐ Plat. Apol. 21 C; so, τὸ Πέρσας μέν λέληθε, ἡμέας μέντοι οὐ Hdt. 1. 139; freq. with ὁ μέν . . ὁ δέ, οὐ πάσας χρῆ τὰς δύξας τιμᾶν, ἀλλὰ τὰς μέν, τὰς δ' οὐ Plat. Crito 47 A, cf. Apol. 24 E, Rep. 475 B, etc.; Λέριοι κακοί, οὐχ ὁ μέν, δε δ' οὐ Phocyl. 1;—sometimes in the first clause after μέν, οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐξήγον μέν οὐ, συνεκάλεσαν δέ Xen. An. 6. 4, 20, cf. An. 4. 8, 2, Cys. 1. 4, 10, Plat. Phaedo 73 B; so, in like manner: κατῶρα πάν μὲν οὐ τὸ στρατόπεδον Hdt. 7. 208.—In these cases οὐ takes the accent and does not become οὐκ before vowels, τὸ δ' αὖ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους ἀλκιμον εἶναι οὐ τῷ μὲν προσήκον, τῷ δ' οὐ, ἀλλὰ πᾶσι Xen. Cys. 2. 3, 8, cf. 5. 5, 35., 7. 2, 21., 8. 1, 5.

C. ACCUMULATION. A simple negative (οὐ or μή) is often repeated in composition with Pronouns, Adverbs or Conjunctions, as οὐδεῖς οἱ μηδεῖς, οὐδέ οἱ μηδέ, οὐδαμῶς οἱ μηδαμῶς, as first in Hom., οὐ μιν ὄτομαι οὐδὲ πεπύσθαι λυγρῆς ἀγγελίης Il. 17. 641; ἀλλ' οὐ μαι Τρώων τόσσον μέλει ἄλγος ὀπίσω οὐτ' αὐτῆς Ἐκάβης οὐτε Πριάμοιο ἀνακτος 6. 450, 451; so in Att., οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν κρείσσον οἰκείου φίλου Eur. And. 986; καθεύδων οὐδεὶς οὐδενὸς ἀξιος οὐδὲν μᾶλλον τοῦ μὴ ζῶντος Plat. Legg. 808 B; οὐδενὶ οὐδαμῆ οὐδαμῶς οὐδεμίαν κοινωνίαν ἔχει Id. Parmen. 166 A; [ὄμνυμι] μηδέποτε σοι ἕτερον λόγον μηδένα μηδενὸς μήτ' ἐπιδείξειν μήτ' ἐξαγγελεῖν Id. Phaedr. 236 E; so after a negat. Adj., ἀδύνατος οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν λέγειν μάτην Eur. And. 746; οὐ follows the compd. negat., οὐδ' εἰ πάντες ἔλθοιεν Πέρσαι, πλήθει γ' οὐχ ὑπερβαλοίμεθ' ἂν τοὺς πολεμίους Xen. Cys. 2. 1, 8; οὐδ' ἂν ἡ πόλις ἄρα (ὄπερ ἄρτι ἐλέγομεν) ὄλη τοιοῦτον ποιῆ, οὐκ ἐπαινέσει Plat. Rep. 426 B, cf. Id. Symp. 204 A:—sometimes a confirmative Particle accompanies the first οὐ or οὐδέ, and the negat. is repeated with emphasis, οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδέ μ' ἔασκες Il. 19. 295; οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ Δρύαντος υἱὸς . . δὴν ἦν 6. 130; v. οὐδὲ C. II; οὐ μέντοι οὐδὲ αὐ ὦ; σύ μοι δοκεῖς οἶσθαι Plat. Prot. 331 E;—so also in Att. without any such Particle, οὐ μικρός, οὐκ, ἄγων ὅδε νοί small, no, is this struggle, Soph. O. C. 587; θεοῖς τέθνηκεν οὗτος, οὐ κείνοισιν, οὐ Id. Aj. 970, cf. Ar. Ran. 28, 1308, Xen. Symp. 2, 4, Plat. Rep. 90 C. 2. when the compd. negative precedes and the simple negative follows with the Verb, the opposing negatives produce a more than positive effect, οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων ἀδικῶν τισιν οὐκ ἀποτίσει Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 56; γλώσσης κρυφαῖον οὐδὲν οὐ διέρχεται Soph. Fr. 673; but this is usu. expressed by οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ . . , so that Cobet is led to say, οὐδεὶς οὐ non est Græcum, N. LL. p. 602. 3. simple negatives oppose simple negatives chiefly in contrasted clauses, οὐ γὰρ δήπου Κτησιφῶντα μὲν δύναται διώκειν δι' ἐμέ, ἐμὲ δὲ εἴπερ ἐξελέγξειν ἐνόμιζεν, αὐτὸν οὐκ ἂν ἐγράφατο Dem. 229. 23; ὡσπερ οὐ διὰ πρᾶύτητα καὶ ἀσχολίαν τὴν ὑμετέραν οὐ δεδωκὼς ὑμῖν δίκην Lys. 106. 15; ἐγὼ δ' οὐκ οἶμαι . . οὐ δεῖν ὑμᾶς ἀμύνεσθαι Id. 134. 30; cf. μὴ οὖν . . ὦν ὑμᾶς ἐξηπάτησε μὴ δότω δίκην Dem. 365. 18.

D. PLEONASM OF οὐ: after Verbs of denying, doubting, and disputing, followed by ὡς or ὅτι with a finite verb, οὐ is inserted to show the negative character of the statement, where in Engl. the negat. is not required (ἀντιλέγειν, ἀντειπεῖν to say in opposition, ἀρνεῖσθαι, ἔξαρνον γίνεσθαι to deny, ἀμφισβητεῖν to dispute, are the most common, q. v.), ὡς μὲν οὐκ ἀληθῆ ταῦτ' ἐστίν οὐχ ἔξετε ἀντιλέγειν Dem. 97. 20, cf. Thuc. 1. 77, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 16, Symp. 2, 82, Isocr. 93 E, etc.; οὐδεὶς ἂν τολμήσειεν ἀντειπεῖν ὡς οὐ τὴν μὲν ἐμπειρίαν μᾶλλον τῶν ἄλλων ἔχομεν Isocr. 125 E, cf. Andoc. 33. 35, Dem. 202. 1, etc.; οὐκ ἂν ἀρνηθεῖεν ἔνιοι ὡς οὐκ εἰσὶ τοιοῦτοι Id. 124. 29; ὅτι οὐ παρῆν Xen. Ath. 2, 17; οὐδ' αὐτὸς ὁ Λάμπις ἔξαρνος ἐγένετο ὡς οὐκ εἶη εἰρηκῶς κτλ. Dem. 921. 26; ἀμφισβητεῖ ὡς οὐ δεῖ δίκην δίδοναι Plat. Euthyphro 8 C, cf. Rep. 476 D, Parmen. 135 A; ἀπιστεῖν ὅτι οὐ Id. Meno 89 D; ἀνέλπιστον ὡς οὐκ ἔσται μεταγνῶναι Thuc. 3. 46. Akin to this insertion of the negative is the appearance of οὐ in the second member of a negative comparative sentence, ἡκεῖ ὁ Πέρσης οὐδὲν τι μᾶλλον ἐπ' ἡμέας ἢ οὐ καὶ ἐπ' ὑμέας Hdt. 4. 118, cf. 5. 94, 1., 7. 16, 3, Thuc. 2. 62., 3. 36:—similar pleonasm occur after πλὴν, Xen. Lac. 15, 6, Dem. 241. 4.

E. OMISSION OF οὐ:—οὐ is sometimes omitted by Poets, when it may be supplied from the next clause (as in Engl. poetry neither is oft. omitted before nor), ναυαὶ δ' οὐτε πεζός Pind. P. 10. 29, cf. 41., 6. 48, Aesch. Ag. 532, Cho. 472, Ar. Av. 694; so in Hdt. 1. 215.

F. in Poetry, if ἦ stands before οὐ, the two sounds coalesce into one syllable, as in ἦ οὐ Il. 5. 349, Od. 1. 398; so, in Att., μὴ οὐ and ἐγὼ οὐ. This synizesis is general in Ep., universal in Attic.

G. FORM. οὐ is used before consonants (including the digamma); οὐκ before vowels with spir. lenis, οὐχ before vowels with spir. asper, but in Ion. οὐκ is used before all vowels: the Ep. and Ion. form οὐκί is used by Hom. mostly at the end of a clause and at the close of the verse, ὅς τ' αἴτιος ὅς τε καὶ οὐκί Il. 15. 137; ἠὲ καὶ οὐκί 2. 238, 300, al.; but in the middle of a verse, 20. 255; and in the middle of a clause, 15. 716., 16. 762 (with v. l. οὐτι however in both places): οὐχί is the Att. form (cf. ναιχί), a form which seems to be employed, partly like οὐ emphatic (supr. J), τί δ' οὐχί; Aesch. Ag. 273, Fr. 321; πῶς δ' οὐχί; Aesch. Supp. 918, Ar. Pax 1027; ἐμὸς μὲν οὐχί Eur. I. A. 859; partly metri grat.

H. οὐ in connexion with other particles will be found in alphabetical order, οὐ γάρ, οὐ μή, etc. The corresponding forms of μή should be compared.

οὐ, τὰ, the letter omicron, Callias ap. Ath. 453 D.
οὐ, gen. of relat. Pron. ὅς:—as Adv. where, v. ὅς, ἦ, ὅ α b. 1.

οὐ, Lat. sui, gen. sing. of 3 pers. masc. and fem. for αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, and αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, often in Hom., but only in Ion. and Ep. forms, εἶο, εἶ, εἶο Il. 4. 400; εἶο or εἶοο Ar. Rh. 1. 1032; εἶο enclit. in Od. 14. 461; εἶ Il. 14. 427, al., and in Hdt. 3. 135; ἔθεν is another Ep. form (used by Aesch. Supp. 66), enclit. in Il. 9. 686; οὐ ἔθεν together, Ar. Rh. 1. 362., 4. 1471; εἶο for ἐμοῦ, Id. 2. 635:—οὐ is rare in Att., as Soph. O. T. 1257, Plat. Symp. 174 D, Rep. 393 E, 614 B.

II. dat. οἱ, σίβι, = αὐτῷ, αὐτῇ, to himself, to herself, οἱ αὐτῷ Il. 16. 47, etc.; also, εἰ αὐτῷ Il. 13. 495, Od. 4. 38; Ar. Rh. uses it in the first person, 3. 99:—but οἱ enclit., = αὐτῷ, αὐτῇ, to him, to her, Il. 1. 72, 79, etc.; also in Aesch. Ag. 1147, and in late Prose, as Luc. Bis Acc. 1. 34, etc.: it is used pleon. after the dat. of the person, Hdt. 2. 175., 6. 68: the Adj. is sometimes added in the gen. instead of the dat., h. Hom. Cer. 37, cf. Herm. h. Hom. 19 (18). 31. III. acc. ἐ, se, ἐ αὐτόν, ἐ αὐτήν Od. 8. 396, Il. 14. 162; which in Att. becomes ἐαυτόν, etc., v. sub ἐαυτοῦ:—also enclit., ἐ, and ἐέ, him, her, Il. 1. 236., 24. 134:—rare in neut., h. Hom. Ven. 268.

IV. other forms of the acc. are σφε, μιν, νιν, v. sub vv. V. the nom. was ἴ, v. sub. v., etc. VI. for the dual and pl., v. σφωέ, σφείς. (These pronouns have the digamma, Fou, Foί, Fé, as appears from the metre in Hom., and as is written in Aeol. and Dor. poets, Féθεν Alcae. 6 Ahr., Foi Sapph. 2. 1, C. 1. 1565, 4729; Fé C. 1. 4725 (add.); and strengthd. σφέ (v. σφε); so in possessive Pron. ὅς (Fós), ἐός (ἐFós), σ-φός, σ-φέ-τερος; cf. Lat. su-i su-us; Skt. su-as (su-us); Zd. hua (suus); Goth. su-és (ídius).)

οὐά, Lat. vae! exclam. of admiration, or of astonishment, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 34, Dio C. 63. 20; of irony, Ev. Marc. 15. 29.

οὐαί, exclam. of pain and anger, Lat. vae! ah! woe! from the Alexandr. writers downwards; c. nom., LXX; c. dat., οὐαί μοι, οὐαί σοι, woe is me! woe to thee! LXX, N. T., Arr. Epict. 3. 19, 1.

οὐās, τό, poet. for οὐς, ὦτος.

οὐαῖοις, εσσα, εν, long-eared, θήρ Call. Fr. 320; λάγως Anth. P. 7. 207. 2. with ears or handles, σκύφος Simon. 247; καλαῦροψ Antim. ap. Schol. Il. 23. 845.

οὐατο-κοίτης, ου, ὁ, one who sleeps upon his ear, Nonn. D. 26. 94, etc.

οὐ γάρ, in oratione recta, for not, in assigning a negative reason, Hom.: other Particles are sometimes put between, as οὐ μὲν γάρ Il. 5. 402; οὐ γάρ, in answers, why no, Plat. Theaet. 150 A, cf. 164 E.

II. elliptic, in interrogative replies, where yes must be supplied, τούτους ἀγαθοὺς ἐνόμισας;—οὐ γάρ . . ; yes for why shouldn't I? yes; why not? Ar. Pax 970. 2. in questions, where an affirm. answer is expected, οὐ γάρ ὁ Παφλαγῶν ἀπέκρυπτε ταύτας; why, did not he keep them hidden? Ar. Eq. 1389, etc.; so, οὐ γάρ; alone, Lat. quid enim? is't not so? Plat. Rep. 504 C.

οὐ γάρ ἀλλά, an ellipt. phrase, used in Att. to express a negation and give a reason for it, Lat. enimvero, οὐ γάρ ἀλλ' ὑπερβάλλει τάδε Eur. Bacch. 785; μὴ σκῶπτέ μ', οὐ γάρ ἀλλ' ἔχω κακῶς (i. e. μὴ σκῶπτέ με· οὐ γάρ σκωπτικῶς, ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἔχω) Ar. Ran. 58; ὄρ' οὐ παρῆναι τὰς γυναῖκας δῆτ' ἐχρῆν; Answ. οὐ γάρ, μὰ Δί', ἀλλὰ πετομένας ἦκειν πάλοι no, by Zeus, [they are not here], but they ought to have come flying long ago, Ar. Lys. 55, cf. Nub. 232, Ran. 192, Eccl. 386, Eq. 1205:—v. ἀλλά III. 3.

οὐ γάρ δῆ, like οὐ δῆ, only with the reason added by γάρ, Soph. O. T. 576, Ant. 46, etc.; so οὐ γάρ δήπου Plat. Prot. 309 C, Dem. 848. 28; οὐ γάρ δήπου γε Plat. Rep. 509 A:—v. γάρ IV. 3.

οὐ γάρ οὖν, in answer to a negat. propos., where οὖν refers to a foregone proof as conclusive, why no,—certainly not, Plat. Parm. 134 B: v. γάρ IV. 5.

οὐ γάρ που, for in no manner, Plat. Phaedo 62 D, etc.; οὐ γάρ πού γε Id. Symp. 199 A, etc.: v. γάρ IV. 6.

οὐ γάρ τοι, merely οὐ γάρ strengthd., Od. 21. 172, etc.:—so οὐ γάρ τοι ἀλλά, Plat. Euthyd. 286 C: v. γάρ IV. 9.

-οὐγγία or οὐγκία, ἦ, Lat. uncia, as adopted by the Sicil. Greeks, Arist. Fr. 467; written ὄγκια in Epich. et Sophron ap. Phot.; v. sub λίτρα.

οὐγῶ, Att. crasis for ὁ ἐγὼ, Ar. Ach. 41, Pax 64, etc.

οὐδαίος, α, ον, like χθόνιος, on the earth, earthly, Orph. Arg. 396, etc. II. under the earth, infernal, like καταχθύνιας, of Proscarpine, Lyc. 49, 698; of Pluto, Anth. P. 14. 123, Dion. P. 789.

οὐδαμῆ or οὐδαμά (v. sub fin.), Adv. of οὐδαμός: I. of Place, nowhere, in no place, οὐδαμῆ ἐστήρικτο Hes. Sc. 218, Aesch. Pers. 385, Tclecl. Hec. 6; οὐδ. ἄλλη Hdt. 2. 116; ἄλλη οὐδ. 4. 114; c. gen., οὐδ. Αἰγύπτου 2. 43. 2. in no direction, no way, Hdt. 1. 24, 34, 56, etc.

II. of Manner, in no way, in no wise, Id. 3. 53., 7. 136, Aesch. Pr. 256, etc.:—not at all, never, Hdt. 1. 5, 56, 58, Soph. Ant. 763, Fr. 323. Cf. οὐδαμῶς.—The Poets use either οὐδαμῆ Dor. -μα, or οὐδαμά [-μα], as the metre requires, cf. Sappho 78, Theogn. 1363, 1373, Anacr. 50, Emped. 67, 73, Aesch. Supp. 884, Soph. Ant. 830; in Hdt., the MSS. vary between μηδαμῆ (-μα) and μηδαμά, v. sub μηδαμῆ, οὐδαμά and οὐδαμά.—οὐδαμῆ, μηδαμῆ were originally dat. fem., οὐδαμά, μηδαμά neut. pl., of οὐδαμός, μηδαμός. It was common to write not only οὐδαμῆ, μηδαμῆ with the ι subscr., but also οὐδαμᾶ, μηδαμᾶ; but these last are certainly erroneous, except in Dor. Gr.

οὐδαμίνος, ἦ, ὄν, worthless, good for nothing, Moschop. Vocc. Att. s. v. φαῦλον, Hesych.; cf. μηδαμίνος.

οὐδαμίνότης, ητος, ἦ, nothingness, worthlessness, Eust. 201. 28.

οὐδαμόθεν, Adv. of οὐδαμός, from no place, from no side, Xen. An. 2. 4, 23; οὐδ. προσήκει μοί τινος Andoc. 33. 30; οὐδ. μαθῶν Plat. Prot. 319 D; οὐδ. ἀλλόθεν Id. Phaedo 70 D.

οὐδαμόθι, Ion. for οὐδαμού, nowhere, in no place, Hdt. 7. 49; ἐτέρωθι οὐδαμόθι 3. 113; c. gen., οὐδ. τῆς Εὐρώπης 7. 126.

οὐδαμοί, Adv. of οὐδαμός, to no place, no-whither, restored for οὐδαμού

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in Ar. Vesp. 1188, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 8, An. G. I, 16; οὐ γὰρ ἦλθεν οὐδαμοὶ τῆς Θράκης Dem. 675. 25; cf. Anecd. Oxon. I. 418, Jo. Alex. τὸν παραγγ. 36. Cf. μηδαμοί.

οὐδαμός, ἡ, ἓν, for οὐδὲ ἀμός, *not even one, no one*, like οὐδεὶς, Apoll. de Pron. 72 A; used only in pl. by Ion. writers, οὐδαμοί, οὐδαμῶν etc., none, Hdt. I. 18, 24, 57, al.; οὐδαμῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τῶν οὐ πολλὸν μέζον, i. e. much greater than any Greek power, Id. 7. 145; rarely in fem., οὐδαμῶς ἄλλας Id. 4. 114. Cf. μηδαμῶς.

οὐδαμῶσε, Adv. of οὐδαμός, = οὐδαμοί, Thuc. 5. 49, Plat. Phaedo 108 A, 109 A, etc.

οὐδαμοῦ, Adv. of οὐδαμός, = οὐδαμοῦ, *nowhere*, answering to ποῦ; *where?* Hdt. 2. 150, al., Aesch. Supp. 328, 442, al., Thuc., etc.; also c. gen., οὐδαμοῦ γῆς Hdt. 7. 166; οὐδαμοῦ μὲν ἦν φρενῶν Eur. Hipp. 1012; often corruptly for οὐδαμοί (q. v.). 2. οὐδαμοῦ λέγειν τινὰ to esteem as *naught*, Lat. *nullo in loco habere*, Soph. Ant. 183; θεοὺς .. νομίζων οὐδ. Aesch. Pers. 498; οὐδαμοῦ (μηδαμοῦ) εἶναι, φαίνεσθαι, like Cicero's *ne apparere quidem, not to be taken into account*, Plat. Phaedo 70 A, 72 C, Dem. 376. 21; δειλοὶ δ' εἰσὶν οὐδὲν οὐδαμοῦ Eur. I. T. 115:—cf. μηδαμοῦ.

II. of Manner, ἄλλοθι οὐδαμοῦ *in no other way*, Plat. Symp. 184 E, Prot. 324 E. οὐδαμῶς, Adv. of οὐδαμός, *in no wise*, Hdt. and Att.; ἄλλως οὐδαμῶς Hdt. I. 123, etc.; οὐδέποτε οὐδαμῶς οὐδαμῶς Plat. Phaedo 78 D, cf. Phileb. 29 B; often in answers, πότερα γὰρ .. πρέπει;—οὐδαμῶς Aesch. Pers. 240, cf. 716; so, οὐδαμῶς γ' Ar. Nub. 688, Vesp. 79, etc. Cf. μηδαμῶς.

οὐδας, τό, gen. οὐδεός, dat. οὐδεῖ, οὐδεῖ (cf. βρέτας, κῶας):—poët. Noun, meaning (properly) *the surface of the earth, the ground, earth*, ἄσπετον οὐδας, like ἀπείρων γῆ, Od. 13. 395, and elsewhere in Hom.; πῖαρ οὐδας the rich soil, Od. 9. 135; ὀδὰξ ἔλον οὐδας bit the dust, of wounded or dying men, Il. 11. 749., 19. 61, Od. 22. 269; οὐδεῖ ἐρείσθη he propped himself on the ground, Il. 12. 192; ἀπ' οὐδεός from the ground, Ib. 448, Od. 9. 242; οὐδάσδε to the ground, to earth, Il. 17. 457, Od. 10. 440; also in Trag., πρὸς οὐδας φορεῖσθαι, πεσεῖν, βεβλήσθαι Soph. El. 752, Eur. Hec. 405, I. T. 49, etc.; χθονὸς οὐδας Emped. 33; πάτρων οὐδας Ἀργείας χθονὸς Aesch. Ag. 503; v. sub κονίω.

2. the floor or pavement in rooms and houses, often in Hom.; κραταίπεδον οὐδας Od. 23. 46; ἐν Διὸς οὐδεῖ on the floor of Zeus' abode, Il. 24. 527; πατρὸς ἐπ' οὐδεῖ 5. 734., 8. 385:—proverb., ἐπ' οὐδεῖ καθίσειν τινὰ to bring a man to the pavement, i. e. to strip him of all he has, h. Hom. Merc. 284; v. sub ἀκράτιστος. (V. ὁδός, way, sub fin.)

οὐδέ, (οὐ δέ) Negative Particle, related to μηδέ as οὐ to μή, partly Conjunction, partly Adv.: A. CONJUNCTION, *but not*, mostly answering to μὲν, in which usage some Edd. write οὐ δέ .., Il. 5. 138., 24. 418; without μὲν, 5. 21, etc.: sometimes the first οὐδέ, *but not*, is followed by οὐδέ, *nor*, ἄλλοις μὲν πᾶσιν ἐθύσανεν, οὐδέ ποθ' Ἥρη, οὐδέ Ποσειδάων, οὐδέ γλαυκῶπιδι κούρη 24. 25. II. much oftener, *and not, nor*, Lat. *neque, nec*, connecting two whole clauses, while οὐτε is used to connect parts of clauses; further, the δέ in οὐδέ gives it rather a distinctive force, while the τε in οὐτε makes it simply connective, v. Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 4.

2. sometimes without a negat. preceding, Κίρκη δ' ὡς ἐνόησεν ἔμ' ἤμενον, οὐδ' ἐπὶ σίτῳ χεῖρας ἰάλλοντα Od. 10. 375; τραχὺς μόναρχος οὐδ' ὑπεύθυνος Aesch. Pr. 324, cf. 102, 257, al.; δεινὸν γὰρ, οὐδέ ρητόν Soph. Ph. 756, cf. 996, O. T. 398, 868, Hdt. I. 97, etc.; so after a negative compound, ὃν ἠτίμησ' Ἀγαμέμνων, οὐδ' ἀπέλυσε θυγάτρα Il. 1. 95; ἀνήμεροι γὰρ οὐδέ πρόσπλατοι ξένοις Aesch. Pr. 716; ἀστεῖπτος οὐδ' οἰκουμένη Soph. Ph. 2; ἀθικτος οὐδ' οἰκητός O. C. 39. 3. with a simple negat. preceding, οὐδέ must be translated *nor*, βρώμης δ' οὐχ ἄπται οὐδέ ποτῆτος Od. 10. 379; οὐκέτι σοὶ .. μένος ἔμπεδον οὐδέ τις ἀλκή 22. 226; οὐκ ἔχων βάσιν οὐδέ τιν' ἐγχώρων Soph. Ph. 691, cf. Ib. 681, 905, 955, etc. Sometimes put between two words in the sense of οὐτε, σιδήρῳ δὲ οὐδ' ἀργύρῳ χρέονται οὐδὲν but silver or gold use they none, Hdt. I. 215; Θεσσαλοῦ μὲν οὐδ' Ἰπάρχου οὐδεὶς παῖς Thuc. 6. 55; ἀπλοῦν μὲν οὐδέ δίκαιον οὐδὲν ἂν εἰπεῖν ἔχοι Dem. 594. 12.

III. when οὐδέ is repeated at the beginning of two following clauses, the first οὐδέ is often adverbial (infr. B), *not even .., nor yet ..*, thus marking a stronger opposition than οὐτε .., οὐτε, *neither .., nor ..*;—the second negation is usually the stronger, καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ἡ ἐπιτείχισις οὐδέ τὸ ναυτικὸν ἄξιον φοβηθῆναι and so we have *no reason at all* to fear their fortifications, *no nor yet* their navy, Thuc. I. 142; so, we have οὐδέ thrice repeated, *not even .., nor .., nor yet ..*, Od. 22. 221, Soph. O. T. 1378.

IV. οὐδέ may also follow οὐτε, by an anacoluth., as in τε .., δέ .., (v. sub οὐτε II. 3); but in Att., οὐτε cannot follow οὐδέ (as in Il. I. 115, h. Hom. Cer. 22):—cf. μηδέ A. 2.

B. ADVERB, *not even*, Lat. *ne .. quidem*, in Hom. mostly with Adv., οὐδ' ἡβαιὸν *not even a little, no not a bit, not at all*, Il. 2. 386; οὐδὲ τυτθὸν I. 354; οὐδὲ μίνυνθα 20. 27; so also, ἐπεὶ οὐ οἱ ἐνὶ φρένες οὐδ' ἡβαιαί he has no sense, *no not even a little*, 14. 141, cf. Od. 21. 288:—in Att. often with εἰς (whence οὐδεὶς), οὐδ' ἂν εἰς δύσειεν Ar. Pl. 137; nor is it elided before ἔν, οὐκ ἄλλ' οὐδὲ ἔν Ib. 138, cf. Ran. 927; also, οὐδὲ καθ' ἔν Thuc. 2. 87; οὐδὲ παρ' ἐνός Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 10, etc.—This οὐδέ often follows καί, *and not even*, καὶ οὐδὲ αὐτοὶ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ .. Thuc. 7. 56, cf. Xen. An. 3. 2, 4, etc.:—also ἄλλ' οὐδέ, most common in phrase ἄλλ' οὐδ' ὡς .., Il. 7. 263., 9. 351, etc.; in the same sense, οὐδέ γ' Plat. Phaedo 97 A, B, 106 B; οὐδέ γ' αὖ Id. Rep. 499 A; οὐδέ μὴν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 50, etc.; Ep. οὐδέ μὲν, Il. 9. 374, etc.; also, οὐδέ μὲν οὐδέ 2. 703, etc.; οὐδέ γὰρ οὐδέ τις ἄλλος Od. 8. 32, etc., where the former οὐδέ is conjunctive, *neither*, the latter adverbial, *ne .. quidem*, v. supr. A. II. 2;—often in Att., τούτῳ μὲν οὐδὲ διελέγετο he did *not even* exchange words with him, Lys. 99. 11, cf. Ar. Nub. 425; οὐδ' εἰ γέγονεν, οἶδα Dem. 248. 6, etc.

C. Repetition of οὐδέ simply or with other negatives: I. in relat. as well as anteccd. clause, ὥσπερ οὐδ' ἠύχετο, [οὐτως] οὐδ' ἔφετο Plat. Alc. 2. 141 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 18. II. οὐ γὰρ οὐδέ, as ἄλλ' οὐ γὰρ οὐδὲ νευθετεῖν ἔξεστί σε Soph. El. 595, cf. Aj. 1242, O. T. 287, etc.; οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδέ Il. 5. 22., 6. 130, etc.; οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδέ 2. 703, etc.; οὐ μὲν οὐδέ 23. 441, etc.; cf. οὐ c.

οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμίᾳ (never—μή), οὐδέν, (declined and accentuated like εἶς, μία, ἓν, being put for οὐδὲ εἶς, οὐδὲ μία, οὐδὲ ἓν,) and *not one*, i. e. *no one, none*, as Lat. *nullus*, for *ne ullus*, used by Hom., Hes., and Pind. only in neut. οὐδέν, save in the phrase, τὸ δὲ μένος οὐδενὶ εἶκον Il. 22. 459, Od. 11. 515; but all genders are common in all other writers;—οὐδέν often as Subst. with partit. gen., οὐδὲν ἀπολείποντες προθυμίας Thuc. 8. 22, etc.:—rare in pl. (οὐδαμοί being used instead), Andoc. 4. 21, Xen. Lac. 3, 1; πρὸς οὐδένας τῶν Ἑλλήνων Dem. 233. 2, cf. 350. 26; οὐδένων εἰσι βελτίους, i. e. οὐ τινῶν ἄλλων, Id. 23. 6, (cf. οὐδενὸς βελτίους Plat. Prot. 324 D); but this pl. is commonly used in a pecul. sense, v. infr. II. 3.

2. οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ, Lat. *nemo non, every one*, Hdt. 3. 72, and Att.; οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐ, Lat. *nil non, every*, Hdt. 5. 97; this came to be regarded as one word, so that οὐδεὶς passed into the same case as ὅστις, οὐδένα ὄντινα οὐ κατέκλασε Plat. Phaedo 117 D; οὐδενὸς ὅτου οὐ πάντων ἂν .. πατήρ εἶην Id. Prot. 317 C, cf. 323 B; οὐδενὶ ὄτῳ οὐκ ἀποκρινόμενος Id. Meno 70 C:—so, οὐδεὶς ὅς οὐχὶ .. ὀνειδιεῖ Soph. O. T. 373; οὐδὲν γὰρ .. οὐτ' αἰσχροῦν οὐτ' ἀτιμόν ἐσθ', ὅποιον οὐ .. οὐκ ὄπωπ' ἐγώ Id. Ant. 4; (but οὐδεὶς οὐκ ἔπασχέ τι, like Lat. *nemo non, every one*, in Xen. Symp. I, 9, is contrary to Greek idiom, Herm. Soph. Ant. 4, Cobet N. LL. 602).

II. *naught, good for naught*, ὦ νῦν μὴν οὐδεὶς Ar. Eq. 158, cf. Eur. Fr. 187. 5; τὸ μὲν [γένος ἀνδρῶν] οὐδὲν Pind. N. 6. 5:—often in neut., οὐδὲν εἰδώς knowing *naught*, Theogn. et Eur. ap. Cobet N. LL. 292; οὐδὲν λέγειν to say *naught*, v. λέγω (B. 7); τὸ οὐδ' οὐδὲν the absolute *nothing*, Plat. Theaet. 180 A. 2. in neut. of persons, οὐδὲν εἶμι Hdt. I. 76, Soph. Ph. 951, etc.; οὐδὲν εἶ Ar. Eccl. 144; πρὸς τὸν οὐδὲν Eur. Phoen. 598; οὐδὲν εἶναι πλὴν .. to be good for *nothing* save to .., Ar. Av. 19, etc.; ᾧ ἀνεμέστρον .. οὐδὲν εἶναι Plat. Theaet. 175 E; v. Cobet N. LL. 685. 3. in pl., οὐδένες ἔόντες ἐν οὐδαμοῖσι εὐοῦσι Ἑλλησι being *no bodies*, Hdt. 9. 58; ὄντες οὐδένες Eur. Andr. 700, cf. I. A. 371; ὁ μηδὲν ἂν κατ' οὐδένων κεκλήσομαι Id. Ion 594, cf. Fr. 536; τὸ μηδὲν εἰς οὐδὲν ῥέπει; (so, οὐ γὰρ ἡξίου τοὺς μηδένας Soph. Aj. 1114).

4. with Preps., παρ' οὐδὲν εἶναι Id. O. T. 983, etc.; παρ' οὐδὲν ἄγειν, θέσθαι Id. Ant. 35, Eur. I. T. 732; δι' οὐδενὸς ποιεῖσθαι Soph. O. C. 584; ἐν οὐδενὸς εἶναι μέρει Dem. 23. 14. 5. τὸ οὐδὲν, *naught, zero*, in Arithm.; used by Democr. as a name for Space, Arist. Fr. 202. III. neut. οὐδὲν as Adv. *not at all, naught, ἀριστον .. οὐδὲν ἔτισεν* Il. I. 412, cf. 24. 370, etc.; so, οὐδὲν τι Xen. Mem. I. 2, 42, etc.; οὐδὲν τι πάντως Hdt. 5. 65; οὐδὲν μή, v. sub οὐ μή:—in answers, *not at all*, Ar. Nub. 694; οὐδὲν γε Id. Av. 1360, etc.; οὐδὲν πάνυ Id. Nub. 733:—οὐδὲν μᾶλλον, οὐδὲν ἥσσον, οὐδὲν ὕστερος, v. μάλα II. 6, ἥσσον 4, ὕστερος A. I. 2. οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ, v. sub ἄλλος III. 2.

B. REMARKS: the more emphatic and literal sense, *not even one, ne unus quidem*, i. e. *none whatever*, belongs to the full form, οὐδὲ εἶς, οὐδὲ μία, οὐδὲ ἓν, which is never elided, even in Att. Poets (v. Ar. Ran. 927, Lys. 1044, Pl. 138, 1115), but often has a Particle inserted between, as οὐδ' ἂν εἶς, οὐδὲ πρὸς μίαν, οὐδὲ μεθ' ἑνῶν, οὐδ' ὑφ' ἑνῶν, etc., Pors. Hec. praef. p. 31, Cobet N. LL. 318.—There is a later form οὐθεὶς, οὐθέν, q. v.—Zenob. (in E. M. 639. 17) and others assume οὐδεὶς as a compd. not of οὐδέ and εἶς, but of οὐ and the Aeol. εἶς, δέν (τὸ δέν ἢ τὸ μηδέν Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 1109 A; καὶ κ' οὐδὲν ἐκ δένος γένοιτο Alcae. 72); so that δέις, δέν (whence δείνα, δείνος, δείνι) would be = τῖς, τί, and οὐδεὶς, = οὐτίς. But the arguments from the accent, and from the use of a pl., are insufficient: and the fem. οὐδεμία, with the Adjs. οὐδ-έτερος, οὐδ-οπίτερος are decisive on the other side.—In fact the Acol. δέις prob. = εἶς rather than τῖς.

οὐδέκοτε, Ion. for οὐδέποτε, Hdt. 8. 111. οὐδενάκις, -κί, Adv. of οὐδέν, *not once, no times*, v. Iambl. in Nicom. p. 25. οὐδένεια, ἡ, *nothingness, weakness, worthlessness*, Plat. Phaedr. 235 A, Theaet. 176 C, Ephor. 52, Polyb., etc. In MSS. sometimes οὐδενία. οὐδενίζω, (οὐδέν) *to bring to naught*, Anth. P. 5. 138. οὐδενόσ-ωρος, ὄν, (ᾠρα) *worth no notice or regard*, τείχεα .. ἀβλήχρ' οὐδενόσωρα Il. 8. 178; ὄστέον Opp. H. 2. 478. οὐδενόω, (οὐδέν) *to bring to naught*, E. M. 350. 25. οὐδέ πη or οὐδέπη, Adv. *in no wise*, Od. 12. 433; οὐδέ πη ἔστιν c. inf., 'tis *in no wise* possible, h. Hom. 6. 58. οὐδέ-ποτε, in Ion. Prose οὐδέκοτε, Dor. οὐδέποκα Theocr. 2. 157, etc.: Adv. *and not ever* or *nor ever, not even ever* or *never*, Lat. *ne unquam quidem, nunquam*, in Hom. mostly with past tenses; but with pres., Od. 10. 464, Hes. Th. 759; with fut., Od. 2. 203, Hes. Op. 174:—in Att., οὐδέποτε is commonly found with the pres. or fut., οὐδεπώποτε with past tenses; and this fondness for grammatical precision led to the rule of Phryn., τὸ οὐδέποτε ἐπὶ μέλλοντος .., τὸ οὐδεπώποτε δὲ μετὰ παρεληλυθότος: however, οὐδέποτε occurs with past tenses in the best authors, Xen. An. 2. 6, 13, Ages. 11, 7, Oec. 20, 22, Aeschin. 75. 8, Menand. Inccrt. 107;—and evidently the rule of Priscian. (Gramm. 18. 1196) is more in accordance with common sense, οὐδέποτε *tam in praeterito quam in futuro, quomodo et nos 'nunquam'*: in late writers the reference of πω to *past* time was neglected, v. Lob. Phryn. 458:—the same remarks apply to οὐποτε, οὐπω, οὐδέπω, οὐδέποτε, as also to μηδέποτε, μηπώποτε.—Wolf in Hom. sometimes writes οὐδέποτε, sometimes οὐδέ ποτε: sometimes a word is put between, as in Il. 6. 99, οὐδέ πω, Adv. *and not yet, not as yet*, Aesch. Pr. 320, Plat. Symp. 172 E, etc.:—in Hom., mostly with a word between, οὐδέ τί πω, οὐδ' ἂν πω,

etc., always of the past (cf. οὐπω); with pres., οὐ δὲ οὐδέπω ὄρῳ Luc. Merc. Cond. 21; cf. οὐδέποτε.

οὐδε-πώποτε, Adv. *and not yet ever, never yet at any time*, always of the past, as Soph. Ph. 250, Andoc. 4. 11, Plat. Prot. 313 B; v. sub οὐδέποτε.

οὐδ-έτερος, α, ον, *not either, neither of the two*, Lat. *neuter for ne uter*, Hdt. 1. 51, Ar. Ran. 1412, Plat. Phileb. 21 E; in pl., when each party is pl., Hes. Th. 638, Sc. 171 (he is the first who uses it), Hdt. 1. 76, etc.:—divisim, v. sub ἕτερος 1:—Adv. οὐδετέρως, *in neither of two ways*, Plat. Legg. 902 B; also neut. pl. as Adv. = οὐδετέρως, Id. Prot. 334 A, Theaet. 184 A, etc.

II. *neutral, τῶν μὲν αἰρετῶν οὐσῶν, τῶν δὲ φευκτῶν, τῶν δ' οὐδετέρων* Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 6. 2. in Gramm. *neuter, ἀρσενικῶν καὶ θηλυκῶν καὶ οὐδ.* Dion. H. ad Ammae. 10; τὸ οὐδ. (sc. γένος), Lat. *genus neutrum*; Adv. -ρως, *in the neuter*, Ath. 701 A:—also of Verbs, v. ὁρθός v.

οὐδ-ετέρωθεν, Adv. *from neither side*, Lys. 148. 28, Galen.

οὐδ-ετέρωθι, Adv. *on neither side*, Simplic. in Mus. Phil. Cambr. 2. 591.

οὐδ-ετέρωσε, Adv. *to neither of two sides, neither way*, οὐδ' ἄρα τε προκλινδεται οὐδετέρωσε Il. 14. 18; οὐδ. κλινόμενος Theogn. 945; οὐδ. ῥέπει Strab. 71.

οὐδ' ἔτι, *and no more, no longer*, Hom., v. sub οὐκέτι; often confused with οὐδέ τι.

οὐ δῆ, *certainly not, in sooth not*, Lat. *non sanè*, Hom.; also strengthening the negat. interrog. with οὐ, Od. 7. 239.

οὐδῆεις, εσσα, εν, (οὐδας) *terrestrial*, v. l. Od. 5. 343., 10. 136.

οὐ δῆ που or οὐ δῆπου, *I suppose not, probably not*, v. δῆπου.

οὐ δῆτα, *no truly*, Aesch. Pr. 347, 770, etc.

οὐδόλως, late way of writing οὐδ' ὄλως, Eust. Opusc. 88, etc.

οὐδοπωσοῦν, οὐδοπωστιοῦν, v. sub ὄπωσοῦν.

οὐδός, Att. ὄδος (Soph. O. C. 57, 1590, Lycurg. 153. 5, Menand. Incert. 125), ὄ:—*a three-hold, esp. the threshold of a house*, in Hom. mostly χάλκεος οὐδός (as in Hes. Th. 811), v. Od. 7. 83, 89; also, λάϊνος οὐδός Il. 9. 404, Od. 8. 80; μέλιτος Od. 17. 339; δρύϊνος 21. 43; μέγας Hes. Th. 749. 2. *the threshold or entrance to any place, ἐπὶ προθύροις Ὀδυσῆος, οὐδοῦ ἐπ' αὐλείου* Od. 1. 104; to the nether world, Il. 8. 15, cf. Soph. ll. cc.:—in pl., perhaps *the lintel*, Wüstem. Theocr. 23. 50. 3. metaph., ἐπὶ γῆραος οὐδῶ *on the threshold, i. e. the verge, of old age, or, better, on the threshold that leads from old age to death* (so, οὐδός βίτου the end of life, Q. Sm. 10. 426), Il. 22. 60, Od. 15. 348, Hes. Op. 329, also in Hdt. 3. 14, cf. Plat. Rep. 328 E; ἐπὶ γῆραος οὐδῶ Lycurg. and Menand. ll. cc.; μέχρι γῆραος οὐδοῦ Pseudo-Procyll. 217; so, γῆραος οὐδὸν ικέσθαι Od. 15. 246., 23. 212.—Poët. word, used by Plut. and Luc. in the Epic form. (V. ὄδος, way, sub fin.)

οὐδός, ἦ, Ion. for ὄδος, a way, only in Od. 17. 196.

οὐδοτισοῦν, neut. οὐδοτιοῦν, v. sub ὄστις IV. 2.

Οὐδυσεύς, Att. crasis for ὄ Ὀδυσεύς, Soph. Ph. 572, Ar. Av. 1561.

οὐδῶν, ἄνος, ὄ, a kind of felt shoe, Lat. *udo*, Poll. 10. 50.

οὐθαρ, τό, (v. fin.) properly of animals, *the udder*, Od. 9. 440, Hdt. 4. 2, Theocr. 8. 42, 69, etc.; καθιέναι τὸ οὐθαρ Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 5; τὰ οὐθατα distinguished from οἱ μαστοί by Plut. 2. 496 C: eaten as a dish, Ib. 124 F:—later of women, *the breast*, Aesch. Cho. 532, cf. 531; ὡς οὔσα θῆλυς εἰκότως οὐθαρ φορῶ Teleclid. Στεργ. 1. II. metaph., οὐθαρ ἀρούρης *the richest, most fertile land*, like Virgil's *uber arvi*, Il. 9. 141, 283, h. Cer. 450; οὐθαρ ἀγαθῆς χθονός Ar. Fr. 162; of the vine, ὑπὲρ οὐθατος ἐκ βοτρύων ξανθὸν ἀμελξε γάνος Anth. P. 9. 645. (Cf. Skt. *udh-ar*; Lat. *ub-er* (*Ufens, Aufidus*); A. S. *ūd-er* (*udder*); O. H. G. *ūt-ar* (*euter*)).

οὐθάτιος [ἄ], α, ον, *of the udder*, μαστός Anth. P. 9. 430.

οὐθατόεις, εσσα, εν, = foreg., Nic. Al. 90, Orph. Lith. 191: metaph. *fruitful*, Opp. C. 2. 148.

οὐθείς, οὐθέν, later form for οὐδεῖς, οὐδέν, prob. introduced by the Boeotians after the battle of Leuctra, v. Trendelenb. ad Arist. de An. 1. 1, 5. It is found side by side with οὐδεῖς in Mss. of Arist. and Theophr., and in later times prevailed, so that Dion. H., citing Thuc. or Dcm., changes οὐδεῖς into οὐθείς; v. Lob. Phryn. 181 sq.

οὐθένεια, ἦ, later form for οὐδένεια, Eust. Opusc. 283, 65, etc.

οὐθενής, ἐς, *worthless*, Theod. Stud. 406 C.

οὐδέτερος, α, ον, later form for οὐδέτερος, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 186.

οὐ θην, Adv. *surely not, certainly not*, only poët., often in Hom.; also strengthd. οὐ θην δῆ Od. 3. 352: v. sub θῆν.

οὐίγγον, οὐίπον, οὐίτρον, (for the spelling varies), τό, *an Egyptian plant*, the root of which was eaten, perhaps the *Arum colocasia*, which has a bulbous root, used for food, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 7.

οὐίτυλος, ὄ, the Lat. *vitulus*, Hellenic. ap. Dion. H. 1. 35, as root of Οὐιταλία, *Itoilia*.

οὐκ, v. οὐ init. and B. I.

οὐκ, Att. crasis for ὄ ἐκ, Arist. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 461.

οὐκ ἄρα, Adv. *so not, not then*, Hom.: *surely not*, Il. 16. 33. II. in questions, οὐκ ἄρ' ἐμελλες οὐδὲ θανὼν λήσασθαι . . χόλου; so *not even in death canst thou forget thine anger?* Od. 11. 553; cf. οὐκοῦν 2.

οὐκέτι or οὐκ ἔτι, Adv. *no more, no longer, no further*, and generally, *not now*, opp. to οὐπω (*not yet*), often in Hom., Hes., Hdt., and Att.; οὐκέτι πάμπαν Il. 13. 701; οὐκέτι πάγχυ 19. 343; with a word between, οὐ πάμπαν ἔτι 13. 7; οὐ γὰρ ἔτι 2. 13, 141, etc.; also, οὐδ' ἔτι *and no more, nor more*, Hom. Sometimes also reversely, ἔτ' οὐκ Soph. Tr. 161; ἔτ' οὐδέν Id. Ph. 1217; ἔτ' οὐδεῖς Ar. Pl. 1177.

οὐκί, Ion. for οὐχί, v. οὐ, init.

οὐκοῦν Ion. οὐκων, Adv. (οὐκ, οὐν): I. in direct negation, *not therefore, so not*, Lat. *non ergo, non igitur, itaque non, οὐκων ποιήσειν ταῦτα* Ildt. 2. 139, cf. Soph. O. T. 1357, etc.; rarely in apodosis,

Thuc. 2. 43; but the common phrase of Hdt. approaches this, ταῦτα λέγοντες, τοὺς Κροτωνιήτας οὐκ ὦν ἐπειθον (in this usage mostly written divisim) 3. 137, cf. 138, etc.:—but often the inferential force is scarcely discernible, like Lat. *non sanè*, in narrative, οὐκων δὲ ἐπειθε so he failed to persuade him, Hdt. 1. 11, 24, 59, etc., Aesch. Pr. 322, Soph. Ph. 872, etc.; often in answers, Ib. 907, 1389, Ar. Eq. 465, etc.

II. in interrog. *not therefore? not then? and so not?* like Lat. *nonne ergo?* used when the question is inferential and an affirm. answer is expected, Aesch. Eum. 725, Soph. Ant. 512, etc.:—but often only with a mere reference to what goes before, οὐκοῦν γέλωσ ἡδιστος εἰς ἐχθροὺς γελᾶν; *is it not then the sweetest laughter, to laugh over one's enemies?* Soph. Aj. 79; οὐκοῦν τὰδ', ὦ παῖ, δεινά; Id. Ph. 628, cf. O. T. 973:—the phrase often implies a command, οὐκοῦν μ' ἔασεις; i. e. ἔα με, Ib. 676, cf. O. C. 897, etc.; sometimes separately, οὐ δεινὸν οὐν δῆτα; Ar. Eq. 875.—V. οὐκοῦν sub fin.

οὐκοῦν, Adv. orig. identical with οὐκοῦν, but losing all negat. force (v. infr.), *therefore, then, accordingly*, Lat. *ergo, igitur, itaque*, often in Att., οὐκοῦν, ὅταν δὲ μὴ σθένω, πεπαύσομαι, Soph. Ant. 91, cf. 817, Ph. 639, Plat., etc.; ironically, οὐκοῦν ὑπόλοιπον δουλεύειν Dem. 104. 13, cf. Ar. Pl. 1087:—οὐκοῦν οὐ; = οὐκοῦν; *not therefore?* Plat. Phileb. 43D; so, οὐκοῦν οὐδέ . . ; Dem.—In Aeschin. 23. 1, we may either write οὐκοῦν μὴ . . αὐτομολήσης *therefore* do not desert, or οὐκοῦν μὴ . . αὐτ. (= οὐ μὴ οὐν αὐτ.) you will not *then* desert. 2. in questions, *so then . . ?* Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 15, etc.; mostly in irony, Id. Mem. 4. 2, 20, Plat. Prot. 360 B—D. 3. in answers, *why yes, doubtless*, Ar. Pax 364, cf. Plat. Polit. 287 C, 289 D.—

The difference between οὐκοῦν and οὐκοῦν, by which the latter in practice loses the negat. sense, was clearly laid down by the old Gramm., v. Ammon. s. v., A. B. 57. 10., 525. 28. Elmsl. Heracl. 256 proposed to neglect the distinction between οὐκοῦν *not therefore*, and οὐκοῦν *therefore*, and to write οὐκ οὐν divisim in all cases, making it interrog. or not, as the sense required. But though doubtless in early writers, each word always preserved its proper force, this rule cannot always be applied, as where οὐκοῦν is used with the Imperat., οὐκοῦν ἱκανῶς ἐχέτω let this *then* suffice, Plat. Phaedr. 274 B, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 23. 3; and the addition of the negat. οὐ (v. supr. 1) indicates that οὐκοῦν had lost its negat. power.

οὐκω, Ion. for οὐπω, Hdt.

οὐκων and οὐκῶν, Ion. for οὐκοῦν and οὐκῶν, Hdt.

οὐκως, Ion. for οὐπως.

οὐλαδώνυμος, ον, v. οὐλαμώνυμος.

οὐλαί, Att. ὄλαί, αἱ, *barley-corns, barley-groats*, which were sprinkled on the head of the victim before the sacrifice (Schol. Ar. Eq. 1164, like the *mola salsa* of the Romans, except that this was of *spelt*, and there is no evidence in Hom. of *salt* being used), Od. 3. 441, cf. Hdt. 1. 132, Ar. Eq. 1167, Pax 948, 960; in Hdt. 1. 160, οὐλαὶ κριθῶν; cf. παγκαρπία. The sprinkling was called *πρόχυσις*, cf. also *προχύται, οὐλοχύται*.—Acc. to the common interpr., derived from ancient authors, οὐλαί or ὄλαί are *the whole grains, the unground barley-corns*, as if ὄλαι κριθαί: and so there would be a difference between the custom of the Greeks and Romans, since it is certain that the *mola* of the latter (from *molere*) was of *barley coarsely ground*, Heyne Opusc. Acad. 1. pp. 368 sq., Voss Virg. Ecl. 8. 82.—But Butt. Lexil. s. v. objects to the deriv. from ὄλος because of the difference in accent and breathing, and refers οὐλαί to the same Root as ἀλέω, *to grind* (v. ἀλέω and μύλη); so also Curt. Et. Gr. 527. According to this interpr., ὄλαί must have been the oldest name for *bread-corn as prepared for use by grinding or bruising*; and the name must in course of time have been applied to *barley* only, as the grain most in use,—just as our *corn* and the French *froment* is chiefly applied to *wheat*, German *Korn* to *rye*, and Amer. *corn* to *maize*. When the word κριθή came into use for *barley*, ὄλαί or οὐλαί was confined to the *sacred grains or groats*.

οὐλαμη-φόρος, ον, *bringing an army, warlike*, πεύκαι Lyc. 32.

οὐλαμός, οὔ, ὄ, a throng of warriors, esp. in battle, Lat. *globus*, in Hom. always οὐλαμός ἀνδρῶν, as Il. 4. 251, 273, al. (never in Od.); οὐλ. μελισσαῖος a swarm . . , Nic. Th. 611. II. later as a technical term, a *troop* of cavalry, consisting of a certain number, Lat. *turma, ala*, Polyb. 6. 28, 3, etc., Plut. Lycurg. 23. (οὐλαμός stands for ὄφλαμός, i. e. Φολαμός, from √ΦΕΛ, v. sub εἶλω.)

οὐλαμώνυμος, ον, (ὄνομα) *named from the armed throng* (οὐλαμός); epith. of Neoptolemus, Lyc. 183.

οὐλάς, ἄδος, ἦ, pecul. fem. of οὐλος (B), *crisped, crinkled*, of oak-leaves, Nic. Al. 260. II. as Subst. = πῆρα, θύλακος, Hesych., Phot., Tzetz. Lyc. 183; restored for οὐδας in Anth. P. 7. 413; v. Lob. Pathol. p. 440.

οὐλε, a salutation, v. οὐλω.

οὐλέω, v. οὐλω.

οὐλή, ἦ, v. sub οὐλαί.

οὐλή, ἦ, a wound *scarred or skinned over* (cf. ὑπουλος), a *scar* from a wound, Lat. *cicatrix*, Od. 19. 391, 393, al., never in Il.; also in Eur. El. 573; τὰς οὐλάς τῶν τρουμάτων Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 1; ἴχνη τῶν πληγῶν οὐλάς ἐν σώματι Plat. Gorg. 524 C; ἔλκη . . ἂν ἔτι τὰς οὐλάς ἔχει Dem. 1248. 26; ἐν ταῖς οὐλαῖς μὴ φύεσθαι τρίχας Arist. Probl. 4. 4:—metaph., ἡ οὐλή τῆς διοβολῆς Plut. 2. 65 E. (Expl. by Hesych. ἔλκος εἰς ὑγίειαν ἦκον, prob. therefore akin to οὐλος = ὄλος, *salvus*.)

οὐλημα, τό, = οὐλαί, Gloss.

οὐλιος, α, ον, (οὐλος C, ὄλεῖν) like ὄλοός, οὐλόμενος, *baleful, baneful, deadly*, οὐλιος ἀστήρ of the dog-star, Il. 11. 62; epith. of Ares, Hes. Sc. 192, 441, Pind. O. 9. 116; of spears, and of dirges, Ib. 13. 33, P. 12. 14; once in Trag., οὐλ. πάθος Soph. Aj. 932: cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. οὐλος 7. II. as epith. of Apollo and Artemis, Pherecyd. Hist. 106, some retain this same sense, because both gods had to do with death; the name Ἀπόλλων being derived from ἀπόλλυμι, and Artemis

being famed for her ἀγανὰ βέλεα: but Strab. 635 interprets it ὑγιαστικὸς καὶ παιωνικός, v. οὐλω.

οὐλίς, ἰδος, ἦ, = οὐλον, the gums, Alex. Trall. 8. 483.

οὐλο-βόρος, ον, (οὐλος B) with deadly bite, Nic. ap. Ath. 312 D (where the MSS. of Nic. give ἰσβόλος).

οὐλο-δέτης, ου, ὄ, (οὐλος, ὄ,) a sheaf of barley, Eust. 1162. 33:—also οὐλό-δετον, τό, a straw-dand for binding sheaves, lb. 30.

οὐλο-ίθειρος, ον, = sq., Tzetz. Posth. 662.

οὐλό-θριξ, τριχος, ὄ, ἦ, (οὐλος B) with crisp curly hair, like negroes, opp. to εὐθύθριξ, Hdt. 2. 104, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 16, Probl. 33. 18, Strab. 96. The form οὐλότριχος, ον, (censured by Phot.) occurs in Arist. H. A. 9. 44. 7, Geop. 10. 1, 9.

οὐλό-θύμος, ον, (οὐλος C) = ὀλοόφρων, Hesych.

οὐλο-θύτιω, (οὐλος A) to offer up a whole or perfect sacrifice; or (from οὐλαί) to strew the sacred barley before the sacrifice, like οὐλοχύτεομαι, Suid.:—οὐλοθύσια, ἦ, a whole or perfect sacrifice, Hesych.

οὐλο-κάρηνος [ᾱ], ον, (οὐλος B) with crisp, curling hair, Od. 19. 246. II. οὐλόποδ', οὐλοκάρηνα, for ὄλους πόδας, ὄλα κάρηνα (cf. οὐλοκίκιννα), h. Hom. Merc. 137.

οὐλό-κερως, ον, gen. ω, (οὐλος B) with crumpled horns, Strab. 96.

οὐλο-κέφαλος, ον, = οὐλοκάρηνος, Pherecr. Incert. 66.

οὐλο-κίκιννα, ποῖτ. for οὐλοί κίκιννοι (cf. οὐλοκάρηνος II), Telcsilla ap. Poll. 2. 23: Bgk. (9) reads οὐλοκίκιννος.

οὐλο-κόμης, ου, ὄ, = sq., Plut. Arat. 19.

οὐλο-κόμος, ον, = οὐλόθριξ, Alex. Incert. 49, cf. Pherecr. Incert. 66.

οὐλό-κρᾶνος, ον, = οὐλοκάρηνος, Agr. Ind. 6.

οὐλο-μελής, ἐς, (οὐλος A) sound of limb, Parmen. ap. Plut. 2. 1114 C.

οὐλο-μελίη, ἦ, Ion. for ὀλομέλεια, wholeness of limbs: hence, the general nature of a thing, περὶ οὐλομελίης ἀδένων Hipp. Art. 788, cf. 270. 30., 271. 39:—οὐλομελίη, as Adv., = καθόλου, v. ὅλη, the whole, Hesych.; so, κατὰ τὴν οὐλομελίην, opp. to κατὰ μέρος, Hipp. 381. 41.—In Arist. Metaph. 13. 6, 8, the MSS. give τῇ οὐλομελείᾳ οὐρανοῦ (leg. ὀλομελείᾳ, as in Nicom. Arithm. p. 36), to the whole celestial system.

οὐλόμενος, η, ον, ποῖτ. for ὀλόμενος, part. aor. med. of ὀλλυμι, used as Adj. in Act. sense, destructive, baneful, deadly, of persons and of things, ἄλοχος Od. 4. 92; μῆνις II. 1. 2; Ἄτη 19. 92; φάρμακον Od. 10. 394; γαστήρ 15. 344; γῆρας Hes. Th. 225, etc.; νοῦσος Pind. P. 4. 521; ἐρίδες, ὕβρις Theogn. 390, 1174; used by Trag. only in lyrics, στένω σε τὰς οὐλ. τύχας Aesch. Pr. 399; πρὸς ἀδελφῶν οὐλόμεν' αἰκίσματα δισσοῶν Eur. Phoen. 1529. II. the pass. sense unhappy, ruined, undone, lost, Lat. perditus, cannot be proved from such passages as II. 14. 84, v. Nitzsch Od. 4. 92; and in Eur. I. A. 793, I. T. 1110, ὀλλύμενος is restored by Erf. Soph. Ant. 833; but in Eur. Or. 1307, we certainly have ὀλομένους for ὀλλυμένους; and δάκρυ ὀλόμενον, mournful, in Aesch. Cho. 132.

οὐλον, τό, mostly in pl., οὐλα, τά, the gums, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Aesch. Cho. 898, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C; sing., Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12, Diog. L. 7. 176. II. in pl. also gum-boils, Hipp. 464. 28, etc.

οὐλόσμαι, (οὐλος A, οὐλή) Pass. to be scarred over, Arist. Probl. 10. 22, 2, Eust. Opusc. 173. 30:—the Act. in Arcad. 158. 7.

οὐλοός, ἦ, ἴν, Ep. for ὀλοός, cf. οὐλόμενος, Ar. Rh. 2. 85, etc.

οὐλο-ποίησις, ἦ, (οὐλος B) a making curly, Galen.

οὐλό-πους, ποδος, v. sub οὐλοκάρηνος II.

οὐλος, η, ον (A), old Ep. and Ion. form of ὄλος, whole, entire, v. sub ὄλος.

2. whole, real, actual, οὐλος Ὀνειρος, i. e. not a mere vision, but the very, actually existent Dream-god, II. 2. 6 and 8 (where others render it pernicious; but the sense requires a general epith., and pernicious cannot be so applied to Ὀνειρος): later, vigorous, vehement, ἔρωσ Ar. Rh. 3. 297, 1078.

3. of sound, continuous, incessant, of the screams of fugitives, compared to birds flying from the hawk, οὐλον κεκλήγοντες screaming incessant, II. 17. 756, 759; so, later, οὐλον .. γεράνων νέφος Anth. P. 7. 543; οὐλον αἰδεῖν lb. 27; οὐλος κνυζήθμος Nic. Th. 671.

οὐλος, η, ον (B), woolly, woollen, of woollen cloths, rugs, etc., χλαῖναι, τάπητες II. 16. 224, Od. 4. 50, 299, etc.; οὐλη λάχνη thick, fleecy wool, II. 10. 134; χιτῶν οὐλων ἐρίων Ar. Ran. 1067; οὐλαι κόμαι thick, crisp, close-curling hair, Od. 6. 231., 23. 158; βύστρυχος οὐλος Anth. P. 6. 201; (in this sense, Hom. has οὐλοκάρηνος, and later writers -κέφαλος, -θριξ, -κίκιννα, -κομος, -τριχέω, -κερως, -φυλλος; and Hdt. 7. 70 uses οὐλότατον τρίχωμα to describe the crisp, woolly hair of the negro).—οὐλος then does not apply to soft and flowing hair, as that of Apollo, of Paris; but to that crisp, curly hair which bespeaks manly strength, as that of Ulysses and Eurybates, cf. Luc. Imag. 5; also of persons, οὐλος θεΐραις Ἑσπερος Call. Del. 302; τοῖς τριχώμασιν οὐλοί Diod. 3. 8; of sheep, αἰ οὐλαί Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 5.

2. of plants, crisped, twisted, twined, ἴων κορωνίδες οὐλαί Stesich. 30; of plants, οὐλης .. σκολιδὸν πλέγμα .. ἔλικος of the vine, Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 24; δένδρον Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 6; ρίζαι 3. 11, 1; ξύλα οὐλὰς ἔχοντα συστροφάς 5. 5, 1; φύλλα 9. 4, 3; θρίδακες Anth. P. 9. 412; cf. οὐλάς.

3. generally, twisted, crooked, οὐλα σκέλη Incert. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13, cf. Anth. P. 5. 121:—hence, of dancing, mazy, πόδεσσι οὐλα κατακροτάλιζον Call. Dian. 247, cf. Jon. 52, Epigr. 5; of singing, οὐλα καὶ πυκνὰ καὶ συνεστραμμένα φθέγγεσθαι Plut. 2. 510 F. (Curt. refers this οὐλος to the same Root as Lat. vellus, villus; cf. ἔριον.)

οὐλος, η, ον (C), = ὀλοός, destructive, baneful, epith. of Ares, II. 5. 461, 717; of Achilles, 21. 536; of χεῖμα, Bion 6. 14; of στόμιον, Nic. Th. 233; cf. οὐλόφρων.

οὐλος, ὄ, a corn-sheaf, like ἴουλος II (q. v.):—hence, a cry or song in honour of Demeter, who was herself from this word named Οὐλώ, v. Ath. 618 D, E, Ilgen praef. Scioi. Gr. p. xxi.

οὐλότης, ητος, ἦ, (οὐλος B) curliness, woolliness, τῶν τριχῶν, opp. to εὐθύτης, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 13 sq., Probl. 14. 4; τῶν σελίνων Philostr. 818: twistedness, ξύλων Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 3, C. P. 6. 11, 8, etc.

οὐλοτριχέω, to have curly hair, Strab. 690, 696.

οὐλό-τριχος, ον, v. sub οὐλόθριξ.

οὐλο-φόνος, ον, (οὐλος A) very deadly, Nic. Al. 280.

οὐλο-φόρος, ον, (οὐλος, ὄ) bearing sheaves, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 11. 858; but ἀμαλλοφόρος should be restored from the v. l. anulloforos.

οὐλό-φρων, ον, = ὀλοόφρων, restored by Valck. in Aesch. Supp. 650 for δουλόφρονες, which is against the metre; cf. οὐλόθυμος.

οὐλο-φύης, ἐς, (οὐλος A) utterly in a stole of nature, Emped. 321, cf. Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 12.

οὐλέ-φυλλος, ον, (οὐλος B) with curling or (rather) downy leaves, opp. to λειόφυλλος, Theophr. II. P. 7. 4, 4.

οὐλο-χεῖον or -χέϊον, τό, the vessel in which the sacred barley (οὐλαί) was kept, Hesych.:—for other rare forms v. ὀλβακίηιον.

οὐλοχύται [ῦ], αἰ, (οὐλαί, χέω) barley-groats or coarsely-ground barley sprinkled over the victim and the altar before a sacrifice (τὰς οὐλοχύτας φέρε δεῦρο.—τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τι;—κριθαί, Strato ap. Ath. 383 A), οὐλοχύτας ἀνελέσθαι, προβαλέσθαι II. 1. 449, 458; ἐν δ' ἔθετ' οὐλοχύτας κανέφ Od. 4. 761; χέρνιβά τ' οὐλοχύτας τε κατήρχετο, of the ceremony of sprinkling the barley before sacrifice, elsewhere called πρόχυσις, 3. 445:—in Hesych. also οὐλόχυτα, τά.—Cf. οὐλαί, προχύται, αἰ.

οὐλοχύτεομαι, Dep. to sprinkle the sacred barley-groats at a sacrifice, Porphy. de Abst. 2. 6.

οὐλόω, v. οὐλόσμαι.

Οὐλυμπος, Οὐλυμπόνδε, Ion. for Ὀλυμπος, Ὀλυμπόνδε, Hom.

οὐλω, (οὐλος A) to be whole or sound (τὸ γὰρ οὐλεῖν ὑγιαίνειν Strab. 635), used by Hom. in imperat. οὐλε, Lat. solve, as a salutation, health to thee, οὐλέ τε καὶ μέγα χαῖρε health and joy be with thee, Od. 24. 402, h. Ar. 466.—A form οὐλέω is cited in Hesych. and Greg. Cor.

Οὐλώ, οὐς, ἦ, = Ἰουλώ (v. οὐλος, ὄ), Ath. 618 D.

οὐλως, = ὄλως, Pempel. ap. Stob. 460. 53, nisi legend. ὄλως.

οὐ μά, οὐ μὰ γάρ, v. sub μά.

οὐ μάν, assuredly not; properly Dor. for οὐ μὴν, but also used in Hom., who has too οὐ μάν οὐδέ, v. οὐδέ C. II, οὐ μὴν.

οὐ μέν, without δέ after it, no truly, nay verily, Hom.

οὐ μέν οὖν or οὐμενοῦν, verily and indeed not, Ar. Pl. 870, Ran. 557, 1188; οὐδενὸς μέν οὖν ἄξιον Plat. Enthyd. 304 E. II. in answers,

ἐγώ σοι οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην ἀντιλέγειν; Answ. οὐμενοῦν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ δινασαι ἀντιλέγειν nay it is not I, but rather truth, that thou canst not gainsay, Id. Symp. 201 C, cf. Dem. 274. 16:—so οὐμενοῦν .. γε, Paus. 1. 20, 1: v. sub μέν B. II. 2.

οὐ μέντοι, not surely, not verily, II. 8. 294., 21. 370. 2. not however, Hdt. 1. 104, Thuc. 1. 3, 111, etc.; οὐ μέντοι ἀλλά, not but that, Plat. Phaedo 62 B; οὐ μέντοι ἀλλά .. γε Id. Symp. 173 B. II.

in interrog. οὐ μέντοι ..; is it not surely! where an affirm. answer is expected, Plat. Phaedr. 229 B, Prot. 309 A, Rep. 339 B, etc.

οὐμές, οὐμίων, Aeol. or Boeot. for ὕμεῖς, ὕμων, Corinna 6 and 22.

οὐ μὴ, in independent sentences, is used either in Denial or in Prohibition.

I. in Denial, 1. with Subj., a. chiefly of aor., οὐ τι μὴ ληφθῶ δόλω Aesch. Theb. 38, cf. 199, 281, Cho. 895; οὐ τοι σ' Ἀχαιῶν .. μὴ τις ὕβριση Soph. Aj. 560, cf. El. 42, 1029, Ph. 103, O. T. 771, O. C. 450, 1023; οὐ τι μὴ φύγητε λαιψηρῶ ποδί Eur. Hec. 1039, cf. H. F. 718; οὐ γὰρ μὴ ἀπάσσηται Hdt. 1. 199, cf. 7. 53; οὐ μὴ .. ἐσβάλωσιν Thuc. 4. 95, cf. 5. 69; οὐ μὴ ποθ' ἄλω Ar. Ach. 662; οὐ μὴ ποτε δέξεται Plat. Phaedo 105 D, cf. Phaedr. 227 D, 260 E; οὐ μὴ κρατηθῶ Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 17, cf. 3. 2, 8; so, οὐδεὶς μὴ ποθ' εὖρη κατ' ἐμὲ οὐδὲν ἐλλειφθῆν Dem. b. rarely of present, and that for the most part with Verbs expressing possibility or ability, οὐ μὴ δύνηται (v. l. δυνήσεται), Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 5, cf. An. 2. 2, 12, Hier. 11, 15; οὐ μὴ οἶός τ' ἦς Plat. Rep. 341 C; οὐ γὰρ μὴ δυνατὸς ᾧ Id. Phileb. 48 D;—in Soph. O. C. 1024, for οὐ μὴ ποτε .. φυγόντες .. ἐπεύχωνται θεοῖς, one MS. gives ἐπεύξωνται, and this has been adopted by most Edd.; and in Isac. 71. 27, for οὐ μὴ εἰσίης Bekk. restored οὐ μὴ εἶσει εἰς ..—Note: οὐ μὴ with Subj. is commonly explained by the ellipsis of a Verb or phrase expressing fear or apprehension; such words are sometimes expressed, οὐ γὰρ ἦν δεινὸν .. μὴ ἄλω κοτε Hdt. 1. 84, cf. 7. 235, Ar. Eccl. 650, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 25, Plat. Apol. 28 B, Phaedo 84 B, Gorg. 520 D, Rep. 465 B. In many passages, however, fear or apprehension would be unsuitable or unnatural (as Eur. I. T. 18, 1. A. 1165); and that the combination was hardly felt as an ellipsis is shown by its use after ὅτι, Thuc. 5. 69, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 3, Plat. Rep. 499 B; after ὡς since, Ar. Av. 461; after ὥστε, Plat. Phaedr. 227 D; observe also that in Dem. 130. 12, δέδοικα is expressed not with οὐ μὴ, but in the next clause.—The rule of Dawes (v. ὕπως A. 8), which excludes the use of aor. 1 act. or med. after οὐ μὴ, can only be upheld by unreasonable emendations, οὐ μὴ ποτε .. ἐκφήνω Soph. O. T. 329; οὐ τοί σε .. μὴ τις ὕβριση Id. Aj. 560; οὐ μὴ ἐκπλεύσης (here the fut. ἐκπλεύσει would be unmetrical) Id. Ph. 381; οὐ μὴ ποτέ τι ἀπολέση (here the fut. is ἀπολεῖ) Plat. Rep. 609 A; οὐδεὶς μηκέτι μείνη (the fut. is μενεῖ) Xen. An. 4. 8, 13.

2. with fut. Indic., οὐ σοι μὴ μεθύσομαι ποτε Soph. El. 1052, cf. O. C. 177, 849; οὐ μὴ σ' ἐγὼ περιύσομαι Ar. Ran. 508; οὐ μὴ δυνήσεται Κῦρος εἰρεῖν Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 5, cf. Hell. 1. 6, 32; in oratio obl. the opt. is used, ἐθέσπισεν ὡς οὐ μὴ ποτε πέροσιεν Soph. Ph. 611; or Inf., εἶπεν .. οὐ μὴ ποτε .. εὖ πράξειν πόλιν Eur. Phoen. 1590.

II. in Prohibition, where οὐ μὴ is used interrogatively with fut. Indic. (chiefly of the 2nd person), so as to express a strong prohibition, οὐ μὴ ἔξεγερῆς τὸν ὕπνῳ κάτοχον; = μὴ ἐξίγειρε, Soph. Tr. 978; οὐ μὴ μῦθον ἐπὶ πολλοὺς ἐρείς;

Eur. Supp. 1066, cf. Andr. 757, El. 982, Hipp. 213, Bacch. 343; οὐ μὴ πρόσει τούτοις ἐσκοροδισμένοις; Ar. Ach. 166, cf. Nub. 367, Vesp. 397: when the MSS. give an aor. subj. in such phrases (as, οὐ μὴ σκώψης μηδὲ ποιήσης Id. Nub. 296) they have generally been changed by Edd. into fut. Indic. The prohibition is continued by καὶ or by μηδέ, οὐ μὴ ξεγερεῖς . . . κἀκκινήσεις . . .; Soph. Tr. 978; οὐ μὴ προσοίσεις χεῖρα μηδ' ἄψει πέπλων; Eur. Hipp. 606, cf. Ar. Nub. 296, Ran. 298. The prohibition is changed into a direct command by ἀλλά or δέ, οὐ μὴ λαλήσεις ἀλλ' ἀκολουθήσεις ἐμοί; Ar. Nub. 505, cf. Ran. 462, 524, Eur. Bacch. 782; οὐ μὴ προσοίσεις χεῖρα βακχεύσεις δ' ἴων; Ib. 348, cf. Med. 1151, El. 384.—This usage has been variously explained: perh. both Particles retain their proper force, οὐ denying positively, μὴ asking the question, οὐ μὴ φλυαρήσεις; you *will not* go on talking nonsense, *will you?* Ar. Ran. 202; so that οὐ φλυαρήσεις—μὴ; came to be οὐ μὴ φλυαρήσεις; III. οὐ and μὴ not unfrequently occur each with its own Verb or equivalent; Editors differ with one another and themselves, according as they consider the interrogation to embrace the whole sentence or not; e.g. in Aesch. Theb. 250, some read οὐ σίγα μηδὲν τῶνδ' ἐρεῖς κατὰ πτόλι; others, οὐ σίγα; μηδὲν τῶνδ' ἐρεῖς κατὰ πτόλι. 2. in other cases, οὐ stands in one clause, μὴ in the other, each in its own proper usage, οὐ σίγ' ἀνέξει, μηδὲ δειλίαν ἀρεῖς; *will* thou *not* submit silently, and *will* thou play the coward? i. e. submit and do not play . . ., Soph. Aj. 75, cf. Tr. 1183, O. T. 637, Eur. Hipp. 498, Hel. 438, Plat. Conv. 175 A.

οὐ μὴν, *not however*, Aesch. Ag. 1068, etc.;—οὐ μὴν οὐδέ, *not at all however*, Thuc. 1. 3 and 82., 2. 97, Xen., etc. 2. οὐ μὴν . . . γε after a negative, *no nor even yet*, Lat. *nequid*, Ἀφροδίτης γὰρ οὐ μοι φαίνεται, οὐ μὴν Χαρίτων γε Ar. Pax 41, cf. Nub. 53; v. οὐ μόν.

οὐ μὴν ἀλλά, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ . . . γε; also, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ . . . γε, *nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still*, Plat. Gorg. 449 C, Polit. 263 B; ἀληθῆ μὲν ἐστὶ τὰ πολλά, οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἴσως οὐχ ἠδέα ἀκούειν Dem. 51. 6, cf. 10. 8., 24. 16.

οὐμός, Att. crasis for δ' ἐμός, Ar. Lys. 838, also in Il. 8. 360:—οὐμοί crasis for οἱ ἐμοί, Eur. Tro. 1240.

οὖν, Ion. and Dor. ὠν, Adv., *certainly, then*, always with reference to what precedes, either by way of confirmation, continuation, or inference: in Hom. only in combination with γάρ, οὔτε or μήτε, ὡς, ἐπεὶ, and never with a distinct inferential sense: 1. *really, at all events*, used like γοῦν to dismiss a perplexing subject, οὔτ' οὖν ἀγγελίης ἐτι πείθομαι . . . οὔτε θεοπροπίης ἐμπάζομαι Od. 1. 414; εἰ δ' οὖν τις ἀκτὶς ἡλίου νιν ἱστορεῖ . . . ζῶντα Aesch. Ag. 676, cf. 1042; ἐλέχθησαν λόγοι ἀπιστοὶ μὲν ἐνίοισι Ἑλλήνων, ἐλέχθησαν δ' ὦν but they *really* were spoken, Hdt. 3. 80, cf. 4. 5., 6. 82; Θηβαῖοι μὲν ταῦτα λέγουσι . . . Πλαταιῆς δ' οὐχ ὁμολογοῦσι . . . ἐκ δ' οὖν τῆς γῆς ἀνεχώρησαν *at all events* they *did* return, Thuc. 2. 5, cf. 1. 63, Plat. Prot. 315 E; ἀπόδοσιν λεπτὴν μὲν . . . μόνην δ' οὖν Id. Legg. 699 B:—so, δ' οὖν after a parenthesis; εἰ δὴ τις ὑμῶν οὕτως ἔχει, οὐκ ἀξιῶ μὲν γὰρ ἔγωγε, εἰ δ' οὖν but if he *really* is so, Plat. Apol. 34 D, cf. Hdt. 6. 76, Thuc. 1. 3:—so, ἀλλ' οὖν . . . γε but *at all events*, Soph. Ant. 84, etc.; in apodosis after εἰ or ἐάν, εἰ καὶ σμικρὴ, ἀλλ' ὦν ἴση γε ἡ χάρις . . ., Hdt. 3. 140, cf. 9. 48, cf. Eur. Phoen. 498, Plat. Phaedo 91 B, etc.:—γὰρ οὖν for *assuredly*, Od. 2. 123, Il. 2. 350., 11. 754, etc.;—οὔτ' οὖν . . . οὔτε . . ., neither *certainly* . . ., nor . . .; οὔτε . . ., οὔτ' οὖν . . ., neither . . ., nor *yet* . . .; according as the first or second clause is to be marked by emphasis, cf. Il. 17. 20, Od. 2. 200, with Od. 11. 198 sq., Hdt. 9. 26, Soph. O. T. 90, 270, etc.:—so, εἰ . . ., εἴτ' οὖν . . ., if . . ., or if *really* . . ., Eur. Alc. 140; εἴτ' οὖν, εἴτε μὴ γενήσεται whether it shall be *really* so, or no, Id. Heracl. 149, cf. Aesch. Ag. 491, Soph. El. 560; ξείνος αἴτ' ὦν ἀστὺς, i. e. αἴτε ξ. αἴτ' ὦν α., Pind. P. 4. 138; and doubled, εἴτ' οὖν ἀληθὲς εἴτ' οὖν ψεῦδος Plat. Apol. 34 E, cf. Aesch. Cho. 684:—so also in parenth. relative clauses, ἡ σίγ', ἀτίμως, ὥσπερ οὖν ἀπώλετο πατήρ *even as, just as*, Ib. 96, cf. 888, Eur. Hipp. 1307; εἰ δ' ἔστιν, ὥσπερ οὖν ἔστι, θεὸς if he is, as he *surely* is, a god, Plat. Phaedr. 242 E; κύτος μὲν οἶεται τι εἰδέναι οὐκ εἰδώς, ἐγὼ δέ, ὥσπερ οὖν οὐκ οἶδα, οὐδὲ οἶομαι Id. Apol. 21 D:—for γὰρ οὖν, v. γάρ A. IV. 5; for μὲν οὖν, v. μὲν B. II. 2.

2. added to indef. Pronouns and Advs., like Lat. *cumque*, ὅστις *whoever*, ὅστισοῦν *whosoever*; ὅπως *how*, ὅπως οὖν *howsoever*; ἄλλος ὅστισοῦν *another, be he who he may*; so, ὅποισοῦν, ὅποισοῦν, ὅποσοῦν, ὅποσοῦν, ὅπητιοῦν, ὅποθενοῦν, etc., v. sub vocc., and Lob. Phryn. 373. II. to continue a narrative, οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ἤγερθεν *so when*, Il. 1. 57; τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησεν 3. 21, cf. 154, etc.; sometimes however it is difficult to render it in English, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ οὖν . . ., Od. 14. 467., 17. 226; and after a relat., αἴτ' ἐπεὶ οὖν . . ., Il. 4. 244, cf. 15. 363:—in Hdt. and Att., μὲν οὖν is very common in this sense, as first in Od. 13. 122; so δ' οὖν, Aesch. Ag. 33, Soph. Aj. 114, O. T. 310:—οὖν is also used alone merely to resume after a parenth. or long apodosis, *I say, see you, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, χρήσαντος τοῦ θεοῦ . . . ὑμέας γὰρ πυνθάνομαι προεστάναι . . . ὑμέας ὦν . . . προσκαλέομαι . . .*, Hdt. 1. 69, cf. 4. 75, Thuc. 2. 16, Plat. Apol. 29 C, Symp. 201 D, etc.; Hdt. so uses ὦν after a short apodosis, I. 144, etc.; and often inserts it between the Prep. and its Verb (but only, it seems, in narrative with the aor.), ἐπεὰν δὲ ταῦτα ποιήσωσι, ἀπ' ὧν ἔδωκαν 2. 87, cf. 88; after a partic., οἱ δὲ φέροντες ἐς τὴν ἀγορὴν, ἀπ' ὧν ἔδοντο Ib. 39; κατευξάμενοι, κοιλίην μὲν πᾶσαν . . . ἐξ' ὧν εἶλον Ib. 40, cf. 47; κατ' ὧν κόψαι 172:—this tmesis is rare in Att., ὥστε γε καὶ τὸν σε κατ' οὖν ἔβαλεν Ar. Ran. 1047; but occurs in later writers, Doricus ap. Ath. 413 A, Theocr. 5. 69, Anth. P. 12. 226. III. in Inferences, *then, therefore*, Lat. *igitur*, very common from Hdt. downwards:—so, καὶ σὺ οὖν and *therefore*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 20; καὶ γὰρ οὖν Id. An. 1. 9, 8; cf. οὐ γὰρ οὖν, *τοιγαροῦν*:—strengthend., δὴ οὖν Plat. Symp. 191 C, etc.; οὖν δὴ Soph. Aj. 873, Plat. Rep. 340 E, etc.:—so in questions, τίς

οὖν ὁ λύσων σ' ἐστίν; Aesch. Pr. 771, cf. Soph. Tr. 1191, Ar. Pl. 906, 909, Plat. Phaedo 57 A, etc.; ἀρ' οὖν δὴ; Id. Theaet. 146 A:—sometimes the inference with οὖν precedes that from which it is inferred, Soph. O. C. 980, 981.

οὖν, Att. crasis for οἱ ἐν, Eur. Med. 819; for ὁ ἐν, Ar. Thesm. 1165.

οὖνεκα, and in Poets before a vowel οὖνεκεν (first in Pind.):—*relat. Conj. for οὗ ἕνεκα for which purpose, wherefore, ὅς δ' . . . ἐμὲ πρήξαντα νέεσθαι, οὖνεκα δεῦρ' ἰκόμεσθα* Od. 3. 61; ἡ δ' Ἄτη σθεναρὴ τε καὶ ἀρτιπος, οὖνεκα πάσας . . . ὑπεκπροθέει Il. 9. 505; οὖνεκεν τὸ πεπναμένον μὴ . . . κρυπτέτω Pind. P. 9. 164. 2. relative to τοῦνεκα, *for that, because*, Il. 11. 21 sq.; also after τοῦδ' ἕνεκα, I. 111; after τῷ, Od. 13. 332:—but it mostly stands alone without any antecedent expressed, Il. 1. 11, etc.; so, οὖνεκ' ἄρα 7. 140., 11. 79; οὖνεκα δὴ 3. 403:—also in Pind. N. 9. 85, and Trag., as Aesch. Supp. 639, Fr. 313, Soph. Ph. 586, al. 3. after certain Verbs, just like ὅτι, Lat. *quod, that*, i. e. *the fact that*, after εἰδέναι, Od. 5. 216; γινῶναι, h. Ap. 376; νοεῖν, Od. 7. 300; ἐρέειν, 16. 379, cf. 330., 15. 42; νεμεσᾶν 23. 214; so in Trag., after ἴσθι, Soph. Ph. 232; ἐννοεῖν, Ant. 63; μαθεῖν O. T. 708; αἰσθάνεσθαι Id. El. 1478; λέγειν Eur. I. A. 102:—cf. ὀθούνεκα. II. οὖνεκα (in this sense never οὖνεκεν), as Prep. c. gen., equiv. to the simple ἕνεκα, εἵνεκα, *on account of, because of*, following its case, Solon 36. 5, and often in Att. Poets, as Aesch. Pr. 345, Ag. 823, Soph. Ph. 774, El. 387, al. (indeed Soph. never uses ἕνεκα); whereas reversely in Call., Bion, and even in h. Hom. Ven. 199, εἵνεκα, ἕνεκα are used for οὖνεκα, *because*.—The suggestion that the Ion. form εἵνεκα should be restored for οὖνεκα, wherever it occurs as a Prep., cannot be maintained, though it occasionally occurs in MSS., as Aesch. Supp. 188, Ar. Pax 210, Lys. 74, Eccl. 659., v. Meinek. Comm. Indic.

οὖνεσθε, v. sub ὄνομαι.

οὖνομα, τό, Ion. for ὄνομα, Hom., though he prefers the common form, while Hdt. uses only the Ion. form, which was erroneously introduced by some copyists into Soph. Ph. 251.

οὖνομάζω, οὖνομαίνω, οὖνομαστός, Ion. for ὄνομ—

οὖνυ, nearly like οὐ δὴ, strengthening the negation by an implied conclusion from the foreg., *surely not*, only in Hom., and Ep.:—also to strengthen a negative question, Il. 4. 242, etc.

οὖξ, crasis for ὁ ἐξ.

οὖον, τό, v. sub ὄνομα.

οὖπα, Dor. for οὖπη, Ar. Lys. 1157.

οὖπερ or οὖπερ, strengthd. for οὐ, *not at all*, Il. 14. 416, al.

οὖπερ, Adv., v. ὄς, ἡ, ὄ A B. I.

οὖπη, *nowhere*, Il. 17. 643., 23. 643, Od. 5. 410; οὐδέ πη Il. 6. 267. II. *in no wise*, Il. 13. 191, Od. 5. 140.

οὖπί, Att. crasis for ὁ ἐπί, Ar. Nub. 218.

οὖπιγος, ὁ, *a song on Artemis*, cf. Ath. 619 B, Poll. 1. 38, Ilgen Scol. Praef. not. 47.

Οὖπις, Dor. Ὠπις, ἰος, ἡ, name of Artemis, Call. Dian. 204. II. name of a Hyperborean maiden:—on their voyage to Delos, v. Bähr Hdt. 4. 35. III. later, epith. of Nemesis, Anth. P. append. 50. (Prob. = ὄπις, Müller Dor. 2. 9, § 2.)

οὖποθι, *nowhere*, Il. 13. 309:—οὐδέ ποθι *nor anywhere*, Il. 24. 420, Od. 20. 114.

οὖποτε or οὖποτε, Dor. οὖποκα, Epich., Call.: Adv.:—*not ever, never*, Hom., and Att.: Hom. joins it as well with fut., as with pres. and past tenses, v. οὐδέποτε:—sometimes he puts one or more words between οὐ and ποτέ, as Il. 1. 163., 4. 48, etc., cf. Plat. Phaedr. 245 C.

οὖπου . . .; *surely you do not mean that . . . ?* like οὐ τί που . . .; Eur. Hel. 135.

οὖποψ, Att. crasis for ὁ ἐποψ, Ar. Av. 226.

οὖπω or οὖπω, Ion. οὖκω, Adv. *not yet*, Lat. *nondum*, opp. to οὐκέτι (*no longer, no more*), always with past tenses, Hom., Hes., etc.; often with another word between, as οὐ γὰρ πω; so, οὐ τί κω Hdt. 6. 110; κύτι πω Aesch. Pers. 179, Soph., etc.; οὐ πέφυκέ πω Aesch. Pr. 27, cf. Eum. 590, etc.;—foll. by πρίν, Hdt. 1. 32; v. οὐδέποτε. 2. sometimes merely as a stronger form of the negat., *not, not at all*, when it may be used with the pres. or fut., σοὶ δ' οὐ πω . . . θεοὶ κοτέουσιν Il. 14. 143, cf. 12. 270, Od. 2. 118, Soph. O. T. 105, 594; οὐ πω τλήσομ' . . . δράσθαι Il. 3. 306, cf. Od. 5. 358.

οὐ πώποτε or οὐπώποτε, *never yet at any time*, Hom. and Att., mostly with past tenses; with pres. only in Od. 12. 98; with fut. only in a few places of late authors, as Liban. 530 A, Menand. Rhet. 122 A;—with γὰρ inserted, οὐ γὰρ πώποτε Il. 1. 154., 3. 442, etc.

οὐπως or οὐπως, Ion. οὐκως, Adv. *no-how, in no wise, not at all*, giving the greatest possible strength to the negation, Il. 4. 320, etc.; separated οὐ μὲν πως, 2. 203., 4. 158, etc.

οὐρά, Ion. οὐρή, ἡ: (akin to ὄρρος):—*the tail*, of a lion, οὐρῇ δὲ πλευράς τε καὶ ἰσχία . . . μαστίεται Il. 20. 170; of a dog, οὐρῇ μὲν ῥ' ὄγ' ἔσηνε Od. 17. 302, etc.; so of the wolves and lions before Circé, οὐρῆσιν μακρῆσι περισσαινόντες 10. 215; of other animals, Hdt. 2. 38, 47, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 56, al.; not used of birds (cf. ὄρροπύγιον), Id. H. A. 2. 12, 9. 2. like κέρκος, Lat. *cauda*, = τὸ αἰδοῖον, Soph. Fr. 924. II. of an army marching, *the rear-guard, rear*, Xen. An. 3. 4, 38, etc.; ἡ οὐρά τοῦ κέρατος *the rear-rank*, Ib. 6. 5, 5; κατ' οὐρὰν τινος *ἐπισθαί* to follow in his *rear*, Id. Cyr. 2. 3, 21; ὁ κατ' οὐρὰν *the rear-rank man*, Ib. 5. 3, 45; ἐπὶ or κατ' οὐρὰν *to the rear, backwards*, strictly *tailwards*, Id. Ages. 2, 2, Cyr. 2. 4, 3; εἰς οὐρὰν Ael. N. A. 16. 33; ἐπ' οὐρᾶ in *rear*, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 4; κατ' οὐρὰν προσπίπτειν *to attack in rear*, Polyb. 2. 67, 2. 2. βήματος οὐρή, i. e. its *ecka*, Anth. Plan. 155.

οὐραγέω, *to be οὐραγός, to lead the rear*, Suid.:—generally, *to be in the rear*, Polyb. 4. 11, 6, etc.

οὐραγία, ἡ, *the rear*, Polyb. 1. 19, 14., 6. 40, 6, etc.
 οὐρ-ἀγός, ὁ, (οὐρά, ἡγέομαι) *the leader of the rear-guard*, Xen. An. 4. 3, 26, Cyr. 2. 3, 22, etc.
 οὐράδιον, τὸ, Dim. of οὐρά, Geop. [ἄ, Drac. 13. 10.]
 οὐραία, ἡ, = οὐρά, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13, Eust. 1758, 56; in Babr. 110. 3, κέρκον οὐραίης is prob. f. l. for οὐραίην.
 οὐραῖος, α, ον, (οὐρά) *of the tail*, τρίχες ἀκραι οὐραῖαι Il. 23. 520; ἀκρα οὐρ. πτερά Ar. Rh. 2. 571:—generally, *hindmost*, οὐρ. πόδες *the hind-feet*, Theocr. 25. 269; cf. οὐραία. 2. οὐραῖον, τὸ, *the tail*, Achae. ap. Ath. 277 B; κυνός Menand. Κόλ. 5; ἀρκτος στρέφουσ' οὐραία Eur. Ion 1154: in fish, *the tail-fin*, Soph. Fr. 700, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 10, al.; τὰ οὐραία *the hinder part, rear*, Philo 2. 109, Luc. V. H. 1. 35., 2. 1.
 οὐρακός, f. l. for οὐρίαχος, Poll. 1. 90.
 οὐράνη [ἄ], ἡ, (οὐρον) *a chamber-pot*, Aesch. Fr. 179, Soph. Fr. 147. II. = οὐρητήρ, Poll. 2. 223.
 Οὐρανία, ἡ, *Urania, the Heavenly One*, name of one of the Muses, Hes. Th. 78: later, she was looked on esp. as the Muse of Astronomy. II. name of Aphrodité, as opp. to Ἄφρ. Πάνδημος, Plat. Symp. 181 C, cf. Hdt. 1. 105, Pind. Fr. 87. 3; worshipped in Sarmatia, Hdt. 4. 59, C. I. 2109 b. III. the Arabians called *the moon* Ἀλλιάτ, i. e. Οὐρανίη, Hdt. 3. 8.
 οὐρανιάζω, *to throw a ball up high in air*, Hesych.
 Οὐρανίδης, ον, ὁ, *son of Uranos*, Hes. Th. 486; Οὐρ. Κρόνος Pind. P. 3. 5:—Οὐρανίδαι *the Titans*, Hes. Th. 502, Pind., etc.
 οὐρανίζω or -ίζομαι, *to reach to heaven*, Aesch. Fr. 402-3.
 οὐράνιος [ἄ], α, ον, also ος, ον Eur. Ion 715, Phoen. 1729, Plat.:—*heavenly, of or in heaven, dwelling in heaven*, γέννα Aesch. Pr. 164; θεοί h. Hom. Cer. 55, Aesch. Ag. 90, Eur. H. F. 758, Plat., etc.; οὐρανίαι *the goddesses*, Pind. P. 2. 70; οὐράνιοι *the gods*, C. I. 1276; of special gods, Θέμις οὐρ. Pind. Fr. 6; Ζεὺς Call. Jov. 55, etc.; αἱ οὐρ. θεοί, Demeter and Cora, C. I. 2347 l. 6; Ἥρα Ib. 7034; Ἐρως Ib. 3157: v. Οὐρανία. 2. generally, *in or of heaven, docthr* Pind. P. 3. 175; πύλος Aesch. Pr. 430; οὐρ. θεᾶς βρέτας *fallen from heaven*, Eur. I. T. 986; ἀστραπή Soph. O. C. 1466 (where Dind. restores the Aeol. form ὀρανία metri grat., v. οὐρανός); φῶς Id. Ant. 944; νεφέλαι Ar. Nub. 316; οὐρ. ὕδατα, i. e. rain, Pind. O. II. 2; so, οὐρ. ἄχος, of a storm, Id. Ant. 418 (where it may have a metaph. sense, as infr. II. 2); οὐρ. σημεῖα *the phenomena of the heavenly bodies*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 2; so, τὰ οὐρ. Id. Mem. 1. 1, 11; οὐρανία τε καὶ χθονοσιβῆ Soph. O. T. 301. II. *reaching to heaven, high as heaven*, οὐρ. κίων, of Aetna, Pind. P. 1. 36; ἐλάτης οὐρ. ἄκρος κλάδος Eur. Bacch. 1064; πήδημα Id. El. 860; ἀκέλος οὐράνιον ἐκλακτίζειν, ῥίπτειν, for εἰς οὐρανόν, to kick up sky-high, Ar. Vesp. 1492, 1530; v. sub φλέγω Δ. II. 2. metaph., like οὐρανομήκης, *enormous, awful, furious*, οὐρ. ἄχη Aesch. Pers. 573; οὐράνιον γ' ὄσον, like θαυμάσιον ὄσον, Lat. *immense quantum*, Ar. Ran. 781, 1135: οὐράνια, as Adv. *vehemently*, ἵππον οὐρ. βρέμοντα Eur. Tro. 519. III. Adv. -ίως, Dion. Areop.
 οὐρανίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *pecul. fem. of οὐράνιος*, τελετά Anth. P. 15. 5.
 οὐρανίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of οὐρανός, *a little heaven or sky*: hence, I. *the vaulted ceiling of a room, esp. the top of a tent, a canopy*, Phylarch. 41, Plut. Alex. 37, Phoc. 33. II. *the roof of the mouth*, Ath. 315 D; v. οὐρανός II. 2. III. a constellation of the southern hemisphere, *Corona Australis*, Schol. Arat. 397.
 Οὐρανίωνες, οἱ, *the heavenly ones, the gods above*, Lat. *coelites*, θεοὶ Οὐρανίωνες Il. 1. 570, etc.; or simply Οὐρανίωνες, 5. 373, Hes. Th. 461, 919, 929;—also the Titans, as descendants of Uranos, Il. 5. 898:—fem., θεαὶ Οὐρανίωνας Anth. P. append. 51. 5.
 οὐράνο-βάμων [ἄ], ονος, ὁ, ἡ, *traversing heaven*, Suid. II. *reaching to heaven*, κλίμαξ Eust. Opusc. 6. 90.
 οὐράνο-βάτω, *to walk or move in heaven*, Eccl.
 οὐράνο-γνώμων, ον, *skilled in the heavens*, Luc. Icarom. 5.
 οὐράνο-γρῦφία, ἡ, *description of the heavens*, title of a work by Democritus, Diog. L. 9. 48.
 οὐράνο-δεκτος, ον, *shewn from heaven, shewing itself in heaven*, αἴγλη μῆνης h. Hom. 32. 3.
 οὐράνοδρῶμι, f. l. for οὐριοδρομέω in Clem. Al. 289.
 οὐράνο-δρόμος, ον, *running along the sky*, Eccl., Byz.
 οὐράνο-ειδής, ἐς, *like the sky*, Hesych. s. v. κυανύν.
 οὐράνόεις, εσσα, εν, of or to heaven, ἀταρπός Manetho 4. 273. II. ἰπήνη οὐρ. = οὐρανός II. 2, *the roof of the mouth*, Nic. Al. 16.
 οὐράνόθεν, Adv. *from heaven, down from heaven*, Hom., Hes.; properly an old gen. of οὐρανός, and therefore sometimes joined with Preps., ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν Il. 21. 199, Od. 11. 18, Hes. Sc. 384; ἐξ οὐρανόθεν Il. 8. 19, 21., 17. 548; κατ' οὐρανόθεν Orph. Lith. 595.
 οὐράνο-θεσία, ἡ, *the position of the constellations*, Schol. Arat. 33.
 οὐράνόθι, Adv. *in heaven, in the heavens*, οὐρανόθι πρό Il. 3. 3, is explained by Schol. Ven. as = ἐν τῷ ὑπὸ τὰ νέφη τόπω (like Ἰλιόθι πρό or ἡῶθι πρό), so that οὐρανόθι must here be a genit., like οὐρανόθεν.—In Alcman 43, we find an Aeol. or Dor. form ὀρανιάφι.
 οὐράνο-κάτοικος, ον, *dwelling in heaven*, Gloss.
 οὐράνο-κλίμαξ, ακος, ἡ, *a ladder reaching to heaven*, Philo 1. 620.
 οὐράνο-λέσχης, ον, ὁ, *one who talks of heavenly things*, E. M. 623. 11.
 οὐράνο-μέτρης, ον, ὁ, *a measurer of heaven*, Eriphan. 1. p. 829.
 οὐράνο-μήκης, ἐς, *high as heaven, shooting up to heaven, exceeding high or tall*, ἐλάτη Od. 5. 239; δένδρα Il. 2. 138; στήλη Lys. ap. Aristid.; λαμπάς Aesch. Ag. 92; Ἄθως οὐρανομήκη (voc.) Xerxis Epist. ap. Plut. 2. 455 D. 2. metaph., οὐρ. φωνή, κλέος Ar. Nub. 357, 459; κακόν Incert. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 7; οὐρ. ποιεῖν τι to exalt it to the skies, Isocr. Antid. § 142.
 οὐράνο-μίμητος [ἰ], ον, *imitating heaven*, Eust. Opusc. 219. 14.

οὐράνο-νίκος, ον, *conquering heaven*, ἄτη οὐρ. = οὐράνιον ἄχος (v. οὐράνιος II. 2), Aesch. Supp. 165.
 οὐράνο-παις, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, *child of Uranos*, Orph. H. 26. 13, etc.
 οὐράνο-πετής, ἐς, *fallen from heaven*, Plut. 2. 830 E, etc.
 οὐράνο-πλαγκτος, ον, *wandering through heaven*, Orph. H. 20. 1.
 οὐράνο-ποιία, ἡ, *the creation of heaven*, Diog. L. 3. 77.
 οὐράνο-πολις, εως, ἡ, *celestial city*, of Rome, Ath. 20 C; of Jerusalem, Clem. Al. 242; of Byzantium, Manass. Chron. 5493.
 οὐράνο-πολίτης [ἰ], ον, ὁ, *a citizen of heaven*, Eccl.
 οὐράνο-πορία, ἡ, *the course of heaven*, Dion. Areop.
 οὐράνο-ροφος, ον, *with vaulted ceiling or canopy*, Ath. 48 F (where however the better MSS. οὐρανοφόρον); v. sq. II.
 οὐράνός, ὁ; Dor. ὀρανός Theocr. 2. 147., 5. 144; Aeol. ὀρανός (ἐξ ὀρανῶ Alcae. 34, Sappho 68, cf. Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 101, and v. οὐράνιος 1. 2):—never used in pl. by classical writers, v. 1. 4: (v. fin.): I. *heaven*: in Hom. and Hes., 1. *the vault or firmament of heaven, the sky*, conceived as a concave hemisphere resting on the verge of earth, γαῖα .. ἐγένετο Ἰσον ἑαυτῇ οὐρανὸν ἀστερόεντα, ἵνα μιν περι πόντα καλύπτει Hes. Th. 126. It was upborne by the pillars of Atlas, ἔχει δέ τε κίονας αὐτὸς [Ἄτλας] μακρὰς, αἱ γαῖαν τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ἀμφὶς ἔχουσιν Od. 1. 54, cf. Aesch. Pr. 348; it was χάλκεος, Il. 17. 425; πολύχαλκος, 5. 504, Od. 3. 2; σιδήρεος, 15. 329., 17. 565; wrapt in clouds, Il. 15. 192, Od. 5. 303; above the aether, Il. 2. 458., 16. 364., 19. 351, cf. Schol. Ven. 3. 3. (Even Emped. continued to regard it as solid (στερέμιον), ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 23; cf. the ludicrous image in Ar. Nub. 96). On this vault the sun performed his course, whence an eclipse is described by ἡέλιος δὲ οὐρανῷ ἐξαπόλωε, Od. 20. 357, cf. Soph. Aj. 845; the stars too were fixed upon it, and moved with it, for it was supposed to be always revolving, Il. 18. 485; Ἐσπερος, δὲ κάλλιπτος ἐν οὐρανῷ ἴσταται ἀστήρ 22. 318; οὐρανὸς ἀστερόεις *the starry firmament*, 6. 108, al.:—for the philosophic theories, v. sub σφαῖρα 3. 2. *heaven*, as the seat of the gods, outside or above this skyey vault, the portion of Zeus (v. sub Ὀλυμπος), Il. 15. 192, cf. Od. 1. 67, etc.; also, οὐρανὸς Οὐλυμπος τε Il. 1. 497., 8. 394; Οὐλυμπος τε καὶ οὐρανός 19. 128; πύλαι οὐρανοῦ *Heaven-gate*, i. e. a thick cloud, which the Hours lifted and put down like a trap-door, 5. 750., 8. 394; so, later, οἱ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ *the gods of heaven*, Aesch. Pr. 896; οἱ ἐν οὐρανῷ θεοὶ Plat. Rep. 508 A:—hence as that by which men make vows or oaths, εὐχετο, χεῖρ' ὀρέγων εἰς οὐρ. ἀστερόεντα Il. 15. 371, Od. 9. 527; νῆ τὸν οὐρανόν Ar. Pl. 267, 366. 3. in common language, *the space above the earth, the expanse of air, the sky*, οὐδὲ τις ἄλλη φαίνεται γαῖαν, ἀλλ' οὐρανὸς ἠδὲ θάλασσα Od. 14. 302; σέλας δ' εἰς οὐρανὸν ἵκη Il. 8. 509; often in such phrases as κλέος οὐρανὸν ἵκει, κλέος οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἱκάνει *renown reaches to heaven, fills the sky*, Il. 8. 192, Od. 19. 108; so, αἴγλη, κνίση, σκοπελὸς οὐρανὸν ἵκει; etc. (cf. οὐράνιος, οὐρανομήκης); and, metaph., ὕβρις τε βίη τε σιδήρεον οὐρανὸν ἵκει *deeds of violence 'cry to heaven'*, Od. 15. 329., 17. 565; so, γῆ τε κοῦρανῷ λέξει .. τύχας Eur. Med. 57, cf. Philem. Στρατ. 1. 1; πρὸς οὐρανὸν βιβάζειν τινά *to exalt to heaven*, as Horace *euehit ad Deos*, Soph. O. C. 381; εἰς τὸν οὐρ. ἤλλοντο *leapt up on high*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 11; πρὸς τὸν οὐρ. βλέπειν Id. Oec. 19, 9. 4. used by Plat. and Arist. for *all surrounding space, the heavens, the κόσμος or universe*, Plat. Polit. 269 D, Tim. 32 B, Arist. Cael. 1. 9, 9, Metaph. 1. 8, 18, al.:—so in pl., οἱ οὐρανοὶ *the heavens*, LXX (Ps. 96. 6., 148. 4, al.). 5. *a region of heaven, climate*, Hdt. 1. 142. II. *anything shaped like the vault of heaven*, as, 1. *a vaulted roof or ceiling* (cf. French *ciel*), Hesych. 2. *the roof of the mouth, palate*, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 2, P. A. 2. 17, 12, cf. Anth. P. 5. 105, Ath. 344 B, and the pun in Clem. Al. 165;—so, conversely, Ennius *coeli palatum*. III. as masc. prop. n. *Uranos*, son of Erebus and Gaia, Hes. Th. 127 sq.; but husband of Gaia, parent of Κρόνος and the Titans (cf. οὐρανίδης), Ib. 126, h. Hom. 30. 17, cf. Aesch. Pr. 205:—in Il. 15. 36, Od. 5. 184, οὐρανός and γαῖα, as witnesses of an oath, are simple appellatives. (Acc. to Arist. Cael. 1. 19, 9, from ὄρος *a boundary*, cf. ὀρίζων. But it is the same word as the Vedic *varunas*, *the nightly firmament*, from Skt. *var* (*legere*), v. M. Müller in Oxf. Essays, 1856, p. 41.)
 οὐράνο-σκοπος, ον, *observing the heavens*:—as Subst., a kind of fish, elsewhere καλλιάνυμος, Ath. 356 A, Plin. H. N. 32. 7, cf. Sprengel Diosc. 2. 96, Greenhill Theoph. 40. 11.
 οὐράνο-στεγής ἄβλος *the task of bearing up or sustaining the heaven*, Aesch. Fr. 298; cf. ὑποστενάζω II.
 οὐράνουχος, ον, (ἔχω) *holding heaven*, ἀρχὴ οὐρ. *the rule of heaven*, Aesch. Cho. 960.
 οὐράνο-φάντωρ, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, *shining up to heaven*; or *disclosing heaven*, Suid., Eccl.
 οὐρανο-φεγγής, ἐς, *shining in heaven*, Eccl.
 οὐράνοφοιτάω, *to walk in heaven*, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 629.
 οὐράνο-φοίτης, ον, ὁ, *walking in heaven*, Greg. Naz., Suid., etc.
 οὐράνο-φοῖτος, ον, *soaring in the sky*, v. l. Philo 2. 513.
 οὐράνο-φῶρος, ον, *with a canopy*, v. sub οὐρανόροφος.
 οὐράνο-φρων, ονος, (φρήν) *heavenly-minded*, Eccl.
 οὐράνο-χρῶος, ον, contr. -χρῶος, ον, *sky-colored*, Theophr. in Ideler Phys. 2. p. 334.
 οὐράνώω, *to remove to heaven, deify*, Eccl.
 οὐράνωσις, ἡ, *a removing to heaven, deification*, Eust. 82. 3.
 οὐραξ, gen. αγος, ἡ, Attic name of *the bird τέτριξ* (q. v.), Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 7.
 οὐραχός, ὁ, (οὐρον) *the urinary canal of a foetus*, Hipp. 54. 21, Galen. II. = οὐρίαχος, Id. 269. 5, cf. Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 8; τοὺς καλουμένους οὐραχούς τῶν καρπίμων Acl. N. A. 6. 43, cf. Diosc. 4. 179.

οὐρβανός στρατηγός = Rom. *praefectus urbis*, C. I. 4029.
 οὐργάτης, Att. crasis for ὀργάτης, Soph. Ant. 252.
 οὐρεα, τά, Ion. nom. and acc. pl. of ὄρος, τό.
 οὐρειος, η, ον, Ion. and Ep. for ὄρειος.
 οὐρέδ-φοίτος, ον, poet. for ὄρεδφ-, *mountain-haunting*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 82: fem. -φοίτας, ἄδος, Anth. P. II. 194.
 οὐρεσι-βώτης, ου, ὄ, poet. for ὄρεσιβ-, *feeding on the mountains*, θῆρες Soph. Ph. II 14S.
 οὐρεσί-δρομος, ον, poet. for ὄρεσιδρ-, v. l. Eur. Bacch. 986.
 οὐρεσί-οικος, ον, poet. for ὄρεσίοικος, Anth. P. 6. 181.
 οὐρεσι-φοίτης, ου, ὄ, = οὐρέδφοίτος, Anth. P. 9. 524., 525, 16, etc.:—fem. οὐρεσιφοίτις, ἰδος, Orph. H. I. 7, Nonn. D. 9. 76.
 οὐρεσί-φοίτος, ον, = ὄρεσίφ-, Anth. P. 5. 144, Opp. H. 5. 403.
 οὐρέυς, ἦας, ὄ, Ion. for ὄρεύς, q. v.:—in Il. 10. 84, ἦέ τιν' οὐρήων διζήμενος ἦ τιν' ἔταιρων, it is commonly taken as = οὐρος, φύλαξ, a *guard, warder*, cf. Arist. Poët. 25, 16; but it may well mean *mules* here, as in other places, and the Scholl. give both explanations.
 οὐρέω Hes., Att.: impf. εὐρούων (προσ-) Dem., Ion. οὐρεον Hipp. 976 F, or οὐρεσκον, v. infr.: fut. οὐρήσω Hipp. 589. 42, Att. -ήσομαι Ar. Pax 1266: aor. εὐρήσα (ἐν-) Eupol. Αὐτολ. 12, Ion. οὐρησα Hipp.: pf. εὐρήκα (ἐν-) Ar. Lys. 402; Ion. plqpf. οὐρήκειν Hipp. 1201 F:—Pass., Ion. aor. οὐρήθην Id. 213 F: (οὐρον). To *make water*, Hes. Op. 727, 756, Hdt. 1. 133, etc. 2. c. acc. rei, to *pass with the water*, Hipp. Aph. 1252; οὐρεσκεν ἕφεις Ant. Lib. 41:—Pass., τὸ οὐρούμενον, = οὐρημα, Hipp. 216 C, etc. II. like Lat. *meiere*, = *semen emittere*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.
 οὐρέω, (οὐρος B) to *watch*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 1618, E. M.
 οὐρη-δόχος, ον, = οὐροδόχος, Niceph. Greg. Hist. 285 A.
 οὐρήθρα, Ion. -θρη, ἦ, (οὐρέω) *the urethra, the tube by which the urine is discharged from the bladder*, Hipp. Aph. 1252, Arist. Il. A. 1. 14, 1.
 οὐρημα, τό, = οὐρον, *urine*, Hipp. 230. 54., 231. 2, in pl.
 οὐρηρός, ἴν, *urinary, ἀγγεῖον* Schol. Ar. Vesp. 803.
 οὐρησεῖω, Desiderat. of οὐρέω, to *want to make water*, Gloss.
 οὐρησις, εως, ἦ, a *making water*, Hipp. Aph. 1252; Ion. pl. οὐρήσιες, 76 H, etc.; οὐρησιν λύνειν Mnesith. ap. Ath. 121 D.
 οὐρητήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, in earlier writers = οὐρήθρα, Hipp. Aër. 286, cf. 192 H, and so apparently in Arist. H. A. 3. 15, 1. II. in later writers, as in modern anatomy, οἱ οὐρητήρες are *the two ducts which convey the urine from the kidneys into the bladder*, Galen. Deff. 2. p. 239.
 οὐρητιάω, = οὐρησεῖω, Ar. Vesp. 807, Arist. Probl. 4. 20.
 οὐρητικός, ἦ, ὄν, of persons, *inclined to make water much or often*, Hipp. 405. 19; οἱ λίαν οὐρ. Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 15. II. *promoting urine*, Hipp. Acut. 393; οἶνος Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 32 C sq. 2. like *urine*, δσμή Arist. Probl. 13. 6, 2. III. πόρος οὐρ. = οὐρήθρα, Medic.
 οὐρητρίς, ἰδος, ἦ, a *chamber-pot*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 599.
 οὐρία, ἦ, v. sub οὐριος II. 2.
 οὐρία, ἦ, a *water-bird*, Ath. 395 D.
 οὐρίαχος, ὄ, (οὐρά) *the hindmost part, bottom, ἔγχεος οὐρ. the butt-end of the spear, shod with iron, opp. to the αἰχμή*, Il. 13. 443, etc.; v. sub πελεμίζω, and cf. στύραξ, σαυρωτήρ. 2. *part of the oar*, Poll. 1. 90 (vulg. οὐρακός).
 οὐρι-βάτας, ου, ὄ, poet. for ὄρειβάτης, *walking the mountains*, Eur. El. 170, Fr. 775. 25; ὄριβάτας Ar. Av. 276.—On the form, v. Dind. Ar. l. c.
 οὐρίζω, Ion. for ὄρίζω, to *bound, limit*, Hdt.
 οὐρίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ: (οὐρος A):—to *carry with a fair wind, to waft on the way*, of words and prayers, Aesch. Cho. 319; κατ' ὄρθον οὐρ. to *speed on the way, guide prosperously*, Soph. O. T. 695;—so, an acc. αὐτοῦς may be supplied in Aesch. Pers. 602, where however the Schol. took it intr. = οὐριδρομεῖν, cf. ἐπουρίζω, κατουρίζω.
 οὐρί-θρεπτος, η, ον, poet. for ὄρειθρ-, *mountain-bred*, Eur. Hec. 204.
 οὐριδρομέω, to *run with a fair wind*, of a ship, Pherecyd. ap. Diog. L. I. 116, Diod. 3. 34, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 617.
 οὐριο-δρόμος, ον, *running with a fair wind*, etc., Timario in *Notices des Mss.* 9. p. 165.
 οὐριον, τό, (οὐρος B) *ward, watch*, Hesych.
 οὐριος, α, ον, also ος, ον Soph. Ph. 355: (οὐρος A):—with a *fair wind*, Lat. *vento secundo*, οὐρ. πλοῦς a *prosperous voyage*, etc., Ib. 780, Eur., etc.; οὐρ. δρόμος Soph. Aj. 889; πομπή Eur. I. A. 352:—of a ship, οὐρ. πλάτη Soph. Ph. 355; λαῖφος Eur. Hel. 406, cf. 147; ἀφήσω κατὰ κῆμ' ἑμαυτὸν οὐριον Ar. Eq. 433;—neut. pl. as Adv., οὐρια θεῖν to *run before the wind*, Ar. Lys. 550; cf. infr. It. 2. 2. metaph. *prosperous, successful, πράγεις* Aesch. Cho. 814, cf. Eur. H. F. 95; φόνος Id. Heracl. 822; βίσιος Anth. P. 7. 164, etc.:—neut. pl. οὐρια as Adv., Eur. Hel. 1588. II. *prospering, favouring, fair*, πνεῦμα, πνοαί Ib. 1663, Hec. 900, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 37; οὐρ. ἀνεμος ἐπὶ τι Thuc. 7. 53; comically of the bellows, οὐρία ριπίδι Ar. Ach. 669. 2. οὐρία (sc. πνοή), ἦ, = οὐρος a *fair wind*, οὐρία ἐφιέναι (sc. ἑαυτὸν or τὸ πλοῖον) to *run before the wind*, Plat. Prot. 338 A; ἐξ οὐρίας διαδραμεῖν, πλεῖν Arist. Mechan. 7, 1, Polyb. 1. 47, 2; so, ἐξ οὐρίων δραμεῖν Soph. Aj. 1083, ubi v. Lob.; ἐν οὐρίῳ πλεῖν Luc. Lexiph. 15. III. Zeus οὐριος, as *sending fair winds*, i. e. *conducting things to a happy issue*, Aesch. Supp. 590, Anth. P. 12. 53, C. I. 3797. 1; οὐριος .. ἐπίλαμψον ἐμῶ καὶ ἔρωτι καὶ ἰοτῶ Κύπρι Ib. 5. 17. IV. οὐρ. ὄν a *wind-egg*, elsewhere ὑπηγέμιον, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, etc.; those laid in spring were called ζεφύρια, those in autumn κυνόσουρα, Id. H. A. 6. 2, 13.
 οὐριος, α, ον, (οὐρον) of or for *urine*, Hesych.
 οὐριο-στάτης, ου, ὄ, (ἰοτημι) *steady and prosperous*, Aesch. Cho. 821;—a dub. passage.

οὐριότης, ητος, ἦ, *success* (v. οὐριος I. 2), Schol. Pind. N. 6. 48.
 οὐριόω, to *give to the winds*, ἐθείρας Anth. P. 9. 777.
 οὐρισμα, τό, Ion. for ὄρισμα, a *boundary-line*, Hdt. 2. 17., 4. 45.
 οὐρις, Att. crasis for ὄρις, Ar. Av. 284.
 οὐρο-δοχείον, τό, = sq., Gloss.
 οὐρο-δόχη, ἦ, (οὐρον) a *chamber-pot*, Hesych.: οὐροδόκη, Phot.
 οὐρο-δόχος, ον, *holding urine*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 108.
 οὐρον, τό, *urine*, Hdt. 2. 111, etc.: in pl., Hipp. Aph. 1252. (Hence οὐρ-έω, οὐρ-ήθρα, οὐρ-άνη, etc.; cf. Skt. *vâr-i* (aqua); Lat. *ur-ina*, *ur-inari*; Germ. *har-n*.)
 οὐρον, τό, used by Hom. in three places, viz. Il. 23. 431, ὄσα δίσκου *cύρα* .. *πέλονται* as far as is *the space* of a quoit's throw (for which in 23. 523, we have the word δίσκουρα); Od. 8. 124, ὄσσον τ' ἐν νεῖφ οὐραν *πέλει* ἡμίονοιῖν, τόσσον ὑπεκπροθέων .. ἴκετο; and Il. 10. 351, ὄσσον τ' ἐπὶ οὐρα *πέλονται* ἡμίονων (vulg. ἐπίουρα, but v. Spitzn. Excurs. xx ad Il.):—in the first passage, the *measure of space* is plain; in the two last passages also, a *certain space or range* is expressed by οὐρον ἡμίονοιῖν, *cύρα* ἡμίονων; but what this space may be is indefinite; in the second of the two, the explanation is added, αἱ γὰρ τε (sc. ἡμίονοι) *βοῶν προφερέστεραί εἰσιν ἐλκόμεναι νεοῖο βαθείης πηκτὸν ἄροτρον*;—whence the common explanation (derived from Aristarch.), viz. that the distance meant is *that by which mules would distance oxen in ploughing a given space in the same time*. But what that space was is equally unknown.—Ar. Rh. used οὐρα simply in the sense of *boundaries*, 2. 795. (The Root seems to be OP, ὄρνυμι, v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 500.)
 οὐρο-πύγιον, τό, = ὄροπύγιον, q. v.
 οὐρος, (A), ὄ, a *fair wind*, Hom., etc.; ἡμῖν δ' αὖ κατέπισθε νεῶς .. ἴκμενον οὐρον ἴει πλησίον Od. 11. 7, cf. 15. 292, Il. 1. 479, etc.; νηὺς .. ἦ λιγὸς οὐρος ἐπιπνεῖσιν ὄπισθεν Od. 4. 357; πέμψω δέ τοι οὐρον ὄπισθεν 5. 167; οὐρος ἀπήμων Ib. 268; πομπαῖος Pind. P. 1. 66; πρύμνηθεν οὐρος Eur. Tro. 20; πλευστικός Theocr. 13. 52; Διὸς οὐρος Od. 5. 175, etc.; (rarely of a *rough breeze or storm*, Il. 14. 19, Ar. Rh. 2. 900); ἀψ δὲ θεοὶ οὐρον στρέψαν the gods *changed the wind again to a fair one*, 4. 520; in pl., Od. 4. 360:—later, πέμπειν κατ' οὐρον to *send down* (i. e. *with*) the wind, speed on its way, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 163; so, metaph., ἴτω κατ' οὐρον .. *pân τὸ λατοῦ γένος* let it be *swept before the wind* to ruin, Aesch. Theb. 690; κατ' οὐρον .. *αἶρονται φυγῆν* Id. Pers. 481; ταῦτα μὲν *ρείτω* κατ' οὐρον let them drift with wind and stream, Soph. Tr. 468; also, εὐθύνην δαίμονος οὐρον Pind. O. 13. 38; οὐρος ὀφθαλμῶν ἐμῶν αὐτῇ γένοιτ' ἀπωθεν ἐρπούση let a *fair wind* be with her as she goes from my sight, i. e. let her go as quick as may be, Soph. Tr. 815:—οὐρός [ἔστι], like *καιρός*, 'tis a *fair time*, Id. Ph. 855; ἐγένετό τις οὐρος ἐκ κακῶν Eur. Ion 1509:—οὐρος ἐπέων, ὕμνων Pind. O. 9. 72, P. 4. 5, N. 6. 48.—Rare in Att. Prose, as Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 31. (Commonly derived from OP, ὄρνυμι: better, with Coraës Heliod. 2. 345, referred to same Root as αὔρα; v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 587.)
 οὐρος (B), ου, ὄ, a *watcher, warder, guardian*, οὐρον ἰὼν κατέλειπον ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσι Od. 15. 89; Νέστορ .. οὐρος Ἀχαιῶν Il. 8. 80., 11. 839., 15. 370, 659, Od. 3. 411; οὐρος Αἰακιδᾶν, of Achilles, Pind. I. 8 (7). 121; οὐρος νήσου Ar. Rh. 4. 1643; *βουκολίων* Opp. C. 1. 375; cf. ἐπίουρος, οὐρέυς II. (From the same Root as ὄρ-άω, ὄρ-ομαι, ὄρ-α (cura), οὐρ-ος, ἐπί-ορ-ος, φρουρ-ός (i. e. προορός), φρουρ-ά, τιμά-ορ-ος, etc. (v. infr.); *πυλ-ορ-ός*; cf. Lat. *ver-eor, ver-ecundus*; Goth. *dur-a-wards* (θυρωρός, *door-ward*); O. H. G. *war* (ware, beware, wary), *wart-en* (expectare), *wart* (ward, guard); etc.—The forms in the cogn. languages show that the Root was orig. FOP, which is confirmed by the forms τιμα-ορίς (i. e. τιμά-φορος), *πυλα-ωρός* (i. e. *πυλα-φωρός*, cf. *πυλ-αυρός, πυλ-ευρός* in Hesych.), and βῶροι (i. e. *φῶροι* = ὀφθαλμοί in Hesych. and Suid.)
 οὐρος (C), ου, ὄ, Ion. for ὄρος, a *boundary*, Il., and often in Hdt.
 οὐρος (D), ου, ὄ, βοῦς οὐρος, Lat. *urus* (cf. the Teutonic *Auer-ochs*), *buffalo*, Anth. P. 6. 332.
 οὐρός, οὔ, ὄ, a *trench or channel* for hauling up ships and launching them again, οὐροὺς ἐξεκάθαιρον, i. e. the οὐροὶ had got choked up, and had to be cleared before the ships could be launched, Il. 2. 153; in Ar. Rh. this trench is called ὄλκίς, 1. 375, cf. Poll. 10. 134.
 οὐρος, εος, τό, Ion. and Ep. for ὄρος, a *mountain*.
 οὐρός, Ion. for ὄρος, ὄρρός:—οὐρώδης, Ion. for ὄρρώδης.
 οὐρο-τομέω ἵππον, to *dock a horse's tail*, Suid.
 οὐρώδης, es, (οὐρά) of the *tail or rump*, τένοντες Hipp. 403. 2.
 οὐς, τό, gen. ὠτός, dat. ὠτί: pl. nom. ὠτα, gen. ὠτων, dat. ὠσί (very late ὠτοις, Lob. Phryn. 211):—Hom. has only acc. sing. and dat. pl., v. infr.; the other cases he forms as if from *οὔας, gen. οὔατος, pl. nom. and acc. οὔατα, dat. οὔασι Il. 12. 442. (Cf. Cret. and Lacon. αὔς, gen. αὐτός, mod. Gr. αὐτίον; Lat. *aur-is, aus-culto* (for *audio*, v. sub αἰώ); Goth. *aus-o* (oūs); Lith. *aus-is*, etc.) The ear, Ἀντιφον αὐτὸν παρὰ οὐς ἔλασε ξίφει Il. 11. 109; [κηρὸν] ἐπ' ὠσὶν ἀλειψ' Od. 12. 200; αἱ γὰρ δὴ μοι ἀπ' οὔατος ὠδε γένοιτο oh may I never hear of such a thing, Il. 18. 272; αἱ γὰρ ἀπ' οὔατος εἶη 22. 454; ἀμφὶ κτύπος οὔατα βάλλει 10. 535; ὄρθα ἰστάναι τὰ ὠτα, of horses, Hdt. 4. 129, cf. Soph. El. 27, etc.; ἐν τοῖσι ὠσὶ .. οἰκείη δ θυμός Hdt. 7. 39, cf. 1. 8; βεῖ ἐν ὠσὶ κέλαδος rings in the ear, Aesch. Pers. 605, cf. Cho. 56; φθόγγος βάλλει δι' ὠτων Soph. Ant. 1188; δι' ὠτὸς παῦρα ἐννέπειν πρὸς τινα Id. El. 1439; ὕδν δι' ὠτων κέλαδον ἐνσεΐσας Ib. 737, cf. O. T. 1357; δι' ὠτων ἦν λόγος Eur. Med. 1139, cf. Rhes. 294, 566; so, ἀμὲν τοῦτο δι' ὠτὸς ἔγεντο Theocr. 14. 27; ψιθυροὺς λόγους εἰς ὠτα φέρει Soph. Aj. 149; εἰς οὐς ἐκάστω .. ἠῦδα λόγους Eur. Andr. 1092, cf. Hipp. 932; προσκύνσας μοι σμικρὸν ἐς τὸ οὐς Plat. Euthyd. 275 E; εἰς οὔατα λάθριαν εἶπεν Call. Apoll. 104; reversely, παρέχειν τὰ ὠτα to *lend the ears*, i. e. to attend, Plat. Crat. 396 D, etc.; so, ἐποχέσθαι τὰ ὠτα Id. Symp. 216 A; πορὰ βάλλειν Id. Rep. 531 A; ὠτα ἐκπετάσαι Ar. Eq. 1347; ὠτα χορηγεῖν

Plut. 2. 232 F; τὰ ὦτα ἀποκλείειν τινί Ib. 143 F; ὦτα ἔχειν = ἀκούειν, Ib. 1113 C:—metaph. of spies, like ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς βασιλέως, in Persia, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 10 sq., Luc. adv. Indoct. 25, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 12; τὸ τῶν λεγομένων ὠτων καὶ προσαγωγῶν γένος Plut. 2. 522 E:—τὰ ὦτα ἐπὶ τῶν ἄμων ἔχοντες, of persons who slink away ashamed (hanging their ears like dogs), Plat. Rép. 613 C:—proverb., v. sub λύκος:—athletes are described as having their ears bruised and swollen, τεθλαγμένους οὐατα πυγμαῖς Theocr. 22. 45 (cf. κατάγνυμι, ὠτοκάταξις); and so they are represented in statues of Hercules and of Paucratists, Winckelm. Werke 2. 432., 4. 411 sq., plate viii. B.

II. from resemblance to an ear, I. a handle, esp. of pitchers, cups, etc., οὐατα δ' αὐτοῦ τέσσαρ' ἔσαν Il. 11. 632, cf. 18. 378, Bion ap. Plut. 2. 536 A; [ποτήριον] ὦτα συντεθλασμένον Alex. Incert. 12. 2. in Architecture, = παρατίς 4, C. I. 160, col. II. 93, v. Böckh p. 286, Müller Archäol. § 281. 3. 3. οὐς Ἀφροδίτης a kind of shell-fish, Antig. Car. ap. Ath. 88 A; οὐς θαλάσσιον Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 26. 4. τὰ ὦτα τῆς καρδίας the auricles of the heart, Galen., etc.

οὐσία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ: (οὔσα, part. fem. of εἰμί):—that which is one's own, one's substance, property, Hdt. 1. 92., 6. 86, 1, Eur. H. F. 337, Ar. Eccl. 729, Lysias 150. 41, Plat., etc.; εἰ ἐκεκτῆμην οὐσίαν if I had been a man of substance, Lys. 169. 14; ὑπὲρ τὴν οὐσίαν δαπανᾶν Diphil. Ἔμπ. 1. 7; πατρῶν οὐσίαν κατεσθίειν Anaxipp. Ἔγκ. 1. 32; cf. σφαῖρα 1:—φανερὰ οὐσία real property, Andoc. 15. 38; opp. to ἀφανής, Lys. 894. 11, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 252; on its distinction from τίμημα, Ibid. II. = τὸ εἶναι, being, existence, opp. to γένεσις, Plat. Soph. 232 C, Rep. 359 A, 509 B, Theaet. 185 C, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 15:—in Soph. Tr. 911, if the line is genuine, τὰς ἀπαιδὰς ἐς τὸ λοιπὸν οὐσίας must be her childless state hereafter (for Hercules was dying).

III. in the philos. of Plat., and still more in that of Arist., the doctrine of οὐσία plays an important part: a brief notice of the chief usages must be sufficient here: 1. the being, essence, true nature of a thing, defined as δ τυγχάνει ἕκαστον ὄν Plat. Phaedo 65 D, cf. 78 C, 92 D; τὸ πρῶτως ὄν καὶ οὐ τί ὄν ἀλλ' ὄν ἀπλῶς Arist. Metaph. 6. 1, 5; ἡ ἐπιστήμη ἡ γνωρίζουσα τὰς οὐσίας, i. e. ontology, Id. Metaph. 2. 2, 12:—hence, 2. in the Log. of Arist., = τὸ τί ἦν εἶναι, the essence, species, or true definition of a thing, Ib. 4. 8, 4., 6. 4, 1, al.; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 245 E, ψυχῆς οὐσίαν τε καὶ λόγον its essence and definition. 3. reality, opp. to τὸ μὴ εἶναι, Id. Theaet. 185 C. 4. a primary substance, element, μικρὰ οὐσία, of the atomists of Democritus, Arist. Fr. 202, cf. Metaph. 4. 8, 1., 6. 2, 1; called αἰ φυσικαὶ οὐσίαι, Cael. 3. 1, 2, al.: also any organic substance, πᾶν σῶμα φυσικὸν μετέχον ζωῆς Id. de An. 2. 1, 3: hence αἰ πρῶται οὐσίαι are individuals, αἰ δευτέραι species and genera, Id. Categ. 5, 1–13; and ἡ πρώτη οὐσία is described as ἡ μὴ καθ' ὑποκειμένου τινὸς λέγεται μήτ' ἐν ὑποκειμένῳ τινί ἐστι Ib. 5, 1, cf. Metaph. 4. 8, 1, al. 5. the material cause, nearly resembling ὕλη, ἡ οὐσία αἰτία τοῦ εἶναι ἕκαστον Ib. 7. 2, 5, cf. 4. 8, 2., 6. 17, 1.

οὐσιᾶκός, ἡ, ὄν, of or pertaining to property, μίσθωσις C. I. 4957. 11. οὐσιῶν [σι], τό, Dim. of οὐσία 1, Arr. Epict. 2. 2, 10; cf. συστρογγυλίζω.

οὐσιο-ποιός, ὄν, creating essence, Hermias in Plat. Phaedr. 153, Phot. οὐσιότης, ητος, ἡ, = οὐσία, cited from Damascius. οὐσιῶν, (οὐσία II) to invest with being, call into existence, Hesych.:—Pass. to be existent, Synes. 137 B, Porphyr. ap. Stob. 186. 24, Simplic., etc.—Hence οὐσιῶσις, εως, ἡ, Eccl. οὐσιῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) essential, Aretae. Sign. Diut. 2. 12, Plut. 2. 1085 D, etc. Adv. -δῶς, Cyrill. οὔσον, τό, = οἶσον (q. v.), Lyc. 20, Parthen. Erot. 14. 21. οὐτάζω, v. sub οὐτάω.

οὐ τᾶν, Att. crasis for οὐ τοὶ ἄν, Soph. O. C. 1351, etc. οὐ τᾶρα, Att. crasis for οὐ τοὶ ἄρα, Eur. Hel. 85, etc. οὐτάω, 3 sing. οὐτᾶ Aesch. Cho. 640, Ep. imperat. οὐτᾶε Od. 22. 356: Ion. impf. οὐτᾶσκε Il. 15. 745: fut. οὐτήσω Nonn.: aor. οὐτήσα II. 260, Ion. οὐτήσασκε 22. 375:—Pass., aor. part. οὐτηθείς 8. 537.—As pres. Hom. uses collat. form οὐτάζω, act. and pass. (so Eur. Fr. 176): hence fut. οὐτάσω Eur. Rhés. 255: aor. οὐτάσα II., Eur. H. F. 199: pf. pass. οὐτᾶσται II. 11. 661, part. οὐτᾶσμένους Od. 11. 536, Aesch. Ag. 1344.—There are also (as if from οὐτήμι) a 3 sing. Ep. aor. οὐτᾶ, II. 4. 525., 13. 192, 561, etc.; inf. οὐτάμεναι, 21. 68, etc.; or οὐτάμεν, 5. 132, 821; part. (in pass. sense) οὐτάμενος, II. 659., 17. 86, Od. 11. 40; (cf. ἀν-, νε-οὐτάτος). Ep. Verb. used now and then by Trag. (never by Soph.), to wound, hurt, hit with any kind of weapon, οὐτα δὲ δουρί II. 4. 525; so, οὐτ. ἔγχει, χαλκῶ, etc.;—but properly opp. to βάλλω (q. v.), to wound by striking or thrusting, II. 659, 826, etc.: which is more fully expressed by σχεδὸν οὐτᾶσε, 5. 458; αὐτοσχεδὸν οὐτάζοντο 7. 273; αὐτοσχεδὸν οὐτᾶσμένους Od. 11. 536: mostly with acc. of pers. or part wounded, c. dupl. acc., Κύπριδα . . οὐτᾶσε χεῖρα II. 5. 458; Λειώκριτον οὐτα . . κενεῶνα Od. 22. 294; also, οὐτ. τινα κατὰ χροῖα, κατὰ ὤμον, κατ' ἀσπίδα etc.; more rarely c. acc. rei, σάκος οὐτᾶσε δουρί pierced the shield, II. 7. 258, al., Hes. Sc. 363:—c. acc. cogn., ἔλκος, ἃ με βροτὸς οὐτᾶσεν ἀνὴρ the wound which a man struck me withal, II. 5. 361; hence, κατ' οὐταμένην ὠτειλήν by the wound inflicted, 14. 518; so also, τὸ ξίφος διανταῖαν [πληγὴν] . . οὐτᾶ Aesch. Cho. 640. 2. sometimes, generally, to wound, like βάλλω, with lightning, Eur. Hipp. 684; with arrows, Id. H. F. 199; cf. Opp. H. 2. 373. (From οὐτάω prob. comes ὠτειλή.)

οὔτε, Adv. (οὐ τε) joining negat. clauses, as τε joins posit., but rare in the simple sense and not, II. 22. 265, Hdt. 3. 155; οὔτε γὰρ ἐκείνους δίδόναι, Lat. neque enim, Id. 1. 3; and occasionally in later writers, Arist. Phys. 3. 8, 1, Luc. Paras. 27, 53, etc. II. mostly repeated, οὔτε . . , οὔτε . . , neither . . , nor . . , Lat. neque . . , neque . . , Hom., etc.—Hom. often joins another Particle with the first or second οὔτε, as, οὔτ'

ἄρ . . , οὔτε . . ; οὔτ' ἄρ . . , οὔτ' ἄρ . . ; οὔτ' ἄρ τε . . , οὔτ' ἄρα . . , Il. 5. 89; οὔτ' οὖν, v. sub οὖν 1; οὔτ' οὖν . . , οὔτ' ἄρα . . , 20. 7; οὔτε . . , οὔτε τι . . , or οὔτε τι . . , οὔτε . . , I. 115, Od. 1. 202; so too, οὔτε . . , οὔτε μὴν . . , Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 12; οὔτε . . , οὔτ' αὖ . . , v. infr. 3. 2. often used to distinguish a general negation by dividing it into subordinate clauses, ὡς δ' ἐν ἀνείρω οὐ δύναται φεύγοντα διώκειν, οὔτ' ἄρ ὁ τὸν δύναται ὑποφεύγειν οὔθ' ὁ διώκειν Il. 22. 199; and thrice repeated, οὔ μοι Τρώων . . μέλει ἄλγος . . , οὔτ' αὐτῆς Ἐκάβης οὔτε Πριάμοιο ἀνακτος οὔτε κασιγνήτων 6. 450; οὐκ ἔπειθεν οὔτε τοὺς στρατηγούς οὔτε τοὺς στρατιώτας Thuc. 4. 4; also without a negative preceding, Il. 1. 488., 2. 203, etc. 3. in one of the two clauses distinguished by οὔτε a subordinate negative clause may be introduced by οὔδέ, οὔτε γὰρ ἐκ σκίλλης ῥύδα φύεται οὔδ' ὑάκινθος, οὔτε ποτ' ἐκ δούλης τέκνον ἐλευθέριον Theogn. 537; οὔτε . . ἀπέφηνεν οὔδὲ παρέσχηται μάρτυρας, οὔτ' αὖ τὸν ἀριθμὸν . . ἐπανέφερεν Dem. 829. 1:—sometimes after several clauses distinguished by οὔτε, the last is introduced emphat. by οὔδέ, οὔτε φάρμακα οὔτε καύσεις οὔτε τομαὶ οὔδ' αὖ ἐπῳδαί nor yet incantations, Plat. Rep. 426 B; (so μηδέ after clauses with μήτε, μήτε παιδεία μήτε δικαστήρια μήτε νόμοι μηδὲ ἀνάγκη μηδεμία Id. Prot. 327 D, cf. 331 C, Soph. Ph. 771); so, οὔδέ (μηδέ) may sometimes follow a single οὔτε (μήτε), οὔδέ ποτέ σφιν οὔτε τι πημανθῆναι ἐτι δέος, οὔδ' ἀπολέσθαι neither to suffer misery, nor yet to die, Od. 8. 563, cf. P. 8. 119, I. 2. 65, Soph. O. C. 1139 sq., 1297, Plat. Apol. 19 D:—in many of these places, however, the readings vary, and Editors have altered οὔδέ into οὔτε: but this cannot be done in some cases, as, οὔτ' ἂν ὑπὸ γε ἐνός . . πάθοι, ἴσως δ' οὔδὲ ὑπὸ πλεόνων Plat. Lach. 182 B; so when οὔτε is foll. by οὔδὲ μὲν, Od. 13. 207; by οὔδὲ μὴν, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 27; οὔδ' αὖ, v. supr.—But οὔτε (μήτε) cannot be used simply answering to οὔδέ (μηδέ), v. sub μηδέ A. 2. 4. οὔτε may be foll. by a posit. clause with τε, Lat. neque . . , et . . , οὔτ' αὐτὸς κτενέει, ἀπὸ τ' ἄλλους πόντας ἐρύξει he will both not kill and will defend, Il. 24. 156, cf. Aesch. Pr. 245, 260, etc.;—sometimes the negat. is added after the τε, οὔτ' ὦν . . καρπὸν ἔδωκαν ἄρουραι, δένδρεά τ' οὐκ ἐθέλει . . φέρειν Pind. N. 11. 50, cf. Soph. Ant. 763, Eur. Hipp. 302; κνᾶμους δὲ οὔτε . . σπείρουσι, τοὺς τε γενομένους οὔτε τρώγουσι οὔτε ἔφοντες πατέονται Hdt. 2. 37:—the combination οὔτε . . , καὶ . . , as is read in Eur. I. T. 591, is very dub.; but it occurs in late writers, as Luc. D. Meretr. 2. 4. 5. οὔτε is often, by anacoluthon, followed, not by a second οὔτε, but by some other Particle, as by οὔδέ (v. supr. 3); by δέ alone, Il. 24. 368, Hdt. 1. 108, Plat. Rep. 388 E, Xen. An. 6. 3, 16. b. in Poets, οὔ sometimes follows without any conjunctive Part., οὐκ ἦν ἀλέγμ' οὔδεν οὔτε βρώσιμον, οὐ χριστόν, οὔτε πιστόν Aesch. Pr. 479; οὔτε πλινθιφεῖς δόμους . . ἦσαν, οὐ ξυλοργίαν Ib. 450, cf. Theocr. 15. 139 sq.; οὔτε βλάστας . . πατρός, οὐ μητρὸς εἶχον Soph. O. C. 972, cf. Ant. 249, Eur. Or. 41; so also in the Prose of Hdt., ἐς ποταμὸν οὔτε ἐνουρέουσι οὔτε ἐμπύουσι, οὐ χεῖρας ἐναπονίζονται, οὔδὲ . . , I. 138. c. in Poets also οὔτε is sometimes replaced by οὐ, οὐ νιφετὸς οὔτ' ἄρ χειμῶν πολὺς οὔτε ποτ' ὕμβρος Od. 4. 566; οὐ γὰρ ἂν εἰδείης ἀνδρὺς νόον οὔτε γυναικὺς Theogn. 125, cf. Il. 1. 115, Od. 9. 136, 146, Aesch. Pers. 588, etc. d. the former οὔτε is sometimes omitted, ναυοὶ δ' οὔτε πεζοὶ ἰών Pind. P. 10. 46; νόσοι δ' οὔτε γῆρας Ib. 64; Πάρις γὰρ οὔτε συντελής πύλις Aesch. Ag. 532, cf. Cho. 294; and v. μήτε 2. 6. when οὔτε and μήτε correspond, each retains its proper sense, ἀναιδῆς οὔτ' εἰμί μήτε γενοίμην neither am I shameless, nor may I become so, Dem. 106. 23, cf. Aeschin. 71. 38. οὔτερος, Ion. for ὁ ἕτερος, Hdt. 1. 34, 134; neut. τοὔτερον I. 32. οὔτησασκε, v. sub οὐτάω.

οὔτησις, ἡ, (οὔτάω), a wounding, Zonar. Lex. 1484. οὔτηπειρα, ἡ, she who wounds, Anth. P. 7. 172. οὔτιδανός, ἡ, ὄν, (οὔτις) of no account, worthless, esp. in war, in Hom. always of persons, οὔτ. καὶ δειλός Il. 1. 293; βέλος ἀνδρὸς ἀνάλκιδος, οὔτιδανοῖο II. 390; ἄφρων . . καὶ οὔτ. Od. 8. 209; ὀλίγος τε καὶ οὔτ. καὶ ἀκικυς 9. 515; οὔτιδανὸς βίην Opp. H. 2. 144. II. act. taking no account, regardless, reckless, γὰς δούσις οὔτιδανοῖς ἐν ῥοθίοις φορεῖται, of a surging crowd, Aesch. Theb. 361. (-δανος is a suffix, as in ἡπεδανός, etc.)

οὔτι πη, Dor. οὔτι πα, in no wise, Hes. Op. 105, Theocr. 1. 63:—οὔδέ τί πα or οὔδ' ἐτι πα Ib. 59. οὔτι που, not, I suppose . . , surely you do not mean that . . , used in a half interrog. way, Pind. P. 4. 155, Soph. Ph. 1233, Ar. Ran. 522, etc.; in the MSS. sometimes οὔτιπου, in one word. οὔτι πω, Ion. οὔτι κω, not at all yet, Hdt.:—οὔδέ τί πω νῦν Theocr. 11. 28.

οὔτις, neut. οὔτι, declined like τις: (οὐ τις):—no one or nobody, Lat. nemo, nullus, neut. nothing, Lat. nihil, common in all Poets, (Hom. and Pind. use it almost exclusively for οὐδεῖς in masc. and fem., but οὐδεῖς is preferred by Att. Poets), whereas οὐδεῖς only is used in Prose, except in neut. (v. infr.), οὔτις Δαναῶν Il. 1. 88; οὔτις θεῶν Aesch. Ag. 396, etc.;—but often agreeing with its Subst., οὔτις ἀνὴρ Soph. El. 188, cf. Aesch. Pr. 445, Pers. 414, etc.:—in Hom. and Hes. other words may come between οὐ γὰρ τις, οὐ μὲν γὰρ τις, Il. 6. 487, Od. 8. 552; οὔτε τινά . . , οὔτε τις . . , Il. 13. 224: rare in pl., ἐπεὶ οὔτινες ἐγγύθεν εἰσὶν Od. 6. 279; προφήτας οὔτινας Aesch. Ag. 1099. 2. the neut. οὔτι is often used as Adv. not a whit, by no means, not at all, Il. 1. 153., 2. 338, etc.; so not only in Trag., but in Hdt. (1. 148., 3. 36, etc.), and in Att. Prose, Plat. Rep. 331 A, 351 A, etc.; strengthd. οὔτι γε, Id. Phaedo 81 D; οὔτι μὲν δὴ Id. Theaet. 186 E, etc.; οὔτι μὴν Soph. El. 517, etc.: also separated, οὐ γὰρ τι Il. 20. 467, Soph. Aj. 1111, etc.; οὐ μὲν γὰρ τι Il. 19. 321, etc.; οὐ νύ τι S. 39, etc. II. as prop. n. with changed accent, Οὔτις, δ, acc. Οὔτιν, Nobody, Noman, a fallacious name assumed by Ulysses (with a punning allusion to μήτις and ἡήτις, v. Od. 20. 20)

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to deceive Polyphemus, Od. 9. 366, 408, cf. Eur. Cycl. 549, 672 sq., Ar. Vesp. 184 sq. 2. the name of a fallacy, Diog. L. 7. 82: in this sense the gen. is οὔτιδος, acc. οὔτιν.

οὔτοι or οὐ τοι, Adv. indeed not, Lat. non sane, Hom., Hes., etc.; in Att. often before protestations, οὔτοι μὰ τὴν Δήμητρα Ar. Pl. 64; οὔτοι .. μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλων Id. Vesp. 1366; οὔτοι μὰ τὴν Γῆν Pax 188; μὰ τὸν Δι' οὔτοι γε Thesm. 34; μὰ τὸν Δι' οὐ τοίνυν Id. Vesp. 1141 (cf. τοίνυν); ἀλλ' οὔτοι γε Soph. El. 137, etc.; οὔτοι δὴ Plat. Crito 43 D; οὔτοι δὴ .. γε Id. Euthyphro 2 A, etc.; οὔτοι μενοῦν Id. Phaedr. 271 B; οὔτοι πύτε never indeed, Soph. Ant. 522, etc.; οὔτοι ποτε .. γε Id. O. T. 852; cf. οὔτ᾽άν, οὔτ᾽άρα. (οὔτοι is often confounded with οὔτι.)

οὔτος, αὐτή, τοῦτο, gen. τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου, etc.: the dual fem. never in Att., v. ὁ, ἡ, τό, init.:—demonstr. Pron. this, common from Hom. downwards.

A. ORIGIN and FORMS: οὔτος, αὐτή, τοῦτο prob. arose from a combination of the demonstr. Pron. ὁ, ἡ, τό with the term. -υτος, as the equiv. ὅδε arose from ὁ, ἡ, τό with the term. -δε: (so also τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος, τηλικούτος, τημούτος, τυννούτος are formed by combining τοῖος, τόσος, τηλίκος, τῆμος, τυννός with the term. -υτος;—for if these forms were compounded with οὔτος itself, τηλικούτος ought to be τηλιχούτος). In Ion. ε was inserted before the inflexions, τούτέου, τούτέων, etc.; and the Dor. nom. pl. (acc. to Apoll. de Constr. 111) was τούτοι, ταῦται, like τοί, ταί for οἱ, αἱ. In Att. (though never in Trag., v. sub νυνί) οὔτος was often strengthd. by the demonstr. -ί, οὔτοσί, αὐτήι, τούτι, gen. τούτουί, dat. τούτωί, acc. τούτουί; pl. nom. οὔτοιί, neut. ταυτί, etc., this man here, Lat. hicce or hīce, French celui-ci:—sometimes a Particle is inserted between the Pron. and -ί, as, αὐτηγί for αὐτήι γε Ar. Ach. 784; τούτογί for τούτουί γε Id. Vesp. 781, Av. 894, al.; ταυταγί for ταυτί γε, Id. Eq. 492, Pax 1057, al.; τούτοδί for τούτι δέ, Id. Pl. 227; τούτουμένι for τούτουί μέν Id. Ran. 965; so, τῆν-δεδί, νυνγαρί, νυνδί for τῆνδὶ δέ, νυνὶ γάρ, νυνὶ δέ, v. Elmsl. Ach. 784, Dind. Ar. Av. 18. In the MSS. the ν ἐφέλκυστικόν is sometimes added in the forms οὔτοσίν, οὔτωσίν, which are as incorrect as νυνίν for νυνί. [This ε is always long, and a long vowel or diphthong before it becomes short, as αὐτήι, τούτωί, αὐτοίί Ar. Nub. 201, Pl. 44, Ach. 40, etc.]

B. USAGE in regard to CONCORD. Οὔτος is often used as a Pron. Subst., like Lat. hic; hence the neut. is foll. by a genit., κατὰ τοῦτο τῆς ἀκροπόλιος Hdt. 1. 84; ἐλθεῖν εἰς τοῦτο ὕβρεως, μανίας, etc., Dem. 51. 1, etc.:—but also quite as often as Adj., in which case its Subst. commonly takes the Art., οὔτος ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ οὔτος: with prop. names, the Greeks said ὁ Τίμων οὔτος or Τίμων οὔτοσί, never Τ. οὔτος, Cobet V. LL. p. 229.—But the Art. is omitted, 1. by Ep. Poets, who indeed did not use the Art. at all, οὔτος ἀνὴρ Il. 14. 471, Od. 1. 406, etc.; rarely by Att. Poets, Aesch. Pers. 122, 495. 2. when the Noun is so specified, that the Art. is not needed, ἐς γῆν ταύτην .. ἦντινα νῦν Σκύθαι νέμουσιν Hdt. 4. 8; ταύτας ἄς οἱ πατέρες παρέδωσαν μελέτας Thuc. 1. 55, cf. Plat. Rep. 449 D, etc.; πατὴρ οὔτος σός, δν θρηνεῖς ἀεί Soph. El. 530. 3. when οὔτος is used in local sense, here, v. infr. c. 1. 5. 4. when the Noun with which οὔτος agrees stands as its Predicate, αὐτὴ γὰρ ἦν σοι πρόφασις Soph. Ph. 1034; δικαστοῦ αὐτῆ ἀρετῆ [ἔστι] Plat. Apol. 18 A:—this exception extends to cases in which the Predic. is not so distinctly separated from the Subject, αἰτίαι μὲν αὗται προσγεγέννητο these were the causes which arose besides, Thuc. 1. 66; ταύτην φήμην παρέδωσαν this was the report which .., Plat. Phileb. 16 C; often with a Sup., κίνησις αὐτῆ μεγίστη δὴ .. ἐγένετο this was notably the greatest movement which .., Thuc. 1. 1, cf. 55, 98., 3. 113., 6. 31. 5. to express contempt, οὔτος ἀνὴρ Plat. Gorg. 467 C, etc., v. Stallb. ad l. II. though οὔτος in Greek commonly agrees with the Noun that serves as Pred., it is not rare to find it in the neut., as in our idiom, μανία δὲ καὶ τούτ' ἐστὶ Eur. Bacch. 305; τοῦτο γὰρ εἰσι .. εὐθῆναι Dem. 367. 2, etc.; and in pl., οὐκ ἐστὶ ταῦτα ἀρχή Aeschin. 55. 34; ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ὁ προδότης Id. 50. 28:—so with an explanatory clause added, τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ συκοφάντης, αἰτίασασθαι μὲν πάντα ἐξελέγξει δὲ μηδὲν Dem. 1309. 12. 2. so also with a Noun in apposition, τούτοισιν μὲν ταῦτα μέλει, κίθαρις καὶ αἰοιδή Od. 1. 159; τούτου τιμῶμαι, ἐν πρυτανείῳ σιτήσεως Plat. Apol. 37 A, cf. Eur. Fr. 325. 3, etc. 3. the neut. also may refer to a masc. or fem. Noun, καρπὸν φορέει κυάμφισον τοῦτο ἐπεὶν γέννηται πέπον κτλ., Hdt. 4. 23, cf. Xen. An. 1. 5, 10, etc. 4. the neut. is also used of persons contemptuously, μελιτοπῶλαι καὶ τυροπῶλαι τοῦτο δ' εἰς ἐν ἐστὶ συγκεκυφός Ar. Eq. 854; οὐκ Ἰοφῶν ζῆ;—τοῦτο γὰρ τοι καὶ μόνον ἐτ' ἐστὶ λοιπὸν ἀγαθόν Id. Ran. 73, cf. Plat. Legg. 711 A. III. with Pronouns, 1. personal, οὔτος σύ, in local sense, v. infr. c. 1. 5:—also as predic., εἰ γὰρ οὔτος εἴ, ὅν φησιν Soph. O. T. 1180; v. infr. 2. 2. interrog., τί τοῦτ' ἔλεξας; what is this that ..? Id. Ph. 1172, cf. Ant. 7; ποίοισι τούτοις; for ποιά ἐστὶ ταῦτα οἷς [ἔχεις ἐλπίδα]; Id. O. C. 388, cf. Ant. 1049. 3. relative, in local sense (v. infr. c. 1. 5), ὅντινα τοῦτον ἀγει whom he brings here, Il. 11. 612, cf. Od. 20. 377, Plat. Phaedo 61 C. 4. possessive, πατὴρ οὔτος σός this father of thine, Soph. El. 530, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 30. 5. demonstr., οὔτος ἐκεῖνος, δν σύ ζητεῖς, where ἐκεῖνος is the Predic., Hdt. 1. 32; τοῦτ' ἐστ' ἐκεῖνο Eur. Hel. 622, cf. Or. 104; αὐτὸ τοῦτο, v. αὐτός 1. 7:—οὔτος ὁ αὐτός this same man, Soph. Ph. 128. 6. ἄλλος τις οὔτος another man here, Od. 20. 380. IV. with Numerals, τέθνηκε ταῦτα τρία ἔτη, Lat. ante hos tres annos, these three years, Lys. 109. 12; [στρατεῖαν] ἐνδέκατον μῆνα τούτου ποιεῖται for these eleven months, Dem. 90. 11, cf. 29. 22.

C. SIGNIFICATION AND SPECIAL IDIOMS: I. this, to designate the nearer, opp. to ἐκεῖνος, that, the more remote, ταῦτα,

like τὰ ἐνταῦθα, things round and about us, earthly things, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 75 E; cf. ὅδε init.:—but οὔτος sometimes indicates that which is not really nearest, but most important, δεῖ .. τὸ βέλτιστον αἰεὶ, μὴ τὸ βῆστον λέγειν ἐπὶ ἐκεῖνο μὲν γὰρ ἡ φύσις αὐτῆ βαδιέται, ἐπὶ τοῦτο δὲ κτλ. Dem. 108. 1, cf. 1229. 2., 1233. 17. 2. when, of two things, one precedes and the other follows, ὅδε properly refers to what follows, οὔτος to what precedes, οὐκ ἐστὶ σοι ταῦτ', ἀλλὰ σοι τὰδ' ἐστὶ Soph. O. C. 787, cf. ὅδε III. 2:—often however, where there are not two things, οὔτος refers to what follows, Il. 13. 377, Od. 2. 306, etc.; οὐκουν .. τοῦτο γινώσκεις, ὅτι ..; Aesch. Pr. 377, etc.; v. ὅδε III. 2. 3. so also, οὔτος is used emphat., generally in contempt, while ἐκεῖνος (like Lat. ille) denotes praise, ὁ πάντ' ἀναλκίς οὔτος, i. e. Aegisthus, Soph. El. 301; τούτους τοὺς πολυτελεῖς χιτῶνας, of the Persians, Xen. An. 1. 5, 8; τούτους τοὺς συκοφάντας Plat. Crito 45 A; so Dem. de Coron. uses οὔτος of Aeschines, ἐκεῖνος of Philip;—but sometimes without contempt, οἱ τὰς τελετὰς .. οὔτοι καταστήσαντες Plat. Phaedo 69 C. 4. so, in Att. law-language, οὔτος is commonly applied to the opponent, whether plaintiff or defendant, whereas in Lat. hic was the client, iste the opponent, Wolf Leptin. 459. 7; so, in the political speeches of Dem., οὔτοι are the opposite party, 40. 7 and 10., 91. 24, etc.; but in the forensic speeches, οὔτοι often means the judges, the court, 558. 25., 958. 27. 5. often much like an Adv., in local sense (cf. ὅδε init.), τίς δ' οὔτος κατὰ νῆας .. ἔρχεται; who art thou here that comest ..? Il. 10. 82; often in Att., τίς οὔτοσί; who's this here? Ar. Ach. 1048, ubi v. Elmsl.; πολλὰ ὄρω ταῦτα πρόβατα I see many sheep here, Xen. An. 3. 5, 9:—with Pron. of 2nd pers., οὔτος σύ, Lat. heus tu i ho you! you there! Soph. O. T. 532, 1121, Eur. Hec. 1280, etc.; and then οὔτος alone like a Vocat., οὔτος, τί ποιεῖς; Aesch. Supp. 911, cf. Soph. Aj. 71, Eur. Alc. 773, Ar. Eq. 240, Nub. 220, al.; with a prop. n., ὦ οὔτος, Αἴαν Soph. Aj. 89; ὦ οὔτος οὔτος, Οἰδίπους Id. O. C. 1627, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1364:—the fem. is more rare, αὐτὴ Eur. Med. 922; αὐτὴ σύ Ar. Thesm. 610. This phrase mostly implies anger, impatience, or scorn:—so, οὔτος ἀνὴρ for ἐγώ, Od. 2. 40; οὔτοσί ἀνὴρ, for σύ, Plat. Gorg. 489 B, cf. 467 B. II. simply as antec. to ὅς, Soph. O. T. 1180, etc.; often also in apodosis, ἃ γ' ἔλαβες, .. μεθεῖναι ταῦτα Id. Ph. 1247, cf. 1319, Ant. 182, 203, Plat. Gorg. 469 C. III. = τοιοῦτος, οὔτος ἐγώ ταχύτατι Pind. O. 4. 38. IV. after a parenthesis, the Subject, though already named, is often emphat. repeated by οὔτος, οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ Ἀριστέης .., οὐδὲ οὔτος προσωτέρω .. ἔφησε ἀπικέσθαι Hdt. 4. 16, cf. 81., 1. 146, Plat. Phaedo 107 D, etc. V. καὶ οὔτος is also added to heighten the force of a previous word, ξυνεστῶτες .. ναυτικῶ ἀγῶνι, καὶ τούτῳ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους Thuc. 4. 55, cf. Hdt. 1. 147., 6. 11, etc.; v. infr. IX. 2. VI. repeated, where for the second we should merely say he or it, τοῖσιν τούτου τοῦτον μέλεισιν .. κελαδοῦντες Ar. Ran. 1526, cf. Plat. Lach. 200 D. VII. omitted, 1. before a relat., εὐδαίμονες οἷσι κακῶν ἀγευστος αἰών (as Horat., felices .., quos irrupta lenet corpora), Soph. Ant. 582, cf. Od. 24. 286, Xen. An. 3. 2, 29, etc. 2. in the phrases σημείον δέ, τεκμήριον δέ, etc.; v. σημείον II. 1, τεκμήριον I. 2. VIII. ταῦτα is used in some special phrases, 1. ταῦτ', ὦ δέσποτα, yes Sir, (i. e. ταῦτά ἐστι, ταῦτα δράσω, etc.), Ar. Pax 275, cf. Eq. 111; so ταῦτα δὴ Id. Ach. 815, ubi v. Elmsl.; ταῦτά νυν Id. Vesp. 1008; so also, ἦν ταῦτα even so, true, Lat. ita, Valck. Phoen. 420 (417). 2. ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ὑπάρξει so it shall be, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 78 A. 3. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, Lat. haec haecenus, often in Att., as Plat. Symp. 220 C. IX. Adverbial usages: 1. διὰ ταῦτα therefore, often in Att., etc.: also πρὸς ταῦτα, so then, therefore, properly used in indignant defiance, Aesch. Pr. 992, 1043, Soph. Aj. 971, 1115, 1313, O. T. 426, O. C. 455, etc.; v. Cobet N. LL. p. 270:—so too ταῦτα absol., therefore, Il. 11. 694; ταῦτ' ἄρα Ar. Ach. 90, Nub. 319, 335, 394, Plat., etc., cf. Schneid. Xen. Symp. 4. 55; ταῦτα δὴ Aesch. Pers. 159, Plat. Symp. 174 A; ταῦτ' οὖν Soph. Tr. 550, Ar. Vesp. 1358, etc.:—τοῦτο is rare in this sense, τοῦτ' ἀφικόμεν, ὅπως .. εὐ πράξαιμί τι Soph. O. T. 1005; αὐτὸ τοῦτο, αὐτὰ ταῦτα for this very reason, Plat. Symp. 204 A, Prot. 310 E, etc. 2. καὶ ταῦτα, adding a circumstance heightening the force of what has been said, and that, Lat. et hoc, δνδρὰ γενναῖον θανεῖν, καὶ ταῦτα πρὸς γυναικός Aesch. Eum. 627; but mostly with a partic., ὅς γ' ἐξέλευσας ἄστν .., καὶ ταῦθ' ὑφ' ἡμῶν οὐδὲν ξειδῶς πλέον Soph. O. T. 37, cf. Ar. Ran. 704, Plat. Phaedr. 241 E, etc.; or with a partic. omitted, ἦτις .. τὴν τεκοῦσαν ὕβρισας, καὶ ταῦτα τηλικούτος (sc. οὔσα) Soph. El. 613; so, καὶ ταῦτα μέντοι Plat. Eryx. 400 B:—rarely put after the word it strengthens, ἐπεχείρησας, οὐδὲν ἄν καὶ ταῦτα Id. Rep. 341 C, cf. Diod. Com. Incert. 1: v. supr. v. 3. τοῦτο μὲν .., τοῦτο δέ .., on the one hand .., on the other .., partly .., partly .., very often in Hdt., as 1. 161, etc.; τοῦτο μὲν is sometimes answered by δέ only, Id. 4. 76, Soph. Aj. 670, O. C. 440; by δὲ δὴ, Hdt. 3. 108; by δὲ αὐ, 7. 176; by μετὰ δέ, 6. 125; by ἔπειτα δέ, Soph. Ant. 61; by ἀλλά, Dem. 597. 7; by εἴτα, Soph. Ph. 1345; by τοῦτ' αὐθις, Id. Ant. 165. 4. dat. fem. ταύτη, a. on this spot, here, ταύτη μὲν .., τῆδε δ' αὐ .., Id. Ph. 1331; ἀλλ' ἐὰν ταύτη γε νικᾷ, ταυτηὶ πεπλήξεται Ar. Eq. 272, cf. Thesm. 1221. b. in this point, herein, Ar. Pl. 572, Xen. Hier. 7. 12, etc. c. in this way, thus, Aesch. Pr. 189, Soph. O. C. 1300, etc.; οὐ .. ταῦτ' ἐστὶ πῶ ταύτη Ar. Eq. 843; ἀλλ' οὔτι ταύτη ταῦτα Eur. Med. 365, cf. Aesch. Pr. 511; antec. to ὥσπερ, Plat. Rep. 330 C; to ὅπη, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 2:—οὕτω τε καὶ ταύτη γίγνεσθαι Plat. Legg. 681 D; καὶ οὕτω καὶ ταύτη ἂν ἔχοι Ib. 714 D; ταύτη καλεῖσθαι, etc., like οὕτω κ., Schol. Plat. p. 50 Ruhnk. 5. so far, consequently, Luc. Nigr. 23, Hdn. 3. 5. 6. ἐκ τούτου or τούτων, thereupon, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 6, Oec. 2, 1: therefore, Id. An. 3. 3, 5. 7. ἐν τούτῳ, herein, so far, Thuc. 1. 37., 2. 8, Plat., etc. b. in the meantime,

Thuc. 7. 30, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 27. 8. πρὸς τοῦτοις besides, Hdt. 2. 51, Plat. Prot. 326 A, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 4, Ar. Pl. 540.

οὕτως, and before a consonant οὕτω (though οὕτως is often used before a consonant, Jac. Anth. P. pp. 159, 509, whereas οὕτω is inadmissible before vowels, except in Ep. Poets and Ion. Prose, v. sub fin.); in Att. strengthd. οὕτως, Plat. Gorg. 503 D, etc. (v. sub οὕτως Δ):—Adv. of αὐτός, as Lat. *sic* of *hic*, in *this way* or *manner*, so, thus:—properly, οὕτως is antec. to ὡς, as Lat. *sic* to *ut*, Il. 4. 178, Od. 4. 148, etc.; in Att. also οὕτως ὡσπερ, Soph. Tr. 475, Xen., etc.; ὡσαύτως ὡσπερ . . , οὕτως . . , Plat. Ion 534 A; also οὕτως, ὅπως . . , Soph. Tr. 330, Xen.; poet. also ὡστε . . , οὕτω δὲ . . , Soph. Tr. 112;—οὕτως is often left out after ὡς, ὡς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐποίουν, Thuc. 8. 1, cf. Theocr. 7. 45 sq. In Prose, the relat. Pron. often follows instead of ὡστε, v. infr. III:—when two modes are opposed, they are often expressed by οὕτω and ἐκείνως, τότε μὲν ἐκείνως, νῦν δ' οὕτω Isocr. 269 B; οὕτω βῆσαν ἢ ἐκείνως Plat. Rep. 370 A, etc.—When αὐτῶ or -ως refers to what follows, it may be translated *thus*, as follows, οὕτω χρὴ ποιεῖν ἔδν . . Xen. An. 2. 2, 2; εὐπρωτὶ δὲ λογίζεσθε Dem. 308. 9; οὕτω πως ὑπέληφα Id. 316. 5, cf. Plat. Apol. 28 C:—καὶ οὕτως even so, even on *this supposition*, Thuc. 1. 10; οὐδ' οὕτως (in Hom. καὶ ὡς, οὐδ' ὡς):—strengthd. οὕτω δὴ Il. 2. 158, Od. 5. 204; οὕτω δὴ τοι, Il. 15. 201; οὕτω δὴ τι, v. infr. III; also, οὕτω που so I ween, Il. 2. 116, Od. 9. 262, etc.; οὕτω πη Il. 24. 373:—ὡς ὁ μὲν οὕτως ἐστὶ σώος so in *this way* is he saved, Od. 19. 300.—The following phrases may be noted,

1. οὕτω δὴ ἔσται so it shall be, ratifying what goes before, Od. 11. 348; ἔσεται οὕτως 16. 31, etc.:—in Prose οὕτως alone in answers, *even so*, *just so*, Xen. Oec. 1. 9; so, ἢ οὐχ οὕτως;—οὕτω μὲν οὖν Plat. Rep. 551 B, etc.

2. emphatical with the Imperat., κεῖσ' οὕτως lie thou *thus*, of one who is stricken down for ever, Il. 21. 184, cf. Od. 5. 146.

3. in wishes or prayers, οὕτω νῦν Ζεὺς θεῖη (as Horat. *sic te diva potens Cyprī . . regat*), Od. 8. 465, 15. 180, cf. Il. 21. 412, etc.; οὕτως ἔρωσ σοι . . τελεσφόρος γένοιτο Eur. Med. 714; also, αἰθ' οὕτως . . , αἰ γὰρ οὕτως . . Od. 17. 494, 16. 99:—so, Att., in protestations, οὕτως ὑναίμην τῶν τέκνων, μισῶ τὸν ἄνδρα (as in Engl., *so help me God, so mote I thrive*, etc.), Ar. Thesm. 469; οὕτω . . νομιζοίμην σοφός, ὡς . . Id. Nub. 520.

4. in colloquial phrase, beginning a story, οὕτω ποτ' ἦν μῦς καὶ γαλῆ so there were once on a time . . , Ar. Vesp. 1182; οὕτως ἦν νεανίσκος Id. Lys. 784; ἦν οὕτω δὴ παῖς Plat. Phaedr. 237 B.

5. οὕτως ἔχειν, οὕτως ἔχειν τινός or περί τινος, v. ἔχω B. II. 2; ἔχειν is sometimes omitted, τούτων μὲν οὕτω so *much* for this, Aesch. Ag. 950, cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 2: in local sense, ὡσπερ Χαλκίδος . . τῆς Εὐβοίας . . κείται, οὕτω Χερρονήσου . . ἢ Καρδιανῶν πόλις as Chalcis in respect of Euboea . . , so Cardia in respect of the Chersonese, Dem. 681. 18:—also for εἰς τοῦτο, οὕτω δὲ τάρβους . . ἀφικόμεν Eur. Phoen. 361.

6. ὁ οὕτω λεγόμενος, καλούμενος, ὀνομαζόμενος the so-called . . , Schäf. Mel. 1. pp. 14, 82.

7. οὕτω, or οὕτω δὴ, often introduces the apodosis after a protasis, ἐπειδὴ περιελέλυθε ὁ πόλεμος . . , οὕτω δὴ Γέλωνος μῆστις γέγονε Hdt. 7. 158, cf. 150, Thuc. 1. 131, 2. 12, 19, etc.;—esp. after participles, ἐν κλιβάνῳ πνίξαντες, οὕτω τρώγουσι, i. e. ἐπειδὴ ἐπνίξαν, οὕτω . . , Hdt. 2. 92, cf. 100, 1. 196, Valck. 7. 174; τὰλλα καταστρεψάμενος, οὕτω . . στρατεύσοι ὕστερον Thuc. 3. 96; εἰς τὰ σκληρότατα ἀποβλέποντες, οὕτως ἂν μᾶλλον ξυνοήσοιμεν Plat. Phileb. 44 E, cf. Gorg. 457 C, 507 D, Apol. 29 B; so, ἐπειτα οὕτως Xen. An. 7. 1, 4:—so also after the gen. absol., ὡς . . τῶν ἡγεμόνων ὑμῖν μὴ μεμπτῶν γεγεννημένων, οὕτω τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε Thuc. 7. 15, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11, An. 1. 3, 6, etc.

II. sometimes in a really inferential sense, as we say so for *therefore*, like Lat. *itaque*, Soph. Ant. 677; οὕτω δὴ Plat. Phaedo 61 B, etc.

III. with an Adj. or Adv. so, so much, so very, so excessively, καλὸς οὕτω Il. 3. 169; πρυμνύθεν οὕτως so entirely, Aesch. Theb. 1056, cf. Thuc. 2. 47, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8; οὕτως τι Ar. Av. 63:—in this case it is often foll. by ὡς or ὡστε, Hdt. 1. 32, Plat. Rep. 477 A, Xen. An. 7. 4, 3, etc.:—sometimes the relat. ὅς takes the place of ὡστε, κρήνη οὕτω δὴ τι ἐοῦσα πικρῆ, ἢ . . κινρᾶ (i. e. ὡστε κινρᾶν) Hdt. 4. 52, ubi v. Valck.; οὐκ ἐστὶν οὕτω μῶρος ὅς θανεῖν ἐρᾶ Soph. Ant. 220; τίς δ' οὕτως ἀνους ὅς . . ; Ar. Ach. 736, cf. Dem. 100. 20:—also, δυσχείμερος αὐτῆ ἢ . . χάρη οὕτω δὴ τί ἐστίν, ἔνθα (i. e. ὡστε ἐνταῦθα) τοὺς μὲν ὀκτῶ τῶν μηνῶν ἀφόρητος οἶος γίνεται κρυμὸς Hdt. 4. 28:—sometimes no connecting Particle is used, αἰ . . κεφαλαί ἐστι οὕτω δὴ τι ἰσχυραί, μόγις ἂν λίθω παίσας διαρρήξεις, as we might say,—so *excessively* hard, you could scarcely break them, Hdt. 3. 12.

IV. οὕτω is sometimes used, like αὐτως, with a diminishing power, so, merely so, simply, like Lat. *sic* (Donat. Terent. Andr. 1. 2, 4), in Hom. always μάψ οὕτως, Il. 2. 120 (for without μάψ, he always uses αὐτως), cf. Hdt. 1. 5; οὕτω πίνοντας πρὸς ἡδονῆν (as Horat. *jacentes sic temere*), Plat. Symp. 176 E, cf. Gorg. 447 A, Phaedr. 235 C, Theaet. 147 C, 158 B, etc.; ἐν σινουσίᾳ καὶ διατριβῇ οὕτως ἰδίᾳ Dem. 537. 18, cf. Butt. Dem. Mid. in Indice; so, οὕτω γε Plat. Theaet. 142 D; οὕτω πότε Id. Lys. 216 C; οὕτω πως Dem. 14. 28; also *off-hand*, at once, Plat. Gorg. 464 B, etc.; ἀπλῶς οὕτως Id. Legg. 633 C; ἀλλ' οὕτως ἄπει; so, without a word more . . ? Soph. Ph. 1067; ἢ στραφεῖς οὕτως ἴω; Id. Ant. 315, cf. Eur. Heracl. 375; ὡς οὕτως γ' ἀκούσαι at first hearing, Plat. Euthyphro 3 B; so, ὡς γε οὕτωσι ἀκούσαι Id. Lys. 216 A; ἀκούειν μὲν οὕτως Id. Phileb. 12 C; οὐ . . αὐτως ἄπει = *imprune*, Eur. Alc. 680.

B. Position of οὕτω or οὕτως,—mostly before the word which it limits, but in Poets sometimes after, καλὸς οὕτω Il. 3. 169; λίην οὕτω Od. 13. 239; ἔρημος οὕτω, ἄγαν οὕτω Soph. Ph. 487, 598:—rarely at the end of a clause, Od. 18. 255, Hdt. 7. 170:—sometimes separated from the word which it limits, οὕτως ἔχει τι δεινόν Soph. Ph. 104; οὕτως ἐπὶ δεινὰς ἀρπαγὰς Plat. Rep. 391 D, cf. Thuc. 2. 11; οὕτω δ' ἦν ὁ Φίλιππος ἐν φύβῳ . . , ὡστε . . Dem. 236. 19.

C. Prosody: [The last syll. in οὕτω is sometimes short in Hom.

before a short vowel, Il. 3. 169, Od. 3. 315. The *i* of οὕτωσι is always long, v. sub οὕτως init.]

οὕφης, Att. crasis for ὀφῆφης, Aesch. Cho. 544.

οὐχ ὄτι, v. sub ὄπως A. II. 2.

οὐχί, Att., v. οὐ init.

οὐχίνος, Att. crasis for ὀχίνος, Ar. Vesp. 1437.

ὀφείδιον, τό, Dim. of ὀφῆφης, Arist. Il. A. 8. 29, 3, Strab. 706. II.

a kind of fish, Lat. *ophidium*, Plin. 32. 53;—ὀφῆφης ποῖδος ἰχθύς, Hesych.

ὀφειλέσιον, τό, a small debt, Eust. 1751. 12, cf. Lob. Phryn. 516.

ὀφειλέτης, ου, ὁ, a debtor, τινί Plat. Legg. 736 D, etc.; ὀφ. εἰμί, c. inf., I am under bond to . . , Soph. Aj. 560:—fem. ὀφειλέτις, ἰδος, Eur. Rhes. 965.

ὀφειλέω, late form of ὀφείλω:—Pass. to be due, τιμωρίῃ Eus. ap. Stob. 196. 49. II. to be bound to do, c. inf., Ib. 46. 35.

ὀφειλή, ἡ, a debt, Ev. Matth. 18. 32: one's due, Ep. Rom. 13. 7, I Cor. 7. 3.

ὀφείλημα, τό, that which is owed, a debt, Tbuc. 2. 40; ἀποτίνειν ὀφ. Plat. Legg. 717 B; ἀποδοῦναι Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 5.

ὀφειλόντως, Adv. part. of ὀφείλω, as of debt, deservedly, Hesych. s. v. προσηκόντως, and Eccl.; so, ὀφειλομένως, Eccl.

ὀφείλω, impf. ὀφείλων, Ep. ὀφέλλω, impf. ὀφείλλον or ὀφείλλον, v. infr. II. 2, 3 (the Att. ὀφείλετ', ὀφείλων in Il. 11. 686, 688, 698, Hes. Op. 172 is prob. due to the Copyists): fut. ὀφειλήσω Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 28, Dem. 866. 5; aor. 1 ὀφείλησα Ar. Av. 115, Thuc. 8. 5 (ἐπ-): pf. ὀφείληκα, plqpf. -ἦκειν Dem. 1111. 25; aor. 2 ὀφείλων, v. infr. II. 2, 3:—Pass., aor. part. ὀφειληθείς Thuc. 3. 63. (From √ΟΦΕΛ comes also ὀφλ-ισκάνω: the orig. form seems to be ὀφέλλω or ὀφέλω, whence ὀφείλω, which must be carefully distinguished from ὀφέλλω, αυγεο.) To owe, have to pay or account for, τὸ καὶ μοιχάγρι' ὀφέλλει Od. 8. 332; ὄτι μοι . . ζῳάγρι' ὀφέλλεις 462; χρεῖος, τό βᾶ οἱ πᾶς δῆμος ὀφείλειν 21. 17; πολέσιν γὰρ Ἐπειοὶ χρεῖος ὀφείλων Il. 11. 688; ζῆμίην ὀφ. τῷ θεῷ Hdt. 3. 52, etc.; metaph., μητέρα μοι ζῳουσαν ὀφέλλετε (as in Hor., *debes Virgilitum*) Call. Fr. 126:—so Att., τί ὀφείλω; what do I owe? Ar. Nub. 21; ὀφ. ἀργύριον, χρέα Id. Av. 115, Nub. 117; ὀφ. ἢ θεῷ θυσίας ἢ ἀνθρώπῳ χρήματα Plat. Rep. 331 B; with dat. only, ὀφ. τινί to be debtor to another, Ar. Nub. 1135, Lys. 581, etc.; τρίτον δὲ χαίρειν, εἰτ' ὀφείλειν μηδένι Philem. Incert. 68; and absol. to be in debt, Ar. Nub. 485, etc.; οἱ ὀφείλοντες debtors, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 7, 1:—Pass. to be owed, to be due, οἷσι χρεῖός μοι ὀφέλλεται Od. 3. 367; (whereas χρεῖος ὀφείλετο is given in Il. 11. 686, 698); ἦν . . ὀφείληται τι Ar. Nub. 484; ὀφ. μισθός τινι Xen. An. 1. 2, 11, etc.; τὸ ὀφειλόμενον, τὰ ὀφειλόμενα, a debt, debts, Ib. 7. 7, 34, etc.; ὀφειλόμενα ἀποδιδόναι Hdt. 5. 99.

2. metaph., ὀφ. μέλος τινί Pind. O. 10 (11). 3; πολλὰ δώμασιν καλὰ Eur. H. F. 287; ὀφ. χάριν, v. sub χάρις I. 2; Ἀπύλλωνι χαριστήρια Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 28; τὴν ψυχὴν πᾶσιν Ael. V. H. 10. 5:—

Pass., ὀφείλεται τινί ἐκ θεῶν κλέος Aesch. Fr. 306 a; ὀφ. τινί εὐεργεσία Thuc. 1. 137; ἀντὶ χαρίτων ἔχθραι ὀφ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 32; τοῖς μὲν ἔχθροῖς βλάβη ὀφ., τοῖς δὲ φίλοις ὀφέλεια Plat. Rep. 335 E, cf. 332 B; τοῦφειλόμενον πράσσουσα Δίκη her due, Aesch. Cho. 310.

3. as a legal term, to be bound to render, εὐθύνας ὀφείλειν Andoc. 10. 15; hence, like ὀφλισκάνω, to incur a penalty, ζῆμίαν Lys. 115. 10; διπλὴν τὴν βλάβην Id. 94. 40, cf. Eur. Andr. 360; τὴν τοιαύτην δίκην Plat. Legg. 909 A, cf. Dem. 539. 20.

4. in Pass. of persons, to be due or liable to, θανάτῳ πάντες ὀφειλόμεθα, Horat. *debentur mortī*, Simon. in Anth. 10. 105, cf. Epigr. Gr. 132; but, τοιαύταις χερσὶν ὀφειλόμεθα οὐρ doom is due, Anth. P. 9. 283.

II. c. inf. to be bound, to be obliged to do, ὀφέλλετε ταῦτα πένεσθαι ye are bound, ye ought to . . , Il. 19. 200; often in Hdt., as 1. 41, 42, 111, Eur. Alc. 682, 712, etc.; ὀφ. τινί ποιεῖν τι Plat. Rep. 332 A; and of things, ought to be, ὀ λόγος ἀκριβῶς ὀφ. λέγεσθαι Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 3:—Pass., δράσαντι γὰρ τοι καὶ παθεῖν ὀφείλεται Aesch. Fr. 282; σοι ταῦτ' ὀφείλεται παθεῖν it is thy destiny to . . , Soph. Ph. 1421, cf. El. 1173; ὡς πᾶσιν ἡμῖν κατθανεῖν ὀφείλεται Eur. Alc. 419, cf. 782, Or. 1245, Lys. 172. 10; v. supr. I. 4.

2. in this sense the Ep. impf. ὀφείλων or ὀφείλλον and aor. ὀφείλων or ὀφείλων are used of that which one has not, but ought to have, been done (ought being the pret. of owe), ἀγγελίης, ἢ μὴ ὀφείλλε γενέσθαι Il. 17. 686; ὀφείλεν ἀθανάτοισιν εὐχεσθαι 23. 546; νῦν ὀφείλεν πονέεσθαι λισσόμενος 10. 117, cf. Od. 4. 97, 472; ἀνδρὸς . . ὀφείλλον ἀμείνονος εἶναι ἀκοίτις Il. 6. 350; the inf. is omitted in Eur. Hec. 395, μηδὲ τὸνδ' ὀφείλομεν (sc. φέρειν).

3. these tenses are also used, foll. by inf. pres. or aor., to express a wish that cannot be accomplished, ἀνδρὸς . . ὀφείλλον ἀμείνονος εἶναι ἀκοίτις I ought to be . . , would that I were . . , (but it cannot be), Il. 6. 350; ὀφείλλες . . βέβας ἱερὰ καλ' ἀναβαινέμεν Od. 4. 472; τὴν ὀφείλ' ἐν νῆεσσι κατακτάμεν Ἄρτεμις would that Artemis had slain her! (but she had not), Lat. *utinam interfecisset* I Il. 19. 59, cf. Od. 4. 97; τιμὴν πέρ μοι ὀφείλλεν Ὀλύμπιος ἐγγυαλίξαι Il. 1. 353; often preceded by εἶθε (Ep. αἶθε), ὡς, etc., which express the wish still more strongly, mostly with 2nd pers., αἰθ' ὀφείλες ἀγούς τ' ἔμεναι ἀγαμός τ' ἀπολέσθαι O that thou hadst . . I Il. 3. 40, cf. 1. 415, etc.; αἰθ' ὀφείλλες . . σημαίνειν 14. 84; but also with the other persons, αἰθ' ὀφείλλ' ὁ ξείνος . . ὀλέσθαι Od. 18. 401; αἰθ' ἅμα πάντες . . ὀφείλετε . . ἐπὶ νηυσὶ πεφάσθαι Il. 24. 254;—so with ὡς, ὡς ὀφείλων . . ὀλέσθαι O that I had . . I etc., 11. 380; θανεῖν Od. 14. 274; ὡς πρὶν ὀφείλλον ὀλέσθαι Il. 24. 764, cf. Od. 14. 68; ὡς ὀφείλες αὐτόθ' ὀλέσθαι Il. 3. 428; ὡς ὀφείλες . . Od. 2. 184; ὡς ὀφείλεν . . Il. 3. 173, Od. 14. 68, etc.; strengthd. ὡς δὴ ἔγωγ' ὀφείλων . . Od. 1. 217, etc.: also with negat., μηδ' ὀφείλες λίσσεσθαι . . would thou hadst never . . I Il. 9. 698; ἢ μὴ ὀφείλλε γενέσθαι 17. 686; τῷ μὴ γείνασθαι ὀφείλλον Od. 8. 312; ὡς μὴ ὀφείλλε τεκέσθαι Il. 22. 481; ὡς δὴ μὴ ὀφείλων νικᾶν Od. 11. 548.—

So in Att., ὀφείλων . . Soph. O. T. 1157; ὀφείλες . . Ar. Thesm. 865;

ὄφιοῦχος, ὄ, (ἔχω) the constellation *Ophiuchus, Serpentarius* or *Anguineus*, Arat. 76, etc.:—Adj. ὄφιούχεος, α, ον, Id. 75, 521.

ὄφιο-φάγος, ον, *serpent-eating*: οὐ Ὀφ. name of a people, Plin. 6. 34.

ὄφιο-φόρος, ον, *serpent-bearing*, C. I. 5358 b. 1.

ὄφιο-φώνος, ον, *with serpent voice*, Theod. Stud.

ὄφιο, ὄ: gen. ὄφιος, ποῖτ. also ὄφιος Eur. Supp. 703, Bacch. 1027, 1332; Dor. and Ion. ὄφιος:—*a serpent, snake*, αἰόλος Il. 12. 208, cf. δράκων; γλαυκῶπα ποικιλόνωτον ὄφιν Pind. P. 4. 443; often in Hdt. and Trag.; ὁ ψυχρὸς ὄφιο Theocr. 15. 58; equiv. to δράκων in Hes. Th. 322, 323, 825:—metaph., πτηνὸν ἀργηστὴν ὄφιν, of an arrow, Aesch. Eum. 181. II. like δράκων, *a serpent-like bracelet*, Menand. Παρακ. 8, Nicostr. Incert. 7; v. Pierson. Moer. 288. III. the constellation *Serpens*, Arat. 82.

IV. in Hipp. 640. 14, *a creeping plant*. V. a kind of *fish*, v. ὄφειδιον. VI. = ὄφιασις, Poll. 4. 192, nisi hoc legend. [The first syll. is sometimes made long in the older Poets, αἰόλον ὄφιν Il. 12. 208, cf. Hippon. ap. Tzetz. Lyc. 234, 424; so ὄφιαέσσης Antimach. 70. It was then pronounced (and perh. written) ὄφιοσις, ὄφιοέσσης, v. Eust. Il. 1. c.; just as λακίω, ὄκλω, ὄκλος were often written for λακίω, ὄκλω, ὄκλος when the vowel was required to be long. The ult. of the nom. and acc. ὄφιο, ὄφιν is commonly long, as in Hes. Th. 334, Aesch. Cho. 928, Mosch. 4. 22, Ap. Rh. 2. 1269; short only in late Poets, as Ap. Rh. 4. 128, 1398, Arat. 578. For the suggestion by which Curt. accounts for the length of the 1st syll., v. ὄψ B.]

ὄφίτης [ῖ], ον, ὄ, *of or like a serpent*, ὄφ. λίθος *serpentine*, Orph. Lith. 457, Diosc. 5. 162, Galen., etc.; so ὄφίτης πέτρα Orph. Lith. 336, Dion. P. 1013. II. = ἔρπης, Theoph. Nonn. 2. 248.

ὄφιδης, ες, = ὄφιοειδής, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 19, Incess. An. 7, 9. II. = ὄφιδίς, *snake*, Γοργών Pind. O. 13. 89; νῆσος Strab. 770.

ὄφίων, ονος, ὄ, *a fabulous animal* in Sardinia, Plin. 28. 42, etc.

ὄφλειν, v. sub ὄφλισκάνω.

ὄφλημα, τό, (ὄφλειν) *a fine incurred in a lawsuit*, Dem. 546. 28, etc.; ὄφληματα εἰσπράττειν Isae. 88. 28; ἐκτίνειν Dem. 998. 25, etc.

ὄφλησις, ἡ, = ὄφλημα, Suid.:—in Hesych. = χρεώσθησις.

ὄφλητής, οῦ, ὄ, (ὄφλειν) *a debtor*, Gloss.

ὄφλισκάνω Soph. Ant. 470, Eur., Plat.: impf. ὄφλισκάνων Dem. 864; fut. ὄφλησω Soph. O. T. 511, Eur., Plat.: pf. ὄφληκα Ar. Nub. 34, etc.: aor. ὄφλησα Lys. 136. 1 (where perh. however ὄφειλησεν should be restored, as in Ar. Av. 115), Walz Rhett. 8. 243, (προσ-) Alciphro. 3. 26; in correct writers the aor. in use is ὄφλων, inf. ὄφλειν, part. ὄφλων, —sometimes wrongly written ὄφλειν, ὄφλων, as if there were an Att. pres. ὄφλω; but this pres., though quoted by Gramm. (Arcad. 158. 26, E. M. 232. 9), only occurs in late writers as Dio Chr., Aristid., Alciphro. Eust., etc., and prob. originated in the error of writing ὄφλειν, ὄφλων for ὄφλειν, ὄφλων, as in Eur. Bacch. 854, Plat. Apol. 39 B, v. Elmsl. Ach. 689, Heracl. 985:—ὄφλέω is prob. a still later form; for in Hesych. ὄφλει should be corrected ὄφλει; ὄφλεε in Hdt. 8. 26 is an error for ὄφλε (which is given by some Mss.): a pres. ὄφλισκω is cited by Suid.; ὄφλάνω by Phot. and Hesych. (From same Root as ὄφειλω, q. v.)

To owe, properly of one condemned to pay a fine, *to be liable to pay*, ζημίαν Eur. Med. 581, etc.; χρήματα Lys. 159. 17; πέντε τάλαντα Ar. Pax 172; χιλίας δραχμάς Plat. Apol. 36 A; εἴκοσι μνᾶς Xen. An. 5. 8, 1; τὴν ἐπωβελίαν Isocr. 373 C. 2. δίκην ὄφλειν *to be cast in a suit, lose one's cause*; ὄφληκέναι δίκην Ar. Nub. 34, Av. 1457; ἦν τις ὄφλη παρὰ τοῖς ἀρχουσι δίκην τῷ Id. Eccl. 655; so, ὄφλειν δίκην *to lose in an arbitration*, Isae. 111. 7, Dem. 862. 2, etc.; ἐρήμην ὄφλ. τὴν δίκην *to let judgment go against one by default*, Antipho 131. 1; ὄφλ. ἐξούλης Andoc. 10. 15; κλοπῆς ἕνεκα τὰς εὐθύνας ὄφλ. Aeschin. 55. 17. 3. absol. *to be cast, to be the losing party*, μέλλων ὄφλησειν Ar. Nub. 777; κατ' ὄφλων ἀπέρχεται Id. Ach. 689, cf. Thuc. 3. 70, Plat. Legg. 745 A; ὄφλειν τῷ δημοσίῳ ἐπί τιμι for an offence, Dem. 998. 23. 4. c. gen. criminis, ὄφλων ἀρπαγῆς τε καὶ κλοπῆς δίκην Aesch. Ag. 534 (cf. ἐκτίνω); then often without δίκην, ὄφληκώς φόνου *found guilty of murder*, Plat. Legg. 873 B sq.; ὄφλ. τραύματος ἐκ προνοίας Ib. 877 B; ὄφλ. κλοπῆς, δῶρων Andoc. 10. 20; ἀστρατείας, ἀποστασίου Dem. 732. 23., 790. 2: but also, b. c. gen. poenae, θανάτου δίκην ὄφλ. Plat. Apol. 39 B, Legg. 856 D. II. generally, of anything which one *deserves or brings on oneself*, αἰσχύνην, βλάβην ὄφλ. *to bring infamy, loss on oneself, incur them*, Eur. Hcl. 67, Andr. 188; ὄφλ. γέλωτα *to be laughed at*, Id. Med. 403, Ar. Nub. 1035; τιμι by one, Eur. Bacch. 854; παρά τιμι, πρὸς τινα Plat. Phaedo 117 A, Hipp. Ma. 282 A. 2. δειλίαν ὄφλ. (much like ὄφλ. δίκην δειλίας), *to incur a charge of cowardice, get a character for cowardice*, δειλίην ὄφλεε πρὸς βασιλῆος *he drew upon himself the reproach of cowardice from the king*, Hdt. 8. 26, cf. Eur. Heracl. 985; so, μῶρῳ μαρίαν ὄφλισκάνω Soph. Ant. 470, cf. Eur. Med. 1227, etc.; ἀθαδία τοι σκαιότητ' ὄφλ. Soph. Ant. 1028; ἀπ' ἐμᾶς φρενὸς οὐποτ' ὄφλησει Eur. Hec. 327, Ion 443; ἀνοίαν Dem. 16. 24; αἰσχύνην 18. 26.

ὄφρυς (acc. to Thiersch for ὄφρα), used as a Final and Temporal Conj. by Ion. and Dor. Poets, and once or twice (in the latter sense) in lyric passages of Trag., Aesch. Cho. 360, Eum. 338, Soph. El. 225.

A. Final Conj., like ἵνα, ὡς, *that, in order that, to the end that*, I. with Subj., I. after primary tenses and imperat., Hom., etc.; so also ὄφρα κε, Il. 22. 382, etc.; ὄφρ' ἄν Od. 17. 10., 18. 364; ὄφρα μὴ Il. 1. 118, etc.; ἴσμεν, ὄφρα κε θάσσον ἐγείρομεν δὲν Ἄρηα (where ἴσμεν, ἐγείρομεν are Ep. for ἴσμεν, ἐγείρωμεν) 2. 440; so, ὄφρα .. ἱερεύσομεν, for -ωμεν, 6. 308, etc.; but Hom. once or twice uses it with fut. indic., ὄφρα καὶ Ἐκταρ εἴσεται 16. 243; ὄφρα .. ἔπος ὑποθήσεται Od. 4. 163; ὄφρα με μήτηρ ἄψεται 17. 6; so also Pind. O. 7. 26,

P. 11. 16; fut. and aor. in one clause, ὄφρα .. βάσσομεν .. ἴκωμαι τε Id. O. 6. 40. 2. after past tenses, Il. 1. 158, 444., 5. 128, Od. 3. 15., 6. 173., 9. 13, Pind. P. 4. 163; see the account of this in the Grammars, Jelf, § 806 sqq., etc. II. with Optat., after past tenses, Il. 4. 300, Od. 1. 261, etc.:—rarely ὄφρα κε or ὄφρ' ἄν with optat., Il. 12. 26, Od. 17. 298.—These rules are entirely neglected in late Ep., v. Wellauer Ap. Rh. 1. 17, Herm. Orph. p. 812.

B. Temporal Conj., like ἕως, Lat. *donec*: I. of the time *during which* a person or thing continues to exist or act, so *long as, while*, I. commonly with impf., ἀνδρας ἐπώχετο Τυδέος υἱός, ὄφρα δὴ δέκ' ἐπεφνεν Il. 10. 488, cf. 2. 769, Od. 20. 136, al.; the sentence is complete when the antec. τόφρα is expressed, and the common usage is for τόφρα or τόφρα δέ .. to follow in apodosis, as, ὄφρα μὲν ἦν ἡν καὶ αἴετο ἱερὸν ἡμᾶρ, τόφρα δέ .. Od. 9. 56, cf. Il. 4. 220., 9. 550., 15. 343, etc.; τόφρα seldom goes before, as in Od. 4. 289. 2. with subj., in which case it commonly has ἄν, κε or κεν with it, Il. 6. 113, Od. 2. 124, etc.; also pleon., ὄφρ' ἄν μὲν κεν ὄρᾶς, with τόφρα in apodosis, Il. 11. 202, cf. Od. 5. 361., 6. 259; but τόφρα precedes in Il. 1. 509:—sometimes without ἄν, κε or κεν, Il. 4. 346, Od. 15. 81, etc.: in Il. 24. 554, κῆται is restored for the vulg. κείται. II. of duration of *Time up to a limit, until*: I. with aor. indic., always of things represented as really past, and so the limit as already reached, ὄφρα καὶ αὐτῶ κατέκταθεν *till at last they too were slain*, Il. 5. 557, cf. 588., 13. 329, Od. 5. 57., 7. 141, etc.; with τόφρα preceding, Od. 4. 289. 2. with aor. subj., if the limit is not yet reached, ἔχει κότον, ὄφρα τελέσση *he bears malice till he shall have satisfied it*, Il. 1. 82, cf. 14. 87., 16. 10:—but in this case, ἄν (κε or κεν) is commonly added, Il. 6. 258., 10. 444, Od. 4. 588, etc.; and with τόφρα preceding, Il. 1. 509. 3. with opt., after past tenses, to express an indefinite limit of time, ναλεμέως δ' ἐχόμεν, ὄφρ' ἐξεμέσειεν Od. 12. 437, cf. 3. 285, Il. 10. 571. III. used for τόφρα or τέως (cf. ἕως B) *for a while*, only in Il. 15. 547; v. Jelf § 816 e. IV. ὄφρα ποτὶ .., Lat. *usque ad ..*, Ap. Rh. 2. 805.

ὄφρυάξ, (ὄφρυς) *to signify anything with the eyebrows*, Amips. Incert. 8; v. Poll. 2. 50, A. B. 53, etc.

ὄφρυ-ἀνασπασίδης, ον, ὄ, (ἀνασπᾶω) *one who raises his eyebrows in scorn*, Epigr. ap. Ath. 162 A.

ὄφρυάω, (ὄφρυς II) *to have ridges or hills*, Κύρινθος ὄφρυά τε καὶ κοιλαίνεται Proverb. in Strab. 382; cf. ὄφρυόεις.

ὄφρυδιον, τό, Dim. of ὄφρυς, Hesych., Theognost. Can. 125. 9.

ὄφρυή, ἡ, Ion. for ὄφρυς II, Hdt. 4. 181, 182, 185; also (not ὄφρυά) in Eur. Heracl. 394; cf. Λευκ-ὄφρυνη in C. I. 2914 A, etc.

ὄφρυ-κνηστός, ον, (κνᾶω) *rubbing the brows, to conceal a blush*, opp. to Lat. *homo fronte perfricta*, one who has rubbed it so often as to blush no more, Hesych.

ὄφρυόεις, εσσα, εν (ὄφρυς II) *on the brow or edge of a steep rock, beelling*, Ἴλιος Il. 22. 411; of the Acrocorinthus, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2; cf. ὄφρυάω. 2. metaph. *majestic, solemn*, ὄφρυόεσσα ἀοιδή, of Aeschylus' poetry, Anth. P. 7. 39.

ὄφρυόσμαι, Pass. *to be supercilious*, Timo Fr. 13, Alciphro 3. 4; ἀγροικίαν ὄφρυωμένως *full of supercilious rudeness*, Luc. Amor. 2.

ὄφρυό-σκίος, ον, *shaded by the eyebrows*, ὄφθαλμός Plat. (Com.?) ap. Arist. Top. 6. 2, 4.

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Ap. Rh. I. 178, etc.: of a ditch, Strab. 234:—in this sense Hdt. uses the form ὄφρυη, q. v., cf. ὄφρυάω, ὄφρυεις, ὄφρυώδης.

ὄφρυώδης, ερ, = ὄφρυεις, ὄφρ. ἐξοχαί, of the prominences on bones, Galen., etc.; ὄφρ. ἄμβη Greg. Naz.

ὄφρυωμα, τό, superciliousness, Eccl.

ὄφρυωσις, ἡ, a raising, elevation, Paul. Aeg. 6. 118.

ὄχᾶ, Ep. Adv., used by Hom. only as intensive before the Sup. ἄριστος, ὄχ' ἄριστος for the best, Il. I. 69, etc.; for which later writers have ἐξοχα. (Prob. from ἔχω to hold;—as Döderlein remarks, ὄχα is to δχυρός as the old Germ. fast very, to fest fast, tight.)

ὄχάνη, ἡ, = sq., Plut. Cleom. 11.

ὄχᾶνον [ᾶ], τό, (ἔχω) the holder of a shield, being a bar or band fastened crosswise on the under side of the shield, through which the bearer passed his arm, to sway it (οἰακίσειν) with greater ease,—an invention ascribed by Hdt. I. 171 to the Carians, cf. 2. 141, Bergk Anacr. 91. In earlier times the great shield (θυρεός, in Hom. ἀσπίς τερμύεσσα) was hung by a leather strap (τελαμών) passing round the neck, and had cross-pieces (κανόνες) which served for holders, Hom. When the τελαμών and κανόνες were replaced by the ὄχανον, the πόρπαξ also was added; this prob. was a ring or loop, which might be taken off at pleasure, so as to make it impossible to use the shield, cf. Ar. Eq. 849 sqq., and v. Lessing (Antiq. Briefe Th. 2, p. 51); or perh. the πόρπακες were the loops fixed round the inner-edge of the shield, depicted on a vase (Dict. of Antt. p. 298 b), whence the phrase πολυρράφῳ πόρπακι in Soph. Aj. 576.

ὄχεᾶ, Ion. -εῆ, ἡ, = χεῖα, a cave, grot, Nic. Th. 139, Arat. 1026, Orph. Arg. 78; also ὄχῆ, Arat. 956. [On the accent, v. Theognost. Can. 102. 30.]

ὄχεεσκον, v. sub ὄχέω.

ὄχεῖα, ἡ, (ὄχεύω) a covering or impregnating, of the male animal, Xen. Eq. 5, 8, oft. in Arist.; ὄχειαν δέχεσθαι, προσείσθαι, ὑπομένειν, of the female, Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 14, etc.; ὄχειαν ποιείσθαι, of the two, Id. H. A. 5. 2, 8. II. ὄχεῖα ποντία (ὄχέω) holder of the ship, i. e. an anchor, Hesych.

ὄχειον, τό, (ὄχεύω) a male animal kept for breeding, a stallion, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 9, G. A. 2. 8, 15; a cock, Ib. 1. 21, 10; ἵππων ὄνων τ' ὄχεῖα Aesch. Fr. 194; ὄνουνται μοι τὸν ἵππον ὄχειον, i. e. εἰς ὄχειαν ἀποδεδειγμένον, Dinarch. ap. Harp. 2. the place for the ὄχεῖα, Lycurg. ap. Harp. II. (ὄχέω) = ὄχημα II, ὄχος, Dinarch. ib. 2. an anchor, Theognost. Can. 129.

ὄχεσφι, -σφιν, Ep. dat. pl. of ὄχος, τό.

ὄχετ-ἄγωγέω, -αγωγία, -αγωγός, = ὄχετηγέω, -γία, -γός, Poll. 1. 224, Plat. Legg. 844 A, Poll. 1. 221.

ὄχετεῖα, ἡ, a conducting of water by a conduit, irrigation, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 11; metaph., ὄχ. τῆς τροφῆς Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 6.

ὄχετεύμα, τό, = ὄχετός: the duct or passage of the nose, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 8.

ὄχετεύω, to conduct water by a conduit or canal, τὸν ποταμὸν ὄχετεύσαι Hdt. 2. 99:—metaph., ἐκ στομάτων καθαρὴν ὄχετεύσατε πηγὴν Emped. 46; πῦρ ἐπὶ πῦρ ὄχετεύειν εἰς τὸ σῶμα Plat. Legg. 666 A; ἡ φύσις τὸ αἷμα διὰ παντὸς ὄχετεύει τοῦ σώματος Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 9:—Med., ὄχετευσάμενος Anth. P. 9. 162:—Pass. to be conducted, conveyed, ὕδωρ ὄχετευόμενον διὰ σωλήνων Hdt. 3. 60; πρὸς οἶκον ὄχετεύετο φάτις Aesch. Ag. 867; ὄχετεύσομαι in pass. sense, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 8.

ὄχετηγέω, to conduct by ditches or conduits, Eust. 1379. 49.

ὄχετηγία, ἡ, irrigation by ditches, Suid., Procop. B. Goth. 4. 12.

ὄχετ-ηγός, ὄν, (ἄγω) conducting or drawing off water by a ditch or conduit, ὡς δ' ὄτ' ἀνὴρ ὄχ. ἀπὸ κρήνης μελανύδρου ἀμ φυτὰ καὶ κήπους ὕδατι ῥόον ἡγεμονεύη Il. 21. 257: metaph., πνεῦμα ὄχ., of the flute, Anth. P. 9. 505, 6; so the Alpheius is called ἔων ὄχ. ἐρώτων Ib. 362, 5, cf. 5. 285; ἔρως ὄχ. ἀνίης Ib. 5. 229; νοῦ, ὄχετηγῆ θεῶν leader of, Synes. H. 3. 168.

ὄχετίον, τό, Dim. of ὄχετός, Diog. L. 7. 17.

ὄχετλαν, τό, = ὄχημα, Hesych., Phot.

ὄχετό-κράνον, τό, the end or issue of an aqueduct, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 10. 30; so -κράνιον, E. M. 644. 48, A. B. 287 (where it is expl. by κηλάνειον).

ὄχετός, ὄ, (ὄχος, ὄχέω) a means for carrying water, a water-pipe, made of leather, Hdt. 3. 9; when carried underground, prob. of metal, Thuc. 6. 100, Plat. Phaedo 112 C, etc.: a conduit, channel, aqueduct, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 16, al. 2. in Anatomy, τῆς ἀρτηρίας ὄχετοὶ the ducts leading to the lungs, Plat. Tim. 70 C; οἱ τοῦ αἵματος ὄχ. Poll. 2. 217: of the urinal and intestinal canals, Hipp. 816 B, 817 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6; of the pores of the skin, Hipp. 1174 H. II. in pl. streams, Pind. O. 5. 29, cf. Eur. Or. 809, I. A. 767. III. metaph., βαθὺς ὄχ. ἄτας Pind. O. 10 (11). 46; ὄχετὸν παρεκτρέπειν to make a side channel or means of escape, Eur. Supp. 1111; ὄχετοὶ βοτρυῶν Pherecr. Pers. 1. 8, cf. Teleclid. Ἄμφ. 1. 9.

ὄχευμα, τό, the result of ὄχεῖα, the embryo, Arist. H. A. 6. 23, 3.

ὄχεύς, ἔως, Ep. ἦος, ὄ, (ἔχω) anything for holding or fastening: in Hom., 1. the band or strap for fastening the helmet under the chin, Il. 3. 372. 2. in pl. the fastenings or clasps of the belt, ὄθι ζωστήρος ὄχῆς χρύσειοι σύνεχον 4. 132., 20. 414. 3. a bolt or bar on the inner side of the door, σανίδας καὶ μακρὸν ὄχηα 12. 121 (v. sub ἐπημοιβός); θυρέων δ' ἀπέκοπτεν ὄχηας Od. 21. 47, etc. II. later, = ὄχανον, οἱ ὄχεῖς οἱ σκύτινοι Polyb. 18. 1, 4.

ὄχευσις, ἔως, ἡ, sexual intercourse, cited from Genesius.

ὄχευτής, οὐ, ὄ, = ὄχειον, Hesych.:—metaph. a lewd person, lecher, Anth. P. 11. 318.

ὄχευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, salacious, of animals, of birds, Arist. H. A. 7. 9., 3. 1, 6 sq.; -ικώτερος, Theophr. ap. Ath. 391 E.

ὄχευτός, ἡ, ὄν, covered, impregnated, Diosc. 2. 97.

ὄχεύω, used of male animals, to cover, τὸ μὲν θῆλυ τίκτειν, τὸ δὲ ἀρρὲν ὄχεύειν Plat. Rep. 454 D; the Act. being used of the male, the Pass. of the female, ὄχεύουσι καὶ ὄχεύονται Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 12; and the Med. of both sexes, to copulate, Hdt. 2. 64 (of birds). II. c. acc. to mount, cover, τὴν ἵππον Id. 3. 85; τὴν κύνα Plat. Euthyd. 298 E, etc.

2. of the groom, to put the horse to the mare, Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 13.—It seems to have been the generic word for all animals, v. Ath. 353 A, C; but was not properly used of mankind, v. Indic. Arist.

ὄχέω: impf. ὄχουν Eur. Hel. 277, Ion. ὄχέεσκον Hom.: fut. ὄχῆσω Aesch., Eur.: aor. ὄχησα Call. Jov. 23:—Med. and Pass., impf. ὄχέετο Hdt., -εἶτο Xen.: fut. ὄχῆσομαι Il.: Ep. aor. ὄχῆσατο Od.; also aor. ὄχηθηναί Hipp. 4. 250 Littré, Luc.:—in Att. Prose, only used in pres. and impf.: Hom. never uses the augm.: [the first syll. is made long in Pind. O. 2. 121, Lyc. 64, 1049, where it is written ὄχῆω, v. ὄφισ sub fin.] (From ὄχος.) Frequent. of ἔχω, as φορέω of φέρω (ἔχειν τε καὶ ὄχειν Plat. Crat. 400 A), to uphold, sustain, ἀγκυρα β' ἡ μου τὰς τύχας ὄχει (sic leg., v. Dind.) Eur. Hel. 277. b. to endure, suffer, ὄχέοντας διζύν Od. 7. 211; κακὸν μόνον . . . ὄνπερ ἐγὼν ὄχέεσκον Il. 619; ἀτην ὄχέων 21. 301; ἀπροσδρατὸν ὄχέοντι πόνον Pind. O. 2. 121; ἀχθος ὄχ. Hipp. Fract. 758; τὰγαθὰ μὴ . . . ὄχ. εὐπόρως to bear prosperity not with moderation, Democ. ap. Stob. 55. 47. c. to continue, keep doing, νηπιᾶς ὄχέειν to keep playing childish tricks, like ἔχειν, ἀγειν Od. 1. 297; φρουρὰν ἀζηλον ὄχῆσω will maintain an unenviable watch, Aesch. Pr. 143. 2. to carry, χειρὶ λύρην Theogn. 534; τινα Eur. Or. 802; φιάλην Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8; of the legs, to carry the body, Hipp. Art. 819. 3. to let another ride, to mount, αὐτὸς βαδίζω . . . τοῦτον δ' ὄχῶ Ar. Ran. 23; so of a general, to let the men ride, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 1. II. much more often in Med. and Pass. to be borne or carried, have oneself borne, ὄχῆσατο κύμασιν Ἐρμῆς Od. 5. 54; νηυσὶν ὄχῆσονται Il. 24. 731; ἵπποισιν ὄχεῖτο h. Ven. 218; so, ἐφ' ἀμάξης ὄχεῖσθαι Hdt. 1. 31, Ar. Pl. 1013; ἐφ' ἵππων Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 58; ἐφ' ἄρματος Plat. Lys. 208 A; ἐν ἀρμαμάξῃ Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 4; δελφίνος περὶ νώτοις Opp. H. 5. 449; ἐπὶ θατέρου σκέλους ὄχεῖσθαι τὸ σῶμα to let its weight lean on . . . Plut. 2. 967 C. 2. absol. (with-out the dat. ἵππων, νηῖ, etc.), just like the kindred Lat. vehi (sub. equo, curru, navi), to drive, ride, sail, etc., [ἵπποι] ἀλεγεινοὶ . . . ὄχεῖσθαι difficult to use in a chariot, Il. 10. 403., 17. 77, cf. Ar. Ran. 25, Dem. 570. 5; of a dislocated bone, which rides on the edge of another instead of resting in the socket, Hipp. Art. 818. 3. of a ship, to ride at anchor, metaph., λεπτή τις ἐλπίς ἐστ' ἐφ' ἧς ὄχοῦμεθα 'tis but a slender hope on which we ride at anchor, Ar. Eq. 1244; ἐπὶ λεπτῶν ἐλπίδων ὄχεῖσθ' Id. Fr. 198. 11, cf. Plat. Legg. 699 B; so, ἐπ' ἀσθενοῦς ῥώμης Eur. Or. 69, ubi v. Pors.; ἐπὶ τούτου τοῦ λόγου, ὡσπερ ἐπὶ σχεδίας Plat. Phaedo 85 D:—of Delos, οὐ νᾶσος ὄχεῖται rides at anchor, floats, Orac. ap. Dion. H. 1. 19; cf. ὄρμείω. III. Arat. 1070 uses it for ὄχεύομαι.

ὄχῆ, ἡ, (ἔχω) a prop, support, Call. Fr. 484 (in poët. form ὄχη, cf. ὄφισ). 2. support, food, Lyc. 482, Ath. 363 B. II. = ὄχεῖα, q. v. III. = ὄχεῖα, Arat. 1069.

ὄχημα, τό, (ὄχέω) anything that bears or supports, hence Zeus is called γῆς ὄχημα, stay of earth (γαιήοχος), cf. Eur. Tro. 884. II. a carriage, a chariot, Lat. vehiculum, Hdt. 5. 21 and Att.:—properly a mule-car, as opp. to ἄρμα (the war-car), Pind. Fr. 73; but also, ὄχ. ἵππικόν Soph. El. 740; ἀρμάτων ὄχηματα Eur. Supp. 662; ὄχ. ἵππειον, πωλικόν Id. Alc. 67, Rhés. 621. 2. of ships, but mostly with some addition, λινόπτερ' εὐρε ναυτίλων ὄχ. Aesch. Pr. 468; ὄχ. ναδὲ Soph. Tr. 656; ναῖον ὄχ. Eur. I. T. 410; τὰ ὄχ. τὰ τε περὶ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ Plat. Hipp. Ma. 295 D, cf. Phaedo 113 D. 3. of animals that are ridden, ὄχημα κανθάρου a riding-beetle (as we say a riding-horse), Ar. Pax 866; of the dolphin, Anth. P. appnd. 105; of a horse, Max. Tyr. 14. 4. 4. metaph. a vehicle, raft, ὄχ. αἰοιδᾶν, as Pind. calls his ode, Fr. 89; ἐπὶ βεβαιότερου ὄχηματος, λόγου θεῖου τινὸς, διαπορευθῆναι Plat. Phaedo 85 D; τὸ σιτίον οἶον ὄχηματι τῷ ἕργῳ χρώμενον Plut. 2. 698 D.

ὄχηματίκός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a vehicle, Gloss. ὄχηματίον, τό, Dim. of ὄχημα, Gloss. ὄχησις, ἡ, (ὄχέω) a bearing, carrying, Plat. Tim. 89 A. II. (from Pass.) a being carried, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 6; ἵππων ὄχῆσις riding, Plat. Rep. 452 C; ὄχησιν ποιείσθαι = ὄχεῖσθαι, Strab. 155; ἡ ὄχ. πλείστη ἐπὶ τοῦ ὑγίειος σκέλεος, of lame people, the weight is thrown on the good leg, in walking, Hipp. Art. 819.

ὄχθᾶσθαι, = sq., Hesych.

ὄχθῆω, fut. ἦσω Q. Sm. 3. 451: Ep. Verb used by Hom. only in aor.: —to be sorely angered, to be vexed in spirit, ὄχθησαν Il. 1. 570., 15. 101; but elsewhere only in the part., μέγ' ὄχθησας προσέφη 1. 517, Od. 4. 30, etc.; ὄχθησας δ' ἄρα εἶπε Il. 11. 403, Od. 5. 298, etc.; ὄχθησας προσεφώνεε Od. 23. 182.—Later we have in compos. the pres. προσοχθῆω. (Buttm. regarded it as equiv. to ἀχθομαι, though only in metaph. sense; σ being put for α, as in ὄγμος ἄγω, βολή βάλλω, etc., cf. Oo. II. 1: Curt. refers it to √EX, ὄχέω, as Lat. vehemens to √VEH, veho, cf. vexo.)

ὄχθη, ἡ, older form of ὄχθος, any height or rising ground, natural or artificial, a bank, dyke by the side of a river, ὑψηλὴν βάλεν ὄχθην Il. 21. 171, cf. 172, 175; in sing. also Plut. Popl. 16, Agr. An. 1. 14:—mostly in pl. the raised banks of a river, in full, ποταμοῖο παρ' ὄχθας Il. 4. 487., 18. 533, cf. 3. 187; παρ' ὄχθησιν ποταμοῖο Od. 6. 97; Καφισοῦ παρ' ὄχθαις Pind. P. 4. 81, cf. Aesch. Pr. 810, Theb. 392,

etc.; ὄχθαι καπέτοιο the raised banks of the trench, the dykes, Il. 15. 356; also the dunes or denes along the sea (cf. θίς), ἀλός ὄχθαι Od. 9. 132; τὰ ὑπὲρ Κύμας ἀλιερκέες ὄχθαι Pind. P. 1. 34, cf. 12. 3; also of rising banks at a little distance from a river, Xen. An. 4. 3, 3 and 5, cf. II and 17.—Many, both Ancients and Moderns, have thought that ὄχθη is always the bank of a river, ὄχθος always a hill, as they are distinguished in Soph. Ph. 726, 729; and the distinction generally holds, but in Pind. P. 1. 123 we read ὄχθαις ὑπὸ Ταυγέτου; and in Soph. Ant. 1132, Νυσαίων ὀρέων ὄχθαι; while, reversely, we have in Aesch. Ag. 1161, Ἀχερουσίους ὄχθους; and in Eur. Supp. 655, Ἰσμήμιον πρὸς ὄχθον. Cf. ὄχθος.

ὄχθηρός, ἄ, ὄν, hilly, Euphor. 91, Dion. H. II. 26, Anth. Plan. 256.

ὄχθησις, ἡ, (ὄχθέω) indignation, vexation, Hesych.

ὄχθίζω, late form of ὄχθέω, Opp. H. 5. 179, 540; v. προσοχθίζω.

ὄχθοιβος, ὁ, a purple stripe down the front of the χιτῶν, Ar. Fr. 309. 2, Pherecr. Anp. 1, cf. C. 1. 150 B, 32 sq.

ὄχθος, ὁ, an eminence, bank, hill, first in h. Hom. Ap. 17, Pind. O. 9. 5, often in Hdt., Aesch., and Eur.; of the Areopagus, Hdt. 8. 52; of a barrow or mound, Lat. tumulus, Aesch. Pers. 647, 659, Cho. 4:—rarely, like ὄχθη, of a river's bank, v. ὄχθη sub fin.; Ar. Av. 774 (ὄχθω ἐφεζόμενοι παρ' Ἐβρον ποταμῶν) need not be taken in this sense.—In Aesch. Cho. 955, dat. ὄχθει (as if from ὄχθος, εὐς, τό) is corrupt. II. a wen, tumour, Manetho 1. 54.

ὄχθο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, a watchman on a hill, Gloss.

ὄχθώδης, es, mound-like, hilly, χωρία Dion. H. 6. 33:—rugged, Diosc. 1. 156. II. like a wen or tumour, Galen., etc.

ὄχλαγωγός, ὁ, = ὄχλαγωγός, Gloss.

ὄχλαγωγέω, to collect the people, stir them up to sedition, Polyb. 25. 8, 2: to lead a mob by the nose, Strab. 652.

ὄχλαγωγία, ἡ, a collection, mob, rioting, Plut. Pyrrh. 29.

ὄχλαγώνιον, τό, a riotous assemblage, mob, Pandect.

ὄχλαγωγός, ὁ, a mob-leader, Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 1, Galen.

ὄχλάζω, to come together in a riotous manner, Aquila V. T.

ὄχλεύς, ὄχλεύω, v. μόχλος sub fin.

ὄχλέω, (ὄχλος) to move, disturb, ψηφίδες ἅπασαι ὄχλεῖνται all the pebbles are rolled or swept away by the water, Il. 21. 261. II.

generally, to trouble or importune, c. acc., Hdt. 5. 41; ὄχλεῖς μάτην με Aesch. Pr. 1001: absol. to be troublesome or irksome, Hipp. 996 B, Soph. O. T. 446; ὄχλ. πρὸς αὐγὰς to impede the sight, Hipp. 80 E, 149 C:—Pass. to be troubled, ὑπὲρ τινος Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 3, cf. 9. 11, 5; ἀσθενεῖα σώματος Incert. ap. Suid. s. v. ὄχλου: cf. ἐνοχλέω. III.

in Pass. to be filled with a crowd, crowded, ὁδὸς ὄχλεῖται Cebes Tab. 15.

ὄχλημα, τό, annoyance, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 158.

ὄχληρία, ἡ, troublesomeness, importunity, LXX (Eccl. 7. 26).

ὄχληρός, ἄ, ὄν, troublesome, irksome, importunate, of persons, Plat., etc.: ὄχληρὸς ἴσθ' ὦν Eur. Hel. 452; parodied in Ar. Ach. 460; τινί to one, Eur. Alc. 540, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 295 B: of a writer, offensive, Dion. H. de Thuc. 30. 2. of things, troublesome, annoying, Hdt.

1. 186, Isocr. 112 D, etc.:—Adv., -ρῶς Dion. H. de Dem. 15; Comp. -οτέρως, Hipp. 955 E. II. turbulent, ξυμπότης Plat. Rep. 569 A.

ὄχληρώδης, es, (εἶδος) of troublesome kind, Lucil. ap. Gell. 18. 8.

ὄχλησις, ἡ, disturbance, annoyance, disgust, Plut. 2. 1127 D, Dion. H. de Comp. 12, Diog. L. 10. 23;—the old Att. word being ὄχλος, as Moeris observes p. 287 (v. Piers.).

ὄχλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὄχληρός, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 3. 18.

ὄχλίζω, fut. ἴσω, to move by a lever, to heave up, τὸν [λαῶν] οὐ κε δὴ ἀνέρε .. ἀπ' οὐδεὸς ὄχλίσειαν Il. 12. 448; οὐκ ἂν τόνγε [θυρεδν] δύω καὶ εἰκοσ' ἄμαξαι .. ἀπ' οὐδεὸς ὄχλίσειαν Od. 9. 242; ὄχλ. [νήσους] ἐκ νεάτων Call. Del. 33; νῆα διὰ πέτρας Ar. Rh. 4. 962, etc.:—στόμα ὄχλ. to open the mouth violently, i. e. begin talking violently, Nic. Al. 225.

ὄχλικός, ἡ, ὄν, suited to the mob, popular, ὑποδοχαί Posidon. ap. Ath. 210 D; ἐστίασις Dion. H. 2. 60; ὄχλ. καὶ θεραπευτικὴ τοῦ πλήθους διάταξις Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 2, cf. Pericl. 5: τὸ περὶ τὴν λέξιν ὄχλικόν Id. 2. 142 A. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 484 B.

ὄχλο-ἄρεσκης, ου, ὁ, a mob-flatterer, Timio ap. Diog. L. 4. 42.

ὄχλοκοπέω, to court the mob, Plut. 2. 796 E.

ὄχλοκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or suited to an ὄχλοκόπος: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of cajoling a mob, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 50.

ὄχλο-κόπος, ὁ, a mob-courtier, Polyb. 3. 80, 3; cf. δημο-, δοξο-κόπος.

ὄχλο-κράτεια, ἡ, mob-rule, the lowest grade of democracy, Polyb. 6. 4, 6., 57, 9, Plut. 2. 826 F, etc.:—the forms in -κράτεια or -κρασία are condemned by Lob. Phryn. 526.

ὄχλο-λοῖδος, ου, reviling the mob, Timo ap. Diog. L. 9. 6.

ὄχλο-μᾶνέω, to be mad after mob popularity, Plut. 2. 603 D.

ὄχλο-ποιέω, to make a riot, Act. Ap. 17. 5:—ὄχλοποίησις, εὐς, ἡ, Hesych. s. v. δημαγωγίας.

ὄχλος, ὁ, a moving crowd, a throng, irregular crowd, Pind. P. 4. 150, Aesch., etc.; ἐς ὄχλον ἔρπειν παρθενίσιον οὐ καλόν Eur. Or. 108, cf. Heracl. 44; ὁ ὄχλος τῶν στρατιωτῶν the mass of the soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 26, cf. Thuc. 6. 64., 7. 62; μηδένα ὁ Πελοποννησίων νεῶν Id. 2. 88; τῷ ὄχλῳ in numbers (for an army), Id. 1. 80; ὁ ὄ. ὁ ξενικός Id. 3. 109. cf. 4. 56; οἱ τοιοῦτοι ὄχλοι undisciplined masses like these, 4. 126; ὁ μᾶλλον ἢ στρατός Hdn. 6. 7; of the camp-followers, Xen. An. 3. 4, 26., 4. 3, 26, etc. 2. in political sense, the populace, mob, Lat. turba, opp. to δῆμος (the people, populus or plebs, as the case may be), Thuc. 7. 8, Plat. Polit. 304 C, Legg. 707 F; πρὸς ὄχλον (ἦν Id. Ax. 368 D; οἱ ὀμότιμοι ὠκνοῦν τὴν τοῦ ὄχλου ἰσομοιρίαν Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 21;

δικαστηρίων καὶ ἄλλων ὄχλων and other popular assemblies in a contemptuous sense, Plat. Gorg. 455 A; (cf. ὄχλοκόπος, ὄχλοκρατία, etc.):—proverb., δι' ὄχλου ἤδη τοῦτό γε this is already in the mouths of the people, Dion. H. de Lys. 10.

3. generally, a mass, multitude, ὁ τὸν πλείστον λόγων Aesch. Pr. 827; τὸν πλείστον ὁ τῶν πραχθέντων Isocr. 273 B; ὁ ἴππων Eur. I. A. 191; ἄκριτος ἄστρον ὁ. Id. Fr. 596; σαρκῶν Plat. Tim. 75 E:—in pl. the masses, καχεξία τις ὑποδέδουκε τοὺς ὄχλους Diphil. Γαμ. 1, cf. Menand. Ἐπαγγ. 2, Ἰδρ. 1. 4; πιθανώτερος οἱ ἀπαίδευτοι ἐν τοῖς ὄχλοις Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 3.

II. the noise and tumult of a crowd, then, generally, like Lat. turbae, annoyance, trouble, σχολῆν ὁ. τε μέτριον Eur. Ion 635, etc.; ὄχλον παρέχειν τινί to give one trouble, Hdt. 1. 86, cf. Eur. Med. 337, Xen. An. 3. 2, 27, Plat. Phaedo 84 D; δι' ὄχλου εἶναι, γενέσθαι to be or become troublesome, Ar. Eccl. 888, Thuc. 1. 73, Plat. Alc. 1. 103 A; μάταιον ὄχλον τοὺς λόγους νομίσητε Dem. 299. 23; οἱ δὲ ἀντιλέγοντες ὄχλος ἄλλως καὶ βασκανία κατεφαίνετο Id. 348. 23. (It is useless to compare it with Cret. πόλχος (which occurs on coins, Mionnet. Descr. 2. 269), for this is of very uncertain meaning, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 550. Nor can the Lat. volg-us, our folk, etc., by the law of interchange, be akin to ὄχλος. Curt. refers it to √EX, v. sub ἔχω.)

ὄχλο-τερπής, es, delighting the mob, Poll. 4. 31, 96.

ὄχλο-χάρης, es, courting the mob, M. Anton. 1. 16, Manetho 4. 277.

ὄχλώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a mob, and so, 1. turbulent, unruly, θηρίον Plat. Rep. 590 B: generally, troublesome, of sores, Hipp. Fract. 759: τὸ ὄχλ. troublesomeness, Thuc. 6. 24. 2. common, vulgar, δόξα Plut. Cat. Ma. 18; θρίαμβος Id. Lucull. 37.

ὄχμα, τό, (ἔχω) like ἔχμα, a hold, band, Hesych.

ὄχμάζω, to grip fast, Eur. Cycl. 484; μέσον τινὰ ὄχμ. Id. Or. 265; τὸν λεωργὸν ὄχμάσαι .. ἐν ἀρρήκτοις πέδαις to bind him fast, Aesch. Pr. 5; τίς ἐν φάραγγί σ' ὠχμασεν; Ib. 618; ἴππον τ' ὄχμάζει he makes the horse obedient to the bit, Eur. El. 817;—and this, acc. to Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 743, is the proper sense (whence Schöne proposes ὄχμάζεται for the corrupt MS. reading ἔξεται or ἄξεται, in Soph. Ant. 353). II.

to bear, carry, Ἄρεος ὄχμάζουσα .. σάκος Ar. Rh. 1. 743: to uphold, φελλοὶ .. δόλον Opp. H. 3. 374.

ὄχμη, ἡ, = ὄχανον, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 619, where Pauw ὄχμα.

ὄχμος, ὁ, = ὄγμος, ἀσταχύνων ὄχμοις .. φρίττουσιν ἄρουραι Poëta ap. Cyrill., cf. Hesych. II. (ἔχω) a fortress, Lyc. 443.

ὄχνη, ἡ, later way of writing, ὄχνη, q. v.

ὄχος, ὁ, (ἔχω) anything which bears, a carriage, Lat. vehiculum, used by Hom. in heterocl. neut. pl. ὄχεια, τά, even of a single chariot, ἐξ ὄχέων Il. 4. 419, etc. (so Pind. O. 4. 20, P. 9. 18); and in poet. dat. ὄχεσφι, -φιν, Il. 4. 297., 5. 28, 107, etc.: later also in masc. pl., ἐπὶ χρυσεῖσιν ὄχοισιν h. Hom. Cer. 19; ἐπ' ἐνύκλοις ὄχοις, of the Scythian waggons, Aesch. Pr. 710, and often in Eur.:—also in sing., Pind. O. 6. 40 (in poet. form ὄχος, v. sub ὄφης), Hdt. 8. 124, Aesch. Ag. 1070, etc.; periphr., ἄρματος ὄχος = ὄχημα, Eur. Hipp. 1166, I. T. 370:—ὄχος ταχυήρης, of a ship, Aesch. Supp. 33; cf. ὄχημα. 2. τρόχαλοι ὄχοι ἀπήνης the swift or round bearers of the chariot, i. e. the wheels, Eur. I. A. 146, cf. Phoen. 1190. II. anything which holds, νηῶν ὄχοι steads for ships, harbours, Od. 5. 404, Orph. Arg. 1198.

ὄχός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἔχω) holding, securing, Philo Byz. de VII Mirac. 1.

ὄχυρο-ποιέομαι, Dep. to fasten, fortify, Polyb. 1. 18, 4:—the Act. in Schol. Philostr. 768.

ὄχυρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ἔχω) like ἐχυρός, firm, lasting, stout, of wood, Hes. Op. 427 (in Sup. ὄχυράτατος); ὄχυροῖς ἔρκεσιν εἴργειν (Cod. Med. ἐχυροῖς) Aesch. Pers. 90; of men, Ib. 78, Ag. 44. 2. of places, strong, secure, παρθενῶνες Eur. I. A. 738: esp. as military term, of a stronghold or position, strong, tenable, ὕρος Xen. An. 1. 2, 22; χωρίον Ib. 24, Isocr. 194 D; πόλις Polyb. 7. 15, 2; τὰ ὄχυρά Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 15, etc. Adv. -ρῶς, Eur. Med. 124.

ὄχυρότης, ητος, ἡ, firmness, strength, esp. of a stronghold or country, Polyb. 5. 62, 6., 7. 15, 2, etc.

ὄχυρόω, to make fast and sure, fortify, τὴν πόλιν Polyb. 14. 9, 9:—the Med. just like Act., Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 39, Polyb. 1. 18, 3:—Pass., τὰ πρόπυλα κλείθροισι ὄχυροῦται Plat. Ax. 371 B; πρόπυρα ὄχυρωτο Arist. Mund. 6, 9.

ὄχυρωμα, τό, a stronghold, fortress, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 3.

ὄχυρωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., LXX (1 Mac. 16. 15).

ὄχυρωσις, ἡ, a making secure, fortification, Joseph. B. J. 7. 6, 2.

ὄχυρωτέον, verb. Adj. one must strengthen, Plut. Mar. 18.

ὄχυρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving to strengthen, τινος Sext. Emp. M. 7. 23.

ὄψ (A), ἡ, poetic Noun, only used in the obl. cases of sing., ὄπος, ὄπί, ὄπα:—a voice, whether in speaking, Ἄτρειδω ὄπος ἔκλυον Il. 16. 76; ξυνέηκε θεᾶς ὄπα φωνησάσης 2. 182, etc.; or singing, Κίρκης .. αἰδούσης ὄπι καλῆ Od. 10. 221, cf. 5. 61; αἰδὸν ἀμειβόμεναι ὄπι καλῆ Il. 1. 604; so in Hes., Pind., and Trag., of the human voice; but also of cicadae, ὄπα λειριόεσαν ἰεῖσι Il. 3. 152; of lambs, ἀκούουσαι ὄπα ἀρνῶν 4. 435; of flutes, αὐλῶν φθεγγομένων ἡμερθεσαν ὄπα Theogn. 532. II. a word, ὡς γὰρ ἐγὼν ὄπ' ἀκουσα θεῶν Il. 7. 53; ἀμειλικτον δ' ὄπ' ἀκουσαν Il. 137., 21. 98, cf. Soph. El. 1068, etc. (From √ΕΠ, whence also ἔπος, εἰπεῖν.)

ὄψ (B), ἡ, gen. ὄπος, (ὄψομαι) = ὄψις, the eye, face, Emped. 371; cf. Arist. Poët. 21, 19, Strab. 364. (From √ΟΠ come also ὄπ-ωπ-α, ὄψ-ομαι, ὄμμ-α, ὄψ-ις, ὄπ-τήρ, ὄψ, ὄφθαλμός, ὄπιπεύω, ὄπή:—but the orig. form of the Root was prob. OK, as appears from the Aeol. forms cited by Hesych., ὄκκος, ὄκταλλος (v. ὄσσομαι I); cf. Skt. ak-sham, ak-shan, ak-shi (oc-ulus), ik-sh (videre); Lat. oc-ulus; Goth. aug-o (ὄφ-θαλμός); Germ. aug-e; Slav. ok-o, etc.—Curt. suggests that ὄψ-ις also may come from this Root (cf. δράκων from δρακεῖν, δέρκομαι), and

that the orig. form may have been ὄκφης, which would account for the length of the first syll. in Hom.)

ὄψ-αμάτης, Dor. for -αμήτης, ὄ, (ὄψέ, ἀμῶ) *one who mows till late at even*, Μίλων ὄψαμάτα (vocat.) Theocr. 10. 7.

ὄψανον, τό, (ὄψομαι) = ὄψις, Aesch. Cho. 530.

ὄψάσμαι, (ὄψον) Dep. *to eat as ὄψον*, τι Plut. 2. 668 B.

ὄψαρίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Geop. 20. 46, 1.

ὄψάριον, τό, Dim. of ὄψον, Comici ap. Ath. 385 E sq.

ὄψαριο-πωλείον, τό, *a fish-shop, τὰς ἐν τῷ ὄψ. μαρμαρίνας τραπέζας* C. I. 2930.

ὄψ-ἀρότης, ου, ὄ, (ὄψέ) *one who ploughs late*, Hes. Op. 488.

ὄψάρτυμα, τό, (ὄψον) *dressed food*, Nicet. Ann. 95 A.

ὄψαρτυσία, ἡ, *the art of cookery, a cookery-book*, Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 4, Alex. Λιν. 1. 9.

ὄψαρτυτής, οὔ, ὄ, *a cook*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 6. 37, Timae. 70; used derisively in Polyb. 12. 9, 4.

ὄψαρτυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for a cook or cookery: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of cookery*, Timocl. Incert. 3, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 33; ὄψαρτυτικόν (with or without βιβλίον) *a cookery-book*, Ath. 105 C, 387 C, 516 C; ὄψ. λέξεις οἱ γλῶσσαι Id. 5 B, 387 D.

ὄψ-αρτύω [ῶ], *to dress or season food*, Polyb. 12. 24, 2, Ath. 18 A.

ὄψέ, Adv. *after a long time, at length, late*, Lat. sero, Hom., etc.;

ὄψέ δὲ δὴ Μενέλιος ἀνίστατο Il. 7. 94; ὄψέ κακῶς ἔλθοι Od. 9. 534, etc.; ὄψέ διδάσκεσθαι οἱ μανθάνειν *to be late in learning, learn too late*, Aesch. Ag. 1425, Soph. O. C. 1264; ὄψέ φρονεῖν εὖ Eur. Or. 99 (cf. ὄψιμαθής):—also ὄψέ δὴ, Il. 7. 399, etc.; ὄψέ γοῦν, Aesch. 1. c.; ὄψέ περ, Pind. N. 3. 140. 2. *late in the day, at even*, opp. to πρῶί, Il. 21. 232, Od. 5. 272, Thuc. 4. 106, etc.: *late in the season*, Hes. Op. 483;

ὄψέ ἦν, ὄψε ἐγίγνετο *it was, it was getting, late*, Xen. An. 2. 2, 16., 3. 4, 36; ἡ μάχη ἐτελεύτα ἕως ὄψέ *did not end till late*, Thuc. 3. 108; so, ἐς ὄψέ Id. 8. 23; but, εἰς ὄψέ ψηφίζεσθαι *to continue voting till late in the day*, Dem. 1303. 14. 3. c. gen., ὄψέ τῆς ἡμέρας *late in the day*, Livy's *serum diei*, ἤδη γὰρ τῆς ἡμέρας ὄψέ ἦν Thuc. 4. 93, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 23; so, τῆς δ' ὥρας ἐγίγνετο ὄψέ Dem. 451. fin.; ὄψέ τῆς ἡλικίας *late in life*, Luc. Dem. Encom. 14, cf. Amor. 37.—For the Comp. and Sup. Adverbs v. sub ὄψιος.

ὄψείω, (ὄψομαι) Desiderat. of ὄραω, *to wish to see*, c. gen. αὐτῆς καὶ πολέμοιο Il. 14. 37:—an impf. ὄψεον in Sophron 39 Ahrens.

ὄψημα, τό, = ὄψον, Plut. 2. 664 A (from Plat. Rep. 372 C, ubi nunc ἐψήματα), Strab. 311, Longus 3. 5.

ὄψ-ἡμέρα, ἡ, (ὄψέ) *evening*, like ὄψια, Gloss.

ὄψητήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, prob. = ἐψητήρ (which Schneid. restores), Theodorid. ap. Ath. 229 B.

ὄψι, Aeol. for ὄψέ Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 533, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 26.

ὄψια, Ion. -ίη (sc. ὥρα), ἡ, *the latter part of day, evening*, opp. to ὄρθρος, often also joined with δειλή (q. v.), δειλή ἦν ὄψιη Hdt. 7. 167; περὶ δειλήν ὄψιαν Thuc. 8. 26; δειλῆς ὄψιας *late in the evening*, Dem. 1301. fin. Cf. ὄψιος.

ὄψιαίτερος, ὄψιαίτατος, Att. Comp. and Sup. of ὄψιος.

ὄψιανθέω, *to bloom late*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 6.

ὄψιανθής, ἐς, (ὄψέ) *late-blooming*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 4., 6. 6, 10.

ὄψιανθὸς λίθος, ὄ, *a black stone, perhaps obsidian*, Pliny's *lapis Obsidianus*, 36. 67, cf. Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri 5, Orph. Lith. 282.

ὄψιβλαστέω, *to sprout or shoot late*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 6.

ὄψι-βλαστής, ἐς, (βλαστάνω) *late sprouting or shooting*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14. 3., 6. 6, 10:—Comp. ὄψιβλαστότερος (as if from -βλαστος) Id. C. P. 1. 10, 7.

ὄψιγαμία, ἡ, *late marriage*, Suid. s. v. ὑπεργαμία:—so, ὄψιγαμίου γραφή, ἡ, *a prosecution for putting off-marriage beyond the appointed age*, Aristo ap. Stob. 1. 67. 16, Plut. Lys. fin.; cf. Müller Dor. 4. 4, 3.

ὄψιγαμῖος, ὄ, ἡ, *late-married*, Plut. 2. 493 E.

ὄψι-γενής, ἐς, *late born*, Hesych., Phot.

ὄψι-γονός [Γ], ὄν, *late-born, τὶ σευ ἄλλος ὀνήσεται ὄψιγονός περ;* Il. 16. 31; mostly in pl., ὄψιγονῶν ἀνθρώπων *of men after-born*, 3. 353, cf. Od. 1. 302, etc. 2. of a son, *late-born, born in one's old age*, h. Cer. 164. 3. *later-born, i. e. younger*, Hdt. 7. 3, Aesch. Supp. 360: *young*, Theocr. 24. 31.

ὄψιέστερος, Comp. of ὄψιος, q. v.

ὄψίζω, fut. ἴσω, (ὄψέ) *to do, go or come late*, Xen. An. 4. 5, 5, Hell. 6. 5, 21: so too in Pass., ὄψιζεσθαι ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς *to be in the streets late at night*, Lys. Fr. 8, cf. Xen. Cyn. 6, 4; ὑπὸ θήρας ὄψισθέντες *belated, benighted*, Id. Lac. 6, 4.

ὄψι-καρπος, ὄν, *fruiting late*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 6, etc.:—ὄψικαρπέω, *to be late in fruiting*, Id. C. P. 1. 17, 9; and ὄψικαρπία, ἡ, *a late fruiting*, H. P. 3. 2, 1.

ὄψι-κλέυθος, ὄν, *coming or going late*, Nonn. Jo. 11. 17.

ὄψι-κλωψ, ὄ, *one who steals at night*, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 3.

ὄψι-κουτος, ὄν, *going late to bed, late-watching*, ὄμματα Aesch. Ag. 889.

ὄψιμαθῆέω, *to learn late*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 23.

ὄψι-μαθής, ἐς, (μαθεῖν) *late in learning, late to learn*, Horace's *serus studiorum*, Isocr. 208 B, Plat. Soph. 251 B; ὄψιμαθεῖς *scis quam sint insolentes*, Cic. ad Fam. 9. 20, 2:—*too old to learn*, c. gen., κακῶν Isocr. 252 D; τῆς ἀδικίας Plat. Rep. 409 B; τῶν πλεονεξιῶν Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 35. II. *vain of late-gotten learning, pedantic*, Theophr. Char. 27, Polyb. 12. 9, 4, Luc.: *misapplying what one has learnt*, Timae. 70.

ὄψιμαθία, ἡ, *late-gotten learning*, Lat. *sera eruditio*, Theophr. Char. 27, Plut. 2. 334 C, 634 C.

ὄψι-μοθος, ὄν, *coming late to battle*, Nonn. D. 28. 92.

ὄψι-μορος, ὄν, *dying slowly*, Opp. II. 1. 142, Nonn. Jo. 19. 165.

ὄψιμος, ὄν, (ὄψέ) *poët. for ὄψιος, late, slow, τέλος ὄψ. a prognostic*

late of fulfilment, Il. 2. 325; also in Prose, *late in the season*, σπόρος Xen. Occ. 17, 4 and 5; αἰ δ. οὐκαι Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 7 (v. l. ὄψια), cf. 7. 4, 11., 7. 10, 1; ἐν τοῖς ὄψ. τῶν ὑδάτων Diod. 1. 10; ὑετός πρώμος καὶ ὄψ. Ep. Jacob. 5. 7:—*recent, ποιητικῆ* Plut. 2. 674 F. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 52.

ὄψι-voos, ὄν, *late-observing, i. e. remiss, inobservant*, of Epimetheus, Pind. P. 5. 36; μετάνοια Nonn. Jo. 3. 23.

ὄψινός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὄψιος, rejected by Phryn. 51, but common in later writers, and mentioned by Apoll. de Constr. pp. 188, 189.

ὄψιος, α, ὄν, (ὄψέ) *late, ὄψια ἐν νυκτί* Pind. I. 4. 59 (3. 53); ὅταν ἔαρ ὄψιον γένηται Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 3, cf. 9. 40, 59; ὄ. σῦκα, πυροί, etc., Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 1., 8. 4, 3, etc. (cf. ὄψιμος); φὰ τὰ μὲν πρῶτα τὰ δ' ὄψια Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 6:—cf. ὄψια. II. Att. Comp. ὄψιαίτερος, α, ὄν, *earlier*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 10, al.; Sup. ὄψιαίτατος, η, ὄν, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 3:—hence ὄψιαίτερον as Adv., Comp. of ὄψέ, Plat. Crat. 433 A, Eubul. Incert. 1. 11; Sup. ὄψιαίτατα, opp. to πρῶταίτατα, Plat. Prot. 326 C, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 18, etc.:—we also find a Comp. ὄψιέστερος in a few passages of Theophr.; but in some of these the best Ms. gives ὄψιαίτερος, and Schneider restores this form throughout; so ὄψιέτερον, ὄψιαίτερον in Plut. 2. 119 C, Poll. 1. 69, are prob. errors of the Copyists, as are πρῶιτερον, πρῶιτατα (v. sub πρῶί).

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ὄψι-πέδων, ὄ, *one who has long been in fetters*, Menand. Incert. 376.

ὄψι-πλουτος, ὄν, *that has grown rich late*, Basil.

ὄψις, ἡ, gen. εως, Ion. ιος: (v. ὄψ B): I. objective, *the look or appearance of a person or thing, his or its aspect*, Lat. *species oris, aspectus*, πατρὸς φίλου ὄψιν ἀτυχεῖς Il. 6. 468; εἰσορών ὄψιν τ' ἀγαθὴν καὶ μῦθον ἀκούων 24. 632, cf. Soph. Ph. 1412; δῶρον, οὐ σπουδαῖον εἰς ὄψιν Soph. O. C. 577; πλείω τὴν ὄ. παρείχετο *made the appearance greater*, Thuc. 6. 46; ὄ. φαίνεται καλὴ Xen. An. 5. 9, 9; εἰκάζεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς φανεράς ὄψεως Thuc. 1. 10; τὴν ὄψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν Id. 7. 44; the acc. is used absol. in *appearance*, τῷ ὄψιν εἰδόμενος Pind. N. 10. 26; στρογγύλος τὴν ὄψιν Hermipp. Ἀθ. γον. 1; ἀστεύτατον τὴν ὄ. Alex. Δρωπ. 1; καλὸς τε κάγαθος τὴν ὄ. Plat. Parmen. 127 B; so, ἀπὸ τῆς ὄψεως Ἑλληνικός *to judge from his looks*, Antiph. Ἄνται. 1. b. *the countenance, face*, Eur. Med. 905, Plat. Phaedr. 240 D, 254 B, etc.; οὐκ ἄξιον ἀπ' ὄψεως οὔτε φιλεῖν οὔτε μισεῖν οὐδένα *by the face or look merely*, Lys. 147. 33; ἀδήλωτος τῆ ὄψι so that nothing could be learnt *from his countenance*, Thuc. 6. 58; τίνι δεδούλωται ποτε;—ὄψι Menand. Incert. 14; in pl., Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 6, cf. Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 38. c. *the visual impression or image of an object*, Plat. Theaet. 193 C. 2. = θέαμα, a sight, φοβερὰν ὄψιν προσιδέσθαι Aesch. Pers. 48, cf. Supp. 567; ὄρῶ Πυλάδην .. ἠδεῖαν ὄψιν Eur. Or. 727, cf. Plat. Legg. 887 D, etc.; ἄλλην ὄψιν οἰκοδομημάτων other architectural sights, Hdt. 2. 136; τῆ ὄψι *from what they saw*, opp. to τῆ γνώμη, Thuc. 7. 75; τὰ δὲ χρήματα .. ἔστιν ὄψις *mere outside show*, Antiph. Incert. 63; of scenic representations, Arist. Poët. 6, 9 sq., 14, 3. 3. a vision, apparition, Hdt. 1. 39, etc.; also joined with other words, ὄψις ἐν τῷ ὕπνῳ Id. 3. 30, al.; ὄ. ἐνυπνίου Id. 8. 54; ὄ. ὀνείρου Id. 1. 38; ὄψις ἐν νυχοῖ Aesch. Pr. 645, cf. Ag. 425, Soph. El. 413, Eur. Hec. 72, etc. II. subjective, *the power of sight or seeing, eyesight, vision*, ὄψι τιναῖδεῖν, εἰσιδεῖν Il. 20. 205, Od. 25. 94; τῆς ἐμῆς ὄψιος Hdt. 2. 99, 147; τῆς ὄ. στερηθῆναι 9. 93, etc.; ὄψι τὸ δρασθὲν λαβύντες Thuc. 3. 38; οὐ καθορωμένους τῆ ὄψι νυκτὸς οὔσης Ib. 112. b. *the act of seeing, the sense of sight*, Arist. de An. 3. 3, 10, Meteor. 2. 9, 8; αἰ διὰ τῆς ὄ. ἠδοναί Id. Eth. N. 3. 10, 3, etc. c. in pl. *the organs of sight, the eyes*, ὄψις μαρᾶναι *to quench the orbs of sight*, Soph. O. T. 1328, cf. Ant. 52; τὸ κάλλος πάντων εἴλκε τὰς ὄψις ἐπ' αὐτόν Xen. Symp. 1, 9; so, in sing., ἐστερήθη τῆς μῆς ὄψεως Polyb. 3. 79, 12; but sing. in collective sense, *the eyes*, [ἰχθῶς] λευκὴν ἔχοντες τὴν ὄ. Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 7, cf. P. A. 2. 10, 9 sq., 2. 13, 1. d. *of the visual rays which were supposed to proceed from the eyes*, Emped. ap. Arist. de Sens. 2, 6-9, Plat. Tim. 45 C, 46 B, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 5., 2. 9, 18, al., v. Stallb. Plat. 1. c.: but in other places Arist. controverted this popular theory, de Sens. 2, 6 sq., v. Ideler Meteor. 1. p. 384. 2. *view, sight*, Lat. *conspectus*, ἀπικέσθαι ἐς ὄψιν τινὶ *to come into one's sight, i. e. presence*, Hdt. 1. 136; εἰς ὄψιν τινὸς οἱ τινὶ ἦκειν, μολεῖν, ἐλθεῖν, περᾶν Aesch. Cho. 215, Pers. 183, Eur. Med. 173, Or. 513; so, καλέειν τινὰ ἐς ὄψιν Hdt. 5. 106; ἀποφαίνειν τί τινὶ ἐς ὄψιν Id. 4. 81; ἐμπίπτει τι εἰς τὴν ὄψιν Plat. Tim. 67 D; λυπηρὸς τῆ ὄψι Thuc. 2. 37.

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ὄψις, ἡ, gen. εως, Ion. ιος: (v. ὄψ B): I. objective, *the look or appearance of a person or thing, his or its aspect*, Lat. *species oris, aspectus*, πατρὸς φίλου ὄψιν ἀτυχεῖς Il. 6. 468; εἰσορών ὄψιν τ' ἀγαθὴν καὶ μῦθον ἀκούων 24. 632, cf. Soph. Ph. 1412; δῶρον, οὐ σπουδαῖον εἰς ὄψιν Soph. O. C. 577; πλείω τὴν ὄ. παρείχετο *made the appearance greater*, Thuc. 6. 46; ὄ. φαίνεται καλὴ Xen. An. 5. 9, 9; εἰκάζεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς φανεράς ὄψεως Thuc. 1. 10; τὴν ὄψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν Id. 7. 44; the acc. is used absol. in *appearance*, τῷ ὄψιν εἰδόμενος Pind. N. 10. 26; στρογγύλος τὴν ὄψιν Hermipp. Ἀθ. γον. 1; ἀστεύτατον τὴν ὄ. Alex. Δρωπ. 1; καλὸς τε κάγαθος τὴν ὄ. Plat. Parmen. 127 B; so, ἀπὸ τῆς ὄψεως Ἑλληνικός *to judge from his looks*, Antiph. Ἄνται. 1. b. *the countenance, face*, Eur. Med. 905, Plat. Phaedr. 240 D, 254 B, etc.; οὐκ ἄξιον ἀπ' ὄψεως οὔτε φιλεῖν οὔτε μισεῖν οὐδένα *by the face or look merely*, Lys. 147. 33; ἀδήλωτος τῆ ὄψι so that nothing could be learnt *from his countenance*, Thuc. 6. 58; τίνι δεδούλωται ποτε;—ὄψι Menand. Incert. 14; in pl., Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 6, cf. Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 38. c. *the visual impression or image of an object*, Plat. Theaet. 193 C. 2. = θέαμα, a sight, φοβερὰν ὄψιν προσιδέσθαι Aesch. Pers. 48, cf. Supp. 567; ὄρῶ Πυλάδην .. ἠδεῖαν ὄψιν Eur. Or. 727, cf. Plat. Legg. 887 D, etc.; ἄλλην ὄψιν οἰκοδομημάτων other architectural sights, Hdt. 2. 136; τῆ ὄψι *from what they saw*, opp. to τῆ γνώμη, Thuc. 7. 75; τὰ δὲ χρήματα .. ἔστιν ὄψις *mere outside show*, Antiph. Incert. 63; of scenic representations, Arist. Poët. 6, 9 sq., 14, 3. 3. a vision, apparition, Hdt. 1. 39, etc.; also joined with other words, ὄψις ἐν τῷ ὕπνῳ Id. 3. 30, al.; ὄ. ἐνυπνίου Id. 8. 54; ὄ. ὀνείρου Id. 1. 38; ὄψις ἐν νυχοῖ Aesch. Pr. 645, cf. Ag. 425, Soph. El. 413, Eur. Hec. 72, etc. II. subjective, *the power of sight or seeing, eyesight, vision*, ὄψι τιναῖδεῖν, εἰσιδεῖν Il. 20. 205, Od. 25. 94; τῆς ἐμῆς ὄψιος Hdt. 2. 99, 147; τῆς ὄ. στερηθῆναι 9. 93, etc.; ὄψι τὸ δρασθὲν λαβύντες Thuc. 3. 38; οὐ καθορωμένους τῆ ὄψι νυκτὸς οὔσης Ib. 112. b. *the act of seeing, the sense of sight*, Arist. de An. 3. 3, 10, Meteor. 2. 9, 8; αἰ διὰ τῆς ὄ. ἠδοναί Id. Eth. N. 3. 10, 3, etc. c. in pl. *the organs of sight, the eyes*, ὄψις μαρᾶναι *to quench the orbs of sight*, Soph. O. T. 1328, cf. Ant. 52; τὸ κάλλος πάντων εἴλκε τὰς ὄψις ἐπ' αὐτόν Xen. Symp. 1, 9; so, in sing., ἐστερήθη τῆς μῆς ὄψεως Polyb. 3. 79, 12; but sing. in collective sense, *the eyes*, [ἰχθῶς] λευκὴν ἔχοντες τὴν ὄ. Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 7, cf. P. A. 2. 10, 9 sq., 2. 13, 1. d. *of the visual rays which were supposed to proceed from the eyes*, Emped. ap. Arist. de Sens. 2, 6-9, Plat. Tim. 45 C, 46 B, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 5., 2. 9, 18, al., v. Stallb. Plat. 1. c.: but in other places Arist. controverted this popular theory, de Sens. 2, 6 sq., v. Ideler Meteor. 1. p. 384. 2. *view, sight*, Lat. *conspectus*, ἀπικέσθαι ἐς ὄψιν τινὶ *to come into one's sight, i. e. presence*, Hdt. 1. 136; εἰς ὄψιν τινὸς οἱ τινὶ ἦκειν, μολεῖν, ἐλθεῖν, περᾶν Aesch. Cho. 215, Pers. 183, Eur. Med. 173, Or. 513; so, καλέειν τινὰ ἐς ὄψιν Hdt. 5. 106; ἀποφαίνειν τί τινὶ ἐς ὄψιν Id. 4. 81; ἐμπίπτει τι εἰς τὴν ὄψιν Plat. Tim

ὄψο-θήκη, ἡ, a place for keeping victuals in, like γύλιος, Suid.

ὄψολογία, ἡ, a treatise on food or cookery, Ath. 284 E.

ὄψο-λόγος, αν, discoursing on food or cookery, Ath. 337 B.

ὄψομαι, v. sub ὄραω.

ὄψο-μᾶνής, ἐς, mad after dainties, Ath. 464 E.

ὄψο-μᾶνία, ἡ, madness after dainties, Eust. ad Dion. P. 373.

ὄψον, τό, (v. sub πέσσω) properly, cooked meat, or, generally, meat, as opp. to bread and other provisions, ἐν δὲ . . σίτον καὶ οἶνον ἔθηκεν, ὄψα τε Od. 3. 480; ἐν δὲ οἱ ἀσκὸν ἔθηκε . . οἶνοιο . . , ἐν δὲ καὶ ἦα κωρύκῳ, ἐν δὲ καὶ ὄψα τίθει 5. 267, cf. 6. 77, Il. 9. 489; ὄψον ὀπτὸν Ar. Eq. 1106. 2. anything eaten with bread or food, to give it flavour and relish, κρόμμυον, ποτῶ ὄψον onions, a zest or relish to wine, Il. 11. 630; ἐσθίουσι ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ ὄψον Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 2, cf. 3; ὄψον ἔξουσιν, ἄλας τε δηλονότι καὶ ἐλάας καὶ τυρὸν καὶ βολβοὺς καὶ λάχανα Plat. Rep. 372 C; Σικελικὴ ποικιλία ὄψων lb. 404 D; φακῆν, ἡδιστον ὄψων Ar. Fr. 87; εἰς ἄρτος, ὄψον ἰσχύς Philem. Φιλοσ. 1, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 8; cf. ὄψοποιέω.

3. seasoning, sauce, like ἡδυσμα, Plat. Theaet. 175 E, etc.; κολλύραν . . καὶ κόνδυλον ὄψον ἐπ' αὐτῇ pudding and knuckle-sauce, Ar. Pax 123;—metaph., λιμῶ ὄσαπερ ὄψῳ διαχρήσθε, 'hunger is the best sauce,' Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12; ἡ ἐπιθυμία τοῦ σίτου ὄψων Id. Mem. 1. 3, 5; οἱ πόννοι ὄψον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 80; ὄψον δὲ λόγοι φθονεροῖσι are a treat to the envious, Pind. N. 8. 35. 4. generally, rich fare, dainties, τῷ ὄψῳ τε καὶ τῷ οἴνῳ χαίροντα Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 2; in pl., ὄψα καὶ μύρα, ὄψα καὶ τραγήματα, etc., Plat. Rep. 372 E, etc. 5. at Athens, esp., fish, the chief dainty of the Athenians (πολλῶν ὄντων ὄψων ἐκκενέκηκεν ὁ ἰχθὺς μόνος ἢ μάλιστα γὰρ ὄψον καλεῖσθαι Plut. 2. 667 F, cf. Ath. 276 E); often in Comedy, v. ap. Ath. 648 F; τὴν ἐγγελευν . . ὄψων μέγιστον Anaxandr. Πολ. 1. 6; in Hipp. 606. 10, ὄψα θαλάσσια: v. omnino Bäckh P. E. 1. 137, and cf. ὄψοποιός.

II. the market-place, esp. the fish-market, εἰς τοῦτον Ar. Fr. 242, 464, cf. Aeschin. 9. 41. Cf. ὄψωνιον. ὄψονομέω, to be an ὄψονόμος, Critias 50. ὄψο-νόμος, ὁ, (νέμω) one who watches the price of fish, Sophil. Ἄνδρ. 2. ὄψοποιεῖον, τό, an oven for baking food, Hesych.

ὄψοποιέω, to dress meat or fish nicely, Alex. Ἀσκληπ. 1, Plut. 2. 663 B, etc.: metaph., ὄψ. λόγον to make a dainty speech, lb. 55 A. II. Med. to eat ὄψον with bread, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 5, Hell. 7. 2, 22.

ὄψοποιήμα, τό, a dainty dish: generally, food, LXX (Judith 12. 1), Geop. ὄψοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for delicate cookery: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of cookery, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 12, 6, Metaph. 5. 2, 8;—but in Plat., ὄψοποική is now restored from MSS.

ὄψοποιία, ἡ, cookery, esp. fine cookery, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 5, Plat. Gorg. 462 D; ὁ τὴν ὄψ. συγγεγραφῶς Σικελικὴν who wrote the Sicilian cookery-book, lb. 518 B, cf. Ath. 112 D.

ὄψοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὄψοποιητικός, Plat. Gorg. 465 D, Xen. Oec. 9, 7; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), = ὄψοποιητική, Plat. Gorg. 463 B sq.; v. ὄψοποιία, ὄψοποιητικός.

ὄψο-ποιός, ὁ, one who cooks meat, a cook, Hdt. 9. 82; distinguished from ἄρτοκόπος or ἄρτοποιός, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 38, Cyr. 5. 5, 39; from σιτοποιός, Id. Cyr. 8. 5, 3, Plat. Gorg. 517 E; from μάγειρος, Rep. 373 C, Theaet. 178 D; ἀνέτι μάγειρος ὄψοποιός δ' ἐστὶ πον Dionys. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 9; τὸν ὄψ. σκευάσαι χρηστῶς μόνον δεῖ τοῦτον Alex. Μιλησ. 1. 6.

ὄψο-πᾶνος, ον, dressing food elaborately, Anth. P. 6. 306. ὄψο-πᾶλης, ου, ὁ, a victualler, esp. a fishmonger, Gloss.:—fem. ὄψο-πᾶλις, ἰδας, Plut. Τιμολ. 14.

ὄψοπωλία, ἡ, a dealing in victuals, Clearch. ap. Ath. 6 A, Strab. 658. ὄψοπωλίαν, τό, a cook-shop, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 286, Suid.

ὄψος, εος, τό, = ὄψον, LXX (Num. 11. 22). ὄψοφᾶγέω, to eat things meant to be eaten only with bread (as we might say, to eat butter), to live daintily, Ar. Nub. 983; ἡ μέλισσα . . οὐκ ἄψοφαγεῖ eats no animal food, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 32.

ὄψοφᾶγία, ἡ, dainty living, Aeschin. 6. 33, Theopomp. Hist. 204. ὄψο-φάγος [ᾶ], ὁ, one who eats things meant to be only eaten with bread, such as fish and other dainties, a dainty fellow, epicure, gourmand, Ar. Pax 810, Cephisad. Ἰγς 3, Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 5, Eubul. Πονν. 1; ὄψ. εἰ καὶ κνισολοῖχος Sophil. Φυλ. 2; cf. omnino Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 2 sq., Timae. 71:—irreg. Att. Sup. ὄψοφαγίστατος, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 4, Poll. 6. 37. II. name of a fish, Opp. H. 1. 141.

ὄψο-φόρος, ον, carrying food, Matro ap. Ath. 135 D, Poll. 10. 91. ὄψων, ὄνος, ὁ, a basket for fish, Hesych.

ὄψωνέω, to buy fish and other dainties, ὄψωνεῖν εἰσὶ ἄνθρωπος ἐπὶ τυραννίδι Ar. Vesp. 495; c. acc., τριχίδας ὄψ. Eupol. Κολ. 16; καρκίνοους Ar. Vesp. 1506; ὑπογάστρια Antiph. Πονν. 1, etc.:—generally, to buy victuals, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 1: proverb., Δελφοῖσι θύσας αὐτὸς ὄψωνεῖ κρέας ap. Plut. 2. 709 A.

ὄψ-ώνης, ου, ὁ, (ὄψον) one who buys fish or victuals, a purveyor, Ar. Fr. 424, Alciphro 1. 1:—ὄψωνητής in Eust. and Tzetz.

ὄψωνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for purveying, τέχνη Ath. 228 C, 313 F. ὄψωνία, ἡ, purchase of fish, purveyance, Critias 50, Antiph. Παρασ. 4, Alex. Πονηρ. 1.

ὄψωνιάζω, to furnish with provisions, ὄψ. δύναμιν to furnish an army with supplies or pay, Diod. Excerpt. 598. 38:—Pass. to be supplied, Polyb. 23. 8, 4; ἐκ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων χρημάτων cited from Dion. H., cf. Diod. 16. 22:—ὄψωνίζω in Timario in Notices des Mss. 9. 205.

ὄψωνιασμός, ὁ, a furnishing with provisions, Menand. Incert. 394. 2. the supplies and pay of an army, Polyb. 1. 66, 7., 69. 7; condemned by Phryn., v. Lob. p. 420.

ὄψωνια-δάκας, αν, receiving provisions, Poll. 10. 92. ὄψωνιον, τό, provisions or provision-money, Lat. obsonium, first in

Menand. (Incert. 447); ἤτησεν εἰς ὄψ. τριώβολον Thugened. Incert. 1:—then supplies and pay for an army, Polyb. 1. 67, 1., 6. 39, 12; mostly in pl., Id. 3. 25, 4, C. I. 3137. 106:—metaph., ὄψωνια ἀμαρτίας the wages of sin, Ep. Rom. 6. 23.—The word is rejected by the Atticists, Phryn. p. 420.

ὄψωνιο-πᾶλης, ου, ὁ, a victualler, Gloss.

ὄψωνιασμός, οἰ, ὁ, = ὄψωνιασμός, Byz.

Π

Π, π, πῖ, indecl.: sixteenth letter of Gr. alphabet. As numeral π' = 80, but π = 80,000. But in Inscr. Π stands for πέντε; [Δ], [Η], [Χ], [Μ], for πεντάκις δέκα, π. ἑκατον, π. χίλιοι, π. μύριοι.

I. π is the tenuis labial mute, related to the medial β and the aspirate φ. In the Indo-Eur. languages, the Gr. π, Lat. p, Skt. p or ph, = Teutonic f or (in the middle of a word) b:—as, πατήρ, L. pater, S. pitā, = Goth. fadar, O. Norse fadir, O. H. G. fatar, etc.; πόσις, L. potis, potens, S. patis (lord, master), = Goth. faths (in bruth-faths, νύμφιος); πρύ, L. pra, prae, S. pra (as a prefix), = Goth. fru-ma (πρώτος), O. H. G. fur-iro (prior), etc.; ἑπ-τα, L. sep-tem, S. sap-tan, = Goth. sib-un; etc. 2. the Gr. π also represents an Indo-Germ. k, L. c or qu, and sometimes Teuton. g or hv:—as, φέπ-ος, L. vox (voc-is), S. vak, vak-as (vox);—ἐπ-ομαι, L. sequ-or, S. sak, sake, si-sak-mi;—ἵππος (ἵκκας), L. equ-us;—ὄπ-, ὄπ-απ-α, ὄψις, L. oc-ulus, S. ak-sham, Goth. aug-ō;—πέμπε (Aeol. for πέντε), L. quinque, S. raukan;—πέπ-τω, L. coqu-o (quoqu-o in MSS. of Plaut. and Virg.), S. rak, rak-ami;—λείπω, L. linquo (linqui);—πός (in πότε, πότεν, ποῦ, πῶς, etc.); L. quis (quum, quo, etc.), S. kas, Goth. hvas, hvau (when), O. H. G. hvar (ever), etc.; v. infr. II. 2.

II. changes of π in the Gr. dialects, etc. 1. π becomes φ, √ΛΠΠ, λίπος ἀ-λείφ-ω, βλέπ-ω βλέφ-αρον, λάπ-τω λαφ-ύσσω, τε-θηπ-εῖναι ταφ-ῆναι, etc. 2. in Aeol. and Ion., it stands for the asp. φ, ἀμπί for ἀμφί, πανύς for φανύς, πάτην for φάτην, ἀπηγέ-εσθαι for ἀφηγ-, ἀπικέσθαι for ἀφικ-: so also in Dor., esp. Lacon., Koen Greg. p. 344; and π was retained in apostrophé before an aspirate by the Ion., ἀπ' ἡμῶν, ἐπ' ἡμέρην, ὑπ' ὑμῶν, etc.: on the contrary the aspirated form seems to have been always preferred in Att., ἀσφάραγος for ἀσπάραγος, λίσφος for λίσπος, σφόνγγος for σπόγγος, σφόνδυλος for σπόνδυλος, σφυράς for σφυράς, Lob. Phryn. 113. 3. in Ion. Prose, π becomes κ in relatives and interrogatives, κῶς ὅκως κοῖος ἀκοῖος κόσος ὀκόσος for πῶς ὅπως ποῖος ὀποῖος πόσος ὀπόσος, Greg. Cor. p. 413; v. supr. I. 2. 4. in Aeol., π is used for μ, ὄππᾶ for ὄμμα, πεδά for μετά, Greg. Cor. p. 580; and reversely, μ for π in ματέω for πατέω, Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 45. 5. with the Delphians, π became β, as βατεῖν, βικρόν for πατεῖν, πικρόν, Plut. 2. 292 F; in Aeol. and Dor., π for τ, πέτορες for τέσσαρες, πέμπε for πέντε, σπάδιον (spatium) for στάδιον, σπολάς for στολάς, σπαλείς for σταλείς, Koen Greg. p. 364, 615; cf. studeo studium σπαυδῆ. 6. sometimes interchanged with γ, as in λαπαρός λαγαρός, λαπάρα λαγών, λάγος lepus. 7. in Aeol. and Ep. Poetry, π is often redupl. in relatives, as ὄππη ὄππως ὄπποῖος ὄππόσος for ὄπη, etc., Greg. Cor. p. 588. 8. in Poets, τ is inserted after π, as in πτόλις and πτόλεμος for πόλις and πόλεμος with their derivatives.

πᾶ; Dor. for πῆ; how? Ar. Ach. 785, Lys. 171:—πα for πη, anywhere, anyhow, Ar. Lys. 155.

πᾶ, apoc. for πατήρ, Choerob. 16. 8, Arcad. 125. 4; cf. βᾶ.

πᾶα, Lacon. for πᾶσα, like Μῶα for Μῶσα, Ar. Lys. 995.

πᾶγά, Dor. for πηγή.

πᾶγᾶνάλια, τά, the Latin Paganalia, Dion. H. 4. 15.

Πᾶγᾶσαι, αἱ, a town in Thessaly, the port of Pherae, whence the Argonauts sailed, Hdt., etc.:—hence ἦρωσ Παγασαῖος, of Jason, Anth. P. 4. 3, 66:—ὁ Παγασίτης κόλπος Dem. 159. 26; λιμὴν Παγασίως Ar. Rh. 1. 524; ἀκτὴ Παγασίης lb. 318.

παγ-γέλιος, ον, (πᾶς) thoroughly ridiculous, Plat. Phaedr. 260 C, Rep. 522 C; παγγ. ἐστ' ἰδεῖν Eubul. Κερκ. 2:—παγγέλαστος, ον, Epiphon.

παγ-γενεῖ, Adv., v. sub παγγενής.

παγ-γενέτης, ον, and -γενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, father of all, Orph. H. 19. 5., 3. 1, Or. Sib. 3. 550, 675:—fem. παγγενέτειρα, mother of all, Anth. P. 12. 97.

παγ-γενής, ἐς, (γενέσθαι) of all races or kinds, Eccl. 2. with one's whole race, in which sense παγγενεῖ was used as Adv., παγγενεῖ τε καὶ πανδημεί Xanth. ap. Suid; ἐκριζωθήσεται παγγενεῖ C. I. 916; πανδημεί τε καὶ παγγενῆ (v. l. -εἰ) Ael. N. A. 17. 27; on the form, v. E. M. 647. 53, Lob. Phryn. 515:—also παγγενῶς, Nicet. Eug.

πάγ-γεος, ον, holding the whole earth, ἄρμα Orph. H. 58, 8.

παγγέραστος, ον, all-honoured, Byz.

παγ-γέωργος, ον, training all as a husbandman, Joseph. Macc. 2. 15.

παγγήρως, ον, very old, Tzetz.

παγ-γλυκερός, ὁ, ὄν, sweetest of all, Ar. Lys. 970.

παγγλωσσία, ἡ, wordiness, garrulity, Pind. O. 2. 157.

πάγγλωσσος or -ττος, ον, speaking all tongues, γένος Epigr. Gr. 1027. 21.

πάγ-γυμνος, ον, quite naked, Eust. 1398. 59.

παγ-γύναικί, Adv. with all the women, παμπαυδὶ καὶ παγγ. with all their women and children, Dio C. 41. 9.

πάγεν, v. sub πήγνυμι.

πᾶγερός, ὁ, ὄν, frosty, cold, Dio Chr. 1. p. 550. II. able to

fasten: τὸ παγερόν the power of fastening, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2.

πάγετος or πάγετος (Arcad. 81), δ, = πάγος II, frost, Pind. Fr. 74. 10, Hipp. Acr. 283, etc.; όταν πάχνη ή ή παγετός Xen. Cyn. 5, 1.

πάγετώδης, ες, (είδος) frosty, ice-cold, Soph. Ph. 1082; of water, Hipp. Acr. 283; of air, Arist. Mund. 5, 13.

πάγη [ᾶ], ή, (√ΠΑΓ, πήγνυμι) anything that fixes or fastens, a snare, a noose, trap, υπό πάγης αλόντος Hdt. 2. 121, 2; εν τή πάγη ενέχεσθαι Ib.; υπόπτεροι πάγαι the toils used in fowling (cf. Virgil's punicæe formidine pennæ), Soph. Fr. 378, cf. Plat. Legg. 824 A: a fowling-net, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 39.

2. metaph. a trap, snare, πάγας έπραξάμεσθα (Herm. έπραξάμεσθα) Aesch. Ag. 822; cf. παγίς.

παγίδευμα or -ωμα, τό, a snare, enticement, Eust. Opusc. 109. 18.

παγιδευτικός, ή, όν, ensnaring, Eccl.

παγιδεύω, (παγίς) to lay a snare for, entrap, Lxx (1 Regg. 28. 9), Ev. Matth. 22. 15.

παγίος [ᾶ], α, ον, (πήγνυμι) solid, κηρός .. σιδήρον παγιώτερος Luc. Alex. 21: Adv., είναι παγιός to be solid, opp. to βείν, Arist. Cael. 3. 1, 8.

II. firm, steadfast, οὐδέν παγιόν έστιν τών ανθρωπίνων Dio C. 65. 1; π. έχειν τόν λόγον to hold it fast, Plat. Epin. 984 D; of persons, συστήναι παγιώτατοι steady in the ranks, Dio C. 76. 12:—Adv., παγιώς λέγειν, like διωρισμένως, to say positively, without reservations, Plat. Rep. 434 D; παγιώς νοήσαι Ib. 479 C, Theaet. 157 A; π. δισχυρίζεσθαι Id. Tim. 49 D, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 2.

παγιότης, ητος, ή, certainty, Greg. Nyss., Hesych. s. v. εὐστάθεια.

παγιώω, (παγιός) to make firm or fast, Byz.

παγίς, ίδος, ή, (√ΠΑΓ, πήγνυμι) = πάγη, a trap, Batr. 117, Anth. P. 6. 109; παγίδας ιστάναι Ar. Av. 527, cf. 194.

2. metaph. a trap, snare, of women, Amphisp. Kour. 1, Menand. Incert. 67; δουρατέα π. of the Trojan horse, Anth. P. 9. 152; παγίδας προϋφυγον άμπλακίης Epigr. Gr. 421; τοίς άρτοίς .. ιστᾶσι παγίδας they try to 'raise the wind,' Alex. eis τὸ Φρέαρ 2:—also of women's ornaments, Ar. Fr. 663.

II. άγκυρα παγίς νεών the anchor which holds ships fast, Anth. P. 6. 5.

παγιώσις, εως, ή, a making fast, Olympiod. in A. B. 1408.

παγ-καίνιστος, ον, ever renewed, ever fresh, κηκίς Aesch. Ag. 960.

πάγκᾶκος, ον, quite or utterly bad, π. ήμαρ a most unlucky day, Hes. Opp. 811; very ποκίους, τὸ έλαιον τοίς φυτοίς π. Plat. Prot. 334 B.—Adv., παγκάκως όλέσθαι Aesch. Theb. 552; π. έχει τινί Id. Cho. 740; π. τιθέναι Id. Pers. 282; τεθνάναι Eur. Med. 1135.

2. of persons, utterly bad, most evil or wicked, Theogn. 149, Plat. Legg. 928 E, al.: Sup. ᾧ παγκάκιστε, Soph. Ant. 742, Eur. Med. 465, etc.

παγκάκουργος, ον, utterly wicked, Hesych. s. v. παναίγυλος.

πάγκᾶλος, ον, Ar. Pl. 1018, but η, ον, Plat. Phaedr. 276 E, Legg. 722 C:—all beautiful, good or noble, Ar. l. c., Plat. Symp. 204 C, 216 E, al.; π. ψά. Theopomp. Com. Eip. 3. Adv. -λως, Hipp. Art. 833, Eur. Fr. 287. 7, Plat., etc.; π. έχειν Id. Phaedr. 230 C.

παγκαρπία, ή, an offering of all kinds of fruit, συμμιγής π. Soph. Fr. 464, cf. Inscr. Att. in C. I. 523. 15, Anticlid. ap. Ath. 473 C, cf. 648 B, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 7 (where παγκαρπίαν has been wrongly considered as an Adj.): Eur. Fr. 904 has παγκάρπεια, metri grat., in an anapaestic verse.

II. a kind of sweet cake, Alexand. ap. Ath. 648 B.

πάγκαρπος, ον, of all kinds of fruit, θύματα Soph. El. 635: rich in every fruit, rich in fruit, φυτόν, χθών Pind. P. 9. 101, I. 4. 70; γονή π. produce of all kinds, Plat. Ax. 371 C: metaph., π. άοιδή Anth. P. 4. 1, 1:—πάγκαρπον, τό, as title of a book, Gell. praef. 8.

2. covered with fruit, berried, δάφνη Soph. O. T. 83.

II. as Subst., a name of the plant χαμαιλέων, Diosc. Noth. 3. 11.

παγκαταγέλαστος, ον, utterly ridiculous, Byz.

παγκατάμικτος, ον, mixed of all sorts, hashed up together, prob. 1. in Philoxen. 3. 13, v. ap. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 636.

παγκαταπύγων [ῶ], ονος, ό, ή, utterly lewd, Ar. Lys. 137.

παγκατάρᾶτος, ον, all-accursed, Ar. Lys. 588.

παγκευθής, ές, all-concealing, νεκρών πλάξ Soph. O. C. 1563.

πάγκλαυστος or rather -κλαυτος, ον, all-lamented, most lamentable, Aesch. Theb. 368, Pers. 822; π. αιώνα κοινόν, i. e. death, Soph. El. 1086.

II. act. all-tearful, Id. Tr. 652, Ant. 831.—On the form, v. sub κλαυτός.

πάγκλειτος, ον, all-renowned, Castorio ap. Ath. 455 A: Ms. πάγκλυτα.

παγκλέπτης, ον, ό, a thief-all, Tzetz.

παγκληρία, ή, a complete inheritance, inherited property, Aesch. Cho. 486, Soph. Fr. 774, Eur. Ion 814, Supp. 14.

πάγκληρος, ον, held in full possession, δόμος Eur. Ion 1542.

πάγκοινος, ον, common to all, νοσήματα Hipp. Acr. 281; but mostly in Poets, π. χώρα, of Olympia, Pind. O. 6. 107; παγκοίνοισ .. Δηούς εν κόλποις, of Eleusis, Soph. Ant. 1119; πληγείς θεοῦ μάστιγι παγκοίνοι, i. c. by death, Aesch. Theb. 608; έξ Αιδου παγκοίνου λίμνας Soph. El. 138; εν άπέχθημα π. βροτοίς one object of hate common to all mankind, Eur. Tro. 425; π. στάσις all the band together, Aesch. Cho. 459.

Adv. -νωσ, Manetho 4. 506.

παγκοίρανος, ον, lord of all, Opp. C. 4. 21; Σαβάζιος, C. I. 3791.

παγκοίτης, ον, ό, where all must sleep, or putting all to sleep, θάλαμος παγκοίτας, i. e. the grave, Soph. Ant. 804; παγκοίτας Αιδας Ib. 811;—both lyr. passages.

παγκόνιτος, ον, covered all over with dust, άεθλα παγκ. prizes gained by all kinds of contests, Soph. Tr. 305.

παγκόσμιος, α, ον, common to all the world, μοίρα Orph. H. 34. 20, Eccl.

πάγκρᾶνον, τό, a plant, = θαψία, Diosc. 4. 157.

παγκράτης, ές, (κράτος) all-powerful, all-mighty, epith. of Zeus, Aesch. Theb. 255, Eum. 918, Soph. Fr. 607; π. έδραι his imperial throne, Aesch. Fr. 389; of Apollo, Eur. Rhes. 231; of Athena, Ar. Thesm. 317:—τοῖνδε π. φονεύς their victorious slayer, Aesch. Ag. 164S.

2. of

things, π. πῦρ, cf. Soph. Ph. 986, Pind. N. 4. 101; δ π. ύπνος, χρόνος Soph. Aj. 675, O. C. 609; άλάθεια Bacchyl. 21.

παγκράτησία, ή, full power or possession, Philo 2. 129.

παγκρατιάζω, to perform the exercises of the παγκράτιον, Isocr. Antid. § 252, Plat. Gorg. 456 D, Charm. 159 C:—metaph. to sway one's arms about like a gymnast, to gesticulate violently, εν τή έκκλησίᾳ Aeschin. 4. 33, cf. 5. 21.

παγκρατιαστής, οῦ, ό, one who practises the παγκράτιον, Plat. Rep. 338 C, Euthyd. 271 C; title of plays by Alexis, Philemon, etc.; often in C. I., as 1428, 1969, al.

παγκρατιαστικός, ή, όν, of or for the παγκράτιον (v. παγκράτιον), ή παγκ. τέχνη the pancratiast's art, Plat. Euthyd. 272 A.

II. skilled in the παγκράτιον, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 14.

παγκράτιον, τό, (παγκρατής) a complete contest, an exercise of the Greek youths which combined both wrestling and boxing (ό θλίβειν καλ κατέχειν δυνάμενος, παλαιστικός· ό δέ ὤσαι τή πληγῇ, πυκτικός· ό δ' άμφοτέροις τούτοις, παγκρατιαστικός, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 14), Xenophon. 2 (5). 3 Bgk., Hdt. 9. 105, and often in Pind., who celebrated several victories in the Pancration in his Nem. and Isthm. Odes; π. νικᾶν Thuc. 5. 49; π. μάχεσθαι Ar. Vesp. 1191; ό π. ήσκηκώς Plat. Legg. 795 B; oft. in C. I., as 1421, 1590, al.

II. a plant, scilla maritima, Diosc. 2. 203.

παγκράτιστος, η, ον, = πανάριστος, Paul. Sil. descr. S. Soph. 22.

παγκρατοτικός, ή, όν, of or for the Almighty, Dion. Areop.

πάγκρεας, τό, the sweetbread, Lat. pancreas, Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 5; cf. καλλίκρεας.

II. a nickname given by Timo to the sceptic Pyrho, Diog. L. 4. 33.

παγκρότως έρέσσειν, to row all in time (cf. συγκροτέω II. 3), or with a great noise, Aesch. Supp. 723.

πάγκρῦφος, ον, quite concealed, Justin Mart. 35 C.

παγκτήμων, ον, possessing all, Clem. Al. 275.

παγκτησία, ή, entire possession, Poll. 10. 12.

παγκύνιον, τό, a kind of bent-grass, Ael. N. A. 14. 24.

πάγκῦφος, τό, quite crooked, π. έλαία the sacred olive-tree in the citadel at Athens, because of its dwarfed and twisted shape, Ar. Fr. 664; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 371. 3.

πάγξενος, ον, all-hospitable, common to all, Soph. Fr. 68.

παγό-λύτος, ον:—ύδωρ π. water from thawed ice, Oribas. 77 Matth.

παγο-πληξία, ή, a being frost-bitten, Hippiatr.

πάγος [ᾶ], ό, (√ΠΑΓ, πήγνυμι). Properly, that which is fixed or firmly set:

I. in Hom. a mountain-peak, απλάδες τε πάγοι τε Od. 5. 405; πάγοι όξέες 411:—then, generally, a rocky hill, Hes. Sc. 439, Pind. O. 10 (11). 59, I. 2. 47, Trag.; ό Άρειος (Ion. Άρήιος) πάγος the Areopagus at Athens, Hdt. 8. 52, cf. Aesch. Eum. 685 sq.; Άρειος εύβουλος πάγος Soph. O. C. 947; Άρειος εν πάγοις Eur. I. T. 1470; so, εν κλεινοίς Αθηναίων πάγοις Soph. Fr. 300, etc.

II. after Hom., = παγετός, frost, πάγου χυθέντος Soph. Ph. 293; πάγου φανέντος αιθρίου Id. Fr. 162; όντος πάγου οίου δεινοτάτου Plat. Symp. 220 B, etc.; also in pl., τών ύπαιθρίων π. Aesch. Ag. 335, cf. Soph. Ant. 357, Arist. H. A. 3. 22, 2, G. A. 2. 2, 7, etc.; also, dat. pl. πάγεσι (as if from τὸ πάγος), Id. Probl. 12. 6; and dat. sing. πάγει (vulg. πάγοις) Diod. 3. 34 Dind.:—cf. πάχνη, πηγᾶς.

2. the scum on the surface of milk, (also επίπαγος), Schol. Nic. Al. 91.

3. salt, as formed by the evaporation of sea-water, Lyc. 135.

πάγος, ό, the Lat. pagus, a canton, district, Plut. Num. 16.

πάγουρος [ᾶ], ό, a kind of crab, Lat. pagurus, Ar. Eq. 606, Arist. II. A. 4. 2, 3:—Lyc. 419 calls the old man Phoenix by this name.

παγώω, (πάγος) to freeze or curdle, Jo. Chrys.

πάγρος, ό, said to be = φάγρος, Arcad. 73. 17.

παγχάλεπος [ᾶ], ον, very hard, most difficult and dangerous, Antiphon 116. 34, Xen. An. 5. 2, 20, Plat. Phaedo 85 C, al. Adv., παγχαλέπως έχειν πρός τινα Xen. An. 7. 5, 16.

παγχάλκεος, ον, all-brasen, all-brass, άορ, βύπαλον Od. 8. 403., 11. 574; of a man, οὐδ' ει παγχάλκεος εύχεται είναι Il. 20. 102.

πάγχαλκος, ον, = foreg., κυνή Od. 18. 878; άσπίς Aesch. Theb. 591; γενύες Soph. El. 196; π. τέλη, i. e. arms to be dedicated to Zeus, Id. Ant. 143; άιχμή, όπλα Eur. Heracl. 277, Or. 444.

παγχαρής, gladdening all, Hermapio ap. Amm. Marc. 17. 4, 22.

II. pass. much rejoiced, Astrampsyche. Onir. c. 5.

πάγχορτος, ον, all-satiating, σίτα Soph. Fr. 579.

πάγχηστος, ον, good for all work, άγγος Ar. Ach. 936; κτήμα Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 5:—also Adv. παγχησίμως, Eus. in Maii Coll. Nov. Vat. 1. 3.

πάγχιςτος, ον, (χρίω) all-anointed: τᾶς πειθούς παγχιςτωῦ συγκραθείς stands without a Subst. in Soph. Tr. 661, of the robe anointed with the blood of Nessus: the Schol. supplies πέπλω,—an impossible ellipse; and no reasonable explanation has yet been found.

πάγχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ον, of all colours, Synes. 16 A; also πάγχρως, ωτος, ό, ή, Id. 114 B.

παγχυρῶσεος [ῶ], ον, all-golden, of solid gold, θύσανοι Il. 2. 44S; τόξα h. Hom. 27. 5; μήλα Hes. Th. 335:—so πάγχυρῶσος, ον, Pind. O. 7. 4, P. 4. 121, Soph. El. 510, Eur., etc.

πάγχυ, Adv. (πᾶς, πᾶν) Ep. and Ion. for πάνυ, quite, wholly, entirely, altogether, strengthd., μάλα πάγχυ Il. 14. 143; πάγχυ μάλα 12. 165; πάγχυ λίην Od. 4. 825; άγαν πάγχυ Pind. P. 2. 150; in Il. 10. 99, Hes. Op. 262 (έπι πάγχυ λάθωνται, έπι π. λαθέσθαι) έπι belongs to the Verb; πάγχυ δοκέειν or έλπίζειν to think or hope fully that .., Hdt. 1. 31., 4. 135, etc.—Very rare in Att. Poets, being used once (in a senarian) by Aesch. Theb. 641; and once (in a heroic verse) by Ar. Ran. 1531.

παγώδης, ες, (πάγος) = παγετώδης, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 12.

παδάω, Dor. for πηδάω, 3 sing. παδη Sophr. 46 Abr.; imper. πάδη =

πήδα, Ar. Lys. 1317; partic. gen. fem. pl. παδῶν = πηδουσῶν, lb. 1313 (restored by Dind. for παιδῶν).

πάθινος, ἡ, ον, of or from the tree πάδος, Apollod. in Math. Vett. p. 46. πάδος, ἡ, a tree, perhaps *prunus padus*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 1, 3; cf. πῆδος. παθαίνω, (πάθος) to make pathetic, Dion. H. de Thuc. 23:—Med. to represent passion, speak with passionate gestures, etc., Id. 3. 73; of an orator, Id. de Lys. 9, Plut. 2. 447 F, etc.; of a mimic actor, Anth. P. 5. 129; of a musician, Plut. 2. 713 A.

παθίειν, Ep. inf. aor. of πάσχω.

παθινός, ὄν, suffering, mournful, LXX (Job 29. 25).

πάθη [ᾶ], ἡ, a passive state, opp. to πράξις, Plat. Legg. 903 B; τὰς ἐκεῖ . . πάθας what happened there, Soph. Aj. 295; πᾶσαν τὴν ἑωυτοῦ π. all that had happened to him, Hdt. 1. 122. 2. suffering, misfortune, Pind. P. 3. 73, 171, Hipp. V. C. 905, Soph. O. C. 7, etc.; ἡ π. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν blindness, Hdt. 2. 111; ἡ τοῦ πνίγους π. suffocation, Plat. Phileb. 32 A; in pl., Hdt. 1. 123., 3. 40.

πάθημα [ᾶ], τό: pl. dat. παθημάτων Com. Anon. 84 (an Aetol. form, Eust. 279. 42., 1761. 36):—like πάθος, anything that befalls one, a suffering, misfortune, Soph. Tr. 142; of a massacre, Thuc. 4. 48: mostly in pl., Hdt. 8. 136, etc.; παθήματα πάσχειν Soph. O. C. 361; ἀκούσια παθήματα, opp. to ἐκούσια καὶ ἐκ προνοίας ἀδικήματα, Antipho 114. 19; proverb., τὰ δέ μοι παθήματα μαθήματα γέγονε my sufferings have been my lessons (cf. πάθος I. 1), Hdt. 1. 207, cf. Aesch. Ag. 175 et ibi Blomf. (170), Ar. Thesm. 199, Plat. Symp. 222 B. II.

a passive emotion or condition, π. τῆς ψυχῆς εἶναι τὴν σωφροσύνην, οὐ μάθημα Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 17: also mostly in pl. passive states or impressions, opp. to ποιήματα or ἔργα, Plat. Soph. 248 B, Rep. 437 C; τὰ σώματος π., τὰ περὶ τὸ σῶμα π. lb. 389 C, Phileb. 33 D; ὅσα διὰ τοῦ στόματος π. Id. Theaet. 186 C; τὰ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ π. Id. Rep. 511 D; τοῖς π. ὑπηρετεῖν to obey the passions, Arist. Pol. 1. 5, 9, cf. Rhet. 2. 22, 16, Poët. 6, 2. 2. an attack of sickness, Hipp. Vet. Med. 8; π. καὶ νοσήματα Plat. Rep. 439 D:—in pl., also, symptoms, Hipp. 1016 F, al. III.

in pl. also, incidents, occurrences, τὰ ἐν . . τῇ Ὀδυσσεΐα π. Plat. Rep. 393 B; πάντα εἶδη καὶ π. πολιτειῶν Id. Legg. 681 D. 2. like πάθος III. 2, of the incidents or changes of material bodies, τὰ οὐράνια π. Id. Ion 531 C; τὰ τῆς σελήνης π. Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 9, cf. Meteor. 2. 6, 1 and 24, al.

3. the incidents, properties or accidents, of quantities, magnitudes, etc., Id. An. Post. 1. 10, 4, Cael. 4. 3, 1, Sens. 6, 1, al.

παθηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, liable to παθήματα, impressionable, Julian. 199 C. Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 10.

πάθησις [ᾶ], ἡ, passiveness, passivity, opp. to ποιήσις, Arist. Phys. 3. 3, 2, de An. 3. 2, 7.

παθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, subject to feeling, capable of sensation, sensitive, ψυχᾶ Tim. Locr. 102 E:—c. gen. rei, capable of feeling, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 5, 2. 2. sensuous, impassioned, pathetic, τραγῳδία Id. Poët. 24, 1; λέξις Id. Rhet. 3. 7, 3; ἐκ τῶν παθ. λέγειν to use pathetic topics, lb. 3. 16, 10:—Adv., παθητικῶς λέγειν lb. 3. 7, 11; π. εἰρησθαι lb. 2. 21, 13.

II. receptive, passive, opp. to ποιητικός, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 7, 7, Metaph. 4. 15, 6, Phys. 8. 4, 13, al.; παθ. ποιότητες Id. Categ. 8, 8; τὸ παθητικὸν μόριον (sc. τῆς ψυχῆς) Id. Pol. 1. 5, 6, cf. Phys. 3. 3, 2, al.:—Adv., παθητικῶς κινεῖσθαι passively, without resistance or effort, Plut. 2. 1111 E. 2. of Verbs, ὁ π. the passive voice, Dion. H. ad Ammae. 2. 7, etc.:—Adv. παθητικῶς, in the passive, Apoll. de Constr. 276.

παθητός, ἡ, ὄν, one who has suffered, Menand. Monost. 457. II.

subject to suffering or passion (Cicero's *patibilis*, N. D. 3. 12), τὸ θνητὸν καὶ παθητὸν Plut. Pelop. 16, cf. Num. 8. b. of the Saviour, destined to suffer, Act. Ap. 26. 23; but some took it in the sense used by Plut., whence they were called παθητο-λάτραι, Eus. in Phot. Bibl. 106. 14.

2. liable to change, opp. to ἀπαθής, Arist. Mund. 2, 10.

παθικέομαι, Dep. to be παθικός, Anth. P. 11. 73.

παθικός, ἡ, ὄν, remaining passive: hence Lat. *pathicus*, i. e. *qui muliebria patitur*, Juven. 2. 99, Martial.

πάθηνη, ἡ, vulgar form of φάτνη, Geop. 15. 4, 1, cf. Moer. 391.

πάθο-γνωμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in judging of symptoms or diseases, Galen.:—παθογνωμονικός is a false form.

πάθο-κράτεια, with. v. l. παθοκράτορεια, ἡ, the government of the passions, self-restraint, Joseph. Macc. 13. 3.

παθοκράτεομαι, Pass. to be governed by passions, LXX (4 Macc. 7. 20).

πάθο-κτόνος, ον, killing passions, Eccl.

πάθο-λογέω, to treat of the πάθη, M. Anton. 8. 13, Galen.

πάθολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the πάθη, treating thereof, λόγος Stob. Eccl. 2. 52:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the science of diseases, pathology, Galen.

πάθο-ποιία, ἡ, excitement of the passions, Jul. Rufin. Fig. 36.

πάθο-ποιός, ὄν, causing bodily disease, Galen.: or passion, Eccl.

πάθος [ᾶ], εος, τό: (√ΠΑΘ, πάσχω):—like πάθημα, anything that befalls one, an incident, accident, chance, τὰ ἀνθρωπία π. Hdt. 5. 4; τὸ συντυχὸν π. Soph. Aj. 313; οὐ τόδ' ἦν π. where this incident took place, Id. O. T. 732; cf. Antipho 125. 9. 2. what one has suffered, good or bad, suffering, experience, τὸν πάθει μάθος θέντα κυρίως ἔχειν (v. πάθημα I), Aesch. Ag. 177; τὰ γ' ἐμὰ πάθη my experiences, Plat. Phaedo 96 A:—opp. to δράμα, ποίημα, πράξις, ἔργον, as τὸ δράμα τοῦ πάθους πλέον Aesch. Ag. 533, cf. Plat. Soph. 248 D, Phaedr. 245 D, Legg. 876 D, Arist. Cael. 3. 1, 2, Poët. 1. 6:—but commonly, b. in bad sense, a suffering, misfortune, calamity, Hdt. 1. 91., 5. 4, Aesch. Pr. 703, etc.; οὐλίφ σὺν πάθει Soph. Aj. 933; τὰ τῆς Νιόβης π. Plat. Rep. 380 A, etc.; ἀνήκεστον π. ἐρδεῖν to do an act which is an irreparable mischief to one, Hdt. 1. 137; μετὰ τὸ τῆς θυγατρὸς π., i. e. her death, Id. 2. 133; π. μέγα πεπονθέναι, of a great defeat, Id. 3. 147, cf. 5. 87 al.; πάθει in amount of

loss, Thuc. 7. 30. c. an attack of sickness, disease, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 8., 3. 1, 17, al. d. the Passion of Christ, Ign. ad Trall. in tit. II. of the soul, any passive emotion or affection, a passion, violent feeling, such as love, hate, etc. (ὄλως οἷς ἐπεται ἡδονὴ ἢ λύπη Arist. Eth. N. 2. 5, 2); διὰ πάθους Thuc. 3. 84; ἐρωτικὸν π., etc., Plat.; π. ποιεῖν to excite passion, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 8; ἐν π. εἶναι Id. Pol. 3. 16, 8; ἐκτὸς τοῦ π. εἶναι to be exempt from passion, Teles ap. Stob. 576. 2; ἔξω τῶν π. γίγνεσθαι Dio C. 60. 3. III. any passive state, a condition, state, Plat.

Rep. 432 D; τὰ ἐν τοῖς κατόπτροις τῶν ὀμμάτων π. what happens to the eyes in looking at mirrors, Id. Theaet. 193 C, etc. 2. in scientific writers, of the incidents of things, the changes to which they are liable (ποιότης καθ' ἣν ἀλλοιοῦσθαι ἐνδέχεται, Arist. Metaph. 4. 21), τὰ οὐράνια πάθη Plat. Hipp. Ma. 285 C; τὰ περὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν π. Id. Phaedo 96 C; τὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ π. καὶ μέρη Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 2; π. τοῦτο, δ. καλούμεν σεισμὸν Id. Mund. 4, 29; v. πάθημα III. 2. 3. in Logic, of the incidents or properties of things, opp. to οὐσία, Plat. Euthyphro 11 A:—so in Physics, οἷον τὸ λευκὸν καὶ τὸ μέλαν, καὶ γλυκὸν καὶ πικρὸν, καὶ βαρῦτης καὶ κοφύτης, κτλ., Arist. Metaph. 4. 21; in Arithmetic and Mathematics, τὸ τῶν ἀριθμῶν π. lb. 1. 5, 2; γεωμετρία περὶ τὰ συμβεβηκότα πάθη τοῖς μεγέθεσι Id. Rhet. 1. 2, 1, cf. Anal. Post. 1. 7, 1:—v. πάθημα III. 3. 4. in Gramm. the inflexion of a word, declension, conjugation, etc. IV. in Rhet. a pathetic style or mode of expression, *pathos*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 2, Plut. 2. 711 E, etc.

Παιάν, ἄνος, ὁ, Ep. Παιήων, ονος, Att. Παιών, ὠνος (v. sub fin.):—*Paeon* or *Paeon*, the physician of the gods who, in Il. 5. 401, 899, cures the wounded Hades and Ares, cf. Pind. P. 4. 481; Παιήωνος γενέθλη the sons of P., i. e. physicians, Od. 4. 232. 2. after Hom., the name and office of healing were transferred to Apollo, who was invoked by the cry ἰήε Παιάν, Aesch. Ag. 146, Soph. O. T. 154; so, ἰὼ Παιάν Id. Tr. 221, Ar. Ach. 1212; ὠναξ Π. Eur. Alc. 220, etc.;—without reference to his healing art, τὸν Παιῶνά τε καὶ τὰς Μούσας ἐπικαλούμενος Plat. Criti. 108 C, cf. Legg. 664 C, Aesch. Ag. 1248:—so, Ἀσκληπιὸς Παιών Ar. Pl. 636; of Zeus at Rhodes, Hesych.; of Dionysos, Helios, Pan, Orph. H. 52. 11., 8. 12., 11. 11. 3. as appellat. a physician, healer, παιῶν γενοῦ τῆσδε μερίμνης Aesch. Ag. 99; παιῶνα κακῶν Soph. Ph. 168: and, generally, a saviour, deliverer, ὃ θάνατε Παιάν Aesch. Fr. 244, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1373: v. sub παιώνιος. II. παιάν, Ep. παιήων, a *paean*, i. e. a choral song, a hymn or chant, addressed to Apollo or Artemis (the burden being ἰή or ἰὼ Παιάν, etc., v. supr. 1. 2), in thanksgiving for deliverance from evil, μολπή θεὸν ἰλάσκοντο, καλὸν ἀείδοντες παιήονα Il. 1. 473; παιᾶν' ἐπευφήμησεν Aesch. Fr. 281, cf. Procl. ap. Phot. 523:—properly therefore opp. to θρηνοί, στενάγματα, etc., Aesch. Cho. 343, Soph. O. T. 5 and 187, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 636 (but v. infr. 4): also addressed to other gods on like occasions, as to Poseidon after an earthquake, Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 4. 2. a song of triumph after victory, properly to Apollo, Il. 22. 391 sq.; ἀλώσιμος π. Aesch. Theb. 635, etc.; also the song with which soldiers advanced to battle, a war-song, παιᾶν' ἐφύμνον στυμνὸν Ἕλληνες Id. Pers. 393, cf. Lys. 194, 15, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 6; which was addressed to Ares, cf. Schol. Thuc. 1. 50.—The phrase was, ἐξάρχειν τὸν παιᾶνα Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58, (παιᾶνος Plut. Rom. 16); π. ἐξάρχεσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι Id. Hell. 2. 4, 17., 7. 4, 36. 3. any solemn song or chant, esp. on beginning an undertaking, in omen of success, Thuc. 7. 75; so, ἰηπαίων' ἀείδον h. Hom. Ap. 517; π. γαμήλιος Ar. Thesm. 1035; also of songs sung at feasts, Xen. Symp. 2, 1; ἔγχει κάπιβόα τρίτον παιῶνα Pherecr. Pers. 2, cf. Antiph. Ἄγρ. 5, Διπλ. 1. 5.—On the *paean*, v. Müller's Literat. of Greece, 1. p. 19. 4. Aesch., by an oxymoron, joins π. Ἐρινύων, π. τοῦ θανόντος Ag. 645, Cho. 151; so, π. στυγνός, of a dirge, Eur. Tro. 126; παιᾶνα σπενόσειν lb. 577; π. τῷ κάτωθεν θεῷ Id. Alc. 424. III. Κρητῶν παιήονες *paean-singers*, h. Hom. Ap. 518. IV. in Prosody, a *paean*, a foot consisting of 3 short and 1 long syll., —uu, —uu, uu, or uu—, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4; later always in form παιών.—As to the form, it has been laid down that in Att. Παιών was properly used of the Physician (except in the vocat.), παιάν of the song, παιών of the metrical foot; and the examples above cited to a great extent confirm this rule. But in Com. and Prose the form παιών seems to have prevailed, v. Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 1212: cf. παιανίζω —ανισμός, παιωνίζω —ωνισμός.

παιανίζω, v. sub παιωνίζω.

παιανικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like a *paean*, Ath. 696 D, Eust. 137. 39.

παιανίς, ἰδος, ἡ, of or like a *paean*, ἀοιδαί Pind. Fr. 103.

παιανισμός, ὁ, v. sub παιωνισμός.

παιανισταί, οἱ, the *paean-chanters*, a sacred guild at Rome, C. I. 6898; v. Franz. ad l.

παιάνο-γράφος, ον, writing *paean*s, Apoll. Dysc. Hist. c. 40.

παίγμα, τό, play, sport, λῶτος ὅταν . . παίγματα βρέμη when'er the pipe sounds its sportive strains, Eur. Bacch. 161.

παίγμος, ὁ, = παίγνια, παιδιά, play, sport, Schol. Il. 21. 575.

παίγμοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for παίγνια, as if from παίγμων, Stesich. Fr. 47.

παίγνια, ἰον. —ἡ, ἡ, play, sport, a game, Hdt. 1. 94., 2. 173; cf. παιδιά. II. = ἑορτή, Ar. Lys. 700.

παίγνια-γράφος, ον, writing playful poetry, Ath. 638 D; Casaub. παιγνιογρ.—

παίγνιαζω, to play, joke, Boiss. Anecd. 5. 99.

παίγνιδιον, τό, a farce, Byz.

παίγνήμων, ον, like παίγνιάδης, fond of a joke, Hdt. 2. 173, Eust. Opusc. 202. 17, etc.; παίγνήμων, lb. 95. 89, Hdn. Epim. 106; Adv. —ῶνας, Eust. 772. 38.

παίγνικός, ἡ, ὄν, = παίγνιος, Eccl.

παίγνιον, τό, a plaything, toy, ἀνθρωπος θεοῦ τι παίγνιον εἶναι Plat. Legg. 803 C, cf. Polit. 288 C: often in pl., Ephipp. Incert. 3, Plat. Legg. 797 B, etc.:—in pl. also a person to toy with, Lat. *deliciae*, Ar. Eccl. 922,

Plut. Ant. 59. II. in Theocr. 15. 50, the Egyptians are called *κακά παίγνια*, toguish *cheats*,—unless here it be the acc. cognat. after *παίζω*. III. a game, *Κουρήτων ἐνόπλια π.* Plat. Legg. 796 B: a sportive poem, Philet. ap. Stob. t. 81. 4, Polyb. 16. 21, 12, and Anth.; of Theocritus' poems, Ael. N. A. 15. 19: a comic performance, comedy, Plat. Legg. 816 E, Anaxandr. Γερωντ. 1, cf. Ephipp. Έμπ. 2, Suet. August. 99: of the merry chirp of the cicada, Anth. P. 7. 196, 6. *παίγνιος*, *ον*, sportive, droll, Anth. P. 12. 212. *παιγνιώδης*, *ες*, (εἶδος) playful, sportive, εὐστοχίη Plut. Ages. 2, etc.: τὸ π. playfulness, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 56; τὸ παιγνιώδες Id. Symp. 2, 26. *παιδ-αγρέται*, *οἱ*, officers at Sparta, = *ἰππαγρέται*, restored in Hesych. by Ruhnck. Tim. 150. *παιδᾶγωγείαν*, τό, the room in a school-house in which the *παιδαγωγοί* waited for their boys, Dem. 313. 12: later, a school, Plut. Pomp. 6. *παιδᾶγωγέω*: pf. *πεπαιδαγώγηκα*, Luc. Tim. 13:—Pass., fut. *παιδαγωγήσομαι* in pass. sense, Plat. Alc. 1. 135 D: aor. *ἐπαιδαγωγήθη* Plat.: pf. *πεπαιδαγώγημαι* Plut. To attend as a *παιδαγωγός*, to train and teach, educate, τινά Plat. Theaet. 167 C, etc.: to lead or watch like a child, γέρον γέροντα *παιδαγωγῆσω* σ' ἐγώ Soph. Fr. 623, cf. Eur. Bacch. 193; ἢ *παιδαγωγεῖν* γὰρ τὸν ὀπλίτην χρεών; Id. Heracl. 729:—Pass., of a child, Hipp. Art. 820. 2. generally, to educate, moderate, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Muson. ap. Stob. 202. 29, cf. Plut. 2. 443 D; so, τὸ θέατρον .. π. τὰ ἤθη τῶν ὀρώντων Luc. Salt. 72, cf. Tim. 13:—Pass., συμποσίου ὀρθῶς *παιδαγωγηθέντος* Plat. Legg. 641 B; τὴν *παιδαγωγηθείσαν* οὕτω πόλιν Ib. 752 C. 3. to attend like a *παιδαγωγός*, to follow constantly, Ib. 600 E, Alc. 1. 135 D. *παιδᾶγωγήμα*, τό, a plan of educating, Clem. Al. 145. *παιδᾶγωγήσις*, ἡ, = sq., ὀφθαλμῶν Clem. Al. 198. *παιδᾶγωγήτεον*, verb. Adj. one must educate, Eccl. *παιδᾶγωγία*, ἡ, the office of a *παιδαγωγός*, attendance on boys, education, Plat. Rep. 491 E, Tim. 89 D:—metaph. the culture of trees, Plut. 2. 2 E: generally, attendance on the sick, Eur. Or. 883. *παιδᾶγωγικός*, ἡ, ὄν, suitable to a teacher or to education, *παρησία* M. Anton. 11. 6, cf. Plut. 2. 124 D:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) τῶν νοσημάτων = ἡ *ιατρική*, the tending of diseases, Plat. Rep. 406 A; ὁ -κός (sc. λόγος), a treatise on education, ap. Diog. L. 6. 75. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 73 A: Sup. -ώτατα, Clem. Al. 131. *παιδ-ᾶγωγός*, ὁ, = *παιδὸς ἄγωγός*, a boy-ward, a trainer and teacher of boys; at Athens, the slave who went with a boy from home to school and back again, a kind of tutor, Hdt. 8. 75, Eur. Ion 725, El. 287 (cf. Med. 53), Antipho 123. 15, Lys. 910. 2; joined with *τίτθη*, τροφός, Plat. Rep. 373 C; with *ἡγεμών*, Ib. 467 D; with *διδάσκαλος*, Xen. Lac. 3, 1; v. omnino Plat. Lys. 208 C:—hence Phoenix is called the *παιδαγωγός* of Achilles, Id. Rep. 390 E, etc.; and in Plut. Fab. 5, Fabius is jeeringly called the *παιδαγωγός* of Hannibal, because he always followed him about:—generally a leader, δημοκρατίας, τυραννίδος Plut. Arat. 48, Galb. 17.—Cf. Dict. of Antiqu. s. v. *παιδᾶρίδιον*, τό, Dim. of *παιδᾶριον*, Gloss. *παιδᾶριεύμαι*, Dep. to behave childishly, Stob., Hesych. *παιδᾶρικός*, ἡ, ὄν, = *παιδικός*, Epiphan. *παιδᾶριο-γέρον*, ὁ, a childish old man, Eccl. *παιδᾶριον* [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of *παῖς*, a young, little boy, Ar. Av. 494, Pl. 536; ἐκ *παιδαρίου* from a child, Plat. Symp. 207 D, Dem. 1252. 28; π. εἶ you're a mere boy, Ar. Nub. 821:—also a little girl, Id. Thesm. 1203, Menand. Παμζ. 5: and in pl. young children, Ar. Vesp. 568; π. καὶ γυναῖα Andoc. 17. 9, cf. Dem. 439. 5, and v. Moer. p. 321. II. a young slave, Ar. Pl. 823, 843, Xen. Ages. 1, 21. *παιδᾶρίσκος*, ὁ, like *παιδᾶριον*, Dim. of *παῖς*, Heliod. 5. 14. *παιδᾶριώδης*, *ες*, (εἶδος) childish, puerile, Plat. Phileb. 14 D, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 23, Metaph. I (min.) 3, 1, Nicoch. Incert. 7:—τὸ *παιδαριωδέστατον* the most puerile style, Longin. 4. 1. Adv. -δῶς, Polyb. 27. 2, 10. *παιδαρτάω*, -ησις, f. ll. for *πεδαρτάω*, -ησις. *παιδᾶρύλλιον*, τό, Dim. of *παιδᾶριον*, Eccl. *παιδδαῶν*, v. sub *παδάω*. *παιδεία*, ἡ, the rearing of a child, Aesch. Theb. 18, cf. Dind. Soph. Fr. 433. 2. training and teaching, education, opp. to *τροφή*, Ar. Nub. 961, Thuc. 2. 39, Plat. Phaedo 107 D, Phileb. 55 D, etc. 3. its result, mental culture, learning, accomplishments, as we also use education (rendered by Gell. 13. 16, *humanitas*), Plat. Prot. 327 D, Gorg. 470 E; τῆς *Λακεδαιμονίων* π. Id. Prot. 343 A:—in pl. parts or systems of education, Id. Legg. 653 C, 804 D; for the constituent parts of education, v. Id. Rep. 376 E, Arist. Pol. 8. 3; Plat. treats of Education in many places, v. Ind. to Jowett's transl., cf. Arist. in Pol. 7. 17., 8. 1, sq. 4. the culture of trees, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 4. 5. *πλεκτάν* Αἰγύπτου *παιδείαν* ἐξηγήσασθε the twisted handiwork of Egypt, i. e. (says the Schol.) sails of papyrus, Eur. Tro. 128. 6. any thing taught or learned, an art, science, Lat. *disciplina*, π. *ἰερή*, of medicine, C. I. 6297. II. youth, childhood, *παιδείης πολυήρατον ἄνθος* Theogn. 1305, cf. 1348; ἐκ *παιδείας φίλος* Lys. 159. 1; and prob. this is the sense of *στερραν* *παιδείαν* in Eur. I. T. 206:—so *παιδία*, Ion. -ῖη, ἐν *παιδίῃ* καὶ νεότητι Hipp. 113 C: also childishness, childish folly, Plat. Legg. 808 E, 864 D, and perh. Polit. 268 E. 2. in collect. sense, like *juventus*, the youth, a body of youths, *παιδείας λιπαρῆς ὕχλος* Luc. Amor. 6.—In MSS. often written *παιδία*: cf. also *παιδιά* fin. *παιδείας* or *παιδείας* (Arcad. 44. 8), *ον*, = *παιδικός*, of or for a boy, ὕμνοι π. songs to the boys they loved, Pind. I. 2. 5; π. κρέα Aesch. Ag. 1242, 1593; π. *τροφή* the care of rearing children, a mother's cares, Soph. Ant. 918; π. *οἰκοδόμημα* Plat. Legg. 643 B; μάθημα Ib. 747 B; αἱ π. τιμαὶ honours paid by children, Ib. 810 A.

παιδεραστέω, to be a *παιδεραστής*, Plat. Symp. 192 A. *παιδ-εραστής*, οὐ, ὁ, a lover of boys, mostly in bad sense, Ar. Ach. 265, Plat. Symp. 192 B, etc. *παιδεραστία*, ἡ, Lat. *puerorum amor*, Plat. Symp. 181 C. *παιδεραστικός*, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *παιδεραστία*, Luc. Dom. 4. *παιδεραστρια*, ἡ, Lat. *puerorum amatrix*, Ath. 601 A, as Schweigh. for *παιδεραστάν*. *παιδ-έρως*, ὄτος, ὁ, = *παιδεραστής*, Teleclid. Incert. 26 B. II. a plant with rosy flowers used for wreaths, described by Paus. 2. 10, 6, cf. Diosc. 3. 19, Nic. Fr. 2. 55. 2. a kind of opal, Plin. 37. 22, cf. Orph. Lith. 280. 3. rouge, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 18, Ath. 542 D, etc. *παιδευμα*, τό, that which is reared up or educated, i. e. a nursling, scholar, pupil, Eur. El. 887, Plat. Tim. 24 D, etc.; μῆλα, φυλλάδος Πάρνασίας *παιδευματ'* Eur. Andr. 1100; *πόντου παιδευματα*, of fish, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 98 E:—often also in pl. of a single object, Eur. Hipp. 11, Plat. Tim. 24 D; cf. Pors. Or. 1051. II. a thing taught, subject of instruction, lesson, *μουσικῆς παιδευματα* Soph. (?) Fr. 779, cf. Plat. Legg. 747 C, Xen. Oec. 7, 6, Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 11. *παιδευσις*, ἡ, (*παιδεύω*) the process of *παιδεία*, education (*παιδείας παράδοσις* Def. Plat. 416 B), system of education, Hdt. 4. 78., 6. 128, Ar. Nub. 986, 1043; *τροφή* καὶ π. Plat. Criti. 110 C, cf. Rep. 424 A; *ξενικὴν π. παιδεύειν* Id. Hipp. Ma. 284 C; τὴν ὑπ' ἀρετῆς Ἡρακλέους *παιδεύειν* his education by virtue, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 34; Ἑλλήνας *καλεῖσθαι* τοὺς τῆς π. τῆς ἡμετέρας *μετέχοντας* Isocr. 51 A, cf. 38 E; ἡ *περὶ* τοὺς λόγους π. instruction in rhetoric, Id. 231 A:—in pl., Plat. Legg. 926 E. 2. its result, culture, learning, accomplishments, Ar. Thesm. 175, Plat. Prot. 349 A, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 14. 3. an instructing or priming of witnesses, Dem. 921. 23. II. a means of educating, τὴν ἡμετέραν πόλιν Ἑλλάδος *παιδεύειν* εἶναι is the school of Greece, Thuc. 2. 41. *παιδευτέας*, α, *ον*, verb. Adj. to be educated, ἐν *μαθήματι* τινι Plat. Rep. 526 C; *λόγῳ* Arist. Pol. 7. 15, 7. II. *παιδευτέον*, one must educate, Ib. 377 A, 402 C. *παιδευτήριον*, τό, a school, Diod. 13. 27, Strab. 181. *παιδευτής*, οὐ, ὁ, a teacher, instructor, preceptor, Plat. Rep. 493 C, al. II. a corrector, chastiser, Ep. Hebr. 12. 9. *παιδευτικός*, ἡ, ὄν, of or for teaching, δύναμις Tim. Locr. 103 E:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), education, Plat. Soph. 231 B; so, τὸ *παιδευτικόν* Plut. Lycurg. 4. Adv. -κῶς, Clem. Al. 447; Sup. -ώτατα Philo 1. 319. *παιδευτάς*, ἡ, ὄν, to be gained by education, ἀρετὴν *παιδευτὴν* εἶναι Plat. Prot. 324 B. *παιδευτρια*, ἡ, fem. of *παιδευτής*, Eccl. *παιδεύω*, fut. -σω: aor. *ἐπαιδευσα*: pf. *πεπαίδευκα*:—Med., fut. *παιδεύσομαι* Eur. Incert. 38: aor. *ἐπαιδευσάμην* Plat. Rep. 546 B:—Pass., fut. *παιδευθήσομαι* Ib. 376 C, also *παιδεύσομαι* (in pass. sense) Id. Crito 54 A: aor. *ἐπαιδευθην* Soph. O. C. 562, Plat., etc.: pf. *πεπαίδευμαι* Xen., etc.: (*παῖς*). To bring up or rear a child, *λευκὸν αὐτὴν .. ἐπαιδευσεν γάλα* Soph. Fr. 433, cf. *παιδεία* init.:—but mostly, II. opp. to *τρέφω* or *ἐκτρέφω* (Plat. Crito 54 A, al.), to train and teach, educate, *παῖδας*, etc., Soph. Tr. 451, Eur., Plat., etc.; τὴν Ἑλλάδα *πεπαίδευκεν* .. ὁ ποιητῆς Plat. Rep. 606 E: also of animals, to train, like *διδάσκω*, Nausicr. Ναυκλ. 3, Xen. Eq. 10, 6, etc.—Construct., π. *τινὰ* τινι to educate in or by .., *παιδείᾳ παιδεύειν* τινά Plat. Legg. 741 A; *μουσικῆ καὶ γυμναστικῆ* π. τινά Id. Rep. 430 A; ἔθει Ib. 522 A;—also, π. *τινὰ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις* Lysias 190. 33, etc.; ἐν ἡθεσι, ἐν ἀρετῇ Isocr. 57 A, 261 C; ἐν *μουσικῇ* Plat. Crito 50 D;—also, π. *τινὰ εἰς ἀρετὴν*, εἰς *τέχνην* τινά Id. Gorg. 519 E, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 17; *πρὸς ἀρετὴν*, *πρὸς* τὸ μέτριον *δεῖσθαι* Plat. Rep. 492 E, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 1; ἐπ' ἀρετὴν Id. Cyn. 13, 3; *περὶ* *τέχνην* τινά Id. Apol. 29, etc.;—c. dupl. acc., π. *τινὰ* τι to teach one a thing, Antipho 121. 23, Plat. Rep. 414 D, Aeschin. 74. 37; and so, c. acc. rei only, to teach a thing, Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 1:—c. acc. et inf., π. *τινὰ* *κιθαρίζειν* Hdt. 1. 155; and with inf. omitted, π. *τινὰ* *κακὸν* [εἶναι] Soph. O. C. 919; π. *γυναίκας* *σώφρονας* [εἶναι] Eur. Andr. 601; so in Pass., c. acc. rei, to be taught a thing, *παιδεύεσθαι* *τέχνην* Plat. Legg. 695 A, al.; *ἀκούσματα* Menand. *Κιθαρ.* 6; and c. acc. cogn., *παιδεύειν* π. Hdt. 4. 78; c. inf., π. *ἄρχειν* Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 3; *ἄρμιθες* *ἐπεπαιδευτό* σοι .. ὥστε *ὑπηρετεῖν* Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 39; also, *οἶδα* .. ὥς *ἐπαιδευθην* *κακός* (sc. εἶναι) Soph. O. C. 562;—ἐν *τοῖς ἀναγκαιοτάτοις* π. to be educated only in what is indispensable, Thuc. 1. 84:—absol., ὁ *πεπαιδευμένος* a man of education, opp. to *ἀπαιδευτός*, Plat. Legg. 654 B, D, etc.; csp. one who is versed in the principles of a science or art, opp. to *ἀπαιδευτός* or *ιδιώτης* (a layman), Ib. 876 D, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 17; also opp. to *δημιουργός*, Plat. Rival. 135 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 11:—Med. to have any one taught, cause him to be educated (cf. *διδάσκω* 1), Eur. Fr. 1053, Plat. Meno 93 D; οὐς *ἡγεμόνας* *πόλεως* [εἶναι] *ἐπαιδευσασθε* Id. Rep. 546 B: but the Act. is used in this sense, ἐν Ἀρίφρονος *ἐπαιδευε* had him educated in the house of Ar., Plat. Prot. 320 A, cf. Crito 50 D, Meno 93 E (though the Med. is used just above); and the Med. is sometimes used much like Act. in Eur. I. A. 562, *τροφαὶ* αἱ *παιδευόμεναι* educating nurture, i. e. education; and the Act. like the Med., Plat. Prot. 319 E, 320 A, cf. Meno 93 D and E, Nausicr. Ναυκλ. 2. 3. 2. absol. to give instruction, teach, Isocr. Antid. § 226. III. to correct, discipline, τοῦμόν *ἦθος* π. *δοκεῖς* Soph. Aj. 595; τὴν *ψυχὴν* καὶ τὸ *σῶμα* π. *διαίτη* τινί Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 5:—ὑβρις *πεπαιδευμένη* chastened sauciness, Aristotle's definition of wit, Rhet. 2. 12, 16. 2. to chastise, punish, LXX (Hos. 7. 12, al.), Ev. Luc. 23. 16, al. *παιδῆμος*, η, *ον*, Ion. for *παίδειος*, Nonn. *παιδία*, ἡ, childhood, v. sub *παιδεία* II. *παιδιά*, ᾶς, ἡ, (*παίζω*) childish play, sport, game, pastime, like *παίγνια*, opp. to *σπουδή*, Xen. Symp. 1, 1; τὰ μετὰ *σπουδῆς* καὶ τὰ ἐν ταῖς *παι-*

διοῖς Plat. Rep. 602 B, etc.; π. μαχητικαί, ἀγλητικαί, etc., Arist. Rhet. I. II, 3; π. παίζειν πρὸς τινα to play a game with .., Ar. Pl. 1056; μετὰ παιδιᾶς in sport, Thuc. 6. 28, Plat. Phileb. 19 D; σὺν πολλῶ γέλωτι καὶ παιδιᾷ (al. παιγνίᾳ) Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 18, cf. 20; ἐν π. Plat. Crat. 406 C; ἐν ταῖς παιδιαῖς in their games, Id. Legg. 798 C; π. καὶ φλυαρία, λήροι καὶ π., γέλωσ καὶ π., σκώμματα καὶ π. Id. Crito 46 D, etc.; παιδιᾷ πεπαῖσθαι to be done in fun, Id. Phaedr. 265 C:—metaph., ὥστε σοι τὸν νῦν χόλον (ὄχλον Döderl.) .. παιδιᾶν εἶνοι δοκεῖν will seem mere child's play, Aesch. Pr. 314:—Plato plays on the words παιδιᾶ and παιδεία, Legg. 656 C.

παιδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παῖς) of, for or like a child, whether boy or girl, but more commonly the former, Lat. *puerilis*, boyish (opp. to *παρθένιος*, Arist. II. A. 7. 1, 7), Soph. Fr. 721, Ar. Lys. 415, Plat. Rep. 608 A, etc.; π. χορός the chorus of youths, Lysias 162. 1; π. δῶρον a present for a child, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 18; π. ἀμαρτίαι, φιλίαί Ib. 3. 12, 5., 9. 3, 4; π. μαθήματα the elementary sciences, chiefly geometry, Polyb. 9. 21, 4; μέτρῃσι Strab. 105 (where most MSS. *πεδική*); τὸ π. νικᾶν to win in the boys' games, C. I. 1416, cf. 212, -13, -16, al.; v. also αὐλός. 2. playful, sportive, Plat. Crat. 406 C, Xen. Ages. 8, 2; so, Adv. -κῶς, opp. to σπουδαίως, Plat. Crat. I. c., Lys. 211 A, etc. 3. *puerile*, φθόνος Id. Phileb. 49 A; ἡλίθιον καὶ λίαν π. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 6, 6. II. of or for a beloved youth, ὕμνοι π. love-songs, Bacchyl. 13; π. λόγος a love-tale, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 27; παιδικά (sc. μέλη), such as the 29th Idyll of Theocr.

2. as Subst., παιδικά, ὦν, τὰ, a darling, favourite, mostly of a boy, and always of a single person, like Lat. *deliciae*, Soph. Fr. 165, Thuc. 1. 132, Plat. Prot. 315 E, etc., cf. Heind. Phaedo 73 D; [Ζήνων] π. τοῦ Παρμενίδου his darling pupil, Id. Parm. 127 B; hence used with masc. Adj., Thuc. I. c., Stallb. Phaedr. 238 E:—seldom as a real pl., ἐρασταὶ καὶ π. Plat. Symp. 178 E. b. rarely of a girl, Cratin. Ὀρ. 7, Eurpol. Incert. 38, cf. Philostr. 679. c. metaph., like Lat. *deliciae*, a darling pursuit, φιλοσοφία τὰ ἐμὰ π. Plat. Gorg. 482 A. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 420. (From παιδικά, τὰ, come Lat. *paedicare*, *paedico*.)

παιδιόθεν, Adv. from a child, Ev. Marc. 9. 21; cf. παιδῶθεν. παιδίον, τό, Dim. of παῖς, a little or young child, (up to 7 years, acc. to Hipp. ap. Philon. 1. 26), Hdt. 1. 110., 2. 119, Ar. Pax 50, Plat. Lys. 212 E, etc., but (like *θηρίον*) never used by Trag.; ἐκ παιδίου from a child, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 20:—proverb., τοῦ πατρὸς τὸ π. father's own son, a chip of the old block, A. B. 65; so, τῆς μητρὸς τὸ π. Strab. 470. II. a young slave-lad, Ar. Ran. 37, Nub. 132. III. τὸ παιδίον, a disease of children, prob. convulsions, Hipp. Aër. 281, where Foës. would read παιδικόν, v. Oecon. s. v.

παιδιότης, ἡ, ὄν, childhood, Aquila V. T. παιδιο-τροφέω, = παιδοτροφέω, M. Anton. 4. 32. παιδισκάριον, τό, Dim. of παιδίσκη, Menand. Mισ. 3, Πλοκ. 1. 15, Philo 2. 451, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 7. παιδισκέιον, τό, a house for girls, a brothel, Ath. 437 F. παιδίσκη, ἡ, Dim. of παῖς (ἡ), a young girl, maiden, Xen. An. 4. 3, 11, Anaxil. Neorr. 1. 26, Menand. Δακτ. 1; π. νέα, of a wife, Plut. Cic. 41. II. a young female slave, Lys. 92. 41., 136. 8, Isae. 58. 13; esp. a prostitute, Hdt. 1. 93, Plut. Pericl. 24, Cato Ma. 24, etc.; αἰ δημόσαι π. Ath. 437 F.—The word properly refers to age, not to condition, v. Lob. Phryn. 239.

παιδίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of παῖς (ὁ), a young boy or son, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 32. παιδιώδης, ἐς, (παιδιά), playful, Lat. *ludibundus*, Ion ap. Ath. 603 F, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 7; τὸ π. Plut. 2. 68 A. II. (παιδίον) *puerile*, τὸ π. Dion. H. ad Pomp. 6.

παιδνός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Anth. P. 6. 269, (properly shortd. from παιδινός, as πυκνός from πυκινός, etc.), childish, Aesch. Ag. 479; παιδναὶ χεῖρες, for παιδὸς χ., Anth. P. 7. 632. II. παιδνός, ὁ, as Subst. a boy, lad, Od. 21. 21., 24. 338; so παιδνή, ἡ, a girl, Christod. Ecphr. 413.

παιδο-βόρος, ὄν, child-eating, μόχθοι π., said of Thyestes, Aesch. Cho. 1068 (as Aurat. for παιδομόροι), Nonn. D. 21. 120; cf. κουροβόρος.

παιδο-βοσκόσ, ὄν, keeping boys, Luc. Lexiph. 13. παιδο-βρώς, ὄν, ἡ, eating children, Κρόνος Eust. 86. 13. παιδο-βρωσία, ἡ, child-eating, Gale Opusc. Myth. p. 148. παιδο-βρωτος θοίνη, a feast at which children were eaten, Lyc. 1199. παιδογονία, ἡ, a begetting of children, Plat. Symp. 208 E, etc. παιδο-γόνια (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, a festival at a child's birth, Diod. Excerpt. 595. 3.

παιδο-γόνοσ, ὄν, (γονή) begetting children, ἰὼ Ζεῦ .. παιδογόνε πόριος Ἰνάχου father of a child by the daughter of Inachus, Eur. Supp. 628, cf. Anth. P. 5. 54, Pseudo-Phocyl. 175. II. giving generative power, making fruitful, Κύπρις Theocr. Ep. 4. 4; π. ὕδωρ a spring with aphrodisiac properties, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 10, Ath. 41 F.

παιδο-διδάσκαλοσ, ὁ, a teacher of boys, Schol. Eur. Or. 1492. παιδόεις, εσσα, ἐν, v. sub παιδοῦσ.

παιδόθεν, Adv. from childhood, lbyc. 1. 8, Synes. 91 C, etc.; ἐκ παιδῶθεν Basil.; cf. παιδιόθεν.

παιδο-θετέω, to adopt, Manass. Chron. 6140. παιδοκομέω, to take care of a child, Anth. P. 7. 623. παιδοκομία, ἡ, the care, education of a child, Hesych. παιδο-κόμοσ, ὄν, cherishing children, Nonn. D. 5. 378, Cyrill. παιδο-κόραξ, ἄκοσ, ὁ, boy-raven, i. e. greedy after boys, Anth. P. 12. 42. παιδο-κράτωρ [ἄ], ὁ, ἡ, guardian of boys, Hesych. s. v. κουράτωρ. παιδο-κτίζω, corrupt word for παιδοποιέω, Erot. p. 282. παιδο-κτόνοσ, ὄν, child-murdering, Soph. Ant. 1305, Eur. H. F. 825:—παιδοκτονέω, to murder children, Ib. 1280, Eccl.:—παιδοκτονία, ἡ, child-murder, Philo 2. 27, Eccl.

παιδο-ολέτωρ, ὄνοσ, ὁ, ἡ, child-murdering, Aesch. Theb. 726, cf. Eur.

Med. 1393; ἀηδονίς Id. Rhes. 550:—so παιδο-ολετήρ, ἦροσ, ὁ, Suid.:—fem. παιδολέτειρα, murderess of her children, Eur. Med. 849, Anth. Plan. 138; also παιδολέτισ, ἰδοσ, ἡ, Anth. P. 3. 3; and παιδολέτρια, Hesych.

παιδο-λύμασ [ῦ], ὄν, ὁ, (λύμη) destroying children, ἄ π. Θεστιάσ Aesch. Cho. 605; but as the Subst. is a fem., Dind. corrects παιδολυμάσ, ἰδοσ, ἡ; cf. ἐρικύμων.

παιδο-μάθησ, ἐσ, having learnt in childhood, Hipp. Lex; π. πρὸσ τι (here it means precociously quick) Antidot. Πρωτ. 1; περί τι Polyb. 3. 71, 6; τινοσ Longin. 44. 3.

παιδο-μᾶνήσ, ἐσ, mad after boys, Anth. P. 5. 19, 302, Plut. 2. 88 F; π. ἔρωσ Alex. Aetol. ap. Ath. 699 C; κραδία Anth. P. 5. 208.

παιδομαῖνία, ἡ, mad love of boys, Plut. 2. 769 B.

παιδονομέω, to be a παιδονόμοσ, Artemid. 2. 30.

παιδονομία, ἡ, the education of children, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 12. II.

the office of παιδονόμοσ, Ib. 6. 8; 23.

παιδο-νόμοσ, ὁ, (νέμω) one of a board of magistrates in Dorian States, who superintended the education of youths; in Crete, Ephor. ap. Strab. 483; at Sparta, Xen. Lac. 2, 2, cf. 11; in Caria, C. I. 2715. 12, 2885; and Arist. (Pol. 4. 15, 13) says it was an aristocratic institution, cf. 7. 17, 5:—cf. also γυναικονόμοσ.

παιδο-οπίτησ [ἰ], ὄν, ὁ, spying after boys, = παιδεραστήσ, Alex. (?) ap. Ath. 563 E. Cf. γυναικ-, παρθεν-, οἰν-οπίτησ.

παιδοποιέω, to beget children, of the man, Luc. D. Deor. 22. 1; ἐκ γυναικίνοσ Eur. Heracl. 528; pf. pass., ἐξ ἧσπερ ὁ βάσκανοσ οὔτοσ πεπαιδοποιήται has been begotten, Dem. 794. 2, cf. Diod. 16. 6. 2. to bear children, of the woman, Soph. El. 589, Ar. Eccl. 615. II. more commonly as Dep., fut. -ἴσσομαι Plat. Rep. 449 D; aor. ἐπαιδοποιήσομην Eur., Plat., etc.; pf. πεπαιδοποιήσομαι (v. supr.), Aeschin. 48. 10, Diod. 4. 28:—of the man, Eur. Or. 1080, Andoc. 32. 11, Plat. Rep. 449 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 4; ἐξ ἑταιρῶν Aeschin. 52. 3. 2. in Plut. 2. 1000 D, παῖδα ποιείσθαι should be restored, to adopt.

παιδοποιήσσομαι, ὄν, able to beget children, Schol. Soph. Ant. 569.

παιδοποιήσσομαι, ἡ, = ποιδοποιία, Plat. Legg. 947 D.

παιδοποιητέον, verb. Adj. one must beget children, Arr. Epict. 3. 7. 19.

παιδοποιία, ἡ, procreation of children, Plat. Rep. 423 E, al.; in pl., Ib. 459 A, Symp. 192 A:—ancient legislators attempted to make laws respecting π., Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 10.

παιδοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for procreation, Psell.

παιδο-ποιόσ, ὄν, begetting or bearing children, δάμαρ Eur. Andr. 4; ἡδονή παιδ. Id. Phoen. 338. 2. generative, σπέρμα Hdt. 6. 68.

παιδο-πόροσ, ὄν, through which a child passes, γένεσισ Anth. P. 9. 311.

παιδοσπορέω, to beget children, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A.

παιδοσπορία, ἡ, a begetting of children, Orat. Constant. in Eus. c. 4.

παιδο-σπόροσ, ὄν, begetting children, Ar. Fr. 328.

παιδοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for παιδεία, Manetho 4. 378.

παιδο-τόκοσ, ὄν, begetting or bearing children, Nonn. Jo. 2. 1. II. favouring childbirth, Εἰλείθωαι Orac. ap. Phleg.

παιδοτριβέιον, τό, = γυμνάσιον, to be restored in Isid. Pelus. and Chrys. for παιδοτριβιον, -τριβιον.

παιδοτριβέω, to be a gymnastic master (παιδοτριβήσ) C. I. 255, 262, 264-6, al. 2. generally, to train, exercise, educate, π. τινα πονηρόν εἶναι Dem. 771. 26; τινα ἐν τινι Plut. 2. 795 E. II. c. acc. rei, π.

τυραννίδα Id. Comp. Cic. c. Dem. 4. III. = παιδεραστέω, Anth. P. 12. 34, 222.

παιδοτριβή, ἡ, education, Byz.

παιδο-τριβήσ [ἰ], ὄν, ὁ, (τριβω) one who teaches boys wrestling and other exercises, a gymnastic master, Ar. Nub. 973, Antipho 123. 7, Plat. Prot. 312 B, al.; οἱ περὶ τὸ σῶμα π. καὶ ἱατροί Id. Gorg. 504 A; ἐν παιδοτριβιον at his school, Ar. Eq. 1238; ὁ π. τῶν ἐφηβων C. I. 263.

παιδοτριβία [ἰ], ἡ, the art of a παιδοτριβήσ, Archipp. Incert. 7.

παιδοτριβικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a παιδοτριβήσ: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), his art, the art of wrestling, Isocr. Antid. § 194, Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 13. Adv., παιδοτριβικῶσ λέγειν like a gymnastic master, Ar. Eq. 492.

παιδοτριψ, f. l. for πεδοτριψ.

παιδοτροφέω, to rear children, Ar. Lys. 956, Luc. D. Mer. 2. 1:—Pass., in Geop. 4. 3.

παιδοτροφία, ἡ, the rearing of children, Plat. Rep. 465 C, al.

παιδο-τρόφοσ, ὄν, rearing boys, Simon. 14; ἐλάα Soph. O. C. 701; for it was a custom, on the birth of a male child, to place an olive-branch at the door, Hesych. s. v. στέφανον ἐκφέρειν. 2. as fem. Subst. a mother, Eur. H. F. 902. 3. a name of Artemis, Paus. 4. 34, 6.

παιδο-τρωτοσ, ὄν, wounded by children, πάθεα π. wounds and death at children's hands, Aesch. Eum. 496.

παιδουργέω, ἡ, = παιδοποιέω, Eur. Ion 175.

παιδουργία, ἡ, = παιδοποιία, Plat. Legg. 775 C. II. in Soph. O. T. 1248, = γυνή παιδοποιόσ (abstract for concrete), a mother.

παιδουργόσ, ὄν, (*ἔργω) = παιδοποιόσ, Byz.

παιδοῦσ, οὔσσα, οὔν, contr. for ποιδόεισ, ὄσσα, ὄν, rich in children, the fem. in Callim. ap. Schol. Soph. Tr. 308; cf. τεκνοῦσ.

παιδο-φάγοσ [ἄ], ὄν, child-devouring, Pind. Fr. 143.

παιδο-φθοροσ, ὄν, seducing boys, Eccl.:—παιδοφθορέω, to seduce boys, Clem. Al. 85, 223; and παιδοφθορία, ἡ, seduction of boys, Id. 223.

παιδοφιλέω, to love boys, like παιδεραστέω, Theogn. 1318, 1345, Solon 21, Call. Fr. 107, etc.:—in Pass., of the boy, Plat. Com. Incert. 47.

παιδο-φίλησ [ἰ], ὄν, ὁ, = παιδεραστήσ, Theogn. 1357, Teleclid. Incert. 26 A.

παιδο-φίλοσ, ὄν, loving boys, fem. παιδοφίλη, epith. of Demeter, Orph. H. 39. 13; Γελλοῦσ παιδοφιλωτέρα, of over-fond mothers, Paroemiogr.

παιδοφονεύσ, ὁ, a slayer of children, Ep. acc. -φονήα, Q. Sm. 2. 322.

παιδοφονία, ἡ, *child-murder*, Plut. 2. 727 D.
 παιδο-φόνος, ον, *killing children*, ἀνὴρ Il. 24. 506; λείαινα Eur. Med. 1407; π. συμφορὴ the accident or calamity of *having killed a son*, Hdt. 7. 190; π. αἷμα the blood of *slain children*, Eur. H. F. 1201.
 παιδο-φόντης, ου, ὁ, = παιδοφονεύς, Philo 2. 581.
 παιδο-φορέω, to waft away a boy, ἀνεμος Anth. P. 12. 52.
 παιδο-φύλαξ, ὁ, *guardian of boys*, a public officer, C. I. 2715. 12.
 παίδωσις, f. l. in Joseph. A. J. 17. 2, fin., where for παιδώσεως τέκνων Dind. restores τεκνώσεως παίδων.
 παίζω, Dor. παίσω Theocr. 15. 42: fut. παίζουμαι Syracus. in Xen. Symp. 9, 2, παίζομαι Anth. P. 12. 46, παίζω Ib. 211, Anacreont. 41. 8: —aor. I ἐπαίσα Hom., Att., pf. πέπαικα Menand. Incert. 17, pf. pass. πέπαισμαι Hdt., Ar., and verb. Adj. παιστέον (notwithstanding that these same forms belong to παίω).—Later writers have the more analogous forms, aor. ἐπαίξα Ctes. Pers. 59, Luc., etc.: pf. πέπαιχα Plut. Demosth. 9:—Pass., aor. ἐπαίχθη Id. 2. 123 E, Heliod.: pass. πέπαιγμαι Epigr. Gr. 979. 3, v. infr. II:—Hom. uses only pres. and impf., and (in Od. 8. 251) imperat. aor. παίσατε: the Trag. only the pres.: (παῖς). Properly, to play like a child, to sport, play, τῆ δέ θ' ἄμα Νύμφαι .. ἀγρονόμοι παίζουσι Od. 6. 106, cf. 7. 291 (never in Il.), Hdt. 1. 114, etc. 2. to dance, παίσατε Od. 8. 251; δῶμα περιστεναχίζετο ποσσὶν ἀνδρῶν παίζόντων 23. 147, cf. Hes. Sc. 277; π. τε καὶ χορεύειν Ar. Ran. 407, cf. 388; παίζων ἐνόπλια (v. ἐνόπλιος) Pind. P. O. 13. 123:—also in Med., Hes. Sc. 299:—and in Pass., ἀλλὰ πέπαισται μετρίως ἡμῖν, of the chorus, Ar. Thesm. 1227. 3. to play [a game], σφαῖρα π. to play at ball, Od. 6. 100; κλειψύδρης Emped. 351; ἀντ' ἀστραγάλων κονδύλοισι π. Pherecr. Dougl. 9, cf. Antiph. Ἐπιθ. 1; π. διὰ γραμμῆς (v. γραμμῆ III. 2); π. πρὸς κότταβον Plat. Com. Zeῦς Κακ. 1; μετὰ τινῶν with others, Hdt. 1. 114; also c. acc. cogn., π. κότταβον Anacr. 23; σφαῖραν Plut. Alex. 73; also, πρὸς κότταβον Plat. Com. Zeῦς κακ. 1; π. παιδιὰν πρὸς τινα Ar. Pl. 1055-7, cf. Plat. Alc. 1. 110 B; κύνα καὶ πόλιν π., of a game similar to our draughts or chess, Cratin. Δραπ. 3 (ubi v. Meineke); also with Adv., φαίνινδα π. Antiph. Incert. 8, cf. Crates Παιδ. 2. 4. to play (on an instrument), h. Hom. Ap. 206:—and so, to dance and sing (cf. μόλπη), Pind. O. 1. 24. 5. to play amorously, Nāke Choeril. p. 245; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Xen. Symp. 9, 2; of mares, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 12. 6. to sport, pursue game, π. κατ' ἄλσος Soph. El. 567. II. to sport, play, jest, joke, Hdt. 2. 28., 5. 4., 9. 11; opp. to σπουδάσω, Plat. Legg. 636 C, Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 1; to σπουδῆ λέγω, Id. Cyr. 8. 3, 47; παίζετε λέγοντες Plat. Euthyd. 283 B; π. καὶ χλευάζειν Ar. Ran. 376, cf. 392; π. καὶ γελάειν Antiph. Φιλοθ. 2; πῖνε, παίζε Amphip. 1; π. πρὸς τινα to make sport of one, mock him, Eur. H. F. 952, cf. Plat. Meno 79 A; π. εἰς τι to jest upon a thing, Id. Phaedo 89 B; c. Adj. neut., τοιαῦτα ἐπαίζον σπουδῆ πρὸς ἀλλήλους Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 6: the part. παίζων is oft. used absol. in jest, jestingly, Plat. Theaet. 145 B, al.; opp. to σπουδάσω, Id. Legg. 636 C, al.:—Pass., ὁ λόγος πέπαισται is jocularly told, Hdt. 4. 77; ταῦτα πεπαίσθη ὑμῖν enough of jest, Plat. Euthyd. 278 D, cf. Phaedr. 278 B; πεπαίχθαι τὴν λέξιν Timarch. ap. Ath. 501 E; τοῦτο τὸ παίζόμενον said jestingly, Plut. 2. 1090 F; τὸ πεπαηγμένον Id. 2. 81 E;—but, οἶα πέπαιγμαι, in act. sense, Epigr. Gr. 979. 3. 2. c. acc. to play with, make sport of, Anth. P. 10. 64, Luc. Nigr. 20. 3. in Gramm., of words played upon or coined for the joke's sake.
 Παιθόνιος, α, ον, *healing*, like Παιώνιος, Anth. Plan. 270: fem. Παιθονίς, ἴδος, v. l. for παιωνιάς, Anth. P. 11. 382, 6.
 Παιθούνη, ἡ, *the healing art*, Hesych.
 παιθούνη, verb. Adj. of παίω (παιήσω), Hesych.; MS. παικτέον.
 Παιθών, ονος, ὁ, v. sub Παιάν. II. as Adj. = Παιθόνιος, Nonn. Jo. 3. 2. παίκτης, ου, ὁ, a dancer or player, Anth. P. 7. 422: fem. παίκτρια, Orph. H. 2. 9.
 παικτικῶς, Adv. in joke, Eust. Opusc. III. 44, etc.
 παικτός, ἡ, ὄν, played with, fit for mirth, Eccl.
 παίνεται, barbarism for φαίνεται, Ar. Thesm. 1114.
 Παίονες, οἱ, the Paeonians, a people of Macedonia, Il. 2. 848, etc.; Παίων στρατός Eur. Rhes. 541:—Παιονία, ἡ, Ion. -ῆ, ἡ, their land, Il. 17. 350, etc.:—Adj. Παιονικός, ἡ, ὄν, Thuc. 2. 96, etc.; pecul. fem. Παιονίς, ἴδος, Hdt. 4. 33.—In late writers often confounded with Πανωνία, Philostr. 560, 571, Dio C. 49. 36.
 παιονίη, Ep. for παιωνία, Orph. Arg. 921.
 παιόνιος, η, ον, Ep. for παιώνιος, Anth. P. 14. 55.
 παιπαλάω, to be subtle, Hesych., Suid.; cf. παιπαλώδης.
 παιπάλη [ᾶ], ἡ, (redupl. from πάλη, pollen, v. πάλλω s. fin.) the finest flour or meal, Lat. pollen, flos farinae (Diosc. 3. 41, Galen., cf. πασπάλη), Ar. Nub. 262; and metaph., παιπάλη λέγειν, of a subtle talker, Ib. 260, cf. sq. and πασπάλη.
 παιπάλημα, τό, like παιπάλη, a piece of subtlety, metaph. of men, π. ὄλον Ar. Av. 430, cf. Aeschin. 33. 24; λόγων τι π. καὶ κακῆ γλώσσα Aeschin. ap. Ath. 335 D: cf. ἄλημα.
 παιπάλιμος, ον, subtle, sly, Theognost. Can. 10. 31; but only in the vulgar dialect, Schol. 10. 97.
 παιπαλόεις, εσσα, εν, an old Ep. word of uncertain sense; in Hom. epith. of hills, ὄρος Il. 13. 17; σκοπία Od. 10. 97, 148, 194; of mountain-paths, ὄδος Il. 12. 168, Od. 17. 204; ἀταρπός Il. 17. 743; of the rocky islands Imbros, Chios, Samos, Ithaca, Il. 13. 33, Od. 3. 170., 4. 671., 11. 480, h. Ap. 172; of Mimas and Cynthos, h. Ap. 39, 141; in Hes. π. βῆσαι Th. 860:—the general sense which best suits all these cases is craggy, rugged, but the origin is quite uncertain: Schneid. compares it with δυσ-παλής, difficilis.
 παίπαλον, τό, a Noun formed from παιπαλόεις, παίπαλά τε κρημνοῦς τε steep and crags, Call. Dian. 194, cf. Schol. Ar. Nub. 261.

παιπαλώδης, ες, (παιπάλη) of subtle nature, γυναῖκας π. E. M. 515. 8.
 παῖς, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ: gen. pl. παίδων, Dor. παιδῶν: dat. pl. παισί, Ep. παίδεσσι, Hom., Hes., Pind.: in old Ep. Poets, the nom. is often dissyll. παῖς, as it must be when the word forms part of two different feet, e. g. Il. 2. 609., 5. 704, etc.; the best Edd. also agree in writing παῖς in the 5th foot, as in 9. 57., 11. 389; and Spitzn. extends this usage still further, v. Exc. vi: the voc. παῖ is found once in Hom. with ῖ in arsi, Od. 24. 192; acc. παῖν Ar. Rh. 4. 697, Anth. P. 3. 8., 9. 125; gen. παῖδος Epigr. in Luc. Symp. 41; dat. παῖδί Anacr. 16: I. in relation to Descent, a child, whether son or daughter, cf. Il. 2. 205, 609, al., with 1. 20, 443., 3. 175; παῖδες ἄρρενες καὶ θήλειαι Plat. Legg. 788 A;—also of an adopted son, Il. 9. 494;—παῖς παιδός a child's child, grandchild, 20. 308, etc.; παίδων παῖδες Pind. N. 7. 147, etc.; Ἀγῆνορος παῖδες ἐκ παίδων Eur. Phoen. 281;—of animals, Aesch. Ag. 50, Pers. 578. 2. metaph., Pind. calls wine ἀμπέλου παῖς, N. 9. 124 (as, conversely, the vine is the mother of wine, Eur. Alc. 757), cf. Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C; and Echo is ὀρέας πέτρας παῖς, Eur. Hec. 1110; the penalty for perjury is ὄρκου π., Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86. 3. periphr., δυστήνων παῖδες (v. sub δύστηνος); οἱ Λυδῶν παῖδες, sons of the Lydians, i. e. the Lydians, Hdt. 1. 27, cf. 5. 49; π. Ἑλλήνων Aesch. Pers. 402; ἀναδοὶ π. τὰς ἀμύαντου, of fishes, Ib. 578; οἱ Ἀσκληπιῶν π. i. e. physicians, Plat. Rep. 407 E; οἱ ζωγράφων π. painters, Id. Legg. 769 B; παῖδες ῥητόρων orators, Luc. Gymn. 19; π. ἰατρῶν, πλαστῶν, γραφέων, etc., Id. Dips. 5, Imagg. 9; cf. υἱός 2. II. in relation to Age, a child, either a boy, youth, lad, or a girl, maiden, νέος παῖς Od. 4. 665; παῖδες νεαροὶ Il. 2. 289, etc.: with another Subst., παῖς συφορβός a boy-swineherd, Il. 21. 282; παῖδα κόρη γαμεῖν Ar. Lys. 595;—also, ἐν παισὶ νέοισι παῖς Pind. N. 3. 125; παῖς ἐτ' ὦν Aesch. Cho. 755; εἶτι π. Plat. Prot. 310 E; παιδὸς μηδὲν βελτίον Ib. 342 E; on the diff. of παῖς, παιδίον, μαιράκιον, v. Hipp. ap. Philon. 1. 26, and cf. Xen. Symp. 4, 17, Cyr. 8. 7. 6., 1. 2, 4:—ἐκ παιδός from a child, from childhood, Plat. Rep. 374 C, 386 A; ἐκ παιδός εἰς γῆρας Aeschin. 25. 38; ἐκ παίδων εὐθύς Plat. Legg. 694 D, or παίδων εὐθύς Ib. 642 B; εὐθύς ἐκ παίδων ἐξελθῶν Dem. 564. 21; ἡλικίαν ἔχει τὴν ἄρτι ἐκ παίδων to be just out of one's childhood, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 25; ἐκ μικρῶν παίδων Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 2; χορηγεῖν παισί (cf. χορηγεῖν II):—proverb., τοῦτο κὰν παῖς γνοίη Plat. Euthyd. 279 D; δῆλον τοῦτό γε ἤδη καὶ παιδί Id. Symp. 204 B; παῖδας [τοῦς πρὸ αὐτοῦ] ἀπέφηνε Luc. Peregr. 11, cf. Alex. 4; ἐνί τις καὶ ἐν ἡμῖν παῖς, of the superstitious fears of a child, Plat. Phaedo 77 E. III. in relation to Condition, a slave, servant, man or maid, Aesch. Cho. 653, Ar. Ach. 395, al.; παῖ, παιδίον Id. Nub. 132;—applied to persons of all ages (so the Lat. use puer, cf. French garçon, our 'post-boy,' Germ. Bursch).
 παίσω, fut. παίζουμαι, Dor. for παίζω, παίζομαι.
 παιστέον, verb. Adj. one must play, Plat. Com. Zeῦς Κακ. 1.
 παίστρια, ἡ, fem. Subst. a dancer, Manass. Chron. 2028.
 παιφάσσω, to dart or rush wildly about, παιφάσσουσα διέσσυτο λαδὴν Ἀχαιῶν Il. 2. 450: to quiver, Lat. palpitare, Opp. C. 2. 250, H. 2. 288. 2. trans. to wave violently, λαμπάδα Jo. Gaz. Ecphr. 525. (Evidently a redupl. form, like δαιδάλλω: the √ΦΑΣ, prob. connected with Skt. bhâs (lucere), seems to be a secondary form of ΦΑ, v. sub φαίνω: so that the primary sense would be that of quick movement, like that of light, as in αἰόλος, ἀργός.)
 παίω (A), Boeot. πήω Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 43. 27: fut. παίσω Eur. El. 688, Xen., παιήσω Ar. Nub. 1125, Lys. 459: aor. ἐπαίσα Trag., Xen.: pf. πέπαικα (ὑπερ-) Ar. Eccl. 1118, Dem. 1217. 18:—Med., fut. παιήσομαι LXX: aor. ἐπαίσάμην Xen.:—Pass., aor. ἐπαίσθη Aesch. Theb. 961, Cho. 184: pf. πέπαισμαι (ἐμ-) Ath. 543 F:—but the pass. tenses were mainly supplied by πλήσσω (hence Soph. says παίσαντες καὶ πληγέντες, not παισθέντες, Ant. 171): and ἐπάταξα (from πατάσσω) was generally used as aor. (The Root seems to be ΠΑΦ, cf. Lat. pau-uo, de-ruu-ere, Lucil. ap. Fest.) Poët. Verb (used now and then by Att. prose-writers for τύπτω or πατάσσω, cf. πλήσσω fin., and v. infr.), to strike, smite, whether with the hand, with a rod, or weapon, like οὐτάω, Hdt. 3. 137, Aesch., etc.; and often with the acc. omitted, παισθεῖς ἐπαίσατο Aesch. Theb. 961 (v. πλήσσω sub fin.); παῖε πὰς strike home! Eur. Rhes. 685; π. τινα ἐς τὴν γῆν Hdt. 9. 107; π. τινα μάστιγι, μαχαίρα, λόγχη Soph. Aj. 242, etc.; πύξ π. Lys. 101. 13; ὑφ' ἧπαρ π. τινα Soph. Ant. 1315; π. τινα πρὸς ἧπαρ φασγάνῃ Eur. Or. 1063; π. τινα ἐς τὴν γαστέρα Ar. Nub. 549; εἰς τὰ στέρνα Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4; κατὰ τὸ στέρνον Id. An. 1. 8, 26; κίρα Soph. Aj. 308, cf. O. T. 1270: also c. dupl. acc., ροπάλω π. τινα τὸ νῶτον Ar. Av. 497, cf. Eur. Rhes. 794, Alciphro 3. 43:—also c. acc. cogn., ὀλίγας π. (sc. πληγὰς) Xen. An. 5. 8, 12; τί μ' οὐκ ἀνταίαν ἐπαίσεν τις (sc. πληγὴν); Soph. Ant. 1307;—π. ἄλμην, of towers, Aesch. Pers. 397, Eur. I. T. 1391:—Med., ἐπαίσατο τὸν μηρόν he smote his thigh, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 6:—Pass., παισμένους Thuc. 4. 47, v. sub init. b. rarely, like βάλλω, of missiles, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18, An. 1. 8, 26, and Plut. 2. c. acc. instrumenti, to strike, drive, dash one thing against another, ναῦς ἐν νηὶ στόλον ἐπαίσε struck its beak against . . . Aesch. Pers. 409; π. λαμῶν ἔσω ξίφος Eur. Or. 1472; and metaph., ἐν δ' ἐμφ κάρα θεός . . μέγα βάρος ἐπαίσειν Soph. Ant. 1274; ἐπαίσατο ἐπὶ νόσῳ νόσον Id. O. C. 544. 3. to drive away, τοὺς σφήκας ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκίας Ar. Vesp. 456. 4. of sexual intercourse, like κρούω and Lat. tundo, Id. Pax 874. 5. to hit hard in speaking, like βήματα ἐρείδειν, Ar. Ach. 686. 6. παῖειν οἴνω, v. πατάσσω II. 2. II. intr. to strike against, to dash against or upon, Lat. illido, λόγοι παίουσ' εἰκῆ πρὸς κύμασιν ἄτης Aesch. Pr. 885; so, πρὸς τὰς πέτρας π. Xen. An. 4. 2, 3; παῖειν πρὸς τὰ στήθη Eubul. Incert. 6; πρὸς τὸν λίθον Com. Anon. 370; but also c. acc., παῖειν ἄφαντον ἔρμα Aesch. Ag. 1007 (but perh.

some words are lost); *λανθάνει στήλην ἄκραν πάισας*, of a charioteer, Soph. El. 745:—hence *ἐμπαιος, πρόσπαιος, παραπαίω*.

παίω (B), *to eat, παίειν ἐφ' ἄλλ' τὴν μάδδαν* Ar. Ach. 835. (Hesych. gives *ἐσθίω* as one interpr. of *παίω*, and Elmsl. ad Ar. l. c. connects this sense with *πατέομαι, ἐπάσάμην*, Lat. *pasco*:—but perhaps it is only a modification of *παίω to strike*; cf. *σποδέω* III, *ἐρείδω* II. 3, *φλάω* I. 2.

Παιών, παιών, v. sub *Παιών*.

Παιώνιος, ον, = *Παιώνιος*, Plut. 2. 118 C, Longin. 16.

παιωνία, ἡ, (*Παιών*) like *γλυκυσίδη, the peony*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 6: Ep. *παιωνίη*, Orph. Arg. 916.

Παιωνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, v. sub *Παιώνιος*.

παιωνίζω, to chant the raeon or song of victory, Hdt. 5. 1, Ar. Eq. 1318, Thuc. 4. 43, etc.; *π. ἐπὶ ταῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων συμφοραῖς* Dem. 321. 17; c. acc. cogn. *to sing in triumph, ὄλολυγμὸν ἱρὸν . . παιάνισσον* (v. l. *παιώνισσον*, Aesch. Theb. 268; the form in *ā* occurs also in Plat. Ax. 364 D, and (of an after-dinner song) in Xen. Symp. 2, 1:—Pass., impf., *ἐπαιώνιστο αὐτοῖς the raeon had been sung*, Thuc. 1. 50. II. *to honour with raeans, τὸν θάνατον μόνοι ἀνθρώπων παιωνίζονται* (Med.) Philostr. in Phot. Bibl. 328. 18:—Pass. *with raeans, οὐδὲ παιωνίζεται* (sc. ὁ θάνατος) Aesch. Fr. 156.

Παιωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*Παιών*) *healing*, Julian. 240 B. II. (*Παιών* IV) *raeonic, like a raeon*, Plut. 2. 1143 B, Schol. Ar. Eq. 303.

Παιώνιος, α, ον, (*Παιών*) *belonging to Raeon or medicine, medicinal, healing, χεῖρ, χεῖρες* Aesch. Supp. 1067, Soph. Ph. 1345, Ar. Ach. 1223; *φάρμακα* Aesch. Ag. 848; *εὐχαί* Id. Fr. 142:—c. gen., *χρυσὸς ἔρωτος ἀεὶ παιώνιος* Anth. P. 9. 420:—*Παιωνιάς σοφία, the healing art, medicine*, Ib. 11. 382, 6; so, *Παιωνίς τέχνη* Sext. Emp. M. 1. 51; *Π. χεῖρ* Anth. P. 14. 55. 2. as Subst., *Παιώνιος, ὁ, a healer, reliever*, c. gen., Soph. Tr. 1208; *Παιωνία*, of Athena, Paus. 1. 2, 5, etc. b. *Παιώνιον, τό, a hospital*, prob. in Peiræus, not mentioned elsewhere, Crates Θηρ. 2; a form *Παιωνεῖον* is cited by Phot.:—also an antidote, Galen. c. *Παιώνια, τά, a festival of Raeon*, Ar. Ach. 1213. II. in Aesch. Pers. 605, *κέλαδος οὐ π.* seems to refer to the *raeon or song of victory*.

παιωνισμός, ὁ, a chanting of the raeon, Thuc. 7. 44, Hesych. s. v. *Παιών*; written *παιωνισμός* in Strab. 422, Dion. H. 2. 41.

πακτά, -τίς, -τός, Dor. for πηκτή, -τίς, -τός.

πακτώω, (πακτός) to fasten, make fast, close, Archil. 175; *εἶμα πακτου* *make fast* the house, Soph. Aj. 579; *π. τὰ προπύλαια μοχλοῖσι καὶ κληθροῖσι* Ar. Lys. 265. 2. *to stop up, stop, caulk, τὰ τετρημένα βακίους* Ar. Vesp. 128; for Hdt. 2. 96, v. sub *ἐμπακτώω*. 3. *to bind fast, λαίφρα* Anth. P. 10. 23.

πακτῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a light boat which might be taken to pieces and put together again at pleasure, Strab. 818.

πακτώσις, ἡ, a fastening or putting together, Poll. 1. 84.

πάλα, ἡ, a nugget of gold, Strab. 146: Spanish word, *palaga* or *palacra* in Plin. 33. 77.

παλαγμός, ὁ, a sprinkling, παλαγμοῖς αἵματος Aesch. Fr. 340.

παλάθη, ἡ, a cake of preserved fruit, mostly of figs, but also of olives, grapes, and other fruit compressed, Hdt. 4. 23, cf. Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 1. Luc. Pisc. 41, Vit. Auct. 19, Amynt. ap. Ath. 500 D, Wessel. Diod. 17. 67:—Dim. *παλάθιον, τό*, Polemo ap. Ath. 478 D; *παλάθις, ἴδος, ἡ*, Strab. 99.

παλάθωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a παλάθη, Diosc. 1. 80.

πάλαι [ᾶ], Adv. *long ago, in olden time, in days of yore, in time gone by*, *πάλαι, οὔτι νέον γε* Il. 9. 527; *π., κού νεωστί* Soph. El. 1049; *πάλαι ποτέ once upon a time*, Ar. Pl. 1002, Plat. Criti. 110 A:—often used with a pres. in the sense of a pf., *δρῶ . . πάλαι*, Lat. *dudum video*, I have long seen, Soph. Aj. 3; *ἰχνεύω πάλαι* Ib. 20, cf. Ph. 589, Plat. Meno 91 A, etc.; *πάλαι ποτ' ὄντες ye who have long ago been*, Ar. Vesp. 1060, cf. Pl. 257:—but also with pf., Soph. Ph. 1030, Aesch. Pr. 998; with impf. in the sense of plqpf., *ἔχεν πάλαι* had long been holding it, Il. 23. 871, cf. Eur. Pol. 13, Xen. Oec. 19, 17:—also with the Art., *τό πάλαι* Hdt. 1. 5, 7. 74, 95, 142, Thuc. 1. 5, etc. 2. *πάλαι* is often used like an Adj. with the Art. and a Noun, *οἱ πάλαι φῶτες men of old*, Pind. 1. 2. 1; *Κάδμου τοῦ π. νέα τροφή* Soph. O. T. 1; *τοῦ πρόσθε Κάδμου τοῦ πάλαι τ' Ἀγήνορος* Ib. 268; *τὰ καινὰ τοῖς πάλαι τεκμαίρεται* Ib. 916, cf. Tr. 1165, El. 1490, etc.; *τὰ π. Dem. 429. 22*; *ὁ π. λόγος the former argument*, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 14, cf. 20; *οἱ π. the ancients*, opp. to *οἱ νῦν*, Ib. 2. 7, 6, 21. Cf. *πρόπαλαι*.

II. *erst, before, of time just past*, opp. to the present, *ἡμὲν πάλαι ἢ δ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν* Il. 9. 105, cf. Soph. Ant. 181: hence *πάλαι* comes to mean *not long ago, but now, just now*, much like *ἄρτι*, Aesch. Pr. 845, Plat. Apol. 18 B, Xen. Oec. 18, 10; but opp. to *ἄρτι*, Plat. Theaet. 142 A. Cf. *παλαιός*.

παλαί-βιος, ον, long-lived, Theod. Prodr.

παλαί-γενής, ἐς, born long ago, full of years, ancient, γεραιὲ παλαί-γενές, addressed to Phoenix, Il. 17. 561; *γρηῦς π.* Od. 22. 395; *ἀνθρωποι h. Hom. Cer. 113*; *ὁ π. Κρόνος* Aesch. Pr. 220; *ἡ π. μήτηρ . . Θέμις* Ib. 873; *π. Μοῖραι* Id. Eum. 172; *παρβασία* Id. Theb. 742; *αἰδαί* Eur. Med. 421; *Βάκχιος π. old wine*, Antiph. Incert. 15, cf. Alex. Κύκν. 1; *ἐχθρὸς ἡ π. long long ago*, Aesch. Ag. 1637.

παλαιγονία, ἡ, antiquity, v. l. Orph. Lith. 182.

παλαί-γονος, ον, = παλαιγενής, Pind. O. 13. 70., 14. 5, Plat. Com. Eantp. 1.

παλαί-ἐνδοξος, ον, of old renown, Philo 2. 437.

παλαί-ετής, ἐς, old in years, Hesych.

παλαί-θεός, ἡ, for παλαιᾶ θεός, Hesych., Phot.

παλαί-θετος, ον, established or laid up long ago, Call. Fr. 459: generally, *ancient, old, ὕμνος* Ion ap. Ath. 634 F.

παλαιμονέω, to wrestle or fight, Pind. P. 2. 112; cf. *Παλαίμων*.

Παλαίμων, ονος, ὁ, Palaemon, masc. prop. n., a name of Melicertes, son of Ino, who was adored under this name as a sea-god friendly to the ship-wrecked (cf. Virg. G. 1. 437, Aen. 5. 823), in Lat. also *Portunus*, Eur. I. T. 271, Lyc. 228; also of Hercules, Lyc. 663, Hesych.:—*Παλαίμωνιον, τό, the temple of Palaemon*, C. I. 1104. (Prob. from *παλαίω*.)

παλαίω-γενής, ἐς, = παλαιγενής, Ar. Nub. 358.

παλαίω-γονος, ον, = παλαιγονος, Plat. Com. Eantp. 1, Anth. Plan. 295.

παλαίω-δουλος, ὁ, a slave from of old, hereditary slave, Philo 2. 468.

παλαίω-λογέω, to discuss antiquities, App. Hisp. 2.

παλαίω-μάγαδης, ὁ, = μάγαδης, Ath. 182 D.

παλαίω-μάτρω, σρος, ὁ, ancient mother, Eur. Supp. 628.

παλαίω-μῶλωψ, ὄπος, ὁ, an old rogue, Lat. *veterator*, Gloss.

παλαίω-πλουτος, ον, rich from early times, like *ἀρχαίπλουτος*, Thuc. 8. 28; opp. to *νεόπλουτος*.

παλαίω-πράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, old in business, Hesych.

παλαίω-ράφος, ον, a cobbler, Gloss.

παλαίως, ἄ, ὄν; Aeol. *πάλαος* Eust. 28. 33, Boeot. *πάληος* E. M. 32. 6; but *παλαῶς* Epigr. Gr. 992; Lacon. *παλεός* (v. infr.):—regul. Comp. and Sup., *παλαιότερος* Pind. N. 6. 90, Thuc. 1. 1, Plat., etc.; *παλαιότατος* Plat. Tim. 83 A, etc.: the more usual forms are *παλαιότερος, παλαιάτατος* (from *πάλαι*), Pind. P. 10. 90, N. 7. 65, Thuc., etc., v. supr. (The penult. is short here and there in Poets, Soph. Fr. 655, Eur. El. 497, Damoc. ap. Galen. 13. 821 D, 862 B: in these places, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 4. 18 seems to have read *παλεός*, cf. Theognost. Can. 50. 3, Schol. Ar. Lys. 988; in this last passage, Dind. restores the Lacon. form *παλεός*, cf. Ahr. D. D. p. 71.) I. *old in years*,

a. mostly of persons, *old, aged, ἡ νέος ἢ παλαιός* Il. 14. 108; *νέοι ἢ δὲ παλαιοί* Od. 1. 395; *παλαιῶ φωνῇ εἰκῶς* Il. 14. 136; also, *π. γέρον, π. γρηῦς* Od. 13. 432., 19. 346, cf. Ar. Ach. 676; *χρόνω π.* Soph. O. C. 112; *ἐν παλαιτέροις* Pind. N. 3. 127; *ἐνθα δὴ παλαιάτατοι θάσσοσι* Eur. Med. 68:—also in bad sense, a *dotard* (*μωρός* Hesych.), Ar. Lys. 988; cf. *Κρόνιος*. 2. of things, *οἶνος* Od. 2. 340; *νῆες . . νέαι ἢ δὲ π.* Ib. 293; *τρῦξ π. καὶ σαπρὰ* Ar. Pl. 1086; [*τρίηρης*] *παλαιὰ ἀντὶ καινῶν* Lys. 179. 37; *ὑποδήματα* Plat. Meno 91 D, etc. II. of old date, ancient, 1. of persons, *ξείνος π. an old friend*, Il. 6. 215, Soph. Tr. 263, Eur. Alc. 212; *παλαιῶ Δαρδανίδαο* Il. 11. 166, cf. Od. 2. 118; *Μίνως παλαιάτατος ὄν ἀκοῆ ἴσμεν* Thuc. 1. 4; *οἱ πάνυ π. ἄνθρωποι* Plat. Crat. 411 B; *οἱ π. the ancients*, Lat. *veteres*, Thuc. 1. 3, Gramm. 2. of things, *λέκτρα* Od. 23. 296; *παλαιὰ τε πολλά τε εἶδῶς* 7. 157; *καινὰ καὶ π. ἔργα* Hdt. 9. 26; *νόμοι* Aesch. Eum. 778; *κατὰ τὸ νόμιμον τὸ π. καὶ ἀρχαῖον* Lys. 107. 41; *κατὰ τὸν π. λόγον* Plat. Gorg. 499 C; *ἡ π. παροιμία* Id. Rep. 329 A; *παλαί' ἄν [εἴη]*, *ἐξ ὄτου* Soph. Ph. 493, cf. Aj. 622:—of places, Aesch. Pers. 17, Soph. El. 4, etc.:—*τό παλαιόν*, as Adv. like *τό πάλαι, anciently, formerly*, Hdt. 1. 171, Aesch. Pers. 101 (lyr.), etc.; *τό γε παλαιόν* Plat. Crat. 401 C, etc.:—also, *ἐκ παλαιῶν from of old*, Hdt. 1. 157, Antipho 115. 23, Thuc. 1. 2; *ἐκ παλαιτέρου from older time*, Hdt. 1. 60; *ἐκ παλαιάτου* Thuc. 1. 18:—*ἀρχαῖα καὶ παλαιὰ joined*, Lys. 107. 40, Dem. 597. 18 (cf. Soph. Tr. 555),—as in Lat. *prisca et vetusta*, Ruhnk. Vell. Pat. 1. 16, 3. 3. of things, also, a. in good sense, *ancient, time-honoured, π. ὄλβος, δόξα, φήμη* etc., cf. *παλαιόπλουτος*: and so more strongly, *venerable, held in esteem, ἄπερ παλαιότατα ἀνθρώποις quae hominibus antiquissima sunt*, Antipho 141. 34. b. in bad sense, *antiquated, obsolete*, like *ἀρχαῖος*, Aesch. Fr. 317, Soph. O. T. 290.

παλαιότης, ητος, ἡ, antiquity, obsolescence, π. γὰρ τῷ λόγῳ γ' ἐνεστί τις Eur. Hel. 1056; *ὑπὸ παλαιότητος* Plat. Crat. 421 D; *εἶτε π. εἶτε σαπρότης* Id. Rep. 609 F:—of persons, Aeschin. 33. 34.

παλαιό-τόκος, ον, having brought forth long ago, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3.

παλαιό-τροπος, ον, old-fashioned, Iambl. V. Pyth. 23:—Subst. *παλαιότροπία*, Eust. 531. 40.

*παλαιουργός, ὁ, (*ἔργω) a cobbler*, Poll. 7. 82.

παλαιό-φάνης, ἐς, appearing old, Geop. 7. 24, 1.

παλαιό-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, old in mind, with the wisdom of age, Aesch. Eum. 838, Supp. 593.

παλαιῶ: 201. *ἐπαλαίωσα* LXX (Lament. 3. 4): pf. *πεπαλαίωκα* Ep. Hebr. 8. 13: (*παλαιός*). *To make old*, LXX (Job. 9. 5, l. c.):—mostly in Pass. (pres.) *to be old, worn out by age*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 12, 7. H. A. 5. 32, 2, al.; *ἐκπτώμα βραχίονος π. is of long standing*, Hipp. Art. 783. II. in Pass. also, *to become old or obsolete, be old or stale*, of wine, Ath. 33 A; *τὸ . . παλαιούμενον* Plat. Symp. 208 B, cf. Tim. 59 C. III. like Lat. *antiquare, to abrogate a law*, N. T. (l. c.).

παλαί-πλούσιος, ον, = παλαιόπλουτος, Philo 1. 233.

παλαίσμα [ᾶ], τό, *a trick of the παλαιστής, a bout or fall in wrestling*; *παρὰ ἐν π. ἔδραμε νικᾶν* Hdt. 9. 33; *ἐν μὲν τόδ' ἦδη τῶν τριῶν παλαισμάτων* Aesch. Eum. 589; *παλαίσματα feats of wrestling*, Pind. O. 9. 20, P. 49, Plat. Phaedr. 256 B. 2. *any struggle*, Aesch. Ag. 63, Eum. 776, cf. Soph. O. T. 880, Eur. Med. 1214; *παλαίσμαθ' ἡμῶν ὁ βίος* Id. Supp. 550. 3. *any trick or artifice, subterfuge*, Ar. Ran. 689, cf. 878; *π. δικαστηρίου a trick of the courts*, Aeschin. 83. 16; *σόφισμα . . καὶ π. τῶν ἀκούοντων* Dion. H. de Rhet. 12:—*ᾧ Θεταλὸν π.*, addressed to a person, Ath. 308 B.

παλαισμός, οὔ, ὁ, = παλαίσμα, Greg. Naz.

παλαισμοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for πάλη, wrestling, the wrestler's art, Il. 23. 701, Od. 8. 103, 126, Simon. in Anth. Plan. 1. 2.

παλαί-σταγής οἶνος, wine that has become oily from age, Nic. Th. 591.

παλαιστέον, verb. Adj., v. παλαίω II.

παλαιστέω, to thrust away with the hand, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 1, v. Eust. 1415. 21: v. *παλαστή*.

παλαιστή, ἡ, later form of παλαστή, q. v.
 πάλαιστος, οὐ, δ, (παλαίω) a wrestler, one who practises the πάλη, Od. 8. 246, Hdt. 3. 137, Plat., etc.; ἄνδρες π. Ar. Lys. 1083; παῖδες π. C. I. 1969;—ἀνὸν σάκει . . π., of soldiers, Soph. Fr. 738. 2. generally, a rival, adversary, τοῖον π. νῦν παρασκευάζεται ἐπ' αὐτὸς αὐτῷ Aesch. Pr. 920; σοφὸς π. κείνος, of Ulysses, Soph. Ph. 431; δεινὸς π., of a body of soldiers, Eur. Supp. 704: a candidate, suitor, Aesch. Ag. 1206. II. Alexandr. for παλαστή, LXX (Ex. 25. 23., 3 Regg. 7. 24).

πάλαιστιαίος, α, ον, later form of παλαστιαῖος, q. v.
 πάλαιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παλαίω) expert in wrestling, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 14, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 14, etc.:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of wrestling, Paus. 1. 39, 3, etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 3. 149. II. produced by wrestling, ἰσχύς Plut. 2. 130 A.—Cf. παλαιστρικός.

παλαιστός, ὁ, = παλαιστή, παλαστή, C. I. 4863.
 πάλαιστρα, ἡ, (παλαίω) a palaestra, wrestling-school, wherein wrestlers (παλαισταί) were trained, commonly by public officers, Hdt. 6. 126, Hipp. Art. 782, Eur. El. 528, Ar., etc.; εἰς π. φοιτᾶν to go regularly to it, Plat. Gorg. 456 D; πέμπουσιν εἰς διδασκάλων μαθησομένους καὶ γράμματα καὶ μουσικὴν καὶ τὰ ἐν παλαίστρα Xen. Lac. 2, 1: cf. πάλη. II. metaph. any school, ἡ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου π. Plut. Demetr. 5; ἡ τοῦ Σωκράτους π. Longin. 4. 4; so in Lat. ludus came to be used.

πάλαιστρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παλαίω) of or for the palaestra, frequenting it, Alex. Incert. 70, Arist. Categ. 8, 26:—Adv. -κῶς, after the manner of the palaestra, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1206. II. later writers confounded it with παλαιστικός, as Plut. 2. 639 F, v. Lob. Phryn. 242;—in Theophr. Char. 5, for ἀλλίδιον παλαιστρικός, the best MSS. give παλαιστριαῖον.

πάλαιστρίτης [τ], ον, δ, like a παλαιστής, athletic, Call. Fr. 191, Plut. 2. 274 D; π. θεός god of the palaestra, Babr. 48. 5:—οἱ π. those who practised in the palaestra, C. I. 2697.

πάλαιστρο-φύλαξ [ν], ἄκος, δ, one who watches or superintends a wrestling-school, Hipp. 1201 F, Epigr. Gr. 411, Ael. V. H. 8. 14.

πάλαιτερος, πάλαιτατος, v. sub παλαιός.

παλαιφάμενος, η, ον, = παλαιφάτος, Poëta ap. E. M. 595. 33.

πάλαι-φάτος, ον, (√ΦΑ, φημί), poët. Adj., I. spoken long ago, ἡ μάλα δὴ με παλαιφάτα θέσφαθ' ἰκάνει Od. 9. 507., 13. 172; cf. Pind. O. 2. 72, Soph. O. C. 454; π. λόγος, ἀραὶ Aesch. Ag. 750, Theb. 766. II. spoken of long ago, having a legend attached to it, legendary, δρῦς π. an oak of ancient story, Od. 19. 163 (with v. ll. παλαιφάτος, παλαιφύτος, v. Hesych.). 2. generally, primeval, primitive, ancient, olden, γενεά Pind. N. 6. 54; γένος Aesch. Supp. 532; so, π. πρόνοια Soph. Tr. 823; Δίκα Id. O. C. 1381; Ἀχάρναι δὲ παλαιφάτοι εὐάνορος Achatae was brave of old time, Pind. N. 2. 25.

πάλαι-χθων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, that has been long in a country, an ancient inhabitant, indigenous, Ἄρης Aesch. Theb. 105; δῆμος Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 81. 13 (Anth. P. append. 362).

πάλαι-χρονος, ον, ancient, Tzetz. Hom. 385.

πάλαιω, Aeol. πάλαιμι Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 23. 26; Boeot. παλήω Ib. 43. 28; fut. παλαίσω: aor. ἐπάλαισα: (πάλη). To wrestle, οὐ γὰρ πύξ γε μαχήσει οὐδὲ παλαίσει Il. 23. 621; καὶ νύ κε τὸ τρίτον . . ἐπάλαιον Ib. 733; παλαίουσ' ἐς τρίς Soph. Fr. 678. 13; οἱ ἐπιστάμενοι παλαίειν Plat. Prot. 350 E; ἐπάλαισαν κάλλιστα Ἀθηναίων Id. Meno 94 C; τὸν παλαίσαντά ποτ' ἐκείνον him once famous as a wrestler, Dem. 537. 15. 2. π. τινί to wrestle with one, Φιλομηλείδη ἐπάλαισεν Od. 4. 343., 17. 134; λέοντι Pind. P. 9. 45:—metaph. to wrestle with a calamity, ἄτησι Hes. Op. 411; φόνῳ Pind. N. 8. 47; πολλαῖς ζημίαις Xen. Oec. 17. 2.—(For Hdt. 8. 21, v. παλέω.) II. c. acc. to overcome, λόγον λόγῳ παλαιστέον Anecd. Oxon. 3. 216:—Pass., παλαισθεῖς beaten, Eur. El. 656; βαρὺς παλαίσθαι Id. Cycl. 678. III. c. inf. to endeavour, Ach. Tat. 3. 1.

πάλαιωμα, τό, that which is made old, antiquity, LXX (Job. 36. 28).

πάλαιωσις, ἡ, (παλαίωμαι) a growing old, esp. of wine, παλαίωσιν δέχεσθαι Strab. 243, cf. Plut. 2. 656 B, Ath. 33 B; ἡ π. τῶν ἱματίων Achmes Onir. 158.

πάλαιωμα, fut. ἡσομαι: Dep.: (παλάμη):—to manage, execute, ταῖς χερσὶ παλαμᾶσθαι τι Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 17. II. like μηχανάομαι, τεχνάζω, to manage adroitly, contrive cunningly, Ar. Ach. 659, Nub. 176; τόλμημα παλαμήσασθαι to ripen a daring deed, Pax 94.—Hesych. cites part. aor. act. παλαμήσας τεχνάσας. (Hence the name Παλαμήδης: so the artist Daedalus was said to be the son of Παλαμᾶων or Εὐπάλαμος.)

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Παλαμήδης, ὁ, gen. -ους, Eur. Or. 433, Plat., etc.: dat. -ει Id. Apol. 41 B, -εῖ Q. Sm. 5. 198: acc. -η Ep. Plat. 311 A; -εα Eur. 1. A. 198: but some forms occur of 1st decl., dat. -η, Ammon. (v. Soph. Fr. 426), acc. -ην Plat. Phaedr. 261 D: (παλάμη):—name of a hero, not mentioned in Hom., properly the Inventor, on which v. Soph. Fr. 379, Ar. Thesm. 770, Ran. 1451, Paus. 2. 20, 3, Schol. Eur. Or. 432;—hence the Adj. in the sense of worthy of Palamedes, Παλαμηδικόν γε . . τοῦξέυρημα Eurpol. Incert. 2.—Dramas on Palamedes were written by all the three Trag.

πάλαιωμα, τό, a device, scheme, Ael. N. A. 1. 32.

παλαμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἀσπάλαξ, Alex. Trall. 11. 652.

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παλιγγέλως, ὄτος, δ, *mutual mockery*, cited from Philo.
 παλιγγενεσία, ἡ, *new birth, new life, restoration, regeneration*, of the world, τὰς ἐκπυρώσεις καὶ π. τοῦ κόσμου Philo 2. 501; παλιγγενεσίας ἡγεμόνες, of Noah and his sons, Ib. 144; ἡ περιοδικὴ π. τῶν ὄλων M. Anton. 11. 1; ἡ ἀνάκτησις καὶ π. τῆς πατρίδος Joseph. A. J. 11. 3, 9: of persons, a *renewal of life, return to life*, εἰς π. ὁρμῶν Philo 1. 159; of the transmigration of souls, Plut. 2. 998 C, Clem. Al. 539; used by Cic. of his restoration after exile, Att. 6. 6:—hence, in Christian writers, 1. *the resurrection*, Ev. Matth. 19. 28. 2. *regeneration by baptism*, διὰ λουτροῦ παλιγγενεσίας Ep. Tit. 3. 5, cf. Luc. Musc. Enc. 7.
 παλιγγενεσιος, ὄν, *belonging to regeneration*, Clem. Al. 219.
 παλιγγενής, ἐς, *born again*, Nonn. D. 2. 650.
 παλιγγλωσσος, ὄν, like παλίλλογος II. 2, *contradictory, false, ἀγγε-λία* Pind. N. 1. 88. II. of strange or foreign tongue, Id. I. 6. (5). 35.
 παλιγγναμπος, ὄν, *bent or doubled back*, κέλευθοι Tryph. 523; written παλίγναμπος in Opp. C. 2. 305, H. 1. 54.
 παλιγγνωστος, ὄν, *learned or known again*, Hesych.
 παλιγκάπηλεύω, to be a παλιγκάπηλος, to sell over again, sell wares by retail, Dem. 1285. 6.
 παλιγκάπηλος, ὄ, *one who buys and sells again, a petty retailer, huckster*, Ar. Pl. 1156; π. πονηρίας Dem. 784. 9; cf. παλιμπράτης.
 παλιγκινής, ἐς, *moved back, going back*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1315.
 παλιγκλαστος, ὄν, *refracted, crooked*, Hesych.
 παλιγκοταίνω, fut. ἤσω, of wounds, to grow malignant again, break out afresh, Hipp. Fract. 760, 767, etc.
 παλιγκότησις, ἡ, *the breaking out again of a wound*, Hipp. Fract. 772:—also παλιγκοτία, ἡ, Id. Art. 830.
 παλιγκοτος, ὄν, properly of wounds, *growing malignant again, breaking out afresh*, π. παθήματα, like Lat. dolores recrudescentes, denuo exandescentes, Galen. 12. 204; Sup. ὠτατος, Hipp. Art. 796, etc.:—so in Adv., αὐτῷ . . παλιγκότως συνεφέρετο according to his old ill-luck fared it with him, Hdt. 4. 156; φέρειν τὰ συμπίπτοντα μὴ π. to bear accidents not as if they were inveterate, Eur. Fr. 576. II. metaph. of fresh outbreaks of passion, *malignant, spiteful, inveterate*, ἀλλά τις οὐκ ἔμμι παλιγκότων ὄργων Sappho 77; κληδόνες π. injurious, *in-toward* reports, Aesch. Ag. 863, 874; π. τύχη adverse fortune, Ib. 571; πῆμα Pind. O. 2. 36; π. ὄψιν ἰδοῦσα Mosch. 4. 92; τὰ π. λέγειν Antiphon ap. Stob. 422. 7. 2. of persons, *hostile, malignant*, τινι Ar. Pax 390, cf. Theocr. 22. 58; οἱ παλιγκοτοὶ adversaries, Pind. N. 4. fin., Aesch. Supp. 376. (Commonly derived from πάλιν, κῆτος: but v. ἀλλόκοτος, νεόκοτος.)
 παλιγκραιπνος, ὄν, *very swift*, Anth. P. 15. 27.
 παλιγκτιστος, ὄν, *rebuilt, restored*, Gloss.
 παλιγκυρτος, ὄ, *a fishing-net*, Polyb. Fr. Gramm. 99.
 παλι-δορκος, ὄν, *looking back*, Alcman 139.
 παλι-καμπής, ἐς, f. l. for παλιγκαμπής, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1315.
 Παλικοί (not Πάλικοι), οἱ, a lake near Leontini in Sicily, emitting two jets of volcanic gas, Arist. Mirab. 57, Strab. 275, Diod. 11. 89. II. in mythol., sons of Zeus, worshipped at Palicé, Aesch. Fr. 5, Diod. 1. c.
 παλιλ-ληπτος, ὄν, to be taken back, Hesych.
 παλιλλογέω, to say again, repeat, recapitulate, ὡς οἱ ἐπαλιλλόγητο [τὸ πρῆγμα] Hdt. 1. 118, v. ἐπανηλογέω, and cf. Arist. Rhet. Al. 21, 1, App. Mithr. 14.
 παλιλλογία, ἡ, *recapitulation*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 21, 1; pl., Ib. 7, 3. 2. *retraction, recantation*, Theophr. Char. 2.
 παλιλλ-λογος, ὄν, (λέγω B, to gather), *collected again*, Il. 1. 126.
 παλιλλ-λύτος, ὄν, *loosed again, unloosed*, Nonn. D. 35. 250, etc.
 παλιμ-βάκχειος, ὄ, a reversed Βακχείος, v. sub Βακχείος II:—Adj. παλιμβακχειᾶκος, ἡ, ὄν, Draco 165. 26.
 παλιμ-βᾶμος, ὄν, (βαίνω) *walking back, ἰστών παλιμβαμοὶ ὄδοι*, of women working at the loom, since they had to walk backwards and then forwards, Pind. P. 9. 33, v. Donaldson ad l.
 παλιμ-βιος, ὄν, *living again*, Hesych., Phot., Suid.
 παλιμ-βλαστής, ἐς, *sprouting or growing again*, Eur. H. F. 1274, Theophr. H. P. 7. 2, 4.
 παλιμβολία, ἡ, *change of mind, fickleness*, Anth. P. 5. 302. Agath. Hist. 2. 6.
 παλιμ-βολος, ὄν, *thrown back, reversed*; hence, (πάλιν being taken in the sense of *contrariwise, wrongly*), *untrustworthy, uncertain, unstable, ἦθη π. καὶ ἄπιστα* Plat. Legg. 705 A; *δολερὸς καὶ π.* Plut. Crass. 21; τὸ π. = παλιμβολία, Aeschin. 33. 24:—of a slave, = παλιμπρατος, Menand. Σικυων. 7; πέδιλα π. turned or patched sandals, Nic. ap. Ath. 370 A; ἰστὸς π. the web of Penelope which was undone every night, Aristaen. 1. 29:—Adv. -λως, Poll. 3. 132. Cf. παλιναίρετος.
 παλιμ-βορέας, ὄν, δ, a wind counter to the prevalent north wind, Lat. *aquilo recurrens*, Theophr. Vent. 28.
 παλιμ-βουλία, -βουλος, f. ll. in MSS. for -βολία, -βολος, as in Polemo Physiogn. 250, Schol. Thuc. 3. 37, Eust. 375. 1.
 παλιμ-μᾶχέω, to renew the fight, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 55.
 παλιμ-μεταβολή, ἡ, *repeated change*, Plut. 2. 998 C.
 παλιμ-μήκης, ἐς, as long again, doubly long, χρόνος Aesch. Ag. 196.
 παλιμ-παις, παιδος, ὄ, ἡ, *again a child*, Luc. Saturn. 9.
 παλιμ-πεμπτος, ὄν, *sent back again*, Theod. Prodr. in Notices des Mss. 8. 2. 147.
 παλιμ-πέτεια, ἡ, = παλινοδία, Theol. Arithm. p. 58.
 παλιμ-πετής, ἐς, (πίπτω) *falling back*, Nonn. Jo. 7. 34., 9. 27:—in good writers only used in neut. as Adv., like πάλιν, *back, back again*, ἀψ ἐπὶ νῆας ἔργε παλιμπετές Il. 16. 395; ὡς . . ἐν νηὶ παλιμπετές ἀπονέωνται Od. 5. 27; so in Alex. Poets, Call. Dcl. 294, Ap. Rh. 2. 1250, etc.

παλιμ-πηγα, τά, (πήγνυμι) *cobbled shoes*, Com. Anon. 321.
 παλιμ-πηξίς, ἡ, a patching up or cobbling of shoes, Theophr. Char. 22.
 παλιμ-πισσα, ἡ, *pitch reboiled, dry pitch*, Diosc. 1. 97, Hesych.
 παλιμ-πλαγκτος, ὄν, *back-wandering, δρόμοι* Aesch. Pr. 838.
 παλιμ-πλάζομαι, Pass. to wander back, only found in part. aor. παλιμ-πλαγχθεῖς, *wandering homewards*, Il. 1. 59, Od. 13. 5.
 παλιμ-πλᾶνής, ἐς, *wandering to and fro*, Μαίανδρος Anth. P. 6. 287; βίωτος Epigr. Gr. 491. 5.
 παλιμ-πλεκής, ἐς, *twined or plaited back*, κύρτοι Opp. H. 4. 47.
 παλιμ-πλους, ὄ, ἡ, -πλου, τό, *sailing back*, Ael. N. A. 3. 14.
 παλιμ-πλύτος, ὄν, *washed up again, vamped up*: metaph. of a *plagi-artist who retouches the works of others* and passes them off for his own, Anth. P. 7. 708.
 παλιμ-πλωτος, ὄν, Ion. for παλιμπλους, Lyc. 1431.
 παλιμ-πνότη, ἡ, a counter-mind, Theophr. Vent. 26; poet. -πνοίη, Ap. Rh. 1. 586.
 παλιμ-πνοος, ὄν, *breathing again*, Nonn. D. 37. 295.
 παλιμ-ποινος, ὄν, *retributive, δίκαι* Maxim. π. καταρχ. 17. II.
 παλιμποινα, τά, *retribution, repayment*, Aesch. Cho. 793.
 παλιμ-πόρευτος, ὄν, = sq., Lyc. 180, 628.
 παλιμ-πορος, ὄν, *going back*, Nonn. D. 2. 247, Opp. H. 4. 529.
 παλιμ-ποτον, τό, a reversible cup, like ἀμφίθετον, ἀμφικύπελλον, Inscr. Miles. in C. I. 2852. 39, 42.
 παλιμ-πους, ὄ, ἡ, *going back, returning*, Anth. P. 5. 163, Lyc. 126: π. τύχη a reverse, Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 6.
 παλιμ-πράτης [ᾶ], ὄν, δ, = παλιγκάπηλος, Epist. Socr. 1.
 παλιμ-πρᾶτος, ὄν, *sold again or by retail, often sold*, of a good-for-nothing slave who passes from hand to hand, Poll. 3. 125. 2. generally, *servile, good-for-naught*, Philo 2. 523, Poll. 4. 36, 190; also of things, Id. 7. 12: cf. τρίπρατος, παλιμβολος.
 παλιμ-προδότης, ὄν, δ, a double traitor, traitor to both sides, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6. 164, App. Civ. 5. 96, Diod. 15. 91:—παλιμπροδοσία, ἡ, *double treachery*, Polyb. 5. 96, 4, Dion. H. 8. 32, Diod. 15. 91, etc.
 παλιμ-πρυμνηδόν, Adv. *stern-foremost*, restored by Herm. and Dind. in Eur. I. T. 1395, from Hesych., who expl. it οἶον παλιμπρυμνον χώρησιν.
 παλιμ-πύγηδόν, Adv. *rumpr-foremost*, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 6, Hesych.: Adv. *backwards*, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 6 (vulg. πάλιν II).
 παλιμ-πώλης, ὄν, δ, = παλιμπράτης, Poll. 7. 12.
 παλιμ-πῶλος, ὄν, = παλιμπρατος, Poll. 7. 12.
 παλιμ-φημος, Dor. -φᾶμος, ὄν, *back-speaking, recanting*, π. δοῖδά = παλινοδία, a song of recantation, reproaching the male sex instead of the female, Eur. Ion 1096, cf. Med. 415 sq. II. = κακόφημος, δύσ-φημος, Tryph. 423, Hesych.; π. εὐχαί Philo 2. 301.
 παλιμ-φοιτος, ὄν, *returning*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 332, 570.
 παλιμ-φρων, ὄν, ὄ, ἡ, *changing one's mind*, Lyc. 1349.
 παλιμ-φυής, ἐς, *growing again*, of the Hydra, Luc. Amor. 2, Nonn. Jo. 7. 148.
 παλιμ-ψηστος, ὄν, (ψάω) *scraped again*, βιβλίον παλ. a palimpsest, i. e. a parchment from which one writing has been erased to make room for another, Plut. 779 C; and then παλιμψηστον, τό, as Subst., Ib. 504 D, cf. Catull. 19, Cic. Fam. 7. 18.
 πάλιν [ᾶ], poet. also πάλι (q. v.), Adv., 1. of Place, *back, back-wards*, in Hom. and Hes. the only sense, mostly joined with Verbs of going, coming, etc.; so also, π. χωρέειν Hdt. 5. 72; π. ἔρχεσθαι, κατελθεῖν Aesch. Pr. 854, Soph. O. C. 601, etc.; κέλευθον ἦνπερ ἦλθες ἐγκόνοι π. Aesch. Pr. 962; δίκαι καὶ πάντα π. στρέφεται Eur. Med. 412, cf. Valck. Phoen. 732, 1409: so, πάλιν δοῦναι to give back, restore, Il. 1. 116, etc.; π. ἀποδοῦναι Andoc. 22. 34; π. ἀγ-καλέσαι to call back, Aesch. Ag. 1021:—more rarely c. gen., πάλιν τράπεθ' υἱὸς εἶο she turned back from her son, Il. 18. 138; δόρυ πάλιν ἔτραπεν Ἀχιλλῆος Il. 20. 439; πάλιν κίε θυγατέρος ἧς 21. 504, cf. Od. 7. 143:—the same notion is expressed by the double Adv. πάλιν αὐτις back again, Hom., and Pind.; αὐτε πάλιν Od. 13. 125; ἀψ π. Il. 18. 280; π. ὀπίσω Od. 11. 149; π. ἐξοπίσω Hes. Th. 181; ἀψορρον π. Soph. El. 53; πρὸς οἶκον π. Id. O. C. 601; οἴκαδε π., π. οἴκαδ' αὐτ. Ar. Lys. 792, Ran. 1486; π. αὐτ. Plat. Prot. 318 E, etc.;—in Att. with the Article, ἡ π. ὁδός Eur. Or. 125. Connected herewith is 2. the notion of *contradiction*, where it is variously rendered, as πάλιν ἐρεῖν to gainsay (i. e. say against), Il. 9. 56; μῦθον πάλιν λάξεσθαι to take back one's word, unsay it, 4. 357; opp. to ἀληθέα εἰπεῖν, Od. 13. 254; so, πάλιν ποίησε γέροντα she transformed him into an old man, 16. 456; μηδέ τῷ δόξῃ π. let no one think *contrariwise*, Aesch. Theb. 1040: so in Prose, *contrariwise*, Plat. Gorg. 482 D, 612 D; π. αὐτ. Ib. 507 B: often so in compos.:—in this sense also sometimes c. gen., τὸ πάλιν νεότητος youth's opposite, Pind. O. 11 (10). 104; χρόνου τὸ πάλιν the change of time, Eur. H. F. 778; cf. ἔμπαλιν. II. of Time, *again, once more, anew*, Soph. O. T. 1166, Xen., etc.; so, αὐτις πάλιν, πάλιν αὐτις, αὐτ. πάλιν, πάλιν αὐτ., αὐτ. πάλιν αὐτις, αὐτις αὐτ. πάλιν, v. sub αὐτ., αὐτις; πάλιν ἐξ ἀρχῆς Ar. Pax 997, etc.; π. καὶ π. Lat. iterum iterumque, Strab. 787, Ael. V. H. 1. 4:—this sense often coincides with that of back, as is seen from πάλιν δοῦναι; and in Il. 2. 276, Od. 16. 456, the sense fluctuates. III. *again, in turn*, Soph. El. 731. (In compos. πάλιν sometimes means *doubly*, as in παλιμμήκης, παλίνσκιος.)
 παλίν-ἄγγελος, ὄν, *bringing messages to and fro*, Hesych., Phot., Suid.
 παλίν-ἄγρετος, ὄν, (ἀγρέω) to be taken back or recalled, ἔπος οὐ παλιν-ἄγρετον an irrevocable word, Il. 1. 526; π. ἀτη Hes. Sc. 93; often in Nonn. II. taken away or destroyed again, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 819 B, cf. 730 A.
 παλίν-αίρετος, ὄν, *removed from office and re-elected*, of public officers, Eurpol. Βαπτ. 5, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 3, Nicostr. Incert. 8; and of build-

ings, *pulled down and rebuilt, patched up*, Pind. Fr. 54; v. Harp. s. v., Phot., Suid., Hesych., and cf. παλίμβολος, παλιναγρετος. 2. in Plat. Tim. 82 E, παλιναίρετα γεγούτα .. καὶ διεφθαρμένα, it is interpr. in Tim. Lex. φευκτά, ἐκβλητά, τὸ ἐναντίον .. αὐτῇ τῇ αἰρέσει πάθος ἐμποιοῦντα, *to be rejected, contrarious, acting contrariwise*, v. Ruhnk. Tim.

παλιν-αυξής, ἐς, *growing again*, Anth. Plan. 221, Nonn. D. 25. 541. παλιν-αυτόμολος, ον, *deserting back again, a double deserter*, Xen. Hell. 7. 3. 10; al. πάλιν αὐτ-.

παλιν-δάής, ἐς, (*δάω) *learnt again*, Hesych. παλινδικία, *to go to law again, bring a fresh action*, Hesych. παλινδικία, *a second action, a new trial*, π. δίδοναι τινι Hdn. 7. 6; εὐρίσκειν Plut. Dem. 6; μὴ ἦμεν .. π. Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 157. παλιν-δικος, ον, *going to law again*, Crates Incert. 15. II. *going against law, lawless*, = βίαιος, Dem. ap. Poll. 8. 26.

παλιν-δίητος, ον, *whirling round and round*, θάλασσα Anth. P. 9. 73; κόσμαιο παλινδίητον ἀνάγκην Ib. 1. 19, cf. 9. 505, 14:—*returning*, Nonn. Jo. 14. 28.

παλιν-δίωξις, ἡ, *the eddying of water or air*, Hesych. παλιν-δίωξις, ἡ, = παλιώξις, App. Pun. 46, cf. Mithr. 49. παλιν-δορία, ἡ, *a piece of stout leather for shoe-soles*, Plat. Com. Συμφ. I, cf. Poll. 6. 164, Pors. praef. Hec. lix.

παλινδρομέω, *to run back again*, of a ship, Vita Hom. 19, Diod. 20. 74, Plut. Cic. 22: *to rebound*, as a weapon from a shield, Anna Comn. 2. *to go back without coming to a head*, of an abscess, Hipp. Progn. 43, cf. 45, 1034 A. 3. metaph., π. πρὸς τὰς τῶν

Καρχηδονίων ἐλπίδας *to fall back upon* .., Polyb. 7. 3, 8, cf. Plut. 2. 88 D, 718 F:—Verb. Adj. -δρομητέον, Clem. Al. 268.

παλινδρομή, ἡ, = παλινδρομία, Hipp. 1136 D, Galen. παλινδρομής, ἐς, = παλινδρομος, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 9. παλινδρομία, ἡ, *a running back, going backwards*, Anth. P. 6. 307; ταῦ ἡλίου Diog. L. 7. 152: *a going back without coming to a head*, of an abscess or eruption, Hipp. Progn. 91. Also παλινδρομησις, εως, ἡ, Eust. 244. 28.

παλινδρομικός, ἡ, ὄν, *recurring*, of the tide, κίνησις Strab. 53. παλιν-δρομος, ον, *running back again*, π. ἀπιθι Luc. Timon 37; π. ἔλλαβε πένθος *recurring*, C. I. 2240; μνᾶς .. παλινδρομούς λαμβάνειν *back again*, Diog. L. 2. 65:—metaph. *uncertain*, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 203. Adv. -μως, *backwards*, Theod. Prodr.

παλιν-δωμήτωρ, ορος, ὄ, *a rebuildder*, Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 218. παλιν-έμπορος, ὄ, *a retail-dealer*, Phot.: cf. παλιγκάπηλος. παλινζωία, ἡ, *a second life*, Eccl.

παλιν-ζωος, ον, *living anew*, Nonn. Jo. 2. 105. παλιν-νηνμία, ἡ, *a returning calm*, Anth. P. 10. 102: Planud. πολυν-. παλιν-ίδρυσις, ἡ, *an establishing again*, Hipp. 47. 27. παλιν-νοσος, ον, *relapsing with sickness*, Achmes Onir. 77. παλιν-νοστος, ον, *returning*, Nonn. D. 6. 62, etc.

παλιν-οδέω, *to trace a path, return*, Eccl.; cf. τριοδέω. II. in Pass. *to be repeated, recur*, of numbers, Theol. Arithm. p. 22.

παλιν-οδία, ἡ, (ὁδός) *a retracing one's path*, Theol. Arithm. p. 59. παλιν-οπτος, ον, *looking the reverse way*, Galen. Lex. Hipp. παλιν-ὄρμενος, η, ον, *rushing back*, Il. 11. 326; cf. παλίναρσας. παλιν-ὄρμητος, ον, (ὄρμᾶω) = παλίνορσος, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1179, etc. παλιν-ορσος, ον, (ὄρνημι) *rushing or darting back*, ὡς ὅτε τίς τε δρᾶ-καντα ἰδὼν παλίνορσος ἀπέστη Il. 3. 33; νῆα .. π. ἐς Ἑλλάδα Ar. Rh. 1. 416; cf. παλινόρμενος, παλίνορτος:—also in neut. as Adv. *back again*, Emped. 365, Anth. P. 7. 608; Att. παλίνορρον, *with a backward wrench*, Ar. Ach. 1179 Elmsl. (vulg. παλίνορον).

παλιν-ορτος, ον, = παλίναρσος, *recurring, inveterate*, much like παλίγ-κοτος, Aesch. Ag. 154:—for the form, cf. θέορτος. παλιν-νοστήω, *to return*, Anna Comn.

παλιν-νόστιμος, ον, *of or belonging to a return*, ὄρμη π. a desire of *returning*, Opp. H. 1. 616, cf. Nonn. D. 11. 413.

παλιν-νοστος or παλίνοστος, ον, *returning*, Nonn. D. 6. 62, Jo. 1. 52. παλιν-ουρος, ον, (οὔρον) *making water again*, a pun in Martial. παλιν-ρύμη, παλίρρυτος, v. sub παλιρρύμη, -ρυτος.

παλιν-σκίος, ον, *shaded over again, thick-shaded*, Archil. 30, Soph. Fr. 272, Isac. ap. Harp., Arist. H. A. 5. 30, 2, etc.; παλίσκιος in h. Hom. Merc. 6, h. Hom. 17. 6, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 1, al.; εἰς τὸ π. Max. Tyr. 5. 1.

παλιν-σκοπία, ἡ, *a looking back again*; the acc. as Adv. *in the opposite direction*, Eur. Or. 1262, e conj. Pors. παλιν-σοος, ον, *safe again, recovered*, Anth. P. 1. 49, Nonn. D. 25. 534.

παλινστᾶτέω, *to return from secession*, of the Roman plebs, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 38. παλιν-στομέω, = δυσφημέω, *to speak words of ill amen*, Aesch. Theb. 258.

παλιν-στρεπτος, ον, *back-turned, backward*, κέλευθος Maxim. π. καταρχ. 80, Nic. Th. 679 (v. l. παλιστρ-).

παλιν-στρόβητος, ον, *whirled or twirled round*, Lyc. 739. παλιν-στροφος, ον, = παλίναστρεπτος, Opp. C. 2. 99, Schol. Ar. Nub. 298. παλινσύλλεκτος, ον, *gathered again*, Hesych. s. v. παλίλλογα, Phot.

παλιν-τίτος, ον, (τίνω) *like ἀντίτας, requited, avenged*, παλίτιτα ἔργα γενέσθαι Od. 1. 379., 2. 144. II. act. *requiting*, Emped. 403.

παλιν-τοκία, ἡ, *a demand for repayment of interest*, Plut. 2. 295 D. παλιν-τονος, ον, *back-stretched*: Homeric epith. of the bow, παλίντονα τόξα, apparently used, sometimes, *of the strung or bent bow*, which the archer pulls towards him by the string that it may fly back with greater force, as in Il. 8. 266., 15. 443, Soph. Tr. 511; sometimes, *of the unstrung bow*, which bends back in the contrary direction, as in Il. 10. 459,

Od. 21. 11.—But all the passages may be reduced to one sense, denoting the form of the bow, which is compared to that of the letter Σ or Ο by Agatho ap. Ath. 454 C; and it is well known that the bows still used by many savage tribes assume a general shape of this kind, v. Dict. of Antt. p. 126; so that it denotes not a particular state of the bow, but its general form, *back-bending*.—Hdt. specifies the Arabian bows as being παλίντονα, 7. 69; and in Aesch. Cho. 160, the epith. is given to the Scythian bow:—Eust. therefore rightly explains it by ἐπὶ θάτερα μέρη κλινόμενον (adding however that it applies to all bows, not those of certain tribes only), 712. 23, cf. 375. 8; and Attius ap. Varr. renders it arcus reciprocus. 2. in Ar. Av. 1738 we have ἡνίαι π., *back-stretched reins*; and in Heraclit. ap. Plut. 2. 369 A, π. ἀρμονίη κόσμου ὕκωσπερ λύρης καὶ τόξου, *tightened and relaxed again, alternating*.

II. παλίντονα, τά, *military engines for throwing stones or other missiles*, prob. at an elevation, also called πετροβόλοι and λιθοβόλα, the Rom. *Balistae*; whilst the εὐθύτονα, like the Rom. *Catapultae*, threw arrows pointblank, Hero Belop. 122, etc.

παλιν-τράπελία, ἡ, = παλιντροπία, Poll. 3. 132. παλιν-τράπελος, ον, = παλιντροπας, Pind. O. 2. 69. Adv. -λως, Byz. παλιν-τριβής, ἐς, *rubbed again and again*, of the ass, *obstinate, resisting all blows*, Simon. Iamb. 6. 43. 2. *knavish, crafty*, τὰ .. παν-οὔργα καὶ π. Soph. Ph. 448.

παλιν-τριψ, ἴβος, ὄ, ἡ, = foreg., Gloss. παλιν-τροπάσμαι, v. sub τρωπάω. παλιν-τροπής, ἐς, = παλιντροπος, Nic. Th. 402.

παλιν-τροπία, ἡ, *a turning about*: in pl. *reverses of fortune*, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 375: *changes of mind*, Ar. Rh. 3. 1157.

παλιν-τροπος, ον, *turned back or away*, Lat. *retortus*, π. ἄμματα, ὄψις *an averted face*, Aesch. Ag. 778, Supp. 172. II. *turning back*, π. ἔρπειν, στρέφεσθαι Soph. Ph. 1222, Eur. H. F. 1069; π. ἐκ πολέμοιο Anth. P. 9. 61. 2. *changing to the other side, contrary*, Soph. Fr. 964; π. τῆς ἐλπίδος ἀποβαινούσης πρὸς τὰς ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐπιβολάς Polyb. 14. 6, 6; π. ταῖς ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐλπίσιν *exactly contrary* to their original expectations, Id. 5. 16, 9; π. ποιεῖν τὴν μάχην Diod. 15. 85; π. ποιήσασθαι τὴν δίωξιν Onesand. 27:—τὸ π. τοῦ δαιμονίου *changeableness*, lb. 35.

παλιν-τύπης, ἐς, *beaten back*, neut. as Adv., Ar. Rh. 3. 1254. παλιν-τύχης, ἐς, *with a reverse of fortune*, Aesch. Ag. 464. παλινωδέω, fut. ἦσω, *to recant an ode and so, generally, to revoke, recant*, Plat. Alc. 2. 142 D, 148 B; π. πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον Luc. Merc. Cond. 1. 2. *to repeat an ode*, and so, generally, *to repeat*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 202, Philo I. 586.

παλινωδία, ἡ, *a palinode or recantation*, a name first given to an ode by Stesichorus, in which he recants his attack upon Helen, Isocr. 218 E, Ep. Plat. 319 E, etc., v. Kleine Stesich. pp. 96 sq.; so Horat. Od. 1. 16 is a palinode to Epodes 5 and 17:—then, generally, *a recantation*, Plat. Phaedr. 243 B, 257 A, Plut. Alex. 53. II. *a singing over again, repetition*, Clem. Al. 289.

παλινωδικός, ἡ, ὄν, *palinodic*, defined by Hephaest. p. 123. παλινωρος, ον, *changing and returning with or like the seasons*, Arat. 452, where Schneid. restores παλίνορσα. παλιούρινος, ον, *made of παλίουρος*, Strab. 776.

παλίουρος, ὄ (Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 2, Ath. 649 D), or ἡ (Anth. P. 9. 414), a kind of thorny shrub, *Rhamnus paliurus* L., Eur. Cycl. 394, Theocr. 24. 87, etc.; cf. ῥάμνος. παλιουρο-φόρος θρίναξ, ὄ, a three-pronged fork *made of the wood of the παλίουρος*, Anth. P. 6. 95; Τουρ παλιν-ουρο-φόρος, v. Jacobs ad l.

παλιρροέω, *to ebb and flow*, Lat. *reciprocare*, Strab. 153; of the wind, Theophr. Vent. 10. παλιρ-ρόθιος, η, ον, *back-rushing, refluxent*, παλιρρόθιον δέ μιν αὐτίς πληξεν [τὸ κύμα] Od. 5. 430; ἠπειρόνδε παλιρρόθιον φέρε κύμα, of the wave caused by the rock thrown by the Cyclops, 9. 485; πενήης κύμα π. Anth. P. 9. 367, 12:—generally, = παλίρροος, ναῦς π. Arat. 347; τὰ π. = παλίρροια, Ar. Rh. 1. 1170.

παλίρροθος, ον, = παλιρρόθιος, but v. παλίρροχος. παλίρροια, ἡ, *the reflux of water, back-water*, δίνας τινὰς .. ἰσχυρὰς καὶ παλιρροίην Hdt. 2. 28; παλιρροία βυθοῦ, of the tide, Soph. Fr. 716; παλιρροίη ἐπινήχεται, of Delos, Call. Del. 193; ἡ π. τῆς ὑγρότητος, in the spleen, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 15; τοῦ θερμοῦ Id. Insomn. 3, 2. 2. metaph., *παράδοξος π. τῶν πραγμάτων* of fortune, Polyb. 1. 82, 3; ἡ τῆς τύχης π. Diod. 18. 59. [In old Att. Poets also παλιρροία, Soph. l. c.; cf. ἄγνοια.]

παλίρ-ροιβδος, ον, *dashing back with a roar*, prob. l. in Opp. H. 5. 220, Lyc. 380. παλίρροιος, ον, = sq., of waves, δῖναι Lyc. 380: in Opp. H. 5. 220 παλίρροιβδος, with v. l. πολύρροιβδος.

παλίρ-ροος, ον, contr. -ροος, ρουν, *back-flowing, refluxent, κλύδων* Eur. I. T. 1397: also *ebbing and flowing*, properly of the sea, and metaph. of the breath, ἀήρ Opp. H. 2. 398; ἀσθμα Tryph. 76. II. metaph. *recurring, returning upon one's head*, πότμος, δίκη Eur. H. F. 759, El. 1155.

παλίρ-ροπος, ον, *turning itself back*, π. γόνυ *backward-sinking knee*, Eur. El. 492. παλίρ-ροχος, ον, *roaring with ebb and flow*, of Aulis, Aesch. Ag. 191 (as Ahr. metri grat. for παλιρρόθιος).

παλίρ-ρύμη or παλιν-ρύμη [ῥ], ἡ, *a rush backwards, back-flow*, τοῦ σάλου Plut. Flamin. 10; π. τύχης *a reverse of fortune*, Polyb. 15. 17, 1, Diod. 3. 51, where the Mss. πάλιν ῥύμη, as in Plut. l. c.

παλίρ-ρύτος, ον, = παλίρροος: in Soph. El. 1420, Bathe restored παλίρ-ρυτον (for παλίρρυτον) *in retribution* (cf. ὑπεξαιρέω); in Philox. ap. Athl. 643 B,—Meincke μελιρρύταισι.

παλί-σκιος, v. sub παλίνσκιος.

παλίσσῦτώ, to rush quickly back, of waves, Diod. 1. 23., 3. 22.

παλίσ-σῦτος, ον, (σεύω, ἔσσυμαι) rushing hurriedly back, δρόμημα π. hurried flight, Soph. O. T. 193; παλ. στείχειν Eur. Supp. 388; ὕρμῶν, Polyb. 15. 12, 2.

παλίστρεπτος, παλίστροφος, v. ll. for παλίστρεπτος, -στροφος.

παλλῶξις, ἡ, (παλίν, ἰωκή) pursuit back again or in turn, as when fugitives rally and turn on their pursuers, παλλῶξις δὲ γένηται ἐκ νηῶν [i in arsi] Il. 12. 71; so, ἄν τοι ἔπειτα παλλῶξιν παρὰ νηῶν αἰὲν ἐγὼ τεύξοιμι 15. 69, cf. 601; opp. to προῖωξις, Hes. Sc. 154. Cf. παλινδῶξις.

πάλλα, ἡ, a ball, for the usual σφαῖρα, and so some would even read in Od. 6. 115. Acc. to Hesych., σφαῖρα ἐκ ποικίλων νημάτων πεποιημένη. (Lat. *palla*, perh. akin to πάλλω.)

πάλλαγμα, f. l. in Aesch. Supp. 296, v. sub ἐμπάλλαγμα.

Παλλάδιον [ἄ], τό, a statue of Pallas, Hdt. 4. 189, Ar. Ach. 547, C. I. 150 B. 16:—acc. to Pherocyd. 101, = διοπετὲς ἄγαλμα. II. a place at Athens where the court of the ἐφέται was held for the trial of unpremeditated homicide, whence they were said to sit ἐπὶ Παλλαδίῳ, Dem. et Arist. ap. Harp. s. v. ἐπὶ Παλλαδίῳ; ἐπὶ Π. δώσεις δίκην Ar. Fr. 533, cf. Paus. 1. 28, 8 sq.

παλλακεία, ἡ, concubinage, Isae. 41. fin. (Codd. παλλακίδι, Bekk. παλλακία), Strab. 816, cf. Ath. 573 B.

παλλακεύομαι, I. as Dep., π. τινα to keep as a concubine, Hdt. 4. 155. II. as Pass. to be a concubine, Plut. Them. 26; τινι to one, Id. Fab. 21, Artox. 26:—the Act. παλλακεύω is used intr. in this sense, Strab. 625.

παλλῆκη, ἡ, = παλλακίς, πολλάς κουριδίας γυναῖκας, πολλῶ δὲ πλεῦνας παλλακίας Hdt. 1. 135, cf. 84., 2. 130, al., Ar. Vesp. 1353, Antipho 113. 5, Lys. 94. 34, etc. The παλλακὴ was commonly a captive or bought slave, distinguished both from the lawful wife (v. supr.), and from the mere courtesan (ἑταῖρα), Dem. 1386. 20. (Properly a young girl, v. Παλλάς.)

παλλακία, ἡ, v. sub παλλακεία.

παλλακίδιον, τό, Dim. of παλλακίς, Plut. 2. 789 B.

παλλακίνος, ὁ, a son by a concubine, Sophron ap. Et. Gud. 450. 18.

παλλακίον, τό, Dim. of παλλακίς, Alcman 82, Plat. Com. Incert. 45.

παλλακίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a concubine, mistress, Lat. *pellec*, opp. to a lawful wife (ἄκοιτις), Il. 9. 449, 452; often a bought slave, as in Od. 14. 203; π. δούλη Anth. P. 3. 3. Cf. παλλακὴ.

παλλακισμα, τό, v. sub ἐμπάλλαγμα.

παλλακός, ὁ, amasius, from πάλλαξ (q. v.), Hesych., Phot.

Παλλαντιάς, ἡ, = Παλλάς, Jac. Phil. Th. 18. 7, cf. Clem. Al. 24.

Παλλάντιος λόφος, ὁ, the Palatine hill at Rome, Ael. V. H. 11. 21, cf. Dion. H. 1. 31, Paus. 8. 43, 1.

πάλλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, properly a youth, just below the age of an ἔφηβος, v. sub Παλλάς; πάλληξ in Cornut. N. D. 20:—in modern Greek, παλληκάριον or -κάρι, *pallicar*, is a warrior.

Παλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Pallas, epith. of Athena, in Hom. always Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη or Παλλὰς Ἀθηναίη; but after Pind. also used alone, = Ἀθήνη.

2. a coin bearing the head of Pallas, Eubul. Ἀγχ. 2. II. a virgin-priestess, Strab. 816, Eust. 1472. 37. (Commonly deriv. from πάλλω, either as Brandisher of the spear, or παρὰ τὸ ἀναπεπάλαται ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς τοῦ Διός, etc., E. M. 649. 52, Eust. 84. fin., cf. Plat. Crat. 406 D:—but prob. it is an ancient word meaning Virgin, Maiden, v. supr.; so πάλλας, αντος, ὁ, is cited as ὁ νέος, πάλλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, as = ἀντίπαις, μελλέφηβος, παλλακός, παλλακίον as = μενιράκιον (Hesych., and παλλακίς, παλλακὴ as = νεάνις, v. Eust. 84. 42., 763. 20., 1419. 50., 1742. 37, Ammon., etc.). Pusey, Dan. Append. G, compares Hebr. *pillegesh*, but thinks that the Greek word is the original, having been introduced into Asia by Phoenician slave-merchants.)

πάλλας, αντος, ὁ, a youth, v. sub Παλλάς.

πάλλευκος, ον, all-white, Aesch. Eum. 352, Eur. Med. 30, 1164, etc.:—πάνλευκος, Nonn. D. 7. 218, etc.

Παλλήνη, ἡ, a peninsula and town of Chalcidicé, Hdt. 7. 123, Thuc., etc.; the Macedon. form being Βαλλήνη, Eust. 1618. 45 (whence the joke on Βαλλήναδε in Ar. Ach. 234, v. Schol.). II. an Attic deme; Παλληνεύς, ὁ, an inhabitant thereof, Harp.; fem. Παλληνίς Ἀθηναῖα Hdt. 1. 62; Παλλήναδε, to Pallené, v. supr. I.

πάλληξ, v. sub πάλλαξ.

πάλλω: impf. ἔπαλλον Eur., Ep. πάλλον as always in Hom.: aor. 1 ἔπηλα Soph., Ep. πῆλα Hom.: Ep. aor. 2 part. πεπᾶλῶν used in Hom. only in compd. ἀμπεπαλῶν:—Med., aor. 1 πήλασθαι Call. Jov. 64:—Pass., pf. πέπαλμαι Aesch.: aor. 2 ἐπάλην (ἀν-) Strab. 379: Ep. aor. in plqpf. form πάλοτο Il. 15. 645; for in 13. 643., 21. 140, ἐπάλοτο from ἐφάλλομαι is admitted to be the true reading: (v. sub fin.). To poise or sway a missile before it is thrown, τὸ μὲν [ἔγχος] οὐ δύνατ' ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν πάλλειν, ἀλλὰ μιν οἷος ἐπίστατο πῆλαι Ἀχιλλεύς Il. 16. 142; [αἰχμὴν], ἦν πάλλεν . . δεξιτέρη φρονέων κακόν 22. 320; δοῦρε δῶα . . πάλλων 3. 19; of a stone, ὁ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρε φέρουεν . . ὁ δὲ μιν ρέα πάλλε καὶ οἷος 5. 304; so in Att., π. λόγχην Eur. I. T. 824; κεραυνόν Ar. Av. 1714. 2. to sway other arms, not missiles, σάκος Hes. Sc. 321; ἰτύν, πέλτας Eur. Ion 210, Bacch. 782:—then, generally, to toss a child, πῆλε χερσίν of Hector and Astyanax, Il. 6. 474, cf. Eur. Hec. 1158; Νύξ ὄχημ' ἔπαλλεν she drove it furiously, Id. Ion 1151. 3. κλήρους ἐν κυνέῃ χαλκήρεϊ πάλλον they shook the lots together in a helmet, till one leapt forth, Il. 3. 316, Od. 10. 206: absol. to cast lots, Il. 3. 324., 7. 181; but, στάντες δ' ὅθ' αὐτοὺς οἱ . . βραβεῖς κλήροις ἔπηλαν ranged them by casting lots, Soph. El. 710; cf. διαπάλλω II:—Med. to draw lots, ἔλαχον πολὴν ἄλα παλλομένων I obtained the white sea when we cast lots, Il. 15. 191; so, παλλόμενος κλήρω λάχων

ἐνθάδ' ἔπεσθαι 24. 200; so in Hdt. 3. 128, Soph. Ant. 396 (but in Att. commonly κληροῦν, κληροῦσθαι); cf. παλάσσω II. II. Pass. to swing or dash oneself, ἐν ἀντυγι πάλοτο he hit himself (in turning) on the shield-rim, Il. 15. 645; to quiver, leap, esp. in fear, ἐν δ' ἔμοι αὐτῆ στήθεσι πάλλεται ἦτορ 22. 452; πέπαλταί μοι φίλον κέαρ Aesch. Cho. 410; also of the person, παλλομένη κραδίην Il. 22. 461; δείματι πάλλεσθαι h. Hom. Cer. 294, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, etc., v. infr. III; γόνυ πάλλεται γερόντων Ar. Ran. 345; of dying fish, to quiver, leap, Hdt. 1. 141, cf. 9. 140; πέραν πόντοιο πάλλοντ' αλετοί fly quivering even beyond the sea, Pind. N. 5. 39. III. intr., like the Pass., to leap, bound, Eur. El. 435, ubi v. Seidl., Ar. Lys. 1304, Plat. Crat. 407 A: to quiver, quake, φρένα δείματι πάλλον Soph. O. T. 153, v. supr. II: to quiver in death, Eur. El. 477. (From √ΠΑΛΛ come also πάλη, πολ-λεν, παλ-ύνω, cf. pul-vis, also πάλη, παλ-αίω, and πάλο-σ, πάλ-λω, παλ-άσσω; also παλ-μός, with Lat. *pul-pare*, *pul-pitare*:—these last words bring the Root into close connexion with √ΣΠΑΡ, ἀ-σπαίρω, v. σπαίρω; so that prob. an init. σ has been lost, as is indicated in the double form παι-πάλη, πα-σπάλη.)

παλμαῖτίας, ον, ὁ, (πάλλω), σεισμὸς π. an earthquake with violent shocks, Arist. Mund. 4. 31.

παλματικός, ἡ, ὄν, = παλμικός, Eudoc.

πάλη, ἡ, a shield, Lat. *parma*, Hesych.

παλμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, for or like palpitation, Suid.

παλμός, ὁ, a quivering motion, vibration, Alciphro 1. 39:—pulsation, palpitation, throbbing, older word for σφυγμός (Galen. 8. p. 87), φλεβῶν Hipp. Acut. 389; ὑποχονδρίου Id. Epid. 1. 970; ὑπὸ κροτάφοισι Nic. Al. 27, cf. Th. 744: absol. palpitation of the heart, a disease, Arist. Resp. 20, 2. 2. of wind or lightning, Diod. 3. 51, Nonn., etc.

παλμουλάριος, ὁ, = Lat. *parmularius*, M. Anton. 1. 5.

Πάλμυς, ὄος, ὁ, = βασιλεύς, Hippon. 9; epith. of the king of the gods, Zeus, Lyc. 691: a gen. πάλμυδος (so Dind. for παλάμυδος) is cited by Choerob. p. 232. 3, from Aesch. [ὑ Hippon., ὕ Lyc., ll. c.]

παλμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) pulse-like, throbbing, palpitating, Hipp. Protrh. 70, Diod. 3. 50; π. νόσος Philo 1. 166.

πάλος [ἄ], ὁ, (πάλλω 1. 3) the lot cast from a shaken helmet (Aesch. Theb. 458), ἄμ πάλον θέμεν to cast the lot again, Pind. O. 7. 109. 2. used generally for κλήρος, lot, in Ion. writers, πάλω λαχεῖν to obtain by lot, Hdt. 4. 94, 153; ἀρχὰς πάλω ἀρχεῖν to hold public offices by lot, Id. 3. 80;—but also not seldom in Trag., πάλον κύρσαι Aesch. Pers. 779; πάλω and πάλον λαχεῖν Id. Theb. 126, 374; τύχης π. Id. Ag. 333; οὗς ἐκλήρωσεν πάλος Eur. Ion 419, cf. Soph. Ant. 275; for Eur. I. A. 1151 v. προσορίζω.

πάλος, ὁ, = Lat. *pālus*, a stake, Byz.

πάλοσμον, τό, apparently a dial. form of βάλασμον, Paus. 9. 28, 3.

πάλοσις, εως, ἡ, a brandishing, Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 112 B, E. M. 394.

παλλάξω, to throw a dart (παλτόν), Hesych. s. v. ἐπάλλαξα.

πάλοτο, Ep. syncop. aor. pass. of πάλλω, in pass. sense.

παλτός, ἡ, ὄν, brandished, hurled, πῦρ Soph. Ant. 131. II. as Subst., παλτόν, τό, anything swung or poised for throwing, esp. a dart, Aesch. Fr. 14; described by Xen. as a light spear used by the Persian cavalry, either as a lance or javelin, like the *jereed*, Cyr. 4. 3, 9., 6. 2, 16.

παλύνω, (πάλλω) to strew or sprinkle upon, with acc. of the thing sprinkled, λευκ' ἄλφιστα πολλὰ παλύνων Il. 18. 560; ἐπὶ δ' ἄλφιστα λευκὰ παλύνειν Od. 10. 520, cf. 11. 28, etc.; τι ἐπὶ τινι Soph. Ant. 247. II. to bestrew, besprinkle, with dat. of the thing sprinkled, παλύνας ἄλφίτων ἀκτῆ Od. 14. 429. 2. of liquids, κάρην ἰδρῶτι παλῦσαι Dion. P. 1049, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 1259; so in Pass., ἀ σῦριγγ' εὐρῶτι παλύνεται Theocr. 4. 28. 3. to besmear, ἰξῶ Anth. P. 10. 11. III. to sprinkle, cover lightly, with nom. of the thing, χιῶν ἐπάλυνεν ἀρούρας Il. 10. 7; νιφέτω δ' ἐπαλύνετο πάντα Ar. Rh. 3. 69.

πάμμα, τό, (πάσμαι) property, Theocr. Fistula 12, Anth. P. 15. 25.

παμβασίλεια, ἡ, absolute monarchy, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 1 and 16, 2.

παμβασίλεια, ἡ, queen of all, all-powerful queen, Ar. Nub. 357, 1150, Ar. Rh. 4. 382; of Persephoné, C. I. 2415. 15.

παμβασίλεύς, εως, ὁ, an absolute monarch, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 2, LXX (Sirach. 50. 18); Aeol. acc. -βασιληα, C. I. 4725. 6.

παμβδελῦρός, ἁ, ὄν, all-abominable, Ar. Lys. 969, Eccl. 1043.

παμβιβηλος, ον, all-profane, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Κωνσταντίνος, Eccl. 1043.

παμβίας, ον, ὁ, all-subduing, κεραυνός Pind. N. 9. 58.

παμβλαβής, ἐς, grievously hurt, Manetho 4. 31.

παμβλάσφημος, ον, all-blasphemous, Cyrill.

παμβόητος, ον, all-renowned: notorious, Byz.

Παμ-βοιωτοί, οἱ, the Boeotians collectively, formed after Παναχαιοί, etc., C. I. 1625. 30. II. Παμβοιώτια (sc. ἱερά), τά, the festival of the united Boeotians, like Παναθήνια, Πανιώνια, etc., Polyb. 4. 3, 5., 9. 34, 11, C. I. 1588: cf. Hcrm. Pol. Ant. § 180. 1.

πάμβορος, ον, all-devouring, Ael. N. A. 1. 27, Joseph. A. J. 5. 8, 6.

παμβότανον, τό, all the herbage, τοῦ ἀγροῦ, LXX (Job. 5. 25).

πάμβοτος, ον, all-nourishing, Aesch. Supp. 559.

πάμβουλος, ον, all-counselling, v. l. for πολὺβουλος, Orph. 24. 4.

παμβώτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, all-nourishing, Fr. Hom. 25, v. Stasin. ap. Schol. Il. 1. 5:—pecul. fem. παμβώτις, ἴδος, Soph. Ph. 391.

πάμμακάρ, ἄρος, ὁ, ἡ, all-blissful, Orph. H. 18. 3, Hesych.

παμμακάριος, α, ον, = foreg., Eus. de Laud. Const. 6.

παμμακάριστος, ον, to be deemed perfectly happy, Hesych., Eccl. 1043.

παμμάταιος, ον, all-vain, all-useless, Aesch. Ag. 388 (Musgr. πᾶν μ.) Theod. Prodr.

παμμαχί [ι], Adv. in which all fight, A. B. 500.

παμμαχίον, τό, the combination of all kinds of battles, = παγκράτιον, Phot., Suid.: παμμαχία, ἡ, Eus. de Laud. Const. 7. init.

παμμάχος [ἄ], *ον*, fighting with all, Aesch. Ag. 169, Ar. Lys. fin.: esp. = παγκρατιαστής, ready for every kind of contest, Plat. Euthyd. 271 C, Theocr. 24. 112; π. ἀτυχίᾳ overpowering, Hipp. 28. 22. Adv. -χως, Just. M. Apol. 2. 13.
 πάμμεγας, ἄλη, α, very great, immense, Plat. Phaedr. 273 A, Tim. 26 E, etc.:—Sup. παμμέγιστος, Ael. V. H. 10. 2, cf. Lob. Phryn. 516.
 παμμεγέθης, ες, = foreg., Plat. Parmen. 164 D, Legg. 913 D, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 13, Dem. 416. 15, Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 52:—neut. as Adv., παμμέγεθες ἀναβοᾶν Aeschin. 42. 4.
 παμμεδέων, εἰσοᾶ, all-ruling, Nonn. Jo. 5. 102, C. I. 8639.
 παμμελίχτος, *ον*, exceeding mild, Jo. Gaz.
 παμμελῆς, αἶνα, ἄν, all-black, ταῦροι Od. 3. 6., 10. 525; δῖς II. 33.
 παμμελής, ες, in all kinds of melodies, ὕμνοι LXX (3 Macc. 7. 16). II. with all the limbs, entire, ἱερεῖα Poll. 1. 29.
 πάμμεστος, *ον*, quite full, c. gen., Theophr. H. P. 2. 15, 3.
 πάμμετρος, *ον*, in all kinds of metres, Diog. L. 7. 31.
 παμμήκης, ες, very long, prolonged, γῶος Soph. O. C. 1609; λόγος Plat. Polit. 286 E; π. βήσεις ποιεῖν Id. Phaedr. 268 C; ἐν χρόνους π. Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 5.
 πάμμηνης νύξ, ἡ, a night lighted by the full moon, Arat. 189.
 πάμμηνος, *ον*, through all months, the live-long year, αἰών Soph. El. 851;—but π. σελήνη = πανσέληνος, ἡ, Plut. 2. 936 A.
 παμμήστωρ, ὠρος, ὁ, ἡ, all-inventive, μοῖρα βροτῶν Lyc. 490; Ἄρης Ροῦτα ap. Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 123 (as Dind. for παμνήστωρ).
 παμμήτεια, ἡ, = παμμήτωρ, h. Hom. 30. 1, Anth. P. 5. 165, etc.
 παμμήτις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, all-knowing, all-planning, θεός Simon. 27.
 παμμήτωρ, ὠρος, ἡ, mother of all, γῆ Aesch. Pr. 90; κόσμον ζώη Nonn. Jo. 1. 26; φύσις Clem. Al. 222; θεᾶ παμμήτορι Ῥεῖη Epigr. Gr. 823. 4. II. a very mother, γυνὴ τοῦδε π. νεκροῦ Soph. Ant. 1282.
 παμμηχανία, ἡ, exceeding great craft, Byz.
 παμμηχανός, *ον*, all-devising, exceeding crafty, cited from Nili Epist.
 παμμιᾶρος, *ον*, all-abominable, Ar. Pax 183, Ran. 466.
 παμμιγής, ες, mixed of all sorts, all-blended, all-confounded, βέλεα Aesch. Pers. 269; σύμμαχοι Diod. Excerpt. 576. 67 (as L. Dind. for παμμεγέθειν); βοή Lyc. 5:—Adv. παμμιγῆ, like παγγενῆ, Eus.; v. Lob. Phryn. 515.
 πάμμικρος, *ον*, very small, Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 2., 3. 7, 4, Ροῦτ. 7, 9.
 πάμμικτος, *ον*, = παμμιγής, ὄχλος, Aesch. Pers. 53, 904.
 παμμισητός, *ον*, all-detested, Eust. Opusc. 160. 53.
 πάμμορος, *ον*, all-hapless, Soph. O. C. 161.
 πάμμορφος, *ον*, assuming all forms, of Proteus, Theol. Ar. 7.
 πάμμουσος, *ον*, all-musical, ἀρμονία, χορεία Philo 1. 625, etc.
 παμμόχθητος, *ον*, exceeding wicked, Theod. Met.
 παμμύριος [ῦ], *ον*, all countless, Philo 1. 329.
 παμμύσῃρος, α, *ον*, = παμμίαρος, Ar. Lys. 969.
 πᾶμουχέω, παμοῦχος, v. sub παμωχ-.
 παμπᾶθής, ες, all-suffering, Iambl. Myst. 3. 29, Manetho 4. 311 (sensu obsc.).
 παμπαιδί [τ], Adv. with all their children, Dio C. 41. 9; cf. παγγυναικί.
 παμπάλαιος, *ον*, very old, Plat. Theaet. 181 B, Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 6; opp. το καινός, Plut. Cato Ma. 1.
 πάμπαλιον (τᾶμπαλιον?), Adv. altogether to the contrary, Crates Θηρ. 2.
 παμπάμων [ᾶ], *ον*, possessing all, Hesych.; v. Ruhnk. Tim. p. 209.
 πάμπαν, Adv. (πᾶς) like the more common prose πάνυ or παντελῶς, quite, wholly, altogether, with a Verb, II. 1. 422, Od. 2. 49, Hes. Op. 273, 300, Pind. O. 2. 125; with an Adj., π. δίζυρος Od. 20. 140, cf. Eur. Med. 1091; with an Adv., π. ἐτήτυμον II. 13. 111; preceded by a negat., οὐδὲ τι πάμπαν not at all, by no means, 9. 435; cf. 21. 338; with the Art., τὸ π. Eur. Rhes. 855, Fr. 196:—rare in the best Prose, as Hdt. 2. 45, Plat. Polit. 270 E, Tim. 41 B, Xen. Ages. 11, 4; freq. in Arist.
 πάμπαν, Adv. strengthd. for πάνυ, dub. in Dio C. 56. 30.
 παμπειθής, ες, all-persuasive, Pind. P. 4. 327.
 παμπήδην, Adv., (πᾶς) like πάμπαν, entirely, Theogn. 615, Aesch. Pers. 729, Fr. 160, Soph. Aj. 916, Ροῦτα ap. Plut. 2. 1065 E; also παμπηδόν, -ονίς, Theognost. Can. p. 163.
 παμπησία, ἡ, (πέπᾶμαι) entire possession, the full property, Aesch. Theb. 817, Eur. Ion 1305, Ar. Eccl. 868.
 πάμπλειστος, ἡ, *ον*, in large quantity or (in pl.) in large numbers, Hdn. 5. 6, Ael. N. A. 10. 50, Dio C. 76. 16.
 παμπλείων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, much more, Arist. Audib. 63 (Bonitz πάμπλεως).
 παμπλήγδην, Adv. strengthd. for ἐμπλήγδην, Suid.
 παμπληθεί, Adv. with the whole multitude, Ev. Luc. 23. 18, Dio C. 75. 9, etc.
 παμπληθής, ες, of or with the whole multitude, παμπληθεῖς Ἀρκάδες Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 26. II. = πάμπολος, very many, very numerous, multitudinous, μεταβολαί Plat. Legg. 782 B, cf. Theaet. 156 B; γεωργαί Dem. 386. 5; c. gen., παμπληθεῖς Ἀργείων Isocr. 268 C:—with sing., π. ἄν τὸ γένος ἦν (sc. τῶν ἰχθύων) Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 4; π. ἐκτῆμεθα τὴν οὐσίαν a vast amount of . . . Id. Antid. § 165; πῶρ π. Arist. Mirab. 39; π. χρόνος Diod. 14. 13; cf. παμπλήρης. III. neut. as Adv. entirely, παμπληθὲς ἀπεσχεύεν Dem. 347. 8, cf. Dio C. 55. 20.
 παμπληθία, ἡ, the entire multitude, Soph. Fr. 342.
 πάμπληκτος, *ον*:—ἀεθλα π. contests in which all sorts of blows are given and received, Soph. Tr. 505.
 παμπλήρης, ες, quite full, v. l. Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 8, Damasc. ap. A. B. 1408.
 παμπλούσιος, *ον*, very rich, Plat. Legg. 743 C, Dio C. 40. 12.
 πάμπλουτος, *ον*, = foreg., Soph. Fr. 572, Galen. 6. 534.
 παμποίκιλος, *ον*, all-variegated, of rich and varied work, πέπλοι II. 6. 289, Od. 15. 105; of sacred vases, Pind. N. 10. 68; of fawnskins, all-

spotted, Eur. Hel. 1359.

II. metaph. manifold, ἀλλοιότητος παμποίκιλους (v. l. παμποίκιλας, whence Dind. emends πάνυ ποικίλας), Plat. Tim. 82 B.

πάμπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, prevailing in all cities, universal, νόμος Soph. Ant. 614:—the passage is corrupt, v. Dind.

παμπολλαπλάσιων, *ον*, strengthd. for πολλαπλασιων, Byz.

πάμπολος, πόλλη, πολυ, very much, very great or large, very numerous, γέλωσ Ar. Eq. 320; πλήθος, ὄχλος Plat. Legg. 677 E; στρατεύμα Xen. An. 2. 4, 26; τύχη παμπόλλη Ib. 640 D (but πάμπολλος as fem., Luc. Cyn. 1, Ael. V. H. 4. 8, v. Apoll. de Constr. 42. 9):—in pl. very many, Ar. Pax 694, Lysias 156. 14, Plat. Rep. 373 C, etc.

II. neut. πόμπολυ, as Adv., very much, Id. Soph. 255 D, etc. Cf. παμπλείων, πάμπλειστος.

παμπόνηρος, *ον*, all-depraved, thoroughly knavish, Ar. Ach. 854, Nub. 1319, Plat. Rep. 489 D, Dem. 267. 7. 2. of things, very bad, ὄψων Epich. p. 53. 3. Adv., παμπονήρως ἔχειν to be very ill, Luc. Abdic. 14.

παμπόρφυρος, *ον*, all-purple, Pind. O. 6. 91.

παμπότνια, ἡ, all-venerable, Anth. P. 6. 281.

παμπράσια, ἡ, an unreserved sale of property, Poll. 7. 196, etc.

πάμπρεπτος, *ον*, all-conspicuous, ἔδραι Aesch. Ag. 117; cf. εὑπρεπτος. παμπρόσθη, corrupt in Aesch. Ag. 714, where Seidl. proposed παμπρόσθη, from παμπορθής, ες, all-destroying; Paley πάμπρασθ' ἡ.

παμπρόσωπος, *ον*, of or with all faces, Plotin. Ennead. 6. 7, 15.

παμπρύτανις [ῦ], εως, ὁ, the lord of all, Philo 1. 642.

πάμπρωτος, ἡ, *ον*, the very first, first of all, II. 9. 93, Pind. P. 4. 196, etc.; also in neut. πάμπρωτον and -τα as Adv., Od. 4. 577., 10. 403, II. 17. 568, etc.:—Sup. παμπρώτιστα, Ar. Rh. 4. 1693.

πάμπῦος, *ον*, quite full of pus or matter, Hipp. Coac. 177.

παμφάγῳ, to devour all, Eust. Opusc. 263. 86., 343. 13.

παμφάγος [ἄ], *ον*, all-devouring, voracious, of a man, Alcman 17; πῦρ Eur. Med. 1187. II. omnivorous; Arist. divides animals into ζωοφάγα, καρποφάγα, and παμφάγα, Pol. 1. 8, 5, cf. H. A. 1. 1, 26., 8. 3, 14; he remarks that τὰ παμφαγώτερα ποικιλώτερα, G. A. 5. 6, 11; Sup., παμφαγώτατον ὁ βοῦς Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 4.

παμφαής, ες, all-shining, all-brilliant, radiant, of fire, Soph. Ph. 712, Eur. Tro. 548; of the sun, Id. Med. 1251, cf. Ar. Av. 1709, etc.; of honey, bright, pure, Aesch. Pers. 612.

παμφαίνω, to shine or beam brightly, of burnished metal (v. παμφανόων), ἦλοι χρύσειοι πάμφαινον II. 11. 30; σάκος χαλκῷ παμφαῖνον 14. 11; τεύχεσι παμφαίνων, of Achilles, 19. 398:—also of a star, ὅστε μάλιστα λαμπρὸν παμφαίνησι οἱ -ῆσι (Er. for παμφαίνει οἱ -ῆ) 5. 6; πρῶτον παμφαίνων, of a star just rising, Hes. Op. 565; στήθεσι παμφαίνοντες with their breasts white-gleaming, i. e. naked, II. 11. 100. (Ροῦτ. redupl. form of φαίνω, cf. βαμβαίνω, παιφάσσω, παφλάζω, παιπάλη and πασπάλη, etc.)

παμφάλας, redupl. form like παιφάσσω (cf. παπταλάω, παπταίνω) to look around, esp. in fear, rare Ion. word, Anacr. 157, Hippon. 114 (105).

παμφαλύξ, = τρέμω, Hesych.; cf. βαμβαίνω, βαμβαλύξω.

παμφανόων, gen. ἄντος, fem. παμφανώσσα, Er. part. as if from παμφανᾶω (cf. παμφαίνω), bright-shining, beaming, mostly as epith. of burnished metal, αἴγλη [χαλκοῦ] II. 2. 458; τεύχεα 5. 295., 18. 144; also of the Sun, Od. 13. 29.

παμφάρμακος, *ον*, skilled in all charms or drugs, of Medea, Pind. P. 4. 415.

πάμφαυλος, *ον*, utterly bad, Eccl.

παμφεγγής, ες, = παμφαής, Soph. El. 105.

παμφερέης, ες, all-bearing, all-including, Galen. 19. 469.

πάμφημος, *ον*, all-speaking, Zonar. Lex. 1498.

πάμφθορτος, *ον*, all-destroying, pernicious, μόρος Aesch. Cho. 296.

πάμφθορσις, ἡ, destroyer of all, στάσις Bacchyl. Fr. 34.

πάμφθογγος, *ον*, with or of all sounds, Hesych.

πάμφι, Adv., = παντάπασι, Hesych.

πάμφιλος, *ον*, beloved of all, Athanas.: παμφίλητος, *ον*, Eust. Opusc. 158. 70.

πάμφλεκτος, *ον*, all-blazing, βωμοί Soph. Ant. 1006; π. πῦρ Id. El. 1139, Axionic. Φιλευρ. 1. 11.

παμφόβηρος, *ον*, very dreadful, Gloss.

πάμφοιτος, *ον*, all-traversing, π. ἀνασσα, of Hera, C. I. 3769.

πάμφορβος, ἡ, *ον*, all-feeding, Anth. P. 7. 698, Eust. 978. 4.

παμφορία, ἡ, all kinds of fruit, Theod. Met.

πάμφορος, *ον*, all-bearing, all-productive, Lat. omnium ferax, χώρα παμφορωτέρη Hdt. 7. 8, 1, cf. Plat. Legg. 704 C; γαῖα Aesch. Pers. 618; a friend is called παμφορωτάτον κτῆμα by Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 7. II. bearing all things with it, π. χέραδος a mixed mass of rubbish, Pind. P. 7. 13.

πάμφρικτος, *ον*, all-terrible, Eccl.

παμφρόνιμος, *ον*, wise in all things, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 596.

παμφύγδην, Adv. in total rout, Opp. H. 2. 548; v. l. παμφύρδην.

πάμφυλος, *ον*, (φυλή, φύλον) of mingled tribes or races, γένος Plat. Polit. 291 A; πόλις Poll. 9. 21; π. θῆρες Ar. Av. 1063.

πάμφυρτος, *ον*, mixed of all sorts, Opp. H. 1. 779, Longin. 9. 7.

πάμφωνος, *ον*, with all tones, full-toned or many-toned, epith. of flutes, Pind. O. 7. 21, P. 12. 34. I. 5 (4). 35; also, π. ὑμέναιος Id. P. 3. 30; generally, expressive, χεῖρες Anth. Plan. 290: π. οἶνος, noisy, Philox. ap. Ath. 35 D. Adv. -ως, Synes. 287 B.

παμφώτιστος, *ον*, all-illustrious, σταῦρος Eccl.:—πάμφωτος, *ον*, Ib.

πάμφεκτος, *ον*, much-blamed, Manetho 4. 316.

παμφέκτωρ, ὠρος, ὁ, one that blames all, Manetho 4. 58.

παμψηφεί, Adv. with all the votes, π. νικᾶν Anth. P. 11. 239, cf. Schol. Ar. Eq. 525, etc.: Dor. παμψᾶφί, Pölus ap. Stob. 106. 5.

πάμψογος, *ov*, = *παμφέκτωρ*, Ptolem.
 πάμψυχος, *ov*, (*ψυχή*) in Soph. El. 841, π. ἀνάσσει, acc. to Schol., = *πασῶν ψυχῶν ἀνάσσει*, cf. Od. 11. 483 sq., Aesch. Cho. 355.
 πάμψυχρος, *ov*, *bitterly cold*, *ποταμός*, Byz.
 πᾶμῶχος, *δ*, Dor. for *παμοῦχος*, a *possessor*, Hesych. :—so, πᾶμωχέω, *to possess*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 168; Hesych. also cites *παμωχιῶν* = *κεκτημένος*.
 πᾶν, *πανός*, *δ*, a kind of *fish*, Ptol. Hephaest. in Phot. Bibl. 153, Suid.
 Πᾶν, gen. Πᾶνός, *δ*, *Pan*, a rural god of Arcadia, son of Hermes by a Nymph, h. Hom. 18. 34, Schol. Theocr. 3; or by Penelopé, Hdt. 2. 145; —represented with goat's feet (*κεροβάτης* Ar. Ran. 230), horns, and shaggy hair, cf. Σάτυρος, and v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 387: called *Pan*, acc. to h. Hom. 18. 47, *because he delighted all*, Πᾶνα δέ μιν καλέσκον, ὅτι φρένα πᾶσιν ἔτερψεν. Pan was chiefly worshipped in Arcadia, ᾧ Πᾶν, Ἀρκαδίας μεδέων Pind. Fr. 63, cf. Theocr. 1. 124, etc.; this worship, acc. to Hdt. 2. 145, was later than the Trojan war; indeed at Athens, he tells us (6. 105, 106), it did not begin till after the battle of Marathon; cf. Πανεία. Later, the legends of Pan were much enlarged and varied; his name and attributes being taken as mysterious symbols of nature, Crenzer Symbol. 3. 1. p. 164 Fr. Transl.; he was also supposed to be the cause of sudden alarms, v. sub Πανικός.—The pl. Πᾶνες occurs Ar. Eccl. 1069, Theocr. 4. 63, Diod. 1. 88; cf. Σάτυρος, Σειληνός.
 πᾶναβρος, *ov*, *quite or very soft*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 11.
 πᾶνάγαθος, *ov*, also *η, ov*, *absolutely good*, Cratin. Iocert. 114, Ep. Plat. 354 E :—πᾶνᾱγάθια, *η*, *perfect goodness*, Theag. ap. Stob. 8. 57.
 πᾶνάγαστος, *ov*, *admired by all*, C. I. 8704. 4.
 παναγένητος, *ov*, *all-unbegotten*, Dioa. Areop.
 πᾶνᾱγής, *és*, *all-hallowed*, Lat. *sacrosanctus*, of the Rom. *Tribuni Plebis*, Dion. H. 6. 89., 8. 87, Plut. Camill. 20; π. *ιερέυς*, *ίερεία* C. I. 380. 6, Poll. 1. 35. II. *under an āγος*, Philonid. Κοθορν. 1.
 πᾶνᾱγία, *η*, *perfect holiness*, of the host, Eccl.
 πᾶνάγιος, *α, ov*, *all-holy*, Joseph. Macc. 7. 2, Eccl. :—*η* Παναγία, of the Virgin, C. I. 8731, al.
 πᾶνᾱγιστία, *η*, = *παναγία*, Hesych. : as a title, Byz.
 πᾶναγνος, = *παναγής*, Schol. Aeschin. 12. 10 Dind., Eccl.
 πᾶναγρεύς, *δ*, *one who catches everything*, ἐλπίδα μοίρης *μαναγρέος* Anth. P. 6. 75., 7. 609; φυλάκων . . *παναγρέα καθόν* 5. 219.
 πᾶνάγριος, *ov*, *quite wild or savage*, Opp. C. 2. 45 :—in Pseudo-Phocyl. 190, Brunck *παναγρείους*, Bergk *παναγρήας*.
 πᾶναγρον, *τό*, a *fishing or hunting-net* (v. sq.), Opp. C. 1. 151, II. 3. 83. II. a *large hen-coop* in which fowls are fattened, Ath. 22 D.
 πᾶνᾱγρος, *ov*, (*ἄγρα*) *catching all*, λίνον π., of a large fishing-net, II. 5. 487, Gryph. 674; δίκτυον Ath. 25 B.
 πᾶνάγρυπνος, *ov*, *all-wakeful*, μέριμνα Anth. P. 7. 195.
 πᾶναγύρις, Dor. for *πανήγυρις*.
 πᾶναεικός, *és*, *all unseemly*, Epigr. Gr. 403. 1.
 πᾶναεργής, *és*, *all-undigested*, δόρπον Nic. Al. 66.
 πᾶναθάνατος, *ov*, *all-immortal*, C. I. 9687.
 πᾶνᾱθέμιτος, *ov*, = sq., Nicet. Ann. 169 B.
 πᾶνάθεος, *ov*, *all-godless*, Byz.
 πᾶνάθεσμος, *ov*, *quite lawless*, Opp. C. 2. 438., 3. 224; also πᾶνᾱθέσιμος, Manetho 4. 56.
 πᾶνάθεστος, *ov*, (*θέσσαισθαι*) *quite inexorable*, Hesych.; Cod. *παναίθετος*.
 Πᾶνᾱθήνια (sc. *ιερά*), *τά*, *Panathenaea*, two festivals of the Athenians, *τά μεγάλα* and *τά μικρά* (cp. Thuc. 5. 47, Isocr. 236 C, C. I. 147, with Lys. 161. 37, 39, C. I. 73. b, p. 891), in honour of Athena, Ar. Nub. 988, etc. The greater was celebrated in the third year of each Olympiad, prob. on the 28th of Hecatombaeon; the latter annually, or (acc. to others) in the same month in each of the other three years, Andoc. 4. 43. On the day of their celebration, v. Clinton. F. H. 2. 325 note, 332 sq.—We also hear of Παναθηναῖοι, *celebrators of Panathenaea*, at Teos, C. I. 3073; at Rhodes, lb. 2528.
 Πᾶνᾱθηναϊκός, *η, όν*, *of, for, or at the Panathenaea*, *η* Π. *πομπή* Thuc. 1. 20, etc. :—*δ* Π. (sc. *λόγος*) name of a speech of Isocr. : *τά* π. name of certain cups, Posidon. ap. Ath. 495 A.
 Πᾶνᾱθήναιον, *τό*, a *temple of Athena* at Ilium, C. I. 3599. 16.
 πᾶνάθλιος, *α, ov*, *all-wretched*, Aesch. Cho. 697, Soph. O. C. 1110, Eur. Hec. 658.
 πᾶναιγλήεις, *εσσα, εν*, *all-shining*, κῆπος Anth. P. 9. 806.
 παναίδοιος, *η, ov*, *all-revered*, Epigr. Gr. (addend.) 228 b.
 πᾶναίθος [πᾶν-], *η, ov*, *all-blazing*, κύρυθες II. 14. 372.
 πᾶναίολος, *ov*, epith. of *ζωστήρ*, II. 4. 186, 215., 10. 77., 13. 552; of *ὠρήξ* 11. 374; of *σάκος*, 13. 552, Hes. Sc. 139;—either *all-variegated, sparkling* (so, π. *οὐρανός* Orph. H. 4. 7), or, *quite light, easily-moved*, v. sub *αἰόλος*. II. metaph. *manifest*, βᾱγματα Aesch. Pers. 635.
 παναισθησία, *η*, *full vigour of the senses*, restored by Meibom. in Diog. L. 10. 65, for *ἀναισθ-*.
 παναίσιος, *α, ov*, *all-favourable*, Eccl.
 πανᾱίστος, *ov*, *all-unknown*, Or. Sib. 3. 393.
 πᾶναίσυλος, *ov*, *all-impious*, Hesych.
 πᾶναισχής, *és*, *utterly ugly, ugliest*, τὴν ἰδέαν Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 16, cf. Poll. 6. 163.
 παναισχυραμορφία, *η*, *absolute ugliness*, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 216.
 πᾶναισχρος, *ov*, = *παναισχής*, Dio Chrys. 1. 584; Sup., *παναισχίστη* τέρψις Anth. P. 6. 163. Adv. -*ρως*, v. l. for *πᾶνυ αἰσχυρῶς*, Polyb. 4. 58, 11, Tzetz.
 πᾶναίτιος, *ov*, (*αἰτία*) *the cause of all*, Zeus Aesch. Ag. 1486. 2. *to whom all the guilt belongs*, opp. to *μεταίτιος*, Id. Enm. 200.
 Παναϊτώλιον, *τό*, *the General Assembly of the Aetolians*, Liv. 31. 29.

πᾶνᾱκαρπής, *és*, *all-barren*, Nic. Th. 612.
 πᾶνάκεια, *η*, *an universal remedy*, *πάνᾱκεια*, Longin. 38, etc. 2. name of a *healing herb or its juice* (cf. *πανακῆς* II), Call. Apoll. 39, etc.; π. *ρίζα* Galen.; Lat. *panacea*, Lucan. 9. 921. II. personified as daughter of Aesculapius, Hipp. Juss., Ar. Pl. 702, 730.
 πᾶνάκειος, *ov*, = *πανακῆς*, Nic. Th. 508.
 πᾶνακες, *τό*, v. *πανακῆς* II.
 πανάκη, *η*, = *πανάκεια*, Anth. Plan. 273.
 πᾶνᾱκῆρατος, *ov*, *all-uncontaminated*, Synes. H. 8. 41: *all-unhurt, inviolable*, *ζωή* Nonn. Jo. 6. 200.
 πᾶνᾱκῆς, *és*, (*ἄκος*) *all-healing*, *πανακῆς φάρμακον* Call. Ep. 49; so *πανακῆς* alone; cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 1 sqq. II. *πανακες* (with changed accent), *ovs, τό*, a plant from which the *ὀποπᾱναξ* is got, Diosc. 3. 55, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 1; cf. *πανάκεια* 2, *πᾱναξ*.
 πᾶνᾱκίτης (sc. *οἶνος*), *δ*, wine *prepared with πανακες*, Diosc. 5. 72.
 πᾶνᾱκτεῖος, *ov*, in Nic. Th. 626, π. *κομίλη*, expl. by the Schol. as a poet. form of *πανάκειος*. So *πανακτος ὀρίγανος*, Hesych.
 πᾶνᾱλάστωρ, *oros, δ*, strengthd. for *ἀλάστωρ*, Anth. P. 9. 269.
 πᾶνᾱληθής, *és*, *all true*, π. *κακόμαντις* an evil prophet *all too true*, Aesch. Theb. 724 :—Adv. -*θῶς*, Id. Supp. 85. 2. of things, *absolutely true or real*, *ἡδονή* Plat. Rep. 583 B.
 πᾶνᾱλήμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, *rouing all about*, Procl. Hymn. 2. 15.
 πᾶνᾱλθής, *és*, *all-healing*, Nic. Th. 939.
 πᾶνᾱλκῆς, *és*, *all-powerful*, Aesch. Theb. 166; cf. *παναρκῆς*. Adv. -*κῶς*, Eccl.
 πᾶνᾱλουργής, *és*, *all-purple-dyed*, Xenophon. 3. 3.
 πᾶνᾱλωτος [ἄλ], *ov*, *all-catching, all-embracing*, ἄτη Aesch. Ag. 361.
 πᾶνᾱμείδητος, *ov*, *all-unsmiling*, πρόσωπα Opp. C. 3. 141.
 πᾶνᾱμείλικτος, *ov*, *all-implacable*, δράκαινα Opp. C. 3. 223.
 πᾶνᾱμείλιχος, *ov*, *all-unmerciful*, ἦτορ Opp. C. 2. 203.
 πᾶνᾱμερος, *ov*, Dor. for *πανήμερος*.
 πᾶνᾱμμορος, *ov*, *without any share in, τινος* Anth. P. 14. 125.
 Πᾶνᾱμος, *δ*, name of an Aetolian month, v. s. Πᾶνᾱμος.
 πᾶνᾱμωμος, *ov*, *all-blameless*, Simon. 8. 17 (Schneidew. 12. 19).
 πᾶνᾱνθρωπος, *ov*, for *πάντων ἀνθρώπων*, *common to all men*, Eccl.
 πᾶνᾱνύτως, *ov*, (*ἀνύτω*) *fully accomplishable*, Phot. II. *all-accomplishing*, Id.
 πᾶνᾱξ, *ἄκος*, (*ύ?*) the plant *πανακες* or *πανάκεια*, the juice of which is *ὀποπᾱναξ*, Diosc. 3. 55, etc.
 πᾶνᾱξιος, *ov*, *all-worthy*, Opp. C. 3. 408, C. I. 246.
 πᾶνᾱοίδιμος, *ov*, *sung by all*, Anth. P. 1. 9, Plan. 71.
 πᾶνᾱπάλος, *ov*, *all-tender or delicate*, ἀνδρὶ δέμας εἰκυῖα νέφ . . , *παναπάλο* Od. 13. 223 [where *πᾶν-*, metri grat.].
 πᾶνᾱπαστος, *ov*, *without tasting*, ἐδωδῆς Nic. Al. 605.
 πᾶνᾱπειθής, *és*, *all-incredible*, Parmenid. Fr. 42.
 πᾶνᾱπείριτος, *ov*, *all-unbounded*, Opp. C. 2. 517; so, πᾶνᾱπέριων, *ov*, Orph. H. 58. 10; *παναπείριτος, ov*, Eccl.
 πᾶνᾱπενθής, *és*, in Anth. Plan. 365, f. l. for *ταλαπενθής*.
 πᾶνᾱπήμων, *ov*, *all-harmless*, Hes. Op. 809; of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 17.
 πᾶνᾱπηρής, *és*, *all-unmutilated*, Call. Cer. 125.
 πᾶνᾱπιστος, *ov*, *all-incredible*, Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 447.
 πᾶνᾱπόπληκτος, *ov*, *all-astounded*, Ep. Socr. p. 75.
 πᾶνᾱπορος, *ov*, = *πανήπορος*, Byz.
 πᾶνᾱποτμος, *ov*, *all-hapless*, ὦ μοι ἐγὼ πανάποτμος II. 24. 255, cf. 493.
 πᾶνᾱπυστος, *ov*, *all-unheard of*, Phot., Suid.
 πᾶνᾱργάλεος, *ov*, *all-difficult*, Eccl.
 πᾶνᾱργύρος, *ov*, *all-silver*, κρητήρ Od. 9. 203., 24. 275, cf. Soph. Fr. 68.
 πᾶνᾱρετος [ἄρ], *ov*, *all virtuous, quite virtuous*, Luc. Philops. 6, C. I. 4413, -15 b, 6650;—Adv. -*τως*, lb. 4150. II. *η* *πανᾱρετος σοφία*, a name for the book of Proverbs, Clem. Rom. c. 57, Eus. H. E. 4. 22, 8; and *η* Π. (with or without *σοφία*) a name both for Sap. Sol. and Sap. Sirac., v. Jacobson ad Clem. 1. c.
 πᾶνᾱριον, *τό*, the Lat. *panarium*, the Greek word being *ἀπροφόριον*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 234 :—title of the work of Epiphanius c. Haereses.
 πᾶνᾱριστος, *ov*, *best of all*, Hes. Op. 291, Anth. P. 11. 394, Luc., etc.
 πᾶνᾱρκεα, *η*, *all-completeness*, of the number 6, Theol. Arithm. p. 38.
 παναρκέτας νόσου, —corrupt phrase in Aesch. Cho. 70; the metre requires a cretic (- - -).
 παναρκῆς, *és*, *all-sufficing*, ἥλιος π. the sun *that shines on all alike*, Call. Fr. 48. 1, cf. Suid. s. v.; found in the Cod. Med. of Aesch. for *παναρκῆς*.
 πᾶνᾱρμόνιος, *α, ov*, in Music, *suited to all modes*; τὸ π. (sc. ὄργανον) *an instrument on which all modes can be played*, Plat. Rep. 399 C sq, Alex. Incert. 62. 2. metaph. *harmonising with all, all-harmonious*, λόγοι Plat. Phaedr. 277 C; π. *τι χρῆμα ἡ ὄρχησις* Luc. Salt. 72.
 παναρρεπής, *és*, *all-immovable*, Dion. Areop.
 πᾶνᾱρρητος, *ov*, *all-unutterable*, Synes. H. 2. 91.
 πᾶνᾱρχαῖος, *ov*, *most ancient, primeval*, Poll. 5. 150.
 πᾶνᾱρχος, *ov*, *all-powerful, ruling all*, θρόνοι Soph. O. C. 1293.
 πᾶνᾱρχων, *ovτος, δ*, *ruler of all*, Philo 2. 452.
 πᾶνᾱσεβής, *és*, *all-impious*, Byz.
 πᾶνᾱσελγῶς, Adv. *all-licentious*, Eccl.
 πᾶνᾱσιτία, *η*, *utter want of food*, dub. 1. in Poll. 1. 52.
 πᾶνᾱσκηθής, *és*, *all-unharmed*, Hesych.
 πᾶνᾱσμένως, Adv. *very readily*, Inscr. Boeot. in Keil p. 119; Sup. -*έστατα*, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 10.
 πᾶνᾱστερος, *ov*, *all studded with stars*, Tzetz. Posthom. 58.

πανᾶτις, v. sub πηνίτις.
 πανατρεικής, *és*, all-exact, infallible, Anth. P. 7. 594:—neut. —és as Adv., Ar. Rh. 4. 1382.
 παναύγεια, *ή*, the fount of light, Philo 1. 7.
 παναυγής, *és*, all-bright, all-brilliant, Orph. H. 9. 3.
 πανᾠπνος, *ον*, all-sleepless, Opp. H. 2. 659.
 πανᾠφανής, *és*, all-invisible, Eratosth. Catast. § 23.
 πανᾠφήλιξ, *ίκος*, *δ*, *ή*, all-away from the friends of one's youth, *ήμαρ ὄρφανικὸν παναφήλικα παῖδα τίθησιν* Il. 22. 490.
 πανᾠφθίτος, *ον*, all-imperishable, *ήμαρ* Anth. P. 7. 14.
 παναφραδής, *és*, all-unadvised, μάχη Tzetz. Antehom. 333.
 πανᾠφυκτος, *ον*, all-inevitable, βρόχος Anth. P. 9. 396, cf. Epigr. Gr. 145.
 πανᾠφυλλος, *ον*, all-leafless, h. Ham. Cer. 452.
 Πανᾠχαιοί, *αί*, all the Achaeans, Hom.; cf. Gladstone Homer. Stud. 1. 421:—Παναχαιῖς γῆ, all Achaia, Ar. Rh. 1. 243:—Παναχαιῖς, name of Athena, Paus. 7. 20, 2; Παναχαιῖα Δημήτηρ Id. 7. 24, 3.
 πανᾠχραντος, *ον*, all-unstained, immaculate, Anna Comn.
 πανᾠωριος, *ον*, all-untimely, doomed to an untimely end, ἀλλ' *ἐνα παῖδα τέκε πανᾠωριον* Il. 24. 540; π. *βυτίς* Anth. P. 5. 264:—also πανᾠωρος, Epigr. Gr. 313 a.
 πανβδελυρός, etc., better παμβδ-, etc.
 πανδαής, *és*, all-knowing, Δημόκριτος Tzetz. Hist. 4. 529.
 πανδαίδαλος, *ον*, all-wrought, much-wrought, Pind. Fr. 45. 5.
 πανδαισία, Ion. —*τη*, *ή*, (*δαίς*) a complete banquet, a banquet at which no one and nothing fails, Hdt. 5. 20, Ar. Pax 565, Plut. 2. 1102 A, cf. Oratt. ap. Harp. s. v.—Also πανδαίστιον, τό, Phot., Suid.
 πανδάκეტης, *ον*, *δ*, *ή*, *δ*iting all, of Cato, Epigr. ap. Plut. Cato Ma. 1.
 πανδάκρυτος, *ον*, all-tearful, ὀδύρματα Soph. Tr. 50. II. all-bewept, most miserable, γένος Aesch. Theb. 654; βιοτή Soph. Ph. 690; ἔφαμέρων *ἔθνη* Eur. Or. 976.
 πανδάλητος, *ον*, Dor. for πανδήλητος, all-destroying, Hippon. 18, where some MSS. πανδάληκτος, πανδαύληκτος, whence Bgk. proposes πανδαύληκτος, = πανδάφνωτος, all laurel-crowned.
 πανδάματωρ [μᾶ], *ορος*, *δ*, (*δαμάω*) the all-subduer, all-tamer, of sleep, Il. 24. 5, Od. 9. 373; of time, Simon. 5, C. 1. 2976; π. *δαίμων* Soph. Ph. 1467; *κεραυνός* Luc. Tim. 2, etc.:—pecul. fem. πανδαμάτειρα, Orph. H. 9. 26, C. 1. 4667; but, πανδαμάτωρ *μοῖρα* Arist. Epigr. 44.
 πανδαμεί, *πανδαμος*, Dor. for πανδημεί, πάνδημος.
 πάνδειλος, *ον*, all-cowardly, all-miserable, Opp. C. 3. 230.
 πανδείμαντος, *ον*, all-dreaded, Poëta ap. Stab. Ecl. 1. 174; πανδείμαται Pind. (Fr. 197) ap. Schal. Ar. Vesp. 306, where Dind. *πάν δειμά τοι*.
 πάνδεινος, *ον*, all-dreadful, terrible, *ή* ἀδικία Plat. Rep. 610 D, cf. 605 C; *πᾶγμα* Dem. 1267. 17; *πάνδεινα πεπονθέναι* Luc. Prom. 8:—*πάνδεινόν ἐστι* it is outrageous, Dem. 646. 23. II. clever at all things, very clever, Plat. Polit. 290 B; ironically, Dem. 378. 8.
 πανδέκτηρα, *ή*, pecul. fem. of πανδέκτης, κοιλία π. cited from Hipp.
 πανδέκτης, *ον*, *δ*, an all-receiver: in pl. πανδέκται, οἱ, name of an Universal Dictionary or Encyclopaedia, such as those compiled by Tira and Dorotheus, each book being called a πανδέκτης, Δωρόθεος *ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ* π. Clem. Al. 399, cf. Gell. 13. 9. 2. in pl. also the Pandects or General Code of Law drawn up by order of Justinian, each book being a Pandect, v. Ducang. II. in Synes. 240 D, πανδέκτης seems to be a sort of literary hack.
 πανδελέτειος, *ον*, knavish like Pandeletus, Ar. Nub. 921, v. Schol.
 πανδέξιος, *ον*, strengthd. for δεξιός, Synes. 132 B, Theod. Met.
 πανδερκέτης, *ον*, *δ*, =sq., Ζεῦ βροτῶν π. Eur. El. 1177.
 πανδερκής, *és*, all-seeing, Anth. P. 9. 525, 17, Q. Sm. 2. 443, etc.
 πανδεχής, *és*, all-receiving, Plat. Tim. 51 A, cf. Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 3, Gen. et Corr. 2. 1, 5.
 πανδημεί or —μί, Dor. πανδᾠμί, Adv. of πάνδημος, with the whole people, in a mass or body, Hdt. 6. 63., 7. 120, al.; π. προπέμπεσθαι *ἐπὶ θάνατον* Isocr. 213 C; *πανομιλεί* Aesch. Theb. 296, cf. Enn. 1039; π. βοθηεῖν, στρατεύειν, of a whole people going out to war, a levée en masse, Thuc. 1. 126., 5. 33, cf. 1. 73, 90., 4. 42, etc.; *παρεῖναι* Andoc. 25. 36; *ἐξέρχεσθαι* Lys. 195. 19; so, *τὸν βάρβαρον π. δέκεσθαι* Hdt. 7. 144, cf. 6. 16., 8. 40, 72. [—*τ* Att.; but —*τ* in Anth. P. 5. 44.]
 πανδημία, *ή*, the whole people, π. *ἐξάγειν* Plat. Legg. 829 B; π. καθιστάναι, of Theseus in Attica, Arist. Fr. 346: *πανδημία*, as Adv., = πανδημεί, altogether, Aesch. Supp. 602.
 πανδήμιος, *ον*, of or belonging to all the people, public, *ήλθε δ' ἐπὶ πτωχὸς πανδήμιος* one who begs of all people, a public beggar, (like the King's Bedesmen in Scotland), Od. 18. 1; π. πόλις the city with all its people, Soph. Ant. 1141; π. *ήμαρ* a public day or festival, Nonn. Jo. 10. 22; π. *ἀγρη* a draught of all kinds of fish, Anth. P. 9. 383.
 πάνδημος, Dor. πάνδᾠμος, *ον*, = πανδήμιος, and in Prose the commoner form, βούς Soph. Aj. 175: public, common, *ἀγών* Eur. Alc. 1026; *στέγαι* Id. Bacch. 227; π. πόλις, στρατός the whole body of the city, of the army, Soph. Ant. 7, Aj. 844; π. χάρις general favour, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3; *δόξα* Polyb. 32. 11, 8; *δείπνον* C. 1. 1625. 60:—Adv. —*μως*, = πανδημεί, Clem. Al. 617. II. π. Ἔρως, common, vulgar love, as opp. to the spiritual sort (οὐράνιος), Plat. Symp. 180 E sq., Xen. Symp. 8, 9; so, π. Ἀφροδίτη, Venus vulgivağa, Plat. ib. 181 A, etc., cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 7. 1; π. *ἐραστής* Plat. ib. 181 E, 183 E; so also, π. μουσική common, vulgar music, Ath. 632 B.
 Πάνδᾠα or Πανδᾠα (sc. *ιερά*), τό, a festival of Zeus at Athens, Dem. 517. 10, C. 1. 82.
 πάνδικος, *ον*, all righteous, Soph. Tr. 294; v. sub βουνίς. Adv. —*κως*, most justly, Aesch. Theb. 172, 670, Cho. 241; but Soph. seems to use it simply = πάντως, Tr. 611, 1247, O. C. 1306, cf. Eur. Rhes. 720.

Πανδιονίδης, *ον*, *δ*, son of Pandion, who was an old Att. hero, son of Erichthanius, of Pericles, Cratin. Δραπ. 3. II. fem. Πανδιονίς, *ίδος*, daughter of Pandion, i. e. the swallow, Hes. Op. 566. 2. one of the Attic tribes, Aeschin. 50. 43, Harpocr.
 πανδιός, *ον*, all divine, *ρίζα* Diosc. Noth. 2. 211:—pecul. fem., πανδᾠα Ζελληνη Maxim. π. καταρχ. 146, etc.; absol., Ib. 123.
 πανδόκεια, *ή*, a hostess, Choerob. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 190, Arcad. 174.
 πανδοκεία, *ή*, the trade of an innkeeper, Plat. Legg. 918 D, Poll. 7. 16.
 πανδοκείον, τό, a house for the reception of strangers, an inn, hotel, Ar. Ran. 550, Dem. 390. 26, Aeschin. 41. 4, Theophr. Lap. 53, etc. The later forms πανδοχείον, —*χεύς*, —*χεύω*, —*χος* are often wrongly introduced into the MSS. of Att. writers, v. Lab. Phryn. 307.
 πανδοκεύς, *έως*, *δ*, one who receives all comers, an innkeeper, host, Plat. Legg. 918 B, Plut. 2. 234 E, etc.: metaph., πάσης κακίας π. Plat. Rep. 580 A; π. Ἄιδης Lys. 655:—v. πανδοκείον sub fin.
 πανδόκευσις, *ή*, = πανδόκεια, Plat. Legg. 842 D.
 πανδοκείτρια, *ή*, a hostess, Ar. Ran. 114, Pl. 426; metaph., *φάλαινα* π. a sea-monster ready to take all in, Id. Vesp. 35.
 πανδοκεύω, (πάνδοκος) to receive and entertain as a host, Hdt. 4. 95, Plat. Legg. 918 E: absol. to keep an inn or lodging-house, Theophr. Char. 6:—Pass. *τα* be furnished with inns, *ἕσα μέρη πανδοκεύεται* Dion. H. 4. 53:—v. πανδοκείον sub fin.
 πανδοκέω, = foreg., Timocreon 1. 10. 2. metaph. to take upon oneself, assume, πάντα παιδείας *δ*τλον Aesch. Theb. 18.
 πανδόκισσα, *ή*, = πανδοκείτρια, Steph. Byz. s. v. Καππαδοκία.
 πάνδοκος or πανδόκος, *ον*, (*δέχομαι*) all-receiving, common to all, of Charon's boat, Aesch. Theb. 860, ubi v. Blomf.; of the sacred places at Elis and Delphi, Pind. O. 3. 30, P. 8. 88; π. *ξενίαι* Id. O. 4. 25; π. *ξενόστασις* Soph. Fr. 258: c. gen., *δόμοι* π. *ξένων* Aesch. Cho. 662:—v. πανδοκείον sub fin.
 πανδοξία, *ή*, absolute fame, perfect glory, Pind. N. 1. 14.
 πανδοσία, *ή*, one who gives herself to all, of a harlot, Anacr. 153.
 πάνδουλος, *ον*, all a slave, Anth. P. 5. 22, Manetho 4. 602.
 πανδοῦρα and πανδουρίς, *ίδος*, *ή*, a musical instrument with three strings, Pall. 4. 60, Hesych., cf. Ath. 183 F, Chappell Anc. Music, p. 74:—also written *φάνδουρα*: it has been compared to the *pandura* or *pandara* of the Italians, and the *mandore* of the French.—Hence πανδουρίζω, to play the πανδοῦρα, Lamprid. Heliog. 32; πανδουριστής, *οῦ*, *δ*, one who plays it, Euphar. 31; also, πάνδουρος, *δ*, Hesych.
 πανδοχείον, —*χεύς*, —*χεύω*, —*χος*, v. πανδοκείον sub fin.
 Πανδρόσειον, τό, the temple of Pandrosos, daughter of Cecrops and Agraulos, C. 1. 160, col. 1. 45 and 2. 43.
 πάνδυρος, *ον*, poet. for πανόδυρος, all-lamentable, all-plaintive, *αἰδή* Aesch. Pers. 940; *θρήνος* Eur. Hec. 212; *ἀηδών* Soph. El. 1077.
 πανδύσια, *ή*, the total setting of a star, Anth. P. 7. 273, cf. 395.
 πανδώρα, *ή*, giver of all, epith. of Earth (cf. πάνδωρος), Ar. Av. 971. II. pass. as fem. prop. n., Pandora, i. e. the All-endowed, a beautiful female, made by Hephaistos, who received presents from all the gods, in order to win the heart of Epimetheus, Hes. Op. 81, cf. Th. 571 sq.
 πάνδωρος, *ον*, giver of all, all-bounteous, epith. of Earth, Ep. Hom. 7, Opp. C. 1. 12; *αἶσα* Bacchyl. 34; Ζεῦς Cleanth. 32.
 πανδώτειρα, *ή*, giver of all, φύσις, γαῖα Orph. H. 9. 25., 26. 2.
 πάνεθνεί, Adv. with the whole nation, ἀπολέσθαι Strab. 213.
 πάνειδάτος, *ον*, furnished with all sorts of food, Q. Sm. 1. 89.
 πάνειδεος, *ον*, =sq., Dionys. Areop.
 πάνειδής, *és*, of all shapes or kinds, Theol. Arithm. 4.
 πανείκελος, *ον*, like in all points, Opp. C. 1. 434, Anth. P. 9. 699., 12. 156:—so, πανεικέλιος, *ον*, Manetho 2. 494.
 Πάνειος [ᾶ], *ον*, = Πανικός (q. v.). II. Πανείον, τό, a temple or sanctuary of Pan, Strabo 398, 795, C. 1. 4837.
 πανελεήμων, *δ*, *ή*, all-merciful, Eccl.
 πάνελευθερος, *ον*, entirely free, Anth. Plan. 338, Epigr. Gr. 640.
 Πανέλληνες, οἱ, all the Hellenes, Il. 2. 530 (where, if the passage is genuine, it must mean all the Thessalian Hellenes, v. sub Ἑλλην); also in Hes. Op. 526, Archil. 47, cf. Strabo 370; τὸν Πανελλήνων νόμον *σώζων* Eur. Supp. 526:—cf. Πανελλήνιος.
 Πανελλήνιος Ζεῦς, *δ*, the chief God of the united Greeks, Paus. 1. 18, 9., 1. 44, 9., 2. 29, 8., 2. 30, 4. II. Πανελλήνιον, τό, his temple, at Aegina, built by Hadrian as their meeting place, Ib. 2. 30, 4, Dio C. 69. 16. 2. also the body of united Greeks, formed by Hadrian, τὸ κοινὸν τοῦ Π. C. 1. 3832, cf. 3834:—the members of this body were called Πανέλληνες, Ib. 484, 1625. 20, al.; and it was evidently held to be a title of honour, for a single person is freq. called Πανέλλην, Ib. 1058, 1127, 1192, 1256, al. III. τὰ Πανελλήνια, the festival of the united Greeks, Ib. 1068. 1, Philostr. 549, 597. V. Müller Aeginetica pp. 19, 158, etc.
 πάνελοψ, *δ*, Dor. and Aeol. for πηνέλοψ, Alcac. 81, cf. Ibyc. 7.
 Πάνεμος, *δ*, among the Baeotians, name of the month Μεταγειτνίων, or among the Corinthians of Βοηδρομιών, Philipp. ap. Dem. 280. 14:—in Call. Ep. 48, Πάνημος; Dor. Πανᾠμος, Inscr. Sirac. in C. 1. 5379, —80, al., cf. 1702.
 πανεμφαής, *és*, all-shining, Byz.
 πανεμφερής, *és*, absolutely like, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 419, Theod. Prodr.
 πανέμφρων, *δ*, *ή*, all wise, Eccl.
 πανέμφυτος, *ον*, quite inborn, Eccl.
 πανένδικος, *ον*, all-righteous, Greg. Naz.
 πανένδοξος, *ον*, all-glorious, Eccl.
 πανεντελής, *és*, all-perfect, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 322.
 πᾶνέντιμος, *ον*, in full honour or rights, Eust. Opusc. 336. 77, etc.
 πᾶνέξαλλος, *ον*, quite different, Hesych.

πανέξοχος, *ov*, far above, raised quite above, Orph. Arg. 80, Opp. C. I. 477; πάντων π. Manetho 2. 30.
 πανορτεύω, to keep high festival, C. I. 4935 b (add.).
 πανόρτος, *ov*, kept as a high festival, Philo 2. 477.
 πάνεπάρκιος, *ov*, all-sufficient, Epigr. ap. Suid. s. v. Παλαμήδης.
 πανεπαφροδίσια, τά, perfect loveliness, Eust. 1598. 5.
 πάνεπήρατος, *ov*, all-lovely, Anth. P. append. 237.
 πάνεπήτριμος, *ov*, of very close texture, Opp. C. 3. 172.
 πάνεπίθυμος, *ov*, all-covetous, Polemo Physiogn. p. 245.
 πάνεπικόπος, *ov*, all-treacherous, Opp. C. 2. 28.
 πάνεπίσκοπος, *ov*, all-surveying, Anth. P. 7. 245, Clem. Al. 837, etc.
 πάνεπιστήμων, *ov*, gen. *ov*as, all-knowing, Ens. D. E. 227 C.
 πάνεπίφρων, *ov*, all-remarking: πανεπίφρονα cunning arts, Opp. C. I. 328.
 πάνεπάπτης, *ov*, δ, all-observing, LXX (2 Macc. 9. 5), Or. Sib. prooem. 4.
 πάνεπόρφιος, (ἐπί, ὄρφη) all night long, Anth. P. 5. 206.
 πάνεπόψιος, *ov*, all-surveying, Nonn. D. 9. 133, etc.
 πάνεργέτης, *ov*, δ, all-effecting, Zeus Aesch. Ag. 1486.
 πάνερημος, *ov*, all-desolate, Strab. 805, Luc. D. Mort. 27, Or. Sib. 8. 42.
 πάνεσπερος, *ov*, lasting the whole evening, Anth. P. 7. 194.
 πάνεστιος, *ov*, (ἐστία) with all the household, Plut. Solon. 24.
 πάνεσχάτος, *ov*, last of all, Ap. Rh. 4. 308.
 πάνετες, Adv. (ἔτος) all the year long, Pind. P. 1. 38.
 πάνετήτιμος, *ov*, all-true, Orph. Arg. 538, Nonn. Jo. 8. 98.
 πάνετώσιος, *ov*, all-ineffectual, Orph. Arg. 1226.
 πάνευαγής, *es*, all-holy, Dion. Areop. Adv. -γῶς, Byz.
 πάνευγενής, *es*, most noble, Byz., in Sup. -έστατος.
 πάνευδαίμων, *ov*, quite happy, Plut. 2. 1063 D, Luc. Contempl. 14.
 πάνεύδιος, *ov*, all-serene, τῆς ἀληθείας τὸ π. Attic. ap. Ens. P. E. 815 B (Gaisf. from Mss. πεδίων).
 πάνεύδοξος, *ov*, most illustrious, Byz.
 πάνευεργέτης, *ov*, δ, most beneficent, Eus. H. E. 10. 4.
 πάνευέφοδος, *ov*, quite easy of access, χερρόνησος Polyb. 4. 56, 6.
 πάνεύκηλος, *ov*, all-silent, αἰθήρ Ap. Rh. 3. 1196.
 πάνευκλής, *es*, = πανεύδοξος, Byz.
 πάνευλαβής, *es*, very pious: Adv. -βῶς, Eccl.
 πάνευμαρής, *es*, very easy, v. Schneidewin Conjectt. Crit. p. 47.
 πάνευμήχανος, *ov*, very clever, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 530.
 πάνευμορφος, *ov*, most beautiful, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 17., 8. 995, in Sup.
 πάνεύνοος, *ov*, contr. -νοος, *ov*ν, all-benevolent, Walz Rhett. 9. 229.
 πάνευπρεπής, *es*, all-comely, v. 1. Dio Chrys. 1. 368, Byz.
 πάνευσεβής, *es*, very pious, Cyrill. Adv. -βῶς, Eccl.
 πάνεύσημος, *ov*, all-distinguished, Eccl.
 πάνευσθενής, *es*, very strong, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 569.
 πάνευτελής, *es*, very cheap, vile, Suid. s. v. ἀγοραῖος νοῦς.
 πάνεύτονος, *ov*, much strained, very active, Anth. P. 7. 425.
 πάνευτύχης, *es*, very fortunate, Byz.
 πανευτυχία, Ion. -η, ἡ, all good fortune, Epigr. Gr. 443.
 πάνεύφημος, *ov*, all-praiseworthy, C. I. 8646, 8664, al.
 πάνεύφρων, *ov*, = πάννυχος, Cratin. Incert. 114.
 πάνευφνής, *es*, all-shapely, Tzetz. Adv. -ῶς Eumath. 2. 6.
 Πάνεύω, (Πάν) to treat after the manner of Pan, π. γυναῖκα Heraclit. Incred. 25.
 πάνεφθος [ἄ], *ov*, quite boiled: of metals, quite purified, quite cleansed of dross, κασιτερος Hes. Sc. 208.
 πάνεχθής, *es*, all-hostile: all-hateful, Orph. H. 60. 11: Sup. πανέχθιστος, Lyc. 1057.
 πάνζοφος, *ov*, all-dark, Christ. Patiens 1515.
 πανηβηδόν, Adv. with all the youth, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 996.
 πάνηγμών, *ov*ος, δ, ruler of all, Philo 1. 227, Ens. L. Const. 11, 12, al.
 πάνηγυρι-άρχης, Dor. πανῶγ-, *ov*, δ, the president of a πανήγυρις, Plut. 2. 679 B, C. I. 1258 a, 2184-7, al.:—Verb -αρχέω, Ib. 380, 2190, 2653; πανηγυριαρχήσας τῶν μεγάλων Παναθηναίων Ib. 380. 5.
 πάνηγυρίζω, to celebrate or attend a public festival, πανηγυρίς π. to keep holy-days, Hdt. 2. 59; Ὀλύμπια καὶ Κάρνεια π. Plut. 2. 873 E; π. ἐς πόλιν to go to a city to attend a festival, Hdn. 1. 9: generally, to enjoy oneself, Ael. V. H. 13. 1:—to frequent markets, App. Pun. 116. II. later, to make a set speech in a public assembly, deliver a panegyric, Isocr. 85 A, Plut. 2. 802 E. 2. Pass. to sound as at a festival, of flutes, etc., Heraclid. Alleg. Hom. 9.
 πάνηγυρικός, ἡ, *ov*, fit for a public festival or assembly, οἱ ὄχλοι οἱ π. Isocr. 288 B; πολυτέλεια, κόσμος, etc., Plut. 2. 608 F; Comp. -ώτερος, Dion. H. de Scriptt. Vet. 5, 2:—solemn, festive, adorned, ὁ λόγος ὁ π., or ὁ π. alone, a festival oration, such as those pronounced at the Olympic games, a panegyric, eulogy, Isocr. 84 B, 99 B, al.; Ἰσακράτης ἐν τῷ π. in his Panegyric, Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 11:—hence flattering, false, π. λήροι Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 6 A; of style, showy, ostentatious, opp. to ἀληθινός, Dion. H. de Dem. 8; of persons, pompous, γυνή σοβαρὰ καὶ π. Plut. Lucull. 6: Adv. -κῶς, pompously, Id. 2. 79 B, etc.; Comp. -κώτερον, Polyb. 5. 34. 3.
 πάνηγυρίς, Dor. πανῶγ-, *ews*, ἡ: (πᾶς, ἄγυρις, ἀγορά):—a general or national assembly, esp. a festal assembly in honour of a national god, Δήμητρος ἀγνῆς καὶ Κόρης, in their honour, Archil. 107; Ζηνὸς ἀμφὶ πανάγυριν Pind. O. 9. 145; πανηγυρίς πανηγυρίζειν, ἀνάγειν, παιεῖσθαι to hold such festivals, keep holy-days, Hdt. 2. 58, 59., 6. 111; συνάγειν Isocr. 41 A; διαλύειν Xen. Cyr. 6. 5, 10; ἐν πανηγύρει βουλευέσθαι Aesch. Ag. 845; ἐς π. θεωρεῖν Ar. Pax 342; θεωρεῖται ἐς τὰς ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι π. Decret. ap. Dem. 526. 16; Ὀλυμπίαζε ἐς τῶν Ἑλλήνων

π. ἐπανιών Plat. Hipp. Mi. 363 C; they gave occasion for great markets or fairs, π. ἐμπορικὸν τι πρᾶγμα Strab. 486, cf. C. I. 4474. 35. 2. any assembly, θεῶν ἅδε πανάγυρις Aesch. Theb. 220; νεοσσῶν, φίλων Eur. Heracl. 239, H. F. 1283. 3. metaph., π. ὀφθαλμῶν a feast for the eyes, Ael. V. H. 3. 1, cf. Jacobs Ach. Tat. p. 470. II. the assembly, people assembled, τῇ π. δέος ἐγένετο μῆ.. Thuc. 5. 50.
 πάνηγυρισμα, τά, = sq., Eccl.
 πάνηγυρισμός, αὐ, ὁ, the celebration of a πανήγυρις, Dion. H. 7. 71, etc.: display, ostentation, Plut. 2. 791 B, etc.
 πάνηγυριστέον, verb. Adj. one must hold a πανήγυρις, Greg. Naz.
 πάνηγυριστής, *ov*, δ, one who attends a πανήγυρις, Luc. Herod. 2, Pseudol. 5, Poll. 1. 34.
 πάνηκοος, *ov*, hearing all, like παντήκοος, Byz.
 πάνημαρ, Adv. all day, the livelong day, Od. 13. 31:—later πάνημαδόν, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 182, Orac. ap. Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 214 A.
 πάνημάτιος [ἄ], α, *ov*, late poet. form for πανημέριος, Opp. H. 1. 696.
 πάνημερεύω, to spend the whole day in a thing, keep it up all day long, θιάσους Eur. Rhes. 361.
 πάνημέριος, Dor. πανᾶμ-, α, *ov*, all day long, agreeing with the subject of Verbs (cf. παννύχιος), οἱ δὲ π. μολπῇ θεὸν ἰλάσκοντο Il. 1. 472, cf. 2. 385, Od. 12. 24, Hes. Sc. 396, Theogn. 1336; ὕσσον τε πανημερίη . . νηὺς ἤνυσεν in a whole day's sail, Od. 4. 356, cf. II. 11; so, σαίρω δάπεδον . . πανημέριος Eur. Ion 122:—neut. πανημέριον, as Adv. = πανήμαρ, Il. 11. 279; cf. πανήμερος. 2. of the whole day, π. χρόνος the livelong day, Eur. Hipp. 369. II. Zeus π., v. πανήμερος I. 2.
 πάνήμερος, *ov*, = foreg., ἀκλήτος ἔρπων δαιταλεὺς π., of Prometheus' eagle, Aesch. Pr. 1024:—neut. πανημερόν (oxyt.) as Adv., Hdt. 7. 183. 2. Dor. πανάμαρος, Zeus π. Inscr. Car. in C. I. 2719-21; so, Zeus πανημέριος Ib. 2715 a-16. II. in Soph. Tr. 660, ἄθεν μόλοι πανάμερος = πάντως τῆδε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ μ., acc. to Herm.; Mudge suggested πανήμερος.
 πάνήμερος, *ov*, (ἡμερος) quite tame, soft, gentle, mild, Eccl.
 πάνηπαρος, *ov*, quite in want, Hesych.; v. πανάπορος.
 πάνηρης, *es*, agreeable to all, like θυμήρης, Hesych.
 πανθαροσής, *es*, exceeding bold, Manetho 2. 171.
 πανθαύμαστος, *ov*, all-wonderful, Suid., Eccl.
 πανθῆατος, *ov*, beheld by all, Suid. s. v. Πάνθους.
 πάνθειος, *ov*, of or common to all gods, τελετή Orph. H. 34. 7, etc. II. Πάνθειον (sc. ἱερόν), τό, a temple or place consecrated to all gods, Arist. ap. Schol. Ar. Pl. 586; the Pantheon at Rome, Dio C. 53. 27:—metaph., τὸ τῶν πλανητῶν π. Arist. Fr. 17.
 πανθελγής, *es*, charming all, Nonn. D. 31. 271, etc.
 πανθέλκτεира, ἡ, charmer of all, Simon. (?) 179.
 πανθ-έψης, *ov*, ὁ, (ἔψω) a vessel for cooking, cf. αὐθέψης, Gloss.
 πάνθηκτος, *ov*, exceeding sharp, ξίφος Theod. Prodr. p. 5.
 πανθηλής, *es*, (θάλλω) of all manner of trees, ὕλη Anth. P. 9. 282.
 πάνθηρ, *ηρος*, ὁ, the panther, Lat. panthera, or rather, acc. to Sundevall, = πάρδαλις, the leopard, Hdt. 4. 192, Xen. Cyn. 11, 1, Arist. II. A. 6. 35, 3.
 πανθήρα, ἡ, the whole booty, Ulpian. in Pandect. II. a large net, Anth. P. 9. 24; panthera, Ital. pantera, Varro L. L. 9. 55.
 πανθηρίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of πάνθηρ, Hero in Math. Vett. 247.
 πάνθηρος, *ov*, supporting all animals, γῆ Io. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 38.
 πανθοινέω, to give a high, stately feast, Favorin.
 πανθοινί or -εί, Adv. at a high festival, Apoll. in A. B. 500, Draco 96, Hdn. Epim. 255.
 πανθοινία, ἡ, a high festival, Ael. N. A. 2. 57., 5. 54, etc.
 πάνθαινος, *ov*, (θαίνη) feasting high or splendidly, π. δαῖς = πανθοινία, Babr. ap. Suid. (where πανθοίνην); π. τράπεζα Opp. H. 2. 221.
 πάνθροος, *ov*, contr. -θροος, *ov*ν, brawling on all occasions, Hesych.
 πανθύμαδόν, Adv. in high wrath, Od. 18. 33; formed like ἄμοθυμαδόν. II. all with one accord, Eccl.
 πάνθυτος, *ov*, celebrated with all kinds of sacrifices, θεῶν θέσμια Soph. Aj. 712.
 πανία, ἡ, = πλησμονή, and πάνια, τά, = πλήσμια, dialectic forms, Dinoloch. ap. Ath. 111 C.
 Πανιάς, ἄδος, pecul. poet. fem. of Πανικός, Nonn. D. 7. 49.
 Πανιασταί, οἱ, worshippers of Pan, a sacred guild at Rhodes, C. I. 2525 b. 74, cf. 2528.
 πάνιερος, *ov*, all-holy, Philo 1. 483, etc. Adv. -ρως, Dion. Areop.
 Πανικός, ἡ, *ov*, of or for Pan, πηγῆ Luc. Bacch. 6. II. of fears, panic, groundless, π. δαῖμα, Lat. lymphaticus pavor, Joseph. B. J. 5. 2, 5, etc.; so, πανικόν alone, a panic, π. ἐμπεσόντας αὐταῖς Polyb. 20. 6, 12; πανικῶ περιπεσόντες Id. 5. 96, 3; (so πάνειον, Aen. Tact. 27); also in pl. πανικά, Dion. H. 5. 16; and also, θύρβος ὁ καλούμενος π. Diod. 14. 32; τάραχος π. Plut. Caes. 43, cf. 2. 356 E.—Sounds heard by night on mountains and in vallies were attributed to Pan, and hence he was reputed to be the cause of any sudden and groundless fear, Polyaeon. 1. 2, Schol. Eur. Rhes. 36; a similar belief prevailed among the Latins with regard to their god Fannus, Dion. H. 5. 16.
 πάνικτός, *ov*, a word of dub. meaning in Hermipp. Στρατ. 5.
 πάνιλαδόν, Adv. in whole troops, Tzetz. Hom. 432.
 πάνιλαός [ἰ], *ov*, all-gracious, Opp. H. 2. 40, Nonn. Jo. 6. 40.
 πάνιμερος, *ov*, all-lovely, Anth. P. 2. 169, prob. 1. Manetho 5. 78. II. burning with desire, ardent, v. πανήμερος.
 Πάνιον (sc. ἄντρον), τό, the grotto of Pan, Lupercal, Gloss.
 πάνιον, τά, Dor. for πηνίον. II. the Lat. pannus, Orneosoph. 31. 34, etc.
 πάνιον, τό, = πλήσμιον, v. πάνια.

Πάνιος [ᾶ], α, ον, = Πανικός, Π. βήσσας Aesch. Fr. 97.
 πᾶνίσδομαι, Dor. for πηνίξομαι.
 Πανίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of Πάν, Clem. Al. 53, cf. Cic. N. D. 3. 17.
 πανισμός, οὐ, ὁ, panic terror, Plut. 2. 1152 D: Dind. παιανισμός.
 πάνιστος, vox nihili in Or. Sib. 14. 150: Boisson. πάν-ηστος, ον, all
 delectable; Alexandre πάχιστος, Sup. of παχύς, largest.
 πᾶνίσχυρος, ον, very strong or firm, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 255.
 Πανίτις, v. sub Πηνίτις.
 πᾶνίχνιον, τό, the whole track, in pl. Opp. C. 1. 454.
 Πανίωνες, οί, the whole body of Ionians, Eust. 1414. 36:—Πανίωνιον,
 τό, their place of meeting at Mycalé, and the common temple there
 built, Hdt. 1. 141, 142, 148, 170, Inscr. Car. in C. I. 2909; cf. Πανε-
 λήνιον. 2. Πανίωια (sc. ἱερά), τά, the festival of the united
 Ionians, Hdt. 1. 148; called ἡ Πανιωική θυσία by Strab. 384:—cf.
 Grote H. of Gr. iii. c. 13. 3. Πανίωνιος a name of Apollo, Inscr.
 Att. in C. I. 465.
 πᾶνλευκος, ον, a form of πάλλευκος, found in Nonn. D. 7. 218, al.
 πανλόγιον, τό, the whole account, the sum-total, C. I. 2554. 102; so
 πάνλογον, Papyr. in Reuven's Lettres à M. Letronne 3. 111.
 πανλώβητος, ον, grievously disfigured, hideous, Luc. Tox. 24.
 παννέφελος, ον, all-cloudy, Orph. H. 18. 4.
 πάννος, ὁ, = Lat. pannus, Dio C. 49. 36.
 πάννυχα, v. πάννυχος.
 παννύχεύω, to keep vigil, Byz.
 παννύχ(ι)ω, (παννυχίς) to celebrate a night-festival, keep vigil, τῆ θεᾷ
 Ar. Ran. 445, cf. Timac. ap. Ath. 250 A; π. ἑορτήν Hdn. 1. 17, etc.:—
 in Med., Luc. D. Meretr. 14. 1. II. generally, to do anything
 the livelong night, φλόξ συνεχὲς π. it lasts all night long, Pind. 1. 4.
 110 (3. 83); παννυχίζω all night long, Ar. Fr. 116; c. acc., π. τὴν
 νύκτα to spend the livelong night, Id. Nub. 1069.
 παννύχικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for a παννυχίς, κορώνη π. of a greedy night-
 reveller, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 D (Anth. P. app. 68).
 παννύχιος [ῶ], ἡ, ον, Att. also ος, ον, all night long, agreeing with the
 subjects of Verbs (cf. πανημέριος), εἶδον παννύχιοι Il. 2. 2; παννυχίη
 γάρ μοι . . ψυχὴ ἐφεστήκει 23. 105; παννύχιος δ' ἄρ' ἔλεκτο σὺν αἰδοίῃ
 παράκοιτι Hes. Sc. 46; παννύχιοι δ' ἄρα τοίγε [οἱ ἀνεμοί] . . φλόγ' ἔβαλ-
 λον Il. 23. 217; παννυχίη . . ψυχὴ ἐφεστήκει Ib. 105; παννυχίη μὲν ῥ'
 ἦγε [ἡ ναῦς] καὶ ἠὼ πείρε κέλευθον Qd. 2. 434; π. χοροί Soph. Ant.
 153, Eur. Bacch. 862; τὸ ἐλλύχνιον . . καίεται παννύχιον Hdt. 2.
 62. II. neut. as Adv., Il. 2. 24; regul. Adv. -ίως, E. M. 650.
 48. Cf. πάννυχος.
 παννύχης, ἰδος, ἡ, a night-festival, vigil, Lat. pervigilium, παννυχίδες
 θεᾶς Eur. Hel. 1365; παννυχίδα στήσιν Hdt. 4. 76; ἀμφέπειν Critias
 ap. Ath. 600 E; ποιεῖν Plat. Rep. 328 A; ἐπιτελεῖν Hdn. 3. 8:—cf. Ar.
 Ran. 371. 2. in Eccl. the eve of a festival, vigil. II.
 a watching all night, vigil, Soph. El. 92.
 παννύχισμα [ῦ], τό, =sq., Secund. Sent. 22.
 παννύχισμός, ὁ, the keeping vigil, Gloss.
 παννύχιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who keeps vigil, Gloss.
 πάννυχος, ον, =παννύχιος, ἕε δ' ἄρα Ζεὺς πάννυχος Od. 14. 458; π.
 λύχνοι παρακαίονται Hdt. 2. 130, cf. Aesch. Pers. 382, Soph. Ant.
 1152. 2. lasting all the night, τὶ πάννυχον ὕπνον ἀπτεῖς; Il. 10.
 159; π. σελάνα Eur. Alc. 451; ὄργια Epigr. in C. I. 401:—neut. pl. as
 Adv., πάννυχα the livelong night, Soph. Aj. 930; Adv. -χως, Epiphan.
 πάνξενος, ον, should be written πάγξενος, q. v.
 πᾶνδύρτος, ον, most lamentable, Anth. P. 7. 476, 9, Epigr. Gr. 230;
 βοή LXX (3 Macc. 4. 2, cf. 6. 32).—The form πᾶνδύρτος is restored
 in Trag.
 πᾶνοιζυς, v. gen. vos, all-unhappy, Aesch. Cho. 49.
 πᾶνοικία, Ion. -ίη, Adv., properly the dat. of πανοικία, which is not
 used (for in Philo 1. 461 παροικία is the true reading), with all the house,
 household, and all, Hdt. 7. 39., 8. 106., 9. 109, Philem. Nόθ. 2:—we also
 find πανοικησία Thuc. 2. 16., 3. 57; πανοικεσία Dion. H. 7. 18;
 whilst the more analogous Adv. πανοικί, -εί (found in Plat. Eryx. 392
 C, Strab. 773, C. I. 7343, etc.) is rejected by the strict Atticists, Lob.
 Phryn. 516 sq.: cf. πανστρατιά, πανσούδη.
 πᾶνοίκιος, ον, with all one's house, Diod. 5. 20, Strab. 196, etc.
 πανοίκτιστος, ον, most pitiable, Nicet. Eug. 6. 327.
 πανοίμοι, Exclam. oh utter woe! οἶμοι, πανοίμοι Aesch. Cho. 875.
 πᾶνὸλβιος, ον, truly happy, h. Hom. 6. 54, Theogn. 441:—so, πᾶνολ-
 βος, Aesch. Supp. 582; Sup. -ὀλβιστος, Or. Sib. 3. 347.
 πᾶνὸλεθρος, worse form for πανὸλ-, Lob. Phryn. 705.
 πᾶνομίλει, Adv. in whole troops, Aesch. Theb. 296; cf. πανδημεί.
 πᾶνὸμμάτος, ον, all-eyed, Anth. P. 1. 117.
 πᾶνὸμοιος, Ep. -ομοίος, ον, just like, Anth. P. 7. 599., 9. 482. 19,
 Nonn. D. 16. 161. Adv. -ως, Hipp. 21. 28.
 πᾶνομφαῖος, ὁ, sender of all ominous voices, author of all divination,
 epith. of Zeus, Il. 8. 250, Simon. in Anth. P. 6. 52, Orph.; Ἥλιος Q. Sm.
 5. 626; so, Ἥρα πανομφαία E. M.
 πᾶνομφής, ἔς, =foreg., Poëta ap. Eus. P. E. 5. 8.
 πᾶνοπλία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, the full armour of an ὀπλίτης, i. e. shield,
 helmet, breastplate, greaves, sword, and lance, a full suit of armour,
 Thuc. 3. 114, Isocr. 352 D, etc.; πανοπλία, Ion. -ίη, in full armour,
 cap-à-pie, Hdt. 1. 60, Plat. Legg. 796 B; κοσμήσαντες π. Ἑλληνικῆ Hdt.
 4. 180; so, πανοπλίαν ἔχων στήναι, βαδίζειν Ar. Av. 830, Pl. 951; τὴν
 π. λαβεῖν Id. Av. 434;—metaph., ἐνδύσασθε τὴν π. τοῦ θεοῦ Ep. Ephes.
 6. 11.
 πᾶνοπλίτης [1], ον, ὁ, a man in full armour, Tyrtae. 8. 38; Dind.
 τοῖσι πανόπλοισιν.
 πᾶνοπλος [ᾶ], ον, in full armour, with all harness on, στρατός Aesch.

Theb. 59; ὄχλος Eur. Phoen. 149, cf. 675; τεύχη πάνοπλά τ' ἀμφι-
 βλήματα suits of full armour, Ib. 779: Adv. -πλως, Tzetz.
 πᾶνοπλότατος, ἡ, ον, the very youngest, Ap. Rh. 3. 244.
 πᾶνόπτῃς, ον, ὁ, (ὄψομαι) the all-seeing, of the sun, Aesch. Pr. 91; of
 Zeus, Id. Eum. 1045; of the herdsman Argos, Id. Supp. 304,—who is
 called simply πανόπτῃς in Eur. Phoen. 1115, Ar. Eccl. 80:—πανόπτῃς is
 the name of Comedies by Cratin. and Eubul.
 πᾶνοπτος, ον, (ὄψομαι) seen of all, fully visible, Hesych., Phot.
 πᾶνόπτρια, ἡ, fem. of πανόπτῃς, Phot.
 πανόργιλος, ον, very wrathful, Eccl.
 πανορκία, ἡ, readiness to swear anything, Greg. Naz.
 πάνορμος, ον, always fit for landing in, λιμένες Od. 13. 195. II.
 Πάνορμος, ὁ, the name of several seaport towns, of which the most
 noted was the modern Palermo, Thuc. 6. 2, etc.:—Πανορμίται, οί, its
 people, Diod. Eclog. 498. 52: Πανορμίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, its territory, Polyb.
 1. 40, 2.
 πανός, ὁ, Messapian for ἄρτος, Ath. 111 C; cf. Lat. panis.
 πᾶνός, ὁ, a torch, v. sub φανός.
 πᾶνόσιος, α, ον, all-hallowed, most holy, C. I. 8638, 8727.
 πᾶνόσμιος, ὁ, all-scent, name of a flower, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 C.
 πᾶνοσπρία, ἡ, a mixture of all sorts of pulse, Poll. 1. 248, Phot.
 πᾶνούργευμα, τό, =πανούργημα, Schol. Ar. Eq. 414, LXX (Sirac. 1.
 6, al.): pl. in good sense, wonderful feats, LXX (Judith. 11. 8).
 πᾶνούργεομαι, Dep., =sq., LXX (1 Regg. 23. 22).
 πᾶνούργεω, pf. πεπανούργηκα Ar. Pl. 368:—to be πανούργος, to play
 the knave or villain, Eur. Med. 583, Ar. Ach. 658, Antipho 137. 8; with
 neut. Adj., ἂ πανουργεῖς Ar. Eq. 803, cf. Pl. 368, 876; ὅσα πανουργή-
 σασα, an oxytonon, having dared a righteous crime, Soph. Ant. 74;
 πανουργίας π. περί τι Dem. 943. 1.
 πᾶνούργημα, τό, a knavish trick, villany, Soph. El. 1387.
 πᾶνούργια, ἡ, unscrupulous conduct, knavery, roguery, villany, craft,
 Lat. malitia, Aesch. Theb. 603, Soph. Ph. 915, Lys. 165. 33, Plat. Legg.
 747 C, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 12, 9; and in pl., knaveries, villainies, Soph.
 Ant. 300, Ar. Eq. 684, etc. 2. of animals, Arist. H. A. 8. 1, 2., 9. 8, 12.
 πᾶνούργικός, ἡ, ὄν, knavish, Byz. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1064.
 πᾶνούργ-ἱππαρχίδας, ον, ὁ, knave-Hipparchides, Ar. Ach. 603.
 πᾶνούργος, ον, ready to do anything, wicked, knavish, roguish, villan-
 ous, Aesch. Cho. 383, Eur. Alc. 766, etc., and often in Ar.; opp. to
 εὐήθης, Lys. 100. 17:—as Subst. a knave, rogue, villain, Eur. Hipp.
 1400, Ar. Eq. 249, al.; ὦ πανούργε Eur. Hec. 1257, Ar. Ach. 311; so,
 τὰ π. the knavish sort, Soph. Ph. 448; τὸ π. =πανουργία, Id. El. 1507:
 —Comp. -ότερος, LXX; -έστερος, Plut. 2. 395 D: Sup. -ότατος, Ar.
 Eq. 45. 2. Adv. -γως, Ib. 317, Plat. Soph. 239 C: Sup. -ότατα, Ar.
 Eq. 56. 3. of animals, as the fox, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 33, cf. 9. 8,
 4. II. in a less positively bad sense, cunning, crafty, clever,
 smart, like δεινός, Dem. 10. 2, Polyb. 5. 75, 2., 31. 20, 3, cf. Arist. Eth.
 N. 6. 12, 9; joined with δεινός, Plat. Theaet. 177 A; π. τε καὶ σοφός
 Id. Rep. 409 C; καμψός καὶ π. Plut. 2. 28 A:—Adv. -γως, Ath. 407 A.
 πᾶνούριος, ον, (αὔρος) quile fair, of the wind, Hesych.
 πᾶν-ὄψ, ὁ, all-seeing, a name of Hermes, C. I. 7603.
 πᾶνόψια, τά, v. πνανέψια.
 πᾶνόψιος, ον, (ὄψις) all-seen, in the sight of all, πανόψιον ἔγχος ἐλοῦσα
 Il. 21. 397 (where it may either agree with ἔγχος or be used ad-
 verbally). II. all-seeing, δμμα Nonn. D. 14. 169.
 πᾶνρίζος, ον, with all its roots, γένος Epigr. Gr. 502. 28.
 πᾶνρύτος, ον, (ρέω) quite liquid, Orph. H. 9. 23.
 πανσαγία, ἡ, =πανοπλία, πανσαγία in full armour, Soph. Ant. 107.
 πανσεβάσμιος, ον, most august, Eccl.; also πανσεβάστος, ον, C. I.
 8716; used as a title in Byz. writers;—and πανσεβής, ἔς, Theod. Prodr.
 πανσεληνιαζώ, to be at the full moon, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 237.
 πανσεληνιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or at the full moon, Procl. ubi supr.
 πανσελήνος or πασσ- (as Bekk. Arist. An. Post. 2. 8, 6, al.), ον:—of
 the moon, at the full, ἡ σελήνη ἐτύγχανε οὔσα π. Thuc. 7. 50; π.
 κόκλος the moon's full orb, Eur. Ion 1155; τὰς νύκτας τὰς π. Arist.
 H. A. 9. 38, 2. 2. ἡ πανσελήνος (sc. ὥρα) the time of full moon, the
 full moon, Hdt. 2. 47., 6. 106, 120, Ar. Ach. 84; τὰν αὔριον π. at the
 next full moon, Soph. O. T. 1090; or, without the Art., πανσελήνος
 Aesch. Theb. 389, Andoc. 6. 13; ταῖς πανσελήνοισι or ἐν ταῖς π. at the
 seasons of full moon, Arist. H. A. 5. 12, 4 and 23, 4; also πανσελήνον,
 τό, Apollou. Mirab. 36. II. round as the full moon, χρυσίς Her-
 mipp. Kerκ. 2.
 πάνσεμνος, ον, all-majestic, μαθήματα Luc. Vit. Auct. 26.
 πανσεμνοστομέω, to speak with all dignity, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 47.
 πάνσεπτος, ον, all-sacred, most sacred, C. I. 8686 A, 8730, al.
 πανσθενεί, Adv. with all one's strength, Greg. Naz.
 πανσθενής, ἔς, all-powerful, almighty, δύναμις Clem. Al. 857, etc.
 πανσκάφεια, ἡ, a digging pits for planting, Geop. 5. 9, 11.
 πάνσκιος, ον, all shaded, γῆ Geop. 3. 11, 8.
 πάνσκοπος, ον, all-seeing, δμμα δίκης Anth. Plan. 233.
 πάνσμικρος, ον, very small, Plat. Legg. 903 C.
 πανσόβητος, ον, readily impelled, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 2. 6.
 πάνσοφος, ον, all-wise, of Ulysses, Soph. Fr. 784; εὔρημα Eur. H. F.
 188; τὸ π. ὄνομα Aesch. Supp. 319; also written πάσσοφος, as in the
 best MSS. of Plat. Prot. 315 E, Rep. 598 D, Theaet. 149 D, al. Adv.
 -φως, Plat. Com. (?) in Meineke 1. p. 196.
 πανσπερμηδόν, Adv. with all sorts of seeds, Nic. ap. Ath. 372 F.
 πανσπερμία, ἡ, a mixture of all seeds (cf. πανοσπρία), Arist. G. A. 4.
 3, 29 and 30, Luc. Hermot. 61:—it was held by Anaxag. and Democr.
 that the elements were a mixture of all the seeds of things, a seed-
 magazine, v. Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 1. 5 (cf. Phys. 3. 4, 5, Cael. 3. 3, 4),

de An. 1. 2, 3; and the same notion appears in Plat. Tim. 73 C; so, παθῶν π. ὁ θυμός Plut. 2. 462 F.

πάνσπερμος, *ov*, composed of all sorts of seeds, Anth. P. 6. 98.

πανστράτιᾶ, *Ion.* -ῆ, with the whole army, Hdt. 1. 61., 3. 39., 7. 203, al., Thuc. 2. 168., 6. 7, al.;—*dat.* used as *Adv.* without any nom. πανστρατιά in use; though we find a *gen.* πανστρατίας γενομένης in Id. 4. 94. The *regul. Adv.* πανστρατεῖ, -ί, only in Suid. and Byz. writers, Lob. Phryn. 515; cf. πανοικία.

πανσυδί or -δέλ, *Adv.* (√ΣΥ, σέυομαι) with all one's force, hence = πανστρατία or πανδημί, π. βοηθεῖν Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 9, Ages. 2, 19; πασσυδί (sic Bekk.) διεφθάρθαι utterly, Thuc. 8. 1, cf. Pherecr. Ἀντομ. 11, and v. sq.

πανσυδίη or πασσυδίη, *Adv.* (√ΣΥ, σέυομαι):—with all speed, = πάση τῇ σπουδῇ, Il. 2. 12, 29, 66., 11. 709, 725 (Aristarch. πανσυδίη); Att. πανσυδία or πασσυδία, Eur. Tro. 792, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 9. II. later, = πανστρατιᾶ, Wern. Gryph. 142. Cf. πανσυδί.

πάνσυρτος, *av*, (σύρω) swept together from every side, αἰὼν πάνσυρτος ἀχέων a life of accumulated woe, Soph. El. 851.

πανσχήμων, *ov*, of all shapes, Iambl. in Nicom. 81 C, Theol. Arithm. 8. 6:—πάνσχημος, *ov*, Dion. Areop.

παν-σωμος, *ov*, of or on the whale body, πληγαί Nicet. Ann. 340 C:—*Adv.* -μως, Dion. Ar. II. with one's whole body, Io. Cinn. 264.

πανσώτεια, ἡ, all-saving, of Isis, C. I. (add.) 4900.

παντᾶ, *Dor.* for πάντη.

παντ-άγαθος, ὁ, altogether good, Eccl.:—παντάγαθον, τό, good-for-all, of a plaster, Galen. 13. 734 (Mss. -αγάθιον).

παντ-ἀδικος, *ov*, all-unrighteous, Philo 2. 362, Greg. Naz.

παντ-αίτιος, *ov*, = παναίτιος, Procop.

παντάλας, *αινα*, *av*, all-wretched, Eur. Andr. 140, Hec. 667; παντάλαν' ἄχη Aesch. Pers. 638.

παντ-ἁμάρτητος, *ov*, late form for παναμ-, all-sinful, Ep. Barnab.

παντ-ἀναξ, ὁ, king of all, C. I. 8672 A; παντ-ἀνασσα, ἡ, queen of all, Byz.

παντάπῃσι or (before a vowel) -ιν, *Adv.* all in all, altogether, wholly, absolutely, πείθεσθαι Hdt. 7. 152; ἱπποκρατεῖσθαι Thuc. 6. 71; ἀπόλλυσθαι, ἄγασθαι Plat. Phaedo 88 A, al.; with Adjs., π. ὀλίγοι very few indeed, Id. Polit. 293 A; π. ῥάδιον Id. Prot. 328 A; π. βλάξ quite a simpleton, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 12; π. ἔρημος Dem. 140. 16; with Adv., οὐ π. αὐτως ἀλόγως not so absolutely without reason, Thuc. 5. 104; π. ἀκριβῶς Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 17; ἀνοήτως Isocr. 281 A:—with the Art., τὸ π. Thuc. 3. 87; with a negat., οὐδὲν π. nothing at all, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 13. 2. in replying, it affirms strongly, by all means, quite so, undoubtedly, π. μὲν οὖν Plat. Phaedr. 278 B, Soph. 227 A; so, π. γε Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 3; cf. παντελής III. 2.

παντάρβη, ἡ, a precious stone, Ctes. p. 265 Bähr, cf. Heliod. 8. 10, Philostr. 133, Anth. P. 9. 490.

πανταρβής, ἑς, fearing all, Manetho 2. 168.

παντ-ἀριστος, ἡ, *ov*, best of all, an honorary title at Sparta, C. I. 1355.

παντ-αρκής, ἑς, all-powerful, βασιλεύς Aesch. Pers. 855.

παντ-ἀρχας, *ov*, ὁ, *Dor.* for -χης, lord of all, Ar. Av. 1059.

πανταρχέω, to be lord of all, Athanas.

πανταρχία, ἡ, universal sway, Suid.

πάντ-αρχος, *av*, all-ruling, Soph. O. C. 1085.

παντ-ἀσκίος, *ov*, all-shadowless, Hesych.

παντ-αυγής, ἑς, eyeing all, Manetho 1. 287, etc.

παντᾶχῃ or -χῆ, *Adv.* of Place, everywhere, Lat. *ubique*, *ubivis*, much like πανταχοῦ, Thuc., Plat., etc.; π. πάντων ἴσον κρατεῖν Xen. An. 2. 5, 7; π. κύκλω Thuc. 3. 68, cf. 7. 79:—*c. gen. loci*, in every part of . . . τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου Hdt. 7. 106; π. . . ἄστεως ζητῶν νιν Eur. Ion 1107. 2. on every side, Hdt. 2. 124: in every direction, every way, προσδέρκου π. Soph. O. C. 122; π. διασκοπεῖν Ar. Thesm. 660; μὴ περιπέτεσθε π. κεχηνότες Id. Av. 165, etc.; of actions, κακῶς πέπρακται π. Eur. Med. 364. II. by all means, absolutely, π. ὧν μοι δῆλόν ἐστι Hdt. 3. 38; οὐ κατ' ἐν μόνον, ἀλλὰ π. in all respects, Id. 5. 78, cf. Aesch. Pr. 198, etc.; π. δρῶντες acting in every way, i. e. whatever we do, Soph. Ant. 634; οἱ π. ἀριστοὶ ἄνδρες Plat. Legg. 918 E.

παντᾶχόθεν, *Adv.* from all places, from all quarters, from every side, Lat. *undique*, ἐξ Ἀσίας π. Hdt. 7. 25, cf. Ar. Lys. 1007, Plat. Symp. 190 E, al.; π. περιέχεσθαι on all sides, Hdt. 8. 80. II. from every side, i. e. in every way, Thuc. 1. 17, 124, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 25; π. βάσκανος Dem. 307. 22.

πανταχόθι, *Adv.*, = πανταχοῦ, *c. gen.*, Luc. D. Deor. 9. 1.

πανταχοῖ, *Adv.* in every direction, any whither, every way, Lat. *quovis*, *quovisversus*, ἀγειν τινά Ar. Vesp. 1004; π. πρεσβεύσομεν Id. Lys. 1230; π. μᾶλλον οἴχεται πλέων Dem. 46. 29, cf. 109. 2:—*v. sub* πανταχοῦ.

παντᾶχόσε, *Adv.*, = *foreg.*, Thuc. 7. 42, Plat. Rep. 539 E, etc.; incorrectly for πανταχοῦ, τοῖς π. δήμοις Plut. Agis 14.

παντᾶχοῦ, *Adv.* everywhere, Lat. *ubique*, *ubivis*, Hdt. 3. 117 (v. l. πανταχῆ) and Att.; οἱ φρονούντες εὐ κρατοῦσι π. Soph. Aj. 1252; οὐδαμοῦ καὶ π. Eur. I. T. 568; ἐν τοῖς λόγοις π. Thuc. 4. 108; ἄλλοθι π. Plat. Charm. 160 A:—*c. gen.*, π. τῆς γῆς (vulg. πολλαχοῦ) Id. Phaedo 111 A:—with Verbs of Motion πανταχοῖ should be restored (v. sub οὐδαμοῖ), Eur. I. T. 68, Ar. Lys. 1230. II. altogether, always, absolutely, Plat. Rep. 503 A; οὐ π. not at all, Id. Parm. 128 B.

πανταχῶς, *Adv.* in all ways, altogether, Lat. *omnino*, Plat. Parm. 143 C, Isocr. Antid. § 100.

παντέλεια, ἡ, consummation, ἡ τῆς διαφορᾶς π. Polyb. 1. 48, 9; π. τῶν ἀγαθῶν, of initiation at the mysteries, Plut. 2. 1061 E, Clem. Al. 498: τριετηρικῆ π., of the great mysteries, Plut. 2. 671 D. II. παντέλεια was a Pythagorean name of the number Ten, Theol. Arithm.

63; called παντελής ἀριθμός by Philol. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 8; παντέλειος by Clem. Al. 782.

παντέλειος, *ov*, later form of παντελής, v. *foreg.*: τὰ π. the consummation (i. e. the chief day) of the festival, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 647 A.

παντ-ελεήμων, *ovos*, ὁ, ἡ, all-merciful, Byz.

παντελής, ἑς, all-complete, absolute, complete, entire, παντελῆ σάγγην ἔχων Aesch. Cho. 560; μοναρχία Soph. Ant. 1163; πανοπλία, ἐλευθερία, ἡδονή, etc., Plat. Legg. 796 B, 698 A, etc.; π. δάμαρ a perfect wife, acc. to Herm. *uxor legitima*, the mistress of the house (cf. τέλειος ἀνὴρ), Soph. O. T. 930; π. ψηφίσματα consummated, Aesch. Supp. 601; π. ἐσχάροι the whole number of sacrificial hearths, their complete tale, Soph. Ant. 1016. 2. of numbers, v. sub παντέλεια. II. act.

all-accomplishing, all-achieving, Ζεὺς Aesch. Theb. 118; χρόνος Id. Cho. 965. III. *Adv.* παντελῶς, *Ion.* -έως, altogether, utterly, absolutely, entirely, completely, with Verbs, διώρυξ π. πεποιημένη Hdt. 7. 37; λίθινα π. ἐξειργασμένα C. I. 160. 1. 93; παντελῶς εἶχε it was quite finished, Hdt. 4. 95; π. διώρυσε Aesch. Pr. 440; π. κραθήσεται lb. 911; π. θανεῖν to die outright, Soph. O. T. 669; ἐκμεμάθηκα ταῦτα π. Epict. Ἀντιλ. 3, etc.; with Adjs., π. ἀφρων Menand. Incert. 167; ἀχρηστα π. Philippid. Λακ. 1; π. Βοιώτιοι Alex. Trof. 1:—οὐ π. absolutely not, not at all, Menand. Ἀδ. 4: from first to last, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 8. 2. in answers, most certainly, παντελῶς γε Plat. Rep. 379 B, 485 D; π. μὲν οὖν Id. Parm. 155 C, 160 B, Rep. 401 A; cf. παντάπασι. 3. later, eis τὸ παντελές = παντελῶς, Ael. N. A. 17. 27, LXX, N. T.

παντελικός, ἡ, ὅν, universal, Eccl.

παντ-ενέργητος, *ov*, all-active, cited from Porphyry.

παντ-εξουσία, ἡ, absolute power, Greg. Naz.:—παντεξούσιος, Orig.

παντεπιθύμος, παντεπίσκοπος, παντεπίσκοπος, = πανεπ-, Eccl.

παντεπόπτης, *ov*, ὁ, all-surveying, Schol. Ar. Ach. 435, Clem. Rom. 1. 58, Clem. Al. 280.

παντεργέτης, *av*, ὁ, = πανεργέτης, Walz Rhett. 3. 474, etc.: παντεργάτης, Schol. Ar. Ach. 435; θεὸς π. C. I. 8750, cf. 9160.

παντερπής, ἑς, all-delighting, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 1104 E, Opp. C. 3. 149.

πάντερπνος, *ov*, all-delightful, very pleasant, Eccl.

παντ-ευεργέτης, *av*, ὁ, benefactor of all, Greg. Naz.

παντ-ευλόγητος, *av*, all-blessed, Eccl.

παντ-εὐμορφος, *av*, altogether beautiful, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 949.

παντευχία, ἡ, = πανοπλία, complete armour, Eur. Heracl. 787; ἄπλων π. lb. 720; πολέμιον παντευχίαν enemies in full array, Id. Supp. 1192; παντευχίαν δὲ τοῦ θεοῦ . . λαβεῖν his panoply, Aristom. Fo. 1:—mostly in *dat.* as *Adv.*, εὖν or ἐν παντευχίᾳ in full armour, Aesch. Theb. 31, Fr. 305; cf. πανοπλία, πανσαγία.

πάντευχος, *ov*, armed cap-à-pie, Orac. ap. Damasc. de Princip. p. 196.

παντ-έφορος, *av*, all-surveying, Eccl.

παντεχνήμων, *ovos*, ὁ, ἡ, all-creating, Eccl.

πάντεχνος, *ov*, assistant of all arts, πῦρὸς σέλας Aesch. Pr. 7.

πάντη or -η, *Dor.* παντᾶ Pind. O. 1. fin., 9. 36, al., Ar. Lys. 169, 180: *Adv.*:—every way, on every side, often followed by a Prep., πάντη ἀνά στρατόν Il. 1. 384; πόντη περὶ τείχος 12. 177, etc.; π. ἀμφὶ νέκυν 23. 34; πάντη φοιτῶντες ἐπ' αἶαν Hes. Op. 124; ὅσον τε ἐπὶ ἡ' οταδίους . . πάντη Hdt. 1. 126:—also, π. παπταίνειν Od. 12. 23; διασκοπεῖν Ar. Vesp. 246; ἱερὸν δύο σταδίων πάντη on every side, Hdt. 1. 181, cf. 2. 168; κύκλω π. Xen. An. 3. 1, 2. II. in every way, by all means, altogether, entirely, Eur. Fr. 966; πάντη πάντως Plat. Tim. 29 C, Parm. 160 B, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 11; πάντως καὶ π. Plat. Phileb. 60 C; οὐ π. not quite, App. Civ. 1. 8.

παντ-ήκοος, *ov*, (δκοή) all-hearing, Cyrill.

πάντῆμος, *ov*, all-honourable, νίκης π. γέρας Soph. El. 687, cf. Orph. H. 14, etc.

παντλήμων, *Dor.* -τλάμων, *ov*, *gen. ovos*, = παντάλας, Soph. O. T. 1379, El. 150, Eur. Hec. 198.

παντοβίης, *ov*, ὁ, all-overpowering, Ἀχέρων Anth. P. 7. 732.

παντογένεθλος, *ov*, all-generating, father of all, Ζεὺς Orph. H. 14. 7. II. of every kind, πνεύματα lb. 57. 6.

παντογήρως, *av*, *gen. ov*, making all old, i. e. subduing all, ὕπνος Soph. Ant. 606; one Ms. gives παντ-αγήρως, never growing old, unaltering.

παντογόνος, *ov*, all-generating, Orac. ap. Zosim. 2. 6 (Bekk. παντ-).

παντοδαής, ἑς, all-knowing, Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 9. 44.

παντοδᾶπής, ἑς, late form of sq., E. M. 204. 23., 711. 49, etc.

παντοδᾶπία, ἡ, abundance of all kinds, Aquil. Isai. 66. 11, Eccl.

παντοδᾶπός, ἡ, ὅν, (πᾶς) much like παντοῖος, of every kind, of all sorts, manifest, ἀνθεα, καρπός Hom. Cer. 402, Aesch. Theb. 357, etc.; παντοδαπᾶς ἐπὶ γᾶς Eur. Hel. 525; π. ἱστορία miscellaneous, Diog. L. 5. 5:—in pl., πολλοὶ καὶ π. Hdt. 9. 84; παντοδαπὸν τῆς στρατιῆς = π. στρατιῶται, Id. 7. 22:—contemptuously, δοῦλοι καὶ ξένοι π. Andoc. 22. 30; πολλῆ καὶ π. ἄγνοια Plat. Soph. 228 E:—Comp. -ώτερος, Arist. II. A. 4. 2, 2:—Sup. -ώτατος, Hipp. Aër. 256, Isocr. Antid. § 315:—*Adv.* -πῶς, in all kinds of ways, ἐσθλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἀπλῶς, π. δὲ κακοὶ Poëta ap. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 14, cf. Plat. Parm. 129 E, etc. 2. παντοδαπὸς γίγνεται, = παντοῖος γίγνεται, assumes every shape, Ar. Ran. 289, Plat. Rep. 398 A; π. γίγναι στρεφόμενος ἄνω καὶ κάτω Id. Ion. 541 E. (V. sub ποδαπός.)

παντοδερκής, ἑς, all-seeing, Manass.: παντοδεχής, ἑς, all-receiving, Id.

παντοδήλητος, *ov*, = πανδήλητος, cited from Nicet.

παντοδίατος, *ov*, all-consuming, Orph. H. 65. 5.

παντοδίδακτος, *ov*, all-learned, Orac. ap. Lactant. 1. 7, 9.

παντοδότερα, ἡ, dub. l. for πανδότερα, Orph. II. 40. 3., 59. 18.

παντοδόχος, *ov*, = παντοδέχης, Manass. Chron. 4308.

παντοδύναμος, *ov*, all-powerful, LXX (Sap. 7. 23, al.), Schol. Theb. 166.

παντοδύναστης, *ov, δ*, = foreg., Orph. H. 12. 4., 45. 2.
 παντοειδής, *és*, in all shapes, Eccl.
 παντοειπής, *és*, all-chattering, Adamant. Physiogn. 2, 27.
 παντοεργός, *όν*, all-effective, δύναμις Philolaos in Stob. Eccl. 1. 8.
 παντοθαλής, *és*, making everything bloom, Orph. H. 33. 16.
 πάντοθεν, Adv. (*πᾶς*) from all quarters, from every side, Lat. *undique*,
 Il. 15. 623, Aesch. Ag. 1370, Soph. O. C. 1240, etc.; also in Ion. Prose,
 Hdt. 2. 138., 7. 129; but rare in Att. (*πανταχόθεν* being preferred),
 Plat. Criti. 117 E; *μη π. κέρδαινε* Menand. Incert. 80, cf. Monost. 63;
οὐ μόνον κατ' εὐθυρίαν, ἀλλὰ π. Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 16; *π. λαμβάνειν*
 Id. Eth. N. 4. 1, 40:—often with a Prep., *πάντοθεν ἐκ κευθμῶν* Il. 13.
 28; *περὶ γὰρ κακὰ πάντοθεν ἔστη* Od. 14. 270; c. gen., Arat. 455.—
 The form *πάντοθε* (post-Hom.) occurs in Hdt. 7. 225, Theocr. 17. 97,
 Anth. P. 11. 85. For the accent, v. A. B. 605.
πάντοθι, Adv. *everywhere*, Anth. P. 4. 1, 48, Arat. 743.
παντοθρέπτειρα, *ή*, nurse of all, Manass. Chron. 30.
παντόθυρος, *ον*, secured by doors on all sides, Epiphani.
παντοῖος, *α, ον*, of all sorts or kinds, manifold, *ἀνεμοί* Il. 2. 397; *δόλοι*
 3. 202; *ἀρετή* 22. 268; *τέχνη* Od. 6. 234, Soph. Aj. 752; *φιλάτης* Od.
 15. 246, Soph. El. 134; *λύπαι* Id. O. T. 915; *ἀρετή*, *λάγοι* Eur. Med.
 845, Hec. 840; *παντοῖα ἐξυβρίσαι* Hdt. 3. 126; *πολλὰ καὶ π. λέγειν*
 Id. 9. 90, etc. 2. in Prose of persons, *παντοῖος γίγνεται* he takes all
 possible shapes, i. e. tries every shift, turns every stone, of persons in
 danger or difficulty, Hdt. 9. 109; with a partic., *παντοῖοι ἐγένοντο*
δεόμενοι Id. 7. 10, 3; *παντοῖη ἐγένετο* (sc. *δεομένη*), *μη ἀποδημησαι*
τὸν Πολυκράτεια Id. 3. 124; *π. ἦν δεδιώς* Luc. D. Deor. 21. 2; *π. γενό-*
μενος ὑπὲρ τοῦ σῶσαι Plut. Mar. 30; rarely of joy, *παντοῖοι ὑπ'*
εὐφροσύνης γενόμενοι they played all sort of antics from joy, Luc.
 Demion. 6; *π. ἦν ὑπ' ἀπορίας* Id. Laps. 1; so, *πάντα γίγνεσθαι* and *ἐν*
παντὶ εἶναι, v. *πᾶς* D. II. 2, *παντοδαπός* 2. II. Adv. *-ως*, in all
 kinds of ways, variously, Hdt. 7. 211, Plat. Rep. 559 D, etc.
παντοῖο-τροπος, *ον*, of every kind, C. I. 9540. 9:—Adv. *-πως*, Eccl.
παντο-κατάλληλος, *ον*, every way equal, Nicet. Eug. 6. 47.
παντοκράτειρα, *ή*, pecul. fem. of *παντοκράτωρ*, Orph. H. 9. 4.
παντο-κρατής, *és*, and *-κράτης*, *ον*, = *παντοκράτωρ*, Eccl.
παντοκράτορία, *ή*, omnipotence, Eccl.
παντοκράτορικός, *ή, ον*, of or pertaining to omnipotence, Clem. Al.
 564, prob. l. Eust. Opusc. 322. 87.
παντοκράτωρ, *ος, ο*, almighty, of Hermes, Anth. P. append. 282;
 Κύριος LXX (2 Regg. 5. 10, al.), N. T.
παντοκτίστης, *ον, ο*, Creator of all, Justin. M., etc.
παντολάβος, *ο*, as a prop. n. Grasp-all, Horat. Sat. 1. 8, 11, etc.
παντόλεθρος, *ον*, all-destroying, Manass. Chron. 278.
παντ-ολέτειρα, *ή*, destroyer of all, Orph. H. 25. 2:—*παντολέτωρ* is
 only f. l. for *πατρολέτωρ*; but Greg. Naz. has *παντολέτης*, H. 14. 88.
παντ-ολίγο-χρόνιος, *ον*, utterly shortlived, Anth. P. 7. 167.
παντολμία, *ή*, *oudacity*, Eccl.
πάν-τολμος, *ον*, all-daring, shameless, *φωτὶ παντόλμω φρένας* Aesch.
 Theb. 671, cf. Cho. 430, 596, Eur. I. A. 913, etc.
παντολόγος, *ον*, all-speaking, Polemo Physiogn.: *τὸ π. the sum total*.
παντομετάβολος, *ον*, bartering or selling all things, Gloss.
παντομήτωρ, *ή*, mother-of-all, of Eve, Manass. Chron. 282.
παντομίγης, *és*, mixed of everything, well-mixed, Synes. H. 7. 14, Eunap.
παντόμιμος, *ο*, imitator of all, a word adopted in Italy about the time
 of Augustus for the Greek *δραχστής*, one who plays a part by dancing
 and dumb-show, or who acts to another's words, a pantomimic actor, Luc.
 Salt. 67, Snid., etc.; v. Dict. of Antiqu.
παντομιστής, *és*, all-hateful, Aesch. Eum. 644.
παντόμορφος, *ον*, = *πάμορφος*, Soph. Fr. 548, Hipp. 1289. 54.
παντόμορος, *ον*, all-foolish, prob. f. l. for *παντόβορος*, gluttonous, in
 Polemo Physiogn.
παντονίκης, *ον, ο*, all-conquering, Dio C. 63. 10.
παντοπαθής, *és*, all-suffering, sensu obsc., Anth. P. 5. 5. II.
subject to all passions, Eccl.
παντοπλάνης, *és*, roving everywhere, Gloss.
παντοποιός, *όν*, ready for all, reckless, Theophr. Char. 6.
παντόπομπος, *ον*, sent anywhither, Byz.
παντοπόρος, *ον*, all-inventive, opp. to *ἀπορος*, Soph. Ant. 360.
παντοπράκτης, *ον, ο*, = *πανούργος*, Ptolem.
παντ-όπτης, *ον*, Dor. *παντόπτας*, *α, ο*, = *πανόπτης*, Aesch. Supp. 139,
 Fr. 192, Soph. O. C. 1085, Ar. Av. 1058.
παντοπωλέω, to deal in all sorts of things, Favorin. s. v. *γελογοπωλεῖν*.
παντοπώλης, *ον, ο*, (*πωλέω*) a dealer in all kinds of things, huckster,
 Anaxipp. Έγκαλ. 1. 10:—fem. *παντόπωλις*, *ιδος*, Jo. Chrys.
παντοπωλία, *ή*, a dealing in all kinds of wares, Archipp. Έχθ. 16.
παντοπωλίον, τό, a place where all sorts of things are for sale, a
 general market, bazaar, Plat. Rep. 557 D, Poll. 7. 16; *παντοπωλεῖον* in
 Evagr. II. E. 2. 13, etc.
παντορέκτης, *ον, ο*, (*ρέζω*) = *παντούργος*, Anacreont. 10. 11, Porphyg.
 de Abst. 1. 42, Julian. 197 B. II. (*ὀρέγομαι*) all-desiring, Ada-
 mant. Physiogn. 1, 7 and 13.
πάντοσε, Adv. *every way*, in all directions, *π. ἐποίχεσθαι* Il. 5. 508;
φοιτᾶν 12. 266; *παπτοῖνειν* 13. 649, etc.; (v. sub *ἔϊσος*); so in Prose,
 Xen. An. 7. 2, 23, Hell. 7. 4, 4:—c. gen., *π. θειλοπέδων* Anth. P. 9.
 668, 10.
παντόσεμνος, *ον*, = *πάνσεμνος*, Aesch. Enm. 637.
παντόσοφος, *ον*, = *πόνσοφος*, Plat. Com. Εαντ. 1.
παντοστεγής, *és*, all-covering, Manass. Chron. 40.
παντόστικτος, *ον*, spotted all over, Manass. Chron. 253.
παντοτάρβητος, *ον*, to be scared by all, Nicet. Eug. 5. 353 (Didot).

πάντοτε, Adv. *always*, Philem. Incert. 84, Menand. Monost. 324, 720,
 Arist. de An. 2. 2, 4, and common in late Prose, as Dion. II., N. T., etc.:
 proscribed by the Atticists, who recommend *διαπαντός* or *ἐκάστοτε*,
 Phryn. 103, Moer. 319, Thom. M. 678.
παντοτέκτων, *ονος, ο*, worker of all, Manass. Chron. 50.
παντοτεχνής, *és*, = *πάντεχνος*, Orph. H. 9. 20.
παντότης, *ητος, ή*, universality, Damasc. in Wolf's An. 3. 196.
παντοτινάκτης, *ον, ο*, shaker of all, Orph. H. 14. 8.
παντοτόκος, *ον*, engendering or bearing all, Gloss.
παντότολμος, *ον*, = *πάντολμος*, Aesch. Ag. 221, 1237.
παντοτρόφος, *ον*, = *παντρόφος*, Aesch. Fr. 192. (where Lob. suggests
πόντων τροφόν), Or. Sib. prooem. 5, etc.
παντουργία, *ή*, all-creative power, Byz.
παντουργικός, *ή, ον*, = *πανουργικός*, Cyrill.
παντουργός, *όν*, = *πανούργος*, *φωτὶ παντουργῶ φρένας* Soph. Aj. 445,
 cf. Eust. 524. 37. II. creator of all, Eccl.; so *παντούργητος*, lb.
παντούχος, *ον*, all-containing, Damasc. pp. 184, 364 Kopp.
παντοφάγια, *ή*, indiscriminate eating, Joseph. Macc. 2.
παντοφάγος, *ον*, all-devouring, *πῦρ* Anth. P. 8. 213.
παντοφάνης, *és*, all-shining, of the moon, Manass. Chron. 4483.
παντ-όφθαλμος, *ον*, all-eyes, *ἱετις* Ar. Fr. 525.
παντοφόβος, *ον*, all-fearing, Coel. Aur. de M. Ac. 3. 12.
παντοφόρος, *ον*, = *παμφόρος*, *χώρα* Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 1.
παντοφύνης, *és*, all-producing, Timo ap. Diog. L. 6. 18, Orph. H. 10. 10.
παντόφυρτος, *ον*, mixed all together, Aesch. Enm. 554; cf. *πάμ-*
φυρτος.
παντο-χάρυβδις, *ο*, a devouring gulf or whirlpool (cf. Horat. *barathrum*
macelli), as Bgk. for *ποντοχ-* in Hippon. 56; cf. *μεθυσοχάρυβδις*.
παντόχρους, *ον*, of all kinds of colours, Orph. H. 42. 4.
παντόχυτος, *ον*, poured out in all directions, Manass. Chron. 43.
πάν-τρητος, *ον*, all-pierced: *αὐλοῦ πάντρητον* seems to be the part of
 the flute in which the holes are, Plut. 2. 853 E.
πάν-τρομος, *ον*, all-trembling, v. sub *πάντροφος*.
πάν-τροπος, *ον*, all-routed, tumultuous, *π. φυγῆ* Aesch. Theb. 955.
πάν-τροφος, *ον*, all-nourishing, *γῆ* Anth. P. 7. 476:—in Aesch. Theb.
 294, for *π. πελειάς* (a dove that rears all her nestlings), the Med. M.
 gives *πάντρομος* 2 pr. manu.
παν-τύχλια, *ή*, all good fortune, Inscr. in Carapanos Dodone, pl. 34. 4.
παντ-ώνυμος, *ον*, all-celebrated, C. I. 4709.
πάντως, Adv.; (*πᾶς*) altogether; in Hom. always followed by *οὐ*, in
 no wise, by no means, not at all, Lat. *omnino non*, Il. 8. 450, Od. 19. 91,
 etc.; so, *πάντως γὰρ οὐ νιν πείσεις* Aesch. Pr. 333; so in Prose, Hdt. 5.
 34, etc.:—without *οὐ* first in Hdt., *ἔδεε πάντως* it was altogether, abso-
 lutely necessary, 1. 31; *εἰ δὴ δεῖ γε π.* Id. 7. 10, 8; *π. ἐθέλειν* to wish at
 all hazards, 2. 42; *εἰ π. ἐλεύσεσθε* if ye positively will go, 6. 9;
π. κού πυνθάνεαι no doubt, 7. 157; with an Adj., *π. ἀνορίστητος* Alex.
 Tok. 4:—oft. joined with *πᾶς* or other derivs. of *πᾶς*, Plat. Criti. 107 D,
 al.; v. *πάντη* II. II. in strong affirmations, at all events, at any
 rate, Hdt. 1. 156., 5. 111, Aesch. Pr. 16, Plat. Gorg. 497 B; so,
νηστεύομεν δὲ π. Ar. Thesm. 984; *π. κρέ' ἡμῖν ἐστίν* Ephipp. Όμ. 1.
 11; so, *π. γε μήν* Ar. Eq. 232; *π. δήπου* Id. Thesm. 805:—*ὄλλως τε*
πάντως καὶ . ., above all . . (cf. *ἄλλως* 1. 3), Aesch. Pers. 689, Eum. 726,
 etc. 2. so, with the imperat., in command or entreaty, *ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ*
πέθεσθε π. do but obey me, Eupol. Incert. 1. 7; *π. παρατίθετε* only put
 on table, Plat. Symp. 175 B. 3. in answers, yes by all means, yes
 no doubt, like *πάνυ*, Plat. Rep. 574 B; so, *πόντως γὰρ . .* Ar. Pl. 273;
π. δήπου Andoc. 13. ult., Plat. Phaedo 75 E, etc.
πάνυ [*α*], Adv., (*πᾶς*) altogether, first in Att., and mostly in Prose: 1.
 with Verbs, Aesch. Cho. 861, Pers. 926, etc.; *π. μανθάνω* perfectly, Ar.
 Ran. 65. 196; *ὡς π. εἰδῆτε* Xen. An. 5. 9, 31:—with Adjs., very, exceed-
 ingly, *π. πολλοί, ὀλίγοι, μικρός, μέγας* etc., very many or few, very small
 or large, Aesch. Ag. 1456, Ar. Eq. 1134, Plat., etc.; *π. πλούσιος* Lysias
 153. 18, etc.; often in opposed clauses, *οὐ πονηρός, ἀλλὰ καὶ π. χρη-*
στός Dem. 541. 19; (so, *οὐκ ὀρθῶς, οὐδὲ δικαίως, ἀλλὰ καὶ π. αἰσχροῦς*
 lb. 20): also after the Adj., *ὀλίγοι π., σπόνιος π.* Xen. An. 4. 7, 14.,
 1. 9, 27; and separated from it, *ἐκτὸς π. τινῶν ὀλίγων* Plat. Rep.
 605 C; in late writers with Snr., *π. φαυλότατος* Schol. Ar. Ran. 1363,
 cf. Ach. 331, Ath. 22 D; Dobree reads *π. γὰρ ἐστὶν ὠρικά*, for *-ώτατα*,
 in Crates Incert. 4:—with Advs., *π. ταχύ* Eupol. Incert. 36; *ταχὺ π.*
 Ar. Pl. 57; *π. σφόδρα* lb. 25, 745; *σφόδρα π.* Aeschin. 33. 4; *π.*
πολύ very much, Plat. Charm. 157 D, Xen., etc.; *μόλις* or *μόλις π.*
 Plat. Apol. 21 B; *π. μόλις* or *μόλις π.* Philem. Incert. 4, Eubul. Δόλ. 1;
εὖ π. Theopomp. Com. Έδνχ. 3, etc.:—so with Nouns in Adv. sense,
π. σπουδῆ in very great haste, Dem. 488. fin.; *σπουδῆ π.* Thuc. 8.
 89; *π. ἐν τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ* lb. 50; *π. ἐξ εἰκότος λόγου* Plat.
 Enthyd. 305 E; *ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ π.* Id. Hipp. Ma. 282 E; *π. παρὰ*
πολλοῖς Id. Enthyd. 305 C; *ἀπὸ μικροῦ π.* Ar. Pl. 377:—with a Part.,
π. ἀδικῶν if ever so criminal, Thuc. 3. 44. 2. strengthd., *καὶ πάνυ*
 Id. 2. 11, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 13. 3. *οὐ πάνυ*, like *οὐ πάντως*, Lat.
omnino non, not at all, Soph. O. C. 144, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 5, etc.; *π.*
οὐδὲ . . Thuc. 1. 3; *οὐ π. τι* Xen. An. 6. 1, 26, Plat. Phaedo 57 A, cf.
 Rep. 419 A, etc.; *ἢ οὐσία οὐδὲ τριῶν ταλάντων π. τι ἦν* not so much
 as . ., Dem. 1347. 14; *οὐ π. εὐδαιμονικὸς . .*, *ἔτι δ' ἴσως ἦττον* Arist. Eth.
 N. 1. 8, 16:—*πάνυ τι* will hardly be found without a negat. 4.
 in answers it affirms strongly, yes by all means, no doubt, certainly, Ar.
 Pl. 393; but seldom without a Particle added, as, *πάνυ γε*, lb. 97, Plat.
 Alc. 1. 107 E, etc.; *καὶ πάνυ γε* Id. Charm. 154 E; *π. γε, ἀλλά . .*,
very well, but . ., Dem. 543. 8; so, *πάνυ μὲν οὖν* Ar. Pl. 97, Plat.
 Euthyphro 13 D, al.:—*πάνυ καλῶς*, like Lat. *benigné*, no I thank you,
 Ar. Ran. 512. II. *ὁ πάνυ* (where *περιβόητος* or the like may

be supplied), the *excellent*, the *famous*, αὐτὸ πάνυ τῶν στρατιωτῶν Thuc. 8. 1, cf. 89; ὁ πάνυ Περικλῆς Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 1.

πάνυγρος, ον, quite damp or wet, Plut. 2. 355 F, Manetho 1. 87, etc.; mostly as v. l. for πάνυγρος, q. v.

πάν-ὑμνητος, ον, all-praised, Eccl.

πάν-ὑπέροχος, ον, eminent above all, Opp. C. 2. 63, Anth. P. 9. 656, 741.

παν-υπεραγνος, ον, pure above all, Eccl.

παν-υπερτατος, η, ον, highest of all, Od. 9. 25, Arist. Mund. 5, 9, Orph. 2. deepest of all, Ap. Rh. 1. 1122.

πάν-υπερφρων, ον, exceeding haughty, Orph. H. 60. 12.

πάνυσσα, ἡ, a band, fillet, Hesych.; cf. πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος.

πάν-υστάτιος, α, ον, later for sq., Call. Lav. Pall. 54, Anth. P. app. 339.

πάν-ύστατος, η, ον, last of all, Il. 23. 532, 547, Od. 9. 452, Soph. Tr. 874, Eur. Med. 1041:—πανύστατον, as Adv., for the very last time, Soph. Aj. 858, Eur. Alc. 164; so πανύστατα, Id. H. F. 457.

παν-ύψιστος, ον, all-highest, Eccl.

πάνωδύνος, ον, all-grievous, App. Civ. 5. 67, Eriphan. 2. 268.

πάνωλεθρία, ἡ, utter destruction, utter ruin: mostly used in dat., πανωλεθρίῃ ἄλλυσθαι Hdt. 2. 120; πανωλεθρία δὴ (τὸ λεγόμενον) .. ἀπώλετο Thuc. 7. fin.:—the gen. in Dio C. 56. 4; nom. pl., Plut. 2. 1049 B.

πάνωλεθρος, ον, (δλεθρος) utterly ruined, utterly destroyed, π. ἐξαπόλυται Hdt. 6. 37 (where however most MSS. have the Adv. -θρως); πανωλέθρους τὸ πᾶν .. ὀλέσθαι Soph. El. 1009; π. πίπτειν, γενέσθαι Aesch. Cho. 934, Eum. 552; πόλιν πανώλεθρον ἐκαμνίζειν Id. Theb. 71; γένος π. ἀνατρέπειν Ar. Av. 1239; π. ξυναρπάζειν τινά Soph. Aj. 839, etc. 2. also in moral sense, utterly abandoned, Lat. perditissimus, τοῖς π. Ἀτρείδαις Id. Ph. 322; ἡ π. μήτηρ Eur. El. 86; οὔτε σὺν πανωλέθροισιν οὔτ' ἀνευ πανωλέθρων Ar. Lys. 1039. II. act. all-destructive, all-ruinous, π. κακόν Hdt. 6. 85; ἐμβολαί Aesch. Pers. 562; θεός id. Supp. 414. Cf. πανώλης.

πάνώλεια, ἡ, = πανωλεθρία, Etym. Gud. 71. 12.

πάνώλης, ες, (δλλυμ) = πανώλεθρος, π. ἄλλυσθαι Aesch. Theb. 552; ἔρρειν π. Id. Pers. 732; ἐξώλης, πανώλης ἦτω, a form of execration, Inscr. Hal. in C. I. 2667, cf. 2664. 2. in moral sense, like πανώλεθρος I. 2, Soph. O. C. 1264, El. 544, Eur. El. 60. II. act. all-destructive, Soph. O. C. 1015.

πάνωνία, ἡ, a general sale of wares, Zosim.

πάνωνυμος, ον, with all names, θεός Greg. Naz.

πάνωπηγεις, εσσα, εν, = πανόψιος, visible to all, Anth. Plan. 166.

πάνωρος, ον, produced in every season, Aesch. Supp. 690.

πάνωψ, ωπος, ὁ, all-seeing, name of Argus on vases, Bröndsted p. 6.

πάξ, an exclam., like Lat. *pax!* Ital. *bastà!* to end a discussion, enough! Diphil. Incert. 8; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 778 sq. and v. κόγξ.

πάξαιτο, v. sub πήγνυμι.

παξαμάς, ἄ, ὁ, biscuit (called so from the baker Paxamos), Suid.: Dim. παξαμάδιον, τό, Galen., Tzetz.; v. Ducang.

*πάσμαι: fut. πάσομαι [ᾱ] Aesch. Eum. 177; redupl. πεπάσομαι Pempel. ap. Stob. 460. 54: aor. ἐπάσάμην Theogn. 146, Aesch. Fr. 213, Theocr.: Dep.:—poët. Verb (used also by Xen.), to get, acquire, Lat. *protior*, πᾶσάμενος ἐπίτασσε, i. e. order your own slaves, Theocr. 15. 90: but chiefly used in pf. πέπαμαι, = κέκτημαι, to possess, Pind. P. 8. 103, Fr. 72, Eur. Ion 675, Ar. Av. 943, 3 pl. πέπανται Xen. An. 3. 3, 18; inf. πεπᾶσθαι Solon 12. 7, Eur. Andr. 641, Theocr. 10. 32; part. πεπᾶμένος Aesch. Ag. 835, Xen. An. 6. 1, 12; plqpf. ἐπεπάμην Ib. 1. 9, 19, Anth. P. 7. 67.—The forms ἐπάσάμην, πέπαμαι must not be confounded with ἐπᾶσάμην, πέπασμαι from πατέομαι, to eat. (The √ΠΑ is perh. the same with the Skt. *pā*, to protect, guard, tend, cf. πατήρ, πόσις:—hence come πᾶ-μα, παμ-ούχος, πολυ-πάμ-ων, παμ-πησ-ία.)

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πάξαιτο, v. sub πήγνυμι.

παππ-επί-παππος, ὁ, one's grandfather's grandfather, Nicoph. Incert. 1; cf. φαυλεπίφαυλος.

παππίας, ον, ὁ, Dim. of πάππα, dear little papa, a term of endearment, Ar. Vesp. 297, Pax 128, Eriphipp. Φιλ. 2.

παππίδιον [πί], τό, = foreg., Ar. Eq. 1215, Vesp. 655.

παππίζω, = παππάζω, to coax or wheedle one's father, Ar. Vesp. 609,—

where it has been restored for παππάζουσα from Cod. Ven. and Suid.: so Eust. (565. 22) remarks, παππίζειν λέγειν διὰ τοῦ ἰ κωμωδίας ἴδιον.

παππικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a grandfather. Adv. -κῶς, Byz.

παππόθεν, Adv. from the grandfather, Theod. Prodr.

παππο-κτόνος, ον, grandfather-slaying, Lyc. 1034.

παππο-πάτρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of father and grandfather, ancestral, Manass.

Chron. 5030; παππό-πατρος, ον, Ib. 5915; παππο-πατρῶος, α, ον, Ib. 5575:—Adv. παππο-πατρόθεν, Ib. 4509.

πάππος, ὁ, (akin to πάππας) a grandfather, Hdt. 3. 55, Ar. Eq. 447, Nub. 66, Andoc. 24. 14; πάππος καὶ πάππου πατήρ Plat. Legg. 856 D;

π. ὁ πρὸς μητρὸς ἢ πατρὸς on the mother's or father's side, Ib., cf. C. I. 1628, 3332, Poll. 3. 16, 18:—in pl. one's grand-parents, C. I. 2837. b (p. 1116); also of any ancestors, ἐπὶ πάππους δύο ἢ τρεῖς ἢ πλείους [ὀρίζεσθαι πολίτην] Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 1; so, εἰς τρίτον π. ἀναφέρειν τὸ γένος Dion. H. 4. 47.

2. a character in Comic dramas, like our *Pantaloon*, also Παπποσείληνος, cf. Poll. 4. 142 sqq. II. the

down on the seeds of certain plants, γραιίας ἀκάνθης π. Soph. Fr. 748; π. ἀπ' ἀκάνθης Eubul. Σφιγγ. 1. 19; in pl., Theophr. Sign. 2. 12, etc.: cf. παπποσπέρματα.

2. the first down on the chin, opp. to μύσταξ, Poll. 2. 80, Eust. 1353. 57, Suid. III. a little bird, also ὑπο-

λαῖς, Ael. N. A. 3. 30; hence the joke in Ar. Av. 765, φυσάτω πάππους, παρ' ἡμῖν, v. Schol.

παππο-σπέρματα, τά, seeds crowned with down, Theophr. H. P. 7. 3, 2. παππο-φόνος, ον, = παπποκτόνος, Theocr. Syriax 10 (Anth. P. 15. 21).

παππόδης, ες, (εἶδος) woolly, downy, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 11.

παππωνυμικῶς, Adv. called after one's grandfather, formed like πατρωνυμικῶς, Suid. s. v. Ἀλκείδης.

παππόφος, α, ον, = παππικός, βίος, Ar. Av. 1452; ὄνομα Plat. Lach. 179 A, etc.; π. ἔρανος the contribution fixed by our grandfathers, Ar. Lys. 653, alluding to the fact mentioned in Thuc. 1. 96.

πάππραξ, ακος, ὁ, a Thracian lake-fish, Hdt. 5. 16.

παπταίνω; fut. ἄνω: aor. ἐπάπτηνα, in Hom. always without augm.: (v. sub fin.):—Ep. Verb, to look earnestly, gaze, πάντοσε παπταίνων, ὡς τ' αἰετός Il. 17. 674; δεινὸν π., αἰεὶ βαλεόντι ἰοικῶς Od. 11. 608;

mostly with collat. notion of alarm or caution, to look or peer around, Il. 13. 551, etc.; πάντοσε παπταίνοντε, φόνον ποτιδεγμένω αἰεὶ Od. 22. 380; foll. by a relat. clause, πάντοσε παπταίνων, μή τις χροῖα χαλκῶ ἐπαύρη Ib. 649, cf. Aesch. Pr. 334, 1034; πάπτηνεν δὲ ἕκαστος, ὄπη φύγοι αἰπὸν ὄλεθρον looked about [to see] how .., Il. 16. 283; πάπτηνεν .., εἴ τις ἔτ' ἀνδρῶν ζωὸς ὑποκλοπέοιτο Od. 22. 381:—with Preps.;

ἀμφὶ ἔπαπταίνειν Il. 4. 497., 15. 574; Τρωικὸν ἄμ πεδίον παπταίνετον look eagerly over .., 23. 464; τρέσαε δὲ παπτήνας ἐφ' ὀμίλου Il. 545; π. .. κατὰ στίχας Il. 17. 84; πάντη π. πρὸς πέτραν Od. 12. 233; πάντοσε π. ποτὶ ταίχους 22. 24; π. μεθ' ὀμηλικας to look wistfully after his playmates, Hes. Op. 442:—later, εἶσω τῆσδε π. πύλης, Soph. Aj. 11; ἐς γάμον ἄλλης π. Anth. P. 7. 700. II. c. acc. to look round

for, look after, παπταίνων ἦρωα Μαχάονα Il. 4. 200; π. Αἴαντα μέγαν 17. 115; π. τὰ πρόσω Pind. P. 3. 39, cf. O. 1. 183, 1. 7 (6). 61; παπ-

τάναϊς (Dor. aor. 1 part.) ἀρίγνωτον πέδιλον having set eyes on .., Id. P. 4. 169; τὸν δ' ἀγρίοις ὄσοισι π. glaring at him, Soph. Ant. 1231.—Rare in Trag., but found in late Prose. (As the word seems properly to express a timid peer, it is perh. a redupl. form of √ΠΤΑ, cf. πτήσσω.)

παπτάλομαι, rare form for foreg., Lyc. 1162; cf. παμφαλάω.

παπύρινος, η, ον, made of papyrus, βαρῖς Plut. 2. 358 A.

παπύριον, τό, Dim. of πάπυρος, Geop. 4. 7, 1.

πάπυρος, ὁ and ἡ, the papyrus, a kind of rush with thick triangular stalks, growing largely in Egypt, of which writing-paper was made by peeling off its outer coat (θύβλος), and gluing the slips together transversely, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 2 sq., Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 98 A; v. Dict. of Bible s. v. *Reed*. Its root was eaten by the Egyptians, hence called παπυροφάγοι Schol. Aesch. Supp. 761. 2. anything made of it, as

linen, cord, etc., Anth. P. 6. 249, Anacreont. 33. 5, Juvenal. 4. 24, cf. Plin. 13. 22 sq. [Properly υ - υ, but in Anth. l. c., υ υ υ.]

πάπυρῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) like papyrus, Galen., etc.

παρά, Prep. with gen., dat., and acc.; the radic. sense being beside, which is variously modified by its relation to its different cases; in Ep. and Lyr. also παραί:—shortened παρ, in Hom. before δ, esp. before δέ, also before π and ν; but rarely (and only in Il.) before γ ζ ξ σ τ; rarely also (and only in Od.) before κ μ: in Pind. and Dor. Poets, before β δ λ μ π σ τ χ; also in Dor. Prose, Archyt. ap. Diog. L. 3. 22; rare in Trag., in lyric passages, Aesch. Supp. 553, Soph. Tr. 636; in compds. before β θ κ μ π σ τ φ. (With παρά, παραί, cf. Skt. *parā* (a, ab), *param* (ultra); Lat. *per*, Oscan *per-um* (sine); Goth. *fra-*, fair; O. Norse and A. S. *for-* (Eng. *for-* in *for-swear*, etc.); O. H. G. *far-*, *fer-* (Germ. *ver-*), etc.) [υ υ: in Ep. when ult. is to be long, παραί is used.]

A. WITH GENIT. it properly denotes motion from the side of, from beside, from, French *de chez*: I. of Place, παρ νηῶν ἐλθῶμεν Il. 13. 744; παρ ναυφιν ἐλεύσομεθ' 12. 225, etc.; παρ Ὀκεανοῖο ῥοάων ἐρχομένη Od. 22. 197; παρ νηῶν ἀπωθεῖσθαι Il. 8. 533, etc.; δῶρα παρ νηὸς ἐνεικέμεν 19. 194:—in the most literal sense, φάσγαγον ὑγὸν ἐρυσσάμενος παρὰ μηροῦ Il. 1. 190, cf. 21. 173; σπασσάμενος .. ἄορ παχέος παρὰ μηροῦ 16. 473; also, πλευρὰ παρ' ἀσπίδος ἐξεφάνθη was exposed

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from beside the shield, 4. 468, cf. Aesch. Theb. 624.

II. commonly of Persons, 1. with Verbs of going or coming, bringing, etc., ἦλθε . . παρ Διός Il. 2. 787; παρ' Αἰθήτας πλέουσα Od. 12. 70, etc.; ἀγγελίη ἦκει παρὰ βασιλῆος Hdt. 8. 140, 1; αὐτομολεῖν παρὰ βασιλέως Xen. An. 1. 7, 13; ἐξεληλυθὼς παρ' Ἀριστάρχου Dem. 552. 23; ὁ παρά τινος ἦκων his messenger, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 53; so, οἱ παρά τινος Thuc. 7. 10, etc.; but, οἱ παρά τινος any one's friends or dependents, Xen. An. 1. 1, 5, etc.:—also, τεύχεα καλὰ φέρουσα παρ' Ἡφαιστοῦ from his workshop, Il. 18. 137, cf. 617, etc.; ἀπαγγέλλειν or ἐξαγγέλλειν τι παρά τινος Xen. An. 2. 1, 20, etc.; οὐ δὲ οὐ μῶζεν αὐτοῖς παρ' ἐμοῦ λέγει Luc. D. Mort. 1. 2.

2. issuing from a person, γίγνεσθαι παρά τινος to be done from, Plat. Symp. 179 B; when it follows a Noun, a particip. may be supplied, μαρτύρια παρ' Ἀθηναίων (sc. δοθέντα) Hdt. 8. 55; ἡ παρά τῶν ἀνθρώπων δόξα glory from (given by) men, Plat. Phaedr. 232 A; ἡ παρά τινος εὐνοία the favour from, i. e. of, any one, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 12; τὸ παρ' ἐμοῦ ἀδίκημα done by me, Id. Cyr. 5. 5, 13; τὰ παρά τινος all that issues from any one, as commands, resolves, commissions, Id. An. 2. 3, 4, etc.; or promises, gifts, presents, Id. Mem. 3. 11, 13; τὰ παρ' ἐμοῦ my opinions, Plat. Symp. 219 A:—also, παρ' ἑαυτοῦ διδόναι to give from oneself, i. e. from one's own means, Hdt. 2. 129., 8. 5; παρ' ἑαυτοῦ προσετίθει Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 3; νόμον θεῶν παρ' ἐμοῦ by my advice, Plat. Prot. 322 D:—but also, παρ' ἑαυτοῦ of oneself, Id. Theaet. 150 D, Phaedr. 235 C.

3. with Verbs of receiving, obtaining, and the like, τυχεῖν τινος παρά τινος Od. 6. 290., 15. 158; πρίασθαι τινα παρά τινος 14. 452; εὐρέσθαι τι παρά τινος Isocr. 191 E; δέχεσθαι, λαμβάνειν, ἀρπάζειν παρά τινος Thuc. 1. 20, etc.; ἀντιάζειν or αἰτεῖσθαι παρά τινος Soph. El. 870, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 4; γίγνεται οἱ ἐστὶ μοί τι παρά τινος Plat. Menex. 236 E, etc.:—so with Verbs of learning, hearing, etc., μανθάνειν, πυνθάνεσθαι, ἀκούειν παρά τινος Hdt. 2. 104., 7. 182.

4. with Pass. Verbs, παρ Διός . . μῆνις ἐτύχθη Il. 15. 122; παρὰ θεῶν δίδοται οἱ σημαίνεται τι Plat. Phaedr. 245 B, etc.; τὰ παρά τινος λεγόμενα οἱ συμβουλευόμενα Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 42., 1. 6, 2; τὰ παρά τῆς τύχης δωρηθέντα the presents of . . , Isocr. 45 D; σοφίας πληροῦσθαι παρά τινος Plat. Symp. 175 E;—but it must not be identified in sense with ὑπό, as appears from the phrases, φάρμακον πεινὸν παρὰ τοῦ ἰατροῦ by his prescription, Id. Rep. 406 D; κακὸν λαβεῖν παρά τινος Xen., etc.

III. in a few poetic passages, for παρά c. dat., by, near, παρ ποδός Pind. P. 10. 97; παρ Σαλαμῖνος Ib. 1. 47; παρ δὲ Κυανεῶν σπιλάδων Soph. Ant. 966 (lyr.); ναίων παρ' Ἰσμηνοῦ ρείθρων Ib. 1123 (lyr.); so in late Prose, πολλοὶ παρ' ἀμφοτέρων ἔπεσον = ἀμφοτέρωθεν, Diod. 19. 42, etc.

B. WITH DAT. it denotes a being by the side of any person or thing, beside, alongside of, by, with Verbs implying rest, as εἶναι, στήναι, ἦσθαι, etc., and so used to answer the question where? I. of Places, ἦσθαι παρ πυρί, κείσθαι παρὰ σηκῶ Od. 7. 154., 9. 319; νέμεσθαι παρὰ πέτρῃ 13. 408; ἐστάναι παρ' ὄχεσφιν Il. 8. 565; παρ ποσσὶ at one's feet, 14. 411, etc.; παρὰ θύρῃσιν at the door, 7. 346; παρὰ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης 2. 773, etc.; δειπνον ἔλοντο παρ' ὄχθησιν ποταμοῖο Od. 6. 97, cf. Il. 4. 475., 20. 53, etc.; κείσθαι παρ' ἄδῃ Soph. O. T. 972; παρ' οἴνῳ over wine, Ib. 780, etc.

II. of persons, by the side of, beside, by, παρ δὲ οἱ αὐτῶ εἶσε Θεοκλύμενον Od. 15. 285; κείτο παρὰ μνηστῆ ἀλόχῳ Il. 9. 556, cf. 6. 246, etc.; παρ' ἀνδράσιν εἰνάξεσθαι Od. 5. 119; δαίνυσθαι παρά τινι 8. 243; στήναι παρά τινι to stand by him, Il. 4. 367; then, 2. often like Lat. apud, French chez, at one's house, μένειν παρὰ τινι 9. 427; θητεύειν ἀνδρὶ παρ' ἀκλήρῳ Od. 11. 490; φιλέεσθαι παρά τινι Il. 13. 627; παρ' ἑωυτοῖσι at their own house, Hdt. 1. 105, cf. 86; παιδεύεσθαι παρὰ τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15; καταλύειν παρὰ τινι Dem. 252. 25 (but παρά τινι Thuc. 1. 136), etc.:—hence, οἱ παρ' ἐμοί my people, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 14, etc.; τὰ παρ' ἐμοί my affairs, Id. An. 1. 7, 4, etc.; οἱ παρ' ἡμῖν ἄνθρωποι the people here, Plat. Phaedo 64 B; ἡ παρ' ἡμῖν πολιτεία, ὁ παρ' ἡμῖν δῆμος Dem. 196. 4, etc.:—also like Lat. apud for penes, in one's own hands, ἔχειν παρ' ἑωυτῶ Hdt. 1. 130, etc.

3. like Lat. coram, before, in the presence of, ἦειδε παρὰ μνηστῆρσιν Od. 1. 145; before a judge, παρὰ Δαρείῳ κριτῆ Hdt. 3. 160; παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ Id. 4. 65; οἱ λόγοι γίγονται παρὰ δικασταῖς τισι Thuc. 1. 73; εἰς κρίσιν καθιστάναι τινὰ παρά τινι Dem. 229. 22, etc.; cf. Valck. Hipp. 324, Wolf Leptin. 249:—hence παρ' ἐμοί, Lat. me iudice, Hdt. 1. 32, cf. Soph. Tr. 589, Eur. Heracl. 881:—cf. παραβαίνω III, παράγω III, παρέρχομαι VII.

4. in various senses, εὐδοκμεῖν, μέγα δύνασθαι, τιμᾶσθαι παρά τινι with one, Plat. Prot. 337 B, Gorg. 510 E, etc.; ὁ παρ' αὐτῶ βίος one's own life, Soph. O. T. 612; τὸ παρ' ἡμῖν πῦρ Plat. Phileb. 29 C, cf. Soph. O. T. 382; τὸ παρ' ἡμῖν σῶμα Plat. Phileb. 29 E.

5. in quoting authors, παρ' Ὀμήρῳ apud Homerum, παρὰ Πλάτωνι, etc., Dion. H. de Comp. 3, al.

C. WITH ACCUS. it properly denotes a coming to the side of an object, or motion alongside of it, whence also it is used as with Dat., except with the Dat. mere rest beside is implied, with the Acc. there is always a notion of extension: I. of Place, 1. with Verbs of coming, going, etc., ἵτην παρὰ νῆας Il. 1. 347., 8. 220, etc.; βῆ . . παρὰ θίνα 1. 34, cf. 327, etc.; τρέψας παρ ποταμόν to the side of . . , 21. 603, cf. 3. 187:—oftener of persons, εἶμι παρ' Ἡφαιστοῦ to the chamber of H., 18. 143, cf. Od. 1. 285, etc.; εἰσιέναι παρά τινι Thuc. 2. 51, etc.; φοιτᾶν παρὰ τὸν Σωκράτη Plat. Phaedo 59 D; πέμπειν ἀγγέλους or πρέσβεις παρά τινι Hdt. 1. 141, Thuc. 1. 58, etc.; ἄγειν παρά τινι Hdt. 1. 86; καταφυγῆ παρὰ φίλους Thuc. 2. 17.

2. with Verbs of rest, beside, near, by, often with reference to past motion (expressed fully in such phrases as ἦσο παρ' αὐτὸν ἰούσα Il. 3. 406, cf. 11. 577), ἐς βα θρόνους ἔζοντο παρ' Ἀτρείδην Μενέλαον Od. 4. 51, cf. 13. 372; κείται ποταμοῖο παρ' ὄχθας lies stretched beside . . , Il. 4. 487, cf. 12. 381; παρ' ἐμ' ἴστασο come and stand by me, 11. 314, cf. 592., 20. 49,

etc.; παρὰ πυθμῆν' ἐλαίης θῆκαν Od. 13. 122; so, κοιμήσαντο παρὰ πυρνήσια they went and lay down by . . , 12. 32, cf. 3. 460; τέμενος νεμόμεσθα . . παρ' ὄχθας 12. 313, cf. 6. 34, etc.; κατελείφθη παρὰ τὸν νηόν Hdt. 4. 87; τὴν παρ' ἐμὲ εἴσαν δύναμιν 8. 140, 1; and in Att., ἡ παρὰ θάλασσαν Μακεδονία Thuc. 2. 99, cf. Soph. El. 183, Tr. 636, etc.; παρ' ὄμμα before one's eyes, Eur. Supp. 484.

3. often also with Verbs of striking, wounding, etc., βάλε στήθος παρὰ μαζόν Il. 4. 480, etc.; τὸν δ' ἕτερον . . κληῖδα παρ' ὤμον πλήξ' 5. 146; τύψε κατὰ κληῖδα παρ' αὐχένα 21. 117; cf. 4. 525., 8. 325, etc.; so, αἰχμῆ δ' ἐξεούθη παρὰ νεῖατον ἀνθερέωνα 5. 293, cf. 17. 310; also, δησάμενς τελαμῶνι παρὰ σφυρόν 17. 290.

4. with Verbs of passing by, leaving on one side, Il. 22. 145, Od. 3. 172; παρὰ τὴν Βαβυλῶνα παρῖεναι to pass by Babylon, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 29.

b. by, beyond or beside the mark, παρ δύναμιν beyond one's strength, opp. to κατὰ δ. Il. 13. 787; often in Att.

c. contrary to, against, παρὰ μοῖραν contrary to destiny, Od. 14. 509 (just like ὑπὲρ μοῖραν Il. 20. 336); opp. to κατὰ μοῖραν, often in Hom.; so, παρ' αἴσαν, παρὰ δίκην Pind. P. 8. 16, O. 2. 30, etc.; παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον Thuc. 5. 90, etc.; παρὰ τὰς σπονδὰς, τοὺς νόμους Id. 1. 67, etc.; παρὰ φύσιν Id. 6. 17; but, παρὰ τὴν ἑωυτῶν φύσιν contrary to their own nature, Hdt. 7. 103, cf. Plat. Legg. 747 B; παρὰ καιρόν out of season, Pind. O. 8. 32, etc.; παρὰ γνώμην Ib. 12. 14, Aesch. Supp. 454; παρὰ δόξαν, π. τὸ δοκοῦν ἡμῖν, π. λόγον Thuc. 3. 93., 1. 84, etc.; παρ' ἐλπίδας Soph. Ant. 392, etc.; παρ μέλος out of tune, Pind. N. 7. 101, etc.; παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν Thuc. 7. 77, etc.; παρὰ τὸ εἰωθός, τὸ καθεστηκός Id. 4. 17, etc.

5. beside, except, οὐκ ἔστι παρὰ ταῦτ' ἄλλα beside this there is nothing else, Ar. Nub. 698; παρὰ ταῦτα πάντα ἕτερόν τι Plat. Phaedo 74 A, cf. Rep. 337 D, Dem. 274. 12:—so in the following examples, παρὰ ἐν πάλαισμα ἔδραμε νικᾶν Ὀλυμπιάδα he won the Olympic prize save in one conflict, he was within one of winning it, Hdt. 9. 33; παρὰ τέτταρας ψήφους μετέσχε τῆς πόλεως Isae. 41. 36; reversely in Anth., it is said of one Μάρκος, θηρίον εἶ παρὰ γράμμα you are a bear (ἄρκος) all but a letter, Jac. Anth. P. p. 695:—hence, παρὰ μικρόν, παρ' ὀλίγον, παρὰ βραχύ, all implying comparison, the special sense being determined by the context, as, παρὰ δ' ὀλίγον ἀπέφυγε only just, Eur. I. T. 872; παρ' ὀλίγον ἡ διέφευγον ἡ ἀπώλλυντο Thuc. 7. 71, etc.; παρὰ μικρόν ἦλθεν ἀποθανεῖν he came within a little of . . , Isocr. 388 E, cf. Plut. Caes. 39; παρ' ἐλάχιστον ἦλθε . . ἀφελέσθαι was within an ace of taking away, Thuc. 8. 76; even, παρ' οὐδὲν μὲν ἦλθον ἀποκτεῖναι (were within a piere nothing, within an ace of killing him), ἐξεκέρυξαν δ' ἐκ πόλεως Aeschin. 90. 25, cf. Plut. Pyrrh. 14, Alex. 62; παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἦλθε κινδύνου came within such a degree of peril, i. e. was in such imminent peril, Thuc. 3. 49; παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἐγένετο αὐτῶ μὴ περιπεσεῖν . . , so narrowly he missed falling in with . . , Id. 8. 33; παρὰ τ. ἦλθε διαφυγεῖν Luc. Catapl. 4:—opp. to these phrases is παρὰ πολὺ by far, δεινότατον παρὰ πολὺ Ar. Pl. 445; παρὰ πολὺ νικᾶν, ἡσασθαι Thuc. 1. 29., 2. 89, cf. Plat. Apol. 36 A; παρ' ὅσον Lat. quatenus, Luc. Necyom. 17, etc.

b. these phrases occur in a diff. sense with other Verbs, παρὰ μικρὰ κεχώρηκε have come to small issues, Hdt. 1. 120; παρ' οὐδὲν ἔστι are as nothing, Soph. O. T. 983, cf. Ant. 466; παρ' οὐδὲν αὐταῖς ἦν ἀν ὀλλύναι πόσεις Eur. Or. 569; παρὰ μικρόν ἠγεῖσθαι or ποιεῖσθαι τι to hold of small account, Isocr. 98 A, Dem. 1416. 22; παρ' ὀλίγον ποιεῖσθαι τινα Xen. An. 6. 4, 11; παρ' οὐδὲν τίθεσθαι, ἀγειν, ἠγεῖσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι Eur. I. T. 732, Soph. Ant. 35, etc.; οὐ παρὰ μέγα ἔστι Ar. An. 1. 18; οὐ παρὰ μικρόν ποιεῖν to do nothing great, Isocr. 52 D:—also, πάντες παρ' ἕνα to a man, Plut. Cato Mi. 20; παρ' ἕνα τοσοῦτοι Poplic. 9, cf. Luc. Catapl. 4; παρ' ὀλίγους πάντες Plut. Anton. 5, etc.

o. the notion of comparison is closely followed by that of alternation, as παρ' ἡμέραν or παρ' ἡμῶν, Dor. παρ' ἄμαρ, day by day, Pind. P. 11. 95, Soph. O. C. 1455; ἡμέραν παρ' ἡμέραν every other day, Dem. 1360. 20, cf. Antipho 137. 44, Soph. Aj. 475; hence, παρ' ἡμέραν opp. to καθ' ἡμέραν, tertian opp. to quotidian, Hipp. Aph. 1243; παρὰ μίαν every other day, Polyb. 3. 110, 4; παρὰ μῆνα τρίτον every third month, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 1, cf. Plut. 2. 942 E; παρ' ἐνιαυτόν Id. Cleom. 15:—so also, πληγῆ παρὰ πληγῆν blow for blow, Ar. Ran. 643; cf. infr. II. 1.

d. the notion of Comparison also implies that of superiority, as in Lat. prae, before, παρὰ τὰ ἄλλα ζῶα ὡς περ θεοὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι βιοτεύουσι men before all other animals live like gods, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 14, cf. 4. 4, 1, etc.; ἀνδρείος παρ' ὄντινούν Plat. Theaet. 144 A; often joined with ἄλλος or ἕτερος, v. supr. 5; also pleon. with Comp., like πρό, ἄμεινον παρά τι Hdt. 7. 103; χειμῶν μείζω παρὰ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν ὥραν Thuc. 4. 6, cf. 1. 23, Plat. Legg. 729 E.

e. in Gramm., like, παρὰ τὸ Σοφοκλεῖον, παρὰ τὰ Σοφοκλέους, etc., Schol. Ar. Rh. 158.

6. metaph. to denote dependence on a thing, on account of, because of, by means of, οὐ παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀμέλειαν οἰεταὶ βλάψειν Thuc. 1. 141, ubi v. Arnold, cf. Pind. O. 2. 116, Antipho 124. 28, Isocr. 126 E, Dem. 43. 15; πᾶν παρὰ τοῦτο . . γέγονε Id. 305. 3; so, παρὰ δύο ψήφους ἀπέφυγεν by two votes, Hyperid. Euxen. 39, cf. Dem. 688. 26; παρὰ τὰ πράγματα according to circumstances, Cobet N. LL. p. 123.

7. in Gramm. it marks the deriv. of one word from another, Schäf. Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 624.

II. of Time, not till after Hom., properly, along the whole course of, during, παρὰ τὴν ζῶην Hdt. 7. 46; παρὰ τὸν βίον ἅπαντα Plat. Legg. 733 A; παρὰ πάντα τὸν χρόνον Dem. 228. 24; παρὰ ποτόν while they were at wine, Aeschin. 49. 14; παρὰ τὴν κύλικα Plut. Anton. 24; παρὰ δειπνον or τὸ δ. Id. 2. 737 A, 674 E:—but,

2. the notion of duration often disappears, at the moment of, παρὰ τοιοῦτον καιρόν, παρὰ τὰς χρεῖας Dem. 469. 20., 471. 4; παρ' αὐτὰ τὰδίκηματα, flagrante delicto, Id. 229. 19., 523. 7, etc.; παρὰ τὰ δεινὰ in the midst of danger. Plut. Anton. 63, etc.—On παρ' ἡμέραν, and similar phrases, v. supr. 1. 5.

D. POSITION:—*παρά* may follow its Subst. in all three cases, but then becomes by anastrophe *πάρα*: except when the ult. is elided, Editors vary in their practice, II. 4. 97., 18. 400, with 18. 191.

E. *παρά* absol., as ADV., *near, together, at once*, often in Hom.: this must be distinguished from *παρά* in tmesi, which is also common in Hom.

F. *πάρα* (with anastrophe) often stands, esp. in Hom. and Hes., for *πάρεισι* and *πάρεισι*, when it always suffers anastrophe; so in Att., as Aesch. Pers. 167, Soph. El. 285, Ar. Ach. 862, al.

G. IN COMPOS., it retains the same usages; esp., I. *alongside of, beside*, as in *παράκειμαι, παράλληλοι, παρέζομαι, πάρειμι (είμι), παρίστημι*: and of motion, as in *παραπλέω, πάρειμι (είμι)*. II. *to the side of, to, as in παραδίδωμι, παρέχω*.

III. *to one side of, by, past*, as in *παρέρχομαι, παροίχομαι, παραπέμπω, παρακμάζω, παρατρέχω*.

IV. metaph., 1. *aside or beyond, i. e. amiss, wrong*, as in *παραβαίνω, παράγω, παροράω, παρόμνυμι, παρακούω, παραγιγνώσκω*, just like German *ver-* in *verschwören*, our *for swear*.

2. of comparison, as in *παραβάλλω, παρατίθημι*. 3. of alteration or change, as in *παραλλάσσω, παραπείθω, παραπλάσσω, παρατεκταίνω, παραυδάω, παράφημι*.

παραβαίνω, fut. *-βήσομαι*: pf. *-βέβηκα*: part. *-βεβώς*, Ep. *-βεβώς*: pf. pass. *-βέβασμαι* (v. infr. II. 1): aor. 2 *παρέβην*: aor. pass. *παρεβάθην* argum. Dem. c. Androt. *To go by the side of, stand beside*;

in Hom. twice, in Ep. part. pf. *standing beside* the warrior in the chariot (cf. *παραβάτης*), "Εκτορι *παρβεβώς* c. dat., II. 11. 522; and of two warriors, *παρβεβώτε* .. *άλλήλου* 13. 708; so too impf. *παρέβασκε* is used as = *ήν παραβάτης*, i. e. *the combatant* in the chariot, II. 104; reversely in Hdt. 7. 40, *παραβέβηκέ* οί *ήνίοχος*.

II. *to pass beside or beyond*, and mostly metaph., in trans. sense: 1. *to overstep, transgress, τὰ νόμιμα* Hdt. 1. 65; *δίκην* Aesch. Ag. 789, cf. Antipho 139. 38; *θεοῦ νόμον* Eur. Ion 231; *θεσμούς, ὄρκους*, Ar. Av. 331, 332; *τὰς σπονδὰς* Ib. 461, cf. Thuc. 1. 78, Lys. 115. 27, etc.:—also c. acc. pers., *π. τινὰ δαιμόνων* *to sin against a god*, Hdt. 6. 12:—absol., *παραβάντες* *the transgressors*, Aesch. Ag. 59, Arist. Pol. 7. 3, 5:—Pass. *to be transgressed or offended against*, *σπονδὰς* .. *ἀς γὰρ ὁ θεὸς .. νομίζει παραβεβάσθαι* Thuc. 1. 123; *νόμῳ παραβαθέντι* Id. 3. 67; *ἐὰν καὶ ὕτιοῦν παραβαθῆ* 4. 23; *παραβεβασμένοι ὄρκους* Dem. 214. fin.; *παραβαινομένων* absol., *though offences are committed*, Thuc. 3. 45.

b. *to go aside from, τῆς ἀληθείας* Arist. Cael. 1. 5, 2.

2. *to pass over, omit*, Soph. Tr. 500, Dem. 298. II.

3. *to let pass, κairόν*, like Lat. *omittere*, Dinarch. 94. 44, cf. Aeschin. 83. 11.

4. *οὐ με παρέβα φάσμα* *it escaped me not*, Eur. Hec. 704.

III. *to pass on, παραβήσομαι εἰς τὸ πρόσω* (v. l. *προβήσομαι*) Hdt. 1. 5; *π. εἰς ἀπέχθειαν* (Schw. *προβήναι*) Polyb. 38. 4, 3.

IV. *to come forward*, in Comedy, *παραβαίνειν πρὸς τὸ θέατρον* *to step forward* to address the spectators, Ar. Ach. 629, Eq. 508, Pax 735; cf. *παράβασις* III, *παρά* B. II. 3.

παραβάκτρος, *ον*, *near or like a staff*, *π. θεραπεύμασι* with service as of a staff, Eur. Phoen. 1564 (as Pors. for *παρὰ βάκτροις*).

παράβακχος, *ον*, *like a Bacchanal, theatrical*, Plut. Demosth. 9.

παραβάλλω: fut. *-βάλλω*: aor. 2 *παρέβαλον*: pf. *-βέβηκα*. *To throw beside or by, throw to one, as fodder to horses*, Hom. (in tmesi), Lat. *projicere*, *παρὰ δὲ σφίσι βάλλετ' ἔδωδὴν* II. 8. 504, cf. 5. 369; *παρ' δ' ἔβαλον ζείδης* Od. 4. 47; so, *π. [τοῖς ἵπποις] ἀμβροσίαν* Plat. Phaedr. 247 E; *π. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τοῖς ὄχλοις* Polyb. 40. 4, 2; *πυρὶ φρύγανα π.* *to add fuel to the flame*, Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 5, cf. 12:—and in Pass., *παραβληθῆναι τοῖς θηρίοις* Dio C. 59. 10; *τάριχος .. ἀπύνωσ παραβεβλημένον* *thrown carelessly before people*, Ar. Fr. 313; also, *Εὐβοία τῇ ἠπείρῳ παραβεβλημένη* *lying parallel to ..*, Strab. 399:—Med., *μάζας .. παραβαλλόμενοι* *ordering them to be served up*, Plat. Rep. 372 B.

b. *to throw in, φακέλους ἐς τὸ μεταξύ* Thuc. 2. 77, cf. 6. 99.

2. *to hold out to one, hold out as a bait*, Xen. Cyn. II, 2.

3. *to cast in one's teeth*, Lat. *objicere*, *τινὶ τι* Aeschin. 81.

3. II. *to expose*, Lat. *objicere*; *παρέβαλέν τ' ἐμὲ παρὰ γένος ἀνάβιον* *exposed me to them, put me in their power*, Ar. Av. 333; *τῇ τύχῃ .. αὐτὸν π.* Philippiid. *Ἄναν*. 2; also, *ἀν δ' ἀληθινὸν σαυτὸν παραβάλλης* *if you present, shew yourself ..*, Posidipp. Χορ. 1. 14:—used by Hom. in Med. *to expose oneself or what is one's own to danger*, *αἰὲν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν παραβαλλόμενος πολεμίζειν* *risking it in war*, II. 9. 322; so, *παραβάλλεσθαι τὰ τέκνα* *to risk the lives of one's children*, Hdt. 7. 10, 8; *τοὺς παῖδας* Thuc. 2. 44:—Pass., *κύβοισι παραβεβλημένος* *given up to dice*, Ar. Pl. 243.

2. in Med. also *to set what one values upon a chance, to hazard it as at play*, *πλείω παραβαλλόμενοι* *having greater interests at stake*, Thuc. 3. 65; *οὐκ ἴσα π.* Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 11; so in pf. pass., *πλείστον δὴ παραβεβλημένοι* *having far the most set upon the stake*, Thuc. 5. 113;—also, like *κίνδυνον ρίπτειν* or *παραρίπτειν* (q. v.), Lat. *ateam jacere*, *τὸν κίνδυνον τῶν σωμάτων παραβαλλόμενος* Thuc. 3. 14: *παραβάλλεσθαι πρὸς τι* *to expose oneself to a risk*, Polyb. 1. 37, 9; *π. τοῖς ὄχλοις* Id. 2. 26, 6; *π. καὶ τολμᾶν* Id. 18. 36, 2: c. inf. *to venture to do*, Plut. Pelop. 8: cf. *παράβολος*.

III. *to lay beside or parallel with*, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 9, Rhet. 3. 19, 5; hence, 2. *to compare one with another*, *τινὶ τι* Hdt. 4. 198; *τι πρὸς τι* Hipp. Art. 818, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 5, Isocr. 195 C; *τι παρά τι* Plat. Gorg. 475 E, cf. 472 C; *π. [ἵππον] ἵππῳ* *to let one race with another*, Xen. Eq. 9, 8:—so in Med., *παραβάλλομαι θρήνους ὕρνιθι* *I set my songs against the bird's, rival it in singing*, Eur. I. T. 1094; and, absol., *παραβαλλόμεναι* *vying with one another*, Id. Andr. 290:—so in Pass., *ἀπάτα δ' ἀπάταις παραβαλλόμενα* *one piece of treachery set against another*, Soph. O. C. 231.

3. *to bring alongside*, in Med., *τὴν ἀκατον παραβάλλον* *bring your boat alongside, heave to*, Ar. Eq.

762; and absol., *παραβαλοῦ* Id. Ran. 180, 269; v. infr. B. III, and cf. *παραβολῆ* II.

IV. *to throw, τερν, bend sideways, ὄμμα π.* *to cast it askance*, like a timid animal, Aesch. Fr. 297; *τὸν ὄφθαλμὸν π.* Ar. Eq. 173; (so in Med., *τῶφθαλμῷ π.* Id. Nub. 362); Socrates is described as constantly *παραβάλλον τῶφθαλμῷ*, Plat. Rep. 221 C; also, *π. τὸ ἕτερον οὐς πλάγιον* *to turn one's ears to listen*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 32, cf. Plat. Rep. 531 A; *τὴν κεφαλὴν* Id. Phaedo 103 A; so too, *π. στόμα* *Ἡρακλεῖ* *to lend one's mouth to Hercules*, i. e. join in his praise, Pind. P. 9. 152; *π. τοὺς γομφίους* *to lay to one's grinders*, Ar. Pax 34; *π. τὸ θυρίον* *to put to the door, shut it*, Plut. 2. 940 F.

V. *to deposit with one, entrust to him*, Lat. *committere*, *τινὶ τι* Hdt. 2. 154;—so in Pass., *Λακεδαιμονίοις .. πλείστον δὴ παραβεβλημένοι* *having risked most on them*, Thuc. 5. 113; cf. *παρατίθημι* B. II.

VI. in Med. *to deceive, betray*, Hdt. 1. 108, Eur. Andr. 289, Thuc. 1. 133, Alcae. Com. Incert. 5; cf. Phot., Suid.; and Hesych. cites the Act. in the same sense: Eust. also cites *παραβαλλ-ἔταιρος*, *one who deceives his comrades*: cf. *παραβλήδην*.

VII. in Arithm. *to divide one number by another*.

VIII. in Eucl., *παραλληλόγραμμον π. παρὰ εὐθείαν* *to apply a parallelogram to a straight line*.

B. intr. *to come near, approach*, Plat. Lys. 203 E, ubi v. Heind., Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 4, etc.; *π. ἀλλήλοις* *to meet one another*, Plat. Rep. 556 C, cf. 449 B.

II. *to go by sea, to cross over*, Lat. *trajicere*, *παρέβαλε νηυσὶ ἰθὺ Σκιάθου* Hdt. 7. 179, cf. Philipp. ap. Dem. 163. 3; so of the ships, *ναῦς Πελοποννησίων π. εἰς Ἰωνίαν* Thuc. 3. 32; of quails, *to come to land*, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 11.

III. *to come alongside, to bring to*, *περὶ Ῥύδον παραβαλόντος τοῦ ναυτικοῦ* Id. G. A. 3. 11, 31; *παραβαλόντες τῇ τριήρει* *having come alongside of her*, in a sea-fight, Polyb. 15. 2, 12, cf. 1. 22, 9; v. supr. A. III. 2.

IV. *to turn aside, pass over*, *εἰς ἡδονάς* Arist. Eth. N. 7. 13, 7; *π. ἡ θερμότης πρὸς τὴν ψυχρότητα* Id. Plant. 2. 9, 16.

παραβάπτισμα, τό, *false baptism*, Ecol.

παραβαπτιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *a false, fraudulent baptist*, Eccl.: metaph., *an impostor*, Arr. Epict. 2. 9, 21.

παραβάπτω, fut. *ψω*, *to dye at the same time*, Plut. Phoc. 28.

παραβαρβαρίζω, *to speak barbarously*, Hesych. s. v. *ἀσαλγάνας*.

παραβᾶσις, ἡ, Ep. *παραβασίη*, = *παράβασις* II, Hes. Th. 220; poet. *παρβασία* Aesch. Theb. 743.

παραβᾶσιλεύω, *to reign beside, along with*, Eunap. p. 53. II.

to govern ill, or to commit treason, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 24).

παράβασις, Ep. *παράβ-*, ἡ, *a going aside, escape*, *παραίβασις ἔσσει'* *ἀλέθρου* Ar. Rh. 4. 832: *a deviation, slight alteration*, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 2, Plut. 2. 649 B: *a digression*, Strab. 15.

2. of the action of walking, *π. καὶ παράλλαξις σκελῶν* Plut. Philop. 6.

II. *an overstepping*, *ὄρων* Id. 2. 122 E; *τῶν δικαίων παραβάσεις* Id. Comp. Ages. c. Pomp. 1:—absol. *a transgression*, Id. 2. 209 A, 746 C, etc.; so Ep. *παραβασίη*, Hes. Th. 220.

III. *the parabasis*, a part of the old Comedy, in which the Chorus came forward from its usual place and addressed the audience in the Poet's name, Schol. Ar. Pax 733: it was not an indispensable part of the play, for in three of the extant pieces of Aristoph., viz., Eccl., Lysistr., Plut., it is wanting. The parabasis was in no way connected with the main action, and in its purpose somewhat resembled the prologue of Roman Comedy, except that it was always in the middle of the piece, generally soon after the first Chorus. Even this was imitated by Plautus in the Curculio and Cistellaria. When complete it consisted of seven different parts, the *κομμάτιον*, *παράβασις* proper (also called *ἀνάπαιστος*), *μακρόν* or *πνίγος*, with the *στροφὴ* and *ἀντίστροφος*, *ἐπίρρημα* and *ἀντεπίρρημα*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 518: the three first with the *ἐπίρρημα* and *ἀντεπίρρημα* were spoken by the Coryphaeus, the *στροφὴ* and *ἀντίστροφος* by the whole chorus, Herm. El. Metr. 3. 21. There are complete *παραβάσεις* in the Acharii., Eq., and Vesp.

παραβάττω, *to be a παραβάτης, τινὶ* *to one*, Philostr. Jun. 882: generally, *to sit or stand by the driver*, in poet. form *παραίβ-*, Ath. 609 D.

παραβάτης, poet. *παραίβάτης, ου, ὁ*, (*παραβαίνω* 1) *one who stands beside: properly the warrior or combatant who stands beside the charioteer*, *ἀν δ' ἔβαν ἐν δίφροισι παραίβάται ἡνίοχοι τε* II. 23. 132; *παραίβάτας ἔστησαν ἐς τάξιν ὁρός* Eur. Supp. 677; *ἀναλαβεῖν τοὺς παραβάτας* Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 29, etc.; *δύο δ' εἰσὶν ἐπὶ τῷ ἄρματι π. πρὸς ἡνίοχῳ* Strab. 709:—the Att. name was *ἀποβάται* acc. to Dion. H. 7. 73:—fem. *παραίβάτις*, Ar. Rh. 1. 754.

2. the *παραβάται*, in Plut. Aemil. 12, were light troops (*velites*) who ran beside the horseman, cf. Liv. 44. 26.

II. (*παραβαίνω* II. 1) *a transgressor*, Aesch. Eum. 553 (in poet. form *παρβάτης*); *π. θεῶν* Polemo ap. Macrobi. Sat. 5. 19, 29.

παραβάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, or disposed for transgressing, Origen.:—Adv. *παραβατικῶς ἔχειν τινός* *to be disposed to transgress ..*, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 14.

II. *belonging to the παράβασις*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1257.

παραβάτις, poet. *παραίβάτις, ἰδος, fem. of παραβάτης, q. v.* II.

a woman who follows the reapers, Theocr. 3. 32.

παραβάτος, poet. *παρβατός, ὄν, to be overcome or overreached*, *Διὸς οὐ παρβατός ἐστι φρῆν* Aesch. Supp. 1049; *κράτος οὐ παρβατόν* Soph. Ant. 874.

παραβάφης, ἐς, = *παραλουργῆς*, Hesych.; *παράβαφος, ὄν*, Phot.

παραβεβάσθαι, inf. pf. pass. of *παραβαίνω*.

παραβεβλημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of *παραβάλλω*, = *παραβολόδην*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 936.

II. *recklessly*, Poll. 3. 136.

παραβεβυσμένως, Adv. *to expl. βύζην*, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 2.

παραβιάζομαι, fut. *άσομαι*, Dep.:—*to do a thing by force against nature or law*, LXX (Deut. 1. 43):—*to use violence*, *περὶ τινος* Polyb. 26. 1, 3.

II. c. acc., *π. τὸν χάρακα* *to force the palisade*, Id. 22. 10, 7; *π. τινα* *to constrain, compel him*, Ev. Luc. 24. 29, Act. Ap. 16. 15; *μύθους*

π. καὶ διαστρέφειν *to do them violence*, Plut. 2. 19 E, cf. Id. Lycurg. 6. —The Act. in Byz. writers.
 παραβίας, *ov, ó*, (or -βίη, ἦ) *a drink made from millet and κόνυζα*, Hecatae. (ap. Ath. 447 D) Fr. 123.
 παραβιασμός, *ov, ó*, *a forcing of nature or law*, Plut. 2. 1097 F.
 παραβιβάζω, *to put aside, remove, τὴν ἀμαρτίαν* LXX (2 Regg. 12. 13).
 2. *to mock*, Lat. *trahere*, Byz.
 παραβλάπτω, *to damage indirectly, damage*, Xen. Ephes. 4. 2, Galen.
 παραβλαστάνω, fut. -βλαστήσω, *to sprout or shoot up beside, to grow up beside or by*, Hipp. 401. 8, Plat. Rep. 573 D, Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 11.
 II. c. acc. *to put forth like shoots, τὰς κακίας* Themist. 360 B.
 παραβλάστημα, τό, *a side-growth, off-shoot, sucker*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 9, 2; so παραβλάστη, ἦ, Ib. 1. 2, 6.
 παραβλάστησις, ἦ, *side-growth*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 8.
 παραβλαστητικός, ἦ, *ov, inclined to put out off-shoots*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 3: παραβλαστητικός is prob. an error in H. P. 1. 3, 3., 1. 5, 1., 1. 6, 5, al.
 παράβλαψις, *ews, ἦ*, *damage*, Boisson. Auecd. 2. 391.
 παράβλεμμα, τό, *a side-glance, sidelong look*, Poll. 2. 56.
 παραβλέπω, fut. ψω, *to look aside, take a side look*, Ar. Ran. 409; π. θατέρω (sc. ὀφθαλμῷ) *to look suspiciously with one eye*, Id. Vesp. 497; but also *to peep out of the corner of one's eye*, Id. Eccl. 498; opp. to ἀπειρίζω, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 12; τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ π. καὶ δεινὸν δέδορκε *looked askance*, Nicostr. ap. Stob. 427. 15. 2. *to see wrong*, Luc. Necom. 1. II. *to overlook, τί τὰλλότριον . . κακὸν ὀξυδερκεῖς, τὸ δ' ἴδιον παραβλέπεις*; Com. Anon. 291, cf. Polyb. 6. 46, 6: *to despise*, Hesych.
 παράβλεψις, ἦ, *looking at slightly or askance*, Plut. 2. 521 D.
 παραβλήδην, Adv. (παραβάλλω) *thrown in by the way, κερτομίους ἐπέεσσι π. ἀγορεύων speaking with a side-meaning, i. e. maliciously, deceitfully*, Il. 4. 6 (like παρὰ βόλα κερτομέειν, h. Hom. Merc. 56); cf. παραβάλλω VI:—others explain it by ἐξ ἀντιβολῆς, *in objection or to answer*, as Ap. Rh. took it, 2. 448., 3. 107, cf. Opp. H. 2. 113. 2. *in parables*, Nonn. Jo. 16. v. 25. II. *parallelwise*, Arat. 535.
 παράβλημα, τό, (παραβάλλω) *that which is thrown beside or before, fodder*, Eust. 1406. 25. II. *that which hung before to protect or cover, esp. a kind of curtain or screen used to cover the sides of ships*, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 22; cf. παράρρυμα.
 παραβλήσ, ἦτος, ὁ, ἦ, *distracted*, Manetho 6. 560; al. παραπλήξ.
 παραβλητέος, *a, ov, to be compared τινὶ to one*, Plut. Cimon. 3. II. παραβλητέον, *one must compare*, Eus. P. E. 168 A. 2. *one must throw before, βοῦ τροφήν* Geop. 17. 19, 2. 3. *one must divide*, Nicom. Arithm. p. 150.
 παραβλητικός, ἦ, *ov, fitted for comparing*, Hesych., etc.
 παραβλητός, ἦ, *ov, to be compared, comparable*, Plut. Aemil. 7, etc.
 παραβλύζω, fut. ὑσω, *to spirt out beside, discharge, π. τὸ περιττὸν [τοῦ οἴνου]* Anon. ap. Suid.; c. gen. partit., π. τοῦ οἴνου ἐν τῷ ὑπνῷ Philostr. 796; cf. ἀποβλύζω.
 παραβλώσκω, *roct. pf. παρμέμβλωκα, to go beside, esp. for the purpose of protecting, τῷ δ' αὐτῆ φιλομειδῆς Ἀφροδίτῃ αἰεὶ παρμέμβλωκε* Il. 4. 11; ἦ γὰρ αἱ αἰεὶ μήτηρ παρμέμβλωκεν 24. 73.
 παραβλώψ, ὦπος, ὁ, ἦ, *looking askance, squinting, παραβλώψες τ' ὀφθαλμῷ* Il. 9. 503, cf. Anth. P. 11. 361; π. ὀφθαλμοί Luc. adv. Ind. 7. (From παραβλέπω, as κλώψ from κλέπτω.)
 παραβοάω, fut. ἦσομαι, *to call or cry out to*, Dem. 1359. 16.
 παραβοήθεια, ἦ, *help, aid, succour, αὐ τῶν ἔργων π.* Plat. Legg. 778 A; al. π. *aids in war*, Polyb. 2. 5, 2, etc.
 παραβοητέω, *to come to aid, to come up to help, τινὶ* Thuc. 1. 47, Antiph. Incert. 4; πρὸς τινὰ *against one*, Polyb. 2. 54, 10:—absol. *to come to the rescue*, Ar. Eq. 257, Thuc. 3. 22, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 6. 2. *to aid on the other hand*, like ἀντιβοητέω, Plat. Rep. 572 E.
 παραβοήθημα, τό, *help, aid, succour*, Math. Vett. 57.
 παραβολάδην, *roct. παρβ-, = παραβλήδην* II, Ar. Rh. 4. 936, Arat. 318, 525.
 παραβολεύομαι, Dep. *to venture, expose oneself, like παραβάλλομαι, π. τῆ ψυχῆ* Ep. Phil. 2. 30: vulg. παραβουλ-.
 παραβολή, ἦ, (παραβάλλω) *a placing beside, juxta-position, comparing, comparison*, Plat. Phileb. 33 B; π. καὶ σύγκρισις Polyb. 1. 2, 2; ἐν παραβολῇ *by juxta-position*, Arist. Top. 1. 10, 5, cf. 8. 1, 15; ἐκ παραβολῆς Id. Rhet. 3. 19, 5. 2. *a comparison, an illustration, analogy, τὴν π. ἀπρεπῆ πεποιῆσθαι* Isocr. 280 A; π. δὲ τὰ Σωκρατικά, οἷον εἴ τις λέγοι ὅτι οὐ δεῖ κληρωτοὺς ἀρχειν,—which he illustrates by the case of athletes, whom no one would think of choosing by lot, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 4 (and he expressly distinguishes it from the λόγος *apologue or fable*); so, ἐκ τῶν θηρίων ποιέσθαι τὴν π. Id. Pol. 2. 5, 24. 3. *in N. T., a parable, i. e. a fictitious narrative by which some religious or moral lesson is conveyed.* 4. *a by-word, proverb, LXX (Ezek. 18. 2), Ev. Luc. 4. 23: in bad seuse, εἰς π. ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν* LXX (Ps. 43. 14, Sap. 5. 3). II. *a ranging or moving side by side, παραβολαὶ ἀλλήλων*, as in a complicated dance, Plat. Tim. 40 C; ἐκ παραβολῆς [νεῶν] μάχεσθαι *to fight a sea-fight broadside to broadside*, Polyb. 15. 2, 13, Diod. 14. 60. III. *a sidelong direction, obliquity, διὰ πολλῶν ἐλιγμῶν καὶ π.* Plat. Arat. 22. IV. *a projecting, τοῦ ἡλίου* Max. Tyr. 17. 9. V. *the making a venture, a venture*, Schol. Thuc. 1. 131. VI. *division, as opp. to multiplication*, Arithm. VII. *the conic section called parabola, because its axis is parallel to the side of the cone*, Math. Vett. 2. *in Eucl. a parallelogram applied to a straight line.* VIII. = παράβολον (v. sub παράβολος III), Arist. Oec. 2. 16, 3, with v. l. παράβολον, -βόλιον.
 παραβολικός, ἦ, *ov, figurative*, Clem. Al. 804, Schol. II. 13. 62. Adv. -κῶς, Clem. Al. 946.

παραβόλιον, τό, v. παράβολος III.
 παραβολοειδής, *és, serving for comparison*, Schol. II. 13. 152.
 παράβολος, *roct. παρὰ β-, ov; (παραβάλλω): I. thrown in by the way, deceitful, v. sub παραβλήδην. II. exposing oneself or what belongs to one: hence, 1. of persons, venturesome, reckless, Ar. Vesp. 192; πρὸς κινδύνους παραβολώτατος* App. Civ. 2. 149; φιλοκίνδυνος καὶ π. ἐν ταῖς μόχαις Diod. 19. 3: so, Adv. -λως, *desperately, recklessly*, Lat. *projecta audacia*, παραβόλως πλεῖν Menand. Incert. 97; π. κινδυνεύειν, χρῆσθαι τῷ πολέμῳ, ἀγωνίζεσθαι, etc., Polyb., Plut., etc. 2. of things and actions, *hazardous, perilous, ἔργον* Hdt. 9. 45; π. καὶ χαλεπὸν Isocr. 126 A; π. καὶ καλὰ ἔργα Polyb. 18. 36, 1; πρᾶξις ἀνέλπιστος καὶ παραβολώτατη Diod. 20. 3; ἡ τόλμα καὶ τὸ π. τοῦ ἀνδρός Polyb. 3. 61, 6;—also, π. ὁδοί, τόποι *dangerous roads, etc.*, Heraclit. in Gale Myth. p. 76, Polyb.; τὰ π. *bold metaphors*, Longin. 32. III. as law-term, παράβολον, τό, *a deposit made in appeal-cases as security for the fine due in case of failure*, Arist. Fr. 416, cf. Oec. 2. 16, 3; παραβόλιον being the later form, Poll., Phryn. 238: cf. παρακαταβολή, παρακαταθήκη. IV. *a border along the edge of a garment*, C. I. 155. 41.
 παραβομβέω, fut. ἦσω, *to hum beside or after, ἡ χορδῆ π: τῷ μέλει* Synes. 62 D:—Pass. *to be deafened*, Agath. 29 B.
 παραβόσκω, *to maintain besides*, Ephipp. Ἐφηβ. 1.
 παραβουκολέω, like παραπλανάω, *to lead astray by fraud; to beguile*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 211 C.
 παραβουλεύομαι, v. sub παραβολ-.
 παραβράβευω, *to give an unjust judgment in an athletic contest*, Plut. 2. 535 C:—metaph., *to pervert, τὴν ἀλήθειαν* Eccl.; παραβεβραβευμένα κρίματα Polyb. 24. 1, 12.
 παραβράχυν, Adv. for παρὰ βραχύν, *nearby; v. παρὰ C. I. 5, βραχύν* I.
 παράβυσμα, τό, *stuffing*, Harpocr.
 παράβυστος, *ov, (παραβύω) stuffed or forced in, of a self-invited guest*, Timoth. Com. Κυναρ. 1, cf. Ath. 257 A; so, ἐκ παραβύστου καθῆσθαι Plut. 2. 617 E; π. κλίνη *a small or supplementary couch*, Poll. 3. 43, Hesych., Suid., Harp. II. *pushed aside or into a corner: τὸ παράβυστον* (sc. δικαστήριον), an Athenian law-court of small dimensions, lying in an obscure part of the town (where οἱ ἔνδεκα held their sittings, Harp.), Lys. ap. Poll. 8. 121, Paus. 1. 28, 8. 2. metaph., ἐν παραβύστῳ *in a corner*, Dem. 715. 20, Arist. Top. 8. 1, 17, cf. Hemst. Luc. Necom. 17.
 παραβύω, *to stuff in, insert*, Luc. Lexiph. 24, Pisc. 22; π. ἐς τὴν πλευρὰν τὸν ἀκινάκην Id. Tox. 58; τόνος παραβυόμενος εἰς τὴν ἀκοήν Id. Imag. 13:—Med., Id. D. Meretr. 12. 2, Anth. P. 11. 210. II. *to stop up, τὰ ὄτα* Sext. Emp. P. 1. 50. [v in Anth. l. c.]
 παραβώμιος, *ov, beside or at the altar, v. l. Soph. O. T. 184; ὕμνοι π.* Philo 2. 484, cf. Luc. Syr. D. 42.
 παρ-αγγελεύς, *éws, ó, an informer, accuser*, Gloss.
 παρ-αγγελία, ἦ, *a command or order issued to soldiers*, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 4, v. Act. Ap. 16. 24; cf. παραγγέλλω II:—*the word of command*, Polyb. 6. 27, 1. II. *the summoning one's partisans to support one in a suit at law, exertion of influence*, Dem. 341. 2., 432. 11. 2. *canvassing for public office, the Lat. ambitus*, Plut. Crass. 15 (v. Wyttentb. ad 2. 276 C), App. Civ. 1. 21, etc. III. *a set of rules or precepts, ἐπὶ παραγγελίαν πίπτειν* Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 4: *instruction, precept, advice*, Hipp. Jusj., Diod. 4. 36., 15. 10, Excerpt. 512. 40, 1 Ep. Tim. 1. 5. IV. *a muster-roll*, Evagr. H. E. 2. 1.
 παρ-αγγέλλω, fut. εἰλῶ, *to pass on or transmit as a message, as by telegraph, πέυκης* (sic Schütz) *παραγγεῖλασα Μακίστου σκοπαῖς σέλας* (where Bamberger, with great probability, παρηγγάρευσε) Aesch. Ag. 289, cf. 294, 316; *μνήμην παραγγέλλοντες ὡν ἐκύρσατε* Eur. Supp. 1173. 2. often as military term, *to give the watchword, which was passed from man to man, π. τὸ σύνθημα*, Lat. *imperium per manus tradere*, Xen. An. 1. 8, 3; cf. παράγγελμα, παράγγελσις. II. generally, *to give the word, give orders, command, properly of the general*, Hdt. 7. 147, Aesch. Pers. 469, etc.; π. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι Hdt. 3. 147., 4. 89., 9. 53, Xen., etc.; with the dat. omitted, Hdt. 8. 70, etc.:—Pass., τὰ παραγγελλόμενα *military orders*, Thuc. 2. 11; ἐς τὰ π. λέγειν Id. 1. 121, cf. 3. 55; κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελλόμενα Xen. An. 2. 2, 8. 2. *to order, recommend, exhort, not so strong as κελεύω, π. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι* Soph. Ph. 1178, Plat. Phaedo 116 C, etc.; τινὶ τι Eur. Supp. 1173, Heracl. 825; τινὶ τι περὶ τίνος Thuc. 1. 129; τινὶ ὅπως . . Plat. Rcp. 415 B; but, π: ὅπως ἀν . . , *to give orders to the end that . .*, Id. Phaedo 59 E:—c. acc. rei only, *to order, π. παρασκευὴν σίτου* *to order corn to be prepared*, Lat. *imperare frumentum*, Hdt. 3. 25; αἰτία Thuc. 7. 43; π. στρατείας, like Lat. *indicere*, Aeschin. 63. 7., 66. 28: c. acc. cogn., π. παράγγελμα Lys. 121. 32; also, παραγγεῖλις π. Act. Ap. 5. 28:—Pass., τὰ παραγγελλόμενα *a magistrate's orders*, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 4. 3. of a physician, *to prescribe, τι* Arist. Probl. 6. 3. 4. τὰ παρηγγελλόμενα *rules, precepts*, Id. Top. 7. 2; τὰ παραγγελλόμενα Id. Rhet. Al. 1, 9. III. also *to encourage, cheer on, c. acc., ἵππους* Theogn. 998; π. εἰς ὄπλα *to call to arms*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 13. IV. *to summon to one's help, esp. at Athens, to summon one's partisans, form a cabal*, Dem. 515. 19 (where many MSS. περιγγελλεν), cf. 1461. 3, Lys. 95. 28 sq. 2. π. τὴν ἀρχὴν *to canvass for the chief power, like Lat. magistratum ambire*, Dion. H. 11. 61, cf. Plut. Mar. 5, etc.:—also intr., π. εἰς ὑπατείαν *to be candidate for . .*, Id. Caes. 13, cf. Cato Mi. 8; εἰς τὴν δημαρχίαν App. Civ. 1. 21; then of other formal acts, ἐκ μειρακίων π. εἰς ἀνορας *to offer oneself for admission into them*, Poll. 2. 10; and later simply *to announce one's arrival, arrive, εἰς τὸν κόσμον* Synes. 128 B; often so in Byz., cf. ἀντιπαραγγέλλω, παραγγεῖλις II, παρακελεύομαι. V. *to teach, admonish*, Plut. 2. 12 D, 210 E, etc. VI. *in the Pandects, of a*

divorced wife, to announce to her husband that she is pregnant by him; if the latter declares that she cannot be so, he was said ἀντιπαράγγελλειν.

VII. to enter on the muster-roll, Evagr. H. E. 2. 1.

παράγγελμα, τό, a message transmitted by beacons, φλογὸς παραγγέλμασιν Aesch. Ag. 480.

II. an order, word of command, Lys. 121. 32; παράγγελμα ἐχόντων μὴ χωρίζεσθαι ap. Dem. 569. 1; ἀπὸ παραγγέλματος by word of command, Thuc. 8. 99; ἐκ π. Polyb. 1. 27, 8, etc.; διδόναι τὰ παραγγέλματα Id. 10. 21, 9.

III. an instruction, precept, Xen. Cyn. 13, 19, Arist. Insomn. 1, 5, Rhet. Al. 1, 18.

παρ-αγγελματικός, ἡ, ὄν, admonitory, Dion. H. de Comp. 22; with v. l. -γελτικός. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 204.

παρ-άγγελσις, ἡ, in war, a giving the word of command, which was passed from one to another, Thuc. 5. 66, Plat. Legg. 942 B; ἀπὸ παραγγέλσεως πορεύεσθαι Xen. An. 4. 1, 5; cf. παραγγέλλω, παράγγελμα.

παρ-αγγελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = παραγγεσματικός, Euseb. c. Marc. 130 A, etc.

παράγειος, ὄν, (γῆ) haunting the shallow water near the shore, ζῶα π., opp. to πελάγια, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 18.

παραγεμιστή, ἡ, a local name for the torpedo, Eust. 261. 17.

παραγένησις, ἡ, presence, Epicur. ap. Eust. 111. 25.

παραγεῖω, to give just a taste of a thing, φρονήματος παραγεῖν τὸ θῆλυ to give women a slight taste of courage, Plut. Lycurg. 14;—Med. to taste slightly, ποτοῦ Anaxil. Καλυψ. 2; καινοῦ τινος Antiph. Incert. 14.

παραγηράω, fut. ἄσομαι, to be the worse for old age, be superannuated, Aeschin. 89. 28, Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 16, Poll. 2. 16.

παραγίνομαι, Ion. and in later Gr. -γίνομαι [ῖ]; fut. γενήσομαι; aor. παρεγένονην.

Τὰ be beside, to be by or near, c. dat. pers. et rei, καὶ σφιν παρεγίγνετο δαιτί attended them at the banquet, Od. 17. 173; c. dat. pers. only, π. Σοφοκλεῖ ἐρωτωμένῳ was by him when he was asked, Plat. Rep. 329 B, cf. Antipho 143. 23; c. dat. rei only, π. τῇ μάχῃ to be present at . . , Plat. Charm. 153 C; τῇ συνουσίᾳ Id. Symp. 172 C, cf. Hdt. 8. 109; also, π. ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι Isocr. 243 B; ἐν τοῖς λόγοις, ἐν τῇ συνουσίᾳ Plat. Prot. 337 A, Symp. 173 B; absol., Antipho 118. 21.

2. π. τιμὴν to come to one's side, come to aid, stand by, second, support, Hes. Th. 429, 432, 436, Hdt. 3. 32; μάρτυρες τοῖσι θανοῦσι π. Aesch. Eum. 319, cf. Ar. Eq. 242; ἐπὶ τινα against one, Thuc. 2. 95; μάχῃ . . π. τισι to support them in battle, Id. 5. 54, cf. 6. 67.

3. of things, to be at hand, to be gained, to accrue to one, π. τιμὴν, Lat. contingere alicui, ὅθεν καὶ τις δύναμις παρεγένετο Thuc. 1. 15, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 2; φόβοι παραγινόμενοι τιμὴν Isocr. 89 A; ἀρετῇ π. θείᾳ μοίρᾳ Plat. Meno 99 E, cf. 86 D, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 3; of scientific learning, Id. An. Post. 1. 1, 1;—impers., σφὶ τρόπῳ παραγίγνεται εἰδέναι Plat. Meno 71 A.

II. to come to, τιμὴν Theogn. 139, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 14, etc.; also, π. εἰς τόπον Hdt. 1. 185; π. ἐς τὸ αὐτό to come to the same point, Id. 2. 4, cf. 1. 32; ἐπὶ τὰς ταφάς Aeschin. 87. 22;—absol. to arrive, come up, παρεγένοντο αἱ νῆες Hdt. 6. 95.

2. to come to maturity, of corn, Id. 1. 193; of the horns of oxen, to be fully grown, Id. 4. 29.

παραγιγνώσκω, later -γιγνώσκω; fut. -γιγνώσομαι; aor. παρέγγων;—to decide beside the right, err in their judgment, ὑπὲρ τούτων περὶ αὐτοῦ Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 17; π. τοῦ δικαίου Philostr. 616.

παρ-αγκάλισσμαι, Dep. to take into one's arms, Poll. 2. 139.

παρ-αγκάλισμα, τό, that which is taken into the arms, a beloved one, a mistress or wife, Soph. Ant. 650; whence it is borrowed by Lyc. 113, and restored by Dind. in Eur. Hel. 242 (metri grat.) for ὑπαγκάλισμα.

παρ-αγκιστρούομαι, Pass. to be furnished with barbs, βέλη παρηγκιστρομένα Plut. 2. 631 D, cf. Diod. 17. 43.

παρ-αγκωνίζω, to fold the arms, set them a-kimbo, Clearch. ap. Ath. 258 A, Phot., Suid.;—Med. to push aside with the elbows, elbow, τὸν πλησίον Luc. Tim. 54; ἀλλήλους Id. Pisc. 34, generally, to supplant, Strab. 229; verb. Adj. -ιστέον, one must refuse, Nicet. Eug. 7. 129.

παρ-αγκωνιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who elbows, Clearch. ap. Ath. 258 A.

παράκλουτος, ὄν, with spare buttocks, Hippiatr.

παραγλύφω [ῦ], fut. ψω, to counterfeit a seal, τὰς σφραγίδας Diod. 1. 78; cf. παρακόπτω.

II. to scrape or pare off a little, Hipp. Fract. 773, Galen. 2. 461.

παραγνᾶθίδιος, ὄν, ὄν, on or for the cheek, κόσμος ἵππου Eust. 1324. 39; τὸ π., = sq., Id. 67. 43.

παραγνᾶθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the cheekpiece of the helmet or tiara, Strab. 733, Eust. 601. 10, etc.

παραγνάπτω, fut. ψω, to bend to one side, Coluth. 239.

παρ-αγνυμι, to fracture at the side or slightly, Hipp. Mochl. 866.

παραγνότιον, τό, the space between two joints in a reed, Synes. 270 A.

παρ-αγοράζω, fut. ἄσω, = παροψωνέω, Alex. Δρωπίδ. 3.

παρ-αγορεύομαι, Dor. for παρηγ-, Pind.

παρ-αγόρευσις, ἡ, prohibition, Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 2; = ἀρνησις, Hesych.

παράγραμμα, τό, that which one writes beside, an additional clause, προσπαραγράφειν π. Dem. 997. 10, cf. Aen. Tact. 31.

παραγραμμάτιζω, to alter by changing a letter, and so to make a paragram or alliterative pun on a name, ὡς ἀνέπλασσε Πλάτων πεπλασμένα θαύματα εἰδῶς, Timo ap. Diog. L. 3. 20; such jokes were called τὰ παρὰ γράμμα σκώμματα (Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6), as κόλαξ for κόραξ, Ar. Vesp. 45; Κλωπίδαι for Κρωπίδαι Id. Eq. 79; πολυπενθής for -βενθής, Eust. 130. 14; Caldius Biberius Mero for Claudius Tiberius Nero, Suet. Tib. 42; cf. Schol. Ar. Nub. 31, Ran. 432, Cic. Fam. 7. 32, 2.

II. to emend a reading by change of letters, Strab. 41.

παραγραμμάτισμός, ὁ, a putting one letter for another, Steph. Byz.; also παραγραμμάτισσις, εως, ἡ, Tzetz.: παραγραμματαρίστρια, fem. Adj., Nicet. Ann. 315 D.

παραγράφῃ, ἡ, anything written beside, a marginal note, to mark the close of a sentence, Isocr. 322 A, Hyperid. ap. Harp., Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 6; or to mark that a passage is spurious, Luc. pro Imagg. 24; in

a drama, to indicate the change of persons, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1479, Pax 443, cf. Nub. 653.

2. a paragraph (in our sense), Ath. 453 C, Phot.

II. an exception taken by the defendant to the admissibility of a suit, a special plea, demurrer, Isocr. 371 A, cf. 375 B, Poll. 8. 57, 58; παραγραφὴν παραγράφεσθαι or δοῦναι Dem. 939. 11., 912. 15, etc.; opp. to εὐθυδικίαν (or -ία) εἰσιέναι Id. 908. 8, cf. 1103. 1; it reversed for the time the positions of plaintiff and defendant, so that in the παραγραφὴ the defendant spoke first, Dem. 1103. 11; and was said τὴν π. ἀντιλαγχάνειν, Id. 976. 14; cf. ἀντιλαγχάνω, παραγράφω II. 4;—παραγραφὴ was sometimes used much like ὑπαμοσία, Id. 541. 23.

III. in Rhetoric, a brief summary of one subject before passing on to another, Schol. Il. 16. 1, Eust. 107 ult.

παραγράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, in the form of a παραγραφὴ (signif. II), argum. Dem. in Zenoth.: τὸ π. the objection of the defendant to the indictment (γραφὴ), constitutio translativa, Cic. Inv. Rhet. 1. 8, Walz Rhett. 3. 18., 5. 163.

Adv. -κῶς, by way of παραγραφὴ (II), argum. Dem. c. Androt.

παραγράφις, ἡ, a writing instrument, Poll. 4. 18., 10. 59.

παράγράφος (sc. γραμμὴ), ἡ, a line or stroke drawn in the margin, with a dot over it, to mark the change of persons in a dialogue, or the corresponding parts of a chorus or parabasis, Hephaest. 133, 135, Schol. Ar. Nub. 518, etc.

II. = παραγραφὴ, Harpocr.

III. as Subst., in late Greek, a pencil for drawing lines, Salmas. Solin. 643 sq.

παραγράφω, fut. ψω, to write by the side, πλησίον π. Ar. Vesp. 99;—generally, to add, subjoin, esp. a clause to a law, a contract, or the like, τί βεβούλευται περὶ τῶν σπουδῶν ἐν τῇ στήλῃ παραγράφαι; Ar. Lys. 513, cf. Plat. Legg. 785 A, Dem. 1237. 2; π. τὸ ὄνομα παρ' ᾧ κείωνται αἱ συνθήκαι C. I. 102. 9;—esp. of fraudulent interpolations, ἄλλου πατρὸς ἑαυτὸν παραγράφειν to enroll oneself with a wrong father's name, Dem. 1003. fin.; ὑποκάτω παραγράφας Hyperid. Euxen. 40.

2. to imitate, Schäf. Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 158; cf. παραφράζω.

3. to make an error in copying, Cobet N. LL. p. 684.

4. π. τοὺς δανειστάς to defraud them, Synes. 162 C.

II. Med., with pf. pass., in various legal phrases:

1. παραγράφεσθαι τὸν νόμον to have the law written in parallel columns with a decree which is charged with illegality, νόμους ἄλλους παραβέβηκεν, οὓς οὐ παραγεγράμμεθα διὰ τὸ πλῆθος Dem. 640. 20, cf. 636. 13; so in Pass., οἱ παραγεγραμμένοι νόμοι Id. 263. 20 (et ibi Dissem.), Aeschin. 82. 27.

2. παραγράφεσθαι τινα διαιτητὴν to have him registered as arbiter, Dem. 1013. 4.

3. in the docum. ap. Dem. 549. fin., Δημοσθένης δὲ τὴν γραφὴν τοῦ φάνου παραγράφασθαι, the word must either be = γράψασθαι or must mean to bring a false charge.

4. παραγραφὴν παραγράφεσθαι μὴ εἰσαγωγίμον εἶναι [τὴν δίκην] to except to the admissibility of a suit (v. παραγραφὴ II), Dem. 939. 11, cf. 882. 1; π. περὶ τινος Id. 985. 1; and absol. παραγράφεσθαι, Id. 984. 2, cf. Isocr. 371 B;—sometimes also to petition for delay in a suit, like ὑπόμνησθαι, Dem. 1151. 2., 1153. 5.

5. to have a thing copied out, Id. 636. 14.

6. to draw a line across, cancel, Aristid. 2. 246, Callistr. 905 (v. l. περι-); and in Pass., τὰ φιλόνηρα παρεγράφη Polyb. 9. 31, 5; cf. περιγράφω.

7. to reject, Phot.: so in Act., Schol. Soph. O. T. 907.

παραγράψιμος, ὄν, exceptionable, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 170.

παρ-αγρυννέω, to watch diligently, Greg. Nyss.:—Pass., Onesand.

παράγυιος, ὄν, with distorted limbs, Walz Rhett. 3. 663.

παρ-αγυμνάζω, to practise by the way, Greg. Nyss.

παράγυμνος, ὄν, naked at the side, half-naked, Diog. L. 2. 132.

παρ-αγυμνῶ, to lay bare at the side, expose, Dio C. 49. 6.

2. metaph. to lay bare, disclose, τὸν πάντα λόγον Hdt. 1. 126, cf. 8. 19., 9. 44; τὴν ἀλήθειαν Clem. Al. 63; παρεγυμνώθη διότι . . , Polyb. 1. 80, 9.

παρ-αγύμνωσις, ἡ, a laying bare, exposing, τοῦ σώματος Clem. Al. 199.

παρ-άγω, fut. ξω, to lead by or past a place, c. acc. loci, Hdt. 4. 158., 9. 47; πάραγε πτέρυγας fly past, Eur. Ion 166;—in late Hist. writers, π. θρίαμβον, Lat. triumphum ducere, App. Mithr. 117, Civ. 2. 101; of a person, ἐν θρίαμβῳ παράγεσθαι Plut. Caes. 55.

2. as military term, to march the men up from the side, to bring them from column into line, π. τοὺς ἐπὶ κέρως πορευομένους . . εἰς μέτωπον Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 22, cf. Cyr. 2. 3, 21, An. 4. 6, 6; τὰς τάξεις εἰς τὰ πλάγια Ib. 3. 4, 14; ἔξωθεν τῶν κεράτων Ibid. 21; cf. παραγωγή I. 2.

3. to bring round or forward, ἀγκῶνα ἐπὶ or παρὰ τὸ στήθος, Hipp. Art. 780.

II. to lead aside from the way, mislead, Lat. seducere, Pind. P. 11. 40; π. τινὰ μύθοις, λόγοις Id. N. 7. 34, Thuc. 1. 91; π. τινὰ εἰς ἀρκύστατα Aesch. Pers. 99; π. ἀπάτη Thuc. 1. 34; ψεύδει Plat. Rep. 383 A; π. καὶ φενακίσειν Dem. 604. 4;—Pass., φόβῳ παρηγόμεν Soph. O. T. 974; νέοις παραχθείς Eur. Supp. 232; ἀπάτη π. ὑπὸ τινος Thuc. 1. 34; cf. παραγωγή II. 1.

2. generally, to induce, lead to or into a thing, ἔς τι Eur. I. T. 478; mostly of something bad, Theogn. 404, Archil. 64;—Pass. to be induced, οἱ θυσίαις τε καὶ εὐχλαῖς παράγεσθαι Plat. Rep. 365 E, cf. Legg. 885 B, C; c. inf., παρηγμένος μισθοῖς ἐργάσθαι τι Soph. Ant. 294, cf. Thuc. 2. 64, Bomem. Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 5.

3. of things, to lead aside, and so to change, alter the course of . . , τὰς μοίρας Hdt. 1. 91; π. τοὺς νόμους ἐπὶ τι to pervert the laws to this end, Plat. Rep. 550 D, cf. Isocr. 87. 33; οἱ θεοὶ τῶν πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων τὴν διάνοιαν π. Lycurg. 159. 20; π. τὴν ἀλήθειαν Philostr. Epist. 20;—Pass., τὰ γράμματα παρῆκται, from age, Paus. 6. 19, 5.

4. to change slightly, of a change of letters in the derivation of words, Plat. Crat. 398 C, D, 400 C, Plut. 2. 354 C; π. τι ἀπὸ or ἐκ τινος, παρὰ τι to derive, Apoll. Dysc.

III. to bring and set beside others, to bring forward, introduce (cf. παρά B. II. 3), ἐς μέσον Hdt. 3. 129; εἰς τὸ μέσον Plat. Legg. 713 B; εἰς ὑμᾶς Antipho 125. 35; π. εἰς τὸν δῆμον to bring before the people, Lys. 132. 38, cf. Thuc. 5. 45; εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον before the court, Dem. 805. 14; hence, π. γραφὴν Antipho 118. 27; also to bring forward as a witness, etc., τὸν ἥκοντα παρήγαγον Dem. 285. 5; so in Med., Plat. Legg. 836 C.

b. to bring forward on the stage, bring in, Meineke Com.

Fr. I. 536; οἷους οἱ κωμωδοδιδάσκαλοι π. ἀγροίκους Arist. Eth. E. 3. 2, 5. 2. to bring in, with a notion of secrecy, ἀνδρας π. ἔσω Hdt. 5. 20:—Pass. to come in stealthily, slip in, π. γὰρ ἐνέρων δολιόπους ἀρωγὸς εἶσω στέγας Soph. El. 1391; of things, τὸ ὕδωρ ἀρύγμασιν καὶ τάφροις εἰς τὸ πεδίον π. Plut. Camill. 4. IV. to carry on, protract, τὴν πρᾶξιν Diod. 18. 65; π. τὸν χρόνον to pass it away, Plut. Agis 13, etc.; v. infr. B. III:—also πειθοῖ καὶ λόγῳ π. ἀνάγκην to avert it, Plut. Phoc. 2. V. to direct, guide hither and thither, Id. 2. 981 A. VI. to deduce, produce, ἀπὸ τῶν ἀτελεστέρων τελειότερα Iambl. Myst. p. 153 Parthey, cf. Geop. 9. 1, 1:—Pass., ὁ ἀνδρῖας .. παράγεται οὐ ξύλον, ἀλλὰ ξυλινός is called by a derivative name, Arist. Metaph. 6. 7, 12. B. intr. to pass by, pass on one's way, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 44, Polyb. 5. 18, 4, etc.; τοῖς παράγουσι χαίρειν C. I. 2129. 2. to pass away, 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 31; so in Pass., 1 Ep. Jo. 2. 8 and 17. II. to arrive by sea at a place, εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην Polyb. 23. 14, 1, cf. 4. 44, 3. III. to delay (v. supr. IV), παρήγον ἐφ' ἱκανὸν χρόνον Diod. 11. 3; ἐξέκρουε καὶ π. Plut. Rom. 23. παραγωγεύς, ἔως, ὁ, π. producer, creator, Walz Rhett. 1. 573, Eccl. παραγωγή, ἡ, a leading by or past, carrying across, Xen. An. 5. 1, 16. 2. as military term, a wheeling from column into line, Id. Lac. 11, 6, Polyb. 10. 21, 5, Ael. Tact. 37, etc.; v. ἐπαγωγή 5, παράγω 1. 2. 3. π. τῶν κωπῶν a sliding motion of the oars, so that they made no dash (ῥύθος, πίτυλος) in coming out of the water, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 8. 4. the reduction of a dislocation, Hipp. Art. 795. II. a leading aside, misleading, (cf. παράγω II), τῆς ἀπατῆς τῆ π. by the seduction of the fraud, deception practised, Hdt. 6. 62:—often in the Orators, a false argument, fallacy, quibble, Dem. 652. 14., 693. 2; λόγος ταῦτα καὶ π. τοῦ πράγματος a matter foreign to the subject, 871. 7; περιπλοκαὶ καὶ π. Plut. Fab. 3:—also delay, Id. Lucull. 29; π. καὶ πρόφασιν ἐμβάλλειν Id. Sull. 28; οὔτε σκῆψεις οὔτε π. πλάττεσθαι Id. Cato Mi. 63. 2. an alteration, variation, as of language, Hdt. 1. 142: a deviation from right, a transgression, Plat. Legg. 741 D. 3. a persuading, turning, ἡ τῶν θεῶν ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων π. Id. Rep. 364 D. III. derivation, Apoll. de Constr. 193, E. M. 8. 23., 92. 30, etc. 2. paragogé, addition to the end of a syllable, Apoll. l. c. 100. 3. derivation, production, Iambl. Myst. p. 153 Parthey. IV. (from Pass.) a coming to land, Polyb. 8. 7, 4. παραγωγιάζω, to demand a duty from ships passing a port (v. sq.), τινά Polyb. 4. 44, 4 and 46, 6, cf. 3. 2, 5. παρῳγῶσιον, τό, a toll paid by ships passing a port (similar to the 'Sound-dues' formerly paid to Denmark), Philippid. Συμπλ. 2, Polyb. 4. 47, 3; v. διαγῶσιον. παρῳγῶσις, ἴδος, ἡ, the carriage of a military engine, Math. Vett. 76. παρῳγῶσις, ὄν, (παράγω) leading aside, misleading, deceitful, ὦ πρόδοτι καὶ παραγωγέ Com. Anon. 219. 2. as Subst. a summoner, ἡς Ἔρωσ ἦν ὁ π. Charito 1. 1. II. pass., like εὐπαράγωγος, easily movable, ὁστέον Hipp. Fract. 763. 2. derived from another word, τινος, ἀπὸ τινος, ἐκ τινος Eust. 1533. 33, Apoll. de Constr. 192, E. M. 97. 53:—Adv. -γως, by a slight change, as in the derivation of one word for another (cf. Hor. parca detorta), Plut. 2. 316 A, cf. Ath. 480 F. παραγωνίσκος, ὁ, (γωνία) in LXX (Alex.), prob. a carpenter's square, or rule for marking angles. παραδαίνυμαι, to dine with, τινι Simmias ap. Tzetz. Hist. 7. 694. παράδακρυ, τό, a name for the plant βούνιον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 124. παραδακρῶ, to weep beside or with, τινί Luc. Navig. 2. παραδαρθάνω, fut. -δαρθήσομαι: aor. παρέδαρθον, poët. παρέδραθον, (as always in Hom.). To sleep beside, τῆδε γὰρ αὐ μοι νυκτὶ παρέδραθεν Od. 20. 88; παραδραθέειν φιλότῆτι Il. 14. 163. παράδειγμα, τό, (παραδείκνυμι) a pattern or model of the thing to be executed, Lat. exemplar, an architect's plan of a building, Hdt. 5. 62; a sculptor's or painter's model, Plat. Tim. 28 C, Rep. 500 E; of the divine models or exemplars after which all earthly things are made, ἐν οὐρανῷ ἴσως π. ἀνάκειται Ib. 592 B; so in Arist. of the Platonic ideas, opp. to εἰκῶν, Metaph. 1. 9, 12, cf. 4. 2, 1;—hence, 2. a precedent, example, π. λαβεῖν παρά τινος Plat. Meno 77 B; ἐμὲ π. ποιούμενος Id. Apol. 23 A; παραδείγματι χρῆσθαι Thuc. 3. 10; but, π. χρῆσθαι τινι to copy one's example, Andoc. 32. 4; τοῖς γεγενημένοις π. χρῆσθαι Lys. 173. 31; π. ἐκφέρειν, καταλείπεσθαι Dinarch. 103. 38, Lycurg. 149. 5; π. δίδοναι Plat. Legg. 876 E; ἐπὶ παραδείγματος by way of example, Aeschin. 25. 16; so, παραδείγματος εἶνεκα Lys. 166. 8; παραδείγματα ἀμαρτημάτων Andoc. 27. 32. 3. an example, i. e. a lesson or warning, π. ἔχειν τινός to take a lesson from .., Thuc. 6. 77; τὸ σὸν π. ἔχων Soph. O. T. 1193; τὰ γὰρ κακὰ π. τοῖς ἐσθλοῖσιν εἰσοψίν τ' ἔχει Eur. El. 1085; τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔσται π. ὑβρεως Ar. Thesm. 670; π. τινα καθιστάναι Thuc. 3. 40; ζῶντά τινα τοῖς λοιποῖς π. ποιεῖν Dem. 373. 22., 451. 10, cf. 546. 8; π. τοὺς Σύρους λαβέ Menand. Δεισ. 4; π. τοῦ μὴ ἀδικεῖν a lesson, warning, Lys. 178. 12, cf. Plat. Legg. l. c.:—v. παραδειγματίζω, -ισμός. 4. an argument, proof from example, Thuc. 1. 2, etc.: for Aristotle's logical expansion of this argument, v. Anal. Pr. 2. 24:—in Rhet. 2. 20, 2, he comprehends under the name both the example proper, i. e. an historical fact, and the invented example, i. e. both the παραβολή (illustration), and the λόγος (fable); but he commonly confines himself to the common meaning, Ib. 1. 2, 8., 2. 25, 8., 3. 17, 5. 5. in Gramm. a paradigm. II. the model or likeness of an existing thing, παραδείγματα νεκρῶν φύλινα Hdt. 2. 86. παραδειγματίζω, to make an example of one, Polyb. 2. 60, 7., 29. 7, 5, LXX:—to make a show or spectacle of, Ev. Matth. 1. 19; π. ἑαυτὸν Plut. 2. 520 B. II. to shew by example, Eust. 153. 18. παραδειγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, consisting of or serving as examples, Philo 1. 18, Rhett. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Metaph. 1 (min.) 3, 2, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 163.

παραδειγματίον, τό, Dim. of παράδειγμα, Philo Belop. 56. παραδειγματισμός, ὁ, the making an example of, pointing out to public shame, Polyb. 15. 20, 5., 30. 8, 8; military censure, 6. 38, 4. παραδειγματιστέον, verb. Adj. one must punish for example's sake, Polyb. 35. 2, 10. παραδειγματιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who censures, Byz. παραδειγματώδης, ἐς, characterised by examples, ῥητορεῖαι Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 10, cf. 2. 25, 13. παραδείκνυμι and -ῶ, fut. -δείξω:—to exhibit by the side or side by side, τὸν χρυσὸν θεωροῦμεν, ἕτερα παραδεικνύοντες Isocr. 240 E: to compare, τινί τι Philostr. 279. 2. to exhibit, bring forward, in Med., Dem. 178. 11., 1423. 10. 3. to represent, of a painter, Anth. P. 5. 149; λόγῳ π. τι ἑαυτῷ Plat. Legg. 829 E: to represent as so and so, π. τινὰ οὐκ ὄντα Polyb. 3. 21, 5; foll. by a relat. clause, π. πότε, πῶς, δι' ἂς αἰτίας Id. 4. 28, 4, etc.; ὅτι .., Epinic. Μνησ. 1; also in bad sense, like παραδειγματίζω, Plut. Lysand. 30. 4. to exhibit and hand over, φόρους τινί Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 14., 2. 3, 8. παραδεικτέον, verb. Adj. one must shew, Origen., cf. Lob. Paral. 479 n. 25. παράδειξις, ἔως, ἡ, a comparison, Phot. παραδειπνέομαι, Pass. to go without one's dinner, Theophr. Char. 8. 4; and so prob. παραδεδειπνημένοι, Amphip. Πλαν. 2. παραδείπνια, τά, side-dishes, dainties, Porphy. de Abst. 3. 20. παράδειπνις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, = παράσιτος, ἀλλοτρίων κτεάνων Eubul. Incert. 16. On the accent v. Lob. Phryn. 326. παραδεισάριος, ὁ, a gardener, Hesych. s. v. ἐρνοκόμων. παράδεισος, ὁ, an enclosed park or pleasure-ground, well planted and stocked with game, a deer-park, an Oriental word first used by Xen., always in reference to the parks of the Persian kings and nobles; π. μέγας ἀγρίων θηρίων μεστός An. 1. 2, 7; π. δασὺς παντοίων δένδρων Ib. 2. 4, 14; τὰ ἐν π. θηρία Cyr. 1. 3, 14; θῆραι .. ἐν περιειργμένους παραδείσους Hell. 4. 1, 15, cf. Plut. Artox. 25; also (apparently) of small enclosures or gardens, Inscr. Car. in C. I. 2694 b, cf. 4697. 15; used by the LXX (Gen. 2. 8) for the garden of Eden, Paradise; and in N. T. for the abode of the blessed, Ev. Luc. 23. 43; π. τοῦ θεοῦ the P. of God, 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 4; cf. π. τῶν δικαίων Phot. Bibl. 288. 41:—γῆ παραδεισιακή like a park or garden, paraphr. Dion. P. p. 390 Bernh. II. used by Com. Poets of a stupid fellow, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 124. (In Zd., pairidaēza means an enclosure, and in Armen. pardēz is an enclosed garden; and this, taken with the fact that Xen. brought the word from Persia, indicates that the word is Persian, as Phot. and Poll. state: no doubt the Hebr. pardēs, which also is applied to the Persian king's park (Nehem. 2. 8, cf. Cant. 4. 12, Eccl. 2. 5), was borrowed from the same source.—The Skt. paradesa, foreign country, cannot be connected with it: M. Müller Chips 4. 22.) παραδέκομαι, Ion. for παραδέχομαι. παραδεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must admit, τι εἰς τὴν πόλιν Plat. Rep. 378 D. II. παραδεκτέος, α, ον, to be admitted, Ib. 595 A. παραδεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, receiving readily, τινος Clem. Al. 437. παραδεκτός, ον, accepted: acceptable, Julian. Ep. 62, Cyrill. παραδέρω, to skin, flay, Hipp. 914 D. παραδέχομαι, Ion. -δέκομαι, fut. ξομαι: Dep. To receive from another (v. παραδίδωμι), σῆμα Il. 6. 178; τὰ φερόμενα γράμματα Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 17, etc.:—of children, to receive in the way of inheritance (cf. ἐκδέχομαι), σοφώτατα νοήματα Pind. O. 7. 134; τὴν ἀρχὴν Hdt. 1. 102; so, π. τὸν πόλεμον παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς Id. 1. 18; but, μάχην τὴν π. to take up and continue the battle, Lat. excipere or suscipere pugnam, Id. 9. 40:—also, to receive by way of rumour or tradition, π. φήμην Plat. Legg. 713 C; ἀκοήν τινος Id. Tim. 23 C:—of magistrates, to receive articles as entered in an inventory, C. I. 138. 13., 140. 15, etc., cf. παραδίδωμι:—of pupils, to receive lessons from a master, τοὺς μετὰ πόνου .. παραδεχομένους Plut. Cato Mi. 1. 2. c. inf., π. τινι πράττειν τι to take upon oneself or engage to another to do a thing, Lat. recipere se facturum, Dem. 1334. 16. 3. to admit, let in, εἰς τὴν πόλιν Plat. Rep. 394 D, 399 D, 605 B (cf. παραδεκτέον); εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Dem. 1008. fin.; εἰς τοὺς ἀγῶνας Aeschin. 25. 25; γῆ .. σταγῶνας παραδεξαμένη τίκτει θνατούς Eur. Fr. 836; π. τινα to receive as a friend, Polyb. 38. 1, 8: hence, 4. to admit, allow a thing, Lys. 138. 3, Plat. Theact. 155 C, Legg. 935 D; π. σκῆψιν Hyperid. Euxen. 22; π. τὸν λόγον to accept the definition, Plat. Charm. 162 E, cf. Arist. Categ. 5, 43: cf. ἀπο-, ἐπι-δέχομαι. II. in late writers the aor. παρεδέχθη takes also a pass. sense, Gloss. παραδέω, to fasten to or alongside of, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 B. παραδηλώω, to make known by a side-wind, to intimate or insinuate, Dem. 348. 7, Plut. Crass. 18, etc.:—Pass., Hipp. 1275. 28. 2. to accuse underhand, to inform against, Plut. Alex. 49. παραδιαξεύγνυμι, to join disjunctively, ἀξίωμα παραδιεξευγμένον a disjunctive proposition, Gell. 16. 8. παραδιαξευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disjunctive, συνδεσμός Apoll. in A. B. 485, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Galen. παραδιαίρω, to divide further, Diog. L. 7. 41. παραδιαιτάομαι, Pass. to live with, παρά τινι Phot.: to live by or along, τῷ Νεῖλῳ Ael. V. H. 2. 48. παραδιακονέω, to live with and serve, τινι Ar. Av. 838; cf. παραδράω. παραδιαστολή, ἡ, a putting together of dissimilar things, a rhetor. figure, Quintil. 9. 3, Rutil. Lup. 1. 4. παραδιατάττομαι, Dep. to transpose, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 229. 54; Bentl. παραδιαλλάτταιτο. παραδιατριβή, ἡ, useless disputation; v. διαπατριβή. παραδιδάσκω, to teach falsely, Eccl. παραδιδάχη, ἡ, false doctrine, Eccl.

παραδιδράσκω, *to cutrun*, Jo. Philopon.
 παραδίδομι, fut. -δώσω, *to give or hand over to another, transmit*, τινί τι, Lat. *tradere*, in all kinds of relations, correl. to παραδέχεται; [τὸ παιδίον] τῷδε Hdt. I. 117: of the Persian post-couriers and the runners in the torch-race, Id. 8. 98, Plat. Legg. 776 B, etc.; of sentinels, π. τὸν κώδωνα (v. sub κώδων) Thuc. 4. 135; σύνθημα Plut. Arat. 7; of transmission to one's successor, τῷ παιδί π. τὴν ἀρχὴν Hdt. 2. 159; τὰ πάτρια τεύχεα Soph. Ph. 399 (lyr.); of letters to the person addressed, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 17; of a purchase to the buyer, Id. Oec. 10, 28; of articles as entered in an inventory by magistrates, C. I. 123. 49., 137-142; of an argument to be continued by another, Plat. Criti. 106 B:—so, π. τὴν πρᾶξιαν *to hand it down* to one's posterity, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 4; τὴν πόλιν εὐδαιμονεστάτην ταῖς ἐπιγιγναμένοις π. Isocr. 178 A, cf. Thuc. 2. 36, Plat. Rep. 372 D; π. τὴν ἀρετὴν *to transmit, impart* as a teacher, Id. Meno 93 C:—c. inf., παῖδας σφι παρέδωκε τὴν γλῶσσαν ἐκμαθῆειν Hdt. 1. 73; ἦν ἐμὴ μητρὶ παρέδωκεν τρέφειν Eur. Or. 64; π. τινὶ τοὺς νέους διδάσκειν Plat. Legg. 811 E, cf. Tim. 42 D, al.:—Pass., αἱ παραδεδομένοι μῦθοι Arist. Poët. 9, 8; ὁ π. τρόπος Id. Pol. 5. 11, 4; [τέχνη] παραδίδεται Arr. Epict. 2. 14, 2. 2. *to give a city or person into another's hands*, τὴν Σάμον π. Συλασῶντι Hdt. 3. 149, cf. I. 45., 5. 37, al.; esp. as an hostage, or to an enemy who requires it, Lat. *dedere, to deliver up, surrender*, Id. 3. 13., 8. 98, Thuc. 7. 86, Andoc. 24. fin., etc.; also, with collat. notion of treachery, like πρᾶδιδομαι, Lat. *prodere*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 51, Paus. 1. 2, 1; so, π. ὄπλα Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 28, etc.:—also, τύχη αὐτὸν π. *to commit* oneself to fortune, Thuc. 5. 16; ταῖς ἡδοναῖς τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Phaedo 84 A; εἰαυτοὺς ἐπιθυμίαις Ib. 82 C; and simply π. ἡδοναῖς (without εἰαυτόν) Id. Phaedr. 250 E. 3. *to give up to justice*, ἐωυτόν Κράισω Hdt. 1. 45; ἦντινα μήτε .. παραδοῦναι ἐξὴν Antipho 146. 19; π. τινὰ τῷ δικαστηρίῳ Andoc. 3. 27; τοῖς ἔνδεκα Lys. 141. 15; also, π. τινὰ εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον Dem. 1230. 18; δεθέντα εἰς πόν δῆμον Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 3; ἐπὶ κρίσει εἰς τὸν δῆμον Dem. 1187. 5; and c. inf., π. τινὰ θανάτῳ ζημιῶσαι Lys. 164. 19:—*to give up a slave to be examined by torture*, Isocr. 361 E, Test. ap. Dem. 1120. 7:—Pass., δόγματι παραδοθῆναι *to be included* in a decree, Dio C. 57. 20; ἐγκλήματι Ib. 62. 27. 4. *to hand down* legends, opinions, and the like, Lat. *memoriae prodere*, correl. to παραλαμβάνω, φήμην Plat. Phileb. 16 C; παραδεδομένα καὶ μυθώδη Dem. 641. 19; οἱ παραδεδομένοι θεοὶ the *traditionary* gods, Dinarch. 102. 13; ἡ οἰκία .. ἐγκεκωμιασμένη παραδέδεται ἡμῖν Plat. Charm. 157 E; also, π. σιωπῇ καὶ λήθῃ Dion. H. ad Pomp. 3. II. *to grant, bestow*, κῦδος τινί Pind. P. 2. 96:—in pres. and impf. *to offer, allow*, αἴρεσιν Id. N. 10. 155; so Eur., etc. 2. c. inf. *to allow one to ..*, Hdt. 1. 210., 6. 103, al.; so, c. acc. rei, ὁ θεὸς τοῦτό γε οὐ παρεδίδου Id. 5. 67; πληγὴ παραδοθεῖσα a *blow being offered*, i. e. it being in his power to strike, Eur. Phoen. 1393. 3. absol., ταῦ θεοῦ παραδιδόντας if he *permits*, Hdt. 7. 18; ἦν αἱ θεαὶ παραδιδῶσιν Xen. An. 6. 4, 34; ὅπως ἂν οἱ καιροὶ παραδιδῶσιν Isocr. 106 C; τῆς ὥρας παραδιδούσης Polyb. 22. 24., 9; rarely in aor., Pind. P. 5. 4, Dem. 1394. 23. παραδιηγέομαι, fut. ἦσαμαι, Dep. *to relate incidentally or by the way*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 5, Dion. H. de Thuc. 13. παραδιήγημα, τό, an *incidental narrative*, Philo I. 533.—so παραδιήγησις, ἡ, Id. 1. 149, Walz Rhett. 3. 453, Quintil. 9. 2, fin. παραδικάζω, *to give unjust judgment*, Chron. Pasch. 301 D. παρ-αδικέομαι, Pass. *to be injured*, Voll. Hercul. 1. 51. παραδινέω, *to distort*, τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς Galen. παραδιοικέω, *to meddle with another's government*, Plut. 2. 817 D. II. *to govern badly*, Synes. 198 D, 243 C. παραδιορθόω, *to alter for the worse*, of stolen verses, Eus. P. E. 467 A. παραδιορθώμα, τό, a *blundering correction*, Porphyg. Qu. Hom. 8. παραδιορθώσις, ἡ, a *marginal correction*, Plut. 2. 33 B. παραδιώκομαι, Pass. *to be hurried along*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 143 R. παρασαγματίζω, *to profess false doctrine*, Eccl. παραδοκέω, f. l. for παραδακέω, Alciphro 3. 13. παρ-ἄδασχέω, *to chatter, gossip by or near*, Plut. 2. 639 C. παραδοξάζω, *to make wonderful*, LXX (2 Macc. 3. 30): *to glorify*, τὰς πληγὰς σου LXX (Deut. 28. 59):—also in bad sense, Ib. 2. c. gen., π. ἀνὰ μέσον *to put a mark of distinction* between, *separate*, LXX (Ex. 9. 4); π. τὴν γῆν Ib. (Ex. 8. 22). παραδοξασμός, ὁ, an *object of wonder*, Symm. V. T. παραδοξία, ἡ, *marvellousness*, παραδοξίαν ἔχειν τινὰ *to partake of the marvellous*, Strab. 36; παιεῖν τὴν π. *to be the cause of wonder*, Ib. 518. παραδοξο-γράφος, ὁ, a *writer on marvels*, Tzetz., etc. παραδοξολογέω, *to tell marvels or incredibilities*, Strab. 626, Diod. 1. 69; π. περὶ τινος Arr. Epict. 2. 22, 13; foll. by εἰ, Ib. 4. 1, 125:—Pass., πολλὰ παραδοξολογεῖται many *marvels are told*, Strab. 248; τὰ περὶ τι παραδοξολογούμενα Diod. 1. 42. παραδοξολογία, ἡ, a *tale of wonder, marvel*, εἰς π. ταῖς ἐσομένοις φῦναι Aeschin. 72. 24, cf. Polyb. 3. 47, 6., 3. 58, 9; *love of paradox*, Plut. 2. 1071 E. παραδοξο-λόγος, ον, *telling of marvels*, Diog. L. 8. 72, Galen. παραδοξο-νίκης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, *conquering marvellously* (v. παράδοξος II. 2), Plut. Comp. Cim. c. Lucull. 2, C. I. 5804. 6. παραδοξο-ποιός, ον, *wonder-working*, Galen., Eccl.:—παραδοξοποιέω, *to work miracles*; παραδοξοποιία, ἡ, a *miracle*, Eccl. παράδοξος, ον, *contrary to received opinion, incredible, paradoxical*, opp. to ἐνδοξος, λόγος π. a *paradox*, Plat. Rep. 472 A; π. τε καὶ ψεῦδος Id. Polit. 281 A; παράδοξα λέγειν Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 16; ἂν παράδοξον εἶπω Dem. 31. 9; ἐκ τοῦ παραδόξου *contrary to all expectation*, Id. 780. 4; πολλὰ παικίλλει χρόνος π. καὶ θαυμαστά Menand. Incert. 42; τὸ ἐνδοξον ἐκ τοῦ π. θηρᾶσθαι Plut. Pomp. 14:—παράδοξα Stoical *paradoxes*, Id. 2.

1060 B sq.:—Adv. -ξως, Aeschin. 33. 23. II. in good sense, ἐπιφανείς καὶ π. πράξεις Polyb. 1. 36, 3. 2. παράδοξος was a title of one who conquered in the πάλη and παγκράτιον in one day, the *admirable*, C. I. 249, 632, 1363-4, al., Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 22; cf. παραδοξάνικης:—metaph. of martyrs, Eus. H. E. 8. 7. παραδοξότης, ητος, ἡ, *marvellousness*, Themist. 344 C. παραδόσιμος, ον, *handed down, transmitted, hereditary*, δόξα, φήμη Polyb. 6. 54, 2, etc.; π. στήλη a *commemorative tablet*, Id. 12. 11, 9; π. ἔχειν τι *handed down by tradition*, Diod. 4. 56:—παραδόσιμα *inventories* (v. παραδίδομι I. 1), C. I. 1570 a. 8. παράδοσις, ἡ, (παραδίδομι) a *handing down, leaving as inheritance, bequeathing, transmission*, τοῦ σκήπτρου (in reference to Il. 2. 101 sq.) Thuc. 1. 9; a *handing over, transfer*, ἡ π. τῶν χρημάτων Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 11, cf. Plat. Legg. 915 D; τῆς βασιλείας Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 1. 2. the *transmission* of legends, doctrines, etc., *tradition*, Plat. Legg. 803 A; πραγματεῖαι αἱ ἐκ π. ἠϋξημένα Arist. Soph. Elench. 33, 18; ἐν παραδόσει ἔχειν τι Polyb. 12. 6, 1, etc.; ἡ βοτανικὴ παρ. *botanical instruction, the subject of botany*, Diosc. prooem. 3. *that which is so handed down or bequeathed, a tradition*, Ev. Matth. 15. 2, Marc. 7. 3, etc.:—of a book, the *traditional text*, E. M. 815. 18. II. a *giving up, surrender*, πόλεως, Thuc. 3. 53; ἐκ παραδόσεως, opp. to κατὰ κράτος, Polyb. 9. 25, 5:—a *giving up to punishment or torture*, Isocr. 361 E; π. ἐπὶ θανάτῳ Dion. H. 7. 36. παραδοσιός, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be handed down*, Plat. Legg. 802 E: παραδοσιόν *one must hand over*, τινί τι, Id. Alc. 1. 132 C. II. *to be given up*, Id. Legg. 715 A, Luc., etc. 2. παραδοσιός *one must give up*, οὐδ οὐ π. Thuc. 1. 86. παραδοσιός, ἡ, ὄν, *capable of being taught*, Plat. Meno 93 B, Diog. L. 4. 12. παραδοχή, ἡ, a *receiving from another, reception*, τινος Arist. Fr. 259, Plut. 2. 1056 F. 2. *that which has been received, a hereditary custom*, Eur. Bacch. 201: a *tradition*; Hippodam. ap. Stob. 250. 50 (in Dor. form -χά). II. *acceptance, approval*, Polyb. 1. 1, 1., 1. 5, 5, etc. παραδραθεῖν, Ep. -εῖν, v. sub παραδραθάνω. παραδραμεῖν, v. sub παρατρέχω. παραδράω, *to be at hand, to serve*, οἰά-τε τοῖς ἀγαθαῖσι παραδράωσι χέρηες (Ep. for -δρῶσι) Od. 15. 324; cf. ὑποδράω, παραδιακονέω. παραδριμύττω, *to make more bitter, exacerbate*, Byz.: in Pass., Theoph. Sim. 69. 1., 155. 3, etc. παραδραμάδην, Adv. *in running or passing by*, Orph. Arg. 856. παραδραμή, ἡ, a *running beside*, κολάκων π. an attendant swarm of flatterers, Posidon. ap. Ath. 542 B. II. a *running by, traversing*, Plut. Alex. 17; ἐν παραδραμῇ παιεῖσθαι τὸν λόγον *cursorily*, Lat. *abiter*, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 12; κατὰ παραδραμὴν Clem. Al. 55; so, ἐκ παραδραμῆς, Polyb. 22. 17, 2. 2. = *lapse*, μετὰ π. ἐνιαυτοῦ *after the lapse* of a year, Anna Comn. 2. p. 121. παραδρομῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, a *place for taking the air*, like the Roman *xystus*, Vitruv. 5. 11, ubi v. Schneid. 2. p. 484, cf. Salmas. Tertull. Pall. p. 272. παραδρομος, ον, *that may be run through*, τὰ παραδραμα spaces for *getting through, gaps*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 9. II. *running along side*, Clem. Al. 270, Geogr. Min. 2. 448 Gail. παραδρύπτω, *to scratch or scrape off at the side*, Liban. 4. 154. παραδυναστεύω, *to reign beside or with another*, Thuc. 2. 97, Dio C. 53. 19:—*to have great influence or authority with*, c. dat., Ib. 75. 14:—hence παραδυναστεία, Nicet. Ann. 299. 11 (ed. Bonn.); and -δυναστευσις, Ib. 14. 13, Byz. παραδύσμαι, Med., with intr. aor. act. παρέδυν:—*to creep past, slink or steal past*, ταῦτα δ' ἐγὼν αὐτὸς τεχνήσασμαι .. , στεινωπῶ ἐν ὀδῶ παραδύμεναι Il. 23. 416; ἐκδράσα παρέδυν Ar. Eccl. 55. 2. *to creep or steal in*, ὅτε πρῶτον ἐκεῖνος εἰς Πελοπόννησον παρεδύετο Dem. 252. 3; ἡ παρανομία λαυθάνει παραδυσμένη Plat. Rep. 424 D; ἡ φυλακτέον ὅπως μὴ λήσει εἰς τὴν πόλιν παραδύντα Ib. 421 E; π. ἐπὶ τι Dem. 608. 3:—so παραδύνω, Arist. Probl. 20. 22, 3. παραδύσις, ἡ, a *creeping in beside, encroachment*, π. κατὰ μικρόν Dem. 219. 7; παραδύσεις διδόναι τισι Plut. 2. 727 A; αἱ τῶν Ἰουδαίων π. Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 9. παραδυσείω, Desiderat. of παραδίδομι, *to be disposed to deliver up*, Thuc. 4. 28. παρ-αείδω, *to sing beside or to one*, τινί Od. 22. 348. παρ-αείρω, contr. παρ-αίρω: *to lift up beside*, π. φρένας *to lift up and pervert* the mind, Archil. 88, cf. Opp. H. 4. 19:—Pass. *to hang on one side*, παρηέρθη δὲ κάρη Il. 16. 341. παρ-αίξομαι, Pass. *to grow beside*, λιβάσι Nic. Th. 61. παραζάω, *to live by the side of or as an appendage to*, ψυχὴ τῷ σώματι παραζάωσα Plut. 2. 672 D. II. absol. *to live merely*, without doing anything, οὕτω παρέζων, κοῦκ ἔζων I was *alive*, but *lived not*, Anaxandr. Ἀγραικ. 3. 4; and so, *to live amiss*, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 13 B. παραζεύγνυμι and -ύω, fut. -ζεύξω, *to yoke beside, couple* in marriage, χρηστῶ πονηρὸν λέκτρον Eur. Fr. 524; φρουρῶ π. φύλακε σώματος *having set on either side*, Id. Ion 22:—Pass. *to be joined side by side, coupled together*, γυνὴ ἐσθλὴ παραζευχθεῖσα καὶ σώζει δύμους Eur. Fr. 1041; c. dat., Dem. 1460. fin. παραζεύξεις, εως, ἡ, a *yoking beside, coupling*, Plut. 2. 1110 A. παραζέω, *to bail again* (trans.), τὸ ὄφας Galen. 14. 464. παραζηλώω, *to provoke to jealousy*, LXX (1 Regg. 14. 22, etc.), Ep. Rom. 10. 19, etc.: *to fret or be vexed*, c. ἐν c. dat. LXX (Ps. 36. 1). II. *to emulate, imitate*, Suid. s. v. Ἀστυνάσσα. παραζηλώσις, ἡ, *emulation*, Philo 2. 422, Symm. V. T., etc. παραζητέω, *to inquire amiss or fruitlessly*, M. Anton. 12. 5.

πορίζυξ, ὕγος, ὅ, ἡ, yoked beside: metaph., παράζυγες, οἱ, supernumeraries, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 11; so ἐπίγονοι in Plat.:—cf. περίζυξ.
 παραζωγραφέω, to paint beside or in the same picture, App. Mithr. 117, Eust. Opusc. 84. 24.
 παραζώνη, ἡ, a girdle, LXX (2 Regg. 18. 11).
 παραζωνίδιος, α, ον, at the girdle: παραζωνίδια, τά, daggers worn at the girdle, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B; so, παραζώνια, Hesych. s. v. ξίφος, Byz.; and παραζωστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Hesych.
 παραζώννυμι and -ύω: fut. -ζώσω:—to gird to the side, hang at the girdle, ἀκινάκας Plat. Rep. 553 C:—Med. to wear at the girdle, ξίφος Dion. H. 2. 70, cf. Plut. Anton. 79. II. to gird along the side, of clouds hanging on a mountain-side, Theophr. Sign. 4. 2.
 παραθαλάσσιδος, ον, =sq., Thuc. 6. 62: also in late Prose, Dio C. 54. 9.
 παραθαλάσσιος, Att. -πίος, α, ον, late ος, ον (Dio C. 48. 49), beside the sea, lying on the sea-side, τὰς πόλεις τὰς π. Hdt. 7. 109; τὰς π. κώμας Id. 8. 23; τὰ π. τῆς Ἑλλάδος Id. 3. 135, cf. 4. 199; ἡ π. (sc. γῆ) Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 7.
 παραθαλασσίτης, ὁ, a maritime prefect, C. I. 8716.
 παραθάλλω, to comfort, cheer, Schol. Pind. I. 5 (4). 15:—Pass., παραθαλλόμενα φρένα μύθοις Eur. Med. 143.
 παραθαρσύνω, Att. -θαρρύνω, to embolden, cheer on, encourage, Thuc. 4. 115., 8. 77, Xen. An. 3. 1, 39, etc.; παραμυθεῖσθαι καὶ π. Plat. Criti. 108 C; c. acc. pers. et inf., Plut. Alc. 26.
 παραθεόμαι, Dep. to inspect side by side, compare, τι παρά τι Ep. Plat. 313 C, Theophr. Char. in proem.
 παραθέλω, fut. ξω, to assuage, ὑργάς Aesch. Ag. 71.
 παράθεμα, τό, anything put at the side, an appendage to the altar, δεικτυωτὸν LXX (Ex. 38. 4 (24)). 2. esp. a side-dish, or anything eaten with meat, Eust. Opusc. 312. 30, Hesych.
 παραθεμιστεύω, to injure by transgressing a law, τινά Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 984.
 παραθερίζω, to cut down in passing, in poët. aor. I παρέθρισεν, Ap. Rh. 2. 603; cf. παρατέμνω.
 παραθερμαίνω, to heat, warm, cheer, οἶνος π. τὴν ψυχὴν Ath. 185 C:—Pass., παραθερμανθείς, of a man become quarrelsome in his cups, Aeschin. 49. 18: to be heated by passion, Arist. Probl. 4. 2, 2; τεθέρμανται τῇ καρδίᾳ LXX (Deut. 19. 6).
 παράθερμος, ον, over-hot, Plut. Comp. Pelop. c. Marcell. 3.
 παράθεσις, εως, ἡ, a putting beside, juxta-position, θέσις καὶ παράθεσις Hipp. Offic. 740; αἱ κατὰ τὰς π. μίξεις, opp. to αἱ δι' ὄλων κράσεις, Antip. ap. Stob. 413. 33, cf. Chrysipp. ap. Diog. L. 7. 151; ἡ τῶν ὀνομάτων π. Polyb. 3. 36, 3; in Gramm. juxta-position, opp. to composition (σύνθεσις), as in Διάσ-κοροι opp. to Διο-γενής, E. M. 278. 25., 649. 14:—in Plut. 2. 638 F a mode of wrestling. 2. pass. juxta-position, neighbourhood, Polyb. 2. 17, 3, etc.; κατὰ παράθεσιν Id. 4. 28, 2, etc.; ἐκ παράθεσεως οἱ ὀνόματα, Id. 3. 62, 11, etc.; ἐκ π. καὶ συγκρίσεως τῶν λέγεσθαι μελλόντων Id. 16. 29, 5, etc. II. a setting of meats before others, τοῦ τε οἴνου καὶ τῶν ἀκροδρῶν Dion. 3. 73: a dish or dinner so set out, Polyb. 31. 4, 5, Ath. 664 C; ὑργῶν π. Polyb. 13. 2, 6. III. a storing up, τῶν χορηγιῶν Id. 3. 17, 11: a store of provision, etc., Id. 2. 15, 3, etc. IV. a citing of words or phrases, ἡ τῶν ὀνομάτων π. Id. 3. 36, 3; τῶν μαρτυριῶν Diog. L. 7. 180. V. a laying of advice before others, suggestion, advice, Polyb. 9. 22, 10.
 παραθετός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be set before, Clem. Al. 278. II. neut. -θετόν, one must add, Dion. H. de Rhet. 2. 5. 2. one must place before, furnish, τροφήν (to the sick), Galen. 19. p. 216. 12 Kuhn.
 παραθέτης, ου, ὁ, one who serves up dishes, Gloss.
 παραθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι, to run beside or alongside, Plat. Lach. 183 E, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 21, etc.; τινί Plut. Lucull. 21: to run along, τὴν ὄχθην Ael. N. A. 6. 53. II. to run to one side of or overran, τὸ ὄρθύν Plat. Theaet. 171 C. III. to run beyond, outrun, τινά Xen. An. 4. 7, 12: to run past, Id. Cyn. 6, 16 and 19. IV. like Lat. per-curro, to touch on cursorily, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 57.
 παραθεωρέω, to examine a thing beside another, compare, τινά πρὸς τινά Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 7; τινά τινί Luc. Herodot. 8. 1. 2. to consider by the way, Plut. 2. 33 A, pro Imagg. 7. II. to look slightly at, take slight notice of, overlook, neglect, Dem. 1414. 22, Dion. H. de Isaco 18, etc.:—Pass., Act. Ap. 6. 1.
 παραθεώρησις, εως, ἡ, comparative examination, Plut. 2. 820 A.
 παραθήγω, fut. ξω, to whet or sharpen upon, ἐγχειριδίου. ἄκονῃ. παραθηγομένου Hermipp. Μοιρ. 1. 2. metaph. to exasperate, provoke, τὰς ὀργὰς τινί Dion. H. 8. 57; τὴν ψυχὴν μέλεσι π. to incite, Plut. 2. 1145 F.
 παραθήκη, ἡ, anything put beside, an addition, appendix, Plut. 2. 855 D. II. anything entrusted to one, a deposit, elsewhere παρακαταθήκη, Hdt. 9. 45, Pseudo-Phocyl. 127; also of persons, a hostage, Hdt. 6. 73.
 παραθηκο-φύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, a keeper of deposits, Eus. V. Const. 1. 14.
 παραθηλύνω, to make effeminate, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 3. 64.
 παράθηξις, ἡ, a sharpening: incitement, Eccl.
 παραθησαυρίζω, to enrich besides, Longin. Fr. 5.
 παραθητεύω, to serve for hire, τινί Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 761 E.
 παραθηγγάνω, to touch at the side or in passing, Himer. Or. 23. 12.
 παραθλίβω [i], to press at the side, τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν Sext. Emp. P. 1. 47: to press close, π. τινά ἐν τῇ θύρᾳ LXX (4 Regg. 6. 32).
 παράθλιψις, εως, ἡ, pressure at the side, Galen.
 πάρ-αθλον, τό, a bye-contest, Schol. Pind. N. 3. 42: cf. πάρεργον.
 παραθολῶ, to pollute besides, Athenag.
 παράθρανός (sc. ὁδός), ἡ, the gangway along the seats of the θρανῖται, Poll. 1. 88, Hesych.
 παράθραυσις, εως, ἡ, a breaking off, Eust. Opusc. 231. 88, Hesych. s. vv. ἀγμῖεις, ἀγμοί (for which in E. M. 11. 47, περίθραυσις).
 παράθραυσμα, τό, anything broken off, a fragment, Ar. Fr. 335.

παραθραύω, to break off, Galen., etc.:—metaph. in Pass., παραθεθραυμένος (or -αυμένος), Lat. infractus, infringed, Plat. Legg. 757 E.
 παρ-αθρέω, fut. ἦσω, =παροράω, Phot.
 παραθρηνέω, to mourn dolefully, Basil.
 παραθρηγίζω, to edge as with a cornice, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 12.
 παραθρίζω, v. sub παραθερίζω.
 παραθρύπτομαι, Pass. to be lascivious, Greg. Nyss.
 παραθρώσκω, fut. -θοροῦμαι, to run or leap past, Dion. P. 286.
 παραθύμιω, to burn incense beside, fumigate, τινί Diod. 3. 47; ἀσφάλτου π. βραχύ Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 458. 33.
 παράθυρος (sc. θύρα), ἡ, a side-door, wicket, Plut. 2. 617 A, Clem. Al. 897:—so, παραθύρα, ἡ, and Dim. παραθύριον, τό, Gloss.
 πᾶραι, poët. for παρά.
 παραιβάδων, Adv. in going beside or near to, c. gen. ἀτραπιτοῦ Opp. C. 1. 484 Rittersh.; al. παραιπάτον; Mss. παραιβᾶτον.
 παραιβάσις, παραιβάσις, v. sub παράβασις I and II.
 παραιβάτω, παραιβάτης, παραιβάτης, poët. for παραβ-,
 παραιβόλος, ον, poët. for παράβολος, v. sub παραβλήδην.
 παραιγιάλιτης, ου, ὁ, (αἰγιαλός) haunting the shore, of certain fish, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C, Steph.; also παραιγιαλός, Xenocr. Aquat. 7; παραιγιαλίος, Byz.—Fem., παραιγιαλίτις θάλασσα Eust. 116. 6.
 παραιζω, poët. for παρίζω.
 παραιθέναρ, τό, for παράθεναρ, the hand from the little finger to the wrist, Hesych.
 παρ-αιθύσσω, fut. ξω: poët. aor. -αίθυσα Pind. O. 10 (11). 90:—to move or stir in passing, λαίφεα Ap. Rh. 2. 1253; ἄκρα πτερύγων Anth. P. 7. 204:—metaph., θόρυβον π. to raise a shout in applause, Pind. 1. c. II. intr. of words, to fall by chance from a person, Pind. P. 1. 169.
 παραινεσις, ἡ, an exhortation, address, Aesch. Eum. 707, Hdt. 9. 34, Thuc. 2. 45, etc.; π. ποιεῖσθαι Id. 2. 88; c. gen. pers. advice or counsel given by a person, Hdt. 5. 11, 51; c. gen. rei, αἱ π. τῶν ξυναλλαγῶν advice given for, of, or towards a thing, Thuc. 4. 59; ἐπὶ γνώμης παραινεῖσαι to recommend an opinion, Id. 1. 92; cf. παρόκλησις II.
 παραινετής, ου, ὁ, an encourager, adviser, Eust. Opusc. 242. 67: παρ-αινετήρ, ἦρος, Ath. 14 B.
 παραινετικός, ἡ, ὄν, hortatory, π. καὶ ὑποθετικὸς λόγος Sext. Emp. M. 7. 12. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 274. 25.
 παρ-αινέω: impf. παρήνει Thuc., Ion. παραίνεε Hdt.: fut. -έσω, Soph. O. C. 1181, Ar. Ran. 1420, Pax 1246, Dem., etc.; -έσομαι Plat. Menex. 236 E, Luc. Imagg. 16: aor. παρήνεσα Soph. Ph. 1434, Ar., Isocr.: pf. παρήνεκα Isocr. 407 A:—Pass., aor. παρήνεσθαι Hipp.: pf. inf. παρήνεσθαι Thuc. 7. 69. To exhort, recommend, advise, π. τινί ποιεῖν τι Hdt. 1. 80., 3. 4, Ar. Ran. 1132, Plat. Phaedr. 234 A; τοῖς ναύταις παραινῶ μὴ ἐκπεπλήχθαι Thuc. 7. 63; π. τινί τι Pind. P. 6. 23, Aesch. Pr. 307, etc.; τι ἰδὲ 1. 59., 5. 31, Soph. O. C. 464, etc.; π. τινί to advise a person, Aesch. Cho. 903, Thuc. 5. 10; ἄλλω ποιοῦντι ῥάδιον παραινέσαι Philem. Σικελ. 1:—Pass., ὡς περ παρήνεσθαι Hipp. Fract. 757. 2. to advise or recommend publicly, as a speaker in the assembly, παρήνει τοιαύτε Thuc. 1. 139, etc.; also, π. περὶ τινος Id. 2. 13; αὐ π. to advise not ∴, c. inf., like οὐ φημι etc., Id. 2. 18. Cf. αἰνέω.
 παρ-ανίττομαι: fut. ἴξομαι: Dep.:—to indicate darkly and enigmatically, Ath. 604 F, Eccl.
 παρ-αιολίζω, (αιολίζω) to trick, τινά Lyc. 1094, 1380.
 παραιπεπίθησιν, -θοῦσα, v. sub παραπέθω.
 παραιρέσις, ἡ, a taking away from beside, stripping one of, τῶν προσόδων Thuc. 1. 122; παραιρέσεις τῆς οὐσίας Plat. Rep. 573 E; τὴν π. ποιεῖσθαι τῶν ὄπλων Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 11.
 παρ-αιρέω, fut. ἦσω: aor. παρείλον. To take away from beside, withdraw, remove, τι Eur. Hec. 591, Hipp. 1104:—also c. gen. partit., to take away part of .., some of .., φρονήματος Id. Heracl. 908, ubi v. Elmsl.; τῆς λύπης Hyperid. ap. Stob. 618. 6; τοῦ φρουρίου Thuc. 3. 89:—Pass., Hipp. Fract. 774. 2. π. ἀρὰν εἰς παῖδα θου hast drawn aside the curse on thy son's head, Eur. Hipp. 1316. II. Med. to draw off or away from, draw over to one's own side, seduce, detach, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 1; πόλεις παραιρείται οὐδὲν αὐτῷ προσηκούσας Dem. 289. 6, cf. 1482. 4; π. γυναῖκα Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 10. 2. to take away, τὰ ὄπλα Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 20; αὐτῆς τὸν βίον παρείλετο Anaxil. Neotr. 1. 10, cf. Menand. Δυσκ. 2. 8; (and in Pass., παρηρημένοι τὰ ὄπλα having their arms taken away, Dem. 366. fin.); παραιρείσθαι τὴν θρασύτητα to lessen, damp it, Id. 406. 3; π. τοὺς ἐκ δούλου to remove or disfranchise them, Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 8, cf. 3. 14, 13; παρηρησθαι τὰ ἐφόδια, in strictly med. sense, had deprived themselves of .., Id. Rhet. 3. 10, 7. 3. generally, to take away from, steal away from, τί τινος Hdt. 2. 109, Eur. I. T. 25, etc.: also, τί τινί, Polyb. 1. 18, 9, etc.
 παραιρήμα, τό, the edge or selvage of cloth (which is cut off by the tailor), list, Poll. 7. 64: generally, a band, strip, Thuc. 4. 48; so in Hipp. Offic. 745, where the Mss. vary between παραιρέμα, παρείρεμα, πάρερμα, Littré (3. 314) restores παραιρήμα:—Galen. 12. 345 apparently read παράρματα, which seems to have been the familiar form, for Hesych. expl. παραιρήματα by παράρματα ἱματίων.
 παρ-αίρω, contr. for poët. παραιέρω.
 παραισαβάξω, poët. for παρσα-, to keep the feast of Bacchus, Hesych.
 παρ-αισθάνομαι, fut. -αισθήσομαι: Dep.:—to remark or hear of by the way, τινος Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 30; absol., οὐχὶ παρήσθεν; Theocr. 5. 120. II. to misperceive, be subject to illusory perceptions, Plat. Theaet. 157 E, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6.
 παρ-αισιος, ον, of ill omen, ominous, ἀήματα II. 4. 381.
 παρ-αίτσω, fut. ξω, to dart past, παρήξεν λελιγμένος II. 5. 690; παρήξεν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας S. 98; παραίτσωτος 20. 414; c. acc., ἵπποι γάρ με παρήξαν II. 11. 615. [In Ep., ᾱ in arsi: cf. ἀίτσω.]

παρ-αίτομαι, fut. ἴσομαι: Dep. To beg of or from another, ask as a favour of him, Lat. *exorare ab* . . , τινά τι Aesch. Supp. 521, Eur. I. A. 685, Plat. Apol. 27 A, etc.; τι Hdt. I. 90, fin.; with inf. added, ἐν δ' αὐτοὺς παραιτησώμεθα, ἐπίδηλον ἡμῖν . . ποιεῖν, ἣν τοῖς ἔπεισι χαίρωσι Ar. Eq. 37; and with inf. for acc., θεοὺς παραιτοῦ τῶν σ' ἔρωσ ἔχει τυχεῖν Aesch. Supp. 521:—c. acc. cogn., v. sub παραίτησις. 2. π. τινα, to move by entreaty, obtain leave from, Hdt. 6. 24: to intercede with a person, prevail upon him by supplications, Id. 3. 132., 5. 33, Eur. Heracl. 1025, Ar. Vesp. 1257; π. θεοὺς λιταῖς Aesch. Supp. 521; π. τινα, ὡς . . intreating him and saying that . . , Hdt. 4. 158. 3. c. acc. et inf. to entreat one to do or be so and so, Id. I. 90., 6. 86, 3, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 14, etc.; παραιτήσομαι δ' ὑμᾶς μηδὲν ἀχθεσθῆναί μοι Dem. 533. 4; π. σε συγγνώμην ἔχειν Menand. Incert. 325:—also c. gen. pers. et inf., to beg of . . , παραιτήσῃ πατρὸς φύγας ἀφείναι Eur. Med. 1154:—c. inf. only, to obtain leave to do, Hdt. 4. 146; π. μηδὲν τούτων δρᾶν Thuc. 5. 63. II. c. acc. rei, also, like Lat. *deprecari*, to avert by entreaty, deprecate, τὴν ὀργὴν Aeschin. 82. 17; τὰς ζημίας ὑπὲρ τινος Id. 30. 31, cf. Dem. 516. 2; αἰκίαν Polyb. I. 80, 8; τὸν φθόνον Plut. Pomp. 56: absol., τοῖς . . παραιτουμένοις πρῶοί εἰσιν Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 9. 2. to decline, deprecate, χάριν Pind. N. 10. 56; τὴν διαίρεσιν τῶν ὀνομάτων Plat. Prot. 358 A; τοὺς πότους Plut. Them. 3; π. τὰ ὦτα to refuse to hear, Philostr. 717: to abdicate, renounce, τὴν ἀρχιερωσύνην Anna Comn. I. 149. 3. c. acc. pers. to ask him to excuse one, decline his invitation, Polyb. 5. 27, 3; π. Ἐφορον, Lat. *pace Ephori*, Ib. 33. 2; so absol., Ev. Luc. 14. 18:—Pass., ἔχε με παρητημένον Ib. 4. π. γυναῖκα to divorce her, Plut. 2. 206 A; π. αἰκίην to dismiss him, Diog. L. 6. 82; π. τινα τῆς οἰκίας Luc. Abdic. 19. 5. absol. to beg pardon, apologise, εἰ τις ὑμῶν ἀχθεσθήσεται, παραιτοῦμαι Andoc. 26. 8, cf. Polyb. 40. 6, 6. III. c. acc. pers. to entreat earnestly for, intercede for, beg off, esp. from punishment, Hdt. 3. 119; π. τινα τιμωρίας Plut. Sull. 31; Θεσσαλοὺς τοῦ Μηδισμοῦ π. to excuse them from the charge of Medism, Id. 2. 868 D; also, π. περὶ τινος Xen. An. 6. 6, 29. 2. π. ψυχὴν to beg for one's life, Hdt. I. 24. παραίτησις, ἡ, earnest prayer, supplication, entreaty, π. παρατεῖσθαι Plat. Criti. 107 A; also, μηδεμία τῆς μονῆς π. γιγνέσθω no permission to stay, Id. Legg. 915 C. II. a deprecating, Thuc. I. 73: excuse, apology, Polyb. 40. 6, 5, etc.:—pardon, cited from Synes. 2. a declining, Plut. 2. 124 B: renunciation of rights, Dio C. 78. 22: resignation, abdication of office, Anna Comn. I. 143. III. an interceding for, begging off, Dem. 120. 26. παραιτητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be declined, Plut. 2. 709 D. 2. παραιτητέον, one must decline, Ath. 421 A, 464 A. παραιτητής, οὔ, ὁ, an intercessor, Philo I. 598., 2. 160, Plut. Sull. 26. παραιτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for deprecating, λόγοι ὀργῆς π. words fit for turning away wrath, Dion. H. de Thuc. 45. παραιτητός, ἡ, ὄν, to be appeased by entreaty, placable, Lat. *exorabilis*, θεοί Plat. Legg. 905 D, al. II. to be deprecated, Plut. 2. 23 A. III. pardonable, Philo 2. 319. παρ-αίτιος, ον, also α, ον, Aesch. Cho. 910, Polyb. 5. 88, 3, etc.:—being in part the cause, τὸ κακὸν ἀγαθοῦ γίγνεται π. Eur. Fr. 174; ἀγαθῶν παρ. Decret. ap. Dem. 256. 28. 2. in had sense, accessory to a crime, τῶν δ' ἐγὼ π. Aesch. Fr. 41; π. τοῦ φόνου Paus. 4. 3, 8; π. τινί τινος Polyb. 18. 24, 3, C. I. 3048. 14., 3067. 15. παραιφάμενος, η, ον, Ep. part. med. of παράφημι, exhorting, encouraging, h. Cer. 337, Hes. Th. 90. 2. rebuking, Il. 24. 771. παραιφασίη, ἡ, =sq., Ar. Rh. 2. 324, Musae. ap. Paus. 10. 9, II, C. I. 9302. 2. π. λιμοῦ consolation against . . , Poëta ap. Orion. p. 127. παραιφάσις, ἡ, poët. for παράφασις, encouragement, persuasion, ἀγαθὴ δὲ παραιφασίς ἐστὶν ἑταίρου Il. II. 793., 15. 404. 2. a beguilement, πόνου Anth. P. 5. 285; ἐρώτων Anth. Plan. 373.—Cf. παράφασις. παραιφρονέω, poët. for παραφρονέω, Theocr. 15. 262. παρ-αιρώω, to hang up beside, τινί τι Nonn. D. I. 43, etc.:—mostly in Pass., to be hung or hang beside, ἐγχειρίδια παρὰ τὸν δεξιὸν μηρὸν παραιωρέυμενα ἐκ τῆς ζώνης Hdt. 7. 61, cf. Achae. ap. Ath. 451 D; of persons, ξιφίδια παρηώρηστο they had daggers hung at their side, Hdn. 2. 13, 19:—absol., of a suppliant, to hang upon another, Plut. Anton. 77. παραιώρησις, ἡ, a hanging up beside, Arist. Cael. 3. 7, 11. παρακάββαλε, v. sub παρακαταβάλλω. παρακαθάπτω, to fasten or hang by the side, Poll. 1. 252. παρακαθέξομαι, Dep. to sit down beside, Plut. Artox. 26: v. καθέξομαι. παρακαθεύδω, to sleep beside, of a dog, Ael. V. H. I. 13: also of persons (to sleep by), keep watch by, τινί LXX (Judith. 10. 20). παρακάθημαι, inf. -καθήσθαι, Dep. to be seated beside or near, τινί Ar. Ran. 1492, Thuc. 6. 13, Plat. Crito 43 B, al.; τινα Synes. 163 B; absol., οἱ παρακαθήμενοι Plat. Prot. 320 C, al. 2. of an army, Polyb. 9. 44, 2. παρακαθιδρύω, in Pass. to be placed by or near, τῇ θεῷ Plut. Caes. 9. παρακαθίζω, fut. -καθίσω, Att. -καθίω, pf. παρακεκαθικέναι Ar. Epict. 2. 6, 23. To set beside or near, Plat. Rep. 553 D; στρατιὰν π. ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν Palaeph. 41:—used intr. in pass. sense, Diod. Eclog. 503. 86, Plut. Mar. 17, etc. 2. aor. I παρεκαθισάμην, in proper sense of Med., π. τινὰ ἑαυτῷ to let another sit down beside one, Lycurg. 167. 42; but also, π. τινὰ to make him assessor or co-arbiter, Dem. 897. 3:—but, II. mostly used as Pass. and Med.: fut. -καθισσομαι Plat. Lys. 207 B: impf. -καθίζομαι: rarely in aor. I παρεκαθισάμην (Xen. Cyr. 5. 7, 7); later aor. I -καθεσθεῖς, Joseph. A. J. 6. 11, 9, Galen.:—to seat oneself, sit down beside or near another, τινί Ar. Pl. 727, Plat. Theaet. 144 D, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 8, etc. Cf. παρακαθέξομαι. παρακαθήμι, fut. -καθήσω, to let down beside, in Med., πηδάλια ζεύγλαισι παρακαθήιτο Eur. Hel. 1536; so of the nautilus, ἀντὶ πηδάλιον τῶν πλεκτανῶν παρακαθήισι lets down some of its feelers . . , Arist. H. A. 9.

37, 30, cf. Ath. 318 A:—to let drop or sink by the side, τὰς χεῖρας Plut. Nic. 9; δακτύλιον Id. 2. 63 E. 2. intr. (sub. ἑαυτὸν) to sink down; π. σώματι Polyb. 35. I, 4. παρακαθίστημι, fut. -καταστήσω: pres. also -καθιστάνω Jos. A. J. 14. 15, 7:—to set down beside, to station or establish beside, ἐπόπτας π. τινὰς Dem. 47. 5; πολιτείας π. ἐναντίας Isocr. 62 B; π. ἐπίτροπόν τινα Diod. 16. 38. παρακαινοτομέω, to add by way of innovation, τινί τι Greg. Nyss. παράκαιρος, ον, unseasonable, ill-timed, Epich. ap. A. B. 112, Menand. Monost. 217, Clearch. ap. Ath. 514 D, Luc. Nigr. 31. Adv. -πως, immoderately, Isocr. 2 E:—so in a poët. form, παρακαίρια βέζων Hes. Op. 327. παρακαίω, fut. -καύσω, to light or keep lighted beside, πῦρ π. τοῖς νοσοῦσι Plut. 2. 383 D:—Pass., πάννυχος λύχνος π. Hdt. 2. 130. 2. of cautery, to burn the side, opp. to διακαίω, Hipp. 688. 33. παρακάλέω, Att. fut. -καλώ, later -καλέσω (Cobet N. LL. p. 65):—to call to one, π. τινα εἶσω Xen. An. I. 6, 5, cf. 3. I, 32. II. to call to aid, call in, send for, summon, Lat. *arcessere*, Hdt. I. 77, Ar. Vesp. 215, etc.; σύμμαχον π. τινα Hdt. 7. 158, cf. Thuc. I. 119; π. ἑταίρους Andoc. 30. 45; π. τινα ἐς πόλεμον Hdt. 7. 205, cf. Dem. 233. 7; ἐς ξυμμαχίαν Thuc. 5. 31; π. τινα σύμβουλον Xen. An. I. 6, 5; συνήγορον Aeschin. 52. 39:—to call on, invoke the Gods, τοὺς θεοὺς Dem. 227. fin.; τὸν Ἐνυάλιον Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 17; Διόνυσον εἰς τὴν τελετὴν Plat. Legg. 666 B; [τοὺς θεοὺς] π. βοηθοῦς Ar. Epict. 3. 21, 12:—Pass., παρακαλούμενος καὶ ἄκλητος, 'vocatus atque non vocatus,' Thuc. I. 118. 2. to summon one's friends to attend one in a trial (cf. παράκλησις I. 1), π. τοὺς φίλους Isae. 36. 1, etc.; π. τινα to call him as witness, Lys. 142. 19, Dem. 915. 25;—so in Med., Lycinrg. 151. 32:—Pass., παρακεκλημένοι summoned to attend at a trial, Aeschin. 24. 36; παρακαλουμένη ἀμύνειν being called upon to ward off, Plat. Legg. 692 E, cf. Rep. 498 E. 3. to invite, ἐπὶ δαῖτα Eur. Bacch. 1247; ἐπὶ θήραν, εἰς ἔρανον Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 3, etc.; π. ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα to invite him to mount the tribune, Aeschin. 64. 5. 4. to appeal to, τινα περὶ τινος App. Pun. 136. III. to call to, exhort, cheer, encourage, τινα Aesch. Pers. 380, cf. Polyb. I. 60, 5; π. τινα εἰς μάχην Eur. Phoen. 1254; τινα ἐπὶ τὰ κάλλιστα ἔργα Xen. An. 3. I, 24; π. τὴν νόησιν εἰς ἐπίσκεψεν Plat. Rep. 523 A; τινα εἰς ξυμβουλήν Id. Lach. 186 A; πρὸς τὸ μνημονεύειν Isocr. 29 A:—Pass., παρακέκληται ἡ διάνοια Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 9. 2. to comfort, console, ταὺς πενθοῦντας LXX (Sirach. 48. 24): in Pass., Ev. Matth. 2. 18, Luc. 6. 25: v. παράκλησις II. 3. to excite, τινα ἐς φόβον Eur. Or. 1583; ἐς δάκρυα Id. I. A. 497; π. ὅτι . . , Decret. ap. Dem. 290. 10:—of things, to foment, φλόγα Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 23. 4. π. τινα c. inf., to exhort one to do, Enr. Cycl. 156, Xen. An. 5. 6, 19, etc. IV. to demand, require, ὁ θάλαμος σκευή π. Id. Oec. 9, 3:—Pass., τὰ παρακαλούμενα proposals, demands, Philipp. ap. Dem. 283. 22 sq., Polyb. 4. 29, 3. παρακαλπάζω, to run beside a trotting horse, π. καὶ καταψήσας Plut. Alex. 6, cf. Eust. Opusc. 283. 10. παρακάλυμμα, τό, anything hung up beside or before so as to cover a thing, a covering, curtain, Plut. Alex. 51, etc. 2. metaph. a veil, cloak, τῶν κακῶν Antipho Νεαν. 2; π. τῆς ἡδονῆς τὸ σκότος προθέσθαι Plut. 2. 654 D:—metaph. an excuse, τινος for a thing, Id. Pericl. 4, etc., cf. Wyttenb. 2. 27 E. παρακάλυπτω, to cover by hanging something beside, to cloak, disguise, τῇ μέθῃ τὴν διάνοιαν Plut. Demetr. 52:—Med. to cover one's face, Plat. Rep. 439 E, Plut. Alc. 34; πρὸς τὸ δειδόν Id. Pomp. 60; metaph., παρακαλυπτομένου τοῦ λόγου cloaking itself, Plat. Rep. 503 A, cf. Plut. 2. 370 E. παρακαμύω, for παρακαταμύω, to give a side wink at, Phot. παρακάμπτω, to bend aside, v. sub περικάμπτω II. 2. παρ-ἄκανθίζω, to be somewhat prickly, Theophr. H. P. I. 10, 6; cf. ἐπακανθίζω. παρακαταβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to dismount or alight beside, of horsemen who dismount to fight on foot, Polyb. 3. 65, 9; also, ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων Id. 3. 115, 3, etc. παρακαταβάλλω, to throw down beside, παρακάββαλον [Ep. for παρακατέβαλον] ἄσπετον ὕλην Il. 23. 127; ζῶμα δὲ οἱ πρῶτον παρακάββαλεν ἡρῆν a waistband on him, Ib. 683. II. as Att. law-term, to make a special claim to property in certain cases, in which the claimant deposited a sum of money called παρακαταβολή, to be forfeited in case of failure: 1. in a διαδικασία κλήρου (v. διαδικασία), when an estate was claimed by collateral heirs (οἱ ἀμφισβητοῦντες or ἐπιδικαζόμενοι τοῦ κλήρου), and another claiming it by descent or by will demanded a prior hearing of his claim: the latter must deposit, as παρακαταβολή, one tenth of the amount claimed by him, and was then said παρακαταβάλλειν τοῦ κλήρου; οὕτωσι παρακατέβαλε τοῦ κλήρου ὡς υἱὸς γνήσιος Dem. 1093. 6, cf. 1092. 10, 20., 1051. 22., Isae. 47. 25, Poll. 8. 39; such a claimant might dispute the title even of an estate already in the possession of remoter heirs, Lex ap. Dem. 1054. 27 sq., Harp., Suid. s. v. παρακαταβολή καὶ παρακαταβάλλειν. 2. when an estate has been declared ἐπίδικος (q. v.), and a claimant by descent enters a διαμαρτυρία μὴ ἐπίδικον τὸν κλήρον εἶναι (v. διαμαρτυρία), and thus secures priority for his claim, he is then said both παρακαταβάλλειν and διαμαρτυρεῖν, cf. Isae. 56. 25 with 57. 20. 3. in cases of ἀπογραφὴ (q. v.), when any one claimed property as his own which had been confiscated to the state; cf. Harp. and Suid. cited above, Suid. s. v. ἐνεπίσκημμα καὶ ἐνεπισκήψασθαι: in this case the παρακαταβολή was one fifth of the amount claimed, Poll. 8. 39. III. παρακαταβάλλεσθαι ψήφισμα to annex a decree to their manifesto, Polyb. 4. 25, 6. παρακατάβασις, ἡ, in law, something like our rejoinder, Plat. Legg. 956 E.

παρακαταβολή, ἡ, *money deposited in court* by claimants, and forfeited in case of failure (v. παρακαταβάλλω II), Dem. 1198. 5; cf. Suid. s. v. παρακαταβολή καὶ παρακαταβάλλειν, Böckh P. E. I. pp. 478, sq. II. Poll. 8. 32 uses παρακαταβολή also for the process in which such a deposit was required, like τὸ παρακαταβάλλειν. III. the orators occasionally use παρακαταβολή, or pl. -βολαί, as a general term for *court-deposits* (e. g. πρυτανεία), ἐπειδὴ θάπτον ἀνείλετο τὰς παρακαταβολάς Dem. 978. 20; δίκας καὶ γραφὰς ἀνευ παρακαταβολῆς Isocr. 395 B; cf. Att. Process. p. 620.

παρακαταγωγὴ, ἡ, *a tripping up*, in wrestling, Schol. II. 23. 730. παρακαταθετόν, verb. Adj. *one must entrust*, τινί τι ap. Stob. t. 3. 43. παρακαταθήκη, ἡ, *a deposit of money or property entrusted to one's care*, Lat. *fideicommissum*, Hdt. 5. 92, 7; π. ἔχειν Thuc. 2. 72, Aeschin., etc.; δέχεσθαι Plat. Rep. 442 E; π. καταθέσθαι παρά τινι Lys. 903. 8, cf. 894. ult.; ἀποδιδόναι to restore it, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 4; ἀποστερήσαι to withhold it, Id. Rhet. 2. 6, 3; ἐν παρακαταθήκῃ δοθῆναι Polyb. 5. 74, 5; π. τῆς τραπέζης *money deposited in a bank*, Dem. 946. 1:—ταῦτ' (sc. τοὺς νόμους) ἔχεθ' .. παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων ὡσπερὶ παρακαταθήκην Id. 572. 7; οἱ τὴν τῶν νόμων π. ἔχοντες Aeschin. 26. 33; π. τῶν χρημάτων Isocr. 6 D; χρυσοῦ ἢ ἀργυρίου Plat. Rep. 442 E; π. Ἀθηνᾶ deposit placed in her temple, C. I. 151. 41, v. Böckh ad 154. 2. of persons entrusted to guardians, Ἀπόλλωνα παρὰ Ἴσιος π. δεξαμένη Hdt. 2. 156; of children, Dem. 840. 11; of persons under the protection of the state, *a sacred trust*, Dinarch. 91. 15. Cf. παραθήκη, and v. Lob. Phryn. 313.

παρακαταθνήσκω, to die beside, aor. παρακάθθανε, Anth. P. 9. 735. παρακατάκειμαι, Pass. to lie beside or near, esp. at meals, Lat. *accumbere*, τινι Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28, Ep. Plat. 360 A, etc.

παρακατακλίνω [i], to lay down beside, to put to bed with, τινά τινι Aeschin. 48. 10, Luc. D. Deor. 6. 4.

παρακαταλέγομαι, Pass. to lie down beside, to lie or sleep with, τῇ ὄγε παρκατέλεκτο (Ep. syncop. aor.), Il. 9. 565 (561), cf. 664.

παρακαταλέπω, to leave with one, τινά τινι Thuc. 6. 7, Dio C. 46. 37.

παρακαταλογή, ἡ, in music, *an irregular kind of chanting*, Arist. Probl. 19. 6, cf. Plut. 2. 1140 F.

παρακαταπήγνυμι, to drive in alongside, σταυρούς Thuc. 4. 90; ξύλα μακρά Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 2.

παρακατασκευάζω, to prepare besides, Phot. παρακατάστασις, ἡ, = παρακαταβολή, A. B. 290, Phot.

παρακατάσχεσις, ἡ, *a keeping back, detaining*, Pandect.

παρακατατίθεμαι, Ep. aor. παρκατέθετο Ap. Rh. 2. 504: Med.:—to deposit one's own property with another, entrust it to his keeping, give it him in trust, τινί τι Hdt. 3. 59, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 2, Plat. Rep. 331 E, sq., cf. Hyperid. Lyc. 15; π. νόμους φύλαξι Aeschin. 2. 2; παῖδας διδασκάλους Ib. 13; τὸ αὐτοῦ σώμα τῷ ἵππῳ Xen. Eq. 4. 1; τῷ δήμῳ ἑαυτὸν Dem. 1480. fin.; τοῖς ὑπάτοις τὰ πράγματα Plut. Cic. 15; π. τινι τι τηρεῖν C. I. 539:—metaph. of the pledge given by a good citizen to the state, τὰς δικαίας πίστεις π. Dinarch. 99. 17. II. = παραβάλλωμαι, to expose to risk, τὰ σώματα π. διακινδυνεύειν Aeschin. 79. 28.

παρακαταχράομαι, Dep. to use beside, to use for a purpose, τινι πρὸς τι Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 58, cf. 2. 16, 6.

παρακάτεμι (εἶμι ἰδο), to go further down, παρακατιῶν φησι further down (Lat. *infra*) he says, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 2, cf. 47, etc.

παρακατεσθίω, to eat with something else, Sotad. Παραλυτρ. 1.

παρακατέχω, to keep back, restrain, detain, Thuc. 8. 93, Polyb. 1. 66, 5, etc.; τὴν ὁρμὴν τινος, τὸν θυμὸν Id. 5. 67, 11, etc.; π. τὰς ἀδυνας to check them, Diod. 4. 9; π. τὰ ὑγρά checks their circulation, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 64 F.

παρακατηγόρημα, τό, *a secondary notion*, Walz Rhett. 2. 612, Ammon.; v. σύμβαμα.

παρακατοικίζω, to make to dwell or settle beside, τινά τινι Isocr. 121 C; π. φόβον καὶ φρουρὰν τινι to make fear and watching his companions, Plut. Pericl. 11:—Med. to settle another near oneself, τινας Isocr. 134 A.

παρακατορύσσω, to bury or plant in the earth beside, Hipp. Art. 813.

παρακαττώ [v], to sew on beside, patch up:—in Med., generally, to put all in order, set straight, στιβάδα παρακαττώτο Ar. Pl. 663.

παρακαυλίζω, to put out side-shoots, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 8.

παράκειμαι, poët. πάρκειμαι: Ep. impf. παρεκέσκετο Od. 14. 521:—used as Pass. to παρατίθημι, to lie beside or before, ἔτι καὶ παρέκειτο τράπεζα Il. 24. 476; οἰστὸν, ὅς οἱ παρέκειτο τραπέζῃ Od. 21. 416; so in Att., Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 17, Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 7, Plat., etc.:—metaph., ὑμῖν παράκειται ἐναντίον ἢ μάχεσθαι ἢ φεύγειν the choice is before you, to fight or flee, Od. 22. 65; ἔρδειν .. ἀμχανίη παράκειται Theogn. 685; ἅμα παρακεῖσθαι λύπας τε καὶ ἠδονάς lie side by side, Plat. Phileb. 41 D:—often in part., Ἄττα παρακείμενος lying at death's door (melius Ἄττα πάρα κείμενος, cf. O. T. 972), Soph. Ph. 861; παρκείμενον τέρας the present marvel, Pind. O. 13. 103; τὸ παρκείμενον the present, Id. N. 3. 131; so, τὰ παρακείμενα Ar. Lys. 1048; but τὰ π., also, the dishes on table, Amphip. Πλάν. 1. 6; κλίνην .. παρακείμενην τε τὴν τράπεζαν Diod. Com. Ἐπικλ. 1. 10; ἢ π. πύλην the nearest gate, Polyb. 7. 16, 5; ἐν μνήμῃ παρακείμενα things present in memory, Plat. Phileb. 19 D. 2. like ἐπίκειμαι, to press on, urge, c. dat., LXX (3 Macc. 7. 3). 3. metaph. to lie prostrate, of absolute submission or subjection, π. πρὸ προσώπου σου LXX (Judith. 3. 3). II. in Gramm.: 1. to be cited, Schol. Ar. Pl. 720. 2. ὁ παρακείμενος (sc. χρόνος), tempus perfectum, Apoll. de Constr. 205. 3. ἀντίφρασις ἐστὶ λέξις διὰ τοῦ π., ex adjecto, as when the Furies are called Eumenides, Walz Rhett. 8. 755, cf. 786. 4. of words, joined by *juxta-position* (not composition), Apoll. de Constr. 311; cf. παράθεσις.

παρακειμένως, Adv. like parallel lines, close by, Ath. 489 B. 2.

παρακίνομαι, to move aside, disturb, τινι Plat. Rep. 591 E (where it may be intr., v. infr. II. 2); π. τὰ τάγματα Plut. Galb. 13; and absol. to raise troubles, enter into plots, like νεωτερίζειν, Dem. 193. 27, Dion. H. 7. 55, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 5. 2. to excite violently, madden, Theophr. H. P. 9. 19, 1:—Pass. to be distracted, Lat. *permoveri mente*, Soph. Aj. Argum., Eur. I. T. argum.; εἰς τι to be violently excited or incited to .., Luc. Hist. Conscr. 1; ὑπόθερμος καὶ παρακεκινημένος Id. Calumn. 5; v. infr. II. 3. 3. to notice in passing, mention casually, τινι Plut. 2. 656 C. II. intr. to be disturbed, become turbid, Theophr. C. P. 6. 7, 6. 2. to shift one's ground, change, Plat. Rep. 540 A, Dion. H. 3. 10. 3. to be highly excited or impassioned, ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 35; πρὸς τι Theopomp. Hist. 116; μηδὲν παρακινεῖν Hipp. Aër. 294 (where it may be trans.); παρακεκινηκῶς ὑφ' ἡλικίας Com. Anon. 311 b; ναυθετεῖται .. ὡς παρακινῶν as out of his senses, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D; τῇ διανοίᾳ παρακεκινηκῶς Diod. Excerpt. 565. 21, cf. 556. 8.

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παρακελευσμα, v. sub παρακείμεμα.

παρακελευσματικός, ἡ, ὄν, hortatory, Eust. 1393. 4. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 1416. 40.

παρακελευσμός, ὁ, = παρακέλευσις, Thuc. 4. 11, Lys. 194. 15, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 59, etc.

παρακελευστής, οὗ, ὁ, *one who calls out to or encourages*, Gloss.

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παρακινδύνεντέον, verb. Adj. *one must hazard*, Dion. H. 9. 57.

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παρακινήσειω, Desider. *to wish to excite*, Byz.
 παρακίνησις, ἡ, *incitement, exhortation*, Schol. Thuc. 4. 11.
 παρακίνητικός, ἡ, *disturbing*, Schol. Theocr. 11. 40. 2. *de-*
ranged, Plut. ap. Eus. P. E. 563 D; π. τι καὶ μανιώδες Philo 2. 477:—
 Adv., παρακινήτικῶς ἔχειν *to shew symptoms of madness*, Plut. Solon 8.
 παρακίρναμαι, Pass. *to be mixed with*, τινι Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 7, Basil.
 παρακίω [ἴ], *to pass by*, τινά Il. 16. 263, in tmesi.
 παρακλαίω, *to weep beside*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 971.
 παρακλάομαι, Pass. *to be broken off*, Schol. Arat. 785.
 παράκλασις, εως, ἡ, *a breaking off*, Eust. 25. 35.
 παρα-κλαυσι-θύρον [ἴ], τό, *a lover's complaint sung at his mistress's*
door, a serenade, Plut. 2. 753 B. We have examples in Ar. Eccl. 960,
 Theocr. 3. 23, Horat. Od. 3. 10, Propert. 1. 16, 17.
 παρακλείδιος κλείς, ἡ, *a false key*, Plat. Com. Met. 1.
 παρακλείω, Ion. -κλήω, *to shut out, exclude*, τινά Hdt. 6. 60. II.
to shut up in prison, Polyb. 5. 39, 3, si vera l.; cf. LXX (2 Macc. 4. 34).
 παρακλέπτω, *to steal from the side, filch underhand*, Ar. Pax 414,
 Luc. Jud. Voc. 4; τὰ παρακλεπτόμενα Isac. 88. 33.
 παρακλήϊω, Ion. for παρακλείω, Hdt.
 παράκλησις, ἡ, *a calling to one's aid, summons*, οἱ ἐκ παρακλήσεως
 συγκαθήμενοι *a packed party in the jury*, Dem. 275. 20; v. παρα-
 καλέω I. 2. 2. *a calling upon, imploring, appealing*, τινος
to one, Thuc. 4. 61: *intreaty, deprecation*, Strab. 581; περὶ τῆς
 ἁμαρτίας Plut. 2. 404 A. II. *an exhortation, address*, πρὸς
 τὸν ὄχλον Thuc. 8. 93; οὐ παράκλησιν εὐρόντες, ἀλλὰ παραινέσιν
 γράψαντες *not a mere address to their feelings, but counsel to act rightly*,
 Isocr. 3 A; π. τῶν πολιτῶν πρὸς ἀρετὴν Aeschin. 16. 33; τῆς σωφρο-
 οῦνης παράκλησιν .. αὐτοὺς παρακέκληκα Id. 52. 22. - III. *con-*
solation, Phalar. Ep. 96, LXX (Isai. 30. 7, Nahum. 3. 7), Ep. Hebr. 6. 18.
 παρακλητέος, ἄ, *on, to be cited or quoted*, Luc. Pseudol. 4. II.
 παρακλητέον, *one must call on*, θεόν Plat. Legg. 893 B; or *summon*,
 ἑτέρους σοι συμβούλους π. Isocr. 422 D, cf. Tim. 27 D; τοὺς φίλους
 Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 5: *one must exhort*, τινά ἐπὶ τι Clem. Al. 283.
 παρακλητεύω, *to address in deprecation*, Philo 2. 520. II. *to*
exhort, Eust. Opusc. 134. 44:—Pass., lb. 288. 36.
 παρακλητήριος, ἄ, *on, consoling*, Byz.
 παρακλητικός, ἡ, *hortatory*, Plat. Rep. 523 D, 524 D, etc.; π.
 τινος *exhorting to a thing, σημαίνειν τὰ π. τοῦ πολέμου* Dion. H. 4.
 17; λόγος π. ὁμοιότητος Ib. 26:—Adv. -κῶς, Clem. Al. 869, etc. II.
 invocatory, Eccl. III. π. ἐλευθερία, v. Ducange.
 παράκλητος, *on, called to one's aid, in a court of justice*, Lat. *advoca-*
tus: as Subst. *a legal assistant, advocate*, Dem. 341. 10, etc.; cf.
 Herm. Pol. Ant. § 142. 14:—*an intercessor*, Philo 2. 520, etc. II.
 in N. T. and Eccl., ὁ Παράκλητος, of the Holy Spirit, *the Intercessor*,
 or *the Comforter*.
 παρακλήτρια, ἡ, *fem. of foreg.*, Gloss.
 παρακλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *one who encourages, a comforter*, παρακλήτορες
 κακῶν = κακοὶ π. LXX (Job. 16. 2), Eccl.
 παρακλίδόν, Adv. (παρακλίω) *bending sideways, turning aside, swerv-*
ing, οὐκ ἂν ἔγωγε ἄλλα παρὲξ εἶποιμι π. would not tell you another
 tale beside the mark and *swerving from the truth*, Od. 4. 348, 17. 139;
 ὅσσε π. ἔτραπεν ἄλλη she turned her eyes aside, h. Ven. 183; π. πίπτειν
 Ar. Rh. 1. 757.
 παρακλίνω, ορος, ὁ, = παρακλίτης, Anth. P. 9. 257.
 παρακλίνω [ἴ], *to bend or turn aside*, ἦκα παρακλίνας κεφαλὴν Od. 30.
 301; π. τοὺς μυκτῆρας πρὸς τὰς λαύρας Ar. Pax 157; π. τὴν θύραν,
 τὴν πύλην *to set it ajar, open it a little*, Hdt. 3. 156; so, π. τῆς ἀυλείας
to open a bit of the hall-door, Ar. Pax 981. 2. *metaph.*, ἄλλη
 παρκλίνουσι δίκας *they turn justice from her path*, Hes. Op. 260; π. τὸν
 νόμον Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 40: of words, *σικκρὸν τι π. to alter slightly*
 (cf. Horat. *parce detorta*), Plat. Crat. 400 B, 410 A. 3. *to lay*
beside another, Ath. 435 A:—Pass. and Med. *to lie down beside*, esp. at
 meals, Lat. *accumbere*, τινι Theocr. 2. 44, Anth. P. 5. 294: *to lie side*
by side, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 5; of adjacent lands, Πελοποννήσις ὕψη παρακέ-
 κλιται Ἰσθμῷ Call. Del. 72. II. *intr. to turn aside*, Il. 23. 424
 (where however ἵππους may be supplied); παρακλίνασα *having swerved*
from the right course, Aesch. Ag. 745. III. *to turn aside from*,
 decline, avoid, τὴν ἀφῆν τὴν ἀλλήλων Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 51. [ἴ, but ἴ
 in pf. and aor. pass. παρακέκλιμαι, παρεκλίθην.]
 παρακλίτης [ἴ], *on, ὁ, one who lies beside at meals*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28.
 παρακλύω, = παρακλύω IV, Anth. Plan. 255.
 παρα-ακμάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to be past the prime*, of fruits and the like, Xen.
 Mem. 4. 4, 23, Theophr. Odor. 20, etc.; of wine, Alex. Δημ. 6. 5:—
 metaph. of beauty, Xen. Symp. 4. 27., 8, 14; πρεσβύτεροι καὶ παρηκ-
 μακότες Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 1, cf. Pol. 3. 1, 5; π. τοῖς αἵμασι Plut. Caes.
 69; of a state, Polyb. 6. 51, 5:—also, of the wind, *to be past its fury*,
 ἀβατε, Theophr. Vent. 35; of passion, ἂν δὲ μικρὸν παρακμάση [ὄργῃ]
 Menand. Incert. 64, cf. Plut. Brut. 21.
 παρα-ακμαστικός, ἡ, *on, past its prime, ἡλικία* Galen.: *past its crisis*,
 πυρετός Medic.
 παρα-ακμή, ἡ, *the point at which the prime is past, decay*, Plut. 2. 453
 C; π. τῆς νόσου *abatement*, Id. Marc. 24, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 2. 238.
 παρακνάομαι, Med. *to rub against*, τινι Philostr. 803.
 παρακνημίδια, τά, *armour for horses' legs*, Poll. 1. 140.
 παρακνήμιον, τό, (κνήμη) *the outer shin-bone*, opp. to προκνήμιον, *the*
inner, Poll. 2. 190: also παρακνημῖς, Phot. Epist. 364.
 παρακνημόομαι, Pass. *to go with difficulty*, Hippon. 113 (Tzetz. Exeg.
 II. 79. 20), v. Hesych.
 παρακνίζω, *to irritate*: metaph. *to make jealous*, Eccl.
 παρακοάω, = παρανοάω, Hesych., Phot.

παρ-ἄκοή, ἡ, *that which has been heard imperfectly, hearsay*, Ep. Plat.
 341 B, Galen. II. *unwillingness to hear, disobedience, contumacy*,
 Ep. Rom. 5. 19., 2 Cor. 10. 6, Synes. 211 A, Phot., etc.
 παρακοιμάομαι, Pass. *to sleep or keep watch beside*, τοῖς βασιλείοις
 Ath. 189 E; *to sleep beside*, τινι, in death, Epigr. Gr. 637:—hence
 παρακοιμητής, -κοιμήσις, Gloss.:—also in part. παρακοιμώμενος, an
 officer of the Imperial Byzantine household, *keeper of the bedchamber*,
 Coust. Porph. de Rom. Imp. 231. 14, 16, etc.
 παρακοίμημα, τό, = παραγκάλισμα, Schol. Soph. Ant. 661.
 παρακοιμίζω, *to make to lie with*, τινά τινι Alex. Polyhist. ap. Eus.
 P. E. 423 A:—Subst. -κοιμιστής, οὔ, ὁ, Paul. Alex. Apotel. 54. 2.
 παρακοιναίω, Med. *to communicate*, τινί τι Pind. P. 4. 236.
 παρακοιτέω, like παρακοιμάομαι, *to keep watch or ward beside*, τινί
 Polyb. 6. 33, 12; absol., Teles ap. Stob. 535. 28.
 παρακοίτης, *on, ὁ, one who sleeps beside, a bedfellow, husband, spouse*,
 Il. 6. 430., 8. 156, Hes. Th. 928.
 παράκοιτις, ἴος, ἡ, *acc. ἴν, fem. of foreg. a wife, αἰδοιή, θαλερή, ἰφθίμη,*
κυδρὴ Il. 21. 479, etc.; Ep. dat. παρακοίτι Od. 3. 381, Hes. Sc. 14. 46.
 παράκοιτος, ὁ, *keeper of the bedchamber*, Manass. Chron. 5634. II.
 ἡ, = παράκοιτις, Diod. 5. 32.
 παρακολλάω, *to glue or fasten on*, Hipp. Mochl. 843. II. *to*
join at the edges, τραύματα Galen.
 παρακόλλημα, τό, *that which is glued on*, perhaps *ornamental wood-*
work glued on furniture, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6.
 παρακόλλησις, ἡ, *a glueing or fastening on*, Hipp. Offic. 745.
 παρακολλητικός, ἡ, *on, joining at the edges*, φάρμακον Leo Philos.
 παρακόλλος χαμῆνη, *a low couch with only one end to it*, Poll. 10.
 36; cf. ἀμφικόλλος.
 παρ-ἄκολουθεῖω, *to follow beside, to follow or attend closely, dog*
one's steps, τινι Ar. Eccl. 725; τὸ παρακολουθεῖν εἰδῶλον ἐκάστῳ Plat.
 Soph. 266 C, cf. Dem. 519. 12., 537. 2; οὐς σὺ ζῶντας μὲν, ὧ κίναδος,
 κολακεύων παρηκολούθεισ Id. 281. 22; πόροι κατὰ πάντα τὸν πλεύ-
 μονα παρακολουθεῖντες Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 5. II. in various
 relations, partly physical, partly mental, *to follow closely, attend minutely*
to, of a physician, π. νοσήματι Plat. Rep. 406 B; π. ἅπασι [τοῖς πονη-
 ρεύμασι] *to trace accurately all his knaveries*, Dem. 423. 24; so, π. τοῖς
 πράγμασι ἐξ ἀρχῆς Id. 285. 21; π. χρόνοις *to follow all the times and*
dates, Nicom. Εἰλειθ. 1. 20, cf. Ev. Luc. 1. 3; π. τοῖς δικαίοις Demad.
 178. 32. 2. of an audience, προσέχειν νοῦν καὶ παρ. εὐμαθῶς Aeschin.
 16. 9: generally, *to follow with the mind, understand*, π. πῶς .. Polyb.
 1. 12, 7, etc.; esp. as Stoical term, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 33, etc.; also,
 παρακολουθεῖν τούτῳ ὅτι .. *to understand that ..*, lb. 2. 26, 3; and
 simply, π. ὅτι .. Galen. 13. 63 D; also c. part., Arr. Epict. 4. 5, 21:—
 rarely c. acc., π. τὰ ἐψηφισμένα *to become acquainted with ..*, C. I. 2557
 A. 6. 3. of things, as of a disease, πυρετοὶ π. μοι καὶ ἀλγήματα Dem.
 1260. 20; τῷ βίῳ π. *to keep company with, keep close to*, of things that
 benefit, Isocr. Antid. § 262; so, αὐτοῖς π. ἡ ἐχθρα παρὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων
 Dem. 1378. 14; of rules, *to hold good throughout*, π. δι' ὅλης τῆς ἱππικῆς
 Xen. Eq. 8, 14. 4. of a logical property, τὸ ἀεὶ παρακολουθεῖν
 Arist. Top. 5. 3, 7; also of the genus, lb. 4. 5, 3, cf. 4. 2, 17; of notions
 inseparably connected one with another, Id. Categ. 7, 30, Metaph. 9. 2,
 9; of cause and effect, Id. An. Post. 2. 17, 3:—cf. παρακολουθήσις.
 παρἄκολουθήμα, τό, *a consequence*, Plut. 2. 885 C. 2. *an ap-*
pendage, Cyrill.
 παρἄκολουθήσις, ἡ, *a following closely, close connexion*, τοῦ αἰτίου
 καὶ οὐ αἰτίου Arist. An. Post. 2. 17, 5. II. *a following with the*
mind, understanding, Plut. 2. 1144 B, Arr. Epict. 1. 6, 13, etc.:—also *an*
inferring, Chrysipp. ap. Gell. 6. 1.
 παρἄκολουθητικός, ἡ, *on, ready at following or understanding*, Arr.
 Epict. 1. 6, 14, c. dat., lb. 1. 6, 17, M. Anton. 5. 9. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 6. 42.
 παραδόλουθος, *on, consequent upon*, π. αὐτῷ πυρετός Ruf. ap. Oribas.
 παρακολυμβάω, *to swim beside*, Hero Autom. 265.
 παρακομιδή, ἡ, *a carrying across, transporting*, Thuc. 7. 28; π. ποιέ-
 σθαι τῶν ἀναγκαίων Polyb. 10. 10, 13:—*a bringing up*, τοῦ χάρακος Id.
 18. 1, 4. II. (from Pass.) *a going or sailing across, passage, transit*,
 ἡ π. ἡ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν Thuc. 5. 5, cf. Polyb. 3. 43, 3, etc.
 παρακομίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to carry beside or along with, escort, con-*
voy, Eur. H. F. 126. 2. *to carry or convey over, to transport*, Xen.
 Hell. 5. 4, 61; esp. to a place, lb. 1. 4, 7; ἐξ Ὑπερβορέων εἰς Δῆλον
 Arist. H. A. 6. 35, 2; π. ναῦς ἐπὶ τι *to bring ships to an anchorage*, Dem.
 1208. 4: generally, *to convey, carry*, Ildt. 7. 147:—Med. *to have a thing*
brought one, σίτον Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 57. II. Pass. *to go or sail*
beside, coast along, τὴν Ἰταλίαν Thuc. 6. 44; παρὰ τὴν ἠπειρον Dio C.
 48. 27: also, π. ἐς τόπον, ἐπὶ τόπου Thuc. 4. 25., 6. 52; absol., Plut. Lucull.
 37. 2. *to go or sail across, to cross, pass over*, Polyb. 1. 52, 6, etc.
 παρακομιστής, οὔ, ὁ, *one who carries beside or over*, Gloss.
 παράκομμα, τό, *money with a false stamp*, Philo 2. 561, etc.:—*metaph.*
a counterfeit, Id. 1. 683.
 παράκομος, *on, with flowing hair*, Com. Anon. 313; cf. παράχρωμος.
 παρ-ἄκονάω, *to sharpen or whet besides*, τὰ σκληρὰ [ξύλα] Theophr.
 H. P. 5. 5, 1; ὁ λόγην ἀκονῶν ἐκείνος καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν τι παρακονᾷ
 Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33:—Pass., αἱ φύσεις ἄλλως κράτισται, νῦν δὲ καὶ παρη-
 κύνηται Ar. Ran. 1116:—Med., τὴν ἀκμὴν τῆς μαχαίρας π. Philostr.
 Jun. 865. II. generally, *to rub against*, Hesych., Phot.
 παρ-ἄκοντιζω, *to throw the dart with others*, Luc. Paras. 61.
 παρακοπή, ἡ, metaph. (v. παρακόπτω II) *infatuation, insanity, frenzy*,
 Aesch. Ag. 223, Eum. 329: *delirium*, Hipp. Aph. 1257; in pl., Plut. 2. 1123 B.
 παράκοπος, *on*, metaph. (v. παρακόπτω II) *frenzied, frantic*, Aesch. Pr.
 581; π. φρενῶν Eur. Bacch. 33; λύσση π. Ar. Thesm. 668.
 παρακοπτικός, ἡ, *on, frantic, raving*, Galen.

παρακόπτω, to strike falsely, counterfeit, properly of money, Diod. 1. 78:—hence, generally, to falsify, Luc. Lexiph. 20; κίβδηλα καὶ νόβα καὶ παρακεκομμένα Id. adv. Indoct. 2; opp. to δόκιμα and ἀκίβδηλα, Id. Hist. Conscr. 10, Hermot. 68; so, ἀνδράρια μοχθηρά, παρακεκομμένα κnavish mannikins, base coin, Ar. Ach. 517. 2. Med. to cheat or swindle out of a thing, π. τινὰ ἀγαθῶν Ar. Eq. 807; simply, to cheat, τινὰ Ib. 859:—Pass. to be cheated, τινι in a thing, Id. Nub. 640; cf. παρασκοπέω. III. metaph. to strike the mind awry, drive mad, derange, π. φρένας Eur. Hipp. 238; παρακεκομμένος τὸν νοῦν Schol. Aesch. Pr. 581, cf. Phot. s. v. 2. so also intr., παρακόπτειν τῇ διανοίᾳ, to be mad, Arist. Mirab. 31; absol., παρακόψας in a fit of madness, Diog. L. 4. 44, cf. Diod. 5. 50, cf. Plut. 2. 963 E, 1123 F: hence παρακοπή, παράκοπος. III. to cut in pieces, cut up, μέλη Polyb. 10. 5, 5. παρακορέω, to sweep clean, Plat. Com. Lak. 1. 3, Philyll. Aδγ. 1. παρακόσμος, on, unseemly: Adv. —μωσ, Joseph. A. J. 1. 6, 3. παρακοτέω, to be angry besides, Phot. παρακουρεύω, to shave badly, Eccl. παρακούσμα, τό, a thing heard amiss, a false notion, Ep. Plat. 338 D, 340 B, etc.: a false story, Strab. 317; ἐκ παρακούσματος by misunderstanding, Dion. H. 9. 22, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 8:—esp. of philosophic opinions, Περιπατητικῶν π. Jul. Caes. 25. παρακουσμάτιον, τά, Dim. of παρακούσμα, Plut. 2. 354 A. παρακουστέον, verb. Adj. one must disobey, τινός Muson. ap. Stob. 458. II. παρακούω, fut. —κούσομαι:—to hear beside, esp. to hear accidentally, to hear talk of, Δημοκῆδεος τὴν τέχνην Hdt. 3. 129; ἀξίων λόγων πραγμάτων Ep. Plat. 339 E; παρακήκοα νῦν ὅτι τίκτει Anth. P. 5. 75. II. to hear underhand, overhear from, τί τινος Ar. Ran. 750; τι παρά τινος Plat. Euthyd. 300 D; π. τινός to overhear him, Luc. Merc. Cond. 37. III. to hear imperfectly or wrongly, misunderstand, ἀκούειν τι, παρακούειν δέ Arist. Eth. N. 7. 6, 1, cf. Plat. Prot. 330 E, Theact. 195 A, Cebes Tab. 3. IV. to hear carelessly, take no heed of, Polyb. 26. 2, 1, etc.; περί τινος Id. 30. 18, 2: also to pretend not to hear, Id. 3. 15, 2, Plut. Philop. 16:—Pass. to be carelessly heard, be not heeded, Polyb. 5. 35, 5. 2. c. gen. pers., Id. 2. 8, 3, Ev. Matth. 18. 17; c. gen. rei, Polyb. 7. 11, 9. παρακράτῶ, to hold back, detain, τινα App. Hisp. 35: to restrain, Ar. Epict. 3. 7, 28; τρίχας ρεούσας π. to prevent the hair from falling off, Diosc. 4. 134. II. to hold beside, ἀμίδα τινί Ar. Epict. 1. 2, 8. παρακρέμαμαι, Pass. to be dependent, τὰ παρακρεμάμενα the dependencies of an empire, Polyb. 5. 35, 10. παρακρεμάννυμι, to hang beside, χεῖρα παρακρεμάσας letting the hand hang down, Il. 13. 597. παράκρημνος, on, steep at the side, on the edge of a precipice, ὁδός, ἀτραπός Strab. 391, Diod. 11. 8: precipitous, χωρία Plut. Philop. 18: with steep banks, Id. Brut. 51. παρακρίνω, to judge by comparing, τι Achmes Onir. 9. 2. to judge falsely, Hesych. II. Pass. to be drawn up in line opposite, Plut. Anton. 39; πεζὸς παρακεκρίμενος παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν the land force drawn up along the shore, Hdt. 9. 98; παρεκρίθησαν διαταχθέντες Id. 8. 70; cf. Plut. Cato Mi. 13. παρακροδοῦμαι, Dep., = παρακούω I, Eccl. II. = παρακούω IV, to disobey, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 5. παρακροδοῖς, εὖς, ἡ, disobedience, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 2. παρακροδοῦν, οὖ, ὅ, one who hears wrong, Cyrill. παρακροκίζω, to be somewhat saffron-coloured, Diosc. 5. 145. παρακροτέω, to pat or clap one, εἰς τὸν ὄμιον Luc. Gymn. 1:—to encourage, τινα Joseph. B. J. 1. 19, 5, 31, 5. παρακρουσίς, ἡ, a striking falsely, a false note, discord, Plut. 2. 826 E; cf. παράχρωσις. 2. metaph. a cheating, deceiving, deception, Dem. 679. 3., 760. fin.:—a fallacy, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 13, cf. Soph. Elench. 17, 2. 3. madness, Hipp. Prorrh. 68; so, παρακρουσμός τῆς διανοίας Moschio de Mul. II. a striking in or checking of an eruption, τοῦ θερμοῦ Arist. Probl. 3. 12. παρακρουσι-χοίνικος, on, striking off too much from the top of the measure (cf. παρακούω I), Com. Anon. 318. παρακρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = παρακοπτικός, Hipp. Prorrh. 68, etc. II. deceitful, Poll. 4. 21:—Adv. —κῶς, Ib. παρακρουστος, on, = παράκοπος, Hesych. παρακρούω, to strike aside, properly (says Phot.) of a wrestler who trips up the adversary, or rather (as says Harpoc.) of a seller who strikes off too much from the top of the measure, cf. κρουσιμετρέω, παρακρουσι-χοίνικος:—hence to disappoint, mislead, generally with a notion of deception, fraud or fallacy, οὐκ ἂν σε παρακρούοι ἢ παρούσα ξυμφορὰ Plat. Crito 47 A, cf. Dinarch. 103. 13:—Pass. to be led astray, go wrong, ἄθρει . . πῆ παρακρουόμεθα Plat. Lys. 215 C; φενακισθῆναι καὶ παρακρουσθῆναι Dem. 656. 5; μὴ παρακρουσθῆτε be not diverted from the point, Id. 566. 20; ὑπό τινος by one, Aeschin. 24. 19; περί τινος about a thing, Polyb. 24. 3, 3; τὰ σφάλματα, ἃ αὐτὸς ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ . . παρεκέρουστο the faults into which he had been misled, Plat. Theact. 168 A. 2. so in Med. to mislead, deceive, cheat, esp. by fallacies (cf. παράκρουσις I. 2), π. καὶ παραλογίζεσθαι Isoer. 283 D; τὰς δόξας τῶν ἀκρωμένων π. Id. 289 E; cf. Dinarch. 95. 23, Plat. Crat. 393 C, Dem. 19. 18., 318. 1, Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 6, Metaph. 4. 29, 5; π. τηλικουτοῦ πράγμα τοῦς δικαστὰς (where τηλ. πρ. is adverbial) Dem. 1062. 17; pf. pass. παρακέκρουσμαι in sense of Med., Id. 71. 17, Luc. Timon 57:—cf. διακρούω, ἐκκρούω. 3. in Med. also, to crack, Phryn. Incert. 2; but Meineke suggests περικρούση. II. in Med. also, to strike away from oneself, parry, ταῖς μαχαίραις τοὺς κόντους Plut. Lucull. 28, cf. Id. Sull. 18: to shun, avoid, Id. 2. 198 B. III. παρακε- κρούσθαι τῶν φρενῶν to be driven from one's senses, A. B. 59: so also

intr. in Act., Hipp. Epid. 1. 966,—which may be compared with παραπαίω II. IV. ἡ ὀθὼνη παρακέκρουσται (si vera l.) is ready hoisted, Luc. Catapl. 1. παρακρύπτω, fut. ψω, to hide beside or near, Diod. 18. 19:—Med. to hide oneself, Diog. L. 2. 131. παρακρώζω, fut. ζω, to croak beside, Anecd. Par. 1. 25. παρακταῖος, α, on, on the shore or bank, Opp. H. 4. 316. παρακτάομαι, Dep. to get over and above: in pf. —κέκτημαι, to have over and above, ξεινικοὺς νόμους Hdt. 4. 80. παράκτης, on, ὁ, (ἄγω) one who leads hounds, Hesych. παράκτησις, ἡ, possession beside or near, Clem. Al. 1000. παρακτίδιος, on, = παράκτιος, κύμα Anth. P. 9. 371. παρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄγω) productive, Procl., Eccl. παρακτικός, α, on, on the sea-side, κέλευθος, ὁδός Aesch. Pr. 836, Soph. Fr. 233; λειμῶνες Id. Aj. 654; π. δραμεῖν Eur. I. T. 1424. παρακύκλος, ὁ, a part of a chariot-wheel, Poll. 10. 53. παρακῦμάτιος, on, wavy, i. e. watered, like silks (as Böckh understands it), χιτωνίσκος C. I. 155. 48. παρακῦπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for peeping, θυρίδες παρ., v. Ducange. παρακῦπτω, poët. παρκῦπτω, to stoop sideways, of the attitude of a bad harp-player, Ar. Ach. 16. II. to stoop for the purpose of looking at, and so, 1. to look sideways at, cast a careless glance on a thing, παρακῦψαντα ἐπὶ τὸν τῆς πόλεως πόλεμον Dem. 46. 27. 2. to peep out of a door or window, like Horace's despicere, ἐκ θυρίδος Ar. Thesm. 797, cf. 799, Vesp. 178; π. ὡσπερ γαλή Id. Eccl. 924; of girls peeping after a lover, Id. Pax 982, 985; π. τὸν ἔραστον ἰδεῖν so as to see him, Plut. 2. 766 D:—metaph., σωτηρία παρέκῦψε a hope of safety peeped out, Ar. Eccl. 202: foll. by a relat. clause, to peep out and see, π. τίς ἄνεμος πνεῖ Ar. Epict. 1. 1, 16:—Pass., θυρίδες παρακῦπτόμεναι, prob., out of which people look, Lxx (3 Regg. 6. 4). 3. of persons outside a place, to peep in, look in, κατ' ἄντρον παρκῦπτοῖσα Theocr. 3. 7; παρέκῦψεν εἰς τὸ μνημεῖον Ev. Jo. 20. 11; παρακῦψας βλέπει Ib. 5, Luc. 24. 12; ὁ παρακῦψας εἰς νόμον τέλειον Ep. Jacob. 1. 25; π. εἰς τὰ ὑμέτερα Luc. Pisc. 30, cf. I Ep. Petr. 1. 12. παρακῦρῶ, to annul, Symm. V. T. παρακῦρῶ, fut. κῦρῶ, = παρατυγχάνω, Q. Sm. 11. 423. παρακῦψις, εὖς, ἡ, a stooping to one side, peeping in:—Proverb., ὄνου π. like our 'bull in a china shop,' Menand. Ier. 1, cf. Pargoemiogr. παρακωμῶδέω, to satirise incidentally in a comedy, Ath. 525 A. παρακωχή, f. l. for παροκωχή, q. v. παραλάλω, to talk at random, cf. Meineke Menand. Incert. 17. παραλαμβάνω, fut. —λήψομαι, Ion. —λάψομαι. To receive from another, being, like παραδέχομαι, correl. to παραδίδωμι, of persons succeeding to an office, π. τὴν βασιλείην Hdt. 2. 120; τὴν βασιλείαν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς C. I. 4697. 1; so, τοῖς παραλαμβάνουσι (sc. τὴν βασιλείαν) the successors, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 12; also, π. τὴν ἀρχὴν Plat. Legg. 698 E; τῆς πόλεως τὰ πράγματα Ar. Eccl. 107; τὴν ἐπιμέλειάν τινος Aeschin. 20. 13; τὴν τριηραρχίαν Dem. 1148. 21; so, π. πόλιν ἀνάστατον Andoc. 14. 35, cf. Thuc. 1. 9, etc.; π. νόμον, opp. to τιθέναι, Thuc. 5. 105, cf. Isoer. 180 A; of inherited rites or customs, Hdt. 2. 51:—also of persons succeeding by inheritance, Eur. Ion 814, Lys. 116. 31; παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς πολλὴν οὐσίαν π. Dem. 565. 21; opp. to ἐπικταῖσθαι, Plat. Rep. 330 A; π. δρας to inherit curses, Eur. Phoen. 1611:—of officers, to receive things as stated in an inventory from their predecessors, C. I. 123. 53., 145. 146, al.; τὰ μὲν παρεληφῶτα τὰ δ' αὐτὸν εὐρηκότα Isoer. Antid. § 208. 2. to take upon oneself, undertake, πράγμα τι Ar. Eq. 344; τὰ παραλαμβάνόμενα undertakings, Hdt. 1. 38: to take to one's self, admit, employ, π. ἐν ταῖς μάχαις τὸν θυμὸν Plut. 2. 988 E; and in Pass., π. πρὸς τὴν σύστασιν Ib. 1027 D. 3. to take in pledge, Hdt. 3. 136; also, to take by force or treachery, seize, get possession of, οὐδὲν ἐδυνάετο π. τῆς ἐσόδου Id. 7. 211, cf. Andoc. 28. 23; τὰς ναῦς παραλαμβάντες Thuc. 1. 19., 4. 16; παραλ. τὰ πράγματα to get control of affairs, Plut. Alcib. 26:—in Med. to lay hold of, ἀκρῶν τῶν χειρῶν Paus. 6. 4, 1. 4. to receive by hearing or report, to ascertain, Hdt. 2. 19; π. τὴν ἀλήθειαν I. 55; π. ἀκοῆ 2. 148; π. τὰ περὶ τι λεγόμενα Thuc. 2. 102; τι περὶ τινος Polyb. 12. 22, 5: to take or receive (as a substitute or equivalent), τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἀντὶ τοῦ νοῦ π. Plut. 2. 898B; (so in Pass., ὑμέτερον ἀντὶ τοῦ ὑμῶν παρελήπται Dion. H. de Thuc. 14. fin.); to receive by way of lesson, σοφίαν παρὰ τινος Plat. Lach. 197 D:—Pass. to be received, accepted, τὰ παρελημμένα the received or traditional doctrines, Arist. Meteor. 2. 7, 1; οἱ π. μῦθοι Id. Poët. 14, 10; λόγοι ἐνιοι π. ὡς Ἀριστογείτονος Plut. 2. 850 E. 5. to take up, catch up, τὸ οὐνομα τοῦτο Hdt. 1. 121, cf. 126; τὸν λόγον Polyb. 33. 16, 9; π. ἐπὶ βραχὺ τοῦτο state concisely, Id. 6. 58, 1. II. c. acc. pers. to take to oneself, associate with oneself, as a wife or mistress, Hdt. 4. 155, Xen. Oec. 7, 6; as an adopted son, Hdt. 1. 113; as a partner, auxiliary, or ally, Id. 1. 76., 2. 121, 4, Thuc. 1. 111, etc.; παραλαμβάνων ἄλλος ἄλλον ἐπ' ἄλλου . . χρεία Plat. Rep. 369 B; συμβούλους π. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 10; as a pupil, Plat. Apol. 18 B, Rep. 460 B, Alc. 1. 121 E:—π. μάρτυρα to bring forward as a witness, Dem. 1159. 27; cf. παραληπτέον. 2. to invite, ἐπὶ ξείνια Hdt. 4. 154; ἐπὶ δείπνον Alciphro 3. 46; ἐφ' ἐστίασιν Plut. 2. 40 B; εἰς τὸ συσσίτιον Id. Lycurg. 20; absol., lb. 461 D; παραληφθῆναι πρὸς τινα Parmenisc. ap. Ath. 156 E. 3. to wait for, intercept, Lat. excipere, Hdt. 4. 203; π. τοὺς Σπαρτιάτας οἴκοι σκηνοῦντας Xen. Lac. 5, 2, cf. An. 7. 7, 47. 4. to take prisoner, Polyb. 3. 69, 2. παραλάμπω, to shine a little, glimmer, Plut. 2. 889 D. παράλαμψις, ἡ, a shining spot on the cornea, restored in Hipp. Prorrh. (for παράληψις) from Galen. Lex. p. 538. παραλανθάνω, to escape the notice of, τινὰ Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 B, Isoer. 210 D, 230 D, etc.:—absol. to lie hid, concealed, ἐν ταῖς ψάμμαις Id. 4. 15, 7.

παραλαχανίζω, to gather herbs beside, Comicus ap. Phot.; cf. Ar. Ach. 469, 478.
 παραλαείνω, to smooth, polish, Clearch. ap. Ath. 522 D.
 παραλαεαντικός, ή, όν, emollient, lenitive, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 62 D.
 παραλέγω, to lay beside; but in this sense used only in Med., to lie beside or with, of clandestine intercourse with a woman, ό δέ οι παρελέξατο λάθρη Il. 2. 515, cf. 20. 224, etc.; παραλέξομαι έν φιλότητι 14. 237; also of the woman, to lie down beside, τώ δέ Βρισηϊς παρελέξατο 24. 676, cf. Od. 4. 305; aor. syncop. παρέλεκτο, h. Ven. 168:—by Comic metaphor, τυρῶ καί μίνθη π. καί έλαιω Cratin. Νομ. 4. 2. παραλέγεσθαι την γην to sail or coast along, Lat. legere orani, Diod. 14. 55; την Ιταλίαν Id. 13. 3; την Κρήτην Act. Ap. 27. 8 and 13:—absol., παραλεκτέον έστιν one must coast along, Strab. 591. II. to speak beside the purpose, wander in one's talk, rave, Lat. delirare, Hipp. Epid. 1. 954, 976:—to speak incidentally, μύθον Plut. 2. 653 E.
 III. like παρατίλλω, to gather superfluous hair, Hesych.:—Pass., παραλέξαι you have had your eyebrows plucked, Ar. Eccl. 904; παραλελέχθαι τās τρίχας Poll. 2. 35.
 παράλειμμα, τό, a remnant, Liban. 4. 624 (al. περιλ-).
 παραλειπτέον, verb. Adj. one must pass over, τι Xen. Ages. 8, 3; ού π. τὰ περί τινος Isocr. 409 C; ού π. περί τινος Diod. 5. 83.
 παραλειπτικός, ή, όν, passing over, σχήμα π. Walz Rhett. 8. 657.
 παραλειπτός, όν, to be passed over, κώθων Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 8 D.
 παραλείπω, fut. ψω: pf. -λέλοιπα Isocr. 76 D:—Pass., pf. -λέλειπται Id. To leave on one side, leave remaining, Thuc. 3. 26, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 4:—τοίς έχθροίς παραλείπεται (like υπολ-) is reserved for enemies, Dem. 553. 4. II. to leave to another, λόγον τινί π. to leave him time for speaking, Aeschin. 63. fin.: to permit, allow, π. τινί ποιείν τι Plut. Arat. 28. III. to leave on one side, pass over, Lat. praetermitto, amitto, in an invitation, in a will, etc., τινά Ar. Eccl. 1154, Lysias 188. 41, etc.; as dogs a hare, Xen. Cyn. 3, 6, etc. 2. to neglect, Eur. Tro. 43, Ar. Ran. 1194, Av. 456; of orders, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 16; opportunities, Dem. 24. 25, etc.:—Pass., τὰ παραλειπόμενα omissions, deficiencies, Plat. Rep. 401 E, cf. Legg. 772 C, Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 8; εἰ τις παραλείπεται [πράσοδος] if the revenue is insufficient, Id. Rhet. 1. 4, 8:—τὰ παραλειπόμενα (sc. βιβλία)=the Books of Chronicles, v. Schleusner Lex. 3. to pass over, leave untold, omit, Eur. Hel. 773, Andoc. 2. 16, Thuc. 2. 51, Plat. Symp. 188 E, al.; μυρία τόνων έτερ' εἰπείν έχων .. παραλείπω Dem. 273. 15; π. περί τινος Diod. 5. 26; πλείω τὰ παραλελειμμένα τῶν εἰρημένων Isocr. 219 B, cf. 130 B. 4. absol. to make an omission, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 5. 5. to cease doing, ἀδικοῦντες ού παραλείπουσι Ath. 234 A.
 παρ-αλείφω, fut. ψω, to rub along, bedaub with ointment, τὰ βλέφαρα Ar. Eccl. 406; σιάλω π. τινό Arist. Rhet. 3. 4, 3.
 παράλειψις, ή, a passing over, omission, Plut. 2. 33 A, Ath. 490 F; κατὰ παράλειψίν τινος with the omission of, Plut. 2. 1037 E. 2. a rhetor. figure, in which a fact is designedly passed over, in such way that attention may be specially called to it, Arist. Rhet. Al. 22, 2., 31, 8, cf. Walz Rhett. 3. 408., 8. 452, Auctor. ad Herenn. 4. 27.
 παραλελογισμένως, Adv. unreasonably, Achmes Onir. 258.
 παράλευκος, ον, partly white, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 10, Ath. 319 F.
 παραλήγω, to be all but ceasing, ή παραλήγουσα (sc. συλλαβή), the penultima, Apoll. de Constr. 252, etc.; παραλήγειν τώ ι, τώ ε, to have ι, ε in the penult., Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 20, 39, al.; so, παραλήγεσθαι Ib. 8. 43, etc.
 παράληξις, ή, the penultima, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 43, E. M., etc.
 παραληπτέον, verb. Adj. of παραλαμβάνω, one must take to oneself, γυναίκα Antip. ap. Stob. 419. 3: one must produce, μάρτυρας Dem. 916. 4.
 παραληπτής ος -λημπτής, ού, ό, a receiver of dues, Ars. Peripl. M. Rubr. p. 11, C. I. 5075, cf. Franz p. 320:—π. σίτου a receiver of soldiers' allowances, C. I. 5109. 1.
 παραληπτός, ή, όν, to be accepted, opp. to παραδοτός, τινι παρά τινος Plat. Meno 93 B. II. to be applied, πρόσ τι Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1035 D.
 παραλήπτωρ, ό, an inheritor, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 932.
 παραληρέω, to talk like a dotard, talk nonsense, Lat. delirare, Hipp. Epid. 1. 986, Isocr. 237 E, Ar. Eq. 531, Ran. 594, Plat. Theaet. 169 A; ακούσαι .., κἀν δοκῆ τις παραληρέιν Dem. 1421. 10; φαίνεται .. άττα καλ τούτ παραληροῦσιν even to fools, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 11.
 παραλήρημα, τό, silly talk, absurdity, Dio C. 59. 26.
 παραλήρησις, ή, a talking foolishly, delirium, Hipp. 1210 G.
 παράληρος, ον, talking foolishly, delirious, Hipp. Epid. 1. 940, Philo 1. 387, etc. II. as Subst., = παραλήρησις, Hipp. 1103 E, Suid. s. v. λήρος.
 παράληψις, ή, a receiving from another, succession to, ή π. τῆς αρχῆς Polyb. 2. 3, 1; τῆς βασιλείας Diod. 15. 95; τῆς οὐσίας Ath. 218 C. 2. the taking of a town, Polyb. 2. 46, 2. 3. μετά θείας παραλήψεως with an appeal to the gods, Arist. Rhet. Al. 18, 1. 4. learning, doctrine, Iambl. de Abst. 2. 7; τεχνική τις π. Arr. Epict. 2. 11, 2.
 παραλιθάζω, to grow stony or hard, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 3.
 παράλιμνος, ον, lying by lakes or marshes, Plut. 2. 951 E.
 παραλιμπάνω, collat. form of παραλείπω, Arist. Probl. 29. 13, 4, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 8 D.
 παράλιον, τό, a chapel of the hero Paralos, Dem. 1191. 25.
 παράλιος, α, ον or ος, ον (v. infr.), = πάραλος, by the sea, παραλία ψάμμος Aesch. Ps. 573; γῆ, πόλις παραλία Eur. Ion 1592, Rhcs. 700; ύρμιθες παράλιοι Soph. Aj. 1065; τὰ π. τῆς Αακωνικῆς Plut. 2. 213 A; π. καλ νησιῶται Ib. 965 C. II. ή παραλία, Ion. -λη (sc. γῆ or χώρα), the seacoast, sea-board, τῆς Θρηκῆς την π. Idt. 7. 185; of

Epidaurus, Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7. 2. esp. applied to the maritime district or Eastern sea-board of Attica, between Hymettus and the coast, Hdt. 5. 81; cf. πάραλος II; called παραλία γῆ in Thuc. 2. 56; ή χώρα ή παραλία C. I. 178, 179; ή παραλία alone, Strab. 398, etc.; also ή παράλιος Polyb. 3. 39, 3, Diod. 3. 15., 11. 14 and 60., 12. 42, al. III. οι Παράλιοι, = οι Πάραλοι, Plut. 2. 805 D. [Πάραλία, metri gr., Ap. Rh. 4. 1560, Dion. P. 253.]
 παρ-αλίσκομαι, Pass. to be caught near, Hesych. s. v. παραλούς.
 παρ-αλίταινω, aor. -ήλιτον, to do amiss, sin, ή μέγα δή τι παρήλιτον Ap. Rh. 3. 891; ύσσα οι .. παρήλιτε Q. Sm. 13. 400. 2. c. acc. pess., ή ρα θεοῦς .. παρήλιτες didst sin against them, Ap. Rh. 2. 246.
 παρ-αλιώτης, ον, ό, an inhabitant of the παραλία, Eriphan.
 παρ-αλλάγή, ή, a passing from hand to hand, transmission, πυρὸς παραλλαγαί Aesch. Ag. 490. 2. alternation, μυῶν παραλλαγαί καλ νεύρων their alternate movements, Hipp. 797 F; π. ποδῶν the alternate motion of the feet in dancing (cf. θερμαστρίς 1. 2), Bach Critias p. 96:—a distortion of the vertebrae, Hipp. Art. 815. 3. interchange, διανοίας πρὸς αἴσθησιν π. an interchange of intellect and sense, putting one for the other, Plat. Theaet. 196 C; cf. παραλλάσσω I. II. difference between things, ποιείν π. τινα εὐσομίας καλ άσομίας Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 5; μεγάλας τās π. ποιείσθαι περί τι Polyb. 6. 7, 3; μεγάλην έχειν π. Diod. 5. 37; ή π. του ανθρώπου πρὸς τὰ άλογα Arr. Epict. 2. 8, 3. III. variation, change, Ep. Jac. 1. 17; π. κάλλους πρὸς αἴσχος Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 32; cf. παράλλαγμα II.
 παρ-άλλαγμα, τό, alternation, παραλλάγματα όστέων the overlapping ends of broken bones, Hipp. Art. 792. II. an interchange, variation, Strab. 87, Plut. Num. 18.
 παραλλακτικός, ή, όν, of or for the parallax, όργανον Procl., etc.
 παρ-αλλάξ, Adv. alternately, in turn, Lat. vicissim, Soph. Aj. 1087, Tim. Locr. 95 C; αναπνεῖν καλ εκπνεῖν π. Arist. Resp. 2, 4; τῶν αετῶν θάτερον τῶν εκγόνων αλταίετος γίνεται π. Id. Mirab. 60; cf. ενάλλαξ. 2. in alternating rows, Lat. ad quincuncem dispositi, νῆσοι .. π. καλ ού κατὰ στοιχον κείμεναι Thuc. 2. 102. II. π. εἶναι = παραλλάσσειν II. 1, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 4.
 παρ-άλλαξις, ή, alternation, π. όστέων the overlapping of broken bones, Hipp. Fract. 762, 775; π. έχειν καλ συμπλοκῆν Theophr. Fr. 1. 66; cf. παράλλαγμα. 2. alternating motion, τῶν σκελῶν Plut. Philop. 6; ή δεῦρο κακεῖ π. τῆς κεφαλῆς Id. 2. 977 B. II. a change for the worse, and generally changing, alteration, Plat. Tim. 22 D, Polit. 269 E; παραλλάξις φρενῶν mental aberrations, Hipp. 396. 16. III. the mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, Theophr. Sens. 69, Plut. 2. 930 A:—in Astron., the parallax is the angle formed by lines drawn from a star to the earth's centre and to a point on the earth's surface, Ptol., Procl.:—but ή π. τῶν γωνιῶν in Arist. Cael. 2. 4, 8 is the variation of the angles.
 παρ-αλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω: pf. παρήλλαχα Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 23. To make things alternate, Lat. alternare, π. τούς οδόντας to make the alternate teeth of the saw stand contrary ways, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 3; π. τās άρχάς to make the ends [of the bandages] overlap or cross, Hipp. Fract. 770; and in Pass., of broken bones, the ends of which overlap, Ib. 773, v. infr. II; παραλλάξας having transposed [the two], Plat. Theaet. 193 C; π. τὰ σημεῖα τῶν αἰσθήσεων to transpose or interchange the impressions received from the senses, Ib. 194 D:—Pass., υποδήματα παρηλλαγμένα shoes fitting either foot, Satyr. ap. Ath. 534 C; cf. παραλλαγή 1. 3. 2. to change or alter a little, δλίγα π. Hdt. 2. 49; μίαν μόνον συλλαβῆν π. Aeschin. 81. 29, cf. Arist. Top. 3. 4; also with a sense of altering for the worse, π. φρένας χρηστάς Soph. Ant. 298:—often in Pass. to be altered, Polyb. 5. 56, 11, etc.; τὸ κίνημα παρηλλαγμένον Id. 7. 17, 7; hence παρηλλαγμένος, η, ον, strange, extraordinary, Id. 2. 29, 1., 3. 55, 1; παρηλλαγμένους τοῖς μεγέθεσιν ύφεις Diod. 17. 90; cf. παρηλλαγμένως. 3. of Place, to pass by or beyond, go past, ενέδραν Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 12, Polyb. 5. 14, 3, etc.; τὸ ύδωρ π. τὸ χωρίον Dem. 1276. 13:—to elude, avoid, Plut. Camill. 24:—to get rid of, πόθος Id. Caes. 41. 4. to go beyond, surpass, τώ τάχει π. τὰ άστρα Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 14:—to exceed in point of time, την παιδικῆν ηλικίαν Plut. Alcib. 7, Cim. 1; κατὰ την ηλικίαν τὸν μείρακα π. Anna Comn. 1. 160, 10. II. intr. to pass by one another, of two tunnels or the like, which start from opposite directions, and, instead of meeting, overlap each other, Hdt. 2. 11; so of bones, άρθρον παραλλάξαν Hipp. Art. 794; πόροι παραλλάσσοντες passing one another, not meeting, opp. to κατάλληλοι, Arist. Probl. 12. 58, 3, cf. 8. 13, Meteor. 4. 9, 4; v. supr. I. 1, and cf. παράλλαγμα, συντετραίνω:—to alternate, reciprocate, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 26, fin. 2. to differ or vary from, τῶν πολλῶν .. δικαίων Plat. Legg. 957 B; π. από τινος Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 3; absol. to differ, vary, δλίγον παραλλάσσοντες Hdt. 7. 73; ή χρεία π. μικρόν Arist. Pol. 1. 5, 9; π. τὸ όρώμενον changes the angle of vision, Id. Probl. 3. 10; of the wind, to change its direction, Ib. 26. 45. b. impers., ού σμικρόν παραλλάττει it makes no small difference, Lat. non paululum refert, Plat. Theaet. 169 E. 3. π. του σκοποῦ to go aside from the mark, Ib. 194 A; metaph., π. τῶν φρενῶν Lysias Fr. 58; absol., Plut. Lucull. 43. 4. to deviate from the straight course, in Act. and Med., Strab. 591: to be liable to deviation, Plat. Rep. 530 B: to go astray, be out of one's wits, Lat. desipere, Id. Tim. 27 C, 71 E; λόγοι παραλλάσσοντες delirious, Eus. Hipp. 935:—to degenerate, decline, εἰς μοναρχίαν επαχθῆ Plut. Rom. 26. 5. to slip aside or away, παραλλάξασα διὰ χερῶν βέβακεν ύψις Aesch. Ag. 424. 6. to be superior to, c. gen., π. άλιος άστρων Epigr. in Diog. L. 8. 78; παραλλάττων τινί superior in a thing, Polyb. 18. 8, 2.

παρᾶλληλ-επίπεδον, τό, a body with parallel surfaces, a parallel-epiped, Euclid. 11. 25, Plut. 2. 1080 B; so παρᾶλληλεπίπεδος πλινθίς, Iambl. in Nicom. 134 A.

2. π. ἀριθμός a number made by three factors, two of which are equal, Nicom. Arithm. 129. 10.

παρᾶλληλα, ἡ, a being side by side, parallelism, Eust. 149. 8, etc.

παρᾶλληλίζω, to place side by side, or parallel, Eust. 505. 43, etc.

παρᾶλληλισμός, ὁ, a comparing of parallels, Eust. 437. 35.

παρᾶλληλό-γραμμος, ον, bounded by parallel lines, Strab. 178: τὸ π. a parallelogram, Euclid. 2 Def., Plut. 2. 1080 B, etc.

παρ-ἄλληλος, ον, beside one another, side by side, αἱ παράλληλοι (sc. γραμμαί) parallel lines, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 16, 2, An. Post. 1. 12, 4, cf. Mechan. 25, 6; π. κύκλοι the five zones, Diog. L. 7. 155, Nonn. D. 38. 258; and ὁ π. (sub. κύκλος) a parallel of latitude, ὁ διὰ τοῦ Βορυσθέ- νους π. Strab. 63, cf. 64, 68, etc.; οἱ βίοι οἱ π. the parallel lives of Plutarch, Plut. Thes. 1, cf. Pelop. 2, etc.; ἐκ παρᾶλλήλου parallelwise, Id. Comp. Ag. c. Gracch. 1; so Adv. -λως, Arist. Mund. 7, 1, etc.

2. c. dat. parallel to or with, χάραξ π. τῷ τείχει Polyb. 8. 34, 3, etc.; ὁ Ῥήνος π. ὦν τῇ Πυρήνῃ Strab. 177; also c. gen., Polyb. 9. 21, 10.— This form first occurs in Arist., and has been introduced by the Copyists into many passages of correct writers, where the divided forms παρ' ἄλ- λήλους, παρ' ἄλλα have been now restored, e.g. Dem. 315. 4., 395. 24; v. Zonar. 1501.

παρᾶλληλότης, ἡ, parallelism, Apoll. in A. B. 550.

παρᾶλογία, ἡ, a fallacy, Greg. Nyss., etc.: a false form, E. M. 807. fin., Eust. 154. 2.

II. μετὰ παραλογίας = παραλόγως, Schol. II. 23. 388.

παρᾶλογίζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, Dep.: I. in keeping accounts, to reckon wrong, to misreckon, miscalculate, Dem. 822. 25., 1037. 15. 2. to cheat out of a thing, to defraud of, c. dupl. acc., τρία ἡμισβόλια π. τοὺς ναοποιούς Arist. Rhet. 1. 14, 1, cf. Isocr. 283 D.

II. in reasoning, to reason falsely, draw a false conclusion, use fallacies, Arist. Phys. 1. 3, 2., 6. 9, 1.

2. to mislead by fallacious reasoning, to cheat by false reasoning or fallacies, mislead by fallacies, τινα Isocr. 420 C, Aeschin. 85. 24; ἀπάτη τινὶ π. τινα Id. 16. 32; μεγάλα τὴν πόλιν π. Id. 45. 9:—used also as Pass. to be misled by fallacious reasoning, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 4., 3. 7, 3, al.; Pass. and Med. opposed, παραλογισθῆναι καὶ παρα- λογισασθαι Id. Top. 1. 18, 2: cf. συλλογίζομαι. In Plut. 2. 597 A (ἡ τῆς ἐσθῆτος ὕψις παραλογισμένη τὴν ἐπιδημίαν ἡμῶν) it seems to mean to give a wrong impression of, disguise: to reckon fraudulently, mis- reckon, τὸν μισθὸν LXX (Gen. 31. 41).

παρᾶλογισμός, ὁ, false reasoning, a fallacy, paralogism, Lycurg. 152. 4, etc.; Arist. divides fallacies into οἱ παρὰ τὴν λέξιν (verbal), and οἱ ἐξω τῆς λέξεως (material), Soph. Elench. 4. 9 sq., v. Grote's Arist. 2. pp. 81 sq.

II. deception, fraud, Polyb. 1. 81, 8, etc.

παρᾶλογιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who cheats by false reckoning, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 4, 5; or by false reasoning, M. Anton. 6. 13, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 225:—a cheat, Artem. 4. 57.

παρᾶλογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fallacious, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 29, Soph. Elench. 11, 12. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 9. 135.

παράλογος, ον, (λόγος C. III) beyond calculation, unexpected, unlooked for, π. καὶ ἄτοπον Arist. de An. 1. 5. 22; π. τι ἡ τύχη Id. Phys. 2. 5, 7; π. ἀτυχήματα Id. Rhet. 1. 13, 16; ἐπίδαι Id. H. A. 8. 15, 4; αἱ π. τῶν βαρβάρων ἐφοδοὶ casual, uncertain, Polyb. 2. 35, 6, etc.:—πα- ράλογον, τό, an unexpected event (v. infr. II), τὰ π. τῆς τύχης Diod. 17. 66, etc.; but τὰ παράλογα the over-portions of food given to guests which were not to be reckoned upon, Xen. Lac. 5, 3:—(in Eur. Or. 391, Thuc. 1. 65., 2. 91, παρὰ λόγον is now restored):—Adv. παραλόγως, Hipp. Aph. 1245, etc.; τοὺς π. δυστυχούοντας Dem. 835. 7; Sup. -ῶτατα Joseph. B. J. 2. 19, 7.

2. beyond reason, unreasonable, Plut. 2. 626 E, etc.; ἐν παραλόγῳ ποιεῖσθαι τι App. Civ. 2. 146; παράδοξα μὲν, οὐ μὴν π. Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 173:—Adv., εἰκῆ καὶ π. Polyb. 1. 74, 14, etc.

II. παράλογος, ὁ, as Subst., like παράλογον, τό, an unex- pected issue, τοῦ πολέμου ὁ π. Thuc. 1. 78; πολὺς, μέγας ὁ π. the event is much, greatly contrary to calculation, 3. 16., 7. 55; so, τὸν π. το- σοῦτον ποιῆσαι τοῖς Ἕλλησι caused so great a miscalculation to the Greeks, 7. 28; ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρωπέοις τοῦ βίου παραλόγοις by miscalcu- lations such as men make, 8. 24; τὸ πλείστῳ παραλόγῳ συμβαί- νον 2. 61.

παράλοιπος, ον, remaining besides, Arist. An. Post. 2. 8, 7.

παρᾶλοξάινομαι, Pass. to be placed obliquely, Hipp. 578. 22., 655. 20.

παρ-ἄλος, ον, (ἄλς) by or near the sea, ἄντρα Soph. Aj. 412; χέρσοι Eur. Ion 1584; ἡ δ' ὠπτημένη σίζουσα πάραλος, of a cuttle-fish, with a pun on ἡ Πάραλος (infr. III), Ar. Ach. 1158.

2. generally, con- cerned with the sea, naval, ὁ π. στρατός Hdt. 7. 161. II. ἡ πά- ραλος γῆ the coast-land of Attica (cf. παράλιος II), Thuc. 2. 55;—hence οἱ Πάραλοι the people of the coast-land, Hdt. 1. 59; λαῖδν δὲ Πάραλον, i. e. τοὺς Πάραλους, Eur. Supp. 659;—opp. to the Πεδιακοί (Plain-men), and the Διάκριοι or Ὑπεράκριοι (Mountaineers), v. sub vocc.

III. ἡ Πάραλος ναῦς (Thuc. 8. 74), or ἡ Π. alone (Dem. 570. 4); or without the Art. (Ar. Av. 1204), the Paralos, one of the Athenian sacred galleys, reserved for state-service, such as θεωρίαί and religious missions, in embassies, and in the conveyance of public moneys and persons; the other was called Σαλαμινία (q. v.), cf. τῆς Παράλου ταμίας Dem. 1. c.; Arist. Fr. 402-3.

2. οἱ Πάραλοι, the crew of the Paralos, which contained none but free citizens, Thuc. 8. 73, 74, Aeschin. 76. 35 (v. l. παράλιοι), cf. Poll. 8. 116; also called παραλίται, Ib., Hesych.: gene- rally, seamen, Ar. Ran. 1071, ubi v. Schol.

IV. ἡ π., name of a plant which probably grew near the sea, Anth. P. 4. 1, 20.

παρ-ἄλουργός, ἐς, edged with purple, Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 E, C. I. 155. 29 and 71:—of persons, v. sub φοινικιστής.

παρ-ἄλουργός, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., Poll. 7. 56, Phot.

παρ-ἄλουργός, ὄν, = παραλουργός I, Plut. 2. 583 E.

παρᾶλοομαι, Pass. to bathe together, Ar. Fr. 150, 436, in forms παρα- λοῦσθαι, παραλοῦνται for παραλούεσθαι, παραλόεται.

παρᾶλοφία, ἡ, the back of the horse's neck where the mane grows, Poll. 2. 134: but a good MS. gives παραλόφια, with which Jungerm. compares the gloss of Hesych., παράλοφα: τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν τενόντων μέρη.

παρ-ἄλιος, ον, dwelling near the Alps, Plut. Aemil. 6.

παρᾶλύγίζω, to dend aside, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 11; but Cod. Urb. gives παραλλάγει, whence Dalecamp. παραλλάσει.

παρ-ἄλυκίζω, to be changed and become salt, Plut. 2. 897 A.

παρᾶλύπew, to griève or trouble besides, ἄλλο παρελύπει .. οὐδέν no disease attacked them besides the plague, Thuc. 2. 51; ὅταν μηδὲν .. αὐτὴν παραλυπῆ Plat. Phaedo 65 C; π. τινά τι Plut. Pericl. 35: οἱ παραλυποῦντες, the troublesome, the refractory, Xen. An. 2. 5, 29:— Pass. to be molested besides, Strab. 398, etc.

παρᾶλύπησις, εως, ἡ, a causing of grief, Byz.

παρᾶλυπρος, ον, of soil, rather poor, Strab. 142.

παρᾶλύσις, ἡ, a loosening by the side or secretly: a breaking open illicitly, Plut. 2. 519 C.

II. a disabling the nerves in the limbs of one side, palsy, paralysis, Theophr. Fr. 11, Galen.; generally, π. τῶν σωματῶν, of the effect of strong wine, Com. Anon. 16. 13; τῆς ψυχῆς Polyb. 31. 8, 10.

III. diaeresis (in Grammar), κατὰ π. Eust. Dion. P. 384.

παρᾶλυτέον, verb. Adj. one must set free from, τινός Plat. Legg. 793 E.

παρᾶλυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, paralytic, Ev. Matth. 4. 24, etc.

παρᾶλύτος, ον, = foreg., Artemid. 4. 67, Jo. Chr., Anna Comn. 2. 347, 9.

παρᾶλυτρόομαι, Pass. to be redeemed by ransom, Παρᾶλυτρούμενος name of a Comedy by Sotades.

παρᾶλύω [on the prosody, v. λύω]: I. c. acc. rei, to loose from the side, loose and take off, detach, τὰ πηδάλια τῶν νεῶν Hdt. 3. 136 (so in Med., παραλύόμενοι τὰ πηδάλια taking off the rudders, Xen. An. 5. 1, 11; and in Pass., παραλελυμένοι τοὺς ταρσοὺς with their oars taken off, Polyb. 8. 6, 2); παραλύειν τὴν πτέρυγα τοῦ χιτωνίου Ar. Fr. 312; τὸν θώρακα Plut. Anton. 76; and in Med., π. τὴν βραχίονα [τοῦ χιτῶνος] Id. Cleom. 37; τοὺς ατεφάνους Id. 2. 646 A.

2. to undo, put an end to, πόνους Eur. Andr. 305; τὴν τοῦ παιδίου ἀμφισβή- τησιν to relinquish it, Isae. 47. 24:—Med. to get rid of, τὸν κίνδυνον Dion. H. 6. 28.

3. to undo secretly, σακκία χρημάτων Diod. 13. 106, cf. Plut. 2. 10 B.

II. c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, to unyoke or part from, πολλοὺς ἤδη παρέλυσεν θάνατος δάμαρτος Eur. Alc. 933; so μία, γὰρ σφεων παρέλύθη one city (Smyrna) was parted from them, Hdt. 1. 149; π. τινὰ τῆς στρατηγίας to release or set free from military service, Id. 7. 38, (and in Pass. to be exempt from it, Id. 5. 75); so, παραλύειν τινὰ δυσφρόνων to set free from cares, Pind. O. 2. 95; π. τινὰ τῆς στρατη- γίας to dismiss from the command, Hdt. 6. 94, cf. Thuc. 7. 16., 8. 54; τινὰ τῆς δυνάμεως Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 27; (so in Pass., π. τῆς ἀρχῆς Eunap. p. 476 Boiss.); but also τὴν ἀρχὴν τινι π. Id. p. 61:—τοὺς Ἀθη- ναίους π. τῆς ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὀργῆς to set them free, release them from .. , Thuc. 2. 65; φαρμάκῳ π. ἑαυτὸν τοῦ ζῆν Strab. 374; παραλεύσθαι τοῦ φόβου Polyb. 30. 4, 7: c. acc. only, to set free, δυστάνου ψυχάν Eur. Alc. 115.

III. to loose beside, i. e. one beside another, π. τὴν ἐτέραν κῆνα Xen. Cyn. 6, 14.

IV. to disable, enfeeble, Plat. Ax. 367 B; π. τὸ σῶμα τροφῆς ἀποχῆ Plut. Demetr. 38:—mostly in Pass. to be disabled at the side, esp. of a stroke of palsy, to be paralysed, Hipp. Epid. 1. 990, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 15; then, generally, to be ex- hausted, to flag, of camels, Hdt. 3. 105; ἡ δύναμις τῆς πόλεως .. παρε- λύθη Lys. 134. 6; τῇ σωματικῇ δυνάμει παραλύμενος Polyb. 16. 5, 7; παραλελυμένος καὶ τοῖς σώμασι καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς Id. 20. 10, 9; τὴν δύναμιν παρέλευντο Id. 1. 58, 9; τὰς χεῖρας Teles ap. Stob. 523. 21.

παράλωμα, τό, (λῶμα) a hem, border, Hesych.

παραμαίνομαι, Dep. to be quite mad, Ameips. Konn. 2.

παραμαρμαίρω, to gleam beside, Onesand. Strateg. 29.

παρ-ἄμαρτάνω, to err by going aside, err greatly, εἰς ἤρων τι παρή- μαρτον Ar. Fr. 283, cf. Plut. 2. 89 E.

παραμαρτύρια, ἡ, as Att. law-term, = παραγραφή, Poll. 8. 57.

παραμασῆτης, ον, ὁ, (μασάομαι) a trencher-companion, parasite, like παράσιτος, Alex. Troph. 3, Timocl. Ἐπιστ. 2. 6:—so παραμασύντης, ον, ὁ, Alex. Ταραντ. 4. 8, Ephipp. Ἐφηβ. 1.

παραμάχαιρον, τό, a side-dagger, Eust. 413. 39: παραμαχαιρίδιον, Favorin., etc.

παρ-ἄμβλύνω, to blunt rather or by degrees, Plut. 2. 788 E.

παραμεθίημι, to let pass, τι Hipp. 616. 43; c. gen. partit., π. τοῦ αἵματος Id. 600. 15.

παρ-ἄμείβω, fut. ψω, to change or alter slightly, τινά Alciphro 3. 40.

II. = Med. to leave on one side, pass by, c. acc. loci, Arist. Mirab. 168, Ar. Rh. 2. 660, Plut. Mar. 18, etc.:—of a river flowing past, π. τοὺς τόπους Anna Comn. 1. 40, 8; (so in Med., π. τὰς πηγὰς Plut. Pomp. 32): to march past, τῶν βαρβάρων τὴν τάξιν Id. Anton. 39.

2. to outrun, exceed, excel, σοφία σοφίαν Soph. O. T. 504; cf. παρα- μένω.

III. to pass, βίον Anth. P. 8. 181.—Rare in Act.

B. Med. to go past, pass by, leave on one side, τὸν παραμειψά- μενος Od. 6. 310; παρημείβοντο Μαλείαν h. Hom. Ap. 409; παραμεί- βεσθαι ἔθνεα πολλά Hdt. 1. 94; πόλις τάσδε Id. 7. 109, etc.; ἄλσος Soph. O. C. 130; also of rivers which run past a place, Hdt. 1. 72, 75;—but, πύλας παραμείψεται shall pass through the gates, Theogn. 709.

2. to pass over in narrative, make no mention of, Lat. praeternitio, Hdt. 2. 102.

3. to pass by, outrun, outstrip, Lat. praevertere, καὶ θαλασ- σαῖον π. δελφίνα Pind. P. 2. 93; μὴ τίς σε λάθῃ .. ὄχοις παραμειψά-

μένη Eur. I. A. 146. 4. of Time, to pass, go by, Hes. Op. 407; v. A. III. II. in a causal sense, to turn aside, divert, τινα πρὸς .. ἄκραν ἐμὸν πλῆθον παραμείβειαι; Pind. N. 3. 47; cf. παραμεύομαι. παράμειψις, εὖς, ἡ, alteration, Byz. παρ-ἀμελέω, to pass by and disregard, to be disregarding of, pay no heed to, τινος Thuc. I. 25, Lys. 114. 20, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 14, etc.: absol., παρημελήκει he recked little, Hdt. I. 85; παραμελούντες being negligent, Plat. Rep. 555 D:—Pass. to be slighted or abandoned, θεοῖς by the gods, Aesch. Theb. 702, cf. Eum. 300, Plat. Rep. 620 C; ἀνὴρ .. οὐ τῶν παρημελημένων not of the insignificant sort, Plut. 2. 862 B. παραμηνίος, ον, (later form of παραμόνιος), Ath. 30 E; παραμένειος Eustath.

παραμένω, ποῖτ. παρμένω, to stay beside or near, stand by, οὐδέ τις αὐτῷ Ἀργείων παρέμεινε Il. 11. 402, cf. 15. 400; παράμεινον τὸν βίον ἡμῖν Ar. Pax 1105; παρά τινι Aeschin. 8. 6; oft. in Plat.:—of slaves, to remain faithful, opp. to δραπετεύω, ἀποδιδράσκω, Id. Meno 97 D, Xen. Oec. 3, 4, C. I. 1608 a; hence Παρμένων, Trusty, as a slave's name, Menand., etc.; cf. παραμόνιος 2. II. absol. to stand one's ground, stand fast, Il. 13. 151, cf. Hdt. I. 82., 6. 14, Ar. Pl. 440, etc.; more fully, μάχαις τλάμονι ψυχῇ π. Pind. P. 1. 93; παρμένοντας lb. 8. 58; π. ἐν ὄργῃ lb. 1. 173; πρὸς τὰ ὑπόλοιπα τῶν ἔργων Thuc. 3. 10; ἀδύνατός εἰμι .. παραμένειν to remain with the army, Id. 7. 15; of fortune, to remain steady, παραμένει γὰρ οὐδὲ ἐν Menand. Ἀνδρογ. 4. 2. to stay at a place, stay behind or at home, Hdt. I. 64, Antipho 130. 44, Andoc. I. 8. 3. to survive, remain alive, Hdt. I. 30, cf. 3. 57. 4. of things, to endure, last, ἀεὶ παραμένουσα [ἡ φύσις] Eur. El. 942; π. ἡ πολιτεία Lys. 174. 20; αἱ εὐπραγίαι Isocr. 142 C; ἡ ὑγίεια Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 17, etc.:—of money, to stay by one, last for ever, Alex. Incert. 37, Timocl. Ἐπιστ. 2. 1, Menand. Δύσκ. 2. 2; so of wine, like συμμένειν, to last, keep good, εἰς τριγωνίαν π. ἐν ἀπιττώτοις ἀγγεσι Strab. 516, cf. Plut. 2. 655 F.

παράμερος, ον, Dor. for παρήμερος, Pind. O. 1. 160. παραμεσάζω, to act as mediator, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 217. παράμεσος, ον, next the middle, δάκτυλος Poll. 2. 145, Galen. II. παρᾶμέση (sc. χορδή), ἡ, the string next or next after the middle, Arist. Probl. 19. 47; cf. παρανήτη, παρυπάτη.

παραμετρέω, to measure one thing by another, to compare, Plut. 2. 1042 D, cf. 78 F, 569 D, Luc. pro Imagg. 21, Arr. Epict. I. 2, 10:—Med. to compare oneself, τινι with another thing, Plat. Theaet. 154 A (the MS. reading ψ being retained); τὸ παραμετρούμενον that which makes the comparison, Ibid. B; and in Pass., εἰ τῷ μικρῷ παραμετροῖτο Luc. Prom. 15; τὰ καθήκοντα ταῖς σχήσεσι π. Epict. Ench. 30. 2. to measure out, εἴκοσι μεδίμνους τινί Id. Navig. 25. II. to measure a distance past .., pass by, c. acc. loci, Ap. Rh. I. 595, 1166., 2. 937.

παραμέτρησις, ἡ, comparison, Hierocl. p. 138, Basil. M. παραμετρητέον, verb. Adj. one must compare, Eust. Opusc. 171. 3. παρ-ἀμεύομαι, a Dor. form of παραμείβομαι, παραμεύεσθαι τινος μορφάν to surpass the beauty of others, Pind. N. 11. 17. παραμήκης, ἐς, of a longish shape, oblong or oval, Hipp. Epid. I. 969, Polyb. I. 22, 6, Strab. 839: Comp. -κέστερος, Geop. 19. 6, 1; κύκλον παραμηκεστέρου Paus. 5. 26, 3:—Adv., Ion., παραμηκέως κατέ-ἀγη, of a bone fractured obliquely, opp. to ἀτρεκέως, Hipp. Art. 790. II. extending parallel to the mainland, of an island, Strab. 399. παραμηκύνω, to prolong, Anon. ap. Ath. 502 D. παραμηρία, τά, the inside of the thighs, Poll. 2. 187, 188, Hesych. παραμηριαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Poll. 2. 187. παραμηρίδιος, ον, along the thighs; τὰ παραμ. armour for the thighs, cuisses, Xen. An. I. 8, 6:—for horses, Id. Cyr. 6. 4, 1. παραμήριον, τά, the sing. is used in Byz. of a sword or dagger, Sym. Mag. 697. 16. παραμηχανάομαι, to contrive or plot in rivalry, Orig. παραμίγνυμι and -ύω, Ion. -μίσγω. To intermingle or intermix with, τινί τι Ar. Vesp. 878; τι καὶ τι Plut. 2. 59 B:—Pass., metaph., ἡδονὴν παραμεμίχθαι τῇ εὐδαιμονίᾳ Arist. Eth. N. 10. 7, 3. II. c. acc. only, to mix in, add by mixing, Lat. admiscere, ὕδωρ παραμίσειν Hdt. I. 203., 4. 61; μέλι, σμύρνην Hipp. 475. 46., 660. 49; στεατίον μικρόν Alex. Ἐρετρ. I:—Pass., ὅ τι αὐτοῖς τούτων ἐν ταῖς ψυχαῖς παραμέμικται Plat. Rep. 415 B. παραμικρότατος, η, ον, Sup. of παράμικρος, next to the smallest string, Mus. Vett. παρ-ἀμιλλάομαι, Dep. to outvie, outdo, τινά C. I. 2271. 33; τινι in a thing, Polyb. 12. 11, 4. παρ-ἀμιλλος, ον, beyond rivalry, Astyd. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 452. παραμίμομαι, Dep. to imitate, Dion. H. de Demosth. 23. παραμνήσκομαι, pf. -μνήμηται: Dep.:—to mention besides, to make mention of one thing along with another, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 7. 96, 99, Soph. Tr. 1124. παραμίνω, ποῖτ. for παραμένω, to abide, tarry, Od. 2. 297., 3. 115. παραμίνυθω [ῥ], to diminish somewhat of .., τινός Hipp. 599. 14. παραμίξω, Adv. mixedly, confusedly, Iambl. V. Pyth. 26 (115). παρα-μῖξο-λυδιάζω, to introduce the semi-Lyidian mode, Plut. 2. 1144 F. παραμίσγω, v. sub παραμίγνυμι. παραμονή, ἡ, a staying with, of the state of a ἱερόδουλος, C. I. 1608 b, Curt. Anecd. Delph. p. 39. 2. endurance, constancy, Iambl. Protr. 16:—of wine, Ath. 30 E:—as Adv., εἰς παραμονὴν permanently, Geop. 6. 16, 3. II. in Byz. a station, watch: whence παραμονάριος, ὁ, a watcher, custos, C. I. 9259; v. Ducang. παραμόνιος, ον, ποῖτ. fem. παρμονίμα Pind. P. 7. 21: (παρμένω):—

staying beside, i. e. constant, steadfast, permanent, παρμόνιον χρῆμα Theogn. 198; π. εὐδαιμονία Pind. l. c.; ὠφέλεια Plat. Theag. 130 A: long-continued, μάχη Anna Comn. I. 66, 20. 2. of slaves, trusty, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 5., 3. 11, 11; and so Valck. (for παράμονον), lb. 2. 10, 3; cf. παραμένω I. Adv. -μωσ, A. B. 32. παράμονος, ποῖτ. πάρμονος, ον, rarer form of foreg. (q. v.), πένθος Plut. 2. 114 F; οἶνος Geop. I. 12, 52; ὄλβος παρμονώτερος Pind. N. 8. 29. παραμορφώω, to transform, Theoph. Sim. 73. 23: also in Med. to misrepresent, distort, τὴν ἱστορίαν π. Id. 332. 7. παράμουσος, ον, (Μοῦσα) out of tune with, discordant with, c. dat., Ἄρης Βρομίου π. ἑορταῖς Eur. Phoen. 786: harsh, horrid, ἀτης πλαγὰ Aesch. Cho. 464: cf. ἀπόμουσος. παρ-ἀμπέχω or -ίσχω, fut. -ἀμφέξω: aor. -ἤμπισχον. To cover with a cloak or robe, σῶμα Alcidas. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3. 2. to wrap a thing round as a cloak or disguise: metaph., π. λόγους to use a cloak of words, Eur. Med. 282 (where Herm. οὐ γὰρ ἀμπέχειν): also in Med. to allege as a pretext, c. acc., Hipp. 301. 40. παρ-ἀμπύκια, τά, headbands, Eust. 1280. 57. παρ-ἀμπύκίζω, to bind the hair with a headband, Ar. Lys. 1316, in Lacou. form παραμπυκίδω:—Pass. to have one's hair so bound, Eust. 1280. 58. παραμυθεῖν, Dep. to encourage or exhort one to do a thing, c. dat. pers. et inf., τοῖς ἄλλοισιν ἔφη παραμυθήσασθαι οἰκάδ' ἀποπλείειν Il. 9. 417, 684, cf. 15. 45: later c. acc. pers. et inf., πῶς οὖν αὐτοὺς παραμυθησόμεθα προθύμους εἶναι Plat. Legg. 666 A; παραμυθοῦ με (sc. ποιεῖν) ὅ τι καὶ πείσεις Aesch. Pr. 1063:—c. acc. pers. only, to encourage, exhort, advise, Plat. Rep. 476 D, etc.; to encourage a dog, Xen. Cyn. 6, 25. 2. to console, comfort, τινα Hdt. 2. 121, 4, Thuc. 2. 44, Plat. Prot. 346 B, al.; ἡ φιλοσοφία .. ἡρέμα παραμυθεῖται Id. Phaedo 83 A; π. τινα λόγους Ar. Vesp. 115; τινα ὑπαρίους Id. Fr. 140; τινα ἐπὶ τῇ κολάσει Luc. Tox. 33; ἑαυτὸν τῆς ἡττης Dio C. 48. 46; ταῖς ἐλπίσιν τάλγειν π. Menand. Incert. 174:—with neut. Adj., πολλὰ ἂν εἶχε τις παραμυθήσασθαι Dem. 583. 11:—π. τινα ὡς .., to console one by saying that .., Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 1, cf. Soph. Ant. 935. 3. to pacify, appease, παρεμυθεῖτο attempted to pacify them, Thuc. 3. 75. 4. to relieve, assuage, abate, π. ὁ οἶνος τὴν τοῦ γήραος δυσθυμίαν Theophr. ap. Ath. 463 C; π. τὸν φθόνον, τὸ πένθος, τὴν ξυμφορὰν Plut. Alcib. 13, Luc. Philops. 27, etc.:—π. ὄνομα to soften down, palliate, avoid the use of a name, Plut. Cleom. 11, cf. Id. 2. 248 B: of an improbable statement, to explain away, τὴν ἀπὸ μικρῶν ἐπίκλησιν Strab. 613; cf. παραμυθητέον 2. παραμύθημα, τό, consolation, Suid. s. v. παρρηήτοις, Phot. παραμυθητέον, verb. Adj. one must address, Plat. Legg. 899 D. 2. one must soften, τὸ ἐπαχθέειν Sopat. ap. Stob. 46. 52. παραμυθητής, οὔ, ὁ, a consoler, Hesych. παραμυθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, consolatory, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 3; able to relieve (subaud. τῶν ἑαυτοῦ παθῶν) Sext. Emp. P. 1. 70; π. λόγος a letter of consolation, such as Plut. wrote to Apollonius, 2. 101 F sq.; so, τὸ -κόν, consolation, Dion. H. de Rhet. 6. 4. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 225. 41. παραμυθητός, ἡ, ὄν, consolable, Schol. Il. 9. 516. παραμυθητῶρ, ορος, ὁ, = παραμυθητής, Jo. Chrys. παραμύθια, ἡ, encouragement, exhortation, Plat. Rep. 450 D: also persuasion, argumentation, Id. Phaedo 70 B, Legg. 720 A. 2. consolation, Id. Ax. 365 A, Arr. Epict. I. 1, 18:—also diversion, amusement, Plat. Soph. 224 A. 3. relief from, abatement of, φθόνου Plut. Them. 22; τῶν πόνων καὶ τῶν κινδύνων Id. Dio 52, etc.: palliation, Id. 2. 395 F, 929 F: an excuse, ἔχειν τινα π. Longin. 4. παραμύθιον, τό, an address, exhortation, Plat. Legg. 773 E, 880 A, al. 2. an assuagement, abatement of, καμάτων Soph. El. 130; τοῦ μὴ φοβεῖσθαι Plat. Euthyd. 272 B; πυρῶν of the fires of love, Theocr. 23. 7; ἐλπίς κινδύων π. οὔσα Thuc. 5. 103; παραμύθια ποιεῖσθαι τῆς ὁδοῦ Plat. Legg. 632 E, cf. 704 D; τοῖς γὰρ πλουσίοις πολλὰ π. φασιν εἶναι many consolations, Id. Rep. 329 E, cf. Phaedr. 240 D; λύπης παραμύθιον Epigr. Gr. 298. 7, cf. 951. 3. Plato also calls certain fruits παραμύθια πλησμονῆς, stimulants of a sated appetite, Criti. 115 B, cf. Ath. 640 E.—Plato is fond of this form, on which v. Lob. Phryn. 517. παραμύκάομαι, Dep. to bellow beside or in answer, of thunder following on earthquake, Aesch. Pr. 1082. παράμωρος, ον, almost foolish, Hesych. s. v. ἀκκός. παρ-ἀναβαίνω, to mount a choriot beside one, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 F. παρ-ἀναβλαστάνω, to shoot or grow up beside, Philo I. 438. παρ-ἀναγιγνώσκω, later -γινώσκω, to read beside, so as to compare or collate one document with another, τοὺς λόγους μου .. π. τοῖς αὐτῶν Isocr. 236 C; π. τῷ ψηφίσματι τοὺς νόμους Aeschin. 82. 35; so, π. τὰς συνθήκας τὰς τ' ἐφ' ἡμῶν γενομένας καὶ τὰς νῦν .., Isocr. 65 D; παρὰ μαρτυρίας τὰς ῥήσεις Dem. 315. 21, cf. 712. 9:—Pass., Plat. Theaet. 172 E. II. to read publicly, Polyb. 2. 12, 4, al., Lxx (2 Macc. 8. 23), and Pass., τοῦ νόμου παραναγνωθέντος Id. (3 Macc. I. 12). παρ-ἀναγκάζω, fut. ἀσώ, to accomplish a thing by force, Dion. H. de Lys. 13:—π. ὀστέα to force the ends of a bone together, Hipp. Art. 800 (al. καταναγκ-). παρ-ἀνάγνωσις, ἡ, a reading before or to, Gloss. παραναγνωστικόν, τό, seems to have been a letter of some public character, a pastoral letter, etc., Phot. Bibl. 105. 20, al. παρ-ἀνάγω γνάθον, in Hipp. Mochl. 847, seems to be to bring up the jaw (after yawning) crookedly, not into its right place. παρ-ἀναδύομαι, Med., with aor. 2 and pf. act., to come out, come forth, appear beside or near, Plut. Alex. 2.

παραναιετάω, to dwell beside or near, c. acc. loci, Soph. Tr. 635.
 παραναίωμα, aor. I -ενασσάμην, Med. to dwell beside or near, κακὸς
 παρενάσσατο γείτων Call. Fr. 143. 2. II. trans. = παροικίζω, καί
 μιν .. σφετέρῃ παρενάσσατο χώρῃ Dion. P. 776.
 παρ-ανακλίνω [i], to lay beside, τινί τι Lxx (Sirach. 47. 19).
 παραναλέγομαι, Med. to sail along, Nicet. An. 105 A.
 παρ-ἀναλίσκω, fut. -ἀναλώσω, to spend amiss, to waste, squander, throw
 away, παραναλώσετε πάντα ὅσ' ἂν δαπανήσητε Dem. 1432. 16; π. εἰς
 οὐδὲν δέον Id. 167. 14:—Pass., of persons, to be sacrificed uselessly, παρα-
 ναλώθησαν Plut. Lysand. 28, etc.:—a part. pres. pass. παραναλούμενος
 (from παραναλώω) occurs in Antiph. Mυστ. 2. 5; pf. παραναλωμένος in
 Archedic. Θησ. I. 11.
 παρ-ἀνάλωμα, τό, an useless expense, waste, τοῦ πολέμου Plut. Pyrrh.
 30, etc.; χρόνον Ael. V. H. I. 17:—of a person, a mere make-weight, an
 incumbrance, Demad. 178. 35, cf. Wessel. Diod. 14. 5.
 παρ-αναπίπτω, to fall back on one side, of dogs copulating, Artem.
 I. 79.
 παραναπλήρωμα, τό, the complement of a parallelogram, Eucl.
 παραναστέλλω, to draw to one side, back, μικρὸν π. τῆς χλαμύδος Eus.
 H. E. 7. 15.
 παρ-ανατείνω, to extend along, εἰς τόπον Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri 37.
 παρ-ανατέλλω, to rise or appear beside, Diod. in Phot. Bibl. 215. 27,
 Porphyg. ap. Eus. P. E. 92 B, etc.: of a building, Anth. P. 9. 614.
 παραναφύω, v. l. in Philo for παραφύω.
 παρ-ανδρόμαι, Pass. to be fit for marriage, πάρθνοι .. παρανδρούμε-
 ναι Hipp. 562. 35, v. Littré 8. p. 466.
 παρανέατη, ἡ, = παρανήτη, q. v.
 παρανέμω, to pasture beside or near, Ael. N. A. I. 20:—Med. to dwell
 by or near, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. I. 50.
 παρανέομαι, Dep. to go or pass by, Ap. Rh. 2. 357.
 παρανευρίζομαι, Pass. to be ill-strung, χορδαί π. of bad strings, which
 sound dull and harsh (σαθρόν), Arist. H. A. 7. I, 4, Probl. II. 31.
 παρανεύω, to incline to one side, Hippiatr.
 παρανέω, fut. -νεύσομαι, to swim beside, τῷ σκάφει Luc. Lexiph. 5.
 παρανηνέω, Ep. for παρανέω (νέω D) to heap or pile up beside, only
 in impf., σίτον παρενήνεον ἐν κανέοισιν Od. I. 147., 16. 51; v. sub νηνέω.
 παρανήτη (sc. χορδή), ἡ, the string next the last, i.e. the last but one of
 five, Arist. Phys. 7. 4, 4, Metaph. 4. 11, 4, Plut. 2. 1137 C, etc.; so
 παρανεάτη, Cratin. Νομ. 14: cf. παραμέση.
 παρανήχομαι, Dep. to swim along the shore, εἰ δέ κ' ἔτι προτέρω
 παρανήχομαι Od. 5. 417; so, νῆχε πάρεξ 4. 39; c. acc. loci, to swim
 past, Plut. 2. 90 D, cf. Wytt. Plut. 161 F:—metaph., παρενήξατο τὸ
 πλεῦν ἤβης Anth. P. 6. 296: to swim beside, τῇ τριήρει Plut. Them. 10;
 παρὰ τὰ πλοῖα Id. Timol. 19.
 παρ-ανθέω, to shed its blossoms, wither, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 3 and 4.,
 8. 2, 5:—metaph. of liberty, Clem. Al. 201.
 παρ-ανίημι, to relax, slacken the strings, Plut. 2. 1145 D.
 παρανικάω, to subdue to or for evil, Aesch. Cho. 600.
 παρανίσσομαι, Dep., = παρανέομαι, to pass beside, near or beyond, c.
 acc., h. Hom. Ap. 430.
 παρ-ανίστημι, fut. -αναστήσω, to set up beside, Ath. 156 C. II.
 Med. with 2 aor. act. to stand up beside, Plut. Dem. 9, Joseph. B. J. 2.
 21, 1.
 παρ-ανίσχω, trans. to raise in answer, ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους φρυκτούς Thuc.
 3. 22. II. intr. to stand forth beside, Plut. Aemil. 32.
 παρανοέω; to think amiss, παρακούουσι καὶ παρανοοῦσι Plut. Theaet.
 195 A. II. like παραφρονέω, to be deranged or senseless, lose
 one's wits, Eur. I. A. 838, Ar. Nub. 1480, Lysias Fr. 44. III. to
 relax from serious thought, Plotin. 6. 8, 13, in verb. Adj. -νοητέον.
 παρανόημα, τό, error, folly, Themist. 287 B.
 παρανοθεύω, to make spurious or ineffectual, τὸν φόνον π. Theophr. Sim.
 336. 17.
 παράνοια (but παρανοιά metri grat. Ar. Fr. 29, cf. ἄγνοια), ἡ, derange-
 ment, madness, delirium, Aesch. Theb. 756, Eur. Or. 522, Andoc. 21. 4;
 οἱμοί παρανοίας Ar. Nub. 1476; παρανοίας τινὰ αἰρεῖν, γράφεσθαι Ib.
 845, Plat. Legg. 928 E, etc.:—pl., παρανοίας καὶ θανάτους ποιεῖν Arist.
 P. A. 2. 7, 19.
 παρ-ανοίγνυμι and -οίγω, to open at the side or a little, set ajar, θύραν
 Dem. 778. 12; ἀγγεῖον Plut. 2. 903 D: metaph., π. τὸ πρᾶγμα Dion. H.
 de Rhet. 13.
 παρανομέω: impf. παρενόμουν Lys. 98. 2, Dem. 217. 28, Aeschin. 64.
 38: fut. ἦσω Luc.: aor. παρενόμησα Hdt. 7. 238, Thuc. 3. 67, Plut.:
 pf. παρανενόμηκα Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 31, Dem. 1090. 6:—Pass., aor. παρε-
 νομήθη Thuc., etc.: pf. παρανενόμημαι Dem. 1090. 6., 1257. 1:—in
 later times the augmented tenses were usu. written with double augm., so
 that παρηνόμουν, παρηνόμησα, etc., were often introduced by Copyists
 into the text of earlier writers; παρηνόμηται occurs in C. I. 2691 e.
 8. Prose Verb, to be a παράνομος, to transgress the law, act unlaw-
 fully, Thuc. 3. 65, 67, 82; παρανομούντα τε καὶ ἀδικούντα Plat. Rep.
 338 E, etc.: c. acc. cogn., παρανομίαν π. Themist. 15 B. 2. to
 commit an outrage, τι Antiph. 131. 13, Andoc. 32. 1; ἐς τὸν νεκρὸν
 ταῦτα παρενόμησε Hdt. 7. 238, cf. Lys. 98. 2; περὶ τινα Thuc. 8. 108;
 π. τὰ δημόσια to act illegally in public matters, Id. 2. 37:—Pass., κάθοδος
 παρανομηθεῖσα a return illegally procured, Id. 5. 16. II. c.
 acc. objecti, to treat as law forbids, maltreat, τὸ ἀξίωμα τῆς εὐσεβείας
 Plut. 2. 166 B; (more commonly, π. εἰς θεοῦς Dem. 1388. 15; εἰς τὸ
 μαντεῖον Diod. 16. 61, etc.):—Pass. to be ill-used, Dem. 939. 15., 1090.
 6; εἰς τὸ σῶμα Plut. Timol. 13; ἡ φύσις παρανομεῖται, ἡ συνήθεια
 παρανενομήται Id. 2. 755 B, 1070 C. III. in Xen. Hell. 2. 3,
 36, Cobet suggests παρανενομικέναι, = παραγνῶναι.

παρανόημα, τό, an illegal act, illegal conduct, a transgression,
 Thuc. 7. 18, Polyb. 24. 8, 2, Plut. Cato Mi. 47.
 παρανόμησις, ἡ, illegal conduct, transgression, App. Hisp. 61.
 παρανομητικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to transgress, Hierocl. p. 88.
 παρανομία, ἡ, the character and conduct of a παράνομος, transgression
 of law, decency or order, Antiph. 130. 42, Thuc. 4. 98, Plat. Rep. 537
 E, al.; ἡ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα π. εἰς τὴν διαίταν loose and disorderly habits of
 life, Thuc. 6. 15, cf. 28; π. εἰς τινα Polyb. 3. 6, 13; περὶ τι Dion. H. 8. 4.
 παράνομος, ὄν, (νόμος) acting contrary to law and custom, lawless,
 violent, ὀργή, δάκος Eur. Bacch. 997, Tro. 284; π. δὴ .. δόξει γεγονέναι
 ἐκ νομίμου Plat. Rep. 539 A; εἰς τινα, εἰς τι Antisth. ap. Ath. 220 C;
 χειρὶ παρανομοτάτῃ Ar. Fr. 344. 10; οὐ .. τίς ἂν δύναίτο παρανομώ-
 τερον φράσαι; Anaxil. Neorr. I. II. of things, contrary to law,
 unlawful, διὰ τὴν π. ἐνοίκησιν Thuc. 2. 17; τὰ π. τὰ τ' ἀνόσια Ar.
 Thesm. 684; πέπονθα δευὰ καὶ π. Id. Pl. 967; ἀδικοὶ καὶ π. Plat. Apol.
 31 E; τὸ π. illegality, Aeschin. 82. 15:—Adv., παρανόμως, illegally,
 Antiph. 140. 35, Thuc. 3. 65, Plat.; Comp. -ωτέρως Andoc. 32. 8; Sup.,
 -ώτατα Antiph. 130. 11. 2. in Att. law, παράνομα γράφειν, εἰπεῖν,
 to propose an illegal or unconstitutional measure, Dem. 573. 19 and 22;
 and so, παρανόμων γράφεσθαι τινα to indict one for proposing such
 a measure, Andoc. 3. 8; the two phrases being combined in Dem. 229.
 12, τὸν γράφοντα παράνομα παρανόμων γραφόμενος: the indictment
 itself was παρανόμων γραφή, Aeschin. 82. 12, etc.; παρανόμων φεύγειν
 (sc. γραφήν) to be indicted on this score, Lys. 150. 32; παρανόμων
 ἀλῶναι to be convicted of .., Antiph. Σαμφ. I. 14:—cf. Dict. of Antiqq:
 —also c. Superl., παρανομώτατα γεγραφότα Aeschin. 58. 19.
 παράνοος, ὄν, contr. -vous, οὖν, distraught, Aesch. Ag. 1455.
 παρανοσφίζομαι, Med. to appropriate by stealth, Eust. 754. 44.
 πάρ-αντα, Adv. sideways, sideways, Il. 23. 116; v. κάταντα.
 παρ-αντέλλω, poet. for παρανατέλλω, Anth. P. 9. 614.
 παρανυκτερεύω, to pass the night beside, Plut. Pclop. 35, etc.
 παρανυμφος, ὁ, the bridegroom's friend or best man, who went beside
 him in his chariot to fetch his bride, Poll. 3. 40, Hesych., E. M.; but
 Eust. 652. 41 asserts the proper form to be παρανύμφιος (which is a v. l.
 in Poll. l. c.). II. as fem. the bride's-maid, who conducts her to
 the bridegroom, one of the dramatis personae in Ar. Ach.
 παρανύσσω, Att. -ττω, to prick on, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 22, Anna
 Comn. I. 230, 16.
 πάραξ, ακος, ὁ, = βάραξ (q. v.), Inscr. Ther. in C. I. 2448 VI. 12.
 παραξενίζω, to entertain hospitably, Eccl.: -ξενώω, Schol. Hephaest.
 παραξενος, ὄν, half-foreign, counterfeit, Ar. Ach. 518 (where it in-
 cludes a charge of ξενία), Themist. 255 D.
 παραξέω, fut. ἔσω, to graze or rub in passing, like παρατρίβω, Anth. P.
 7. 478, Heliod. 5. 32: of the sword slightly wounding, τὸν χρωῖα Anna
 Comn. I. 213, 9. II. to keep close to, τινί Eunap. 97 Boisson.:
 —then, generally, to imitate, τι Eus. P. E. 524 B; cf. παραξύνω.
 παραξηραίνω, to cause to dry up, Hippiatr.
 παράξηρος, ὄν, somewhat dry, Strab. 839.
 παραξίφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a knife worn beside the sword, a dirk, Strab. 154,
 Wessel. Diod. 5. 33:—Dim. παραξίφιδιον, τό, Nicet. Ann. 379 B,
 Hesych.
 παρ-αξόνιος, ὄν, (ἄξων) beside the axle: τὸ π. a linchpin, A. B. 58;
 cf. παραξονίτης, ἄξονιδιον:—in Ar. Ran. 819 (835), σχινδαλάμων παρα-
 ξόνια, is expl. by the Schol. κινδυνώδη καὶ παράβολα, audacious,
 venturesome quibbles.
 παραξονίτης, cv, ὁ, a linchpin, A. B. 58: also the nave of a wheel,
 Schol. Aesch. Theb. 153 ex Cod. Med. (vulg. παραξονίτιδες).
 παραξύνησις, Att. for παρασύνησις, q. v.: and so for all compds. with
 παραξύν-, v. sub παρασύν-.
 παραξυράω, Ion. -εω, to shave beside, Hipp. 469. 40.
 παράξυσμα, τό, = παρακόλλημα, Dem. Phal. 55.
 παράξυστον, τό, a mason's tool, in Schol. Ar. Av. 1150, to explain
 ὑπαγωγεύς: cf. ξυστόν.
 παραξύνω, fut. ὕσω, = παραξέω I, παραξύνοντες ἐγγυθεν ἔπαιον Joseph.
 B. J. 3. 10, 9 read for -ξύνοντες; cf. Anth. P. 6. 65: metaph., Longin.
 31. 2.
 παράορος, v. sub παρήορος.
 παράπαγος, poet. πάρπαγος, ὁ, the upper bolt of a door, Hesych.
 παραπαίγνιον, τό, a plaything, π. δαιμόνων Eus. P. E. 300 A.
 παραπαιδᾶγωγέω, to help to train or form, Plut. 2. 321 B: strengthd.,
 π. μὴ ἀμαρτάνειν Clem. Al. 290. II. gradually to alter what
 is bad, π. καὶ μεθαρμοττεῖν Luc. Nigr. 12.
 παραπαίζω, to jest by the way, Schol. Ar. Pl. 811, E. M.
 παραπαίδοντως, Adv. in a foolish way, Hesych.
 παράπαισμα, τό, folly, in Hesych. παρᾶπαισμα: cf. παράπτιασμα.
 παράπαιστος, ὄν, foolish, mad, Hesych.
 παραπαίω, to strike on the side, strike falsely, χέλυον Aesch. Fr.
 320. II. intr. to strike a false note, and metaph. to be infatuated
 or delirious, to lose one's wits, Id. Pr. 1056; cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Pl. 508,
 Pax 90, Plat. Symp. 173 E, etc.:—π. τι to commit a folly, Luc. Hist.
 Conscr. 2. 2. to fall away from, Lat. aberrare, τῆς ἀληθείας
 Polyb. 3. 21, 9; τοῦ δέοντος Id. 4. 31, 2, etc.
 παραπάλλομαι, Pass. to bound beside, τινί Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 228.
 παράπαν, Adv. for παρὰ πᾶν, altogether, absolutely, in correct writers
 always joined with Art., τὸ π. Hdt. I. 61, Thuc. 6. 80, etc. 2.
 often with a negat., τὸ π. οὐδὲν not at all, Hdt. I. 32; τὸ π. οὐδέ Ar.
 Pl. 17, Isocr. 365 E, etc.; μὴ ζητεῖν αὐτὴν .. τὸ π. Plat. Theaet. 187 A;
 οὐκ εἰμι τὸ π. ἄθεος Id. Apol. 26 C; φωνὴν οὐκ ἔχειν ἰχθύν γε .. τὸ π.
 Pherecr. Myrm. 3; so with a negat. Verb, τὸ π. ἀρνούμενος Antiph.
 123. 13, cf. Plat. Apol. 26 C. 3. in reckoning, ἐπὶ διηκόσια τὸ

παράπαν two hundred on the average, not less than two hundred, Hdt. I. 193; οὐδὲ πεντήκοντα δραχμῶν τὸ π. Dem. 1279. 22.
 παραπάσσω, Att. -ττω, to sprinkle beside, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 10; τινί τι Plut. 2. 954 A.
 παραπαστόν, τό, sprinkling powder, Hipp. 636. 26.
 παρ-ἀπάτῳ, to deceive, cajole, οἶνω θεᾶς Aesch. Eum. 728.
 παρᾶπᾶφίσκω, only in aor. 2 παρήπαφον:—Epic for παραπατάω:—to mislead, παρὰ μ' ἤπαφε δαίμων Od. 14. 488, etc., cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 952:—c. inf. to induce to do a thing by craft or fraud, Ἥρη δ' ἐν φιλότῃ παρήπαφεν εὐνηθῆναι Il. 14. 360, cf. Theocr. 27. 11.
 παραπείθω, fut. -πέισω: Ep. aor. παρ- or παραι-πέπιθον:—to win by persuasive arts, persuade gradually, prevail upon, win over, Πηλείωνα . . σπουδῇ παρπεπιθύντες Il. 23. 37, cf. Od. 24. 119; often with a notion of deceit or guile, to beguile, cajole, ἐπέεσοι παραιπεπιθούσα φίλον κῆρ Il. 14. 208; παρέπεισεν ἀδελφειοῦ φρένας 13. 788, cf. 7. 120; ὅς μ' ἄγε παρπεπιθὼν ἦι φρεσὶ Od. 14. 290; c. acc. et inf., μὴ σ' ἐπέεσοι παραιπεπιθῶσιν Ὀδυσσεύς, μνηστήρεσσι μάχεσθαι Od. 22. 313; παράπεισον . . ἐλθεῖν . . Ἴσμηνόν Eur. Supp. 59:—rare in Prose, μὴ πη πρεσβύτας ἡμᾶς ὕντας . . παραπέιση may cajole us, Plat. Legg. 892 D:—Pass., παραπεπίσθαι to be beguiled into doing a thing, Arist. de Lim. Insc. 21.
 παραπειράομαι, fut. ἄσομαι, Dep. to make trial of one, so as to ascertain his will, π. Διός, εἰ . . , Pind. O. 8. 4.
 παραπείρω, to bore through, Walz Rhett. 1. 558.
 παράπεισις, εως, ἡ, over-persuasion, cajolery, Schol. Il. 14. 217.
 παραπευστέον, verb. Adj. of παραπείθω, one must win over to the wrong side, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 11.
 παραπευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to persuade or cajole, Poll. 4. 21.
 παραπελεκάομαι, Pass. to be hewn at the side with an axe, Theophr. H. P. 4. 16, 2, C. P. 5. 4, 7.
 παραπεμπτός, α, ὄν, that must be dismissed, παραπεμπτέα ἅπαντα Clem. Al. 188, cf. 202, 281, etc.
 παραπέμπω, fut. ψω, to send past, δλλ' Ἥρη παρέπεμψεν conveyed [the Argo] past or through the Symplegades, Od. 12. 70:—metaph. of Time, π. τὸν βίον to pass one's life, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 449. 16; π. τὴν νύκτα Poll. 6. 109:—Med., τὴν ἀρχὴν π. τινὰ to pass the leadership over his head, to pass him over, Diog. L. 8. 87; π. τὸν κάματον to while it away, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1360. 2. to send by or along the coast, Thuc. 8. 61, in Pass. 3. to escort, convoy, of ships of war conveying merchant vessels, Dem. 568. 14; so in Med., Id. 96. 10; π. τινὰ πρὸς τὴν οἰκίαν Plut. Pericl. 5; esp. to attend to the grave, Diog. L. 3. 41, cf. Ath. 594 E; Pass., of a bridal procession, to be escorted to the bride-chamber, Luc. D. Marin. 5. 1:—to escort, attend a person, Lat. deduco, of court paid to persons by escorting them as Roman clients, Epict. Enchir. 25. 2; to escort, attend to or from the forum, Dio C. 356. 61., 884. 91. 4. to convoy supplies, provisions, etc., to an army, π. τινὶ παραπομπήν Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18; σίτον Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 6, cf. 1224. 22. 5. to send troops along the line or along the flanks, in support, ἐπ' οὐρὰν καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος ἰππικόν Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 4; εὐζώνους εἰς τὰ πλάγια Id. An. 6. 3. 15, cf. Ages. 2, 3. 6. to bring also or besides, φέρε, παῖ, . . ὕδωρ, π. τὸ χειρόμακτρον Ar. Fr. 427. II. of echo, voice, etc., to pass on to the next, to send to, of an echo, π. στόνον τινὶ Soph. Ph. 1459; so, θόρυβον π. to waft him applause, Ar. Eq. 546; π. ἑαυτὸν μουσικῇ to give oneself up to . . , Plut. Sol. 29; χάριτι ἀτύφω Id. Cat. Mi. 46:—Med., φωνὴν π. Dio C. 1255. 24. III. to let pass, pass over, Lat. praetermittere, Polyb. 30. 17, 17, etc. 2. to send away, dismiss, Philipp. ap. Dem. 283. 24, etc.:—Med. to put away one's wife, Apollod. 1. 9, 28. IV. to transmit an inheritance, Argum. Isae. Or. 10. p. 79.
 παράπεμψις, ἡ, an escorting, conveyance, of a person, Diod. S. 35. 39.
 παραπεπλεγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. entwined, Hesych.
 παραπεποιημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. wrongly, Eriphan.
 παραπεριπάτέω, to walk beside or near, τινὶ Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 6.
 παραπέταλος, ὄν, covered with leaves of gold or silver, ap. Suid.
 παραπέταμαι, v. sub παραπέτομαι.
 παραπετάννυμαι, pf. πέπταμαι οἱ -ασμαι: Pass.:—to be drawn like a curtain before, παραπεπετασμένη αὐλαία Polyb. 33. 3, 2, etc. II. παραπέπταται ὕρνις the bird hovers before it with outspread wings, Arat. 312; so, σκαίῃ παραπέπταται ἰσθμός Dion. P. 98.
 παραπέτασμα, τό, that which is spread before a thing, a hanging, a costly curtain, παραπετάσματα ποικίλα, in the tent of Mardonius, Hdt. 9. 82; παρ. Μηδικά Ar. Ran. 938; τὸ π. τὸ Κύπριον Id. Fr. 513:—metaph. a screen, cover, ταῖς τέχναις ταύταις παραπετάσμασιν ἐχρήσαντο Plat. Prot. 316 E, cf. Dem. 1107. 1; τὰ χρήματα . . π. τοῦ βίου Alex. Insc. 41; ἔχει δὲ π. τὴν ἐρημίαν Menand. Πλοκ. 6.
 παραπέτομαι, roēt. παρπέταμαι Call. Ep. 32; aor. 2 παρεπτόμην οἱ -επτάμην: Dep. To fly alongside, κορώνη . . πετομένων [τῶν νεοτῶν] σιτίζει παραπετομένη Arist. H. A. 6. 6, 6; τὰς π. μυίας Id. Pol. 7. 1, 4. 2. to fly past or to, Ar. Thesm. 1014: to escape one, Anth. P. 6. 19. 3. to fly to, τινὶ Simon. Iamb. 12.—For Soph. O. C. 717, v. παράπτω.
 παράπεισις, εως, ἡ, promotion of digestion, τροφῆς Clem. Al. 491.
 παράπηγμα, τό, anything fixed beside or near, esp. a tablet on which were written laws, chronological or astronomical observations, etc., a sort of calendar, π. ἐνιαύσιον Cic. Att. 5. 14, 1, Phot., etc.; Παράπηγμα, name of an astron. work by Democritus, Diog. L. 9. 48; π. ἱστορικόν chronological annals, Diod. 1. 5, v. Salmas. in Solin. p. 520. II. a rule, order, precept, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 223, 269, M. Anton. 9. 3.
 παραπήγνυμι and -ύω, fut. -πήξω. To fix beside or near, as a spear in the ground, Hdt. 4. 71; or stakes to support plants, Plut. 2. 4 C, cf. Poll. 1. 224: also, to engraft a twig, Plut. 2. 640 F. 2. of Gramin.

to add by way of note, Eust. 190. 33., 300. 22, etc. II. Pass., with pf. 2 πέπηγα, to be fixed beside, of spears, παρὰ δ' ἔγχεα μακρὰ πέπηγεν Il. 3. 135; ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν τὰ ξύλα π. Hipp. Fract. 761. 2. to be affixed to, [τῷ βωμῷ] παρεπήγησαν δᾶδες Callix. ap. Ath. 202 B: metaph., αἱ λῦπαι παρεπήγησιν ταῖς ἡδοναῖς are closely annexed to . . , Isocr. 12 B. III. Med. to delineate on a tablet (παράπηγμα), Plat. Ax. 370 C, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 4 C.
 παραπηδάω, to spring beyond: to overleap, transgress, τοὺς νόμους Aeschin. 81. 28. II. to leap upon, of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 6, 22, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 53.
 παραπηκτέον, verb. Adj. one must add, τινὶ τι Eust. 827. 39, etc.
 παραπηλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, besmeared with mud, Geop. 12. 1, 6.
 παραπηρόμαι, Pass. to be mutilated on one side, Philo 2. 230.
 παραπήχιον, τό, the radius or small bone below the elbow, the large one in front of it (μῦνα) being προπήχιον, Poll. 2. 142.
 παράπηχυς, v, beside the elbow: παράπηχυ, τό, a woman's garment, with a purple border on each side, also παρυφές, Macho ap. Ath. 582 D; cf. Poll. 4. 118., 7. 53, Hesych. s. v. καταγωγύς, Phot., Müll. Archäol. § 339. 2.
 παραπιέζω, fut. ἐσω, to press from one side, to press down, ὀφθαλμῶν Sext. Emp. M. 7. 192.
 παραπιεσμός, ὁ, pressure from one side, Oribas. 101 Cocch.
 παραπικράζω, to exasperate a little, c. acc., Jo. Clim. 637 C (ed. Migne).
 παραπικραίνω, to embitter, provoke, in LXX c. acc., Ezek. 20. 21; in N. T. absol., Ep. Hebr. 3. 16.
 παραπικρασμός, ὁ, provocation, LXX (Ps. 94. 8), Ep. Hebr. 3. 8, 15.
 παράπικρος, ὄν, somewhat bitter, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 873.
 παραπίμπραμαι, Pass. to be inflamed, Xen. Eq. 1, 4, Theophr. Sud. 15.
 παραπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, to fall beside, ἐγγὺς τῶν τειχῶν π. Plut. Lysand. 29: to come side to side, Arist. G. A. 1. 6, 1, al. II. to fall in one's way, κατὰ τύχην παραπεσοῦσα νηὺς Hdt. 8. 87, cf. Lys. 179. 9, etc.; θηρίον π. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 10; π. κατὰ βοήθειαν to come in time to aid, Polyb. 31. 17, 2, etc.:—καιρὸς παραπίπτει an opportunity offers, Thuc. 4. 23, Xen. Eq. Mag. 7, 4; οὐ δεῖ τοιοῦτον παραπεπωκῶτα καιρὸν ἀφεῖναι Dem. 11. 8; so, εἰ ποθεν ἀέλπτως παραπέσοι σωτηρία Eur. Or. 1173:—ὁ παραπεσών, like ὁ παρατυχών, the first that comes, ἡ παραπίπτουσα αἰὲ ἡδονή Plat. Rep. 561 B; ὁ παραπεπωκῶς λόγος that happened to arise, Id. Legg. 832 B, cf. Phileb. 14 C; πᾶν τὸ παραπίπτον or παραπεσόν all that befalls, Polyb. 3. 51, 5., 11. 5, 5. 2. c. dat. to befall, θαυμαστὸν κτήμα παραπεσεῖν τοῖς Ἑλλησι befel, happened to them, Plat. Legg. 686 D; π. τῇ πόλει νομοθέτης falls to their lot, comes to their aid, Ib. 709 C:—c. inf., παραπέπτωκέ τινα ἀνακτᾶσθαι Xen. Vect. 5, 8. III. to fall or rush in, εἰς τόπον Polyb. 4. 80, 9, etc. IV. to fall aside or away from, c. gen., τῆς ὁδοῦ Id. 3. 54, 5; τῆς ἀληθείας Id. 12. 7, 2, cf. 8. 13, 8:—to mistake, err, ἐν τινὶ Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 4:—absol. to fall away, Ep. Hebr. 6. 6. V. to fall down before, cringe, flatter, παραπεπωκῶς Dem. 1127. 3: cf. ὑποπίπτω I. 2.
 παραπιστεύω, = πιστεύω, Heliod. 6. 8: Coraës καταπ-.
 παραπλάγιάζω, to go obliquely, LXX (I Regg. 23. 26):—Med., π. ταῖς πληγαῖς to present oneself obliquely to . . , Schol. Od. 5. 440.
 παραπλάγιος [ᾶ], ὄν, sidelong, oblique, Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 2.
 παραπλάζω, fut. -πλάγξω; used by Hom. in aor. act. and pass. To make to wander from the right way, of seamen, to drive out of their course, ἀλλά με . . Βορέης παρέπλαγξε Κυθήρων Od. 9. 81, cf. 19. 187:—metaph. to lead astray, perplex, παρέπλαγξεν δὲ νύημα 20. 346; αἱ φρενῶν παραχαὶ παρέπλαγξαν καὶ σοφόν Pind. O. 7. 56:—Pass., παρεπλάγχθη δὲ οἱ ἄλλη ἰδὲ χαλκοβαρῆς the arrow went aside, Il. 15. 464; ποῖ παρεπλάγχθη γνώμας ἀγαθᾶς; Eur. Hipp. 240; absol. to err, be wrong, Pind. N. 10. 10.—The Act. also occurs in intr. sense, to go astray, Nic. Th. 757, etc.
 παραπλανάομαι, Pass. = foreg., Schol. Aesch. Eum. 104; intr. in Act., Schol. Ar. Eq. 806.
 παράπλασις, εως, ἡ, transformation, Theod. Prodr. p. 125.
 παράπλασμα, τό, a bit of coloured wax stuck on to the margin of books, to mark doubtful or obscure passages, Hesych.; Lat. cera or cerula miniata, Cic. Att. 15. 14, 4., 16. 11, 1; cera signare in Vitruv. II. a monster, Suid.
 παραπλασμός, ὁ, a moulding into another form, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 176. II. wax used to stop the holes of flutes, Hesych.
 παραπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, to transform, Theod. Prodr.; in Med., Sext. Emp. M. 1. 208:—Pass. to receive another form, Hero in Math. Vcit. 148. II. to describe beside or at, τινὶ τι Sext. Emp. M. 5. 70.
 παράπλαστος, ὄν, counterfeit, Sosith. ap. Tzetz.; cf. πλαστός.
 παράπλεγμα, τό, basket-work for a chariot, Hesych.
 παράπλειος, α, ὄν, almost full, παράπλειαι ὡς τράπεζαι, as Plat. Rep. 390 A quotes Od. 9. 8; our text has παρὰ δὲ πλήθωσι τράπεζαι.
 παραπλέκω, fut. ξω, to braid or weave in, Hipp. 345. 36; μύθους Strab. 43:—Pass. to be woven into, τῇ δραματοποιίᾳ τοῦτο παραπέλεκται Id. 33, cf. Plut. 2. 951 D. II. to braid or curl along the forehead, τὰς τρίχας Poll. 2. 35; π. ἑαυτὸν to becurl himself, Plut. 2. 785 E; so Med. παραπλέκεσθαι, Ael. N. A. 16. 11, Poll. 1. c.
 παραπλευρίδια, τά, covers for the sides of warhorses, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 1.
 παραπλεύριος, ὄν, at or in the side of anything, θύρα Tzetz. Hist. 5. 843.
 παραπλευρώ, to cover on the sides with a thing, τινὶ Philostr. 126.
 παραπλευστέος, α, ὄν, that must be sailed past, Strab. 351.
 παραπλέω, Ion. -πλώω: fut. -πλεύσομαι and -οῦμαι: Ep. aor. 2 παρέπλων, v. infr. To sail by or past, absol., οἷη δὲ κείνη γε παρέπλω . . Ἀργῶ was the only ship that sailed past or through that way (cf. παραπέμπω), Od. 12. 69, cf. Xen. An. 5. 1, 11; ἐν χρῶ παραπλέοντες sailing

fast, so as to shave closely (cf. Virg. *radere iter*), Thuc. 2. 84, cf. 90. 2. *to sail by or along*, of persons making a coasting voyage, π. τόπον or παρά τόπον Hdt. 4. 99., 7. 100; εἰς Σικυώνα Thuc. 1. 111; ἐνθένδε μὲν εἰς Σινώπην π., ἐκ Σινώπης δὲ εἰς Ἡράκλειαν Xen. An. 5. 6, 10; ἐκείθεν Id. Hell. 5. 4, 61; cf. Isocr. Antid. § 131, Dem. 933. 11; π. ὑπὸ κάλω, v. κάλω. 3. *metaph.*, π. τὰς συμφορὰς *to sail past*, *escape* them, Amphib. Ἀμπελ. 1. παραπληγία, παραπληγικός, Ion. for παραπληξία, παραπληκτικός. παραπληγῆθω, *to be well-nigh full*, v. sub παράπλειος. παραπληκτεύομαι, Dep. *to be mad*, Aquila V. T.: —πληκτίζω, Eccl. παραπληκτικός, Ion. —πληγικός, ἢ, ὄν, *of or like hemiplegia*, Hipp. Aër. 281; τὰ π. Id. Epid. 1. 948; π. τρόπον Ib. 990; Adv. —κῶς, Id. 125 D, etc. παράπληκτος, *on, frenzy-stricken*, χεῖρ Soph. Aj. 230; ὄμφα Melanipp. 4. 4. II. = foreg., Hipp. Aër. 287. παραπληξίη, ἡγος, ὁ, ἢ, *stricken sideways or aslant*, ἡμόνες π. *a retreating beach*, on which the waves break obliquely; in Od. 5. 412-418, Ulysses being unable to land where the cliffs came sheer down into the sea (λίσσῃ δ' ἀναδέδρομε πέτρῃ), swims on in the hope of finding ἡμόνας τε παραπληγίας λιμένας τε θαλάσσης. II. *metaph.* = παράπληκτος, *mad*, Hdt. 5. 92, 6, Hipp. 397. 18, Ar. Pl. 242, Xen. Oec. 1, 13, etc. παραπληξία, Ion. —πληγία, ἢ, *a stroke on one side*, hemiplegia (as opp. to ἀποπληξία), Hipp. Epid. 1. 950, cf. 1020 F; on the form, v. Lob. Phryg. 530. II. *derangement, madness*, LXX (Deut. 28. 28, al.), Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 213 D. παραπληρῶω, *to fill up*, of an expletive particle, Schol. Il. 24. 42: —Pass., παραπληρωθειῶν τῶν πλευρῶν *being completed also*, Arist. Mechan. 1, 5, al. παραπλήρωμα, τό, *an expletive*, ὀνομάτων παραπλ. words and phrases of such kind, Cicero's *complementa numerorum*, Dion. H. de Dem. 39, cf. de Isocr. 3. 2. *a complement, completion*, τούτων [τῶν νόμων] Clem. Al. 85. παραπληρωματικός, ἢ, ὄν, *expletive*, ἀνδρεςμοι Dem. Phal. 55, Apoll. de Constr. 264, etc. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. 72. 32, Hellad. ap. Phot. 532. 4. παραπλήρωσις, ἢ, *a filling up*, Walz Rhett. 8. 721, Eust. παραπλησιάζω, *to be a neighbour*, Acrop. 270; *to be near*, τῷ γένει Eccl. II. *to have sexual intercourse*, Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 1; but Dind. restores εἶπερ ἐπλησίαζε. παραπλησιαστέον, verb. Adj. *one must compare*, τινί τι Eccl. παραπλήσιος, α, ὄν Hdt. 1. 202., 4. 128, Plat., etc.; also *os, ὄν* Thuc. 1. 84, Polyb.: —*coming alongside of*: —hence *coming near, nearly resembling, somewhat like, such-like*; of numbers, *nearly equal, about as many*; of size, *about as large*; of age, *about equal*; etc.: 1. absol.; Hdt. 4. 128, etc.; τοιαῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια *such and such-like*, Thuc. 1. 22; τὰς πράξεις ὁμοίας καὶ π. ἀποβαίνειν Isocr. 156 A; ταῦτόν ἐστι σοφιστῆς καὶ ῥήτωρ, ἢ ἐγγύς τι καὶ παραπλήσιον Plat. Gorg. 520 A; ναυὸν παραπλησιαίαι τὸν ἀριθμὸν Thuc. 7. 70; παραπλήσιοι τὸ πλῆθος Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 15; ἀγωνίζεσθαι πρὸς π. ἰππέας Id. Eq. Mag. 8, 17. 2. often with dat., ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίῃ παραπλήσιοι ἀλλήλοις ἐγένοντο *were about equal*, of a drawn battle, Hdt. 8. 16; νῆσοι Ἀέσβω μεγάθεα παραπλήσιοι Id. 1. 202; ἐσθῆς τῇ Κορινθίῃ παραπλησιωτάτῃ Id. 5. 87; π. τούτῳ καὶ ὁμοιον Dem. 402. 15; ὁμοία ἢ π. τούτοις Id. 439. 20; (as in Lat. *par similisque*); —in this the dat. of the person is often put for the dat. of that which belongs to the pers., ἐπαθε παραπλήσια τούτῳ Hdt. 4. 78, Polyb. 1. 14, 2, etc.: —rarely c. gen., Id. 1. 23, 6; (in Plat. Soph. 217 B, the gen. ὧν is due to the attraction). 3. foll. by a relat., τῶν παραπλησίων, τῷ καὶ Μασσαγέται Hdt. 4. 172; παρ. καὶ .. (v. infr.), Αὐδοὶ νόμοιαι π. χρέωνται καὶ Ἕλληνες Id. 1. 94, cf. Thuc. 5. 112., 7. 71; παρ. ὡς .., Dem. 36. 1; π. ὡς ἂν εἰ .., Isocr. 8 A.—Neut. παραπλήσια as Adv., π. ὡς εἰ .., *perinde ac si ..*, Hdt. 4. 99; so, παραπλήσιον καὶ οὐ πολλῶ πλεον *about the same distance* and not more, Thuc. 7. 19; τὸ παραπλήσιον Diod. 19. 43; but more often regul. Adv. —*ως*, Plat. Apol. 37 A, al.; παραπλησίως ἀγωνίζεσθαι *to fight with nearly equal advantage*, Lat. *aequo Marte contendere*, like Homer's νεῖκος ὁμοιον, Hdt. 1. 77; π. τοῖς εἰρημένοις Isocr. 92 C, etc.; π. καὶ .., Lat. *perinde ac ..*, Hdt. 7. 119:—Comp. παραπλησιαίτερον, Plat. Polit. 275 C. παραπλήσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. ξω:—*to strike at the side*, τὰς νευρὰς, of a harper, Philostr. 779:—Pass. *to be stricken on one side, be palsy-stricken*:—*to be deranged, frantic, mad*, like παραπληξίη, Ar. Lys. 831, Eccl. 139; γέλωσ παραπεπληγμένος Eur. H. F. 935. παραπλόκαμος, ὄν, *having curls at the sides*, Hesych. παραπλοκή, ἢ, *a braiding or weaving in*, E. M. 498. 9:—*an intertwining*, τῶν ποιημάτων ἐν λόγῳ Walz Rhett. 3. 320. II. *an intermingling, union*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 95, Galcn., etc.:—*mixture*, ὕγρῳ Diosc. 5. 91, v. Epiphan. 69. 55. παραπλόμενος, ἢ, ὄν, *coming to a place*, Ep. syncop. part. from a pres., παραπέλομαι, Hesych. παρ-απλόομαι, Pass. *to be unfolded*, Malalas: παράπλωμα, τό, *a curtain*, Suid., Phot. παράπλοος, contr. —πλους, ὁ, *a sailing beside, coasting along, a coasting voyage*, τῆς Ἰταλίας *to Italy*, Thuc. 1. 36, cf. 1. 44., 2. 33. 2. *a point sailed by or doubled*, Strab. 664, 669, Diod. 3. 38. παραπλώω, Ion. for παραπλέω. παραπνέω, fut. —πνεύσομαι, *to blow beside or by the side, to escape by a eideway*, of the winds confined by Aeolus, Od. 10. 24: *to blow beside or parallel to*, c. acc., Εὐρον καὶ Καϊκίαν Geop. 1. 11, 2. 2. *to admit the air*, Hero Spir. p. 149, etc. II. *to smell of one thing beside another, to have a slight smell of a thing*, τινος Diosc. 1. 18. ποραπνοή, ἢ, *a passage for air*, Hipp. 244. 17, Geop. 10. 56, 6.

παραπόδῶς, Adv. for παρά πόδας, v. sub ποῦς. παραποδίξω: fut. Att. ἰῶ:—properly, like Lat. *impedio, to entangle the feet*; then, generally, *to hinder, impede*, Polyb. 2. 28, 8, cf. 16. 4, 10:—Pass. *to be entangled or ensnared*, Plat. Legg. 652 B (cf. Poll. 2. 194), Ep. 330 B: π. εἰς or πρὸς τι Sext. Emp. M. 1. 171, 193; παραποδίξεσθαι τῆς κατὰ φύσιν ἐνεργείας Clem. Al. 172; τὴν ῥύμην τοῦ δρόμου Helioid. 10. 30. παραπόδιος, ρηῆτ. παρπ-, ὄν, *at the feet*, i. e. present, Pind. N. 9. 90. παραποδισμός, ὁ, *a hindering*, Artemid. Onir. 3. 42, Galcn. παραποδιστός, ἢ, ὄν, *impeded, obstructed*, Arr. Epict. 1. 25, 3. παρ-αποδύομαι, Med. *to pull off one's clothes, strip so as to compare oneself with others*, Plat. Theaet. 162 B. II. *to come forward and enter into*, κινδύνους Anna Comn. 2. 320, 1. παραποθνήσκω, *to perish besides*, like παραπόλλυμαι, Dio C. Frag. 119. παραποιέω, *to make falsely*, π. μέτρα καὶ σταθμά *to make false measures and weights*, Diod. 1. 78; so, παραποιησάμενος σφραγίδα *having got a false seal made* (cf. παράσημος), Thuc. 1. 132; π. βίον ἀνθρώπου *to corrupt it*, Philostr. 83. 2. *to alter slightly*, τὸ ὄνομα Paus. 5. 10, 1, etc.; τὰ παραποιημένα = τὰ παρὰ γράμμα σκώμματα, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6. 3. *to adopt as one's own by altering, to copy, imitate*, Ath. 513 A; παρ' ὑπόνοιαν παραποιεῖσθαι ἐκ .. Schol. Ar. Pl. 782. II. *to introduce as an episode into a poem*, κατὰ (= καθ' ἃ) παρεποίησε (as Dind. for κατὰ γὰρ ἐποίησε), Hdt. 2. 116. παραποίημα, v. sub παραπύημα. παραποίησις, ἢ, *imitation, adulteration*, Galea. 2. *a slight alteration*, Eust. 1403. 61, etc. παραποιητικός, ἢ, ὄν, *imitative*, Epiphan. παρ-ἀπολαύω, *to have the benefit of besides*, τινός Luc. Alex. 45; κακόν τι παρ. τινός Eccl. παρ-ἀπόλλυμι, *to destroy besides*, Dio C. 74. 2; π. τὸν ναῦλον *to lose one's passage-money besides*, Plut. 2. 439 E. II. Med., with pf. 2 παραπόλωλα, *to perish besides*, παραπολεῖ βόωμενος Ar. Vesp. 1228; παραπόλωλεν ἢ τέχνη Dionys. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 35. 2. *to be ruined undeservedly*, ἠτίμωται καὶ παραπόλωλεν Dem. 543. fin. παραπολύ, Adv. *by much, by far*, opp. to παραμικρόν, Hipp. Art. 783; but better divisim παρὰ πολύ, v. παρά ο. 1. 5. παραπομένω, *to remain among or with*, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 12., 2. 13. παραπομπή, ἢ, *a conveying*, αἴτου Decret. ap. Dem. 249. 16. 2. *an escort, convoy*, π. διδόναι Arist. Oec. 2. 31, 1; πέμπειν, ἐξαποστέλλειν Polyb. 30. 9, 13., 15. 5, 7; παραπομπῆς τυχεῖν Diod. 20. 45. 3. *of athletes, a being escorted by a body of favorers*, Charit. 6. 2 (D'Orv.). II. *a procuring, providing*, αἰ τῶν κάρπων π., whether by importation or exportation, Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 4; ἐκάστης ἡμέρας π. ἐγένοντο *supplies were introduced*, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 23; π. ποιεῖν τῶν ἰχθύων Antipho Πλουσ. 1. 15. 2. *that which is procured, supplies; provisions*, Lat. *commeatus*, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18, Aeschin. 50. 35. παραπόμπιμος, ὄν, *attending, escorting*, Schol. Eur. Med. 759. παραπομπός, ὄν, *escorting*, ἢ παρ. ναῦς *a ship attending as convoy*, Polyb. 1. 52, 5, cf. 15. 2, 6:—also = παράνυμφος, Hesych. παρ-απονίναμαι, Dep., = παραπολαύω, Eccl. παραπόντιος, ὄν, *beside or near the sea*, Anth. P. 7. 71. παραπορεύομαι, Dep., with fut. med. and aor. pass. *to go beside or alongside*, Arist. H. A. 6. 24, 3; παρὰ τὰ ὑποζύγια Polyb. 6. 40, 7; of pedagogues, Diod. H. 7. 9:—*metaph.*, ἀκρόαμα οὐδὲν παρεπορεύετο *accompanied the meal*, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 142 F. II. *to go past, pass by*, τὸν χάρακα Polyb. 3. 99, 5; παρὰ τὸ χεῖλος Id. 3. 14, 6; ὑπὸ λόφον τινὰ Id. 2. 27, 5; διὰ τῶν σπορίμων N. T., etc. παραπορθμεύω, *to convey goods across a lake*, C. I. (add.) 4302 a. παρ-απορρίπτω, *to throw off sideways*, τὸν φόρτον Byz. παραπόρφυρος, ὄν, *edged with purple*, Poll. 7. 46., 10. 42; τὰ π. τῶν ἰαχίων Alciphro Ep. 1. 39. παραποτάμιος, α, ὄν, *beside or near a river, lying or dwelling on a river*, πόλις Hdt. 2. 60; πεδίον Eur. Bacch. 872: οἱ π. *people who live on a river*, Hdt. 8. 34, Diod. 3. 8; π. ζῶν, of the elephant, opp. to ποτάμιον ζ., such as the hippopotamus, Arist. H. A. 9. 46, 2. παραπράσσω, Att. —ττω, Ion. —πρήσσω: fut. ξω. *To do a thing beside or beyond the main purpose*, Hdt. 5. 45; οὔτε πολυπραγμονῶν οὔτε π. Dio C. 75. 7. II. *to help in doing*, μηδεὶς ἄλλον παραπράξαντος Soph. Aj. 261. III. *to act unjustly, esp. to exact money illegally*, Plut. Agis 16. παραπρεσβεία, ἢ, *a faithless or dishonest embassy*, Dem. 515. 27. We have his speech on the παραπρεσβεία (Falsa Legatio) of Aeschines with the reply of Aeschines. παραπρεσβεύω, *to execute an embassy faithlessly or dishonestly*, Dem. 401. 4, Aeschin. 40. 31:—more commonly as Dep. παραπρεσβεύομαι, Plat. Legg. 941 A, Isocr. 375 D; εἰς τόπον Dem. 740. 17. παραπρεσβευτής, οὐ, ὁ, *a dishonest ambassador*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 691. παράπρισμα, τό, *saw-dust*, metaph., παραπρίσματ' ἐπῶν Ar. Ran. 881. II. *a disease in horses' legs*, like μελικηρίς, Hippiatr. παραπροθεσμέω, *to put off beyond the due time*, Eust. Opusc. 206. 10, etc.:—*paraπροθεσμία*, ἢ, *a missing the due time*, Schol. Luc. Tox. 44. παραπρονοέω, *to consider beforehand*, Hesych. παραπροσδέχομαι, Dep. *to admit heedlessly*, Arr. Epict. 1. 20, 11. παραπροσποιέομαι, *to dissemble*; and παραπροσποίησις, ἢ, Gloss. παραπροσωπίς, ἴδος, ἢ, *a mask*, Eust. 1281. 1. παραπροχέομαι, Pass. *to throw oneself beside*, παραπροχυθείσα δὲ πηγῇ Nonn. D. 48. 599. παραπρυτανεύω, *to maladminister*, Walz Rhett. 3. 608. παραπρύτανις, ὁ, *a sub-curator*, C. I. 3168.

παράπτωμα, τό, a mistake, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 219 C, where Diind. suggests παραπαίματα.
 παραπταίω, to stumble by the way, blunder, Plut. 2. 909 A.
 παραπτερύγισω, to fly beside: metaph. to flatter, ap. Phot.
 παραπτύω, to spit out at the side, ἀφρόν π. to foam at the corners of the mouth, Philostr. 148; π. τοῦ μέλιτος to drop with honey, Id. 809: cf. παραβλύζω:—metaph. to write carelessly, Id. 585, v. Jac. ad Imag. p. 398. II. like Lat. *respuo*, to reject scornfully, Philo 1. 488, Eunap. p. 3 (Boiss.), Eust.
 παρ-άπτω, fut. ψω, to fasten beside, τινί τι Tzetz. Lyc. 309: to apply, τὸν νόμον π. Hippolyt. p. 262 Fabr.:—Pass., χερσὶ παραπτομένα πλάτα fitted to the hands, plied by the hands, Soph. O. C. 717 (others take it as contr. for παραπετομένα, flying). II. Med. to touch in passing or slightly, Menand. Ἀρρηφ. 3, Plut. Cleom. 37.
 παράπτωμα, τό, a false step, slip, blunder, Polyb. 9. 10, 6, Longin. 36. 2. 2. a defeat, Diod. 19. 100. 3. a transgression, trespass, LXX (Ezek. 14. 13), Ev. Matth. 6. 14, Ep. Galat. 6. 1, al.
 παράπτωσις, ἡ, a falling beside, lying side by side, Arist. G. A. 1. 7, 2. II. a falling from the right way, π. τοῦ καθήκοντος Polyb. 15. 23, 5: absol., = παράπτωμα, Id. 16. 20, 5. III. ἡ π. τοῦ τύπου the situation of a place off the road, Id. 4. 32, 5. IV. κατὰ τὴν π. τοῦ διώγματος in the course of .., Id. 11. 17, 3; κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς π. as they were pursuing, Id. 3. 115, 11.
 παραπύημα, τό, suppuration, Hipp. Mochl. 848; vulg. -ποίημα.
 παραπύθια, τά, Comic word, a sickness which prevented one from being victor at the Πύθια, Anth. P. 11. 129; cf. παρίσθια.
 παραπύτω, impers. suppuration begins, Hipp. 1122 F.
 παραπύλιον, τό, a side-gate, wicket, C. I. 1330. 18: a side-door or gateway for cattle, etc., Const. Porph. de Adm. Imp. 257. 11: -πύλις, ἡ, Helioid. 8. 12.
 παράπυξος, ον, perh. venerated with boxwood, κλίνη Cratin. Διονυσ. 11.
 παραπωμαίω, to cover with a lid, Arist. Juvent. 5, 5.
 παραπαθῦμέω, παραραίνω, παραρέγχω, παραρητός, v. παραρρ-.
 παρ-αρθρέω, to be dislocated, ἀρθρον παραρρησαν Hipp. Art. 794. II. trans. to dislocate, Plat. Ax. 367 B; cf. ἐξαρθρέω.
 παράρθημα, τό, a dislocation, Galen.
 παράρθησις, ἡ, dislocation, Plat. Comp. Cim. c. Luc. 2.
 παραρτίζω, v. παραρτιζώ.
 παρ-ἀριθμέω, to reckon in, Lat. *adnumerare*, τινί τι Philo 1. 613:—to count up, λόγους Plut. 2. 78 F. II. to deceive in counting; and, generally, to cheat, τινα Stob. Ecl. 2. 232.
 παραρίπτω, παράρυθμος, παράρῦμα, v. παρόρρ-.
 πάραρμα, τό, v. sub παρίρημα.
 πάρῦρος, ον, v. sub παρήρος III.
 παρ-αρπάζω, to filch away, Anth. P. 11. 153; π. τι ἑαυτῷ Eus.
 παραρραθῦμέω, to be neglectful of, τινος Diod. 14. 116.
 παραραίνω, to sprinkle besides, Posidon. ap. Ath. 692 D.
 παραρράπτομαι, Pass. to be sewn as a fringe along, Hdt. 4. 109.
 παραρρέγχω, to snore beside or near, ap. Fest. p. 273 Müll.
 παραρρέω, fut. -ρεύσομαι: aor. -ερρῆν: pf. -ερρῆκα. To flow beside, by or past, c. acc., τόπον or παρὰ τόπον Hdt. 2. 150., 6. 20, etc.; absol., Hipp. Aër. 283: proverb., ὕδωρ παραρρέει, Horace's *labitur et labetur*, Cratin. Δραπ. 14. II. to fall out beside, slip out, εἰ τί μοι τόξων .. παρερρῆκε Soph. Ph. 653; ὄτω μὴ παραρρῦει [ἢ χιῶν] whom it did not slip off, Xen. An. 4. 4, 11:—to drop or slip from one's memory, παραρρεῖ τί τινι Plat. Legg. 781 A; c. acc., πολλὰ παρερρῆκεν ἡμᾶς Clem. Al. 324; absol., εἰ τί παραρρῦν λάθη Luc. adv. Hes. 5; φιλοσοφίαν καὶ ῥητορικὴν παρερρῆκυίας having disappeared from memory, Geop. proem. 4. 2. of persons, π. τῶν φρενῶν to slip away from one's senses, Eurpol. Incert. 1. 6, v. sub ἐκπλέω:—also to be careless of, παραρρῆναι τῆς ἀληθείας Clem. Al. 288, cf. Ep. Hebr. 2. 1. III. to run off by the side, to run off, Arist. Probl. 1. 55; π. εἰς τὴν ἀρτηρίαν to run off into .., Id. P. A. 3. 3, 6: to slip in unawares or by stealth, λόγοι ψευδεῖς παρερρῆκασιν πρὸς ἡμᾶς Dem. 170. 25, cf. Plut. 2. 969 E. IV. φωνὰ σαθραὶ καὶ παρερρῆκυῖαι false and unsteady, Arist. Audib. 66 (nisi leg. παρερρωγυῖαι, v. παραρρήγνυμι II. 2).
 παραρρήγνυμι or -ύω (Plut. Fab. 19): fut. -ρήξω. To break at the side, esp. to break a line of battle, Thuc. 4. 96; and in Pass. to be broken, Id. 5. 73., 6. 70; π. τεῖχος to make a breach in it, Polyæn. 2. 27, Arr. An. 2. 22., 4. 26. 2. metaph. to break through, violate, τὸν νόμον Themist. 190 B. II. Pass., with pf. 2. παρέρρωγα, to break or burst at the side, παρέρρωγεν ποδὸς φλέψ Soph. Ph. 824; χιτωνίου παραρραγέντος Ar. Ran. 412; τὰ παρερρωγῶτα τῆς δρεινῆς broken ground, ravines, Plut. Alex. 17; τὸ παρερρωγὸς τοῦ στρατεύματος Arr. An. 2. 11. 2. φωνὴ παρερρωγυῖα broken (by passion), Theophr. Char. 6; so, τραχυνόμενον τῆ φωνῆ καὶ παραρρηγνύμενον Plut. T. Gracch. 2.
 παράρρηξις, ἡ, a breaking of a line of battle, Arr. An. 2. 11.
 παράρρησις, ἡ, an incorrect expression, Plut. 2. 994 D.
 παραρρητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥητός) of persons, that may be moved by words, π. ἐπέεσσιν Il. 9. 526. 2. prayed to, worshipped, Eccl. II. of words, persuasive, παραρρητοῖσι πιθέσθαι Il. 13. 726.
 παραρριγῶ, to freeze beside or near, τινί Anth. P. 5. 43.
 παραρριπίζω, to force aside from, τινός Greg. Naz.:—Pass. to swing to and fro, Joseph. Genes.
 παραρριπισμός, ὁ, a side movement, Jo. Clim.
 παραρρίπτω, later -έω, and in late Poets παραρίπτω (Anth. P. 9. 174, 441):—to throw beside: metaph. to run the risk of doing a thing (cf. ἀναρρίπτω II), c. part., π. λαμβάνων ὑνείδη Soph. O. T. 1493. 2. c. acc. rei, to hazard, ἐμπολαὶ λεπταῖς ἐπὶ βροπαῖσιν Id. Fr. 499; π. σώματα κινδύνῳ to expose them .., Diod. 13. 79. II. to throw

aside, Anth. P. 6. 74., 9. 174: to reject, scorn, Ib. 9. 441. III. to add, τινί τι Schol. Pind. P. 1. 1: to admit, τινὰ εἰς τι LXX (1 Regg. 2. 38).—Cf. ἀναρρίπτω, παραβάλλομαι.
 παραρροή or παράρροια, ἡ, an overflowing, τοῦ Ἰατρον Byz.: an effusion, Poll. 4. 203.
 παραρροϊζέομαι, Pass. to whizz past, Joseph. B. J. 5. 2, 2.
 παράρρυθμος, ον, out of time (ῥυθμός), corrupt in Ar. Thesm. 121 (ubi παράρρυθμος): of the pulse, somewhat irregular, Galen. II. in time or measure, Orph. H. 30. 3.
 παραρρυῖσκομαι, Dep. to run in or among, Eust. 1074. 4.
 παράρρυμα, τό, anything drawn along the side for shelter: 1. a leathern or hair curtain, stretched along the sides of ships to protect the men (cf. βίψ), like Lat. *cilicia*, *storeae*, *plutei*, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 19, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 C (as Casaub. for παραρρήματα), LXX (Exod. 25. 11) (Cod. Vat.); also called παραβλήματα (q. v.), and παραρρύσεις νεύς Aesch. Supp. 715; v. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 881. 2. παράρρυμα ποδός a covering for the foot, Soph. Fr. 475.
 παραρρῦπόω, to mark with the παράπλασμα, Hesych.
 παράρρῦσις, ἡ, v. sub παράρρυμα.
 παρ-αρτάω, Ion. -έω, to hang alongside, to or upon, Ael. N. A. 1. 2; ξιφίδιον ἐκ τῆς ὀροφῆς Plut. 2. 844 E:—Pass., μάχαιρα παρήρηται Id. Anton. 4; but, παρηρητῆσθαι μάχαιραν to have it hung by one's side, Ael. N. A. 5. 3, Hdn., etc.; π. πῆραν Luc. Peregr. 15; τὰ παρηρητημένα parts appended, Artemo ap. Ath. 637 C.
 παραρτέομαι, Ion. Verb (cf. ἀρτέομαι), used only as a Med., I. in trans. sense, to fit out for oneself, get ready, τέσσαρα ἔτεα παραρτέετο στρατιὴν was engaged in preparing, Hdt. 7. 20, cf. 142., 8. 76., 9. 42; so, π. τὰς νέας ὡς ἐς πλόον Arr. Ind. 27. II. in pass. sense, to get ready, hold oneself in readiness, παραρτέοντο ὡς ἀλεξισομένοι Hdt. 8. 108, cf. 81; πᾶς τις παρήρητο ὡς ἐς πόλεμον Id. 9. 29.
 παράρτημα, τό, anything hanging at the side, a periapt, amulet, appendage, Tzetz. Alleg. Hom. 7. 81, Luc. Philops. 8. II. an appendix, Eus. P. E. 783 B.
 παραρτίζομαι, Med. to prepare beside, Hesych.; cf. παραρτῶ.
 παραρτῦμα, τό, a seasoning, condiment, Philo 1. 441, 679.
 παραρτυσις, εως, ἡ, a preparing, βελῶν M. Anton. (?) ap. Just. M. 101 E. II. a seasoning, Philo 1. 389, 604, etc.
 παραρτῶ, of food, to season by additions, Philo 2. 477, etc. II. Med. to get ready, Plut. Lucull. 7 (vulg. παραρτιζόμενοι).
 παρασαβάζω, to be frantic, Com. Anon. 227; cf. Σαβάζιος.
 παρασαγγής, ον, ὁ, a parasang (the Persian *farsang*), containing thirty stades, Hdt. 2. 6., 5. 53., 6. 42, Xen.; τέτταρες π. τῆς ὁδοῦ Xen. An. 1. 10, 1. II. in Soph. Fr. 127, = σαγγάδης or σαγγάνδης; to which Hesych. alludes in the corrupt gl. παρασαγγιλῶ.
 παρασαλεύω, to shake to the foundations, to sap, νόμους παλαιούς Philo 2. 69; τὰ ἤθη ap. Eus. P. E. 380 D (Gaisf. παλεῦσαι); τὴν ἀρχὴν Walz Rhett. 1. 467:—Pass., π. τῆς βάσεως to be shaken from its base, Eust. Opusc. 195. 23:—metaph., λόγοις Theophr. Cont. 15. 4.
 παρασαμον, τό, Dor. for παράσημον.
 παρασαῶρώ, to sweep beside or at the side, Hesych.
 παρασαττώ, to stuff in beside, τι παρὰ τι Hdt. 6. 125.
 παρασειον, τό, a topsail, Lat. *supparum* Luc. Navig. 5, Callix. ap. Ath. 206 (ubi male παράσειον); cf. ἐπισείων.
 παράσειρος, ον, (σειρά) tied or fastened alongside, π. ἵππος a horse harnessed alongside of the regular pair, an outrigger, = *αιραφόρος*, Poll. 1. 141, Themist. p. 60. 12:—metaph. a yoke-fellow, true associate, Eur. Or. 1017. II. generally, at the side, Xen. Cyn. 5, 23 (as Schneid. for παράσηρος), Ael. N. A. 15. 10:—παράσειρα, τά, wrongly written παράσυρα, hollows on each side of the tongue, Poll. 2. 107; in Hesych. περισειρία:—δύο πλευραὶ π. the two lowest of the true ribs, Poll. 2. 182.
 παράσεισμα, τό, a swinging of the arms in running, Hipp. 363. fin.
 παρασειώ, to shake at the side, τὰς χεῖρας to swing one's arms in running, οἱ θέοντες θάπτον θεοῦσι παρασειόντες τὰς χεῖρας Arist. Incess. An. 3. 4; then without χεῖρας, φεύγειν παρασεισας, like *demissis manibus fugere* in Plaut., i. e. *celerrimè*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 15, cf. Theophr. Char. 4, et Casaub. ad l.; cf. παράσεισμα.
 παρασεισιωπημένως, Adv. pf. pass. silently, Origen.
 παρασεισυρμένως, Adv. pf. pass. mockingly, Philo 2. 599.
 παρασειύω, to drive past, aor. παρέσειενα Hesych.—Pass. to rush past, παρεσσύμενοι Q. Sm. 2. 214., 8. 44.
 παρασημαίνομαι, Med. to set one's seal beside another's, to counterseal, τὰ σεσημασμένα παρασημασθῶ Plat. Legg. 954 B, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 313: to put one's seal on, seal up, τὰ οἰκήματα Dem. 1039. 11; (and in Pass., τὰ παρασεισημασμένα τῶν οἰκημάτων Id. 1046. fin.); παρασημασθῆναι .. τὰς διαθήκας, of the executors, to put their seal on the will of the deceased, Id. 837. 13. 2. to note or mark in passing (cf. παράσημον I), δόξας Arist. Top. 1. 14, 6, Polyb. 16. 22, 1:—generally, to notice besides or also, Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 17. 3. to note or conclude from a thing, τί ἐκ τινος Polyb. 3. 90, 14. II. to mark falsely, ἀργύριον παρασεισημασμένον Poll. 3. 86; ὄνομα π., of an incorrect word, Thom. M. p. 541. III. the Act. is not found till Basil., to signify.
 παρασημαντέον, verb. Adj. one must note, Eust. 1451. fin.
 παρασημαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, marking by symbols: ἡ κῆ- (sc. τέχνη) musical notation, Aristox. Harm. p. 39.
 παρασημασία, ἡ, Ptolem. II. honourable mention, Polyb. 23. 18, 1.
 παρασημείον, τό, a counterfeit seal, Plat. Com. Μετ. 1.
 παρασημειόομαι, Med. to mark by marginal notes, Schol. Il. 10. 398, Eust. 419. 6: generally, to note, observe, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 69:—to indicate, designate, Galen. 7. 467.

παρασημείωσις, ἡ, a marginal note, Ptolem., Eust. 1512. 3:—of time, a date, Vales. ad Socr. H. E. 1. 13.

II. a marginal summary, and generally, a brief, a summary, abstract of accounts, C. I. 356. 39, ubi v. Böckh, and v. Ducang.

III. a lawyer's brief, Byz. παρασημειωτέον, verb. Adj. one must note, ὅτι Clem. Al. 141, etc.; ὡς Id. 452; 488.

παρασήμων, τό, a side-mark, marginal mark or note, παράσημα ποιέσθαι Arist. Soph. Elench. 20, 2.

II. a mark of distinction, the ensign of a ship, Lat. insigne, παρασήμω Διοσκουροῖσι with the Dioscuri as the sign or emblem, Act. Ap. 28. 11, Plut. 2. 162 A; of a city, Ib. 399 F; the badge of a soldier, Id. Coriol. 20; τὰ τῆς ἡγεμονίας π. Id. Anton. 33, Ath. 514 A; characteristic, distinguishing mark, τὸ βασιλικὸν τῆς ἐσθῆτος π., i. e. their purple colour, Eunap. p. 7 (Boiss.); τὸ π. φεύγουσαι (of women) conspicuousness, notoriety, Galen. 13. 339; ἐν τῷ π. τοῦ σχήματος by the significance of his gesture, App. Civ. 1. 16; so, figs are called τὸ π. τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, Alex. Κυβερν. 2; and we have εἰ τὸ .. λαλεῖν ἦν τοῦ φρονεῖν π., Nicostr. Incert. 1; also, τὰ τοῦ πένθους π. 'the trappings and the suits of woe,' Plut. 2. 118 B; τέχνας μὲν παράσημον ἔχει τάφος Epigr. Gr. 197.—Cf. ἐπίσημον. 2. a password, Lat. tessera, Plut. 2. 598 B.

παρασήμος, ον, (σήμα) marked amiss or falsely, falsely struck, counterfeit, spurious, of money, Dem. 766. 6, Poll. 3. 86, Plut. 2. 65 A:—hence of men, Ar. Ach. 518; cf. παρακόπτω; so, π. δόξα Eur. Hipp. 1114; π. ῥήτωρ Dem. 307. 26; δύναμις π. αἰνῶ power falsely stamped with praise, i. e. praised by a wrong standard, Aesch. Ag. 780, ubi v. Blomf. 2. often of words and phrases, false, incorrect, counterfeit, Anth. P. 11. 144, etc.

3. marked by the side, noted, Plut. 2. 1010 D; π. τινι marked, notorious, conspicuous for a thing, Ib. 823 B, etc.; π. ἐπιτηδεύων τι remarked as studying it, Plut. Brut. 2. II. Adv. with false accent, E. M. 191. 34. 2. with an epithet, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 3.

παρασιγῶω, to pass by in silence, Strab. 553.

παρασίτειον (vulg. -ιον), τό, the meeting place of the priests called παράσιτοι, Crates Gramm. ap. Ath. 235 D, Poll. 6. 35.

παρασιτεύω, =sq., to live beside, τινί Eccl.

παρασιτέω, to board and lodge with, τινι Plat. Lach. 179 C. 2. to play the parasite or toad-eater, ἀπ' αὐτοῦ παρασιτέω from the time I became a parasite, Alex. Πρωτ. 1, cf. Axionic. Χαλκ. 1, Diphil. Παρασ. 4, Luc. Paras. 4; π. τινι Alex. Πυρ. 1; π. ἀλλοτρίων ἀγαθῶν to hunger after .., Epist. Socr. 1:—in Pass., Eust. Opusc. 310. 11. II. to be honoured with a seat at the public table, Plut. Solon 24: properly of the Priests named παράσιτοι (v. παράσιτος II), π. ἐν τῷ Δηλίῳ ap. Ath. 234 F.

παρασιτία, ἡ, base flattery, Jo. Chrys.

παρασιτικός, ἡ, ἐν, of a παράσιτος: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the trade of a παράσιτος, toad-eating, Luc. Paras. 4, Ath. 240 B; cf. sq.

παρασίτος, ὁ, one who eats at the table of another, one who lives at another's expense, and repays him with flattery and buffoonery, a parasite, toad-eater, first in Arat. Ὑμν. 1, etc.; name of plays by Antiph., Alex., and Diphil., v. Ath. 235-240; and Luc. wrote περὶ Παρασίτου:—c. gen., κενῆς π. τραπέζης Anth. P. 11. 346:—metaph., ἰχθύς ἦν π. (v. ὄψον) Luc. Lexiph. 6. II. the name of a class of priests who had their meals at the public expense, Ath. 234 sq.; cf. Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. 1022, Clitodem. Fr. 11, and v. παρασιτέω II. 2. one who dines with a superior officer, Arist. Fr. 510.

παρασιωπάω, to pass over in silence, omit mentioning, τι Polyb. 2. 13, 7, etc.; κατὰ τὸ σεσιωπημένον (v. sq.), Clem. Al. 144. 2. to keep silence, περὶ τινος Polyb. 20. 11, 1, etc.: to stand by in silence, of the chorus, Hesych. s. v. διαύλιον.

παρασιώπησις, ἡ, a passing over in silence, a rhetor. figure by which the very omission calls attention to the thing, Clem. Al. 609, cf. Quintil. 9. 3, 99.

παρασιωπητέον, verb. Adj. one must pass by in silence, Philo 2. 152.

παρασκαίρω, to bound beside or near, Nonn. D. 36. 172.

παρασκέπασμα, τό, a side-covering, Poll. 7. 208.

παρασκέπω, to cover at the side, Apollod. in Math. Vett. 29.

παρασκευάζω, fut. άσω: Ion. 3 pl. plqpf. pass. παρεσκευάδατο Hdt. 3. 150, etc. To get ready, prepare, δειπνον Hdt. 9. 82, Pherocr. Incert. 91; στρατείαν Thuc. 4. 74; ὀθόνια Ar. Ach. 1176; πλοῖα Lysias 132. 13; ἰππέας, ὄπλα, ναῦς Xen. Ages. 1, 24, etc.: to hold ready, τὴν θύραν Lys. 94. 7:—κατασκευάζω is properly to fit out and prepare what one has, παρασκευόσω to provide and prepare what one has not; cf. παρασκευῆ II. 3. 2. to provide, procure, contrive, θάνατόν τινι Antiphon 114. 26; τῇ νηὶ οἶνον καὶ ἀλφίτα Thuc. 3. 49, cf. Plat. Symp. 188 D, etc.; π. ὕργος τινι κατὰ τινος Lys. 94. 23; in bad sense, to get up, ἀντίδοσιν ἐπὶ τινι Dem. 840. 27; v. infr. B. 1. 2. 3. to make or render so and so, with a Part. or Adj., π. τινὰ εὖ ἔχοντα, π. τινὰ ὅτι βέλτιστον Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 18., 5. 2, 19; π. τοὺς θεοὺς ἰλεως Plat. Legg. 803 E; τοὺς κριτὰς π. τοιαύτους Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 16, cf. 2. 3, 17; c. inf., π. τινὰ ὡς μὴ ποιεῖν to accustom him not to do, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 19, Eq. 2, 3; π. τὸν βίον αὐτῷ μὴδὲν δεῖσθαι τινος Plat. Rep. 405 C:—so, π. ὅπως ὡς βέλτισται ἔσονται αἱ ψυχαί Id. Gorg. 503 A, cf. 510 F, Apol. 39 D; π. τινὸς γνώμην, ὡς ἴτεον εἶη Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 21. 4. to adapt for a purpose, τὴν τῆς γυναικὸς [φύσιν] ἐπὶ τὰ ἔνδον ἔργα Id. Oec. 7, 22; v. B. 11. 5. absol. to make one's friend, Dem. 501. 21; v. B. 1. 2.

B. Med. and Pass.: I. in proper sense of Med., to get ready or prepare for oneself, ὄπλα ἐς τὰς γέφυρας Hdt. 7. 25; π. τὰ πολέμια, ναυτικόν, στρατιάν Thuc. 1. 18., 2. 80., 4. 70; ἑκατὸν νέων ἐπίπλου τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ π. Id. 2. 56; τὸν γὰρ τοῦ πράττειν χρόνον εἰς τὸ παρασκευάζεσθαι ἀναλίσκομεν in preparation, Dem. 50. 25; with a predicative noun added, τοῖον παλαιστήν νῦν π. ἐπ' αὐτὸς αὐτῷ Aesch. Pr. 920. 2. in Oratt. to procure persons as witnesses, partisans, etc., so as to obtain a verdict by fraud or force (cf. παρασκευῆ I. 3); π. συκο-

φάντας Andoc. 14. 17; ῥήτορας παρασκευασάμενοι Isac. 36. 2; ψευδεῖς λόγους Id. 37. 5; μάρτυρας ψευδεῖς παρεσκευασμένοι Dem. 852. fin.; π. τινὰς to bring them over to one's party, Id. 1092. 13:—absol. to form a party, intrigue, Isac. 79. 7, Dem. 231. 14., 813. 20:—so in Act., Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 11, Isac. 69. 1; παρασκευόζειν τινὶ δικαστήριον to pack a jury to try him, Lys. 130. 41; cf. παρακελευστός. II. in Med. also absol., to prepare oneself, make preparations, παρασκευασάμενῳ Thuc. 2. 80; παρασκευασάμενος μεγάλως Hdt. 9. 15; παρασκευάσασθαι ὥστε ἀμύνασθαι Xen. An. 7. 3, 35:—in the pres. and impf., it may be regarded either as Pass. or Med., π. ἐς τι Hdt. 9. 96, 99; π. πρὸς τι Thuc. 3. 69, Xen., etc.; π. στρατεύεσθαι Hdt. 1. 71, cf. Aesch. Ag. 353, Ar. Av. 227. 2. often foll. by ὡς with part. fut., παρεσκευάσαντο ὡς πολιορκησόμενοι Hdt. 5. 34; π. ὡς ἐλῶν Id. 2. 162, cf. 9. 122; π. ὡς ναυμαχήσοντες (expressed just above by ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν) Thuc. 4. 13; ὡς προσβαλοῦντες Id. 4. 8; ὡς ἐπιθησόμενοι Id. 5. 8, cf. 6. 54; so, π. ὡς μάχης ἐσομένης Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 18, cf. Cyr. 3. 2, 8; also, π. ὅπως ἐσβαλοῦσιν ἐς τὴν Μακεδονίαν Thuc. 2. 99, cf. Plat. Theaet. 183 D, Apol. 39 B. 3. in pf. παρεσκευάσμαι, to be ready, be prepared, κάρτα εὖ παρεσκευασμένος Hdt. 3. 150; τράπεζαι .. παρεσκ. Ar. Eccl. 839; ληστρικώτερον παρεσκ. equipped in pirate fashion, Thuc. 6. 104; παρεσκ. ἔρχομαι ἐπὶ τὸν λόγον Plat. Phaedo 91 B; εὖ παρεσκ. καὶ τὰς ψυχὰς καὶ τὰ σώματα Xen. Oec. 5, 13; ἐς τὴν πολιορκίην παρεσκευάδατο Hdt. 3. 150, etc.; παρεσκευάδατο ὡς ἀπολεόμενοι Id. 7. 218; ταῖς ψυχαῖς παρεσκευασμένους ὡς χεῖρας ζυμίζοντας Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 11; foll. by ὥστε c. inf., παρεσκευάσμεθ' ὥστε καταθεῖν Eur. H. F. 1241; παρεσκευάσθαι ὡς ἱκανοὶ εἶναι Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 13; with inf. only, δρᾶν παρεσκευασμένος Aesch. Theb. 440, cf. Ag. 1422, Eur. Heracl. 691, Ar. Nub. 607, etc.; so in aor., ὥστε ἂν .. παρασκευασθῶσιν οὕτως ἔχειν Arist. Rhet. 2. 10, 11.

III. παρεσκευάσθαι τί to be prepared or provided with a thing, Plat. Rep. 365 B; παρεσκ. λαμπρὸν ἱμάτιον Theophr. Char. 21. IV. in Pass., of things, to be got ready, prepared, ὡς παρεσκευάστο when preparations had been made, Thuc. 4. 67; so, in Hdt. 9. 100, for παρεσκευάδατο τοῖς Ἑλλησι, Bekk. proposes παρεσκευάστο.

παρασκευάσις, ἡ, = παρασκευῆ, Diod. Excerpt. 491. 7. παρασκευάσμα, τό, anything prepared, apparatus, Xen. Oec. 11, 19. παρασκευαστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be prepared, Nicostr. ap. Stob. 445. 34. II. neut. one must prepare or provide, τι Plat. Rep. 467 B; ὅπως μὴ .. Id. Gorg. 480 E, etc.; τούτῳ πολλοὺς ἐπαινέτας π., Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 2. 2. (from Pass.) one must prepare oneself, be ready, μὴδὲν δεῖσθαι τινος Plat. Gorg. 507 D; π. ὅπως .., Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 7. παρασκευαστής, οὐ, δ, a provider, τινος Plat. Gorg. 518 C, etc.

παρασκευαστικός, ἡ, ἐν, skilled in providing, τινος Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 2, 1; π. ἡδονῆς, λύπης causing it, Theophr. Char. 5 and 19; νόσου Alcmae. ap. Stob. t. 101. 2. 2. absol. preparatory, Galen.: τὸ π. the signal for making ready (to march), Dio C. 47. 43. παρασκευαστός, ὄν, that can be provided or procured, Plat. Prot. 319 B, 324 C.

παρασκευῆ, ἡ, preparation, δειπνου Hdt. 9. 82; παρασκευῆν σίτην προαγγέλλειν to order corn to be prepared, Id. 3. 25; ἡ τῆς τροφῆς π. Plat. Rep. 369 E, etc.; π. νεῶν Ar. Ach. 190; ἐν τούτῳ παρασκευῆς ἦσαν in this state of preparation, Thuc. 2. 17:—preparation, practice, as of a speaker preparing his speech, Isocr. 43 C, Lys. 127. 7, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 6; π. ἐπὶ τι Plat. Gorg. 513 D; ἡ π. τῆς πραγματείας Polyb. 3. 26, 5; i. q. προκατασκευῆ in 1. 13, 7. b. with Preps., ἐκ παρασκευῆς of set purpose, by arrangement, Lat. ex instituto, Antiphon 143. 33, Lys. 189. 34; μάχῃ ἐγένετο ἐκ π. a pitched battle, Thuc. 5. 56; so, ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς Id. 1. 133; ἀπὸ π. οὐδεμιᾶς Antiphon 132. 5; δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς at short notice, off-hand, Thuc. 4. 8; τὸ ναυτικὸν ἐν π. ἦν Id. 2. 80; ἦσαν ἐν π. πολέμου were engaged in preparing for it (cf. κατασκευῆ), Id. 8. 14, cf. Hdt. 7. 18; ἐν παρασκευῆ εἶναι Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 6; μετὰ παρασκευῆς Id. Rhet. Al. 5, 4; ἀνευ παρασκευῆς Plat. Epist. 326 A. 2. a providing, procuring, φίλων καὶ οὐσίας Plat. Rep. 361 B; ὑγείας σώματι π. Id. Legg. 962 A: a way or means of providing, τίς .. τέχνη τῆς π. τοῦ μὴδὲν ἀδικεῖσθαι; Id. Gorg. 510 E; δὴ εἶναι τὰς π. ἐπὶ τὸ θεραπεύειν Ib. 513 D;—so, in Eur. Bacch. 457, λευκὴν .. χροιάν ἐς παρασκευῆν ἔχεις seems to mean for the furtherance of your object, i. e. to seduce, v. Herm. ad l. 3. preparation, an intrigue or cabal, for the purpose of gaining a verdict or carrying a measure, Cratin. Πυτιν. 4, Antiphon 138. 37, Andoc. 1. 1, Dem., etc.; cf. παρασκευάζω B. 1. 2, παράταξις II.

II. that which is prepared, equipage, Lat. apparatus, πλοῦτοί τε καὶ πᾶσα ἡ τοιαύτη π. Plat. Rep. 495 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 14. 2. often in military sense (v. supr. 1. 1), an armament, Andoc. 14. 28, Thuc. 6. 31, Xen.; ἵπποι καὶ ὄπλα καὶ ἡ ἄλλη π. Thuc. 2. 100, cf. 5. 17; γίγνεσθαι τὰς παρασκευὰς ἐποίησα I got the armaments ready for service, Dem. 260. 19; αἱ πρὸς πόλεμον π. Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 20. 3. generally, power, means, Thuc. 1. 1: means of defence, Arr. Epict. 1. 2, 30, cf. 2. 19, 30, Plut. 2. 961 C:—on its difference, in this sense, from κατασκευῆ, v. Arnold Thuc. 1. 10., 8. 5, and cf. παρασκευάζω I. 1.

III. among the Jews, the day of Preparation, before the sabbath of the Passover, Ev. Marc. 15. 42, Jo. 19. 14, 31, etc.; ἡμέρα παρασκευῆς Ev. Luc. 23. 54; cf. προσάββατον. 2. = ἡ Ἀφροδίτης (sc. ἡμέρα) Friday, Clem. Al. 877; ἡ μεγάλη π. Good Friday, Codin. de Off.; ἡ ἀγία π. τοῦ θεοῦ πάθους Eccl.; ἡ π. τῆς ἀπόκρεω the Friday of Carnival, before Lent, Anna Comn. 1. 385, 11 and 15. IV. ἡ πυρετῶν π. their approach, Diosc. 5. 29.

παρασκηνάω or -έω, to pitch one's tent beside, τινι Xen. An. 3. 1, 28, in aor. παρεσκηνήσαμεν (v. l. -ώσαμεν).

παρασκηνία, τά, the side-entrances to the stage (σκηνή), side-scenes, Dem. 520. 18, Meineke Com. Gr. 4. pp. 722-726; cf. πόροδος II.

παρασκηνώω, (σκηνή) = παρασκηνάω (q. v.), Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 8 (v. l. μεθ'

ἄνπερ ἐσκήνου):—to be near, τινι Plut. 2. 51 E, 735 D. II. φᾶρος παρ. to throw a wide garment like a tent or canopy over one (which Aesch. calls κατασκήνωμα in Cho. 999), Id. Eum. 634; Herm. περιεσκήνωσε, Dor. for περιεσκ-.

παρασκήπτω, to fall beside, of lightning, εἰς τι Luc. Tim. 10. παρασκιρτάω, to leap beside or near, of animals, Ael. N. A. 13. 2: π. παρά τινα to leap upon .., Plut. Mar. 38.

παρασκοπέω, to give a sidelong glance at, τινα Plat. Symp. 221 B. II. in Aesch. Ag. 1252, it is used with a gen. (si sana l.), ἡ κάρτ' ἄρ' ἄν παρεσκόπει χρησμών ἐμῶν, would miss seeing their force; but the MSS. give παρεσκόπησ, so that perh. the true reading is ἡ κάρτ' ἄρ' ἄν σὺ παρεσκόπησ χρησμών ἐμῶν.

παρασκοτόω, to wrap in darkness, Jo. Chrys. παρασκυθρωπάζω, to look somewhat stern, Nicet. Ann. 103 D. παρασκυλεύω, to despoil besides, Athanas. παρασκώπτω, to jeer indirectly, h. Hom. Cer. 203; π. τι εἰς τινα Plut. Cic. 38, cf. Demetr. 28, etc.

παρασμήχω, to rub gently, Hippiatr. παρασοβέω, to scare away birds, Arist. Mirab. 118. 2 (v. l. κατασοβ-). II. intr. to stalk haughtily past, Plut. Cato Ma. 24.

παρασοφίζομαι, Dep. to apply art wrongly, to refine overmuch, π. πονηρῶς Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 137 F. 2. c. acc., π. τὸν ἰατρὸν to wish to be wiser than the physician, Arist. Rhet. I. 15, 12; π. τι ταῖς δόξαις Agatharch. de Rubr. M. p. 36.

παρασδύω, τό, an additional invention, Phryn. in A. B. 59. παρασπαίρω, to pant beside, Greg. Naz. παρασπᾶς, ἄδος, ὅ, ἡ, a shoot torn off and planted, Theophr. H. P. 2. 1, 1., 2. 2, 4, Geop. 10. 3, 4, 5.

παρασπᾶσις, ἡ, =sq., Porphy. de Abst. 1. 10. παρασπασμός, ὁ, a wrenching aside, Plut. 2. 906 F. παρασπάω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to draw forcibly aside, wrest aside, Soph. El. 732; τὸ παρασπᾶμενον = παρασπᾶς, Theophr. H. P. 2. 1, 3; metaph., π. τινα γνώμης πρὸς βίαν Soph. O. C. 1185; ἀδίκους φρένας παρασπᾶς, i. e. ὥστε εἶναι ἀδίκους (cf. ἀδάκρυτος), Id. Ant. 792:—Med., παρασπᾶσθαί τινα τινος to detach him from another's side to one's own, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 33, cf. Dem. 10. 6; π. λόγον to detract from an argument, Plat. Soph. 241 C (where others take it in reflex. sense, to withdraw oneself from, flinch from).

παρασπεύω, Pass. to lie coiled beside, τῷ βρέφει Apollod. 3. 14, 6. παρασπεύω, to sow beside, Theophr. C. P. 3. 10, 3: to scatter beside, Plat. Ax. 366 A:—Pass., of places, to lie scattered, Strab. 829. II. Pass., also, τῷ λοιπῷ παρεσπᾶρη σώματι were dispersed through .., Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 66. παρασπίζω, to bear a shield beside, i. e. to fight beside, stand by another, Eur. Ion 1528, Phoen. 1435, Dion. H. 3. 19:—metaph., [τόξα] παρασπίζοντ' ἐμοῖς βραχίονσι Eur. H. F. 1099.

παρασπιστής, οὐ, ὁ, ἡ, a shield-bearer, or rather a companion in arms, Eur. El. 886, Phoen. 1165, Cycl. 6. παρασπόνδειος, οὐ, ἀτ or for a libation, ὕμνοι Philo 2. 484.

παρασπονδέω, to be παράσπονδος, to act contrary to an alliance or compact, break a treaty, Dem. 85. 22., 248. 20; εἰς τινα Dion. H. 2. 98. II. trans., 1. π. τινα to break faith with one, Polyb. 1. 7, 8, Plut. Sull. 3:—Pass. to suffer by a breach of faith, Polyb. 3. 15, 7, etc. 2. π. πίστει, δεξιᾷ to violate pledges, etc., Dion. H. 6. 30., 7. 46. παρασπόνδημα, τό, a breach of faith, Polyb. 2. 58, 4, etc. παρασπόνδησις, ἡ, a breaking of faith, Polyb. 2. 7, 5, etc. παρασπονδητής, οὐ, ὁ, =sq., Eust. 1400. 39.

παρασπονδος, οὐ, (σπονδή) contrary to a compact or treaty, of actions, Thuc. 4. 23; μηδὲν παράσπονδον ποιεῖν or παθεῖν Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 30, Ages. 3, 5; π. τι προστάττειν Isocr. 305 B; τοῦ θηριώδους καὶ π. βίου bound by no compacts, Athenio Σαμ. 1. 4. 2. of persons, a breaker of treaties, forsworn, Lys. 127. 4, Joseph. A. J. 10. 8, 2.

παρασπορά, ἡ, a sowing beside, sprinkling on, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 46. παρασπᾶσον, Adv., = παραπτικα, immediately, at once, Ap. Rh. 1. 383., 2. 961, etc.

παραστάδιον, τό, Dim. of παραστάς, Hero in Math. Vett. 270. παραστάδον, Adv. standing beside, at one's side, Il. 15. 22, Od. 10. 173, 547, Theogn. 473, Aesch. Cho. 983; π. ἐγγύς Theocr. 25. 103; cf. παράστημι B. I. I.

παραστάζω, to drop upon, Hipp. 624. 9., 631. 27, Diod. 2. 4. παρασταθμίδες, αἱ, the parts of the door next the posts, Hesych. παραστάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (παρίσταμαι) properly, anything that stands beside: pl. παραστάδες, doorposts, παραστάδας καὶ πρόθυρα βούλει ποικίλα Cratin. Διονυσ. 9, cf. Poll. 1. 76, Hesych., cf. φλιά:—also the pilasters or square pillars which cover the ends of walls in the front of a temple, Lat. antae, hence ναὸς ἐν παραστάσιν, templum in antis, C. I. 2782. 29, Callix. ap. Ath. 196 E, Vitruv. ? v. Dict. of Antt. p. 97 a: hence, 2. the space enclosed between the antae, the vestibule or entrance of a temple or house, Eur. Phoen. 415, I. T. 1159, cf. Poll. 7. 122:—sometimes in sing., Eur. Andr. 1121, C. I. 160 (v. Böckh p. 279. § 6), 2672, 2675, 2677, 2692:—cf. παστάς, προστάς.

παραστάσιμος, ἡ, οὐ, presenting oneself for trial, Byz. παράστασις, εὖς, ἡ, I. (παρίστημι) a putting aside or away, banishing, relegatio, π. ἐπὶ τὰ τῆς χώρας ἔσχατα Plat. Legg. 855 C; ἀποδημητικὰς ποιέσθαι τὰς π. αὐτῶν, i. e. to ostracize them, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 12; παράστασις· φυγή. καὶ τὸ φυγαδεύειν παραστήσασθαι Hesych. 2. a setting out things for sale, retail-trade, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 3. 3. metaph. a placing before one, representation, explanation, proof, Ar. Epict. 2. 19, 1. 4. appointment, δι' ἐπιτροπῆς καὶ π. τινος C. I. 8716. II. (παρίσταμαι) intr. a being beside: 1. a

position or post near a king, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 5:—also pomp of appearance, magnificence, LXX (1 Macc. 15. 32): the public appearance of the Emperor and his suite, Byz.:—also appearance in court, Pandect. 2. that which is present to the soul, = τὸ τῆ ψυχῆ παριστάμενον, a judgment, thought, Polyb. 5. 9, 6. b. presence of mind, self-possession, courage, Id. 3. 63, 14; μετὰ παραστάσεως Id. 16. 33, 2, cf. Plut. 2. 589 A. c. fury, desperation, τὸ λυποῦν ἡγαγ' ἐς π. Antiph. Ἠνιοχ. 1, cf. Polyb. 8. 23, 4., 9. 40, 4; μετὰ παραστάσεως Id. 10. 5, 4; ἡ π. τῆς διανοίας, mentis commotio, Id. 3. 84, 9. d. propensity, desire (λήμα acc. to Hdn. 470), ψυχῆς πονηρᾶς δυσσεβῆς π. Menand. Incert. 12; π. ψυχῆς πρὸς ἐλευθερίαν Diod. Excerpt. 629. 19. III. as Att. law-term, a small money deposit on entering certain public suits, prob. as a fee to the court, Andoc. 16. 5, Isae. 42. 31; π., μία δραχμὴ Menand. Mισογ. 7; cf. Phot., Harp. s. v.

παραστατέον, verb. Adj. one must set beside, τινί τι Hippiatr., Geop. 5. 22, 4. II. one must explain, Philo 2. 19, Clem. Al. 699. παραστατέω, to stand by or near, absol., Aesch. Ag. 877; φόβος ἀνθ' ὕπνου π. Ib. 14; π. τινι Id. Theb. 669; π. τινι πέλας or πλησίον Soph. O. T. 400, Eur. Phoen. 160. 2, to stand by, i. e. to support, succour, τινι Soph. El. 917, etc.; ἐν γόοις π. [τινι] Aesch. Ag. 1079.

παραστάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (παρίσταμαι) one who stands by or near, a defender, φρουροὶ καὶ π. πυλῶν Eur. Rhes. 506. II. one's comrade on the flank (as προστάτης is one's front-rank-man, ἐπιστάτης one's rear-rank-man), τὸν ἐκουτοῦ π. Hdt. 6. 117, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 59., 8. 1, 10; παρηγείλει τοῖς ἐπιστάταις μεταβαίνειν εἰς παραστάτην Polyæn. 2. 10, 4, ubi v. Casaub.:—then, generally, a comrade, Hdt. 6. 107, Pind. N. 3. 62, Aesch. Pers. 956, etc.; the ephēbi were bound by oath μὴ ἐγκαταλείπειν τὸν παραστάτην, Poll. 8. 105, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 5, Lycurg. 157. 28:—of a horse, π. ἐν μάχαις Babr. 76. 3:—hence an assistant, supporter, δίκης Eur. Fr. 297; of the gods, π. ἀγαθῶν καὶ συμμάχων Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 21, cf. Poët. ap. Ael. V. H. 1. 30. 2. one's right or left-hand-man in a chorus when drawn up in order, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 6, Metaph. 4. 11, 4. III. the ministers of the Eleven at Athens, A. B. 296, Phot., E. M. IV. οἱ παραστάται, the testicles, Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 13, Hipp. 278. 36, Ath. 395 F, etc. V. in a ship, two pieces of wood to stay the mast, Böckh's Urk. ü. d. Att. Seewesen p. 126. VI. = παραστάς, Vitruv. 10. 15: and as fem., 5. 1 (but with v. l. parastaticae).

παραστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for standing by; Adv. —κῶς, Phot., Suid. 2. able to put before one, fit for giving a notion of, presentative, φιλανθρωπίας Eus. H. E. 3. 7; ἀληθοῦς Sext. Emp. M. 8. 249:—absol. making manifest, Ib. 202, etc. 3. able to exhort or rouse, c. gen., ἀγωνίας Polyb. 3. 43, 8; ὁρμῆς Plut. Lyc. 21; π. πρὸς τι cited from Sext. Emp. 4. in late inscriptions, π. τινος commemorative of him, C. I. 9213-18. II. having presence of mind, collected, courageous, Polyb. 16. 5, 7:—Adv. —κῶς, Id. 16. 28, 8, Diod., etc. 2. desperate, furious, Polyb. 1. 67, 6, etc.; π. τὰς διανοίας Id. 18. 29, 10. III. parastatica = παραστάς, Plin. 33. 15, cf. παραστάτης VI.

παραστατίς, ἴδος, fem. of παραστάτης, Soph. Tr. 889; a helper, assistant, Id. O. C. 559, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 32, etc.

παρασταυρώω, to enclose by palisades, ap. Suid.

παραστέλω, aor. παρέστίχον, to go past, pass by, c. acc. loci, h. Hom. Ap. 217; δόμους π. (vulg. δόμοις) Aesch. Cho. 568; absol. to pass by, Soph. O. T. 808 (where ὄχου means from the chariot; but perh. ὄχους or ὄχον should be restored), Anth. P. 9. 679; of Time, Noun. D. 46. 142. II. to pass into, enter, δόμους Soph. Ant. 1255.

παραστέλλω, to draw in, of a sail, Helioid. 10. 28; τὴν γαστέρα Galen. 2. to check, staunch, Hipp. 1157 C. 3. c. gen. to draw away from, τοῦ ζῆν, τῆς ἡγεμονίας Eust. Opusc. 280. 20, etc.

παραστενάχομαι, Dep. to sigh beside or near, Ap. Rh. 4. 1297.

παραστήμα, τό, (παρίσταμαι) a statue placed beside another, C. I. (add.) 2053 d. II. = παράστασις II. 2. b, π. τῆς ψυχῆς presence of mind, courage, Diod. 17. 11, Dion. H. de Dem. 22; εὐγενῆ π. λαβεῖν Diod. Excerpt. 568. 87, cf. Longin. 9; θείῳ τινι π. κινηθεῖσα inspiration, divine inspiration, Dion. H. 8. 39. 2. in pl. principles, maxims, M. Anton. 3. 11.

παραστίζω, to mark by points at the side, Iambl. in Nicom. 55 C.

παραστίλω, to gleam, Stob. Ecl. 1. 590, Clem. Al. 252.

παραστίχλις, ἴδος, ἡ, (στίχος) anything written at the side, esp. of the short poems or series of lines elsewhere called ἀκροστιχίδες, an acrostic, Diog. L. 5. 93, Gell. 14. 6:—Dim. παραστιχίδιον, τό, Diog. L. 8. 78.

παραστομόω, to sharpen, ξίφος Theod. Acroar. 4. 28.

παραστορέννυμι, to stretch along, lay flat, lay low, ἐγώ σε .. παραστορῶ (Att. fut.) Ar. Eq. 481: so —στρώννυμι, aor. —έστρωσα, Joseph. B. J. 7. 9, 1.

παραστοχάζομαι, Dep. to aim at, τῆς συντομίας Sext. Emp. 3. 22. II. to shoot past, miss, τοῦ σκοποῦ, τῆς διανοίας Byz.

παράστραβος, οὐ, squinting sideways, Eust. 206. 29.

παραστράτευομαι, Dep. to march with an army, Suid. s. v. λείξαι.

παραστράτηγέω, to be at the general's side, interfere with him, Dion. H. 10. 45, Plut. Aemil. 11, Alex. 39, etc.

παραστράτοπεδεύω, to encamp beside or opposite to, τινί Polyb. 2. 6, 3., 3. 17, 4, etc.:—Med., Chion. Epist. 3.

παράστρεμμα, τό, a twist, distortion, Hipp. Protrh. 111.

παραστρέφω, to turn aside, alter, Plat. Crat. 418 A:—Pass. to be twisted to one side, π. ἡ ἔνθα ἡ ἔνθα ἡ βίς Hipp. Art. 802; of trees, οὐκ εὐθυφύες, ἀλλὰ παρεστραμμένον Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 6, etc.; παρέστραπται δὲ καὶ ὅσσε Nic. Th. 758. 2. metaph. to turn aside, esp. for the worse, τὴν μοῖραν ἐς τὸ μὴ χρεῶν Eur. Fr. 494; ψυχὰ παρεστραμ-

μένει τῆς κατὰ φύσιν ἕξεως Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 7. 3. π. τὸν τριβῶνα, as a sign of ἀνελευθερία, dub. in Theophr. Char. 22.
 παραστροφύλλος, ον, roundish, Apollod. in Math. Vett. 19.
 παραστροφή, ἡ, distortion, τῶν ὀμμάτων Greg. Nyss. II. the selva of a robe, Hesych.
 παραστροφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the outer edge of selva, Hesych. s. v. ἐπίφυλον.
 παραστροφώνυμι, v. sub παραστορέννυμι.
 παραστροφάω, ποῦτ. for παραστρέφω, Ap. Rh. 2. 665, in Pass.
 παραστύφω, to be rather astringent, Diph. Siphn. Ath. 73 A, etc.: also -στυφώ, Nilus Epist.
 παρασυγγράφω, to cheat by a breach of contract, to break contract with, τινα Dem. 1291. 17., 1293. 7:—παρασυγγράφή, ἡ, breach of contract, Papyr. Taur. ap. Peyron. 2. p. 46.
 παρασυγχέω, to confuse, A. B. 505.
 παρασυζεύγνυμι, to join alongside, Schol. Eur. Or. 1016, in Pass.
 παρασυκοφαντέω, to calumniate besides, Plut. 2. 73 B, Philo 1. 340.
 παρασυλάω, to carry away besides, Byz.
 παρασυλλέγομαι, Pass. to assemble with others, Andoc. 17. 24.
 παρασυλλογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fallacious, E. M. 35. 38.
 παρασυμβάλλομαι, Pass. to be compared, to be like, τινα LXX (Ps. 48. 12, 21).
 παρασύμβημα, τό, (συμβαίνω) in the technical language of the Stoics a secondary accident or circumstance, Chrysipp. ap. Luc. Vit. Auct. 21, cf. Menag. ad Diog. L. 7. 64, Eust. Opusc. 112. 79; cf. σύμβαμα.
 παρασυνάγχη, ἡ, inflammation of the muscles of the throat, Galen.; v. κυνάγχη.
 παρασυνάγω, to assemble illegally or secretly, Eccl.
 παρασυνάγωγῆ, ἡ, an illegal meeting, Byz.: so παρασύναξις, ἡ, Eccl. II. a producing and comparing, Walz Rhett. 8. 456.
 παρασυναπτικός σύνδεσμος, a connective particle which implies a fact, e. g. ἐπεὶ as opp. to εἰ, A. B. 463, etc.
 παρασυνάπτομαι, Pass. to be connected by a particle (v. foreg.), Diog. L. 7. 71, Apoll. de Constr. 14, etc.
 παρασύνεσις, ἡ, a misunderstanding, Hipp. Art. 787, cf. 819 A.
 παρασυνήθης, ες, unusual, Achmes Onir. 218.
 παρασύνθετος, ον, formed from a compound, Apoll. de Constr. 324, E. M. 131. 42., 155. fin., 493. 18, etc.: but παρασύνθεσις is expl. by Phavor. s. v. πρόθεσις to mean composition of a preposition with a verb beginning with a vowel, as κάθ-ημαί.
 παρασυνθημα, τό, a signal beside the watchword, Polyb. 9. 13, 19; v. σύνθημα, and cf. Casaub. Aen. Tact. 25.
 παρασυνρίζω, to play the οὐριγί beside, τινί Nonn. D. 1. 521.
 παρασυνρτός, ἡ, ὄν, led alongside, led, ἰπάρια Const. Porph. Cer. 1. 485, 7.
 παρασύρω [ῶ], to sweep away, carry away, of a rapid stream, [Κρατίνος] πολλῶ βεύσας ποτ' ἐπαίνω διὰ τῶν ἀφελῶν πεδίων ἔρρει καὶ τῆς ἀτάσεως παρασύρων ἐφόρει τὰς δρῦς κτλ. sweeping the oaks from their stations, Ar. Eq. 527; τοῦ βεύματος ἡ ὑφύτης πολλοὺς .. παρέσυρε Diod. 17. 55; of orators, τῶ βροθίῳ τῆς φορᾶς .. ἅπαντα .. π. Longin. 32. 33:—οἱ παρασεσυρμένοι = ὑπεσκελισμένοι, wrestlers tripped up, Hesych.:—Pass., aor. παρεσύρην [ῶ], to be borne along, creep along, πρόσγειοι Anna Comn. 2. 346, 3; π. ὑπὸ τῶν ὀπλων Themist. 93 C; metaph., ἐκ λήθης π. Tzetz. Hist. 9. 751. 2. τὰς οὐκ ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκτὴν παρασύρειν to sweep off the oars of a ship by brushing past her, Polyb. 16. 4, 14, Diod. 13. 16, al.: intr., ἐς πλάγιον τοῦ ὀστέου π. to graze it obliquely, Hipp. V. C. 902. 3. to snatch away, filch, ἱκτινος π. κρέας Soph. Fr. 890:—Med., λείαν παρασύραντο Hyperid. ap. Poll. 1. 162. 4. π. ἔπος to drag a word in, use it out of time and place, Aesch. Pr. 1065.
 παρασφάγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the part near the throat, Poll. 2. 133.
 παρασφάξω, to wound in the side, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. πνεύσας.
 παρασφάλλης, ες, unsteady, erring, of men, Nic. Al. 416.
 παρασφάλλω, to secure by placing beside, to fortify, LXX (Nehem. 3. 8).
 παρασφάλλω, aor. παρέσφηλα, to make glance off to the side, of an arrow, παρέσφηλεν γὰρ Ἀπόλλων Il. 8. 311; π. τινὰ τινος to foil one of [obtaining] a thing, Pind. N. 11. 41; π. τινὰ νόοιο Opp. H. 3. 200:—Pass. to err, be deceived, νοὺς παρέσφαλται Critias 2. 13; ἀληθείας .. ἐκτὸς παρεσφαλμένοι having wandered from it, Plat. Epin. 976 B.
 παρασφηνώ, to wedge in besides, Hesych. s. v. ἀραρινοί.
 παρασφίγγω, to bind up with, τι εἰς τι Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 43.
 παρασφραγίζω, to set a seal beside, to seal up, Teles ap. Stob. 523. 11:—Pass. to be sealed up, Ib. 14. II. to counterfeit a seal, Hesych.; whence παρασφραγισμός, ὁ, Hephaest. Theb. Apotel. p. 10. 27.
 παρασφύριος, ον, beside, near the ankles, Opp. H. 3. 307.
 παράσφυρος, ον, with diseased fetlocks, Hippiatr.
 παρασχεδιάζω, to execute offhand or carelessly, Greg. Naz.: also = παραχαράσσω, Hesych.
 παρασχεδόν, Adv. beside, near, of Place, Ap. Rh. 2. 10 and 859. 2. of Time, like παραχρήμα, straightway, Ib. 1. 354, Nic. Th. 799. II. nearly, almost, Dion. H. 7. 45.
 παρασχεῖν, παρασχεμέν, παρεσχεθεῖν, v. sub παρέχω.
 παράσχεσις, εως, ἡ, an offering, Dio C. 55. 10.
 παρασχετέον, verb. Adj. one must impart, τινί τι Hierocl. ap. Stob. 462. 30.
 παρασχηματίζω, to change from the true form, transform, Theophr. ap. Plut. 2. 631 E, Diog. L. 6. 9; ὁ βασιλεὺς .. θεὸς παρεσχαμάτισται has been transformed into .., Diotog. ap. Stob. 330. 28. 2. in Gramm. to form from another word by a slight change, Schol. Ar. Ach. 424, E. M., etc. II. to speak incorrectly, Suid.:—to make false pretences, Anonym. ap. Eund.

παρασχηματισμός, formation by a slight change, Apoll. de Constr. p. 56.
 παρασχίδες [ῖ], αἱ, splinters, π. ὀστέων in a fracture, Hipp. Fract. 766.
 παρασχίζω, to rip up lengthwise, slit up, π. παρὰ τὴν λαπαρὴν Hdt. 2. 86: to open fish, Epich. 82. 5 Ahr., Alex. Λευκ. 1; π. τὸ σῶμα Diod. 1. 91:—Med., π. ἱμάτια παρὰ μῆκος Polyaen. 6. 49.
 παρασχιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who rips up lengthwise, e. g. one who opens corpses to embalm them, Diod. 1. 91:—ἡ παρασχιστικὴ θεραπεία Papyr. Gr. Taur. 2. p. 61 Peyron. II. a housebreaker who breaks through doors or walls, Polyb. 13. 6, 4.
 παρασχοινίζω, to fence off with lines, παρεσχοίνισται ἡ ὁδὸς Strab. 710:—παρασχοίνισμα, τό, a cord drawn beside or along, Poll. 7. 160.
 παρασχολέω and -έομαι, to busy oneself with trifling things, Eccl.
 παρασώζω, to preserve besides, Epiphani.
 παρασωρεύω, to heap beside, Schol. Od. 1. 147., 16. 51.
 παραταγή, a line drawn up beside, line of battle, Ducas 171. 13.
 παρατάγη, ἡ, an arrangement, register (?), C. I. 2817. 14.
 παραταινάρίζω, to celebrate the Taenaria like the Laconians, Hermipp. Θεοί 7.
 παρατάνησμα, τό, anything stretched out, a tent, Aquila V. T.
 παρατάνηω, = παρατείνω, Od. 1. 138 (in tmesi), Hipp. Art. 808.
 παράταξις, ἡ, a placing side by side, marshalling: a line of battle, π. ποιῆσθαι Isocr. 216 D; ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ χωρίῳ τῶν π. Polyb. 15. 12, 3; ὡς ἐν παρατάξει Ar. Epict. 3. 22, 69; ἐκ παρατάξεως in regular battle, Thuc. 5. 11, Dem. 123. 24, Aeschin. 66. 15; so, ἐν ταῖς προγεγενημέναις π. in the previous battles, Polyb. 1. 40, 1; μετὰ τὰν π. τὰν γενομένων αὐτοῖς ποτὶ Πριανεῖς Inscr. Prien. in C. I. 2905 A. 9. II. of marshalling a political party, τὴν μὲν παρασκευὴν ὄρατε .. καὶ τὴν παράταξιν, ὅση γενένηται Aeschin. 53. 2; ὑπὸ παρατάξεως ἀδίκου Dem. 1c81. 13; π. καὶ φιλονεικία Plut. Cim. 8; cf. παρασκευάζω B. I. 2, παρασκευή I. 3.
 παρατάρασσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, Med. to confuse, confound, Epiphani.
 παράτασις, ἡ, (παρατείνω) extension or continuance of time, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 107, Ptolem., etc. 2. extension in space, continuation, ἡ τῶν ἐντέρων π. Arist. P. A. 4. 4, 1. II. in Gramm., the time of the tempus imperfectum (cf. παρατατικός), E. M. 472. 22, cf. Eust. 19. 28.
 παρατάσσω, Att. -ττω, to place or post side by side, to draw up in battle-order, Hdt. 9. 31, Thuc. 7. 3, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 33, etc.; also c. inf., τοὺς φρουροὺς παρέταξα φυλάττειν τὸ τεῖχος drew them up with orders to guard .., Ib. 4. 5, 11:—Med., in prop. sense, to draw up one's men in battle-order, Ib. 7. 5, 23, etc.; of ships, π. μετεώρους Thuc. 1. 52: to post by one's side, παρατάξασθαι τινα ἑαυτῷ Isocr. 392 B; αὐτοῖς π. τὰ παιδικὰ Xen. Symp. 8, 34:—Med. and Pass. to draw up or be drawn up beside, οἱ παρατετάχαστο παρὰ τὴν ἀκτὴν Hdt. 8. 95; παραταχθεὶς ἐν μάχῃ τῷ πλοσίῳ Plat. Rep. 556 D: to be drawn up in battle-order, ἐκατέρωθεν παρατεταγμένοι Thuc. 4. 32, cf. 43, etc.; παραταξόμενοι τοῖς πολεμίοις against .., Isocr. 251 D; ὡς παρετάξαντο ἀλλήλοις Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 5; also, πάρατάξασθαι πρὸς τὰς δυνάμεις Isocr. 60 C, Polyb.; ἐπὶ τινα App. Civ. 5. 22; absol. to stand side by side in battle, οἱ παρατεταγμένοι Thuc. 4. 96, cf. 7. 78, Ar. Vesp. 1123, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 23; παραταξόμενοι ἐναντιμάχοντο in order of battle, Thuc. 1. 29, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 5; μὰ .. τοὺς ἐν Πλαταιαῖς παραταξάμενους Dem. 297. 14. 2. in Med. and Pass., also, to stand prepared, παρατετάχασθαι πρὸς τὸ ἀποκρίνεσθαι Plat. Prot. 333 E; c. inf., Ar. Epict. 1. 5, 3:—also, to oppose, resist, πρὸς τι Greg. Naz. II. to set side by side, to compare, Isocr. 222 E.
 παρατατικός, ἡ, ὄν, extending, continuing: χρόνος παρατατικός, the imperfect (v. παράτασις II), Sext. Emp. 10. 91 sq., Apoll. de Constr. 16 and 209, etc.—Adv. -κῶς, for a certain space of time, Pandect.
 παρατείνω, to stretch out along, beside or near, παρατεταμέναι χεῖρες Hipp. Fract. 761; παρὰ τι Id. Art. 780: to stretch out the line of battle, Lat. ordines explicare, Xen. An. 7. 3, 48; π. τάφρον to draw a long trench, Ib. 1. 7, 15, cf. Hdt. 1. 185:—Pass., to be stretched along (v. infr. II. 1): to be stretched at length, laid low, Ar. Nub. 213, v. infr. II. 1; cf. ἐκτάδη. 2. to stretch on the rack, torture, Plut. 2. 135 D; metaph., Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 11:—Pass. to be tortured, half-killed, λιμῶ Plat. Symp. 207 B: to be worn out, to be half-dead, c. part., παρατέταμαι μακρὰν ὁδὸν πορευθεὶς Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 6; παρατέταμαι λιπαρὰ κάπτων I am nigh dead with eating dainties, Ar. Fr. 421; γελῶντε .. ὀλίγου παρετάθησαν (v. l. παρείθησαν), Plat. Euthyd. 303 B; παραταθήσεται ὑπὸ σοῦ .. θάμα λέγοντος Id. Lys. 204 C:—but, πολιορκία παρατείνεσθαι εἰς τοῦσχατον to strain themselves to the uttermost, hold out to the last, Thuc. 3. 46. 3. to prolong, protract, τοὺς λόγους Arist. Poët. 17, 5, cf. 9, 11; ἐπὶ πλεῖον τὴν διάσκεψιν Luc. Icarom. 29, cf. D. Mort. 4. 2; τὴν ἀκρόασιν Id. Imagg. 13:—Pass., Luc. Amor. 4, etc. 4. like παραβάλλω VIII, to apply a figure to a right line, Plat. Meno 87 A, cf. Rep. 527 A. 5. κοιλίαν π. to relax the bowels, Philist. ap. Ath. 115 E. 6. of pronunciation, to lengthen in pronunciation, Lat. producere, ὄνομα Luc. Luct. 13: to prolong a sound, of echo, Id. Dom. 3. II. intr. to stretch or lie beside or along, of a wall, a line of country, etc., Hdt. 1. 180: c. acc. loci, τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἐσπέρην φέροντα ὁ Καύκασος παρατείνει Ib. 203, cf. Thuc. 4. 8:—Pass., παρατέταται τὸ ὄρος Hdt. 2. 8, cf. 4. 38; ἡ δὲ γ' Εὐβοία .. ἠδὲ παρατέταται τὸ πῦρ on signf. 1. 1 in next line), Ar. Nub. 212:—also, παρατείνειν παρὰ τι Polyb. 6. 31, 5; and c. dat., π. τῷ κόλπῳ Strab. 335. 2. to extend, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐντέρου κάτω π. Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 20: to extend over, πάντας χρόνους καὶ τόπους Aristid. 1. p. 11. 3. of Time, to extend, πόλεμος π. εἰς ἔτη μ' App. Syr. 48:—to continue one's life, to live, ἕως .., μέχρις .., Plut. 2. 832 F, cf. Luc. Macrob. 3. 4. as auxil. Verb, c. part., ποῖ παρατενεῖς δεδιὰς ταῦτα; how long will you go on fearing

this? Lat. *quousque tendes* or *perges haec timere?* Philostr. 302, cf. 208.

παρατειχίζω, to fortify besides, τὰς Ἀθήνας Philostr. Epist. 70.
παρατείχιον, τό, Lat. *promerium*, the open space along a city wall, Const. Porph. Cer. 109. 9.

παρατείχιμα, τό, a wall built beside or across, Thuc. 7. 11, 42, etc.; v. Arnold ad c. 42, Grote H. of Gr. 7. append.

παρατεκταίνομαι, Med., properly of timber, to work into another form; then, generally, to transform, alter, οὐδέ κεν ἄλλως Ζεὺς παρατεκτῆταιο not even he could make it any way else (ἄλλως being almost pleonast.), Il. 14. 54; αἰψά κε ἔπος παρατεκτῆταιο could disguise, falsify it, Od. 14. 131. II. later in Act. to build besides, θέατρον Plut. Pomp. 40.

παρατελευταῖος, α, ον, last but one, penultimate, Ath. 106 C.

παρατελευτάω, to be penultimate, Eust. 1557. 40, etc.

παρατελευτος, ον, = παρατελευταῖος, Schol. Ar. Pl. 598, etc.

παρατελωνέομαι, Dep. to cheat the revenue, Diog. L. 4. 46.

παρατέμνω: fut. -τεμῶ, Lacon. παρταμῶ Ar. Lys. 117. To cut off

at the side, π. τινὸς θῆμισυ to cut off half from .., Ar. l. c. and 132; τυροῦ τροφάλια Alex. Πανν. 1. 12, cf. Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 A; c. gen. partit. to cut off part of .., Aristid. 1. 297. 2. to cut amiss, make a wrong cut, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 2.

παρατεταγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. as in battle-array, steadily, Plat. Rep. 399 B, cf. Iambl. Vit. Pyth. p. 438 (Kießl.).

παρατεταμένως, Adv. with prolonged sound, Schol. Il. 17. 748.

παρατετηρημένως, Adv. carefully, exactly, Philo 1. 221, etc.

παρατετραμμένως, Adv., = παρακλιδύν, Eust. 1499. 4.

παρατεχνάομαι, Dep. to alter by art, Schol. Od. 14. 131.

παρατεχνολογέω, to introduce incidentally and without system, Dem. Phal. 178, in Pass.

παρατηρέω, to watch closely, observe narrowly, c. acc., Cebes Tab. 9; of a general, Polyb. 1. 29, 4; σφᾶς αὐτοὺς π. Id. 11. 9, 9: so in Med., παρατηρούμενοι αὐτόν Ev. Luc. 14. 1:—foll. by a relat. clause, π. τινα, ὁπότερα .. Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 4; π. τίς ἔπταρεν Philem. Incert. 13; by a part., π. τινὰ ἀποδύμενον Arist. H. A. 9. 34, 6:—with evil design, to lie in wait for, watch one's opportunity, absol., Id. Rhet. 2. 6, 20, Top. 8. 11, 1, Polyb. 17. 3, 2:—Pass., Menand. Incert. 15. 2. to observe constantly, take care, ὅπως μὴ .. Dem. 281. 16, cf. παρατηρητέον; π. ἵνα .., Dion. H. de Dem. 23. 3. to observe carefully, τὸ μέτριον Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 15:—Med. to observe superstitiously, ἡμέρας καὶ μῆνας Ep. Gal. 4. 10; ὅσα προστάττουσιν [οἱ νόμοι] ἀκριβῶς π. Dio C. 53. 10.

παρατήρημα, τό, an observation, Dion. H. ad Ammae. 2. 17, de Dem. 13; of auguries, Hesych., Phot. II. observance, Eccl.

παρατήρησις, ἡ, observation, ἄστρον Diod. 1. 28, cf. 5. 31; π. παθέων ἀλλοτριῶν Epigr. Gr. p. xix; ποιέσθαι τὴν π. Plut. 2. 363 B; μετὰ παρατηρήσεως so that it can be observed, Ev. Luc. 17. 20:—in bad sense, close observation, to detect faults, etc., Polyb. 16. 22, 8, cf. Plut. 2. 266 A. 2. in Gramm. a remark, note, Longin. 23, Scholl.

παρατηρητέον, verb. Adj. one must observe, Geop. 3. 13, 10. 2. one must take care, ὅπως μὴ .. Arist. An. Pr. 2. 19, 1. 3. in Gramm. one must note, ὅτι .., Ath. 18 F, Scholl.

παρατηρητής, οὐ, ὁ, an observer, watcher, Diod. 1. 16, Dicearch. § 4.

παρατηρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at observing, τῶν ἄστρον Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 94:—Adv. -κῶς, by observation, Ptol.

παρατίθημι, poet. παρτίθημι: 2 and 3 sing. -τιθεῖς, -τιθεῖ Od. 1. 192; impf. -ετίθει, -ετίθει Hom., Ar. Ach. 85, Eq. 1223; aor. act. παρέθηκα, med. παρέθημην: pf. παρατέθεικα:—in Att. παράκειμαι generally serves as the Pass. To place beside, πᾶρ δὲ τίθει δίφρον Od. 21. 177; so in Att. b. freq. of meals, to set before, serve up, σφιν δαῖτ' ἀγαθὴν παραθήσομεν Il. 23. 810, cf. 9. 90; ἢ οἱ βρώσιν τε πόσιν τε παρτίθει Od. 1. 192; παρ' δ' ἐτίθει σπλάγχνων μοίρας 20. 260; νῶτα βοῶς γέρα πάρθεσαν αὐτῷ 4. 66; νῦν οἱ παραθῆς ξεινήια πολλά Il. 18. 408; ξεινιά τ' εὖ παρέθηκεν 11. 779, cf. Od. 9. 517; θεὰ παρέθηκε τράπεζαν Od. 5. 92; cf. Hdt. 1. 119., 4. 73; παρτίθεισαν ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν κρέα Xen. An. 4. 5, 31; οἱ παρτίθεντες the serving-men, Id. Cyr. 8. 8, 20; τὰ παρτίθέμενα meats set before one (with or without βρώματα) Ib. 2. 1, 30., 5. 2, 16; very often in Com., v. Ar. Ach. 85, Eq. 52, 57, al., and Meineke's Ind. ad Com. Fr. 2. generally, to offer, provide, furnish, αἶ γὰρ ἐμοὶ .. θεοὶ δύναμιν παραθείεν oh that they would place power at my disposal! Od. 3. 205; π. ἐκάστων τῶν σοφῶν ἀπογεύσασθαι, i. e. π. ἕκαστα τὰ σοφὰ ὥστε ἀπογεύσασθαι αὐτῶν, Plat. Theaet. 157 C; so, π. αὐτοῖς .. ἀναγιγνώσκειν .. ποιήματα Id. Prot. 325 E:—so in Med. to expose for sale, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 2. 3. to place upon, στεφάνους παρέθηκε κάρητι Hes. Th. 577. 4. to lay before one, to propose, go through, explain, τινί τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 14: to allege, produce, Isae. 78. 13; παραβολὴν π. αὐτοῖς Ev. Matth. 13. 24:—so in Med., v. infr. B. 5. 5. to set over against, contrast, λύπας ἡδοναῖς π. Plat. Phileb. 47 A, cf. Demad. 179. 16:—to set side by side, compare, τινί τι Plut. Demetr. 12; τι πρὸς τι Luc. Prom. 15.

B. Med. to set before oneself, have set before one, ἐπεὶ δαΐδας παραθεῖτο Od. 2. 105, cf. 19. 150., 24. 140; παραθέσθαι σκύφος Eur. Cycl. 390; τράπεζαν Thuc. 1. 130; σίτον Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 12; οἱ τὰ εὐτελέστατα παρτίθέμενοι, those who fare least sumptuously, Id. Hier. 1, 20:—also to have meat set before others, ἡῶθεν δὲ κεν ὕμνιν ὕδοιπόριον παραθείμην Od. 15. 506: to provide for oneself, supply oneself with, πορετίθεντο τῶν ἀναγκαίων πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον, ὅσα .. Plut. Pericl. 26. 2. to deposit what belongs to one in another's hands, give in charge, τοῦ παραθεμένου τὰ χρήματα Hdt. 6. 86, 1; τὴν οὐσίαν ταῖς νήσοις π. Xen. Ath. 2, 16, cf. Polyb. 3. 17, 10, etc.; (hence παραθήκη):—then to give a person in charge to, τινί τινα Arr. Epict. 2. 8, 22: to

commend or commit into another's hands, τι εἰς τινα Ev. Luc. 23. 46; τινὰ τινι Act. Ap. 14. 23., 20. 32. 3. to venture, stake, hazard, σφᾶς μὲν παρθέμενοι κεφαλὰς Od. 2. 237; τοῖ τ' ἀδῶνται ψυχὰς παρθέμενοι 3. 74., 9. 255; cf. Tyrtae. 9. 18; v. παραβάλλω II. 1. 4. to apply something of one's own to a purpose, employ it, τι ἐν τινι Plat. Phaedo 65 E. 5. to bring or quote in one's own favour, quote as evidence or as an authority, π. μῦθον, παράδειγμα Plat. Polit. 275 B, 279 A; ψήφισμα Plut. 2. 833 D, etc.; often in Ath. and Gramm.; sometimes also in Act., Dion. H. de Dem. 37, de Comp. 23. 6. to affix a name, τῷ χωρίῳ ὄνομα Paus. 2. 14, 4.

παρατίλλω, fut. -τίλλῶ, to pluck the hair from any part of the body but the head, τὰς βλεφαρίδας τινός Ar. Eq. 373 (vulg. περιτιλλῶ):—Med. to pluck out one's hairs, Id. Ach. 31; fut. παρατίλλομαι, Menand. 'Oργ. 1. 5:—often in part. pf. pass. παρατετιλμένος, ἡ, clean-plucked, a practice among voluptuaries and women, Ar. Lys. 89, 151, Ran. 516, Plat. Com. Pha. 2. 14:—inflicted as a penalty on adulterers, ὁ ἀλοῦς μοιχὸς παρατίλλεται Ar. Pl. 168, cf. Valck. Hipp. 415, and v. τίλλω. 2. to pull up weeds, Geop. 2. 38, 2:—hence verb. Adj. παρατιλλέον, Clem. Al. 264.

παρατιλμός, ὁ, a plucking out hair, Schol. Ar. Pl. 168; so, παρατιλοῖς, ἡ, Clem. Al. 232, etc.

παρατίλτρια, ἡ, a female slave who plucked the hairs from her mistress's body, Cratin. 'Oργ. 2, Philostr. 167.

παρ-ατιμάζω, to dishonour, Byz.

παρατίμησις, εως, ἡ, rebuke, Eccl.

παρατιτρώσκω, fut. τρώσω, to wound besides, Byz.: metaph., τὴν ἀλήθειαν Menand. Hist. 420. 10.

παρατιμήγω, = παρατέμνω, to destroy, Hesych.

παρ-ατριάζω, to fumigate, smoke on all sides, Geop. 11. 18, 13.

παρατολμάω, to be foolhardy, Polyb. Fr. Gramm. 102:—τὰ παρατετολμημένα overbold phrases, Longin. 8. 2.

παρατόλημα, τό, a desperate act, Byz.

παράτολμος, ον, foolhardy, Plut. Pomp. 32, etc. Adv. -μως, Heliod. 9. 21.

παράτονος, ον, stretched beside, π. χεῖρες hands hanging down by the side, Eur. Alc. 399; cf. παρατείνω. II. ill-sounding, διάλεκτος Hesych.

παρατόξευσις, ἡ, a casting side-glances, Plut. 2. 251 B.

παρατρέχειν, v. sub παρατρέγω.

παρατρέγικεῖομαι, Dep. to burlesque tragedy, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1473.

παρατρέγιδέω, to tell in false tragic style, Poll. 10. 92; vide ut paratragoedat carnifex, Plaut. Pseud. 2. 4, 17.

παρατρέγιδος, ον, pseudo-tragic, bombastic, Plut. 2. 7 A, Longin. 3. 1.

παρατρέπεζον Const. Porph. Cer. 70. 24; or -ιον, τό, Ib. 594. 12, a credence.

παρατραυλίζω, to lisp like a child, Theophr. Sim.

παρατρέχης, ον, with the neck on one side, of the statues of Alexander by Lysippus, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 42:—Verb. -έω, Id.

παρατρέχων, to render harsh, Eccl.

παρατρέπω, to turn aside, off or away, παρατρέψας ἔχε μῦνυχας ἵππους ἐκτὸς ὁδοῦ Il. 23. 423, cf. 398; λίθον Ταντάλου παρὰ τις ἔτρεψεν ἀμὲν θεὸς pushed it from our way, Pind. 1. 8. 22; ποταμὸν π. to turn a river from its channel, Lat. *derivare*, Hdt. 7. 128, cf. 130; π. ἄλλη τὸ ὕδωρ Thuc. 1. 109, cf. Plat. Legg. 736 B:—Pass., π. τοῦ λόγου Xen. Oec. 12, 17; ἔξω τοῦ βελτίστου Dio C. Fr. Peiresc. 86; ἐκ τοῦ νοῦ Paus. 4. 4, 8; παρατρέπόμενος εἰς Τένεδον turning aside to .., Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 6. 2. to turn one from his opinion, change his mind, Hes. Th. 103, Ar. Rh. 3. 902: so in Med., Theocr. 22. 151:—Pass., π. παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον ὑπὸ δῶρων Plat. Legg. 885 D; λαιβῆ τε οἶνον κνίσση τε Ib. 906 E. 3. of things, π. λόγον to pervert or falsify a story, Hdt. 3. 2; π. τὸν λόγον ἔξω τοῦ ἀληθοῦς Dion. H. 6. 25. 4. to alter or revoke a decree, Hdt. 7. 16; π. τὸ ὄνομα App. Mithr. 1:—Pass., of wine, to be changed, turn sour, Geop. 2. 47, 5.—Cf. παρατροπέω, παρατροπάω.

παρατρέφω, to feed beside or with one, τὸν βουλόμενον Timocl. 'Eπιστ. 2; ἵππους, κύννας Plut. 2. 830 B, cf. Ael. N. A. 3. 1:—Pass. of slaves, to be brought up with the children, Ath. 211 F, Harp.; of persons (not slaves), to be brought up or maintained by one, τινι Synes. 244 C; of concubines, to live with the wives, Plut. Artox. 27; of men and animals that are not worth their keep, to feed at another's expense, Dem. 403. 23, Menand. Θρασ. 4, Plut. 2. 13 C, ubi v. Wyttent. 2. to bring up alike, Ildn. 3. 15. 3. Pass. to be superficially educated, ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ Plut. 2. 37 F, 138 C.

παρατρέχοντως, Adv. in passing, Basil.

παρατρέχω: fut., v. sub τρέχω: aor. παρέδραμον (the only tense used by Hom.); plqpf. -δεδραμήκεσαν Xen. An. 7. 1, 23; part. aor. 1 παραθρέξας Ar. Rh. 3. 955. To run by or past, ὁ δ' ἀρ' ὄκα παρέδραμεν ἀφραδίησιν Il. 10. 350, cf. 22. 157; εἰς τόπον Ar. Vesp. 1432; π. παρ' οἰκίαν εἰς τὸ φῶς ἐκ τοῦ σκότους Xen. An. 7. 4, 18. 2. to outrun, overtake, Ἴφικλον δὲ πόδεσσι παρέδραμον Il. 23. 636, cf. Ar. Eq. 1353; π. τὰ τότε κακὰ to go beyond, exceed them, Eur. H. F. 1020; π. τινὰ ἐν τινι, π. τινὰ τοσοῦτον to excel, surpass him, Polyb. 32. 11, 2, and 15, 12. 3. to overreach, outwit, Opp. H. 3. 96. 4. to run through or over, Lat. *cursu conficere*, τὸ λοιπὸν (τοῦ χωρίου) Xen. An. 4. 7, 6; π. ἐπὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν Schol. Philostr. p. 391 Boiss.:—to run across (a space of ground expressed or implied), ἐπὶ .., εἰς .., Xen. An. 7. 1, 23., 4. 7, 11; absol., Ib. 4. 8, 8. 5. to run over, i. e. treat in a cursory way, Lat. *percurrere*, Isocr. 55 C; παρέργως π. Dion. H. de Rhet. 3; τὰ γράμματα τῇ ὄψει π. Plut. 2. 520 E:—also to pass over, omit, Polyb. 10. 43, 1; ἵνα ταῦτα παραδραμῶ Dio C. 79. 12:—to slight, neglect, Theocr. 20.

32. **Θ.** *to escape unnoticed*, τινά Polyb. 6. 6, 4; παρὰ δὲ φρένας ἔδραμον ἀνδρῶν Opp. H. 3. 96:—absol., of Time, Hdt. 2. 12.
 παρατρέω, *to start aside from fear*, παρέτρεσαν δέ οἱ ἵπποι Il. 5. 295.
 παράτρημα, τό, v. sub παράτρημα.
 παράτρητος, ον, *pierced at the side*, αἰλὸς π. of a flute used for mournful airs, Poll. 4. 81; π. αἰλίσκος an injecting tube, Ruf. p. 234 Matth.
 παρατρίβη, ἡ, *a rubbing against one another*, ξύλων Sanchun. ap. Eus. P. E. 34 D; of coition, Eriphan. 2. metaph. *collision*, Polyb. 2. 36, 5; αἰ ἐν ἀλλήλοις π. Ath. 626 E: cf. διαπαρατριβή.
 παρατρίβω [ἱ], fut. ψω, *to rub beside or alongside*, π. χρυσὸν ἀκήρατον ἄλλω χρυσῷ (sc. εἰς βάσανον) *to rub pure gold by the side of other gold on the lapis Lydius and see the difference of the marks they leave*, Hdt. 7. 10, 1, cf. 6:—Pass. *to be rubbed beside or upon*, καθάπερ πρὸς τὰς βασάνους Arist. Colot. 3, 7; v. sub βάσανος. 2. *to rub on or against*, τινί τι Ael. N. A. 17. 44; πρὸς τι Suid.:—Pass. *to rub oneself against*, τὰ ὕπτια πρὸς τὰ ὕπτια Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 2. 3. *to rub slightly*, π. οὖρον τοὺς ὀδόντας Diod. 5. 33; τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Sext. Emp. M. 7. 258. II. παρατρίβεσθαι τινι οἱ πρὸς τινά *to clash against, fall out with one*, Polyb. 4. 47, 7., 27. 13, 6; cf. παρακραῖω. III. παρατρίψασθαι τὸ μέτωπον, like Lat. os or frontem *perfricore, to harden the forehead as it were by perpetual rubbing, i. e. to be utterly hardened, dead to shame*, Strab. 603, Eriphan. 1. p. 729, cf. μετὰ τετριμμένου προσώπου Id. 1. p. 719; cf. ὀφρυόκνηστος.
 παράτριμμα, τό, *inflammation caused by friction in riding or walking*, Lat. intertrigo, Walz Rhett. 6. 319, Galen.
 παρατριπτέαν, οὐ *one must rub upon*, Geop. 16. 4, 4.
 παράτριψις, ἡ, *a rubbing against one another, friction*, Arist. Mund. 4, 23, Theophr. Lar. 45, Diod. 3. 36, Plut. 2. 893 F; τῆ τοῦ ποδὸς πρὸς τὴν γῆν π. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 70.
 παρατροπέω, = παρατρέπω, τί με ταῦτα παρατροπέων ἀγορεύεις; why tell me this, *trying to lead me astray, to mislead me?* Od. 4. 465, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 946, Nonn. Jo. 16. 29.
 παρατροπή, ἡ, *a turning away, averting, means of averting, θανάτου Eur. Ion 1230; τῶν ἀβουλήτων Plut. 2. 168 E. 2. a slight alteration, inflexion*, lb. 376 A, Apoll. de Constr. 167. 3. *a misleading, τοῦ φροναύτητος Plut. 2. 758 E. II. intr. a deviating, τῆς ὁδοῦ Ib. 1106 B; εἰς τὸ νοσῶδες Oribas. 145 Matth.; ἐκ παρατροπῆς by a perversion of the meaning, Clem. Al. 490. 2. of the mind, aberration, error*, Plut. 2. 40 B, etc. 3. metaph. *a side-stream*, Longin. 13. 3:—*a digression*, Plut. 2. 855 C, Luc. Dem. Encom. 6.
 παράτροπος, ον, *turned aside: turned from the right way, lawless, εὐναί Pind. P. 2. 65, cf. Opp. H. 1. 515:—strange, unusual*, lb. 4. 18, cf. Plut. Lysand. 12. II. act. *averting*, μόραν π. μέλος Eur. Andr. 528,—where the Schol. expl. it παρατροπικός.
 παράτροφος, ον, *reared with or in the same house*, Lat. verna, Polyb. 40. 2, 3.
 παρατροχάζω, ποῖτ. for παρατρέχω, *to run past*, τινά Anth. P. 9. 372., II. 163: *to pass by or over, to leave unnoticed*, Anth. Plan. 169. II. *to run alongside*, App. Civ. 3. 70; τινί by one, Id. Syr. 64.
 παρατροχάω, ποῖτ. for παρατρέχω, Greg. Naz.
 παρατρόχιος, ον, (τροχός) *beside the wheel*, Poll. 1. 147.
 παρατρύγῳ, *to pluck grapes by stealth: hence, like ὄμφακίζομαι, of stolen amours*, Aristaen. 2. 7.
 παρατρύζω, *to soo beside or near*, Hesych., Phot.
 παρατρύπημα, τό, *a sidehole*, Procl. in Plat. Alc. 1. p. 197 Creuz.
 παρατρύφῳ, *to luxuriate, τινι with another, τι in a thing*, Greg. Naz.
 παρατρώγω, fut. —τρώξομαι: aor. παρέτρώγον. *To gnaw at the side, nibble at, take a bite of*, ταῦ ὄφιοι Hipp. 1160 C; τίς ἐλάσας παρέτραγεν; Ar. Ran. 988, cf. Pax 415; metaph., δικῶν τε καὶ δικαστηρίων Philostr. 595, cf. Sueton. Galb. 4.
 παρατρωπάω, ποῖτ. for παρατρέπω, θεοὺς θυέεσσι παρατρωπῶσ' ἀνθρωποι *turn away the anger of the gods* .., Il. 9. 500.
 παράττω, Att. for παρῶσω.
 παρατυγχάνω, fut. —τεύξομαι: aor. παρέτῦχον. *To happen to be near, be among, παρῑύχαναι μαρναμένοισιν Il. 11. 74; π. τῷ λόγῳ, τῷ πάθει to be present at* .., Lat. interesse, Hdt. 7. 236., 9. 107; εἰς καιρὸν γε π. ἡμῖν ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Πρόδικος Plat. Prot. 340 E; τῆ μάχῃ Polyb. 3. 70, 7; ὁ πλείστοις κινδύνους παρατετευχῶς *who had met with* .., Id. 12. 27, 8. 2. absol. *to happen to be present*, Hdt. 1. 59., 6. 108: *and of things, to offer or present itself*, Lat. praesto esse, Hipp. Art. 803; παρατυχοῦσας τινὸς σωτηρίας Thuc. 4. 19; ἕως ἂν τις παρατύχη διαφυγῇ Id. 8. 11; λαβόντε ὅ τι ἐκαστῷ παρέτυχεν ὄπλον Plat. Rep. 474 A. 3. often in partic. παρατυχῶν, *whoever chanced to be by, i. e. the first comer, any chance person, οὐκ ἐκ παρατυχόντος πυνθανόμενος Thuc. 1. 22; σὺν τοῖς π. ἱπύταις Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 18;—so, τὸ παρατυχάνον οἱ παρατυχόν whatever turns up or chances, ποιεῖν τὸ παρατυχάνον αἰεὶ to do whatever circumstances required*, Id. Eq. Mag. 9, 1; πρὸς τὸ παρατυχάνον *as circumstances required*, Thuc. 1. 122; ἐν τῷ παρατυχόντι Id. 5. 38; ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος ἀποκρίνασθαι *to answer offhand*, Plut. 2. 154 A:—*παρατυχόν*, absol. like παρασχόν, *it being in one's power, since it was in one's power to do*, c. inf., Thuc. 1. 76; ἐν καλῷ π. σφίσι *ξυμβαλεῖν* Id. 5. 60.
 παράτυπος, ον, = παράσημος, Valck. Hipp. 1115:—Verb. παρατύπομαι, in med. sense = παραποιέομαι, Poll. 8. 27; in pass. sense, 3. 86:—metaph. of falsification of the faith, Basil.
 παρατύπωσις, ἡ, *a copy*, Plut. 2. 404 C.
 παρατύπωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *representing as by a copy*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 67. Adv. —κῶς, Galen.
 παρ-αναίνομαι, Pass. *to dry up*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 11.
 παρ-ανγάζω, *to illumine slightly:—Pass. to be illumined, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου*

Strab. 135; and of the sun, *to shine*, Id. 75. II. *to represent as in a copy*, Dion. P. 89.
 παρ-αυδάω, *to address so as to console or encourage, μύθοις ἀγανοῖσι παραυδάσας Od. 15. 53; μελιχίους ἐπέεσσι παραυδῶν Ib. 279; μὴ ταῦτα παραύδα, χρῶτ' ἀπονίπτεσθαι do not coax me thus, to wash, etc.*, 18. 178. II. c. acc. rei, *to speak lightly of, make light of, μὴ δὴ μοι θάνατόν γε παραύδα Il. 487.—Never in Il.*
 παραυλακίζω, *to move the boundaries*, and Subst. —ιστής, οὔ, ὅ, Eccl. παρ-αυλέω, *to play the flute beside, or to play it ill*, Poll. 4. 67.
 παρ-αύλια, τά, *the parts adjoining the αὐλή*, Hesych., Phot.
 παρ-αυλίζω, *to lie near, παραυλίζουσα πέτρα* .. Μάκραις Eur. Ion 493:—Med., π. οἱ δορυφόροι τοῖς βασιλείοις Ath. 189 E.
 παρ-αυλος, ον, (αὐλή) *dwelling beside*, π. οἰκίζεῖν τινά *on the borders (of a land)*, Soph. O. C. 785; τίνος βοή π. ἐξέβη νάπου; *close at hand*, Id. Aj. 892; ἐνθ' ἡ π. πηλαμὺς χειμάζεται Id. Fr. 446.
 παρ-αυλος, ον, (αὐλός) *discordant, out of tune*, μέλη Com. Anon. 19 a.
 παρ-αυξάνω, *to increase by adding*, Dion. H. de Comp. 15, Ptol.
 παρ-αύξισις, ἡ, *enlargement, increase, τῆς σελήνης Diosc. 5. 159, etc.; κατὰ παραύξισιν by addition*, Clem. Al. 457:—so Dind. for παραύξη in Philo 1. 359:—in pl. *augmentations, παραυξήσεις φωνῶν Sext. Emp. M. 1. 126.*
 παρ-αυξητικῶς, Adv. *by increasing*, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 42.
 παρ-αύξω, = παραυξάνω, Strab. 724, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 26. II. intr. *to wax*, Gemin. Astrol. 26 C.
 παρ-αύστηρος, ον, *somehow austere, αὐθέκαστος καὶ π. Dicaearch. § 8.*
 πάραυτᾶ, Adv. for παρ' αὐτᾶ (sc. τὰ πράγματα), = παραυτικά οἱ παραχρήματα *immediately, for the nonce*, π. δ' ἡσθεὶς ὕστερον στένει διπλᾶ Eur. Fr. 1064, cf. Polyb. 24. 5, 11; ἡ π. χάρις Id. 38. 3, 11. II. *in like manner*, Lat. perinde, Aesch. Ag. 737, Dem. 672. 5, Diod. 12. 20. 2. c. gen. *at the same time as*, π. τοῦ θανεῖν Ep. Socr. 11.—Some editors write παρ' αὐτᾶ divisim.
 παραυτικά, Adv. *immediately, forthwith, straightway*, Lat. illico, (cf. foreg.), Hdt. 2. 89., 6. 35, Aesch. Supp. 767, etc.; ἡ καὶ π. ἡ χρόνῳ Eur. Fr. 275; also, τὸ π. Hdt. 1. 19., 7. 137, etc.; also, ἐκ τοῦ π. Plut. Coriol. 20; ἐν τῷ π. Thuc. 2. 11, Plat. Phaedr. 240 B, etc. 2. with Substantives, *to express brief duration*, "Αἰδὴν τὸν π. ἐκφυγεῖν *present death*, Eur. Alc. 13; ἡ π. λαμπρότης *momentary splendour*, Thuc. 2. 64; ἡ π. ἐλπίς Id. 8. 82; αἰ π. ἡδοναί Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 9., 8. 1, 32; τὸ π. ἡδύ Plat. Phaedr. 239 A.
 παραυτόθεν, Adv., = αὐτόθεν, cited from Arr.
 παραυτόθι, Adv. = αὐτόθι, Tzetz. Antehom. 193.
 παρ-αυχενίζω, *to bend the neck aside, cut the throat*, Hesych., Phot.
 παρ-αυχενίος, η, ον, *hanging from the neck, φαρέρη Anth. Plan. 253.*
 παραύχησις, εὖς, ἡ, *idle boasting*, Eust. Opusc. 171. 66.
 παραφάγειν, inf. aor. 2 of παρεσθίω.
 παραφαίνω, ποῖτ. παρφ-, *to shew beside οἱ by uncovering*, τὰ αἰδοῖα, Hes. Op. 732; σπάθην Philem. Πτωχ. 4:—c. gen. partis, π. τοῦ σώματος *to give a glimpse of it*, Ar. Eccl. 94; π. τῶν ὀδόντων ὅσον ἀπόχρη τῷ ἄδαντι Philostr. 778, cf. 858. 2. *to produce*, τὸν ὄρκον *the form of oath*, Ar. Lys. 94. 3. *to walk beside and light, shew the way to a place*, Id. Ran. 1362, Plut. T. Gracch. 14. II. Pass. *to appear by the side, disclose itself*, Plat. Theaet. 199 C, Soph. 231 B, Arist. Poët. 4. 13.
 παρ-αφαίρεσις, ἡ, *a taking away secretly*, Schol. Theocr. 1. 122.
 παρ-αφάνίζω, = ἀφανίζω, Eccl.
 παράφασις, ἡ, (παράφημι) *only found in the ποῖτ. forms παραίφασις, πάρφασις:—an address, encouragement, consolation, ἀγαθὴ δὲ παραίφασις ἐστὶν ἐταίρου Il. 11. 793., 15. 404; παραίφασιν εὖρεν ἐρώτων a way of calming them*, Antb. Plan. 373. 2. *allurement, persuasion*, said of the cestus of Aphrodité, πάρφασις, ἡ τ' ἐκλεψε νόον πύκα περ φρονεόντων Il. 14. 217, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 6, 3: *deceitful speaking, ἐχθρὰ πάρφασις Pind. N. 8. 54. (Cf. παράφημι.)*
 παράφασις, ἡ, (παραφαίνομαι) *the image in a mirror*, Chalcid. 336; v. παραφάσσω.
 παρ-ᾤφάσσω, *to touch at the side, feel gently with the finger*, Hipp. 565. 15; and in Med., 597. 25., 647. 51, as restored by Foë's. and Littré:—hence παρ-ᾤφασιες, αἰ, *the interior of the pudenda muliebria*, Id. 633. 26, Galen. Gloss., cf. Littré Hipp. 8. p. 352. Cf. εἰσαφάσσω.
 παρα-φάσσω, = ἀλλοφάσσω, Galen. 19. 128.
 παράφερα, τά, *that which a bride brings over and above her dower (προῖξ)*, Pandect.:—*παράφερον*, τό, Hesych. s. v. εἰλιον.
 παραφέρω, ποῖτ. παρφέρω, *to bring to one's side, esp. of meats (cf. παρατίθημι), to hand to, set before one*, Hdt. 1. 119, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 6, etc.; so, π. ποτήρια Ar. Fr. 77; πάρφερε τὸν σκύφον Sophron 48 Ahr.; π. τὰς κεφαλὰς *to exhibit them*, Hdt. 4. 65:—Pass. *to be set on table*, Id. 1. 133; τοῦ αἰεὶ παραφερομένου ἀπογειύονται Plat. Rep. 354 B; τὰ π. Luc. Merc. Cond. 26. 2. *to bring forward*, by way of argument, π. ἐς μέσον Hdt. 3. 130: *to allege, cite, νόμον Antipho 124. 39; π. καινὰ καὶ παλαιὰ ἔργα to bring them forward, allege, cite*, Hdt. 9. 26; λόγους Eur. I. A. 981, cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. 1671; π. αὐτὸν ἐν σκώματος μέρει Aeschin. 17. 40, cf. 18. 37; π. πᾶσι τοῦ μὴ .., Dion. H. 7. 27. 3. *to hand over (cf. παραδίδωμι), ξύνημά τινι Eur. Phoen. 1140. 4. in Pass. to come up, hasten along*, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 16. II. *to carry beside, τινί τι Eur. Hel. 724. III. to carry past or beyond*, Plat. Rep. 515 A, cf. Plut. Sull. 29, etc.; π. τὴν χεῖρα *to wave the hand, of gesture in speaking*, Dem. 305. 6; π. βραχίονα *παρὰ πλευράς, of horizontal motion, opp. to lifting the arm*, Hipp. Art. 789:—Pass. *to be carried past or beyond (v. κῶδων)*, Thuc. 4. 135; δρόμῳ παρενεχθῆναι Plut. Mar. 35; *to sail past*, Id. Dio 25; ταῦ χειμῶνος παραφερομένου *while it was passing*, Id. Pclor. 10. 2. *to turn*

aside or away, τὴν ὄψιν π. τινός Xen. Cyn. 5, 27; π. τὸν ὄφθαλμόν Luc. D. Meretr. 10. 2; π. τοὺς ὕσους to put them aside, Plut. Camill. 41: to put away, avert, Ev. Marc. 14. 36. 3. to turn in a wrong direction, Dem. 305. 5:—Pass. to move in a wrong direction, of paralysed limbs, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 16, cf. H. A. 4. 8, 16; π. τοῖς σκέλεσι, of a drunken man, Diog. L. 7. 183; τὸ βλέμμα παρενήμεται is distorted, A. B. 65. 4. to lead aside, mislead, lead away, Plut. 2. 15 D, 41 D:—Pass. to be misled, err, go wrong, Plat. Phileb. 38 D, 60 D, Phaedr. 265 B; παρενεχθείς (sc. τῆς γνώμης), mad, Hipp. 217 H; cf. παράφορος. 5. to pervert, ὄνομα, γνώμην App. Civ. 2. 68., 3. 61. IV. to sweep away, of a river, Plut. Timol. 28, cf. Wessel. Diod. 18. 35, etc.; τοῦ χρόνου καθάπερ ρεύματος ἕκαστα π. Plut. 2. 432 A:—Pass. to be carried away, σέ, Βάκχε, φέρων ὑπὸ σοῦ τᾶμπαλι παρφέρομαι Anth. P. 11. 26, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 265 B. V. to let pass, Lat. praetermittere, τὰς ὥρας παρηνέγκατε τῆς θυσίας Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 16 (v. infr. B); to let slip, τὸ ῥηθέν Plut. Arat. 43:—Pass. to slip away, escape, Xen. Cyn. 6, 24. VI. to overcome, excel, τινά τιμι Luc. Charid. 19. B. intr. to be beyond or over, ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρενεγκουσῶν, ἡμέρας οὐ πολλὰς παρενεγκούσας a few days over, more or less, Thuc. 5. 20, 26. 2. to suffer, change, vary, as dialects, Xanth. 1, cf. Dion. H. 1. 28; π. παρά τι to differ from . . , Dio C. 59. 5; πρὸς τι Eunap. παραφύγω, to flee close past or beyond, τῇ δ' οὐπὼ ποτὲ ναῦται . . εὐχετόωνται παρφυγείν (Ep. aor. 2) Od. 12. 99. παραφηλώ, = φηλώ, Hesych. παράφημι, poët. παραίφημι and πάρφημι, like παραμυθέομαι, to speak gently to, to advise, μητρὶ δ' ἐγὼ παράφημι Il. 1. 577:—Med. to persuade, appease, μνηστήρας μαλακοῖς ἐπέεσσιν παρφάσθαι Od. 16. 287., 19. 6; τιν' ἄλλον παρφάμενος ἐπέεσσιν ἀποτρέψεις πολέμοιο Il. 12. 249, cf. Od. 2. 189; μαλακοῖσι παραιφάμενοι ἐπέεσσιν Hes. Th. 90:—cf. παράφασις. 2. often with collat. notion of deceit, to speak deceitfully or insincerely, παρφάμεν ὄρκον, λόγον Pind. O. 7. 121, P. 9. 76; and, in Med., Id. N. 5. 58. παραφθάδων, Adv. overtaking, c. gen., Opp. H. 3. 298. παραφθάνω [ᾶ], aor. 2 παρέφθην, part. act. and med. παραφθᾶς, -φθᾶμενος, the only tense used by Hom.: aor. 1 part. παραφθᾶσας cited from Nonn. To overtake, outstrip, τοσσάκι μιν . . ἀποστρέψασκε παραφθᾶς Il. 22. 197; εἰ δ' ἄμμε παραφθῆναι πόδεσσι (Ep. subj., vulg. παραφθαίηαι, which is opt., v. Spitzn.), 10. 346; κέρδεσιν, οὔτι τάχει γε, παραφθᾶμενος Μενέλαον 23. 515. παραφθαρτικός, ἢ, ὄν, able to destroy, τινος Dion. Areop. παραφθέγγομαι, Dep. to add a qualification, in speaking, Plat. Euthyd. 296 A. 2. to say by the way, to let drop, π. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ πολλάκις, ὡς πλούσιός ἐστι Hyperid. Euxen. 42; τοῦτο π., ὡς . . , Isae. 71. 23; π. πρὸς τινα, ὅτι . . , Polyb. 28. 15, 13: to speak nonsense, Joseph. B. J. 2. 14, 8, cf. Schol. Soph. Ph. 1195. 3. to interrupt, Plut. Alex. 6., 2. 738 F. 4. to say secretly, Heliod. 5. 8. παραφθεγκτήρια, τά, a greeting in the marriage festival, Poll. 2. 118. παράφθεγμα, τό, a qualification added, Plat. Euthyd. 296 B; cf. παραφθέγγομαι. II. a fault of speech, Aristid. 2. 365: a falsehood, Eriphan. παραφθείρω, to destroy in part, Apoll. de Constr. 139, Tzetz. II. Pass., with pf. παρέφθορα, to be partly destroyed, παρεφθορούα γῆ Philostr. 711; π. ὕδωρ Id. 815; παραφθαρεῖς τὴν φωνὴν having lost one's voice, Plut. 2. 848 B; παρεφθορότος τοῦ λογιατικοῦ Apoll. de Constr. 288; of character, Philostr. 501; Didymus wrote περὶ παρεφθορούας λέξεως. παραφθορά, ἢ, gradual corruption, τῆς μουσικῆς Plut. 2. 1131 E; of language, Eust. 1396. 23, etc. παράφθορος, ὄν, corrupted, corrupt, τῇ π. φύσει Phot. Ep. 102. 35, Steph. Thes. παραφίμωσις, ἢ, (φίμωσις) a disorder of the penis, in which the prepuce cannot be drawn over the gland, Galen. παραφλόγισμα, τό, a savoury roasted dish, Achae. ap. Ath. 368 A. παραφλυᾶρέω, to talk nonsense besides, Galen., Eunap. Hist. 93. 9: -φλυᾶρημα, τό, Eccl. παραφορά, ἢ, a going aside, παραφοράς ποιεῖσθαι to make itself by-streams, of a rivcr, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 447. 22. II. mostly of the mind, derangement, distraction, Aesch. Eum. 330; π. ἐν μέθῃ Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6; π. διανοίας Plut. 2. 249 B; φρενῶν Walz Rhett. 1. 473. παραφορέω, = παραφέρω, to set before, τινί τι Ar. Eq. 1215:—Pass., Hdt. 1. 133. 2. Med. to collect, Plat. Legg. 858 B. παράφορος, ὄν, (παραφέρω) borne aside, carried away, οὕτω π. πρὸς δόξαν Plut. Themist. 3: of a bandage, liable to slip, Hipp. Art. 791. 2. wondering, reeling, staggering, στείχειν π. ποδί Eur. Hec. 1050; π. δρόμοι Plut. 2. 501 D; παράφορον βαδίξεν, of a drunkard, Luc. Vit. Auct. 12: c. inf., σπείρειν π. ὁ μεθῶν unable from unsteadiness to . . , Plat. Legg. 775 D. 3. c. gen. wandering away from, παράφορος ξυνέσεως deranged, Id. Soph. 228 D:—absol. mad, frenzied, μῦθοι ἀπίθανοι καὶ π. Plut. Artox. 1:—Adv. -ρως, Walz Rhett. 1. 552; so in neut., of a madman, παράφορον δέρκεσθαι, ἀναβοᾶν Luc. Fugit. 19, Amor. 13. II. act. confusing, maddening, γνώμης Hipp. Prorrh. 70. παραφορότης, ητος, ἢ, sidelong movement, awkwardness, Plat. Tim. 87 E. παραφορτίζομαι, Dep. to cram os an additional load into, ταῦτα τῷ λόγῳ Plut. 2. 8 E, cf. Poll. 2. 139. παράφραγμα, τό, a breastwork on the top of a wall or mound, only used in pl., Thuc. 4. 115; in a ship, the bulwarks, Id. 7. 25; a low screen or curtain, Plat. Rep. 514 B; τὰ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου π. App. Civ. 2. 118.

παραφράζω, to say the same thing in other words, to paraphrase, Eust. 239. 23., 1406. 19, etc.: cf. παραγράφω I. 2. παράφρασις, ἢ, a paraphrase, Hermog., etc.; v. Quintil. 1. 9, 2. παραφράσσω, Att. -ττω, to enclose with a breastwork, barricade, Hdn. 4. 1, etc.:—Pass., Polyb. 10. 46, 3, Hdn. 3. 3. παραφράστης, ὄν, ἢ, a parafrast; v. Lob. Paral. 448. παραφραστικός, ἢ, ὄν, parafrastic, Aphthon. in Walz Rhett. 1. 63. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 55. 32. παρ-αφρίζω, to foam at the side, esp. of the mouth, Nic. Al. 223. παραφρονέω, (παράφρων) to be beside oneself, be deranged or mad, Hdt. 1. 109 (cf. μαίνομαι), 3. 34, 35, Hipp. Progn. 39, Aesch. Theb. 806, Soph. Ph. 815, Ar. Nub. 844, Antipho 117. 17, etc.; poët. παραιφρ-, Theocr. 25. 262. παραφρόνησις, ἢ, = παραφροσύνη, LXX (Zach. 12. 4):—in 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 16 occurs the form παραφρονία, but with v. l. -φροσύνη. παραφρόνιμος, ὄν, = παράφρων, Soph. O. T. 691. παραφροσύνη, ἢ, (παράφρων) wandering of mind, derangement, Hipp. Aph. 1244, Plat. Soph. 228 D: delirium, Hipp. Aph. 1258. παραφρουρέω, to keep guard beside, παραφρουρεῖ τὴν πέραν τοῦ Δούριος guards the frontier beyond the Duris, Strab. 166. παραφρύγομαι, Pass., like Lat. flagrare invidia, Eunap. p. 115 Boiss. παραφρυκτωρεύομαι, Dep., = sq., Lys. 136. 7. παραφρυκτωρέω, to make secret signals to the enemy, Dinarch. ap. Harp. παράφρων, ὄν, (φρήν) wandering from reason, senseless, μάντις Soph. El. 473: out of one's wits, deranged, Lat. demens, Plat. Legg. 649 D; π. ἔπος Eur. Hipp. 232; π. καὶ παραπλήξ τὴν διάνοιαν Plut. Pomp. 72. παραφνάδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Hesych. παραφνάς, ἄδος, ἢ, (παραφύω) a side-growth, 1. in plants, a sucker, offshoot, Lat. stolo, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 2; opp. to παρασπᾶς, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 4. 2. in animals, of the branches of the veins, Hipp. 279. 55; cf. ἀποφνάς;—of certain appendages in the ἄστακος, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 14, cf. P. A. 3. 10, 5. 3. metaph. of subdivisions in logic, Philo in Stob. Ecl. 2. 44, Suid., etc. [ῥ: in Nic. Fr. 12 should be read παραφυῖας, cf. δεκάφυσιος.] παραφυῖς, ἔς, growing beside: παραφυῖς, τό, = παραφνάς, Arist. Rhct. 1. 2, 7. παραφύκις, ὄ, (φύκος) a painting, rouging, Clem. Al. 232. παραφυκτός, v. παρφυκτός. παραφύλαγμα, τό, observation, caution, Eccl. παραφύλακῆ, ἢ, a guard, watch, garrison, Polyb. 2. 58, 1., 4. 17, 9. II. a keeping securely, safeguard, ἢ τῶν χρημάτων π. Diod. 17. 71, etc. 2. observation, καιρῶν Hipp. 1278. 54. παραφύλακίτης, ὄ, a soldier of a garrison, C. 1. 4366 x. παραφύλακτέον, verb. Adj. one must observe, Eust. 1352. 15. 2. one must take care, beware, Clem. Al. 172, 173, etc. παραφύλακτικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for observation, Artemid. 3. 58. παραφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, a watcher, Suid. παραφύλαξις, εως, ἢ, observation, Eus. H. E. 10, 5, Byz. παραφύλασσω, Att. -ττω, to watch beside, to guard closely, of soldiers in garrison, χώραν, πόλιν Polyb. 4. 3, 7, etc.; and in Med., Id. 5. 92, 8: metaph., π. τὴν ἐλευθερίαν Id. 2. 58, 2:—absol. to be on guard, Plut. Galb. 20. 2. to watch or observe narrowly, τὸ τῆς νέως . . ἀεὶ συμφύρον Plat. Polit. 297 A; π. τινὰ ἐὰν . . Xen. Lac. 4, 4; π. ἐν φῶ . . to watch for a time at which . . , Plut. 2. 775 E; ἀπ' ὀφθαλμοῦ π. τινὰ to keep one in sight, of a dog following and watching a person, Ib. 969 F. 3. to watch so as to secure, π. [τινὰς] ὥστε φίλους εἶναι Plat. Legg. 628 A; π. αὐτόν, μὴ . . to be on one's guard, lest . . , Plut. 2. 418 D:—Med. to be on one's guard, Arist. Probl. 29. 12; also, π. τινα to stand on one's guard against, Polyb. 16. 14, 10. II. to be on one's guard, be careful, περὶ τι Plat. Polit. 284 A; π. ὅπως μὴ . . Id. Legg. 715 A; ὅπως . . Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 14. παραφυλλίς, ἴδος, ἢ, (φύλλον) an offshoot or sucker which is hurtful to the parent stock, Philes de Plant. 130. παραφύσσω, to blow out of the course, Clem. Al. 108. II. to excite, Aesop. 348 de Furia. παράφύσις, ἢ, = παραφυῖς 1, Theophr. H. P. 7. 2, 5. 2. of the side-processes of the spine, Hipp. Art. 810. 3. of monstrous growths in animals, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 43 and 45. παραφύτευσις, ἢ, a planting beside, Geop. 9. 10, 10. παραφύτεύω, to plant beside, Plut. 2. 92 B, etc.: pass. pf. part. παραπεφυτευμένη Michael Psell. Alleg. p. 370. παράφύτος, ὄν, that has grown beside, Theophr. C. P. 3. 10, 7. παραφύω, with fut. and aor. 1, to produce offshoots or suckers, Theophr. H. P. 7. 2, 2, etc. II. Pass., with pf. and aor. 2 act., to grow beside or at the side, Hdt. 2. 92, Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 4, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 3; ἐκ τῶν παραπεφυκότων δένδρων Ael. V. H. 3. 1; ἀλλ' ἐγγύς ἀγαθοῦ παραπέφυκε καὶ κακόν Menand. Πλοκ. 8; τῶν ὀδόντων οἱ παραφύμενοι τοῖς κατὰ φύσιν Galen. παραφώνέω, to say beside, Plut. 2. 183 B. παραφωνή, ἢ, a side-sound, as it were the reflexion or image of a sound in the ear, Epicur. ap. Porphy. ad Ptol. Harm. p. 216; v. Böckh Comm. de Mctr. Pind. p. 254. παράφωνος, ὄν, (φωνή) sounding beside: παράφωνοι, οἱ, paraphones, certain harmonies, such as the fifth, Longin. 28. 1, ubi v. Weisk.: but in Gaudent. sounds between consonances and dissonances, Mus. Vett. p. 11. παραφωτισμός, ὄ, (φωτίζω) false light, as of the sun after setting, Posidon. ap. Strab. 138; v. l. περιφωτ-, παραχάζω, = παραχωρέω, Hesychi.

παραχλασματίον, τό, a loosened part, Hero in Math. Vett. 268.
 παραχλάω, to open a passage for humours, Hipp. 606. 33. 2.
 intr. of a ship, to let in water, leak, Ar. Eq. 436.
 παραχαλκεύω, to forge beside, near, Tzetz. Alleg. Hom. 15. 63., 18. 538.
 παραχάραγμα, τό, false coin, Clem. Al. 780, etc.:—metaph. a counterfeit, π. ἀγιστείας Synes. 115 B.
 παραχάρκτης, ον, δ, a forger, falsifier, Schol. Ar. Ach. 516, Eust. Opusc. 38. 14.
 παραχαράξιμος, ον, falsely coined, counterfeit, Suid. s. v. ὑπόχαλκος.
 παραχάραξις, εως, ἡ, falsification of coin, and then metaph., π. τῆς ἀληθείας Eccl.; so, ὡς ἐν παραχαράξει Eriphan. p. 321.
 παραχάρασσω, Att. -ττω, to mark with a false stamp, falsify, Plut. 2. 332 B; γνῶθι σεαυτὸν, καὶ τὸ νόμισμα π. Orac. ap. Suid., v. Menag. ad Diog. L. 6. 20:—often metaph., Philo 2. 562, Luc. Demon. 5, etc.
 παραχάσκω, to gape a little, Eust. Opusc. 341. 84.
 παραχειμάδιον, τό, winter-quarters, Byz.
 παραχειμάζω, pf. -κεχειμακῶς Act. Ap. 28. 11:—to winter at a place, Hyperid. ap. Phot., Dem. 909. 14., 1293. 4, etc.; π. ἐν τόπῳ Plut. Sertor. 3; εἰς .. Anna Comn. 2. 271, 5.
 παραχειμάσια, ἡ, a wintering in a place, Polyb. 3. 35, 1; π. ποιῆσθαι ἐν .. Anna Comn. 2. 183, 21; κατὰ .. Id. 2. 266, 15.
 παραχειμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for wintering in, λιμὴν Geogr. Min. 2. 459 Gail.
 παρ-αχελωίτης, ὁ, a dweller by the Achelous, Strab. 434 in pl.; fem. παραχελωίτις, ἰδος, (sc. χώρα) the country along the Achelous, Id. 458, 459.
 παραχέω, fut. -χέω (v. sub χέω): aor. I παρέχεα, pass. παρεχέθην Arist. Probl. 20. 35, 2, παρεχύθην Id. Fr. 105. To pour in beside. pour in, ὕδωρ Hdt. 4. 75; τινί for one, Plut. 2. 235 B; σπονδάς, τὸ μύρον Plat. Com. Lak. 1, etc.:—Pass. to be moistened a little, ὕδατι Diosc. 2. 95. II. of solids, like παραχώννυμι, τὸν χοῦν .. ἀναίσιμον, παρὰ τὰ χεῖλα τοῦ ποταμοῦ παραχέουσα Hdt. 1. 185:—Pass., κριθαὶ παρακεχυμένα Plut. 2. 82 E. 2. Pass. to be extended beside or near, to lie spread out near, of a country, τῆς Ἀυδίας παρακεχυμένης [τῆ πόλει] Plut. Lys. 3.
 παράχηλος, ον, by the hoof, Hippiatr.
 παραχλιαίνω, to warm a little or slightly, Hipp. 574. 17; ἐν πυρί, παρὰ τὸ πῦρ Id. 672. 1., 660. 9.
 παραχναύω, to gnaw beside, nibble at, τινός Ael. N. A. 1. 47.
 παραχορδίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to strike a wrong note, Ar. Eccl. 295.
 παραχορηγέω, to supply, τινί τι Ath. 140 E.
 παραχορηγήμα, τό, the part of a subordinate chorus, which retires when no longer wanted, as the children of Trygaeus in Ar. Pax 114, the boys in Vesp. 248, the frogs in Ran. 263, the προπομποὶ in Aesch. Eum. 1032. II. acc. to Poll. 4. 110, the part taken by a fourth actor.
 παραχραίνω, to mix, defile beside, Plut. Fr. 26.
 παραχράομαι, Dep. to use improperly, misuse, abuse, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 33; οἱ μὲν οὐ χράονται, οἱ δὲ παραχράονται Id. ap. Plut. 2. 527 A; χρῶ μὴ παραχράμενος Philo 2. 61; c. dat., π. τοῖς σώμασι Polyb. 6. 37, 9, etc.; π. ὡσπερ ἀνδραπόδοις Dion. H. 6. 93: to misapply, apply beside or to a new use, as epithets, τὰ μὲν συνθεῖς, τοῖς δὲ παραχρησάμενος Anna Comn. 1. 148, 13. 2. π. ἐς τινα to deal wrongly or unworthily with him, Hdt. 5. 92, 1. II. = ἐκ παρέργου χράομαι, to treat with contempt, disregard, c. acc., Id. 1. 108., 4. 159., 8. 20 (for 2. 141, v. sub ἀλογία): the Ion. part. παραχρέωμενοι is used absol., of furious combatants, fighting without thought of life, setting nothing by their life, Id. 7. 223; cf. ἀφειδῶς.
 παραχρήμα, Adv. for παρὰ τὸ χρῆμα, on the spot, forthwith, straightway (so παρὰ χρέος in Nic., v. χρέος VII), like παραυτίκα, Hdt. 3. 15., 7. 150, Lys. 172. 44, etc.; πάλαι τε καὶ π. Thuc. 7. 75; εἰ μὴ π., ἀλλ' ὀλίγον ὕστερον Isocr. 383 B; ταχέως καὶ π. Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 3: at the moment, π. τέρψασαι Criti. 2. 23; τὰ π., the present, opp. to τὰ μέλλοντα, Thuc. 1. 138; ἡ π. ἀνάγκη present necessity, Id. 2. 17; τὸ π. περιχαρές Ib. 51; τὸ π. περιδεές Id. 8. 1; for εὐθὺς π., εὐθέως π., v. sub fin.:—also with the Art., τὸ π. Hdt. 6. 11, and Att.; ἐκ τοῦ π. λέγειν to speak offhand, Plat. Crat. 399 D, cf. Dem. 9. 7; ἐκ τοῦ π. στρατεύεσθαι Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 11; τὸ π. ἡδύ immediate pleasure, Plat. Prot. 356 A; αἰ ἐκ τοῦ π. ἡδοναί Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 20; so, ἀπὸ τοῦ π. Id. Hell. 1. 1, 30; —ἐν τῷ π. Antipho 138. 5, Plat., etc.; —ἐς τὸ π. ἀκούειν Thuc. 1. 22, cf. Plat. Legg. 646 C.—The word is used by Hdt. and the best Att. Prose, but not so much by later writers, so that Hesych. thought it necessary to give the explanation—παραχρήμα· παραυτίκα .., εὐθέως: cf. Callim. Fr. 106, Plut. Cam. 42; ἐκ τοῦ π. εἰπεῖν Id. 2. 6 E; ἐν τῷ π. Aristid. 2. p. 407:—hence Cobet N. LL. pp. 351, 731 sq. infers that ἄρτι, εὐθὺς, εὐθέως, when found joined with παραχρήμα, are to be expunged as glosses, v. Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 14, Antipho 113. 31, Isac. 36. 17, Dinarch. 102. 16, Dem. 1178. 14. 2. used in later writers, c. gen., π. τῆς ἐνέργειας Dio C. 1. p. 359; π. τῆς διαβάσεως Eunap. Hist. p. 51. 15 (Bonn.); so Geop. 10. 75, 16, Artemis 4. 1, Longin., etc.
 παράχρησις, ἡ, (παραχράομαι) a misuse, Anon. ap. Suid., Basil.
 παραχρηστηριάζω, to give a false oracle, Strab. 402.
 παραχρηστικῶς, Adv. = καταχρηστικῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 313, v. Dind.
 παραχρίω, to smear over, Hippon. 41, Suid. s. v. κονιάται.
 παράχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ον, of false or altered colour, colourless, faded, Luc. Hist. Conser. 51:—παράχρωμος in Poll. 4. 139.
 παραχρώννυμι, fut. -χρώσω:—to corrupt music by the ἀρμονία χρωματική, τῶν μελῶν τὰ .. παρακεχρωσμένα Arist. Pol. 8. 7. 7:—so, αἰ ἐν τοῖς μέλεσι παραχρώσεις (al. παρακρούσεις), Plut. 2. 645 D.
 παράχυμα, τό, liquor added, E. M. 172. 13.

παράχυσις, ἡ, a pouring to, f. l. for παρέχυσις, in Strabo.
 παραχῦτέον, verb. Adj. one must pour in, Geop. 7. 26, 1.
 παραχῦτης [ῦ], ον, δ, (παραχέω) one who pours in, esp. who brings water for bathing, Clearch. ap. Ath. 518 C, Plut. 2. 538 A: called βαλανεύς, Id. 2. 235 B.
 παράχωμα, τό, a side embankment, a dyke, Strab. 212, 458.
 παραχώννυμι, fut. -χώσω, to throw up beside, χῶμα παρέχωσε παρ' ἐκάτερον τοῦ ποταμοῦ χεῖλος Hdt. 1. 185; cf. παραχέω II.
 παραχωρέω, fut. ἦσομαι Dem. 655. 17; later -ἦσω. To go aside and so make room, make way, give place, retire, absol., Ar. Ran. 767, Eccl. 633, Andoc. 4. 35, Plat. Symp. 213 A, etc.; τινί to one, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 28, etc. b. to concede, give way, yield, submit, τινί to one, Plat. Prot. 336 B, Dem. 212. 4; τῷ νόμῳ Plat. Legg. 959 E;—c. acc. cogn., εἰ τις ταῦτα παραχωρήσειε should concede this, Arist. de An. 1. 5, 17. 2. π. τινος to retire from .., ἀξιώ ὑμᾶς .. μὴ παραχωρεῖν τῆς τάξεως Dem. 38. 24; ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Dion. H. 6. 50. 3. to step aside out of the way for another, as a mark of respect, ὕδου π. τὸν νεώτερον πρεσβυτέρῳ Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 16:—in full, c. dat. pers. et gen. rei vel loci, π. τινί τῆς ὕδου Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 20; (cf. παραχωρητέον); π. τινί τοῦ βήματος Aeschin. 77. 22; π. τοῖς ἐχθροῖς τῆς ἡμετέρας Isocr. 118 D; Φιλίππῳ .. Ἀμφιπόλεως παρακεχωρήκαμεν we have given up Amphipolis to him, Dem. 63. 16; so, π. τῆς ἐλευθερίας Φιλίππῳ Id. 247. 24; π. τινί τῶν ἑαυτοῦ Id. 981. 12; οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' εὐνοίᾳ γ' ἐμοὶ παρεχώρεις ἐλπίδων Id. 317. 9; τῇ πόλει παραχωρῶ τῆς τιμωρίας I leave the task of punishment to the state, Id. 525. 23; π. τινί τῆς πολιτείας, τῆς ἀρχῆς Aeschin. 54. 21, Polyb. 4. 5, 1, etc.; π. τινί τοῦ οἴου τε εἶναι Plat. Prot. 336 C. 4. to concede, π. τινί τι LXX (2 Macc. 2. 28); π. τι Arr. Epict. 1. 7, 15; π. τινί Ib. 4. 1, 107; π. τινί ποιεῖν τι, to allow, grant, Plat. Polit. 260 E;—εἰ δὲ ἐπελάθετο, νῦν παρασχέσθω· ἐγὼ παραχωρῶ (sc. αὐτῷ παρασχέσθαι) Id. Apol. 34 A: to allow or deliver over, of sale, σώματα ταλάντων π. LXX (2 Macc. 8. 11):—Pass. to be conceded, Plut. 2. 787 D. 5. ἐνταῦθα π. comes to this, results in this, Ib. 365 C.
 παραχώρησις, ἡ, a giving way, retiring, Ptolem. 2. c. gen. a retiring from, τῆς χώρας, τῆς ἀρχῆς Diod. 13. 43, Plut. Cat. Mi. 58, cf. Dion. H. 4. 27; π. ἄλλων ἄλλοις a surrender of one point to one, another to another, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 10.
 παραχωρητέον, verb. Adj. one must give way, ἐν ὁδοῖς π. τινί Xen. Lac. 9, 5. 2. c. gen. et dat. one must give way in a thing to a person, Strab. 177; v. παραχωρέω.
 παραχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to give away, τινός in a thing, Plut. 2. 485 B: τὸ -κόν complaisance, M. Anton. 1. 16.
 παραχώριος, ον, situated beside, Schol. Soph. O. T. 184.
 παραψάλιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who clips coin, Pandect.
 παραψάλλω, to touch lightly, τὰ νεῦρα, τὴν νεύραν Plut. Demetr. 19., 2. 133 A; c. dat., Philostr. 811; c. gen., Onesand. 10.
 παράψαυσις, ἡ, a touching lightly, Plut. 2. 588 E.
 παραψαύω, pf. παρεψαυκέναι Sext. Emp. M. 7. 116:—to touch gently or lightly, τινός Plut. 2. 971 C, Eumen. 7, etc.:—to touch lightly or slightly on a subject, a. g. τῆς δόξης, Sext. Emp. 1. c., and so in Pass., παρέψαυσται μοι, ὅτι .. Hipp. 504. 40.
 παραψάω, to rub at the side, τὰς τρίχας π. to smooth down the hair, Poll. 4. 152:—hence Adj. παράψηστος, ον, with the hair straight down, of a female mask, Ib. 151, 154.
 παραψελλίζω, to stammer out somewhat of the truth, Strab. 70.
 παραψεύδομαι, Dep. to falsify, cheat, Greg. Nyss., etc.:—Pass., παρεψευσμένος, falsified, Agatharch. p. 41.
 παράψησις, εως, ἡ, = παράτριμμα, Gloss.
 παραψηφίζομαι, Dep. to betray, Hesych. s. v. παρεκρούσατο:—hence παραψηφισμός, ὁ, deception, Bachm. Anecd. 1. 329.
 παραψήχω, to rub at the side, τὸ ὄμμα Ael. N. A. 9. 16. II. to smooth down, τὸν τοίχου Plut. 2. 641 E. 2. metaph. to caress, soothe, Call. Cer. 46 (vulg. παραψύχαισα).
 παραψιθύρίζω, to whisper softly, ὅτι ..; and -ψιθυρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, Eccl.
 παράψογος, ον, incidental censure, a Rhetorical word used by Evenus of Paros, blamed by Plat. Phaedr. 267 A.
 παραψύχη, ἡ, cooling, refreshment, consolation, ἀντὶ πολλῶν Eur. Hec. 280; c. gen., Id. Or. 62 (ubi v. Pors.); π. βίου Isac. 19. 17; π. τῷ πένθει Dem. 1399. 18: in pl., παραψυχὰς .. φροντίδων ἀνεύρατο ταύτας Timocl. Διον. 1.
 παραψύχω [ῦ], to cool gently, Plut. 2. 909 F. 2. metaph. to console, soothe, Theocr. 13. 54; cf. παραψυχὰς φροντίδων, Timocl. Dion. 4, and v. παραψήχω.
 παρ-βαίνω, -βασία, -βάτης, -βεβῶς, -βολάδην, poet. for παραβ-.
 παρδακός, ὄν, wet, damp, χωρίον Ar. Pax 1147:—the Schol. cites the words as from Archil. (129), and Simon. (Iamb. 19). In the former passage Bgk. writes παρδοκός; in the latter, Strabo (619) gives πορδακός; cf. παρδαλις, πόρδαλις.
 παρδαλή (sc. δορά), ἡ, a leopard-skin, Il. 3. 17., 10. 29, Hdt. 7. 69; Dor. παρδαλέα, Pind. P. 4. 143; Att. contr. παρδαλή, Anaxandr. Incert. 14.
 παρδαλειος or -εος, ον, (which is said to be Ion., E. M.):—of or like a pard, π. στέαρ Diosc. 2. 90; π. φάρμακον prob. = παρδαλιαγχές, Arist. Mirab. 6: metaph. of savage men, παρδαλεὶ θῆρες Joseph. Macc. 9. 28.
 παρδαλή-φορος, ον, leopard-borne, δέρος π. a leopard's skin, Soph. Fr. 16.
 παρδαλία, τό, unknown animals, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 6.
 παρδαλι-αγχές, εος, τό, leopard's bane, a kind of aconite, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 3; Ion. πορδαλιαγχές, Nic. Al. 38.
 παρδαλίδεύς, Ion. παρδ-, εως, ὁ, a young leopard, Eust. 1625. 46.
 παρδαλιο-κτόνος, ον, leopard-killing, Lemma to Anth. P. 7. 578.

παρδάλιον, τό, = πάρδαλις, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 6.
 πάρδαλις or πόρδαλις (v. infr.), ἡ; gen. εως, Ion. ιος; dat. ει Ar. Nub. 346:—like πάρδος, the pard, *Felis pardus*, whether leopard, panther, or ounce (which the ancients seem not to have distinguished), Il. 13. 103., 17. 20., 21. 573, Od. 4. 457, and Att.; cf. πάνθηρ.—Acc. to Apion πόρδαλις was the male, πόρδαλις the female, cf. Apoll. Lex., s. v., Hesych., E. M.; whereas Phot. says that the form πόρδαλις was used of the animal, παρδαλή of its skin, v. Spitzn. Il. 13. 103: recent edd. of Hom. follow Aristarch. in writing πάρδαλις; Ar. has πάρδ- in Nub. l. c., but πόρδ- in Lys. 1015; πάρδ- in Plat. Lach. 196 E; in Arist. always παρδ-.

II. a ravenous sea-fish, prob. a speckled shark, Ael. N. A. 9. 49, Opp. H. 1. 368.
 πάρδαλος, ὁ, v. l. for πάρδος in Ael. N. A. 1. 31. II. a gregarious bird, perh. the starling, Arist. H. A. 9. 23, 1.
 παρδαλώδης, es, (εἶδος) leopard-like, Ath. 38 E.
 παρδαλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, spotted like the pard, Luc. Bis Acc. 8.
 παρδεῖν, v. sub πέρδω.
 παρ-δέχομαι, παρ-δίδωμι, poet. for παρα-.
 πάρδιον, τό, an unknown animal, perh. the giraffe, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 20.
 παρδοκός, v. sub παρδακός.
 πάρδος, ὁ, later form of πάρδαλις, Ael. N. A. 1. 31;—acc. to Plin. the pardus was the male of the panthera, 8. 23.
 πάρδω, v. sub πέρδω.
 παρῆσι, v. παρείμι (εἰμί).
 παρεᾶτέον, one must pass by or over, Eus. V. C. 460 C, Tzetz. ad Hes. init.
 παρ-εᾶω, to let pass, Theoph. Sim. Epist. 15 (Boiss.); ἀκόμητὸν τι π. to leave uncultivated, to neglect, Ibid. 61: cited from Olympiod. in Plat. Alc. 1: to allow, Nicet. Ann. 166 B. II. to pass over, omit, Byz.: so in Pass. to be omitted, Walz. Rhett. 5. 177.
 παρεγγίζω, to come rather near, πρὸς τι Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 12.
 παρεγγλύφω [ῥ], to curve beside, Galen.
 παρέγγραπτος, ὄν, illegally registered, π. πολίτης an intrusive citizen, Aeschin. 51. fin.; of deified heroes, Luc. Jup. Trag. 21:—metaph. assumed, αἱ τροφοὶ ἐνοιῶν π. ἐχουσιν Plut. 2. 3 C: so, παρέγγραφος, Ath. 180 F, 211 F; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 123. 13.
 παρεγγράφω, to write by the side, add, subjoin, τὸ αὐτοῦ ὄνομα Plat. Legg. 753 C. 2. in bad sense, to interpolate, τι ἐν ψηφίσματι Aeschin. 64. 15, cf. Plut. C. Gracch. 17; π. εαυτὸν ταῖς διαθήκαις Luc. Indoct. 19: to enrol illegally among the citizens, εἰς τοὺς φυλέτας Id. Bis Acc. 27; παρεγγραφεὶς πολίτης Aeschin. 38. 10; cf. παρέγγραπτος.
 παρεγγυᾶω, to hand over to another, to entrust or commend to his care, τοῖσι φίλοις π. τὸν ξείνον Hdt. 3. 8; τὴν ἀρχὴν τι Plut. Anton. 11; τὸ μῆκος τοῦ βίου τοῖς ἐπιγυνομένοις Antipho ap. Stob. 1. 98. 63; c. inf., π. τι τὸν παῖδα τιθνεῖσθαι Dio C. 59. 28:—Pass., π. τι to be entrusted with . . . Isae. ap. Harp. 2. of things, to recommend, τοῦτ' ἐγὼ π. Menand. Ὑποβ. 7. II. like παραγγέλλω, as a military term, to pass on the watchword or word of command along the whole line, Lat. imperium tradere per manus, παρηγγύων κελουσμὸν ἀλλήλοισι . . . , 'θεῖν', ἀντέριδε Eur. Supp. 700; σύνθημα παρεγγύησας 'Zeus σωτήρ' Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58, cf. Moer. p. 324; absol., σπύδοντες παρεγγυᾶν ἐπὶ τινος eager to pass the word to attack them, Polyb. 7. 18, 4:—so, without any notion of command, βοῶντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν 'θάλαττα, θάλαττα', καὶ παρεγγυῶντων Xen. An. 4. 7, 24. 2. of a general, to give the word to do a thing, command offhand or suddenly, τι ποιεῖν τι Id. Cyr. 3. 2, 8., 7. 5, 17; with inf. only, Ib. 2. 3, 21, An. 4. 1, 17, etc.:—also in Med., Id. Lac. 11, 8; ταῦτα π. πρὸς τινα Anna Comn. 2. 11. 3. of a general also, to deliver an exhortation or address before battle, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 42, cf. 61:—also of the soldiers, π. ἀλλήλους μὴ ἀπολείπεσθαι exhorted one another not . . . , Plut. Camill. 37: also to exhort in general, π. αὐτοῖς παύσασθαι, c. part., Luc. Dial. Mort. 1. 2. 4. to pledge one's word, promise, c. acc. et inf. fut., σημεία δ' ἤξει τῶνδ' ἐμοὶ παρηγγύα ἢ αἰσάμην ἢ βροντὴν τινα Soph. O. C. 94: later, to affirm confidently, Cyrill.
 παρεγγύη, ἡ, a command, Xen. An. 6. 5, 13:—on the accent, v. Lob. Phryn. 302.
 παρεγγύημα, τό, a command, Aristid. Quintil. p. 71: a precept, Eus. P. E. 224 A.
 παρεγγύησις, a passing on the watchword or word of command, Xen. Lac. 11, 4. II. instruction, exhortation, θεία π. Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 223 B.
 πάρεγγυς, Adv. near at hand, close by, ἐν τοῖς π. τόποις Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 1. 2. of Time, near, λίαν π. εἶναι Id. Pol. 7. 16, 3; π. τινος following closely on . . . , Id. G. A. 4. 5, 3. 3. nearly alike, π. γενέσθαι Id. Metaph. 6. 16, 2; τὸ π. τῆς λέξεως Id. Soph. Elench. 5, 2; π. τῆς . . . πολιτείας nearly resembling it, Id. Pol. 2. 10, 1.
 παρεγγύω, to raise partly, Plut. Eumen. 11.
 παρεγκάμπω, to bend aside, Oribas. 125 Matth.
 παρεγκάπτω, to swallow besides, παρεγκέκαπται τ' ἀρνί' ἐννέ' ἢ δέκα Eubul. Adv. 1. 8; cf. παρεντρώγω.
 παρέγκειμαι, Pass. to be interposed, Galen.
 παρεγκελεύομαι, Dep. to exhort besides, c. acc. et inf., Plut. 2. 188 E.
 παρεγκεράννυμι, to mix in besides, Poll. 3. 86, Psell.
 παρεγκεφάλις, ἡ, the cerebellum, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 3.
 παρεγκλίνω [ι], to make to incline sideways, Orph. H. 63. 7:—Pass. to incline sideways, Hipp. Art. 822, Plut. Phoc. 2; to lay beside or by, π. τὰς λαγόννας γυναιξί LXX (Sir. 47. 19): so also, intr. in Act., μικρὸν εἰς τὸ πλάγιον π. Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 10, etc. II. to alter a little, τὴν λέξιν Ath. 701 D, cf. 454 B.
 παρέγκλισις, ἡ, a slanting direction or inclination, Epicur. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 346, Plut. 2. 883 A, etc.

παρεγκόπτω, to intercept, stop, τὸ πνεῦμα Wytt. Plut. 2. 130 B.
 παρεγκράνις, ἴδος, ἡ, = παρεγκεφάλις, Nemes. de N. Hom. p. 204.
 παρεγκρύπτω, to conceal within, Theod. Prodr.
 παρεγκύκλημα, τό, something added to a drama, an interlude, Heliod. 7. 7. II. a stage-direction, on the margin of a Ms. play, Schol. Ar. Nub. 18, 22, 132, 218; cf. παρεπιγραφή.
 παρεγγχεῖρω, to take in hand wrongly, τὴν φύσιν Philo 2. 677: to attribute falsely, τινί τι Asclep. ap. Schol. Pind. P. 2. 39: c. inf., μηδὲν π. λέγειν seek not to speak falsely, Artemid. 4. 72; π. ὡς . . . , to argue falsely that . . . , Plut. Comp. Timol. c. Aemil. 1. II. to impugn as false, τι Schol. Pind. P. 2. 78, etc. III. to put into one's hands, transfer to, τινί τι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 234.
 παρεγγχείρησις, ἡ, an attempting other people's business, an intrusive essay, Cic. Att. 15. 4, 3; ἡ δι' ἐτέρων π. Clem. Al. 896.
 παρεγγχέω, to pour in beside, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 2, 5; Pass., Meteor. 2. 3, 33.
 παρεγγχρίπτομαι, Pass. to approach, Hesych.
 παρεγγχρώννυμι, to touch slightly, Ath. 215 E.
 παρέγγχυμα, τό, anything poured in beside: a name given by Erasistratus to the peculiar substance of the lungs, liver, kidneys, and spleen, as if formed separately by the veins that run into them, the word σάρξ being used of the muscular flesh, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 72, Galen.
 παρεγγχυματίζομαι, to have a little liquid added, Alex. Trall. 2. 153.
 παρεγγχυμίζομαι, to be added as a savour, Eust. Opusc. 66. 14., 116. 29.
 παρέγγχυσις, ἡ, (παρεγγχέω), a pouring in beside, an effusion, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1, Galen.:—in Manetho also παρεγγχυσίαι, αἱ, 4. 254.
 παρεγγχωρεῖ, impers. it is also allowed, c. inf., Schol. Eur. Med. 900.
 παρεδρευτής, οὐ, ὁ, an assessor, Eccl.
 παρεδρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, constantly supplied, Oribas. 329 Matth.
 παρεδρεύω, (πάρεδρος) to sit constantly beside, attend constantly, be always near, Lat. assidens, Ἄιδου νύμφα παρεδρεύουσ Eur. Alc. 746; γυμνασίους Epigr. Gr. 689. 6, cf. p. xiii; so Polyb. 29. 10, 11, etc. 2. of judges, to be an assessor (πάρεδρος), παρεδρευόντος ἀρχοντι Dem. 572. 10, cf. Isocr. 192 A; δοκιμίζονται οἱ πάρεδροι πρὶν παρεδρεύειν Arist. Fr. 389; cf. C. I. 2855. 6, al. 3. in Gramm., ἡ παρεδρεύουσα [συλλαβή] the penultimate, Apollon. de Synt.; τῷ ὑ παρεδρεύεσθαι to have ὑ in the penult., Ath. 392 A.
 παρεδρήσω, poet. for foreg., Nonn. D. 9. 112, Jo. 16. 5.
 παρεδρία, ἡ, a sitting beside, attendance, Memno 60: constant observance, τοῦ νόμου Const. ap. Eus. H. E. 10. 7:—of things, ἡ τοῦ ἐναντίου π. its association, presence, Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 2. II. the office or dignity of πάρεδρος, ap. Dem. 1373. 22.
 παρεδριάω, = παρεδρεύω, παρεδριῶν Ar. Rh. 2. 1040.
 πάρεδρος, ὄν, (ἔδρα) sitting beside, as at table, τὰς γυναῖκας ἐσάγεσθαι παρεδρους Hdt. 5. 18: generally, sitting beside, near, τινί Eur. Or. 83, Hec. 616; Διδος αἰτητῶν π. ἰρέα Pind. P. 4. 7. II. as Subst. an assessor, coadjutor, associate, foll. by dat. or gen.; Themis is Διδος πάρεδρος, Id. O. 8. 22, cf. Ar. Av. 1417; but Rhadamanthys αὐτῷ πάρεδρος ἔτοιμος, Pind. O. 2. 139; ἴμερος is μεγάλων π. θεσμών, Soph. Ant. 796 (but the passage is corrupt, as the metre shews); Eur. speaks of ἔρωτας τῆ σοφία πάρεδρους, Med. 843; so, Ἑρμᾶς Ἀφροδίτα π. Epigr. Gr. 783, cf. 817, 924. 2. in Prose, πάρεδρος was the assessor or coadjutor of a king or chief magistrate, of the counsellors of Xerxes, Hdt. 7. 147., 8. 138; of the Ephors at Sparta, Id. 6. 65; at Athens the three chief Archons had each two assessors allowed him by law, to assist them in judicial duties, v. Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 39, Harpocr. s. v., Dict. of Antiq. s. v.; and so other magistrates, as the Ἑλληνοταμίαι, C. I. 144. 5., 148. 20 sq., etc. 3. metaph., Ἐρεχθέα τοῖς ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει θεοῖς π. ἀπέδειξαν Aristid. 1. 119; π. ἡδονή secondary pleasure, Aristaen. 2. 16.
 παρέζομαι, Dep. to sit beside, Theogn. 563 in Hom. we only find forms that prob. belong to an aor. παρεζόμεν, viz. παρέζεο καὶ λαβὲ γούνων Il. 1. 407; παρέζετο καὶ λάβε γούνων Ib. 557; μήτι . . . παρεζόμενος μινύριζε 5. 889, cf. Od. 4. 738., 20. 334.—Cf. καθέζομαι, παρίζω, πάρημαι.
 παρεία, ἡ, the cheek, used by Hom. always in pl., as Il. 3. 35, Od. 2: 153; (the sing. being supplied by the Ion. παρήιον); of an eagle, Od. l. c.: the irreg. dat. παρείασιν in Ar. Rh. 4. 172 should prob. be παρήσιον:—the word is also used by Trag., in pl., Soph. Ant. 783; in sing., Aesch. Pr. 400, Soph. Ant. 1239, Eur. Tro. 280; rare in Prose, as Plat. Polit. 270 E, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 3 (in pl.). II. the cheekpiece of a helmet, Herm. h. Hom. 31. 11; cf. μέτωπον in Il. 16. 70. 2. in pl. the bows of a ship (cf. μελοπάρης), Poll. 1. 89. (Prob. from παρά, being literally the sides of the face.)
 πάρειας, οὐ, ὁ, a reddish-brown snake, sacred to Aesculapius, Ar. Pl. 690, Dem. 313. 25; v. Ael. N. A. 8. 12 (ὁ παρείας ἢ παρούας, οὕτω γὰρ Ἀπολλύδωρος ἐθέλει), Schneid. ad Nic. Th. p. 242; παρείαι ὄφεις in Cratin. Ὀφ. 6. II. also, παρώας ἵππος a chestnut horse, (μεταξὺ τεφροῦ καὶ πυρροῦ Phot.), αἱ παρώαι ἵπποι Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 3; in Hesych., also, πάρωας.
 παρείδω, aor. 2, παροράω being used as the pres.:—to observe by the way, remark, notice, τινί τι something in one, as, δειλίην τινὰ μοι παρείδων Hdt. 1. 37, 38; π. ἀνδρὶ τῷδε ἄχαρι οὐδὲν Ib. 108. II. to look past, overlook, disregard, Antipho 114. 6, Lycurg. 156. 7; παρείδε πρὸς τὰ δίκαια Μειδίαν Dem. 545. 28.
 παρείθη; v. sub παρήμι.
 παρεικάω, to compare, τινί τι Plat. Rep. 473 C, Polit. 260 E, Arist., etc.:—Pass., ἡ ὁσμὴ . . . παρείκασται οἷον βαφή τις εἶναι appears by analogy to be, Arist. Sens. 5, 28.
 παρεικασμός, οὐ, ὁ, comparison, Eccl.
 παρεικαστέον, verb. Adj. one must compare, τινί τι Eccl.
 παρείκω; poet. aor. 2 παρείκαθον, inf. -αθεῖν (v. sub σχέθω). To give way, σε . . . αἰτῶ πιθέσθαι καὶ παρεικοθεῖν Soph. O. C. 1334, cf. Ant.

1102: *to permit, allow*, ὅσον γ' ἂν ἡ δύναμις παρείκη Plat. Rep. 374 E; ὅπως ἂν παρείκωσι θεοὶ νομοθετεῖν Id. Legg. 934 C; οἷσπερ ἂν ὁ θεὸς παρείκη Id. Theaet. 150 D; κατὰ τὸ ἀεὶ παρείκον *by such ways as permitted a passage, as were practicable*, Thuc. 4. 36; χωρίοις ἀποτόμοις καὶ χαλεπαῖς, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ .. παρείκουσιν Plut. Camill. 27.

2. transl. *to relax, let fall, τὴν χεῖρα* Ath. 257 A. II. impers., παρείκει μοι *it is competent, allowable for me*, εἰ μοι παρείκει Soph. Ph. 1048, ubi v. Schäf.; ὅπῃ παρείκοι *wherever it was practicable*, Thuc. 3. 1; καθ' ὅσον παρείκοι Plat. Symp. 187 E: c. inf., τὸν γε βουλούμενον ἠδέως (ἦν οὐκέτι παρείκει Id. Legg. 734 B; ἐὰν ἄρα ἡμῖν πῃ παρεικάθη (so Böckh for -ασθῆ)) .. ἀπαλλάττεσθαι Id. Soph. 254 C.

παρειμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of παρήμι, *remissly*, Hesych. πάρειμι (εἰμί sum), inf. -εῖναι, Ep. 3 pl. παρέῃσι Il. 5. 192, Od. 13. 247; Ep. subj. παρέω, inf. παρέμμεναι, part. παρέών: Ep. impf. παρέην, 3 pl. πόρεσαν Il. 11. 75, Att. impf. παρή: Ep. fut. παρέσσομαι. *To be by or present*, ὑμεῖς θεαί ἐστε πάρεστέ τε ἴστε τε πάντα Il. 2. 485, etc.; in tmesi, πὰρ δ' ὄρ' ἔην καὶ αἰαδὰς Od. 3. 267; πόρα also was used for πάρεστι and πόρεσι, Il. 20. 98., 23. 479, etc.:—often in part., ποίπνυον παρέοντε Il. 24. 475; σημάτων οὐ π. 15. 325, etc.

2. *to be by or near one*, c. dat., Od. 5. 105; μήλασι 4. 640; π. τινι παροινούντι Antipho 125. 44; so, π. παρά τινι Soph. Ph. 1056; π. τινι *to be his guest*, Ar. Av. 131. 3. *to be present in or at*, μάχη Od. 4. 497; ἐν δαίτησι Il. 10. 217; so in Att., δόμοις π. Eur. Hipp. 805; τοῖς πράγμασι Dem. 10. 2, etc.; ἐν λόγῳ Ar. Ach. 513; ἐν ταῖς αὐνουσίαις Plat. Prot. 335 B; ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀγῶσι Dem. 750. 2.

4. *to be present so as to help, stand by*, like Lat. *adesse*, τινι Il. 18. 472, Od. 13. 393; so in Att., Aesch. Pers. 235; πλησίον κινδύνων π. τινι Enr. Or. 1159, etc.; esp. of one accused, οἱ νῦν παρόντες αὐτῷ καὶ αὐνδικούντες Dem. 911. 6, cf. 749. 23.

5. *παρεῖναι εἰς .., to arrive at, or rather to have arrived at*, ἐς κοῖτον Hdt. 1. 9; ἐς τὸν Ἰοσμὸν π. τινι Id. 8. 60; ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα π. τινι Thuc. 6. 88; εἰς τὴν ἐξέτασιν Xen. An. 7. 1, 11; Ὀλυμπίαζε Thuc. 3. 8; also c. acc. loci only, πάρεσι .. Αἰτναίων πάγον Enr. Cycl. 95, cf. 106, Bacch. 5;—so, π. τινι ἐπὶ δείπνον Hdt. 1. 118, cf. Ar. Av. 131; π. ἐπὶ τὸ ἀτράτευμα Xen. An. 7. 1, 35; π. πρὸς τὴν κρίσιν Ib. 6. 4, 26; πρὸς τινι Id. Cyr. 2. 4, 21; v. sub πάρειμι (εἰμι) IV. 2. 6. π. ἐκ .., *to have come from .., ἐκ ταύτης [τῆς πόλιος] π. ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην* Hdt. 6. 24; τοὺκ θεῶν παρόν Soph. O. C. 1540; Φίλιππος ἐκ Θράκης π. Aeschin. 41. 21; Θείβαθεν αὐληταὶ πάρα Ar. Ach. 862.

II. of things, *to be by, i. e. ready or at hand*, Lat. *praesto esse*, τά τε δμῶεσσι πάρεστι Od. 14. 80, etc.; πόρα δ' ἔργα βύεσσι Hes. Op. 452; οὐ γὰρ αἱ πάρα νῆες Od. 4. 559; εἰ μοι δύναμις γε πορείη *if power were at my command*, 2. 62; ἀσπὶς δύναμις γε πάρεστι *quicquid in promptu sit*, Menand. Ἀνεψ. 5;—so of feelings, states of mind, etc., φόβος βαρβάροις παρῆν Aesch. Pers. 391; θαῦμα παρῆν Soph. Ant. 254; ἐν τοῖς τότε παροῦσι .. κακάσι Hdt. 8. 20, cf. Aesch. Pr. 26:—of Time, ὁ παρὰ νῦν χρόνος, opp. to ὁ παρεληλυθὸς, Soph. El. 1293, Aeschin. 13. 19; ἡ νῦν π. ἡμέρα Plat. Legg. 683 C; ἡ ἱερὰ συμβουλή π. Xen. An. 5. 6, 4;—τὰ παρόντα *what is ready, χαριζομένη παρόντων* Od. 1. 140., 4. 56, cf. Hipp. Art. 837: in Prose, τὰ παρόντα (Ion. παρεόντα) *the present state of affairs, present circumstances*, Hdt. 1. 113, etc.; τὰ π. πρήγματα Id. 6. 100; opp. to τὰ γεγονότα and τὰ μέλλαντα, Plat. Theaet. 186 A: sing., τὸ παρόν (Ion. παρεόν) Hdt. 1. 20, Soph. Ph. 149; πρὸς παρεόν Emped. 375:—τὸ παρόν as Adv., like τὸ νῦν, Plat. Legg. 693 B; so, τὰ παρόντα Soph. El. 215; in Prose, ἐκ τῶν παρόντων according to *present circumstances*, Thuc. 5. 40, etc.; ἐν τῷ παρόντι, opp. to τὸ ἔπειτα, Id. 5. 63, etc.; ἐν τῷ νῦν π. καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔπειτα Plat. Phaedo 67 C; ἐν τῷ τότε π. Thuc. 1. 95; πρὸς τὸ παρόν Isocr. Antid. § 100; πρὸς τὸ π. αὐτίκα Thuc. 3. 40; πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν ὄψιν Id. 2. 88; ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος *for the present*, Epict. Ench. 2. 2; ἐς and πρὸς τὰ παρόντα Ar. Anab. 1. 13, 5., 5. 22, 5.

III. impers., πάρεστί μοι, like *ξεστὶ, it depends on me, is in my power to do*, c. inf., Hdt. 8. 20., 9. 70; τοιαῦθ' ἐλέσθαι σοι πάρεστιν ἐξ ἐμοῦ Aesch. Eum. 867, cf. Soph. Ph. 364, etc.; and without dat., παρῆν .. κλύειν Aesch. Pers. 401; πόρεσι χαίρειν Ar. Pl. 638, etc.

2. so also the part. παρόν, Ion. παρεόν, *it being possible or easy, since it is allowed*, like ἐξόν, παρεόν αὐτῷ βασιλέα γενέσθαι Hdt. 1. 129, cf. 6. 72, Soph. Ph. 1099, Fr. 148, Thuc. 4. 19.

IV. the part. masc. παρών often stands, esp. in Trag., at the end of a verse, almost like an expletive to round off the sentence, like λαβών, e. g. Soph. El. 300, Tr. 422, cf. Valck. Phoen. 481, Lob. Aj. 57.

πάρειμι (εἰμι ibo), inf. -εῖναι, used as fut. of παρήμι, and παρήμι as impf. *To go by, beside or past, to pass by, pass*, παρών Od. 4. 527., 17. 233; αἱ ἀεὶ παρόντες Plat. Rep. 616 A, etc.:—*to go alongside*, Thuc. 4. 47: *to march along the coast*, of an army, as παραπλέω of a fleet, Id. 8. 16, 22, 32, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 18., 4. 5, 19.

2. c. acc. loci, *to pass by*, Hdt. 7. 109; τὸν χώρον Id. 1. 167; τὴν αἰκίαν Andoc. 19. 9; absol., Hdt. 3. 14., 4. 79; π. παρὰ Βαβυλῶνα Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 29, etc.

3. of Time, *to pass on, pass*, Hdt. 4. 181.

II. *to pass by, overtake, surpass*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 5. III. *to pass on*, esp. in the sense of *entering*, π. ἐς τὰ βασιλῆα Hdt. 3. 84, cf. 72, 77; ἔσω π. Eur. Hel. 451; sometimes with a notion of secrecy, εἰς μυχὸν πορ. Id. Ion 229; but not necessarily, βία παρῖεναι εἰς αἰκίαν Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 2.

2. in discourse, *to pass on from one part of a subject to another, ἐντεῦθεν ἐς ..*, Ar. Nub. 1075, cf. Plat. Legg. 830 C;—but, δ παρών τῷ λόγῳ ἔτυχαν εἰπεῖν in *passing*, Ib. 776 D.

IV. in Att. Prose, *to come forward*, opp. to ὑπάγειν, Xen. An. 7. 3, 46; πάριτ' ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν Ar. Ach. 43, Plat. Phaedo 59 E.

2. *to come forward to speak*, Id. Alc. 1. 106 C; παρήμι οὐδεὶς Dem. 285. 6; παρών ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα Aeschin. 76. 18; (so that prob. παρήσαν ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα should be restored for παρήσαν in Dem. 11. 11; and παρήμεν (for παρήμεν) εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν in Aeschin. 633. 44, cf. Cobet. V. LL. p. 33); hence

at Athens, οἱ παρόντες *orators*, Andoc. 19. 37, Dem. 170. 6, etc.; πᾶσι τοῖς παροῦσι λόγον διδόναι Id. 27. 9; νεωστὶ παρῖαν ἐς τὰ πρῶτα Hdt. 7. 143; cf. πρόσειμι (εἰμι) 1. 3. V. *to pass from man to man*, τὸ σύνθημα παρήει Xen. An. 6. 3, 25.—Cf. παρήμι throughout.

παρήμιον, aor. 2, with no pres. in use, παράφημι or παραγαρεύω being used instead, *to persuade by indirect means, to talk over, win over*, like παραπέθω, Il. 1. 555., 6. 337, Aesch. Pr. 130; εἰ .. θυμὸν ὀρίναις παρείπων *by thy persuasions*, Il. 11. 792, cf. 15. 404; hence expressly *to cheat, beguile*, Valck. Adon. p. 356:—c. acc. cogn. *to give such and such advice*, αἰσίμα παρείπων Il. 6. 62., 7. 121. [In Il. the first syll. is long, παρείπων, παρείπουσα, the orig. form having been παρφειπών: only in 1. 555, μὴ σε παρήμι.]

παρήμιον, *to keep off, shut out*, Hesych.

παρήμιον, poet. and Ion. for παρήμιον.

παρήμιον, *to fasten or plait in by the side, insert*, πλεκτάνην Aesch. Fr. 280; οὐδ' ἂν τρίχα, μὴ ὅτι λόγον Xen. Symp. 6, 2; τὴν χεῖρα Polyb. 18. 1. 13:—νόμους παρήμιον, in Soph. Ant. 368, seems to be corrupt; Musgr. proposed γεραιών, Schäf. γὰρ αἴρων, etc.

παρήμιον, part. aor. 2 act. of παρήμι, and pass. of παρήμι.

παρήμιον, v. sub παρήμιον.

παρήμιον, *to lead in by one's side, to bring forward, introduce*, of persons brought into a public assembly, τοὺς παῖδας τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τελεωτηκότων Isocr. 175 C; τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους Polyb. 3. 63, 2: *to introduce at court*, Plut. Galb. 21.

2. with a notion of secrecy, π. τοὺς Γαλάτας *to introduce, admit them into the city*, Polyb. 2. 7, 8, cf. 1. 18, 3, al.

3. *to introduce into a poem or narrative*, τοὺς κινδύνους Arist. Fr. 137; τὸν Ἀντίβαν ἀμύμητον τινα στρατηγὸν π. *to represent him as ..*, Polyb. 3. 47, 7, cf. 5. 2, 6, etc.

4. π. ξένα δαιμόνια Plut. 2. 328 D; αἰρέσεις 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 1.

παρήμιον, ἡ, *an introducing*, Eccl.

παρήμιον, *to overhear*, Eccl.

παρήμιον, verb. Adj. *one must introduce*, Eus. D. E. 148 C.

παρήμιον, on, *introduced privily*, Ep. Galat. 2. 4; οὐ ξένον .., οὐδὲ π. Greg. Naz. (?):—name of a Ptolemy, Strab. 794.

παρήμιον, *to throw in beside or secretly*, Suid., Eccl.

II. intr. *to get in beside, etc.*, Phot., Suid.

παρήμιον, εως, ἡ, *gradual entrance*, Eccl.

παρήμιον, ἡ, ὄν, = παραβατικός, Schol. Ar. Ach. 970.

παρήμιον, Dep. *to force one's way in*, Iambl. in Nicom. 17 B.

παρήμιον, ἡ, *illegal registration*, Plut. 2. 756 C; cf. παρεγγράφω.

παρήμιον, Dep. *to take in beside or besides*, Soph. Tr. 537; τὸ ὑγρὸν ἄμα τῇ τραφῇ Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 10.

παρήμιον, *to get in by the side, slip in*, τὸ ἔλαιον π. Arist. Probl. 5. 6; εἰς τὰς γνώμας π. Demad. 178. 41: also παρήμιον, εἰς τὴν ἔννοιαν παρηιδούσα Clem. Al. 659: so also, II. παρηιδύομαι, Dep., εἰς τὸ στόμα Hipp. 1160 C; εἰς τὴν πόλιν Hdn. 2. 12, etc.; [τὸ ὕδωρ] παρηιδύομενον πνίγει Arist. Probl. 23. 14; of a leech's bite, *to penetrate into*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6; of customs, Plut. 2. 216 B, cf. Agis 5, etc. [V. sub δύνω.]

παρηιδύσις, ἡ, *a slipping in*, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 137 F: also *a way to get in, opening*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 7, 2:—*a loophole*, Plut. 2. 47 C, etc.

παρηιδύω, aor. with no pres. in use (cf. παρηιδόν), *to look at from the side, catch a sight of*, v. l. Ar. Lys. 155.

παρηιδέω (εἰμι), = παρηιδέομαι, Nicostr. Ἀντ. 1, Philippid. Ἀναν. 4, Arist. Respir. 11, 3.

παρηιδέω, aor. -εἰρήσα, *to creep in secretly*, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 391 A.

παρηιδέομαι, Dep. with aor. and pf. act., *to come or go in beside or by stealth*, Polyb. 1. 7, 3, al., Ep. Rom. 5. 20; π. ἄφνω Plut. Coriol. 23; c. inf., π. κατασκοπήσαι Ep. Gal. 2. 4.

παρηιδέομαι, *to bring in secretly*, Joseph. B. J. 2. 9, 2, etc.

παρηιδέομαι [ῖ], *to bring in, introduce beside or secretly*, Eust. 1397. 63: so in Pass. *to be introduced, enter secretly*, Id. 263, 5, etc.

παρηιδέομαι, *to smuggle in, introduce sily*, Athenio ap. Ath. 661 B, Eust. 683. 61.

παρηιδέομαι, *to walk secretly in*, εἰς τι Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 12.

παρηιδέομαι, *to introduce by the way, i. e. as an episode*, Eust. Opusc. 100. 40: elsewhere he uses ἐπεισοδιάζω.

παρηιδέομαι, *to let in secretly*, Plut. 2. 760 B, Joseph. B. J. 5. 3, 1.

παρηιδέομαι, *to get in by the side, steal in*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 1, Luc., etc.; esp. in war, Polyb. 1. 18, 3, etc.

παρηιδέομαι, ἡ, *implication*, Hero in Math. Vett. 150.

παρηιδέομαι, *to steal secretly in*, of a rumour, Nicet. Eug. 5. 172.

παρηιδέομαι, Pass. *to enter secretly*, LXX (2 Macc. 8. 1).

παρηιδέομαι, Att. -πτω, *to exact beside what is due, i. e. illegally*, of tax-gatherers, Poll. 9. 32.

παρηιδέομαι, *to flow or stream on beside*, πρὸς .., εἰς .. Plut. Lycurg. 17, 27: *to flow in upon*, as enemies, c. dat., Nicet. Eug. 1. 110:—Pass. *to glide in by the side or imperceptibly*, εἰς .. Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 6.

παρηιδέομαι, *to run in beside*, Cyrill.

παρηιδέομαι, *to bring in beside*, π. νόμον *to propose a new law to amend another*, Lat. *subrogare*, Dem. 484. 1, 12., 485. 26., 487. 13:—*to interpolate*, Diomed.:—*to apply besides*, σπανδῆν 2 Ep. Petr. 1. 5.

παρηιδέομαι, Pass. *to steal in to the loss of another*, Philo 2. 341, etc.

παρηιδέομαι, Pass. *to enter besides*, Tzetz.

παρηιδέομαι, *to slip in besides*, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 493, Phot.

παρηιδέομαι, εως, ἡ, *a slipping in besides*, Walz Rhett. 4. 486.

παρηιδέομαι, *to pour in besides*, Eunap.

παρέκ, before a vowel παρέξ, and so Hdt. before a conson.: (παρά, ἐκ):—A. as Prep., 1. c. gen. loci, *outside, before, νῆσος* .. παρέκ λιμένος τετάνυστο Od. 9. 116; παρέξ ὁδοῦ *out of the road*, Il. 10. 349. 2. like χωρίς, *besides, except, exclusive of*, παρέξ τοῦ ἀργύρου χρυσὸν .. ἀνέθηκε Hdt. 1. 14, cf. 93, 192, etc., Hipp. 383. 14, and in late Prose; οἰωνοῖο π. *contrary to the omen*, Ap. Rh. 2. 344.

II. c. acc. *out by the side of, along side of*, παρέξ ἄλα φύκος ἔχευαν Il. 9. 7; παρέκ μίτον Il. 23. 762; παρέξ τὴν νῆσον *away from the island*, Od. 12. 276; παρέξ περιμήκεια δούρα *out of the way of* .., Ib. 443; παρέξ ἄγε νῆα 15. 199; παρέκ μέγα τείχιον 16. 165, 343; σῆμα παρέξ Ἴλοιο *past it*, Il. 24. 349; παρέκ νόον *out of sense and reason, foolishly*, Io. 391., 20. 133; παρέξ ὀλίγον θανάτοιο *within a little of death*, Ap. Rh. 2. 1114. 2. παρέξ Ἀχιλλῆα *without the knowledge of Achilles*, Il. 24. 434. 3. *beside, besides*, π. αὐτὰς Πάτρας Paus. 7. 18, 6.

B. as Adv., 1. of Place; *out beside, out and away*, λαβὼν περιμήκεια κύντων ὧσα παρέξ Od. 9. 488; νῆχε παρέξ *out along shore*, 5. 439; στῆ δὲ παρέξ *hard by*, Il. 11. 486; τῆλε παρέξ *far away*, Ap. Rh. 2. 272. 2. metaph. *beside the mark, παρέξ ἀγορεύειν* Il. 12. 213; παρέξ ἐρέουσα Od. 23. 16; cf. παράκλιδον. 3. ἄλλα παρέξ μεμνώμεθα *let us talk of something else*, 14. 168: hence *except*, Hdt. 7. 196; παρέξ ἢ ὅσον .., *except so long as* .., Id. 1. 130, v. Valek. ad l., Clinton F. H. 1. pp. 258, 260: *besides, ταῦτα π. δὲ μηδέν* Polyb. 3. 23, 3.

(This word includes the senses both of παρά and ἐκ, though one often prevails over the other, and this may account for its being used both with gen. and acc.—In regard to Hdt. it may be observed that

1. in him it is mostly written παρέξ, but in Hom. and Hes. παρέξ, παρέκ:—acc. to E. M., and Eust., the word was accentuated differently acc. to its sense, sc. παρέξ = ἐκτός in Hom. and Hes., παρέξ = χωρίς in Hdt.: v. plura in Spitzn. Exc. xviii ad Il. 2. the rule, that παρέκ is used before a conson., παρέξ before a vowel, is altogether neglected by Hdt., who always has παρέξ: so even in Od. 14. 168, παρέξ μεμνώμεθα, cf. 12. 276, 443, Il. 11. 486.)

παρεκβαίνω, fut. -βῆσομαι, *to step out aside from, deviate from*, c. gen., δικαίου Hes. Op. 224; τοῦ εὔ Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 8; τῆς ἀρετῆς Id. Pol. 7. 3, 5; τῆς ἀριστοκρατίας π. ἢ τάξιν Ib. 2. 11, 8; also, π. ἐκ τοῦ γένους Id. G. A. 4. 3, 2; ἐκ τῆς τάξεως Polyb. 8. 28, 8. 2. c. acc. *to overstep, transgress*, Διὸς σέβας Aesch. Cho. 645; τὰ πάτρια Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 5; τὸ πολιτείας εἶδος Id. Eth. N. 8. 10, 3; τὴν φύσιν Id. G. A. 4. 4, 17; ἢ ῥίς π. τὴν εὐθύτητα Id. Pol. 5. 9, 7. 3. absol. *to deviate*, ὁ μικρὸν παρεκβαίνων Id. Eth. N. 4. 5, 13; ἐπὶ μικρὸν π. Ib. 8. 10, 3; αἱ παρεκβεβηκυῖαι πολιτεῖαι (v. παρέκβασις) Id. Pol. 3. 1, 9, al.; opp. to ὀρθαὶ [πολιτεῖαι] Ib. 3. 11, 21; π. ἐς ἂ μὴ θέμις Anth. Plan. 243.

II. *to make a digression, ὅθεν παρεξέβημεν* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 1; περί τινος Id. P. A. 2. 14, 7; τινός or ἀπό τινος Polyb. 12. 8, 1., 4. 9, 1.

παρεκβάλλω, *to throw out at the side*, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 237, Hesych. II. *to extract and compile the remarks of others*, Origen., Eust. 3. 1: v. παρεκβολή.

παρέκβασις, ἢ, *a going out aside from*:—metaph. *deviation from*, τοῦ δικαίου Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 5. 2. esp. of the deviations of constitutional forms, as τυραννίς is a π. of monarchy, oligarchy of aristocracy, democracy of ἡ πολιτεία, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 2 sq., cf. Pol. 3. 6, 11., 3. 7, 5., 3. 13, 1, al. II. *a digression*, Isae. 62. 13, Polyb., etc.; κατὰ παρέκβασιν Polyb. 3. 2, 7, etc.

παρεκβατικὸς, ἢ, ὄν, *discursive, λόγος* Alex. Aphr. Adv. -κῶς, *by way of digression*, Phot., Suid.

παρεκβολεύομαι, Dep., = παρεκβάλλω, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 284.

παρεκβολή, ἢ, *the compilation of a set of critical remarks*, as those of Eustathius on Homer:—an epitomé, Marcellin. Vit. Thuc.:—hence παρεκβολικὸς, ἢ, ὄν, *of or like a parecbolē*, Eust. Opusc. 60. 87.

παρεκδέχομαι, *to take in a wrong sense, misconstrue*, M. Anton. 5. 6, Eus.

παρεκδίδωμι, *to give in marriage secretly*: Παρεκδιδόμενη name of a play by Antiphanes.

παρεκδοχή, ἢ, *a different interpretation*, Philo Bybl. ap. Eus. P. E. 34 D.

παρεκδρομή, ἢ, *a digression*, Eust. Opusc. 284. 20, Eriphan.

παρεκδύομαι, Pass. with aor. 2 act., *to slip out secretly*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 41.

παρ-εκεῖ, Adv. *thereabouts*, Suid., Byz.

παρεκέσκειτο, v. sub παράκειμαι.

παρέκθεσις, εὖς, ἢ, part of a metrical system between the εἰσθεσις and ἐκθεσις, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1007, Pax 458.

παρεκθῆω, *to run out past*, c. acc. loci, Ap. Rh. 1. 592:—c. gen. loci, Anna Comn. 2. 277:—absol. *to run past, penetrate*, of hellebore, Aretac. Cur. M. Diut. 2. fin.

παρεκθλίβω [ῖ], *to jostle aside*, Arist. Probl. 23. 5, 3, in Pass.

παρεκκλίνω [ῖ], *to turn somewhat aside*, ἐαυτὸν Archig. ap. Galen. 13. 408:—*to alter slightly*, of the inflexions of words, Dion. H. 5. 47. II. *to turn aside from, shun*, ἀλλήλους Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 1. 2. absol. *to turn aside, deviate*, Aeschin. 25. 9; ἡ καρδία μικρὸν εἰς τὰ ἐνώνυμα π. Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 19; ὕνομα μικρὸν παρέκκλινον ἀπὸ .., *formed by a slight deviation from* .., as ἦθος from ἔθος, Id. Eth. N. 2. 1, 1.—Often confounded with παρεγκλίνω.

παρέκκλισις, ἢ, *a turning aside from the way*, Stob. Ecl. 1. 40.

παρεκκοπή, ἢ, *interruption, τῆς φωνῆς* Galen.

παρεκλέγω, *to collect covertly*, π. τὰ κοινὰ *to embezzle the public moneys*, Dem. 435. 21, cf. Dio C. 54. 21., 76. 7. 2. of birds, *to collect food here and there*, ὅ τι ἂν τύχη παρεκλέγων Ael. N. A. 8. 25, cf. 17. 16. 3. *to prefer*, Eunap. Hist. 85. 12.

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παρεκλείπω, *to leave out*, Aristid. 1. 171. II. *to be wanting*, fail, βρώματα π. αὐτοῦς LXX (Judith. 11. 12).

παρεκνέομαι, Dep. *to sail out past*, c. acc. loci, Ap. Rh. 2. 941.

παρεκνεύω, *to diverge from the road*, Eust. 891. 11, Eccl.

παρεκπέμπω, *to conduct or carry out with others*, Philo 2. 224, etc.

παρεκπεράω, *to go out past*, c. acc. loci, Aesch. Fr. 23.

παρεκπηδάω, *to leap out beside*, Eccl.

παρεκπίπτω, *to fall out as by chance, to be left out*, of words, Dion. H. de Comp. 25.

II. *to rush into*, εἰς τὴν πόλιν Philo Belop. pp. 80, 235.

III. *to slope*, εἰς τὰ μεσημβρινὰ μέρη Plut. 2. 895 E.

παρεκπροφεύγω, *to flee forth from, elude one's grasp, ἵνα μὴ σε παρεκπροφύγησιν ἄεθλα* Il. 23. 314.

παρεκπύρομαι, Pass. *to take fire by the way*, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 6.

παρεκρέω, aor. παρεκρῆναι, *to run out at the side*, Diosc. Parab. 1. 242.

παρέκστῶσις, εὖς, ἢ, *distraction*, Eus. H. E. 5. 16, 6.

παρεκστροφὴ, ἢ, *a turning towards*, π. προσώπων, of lovers, Malch. Hist. 273. 4.

παρεκτάνω, = παρεκτείνω, Anth. P. 5. 251, Q. Sm. 3. 337.

παρέκτῶσις, ἢ, *a stretching out beside, extension*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 113, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 57. II. *the lengthening of a syllable*, Dion. H. de Comp. 25, Greg. Cor. 458.

παρεκτείνω, fut. -τενῶ, *to stretch out in line, to deploy an army into line*, Polyb. 11. 12, 4, etc.; so of a fleet, π. ἐπὶ μίαν ναῦν Id. 1. 26, 15:—of other things, *to stretch out beside*, τὸ σῶμά τινα Plut. Agis 20; εἰς λύγους ταῦτα π. Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 23. II. intr. *to stretch out along, be exactly parallel*, Arist. An. Post. 2. 17, 5; αἱ κῶμαι π. ἀπὸ Πισιδίας .. ἔως Λυκίας Strab. 631; of Time, Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 9. 2. of a man, *to extend his life, survive, μέχρι τινός* Dion. H. de Isaeo 1:—so, III. in Pass., π. χεῖλεσι ποταμοῦ Diod. 3. 10; παρεκτείνεσθαι τινα *to measure oneself with* .., Democr. ap. Stob. 189. 47:—in Anth. P. 9. 463, Dind. restores πολλὰ ὑπερεξετάθησιν for πολλὰ παρεξετάθησιν.

παρεκτελέω, *to accomplish against one's wish*, Mosch. 4. 125.

παρεκτέον, verb. Adj. *one must cause, γέλωτά τινα* Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 15.

παρεκτίθεμαι, Med. *to expose one's child*, Schol. Eur. Andr. 69. II. *to suppress, conceal*, Eus., etc.

παρεκτικὸς, ἢ, ὄν, *able to cause, ἀλγηδόνας* Sext. Emp. M. 7. 203; θερμότητος Galen., etc.:—τὸ παρεκτικόν, *the causative property*, Clem. Al. 929.

παρέκτισις, εὖς, ἢ, *propitiation, τῆς ὀργῆς τοῦ θεοῦ* Basil.

παρεκτομή, ἢ, *a cutting out*, Eriphan.

παρέκτοπος, ὄν, *somewhat out of the way*, Gloss.

παρεκτός, Adv. *besides or except for a thing*, c. gen., Ev. Matth. 5. 32, Act. Ap. 26. 29. II. absol., *χωρὶς τῶν παρεκτός* besides things external, 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 28.

παρεκτρέπω, *to turn aside*, Eur. Supp. 1111 (v. sub ὀχετός). II. *to pervert*, Eus. H. E. 6. 33:—Pass. *to be turned aside, to deviate*, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 46; π. εἰς .. Plut. 2. 114 D; π. τῆς ὁδοῦ Schol. Ar. Ach. 81.

παρεκτρέχω, *to run out past*, Plut. Flamin. 8. II. *to run out or by the side of*, τῆς ὁδοῦ Clem. Al. 565.

παρεκτριβομαι [ῖ], Pass. *to suffer great friction*, Arist. Cael. 2. 7, 2.

παρεκτροπή, ἢ, *a turning aside, diverting*, e. g. of a stream, Dio C. Excerpt. 35. 98. II. (from Pass.) *a bye-path*, Clem. Al. 876: error, Eus. 4. 27.

παρεκτροχάζω, *to run from the path, yield the road*, τινὶ Tzetz. Hist. 10. 84.

παρεκφαίνω, *to show or exhibit in part*, μικρὸν Eccl.:—Pass. *to appear beside or gradually*, Galen.

παρεκφέρομαι, Pass. *to be carried beyond bounds*, Aristipp. ap. Stob. 157. 12 (as Jacobs for προεκφ-), Plut. 2. 102 C.

παρεκχέω, fut. -χεῶ, *to pour out by degrees*, ἐκ τινος εἰς τι Sext. Emp. M. 7. 90:—Pass., of rivers and lakes, *to overflow*, Strab. 760, Diod. 5. 47.

παρέκχυσις, ἢ, *an overflowing*, of rivers, Polyb. 34. 10, 4, Strab. 173, etc.: *effusion of humours*, Galen.

παρελαττώ, *to diminish gradually*, Jo. Chrys.

παρελαύνω or -ελάω; fut., etc. (v. sub ἐλαύνω): aor. παρήλασα Hom., Ep. also παρέλασσα Il. *To drive by or past, ἐναντίω δὲ ἄρματε π. to drive them past one another*, Ar. Vesp. 1050; τὰς αἴγας παρελάντα (Dor. part. pres.) Theocr. 5. 89, cf. 8. 73, and v. Longus 3. 15 παρελάνοντα:—Pass., Emped. 179. II. as if intr., 1. *to drive by* (sc. δίφρον, ἄρμα, ἵππους, etc.), Il. 23. 382, 427:—then c. acc. pers. *to drive past, overtake another*, οἰοσίν μ' ἵπποισι παρήλασαν Ib. 638; but, π. Τρηχίνα *to drive on to Trachis*, Hes. Sc. 353; (later ἄρμα, ἵππον are added, Ar. Av. 1129, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 55); also, π. ἐφ' ἄρματος, ἐφ' ἵππου Id. An. 1. 2, 16., 3. 4, 46. 2. *to row or sail past*, νηὶ παρήλασε Od. 12. 186: then c. acc. pers., Σεῖρῆνας .. παρήλασε Od. 12. 197. 3. in Prose, also, *to ride by, run by*, c. acc., often in Xen.; π. τὰς τάξεις Id. An. 3. 5, 4, Cyr. 4. 3, 12. 4. more rarely *to ride up to, rush towards*, πρὸς or ἐπὶ τινα Ib. 3. 2, 12, Eq. Mag. 8, 18:—*to ride on one's way*, Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 4.

παρελέγχω, fut. γέω, = ἐλέγχω, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 33), Galen.

παρέλευσις, ἢ, = παροδεία, Suid.:—*a passing by*, πολλῶν ἐνιαυτῶν π. Anna Comn. 1. 231: metaph. *departure, death*, Id. 2. 270.

παρελκόντως, Adv. *superfluously*, Diosc. praef. Ther., Eust. 26. 7.

παρέλκυσις, ἢ, *a protracting, delay*, Phot., Hesych., LXX (Job. 25. 3).

παρελκυσμός, οὐ, ὁ, *prolongation of sound*, Eust. 1005. 6. II. = foreg., Byz.

παρελκυστής, ὁ, *one who protracts*; fem. παρελκυστρια, Gloss.

παρέλκω: fut. ἐλω, also -ελκύω; aor. παρείλκυσα; pf. pass. παρείλκυμαι. *To draw aside*, παρῆκει πραγμάτων ὀρθὰν ὁδὸν Pind. O. 7. 84; π. τὸ ἀκόγτισμα *to draw it out sideways*, Plut. Camill. 2; π. ἐαυτὸν *to*

withdraw secretly, Id. Cleom. 8; π. τινὰ ἀπὸ .. Diog. L. 7. 182; τινὰ πρὸς τί Sext. Emp. P. 2. 77; and so Hemst. restores ἄνδρα παρέλκειν (for -ελθεῖν) in Theocr. 16. 63:—Med. *to draw aside to oneself, get hold of by craft or wrong*, οὐνεκα τῶν μὲν δῶρα παρέλκετο Od. 18. 282. 2. *to lead alongside*, as one does a led horse, Hdt. 3. 102, cf. Hesych. s. v. ἄμπποι; παρέλκειν ἐκ γῆς *to tow* [boats] from the bank, Hdt. 2. 96. 3. *κενὰς παρέλκειν* (τὰς κώπας, acc. to the Schol.) *to pull them through the air, without dipping them*, i. e. to make a mere show of working, Ar. Pax 1306. 4. *to drag in*, ὅταν ἀπορήσῃ .. τότε π. αὐτόν (sc. τὸν νοῦν) Arist. Metaph. 1. 4. 5. II. *to spin out*, in point of time, Εὐπολις μὲν τὸν Μαρικᾶν .. παρείλκυσε Ar. Nub. 553; π. τὰ κατὰ τὸν κίνδυνον .. ὀλίγας ἡμέρας Polyb. 2. 70, 3, cf. 23. 2, II, etc.:—absol., μὴ μνησὶ παρέλκετε *put not things off by excuses*, Od. 21. 111:—also, π. τὸν χρόνον Dion. H. 2. 45, Luc. Ambr. 54:—Pass. *to be delayed*, Polyb. 5. 30, 5, cf. Dion. H. 10. 19. III. intr. *to be prolonged, to continue*, Luc. Ambr. 25; ἡδονῆς παρέλκοντα μέτρα Ib. 21:—*to be redundant*, Arr. Epict. 1. 7, 29, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 175, often in Gramm.:—so in Pass., τὰ παρελκόμενα τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασι things merely appended to the arts, extraneous additions to them, Polyb. 9. 20, 6, cf. Dion. H. 4. 20. παρελλείπω, *to omit*, Eccl.:—παρέλλειψις, ἡ, the ellipsis of one or two similar consonants, as θᾶτον for θᾶττον, Draco 159. 23. παρεμβάινω, *to go in beside another*, Plut. 2. 593 E; π. τεθρίππῳ *to be mounted beside another on ..*, Dion. H. 2. 34; ἐφ' ἄρματι Id. 5. 47, etc. παρεμβάλλω, fut. -βάλλω, *to put in beside or between, insert, interpolate, interpose*, τι Ar. Vesp. 481; π. λόγους ἐτέρους Dem. 1026. 20; π. ὑποψίας *to insinuate suspicions*, Aeschin. 24. 6, cf. 41; ὅτε νυστόζοιεν οἱ ἄκραταί, π. τῆς πεντηκονταδράχμων *to interpose* [a touch] of his 50 drachmae lecture, of Pradicus the Saphist, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 9, cf. Top. 8. 2, 17; π. τι εἰς τὰ Ἡσιόδου Plut. 2. 730 F. 2. *to put in rank, draw up in battle order*, Polyb. 2. 27, 7, etc.; properly of distributing auxiliaries among the other troops, cf. Id. 1. 33, 7: generally, *to place in a class or order*, Plat. Legg. 741 A, cf. Plut. 2. 615 D, 618 D. II. intr. *to fall into line*, ἐς ναυμαχίαν Polyb. 5. 69, 7, etc. 2. of an army, *to encamp*, Id. 1. 77, 6, etc. 3. *to make an inroad*, εἰς .. Id. 29. 7, 8. παρεμβλαστάνω, *to grow in beside*, Philo 1. 573. παρεμβλέπω, *to look askance*, εἰς τι Eur. Hel. 1558. παρεμβολή, ἡ, *insertion, interpolation, ἐτέρων πραγμάτων* Aeschin. 83. 21, cf. 23. 41, Lob. Phryn. 377: in Gramm., a parenthesis, Walz Rhett. 8. 483, 576. II. a drawing up in battle-order, Polyb. 11. 32, 6: also a body so drawn up, Id. 6. 28, 1, etc. 2. an encampment, camp, Theophil. Παγκρ. 2, Crito Αἰτ. 1, Polyb., etc.: generally soldiers' barracks or quarters, as the Antonia at Jerusalem, Act. Ap. 21. 34. III. = παρεξίρεσις (q. v.), Polyb. 21. 5, 4, nisi legend. παραβολαί. IV. a pugilist's and wrestler's phrase, π. βάλλειν *to trip an adversary by a twist of the leg*, Plut. 2. 638 F. παρεμβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, *as in a camp*, δεῖπνα Plut. 2. 643 C. παρεμβόλιμος, ἡ, ὄν, *intruded, intercalated*, Byz. παρεμβολο-ειδής, ἐς, *like an interjection*, Hesych. s. v. βόμβαξ. παρεμβολοθέτης, ὄν, ὁ, *one who fixes a camp*, Byz. παρεμβύω [ῶ], *to stuff in*, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 22. παρεμπίνομαι, Pass. *to be somewhat mad*, Timae. Lex. Plat. p. 163. παρεμμᾶνής, ἐς, *somewhat mad*, Gloss. παρέμμεναι, Ep. inf. of πάρεμι (εἰμί). παρεμμίγνυμι, *to mix in besides*, Ael. N. A. 3. 30. παρεμπάσσω, *to sprinkle or mix in besides*, Diosc. 5. 96, Damocr. ap. Galen.; τινί τι Geop. 2. 34, 1, taken from Diosc. 2. 108:—Pass., c. dat., Id. 3. 9. παρεμπεδώ, *to secure besides*, Eccl. παρεμπελάζω, *to approach*, Eccl. παρεμπίγνυμι, *to fix in besides*, Theod. Prodr.: pf. -πέπηγα intr., Psell. παρεμπίνω, *to drink to excess*, Hesych. παρεμπίπλημι, *to fill secretly with*, τί τινος Plut. Marcell. 18:—Pass. *to be overfull*, τινός Erasistr. ap. Galen. 7. 331. παρεμπίπραμαι, Pass. *to be inflamed by rubbing*, Strab. 709. παρεμπίπτω, fut. -πεσῶμαι, *to fall in by the way, creep or steal in*, Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 733 E, Plat. Charmid. 173 D; π. εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν, of intrusive citizens, Aeschin. 51. 20; π. εἰς .., also, *to fall upon, attack*, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 22. 2. in Logic, of a term, *to be inserted*, Id. An. Pr. 1. 25, 11, An. Post. 2. 12, 8. 3. generally, *to occur, present itself*, Id. G. A. 2. 6, 12; μεταξύ Sext. Emp. M. 9. 423. II. *to coincide with*, τινί Plut. 2. 570 F, etc.; absol. *to agree in one form*, Apoll. de Constr. 256. παρεμπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, *to plaster over*, τοὺς πόρους Alex. Trall. 2. p. 155: Pass. *to be plastered over, stop up*, τοῖς πύροις Diosc. Ther. prooem. 399 C. παρεμπλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for stopping the pores, Diosc. 1. 149. παρεμπλέκω, *to entwine with or between*, Phot.:—metaph. *to interweave*, Eust.:—Pass. *to be blended with, contained in*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 57 C. παρεμπλοκή, ἡ, *complication, interposition*, Agatharch. ap. Phot. Bibl. 449. 25; Ιστορικὴ π. Eust. 103. 39. παρεμποδίξω, *to be a hindrance*, τινί Luc. Amor. 25; τι Anna Comn. 2. 148: absol., Galen.:—Subst. παρεμποδισμός, οὗ, ὁ, Erotian., Galcn. παρεμποδών, Adv., like ἐμποδών, *in the way*, Alex. Trall. 2. 157. παρεμποιέω, *to create in one besides*, Plut. 2. 520 E:—Med., Epiphan. παρεμπολάω, *to traffic underhand in a thing, to smuggle a thing in*, π. γάμους Eur. Med. 910; πολίτης παρημπολημένος *an intrusive citizen*, like παρέγγραπτος, Com. ap. Poll. 3. 56, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 123.

παρεμπόρευμα, τό, *merchandise of small value, small gains* (elsewhere ῥῶπος), Hesych.:—metaph., π. οικονομικόν, of work for exercise and saving, Clem. Al. 283. II. metaph. *an appendix*, = πάρεργον, Luc. Dem. Encam. 22, M. Anton. 3. 12, etc. παρεμπορεύομαι, Dep. *to traffic in besides*:—metaph., τὸ τερπνὸν π. *to yield delight besides instruction*, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 9. παρέμπτωσις, ἡ, *a coming in besides, irruption*, τοῦ ὕγρου Arist. Resp. 11, 5: *an occurrence*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 175. 2. *insertion of thoughts, letters, etc.*, Dion. H. Ep. 2 ad Ammae. 2, Walz Rhett. 3. 567. παρεμφαίνω, fut. -φᾶνῶ, *to shew beside or along with*, τὴν αὐτοῦ ὄψιν Plat. Tim. 50 E, Plut. 2. 107 E:—in Polyb. 28. 3, 4, διὰ τῶν λόγων παρέφαινον ὡς εἰδότες (si vera l.), it is intr. *shewed themselves*. 2. *to shew by the way, indicate*, Arist. Audib. 23, Polyb. 12. 24, 2, Dion. H. de Comp. 6: also *to emphasize*, τὸν νοῦν Diog. L. 6. 3. 3. π. ὁσμὴν τινος *to shew the aspect or smell of*, i. e. to look or smell like, Diosc. 1. 57; π. σμύρνης Id. 1. 74. II. Pass. *to appear in a thing besides or incidentally*, Arist. de An. 3. 4, 3, Phys. 4. 4, 16., 4. 14, 10. 2. of water, *to have objects reflected in it*, Id. Probl. 23. 9, 2. παρέμφασις, ἡ, *signification of words*, Phalar. 110, Stob. Ecl. 1. 1004. II. the grammatical modification of sense, caused by number and person, Apoll. de Constr. 74, 182, etc.: hence the infin. was termed ἀπαρέμφατος, Id. 225 sq., etc.; and the other moods, esp. the indic., παρεμφατικοί, Dion. H. de Comp. 5:—cf. M. Müller's Chips 4. p. 31. παρεμφατικός, ἡ, ὄν, *indicative of a modification of sense* (v. παρέμφασις), c. gen., Apoll. de Constr. 132, 141, al. παρεμφερής, ἐς, *somewhat like*, v. l. Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 18, Diod. 1. 35, 98, etc. Adv. -ρῶς, Zosim. παρεμφέρω, *to be somewhat like*, τινί v. l. Diosc. 1. 74, Galen. παρεμφράσσω, Att. -ττω, *to block up beside*, Galen. παρεμφύομαι, Pass. *to grow in beside, hang upon*, Luc. Fugit. 10. παρέμφυσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a growing on or to*, Heliod. ap. Orib. 40 Mai. παρεναλλαγή, ἡ, *a slipping of two ends past each other*, Galcn. παρεναλλάσσομαι, Pass. *to be interchanged*, Galen. παρενδείκνυμαι, Med. *to come forward so as to exhibit*, Poll. 4. 98, 113, 145. παρενδίδωμι, *to give in*, Plut. 2. 813 D, App. Civ. 1. 12. παρενδύομαι, Pass. with aor. 2 act. *to slip in by the side*, Plut. 2. 479 A. παρενεῖδον, inf. -ιδεῖν, aor. 2 with no pres. in use (cf. παρεῖδον), *to take a side look at*, παρενιδὼν τι Ar. Lys. 156. παρενείρω, *to put in by the side*, εἰς πάντα π. *to intrude oneself into everything*, Plut. 2. 793 D; τι τῷ λόγῳ Eust. 7. 39; τι μεταξὺ τῶν λόγων Anna Comn. 1. 338. παρενεκτέον, verb. Adj. *one must reject*, Epiphan. παρενήνεον, v. sub παρανήνεω. παρενήνοθε, v. sub ἐνήνοθε. παρενθεῖν, Dor. for παρελθεῖν, Theocr. παρενθεσις, ἡ, *a putting in beside, giving besides or wrongly*, αἱ τῶν τροφῶν π. Galen. II. *insertion of a letter*, Walz Rhett. 3. 567, Eust., etc.: a parenthesis, Quintil. 9. 3, 23, etc. παρένθετος, ὄν, *put in beside, parenthetic*, Eust. 67. 39:—Adv. -ως, Eccl. παρενθήκη, ἡ, *something put in beside, an addition, appendix, τῶνδε .. παρενθήκην ἐποιήσατο*, of works undertaken in completion of others, Hdt. 1. 186; παρενθήκην ἔχρησε ἐς Μιλησίους delivered an oracle by way of parenthesis, Id. 6. 19; τοῦ λόγου π. ποιέσκετο τῆνδε, ὡς .. Id. 7. 5, cf. 171; ἐτέρας τοῦ πολέμου π. ἐποιεῖτο undertook other business in the intervals of the war, Plut. Pomp. 41: *an insertion, as a letter*, Walz Rhett. 3. 567, etc.; π. ὄψου = παραψώνημα, Poll. 6. 56. II. smaller wares taken as an addition to the cargo, Plut. 2. 151 E, Poll. 1. 99, Hesych. παρενθύμεομαι, Dep. *to disregard*, Philo 1. 78, M. Anton. 5. 5, etc. παρενθύμησις, ὁ, *want of attention, disregard*, Gloss. παρενθύρσος, ὁ, *false sentiment or affectation of style*, Theod. ap. Longin. 3. 5; cf. Winkelm. Gesch. d. Kunst 5. 3. § 23. παρενιαυτοφόρος, ὄν, *fruiting every other year*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 3. παρενέπω, *to speak by way of encouragement*, Ar. Rh. 3. 367; cf. παραυδάω. παρενδομαι, pf. -ήνωμαι, *to be made one with*, τινί Theoph. Sim. 31. παρενοχλέω, *to cause one much annoyance, to clash with one's interests or comfort*, Hipp. 1276. 32, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 21, Memor. 2, 27; π. τινί περί τινος Polyb. 1. 8, 1, cf. Act. Ap. 15. 19. 2. c. acc. *to annoy greatly*, Polyb. 16. 37, 3:—Pass., καὶ ὑμεῖς παρηνώχλησθε Dem. 242. 16. παρενόχλημα, τό, *an annoyance*, Philo 2. 519, etc. παρενσάλευσις, ἡ, *a shaking to and fro*, Nicet. Ann. 85 D. παρενσάλεύω, *to swing to and fro*, π. τοῖν ποδοῖν Ar. Pl. 291; π. πρὸς αὐλὸν Philostr. 64. παρενσπείρω, *to sow or strew in among*, Greg. Naz. παρενστάξω, *to let drop in besides*, Aët. παρεντάξις, ἡ, *a putting in beside, insertion*, Plut. 2. 1022 D. παρεντάττω, *to put in beside*, Plut. 2. 1020 A, 1022 C. παρεντείνω, *to stretch beside*, ταῖς ἐπτά χορδαῖς δύο παρεντεινόμενος Plut. 2. 84 A; π. τὸν Ἀναξαγόραν strung him, roused his energies, Id. Pericl. 8:—so, π. φωνὴν *to strain or exert it much*, Plut. 2. 623 B, cf. Dion. H. de Demosth. 54. παρεντίθημι, *to put in beside, insert, interpolate*, Galen., Longin. 27. 1. παρεντρίβω [ῖ], *to rub against*, τινί τι Epiphan. παρεντρώγω, *to gnaw besides*, Eubul. Αὐγ. 1. 8; cf. παρεγκάπτω. παρεντυγχάνω, *to meet casually*, ὁ παρεντυχῶν Anecd. Delph. 2 (Curt.): οἱ παρεντυγχάνοντες readers, Epiphan.

παρεντυχία, ἡ, a meeting by chance, Gloss.
 παρενυφαίνω, aor. -ύφανα, to weave in besides, Alex. Aphrod.
 παρόξ or πάρεξ, v. sub παρέκ.
 παρεξάγω, to lead out beside or past, c. acc. loci, v. l. Hdt. 4. 158: to
 mislead, to which is referred the phrase παρέκ νόον ἀγαγεῖν II. 10. 391.
 h. Ven. 36; v. παρέκ B. 2. to exceed, excel, Eus. D. E. 372 C.
 παρεξάγωγή, ἡ, a marching out against the enemy, Artemid. 5. 13.
 παρεξαιρέω, to take out, συλλαβὴν Tzetz.:—Med. to take by choice,
 Ross Inscr. no. 311.
 παρεξαίρω, to lift up beside, Strab. 528:—Pass. to be lifted up; οἱ
 παρεξαρθέντες the arrogant, Lat. nimis elati, Scymn. 342.
 παρεξάλλω, in part. pf. pass. παρεξηλλαγμένος, different, strange,
 Schol. Soph. Ant. 849; π. τινός different from .., Eust. Opusc. 46. 20.
 παρεξάμειβω, fut. ψω, to go or sail by, τόπον Ar. Rh. 1. 581.
 παρεξαρκώ, to last out, be extant, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 976.
 παρεξαιλέω, whence part. pass. pf. παρεξηλημένοι, worn out by being
 played upon, and so, generally, worn out, having lost voice, strength and
 all things, Ar. Ach. 681; so, νοῦς παρεξ. Suid., cf. Phot., Hesych., etc.
 παρεξίμι (εἰμι ibo), inf. παρεξίμαι, to go out beside, pass by or alongside
 of, τὴν λίμνην Hdt. 7. 58, cf. 109; παρὰ τὴν οἰκίαν Plut. 2. 754 F:
 absol., Hdt. 3. 14., 4. 92., 5. 12., Eur. Phoen. 1248:—often of rivers,
 Paus. 4. 31, 2, etc. 2. to turn aside out of the path, Plat. Rep.
 503 A. II. to overstep, transgress, h. Hom. Cer. 478 Herm.
 (who restores παρεξίμεν for -έμεν); ἀρμονίαν Διὸς θνατῶν παρεξίασι
 βουλαί Aesch. Pr. 551; ψῆφον τυράννων καὶ κράτη παρεξίμεν Soph.
 Ant. 60.
 παρεξίπειν, v. l. for παρέξ εἰπεῖν, Od. 4. 348, etc.
 παρεξ-ειρεσία, ἡ, that part of the ship which is beyond (i. e. unoccupied
 by) the rowers, i. e. either end of the ship, the bow or the stern, but
 commonly the former, Thuc. 4. 12, cf. esp. 7. 34, Plut. 2. 347 B.
 παρεξελάυνω, fut. -ελάσω, seemingly intr. (sub. ἄρμα, ἵππον etc.), to
 drive out past, to pass in a race, II. 23. 344: to row past, c. acc., ἐπὶ
 δὴ τὰς γε (sc. Σειρήνας) παρεξελάσωσιν ἑταῖροι Od. 12. 55: to march
 by, Hdt. 8. 126; παρὰ τι Plut. Alc. 35; ἵππῳ π. to ride past, Id. Artox.
 12, cf. Pyrrh. 16. II. to march out to meet, ἀλλήλοισ Id.
 Philop. 10.
 παρεξέλεγχος, ὁ, a fallacy used in refutation, Arist. Soph. Elench.
 17, 12.
 παρεξέλεγχω, to refute by fallacies, Id. Top. 2. 5, 3, in Pass.
 παρεξέλκω, to draw aside, Jo. Cinn. 189. 9.
 παρεξέμεν, v. sub παρεξίμι.
 παρεξ-ερέω, v. l. for παρέξ ἐρέω, Od. 23. 16.
 παρεξέρχομαι, Dep. with aor. and pf. act.; the aor. -ἦλθον being the
 only tense used by Hom., and that only in inf. and part. To go out
 beside, to slip past another, βεῖα παρεξεληθούσα Od. 10. 573; π. τινα Hdt.
 1. 197., 6. 117; παρὰ τι Plut. Alex. 76. 2. παρεξελεῖν πεδίασι
 τυτθῶν to pass over a little of it, II. 10. 344. 3. c. gen., π. τῆς
 ἀληθείας to go aside from the truth, Plat. Phileb. 66 B. II. to
 overstep, transgress, Διὸς νόον, θεῶν Od. 5. 104, 138; δίκην Soph.
 Ant. 921.
 παρεξετάζω, to put one thing by another, so as to compare them, τι
 παρὰ τι Dem. 742. 1; τί τινα Dio C. 53. 7.
 παρεξετάσις, ἡ, a comparison, Greg. Naz.
 παρεξεύρημα, τό, an invention, pretext, A. B. 59.
 παρεξευρίσκω, to find out besides, π. ἄλλον νόμον to find out a law
 which neutralises another, Hdt. 3. 31; νόμιμα Philo 2. 46.
 παρεξηγέομαι, Dep. to misinterpret, Eccl.
 παρεξήγημα, τό, and παρεξήγησις, ἡ, misinterpretation, Eccl.
 παρεξίμι, to let out beside, Dio C. 40. 2., 50. 31: of Time, to let pass,
 τέσσαρας ἡμέρας Hdt. 7. 210:—for παρεξέμεν, h. Hom. Cer. 478, v. sub
 παρέξειμι.
 πάρεξις, ἡ, (παρέχω) a presenting:—esp. a presenting oneself to be
 operated on, Hipp. Offic. 740, Mochl. 866.
 παρεξίσω, to place beside as equal, rank with, τινί τι Archestr. ap. Ath.
 29 B, Eust., etc.:—παρεξισάζω, to rank as equal, Jo. Chrys.
 παρεξίστημι, to remove from its place, π. τὴν διάνοιαν to distract it,
 Plut. 2. 713 A. II. Pass., with aor. 2, pf. and plqpf. act., to undergo
 a change, change, Epich. 94. 16 Ahr.; παρεκατῆναι τῇ διανοίᾳ to go
 mad, Polyb. 32. 7, 6; absol., προφήτης ὁ παρεξεστηκώς LXX (Hos. 9. 7);
 so, παραστῆναι Eus. II. E. 5. 16, 14; οἶνος παρεξεστηκώς wine that has
 turned, sour wine, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C.
 παρεξοδεύω, to make a side-way, Eust. Opusc. 216. 10.
 παρέξοδος, ἡ, a side-way, E. Gud. 178. 45:—a digression, Eccl. II.
 a surgeon's travelling companion, a case of instruments, Hipp. 24. 20.
 παρεξοκέλλω, to run upon, Eriphan.
 παρεξουθενέω, to set utterly at naught, Eus. H. E. 10. 7, 1, in Pass.
 παρεξωθέω, to push out at the side, Arist. Mund. 4, 29, in Pass.
 παρέοικα, to be somewhat like, c. dat., Diosc. 2. 189, Schol. Ar. Nub.
 178, etc.
 παρειοικότως, Adv. in a manner somewhat like, Poll. 9. 131.
 παρέπαινος, ὁ, bye-praise, subordinate or incidental praise, such as was
 rhetorically used by Evenus of Paros, Plat. Phaedr. 267 A; cf. παρόψογος.
 παρεπιβοηθέω, to come from the side to help, Diod. 2. 6.
 παρεπιγράφη, ἡ, something written in addition at the side, a stage-
 direction written in the margin, such as αὐλεῖ τις, Ar. Av. 223, cf. Aesch.
 Eum. 116, 127; often noticed in the Scholia of Aristoph., v. Dindorf's
 Index; cf. παρεγκύκλημα. II. in Tzetz. Lyc. 1, π. is a rhetor-
 ical figure by which a statement is incidentally made (παρεπιγράφεται).
 παρεπιγράφω, to write by the side of an inscription, i. e. to correct it,
 Strab. 675: to write in the margin, Schol. Ar. Av. 222.

παρεπιδείκνυμαι, Med. to exhibit out of season, make a display, Plut. 2.
 43 D, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 57. II. the Act. is found in LXX (2
 Macc. 15. 10), to point out beside or at the same time.
 παρεπιδημέω, to be sojourning as a stranger in a place, Polyb. 27.
 7, 3, Macho ap. Ath. 579 A, C. I. 1338, 1625. 8, al.
 παρεπιδημία, ἡ, a sojourn in a strange place, lodging, Hipparch. ap.
 Stob. 573. 36, Plat. Ax. 365 B, Polyb. 4. 4, 2; παρεπιδαμίαν ποιῆσθαι
 C. I. 2349 b. 48 (add.), 3052. 32, al.
 παρεπιδημος, ον, sojourning in a strange place, Polyb. 32. 22, 4, Ath.
 196 A, LXX (Gen. 23. 4).
 παρεπιθύμησις, εως, ἡ, forbearance, Eus. Vit. Const. 3. 64.
 παρεπικουρέω, to be a help to, τινι Sext. Emp. M. 5. 75.
 παρεπινοέω, to invent besides, Schol. Ar. Av. 454: Med., Diod. 12. 11.
 παρεπιπλέκομαι, Pass. of stars, to be in conjunction, Galen.
 παρεπιπνέω, ποῖτ. -πνείω, to blow from the side, Ar. Rh. 2. 961.
 παρεπισκοπέω, to examine besides or also, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 35, 20,
 Plut. 2. 129 E.
 παρεπισπάομαι, Med. to draw to oneself, to claim, Philo 1. 540.
 παρεπιστείβω, to walk over, Apollin. metaphr. Psalm.
 παρεπιστρέφω, intr. to turn aside, μικρὸν πρὸς τὴν ἔω Strab. 786:—
 Pass. to turn in passing and look at, Plut. 2. 521 B, Diog. L. 2. 23.
 παρεπιστροφή, ἡ, a turning round in passing, Plut. Sull. 25.
 παρεπιτείνωμαι, Med. to cause a slight tension, Oribas. 159 Matth.
 παρεπιτομή, ἡ, an incision, Philo in Math. Vett. 63, 64.
 παρεπιφαίνομαι, Pass. to appear beside, Oribas. 305 Matth.
 παρεπιφέρω, to employ upon, τι πρὸς τι Ar. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 33.
 παρεπιχέω, to add by pouring, τι εἰς τι Hero in Math. Vett. 245.
 παρεπιψαύω, to touch at the side, just touch, Plut. 2. 888 C.
 παρέπλω, v. sub παραπλέω.
 παρέπομαι, Dep. to follow along side, follow close, τινι Hipp. Epid. 1.
 946, Plat. Legg. 667 B, etc.; esp. as an escort, Xen. Apol. 27; absol.,
 Plat. Phaedo 89 A, etc.:—metaphr., ἐδωδῆ μὲν καὶ πόσει. . . παρέπεσθαι τὴν
 χάριν Id. Legg. 667 B; τοῦτα μάλιστα ἐπὶ πάντων π. is common to all,
 Id. Theaet. 186 A; π. τινι to be imparted to him, Polyb. 4. 21, 1. 2.
 in Logic, τὸ παρεπόμενον is a consequence, necessary or accidental, Arist.
 Soph. Elench. 6, 10, etc.
 παρεργάτης, αν, ὁ, (πάρεργον) a pottering workman, κομψός γ' ὁ κῆρυξ
 καὶ π. λόγων Eur. Supp. 426.
 παρεργολάβω, to take as an accessory, Philo 1. 541.
 πάρεργος, ον, (ἔργον) beside or not belonging to the main subject,
 subordinate, incidental, ὁ λόγος π. ὢν Plat. Tim. 38 D; παρέργῳ τῇ
 ποιήσει καταχρησθαι to treat it as a mere accessory, Ib. 21 C; ὅ τι
 μὴ π. Id. Phaedr. 174 A, etc.:—Adv. -γως, by the way, cursorily,
 opp. to ἀκριβῶς, Id. Legg. 793 E; to ἐξεταστικῶς, Dem. 215. 9; π.
 ἔχειν πρὸς τι Dinarch. 110. 3; οὐ π. ἔμαθον Hegesipp. 'Ad. 1. 6, cf.
 Menand. Troph. 1. 6. II. as Subst. πάρεργον, τό, a bye-work,
 subordinate or secondary business, appendage, appendix, πύων Eur. Or.
 610; πάρεργ' ὁδοῦ a secondary purpose of my journey, Id. El. 509; π.
 τύχης an unhappy addition to my fortune, Id. Hel. 925; πάρεργα κακῶν
 things useless to remedy my ills, Id. H. F. 1340; πάρεργα δόμων, = νόθοι,
 Seidl. Eur. El. 63; π. γίνεσθαι to be slain among the rest, Paus. 10. 27,
 2:—ἐν παρέργῳ as a bye-work, as subordinate or secondary, Lat. obiter,
 ἐν π. θέσθαι to treat in such way, Soph. Ph. 473 (so, ἔθευτο may be
 supplied in Thuc. 6. 69); ὡς ἐν π. Eur. I. T. 516, Plat. Symp. 222 C;
 ἐν παρέργου μέρει Id. Rep. 370 C; ἐκ παρέργου πόλεμον ποιῆσθαι
 Thuc. 1. 142., 7. 27; ἐκ π. μελετᾶται τι Id. (v. μελετώ II. 2); ἐκ
 π. σκοπεῖν Plat. Theaet. 184 A; πάρεργον νομίζειν τι πρὸς τι Dem.
 1233. 5; π. εἶναι τι γίνεσθαι Plat. Legg. 766 A, cf. Euthyd. 273 D; πρὸς
 τὸ κέρδος πάντα τᾶλλα .. π. γίνεται Alex. Ἴσοστ. 1.
 παρερεθίζω, to irritate beside, Vita Josephi 45.
 παρερέττω, to move as with oars, Poll. 5. 71.
 πάρερμα, v. sub παραίρημα.
 παρερμηνεύω, to misinterpret, τὸν ποιητὴν Strab. 303:—παρερμήνευμα,
 τό, Eriphan.:—παρερμηνευταί, οἱ, a sect of Christians, Eccl.
 παρέρπω, to creep secretly up to, Theocr. 15. 48; so in aor. 1 παρείρ-
 πῦσα Ar. Eccl. 511. 2. Comic for παριέναι (v. πάρεμι IV. 2),
 of an Orator, to creep forward (to speak), Ib. 398. II. to pass
 by, Anth. Plan. 4. 11, Epigr. Gr. 195.
 παρερύω, ποῖτ. and Ion. παρειρύω, to draw along the side, φραγμῖν
 Hdt. 7. 36. II. to draw on one side, παρειρύεται τὸ στόμα the
 mouth is distorted, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1059.
 παρέρχομαι (the other moods of the pres., and the impf., as also the
 fut., are borrowed from πόρειμι (εἰμι), v. sub ἐρχομαι): aor. παρήλθον, inf.
 -ελεῖν, more rarely -ἤλυθαι Theocr. 22. 85; Dep. To go by, beside
 or past, to pass by, pass, of a ship, Od. 16. 357; ἔως μέγα κύμα παρήλθεν
 5. 429; of birds, 12. 62; of persons, Aesch. Supp. 1004, etc.; παρήλθεν
 ὁ κίνδυνος ὡς περ νέφος passed away, Dem. 291. 12. 2. of
 Time, to pass, Hdt. 2. 86, Aeschin. 163. 25; ὁ παρελθὼν χρόνος time
 past, Soph. Fr. 309; ὁ π. ἄριστος the past season, Id. Tr. 69; π. ὁδοί
 wanderings now gone by, as in Lat. acti labores, Id. O. C. 1397; τοὺς
 παρεληλυθῶτας πόνους Plat. Phaedr. 231 B, cf. Xen. An. 4. 3, 2; τῆς
 παρελθούσης νυκτός Plat. Prot. 310 A; ἐν τῷ παρελθόντι in time past,
 of old, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 20, etc.; τὰ παρεληλυθῶτα past events, Dem. 292.
 5; τὸ παρελθόν, opp. to τὸ μέλλον, Arist. Phys. 4. 10, 3; ὁ παρελη-
 λυθῶς (sc. χρόνος) the perfect tense, Id. Poët. 20, 9, cf. Categ. 6,
 4. II. to pass by, outstrip, surpass, esp. in speed, τινα II. 23.
 345; ποσὶν μὴ τίς με παρέλθη Od. 8. 230; π. ἐν δόλοισιν to surpass in
 wiles, 13. 291; π. τινα δόλω Thuc. 1285; δυνάμει Eur. Bacch. 906;
 ἀναιδείᾳ Ar. Eq. 277; π. τῇ πρώτῃ στρατείᾳ to be superior, have the
 advantage, Aeschin. 71. fin.; also, τοὺς λόγους τὰ ἔργα παρέρχεται

Dem. 132. 7. 2. to outwit, escape, elude (as we say to give it the go-by), μη δ' οὕτως .. κλέπτε νόμῳ, ἐπεὶ οὐ παρελεύσεαι οὐδέ με πείσεις (unless this be taken in signif. v) Il. 1. 132; οὐκ ἔστι Διὸς κλέψαι νόμον αὐδὲ παρελθεῖν Hes. Th. 613; φυλακὰς .. εἰούσας οὐδὲν χαλεπὰς παρελθεῖν Hdt. 3. 72; so, π. τὴν πεπρωμένην τύχην Eur. Alc. 695; τὸν νόμον Lys. 107. 41; τὴν αἰτίαν Dem. 227. 20; τὰς διαβολὰς Ib. 10; τὸ ὄνομα παρελήλυθε ἐκείνος has not made good the promise, Id. 400.

2. III. to pass on and come to a place, arrive at, ἐς τὰ δίκαια Hes. Op. 214; εἰς τὴν δυναστείαν Dem. 117. 4; εἰς τὴν οὐσίαν Luc. Gall. 12; ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα Id. D. Mort. 12. 4.

2. to pass in, ἐς τὴν αὐλήν Hdt. 3. 77., 5. 92, 3. al.; π. εἶσω or εἰσω to go into a house, etc., Aesch. Cho. 849, Soph. El. 1337, etc., v. Elmsl. Med. 1105; εἶσω θυρῶνος Soph. O. T. 1241; εἶσω παρά τινα Ar. Nub. 833; or merely c. acc., π. δόμους Eur. Med. 1137, Hipp. 108:—also of an army, π. βία εἰς τὴν πύλιν Xen. An. 5. 5, 11; π. εἰσω Πυλῶν Dem. 237. 6.

3. metaph., εἰς παροιμίαν παρήλθε τὸ πᾶγμα passed into a proverb, Arist. Fr. 551; εἰς τὴν τραγικὴν .. ὀψέ π. [ἢ ὑπόκρισις] Id. Rhet. 3. 1, 3.

IV. to pass without heeding, τὸν βωμόν Il. 8. 239: to pass by, pass over, disregard, slight, θεοῦ Eur. Supp. 231; esp. in word, οὐδὲν π. Ar. Vesp. 636, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 278 E, etc.

2. to overstep, transgress, τοὺς νόμους Antipho 130. 32, Lys. 107. 42, Dem. 977. 15.

V. to pass unnoticed, escape the notice of (v. supr. II. 2), mostly of things, πολλά με καὶ συνιέντα π. Theogn. 419, cf. Soph. Tr. 226; τουτὶ γὰρ αὖ μικροῦ παρήλθε με εἰπεῖν Dem. 550. 26:—absol., ὡς μὴ παρέλθωσ' αἱ κόραι Soph. O. C. 902.

VI. in Att., to come forward to speak (cf. παρά B. II. 3), π. εἰς τὸν δῆμον Thuc. 5. 45; εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν Aeschin. 67. 16; and often absol., ταῦτα ἔλεγε παρελθὼν ὁ Ἀριστείδης Hdt. 8. 81; ὀλίγων ἔνεκα καυτῆ παρήλθον ῥημάτων Ar. Thesm. 443, cf. Av. 1612; παρελθὼν ἔλεξε τοιαύδε, π. εἶπε Thuc. 2. 59, Xen. Apol. 10, cf. Lys. 172. 26; cf. πάριμι (εἰμι) IV. 2, παρέρω.

VII. the pf. παρελήλυθα is used = πάριμι, adsum, Thuc. 4. 86.

πάρεσαν, Ep. 3 pl. impf. πάριμι (εἰμί sum). παρεσθίω, fut. -έδομαι: aor. -έφαγον, inf. -φάγειν:—to eat besides, Hipp. 267. 38.

II. to gnaw or nibble at, c. gen., ἀθάρης Ar. Eq. 1026:—hence to carp, sneer at, Lat. rodere, c. acc., Diog. L. 2. 66.

πάρεσις, ἡ, a letting go, dismissal, τινος ἐκ τόπου Plut. Comp. Dion. c. Brut. 2.

II. a slackening of strength, paralysis, Hipp. 1136 G, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 12, M. Diut. 2. 11, cf. Plut. 2. 652 D.

III. remission, of debts, Phalar. 114; of sins, Ep. Rom. 3. 25.

IV. neglect, App. ap. Suid.

παρεσκευάδαται, -άδατο, v. sub παρασκευάζω.

παρεστάμεν, -άμεναι, v. sub παρίστημι.

παρέστιος, ον, (ἔστια) by or at the hearth, λουβαί Soph. El. 269:—generally, = ἐφέστιος, Soph. Ant. 372, Eur. Med. 1334.

παρέσχῳτος, ον, the last but one, Philo 2. 66, etc.; v. Schäf. Greg. 65.

παρετάζω, to put beside and compare, Hesych.

παρετέον, verb. Adj. of παρήμι, one must let pass, neglect, Plat. Lcgg. 796 A.

II. one must permit, τινὶ σκοπεῖν τι Philo 1. 674.

παρετοιμάζω, to make ready besides, Aesop. 22 de Furia.

παρετοιμασία, ἡ, preparation, Gloss.

πάρετος, ον, relaxed, palsied, μέλη Anth. P. 5. 55; π. ποιεῖν τινα Diod. 3. 26, cf. Aretae. Sign. M. Ac. 1. 5.

παρεῦμολογέω, to allude to the etymology of a word, Ath. 35 C, etc.

παρευδιάζομαι, Dep. to live quietly among others, Polyb. 4. 32, 5.

παρευδιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, of a kind of water-fowl that comes on land in fine weather, restored in Ath. 332 E, for παρευδιστ-.

παρευδοκίμew, to surpass or be superior in fame, influence, etc., τινα Plut. Pomp. 37, etc.; ῥώμη καὶ ἰσχύϊ Dion. H. de Vett. Cens. 3. 1:—Pass. to be surpassed, Teles ap. Stob. 232. 36, Luc. Hermot. 51, etc.

παρευδοκίμησις, εως, ἡ, superiority in favour, Schol. Od. 5. 209.

II. depreciation, τινος Jo. Chrys.

παρευημερέω, to surpass in fortune: to flourish, abound, Philo 1. 19, etc.:—Pass. to be surpassed, Eus. P. E. 388 B.

παρευθύνω, to constrain, χερσὶ π. Soph. Aj. 1069; cf. ἀπ-, κατ-εθύνω.

παρευθύς, Adv., = εὐθύς, Dio C. 63. 19:—παρευθύ, Byz.

παρευκηλέω, to calm, soothe, Eur. H. F. 99.

παρευλαβέομαι, Dep. to beware at the same time, μή ποτε .., Schol. Soph. Tr. 1; c. acc., to beware of besides, Byz.

παρευνάζομαι, Pass. to lie beside, δμοῦσι Od. 22. 37, cf. Poll. 5. 41.

παρευνάσσομαι, = παρευνάζομαι, Orph. Arg. 134.

παρευναστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who sleeps beside, Menand. Hist. p. 346; ὁ π. βασιλέως the king's chamberlain, Id.

παρευνέτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a bedfellow, Nonn. D. 8. 243.

πάρευνος, ον, lying beside or with, a bedfellow, Ion ap. Ath. 463 C:—metaph., πῆμα πατρὶ πάρευνον Aesch. Theb. 1004.

παρεῦρεσις, ἡ, the invention of a false pretext, a pretence, μηδεμίᾳ παρεῦρεσει Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 6, cf. Ephor. 30, C. I. 1845. 109., 2448. II. 16, al.; proverb., Θρακία π. Strab. 402.

παρεῦρημα, τό, = foreg., Paus. 2. 16, 2, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. (?)

παρευρημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. with crafty devices, f. l. in Zenob. Prov. 60; Schneider πρευμενῶς.

παρευρίσκω, fut. -εῦρήσω, aor. -εὔρον:—to discover besides, invent, Hdt. 1. 26, Strab. 758; π. τι ἐς τινα Paus. 9. 5, 3.

2. Pass., ἐς οὐ .. σφι ἀδικόν τι παρευρεθῆ be discovered in them, Hdt. 3. 31.

II. to fabricate a narrative, etc., cited from Philostr.

παρευτακτέω, to perform one's duty regularly, of soldiers, Polyb. 3. 50, 7; of courtiers, Id. 5. 56, 7.

παρευτρεπίζω, to put in order, arrange, make ready, Eur. I. T. 707,

725 (v. Scidl. 707); and in Med., Polyb. 5. 108, 4.

2. to arrange badly, neglect, Eur. Cycl. 594.

παρευτύχew, to win by craft, τι Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀναστάσιος.

παρευφράτις, ἰδος, ἡ, on the banks of Euphrates, πόλεις Eccl.

παρευωχέομαι, Dep. to feast beside, App. Civ. 1. 48.

παρεφάπλω, to spread wide, open in readiness, τὴν ἀκοήν Eccl.

παρεφάπτομαι, Dep. to touch on the side, Plut. 2. 573 F.

παρεφεδρεύω, to lie near to guard, to keep guard, ἐν Σικελίᾳ Polyb. 2. 24, 13, etc.; π. τισὶ to keep watch upon them, Id. 3. 100, 7.

παρεφθαρμένως, Adv. corruptly, Eupolem. ap. Eus. P. E. 451 B.

παρέχω: fut. παρέξω, οἱ παρασχῆσω Thuc. 6. 86, Isocr. 130 E, Antid. § 248: pf. παρέσχηκα: aor. παρέσχον, Ep. inf. παρασχέμεν Il. 19. 147; imper. παράσχε (never παράσχε Dind. Eur. Hec. 842); poët. παρέσχεθον Hes. Th. 639, inf. παρασχεθεῖν Ar. Eq. 325; παρεχέσκετο is f. l. for παρεκέσκετο in Od. 14. 521. [In Od. 19. 113, πᾶρέχη in arsi.]

A. Act. to hold beside, hold in readiness, Il. 18. 556; φάος πάντεσσι παρέξω Od. 18. 317:—to furnish, provide, supply, ἱερήια, δῶρα, σῖτον, βρώσιν τε πόσιν τε, etc., Hom. (esp. in Od.), etc.:—absol., ἐγὼ δ' εὔ πᾶσι παρέξω I will provide for all, Od. 8. 39:—so, later, π. νέας Hdt. 4. 83., 7. 21; τεταρτημόριον τοῦ μισθώματος Id. 2. 180; χρήματα Thuc. 8. 48; αἱ δὲ Συράκουσαι οὖς .. παρέχουσιν Hermipp. Φορμ. 9; πληρώματα ἢ πόλις παρέχει the state finds men to man the ships, Dem. 565. 1.

2. of natural objects, to supply, yield, produce, θάλασσα π. ἰχθῦς Od. 19. 113; παρέξει (sc. σόλος) αἰθήρον Il. 23. 835.

3. of incorporeal things, to afford, cause, bring, grant, give, φιλότητα, ἀρετήν, γέλω τε καὶ εὐφροσύνην Il. 3. 354, Od. 18. 133., 20. 8; so, π. εἰράναν τινὶ Pind. P. 9. 41; ὕμνον Id. N. 6. 57; αἴσαν, τύχην, πένθος, φόβον, etc., Id. O. 6. 175, Soph., etc.; χάριν, εὐνοίαν Soph. O. C. 1498, Tr. 708; ὕχλον, πρήγματα π. Hdt. 1. 86, al. (v. sub πᾶγμα II. 5); πόνον Id. 1. 177; ἔργον Ar. Nub. 523; π. εὐνοίαν εἰς τινα Antipho 138. 20; αἴσθησιν παρέχει τινὸς enables one to observe a thing, Thuc. 2. 50; but, αἴσθησιν π., absol., it causes remark, is perceived, Id. 3. 22, Xen. An. 4. 6, 13; ἀνάγκη τὴν τόλμαν π. Thuc. 3. 45; ὑφειμένον δόξαν π. = ὑφειμένῳ εἰκέναι Plut. 2. 131 A:—so, Lat. praebere (i. e. praehibeo) = exhibeo.

II. to present or offer for a purpose, I. c. inf., [ὄτες] παρέχουσι .. γάλα θῆσθαι Od. 4. 89; π. τὸ σῶμα τύπτειν Ar. Nub. 441; τὸ στράτευμα π. τινὶ διαφθεῖραι Thuc. 8. 50; (and without inf., πτήξας δέμας παρέιχε Aesch. Pers. 210); with reflex. Pron., π. ἑαυτὸν τινὶ ἐμμελετᾶν to give oneself up to another to practise upon, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E; π. ἑαυτὸν τινὶ ἐρωτᾶν Id. Apol. 33 B, Prot. 312 C; π. ἑαυτοὺς χρῆσθαι Κύρῳ, ὅ τι ἂν δέη Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 9; rarely with a part., π. ἑαυτὸν δεηθῆσόμενον Luc. Tox. 35.

2. to give oneself up, submit oneself, ἑαυτὸν being omitted, π. [ἑαυτοῦς] διαφθαρήναι Hdt. 9. 17; πατεῖν παρείχε τῷ θέλοντι [ἑαυτὸν] Soph. Aj. 1145; τοῖς ἰατροῖς παρέχουσι .. ἀποτέμνειν καὶ ἀποκάειν Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 54, cf. Plat. Gorg. 456 B; τῷ λόγῳ ὡς περ ἰατρῷ παρέχων ἀποκρίνου Ib. 475 D, cf. Theaet. 191 A:—ἔτοιμός εἰμί σοι παρέχειν ἀποκρινόμενος Id. Prot. 348 A:—esp. of a woman, sensu obsc., Ar. Lys. 162, 227, Luc. D. Meretr. 5. fin., etc.; (in full, π. ἑαυτὴν Luc. D. Marin. 13, Artem. 1. 78):—but, πάρεχε ἐκποδῶν, like π. ἑαυτὸν σπάνιον, make yourself scarce, Ar. Vesp. 949; cf. ἀνέχω I. 3.

3. with reflex. Pron. and a predicative, to shew or exhibit oneself so and so, π. ἑαυτὸν ὄσιον καὶ δίκαιον Antipho 116. 30; σπάνιον Plat. Euthyphro 3 D; σοφιστήν Id. Prot. 312 A; εὐπειθῆ Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 22; μέτριον Aeschin. 1. 3; τοιοῦτον πολίτην Lys. 139. 29; π. ἐν τῷ μέσῳ ἑαυτὸν Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 46:—so, δέμας ἀκέντητον παρέχων Pind. O. 1. 32:—also to exhibit that which has been made so and so, i. e. to make or render so and so, like ἀποδείκνυμι, π. τινὰ βελτίω Andoc. 17. 44, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 274 E, 277 A:—so with part., π. τοὺς ζυμμάχους τὰς σπονδὰς δεχομένους Thuc. 5. 35, cf. Xen. Oec. 21, 4; κοινήν τὴν πύλιν π. to offer it as a common resort, Isocr. 51 C; γῆν ἄσυλον καὶ δόμους ἐχεγγύους Eur. Med. 387: v. infr. B. v.

III. to allow, grant, σιγὴν παρασχῶν κλυθί μου Soph. Tr. 1115:—c. inf., ἐπεὶ παρέσχεσθε ἀντιφωνῆσαι did'st allow me to .., Ib. 1114.

2. impers., παρέχει τινὶ c. inf. (where ὁ καιρὸς may be supplied), it is allowed, easy, in one's power to do so and so, παρείχε ἂν σφι εὐδαίμονέειν Hdt. 1. 170, cf. 9., 3. 73, 142., 5. 98., 7. 120., 8. 75, etc., Pind. I. 8 (7). 152; ὑμῖν οὐ παρασχῆσει ἀμύνασθαι Thuc. 6. 86; σωφρονεῖν παρείχε σοι Eur. El. 1080, cf. Thuc. 8. 50:—so neut. part. used absol., παρέχον it being in one's power, since one can, like ἔξω, παρόν, παρέχον [ὑμῖν] ἄρχειν Hdt. 5. 49; so, εὔ παρασχόν Thuc. 1. 120., 5. 14; κάλλιον π. 5. 60.

IV. in Att. to produce a person on demand, ἐς τὸ κοινόν Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 38; εἰς τὴν βουλήν, εἰς ἀγοράν, εἰς κρίσιν Lys. 132. 1., 167. 21, Aeschin. 43. 31.

V. with a predic. added, to make so and so, τὴν διέξοδόν οἱ ἀσφαλέα π. Hdt. 3. 4; π. αὐτοὺς δικαστὰς ὧν βλάπτουσι Thuc. 1. 37.

B. Med. παρέχομαι, fut. -έξομαι Lys. 167. 15, etc.; also παρασχῆσομαι Antipho 132. 20, Lys. 115. 5; pf. pass. (in med. sense) παρέσχημαι Xen. An. 7. 6, 11, Isae. 39. 43, Dem. 829. 2., 955. 16, etc.;—but often used much like the Act., without any apparent reflex. sense: 1. to supply of oneself or from one's own means, νέας Hdt. 6. 8, 15, etc.; δαπάνην οἰκητήν Id. 8. 17; παρέχεσθαι ὄπλα to furnish a suit of armour, Thuc. 8. 97; μηδεμίαν δύναμιν π. εἰς τὴν στρατιάν to supply no contingent of one's own to .., Xen. An. 2. 6, 10.

2. of natural objects, to furnish, present, exhibit, ποταμὸς π. κροκοδείλους Hdt. 4. 44; π. λίμνην ὁ Πόντος .. οὐ πολλῶ τέφ ἐλάσσω ἑαυτοῦ Id. 4. 86, cf. 4. 46.

3. of works, ἐν ἔργον πολλὸν μέγιστον π. Id. 1. 93.

4. of incorporeal things, to display on one's own part, προθυμίαν Id. 7. 6, Xen. 1. c.; τὸ πρόθυμον Thuc. 4. 85, cf. 61; εὐνοίαν Dem. 228. 26; χρείας Decret. ap. Dem. 253. 16.

II. in Att. law, παρέχεσθαι τινα μάρτυρα, π. τεκμήριον to bring forward as a witness, as proof for oneself, Plat. Apol. 19 D, Parm.

4 E

128 B, Antipho II 2. 36, cf. I 31. 41., I 32. 9, Lys. 167. 15, etc.; π. μαρτυρίας Isae. I. c.

III. *to have as one's own, produce as one's own, ἀρχοντα παρέχεσθαι τινα to acknowledge as one's general*, Hdt. 7. 61, 62, 67; 'Αθηναῖοι ἀρχαιότατον ἔθνος παρεχόμενοι *presenting themselves as...*, Id. 7. 161; π. πόλιν μεγίστην, of an ambassador, *to represent a city in one's own person*, Thuc. 4. 64, cf. S5.

IV. *to offer, promise, ἀψεύδεα μαντήια* Hdt. 2. 174; ἔστιν ἂ π. Thuc. 3. 36, cf. I. 39, etc.

V. *to make so and so for or towards oneself, παρασχέσθαι θεὸν εὐμενῆ* Eur. Andr. 55; *δυσμενεστέρους π. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους* Plat. Prot. 317 B, cf. Rep. 432 A, Legg. 809 D: v. supr. A. II. 3.

VI. in Arithmetic, *to make up, amount to, give, παρέχονται ἡμέρας διηκοσίας* Hdt. I. 32, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. I, 28.

παρέψις, ἡ, (ἔψω) = ἔψις, Palaeph. 44. 2.

παρηβίω, pf. παρήβηκα Thuc. 2. 44:—*to be past one's prime, to be growing old*, Hdt. 3. 53, Thuc. I. c., Luc., etc.; π. τὸ σῶμα Longus 3. 15; on the dub. passage, Aesch. Ag. 985, v. Herm. (950). 2. metaph. *to lose strength, τὰ πάθη* Philo I. 604; αἶνος Luc. Lexiph. 13.

παρήβος, ον, (ἦβη) *past one's prime*, Anth. Plan. 289:—*past boyhood, of youths*, Philo 2. 59.

παρήγησις, ἡ, *the task of instruction*, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 737 B.

παρηγγένως, Adv. of παράγω, *redundantly*, of a compound word, part of which loses its significance, Apoll. Lex. Hom. s. v. τανύηκες.

παρηγορέω, Trag.: impf. παρηγόρουσιν Aesch. Pr. 646, Ion. παρηγορέεσκε Ap. Rh. 4. 1740: fut. -ήσω Plut.: aor. -ησα Eur. Hec. 288, Plat. Ax. 364 C:—Med., impf. Hdt. II. citand.: aor. -ησάμην Luc. Amor. 52:—Pass., pres., Ath. 687 D: fut. (in med. form) -ήσομαι Hipp. 47. 17, Aretae.: aor. -ήθην Plut. Caes. 28, etc.: (παρήγορος). *To address, exhort, τινα* Hdt. 9. 54, Aesch. Pr. 646, etc.; ὀχλείς μάτην με κύμ' ὕπως παρηγορῶν Ib. 1001, cf. Eum. 507; π. ὡς .. *to advise, give counsel that ..*, Eur. Hec. 288:—c. acc. pers. et inf., Soph. Fr. 186; so in Med., τὸν Γύργον παρηγορέετο ἀπίστασθαι Hdt. 5. 104, cf. 7. 13; π. τινα μὴ κινδυνεύειν Id. 9. 55 (and so Bekk. for παρηγόρειον in 9. 54), cf. Pind. O. 9. 117.

II. *to console, comfort, appease, soothe*, Aesch. Pers. 530; π. τινα ὡς .. *to console him [by saying] that ..*, Eur. Phoen. 1449; τὰ παρηγοροῦντα *consolations, emollients*, Dem. 1400. 8. 2. c. acc. rei, *to assuage, soothe, τὰ κακὰ δι' ἐτέρων κακῶν* Philem. Incert. 52 c, cf. 79; τὴν λύπην, τὰ πάθη Dion. H. I. 77, Plut. 2. 156 C; τὴν χολότητα Plut. Popl. 16; τὸν βίον τρυφῆ π. Epigr. Gr. 261. 19:—metaph. of medicines which *allay irritation, π. τὸν πλεύμονα* Hipp. Acut. 393:—Pass., Epigr. Gr. 1096. 6.—In correct Att. Prose παραμυθέομαι prevails.

παρηγόρημα, τό, *exhortation, consolation, ἀτεγκτος παρηγορήμασιν* Aesch. Fr. 413; π. βίου Philo 2. 39: *a remedy*, Plut. 2. 543 A.

παρηγόρησις, εως, ἡ, *a mode of curing*, Moschio de Mul.

παρηγορητέον, verb. Adj. *one must apply remedies, πρὸς τι* Galen.

παρηγορητικός, v. sub παρηγορικός.

παρηγορία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, *exhortation, persuasion*, Ap. Rh. 2. 1281:—metaph., χρίματος .. ἀδούλοισι παρηγορίας Aesch. Ag. 95:—*ίση παρηγορία, = ίσηγορία*, Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 173. 2. a surname, Joseph.

II. *consolation, τοῦ πένθους* Plut. Cimon 4, cf. Pericl. 34; υλοῖο for his loss, Epigr. Gr. 502. 4:—*assuagement, τοῦ παροξυσμοῦ* Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 3.

παρηγορικός, ἡ, ὄν, *encouraging, consoling, λόγιοι* Poll. 3. 100; so παρηγορητικός, Ib., Schol. II. 13. 736. II. *soothing, βηχός* Hipp. Acut. 392, cf. Aph. 1253:—Adv. -κῶς, *by gentle means*, Hipp. Art. 828:—so, πλάσματα παρηγορητικά Galen.

παρήγορος, Dor. παρᾶγ-, ον, (ἀγορεύω) *consoling, soothing*, Ap. Rh. I. 479:—as Subst. *a comforter*, Soph. El. 229, Epigr. Gr. 344; and Παρήγορος, ἡ, as a goddess, like Πειθῶ, Paus. I. 43. 6. 2. c. gen., π. δίψης καὶ λιμοῦ *assuaging them*, M. Anton. (?) ap. Justin. M. Apol. I. 71.

παρηδύνω [ῶ], *to sweeten or season a little*, Dorio ap. Ath. 309 F; metaph. of language, Dion. H. de Demosth. 45.

παρηθίω, *to filter through*, Hipp. 267. 37, 40, Galen.:—παρήθημα, τό, *filterings*, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

παρήιον, τό, (Ion. for παρείον, which is not in use), used in Il. as the sing. for παρεία (which Hom. only uses in pl.), *the cheek*, Il. 23. 690; of the jaw of a wolf, πᾶσιν δὲ παρήιον αἵματι φοινόν Il. 16. 159:—in pl., of a lion, παρήια τ' ἀμφοτέρωθεν αἵματόεντα πέλει Od. 22. 404. II. παρήιον ἔμμεναι ἵππων *the cheek-ornament of a bridle*, Il. 4. 142; also παραγναθίδιον.

παρήις, ἴδος, ἡ, later form of παρήιον, Aesch. Cho. 24, Eur. Hec. 410; λευκὴν .. παρήιδα El. 1023; pl. (v. sub παρεία), διὰ παρήιων Aesch. Theb. 534:—also contr. παρήις, ἦδος, Eur. I. A. 187, Anth. P. 9. 745; pl. παρήιδες Eur. I. A. 681; dat. παρήισι Phryn. Trag. ap. Ath. 564 F.

παρηκόλια, ἡ, *disobedience*, Eccl.

παρηκοός, ον, *hearing wrong, misunderstanding*, Eust. Opusc. 106. 70. II. *disobedient*, Clem. Const. Apost. p. 146.

παρηκουσμένως, Adv. *negligently*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 157.

παρήκω, *to have come alongside, i. e. to lie beside, stretch along, παρὰ πᾶσαν τὴν θάλασσαν* Hdt. 2. 32, cf. 4. 39, 42., 9. 15; παρὰ τὸ ὕστερον Hipp. 410. 30, cf. 411. 1; πρὸς ἡλίου δύσιν μέχρι τοῦ Ὀσκίου ποταμοῦ Thuc. 2. 96, cf. Duker ad 4. 36; εἰς .., Xen. Cyn. 4. 1; π. πρὸς .., *to come near ..*, in point of number, Arist. Poët. 24. 5. II. *to pass in any direction, ἐνδοθεν στέγης μὴ ἔξω παρήκειν* Soph. Aj. 742. III. of Time, *to be past* (v. sub παρίκω), ὁ παρήκων χρόνος *the past*, opp. to ὁ μέλλον, Arist. Phys. 4. 13, 4:—but, εἰς τὸ παρήκον τοῦ χρόνου *up to the present time*; Plat. Alc. 2. 148 C.

παρήλιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, like παρήβος, *past one's prime*, Plut. Alex. 32; with a neut., παρήλικα παιδικά Anth. P. 12. 228; v. ὀμήλιξ and cf. Lob. Paral. 289.

παρήλιος, ὁ, *a sun beside the sun, a parheliion or mock sun*, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 6, etc.; also παρήλιον, τό, Arat. 881.

παρηλλαγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of παραλλάσσω, *differently, unusually*, Polyb. 15. 13, 6, Diod. 14. 112.

παρήμαι, properly the pf. pass. of παρίζω, *to be seated beside or by*, c. dat., only used in part., νηυσὶ παρήμενος *seated by ..*, Il. 1. 421, etc.; Διοῦς ἐσχάrais παρημένη Eur. Supp. 290; ἀλλοτρίοισι π. *seated at other men's tables*, Od. 17. 456: generally, *to dwell with, σύεσσι π.* 13. 407. 2. absol. *to sit by, beside, or at, παρήμενοι ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος* Il. 9. 311; of the vultures of Tityos, ἐκάτερθε παρημένω ἦπαρ ἔκειρον Od. 11. 578: generally, *to be present or at hand*, 19. 209.

παρημελημένως, Adv. *negligently, recklessly*, Dion. H. 7. 12.

παρημερευω, *to pass the day with one or in doing a thing, π. τινὶ ἔργῳ ἢ ἀνθρώπῳ* Poll. I. 65.

παρήμερος, Dor. παρῦμ-, ον, *coming day by day, daily, ἐσθλόν* Pind. O. I. 160. II. *every other day, like ἐτερήμερος*, Poll. I. 65.

παρήξις, ἡ, *a coming to shore: a landing-place*, Aesch. Ag. 556.

παρηονίτις, ἴδος, fem. Adj. *on the shore, χερμάς* Anth. P. 7. 693.

παρηορία, ἡ, in pl. *side-traces, i. e. the traces by which the παρήγορος was attached beside the regular pair* (cf. παρήγορος), ἵπποιο παρηορίας ἀπέταμνε Il. 8. 87; ἐν δὲ παρηορίῳ .. Πήδασον ἴει he harnessed Pegasus with *side-traces*, 16. 152. II. *the side of anything, as of a river*, Arat. 600.

παρηόριος, α, ον, v. sq.

παρήγορος (not παρήγορος), Dor. παρᾶγορος, ον, the latter form always in Trag., in late Poets also παρηόριος, ον: (παραείρω, cf. συνήγορος, μετήγορος = μετέωρος):—*joined or hung beside: hence παρήγορος* (sc. ἵππος) *a horse which draws by the side of the regular pair* (ξυνωρίς), an outrigger, elsewhere παρᾶσειρος, σειραφόρος, Il. 16. 471, 474; cf. παρηορία. II. *lying along, outstretched, sprawling, ἔκειτο παρήγορος ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα* Il. 7. 156; ἀχρεῖον καὶ παρᾶσον δέμας κείται Aesch. Pr. 363:—so, of a ship, παρηορίην κόπτεν βόος *drave it out to sea*, Ap. Rh. 4. 943. III. metaph. (from the fact that the ἵππος π. was given to prancing and the like), *reckless, distraught, senseless, οὔτε παρήγορος οὐδ' ἀεισφρων* Il. 23. 603; π. ὄμμα τιταίνειν Tryph. 371; so, παρηόριον νόημα Anth. P. 9. 603:—in Archil. 51, νόον παρήγορος *wandering from one's senses*:—Theocr. 15. 8 has a Dor. form παρᾶρος in this sense; and Hesych. gives παρηρία * μωρία, and παραρεῖν * φληναφεῖν.—Cf. παραείρω.

παρήπαφε, v. sub παραπαφίσκω.

παρής, contr. for παρήις.

παρησυχάζω, *to pass over in silence*, Philo I. 93, cf. 504.

παρηχέομαι, Dep. *to resemble in sound, τινι* Schol. Ar. Pl. 585; πρὸς τι Eust. 139. 31; π. ἐκ τινος *to be derived from a word by such resemblance*, Id. 87. 24. II. *to be dissonant*, Greg. Nyss.

παρήχησις, ἡ, *likeness of sound, alliteration*, Hermog., Snid., etc.; so, παρήχημα, τό, Suid.:—Adj., παρηχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *alliterative*, Id.; Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 1638. 17: cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3. p. 618.

παρθέμενος, v. sub παρατίθημι.

παρθενεία, ἡ, *maidenhood, virginity*, Eur. Heracl. 592, Tro. 980; also παρθενία Pind. I. 8. 95, Aesch. Pr. 898, Eur. Phoen. 1487, Arist. Probl. 9. 36. 3.

παρθένεια, τά, v. sub παρθένια.

παρθένιος, Ion. and poet. -ῆιος, ον, *of or belonging to a maiden, π. γλέφαρα* Pind. N. 8. 3; αἰῶν π. *the maiden's life*, Aesch. Ag. 229; π. λέχος, etc., Eur. Tro. 671, etc.:—cf. παρθένιος.

παρθένευμα, τό, in pl. *the pursuits or amusements of maidens*, Eur. Phoen. 1265; so in sing., *a maiden's work*, Id. Ion 1425. 2. νοθὸν π. *the child of an unmarried woman* (cf. παρθένιος I. 2), Ib. 1472.

παρθένευσις, ἡ, = παρθενεία, Luc. Salt. 44.

παρθενεύω, (παρθένος) *to bring up as a maid, παρθ. παῖδας ἐν δόμοις καλῶς* Eur. Supp. 452, cf. Luc. D. Marin. 12. 1, etc.:—Pass. *to lead a maiden life, remain a maiden*, Hdt. 3. 124, Aesch. Pr. 648, Eur. Phoen. 1637; πολιά (neut. pl.) *παρθενεύεται grows gray in maidenhood*, Id. Hel. 283. 2. intr. in Act., = Pass., Heliod. 7. 8, etc.

παρθενεῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, Ion. for παρθενῶν, q. v.

παρθενία, ἡ, = παρθενεία, q. v. II. an old name of Samos, Arist. Fr. 529.

παρθένια (sc. μέλη), τά, *songs sung by maidens to the flute* (αὐλὸς παρθένιος) with dancing, of which remains are found in Pind. Fr. 62-70, Alcman 12 sq.; cf. Müller Literat. of Gr. I. p. 194; so also παρθένια, Ar. Av. 919. II. *signs of virginity*, LXX (Deut. 22. 15); τὰ παρθένια μου *my virginity*, of Jephtha's daughter, Id. (Judic. 11. 37).

παρθενίας, ον, ὁ, *the son of a concubine*, like σκότιος, a word not involving disgrace, οἱ Π. *the youths born at Sparta during the Messenian War*, Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 2, Strab. 278 sq.; cf. Müller Dor. 4. 4. § 2, and v. ἐπέννακτοι. II. a kind of cake, Hesych.

παρθενική, ἡ, poet. for παρθένος, Il. 18. 567, Od. 11. 39, Hes. Op. 697, Alcman 13; παρθενική νεῆνις Od. 7. 20; παρθενικαί Eur. El. 174; π. κορή Epigr. in Ath. 61 B.

παρθενικός, ἡ, ὄν (v. foreg.), like παρθένιος, *of or for a maiden, ὁ π. χιτῶν* Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 3, cf. παρθένιος; γῆ π., of which Adam was made, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς, Eumath. 5. 6.

παρθένιον, τό, a plant, perhaps a kind of pellitory, Hipp. 877 F, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 2, Nic. Th. 863; elsewhere ἐλξίνη. II. παρθένια, τά, v. sub hac v.

παρθένιος, α, ον, also ος, ον Eur. Phoen. 224: (παρθένος):—like παρθένιος, *of a maiden or virgin, maiden, maidenly, λῦσε δὲ παρθενίην ζώνην* (παρθενικήν Poll. 7. 68) Od. 11. 245; ἄραοι Hes. Th. 205; ἔρωσ Anacr. II; κεφαλὰ Pind. P. 12. 15; αἶμα Aesch. Ag. 215; χλιδὰ Eur. Phoen.

224; π. θύραι of the temple of the Virgin (Artemis), Anth. P. 6. 202; παρθένιον βλέπειν Anacr. 4:—π. αὐλός, v. αὐλός I. 1. 2. παρθένιος, like παρθενίας, the son of an unmarried girl, Il. 16. 180; so, παρθενία ὠδὶς Pind. O. 6. 51:—but, π. ἀνὴρ the husband of maidenhood, first husband, Plut. Pomp. 74. II. metaph. pure, undefiled, esp. epith. of spring water, as in Lat. aqua virgo (cf. νύμφη II. 3), Ruhnck. h. Hom. Cer. 99; π. μύρτα, of white myrtle-berries, Ar. Av. 1099. III. π. γῆ, γαῖα, Samia terra, Clem. Al. 321, Nic. Al. 149. παρθενίς, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. feim. of παρθένιος, name of a flower used in garlands, Poll. 6. 106. παρθενισκάριον, τό, Dim. of παρθένος, Gloss.; παρθενίσκη, Arcad. 107. παρθενο-γενής, ἐς, virgin-born, Eccl. παρθενοκομία, ἡ, the care of maidens, Greg. Naz. παρθενο-κόμος, ον, taking care of maidens, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 393. παρθενοκτονία, ἡ, the slaughter of a maiden, Plut. 2. 314 C. παρθενο-κτόνος, ον, maiden-slaying, Lyc. 22. παρθενό-λῦτος, ον, ending maidenhood, γάμοι Eccl. παρθενό-μαρτυς, ὁ, a virgin-martyr, Eccl. παρθενο-μήτωρ, ἡ, maiden-mother, the Virgin Mary, Manass. Chron. 4244. Παρθενοπαῖος, ὁ, the Maiden-hero or son of the maiden (Atalanta), one of the Seven against Thebes: [to be pronounced Παρθεννοπαῖος in Aesch. Theb. 547, cf. Eur. Supp. 889; v. ἀλφεισίβοιος, Ἴππομέδων]. παρθεν-οπίτης [ἴ], ον, ὁ, (ὀπιτεύω) one who looks after maidens, a seducer, Il. II. 385; cf. γυναῖκ-, παιδ-, αἰν-οπίτης. παρθενο-ποιός τῶν ψυχῶν, making virgin souls, Eccl. παρθενο-πρεπής, ἐς, befitting maidens, Eust. Opusc. 264. 29. παρθένος, Lacan. παρσένος (Ar. Lys. 1263-72), ἡ, a maid, maiden, virgin, Hom., etc.; also, γυνή παρθένος Hes. Th. 514; π. κόρα, of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 1730; π. θυγάτηρ Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 9:—generally, a girl (not yet married), Il. 2. 514, Soph. Tr. 1219, Ar. Nub. 530; opp. to γυνή, Soph. Tr. 148, Theocr. 27. 64; αἱ ἄθλιαι π. ἐμαί my unhappy girls, Soph. O. T. 1462; but also of women generally, Id. Tr. 1219, cf. 1275; of Proserpine, like κόρα, Eur. Hel. 1342, cf. Soph. Fr. 943:—in Lat. virgo and puella. 2. Παρθένος, as a name of Athena at Athens, Paus. 5. II, 10., 10. 34, 8; (hence the name of an Att. coin bearing her head, Poll. 9. 74, 75), cf. C. I. 2661 b; of Artemis, Eur. Hipp. 17; of the Tauric Iphigenia, Hdt. 4. 103; αἱ ἱεραὶ π., of the Vestal Virgins, Dion. H. 1. 69, Plut., etc.; also, αἱ Ἐστιάδες π. Plut. Cic. 19; and simply αἱ π., Dion. H. 2. 66. 3. the constellation Virgo, Arat. 97, etc. 4. = κόρη III, the pupil, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7. II. as Adj. maiden, virgin, chaste, παρθενον ψυχὴν ἔχων Eur. Hipp. 1006; μήτηρ π. Epigr. Gr. 319; metaph., π. πηγὴ Aesch. Pers. 613, cf. παρθένιος II; παρθένοι τριήρεις maiden ships, Ar. Eq. 1302. III. as masc., παρθένος, ὁ, an unmarried man, Apocal. 14. 4, cf. C. I. 8784 b, Jacobs. Anth. P. in Indice. (The Root is unknown.) παρθενό-σφάγος, ον, π. ῥέεθρα streams of a slaughtered maiden's blood, Aesch. Ag. 209. παρθενο-τροφέω, to bring up from girlhood, Suid. s. v. διαπαρθενεῦσαι:—Pass., Theano p. 746. παρθενοτροφία, ἡ, a bringing up of maidens, Clem. Al. 546. παρθενό-χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, of maidenly, delicate colour, κρόκος Anth. P. 4. 1, 12. παρθενώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) maiden-like, Steph. B. s. v. Παρθένιος. παρθενών, ὠνος, ὁ, the maidens' apartments, young women's chambers in a house, mostly in pl., Aesch. Pr. 646, Eur. Phoen. 89, I. T. 826, etc.:—sing. in Ep. form παρθενέων, Musae. 263, Anth. P. 9. 790. II. in sing. the Parthenon or temple of Athena Parthenos in the citadel at Athens, rebuilt under Pericles on the site of the old Hecatompedon, C. I. 139. 4., 145. 13., 146. 25, Dem. 174. 24, etc.; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 109. 2. III. a nunnery, Epiphan. p. 492. παρθεν-ωπός, ον, (ὤψ) of maiden aspect, Eur. El. 949; metaph. feminine, of feminine softness, δνόματα Dion. H. de Comp. 23. παρθεσίη, ἡ, (παρτίθημι) a deposit, pledge, Anth. P. 7. 37. Παρθιστί, Adv. in the Parthian tongue, Plut. Anton. 46. Πάρθοι, οἱ, the Parthians, Hdt. 3. 93, etc.; Παρθυαῖοι, Polyb. 10. 31, 15, etc.; Πάρθιοι, Anacreont. 28; v. Steph. Byz.:—Παρθυαία, ἡ, Parthia, Strab. 491, etc.; Παρθυηνή, Polyb. 10. 28. 7, etc.:—Adj. Παρθικός, ἡ, ον, Strab., Luc.; Παρθικά, τά, a history of Parthia, Strab. 685; so Παρθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 32; and Παρθοντικὰ, τά, Ib.: also, Παρθ-ολέτης, ὁ, conqueror of the P., Or. Sib. 12. 42. παρ-ιαμβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an air set for the harp, π. ὑπάδειν ἐν κιθάρῃ Epich. 75 Ahr., cf. Phot., Hesych.:—also a kind of harp, Poll. 4. 59. παρ-ιαμβος, ὁ, = πυρρίχιος (υω), Aristid. Quint. p. 47, Terent. Maur. 1461, 1467, etc. παρ-ιαύω, to sleep beside or with, τῇ παριαύων τερπέσθω Il. 9. 336; so (in tmesi) 9. 470, Od. 14. 21. παρ-ιδρύω, to set up beside, Hesych.:—in Med., Anth. P. 9. 315:—Pass., Philo 2. 159. παρ-ιέρη, ἡ, an ex-priestess, Plut. 2. 795 D. παρ-ίζω, to sit beside, Τηλεμάχῳ δὲ παρίζεν Od. 4. 311; π. βουλευομένοις τοῖς γέρονσιν Hdt. 6. 57; ἐν βουλῇ Id. 4. 165; but, II. properly, παρίζω was causal, to seat or make to sit beside, π. ἀνδρὶ Πέρσῃ ἄνδρα Μακέδονα Id. 5. 20; aor. I, παρὰ δὲ σκοπὸν εἶσεν Il. 23. 359;—so that the Med. παρίζομαι took the intr. sense, to seat oneself or sit beside, Hdt. 7. 18., 8. 58, Bion 15. 22; cf. παρίζομαι. παρ-ίημι, 2 sing. παριεῖς; fut. παρήσω; aor. I παρήκα Soph. O. C. 570; 3 pl. aor. 2 παρείσαν (vulg. -ῆσαν) Antipho 146. 29, part. παρείς, v. infr.:—pf. παρείκα v. infr.:—Pass., aor. I παρείθη, inf. παρεθῆναι, infr.

I and II. 2: aor. 2 παρείθη Soph. O. C. 1666; pf. παρείμαι. To let drop beside or at the side, let fall, τὰ πτερά Sappho 19; τὴν χεῖρα παρεκίως Clearch. ap. Ath. 257 A; παρείσ' ἔμανθην Soph. El. 819; π. ἀπ' ὀμμάτων πέπλον Eur. H. F. 1203; τὸ μάργον Id. Cycl. 310:—Pass., ἡ δὲ παρείθη μῆρινθος ποτὶ γαῖαν it hung down to earth, Il. 23. 868. II. to pass by, pass over, leave out, Lat. omitta, πᾶν ἔθνος καταστρεφόμενος καὶ οὐδὲν παριεῖς Hdt. 1. 177; π. κλύδων' ἐφιππων Saph. El. 732, cf. Dem. 314. 20; ἀρρητον π. τι Plat. Legg. 754 A. 2. to pass unnoticed, disregard, let alone, like ἐάω, Lat. praetermittere, τι Pind. P. 1. 165, Hdt. 1. 14, Aesch. Ag. 291 (where however it may signify passed on, transmitted), Cho. 925, 1032, Soph. Ant. 1193, etc.; τοῦμὸν παριεῖς setting aside all consideration for me, Id. O. T. 688 (as Schneidewin,—but perhaps τοῦμὸν παριεῖς .. κέαρ should be joined, in signif. III, weakening, making infirm the purpose of my heart); τὰ παθήματα .. παρείσ' ἐάσω Id. O. C. 363; so in Pass., παίδων πόθος παρείτο Id. El. 545; μηδαμῇ παρεθῆναι Dem. 548. 29; cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 71:—c. inf. to omit to do, Plat. Phaedr. 235 E, Plut. Rom. 17, etc.; and with a negat. repeated, μὴ παρῆς τὸ μὴ οὐ φράσαι Soph. O. T. 283; also c. part., οὐ παρίει σείων Paus. 3. 5, 9:—also in Med. to neglect, Dio C. 60. 2, etc. 3. of Time, to let pass, τὸν χειμῶνα Hdt. 1. 77; ἔνδεκα νύκτας 7. 183; νύκτα μέσην 8. 9; τὸν καιρὸν Thuc. 4. 27, etc. III. to relax, slacken, remit, γόνον, πόθον, χόλον Eur. Supp. 111, Tro. 645, I. A. 1609, etc., v. supr. II. 2;—also, intr., π. ὑπὲρ τινος Arist. Eth. N. 10. 1, 2; περὶ τινος Polyb. 2. 59, 3; οἶνος παρήσει weakens, Diog. L. 9. 86:—Pass. to be relaxed, weakened, exhausted, κίπου δ' ὑπο .. παρείται Eur. Bacch. 635; κόπῳ παρείμαι Id. Phoen. 852; παρειμένος νόσῳ Id. Or. 879; ὑπνῳ Id. Cycl. 587; γῆρῳ Plat. Legg. 931 C; σώμασι παρειμένοι Eur. Bacch. 682; καὶ δὴ παρείται σῶμα Id. Supp. 1070; τὰ σώματα παρειμένοι Diod. 14. 105; ὥστε καὶ τοῦ σώματος τι παρεθῆναι Dio C. 68. 33; cf. παρατείνω I. 2. 2. τοῦ ποδὸς παριέναι to slack away the sheet, v. sub ποῦς II. 2; so perhaps metaph., τοῦ μετρίου παριεῖς letting go one's hold of moderation, i. e. giving it up, Soph. O. C. 1212; παρέντα τοῦ ἐγκωμιάζειν Plat. Phaedr. 235 E. 3. to remit punishment, Lat. condonare, τιμωρίαν Lycurg. 148. 41; to forgive, pardon, τὴν συμφορὰν Ar. Ran. 699. IV. to yield, give up, Lat. concedere, permittere, νίκην τινὶ Hdt. 6. 103, cf. Aesch. Ag. 943, Eur. Phoen. 524; ἐαυτὸν κυμάτων δρομήμασιν Id. Tro. 688; ταύτας ὡς οἱ πατέρες .. παρέδοσαν μελέτας Thuc. 1. 85; π. τινὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Id. 6. 23; τιμὰς Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 13, cf. 7. 3, 4:—to leave a thing to another, σοὶ παρείς τάδε Soph. Ph. 132; σταντοῦ βροτοῖς θνεῖδος π. leaving them to reproach thee, Ib. 967; παρήκεν, ὥστε βραχέα μοι δεῖσθαι φράσαι has so left it that there is need for me to say but little, Id. O. C. 570:—Med. to give up an alliance, resign a command, etc., Arist. Rhet. Al. 39, 17, Dio C. 39. 23, etc. 2. to permit, allow, c. dat. pers. et inf., ἄλλῳ δὲ παρήσομεν οὐδενὶ ναυμαχῆσειν Hdt. 7. 161, cf. Soph. El. 1482, Ar. Eq. 341, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 13:—also with subj., πάρες ὑπερβῶ suffer me to .., Eur. Fr. 310; absol., the inf. being understood, Soph. O. C. 591, Plat. Symp. 199 C, etc. V. to allow to pass, to let pass, let in, admit, οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ παρήσει [ἡμᾶς] Hdt. 3. 72, cf. 4. 146. Βαρβάρους π. ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑ. Id. 8. 15., 9. 1; Ἄδραστος εἰς γῆν π. Eur. Supp. 468; λόγον π. εἰς .. Plat. Rep. 561 B; μὴ παρίωμεν εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν let us not admit [the thought], Id. Phaedo 90 E; so pf. pass. in med. sense, Βαρβάρους εἰς τὰς ἀκροπόλεις παρίενται have admitted them into their very citadels, Dem. 194. 27. VI. the Med. has also the sense of παραιεῖσθαι, to try to bring over, win a person to oneself, c. gen. pers., Plat. Apol. 17 C; yet also c. acc., Id. Legg. 742 B, 951 A. 2. to beg off a thing, beg to be excused or let off something, οὐδὲν σου παρίεμαι I ask no quarter, Id. Rep. 341 C; οὐκ ἂν παρείμην οἶσαι μὴ δοκῶ φρονεῖν I would make no concession to them, ask no favour of them, Soph. O. C. 1666; so, παριέμεσθα καὶ φάμεν κακῶς φρονεῖν I ask pardon .., Eur. Med. 892. παρίκω [ἴ], old poet. form of παρήκω, of Time, to be past or gone by, Pind. P. 6. 43, cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 4. 11. παρ-λλαινῶ, to look askance at, Hesych. παρ-ιππάζομαι, Dep., =sq., Onesand. Strateg. 23 and 33. παρ-ιππεύω, to ride along or over, πόντον Eur. Hel. 1665; to ride alongside, Thuc. 7. 78, cf. Polyb. 5. 83, 7, etc. 2. to ride up to, ἐπὶ τὰ μέσα Id. 3. 116, 3. 3. metaph. to pass time, Nonn. Jo. 5. 5:—and of time, to pass away, Byz. 4. to pass by, leave unnoticed, Cyrill. II. to outride, and, generally, to surpass, Eubul. Ὀρθ. 2, Philostr. 540. πάριππος, ον, riding beside, a comrade, Polyb. 11. 18, 5. 2. keeping pace with a horse, like ἄμιππος, Poll. 5. 40. II. = παράσειρος, a led horse, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 7. παρίπταμαι, late form of παραπέτομαι, Greg. Naz. παρισάζομαι, Pass. = παρισόδομαι, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 166., 9. 323, Clem. Al. 743. παρίσθημι, τό, (ἰσθμός) one of the tonsils, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12. II. in pl. an inflammation of the tonsils, Hipp. Aph. 1248; in Anth. P. 11. 129, with a pun on the Isthmian games; cf. παραπύθια. παρίσδομαι, (ἴσος) Pass. to make oneself equal to, measure oneself with another, τινὶ Hdt. 4. 166., 8. 140, 1; ἐπεὶ χ' Ἑλένη παρισωθῆ Theocr. 18. 25. 2. to be made equal or like to, τινὶ Plat. Rep. 498 E; be as large as, Paus. 8. 25, 13. πάρισος, ον, almost equal, evenly balanced, ἀγών, κίνδυνος Polyb. 2. 10, 2, etc.; π. ταῖς δυνάμεσι Id. 1. 13, 12. II. in Rhetoric, of the clauses of a sentence, exactly balanced and even, π. καὶ ὁμοιό-τέλεστον Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 9; ἰσόκωλα καὶ πάρισα Diod. 12. 53; cf. παρίσσις.

παρισότης, ητος, ή, equality, Arithm. Vett.

παρισό-χρονος, ον, almost contemporaneous, restored by Schneid. in Theophr. C. P. I. 18, 3, for περισούχρονος.

παριστάνω, late form of παρίστημι, Polyb. 3. 96, 3., 113, 8, etc.; also παριστάω, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 42, 108, etc.

παρίστημι, A. Causal in pres., impf., fut. and aor. I: a late pf. παρέστακα is used in the same sense, Polyb. 3. 94, 7, cf. Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v. ἴστημι: I. to make to stand or to place beside, π. τοὺς ἰππέας ἐφ' ἑκάτερα τοῖς κέρασι Polyb. 3. 72, 9, cf. 113. 8; παραστήσας τὰ ὄπλα having brought his arms into view, Dem. 286. 20; π. τινα φυλάττειν to set one near a thing to guard it, v. I. Id. 1194. 19. II. to set before the mind, present, offer, ὑπόθεσιν. οὐχὶ τὴν οὖσαν παριστάντες Id. 28. 9; π. τοὺς θεοὺς ὑμῖν brings them home to your minds, Id. 226. 3; τὸ δειδὼν π. τοῖς ἀκούουσιν Id. 538. 3; π. ἐλπίδας, δέος, αἰσχύνην Id. 448. 9., 519. 20, etc.; οὐ γὰρ ἡ πληγὴ παρέστησε τὴν ὀργὴν ἀλλ' ἡ ἀτιμία Id. 537. 24; π. ὁ κίνδυνος διαλογισμὸν, μὴ. Aeschin. 49. 32; so, π. τινὶ γνῶναι to give one opportunity to know, Id. 228. 4; π. τινὶ θαρρεῖν to give one confidence, Id. 24. 39; π. τινὶ ποιεῖν to put it into his head to . . , Paus. 9. 14, 6; also, π. τινὶ ὄτι or ὡς . . , Xen. Oec. 13, 1, Plat. Rep. 600 D:—of a poet, to represent, describe, Ath. 110 F, 133 B. 2. to make good, prove, shew, τι πολλοῖς τεκμηρίοις Lys. 125. 1, cf. Act. Ap. 24. 13. III. to set side by side, and so to compare, Isocr. 240 E. IV. π. οἶνον, v. infr. B. v. 2.—The use of these Act. tenses occurs in Plat., but first becomes common in Oratt.

B. Pass., with aor. 2, pf. and plqpf. act., intr.: I. to stand by, beside or near, θεῶν δὲ οἱ ἄγχι παρέστη Il. 15. 442, cf. 483, etc.; of attendants, ἀμφίπολος δ' ἄρα οἱ κενὴ ἑκάτερθε παρέστη Od. 1. 335, cf. 8. 218., 18. 183; of a beggar, 17. 450; of combatants, Il. 22. 371, etc.;—often in part. παραστάς with a Verb, just like παρασταδόν, εἶπε παραστάς 12. 60; οὐτα π. 20. 472; so, παρασταθείς, which is used much like παρών (v. πάρεμι fin.), Eur. Or. 365. 2. to stand by, i. e. to help or defend, τιτι Il. 10. 279, etc.; Τρωσὶ παραστάμενοι καὶ ἀμύνειν 21. 231, cf. 15. 255; Ὀδυσῆι π. ἠδ' ἐπαρήγει 23. 783; so also Hes. Th. 439, Hdt. 1. 87, Trag., etc.; π. τινὶ χερσὶ Soph. Aj. 1384; βοηθοὶ π. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 19; οὐ παρέστη οὐδ' ἐβοήθησε Dem. 1120. 26. II. chiefly in past tenses, to have come, Lat. adsum, δεῦρο παρέστης Il. 3. 405: to stand near, to be at hand, νῆες δ' ἐκ Λήμνοιο παρέστασαν 7. 467, etc. 2. of events, to be near, be at hand, ἀλλὰ τοὶ ἤδη ἄγχι παρέστηκεν θάνατος 16. 853; κακῆ Διὸς αἴσα παρέστη ἡμῖν Od. 9. 52, cf. 16. 280; so in fut. med., σοὶ. παραστήσεσθαι ἔμελλεν μοῖρ' ὄλοή 24. 28; ἐάν του καιρὸς ἡ χρεία παραστή Dem. 547. 16, cf. 537. 7:—often in pf., παρέστηχ' ὡς εἰκ' ἄγων μέγας Eur. Hec. 229, cf. Med. 331; and in part., Lat. praesens, τὸ χρῶμα τὸ παρεστηκὸς Ar. Eq. 399; ὁ νῦν π. ἡμῖν χρόνος Plat. Legg. 962 D; so in Att. form παρεστώς, ὡσα, ὄς (not ὡς), τῆς παρεστώσης νόσου Soph. Ph. 734; τοῦ π. θέρου Ib. 1340; τὰς παρεστώσας τύχας Eur. Or. 1024; τὰ παρεστώτα present circumstances, Aesch. Ag. 1053, Pr. 216; πρὸς τὸ παρεστώς Ar. Eq. 564; τὸ παριστάμενον Xen. Eq. Mag. 9, 1. III. to come to the side of another, come over to his opinion, παραστήναι εἰς γνώμην τινός Hdt. 6. 99; absol. to come to terms, surrender, submit, Id. 3. 13., 5. 65., 6. 140; οἱ πολέμοι παραστήσονται 3. 155; also παραστήναι τῷ πολέμῳ to yield, Dem. 597. ult., cf. E. M. 653. 2; v. infr. C. II. IV. to happen to one, τῷ δὴ λέγουσι. θῶμα μέγιστον παραστήναι Hdt. 1. 23; esp. to come into one's head, occur to one, δόξα μοι παρεστάθη ναοὺς ἰκέσθαι Soph. O. T. 911; δόξα π. τινὶ ὡστε. Plat. Phaedo 66 B, cf. Phaedr. 233 C; π. θαῦμα, γνώμη Andoc. 19. ult., 22. 40; ἐκπληξίς παρέστη Thuc. 8. 96:—so also impers., παρίσταται μοι it occurs to me; τῷ οὐ παραστήσεται. βούλεσθαι τεθνάναι to whom it will not occur to wish for death, Hdt. 7. 46; foll. by ὡς. . , Thuc. 4. 61, 95, etc.; also c. inf., Lys. 109. 9; οὐ παρίσταται μοι ταῦτα γινώσκειν Dem. 28. 1; or c. acc. et inf., Lys. 162. 34, Plat. Phaedo 58 E:—so part., τὸ παριστάμενον, τὸ παραστάν that which comes into one's head, a thought, v. Hemst. Luc. Contempl. 13; ἐκ τοῦ π. λέγειν to speak offhand, Plut. Demosth. 9. V. to collect oneself, τῇ ψυχῇ παραστήναι πρὸς τὸν κίνδυνον Diod. 17. 43, cf. 99; π. πρὸς τὴν ἀπολογία Plut. Alcib. 19; cf. παράστασις II. 2. metaph., οἶνος παρίσταται the wine improves, becomes fit for drinking, opp. to ἐξίσταται, Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 10, cf. Diosc. 5. 16; (so in Act., ἡ πίσσα τὸν. οἶνον παρίσθησι ταχέως Plut. 2. 676 C). VI. παρεστηκέναι φρενῶν to be beside oneself, lose one's wits, Polyb. 18. 36, 6; π. τῇ διανοίᾳ Id. 14. 5, 7, etc.; ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον π. Id. 23. 8, 13:—cf. παρεξίστημι II.

VII. absol. παρεστηκός, = παρόν, since it was in their power, since the opportunity offered, Thuc. 4. 133.

C. Some tenses of Med., pres. and impf. sometimes, fut. and aor. I almost always (for exceptions, v. supr. B. II. 2, III, IV), are used in causal sense: I. to set by one's side, bring forward, produce, τὸ φρονεῖν ἀλλοῖα παρίστατο Emped. 377, cf. Parm. 147; π. ἱερεῖα Xen. An. 6. 1, 22; esp. in a court of justice, τοὺς παῖδας παραστήσασθαι Lys. 161. 15; παιδία παραστήσεται (of a culprit), Dem. 546. 20; ταῦτα παραστήσασθαι Id. 575. 11; μάρτυρας παρίστανται Isae. 47. 39, etc.; παραστήσασθαι τινα to produce him as witness, Id. 75. 27, Dem. 915. 12, etc.; π. τινα εἰς κρίσιν Plat. Rep. 555 B. II. to bring to one's side, and so, 1. to bring over by force, bring to terms, ἀέκοντας παραστήσασθαι Hdt. 8. 80; παρίστασθαι τινα βίᾳ Soph. O. C. 916; παραστήσασθαι πολιορκίᾳ Thuc. 1. 98; πολιορκούντας π. ὁμολογίᾳ Ib. 29; and absol., π. τινα, π. πόλιν Hdt. 3. 45., 8. 10, Thuc. 1. 124, etc.: also, π. τινας εἰς φορὰν δασμοῦ Plat. Legg. 706 A. 2. to gain by kindness, win over, παραστήσασθαι ἔθνη, πόλιν Thuc. 4. 79, Dem. 14. 11:—v. B. III. 3. generally, to dispose for one's own views or purposes, οὕτω παραστήσασθαι τινα ὡστε. . . so to dispose a person that . . .

Hdt. 4. 136, cf. Polyb. 3. 109, 9:—to dispose or induce a person, πρὸς τι Polyb. 29. 2, 5; c. acc. et inf., Chion Ep. 3. παριστία, ή, (ἐστία) a side-hearth, in the vulgar dialect (ιδιωτικῶς) of the Peloponnesians, Eust. 132. 32. παριστίδιος, α, ον, at the loom, Anth. P. 7. 726. παριστορέω, to inquire by the way, Cic. Att. 6. 1, 25. II. to narrate or notice incidentally, Plut. 2. 891 A, Anna Comm. 1. 186. 2. to narrate falsely, Theophr. Sim. 283. παριστορία, ή, a false narrative, Byz. παρίστριος, α, ον, by or on the Danube, γέφυρα Tzetz. Hist. 3. 482: so, τὸ παρίστριον, Anna Comm. παρίσχιος, ον, beside the hips, Hesych. s. v. κλονιστήρ:—Diog. L. 2. 139, τὰρίχιον is the prob. I. παρισχναίνω, to make thin or lean, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 18. παρίσχω, collat. form of παρέχω, to hold in readiness, Il. 4. 229: to present, offer, Il. 9. 638, Pind. P. 8. 109. παρισώδης, es, after the manner of πάρισα (πάρισος II), Vit. Isocr. in Mustox. Anecd. p. 11. 35 Dind. παρίσωμα, τό, = sq., Cratin. Jun. Ταραντ. 1: cf. πάρισος II. παρίσωσις, ή, in Rhetoric, an even balancing of the clauses in a sentence, Isocr. 233 B, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 9, Rhet. Al. 28. παρίσωτικός, ή, ὄν, equalising, Eust. 789. 59. παρίτέον, verb. Adj. one must pass by, omit, Philo 1. 532. παριτητέα, verb. Adj. of πάρεμι (εἶμι ἴβο), one must come forward, ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους Thuc. 1. 72; so παριτητέον, Luc. Merc. Cond. 42; and παριτητόν, Orig. c. Cels. παρίτός, ή, ὄν, (πάρεμι, εἶμι) accessible, Call. Lav. Pall. 90. παρ-καλέω, -κατέλεκτο, -κλίνω, -κῦπτω, -λαμβάνω, -μένω, poet. for παρα-.

παρμέμβλωκε, v. sub παραβλώσκω. Παρμενίδειος, α, ον, of Parmenides: Παρμενίδεια, τά, his writings, Diog. L. 2. 106. πάρμη, ή, a light shield, buckler, Lat. parma, Polyb. 6. 22, 1, etc. παρμόνιος, πάρμονος, poet. for παραμ-.

Παρνασός, Ion. Παρνησός, ὁ, Parnassus, a mountain of Phocis, Od. 19. 432, h. Apoll. 269, etc.; later writers, being ignorant that the penult. was long, wrote it Παρνασσός, a form introduced by the Copyists into the best writers:—Adj. Παρνασῖος, α, ον, (also ος, ον, Eur. I. T. 1244), Parnassian, Pind. P. 10. 42, etc.; fem. Παρνασῖάς, ἄδος, Ion. Παρνησῖάς Eur. Ion 86; also Παρνησίς, ἴδος, Aesch. Cho. 563. Πάρνης, ηθος, ή, (ὄ, only in Antiph. Πυραυν. 1), Parnes, a mountain of Attica, Ar. Nub. 323, v. Bentr. et Pors. ad Ran. 1057, Nāke Choeril. pp. 53 sq.:—Adj. Παρνηθῖος, α, ον, Ar. Ach. 348, as restored by Bentr. for Παρνασῖος, cf. Ran. l. c. πάρνοψ, οπος, ὁ, a kind of locust, Ar. Ach. 150, Av. 588, Nicopho Ἄφρ. 1; cf. κόρνοψ:—hence, Παρνόπιος Ἀπολλῶν, averter of locusts, Paus. 1. 24, 8; so Παρνοπίων Strab. 613; also as name of a month among the Aeolians of Asia, Ib.

παρό, i. e. παρ' ὅ, wherefore, Arist. Color. 6, 11, Audib. 27, Mirab. 58. 3, etc.: cf. διό. II. after a Comp., ἐκεῖσε κρείττωνος αὐξάνουσι παρὸ ἀλλαχοῦ. . . Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 16, cf. 1. 5, 1., 2. 2, 20. παροδεία, ή, a passing by, Suid. παροδέομαι, = παρομιάζομαι, Hesych.; cf. παρόδιος. παροδευσιμος, η, ον, = πάριτος, Schol. Call. Lav. Pall. 90. παρόδευσις, ή, = foreg., Procl. παροδεύω, to pass by, Theocr. 23. 47. 2. c. acc. to go past, Plut. 2. 670 C, Luc. Nigr. 36, Epigr. Gr. 810. 11:—Pass. to be passed by, Plut. 2. 759 E, Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 2. παροδηγέω, to lead aside from the way, Eccl. παροδία, ή, a by-road, Georg. Pachym. παροδικός, ή, ὄν, of a πάροδος (III. 2), Argum. Aesch. Pers. II. passing, fleeting, Basil.:—Adv. -κῶς, in passing, Lat. obiter, Eccl. παρόδιος, ον, by or on the road-way, ὁ π. τοίχος Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 121; θυρίδες π. windows looking to the street, Plut. 2. 521 D. II. common, proverbial, λόγος Basil.: ῥῆμα Id.; cf. Hesych. s. παροιμία. παροδίτης [ι], οῦ, ὁ, a passer-by, traveller, Hipp. 1280. 16, Anth. P. 9. 249:—fem. παροδίτις, ἴδος, Ib. 7. 429., 9. 373. παροδοιπόρος, ὁ, = παροδίτης, Anth. P. append. 247. πάροδος, ὁ, = παροδίτης, voc. πάροδε C. I. 3273, cf. 6512. πάροδος, ή, a way by or past, a passage, Thuc. 3. 21, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 17; π. καὶ τροπαὶ τῶν ἄστρον Ib. 14, 3: a channel for water, Anna Comm. 1. 40. 2. a going by or past, passing, entrance, Thuc. 4. 82;—ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ as they passed by, Id. 1. 126, cf. Polyb. 5. 68, 8; κατὰ τὴν πάροδον Id. 22. 27, 12; ἐκ παρόδου, ἐν παρόδῳ, by the way, cursorily, Lat. obiter, Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 5, G. A. 3. 6, 7; π. τινα εἰς τι δίδυμαι Plut. 2. 345 C; τὴν π. ἴν' ἔχης τῶν θυρῶν εἰννοστέραν entrance by the door, Dion. Com. Ὀμῶν. 1. 17. II. a side-entrance, a narrow entrance or approach, Lys. 193. 29, Xen. An. 4. 7, 4, etc.; λαβεῖν τὰς παρόδους (of Thermopylae), Dem. 62. 10, cf. 119. 15; opp. to διόδος, Xen. Cyn. 6, 6:—a side-entrance on the stage, opp. to αἱ μέσαι θύραι Ath. 622 C; cf. παρασκήνια. III. a coming forward, appearance, esp. before the assembly, to speak, Dem. 1481. 15, etc.; cf. πάρεμι (εἶμι) IV, παρέρχομαι VI. 2. the first entrance of a chorus in the orchestra, which was made from the side (their departure being called μετάστασις, and their reappearance ἐπιπάροδος), Poll. 4. 108, 126, 128:—also the first song sung by the chorus after its entrance, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 20, Poët. 12, 7, Plut. 2. 785 B. IV. in a ship, a gong-way or passage along the deck by the side of the towers, Lat. agca (ἀγυιά), Plut. Demetr. 43, cf. Artemid. 3. proem. παροδύρομαι [ῦ], Dep. to lament beside or along with, Dio C. 43. 19.

παροίγνυμι or παροίγω, *to open at the side or a little, half-open*, Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 152; πύλας π. Eur. I. A. 857; παροίγας τῆς θύρας *having opened a bit of the door*, πῦν it ajar, Ar. Pax 30.

παροιδάινω, *to swell slightly*, Aetiae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 1:—παροιδέω in Diosc. Alex. 27; τὸ παροιδηκός Philo 1. 276.

παροιδίσκω, *to raise a slight swelling*, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2.

παροίθε [α], and before a vowel -θεν: (πάρος): I. Prep. c. gen. loci, *before*, and c. gen. pers. *before*, in the presence of, hence = Lat. ante and coram, Od. 4. 625, Il. 1. 360, etc.; separated from its case, π. ἐλθοῦσα, φίλον τέκος, ἴξεν ἐμεῖο Il. 3. 162, cf. 14. 427, etc.

2. of Time, π. ἐμοῦ *before me*, Aesch. Pr. 503; κείνου π. Soph. Tr. 605.

II. Adv., 1. of Place, *before*, in front, οἱ δεύτεροι οἱ τε παροίθεν Il. 23. 497, cf. 213., 6. 319, etc.; opp. τοῦ ὑπέρθερον, 4. 185.

2. of Time, *before this, erst, formerly*, Il. 23. 20, 180, Od. 6. 174, Pind., Trag.; in Od. also τὸ παροίθεν, like τοπρῖν, 1. 322., 2. 312., 18. 275; οἱ π. men *bygone*, Pind. P. 2. 111; τῆς π. ἡμέρας Eur. Phoen. 853, cf. Aesch. Pers. 180:—παροίθεν πρῖν ..., Lat. priusquam, Soph. El. 1130.

III. = πρό, for, τ. sub πάρος B. III. (Hence come παροίτερος, παροίτατος.)

παροικεσία, ἡ, = παροικία, LXX (Ezek. 20. 38).

παροικίω, *to dwell beside*, c. acc., ἀπὸ Κνίδου μέχρι Σινέπης π. τῆν Ἀσίαν *dwell along the coasts of Asia*, Isocr. 74 D: c. dat. *to live near*, Thuc. 1. 71: *to dwell among*, τισιν 3. 93; absol., Id. 6. 82:—of places, *to lie near*, Xen. Vect. 1, 5; cf. οἰκίω B. II.

II. *to live in a place as παροίκος, sojourner*, Ev. Luc. 24. 18, Philo 1. 416, etc.

παροίκημα, τό, *a sojourning*, Eccl.

παροίκησις, ἡ, *a dwelling beside or near, neighbourhood*, Thuc. 4. 92.

II. = sq., LXX (Gen. 28. 4, al.). παροικία, ἡ, (παροίκος II) *a sojourning in a foreign land*, LXX (Sap. 19. 10), Act. Ap. 13. 17: οἱ ἐν τῇ π. = οἱ ἐκτός, LXX (Sirach. in prologo).

II. *an ecclesiastical district, a diocese (διοίκησις)*, Eus. H. E. 3. 28., 8. 13, etc.: also, in the corrupt Lat. form *parochia, a parish*, Ib. 1. 1, etc.; τ. Ducang.

παροικίζω, *to place near, τινά τινι*; in Med., Call. Ep. 25:—Pass. *to settle near, dwell among*, τισίν Hdt. 4. 180; ἔθνος Ἰονῶν πόλιν παροικισμένον *settled upon*, Luc. Amor. 6.

παροικικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for foreign settlers, Byz.

παροικίς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of παροίκος, Strab. 237.

παροικοδομέω, *to build beside or across* (cf. παρατείχισμα), Thuc. 2. 75., 7. 6, 11.

II. *to build up*, π. τὰς εἰσόδους *narrow them by building*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 6; π. τὸ ὕδωρ *to keep it off by a wall*, Dem. 1276. 10.

παροικοδόμημα, τό, *a partition wall*, Arist. P. A. 3. 10, 3.

παροίκος, ὄν, *dwelling beside or near, neighbouring*, c. gen., Κάδμων παροίκος Soph. Ant. 1155; πόλεις παροίκους Ἐπύλων Aesch. Pers. 869; c. dat., ποταμῷ παροίκους Ἀλυῖ Diog. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A, cf. Thuc. 3. 113:—absol. *a neighbour*, Sappho 83, Soph. Fr. 446:—Ἀττικὸς π., proverb. of a restless neighbour, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 12, Pseudoemiot.

2. παροίκος πόλεμος *a war with neighbours*, Hdt. 7. 235.

II. *foreign, alien*, LXX (Gen. 15. 3, al.); and as Subst. *a sojourner in a foreign land, an alien*, Diog. L. 1. 8, 2; πολλοὶ καὶ π. C. L. 1625. 45, cf. 1631, 2906, al., LXX (Lev. 22. 10), Act. Ap. 7. 6, 29.

παροιμία, ἡ, (παροιμῖος) *a by-word, common saying, proverb, maxim, saw*, Aesch. Ag. 264, Soph. Aj. 664, Ar. Thesm. 528, Plat., etc.; κατὰ τὴν π. *as the saying goes*, Plat. Symp. 222 B; τὸ κατὰ τὴν π. λεγόμενον Id. Soph. 261 B; καθάπερ ἡ π. Plat. Com. Φά. 2. 3:—expl. by Hesych. βιωφελὴς λόγος, παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν λεγόμενος; see a list of Gr. proverbs in Bonitz Ind. Arist. p. 570:—of the Proverbs of Solomon, LXX.

2. *a dark saying, parable*, used for παραβολή in St. John's Gospel.

παροιμαίω, *to make proverbial*, Plat. Legg. 818 B, in Med.:—Pass. *to pass into a proverb, become proverbial*, ὁ παροιμαζόμενος λόγος Id. Phileb. 45 D; τὸ περὶ τῆς Λιβύης π. Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 12; ὁ παρ. διὰ τὴν περικρότητα κόρηχος Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 2: τὸ π. *as the proverb goes*, Plut. 2. 950 F; ὥστε π. πρὸς τοὺς προσποιουμένους *it is proverbial of pretenders*, Strab. 481; τὸν Σολομῶντα π. *to cite the Proverbs of S.*, Joseph. Macc. 18. 16.

II. Med. *to use a proverb, speak in proverbs*, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 C, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 15: οἱ παροιμαζόμενοι *proverb-makers*, Plat. Theaet. 162 C.

παροιμακός, ἡ, ὄν, *proverbial*, Plut. 2. 636 E:—Adv. -κῶς, Strab. 497, Anth. P. 9. 379.

II. παροιμακόν (sub. μέτρον), τό, *a paroemiac*, i. e. an Anapaestic dimeter catalectic, occurring commonly at the end of an Anapaestic system, Hephaest. 46, Schol. Ar. Pl. 598.

παροιμαστής, οὗ, ὁ, *a collector of proverbs*, of Solomon, Eccl.

παροιμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a proverb, proverbial*, Plut. 2. 302 C, 616 C, etc. Adv. -δῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 287, etc.

παροιμῖος, ὄν, *by the road, a neighbour*, Hesych.:—He also cites παροιμῶσαντες: ἐκτραπέυτες τῆς ὁδοῦ.

παροινέω: in the augm. tenses with double augm., impf. ἐπαρῖνον Dem. 658. 15., 1257. 14; ἐπαρῖνησα Xen. An. 5. 8, 4, Luc. Symp. 2; pf. πεπαρῖνηκα Henioch. Incert. 1. 18, Aeschin. 49. 2:—Pass., ἐπαρῖνηθη Dem. 612. 20: pf. πεπαρῖνηται Luc. Jup. Tr. 14: v. Moer. p. 332, Lob. Phryn. 154:—only used in Com. and Prose. *To behave ill at wine, play drunken tricks*, Ar. Eccl. 143, Antiph. 125. 43, Lysias 98. 7, etc.; οὐ δὲ νήφοντα παροινεῖν Antiph. Ἀρκαδ. 1; οὐχ οἱ σφόδρα μεθύοντες παροινούσιν, ἀλλ' οἱ ἀκροθέρακες Arist. Probl. 3. 2, cf. 27, Dem. 658. 15, Xen. I. c.; εἰς τινα *towards one*, Ar. Fr. 243, Antiph. 125. 39, Dem. 1257. 14:—Pass., π. εἰς τὸ σῶμα Phalar. Ep. 8.

2. *to act like a drunken man*, Plat. Alcib. 38, etc.; παροινῆσας *in a drunken fit*, Plat. Enthyphro 4 C.

II. trans. *to treat with drunken violence*:—Pass. *to be so treated*, Dem. 403. 8., 1258. 5.

παροίνημα, τό, *a drunkard's jest or butt*, Plat. 2. 350 C, Longus 4. 19.

παροινία, ἡ, *drunken behaviour, drunken violence, a drunken frolic*, Lys. 96. 1, Xen. Symp. 6, 1 sq., Amphis Πάν 1, Aeschin. 9. 19; π. εἰς γυναῖκα *ἐλευθέραν* Id. 28. 39.

παροινιάζω, = παροινέω, Hesych.

παροινικός, ἡ, ὄν, *addicted to wine, drunken*, Lat. temulentus, παροινικᾶτατος Ar. Vesp. 1300. Adv. -κῶς, Cic. Att. 10. 10, 1.

παροίνιος, ὄν, (οἶνος) = παροινικός, Ar. Ach. 981. II. *befitting a drinking party*, ᾄσμα, ὄρχησις, Ath. 619 E, Luc. Salt. 34; τὰ παροίνια *drinking songs*, like σκόλια, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1232; τρυφερά καὶ π. γράφειν Plut. Demosth. 4; cf. Böckh Pind. Fr. p. 555.

παροίνος, ὄν, = παροινικός, Pratin. 1. 10, Lysias 101. 20, Antiph. Λυδ. 1, etc.:—Adv. -νως, Poll. 6. 21. II. = παροίνιος II, ὄρχησις Ath. 619 E, etc.

παροינוχοέω, *to pour out wine ready for one*, Q. Sm. 4. 279.

παροιστράω, = οἰστράω, LXX (Hos. 4. 16, Ezek. 2. 6):—Hesych. also cites παροιστρήσαι as trans. *to frolic*, as in Eccl.; so also παροιστρίζω, Amphiloeh. p. 98 A:—παροιστρήσις, εως, ἡ, *frenzy*, Eccl.

παρ-οιστρος, ὄν, *half-frenzy*, Origen.

παροίτερος, α, ὄν, Comp. of παροίθε, *the one before or in front*, Il. 23. 459, 480: c. gen. *in front of*, Ar. Rh. 4. 982:—Adv. παροιτέρω, *beyond, further than*, c. gen., Id. 2. 686.

2. of Time, *former, earlier, alder*, Greg. Naz. 987. II. Sup. παροίτατος, ἡ, ὄν, *first, foremost*, Ar. Rh. 1. 910., 2. 29.

παροίχηςις, εως, ἡ, *departure*, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 430.

παροίχομαι, fut. -οιχθήσομαι: pf. παρήχηκα, Ion. παροίχωκα, and in late writers παρήχημαι (Act. Ap. 14. 16, Joseph. A. J. 8. 12, 3; also in Xen. An. 2. 4. 1, but with τ. l. παροίχομένων): Dep. *To have passed by*, παρήχεται γηθόσυνος κῆρ *he passed on, went on his way*, Il. 4. 272.

2. of Time, *to be gone by*, παρήχηκεν δὲ πλέον νύξ Il. 10. 252; ἡ παροίχομένη νύξ *the by-gone night*, Hdt. 1. 209., 9. 58; ὁ π. χρόνος *by-gone time*, Id. 2. 14; Ὀλύμπια παροίχεται Id. 8. 72; ἄνδρες παροίχόμενοι *men of by-gone times*, Pind. N. 6. 50; δαίμα παροίχόμενον, like Virgil's acti labores, Id. 1. 8 (7). 23; παροίχόμενα κακά Xen. Hell. 1. 4. 17; so, τὰ παροίχόμενα *the past*, Hdt. 7. 120, cf. Xen. An. 2. 4. 1, (in Hipp. Fract. 762, the aforesaid).

3. in Gramm., ἡ παρωχημένος [χρόνος], tempus praeteritum, Apollon. de Constr. p. 269, etc.

II. *to be gone, be dead*, δαίματι with fright, Aesch. Supp. 738. III. c. gen. *to shrink aside from, shrink from*, νείκους τοῦδε Ib. 452; ὅσον μοίρας παροίχη *how art thou fallen from thine high estate*, Elmsl. and Herm. Eur. Med. 964.

παροκλάζω, = ἀκλάζω, Hesych., Phot., Suid.

παροκωχῆ, ἡ, *a surfflying, furnishing, vean* Thuc. 6. 85. The Mss. παροχῆ; but the true Att. form is preserved by Phot. and Suid.:—παροκωχῆ is an incorrect form, which may be tolerated in Joseph. A. J. 17. 9, 5; cf. ἀποκωχῆ, ἑοκωχῆ.

παρολιγνέω, *to neglect a little, disregard*, Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 13:—Pass. *to be so slighted*, Plat. Epin. 991 D, Polyb. 4. 46, 6, etc.

παρολισθάνω, later -αίνω: fut. -ολισθήσω: aor. 2 -ῶλισθον:—*to slip aside*, εἰς τὸ πλάγιον Hipp. Art. 792: *to slip in by the side or casually*, εἰς ἔντερα Diosc. Ther. 11, cf. Plut. 2. 698 C, 701 B, Luc. Laps. 15.

παρολισθήσις, ἡ, *a slipping aside, a fall*, Eus. V. C. 2. 69: so παρολισθημα, τό, Eccl.

παρολκή, ἡ, *a spinning out of time, delay*, Alciphro 1. 22; παρολκῆ τῆς ἐπαγγελίας Heliod. 6. 5; π. εὐχῆς Id. 5. 34. II. in Gramm. = πλεονασμός; so, κατὰ παρολκῆν *by reason of redundancy*, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 146, etc.

παρολκος, ὁ, (παρέλκω) *a tow-rope*, Schol. Thuc. 4. 25.

παρομαρτέω, *to accompany*, Plut. Anton. 26, etc.; ἡ γοητεία προηγείται καὶ ἡ ἀναίσχυντία παρ. Luc. Tim. 55, cf. Imagg. 9.

παρομοιάζω, *to be much like*, τινί Ev. Matth. 23. 27, Eccl.

παρόμοιος, ὄν, Thuc. 1. 80; but fem. -ῆ Hdt. 4. 183; -α Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 2, v. l. Isocr. Antid. § 192: Ep. -ομοίος Or. Sib. 2. 35:—*much like, nearly like, closely resembling*, τινί Hdt. 2. 73, Thuc. 1. 132.

2. absol., Hdt. 4. 99, Thuc. 1. 80:—παρόμοιον ἔστιν, ὅπερ καὶ .. Dem. 12. 9; παρ. ποιεῖν ὡσπερανεῖ .. Plat. 2. 4 D.

3. of numbers, *nearly equal*, π. τοῖς Ἑλλήσι τὸν ἀριθμὸν Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 13:—cf. παρομοίωσις. Adv. -ως, Arist. Resp. 17, 2.

παρομοιόω, *to make like, assimilate*, τινί τι Arist. Plant. 2. 2. 15:—Pass., Ib. 1. 4, 2, Eus., etc.

παρομοίωσις, ἡ, *assimilation*, esp. of sounds in the ends of successive clauses, *assonance*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 9, Rhet. Al. 12, 4, Dion. H. de Lys. 14, de Isocr. 2: Rutil. Lup. calls the figure παρόμοιον, 2. 12; and Dion. H. de Comp. 22 speaks of κῶλα παρόμοια, cf. Dem. Phal. 25.

παρομολογέω, *to grant or admit besides*; and generally, = ὁμολογέω, Polyb. 3. 89, 3. 7. 3, 7.

παρομολογία, ἡ, *partial admission*, a rhetor. figure, Rutil. Lup. 1. 19, Quintil. 9. 3, 99.

παρόμψημα, τό, (ὀμψή) = παρανομασία, Hesych.

παροναδίζω, = ὀνειδίζω, Schol. Ar. Nub. 543, etc.

παρονομάζω, *to alter slightly* (τ. sq.), Ἀκτικὴν τὴν εὐν Ἀττικὴν παρονομασθεῖσαν Strab. 391; τὰ μὲν καιρὰ ἔθεσαν, τὰ δὲ παρωνόμασαν Id. 518:—Pass., παρονομασμένον ἀπὸ τινος Diod. 2. 4, cf. Strab. 497.

παρονομασία, ἡ, *a slight change in a name or word*, esp. so as to give it a new shade of meaning, Lat. parva verbi immutatio in littera posita, Cic. de Orat. 2. 63, cf. Rutil. Lup. 1. 3.

II. *a play upon words which sound alike*, but have different senses, a pun, play on a name, Lat. anonomatio, Walz Rhet. 8. 477, 595, Quintil. 6. 3. 53, etc.—The form παρονομασία is faulty, v. Spalding Quintil. l. c., Lob. Phryn. 712.

III. *a by-name*, Ath. 619 C.

παροξίζω, to have a somewhat sour taste, Diosc. I. 15.
παροξυντέον, verb. Adj. one must provoke, Schol. II. 21. 279.
παροξυντής, οὐ, δ, a stimulator, Hesych.
παροξυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for inciting or urging on, εἰς τι Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 29; πρὸς τι Dem. 489. 4; ἐπὶ τι Plut. Pomp. 37. 2. exasperating, provoking, Isocr. 9 A:—aggravating bad symptoms, Hipp. 71 C, 218 H:—Adv. —κῶς, Plut. 2. 21 A. II. easily provoked, τὸ π. τοῦ ἡθους Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 3.
παροξύνω, fut. ὑνῶ, to urge, prick or spur on, stimulate (cf. παρακονάω, παραθήγω), τινά Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 5, etc.; τινὰ πρὸς τὰ καλὰ Id. Mem. 3. 3, 13; τὰ ζεύγη πρὸς τὸ ἔργον Arist. H. A. 6. 24, 3; τινὰ ποιεῖν τι Isocr. 240 B, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 3; opp. to ἀποτρέπω, Dem. 526. II. 2. to anger, provoke, irritate, exasperate, πατρὸς μὴ π. φρένα Eur. Alc. 674; ξὺν κατηγορίᾳ π. Thuc. 1. 84:—Pass. to be provoked, τινι at a thing, Id. 5. 99; διὰ τι Id. 6. 56; ἐπὶ τινι Polyb. 4. 7, 5; π. ἐπὶ τι to be provoked to do a thing, Isocr. 82 C; πρὸς τι Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 6, Dem. 1299. 17; πρὸς δὲ ἄλλους Arist. Pol. 5. 2, 5; ὑπό τινος Lys. 101. 20; κατὰ τινος Plut. Them. 31; c. dat. pers., Lycurg. 158. 39; c. inf., τίς οὐκ ἂν παροξυνθεῖη πολεμῆν; Isocr. 102 C:—Pass., of sicknesses, to grow virulent, take an inflammatory character, π. οἱ πυρετοὶ Hipp. Vet. Med. 10. II. —παροξυντόνέω, Ath. 323 C, 484 F, etc.
πάροξυς, v, pointed, of a fractured bone, Hipp. Fract. 773. II. metaph. precipitate, Antiph. Διδυμ. 2. 8.
παροξυσμός, δ, irritation, exasperation, Dem. 1105. 25, Act. Ap. 15. 39; π. ἀγάπης a provoking or exciting to . . , Ep. Hebr. 10. 24. 2. the severe fit of a disease, a paroxysm, Lat. accessio, Hipp. Aph. 1243.
παροξυτόνος, ον, paroxytone, i. e. with the acute accent (ὄξεϊα) on the penultima, Jo. Alex. τον. παραγγ. 16:—Adv. —ως, Ath. 409 A.
παροξυτόνέω, to put the acute accent on the penultima, Eust. 1600. 18, and late Gramm. (the older Gramm. say παροξύνω):—παροξυτόνησις, εως, ἡ, Eust. 1409. 54, etc.
παροπλίζω, fut. ἴσω: pf. —ώπλικα Diod. 4. 10:—to disarm, Polyb. 2. 7. 10, etc.; so in Med., Nnmen. ap. Ath. 306 C:—Pass., Plut. Cato Mi. 68.
παροπτᾶω, to roast slightly, half-roast, Polyb. 12. 25, 2, Diod. 3. 21, etc.
παροπτέος, α, ον, (παροπᾶω, παρόψομαι) to be overlooked, Luc. Tim. 9. II. παροπτέον, one must overlook, τὸ γὰρ σύνηθες οὐδαμοῦ παροπτέον Menand. Ἄνδρῳ. 3, cf. Dem. 805. 9.
παρόπτησις, ἡ, a half-roasting, Oribas. 276 Matth.
παρόρᾳμα, τό, an oversight, Plut. 2. 515 D, 1123 B; opp. to ἀμάρτημα ἐκούσιον, Longin. 33. 4.
παρόρᾳσις, ἡ, false vision, Galen. 14. 314. II. overlooking, negligence, Plut. Aemil. 3, Luc. Jud. Voc. 3, etc.
παρορᾳτικός, ἡ, apt to overlook, τινος Plut. 2. 716 B.
παροράω, fut. —ύσομαι: aor. παρείδον (q. v.): aor. pass. παρώφθην Pseudo-Dem. 133. 18: pf. pass. παρώμμαι Menand. Ἦνιοχ. 8. To look at by the way, notice, remark, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 5; τινί τι something in one, Hdt. 1. 37, 108, Ar. Av. 454. II. to look past a thing, not to see or observe, Macho ap. Ath. 244 D, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 12, etc. 2. to overlook, disregard, neglect, τοὺς νόμους Antipho 114. 6, etc., cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 21, Dem. 281. 13, etc.:—Pass., τυγχάνει παρεωραμένον Arist. Metaph. 2. 1, 1; v. παρωθέω 1. III. to see amiss, see wrong, παρακούειν ἢ παρορᾶν Plat. Theaet. 157 E, cf. Hipp. Ma. 300 C. IV. to look sideways, εἰς τινα or πρὸς τι Xen. Symp. 8, 42, Cyr. 7. 1, 4; εἰς τὸ πλάγιον π. μᾶλλον ἢ εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 5.
παροργίζομαι, Pass. to be or be made angry at, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 6, Strab. 293; πρὸς τινα Dem. 805. 19. II. the Act. παροργίζω, fut. ἰῶ, to provoke to anger, LXX (3 Regg. 16. 33), Ep. Rom. 10. 19, Eph. 6. 4.
παρόργισμα, τό, a provocation, cause of anger, LXX (3 Regg. 16. 33., 20. 22).
παροργισμός, δ, provocation; anger, Ep. Eph. 4. 26.
παρορέγω, to stretch out beside, Acl. N. A. 1. 4.
παρόρειος, ον, (ὄρος), along a mountain, Strab. 576, Joseph. B. J. 1. 4, 7.—The form παρώρειος found in Mss. (as in Strab. l. c.) is incorrect, whereas παώρεια (q. v.) is the only correct form of the Subst., Lob. Phryn. 712.
παρορέω, to dwell on the border, C. I. 2561 b (add.).
παρόρθιος, ον, tolerably straight, Apollod. in Math. Vett. 17.
παρορίζω, to terminate, limit, Longin. 9 and 11. II. to outstep one's boundaries, encroach on a neighbour's property, Anth. P. II. 209, A. B. 293:—Pass. to have the boundaries extended, C. I. 2905 0. III. Pass. of persons, to be banished, Plut. 2. 353 E.
παρορίνω [ι], to excite a little, Alcae. 96.
παρόριος, α, ον, (ὄρος) = παρόρειος, Schol. II. 20. 490., 22. 190.
παρορισμός, δ, a passing of boundaries, encroachment, Basil.
παροριστέον, verb. Adj. one must overstep a limit, Longin. 38. 1.
παροριστής, οὐ, δ, an encroacher, Lemma to Anth. P. II. 209.
παρορκέω, to forswear oneself, Philostr. 219, App. ap. Suid.
παρορκία, ἡ, perjury, Basil.
παρορμάω, to urge or prick on, stimulate, τινα Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 10; εἰς τι Ib. 2. 2, 1; ἐπὶ τι Ib. 8. 1, 12; πρὸς τι Arist. M. Mor. 2. 7, 27;—also, π. συνοσίαν, Diosc. 2. 170., 3. 145:—c. inf., Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 43:—Pass. to be eager, ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 2. 22, 6; ἐπ' ἀλλήλους Dio C. 40. 46; so intr. in Act., παρορμᾶν πρὸς τι Diog. L. 6. 83.
παρορμέω, to lie at anchor beside or near, Diod. 14. 49, 50; τινι Plut. Anton. 32.
παρόρμημα, τό, an incitement, stimulant, εἰς τι Joseph. A. J. 17. 12, 1.
παρόρμησις, ἡ, an urging on, incitement, εἰς τι Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 25, v. l. Cyr. 1. 6, 19, Polyb. 6. 39, 8.

παρορμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, stimulative, Longin. 14; πρὸς τι Plut. Lyc. 15.
παρορμίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to bring to anchor side by side, δύο πλοῖα Μουνοχίασιν Lys. 132. 6.
πάρορνις, ἴθος, ὁ, ἡ, having ill omens, πάρ. πόρος, an ill-omened voyage, Aesch. Eum. 770; v. sub ὀδιος.
παρόρνημι, to urge on, Ap. Rh. 3. 486, in tmesi.
παρορῦγή, ἡ, a digging beside, Walz Rhet. 1. 436.
παρορύσσω, Att. —ττω, to dig alongside or parallel, Thuc. 6. 101. II. to dig one against another, Diog. L. 6. 27; in Med., Att. Epict. 3. 15, 4, cf. Enchir. 29. This was a preparatory exercise performed for 40 successive days by those who were to contend as boxers at the Olympic games, Interpp. ad Theocr. 4. 10.
παρορχέομαι, Dep. to represent in dancing out of time or place, τὰς Διὸς γονὰς ὀρχούμενος . . καὶ τὴν τοῦ Κρόνου τεκνοφαγίαν π. Luc. Salt. 80.
πάρος, ποῖτ. Particle: A. Adv., 1. of Time, beforetime, formerly, erst, π. μεμαυῖα Il. 4. 73, etc.; κάρη π. χαρίεν 22. 403; οὐ γὰρ ἐμὴ ἴς ἔαθ' οἴη π. ἔσκεν Il. 669, cf. Od. 2. 119, etc.; opp. to νῦν, Il. 1. 553, Od. 6. 325, etc.; so also, πάρος γε Il. 17. 270, etc.; πάρος περ 13. 465, etc.; and with the Art., τὸ πάρος γε, τὸ πάρος περ 19. 42., 23. 480, etc.:—once in Hdt., καὶ πάρος 9. 2; never in Att. Prose, but often in Trag., θεοὶ οἱ πάρος Aesch. Pr. 405; τὰ τε πάρος, τὰ τ' εἰσέπειτα Soph. Aj. 34; ἐν τῷ π. χρόνῳ Id. El. 1445, etc. 2. with a pres. otherwise, on other occasions, οἱ τὰ π. περ ζαχρηεῖς τελέθουσι Il. 12. 347; πάρος γε μὲν οὔτι θαμίσεις Od. 5. 88; cf. Il. 1. 553., 15. 256, Nitzsch Od. 4. 810. 3. like πρὶν, before, Lat. priusquam, c. inf. aor., πάρος τότε ἔργα γενέσθαι Il. 6. 348; πάρος ἢν γαῖαν ἰκέσθαι Od. 1. 21, cf. S. 376, etc.; very rarely with pres., πάρος δῦρποιο μέδεσθαι Il. 18. 245. 4. with a negat., as anteceded, το πρὶν γε, π. δ' οὐκ ἔσεται ἄλλως, πρὶν γε . . not until, Il. 5. 218, cf. Od. 2. 127., 18. 288. 5. before the time, too soon, τί π. λαβρεύεαι; Il. 23. 474. 6. rather, sooner, π. τοι δαίμονα δάσω 8. 166; π. τινὰ γαῖα καθέξει 16. 629. II. rarely of Place, first, σοι βαδιστέον π. Soph. El. 1502.
B. Prep., ποῖτ. for πρὸ, I. of Place, before, in Hom. only once, Τυδείδαο π. Il. 8. 254; δωμάτων πάρος Soph. Aj. 73, Eur. Hec. 1049, Phoen. 1270; δόμων π. Or. 112, 1217; τῶν αἰῶν π. πίπνουσα γονάτων Andr. 572. II. of Time, θανείν πάρος τέκνων Eur. Andr. 1207. III. Causal, before, above, π. τοῦμοῦ πόθου προὔθεντο τὴν τυραννίδα Soph. O. C. 418, cf. Eur. Heracl. 200, Or. 345. 2. like πρὸ, for, instead of, ἀδελφῶν πάρος . . θανείν Eur. Heracl. 536; (so, ὄσων . . παροίθην . . σφαγήσεται Ib. 583).—When πάρος is a Prep., it usually follows its case, but not always, v. Soph. O. C. 418, Eur. Andr. 1113, 1207. (In form, πάρος stands between παρά, πρὸ and πρὸς, though in sense it belongs to πρὸ. From πάρος again comes παροίθε.—Cf. Skt. puras, Zd. para, Goth. faura, O. Norse fyrir, O. H. G. vora (fore, before); Goth. faur, O. H. G. furi (for).)
Πάρος [ᾱ], ἡ, Paros, one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble, h. Hom. Ap. 44, Cer. 491.—Adj. Πάριος, α, ον, Πάριος λίθος Parian marble, Pind. N. 4. 131, Hdt. 3. 57; ἡ Παρία λύγδος Diod. 2. 52; cf. Müller Archäol. § 309.
πᾶρος, τό, Dor. for πῆρος.
πάροσον, = παρ' ὅσον, in so far as, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 419, al.
παροσφραίνω, to hold for one to smell at, τινί τι Geop. 13. 17.
παροτρυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for inciting, Eust. 1169. 55.
παροτρύνω, to urge on, c. inf., παρ θυμὸς ὀτρύνει φάμεν Pind. O. 3. 68, cf. Luc. Tox. 35. 2. medic. to stimulate, Hipp. 654. 41.
παρουάτιος, ον, (οὐς) with hanging ears, κύων Call. Dian. 91.
παρουλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a gum-boil, Galen., Paul. Aeg. 3. 26; cf. ἐπουλῖς.
πάρουλος, ον, (οὐλος B) somewhat curled, Poll. 4. 135.
παρουλό-τρίχος, ον, with slightly curling hair, Geop. 18. 1, 6.
πάρουρος, ὁ, one who keeps watch beside, v. l. Od. 11. 489.
πάρουρος, ον, beside the tail, Ptolem.
παρουσία, ἡ, (παρεῖμι) a being present, presence, of persons, δεσπύτου, etc., Aesch. Pers. 169, etc.; ἀνδρῶν π. = ἀνδρες οἱ παρόντες Eur. Alc. 606; so, πόλις μείζων τῆς ἡμετέρας π. = ἡμῶν τῶν παρόντων, Thuc. 6. 86; παρουσίαν μὲν ὁρᾶν . . φίλων, ὡς οὔτις ἡμῖν ἐστιν, i. e. that we have no friends present to assist us, Soph. El. 948;—of things, κακῶν π. Eur. Ilec. 227, Ar. Thesm. 1049; τοῦ καλοῦ Plat. Phaedo 100 D; ἀγαθῶν Id. Gorg. 497 E:—absol., παρουσίαν ἔχειν for παρῆναι, Soph. Aj. 540; τὰ τῆς τύχης . . κοινὰς [ἔχει] τὰς παρουσίας Dem. 1447. fin.; αὐτὸ τὸ ἀγαθὸν αἴτιον τῆ π. τοῖς ἄλλοις, of the idea, Arist. Eth. E. 1. 8, 1. 2. arrival, ἡμῶν κοινόπου π. Soph. El. 1104, cf. Eur. Alc. 207, Thuc. 1. 128; εἰς τόπον Dion. H. 1. 45. 3. the Advent, Ev. Matth. 24. 27, al., Ignat. ad Philad. 9. II. in Soph. El. 1251, it seems to be = τὰ παρόντα, present circumstances:—so also, 2 = τὰ ὑπάρχοντα or οὐσία, substance, property, ὡς . . ἔχομεν παρουσίας Plat. Com. Φα. 6, cf. Menand. Ὑδρ. 6, Piers. Moer. 297; π. χρημάτων Crates Θηρ. 4; cf. περιουσία.
παρουσιάζομαι, Dep. to be present, Arist. Plant. 2. 3, 11:—Act. in Byz. and Eccl.
παροφθαλμιστική (τέχνη), ἡ, illusion, sleight-of-hand, Byz.
παροχέομαι, Pass. to sit beside in a chariot, τινι Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 14, Luc. D. Marin. 15. 3, Dio C. 63. 20: cf. πάροχος.
παροχέτευσις, ἡ, a passing into a side-channel, Hipp. 47. 13, Galen.
παροχτετεύω, to turn from its course, divert, ὑψηρῆμένος τὸ ὕδωρ καὶ π. Plut. Them. 31; and in Med., Id. 2. 779 E:—metaph., τοῦτ' αὖ παροχέτευσας εὖ Eur. Bacch. 479; λόγοις π. Plat. Legg. 844 A:—Pass. to be turned aside, Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 4.
παροχεύομαι, Pass. to copulate with other males, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 5.
παροχεύς, εως, ὁ, a provider, Hdn. Epim. p. 116, v. Osann. Cornut. 9.
παροχή, ἡ, (παρέχω) a supplying, furnishing, νεῶν παροχῆ with liability

to furnish ships, Thuc. 6. 85; αἱ τῶν ξενίων π., in the case of ambassadors, Polyb. 22. 1, 3:—absol. largess, Id. 32. 19, 2, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 249. 44. Cf. παροκωχῆ.
 παροχλέω, to trouble besides, like παρενοχλέω, Theophr. C.P. 3. 10, 5.
 παρεχλίξω, to move as with a lever, to remove, Anth. P. 9. 204.
 πάροχος, ὁ, (ὄχος) one who sits beside another in a chariot, Suid., Hesych.: of the παράνυμφος who went in the chariot with the newly-married pair (Schol. Ar. l. citand.), hence of Ἐρως, Ζηνὸς π. γάμων τῆς τε .. Ἥρας Ar. Av. 1740; π. καὶ νυμφαγωγὸς παρέστη Luc. Herod. 5. 2. π. ἵππος = παρήγορος, Evagr. H. E. 6. 4.
 πάροχος, ον, (παρέχω) supplying, furnishing, Schol. Ar. Pl. 182:—οἱ π., in the Roman provinces, those who supplied public officers with necessities, Hor. Sat. 1. 5, 46, cf. Cic. Att. 13. 2, 2.
 παροψάομαι, Dep. to eat dainties, Luc. Merc. Cond. 26, Clem. Al. 824.
 παροψήμα, τό, a dainty sidedish, Ath. 367 C; παροψήματα τῶν ἀμπέλων, i. e. the grapes, Philostr. 662:—Dim. -ημάτιον, τό, Poll. 6. 56.
 παροψίδιον, τό, Dim. of παροψίς, Poll. 6. 56: παρόψιον, Hieracosph. P. 58.
 παροψίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὄψιον) a dainty sidedish, Pherecr. Χειρ. 4, Ar. Fr. 236, al., Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4: metaph., τῶν κακῶν παροψίδες fresh tastes of misery, Magnes Διογ. 1, ubi v. Meineke; cf. παροψώνημα. II. a dish on which such meals are served, Antiph. Βοιωτ. 3, Alex. Ἥσ. 2.—Though freq. in Com. writers (v. Ath. 367 D sq.), the Atticists condemn the use of the word, Lob. Phryn. 176.
 παρόψομαι, v. sub παροράω.
 παροψωνέω, to buy things to eat besides the regular fare, to buy dainties, Cratin. Κλεοβ. 8, Ar. Eccl. 226.
 παροψώνημα, τό, an addition to the regular fare, a dainty, metaph., εὐνῆς π. τῆς ἐμῆς χλιδῆς a new relish to the pleasures of my bed, Aesch. Ag. 1447; cf. παροψίς I.
 πάρπαγος, ὁ, v. παράπαγος.
 παρπεπίθων, Ep. redupl. part. aor. 2 of παραπέιθω.
 παρπόδιος, ον, poët. for παραπόδιος.
 πορράλιος, η, ον, Ep. for παράλιος.
 παρρέκτης, ου, ὁ, = πανούργος, Hesych.
 παρρησία, ἡ, (βῆσις) freespokenness, openness, frankness, claimed by the Athenians as their privilege, ἐλεύθεροι παρρησία θάλλοντες οἰκοῖεν πόλιν κλεινῶν Ἀθηνῶν Eur. Hipp. 442, cf. Ion 672; παρρησία φράζειν Id. Bacch. 668; π. ἔχειν Id. Phoen. 391; παρρησίας οὐσης Ar. Thesm. 541; π. δίδοναι τισί Isocr. 20 C; ἐλευθερίας ἡ πόλις μεστή καὶ π. γίγνεται Plat. Rep. 557 B; τάληθῆ μετὰ παρρησίας ἐρῶ Dem. 73. 17; τὴν ὑπὲρ τῶν δικαίων π. ἀποδόμενος Dinarch. 105. 6. 2. in bad sense, licence of tongue, Isocr. 229 B, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 240 E.
 παρρησιαζομαι, fut. ἀσομαι Plat., Xen.: aor. ἐπαρρησιασάμην Isocr. 221 A, Aeschin.: pf. (v. infr.): Dep., only used in Prose. To speak freely, openly, boldly, Plat. Gorg. 487 D; τινί τι Ib. 491 E, cf. Aeschin. II. 36; πρὸς τινα Plat. Lach. 175 A, etc.; τινί περί τινος Id. Charm. 156 A, Dem. 287. 13; πολλὰ κατὰ τινος Polyb. 12. 13, 8:—pf. πεπαρρησιασμαι in act. sense, ἀ γινώσκω πάνθ' ἀπλῶς .. πεπ. Dem. 55. 1; but τὰ πεπαρρησιασμένα in pass. sense, free expressions, Isocr. 312 B; ἡ ἀλήθεια ἐπαρρησιόζετο Anna Comn. I. 411.—The Act. in Eust. Opusc. 265. S2.
 παρρησιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a free speaker, an outspoken person, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 28, Diod. 14. 5, Luc. Deor. Conc. 3.
 παρρησιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to speaking freely, freespoken, Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 11. Adv. -κῶς, Joseph. B. J. 2. 21, 4.
 παρρησιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) freespoken: Comp. Adv. -έστερον, Diod. 15. 6.
 παρσένος, Lacon. for παρβένος, Alcman 1, Ar. Lys. 1263.
 παρσταίη, παρσταῖσα, etc., Ep. for παραστ-
 παρστήητον, Ep. 2 dual subj. aor. 2 of παρίστημι, Od. 18. 183.
 παρτέμνω, παρτάμειν, παρτίθει, Ep. for παρατ-
 παρτομίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a small book, Hesych.
 παρυβρίζω, to insult besides, Eccl.
 παρυγραίνω, to moisten or soften a little, Ath. 356 E, Oribas. 72 Matth.
 πάρυγρος, ον, somewhat wet, Manetho 1. 87 (Ἀχτ' ἀνυγρος):—τὸ π. a kind of plaster, Galen.
 πάρυδρος, ον, living near water, of the halcyon, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 13, cf. Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 4.
 παρυνπαντάω, to come into the way of, meet, Joseph. B. J. 1. 31, 4.
 παρυνπάρχω, to be near, like πάρεμι, Schol. Eur. Hec. 1041, Or. 579.
 παρῦπάτη (sc. χορδή), the string next the first, the second of five, Arist. Probl. 19. 3, Plut. 2. 1134 F, etc.; cf. παραμέση.
 παρῦπᾶτο-ειδής, ἐς, of a note in music, sounding like the παρυνπάτη, Aristid. Quint. p. 12.
 παρυνπεμφαίνω, to shew at the same time, Nicet. Ann. 337. 21.
 παρυνπνῶω, to sleep by or with, τινί Q. Sm. 10. 128.
 παρυνποδείκνυμι, to shew by the way, to indicate, Byz.
 παρυνπολαμβάνω, to assume falsely, Aristox. Harmon. 2. init.
 παρυνπομιμνήσκω, to remind by the way or secretly, Polyb. 5. 31, 3.
 * παρυνπόμνησις, ἡ, a reminding by the way, M. Anton. 1. 10.
 παρυνπονοέω, to suspect besides, A. B. 1409.
 παρυνπόστᾶσις, ἡ, subordinate existence, Dion. Areop.
 παρυνποφαίνω, = παρυνποδείκνυμι, Eccl.
 παρυνποψύχω [ῦ], to cool gently, cited from Diosc.
 παρῦφαίνω, to weave beside or along, attach to, ἐσθῆς παρυνφασμένη a garment with a purple hem or border (παρυνφή), Diod. 12. 21;—ὄπλα παρυνφασμένα armed men hemming in an unarmed crowd, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 48; παρῦφάνται .. τῷ στομάχῳ .. ἴππος is set along its edge, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 19, cf. P. A. 4. 2, 1. II. to excel in weaving, τινά Philostr. 853.

παρῦφαντος, ον, woven along with a hem or border, Gloss.
 παρῦφασμα, τό, = sq., Oribas. 65 Cocch.
 παρῦφή, ἡ, a border woven along a robe, Lat. clavus, C. I. 155. 31, Clearch. ap. Ath. 522 E, cf. 521 B, Plut. 2. 239 C: metaph., π. κακῶν εἰργάσασθε Julian 238 B.
 παρῦφῆς, ἐς, with a border (παρυνφή), παρυνφῆς a bordered robe, Ar. Fr. 309 (unless we join τρύφημα παρυνφῆς the splendour of a bordered robe), Poll. 7. 53, Phot.; also παρῦφος, ὁ, Poll. 1. c., Philes 8. 197; παρυνφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Menand. ap. Hesych.:—cf. εὐπάρυφος.
 παρυνφίστημι, to place close beside:—pf. to stand close beside, τινί Walz Rhet. 4. 21. II. to add as part of a substance, Psell.:—Pass. to exist in dependence on, τινί Diog. L. 9. 105, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 205, M. 8. 12.
 παρυνψῶω, to elevate, exalt, Eust. Opusc. 41. 76, etc.: παρῦψωμα, τό, elevation, Id. 253. 31.
 πάρφαινε, παρφάμενος, παρφάσθαι, παρφᾶσια, πάρφᾶσις, παρφέρομαι, παρφῦγείν, poët. for παραφ-
 πάρφυκτος, ον, poët. for παράφυκτος, to be avoided, τὸ μόρσιμον οὐ π. Pind. P. 12. 53.
 πᾶρώας, v. sub παρείας.
 παρωδιῶ, to parody (v. παρωδία), Diog. L. 4. 52, Luc. Charid. 14, etc.; π. ἐπὶ τινί τόδε τὸ ἐλεγείον wrote by way of parody, Philostr. 486; ἄπερ ἐκ τῶν Ἡσιόδου .. Ἠοίων πεπαρωδῆται Ath. 364 B, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 263, etc.:—verb. Adj., παρωδητέον τὰ ἔπη Eust. 1423. 2.
 παρωδία, ἡ, a song or poem in which serious words are changed so as to become burlesque, a burlesque, parody, Ἡγήμων ὁ Θάσιος ὁ τὰς π. ποιήσας πρῶτος Arist. Poët. 2, 5, cf. Ath. 698 B:—on the Parodies of the Greeks, v. G. H. Moser in the Heidelb. Studien 6, 2, pp. 267 sq.
 παρωδικός, ἡ, ὄν, burlesque, μέλη Dion. H. de Dem. 54.
 παρωδιον, τό, = παρωδία, Anna Comn. I. 406.
 παρωδός, ὄν, (φῶδῆ) singing indirectly, obscurely hinting, π. ἀνίγματα Eur. I. A. 1147. II. as Subst. a parodist (v. παρωδία), such as Matro and Sopater in Ath.
 παρωθέω, fut. -ώσω and -ωθήσω:—to push sideways, ἐς χώραν Hipp. Art. 794: to push aside or away, reject, slight, Ἐρωτα Soph. Tr. 358; δοῦλον λέχος Eur. Andr. 30, cf. El. 1037:—Pass. to be set aside, slighted, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 14; παρεῶσθαι καὶ ἐν οὐδενὸς εἶναι μέρει Dem. 23. 14, cf. 655. 15 (in both places with v. I. παρεωρᾶσθαι). 2. Med. to push away from oneself, reject, renounce, Eur. Heracl. 237, Aeschin. 14. 38; π. τινα τιμῆς to put him out of office, Luc. Tim. 4; π. τὸ χρεῶν to put fate aside, Epigr. Gr. 519. 3. of Time, to put off, Plat. Rep. 471 C.
 παρωκεάνιος, ον, near or on the ocean, Plut. Caes. 20:—so, παρωκεανῖται, οἱ, dwellers near the ocean, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 526 D, Strab. 835, 839:—ἡ παρωκεανῖτις (sc. γῆ), the sea-coast, Polyb. 34. 5, 6, Strab. 131, etc.; hence Adj. παρωκεανῖτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Strab. 189, 191.
 παρωλένιος, ον, next the elbow, on the arm, Poll. 2. 138, Hesych.:—παρωλενίς, ἰδος, ἡ, of dub. sense in Poll. 10. 170.
 παρωμάλος, ον, nearly even or equal, Strab. 167.
 παρωμίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a shoulderstrap, LXX (Ex. 28. 14): cf. ἐπωμίς, περιωμίς.
 πᾶρών, ὁ, a kind of light ship, Polyb. Fr. Hist. 65; cf. μυοπάρων.
 παρωνομᾶσια, f. l. for παρωνομασία, q. v.
 παρωνυμέω, = παρωνυμιάζω, in Pass., Eust. 84. 28, etc. 2. intr. to be of like signification with, τινί Philo 1. 456., 2. 39.
 παρωνυμῆσις, ἡ, a denomination, Iambl. in Nicom. 65.
 παρωνυμία, ἡ, a by-name, surname, Plut. 2. 401 A, 421 E, 853 B.
 παρωνυμιάζω, to call by a derived name, Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 2:—Pass. = παρωνύμως λέγεσθαι, Id. Eth. E. 3. 1, 2.
 παρωνυμίασμα, τό, a surname, Hesych.
 παρωνύμιος [ῦ], ον, deviating from the sense, slightly altered in sense, Plat. Legg. 757 D. II. as Subst., παρωνύμιον, τό, a name formed from another by a slight change, a derivative, Id. Soph. 268 C, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 565 B. 2. a surname, Plut. Num. 21, Fab. 1; and Coraë's restores παρωνύμιον for -ώνυμον in Cato Ma. 27, Demosth. 4, etc.
 παρώνυμος, ον, formed by a slight change, derivative, Φοίβης ὄνομ' ἔχει παρώνυμον (sc. Φοῖβος) Aesch. Eum. 8, cf. Arist. Categ. 1. 3., 8, 25 sqq.:—Adv., παρωνύμως λέγεσθαι ἀπὸ τινος Id. Top. 2. 4, 4, Eth. E. 3. 1, 2. II. as Subst. a surname, v. παρώνυμιος II. 2.
 παρωνυμῶω, = παρωνυμιάζω, cited from Nicet. Ann.
 παρωνυχία, ἡ, a whitlow, Lat. reduvia, Hipp. 1056 D, Plut. 2. 43 A, 73 B, 440 A, etc.:—also παρωνυχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Hierocl. p. 308 Boiss., Suid. II. a plant reputed to be a cure for whitlow, Diosc. 4. 54, Galen., etc.
 παρωπία, ἡ, the corner of the eye next the temple, Poll. 2. 71.
 παρώπια, τά, in harness, blinkers, blinders, Poll. 2. 53., 10. 54, Suid.
 παρωπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a woman's mask, Poll. 2. 53.
 παρωραϊσμός and -ωρισμός, ὁ, unseasonableness, v. ll. LXX.
 παρώρεια, ἡ, (ὄρος) a district on the side of a mountain, Polyb. 2. 14, 6, Babr. 19. 1, etc.; in pl., Polyb. 2. 34, 15; v. sub παρόρειος. As prop. n. Παρωρεία was the name of several districts, esp. of one in Arcadia, the people of which are called Παρωρεῖται by Hdt. 4. 148, cf. Strab. 346; also of a district near Olbia in the Tauric Chersonese, C. I. 2058 B. 17.
 παρωρείτης, ον, ὁ, a mountaineer, Πάν Anth. Plan. 235.
 παρωρημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. violently, Hesych., Phot.
 πάρωρος, ον, (ῥα) out of season, untimely, βλάστησις, καρποτοκία Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 3, etc.: neut. πάρωρα as Adv., Anth. P. 12. 199, Cic. Att. 10. 12, 2. II. beyond the proper time, too late, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 122.
 παρωροφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the projecting eaves or cornice of a roof, Hdt. 2. 155, Poll. 1. 81.

παρωτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (οὖς) *the gland beside the ear, the parotid gland*, or rather a tumor of the parotid gland, Galen. 2. 271, 582, etc. 2. *the lobe of the ear*, Lyc. 1402. 3. *a lock of hair or curl by the ear*, Poll. 2. 28. 4. in Architecture, *an ornament depending from the end of the ὑπέρθυρον* (also called ἀγκών), Vitruv. 4. 6, 4 (Schneider); cf. οὖς II. 2.

πάρωχος, ον, *rather pale, sallow*, Plut. 2. 364 A, Poll. 4. 135, 137.

πᾶς, ὁ, v. sub πάππας.

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν : gen. παντός, πάσης, παντός : gen. pl. masc. and neut. πάντων, fem. πᾶσων, Ep. and Ion. πᾶσέων, Ep. also πᾶσῶν [σᾶ] Od. 6. 107 : dat. pl. masc. and neut. πᾶσι, beside which Hom. and Hes. use the Ep. form πάντεσσι :—in LXX πᾶν is not rare as acc. sing. masc. [ᾶ always, except in neut. of its compds., as ἅπᾶν, ἀμπᾶν, πρόπᾶν, σύμπᾶν, and even τόπᾶν or (as it should be written) τοπᾶν, Böckh Pind. O. 2. 93 (152) : yet the -παν of compds. is sometimes long in Att., A. B. 416, Buttm. Ansf. Gr. § 62 Anm. 5, Meineke Menand. p. 51.] Collective Pron., meaning, when used of a number, *all*; when of one only, *all, the whole*, like ὅλος; of the several persons in a number, *every*, like ἕκαστος. (It is referred by Curt. and others to the same Root as ἔ-κασ-τος.)

I. in pl. *all, πάντες τε θεοὶ πᾶσά τε θείαι* II. 8. 5, etc.; with partit. gen., τῶν Σαμίων πάντες Thuc. 8. 75, etc.; πάντες ὅσοι .. Hom., etc.; also, πάντας ᾧ ἂν περιτυγχάνη, for ὅσοις ἂν, Plat. Rep. 566 D; also with the Art., v. infr. B. 2. the pl. is strengthd. by several Adverbs, ἅμα πάντες *all together*, II. 24. 253, etc.; πάντες ἅμα I. 495; in Prose commonly ἅπαντες, but not always, v. Hdt. 9. 23, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10, Dem., etc.; (and with a collect. n., ἅμα πᾶς ὁ δῆμος Dion. H. 2. 14); so, πάντες ὁμῶς II. 15. 98; ὁμοῦ πάντες Soph. El. 715; πάντα μάλα II. 22. 115, Od. 5. 216, etc.; πάντες ὁμοίως Dem. 483. 5, etc.

3. with a Sup., πάντες ἀριστοὶ *all the noblest*, = Lat. *optimus quisque*, II. 9. 3, Od. 4. 272, etc. II. *all, the whole*, πᾶς δ' ἄρα χαλκῷ λάμπε II. 11. 65, cf. 13. 191; πᾶσα ὕλη *all the wood*, Hes. Op. 509, cf. Th. 695, etc.; πᾶσα ἀλήθεια *all the truth*, II. 24. 407, Od. 11. 507; τὴν φάτνην ἐοῦσαν χαλκῆν πᾶσαν *all of bronze*, Hdt. 9. 70; ἦν ἡ μάχη καρτερὰ καὶ ἐν χερσὶ πᾶσα Thuc. 4. 43, etc.; πᾶν κράτος *the whole power, sovereign power*, Soph. Ph. 142; τὸ πᾶν κράτος Hdt. 6. 35; πᾶν δείμα *an utter horror*, Saph. Ph. 927; ἡ πᾶσα βλάβη *nothing but mischief*, Ib. 622, cf. El. 301; πᾶσαι πύλαι *all the gates, i. e. the whole gate*, II. 2. 809;—v. infr. B.

III. = ἕκαστος, *every*, οἱ δ' ἄλκιμον ἦτορ ἔχοντες .. πᾶς πέτεται II. 16. 265, cf. Od. 13. 313, Saph. El. 972, Herm. Bacch. 1127, etc.; ἀκουε πᾶς = ἀκούετε πάντες Ar. Thesm. 372; πᾶς χώρει Id. Pax 555;—with partit. gen., πᾶς τοῦτό γ' Ἑλλήνων θροεῖ Soph. O. C. 597;—also, πᾶς ἀνὴρ Id. Aj. 1366, Ar. Ran. 1125, etc.; πᾶσα ἀνθρώπου ψυχῆ Plat. Phaedr. 249 E; with the Art., v. infr. B;—also, πᾶς τις *every single one*, Theogn. 621, Hdt. 1. 50., 3. 79, Soph. Aj. 28, etc.; πᾶς τις βροτῶν Id. El. 984, cf. O. C. 25, etc.; πᾶς ὅστις .. Id. Aj. 1413; πᾶν ὅσον .. Aesch. Pr. 787, etc.;—the sense of *any one* is less common, τὸ μὲν ἐπιτιμᾶν .. φῆσαι τις ἂν .. παντὸς εἶναι Dem. 13. 28; παντὸς ἀνδρὸς [ἔστι] γνῶναι Plat. Ion 532 E; χαλεπὸν τι καὶ οὐχὶ παντὸς Id. Alc. 1. 129 A; v. infr. D. III. 2.

B. Usage with the Article, in the sense of *all, the whole*, when the Subst. is to be strongly specified, πᾶς being put either before the Art. or after the Subst., πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν *all his force*, Hdt. 1. 214; τὰ ἀγαθὰ πάντα Xen. An. 3. 1, 20; πάντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι or οἱ ἄνθρωποι πάντες, etc.; also with abstract Nouns and others which require the Art., πάντα τὰ μέλλοντα Aesch. Pr. 101; πᾶσαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν Thuc. 6. 87, cf. 4. 43, etc.;—emphatically, τὰς νέας τὰς πάσας Hdt. 7. 59.

II. πᾶς is put between the Art. and Subst., to denote *totality* (v. supr. A. II), ὁ πᾶς ἀριθμὸς Aesch. Pers. 339; τὸ πᾶν πλῆθος Thuc. 8. 93; οἱ πάντες ἄνθρωποι *absolutely all* .. Xen. An. 5. 6, 7, etc.;—so πᾶς the neut. with the Art. itself becomes a Subst., τὸ πᾶν *the whole*, Aesch. Pr. 273, 456, etc.; v. infr. D. III; also, τὰ πάντα *the whole*, Aesch. Eum. 415; τὰ τῆς πόλεως π. *all the affairs of state*, Lys. 156. 14; τοῖς πᾶσιν *in all points*, Thuc. 2. 64., 5. 28;—οἱ πάντες *the community*, opp. to οἱ ὀλίγοι, like τὸ πλῆθος, Id. 4. 86.

C. With Numerals it marks an exact number, ἐννέα πάντες *quite nine, full nine, no less*, Od. 8. 258, cf. 24. 60; ἐννέα πάντ' ἔτεα Hes. Th. 803; δέκα πάντα τάλαντα II. 19. 247, etc.; but, κτήνεα τὰ θύσιμα πάντα τρισχίλια ἔθνεε 3000 *of all kinds*, Hdt. 1. 50; τὸν ἀρχιτέκτονα .. ἐδωρήσατο πᾶσι δέκα with ten presents *of all kinds*, Id. 4. 88; Πανσανίη πάντα δέκα ἐξαιρέθη 9. 81, cf. Casaub. Strab. 155.

II. with the Article, in *all*, οἱ πάντες εἰς καὶ ἐννεήκοντα Id. 9. 70; τὰ πάντα μυρία 3. 74, cf. 1. 214, Thuc. 1. 60., 3. 85, etc.; also, τριῆρεις .. τὰς πάσας ἐς διακοσίας Id. 1. 100, cf. 7. 1; ἐν εἴκοσι ταῖς πάσαις ἡμέραις Ar. An. 1. 11, 5;—so in Lat., *omnia tria genera sunt causarum*, Cicero de Inv. 1. 9.

D. Special Usages:—in dat. pl. masc. πᾶσι, *with or in the judgment of all*, II. 2. 285, Herm. O. C. 1448 (where others take it as neut.). 2. πᾶσι as neut., *in all things, altogether*, πᾶσι κλεινός Soph. O. T. 8; κράτιστον πᾶσιν Ib. 40 (see πασιμέλουσα and other words compd. with πᾶσι; but others take it as masc.); v. supr. B. II; so, ἐπὶ πᾶσιν Hes. Op. 692.

II. neut. pl. πάντα, not merely *all*, but also *all kinds of things*, Hom., often in phrase δαίδαλα πάντα, v. supr. O. I; so, οἰωνοῖσι πᾶσι for παντοδαποῖς, παντοίοις, II. 1. 5.

2. πάντα γίγνεσθαι to become *all things*, i. e. assume every shape, Od. 4. 417;—so, ἐν παντὶ εἶναι, for ἐν παντὶ κακοῦ εἶναι to be in *great danger or fear*, Plat. Symp. 194 A, Rep. 579 B, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 29; εἰς πᾶν ἀφικνεῖσθαι to venture *everything*, Ib. 6. 1, 12, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 118.

3. πάντα εἶναι τι to be *everything* to one, ἦν οἱ .. τὰ πάντα ἡ Κυνώ Hdt. 1. 122; Εὐβοία αὐτοῖς πάντα ἦν Thuc. 8. 95; πάντ' ἐκεῖνος ἦν αὐτοῖς Dem. 240. 11; π. ἦν Ἀλέξανδρος Id. 660. 7; πάντα εἶναι ἐν τισίν to be *all in all* among them, Hdt. 3. 157., 7. 156; v. infr. III. 2.

4. πάντα as Adv. for

πάντως, *in all points, entirely, wholly*, πάντα νοήμονες Od. 13. 209; π. γὰρ οὐ κακὸς εἶμι 8. 214; ὁ πάντ' ἀναλκίς Soph. El. 301; τῷ πάντ' ἀγαθῷ Aj. 1415; τὸν πάντ' ἀριστον O. C. 1458; πάντ' ἐπιστήμης πλέων Id. Ant. 721; (hence παντάγαθος, παντάριστος etc. as compd. words):—but, τὰ πάντα *in every way, by all means, altogether*, Hdt. 1. 122., 5. 97; οἰόμενοι τὰ π. νικᾶν Xen. An. 2. 1, 1; τὰ πολλὰ πάντα *far the most*, Hdt. 1. 203., 2. 35;—so, εἰς πάντα Valck. Phoen. 622; ἐς τὰ π. Thuc. 4. 81; κατὰ π. Plat. Tim. 30 D.

III. neut. sing. τὸ πᾶν, *the whole* (v. supr. B. II), περὶ τοῦ π. δρόμον θέειν Hdt. 8. 74; τοῦ π. ἐλλείπειν Aesch. Pr. 961; τοῦ π. ἡμαρτηκέναι Plat. Phaedr. 235 E; ἄξιος τοῦ π. Id. Soph. 216 C;—τὸ πᾶν as Adv., *on the whole, altogether*, Aesch. Supp. 781, Soph. El. 1009, Plat. Legg. 959 A, etc.; with a negat. *at all, οὐκ ἤξισαν οὐδὲ προσβλέψαι τὸ πᾶν* Aesch. Pr. 215, etc.;—also πᾶν alone, Hdt. 1. 32, etc.

b. in philos. writers, τὸ πᾶν is *the universe*, Pythag. ap. Arist. Cael. 1. 1, 2, Plat. Tim. 28 C, 30 B, al.

o. τῷ παντὶ *in every point, altogether*, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 12, etc.; v. sub ὅλος fin. 2. πᾶν *everything, anything*, πᾶν μᾶλλον ἢ στρατιῆν οἱ ἐδίδου Hdt. 4. 162; πᾶν ποιῶν by *any means whatever*, Plat. Apol. 39 A, cf. Pind. I. 4. 82; πᾶν ἂν ἐπραξαν Lys. 115. 29; more often in pl., πάντα ποιῶν Id. 127. 42, Dem. 515. 1, Stallb. Plat. Phaedo 114 C; πάντα τολμᾶν Soph. O. C. 761; π. ποιεῖν ὅπως Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 21.

3. ἐπὶ πᾶν *on the whole, in general, generally*, Plat. Legg. 875 D; ὡς ἐπὶ πᾶν εἰπεῖν Id. Euthyd. 279 E, etc.

4. παντὸς μᾶλλον *above all, absolutely, necessarily*, Lat: *ita ut nihil supra*, Plat. Crito 49 B, Prot. 344 B, Gorg. 527 B; and in answers, π. γε μᾶλλον *yes, absolutely so*, Id. Phaedo 67 B; π. μᾶλλον οὐ Id. Phaedr. 228 D.

5. with Preps., ἐς πᾶν κακοῦ ἀπικέσθαι *to all extremity of ill*, Hdt. 7. 118, etc.; εἰς πᾶν προέρχεσθαι *μοχθηρίας* Dem. 29. 18; ἐς τὸ πᾶν *altogether*, Aesch. Ag. 682, Eum. 52, 83; ἐς πᾶν ἀφικέσθαι *to come to extremity*, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 12; εἰς πᾶν ἐλθεῖν Dem. 1261. 5;—ἐν παντὶ *despair*, Thuc. 7. 55; and alone, ἐν παντὶ εἶναι *to be in despair*, Plat. Symp. 194 A; ἐν π. γενέσθαι Euthyd. 301 A; ἐν π. εἶναι μὴ .. Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 29;—περὶ παντὸς ποιέσθαι *to esteem above all*, Lat. *maximi facere*, Ib. 7. 1, 26, An. 1. 9, 16; πρὸ παντὸς εὐχεσθαι *to wish above all*, Plat. Phaedr. 239 E;—διὰ παντὸς (sc. χρόνου) *or as one word διάπαντος, for ever, continually*, Soph. Aj. 705, Thuc. 1. 38, etc.; but also, *altogether*, Id. 2. 49, and often in Plat.; so, διὰ πάντων Id. Soph. 254 B;—sa, μέχρι παντὸς *for ever*, Strab. 376; ἐς τὸ πᾶν αἰεί Aesch. Cho. 684; ἐς τὸ πᾶν χρόνου Id. Eum. 670.

IV. διὰ πᾶσων (sc. χορδῶν), v. sub διαπασῶν.

πάσασθαι [ᾶ], v. sub πατέομαι; but πάσασθαι [ᾶ], v. sub πάομαι.

πᾶσ᾽-ἀναξ, ακτος, ὁ, = παντάναξ, *universal king*, Orac. ap. Phlegont. p. 144 Franz, v. Bast Ep. Crit. p. 72.

πᾶσί-γνωστος, ον, *all-known, famous*, Schol. Lyc. 11.

πᾶσί-δηλος, ον, *all-manifest*, Hdn. Epim. p. 20.

πᾶσί-θρύλητος, ον, *world-famous*, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 19.

πᾶσί-μέλουσα, ἡ, (μέλω) epith. of the ship Argo, *a care or interest to all*, i. e. *known to all, world-famous*, Od. 12. 70, cf. 9. 19.

πᾶσι-πόρνη, ἡ, *a common prostitute*, Hermipp. Ἄρτοπ. 2.

πᾶσίρροπος, ον, *with all force*, Io. Cinnam. 216. 16.

πᾶσίρρωμος, ον, *with all strength*, Io. Cinnam. 22. 6.

πᾶσις, ἡ, (*πάομαι) *gain, possession*, Hesych.

πᾶσι-φαῆς, ἐς, *shining on all*, Orph. H. 7. 14, Manetho 3. 346; fem. πασιφάεσσα, Epigr. in Arist. Mirab. 133;—so -φᾶνης, ἐς, Nonn. Jo. 12. 3.

πᾶσιφίλη, ἡ, *loved by all*, as a pr. n., Archil. ap. Ath. 594 C.

πάσκος, ὁ, = πηλός, Hesych.

πάσμα, τό, *a sprinkling*, ἄλμης πάσμασι σῶμα λιπάνας Axionic. Φιλημ. 1. 9.

II. *a plaster*, Alex. Trall. 11. 629.

πάσομαι [ᾶ], v. sub πατέομαι;—but πάσομαι [ᾶ], v. sub πάομαι.

πασπάλη [ᾶ], ἡ, = παιπάλη, *the finest meal*, Suid., Phot., etc.; metaph., ὕπνου οὐδὲ πασπάλη *not a morsel of sleep*, Ar. Vesp. 91; cf. ἄχνα fin.

πασπάλη-φάγος, ον, *meal-fed*, γρομφίς Hippoc. 63.

πασπάλος, ὁ, = κέγχος; πασπαλέτης, ὁ, = κεγχαλέτης, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

πασσαῖα, ἡ, v. πανσαῖα.

πασσακίω, = πασσαλεύω, and πασσακίον, Dim. of πάσσαξ, Hesych.

πασσαλευτός, ἡ, ὄν, *pinned down*, δεσμοῖσι π. ὦν (as Turneb. for the reading of Cod. Med. πασσαλεύμενος), Aesch. Pr. 113.

πασσαλεύω, Att. παττ-, *to peg, pin or fasten to*, λαβὼν νιν .. π. πρὸς πέτρας Aesch. Pr. 56; λάφυρα δόμοις ἐπασσάλευσαν Id. Ag. 579; ὡς πασσαλεύση κράτα τριγλύφοις Eur. Bacch. 1214.

2. *to drive in like a peg or bolt*, σφηνὸς .. γνάθον στέρνων διαμπὰξ π. Aesch. Pr. 65.

πασσαλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of πάσσαλος, Hipp. 671. 6, Polyb. ap. Suid.

II. *a peg or pin in musical instruments*, οἱ π. τῆς κιθάρας Schol. Ar. Vesp. 572, E. M., etc.; also πασσαλίον, τό, Hesych.

πασσαλιστής, οὗ, ὁ, *one who plays with pegs*, Hesych.

πασσαλο-κοπία, ἡ, *a driving in of pegs*, Math. Vett. 15.

πάσσαλος, Att. πάττ-, ὁ: Ep. gen. πασσαλόφι, v. infr.: (✓ΠΑΓ, πήγνυμι):—*a peg on which to hang clothes, arms, etc.*, ἀπὸ πασσαλόφι ζυγὸν ἤρεον II. 24. 268, cf. 5. 209; ἀπὸ πασσάλου αἶνυτο τόξον Od. 21. 53; ἀπὸ φόρμιγγα πασσάλου λάμβαν' Pind. O. 1. 25; ἐκ πασσαλόφι κρέμασεν φόρμιγγα Od. 8. 67; χαλινοὺς .. ἐκ πασσάλων δέουσι Hdt. 4. 72 (v. ἐκ 1. 3); [χιτῶνα] πασσάλῳ ἀγκρεμάσασα Od. 1. 440; κύλιξ .. κρέματα περὶ πασσαλόφιν Hermipp. Στρατ. 3; ἐπὶ τῶν παττάλων Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 44; παττάλους ἐνέκρουεν εἰς τὸν τοῖχον Ar. Vesp. 129; of pegs used to mark boundaries, C. I. 5594. 1. 38 sq.;—Proverb. of things very small or worthless, ἔχουσι μὴδὲ πάτταλον *not even a pin* (i. e. their fee, the τριώβολον), Ar. Eccl. 284; παττάλου γυμνότερος Aristacn. 2. 18; μὴδὲ π. καταλιπεῖν Luc. Jud. Voc. 9;—also, πάτταλοι παττάλους ἐκ-

κρούονται one nail drives out another, Synes. 186 A, cf. Eust. 126. 13; v. sub ἤλος; εἶναι ἐν πασσάλοις, i. e. to be hung up, not in usc, Liban. 1. 159. II. from the likeness of form, 1. a gag, Ar. Eq. 376. 2. = πύσθη, Id. Eccl. 1020, Anth. P. 5. 129. πασσάλω, to furnish with pegs, Schol. Ar. Av. 436. πασσάμενος, πάσσασθαι, v. sub πατέσμαι. πάσσαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, rarer form of πάσσαλος, Ar. Ach. 763. πασσέληνος, ον, for πανσ-, as Bekker writes in Arist. πάσσοσ οἶνος, Lat. vinum passum, raisin wine, Polyb. 6. 2, 3. πάσσοφος, ον, for πάνσοφος, as Bekker writes in Plat., v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 120 Anm. 12. πασσυδέει, -δί, -δίη, -δίην, as Bekker writes for πανσ- in Thuc. 8. 1, etc. πασσυδιάζω, to assemble, Inscr. Cum. in C. I. 3524. 4. πασσυρεί, = πασσυδέει, rejected by Poll. 9. 143; — πασσύρως, Hesych. πάσσω, Att. πάττω, Ar.: fut. πάσω [ᾶ] Crates l. c., Ar. (κατα-); aor. ἐπάσσα (v. δια-, κατα-, ὑπο-πάσσω):—Med., aor. ἐπάσσομην LXX (Ex. 9. 8):—Pass., aor. ἐπάσθη (ἐπ-) Plat. Rep. 405 E: pf. πέπασμαι, Plut., etc.: plqpf. ἐπέπαστο Ar. Rh. 1. 729:—Hom. uses only pres. and impf., and these only in Il. To sprinkle, ὀδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσων laying healing drugs upon a wound, Il. 5. 401, 900, etc.:—esp. to sprinkle salt, c. gen. partit., πάσσε δ' ἄλδος θείοιο sprinkle some salt, 9. 214; π. τῶν ἄλων ἐπὶ τὸ πῦρ Luc. D. Meretr. 4. 5; absol., Theocr. 2. 21. 2. to besprinkle (cf. διαπάσσω, παστέος, παστός), οὐκουν . . σεαυτὸν ἄλοϊ πάσει; Crates Θηρ. 1; χρυσῶ, ῥόδοις π. τινά Ar. Nub. 912, 1330; cf. παστέος. II. metaph. to embroider, broider, πάσσειν θρόνα Il. 22. 441 (v. sub θρόνον); π. ἀέθλους to work battles in embroidery, 3. 126: cf. ἐμπάσσω. πάσσων, ον, gen. ονος, irreg. Ep. Comp. of παχύς, for παχύτερος and παχίων, as βάσσων of βαθύς, γλύσσων of γλυκύς:—thicker, stouter, μείζονά τ' εἰσίδειν καὶ πάσσονα Od. 6. 230, cf. 8. 20; of a woman, μακροτέρη καὶ π. 18. 195. παστάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of porch in front of the house, like Homer's αἶθουσα, of stone supported by pillars, Hdt. 2. 148, 169: later, like στοά, Lat. porticus, a colonnade, piazza, corridor, such as ran round temples, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 9, Hier. 11, 2 (where παραστάσι is the vulg., as in Anth. P. 9. 245 contra metr.); τὰς δὲ παστάδας κοινὰς εἶμεν πάντεσσι, at Delphi, C. I. 1688. 22:—in Dion. H. 3. 21, it represents the Roman basilica. 2. the part of the house next the porch, the hall, Lat. vestibulum, like Homer's πρόδομος, Ar. Rh. 1. 789, Anth. P. 6. 172. II. like θάλαμος, an inner room, women's chamber, bridal chamber (νυμφῶν Hesych., cf. Anth. P. append. 248), ἀκτέριστον ἀμφὶ π., of the cave in which Antigone was immured, Soph. Ant. 1207; κεδρωτὰ παστάδων τέρεμνα Eur. Or. 1371; so, Theocr. 24. 46, Anth. P. 9. 245. (Signif. I closely resembles that of παραστάς, and the two words are not seldom interchanged in MSS.: but signif. II is referred by Hesych. to πάσσω, and expl. by οἶκος γεγραμμένος; and this is confirmed by the form παστός, δ.) παστέλλη, ἡ, the last day of the year, E. M. 655. 48 (where it is derived from πᾶς, τέλος). παστῆς, α, ον, verb. Adj. of πάσσω, to be besprinkled, τοῖς ἄλοϊ Ar. Pax 1074. πάστη, ἡ, expl. by ζωμὸς ἀλφίτων, Ar. Fr. 547, Eur. Pol. 108 a. παστοπήγιον, τό, and -πηγία, ἡ, = παστός (δ), Manass. Chron. 4332. παστός, ἡ, ὄν, (πάσσω) sprinkled with salt, salted, Hipp. 554. 51, Eudem. ap. Ath. 371 A. II. παστά, τά, a kind of barley-porridge, Ael. Dion. ap. Enst. 1278. 53; mixed of cheese and meal, acc. to Hesych.; πασταί Ar. ap. Poll. 6. 56. παστός, δ, = παστάς II, a woman's chamber, bridal chamber, Luc. D. Mort. 23. 3: the bridal bed itself, Anth. P. 5. 52., 7. 711, etc.:—acc. to Poll. 3. 37, an embroidered curtain beside the bed. 2. a bridal hymn, C. I. 3273. II. a small shrine, carried in procession, v. παστοφόρος. παστο-φόρος, ον, carrying a παστός (II): οἱ π. priests appointed for this purpose, Diod. 1. 29 (ubi v. Wessel.), C. I. 6202, Clem. Al. 253, 758:—their apartments in the temple were παστοφορεῖον or -ιον, C. I. 2297, Phot., Hesych.; a word used for a priest's chamber in the Temple, LXX (Jer. 42. 4, al.). II. carried in such a shrine, π. Παφίη Anth. P. append. 49.—Cf. Sturz Dial. Mao. pp. 107 sq. παστοῶ (παστός, δ), to build a bridal chamber, Aquila V. T. πάσχα, τό, indecl., the Hebrew Passover (from pásach to pass over) or Paschal feast, LXX (Ex. 12. 48, al.), N. T.:—the paschal supper, Ev. Matth. 26. 17, 19, al.:—the paschal lamb, θύειν τὸ π. LXX (Ex. 12. 21, al.):—πασχάξω, to keep the Passover, Eccl.:—πασχάλιος, α, ον, paschal, ἐορτή Ib.: πασχαλικοί, οἱ, persons devoted to the observation of the Passover, Ib.: v. Suicer. πασχητισμός, δ, unnatural lust, Luc. Gall. 32, Clem. Al. 222. πασχητιάω, to feel unnatural lust, Luc. Anior. 26, Ath. 187 C; πασχητιῶντα ἐδέσματα, βρώματα meats provocative of lust, Clem. Al. 173, 495, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 161 sq. πασχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, one possessed, Hesych., Eccl. πάσχω, impf. ἐπάσχω: fut. πείσομαι (just like fut. med. of πείθω): aor. ἐπάθον: pf. πέπονθα: plqpf. ἐπεπόνθειν. All these tenses occur in Hom., and Att.; in Hes. only pres. and aor.—Rarer collat. forms, 2 pl. pf. πέποσθε for πεπόνθατε, Il. 3. 99, Od. 23. 53; fem. part. pf. πεπᾶθυια Od. 17. 555; Dor. pf. πέποσχα Epich. Fr. 7 Ahr.:—the fut. πῆσσαι was apparently a late form introduced by Copyists into some MSS. of Hdt. 9. 37, Ar. Nub. 1122, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 10, etc.: πῆσας in Aesch. Ag. 1624 is cited παίσας in Schol. Pind. P. 2. 174. (The √ΠΑΘ cau hardly not be the same as the Lat pat-ior: Pott. compares the Skt. root bādḥ (vexare), bādha (dolor); but here again the init. letter presents a diffi-

culty.—A stronger form appears in ΠΕΝΘ, cf. πάθ-ος, παθ-εῖν, πένθ-ος, πέ-πονθ-α, with βάθ-ος, βένθ-ος.) Radical sense, to receive an impression from without, to suffer, as opp. to doing, ἔρξαν τ' ἐπαθόν τε Od. 8. 490; βέζοντά τι καὶ παθεῖν εἰσικεν Pind. N. 4. 52; δρᾶν καὶ πάσχειν, v. sub δρᾶω; πολλὰ μὲν . . πείσεσθαι, πολλὰ δὲ ποιήσειν Hdt. 5. 89, etc.; ὁμοίως π. τινὶ to be in the same case with . ., Id. 2. 20:—hence it is used as Pass. of ποιέω (v. Arist. Categ. 4, I, Metaph. 4. 7, 4, al.), π. τι ὑπὸ τινος to be treated so and so by another, suffer it at his hands, ἂ πάσχοντες ὑφ' ἐτέρων ὀργίζεσθε, ταῦτα τοὺς ἄλλους μὴ ποιεῖτε Isocr. 39 C, cf. Hdt. 1. 44, 124, al.; so, ἐξ ἐμοῦ μὲν ἐπαθες οἷα φῆς παθεῖν, δρᾶς δ' οὐδὲν ἡμᾶς εὖ Eur. Hec. 252; οἷα πρὸς θεῶν πάσχω θεός Aesch. Pr. 759, cf. Hdt. 1. 36. II. but the sense is often limited by some word expressing good or evil: 1. κακῶς πάσχειν to be ill off, in evil plight, unlucky, Od. 16. 275, Hdt. 3. 146, etc.; κακῶς π. ὑπὸ τινος to be ill used, ill treated by . ., Aesch. Pr. 1041; so, κακὸν π. ὑ. τ. Thuc. 8. 48; οἷα πρὸς θεῶν πάσχω Aesch. Pr. 92, etc.; often with an Adj., κακὰ, αἰνὰ, λυγρὰ π. Il. 3. 99, etc.; ἀνάσσια πρὸς τινος Hdt. 5. 89; and so in Trag., π. δύσοιστα, τάλανα, ἀμήχανα, οἰκτρά, σχέτλια, ἀνάξια; and often in Prose, δεινὰ, βίαια π. Dem. 1233. 25, etc.; πρέποντα πάσχειν Antipho 123. 24:—in Hom. also with a Subst., ἄλγεια, κήδεα, πῆματα, ἀεικέλια ἔργα Il. 20. 297, Od. 17. 555, etc.; but this usage is very rare in Att., πράγματα αἰσχίστα π. (where πράγματα may be a gloss), Dem. 520. 14; cf. Cobet N. LL. 527, 562. 2. εὖ πάσχειν to be well off, in good case, lucky, first in Theogn., and Pind.; c. gen., τῶν αὐτοῦ κτεάνων εὖ πασχέμεν to have the good of, enjoy one's own, like ἀπολαύω, γεύομαι, etc., Theogn. 1003, cf. Pind. N. 1. 46: εὖ πάσχειν, also, to receive benefits, opp. to εὖ δρᾶν, Aesch. Eum. 868, Thuc. 2. 40, etc.; ἀνθ' ὧν ἐπάσχον εὖ . . χόριν δοῦναι Soph. O. C. 1489; also, εὖ π. ὑπὸ τινος Plat. Gorg. 519 C, etc.:—also with an Adj., ἀγαθὰ π. Hdt. 2. 37; ἑσλόν τι Pind. P. 9. 157; τερπνόν τι Soph. Aj. 521; χαρτὰ, ὅσια Eur. Phoen. 618, Hec. 788; γλυκέα, χαρίεντα π. Ar. Pax 591, Eccl. 794; δίκαια Dinarch. 91. 18; φιλικὰ ὑπὸ τινος Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 6. 3. when πάσχω is used in this sense, without a limiting word, it always refers to evil, being used for κακῶς or κακὰ π.; so, πολλὰ παθεῖν, for πολλὰ κακὰ π., often in Hom.; μάλα πολλὰ ἐπαθον καὶ πολλὰ ἐμόγησα Od. 5. 223, cf. Il. 23. 607; εἴ κεν μάλα πολλὰ πάθοι 22. 220; ὅτιοῦν π. to suffer anything whatever, Isocr. 260 B, etc.:—absol., ἐγνώ παθῶν he learnt by hard experience, Hes. Op. 216, cf. Soph. O. T. 403; ὁ παθῶν the sufferer, Plat. Legg. 730 A, 878 C. b. so also the Homeric phrases μή τι πάθης or πάθη, lest thou, lest he suffer any ill, Od. 17. 596, Il. 5. 567, cf. Il. 470, etc.; μή τι πάθωμεν 13. 52:—later εἴ τι πάθοιμι or ἦν τι πάθω, as euphemism, if aught were to happen to me, i. e. if I were to die, like Lat. si quid mihi acciderit, si humani quid acciderit, Callin. 1. 17, Hdt. 8. 102, cf. Br. Ar. Eccl. 1105, Vesp. 385, Theocr. 8. 10; ἂν οὗτος τι πάθη Dem. 43. 12; so, εἴ τι πείσεται . . ἄδε γὰ Eur. Phoen. 244; ἦν τι ναὺς πάθη Id. I. T. 755, cf. Dem. 927. 6. c. in Att. absol. to suffer punishment, pay the penalty, Lys. 160. 36; τιμῶν δ' τι χρῆ παθεῖν . . ἡ ἀποτίσαι Plat. Polit. 299 A, cf. Apol. 36 B, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 5, etc. 4. τί πάθω; to express the extreme of perplexity, what is to become of me? what can I do? ὦ μοι ἐγώ, τί πάθω; Il. 11. 404, Od. 5. 465, Soph. O. C. 216, cf. Hdt. 4. 118; so, τί γὰρ πάθω; Eur. Hec. 614, Supp. 257, Ar. Av. 1432, etc.; τί πάσχεις; what are you about? Id. Nub. 708, Av. 1044; τί χρέμα πάσχεις; Id. Nub. 816:—also to express an unwilling assent, ὠμολόγηκα τί γὰρ πάθω; I allow it,—how can I help it? Plat. Euthyd. 302 E:—in these cases the Lat. quid faciam? quid agam? quid agis? convey the same notion:—in Il. 23. 96, πείσομαι, ὡς σὺ κελεύεις, πείσομαι belongs to πείθω, I will obey. 5. the interrog. τί παθῶν; properly expresses something amiss, τί παθόντε λελάσμεθα θούριδος ἀλκῆς; what possesses us that we have forgotten . . ? Il. 11. 313; τί παθόντες γαίαν ἔδυτε; what ailed you that you died? Od. 24. 106; (which places sufficiently shew the difference between τί παθῶν; and τί μαθῶν; as pointed out in μαθάνω v):—so also, οὐδὲν θαυμαστὸν ἐπαθεν πεισθεῖς . . no wonder that he was induced, Antipho 120. 5. III. in Att. of the influence of passion or feeling, to be affected in a certain way, be in a certain state of mind, entertain certain feelings, οἱ Καμαριναῖοι ἐπεπόνθεσαν τοιῶνδε Thuc. 6. 88; ὅ τι μὲν ὑμεῖς πεπόνθατε ὑπὸ τῶν ἐμῶν κατηγορῶν Plat. Apol. init., cf. 22 C, Alc. 1. 118 B; π. τι πρὸς τινα Isocr. 23 B, cf. Plat. Gorg. 485 B, etc.:—absol., ὁ πάσχων the man of feeling or impulse, ὁ μὴ πάσχων the unimpassioned, apathetic man, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 6, 47. 2. to have a feeling come upon one, have something happen to one, καὶ τι ἐφη γελοῖον παθεῖν Plat. Symp. 174 E, cf. Dem. 474. 7; ὑπερ ἂν οἱ πολλοὶ πάθοιεν as would be the case with most men, Thuc. 1. 80, cf. 6. 11; πάσχειν τὰ τινος be in the same case with . ., π. τὰ τοῦ Ὀμήρου Plat. Symp. 198 C; more precisely, ἵνα μὴ ταῦτὸ πάθητε τῷ ἵππῳ that it be not with you as with the horse in the fable, Arist. Rhet. 3. 20, 5, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 5, etc.; so, π. τοιοῦτον τι Plat. Apol. 21 C; οὐδὲν ἄλλο τοιοῦτον πεπονθῆς in like condition, Id. Rep. 488 A; π. ταῦτῶν ὅπερ . ., ὅμοιον ὅπερ . ., etc., Plat., Xen., etc., cf. Ar. Eq. 864; ὁμοιότατον πεπονθέναι ὡς περ ἂν εἴ τις . . Plat. Phaedo 98 C:—sometimes an Adj. is used, ὑϊκὸν πάσχει he is swinishly disposed, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 30. 3. also of Things, to be liable to certain incidents, πεπόνθασι . . αἰ Ἰώνων ὄρταί τοῦτο this is the case with . ., Hdt. 1. 148; πάσχει τοῦτο καὶ κάρδαμα this is just the way with . ., Ar. Nub. 234; οἷον τὰ γράμματα πεπονθῆτ' ἂν εἴη Plat. Soph. 253 A;—so in Gramm., of words, to be subject to certain changes, E. M. 200. 10., 491. 2, etc. IV. τὰ εὖ πεπονθῆτα benefits received, Aeschin. 79. fin.:—somewhat similar is the use of the part., Soph. O. C. 267, v. sub δρᾶω. V. as a technical term of the Stoic school, πάσχειν is to be acted upon by outward objects, take impressions from them, opp. to ἀπο-

πάσχω, mostly foll. by ὅτι, *to be led to suppose that* .., Arr. Epict. 1. 2, 3 and 18, 1, etc.

πατά, Scythian word, = κτείνω, Hdt. 4. 110.

πατάγγω, *to clatter, clash, clap*, of the sharp loud noise caused by the collision of two bodies, Ar. Nub. 378 sq.; βαρὺ δ' ἄγριοι χειμῶνες παταγεῖσιν Anacr. 6, cf. Pratin. 1. 5; of waves, *to dash, splash*, Theocr. 22. 15: *to chatter*, as birds, Soph. Aj. 168; ἐν τῷ θέρει ἄδει κόττυφος, τοῦ χειμῶνος παταγεῖ Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 2: *to gnash*, as teeth, Philostr. 803:—Proverb., καλὰ δὴ παταγεῖς *well hit!* prob. from the game described under πλαταγών, Ar. Fr. 171, cf. Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 994.

II. trans., τύμπανα π. *to beat drums*, Luc. Syr. D. 50:—Pass., αἷς ἔντρα παταγεῖται Poëta ap. Hephaest. p. 68; ἐπαταγεῖτο Luc. Tim. 3.

πατάγη, ἡ, sq., Dion. P. 574; π. χειρός Longus 1. 22.

πατάγημα, τό, *a rattle*, metaph. of persons, Menand. Incert. 314.

πατάγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *clattering, chattering*, Clem. Al. 221.

παταγμός, ὁ, *a beating*, Walz Rhett. 3. 520.

πατάγο-δρόμος, ὄν, *clattering as it runs*, Orph. H. 19. 3.

πάταγος, ὁ, *a clatter, clashing, crash*, as of trees falling, π. δέ τε ἀγνυμέναων (sc. γίγνεται) Il. 16. 769; π. δέ τε γίγνεται ὀδόντων *a chattering of the teeth*, 13. 283; *the splash of a body falling into water*, ἐν δ' ἔπεσον μεγάλῳ π. 21. 9, cf. Pind. P. 1. 46; *the rattling or crash of thunder*, Ar. Nub. 382, cf. Arist. Mund. 4. 17; π. ἀνέμων Dion. H. de Comp. 16;—but never of the human voice, so that in Hdt. 3. 79, βοῆ καὶ πατάγῳ χρεώμενοι means, with a great shouting and *clashing* (prob. of arms), cf. 7. 211., 8. 37; so, π. δορός Aesch. Theb. 104; τάξων Soph. Tr. 517; ἀσπίδων Eur. Heracl. 832, Ar. Ach. 539; also, π. χύτρειος Id. Lys. 329. (Onomatop. word, cf. πατάσσω, πλαταγών, πλαταγέω.)

Πάταικιον, ὄντος, ὁ, the name of a notorious impostor and mischief-maker: hence *anyone of like sort*, cf. Aeschin. 81. 9, Plut. 2. 21 F. Derived, apparently, from Πάταικοι, οἱ, Phoenician deities of strange dwarfish shape, whose images formed the figure-heads of Phoenician ships, Hdt. 3. 37; χρυσί' .. ἀπεφθα ταῖς Π. ἐμπερῆ Com. Anon. 364.

πατακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *striking*, c. gen., Theod. Prodr.

πατάκτρια, pccul. fem., *used for striking*, καλαῦρος Walz Rhet. 3. 607.

πατάν-εψις, ἡ, *an eel dressed in a πατάνη*, Epich. ap. Poll. 6. 90.

πατάνη [τᾶ], ἡ, *a kind of flat dish*, Sophron 31 Ahr., cf. Poll. 10. 107:

—Dim. πατάνιον, τό, Antiph. Γαμ. 2, Eubul. Ἰών 1, Κατακ. 2:—Πατανίων is the name of a cook in Philetæer. Oin. 2.—For the Sicil. forms βατάνη, -ιον, v. sub vocc.—(Prob. from the same Root as πετάνυμι, cf. πάταχρον, πάτελλα, Lat. patina, patella.)

πατάξ, v. εὐράξ.

πάτασσω, Ep. impf. πάτασον, fut. ἄξω Ar. Lys. 657, Ran. 646, and late Prose: aor. ἐπάταξα Theogn. 1199, v. infr.:—Pass., aor. ἐπατάχθη Id. Anach. 3 and 40, Ach. Tat.: fut. παταχθήσασμαι Luc. Fugit. 14: pf. πεπάταγμα (ἐκ-) Od. 18. 327:—Hom. used only pres. and impf.: for the pres. the Att. preferred παῖω or τύπτω, whereas for the aor. act. ἐπάταξα was mostly used, and for the aor. and pf. pass. they preferred πληγῆναι or πλαγῆναι, πεπλήχθαι.

I. intr. in Hom. *to beat, knock*, Lat. palpitare, θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι πάτασσε Il. 7. 216; πάτασσε δὲ θυμὸς ἐκάστου 23. 270; so, κραδίη στέρνοισι πάτασσει (as Shaksp., 'my seated heart knocks at my ribs'), 13. 282.

2. like πλήσσω, *to strike, smite*, πάταξον εἰς ἄκρον πόδα Soph. Ph. 748; π. τινὰ δορί Eur. Phoen. 1463; πύξ Ar. Ran. 548, cf. Eq. 1130, Lysias 94. 9; πρὸς κίονα νῶτον π. Eur. H. F. 1007:—often also in Prose (cf. κύρρη), ὁ πατάξας *the man who struck the blow*, Antipho 127. 31, Thuc. 8. 92; ἐὰν μὲν [τὸν ἄρχοντα] πατάξῃς Lex ap. Dem. 524. 28; of a deadly blow, ἐὰν λίθος .. ἡ σίδηρος πατάξῃ Dem. 645. 16; c. acc. cogn., πληγῆν π. Plat. Gorg. 527 D, Legg. 879 E.

II. c. acc., mostly in phrase πατάξαι θύραν, v. sub θύρα; τὸν μηρὸν πατάσσεσθαι (Att. παῖεσθαι or τύπτεσθαι) Luc. Rhet. Praec. 19.

2. metaph., ἄτη πατάξαι θυμὸν Soph. Ant. 1097; πόθος π. καρδίαν Ar. Ran. 54; πατάξω σὲ μεγάλοις ποτηρίοις Timocle. Κομισ. 1; metaph., διψῶντα .. ὄξει παῖειν Eubul. Incert. 6; cf. ἀκράτῳ κραῦειν Id. Κατακλ. 1; cf. σοβέω II.

πάταχρον, τό, = πατάνη, Hesych., Phot.

πάτελις, ἴδος, ἡ, *a species of limpet*, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 138.

πάτελλα, ἡ, = πατάνη, Lat. patella, Poll. 6. 85., 10. 107:—Dim. πατέλλιον, τό, Id. 6. 90.

Πάτελλο-χάρων, ὄντος, ὁ, comic name of a parasite, Dish-friend, Alciphro 3. 54.

πάτεομαι: aor. ἐπάσάμην (v. sub fin.): pf. πέπασμαι: of these the pres. first occurs in Hdt. 2. 47, 66., 4. 186:—Hom. uses the plqpf. pass. πεπάσμεν in Il. 24. 642; elsewhere always in aor., esp. in Ep. part. πασσάμενος: (v. sub fin.).

To eat, opp. to τρώγω (q. v.), c. acc., σπλάγχν' ἐπάσαντο Il. 1. 464, etc.; πασσάμην Δημήτερος ἀκτῆν 21. 76; but more often c. gen. partit., *to eat of, partake of*, σίτιοιό τ' ἐπασσάμεθ' ἠδὲ ποτήτος Od. 9. S7; δείπνου πασσάμενος 1. 124; πάσασθαι ἐδητύος ἠδὲ ποτήτος 10. 384, etc.: rarely absol. *to eat, taste food*, πάρος γε μὲν οὔτι πεπάσμεν 24. 642:—in Hes. only once, Th. 642, and that c. acc.: in Hdt. always c. gen., 1. 73., 2. 37, 47, etc.—The whole word is Ep. and Ion., used once by Aesch., τί .. ἐδανὸν ἢ ποτὸν πασαμένα ..; Ag. 1407; once by Soph., ἠθέλησε δ' αἵματος κοινού πάσασθαι Ant. 202; twice by Ar., in mock heroic lines, Pax 1092, 1281. (With πατ-έομαι, πάσ-ασθαι, cf. Lat. pasc-or, pab-ulum, pan-is; Goth. fadj-an, fad-eius (feed, food); Slav. pit-ate (τρέφειν):—the Root seems to be found in Skt. pā (nutrire).) [ā always in radic. syll., which at once distinguishes the aor. ἐπάσάμην, πασσάμενος (poët. πασσάμενος) of πατέομαι, from ἐπάσάμην, πασσάμενος, of *πάομαι. The pfs. πέπασμαι of πατέομαι, and πέπᾶμαι of *νήομαι, are sometimes confounded in the Edd., v. Bekker Thcogn. 663; πέπασμαι is also pf. of πάσσω.]

πατερίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, (πατήρ) *to say or call father*, Ar. Vesp. 652.

πατέριον, τό, Dim. of πατήρ, *little father*, Luc. Nccyom. 21.

πατέω, Aeol. ματέω Sappho 76 Ahr., cf. lo. Gramm. 244: fut. ἦσω: (πάτος). To tread, walk, π. σκολιαῖς ὁδοῖς Pind. P. 2. 156; πρὸς βωμῶν Aesch. Ag. 129S; ὑψαῦ π. *to walk on high*, of a king, Pind. O. 1. 185; π. ἐπάνω ἄφρων Ev. Luc. 10. 19.

II. trans. *to tread on, tread*, πάας τέρεν ἄνθος ματεῖσαι Sappho l. c.; πορφύρας πατεῖν Aesch. Ag. 957; χῶρος αὐχ' ἄγνός πατεῖν, i. e. it is holy ground, Soph. O. C. 37; π. τὸν ἄδὸν οἶνον ἀπ' ἀμπέλω *to tread grapes*, Hybrias ap. Ath. 696 A;—in Aesch. Cho. 732, for πατεῖν δωματίων πύλας, Paley suggests πέλας.

2. *to walk in*, i. e. *to dwell in, frequent*, Ἀἴμμων πατῶν Soph. Ph. 1060; γαῖαν Theocr. 18. 20; and later, π. πόντον Opp. C. 2. 218: νῶτα ἄλός Anth. P. 7. 532:—metaph. like Lat. terere, εὐνὰς π. *to frequent, use, misuse, εὐνὰς ἀδελφοῦ* Aesch. Ag. 1193; ἐμεῖο δέμνιον οὐκ ἐπάτησας Call. Del. 24S; π. Αἰσωπον *to be always thumbing* Aesop, Ar. Av. 471; τὸν Τισίαν .. πεπάτηκας ἀκριβῶς *you have studied him carefully*, Plat. Phaedr. 273 A:—Pass., πεπατημένος *well-worn, trite*, λέξις Phot. Bibl. 90. 25; cf. Coraës Heliad. p. 166.

3. *to tread under foot, trample on*, τινα Soph. Aj. 1144, Plat. Phaedr. 248 A, etc.; βουλήν the Senate, Ar. Eq. 166; metaph. (for Homer's usage, v. καταπατέω), π. κλέος, τιμάς, δίκαια Aesch. Ag. 1357, Soph. Ant. 745, Fr. 606; τὰ τῶν θεῶν ψηφίσματα Ar. Vesp. 377; and in Pass., τὸ θέμις λάξ πέδον πατούμενον Aesch. Cho. 644, cf. Eum. 110, Porph. Abst. 1. 14; cf. ἐμπεριπατέω II.

πάτημα, τό, *that which is trodden: refuse* (cf. ἀποπάτημα), Geop. 20.

46, 2:—metaph. of persons, LXX (Ezek. 34. 19, cf. Isai. 63. 2).

II. *a being trodden on*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 12.

πατήρ, ὁ, gen. and dat. πατέρος, πατέρι in Ep. and Lyr. poets, but in Att. πατρός, πατρί (which is also the commoner form in Hom., Hes., and Pind.); acc. always πατέρα; voc. πάτερ:—pl., πατέρες, πατέρας, πατέρων (πατρῶν only in Od. 4. 687., 8. 245); dat. always πατράσι [ᾶ], (which however was not used by Hom. and Hes.), in late Ep. πατέρεσσι, Q. Sm. 10. 40, Jac. Anth. P. 4. p. 969: cf. μήτηρ:—*a father*, Hom., etc.; πατρός πατήρ *a grandfather*, Il. 14. 118, Od. 19. 180, Pind., etc.; πατρός κεκλησθαι *to be one's father's own son*, Soph. Fr. 107; τὰ πρὸς πατρός = πατρόθεν, *by the father's side*, Hdt. 7. 99.

II. among the gods Zeus is emphat. called πατήρ, πατήρ Ζεὺς, π. Κρονίδης, π. ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε, Hom. and Hes.; so Ζεὺς π. Aesch. Theb. 512, etc.; Ζεὺ πάτερ καὶ θεοί Ar. Ach. 225; π. Οὐρανιδᾶν Ζ., Pind. P. 4. 344; ὁ τῶν ἀπάντων Ζεὺς π. Ὀλύμπιος Soph. Ph. 275, etc.

III. a respectful mode of addressing persons older than oneself, as in all languages, Od. 7. 28, 48., 8. 145, etc.

IV. metaph. *the father of anything*, like αἴτιος, ἀρχηγός, Lat. auctor, π. δαιδᾶν .. εὐαίμητος Ὀρφεύς Pind. P. 4. 314; χρόνος ὁ πάντων π. Id. O. 2. 32, cf. Plat. Tim. 41 A, Synip. 177 D, Phaedr. 257 B, etc.; of capital, τόκαι .. τοῦ πατρὸς ἔκγονα Id. Rep. 555 E.

V. in pl. 1. *fathers*, i. e. *forefathers*, Il. 6. 209, etc.; ἐξ ἔτι πατρῶν as an inheritance from one's fathers, Od. 8. 245; ἐκ πατέρων Pind. P. 8. 65.

2. *one's parents*, Dion. H. 2. 26, Diod. Excerpt. 561. 23, Alciphro 3. 40, 3, Epigr. Gr. 227; so Lat. patres, Burm. Ov. Met. 4. 61, and soceri (for socer et sacrus), Gron. Liv. 1. 39, 2.

3. like Lat. parens, *the parent-notion or state*, opp. to the colony (ἀποικία), Wess. and Valck. Hdt. 7. 51., 8. 22, Duker Flor. 1. 3, 9; cf. πρόγονος. (Cf. Skt. pit-ā, pit-ri; Zd. pit-a; Lat. and Umbr. pat-er; Goth. fad-ar; O. H. G. fat-ar, etc.: cf. πατ-ρως, Lat. pat-ruius, O. H. G. fat-aro, A. S. fadh-u (father's sister); also πατριος, πατρώος, Lat. patrius, paternus, Skt. pitryas:—the Root seems to be found in Skt. pā (nutrire).)

πάτησις, εως, ἡ, *a treading grapes*, Geop. 8. 36, 2.

πάτησμός, ὁ, *a treading on, trampling*, εἰμάτων Aesch. Ag. 963.

πάτητήριον, τό, *a place where grapes are trodden*, C. I. 2694 a. 10, Harp., Suid.

πάτητής, οὔ, ὁ, *one who treads grapes*, Hesych.

πατήτος, ἡ, ὄν, *trodden*, ληνός LXX (Isai. 63. 2), Galcn.

πάτος, ὁ, *a trodden or beaten way, path*, κίοντες ἐκ πάτου ἐς σκοπὴν Il. 20. 137; πάταν ἀνθρώπων ἀλεινῶν 6. 202; αὐ μὲν γὰρ πάτος ἀνθρώπων ἀπερύκει Od. 9. 119; ὃ τις πάτου ἐκτοθεν ἦεν ἀνθρώπων Ar. Rh. 3. 1201:—metaph., ἔξω πάτου ὀνόματα *out-of-the-way words*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 44.

II. dirt, mud, dung, like ἀποπάτημα, Nic. Al. 535, Th. 933:—the sense food, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1185, is merely invented to explain ἀπόπατος. (Cf. Skt. pathas and Slav. pati (path); also Lat. pous (a gangway, Cic. Att. 1. 14. 5), and perh. πόντος (cf. ὑγρά κέλευθα); so v is inserted in βάθος βένθος, πάθος πένθος.)

πάτος, τό, *a robe worn by Hera*, Call. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 93, cf. Hesych. πάτρα, Ion. and Ep. πάτρη, ἡ, (πατήρ):—*one's fatherland, native land, country, home*, Il. 12. 243., 24. 500, Pind. O. 12. 24, and Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 665, Soph. Ph. 222, etc., and used in parody of Trag. by Ar. Ach. 147, Ran. 1427, Thesm. 136, cf. Alex. Ποντ. 1:—πατρίς was the common prose form; Hdt. uses πάτρη in 6. 126, 128, πατρίς in 3. 140., 8. 61.

II. *fatherhood, descent from a common father*, ἀμφότεροισιν ὁμὸν γένος ἦδ' ἴα πάτρη Il. 13. 354 (nowhere else in this sense in Hom.): then = πατριά II, *a body of persons claiming descent from a common ancestor, a house, clan*, Lat. gens, such as were common in the Greek states, π. Μιδυλιδᾶν, Βασσιδᾶν, etc., Pind. P. 8. 53, N. 6. 60., 7. 103., 8. 79; he uses γενεά and οἶκος in the same sense, N. 6. 42, 53; cf. C. I. 1535.—Though πάτρα does not seem to have been used like φρατρία to denote a civic union of families recognised by the state (v. Dicaearch. ap. Steph. B., Böckh. v. l. Pind. N. 4. 77, Müller Dor. 3. 5, § 5), still there is a great resemblance of sense in the two words; but there is no etymol. connexion, πάτρα, πατριά being derived from πατήρ, pater, φρήτρη, φρατρία from φρατήρ, frater. [πάτρα in late Poets, as in Anth. P. 8. 134.]

πατρ-ἄγαθία, ἡ, (ἀγαθός) *the virtue and good deeds of one's father or ancestors*, Plut. 2. 183 D, 534 C.

πατρ-ἄδελφεός, ὁ, poet. for πατράδελφος, Pind. I. 8 (7). 144.

πατρ-ἄδελφη, ἡ, *a father's sister, aunt by the father's side*, Gloss.

πατράδελφεια, ἡ, *a set of cousins by the father's side*, Aesch. Supp.

39.

πατρ-ἄδελφος, ὁ, = πάτρως, *a father's brother, uncle*, Isae. 48. 45., 49. 11, Dem. 1084. 17:—ἀδελφός πατρός, πάτρως, θεῖος were more used, Lob. Phryn. 304, 306.

πάτρῳθε, Adv., Dor. for πάτρηθε.

Πάτραι, ὡν, αἰ, a city of Achaia, Thuc. 2. 83, etc.: Πατρείες, οἱ, its citizens, Hdt. 1. 145, etc.: sing. Πατραίεος, Polyb. 4. 6, 9.

πατρ-ἄλοιας, gen. α and ου, ὁ, voc. -αλαῖα: (ἀλοιάω):—*one who slays or strikes his father, a parricide*, Ar. Nub. 911, 1327, Ran. 247, Lysias 116. 43, Plat., etc.; as fem., Heliod. 10. 38.—Written πατράλωας in Schol. Ar. Nub. l. c., etc.

πάτρ-ἄρχος, ὁ, (ἄρχω) *a tutelary god*, LXX (Isai. 37. 38).

πάτρη, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. for πάτρα.

πάτρηθε and -θεν, Adv., = ἐκ πάτρης, *from one's native land*, Ar. Rh. 2. 541, etc. II. *from a race or family*, Dor. πάτρῳθε, Pind. N. 7. 103.

πατριά, Ion. -νή, ἡ, (πατήρ) *lineage, pedigree, descent, esp. by the father's side*, ἐγενεηλόγησε τὴν π. τὴν Κύρου Hdt. 3. 75, cf. 2. 143, (in 2. 146, he uses γένεσις instead), Ev. Luc. 2. 4. II. = πάτρα II, *a clan*, Hdt.

1. 200: *a family*, often in LXX (Exod. 12. 3, al.), Ep. Eph. 3. 15.

πατριάζω, (πατήρ) *to take after one's father, do anything like him*, Lat. *patrissare*, Poll. 3. 10, Cyrill.: cf. πατρώζω.

πατρι-ἄρχης, ου, ὁ, (πατριά) *the father or chief of a race, a patriarch*, LXX (I Par. 27. 22), Act. Ap. 2. 29., 7. 8, Ep. Hebr. 7. 4:—πατρι-αρχία, ἡ, *deseent from a patriarch*, Epiphani. II. in Eccl., the title borne by the Bishops of Rome, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria,

v. C. I. 8730, 8834, 8987, al.:—hence πατριαρχέω or -εύω, *to be Patriarch*; πατριαρχεῖον, τό, *his house*; πατριαρχία, ἡ, *his office*; Adj. -χικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or belonging to him*.

πατρίδιον, τό, Comic Dim. of πατήρ, *daddy*, Ar. Vesp. 956, Xenarch. Πεντ. 1. 15, Theophil. Ἰατρ. 1.

πατρίκιος, ὁ, the Roman *patricius*, Dion. H. 2. 8, 10, 47, etc. II. in the Byz. times used as a title, v. Ducang.

πατρίκιός, ἡ, ὄν, (πατήρ) *derived from one's fathers, hereditary*, Lat. *paternus*, νόμοι Cratin. Νέμ. 6; φίλος Ar. Av. 142; βασιλείαι Thuc. 1. 13, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 6; αἰ π. ἀρεταί Thuc. 7. 69; ξένος Andoc. 21. 13, Thuc. 8. 6; ἐχθρός Lys. 163. 29; φύσει τῆς πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐχθρας αὐτοῖς ὑπαρχούσης πατρικῆς Dem. 530. 8. II. = πάτριος, *of or belonging to one's father*, ὁ π. λόγος Plat. Soph. 242 A; ἡ π. πρόσταξις Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 12; οἰκονομία π., opp. to δεσποτική and γαμική, Id. Pol. 1. 12, 1; ἡ πατρικὴ (sc. αὐσία) *patrimony*, Eur. Ion 1034; τὰ πατρικά Anth. P. 11. 75; but τὰ π., also, *a father's house*, LXX (Sirach. 42. 10).

2. *like a father, paternal*, π. γὰρ ἀρχὴ βούλεται ἡ βασιλεία εἶναι Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 4; π. καὶ συγγενικὴ αἵρεσις Polyb. 32. 11, 1, Plut. 2. 802 F:—Adv., πατρικῶς ποιεῖσθαι τὰς κολάσεις Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 29.—V. πατῶος sub fin. 3. in Eccl. of the Father. 4. in Gramm., ἡ πατρικὴ = ἡ γενικὴ, the genitive, Choerob.

πατρίκότης, ἡτος, ἡ, *fathership*, Lat. *paternitas*, Prisc. Hist. 160. 5.

πατρίληκτος, ὄν, *inherited from a father*, Phot.

πάτριος, α, ὄν, Trag.; but also ος, ὄν, Eur. Hel. 222, and in Att. Prose, but v. Andoc. 26. 45: (πατήρ):—*of or belonging to one's father*, Lat. *patrius*, ἄρουρα Pind. O. 2. 26; ὄσσα Ib. 6. 106; γῆ, χθῶν, Soph. Ant. 806, Eur. Med. 651, Hel. 222, etc.; τεύχεα, δώματα Soph. Ph. 398, O. T. 1394. II. = πατρικός, *derived from one's fathers, hereditary*, οἱ π. θεοὶ Hdt. 1. 172, C. I. 1104. 11; αἰ π. τελεταί Ar. Ran. 367; ἱερά Thuc. 2. 16; νόμοι Id. 4. 118; θυσίαι Isocr. 218 D, Plat.; αἰ π. ἀρχαί Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 4, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 11 and 12; αἰ τιμαὶ αἰ π. Isocr. 195 A; π. καὶ ἀρχαῖα νόμιμα Plat. Legg. 793 B; πατριωτέρα ἡγεμονία more ancient, Isocr. 48 A:—πάτριον ἐστὶν αὐτοῖς it is an hereditary custom among them, Ar. Eccl. 778, cf. Thuc. 1. 123, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 3; π. Σπάρτης Tyrtae. 12; οὐκ ἦν ταῦτα τοῖς τότε Ἀθηναίοις πάτρια Dem. 295. 24:—τὰ πάτρια, Lat. *instituta majorum* (whereas τὰ πατῶα is one's patrimony), κατὰ τὰ πάτρια Ar. Ach. 1000, Thuc. 2. 2, etc.; opp. to παρὰ τὰ π. Plat. Polit. 296 C; ποιεῖν πρὸς τὴν πάλιν τὰ πάτρια to serve the state as our fathers before us, Isocr. 46 E; more rarely in sing., τὸ πάτριον παρὲς neglecting the rule of our fathers, Thuc. 4. 86:—Adv., πατρίως Ἰουδαίοις according to the custom of their fathers, Joseph. B. J. 1. 24, 2; π. καλούμενον in their native language, Ib. 5. 2, 1.—V. πατῶος sub fin.

πατρίς, ἰδος, poet. fem. of πάτριος, *of one's fathers*, πατρίς γαῖα, αἶα, ἄρουρα *one's fatherland, country*, Hom.; so, π. γαῖα Hes. Sc. 1 and 12, Aesch. Theb. 585; γῆ π. Soph. O. T. 641; π. πόλις the city of one's sires, Pind. O. 10 (11). 45. II. as Subst., like πάτρα, Il. 5. 213, Od. 4. 586., 9. 34, etc.; so in Hdt. (v. sub πάτρα), and in Att. Com. and Prose the regul. form; in pl., ἐν ταῖς αὐτῶν πατρίσιν Dem. 324. 20, cf. 327. 10, Plat. Polit. 308 A; ἡ κοινὴ π., i. e. the nether world, death, Plut. 2. 113 C:—Proverb., πατρίς γὰρ ἐστὶ πᾶσ' ἐν' ἂν πρᾶττη τις εὖ, ubi bene, ibi patria, Ar. Pl. 1151.

πατριώτης, ου, ὁ, voc. -ῶτα Nicom. Kit. 1: (πάτριος):—*one of the same country, a fellow-countryman*; properly πατριώτης was applied to barbarians who had only a common πατρίς, πολῖται being used of Greeks among themselves who had a common πόλις (or free state), Poll. 3. 54, Hesych., Phot.; hence μήτε πατριώτας ἀλλήλων εἶναι τοὺς μέλλοντας βῆαν δουλεύσειν (for among barbarians πάντα δοῦλα πλὴν ἐνός), Plat. Legg. 777 C; τοῖσι Αὐκαύργου πατριώταις, Lycurgus being satirized as

an Egyptian, Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 5, cf. Alex. Incert. 74; hence Xen. speaks of ἵπποι πατρ. = ἐγγχώριοι, Cyr. 2. 2, 26; and by a metaphor. Soph. calls Mount Cithaeron the πατριώτης of Oedipus, O. T. 1091; and Plut. calls Bacchus his πατρ. θεός, 2. 671 C; π. ἐστὶ μοι.—Answ. ἐλάνθανες ἄρα βάρβαρος ὧν Luc. Soloec. 5: cf. πατριώτις. II. in late writers, πατριώτης was used = πολίτης, Iambl. V. P. 21.

πατριωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or belonging to a πατριώτης or πατριά*, Arist. Occ. 2. 4, 1, Diacearch. ap. Steph. B. s. v. πάτρα.

πατριώτις, ἰδος, fem. of πατριώτης, π. γῆ = πατρίς, Eur. Heracl. 755; π. στολή *one's own country's dress*, said by a barbarian, Luc. Scyth.

3. II. Ἄρτεμις π. C. I. 1444. 11.

πατρό-βουλος, ὁ, *chief of the Senate*, Jul. Epist. 11.

πατρογένειος, ὁ, epith. of Poseidon, *ancestral*, Plut. 2. 730 E.

πατρο-γέννητος, ὄν, *begotten by the father*, Jo. Damasc.

πατρο-δίδακτος, ὄν, *taught by a father*, Aoced. Oxon. 3. 370.

πατρό-δοτος, ὄν, = sq., Eus. in Maittair. Misc. p. 139.

πατρο-δώρητος, ὄν, *given by a father*, Luc. Trag. 267.

πατρό-θεῖος, ὁ, *a paternal uncle*, Phot.: -θειόθεν, *from an uncle*, Tzetz.

πατρόθεν, Adv. (πατήρ) *from or after a father*, π. ἐκ γενεῆς ὀνομάζων naming him by his father's name . . , Il. 10. 68, cf. Hdt. 3. 1, Thuc. 7. 69; τὸ μὲν π. ἐκ Διὸς εὐχονται *on the father's side*, Pind. O. 7. 40; εἶπερ . . ἔστ' ἐμὸς τὰ π. Soph. Aj. 547, cf. O. C. 215; ἀναγραφῆναι π. ἐν στήλῃ to have one's name inscribed on a tablet as the son of one's father, Hdt.

6. 14, cf. 8. 90; so, γράφειν τοῦνομα π. καὶ φυλῆς καὶ δήμου to write one's name adding that of one's father, tribe, and township, Plat. Legg. 753 C. 2. *coming from, sent by one's father*, ἀνάγκα π., imposed by Zeus, Pind. O. 3. 51; π. ἀλάστωρ Aesch. Ag. 1508; π. εὐκταία φάτις *a father's curse*, Id. Theb. 841.

πατρο-κασίγνητη, ἡ, *a father's sister*, Q. Sm. 10. 58.

πατρο-κασίγνητος, ὁ, *a father's brother*, Il. 21. 469, Od. 6. 330., 13. 342, Hes. Th. 501: cf. πατράδελφος.

πατρο-κίνητος, ὄν, *moved by a father*, Dion. Areop.

Πάτροκλος, ὄν, *Patroclus* the friend of Achilles, Hom., who forms the obl. cases as if from *Πατροκλεύς, gen. Πατροκλήος, acc. Πατροκλήα, voc. Πατρόκλειος; nom. pl. Πάτροκλοι, Ar. Ran. 1041;—a nom. Πατροκλήης, Theocr. 15. 140:—Πατρόκλεια, τά, name of the 11th book of Il., Ael. V. H. 13. 14, Eust.

πατρο-κόμος, ὄν, *taking care of his father*, Nonn. D. 26. 103.

πατροκτονέω, *to murder one's father*, Aesch. Cho. 909.

πατροκτονία, ἡ, *murder of a father, parricide*, Hipparch. ap. Stob. 573. 55, Plut. Rom. 22, etc.

πατρο-κτόνος, ὄν, *murdering one's father, parricidal*, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 752, etc.; δίκη π. *vengeance on a parricide*, Soph. Fr. 624; π. μί-ασμα *the pollution of parricide*, Aesch. Cho. 1028:—but χεῖρ πατροκτόνος is (strangely) *a father's murdering hand* in Eur. I. T. 1083.

πατρ-ολέτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, *a parricide*, Antiph. in Anth. P. 11. 348, ubi vulg. παντολέτωρ: v. Jac. Anth. P. p. lxxx.

πατρο-μητρ-όμοιος, ὄν, *like to father and mother*, Glycas 107. 7.

πατρο-μήτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, *a mother's father*, Luc. Alex. 58. 2. π., ἡ, *a grandmother*, Lyc. 502.

πατρ-όμοιος, ὄν, *like to the father*, Eccl.

πατρο-μύστης, ου, ὁ, *father or chief of the mystae*, C. I. 3173 A. 17., 3195.

πατρονομέομαι, Pass. *to be under a fatherly or patriarchal government*, Plat. Legg. 680 E, Plut. Dio 10.

πατρονομία, ἡ, *paternal government*, Luc. Dem. Encom. 12. II. *the office of πατρανόμος*, at Sparta, C. I. 1341, 1356.

πατρονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or like a πατρανόμος*: ἡ -κή (sc. ἀρχή or τροφή) *the rule or nurture of a father*, Plat. Legg. 927 E; ἡ π. βασιλεία Eccl.

πατρο-νόμος, ὄν, *ruling as a father*:—πατρανόμοι, οἱ, at Sparta, *the great council*, after the reform of Cleomenes III, answering to the earlier γέροντες, Plut. 2. 795 E, Paus. 2. 9, 1; cf. Böckh C. I. 1. pp. 605 sq., Müller Dor. 3. 7, § 8.

πατρο-παράδοτος, ὄν, *handed down from one's fathers, inherited*, ἡ μικρὰ καὶ π. οὐσία Dion. H. 5. 48; ἡ π. ἡγεμονία Diod. 17. 4; παρέχεοθαι π. τὰν εὐνοίαν C. I. 2134 b. 4, cf. 2335. 4. Adv. -τως, Phot.

πατρο-πάτωρ, ὁ, *a father's father*, Pind. P. 9. 144, N. 6. 29, Ar. Rh. 1. 170.

πατροποιέομαι, Med. *to take as one's father*, Jo. Chrys.

πατρό-πολις, ἑως, ἡ, *one's father's town*, Antiph. Φιλομ. 1, v. Meineke.

πατρο-ραίστης, ου, ὁ, *a parricide*, Suid.

πατρο-στερής, ἑς, *reft of father, fatherless*, Aesch. Cho. 253.

πατρότης, ἡτος, ἡ, *paternity*, Eccl.

πατρο-τύπτης, ου, ὁ, *one who beats his father*, Isae. ap. Poll. 3. 13, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 44.

πατρο-τυψία, ἡ, *the beating of one's father*, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 46.

πατρούχος παρθένος, ἡ, *a sole-heiress*, opp. to a coheiress, Hdt. 6. 57, cf. Ruhnck Tim.:—the Dor. word was παμῶχος, and the Att. ἐπίκληρος.

πατρο-φαῖς and -φεγγής, ἑς, *deriving light from the Father*, Eccl.

πατρό-φιλος, η, ὄν, = φιλοπάτωρ, Incert. ap. Theophil. ad Autol. 2. 7.

πατρο-φονεύς, ἑως, Ep. ἦας, ὁ, *murderer of one's father*, [Ὀρέστης] ἔκτανε πατροφονῆα Αἰγισθον . . , ὁ οἱ πατέρα κλυτὸν ἔκτα Od. 1. 299, cf. 3. 197.

πατροφονία, ἡ, *parricide*, Basil.

πατρο-φόνος, ὄν, *parricidal*, χεῖρ Aesch. Theb. 783; μήτηρ Eur. Or. 193. II. as Subst. *a parricide*, Plat. Legg. 869 B.

πατρο-φόντης, ου, ὁ, = foreg., Soph. O. T. 1441; as fem., τῆς π. μή-τρος Id. Tr. 1125:—poët. word.

πατρό-φωτος, *ον*, = πατροφαής, Eccl.
πατριός, *ο*, a *step-father*, C. I. 3445, Eust. 560. 26; cf. μητριά.
πατρώζω *οι* πατρώζω (Cobet V. LL. p. 57), = πατριάζω, Hdn. 1. 7, Alciphro 3. 14, Themist. 71 B; c. acc. modi, π. τὴν σοφίαν Philostr. 254.
πατρώιος, *ν*, sub πατρώος.
πάτρων, *ωνος*, *ο*, = πάτρωνος, Diod. Excerpt. 571. 17, Plut. Fab. 13, often in Inscrr., as C. I. 1623, 1878, -80, al.
πατρωνεία *οι* -ία, *ἡ*, the Lat. *patronatus*, Dion. H. 2. 10.
πατρωνεύω, Lat. *patrocinari*, to be a *patron*, C. I. 1695.
πατρωνικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, of *οι* for a πάτρωνος, Suid.
πατρώνισσα, *ἡ*, a *patroness*, C. I. 4106.
πάτρωνος, *ον*, *ο*, the Lat. *patronus*, Welcker Syll. Epig. 135. 7.
πατρωνυμέομαι, Pass. to have the *patronymic* formed, Eust. 13. 41.
πατρωνυμία, *ἡ*, a *name taken from one's father*, a *patronymic*, as Πηλείδης, Ἀτρείδης, Eust. 1388. 24.
πατρωνυμικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, of *οι* like one's father's name:—τὸ π. (sc. ὄνομα) = foreg., Sext. Emp. M. 1. 133, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς, Eriphan.
πατρωνύμιος, *ον*, (ὄνομα):—in Aesch. Pers. 146, τὸ π., as Adv., by the father's side or family.
πατρ-ώνυμος, *ον*, named from the *Father*, Ignat. ad Rom. prooem.
πατρώος, *α*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον* Aesch. Ag. 210, Eur., etc.; Ep. and Ion.
πατρώιος, *η*, *ον*, the only form used in Hom., Hes., and Hdt.; the former, *οι* Att. form, first in Theogn. and Pind., who also has πατρώιος, *α*, *ον*: (πατήρ):—of *οι* from one's father, coming or inherited from him, Lat. *paternus*, σκηπτρον, ἔγχος Il. 2. 46., 19. 387; τέμενος, δῶμα, οἶκος, 20. 391., 21. 44, Hes. Op. 374; μῆλα Od. 12. 136; ξείνος πατρώιος ἐσσι παλαιός my old *hereditary* friend, Il. 6. 215; π. ἐταῖρος Od. 2. 254., 17. 69; γαῖα πατρώϊη one's *fatherland*, like πάτρα, πατρίς, 13. 188, 251; πατρία one's *father's goods*, one's *patrimony*, 17. 80., 20. 336., 22. 61; τὰ π. Hdt. 9. 26, Ar. Thesm. 819; τὰ π. χρήματα Id. Av. 1658:—so also later, πατρία γῆ Pind. P. 4. 516, Soph. El. 67, etc.; π. οὐδας Aesch. Ag. 503; ἄστυ Soph. O. T. 1450; θρόνος, δῶμα, ἐστία, κοίτη, etc., Aesch. Pr. 228, Soph. El. 268, etc.; δοῦλοι π. Hdt. 2. 1; γέρεα Id. 7. 104; θυσίαι Dem. 1481. 26; ἀρχή Xen. An. 1. 7, 6; π. δόξα *hereditary* glory, Id. Hell. 7. 5, 16 (but πατρία καὶ παππία δόξα of our fathers and grandfathers, Dem. 150. 26); π. οἰκία, κλήρος Andoc. 9. 10, Plat. Charm. 157 E, Legg. 923 D, etc.; οὐσία Anaxandr. Tηρ. 1; τὰ πατρία one's *patrimony* (v. sub πάτριος), Lys. 178. 37, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 4:—π. θεοί tutelary gods of a family or people, as Apollo at Athens, Soph. Ph. 933, Plat. Euthyd. 302 D, cf. Arist. Frr. 343, 374; Zeus among the Dorians, Plat. Legg. 391 E; but also at Athens, Ar. Nub. 1468, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 1. 769, 1206, 1238; πρὸς θεῶν π. καὶ μητρώων Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 21, cf. Thuc. 7. 69; so, Zeus was specially the Θεὸς π. of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 288, 752; of Orestes, Eur. El. 671; Ζεὺς π. was also the god who protects parents' rights, Ar. Nub. 1468, Plat., etc. II. like πάτριος, of *οι* belonging to one's father, π. πρὸς σταθμάν Pind. P. 6. 45; π. ἀεθλοὶ imposed by him, Ib. 4. 392; but π. ἀθλος of him, Soph. Ant. 856; π. γνώμη Ib. 640; π. φόνοι, πῆματα Id. O. C. 990, 1196; π. χέρες Aesch. Ag. 210, etc.; τὰ πατρία the cause of one's father, opp. to τὰ μητρία, Hdt. 3. 53.—The Ancients distinguished πατρώος, as properly expressing *patrimonial possession*, from πάτριος as expressing *hereditary manners, customs, institutions*; v. Ammon. s. v., A. B. 297, Suid., etc. The distinction is to a certain extent good in Att.; but Hom. and Hdt. used πατρώιος only, and in all these senses, and the Att. Poets often follow them. [The 2nd syll. is made short in anapaest. verses in Eur. Hec. 82, Tro. 164, Bacch. 1367, and as v. l. in El. 1315; also in choriamb., Alc. 249; but Pors. would restore πάτριος.]
πατρώος, *ο*, = πατριός, a *stepfather*, Plut. Cleom. 11, Arat. 41
πάτρως, *ο*, gen. *ωος* and *ω*; dat. πάτρῳ Hdt. 6. 103, Pind. P. 6. 46; acc. πάτρωα Stesich. 46, πάτρων Hdt. 4. 76., 9. 78: pl. πάτρωες Eust. 316. 15; (πατήρ):—equiv. to πατροκασίγνητος, πατράδελφος, a father's brother, uncle by the father's side, Lat. *patruus*, opp. to μήτρως a mother's brother.
πατρωσύνη, *ἡ*, *Fatherhood*, as an episcopal title, Eriphan.
παττάλειω, Att. for πασσαλεύω.
παττάλιος, *ον*, *ο*, a *stag in his second year*, when his horns begin to shoot, a *pricket*, Lat. *subulo* (from the likeness of his horns to πάτταλοι), Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 4.
παττάλος, πάττω, Att. for πασσ-.
πάττω, *ο*, (πάομαι) a *possessor*, restored by Dind. (for πατήρ) in Eur. Fr. 660. 4; v. Phot., Hesych.
παύλα, *ἡ*, (παύω) *rest*, a *resting-point*, *stop*, *end*, *pause*, Soph. O. C. 88; οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο there seemed to be no end of it, Thuc. 6. 60. 2. c. gen., π. νόσου, κακῶν *cessation* or *end of disease*, etc., or *rest from* it, Soph. Ph. 1329, Tr. 1255, Plut., etc.; παύλαν ἔχον τῆς κινήσεως, παύλαν ἔχει ζωῆς Plat. Phaedr. 245 C; ἠδονὴν .. παύλαν λύπης εἶναι Id. Rep. 584 B; π. ταῖς γυναῖξι τοῦ τεκνοῦσθαι Arist. H. A. 7. 5, 2; ἡ π. τῆς τεκνοποιίας Id. Pol. 7. 16, 9;—παύλαν τιν' αὐτῶν some means of *stopping* them, Xen. An. 5. 7, 32.
παυράκι, Adv., like ὀλιγάκις, *seldom*, Theogn. 857; vulg. πολλάκι.
παυράς, *ἀδος*, poet. fem. of παῦρος, Nic. Th. 210.
παυρίδιος, *α*, *ον*, = παῦρος, π. ἐπὶ χρόνον Hes. Op. 132.
παυρο-επίης, *ἑς*, of few words, Anth. P. 7. 713.
παυρο-λόγος, *ον*, = foreg., Hippothous ap. Stob. 585. 47.
παῦρος, *ον* (of the fem. no example occurs, cf. παυράς), *little*, *small*, στήμων Hes. Op. 536; π. ἔπος Pind. O. 13. 138:—of Time, *short*, Hes. Op. 324; so, π. ὕπνος Pind. P. 9. 43: neut. as Adv., for a *short time*, παῦρον ἀνθήσας Lyc. 1429. 2. mostly of number, *few*, Hom., Hes., Pind., and Att. Poets; παῦροί τινες Pind. O. 11. 26; rare in Prose, as Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 4:—with a collective Subst., π. λαός few people, Il.

2. 675; opp. to πολὺς, 9. 333, Od. 2. 241:—the Comp. παυρότερος, *fewer*, not rare in Hom., as Il. 4. 407;—neut. pl. παῦρα as Adv. *few times*, *seldom*, Hes. Th. 780, Ar. Pax 764; cf. παυρίδιος:—both are poet. forms, ὀλίγος being the prose word. (Cf. Lat. *parvus*, *paulus*, *paucus*;—v. sub παύω.)

παυσ-άνεμος, *ον*, *stilling the wind*, θυσία Aesch. Ag. 215.
παυσ-άνις, *ον*, *δ*, *allayer of sorrow*, like λυσανίας, Soph. Fr. 765.
παυσί-κάκος, *ον*, *ending evils*, Schol. Pind. O. 2. 1, Eccl.
παυσί-κάπη [ᾶ], *ἡ*, (κάπτω) a sort of round, *projecting collar worn by slaves* while grinding corn or kneading bread, by way of muzzle, to prevent them from eating any of the ἀλφίτα, Ar. Fr. 287, cf. Interpp. ad Pac. 20; also by animals (cf. καρδοπεῖον), Suid.
παυσί-λύπος, *ον*, *ending pain*, Ζεὺς Soph. Fr. 375; ἄμπελος Eur. Bacch. 772; *δ* π. οἶκος, i. e. the grave, Epigr. Gr. 1137.
παυσί-μάχος, *ον*, *ending the fight*, C. I. 666 (add.).
παυσί-μεριμνος, *ον*, *ending cares*, Eccl.
παυσί-νοσος, *ον*, *curing sickness*, Anth. P. append. 234.
παυσί-νυστάλος, *ον*, *stopping drowsiness*, Eust. 1493. 52, etc.
παυσί-πονός, *ον*, *ending toil or hardship*, c. gen., Eur. I. T. 451, ap. Ran. 1321; λάθας παυσίπονον πόματι Epigr. Gr. 244. 10.
παῦσις, *ἡ*, a *stopping*, *ceasing*, *end*, LXX (Jer. 31. 2).
παυστέον, verb. Adj. of παύω, *one must stop*, *put an end to*, Plat. Rep. 391 E, Gorg. 523 D, etc. II. from παύομαι, *one must cease*, Plut. 2. 6 C.
παυστήρ, ἦρος, *ο*, *one who stops*, *calms*, a *reliever*, νόσου Soph. Ph. 1438, cf. El. 304, Alex. Ὑπν. 1.
παυστήριος, *ον*, *fit for ending or relieving*, νόσου Soph. O. T. 150; ὕπνος π. Nic. Th. 746. II. παυστήριον, *τύ*, an *alleviation*, Argum. Soph. O. T.
παυστικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, = foreg., παυστικὸν δίψης E. M. 543. 51.
παυσώδυνος, *ον*, (ὀδύνη) *soothing pain*, Schol. Soph. Ph. 44.
παυσωλή, *ἡ*, like παύλα, *rest*, Il. 2. 386.
παύω, Hom., Att.: Ion. impf. παύεσκον Od. 22. 315, Soph. Ant. 963 (lyr.): fut. παύσω and aor. ἔπαυσα Hom., Att.: pf. πέπαυκα Dem. 478. 6, Antisth. Or. p. 61 Reisk.:—Med. and Pass., Ion. impf. παύεσκειτο Il. 24. 17: fut. παύσομαι Hom., Soph. O. C. 1040, Ph. 1424, Eur., etc.; πεπαύσομαι only in Soph. Ant. 91, Tr. 587 (though held to be the true Att. form by Moer. p. 293); also παυθήσομαι Thuc. 1. 81: aor. ἔπαυσάμην Hom., Att., also ἔπαύθην Hes. Th. 533, Hdt., Att.: pf. πέπαυμαι Hom., Hdt., Att.—Later writers and the Copyists have often preferred the incorrect forms ἔπαύσθην, πέπαυσμαι, v. Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 266, ed. 2, Dind. Steph. Thes., Cobet N. LL. pp. 448, 778; a form ἔπαῦν, cited by Choerob. in A. B. 1324, is found in Greg. Nyss. and Macar., cf. οὐναναπαύομαι; and a fut. ἀναπαύσομαι in the best MSS. of Apocal. 14. 13. (Hence παύλα, παῦρος: cf. Lat. *paulus*, *paucus*, *pauper*; Goth. *fauai*; A. S. *feava* (*few*); cf. also *parvus*, *paruni*, *parcus*.)
I. Causal, to make to end or cease: I. c. acc. only, to bring to an end, check, sometimes of persons, ἵνα παύσομεν ἄγριον ἄνδρα (Ep. for -ωμεν) Il. 21. 314, cf. Soph. Ant. 962, Ar. Eq. 330: to make an end of (by death), Od. 20. 274, Aesch. Ag. 1024, Soph. O. T. 397:—Pass. and Med. to take one's rest, rest, παύεσθαι ἐν κλισίῃ Il. 14. 260, cf. Hdt. 9. 52, etc.: to cease, have done, Il. 8. 295, Od. 4. 103, etc.; of one singing or speaking, 17. 359, Hdt. 7. 9; and, generally, the Med. denotes *willing*, the Pass. *forced*, *cessation*. b. mostly of things, to make an end of, stop, abate, χόλον, μένος, νεῖκος, πόλεμον, ῥόον, ὑδνας, etc., Hom.; μέριμναν Pind. I. 8 (7). 25; σ. λύπας φθαῖς Eur. Med. 197, etc.; π. τόξον to let one's bow rest, Od. 21. 279; π. τοὺς γάμους Soph. Ant. 575; πόντου σάλον Eur. El. 1242; π. τὸν νόμον to annul it, Id. Or. 571; π. τὸν λόγον to close it, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 7; π. τυραννίδα to put it down, Dem. 478. 6; π. τείχη to rase them, Dio C. 69. 9:—Pass., Thuc. 1. 6, etc. 2. c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, to make to rest, stop, hinder, keep back from a thing, π. Ἐκτορα μάχης, Ἀχιλλῆα πόνοιο, Θάμυριν ἀοιδῆς, Πηνελόπειαν κλαυθμοῖο Hom.; π. τινὰ ἀλκῆς, ἀλης, καμάτου, ὑδνάων, etc., Id.; so, π. χεῖρας πολέμοιο Il.; πόδας ὀρχηθμοῖο Od.; π. τινὰ τῆς βοῆς Soph. El. 798; τῆς ὕβρεως Ar. Av. 1259; τῆς λυγγός Plat. Symp. 185 D; τῆς ἀμαρτίας καὶ ἀμαθίας Id. Legg. 784 C; τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν Id., etc.:—π. τινὰ τῆς βασιλείας to depose one from being king, Hdt. 1. 123; τινὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς, τῆς στρατηγίας Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 3, etc.; τινὰ τῆς ἔξω ξυμμαχίας Thuc. 3. 65; so also, π. τινὰ ἐκ κακῶν Soph. El. 987; τινὰ ἀπὸ παιδαγωγῶν Xen. Lac. 3, 1:—Pass. and Med. to leave off from, rest or cease from a thing, take or have rest from .., πολέμου, μάχης, ἔργων, πόνου, γόου, κλαυθμοῦ, ὀδυνῶν, κλαγγῆς etc., Hom., etc.; τῆς μάχης, τοῦ δρόμου Hdt. 1. 74., 4. 124; θρήνων, γλῶν, λόγων Eur. Med. 1211, Plat. Phaedr. 257 B, etc.; τῆς ὀργῆς Lys. 152. 25; φιλανθρώπου τρόπου Aesch. Pr. 11; παύεσθαι ἀρχῆς to be deposed from office, Hdt. 1. 56, cf. 6. 66; also, παύεσθαι ἐκ μεγάλων ἀχέων Ar. Ran. 1531, cf. Eur. El. 1108; ἐκ τρύχων πεπαυμένοι Id. Med. 45. 3. rarely c. gen. rei only, αἱ κέ ποθι Ζεὺς .. παύση ὑξίσος oh that Z. would make an end of woc! Od. 4. 35; φάρμαχ' ἄ κεν παύσῃσι .. ὀδυνῶν Il. 4. 191. 4. c. part. praes. to stop a person from doing or being so and so, π. τινὰ ἀριστεύοντα to stop him from being first, Il. 11. 506; τὸν ἄνδρα παύσον ταῦτα ποιούντα Hdt. 5. 23; and often in Att., π. γελῶντας ἐχθρούς Soph. El. 1295; παύσω δέ σ' ὄντ' ἀπαιδα Eur. Med. 717:—Pass. and Med. to leave off doing or being so and so, δθ' ὕπνος ἔλοι, παύσαιτό τε νηπιαχεύων when he stops playing, Il. 22. 502, cf. Hdt. 1. 133, Aesch. Pr. 615, Ag. 1047, etc.; v. sub fin.;—and of things, ἄνεμος μὲν ἐπαύσατο .. θύων Od. 12. 400; but often the partic. is left to be supplied, as αἶμα, φλόξ, ἄνεμος ἐπαύσατο the blood stopped [*flowing*], the fire [*burning*], the wind [*blowing*], Il. 11. 267., 23. 228, Od. 12. 168, etc.; so, ῥοδάπης πέρι πέπαυμαι [*λέγων*] Hdt. 2. 135, cf. 7. 9, fin.; v. infra.

II. 5. the inf. sometimes, though rarely, takes the place of the part., εἰ μὲν ἐπαυσας ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι Il. 11. 442, cf. Hdt. 5. 67., 7. 54, Thuc. 7. 53, Plat. Rep. 416 C; sometimes with μή inserted, θνητούς γ' ἐπαυσα μὴ προδέρκεσθαι μόρον Aesch. Pr. 248; παύσας ὑμᾶς μὴ λίαν ἐξαπατᾶσθαι Ar. Ach. 634:—the constr. of the Med. with inf. is rejected by Thom. M. 696; it occurs in Batr. 194, Anth. P. 6. 21, and late Prose, as Plut. 2. 216 A, D.

II. intr. in imperat. παῦε, cease, leoue off, (indeed παύου is rare, Ephipp. Γηρ. 1. 20, Luc. Imag. 2), παῦε μάχης Hes. Sc. 449, cf. Herm. h. Hom. Cer. 351; in Att. mostly absol., παῦε stop! haue done! be quiet! παῦε, μὴ λέξης πέρα Soph. Ph. 1275, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1208, Ran. 122, 269, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E; παῦε, παῦε, μὴ βία Ar. Av. 1504, cf. Vesp. 1194; but also, παῦε, παῦε τοῦ λόγου Ran. 580; παῦε, παῦ ὀρχοῦμενος Pax 326; so, παῦ ἔς κόρακας Ach. 864, where the other Verbs are pl.; παῦ, apoc. for παῦε, is mentioned by Phot. (παῦ τὸ παῦσαι [immo παῦε] λέγουσι μονοσυλλάβως) and Eust. 1408. 26, and was restored by Elmsl. in Ar. Eq. 821, παῦ παῦ οὔτος, metri grat., for παῦ οὔτοσί; παῦε γόσιο Epigr. Gr. 320. 5;—but παῦσαι is not the act. inf., but the imperat. med., παῦσαι λέγουσα Eur. Hipp. 706; παῦσαι φαρμακοπωλῶν Ar. Fr. 95; π. μελωδοῦσ' Ib. 713; π. δυσωνῶν Plat. Com. Incert. 49, cf. Theopomp. Φιν. 1, Philetaer. Κυν. 2, Philem. Incert. 1; cf. παύσασθε νοῦν ἔχοντες Menand. Ὑποβ. 3:—in Od. 4. 659, the prob. l. is μνηστῆρας (not -ες) .. κάθισαν καὶ παῦσαν ἀέθλων.

Παφλαγών, ὄνος, ὁ, a Paphlagonian, Il. always in pl.; in Ar. Eq. 2, 6, Nub. 581, etc., Cleon is represented as a Παφλαγών, with a play on παφλάζω (v. sub voce):—Adj. Παφλαγονικός, ἡ, ὄν, Xen. An. 5. 4. 13; ἡ -κή the country, Ib. 9, 15.

παφλάζω, fut. ἄσω, to boil, bluster, of the sea, κύματα παφλόζοντα Il. 13. 798; αἰθῆρ παφλάζων κατανίσσεται Emped. 349; of boiling water, Ar. Fr. 423; λοιπὰ π. βαρβάρῳ φουσηματι Eubul. Τιταν. 1; also in Mcd., ἔγχελυσ .. παφλάζεται Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 4:—metaph. to splutter, bluster, of the angry Cleon (cf. Παφλαγών), Ar. Pax 314, Eq. 919. 2. π. τῆ φωνῆ to stammer, stutter, Hipp. 55. 33., 1040 C. (Onomatop., like καχλάζω.)

πάφλασμα, τό, a boiling, of the sea:—metaph., παφλάσματα blusterings, Ar. Av. 1243:—Hesych. has φλασμός τῦφος.

Πάφος [ἄ], ἡ, Paphos, a town in Cyprus celebrated for its temple of Aphrodité as early as Od. 8. 363, cf. h. Ven. 59:—Adj. Πάφιος, α, ὄν, of Aphrodité, νῆ τὴν Π. Ἀφροδίτην Ar. Lys. 556; absol. ἡ Παφίη, Anth. P. 5. 31, 94, etc.

πάχετος, an obscure word, used twice in Od., λάβε δίσκον μείζονα καὶ πάχετον 8. 187; πάχετος δ' ἦν, ἦύτε κίων 23. 191. In the former place explained by Hesych. and E. M. as sync. from παχύτερον, which would suit the construction there, and be admissible even in the latter place (v. sub ἦύτε): but it is more likely to be a poet. form of παχύς, thick, massive, as περιμήκετος of περιμήκης. II. in later Ep. as Subst., = πάχος, τό, thickness, Nic. Th. 385, 387, 465, Opp. H. 4. 535; but this will hardly suit the Homeric passages.

πάχης, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, fleshy, stout, Evagr. H. E. 4. 7, 17, Tzetz.

πάχιων [ἰ], πάχιστος, irreg. Comp. and Sup. of παχύς.

πάχνη, ἡ, (√ ΠΙΑΓ, πήγνυμι) hoar-frost, rime, Lat. pruina, Od. 14. 476; π. ἐψία Aesch. Pr. 25; τὸ ἐπὶ γῆς ξυμπαγέν, ἐκ δρόσου γενόμενον, π. λέγεται Plat. Tim. 59 E; also in pl., πάχνη καὶ χάλασαι Id. Symp. 188 B; ἀπέκαυσεν ἡ π. τοὺς ἀμπέλους Philippid. Incert. 2.

2. metaph., γῆρας εὐρώτα καὶ πάχνην the mould and frost of age, descriptive of an old man's grey hair, Com. Anon. 14; κουροβύρος π. the clotted blood of the eaten children, Aesch. Ag. 1512. Cf. πάγος II, παγετός, πηγάς, πηγυλίς.

παχνήεις, εσσα, εν, frosty, Nonn. D. 3. 4.

παχνίζω, as impers. παχνίζει, ἐπάχνιζε, it is, was a white frost, Pallad. Hist. Lausiaca 117.

παχνώω, (πάχνη) to congeal, thicken, make solid, Plut. 2. 396 B, 736 A: Pass., πεπαχνώσθαι Geop. 12. 17. 2. metaph., like πήγνυμι, to strike chill, ἐπάχνωσεν φίλον ἦτορ he made his blood run cold, made it curdle, Hes. Op. 358: mostly in Pass., ἦτορ παχνοῦται his heart is cold and stiff [with grief], Il. 17. 112; παχνοῦσθαι πένθεισιν, λύπη Aesch. Cho. 83, Eur. Hipp. 103; so, adstrictum frigore pectus Ovid.; cf. παιδοβόρος.

παχνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = παχνήεις, Geop. 1. 12, 27: metaph. chill, cold, αὐχμός Epigr. Gr. 1028. 56.

πάχος [ἄ], εος, τό, (παχύς) thickness, τόσσον ξην μῆκος, τόσσον π. Od. 9. 324; τὸ π. τοῦ τείχους Thuc. 1. 93; τῆς πλίνθου 3. 20; pl., τὰ π. τῶν τριχῶν Arist. H. A. 3. 10, 2:—absol., πάχος in thickness, Hdt. 4. 81; so, πάχει μάκει τε Pind. P. 4. 436. 2. π. σαρκός fatness, Eur. Cycl. 380; διὰ πάχος τοῦ σώματος Antiph. Αἰόλ. 2; opp. to λεπτότης, Plat. Rep. 523 E, etc. 3. π. ἔχειν to be thick, have a certain consistency, of liquids, Arist. Sens. 4, 7, G. A. 2. 4, 20; τὸ π. τῆς θαλάσσης, attributed to its saltness, Id. Meteor. 2. 3, 36.

παχύ-αἶμος, ὄν, thick-blooded, Hipp. 357. 10.

παχύ-δάκτυλος, ὄν, thick-fingered, Polemo Physiogn.

παχύ-δενδρος, ὄν, thick with trees, ἄσος Himer. 23. 17.

παχύδερμῶ, to be thick-skinned, to have a thick skin, Gloss.

παχύδερμία, ἡ, thickness of skin, Hipp. 1144 B.

παχύ-δέρμος, ὄν, thick-skinned, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 10. 2. metaph. dull, stupid, Luc. Tim. 23.

παχύ-θριξ, ὁ, ἡ, with thick hair, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 10, in Comp. παχυτριχώτερος.

παχύ-κάλᾶμος, ὄν, thick-stalked, Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 2.

παχύ-κάρδιος, ὄν, = βαρुकάρδιος, Eccl.

παχύ-καυλος, ὄν, with a thick stalk or stem, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 6, in Comp. -ότερος.

παχύ-κνημος, ὄν, with stout calves, Ar. Pl. 560, Diog. L. 7. 1.

παχύλός, ἡ, ὄν, a sort of Dim. of παχύς, thickish: only used in Adv. -λώς, coarsely, roughly, opp. to ἀκριβώς, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 4, Eust. Opusc. 47. 76, etc.; cf. παχύς III.

παχύμέρεια, ἡ, thickness of parts, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 86, Galen.

παχύ-μερής, ἐς, consisting of thick or coarse parts, Tim. Locr. 100 E, Arist. Probl. 3. 14; τὸ παχυμέρες the dense part, Diog. L. 7. 142; τὸ παχυμερέστερον, opp. to τὸ λεπτομερέστερον, Arist. Cael. 3. 5, 8. II. metaph. in Adv. coarsely, roughly, ποχυμερῶς εἰρησθαι Strab. 66; cf. παχύς I. 2, παχυλός.

παχύ-νευρέω, to have swollen sinews, as in gout, Strab. 673.

παχύ-νοος, ὄν, contr. -vous, ουν, thick-witted, Hesych., Phot.

πάχυνσις, ἡ, a thickening, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 4, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 7.

παχυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, having the power of thickening, c. gen., Diosc. 5. 81.

παχύνω, fut. ὕνω: pf. pass. πεπάχυνμαι Arist. Mund. 4, 6, Philostr., Galen.: (παχύς). To thicken, to fatten, opp. to λεπτύνω, ισχναίνω, τὰ σώματα Plat. Gorg. 518 C; βοῦν Id. Rep. 343 B; ἵππον Xen. Oec. 12, 20:—Pass. to grow fat, Hipp. Aph. 1254, Ar. Ach. 791; δαιτὶ παχυνόμενος Anth. P. 7. 207. 2. metaph. to increase, κότον π. (si vera lectio) Aesch. Supp. 618:—Pass., ἄλβος ἄγαν παχυνθείς Id. Theb. 771; cf. παχύς II; of the sun magnified in a mist, Dion. P. 35. b. metaph. to make gross or stupid, τὰς ψυχὰς ὑπὸ πλησμονῆς π. Plut. 2. 995 D:—Pass., LXX (Isai. 6. 10), Ev. Matth. 13. 15. II. Pass. to become thick, π. πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον, of the skull, Hdt. 3. 12; of humours, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; of excrements, Id. Progn. 40; equiv. to πήγνυσθαι, συνίστασθαι, Arist. G. A. 2. 2, 7, al.; but distinguished from πήγνυσθαι, Id. Meteor. 4. 6, 5., 4. 7, 1.

παχύ-πους, ὁ, ἡ, thick-footed, v. l. Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 7, Polemo Physiogn.

παχύ-ρῖν, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ, better παχύρριν, thick-nosed, Polemo.; -ρῖνος, ὄν, Byz.

παχύρ-ρίζος, ὄν, with thick roots, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 4.

παχύρ-ρυγχος, ὄν, thick-snouted, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 141.

παχύς, εἶα, ὁ, (√ ΠΙΑΓ, πήγνυμι):—thick, large, stout, χειρὶ παχείῃ Il. 5. 309, etc.; παχέος παρὰ μηροῦ 16. 473; παχὺν αὐχένα Od. 19. 372; π. πούς Hes. Op. 495; of a tree, Ib. 507, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 1:—later, stout, fat, opp. to ισχνός or λεπτός, οἱ παχύνταται τῶν παιδῶν Hipp. Aph. 1248; π. γυνή 260. 30; χοῖρος π., ὕς π. Ar. Ach. 766, Menand. Ἄλι. 1:—metaph. of land, like Lat. pinguis, Xen. Oec. 17, 8:—π. τράπεζα a well-spread table, Philostr. 117; Adv., παχέως διατᾶσθαι Ib. 2. of things, thick, massive, π. λᾶας Il. 12. 446; σκῆπτρον 18. 416; αὐλὸς αἵματος (v. αὐλός 2) Od. 22. 18; θρυαλλίδες Ar. Nub. 59; πέδαι Id. Vesp. 435; π. δραχμή, a thick drachma, i. e. the Aeginetan, which weighed more than the Attic, Poll. 9. 76, or, Hesych., = διδραχμον:—of linen, thick, coarse, opp. to λεπτός, Plat. Crat. 389 B, cf. Poll. 7. 57, 61, etc.; so, χλαίναν .. παχείαν ἐπιβαλὼν Λακωνικὴν Theopomp. Com. Eip. 5; of hair, Arist. H. A. 2. 8, 2:—Adv. coarsely, roughly, of stating or arguing, παχέως ὀρίζεσθαι Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 1; παχύτερον or -έρος, Plat. Polit. 294 E, 295 A; cf. παχυλός. 3. of liquids, thick, curdled, clotted, αἷμα Il. 23. 697; ἀπορρέει .. παχὺ καὶ μέλαν Hdt. 4. 23; of marsh-water, Hipp. Aër. 283; τὸ παχύτερον τῶν γαλάκτων Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 6; τὸ παχὺ τῆς δυνάμεως τῶν οἴνων Ath. 33 B. 4. in Com. language, fat, great, π. πρᾶγμα, χάρις Ar. Lys. 23, Eccl. 1048. 5. of sounds, loud, opp. to λεπτός, Arist. Audib. 57, 62:—Adv. παχέα κρᾶζειν Arat. 953. 6. of speech, coarse, heavy, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 2. II. οἱ παχέες the men of substance, the wealthy class, Hdt. 5. 30, 77., 6. 91; τοὺς παχεῖς καὶ πλουσίους Ar. Pax 639; ὅς ἂν ᾖ π. Id. Eq. 1139; ἀνὴρ π. Vesp. 287; in Hesych. οἱ πάχητες. III. in Com. and Prose, thick-witted, gross, dull, stupid, like Lat. pinguis, crassus, ἀμαθῆς καὶ π. Ar. Nub. 842; π. καὶ ἡλίθιοι, π. καὶ ἀπαίδευτοι Luc. Alex. 9 and 17; ἐς τὰς τέχνας π. καὶ οὐ λεπτοὶ οὐδὲ ὀξέες Hipp. 295. 24; π. τὴν μνήμην Philostr. 558:—so in Adv., παχύτερον ἔχειν τῆς ἀκοῆς Heliod. 5. 18. IV. proverb., παχεία παρὰ σφυρὸν γυνή of a lewd woman, cf. Archil. 173 and v. χαμαιτύπη; πηλοῦ παχύτερος; of a dullard, Eunap. V. Adv. -έως, v. supr. VI. Comp. πάσσων, ὄν, Od. 6. 230., 8. 20., 24. 369; παχίαν, ὄν, Arat. 785; cf. πάχετος II:—Sup. πάχιστος, Il. 16. 314; the regul. forms παχύτερος, παχύτατος, first in Hipp. and Plat.

παχύ-σαρκος, ὄν, gross of flesh, Eccl.

παχύ-σκελής, ἐς, thick-legged, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 1101 F, Galen.

παχυσμός, οὐ, ὁ, stoutness, strength, Hipp. 1200 D.

παχύ-στομος, ὄν, thick at the brim, v. sub κῶθων:—with a large mouth, of the oyster, Arist. Fr. 287. II. metaph. speaking broad or roughly, π. καὶ τραχύστομοι, of the Κᾶρες βαρβαρόφωνοι, Strab. 662, cf. Eust. 367. 30:—hence παχυστομῶ, παχυστομία, Strab. l. c.

παχύσχοινος, ὄν, formed of thick rushes, δίκτυον Nonn. in Creuzer Melet. 1. 85:—παχυσχοίνω πτωκί is a corrupt reading in Anth. P. 9. 227; Brunck. δασυκνήμφ, Jacobs ταχυσκάρθμφ.

παχύτης, ητος, ἡ, (παχύς) thickness, of stalks, skin, ropes, Hdt. 4. 74, 183., 7. 36; Hipp. Aph. 1257; of hair, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 7; of animals, fatness, Id. H. A. 9. 5, 2; in pl., Plat. Polit. 284 E. 2. the thickness or sediment of liquor, Hdt. 4. 23; thick consistency, αἷματος, γάλακτος Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 13., 3. 15, 2, al. II. thickness of wit, dullness, Dion. H. de Dem. 26, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 70, etc.

παχύ-τράχηλος, ὄν, thick-necked, Geop. 19. 2, 2.

παχύ-τριχος, ὄν, with thick hair, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 10.

παχύ-φλοιος, ὄν, with thick rind or bark, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2.

παχύ-φρων, ὄν, gen. ονος, = παχύνοος, Tzetz., Hesych.

παχύ-φυλλος, ὄν, thick-leaved, Manass. Chron. 330.

παχύ-φωνος, *ov*, of coarse sound, Aristid. Quint. p. 46, in Comp. —ύρερος. παχύ-χειλής, *és*, thick-lipped, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 7:—the form -χειλος is found in the Edd. of Galen.

παχύ-χυμος, *ov*, with thick juices, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 52, etc. παχών, *ωνος*, *δ*, name of an Egypt. month, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 38). πῶτης, *ov*, *δ*, Lacon. for παύς, πῆς, a blood-relation, Hesych. πεδά, Aeol. for μετά, Sappho, Alcae., etc., v. Ahrens D. Aeol. 151; also Doric, Id. D. Dor. 360. See the compds. which follow.

πεδάγρετος, *ov*, Aeol. for μετάγρετος (ἄγρα), caught in its flight or by pursuit, Hesych.

πεδαίρω, Aeol. or Dor. for μεταίρω, Eur. Phoen. 1027, etc.

πεδαίχιμος, *ov*, Aeol. or Dor. for μετ-, Aesch. Cho. 589.

πεδάμαρος or πεδάμερος, *ov*, v. sub πεδάρος.

πεδάμειβω, Aeol. or Dor. for μεταμείβω, Pind. O. 12. 18.

πεδᾶνός, *ή*, *ον*, (πέδον) low-growing, short, Nic. Th. 226, 289.

πεδάφουκος, *ov*, Dor. for μέτοικος, Inscr. Argiv. in C. I. 14, 19.

πεδάσρος, *ov*, Aeol. and Dor. for πεδήσρος (q. v.), μετήσρος, Alcae. 97; restored by Stanley in Aesch. Cho. 590, for πεδάμαρος (i. e. πεδάμερος), which was reputed to be Aeol. and for μεθήμερος, or rather μεθημέριος;—in C. I. 2720, 2721, πανάμαρος occurs for πανημέριος.

πεδάσσιος, *ov*, Aeol. or Dor. for μετάσ-, Aesch. Pr. 269, etc.

πεδαρτάω, Pythag. word for μεθαρμόζω, = νουθετέω, ἐκάλουν δὲ τὸ νουθετεῖν πεδαρτᾶν (sic Schäfer pro παιδ.) Iamb. V. Pyth. 31; τὰς νουθετήσεις, ἄς δὴ πεδαρτάσεις (vulg. παιδ.) ἐκάλουν Ib. 28:—hence in Diog. L. 8. 20 and Suid., for ἐκάλει Πυθαγόρας τὸ νουθετεῖν πελαργᾶν, πεδαρτᾶν is now restored.

πεδαυγάζω, Aeol. for μεταυγάζω, Pind. N. 10. 115.

πεδάω, Ep. 3 sing. πεδάω Od. 4. 380: Ep. and Ion. impf. πεδάσκον 23. 353; fut. ἤσω, etc.: pf. pass. part. πεπεδημένος Paus. 8. 49. (πέδη). Properly, to bind with fetters, and so, simply, to bind fast, make fast, ἐπέδησε θύρας (unless this be from ἐπιδέω), Od. 21. 391; π.

ἄνδρα δαιδάω πέπλω Aesch. Eum. 635; τὸν μούναρχον πεδήσας Hdt. 6. 23. 2. to shackle, trammel, constrain, πέδησε δὲ φαίδιμα γυῖα Il. 13. 535; δύλω ἄρμα πεδήσαι 23. 585, cf. Pind. P. 6. 32, N. 5. 49; so, νῆα θοῆν ἐπέδησ' ἐνὶ πόντῳ Od. 13. 168; of sleep, ὅς μ' ἐπέδησε φίλα βλέφαρ' ἀμφικαλύψας 23. 17; cf. καταπεδάω; so, ὕπνος λύει πεδήσας Soph. Aj. 676:—in Hom. commonly of a Deity overruling a mortal's will, to shackle, trammel, constrain, Ἄτη, Μοῖρα, θεός, Ἀθήνη ἐπέδησε, c. acc. pers., Il. 4. 517, Od. 23. 353, etc.; ὅστις μ' ἀθανάτων πεδάω Od. 4. 380; πέδησε δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἀθήνη 18. 155:—also c. inf., Ἐκτορα δ' αὐτοῦ μέναι . . Μοῖρ' ἐπέδησε constrained him to remain on the spot, Il. 22. 5; μιν Μοῖρα θεῶν ἐπέδησε δαμῆναι constrained him to be slain, Od. 3. 269; τὸ γε Μοῖρ' ἐπέδησε οἶον ὀκίνητον τελέθειν Parmen. 96:—rare in Prose, καθ' ὕπνον πεδηθεὶς δύναμιν Plat. Tim. 71 E, cf. 43 D, v. supr. 1.

πεδάωριστής, *ov*, *δ*, Aeol. or Dor. for μετεωριστής, Hesych. The Adj. πεδωριστός was restored by Tyrwh. in Theocr. Epigr. 17 (Anth. P. 9. 600), Συρακόσσαις . . πεδωριστῆ [Ms. πελωρὶ σταῖ] πόλει.

πεδεινός, v. sub πεδινός.

πεδέρχομαι, Aeol. for μετέρχομαι, to chase, Pind. N. 7. 109, Theocr. 29. 25.

πεδέχω, Aeol. for μετέχω, Sappho 73, Alcae. 98.

πέδη, *ή*, (πέζα) a fetter, Lat. *pedica*, *compes*, mostly in pl. *fetters*, *shackles*, ἀμφὶ δὲ ποσοὶ πέδας ἔβαλε χρυσείας, of horses, Il. 13. 36; of men, τοῖς ἀδικοῖς ἀμφιτίθησι πέδας Solon 3. 33, cf. Theogn. 539, Aesch. Pr. 6; πεδέων (Ion.) ζεύγος a pair of fetters, Hdt. 7. 35; ἐς πέδας δῆσαι τινα to put one in fetters, Id. 5. 77; αἱ πέδαι, ἐν τῆσι ἐδεδαίετο Ib.; ἐν πέδαις δῆσαι, φυλάττειν, etc., Plat. Legg. 882 A, Plut. 2. 181 A, etc.; metaph., πέδαις ἀχαλκεύτοις, of the robe in which Agamemnon was entangled, Aesch. Cho. 493; πέδαις χερσῶν Ib. 982; so in sing., of the poisoned robe of Nessus, Soph. Tr. 1057; the fortresses of Chalcis, Corinth, and Demetrias, were called π. Ἑλληνικαί, Polyb. 17. 11, 5, etc. 2. an anklet, *bauble*, Ar. Fr. 309. 11, Philem. Συνεφεῆς. 1, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 9. II. as a term of the manège, a mode of breaking in a horse, Xen. Eq. 3. 5., 7, 13 and 14, cf. Sturz. Lex. Xen.; Herm. Opusc. 1. pp. 73 sq.

πεδήσρος, = πεδάσρος, Nic. Th. 729.

πέδησις, *εως*, *ή*, a bending, Eccl.

πεδητής, *ov*, *δ*, one who fetters, a hinderer, Anth. P. 9. 756.

πεδητής, *ov*, *δ*, pass. one fettered, a prisoner, Ar. Fr. 720, Plut. 2. 165 D, Luc. Cron. 1, etc.

πενδιαῖος, *α*, *ov*, v. sq.

πενδιακός, *ή*, *ον*, of or on the plain, τὰ π. Lys. (?) ap. Harp. s. v. II. οἱ πεδιακοί, in Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 9, the party of the plain, i. e. those who opposed Peisistratus (cf. παράλος II), called οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου by Hdt. 1. 59; οἱ πεδιστῆς by Plut. Solon 13, Diog. L. 1. 58 (where πεδιαίων is f. l. for -έων); οἱ πεδιαστοὶ by Phot. and Suid. s. v. Πάραλοι.—Cf. παράλος II.

πενδιάς, *άδος*, *ροστ*. fem. of πεδισός, = πεδινός, flat, level, of Scythia, Hdt. 4. 23; of Egypt, Ib. 47, cf. 2. 8; of Thessaly, Plat. Legg. 625 D; ἡ π. (sc. γῆ) Hdt. 9. 122; π. ὁδός, μαζιτός Pind. P. 5. 123, Eur. Rhes. 283. II. on or of the plain, ὕλη Soph. Ant. 420; λόγῃ π. i. e. battle on a fair field, Id. Tr. 1058; μάχη π. Plut. Sull. 19: as Subst. a campaign, Anna Comn. 1. 185.

πενδιαστός, *ov*, of the plain, Strab. 712; cf. πεδιακός:—also, πεδιαστικός, Eccl.

πενδιενός, v. sub πεδινός.

πενδιεύς, *εως*, *δ*, v. sub πεδιακός.

πενδιζω, (πέδη) like ποδιζω, to fetter, Gloss.

πενδιήρης, *es*, (ἄρω) abounding in plains, Θράκης ἄμ πεδιήρεις (vulg. ἀμπεδιήρεις) . . κελεύθους Aesch. Pers. 566.

πενδικός, f. l. for παιδικός, q. v.

πενδιλον, *τό*, (πέδη) mostly in pl. sandals, put on by persons going out

of doors, like the prose ὑποδήματα, Hom. and Hes., also in Eur.; made of ox-hide, ἀμφὶ πόδεσσιν . . ἀράρισκε π., τάμνων δέρμα βόειον Od. 14. 23; the πέδιλα of the gods had power to carry the wearers over land and sea, ὑπὸ ποσσὶν ἐδήσατο καλὰ π. ἀμβρόσια χρυσεία, τὰ μιν φέρον ἡμὲν ἐφ' ἕρην ἢ δ' ἐπ' ἀπείρονα γαῖαν, of Hermes, Il. 24. 341, Od. 5. 44; of Athena, Od. 1. 97; they are distinctly called winged (πετρεύοντα), which may however be metaph., Hes. Sc. 220; ποτανά Eur. El. 460. II. any covering for the foot, shoes or boots, ἐς γόνυ ἀνατείνοντα π. Hdt. 7. 67; περὶ τοῦς πόδας τε καὶ τὰς κνήμας π. νεβρῶν Ib. 75.

III. metaph., Δωρίῳ πεδίλῳ φωνᾶν ἐναρμόζειν, i. e. to write in Doric rhythm (so πούς means a metrical foot), Pind. O. 3. 9; also, ἐν τούτῳ πεδίλῳ πόδ' ἔχειν to have one's foot in this shoe, i. e. to be in this condition or fortune, Ib. 6. 11, ubi v. Donaldson.

πενδιλορράφος [ᾶ], *δ*, a sandal-maker, Nicet. Ann. 204 A.

πενδινός, *ή*, *ον*, (πενδιόν) flat, level, χῶρος Hdt. 7. 198; ὑποχωρήσεις Polyb. 1. 34, 8; πεδινώτερος (v. l. πεδιενώτερος) Plat. Legg. 704 D, cf. Xen. An. 5. 5, 2. II. of the plain, found on the plain, opp. to ὀρεινός, λαγώς Xen. Cyn. 5, 17; φυτὰ Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 1.

πενδιόν, *τό*, Dini. of πέδη, E. M. 658. 23.

πενδιόν, *τό*, (πέδον) a plain or flat, and collectively a plain flat open country, both of cultivated fields and battle-fields, Hom., Hes., etc.; in Hom. almost always in sing.; but pl. in Il. 12. 283, Hes. Op. 386, as commonly in Att.; in Trag. also of the sea, δελφίνοφόρον πόντου πεδίον Aesch. Fr. 150; πόντου π. Αἰγαῖον Ion ap. Schol. Phoen. 209; cf. περίρρυτος 2. 2. in Att. the sing. is used of some particular plain (cf. πέδον 2), πεδίον Αἰσώπου Aesch. Ag. 297; τὸ Τροίας π. Soph. Ph. 1435, (but τὰ Τ. π., Ib. 1376); τὸ Θήβης π. Id. O. C. 1312; Καῦστριον π. Ar. Ach. 68; τὸ Κιρραίων π.; at Delphi, Aesch. 68. 36; τὰ Θετταλικά π. Plat. Polit. 264 C; τὸ Ἄρειον π. the Campus Martius, Dion. H. 7. 57:—esp. the plain of Attica (v. πεδιακός), Hdt. 1. 59, Thuc. 2. 55, Isae. 53. 5; ἐν πεδίῳ on a fertile plain, opp. to ἐν πέτραις, Menand. Incert. 95. 3. ἱππεῖς εἰς π. προκαλεῖσθαι, proverb of challenging persons to do that in which they excel, Plat. Theat. 183 D, cf. Menand. Καταψ. 1. II. the part of the foot next the toes, the metatarsi, Galen., Poll. 2. 197.

III. pudenda muliebria, Ar. Lys. 88.—Cf. πέδον.

πενδιονδε, Adv. to the plain, Il. 11. 492, Od. 15. 183, Ar. Av. 507.

πενδιο-νόμος, *ov*, (νέμομαι) dwelling in plains, π. θεοὶ the rural deities, gods of the country, Aesch. Theb. 272.

πενδιοπλόκτυπος, an absurd reading in Aesch. Theb. 83, where from the Schol. the following text has been restored: ἐπὶ δὲ γᾶς πεδί' ὑπλόκτυπ' ὡς χρίμπεται βοά.

πενδιούχος, *ov*, having plain, Schol. Soph. O. C. 691 to expl. στερνούχος: so, πεδιώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like a plain, level, Ibid.

πενδο-βάμων [ᾶ], *ov*, earth-walking, πτανά τε καὶ π. Aesch. Cho. 591.

πενδέεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, (πέδον) = πεδινός, Nic. Th. 662.

πενδόθεν, Adv. (πέδον) from the ground, like χαμόθεν, Hes. Th. 650, Eur. Tro. 98. II. from the bottom, Pind. O. 7. 112; metaph., οἱ τοὶ π. φίλοι εἰσὶν who are dear to thee from the bottom of thy heart, Od. 13. 295. 2. from the beginning, Pind. 1. 5 (4). 48: cf. Näke Choeril. p. 107.

πενδοί (not πεδοί, v. sub ἐνδοί), Adv. on the ground, on earth, Aesch. Pr. 272; v. πέδον sub fin.

πενδοικέω and πεδοικός, Aeol. or Dor. for μετοικέω, Aesch. Fr. 48.

πενδο-καίτης, *ov*, *δ*, lying on the ground, Anth. P. 6. 102.

πενδον, *ov*, *τό*, (v. πούς) the ground, earth, first in h. Hom. Cer. 455 (πέδονδε however is used in Hom.); then often in Pind., and Att. Poetry, πεδίον being used in Prose, and the only form used in pl., v. Elmsl. Bacch. 585; χθονὸς π. Aesch. Pr. 1; π. κελεύθου στρωννύναι Id. Ag. 909. 2. of some particular plain (cf. πεδίον 1. 2), Κρισαῖον π., at Delphi, Soph. El. 730; called Λοξίον π. by Aesch. Cho. 1036; of the plain of Attica, Παλλάδος κλεινὸν π. Ar. Pl. 772; ἀγνὸν ἐς Θήβης π. Eubul. Ἀντίπ. 2, cf. Μυσ. 1; and πέδον with a gen. loci is often used periph. for the place itself, Εὐρώπης π. Aesch. Pr. 734; Δήμου Soph. Ph. 1464, etc. 3. with a Prep., νέειν ἐς π. Soph. Ant. 441; πρὸς πέδῳ βαλεῖν, κείσθαι Aesch. Fr. 182, Soph. O. T. 180:—then πέδῳ alone, πεσόντος αἵματος πέδῳ to fall on the ground, to earth, Aesch. Cho. 48 (cf. Eum. 263, 479), Soph. El. 747; so, ρίπτειν πέδῳ Eur. I. A. 39, cf. Or. 1433, 1439; but prob. πέδοι ought to be restored for πέδῳ in all these places, as also for πέδον in the phrases πέδον πατεῖν, πέδον πατεῖσθαι, Aesch. Ag. 1357, Cho. 643; v. Dind. Aesch. Pr. 749:—cf. πεδύθεν, πέδονδε, πεδόσε.

πενδονδε, Adv. to the ground, earthwards, Il. 13. 796, Soph. Tr. 786:—to the plain, πέδονδε κυλίνδετο λᾶας ἀναιδῆς Od. 11. 598.

πενδόσμαι, Pass. to be impeded, Anna Comn. 2. 231.

πενδορ-ραντήριον, *τό*, v. sub ραντήριος.

πενδόσε, Adv. = foreg., Eur. Bacch. 137, 599.

πενδο-σκάφης, *és*, digging the earth, Nonn. D. 12. 331. II. pass. dug in the earth, κενεῶνες Id. Jo. 4. 18.

πενδο-στιβής, *és*, earth-treading, opp. to πετροῦς, Aesch. Supp. 1000; ὄχος, πούς Eur. Med. 1123, Hel. 1516; εὐδειν π. Id. Rhes. 763:—on foot, opp. to ἱππηλάτης, Aesch. Pers. 127.

πενδοτρεφής, *és*, fed by earth, of a spring, Nonn. Jo. 4. 12.

πενδο-τριβής, *és*, wearing the ground, Nonn. D. 10. 361.

πενδο-τριψ, ἴβος, *δ* and *ή*, (πέδη, τρίβω) wearing out fetters, Comic epith. of good-for-nothing slaves, Luc. Saturn. 8:—so, πέδων, *ωνος*, *δ*, Eust. 1542. 48, Phot.; cf. τριπέδων, κέντρων.

πενδουρος, *ov*, = πεδάσρος, μετέωρος, Hesych., Phot.

πέδων, *ωνος*, *δ*, one in fetters, of a slave, Ar. Fr. 46; cf. στίγαν.

πενδωριστός, v. sub πεδαωριστής.

πενδώρυχος, *ov*, (ὀρύσσω) digging the soil, Anth. P. 10. 101.

πέζα, ης, ἡ, said to be Dor. and Arcad. for ποὺς (Galen.), but distinguished from it as *the instep* by Poll. 2. 192; πρὸς πέζῃ ποδός Paus. 5. 11, 2, cf. Anth. P. 12. 176; οἱ πόδες οἰδίσκονται καὶ αἱ πέζαι μάλιστα Hipp. 662. 45:—π. περίσφυρος, Anth. P. 6. 211, seems to be for πέδη, an anklet.

II. metaph. the *bottom* or *end* of a body, ἐπὶ βυμῶν πέζῃ ἐπι πρώτῃ on the pole at the far end, Il. 24. 272. 2. the *edge* or *border* of anything, of a garment, Ap. Rh. 4. 46, Anth. P. 6. 287; of the sea, the *strand*, *bank*, Ἐλευσίνος παρὰ πέζαν Hermesian. ap. Ath. 597 D; of a country, Ap. Rh. 4. 1258, cf. Dion. P. 61; εἰσόδου π. στενὴ Luc. Trag. 239; of a mountain, Dion. P. 535.

III. a *round fishing-net*, Opp. H. 3. 83.

πέζ-ἄκοντιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a *foot-javelin-man*, Polyb. 3. 65, 10 and 72, 2. πέζ-ἄρχος, ὁ, a *leader of foot*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 41:—πέζαρχέω, to *lead foot-soldiers*, Themist. 152 C.

πέζ-ἔμπορος, ον, *trafficking by land*, Strab. 766. πέζ-ἑταῖροι, οἱ, the *foot-guards* in the Macedon. army, the *horse-guards* being called simply ἑταῖροι, Dem. 23. 2, Plut. Flamin. 17., 2. 197 C; cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 5. p. 179.

πέζευμα, τό, *infantry*, foot, Eust. Opusc. 292. 80. πέζευσις, εως, ἡ, a *dismounting*, Nicet. Ann. 35 D (v. l.). πέζευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *able to walk, going on foot*, π. ζῶα, opp. to πτηνά, νευστικά, Arist. G. A. 1. 1, 5.

πέζεύω, (πέζος) to *go* or *travel on foot, walk*, opp. to riding or driving, ἐπὶ γαίας πόδα πέζεύων (where πόδα is pleon. as with βαίνω, etc.), Eur. Alc. 869; οὔτε ἄπουν οὔτε πέζεον Arist. P. A. 3. 6, 9; π. περὶ τὴν τροφήν, of certain birds, Id. H. A. 8. 3, 12, cf. G. A. 3. 1, 33. 2. to *go* or *travel by land*, opp. to going by sea, Xen. An. 5. 5, 14, Polyb. 16. 29, 11; π. μετὰ τῶν ἵππων Id. 10. 48, 6; οἱ πέζεύοντες *land-forces*, Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 8; π. διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης, of Xerxes, passing by his bridge over the Hellespont, Isocr. 58 E; so, π. τὴν θάλασσαν to *pass it like dry land*, Philostr. 774:—Pass., ὁ Ἄθως πλείσθω καὶ ὁ Ἑλλησποντος πέζευέσθω Luc. Rhet. Praec. 18; ἡ ἐκ Βρεντεαίου πέζευομένη ὁδὸς *by land*, Strab. 282; absol. πέζεῦσθαι to *go by land*, Id. 189.

II. to *dismount*, v. l. Nicet. Ann. 329 D. πέζῃ, v. sub πέζος III. πέζιδιον, τό, Dim. of πέζα II. 2, a *ribbon*, Suid. and E. M. (where the MSS. give πεζίτιον), Phot. (where -ήτιον).

πέζικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πέζος) *on foot, of or for a foot-soldier*, ὄπλα ἱππικὰ ἢ π. Plat. Legg. 753 B; τὸ πεζικὸν the *foot, the infantry*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 38; π. καὶ ἱππικαὶ δυνάμεις C. I. 4860; τὰ π. the *evolutions of infantry*, οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τὰ π. Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 15. 2. also, like πέζος, of a *land force*, opp. to a *fleet*, ἡ τε π. καὶ ἡ ναυτικὴ δύναμις Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 9, cf. Dinarch. 109. 31, Aeschin. 65. 45, Polyb. 2. 2, 4, etc.; but πέζος has been restored from MSS. in some passages (as Thuc. 6. 33., 7. 16), and πέζικός in this sense is perhaps doubtful in correct writers, v. Cobet. N. LL. 341.

πέζις, ιος, ἡ, a kind of *fungus without a stalk*, like a *puff-ball*, Theophr. ap. Ath. 62 E, cf. Schneid. H. P. 1. 6, 5. πέζις, ἴδος, ἡ, = πέζα II. 2, a *border*, Ar. Fr. 409.

πέζιτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, = πέζος, Suid. πέζο-βάτew τὸ πέλαιγος, to *walk the sea*, Anth. P. 9. 551. πέζο-βόας, Dor. for -βόης, ον, ὁ, *one who shouts the battle-cry on foot, a foot-soldier*, Pind. N. 9. 81.

πέζο-γράφος [ᾶ], ὁ, a *prose-writer*, Diog. L. 4. 15:—πέζογραφέω, to *write prose*, Ib.;—πέζογραφία, ἡ, Eust. 1753. 29.

πέζο-θηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the *hunting of land-animals* (as opp. to fishing), Plat. Soph. 220 A:—πέζοθηρία, ἡ, Ib. 223 B, is prob. spurious.

πέζο-λόγος, ον, *speaking or writing in prose*, Eust. 1067. 41, E. M., etc.; so πέζο-λέκτης, ον, ὁ, Eust. 569. 7:—Verb. πέζολογέω, to *speak or write in prose*, Id. 4. 28; and πέζολεκτέω, 1424. 15:—Subst. πέζολογία, ἡ, *prose-writing*, 1888. 1:—Adv. πέζολογικῶς, *in prose*, 1533. 30.

πέζομαχέω, to *fight by land*, opp. to ναυμαχέω, Hdt. 3. 45, Ar. Vesp. 685; τισι Thuc. 1. 112; π. καὶ ναυμαχοῦντες Isocr. 155 B; π. ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν to *fight like soldiers from ship-board*, Thuc. 7. 62; ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν Diod. 13. 16.

πέζομάχης, ον, ὁ, = πέζομάχος, Pind. P. 2. 121.

πέζομαχία, Ion. -ία, ἡ, a *battle by land*, opp. to ναυμαχία, Hdt. 8. 15, Thuc. 1. 23. 49, 100, etc.

πέζο-μάχος [ᾶ], ον, *fighting on foot*, Luc. Macrob. 17. II. *fighting as a soldier*, opp. to ναυμάχος, Plut. Alex. 38; π. ἀνὴρ Id. Anton. 64.

πέζονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the *management of quadrupeds* (as opp. to birds); ἡ πέζονομικὴ ἐπιστήμη the *business of managing them*, Plat. Polit. 265 C, cf. 264 E; τὸ πέζονομικὸν εἶδος Ib. 267 B.

πέζο-νόμος, ον, *commanding by land*, Aesch. Pers. 76.

πέζο-πορέω, to *go on foot*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4. 1. II. to *go by land, to march*, Polyb. 3. 68, 14, Luc. Alex. 53.

πέζοπορία, ἡ, a *land-journey*, Hdn. Epim. 105, Eccl.; -πορεία, Phot. Bibl. 183. 10.

πέζο-πόρος, ον, *going by land*, οὐ ναύταν ποσσὶ δὲ π. Anth. P. 12. 53; ναύτην ἠπέρου, π. πελάγους, of Xerxes (v. πέζεύω), Ib. 9. 304.

πέζο-πτερος, ον, *using feet like wings*, Manass. Chron. 3771.

πέζος, ἡ, ὄν, (v. ποὺς): 1. in Hom., a. *on foot, walking*, πεζοὶ fighters *on foot*, opp. to horsemen, πεζοὶ θ' ἵππῆς τε Il. 8. 59, cf. 5. 13., 11. 150; πλήτο δὲ πᾶν πεδίον πεζῶν τε καὶ ἵππων Od. 17. 436, cf. 9. 50. b. *on land, going by land*, not necessarily on foot, esp. in Od.; εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις π., πάρα τοι δίφρος τε καὶ ἵπποι Od.; opp. to sea-faring, οὐ μὲν γὰρ τί σε πεζὸν ὄνομαι ἐνθάδ' ἰκέσθαι I. 173; πεζὸς ἔων, ἡ ἐγὼ σὺν νηὶ μελαίνῃ II. 58; ἐν νηὶ π. θοῆ ἡ π. II. 24. 438. 2. so in the Historians, ὁ πέζος στρατός, or ὁ πέζος alone, is a. sometimes *foot-soldiery, infantry*, opp. to cavalry (ἡ ἵππος), Hdt. 1. 80., 4. 128; σὺν δυνάμει καὶ π. καὶ ἱππικῇ Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 18; but, b. more

commonly a *land-force* or *army*, opp. to the *naval force* (v. infr. III. 1), Hdt. 4. 97., 6. 95, Thuc. 1. 47., 2. 94, etc.; so, τὸ πέζον Hdt. 7. 81; στρατιὰ καὶ ναυτικὴ καὶ π. (vulg. πεζική) Thuc. 6. 33, cf. 7. 16; ἡ πεζὴ στρατιὰ καὶ τὸ ναυτικόν Lys. 194. 2, etc., cf. Aesch. Pers. 558, 719, 728, Pind. P. 10. 47; (so also, in double opposition, οἱ μὲν ἐφ' ἵππων, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ ναῶν, πεζοὶ τε βάδην Aesch. Pers. 19):—hence also, τὰ πεζὰ κράτιστοι *strongest by land*, Thuc. 4. 12; καὶ ναυὰ καὶ πεζοῖσι Ar. Ach. 622; πεζαῖς μάχαισιν Id. Eq. 567; ἡ π. μάχη *battle by land*, Plat. Legg. 707 C; ἐν τοῖς ναυτικοῖς κινδύνοις, ὡς περ ἐν τοῖς πεζοῖς Isocr. 59 C:—v. πεζικός. 3. of animals, *land*, as opp. to birds and fishes, τὰ π. καὶ τὰ πτηνά *beasts (quadrupeds)* and birds, Plat. Symp. 207 A, cf. Polit. 264 D; π. καὶ ἐνυδρον Ib. 288 A, cf. Arist. Top. 6. 6, 12 sq., etc.; ἡ π. θήρα Plat. Soph. 222 B, cf. Legg. 823 B, 824 A; cf. πέζο-θηρικός, πέζονομικός. II. metaph. of language, *not rising above the ground, prosaic*, opp. to *poetic*, π. λόγοι, Lat. oratio pedestris, *prose* (cf. III. 2), Paus. 4. 6, 1; ἡ π. λέξις Dion. H. de Comp. 11, al.; opp. to ἡ ἔμμετρος, Ib. 4; τινὰ καὶ πεζὰ καὶ ἐν ἔπεσι ποιήματα Dio C. 69. 3; πεζὴ τις ποιητικὴ, of bombastic prose, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 8:—also, *trivial, common-place*, κομιδῇ πεζὸν καὶ χαμαιπετές Ib. 16, cf. Plut. 2. 853 C; π. ὀνόματα Ib. 747 F, etc. 2. in Music, like ψῆλος, of either *vocal* or *instrumental* music, *without the accompaniments of the other*, Soph. Fr. 15. 3. πεζαὶ ἑταῖραι, Theopomp. Hist. 238, and in Eupol. Κολ. 6, πεζαὶ μόσχοι, *common courtesans*, opp. to ἑταῖραι μουσικαὶ or μουσοποιοί; so, π. ἀγλήτρεις Plat. Com. Συμμ. 12. III. dat. fem. πεζῇ (sub. ὀδῶ) as Adv., 1. *on foot*, opp. to σὺν ἵππῳ, Xen. Oec. 5, 5. b. more commonly *by land*, Hdt. 2. 159, Thuc. 1. 137, etc.; πεζῇ ἔπεσθαι to *follow by land*, Hdt. 7. 110, 115; στρατιῶν μέλλων π. πορεύσειν Thuc. 4. 132; π. πορεύεσθαι Xen. An. 5. 6, 1; οὔτε π., οὔτε κατὰ θάλατταν Ib. 10; καὶ πεζῇ καὶ ναυμαχοῦντες *by land and by sea*, Dem. 35. 9. 2. *in prose*, παῦσαι μελωδοῦσ' ἀλλὰ π. μοι φράσον Ar. Fr. 713, cf. Plat. Soph. 237 A:—so, πεζῶς, Suid. s. v. ἱστορήσαι. IV. Comp. πεζότερος, *more like a foot-journey*, Plut. 2. 804 C; *more like prose*, Schol. Il. 2. 252, etc.:—Sup. πεζότατος, Suid. s. v. ψυχῇ.

πέζο-φάνης, ἐς, (φαίνομαι) *like prose*, Walz Rhett. 5. 472.

πέζο-φόρος, ον, (πέζα II. 2) *bordered*, ζώματα Aesch. Fr. 240.

πεῖ, Dor. for πῆ or ποῦ, as εἰ for ἦ or οὔ, Ahrens D. Dor. 361 sq.

πειθ-ἀνάγκη, ἡ, *compulsion under the disguise of persuasion or request*, Polyb. 22. 25, 8, cf. Cic. Att. 9. 13:—the Thessalian and Spartan πειθα-νάγκη became proverbial, Wyttenb. Ep. Cr. p. 196.

πειθ-ἄνωρ [ᾶ], ορος, ὁ, ἡ, *obeying men, obedient*, Aesch. Ag. 1639.

πειθαρχέω, fut. ἦσω, to *obey one in authority, to be obedient*, absol., πειθαρχεῖ ..., ἀπληκτος ὡς περ ἵππος Eupol. Πολ. 2, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 14; but mostly c. dat., π. πατρί Soph. Tr. 1178; τοῖς νόμοις Ar. Eccl. 762; τοῖς ἐφεστῶσι Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 19, cf. Plat. 538 D; ὡς ἄν .. τοῖς πηδαλίοις ἡ ναῦς π. Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 2; τοῖς προσταχθεῖσιν Isocr. 29 C; τῷ λόγῳ Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 4:—the Med. is used in the same sense by Hdt., ἔθνος .. πειθαρχέεσθαι ἐτοῖμον 5. 91.

πειθάρχησις, ἡ, = sq., Eus. H. E. 10. 5, 17, Eustrat. ad Arist. Eth.

πειθαρχία, ἡ, *obedience to command*, Aesch. Theb. 224, Soph. Ant. 676, Isocr. 256 C, Plat. Rep. 538 E.

πειθαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, *obeying readily*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 18, Metaph. 10. 3, 6.

πειθ-ἄρχος, ον, (ἀρχή) *obedient*, π. φρήν Aesch. Pers. 374.

πειθήμων, ον, *obedient, obsequious*, τινὶ to one, Anth. P. 2. 12. 2. *having faith, believing*, Nonn. Jo. 4. 15, etc. II. act. *persuading, convincing*, Wern. Tryph. 455.

πειθ-ήνιος, ον, (ἡνία) *obedient to the rein*, of a horse, Plut. 2. 592 B; generally, *obedient*, Ib. 90 B, etc.: τὸ π. *obedience*, Ib. 442 C:—Adv. -ίως, Plut. 2. 102 F, Soran. p. 220. II. act. *that makes obedient*, χαλινός Plut. 2. 369 C.

πειθός, ἡ, ὄν, anomalous form of πειθάνος, I Ep. Cor. 2. 4.

πείθω, Act. to *persuade*, imperf. ἐπειθον Hom. and Att., Ion. πείθεσκε Or. Sib. 1. 43; fut. πείσω Il. 9. 345, Att.:—aor. I ἐπεισα Aesch. Eum. 84, Ar., etc., (Hom. has only opt. πείσειε Od. 14. 123, Dor. part. πείσαις Pind. O. 3. 29):—aor. 2 ἐπίθον, used only by Pind., Trag., and later Poets, by Hom. only in Ep. redupl. forms πεπίθωμεν, πεπίθοιμεν, πεπίθειν, πεπίθων, (πέπιθε h. Ap. 275):—pf. πέπεικα Lys. 175. 38, Isac. 71. 28.—Med. and Pass. πείθομαι, to *obey*, Hom., Att.: fut. πείσομαι (just like the fut. of πάσχω) Ibid.:—poët. aor. 2 ἐπιθύμην, Ep. πιθύμην Il. 5. 201, ἐπιθέτο Ar. Nub. 75, ἐπίθοντο Il. 3. 260, imperat. πιθοῦ Aesch., Soph., subj. πίθωμαι, opt. πιθοίμην (redupl. πεπίθοιτο Il. 10. 204), and inf. πιθέσθαι (πεπιθέσθαι Anth. P. 14. 75) all in Hom., Soph., Ar., part. πιθόμενος Soph.:—aor. I med. πείσασθαι only in Aristid. I. 391, Walz Rhett. 8. 150:—fut. pass. πείσθησομαι Soph. Ph. 624, Plat., etc.:—aor. I ἐπέισθην Aesch., Soph., Ar., Xen.:—pf. πέπεισμαι Aesch., Eur., Plat. II. intr. tenses of act., in pass. sense, pf. 2 πέποιθα, Hoin., Att. (but not often in Prose); imperat. πέπεισθε Aesch. Eum. 599, subj. πεποιθῶ Il. 1. 524, Od. 13. 344, Ep. I pl. πεποιθοίμεν (for -όμεν) Od. 10. 335; opt. πεποιθοίη (for -θοί) Ar. Ach. 940; plqpf. ἐπεποιθείην Il. 16. 171, Hdt., Ep. and πεποιθεα Od. 4. 434., 8. 181; syneop. I pl. ἐπέπιθμεν Il. 2. 341., 4. 159:—Pind. also uses a part. aor. 2 πιθών = πιθόμενος, P. 3. 50; and πεπιθών in same sense, I. 3 (4). fin.; but Herm. alters both passages to avoid the solecism. III. as if from a collat. form πιθέω, Hom. has fut. πιθήσω and part. aor. πιθήσας, both intr. (the latter also in Hes., and in Pind. P. 4. 194, Aesch. Cho. 619); but the redupl. subj. aor. πεπιθήσω trans., Il. 22. 223. (From √ΠΙΘ, as in πιθ-εῖν, πιθ-έσθαι; lengthd. πείθ-ω, πέ-ποιθ-α; cf. πειθ-ώ, πείσ-α, πίστ-ις; Lat. fid-es, fid-us, fid-o, and perh. foed-us, eris.)

I. Act. to *prevail upon* or *win over, to persuade*, but commonly by

fair means, *τινά* Hom., etc.; also, *πειθεῖν φρένας* Alakidas II. 9. 184; or c. dat. pers., *σοὶ δὲ φρένας ἀφρονι πεῖθεν* 16. 842; so, *τοῦ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι πεῖθον* 9. 587, cf. Od. 7. 258; or, "Ἐκτορι θυμὸν ἐπειθεν II. 22. 78, cf. Od. 23. 337;—c. acc. pers. et inf. *to persuade one to* . . ., II. 22. 223, Aesch. Eum. 724, etc.; also, *π. τινα ὥστε δοῦναι*, etc., Hdt. 6. 5, cf. Thuc. 3. 31, etc.; *ὥστε μὴ* . . . Soph. Ph. 901; *π. τινα ὡς χρῆ* . . ., *ὡς ἔστι* . . . Plat. Rep. 327 C, 364 B; *π. τινα εἰς τι* Thuc. 5. 76; *πείθω ἑμαυτὸν* I persuade myself, am persuaded, believe, like *πείθομαι*, Id. 6. 33, Andoc. 10. 2, Plat. Gorg. 453 A, etc.:—often in part., *πίσας* by persuasion, by fair means, opp. *to ἐν δόλῳ*, Soph. Ph. 102, cf. 612; *πόλιν πίσας* having obtained the city's consent, Id. O. C. 1298; *δᾶμον πίσας λόγῳ* Pind. O. 3. 29; *οὐ πίσας* without consent obtained, but *μὴ πίσας* unless by leave, Plat. Legg. 844 E, Aeschin., etc.; so *πείθων*, opp. *to βία*, Xen. An. 5. 5, 11; *πέπεικε*, opp. *to ἠνάγκασκε*, Plat. Hipparch. 232 B. II. Special usages: 1. *to talk over, mislead, ἐπεὶ οὐ παρελεύσεαι, οὐδέ με πείσεις* II. 1. 132, cf. 6. 360; *ἔληθε δόλῳ καὶ ἐπεισεν Ἀχαιοὺς* Od. 2. 106, cf. 14. 123. 2. *to prevail on by entreaty*, II. 24. 219, Od. 14. 363; *τότε κέν μιν ἱλασσάμενοι πεπιθόμεν* II. 1. 100; *ὡς κέν μιν ἀρροσσάμενοι πεπιθώμεν* 9. 112, cf. 181, 386, Hes. Sc. 450; *π. τινα λιταῖς* Pind. O. 2. 144; and so in Att.:—*π. γυναῖκα*, opp. *to βιάζεσθαι*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 34. 3. *π. τινα χρήμασι* to bribe, Hdt. 8. 134, Lys. 162. 24; so, *π. ἐπὶ μισθῷ* or *μισθῷ* Hdt. 8. 4., 9. 33, Thuc. 2. 96, etc.; *χρημάτων δόσει* Id. 1. 137; proverb., *δῶρα θεοῦς πείθει* Hes. ap. Plat. Rep. 390 E; so, *πείθειν τινα* alone, Lys. 110. 13, Xen. An. 1. 3, 19, Act. Apost. 12. 20; cf. *ἀναπείθω* 3. 4. *to urge on, stir up, πεπιθούσα θυέλλας* II. 15. 26. 5. c. dupl. acc., *πείθειν τινα τι* to persuade one of a thing, Hdt. 1. 163, Aesch. Pr. 1063, Plat. Rep. 399 B, etc.; *ἐπειθον οὐδὲν οὐδένα* Aesch. Ag. 1212; *μὴ πείθ' ἄ μὴ δέῃ* do not attempt to persuade me of . . ., Soph. O. C. 1442;—also, *τοῖανδ' ἐπειθε ῥῆσιν* addressed them thus, Aesch. Supp. 615.

B. Pass. and Med. *to be prevailed on, won over, persuaded to comply*, absol., Hom., and Att.; the imperat. *πείθου* or *πιθοῦ* listen, comply, is common in Att. Poets; Brunck, followed by many Edd., would always restore *πιθοῦ* as the true Att. form; the word generally occurs at the beginning of a line and therefore the metre does not help us; but *πείθου* is required in Soph. O. C. 520, Eur. Fr. 443; Herm. (Soph. El. 1003) explains *πείθου* *sine tibi persuaderi*, *πιθοῦ* *obedi* (implying immediate compliance):—c. inf. *to be persuaded to do*, Soph. Ph. 624, Plat. Prot. 338 A; also, *πείθεσθαι τινι ὥστε* . . . Thuc. 2. 2; *δ. . . ὑμεῖς . . . ἤμιστ' ἂν ὀξέως πείθοισθε* (sc. πράξαι) Id. 6. 34. 2. *πείθεσθαι τινι* to listen to one, obey him, Hom., etc.; *τοῖς ἐν τέλει βεβῶσι π.* Soph. Ant. 67; *τοῖς ἀρχουσι, τῷ νόμῳ* Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 8, An. 7. 3, 39; *τῷ θεῷ μάλλον ἢ ὑμῖν* Plat. Apol. 29 D; sometimes c. dupl. dat., *ἔπεισι, μύθοις π. τινί* II. 1. 150., 23. 157;—also without a dat. pers., *ἐπείθετο μύθῳ* II. 1. 33, Od. 17. 177; *γῆραϊ πείθεσθαι* to yield, succumb to old age, II. 23. 645; *στρυγγεῖ πειθώμεθα δαιτί* let us comply with the custom of eating, sad though the meal be, Ib. 48; *νῦν μὲν πειθώμεθα νυκτὶ μελαίνῃ*, of leaving off the labours of the day, 8. 502., 9. 65; *ἀδίκους ἔργασιν π.* Solon 3. 11., 12. 12.

b. with Adj. neut., *σημάντορι πάντα πείθεσθαι* to obey him in all things, Od. 17. 21; *ἄ τιν' οὐ πείθεσθαι ὅτω* wherein I think no one will obey, II. 1. 289; *δὲ οὐ πείσεσθαι ἐμελλεν* 20. 466, Od. 3. 146; cf. II. 4. 93., 7. 48, Hdt. 6. 100, etc.; so sometimes in Att., *πάντ' ἔγωγε πείσομαι* Soph. Aj. 529; *πίσομαι δ' ἄ σοὶ δοκεῖ* Id. Tr. 1180; *οὐ . . . πείθομαι τὸ δρᾶν* Id. Ph. 1252; *πισθεῖς ἀφανῆ* Eur. Hipp. 1288; a Nonn in acc. is very rare, *χρήμασι πεισθῆναι τὴν ἀναχώρησιν* Thuc. 2. 21;—for the dat., Hdt. sometimes has the gen., *πείθεσθαι τινος* I. 126 (ubi v. Bähr.), 5. 29 and 33; so Eur. I. A. 726, Thuc. 7. 73, cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 362; the gen. occurs as v. l. in II. 10. 57. 3. *πείθεσθαι τινι* to believe or trust in, *πείθεθ' ἑταίρω* Od. 20. 45; *οἰωνοῖσι* II. 12. 238; *τεράεσσι θεῶν καὶ Ζηνὸς ἀρωγῇ* 4. 408; *ἐνυπνίῳ* Pind. O. 13. 112; *λεγομένοισι* Hdt. 2. 146, etc.:—c. acc. et inf. *to believe that* . . ., *οὐ γὰρ πῶ ἐπείθετο δν πατέρ' εἶναι* Od. 16. 192, cf. Hdt. 1. 8, etc.; in Att., c. dat. pers. et inf., *π. τινὶ μὴ εἶναι χρήματα*, = *ὅτι χρήματα οὐκ ἔχει*, Xen. An. 7. 8, 3, cf. Cobet N. LL. 509;—later sometimes with an Adj. neut., *π. τὰ περὶ Αἴγυπτον, τὰ ἐξαγγελθέντα* Hdt. 2. 12., 8. 81; *πείθεσθε τούτῳ ταῦτα* Ar. Thesm. 592; *ταῦτ' ἐγὼ σοὶ οὐ πείθομαι* I do not take this on your word, Plat. Apol. 25 E, Phaedr. 235 B. b. in Att. also, *π. τινα ὅπως* . . . *to believe of him, that* . . ., Eur. Hipp. 1251.

II. pf. 2 *πέποιθα*, like the Pass., *to trust, rely on, have confidence in*, c. dat. pers. vel rei, Hom. and all Poets, but not often in Prose; c. dat. pers. et inf., *οὐπὼ χερσὶ πέποιθα ἄνδρ' ἀπαμύνασθαι* Od. 16. 71, cf. II. 13. 96, etc.; c. part., *οἷσι . . . μαρναμένοισι πέποιθε* Od. 16. 98;—later, c. inf. only, *πέποιθα τούτ' ἐπισπᾶσιν κλέος* I trust to win this fame, Soph. Aj. 769; *σέβειν πεποιθὼς* daring to . . ., Aesch. Theb. 530; so once in Hdt., *χρήμασι ἐπεποίθεσαν διωθέεσθαι* 9. 88; rarely c. acc. et inf., *πέποιθα . . . τὸν πυρφόρον ἤξειν κεραυνόν* Aesch. Theb. 444; so, *εἴ τις πέποιθεν ἑαυτῷ Χριστοῦ εἶναι* 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 7; *π. εἰς τινα ὅτι* . . . Ep. Gal. 5. 10; *ἐπὶ τινα ὅτι* . . . 2 Ep. Cor. 2. 3; *ἐπὶ τινι* Ev. Marc. 10. 24;—absol., *ὄφρα πεποιθῆς* that you may feel confidence, II. 1. 524, Od. 13. 344; *πεποιθὼς* in sure confidence, LXX (Deut. 33. 28). III. the post-Homeric pf. pass. *πέπεισμαι* commonly means *to believe, trust*, c. dat., Aesch. Eum. 599, Eur. Hel. 1190, etc.: c. acc. et inf., *πεπ. ταῦτα συνόισιν* Dem. 55. 5;—absol., *νῦν δὲ πέπεισμαι* Plat. Prot. 328 E; *πεπεισμένος ἔκ τινων λογίων* persuaded by . . ., Plut. Rom. 14; so, *π. τι περὶ τινος* Ep. Hebr. 6. 9;—but also, 2. of things, *to be believed, admitted*, Ar. Thesm. 1170.

Πειθῶ, gen. *ῶς* contr. *ὄς*, ἡ, *Peitho*, Persuasion as a goddess, Lat. *Suada*, *Suadela*, Hes. Op. 73, Th. 349, and Trag.; *Πειθῶ καὶ Ἀναγκαιή* Hdt. 8. 111; Π. καὶ Βία Plut. Thémist. 21. She is the daughter of Aphrodité, Sappho 133, Aesch. Supp. 1040, cf. Ibyc. 4, Pind. P. 9. 70;

was reckoned among the *Χάριτες* by Hermesian. ap. Paus. 9. 35, 5, cf. Hes. Op. 73, Pind. Fr. 88. 13; and had temples at Athens, Corinth, etc., Id. 1. 22, 3., 2. 4, 6.

II. as appellat., *the faculty of persuasion, winning eloquence, persuasiveness*, *πειθούς* ἐπαοιδάισιν Aesch. Pr. 172, etc.; *πειθῶ τις ἐπεκάθιζεν ἐπὶ τοῖς χείλεσιν*, of Pericles, Eupol. Δημ. 6; *πειθούς δημιουργός* ἐστὶν ἡ ῥητορικὴ Plat. Gorg. 453 A; *πειθοὶ καὶ βία* by fair means or foul, Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 5, Plat. Legg. 722 B; *μετὰ πειθούς* Ib. 720 D.

2. *a persuasion in the mind*, Aesch. Ag. 385. 3. *a means of persuasion, inducement, argument*, Eur. I. A. 104; *πειθῶ τινα ζητεῖν* Ar. Nub. 1398. 4. *obedience*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 19., 3. 3, 8.

πέικος, *πέικω*, Ep. and Ion. for *πέκος*, *πέκω*. *πείν*, late and incorrect form for *πειν*, *πίνειν*, Anth. P. 11. 140.

πείνα, Ion. *πείνη*, ἡ, *hunger, famine*, *πείνη δ' οὐποτε δῆμον ἐπέρχεται* Od. 15. 407; *πείνα καὶ δίψα* Plat. Rep. 585 A; *δίψαν . . . καὶ πείναν* Ib. 437 D; *δίψα καὶ πείνα* Arist. de An. 2. 3, 4; but the Ion. form also occurs in MSS. of Plat., *πείνην τε καὶ δίψος* Phileb. 34 D, cf. 52 A; *πείνη* Ib. 31 E, Lysis 221 A; cf. Piers. Moer. 194, Lob. Phryn. 499;—pl., *δίψαι καὶ πείναι* Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 4. 2. metaph. *hunger or longing for a thing*, *διὰ μαθημάτων πείνην* Plat. Phileb. 52 A. (Apparently from √PIEN, v. *πένομαι*.)

πεινᾶλέος, α, ον, also ος, ον, *hungry*, Opp. C. 4. 94, Anth. P. 6. 218; *π. πίνακες* empty dishes, Ib. 11. 313; *τὸ π.* hunger, Plut. 2. 129 B.

πεινώ, forms in ae contr. into η not ā, (as in *διψᾶω*) *πεινῆς*, ἡ Ar. Eq. 1270, inf. *πεινῆν* Ar. Nub. 441, Pl. 595, Plat., Ep. *πεινήμεναι* Od. 20. 137; impf. *ἐπείνων* Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 15; fut. *πεινήσω* Ar. Pl. 539, Xen., *πεινάσω* [ā] only in LXX and N. T.: aor. *ἐπείνησα* Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 39, *ἐπείνασα* Anth. P. 11. 402, Aesop.: pf. *πεπείνηκα* Plat.:—in late writers we find the contr. of ae into ā, *πεινᾶ*, -ᾶν, Lob. Phryn. 61, though the passages of Arist. and Theophr. which he cites have now been corrected from MSS.: (*πείνα*). *To be hungry, suffer hunger*, Lat. *esurio*, *πεινάων*, of a lion, II. 3. 25; *λέοντε . . . ἄμφω πεινάοντε* 16. 758; *λέοντα . . . μέγα πεινάοντα* 18. 162; (never in Od.); *κακῶς π.* to be starved, Hdt. 2. 13 and 14; *π. βάδην* Ar. Ach. 535, and often in Com.; only twice in Trag., *πεινώσα* Soph. Fr. 199; *πεινῶντι* Eur. Fr. 887 (and perh. this belongs to Menand., v. Monost. 159):—proverb., *πεινῶντι* (or Dor. *πεινᾶντι*) *μὴ προσέλθης*, cf. Theocr. 15. 148;—metaph., *πεινῆν φασὶ τὴν γῆν* Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 2. II. c. gen. *to hunger after*, *σίτου δ' οὐκέτ' ἔφη πεινήμεναι* Od. 20. 137. 2. metaph. *to hunger after, long for, crave after*, *χρημάτων* Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 39, etc.; *ἐπείνου* Xen. Oec. 13, 9; but also, simply, *to be in want of, lack*, *πεινῶντες ἀγαθῶν* Plat. Rep. 521 A; *μάλα π. συμμαχῶν* Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 50, etc.:—later c. acc., *οἱ π. καὶ διψῶντες τὴν δικαιοσύνην* Ev. Matth. 5. 6. [Hom. uses ā in pres. from the necessity of the metre.]

πεινέω, Ion. for *πεινάω*, Hesych.—*πείνη*, = *πείνα*. *πεινητικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *suffering from hunger*, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 5, 5, Plut. 2. 635 D.

πείρα, ἡ, so also in Ion., not *πείρη*: (v. *πειράω*):—*a trial, attempt, essay, experiment*, Alcman 47, Theogn. 563; *πείρα δ' οὐ προσωμίλησά πω* Soph. Tr. 591; *πικρὰν πείραν τολμᾶν* Id. El. 471; *πείρα σφάλεσθαι* Thuc. 1. 70; *ἡ π. ξυμβαίνει* Id. 3. 3; *πείρη θὴν πάντα τελεῖται* Theocr. 15. 61;—*πείραν ἔχειν* to be proved, Pind. N. 4. 123; but, *πείραν ἔχειν τινός* to have experience of . . ., Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 5; *π. τινος ἔχειν ὅτι* . . . Id. An. 3. 2, 16; and, *π. ἔχει τῆς γνώμης* involves a trial of your resolution, Thuc. 1. 140;—*πείραν τινος λαμβάνειν* to make trial or proof of . . ., Eur. ap. Plut. Fab. 17, Isocr. 282 A, Plat. Gorg. 448 A, Xen. An. 6. 6, 33, etc.; *π. λαμβάνειν ἐν ἑαυτῷ* in one's own person, Ib. 5. 8, 15; *π. λ. τινός*, ὅπως ἔχει Plat. Prot. 342 A; *π. λ. τινός*, εἰ ἄρα τι λέγει Id. Theag. 129 D;—*πείραν τινος δίδοναι*, as in Lat. *specimen sui edere*, Thuc. 1. 138., 6. 11, cf. Dem. 262. 14., 293. 20; *π. ἀλλήλων λαμβάνοντες καὶ δίδοντες* Plat. Prot. 348 A;—*πείραν τινος ποιέσθαι* Thuc. 1. 53; *π. ποιέσθαι εἰ* . . . Id. 2. 20; *ταῖς πείραις βασανίζεις* Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 17; *πείραν καθεῖναι* Ael. V. H. 2. 13. 2. with Preps., *ἀπὸ πείρης* by experiment, opp. *to αὐτόματον*, Hdt. 7. 9;—*διὰ πείρας* *λέναι* Plat. Ax. 369 A; *διὰ τῆς π. ἀποδοκιμασθῆναι* Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 12;—*εἰς πείραν τινος ἔρχεσθαι* Eur. Heracl. 309, etc.; *λέναι ἐς π. τοῦ ναυτικοῦ* to try an action by sea, Thuc. 7. 71; *ἀκοῆς κρείσσων ἐς π. ἔρχεται* turns out on trial greater than report, Id. 2. 41;—*ἐκ τῆς π. δῆλον* Arist. Probl. 25. S, 6;—*ἐν πείρᾳ τινός γίγνεσθαι* to be acquainted with, associate with one, Xen. An. 1. 9, 1; *ἐν π. τέλος διαφαίνεται* Pind. N. 3. 122;—*ἐπὶ πείρᾳ* by way of test or trial, Ar. Av. 583;—*ἐπὶ πείρᾳ δίδοναι* to give on trial, Menand. Διδυμ. 2;—*π. θανάτου* *πέρι καὶ ζωᾶς* a contest for . . ., Pind. N. 9. 67.

II. *an attempt on or against one*, *πείραν τιν' ἐχθρῶν ἀρπάσαι* a means of attacking . . ., Soph. Aj. 2; but, *ταιοῦδε φωτὸς π.* may be either *his assault or an assault on him*, Aesch. Theb. 499;—esp. *an attempt to seduce a woman*, cf. *πειράω* λ. III. 1;—absol., *an attempt, enterprise*, Id. Pers. 719, Thuc. 3. 20; *πείραν ἀφορμᾶν* to go forth upon an enterprise, like *στρατείαν ἐξέρχεσθαι*, Soph. Aj. 290;—from this sense comes the late word *πειρατής*, a pirate.

πειράζω, used by good authors only in pres. and impf., the other tenses being supplied by *πειράω*, -άομαι: but *ἐπειράσθην*, *πεπείρασμαι* occur in LXX and N. T., and the latter once in Ar., v. inf. *To make proof or trial of*, *τινός* Od. 16. 319., 23. 114; and absol., 9. 281. 2. c. inf. = *πειράομαι*, *to attempt to do*, Act. Ap. 16. 7., 24. 6; so, *π. τι* to attempt a thing, Luc. Amor. 26, 36, al.: absol. *to make an attempt*, Polyb. Fr. Hist. 60. 3. Pass., *ἦθη* . . . *ἐν χρόνῳ πειράζεται* are tried, proved, Menand. Monost. 573; *πεπειράσθω* let trial be made, Ar. Vesp. 1129. II. c. acc. pers. *to try or tempt a person, put him to the test*, 2 Ep. Cor. 13. 5, al.; *τί πειράζετε τὸν Θεόν*; Act. Ap. 15. 10, cf. 1 Ep. Cor. 10. 9, al. 2. in bad sense, *to seek to seduce, tempt*, *Ἀθηναίην* Ar. Rh. 3. 10; absol., ὁ

πειράζων the Tempter, 1 Ep. Thess. 3. 5, etc.:—Pass. to be put to the trial, sorely tempted, Strab. 781: to be tempted to sin, Ev. Matth. 4. 1, al.

Πειραιεύς or Πειραιεύς (v. infr.), δ, Peiraeus, the most noted harbour of Athens; gen. Πειραιεύς, Att. Πειραιῶς Thuc. 2. 93, Dem. 91. 27., 742. 16, cf. Isocr. 358 C, Moer. 314; dat. Πειραιεῖ Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 32; acc. Πειραιᾶ Ib. 5. 4, 34, Plat. Rep. init., Dem. 539. 6, Ion. Πειραιεῖα Hdt. 8. 85:—Adv. Πειραοῖ in Peiraeus, (as L. Dind. in Xen. I. c. for Πειραιεῖ, but v. Cobet V. LL. p. 31), Πειραιοῖ Ael. V. H. 2. 13; Πειραιάδε to P., Philostr. 155; Πειραιόθεν from P., Alciphro 2. 4.—The form Πειραιεύς is common in Inscr., sometimes by the side of Πειραιεύς, C. I. 102. 5, 6, 13, 14, 22; Πειραιεύς Anth. P. 6. 349; Πειραιεῖ Ar. Pax 165; Πειραιεῖ Ib. 145, cf. Dind. ad l., Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 580., 4. 538.—Adj. Πειραιικός, ἡ, ὄν, Plut. Sull. 14, etc.

πειραιικός, ἡ, ὄν, over the border, γῆ π. border-country, the March (Germ. Mark), v. Arnold Thuc. 2. 23., 3. 91; v. foreg.

πειραίνω, aor. ἐπέρινα: (πεῖρα). To fasten by the two ends, to tie fast, σειρὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ περήναντε having tied a rope to .., Od. 22. 175, 192; v. ἐκ I. 6. II. poët. for περαίνω, q. v.

πεῖραμα, τό, temptation, Eccl.

πεῖρα, in Pind. O. 2. 57 πέρας, ἄτος, τό: (v. περάω Δ):—Ep. and Lyr. for πέρας, an end, mostly in pl., οὐδ' εἶ κε τὰ νεύατα πεῖραθ' ἴκηαι γαίης καὶ πόντοιο Il. 8. 478; ἐς Ἠλύσιον πεδίον καὶ π. γαίης Od. 4. 463; ἐς π. Ὠκεάνοιο Il. 13. 2. absol., πεῖρατα the ends or ties of ropes (cf. περαίνω), Od. 12. 51, 162, h. Ap. 129: metaph., πολέμοιο πεῖρα .. τάνυσσαν (v. τανύω I. 3, ἐπαλλάσσω I), Il. 13. 359.

II. the end or issue of a thing, πεῖρα ἐλέσθαι to reach the goal or end, 18. 501; ἐπὶ πεῖρατ' ἀέθλων ἤλοσμεν Pind. P. 4. 391; ἐκάστου πεῖρατ' ἔειπεν of the issues or chief points, Il. 23. 350, cf. συντανύω:—often pleonastic (like τέλος), πεῖρατα νίκης, i. e. νίκη, 7. 102, cf. Archil. 50; πεῖρατ' ὀλέθρου, i. e. ὄλεθρος, Il. 6. 143, Od. 22. 33, etc.; πεῖρα ὑζύου 5. 289; πεῖρας θανάτου Pind. O. 2. 57. III. act. that which gives the finish to a thing; hence a goldsmith's tools (acc. to Schol.) are called πεῖρατα τέχνης, the finishers of his art, Od. 3. 433, cf. C. I. 428, Aristid. 2. 356.

πειραῖσις, ἡ, an attempt, Dio C. 36. 37; esp. at seduction, Thuc. 6. 56.

πειρασμός, δ, trial, proof, LXX (Sirac. 6. 7), 1 Ep. Petr. 4. 12. II. temptation, often in N. T.

πειραστής, οὐ, δ, (πειράζω) a tempter, Ammon. 112, Eccl.

πειραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for trying or testing, tentative, ἐστὶ δ' ἡ διαλεκτικὴ π. περὶ ὧν ἡ φιλοσοφία γνωριστικὴ Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 20; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη, ἐπιστήμη) as a branch of dialectic, Id. Soph. Elench. 8, 2., 11, 1, al.; οἱ π. διάλογοι of Plato, as the Euthyphro, Theaetetus, Meno, Ion, Thrasyll. ap. Diog. L. 3. 58 sq., v. Grote's Plato I. pp. 160 sq.

πειρατεία, ἡ, (πειρατεύω) piracy, Origen. ap. Eus. P. E. 282 B.

πειρατέον, verb. Adj. one must attempt, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 453 D, Arist., etc.; π. ἐστι Isocr. 94 A:—also -τέα, Plat. Legg. 770 B.

πειρατεύω, (πειρατής) to be a pirate, Strab. 664. II. Pass. to be attacked by pirates, Duris ap. Schol. Eur. Hec. 933.

πειρατήριον, Ion. πειρητήριον, τό, = πεῖρα, Hipp. 677. 30; φόνια πειρατήρια the murderous ordeal, Eur. I. T. 967:—a test, Heliod. 10. 22. II. a pirate's nest, Strab. 671, Plut. Pomp. 21. 2. a gang of pirates, Dion. H. 7. 37, Ach. Tat. 6. 21.

πειρατής, οὐ, δ, (πειράω) a pirate, Lat. pirata, i. e. one who makes attempts or attacks on ships, Polyb. 4. 3, 8, Strab. 664, Plut. Lucull. 2, 13, etc.;—in earlier Greek ληστής, Valck. Ammon. s. v.

πειρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for piracy, Ach. Tat. 2. 17: piratical, Plut. Pomp. 30. 45; τὰ π. gangs of pirates, Strab. 668, Plut. 2. 779 A. Adv. -κῶς, Philo 1. 664.

πειράω, Il. 8. 8, Att.: impf. ἐπέριων Thuc. 4. 25; fut. ἄσω [ā] Ib. 9 and 43; aor. ἐπέρισα Soph. O. C. 1276, Ar., Thuc.: pf. πεπέρισα Luc. Amor. 26:—Pass., aor. ἐπειράθην [ā] Thuc. 6. 54; cf. πειράζω, πειρητίζω.

B. more common as Dep. πειράομαι, Il., Att.: fut. ἄσομαι Soph., etc., Dor. 2 pl. πειρασεῖσθε Ar. Ach. 743; in late writers, πειραθῆσομαι Diod. 2. 18, etc.:—aor. ἐπειράσασθην, Ion. ἐπειρησάσθην, which is more used by Hom. and Thuc., than aor. pass. ἐπειρήθην, Att. ἐπειράθην [ā], whereas the latter is used thrice in Thuc. (2. 5, 33) and almost exclusively in other Att. writers: pf. πεπέρισθαι, Ion. -ημαι, Od. 3. 23, Hdt., Att.; 3 pl. plqpf. ἐπεπειρέατο Hdt. 7. 125:—cf. ἀπο-, δια-, ἐκ-πειράομαι. (For the Root, v. sub περάω.)

A. Act. to attempt, endeavour, try, c. inf., μήτε τις .. πειράτω διακέρσαι ἐμὸν ἔπος Il. 8. 8; π. ἐς τὴν Μηδικὴν ἐσβαλέειν Hdt. 6. 84, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1025, al.;—foll. by ὡς .., Il. 4. 66, 71, Od. 2. 316, etc.; by ὅπως .., Od. 4. 545; with an Adj. neut., π. πολλά Thuc. 6. 38; πάντα Plut. 2. 1122 A. II. c. gen. pers. to make trial of one, πείρα ἐμεῖο Il. 24. 390; μὴ μεν πειράτω, for the purpose of persuading, 9. 345, cf. 24. 433; also in hostile sense, to make an attempt on, μήλων πειρήσοντα 12. 301, Od. 6. 134; so, οὐ πειρᾶν τῆς πόλιος, πρὶν .. Hdt. 6. 82; π. τοῦ χωρίου Thuc. 1. 61; τῆς Νυσαίας Id. 6. 54; ἀλλήλων Id. 7. 38; νυμφείας εὐνάς Pind. N. 5. 55;—v. infr. B. II.

III. absol. to try one's fortune, try one's skill in thieving, h. Hom. Merc. 175; (whence πειρατής, cf. πεῖρα fin.); ναυεῖ π. to make an attempt by sea, Thuc. 4. 25; π. ἐπὶ τὴν κώμην Ib. 43. IV. c. acc. rei, to experience, τύχης ἐπήρειαν Luc. Amor. 46: to make trial of, τόδε τόξον Anacreont. 24. 3.

2. c. acc. pers. to make an attempt on a woman's honour, (like Lat. tentare, Hor. Od. 3. 4, 71), to make an attempt upon her, Ar. Eq. 517 (ubi v. Interpp.), Pl. 150, 1067, Lysias 92. 40, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 28, etc.:—Pass., πειραθεῖς ὁ Ἀρμόδιος ὑπὸ Ἰππάρχου Thuc. 6. 54; v. infr. B. IV. 2, cf. πεῖρα II.

B. much commoner as Dep. (v. sub init.) in the same sense, Hom.:—

c. inf. to try to do, Il. 4. 5 and 12, Hdt. 5. 71., 6. 138, al.; rare in Att., Plat. Theaet. 190 E: the inf. is sometimes left to be supplied, πειρήσεται (sc. ἀλύξαι) Od. 4. 417;—also foll. by εἰ, Il. 13. 806, Plat. Phaedo 95 B; πειρήσεται αἱ κε θέησιν Il. 18. 601; by ἐάν, Aesch. Pr. 325, Plat.; by μὴ .., whether .., Od. 21. 395; by ὅπως .., Xen. An. 3. 2, 3:—in Hdt. with a part., βίη ἐπειράτο ἐπιών 1. 77; προσβαίνων Ib. 84; π. βιώμενοι 4. 139; π. ἀποσχίζων 6. 9, cf. 6. 5, 50., 7. 139, al.:—with a neut. Adj., τὰ μεγάλα καὶ τὰ μικρὰ π. Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 14. II.

most commonly (v. A. II), c. gen., 1. c. gen. pers. to make trial of one, as one does in case of suspicion, to see whether a person is trustworthy, Il. 10. 444, Od. 13. 336, etc.; νῦν σεῦ, ξεῖνε, ὕτω πειρήσασθαι, εἰ .. 19. 215; (so, ἐν σοὶ πειρώμεθα let us make a trial on you, Plat. Phileb. 21 A):—π. θεοῦ to make trial of, tempt a god, Hdt. 6. 86, 3, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1663:—also in hostile sense, to make trial of, πρὶν πειρήσαιτ' Ἀχιλλῆος Il. 21. 580, cf. 225:—often in Hdt., who mostly joins ἀλλήλων πειρᾶσθαι, as ἐπειρῶντο κατὰ τὸ ἰσχυρὸν ἀλλήλων 1. 76; so in Att., as Aesch. Ag. 1401, etc.;—also, π. τῆς Πελοποννήσου to make an attempt on it, Hdt. 8. 100; π. τοῦ τείχους Thuc. 2. 81. 2. c.

gen. rei, to make proof or trial of .., σθένεος Il. 15. 359; ἦβης 23. 431; χειρῶν καὶ σθένεος Od. 21. 282:—to try one's chance at or in a work or contest, ἔργου 18. 369; ἀέθλου Il. 23. 707, Od. 8. 100, etc.; παλαιμοσύνης 8. 126:—also to make proof of a thing, to see what it is good for, τόξου 21. 159, 180, 184; νευρῆς Ib. 410, cf. 394; ὕατοί, τῶν τάχ' ἔμελλον πειρήσασθαι arrows whose force they were soon to make trial of, i. e. feel, Ib. 418; and so, like γέυεσθαι, not without a touch of satire:—so also in Prose, to make proof of, have experience of, esp. in pf. pass. (which occurs as early as Hes., πεπειρημένοι νηῶν Op. 658), οὐ πεπειρημένοι πρότερον οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι Ἑλλήνων Hdt. 4. 159, cf. Plat. Phaedo fin.; πεπειραμένος ἀγαθῶν, δουλείας Thuc. 2. 44., 5. 69; cf. Antipho 129. 30, Lys. 178. 2; π. ὄρφανίας, i. e. to be an orphan, Phalar. Epist. 129; but, π. τινος μετρίου to find him moderate by experience or on trial, Plut. Aemil. 8. 3. absol. to try one's fortune, try the chances of war, αἱ κε θεὸς πειρώμενος ἐνθάδ' ἴκηται Il. 5. 129; πειρώμενος ἢ ἐν ἀέθλῳ ἢ ἐν πολέμῳ making trial of one's powers, 16. 590; Ἐκτορι πειρηθῆναι ἀντιβίην to try one's fortune against him, 21. 225:—

c. acc. cogn., ἀέθλους .. ἐπειρήσαντ' Od. 8. 33; also, περὶ δ' οὐτῆς πειρηθῆτω (sc. τῆς ἵππου) let him try for her, as a prize, Il. 23. 553. III. c. dat. modī, to make a trial or attempt with, ἔπειν πειρήσομαι Il. 2. 73; ἐγχείη πειρήσομαι 5. 279; ἐπειρήσαντο πόδεσσι tried their luck in the foot-race, Od. 8. 120, cf. 205; ἐπειδὴ σφαίρη .. πειρήσαντο 8. 377; also, π. σὺν ἔντεσι, σὺν τεύχεσι πειρηθῆναι Il. 5. 220, etc.; ἐν ἔντεσι 19. 384;—but in pf.; οὐδέ τί πω μύθοισι πεπειρημαί I have not tried myself, have not found my skill, in words, Od. 3. 23:—absol., ὁ πειραθεῖς πιστεύει Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 16, cf. Id. Hier. 2, 6.

IV. c. acc. rei, ἢ πρῶτ' ἐξερέοιτο ἕκαστά τε πειρήσαιτο or should first inquire and examine each particular, Od. 4. 119., 24. 238 (where some old Gramm. read μυθῆσαιτο). 2. c. acc. pers. to make an attempt on (v. A. IV. 2); Διὸς ἀκοίτην Pind. P. 2. 62.

πειρητίζω, Ep. form of πειράω, used only in pres. and impf., to attempt, try, prove, absol., Il. 15. 615, Od. 24. 221; c. inf., βήγνυσθαι μέγα τεύχος .. πειρητίζων Il. 12. 257:—πλήκτρῳ ἐπειρητίζε touched the strings with it, h. Hom. Merc. 53, 419. II. c. gen. pers. to make trial of, συβῶτεω πειρητίζων Od. 14. 459; συβῶτεω π., εἴ μιν ἔτ' ἐνδυκέως φιλέοι 15. 304; also to make trial of (in battle), μήτι μεν, ἦτε παιδὸς .., πειρητίζε Il. 7. 235; cf. πειράω B. II. 1. 2. c. gen. rei, σθένεος καὶ ἀλκῆς Od. 22. 237; τόξου 21. 124, 149: cf. πειράω B. II. 2. III. c. acc., π. στίχας ἀνδρῶν to attempt, i. e. attack, the lines, Il. 12. 47. 2. π. γυναῖκα Nonn. Jo. 4. 16.

πεῖρις, ἡ, a wicker-basket, tied upon the ἄμαξα or carriage, being in fact the body of the cart, πεῖριθα δὲ δῆσαν ἐπ' αὐτῆς [ἀμάξης] Il. 24. 190, 267; τὰ μὲν εἰς πεῖριθα τίθει Od. 15. 131.—Hom. only uses the acc. πεῖριθα; genit. in Ar. Rh. 3. 873; in Hesych. and E. M., πεῖριθος, -θα, are cited as forms of the nom.

πεῖρω: aor. 1 ἐπειρα Ep. πείρα Hom.:—Pass., pf. πέπαρμαι Hom.: aor. ἐπάρην [ā] Hdt. (ἀνα-) 4. 94:—cf. ἀνα-, δια-, περι-πείρω. (Prob. from √ΠΕΡ, ΠΑΡ, cf. παρ-ῆναι, πέ-παρ-μαι; whence also περ-όνη, πόρ-πη, and perh. πηρ-ός: but the connexion with √ΠΕΡ, περάω is very doubtful.) To pierce quite through, to run through, pierce, spit, mostly of cooking, κρέα ὀπτῶν, ἄλλα δ' ἐπειρον they spitted meat, Od. 3. 33, cf. 10. 124; also in full, μίστυλλον τ' ἀρ' ἐπισταμένως πείραν τ' ὕβελοῖσιν Il. 7. 317, Od. 19. 422; κρέα ἀμφ' ὕβελοῖσιν ἐπειραν they stuck the meat round (i. e. on) the spits, Il. 1. 465, Od. 3. 462, etc. (v. ἀμφί B. I):—also, διὰ δ' αὐτοῦ πείρεν ὀδόντων ἐγχεῖ he ran him through the teeth with a spear, Il. 16. 405; and c. acc., αἰχμῇ τόνγε φίλης διὰ χειρὸς ἐπειρεν 20. 479; so, τῇ τριαινῇ .. ἐπειρε καὶ ἀνείλε Strab. 600:—Pass., ἤλοισι πεπαρμένον studded with golden nails, Il. 1. 246., 11. 633; but, ὀδύνησι πεπαρμένον pierced with pain, Il. 5. 399, Archil. 77; also, πεπαρμένη περὶ δουρί Il. 21. 577; ἀμφ' ὀνύχεσσι Hes. Op. 203. II. metaph., κύματα πείρειν to cleave the waves, Il. 24. 8, Od. 8. 183; so, πείρε κέλευθον cleave her way [through the sea], 2. 434; Ar. Rh. uses πείρειν absol. in the same sense, 2. 326, 398.

πέισα, ἡ, (πέιθω) poët. for πειθῶ, persuasion, or rather obedience, τῷ δὲ μάλ' ἐν πείσῃ κραδίη μένε, i. e. it remained calm, Od. 20. 23; cf. Plut. 2. 453 D, Arcad. 97.

Πείσανδρος, οὐ, and Πεισήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Persuader of men, Hom., etc., but only as pr. names.

Πεισιανάκτειος, οὐ, of Peisianax: ἡ Π. στοά, older name for the Ποικίλη at Athens, Diog. L. 7. 5, restored in Plut. Cim. 4 (for Πλησ-).

πεισίβροτος, οὐ, persuading mortals, π. βᾶκτρον, i. e. the sceptre, Aesch. Cho. 362; vulg. πεισίμβροτον.

πεισιθάνατος, *ον*, *persuading to die*, name of Hegesias, Diog. L. 2. 86.
Πεισι-νους, *δ*, *persuading the mind*, name of a divinity, prob. Hermes, Inscr. Cnid. 30.

πέσις, *εως, ή*, (*πάσχω, πείσομαι*) = *πάθος*, Hipp. 408. 26, Galen., etc.:—in later Philosophers, *πέσεις* are *the softer feelings, affections, susceptibilities*, Philo I. 617, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 383, etc., v. Gataker M. Anton. 3. 6.

πεισιχάλινος, *ον*, *obeying the rein*, ἄρμα Pind. P. 2. 21.
πέισμα, *τό*, (*πέιθω*) a *ship's cable*, generally *the stern-cable* by which the ship was made fast to the land (cf. *πρυμνήσια, εὐνή II*), λιμήν .., ἴν' οὐ χρεὼν πέισματός ἐστιν—οὐτ' εὐνὰς βαλέειν, οὐτε πρυμνήσι' ἀνάσαι Od. 9. 136 (ubi v. Nitzsch); πέισμα δ' ἔλυσαν ἀπὸ τρητοῦ λίθου 13. 77; πέισμα .. κίονος ἐξάψας μεγάλης 22. 465; in pl., ἀπὸ πέισματ' ἔκοψα νεὸς 10. 127; so also Aesch. Supp. 765, Ag. 195; πίσυνοι λεπτοδόμοις π., of Xerxes' bridge of boats, Id. Pers. 113:—metaph., ἐχόμενοι ὡς τινος ἀσφαλοῦς π. Plat. Legg. 893 B; ἔλυσεν οἶον νεὸς πέισματα Id. Tim. 85 E:—also a *rope* used for any purpose, Od. 10. 167; a *boat-rope, painter*, Theophil. Neopt. 1. 2. *the stalk of the fig*, Geop. 10. 56, 2 and 4; in Hesych. *πάσμα* and *πέσμα*. II. *persuasion, confidence*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 18, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 26; μετὰ πέισματος *confidently*, Plut. 2. 106 D. (Properly, *that which holds in obedience, or which is obeyed*, whence both senses: there is a similar double sense in ἔρμα.)

πεισματίζω, *to hold like a cable, persist*, Eust. Opusc. 25. 24.
πεισματικός, *ή, ὄν*, *like a cable*: metaph. *pertinacious*, Eust. 1927. 7. Adv. *-κῶς*, Eccl.

πεισματίας, *α, ὄν*, *busied with cables*, epith. of Rhea, Orph. Arg. 626.
πεισμονή, *ή*, *persuasion*, Ep. Galat. 5. 7, Justin. M. 87 D Paris. II. *the quality of a cable, pertinacity*, Eust. 28. 24., 741. 8, etc.:—he also has *πεισμονικός, ή, ὄν*, = *πεισματικός*, Opusc. 24. 66., 25. 28.

πέισσομαι, fut. Med. of *πέιθω*. II. irreg. fut. of *πάσχω*.
πέισος, *τό*, v. *πίσσα*.
πειστέον, verb. Adj. of *πέιθω*, *one must persuade*, Plat. Rep. 421 C. II. (from Pass.) *one must obey*, Soph. O. T. 1516, Eur. Hipp. 1182, Plat. Rep. 365 E.

πειστήρ, *ήρος, ὄ*, (*πέιθομαι*) *one who obeys*, Suid. II. = *πέισμα, a cable, rope*, dub. l. in Theocr. 21. 58.

πειστήριος, *α, ὄν*, *persuasive, winning*, λόγοι Eur. I. T. 1053.
πειστικός, *ή, ὄν*, *able to persuade, persuasive*, Plat. Gorg. 455 A, Legg. 723 A, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 1; (in the MSS. often written *πιστικός*, as Gorg. l. c., Menand. Ἰγν. 1. 4; v. Lob. Aj. 151):—*ή -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), Plat. Polit. 304 D; so, τὸ πειστικόν Ib. C. Adv. *-κῶς*, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 62.

πει-ώλης, *ον, ὄ*, Ion. for *πέωλης = κίναϊδος*, Suid., E. M.
πέκος, Aeol. *πέκκος, τά*, = *πόκος*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 358; also *πέσκος*.
πέκτειον, *τό*, name of a plant, Schol. Nic. Th. 627.
πεκτέω, (*πέκω*) *to shear, clip, πεκτεῖν .. προβάτων πόκον* Ar. Av. 714:—Pass. *to be shorn*, metaph., of persons, *πεκτούμενος* Id. Lys. 685.

πεκτήρ, *ήρος, ὄ*, (*πέκω*) a *shearer, plucker off of wool*, Suid.
πέκω, Ep. *πέικω*: Dor. fut. *πεξῶ* Theocr. 5. 98: aor. *ἔπεξα*:—Med., aor. *ἔπεξάμην*:—Pass., aor. *ἔπέχθην*. (From *ΠΕΚ* come also *πεκτέω, πόκος*; cf. Lat. *pec-to, pec-ten*; O. H. G. *fahs (crinis)*.) Poët. Verb. *to comb, εἴρια πέικειν to comb or card it*, Od. 18. 316; *ἔπεξε καλὰς Εὐδοξος ἐθείρας* Anth. P. 6. 279; and in Med., *χαίτας πεξαμένη when she combed her hair*, Il. 14. 176. 2. *to shear, πέικειν δὲς* Hes. Op. 773, cf. Theocr. l. c.; and in Med., *πόκως πέξασθαι to have their wool shorn*, Id. 28. 13; *κρίδς ὡς ἐπέχθη* Simon. (15) ap. Ar. Nub. 1356.

πελάγιατος, v. *πελάγιος* sub fin.
πελάγιζω, fut. *ίσω*, (*πέλαγος*) *to form a sea or lake*, of a river that has overflowed, *ἔωθεε δ ποταμὸς ἀνὰ τὸ πεδίον πᾶν πελαγίζειν* Hdt. 1. 184; *λίμνη πελαγίζουσα* Strab. 239:—of places, *to be flooded, under water, πελαγίζει τὰ πεδία* Hdt. 2. 92, cf. Strab. 458, 788. 2. trans. = *πελαγῶω, to flood*, Julian. 27 B, Theoph. Simoc. Quaest. Phys. 12. II. *to keep the sea, cross the sea*, Xen. Oec. 21, 3, Hyperid. ap. A. B. 111, Strab. 48:—so, later, in Med., Charito 8. 6.

πελάγιος, *α, ὄν*, Att. also *ος, ὄν* Eur. Hel. 1436, but cf. 1062: (*πέλαγος*):—*of the sea*, Lat. *marinus, κλύδων* Hec. 701; *ἀγκάλαι* Id. ll. c. (v. *ἀγκάλη*); *πλάξ* Ar. Ran. 1438; *πελαγίαν ἄλα* the *broad sea* (v. *πέλαγος, ἄλα*):—of animals, *living in the sea*, Eur. Hipp. 1278; *τῶν δὲ θαλαττίων [φῶν] τὰ μὲν πελάγια τὰ δὲ αἰγιαλώδη* Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 31; opp. *το παράγεια*, Ib. 8. 19, 8; π. *ιχθύες*, opp. *το πρόσγειοι*, Ib. 6. 17, 8., 8. 13, 1. 2. *out at sea, on the open sea*, Soph. Tr. 649; of seamen or ships, π. *πλεῖν* Thuc. 8. 39, cf. 101; π. *φανῆναι* Ib. 44; π. *ἀνάγεσθαι* Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 17. 3. as epith. of Aphrodité, Artemid. 2. 37, p. 218 Reiff.; of Isis, Paus. 2. 4, 6; of other gods, Plut. 2. 161 C.—A form *πελαγαῖος* or *πελάγειος* occurs in MSS. of Paus. 7. 21, 7.

πελάγισμα, *τό*, *an inundation*, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 989.
πελάγισμός, *δ*, *a being at sea*, in pl., Alciphro 2. 4.
πελάγίτις, *ιδος, feni*. Adj. *of or on the sea, νῆες* Anth. P. 12. 53.
πελάγο-βάτης, *ου, ὄ*, *one who walks on the sea*, Eccl.
πελάγοδρομέω, *to run or sail on the open sea*, Paroemiogr.
πελάγο-δρόμος, *ον*, *running, sailing on the sea*, Orph. ll. 73. 5.
πελάγο-λίμνη, *ένος, ὄ*, *a harbour formed in the open sea by means of sandbags*, Leo Tact. 23, 190; cf. Polyacn. 3. 9, 38.

πελάγο-πλοος, *ον*, *sailing the sea*, cited from Manass. Chron.
πέλαγος, *εος, τό*, gen. pl. *πελαγέων* Hdt. 4. 85, Soph., *πελαγῶν* Thuc. 4. 21; Ep. dat. *πελάγεσσι*, v. *infr.*:—(v. sub fin.):—*the sea, esp. the high sea, open sea, the main*, Lat. *pelagus, πέλαγος μέγα* Il. 14. 16, Od. 3. 179, etc.; *ἐν πελάγει ἀναπεπταμένῳ* Hdt. 8. 60, 1; *διὰ πελάγους out at sea*, opp. *το παρὰ γῆν*, Thuc. 6. 13;—often joined with other

words denoting *sea*, ἄλς ἐν πελάγεσσι (cf. *aequora ponti*), Od. 5. 335; *πέλαγος θαλάσσης* Ar. Rh. 2. 608; *πόντιον π. or πόντου π.*, Pind. O. 7. 104, Fr. 259; (so, ἄλς *πελαγία* Aesch. Pers. 427, 467, cf. ἄλς, ἦ); ἄλιον π., π. ἄλς Eur. Hec. 938, Tro. 88.—Further, *πέλαγος* is *to θάλασσα*, as the part to the whole, and therefore often takes an epith. from the adjacent countries, like *πόντος*, hence, *Αἰγαῖον π.* Aesch. Ag. 659, etc., cf. Hdt. 4. 85; *Ἰκαρίων ὑπὲρ πελαγέων* Soph. Aj. 702; *ἐκ μεγάλων πελαγῶν, τοῦ τε Τυρσητικοῦ καὶ τοῦ Σικελιοῦ* Thuc. 4. 24, etc.; so, τὸ Ἰκάριον (sub. *πέλαγος*) Luc., etc.:—Hdt. also applies it to a *flooded plain, γίνεται πέλαγος* 2. 97, cf. 3. 117, and v. *πελαγίζω*. II. metaph., of any vast quantity, *πλούτου π.* Pind. Fr. 239; π. *κακῶν*, a 'sea of troubles,' Aesch. Pers. 433; π. *ἀτηρᾶς δύης* Id. Pr. 746; π. *ἀτης* Id. Supp. 470; π. *είσορῶ τοσοῦτον ὥστε μήποτ' ἐκνεῦσαι* Eur. Hipp. 822; *ἀληθινὸν εἰς π. αὐτὸν ἐμβαλεῖς .. πραγμάτων* Menand. Ἀρρηφ. 1; *φεύγειν εἰς τὸ π. τῶν λόγων* Plat. Prot. 338 A:—of a vast distance, *μακρὸν τὸ δεῦρο π. οὐδὲ πλώσιμον* Soph. O. C. 663; of great difficulties, *μέγ' ἄρα π. ἐλάχετόν τι* Ib. 1746.

III. personified as a god, synon. with *Πόντος*, born of the earth without a father, Hes. Th. 131. (Curt. refers it to *ΠΛΑΓ*, *πλήσσω*, because of the violence of the sea: Lob. and others to *ΠΛΑΚ*, *πλάξ*, cf. Lat. *aequor*; and the usages of *πέλαγος* with *ἄλς, θαλάσσης*, etc., seem to favour this origin.)

πελάγοςδε, Adv. *to, into or towards the sea*, Ar. Rh. 4. 1233.
πελαγό-στολος, *ον*, *sailing on the sea*, Eust. Opusc. 198. 66.
πελαγό-στροφος, *ον*, *rouing through the sea*, ἰχθύς Opp. H. 3. 174, but with v. l. *πελαγό-τροφος, ὄν*, *sea-nourished*.
πελαγῶω, *to turn into sea, flood*, Ach. Tat. 4. 12.

πελάζω Hom., etc.: fut. *άσω* Eur. El. 1332, etc., Att. *πελῶ*, Elmsl. ap. Dind. Aesch. Pr. 282, Soph. Ph. 1149; poët. *πελάσσω* Eur. Fr. 775. 36:—aor. *ἐπέλασα* Eur., Ep. *πέλασα* Il. 12. 194; Ep. also *ἐπέλασσα* 21. 93, *πέλασσα* 13. 1:—Med., aor. opt. in trans. sense *πελασαίατο* Il. 17. 341:—Pass., aor. *ἐπελάσθη* Il., Soph.; Ep. syncop. aor. pass. (with plqpf. form) *ἐπλητο* Hes. Th. 193, *ἐπληντο* Il. 4. 449, etc.; *πλητο* 14. 438, *πληντο* Ib. 468; later, also, *ἐπλάθη* [α], (not *ἐπλάσθη*, as sometimes in MSS.), Aesch. Pr. 896, Eur. Tro. 203, etc. (mostly in chor.): pf. pass. *πέπλημαι* Anth. P. 5. 47, 3 pl. *πεπλήηται* Simon. Iamb. 33, part. *πεπλημένος* Od. 12. 108:—*πελάω, πελάθω, πλάθω* are collat. poët. forms, *πλησιάζω* the common prose word:—(*πέλας*.)

A. intr. *to approach, come near, draw near or nigh*, c. dat., *πέλασεν νῆεσσι* Il. 12. 112; *ἴσσις ἀϊδρείη πελάση* Od. 12. 41; *τούτοις οὐ μὴ π.* Aesch. Pr. 807, Soph. Ph. 301, etc.: so, but rarely, in Prose, *πολεμίοισι π.* Hdt. 9. 74; *θηρίοις* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 7, cf. 3. 2, 10; proverb., *ὁμοιον ὁμοίῳ δὲ πελάζει* like *draws to like*, Plat. Symp. 195 B. 2. rarely (like *πέλας*) c. gen., *ἐπὴν [ἡ γυνή] τόκου π.* Hipp. 603. 6; *πάρα .. πελάσαι φάος .. νεῶν* light may come near the ships, Soph. Aj. 709; *εἶρω [σε] πελάζειν σῆς πάτρας* Id. Ph. 1407 (where Dind. rejects *σῆς πάτρας*); π. *πηγῆς* Call. Apoll. S7; in full, *μὴ πελάσητ' ὄμματος ἐγγύς* Eur. Med. 101; v. *infr. c. I. 2.*

3. with a Prep., π. *πρὸς τοῖχον* Hes. Op. 730; *ἐς τὸν ἀριθμὸν* Hdt. 2. 19; *τὸ ὕδωρ ἐς τὸ θερμὸν π.* gets hotter, Id. 4. 181; *ἐς τοῦσδε τόπους* Soph. O. C. 1761; *εἰς ὄψιν, εἰς σὺν βλέφαρον* Eur. I. T. 1212, El. 1332; *ἐπὶ τινος* Orph. Arg. 891; *πρὸς τινα* Plut. 2. 564 B:—rarely c. acc. loci, *δῶμα πελάζειν* Eur. Andr. 1167, cf. Soph. O. C. 1060; so perh. Ph. 1149, *φυγᾶ μ' οὐκετι .. πελάτ' will no more timorously approach me*, (where Herm. takes it trans. *will no more draw me after you*).

4. absol., Xen. An. 4. 2, 3, Cyr. 7. 1, 48. II. *to approach a woman* (in marriage), *ματρὶ τεῦ πελάσαις* Pind. N. 10. 152; *ἐπὶ παρθενικῆς λέχος* Anth. P. 5. 302; cf. *infr. c. II*; and v. *πελάτης*.

B. Causal, only in Poets, *to bring near or to, make to approach*, often in Hom. (Hes. only in Op. 429), both of persons and things, [*έας*] *Κρήτη ἐπέλασεν* Od. 3. 291, cf. 300; *με .. γαίη Θεσπρωτῶν πέλασεν μέγα κύμα* 14. 315; *τοὺς δ' Ἰθάκη ἐπέλασσε φέρων ἄνεμος* 15. 482; π. *τινὰ Ἀχιλλῆϊ* Il. 14. 154, cf. 2. 744, etc.; *Ζεὺς .. Ἐκτορα νηυσὶ π. let him approach the ships*, 13. 1; *νευρῆν μὲν μαζῶν πέλασεν τόξω δὲ σίδηρον brought the string up to his breast, etc.*, of one drawing a bow, 4. 123; *ἐπέλασσα θαλάσση στῆθος*, in swimming, Od. 14. 350; *πάντας .. πέλασε χθονὶ brought them to earth*, Il. 8. 277; *οὔδεις τινα πέλασαις* 23. 719, etc.; *ἴστων δ' ἱστοδόκη πέλασαν* (v. sub *ἱστοδόκη*) 1. 434; *βύας ζεύγλα π.* Pind. P. 4. 404; π. *τινὰ δεσμοῖς* Aesch. Pr. 155; *βρόχῳ δέρην* Eur. Alc. 230, etc.:—metaph., *πελάζειν τινα δδύνησι to bring him into pain*, Il. 5. 766; *ἐμὲ .. κράτει πέλασον endue me with might* (cf. *προσμίνυμι*) Pind. O. 1. 126; *Βορέα σώμα π. exposing it ..*, Ar. Av. 1399; *ἔπος ἐρέω, ἀδάμαντι πελάσας* (sc. *αὐτό*) *having made it firm as adamant*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, cf. Eur. Med. 91:—sometimes both cases, *ἐπεὶ β' ἐπέλασσε γε δαίμων brought [him hither]*, Il. 15. 418., 21. 93; *γύμφοισιν πελάσας [ἔλυμα] when he has fixed [the share to the plough-tail] with nails*, Hes. Op. 429. 2. followed by a Prep., *με .. νῆσον ἐς Ὠγυγίην πέλασαν θεοί* Od. 7. 254., 12. 448; *κτήματα δ' ἐν σπῆεσσι πέλασαστε* 10. 404, cf. 424; so also, *δεῦρο πελάζειν τινα* 5. 111; *οὐδάσδε πελάζειν τινα* 10. 440, (οὔδεις π. in Il. 23. 719).

C. in Pass., like the intr. Act. *to come nigh, approach, etc.*, c. dat., *ἀσπίδες .. ἐπληντ' ἀλλήλησι* Il. 4. 449., 8. 63; *πλητο χθονὶ he came near* (i. e. *sank to*) earth, 14. 438; *οὔδεις πληντο* Ib. 468; *σκοπέλω πεπλημένος* Od. 12. 108; absol., *ἐπεὶ τὰ πρῶτα πέλασθεν* (sc. *τείχεσι*) 12. 420, cf. Aesch. Theb. 144. 2. rarely c. gen., *Χρύσης πελασθεὶς φύλακος* Soph. Ph. 1327; v. *supr. A. 2.* 3. foll. by a Prep., *πελασθῆναι ἐπὶ τὸν θεόν* Id. O. T. 213. II. *to approach or wed*, of a woman, *μηδὲ πλαθειν γαμέτα* Aesch. Pr. 896, cf. Eur. Andr. 25; v. *supr. A. II.*
πελάθω [α], collat. form of *πελάζω* (intr.), used only in pres. and by Att. Poets, Aesch. Fr. 131 (ap. Ar. Ran. 1277), Eur. Rhos. 556, El. 1293, Ar. Thesm. 58.

πέλανορ, ὁ, v. πέλανος sub fin.
πέλανος, ὁ, any thick liquid substance, of various consistency, πελάνω with oil, Aesch. Ag. 96; ῥοφεῖν ἐρυθρὸν ἐκ μελέων π. the red blood, Id. Eum. 265; π. αἱματοσταγῆς a reeking mass of slaughter, Id. Pers. 821; π. αἱματηρός, of clotted blood, Eur. Alc. 851, Rhés. 430; ἀφρώδης π. of foam at the mouth, Id. Or. 220; π. μελίσης honey, Id. Fr. 470; πιάλει π., of gum in the eyes, Heliod. ap. Stob. 540. 20.

II. a mixture offered to the gods, of meal, honey, and oil (cf. Tim. Lex. s. v.), liquid enough to be poured, χέουσα τόνδε π. ἐν τύμβω πατρός Aesch. Cho. 92; χοῆν π. τε Eur. Fr. 904; burnt on the altar, Id. Ion 707, Tro. 1063, Ar. Pl. 661, etc.; θῦσαι πέλανον Aesch. Pers. 204, Eur. Ion 226, etc.; v. infr. III.

2. the meal of which this mixture was made, πέλανον καλοῦμεν ἡμεῖς οἱ θεοί, ἃ καλεῖτε . . ἀλφιθ' ὑμεῖς οἱ βροτοὶ Sannyt. Γελ. 1; μύλης πέλανοι Ar. Rh. 1. 1077.

III. in Nic. Al. 488, = ὀβολός, perhaps because the πέλανοι came to be made up into round cakes when offered, —πέμματα ἐπιχώρια . . ἃ πελάνους καλοῦσιν ἐτι καὶ ἐς ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖοι Paus. 8. 2, 3; and in Suid. it is expl. as ὁ τῷ μάντει διδόμενος μισθὸς ὀβολός, and a Lacon. form πελάνορ is cited = τετράχαλκον by Hesych. —Trag. word, rare in Prose; Plat. Legg. 782 E, has it in signf. II.

πελαργάω, f. l. for πεδαρτάω, q. v.

πελαργίδεὺς, ὁ, a young stork, Ar. Av. 1356, Plut. 2. 992 B.

πελαργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the stork, Hesych., Suid. II. = Πελασγικός: τὸ Πελαργικόν the northern slope of the Acropolis at Athens, Ar. Av. 832, Call. Fr. 283; τὸ Π. τεῖχος Schol. Ar. Lys. 1153; written τὸ Πελασγικόν in Hdt. 5. 64, Thuc. 2. 17; Πελαργικόν ἀντὶ τοῦ Πελασγικόν, Hesych.

πελαργίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, perhaps *pelargonium*, storksbill, Galen.

πελαργός, ὁ, the stork, *Ciconia alba*, Ar. Av. 1355, Plat. Alc. 1. 135 D, etc.; on their filial affection, v. Ar. and Plat. II. c., Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 2, Suid. s. v. ἀντιπελαργεῖν; they were preserved by law in Thessaly because of their use in killing serpents, Arist. Mirab. 23.

II. sometimes confounded with Πελασγός (cf. πελαργικός II), prob. from the notion that as Πελασγοὶ designated a roving tribe, so πελαργοὶ meant birds of passage, Strab. 221, 397, Dion. H. 1. 28; ὁ π. ἀλήτης Call. Fr. 475. (From πελός, ἀργός, properly, the black-and-white, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 131: cf. also Πελασγός.)

πελαργό-χρῶς, ὄν, ἡ, stork-coloured, νῆες Lyc. 24.

πελαργώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a stork, π. τὸ εἶδος Strab. 823.

πέλας, Adv. near, hard by, close, opp. to ἕκας, c. gen., which commonly stands before πέλας, as Τηλεμάχου π. ἴστατο Od. 15. 257; Νείλου π. Aesch. Supp. 308, cf. Ag. 1038, 1671; καὶ τὸδ' ἀρχόντης π. Eur. Heracl. 246, cf. H. F. 1109; but also before its case, π. τῆς Κασταλῆς Hdt. 8. 39, cf. 138; αὐτῆ π. σου Soph. El. 1474; separated from its case, Id. Ant. 580.

2. also, like ἐγγύς, c. dat., Pind. O. 7. 34 (ubi v. Böckh), N. 11. 4; σοὶ π. Aesch. Supp. 208, cf. Fr. 101.—With gen., it answers to Lat. *prope ab aliquo loco*; with dat., to Lat. *prope ad aliquem locum*, Herm. Dial. Pind. p. xi (Opusc. 1. p. 254) sq.

3. absol., χριμφθεῖς πέλας Od. 10. 516; π. στείχειν, παρεῖναι, στήναι, etc., often in Trag.

II. οἱ πέλας (sc. ὄντες), one's neighbours, Thuc. 1. 69., 4. 78, 92, etc.: hence one's fellow-creatures, all men, Hdt. 1. 97, and Trag., v. Elmsl. Med. 85; in Hdt. 7. 152, τὰ τῶν πέλας are opp. to τὰ οἰκῆια κακά:—also in sing., ὁ πέλας one's neighbour, any man, Hdt. 3. 142, Eur. 1. c., Thuc. 1. 32; cf. πλησίον.

III. Sup. πελασ-τάτω nearest, Hipp. 413. 16., 422. 37:—a Sup. Adj. πελάστατος, ἡ, ὄν, C. I. 5594. 65 (where however Franz τὰν Πέλαστα τὰν . .). (From πέλας comes πελάζω: hence too was formed, by abbrev., the synon. word πλησίον, πλησίος (as if πελάσιος). On the Root, v. Curt. no. 367.)

Πελασγός, ὁ, a Pelasgian; in Il. 2. 843, the Pelasgians appear among the allies of the Trojans, cf. 17. 288; classed with the Leleges and Caucones, and therefore prob. dwelling in Asia Minor, 10. 429; in Od. we hear of them in Crete, 19. 177; also in Epirus about Dodona, Hes. Fr. 18; and Hom. makes Achilles pray Ζεῦ ἄνα, Δαδωναίε, Πελασγικέ, 16. 233; further, τὸ Πελασγικόν Ἄργος was Thessalian Hellas, the original seat of the Hellenes, 2. 681:—from the *locus classicus* in Hdt. 1. 56, 57, and other notices, it is manifest that they were a widely diffused race, and that the Hellenes were of kin to them, v. Wachsm. Hist. Antiq. of Gr. vol. 1. § 9, Clinton F. H. 1. 92, Thirlwall Hist. of Gr. 1. c. 2; indeed Πελασγοὶ is used for Greeks in Eur. Or. 857 as in Ennius and Virg.; Τυρσηνοὶ Π. occurs in Soph. Fr. 256.—Hence the Adj. Πελασγικός, ἡ, ὄν, Epirotic or Thessalian, v. supr., and cf. Strab. 221, 436; but later used for Argive, Eur. Phoen. 105; for τὸ Πελασγικόν, v. sub πελαργικός:—so Πελάσιος, α, ὄν, Aesch. Supp. 634, Eur. I. A. 1498:—Πελασγιῶται, οἱ, Pelasgiotes (in Thessaly), Strab. 447; but Greeks, Eur. Fr. 230:—fem. Adj. Πελασγίς, ἴδος, ἰδὲ, 7. 42, Ar. Rh. 4. 243, etc.; Πελασγιάς, Call. Lav. Pall. 4. (The origin of the word is matter of speculation: some refer it to √ΠΕΛ, πελός, as if they were the swarthy men from the East, cf. Πέλοψ; others from √ΠΕΡ, περάω, πέρα, the emigrants; others to πλάζω, in the same sense.—For the confusion of Πελασγός and πελαργός, v. sub πελαργός.)

πελάσειω, Desiderat. of πελάζω, Agath. 97 B.

πέλασις, ἐως, ἡ, an approaching, Iambl. in Villosis. Anecd. 2. 198.

πελάστῃς, ὄν, ὁ, (πελάζω) = πελάτης, Ammon. p. 111.

πελάτεια, ἡ, (as if from πελατεύω) Lat. *clientela*, Gloss.

πελάτης [ᾶ], ὄν, ὁ, (πελάζω) one who approaches or comes near, Soph. Ph. 1164: a neighbour, Lat. *accola*, π. Τμῶλον Aesch. Pers. 49.

ἐsp. of one who approaches a woman (v. πελάζω A. II, C. II), τὸν πελά-ταν λέκτρων Διός, of Ixion, Soph. Ph. 679.

III. one who approaches to seek protection, a dependant, hireling, Lat. *mercenarius*, Plat. Euthyphro 4 C, Arist. Fr. 351; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: used to translate

the Rom. *cliens*, Dion. H. 1. 83, Plut. Rom. 13, etc.; so fem. πελάτις, ἴδος, Id. Cat. Ma. 24. (Cf. *ικέτης* from *ικνέομαι*.)

πελάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a πελάτης: τὸ π. the body of clients, the working class, Dion. H. 9. 23.

πελάω, poet. form for the pres. πελάζω, πελᾶν Soph. El. 497 (lyr.); 3 sing. πελάει Opp. C. 1. 514; imperat. πέλα h. Hom. 6. 44 Ep. inf. πελάαν Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 457 C;—but πελᾶ is also Att. fut. of πελάζω.

πελεθο-βάψ, ὁ, ἡ, one who washes away ordure, Arcad. 94, Hesych.

πέλεθος, ὁ, human ordure, Ar. Ach. 1169, Eccl. 595; where MSS. give the un-Att. form σπέλεθος, mentioned by Moer. p. 310.

πέλεθρον, τό, lengthd. form for πλέθρον, a measure of land, chiefly in Ep., Il. 21. 407, Od. 11. 577; also in a Delph. Inscr. (C. I. 1688. 17, cf. 1840. 4):—πελέθρισμα, τό, = πλέθρισμα, Hesych.

πέλεια, ἡ, (πελός) the wild-pigeon, rock-pigeon, stock-dove, *Columba oenas* (cf. οἴνας), so called from its dark colour, Od. 15. 526, etc.; as an emblem of timorousness, φύγεν ὡς τε πέλεια Il. 21. 493; hence constantly called τρήρων (which came to be used alone for πέλεια), Il. 5. 778., 23. 853, Od. 12. 62, etc.; πτηνῆ π. Soph. Aj. 140, cf. Eur. Ion 1197; ὑπόπτεροι π. Soph. Ph. 289; cf. πελειάς I.

II. πέλειαι, αἱ, the name of the prophetic priestesses of antiquity, prob. borrowed from the prophetic pigeons of Dodona, Hdt. 2. 55, 57, Paus. 7. 21, 2., 10. 12, 10; also πελειάδες, Soph. Tr. 172.

πελειάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = πέλεια, but mostly in pl., Il. 11. 634, etc.; τρήρωσι πελειάσιν . . ὁμοῖαι 5. 778; Ep. dat. πηληιάδεσσι Opp. C. 1. 350; also in Hdt. 2. 55, Aesch. Supp. 223, etc.; in sing., Soph. O. C. 1081, Eur. Andr. 1140:—distinguished from *περιστέρα* in its way of breeding and its migratory habits, Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 3., 8. 12; but used for *περιστέρα* by the Dorians, e. g. Sophron, Ath. 394 D; and by the Ion., Hipp. 638. 8., 667. 3 (where πελιάς seems to be f. l.). II. cf. foreg. II. III. Πελειάδες, αἱ, = Πηλειάδες, q. v.

πελειο-θρέμων, ὄν, (τρέφω) dove-nurturing, νῆσος Aesch. Pers. 309.

πέλειος, α, ὄν, = πέλειος, Hesych.:—πελειώδης, ἐς, Schol. Il. 23. 717.

πελεκάν, ἄνος, ὁ, a water-bird, including apparently both the spoon-bill, *platalea leucorodius*, and the pelican, *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 13., 9. 10, 2, Ael. N. A. 3. 20; also πελέκανος or -ανός, Byz.; cf. πελεκίνος.

πελεκᾶς, ἄντος, ὁ, the woodpecker, as if jainer-bird (from πελειᾶω), Ar. Av. 884, cf. 1155, 1157.

πελεκᾶω, f. ἤσω, (πέλεκυς) to hew or shape with an axe, Lat. *dolare*, Od. 5. 244 (in Ep. form πελέκκησε), Hipp. Art. 789, Ar. Av. 1157; λίθοι πεπελεκημένοι Philo in Math. Vett. 82: cf. πέλεκκον, ἡμιπέλεκκον.

II. sens. obsc., Aragos Καίν. 4.

πελέκημα, τό, hewn wood, chips, Aët., Galen.

πελέκῃσις, ἡ, a hewing of wood, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3, etc.

πελεκητής, ὄν, ὁ, a hewer of wood, Gloss.

πελεκητός, ἡ, ὄν, hewn, Theophr. II. P. 5. 5, 6.

πελεκητώρ, ὄρος, ὁ, poet. for πελεκητής, Manetho 4. 324.

πελεκηφόρος, ὁ, = πελεκυφόρος, Eust. ad Dion. P. 536.

πελεκίζω, fut. ἴσω, (πέλεκυς) to cut off with an axe, esp. to behead, Lat. *securi percutere*, τινά Polyb. 1. 7, 12., 11. 30, 2, Strab. 735, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 341.

πελεκίνος, ὁ, a water-bird of the pelican kind, Ar. Av. 884, Opp. 1x 2. 6; cf. πελεκάν.

II. a plant, prob. of the vetch kind, Lat. *securidaca*, Hipp. 665. 48, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 3.

III. in Carpentry, dovetailing, Lat. *securicula*, Vitruv. 9. 9, Hero in Math. Vett. 251: Adj. πελεκίνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, lb.

πελέκιον, τό, Dim. of πέλεκυς, A. B. 794, Hesych.

πελεκισμός, ὁ, death by the axe, Diod. Fragm. Maii p. 95.

πελέκῃσε, v. sub πελεκᾶω.

πέλεκκον, τό, or πέλεκκος, ὁ, (πέλεκυς) an axe-handle, Il. 13. 612, cf. Poll. 10. 146, Hesych.

πελεκο-ειδής, ἐς, like the axe, Procl.

πελεκο-φόρος, ὁ, = πελεκυφόρος, Agr. Tact. p. 105.

πελεκύνάριον, τό, = πέλεκκον, Theo in Ptol.

πέλεκυς, ἐως Ion. εὖς, ὁ: dat. pl. πελέκεσι, Ep. πελέκεσσι, Il.: in Aelian, and other late writers, are sometimes found gen. πελέκυος, dat. pl. πελέκυσσι, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 246:—an axe for felling trees, with two edges, opp. to the ἡμιπέλεκκον (q. v.), χάλκεος, ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἀκαχ-μένος Od. 5. 235 (distinguished from σκέπαρνον, q. v.); ὑλοτόμος πελέκεας Il. 23. 114; ἐξέταμον πελέκεσσι νεήκεσι 13. 391; so also in Pind. O. 7. 66, P. 4. 468, Eur. 475 a. 6; π. ξυλοκόπος Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 36, etc.

2. a battle-axe, πελέκεσσι καὶ ἀξίγησι μάχοντο Il. 15. 711; πελέκεως διάτομος γένυς Eur. Fr. 534. 5:—a sacrificial axe, Il. 17. 520, Od. 3. 442:—an executioner's axe, Τενέδιος π., as a proverb, Arist. Fr. 351, cf. Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 813 F; τοὺς πελέκεας ἀπέλυσε τῶν βάβδων, took the axes from the fasces of the lictors, Plut. Popl. 10, etc.—That properly it was not a battle-axe appears from the phrase, οὐ δύρασι μάχεσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ πελέκεσι, i. e. to fight to the last, not soldiers only but every man, Hdt. 7. 135.

3. as an image of perseverance, κραδίη πέλεκυς ὡς . . ἀπειρής Il. 3. 60.

4. in Theophr. Char. 5, πέλεκυς as a child's nickname seems to mean a sharp blade, opp. to ἀσκής, q. v.

II. a mathematical figure, like the head of a double axe, v. Anth. P. 15. 22. (Cf. Skt. *parasus*; Curt. 98, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 117, 231.) [The ὕ of nom. and acc. sing. is in Hom. sometimes lengthd. in arsi, Il. 3. 60., 17. 520: acc. pl. πελέκεας is in Hom. always trisyll., υ υ υ].

1. the Lat. *lictor*, Byz.

2. *consul* or *praetor*, before whom axes are carried, Polyb. 2. 23. 5, but prob. only f. l. for ἐξαπέλεκυς.

πελεμίζω, Ep. inf. -έμεν: Ep. aor. πελέμιφα:—Pass., Hes. Th. 458, Ep. impf. πελεμίζετο: aor. πελεμίχθην.

Ep. Verb. like ἐλελίζω, to

shake, to make to quiver or tremble, βαθέην πελεμιζέμεν ὕλην II. 16. 766; τρις μὲν μιν πελέμιζεν 21. 176, cf. 16. 108; οὐρίαχον πελέμιζεν ἔγχεος 13. 443; π. [τόξον] *to struggle at the bow, in order to bend it*, Od. 21. 125:—Pass. *to be shaken, to tremble, quake, ὑπὸ ποσσὶ μέγας πελεμιζέτ' Ὀλυμπος* II. 8. 443, Hes. Th. 842; ὑπὸ βροντῆς πελεμιζέται εὐρεία χθών Ib. 458; ἐπὶ δ' οὐρίαχος πελεμιζέθη ἔγχεος *it quivered*, II. 17. 528.

2. *to shake or drive from his post*, 16. 108: aor. pass., χασσάμενος πελεμιζέθη 4. 535., 5. 626; so, πελεμιζόμενος ὑπὸ λόγχῃ Pind. N. 8. 51. (From πάλλω, παλάμη, akin to πόλεμος.)

πελέσκειο, πέλευ, v. sub πέλομαι.

πεληιάς, ἄδος, ἦ, Ion. for πελειάς, Opp. C. 1. 350.

πελαιίνομαι, Pass. *to be or become livid*, Hipp. Coac. 152, 153.

πελιάς, v. sub πελειάς.

πελιδναῖος, α, ον, = πελιδνός, Nonn. D. 4. 371.

πελιδνή, ἦ, = πελιδνότης, Schol. Nic. Al. 557.

πελιδνήεις, εσσα, εν, roët. for sq., Marcell. Sid. 47.

πελιδνόμαι, Pass. = πελαιόμαι, Hipp. Art. 840, Arist. Probl. 8. 1.

πελιδνός, ἦ, ὄν, = πελιός, *livid*, Hipp. Aph. 1251, Soph. Fr. 577, etc.; so, in the form πελιτνός, Thuc. 2. 49, Alex. Κρατεν. 1. 17.

πελιδνότης, ητος, ἦ, = πελιώσις, Aretae. Sign. M. Ac. 1. 5.

πελιδνωμα, τό, a *livid spot*, Schol. Theocr. 5. 99, Suid. s. v. ὑπόπια.

πελιδνωσις, ἦ, = πελιώσις, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 8.

πελίκα, πέλιξ, v. sub πέλλα.

πελιόμαι, Pass. = πελαιόμαι, Hipp. Fract. 760, Arist. Probl. 8. 1.

πελιός, ἄ, ὄν, (πελός, πελλός) properly of parts of the body, *discoloured by extravasated blood, black and blue, livid*, Hipp. Progn. 37, Dem. 1157. 6: generally, *dark, black*, Nic. Th. 279. (In accent it resembles πολιός, Arcad. 41.)

πελιότης, ητος, ἦ, = πελιδνότης, Oribas. p. 159 Matth.

πελιτνός, ἦ, ὄν, v. sub πελιδνός.

πελίχνη, ἦ, v. sub πέλλα.

πελιώμα, τό, = πελιδνωμα, Hipp. 181. fin., 396. 31, Arist. Probl. 9. 14.

πελιώσις, ἦ, (πελιόω) like πελιδνωσις, *extravasation of blood, a livid spot*, Lat. *livor*, φλεβῶν Hipp. Fract. 759.

πέλλα, Ion. πέλλη, ης, ἦ, a *wooden bowl, milk-pail*, Lat. *mulctra*, II. 16. 642, Theocr. 1. 26, cf. Ath. 495:—a *drinking-cup*, Hippon. 30:—also πελλίς, ἴδος, ἦ, Id. 29, Nic. Al. 77: Dor. and Aeol. πελίκα, ἦ, Cratin. Θρατρ. 5, v. Phot., Hesych., Poll. 10. 78: πελίχνη, ἦ, Alcman 61, cf. Clitarch. ap. Ath. 495 C: πέλυξ, ὕκος, ὄ, Poll. 10. 105. (Cf. Lat. *pelvis*.)

πελλαῖος, α, ον, = πελλός, Hesych., who also cites πελλαιχνός, -χρός.

πελλαντήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, (πέλλα) *one who milks into a pail*, Thessal. for ἀμολγεύς, Hesych.; πελλητήρ, Clitarch. ap. Ath. 495 E.

πελλᾶς, ἄ, ὄ, (πελλός) *an old man*, Arcad. 22, Hesych. (ubi πελλάς).

πελλίς, ἴδος, ἦ, v. sub πέλλα.

πελλο-ράφος, ον, (πέλλα, ράπτω) *sewing skins together*, Gloss.

πελλός, ἦ, ὄν, v. sub πελάς.

πέλλυτρα, τά, a sort of *bandage worn by runners on the ankle*, Aesch. (Fr. 238) ap. Poll. 2. 196., 7-91., 10. 50. This is the word concealed in the corrupt glosses of Hesych., πελλυταί, πέλλυτα, πελλύτεμα, πελλασταί.

πέλημα, τό, *the sole of the foot*, Ael. N. A. 14. 3, Artemid. 4. 24., 5. 81; τὰ π. τῶν δακτύλων Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 46: of camels, Hdn. 4. 15.

2. *the sole of the shoe*, Hipp. Mochl. 858, Polyb. 12. 6, 4, cf. Nic. ap. Ath. 370 A. II. *the stalk of apples and pears*, Geop. 10. 25, 1.

III. *the arena*, Byz. (Deriv. uncertain.)

πελμαῖτιζω, *to rub the sole of the foot*, Et. Havn. ap. Sturz ad E. M. s. v. πέλημα.

πελμαῖτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like the sole of the foot*, Gloss.

πέλομαι, v. πέλω.

Πελοπόννησος, ἦ, for Πέλοπος νῆσος, *the Peloponnesus, now the Morca*, h. Hom. Ap. 250, 290, Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 3, etc.:—οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, Hdt., etc.: Adj., ὁ Πελοποννησιακός πόλεμος Strab. 600, Diod.; (also, ὁ Πελοποννήσιος π. Paus. 4. 6, 1); so, τὰ Πελοποννησιακά Strab. 654:—Adv., Πελοποννησιαστὶ λαλεῖν *to talk in the Peloponnesian, i. e. Darian, dialect*, Theocr. 15. 92.

πελός or πελλός, ἦ, ὄν, *dark-coloured, dusky, ash-coloured*, πελὴ μηκίς Soph. Fr. 122, ubi v. Dind. (ed. 2); πελλὴ οἷς Theocr. 5. 99; πελλός ἐρωδῖός Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 23; π. σποδός Phoenix Fr. 2. 23 Meineke. (Cf. πελ-ίος, πελ-ιδνός, πολ-ίος, Πέλ-οψ, Πελ-ίας, and perh. Πελ-ασγός; Skt. *pai-itas* (*canus*); Lat. *pall-eo*, *pall-us*; O. H. G. *fai-a*.)

Πέλοψ, οπος, ὄ, (πελός, ὕψ) *Pelops, i. c. Dark-face, a son of Tantalus, who migrated from Lydia, and gave his name to Peloponnesus*, II.

πελτάζω, (πέλτη) *to serve as a peltast* or *targeteer*, opp. to ὄπλι-τεύω, Xen. An. 5. 8, 5, Vect. 4. 52, App. Civ. 2. 70.

πελτάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of πέλτη, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 F, Luc. Bacch. 1.

πελταστής, οὔ, ὄ, (πελτάζω) *one who bears a target or light shield* (πέλτη) instead of the larger ὄπλιον, a *targeteer*, Lat. *caetratus*, Eur. Rhes. 311, Thuc. 2. 29, Lys. 153. 40, etc. The peltasts were orig. Thracian mercenaries and held a place between the ὄπλιται and ψιλοί; often mentioned with the ταξόται, as Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 5; hence οἱ π., generally, for *light troops, levis armaturae milites*, first made an efficient force in the Greek armies by Iphicrates, v. Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 16, and 5. 12 sq. Cf. πέλτη.

πελταστικός, ἦ, ὄν, *skilled in the use of the πέλτη, like a targeteer*, Plat. Theaet. 165 D; οἱ πελταστικοί Id. Prot. 350 A:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art or skill of a targeteer*, Id. Legg. 813 D, 834 A: τὸ -κόν, = οἱ πελτασταί Xen. An. 7. 6, 29, etc.—Sup. Adv., πελταστικώτατα *in the best style, quite in the manner of peltasts*, Id. Occ. 21, 7.

πέλτη, ἦ, a *small light shield of leather without a rim* (ἴτυς), Lat.

pelta, cetra, orig. used by the Thracians, Hdt. 7. 75, cf. 89; Ὀρηκίας π. ἀναξ Eur. Alc. 498, cf. Bacch. 783, Ar. Lys. 563, etc.; π. Ἀμαζονική Plut. Pomp. 35: on its form, v. Dict. of Antiqq. s. v.

2. *a body of peltasts*, Eur. Rhes. 410; cf. ἀσπίς I. 2, λόγχη III.

3. *a horse's arnament*, Ib. 305.

II. = παλτόν, a *shaft, pole*, Xen. An. 1. 10,

12; expl. by δόρυ, ἀκόντιον in Hesych., by λόγχη in Suid.

πέλτης, ον, ὄ, *the Nile-fish κορακίνος salted*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 B.

πελτο-φόρος, ον, (πέλτη) *bearing a target*, Arist. Pepl. 34 (in Bgk. Lyr. p. 457); ὁ π. = πελταστής, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 24, etc.; π. ἵπποις *light horse*, Polyb. 3. 43, 2.—Also πελτοφόρας, ὄ, Inscr. Boeot. in Keil p. 18.

πέλυξ, ὕκος, ὄ, v. sub πέλλα.

II. a kind of *axe*, Ath. 392 B,

Lxx (Jer. 23. 29); distinguished from πέλεκυς in Babr. 64. 9; rejected as barbarous by Phot.:—Dim. πελύκιον, τό, Arg. Peripl. M. Rubri pp. 4 and 10.

πέλω and πέλομαι, only used in pres. and impf.:—Act., mostly in 3

sing. πέλει Hom., Pind., Trag., Pempel. ap. Stob. t. 79. 52; 2 sing. πέλεις Nonn. D. 44. 193; 3 pl. πέλαυσι Anth. P. 7. 56, Dor. πέλοντι Pind. O. 6. 171:—impf., πέλεν II., Hes., Ar. Pax 1276 (hexam.); sync. with the augm. ἔπλεν II. 3. 3., 5. 729., 12. 11, etc.; rarely in other persons, ἔπελες, πέλες Pind. O. 1. 72, Q. Sm. 3. 564; Dor. 1 pl. πέλομες Theocr. 29. 27:—imper. πέλε Ar. Rh. 1. 304; subj. πέλω Aesch. Supp. 339, πέλη Theocr.: opt. πέλοι Aesch., etc.: inf. πέλειν Id. Supp. 620, 801, Cho. 304; Ep. πέλέμεν or πέλεναι Parmen. Fr. 65; part. πέλουσα Aesch. Fr. 895. Much more common as Dep., in the same sense,

2 sing. πέλει Id. Eum. 149, 199, πέλεται II. 11. 392, etc.; πελόμεθα Theocr., πέλεσθε Ar. Rh., πέλονται Soph. Aj. 159; impf. syncop. when it takes the augm., 2 sing. ἔπλεο II. 1. 418, etc., contr. ἔπλεν 9. 54, etc., ἔπλετο, often in Hom. and Hes., but πέλοντο 9. 526; Ion. 2 sing. πελέσκειο 22. 433, πελέσκετο Hes. Fr. 22. 4: imperat. πέλευ II. 24. 219, πελέσθω Ar. Rh.: subj. πέληται, -όμεθα, -ονται II. 3. 287., 6. 358., 16. 128; opt. πέλοιτο 22. 443, Aesch.: inf. πέλεσθαι Ar. Rh.: part. πελόμενος Aesch. Supp. 122, 810 (v. sub fin.), sync. πλόμενος Euphor. 55 (as Hom. in the compds. ἐπιπλόμενος, περιπλόμενος).—The word is only used by Poets, and in late Dor. and Ion. Prose. (From πέλω come ἀμφι-πόλος, πολέω, πολεύω, πωλέω, q. v.; cf. αἰπόλος.) The orig. sense, *to be in motion*, appears in Hom., κλαγγὴ πέλει οὐρανόθι πρό the cry goes, rises to heaven, II. 3. 3; ὄσσα δὲ δίσκου οὐρα . . πέλονται as far as they reach, 23. 431, cf. 10. 351; τῷ δ' ἤδη δεκάτη . . πέλεν ἡὼς οἰχομένῳ to him departed came the tenth mom, i. e. it was the tenth after his departure, Od. 19. 192; γῆρας καὶ θάνατος ἐπ' ἀνθρώποισι πέλονται old age and death came upon men, 13. 60; νοῦσος ἐπὶ στυγερῇ πέλεται δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσιν 15. 408; so perh. with ἐκ, τοῦ δ' ἐξ ἀργύρεος βυμῶς πέλεν II. 5. 729, cf. ἐκ I. 6; σέο δ' ἐκ τὰδε πάντα πέλονται 13. 632:—this sense of *motion* is plain in the compd. participles ἐπιπλόμενος, περιπλόμενος; and it is plain in the derived notion of *busy traffic* which is expressed in ἐμπολάσθαι and πωλεῖν, cf. *venio veneso, venitito venditito*, Lob. Phryn. 583. Hence springs

II. the usual sense *to be*, often in Hom., as II. 11. 392, etc.; but commonly distinguished from εἶμι by a notion of continuance, *to be used or wont to be*, whence it is often used in similes, as 2. 480, 3. 3; yet sometimes quite = εἶμι, e. g. 4. 158., 11. 736, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1124, Eum. 233, Soph. Ant. 333, Eur. Med. 521, etc.:—the impf. often occurs in pres. sense, οἷζυρός περὶ πάντων ἔπλεο thou wast doomed to be, i. e. thou art, II. 1. 418, cf. 6. 434, Od. 2. 363., 13. 145:—with the part. of another Verb, periph. for the Verb itself, ἐμεῖο λελασμένος ἔπλεν II. 23. 69:—τὰ δ' ὄσα πελόμεν' οὐ παρέρχεται when once in being they pass not away, Dind. Aesch. Theb. 768 (vulg. τελλόμεν'), cf. Supp. 122, 180.—The sense *to become*, assumed for places like II. 22. 443., 24. 219, 524, Od. 1. 393, follows easily from the radical sense, but is not necessary.

πέλωρ, τό, a *portent, prodigy, monster*, Ep. nonn. only used in nom. and acc., and always of living beings, mostly in bad sense, as of the Cyclops, πέλωρ ἀθεμιστία εἶδός Od. 9. 428; αὐτῇ δ' αὐτε π. κακόν of Scylla, 12. 87; of the serpent Python, h. Ap. 374; of a dolphin, π. μέγα τε δεινόν τε Ib. 401; and even of Hephaistos, π. αἰητὸν ἀνάστη χαλεύων (where π. must be regarded as in appos. with Ἡφαιστος), II. 18. 410; cf. πέλωρον.

πελωριάς, ἄδος, ἦ, = πελωρίς, Archestr. ap. Ath. 92 C.

πελώριος, ον, fem. -ίος Hes. Th. 179, Or. Sib. 1. 375, -ίη Ar. Rh. 4. 1682 (Hom. has no fem.):—like πέλωρος, often in Hom., mostly of gods, as Ἀΐδης, Ἄρης II. 5. 395., 7. 208; Ὀρίων, Πολύφημος Od. 11. 572., 9. 187; or heroes, as Αἴας, Ἔκτωρ, Ἀχιλεὺς II. 3. 229., 11. 820., 21. 527; ἀνὴρ π. 3. 166, Pind. O. 7. 26;—but also of things, ἔγχος, τεύχεα II. 8. 424., 10. 439; λάας Od. 11. 594; κύματα 3. 290, etc.; ἄρη Hes. Th. 179; κλέος Pind. O. 10 (11). 25; rare in Trag., γὰς π. τέρας, of a dragon, Eur. I. T. 1248 (lyr.); τὰ πρὶν πελώρια *the mighty things, or mighty ones*, of old, Aesch. Pr. 151 (lyr.); and used by Com. or Prose writers only in bombastic or passionate passages, Ar. Av. 321, Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 11, Ath. 84 E.

2. τὰ πελώρια (sc. ἱερά), *the great harvest-feast*, celebrated in honour of Zeus in Thessaly, Bato ap. Ath. 639 E sq.; and Zeus himself was called Πελώριος, Q. Sm. 11. 273.

πελωρίς, ἴδος, ἦ, *the giant-muscle, or Peloris the muscle of Pelorus*, Alciphro I. 2; π. κόγχη Ath. 4 C, Clem. Al. 164:—also πελωριάς, ἄδος, Nic. et Archestr. ap. Ath. 93 D—E, Anth. P. 6. 224.

πέλωρον, τό, = πέλωρ, a *monster, prodigy*, of the Gorgon, II. 5. 741, Od. 11. 634; of the offspring of the earth, Hes. Th. 295, cf. 845, 856; of a large stag, Od. 10. 168; of the enchanted animals of Circé, 10. 219; πέλωρα θεῶν *portents sent by the gods*, II. 2. 321.—Properly neut. from sq.

πέλωρος, η, ον, also ος, ον Od. 15. 161: (πέλωρ):—*monstrous, prodigious, huge*, with collat. notion of *terrible*, in Hom. much rarer than

the form *πελώριος*, but in Hes. the more common; *δράκοντα φέρων ὑνύχεσσι πέλωρον* Il. 12. 202, 220; *χῆνα φ. ὄν. π.* Od. 15. 161; *π. ὄφιν, δεινὸν τε μέγαν τε* Hes. Th. 299; *Γαῖα πελώρη* (Hom. has no fem.) Ib. 159, 173, etc.—neut. pl. as Adv., *πέλωρα βιβῆ* he strides *gigantic*, h. Merc. 225, cf. 249.

πέμμα, τό, (πέσσω, πέπτω) any kind of dressed food; but mostly in pl., *pastry, cakes, sweetmeats*, Stesich. 2, Hdt. 1. 1, 160; Antiph. Ὀμ. 1; Ἀττικά π. Plat. Rep. 404 D: cf. *πόπανον*.

πεμμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., a small cake, Ath. 645 E.

πεμμάτο-λόγος, ὄν, discoursing of cakes, Ath. 648 A.

πεμμάτουργός, ὄ, (*ἔργω) a pastrycook, Luc. Cronosol. 13.

πεμπάδ-αρχός, ὄ, a commander of a body of five, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23, Eq. Mag. 4, 9 (with v. l. —*ἀρχης*).

πεμπάζω, fut. ἄσω, (πέμπε) properly to count on the five fingers, i. e. to count by fives, and then, generally, to count, Aesch. Eum. 748, Ar. Rh. 2. 975, Plut. 2. 387 E, etc.—so in Med., *ἐπὴν πάσας πεμπάσεται* (Ep. aor. 1 subj.) when he has done counting them all, Od. 4. 412. II. metaph. to count up, reckon over, consider, *θεοπροπίας θυμῷ π.* Ar. Rh. 4. 1748: Med., *πάντα νόφ πεμπάσσατο* Ib. 350.—In Prose, *ἀναπεμπάζω* is more common.

πεμπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a body of five, Plat. Rep. 546 C, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 22 and 24, Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 8 Bekk.; but in An. Post. 2. 13, 2, he writes *πεντάδι*. In the MSS. often incorrectly written *πεμπτάς*, as in Plat. Phaedo 104 A, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 6; so Schneidewin restores *πεμπ-ἄμερος* (for *πεμπτ-*) Dor. for *πενθ-ἡμέρος*, Pind. O. 5. 13:—*πεντάς* also is v. l. in Xen. Cyr. ll. c.

πεμπαστής, οὐ, ὄ, (*πεμπάζω*) one who counts: used as a Verbal c. acc., *μύρια π. reuiewing* by tens of thousands, Aesch. Pers. 981, cf. Hdt. 7. 60.

πέμπε, Aeol. for *πέντε*, Vit. Hom. 37: a gen. *πέμπων*, Alcae. 33. 7.

πέμπελος, ὄν, an obscure epithet of aged persons, Lyc. 682, 826, Galen. 6. 380:—Hesych. expl. it *στωμύλος, λάλος* and also *λίαν γηράλεος*, cf. Choerob. 391. 14, Suid.

πεμπταῖος, α, ὄν, (*πέμπτος*) on the fifth day, mostly agreeing with the Subject, *πεμπταῖοι ἰκόμεσθα* on the fifth day we came, Od. 14. 257, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1250; *πεμπταῖος γεγεννημένος* born five days before, Pind. O. 6. 89; *πεμπταῖον ἐγένετο* it was on the fifth day, Dem. 359. 19; *π. προκείσθαι* to have been five days laid out as dead, Ar. Av. 474; *ἦσαν νεκροὶ ἤδη πεμπταῖοι* Xen. An. 6. 2, 9; *ἔκρινεν [ὁ πυρετός] πεμπταῖοιαι* came to a crisis with those who had had it five days, Hipp. 956 H; *π. ἀπὸ τῆς νίκης, ἐκ γενετῆς* Plut. Fab. 17, Luc. Halc. 5.

πεμπτάκις, false form for *πεντάκις* in Alex. Trall. 8. 437.

πεμπτ-ἄμερος, πεμπτάς, v. sub πεμπάς.

πεμπτέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be sent, Luc. Phal. 11. II. *πεμπτέον, one must send*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 11.

πεμπτη-μόριον, τό, the fifth part, Hipp. 580. 26, Plat. Legg. 956 C.

πεμπτήριος, ὄ, ἡ, a conductor, Greg. Naz.

πέμπτος, η, ὄν, (v. sub *πέντε*) the fifth, oneself with four others, *πέμπτος μετὰ τοῖσιν* Od. 9. 335; so in Att. Prose, *πέμπτος αὐτός* Thuc. 1. 61., 3. 19; *π. σπιθαμή*, i. e. 4 cubits and a span, Hdt. 2. 106; *ἐς π. μῆνα* by the fifth month, Id. 1. 77; *τὸ πέμπτον μέρος α fifth*, Plat. Apol. 36 B, etc.; but, *τὸ π.*, as Adv. *fifthly*, Diod. 19. 77. II. *ἡ πέμπτη* (sc. *ἡμέρα*), the fifth day, Hes. Op. 800, 801, Ar. Nub. 1131; (in Eccl. = our Thursday). 2. *ἡ π.* (sc. *ὁδός*), via quintana, one of the lanes in the Roman camp, Polyb. 6. 30, 6.

πεμπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. sent, ἀπὸ τῶν ὕ π. πρέσβεις Thuc. 8. 86.

πέμπω, Ep. inf. -έμεναι, -έμεν Od. 13. 48., 10. 18:—Ion. impf. *πέμπεσκε* Hdt. 7. 106:—fut. *πέμψω* Hom., etc., Dor. *πεμψῶ* Theocr. 5. 141, Ep. inf. *πεμψέμεναι* Od. 10. 484:—aor. *ἔπεμψα*, Ep. *πέμψα*, Hom., etc.:—pf. *πέπομψα*, Thuc. 7. 12, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 10, Dem. 54. 6: pf. *ἔπεμψόμψει*, Ion. -εε, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 9, Hdt. 1. 85:—Med., fut. *πέμψομαι*; aor. *ἔπεμψάμην* (v. inf. B):—but the Med. is not used in Prose, except in compds. *ἀπο-*, *μετα-*, *προ-πέμψομαι*:—Pass., fut. *πεμψθήσομαι* Strab. p. 3, Plut.: aor. *ἐπέμψθην* Pind. and Att.: 3 sing. pf. *πέπεμψται* Aesch. Theb. 473 (προ-), Thuc. 7. 77, part. *πεπεμμένος* Dem. 672. ult., Luc. Alex. 32, Dio C. 50. 13: plqpf. *ἐπέπεμψτο* Dio C. 36. 1 (προῦπ-), Thuc. 8. 79. To send, often of persons, esp. of ambassadors and heralds, Il. 3. 116, Hdt. 7. 15, Aesch. Theb. 37, etc.; of troops, Id. Pers. 34, 54, etc., cf. Theb. 470; of a ship, to convey, carry, Od. 8. 556, cf. Aesch. Supp. 135; so, *κραιπνοφόροι δέ μ' ἔπεμψαν* ἄνραι Id. Pr. 131, cf. Pind. P. 4. 362; c. dupl. acc., *ὄδδν π. τινά* to conduct one on his way, Soph. Aj. 739, cf. El. 1163:—also of things, *πέμψω δέ τοι οὖρον ὄπισθεν* Od. 5. 167, etc.; *π. γράμματα, ἐπιστολήν* Ep. Plat. 310 D, 323 B: metaph., *π. κακὸν τινι* to send one evil, Il. 15. 109; *π. παραβάσιν Ἐρινύν* Aesch. Ag. 59; *ποινάς, ζημίαν, φόβον*, etc., Id. Eum. 203, Eur. I. T. 1308, etc.; *ὑπνον, ὑνείρατα* Soph. Ph. 19, El. 460; often of omens, *π. οἰωνόν, τέρατα*, etc., Il. 24. 310, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 15, cf. Symp. 4, 48; *μαντείαν* Soph. O. T. 149; also, *π. ἰκεσίους λιτάς* Id. Ph. 495; *π. ἀρωγάς, ἀλκίαν* Aesch. Eum. 598, Soph. O. T. 189:—Construction: 1. *the place to which* is expressed a. by the acc., *π. τινά Θήβας, ἀγρούς* Soph. O. C. 1770, O. T. 761; more commonly with a Prep., *ἐς Τροίην, φίλην ἐς πατρίδα*, etc., Il. 6. 207, etc.; *π. εἰς Αἴδαο* 21. 48; (so, *δύμον Αἴδος εἶσω* Od. 9. 524; also, *Αἴδα* Eur. I. T. 159); *π. ἐς διδασκάλου* to send to school, Plat. Prot. 325 D, (so *πέμπειν* alone, Ar. Fr. 3); *π. ἐπ' εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης* over .., Od. 4. 560, etc.; *π. ἐπὶ Ὀρηκῶν ἵππους* to them, Il. 10. 464; but, *πέμπειν ἐπὶ τι* to send for a purpose, *ἐπ' ὕδωρ* Hdt. 5. 12; *ἐπὶ νίκην* Aesch. Cho. 477; *ἐπὶ κατασκοπήν* Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 9; (so, *π. εἰς κατ.* Soph. Ph. 45):—also, *π. ἐπὶ τινι* to send to him, Il. 2. 6; or against .., Aesch. Ag. 61, etc.; also to send for a purpose, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 17, Cyr. 6. 2, 9; *περὶ τινος* about something, Thuc. 1. 91, Xen., etc.; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Dem. 162. 6: *παρά* or *πρός* τινά to some one,

Thuc. 2. 81, Xen. An. 5. 2, 6; *ὡς τινά* Thuc. 8. 50. b. by an Adv. *οἴκαδε, οἰκόνδε* Od. 19. 281., 24. 418; *ἔνδε δόμενδε* Il. 16. 445; *θύραζε* Od. 9. 461; *πόλεμόνδε*, Il. 18. 452, etc.; *ἔταρον γὰρ .. πέμπ'* Αἰ-δόδαδε was conducting or conveying Patroclus to Hades, 23. 137; cf. inf. III. o. in Hom. by the inf., *πέμπειν τινά νέεσθαι* Od. 4. 8; *ἔπεσθαι* Il. 16. 575; *λέναι* Od. 14. 396; *ικανέμεν* 4. 29; *ἀγειν* 24. 419; *φέρειν* Il. 16. 454; *φέρεσθαι* 16. 681;—where the inf. is almost pleonast., as in *βῆ δ' ἰέναι, μᾶστιξεν δ' ἔλααν*, etc.;—but not so in Soph. El. 406, *μήτηρ με πέμπει πατρὶ τυμβεύσαι* χόας:—also to send word, *πέμπεεις σῆ δάμαρτι .. παῖδα .. δεῦρ' ἀποστέλλειν* Eur. I. A. 360; *πέμπεουσιν οἱ ἔφοροι .. στρατεύεσθαι* sent him orders to march, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7. 2. *the place from which* is expressed by *ἀπό* or *ἐκ*, Il. 16. 447, Od. 11. 635, etc. 3. absol., where *πρέσβεις, ἄγγελον*, etc., may be supplied, *ἔπέμψαμεν πρὸς ὑμᾶς περὶ ἀποστάσεως* Thuc. 3. 13, cf. Xen. An. 2. 3, 1; *πέμπει κελεύων* or *κελεύει πέμπων* Thuc. 1. 91., 2. 81; *ἔπεμπε πρὸς Κύρον δόμενος* Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 4; *ἔπεμπον ἐρωτῶντες* Id. An. 6. 4, 4; etc. II. to send forth or away, dismiss, like *ἀποπέμνω*, to send home, Od. 4. 29., 7. 227, etc.; more rarely in Il., as 24. 780; *χρῆ ξείνον παρεόντα φιλεῖν, ἐθέλοντα δὲ πέμπειν*, 'welcome the coming, speed the parting guest,' Od. 15. 74; *ὑπέδκετο καὶ πέμπε* 23. 315:—also of the father who dismisses his daughter to go to her husband's house, Od. 4. 5 sq.:—π. τινά ἀποικον Soph. O. T. 1518, etc. 2. of missiles, to discharge, shoot forth, like *ἀφήμι, πέτρας* Hes. Th. 716; *ὄμματος .. τόξενμα* Aesch. Supp. 1005. 3. of words, to send forth, utter, Id. Theb. 443, Soph. Ph. 846, 1445, etc. III. to conduct, convey, escort, Lat. *deduco*, Il. 1. 390, Od. 14. 336, etc.; so in Att., as Soph. Tr. 571; often of Hermes and other gods who conduct mortals, Od. 11. 626, Aesch. Eum. 12, Supp. 219; hence *ὁ πέμπων* absol., of Hermes, Soph. Ph. 133 (cf. *πόμπος, πομπαιός*, etc.):—also, *πομπὴν πέμπειν* to conduct a procession, Hdt. 5. 56, Ar. Eccl. 757, Thuc. 6. 56, Lys. 137. 22, Dem. 47. 13, etc.; *π. χορούς* Eur. El. 434, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 12; *Παναθήναια π.* Menand. Ὑποβ. 1, Philostr. 161; hence in Pass., *πέμπεσθαι Διονύσῳ* to be carried in procession in his honour, Hdt. 2. 49, cf. Plut. Aemil. 32, Demetr. 12. IV. to send with one, give as provision for a journey, etc., *εἶματα, σίτον* Od. 16. 83; *π. δῶρα, σκύλα, ξένια*, etc., Hdt. 7. 106, Soph. Ph. 1429, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 42; etc. V. like *ἀναπέμνω*, to send up, produce, *ὅσα πέμπει βιόδωρος αἶα* Soph. Ph. 1161.

B. in Med., *πέμπεσθαι τινά*, = *μεταπέμπεσθαι*, to send for one, Soph. O. C. 602, ubi v. Schol.; *τί χρῆμ' ἐπέμψω τὸν ἐμδν ἐκ δόμων πόδα*; Eur. Hec. 977. II. to send for oneself, to send in one's own service or cause some one to be sent, Soph. O. T. 555, Eur. Or. 111, Luc. Tox. 14.

πεμπώβολον, τό, (πέμπε; ὀβερός) a five-pronged fork, for stirring the sacrificial fire, Il. 1. 463, Od. 3. 460; also as a kitchen utensil, Vit. Hom. 37.

πεμφήρις, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of fish, Numen. ap. Ath. 309 F.

πεμφιγώδης, ες, (εἶδος) dub. epith. of *πυρετός*, flatulent, inflated, or breaking out with tumours, Hipp. 1165 F; v. Foës. Oec.

πέμφξ, ἴγος, ἡ, also *πεμφίς, ἴδος* (inf. 4):—something filled with air, a bubble, *φλύκταιναι πέμφξιν ἐειδόμεναι ὑετοῖο* blisters like the bubbles formed by rain in falling, Nic. Th. 272; so, *π. αἵματος* Aesch. Fr. 182. 2. *ἡλίου π.* (as it were) a sun-bubble, a flash of light, Ib. 158; so, *π. τηλέσκοπος χρυσέα* Soph. Fr. 319; *κεραυνία π. βροντῆς* Ib. 483; *πέμφγι πλήσας ὡπερ ἀγγέλω πυρός* Ib. 3. a mass of clouds driven together by the wind, Ibyc. 15; also, a storm, π. δυσχείμερος Aesch. Fr. 195. 4. Lyc. 686 speaks of *πεμφίδων ὕπα*, the voice of departed souls, cf. Hesych.—For all these meanings, v. Galen. ap. Herm. Opusc. 4. 276. (It is another form of *πομφός, πομφόλυξ*, perh. akin to *βόμβος, βομβυλίς*, etc.)

πεμφρηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, a kind of wasp that built in hollow oaks, or underground, Nic. Al. 183, Th. 812; cf. *τενθρηδών, ἀνθρηδών*.

πέμψις, εως, ἡ, (πέμψω) a sending, mission, Hdt. 5. 54; *ἡ π. τῶν νεῶν* Thuc. 7. 17; *τῆς ἐπιστολῆς* Arist. Poët. 11, 8; *ἡ π. τῶν νικητηρίων*, of a triumphal procession, Dio C. 44. 41.

πενεστεία, ἡ, = *οἱ πενέσται*, the class of Penestae, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 22., 2. 9, 2.

πενέστερος, -τατος, Comp. and Sup. of *πένης*.

πενέστης, ὄν, ὄ, a labourer, workman:—the *πενέσται* were the Thessalian serfs, *ascripti glebae*, Ar. Vesp. 1273 (with a pun on *πένης*), Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 36., 6. 1, 11, Dem. 687. 2, Arist. Fr. 544, Theocr. 16. 35. Like the *Ἐἰλωτες* in Laconia (and perhaps like the *Θῆτες* in Attica), they were orig. a conquered tribe, afterwards increased by prisoners of war, and formed a link between the freemen and the born slaves; cf. Archemach. ap. Ath. 264, Schol. Theocr. 16. 35, Thirlw. IIist. of Gr. 1. p. 437, Grote 2. p. 373. II. generally, any slave or bondsman, *τινός* Eur. Heracl. 639, Phrix. 61:—a poor man, Ar. Vesp. 1. c., Timon ap. Diog. L. 7. 16; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Generally referred to *πένομαι*, = the labourers, v. Dion. H. 2. 9. The people of Penestia, in Illyria, on the borders of Macedonia, perh. derived their origin from a body of the Thessalian Penests, who escaped into that mountain region.)

πενεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, in the state of a *πενέστης*, τὸ π. Θετταλῶν ἔθνος the caste of Penestae, Plat. Legg. 776 D.

πενέω, to be poor, Hesych.

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II. as Adj., π. δῦμος Eur. El. 1139; and c. neut., *ἐν πένητι σώματι* Ib. 372; c. gen., π. χρημάτων poor in money, Ib. 38; π. φίλων

to send to school, Plat. Prot. 325 D, (so *πέμπειν* alone, Ar. Fr. 3); *π. ἐπ' εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης* over .., Od. 4. 560, etc.; *π. ἐπὶ Ὀρηκῶν ἵππους* to them, Il. 10. 464; but, *πέμπειν ἐπὶ τι* to send for a purpose, *ἐπ' ὕδωρ* Hdt. 5. 12; *ἐπὶ νίκην* Aesch. Cho. 477; *ἐπὶ κατασκοπήν* Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 9; (so, *π. εἰς κατ.* Soph. Ph. 45):—also, *π. ἐπὶ τινι* to send to him, Il. 2. 6; or against .., Aesch. Ag. 61, etc.; also to send for a purpose, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 17, Cyr. 6. 2, 9; *περὶ τινος* about something, Thuc. 1. 91, Xen., etc.; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Dem. 162. 6: *παρά* or *πρός* τινά to some one,

πέμφξ, ἴγος, ἡ, also *πεμφίς, ἴδος* (inf. 4):—something filled with air, a bubble, *φλύκταιναι πέμφξιν ἐειδόμεναι ὑετοῖο* blisters like the bubbles formed by rain in falling, Nic. Th. 272; so, *π. αἵματος* Aesch. Fr. 182. 2. *ἡλίου π.* (as it were) a sun-bubble, a flash of light, Ib. 158; so, *π. τηλέσκοπος χρυσέα* Soph. Fr. 319; *κεραυνία π. βροντῆς* Ib. 483; *πέμφγι πλήσας ὡπερ ἀγγέλω πυρός* Ib. 3. a mass of clouds driven together by the wind, Ibyc. 15; also, a storm, π. δυσχείμερος Aesch. Fr. 195. 4. Lyc. 686 speaks of *πεμφίδων ὕπα*, the voice of departed souls, cf. Hesych.—For all these meanings, v. Galen. ap. Herm. Opusc. 4. 276. (It is another form of *πομφός, πομφόλυξ*, perh. akin to *βόμβος, βομβυλίς*, etc.)

πεμφρηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, a kind of wasp that built in hollow oaks, or underground, Nic. Al. 183, Th. 812; cf. *τενθρηδών, ἀνθρηδών*.

πέμψις, εως, ἡ, (πέμψω) a sending, mission, Hdt. 5. 54; *ἡ π. τῶν νεῶν* Thuc. 7. 17; *τῆς ἐπιστολῆς* Arist. Poët. 11, 8; *ἡ π. τῶν νικητηρίων*, of a triumphal procession, Dio C. 44. 41.

πενεστεία, ἡ, = *οἱ πενέσται*, the class of Penestae, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 22., 2. 9, 2.

πενέστερος, -τατος, Comp. and Sup. of *πένης*.

πενέστης, ὄν, ὄ, a labourer, workman:—the *πενέσται* were the Thessalian serfs, *ascripti glebae*, Ar. Vesp. 1273 (with a pun on *πένης*), Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 36., 6. 1, 11, Dem. 687. 2, Arist. Fr. 544, Theocr. 16. 35. Like the *Ἐἰλωτες* in Laconia (and perhaps like the *Θῆτες* in Attica), they were orig. a conquered tribe, afterwards increased by prisoners of war, and formed a link between the freemen and the born slaves; cf. Archemach. ap. Ath. 264, Schol. Theocr. 16. 35, Thirlw. IIist. of Gr. 1. p. 437, Grote 2. p. 373. II. generally, any slave or bondsman, *τινός* Eur. Heracl. 639, Phrix. 61:—a poor man, Ar. Vesp. 1. c., Timon ap. Diog. L. 7. 16; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Generally referred to *πένομαι*, = the labourers, v. Dion. H. 2. 9. The people of Penestia, in Illyria, on the borders of Macedonia, perh. derived their origin from a body of the Thessalian Penests, who escaped into that mountain region.)

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Er. Plat. 332 C; π. ἀπολογίας Luc. Apol. 11:—also fem. ἡ πένθησα, Hesych.:—Comp. πενέστερος, Xen. Ath. 1, 13; Sup. πενέστατος, Dem. 555. 11.
 πενητεύω, to be poor, Pseudo-Phocyl. 26; π. τινός Emped. 309.
 πενητο-κόμος, ον, tending the poor, χείρες Anth. P. 8. 31.
 πενητο-τροφίον, τό, a poorhouse, Byz.
 πενητο-τρόφος, ον, feeding the poor, Byz.
 πενθάλιος, α, ον, sad, mourning, ἐστύρεσαν παλάμαις π. Anth. P. 7. 604; π. τοκήας Epigr. Gr. 372. 30:—fem. πενθάς, ἄδος, Nonn. D. 14. 271, etc. II. bringing sorrow, δόρυ Or. Sib. 12. 203.
 πένθεια, ἡ, poët. form of πένθος, Aesch. Ag. 430.
 πενθείετον, v. sub πενθέω.
 πένθ-εκτος, ον, quinisexti, σύναδος Eccl.
 πενθερά, Ion. -ρη, ἡ, fem. of πενθερός, a mother-in-law, Lat. socrus, Dem. 1123. 1, Call. Dian. 149, Plut., etc.
 πενθερίδεις, ἴως, ὁ, a step-father's son, step-brother, C. I. 4079.
 πενθερίος, α, ον, of or for a πενθερός, Arat. 252: in Manetho 5. 298, πενθερικός:—πενθερίον τὴν προίκα Θάσιοι, Hesych.
 πενθερός, ὁ, a father-in-law, Lat. socer, like ἐκυρός, Il. 6. 170, Od. 8. 582, Hdt. 3. 52, and Att.; λαβὼν Ἄδραστον πενθερόν Soph. O. C. 1302:—in pl. parents-in-law, Eur. Hipp. 636; so soceri in Virg. Aen. 5. 457, Tac. An. 1. 55. II. generally, a connexion by marriage, e. g. brother-in-law, Eur. El. 1286, Valck. Phoen. 431: also = γαμβρός, a son-in-law, Soph. Fr. 293. (πενθερός, -ρά are compared by Pott and Curt. to Skt. bandh-u (connexion, cognatio, cognatus), from Root bandh, badhn-āmi (to bind), cf. Goth. bind-a, etc.)
 πενθερο-κτόνος, ον, =sq., Tzetz. ad Lyc. 161.
 πενθερο-φθόρος, ον, slaying one's father-in-law, Lyc. 161.
 πενθέω, Er. 3 dual πενθείετον Il. 23. 283; Er. inf. πενθήμεναι Od. 18. 174., 19. 120, cf. καλήμεναι, πωθήμεναι, φιλήμεναι from καλέω, etc.:—fut. -ήσω Aesch. Fr. 190: aor. ἐπένθησα Eur., Aeschin.: pf. πεπένθηκα Luc. Demon. 25, (συμ-) Dem. 1399. 26: (πένθος). To bewail, lament, mourn for, esp. for persons, νέκυν πενθήσαι Il. 19. 225; πενθεῖν τινα ὡς τεθνεῶτα Hdt. 4. 95; π. ἄνδρα γόοις Aesch. Pers. 545; π. τινα δημοσίᾳ Lys. 196. 43; π. τινα τριχί (cf. κουρά) Aesch. Cho. 173; also, ἐπὶ τιμῇ π. καὶ κείρεσθαι Aeschin. 84. 14:—absol. to mourn, go into mourning, Plat. Phaedr. 258 B; c. acc. cogn., πενθεῖ νέον οἰκτον Aesch. Supp. 63:—Pass. to be mourned for, Isocr. 213 C. 2. of things, κακά Soph. O. T. 1320, Lys. 190. 29; πῆματα Soph. O. C. 739; τύχας Eur. Med. 268.
 πένθημα, τό, lamentation, mourning, Aesch. Cho. 432, Theocr. 26. 26; διπλοῦν π. δωμάτων ἔχειν Eur. Supp. 1035.
 πενθήμεναι, v. sub πενθέω.
 πενθ-ἡμέρος, ον, of five days, Schol. Pind. O. 5. 13:—κατὰ πενθήμερον for alternate spaces of five days, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 14: v. sub πεμπάς.
 πενθ-ἡμίγυον, τό, two and a half γύαι, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 20.
 πενθ-ἡμί-μερης, ἐς, consisting of five halves, i. e. of two and a half:—in Prosody, τομή π. the caesura after two feet and a half, as in Hexam., and Iamb. Trim., Draco p. 126, etc.; τὸ πενθημιμερές (with or without μέτρον) the first two feet and a half of a verse, Schol. Ar. Av. 627, Quintil. 9. 4, 78.
 πενθ-ἡμί-πόδιος, α, ον, consisting of five half feet, i. e. of 2½ feet, Xen. Oec. 19, 3 and 5, with v. l. -ποδιαῖος; but v. Dind. Steph. Thes. s. v., Lob. Phryn. 546 sq.
 πενθ-ἡμι-σπιθάμος, ον, 2½ spans long, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 59:—so πενθ-ἡμί-τάλαντιος, α, ον, weighing 2½ talents, Ib. 51.
 πενθήμων, ον, mournful, Aesch. Ag. 420, Christod. Ecphr. 148.
 πενθήρης, ἐς, lamenting, mourning, formed like φρενήρης, etc., Eur. Phoen. 323, Tro. 141.
 πενθηρός, ἄ, ὄν, of or for mourning, ἱμάτιον Anaxil. Incert. 5.
 πένθησις, ἴως, ἡ, mourning, Schol. Aesch. Ag. 438.
 πενθητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, ἡ, a mourner, Aesch. Pers. 946, Theb. 1062:—fem., κακῶν πενθητήρις, she who mourns for evils, Eur. Hipp. 805.
 πενθητήριος, α, ον, of or in sign of mourning, Aesch. Cho. 8.
 πενθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to mourn: Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 113 D.
 πενθητῶρ, ορος, ὁ, = πενθητήρ, Theod. Prodr.
 πενθικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πένθος) of or for mourning, mournful, Plut. 2. 102 B, etc.; . ἐν πενθικαῖς (sc. ἐσθήμασι) LXX (Ex. 33. 4):—Adv., πενθικῶς ἔχειν τινός to be in mourning for a person, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 7; πάνυ π. ἑακρουσμένη Luc. Calumn. 5.
 πένθιμος, ον, also η, ον Diod. 11. 57:—mournful, mourning, sorrowful, δακρύων π. αλδῶς Aesch. Supp. 579; π. κουρά Eur. Alc. 513, Or. 548; π. πρέπεις ὄραν (as Markl.) Id. Supp. 1056:—τὰ π. mourning-clothes, Plut. 2. 114 E:—Adv. -μως, Theod. Prodr. II. mournful, sorry, wretched, γῆρας Eur. Alc. 622; π. ὕπνον λαύειν, of death, Epigr. Gr. 204. 7.
 πένθος, εος, τό, grief, sadness, sorrow, Hom., Hes., etc.; τινός for one, Od. 18. 324, etc.; π. ἄλαστον ἔχειν Il. 24. 105; π. λαγχανεῖν Soph. Fr. 587; π. λαμβάνει τινά Il. 16. 548, etc.; μέγα π. Ἀχαιίδα γαῖαν ἰκάνει 1. 254, etc.; πένθει δ' ἀπλήτῳ βεβολήατο 9. 3; θυμὸς ἐτείρετο π. λυγρῶ 22. 242, etc. 2. esp. of the outward signs of grief, mourning for the dead, γονεῦσι γόον καὶ π. ἔθηκας, 17. 37; παιδὸς γὰρ οἱ ἄλαστον .. π. ἔκειτο Od. 24. 423; Σάρδειν π. παρασχῶν Aesch. Pers. 322; π. οἰκείον στένειν Soph. Ant. 1249; π. ποιήσασθαι to make a public mourning, Hdt. 2. 1; so, π. προεθήκαντο 6. 21; π. τίθεται 2. 46; π. τινός κοινοῦσθαι Eur. Alc. 426; ἐν πένθει εἶναι Soph. El. 290, 847, Plat., etc.; πολὺ π. ἦν κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 10; π. λιπεῖν C. I. 948, etc.:—in pl., Pind. I. 8 (7). 14, Fr. 126, Aesch. Cho. 334, Plat. Rep. 395 D, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 12, etc. II. an unhappy event, misfortune, π. τινός one's ill-fortune, Hdt. 3. 14; ἔτλαν πένθος οὐ τλατόν Pind. I. 7 (6). 51. III. of persons, a misery, Soph. Aj.

615; π. ἔδωκε φέρειν, i. e. the body, Epigr. Gr. 228. (A collat. form of πάθος, as βένθος of βάθος; v. sub πάσχω.)
 πενία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (πένομαι) poverty, need, πενίη εἶκων Od. 14. 157; οὐλομένην π. Hes. Op. 715; στάσις πενίας δότειρα Pind. Fr. 228; π. [αὐτοῖς] σύντροφός ἐστι, ἀρετὴ δὲ .. τὴν πενίην ἀπαμύνεται Hdt. 7. 102; τῆς πτωχείας πενίαν φάμεν εἶναι ἀδελφὴν (v. sub πένης) Ar. Pl. 549; π. δὲ σαφίαν ἔλαχε διὰ τὸ δυστυχῆς Eur. Fr. 642; ἐν πενίᾳ εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι Plat. Apol. 23 C, Rep. 613 A; π. καὶ ἀπορία Andoc. 18. 42:—pl. πενίαι in Isocr. 185 A, Plat. Prot. 353 D, Rep. 618 A, etc. Cf. πένομαι.
 πενιχρᾶλέος, α, ον, collat. form of πενιχρός, Anth. P. 6. 190.
 πενιχρομαι, = πένομαι, Or. Sib. 3. 245.
 πενιχρός, ἄ, ὄν, like πένης, poor, needy, Od. 3. 348, Theogn. 165. 181, Solon 3. 23, Pind. N. 7. 27:—an old poët. word, used by Com. writers (Ar. Pl. 976, Philetacr. Ἀχιλλ. 1, Diod. Ἐπικλ. 1. 8), by Plat. Rep. 578 A, and in late Prose:—Adv. -χρῶς, Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 3.
 πενιχρότης, ἦτος, ἡ, = πενία, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 103, Hesych.
 πενιχρό-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, poor in mind, Byz.
 πένομαι, Dep., used only in pres. and impf.: (v. sub fin.): I. intr. to work for one's daily bread; generally, to toil, work, ἀμφίπολοι .. ἐνὶ μεγόροις πένοντο Od. 10. 348; περὶ δεῖπνον ἐνὶ μεγάροις π. busy preparing a meal, 4. 624; ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἑταῖροι ἐσσυμένως ἐπένοντο Il. 24. 124: hence, after Hom., 2. to be poor or needy, Solon 16, Eur. Hec. 1220, Thuc. 2. 40, etc.; πλουσία ἢ πενομένη πόλις Plat. Rep. 577 E; πλουτοῦντες ἢ π. Id. Polit. 293 A; π. καὶ κάμνειν Id. Gorg. 477 D. 3. c. gen. to be poor in, have need of, τῶν σοφῶν (i. e. τῆς σοφίας) Aesch. Eum. 431, cf. Eur. Supp. 210; πάντων Porphyg. ad Marcell. p. 48:—c. acc., χρήματα Themist. 22 B. II. trans. to work at, prepare, get ready, δόμον κατὰ δαῖτα πένοντο Od. 2. 322, cf. 3. 428, etc.; ἔργα Hes. Op. 771; ὁπότε κεν δὴ ταῦτα πενώμεθα when we are a-doing this, Od. 13. 394; τί σε χρὴ ταῦτα πένεσθαι 24. 407, cf. Il. 19. 200: v. sub διαλλαγή.—On the precise meaning of πένομαι, πενία, cf. omnino Ar. Pl. 551 sqq. (Cf. πένης, πενία, πενιχρός, πενιστής, πόνος, πονηρός, πείνα, and perh. ἡπανία; Lat. penuria: but the forms σ-πάν-ις, σπαν-ία, etc., seem to shew that the orig. root was ΣΠΑΝ, so that πένομαι may be orig. the same as Goth. spannan (vῆθειν), A. S. spannan, etc.)
 πενόμαι, = πένομαι, only found in part. aor. πενωθείς, poor, needy, Menand. Sentent. 43; Meineke πενόμενος.
 πεντά-βιβλος (sc. συγγραφῆ), ἡ, a work in five books, Eccl.
 πεντά-βραχὺς (sc. ποῦς), ὁ, a foot consisting of five short syllables, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 314.
 πεντά-γαμβρος, ον, with five sons-in-law, νυμφεῖα Lys. 146.
 πεντά-γραμμος, v. sub πεντεγρ-.
 πενταγωνισμός, ὁ, κατὰ πενταγωνισμόν pentagonwise, Nicom. Arithm. 2. 13.
 πεντά-γωνος, ον, pentagonal, Arist. Fr. 293: πεντάγωνον, τό, a pentagon, Plut. 2. 1003 D:—πεντάγωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Nicom. Arithm. p. 120.
 πεντάδακτύλος, ον, with five fingers or toes, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 5, P. A. 4. 10, 30. 2. five fingers broad, Hipp. Art. 783, in form πεντεδ-: also πενταδακτυλιαῖος, Orib. p. 154 Mai. II. as Subst. = πεντάφυλλον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 42.
 πεντάδ-αρχος, ὁ, f. l. for πεμπάδαρχος.
 πεντά-δεκά-έτης, ου, ὁ, = πεντεκαδεκαετής, Hippiatr.
 πεντάδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πεντάς) consisting of five:—Adv. -κῶς, Procop.
 πενταδραχμία, ἡ, five drachmae, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 12; where perh. the Att. form πεντεδρ- should be restored, as in Dinarch. 97. 18.
 πεντάδραχμος, ον, of the weight or value of five drachmae, Hdt. 6. 89; π. συναλλάγματα to the amount of five drachmae, Arist. Pol. 4. 16, 4. 5. 13, 2;—τὸ π. a piece of five drachmae, Poll. 9. 60.
 πεντάδωρος, ον, (δῶρον II) five handbreadths wide, Vitruv. 2. 3.
 πεντάεθλος, πεντάεθλον, poët. and Ion. for πένταθλος, -ον.
 πενταετηρής, ἐς, = πενταετής, Schol. Arist. Pax 876.
 πενταετηρία, ἡ, a period of five years, Gloss.:—πενταετηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, falling every five years, ἀγών Plut. 2. 748 F, C. I. 1420, etc.
 πενταετηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, quinquennial, ἀγών C. I. 1420, 2583, al.; ἀρχων Ib. 5. 8, 10, C. I. 82, 1603, 1719, al.; the Roman lustrum, Polyb. 6. 13, 3. II. as Adj. coming every fifth year, π. ἑορτά Pind. O. 10 (11). 70, N. 11. 35; also alone in same sense, Id. O. 3. 38.
 πενταέτηρος, ον, (ἔτος) poët. for πενταετής, five years old, βοῦς Il. 2. 403., 7. 315; ὕς Od. 14. 419.
 πενταετής, ἐς, or πενταετῆς, ἐς, five years old, ἀπὸ πενταέτεος ἀρξάμενοι Hdt. 1. 136; πενταετεί .. ἦθει ψυχῆς Plat. Legg. 793 E:—fem. πενταετῆς, Plut. 2. 844 A. II. of Time, lasting five years, σπονδαί Thuc. 1. 112; χρόνος C. I. 2335. 29:—neut. Adv. πενταετες, for five years, Od. 3. 115.
 πενταετία, ἡ, = πενταετηρῆς, Dion. H. 8. 75, Plut. Pericl. 13, C. I. 1625. 42.
 πενταετίζομαι, Dep. to be five years old, C. I. 6278.
 πεντάζωνος, ον, with five girdles or zones, Strab. 94 and III.
 πενταθλεύω, to practise the πένταθλον, Xenophon. 2. 2;—so πενταθλέω, Ib. 2. 16, Paus. 6. 14, 13.
 πενταθλητής, οὔ, ὁ, = πένταθλος, Eccl.:—πενταθλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, in the π., Schol. Pind. N. 7. 9.
 πενταθλία, ἡ, = πένταθλον, Arr. Epict. 3. 1, 5;—so πεντάθλιον, τό, Pind. P. 8. 95, I. 1. 35.
 πέντ-αθλον, Ion. πεντάεθλον, τό, the contest of the five exercises, Lat. quinquertium, Pind. (who in O. 13. 41 has πένταθλον, in N. 7. 12 πενταέθλον); πεντάεθλον ἀσκεῖν or ἐπασκεῖν Hdt. 6. 92., 9. 33; in Soph. El. 691, Porson restored ἀθλ' ἄπερ νομίζεται for the reading of the MSS.,

πεντάεθλ' ἂν νομίζεται; but Herm. rejects the verse altogether.—These five exercises were ἄλμα, δίσκος, δρόμος, πάλη, πυγμή, the last being afterwards exchanged for the ἀκόντισις, also ἀκὼν, ἀκόντιον, and, in Schol. Plat. 87 Ruhnk., called σίγγυνος,—summed up in the pentam. ἄλμα, ποδοκίην, δίσκον, ἀκοντα, πάλην. No one received the prize unless he was winner in all: on the order in which they followed, see Böckh and Donaldson on Pind. N. 7; against them, Herm. Opusc. 3. 26 sq. πέντ-αθλος. Ion. πεντάεθλος, ὁ, one who practises the πένταθλον or conquers therein, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 11, Plut. 2. 738 A; π. παῖς Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 34; π. ἀνὴρ Hdt. 9. 75. II. metaph. of one who tries everything, Plat. Rival. 138 D; ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ πένταθλος versed in every department of philosophy, Diog. L. 9. 37;—also used in depreciation, of 'a jack of all trades,' Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 5. πέντ-αχμος, ὄν, five-pointed, Anth. P. 6. 57. πεντακαττίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dor. for πεντηκοστὺς, C. I. 1834. πεντακέλευθος, ὄν, with five ways, Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 9, 2. πεντάκις [ἄ], Adv. five times, Pind. N. 6. 33, Aesch. Pers. 323, Ar. Pax 242, Isocr. 83 B:—in late Poets πεντάκι, Opp. C. 3. 56, Anth. P. 13. 15. πεντάκις-μύριοι [ῦ], αἰ, α, five times ten thousand, i. e. 50,000, Hdt. 7. 103, Luc. Pisc. 20. πεντάκις-χίλιοι [ῖ], αἰ, α, five thousand, Hdt. 1. 194, Plat. Legg. 738 A:—in sing., π. ἀσπίς five thousand men-at-arms, Luc. D. Metetr. 9. 4; π. ἵππος LXX (1 Macc. 4. 28). πεντακισ-χίλιοςτος, ἡ, ὄν, the 5000th, Byz., Eccl. πεντάκλαδος, ὄν, five-branched, π. ἡ χεῖρ E. M. 127. 41. πεντάκλινος, ὄν, of a dinner-room, with five couches, Arist. Mirab. 127. 2, Ath. 205 D, 207 F, etc. πεντα-κόλουρος, ὄν, five times abridged, Nicom. Arithm. 127. πεντακόρωνος, ὄν, five erows-lives old, C. I. 8749. 15; v. τρικώρωνος. πεντακοσι-άρχης, ὄν, ὁ, the commander of 500 men, or, more precisely, 512, acc. to Arr. Tact. 10: πεντακοσί-αρχος, ὁ, Plut. Alex. 76:—πεντακοσιαρχία, ἡ, a command of 500 (512), Jul. Afric. πεντακόσιοι, Ep. πεντηκόσιοι, αἰ, α, five hundred, Od. 3. 7, Hdt. 1. 7, etc.:—in sing., πεντακοσία ἵππος five hundred horse, Longus 3. 1. II. at Athens, οἱ πεντακόσιοι the senate of 500 (ἡ βουλὴ), chosen by lot (ἀπὸ κῦμας) 50 from each tribe, acc. to the constitution of Cleisthenes, Lycurg. 152. 30, Dem. 1144. 18; τὴν βουλήν τοὺς πεντακοσίους (where perh. τὴν βουλήν is a gloss), Aeschin. 53. 8. πεντακοσιο-μέδιμνος, ὁ, possessing land which produced 500 medimni yearly, Thuc. 3. 16, Lys. ap. Harp. s. v., Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 6, Plut. Solon 18:—acc. to Solon's distribution of the Athen. citizens, the πεντακοσιο-μέδιμνοι formed the first class, Böckh P. E. 2. 259 sqq., 272 sq., Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. 37. πεντακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν, the five-hundredth, one of 500, Ar. Eccl. 1007, Lysias 176. 13. πεντακοσιοστὺς, ὄν, ἡ, a number of five-hundred, Schol. Od. 3. 7 (vulg. πεντακοντὺς), cf. Eust. Opusc. 98. 72. πεντακῦμία, ἡ, the fifth wave, supposed to be larger than the four preceding, Luc. Merc. Cond. 2: cf. τρικυμία. πεντάκτρος, ὄν, five times married, Lyc. 142. πεντάλιθος, πενταλιθίζω, v. sub πεντελ-. πεντάλιτρος, ὄν, weighing five λίτραι or pounds, Poll. 4. 173. πενταλόγιον, τό, a work in five parts, by Theodoret. πενταμερής, ἑς, in five parts, Strab. 165. πενταμέτρος, ὄν, consisting of five measures or feet, ἔπη Poll. 4. 52; ὁ π. (sc. στίχος) a pentameter, Hermesian. 5. 36, etc. πεντάμηνος, ὄν, of five months, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 19, Plut. 2. 933 E; ὁ π. (sc. χρόνος) Hipp. Epid. 3. 1079:—rejected by Phryn. as un-Att. for πεντέμηνος, cf. Lob. 412.—A form πενταμηνιαῖος in Epigr. Gr. 344. 17. πεντά-μνους, ὄν, weighing or worth five minae, Harmod. ap. Ath. 184 F, C. I. 123. 33. πενταμοιρία, ἡ, a space divided into five parts, Paul. Alex. Apotelesm. p. 71:—μοιριαῖος, α, ὄν, Procl. πενταμορφος, v. sub πεντεμ-. πενταμῦρον, τό, a kind of ointment, cited from Alex. Trall. πεντανῶτα, ἡ, a squadron of five ships, Polyæn. 3. 4, 2. πεντανευρος, ὄν, five-stringed, Boisson. Anecd. 2. 395:—πεντανευρον, τό, the plaitain, Galen. πεντανούμιον, τό, a piece of five sesterces, Zonar. πενταξός, ἡ, ὄν, five-fold, five, Arist. Metaph. 12. 2, 7. πενταόξος, ὄν, five-branched, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 3; v. πέντοξος. πενταπάλαιστος, ὄν, five handbreadths wide, long, etc., Xen. Cyn. 9, 14, 10, 3; but the form πεντεπάλαστος is that which appears in an Att. Inscr. in C. I. 160. lines 28, 56, 69, etc.—Also πενταπαλαιστιαῖος, Orib. p. 159 Mai. πενταπέτες, ἑος, τό, = πεντάφυλλον, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 5: so πενταπέτηλον, τό, Nic. Th. 839. πενταπήχης, ἑς, Strab. 831:—and πεντάπηχυς, v, gen. εος, five cubits long or broad, Hdt. 9. 83, Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 2, etc.:—rejected by Phryn. 412 as un-Att. for πεντεπ-. πενταπλασιάζομαι, Pass. to be multiplied by five, Nicom. Arithm. Probl. 4. πενταπλασι-ἐπιπέμπος, ὄν, five and $\frac{1}{2}$ times as large; so, πενταπλασι-ἐπιτέταρτος, ὄν, five and $\frac{1}{4}$ times;—ἐπιτριτος, ὄν, five and $\frac{1}{3}$ times;—ἐφῆμιστος, v, five and $\frac{1}{2}$ times;—all in Nicom. Arithm. v. p. 122. πενταπλάσιος, α, ὄν, Ion. -πλήσιος, ἡ, ὄν, five-fold, Hdt. 6. 12, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 15; π. τινος five times as large as . . . , Ib. 2. 7, 4. Adv. -ως, LXX (Gen. 43. 34). πενταπλασιότης, ἡ, a being the fifth multiple, Nicom. Arithm. 114. πεντάπλεθος, ὄν, five πλέθρα large, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 22.

πενταπλήσιος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for πενταπλάσιος. πεντάπλοκος, ὄν, five times twisted, Hipp. ap. Paul. Aeg. 6. 78. πενταπλός, α, ὄν, contr. -πλοῦς, ἡ, ὄν, five-fold, LXX (3 Regg. 6. 31); ἡ πενταπλόα (sc. κύλιξ) a cup of five ingredients, Callix. ap. Ath. 495 E. πενταπλώω, to multiply by five, Maxim. in Petav. Uranol. 338 A:—Subst. πεντάπλωσις, εως, ἡ, Ib. πεντάπολις, ἡ, a state of five towns, as Doris, Hdt. 1. 144, etc. πεντάπορος, ὄν, with five passages, Dion. P. 301. πεντάπους, v. sub πεντέπους. πεντάπρωτοι, οἱ, the five first men in the state, Byz.:—πεντᾶπρωτεία, ἡ, their rank, Pandect. πεντάπτωτος, ὄν, with five cases, Priscian. πεντάπυλος, ὄν, with five gates: τὰ Π., a quarter of Syracuse, Plut. Dio 29. πεντ-ἄριθμος, ὄν, five in number, Eccl. πεντάρραβδος, ὄν, consisting of five staves or lines, Telest. 5. πεντάρρηγος, ὄν, with five berries, Anth. P. 6. 300. πεντ-αρχία, ἡ, the magistracy of the Five, Lat. quinqueviratus: at Carthage the highest political authority after the Suffetes, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 7, v. Göttling p. 486. πεντάς, ἄδος, ἡ, later form of πεμπός, q. v. πεντάσημος, ὄν, in Prosody, = πεντάχρονος, Aristid. Quint. p. 35. πεντάσκαλμος, ὄν, with five sets of tholes (σκαλμοί), Ephipp. Γηρουον. 1. 17; but the Att. form πεντέσκ- should be restored. πεντασπίθᾶμος, ὄν, five spans long or broad, Xen. Cyn. 2, 4, and 7, Strab. 711; but the Att. form πεντεσπ- should be restored. πενταστάδιος, ὄν, of five stades, πορθμός, σκιά Strab. 319, 694; πενταστάδιον, τό, a distance of five stades, Id. 319, etc.:—also πεντασταδιαῖος, Luc. V. H. 1. 40. πενταστάτηρος, ὄν, five στατήρες in weight, Sosicr. Παρακ. 1. πεντάστεγος, ὄν, with five stories, Byz. πεντάστιχος, ὄν, of five lines or verses, Anth. P. 9. 173. πεντά-στοιχος, ὄν, with five rows of grain on the ear, κριθή Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2. πεντάστομος, ὄν, with five mouths or openings, of the Nile, Hdt. 2. 10; of the Ister, 4. 47. πεντάσυλλαβία, ἡ, the having five syllables, Eust. ad Dion. P. 916. πεντάσύλλαβος, ὄν, of five syllables, Schol. Eur. Hec. 687, Or. 195. Adv. -βως, Eust. ad Dion. P. 431. πεντάσύριγγος, ὄν, v. sub πεντεσ-. πεντάσχημος, ὄν, of five different shapes, Plut. Fr. p. 1287 Wyt. πεντάσχοινος, ὄν, five σχοῖνοι long: τὸ π. = στάδιον, Hesych. πεντατάλαντος, ὄν, v. sub πεντετ-. πεντάτευχος, ὄν, consisting of five books: as Subst., ἡ π. (sc. βίβλος) the five books of Moses, Pentateuch, Eccl. πεντάτομον, τό, = πεντάφυλλον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 42. πεντάτροπος, ὄν, of five kinds, Dion. Areop. πενταφάρμακος, ὄν, consisting of five drugs or ingredients: pentapharmacium, a dish mentioned by Spartian. Ver. 5. πενταφύης, ἑς, of five-fold nature, five, ὄνυχες Anth. P. 7. 383. πενταφύλακος, ὄν, divided into five watehes, νύξ Stesich. 52. πεντάφυλλος, ὄν, five-leaved, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 4:—πεντάφυλλον, τό, cinquefoil, Lat. quinquefolium, Hipp. 474. 1., 497. 10, Diosc. 4. 42. πεντάφωτος, ὄν, with five lights, λαμπάς Method. 382 C. πένταχᾶ, Adv. five-fold, in five divisions, Il. 12. 87. πενταχῆ, Adv., = foreg., Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 17, Plut. 2. 429 F. πενταχίλιοι [χι], αἰ, α, five thousand, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 96. πενταχοίνικος, ὄν, containing five χοίνικες, Poll. 4. 168. πενταχορδος, ὄν, five-stringed, Ath. 637 A, Poll. 4. 60. πενταχοῦ, Adv. in five places, Hdt. 3. 117. πεντάχρονος, ὄν, consisting of five different times, βυθμός Dinn. II. de Comp. p. 205 R. II. of five ages, of the Phoenix, Or. Sib. 8. 139. πενταχῶς, Adv. in five ways, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 122, Eust. 32. 40. πέντε, Aeol. πέμπε, οἱ, αἰ, τά, indecl. five, Hom., etc.; τὰ πέντε κρατεῖν, i. e. τὸ πένταθλον, Simon. 158. In Composition, the true Att. form is πεντε-, which has however been almost everywhere changed by the Copyists into the later form πεντα-, Piers. Mocr. 321, Lob. Phryn. 413, Herm. Ar. Nub. 755 (759). (The orig. Gr. form seems to remain in the Aeol. πέμπε, whence πέμπ-τος, πέμπ-άς, πέμπ-άζω; cf. Skt. and Zd. pank-an; Lat. quinque, quin(c)-tus, (cf. ἵππος eq-uus, ἐπ-ομαι seq-uor); Lith. penk-i, penk-tas (quint-us); Goth. and O. H. G. fimf; A. S. fif, etc.) πεντέβαθος, ὄν, of five steps, κλίμαξ Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 2. πεντεβόειος, Aeol. πεμπεβόηος, ὄν, made of five bulls' hides, σάμβαλα Sappho 99. πεντε-εγκέφαλος, ὄν, with five piths, φοῖνιξ Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 9. πεντέγραμμος, ὄν, consisting of five lines, πεσσά π. draughts played on a board with five lines, Soph. Fr. 381:—πεντάγραμμον, τό, a star of five points formed by the Pythagoreans from a combination of triangles, ✕, Luc. Laps. 5; also called πένταλφα, Schol. l. c. πεντεδάκτυλος, πεντεδραχμία, v. sub πενταδ-. πεντεκαίδεκα, οἱ, αἰ, τά, indecl. fifteen, Simon. 154, Hdt. 1. 103, al. πεντεκαιδεκά-γωνον, τό, a figure with fifteen angles, Procl. πεντεκαιδεκά-ετηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a term of fifteen years, Schol. Thuc. 1. 18, etc.:—ετηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of such a term, Wolf Anecd. 4. 195. πεντεκαιδεκά-ετής, ἑς, or -έτης, ἑς, fifteen years old, Arist. H. A. 5. 12, 10:—of or for fifteen years, ἀνοχαί, χρόνος Dion. H. 4. 85, Plut. 2. 113 D. πεντεκαιδεκάκις, Adv. fifteen times, Ptul. Geogr. 1. 24, 2. πεντεκαιδεκά-μνατος, α, ὄν, weighing fifteen minae, Math. Vett. πεντεκαιδεκά-νάτα, ἡ, a squadron of fifteen ships, Dem. 183. 2. πεντεκαιδέκ-ανδρος, ὁ, a quindecimvir, C. I. 4029.

πεντεκαίδεκά-πηγος, *v.* fifteen cubits long or broad, Arist. Mirab. 96, Diod. 17. 115:—also -πηγαίος, *a, ov.* Tzetz.
 πεντεκαίδεκά-πλάσιον, *ov.* fifteen-fold, Plut. 2. 892 A, Ath. 57 F.
 πεντεκαίδεκά-τάλιος, *a, ov.* on the fifteenth day, Strab. 725, 780.
 πεντεκαίδεκά-τάλαντος, *ov.* worth fifteen talents, οἰκοί Dem. 838. 25.
 πεντεκαίδεκά-τή-μόριον, *τό,* the fifteenth part, Hipp. 259. 46.
 πεντεκαίδεκά-τος, *η, ov.* the fifteenth, Diod. 12. 81, N. T.
 πεντεκαίδεκά-χορδος, *ov.* with fifteen strings, Theon Smyrn.
 πεντεκαίδεκέρετος, *ov.* with fifteen oars, Schol. Il. 16. 170.
 πεντεκαίδεκ-ήρης, *es.* with fifteen banks of oars, Plut. Demetr. 20.
 πεντεκαίδεκ-ήμερος, *ov.* of fifteen days, ἀνοχάι Polyb. 18. 17, 5.
 πεντεκαίκοσά-σημος, *ov.* with twenty-five marks, i. e. times, in prosody or music, Aristid. Quint. p. 35.
 πεντεκαίκοσι, *οἱ, αἱ, τά,* twenty-five, better divis. πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι.
 πεντεκαίκοσι-έτης, *es.* twenty-five years old, Dio C. 52. 20.
 πεντεκαίκοστος, *ἡ, ὄν,* the twenty-fifth, Plat. Theaet. 175 B.
 πεντεκαίκοσι-ετής, *ἑς, οἱ -έτης, es.* twenty-five years old, Plat. Rep. 460 E.
 πεντεκαίκοσι-ημέρος, *ov.* of or lasting 45 days, Hipp. 230. 43.
 πεντεκαίκοσι-μέτρος, *ov.* of 35 metres, Schol. Ar. Pax 974.
 πεντεκαίκοσι-ετούτης, *es.* (έτος) of thirty-five years, thirty-five years old, Plat. Legg. 774 A.
 πεντεκαίκοσι-ετούτης, *δ,* one thirty-five years old, Plat. Legg. 774 A.
 πεντεκόσμος, *ov.* consisting of five worlds, Wolf Anecd. 3. 258.
 πεντέκτενος, *ov.* (κτεῖς) with five purple threads woven zig-zag round the border, Antiph. Incert. 76, Menand. Βοιωτ. 5, cf. Poll. 7. 52, Phot., Suid.: πεντεκτενής, *ἑς,* Hesych.
 πεντέλιθοι, *οἱ,* the five stones; πεντελίθοι παίζιν, a game played by women, in which five pebbles, potsherds, dice, ἀσπράγαλοι, etc., were tossed up from the back of the hand and caught in the palm, like the French *jeu des osselets*, Spanish *jeuga de tahas*, Ar. Fr. 335:—the Verb πεντελιθίζω occurs in Hermipp. Θεοί 9, ubi v. Meineke.
 πεντέλοπος, *ov.* remaining out of five, last of five, Cic. Att. 14. 21., 15. 2.
 πεντέμορφος, *ov.* having five shapes, Soph. Fr. 548:—later, πεντάμ-
 πεντε-μύριο-μέδιμνος, *ov.* of fifty thousand medimni burden, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 108.
 πεντε-νιαύσιος, *ov.* lasting five years, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 280.
 πεντεπάλαστος, *v.* sub πενταπάλαστος.
 πεντεπικαίδεκάτος, *η, ov.* poët. for πεντεκαίδεκάτος, Anth. P. 9. 482.
 πεντέπους, *ποδος, ὁ, ἡ,* of five feet, five feet long, Plat. Theaet. 147 D, C. I. 160. 77: later, πεντάπους, Arr. Peripl. M. Eux. p. 2.
 πεντεσύριγγος [ῥ], *ov.* with five holes, ξύλον π. a sort of pillory, being a wooden machine furnished with five holes, through which the head, arms, and legs of criminals were passed, Ar. Eq. 1049, cf. Poll. 8. 72; called π. νόσος by Polyenct. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7.
 πεντετάλαντος [ἄ], *ov.* worth or consisting of five talents, οὐσία, χρήματα Dem. 329. 16., 833. 7, etc.; π. δίκη an action for the recovery of five talents, Ar. Nub. 758, 774.
 πεντε-ετηρικός, *ἡ, ὄν,* happening every five years, quinquennial, Strab. 325, Dio C. 51. 1.
 πεντε-ετηρίς, *ἰδος, ἡ,* like πενταετηρίς, a term of five years, Lat. quinquennium, διὰ πεντετηρίδος every five years, Hdt. 3. 97., 4. 94. II. a festival celebrated every five years, such as the Panathenaea at Athens, Hdt. 6. 111, Thuc. 3. 104, C. I. 82. 27.
 πεντε-έτης, *es.* of five years, σπονδαί Ar. Ach. 188, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 26.
 πεντε-τριαζομαι, *Dep.* to conquer five times, Anth. P. 11. 84.
 πεντέ-χαλκον, *τό,* a piece of 50 χαλκοῖ, Aristopho Διδ. 1.
 πεντεχιλιοστύς, *ύος, ἡ,* a number of 5000, Eccl.
 πεντέχους, *ov.* holding five χόες, ὕδρια Ar. Fr. 183.
 πεντέχρονον, *τό,* a space of five years, Schol. Ar. Pl. 584.
 πεντηκονθ-ήμερος, *ov.* of fifty days, προθεσμία Dion. H. 2. 57.
 πεντήκοντα, *οἱ, αἱ, τά,* indecl. fifty, Lat. quinquaginta, Il. 2. 509, etc.: Aeol. πεντέκοντα, Corinna 13.
 πεντηκοντά-δραχμος, *ov.* worth fifty drachmae, Plat. Crat. 384 B; cf. παρεβάλλω. II. πεντηκοντάδραχμον, *τό,* a 50 drachma piece, a Cyrenaic gold coin, Poll. 9. 60.
 πεντηκοντά-έξ, *fifty-six, LXX (I Esdr. 5. 10, al.).*
 πεντηκοντα-ετηρίς, *ἡ,* a period of fifty years, Schol. Thuc. 1. 18, 97.
 πεντηκοντα-ετής, *ἑς, οἱ -έτης, es.* fifty years old, Plat. Alc. 1. 127 E, Dion. H. 4. 29, etc. II. of or lasting fifty years, χρόνος Diod. 4. 58, etc.; fem., πεντηκονταετίδες σπονδαί Thuc. 5. 32; but in Foed. 5. 27 πεντηκοντούτεῖς.
 πεντηκοντα-ετία, *ἡ,* a time of fifty years, Dion. H. 4. 32, Philo 1. 551.
 πεντηκοντά-και-τρίετης, *es.* of fifty-three years, Polyb. 3. 4, 2.
 πεντηκοντά-κάρηνος, *ov.* fifty-headed, Hes. Th. 312.
 πεντηκοντά-κέφαλος, *ov.* = foreg., Simon. 207; in Pind. Fr. 93, Herm. restores ἑκατοντακάρανον.
 πεντηκοντάκις [ἄ], *Adv.* fifty times, Byz.
 πεντηκοντά-μέσοδος, *ov.* with fifty chambers, Hesych.
 πεντηκοντά-μηναιος, *a, ov.* happening every fifty months, Tzetz.
 πεντηκοντά-λίτρος, *ov.* weighing fifty λίτραι, Diod. 11. 26.
 πεντηκοντά-παις, *παιδος, δ, ἡ,* consisting of fifty children, γέννα πεντ. Aesch. Pr. 853. II. having fifty children, Δαναός π. Id. Supp. 320; the Med. Ms. gives πεντηκοστίπαις.
 πεντηκοντά-πηγος, *v.* gen. eos, fifty cubits high, Ath. 196 B, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 8.
 πεντηκοντά-πλεθρος, *ov.* fifty plethra large, Enst. 776. 60:—poët. -πέλεθρος, Nonn. D. 25. 504.
 πεντηκονταρχέω, *to be a πεντηκονταρχος, Dem.* 1215. 1; and πεντηκονταρχία, *ἡ,* his office, Plat. Legg. 707 A.

πεντηκόντ-αρχος, *δ,* the commander of fifty men, a sort of lieutenant under the τριήραρχος, Dem. 1212. 6 and 20., 1214. 13; and the same must be the sense in Xen. Ath. 1, 2:—Harp. expl. it as if it were πεντηκοντάρ-αρχος, the captain of a pentecontor, but v. Böckh Inscr. Nav. p. 120.
 πεντηκοντάς, *άδος, ἡ,* the number fifty, Soph. Fr. 379, Philo 2. 481.
 πεντηκοντά-τάλαντία, *ἡ,* fifty talents, Dem. ap. Poll. 9. 52.
 πεντηκοντά-τέσσαρες, *a,* fifty-four, LXX (I Esdr. 12. 14).
 πεντηκοντά-τρεῖς, *-τρία, fifty-three, LXX (Gen. 5. 31).*
 πεντηκοντάχοος, *ov.* contr. -χοος, *ov.* (χέω) yielding or multiplying itself fifty-fold, Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 4.
 πεντηκοντά-ωρος, *ov.* of fifty hours, Evagr. Monach. ad Anat. 7.
 πεντηκοντ-έρετος, *ov.* with fifty oars, Schol. Il. 16. 170.
 πεντηκόντερος, *v.* πεντηκόντορος.
 πεντηκοντήρ, *ἦρος, ὁ,* the commander of fifty men, name of an officer in the Spartan army, Thuc. 5. 66, Xen. An. 3. 4, 21; written πεντηκοστήρ in Xen. Lac. 11, 4., 13, 4, Hell. 3. 5, 22., 4. 5, 7.
 πεντηκοντήρης, *es.* = πεντηκόντορος, Polyæn. 4. 11, 3:—πεντηκοντηρικὸν πλοῖον = πεντηκόντορος, Polyb. 25. 7, 1.
 πεντηκοντῶ-γυος, *ov.* (γύα) of fifty acres of corn land, Il. 9. 579, Pherecyd. 71.
 πεντηκοντ-όργυιος, *ov.* fifty fathoms deep, high, etc., Hdt. 2. 149.
 πεντηκόντορος (sc. ναῦς), *ἡ,* a ship of burden with fifty oars, Pind. P. 4. 436, Eur. I. T. 1124, Thuc. 1. 14, etc.: in Hdt. it is written πεντηκόντερος, 1. 152, 163, 164., 3. 41, al.; but in 3. 124., 6. 138, some MSS. give πεντηκόντορος, and this last form appears in the Par. Chron. (C. I. 2374. 15), cf. τριακόντορος.
 πεντηκοντούτης, *es.* contr. for πεντηκονταέτης, fifty years old, Plat. Rep. 540 A, Legg. 670 A. II. of or lasting fifty years, cf. πεντηκονταετής II.
 πεντηκοντοφύλαξ [ῥ], *ακος, ὁ,* a watcher over fifty, E. M. 729. 17.
 πεντηκόσιοι, *αι, α,* Ep. for πεντακόσιοι, five hundred, Od. 3. 7.
 πεντηκόστ-αρχος, *δ,* the chief of the body which farmed the tax πεντηκοστή, the farmer-general of the taxes, who represented the whole body, also ἀρχώνης, A. B. 297, Phot.; v. Böckh P. E. 2. n. 70, who also restored πεντηκόσταρχος ὁ ἀρχων . τῶν πεντηκοστανῶν in Lex. Rhet. 297 for πεντηκόνταρχος . πεντηκοστανῶν.
 πεντηκοστέομαι, *Pass.* to be charged with the tax πεντηκοστή on any articles, Dem. 932. 27; also of the articles, to have the tax paid upon them, οὐδ' ὅτι οὐν εὐρίσκομεν . πεπεντηκοστευμένον Ib. 29, cf. A. B. 297.
 πεντηκοστήρ, *f. l.* for πεντηκοντήρ, *q. v.*
 πεντηκοστο-λόγος, *δ,* a collector of the tax πεντηκοστή (cf. πεντηκόσταρχος) Dem. 558. 18., 909. 10, Eubul. Incert. 12:—hence πεντηκοστολογέω, to collect this tax, Poll. 9. 29:—πεντηκοστολόγιον, *τό,* the office where it was paid, lb.
 πεντηκοστόπαις, *f. l.* for πεντηκονταπ-
 πεντηκοστός, *ἡ, ὄν,* fiftieth, Plat. Theaet. 175 B. II. as Subst.; ἡ πεντηκοστή, 1. (sub. μερίς), the fiftieth part, at Athens the tax of the fiftieth, or two per cent., on all exports and imports, as imported corn, Andoc. 17. 24, Dem. 1353. 21; in pl., Id. 738. 5: v. Böckh. P. E. 2. 24, Diet. of Antiqu. s. v.:—metaph., ταύτην εὕρηκε Μειδίας καινήν ἱπικῆς τινα πεντηκοστήν invented a new sort of composition of two per cent. in lieu of his cavalry service, i. e. paid this instead of it, Dem. 568. 12. 2. (sub. ἡμέρα), the fiftieth day (after the Passover), Pentecost, LXX (2 Macc. 12. 32), Act. Ap. 2. 1, al.
 πεντηκοστύς, *ύος, ἡ,* the number fifty, a number of fifty, esp. as a division of the Spartan army, Thuc. 5. 68; κατὰ πεντηκοστύς (acc. pl.) Xen. An. 3. 4, 22; v. sub λόχος.
 πεντηκοστ-ώνης, *ov.* δ, cf. πεντηκόσταρχος.
 πεντηρης (sc. ναῦς), *ἡ,* a quinquereme, Hdt. 6. 87, Polyb. 8. 6, 2, etc.:—so, πεντηρικὸν πλοῖον, σκάφος Polyb. 1. 59, 8., 3. 41, 2, etc.—V. sub τριήρης.
 πέντ-οζος, *ov.* like πεντάοζος, with five branches: Hes. Op. 740 calls the hand πέντοζον, the five-branch; cf. πεντάκλαδος.
 πεντ-όργυιος, *ov.* of five fathoms, Anth. P. 11. 87: the older Att. form was πεντώρυγος, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5; v. sub δεκώρυγος.
 πεντ-όροβον, *τό,* -όροβος, *ἡ,* a plant, clsewh. γλυκυσίδη, Diosc. 3. 157, Plin. 25. 10., 27. 60.
 πεντούγκιον Dor. πεντώγκιον, *τό,* the Lat. quincunx, Epich. 5 Ahr.
 πεντώβολος, *ov.* (ὀβολός) of οἱ worth five obols, π. ἡλιάσασθαι to sit in the Heliaea at 5 obols a day, Ar. Eq. 798, cf. Inscr. in Rangabé's Antt. Hell. 56, 57; κυλίκιον τοῦ πεντωβόλου a cup of five-obol wine, Lye. ap. Ath. 420 B.
 πεντώνυχος, *ov.* with five nails, Philostr. 63, v. Lob. Phryn. 708.
 πεντώροφος, *ov.* (ὄροφος) with five stories, Dion. H. Rhet. 1. 3, Diod. 1. 45, etc.:—the form πεντώροφος is corrupt, Lob. Phryn. 709.
 πεντώρυγος, *ov.* v. sub πεντόργυιος.
 *πένω, *v.* πένομαι:—πενωθείς, *v.* πένομαι.
 πέξις, *εως, ἡ,* (πέκω) a shearing or combing, Hesych.
 πειοίδης, *es.* with a swollen πέος, Comic. Anon. 280.
 πέος, *εος, τό, membrum virile, Ar., etc.* (Cf. πόσ-θη, Skt. pas-as, Lat. p̄c-nis.)
 πεπαθυῖα, *Ep.* for πεποιθυῖα, from πάσχω, Od. 17. 555.
 πεπαιδευμένως, *Adv.* in a well-bred manner, Isocr. 227 C, Ael. V. H. 2. 16.
 πεπαίνω: *αορ.* ἐπέπαῖνα (*v.* infr.):—*Pass.*, fut. πεπάνθησομαι, *αορ.* ἐπεπάνθησεν (*v.* infr.): *pf.* inf. πεπάνθαι Arist. Probl. 20. 20: (πέπων). To ripen, make ripe, Hdt. 1. 193, Eur. Fr. 888; π. τὴν ὄπωρον, of the vine, to bring its fruit to perfection, Xen. Oec. 19, 19, Arist. Mirab. 161; so, [ἡ συκῆ] π. τέτταρας καρπούς Ath. 77 C: but, συκῆ π. τὴν ἀρκα, by being boiled with it, Plut. 2. 697 B; absol., διασκοπῶν ἡδομαι τὰς . . ἀμπέλους, εἰ πεπαίνουσιν ἤδη, i. e. if the grapes are ripening, Ar. Pax 1163:—*Pass.* to become ripe, Hdt. 4. 199, Ion ap. Plut. 2. 658 B,

etc. 2. metaph. *to soften, assuage*, πεπαίνειν ὀργήν Ar. Vesp. 645; ὀργή πεπανθήσεται Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 21; τὸ πεπανθὲν ἔρωτος τραῦμα Anth. P. 12. 80; of a person, ἦν πεπανθῆς Eur. Heracl. 159. 3. in Pass., also of tumours, *to soften and suppurate*, Hipp. 1170 B; of illness generally, Id. Aph. 1246, Progn. 40; cf. πεπασμός:—χρῶς ἐπὶ χρωτὶ πεκαίνετο *grew warm*, Theocr. 2. 140.
 πεπαίτερος and -τατος, irreg. Comp. and Sup. of πέπων.
 πεπαλαγμένος, πεπάλακτο, v. sub παλάσσω.
 πεπαλών, cf. πάλλω, ἀμπεπαλών.
 πέπαμαι, v. sub πάομαι.
 πέπανος, ov, rarer collat. form of πέπων, Artem. 1. 75, Anth. P. 9. 261: Comp. πεπανώτερος, Paus. 9. 19, 8.
 πέπανσις, ἡ, a ripening, of fruits, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 1 sq., Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 2:—also of tumours and the like, Arist. l. c., 3.
 πεπαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to ripen or soften, c. gen., Hipp. Acut. 395.
 πεπαρεῖν, an old inf. aor. 2, only found in Pind. P. 2. 105 (with v. l. πεπαρεῖν, cited also by Hesych.): Hesych. expl. πεπαρεῖν by ἐνδείξει, σημήναι, *to display, manifest*: he also cites πεπαρευόμενος· εὐφραστός, σαφής:—the name of the island Πεπαρήθος comes from the same Root.
 πεπαρμένος, v. sub πείρω.
 πεπαρησιασμένος, Adv. *with freedom of speech*, Ens. V. Const. 4. 75.
 πεπάσμη, v. sub πατέομαι.
 πεπασμός, ὁ, = πέπανσις: in Medic. a concoction of the juices, Lat. *concoctio*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 940, cf. 1086:—also *suppuration*, 3. 1083.
 πεπειρόομαι, Pass. *to be ripened*, Arist. Plant. 2. 10, 8.
 πέπειρος, ov, in Soph. Tē. 728 also a, ov:—like πέπων, *ripe*, Lat. *maturus*, of fruit, Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 9, Anth. P. 12. 185:—of girls, opp. to νέαι, Ar. Eccl. 896; παρθέναι Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 4, cf. Lycurg. 15; φιλέουσι πέπειρος Anth. P. 12. 9, cf. Anacr. 87. 2. metaph. *softened, ὀργή* Soph. l. c. 3. π. νόσος a disease come to its crisis, Hipp. Acut. 390; πεπειρότερον *with freer suppuration*, Id. 1024 A. [Fem. πέπειρα acc. to Draco 79. 20, Choerob. 220. 18. Eust. and E. M. quote from Anacr. l. c. an Iambic ending καὶ πέπειρα γίγνομαι or γενομένη, where Bgk. πέπειρος ἐγενόμην. Hipp. and Ar. have πέπειρος in fem. (but the Rav. Ms. of Ar. reads πεπειραι), and so Plut., etc.:—Perhaps the analogy of πίων, πείρα suggested πέπειρα, as from πέπων.]
 πεπειρότης, ητος, ἡ, a becoming ripe, ripeness, Arist. Plant. 2. 7, 3., 10, 3, sq.
 πεπεισμένος, Adv. *boldly, confidently*, Strab. 606, Diog. L. 4. 56.
 πεπερασμέναις, a definite number of times, Arist. An. Post. 1. 21, 5.
 πεπεράτος (πεκέριστος?), ov, *peppered*, Geop. 8. 39.
 πεπερημένος, v. sub περάω (B).
 πέπερι, τό, *pepper, the pepper-tree*, Lat. *pipper*, Antiph. Incert. 18, etc.:—gen. πεπέρεω, Plut. Sull. 13, Ath. 381 B; πεπέριος Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 2; and Arist. notes τέπερι, μέλι, κόμμι, as the three nouns that end in ι (Poët. 21, 26); but other forms imply a nom. πέπερις, ὁ, viz. τοῦ πεπέριδος Eubul. Incert. 15 B, ubi v. Meineke; πεπέριδι Ael. N. A. 9. 48; πεπερίδων Ath. 376 D; πέπεριν Nic. Al. 332, Th. 876; also fem., αὶ πεπέριδες the *pepper-trees*, Philostr. 97, cf. Phot. Bibl. 325. 6.
 πεπερίζω, *to be or taste like pepper*, Diosc. 2. 190.
 πεπερίτης, ov, ὁ, fem. ἴτις, ἴδος, *like pepper*, Plin. 20. 66.
 πεπερό-γάρων, τό, *peppered γάρων*, Alex. Trall. 1. 67.
 πεπασμένος, -ένως or -εσμ., Adv. *closely*, Hesych. s. v. βύζην.
 πεπιθεῖν, -θοῦσα, -θαιμεν, -θαιεν, -θήσω, -θμεν, v. sub πείθω.
 πεπίνωμένος, v. sub πινύομαι.
 πεπιστευμένος, Adv. *truly*, Aristox. ap. Stob. 457. 2: -ωμένως, Aquil. V. T.
 πεπλάνημένος, Adv. *in roaming fashion*, π. ἔχειν Isocr. 197 C: of fits of disease, *irregularly*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 941, cf. Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 8.
 πεπλασμένος, Adv. *artificially, by pretence*, opp. to ἀληθῶν, Plat. Rep. 485 D; opp. to πεφυκότας, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 4: v. πλάσσω v.
 πεπλατυσμένος, Adv. *widely*, Tzetz.
 πέπληγον, πεπληγέμεν, πεπληγέτο, πεπληγῶς, v. sub πλήσσω.
 πεπληθυσμένος, Adv. *copiously*, Tzetz.
 πεπλημένος, v. sub πελάζω.
 πεπληρωμένος, Adv. *copiously*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1285.
 πεπλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, *Euphorbia peplos, purple spurge*, Diosc. 4. 169; also πέπλιον, τό, Hipp. Acut. 387, Galen.
 πεπλο-γραφία, ἡ, a description of the peplos, or the subjects worked on it,—name of a work by Varro, being a sort of 'Book of Worthies,' Cic. Att. 16. 11, 3, cf. Ern. Clav. s. v.
 πεπλο-δόχος, ov, *receiving the peplos*, Enst. 1776. 42.
 πεπλοποιία, ἡ, the making of the peplos, A. B. 1410.
 πέπλος, ὁ, in late Poets also with heterog. pl. πέπλα, Anth. P. 9. 616, C. l. 5172:—any woven cloth used for a covering, a sheel, carpet, curtain, veil, to cover a wagon, Il. 5. 194; to put over a funeral-urn, Il. 24. 796; over a seat, Od. 7. 96; over the face of the dead, Eur. Tēo. 623, cf. Hec. 432, Hipp. 1428. II. a large, full robe, worn by women, Hom., etc.:—it was made of fine stuff, ἐανός, μαλακός, λεπτός, Il. 5. 734., 24. 796, Od. 7. 96; adorned with rich patterns, τοικίλος, Il. 5. 734 (cf. πεπλογραφία); worn over the common dress, and falling in rich folds about the person: it answered therefore to the man's ἱμάτιον or χλαῖνα. The πέπλος presented by Antinoüs to Penelope was fastened by twelve κερύοναι and must therefore have fitted closer to the person, Od. 18. 292. That the πέπλος of the woman might cover the face and arms is plain from Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6; but it must not be hence inferred that it was merely a veil or shawl. 2. most famous was the πέπλος of Athena, embroidered with mythol. subjects, which was carried like the sail of a galley in public procession at the Panathenaea, τὸν πέπλον .. ἔλκουσ', ὀνεύοντες .. εἰς ἄκρον ὥσπερ ἰστιον τὸν ἰστὸν Strattis Μακεδ. 1; ὁ π. μεστὸς τῶν τοιούτων περικιμάτων Plat. Euthyphro 6 C; cf.

Eur. Hec. 465-473, Ar. Eq. 566; it may be seen on several ancient statues of the goddess; cf. Virg. Ciris 21 sq., Meurs. Panath. 17, Winckelmann's Werke 5. p. 26, Dict. of Antiq. s. v.:—as a title of mythol. works, Porph. ad East. Il. 2. 557, Clem. Al. 736. 3. later, sometimes a man's robe, esp. of the long Persian dresses, Aesch. Pers. 468, 1030, 1060, cf. Poppo Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 13: a man's cloak, Soph. Tē. 602, 674, 758 (called χιτῶν, 769), Eur. Cycl. 301, Theocr. 7. 17. III. the peritonaeum, dab. in Orph. Arg. 310. IV. = πεπλίς, Hipp. 265. 31, Diosc. 4. 168. (The deriv. is uncertain.)
 πέπλωμα, τό, as if from πεπλώω, a robe, garment, Aesch. Theb. 1039, Soph. Tē. 613, Eur. Supp. 97, cf. Ar. Ach. 246.
 πέπνυμαι, old Ep. pf. pass. of πνέω (q. v.), with pres. sense, *to have breath or soul*, and metaph. *to be wise, discreet, prudent*: Hom. uses 2 sing., πέπνυσαι σοι νόω Il. 24. 377; inf. πεπνύσθαι (not πεπνύσθαι) Il. 23. 440, Od. 10. 495; 2 sing. plqpf. with impf. sense, πέπνυσο Od. 23. 210; but far most commonly the part. πεπνυμένος (Hes. has this only in Op. 729, and does not use the other forms at all); Theogn. 29 has πέπνυσο as the pf. imperat.—The word is used always in metaph. sense, mostly as epith. of men, Il. 3. 203, Od. 3. 52, etc.; but also π. μῦθος, π. μήδεα Od. 1. 361, Il. 7. 278; πεπνυμένα ἀγορεύειν, βάζειν, εἰδέναι, νοῆσαι, etc., Od. 19. 352, Il. 9. 58, etc.:—this part. also occurs in later Prose, ζῶν καὶ πεπν. living and breathing, Polyb. 6. 47, 9., 53. 10; (so πέπνυται Id. 36. 6, 6): Nic. has an opt. aor. pass., πνύθεισι ἀκόνιτον understand it, Al. 13.
 πεπονημένος, Adv. *feliciously*, Schol. Il. 15. 607.
 πεποίθησις, ἡ, trust, confidence, boldness, LXX (Gen. 34. 25. al.), Philo 2. 444, Ep. Ephes. 3. 12, Joseph. A. J. 1. 3, 1; in pl., Babr. 43. 19; v. Lob. Phryn. 295; also πεποθία, ἡ, Hesych.
 πεποθότως, Adv. = πεπεισμένος, Aquila V. T., Dio Chr. 1. 383.
 πεποίθομεν, Ep. for πεποίθωμεν, Od. 10. 335.
 πεπονημένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. *elaborately*, Ael. N. A. in epilogo.
 πέπονθα, pf. 2 of πάσχω.
 πεπόνθησις, εως, ἡ, a suffering, Damasc.
 πεπονώδης, ες, *seeming ripe*, Galen. 7. 466?
 πεπορεῖν, v. πεπαρεῖν.
 πεπορημένος, Adv. *so as to be destroyed*, A. B. 393, Smid.
 πεπόσθαι, pf. pass. inf. of πίνω, Theogn.
 πέποσθε, Ep. for πεπόνθατε, v. sub πάσχω.
 πέποσχα, poet. for πέπονθα, Stesich. ap. Phot., Epich. 7 Ahr.
 πεπραδίλη [ι], ἡ, (πέρω) *crepitus ventris*, Hesych.; πραδίλη, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 111; v. Lob. Pathol. p. 108. II. a sort of fish, Hesych.
 πέπρωται, πέπρωτο, πεπρωμένος, v. sub *πύρω.
 πέπταμαι, πεπταμένος, v. sub πετώνυμι.
 πεπτεῶτα, v. sub πίπτω.
 πεπτήριος, α, ov, = πεπτικός, Aretae. Sign. M. Diat. 2. 7.
 πεπτηῶς, v. sub πτήσσω.
 πεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to digest, π. εἶναι τῆς τροφῆς Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 37; ἔχειν τὴν ποιότητα .. πεπτικωτάτην Ib. 3. 1, 8; δύναμις π. digestive power, Diosc. 3. 38; so, τὸ πεπτικόν Arist. de Longaev. 5, 10. II. assisting digestion, τὸ θερμὸν πεπτικόν Arist. P. A. 4. 3, 5.
 πεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of πέσσω, *cooked*, Eur. Fr. 470; ἐφθὰ καὶ ὑπὰ καὶ π. Plat. 2. 126 D.
 πέπτρια, ἡ, a cook, Hesych. s. v. σιτοποιός.
 πέπτω, v. sub πέσσω.
 πεπυκνωμένος, Adv. *close-pressed*, Jo. Chrys.
 πέπυσμαι, pf. from πυνθάνομαι, Hom.
 πέπων, ov, gen. ονος: Comp. and Sup. πεπαίτερος, -τατος:—properly of fruit, *cooked by the sun, ripe, mellow*, Lat. *mitis*, Hdt. 4. 23, Bacchyl. 46, Soph. Fr. 190; opp. to ὠμός, Ar. Eq. 260, Xen. Oec. 19, 19; of wine, Ar. Fr. 563, etc.; πέποννα ποιεῖν τινα, by beating him, Com. Anon. 285. b. of imposthumes, *ripe, ready to suppurate*, Hermipp. Θεοί 3; cf. πεπαίνω l. 3, πέπανσις. 2. σίκκος πέπων, a kind of gourd or melon, not eaten till quite ripe, whereas the common σίκκος was eaten unripe, Hipp. 497. 21, Plat. Com. Λαι. 1, Anaxil. Incert. 3, Arist. Probl. 20. 32, 1, etc.; (also πέπων alone, ap. Ath. 68 E): *reoverb., μαλθακώτερος πέπονος σίκκου* Theopomp. Incert. 5; so, πεπαίτερος μόρων Aesch. Fr. 244; π. ἀπίοιο Theocr. 7. 120. II. metaph., as always in Hom. (more often in Il. than in Od.), and in Hes., in addressing a person, mostly as a term of endearment, *kind, gentle*, πέπον Καταρηιάδη Il. 5. 109; ὦ πέπον 6. 55., 9. 252, etc.; κρεῖπέπον my pet ram (says Polyphemus), Od. 9. 447;—in bad sense, *soft, weak*, ὦ πέπον, ὦ Μενέλαε Il. 6. 55; ὦ πέποναι γε weaklings, 2. 235; Κύκνε πέπον Hes. Sc. 350, cf. Id. Th. 544, 560:—once so in Trag., πέπον my friend! Soph. O. C. 515. 2. mild, less acrid, βύμμα Hipp. Vet. Med. 15:—then metaph., Att. mild, gentle, πεπαίτερα γὰρ μοῖρα τῆς τυραννίδος Aesch. Ag. 1365; μόχθος πέπων softened pain, Soph. O. C. 437, etc.: c. dat., ἐχθροῖς π. gentle to one's foes, Aesch. Eum. 66. (Cf. πέπειρος, and for the Root, v. sub πέσσω.)
 πέρ, enclit. Particle, adding force or positiveness to the word to which it is added, being probably a shortd. form of πέρι in the sense of *very much, however much, altogether*. Its usage is most extensive in Ep. and Lyt. poets, being in Att. added only to Relatives and Particles. Its force is confined to the word to which it is annexed. Usage: I. in Hom. very often with an Adj. and the part. ἐν, ἐπεὶ μ' ἔτεκετ γε μυνθηθαιδίων περ εἶντα all shortlived as I am, Il. 1. 352; Ἰθάκης κραναῆς περ εἶουσης 3. 201;—mostly to call attention to something objected to, like καίπερ (q. v.), ἀγαθός περ ἐάν however brave he be, Lat. *quamvis fortis*, Ib. 131, etc.; κρατερός περ ἐάν 15. 164; κινεός περ ἐάν 9. 373; δουρακτῆτην περ εἶουσαν 9. 343; φίλην περ εἶουσαν 1. 587; μέγαν περ εἶντα 5. 625; so in Trag., ἀελπτὰ περ ὄντα Aesch. Supp. 55; γενναῖός

περ ὧν Soph. Ph. 1068; also with a Subst., ἀλόχῳ περ εὐούσῃ Il. 1. 546; γυνή περ οὔσα Aesch. Theb. 1038; with an Adj. and Subst., λιγύς περ ἑὼν ἀγορητής Il. 2. 246; also with καί preceding, καί κρατερός περ ἑὼν, v. sub καίπερ; (in such cases it stands between the emphatic word and the part. ὧν):—sometimes the part. ὧν is omitted, φράδμων περ ἀνὴρ however shrewd, Il. 16. 638; κρατερός περ 21. 63; χερειονά περ 17. 539; θεοί περ 20. 65, Od. 3. 236:—it is also subjoined to other participles, which are themselves emphatic, as ἰεμένων περ however eager, Il. 17. 292; ἀχνύμενός περ grieved though he be, etc.; but in such phrases as πύκα περ φρονέοντες, μάλα περ μεμάως, Αἰδός περ ἰών, it refers to the word preceding. 2. sometimes it adds force, ἐλεεινότερός περ more pitiable by far, 24. 504; μίνυνθά περ for a very little, I. 416., 13. 573; ὀλίγον περ 11. 391; πρῶτόν περ first of all, 14. 295; ὑστάτιόν περ 8. 353; ὀψέ περ Pind. N. 3. 140: to strengthen a negation, οὐδέ περ no, not even, not at all, where, as in ne .. quidem, οὐδέ is divided by one or more words from περ, as οὐδ' ὑμῖν ποταμός περ ἔυρροος ἀρκέσει Il. 21. 130, cf. 8. 200., 11. 841., 21. 410, Od. 1. 59; μήποτε καὶ σὺ γυναικί περ ἤπιος εἶναι 11. 441; so, Hdt. 6. 57 has μή περ:—this usage is alien to Att.

3. to call attention to one or more things of a number, however, at any rate, yet, much like γε, as τιμὴν πέρ μοι ὀφείλλεν ἐγγυαλίξαι honour however (whatever else) he owed me, Il. 1. 353, cf. 2. 236., 17. 121, 239; τόδε πέρ μοι ἐπικρήνην ἐέλωρ 8. 242: so in imperat. clauses περ is commonly attached to the pers. Pron., ἀλλὰ σὺ πέρ μιν τίσον but do then at all events, I. 508; ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοί περ πονεώμεθα 10. 70; ἡμεῖς δ' αὐτοί περ φραζώμεθα 17. 712; so also, σθένος ἀνέρος ἀμφοτέροί περ σχῶμεν 21. 308:—so in the apodosis of hypotheticals, εἰ δέ τοι Ἀτρείδης μὲν ἀπήχθετο .., σὺ δ' ἄλλους περ .. ἐλάειρε 9. 301, cf. 11. 796 sq., 12. 349, 362, etc.

II. more generally, and in Prose as well as Poetry, after various Conjunctions and Relative words, with which it commonly forms one word:

I. after hypothetical Conjs., v. sub εἴπερ. 2. after temporal Conjs., ὅτε περ just when, Il. 4. 259., 5. 802, etc.:—so, ἦμος .. περ 11. 86; ὅταν περ Soph. O. C. 301, etc.:—also, πρὶν περ before even, Il. 15. 588. 3. after Causal Conjs., v. sub ἐπεὶπερ, ἐπειδήπερ:—also διότι περ just because, Hdt. 4. 186. 4. after Relatives, v. sub ὅσπερ, οἷός περ, ὅσοσπερ, ἔνθαπερ, ὅθιπερ, οὐπερ, ἦπερ, ὥσπερ. 5. after the compar. Part., v. sub ἥπερ, ἡέπερ.

πέρα, Adv. beyond, across or over, further, Lat. ultra, μέχρι τοῦ μέσου καθιέναι, π. δ' οὐ Plat. Phaedo 112 E; μέχρι τούτου .., π. δὲ μή Id. Rep. 423 B; with the Art., τὸ π. λέγειν Id. Phaedr. 241 D.

2. c. gen., Ἀτλαντικῶν π. φεύγειν ὄρων Eur. H. F. 234; π. ὄρου ἐλαύνειν Lex ap. Dem. 634. 13 sqq.; τούτου μή π. προβαίνειν Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 17.

II. of Time, beyond, longer, οὐκέτι π. ἐπολιόρησαν Xen. An. 6. 1, 28. 2. c. gen., π. μεσοῦσης ἡμέρας Ib. 6. 5, 7; π. τοῦ καιροῦ Id. Hell. 5. 3, 5; τῶν πεντήκοντα π. γεγονότας above fifty years old, Plat. Legg. 670 A.

III. mostly metaph. beyond measure, excessively, extravagantly, πέρα λέγειν, φράζειν Soph. El. 633, Ph. 332, 1275, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1032; π. λυπεῖν Ar. Av. 1246; π. ματεύειν, ζητεῖν Soph. O. C. 211, Plat. Tim. 29 D; π. παθεῖν Eur. El. 1185; οἱ τοι π. στέρξαντες, οἱ δὲ καὶ π. μισοῦσιν Tragic. ap. Arist. Pol. 7. 7, 8; μόγος ἔχει τότε π., τότε δ' ὑπερθεν Soph. O. C. 1745; so, τὸ πέρα Plat. Phaedr. 241 D, Auon. ap. Suid. s. v. πέρα. 2. c. gen. more than, beyond, exceeding, π. δικῆς, καιροῦ Aesch. Pr. 30, 507; τοῦ εἰκότος π. Soph. O. T. 74; π. τῶν νῦν εἰρημένων Id. O. C. 257; π. τῶν νόμων Id. El. 1506; π. τοῦ προσήκοντος Antipho 129. 29; π. ὧν προσεδεχόμεθα Thuc. 2. 64; π. τοῦ δέοντος, π. τοῦ μετρίου Plat. Gorg. 487 D, Tim. 65 D; π. τοῦ μεγίστου φόβου beyond the greatest, i. e. the most excessive, Id. Phileb. 12 C; θαυμάτων π. more than marvels, Eur. Hec. 714; δεινὸν καὶ π. δεινοῦ Dem. 1123. 22; π. μεδίμνου more than a medimnus, Isae. 80. 30; ἐλπίδος π. Plut. Sull. 11:—sometimes the gen. is omitted, οὐδὲν ἐρρήθη πέρα nothing more, Eur. I. T. 91; ἀπιστα καὶ πέρα κλύων things incredible, and more than that, Ar. Av. 416; πᾶν τολμήσασα καὶ π. Soph. Fr. 195.

3. also as Comp., foll. by ἢ, Soph. O. C. 651, Ph. 1277. IV. above, higher than, τῶν ἐμῶν ἐχθρῶν μ' ἐνερθεν ὄντ' ἀνέστησας π. Soph. Ph. 666; π. ἀνθρώπου, π. τέχνης Philostr. 726, 733.—In all senses πέρα may stand either before or after the gen., but commonly before.—Comp. περαιότερος, α, ον, Adv. περαιότερον and -τέρω, qq. v.—Πέρα occurs first in Att., and so there is no Ion. form πέρη, which one might infer from πέρην, Ion. for πέραν.—On the difference between πέραν and πέρα, v. πέραν sub fin.

πέρα, ἢ, v. πέραν sub fin. περαῖον, περαῖον, v. sub περάω. πέραθεν, Ion. πέρηθεν, Adv. (πέρα) from beyond, from the far side, Hdt. 6. 33, Eur. Heracl. 82, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 2. περαῖος, ου, ὁ, a kind of mullet (κεστρεύς) found beyond, i. e. at a distance from, the bank, opp. to πρόσγειος, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 26. περαῖη, ἢ, v. sub περαῖος.

περαίνω, ποῖτ. also περαίνω, Pind. I. 8 (7). 50, Arat. 24: fut. περανῶ Ar. Pl. 563, Plat., Ion. -ανέω Hipp. 237 fin.: aor. ἐπέρανα Soph. Aj. 22, Plat.:—Med., pres., Thuc. 7. 43: fut. περανῶμαι (δια-) Plat. Phileb. 53 C: aor. ἐπερανάμην (δι-) Eur. Hel. 26; Plat., etc.:—Pass., fut. περανθήσομαι Galen., -ασθήσομαι Crito ap. Stob. 43. 29: aor. ἐπερανθήην Xen., etc.: pf. 3 sing. πεπέρανται Plat. Rep. 502 E, Arist., ποῖτ. πεπείρανται Od. 12. 37, Soph. Tr. 581; imperat. πεπεράνθω Plat. Legg. 736 B; inf. -άνθαι Parm. ap. Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 12, Plat. Gorg. 472 B, Arist.; -ασθαι Arist. de Xenophanc 3, 6; part. πεπερασμένος Plat. Parm. 145 A, 158 E, and often in Arist.: (πέρας). To bring to an end, finish, accomplish, execute, Hom. only in Pass. (v. infr.); ἄταν π. Aesch. Cho. 830; πρᾶγος π. rem transigere, Soph. Aj. 22; πρᾶγμα καὶ χρησμός θεοῦ Eur. Ion 1569; ἐλπίδα, δόκησον Id. Andr. 1062, Or. 636; π. τινα

πρὸς ἔσχατον πλοῦν to bring him to the end of his voyage, Pind. P. 10. 45; π. δίκας τινί Id. I. 8 (7). 50; and so without δίκην, to finish the business, Dem. 991. 24; π. τὰ δέοντα Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 38; τὸ προσταχθέν Ib. 5. 3, 50; ἐπέρανεν ἐφ' οἷς ἐμισθώθη Dem. 277. 4; π. ὕδυν Ar. Ran. 401:—Pass. to be brought to an end, be finished, πάντα πεπείρανται Od. 12. 37, cf. Soph. Tr. 581; περαίνεται δὴ τοῦργον Aesch. Pr. 57, etc.: to be fulfilled, accomplished, χρησμός, τὰ λόγια περαίνεται Eur. Phoen. 1703, Ar. Vesp. 799; ἡ συμμαχία ἐπεραίνετο Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 3; ἔργω π. Id. An. 3. 2, 32. b. the Pass., in philos. language, means to be confined within certain limits, to be limited or finite, τὸ ὅλον πεπεράνθαι Parm. ap. Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 12; πεπέρανται ὁ οὐρανός Id. Cael. 1. 5, 19, etc.: esp. in part. πεπερασμένος, opp. to ἀπειρος, Id. Phys. 8. 10, Cael. 1. 5, al.

2. in speaking, π. μῦθον, λόγον to end a discourse, finish speaking, Aesch. Theb. 1051, Eur. Med. 701, Plat. Tim. 29 D; εἶπέ καὶ π. πάντα Aesch. Pers. 699; π. ὅ τι λέγεις Ar. Pl. 648:—absol., περὶ σωφροσύνης ἤδη .. περανῶ Ib. 563, cf. Ran. 1284; πέραν ὥσπερ ἤρξω Plat. Prot. 353 B; πέραν σθεῖς δὲ .. Menand. Arr. 1. 5. 3. to repeat from beginning to end, λαμβείν Ar. Ran. 1170, cf. Dem. 417. 16; τραγωδίαν Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 1:—to relate, Eur. Ion 362, cf. I. T. 782. 4. absol., also, to effect one's purpose, esp. with a neg., οὐδὲν π. to come to no issue, do no good, make no progress, Eur. Phoen. 589, Thuc. 6. 86, Lys. 113. 5; λατρευόμενοι .. οὐδὲν περαίνουσι Plat. Rep. 426 A, cf. 346 A. 5. to draw a conclusion, to conclude, infer, διὰ τοῦ ἀδυνάτου π. to conclude by a reductio ad impossibile, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 23, 8: oft. in Pass., τὸ ἐν πλείοσι σχήμασι .. περαίνόμενον the conclusion which is drawn, Ib. 26, 1, etc.:—ὁ περαίνων (sc. λόγος) a kind of syllogism, Diog. L. 7. 44.

II. sens. obs., π. γυναῖκα, κόρη, like τρυπᾶν, Anth. P. 11. 339, Artemid. 1. 78:—Pass., Diog. L. 2. 117. 2. like περάω, to pass over, θάλασσαν Arat. 289. III. intr. to make way, reach or penetrate, δι' ὧτων Aesch. Cho. 55; εἰς or πρὸς τὸν ἐγκέφαλον Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 2., 4. 8, 9, cf. Plat. Meno 76 A; εἰς τὸ ἔξω Arist. G. A. 1. 3, 4; absol. to penetrate, go further, Id. H. A. 1. 17, 15. IV. intr. to come to an end, τὸ πεπερασμένον ἀεὶ πρὸς τι περαίνει the limited always comes to some limit, Arist. Phys. 3. 4, 11, cf. de Xenophane 3, 6:—to reach to or end in .., εἰς τι Eur. Fr. 341, cf. Plut. Arat. 52, etc.; ἡ ὕδὸς π. ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον Id. Cato Ma. 13. περαιόθεν, Adv., =πέραθεν, Ar. Rh. 4. 71, Arat. 606.

περαῖος, α, ον, (πέραν) on the other side, beyond the sea or river, ἡπειρος, γαῖα Ar. Rh. 2. 392., 4. 848. II. as Subst., ἡ περαῖη (sc. γῆ, χώρα), the opposite country, the country on the other side of the river, Strab. 186; the gen. after it was sometimes subjective, sometimes objective (v. πέραν sub fin.); ἡ π. τῆς Βοιωτίας χώρας the part of Boeotia over against [Chalcis], Hdt. 8. 44; ἡ π. τῆς Ἀσίας the coast of Asia over against [Rhodes], Diod. 20. 97; called reversely ἡ τῶν Ῥοδίων π., Strab. 651, 673; (and this became a pr. n. ἡ Περαιία, Polyb. 17. 2, 3., 17. 6, 3; Peraea Liv. 32. 33 and 35); also, πᾶσα περαῖη Θρηκίης all the opposite coast of Thrace, Ar. Rh. 1. 1112; ἡ π. τῶν Τενεδίων the coast [of Mysia] opposite to Tenedos, Strab. 596;—also, ἡ Π., in Syria, Peraea, the country beyond Jordan, Steph. B., etc.

περαιόω, to carry to the opposite side, carry over or across, στρατιὰν πλείω ἐπεραίωσε like Lat. trajicere exercitum, Thuc. 4. 121, Plut.; π. τοὺς στρατιώτας εἰς τὴν Λιβύην Polyb. 1. 66, 1; ἐπὶ Καρχηδόνα τὸν στόλον Plut. 2. 196 C:—c. dupl. acc., π. τοὺς λοιποὺς τὸ βεῖθρον Polyb. 3. 113, 6:—Pass. (with fut. med. in Thuc. 1. 10), to pass over, cross, pass, μὴ φθῶσι περαιωθέντες ἐκείνοι Od. 24. 437; πῶς περαιωθήσομαι Ar. Ran. 138 (nowhere else in Poets); ναοὶν περαιούσθαι ἐπ' ἀλλήλους Thuc. 1. 5; περαιωθείς Id. 4. 120; ἐς νῆσον περαιωθῆναι Id. 5. 109; εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν Xen. An. 7. 2, 12;—also c. acc. loci, ἐπεραιώθη τὸν Ἀραξέα Hdt. 1. 209; περαιωθείς (sc. τὸν Ἑλλησποντον) Id. 5. 14; τὸ πέλαγος Thuc. 1. 10; τὸν Ἴόνιον Id. 6. 34; so also intr. in Act., ἐμελλον τὸν Ἑλλησποντον περαιώσειν Id. 2. 67. II. =περαίνω, Clem. Al. 734, Byz.; but in Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 39, περαιωθέντων should be corrected into περανθέντων, cf. Wytt. Ep. Crit. 3. 4. p. 43.

περαιότερος, α, ον, Comp. of πέρα, beyond, ὁδοὶ περαιότεραι roads leading further, Pind. O. 9. 159. II. Adv. περαιότερῳ, further, μακθάνειν π. Eur. Phoen. 1681; ἐν οἶδα καὶ π. Id. I. T. 247; δεινὰ καὶ π. Ar. Thesm. 705; βουλευτὸς ἢ π. Id. Av. 1500; οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐ ξυνέβη καὶ ἔτι π. Thuc. 3. 81; π. λέγειν Antipho 137. 11; τὰ πράγματα ἤδη π. βαδίζει Dem. 688. 14. 2. c. gen., τῶνδε καὶ π. Aesch. Pr. 247; π. τοῦ μετρίου Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 5; π. τοῦ δέοντος Plat. Gorg. 484 C; and absol., π. (sc. τοῦ δέοντος) πεπραγμένα beyond what is fit, too far, Soph. Tr. 663:—the neut. περαιότερον was also used as Adv., π. ἄλλων beyond, better than others, Pind. O. 8. 82. περαῖτης [ι], ου, ὁ, one of the country over the water, of Peraea, Joseph. B. J. 2. 20, 4. περαιώσις, ἢ, (περαιόω) a carrying over, Strab. 591, Plut. Timol. 16. II. accomplishment, Byz.: an end, Ib. πέραμα, τό, a place of transit, Byz. πέραν, Ion. and Ep. πέρην, Adv. on the other side, across, Lat. trans, in the oldest Poets always c. gen., with a notion of water lying between, νήσων αἰ ναίουσι πέρην ἄλός Il. 2. 626; πέρασχ' ὄντιν' ἔλεσκε π. ἄλός 24. 752 (never in Od.); πέρην κλυτοῦ Ὠκεανοῦ Hes. Th. 215; πέρην Χάεος ζοφεροῦ Ib. 814; πέραν πόντου Pind. N. 5. 39; τὰ πέρην τοῦ Ἰστρου Hdt. 5. 9; so in Att., πόντου πέραν τραφεῖσαν Aesch. Ag. 1200; πολιοῦ π. πόντου Soph. Aut. 334; π. τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, τοῦ ποταμοῦ Thuc. 2. 67, Xen. An. 4. 3, 3:—c. acc., πέραν Ἐβρον Eur. H. F. 386, ubi περῶν conj. Dind. 2. absol. on the other side, esp. of water, προσορμίζεσθαι .. πέρην ἐν τῇ Ῥηγῇ Hdt. 6. 97; πέραν εἶναι Xen. An. 2. 4, 20., 3. 5, 12, etc.; πέραν γενέσθαι Ib. 6. 5, 22. 3. with Verbs of motion, foll. by εἰς, over or across to .., πέρην ἐς τὴν Ἀχαΐην

διέπεψαν Hdt. 8. 36; πέραν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διαβῆναι Xen. An. 7. 2, 2: also without εἰς, ἐκ Θάσου διαβαλόντες πέρην having crossed over (sc. εἰς τὴν ἠπειρον), Hdt. 6. 44; διαπλευράντες π. Thuc. 1. 111. 4. often with the Art., διαβιβάζειν εἰς τὸ πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ Xen. An. 3. 5, 2; εἰς τὸ π. διαπλέειν Id. Hell. 1. 3, 17; ἐν τῷ π. Id. An. 4. 3, 11:—τὰ πέραν things done on the opposite side, Ib. 4. 3, 24; opp. to ἐπὶ τὰδε, Polyb. 3. 97, 5:—ἡ πέραν γῆ, Thuc. 3. 91, prob. the country just over the border, the border-country, v. Arnold ad l.; οἱ π. these on the other side, Plut. Mar. 23; ἡ ὄχθη ἡ π. Arr. An. 5. 10. II. over against, opposite, c. gen., πέρην ἱερῆς Εὐβοίης Il. 2. 535; here also in regard to water lying between (v. sub fin.), though this notion is quite lost in Paus., who often uses the word in this sense, 2. 22, 2., 5. 15, 8, etc.:—absol. in Hdt. 6. 97. III. more rarely = πέρα, beyond, c. gen., π. Νείλοιο παγῶν Pind. I. 6 (5). 33; π. γε πόντου τερμόνων τ' Ἀτλαντικῶν Eur. Hipp. 1053. cf. Alc. 585, Supp. 676. IV. right through, καὶσιν [ἔστω] μὴ πέρην Hipp. Mochl. 862.—When πέραν has a gen., it regul. precedes its cases, but in Aesch. l. c., and sometimes in Paus., follows. The difference between πέραν and πέρα is laid down by Buttm. (Lexil. s. v.), who compares πέρα to Lat. *ultra*, πέραν to *trans*, the latter regarding mainly the intervening space, the former the two points or places between which something intervenes. They are no doubt the dat. and acc. of an old Subst. πέρα, ἡ, = ἡ περαία, the opposite country, from which we have a gen. in Aesch. Supp. 262, ἐκ πέρας Ναυπακτίας, and an acc. in Ag. 190, Χαλκίδος πέραν ἔχων the coast opposite to Chalcis. (For the Root, v. sub περάω A.)

περαντέον, verb. Adj. one must accomplish, Galen. περαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (περαίνω) conelusive, logical, Ar. Eq. 1378; π. λόγος, a kind of syllogism, Diog. L. 7. 78. περάπτων, Aeol. for περιάπτων, as Böckh reads in Pind. P. 3. 93. πέρās, ἄτος, τό, (πέρα) an end, limit, boundary (cf. τέκμαρ), I. in local sense, ἐκ περάτων γῆς Thuc. 1. 69; πέρας .. αὐλίου θύρα ἔλευθερά γυναικὶ νενόμιστ' οἰκίας Menand. Ίερ. 2; τὸ πέρας the end, tip, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 48, al. II. sometimes opp. to the ἀρχή or beginning, Arist. Phys. 8. 8, 32; sometimes including it, τελευτή γε καὶ ἀρχή π. ἐκάστου Plat. Parm. 137 D, Arist. G. A. 4. 10, 7, cf. Metaph. 4. 17; οὐ π. ἔχων κακῶν Eur. Andr. 1216, Or. 511, cf. Aesch. Pers. 632, Lys. 128. 29; π. .. ἀπασιν ἀνθρώποις ἐστὶ τοῦ βίου θάνατος Dem. 258. 19, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 6; εἰ π. μηδὲν ἐστὶ σφίσι τοῦ ἀπαλλαγῆναι τοῦ κινδύνου Thuc. 7. 42; πέρας ἔχειν, = περαίνεσθαι to come to an end, Isocr. 42 B, Lycurg. 155. 34, etc.; so, π. λαμβάνειν Polyb. 5. 31. 2; πέρας ἐπιθεῖναι τινι Arist. G. A. 4. 7, 4. 2. the end, perfection of a thing, τὸ π. τῆς μαγειρικῆς .. εὐρηκῆναι Hegesipp. Ἀδ. 1. 4, cf. Posidipp. Χορ. 1. 17, Ath. 290 A: an end, object, aim, εὐχῆς, ἐλπίδος Luc. Harm. 2 sq. 3. as philosoph. term, the limited or finite, opp. to τὸ ἀπειρον, Pythag. ap. Arist. Metaph. I. 5, 6, al., Plat. Phileb. 30 A, Parm. 165 A. III. metaph. accomplishment, achievement, full power, hence like τέλος, οἱ τὸ π. ἔχοντες τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀπάντων δικαίων the supreme court, from which there is no appeal, Dinarch. 110. 15. IV. πέρας, as Adv., like τέλος, at length, at last, Aeschin. 9. 22, Polyb. 2. 55, 6, etc.; πέρας δ' οὖν Dem. 1285. 27; so, τὸ π. Lys. 115. 35, Alex. Incert. 1. 13, al. Cf. πείραρ, πείρας.

περάσιμος [ᾶ], ὄν, (περάω) that may be crossed, passable, ἀπρ. .. ἀετῶ π. Eur. Fr. 1034; ποταμός Arr. An. 5. 9; ἡ μάλιστα π. ἦν [τὸ δέυμα] Plut. Lucull. 27; θαλάσσας .. π. μόχθον the labour of crossing the sea, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 35.

περάσις, ἡ, (περάω) a crossing, βίου π. the passage from life [to death], Soph. O. C. 103. περασμός, ὁ, (πέρας) a finishing, LXX (Eccl. 4. 8, 16., 12. 12).

περατεύω, = περαίνω, Hesych. περάτη, ἡ, v. sub πέρατος. περάτηθεν, Adv., = πέραθεν, Ar. Rh. 4. 54, Manetho 3. 417, etc. περάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (περάω) = πορθμεύς, Suid. s. v. πορθμεύς. II. a wanderer, emigrant, LXX (Gen. 14. 13), Philo 1. 439. περατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πέρατος) coming from abroad, foreign, λίβανος Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri pp. 6, 7. 2. dwelling on the other side, Eccl. περατο-ειδής, ἐς, of limited or finite nature, opp. to ἀπειρος, Plat. Phileb. 25 D.

περάτος, ἡ, ὄν, (πέρα) on the opposite side:—as Subst., περάτη (sc. χώρα), an opposite land or quarter, esp. of the west, as opp. to the east, ἐν περάτη in the west, opp. to Ἠώς, Od. 23. 243, Ar. Rh. 1. 1281; but also conversely, ἡ περάτη the east, Call. Del. 169; in Arat. 499, the lower (as opp. to the upper) hemisphere.

περάτος, Ion. περητός, ἡ, ὄν, (περάω) = περάσιμος, τὸ πρὸς ζόφον οὐ π. Pind. N. 4. 114; ποταμός νηυσὶ π. Hdt. 1. 189, cf. 193., 5. 52. περάτῳ, (πέρας) to limit, τὴν ὕλην ἀπειρον οὐσαν Plut. 2. 719 C; αὐτῇ [μέθοδος] περατοῖ τοῦτο [τὸ ἀπειρον] Sext. Emp. M. 1. 81:—Pass., Arist. de An. I. 3, 20, Mund. 2, 2, Plut., etc. II. to finish, accomplish, Anna Conn. 1. 117:—Pass., Grainin.

περάτωσις, ἡ, limitatio, Dion. Areop. περάτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, limitative, ἡ τριάς π. τῆς ἀπειρίας Phot. Bibl. 143. 25.

περάω (A), late Ep. part. περόων, Epigr. Gr. 208. 3., 1068. 8: Ion. impf. περάσκει, Hom.: fut. περάσω [ᾶ]. Ion. and Ep. περήσω: aor. ἐπέρασα, Ion. and Ep. ἐπέρησα: pf. πεπέρακα Aesch. Pers. 65:—Hom. uses the pres., impf., fut., and aor.; with pres. inf. περάων [ῶ], fut. inf. περησέμεναι. (From √ΠΕΡ come also πέρ-α, πέρ-αν, πόρ-ος, πορ-εύω, πορ-ίζω, ἐμ-πορ-ος, πείρ-α, πειρ-άω, πείρ-αρ; cf. Skt. *par-as* (*ultra*, etc.); *par*, *pi-par-mi* (*transvehō*); Lat. *por-ta*, *por-tus*, *por-tare*, *ex-per-ior*, *per-itus*, *per-iculum*; Goth. *far-an*, *far-jan*, (*to fare forth*, *to ferry*, cf. *thorough-fare*); O. II. G. *ar-far-u* (*er-fahr-en*):—πορθ-μός, πορθ-μεύς,

πορθ-μεύω represent a strengthd. form of the Root; cf. O. Norse *fjörðr*, A. S. *ford*, Scott. *firth*, O. Germ. *fuert*.) To drive right through, like πείρω, λευκοὺς δ' ἐπέρησεν ὀδόντας Il. 5. 291:—but, 2. commonly, like πείρω II, to pass right across or through a space, to pass over, pass, cross, traverse, mostly water, θάλασσαν, πόντον Od. 6. 272., 24. 118; λαῖτμα θαλάσσης 5. 174; ὕδωρ Hes. Op. 736; ἄλα Pind. N. 3. 36; Τάναιν Hdt. 4. 115; πόντου φλοίσβον, ποταμόν Aesch. Pr. 792, 718; πέλαγος Αἰγαίου Soph. Aj. 461:—but also of any space, πύλας Ἀΐδαο πέρησεν Il. 5. 646; χαράδρην Theogn. 427; τάφρος ἀργαλή περάαν hard to pass, Il. 12. 63, cf. 53, 200, 218., 16. 367., 21. 283; τὰς φυλακὰς π. to pass the guards, secretly or by force, Hdt. 3. 72; ἄστν Μουσῶν Αὐδιά τε γύαλα Aesch. Supp. 549; γῆς ὀρίσματα Eur. Rhcs. 437:—metaph., κίνδυνον π. to pass through, i. e. overcome, a danger, Aesch. Cho. 270:—π. πλοῦν to accomplish it, Xen. Oec. 21, 3; so, π. ὄρκον, prob. to go through the words of the oath, Lat. *jusjurandum peragere*, Aesch. Eum. 489; cf. περαίνω 1. 2. 3. rarely of Time, to pass through, complete, τέλος δωδεκάμηνον περάσαις an office of twelve months' duration, Pind. N. 11. 11; τοῦ βίου τέρμα Soph. O. T. fin.; τὴν τελευταίαν ἡμέραν Eur. Andr. 102; οἱ τὴν ἡλικίαν πεπερακότες Xen. Lac. 4, 7. 4. to let go through, π. κατὰ δειρῆς to let go down one's throat, swallow, h. Hom. Merc. 133. II. intr. to penetrate or pierce right through, of a pointed weapon, Il. 21. 594; of violent rain, οὐτ' ὄμβρος περάσκει διαμπερές Od. 5. 480, cf. 19. 442; διὰ κροτάφοιο through the temples, Il. 4. 502; ὄστειον εἴσω into the bone, Ib. 460: to extend, reach to a place, οὐδαμοῖ π. Xen. Cyn. 8, 5. 2. to pass across, to pass, mostly water, δι' Ὀκεανοῦ Od. 10. 508; διὰ (or δι' ἐκ) προθύροιο h. Hom. Merc. 271, 158; περᾶ νόημα διὰ στέρνοιο the thought passes or shoots through one's breast, Ib. 43; ἐπὶ πόντον, ἐφ' ὕγρην Il. 2. 613, Od. 4. 709; διὰ πόρον across the strait, Aesch. Pers. 501; διὰ Κυανέας ἀκτὰς through the Symplegades, Eur. Andr. 864; διὰ ῥοῆς Id. Rhcs. 919; ἐπ' οἶδμα Id. I. T. 417; ἰπ' οἶδμασιν Soph. Ant. 337; μὴ σε λάθῃ .. ταύτη περῶν Ar. Av. 1195. 3. to pass to or from a place, εἰς Ἀΐδαο Theogn. 902; ποτὶ Φάσιν Pind. I. 2. 61; εἰς χώραν Aesch. Pers. 65; ἐξ ἐνέρον Id. Pr. 573; ἐκ δόμων, ἔξω δωμαίων Soph. Ant. 386, O. T. 531; γῆς ἔξω Eur. Med. 272; δόμων ἔσω Id. Or. 1572; ποῖ περῶ; Id. Phoen. 981:—c. acc. loci, π. Δελφούς Ib. 980; μέλαθρα, δόμους Ib. 299, Hipp. 782. 4. rarely of Time, διὰ γῆρας π. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31; εὐδαίμων π. to live happy, Orac. ap. Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 20. 5. to pass all bounds, to go too far, Soph. O. C. 155. 6. with instrument of motion in acc., π. πόδα, ἵχνος Eur. Hec. 53, Pors. Or. 1427; cf. βαίνω A. II. 4. 7. rarely c. gen., θυμοῦ περᾶν to pass or cease from anger, Soph. O. T. 670.

περάω (B): fut. περάσω [ᾶ], Att. περῶ: aor. ἐπέρασα: Ep. περάσσω, ἐπέρασσα: pf. pass. πεπέρημαι, impf. πεπήρησθω, inf. πεπήρησθαι Inscr. in Newton's Halic. (Orig. the same as περάω A, but in causal sense, to carry beyond seas for the purpose of selling, to export for sale; so also πέρ-νημι, πι-πρ-άσκω, πρ-ίαιμαι, πρ-ᾶσις, πρ-νη, (cf. also πράσσω); cf. Skt. *pāra-yāmi* (*negotium transigo*); perh. also Lat. *pre-tium*.) In Hom. almost always, like πέρνημι, to sell men or slaves, c. acc. pers., Il. 21. 102, Od. 14. 297; π. τινα Ἀἴμνον to sell one to Lemnos, Il. 21. 40; or (more commonly) with a Prep., π. τινα ἐς Ἀἴμνον Il. 21. 58, 78; π. τινα πρὸς δώματά τινος Od. 15. 387; κατ' ἄλλοθρόους ἀνθρώπους Ib. 453; νήσων ἐπὶ τηλεδαπῶν Il. 21. 454.—Hom. uses the pres., the aor. (with doubled σ or not as the metre requires), and part. pf. pass. πεπερημένος Il. 21. 58.—The Verb in this sense seems to have been merely Ep.; πιπράσκω being the Att. form: cf. also πέρνημι.

Περγᾶμνη (sc. διφθέρα), ἡ, parchment, from the city of Pergamus in Asia, where it was brought into use by Crates of Mallus, when Ptolemy cut off the supply of biblus from Egypt; cf. Plin. 13. 70:—also in neut. pl., Ῥωμαῖοι τὰ μέμβρανα Περγαμηνὰ καλοῦσιν Io. Lyd. de Mens. 1. 24. Cf. Πέργαμος fin. Πέργαμος, ἡ, Pergamus, the citadel of Troy, Il., etc.: called τὸ Πριάμου Πέργαμον by Hdt. 7. 43; and in pl. τὰ Πέργαμα, Soph. Ph. 347, 1334, Eur., etc.; or more definitely Πέργαμα Τροίης Stesich. 29; τὰπὶ Τροία Π. Soph. Ph. 353, 611:—then, absol., any citadel, like ἀκρόπολις, Aesch. Pr. 956, Eur. Phoen. 1098, 1176. 2. also Περγαμία, ἡ, Pind. I. 6. 45; ἄκρις Π. C. I. 3538. 18. II. Pergamum in Mysia, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 6, etc.; also Πέργαμον, τό, Polyb. 4. 48, 11:—ἡ Περγαμηνή, its district, Strab. 571. (Akin to πύργος, Germ. *Burg*, *Berg*, and so to our -burgh, -bury:—cf. also Πέργη in Pamphylia and Βέργη in Thrace.) Περγᾶσή, ἡ, a deme of the φυλὴ Ἐρεχθίδας: Περγασῆθεν from P., Isac. ap. Harp.; Περγασῆσι at P., Ar. Eq. 321; Περγασῆνδε to P., Steph. B. πέργουλος, ὁ, a small bird, Hesych. πέρδησις, f. l. for πράδησις, q. v. περδικιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = περδικιον II, Galen. περδικίδεὺς, ἄως, ὁ, (πέρδιξ) a young partridge, Eust. 753. 56. περδικικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a partridge, Ar. ap. Poll. 10. 159 (v. Dind. ad Fr. 358);—περδικεῖος, a, ὄν, Poll. 6. 33, Suid. περδικιον [ῖ], τό, Dim. of πέρδιξ, Eubul. Incert. 14, Ephipp. Ὀμοι. 1. 8. II. a plant, pellitory, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 11; ἡ περδικίος βοτάνη Hesych. s. v. ἐλξίνη, Galen.

περδικίτης [ῖ] (sc. λίθος), ὁ, a kind of stone, Alex. Trall. 11. 640. περδικο-θήρας, ὄν, ὁ, a partridge-catcher, Ael. N. A. 12. 4. περδικο-τροφέιον, τό, a partridge-coop, Poll. 10. 159, Phot. περδικο-τρόφος, ὄν, keeping partridges, Strab. 652. πέρδιξ, ἴκος, ὁ and ἡ, a partridge, Lat. *perdix*; [gen. -ῖκος, Soph. Fr. 300, Nicopho Χειρ. 4, al., cf. περδικιον; but -ῖκος, Archil. 95, Epich. 63 Ahr.]. πέρδομαι, Dep. to break wind, Ar. Ach. 30, etc.; aor. ἐπαρδον, v. sub καταπέρδω: pf. πέπορδα in pres. sense, Pax 335; plqpf. πεπόρδειν as impf., Vesp. 1305. (Hence come πορδ-ή, πραδ-ίλη, πε-πραδ-ίλη: cf.

Skt. *pard-é* (*pedo*), *pard-as*, *pard-anam* (πορδή); Lat. *ped-ere*, *pod-ex*; O. H. G. *firz-u* (*furzen*); Bohem. *prd-u*; Lith. *perd-zu*; etc.)

περιεμμένος, v. sub περιέννυμι.

πέρηθεν, πέρην, Ion. and Ep. for πέρᾱθεν, πέραν.

περητήριον, τό, (περάω) a borer, Galen. Lex. Hipp. 542.

περητός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for περᾱτός.

πέρθω, fut. πέρσω; aor. 1 ἔπερσα; aor. 2 ἔπρᾱθον, inf. πρᾱθεῖν, Ep.

δια-πρᾱθέειν, but in Hom. aor. 1 is more common: besides these tenses, he uses the pres. and impf. pass.; fut. med. πέρσομαι in pass. sense, Il. 24. 729; and a syncop. inf. aor. πέρθαι in pass. sense, like δέχθαι from δέχομαι, Il. 16. 708; Ion. impf. πέρθεσκον, Ap. Rh. 1. 800. Poët. Verb, as is also its deriv. πορθέω, to waste, ravage, sack, destroy, in Hom. only of towns, Il. 18. 342, Od. 1. 2, etc.; and so mostly in later poets, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 220, Corinna 18, Pind. N. 7. 52, etc.

2. of persons, to destroy, slay, kill, στρατόν Pind. O. 10 (11). 40; ἀνθρώπους Soph. Aj. 1198, ubi v. Lob.; δέγματα θηρῶν Eur. H. F. 700; and even of one man, ἔπραθέ [νιν] φασγάνου ἀκμᾶ Pind. P. 9. 141, cf. N. 3. 63; μήτε μ' ἄν νόσον μήτ' ἄλλο πέρσαι μηδέν Soph. O. T. 1456:—so *vastare nationes*, in Tac. Ann. 14. 38:—metaph. of love, Eur. Hipp. 542; of fire, πυρὶ περθόμενοι δέμας Pind. P. 3. 88.

3. of things, γενεῖον πέρθε τρίχα Aesch. Pers. 1055; φύλλον ἐλαίης .. χερὶ πέρσας Soph. O. C. 703.

II. to get by plunder, take at the sack of a town, τὰ μὲν πολίων ἐξ ἐπράθομεν Il. 1. 125; δμῶαι .. ἄς ἔπερσ' ἐμὸς πατήρ Eur. El. 316.

περί, Prep. with gen., dat., and acc.: Radical sense, round about, all round, expressing the relation of circumference to centre, and thus properly different from ἀμφί, on both sides. (From the same Root come πέρ-ιξ, περ-ισσός, and περ is prob. an abridged form; cf. Skt. *par-i* (*circum*, and in compos. *valde*), Lat. *per-* in *per-jucundus*, *per-iniquus*, *per-rauci*, etc.)

A. WITH GENITIVE, I. of Place, round about, around, Lat. *circum*, τετάνυστο περί σπέιου ἡμερίς Od. 5. 68; τεῖχη περί Δαρδανίας Eur. Tro. 818:—rarely, like ἀμφί, on both sides, περί τρόπιος βεβαῶτα Od. 5. 130; cf. περιβαίνω, περιδέξιος.

2. about, near, ἐσδόμεναι περί σείδ Mosch. 3. 60, cf. Anth. P. append. 120.—But this literal sense of Place, c. gen., is rare and only poetic. II. Causal, to denote the object about or for which one does something; and so, I. with Verbs of fighting or contending, περί τινος for an object,—from the notion of the thing's lying in the middle to be fought about, μάχεσθαι περί πτόλιος Il. 18. 265; περί Πατρόκλοιο θανόντος Ib. 195, cf. 17. 120; περί σείδ 3. 137; περί νηὸς ἔχον πόνον 15. 416; ἀμύνεσθαι περί πάτρης, περί νηῶν, περί τέκνων 12. 243, 142, 170, etc.; δόλους καὶ μῆτιν ὕφαινον, ὥστε περί ψυχῆς as if for life and death, Od. 9. 423; περί ψυχῆς θεόν Ἔκτορος Il. 22. 161; περί ψυχῆων ἐμάχοντο Od. 22. 245; so in Prose, τρέχειν περί ἔωυτοῦ, περί τῆς ψυχῆς Hdt. 7. 57, 9. 37; ἀγῶνας δραμεῖν περί σφέων αὐτέων Id. 8. 102, cf. Ar. Ran. 191; περί τοῦ παντός δρόμον θέειν Hdt. 8. 74; κινδυνεύειν περί τινος Ib., and often in Att.; οὐ περί τῶν ἴσων ὁ κίνδυνός ἐστι Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 7; and without a Verb, περί ψυχῆς, περί τῶν μεγίστων ὁ ἀγών Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 44, etc., cf. Soph. Aj. 936, Thuc. 6. 34, etc.; μάχη περί τινος Plat. Theaet. 179 D; also, ἐπέιγεσθαι περί νίκης Il. 23. 437, cf. 639, Hdt. 8. 26; πείραν θανάτου πέρι καὶ ζωᾶς ἀναβάλλεσθαι Pind. N. 9. 68; περί θανάτου φεύγειν Antipho 140. 39:—but, ἐρίζειν περί μύθων to contend about speaking, i. e. who can speak the better, Il. 15. 284; καὶ ἀθανάτοισιν ἐρίζεσκον περί τόξων Od. 8. 225, cf. 24. 515.

2. with words which denote care or anxiety, about, for, on account of, μερμηρίζειν περί τινος Il. 20. 17; ἄχος περί τινος Od. 21. 249; βουλευεῖν περί φύνου 16. 234; φροντίζειν περί τινος Hdt. 8. 36, etc.; κήδεσθαι π. τ. Soph. Ph. 621; δεδιέναι, φοβεῖσθαι π. τ. Plat. Prot. 320 A, etc.; ἀπολογεῖσθαι π. τ. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 13; κρίνειν, γινώσκειν, διαγιγνώσκειν περί τινος Pind. N. 5. 74, etc.; περί τινος διαψηφίζεσθαι, ψήφον φέρειν, etc., Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 50, etc.; βουλευέσθαι, διανοεῖσθαι, σκοπεῖν π. τ. Isocr. 96 B, Plat., etc.; μαντεύεσθαι π. τ. Hdt. 8. 36, cf. Soph. Tr. 77:—περί ποτοῦ γοῦν ἐστὶ; what? are you all for drinking? Ar. Eq. 87.

3. with Verbs of hearing, knowing, speaking, etc., about, concerning, Lat. *circa*, *de*, περί νόστου ἀκουσα Od. 19. 270; οἶδα γὰρ εὖ περί κείνου 17. 563; περί πομπῆς μνησόμεθα 7. 191; περί πατρὸς ἐρέσθαι 1. 135, 3. 77; περί τινος ἐρεῖν, λέγειν, διαλέγεσθαι, λόγον οἱ λόγους ποιεῖσθαι, etc., Hdt. 1. 5, Soph. O. T. 707, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 13, etc.; λέγειν καὶ ἀκούειν περί τινος Thuc. 4. 22, etc.; λόγος οἱ λόγοι περί τινος Plat. Prot. 347 B, etc.; ἡ περί τινος φήμη Aeschin. 7. 31; περί τινος ἀγγέλλειν, κηρύσσειν Soph. El. 1111, Ant. 193; περί τινος διέρχεσθαι οἱ διεξέρχεσθαι, διηγέσθαι, δηλοῦν Isocr. 189 B, Plat. Polit. 274 B, Euthyphro 6 D, etc.; παίζεσθαι περί τινος Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 8; ἐμπείρωσ ἔχειν περί τινος Aeschin. 12. 5; νόμον γρόφειν οἱ τιθέναι περί τινος Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 52, etc.; νόμῳ χρῆσθαι περί τινος Soph. Ant. 214:—the Prep. is sometimes omitted, εἰπέ δέ μοι πατρός, εἰ τι πέπυσσαι Πηλῆος, for περί πατρός, περί Πηλῆος, Od. 11. 174, 494, cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 213.

4. rather of the impulse or motive, than the object, περί ἐριδος μάρνασθαι to fight for very enmity, Il. 7. 301, cf. 16. 476, 20. 253; περί τῶνδε for these reasons, 23. 659. 5. about, as to, in reference to, Lat. *quod attinet ad* .., where the gen. alone would often express the same sense, μεμνημένος περί τινος Thuc. 6. 53; οὕτως ἔσχε περί τοῦ πρήγματος τούτου Hdt. 1. 117, etc.; and in Prose often without a Verb, ἡ περί τῶν παιδῶν ἀγωγῆ, αἱ περί Ἡρακλέους πράξεις, v. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 467 D; τὰ περί τινος the circumstances of .., Thuc. 6. 32, 8. 14, 26, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 37, etc.; (this sense is even more common with the acc., v. infr. C. 1. 5); οὕτω δὴ καὶ περί τῶν ἀρετῶν (sc. ἔχει) Plat. Meno 72 C, cf. Rep. 534 B, 551 C, etc.:—also without the Art., ἀριθμοῦ πέρι as to number, Hdt. 7. 102; ἀρηστηρίων δὲ πέρι .. Id. 2. 54.

III. like Lat. *prae*, before, above, beyond, of comparative excellence, chiefly in Ep. Poets, περί πάντων ἔμμεναι ἄλλων Il. 1. 287; περί δ' ἄλλων φασὶ γενέσθαι 4. 375; τιμηῆσθαι περί πάντων 9. 38; ὄν περί πάσης τῆς δημηκίης 5. 325; ὄν .. περί πάντων φίλατο 20. 304; περί πάντων ἴδριες ἀνδρῶν Od. 7. 108; κρατερὸς περί πάντων Il. 21. 566, cf. 1. 417, Od. 11. 216;—in this sense, often divided from its gen., περί φρένας ἔμμεναι ἄλλων in understanding to be beyond them, Il. 17. 171, cf. 1. 258, Od. 1. 66; περί μὲν εἶδος, περί δ' ἔργα τέτυκτο τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν Il. 17. 279; περί μὲν κρατεῖς, περί δ' αἴσυλα βέζεις ἀνδρῶν 21. 214; περί δ' ἔγχει Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατός ἐσσι 7. 289;—so Pind. O. 6. 84, Theocr. 25. 119.—In this sense the gen. is sometimes omitted, and περί becomes adverbial, v. infr. E. II.

IV. in Hdt. and Att. Prose, to denote value, περί πολλοῦ ἐστὶν ἡμῖν, it is of much consequence, worth much, to us, Hdt. 1. 120, cf. Antipho 141. 28; and, περί πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι τι, to reckon a thing for, i. e. worth, much, Lat. *magni facere*, Hdt. 1. 73, Xen., etc.; so περί πλείονος οἱ περί πλείστον ποιεῖσθαι Xen. An. 7. 7, 44, Cyr. 7. 5, 60; περί πλείστον ἡγεῖσθαι Thuc. 2. 89; περί παντὸς ποιεῖσθαι Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 1; περί οὐδενός, περί ἐλάττωνος ἡγεῖσθαι Lys. 189. 42., 197. 19.

B. WITH DATIVE, I. of Place, round about, around, of close-fitting dresses, armour, etc., ἐνδυε περί στήθεσσι χιτῶνα Il. 10. 21; χιτῶνα περί χροῖ δύνεν Od. 15. 60; δίσετο τεύχεα καλὰ περί χροῖ Il. 13. 241; ἔσσαντο περί χροῖ χαλκόν Od. 24. 467; κνημίδας .. περί κνήμησιν ἔθηκεν Il. 11. 17; βεβλήκει τελαμῶνα περί στήθεσσι 12. 401; so in Prose, περί τῆσι κεφαλῆσι εἶχον τιάρας Hdt. 7. 61; θώρακα περί τοῖς στέρνοισι ἔχειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 13; οἱ στρεπτοὶ περί τῆ δέρη καὶ τὰ ψέλια περί ταῖς χερσὶ Ib. 1. 3, 2; περί τῆ χειρὶ ἔχειν δακτύλιον Plat. Rep. 359 E, etc.:—so, χαλκὸς ἔλαμπε περί στήθεσσι Il. 13. 245; χιτῶνα περί στήθεσσι δαΐζει 2. 416; πῆληξ .. κονάβησε περί κροτάφοισι 15. 648: (where περί with its Noun refers to the other Noun, rather than to the Verb):—thus, in other relations, περί δ' ἔγχει .. καμῖται will grow weary by grasping the spear, 2. 389; δράκων ἐλισσόμενος περί χειρὶ 22. 95; κνίσση ἐλισσομένη περί καπνῶ 1. 317; περί σταχέουσιν ἔερση 23. 598; and more strictly local, μάρναντο περί Σκαίῃσι πύλησιν 18. 453:—rarely in Trag., περί βρέτει πλεχθεῖς Aesch. Eum. 259; κείτοι νεκρὸς περί νεκρῶ Soph. Ant. 1240.

2. in Poets, also, around a weapon, i. e. spitted upon it, transfixed by it, περί δουρὶ πεπαρμένη Il. 21. 577; ἐρεικόμενος περί δουρὶ 13. 441; κυλινδόμενος περί χαλκῶ 8. 86; περί δουρὶ ἤσπαιρε 13. 570; πεπτώτα περί ξίφει Soph. Aj. 828; also, αἶμα ἐρώησει περί δουρὶ Il. 1. 303:—cf. περι-πετής, -πίπτω, -πτυχῆς, and v. sub ἀμφί B. 1:—for περί κῆρι, περί θυμῶ, περί φρεσίν, v. infr. E. 3. of a warrior standing over or going round a dead comrade so as to defend him (v. ἀμφιβαίνω, περιβαίνω), ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτῶ βαῖν', ὡς τις περί πόρτακι μήτηρ Il. 17. 4; εἰστήκει, ὡς τίς τε λέων περί οἴσι τέκεσσι Ib. 133; Αἴας περί Πατρόκλω .. βεβήκει Ib. 137, cf. 355; so, περί σκύνοισι βεβηκῶς Ar. Eq. 1039.

II. Causal, much like περί c. gen. (v. supr. A. II. 1), of an object for or about which one struggles, περί οἴσι μαχεόμενος κτεάτεσσι Od. 17. 471; μαχῆσασθαι περί δαιτί 2. 245; περί παιδὶ μάχης πόνος ἐστὶ Il. 16. 568; περί τοῖς φιλάτοις κυβεῖν Plat. Prot. 314 A; and so perhaps, περί τῆ Σικελίᾳ ἐσται ὁ ἀγών Thuc. 6. 34, cf. Antipho 130. 2. 2. so also with Verbs denoting care, anxiety, or the opposite (v. supr. A. II. 2), περί γὰρ διε ποιμένι λαῶν, μή τι πάθοι Il. 5. 566; ἔδδεισεν δὲ περί ξανθῶ Μενελάω 10. 240, cf. 11. 557; δεῖσαι περί τῶ χωρίῳ, τῆ χώρα, etc., Thuc. 1. 60, 67, 74, 119, etc.; so, θαρρεῖν περί τῶ ἑαυτοῦ σώματι Plat. Phaedo 114 D, cf. Theaet. 148 C; γηθεῖν περί τινι Theocr. 1. 54.

3. generally, of the cause or occasion, for, on account of, by reason of, Lat. *prae*, ἀτύξεσθαι περί καπνῶ Il. 8. 183 (where however Wolf ὑπὸ καπνοῦ); μὴ περί Μαρδονίῳ πταίσῃ ἢ Ἑλλάδι Hdt. 9. 101; περί σφίσι αὐτοῖς πταίειν Thuc. 6. 33; περί αὐτῶ σφαλῆναι Id. 1. 69:—in Poets also, περί δέματι for fear, Pind. P. 5. 78; περί τιμᾶ in honour or praise, Ib. 2. 110; περί τάρβει, περί φόβῳ Aesch. Pers. 696, Cho. 35; περί χάρματι h. Hom. Cer. 429:—in Hdt. 3. 50, for περί θυμῶ ἔχειν should be restored περιθύμως οἱ πέρι θυμῶ.

C. WITH ACCUSATIVE, I. of Place, properly referring to the object round about which motion takes place, περί βόθρον ἐφοίτων came flocking round the pit, Od. 11. 42; περί νεκρὸν ἤλασαν ἵππους Il. 23. 13; περί τέρματα ἵπποι τρωχῶσι 22. 162; ἄστν πέρι .. διώκειν Ib. 173, 230; ἐρύσας περί σῆμα 23. 16, cf. 51, etc.:—but also where the motion is implied only, περί φρένας ἤλυθ' ἰωῆ Il. 10. 139; περί φρένας ἤλυθε οἶνος Od. 9. 362; ἐστάμεναι περί τοίχων Il. 18. 378, cf. Od. 13. 187, etc.; λέξασθαι περί ἄστν Il. 8. 519; μάρνασθαι, μάχεσθαι π. ἄ. 6. 256, etc.; φυλάσσοντες περί μῆλα 12. 203; οἱ περί Πηνεῖδων .. ναῖεσκον, περί Δαδῶνῃν .. οἰκί' ἔθεντο 2. 757, 750; σειρῆν κεν περί βίον Οὐλύμποιο δησαίμην 8. 25, cf. Od. 18. 67: in Prose, φύλακας δεῖ περί τὸ στρατόπεδον εἶναι Xen. An. 5. 1, 9; περί τὴν κρήνην εὐδειν somewhere near it, Plat. Phaedr. 259 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 9; εἶναι περί τὸν λαγῶ Id. Cyr. 4, 4; περί λίθον πεσεῖν upon it, Ar. Ach. 1150; περί αὐτὰ καταρρεῖν to fall to pieces of themselves, Dem. 21. 4; ταραχθεῖσαι αἱ νῆες περί ἀλλήλας Thuc. 7. 23, etc.; also, πλεῦνες περί ἕνα many to one, Hdt. 7. 103; περί τὸν ἀρξάντα .. τὸ δδίκημά ἐστι is imputable to him who .., Antipho 128. 14:—often with a Subst. only, ἡ περί Λέσβου ναυμαχία the sea-fight off Lesbos, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 32; οἱ περί τὴν Ἐρεσον Plat. Theaet. 179 E:—also strengthd., περί τ' ἀμφί τε τάφρον, like Lat. *circumcirca*, Il. 17. 760; περί τ' ἀμφί τε κύματα Hes. Th. 848; v. sub ἀμφί C. 1. 2.

2. of persons who are about one, ἔχειν τιὰ περί αὐτόν Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 22; csp. in Att., οἱ περί τινα a person's suite, attendants, connections, associates, οἱ περί τὸν Πείσανδρον πρέσβεις Thuc. 8. 63; οἱ περί Ἡράκλειτον his school, Plat. Crat. 440 C, cf. Xen. An. 1. 5, 8, etc.; also, οἱ περί Ἀρχίαν πολέμαρχοι Archias and his colleagues, Xen. Hcll. 5. 4, 2, cf. An. 2. 4, 2, etc.:—later, οἱ περί τινα

periph. for the person himself, οἱ περὶ Φαβρίκιον Fabricius, Plut. Pyrrh. 20, cf. Timol. 13:—cf. ἀμφί ο. 1. 3. 3. of the object about which one is occupied or concerned, περὶ δόρυ πανεῖσθαι, περὶ δείπνον πένεσθαι Il. 24. 444, Od. 4. 624; (but, περὶ τεύχε' ἔπουσι, tmesis for περιέπουσι, Il. 15. 555); in Att., mostly εἶναι or γίνεσθαι περὶ τι Thuc. 7. 31, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 4, Isocr. 29 A, etc.; ὕπνων ἡμῶν περὶ ταύτην τὴν πραγματείαν Dem. 1168. 21; διατρίβειν περὶ τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 11, etc.; more rarely ἔχειν περὶ τινα Id. Hell. 7. 4, 28; hence often in periph. phrases, οἱ περὶ τὴν ποιήσιν καὶ τοὺς λόγους ὄντες, i. e. poets and orators, Isocr. 240 A; οἱ περὶ τὴν φιλοσοφίαν ὄντες Id. 190 D; οἱ περὶ τὴν μουσικὴν Id. 189 D; οἱ περὶ τὰς τελετάς ministers of the mysteries, Plat. Phaedo 69 C; ὁ περὶ τὸν ἵππον the groom, Xen. Eq. 6, 3:—cf. ἀμφί ο. 1. 5.

4. denoting motion round or about a place, and so in, περὶ νῆσον ἀλώμενοι Od. 4. 368, cf. 90; ἐμέμηκον περὶ σηκούς 9. 439; ἀν περὶ ψυχὰν γάθησεν in his heart, Pind. P. 4. 217; χρονίζειν περὶ Αἴγυπτον Hdt. 3. 61, cf. 7. 131, cf. Plat. Rep. 544 D, etc. 5. in reference to an Object, about, in the case of, τὰ περὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον γεγονότα, τὰ περὶ Μίλητον γενόμενα Hdt. 3. 13., 6. 26; εὐσεβεῖν περὶ θεοῦ Plat. Symp. 193 B; ἀσεβεῖν περὶ ξένους Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 10; ἀμαρτάνειν περὶ τινα οἱ τι Id. An. 3. 2, 20; οὐδεμία συμφορῆ .. ἔσται .. περὶ οἶκον τῶν σὺν Hdt. 8. 102; ποιέειν οἱ πράττειν τι περὶ τινα Id. 1. 158, Plat. Gorg. 507 A; τὰ περὶ Πηγήσπεα πρηχθέντα Hdt. 3. 76; καινοτομεῖν περὶ τὰ θεῖα Plat. Euthyphro 3 B; περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς μὴ σωφρονεῖν Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 20; σπουδάζειν περὶ τι Aeschin. 6. 25:—also without a Verb, αἱ περὶ τοὺς παῖδας συμφοραὶ Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 20; ἡ περὶ τινα ἐπιμέλεια Isocr. 189 B; ἡ περὶ ἡμᾶς ἠνιόχῃσι Plat. Phaedr. 246 B:—then, generally, of all relations, about, concerning, in respect of, in regard to, περὶ μὲν τοὺς ἰχθύς οὕτως ἔχει Hdt. 2. 93, cf. 8. 85; πονηρὸς περὶ τὸ σῶμα Plat. Prot. 313 D; ἀκόλαστος περὶ ταῦτα Aeschin. 6. 37; γελοῖος περὶ τὰς διατριβάς Id. 17. 42, etc.:—also absol., more commonly c. gen. (v. supr. A. II. 5), as to, περὶ τὸ παρὸν πάθος Plat. Theaet. 179 C, cf. Phaedo 65 A:—often also in the place of an Adj., ὄργανα ὅσα περὶ γεωργίαν, i. e. γεωργικά, Id. Rep. 370 D; οἱ νόμοι οἱ περὶ τοὺς γάμους Id. Crito 50 D; αἱ περὶ τὰ μαθήματα ἡδοναὶ Id. Phileb. 52 B; οἱ περὶ Λυσίαν λόγοι his speeches, Id. Phaedr. 279 A; ἡ περὶ Φίλιππον τυραννίς his despotism, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 2:—in prose writers to denote circumstances connected with any person or thing, τὰ περὶ Κύρον, τὰ περὶ Ἑλένην, τὰ περὶ Βάττον, Hdt. 1. 95., 2. 113, etc.; τὰ περὶ τὸν Ἄθων the works at Mount Athos, Id. 7. 37; τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς naval affairs, Thuc. 1. 13; τὰ περὶ τὴν ναυμαχίαν the events of .., Id. 8. 63; τὰ περὶ τὸν πόλεμον Plat. Rep. 468 A; τὰ περὶ τὸ σῶμα Id. Phaedr. 246 D; τὰ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 23, etc.: cf. ἀμφί ο. 1. 3.

II. of Time, in histor. writers, in a loose way of reckoning, περὶ λύχνων ἀφάς about the time of lamp-lighting, Hdt. 7. 215; περὶ μέσας νύκτας about midnight, Xen. An. 1. 7, 1; περὶ πλήθουσαν ἀγοράν Ib. 2. 1, 7; περὶ ἡλίου δυσμάς Ib. 6. 5, 32; περὶ τούτους χρόνους Thuc. 3. 89, etc. 2. of numbers loosely given, περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα about seventy, Thuc. 1. 54; περὶ ἑπτακοσίους Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 5, etc.: v. Lob. Phryn. 410.

D. POSITION: περὶ may follow its Subst., when it suffers anastrophe, ἦν πέρι Il. 5. 739; ἄστν πέρι 22. 173; mostly so with gen., τοῦδε πράγματος πέρι Aesch. Eum. 630; τῶνδε βουλευέειν πέρι Id. Theb. 248, etc.; (indeed Soph. only once uses it before its gen., Aj. 150); and in Prose, σφέων αὐτῶν πέρι Hdt. 8. 36; σοφίας πέρι Plat. Phileb. 49 A; δικαίων τε πέρι καὶ ἀδίκων Id. Gorg. 455 A, etc.:—it is sometimes put far behind its case, of which a striking example may be seen in Plat. Legg. 809 E.

E. περὶ absol., as ADV., around, about, also near, by, often in Hom.; strengthd., περὶ τ' ἀμφί τε round about, h. Hom. Cer. 277.—Not less common in Hom. is the separation of this Prep. from its case by tmesis.

II. before or above others (v. supr. A. III), exceedingly, especially, very, very much, only in Ep. Poets, in which case it commonly suffers anastrophe, Τυδείδη, πέρι μὲν σε τίον Δαναοί Il. 8. 161, cf. 9. 53; σε χρὴ πέρι μὲν φάσθαι ἔπος ἡδ' ἐπακοῦσαι 9. 100; τοι πέρι δῶκε θεὸς πολεμῆμα ἔργα 13. 727, cf. Od. 1. 66., 2. 116., 7. 110, etc.; πέρι γάρ μιν δίξυρον τέκε μήτηρ Od. 3. 95; πέρι κέρδεα σίδεν 2. 88; τὸν πέρι Μοῦσ' ἐφίλησεν 8. 63.

2. Hom. is very fond of joining περὶ κῆρι, right heartily, περὶ κῆρι φιλεῖν Il. 13. 119, etc.; (κῆρι φιλεῖν alone, 9. 117); ἀπέχθεσθαι περὶ κῆρι 4. 53; περὶ κῆρι τίσκετο Ib. 46, cf. Od. 5. 36., 7. 69; περὶ κῆρι χολοῦσθαι Il. 13. 206; so also, περὶ φρεσὶν ἀσπετος ἀλκή 16. 157; περὶ φρεσὶν αἰσιμα ἦδη Od. 14. 433; ἀλύσσοντες περὶ θυμῷ Il. 22. 70, cf. Od. 14. 146; περὶ σθένει Il. 17. 22;—in these places, περὶ is commonly written like the Prep., but yet must not be joined with the dat., but taken as equiv. to περισσῶς.

3. strengthd. περὶ πρό, where also περὶ recovers its accent, Il. 11. 180., 16. 699; sometimes written as one word περιπρό. 4. for περὶ κάτω, v. περιτρέπω 1. 2.

F. IN COMPOS. all its chief senses recur, esp., I. extension in all directions as from a centre, all round, as in περιβάλλω, περιβλέπω, περιέχω.

II. completion of an orbit and return to the same point, about, as in περιάγω, περιβαίνω, περιέμι (εἶμι), περιέρχομαι, περιστρέφω.

III. a going over or beyond, above, before, as in περιγίγνομαι, περιεργάζομαι, περιτοξεύω.

IV. generally, a strengthening of the simple notion, beyond measure, very, exceedingly, as in περικαλλής, περικηλος, περιδείδω, like Lat. per- in permultus, pergratus, perquam, etc.

V. the notion of double-ness which belongs to ἀμφί, is found in only one poetic compd., περιδέξιος, q. v.

G. PROSODY:—though ι in περὶ is short, yet the rule is (as with ἀμφί, ἀντί), that περὶ never suffers elision: but this rule was not observed by lyr. Poets, περιεμμένον for περιειμμένον, Sappho 68 (Bggk. περιθέμενον),

cf. πέροχος; so in Pind., περάπτων P. 3. 93; περόδοις N. 11. 51; περιδαίος Fr. 126; περ' αὐτὰς P. 4. 472; ταύτας περ' ἀτλάτου πάθους O. 6. 65; even Hes., Theog. 678, has ventured περιάχε for περιτάχε like ἀμφίαχε, and has been imitated by Q. Sm. 3. 601., 11. 382; and the Med. Ms. gives περεβάλλοντο, περεσκήνωσεν in Aesch. Ag. 1147, Eum. 634; in Com. writers the elision sometimes occurs, v. περιέμι (εἶμι) sub fin.—In Comedy also περὶ was allowed before a word beginning with a vowel, Ar. Eq. 1005 sq., etc., as in Eur. Cycl. 686; but is never found in the Trag. senarians, unless Dawes' emend. (περιίδης for παρίδης) be admitted in Soph. O. T. 1505; the compds. περιόργως, περιώδυνος, περιώσιος, περιάλλα occur in lyric passages, v. Pars. Med. 284:—in Hyperid. Lyc. 23. 7, περιών for περιών is due prob. to an error of the Copyist.

περιάγαμαι, Dep. to admire very much, Gloss.

περιάγαπάζω, -άω, to love very much, Hesych.

περιαγγέλλω, to announce by messages sent round, τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν Thuc. 4. 122; τούτων περιαγγελλομένων Hdt. 7. 1. 2. absol. to send or carry a message round, Hdt. 6. 58., 7. 119; in Dem. 515. 19, παρήγγελκεν seems required.

II. c. inf. to send round orders for people to do something, περιήγγελλον κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον .. στρατιὰν παρασκευάζεσθαι ταῖς πόλεσι Thuc. 2. 10; τῷ δὲ ναυτικῷ περιήγγειλαν .. ὡς τάχιστα πλεῖν Ib. 80; περιήγγελλον .. κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον βοηθεῖν ὅτι τάχιστα Id. 4. 8, cf. 1. 116, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 2; π. οὐχ ὑποκαίειν Ephipp. Γηρ. 1. 18:—so, with the inf. omitted, ναῦς περιήγγελλον κατὰ πόλεις, Lat. imperabant naues, Thuc. 2. 85; σίδηρον π. κατὰ τοὺς ξυμμάχους Id. 7. 18.

περιάγειρω, to go round and collect as pay or salary, Lat. stipem colligere:—in Med. to do so for oneself, Plat. Rep. 621 D.

περιᾶγή, ἡ, (περιάγνυμι) curvature, Arat. 688.

περιᾶγής, ἑς, (περιάγνυμι) broken in pieces, αἰγανέαι Anth. P. 6. 163. II. = περιηγής (q. v.), quite round, τρύπανον Ib. 204; of a net, Plut. 2. 494 B: convex, of mirrors, Ib. 404 C (so Reisk. for περιαιγέσι).

περιαγίνεω, = περιάγω, Arat. 23, in tmesi.

περιαγκωνίζω, to tie the hands behind the back, LXX (4 Macc. 6. 3):—pf. pass. part. περιηγκωνισμένος Eust. 643. 44.

περιαγκώνισμα, τό, a tying of the hands behind the back, Phot.

περιαγνίζω, to purify all round, τὰ ἱερὰ ὕδατι Dion. H. 7. 92, cf. Plut. 2. 974 C; δαδίους τινά Luc. Nescym. 7, etc.

περιαγνίστρια, ἡ, a woman who purifies, Hesych.

περιάγνυμι and -ύω (Chion. Epist. 13): fut. -άξω. To bend and break all round, τὸν βραχίονα Chion. l. c.; π. ναῦς κρημοῖς to wreck the ships upon them, App. Civ. 2. 150; so, in Pass., ὄσσους .. μέλαν περιάγνυται ὕδωρ Ar. Rh. 2. 791. 2. in Hom. only once, of sound, δψ περιάγνυται the voice is broken all round, i. e. spreads all round, Il. 16. 78; περὶ δὲ σφισιν ἄγνυτο Ἠχώ echo broke forth around them, Hes. Sc. 279.

3. κόλπου περιάγνυμένου, Lat. recurvus, Anon. ap. Suid.

περιάγοραῖος, ὁ, a haunter of the market-place, Hesych., Phot.; also περιαιορευτής, Hesych.

περιάγχο, to strangle, throttle, Suid.

περιάγω, fut. ξω, to lead or draw round, Hdt. 1. 30., 2. 179, al.; π. τινὰς ἐν ἀμάξει Id. 4. 73; also c. acc. loci, περιάγουσι τὴν λίμνην κύκλω Ib. 180:—Med. to lead round with one, ἐλέφαντα Epinic. Ὑποβ. 1. 4:—Pass. to go round, revolve, οἷον τροχοῦ περιαιομένου Plat. Tim. 79 B.

2. to lead about with one, have always by one, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28, cf. 1. 3, 3; but more commonly in Med., περιάγεσθαι πολλοὺς ἀκολουθοῦς Id. Mem. 1. 7, 2, etc.: esp. to lead round and round, to perplex, τὸ θεῶ με περιάγουσιν, ὥστε .. Andoc. 15. 16, cf. Luc. Nigr. 8.

3. to turn round, turn about, τὴν κεφαλὴν, τὸν τράχηλον, τὸν ἀνχένα Ar. Pax 682, Av. 176, Plat. Rep. 515 C; τινὰ πρὸς τὰριστερά Eur. Cycl. 686; cf. μύλη:—π. τὴν σκυταλίδα to twist it round in order to tighten a noose, Hdt. 4. 60; περιάγειν τὴν χεῖρα εἰς τοῦπισθεν to twist back the hands, to tie them behind the back, Lys. 94. 10; or simply π. τὴν χεῖρα Dion. H. 6. 82; so in Pass.; περιαχθεῖς τὴν χεῖρα Philostr. 714.

4. to pass round, τὸ ποτήριον Ath. 420 A, etc., cf. Bergler Alciphro 1. 22. 5. to put off, ἐς ὥραν τινά Luc. Merc. Cond. 31. 6. to bring round to .., τὴν πολιτείαν πρὸς τὴν ἑτέραν πολιτείαν Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 4; τὴν ἀρχὴν εἰς αὐτὸν Hdn. 4. 3, 2:—Pass., π. εἰς ὁμόνοιαν Id. 3. 15; εἰς τόδε, εἰς ἀνάγκην Luc. Nigr. 5, etc.

II. intr. to come round, πάλιν κύκλω π. εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 21. 2. c. acc. loci, to go round, π. τὴν ἐσχατιάν Dem. 1040. 14; π. τὰς πόλεις Ev. Matth. 9. 35, cf. 4. 23, etc.

περιάγωγός, ὁ, a machine for turning round, capstan, Luc. Navig. 5. περιᾶγωγή, ἡ, a turning round, revolution, ὄνου Hipp. Fract. 773; ἐπιδέσιος Id. Art. 827; τοῦ οὐρανοῦ Arist. Mund. 6, 17; the whirling of a sling, Polyb. 27. 9, 6:—metaph. distraction caused by anything, Plut. 2. 588 D.

II. a going round, a revolution, conversion, στρέφεσθαι δίττας καὶ ἐναντίας π. Plat. Polit. 269 E, cf. Rep. 518 D; τῆς ὀρχηστικῆς περιαγωγῆς Luc. Salt. 71; π. τῆς σελήνης, τῶν ἀστέρων Plut. 2. 923 C, etc. 2. a circuit, καμπὴ καὶ π. Plut. 2. 818 F, cf. 407 C. 3. a being drawn away, ἀπό τινος Clem. Al. 631. 4. a circumference, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8. 5. a rounded period, Dem. Phal. 19.

περιάγωγός, ἡ, = περιαγωγός, Helind. in Schneid. Ecl. Phys. 1. 468. περιᾶδω, to go about singing, ἱαμβεῖα Luc. Salt. 27. II. Pass. to be buzzed about, κωνῶπων χόρω Plut. 2. 663 D. III. to celebrate, Eccl.

περιαθρέω, to inspect all round, consider narrowly, τὴν φύσιν Plat. Ax. 370; ἐαυτὸν Philostr. 724; π. μή τις εἶη .. Joseph. B. J. 1. 33. 7. περιάρθρησις, ἡ, a looking at on all sides, Philo 1. 142, etc.

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περιαθρητέον, verb. Adj. *one must consider closely*, Schol. Thuc. 8. 48.
 περιαινύμαι, = περιαιρέομαι, Hesych.
 περιαιρέσις, ἡ, *a stripping off all round*, φλοιού Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 1, Galen.
 περιαιρετός, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be taken away*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 5. 7.
 II. neut. -έον, *one must take off or away*, Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 4, Rhet. Al. 5. 5.
 περιαιρετός, ἡ, ὄν, *that may be taken off, removable*, ἅπαν [τὸ χρυσίου], Thuc. 2. 13; κόσμος Paus. 1. 25, 7; προσωπίον Luc. pro Imagg. 3; π. τι ποιεῖν Plut. 2. 828 B.
 περιαιρέω, aor. περιείλον, inf. περιελείν. *To take away something that surrounds, take away an outer coat, take off*, c. acc. rei, τὰ τεῖχη Hdt. 3. 159, cf. 6. 46, Thuc. 1. 108., 4. 51, 133; π. τὸν κέραμον *taking off the earthen jar into which the gold had been run*, Hdt. 3. 96; π. τὸν χιτῶνα Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 4; π. δέρματα σωμάτων *to strip skins off from* . . ., Plat. Polit. 288 E; αὐτοῦ τὰ κοινὰ πάντα περιελόντες Id. Soph. 264 E: then, simply, *to take away from*, τῶν πολεμικῶν τὸ μελετᾶν Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 21; etc.:—Med. *to take off from oneself*, π. τὴν κυνήν, τὴν σφρηγγίδα *to take off one's helmet, one's signet-ring*, Hdt. 2. 151., 3. 41; τὰς ταινίας Plat. Symp. 213 A; so, βιβλίον περιαιρέμενος *taking [the cover] off one's letter, i. e. opening it*, Hdt. 3. 128; π. τὴν ἐξουσίαν τῆς ἀπολογίας αὐτοῦ Lycurg. 152. 24:—but the Med. is often used just like the Act. *to strip off, take away*, τὸ περιελέσθαι αὐτῶν τὰ ὄπλα Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 47; εἰ τις περιέλοιτο τῆς ποιήσεως τὸ μέρος Plat. Gorg. 502 C; τὴν Ἀττικὴν ὑμῶν περιήρηται Dem. 409. 18; ἀπάντων . . . ἐλευθερίαν περιείλετο Id. 246. 23, etc.:—Pass. *to be taken off*, τοῦ πύβλημ' ἐπεὶ περιήρηθη Nicostr. Κλίν. 1; τοῦ ἄλλου περιήρημένου *when the rest has been taken away*, Thuc. 3. 11; περιήρημένων τοσοῦτων κακῶν Plat. Phaedr. 231 B. II. in Pass. also c. acc. rei, *to be stripped of a thing, to have a thing taken off or away from one*, περιήρημένοι χρήματα καὶ συμμάχους Dem. 37. 4; περιαιρεθεὶς τὰ ὄντα Id. 559. 26; τοὺς στεφάνους περιήρηται Id. 802. 5.—For Ar. Eq. 290, v. sub περιελαύνω.
 περιαιρέημα, τό, *anything taken off*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 767 (v. l. περιαιρέμα).
 περιαιρώ, *to raise up*, ἐπὶ τὸν ἀγκῶνα π. ἑαυτὸν Joseph. A. J. 17. 7, fin.
 περιαικμάζω, *to arrive at the ἀκμή*, Democr. ap. Clem. Al. 498.
 περιαικολουθέω, *to attend from all sides*, Polemo Physiogn. p. 208, etc.
 περιαικοντίζω, *to dart at from all sides*, Plut. Galba 26.
 περιαικτέον, verb. Adj. *one must bring round*, Plat. Rep. 518 C.
 περιαικτος, ον, (περιαίγω) *turning on a centre*, δίφροι π. (like our music-stools), Artemo ap. Ath. 637 C; π. ἀντλημα *a watering-wheel*, Plut. 2. 974 E; μηχανήματα περιαικτα *engines for throwing missiles*, Math. Vett. 97; π. ἀπὸ σκηνῆς μηχανή *a machine for changing the scene on the stage*, Plut. 2. 348 E, cf. Poll. 4. 126, Vitruv. 5. 7. II. metaph., τὸ π. *a sentiment which begins in praise and ends in blame*, Plut. Comp. Lys. c. Sull. 3.
 περιαιλέω, *to be greatly pained at a thing*, τῇ συμφορᾷ Antipho ap. Stob. 155. 28; τῷ πάθει Thuc. 4. 14; τῇ ἀτιμίᾳ Plat. de Lucr. 229 B; ἐπὶ τούτοις Ael. V. H. 2. 4.
 περιαιλήγης, ἐς, (ἀλγος) *feeling extreme pain, very sorrowful*, opp. to περιχορήγης, Plat. Rep. 462 B, cf. Plut. Fab. 6. Adv. -γῶς, Dio C. 78. 24.
 περιαιλέιμμα, τό, *a pigment*, restored from MSS. for κατάκλιμα in Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 3.
 περιαιλείφω, fut. ψω, *to smear all over*, ἐλκῦδρια Ar. Eq. 907; πάντα τὸν νεῶν ἀργύρω π. *to overlay it with silver*, Plat. Criti. 116 D:—Pass., περιαιλήπται μίτυι, of the mouth of the hive, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 10.
 περιαιλλά, Adv., v. περιαιλλος.
 περιαιλλάσσω, *to change all round, i. e. utterly*, Jo. Chrys.
 περιαιλλά-καυλος, ον, *twisting its stalk around other plants*, of creepers, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 1, C. P. 2. 18, 2.
 περιαιλλος, ον, *before all others*; in Adv. περιαιλλα, *before all*, h. Hom. 18. 46, Pind. P. 11. 8, Ar. Thesm. 1070; δύρομαι . . . π. *exceedingly*, Soph. O. T. 1219 (lyr.). II. mutual, γλωττισμοί Anth. P. 5. 132.
 περιαιλλος, ὁ, = ἰσχύον, Arcad. 54, Hesych., etc.
 περιαιλουργός, ὄν, *with purple all round*, κακοῖς π. *double-dyed in villany*, Ar. Ach. 856.
 περιαιμάομαι, Med. *to gather from all sides*, Geop. 1. 14, 8, Phot.
 περιαιμα, τό, (περιαίπτω) *anything worn about the body, an amulet*, Polyb. Fr. Gramm. 63, Diod. 5. 64, Anth. P. 11. 257.
 περιαιμπέτιξ, = πέριξ, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 109, 115, 138, 144; in l. 118, occurs ἀμπέτιξ without the περι: v. Böckh 2. p. 405.
 περιαιμπέχω, fut. -αμφέξω: aor. 2 περιήμπεσχόν:—also περιαιμπέσχω, -ήμπεσχον, Ar. Eq. 893. *To put round about*, π. τινά τι *to put a thing round or over one*, Ar. l. c.:—Med. *to put around oneself, put on*, Plat. Symp. 221 E. II. *to cover all round*, τὰ ὄστα μετὰ σαρκός Id. Phaedo 98 D: so, later, in form περιαιμπέσχω τί τινι Philo 1. 369, Philostr. 604.
 περιαιμύνω, *to defend or guard all round*, Plut. Alcib. 7.
 περιαιμύσσω, *to prick or wound on all sides*, Plat. Ax. 365 D, Galen.
 περιαιμφιέννυμι, *to clothe on all sides*, Plat. Tim. 76 A.
 περιαιμφις, ἴδος, ἡ, *a turning round and round*, Eupol. Incert. 108.
 περιαιμφος, ον, *having a way all round it*, of a detached house or block of houses, like συνοικία, Lat. insula, Hesych. s. v. διάλαυρος.
 περιαιναγκάζω, *to force round*, Hipp. Art. 827, Galen.
 περιαιναίρω, prob. f. l. for περιαιρέω, Ocell. Luc. 4. 13.
 περιαινάπτω, *to kindle all round*, Eccl.
 περιαινθέω, *to bloom or glow all round*, of heat, Plut. 2. 648 A.
 περιαινθής, ἐς, *with flowers all round*, Nic. ap. Schol. Ar. Eq. 408.

περιανθίζω, *to paint with divers colours*, Eccl.
 περιανίστημι, *to rouse up all round*, τινά Philo 2. 552:—Pass., with aor. 2, pf., et plqpf. act. *to rise up, start up*, Id. 1. 672, Apollod. 2. 1, 4.
 περιανολίγω, *to open all round*, Philo 2. 597, in Pass.
 περιαντλέω, *to pour all over*, σοφούς λόγους τινι Plut. 2. 502 B:—Pass. *to be completely drowned*, κατακλυσμῶ Joseph. Macc. 15. fin.
 περιαιοιδός, ἡ, = ἐγκύκλιος, Hesych., Phot., Suid.
 περιαιπλώω, *to unfold and spread around*, Plut. 2. 809 C, in Pass.
 περιαιπτῆς, ον, ὁ, *a maker of amulets (περιαίπτα)*, Eccl.
 περιαιπτος, ον, *hung round, appended*, Eust. 95. 42. II. as Subst., περιαιπτον, τό, = περιαιμμα, *an amulet*, Plat. Rep. 426 B, Theophr. H. P. 9. 19, 2, etc.: *an appendage*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 12.
 περιαιπτω, fut. ψω, *to tie, fasten, hang about or upon, apply to*, γυίοις φάρμακα περάπτων (Aeol. form) Pind. P. 3. 94; τὰ ἐρινᾶ πρὸς τὰς σικῆς Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 6:—Med. *to put round oneself, put on to wear*, ἄργυρον ἢ χρυσόν Plat. Rep. 417 A; λίθους πολυτελεῖς Plut. Pericl. 12, etc. 2. metaph., mostly in bad sense, π. πῆματα, τιμάς, αἰσχός τινι *to attach to one*, Sinion. 103 (in tmesi), Ar. Ach. 640, Pl. 590; π. ὄνειδος τινι Lys. 164. 1, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C; αἰσχύνῃ τῇ πόλει Id. Apol. 35 A; π. ἀνελευθερίαν (sc. αὐτοῖς) Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 32; ἀντὶ καλῆς [δόξης] αἰσχρὰν π. τῇ πόλει Dem. 460. 4; τουτοῦ π. βίον (sc. ἡμῶν) imposed this life upon us, Athenio Σαμ. 1. 7:—also, π. σχῆμα π. τῷ πυρί Arist. Cael. 3. 5, 6; τινά τινι *to invest one with* . . ., Joseph. A. J. 12. 5, 5; π. τινά ψόγῃ LXX (3 Macc. 3. 7). II. *to light a fire all round*, Phalar. Ep. 5. p. 28; π. πῦρ Ev. Luc. 22. 55.
 περιαιράσσω, *to break all in pieces*, Poll. 1. 111, 114, Nic. Th. 842.
 περιαιργύρος, ον, *set in silver*, Chares ap. Ath. 538 D.
 περιαιργύρω, *to case with silver*, Ath. 476 E:—Pass., C. I. 2860 B. 6, Walz Rhett. 1. 203.
 περιαιρμώζω, *to fasten or fit on all round*, Plat. Ax. 366 A; τοῖς θυροῖς π. λεπίδα χαλκῆν Plut. Camill. 40:—Pass., of persons, πῶγῶνας περιηρμωσμένοι *having them fastened on*, Ar. Eccl. 274; of things, *to be fastened on*, περί τι Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 37. II. intr. *to fit closely round*, Id. Mechan. 21, 1.
 περιαιροσις, εως, ἡ, *a ploughing round*, χωρίων Dion. H. 1. 88.
 περιαιρόω, *to plough round*, Dion. H. 5. 25, Plut. 2. 820 E, etc.
 περιαιρρωστέω, *to be very infirm*, Eust. Opusc. 337. 61.
 περιαιρτάω, *to hang round or on*, ἐρινᾶ [ταῖς σικαῖς] Poll. 1. 142:—Pass., of persons, πῆραν περιηρτημένος *having it hung round one*, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 105; but of things, *to be hung round*, τῷ τραχήλῳ Plut. Pericl. 38.
 περιαισθμαίνω, *to breathe round*, τινά Achill. Tat. 4. 4. II. *to breathe hard*, Heliod. 8. 9.
 περιαισις, εως, ἡ, *circumsonance, resonance*, Plut. 2. 41 D.
 περιαισπάξομαι, Dep. *to embrace*, Ep. Socr. p. 42. 5.
 περιαιστράπτω, *to flash around*, φῶς π. τινά Act. Ap. 9. 3; also, περί τινα lb. 22. 6. 2. *to dazzle*, τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Basil.; ὁ ἀνὴρ περιαιστράπτεται ὑπὸ κάλλους *is dazzling with beauty*, Juncus ap. Stob. 1. 117. 9.
 περιαισχολέω, *to be busy about a thing*, Luc. Bis Acc. 11.
 περιαισχολος, ον, *bustily employed*, Eccl.
 περιαιυγάζω, *to beam round about, illuminate*, Heliod. 8. 9, Philo 1. 364.
 περιαιυγασμα, τό, *an object illumined*, Heliod. 8. 9.
 περιαιυγασμός, ὁ, = sq., Damasc. de Princip. p. 227 Kopp.
 περιαιυγεία, ἡ, *illumination*, Clem. Al. 680.
 περιαιυγέομαι, Pass. *to be surrounded with light*, Strab. 770, Longin. 17.
 περιαιυγή, ἡ, = περιαιυγεία, Plut. 2. 936 A.
 περιαιυγής, ἐς, (αὐγή) *beaming round about*, τὸ π. τῶν ἀκτίνων Philo 1. 631; ἐποψίς Theages in Gale Opusc. p. 684. II. *illumined all round*; so περιαιυγος, ον, Arist. Mund. 4. 22:—cf. περιαιυγής.
 περιαιυθαδίζομαι, Dep. *to be exceeding wilful*, Hesych.
 περιαιυθακίζω, *to plough all round*, Walz Rhett. 1. 498, Manass. 403 A.
 περιαιυλιζω, *to encamp all round*, Byz.
 περιαιυλον and -αύλιον, τό, *a vestibule*, Byz.
 περιαιυλισμα, τό, *an enclosure*, Byz.
 περιαιυτίζομαι, Med. (αὐτός) *to be busy about oneself, to brag, boast*, Hesych., Byz. 2. *to speak much on one subject*, Phot., Suid. II. *to detain, occupy*, τινά τινι Byz.
 περιαιυτισμός, οὐ, ὁ, *boasting*, Byz.
 περιαιυτολογέω, *to speak about oneself, brag*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 62, Eust. 100. 37:—περιαιυτολογία, ἡ, *a speaking about oneself, bragging*, Plut. 2. 41 C, ubi v. Wyttenb.:—περιαιυτολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, *boastful*, Eust. 897. 2.
 περιαιυχενίζω, *to bind by the neck*, Byz.
 περιαιυχένιος, ον, (αὐχὴν) *put round the neck*, στρεπτός Hdt. 3. 20; κόσμος Alciphro 3. 3. II. as Subst., περιαιυχένιον, τό, *a necklace, collar*, App. Mithr. 85, Aristaen. 1. 19, etc.
 περιαιφίημι, *to remit all round or entirely*, τινί τι Basil.
 περιαιφρίζω, *to foam all round*, Greg. N.
 περιαιφαγε, Ep. for περιαιφαγε, Hes. Th. 678.
 περιαιχυρίζω, *to free from the husks*, Dieuches ap. Oribas. p. 43 Matth.
 περιαιβδην [ᾶ], Adv. *going round*; of men on horseback, *astride*, whereas women rode sideways (κατὰ πλευράν), Plut. Artox. 14, Ach. Tat. 1. 1. II. *with crossed legs*, Poll. 3. 90.
 περιαιβάνω, fut. -βήσομαι: aor. περιέβην, Ep. περίβην. *To go round*, of one defending a fallen comrade, either *to walk round and round him*, or, rather, like ἀμφιβαίνω, *to bestride him* (as Falstaff says, 'bestride me, Hal'), ἀλλὰ θέων περίβη καὶ οἱ σάκος ἀμφεκάλυψε Il. 8. 331., 13. 420, cf. Plut. Nicias 12; c. gen., περιβῆναι ἀδελφείου κταμένοιο Il. 5. 21; and c. dat., Πατρόκλῳ περιβάς 17. 80, 313, v. ib. 6 and 137;

ὡς δὲ κύων . . . περὶ σκυλάκεσσι βεβῶσα Od. 20. 14, cf. Ar. Eq. 1039; so, περὶ τρώπιος βεβαῶτα Od. 5. 130; cf. περὶ B. I. 2. 2. to *bestride*, as a rider does a horse, ἵππον Plut. Pyrrh. 11, cf. Wyttenb. 2. 213 E; εἰς ἵππον Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. ἄρματος; οἱ περιβεβηκότες those mounted on the elephants, Diod. 17. 88; cf. περιβάδην:—of the male camel, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 8, cf. Ar. Lys. 979. II. of sound, to *come round* one's ears, τινί Soph. Ant. 1209; cf. περιάγγυμι.

περιβάλλω: fut. -βάλλω: aor. περιέβαλον. To *throw round, about or over, put on or over*, c. acc. rei, φίλας περὶ χεῖρε βαλόντε Od. 11. 210; περὶ πτερὰ πυκνὰ βαλόντες Il. 11. 454; περὶ δ' ἄντυγα βάλλε φαεινὴν 18. 479; (in Od. 22. 466, the gen. depends on ἐξάψας); χέρας π. Ar. Thesm. 914; often with a dat. added, χέρας π. τινί Eur. Or. 1044, Phoen. 1459, etc.; περὶ δ' ὠλένας δέρα . . . βάλομι Ib. 165; π. τινὶ δεσμά, βρόχους Aesch. Pr. 52, Eur. Bacch. 619; ζευκτήριον Τροία Aesch. Ag. 529; ἐν πέπλοισι κρατὶ π. σκότος Eur. H. F. 1159:—also, π. θώρηκας περὶ τὰ στέρα Hdt. I. 215, cf. 5. 85; π. αἵμασίν κατά τὸν κύκλον Id. 7. 60; π. ναῦν περὶ ἔρμα to *wreck it on* . . . Thuc. 7. 25:—Med. to *throw round or over oneself, put on*, c. acc. rei, τεύχεα περιβαλλόμενοι *putting on their arms*, Od. 22. 148; περὶ δὲ ζώνην βάλετ' ἱεὺς 5. 231; ξίφος περὶ στιβαροῖς βάλετ' ὤμοις 14. 528; so, εἶμα, φάρος περιβάλλεσθαι Hdt. I. 152., 9. 109; φάρεα καὶ πλοκάμους Eur. I. T. 1150; κόσμον σώμασιν Id. H. F. 334; also, π. ἔρμα, ἔρκος, τεύχεα to *throw round oneself for defence*, Hdt. I. 141., 9. 96, 97, cf. Thuc. I. 8; ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐρύματα περιβάλλεσθαι Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 14; π. τεῖχος περὶ τι Lys. 194. 43; and c. dupl. acc., τεῖχος περιβάλλεσθαι πόλιν to *build a wall round it*, Hdt. I. 163, cf. 6. 46:—in pf. pass., to *have a thing put round one*, Plat. Symp. 216 D; περιβεβλημένος τὸ τεῖχος *having his wall around him, encompassed by it*, Id. Theaet. 174 E, cf. Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 11. 2. metaph. to *put round or upon a person, i. e. invest him with it, like περιτιθέναι, περιάπτειν*, π. τινὶ βασιλῆην, τυραννίδα Hdt. I. 129, Eur. Ion 829; also, π. σωτηρίαν [τισὶ] Eur. H. F. 304; δουλείαν Μυκήναις Id. Phoen. 189; οἶκτον Id. I. A. 934; π. ἀνανδρίαν τινί, i. e. to *make him faint-hearted*, Id. Or. 1031.

II. reversely, c. dat. rei, to *surround, encompass, enclose with* . . . περιβαλεῖν πλῆθος τῶν ἰχθύων (sc. τῷ ἀμφιβλήστρω) Hdt. I. 141; βρόχῳ π. τὸν αὐχένα Id. 4. 60; so in Att., [Βόσπορον] πέδαις π. Aesch. Pers. 748; π. τινὰ ὑφάσματι, πέπλοισι, δораῖς, etc., Eur. Or. 25, etc.; π. τινὰ χεραὶ to *embrace*, Ib. 372 (v. sub init.):—then metaph., π. τινὰ συμφοραῖς, κακοῖς, ὀνειδέσει, κινδύνοις to *involve one in calamities, evils, etc.*, Ib. 906, Antipho 122. 25, Andoc. 18. 33, Lys. 102. 57, Dem. 604. 9, etc.; π. τινὰ φυγῆ, i. e. to *banish him*, Plut. 2. 775 C:—so in Med. to *surround or enclose for one's defence, τὴν νῆσον π. τείχει* Plat. Criti. 116 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 30; π. θύννοισι to *net them*, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 8, cf. 13. 2. π. τινὰ χαλκεύματι to *put him round the sword, i. e. stab him* (v. sub περί B. I. 2), Aesch. Cho. 576.

III. c. acc. only, to *encompass, surround, περιβάλλει με σκότος, νέφος* Eur. Phoen. 1453, H. F. 1140; π. τινὰ to *embrace him*, Xen. An. 4. 7, 25; but also to *clothe, τινὰ* Ev. Matth. 25. 36:—τὸ περιβεβλημένον the *space enclosed, enclosure*, Hdt. 2. 91; cf. περίβολος II. 2:—Med., ἡλαυνον περιβαλλόμενοι [τὰ ὑποζύγια] *surrounding them*, Id. 9. 39. 2. to *fetch a compass round, double*, ἵπποι περὶ τέρμα βαλοῦσαι Il. 23. 462; esp. of ships, π. τὸν Ἄθων Hdt. 6. 44; Σούνιον Thuc. 8. 95; like περιπλέω in Hdt. 7. 21. 3. to *frequent, be fond of a place*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 29., 6. 18. 4. π. λόγον to *round it off*, Hermog., Phot.

IV. Med. to *bring into one's power, aim at*, Lat. *affectare*, as we say 'to compass' a thing, ἰδίη π. ἐωντῷ κέρδεα Hdt. 3. 71; πολλὰ χρήματα Id. 8. 8, cf. 7. 190; σωφροσύνης δύξαν π. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 6; τὰ λοιπὰ περιβαλλόμενος Dem. 304. 25:—pf. pass. to *have come into possession of* . . . πόλιν Hdt. 6. 25; δυναστείαν Isocr. 79 C. 2. to *appropriate mentally, comprehend, περιβάλλεσθαι τῇ διανοίᾳ* Isocr. 106 C; πολλὰ περιβεβλήσθαι πράγματα to *have aimed at learning many things*, Menand. Incert. 474:—logically, ξύμπαντα τὰ υἰκεία . . . γένους τινὸς οὐσίᾳ π. to *embrace*, Plat. Polit. 285 B. 3. to *cloke or veil in words, κομψῶς κύκλω π. τι* Id. Symp. 222 C: absol. = Lat. *ambagibus uti*, Id. Phaedr. 272 D. V. (from περί A. 111) to *throw beyond, beat in throwing, and so, generally, to beat, excel, surpass, μνηστῆρας δῶροισι* Od. 17. 17; or, simply, π. ἀρετῇ to *be superior in* . . . Il. 23. 276.

περιβαμβαίνω, to *chatter exceedingly* (with the teeth), Anecd. Oxon. 3. 174.

περιβάριδες, αἱ, (βάρης) a sort of *women's shoes*, Ar. Lys. 45, Theopomp. Com. Σειρ. 3, Cephisod. Τροφ. 2:—so περιβάρια, τά, Poll. 7. 94, Hesych., Phot.

περιβάρυς, υ, gen. eos, *exceeding heavy*, Aesch. Eum. 161. περιβῆσις, ἡ, (περιβαίνω) a *going round, a circuit*, C. I. 2554. 166; οὐρανοῦ π. Hermes Trism. 2. *circumference, ἀχιζέσθω τὴν ἀμφὶ τὸ οὐδὲ περιβαίνω* of a bandage, let him have the bandage slit so as to go round the ear, Hipp. Art. 799.

περιβῆσῶ, οος, ἡ, obsc. name of Aphrodité in Argos (cf. περιβαίνω I. 2), Clem. Al. 33, where the Mss. περιβασιᾶ; but Hesych. cites Περιβασῶ ἡ Ἀφροδίτη.

περιβεβλημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. in *full dress*; metaph. in *highly-wrought style*, Walz Rhett. 3. 258, 277.

περιβιάζομαι, Dep. to *use great force*, Aesop. 103 Halm. περιβιβρωσκω, to *gnaw all round*, Diphil. Ἐμψ. 3, Diod. 2. 4, etc. περιβιώω, to *survive*, Plut. Cor. 11, Anton. 53. II. trans., in fut., to *keep alive*, v. l. LXX (Ex. 22. 18).

περιβλαστάνω, to *grow round about*, Plut. 2. 829 A. περιβλεπτος, ον, *looked at from all sides, admired of all observers*, βίος Eur. Andr. 89; π. ποιεῖν τὴν φύσιν τινός Isocr. 211 C; mostly of persons, π. βροτοῖς Eur. H. F. 508; πάντων . . . περιβλεπτότατοι Xen.

Hell. 7. 1, 30; διὰ ταῦτα π. εἶναι ἐν Ἑλλήσι καὶ ἐν βαρβάροις Id. Symp. 8, 38, etc.; π. παρά τισι Diod. 13. 92; π. ἐπ' ἀρετῇ Isocr. 187 B, cf. 356 E; ὑπὸ πάντων ἐπὶ κακία Id. 135 F; π. τὸ σῶμα, τὴν ὥραν Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀρσάκης, etc. Adv. -τως, Diod. 18. 30.

περιβλεπτότης, ητος, ἡ, *celebrity*, used as a title in Byz. περιβλέπω, intr. to *look round about, gaze around*, Ar. Eccl. 403; πρὸς τοὺς παρόντας Plat. Eryx. 395 C; μηδαμοῖ Xen. Lac. 3, 4; πάντη Luc.; etc.:—in Med. to *look about one, to be circumspect*, Arr. Epict. 3. 14, 3.

II. trans. to *look round at, πάντας* Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 4; so in Med., Ev. Marc. 3. 5. 2. to *seek after, covet for oneself, ἀρχὴν* App. Civ. 3. 7; so in Med., M. Anton. 7. 55. 3. to *look about for, τινὰ* or *τι* Luc. Vit. Auct. 12, Polyb. 5. 20, 5; so in Med., Id. 9. 17, 6.

4. to *gaze on, admire, respect*, π. τοῦνδικον Soph. O. C. 996; π. βίαν to *be jealous of, suspect force, or to covet it*, Eur. Ion 624:—Pass., περιβλέπεσθαι τίμιον, Lat. *digito monstrari*, Id. Phoen. 551; cf. περιβλεπτος.

περιβλεψίς, εως, ἡ, a *looking or gazing about*, Hipp. 1212 H; π. ὀμμάτων Arist. Physiogn. 3, 9. 2. *close examination*, Plut. Alex. 23.

περιβλημα, τό, *anything put round one, a covering, like περιβύλαιον* (q. v.), Plat. Polit. 288 B, cf. Democr. ap. Ath. 525 D.

περιβλητέον, verb. Adj. *one must put round, τινί τι* Muson. ap. Stob. 413. 12; *one must surround, τι θριγκῶ* Geop. 10. 1, 1.

περιβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for clothing thoughts in words, σχῆμα* Walz Rhett. 3. 268, Eust. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 1949. 17.

περιβλητος, ον, (περιβάλλω) *put round, of the prepuce*, Eccl. II. to *be gained, πλοῦτος* Clem. Al. 944.

περιβληχρος, ον, *very weak*, Ar. Rh. 4. 621.

περιβλύζω and περιβλύω, intr. to *boil or bubble all round, κύματα περιβλύει σπιλάδεσσι* Ar. Rh. 4. 788; περὶ δ' ἔβλυσεν αἶμα βοείη Q. Sm. 10. 150; γῆ . . . νάμασι περιβλύζουσα *gushing with streams*, Arist. Mund. 5, 11. 2. c. acc. to *cause to gush around, περιβλύσαι αὐτῷ λίμνην* Philostr. 116.

περιβοάω, to *shout round about*, Poll. 8. 154, Phalar., etc. περιβόησις, εως, ἡ, *great clamour*, Artemid. 1. 51, etc.; περιβοησία Id. 2. 30, 65., 3. 31, 37, etc.

περιβόητος, ον, roct. *περίβωτος*, q. v.: (περιβοάω):—*noised abroad, much talked of, famous*, π. τινὰ ποιεῖν Dem. 915. 25; ὁ στόλος . . . π. ἐγένετο Thuc. 6. 31, cf. Dem. 1011. 19; μέγα καὶ π. ἔργον Menand. Πλοκ. 1. 3. 2. in bad sense, *notorious, scandalous*, Lys. 99. 7, Antiph. Ἀλειπτρ. 1; τάντης τῆς . . . αἰσχρᾶς καὶ περιβοήτου συστάσεως Dem. 324. 29, cf. Dinarch. 107. 4:—Adv. -τως, *notoriously*, Aeschin. 16. 6, Dem. 213. 6.

II. act. *crying aloud*, as epith. of Ares, περιβόητος ἀντιάζων *meeting me with shrieks and cries*, Soph. O. T. 192; in Plat. Phileb. 45 E, περιβοήτους ἀπεργάζεται makes them *utter frantic cries*, cf. 47 A.

περιβοθρεύω, to *make a trench round*, Walz Rhett. 1. 497, Jo. Chrys. περιβοθρόμαι, Pass. to *have a trench dug round*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 13, 1.

περιβόλαιον, τό, (περιβάλλω) *that which is thrown round, a covering, θανάτου περιβόλαια* corpse-clothes, Eur. H. F. 549; π. σαρκὸς ἡβώντα *youthful incasements of flesh, i. e. youth, manhood*, Ib. 1269; a *covering for the feet*, Plut. Arat. 43; a *chariot-cover*, Id. Alex. 67; a *bed-cover*, Galen.; etc. II. περίβολος II, C. I. 4590.

περιβολή, ἡ, (περιβάλλω) *anything which is thrown round, a covering, garment*, Plat. Polit. 280 B; *dress*, Luc. Hermot. 19, Arr. Epict. 3. 1, 1: *the turn or fold of a bandage*, Hipp. Fract. 761:—then modified by the context in various ways, χειρῶν περιβολαὶ *embraces*, Eur. I. T. 903;—so περιβολαὶ alone, Xen. Cyn. 7, 3, Plut. Rom. 8; περιβολαὶ χθονός, i. e. the *grave*, Eur. Tro. 389; π. [ξίφεος] a *scabbard*, Id. Phoen. 276; ἀτοιχοὶ π. σκηνωμάτων tents, Id. Ion 1133; π. σφραγισμάτων the *sealed coverings*, Id. Hipp. 864: absol. of *walls round a town, ἐπτάπυργοι* π. Id. Phoen. 1078 (ubi v. Valck., 1085); αἱ ἔκτοσθεν π. Luc. Anach. 20. II. a *space enclosed, compass, οἰκίης μεγάλης* π. a *house of large compass*, Hdt. 4. 79:—π. νοσήματος its *extent or amount*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 946. 2. a *circumference, circuit, χωρίου . . . γωνιώδη* π. ἔχοντος Thuc. 8. 104; π. ποιεῖσθαι to *make a circuit*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 30; κύκλον τινὰ καὶ π. ἔχουσα ὁδός Plut. Lucull. 21. III. metaph., 1. a *compassing, endeavouring after*, π. τῆς ἀρχῆς, Lat. *affectatio imperii*, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 40. 2. ἡ π. τοῦ λόγου the *whole compass of the matter, long and short of it*, Isocr. 85 D, 284 A; ἡ καθόλου π. τῶν πραγμάτων Polyb. 16. 20, 9. 3. in Rhet. the *dress in which thoughts are clothed, diction*, Walz Rhett. 3. 268, Philostr. 511; Lat. *circumjecta oratio*, Quintil. 4. 2, 117; cf. περιβλητικός.

περιβολιβδῶ, to *case in lead*, v. sub μόλιβος.

περίβολος, ον, (περιβάλλω) *going round, compassing, encircling, στέφεια* Eur. I. A. 1477; *κάνναι* Pherecr. Ἴπν. 8. II. as Subst., περίβολος, ὁ, = *περιβολή, ἐχίδνης περίβολοι* the *spires or coils of a serpent*, Eur. Ion 993; in pl. *walls round a town*, Hdt. 1. 181, Eur. Tro. 1141;—so in sing., Thuc. 1. 89; ὁ τῆς πόλεως π. Plat. Legg. 759 A; ἐν οἰκείῳ π. in a *cage of his own*, Id. Theaet. 197 C; of the *body as the case of the soul*, Id. Crat. 400 C; περίβολοι οἰκήσεων Id. Rep. 548 A. 2. an *enclosure, circuit, compass*, π. νεωρίων Eur. Hcl. 1530; of a temple, the *whole sacred precincts*, Plut. Solon 32, Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 5.

περιβομβέω, to *hum round*, Luc. Lexiph. 16, Imag. 13.

περιβόμβησις, εως, ἡ, a *humming round*, Marc. Eugen. Ecphr. 167 ed. Kayser.

περιβόρειος, ον, *northern*, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 757.

περιβόσκω, to *let feed around, τὰς ἵππους* Byz.:—Pass., c. acc., of the *cattle, to feed on all round*, Nic. Al. 391, Th. 611, Luc.; of *pastoral tribes, π. γαῖαν* Dion. P. 383; metaph., *περιβύσκειται ἀνθρακα τέφρη* Call. Ap. 84.

περιβοτανίζω, to weed round about, Gloss.
περίβουνος, *ov*, surrounded by hills, Plut. Philop. 14.
περιβράσσω, to shake all round, rush round, Nilus in Phot. Bibl. 514.
25:—so in Med., περιβράσσεσθαι γέλωτι Nicet. in Fabr. B. Gr. 6. 407.
περιβραχίωνιος, *a, ov*, round or on the arm, φόρημα Plut. Demosth. 30:
—περιβραχίονιον, τό, an armlet or piece of armour for the arm, Xen.
Cyr. 6. 1, 51 and 4, 2, Dion. H. 10. 37.
περιβρέμω, to roar or bellow round about, Orph. Arg. 687 (in tmesi),
Ap. Rh. 2. 323; also in Med., c. dat., Opp. C. 2. 67, Diou. P. 131.
περιβρέχω, to moisten around, Manass. Amat. 4. 9, etc.
περιβρίθης, *és*, very heavy, Synes. 15 D.
περιβρίθω [ῖ], intr. to hang down the head much, to be exceeding heavy,
Nic. Al. 180, Th. 851, Arat. 1049; πετάλοισι with leaves, Nic. Al. 143:
ἀγαθοῖς, πλούτῳ Byz.
περιβρομέω, = περιβρέμω, Ap. Rh. 4. 17; c. acc., Id. 1. 879.
περιβρυής, *és*, very luxuriant, Nic. Th. 531, 841.
περιβρυχάομαι, Dep. to roar around, of beasts, Basil.
περιβρύχιος [ῦ], *a, ov*, engulfed by the surge all round, οἰδματα π.
waves swallowed up by one another, i. e. wave upon wave, Soph. Ant.
336; cf. ὑποβρύχιος. (For the Root, v. sub βρύχιος.)
περίβρωτος, *ov*, gnawed round about, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 9.
περιβυρσοδομαι, Pass. to be covered with hides all round, Math. Vett. 6.
περιβύω, to stop up round about, Agath. 150 C, Hesych. II. to
stuff in all round, τί τιμι Luc. Gall. 11.
περιβωμίζομαι, Pass. to be led round the altars, Malal. 2. 74 C, 82 D.
περιβώμιος, *ov*, round the altar, Suid. s. v. ἔλεγος:—in LXX (2 Paral.
34. 3), τὰ π. are prob. images placed about the altar:—Peribomius
seems to be a nickname for an impostor in Juv. 2. 16.
περίβωτος, *ov*, poet. for περιβόητος, Anth. P. app. 111, 163, al.
περιγάννυμι, to cheer greatly, Byz.
περιγάνω, to polish all round, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 107.
περιγεγονότως, Adv. triumphantly, Jo. Chrys.
περιγεγραμμένως, Adv. definitely, Schol. Ar. Pax 418.
περιγέγωνα, to shout round about, τὸ περιγεγώνος, sonorousness, re-
stored for -γεγονός by Casaubon in Diog. L. 5. 65.
περίγειος, *ov*, around the earth, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 47. II. about
the earth, earthly, opp. to οὐράνιος, Isocr. Epist. 10, Plut. 2. 745 B, 887 B,
1029 D:—τὸ περίγειον the whole of the earth around, Anna Comn. 1. 168.
περιγειότης, *ητος*, *ή*, proximity to the earth, Ptolem.
περιγέλαστος, *ov*, very ridiculous, Eccl.
περιγελᾶω, to deride, τινά Apoll. de Constr. 281.
περιγενητικός, *ή, όν*, superior, victorious, Plut. 2. 1055 E.
περιγηθής, *és*, very joyful, Ap. Rh. 3. 814., 4. 888.
περιγηράσκω, to grow old in succession, Joseph. B. J. 3. 10, 8.
περιγίγνομαι, Ion. and later -γίνομαι [ῖ]: fut. γενήσομαι: aor. ἐγε-
νόμην: pf. -γέγονα. To be superior to others, to prevail over, over-
come, excel:—Construction, in full, c. gen. pers. et dat. rei, μήτι δ' ἡνίοχος
περιγίγνεται ἡνίοχοιο Il. 23. 318; ὅσων περιγιγνόμεθ' ἄλλων πύξ τε πα-
λαιμοσύνη τε Od. 8. 102, cf. 252; π. τινος πολυτροπή Hdt. 2. 121, 5, cf.
Thuc. 1. 55; τοσοῦτον π. τινος τάχει Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 19; τῶν χρημάτων
τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς π. ταῖς ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων δαπάναις Isocr. 93 B;—also c. acc.
rei, ὅσα .. περιγίγνοντο ἐμοῦ Dem. 306. 10; π. τὰ Ὀλύμπια Plut. 2.
242 A;—c. gen. pers. only, Hdt. 1. 207, Ar. Vesp. 604, Plat., etc.;—in
Hdt. 9. 2, c. acc. pers., κατὰ τὸ ἰσχυρὸν Ἑλλάδας .. π., v. Schwigh.:—
absol. to be superior, prevail, Hdt. 1. 214, Thuc. 4. 27, etc.; π. τῆ συμ-
βολῆ, τῷ πλῶ Hdt. 6. 109, Thuc. 8. 104:—π. πρὸς τινα or πρὸς τι Thuc.
1. 69., 5. 111. 2. of things, ἦν τι περιγένηται σφι τοῦ πολέμου if
they gain any advantage in the war, Id. 6. 8; π. ὑμῖν πλήθος νεῶν you
have a superiority in number of ships, 2. 87; π. ὑμῖν τὸ μὴ προκάμνειν
we have the advantage in not .., 2. 39:—this sense runs into II. 3, v.
Arnold ad 2. 39. II. to live over, get over, to survive, escape, Lat.
salvus evadere, Hdt. 1. 82, 122, etc., Thuc. 4. 27, etc.; οἱ περιγεγόμενοι
the survivors, Hdt. 5. 64, etc.; also c. gen. rei, περιεγένετο τούτου τοῦ
πάθεος he survived, escaped from this disaster, Ib. 46; π. τῆς δίκης Plat.
Legg. 905 A; so, π. ἐκ τῶν μεγίστων Thuc. 2. 49. 2. of things,
to remain over and above, Ar. Pl. 554, Lysias 185. 9; τάλαντα ἃ περιε-
γένοντο τῶν φόρων which remained from the tribute, the surplus, Xen.
Hell. 2. 3, 8; τὸ περιγιγνόμενον ἐκ τῶν φόρων ἀργύριον Isocr. 175 B,
cf. Plat. Legg. 742 B; τὰ περιγιγνόμενα the revenues, Ar. An. 7. 17,
4. 3. of things also, to be left over and above, to be a result or con-
sequence, ἐκ τῶν μεγίστων κινδύνων καὶ πόλει καὶ ἰδιώτῃ μέγιστα τιμαὶ
π. Thuc. 1. 144; ἀμαχεί π. τινί τι Id. 4. 73; τί αὐτῷ περιεγένονεν ἐκ
τῆς φιλοσοφίας; Aristipp. ap. Diog. L. 2. 68; περιεγένετο ὥστε καλῶς
ἔχειν Xen. An. 5. 8, 26; τούτου .. περιγιγνεσθαι μέλλοντος, παθεῖν τι
κακόν Dem. 31. 24; ἐκ τούτων περιγίγνεται τι the upshot of the matter
is .., Id. 102. fin.; ταῖς μὲν .. πεισθεῖαι ἢ σωτηρία περιεγένετο to those
who complied safety was the result, 252. 12; περίεστι δέ μοι ταῦτα οἷα
τοῖς κακόν τι νοῦσιν ὑμῖν περιγένοιτο that is what I have got by the busi-
ness, and I hope that you who think evil may get the like, 1483. 18; ἀγδῆς
δύξα τῆ πόλει παρὰ τοῖς πολλοῖς π. 1433. 24.—Cf. περίεμι throughout.
περιγλάγῆς, *és*, (γλάγος) full of milk, Il. 16. 642.
περιγληνάομαι, Dep. (γλήνη) to turn round the eyeballs, glare around,
περιγληνώμενος ὄσσοις, of a lion, Theocr. 25. 241.
περιγληνής, *és*, very bright, Arat. 476: but περίγληνος, *ov*, f. l. for
πυριγ-, Orph. Lith. 651.
περίγλισχος, *ov*, very slicky, Hipp. Aph. 1251, cf. 1138 D.
περιγλυκύνομαι, Pass. to become very sweet, Gloss.
περίγλυκος, *eia, v*, very sweet: Sup. -κιστος, Ael. N. A. 15. 7.
περιγλύφω, to peel round about, ὠά Aristid. 1. 283, Eccl.
περιγλώξ, ὠχας, *ό, ή*, f. l. in Hes. Sc. 398; v. περιτελέθω.

περίγλωσσος, *ov*, ready of tongue, eloquent, Pind. P. 1. 82.
περιγλωττίς, *idos, ή*, a covering of the tongue, Ath. 6 C.
περιγνάμπω, to double a headland, Μάλειαν Od. 9. 80; ἀίρην Ap.
Rh. 2. 364.
περιγογγύζω, to murmur round about, ἄσσ' ἄν π. πολίται Phocyl. 6.
περιγομφόομαι, Pass. to be pierced by nails, dub. I. Liban. 3. 218.
περίγοργος, *ov*, very fierce, Malal. 1. 14 B, 42 E.
περίγρα, *ή*, a pair of compasses, Eust. 1960. 18, Suid.
περίγραμμα, τό, a line drawn round, outline, Aristaen. 1. 10. II.
an enclosed space, ring, Luc. Anach. 38.
περιγραπτέον, verb. Adj. one must trace out, σκιαγραφίαν ἀρετῆς Plat.
Rep. 365 C. II. one must cancel, Ath. 180 B. III. one
must conclude, τι Apoll. de Constr. 23.
περιγραπτικός, *ή, όν*, of or for circumscribing, Greg. Nyss.
περιγραπτός, *όν*, marked round, ἐκ περιγραπτῶν from a circumscribed
space, Thuc. 7. 49; τόπω π. φιλία Eust. Orusc. 333. 60.
περιγραφέυς, *έως, ό*, one who marks round, cancels, etc., Gloss.
περιγραφή, *ή*, a line drawn round, an outline, sketch, π. τις ἐξῶθεν
περιγεγραμμένη Plat. Legg. 768 C, cf. Polit. 277 C; τῆ π. προαγαγεῖν
καὶ διαρθρῶσαι Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 17; ταῖς π. διορίζεται πρότερον,
ὑστερον δὲ λαμβάνει τὰ χρώματα Id. G. A. 2. 6, 29; ἴδοι τις ἄν καὶ
ἀπ' ἐσθῆτος καὶ τῆσιν ἄλλοι π. lineaments, Hipp. 22. 38; ἡ τοῦ προσ-
ώπου π. Luc. Imagg. 6; κατὰ περιγραφὴν, opp. to κατὰ πλάτος, cited
from Nemes; cf. περιγράφω II, ὑπογράφω. 2. a circumscription,
circuit, [ῆ Βαβυλῶν] ἔχει π. μᾶλλον ἔθνους ἢ πόλεως Arist. Pol. 3. 3,
5, cf. Polyb. 4. 39, 1, cf. 9. 21, 3. 3. that which is marked by an
outline, an impression, π. ποδοῖν Aesch. Cho. 207. II. a deter-
mining, limitation, τῆς ἀπολαύσεως Diod. 3. 16: a termination, τῶν
κακῶν Joseph.; τοῦ θηριώδους βίου Tatian. III. = περιβολή
III. 3, Hermog.; αἱ π. τῶν διανοιῶν Luc. Dem. Enc. 32. IV.
circumvention, fraud, Theophil. Instt. 1. 6, 3.
περιγράφω [ᾶ], to draw a line round, mark round, Lat. circumscribo,
περιγράφει τῆ μαχαίρῃ τὸν ἥλιον ἐς τὸ ἔδαφος Hdt. 8. 137; π. κύκλον
to draw a circle round, Id. 7. 60; π. ἔσον ἐναριστῶν κύκλον Eupol.
Ταξ. 1; ἡ ταῦτα τὰ πεδία περιγράφουσα γραμμὴ Polyb. 2. 14, 8:—
often in Euclid, to circumscribe one figure about another:—absol. to
draw a circle, Ar. Pax 879. 2. to define, determine, limit, π. τοῦ
ἔτους χρόνον Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 12; π. ἅτι .. ἐγγύτατα τοῦ πράγματος
Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 11; τὴν πολλὴν βρῶσιν Heracl. Tar. ap. Ath. 64 E;
so in Med., Arist. Metaph. 10. 7, 1:—Pass., περιεγέγραπτα, ὡς εἶοικε, ..
μέχρι ἄσου ἢ νίκῃ ἐδέδοτο αὐτοῖς Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 13; of countries, to
be bounded, Diod. 3. 41, cf. Tim. Locr. 97 E. 3. to terminate,
finish, conclude, τὴν βίβλον Diod. 2. fin., 3. fin., etc.; τὰς ὑπαθήκας Plut.
2. 14 A, cf. 895 C; ἀρχὸν τὸ ζῆν Ath. 388 C. II. to draw in out-
line, trace or sketch out, Lat. delineare, περιγεγράφω ταύτη Arist. Eth.
N. 1. 7, 17:—Med., σκιὰν περιγράφασθαι to draw oneself an outline,
Poll. 7. 128:—cf. περιγραπτέον, περιγραφή. III. to enclose as
it were within brackets, to cancel, annul, in Att. διαγράφω, Demonic.
'Αχ. 1, Plut. 2. 334 C, Anth. P. 5. 68: to reject as spurious, Epict.
Enchir. 33, Ath. 180 E; π. τινὰ ἐκ πολιτείας to exclude from civic
privileges, Aeschin. 83. fin.; cf. Ruhnck. Tim.
περιγυρῆς, *idos, ή*, (γυρῶς) a circumference, Hesych.
περιγυρῶ, to bend or lead round, Nicet. Ann. 73 B.
περιδαῖδάλος, *ov*, all-variegated, Opp. C. 4. 388.
περιδαῖος, *ov*, Aeol. for περι-ἰδαῖος, lying round Ida, Pind. Fr. 126.
περιδαῖω, to set on fire all round, Opp. H. 5. 411, in Med.:—Pass. to
burn round about, περιδαῖομαι Ἐνδυμῶνι I burn with love for him (as
in Lat. ardere aliquem), Ap. Rh. 4. 58.
περιδάκρυς, *v*, weeping much, tearful, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 330, Eccl.
περιδάμναμαι, Dep. to subdue utterly, Q. Sm. 1. 165., 3. 21, etc.
περιδαρδάπτω, to devour greedily, Hesych.
περιδέεια, *ή*, exceeding fear, Suid.
περιδέης, *és*, (δέος) very timid or fearful, π. γενέσθαι Hdt. 5. 44; τινί
at a thing, Id. 7. 15; τινος of or for a person or thing, Thuc. 3. 38, Ep.
Plat. 348 B; π. μὴ .., Thuc. 3. 80, Andoc. 34. 22:—Adv. -ῶς, in great
fear, Thuc. 6. 83, etc.; π. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Isocr. 200 E. II.
causing great fear, very terrible, Id. 19 C, Alciphro 2. 4.
περιδέιδω, fut. -δείσομαι: aor. I περιέδεισα, in Hom. (only in II.)
always in Ep. forms περιδέεισαν, περιδέεισασα, etc.: pf. περιδέειδικα,
Ep. περιδέειδια Hom. To be in great fear or dread about, c. gen.,
αἰνῶς γὰρ Δαναῶν π. Il. 10. 93, cf. 17. 240; c. dat. to be in great fear
for, Ἀθῆνῃ πᾶσι περιδέεισασα θεοῖσι 15. 123; Αἴαντι περιδέεισαντες
23. 822; τῷ βα περιδέεισαν 11. 508; ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ περιδέειδια, μὴ τι
πάθῃσιν 17. 242; περιδέεισασ' Ἀχιλλῆι, μὴ .. 21. 328:—c. inf. to fear
greatly to do, Ap. Rh. 2. 1203; c. acc., γαλέην περιδέειδια Batr. 51.
περιδέινος, *ov*, f. l. for περιδίνος, Hesych.
περιδειπνέω, to cause one to eat a funeral feast, LXX (2 Regg. 3. 35):
—Med. to enjoy as a feast, Artemid. 4. 81.
περιδειπνον, τό, a funeral feast, Dem. 321. 25, Menand. 'Οργ. 3; τὸ
π. τοῦ βίου λαμπρὸν ποιῶ Anaxipp. Ἐγκαλ. 1. 42.
περιδειρον, τό, (δειρή) the circumference of the neck, Poll. 2. 135.
περιδέξιος, *ov*, with two right hands, i. e. using both hands alike, Lat.
ambidexter, Il. 21. 163:—where περιδέξιος is used for ἀμφιδέξιος, metri
grat.; for, though περί has in the main the same sense with ἀμφί, yet
this is the only compd. in which it has the notion of doubleness proper
to ἀμφί, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀμφίς III; of a slave, Anth. P. 12. 247:—
Adv. -ίως, Philostr. 511. 2. very dexterous or expert, λόγοι Ar.
Nub. 949; ἀνῆρ Synes. 37 A. 3. convenient, Opp. C. 1. 114,
454. II. going round the right arm: hence περιδέξιον, τό, an
armlet for the right arm, LXX (Ex. 35. 22, Isai. 3. 21).

περιδεξιότης, ἴσος, ἢ, *equal dexterity with both hands*, Anna Comn.
 περιδέριος, ὄν, (δέρη) *passed round the neck*, δ π. κόσμος Plut. Galb.
 17; στέφανος Id. 2. 647 E, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 519. II. περι-
 δέριον, τό, *a necklace*, Ar. Fr. 309. 5, Arist. Poët. 16, 3, Plut. Sertor.
 14, Luc. Pisc. 12, etc.
 περιδέρης, ἴδος, ἢ, *a necklace*, Poll. 2. 235., 5. 55.
 περιδέρκομαι, ποët. for περιβλέπω, Anth. P. 5. 289, Nonn. D. 22. 58.
 περιδέρω, *to flay off all round*, τὸ δέρμα Galen.
 περιδέσις, εὼς, ἢ, *a tying round*, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 18. extr.
 περιδεσμεύω, *to tie round*, Schol. Ar. Eccl. 118, 319; also -δεσμέω,
 Geop. 17. 19, 3, Jo. Chrys.
 περιδέσμιος, ὄν, *tied round*, Nonn. D. 48. 142.
 περιδέσμιος, ὁ, *a dand, belt, girdle*, Aristaen. 1. 25.
 περιδεύω, *to wet all round*, Byz.
 περιδέω, fut. -δήσω, *to bind, tie round or on*, τινί τι Hdt. 1. 193, Ar.
 Eccl. 127; —Med. *to bind round oneself*, περισφύριον περιδέεται Hdt. 4.
 176; τὴν φάν π. περὶ τὴν ὄσφυν Hermipp. Στρατ. 6; λόφον, πώγωνα,
 στεφάνους π. Ar. Ran. 1038, Eccl. 100, 122; of pugilists, ἀντὶ ἱμάντων
 σφαίρας περιεδοῦμεθα Plat. Legg. 830 B, cf. Plut. 2. 825 E. 2. *to*
bind round, *dandage with a thing*, πόδα ἱμάσι Hipp. Fract. 760; ἀραχ-
 νίους Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 4.
 περιδήλος, ὄν, *very clear, quite manifest*, Phot. Epist., Hesych.
 περιδήμα, τό, *anything bound round, a band*, Dio Chr. 1. 628 Reiske.
 περιδηριάω, *to fight about*, περιδηριώοντα Q. Sm. 6. 287; so in Med.,
 περιδηριώονται Id. 4. 165.
 περιδηρίτος, ὄν, *fought about*, like περιμάχητος, Anth. P. 5. 219.
 περιδιαίρω, *to part off all round*, Oribas. 4 Mai.
 περιδιδύσκω, *to put on*, διάδημα Byz. —so in Med., Eust. Opusc. 21. 94.
 περιδίδωμι, only used in Med. περιδίδομαι, *to stake or wager*, c. gen.
 rei (i. e. pretii), τρίποδος περιδώμεθον ἢ λέβητος *let us make a wager*
 of a tripod, i. e. *let us wager a tripod (to be paid by the loser)*, Il. 23.
 485; ἐμέθεν περιδώσομαι αὐτῆς *I will wager for myself*, i. e. *pledge*
 myself, Od. 23. 78; π. πότερον .. *to lay a wager whether ..*, Ar. Ach.
 1115; so, περιδίδομαι περὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς *I stake my head*, Id. Eq. 791;
 c. dat. pers. added, περιδίδου μοι περὶ θυματιδῶν ἄλων *have a wager*
 with me for a little thyme-salt, Id. Ach. 772; περιδίδου νῦν ἐμοί, εἰ μὴ ..,
 Id. Nub. 644.
 περιδιείρω, *to pass through and embrace*, Philostr. 819.
 περιδίνω, *to whirl or wheel round*, ἐαυτὸν κύκλῳ Aeschin. 77. 29;
 τυφῶν π. τὴν ναῦν Luc. V. H. 1. 9: *to set in motion all round*, Alciphr.
 1. 39; Pass. *to run circling round*, πόλιν περιδινθήτην (aor. pass.) Il. 22.
 165 (Spitzn. divisim πόλιν πέρι διν-); so in Med., Anth. P. 7. 485; absol.
to be whirled round, Tim. Locr. 97 C; *to spin round like a top*, Xen.
 Symp. 7, 3, Luc., etc.; so also intr. in Act., dub. in Soph. Fr. 310.
 περιδίνης, ἐς, *whirled round*, Anth. P. 6. 23.
 περιδίνης, εὼς, ἢ, *a whirling round*, Plat. Flamin. 10, Id. 2. 888 D,
 Philostr. 880, etc.
 περιδίνος, ὁ, ἢ, *a rover, pirate*, Plat. Legg. 777 C, cf. Ath. 264 F.
 περιδιπλώω, *to wrap round, pack up*, LXX (Judith. 10. 5).
 περιδιφθερόομαι, Pass. *to be all covered with leather*, Io. Lyd. de Mens.
 3. 52.
 περιδίω, old Ep. form for περιδείω, *to be in great fear for*, c. dat.,
 used by Hom. only in 3 sing. impf. and always in tmesi, περὶ γὰρ διέ
 νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν Il. 9. 433., 11. 557; followed by a relat. clause, περὶ
 γὰρ διέ ποιμένι λαῶν, μὴ τι πάθει 5. 566; and without a dat., περὶ γὰρ
 διέ, μὴ μιν Ἀχαιοὶ .. ἔλωρ δηϊοίαι λίποιεν 17. 666, cf. Od. 22. 96.
 περιδιώκω, *to pursue on all sides*, Strab. 259 (vulg. ἐπιδ-), Sext. Emp.
 M. 1. 227.
 περιδνοφέω, *to wrap round with darkness*, Arat. 876.
 περιδόμημα, τό, *a surrounding edifice*, E. M. 255. 40.
 περιδονέω, *to move or drive round*, Dion. H. 1. 19.
 περιδοξος, ὄν, *very famous*, Achmes Onir. 41, etc. Adv. -ξως, Eccl.
 περιδοσις, εὼς, ἢ, (περιδίδομαι) *a bargain, wager*, Hesych.
 περιδου, aor. 2 imp. med. of περιδίδωμι:—but περιδοῦ, pres. imp. of
 περιδέω.
 περιδουπέω, *to ring around*, Philostr. 742, in Med.
 περιδραμητέον, verb. Adj., Hesych., *to expl. περιθρεκτέον*.
 περιδραξίς, ἢ, *a grasping with the hands*, Plut. 2. 392 A, cf. 979 D.
 περιδράσσομαι, Att. -τρομαι, Dep. *to grasp with the hand*, τινος Plut.
 Camill. 26, Lysand. 17.
 περιδρομάς, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of περιδρομος, *μίτρη* Anth. P. 5. 13.
 περιδρομή, ἢ, *a running round*, Plut. Aemil. 20, etc.; π. ποιέσθαι *to*
wheel about, Xen. Cyn. 10, 11. 2. *a revolution, orbit*, περιδρομαὶ
 ἐτῶν Eur. Hcl. 776; ἢ τοῦ ἡλίου π. Plut. 2. 886 C, etc. II. *a*
roundabout way, circuit, Ib. 493 D. III. *a getting round, cheat-*
ing, Memnon 8.
 περιδρομος, ὄν, *running round*, like the rail of a chariot, δισαὶ δὲ π.
 ἀντυγες ἦσαν Il. 5. 728; also of the naves of a wheel, Ib. 726; of the
 rim of a shield, Eur. El. 458, cf. Aesch. Theb. 495; of a net, Opp. H. 3.
 99. 2. *going about, roaming*, ἐκέτις φυγάς π. Aesch. Supp. 349; κύνες
 Ar. Ran. 472; γυνή π. *a roaming, lewd woman*, Theogn. 581. II.
 pass. *that can be run round*, and so *standing apart, detached*, κολώνη ..
 π. ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα Il. 2. 812; αὐλή π. Od. 14. 7; αὐλῶν Carcin. ap. Ath.
 189 D. 2. *surrounded*, ἄροτος .. ὄρεσι π., of Messenia, Eur. Fr.
 1068; π. οὔρεα γαῖα Ap. Rh. 3. 1085.
 περιδρομος, ὁ, as Subst. *that which surrounds*, as the rim of a shield,
 Eur. Tro. 1197; τοῦ τείχους ὁ π. the circuit of the wall, Plat. Criti.
 116 B; the string that runs round the top of a net (cf. ἐπίδρομος), Xen.
 Cyn. 2, 6., 10, 7, etc.; a gallery running round a building, Ar. Fr. 182,
 Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 53; the line round the head which defines the scalp, Poll.

2. 40; ὁ π. τῶν τριχῶν in Arist. Physiogn. 3, 12; ἐν π. in a circle,
 Plut. 2. 731 D.
 περιδρύπτω, *to tear all round, to peel the bark off a tree*, Anth. P. 9.
 706:—Pass., ἀγκῶνας περιδρύφθη (Ep. aor. pass.) *he had the skin all torn*
from off his arms, Il. 23. 395; π. χεῖρας καὶ πρόσωπα Philo 1. 311.
 περιδύω, *to pull off from round, strip off* (cf. περιαιρέω), ἐπεὶ περιδύσε
 χιτῶνας Il. 11. 100; τῶν αὐλητρίδων τὰ ἱμάτια περιέδυνεν Ath. 607
 F. 2. c. acc. pers. *to strip*, εἰ μὴ ἐφθησαν περιδύσαντες αὐτὸν Antipho
 117. 3; π. τὰ νεκρά App. Civ. 5. 68, etc. 3. c. acc. pers. et rei, *to*
strip one of a thing, χρήματα π. τινά Ib. 5. 67; τὰ ἐμά [ποιήματα] περι-
 δύσας τὸ μέτρον Epich. 98 Ahr.
 περιδώμεθον, v. sub περιδίδωμι.
 περιεγείρω, *to arouse*, Joseph. A. J. 2. 9, 4, in Pass.
 περιεδρεύω, (ἔδρα) *to sit round or invest a town*, Gloss.
 περιεῖδον, v. sub περιοράω:—cf. also περιόιδα.
 περιειλάς, ἄδος, ἢ, *encircling*, ζῶναι Eratosth. ap. Achill. Tat. Isag.
 153 C; but περιηγέες, as cited in Heraclid. Alleg. 50.
 περιειλέω, v. sub περιείλλω.
 περιείλημα, τό, *that which is wrapped round*, Poll. 7. 91, Schol. Ar. Nub. 10.
 περιείλησις, εὼς, ἢ, *wrapping round*, Oribas 308 Matth. 2. *a*
revolution, ἀστρον Poll. 4. 156; cf. περιήλυσις.
 περιειλητέον, verb. Adj. *one must wrap round*, τινί τι Philo Belop. 94.
 περιειλίσσω, Ion. for περιελίσσω.
 περιείλω, -ειλέω, or -ίλλω, *to fold or wrap round*, σακκία περὶ τοῦς
 πόδας περιειλεῖν (v. l. περιδεῖν, whence Cobet περιίλλειν) Xen. An. 4. 5,
 fin.; τῷ αὐτοῦ τραχήλῳ τι περιειλήσας Luc. Alex. 15. 2. *to wrap*
up, swathe, τὸ βρέτας περιειλήσαι πάντοθεν Ath. 672 D:—Med. *to*
swathe oneself, ῥακίοις περιειλάμενος (as restored from Phot. and Suid.
 for the MS. reading -ειλλόμενος or -ειλύμενος), Ar. Ran. 1066:—Pass.
to be wrapped up, Ath. 672 E; καλύμματι περιειλημένος Clearch. ap.
 Ath. 255 E, cf. Galen. 14. 265, etc.
 περιείμι (εἰμί sup) *to be around*, χωρίον φ̄ τειχίου περιῖν Thuc. 7.
 81; ἀ δὲ νῦν περιόντ' αὐτὸν .. ἐπαίρει but the circumstances which now
 excite him, Dem. 582. 12 (vulg. περιόντ'). II. like ὑπέριμι,
to be better than, superior to another, surpass, excel, c. gen. pers., τόσον
 ἐγὼ περὶ τ' εἰμί θεῶν περὶ τ' εἰμ' ἀνθρώπων Il. 8. 27, cf. Hdt. 3. 146; c.
 acc. rei, περὶ φρένας ἐμμεναι ἄλλων Il. 13. 631; περίεσσι γυναικῶν εἰδός
 τε μέγεθος τε Od. 18. 248, cf. 19. 326, etc.; οἱ περὶ μὲν βουλήν Δαναῶν
 περὶ δ' ἐστὲ μάχεσθαι (=μάχη) Il. 1. 258, cf. Od. 1. 66;—in Att.,
 also c. dat. rei, σοφία π. τῶν Ἑλλήνων Plat. Prot. 342 B, cf. Symp.
 222 E; and without the gen. pers. *to be superior*, ναυσὶ πολὺ π. Thuc. 6.
 22; πολλὸν π. πλήθει Hdt. 9. 31, cf. Xen. An. 1. 8, 13 and 9, 24; absol.,
 ἐλπίς τοῦ περιέσεσθαι hope of success, Thuc. 1. 144; ἐκ περιόντος at an
 advantage, Id. 8. 46; but, ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος from wantonness, Dem.
 1483. 15, Luc. Amor. 33; cf. περιουσία. III. *to overlive, out-*
live, τινὶ Hdt. 1. 121., 3. 119: absol. *to survive, remain alive*, often in
 Hdt., as 1. 11, 120, etc.; τὴν Ἑλλάδα π. ἐλευθέρην shall remain free, Id. 7.
 139; so also in Dem. 585. 18, etc.:—of things, *to be extant, to be in*
existence, Hdt. 1. 92, etc. 2. *to be over and above, to remain*, τὸ
 περιόν τοῦ στρατοῦ Thuc. 2. 79: esp. of property, money, etc., ἢ περι-
 οῦσα παρασκευή Id. 1. 89; π. τινὶ εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν Plat. Rep. 416 E;
 οἰόμενοι περιεῖναι χρήματά τῳ imagining that any one has a balance in
 his hands, Dem. 303. 22; τὰ περιόντα the surplus, balance, Plat. Legg.
 923 D, Isae. 55. 13; τὰ περιόντα χρήματα τῆς διοικήσεως the money
 remaining after paying the expenses, Dem. 1346. 18. 3. *to be left*
over and above, to be a result or consequence, περίεστιν ὑμῖν ἐκ τούτων
 what you have got by all this is .., Dem. 172. 9; ἐνίοις .. τὸ μηδὲν ἀνα-
 λῶσαι .. περίεστιν to some the result is that they spend nothing, Id. 565.
 2: often in bad sense, τοσοῦτον ὑμῖν περίεστιν τοῦ πρὸς ἐμὲ μίσους you
 have so much hatred against me left, Philipp. ap. Dem. 160. 12; τοσοῦτον
 αὐτῷ περιῖν (sc. τῆς ὑβρεως) Id. 520. 16; περιεῖναι αὐτῷ μηδὲν ἄλλ' ἢ
 τὰς ἀσχύνas Aeschin. 22. 8; ψήφισμαθ' ὑμῖν περίεσται, βελτίω δ' οὐδὲν
 ἔσται τὰ πράγματα you will have plenty of decrees, but .., Dem. 1432.
 16, cf. 565. 4; c. inf., περίεστι τῶν ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐρίζειν Id. 26. 19; so,
 τούτοις τοσοῦτον περίεστιν, ὥστε προσσυκοφαντοῦσιν so far are matters
 come with them, that .., Id. 1280. 1. Cf. περιγίγνομαι throughout.
 περιείμι (εἰμί ἰδο). [In Com. the ι in περί is sometimes elided in the
 part., περιών, περιόντες, Ar. Fr. 557, Pherecr. Incert. 25, Phryn. l. c.,
 Plat. Com. Incert. 14, Antiph. Incert. 18.] *To go round, fetter a com-*
pass, Hdt. 2. 138, etc.; π. κατὰ νότον τινί *to get round and take him*
in rear, Thuc. 4. 36; π. κατὰ τὰς κώμας *to go round to every village*,
 Plat. Min. 320 C; π. κατ' ἀγρούς Lys. 188. 24:—*to go about with idle*
questions or stories, βούλεσθε περιώντες πυνθάνεσθαι Dem. 43. 8, cf. 54.
 3., 69. 18., 280. 22, etc.; κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν π. Phryn. Com. Ἐφιάλτ. 1.
 4. 2. c. acc. loci, *to go round, compass*, π. τὸν νηὸν κύκλῳ Hdt.
 1. 159; π. Φυλακὰς *to go round the guards, visit them*, Id. 5. 33; τὸν
 βωμόν Ar. Pax 957; ἐν κύκλῳ περιῖται πάντα Id. Pl. 708; ὁ ἡλῖος κύκλῳ
 π. τὴν σελήνην Plat. Crat. 409 B, cf. Lach. 183 B; τὴν Ἑλλάδα περιῖται
 Xen. An. 7. 1, 33:—of sounds, αὐλῶν σε περίεσιον πνοή Ar. Ran.
 154. II. *to come round to one*, esp. in one's turn or by inherit-
 ance, ἢ ἀρχή, βασιληῆ περιεῖσι εἰς τινα Hdt. 1. 120., 2. 120. 2. of
 revolving periods, χρόνῳ περιόντος as time came round, Hdt. 2. 121, 1.,
 4. 155; ὁ κύκλος τῶν ὥρέων ἐς ταῦτ' ἐπεμῶν Id. 2. 4; περιόντι τῷ θερῆι,
 τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ Thuc. 1. 30, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 25. Cf. περιέρχομαι, -ήκω.
 περιεῖργω, Att. for the older form περιέργω, q. v.
 περιεῖρω, *to insert or fix round*, περὶ γόμφους π. τὰ ξύλα Hdt. 2. 96.
 περιεκτικός, ἢ, ὄν, (περιέχω) *containing*, c. gen., Sext. Emp. M. 10. 24,
 Galen., etc. 2. metaph. *comprehensive, general*, like τὸ περιέχον, Plut.
 2. 886 A, Ptolem.:—Adv. -κῶς, Hesych., etc. 3. *grasping*, opp. to
 ἐκχύτης (prodigal), Luc. Vit. Auct. 24. II. in Gramm., 1.

π. ὄνομα a noun denoting a place in which a number are collected, as παρθενῶν; 2. π. βῆμα, a Verb of both act. and pass. signf., as δωροῦμαι. III. for the passages of Hipp., v. sub περιεστικός.

περιεχύνω, to flow out all round, Eccl.

περιελάσσει, εως, ἢ, a driving or riding about, Hipp. Aër. 292. II. a place for driving round, a roadway, Hdt. I. 179.

περιελαύνω, fut. -ελῶ, to drive round, τὰς κύλικας π. to push the cups round, Xen. Symp. 2, 27, Poll. 6. 30, etc.:—Med. to drive together, collect for oneself, as cattle, booty, etc., Polyb. 4. 29, 6, etc. 2.

to drive about, harass, οἷσις πιθηκισμοῖς με περιελαύνεις Ar. Eq. 887; whence Elmsl. restored περιελάω σ' ἀλαζονείαις (for -είας), Ib. 290:—

Pass., περιελαυνόμενος τῇ στάσει Hdt. I. 60; μή με περιελαθέντα περιιδεῖν ὑπὸ τούτων Dem. 1049. 10. 3. to draw or build round, περὶ δ' ἔρκος ἔλασσε Il. 18. 564; περὶ δ' ἔρκος ἐλήλαται Od. 7. 113, cf. Aesch. Pers. 871; so, π. αὐλακα βαθεῖαν Plut. Rom. 11. II. seem-

ingly intr. (sub. ἄρμα, ἵππον, etc.), to drive or ride round, Hdt. I. 106, Thuc. 7. 44, Xen.; also c. acc. loci, ὅσα ἂν ἵππῳ ἐν ἡμερῇ μὴ περιελάσῃ as much ground as . . ., Hdt. 4. 7, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 32.

περιελεύσει, εως, ἢ, a coming or going round, Plut. 2. 916 D, Eust. Opusc. 203. 76.

περιελέξισ, εως, ἢ, circumvolution, Planud. Ov. Met. 2. 70, prob. I. Plut. Thes. 21: so περιελιγμός, ὁ, Agath. 59 D.

περιελίσσω, Att. -ττω, Ion. -ελίσσω:—to roll or wind round, τι περὶ τι Hdt. 8. 128, Xen. Cyn. 6, 17; τί τινι Hipp. Art. 859:—Med., π. ἱμάντας to wind caestus straps round one's arms, Plat. Prot. 342 C:—

Pass. to be wound round, περιελιχθέντα περὶ τὴν γῆν ὥσπερ οἱ ὄφεις Plat. Phaedo 112 D, cf. 113 B, C; οἱ ὄφεις περιελίττονται ἀλλήλοις Arist. H. A. 5. 4, cf. 9. 39, 7:—metaph., μηδὲν ὑγιὲς στρέφειν καὶ π., like Lat. volvere, Plut. Crass. 29. II. to encompass by winding

round, of a spider, περιδεῖ καὶ π. τοῖς ἀραχνίους Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 4; [ὁ ἐλέφας τῷ μυκτῆρι] τὰ δένδρα π. Id. P. A. 2. 16, 2.

περιελκυσμός, ὁ, distraction, τῆς ψυχῆς Plotin. 418 B.

περιέλκω, Att. aor. περιέλκω (v. ἔλκω):—to drag round, drag about, Xen. An. 7. 6, 10; π. τινὰ ὡς ἀνδράποδον Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 1; π. τὸν Ἐκτορα τῷ τείχει Philostr. 735:—Pass., Hipp. Fract. 761, Art. 781. 2. to draw round another way, divert, distract, κύκλω π. τινὰ, Lat. hic illuc ducere, Plat. Charm. 174 B; π. διάνοιαν ἐπὶ τι Galen.:—

Pass., Plat. Prot. 352 C; ἀπὸ τινος εἰς τι Longin. 15. 11.

περιενίσταμαι, Pass. to be at hand, περιενισταμένον τοῦ ἥρος Theophr. H. P. 3. 4, 2.

περιεννύμι, to put round, περὶ δ' ἄμβροτα εἶματα ἔσσαν Il. 16. 670, 680; περὶ μὲν τὰ ἄ τεύχεα ἔσσαν 18. 451: Med., χλαῖναν περιέσασθαι to put on one's cloak, Hes. Opp. 537; cf. περιτίθημι I.

περιεξανθέω, to break out all round, μέλασιν ἐξανθήμασιν Galen. 3. 169.

περιεπτισμένως, (περιπτίσσω) Adv. winnowed, clean, Poll. 6. 150.

περιέπω: impf. περιείπον Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 5; fut. περιέψω: aor. περιέσπον, inf. περισπεῖν,—this aor. only poet. and in Ion. Prose: fut. med. περιέψομαι Hdt. (v. infr.); and aor. pass. περιεφθῆναι Hdt. (v. infr.): only the pres. and impf. occur in Att. Prose. To treat with exceedingly great heed, whether well or ill, but in good writers almost always with an Adv. or some modal word, to determine the sense: 1. in

good sense, εἴ π. τινὰ to treat him well, Hdt. I. 73, etc.; ὡς κάλλιστα π. τινὰ Id. 2. 69; π. τινὰ ταῖς μεγίσταις τιμαῖς Xen. Symp. 8, 38; π. τινὰ ὡς εὐεργέτην καὶ φίλον Id. Cyr. 4. 4, 12; also, without any modal word, to treat with respect or honour, to caress, Lat. colo, foveo, Id. Mem. 2. 9, 5, Dion. H. 8. 45, Plut. Num. 3; ἐπῆνει καὶ περιείπε Ar. Epict. 3. 23, 14. 2. in bad sense, τρηχέως, κάρτα τρηχέως π. to handle roughly, Hdt. I. 73, 114; ἀεικίη περισπεῖν τινὰ, Lat. ignominia afficere, I. 115; τρηχέως κάρτα π. ἀεικίη Ib. 73; π. τινὰ ἄτε πολέμιον 2. 69; π. ὡς ἀνδράποδα 7. 181; εἰ δὲ μή, περιέψεσθαι ὡς πολέμιους, where the fut. may either be act. we will treat you as enemies, or pass. you shall be treated as . . . 2. 115., 7. 149:—often in Pass., τρηχέως περιεφθῆναι ὑπὸ τινος 5. 1, 81, al.; κακῶς περιέπεσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ νοσήματος Hipp. 105 D; οὐ πάννυ τι καλῶς π. Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 16. 3. absol.

in part. with vigilance, Polyb. 4. 10, 5.—The synonym. ἀμφίεπω is poet.

περιεργάζομαι, fut. -εργάσομαι: fut. -εργασθήσομαι in pass. sense, Achmes Onir. 231: (περιεργός): Dep. To take more pains than enough about a thing, to waste one's labour on it, with a part., περιεργάζοντο δοκέοντες πρώτοι ἀνθρώπων γεγονέναι Hdt. 2. 15; Σωκράτης περιεργάζεται ζητῶν τὰ τε ὑπὸ γῆς καὶ τὰ ἐπουράνια Plat. Apol. 19 B; περιεργασμαι μὲν ἐγὼ περὶ τούτων εἰπὼν, περιεργασται δ' ἡ πόλις πεισθεῖσα ἐμοί Dem. 248. 25:—c. dat. modi, τῷ θυλάκῳ περιεργασθαι that they had overdone it with their 'sack' (i. e. need not have used the word), Hdt. 3. 46; π. τοῖς σημείοις to overact one's part, Arist. Poët. 26, 6; π. τῷ οἰκιδίῳ to go to a needless expense with his house, Ael. V. H. 4. 11; so pf. in pass. sense, οὐδὲ περιεργασται ἐν αὐτοῖς nor is there any superfluity herein, Luc. Herod. 6, cf. Ael. V. H. 2. 44:—c. acc., π. τι καινόν to be busy about 'some new thing,' Ar. Eccl. 200. 2. to be a busybody, meddle with other folk's affairs, Dem. 805. 4, cf. 890. 5; π. τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν to interfere in Italian affairs, Polyb. 18. 34, 2.

περιεργασία, ἢ, = περιεργία Longin. 3. 4. II. care, sorrow, Achmes Onir. 231.

περιεργαστέον, verb. Adj. one must take great pains, π. ἴνα . . . Antipho 119. 31; οὐδὲν π. Plut. 2. 1004 D.

περιεργέω, to be περιεργός, busy, meddling, Schol. Soph. Aj. 586.

περιεργία, ἢ, over-exactness in doing, writing, etc., Lat. curiositas, Hipp. 22. 22, Plat. Sisyph. 387 D, Plut. 2. 516 A; ὑπὸ περιεργίας Luc. D. Deor. 7. 4; πεμμάτων περιεργίαι curiosities of cakes, Id. Nigrin. 33. II. an intermeddling with other folk's affairs, officiousness, Theophr. Char. 13, Luc. V. H. I. 5. III. curious arts, jugglery, Epiphan. 24. 2, al.

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περιεργό-πένητες, οἱ, poor scholars, name of a book written for their use, Hesych. Epist. ad Eulog.

περιεργός, ον, (*ἐργω) careful overmuch, over-careful, taking needless trouble, Lys. 123. 24; of physicians, Arist. Respir. 21, 7; of grammarians, Anth. P. 11. 322. 2. busy about other folk's affairs, meddling, curious, a busybody, Lat. curiosus, Isocr. 102 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 1; περιεργα βλέπειν to look curiously, Anth. P. 12. 175. 3. inquisitive, of an inquiring mind, Hdn. 4. 12. II. pass. done with especial care, π. πόλεμος a very expensive war, Isocr. Antid. § 124. 2. over-

wrought, too elaborate, Ar. Fr. 310, Plut. 2. 64 A; τὸ τῆς κόμης π. Luc. Nigr. 13; esp. of language or style, ὀνόματα, λόγοι Aeschin. 86. 27, Dion. H. de Lys. 14; τὸ π. Θουκυδίδου Id. Vett. Script. 3. 2; Comp. περιεργότερα λέξις Id. de Isaeo 3:—Comp. Adv., περιεργότερον ἡσκημένος τὴν κόμην Ar. Epict. 3. 1, 1. 3. superfluous, περιεργα καὶ μακρὰ λέγειν Plat. Polit. 286 C; εἴ τις π. ἀφαιρεθῆ (sc. δαπάνη) Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 8; π. ἐστὶ τι Andoc. 27. 35, cf. Isae. 1. 38; π. [ἐστὶ] τὸ λέγειν Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 33, cf. Rhet. 1. 10, 9:—Adv. -γως, Hipp. 24. 9, Timocl. Ἱρ. 2, etc. 4. curious, superstitious, ἱεουργίαι Plut. Alex. 2; τὰ περιεργα, curious arts, magic, Act. Ar. 19. 19; cf. περιεργία III.

περιεργω, Att. -εργω:—to inclose all round, encompass, Hdt. 2. 148, Thuc. I. 106., 5. 11; ἐν περιεργμένοις παραδείσοις Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 15; περιεργμένοις ἐν . . . Ar. Lys. 810.

περιερέσσω, Att. -ττω, to row round, Hesych.

περιερίκτος, ον, enclosed round, κάνναισι Pherecr. Ἱπν. 8.

περιερίπω, aor. -εἰρήσα (v. ἔρω):—to creep round, Galen. II. to wind round, Ael. N. A. 6. 21; c. acc., Id. V. H. 3. 42., 13. 1.

περιερίρω, to wander about, Ar. Eq. 533, Pherecr. Κραπ. 18.

περιερχομαι, impf. περιερχόμεν (a rare form, v. sub ἔρχομαι) Ar. Thesm. 504: Dep. To go round, go about, Thuc. 4. 36, etc.; πάντοθε Hdt. 7. 225; κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν Ar. Lys. 558; ἐν κύκλῳ Plat. Polit. 283 B:—to go about, like a beggar, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 16; like a stranger seeing sights, Id. Oec. 10, 10; like a canvasser, Lat. ambire, Dem. 129. 20; of the sun and moon, Plat. Tim. 39 C:—c. part. to go about doing a thing, Id. Apol. 30 A, cf. Ar. Thesm. 504, Dem. 171. 18:—c. acc. cogn., π. σταδία χίλια Ar. Av. 6; π. ἀπέραντον ὄδον Plat. Theaet. 147 C; δύο ἢ τρεῖς δρόμους Id. Euthyd. 273 A, etc.:—c. acc. loci, π. τὸν βωμόν Ar. Pax 958; βωμούς ἅπαντας ἐν κύκλῳ Id. Pl. 679; τὴν πόλιν Andoc. 13. 25; τὴν ἀγορὰν Dem. 411. 16; τὴν χώραν π. to survey it, Id. 277. 9. 2. c. acc. pers., in Hom. (only in tmesi) to come round, encompass, of sounds, τὸν . . . περὶ φρένας ἤλυθ' ἰωή Il. 10. 139, cf. Od. 17. 261; περὶ κτύπος ἤλθε ποδοῖν Od. 19. 444; of the effect of wine, Κύκλωπα περὶ φρένας ἤλυθεν οἶνος 9. 362:—also, like Lat. circumvenire, to come round, take in, i. e. to overreach, cheat, σοφίη π. τινα Hdt. 3. 4, cf. Ar. Eq. 1142:—the literal sense to surround occurs in Plut., π. τοὺς πολέμιους Poplic. 22, Ages. 38. II. to go round and return to a point, come round, αὐτὶς ἐς τυραννίδας περιήλθον Hdt. 1. 95:—hence of things, events, etc., ἡ ἡγεμονίη, ἡ βασιλείη περιήλθε ἐς τινα Id. 1. 7, 187, al.; περιελήλυθε ὁ πόλεμος καὶ ἀπίκται ἐς ὑμέας Id. 7. 158; ἐς φθίσιον περιήλθε ἡ νοῦσος the disease ended in . . ., Ib. 88; π. εἰς ἅπαντας ὁ λόγος Plut. 2. 151 B, cf. Plat. Legg. 866 B:—also c. acc., ἡ τίσις περιήλθε τὸν Πανιώνιον vengeance came at last upon him, Hdt. 8. 106; ταῦτα ἰσχυρῶς περιελήλυθε τοὺς πολλοὺς came with terrible force upon them, Luc. Luct. 10; τὸ πάθος . . . τοὺς πολλοὺς . . . π. Id. Hist. Conscr. 2. 2. of Time, to come round, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 19, cf. Symp. 4, 20: of the heavenly bodies, to revolve, Arist. Cael. 1. 5, 14.—Cf. περιέμι (εἶμι), περιήκω.

περιερίρω, to wander about, Ar. Eq. 533, Pherecr. Κραπ. 18.

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so as to guard, Plut. Caes. 16, etc.; but also, in Pass. to be shut in or beleaguered, ὑπό τινος Hdt. 8. 10, 79, 80, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 24; metaph., περισομένη κακότητι (in pass. sense) Ap. Rh. 3. 95. 4. to embrace, comprise, comprehend, take in, like περιλαμβάνω III, Plat. Meno 87 D, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 2, etc.; τὰ μέρη ὑπὸ τοῦ ὄλου περιέχεται Plat. Parm. 145 B. b. in the Logic of Arist., τὸ περιέχον is an universal, like τὸ γενικόν or τὸ καθόλου, genericum, generale, opp. to τὰ περιεχόμενα, the individuals or particulars, Metaph. 4. 26, 1, cf. An. Pr. 1. 27, 10; so, ὄνομα περιέχον a generic term or notion, Rhet. 3. 5, 3; cf. περιεκτικός. 5. in Euclid, ὁ ὑπὸ δύο ἀριθμῶν περιεχόμενος [ἀριθμός] which is the product of two numbers. II. to surpass, overcome, gain the victory, like ὑπερέχω, Thuc. 5. 7: of an army, to outflank the enemy, Ib. 71, 73; περιέσχον τῷ κέρασιν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι Id. 3. 108. III. Med. to hold one's hands round or over another, and so to protect, defend, take charge of, c. gen. pers., περίσχο (Ion. imperat. aor. 2 med.) παιδὸς ἔηος Il. 1. 393; also c. acc., οὐνεκά μιν περισχόμεθα Od. 9. 199. 2. to hold fast on by, to cling to, c. gen., γούνων περισχομένη Ap. Rh. 4. 82: (but c. acc., περίσχετο γούνατα χερσίν Id. 3. 706); περίσχετο κούρης Mosch. 2. 11;—hence, to cleave to, be fond of a person or thing, c. gen., Hdt. 1. 71., 3. 53., 5. 40., 7. 39, 160, etc.; τῷ τούτῳ περιεχόμεθα we are compassing, aiming at the same end, Id. 3. 72, cf. Plut. Them. 9. 3. rarely c. inf., περιέσχετο .. μένοντας μὴ ἐκλιπεῖν he was urgent with them that they should stay and not leave him, Hdt. 9. 57. περιζαμένως, Adv. very powerfully or violently, h. Hom. Merc. 495. περιζέω, to boil round, Plut. 2. 567 C, Luc. Tox. 20, etc.; poet. —ξέω, Anth. P. 9. 632. II. trans., π. ἔρια ἕξει Galen. 14. 404. περίζηλος, ov, eagerly desired, Theophyl. περίζητέω, to seek diligently, τι Eccl.; c. inf., cited from Phot. Epist. περίζητησις, eos, ἡ, diligent search, Jo. Chrys. περίζυγος, ov, over and above the yoke-strap, περίζυγα spare straps for repairing breakages, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 32; cf. περίπλεως II. 1. περίζυξ, υγος, ὁ, ἡ, girt round, Eupol. Incert. 88. περίζωμα, τό, that which is girded round one, a girdle round the loins, like διάζωμα I. 1, Plut. Rom. 21, Poll. 7. 65, etc.; worn by athletes, Paus. 1. 44, 1; by sacrificing priests, Plut. Aemil. 33; by smiths, Arr. Epict. 4. 8, 16; by cooks (v. περιζώννυμι);—hence several proverbial phrases, ἔχειν π. to wear the apron, of a cook, Hegesipp. 'Ad. 1. 7; οἱ λόγοι σου περιζώματος ὄξουσιν Plut. 2. 182 D, ubi v. Wytt.; ἀσκεῖν ἐκ περιζώματος to practise an art with the apron on, i. e. merely with the outward appendage of an art, superficially, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 1:—of soldiers, the underclothing, ἐν περιζώμασιν, opp. to ἐν θώραξι, Polyb. 6. 25, 3. περιζωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Dion. H. 10. 17, Timae. 134. περιζώννυμι, Med. with pf. pass. to gird round oneself, gird oneself with, φαν λουτρίδα Theopomp. Com. Παιδ. 2; ἐσθῆτα, τήβεννον Plut. Rom. 16, Cor. 9; γυμνὸς ὢν τοῦτον τὸν ἄνδρα περιεζώσατο put him on as a defence, παρ' ὑπόνοιαν for ἐπίτροπον ἐποίησατο, Ar. Pax 687; περιεζώσασθαι τὴν φορβείαν to have their halter girded round them, Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11:—absol., of cooks (v. περίζωμα), περιεζωσμένος with his apron on, Alex. Pavn. 3, cf. Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 12; of athletes, Paus. 1. 44, 1; of a dancer, Polyb. 30. 13, 20. 2. metaph. to assume, Anna Comn. 1. 304. περίζωσις, eos, ἡ, a girding round or on, belting, Byz. περίζωστρα, ἡ, an apron, Anaxandr. Incert. 16. II. a ribbon twined round a garland, Theocr. 2. 122. περιηγέομαι, fut. ἡσομαι, Dep. to lead round, π. τινι τὸ οὖρον to shew one the way round the mountain, guide him round it, Hdt. 7. 214. 2. absol. to explain, describe, Luc. Contempl. 1, D. Mort. 20. 1; cf. περιήγησις, περιηγητής. II. to draw in outline, describe in general terms, συμπληροῦν τὸ περιηγηθέν (used in pass. sense), Plat. Legg. 770 B. περιηγηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, descriptive, Walz Rhett. 1. 103. περιηγητής, ἐς, (περιάγω, —ηγέομαι) like περιφερής, lying in a circle, of the Cyclades lying round Delos, Call. Del. 198; cf. τροχοειδής:—of the arms, tied behind one, Anth. Plan. 195. 2. generally, round, circular, κρίκος Hipp. 915 H; λίμνη Call. Ap. 59; ἀκτὴ, ἀψίς Ap. Rh. 1. 559., 3. 138; τόξον Dion. P. 157; v. περιελός. 3. the sense is dub. in Emped. 168, μονίη περιηγεί γαίων—either revolving perpetuity (i. e. perpetual revolution), or complete rest.—Cf. περιᾶγής. περιήγησις, eos, ἡ, a leading round and explaining what is worth notice, a full description, such as is given by guides and cicerones, Luc. Contempl. 22. II. geographical description, ἡ π. τῆς χώρας Strab. 403; οἱ τὰς π. καὶ τοὺς περίπλους ποιησάμενοι Ath. 278 D; π. γῆς γράφειν Aristid. 1. 226; the geogr. poem of Dionysius of Alexandria was termed τῆς οἰκουμένης π. (cf. περιηγητής), and Crito's π. Συρακουσῶν is cited by Suid. 2. like περιγραφή, an outline, αἰετῶ περιήγησιν ὁμοιότατος καὶ τὸ μέγεθος in shape and size, Hdt. 2. 73. περιηγητής, οὗ, ὁ, one who guides strangers about and shews what is worth notice, a cicerone, showman, C. I. 1228, Plut. 2. 675 D; at Delphi, = ἐξηγητής, Id. 395 A, 396 C, etc.; ὁ π. τῆς εἰκόνας the man who explains it, Luc. Calumn. 5; ὁ διὰ βίου π. one's guide through life, C. I. 765. 2. II. a describer of geographical details, as Dionysius ὁ περιηγητής, cf. Luc. V. H. 2. 31, Ath. 210 A, etc.; v. περιήγησις II. περιηγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or befitting a περιηγητής, traditional, ἡ κοινὴ καὶ π. δόξα Plut. 2. 386 B:—descriptive, βιβλία π. guide books, Ib. 724 B; τὸ τῆς Παρθίας π. the handbook of Parthia, Ath. 93 D:—Adv. —κῶς, like a cicerone, Eust. Opusc. 179. 95. περιηγητός, ὄν, put round as a border, C. I. 155. 45. II. with a border round it, χιτῶν Antiph. Μηδ. 'I. περιήδη, Att. plqpf. of περιόδα.

περιήθημα, τό, that which remains after straining, drainings, Diosc. 1. 101, Longin. 43, Galen., etc. περιήκω, to have come round to one, eis τὸν φονέα ἢ ἀρχὴ π. Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 6, cf. Arr. An. 4. 13; metaph., κεφαλαὶ εἰς κράνια π. are turned into .., Philostr. 842:—c. acc. to have come round to one at last, τὰ σὲ περιήκοντα that which has fallen to thy lot, Hdt. 7. 16, 1; τοῦτον τὸν ἄνδρα φάμεν περιήκειν τὰ πρῶτα we say that the greatest luck came round to, beset, this man, Id. 6. 86, 1; ἔμελλε .. δίκη περιήξειν καὶ Φιλοποίμενα Paus. 8. 51, 5; (in Hdt., Schweigh. takes περιήκω as = περιβάλλομαι (v. περιβάλλω IV), to compass, become possessed of; but cf. περιέρχομαι II, περίειμι (εἶμι) II, and the place just cited from Paus.). 2. of Time, to have come round, Plut. Ages. 35, Aristid. 1. 301. περιήλυσις, ἡ, like περιέλευσις, a coming or going round, ἡ Περσικὴ π. καὶ κύκλωσις Plut. Cato Ma. 13. 2. a revolution (with v. l. περιείλυσις), Hdt. 2. 123; ἡ κοσμικὴ π. Clem. Al. 884. περιηλύτεομαι, Dep., = περιέρχομαι, v. l. LXX (Jer. 49. 3). περιημεκτέω, properly, to feel violent pain; hence, to be much aggrieved, to chafe, τινι at a thing, as τῇ συμφορῇ, τῇ δουλοσύνῃ, τῇ ἀπάτῃ, etc., Hdt. 1. 44, 164., 4. 154; but, c. gen. pers. to be aggrieved at or with him, 8. 109; absol., 1. 114. (The simple —ημεκτέω occurs only in a spurious gloss, in Hesych., v. Schmidt. The term. may be compared with that of πλεον-εκτέω, ἀγαν-ακτέω, but the origin of the syll. —ημ— has not been discovered.) περιήνεκα, Ion. aor. I of περιφέρω, Hdt. 1. 84. περιηχέω, to ring all round, περιήχησεν δ' ἀρα χαλκός Il. 7. 267:—c. acc. loci, θύρβος π. τὴν οἰκίαν Plut. 2. 720 D; hence Pass., νῆσος περιηχομένη τῷ κύματι Luc. V. H. 1. 6. II. Pass. also to be noised abroad, to be celebrated, Philo Acad. ap. Eus. P. E. 39 D. 2. to have dinned into one, to hear constantly, Origen. περιήχημα, τό, a circumsonance, resonance, Iamb. V. Pyth. 25. (114). περιηχῆς, ἐς, circumsonant, resonant, Walz Rhett. 1. 450:—so —ηχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ptol. περιήχησις, eos, ἡ, a resounding, echoing, Philo 2. 159, Plut. Sull. 19. περιθαλπῆς, ἐς, very warm, v. sub πυριθαλπῆς. περιθάλλω, to warm exceedingly, cherish, Galen., Theophil. de Corp. Hum. 2. 4. περιθαλψις, eos, ἡ, a warning or cherishing much, Byz. περιθαμβῆς, ἐς, much alarmed, Ap. Rh. 2. 1158; τὸ π. Plut. Cato Mi. 59. περιθαρσῆς, ἐς, very bold or confident, Ap. Rh. 1. 152, 195; —θαρσῆεις, εσσα, εν, Apollin. V. T.; and —θαρσύνος, ov, Ib. περιθαρσύνω, to encourage greatly, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 613; Dind. παραθ— περιθειώω, to fumigate thoroughly, Hesych., Phot.;—in Menand. Δεισ. 1, Meineke restores περιθειωσάτωσαν. περιθειώσις, ἡ, thorough fumigation, purification, Plat. Crat. 405 A; cf. Hesych. s. v. ἀπομάγματα, ubi legend. περιθειώματα. περιθέλω, to soothe completely, Byz. περίθεμα, τό, anything put round, 1. a necklace, headband, etc., Schol. Ar. Pl. 22, Hesych., Suid.: so περίθημα, Nicostr. ap. Stob. 445. 47. 2. an enclosure, covering, LXX (Num. 16. 39). περιθεμελιώω, to level with the foundations, Greg. Nyss. 1. 148 A. περιθεώω, rarer form of περιθειώω, q. v. περιθερμαίνω, to warm all round, Byz. περιθερμος, ov, very hot, Plut. 2. 642 C, etc.: metaph. of the mind, Schol. Ar. Nub. 144. περιθέσιμος, ov, to be put round or on, κύσμος Joseph. A. J. 15. 8, 2. περιθεσις, eos, ἡ, a putting round, putting on, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 15, 1 Ep. Petr. 3. 3: v. sub περίθετος. περιθετέον, verb. Adj. one must put round, Geop. 5. 9, 7. περίθετος, ov, also περιθετός, ἡ, ὄν: (περιτίθημι):—put round or to be put round, π. πρόσωπον a mask, Aristomen. Γόητ. 2; κεφαλῇ περίθετος a mask with a wig attached, Ar. Thesm. 258, ubi v. Schol.; περιθεταὶ τρίχες false hair, a wig, Polyb. 3. 78, 2 sq.; περίθετος κόμη Ael. V. H. 1. 26, E. M. 790. 20; προκόμια περίθετα Ath. 523 A; περίθετος alone, Ar. ap. Poll. 10. 170; and περιθέτη, Amphip. et Menand. ib. (but with v. l. περίθεσις; cf. however Ath. 415 A, Poll. 2. 35.) περιθέω, fut. —θεύσομαι:—to run round, περὶ δὲ χρύσεος θέε πόρκης Il. 6. 320, cf. Od. 24. 207; τάφος, τεῖχος περιθέει Hdt. 1. 178, 181; π. περὶ τὴν νῆσον Plat. Criti. 115 E; c. acc. loci, τὸ ἄγκος αἰμασιῆς τις π. κύκλος Hdt. 6. 74; π. κύκλω τὸν φραγμόν Xen. Cyn. 11, 4, cf. Luc. Nigr. 22, etc.:—metaph., π. τοῖς ὄμμασι τὴν γραφὴν Aristaen. 1. 10; τὸ φάρμακον τὴν ψυχὴν π. Luc. Nigr. 37; c. dat., Hdn. 5. 5. II. to run round or about, Lat. discurre, Ar. Eq. 65, Plat. Rep. 475 D. III. to rotate, revolve, δαπίδος αἰεὶ περιθειούσης, i. e. as he was always swaying his shield round and round, Hdt. 9. 74, cf. Poll. 4. 156. περιθεωρέω, to go round and observe, Luc. Hermot. 44. περιθήκη, ἡ, that which one puts round, a lid, cover, Gloss. περίθημα, v. sub περίθεμα. περίθλασις, ἡ, a bruising all round, crushing, Plut. 2. 609 D, Galen. περιθλάω, to bruise or crush all round, Plut. 2. 341 A, Galen. περιθλιβῆς, ἐς, exceedingly afflicted, Basil. περιθλιβῶ [ῖ], to press all round, Nonn. D. 10. 370. περίθουρον (i. e. περίθυρον), τό, = ὑπέρθυρον, C. I. 8941. περίθραυσις, eos, ἡ, a breaking in pieces, v. sub παρὰθραυσις. περίθραύω, to break all round, break small, Hipp. 513. 35, Arist. Probl. 23. 36, al.: metaph. to crush, Philo 1. 564, etc. περιθρεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must run round, Plat. Theaet. 160 E. περιθρηνέομαι, Pass. to resound with wailing, Plut. Anton. 56. περιθρηγκώω, to edge or fence all round, τοῖς ὀστέοις τοὺς ἀμπέλωνας Plut. Mar. 21:—Pass. to be fenced round, τινος from a thing, Clem. Al. 303. περίθριξ, ὁ, the first growth of hair before it is cut, Poëta ap. Suid.

περιθρομβόμαι, Pass. to form in clots all round, Galen.
 περιθρόνιος, α, ον, round about the throne, Orph. H. 6. 4.
 περιθρῦλέομαι, Pass. to ring all round, of the ears, Greg. Naz., etc.
 περιθρῦλτος and περίθρυλος, ον, like περιβύητος, famous, Tzetz.
 περιθρῦπτω, to rub or round in pieces, Diod. 3. 51, Wessel. (libri περι-
 θρῦβασθαι); τὰ π. τὴν ψυχὴν Philo 1. 501; περιθρῦφθεις Id. 2. 527.
 περίθυμος, ον, very wrathful, Aesch. Theb. 725. Adv. —ως, Id. Cho.
 40; περιθύμως ἔχειν to be very angry, Hdt. 2. 162, Plat. Tim. 87 E;
 περίθυμον as Adv., Plut. Mar. 19.
 περιθύομαι, Pass. to have sacrifices offered one all round, Plut. 2 168 D.
 περιθύρῳ, to be about the door, Ael. N. A. 1. 11, 14, Phot.
 περιθωράκιδιον, v. l. for ἐπιθωράκιδιον in Plut. Artox. 11.
 περιθωράκίζω, to arm oneself with a breastplate, Eccl.
 περιάπτω, to wound all round, περὶ θυμὸς ἰάφθη Theocr. 2. 82.
 περιάχω, to ring around, re-echo, περὶ δ' ἴαχε πέτρα Od. 9. 395; Ep.
 impf. περιάχε [i] for περιάχε, Hes. Th. 678.
 περιδμεναι, Ep. inf. of pf. περιείδα, Il. 13. 728.
 περιδρῶω, to sweat all over, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 159.
 περιδρῶσις, εως, ἡ, a sweating all over, Diosc. Ther. 9.
 περιζομαι, Dep. to sit round about, κύκλω περιζόμενοι Hdt. 1. 202,
 6. 78; c. acc. objecti, π. τινα Id. 5. 4, cf. 41.
 περιππάζομαι, Dep. =sq., Polyæn. 4. 3, 29, Zosim.
 περιππέω, to ride round, Polyb. 5. 73, 12, Luc. Gall. 12; also in aor.
 1 med., Polyæn. 3. 13, 3.
 περίπταμαι, later form for περιπέτομαι, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 2, Dio C.
 58. 5, etc.
 περιστάνω or -άω, later form of sq., Ath. 21 E.
 περίστημι, A. in the ordinary trans. tenses (with pf. περι-
 έστακα, Plat. Ax. 370 D, v. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 331), to place
 round, π. τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ Thuc. 8. 108, etc.; π. τινί τι Hdt. 3. 24, Plat.
 Tim. 78 C; στρατὸν περὶ πόλιν Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 1;—metaph., π. φόβους
 τινί Critias 9. 37; π. τινὶ ἔτι πλείω κακά Dem. 555. 5; π. κίνδυνόν τι
 Polyb. 12. 15, 7, etc. 2. to bring round, π. πολιτείαν εἰς ἑαυτὸν
 to bring it round to themselves, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 9; εἰς τὸναντίον π.
 τινὰ λόγῳ Plat. Ax. 1. c.; εἰς τασσῦτον π. τινά, ὥστε. . Heraclid. ap.
 Ath. 537 D:—esp. into a worse state, εἰς τοῦθ' ἡ τύχη τὰ πράγματα
 αὐτῶν περιέστησε Isocr. 125 D, cf. Aeschin. 65. 24; π. εἰς μοναρχίαν
 τὴν πολιτείαν Polyb. 3. 8, 2; π. τινὰ εἰς πενίαν Hdn. 7. 3:—also, like
 Lat. devolvere, π. τὰς ἑαυτοῦ συμφορὰς εἰς τινα Dem. 1014. 17; π. τὴν
 αἰτίαν εἰς τινα Dion. H. 3. 3. II. in aor. 1 med. to place round oneself,
 ξυστοφόρους Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 41, cf. App. Civ. 3. 4;—v. inf. B. 1. 2.
 B. Pass. and Med., with aor. 2, pf., and plqpf. act.:—to stand
 round about, περίστησαν γὰρ ἑταῖροι Il. 4. 532; κύμα περιστάθη a wave
 rose around (Ep. aor. pass.), Od. 11. 242; περιστῆναι περὶ τι Plat. Tim.
 84 E; οἱ περιεστῶτες the by-standers, Antipho 143. 7. 2. c. acc.
 objecti, to stand round, encircle, surround, χαρὸν περιστάθ' ὄμιλος Il.
 18. 603; βούν δὲ περιστήσαν τε (vulg. περιστήσαντο, but the aor. 1
 med. is trans.) Il. 2. 410, cf. Od. 12. 356; μήπως με περιστήσω' ἕνα
 πολλοί (Ep. 3 pl. subj. aor. 2 for -σῶσι), that their numbers surround
 me not, Il. 17. 95, cf. Od. 20. 50; so, περιστάντες τὸ θηρίον κύκλω
 Hdt. 1. 43, cf. 9. 5, Aesch. Fr. 407, Plat. Rep. 432 B; π. τὸν λόφον τῷ
 στρατεύματι Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 5; metaph., τὸ περιεστὸς ἡμᾶς δεινόν Thuc.
 4. 10, cf. 7. 70; τασσῦτου πολέμου τὴν Ἀσίαν περιστάντος Isocr. 74 E;
 χωρὶς τῆς περιστάσεως ἂν ἡμᾶς αἰσχύνῃς Dem. 30. 24, cf. 293. 14; διὰ
 τὸν φόβον τὸν περιστάντα αὐτοῦς Aeschin. 73. 16; φόβος π. τινα,
 ὥστε. . Thuc. 3. 54. 3. rarely c. dat., περιεσταμένους τῇ κλίνῃ
 Plat. Legg. 947 B: but mostly metaph., ἡμῖν. . ἀδοξία τὸ πλεον ἢ ἔπαι-
 νος περιέστη Thuc. 1. 76; τῇ μὲν (sc. τῇ Ἑλλάδι) δουλεία περιέστηκε
 Lys. 196. 14; τοῦ πολέμου περιεστηκότος τοῖς Θεβαίαις Dem. 209. 22;
 πηλικά τῇ πόλει περιέστηκε πράγματα Id. 450. 13; ἀνάγκη π. τινι, c.
 inf., Id. 407. 4:—absol. of circumstances, mostly bad, τὰ περιεστηκότα
 πράγματα Lys. 193. 36; οἱ περιεστῶτες καιροί Polyb. 3. 86, 7. II.
 to come round, revalve, κύκλω Arist. Phys. 4. 9, 4; of winds, ἐκ τῶν
 ἰπαρκτίων εἰς θρασκίας Id. Meteor. 2. 6, 24; of time, περιεσταμένης τῆς
 ἕρας Theophr. C. P. 2. 11, 2, cf. Hipp. 227. 47. 2. to come round,
 devalve upon, περιεστήκει ὑποψία ἐς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην Thuc. 6. 61, cf.
 1. 76; νομίσαντες τὸ παρανόμημα ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους περιεστάναι Id. 7.
 18. 3. of events, to come round, turn out, esp. for the worse, ἐξ
 ἄρρωστῆς π. τινι ἐς ὑδερὸν Hipp. Coac. 194, cf. 1089 G; ἐς τοῦτο περι-
 έστη ἡ τύχη fortune was so completely reversed, Thuc. 4. 12, Isocr.
 93 C, etc.; τὸναντίον περιέστη αὐτῷ it turned out quite contrary for
 him, Thuc. 6. 24, cf. Lys. 126. 4, Plat. Meno 70 C; also, περιέστηκέ
 τι εἰς τὸναντίον Plat. Rep. 343 A; περιεστασθαι εἰς τύχας to come to
 be dependent on chances, Thuc. 1. 78; εἰ τὰ μὲν πράγματ' εἰς ὕπερ νυνὶ
 περιέστη Dem. 295. 12, cf. 31. 6; τὸ πρᾶγμα εἰς ὑπέρδεινόν μοι περι-
 έστη Id. 551. 2, cf. 969. 10; ἐνταῦθα τὰ πράγματα π. Isocr. 171 B;
 περιέστηκεν εἰς τοῦτο ὥστε. . Lysurg. 148. 10; so, c. inf., περιεστήκει
 τοῖς βοηθείας δεσμέναις αὐτοῦς ἑτέροις βοηθεῖν Dem. 301. 8, cf. Plat.
 Menex. 244 D; c. part., περιέστηκεν ἢ πρότερον σωφροσύνη νῦν ἀβουλία
 φαινόμενη Thuc. 1. 32. III. in late writers, to go round so as
 to avoid, to shun, κύνας Luc. Hermot. 86 (though he censures this usage,
 Soloec. 5); τὸν κίνδυνον Iambl. V. Pyth. 239; τὴν ἀφροσύνην Sext.
 Emp. M. 11. 93; κενωφονίας 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 15, etc.; π. μὴ. . to be
 afraid lest. ., Joseph. A. J. 4. 6, 12; cf. περικάπτω II. 2.
 περιεσχαλίζομαι, Pass. to become exceedingly dry or thin, Hipp. 1200 F.
 περίσχω, v. sub περιέχω.
 περιτέον, verb. Adj. from περιείμι (εἶμι), one must make a circuit, Plat.
 Phaedr. 274 A; τὴν μακρᾶτεράν π. τινί he must take the longer round,
 Id. Rep. 504 C.
 περιχνεύω, to track or trace round, Philo 2. 479; prob. i. περιλιχνεύω.

περικαγγαλάω, to laugh all round, Opp. II. 4. 326.

περικάδομαι, Dor. for -κήδομαι, Pind.

περικαῆς, ές, αἱ fire all round, burning hot, π. πρὸς χεῖρα Hipp. 143 C,
 cf. 155 C; of fevers, Id. Aph. 1255, etc.; of countries, Joseph. B. J. 4.
 8, 3; π. θερμότης Theophr. Ign. 44. Adv., περικαῶς ἔχειν τινός to be
 hot with love for. ., Plut. Ages. 11, Eunap. Hist. 116. 16.

περικαθαίρω, to purify on all sides or completely, τὴν στήλην Plat.
 Criti. 120 A; τὰ δίκτυα Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 10. 2. metaph., π.
 αἰδοῦναι Id. Fr. 454.

περικαθάπτω, to fasten or hang on all round about, ἀγγεῖον Strab.
 770; ἰχθύς τῷ ἀγκίστρῳ Plut. Anton. 29:—Med. to fasten on oneself,
 put on, νεβρίδας Id. 2. 364 E.

περικαθαρίζω, to purge entirely, τὴν καρδίαν LXX (Deut. 30. 6). II.
 to purge away, τὴν ἀκαθαρσίαν Id. (Lev. 19. 23).

περικάθαρμα, τό, an expiation, LXX (Prov. 21. 18). II. = κάθαρμα
 I. 2, 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 13: a wretch, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 78; cf. φαρμακός II.

περικαθαρισμός, ὁ, purification, Plat. Legg. 815 C.

περικαθαρισίς, ἡ, a clearing round, τῶν ῥιζῶν Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11.

περικαθαριστήριον, τό, a purificatory offering, Hesych. s. v. θειώματα.

περικαθαριστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who purifies, Hesych. s. v. ἀπομακτής.

περικαθέζομαι, Dep. to sit down round, Luc. V. H. 1. 23, Sext. Emp.,
 etc.: c. acc. to sit down round or invest a town, Dem. 1379. 23.

περικάθημαι, Ion. -κάθημαι, inf. ἦσθαι: Ion. 3 pl. impf. περικατέατο
 Hdt. 8. 111 (properly pf. of περικαθέζομαι). To be seated or to sit
 all round, τραπέζῃ at table, Id. 3. 32; but mostly c. acc. objecti, π.

πόλιν to beleaguer, invest, besiege a town, Id. 1. 103., 5. 126., 6. 23, etc.;
 also of ships, to blockade, Id. 9. 75: c. acc. pers. to sit down by one as a
 companion, Id. 3. 14.

περικαθίζω, to sit round, besiege, τὸ τεῖχος Diod. 20. 103; π. κύκλω
 τὴν πόλιν App. Hisp. 53; περὶ οἱ ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν LXX (1 Macc. 11. 61.,
 4 Regg. 6. 24).

περικαθίεμαι, Pass. to have hung round one, περιβραχιόνια καὶ περι-
 αυχένια περικαθειμένη Philo 2. 266.

περικαίνυμαι, Dep. to overcome, excel, c. acc., Nic. Th. 38.

περικαίω, Att. -κάω, fut. -καύσω, to durn round about, scorch, Theophr.
 C. P. 2. 3, 8, Strab. 805, etc.:—Pass. to be all scorched, Hdt. 4. 69; me-
 taph. to be inflamed, excited, Andoc. 20. 1; to burn with love for, τινος
 Jo. Chrys.

περικακῶω, to be in extreme ill-luck, to be plunged in despair, Polyb. 1.
 58, 5; τοῖς ὄλοις Id. 3. 84, 6.

περικακήσις, εως, ἡ, extreme ill-luck, Polyb. 1. 85, 2, etc.

περικόκος, ον, very bad, Ptolem. Tetr. 68. 16, Procl.

περικαλαμίτις, ιδος, ἡ, = φλοῖδος καλάμου, Galen.

περικαλίνδης, ἡ, = περικυλίνδης, Plut. 2. 919 A.

περικάλλεια, ἡ, great beauty, Basil.

περικαλλής, ές, (κάλλος) right beautiful, very beautiful, in Hom.
 mostly of things, φόρμιγγι, κίθαρις Il. 1. 603, Od. 1. 153; ἄγροί, αὐλή,
 βωμός, δίφρος, δόμος, δῶρα, ἔργα, εὐνή, θρόνος, etc.; of women only in
 Il. 5. 389., 16. 85, Od. 11. 281; of men first in h. Hom. Merc. 323,
 397, 504; of a man's eyes, Od. 13. 401, 433; of a statue, Orac. ap. Hdt.
 5. 60: of an island, Theogn. 1277; of a country, Hdt. 7. 5; also in late
 Prose, but rare in Att., π. Θεσμοφόρω Ar. Thesm. 282:—Adv. -καλλῶς,
 Eust. 836. 41:—Comp. -έστερος, Sup. -έστατος, Ath. 555 C, 680 C.

Περικαλλίμαχοι, αἱ, followers of Callimachus, Comic word in Anth. P.
 11. 347; Schneid. corrects τοὺς περὶ Καλλιμάχον.

περικάλυμμα, τό, a covering, garment, Plat. Polit. 279 D.

περικάλυπτεα, verb. Adj. οἱ περικαλύπτομαι, one must muffle or wrap
 oneself up, Ar. Nub. 727.

περικάλυπτω, to cover all round, νέφος περὶ πάντα καλύπτει Il. 17.
 243, cf. 10. 201; π. δένδρεον πύλω Hdt. 4. 23; τινὰ ἐν ἱματίῳ Xen.
 Cyr. 7. 3, 13; τὸ σώμα τινι Plat. Tim. 34 B; metaph., π. σωτηρίᾳ τοὺς
 νόμους Id. Legg. 793 C; τὰ πάθη, τὸ δεινόν Plut. 2. 101 A, 1013 E:—

Med. and Pass. to cover oneself all round, Ib. 51 D, etc. II. to
 put round as a covering, αὐτῷ. . περὶ κῶμ' ἐκάλυφα put sleep as a cloak
 around him, Il. 14. 359; π. τοῖσι πράγμασι σκόταν to throw a veil of
 darkness over the deeds, Eur. Ion 1522; τὸ θνητὸν περικάλυπτε τῷ θεῷ,
 i. e. forget that you are a god, Diphil. Bal. 1.

περικαλύφῃ, ἡ, a wrapping, covering, Plat. Legg. 942 D.

περικαμπή, ἡ, a bending round, π. ἐξ ὀλίγου χωρίου a sharp curve (with
 short radius), Hipp. Art. 811.

περικαμπής, ές, bent round, Aquila V. T.

περικάμπτης, ον, ὁ, Lat. tergiversator, Gloss.

περικάμπτω, to bend round, Hipp. Art. 794; τὴν χεῖρα τοῖς βλεφάροις
 π. Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 19. II. seemingly intr. to drive round
 (sub. ἄρμα or ἵππος), Plat. Euthyd. 291 B: c. acc. loci, π. τοὺς ὄρους
 Arist. Audib. 35; π. τὴν πόλιν, τὸν Ἄθων Plut. 2. 246 B, Ael. V. H. 1.
 15:—absol. to bend or sweep round, ἐπὶ τοὺς λιμένας App. Pun. 95. 2.
 to go round so as to shun or escape from, τὴν τῶν κυμάτων χώραν Diog.
 L. 8. 40; ὀμιλίας Diod. 5. 59 (vulg. παρέκαμπτε); κακοπαθείαν οὐδε-
 μίαν C. I. (add.) 2374 e. 24; ὀσμάς Galen., etc.

περικαμπύς, εως, ἡ, a bending round, Gloss.

περικαπνίζω, to suffocate with smoke, Suid. s. v. Ἰουστινιανός.

περικάρδιος, ον, (καρδία) about or near the heart, αἷμα Emped. 317;
 Critias 8:—τὸ π. the membrane round the heart, Galen.

περικαρπι-ἀκανθος, ον, having thorns or prickles upon the περικάρπιον,
 of the τρίβολος, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3., 6. 5, 3.

περικάρπιον, τό, the case of the fruit or seed, a pod, husk, or shell,
 Arist. de An. 2. 1, 6, Meteor. 4. 3, 1, G. A. 4. 4, 4, Probl. 20. 25, Theophr.
 H. P. 1. 2, 1. II. a bracelet, Poll. 5. 99.

περικαρφισμός, ὁ, (κάρφος) a covering oneself with chaff, a practice

of hens, named by Plut. 2. 700 D; and described by Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 20, thus: αἱ ὄρνιθες ἀχουθεῖσαι . . κάρφος περιβάλλονται,—by Plin. 10. 116 thus: edito ovo . . festuca aliqua se et ova lustrant.

περικαταβάλλω, Ep. aor. περικάββαλον, to throw down around, Ap. Rh. 3. 707; π. τινὰ γαίῃ to lay him prostrate on . . , Nonn. D. 37. 578:—metaph., π. πένθος τινί, π. τινὰ ἀτῆ Q. Sm. 1. 819., 5. 469.

περικατάγνυμι, to break all round, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 4; π. ξύλον τύπτοντα to break it about his back, Ar. Lys. 357; so, π. τινι φιάλην, ἀμίδας Alciphro 3. 45, Ath. 17 C:—intr. in pf. —κατέαγα, Dion. H. 8. 67.

περικατακλάω, to break all round about, Osann. Auctar. Lex. p. 126.

περικαταλαμβάνω, fut. —λήψαμαι, to embrace or enclose all round, hem in on all sides, Arist. Probl. 25. 56, 2, Diod. 4. 54:—Pass., —εσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ ρεύματος, ὑπὸ τῆς φλογός Arist. Mund. 6, 33, Polyb. 14. 4, 10. 2. metaph. to overtake, περικαταλαμβάνει γὰρ ὁ νέος [καρπός] αἰετὸν ἐνον Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 5, cf. 3. 4, 5., 3. 16, 1; so in Pass., π. τῆ ὥρᾳ to be overtaken by . . , Id. C. P. 1. 17, 8; also, περικαταλαμβανόμενος τοῖς καιροῖς compelled by circumstances, Polyb. 16. 2, 8. II. intr., περικαταλαβούσης τῆς ὥρας the season having come round or returned, Theophr. Odor. 39; v. περί F. II.

περικατάλαμψις, εὖς, ἡ, a word of dub. sense, applied to stars, Tim. Locr. 97 B, v. Ast Lex. Plat.

περικαταλείπω, to leave over, Nic. Th. 809; f. l. in Polyb. 4. 63, 10.

περικατάληπτος, ον, overtaken and surrounded, Philippid. Φιλεαρ. 3, Theodor. ap. Stob. 1. 64. 34, Diod. 2. 50, etc.

περικατάληψις, ἡ, an overtaking, Theophr. H. P. 7. 10, 3.

περικαταπίπτω, to fall down so as to be pierced, θοῶ περικάπτεισε δουρί Ap. Rh. 2. 831, cf. 3. 543, Tryph. 576.

περικαταρρέω, to fall in and go to ruin, Lys. 185. 20; π. τῆ φθορᾶ Clem. Al. 89.

περικαταρρήγγνυμι, to tear off round about, strip off, ἐσθῆτα Dion. H. 9. 39:—Med., περικατερρήξατο τὸν ἄνωθεν πέπλον she tore off and rent her outer garment, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6.

περικατάσσομαι, Pass., late form of περικατάγνυμαι, Schol. Ven. II. 11. 636.

περικαταστρέφω, to turn round over, τί τινι Diosc. 2. 65:—Pass. to be overturned, Strab. 754.

περικατασφάζω or —τω, to slaughter over, τι περί τι Polyb. 1. 86, 6.

περικατατίθεμαι, Med. to put round one, ἰοδόκην περικάθητα μίτρῃ Ap. Rh. 3. 156.

περικαταχέω, to pour down over, Strab. 764.

περικατέχω, to shut in all round, τὴν πόλιν Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 3:—part. aor. I pass. περικατασχεθεῖς, Philo 1. 657.

περικάτω [ᾶ], Adv.

περικατωτραπή, ἡ, a complete overturn, Philodem. in Gomperz. Herk. Stud. 1. p. 37.

περίκαυσις, εὖς, ἡ, a burning all round, π. καὶ ἐκπύρωσις Plut. 2. 897 A; of a fomentation, Theophr. Sudor. 16.

περικᾶω, Att. for περικαῖω.

περίκειμαι, inf. —κεῖσθαι; fut. —κείσομαι:—used as Pass. of παρακατατίθημι, to lie round about, c. dat., εὖρε δὲ Πατρόκλῳ περικείμενον δν φίλον υἱὸν lying with his arms round him, Il. 19. 4; γωρυτὸς τόξῳ περίκειτα there was a case round the bow, Od. 21. 54; αἷς στέφανος περίκειται Pind. O. 8. 100; π. τινὶ σχῆμα καὶ ὄνομα τῆς βασιλείας Hdn. 6. 1; π. τινὶ κηλῖς Plut. Dio 56; c. acc., ἀφᾶς εὐδίῃ περικέεται Luc. Astrol. 3:—absol., τεῖχος περίκειται Hes. Th. 733; τὰ περικείμενα χρυσία plates of gold laid on (an ivory statue), Thuc. 2. 13; ὁ κημὸς περικείμενος put round the horse's mouth, Xen. Eq. 5, 3. 2. metaph., οὐ τι μοι περίκειται there is no advantage for me, it is nothing to me, Il. 9. 321; like οὐ τι περιττόν or πλέον ἔχω. II. c. acc. rei, to have round one, to wear, mostly in part., περικείμενοι [τελαμώνας] περὶ τοῖσι ἀρχέσι Hdt. 1. 171; so, τιάρας π. Strab. 733; στεφάνους Plut. Arat. 17; πτέρυγα, προσωπεῖον Luc. Icarom. 14, Nigr. 11; π. στρατιωτικὴν δύναμιν invested with . . , Plut. Pomp. 51; π. ὕβριν clad in arrogance, Theocr. 23. 14; cf. ἐπιέννυμι:—rarely in other moods, περίκεισα ἄνθεα have garlands put round thee, Anth. P. 11. 38; περιέκειτο ξίφος, σχῆμα βασιλικόν Hdn. 3. 5., 5. 4; τὴν ἄλυσιν ταύτην π. Act. Ap. 28. 20.

περικειμένως, Adv. completely, Cass. Probl. 1. 331.

περικείρω, to shear or clip all round, κακῶς π. τὴν κόμην Hdt. 3. 154; Med., περικείρεσθαι τρίχας to clip one's hair, Id. 4. 71:—also, περικείρειν τινὰ to clip him close, Philostr. Epist. 61 (64):—Pass., τοὺς πλοκάμους περικειράμενος Luc. Tim. 4; Περικειρομένη, title of a play by Menander. II. to raise to the ground, τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Ael. V. H. 7. 8; to destroy utterly, Byz.

περικεκαλυμμένως, Adv. covertly, Apoll. Lex. s. v. ἐντυπά.

περικεκαμμένως, Adv. briefly, Lat. concisè, Justin. M.

περικελαδέω, to chirp round, τὸν λειμῶνα Walz Rhett. 1. 634.

περικεντέω, to prick on all sides, App. Civ. 4. 22.

περικεράννυμαι, Pass. to be mixed and poured round, Plut. 2. 924 B; v. l. περικρεμάμενον.

περικεράω, to outflank, of an army, like ὑπεκεράω, π. τοὺς ὑπεναντίους Polyb. 11. 1, 5; ὑπὲρ τὰ θηρία Id. 5. 84, 8.

περικεφάλαιος, α, ον, round the head; hence, II. as Subst., περικεφαλαία, ἡ, a covering for the head, helmet, cap, C. I. 2360. 30, Polyb. 3. 71, 4, etc.; also περικεφάλαιον, τό, Id. 6. 22, 3. 2. a disorder of the head, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 7. 3. part of a ship's prow, Poll. 1. 86.

περικεφάλων, τό, a capital, cap, Math. Vett. p. 6.

περικηδαίμαι, Dep. to be very anxious or concerned about, c. gen., Ὀδυσσῆος Od. 3. 219; ἀνδρῶν δικαίων περικαδόμενοι Pind. N. 10. 99:—π. τινι βίοντος to take care of a living for him, Od. 14. 527.

περίκηλος, ον, (κῆλον) exceeding dry, well-seasoned, of timber, αἶα πάλαι, περίκηλα Od. 5. 240., 18. 308.

περίκηπος, ὁ, a garden round a town or house, Diod. Excerpt. 527. 63, Diog. L. 9. 36. 2. a way or space round a garden, Longus 4. 20. 3. the edge of a garden-plot, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 480, Phot., Suid.

περικίδναμαι, Pass. to spread round about, τινι Anth. P. 5. 292., 9. 765; π. ἡὼς εἰς τινα Ib. 651.

περικινέω, to move round, Hesych.

περικιόνιος, ὁ, a name of Bacchus at Thebes, Orph. H. 46. 1, Mnaseas ap. Schol. Eur. Phoen. 651.

περικίων [ῖ], ον, surrounded with pillars, θάλαμοι Eur. Fr. 370. 7; περικίονας ναοῦς (as Elmsl. for ναῶν), Id. I. T. 405; cf. ἀμφικίων.

περικλάδεύω, to strip off the young branches, Jo. Chrys.

περικλάδης, ἐς, with branches all round, Ap. Rh. 4. 216.

περικλάζω, to make a noise round, Tryph. 249; v. l. περικράζω.

περικλαίω, to stand weeping round, Opp. H. 5. 674; π. τὸ σῶμα Plut. Brat. 44.

περικλάσις, ἡ, a twisting round, τῆς πῶας Plut. 2. 325 B; σώματος Ib. 45 D. II. the wheeling round of an army, Polyb. 10. 21, 6., 11. 23, 2:—metaph. of winds, Theophr. Vent. 28; π. ταῦ αἰθέρος Plut. Lys. 12. III. of ground, brokenness, ruggedness, Polyb. 3. 104, 4.

περικλάω, fut. —κλάσω, to twist round, τὸ πῦρ Theophr. Ign. 53; τὰς δρῦς Ael. V. H. 9. 18; π. τὸ ξίφος τῷ κράνει to break it round the helmet, Plut. Sull. 14:—Pass., φύλλα περικεκλασμένα Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 10; περικλάμενα τοῖς αὐτῶν βρίθεσιν bent and broken by . . , Plut. Sull. 12; περικεκλασμένον ἀχῆμα bent and bowed down, Id. 2. 878 C; so of persons, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 46. II. to wheel an army round to the right or left, ἐπὶ δόρῳ or ἐπ' ἀσπίδα Polyb. 11. 12, 4, cf. 23, 2; also, π. τὸν Τίβεριον ἐπὶ τὸ Κίρκαιον to divert it, Plut. Caes. 58. III. τόποι περικεκλασμένοι rough, broken ground, Polyb. 12. 20, 6; so, λόφοι περικεκλ. Id. 18. 5, 9; πόλεις περικεκλ. cities on such ground, Id. 9. 21, 7.

περικλεῖς, ἐς, = περικλειτός, Anth. P. 7. 119, Ap. Rh. 1. 1069.

περικλείσις, εὖς, ἡ, an enclosing all round, Theol. Arithm. p. 60.

περικλείσμα, τό, an enclosed place, Schol. Lyc. 615.

περικλειστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to enclose, τινος Iambl. Arithm. p. 86.

περικλείστος, ον, = περικλειτος, Nicet. Ann. 244 A; Ion. —κλήιστος, Coluth. 266, 285.

περικλειτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλείω, κλέος) famed all round, forfamed, Theocr. 17. 34, Epigr. 22. 3, Q. Sm. 3. 305; cf. περικλυτός.

περικλείω, Ion. —κλήϊω, old Att. —κλήϊω: (κλείω, κλείς). Τα shut in all round, surround on all sides, ἐκ τοῦ περικληϊαντος οὔρεος Hdt. 3. 117, cf. 7. 129, 198; ἵνα αἱ νῆες περικλησείαν Thuc. 2. 90; so in Med., περικλησασθαι τὰς ναῦς τῶν ἐναντίων to get them surrounded, Id. 7. 52; and in Pass., ὑπὸ πλήθους περικληόμενα Id. 2. 100.

περικλήζω, to celebrate far and wide, Hesych.: Ms. περικλυζόμενος.

περικλησις, περικλητεύαμαι, f. l. for παρακλ.—

περικλίνης, ἐς, sloping on all sides, of the roof of the Odeion, Plut. Pericl. 13; λόφοι π. Id. Pelop. 32; σκοπαί, νάπαι Id. Marcell. 29, etc.

περικλίνων, τό, a couch all round a table, Phila 2. 478. II. a couch-cover, Gloss.; also περικλιτρον, i. e. περικλιτρον, τό, Ib.

περικλίνω, to decline, of the sun, Strab. 103:—Med., π. πρὸς τὸ δοκοῦν Greg. Nyss.

περικλίσις, εὖς, ἡ, a sloping all ways, Greg. Nyss.

περικλιτέαν, verb. Adj. one must decline, avoid, Oribas. 157 Cocch.

περικλονέω, to stir up all round, κύδοιμον Q. Sm. 2. 649: to agitate, confound, Eccl.

περικλόνησις, εὖς, ἡ, perturbation, Niceph. Blemm.

περικλύδην [ῦ], Adv. pouring round about or over, Hipp. 352. 51.

περικλύζω, to wash all round, τὸ παιδίον ὕδατι π. Arist. Mirab. 91:—Pass. to be washed all round by the sea, of an island, Thuc. 6. 3; of a strait, Plat. Mar. 36; μὴ περικλύζοιο πελάγει, i. c. venture not on the sea, Arat. 287.

περικλύμενον, τό, the honeysuckle, Lonicera periclymenum, Diosc. 4. 14; periclymenos, Plin. 27. 94.

περικλύσις, ἡ, = περικλυσμός, Ael. N. A. 16. 15.

περικλυσμα, τό, a wash, lotion, Galex. Lex. Hipp.

περικλυσμός, ὁ, a washing all round: ablution, Gloss.

περικλυστος, η, ον, also ος, an Aesch. Pers. 879:—washed all round by the sea, of islands, Δῆλος h. Hom. Ap. 151, cf. Aesch. Pers. 596, 879, Eur. H. F. 1080, Ephipp. Γηρ. 1. 3, Strab. 753; π. ὑπὸ τοῦ Αἰγαίου Id. 126; ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ Dion. H. 5. 13.

περικλυτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλύω) heard of all round, famous, renowned, Lat. inclutus, of the god Hephaestus, Il. 1. 607, Od. 8. 257, and Hes.; of heroes, Il. 11. 104., 18. 326; of a minstrel, Od. 1. 325., 8. 83, etc.; of places, π. ἄστῳ 4. 9., 16. 170; of things, π. δῶρα, ἔργα, excellent, noble, Il. 6. 324., 7. 299., 9. 121:—Ep. word, used also in Byz. Prose.

περικλώζαμαι, Pass. to be hooted off on all sides, Eust. 1504. 31.

περικλώθω, to spin round about, Incert. V. T.

περικνήμιος, ον, round the leg: as Subst., τὰ περικνήμια the flesh of the leg, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1083 (where other MSS. τὰ περὶ κνήμην): in Gloss. περικνημῖδια, τά, tibialia.

περικνημῖς, ἡ, a covering for the leg, Dion. H. 4. 16, Plut. Philop. 9.

περικνίδιον [κνί], τό, in Anth. P. 9. 226, θυμῶν περικνίδια prob. stalks or leaves of thyme.

περικνίζω, fut. ἴσω, to scratch all round, Poll. 9. 113:—metaph. to keep nibbling at a thing, Dion. H. 9. 32, Plut. 2. 10 D; so in aor. med. περικνίξασθε, of bees, Anth. P. 9. 226.

περικνυζάμαι, Dep. to howl all round, Boisson. Anecd. 2. 441.

περικνύω [ῦ], to scratch or rub all round, Phot.

περικοκκάζω, to cry cuckoo all round, Ar. Eq. 697; v. l. περιεκόκκωσα.
 περικολλάω, to scrape all round, Hippiatr.
 περικολλάω, to glue all round, Geop. 12. 33.
 περικολοῦω, to cut short, clip all round, Nic. Al. 267. II.
 metaph. to humble, Plut. 2. 139 B.
 περικολπίζω, to sail round a bay, Arr. Periopl. M. Rubri 40, etc.
 περικομίδη, ἡ, a carrying round, Geop. 14. 9.
 περικομίζω, to carry round, τὰς τριήρεις ἐς τὸν Στρώμονα Thuc. 7. 9:
 —Pass. to go round, Id. 3. 81.
 περικόμμα, τό, that which is cut off all round, trimmings, mincemeat,
 Alex. Πανν. 4, Metagen. Θουρ. 1; περικόμματα ἐκ σοῦ σκευάσω Ar. Eq.
 372:—Dim. περικομμάτιον, Ib. 770, Athenio Σαμοθρ. 1. 31. II.
 = περικοπή II, Plut. 2. 765 C.
 περικόμος, ον, covered all over with leaves, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 4.
 περικομπέω, to sound round about, LXX (Sap. 17. 4). II. to
 boast loudly, Joseph. B. J. 1. 25, 2.—In Thuc. 6. 17, ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται
 is restored.
 περικόμπω, ον, very boastful, arrogant, Herm. Aesch. Supp. 878.
 περικόμψος, ον, very elegant, exquisite, Ar. Pax 994.
 περι-κονδύλο-πωρο-φίλα, ἡ, loving chalk-stones on the knuckles, epith.
 of the gout, Luc. Trag. 201.
 περικοπή, ἡ, a cutting all round, mutilation, e. g. of the Hermae at
 Athens (cf. περικόπτω), Thuc. 6. 28, Andoc. 3. 13, Plut. Alcib. 18, etc.:
 —the lopping of a tree, Theophr. C. P. 5. 4, 7: docking of hair, Plut. 2.
 42 B: trepanning, Id. Cato Ma. 9:—metaph. a cutting down, diminution,
 τῆς πολυτελείας Ib. 18, cf. 2. 84 A. II. the outline or general
 form of a person or thing, Polyb. 6. 53, 6, (cf. circumcaesura Lucret. 3.
 220); κατὰ τὴν περικοπήν in externals, Id. 10. 25, 5: even household
 ornaments, plate, etc., 32. 12, 6, v. Wessel. Diod. Excerpt. 586.
 88. III. a section or short passage in an author, Walz Rhett.
 9. 566: in Eccl. a portion of scripture for reading, as the Sunday Epistles
 and Gospels; so, π. προφητικαί Clem. Al. 528, etc.:—in Metre, a passage
 consisting of strophé and antistrophé, Schol. Ar. Pl. 619, etc.
 περικοπτεῖν, verb. Adj. one must cut round, Clem. Al. 285, 288.
 περικόπτω, ον, ὁ, a thief, robber, Phot.
 περικόπτω, to cut all round, clip, mutilate (cf. περικοπή), τοὺς Ἑρμᾶς
 περιέκοψεν Dem. 562. 15, cf. Andoc. 5. 34, Lys. 107. 39., 143. 34; αἱ
 Ἑρμαὶ περιεκόπησαν τὰ πρόσωπα Thuc. 6. 27; π. τὰ ἀκρωτήρια τῆς
 Νίκης Dem. 738. 14; π. τὰ βίβλια to cut them round the edges, Luc.
 Iudoct. 16:—Pass., of fish, to be trimmed, Arist. Mirab. 63; of a
 statue, to be rough-hewn, Plut. 2. 74 D. 2. π. χώραν to lay waste
 an enemy's country, from the practice of cutting down the fruit-trees,
 Dem. 92. 9; hence, to plunder a person, Id. 116. 19, Dion. H. 10. 51,
 Strab. 523, etc.; πόλεις περιεκομμένοι χρημάτων Plut. Anton. 68; absol.,
 π. καὶ ληστεύειν Diod. 4. 19; cf. κείρω II. 2:—hence, simply, to take
 away, intercept, ἀγοράς Dion. H. 10. 43, cf. Plut. Lucull. 2; τὰ σιτηγὰ
 Id. Mar. 42; τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς εὐπορίαν Id. Sert. 21. 3. to lessen,
 weaken, Galen. 8. 454.
 περικορδακίζω, = κορδακίζω, Schol. Ar. Eq. 697.
 περικόρημα, τό, sweepings, E. M. 529. 46, Phot.
 περικοσμέω, to deck all round, App. Civ. 4. 94, Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 35:
 —in tmesi, Poëta ap. Clem. Al. 419.
 περικόσμημα, τό, an ornament, Eccl.
 περικόσμιος, ον, round the world, Synes. 317 C, etc.
 περικόουρος, ον, (περικόουρος) shorn all round, of the female slave's mask
 in Comedy, Poll. 4. 151. II. surrounded and taken prisoner,
 Hesych.; so ἀμφικόουρος, in Suid.
 περικόχλιον, τό, (κοχλίας) the female screw, Schneid. Ecl. Phys. 1. 469.
 περικόκω, to croak or scream all round, Opp. IX. 1. 7; cf. περικόκω.
 περικόκω, ον, round the skull, πῖλος π. a skull-cap, Plut. Num.
 7; ἡ π. χιτῶν or ὑμῆν the membrane under the skin of the skull, Rufus,
 Galen.
 περικόκω, τό, a helmet or cap, Strab. 502, Poll. 2. 42.
 περικόκω, to have full command of; βέλος χειρὶ Hipp. V. C.
 902. 2. to prevail over, τινος Duris ap. Ath. 253 E, etc.; absol.,
 Plut. 2. 526 F.
 περικόκω, ἔς, having full command over, τῆς σκαφῆς Act. Ap. 27.
 16; τῶν ἠνίων, τῶν πανηρῶν βουλευμάτων Jo. Chrys.
 περικόκω, to hang round, τινί τι Anth. P. 11. 66, Nonn. D.
 26. 254:—Pass. to hang round, to cling to, c. dat., ματρί Anth. P.
 9. 78.
 περικόκω, ἔς, hung round with, ἀναθήμασι Luc. Trag. 141.
 περικόκω, ον, steep all round, Plut. Sull. 16, App. Pun. 95.
 περικόκω, ον, round the temples, βόστρυχοι Greg. Nyss.
 περικόκω, to ring or rattle round, Byz.
 περικόκω, ον, rattling round, κύμβαλα Nonn. D. 9. 117, cf. 10. 223.
 περικόκω, to strike off all round, περικόκωθεῖσα πέτρας τε καὶ ὄστρεα
 having stones and shells knocked off, stripped of them, Plat. Rep. 611 E;
 ὅταν περικόκωθῶσιν οἱ ἀγκῶνες when the headlands are broken away,
 by the river overflowing, Strab. 580. 2. to strike all round, to ring
 a metal or earthen vessel, to see if it is cracked, εἴ πῆ τι σαθρὸν ἔχει
 (ἡχεί Wyt.), πᾶν περικόκωμεν Plat. Phileb. 55 C; cf. διακρούω:—hence,
 περικόκωμενος unsound, cracked, Com. Anon. 275; v. παρακρούω I.
 3. 3. to attack on all sides, Plut. 2. 234 D, cf. 831 A. 4. π.
 πέδας to fasten fetters on one, lb. 499 A.
 περικόκω, ον, very cold or frosty, Gloss.
 περικόκω, to conceal entirely, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 8, etc.; late form
 περικόκω, Ev. Luc. 1. 24:—Med. to conceal oneself from, τινά Diog. L.
 6. 61.
 περικόκω, to caw all round, of the crow, Dio C. 58. 5.

περικόκω, Dep. to acquire, Joseph. A. J. 13. 16; 6:—aor. περιεκτή-
 θην in pass. sense, Clem. Al. 578.
 περικόκω, Pass. to be slain around, Il. 4. 538., 12. 245.
 περικόκω, ἡ, acquisition, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 166., 11. 146, etc.
 περικόκω, ον, acquisitive, rich, Hephaest. Apotel. p. 20.
 περικόκω, ον, οἱ, Ep. dat. περιεκτιόνεσσι: (κτιζω, cf. ἀμφι-κτιόνες):
 —like περιεκτιται, περιναίεται, the dwellers around, neighbours, Il. 18.
 212., 19. 104, 109; π. ἄνθρωποι, π. ἐπίκουροι Od. 2. 65, Il. 17. 220;
 explained by the words οἱ περιναίεταοσσι, Od. 2. 65; also in Hes. ap. Plat.
 Min. 320 D, Oiac. ap. Hdt. 7. 148, Simon. 22, Pind. N. 11. 24, I. 8 (7).
 136. The sing. is not in use.—The word is rare in Prose (π. νησιῶται
 Thuc. 3. 104, cf. Ath. 591 B), περίοικοι being used instead.
 περικόκω [τῆ], ὦν, οἱ, = foreg., Od. 11. 288.
 περικόκω, to sound around, hymn. Andr. in Ross. Inscr. 2. p. 5; π.
 τὰς ἀκοάς Eust. Opusc. 334. 3.
 περικόκω, to tumble headlong, Philostr. de Gymn. p. 12 Kayser.
 περικόκω, to honour exceedingly, Or. Sib. 3. 575.
 περικόκω, ἔς, very famous, Nic. Th. 345, Q. Sm. 9. 65.
 περικόκω, to mix all together, Byz.
 περικόκω, ἄδος, ἡ, revolving, ὄραι Orph. H. 46. 5.
 περικόκω, to encircle, encompass, Schol. Ar. Ran. 193.
 περικόκω, to move in a circle, move around, ἄρμα Ael. N. A. 13. 9:—
 Pass., Alex. Trall. 8. 512. II. to surround, Anna Comn. 2. 157.
 περικόκω, εως, ἡ, a revolution, τοῦ χρόνου J. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 38.
 περικόκω, ον, all round, spherical, Tryph. 34; ἀτέφανος Nonn. D.
 25. 145:—περικόκω = περίξ, round about, may be allowed in LXX
 (Deut. 6. 14, Ps. 88. 8, etc.); but in Plat. Phaedo 112 E, Plut. 2. 755 A,
 περὶ κύκλω is now restored, cf. Tim. 40 A, Legg. 964 E.
 περικόκω, to encircle, encompass, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 11, LXX (Gen. 19.
 4, etc.):—but mostly in Med. to surround an enemy, Hdt. 8. 78, Xen.
 An. 6. 3, 11, etc.; in tmesi, Ar. Av. 346. II. intr. to go round,
 Luc. Ocyr. 63.
 περικόκω, ἡ, an encircling, encompassing, Thuc. 3. 78.
 περικόκω, later -κυλίω [i]: aor. I -εκύλισα. To roll round,
 [όνιδα] περικόκωσας τοῖν ποδοῖν Ar. Pax 7; περικόκωσας εἰς τὴν γῆν τὰ
 σώματα Dion. H. 9. 21, cf. Diod. 18. 34:—Pass. to roll about, Lat.
 versari, volutari, Plat. Legg. 893 E.
 περικόκω, ἡ, a rolling round, revolution, Galen.:—κυλίωσις, Psell.
 περικόκω, to heave or surge around, c. acc., Orph. H. 82. 3.
 περικόκω [v], ον, surrounded by the waves, of islands, Eur. Tro. 796,
 Arcestr. ap. Ath. 29 B, 111 F.
 περικόκω, Pass. to be bent round, to be quite convex, Parthen. ap.
 Ath. 783 B, Greg. Nyss.
 περικόκω, ον, convex, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 307, Galen.
 περικόκω, to fall into the midst of, κακοῖς Eust. Opusc. 64. 44.
 περικόκω, (κύτος) to cover with leather, Anon. ap. Suid.
 περικόκω, Pass. to be bent all round, Apoll. Lex. Hom. s. v.
 κύπελλον.
 περικόκω, ον, bent down all round, E. M. 549. 14, Orion.
 περικόκω [v], to wail around, Opp. H. 4. 259, Q. Sm. 3. 742.
 περικόκω, to carouse round, παλαίστρας Ar. Vesp. 1025.
 περικόκω, (κῶνος II) to smear all over with pitch, π. τὰ ἐμβάδια το
 black shoes, Ar. Vesp. 600. II. = περιρρομβέω, Hesych. s. v. περι-
 κωνῆσαι (so Hemst. for περικόκωσῆσαι).
 περικόκω, to rend all round, Joseph. Macc. 10, Greg. Nyss.
 περικόκω, to kick all round, Clem. Al. 478.
 περικόκω, to chatter on all sides, chatter exceedingly, Ar. Eccl. 230;
 τὰς τραγωδίας .. τὰς περιλαλούσας, sc. of Euripides, Teleclid. Incert. 3,
 ubi v. Meineke; π. ταῦτα to chatter about these things, Philostr.
 824. II. to talk round, τινά or τινί Greg. Naz.
 περικόκω [α], τό, prating, gossip, Hesych., E. M., Byz.
 περικόκω [α], εως, ἡ, gossip, Galen. 9. 216.
 περικόκω [α], ον, much talked of, Hesych., Byz.
 περικόκω, ον, very talkative, Suid. s. v. κομψόν.
 περιλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι: aor. περιέλαβον. To seize around,
 embrace, τινά Xen. An. 7. 4, 10, Symp. 9, 4, etc.: to grasp, πέτρας ταῖς
 χερσὶ Plat. Soph. 246 A: hence, πολλὸν σωτηρίας π. Hipp. Vet. Med.
 11. 2. to encompass or surround an enemy, so as to intercept him,
 Hdt. 8. 7, 16, 106, Polyb. 2. 29, 5, etc.; μετεώρους τὰς ναῦς π. to inter-
 cept them at sea, Thuc. 8. 42: to beleaguer a place, Polyb. 4. 39, 8, etc.;
 but, ἐπεὶ δὲ αὐτὸν περιέλαβεν, simply, when you get hold of him, catch
 him, Hdt. 5. 23; so, π. τὸν θῆρα Plat. Soph. 235 B; π. τὸν τόπον το
 occurry it, Clearch. ap. Ath. 539 C:—Pass. to be caught, trapped, αἶμοι,
 περιέλημαι μόνος Ar. Pl. 934; τῷ καιρῷ περιληφθεὶς constrained by
 force of .., Polyb. 6. 58, 6, etc. 3. to compass, get possession of,
 τι Isae. 73. 9, cf. 25. 43; πάντα ταῖς ἐλπίσι π. Polyb. 8. 3, 3. II.
 to encase or cover all round, χαλκῷ τὸ τεῖχος Plat. Criti. 116 B; νεύροις
 .. κύκλω κατὰ κορυφὴν περιελημμένη Id. Tim. 77 E; χρυσαῖς λεπίσι
 περιληφθῆναι Polyb. 10. 27, 10; χαλκαῖς ἡλοῖς Moschio ap. Ath. 207
 B. III. to comprehend, include, of a number of particulars, Isocr.
 16 D, 187 B; π. λόγῳ Plat. Soph. 249 D; πολλὰ εἶδη ἐνὶ ὀνόματι Ib.
 226 E, cf. Polit. 288 C; ἐν γένος ὄν, περιλαβὼν τὰ τρία Id. Legg. 841 C;
 δύο γὰρ ὄντα αὐτὰ καὶ .. τρίτον ἄλλο εἶδος ἐν ὀνόματι περιλαβὼν since
 one name includes the two, and a third class besides, Ib. 837 A; π. πάντα
 Dem. 1410. 16; π. τῆ διανοία τὸ μέλλον Plut. Lucull. 9; τὴν ἱστορίαν
 γραφῆ Id. Cic. 41; π. τὴν .. διάλεκτον το compass it (Coraës παρα-
 λαβεῖν), Id. Anton. 27; βραχεῖ λόγῳ π. Luc. Peregr. 42; π. τινὰ ταῖς
 συνθήκαις Polyb. 5. 67, 12:—Pass., περιληφθῆναι τοῖς νόμοις Arist. Pol.
 3. 16, 11. 2. to define strictly, to determine in express words, draw
 up in a legal form, Plat. Legg. 823 B, cf. Coraës Lycurg. 3, p. 46.

περιλαμπής, *és*, very brilliant, Plut. Fab. 19, Crass. 24, etc.
 περιλαμπρος, *ov*, very brilliant, radiant, Byz.
 περιλάμπω, to beam around, Plut. Camill. 17, Arat. 21, etc.; so in Med., περιλαμπομένως φύσεις υπερβάλλειν λαμπρότητι Diod. 3. 12; τῷ χρυσῷ Luc. Indoct. 9. II. c. acc. to shine around, Plut. Cic. 35; φῶς π. τινά Act. Ap. 26. 13, cf. Ev. Luc. 2. 9:—Pass. to be illumined, φωτί, ὑπὸ τῆς φλογός Plut. Pericl. 39, Dio 46; ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστέρων Luc. Dom. 8.
 περιλάμψις, ἡ, a shining round, Plut. 2. 931 A, Plotin. 5. 1, 6.
 περιλάπτω, to suck or lick all round, Pherecr. Aút. 1 (Meineke conj. περιλέψαντες).
 περιλεγνής, *és*, (λέγνη) with a variegated border, Hesych.
 περιλέγω, to express by circumlocution, Hermipp. Incert. 11.
 περιλείβομαι, Pass. to be shed all over, c. dat., Anth. P. 2. 146.
 περίλειμμα, τό, a remainder, residue, Plat. Menex. 236 B, in pl.
 περιλείπομαι, Pass. to be left remaining, remain over, survive, ὅσοι δ' ἂν πολέμοιο περὶ στυγέροιο λίπονται Il. 19. 230; τὸν περιλειφθέντα Hdt. 1. 82; ὑπὸ τῶν κορέων εἰ μού τι περιλειφθήσεται Ar. Nub. 725; τοὺς γε περιλελειμμένους φίλων Eur. Hel. 426; so Plat., etc.
 περιλείχω, to lick all round, τὰ βλέφαρα Ar. Pl. 736; Σοφοκλέους . . τὸ στόμα Id. Fr. 231; of a parasite, πολλῶν . . λοπάδων τοὺς ἄμβωνας περιλείξας having licked them clean, Eur. Pol. Aút. 1; τὸ τρύβλιον Luc. Gall. 14. II. to lick off, τι Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 9; τῶν ὀβολῶν τὸν ῥύπον Luc. Icarom. 50.
 περιλείχω, to lick all over, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 9.
 περίλεξις, ἡ, circumlocution, Ar. Nub. 318.
 περιλεπίζω, = Schol. Il. 1. 236, Schol. Ar. Lys. 736, etc.
 περιλέπω, fut. ψω, to strip off all round, περὶ γὰρ ῥά ἐ χαλκὸς ἔλειψεν φύλλα Il. 1. 236; π. τὸν φλοιὸν Hdt. 8. 115; cf. περιλάπτω.
 περιλεσχήμενος, *ov*, talked of in every club (λέσχη), matter of common talk, Hdt. 2. 135; cf. ἔλλεσχος, προλεσχηνέομαι.
 περιλευκαίνω, to whiten all round, πέτρας Ach. Tat. 1. 1.
 περιλευκος, *ov*, edged with white, Callix. ap. Ath. 196 B:—περίλευκον (sc. ἱμάτιον), τό, Antiph. Incert. 76; cf. περίνησος.
 περιλήμμα, τό, an embrace, E. M. 175. 7.
 περιληπτικός, ἡ, *ov*, that may be taken hold of, of loose skin, Arist. G. A. 1. 12, 3. II. able to comprehend, comprehending, τινός Plut. 2. 428 D, cf. 1003 D, etc.: comprehensive, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 143: collective, ὄνομα E. M., etc.; cf. περίληψις:—Adv. -κῶς, Clem. Al. 802, etc.
 περιληπτός, ἡ, *ov*, embraced or to be embraced, comprehensible, οὔτε νόῳ περιληπτά Emped. 43; νοήσει π. Plat. Tim. 28 A, C, al.; π. ἀριθμῷ Plut. Camill. 43. Adv. -τῶς, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 40.
 περίληψις, ἡ, a grasping with the hand, Poll. 9. 98; an embracing, LXX (Eccl. 3. 5). II. comprehension, ἐν τῇ π. τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς ψυχῆς in the fact of their comprehending the vital principle, Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 17, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 12, Plotin. 753 A, Procl., etc.:—κατὰ περίληψιν λέγειν, i. e. without distinct enumeration, Clem. Al. 802; this rhet. figure is called σχῆμα περιληπτικόν by Ulp. ad Dem. Aristocr. 454.
 περιλιμνάζω, to surround with water, insulate, τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 2. 102. II. intr. to become all a lake, Ael. N. A. 16. 15.
 περιλιμπάνω, late form of περιλείπω, Schol. Ar. Pl. 554, etc.
 περιλιπής, *és*, left remaining, surviving, c. gen., π. τῆς φθορᾶς Plat. Legg. 702 A; absol., Polyb. 1. 73, 2; π. ἔχειν Strab. 388.
 περιλιχμάομαι, Dep. to lick, γλώσση γένειον Theocr. 25. 226, cf. Arat. 1115, Luc. Merc. Cond. 34, D. Deor. 12. 2:—in pass. sense, Plat. Ax. 372 A. 2. to lick up, τοῦ ψωμοῦ Luc. Prom. 10.
 περιλίχησις, *ews*, ἡ, a licking all round, Theon ad Arat. 1115.
 περιλιχνεύω, = περιλείχω, Philo 1. 38, 446, cf. περιχνεύω:—Med., Walz Rhett. 1. 524.
 περιλογισμός, cited from Thuc. by Dion. H. ad Amm. 3, with v. l. ἐπιλογισμός. Neither word is now found in Thuc.
 περίλοιπος, *ov*, = περιλιπής, Ar. Fr. 208, Thuc. 1. 74.
 περιλοπίζω, = περιλεπίζω, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 2.
 περιλούω, to wash all over, Plut. Lycin. 15, Pomp. 80.
 περιλύγίζω, to bend round, εἰς τούναντιον Olympiod. ad Plat., Hesych.
 περιλυμαίνομαι, Dep. to maltreat sadly, Phot. Bibl. 54. 17.
 περιλυπία, ἡ, extreme grief, Diog. L. 7. 97.
 περίλυπος, *ov*, very sad, deeply grieved, Hipp. 390. 53, Isocr. 11 B, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 18.
 περιλωπίζω, to wrap or envelope round about, Poll. 7. 44.
 περιμάδαρος [μά], *ov*, bald round about, π. ἔλκεα where the skin peels or scales off all round, Hipp. Aph. 1256, cf. 1199 C, Erotian. 140.
 περιμαιμάω, to gaze or peep eagerly round, ἰχθυῖα σκοπέλον περιμαιμάωσα (Ep. part.), Od. 12. 95; χείλεσσι γλάγος π. Q. Sm. 14. 16.
 περιμαινόμαι, Pass. to rage round about, to rush furiously about, ἄλλος Hes. Sc. 99. II. c. dat. rei, to be mad for, χρυσῷ Naumach. ap. Stob. 439. 10.
 περιμάκης, Dor. for περιμήκης.
 περιμάκτρια, ἡ, (περιμάσσω) one that purifies by magic, γραῦς π. a witch, Plut. 2. 166 A, ubi v. Wyttenb.
 περιμᾶνής, *és*, furious, mad, Plut. 2. 43 D, 52 D, etc. Adv. -νῶς, Ib. 1100 A.
 περιμάργαρος, *ov*, set round with pearls, Eust. Opusc. 240. 5, etc.
 περιμαρμαίρω, to sparkle all round, Q. Sm. 5. 114.
 περιμάρναμαι, poet. for περιμάχομαι, Epigr. ap. Paus. 5. 19.
 περιμάσσω, Att. -ττω:—to wipe all round, τῷφθαλμῷ τούτῳ (sc. τῷ σὺκῳ) π. Pherecr. Pers. 3; τοὺς ὀδόντας ὀθονίσις Plut. 2. 976 B; σπόγγη τι Galen. 2. to purify by magic, disenchant by purification, Menand. Δεισ. 1, Dem. 313. 17, et ibi Dissen., Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 166 A. II.

to wipe off, τὴν ἀκαθαρσίαν cited from Diosc.; τὰ δάκρυα Phot. Bibl. 469. 35. Cf. ἀπομάσσω.
 περιμαστεύω, to go round and visit, πολλά ἔθνη Anct. in Fabric. B. Gr. 14. 149.
 περιμάχητος [ᾶ], *ov*, fought about, fought for, ταῖσι φυλαῖς Ar. Av. 1404; τοῖς πολλοῖς [ὔδωρ] Thuc. 7. 84; πενία ἤκιστα περιμάχητον not a thing one would fight for, Xen. Symp. 3, 9, cf. Plat. Rep. 521 A, Legg. 678 E; δυναστεία ὑπὸ πάντων ἐρωμένη καὶ π. Isocr. 172 B, cf. 144 C, 211 C; τὰ π. ἀγαθὰ such as are matters of contention, highly prized, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 9, cf. Pol. 2. 9, 35, Rhet. 1. 6, 23:—in Ar. Thesm. 319, πόλις π., prob. with collat. sense of fought around, surrounded by battle.
 περιμάχομαι, Dep. to fight around one, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 41.
 περιμελαίνομαι, Pass. to be black all round, π. λαμπρὰ σκιεροῖς to have bright parts shaded off into dark, Plut. 2. 368 C.
 περιμεμφής, *és*, blaming greatly, v. l. Arat. 109.
 περιμενεαίνω, to wish for ardently, Ar. Rh. 1. 670, 771.
 περιμενετέον, verb. Adj. one must await, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5.
 περιμένω, to wait for, await, c. acc. pers., Hdt. 4. 89, Ar. Pl. 643, etc.; π. Τισαφέρην ἡμέρας πλείους Xen. An. 2. 4, 1, etc.; with a part. added, ἂ τελευτήσαντα ἐκάτερον π. await him after death, Plat. Rep. 614 A; π. τινὰ λέγοντα Id. Legg. 890 E:—c. acc. rei, π. ἐξ ἀγορᾶς ἰχθύδια Ar. Fr. 344. 8; π. τὴν ἐς Αἶδον πορείαν Plat. Phaedo 116 A, etc.; also, to require, demand, Plut. 2. 172 D. 2. of events, to await, be in store for, τίς με πότμος ἔτι π.; Soph. Ant. 1296; μὴ θύσαντας δεινά π. Plat. Rep. 365 A; οὐ περιμένει τι ὁ καιρὸς does not admit of . . , Plut. Caes. 17. II. c. inf., οὐ περιμένουσιν ἄλλους σφᾶς διολέσαι do not wait for others to destroy them, Plat. Rep. 375 C; ἕκαστος [τῶν λόγων] π. ἀποτελεσθῆναι awaits its accomplishment, Id. Theaet. 173 C; μὴδ' ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν [ταῦτα] ἔλθειν π. Dem. 585. 2. III. absol. like the simple μένω, to wait, stand still, Hdt. 7. 58, Ar. Eccl. 517, etc.; π. αὐτοῦ Id. Ach. 815; ὀλίγον χρόνον Plat. Apol. 38 C; π. ἕως τὸν ὄχλον διασόμεθα Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 39; ἕως ἀνοιχθεῖν τὸ δεσμοτήριον Plat. Phaedo 59 D; μέχρι τούτου, ἕως ἂν . . Dem. 113. 7; ἄχρι ἂν . . , ἔστ' ἂν . . , Xen. An. 2. 3, 2, etc.
 περιμερίμως, Adv. very carefully, Theod. Stud.
 περίμεσος, *ov*, in the middle: τὸ π. the middle part, A. B. 354.
 περίμεστος, *ov*, full all round, quite full of, τινός Xen. Symp. 2, 11.
 περιμετρέω, to measure all round, Luc. Icarom. 6, Navig. 12.
 περιμέτρησις, *ews*, ἡ, a measuring round, cited from Schol. Arat.
 περίμετρον, τό, = ἡ περίμετρος, the circumference, Hdt. 1. 185., 2. 15, 41; τὸ π. τῆς περιόδου 2. 149.
 περίμετρος, *ov*, (μέτρον) like ὑπέμετρος, excessive, whether in size or beauty, very large or very beautiful, Hom., only in Od., as epith. of Penelope's web, ἰσθὸν . . ὕφαιεν λεπτόν καὶ π. 2. 95., 19. 140., 24. 130, cf. Aristaen. 1. 1:—later certainly of size, π. δέμας, κῆτεα Opp. H. 3. 190., 5. 47; πλόος Nonn. Jo. 21. 8.
 περίμετρος (sc. γραμμῆ), ἡ, = περίμετρον, Arist. Mirab. 100, 2, Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 4, Polyb. 1. 56, 4, etc.; cf. διάμετρος.
 περιμήκετος, *ov*, poet. for sq. (cf. πάχετος), very tall or high, ἐλάτῃ Il. 14. 287; Τηθύγετος Od. 6. 103; often in late Ep.
 περιμήκης, *és*, Dor. περιμάκης, *és*, Anth. P. 6. 125; (μήκος):—very tall or long, κοντός Od. 9. 488; ῥάβδος 10. 293; ἰστοί 13. 107; δίστοί Hes. Sc. 133:—very high, π. πέτρη Il. 13. 63; ὄρος Od. 13. 183; also in late Ep.:—also in the Prose of Hdt., very large, huge, οἰκημα 2. 100; ἀνδρόσφιγγες Ib. 175; λίθους μεγάθει περιμήκεας Ib. 108; ἀγκῦραι 7. 36:—in Plut. we find a Sup. -μήκιστος, 2. 1077 B.
 περιμήρια, τά, any covering round the thighs, Gloss.:—so περιμηρίδιον, τό, Arr. Tact. p. 14, Anon. in Montf. Bibl. Coisl. p. 514.
 περίμητρος, *ov*, (μήτρα) round the pith, next the pith, ξύλα π. Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 6; cf. ἔμμητρος.
 περιμηχανάομαι, Dep. to prepare very craftily, contrive cunningly, ἄλλο τι . . περιμηχανόωντο Od. 7. 200; δούλιον ἡμαρ ἐμοὶ περιμηχανόωντο 14. 340.
 περιμιγνύμαι, Pass. to be mixed all round, τινί Galen.
 περιμιγνύω [ῦ], to decrease on all sides, περὶ δὲ ῥινοὶ μ. Od. 12. 46.
 περιμορφόομαι, to be changed all round, τινι into . . , Greg. Naz.
 περιμοστώ, to dress a wound with lint (μοστόν); and περιμότωσις, ἡ, a dressing with lint, Helioid. in Chirurg. Cocch. 158.
 περιμοχθέω, to suffer great toil, τινι Opp. H. 4. 258.
 περιμυκάομαι, Dep. to roar round, τινα Plut. Crass. 26.
 περιμυκής, *és*, loud-bellowing, Orph. Arg. 311.
 περιμύρομαι [ῦ], Dep. to lament around, Q. Sm. 12. 489.
 περιναϊετᾶω, to dwell round about or in the neighbourhood, Od. 6. 66., 8. 551., 23. 136, Hes., Pind., and late Ep. 2. like ναϊετᾶω, in pass. sense, to be inhabited, Od. 4. 177.
 περιναϊέτης, *ov*, ὁ, one of those who dwell round, a neighbour, Il. 24. 488, Ar. Rh. 4. 470; cf. περικτίοις.
 περιναϊον, περιναϊος, v. sub περίνεον, -νεος.
 περί-ναϊος, *ov*, round the temple, στοά C. I. 2125.
 περιναϊώ, to dwell round, Aesch. Supp. 1021, in Med.
 περιναῦτιος or -σιος, *ov*, sea-sick, squeamish, Diod. 2. 58.
 περινάω, to float or flow around, ἄμυλοι ἡμῖν π. Metag. Θουρ. 1. 11.
 περινέμομαι, Pass. to spread round, of fire, Plut. Dio 46.
 περινενοσημένως, Adv. thoughtfully, Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 3. 359.
 περίνεος, ὁ, the space between the anus and the scrotum, Hipp. 833 H, S34 C, 837 B, Arist. H. A. 1. 14, 2, G. A. 1. 2, 7., 4. 1, 31:—in Hipp. Art. 1252 E, al., written περιτόναιον, i. e. περίναιον; sometimes in Galen. also περινός; cf. Hesych. s. v. περίνα, Suid. s. v. περίλος.
 περινεύω, to bend forward and look round timidly, App. Civ. 4.

46. II. to incline first to one side then to the other, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 9; of a chariot, A. B. 23. 2. of lands, to slope, incline, ἐπὶ τὸν Νότον Strab. 358, cf. 181, 292.

περινέφελος, ον, clouded all round, overcast, ἀήρ Ar. Av. 1194.

περίνεφρος, ον, fat about the kidneys, Arist. H. A. 3. 17, 6, P. A. 3. 9, 16.

περινέω, -νεύσομαι, to swim round, Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex.; π. κύκλω τινός Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 10.

περινέω, fut. -νήσω: aor. inf. περινήσαι Hdt. 4. 164, but also lengthd. -νήσαι 2. 107 (as in Q. Sm. 3. 678, cf. νέω): but the only pres. he uses is περιπέω, 6. 80. To pile or heap round, ὕλην (sc. περὶ τὸν πύργον) Hdt. 4. 164; πάλυ πύρ Anon. ap. Suid., cf. Plut. 2. 583 A: but also, 2. π. τὴν οἰκίην ὕλην to pile it round with wood, Hdt. 2. 107; ὕλη τὸ ἄλλος Id. 6. 80.

περίνεως, ὁ, gen. -νεω, nom. pl. -νεω: (ναῦς, Att. gen. νεῶς):—super-numerary or to spare in a ship, αἱ περίνεω κῶπαι spare oars, Böckh Urkund. p. 121; π. ὁ δεύτερος ἰσθός καὶ τὰ διττὰ τῆς νεῶς σκευή Hesych., cf. Phot.:—of persons, a supercargo or passenger, the same as πλωτήρ, opp. to πρόσκωπος, Thuc. 1. 10; to ναύτης, Ael. N. A. 2. 15, Anon. ap. Suid., cf. Philostr. 250, Phot. s. v.:—but in Dio C. 49. 1, οἱ περίνεω are the spare sailors, the reserve; and in Artemid. 1. 35, the περίνεως seems to be the last of the petty officers.

περινήσας, -νήσας, v. sub περιπέω.

περίνησος, ον, edged with purple: περινήσον (sc. ἱμάτιον), τό, a robe with a purple border, Antiph. Incert. 76, Menand. Βοιωτ. 5; cf. Hesych.

περινήχομαι, Dep. to swim or float about, Dion. H. 1. 15; ἐν κύκλω Plut. 2. 977 A; π. τινι to swim round . . . , Q. Sm. 14. 548.

περινίξω, fut. -νίξω, to wash off all round, περὶ δ' αἷμα νέμπται Il. 24. 419, cf. Hipp. 659. 55:—Med. to wash off oneself, Diod. 4. 51.

περινίσσομαι, Dep. to go round about, κυλίκων περινισσομένων as the cups go round, Phocyl. 7: to come round, of time, ἀνίκα Καρνείου περινίσσεται ὥρα Eur. Alc. 449.

περινοέω, to contrive cunningly, Ar. Ran. 958; π. τὰ μεγάλα ταῖς ἐλπίσιν to form great projects, Plut. Phoc. 14. II. to consider on all sides, consider well, τι Id. Brut. 13: to understand about a thing, M. Anton. 1. 7.

περινόησις, ἡ, shrewdness, subtlety, Plut. 2. 509 E, Plotin. 6. 9, 11.

περινοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, thoughtful, Poll. 2. 229. 2. subtle, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 231:—so περινοηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, Stob. Ecl. 2. 358.

περίνοια, ἡ, thoughtfulness, quick intelligence, τινος Plat. Ax. 370 A; absol., Philostr. 569, Luc. Zeux. 2. II. over-wiseness, Thuc. 3. 43. III. = ὑπερηφανία, Aristid. 1. 141, Phot., Suid.

περινομή, ἡ, (νέμω) distribution in regular order, ἐκ περινομῆς in turn, Dion. H. 10. 57. II. a procession round a place, Menand. Incert. 321.

περίνοος, ον, contr. -νοος, ον, (νοέω) very intelligent; Sup. περινοῦστατος Sext. Emp. M. 7. 326; v. Lob. Phryn. 144.

περινοστεύω, = sq., Epiphan.

περινοστέω, to go round, so as to visit or inspect, περὶ τι Ar. Thesm. 796; τὰς παλαίτρας Id. Pax 762; τὰ τεκτόνων ἔργα Plut. 2. 155 C:—metaph., π. τινα ἀπάτην to circumvent, Aesop. 216. 2. absol. to go about, stalk about, π. ὡσπερ ἦρας Plat. Rep. 558 A; of vagrants, Ar. Pl. 121, 494, Dem. 421. 22; π. σχολὴν ἀγοντα Alex. Incert. 36.

περινόστισις, εως, ἡ, a going about, wandering, Byz.

περινοτίξω, to moisten all round, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 74.

περινότισις, εως, ἡ, a wetting all round, Aët.

πέριξ, strengthd. for περί, mostly in Ion. Prose and Trag. (in latter usu. as Adv.): I. as Prep. round about, all round, c. gen., Hdt. 1. 179., 2. 91., 4. 152, Xen. An. 7. 8, 12, etc. 2. rarely c. dat., Eur. Phoen. 710. 3. most commonly c. acc., Hdt. 1. 196., 3. 158., 4. 36, al.; mostly before its case, but also after, 4. 52, 79, as also in Aesch. Pers. 368, Eur. H. F. 243. II. as Adv. round about, all round, π. ὑπορύσσοντες τὸ τεῖχος Hdt. 5. 115; πέριξ λαβεῖν ἄνθρωπον to surround him, 5. 87; κύκλω πέριξ Aesch. Pers. 418, cf. Soph. Ant. 1301, Eur. Andr. 266: metaph., πᾶν π. φρονεῖν circuitously, Ib. 448:—rare in Att. Prose, πέριξ πολιορκεῖν Thuc. 6. 90; ὁ πέριξ τόπος, τὰ π. ἔθνη Plat. Tim. 62 E, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 2; ὁ π. χρόνος, i. e. all times save the present, Arist. Interpr. 3, 5.

περιζαίνομαι, Pass. to suffer laceration upon, ταῖς ἀπορρωξίην Joseph. B. J. 3. 9, 3.

περιξεστός, ἡ, ὄν, polished round about, πέτρῃ Od. 12. 79.

περιζέω, fut. ἐσω, to polish all round, Theocr. 22. 50, Clem. Al. 45.

περιξηραίνομαι, Pass. to become dry all round, Arist. G. A. 3. 9, 8, Probl. 2. 36.

περίξηρος, ον, dry round about, ἀήρ Theophr. Ign. 41; χώρα Geop. 2. 13:—τὸ π. the crust, Arist. G. A. 2. 3, 19.

περιξυράω, Ion. -έω, to shave all round, τοὺς κροτάφους Hdt. 3. 8:—Pass., περιεξυρημένος τὸν πάγωνα Luc. Merc. Cond. 33.

περίξυσμα, τό, shavings, scrapings, Schol. Plat. Charm. 161 E.

περιξυστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a surgical instrument for scraping or smoothing bones, Heliod. ap. Oribas. 97 Cocch.

περιξύω, to scrape all round, Hipp. in Galen. Lex.: to nibble at, ἀκροῖσι στομάτεσσι . . . δαίτη Opp. H. 3. 525:—pf. part. pass., Hipp. 667. 39.

περιογκόομαι, Pass. to be swollen to great size, Greg. Naz.

περίογκος, ον, of great size, bulky, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 9.

περιοδεία, ον, -οδία, ἡ, a going round, circuit, Strab. 369, 417, Galen. 2. a patrolling, reconnoitring, Aen. Tact. 22. 26. II. a going through a subject, diligent study, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 83. III. medical treatment, Eccl.

περιοδεύσιμος, ον, with circuitous ways, Gloss.

περιόδευσις, εως, ἡ, = περιοδεία, Suid.

περιοδευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a traveller, Eust. 1382. 60. II. a physician, Athanas. III. in Eccl. of spiritual visitors, C. I. 8822, v. Ducang.

περιοδευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of medical treatment, systematic, Diosc. 7. praef. II. able to compass, capable of, τινος Ptol.

περιοδεύω, to go all round, τὸν οὐρανόν Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 15; τὸ Παλάτιον Plut. Camill. 32, cf. Id. Phoc. 21. 2. in military sense, to patrol, reconnoitre, Aen. Tact. 22, etc.; π. τὴν πρώτην φυλακὴν Id. II. metaph. to go all through, go systematically through, βίον τινός Plut. 2. 87 B; τὸν περὶ τοῦ κόσμου λόγον Ib. 892 D, cf. 897 E: also to study diligently, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 85, cf. Enchir. 29. 3, Arr. Epict. 3. 15, 7. III. to circumvent, cheat, Joseph. A. J. 17. 4, 2. IV. to cure by systematic visits, Lat. cyclo curare, generally, = θεραπεύω, Eccl., Byz. V. in Rhet. to write in periods, Dem. Phal. 11 and 229.

περιοδία, v. sub περιοδεία.

περιοδίζω, to be periodical, π. ἐπιτάσεις καὶ ἀνέσεις Strab. 293; of fevers, in part., intermittent, Philo 2. 576, Galen. 19. 185.

περιοδικός, ἡ, ὄν, acquired in one's travels, ἱστορία Ptolem. 1. 2, 2. II. coming round at certain times, periodical, ἀριθμὸς σελήνης π. Plut. 2. 1018 D; πυρετοῦ λήψις Timae. Lex., cf. Harp., Suid., etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 893 B. III. in Rhet. periodic, σχῆμα Walz Rhet. 8. 620. IV. π. μέτρον, i. e. an hexameter in which dactyls and spondees alternate, Draco p. 139.

περιόδιον, τό, Dim. of περίοδος, Arr. Epict. 2. 1, 31.

περιοδοιπορέω, to walk about, Hipp. Protrh. 85.

περιοδο-νίκης [νί], ον, ὁ, v. sub περίοδος IV. 2.

περίοδος, ὁ, one who goes the rounds, Lat. circulator, Aen. Tact. 22, etc.

περίοδος (Aeol. πέροδος, q. v.), ἡ:—a going round, marching round, flank march, τῶν Περσέων ἡ π. Hdt. 7. 219, 229, cf. Thuc. 4. 35. II. a way round, Hdt. 7. 223:—the circumference, circuit, compass, τοῦ τεῖχεος, τῆς λίμνης Id. 1. 93, 163, 185; absol., τὴν π. in circumference, Id. 7. 109. III. γῆς π. a chart or map of the earth (cf. πίναξ), Id. 4. 36., 5. 49, Ar. Nub. 206:—also, ἡ τῆς γῆς π. a book of descriptive geography, Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 9, Rhet. 1. 4, 13, Meteor. 1. 13, 13., 2. 5, 14.—The first maps are attributed to Anaximander, Agathem. 1. 1, Strab. p. 7.—Cf. περιήγησις, περίπλοος. IV. a going round in a circle, a coming round to the starting-point, circuit, ἡ τοῦ τρίποδος π. Plut. Solon 4. 2. esp. of Time, a cycle or period of time, π. ἐτέων revolving years, πάσαις ἐτέων περίοδαις Pind. N. 11. 51; often in Plat., ἐν πολλαῖς χρόνου καὶ μακρῶν περιόδοις Phaedo 107 E; π. χιλιετῆς Phaedr. 249 A; absol., Rep. 546 B, etc.; cf. omnino Arist. G. A. 4. 10, 5 sq.; ἐκ περιόδου periodically, in rotation, Polyb. 2. 43, 1, etc.; ἐν περιόδῳ Plut. Eumen. 8:—esp. the period embracing the four great public games, τὴν περίοδον νικᾶν or ἀνελέσθαι to conquer in all the games, C. I. 1545. 31., 2682, al., Ath. 415 A, Arr. Epict. 3. 25, 5, Poll. 4. 89; such a victor was called περιδονίκης, C. I. 406, 1364, al., Dio C. 63. 8, 10, 20. 3. of events, periodic recurrence, Isocr. Antid. § 174. 4. in Medic. a regular prescribed course of life, ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ περιόδῳ ζῆν to live in the regular course, or by the prescribed system, Plat. Rep. 407 E; αἱ ἱατρικαὶ π. the periodical visits of a regular physician, Luc. Gall. 23, cf. Nigr. 22, and v. περιοδεύω IV, περιοδευτικός. b. the period of menstruation, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 9. c. a fit of intermittent fever, or the like, Hipp. Aph. 1243, Dem. 118. 20; ἡ ἐκ περιόδου πυρετός an intermittent fever, Luc. Philops. 9. 5. = περιφορά, a course at dinner, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 2; π. λόγων table-talk, Id. Symp. 4, 64. 6. the orbit of a heavenly body, Id. Mem. 4. 7, 5; so, π. θέρναι, = τροπαί, Hipp. Aët. 291. V. a well-rounded sentence, period, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 3, cf. Cic. ad M. Brut. Orat. 61. VI. a vessel used in iron-founding, Arist. Fr. 247; cf. Poll. 7. 99.

περιοδύνομαι, v. sub περιώδ-.

περίοδα, περιήδη, pf. and plqpf. (in pres. and impf. sense), to know well, c. inf., περιαιδε νοῆσαι Il. 10. 247; c. dat., ἔχνεσι γὰρ περιήδη for he was better skilled in the tracks, Od. 17. 317:—c. acc. rei et gen. pers. to know better than others, περιαιδε δίκας ἢ δὲ φρόνιν ἄλλων Od. 3. 244; Βουλῆ περιιδμεναι ἄλλων to be better skilled in counsel than others, Il. 13. 728.

περιοδέω, to swell round about, Hipp. 374. 21: -οιδάινω, Greg. Nyss.

περιοικέω, (περίοικος) to dwell round a person or place, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 57., 2. 112., 5. 23, 58, Lys. 110. 40, Xen. An. 5. 6, 16:—Pass. of seas, to have settlements on their coasts, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 8.

περιοικία, ἡ, a suburb, ap. Epiphan. 1 A: cf. περιοικίς.

περιοίκιον, τό, the space round a dwelling, Isae. ap. Harp., Aristid. 1. 359.

περιοικίς, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of περίοικος, dwelling or lying round about, neighbouring, πόλεις Hdt. 1. 76., 9. 115, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 23; νῆσοι Thuc. 1. 9. II. as Subst. (sub. γῆ, χώρα), the country round a town, Id. 3. 16; the suburbs, 2. 25:—such country-towns were called κῶμαι by the Dorians, δῆμοι by the Athenians, Arist. Poët. 3, 6; and Polyb. 5. 8, 4 speaks of αἱ περιοικίδες κῶμαι. 2. a town of περίοικοι, a dependent town, Arist. Pol. 6. 5, 9, Strab. 450; whence περιοικίδας is to be restored for -ίας in Strab. 258:—cf. περίοικος II.

περιοικοδομέω, to build round, αἰμασιάν Dem. 1274. fin.; θρίγκους Poll. 7. 120:—Med., π. τεῖχος Id. 1. 160. II. to enclose by building round, τὸ χωρίον Dem. 1272. 17; ὕμας Id. 1280. 5:—Pass. to be built up, walled in, ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ Thuc. 3. 81; περιωκοδομημένα θρηρία Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 11; τὸ περιοικοδομημένον the space built round, the enclosure, Lat. ovile, Hdt. 7. 60.

περιοικοδόμημα, τό, a wall built round, C. I. 2561 b. 74.

περίοικος, ον, dwelling round, οἰ π. λίβυες Hdt. 4. 159:—οἱ π. neigh-

bours, Id. I. 166, 175; π. ταύτης (sc. χώρας) Ephipp. Γηρ. I. 6:—τὰ π. the neighbouring countries, App. Mithr. 112, Hdn. 6. 2. II. in Laconia, οἱ περιόικοι were the free inhabitants of the towns (except Sparta itself), the provincials, who enjoyed civil but not political liberty, opp. on the one hand to the Spartans, and on the other to the Helots, Hdt. 6. 58., 9. 11, Thuc. I. 101, etc.; cf. Müller Dor. 3. 2, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. I. 307 sq., Dict. of Antiqq. s. v.; so also in Crete, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 5; and at Argos, Ib. 5. 3, 7:—so Plato says, περιόικους τε καὶ οἰκέτας ἔχοντες Rep. 547 C; and Isocr., ἐξὸν .. ἀπαντας τοὺς βαρβάρους περιόικους τῆς Ἑλλάδος καταστήσαι 67 E. III. geographically, περιόικοι were those in the same parallel, but opposite meridians; ἀντοικοὶ those under the same meridian but opposite parallels; ἀντίποδες those in opposite parallels and meridians, Cleomed. I. 2, Gemin. 50 B, Plin. 2. 65; cf. Plut. 2. 924 A. περιοιστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be carried about, κλείς Menand. Μισοσύμ. 12. περιοιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for carrying about, Phot. περιουχένω, to go round about, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 376 A. περιόιχομαι, Dep. to go round, C. I. 8607. περιοκέλλω, properly of a ship, to run aground: metaph., π. εἰς χειρίστας ἐπιτηδεύσεις to fall into the worst habits, Diod. 12. 12. περιοκωχῆ, ἡ, = περιοχῆ, Hesych. περιολισθάνω, to slip about, Hipp. Art. 814; to slip away all round, Id. Vet. Med. 18; ναὺς π. slips off the engine, Plut. Marcell. 15; τὰ βέλη π. ἀπὸ τινος glance off him, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 10: metaph., ἡδονῆ π. εἰς τὸ σῶμα Plut. 2. 1089 D.—In late writers —ολισθαίνω. περιολισθησις, ἡ, a slipping away, Plut. Camill. 26, Id. 2. 930 E. περιολκῆ, ἡ, (περιέλκω) a drawing away, evacuation, Oribas. 152 Matth. II. in war, a diversion, Joseph. A. J. 15. 6, 6. περιόλλυμι, to destroy utterly, ἦν περὶ Ζεὺς ὀλέσει C. I. 3588. περιομματοποιός, ὄν, providing with eyes, τῆς ψυχῆς Iambl. V. Pyth. 31. περιομφακώδης, ες, looking quite unripe, Hipp. 1133 C. περιονύχίζω, to pare one's nails round, τινά LXX (Deut. 21. 12). περιοπτεύς, α, ον, verb. Adj. of περιορᾶω, to be overlooked or suffered, c. part., οὐ σφι π. Ἑλλάς ἀπολλυμένη Hdt. 7. 168; ἡμῖν ταῦτά ἐστι οὐ π., γένος τὸ Εὐρυσθέneos γενέσθαι ἐξίτηλον Id. 5. 39. 2. to be watched or guarded against, Thuc. 8. 48. II. περιοπτέον one must overlook or suffer, Xen. Lac. 9, 5. περιόπτως, ον, to be seen all round, in a commanding position, τόπος Plut. Arat. 53, Lucull. 39, etc.; ἐκ περιόπτου Dion. H. de Comp. 23. 2. like περίβλεπτος, conspicuous, admirable, βίος Diod. 14. 1; κάλλος Anth. P. 5. 27, etc.; ἔργα Plut. Caes. 16; cf. Valck. Phoen. 554:—Adv. —τως, gloriously, Plut. Sull. 21, etc. περιόρασις, ἡ, an overlooking, Clem. Al. 821. περιορᾶτέον, verb. Adj. one must overlook, suffer, Diod. 20. 2. περιορᾶω, impf. περιεώρων, Ion. περιώρεον: pf. περιεώρακα:—then, from √ΟΠ-, fut. περιόψομαι, pf. pass. περιώμμαι, aor. pass. περιώφθην: from √ΙΑ- (i. e. FIA-) comes the aor. 2 περιεῖδον: for pf. περιόιδα, v. sub voc. To look round upon, Lat. circumspicere, Arist. Meteor. I. 8, 8, cf. 5. II. to look over, overlook, i. e. to look on without regarding, to allow, suffer: 1. mostly c. part., οὐ περιεῖδον αὐτὸν ἀναρπασθέντα they did not overlook his being carried off, i. e. did not suffer him to be .., Hdt. I. 89; μὴ περιεῖδεν τὴν ἡγεμονίην αὐτῆς ἐς Μήδους περιελθοῦσαν Id. 3. 65, cf. 2. 110., 4. 118, Soph. O. T. 1705, Ar. Ach. 167, Ran. 509, Antipho 112. 15, Thuc. I. 24; ταῦτα περιεῖδεν γιγνόμενα Dem. 246. 8, cf. 552. 7; (differently with the Art., εἰ ὑμᾶς τοὺς ἐναντιομένους περιεῖδαιμεν if we overlook your opposition, Thuc. 4. 87):—the part. is rarely omitted, οὐ μὴ με περιόψεται ἀνιππὸν [ῶντα] Ar. Nub. 124. 2. c. inf., περιδόντες τοὺς Πέρσας ἐσελεῖν Hdt. I. 191; τοὺς προπόλους .. οὐ περιορᾶν παριέναι Id. 2. 64, cf. I. 24, 191, Thuc. I. 35, etc.:—with the inf. omitted, οὐκ ἂν με περιεῖδες [ποιεῖν] Hdt. 3. 155; ὁ πύλουρος καὶ ὁ ἀγγελιφόρος οὐ περιώρεον [αὐτὸν εἰσιέναι] Id. 3. 118, cf. Thuc. I. 39, etc.; περιεῖδεν τινα ἐπὶ τινι Hyperid. Euxen. 47; ἐάν τε δούλον ἐάν τ' οὖν καὶ ἐλεύθερον περιορᾶ Plat. Legg. 934 D; π. τὴν ὕβριν τινός Xen. Hell. 2. I, 9:—rarely c. gen., like ὑπερορᾶω II. 2. b, π. τῶν ἄλλων Plut. 2. 764 C. III. to wait for, τὸ μέλλον περιεῖδεν Thuc. 4. 71; π. εἰ τινες βοηθήσουσι Isocr. 194 D. IV. Med. to look about before doing a thing, to watch the turn of events, to watch and wait, Thuc. 5. 31., 6. 93, 103., 7. 33; π. ὁποτέρων ἡ νίκη ἔσται Id. 4. 73. 2. c. gen. to look round after, watch over, τῆς Μένδης περιωρᾶμενοι Id. 4. 124. 3. to neglect, shrink from, τοὺς πολεμικοὺς κινδύνους Id. 2. 43 (though this might belong to signf. II. 1). περιοργῆς, ἐς, very angry or wrathful, Thuc. 4. 130, Dio C. 39. 19. Adv. —γῶς, Aesch. Ag. 216. περιοργίζομαι, Pass. to be very angry, Polyb. 4. 4, 7. περιοργιζομαι, Med. with pf. pass., to clasp in the arms, περιωργιωμένοι περιλαβεῖν Ctes. Ind. 6. περιόρθρος, ον, towards morning: τὸ π. δαῶν, Thuc. 2. 3, Hdn. 6. 9., 7. 4 (ubi vulg. περιόρθριον). περιορίζω, to mark by boundaries, μέχρις οὗ δεῖ ἔχειν .. Plut. 2. 226 C; ἀνευ τοῦ περιορίζοντος without any boundary, Ib. 719 E:—Pass., ἡγεμονία τῷ Ὀκεάνῳ περιορισθείσα Id. Caes. 58; ταῦτ' ἡ διαστήματα περιωρίσθω Luc. Salt. 37; ἐκ τῶν περιωρισμένων τόπων C. I. 3777. 9. II. to banish, cf. περιωθέω. περιόρισις, ἡ, a marking out by boundaries, Theod. Stud. περιόρισμα, τό, anything surrounded by boundaries, an enclosed place, Schol. Pind. O. 13. 62, Hesych., etc. περιορισμός, ὁ, = περιόρισις, Dion. H. 8. 75, Plut. Num. 16; π. τῆς χώρας C. I. (add.) 2561 b. 56; π. τῆς οἰκουμένης description of ..,

Scymn. 74. 2. = περιόρισμα, E. M. 228. 34. II. as law-term, = Lat. deportatio, Byz., v. Phot., Suid. περιοριστέος, α, ον, to be banished, Clem. Al. 188. περιοριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving to determine, τινος Cyrill. περιόριστος, ον, bounded, determined, Hesych. περιορμέω, to anchor round, so as to blockade, Thuc. 4. 23, 26, etc. περιορμίζω, to bring round [a ship] to anchor, Dem. 1229. 9., 1230. 9:—Med. to come to anchor, Thuc. 3. 6. περιοροφῶ, to provide with a roof, Byz. περιορύσσω, Att. —ττω, to dig round, π. λίμνην to dig a lake round .., Hdt. 2. 99; π. πρὸς τὰς ρίζας Arist. Probl. 20. 8, cf. Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 3:—Pass., τάφρου κύκλω περιορρυθείσης Plat. Criti. 118 C. 2. to dig up around, τὰ πλησίον Plut. Rom. 20. 3. to dig out around, τοὺς λίθους Id. Anton. 45. περιορχέομαι, Dep. to dance around, Luc. Salt. 8; c. acc., Call. Dian. 240. περίοσμος, ον, strong-smelling, fragrant, Schol. Ar. Pl. 808. περίοστεος, ον, round the bones, ὑμῆν Galen. 2. 241, etc.: περίοστιος and —ειος are prob. f. ll. Ib. 13. 657., 3. 197. περιοτρύνω, to incite all round, Theod. Prodr. Galeom. 364. περιουσία, ἡ, (περίειμι (εἰμί)) that which is over and above necessary expenses, surplus, abundance, plenty, ἐρίων Ar. Nub. 50; νεῶν Thuc. 3. 13; χρημάτων π. Id. I. 2., 2. 13; οὔτε σοφίας ἐνδεία οὔτ' αἰσχύνης π. Plat. Gorg. 487 E; τοσαύτη π. χρήσασθαι πονηρίας Dem. 358. 21; ἂν .. μοι π. ἢ τοῦ ὕδατος, i. e. time enough for speaking, Id. 1351. 20. II. absol. abundance, plenty, wealth, ἀπὸ παντὸς περιουσίαν ποιῆσθαι Plat. Rep. 554 A; οὐ γὰρ εἰς περιουσίαν ἐπράττετο αὐτοῖς τὰ τῆς πόλεως so as to bring them advantage, Dem. 35. 23; τῆς ἰδίας τρυφῆς ἕνεκα καὶ π. Id. 566. 2, cf. Polyb. 4. 21, 1; so in pl., Isocr. 224 C, etc.:—with a Prep., ἀπὸ περιουσίας with plenty of other resources, ex abundantia, Thuc. 5. 103; πρὸς περιουσίαν, opp. to πρὸς τὰς ἀναγκαίας χρεῖας, Polyb. 4. 38, 4;—most frequently, ἐκ περιουσίας more than sufficiently, in abundance, Arist. Top. 3. 2, 10, Diod. 20. 59, etc.; ἐκ π. out of the abundance (of their store), Plat. Theaet. 154 D; ἐκ π. ζῆν to live on one's own resources, Ath. 168 A, cf. Joseph. B. J. 1. 2, 5; ἐκ π. κατηγορεῖν τινος at an advantage, Dem. 226. 19. 2. superiority of numbers or force, Thuc. 5. 71; τοσαύτην ἔχειν π., ὥστε .., Diod. 4. 12. 3. a being saved, survival, τίς οὖν ἡ ταύτης π.; what is its chance of being saved? Dem. 366. 8, cf. 365. 21 sq. περιουσιάζω, to have more than enough, π. τινὶ to abound in a thing, c. g. περιουσιάζει πόλις δυναστεία Dion. H. 6. 75, cf. Crantor ap. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 58; ἄκα ἂν περιουσιάζῃ whenever there is a surplus, Callicrat. ap. Stob. 485. 54:—also in Med., Sext. Emp. M. I. 31, Eust.:—verb. Adj. —αστέον, Eust. Opusc. 222. 80. II. of things, to abound, Phalar. 4. fin. 2. to distinguish oneself in any way, τινὶ Diod. Excerpt. 550. 88. 3. to expend one's means, εἰς τοὺς ἀναγκαίους οὐ one's relations, Phalar. 105. περιουσιασμός, ὁ, wealth, treasure, Eccl. II. speciality, εἰς π. for one's own possession, LXX (Ps. 134. 4). περιουσιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of persons, wealthy, Ptolem. Tetr. 158. 2. of things, abundant, Eust. Opusc. 222. 32. περιούσιος, ον, having more than enough, wealthy, Hesych. II. especial, peculiar, λαός Ep. Tit. 2. 14. περιόφθαλμος, ον, round the eye, Galen. περιοχέομαι, Pass. to be traversed in all directions, ἡ γῆ .. περιοχουμένη ζῶις Arist. Mund. 5, 11. περιοχεύς, ἐως, ὁ, a fastening, Philo in Math. Vett. 70. περιοχῆ, ἡ, (περιέχω) compass, circumference, σφαίρας Plut. 2. 892 E; ἡ ἐκτὸς π., of the body, Theophr. Color. 45, cf. Diod. I. 91; κατὰ τὰς τῶν ἔθνῶν π. according to their compass or extent, Id. 17. 58:—also a mass, body, Plut. Lysand. 12. II. a portion of a thing circumscribed or marked off, a section of a book, Cic. Att. 13. 25, Act. Ar. 8. 32; cf. περικοπή III. III. a case; and of plants, a pod, husk, shell, Theophr. C. P. I. 19, 2. 2. a fence, fortification, LXX (I Regg. 22. 4, al.). περίοχος, ον, superior to, τινι Sappho-Fr. 93, in Aeol. form πέροχος. περιπάθεια, ἡ, violent emotion, Byz. περιπάθειω, to be or seem in a state of violent passion or emotion, Plut. 2. 168 C, etc.; π. εἰ .., Philo 2. 176, etc. περιπῆθης, ἐς, in violent excitement, greatly distressed, τινὶ at or by a thing, Polyb. I. 81, 1, etc., cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 130 C; π. τοῖς ὕφους eager for .., Ath. 6 E; π. ταῖς ψυχαῖς in spirit, Polyb. 4. 54, 3. 2. absol. passionate, ῥήτορες Longin. 8; οὖν οἰμωγῆ π. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 26. Adv. —θῶς, Luc. Tim. 46, etc. περιπάθησις, ἐως, ἡ, intensity of passion, Philo I. 158. περιπαιφάσσω, to look wildly round, Q. Sm. 13. 72. περιπαίω, to strike on all sides, E. M. 288. 55. περιπάλλομαι, Pass. to tremble all round, Q. Sm. 10. 371., 14. 44. περίπαμπαν, Adv., strengthd. for πάμπαν, Opp. C. 2. 348. περιπαμφάνων, fem. ὄσα, Ep. part. of περιπαμφαίνω, as if from περιπαμφανᾶω, beaming all around, Dion. P. 530. περιπαπταίνω, to look timidly round, ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα Mosch. 4. 409; c. acc., πέλαγος π. Arat. 297. περιπάσσω, Att. —ττω, fut. —πάσω, to strew or sprinkle all round, ὀρίγανον Sotad. Ἐγκλει. I. 28; ἄλευρον π. αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν πῆξιν Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 7, cf. Arist. Mirab. 146:—Pass. to be sprinkled, ὑπ' ὀρίγανου Id. H. A. 4. 8, 27; τινὶ with a thing, Galen. 6. 533:—verb. Adj., περίπαστος, ον, strewn round about, Hipp. 560. 51, Archestr. ap. Ath. 293 F. περιπάτέω, properly to walk up and down, as in a cloister (opp. to

βαδίζειν (to take a walk), Dicaearch. ap. Plut. 2. 796 D):—to walk about, Ar. Eq. 744, Vesp. 237, Plat. Euthyd. 273 A; π. ἄνω κάτω Ar. Lys. 709; π. περιπάτου Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 5; περιπατεῖται ἡ ὁδὸς the road is for walking on, Apollon. de Constr. 276. 2. to walk about while teaching, to discourse, Ep. Plat. 348 C, Diog. L. 7. 109; π. εἰς τινὰς to discourse to them, Philostr. 21, 302: cf. περιπατητικός. 3. generally, to walk, Plat., etc. 4. metaph. to walk, i. e. live, Ev. Marc. 7. 5, 2 Ep. Thess. 3. 6, etc.

περιπάτησις, ἡ, a walking about, Diog. L. 7. 98, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 74. περιπάτητής, οὗ, ὁ, one who walks about, Gloss.

περιπάτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to walking about while teaching or disputing: hence Aristotle and his followers were called περιπατητικοί, Peripatetics (v. περίπατος II. 3, Λύκειον), Cic. Acad. Post. 1. 4, Plut. 2. 1115 A, Luc. Hermot. 14; (περιπατικοί in Cebes 13); τὰ περιπατητικά their doctrines, Cic. Att. 13. 19, 4. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 223. 48.

περίπατος, ὁ, a walking about, walking, Plat., etc.; ποιῆσαι π. to walk, Id. Phaedr. 227 A; εἰς π. ἵνα Ib. 228 B; ἐξανίστασθαι εἰς π. Xen. Symp. 9, 1; ἐν π. εἶναι Id. An. 2. 4, 15; cf. περιπατέω. II.

a place for walking, esp. a covered walk, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 10, Plut. Lucull. 39, C. I. 3545: v. infr. 3. 2. discourse during a walk, a philosophical discussion, argumentation, like διατριβή, Ar. Ran. 942; π. περί τινος Ib. 953; γλώσσης π. ἐστὶν ὁδολογία Astyd. ap. Stob. 217.

7. 3. οἱ ἐκ τοῦ περιπάτου the peripatetic philosophers, school of Aristotle, because he taught walking in a περίπατος of the Lyceum at Athens (v. περιπατητικός), Ammon. Herm. ad Categ. f. 1 a, cf. Plut. Alex. 7, Luc. Pisc. 43, etc.; so, οἱ ἐκ τῶν περιπάτων Strab. 609; οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ περιπάτου φιλόσοφοι Plut. 2. 1131 E:—generally a school, ἀναπεπταμένον τοῦ Πλάτωνος περιπάτου Ath. 354 B.

περιπάτω, Att. for περιπάσσω.

περιπαύομαι, Pass. to become quite quiet, Ach. Tat. 3. 5. περιπαχύνομαι, Pass. to be congealed all round, Orph. Lith. 520.

περιπέζιος, α, ὄν, round the foot: περιπέζια, τά, ornaments for the feet, anklets, Poll. 5. 99: so, περιπέζιδες, αἱ, Ib.; περίπεζα, τά, Id. 7. 62. II. metaph., 1. low, lowly, Procl., Eust., etc.:—Adv. —ζῶς, Eust. 899. 56, Suid. 2. accessible, intelligible, Zonar.

περιπέρω, to put on a spit, π. τι περὶ λόγχην Plut. Galb. 27: metaph. to pierce, εαυτοὺς π. ὀδύνας I Ep. Tim. 6. 10:—Pass. to be spitted or pierced, ξίφεσι καὶ λόγχαις Diod. 16. 80; χάρακι Id. 19. 84; σκόλοπι Ael. N. A. 7. 48; ὀβελοῖς Luc. Gall. 2; αὐτὸς αὐτῷ π. suo ipse gladio jugulatur, Clem. Al. 58; φόβῳ περιπαρεῖς Eccl. II. to run into another, τὸ ξίφος αὐτῷ π. Jo. Chrys.; τοὺς ὀδόντας τῇ δείρῃ Liban. 4. 1081.

περιπέλομαι, Dep., of which Hom. only uses syncop. Ep. part. περιπλόμενος: I. to move round, be round about, only in part., 1. of Place, c. acc., ἄστυ περιπλομένων δῆϊων while the enemy are about the town, Il. 18. 220, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 1150; of things, μίτρα μασταῖς π. Anth. P. 6. 272. 2. of Time, περιπλομένου δ' ἐνιαυτοῦ as the year went round, went on, passed, Virgil's volventibus annis, Od. 11. 248, Hes. Op. 384 (so in Hom., περιπελλομένου ἐνιαυτοῦ); περιπλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν Od. 1. 16, Hes. Th. 184;—also, πέντε π. ἐνιαυτοῦς during five revolving years, Il. 23. 833. II. like περίεμι, to surpass, conquer, τινος Ar. Rh. 3. 130.

περίπεμπτος, ὄν, sent round about, Aesch. Ag. 87; v. θουσκέω.

περιπέμπω, to send round from one place to another, [νέας] π. ἔξωθεν Σκιάθου Hdt. 8. 7; δύο τέλη τῶν ἱππέων Thuc. 4. 86; αἱ νῆες .. αἱ ἐς τὸν λιμένα περιπεμφθεῖσαι Id. 5. 3. 2. to send round to a number of places, οἱ περιπεμφθέντες Hdt. 1. 48.

περιπεπλεγμένως, Adv. perplexedly, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 376, Suid.

περιπέσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. —πέψω:—properly of bread, to bake round about, bake hard all over, Lat. obcrustare: but only used metaph. to crust or cover over, cook up, ὀνόματι π. τὴν μοχθηρίαν Ar. Pl. 159; π. εαυτὰς προσθέταις to deck themselves out with false hair, Id. Fr. 310; π. ἀβλαβῶς to cover the men without hurting them, Plut. Mar. 37:—Pass., ἄνδρες χλανίσι περιπεπεμμένοι Poëta ap. Clem. Al. 261; λόγαισι εὖ πως εἰς τὸ πιθανὸν περιπεπεμμένα cooked up, Plat. Legg. 886 E; λῦπαι ἡδοναῖς περιπεπεμμένοι Xen. Oec. 1, 20; but, ῥηματίους περιπεφθεῖς cajoled by words, Ar. Vesp. 668:—Hesych. cites Adj. περίπεπτος, ὄν, in same sense.

περιπετάδην [ἄ], Adv. spread round about, Tzetz.

περιπετάλω, to cover with metal plates, Hesych.

περιπετάννυμι, also —ύω, Xen. Oec. 19, 18: fut. —πετάσω [ἄ]: pf. pass. —πέπταμαι. To spread or stretch around, χέρα τινί Eur. Hel. 628; κατάδεσμον π. ἡβης to spread an apron over .., Theopomp. Com. Παῖδ. 2; π. φοινικίδας to spread them out, Aeschin. 64. 27; ἀμπελος π. τὰ οἶναρα Xen. 1. c.:—Pass., περιπετασμένος πορφύραν covered with .., Diod. 2. 644, 50; ἀμφὶ δέπας περιπέπταται ὑγρὸς ἀκανθος is spread over it, Theocr. 1. 55, cf. Ar. Rh. 1. 1036.

περιπέτασμα, τό, anything spread round, a curtain, C. I. 2886, Joseph. A. J. 12. 7, 6.

περιπεταστός, ἡ, ὄν, spread round or over, π. φίλημα a lewd kiss, Ar. Ach. 1021; cf. χαννώω.

περιπέτεια, ἡ, (περιπετής) a turning right about, i. e. a sudden change of condition or fortune, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 19, Polyb. 1. 13, 11, etc.; rarely from bad to good, Id. 22. 9, 16:—generally, any strange occurrence, unexpected event, Id. 9. 12, 6., 38. 1, 2, al. 2. esp. the sudden reverse of circumstances on which the plot in a Tragedy hinges, such as Oedipus' discovery of his parentage, ἐστὶ δὲ π. ἡ εἰς ἐναυτίον τῶν πραττομένων μεταβολή Arist. Poët. 11, 1, cf. 6, 17., 16, 5, Rhet. 1. 11, 24; and v. περιπετής III.

περιπετής, ἐς, (περιπίπτω) falling round, ἀμφὶ μέσση προσκείμενος π.

lying with his arms clasped round her waist, Soph. Ant. 1223; cf. περίκειμαι. 2. surrounded by, wrapt in, πέπλοισι Aesch. Ag. 233; but, 3. ἔγχος π. the sword round which (i. e. on which) he has fallen, Soph. Aj. 907; (so, πεπτώτα περὶ ξίφει Ib. 828); cf. περιπίπτω 1. 2, περιπτυχής. II. falling in with, falling into evil, π. κατασπῆσαι τινα δεινῶ μηδενί Dem. 1490. 3; π. γίνεσθαι, = περιπίπτειν, to fall among, τοῖς σταυροῖς καὶ τοῖς ὀρύγμασι Plut. Pomp. 62; πολέμοις Id. Cic. 42; π. εἶναι τῇ χολῇ τινός Luc. Pseudol. 1; π. γενέσθαι αὐτὸς εαυτῷ, ἀλλήλοισι Plut. Phoc. 33, Anon. ap. Suid.; π. γενέσθαι τῇ αἰτίᾳ to become liable to .., Plut. C. Gracch. 10; π. ποιεῖν τινα εαυτῷ to put him at one's mercy, Id. Marcell. 26. III. changing or turning suddenly, of a man's fortunes, esp. from good to bad, περιπετέα ἐποιήσαντο σφίσι .. τὰ πρήγματα a sudden reverse, Hdt. 8. 20; π. τύχαι Eur. Andr. 982: cf. περιπέτεια.

περιπέτομαι, Dep. to fly around, Ar. Av. 165, 1721; c. acc., π. τὰ πελάγη Luc. Halc. 1; τὴν ἐκάστου γνώμην π. Id. Hist. Conscr. 1:—the form περιπέταμαι occurs in the MSS. of Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 15; and περιπίταμαι, Ib. 5. 9, 2, Dio C. 58. 5, etc.

περιπετρίζομαι, Pass. to be dashed upon a rock, Hesych.

περίπετρος, ὄν, surrounded by rocks, Hesych.

περιπέττω, Att. for περιπέσσω, q. v.

περιπευκής, ἐς, (πεύκη) very sharp, keen or painful, Βέλας Il. 11. 845; cf. ἐχευευχής.

περιπεφρασμένως, Adv. very thoughtfully, Hesych.

περιπεφύλαγμένως, Adv. very cautiously, Erotian.

περιπηγής, ἐς, congealed around, λίβανος .. π. θάμνοισι Nic. Al. 107.

περίπηγμα, τό, a piece of wood fastened round, Math. Vett. 78, 127.

περιπηγνύμι and —ύω (Plut. 2. 433 B); also περιπήττω (v. sub fin.): fut. —πήξω. To fix round, to make a fence round, c. acc. loci, περὶ δὲ πάξαις Ἀλτιν Pind. O. 10 (11). 54; π. τῷ σώματι χιτῶνα Plut. 2. 966 D:—Pass., with pf. περιπέπηγα, ἀγχιστρα π. τοῖς ἰχθύσι Ael. N. A. 15. 10; αἷς π. ἡ σαρκώδης οὐσία Galen.:—περιπαγήναί τινα αὐχένα to have one's neck fixed in it, Ar. Fr. 286. 2. to make to congeal round, τὴν τέφραν τῷ βωμῷ Plut. 2. 433 B:—Pass., τὰ ὑποδήματα π. are frozen on the feet, Xen. An. 4. 5, 14; τὸ ὕδωρ περιπήττεται τινί Strab. 568.

περιπηδάω, to leap round or upon, Luc. Anach. 31.

περίπηξις, ἡ, a congealing all round, τῶν ἀλῶν Strab. 568.

περιπηχύνομαι, Med. to take into one's arms, Call. Fr. 344.

περιπίαινω, to make very fat or fertile, Dion. P. 1071.

περιπίσματα, v. περιπίσματα.

περίπικρος, ὄν, very harsh or bitter, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 225.

περιπίλέω, to cover thick all round, v. l. LXX (3 Regg. 6. 20).

περιπίλαμαι, Pass. to move very quickly, Apollin. Metaphr.

περιπίμελος [ἰ], ὄν, very fat, Poll. 2. 233, Oribas. 10 Matth.

περιπίμπλαμαι, Pass. to be filled full of, λευκότητος περιεπλήσθη Plat. Theaet. 156 E; absol., περιεπλήσθη ἡ οἰκία Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 28.

περιπίμπρημι, to set on fire round about; imperf. περιεπίμπρα Xen. Cyn. 10, 17; —επίμπρασαν Thuc. 3. 98.

περιπίπτω, fut. —πεσοῦμαι, to fall around, i. e. so as to embrace, τινί Xen. An. 1. 8, 28; ἐπὶ τινί Plut. Crass. 17; εἰς τὸ στήθος Id. Sert. 26. 2. to fall around, i. e. upon, a weapon, τῷ ξίφει Ar. Vesp. 523; τῷ βέλει Antipho 123. 8; cf. περιπετής 1. 3, περιβάλλω II. 2, περί B. I. I. II. c. dat. to fall in with, like ἐντυγχάνω, Hdt. 6. 105, Xen., etc.; often of ships meeting by chance at sea, Hdt. 6. 41., 8. 94, cf. Thuc. 8. 33, 103; so also, π. μουσικῇ τε καὶ μέθαις having fallen in with them in our discussion, Plat. Legg. 682 E. 2. also, to fall foul of other ships, τῆσι σφετέρῃσι Hdt. 8. 89; περὶ ἀλλήλας of one another, Ib. 16; also, π. περὶ τόπον to be wrecked on a place, Id. 7. 188. 3. metaph. to fall in with, fall into, mostly of some evil, c. dat., π. ἀδίκουσι γνώμῃσι to fall in with, encounter unjust judgments, Hdt. 1. 96; π. τοιαύτησι τύχησι, δουλοσύνη Id. 6. 16, 106; ναύσφ, νοσήμασιν Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 27; λουτροῖσιν ἀλόχου Eur. Or. 367; αἰσχρᾷ τύχῃ Id. Hec. 498; ἀκουσίους κακοῖς Antipho 123. 18; τοιοῦτ' πάθει Thuc. 2. 54; τοιαύτη συμφορᾷ περιπέπτωκεν ὑπὸ τούτου Dem. 546. 2, cf. Andoc. 7. 41; π. συκοφάνταις Lys. 108. 21; αἰσχύνῃ Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 9; ταῖς μεγίσταις ζημίαις Isocr. 145 A, cf. 263 B:—also, εαυτῷ περιπίπτειν to be caught in one's own snare, Hdt. 1. 108, cf. 8. 16, Luc. D. Mort. 26. 2; so, τοῖς εαυτοῦ λόγοις περιπίπτειν Aeschin. 47. 13; and with a Prep., ἐν σφίσι κατὰ τι π. Thuc. 2. 65. 4. of events, to befall one, ἦν μοί τι περιπίπτῃ κακόν Ar. Thesm. 271. III. to change suddenly, εἰς τι Polyb. 3. 4, 51:—to fall into low estate, fail, Id. 8. 2, 4; cf. περιπέτεια. 2. to fall on one side, Plut. Pyrrh. 24, Anton. 67, etc.

περιπίσματα, cf. περιπίσματα.

περιπίττω, poet. for περιπίπτω, c. acc., καρδίαν π. to come over or upon the heart, Aesch. Theb. 834.

περιπλάζω, fut. γέω, =sq., Byz.

περιπλάνομαι, Pass. to wander about, Λιβύην Hdt. 4. 151, cf. Valck. ad 7. 16, 2: metaph. to float round about one, as the lion's skin round Hercules, Pind. 1. 6 (5). 69. 2. absol. to wander about, Luc. Hermot. 59, etc.: metaph., ταῦτα π. to be in this state of uncertainty, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 5; περιπεπλανημένα πέτρα erratic, irregular, Dion. H. de Dem. 50.

περιπλάνης, ἐς, wandering about, Plut. 2. 1001 D.

περιπλάνησις [ἄ], ἡ, a wandering about, Plut. 2. 520 F, Byz.

περιπλάνιος [ἄ], ὄν, poet. for περιπλανής, Anth. P. 7. 736.

περίπλασις, εως, ἡ, a plastering round, Galen.

περίπλασμα, τό, a plaster put round, Eccl.

περιπλάσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. —πλάσω:—to plaster one thing over another, form as a mould or cast round, περίπλασαν αὐταῖς εἰκόνα Plat. Rcp. 588 D; οἱ πλάττοντες ἐκ πηλοῦ ζῶον ὑφιστάσι τῶν στερεῶν τι

σωμάτων, εἶθ' οὕτω περιπλάττουσι Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 7; ἡ μύξα περιπλάττεται περί . . Id. H. A. 9. 37, 15, cf. Plut. Cim. 18; [κόκκον] ἐν ἄρτων περιπλάττοντες kneading it up in . . , Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 2:—metaph. to smooth over, disguise, τι χρηστοῖς λόγοις Menand. Incert. 106.

2. to plaster over with a thing, περιπλάττεται πληῶ Arist. Probl. 20. 18; περιπεπλασμένα ψιμυθίους Eubul. Στεφ. 1.

περιπλάτῳ, fut. ἤσω, to rattle all round, Q. Sm. 7. 500.

περιπλέγδην, Adv. closely entwined, π. ἔχειν τινα in close embrace, Anth. P. 5. 259, cf. 255, Opp. H. 2. 376; of ivy, Luc. Amor. 12, etc.

περιπλέγνυμαι, Pass., late for περιπλέκομαι, Eust. 1456. 14, Suid.

περιπλεκτής, ἐς, = περίπλεκτος, Nonn. D. 12. 199.

περιπλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, embracing, τινος Galen. 19. 131.

περίπλεκτος, ὄν, intertwining, crossing, of the feet of dancers, Theocr. 18. 8 (v. l. περίπλεκτος, v. sub περιπλίσσομαι).

περιπλέκω, fut. ξω, to twine or enfold round, ταῖς χερσὶν τοὺς πόδας τινός Dion. H. 8. 54; τινά Call. Epigr. 45; π. τινὲ τὰ σκέλη περὶ τὴν γαστέρα Luc. Anach. 31; and in Med. to hug one another, Ib. 1:—used by Hom. only in Pass. to fold oneself round, c. dat., ἰσθῶ περιπλεχθεῖς Od. 14. 313; γρηὶ περιπλέχθη 23. 33; περιπλέκονται ἀλλήλοισι οἱ ὄφεις Arist. G. A. 1. 7, 2, cf. H. A. 5. 18, 4; δεσμὰ π. τινί Luc. D. Deor. 17. 1: absol., δίκτυον εὖ μάλα περιπλεκόμενον close folding, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 10; τὰ στοιχεῖα . . περιπλεκόμενα γεννᾶν Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 9; συκὴ περιπλακείσα Theophr. C. P. 5. 5, 3.

2. to twine round with something, τὰ νέα φυτὰ Ib. 5. 15, 6.

II. to complicate, entangle, τὸν λόγον Luc. Hermot. 81; περιπεπλεγμένον, intricate, involved, Plat. Polit. 265 C; περιπεπλ. φιλία, of a flatterer, Plut. 2. 62 D.

2. to wrap up in words, i. e. in circumlocutory and indirect phrases, αἰσχυρόμενος δὲ π. τὴν συμφορὰν Com. Anon. 240; οὐκ οἶδ' ἄπως δεῖ π. Aeschin. 8. 17, cf. Arr. Epict. 2. 19, 27, A. B. 3, Hermog. π. περιπλοκῆς.

περίπλεξις, ἡ, entanglement, Arist. Cael. 3. 4, 6, Achmes Onir. 200, 213.

περίπλεος, ὄν, v. sub περίπλεως.

περιπλευμονία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (πλεύμων) inflammation of the lungs, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Aph. 1248, al., Plat. Lach. 192 E:—later form περιπνευμονία, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1, Luc. Merc. Cond. 31, Galen., etc.

περιπλευμονιάω, to have περιπλευμονία, Poll. 4. 187, in form περιπν-.

περιπλευμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, affected with περιπλευμονία, Hipp. Progn. 37, 41, 43, etc.: Adv. -κῶς, Id. Coac. 127:—so περιπν-, Plut. 2. 699 E, etc.

περιπλευρίδιον, τό, a covering for the sides, Anon. in Montf. Bibl. Coisl. P. 514.

περιπλευρίζω, to embrace, A. B. 58.

περιπλευρίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from πλευρίτις: τὰ πλ. pleurisy, Hipp. Coac. 201.

περίπλευρος, ὄν, covering the side, κύτος Eur. El. 472.

περιπλέω, Ion. -πλώω:—to sail or swim round, absol., Hecatae. 284, Hdt. 6. 44, etc.: c. acc., Λιβύην, Πελοπόννησον, τὴν ἄκρην, τὴν Εὐβοίαν, Hdt. 4. 42, 179., 5. 108., 8. 14; π. αὐτοὺς κύκλῳ Thuc. 2. 84; ἀνὴρ πολλὰ περιπεπλευκῶς Ar. Ran. 535:—also with Preps., π. ἐκ τοῦ Κωρύκου κατ' Ἀργίον Thuc. 8. 34; ἀπὸ Ἰωνίας εἰς Κιλικίαν Xen. An. 1. 2, 21; εἰς Πύλας Dem. 236. 15; so, π. ἐκεῖσε Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 11.

II. metaph. to be unstable, slip about, Hipp. Fract. 753.

περίπλεως, ὄν, pl. περίπλεω, neut. -πλεα: also περίπλεος, ὄν, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 4, Ar. Rh.: poet. περίπλειος, Arat. 1118:—c. gen. very full, quite full of a thing, Thuc. 4. 13, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 21, etc.: c. dat. filled with a thing, Anth. P. 6. 28, Ar. Rh. 1. 858.

II. absol. supernumerary, spare (cf. περίζυγος), ἔχειν ξύλα περίπλεα καὶ ἄρμασι καὶ ἀμάξαις Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33.

2. full, large, νεφροί Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 14; κνήμαι Id. Physiogn. 1. c.

περιπληθής, ἐς, very full of people, νῆσος Od. 15. 405: of a speech, full of matter, Plut. Cato Mi. 5.

2. very large, Luc. Anach. 25, Plut. Mar. 34; Comp. -έστερος, Luc. V. H. 2. 40.

II. very full of a thing, c. gen., Philo 2. 494, in Sup.

περιπληθῶ, to be quite full, c. gen., πόλις νεκρῶν περιπληθούσα, γαῖα v. περιπεπληθούσα Tryph. 595, Q. Sm. 11. 160; also c. dat., σαρκί π. Opp. H. 5. 591:—Med., absol., lb. 678.

περιπλίσσομαι, Dep. to put the legs round or across, like περιβαίω, τὰ θυγάτρια περὶ τὴν λεκάνην . . περιπεπλεγμένα Strattis Incert. 5; cf. Eust. 1564. 49, Hesych.:—so, in Theocr. 18. 8, ποσοὶ περιπλίκτους is prob. the better reading (for the vulg. περιπλέκτους), with crossed feet; cf. Hesych. s. vv. περιπλίγδην, περιπλίξ.

περιπλοκάδην [ᾶ], Adv. = περιπλέγδην, Anth. P. 5. 252.

περιπλοκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of bindweed, like σμίλαξ IV, Orneosoph.

περιπλοκή, ἡ, a twining round, interlacing, Arist. H. A. 5. 4; περιπλοκαὶ γυναικῶν Polyb. 2. 56, 7, etc.; περιπλοκῆς δεῖται [ὁ κιντῶς] Plut. 2. 649. B.

2. entanglement, intricacy, περιπλοκάς λόγων circumlocutions, Eur. Phoen. 497; περιπλοκάς λίαν ἐρωτᾶς Antiph. Gan. 2. 1; τί οὖν . . π. λέγεις; Strato Φων. 1. 35; v. περιπλέκω II. 2.

περίπλοκος, ὄν, entwined, δεσμῶ Anth. P. 9. 362, cf. Tryph. 300.

περιπλόμενος, v. sub περιπέλομαι.

περίπλοος, ὄν, contr. -πλους, ὄν, sailing round, ἡγητῆρ π. Anth. P. 9. 559.

II. pass. that may be sailed round, π. ἐστὶν ἡ γῆ Thuc. 2. 97.

περίπλοος, ὄ, contr. -πλους, gen. -πλου, nom. pl. -πλοι:—a sailing round, c. gen., τὸν π. τοῦ Ἄθω Hdt. 6. 95; περὶ τόπον Thuc. 2. 80, cf. 8. 4; τὸν π. τὸν εἰς Κέρκυραν i. e. round Peloponnesus, Aeschin. 88. 32; esp. round the enemy's fleet, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 31.

II. the account of a coasting voyage, opp. to περίοδος a land-journey, γράφειν τὸν π. τῆς ἕξω θαλάσσης Luc. Hist. Conscr. 31:—Periplus is the title of several geograph. works, still extant, by Scylax, Nearchus (in Arrian), Agatharchides, Hanno:—cf. περίοδος III.

περιπλύνω [ῶ], to wash clean, scour well, Dem. 1259. 27, Plut. 2. 69 B, etc.:—Pass. to have a thing washed off one, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 26; but of the thing, ὅταν ἡ ἄλμη περιπλυθῆ Theophr. C. P. 4. 14, 4.

περίπλυσις, ἡ, a thin discharge from the bowels, Hipp. Coac. 218; also with κοιλίης added, Id. Prorrh. 67, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5.

περιπλώω, Ion. and poet. for περιπλέω.

περιπνεύω, poet. for περιπνέω.

περιπνευμονία, -πνευμονιάω, -πνευματικός, (πνεύμων) = περιπνευμ-.

περιπνέω, fut. -πνεύσασμαι, to breathe round, c. acc., αὔραι νάσους Μακάρων περιπνέουσι Pind. O. 2. 130, cf. Luc. V. H. 2. 5; absol., Diod. 3. 19:—Pass., ἡ γῆ περιπνεομένη αὔραις Arist. Mund. 5, 12; οἴκησις περιπνευμένα (Dor.), Gale Opusc. 751.

περιπνίγῆς, ἐς, pressed all round to suffocation, Nic. Th. 432, Diod. ap. Phot. Bibl. 381. 40, Joseph. A. J. 7. 13, 3.

περιπνίγω [ῆ], to press all round to suffocation, Geop. 6. 1, 2, in Pass.

περιπνοή or -πνοιά, ἡ, a blowing round about, Diod. 3. 19, Basil.

περίπναος, ὄν, contr. -πνους, ὄν, blown round about, airy, ἐν περιπνῶ εἶναι Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 11.

περιπόδιος, ἂ, ὄν, (πούς) going round the feet, A. B. 354; cf. ἐπιπόδιος.

II. as Subst. περιπόδιον, τό, the part about the feet, the bottom of a gown, Ptol.; περιποδία (Ion.), ἡ, a foot-bandage, Galen.

περιπόθητος, ὄν, much-beloved, Luc. Tim. 12, D. Mort. 9. 2, etc.

περιποιέω, to make to remain over and above, to keep safe, preserve, opp. to διαφθείρω, Hdt. 3. 36., 7. 52, 181, Thuc. 2. 25., 3. 102., 4. 105, Lys. 135. 33, etc.; ἐκ κακῶν καὶ παλέμου π. τινα Id. 107. 22.

2. of money, etc., to save up, lay by, Xen. Oec. 11, 10; ἀπ' ὀλίγων Ib. 2, 10; τῶν προσόδων part of the revenues, Isae. 60. 10.

3. to put round or upon, procure, lay up, αἰσχύνῃ τῇ πόλει Isocr. Antid. § 322; τὴν δυναστείαν ἑαυτοῖς Aeschin. 54. 12, cf. Dem. 193. 20; π. τὰ πράγματα εἰς αὐτοὺς to get things into their own hands, Thuc. 8. 48, cf. Isae. 64. 2.

II. Med. to keep or save for oneself, τὸ παιδίον Hdt. 1. 110; τὸ ζῆν Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 30; ἐπιπύδας ἑαυτῶ Dem. 416. 4:—to compass, acquire, gain possession of, δύναμιν, ἰσχύν Thuc. 1. 9 and 15, Xen. An. 5. 6, 17; ἑαυτῶ ὄνομα καὶ δύναμιν π. Ib. 5. 6, 17; παρὰ τοῦ πλήθους δόξαν Dem. 164. 9; αὐτοῖς δυναστείαν Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 12:—absol. to make gain, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 3; ἀπὸ τινος lb. 4. 2, 38.

περιποίησις, ἡ, a keeping safe, preservation, Deff. Plat. 415 C, LXX (2 Paral. 14. 13), Ep. Hebr. 10. 39:—in Ep. Eph. 1. 14, τῆς περιποιήσεως seems to be = τῶν περιποιηθέντων of those who are saved.

II. (from Med.) a gaining possession of, acquisition, obtaining, 1 Ep. Thess. 5. 9., 2. 2, 14.

2. a possession, 1 Petr. 2. 9.

περιποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to procure, productive, c. gen., Mnesith. ap. Ath. 357 F, Galen. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 717.

περιποιητός, ἡ, ὄν, abundantly produced, Hesych.

περιποικίλλομαι, Pass. to be variegated, Apoll. Lex. Hom.

περιποικίλλος, ὄν, variegated or spotted all over, Xen. Cyn. 5, 23, C. I. 155. 10.

περιποιπνύω, to pursue quickly, Q. Sm. 4. 210; Med., Opp. H. 2. 615.

περιπολαῖος, ὄν, (πέλω) open all round, flat, of eyes, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 11:—Sylburg. corrects ἐπιπολαιόστρους.

περιπαλ-άρχης or -άρχας, ὄν, (περίπολος) a superintendent or inspector of police, Thuc. 8. 92, in genit.

περιπόλευσις, εως, ἡ, = περιπόλησις, ἀστέρων Eus. D. E. 153 C.

περιπολεύω, later form for sq., Ath. 693 F.

περιπολέω, to go round or about, wander about, Soph. O. T. 1254, Eur. I. T. 84; π. καθ' Ἑλλάδα Ib. 1455; μετὰ τινος Plat. Phaedr. 252 C; ἡ στρατιὰ ἡ μετὰ βασιλέως περιπολοῦσα Isocr. 70 E; of certain gods, Plat. Tim. 41 A; of the sun, Arist. Fr. 12.

II. c. acc. loci, to traverse, π. οὐρανόν Plat. Phaedr. 246 B; τόνδε τὸν τόπον Id. Theaet. 176 A; so, π. στρατόν to prowl about it, Eur. Rhos. 773; ἔρως ὁ τὰς πόλεις π. Philostr. Epist., etc.

2. at Athens, οἱ περιπολεῖν τὴν χώραν ταχθέντες to patrol the country (v. περίπολος), Xen. Vect. 4, 52; οἱ ἐφηβοὶ . . π. τὴν χώραν Arist. Fr. 428.

περιπόλησις, εως, ἡ, a going about, revolution, of the stars, Iambl. V. Pyth. 15 (65); π. τῆς ψυχῆς, of the metempsychosis, Diog. L. 8. 4.

περιπολίω, to wander about, Strab. 675, Eriphan. 1. 235 D.

περιπόλιον, τό, a station for περίπολοι (q. v.), a guard-house, Thuc. 3. 99., 6. 45., 7. 48.

II. a suburb or township, LXX (1 Paral. 6. 56, etc.):—τὸ π. τῆς θεοῦ the quarter round her temple, C. I. 2715. 16.

περιπόλιος, ὄν, lying round a place, c. gen., κατοικία π. τῆς Νικοπόλεως Strab. 325, cf. 658, 837, and v. περιπόλιον II.

περίπολις, ὄ, ἡ, a street-walker, vagrant, Phryn. Com. Μουσ. 3.

περιπολιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πολίω) disposed for strolling, σύνοδος π. a company of strolling players, C. I. 349, 3476, 4081.

περιπαλλόν, Ep. Adv. of πολὺς, very much, Ar. Rh. 2. 437.

περίπολος, ὄν, (πολέω) going the rounds, patrolling: hence, as Subst., 1. a watchman, patrol, Epich. 19. 10 Ahr., Plut. Num. 16, Luc., etc.:—at Athens, the περίπολοι were young citizens between 18 and 20, who formed a sort of patrol to guard the frontier, Ar. Av. 1176, Thuc. 4. 67., 8. 92; τοὺς π. ἀπέναι εἰς τὰ φρούρια Eurpol. Incert. 56; used in sing. by Aeschin. 50. 32; cf. περιπολέω II. 2, περιπόλιον I, and v. Böckh C. I. 1. p. 305.

2. generally, an attendant, follower, as fem., Soph. Ant. 1151.

3. περίπολος (sc. ναὺς), ἡ, a guardship, Arr. An. 2. 20, 2.

περιπομπεύω, to attend in procession, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1198.

περιπομπή, ἡ, a sending round about, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 11.

περιπάνηρος, ὄν, very rascally, as a pun on περιφόρητος, Ar. Ach. 850.

Adv. -ρως, Eust. Opusc. 161. 18.

περιποπύζω, strengthd. for ποπύζω, Greg. Naz.

περ:πόπυσμα, τό, parasitic conduct, Nicet. Ann. 294 D.

περιπορεία, ἡ, *a going about*, E. M. 91. 8.
 περιπορεύομαι, Dep. *to travel or go about*, Plat. Legg. 716 A. II. c. acc. loci, *to go round*, τὰ ἱερά Arist. Oec. 2, 41; τὰς πόλεις, τοὺς ναοὺς, etc., Polyb. 3. 7, 3., 9. 6, 3; τὴν πόλιν κύκλῳ Id. 4. 54, 4, etc.
 περιπορπάομαι, Pass. *to fasten with a clasp or pin (πόρπη) round oneself*, App. Hisp. 42:—Adj. περιπορητός, ἡ, ὄν, Hesych. s. v. Δωριάζω:—Subst. περιπόρημα, τό, Cyrill. Lex.
 περιπόρφυρος, ον, *edged with purple*, ἱμάτια Crates Σαμ. 3; χιτωνίσκοι Polyb. 3. 114, 4, etc. 2. often in Roman history, π. ἐσθῆς *a robe with a purple border*, the Roman *toga praetextata* or *laticlavica*, Polyb. 6. 53, 7; π. τήβεννα or τήβεννος Dion. H. 2. 70, Plut. Rom. 26; and περιπόρφυρος alone, lb. 25., 2. 283 B;—so, π. παῖς, Lat. *puer praetextatus*, Plut. Poplic. 18; of consuls, etc., Synes. 16 A.
 περιπορφύρο-σημος παῖς, ὁ, Lat. *puer praetextatus*, Anth. P. 12. 185.
 περιπορφύρω [ῥ], strengthd. for πορφύρω, Mauetho 5. 24.
 περιποτάμιος, α, ον, *dwelling by a river*, Gloss.
 περιποτάομαι, ποῖτ. for περιπέτομαι, *to hover about*, τὰ δ' εἰ δὲ ζῶντα (sc. τὰ μαντεῖα) περιποτάται Soph. O. T. 482; c. acc., Heliod. 2. 22.
 περίποτος, ον, (πίνω) of a cup, *to be drunk from on both sides* (to explain δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον) Ath. 783 B.
 περίπου, Adv. for περί που, *about*, Lat. *cirea, circiter*, ἔτη γεγωνῶς περίπου ἐκκαίδεκα Hdn. 5. 7, cf. 7. 5, Joseph., etc.
 περίπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, *fitting close*, as a shoe to the foot, Hesych.
 περιπρητής, ἐς, *distinguished*, κάλλος, Tzetz. Aute-Hom. III.
 περιπρό, Adv. *very, especially*, Il. 11. 180., 16. 699; cf. διαπρό, ἐπιπρό.
 περιπροβάλλω, *to throw round before*, τινί τι Opp. H. 4. 657.
 περιπροθέω, *to run forward and round*, Opp. H. 2. 440., 4. 89.
 περιπροχέομαι, Pass. *to be poured all round*, used by Hom. in aor. part., ἔρος .. θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι περιπροχῦθεις ἐδάμασσε *love rushing in a flood over his heart overcame it*, Il. 14. 316.
 περιπρωκτιάω, = σαυλοπρωκτιάω, Com. Anon. 169.
 περιπταίω, *to stumble upon*, τινί Plut. Pyrrh. 10, Tryph. 312, Joseph. A. J. 17. 5, 5. 2. *to fall in with*, ἐνείδεισιν Arist. Fr. 445.
 περιπτερίον, τό, *that which surrounds the πτέρνα*, Math. Vett. 78.
 περιπτερίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a bandage for the heel*, Chirurgg. Cocchi 11.
 περίπτερος, ον, *flying round about*: περίπτερα πυρός *sparks of fire*, LXX (Caut. 8. 6). II. in Architecture, of a temple, *with a single row of columns all round it*, προστάς, οἶκος Polyb. et Callix. ap. Ath. 205 A, LXX (Amos 3. 15); *peripteros aedes*, Vitruv. 3. 1:—cf. δίπτερος, μονόπτερος.
 περιπτίσματα, τά, *the skins of grapes*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 45, Eq. 803 Dind.
 περιπτίσσω, *to strip off the husk or skin*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 10., 9. 16, 9:—metaph., *περιεπτισμένοι free from the chaff, clean winnowed*, Ar. Ach. 507; π. τὸ εἶδος *clean-built, taper of form*, Philostr. 698.
 περίπτυγμα, τό, *anything folded round, a covering*, Eur. Ion 1391.
 περίπτυξις, ἡ, *a folding oneself round, embracing*, τοῦ νεκροῦ Plut. Cato Mi. II, cf. Plotin. ap. Eus. P. E. 832 A.
 περιπτύσσω, fut. ξω, *to enfold, envelop, enshroud*, τινὰ τύμβῳ Soph. Aut. 886; πέπλοι περιπτύσσοντες δέμας Eur. Hec. 735; π. γόνυ, δέμας *to clasp, embrace it*, Id. I. A. 992, Med. 1206; ὡς σε περιπτύξω Bion 1. 44; π. ταῖς χερσὶ Polyb. 13. 7, 8, etc.; π. ὀλοῆσι γενέεσσι, of a dragou, Ar. Rh. 4. 155:—as military term, *to outflank*, Xen. An. 1. 10, 9, cf. Cyr. 7. 1, 26. II. *to fold round*, π. χέρας *to fold the arms round another*, Eur. Alc. 350, Andr. 417:—Pass. *to fold oneself round, coil round*, Plat. Symp. 196 A.
 περίπτυστος, ον, *despicable*, Epiphan.
 περιπτύχῃ, ἡ, *something which enfolds*, used in pl. in ποῖτ. periphrasis, *τειχέων περιπτυχαὶ enfolding walls*, Eur. Phoen. 1357; δόμων Ar. Av. 1241 (prob. a parody on Eur.); Ἀχαιῶν ναύλοχοι π. their naval cloaks or fence, Eur. Hec. 1015; πέπλων π. Ποῖτα ap. Ath. 107 E. II. *an enfolding, embracing*, περιπτυχαῖσι δὴ χέρας προσαρμόσασα Eur. Supp. 815; ἐν ἡλίῳ περιπτυχαῖσι in all that the sun embraces, i. e. all the world, Id. Ion 1516.
 περιπτύχης, ἐς, *folded round*, φᾶρος Soph. Aj. 915. 2. *φασγάνῳ π. fallen around* (i. e. upon) his sword, Ib. 899; cf. περιπετής I. 3.
 περιπτύω, *to spit upon*, περιπτύομενος ἀμελείται Aristaen. 1. 21.
 περίπτωμα, τό, *a calamity*, Plat. Prot. 345 B.
 περίπτωσις, ἡ, *an accident, chance occurrence*, Heliod. 6. 14, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 144, etc.; ἀπὸ περιπτώσεως, κατὰ περίπτωσιν Id. M. 1. 25., 11. 252:—in Medic. writers, of empirical cases, *κατανώω .. τὸν λογισμὸν, ἐάν περ ἐκ περιπτώσιος ποιέηται τὴν ἀρχὴν* Hipp. 26. 1; φιλοσοφία κατὰ π. ἐπήβολος τῆς ἀληθείας Clem. Al. 366; οὔτε πείρα οὔτε π. Plut. 2. 918 C, cf. 440 A.
 περιπτώσσω, *to fear greatly*, τι Musae. 206; absol., Anth. Plan. 110.
 περιπτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *falling into that which one seeks to avoid*, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 420 D, Arr. Epict. 3. 6, 6, etc.: Adv. —κῶς, Ib. 4. 10, 6. II. *accidental*, Galen.:—Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 25.
 περιπύημα, τό, (πυέω) *suppuration round about*, Hipp. 1138 H.
 περιπυκάζω, *to encompass thickly, κύμη with foliage*, Achill. Tat. 1. 15, cf. Walz Rhett. 1. 443.—Pass. *to have thick round*, τὰς τρίχας περὶ τὸ σῶμα Ctes. Ind. 11.
 περιπυκνῶμαι, Pass. *to be compressed all round*, Niceph. Blemm.
 περίπυστος, ον, *known all round about*, Ar. Rh. 4. 213, Coluth. 75, Auth. P. 7. 42, etc.
 περιπυμάζω, *to cover with a lid all round*, Hipp. 424. 3:—Pass. *to be closely covered*, Arist. de Juv. 5, 5. 2. Pass. also *to be shut up in*, ἐάν περιπυμασθῇ ὀλίγος ἀήρ Id. H. A. 8. 2, 38; v. Lob. Phryu. 671.
 περιπυμάτίζω, = foreg., Arist. Probl. 22. 4, Theophr. Ign. 43.

περιρραγῆς, ἐς, *torn or broken round about*, Anth. P. 7. 542; περιρραγῆς τὰ χεῖλη *with the lips far apart*, Clem. Al. 186.
 περιρραίνω, *to besprinkle all round*, esp. in sacred rites, μῖα ἐκ χέρνιβος βωμοῦς π. Ar. Lys. 1130:—Med. *to purify oneself*, ὕδατι περιρραίν' (i. e. περιρραναί) Menand. Δεισ. 1, cf. Plut. Lycurg. 2; π. ἀπὸ ἱεροῦ Theophr. Chaf. 17; ἀπὸ κρηνῆς Ath. 43 D; οὐλοχύται Nonn. D. 5. 7, etc.
 περιρρακίδες, οἱ, *surrounding twigs*: v. sub ῥάδιξ.
 περιρραμμα, τό, *something stilted on*, Hesych. s. v. ἄκανθος.
 περιρρασις, ἡ, *a besprinkling, wetting*, Plat. Crat. 405 B.
 περιρρανήριον, τό, *an utensil for besprinkling*, esp. a kind of whisk for sprinkling water at sacrifices, or a vessel for lustral water, Lat. *aspergillum*, Hdt. 1. 51, Luc. Pseudol. 23. II. περιρρανήρια ἀγορᾶς *the parts of the forum sprinkled with lustral water*, Lex ap. Aeschin. 4. 2, cf. 79. 2, Philo 1. 156, Luc. Sacrif. 12, 13, etc.; v. sub καθάρσιον.
 περιρρανήριος, α, ον, of or for sprinkling, λουτρόν Greg. Naz.
 περιρρανήριον, collat. form of περιρραίνω, LXX (Num. 19. 13, al.).
 περιρρατισμός, οὐ, ὁ, *a sprinkling with water*, Greg. Naz.
 περιρραπίζω, *to lash round about*, τῇ οὐρᾷ π. τὸ ἐδάδιμον, of fish, Plut. 2. 977 A.
 περιρραπτω, *to stitch all round*, Diod. 20. 91, Poll. 7. 84.
 περιρρέζω, *to purify by sacrifice*, like περικαθαίρω, Hesych.
 περιρρέβομαι, Dep. *to roam about*, Gloss.; so περιρρεμβεύω Hesych.; περιρρεμβάζομαι, Eccl.
 περιρρεπής, ἐς, *falling over on one side*, opp. to ἰσόρροπος, Hipp. Art. 817.
 περιρρέπω, *to incline to one side*, Hipp. Fract. 754, Galen.
 περιρρεψις, ἡ, *a slipping to one side*, Hipp. Offic. 745.
 περιρρέω: fut. —ρεύσομαι: pf. —ερρήκα: aor. —ερρήην: I. c. acc. *to flow round*, τὸν δ' αἶμα περιρρέε Od. 9. 388; νῆσον π. ὁ Νεῖλος Hdt. 2. 29, cf. 127; νῆσους, ἄς περιρρέειν τὸν ἀέρα Plat. Phaedo 111 A; κύκλῳ .. τὸν τόπον περιρρέουσαι τὸ πῦρ Lycurg. 160. 1; of persons, ἅπαντες π. ἡμᾶς κύκλῳ Plat. Charm. 155 D:—Pass. *to be surrounded by water*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 4, Arist. Mund. 3, 2, al. II. absol. *to flow round*, π. ἐπ' ἀμφότερα ὁ Στρώμων Thuc. 4. 102, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 16, Arist. Cael. 2. 4, 12. 2. *to fall or slip away on all sides*, περιερρηκνίας τῆς γῆς Plat. Criti. 111 B: *to fall away, waste away*, βραχίον π. ὄλος Hipp. Epid. 3. 1083. 3. *to slip from off* a thing, ἡ ἀσπίς περιερρήη εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν *slipped off his arm into the sea*, Thuc. 4. 12; [αἱ πέδαι] αὐτόματα π. Xen. An. 4. 3, 8; αἱ ζῶναι π. Plut. 2. 304 B; οἱ στέφανοι Luc. V. H. 2. 11; c. gen., π. ἵππου *to slip off it*, Plut. Artox. 15, cf. 2. 970 D; τροχοὶ π. τῶν ἀρμάτων Parthen. 6. 4. 4. *to overflow on all sides*, σοὶ περιρρέτω βίος *may thy means of living abound*, Soph. El. 362; οὐδενὸς περιρρέοντος *being superfluous*, Plut. Pericl. 16:—Pass. *to be all running or dripping*, ἰδρῶτι *with sweat*, Id. Aemil. 25; δάκρυσι Suid. s. v. ἀναυδος.
 περιρρήγνυμι and —ύω (Plut. Poplic. 6): fut. —ρήξω. *To break off all round*, τὸν γήλοφον κύκλῳ Plat. Criti. 113 D: often of clothes, *to rend from round one, to rend and tear off*, τὸν χιτωνίσκον Dem. 403. 3; τὴν χλαμύδα Polyb. 15. 33, 4:—Med., *περιερρήξατο τοὺς πέπλους tore off his own garments*, Plut. Anton. 77, cf. Philo 2. 44; and so, absol., Arr. An. 7. 24, Joseph. A. J. 9. 7, 3:—Pass., with intr. pf. *περιέρρωγα, περιερρηγνύμενων φαρῶν* Aesch. Theb. 329; of the shell or membrane that encloses young animals, *περιρραγέντος τοῦ κελύφους* Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 12; *περιέρρωγε τὸ ὄστρακον* Ib. 8. 17, 10; (so in Act., ἡ σχάδων .. τὸν ὑμένα περιερρήξας [sic] ἐκπέταται Ib. 5. 22, 12; and in Med., τὰ ζῶα τὰ ἐκ τῶν σκωλήκων περιερρηγνύμενα Ib. 5. 19, 17); also, *πέτρα περιρραγείσα* Ib. 6. 29, 4; of dead flesh, *to drop off*, Hipp. Fract. 768. II. *to make a stream break or divide round* a piece of land, [Βούσιρις] τὸν Νεῖλον περὶ τὴν χώραν περιερρήξε Isocr. 227 D; so in Pass., κατὰ τὸ ὄξυ τὸυ Δέλτα περιερρήγνυται ὁ Νεῖλος at the apex of the Delta the Nile is broken round it, i. e. *breaks into several branches*, Hdt. 2. 16, cf. Ael. N. A. 7. 24; βρονταὶ περιερρηγνυτο *kept breaking round* a place, Plut. Crass. 19; v. περισχίζω. III. *to break a thing round* or on another, *to wreck*, τὸ σκαφίδιον πρὸς πέτραν Luc. Merc. Cond. 2, cf. Poll. 1. 114; ἀλλήλοισι π. ἀέλλας Q. Sm. 8. 61.
 περιρρηδῆν, Adv. of sq. (signf. II), Ar. Rh. 4. 1581.
 περιρρηδής, ἐς, in Od. 22. 84, π. δὲ τραπέζῃ κάππεσε *he fell doubled round the table* [which he was holding before him as a shield]; so, περιρρηδῆς κεράεσσι *impaled upon them*, Ar. Rh. 1. 431, cf. E. M. 664. 38. II. *falling away, or sloping on each side*, Hipp. Art. 792, cf. 659. 50, Galen. 12. 328. (The old Lexicogr. referred it either to βέω or βήγνυμι,—e. g. in E. M. it is expl. by περιρραγῆς, περιρρηδῆς. Curt. inclines to connect —ρηδῆς with √ΡΑΔ, ῥαδ-ινός.)
 περιρρηξίς, ἡ, *a breaking off all round*, as of mortified boues or flesh, Hipp. Mochl. 860.
 περιρρησσω, ποῖτ. collat. form of περιρρηγνυμι, Q. Sm. 8. 332; περιρρησσω, Philo 2. 230, Diod. 17. 55.
 περιρροχάζω, *to mock, ridicule*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 694.
 περιρροή, ἡ, *a flowing round*, ὡς ἂν ἐκάστοις [τοῖς ποταμοῖς] τύχη .. ἡ π. γιγνομένη according as each flows round, Plat. Phaedo 111 E.
 περιρροια, ἡ, = foreg., Plut. 2. 1128 C. II. *a discharge of superfluous humours*, Hipp. 943 E; cf. περιρροος II. 2.
 περιρροίζω, *to whizz or rustle around*, Manass. Chron. 154, 4820.
 περιρρομβέω, *to make to spin round like a top*, Plut. Anton. 67, Tzetz.
 περιρροος, ον, contr. περιρρους, ον, = περιρρυτος, Hdt. 1. 174. 2. *flowing round*, γῆς π. ὠκεανός Aristid. 1. 7. II. as Subst., = περιρροή, Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 1. 2. = περιρροια II, Hipp. Epid. 1. 976, cf. 221 G, 1117 E, etc.
 περιρρυής, ἐς, *falling down all round*, Pius ap. E. M. 664. 39.
 περιρρύπος, ον, *all dirty*, Crates ap. Diog. L. 6. 85.

περιρρύπτω, fut. ψω, to scour all round, cited from Galen.
 περιρρύσις, εως, ἡ, = περιρροή, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 451. 35. II.
 a violent discharge, Galen.
 περιρρύτος, ον, also ἡ, ον Alcman 10, Aesch. Eum. 77:—like περίρροος, surrounded with water, of islands, π. Κρήτη sea-girt Crete, Od. 19. 173, cf. Hes. Th. 193, 290, Hdt. 4. 42, 45, Aesch. l. c., Soph. Ph. 1, Thuc. 4. 64.
 2. act. flowing round, c. gen., περιρρύτων ὑπὲρ ἀκαρπίστων πεδίων Σικελίας over the barren plains that flow round Sicily, i. e. the sea, Pors. Phoen. 216 (209 D).
 περιρρώξ, ὦγος, ὁ, ἡ, broken off all round, abrupt, πέτρα ἀπότομος καὶ π. Polyb. 9. 27, 4, cf. Dion. H. 9. 15: cf. ἀπορρώξ.
 περίς, Boeot. for περίξ, C. I. 1625. 14.
 περισαίνω, Ep. περισσ-, to wag the tail round, fawn upon, Τηλέμαχον δὲ περισσάινον κύνας Od. 16. 4; οὐρῆαι μακρῆσι περισσάινοντες 10. 215; metaph., π. γλώσση Orph. Lith. 424.
 περισάλευω, to move all round, Moschio de Mul. p. 23, etc.
 περισαλπίζω, to sound trumpets round one, sound around, τὰ ὄτα Synes. 128 A:—Pass., π. πολεμικοῖς ὄργανοις Clem. Al. 997; οὐ περισαλπίζονται or -ιγκται has never had the trumpets sounding round him, Plut. 2. 192 B, Eudamionid. ap. Stob. 366. 53.
 περισαλπισμός, ὁ, a blowing the trumpet round, Julian. 168 D.
 περισάξις, ἡ, a hearing round, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 6.
 περισαρκισμός, ὁ, an incision all round, Diosc. Ther. prooem. 422 A.
 περισαρκος, ον, surrounded with flesh, very fleshy, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 5, Adamant. 2. 1:—comic metaph., φωνάριον π. Clearch. Κιβ. 2.
 περισαρκώω, to surround or cover with flesh, Basil.
 περισάρκωσις, ἡ, a covering with flesh, Oribas. 90 Cocch..
 περισάρωμα, τό, sweepings, like περικόρημα, A. B. 296, E. M.
 περισάπτω, to heap up all around, τὴν γῆν περὶ τὰς ρίζας Arist. Probl. 20. 14, 2; also, π. τὰς ρίζας τῆ γῆ Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 5; π. τὰ χεῖλη to block up, Polyb. 22. 11, 17.
 περισβέννυμι, to extinguish all round, Plut. 2. 997 A, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 18, in Pass.
 περισείρια, τά, cf. παράσειρος II.
 περισείομαι, Pass. to be shaken all round, ἔθειραι περισείοντο (poët. form) the hair floated round, Il. 19. 382., 22. 315.
 περισέμενος, ἡ, ον, very august, Ar. Vesp. 604, Eupol. Incert. 45.
 περισεπτος, ἡ, ον, much-revered, much-honoured, Aesch. Eum. 1038 (a corrupt passage), Agathocl. ap. Ath. 376 A.
 περισήματος, Dor. -σᾶμος, ον, (σῆμα) very famous or notable, Lat. insignis, Eur. H. F. 1018, Mosch. 1. 6: Sup. -ότατος Philo 2. 330.
 περισήπομαι, Pass., with intr. pf. περιπέσηπα, to be decayed all round or entirely, Theophr. II. P. 3. 9, 3.
 περισθενέω, to be exceeding strong, part. περισθενέων Od. 22. 368.
 περισθενής, ἐς, (σθένος) exceeding strong, Pind. N. 3. 26, Fr. 96. 2.
 περισιᾶλόομαι, Pass. to be broidered round the edge, χρυσίῳ LXX (Ex. 39. 5 = 36. 14); Hesych. cites σιαλωσαί ποικίλαι.
 περισίδηρος, ον, cased with iron, Diod. 3. 33.
 περισιδηρόομαι, Pass. to be cased with iron, Math. Vett. 107.
 περισκαίρω, to jump about, τινί Opp. C. 1. 143; τινά Nonn. Jo. 10. 3.
 περισκάλλω, to hack round about, Geop. 5. 42, 1, Galen.
 περισκάπτω, to dig round, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 7, cf. C. P. 5. 9, 3; π. ἀμπέλους Geop. 3. 3, 6, etc., cf. Alciphro 3. 13 and 70. II.
 to turn up all round, περισκαφείσης τῆς γῆς Dion. H. 2. 31.
 περισκαρίζω, = περισκαίρω, Hesych.
 περισκαψίς, ἡ, a digging all round, Geop. 9. 9, 2.
 περισκεδάννυμι, to spread around, τινί τι Clem. Al. 226.
 περισκέλεια, ἡ, dryness, hardness, Arist. Fr. 24, Porphy. ad Marcell. 2; περισκελία in Paul. Aeg. 6. 112, Antyll. ap. Orib. p. 170 Matth.
 περισκελής (A), ἐς, (σκέλλω) dry and hard all round, exceeding hard, Lat. retorridus, rigidus, of iron, Soph. Ant. 475. II. metaph. obstinate, stubborn, φρένες Id. Aj. 649; ἦθος M. Anton. 4. 28; χαρακτήρ Anth. P. 9. 578:—Adv., περισκελέστερον φέρειν to bear more unflinchingly, Menand. Ἀδελφ. 9, cf. Bentr. p. 4. 2. of medicines, harsh, irritating, Hipp. 870 B, Galen. 10. 373; ἑλλέβορος σκληρὸς καὶ π. Theophr. H. P. 9. 10. 4. 3. excessive, violent, καύματα Philoch. ap. Ath. 656 A; ἀπρ π. ἐφ' ἐκάτερα excessive in heat or cold, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 9, cf. 2. 3, 3. 4. very dry, ἀποδείξεις π. Nemes. 124, cf. 66; τὸ π. τῆς τοιαύτης γεωγραφίας Strab. 636, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 39.
 περισκελής (B), ἐς, (σκέλος) round the leg: hence περισκελή, τά, drawers, Lat. feminalia, LXX (Ex. 28. 38, etc.), Philo 2. 157; in sing., περισκελὲς λινοῦν LXX (Levit. 16. 4);—so also περισκέλια, τά, Suid.; cf. περισκέλισμα. II. with the legs apart, ἄγαλμα π., such as Daedalus first made, Schol. Plat. Euthyphro II C, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 68. 3.
 περισκέλια, ἡ, v. sub περισκέλεια.
 περισκέλιον, τό, v. sub περισκελής (B).
 περισκέλις, ἴδος, ἡ, a leg-band, i. e. an anklet or bangle, Menand. Incert. 405, Plut. 2. 142 C, Horat. I Epist. 17. 56; περισκελίδες χρυσαῖ Longus 1. 5:—cf. Dict. of Antiqu. s. v.:—in C. I. 151. 37, περισκελής (not -λές), supplied from Ath. 476 E, seems to mean an ornament round the stem of the ἔκπωμα.
 περισκέλισμα, τό, a pair of drawers, Achmes Onir. 158, etc.
 περισκελιστής, v. sub περιεκυθιστής.
 περισκεπάζω, to cover or screen all round, βύσσω τι Anth. P. 5. 104:—Pass., Theophr. H. P. 4. 5, 3. II. to put round, ῥάκος Moschio de Pass. Mul.
 περισκεπής, ἐς, (σκέπας) covered all round, ὕρος θάμνοισι π. Call. Jov. 11; οἴκοι Moschio ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 244. II. covering or screen-

ing all round, πύργοι Call. Del. 23: of the air, dark, cloudy, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 4, ubi v. Schneid.
 περισκέπτομαι, v. sub περισκοπέω.
 περισκεπτος, ον, to be seen on all sides, far-seen, like περίσπτος, περισκέπτω ἐνὶ χώρῳ Od. 1. 426., 12. 211, Anth. Plan. 160; ἀστέρες Arat. 213. 2. worth seeing, Call. Epigr. 5: admired, τινί by one, Anth. P. 12. 91.
 περισκέπω, = περισκεπάζω, Polyb. 2. 20, 3, Mosch. 2. 61, Anth. P. 6. 250.
 περισκεψίς, ἡ, consideration, Stob. Ecl. 2. 48, Strab. 195.
 περισκῆνιον, τό, a tent, hut: metaph. of the body, Eccl.
 περισκῆπτω, to prop or press all round, Hesych.
 περισκιάζομαι, Pass. to be overshadowed, Plut. 2. 1129 E:—of the moon, to be obscured, Id. Nic. 21; so περισκίασμός, ὁ, obscuration, Id. 2. 372 D.
 περίσκιος, ον, (σκιά) throwing a shadow all round, of the inhabitants of the polar circles, where the shadow (in their summer season) travels all round in the 24 hours, Posidon. ap. Strab. 135, Cleomed. 1. 7: cf. ἀμφίσκιος, ἐτερόσκιος.
 περισκιρτάω, to leap round or about, c. acc., τὸ ἄρμα Ael. N. A. 14. 28; so Anth. P. 12. 181, Luc. Bacch. 2, etc.
 περίσκληρος, ον, very hard, Hipp. 530. 5., 1165 B: metaph. very rough, strong, πνεῦμα Antiph. Στρατιώτ. 2. 17.
 περισκληρύνω, to make hard all round, Hipp. Aph. 1253, cf. 427. 32.
 περισκοπέω, fut. -σκέψομαι: pf. -έσκεμμαι: (later περισκέπτομαι, Clem. Al. 630; v. sub σκοπέω). To look round, Soph. El. 897, Plat. Theaet. 155 E, Luc., etc.; so in Med., Ar. Eccl. 487. II. to examine all round, observe carefully, τὸ αὐτίκα Thuc. 1. 36; τὸν αἰγιαλὸν Plut. Pomp. 80; νύκτα Arat. 199; (c. gen., Ib. 435); τὰ πάντα Luc. V. H. 1. 32. 2. to consider well, εὖ περισκέψασθαι, τὰ μέλλει ἀσφαλίστατα εἶναι Hdt. 1. 120; π. ὁπότεροι κρατήσουσι to watch and see .. Thuc. 6. 49; π. εἰ .. Plat. Prot. 313 A; ὁπότεν .. Id. Ax. 364 A:—also, π. τὰ φανῆ to speculate on hidden things, Soph. Fr. 770; τὴν φύσιν περισκερμένος Plat. Ax. 365 B. 3. περισκερμένος, in pass. sense, circumspect, guarded, ἔπαινος Luc. Hist. Conscr. 59.
 περισκοπή, ἡ, a look-out place, Byz.
 περισκόπησις, ἡ, = περισκεψίς, ἡ, Joseph. A. J. 17. 9, 1.
 περισκορπίζω, to scatter on all sides, Olympiod. ad Arist. Meteor.
 περισκῦθίζω, to scalp in Scythian fashion, LXX (2 Macc. 7. 4), Phalar. Ep. 13; cf. Σκυθίζω. II. as a surgical operation, Galen. 18. 1, 790; whence περισκῦθισμός, Id. 14. 781: but perh. the true forms are περισκυφίζω, -σκυφισμός, which are used to express incisious round or through the scalp (cf. ὑποσκυφίζω), v. Aët. 139 Ald., Paul. Aeg. 33 B, 80 B, Leo in Ermerins Anecd. Med. 111. III. sens. obscur., Anth. P. 12. 95.
 περισκῦθιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who scalps, Strab. 531.
 περισκῦλακισμός, ὁ, a sacrifice in which a zuppy was sacrificed and carried about, Plut. Rom. 21, cf. 2. 280 B; cf. Schol. Theocr. 2. 12.
 περισμᾶρδᾶγέω, to rattle all round, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 22, Dion. P. 844.
 περισμάω, to wipe all round, Arcad. 174, E. M.
 περισμήχω, to wipe off entirely, Diosc. 3. 52.
 περισμύχω [ῦ], to consume by a slow, smouldering fire, Orph. Lith. 596; of love, Anth. P. 5. 292.
 περισοβέω, to chase about, π. ποτήριον to push round the wine-cup, Menand. Θεαφ. 31, cf. Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 130 C; Pass., κύλικος περισοβουμένης Alciphro 1. 22, cf. 3. 55, Luc. Symp. 15. II. to run bustling round, κύκλω τὰς πόλεις Ar. Av. 1425; cf. σοβέω III.
 περισοφίζομαι, Dep. to overreach, cheat, τινα Ar. Av. 1646.
 περισπαίρω, to quiver round, δουρί Q. Sm. 1. 624: to struggle convulsively, Lyc. 68, Nic. Th. 773, etc.
 περισπαράσσω, to tear off round, ἐαυτῷ τὴν ἐσθῆτα Greg. Nyss.
 περισπάσις, ἡ, = περισπασμός II, Eccl. II. = περισπασμός III, Apoll. de Pron. 372, Eust. 630. 28.
 περισπασμός, ὁ, (περισπᾶω) a wheeling round, Polyb. 10. 21, 3., 12. 18, 3. II. distracting business, distraction, Polyb. 3. 87, 9, Plut. 2. 831 F; ἐν περισπασμοῖς εἶναι Id. 4. 32, 5, etc.; v. Wessel. Diod. 12. 38. III. the circumflex accent, Dion. H. de Comp. 11.
 περισπαστέον, verb. Adj. one must circumflex, Ath. 644 B, etc.
 περισπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for distracting, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 21.
 περισπᾶω, fut. -σπάσω, to draw off from around, to strip off, like περιαιρέω, Isocr. Epist. 9. 12; π. ἐαυτοῦ τὸ χλαμύδιον Diod. 19. 9; etc.:—Med. to strip oneself of, τὴν τιάραν Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 13. 2. to strip bare, ξίφος περισπάσας (where Piers. χερὶ σπάσας), Eur. I. T. 296. II. to draw round, wheel about, of an army, Polyb. 1. 76, 5; of a horse's bit, οὐ πάνυ π. not pulling it violently round, Luc. Merc. Cond. 21:—Med., περισπῶμενος τὰς ὄψεις turning about one's eyes, Id. D. Deor. 20. 11. III. to draw off or away, εἰς τοῦναντίον [τὴν πολιτείαν] Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 8; τροφήν εἰς τὸ περικάρπιον Theophr. C. P. 1. 16, 2; π. τοὺς Ῥωμαίους Polyb. 9. 22, 5; τὸν πόλεμον Id. 1. 26, 1; π. τὴν δύναμιν αὐτοῦ to draw it away, Plut. Cic. 45; ἀπὸ τῆς πατρίδος π. τοὺς βαρβάρους Diod. 20. 3; τὸν ἐντὸς .. θόρυβον ἐπὶ τοὺς ἔξω πολέμους Dion. H. 6. 23; π. περὶ τὰς ἔξω στρατείας τὸν δῆμον Id. 9. 43:—Pass., ἔως τοῦ ἔξω τόπου π. to be drawn away and expanded, opp. to συστέλλεσθαι, Arist. Probl. 1. 29, 4. 2. to divert one's attention, distract, Plut. 2. 160 C:—Pass. to be distracted or engaged, π. ταῖς διανοίαις Polyb. 15. 3, 4; absol., Id. 4. 10, 3, Diod. 2. 29; π. περὶ τι Ev. Luc. 10. 40. IV. in Gramm., to mark a vowel or word with the circumflex, Plut. Thes. 26, etc.; esp. on the last syllable, Trypho ap. Ath. 397 E, etc.; περισπῶμεναι λέξεις Dion. H. de Comp. 11, etc.
 περισπεῖν, v. sub περιέπω.
 περισπειράω, fut. ἄσω, to wind round, τὴν ἐσθῆτα τῆ κεφαλῆ Plut. Camill. 25:—Med., τὰ μέσα .. ὀπλίταις π. to surround with soldiers, Id.

Ages. 31, cf. Suid. s. v.; and in Pass., of soldiers *to form round* a leader, *τινι* Id. Cic. 22; so, of serpents, *to twine round*, *τινι* Luc. Hist. Conscr. 29, Dips. 6.

περισπείρω, *to scatter about*, λογομαχίας Eccl.

περισπέρχεια, ἡ, *expedition, quickness*, Eust. 832. 12.

περισπέρχέω, in Hdt. 7. 207, Λοκρῶν περισπέρχοντων τῇ γνώμῃ the Locrians being much angered by this opinion,—so that it would be = *περισπέρχης εἰμι*:—but the word is doubtful; for of the simple Verb Hdt. always uses the pass. form *σπέρχομαι*; hence Valck. suggested *περισπέρχθεντων*.

περισπέρχης, ἐς, (σπέρχω) *very hasty*, π. πάθος *a rash, overhasty death* (such as the self-slaughter of Ajax), Soph. Aj. 982; *πικρὸς καὶ π.* Plut. 2. 59 D:—π. ὀδύνησι *goaded by pains*, Opp. C. 4. 218, cf. H. 5. 145.

περισπέρχω, *to drive round about, press, agitate*, Opp. H. 2. 334; cf. *περισπέρχέω*.

II. intr. *to be in great agitation*, Ib. 3. 449., 4. 330.

περισπένδω, *to pursue on all sides*, τινά Joseph. A. J. 17. 1, 1. 2. *to go after, go in search of* a thing, τινί Arat. 1122.

περισπλαγχνος, ον, *great-hearted*, Theocr. 16. 56.

περισπογγίζω, *to sponge all round*, Hipp. 465. 55, Theophr. Char. 25.

περισπόρια, τά, a dub. word in LXX, meaning *the suburbs of a town*.

περισπουδάξω, *to be very eager*, Symm. V. T.

περισπούδασμα, τό, *anything eagerly sought*, Eccl.

περισπούδαστος, ον, *much sought after, much desired*, Phylarch. 30, Luc. Tim. 38, etc.; *τινι* by one, Hdn. 6. 8, Galen. Adv. —τως, *diligently*, Ath. 164 B.

περισπουδος, ον, *very eager*, Poll. 6. 29, etc.; *τινος* for . ., Simplic.

περισπωμένως, Adv. part. pres. pass. *marked with a circumflex*, esp. on the last syllable, Ath. 400 A, Gramm.

περισσαίνω, v. sub *περισαίνω*.

περισσάκις, later Att. περιττ—, Adv. of *περισσός*, of numbers, *taken an odd number of times, multiplied by an odd number*, e. g., 9 is the square of the uneven root 3, and therefore is *περιττάκις περιττός*, Plat. Parm. 144 A, Plut. 2. 744 A, etc.

περισσάρτιος, ον, *odd and even*: in ancient Arithmetic, of those numbers which become uneven when divided by some power of two, such as 24 (for $24 \div 2^3 = 3$), Nicom. Arithm. I. 10, Poll. 4. 162.

περισσειά, ἡ, *surplus, abundance*, 2 Ep. Cor. 8. 2, C. I. 1378; *κατὰ περισσειάν*, ex *abundanti*, Tzetz. II. *advantage*, LXX (Eccl. 1. 3).

περισσειώ, ποῖτ. for *περισσειώ*.

περισσειύμα, Att. —ττεινμα, τό, *superfluity*, Arist. Fr. 259: *that which remains over*, Ev. Marc. 8. 8: *abundance*, Ev. Matth. 12. 34, 2 Ep. Cor. 8. 14.

II. = *περισσωμα*, excrement, Plut. 2. 962 E, cf. 910 C.

περισσειυσις, ἡ, = *περισσειά*, Gl.

περισσειύω, later Att. —ττειύω: impf. ἐπερίσειενον, later also *περιέσειενον*, but only by a confusion with *σειύω*, ἐσειενον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 28: (*περισσός*). *To be over and above* the number, *μύριοι εἰσιν ἀριθμὸν* . ., εἰς δὲ π. Hes. Fr. 14. 4; *περιττεύουσιν ἡμῶν οἱ πολέμοι* the enemy will go beyond us, *outflank* us (cf. *περιέχω* II), Xen. An. 4. 8, 11. II. *to be more than enough, remain over*, *τάρκουντα καὶ τὰ περιττεύοντα* Id. Symp. 4. 35; *τὸ π. ἀργύριον* Id. Vect. 4. 7; *ἀν ᾗ τι . . περιττεύον* Plat. Legg. 855 A; *ἡ περιττεύουσα τροφή* Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 8; *τὸ π. τῶν κλασμάτων* Ev. Matth. 14. 20 (cf. *περίσεισμα*); *τοσοῦτον τῷ Περικλεῖ ἐπερίσειεν κτλ.* such *abundance* of reason had Pericles . ., Thuc. 2. 65; *τοσοῦνδε ἐπερίσειεν αὐτοῖς ἐννοίας* Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 18; also, *τὸ ἀνδρείον ἐπερίττειεν αὐτῇ* Dion. H. 3. 11.

b. in bad sense, *to be superfluous*, τὰ *περισσειύοντα τῶν λόγων* Soph. El. 1288.

III. of persons, *to abound in*, *τινί*, opp. to *ἐλλείπω*, Polyb. 18. 18, 5, Plut., etc.; π. τῷ ἀριθμῷ Act. Ap. 16. 5:—also c. gen., π. ἀρτων *to have more than enough of* . ., Ev. Luc. 15. 17. 2. *to be superior*, π. παρά τινα *to be better than* . ., LXX (Eccl. 3. 19): *to be better, have the advantage*, 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 8., 14. 12; π. μᾶλλον *to abound more and more*, sc. in Christian graces, 1 Ep. Thess. 4. 1 and 11.

IV. Causal, *to make to abound*, π. πᾶσαν χάριν 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 8; π. τινὰ τῇ ἀγάπῃ 1 Ep. Thess. 3. 12:—Pass. *to be made to abound*, Ev. Matth. 13. 12., 25. 29. 2. of Time, π. τὰς ὥρας *to make them longer*, Ath. 42 B.

περισσό-βοτος, ον, *with superfluous food*, Nonn. Jo. 6. 12.

περισσο-γωνία, ἡ, *inequality of angles*, Iambl. Arithm. p. 28.

περισσο-δάκτυλος, ον, *with more than the usual number of fingers or toes*, Geop. 14. 7, 9.

περισσο-επεία, ἡ, *περισσο-επέω*, = *περισσολογία*, —λογέω, Cyrill.

περισσο-καλλής, ἐς, *exceeding beautiful*, Cratin. Xeir. I.

περισσό-κομος, ον, *exceeding hairy*, Opp. C. 3. 317.

περισσολογέω, *to speak superfluously*, Suid., Eccl.

περισσολογία, ἡ, *over-talking, wordiness*, Isocr. 250 E, Antid. § 288.

περισσο-λόγος, ον, *talking too much, wordy*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 89, Eccl.

περισσό-λοφος, ον, *with an over-big crest*, Opp. C. 3. 369.

περισσο-μελής, ἐς, *with superfluous limbs*, Mætho 4. 464.

περισσό-μύθος, ον, = *περισσολόγος*, *superfluous*, Eur. Fr. 53.

περισσό-νοος, ον, *eminent for understanding*, Opp. H. 3. 12, Nonn. D. 5. 222.

περισσοπαθέω, (παθεῖν) *to suffer exceedingly*, Cassius Probl. 15.

περισσόπους, ὁ, ἡ, *with a foot too many*, Nonn. D. 7. 43 (of old age).

περισσοπρακτέω, *to exact more taxes than are due*, Basilic.:—Subst. *περισσοπραξία*, ἡ, Jurisic.

περισσοπρακτία, ἡ, *exaction of taxes from the rich*, v. Ducang.

περισσός, later Att. περιττός, ἡ, ὄν: (formed from *περί*, as *ἐπισσαι* from *ἐπί*, *μέτασαι* from *μετά*, *Ἀμφίσσα* from *ἀμφί*):—*beyond the regular number or size, prodigious*, δῶρα Hes. Th. 399 (never in Hom.); *ἄμος* Trag. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375; for Pind. P. 2. 167, v. sub

ἔλκω B. 3. 2. *out of the common way, extraordinary, uncommon*, remarkable, signal, strange, εἰ τι περισσὸν εἶδείη σοφίης if he has any signal gift of wisdom, Theogn. 767; εἰ φρονέεις καὶ τι περισσὸν ἔχεις Philisc. ap. Plut. 2. 836 C; π. λόγος Soph. O. T. 841; ἄγρα Eur. Bacch. 1197; πάθος Id. Supp. 791; οὐ γὰρ π. οὐδὲν οὐδ' ἔξω λόγου πέπονθας Id. Hipp. 437; περισσότερα ἀτυχήματα Antipho 124. 35; π. καὶ τερατώδη Isocr. 248 C; ἴδια καὶ π. Id. Antid. § 155; π. καὶ θαυμαστά Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 5; πρᾶξις π. Id. Pol. 5. 10, 26; οὐθὲν δὴ λέγων π. φαίνεται τι λέγειν Id. Metaph. 9. 1, 20; περιττότατη φύσις Id. H. A. 4. 6, 1; τὸ συνανθρωπίζον . . πάντων περισσότατον, of the dog, Ath. 611 B; τὸ περιττόν, as a quality of Plato's writings, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 6. 3. of persons, extraordinary, eminent, remarkable, esp. for great learning, π. ὦν ἀνὴρ Eur. Hipp. 948, cf. Bacch. 429; τοὺς . . π. καὶ τι πράσσοντας πλέον Id. Fr. 786; π. καὶ φρονούντα . . μέγα Id. Hipp. 445; δυστηχεῖς εἶναι τοὺς π. Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 13; π. γένος τῶν μελιττῶν Id. G. A. 3. 10, 13:—often with the manner added, π. κατὰ φιλοσοφίαν Id. Probl. 30. 1, 1; περὶ τὸν ἄλλον βίον περιττότερος somewhat extravagant or eccentric, Id. Pol. 2. 8, 1; π. τῇ φύσει Id. H. A. 9. 37, 29; κάλλει, φρονήσει, etc., Plut. Demetr. 2; ἐν ἅπασιν Id. Demosth. 3; τὴν ὥραν, τὴν σοφίαν Alciphro 1. 12, Synes. 89 A; c. inf., Dion. H. de Comp. 18. 4. c. gen., *περισσὸς ἄλλων πρὸς τι beyond others in* . ., Soph. El. 155; π. τούτων ἀμαρτεῖν Antipho 124. 35; θύσει τοῦδε περισσότερα greater things than this, Anth. P. 6. 321; περιττότερος προφήτου one greater than . ., Ev. Matth. 11. 9. II. *more than sufficient, redundant, superfluous*, αἱ π. δαπάναι Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 6; περιττόν ἔχειν *to have a surplus*, Id. An. 7. 6, 31; οἱ μὲν . . περιττὰ ἔχουσιν, οἱ δὲ οὐδὲ τὰ ἀναγκαῖα . . Id. Oec. 20, 1; and c. gen., τῶν ἀρκούντων περιττὰ *more than sufficient*, Id. Cyr. 8. 2, 21:—often in military sense, οἱ π. ἱππεῖς the reserve horse, Id. Eq. Mag. 8, 14; οἱ π. τῆς φυλακῆς Ib. 7, 7; π. σκηναί spare tents, Id. Cyr. 4. 6, 12; but, τοῖς περιττοῖς χρῆσασθαι their superior numbers, Id. An. 4. 8, 11, cf. Cyr. 6. 3, 20:—τὸ π. the surplus, residue, An. Id. 5. 3, 13; Ἀρπυιῶν τὰ π. their leavings, Anth. P. 11. 239. 2. in bad sense, *superfluous, useless*, οὐδὲν κενεὸν πέλει οὐδὲ π. Emped. 166; μόχθος π. Aesch. Pr. 383, cf. Soph. Ant. 780; π. κἀνόνητα σώματα Id. Aj. 758; βάρος π. γῆς ἀναστρωφόμενοι Id. Fr. 682; τὰ γὰρ π. πανταχοῦ λυπήρ' ἔπη Ib. 103; αὐδῶ σε μὴ περισσὰ κηρύσσειν Aesch. Theb. 1043; π. πάντες οὖν μέσφ' λόγοι Eur. Med. 819; π. φωνεῖν Id. Supp. 459. 3. *excessive, extravagant, ἀχθος* Soph. El. 1241; *περισσὰ μηχανᾶσθαι* to commit extravagances, Hdt. 2. 32; *περισσὰ δρᾶν, πράσσειν* to be overbusy, Soph. Tr. 617, Ant. 68; π. φρονεῖν to be over-wise, Eur. Fr. 916; ἡ π. αὐτῆ ἐπιμέλεια τοῦ σώματος Plat. Rep. 407 B; *μῆκος πολλὸν λόγων* π. Id. Legg. 645 C; also, *redundant, overdone*, οἱ καρτεροὶ καὶ π. λόγοι Plat. Ax. 365 C, etc.; and of dress, Plut. 2. 615 D; *περισσότερα λύπη* 2 Ep. Cor. 2. 7; τοῦ τὰ δέοντ' ἔχειν περιττὰ μισῶ I hate extravagance in comparison with moderation, Alex. Phil. 1, etc. 4. of persons, *extravagant, over-curious*, *περισσὸς καὶ φρονῶν μέγα* Eur. Hipp. 445; ὁ πολυπράγμων καὶ π. Polyb. 9. 1, 4; ἀκριβῆς καὶ π. τὴν θεραπείαν Plut. Cic. 8:—so, of speakers, π. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Δημοσθένους Aeschin. 16. 41, cf. Eur. Bacch. 429, and v. sub *περισσολογία*. 5. as a term of praise, *subtle, acute*, ἀκριβῆς καὶ π. διάνοια Arist. Top. 6. 4, 5, cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 47. III. in Arithmetic, *ἀριθμὸς περιττός* is an odd, uneven number, Lat. *impar numerus*, opp. to *ἄρτιος*, Epich. 94. 7 Abt., Plat. Prot. 356 E, etc.; αἱ π. ἡμέραι Hipp. Aph. 1251; τὸ π. καὶ τὸ ἄρτιον the nature of odd and even, Plat. Gorg. 451 C, etc.; *ἀρτιάκις π. ἀριθμὸς* even numbers divisible into two odd numbers, as 2, 6, 10, Eucl.

B. Adv. *περισσῶς, extraordinarily, exceedingly*, θεοσεβέες π. ἔοντες Hdt. 2. 37; π. ἐπαινεῖν Eur. Bacch. 1197; π. παιδας ἐκιδιδάσκεσθαι to have them educated *overmuch*, Id. Med. 295; *περισσότερως τῶν ἄλλων far above* all others, Isocr. 35 E; *περισσότερον τοῦ ἐνός* Luc. pro Imagg. 14; also *περισσά*, Pind. N. 7. 63, Eur. Hec. 579, etc. 2. in a peculiar manner, remarkably, *περισσότερον τῶν ἄλλων θάψαι τινὰ more sumptuously*, Hdt. 2. 129; so, *οἴκησις π. ἐσκενασμένη* Polyb. 1. 29, 7; *περιττότατα ἔχειν* to be most remarkable, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 4; *κομψῶς καὶ π. περισσάτατα ἀνθρώπων θρησκειῖν in the most singular way*, Dio C. 37. 17; *ἡδέως καὶ π. in an uncommon manner*, Dion. H. de Comp. 3; *ἰδίως καὶ π., καινῶς καὶ π.* Plut. Thes. 19, etc. 3. often with a negat., οὐδὲν περισσὸν τούτων nothing more than or beyond these, Antipho 124. 35; οὐδὲν περισσότερον τῶν ἄλλων πραγματεύεσθαι Plat. Apol. 20 C; οὐδὲν π. ἢ εἰ . . no otherwise than if . ., Id. Symp. 219 C. 4. τὰ *περισσά in vain*, Anth. P. 12. 182. II. ἐκ περιττοῦ is also used as an Adv. *superfluously, uselessly*, Plat. Prot. 338 B, Soph. 265 E, etc. 2. *moreover, besides*, Id. Legg. 734 D, 802 D.

περισσό-σαρκος, ον, *over-fleshy*, Suid. s. v. Πρίπιος.

περισσο-σύλλαβος, ον, *with a syllable more*, epithet of the third declension, *imparisyllabic*, opp. to those which were *ἰσοσύλλαβοι*, Stcph. B. s. v. Φλεγύα:—Adv. —βως, Id. s. v. Ἄβαι, etc.:—*περισσοσυλλαβέω*, to have one syllable more than, τινος or τινι E. M. 35. 41., 132. 1, etc.

περισσο-τάγης, ἐς, (τάσσω) *put in a series of uneven numbers*, opp. to *ἀρτιοταγής*, Nicom. Arithm. p. 103.

περισσο-τεχνία, ἡ, *over-exactness in art*, Dem. Phal. 247.

περισσότης, later Att. περιττ—, ητος, ἡ, (περισσός) *superfluity, excess*, in pl., Isocr. 209 C; π. μαιφονίας Dio C. 77. 16:—esp. *excess of ornament, pomp*, ἡ ἐν τοῖς βίοις π. Polyb. 9. 10, 5:—in style, *redundancy*, cited from Dion. H. 2. of numbers, *unevenness*, opp. to *ἀρτιότης*, Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 18. II. *eminence, excellence*, Diod. 1. 94; ἡ κατὰ τὴν τέχνην π. 18. 26.

περισσο-τρυφήτος, ον, *over-luxurious*, Timo ap. Ath. 160 A (where Valck. πᾶσ' ἀπερισσοτρυφήτος).

περισσό-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, = *περισσόνοος*, *over-wise*, Aesch. Pr. 32S.

περισσό-χρονος, *ov*, corrupt word in Theophr. C. P. 1. 18, 3; Schneid. suggests *ισόχρονα* or *παρισόχρονα*.

περισσό-ψυχος, *ov*, of unbounded spirit, Eccl.

περίσσωμα, later Att. περίττ-, τό, that which is over and above, esp. that which remains after the digestion of food, either as a secretion or an excretion, oft. in Arist., v. G. A. 1. 18, 40 sq.; ταῦτα δὲ [τὰ περ.] ἐστὶ κόπρος, φλέγμα, χολή H. A. 3. 2, 1; the list of περιττώματα, given in Bonitz' Index, p. 586 b, will shew how wide and indiscriminate was the use of the word by Arist.: cf. σύντηγμα. 2. metaph. refuse, dregs, ὡσπερ π. τῆς πόλεως Plut. Cor. 12.

περισσωματικός, later Att. περίττ-, ἡ, *ov*, of the nature of περιττώματα, excretive, excrementitious, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 55; π. ὄργανον for excretion, Id. H. A. 4. 6, 5, etc. 2. of persons, abounding in περιττώματα, Ib. 7. 4, 3, Probl. 3. 15, al. Adv. -κῶς, Greg. Nyss.

περισσωματώδης, *es*, like excrements, Moschopol.

περίσσωσις, later Att. περίττ-, ἡ, superfluity, Hipp. 1185 B. 2. = περίσσωμα, Arist. H. A. 1. 2, 3, G. A. 1. 4, al.

περιστάδον, Adv. standing round about, Il. 13. 551, Hdt. 2. 225, Eur. Andr. 1136, Thuc. 7. 81, etc.:—περιστάδην, Theod. Prodr.

περιστάζομαι, Pass. to be bedewed all round, Anth. P. 7. 36.

περιστάθη, *v*. sub περίστημι.

περιστάλαδην and -αδόν, *v*. sub περιστολάδην.

περισταλτικός, ἡ, *ov*, (περιτέλλω) clasping and compressing, δύναμις π. the peristaltic action of the bowels, by which digestion is effected, Galen. 2. 153, etc.; ἡ π. ἐνέργεια Ib. 175; ἡ π. κίνησις Ib. 170.

περιστάσιμος, *ov*, filled with people standing round, crowded with hearers, στοὰ π. Timae. Fr. 80; *v*. Casaub. Ath. 163 F.

περιστάσις, ἡ, (περίστημι) a standing round, surrounding, ἡ τοῦ ψύχους π. Arist. Probl. 2. 29; τίς ἦδε κραυγὴ καὶ δόμων π.; crowds standing round the house, Teleclid. Incert. 9; so, π. ποιεῖσθαι of crowds, Theophr. Char. 8, ubi *v*. Casaub.:—hence, in concrete sense, a crowd standing round, a crowd, Lat. corona, Polyb. 1. 32, 3., 18. 36, 11, Ath. 212 F. 2. surrounding space, Polyb. 6. 31, 1 sq. and 41, 2, cf. Ath. 205 B. II. the circumstance, condition, or state of affairs, Polyb. 1. 35, 10., 4. 67, 4, etc.; αἱ π. τῶν πόλεων Id. 10. 24, 3; ἡ κατὰ τὸν ἀέρα π. the state of the atmosphere, Id. 3. 84, 2, cf. Diod. 4. 22; τὸ κατὰ περίστασιν καθήκον under certain circumstances, Cic. Att. 16. 11, cf. 4. 8 b; λοιμικαὶ π. pestilential conditions of the air, Polyb. 6. 5, 5:—esp. in bad sense, κατὰ τὰς π. in difficult circumstances, critical times, Polyb. 1. 82, 7, cf. 4. 33, 12, etc.; εἰς πᾶν περιστάσεως ἐλθεῖν Id. 4. 45, 10, cf. 1. 84, 9, etc. 2. outward pomp and circumstance, Id. 3. 98, 2., 32. 12, 3, Ath. 547 F. 3. the circumstances treated of by a speaker, Quintil. 5. 10. III. a going round, changing, of winds, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 19, Probl. 26. 26. 2. a cycle, ἡ τοῦ μεγάλου ἐνιαυτοῦ π. Eudem. ap. Theon. Smyrn. de Astr. 40.

περιστάσιος, Pass. to be surrounded, Eccl.

περιστάσιος, *ov*, of or in critical circumstances, τὰ π. πράγματα, = περιστάσεις, critical circumstances, Plut. 2. 169 D, cf. Clem. Al. 572, 838, etc.; cf. περίστασις II. 2. full of business, βίος Galen.: Adv. -κῶς ζῆν Origen.

περιστάσιος, *ov*, surrounded and admired by the crowd, π. ὑπὸ πάντων Isocr. 135 E, cf. Antid. § 288. II. act. standing round and wondering, *agape*, π. τὴν κώμην ποιεῖ Theopomp. Com. Παμφ. 2.

περισταυρῶ, to fence about with a palisade and trench, to entrench, Thuc. 2. 75:—Pass., αἱ οἰκίαι κύκλῳ περισταυρῶντο Xen. An. 7. 4, 14:—Med., περισταυρωσάμενοι having entrenched themselves, Id. Hell. 3. 2, 2.

περισταυρῶμα, τό, an entrenchment, Dion. H. 5. 42., 8. 67, etc.

περιστάχυώδης, *es*, with an ear or spike (as of corn) growing round or on it, μίσχος Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 2., C. P. 5. 12, 5.

περιστεγάζω, to cover all round, Greg. Nyss.

περιστεγᾶνός, *ov*, covered all round, well covered, Hesych.

περιστεγνῶ, to fence all round, Hero in Math. Vett. 223.

περιστεγῶ, to cover all round, Hipp. Acut. 387:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 11. 9.

περιστείνω, *Er*. for περιστένω.

περιστείχω, to go round about, *c. acc.*, τρίς δὲ περίστειχας κοῖλον λόχον Od. 4. 277, cf. Anth. P. 5. 139; absol., περιστείχοντος ἀλείσου Call. ap. Ath. 477 C.

περιτέλλω, fut. -στελῶ, to dress, clothe, wrap up, θνατὰ π. μέλη Pind. N. 11. 20; τοὺς πόδας Arist. Probl. 2. 26; χλαμυδίῳ π. εἰπὸν Plut. Pyrrh. 11; ἐπηξα δ' αὐτὸν εἶπε περιστέλλας I planted the sword having wrapped it well with earth, i. e. planted it firmly, Soph. Aj. 821:—Med. to wrap oneself up, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1115:—Pass. to be wrapped up, Arist. Probl. 1. 55, 3; but also of the thing, to be wrapped round, ἀμφί τι Hipp. 603. 9. 2. to dress or lay out a corpse, Lat. componere, Od. 24. 293, Hdt. 2. 90., 6. 30, Soph. Ant. 903, Eur., etc.; (also, π. τάφον Soph. Aj. 1171); and, simply, to bury, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 291 D, Anth. P. 7. 613. II. metaph. to wrap up, cloak, cover, τάδικ' εἶπ. Eur. Mcd. 582; τὰ ἀμαρτήματα, τὴν ἀμαθίαν, etc., Polyb. 30. 4, 14, Plut. 2. 47 D, etc.; so in Med., τὰ σὰ περιστέλλου κακὰ Eur. H. F. 1129. 2. to take care of, protect, defend, maintain, ἀλλήλους Hdt. 9. 60; πόλισμα 1. 98; π. τοὺς νόμους to maintain the laws, 2. 147, cf. 3. 31; τὸ ἐλευθεροῦσθαι 3. 82; τὸ μὴ ἀναρχον Aesch. Eum. 697; τὰ πάτρια Dem. 744. 4:—to attend to, cherish, ἀοιδᾶν Pind. I. 1. 47; ἔργα Theocr. 17. 97; ταῦτα κοσμεῖν καὶ π. Dem. 958. 29; *c. acc. pers.* to protect, guard, ἀλλήλους Hdt. 9. 60, cf. Soph. Ph. 447, Theocr. 15. 75.

περιστενάξω, to lament vehemently, Plut. Anton. 56, in Med.

περιστεναχέω, *v*. περιστοναχίζω.

περιστεναχίζομαι, Med., = περιστενάξω, to resound all round or re-

echo with . . , μέγα δῶμα περιστεναχίζετο ποσσὶν ἀνδρῶν παιζόντων Od. 23. 146, cf. 10. 454; κλισίην δὲ τε δῶμα περιστεναχίζεται Ib. 10; cf. περιστένω.

περιστενάχω, = περιστενάξω, Q. Sm. 9. 49; in Med., 3. 591.

περιστενοχωρέομαι, Pass. to be confined within a narrow compass, Apoll. Lex. Hom., Schol. II. 16. 163.

περιστείνω, to make narrow, compress, περιστένεται δὲ τε γαστήρ, of wolves (cf. κοιλογαστῶν), Il. 16. 163; νεκέεσσι περιστέινοντο ῥέεθρα Q. Sm. 3. 23, cf. 14. 607. II. to sigh about or over, sound round about, *c. acc.*, h. Hom. 18. 21: absol., Dionys. ap. Clem. Al. 674. 2. to bemoan, Luc. Dem. Encom. 9.

περιστεπτος, *ov*, crowned, wreathed, Emped. ap. Diog. L. 8. 62.

περιστερά, ἡ, the common pigeon or dove, Hdt. 1. 138, Soph., etc.; distinguished from φόψ, φάττα, οἰνάς, τρυγῶν, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 9; but also used as a generic term, Ib. 6. 4, 1; he says, ib. 5. 13, 4, that it is 'more easily tamed' than the πελειάς, so that it must have been known to him in the wild state:—περιστερός, ὁ, a cock-pigeon, Pherecr. Gra. 2, Alex. Συντρέχ. 2:—this form is censured by Luc. Soloec. 7.—Cf. πέλεια, πελειάς, οἰνάς, τρυγῶν, φάσσα, φάψ.

περιστερέων, ὦνος, ὁ, a douecote, Plat. Theact. 197 C, D, 198 B, al. II. a kind of verbena, Diosc. 4. 60; also περιστέριον, τό, Ib. περιστερίδεύς, ἔως, ὁ, a young pigeon, Schol. Ar. Ach. 866, Eust. 753. 56.

περιστερίον, τό, Dim. of περιστέρα, Pherecr. Πεταλ. 2, Phryn. Com. Τραγῶδ. 4, etc.:—also περιστερίδιον, τό, Ath. 654 A; περιστερίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Galen. II. a woman's ornament, Com. Anon. 319.

περιστερνίζω, to put round the breast, Aristaen. 1. 25, in Med.

περιστερνίος, *ov*, round or upon the breast, πληγαί Byz.:—περιστερνίον, τό, the region round the breast, Ib.

περιστερο-ειδής, ἔς, of the pigeon kind, Arist. H. A. 6. 4, 1., 8. 3, 11, al.

περιστερόεις, *εσσα, εν*, of the verbena (περιστερέων), Nic. Th. 860.

περιστερός, ὁ, *v*. sub περιστέρα.

περιστερο-τροφέιον, τό, a place where doves are reared, ap. Varron.

περιστερώδης, *es*, = περιστεροειδής, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 7 and 14.

περιστερών, ὦνος, ὁ, = περιστερέων, Aesop.

περιστεφᾶνῶ, = περιστέφω, to enwreath, encircle, ἐμὲ ποῖος οὐκ ἔχλος π. Ar. Pl. 787:—Pass., πῖλοι περὶοῖσι περιστεφᾶνωμένοι Hdt. 7. 92; οὔρεσι περιστεφᾶνωται πᾶσα Θεσσαλίη Ib. 130. II. to put round in a circle, τὸν ὄχλον Dion. H. 3. 30; τὸν χάρακα Ib. 8. 66:—Pass., νῆσοι κύκλῳ περιστεφᾶνωται τὴν οἰκουμένην Arist. Mund. 3, 13.

περιστεφάνωμα, τό, an encircling wreath, Schol. Theocr. 1. 33.

περιστεφής, ἔς, wreathed, crowned, ἀνθέων π. with a crown of flowers, Soph. El. 895. II. act. twining, encircling, κισσός Eur. Phoen. 651.

περιστεφῶ, fut. ψω, to enwreath, surround, νεφέεσσι περιστέφει οὐρανὸν εὐρύν Zeus Od. 5. 303; τὴν νησίδα τοῖς ὀπλίταις Plut. Aristid. 9; κύκλῳ τὰ τεῖχη Id. 2. 245 D; Παρνησὸν π. ἐννέα κύκλοις, of the serpent Pytho, Call. Del. 93.

περιστήθιος, *ov*, round the breast, μίτρα Greg. Nyss.:—περιστήθιον, τό, a breastband, LXX (Ex. 28. 4), Philo, etc.

περιστηθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a breastband, Jo. Chrys.

περιστηρίζω, to adhere firmly all round, Hipp. 509. 16.

περιστηῶσι, *v*. sub περίστημι B. I. 2.

περίστια, τά, the sacrifice of a pig at the lustration of the popular assembly at Athens, or the lustration itself, Ister ap. Phot., Schol. Ar. Eccl. 128:—περιστῖαρχος, ὁ, one who offers the περίστια, Ar. l. c., Ister l. c. (Commonly deriv. from περί and ἱστία = ἔστια.)

περιστίβης, ἔς, trodden all round, compact, *v*. l. for sq.

περιστίγης, ἔς, spotted all over, variegated, Nic. Th. 376.

περιστίζω, to prick or dot all round, περιέστιξε τοῖς μαζοῖς τὸ τεῖχος she stuck the wall all round with breasts, Hdt. 4. 202; and so, περιεστίζαντες κατὰ τὰ ἀγγῆα τοὺς τυφλοὺς having set them at equal distance round, Id. 4. 2:—Wesseling however refers the word in this passage to a Verb περιστίχω synon. with περιστιχίζω, περιστοιχίζω. II. for the Gramm. marks called περιεστιγμένη, περιεστιγμένον, *v*. sub ὀβελός II, and Xχ.

περίστικτος, *ov*, spotted all about, dappled, Nic. Th. 464:—metaph., λαβητοῖσι π. μελέεσσι branded with . . , Tryph. 227.

περιστίλβω, to glitter all round, Diod. 3. 45, Plut. 2. 693 D; π. τι Eccl.

περίστυλις, *εως, ἡ*, a gleaming all round, Eccl.

περιστίχῶ, to stand round in rows, Nic. Th. 442, Nonn. D. 26. 223.

περίστιχες, οἱ, αἱ, placed round in a row, Nonn. D. 2. 170.

περιστιχίζω, = περιστοιχίζω, Aesch. Ag. 1383.

περιστλεγγίζω, to scrape all round with a atleγγίς, Hesych.

περιστοιχίζω, to surround as with toils or nets, of a besieging army, Polyb. 8. 5, 2, etc.; so in Med., κύκλῳ πανταχῆ μέλλοντας ἡμᾶς καὶ καθημένους περιστοιχίζεται Dem. 43. 1, cf. 72. 13, Dio C. 39. 3.

περίστοιχος, *ov*, set round in rows, Dem. 1251. 23; cf. στοιχάς.

περιστολάδην, Adv. surrounding, Nic. Al. 475; *v*. l. -σταλαδόν or -σταλάδην, by drops, cf. Schol. ad l.

περιστολή, ἡ, a dressing out, esp. of a corpse, Dion. H. 3. 21.

περιστόμιος, *a, ov*, round a mouth or aperture, Opp. H. 3. 603. II. as Subst., περιστόμιον, τό, the mouth of a vessel, Polyb. 22. 11, 15. 2. φορβειά II, Plut. 2. 456 C, Hesych., etc.

περίστομος, *ov*, (στόμα) presenting a front all round, Ael. Tact.

περιστοναχίζω, to groan all round, γαῖα περιστοναχίζε Hes. Sc. 344; where other MSS. have περιστοναχίση (as in Q. Sm. 3. 397), -στενάχισε, -στενάχισε; *v*. sub στεναχίζω.

περιστορέννυμι: inf. aor. act. περιστορέσαι, pass. περιστρωθῆναι:—to spread all round or over, Orph. Arg. 1332, Nonn. D. 18. 81, etc.

περιστράττεπεδέουμαι, Dep. to encamp about, invest, besiege; absol. or c. acc., Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7, Cyr. 3. 1, 6, etc.—The Act. in later writers, Polyb. 1. 30, 5., 2. 2, 7, Plut. Fab. 22, etc.

περιστρέφω, to whirl round, of one preparing to throw, ἔρριψεν . . χειρὶ περιστρέψας Il. 19. 131; τὸν βα περιστρέψας ἤκε Od. 8. 189; π. τὸν τράχηλον εἰς τοῦπίσω Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 5; π. τὸ ἀγγεῖον to overturn it, cited from Plut.; π. ἵππον to wheel it round, Id. Marcell. 6:—Pass. to be turned or turn round, spin round, Il. 5. 903, Plat. Crat. 411 B; περιστρεφόμενος . . θάμα ἐπισκοπεῖτο turning round, Id. Lys. 207 A; π. εἰς τάληθῆ to come round to it, Id. Rep. 519 B, cf. Polit. 303 C; of the heavens, to make a revolution, Arist. Cael. 1. 5, 19. 2. π. τὴν χεῖρα to tie his hands behind him, Lysias 94. 19.

περιστροβέω, to whirl round, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 940.

περιστρόβησις, εως, ἡ, revolution, Eccl.

περιστρόγγυλος, ον, perfectly round, Athen. de Mach. p. 11.

περιστροφάδην [ᾶ], Adv. = περιφοράδην, π. ὁδοιορεῖν ὡς βόες Hipp. Mochl. 852: spinning round, Opp. H. 5. 146.

περιστροφέω, = περιστρέφω, Q. Sm. 6. 504.

περιστροφῆ, ἡ, a turning or spinning round, ὀστράκων Plat. Rep. 521 C; ἀστρῶν περιστροφῆι the courses of the stars, Soph. Fr. 379; τοῦ ἡλίου Heliod. 1. 18, etc.; περιστροφῆ λαοῦ amidst them, LXX (Sirac. 50. 5).

περιστροφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a wooden implement that is turned round, a strickle, Poll. 4. 270: the handle for turning a fuller's press, Id. 10. 135.

περιστροφός, ον, turned round; Adv. -φως, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 58.

II. as Subst. a twisted rope, v. l. Xen. Cyn. 2, 6.

περιστρωμα, τό, the covering of a bed, Diog. L. 5. 73:—mostly in pl. the carpets and hangings of rooms, Philist. etc. ap. Poll. 10. 42, Callix. ap. Ath. 197 B, etc.; in Ath. 48 C (opp. to στρώματα), counterpanes.

περιστρώωννυμι, v. sub περιστορέννυμι.

περιστρωφάομαι, Frequentat. of περιστρέφομαι, περιστρωφόμενος πάντα τὰ χρηστήρια going round to all the oracles, Hdt. 8. 135; περιστρωφῶντο δ' ὀπαπαί Q. Sm. 12. 404.

περιστῦλδομαι, Pass. to be surrounded with pillars, Eust. in Indice s. v. ἀμφικτίονες.

περιστῦλος, ον, with pillars round the wall, surrounded with a colonnade, αὐλή Hdt. 2. 148, 153; δόμοι Enr. Andr. 1099; ναὸς στοαῖς . . περιστῦλος Paus. 6. 24, 10.

II. as Subst., περιστῦλον, τό, Lat. peristylum or -stylium, a peristyle, a colonnade round a temple or round the court of a house, Diod. 18. 26, Plut., etc.; also of an area surrounded by a colonnade, LXX (3 Macc. 5. 23), v. Sturz. Dial. Mac. pp. 80 sq.:—so περιστῦλος, ὁ, Diod. 1. 48, or ἡ, Polyb. 10. 27, 10:—gender indeterminate in Callix. ap. Ath. 204 F, Diod. 1. 47, Plut. Arat. 26., 2. 586 B.—V. Dict. of Antiq. p. 425.

περιστῦφέλιζω, to beat or dash all round, Opp. H. 3. 23.

περιστύφω [ῦ], to dry up by astringents, Plut. 2. 659 C.

περίστυφον, τό, Hellenic word for περιστῦλον, Diod. 5. 40, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 415. fin., Dio C. 44. 16., 54. 23, Joseph. B. J. 5. 4, 4 and 5, 8.—In MSS. often wrongly περίστοον, v. E. M. 665. 1.

περισυγκαταλαμβάνομαι, Pass. to be comprehended in or combined with . . , susp. in Arist. de Audib. 60.

περισυλλάω, to strip off all round, τὸ ἱμάτιον Philo 1. 637.

II. to strip off his clothes, τινα Ael. ap. Suid.:—Pass., περισυλαῖσθαι πᾶσαν τὴν οὐσίαν to be stripped of all one's property, Plat. Gorg. 486 C, cf. Luc. Philops. 20, Jup. Conf. 8.

περισυρίττω, to hiss on all sides, Eust. 1504. 31., 1816. 46.

περίσυρμα, τό, (περισύρω II) mockery, Eust. 1816. 45.

περισυρμός, ὁ, a drawing from the right way, Theophr. Ign. 53.

περισύρω, to drag about, ἄνω καὶ κάτω Luc. Merc. Cond. 30 (in Pass.):

—metaph. to satirise, ridicule, Eust. 1816. 46. II. to tear away

from, τί τινος Polyb. 3. 93, 1., 4. 19, 4:—Med. to carry off, λείαν περιεσύραντο Hyperid. ap. Poll. 1. 162, cf. App. Hisp. 65:—metaph. to destroy, Philo 1. 178.

περισφάλλω, = περισφάλλομαι, to stagger, Nic. Al. 555 (542).

περισφάλλης, ἐς, very slippery, τόποι Plut. Alex. 16; τυχη Id. 2. 317 E.

περισφάλλομαι, Pass. to slip about, Hipp. Art. 782.

περίσφαλις, εως, ἡ, a making to slip round, ἐμβολῆ ἐκ π. a reduction of a dislocation by such a movement of the bone, Hipp. Mochl. 852, cf. 795 C.

περισφᾶράγω, to be ready to burst, γάλακτι Nic. Th. 553.

περίσφατος, ον, = ἐπιθρήνητος, περιώδυνος, Hesych. Adv. -τως, Phot.

περισφῆκῶ, to tie tight all round, as one does a jar, Diosc. 5. 26:—

Pass. to be tight bound, Hipp. Epist. 1277. 42., 1278. 47.

περισφίγγω, to bind tightly all round, βούς οὐρᾶ π. τὸν αὐχένα Diod. 3.

33, etc.:—Pass., Hipp. V. C. 908, cf. 278. 9.

περίσφιγγις, ἡ, a tying tight all round, Stob. Ecl. 1. 1096.

περισφραγίζω, to impress with a seal or sign, Greg. Nyss. 2. 199.

περισφραγῶ, to swell all round, Schol. Nic. Al. 62.

περισφύριος [ῦ], ον, round the ankle, δράκων Anth. P. 6. 207; πέδαί

Clem. Al. 244. II. as Subst. περισφύριον, τό, a band for the

ankle, anklet, Hdt. 4. 176, Anth. P. 6. 172.

περισφύρις, ἴδος, ἡ, an ankle-bandage, Chirurg. Vett.

περίσφυρος, ον, = περισφύριος, Anth. P. 6. 211; τὰ περισφύρα σκέλη

Luc. Amor. 41, is perh. τὰ περι σφυρά (σκέλη being a gloss). II.

as Subst., περισφύρον, τό, = περισφύριον, Galen. 19. 144.

περισφόμενος, περισφω, v. sub περιέρω.

περίσχεσις, ἡ, a surrounding or taking in flank, Dio C. 50. 31; ἡ π.

τῶν βαρβάρων the surrounding host of barbarians, Id. 60. 30, cf. 40. 39.

περίσχετος, ον, surrounded, encompassed, Opp. H. 4. 146.

περισχιδής, ἐς, slit all round: as Subst., περισχιδεῖς, αἱ, a kind of shoe, Ephipp. Olynth. ap. Ath. 537 E; used by slaves, Phot., Hesych.

περισχιζω, fut. ἴσω, to slit and tear off, ἐσθῆτα Plut. Cic. 36, Luc. D.

Meretr. 8. 1; π. τὰ ψά to slit them open, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 8:—Pass.,

π. τῷ μετώπῳ κόμη Poll. 2. 25. II. in Pass., also, of a river,

περισχιζεσθαι τὸν χῶρον to split round a piece of land, i. e. divide into

two branches and surround it, Hdt. 9. 51; so, π. περὶ τὸ χωρίον Polyb.

3. 42, 7, etc.; cf. περιρρήγνυμι II;—so, absol., of a stream of men, to

part and go different ways, περιεσχίζοντο ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν Plat. Prot.

315 B; of light, ἀγῆ πολλαχού π. Plut. 2. 407 E; of sound, Poll. 2.

116; of thought, Clem. Al. 236. III. to strip of all his clothes,

τινά Arr. Epict. 1. 25, 30: cf. περιρρήγνυμι.

περισχισμός, ὁ, dividing, going different ways, Plut. 2. 906 B.

περισχοινίζω, to tie round with a rope or cord (σχοῖνος), Clem. Al.

800. II. to part off by a rope, as in the Athen. law-courts the

judges were separated from the people, Poll. 8. 20, 123, 141, cf. Dion. H.

7. 59:—Med., of the Areopagitic Council, to part itself off by a rope

(used as a bar), Dem. 776. 20.

περισχοίνισμα, τό, a place surrounded by a rope, Lat. septum, Plut. 2.

847 A; π. τοῦ βήματος Arr. Pna. 78; τοῦ δικαστηρίου Poll. 8. 124.

περισώζω, to save alive (= σώζειν τινα ὥστε περιεῖναι), to save from

death or ruin, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 25., 4. 8, 21, etc.; π. τὴν πόλιν lb. 6. 5,

47; so in Med., Alciphro 1. 30:—Pass. to escape with one's life, of a

prisoner, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 32; ἐκ μάχης Dio C. 46. 50; of things, to

survive, οἶον λείψανα περισεσώσθαι Arist. Metaph. 11. 8, 21.

περισωρεύω, to heap up all round, τινὶ τι Arist. Fr. 208. II.

Pass. to be heaped up with, τινι Plut. Timol. 29; π. ὑπὸ τῶν θυρεῶν to

be buried under the shields, of Tarpeia, Dion. H. 2. 40.

περιταινία, ἰον. -λη, ἡ, doubtful word in Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 8. 8,

Cass. Probl. 43: Dind. suggests περιτονία.

περιτάμνω, ἰον. and Ep. for περιτέμνω.

περιτάνος, ὁ, Arcad. for εὐνοῦχος, Ptol. Heph. in Phot. Bibl. 147. 14.

περιταρχύομαι, Dep. to burn [corpses] all round, Q. Sm. 7. 157.

περιτάσις, ἡ, extension all round, Plut. 2. 1003 D, etc. II. dis-

tension, κοιλίης, τοῦ δέρματος Hipp. 75 C, etc.; τῶν μαστῶν Diosc. 3. 41.

περιταφρεύω, to surround with a trench, τὴν πόλιν, τὸ στρατόπεδον

Polyb. 1. 48, 10, Plut. 2. 191 C; στρατοπεδεύεσθαι ἐν περιταφρευμένῳ

Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 28; περιταφρευόμενος ἠνέσχετο Plut. Mar. 33.

περιτέγγω, to wet all round, Anna Comn.

περιτείνω, to stretch all round or over, π. τούτοις (sc. τοῖς νομεῦσι)

διφθέρας Hdt. 1. 194; ὠμοβοήην π. 4. 65; περὶ ταῦτα (sc. τὰ ξύλα)

πίλους . . π. lb. 73:—Pass., δέρμα περιτεταμένον tight-stretched, Hipp.

Progn. 36, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 9, al.; νοτίδος περὶ ἀέρα περιταθείσης

being spread throughout . . , Plat. Tim. 66 B, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 6

and 18; also, ἀσπίς δέρματι περιτεταμένη stretched with a skin, Id. Fr.

456; ἡ κοιλία περιτείνεται is distended, Id. H. A. 8. 2, 27.

περιτείρω, to vex exceedingly, Orph. Arg. 876.

περιτειχίζω, to wall all round, πλίνθοις Βαβυλῶνα Ar. Av. 552. 2.

to surround with a wall, so as to beleague, Thuc. 2. 78., 4. 69; Μυτι-

λήνην ἐν κύκλῳ ἀπλῶ τείχει Id. 3. 18; τείχει διπλῶ Dem. 1380. 1:—

Pass., Thuc. 3. 68. II. to build round, ὁ περιτετειχισμένος

κύκλος Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 22.

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to surround with a wall, so as to beleague, Thuc. 2. 78., 4. 69; Μυτι-

περιτεύχω, to prepare all round, *νίκη* Tzetz. Ante-Hom. 249.
 περιτεχνάομαι, Dep. to contrive with great art, Anon. ap. Suid.
 περιτέχνησις, ἡ, extraordinary art or cunning, τῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων
 Thuc. 3. 8a, cf. Dio C. 46. 19.
 περίτηγμα, τό, that which is cast off in smelting, dross, refuse, Lat.
scoria; metaph. of persons, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. de Nobil. p. 950 Wyt.
 περιτήκω, fut. ξω, to melt all round, melt quite away, Hipp. 345. 25;
 τὴν γῆν Plat. Criti. 112 A, cf. Arist. Mirab. 45:—Pass., with pf. —τέτηκα,
 to melt entirely, melt away, ἡ χιῶν π. Plut. 2. 648 C, etc.: to disappear,
 Aetiae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. fin. II. π. τι καττιτέρω to cover with a
 coat of tin, Plat. Criti. 116 B.
 περίτηξις, ἡ, a discharge of humour, as in dropsy, Hipp. Coac. 194.
 περιτίθημι, fut. —θήσω: aor. 2 περιέθην, imperat. περίθεσθε. To place
 round about, put round, περι δὲ ἔβλα θῆκαν Od. 18. 308; π. κυνέην τινί
 Hdt. 2. 162; στέφανόν τινι Id. 6. 69; π. πιλίδιον περι τὴν κεφαλὴν Plat.
 Rep. 406 D; χρυσόν Ib. 420 E; π. γράμματα to attach letters to words,
 Id. Crat. 393 E, 414 C; π. τοῖς σχήμασι σφαῖραν Arist. Cael. 2. 2, 11;
 σκληρὸν περιέθηκεν ἡ φύσις περι τὸ σαρκώδες Id. P. A. 4. 9, 8:—Med. to
 put round oneself, put on, περι δὲ τρυφάλειαν .. κρατὶ θέτο Il. 19. 381;
 περι δὲ ξίφος δέξθ' ὤμω Od. 2. 3., 4. 308; περιθέμενον χλάμυν (Aeol.
 for περι-) Sapph. 68 (as emended by Seidl.); π. στέφανον Eur. Med.
 984, Ar. Thesm. 380, al.; στρεπτόν Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 6; σκευήν Plat.
 Crito 53 D; δακτύλιον Id. Rep. 360 B; διάδημα αὐτὸς περιέθηκατο App.
 Mithr. 67. II. metaph., like περιβάλλω, to beset, confer upon,
 π. τινί βασιλίην, ἐλευθερίην, κράτος Hdt. 1. 129., 3. 81, 142, Simon.
 97; τὸ κάλλιπτον ὄνομα, δόξαν, ἀξίωμα, etc., Thuc. 4. 87, Isocr. 112 C,
 etc.; π. τινί ὄνειδος, ἀτιμίαν to put reproach, dishonour upon him,
 Antipho 131. 32, Thuc. 6. 89; πίστιν τινί Aeschin. 41. 31; συμφορὰν
 Antipho 118. 3; π. τὴν Μηδικὴν ἀρχὴν τοῖς Ἕλλησι to put the Median
 yoke round their necks, Thuc. 8. 43; ὁ πυκτικὸς .. οὐ πᾶσι τὴν αὐτὴν
 μάχην π. does not prescribe .., Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 15; π. ἐπιστήμην τινί
 to ascribe, Id. Pol. 8. 6, 14; [ταῖς πράξεσι] μέγεθος π. καὶ κάλλος Id. Rhet.
 1. 9, 40:—Med. to assume, σχῆμα ἀλλότριον Arr. Epict. 2. 19, 28. 2.
 reversely, π. τινὰ ὑβρεῖ to envelope him with .., Diog. L. 6. 33.
 περιτίλλω, to pluck all round, περ. θρίδακα to strip the outside leaves
 off a lettuce, Hdt. 3. 32; so, θρίδαξ περιτετιλμένη Ib.; metaph., περι-
 τετιλμένος τὰ πτερά having one's feathers all plucked off, Luc. Gall.
 23. II. to pluck out, v. sub παρατίλλω.
 περιτίμᾶω, to honour or value very much, Or. Sib. 5. 265.
 περιτίμησις, εσσα, εν, much-honoured, h. Hom. Ap. 65.
 περίτιος, ὁ, the fourth month of the Macedonian year, nearly answer-
 ing to January, Menand. ap. Joseph. A. J. 8. 5, 3, Clinton F. H. 3. 350.
 περιτίταινω, to stretch round about, περι μέσσω χεῖρε τιτήνας Il.
 13. 534.
 περιτίτραμαι, Pass. to be pierced all round, Oribas. p. 97 Cocch.
 περιτίτω, to honour very highly, Ap. Rh. 3. 74.
 περίτμημα, τό, a slice, shaving, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 A, M. Anton. 8.
 50, etc.
 περιτομέυς, ἔως, ὁ, a shoemaker's knife, Poll. 7. 83., 10. 141.
 περιτομή, ἡ, circumcision, LXX, N. T., Philo, etc.
 περιτομίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an unknown part of a ship, Hesych.
 περίτομος, ον, cut off all round, abrupt, steep, Lat. praeruptus,
 abruptus, ὄρος Polyb. 1. 56, 4; λόφος Dion. H. 5. 19.
 περιτόναιος, α, ον, stretched or strained over, π. ὑμῆν οἱ χιτών, the
 membrane which contains the lower viscera, the peritonaeum, Galen.,
 v. Greenhill Theophil. p. 299; more commonly περιτόναιον, τό, Hipp.
 1215 G, Galen., etc.; περιτόναιος, ὁ, Celsus 4. 1. II. περιτό-
 ναιον, τό, is apparently = ἐντερονεία in Poll. 1. 92; so περίτονον in Eust.
 1533. 41:—but περιτόναια, τά, Poll. 1. 89, are projecting beams at the
 stern of a ship.
 περιτονία, ἡ, = περίτασις, Oribas. 325 Matth.: cf. περιταινία.
 περιτόνιον, τό, the lever by which one turns a press, Heliod. de Mach.
 περίτονος, ον, stretched round or over, v. sub περιτόναιος II. II.
 covered with something stretched over, π. βύρση Dion. H. 4. 58.
 περιτοξεύω, = ὑπερτοξεύω, to overshoot, outshoot, τινὰ Arr. Ach. 712.
 περιτορεύω, to round off, of style, Dion. H. de Dem. 21.
 περιτορνεύω, to turn as in a lothe, περι .. τὸν ἐγκέφαλον .. σφαῖραν
 περιετόρνευσεν ὑστεινὴν he framed a globe round it, Plat. Tim. 73 E,
 cf. 69 C.
 περίτρανος, ον, very distinct, Synes. 15 B, etc.; περίτρανα λαλεῖν Plut.
 2. 4 B, ubi v. Wyttenb. Adv. —ως, M. Anton. 3. 80, E. M.
 περιτραυλίζω, to lisp or twitter round, τινὰ Eust. Opusc. 320. 91.
 περιτραχήλιος, ον, round the neck, Hesych. s. v. κλοιός, E. M. II.
 as Subst., περιτραχήλιον, τό, a neckpiece, gorget, C. I. 151. 8, Plut.
 Alex. 32.
 περιτρέχων, to make quite rough, Phot. Bibl. 98. 3.
 περιτρέπω, to tremble all round, Arr. Epict. 3. 26, 36, Eccl.; cf.
 περιτρομέω.
 περιτρεπτικῶς, Adv. to expl. περιτροπάδην, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 143.
 περιτρέπω, fut. —τρέψω, to turn and bring round, π. τι εἰς ἑαυτὸν to
 bring on one's own head, Lys. 104. 25, cf. Aristid. 2. 420; τι εἰς τοῦ-
 ναυτίον Eus. ap. Stob. 58. 11; ἐπὶ θάτερα Aristid. 1. 112; τὸ ἀφάλμα
 εἰς ἄλλο μακρῶ αἰσιώτερον π. Luc. Laps. 15; τὸν λόγον εἰς
 ὄνειδος Plut. 2. 1036 F; π. τινὰ εἰς τι Act. Ap. 26. 24:—c. inf., π. τι
 μνηύει τι to bring a thing round to signify .., Plat. Crat. 418 B. 2.
 to turn upside down, to overturn, upset, χειμῶν π. τὴν ναῦν Luc. Con-
 templ. 7; δῖνος περι κάτω τετραμμένος = περιτετραμμένος κάτω, Strattis
 Μηδ. 2, cf. Phot. Lex. p. 418; περιτραπείς Ὀδυσσεύς upset (at sea), Plut.
 2. 831 D; τῆ βύμη τοῦ ἵππου π. τινὰ Id. Marcell. 7:—metaph., φθόνος
 π. τινὸς ὕψος Trag. ap. Stob. 563. 21; μή τις .. βασκανία π. τὸν

λόγον Plat. Phaedo 95 B, cf. Ax. 370 A:—Pass., τὸ ψῦχος π. is entirely
 changed, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 21; τὸ παράδειγμα περιτέτραπται Luc.
 Jup. Trag. 49; of a person, to change one's opinion, Diog. L. 3. 35. 3.
 to turn away from, δούλι' ἔργα καὶ δῆμν π. Simon. Iamb. 6. 58
 (Schneidew. περιτρέμει). II. intr. to turn or go round, περι δ'
 ἔτραπον ὄραι Od. 10. 469.
 περιτρέφω, fut. —θρέψω, to make to congeal around, πάχνην Ap. Rh. 2.
 738:—Pass., περιτρέφεται κυκλώντι [the milk] forms curds as you mix
 it, Il. 5. 903; σακέεσσι περιτρέφετο κρύσταλλος the ice froze hard upon
 the shields, Od. 14. 477; τὸ περιτεθραμμένον σοι σαρκίδιον Marc. Ant.
 12. 1.
 περιτρέχω: fut. —θρέξομαι, but usu. —δράμωμαι: aor. περιέδραμον:
 pf. —δεδράμηκα Plat. Clitoph. 410 A. To run round and round, τὸ
 δῶμα π., said by a drunken man, Theogn. 505; π. τὰ κυνίδια Xen. Oec.
 13, 8; π. δεῦρο Arr. Vesp. 138; π. εἰς ταῦτόν to come round to the
 same point, Lat. redire, Plat. Theaet. 200 C, cf. Clitoph. 1. c. 2.
 to run about everywhere, οἱ δὲ πυππάζουσι περιτρέχοντες Cratin. Δραπ.
 7; κύκλω π. καὶ βοᾶν Alex. Πανν. 3; π. ὄπη τύχοιμι Plat. Symp. 173
 A, cf. Lysias 185. 13. 3. metaph. to be current, in vogue, ταῦτα
 τὰ περιτρέχοντα Plat. Theaet. 202 A; ἡ περιτρέχουσα ἐταιρεία common
 society, Ep. Plat. 333 D; ὀνόματα περιτρέχοντα current, Dion. H. de
 Dinarch. 2; ἡ περιέχουσα ὑγρότης the prevailing damp, Plut. 2. 67 E;
 so Rhetoric was called τέχνη περιτρέχουσα, a comprehensive art, quod in
 omni materia diceret, Quint. Instt. 2. 21, 7. II. c. acc. to run
 round, τινὰ Hdt. 8. 128; τὴν λίμνην κύκλω Arr. Ran. 193; to run round
 searching, τὴν Πύκνα πᾶσαν Id. Thesm. 657:—of things, in pf., to en-
 compass, surround, ὠκεανὸς π. γαῖαν Dion. P. 41, cf. Theocr. Ep. 4.
 5. 2. metaph. to come round, circumvent, take in, Arr. Eq. 56.—
 Cf. περιέρχομαι.
 περιτρέω, to tremble round about, λαοὶ δὲ περίτρεσαν the people stood
 trembling round, Il. 11. 676.
 περίτρησις, ἡ, a piercing on all sides, Oribas. p. 97 Cocch.: so, περί-
 τρημα, τό, Philo Belop. 72.
 περίτρητος, ον, pierced all round: περίτρητον, τό, the perforated
 shield of a ballista, Hero 134; scutula in Vitruv. 1. 2, cf. 10. 17.
 περιτρηχῆς, ἔς, Ion. for —τραχῆς, very rough, Numen. ap. Ath. 315 B.
 περιτριβῆς, ἔς, worn all round by use, δόνακες Anth. P. 6. 63: metaph.
 worn with work, Lat. attritus, χεῖρες Arr. Rh. 1. 1175.
 περιτριβῶ, fut. ψω, to rub or wear away all round, ὁ χρόνος π. τὸ
 ἄγαλμα Philostr. 673, cf. 797; πτερὰ περιτετριμμένα Arist. H. A. 9. 40,
 50; κόγχος ἄλμη .. περιτριβείς (aor. 2 pass.) Lyc. 790.
 περιτριβῶ, pf. περιτέτριβα, to creak all round, Q. Sm. 12. 431, etc.
 περίτριμμα, τό, anything worn smooth by rubbing: metaph., π. δικῶν,
 of a pettifogger, Arr. Nub. 447; π. δγῶρᾶς Dem. 269. 19; cf. ἐπίτριμμα,
 ἐπίτριπος.
 περίτριπτος, ον, smooth-worn, ὁδός Orac. ap. Schol. Eur. Phoen. 638.
 περίτριψις, εως, ἡ, a rubbing round, Schol. Nic. Al. 256.
 περιτρομέω, = περιτρέμω, Q. Sm. 3. 182, 364:—Med., σάρκες περιτρο-
 μέοντο μέλεσσι all the flesh crept on his limbs, Od. 18. 77:—c. acc.,
 Q. Sm. 3. 182.
 περίτρομος, ον, all-trembling: much-scared, Opp. H. 2. 309:—Adv.,
 περιτρόμως ἔχειν πρὸς τι Phalar. Ep. 7.
 περιτροπάδην [ᾶ], Adv. by driving about, Arr. Rh. 2. 143.
 περιτροπέω, Ion. and Ep. collat. form of περιτρέπω: I. intr.,
 περιτροπέων ἐνιαυτός a revolving year, Il. 2. 295. II. trans. to
 turn from all sides to a centre, gather from all round, πολλὰ [μῆλα]
 περιτροπέοντες ἐλαύνομεν Od. 9. 465; περιτροπέων φύλ' ἀνθρώπων,
 driving about, perplexing them, h. Hom. Merc. 542; cf. περιτροπάδην.
 περιτροπή, ἡ, a turning round, revolution, circuit, Plat. Theaet. 209
 E; ὅταν περιτροπᾶι ἐκάστοις .. περιτροπὰς ξυνάπτωσι Id. Rep. 546 A;
 ἐτέων περίτροπᾶς Simon. Iamb. 1. 8:—proverb., ὑτέρου π., v. ὑπερος
 1. 2. a turning about, changing, ἐν περιτροπῇ by turns, one after
 another, Hdt. 2. 168., 3. 69; ἐκ περιτροπῆς, Dion. H. 5. 2, Dio C. 53.
 1. 3. an overturning, ὠθισμοὶ καὶ π. ἀλλήλων Plut. 2. 639 F:—
 in Rhet., ἡ π. τοῦ λόγου an overturning the opponent by his own argu-
 ments, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 128, etc.
 περίτροπος, ον, turned round, whirled round, κίνησις π. rotatory mo-
 tion, prob. 1. Plut. Lysand. 12:—in Hesych. as Subst., περιτρόπου·
 ἴλιγγος, but see Lob. Paral. p. 386.
 περιτροχάζω, = περιτρέχω, Apollod. 1. 9, 26:—Pass., Eust. Opusc.
 75. 27.
 περιτρόχαλος, ον, = περίτροχος; neut. pl. as Adv., περιτρόχαλα κείρε-
 σθαι to have one's hair clipped round about, a tonsure called σκάφιον (v.
 Hesych. s. v.), Valck. Hdt. 3. 8, Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 261 F; π. κουρά
 Phot.
 περιτροχάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a street-walker, Ignat. Epist. 6.
 περιτροχασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a running round about, Oribas. 113 Matth.
 περιτροχάω, collat. form of περιτρέχω, Anth. P. 7. 338; c. acc., πολέες
 σε περιτροχάωσιν δόιδαί Call. Del. 28; in Med., Arrat. 815.
 περιτρόχιον, τό, a wheel revolving round an axle, ἄξων ἐν περιτροχίῳ
 the wheel and axle, Papp. in Collect. Math. 8. 482, Tzetz.
 περίτροχος, ον, circular, round, of a star in a horse's forehead, Il. 23.
 455; of the sun, Arr. Rh. 3. 1229, Tryph. 518; of a hat, Call. Fr.
 124. II. pass. surrounded, π. ὕδασι λίμνη Dion. P. 987.
 περιτρούζω, to murmur or grunt round about, Q. Sm. 14. 36.
 περιτρούχω [ῦ], to afflict exceedingly, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 881:—so
 περιτροχθεῖς, Jo. Damasc.
 περιτρόγω, fut. —τρώξομαι: aor. περιέτρώγον. To gnaw round
 about, bite off, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 9, Luc. Tim. 8, etc.; τοὺς δακτύλους
 Pherecr. Ἀγρ. 2; π. τὰ χρυσία τινὸς to nibble off, purloin her jewels,
 4 H

Ar. Ach. 258; τοὺς ἀργελεύφους Id. Vesp. 672:—metaph. *to carp at*, τινά Ib. 596.

περιτροχάω, Ep. collat. form of περιτρέχω, Q. Sm. 7. 459.

περιττός, -άκτις, -εύω, -ωμα, etc., v. sub περισσ-.

περιτυγχάνω, fut. -τεύξομαι: aor. -έτῦχον: pf. -τετύχηκα Isocr. 221:

1. mostly of persons, *to happen to be about, at or near*, hence *to light upon, fall in with, meet with*, τινί Thuc. I. 20., 4. 120, Lys. 131. 43, etc.; π. ἀνώμονι κριτῇ Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 5; and absol., Thuc. I. 135, Plat. Symp. 221 A:—also c. dat. rei, π. τῷ πράγματι Andoc. 6. 8; φαρμακίους Plat. Phaedr. 268 C; τῇ ἀρετῇ Id. Prot. 320 A; ἀτυχήμασι Polyb. I. 37, 6; π. λητρικῇ *to stumble upon* medical success, without science, Hipp. 3. 54; v. Foës. Oecon. 2. reversely of events,

περιτυγχάνει μοι ἢ συμφορά an accident happens to, befalls me, Thuc. 4. 55.

περιτύλισσω, *to wrap round*, Hesych. s. v. ἐσπαργάνωσεν, Phot.

περιτύμβιος, ον, *round or at the grave*, Anth. P. 7. 560.

περιτυμπάνίζομαι, Pass. *to be stunned with drums*, Plut. 2. 144 D, 167 C.

περιτύπῶ, *to embrace, comprehend*, as the atmosphere does our bodies, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 75, cf. 131, M. 10. 95:—in Aristaeon. I. 1, περιπτυσσομένην is now restored.

περιυβρίζω, *to treat very ill, to insult wantonly*, τινά Hdt. 5. 91, Plut., etc.; τοιαῦτα π. αὐτοὺς ἐν μέρει Ar. Vesp. 1319, cf. Thesm. 535:—Pass. *to be so treated, πρόσ or ὑπό τινος* Hdt. 2. 152., 4. 159; ὦδε or ταῦτα π. Id. I. 114., 3. 137; οἷα π. Ar. Eq. 727.

περιύλακτέω, *to howl around*, ἢ ὄργῃ π. τὴν καρδίαν Ach. Tat. 2. 29.

περιύμνητος, ον, *much celebrated*, Eus. D. E. 16 C.

περιύωμαι [ῦ], Pass. *to be rained round*, Strab. 658.

περιυπνίζω, *to awaken all round*, Gloss.

περιϋφαίνω, *to weave round*, Poll. 7. 62, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 9.

περιϋφαίνειν, v. sub περιεσθίω.

περιφαής, ἐς, *gleaming all round*, βλεφάρων περιφαέα κύκλα [where the antepenult. is made long, as in φάεα], Opp. H. 2. 6.

περιφαίνομαι, Pass. *to be visible all round*, of high points, mountains, etc., ἕρεος κορυφῇ . . περιφαινομένοις II. 13. 179; ἐν σκοπῇ, περιφαινομένην ἐνὶ χώρῳ βωμόν ποιήσω h. Ven. 100; so, ἐν περιφαινομένην (without Subst.) Od. 5. 476. 2. *to shine around*, Plut. 2. 932 B. II. later, in Act., *to display all round*, Diod. 17. 10.

περιφάνεια [φᾶ], ἢ, *a being seen all round: conspicuousness, notoriety, full knowledge*, πολλή π. τῆς χώρας ἐστὶ it is thoroughly known, Hdt. 4. 24; π. τοσαύτη τοῦ πράγματός ἐστι Dem. 1102. 2, cf. Isae. 66. 17; διὰ τὴν π. τῶν ἀδικημάτων Dem. 844. 4; ἐκ π. ὄρασθαι completely, Dion. H. de Comp. 22. init., 23. init. II. = ἐπιφάνεια II, *superficial appearance*, Plut. 2. 674 A: *surface*, Eust. Opusc. 97. 25.

περιφάνης, ἐς, (περιφαίνομαι) *seen all round*, of a city, Thuc. 4. 102; π. ζῆα figures standing free and unattached, opp. to those in relief, Ath. 199 E, 205 C. 2. *conspicuous, manifest, notable, notorious*, Soph. Aj. 66, etc.; π. τὰ πράγματα Ar. Lys. 756; π. ἀδίκημα Lysias 116. 8; τὰ δημόσια πον καὶ π. Plat. Phileb. 31 E; μεγάλη καὶ π. ἀναισχυντία Dem. 825. 20; τεκμήριον Lys. 165. 15; περιφανές [ἐστὶ], ὡς . . Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 17:—Comp. -φανέστερος, -έστατος, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 8, Ar. Eq. 206, etc.:—Adv. -νῶς, *conspicuously, notably, manifestly*, Soph. Aj. 81, Ar. Eq. 1186, Pl. 948, Thuc. 6. 60, Plat. Meno 91 D; Comp. -έστερον, Dem. 815. 19.

περιφαντάζομαι, Dep. *to form a fantastical notion of a thing*, Simplic. ad Epict. p. 417.

περίφαντος, ον, = περιφανής, τάφος Anth. P. 8. 202: metaph., π. θανέται too plainly he will die, Soph. Aj. 229. II. *famous, renowned*, Lat. illustris, Ib. 599.

περίφασσις, ἢ, = περιφάνεια, π. τῶν τόπων *a wide view over the country*, Polyb. 10. 42, 8.

περιφάσσεια, ἢ, *radiance*, Plut. 2. 894 E.

περιφάσσεια, ἐς, *surrounded with light*, Philo I. 631., 2. 505, in sup.

περιφείδομαι, Dep. *to spare and save alive*, πατρός Ap. Rh. I. 620; ζῶης Theocr. Ep. 9.

περιφέρεια, ἢ, *the line round a circular body, a circular line, periphery, circumference*, Tim. Locr. 100 E, Arist. Eth. N. I. 13, 10, al.; τὰ ὄρα ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς π. τοῖς ὄμμασι Id. H. A. I. 15, 13. b. *part of a circle, on arc*, Arist. Phys. 8. 8, 32, Euclid. 3. 28. 2. *the outer surface*, Plut. Camill. 40: *roundness*, Hipp. Art. 827: *a round body*, Plut. Anton. 26. II. *a wandering, error*, LXX (Eccl. 9. 3); cf. περιφορά II. 4.

περιφερής, ἐς, *moving round, revolving*, ὠν δὲ π. (sc. ὁ ἐνιαυτός) τελευτήν οὐδεμίαν οὐδ' ἀρχὴν ἔχει Heripp. Ἀθην. 1; π. ὀφθαλμοί *rolling eyes*, Luc. Jur. Trag. 30. 2. *round*, a. of lines, *circular*, Hipp. Art. 783; π. κύρτωμα Id. Epid. 1. 966; κύλικες Phocet. Tyr. I. 5; opp. to εὐθύς, Plat. Parm. 137 A, E, Arist. Phys. 7. 4, 1, al.: τὸ περιφερές *circularity*, Id. An. Post. I. 4, 3, cf. Plat. Rep. 436 F. b. of bodies, *spherical, globular*, Id. Phaedo 108 E, Symp. 190 B, Arist. Cael. 2. 14, 19, al.:—metaph. of style, *rounded*, Dion. H. de Comp. 22; τὰ τρογγύλα καὶ τὰ π. προοίμια Id. Rhet. 10. 13. II. *surrounding*, π. στίβος χθονός Eur. Ion 743. 2. *surrounded by*, δῶμα περιφερές θριγκοῖς τῷδε Id. Hel. 430. III. cf. Περιφερές.

περιφέρω-γραμμος, ον, *bounded by a circular line*, opp. to εὐθύγραμμος, ὀρθόγραμμος, Arist. Cael. 2. 4, 1, Strab. 210.

περιφέρω, fut. περιόισω: aor. περιήνεγκα, περιήνεγκον. *To carry round*, τὸν οὐστὸς περιέφερε κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν Id. 4. 36: *to carry about* with one, Id. 4. 64; παῖδ' ἀγκάλαισι π. Eur. Or. 464; τὴν γαλήν Ar. Eccl. 128:—Pass., c. acc. loci, λέοντος περιενειχθέντος τὸ τεῖχος *being carried round the wall*, Hdt. 1. 84; absol., Σωκράτη . . περιφερόμενον *swinging about* (in a basket), Plat. Apol. 19 C; πίνειν . . σκύφον περιφερόμενον Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11. 2. *to move round*, π. τὸν πόδα *to bring the*

food round in mounting a horse, Xen. Eq. 7. 2:—*to hand round* at table, Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 2 and 3, 4; so, π. τὸ βλέμμα εἰς τοὺς παρόντας Plut. Agis 18; π. κλήρους, τὴν κύλικα Id. 2. 737 D, etc. 3. *to turn round*, τὴν κεφαλὴν Plut. Marcell. 20:—Med., τὰ σκέλη π. Plat. Symp. 190 A. 4. *to carry round, publish, make known*, π. τι πανταχόσε Plut. 2. 80 F:—Pass., τοῦ Πιττακοῦ . . περιεφέρετο τοῦτο τὸ ῥῆμα *was passed from mouth to mouth*, Plat. Prot. 343 B, cf. Rep. 402 A, C, Demodoc. 383 C; ὁ περιφερόμενος στίχος Polyb. 5. 9, 4, etc. 5. *to carry to and fro*, Plut. Caes. 37; v. infr. III. 2. 6. *to bring round* (into one's own power), περιήνεγκεν εἰς ἑαυτὸν τὰς Ἀθήνας Plut. Pericl. 15, cf. Galb. 8, App. Mithr. 68; so, τὴν Ἰταλίαν εἰς λιμὸν π. App. Civ. 5. 143; εἰς συμφοράς π. Id. Pun. 86; εἰς ἀπάθειαν Plut. 2. 165 C, cf. 546 C. 7. *to carry round or back* (in thought), οὔτε μένημαι τὸ πρᾶγμα οὔτε με περιφέρει οὐδὲν εἰδέναι τούτων ποῖ does [my mind] carry me back to the knowledge of any of these things, Hdt. 6. 86, 2; π. τίς με καὶ μνήμη Plat. Lach. 180 E; τοῦ πράγματος ἤδη περιφέροντας αὐτὸν τῇ ὑπονοίᾳ Plut. 2. 522 C. 8. *to turn round, make dizzy, turn mad*, ἢ συκοφαντία π. σοφόν LXX (Eccl. 7. 8). II. intr. *to survive, endure, hold out*, like ἀντέχω, Thuc. 7. 28, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 12, App. Civ. 2. 149, 153, etc. 2. *to come round, recover*, ἐκ τῆς νόσου Gramm. III. Pass. *to go round, revolve*, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κύκλῳ Plat. Parm. 138 C; ἢ περιφορά π. κύκλῳ εἰς ταύτον Id. Phaedr. 247 D; εἰς τὰ πρότερα Id. Rep. 456 B; περιφερομένου ἐνιαυτοῦ, like περιπλομένου and περιτελλομένου, Hdt. 4. 72, cf. I. 207; ἐν ἴσῳ χρόνῳ π. Arist. Cael. 2. 8, 7; also of argument, περιφέρεσθαι εἰς ταῦτό Plat. Gorg. 517 C, Legg. 659 C; πάντα περιφερόμενα ὄρα Ath. 156 C. 2. *to wander about*, Xen. Cyn. 3. 5; λόγος . . ἀνοήτως π. ἐν συμποσίῳ Plut. 2. 716 E:—*to be unsteady, wavering*, Id. Aemil. 27, Galb. 6; περιφερόμενος τῷ μεγέθει τῶν τολημάτων giddy with the greatness of the venture, Id. Caes. 32; cf. Id. Dio II; περιφερόμενοι τύπτουσι with no certainty, at random, Arist. Metaph. I. 4, 4.

περιφεύγω, fut. -φεύξομαι, *to flee from, escape*, πόλεμον περὶ τόνδε φυγόντε II. 12. 322; ψάμμος ἀριθμὸν περιφεύγει the sand mocks thy numbering, Pind. O. 2. 178; π. τὴν φθοράν Plat. Legg. 677 B; ῥαθυμίαν Menand. Monost. 467; πῦρ, ἐφοδον π. Plut. 2. 171 E, etc.:—esp. *to avoid by going to each side*, Hipp. Fract. 779. 2. absol. *to escape from illness, come out of it alive*, Dem. 1256. 4., 1265. 24; π. ἐκ νόσου Hipp. Progn. 45, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 22, 2.

περιφημίζω, *to celebrate all round*, E. M. 517. 17.

περίφημος, ον, (φήμη) *very famous*, Orph. Arg. 24, Poll. 5. 158.

περιφθέγγομαι, Dep. *to speak with all kinds of people*, Galen.

περιφθείρομαι, Pass. *to be utterly destroyed*, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 356 B. II. *to wander about in destitution*, Isocr. Epist. 9. 10, Lycurg. 153. 5. III. cited by Hesych. as = τὰς φθειράς συλλέγω, prob. from some Com. writer.

περιφθινύθω [ῦ], *to go all to ruin*, Orph. Lith. 515.

περιφίλητος [ῖ], ον, *greatly beloved*, App. Civ. 4. 85.

περιφίμωσις [ῖ], εως, ἢ, *a disease of the prepuce*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 55.

περιφλεγής, ἐς, *very burning*, δίψος Plut. 2. 699 E, in sup. Adv., περιφλεγῶς διψῆσαι Id. Cato Ma. I.

περιφλεγμαινώ, =sq. (intr.), Greg. Nyss., Byz.

περιφλέγω, *to burn, blaze all round*, Plut. 2. 648 C, Poll. 10. 51, etc. II. trans. *to set on fire all round*, Plut. 2. 651 B, Dio Chr. 2. 96:—Pass., Polyb. 12. 25, 2.

περιφλεύω or περιφλύω [ῦ], *to scorch, singe, or char all round*, τοὺς ζῶντας περιφλύει, of lightning, Ar. Nub. 396:—Pass., τειχέων περιπεφλευσμένων πυρὶ Hdt. 5. 77.—Cf. περιφλοίζω, περιφλογισμός.

περιφλιδάω, *to be almost bursting with*, ἀλοιφῇ Nic. Al. 62.

περιφλογίζω, *to set on fire all round*, Pallad. Hist. Laus. 989 A:—περιφλογισμός, ὁ, Symm. et Theod. V. T.; Aquila περιφλευσμός.

περιφλοίζω, *to strip off the bark*, περιφλοῖσαι (vulg. -φλεύσαι) Theophr. H. P. 9. 5, 3; ξύλα περιφλοισθέντα Id. Ign. 72, cf. Diosc. I. 19.

περίφλοιος, ον, *with bark all round*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 12.

περιφλοισμός, ὁ, *a stripping off the bark*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 15, 1.

περιφλύω, v. sub περιφλεύω.

περιφοβέομαι, Pass. *to fear greatly*, Xen. Cyr. 9, 17 (where L. Dindorf πεφοβῆσθαι, coll. 5, 16., 6, 23):—the Act. in Phot. and Suid. s. v. στροβει.

περίφοβος, ον, *in great fear, exceeding fearful*, Aesch. Supp. 736, Thuc. 6. 36, Xen. An. 3. 1, 12; τινος of a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 239 B; περί τινος Polyb. 5. 74, 3; πρόσ τι Arist. Eth. E. 3. 1, 19. Adv. -βως, Dion. II. II. 22, Plut. Arat. 26.

περιφονίσσω, *to redden all round*, Greg. Nyss.

περιφονιτάω, *to wander about*, Cratin. Χειρ. 16, cf. Arist. Fr. 573.

περιφοίτησις, ἢ, *a wandering about*, Plut. Lysand. 20, Id. 2. 592 D.

περίφοιτος, ον, *revolving*, ἔργα σελήνης Parmen. 130: *wandering about*, of vulgar love, Lat. vulgivagus, Call. in Anth. P. 12. 43., 13. 24. II. pass. *surrounded*, βασκάνων γνώμαις Philo 2. 243.

περιφορά, ἢ, *a carrying round*, of dishes at table: hence, *the meats carried round*, Lat. gustationes, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 4, Heracl. Tur. ap. Ath. 120 B, cf. 275 A. II. (from Pass.) *a going round, circular or rotatory motion, circuit, revolution*, of a wheel, Eur. Bacch. 1065 (a dub. passage); of the heavens and heavenly bodies, Ar. Nub. 172, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C, Legg. 898 C, Arist. Meteor. I. 3, 26, Cael. 2. 10, 2, al.; αἱ τῶν ὀρῶν π. Joseph. A. J. 1. 1, 1. 2. *the revolving vault* of heaven, Plat. Rep. 616 C, Theaet. 153 D; ἢ ὑπερθε π. the heavens, Critias 9. 31. 3. metaph. in pl. *twists, circumvolutions*, Eubul. Oinóm. I:—also, ἐν ταῖς περιφοραῖς in society, Plut. Pericl. 5. 4. error, LXX (v. l. Eccl. 2. 12, for παραφορά); cf. περιφέρεια II. III. *a story or tier*, of a funeral pile, Diod. 17. 115.

περιφοράδην [ᾶ], Adv. *trailing round*, of the peculiar movement of

the hind feet of oxen walking, Hipp. Art. 819, cf. Galen. 12. 400, etc.; v. περιστροφάδην, ειλίπους.

περιφάρεω, = περιφέρω, Hdt. 2. 48, Eust. Opusc. 13. 9.
· περιφάρημα, τό, anything handed round, a dish, Gloss.
περιφορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, in Sext. Emp. M. 10. 87, π. λόγος, prob. corrupt for παραφορητικός, fallacious.

περιφάρητος (not περιφορητός), Apoll. de Constr. 310, cf. Lob. Paral. 493), ὄν, able to be carried about, portable, αἰκήματα Hdt. 4. 190; δειπνον Strab. 155. II. notorious, infamous, Anacr. 19. 2, ubi v. Bergk.; —with a pun in Plut. Pericl. 27.

περιφάρινος, ὄν, (φορίνη) covered with skin, χοιρίδια Diphil. Incert. 7.
περίφαρος, ἡ, in Pseudo-Luc. Astrol. 5; f. l. for περιφορά or περίοδος.
περίφορτος, ὄν, much laden, Apollin. Psalm. 9. 55.

περιφράγη, ἡ, = sq., Geop. 11. 5, 4.
περίφραγμα, τό, a fence round a place, Tim. Locr. 100 B. II. a place fenced round, an enclosure, Strab. 710, etc. III. the covered part of a chariot, Poll. 1. 142.

περιφραγμός, ὄ, a fence put round, Or. Sib. 8. 209.
περιφραγμός, = περιφράσω, Nicet. Ann. 48 C, etc.
περιφράδης, ἔς, (φράζομαι) very thoughtful, very careful, h. Hom. Merc. 464, v. l. Od. 23. 73, Soph. Ant. 348. Adv. —δέως, Hom., always in phrase ὤπτησάν τε π., Il. 1. 466, etc.

περιφράζομαι, Med. to think or consider about, περιφραζόμεθα πάντες νόστον Od. 1. 76, cf. Nic. Th. 715; περιφρασθεῖς .. ἀλεξητήρια Ib. 7. II. Act. to express periphrastically, τὴν νόησιν Dion. H. ad Ammae. 2. 4, cf. de Thuc. 32: —Pass., τὸ μὴ σύνηθες .., ἀλλὰ λοξὸν καὶ περιπεφρασμένον Plut. 2. 407 A.

περιφράκτισμα, τό, = περίφραγμα, Aquila V. T.
περίφρακτος, ὄν, fenced round, Byz.: —τὸ π. an inclosure, Plut. Thes. 12, Luc. Bacch. 6.

περίφραξις, ἡ, a fencing round, Eccl.
· περίφρασις, ἡ, circumlocution, periphrasis, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 2. 5, de Thuc. 29, Plut. 2. 406 F; circuitus loquendi, Quintil. 8. 6, 61.

· περίφρασω, Att. —ττω, to fence or fortify all round, ἐμαυτὸν Plat. Rep. 365 B; ἐαυτὸν φιλία Eccl.: —Pass., περιπεφραγμένος πύλοις Hipp. Aër. 291; πύλις περιπεφρ. Symm. V. T. 2. to make a barrier, φρυγάνοις καὶ λίθοις Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 5.

περιφραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, periphrastic, Eust. 557. 37. Adv. —κῶς, Id., etc.
· περιφρίσσω, to bristle around, Walz Rhett. 1. 487. 2. to shudder at, τὸν νέκυν Q. Sm. 3. 184.

περιφρανέω, to compass in thought, speculate about, τὸν ἥλιον Ar. Nub. 225, 1503; τὰ πράγματα Ib. 734. II. like ὑπερφρανέω, to have thoughts beyond or above, i. e. to contemn, despise, c. acc., Thuc. 1. 25, Dion. H. 1. 71, etc.: also c. gen., Plat. Ax. 372 B, Plut. Thes. 1, etc. III. intr. to be very thoughtful, οὐ περιφρονούσα ἡλικία Plat. Ax. 365 B.

περιφρόνησις, ἡ, contempt, Plut. Camill. 6, Pericl. 5, etc.
περιφραντήεας, α, ὄν, to be despised, Jo. Philop.: —τέαν, one must despise, Greg. Nyss.

περιφρονητής, οὐ, ὄ, a despiser; and περιφρονητικῶς, contemptuously, Eccl.

· περιφροσύνη, ἡ, f. l. for παραφρ-, Coluth. 196, Themist. 259 B.
περιφρουρέω, = sq., Opp. H. 4. 233.

περιφραυρέω, to guard on all sides, blockade closely, Dio C. 40. 36, C. I. 5127 B. 17: —Pass., τὸ τεῖχος, ᾧ περιεφρουροῦντο οἱ Πλαταιῆς Thuc. 3. 21.

· περιφρύγης, ἔς, drying quite up, wasting, Galen. 7. 686.
περιφρύγω [ῦ], to parch all round, Theodot. V. T.

περίφρων, ὄνος, ὄ, ἡ: voc. περίφρον Od. 16. 435, etc., but like nom., 19. 357., 21. 381: (φρήν): —very thoughtful, very careful, often in Od. of Penelope; of other notable dames, Od. 11. 344., 19. 357, and in Il. (only once), 5. 412; of men first in Hes. Sc. 297, 313; τέκνα Hes. Th. 894: artful, crafty, θήρη Opp. H. 3. 205. II. like ὑπέρφρων, haughty, overweening, Aesch. Supp. 740; so, περίφρονα δ' ἔλακες Id. Ag. 1426. 2. c. gen. despising a thing, Anth. P. 8. 29, Joseph. Macc. 8. fin.

· περιφύγῃ, ἡ, a place of refuge, Plut. Demetr. 46.
περιφύης, ἔς, (περιφύω) growing round about, π. τῇ γῆ growing close to the ground, v. l. for προσφύης in Diosc. 4. 104.

· περιφύλαγμα, τό, a means of defence, Nicet. Ann. 222 D.
περιφύλασσω, Att. —ττω, to guard all round, Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 1.

· περιφύσησις [ῦ], εως, ἡ, a blowing on all sides, Eccl.
· περιφύσητος [ῦ], ὄν, blown upon from all sides, Ar. Lys. 323.

περίφυσις, εως, ἡ, a growing round or over, overgrowth, τῆς σαρκός Arist. Incess. An. 10, 9, cf. Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 2.

περιφύτεύω, to plant round about, περὶ δὲ πελέας ἐφύτευσαν Il. 6. 419; περίξ δένδρων ἄλσος π. Plat. Legg. 947 E: metaph., π. τινὶ τὰ πάθη Joseph. Macc. 3. med.

· περιφύττος, ὄν, planted all over, ὄρος π. ἐλάαις App. Hisp. 64.
· περιφύω, fut. —φύσω [ῦ]: aor. I περιέφῦσα. To make to grow round or upon, make to stick on a thing as if it had grown there, stick or fix upon, τι περὶ τι Plat. Tim. 78 D; τοῖς κερασφόροις .. ἡ φύσις ὁσῆ π. τὸ κέρας Philostr. 63. II. Pass., with fut. med. —φύσσομαι [ῦ]; pf. and aor. 2 act. περιπέφῦκα; aor. 2 περιέφῦν, inf. περιφύναι, part. περιφύς [ῦ], in late writers also περιφύηναι and περιφύεις: —to grow round about, περὶ δ' αἰγίροι πεφύασι Od. 9. 141; π. καὶ ἐμφύμενα Theophr. C. P. 5. 5, 4; πέτρα κύκλω .. περιπέφυκε there is rock all round, Plut. Camill. 25. 2. of persons, to grow round, cling to, c. dat., Ὀδυσῆ περιφύσα Od. 19. 416; and absol., Τηλέμαχον .. κύσειν περιφύς 16. 21; κύσαι καὶ περιφύναι ἐδὸν πατέρα (where the acc. depends on κύσαι) 24. 236, cf. 320; so of shoes, περιέφυσαν Περσικαί

τινι Ar. Nub. 151; of ivy, κισσὸς καλάμῳ περιφύεται Eubul. Στεφ. 2; [τῇ ψυχῇ] γεηρὰ .. πολλὰ καὶ ἄγρια περιπέφυκε Plat. Rep. 612 A, cf. Legg. 898 E; περὶ τὰ ὁσῆ αἱ σάρκες περιπέφυκασιν Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 6, cf. G. A. 3. 2, 25, al.; —of a report, φήμη π. τινι Isocr. 97 E. 3. of ears of corn, to sprout, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 4.

περιφώνεω, to sound round, re-echo, Plut. Mar. 20.
περίφωρος, ὄν, (φῶρ) easy to detect, Plut. 2. 49 C, ubi v. Wytt.

περιφωτίζω, to shine round about, Plut. 2. 953 A, Cleomed. 2. 76.
περιφωτισμός, ὄ, a shining round about, v. l. for παραφ-, Strab. 138.
περιχαίνω, v. sub περιχάσκω.

περιχαίρω, to rejoice exceedingly, Eunap. p. 20.
περιχάλλω, to relax all round, περικεχάλασμένων τῶν σαρκῶν Joseph. Macc. 7.

περιχάλινω, to put a bridle on, ἵππους App. Syr. 26.
περίχαλκας, ὄν, covered with brass or copper, Ath. 413 B.

περιχαλκῶ, to cover with brass or copper, copper, LXX (Ex. 27. 6).
περιχαμπτά, corrupt word in Aesch. Supp. 878.

περιχανδής, ἔς, much-containing, Nic. ap. Ath. 372 E.
περιχάρᾶκάω, to surround with a stockade, π. τὸ τεῖχος Aeschin. 87. 30; generally, to fortify, Polyb. 4. 56, 8: —Pass. to be all hemmed in, Dinarch. 98. 22.

περιχάρακτῆρ, ἦρος, ὄ, an instrument for cutting away the gums from teeth to be drawn, Cael. Aurel.; —ἦριαν, τό, Galen. 10. 616.
περιχάρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for cutting round, Diosc. 1. 137.

περιχάρακωμα, τό, an intrenchment, Hesych. s. v. θριγγός E. M.
περιχάραξις, εως, ἡ, a cutting round, Oribas. 6 Mai, Geop. 10. 77, 2.
περιχάρασσω, Att. —ττω, to cut all round, ὕδοντας Galen. 10. 616: —to engrave letters which form a circle or part of one, such as O, P, C, v. Bourdin ad Ar. Thesm. 782: —Pass., φύλλον περικεχαραγμένον serrated, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 5, cf. 3. 10, 5. II. to cancel a clause in a will, Pandect.

περιχάρεια [ᾶ], ἡ, excessive joy, opp. to περιώδυνία, Plat. Phileb. 65 D, Legg. 732 C; incorrectly written —ία, Alciphro 3. 38, Dio C. 44, 8, etc.

περιχάρης, ἔς, (χαίρω) exceeding joyous or glad, opp. to περιώδυνος, περιαλγής, περίλυπος, Hdt. 1. 119., 3. 35, 157, Soph. Aj. 693, Plat. Rep. 462 B, al.; τινι at a thing, Hdt. 1. 31, Ar. Vesp. 1477, Pax 309; εἰς τι Diphil. Zogr. 2. 19; ἐπὶ τινι Polyb. 1. 41, 1; διὰ τι Id. 4. 86, 5: —τὸ π. = περιχάρεια, Thuc. 2. 51., 7. 73. Adv. —ρῶς, Byz.

περιχάσκω: aor. 2. περιέχᾶνον and pf. περικέχηνα (as if from περιχαίνω, which occurs only in late writers, as Phot.). To open the mouth wide, Hipp. 469. 50. II. to swallow with open mouth, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 6, Ael. N. A. 4. 33, Luc. Merc. Cond. 3; π. τὸν ἀέρα Ach. Tat. 2. 22: to take into the mouth, τι Diod. Excerpt. 558. 65. 2. to gape at, τι Phot.: also, π. τινὶ to be agape for a thing, Clem. Al. 242.

περιχειλόω, to edge round, σιδήρῳ with iron, Xen. Eq. 4. 4.
περίχειρον, τό, an armlet, bracelet, Lat. arnulla, Polyb. 2. 29, 8; so περιχείριον, Poll. 1. 185; —χειρίδιον, Hesych.: cf. περί-σφυρον, —σφύριον.

· περιχέω, fut. —χεῶ: aor. περιέχεα: —Er. περιχέω, aor. περίχευα. To pour round or over, properly of liquids, ἦν [ἀέρα] αἱ περίχευεν Ἀθήνη Od. 7. 140, cf. 13. 189, Il. 5. 776; τῷ περίχευε χάριν κεφαλῇ τε καὶ ὤμοις Od. 23. 162; of solids, ἄλις χέραδος περιχέυας Il. 21. 319; of metal-workers, χρυσὸν κέρασιν περιχέυας having spread gold leaf round its horns, Il. 10. 294, Od. 3. 384; also in Med., ὡς δ' ὅτε τις χρυσὸν περιχέυεται ἀργύρῳ Od. 6. 232., 23. 159: —Pass. to be poured around, περὶ δ' ἀμβρόσιος κέχυθ' ὕπνος Il. 2. 19; ἦν σκότος περιχυθῆ Hipp. V. C. 903; τῶν ὁστέων περικεχυμένων heard all round, Hdt. 3. 12; of persons, περιχυθέντες crowding round, Id. 9. 120; τῷ ναυκλήρῳ περικεχύσθαι Plat. Rep. 488 C, cf. Polit. 268 C, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 21. 2. π. τινὶ (sc. ὕδωρ) to pour water over one, Diog. L. 2. 35: —Med. to pour or have poured over oneself, περιχέασθαι to take a moderate bath, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 484 B; στολήν .. π. Eunap. p. 56. II. to drench, τι ὕδατι Diosc. 4. 155.

περιχθών (not περίχθων) ὄ, ἡ, round about the earth, Anth. P. 9. 778.
περιχίλω, to eat one's fill, Hesych.

περιχλαινίζομαι, Med. to wrap oneself in a χλαίνα, Hesych., Phot.
περιχλαινισμα, τό, an overcloak, Byz.

περιχλευάζω, to mock bitterly, Eccl.
περιχλαινώ, to warm thoroughly, Galen.

περίχλωρος, ὄν, green all round, Boisson. Anecd. 3. 65.
περίχολος, ὄν, full of bile, διαχωρήματα Hipp. Prorrh. 71, cf. 217 B.

περιχορεύω, to dance round, ἐκείσε καὶ τὸ δεῦρο Eur. Phoen. 315; τανά Luc. D. Marin. 15. 3; τὸν βωμόν Salt. 24.

περιχρήματος, ὄν, very wealthy, Ocell. Luc. 4. 7.
περίχρσις, ἡ, a besmearing, anointing, Diosc. 1. 130.

περίχρισμα, τό, ointment, salve, Galen., etc.
περιχριστέον, verb. Adj. one must anoint, Geop. 17. 5, 1.

περίχριστας, ὄν, plastered over, besmeared, Plut. 2. 102 A.
περιχρίω [ῖ], to smear or cover over, τι ὕαλω, πηλῷ Luc. Luct. 21, Clem. Al. 800; τὸ πρόσωπον Poll. 5. 102. II. to pour as unguent over, ἔλαιον Joseph. A. J. 7. 14, 5.

περίχρυσος, ὄν, gilded all over, C. I. 139. 9., 150 B. 39., 151. 38, Chares ap. Ath. 538 D, Luc. Nec. 12; cf. κατάχρυσος.

περιχρυσάω, to gild all over, Agatharchid. ap. Ath. 155 D, v. l. Hdt. 4. 65: —Pass., σφραγὶς περικεχρυσωμένη C. I. 150 B. 37.

περίχῦδα, Adv. shed around, Hipp. 528. 38.
περίχῦμα, τό, that which is poured round or over, Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 952. II. an ablution, Maria. Vit. Procl. p. 21.

περίχῦσις, ἡ, a pouring over, Porphyg. ap. Eus. P. E. 98 A.

περιχύτρισμα, τό, *the space round an olive-tree*, C. I. 93. 44.
 περιχώννυμι, *to heap earth round*, τὰς ἀμπέλους Diod. 17. 82:—Pass. *to be covered with mud, etc.*, Id. 3. 40; metaph., περιχωσθῆναι τοῖς τοξεύμασιν Philostr. 161.
 περιχώμαι, Med. *to be exceeding angry*, ὅς μοι παλλακίδος περιχώσατο (al. παλλακίδος πέρι χ., v. Schol.) Il. 9. 449; Ἡρακλῆος περιχώσατο 14. 266.
 περιχωρέω, *to go round*, Ar. Av. 958; ἄνω κάτω π. Luc. Vit. Auct. 14; π. τὴν Ἑλλάδα Thales ap. Diog. L. I. 44. II. *to rotate*, Anaxag. 8. 2. *to come round to, come to in succession*, π. εἰς Δαρείον ἢ βασιλίῃ Hdt. 1. 210; ἢ ὄργῃ π. εἰς τινα Dio C. 40. 49; cf. περιέρχομαι, περίεμι (εἶμι).
 περιχώρησις, ἢ, *rotation*, Anaxag. 8.
 περιχώρος, ον, *round about a place: οἱ περιχώροι the people about*, Dem. 426. 9, Plut. Cato Ma. 25, Eumen. 15, etc.:—ἢ π. (sc. γῆ) *the country round about*, LXX (Gen. 13. 10, etc.), Ev. Matth. 14. 35.
 περιψάω, *to touch or handle all round*, τινός Nic. Al. 122.
 περιψάω, inf. -ψῆν, *to wipe all round, to wipe clean*, τῶφθαλμιδίων περιψῆν Ar. Eq. 909; τὰ βλέφαρα περιέψῆσεν Id. Pl. 730.
 περίψημα, τό, *anything wiped off, an offscouring*, of a vile person, I Ep. Cor. 4. 13, C. I. 9282, Phot.; v. κάθαγμα 1. 2.
 περίψησις, ἢ, *a wiping clean*, Suid. s. v. ψαιστά.
 περίψηφος, ὁ, *a calculator*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 237, Hesych., Suid.
 περίψηχω, v. l. for παραψήχω in Ael.
 περιψιθύριζω, *to whisper around*, Suid. s. v. περιχρήθην.
 περιψιλδομαι, Pass. *to be made bald or bare all round*, περιψιλωθῆναι τὰς σάρκας *to have one's flesh all stript off*, Hdt. 9. 83.
 περιψοφέω, *to sound loudly*, βρονταῖς π. Joseph. A. J. 6. 2, 2 (e cod. Vat.):—Pass. *to be sounded around*, τοῖς κυμβάλοις Ib. 11. 3, 9; παταγῶ Plut. 2. 266 E.
 περιψόφησις, ἢ, *a sounding all round, loud noise*, Plut. 2. 549 C.
 περιψυγμός, ὁ, = περίψυξις, Plat. Ax. 366 D.
 περίψυκτος, ον, *cooled all round, very cold, chill*, Eratosth. p. 144 Bernh.; of places, Plut. Aemil. 14., 2. 649 C. II. *fanned all round, hence made much of, fondled, beloved*, Alciphro 3. 59.
 περίψυξις, ἢ, *a being cooled on the surface, shivering*, Lat. perfrictio, Hipp. Protrh. 79. II. *a being made cold, refrigeration*, Theophr. Ign. 52, Plut. 2. 73 C, etc.
 περίψυχρος, ον, *cold all round or very cold*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 954 Littré (vulgo ὑπόψ-), Theophr. Sens. 58.
 περιψύχω [ὑ], fut. ξω, *to chill all round*, Lat. perfrigerare, Arist. Probl. 36. 7:—Pass. *to be chilled on the surface or extremities*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 974: *to grow cool*, Plut. 2. 690 D;—so also intr. in Act., Hipp. Coac. 147, Epid. 3. 1093, Theophr. Ign. 52. II. metaph. *to refresh, revive, cherish*, τινά Dion. H. 7. 46, Alciphro 1. 39, LXX (Sirac. 30. 7).
 περιωδευμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of περιωδεύω, *circuitously*, Plut. 2. 537 D.
 περιωδέω, like περιάδω, *to subdue by spells*, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 9.
 περιωδή, ἢ, *an artificial metrical system*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 332:—περιωδικά, *are separate metrical systems*, such as epodes, Herphaest. pp. 114, 123, et ibi Schol.
 περιωδύνομαι, Pass. *to suffer great pain*, Hipp. 1260 D, Diosc. praef., etc.:—so Act. in Galen. 13. 391, etc.:—often written περιωδ-, as if it were a compd. Verb and not derived from περιωδυνος; and Lob. inclines to this form, ad Phryn. 712.
 περιωδύνω, *to feel great pain*, π. ἦπαρ Hipp. Aph. 1256, cf. 488, 1145 D.
 περιωδύνια, ἢ, *excessive pain*, opp. to περιχάρεια, Plat. Rep. 583 D, Legg. 732 C; of headache, Hipp. 516. 38; in pl., Id. 407. 23; οἱ θάνατοι καὶ π. Arist. Poët. 11, 10; τῶν φρενῶν Hipp. 396. 44.
 περιωδύνος, ον, (ὀδύνη) *exceeding painful*, of death, Aesch. Ag. 1448; τύχη Plat. Legg. 873 C. II. *suffering great pain*, Hipp. 402. 40, Dem. 1260. 25. Adv. -ως, Hesych.
 περιωθέω, fut. -ώσω, *to push or shove about*, περιωθῶν καὶ ἐλαύνων τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Dem. 570. 17. 2. *to push from its place, drive away*, π. εἶσω τὴν ἀναπνοήν Plat. Tim. 79 C, cf. E, Arist. Resp. 5, 2:—Pass. *to be pushed away*, ἐκ πάντων περιεώσμεθα Thuc. 3. 57; π. ἐν τινι *to lose one's place in a person's favour*, Ib. 67; ἀσθενὲς δὲ π. ὑπὸ τοῦ βιαιοτέρου Dion. H. 7. 25; π. εἰς τὴν φάραγγα App. Civ. 1. 45:—absol. *to be rejected, defeated*, Lat. repulsam ferre, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 6 (v. l. περιωρισθείς), cf. 5. 6, 14.
 περιώμιον, τό, *a garment worn round the shoulders*, Lat. supparum or supparus, Gloss.: περιωμίς, ἴδος, ἢ, dub. in Poll. 7. 54.
 περιώνυμος, ον, *far-famed*, Orph. Arg. 147, Epigr. Gr. 862; τινι for .., App. Civ. 2. 2, etc.
 περιωπέω, *to gaze around*, Philostr. 914.
 περιωπή, ἢ, (ὠψ) *a place commanding a wide view*, like σκοπία, Il. 14. 8., 23. 451, Od. 10. 146, Plat. Polit. 272 E; ἐκ περιωπῆς *from a place of vantage*, by a bird's-eye view, Luc. Symp. 11, Imagg. 1; ἐκ π. τοῦ Πηλίου *from the summit of P.*, Philostr. 729. II. *circumspection*, πολλὴν π. τινος ποιεῖσθαι *to shew much caution in a thing*, Thuc. 4. 86.
 περιωπίζομαι, Dep., = περιωπέω, Schol. Il. 14. 8.
 περίωπος, ον, *visible all round*, Hesych. s. v. ἀμφίσωπον:—in Orph. Arg. 14 for περιωπέα, κυδρὸν Ἐρωτα, Ruhnck. suggested πυρωπέα, but perh. ἀπερωπέα is the true reading (poët. for ἀπεριωπέα), v. ἀπέρωτος.
 περιωραῖζω, *to make young and blooming*, Boisson. Anecd. 1. 254.
 περιωρεσία, ἢ, a word of dub. meaning in C. I. 5594. II. 38.
 περιώσιος, ον, *immense, vast, countless*, Solon 15. 7; μῆδεα Soph. Fr. 604; φύλα Ar. Rh. 2. 307; ἔργον Anth. P. 9. 197, cf. 688:—also like περιασύς, *unusual, rare*, περιώσια εἶδος, of Pythagoras, Emped. 427. II.

in Hom. only as Adv. περιώσιον, *exceeding, beyond measure*, Il. 4. 359, Od. 16. 203; so περιώσια, h. Hom. 18. 41:—also c. gen., just like περί, περιώσιον ἄλλων *for beyond the rest*, h. Hom. Cer. 363, Pind. I. 5 (4). 3. (Prob. an Ion. form for περιούσιος, as ὦν for οὖν: Hesych. cites an Aeol. form περώσιος.)
 περιώσις, ἢ, *a driving away*, Arist. Resp. 5, 1.
 περιωτελλδομαι, Pass. *to be cicatrised all round*, Hipp. Art. 829.
 περιωτίς, ἴδος, ἢ, = ἀμφωτίς, E. M. 93. 14.
 πέρκα, ἢ, v. sub πέρκη.
 περκάζω, fut. ἄσω, (πέρκος = περκνός) *to become dark, turn dark*, of grapes beginning to ripen, ὄπωρα ἀκραισι περκάζουσα οἰνάνθαις Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 F; ὅταν ἤδη π. σταφυλή Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 7; ὅταν ἀρχῶνται π. οἱ βότρυνες Id. C. P. 3. 16, 3, etc.; also of olives, Geop. 9. 19, 2; of flowers, Porph. V. Pyth. 44; cf. ὑποπερκάζω. 2. metaph. of young men, whose beard begins to darken their faces, Call. Lav. Pall. 76; cf. σκιάζω. II. *to make dark-coloured*, Diosc. 5. 2.—Hesych. also cites περκαίνειν· διαποικίλλεσθαι.
 πέρκανα, τά, *a sort of woven stuff*, Hesych., who has πευκάνα, ἢ, in same sense.
 περκάς, ἄδος, poët. fem. of πέρκος, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 284 D.
 πέρκη, ἢ, *a river-fish so called from its dusky colour, the perch*, Lat. perca, Epich. and other Com. Poets cited in Ath. 135 E, 284 C, 319 B sq., 450 C, cf. Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 8., 8. 15, 3:—also περκίς, ἴδος, ἢ, Diosc. 2. 35.—Hence Dim. περκίδιον, τό, Anaxandr. Λυκούργ. 1.
 περκνός-πτερος, ον, *dusky-winged*, v. περκνός II. 1.
 περκνός, ἢ, ὄν, *dark-coloured*, properly of grapes when beginning to ripen (v. περκάζω), or of olives, Poll. 1. 61., 5. 67; so, περκήν (sic) .. ἐλαίην Anth. P. 6. 102:—livid, Hipp. V. C. 911, etc.; cf. ἐπίπερκνός.
 II. as Subst., name of a kind of eagle, αἰετὸν .. μὲρνον θηρητῆρ', ὃν καὶ περκνὸν καλέουσι Il. 24. 316 (Aristarch. wrote πέρκνον), cf. Arist. Mirab. 60, Lyc. 260 (where it is called πλαγγός), Plin. 10. 3; prob. the same as ὁ περκνόπτερος, Gyraëtus barbatus (Sundev.), v. Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 3. 2. of a hawk, perh. the same as πέρκος, Id. Mirab. 60. 3. of a serpent, Nic. Th. 129; π. ἔχτις in Arist. Mirab. 165.
 πέρκος, ὁ, *a kind of hawk, the hobby, Falco subbuteo*, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 1.
 πέρκωμα, τό, *a dusky spot*, Hesych.
 πέρνα, ἢ, ὁ ham, Lat. perna, Strab. 162, Ath. 657 E; also πέρνη, Hdt. π. μον. λέξ. 33. Cf. πτέρνα.
 πέρνημι, part. περνάς: 3 Ion. impf. πέρνασκε:—poët., mostly Ep., for πιράσκω, *to export for sale, to sell*, commonly of captives, who were transported beyond seas (cf. περάω B) and sold as slaves, πέρνασχι' ὄντιν' ἔλεσκε πέρνην ἄλδς .. ἐς Σάμιον Il. 24. 752; περνάς νήσων ἐπὶ τηλεδαπάων Il. 22. 45; οὐδ' ἡμᾶς περνάσι Theogn. 1215, cf. Hippon. 36: also of other merchandise, χαράδριον πέρνας Hippon. 43; τοῖς ξένοις τὰ χρήματα περνάς Eur. Cycl. 271:—Pass., κτήματα περνάμενα *goods sold or for sale*, Il. 18. 292, cf. Pind. I. 2. 11; πάντα .. πέρνεται Ar. Eq. 176.
 πέροδος, ἢ, Aeol. for περίοδος, Pind. N. 11. 51, v. Böckh ad O. 6. 38, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 16.
 περόνημα, τό, Dor. for περόνημα.
 περονάω, (περόνη) *to pierce, pin*, δουρὶ μέσον περόνησε Il. 7. 145., 13. 397; π. μέσον τὸν βραχίονα Dion. H. 6. 11; τὰς χεῖρας πεπερονημέναι Celsus ap. Orig. 1. 429 C. 2. Med., χλαῖναν, ἐανὸν περονήσασθαι *to buckle on one's mantle, one's robe*, Il. 10. 133., 14. 180, cf. Theocr. 14. 66.
 περόνη, ἢ, (πέρω, as perh. Lat. fibula (=figibula) from figo):—properly, *anything pointed for piercing or pinning, the tongue of a buckle or brooch, the buckle or brooch itself*, Lat. fibula, Il. 5. 425, Od. 19. 226, 256, Eur. Phoen. 805; a state-robe with twelve brooches is mentioned in Od. 18. 293; also a large pin used for fastening on the outer garment or cloak (ἰμάτιον), Hdt. 5. 87, Soph. O. T. 1269:—cf. πόρπη. 2. *a pin for twisting ropes round, on board ship*, Ar. Rh. 1. 567. 3. *a linchpin*, Parthen. 6; v. Dict. of Antiqu. s. v. fibula. II. *the small bone of the arm*, Lat. radius, Hipp. 410. 33, sq.; more commonly of the leg, Lat. fibula, Id. 274. 26, 827 G, etc.; of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1. 5; cf. κνήμη. 2. = ἐπίφυσις 2, Hipp. 410. 30, 36., 411. 1, 15:—v. Foës. Oecon.
 περόνημα, Dor. -ᾶμα, τό, = πόρπημα, *a garment pinned or buckled on*, like περονητρίς, Theocr. 15. 79.
 περονητρίς, Dor. -ᾶτρίς, ἴδος, ἢ, (περόνη) *a robe fastened on the shoulder with a buckle or brooch*, Theocr. 15. 21, the same as (Ib. 34) is called καταπτυχὲς ἐμπερόναμα, cf. περόνημα: so, ἀμπεχόναι περονητρίδες, Anth. P. 7. 413.—It was a woollen garment worn by Dorian women; sleeveless, and fastened on each shoulder by a brooch; closed on the right side, but on the left only kept together by clasps, hence called σχιατὸς χιτῶν and διπλοῦν ἰμάτιον; whereas the Ion. and Att. women's χιτῶν was, like a modern shirt or shift, of linen, close at both sides, v. Müller Dor. 4. 2. § 3.—Acc. to Hdt. 5. 87, the Dorian was the original Hellenic, and even Athenian, dress.
 περόνιον, τό, Dim. of περόνη, Math. Vett. 228.
 περονίς, ἴδος, ἢ, = περόνη, Soph. Tr. 925.
 περπερόγλωσσος, ον, *boastful of tongue*, Byz.
 πέρπερος, ον, (cf. Lat. perperus, perperam) *vainglorious, braggart*, like ἀλαζών, Polyb. 32. 6, 5., 40. 6, 2, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 54, Ar. Epict. 3. 2, 14:—hence περπερεύομαι, Dep. *to boast or vaunt oneself*, I Ep. Cor. 13. 4, M. Anton. 5. 5., Eust. Opusc. 224. 83; cf. ἐμπ-:—περπερεία, ἢ, *idle boasting, vaunting*, Clem. Al. 251, Eust. Opusc. 228. 12; so περπερότης, ἦτος, ἢ, Pseudo-Chrys.—Late words.
 πέρρα, ἢ, a Copt. word in Lyc. 1428, = ἥλιος.

πέρραμος, ὁ, = βασιλεύς, Hesych.; Aeol. for Πρίαμος, E. M. 665. 39, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 275, etc.

πέρροχος, ὄν, Aeol. for περίροχος, = ὑπέροχος, τινι Sappho 93:—περρέχω = ὑπερέχω in Hesych.:—v. Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 56.

περσεία, ἡ, Lat. *persea*, a kind of Egyptian tree with the fruit growing from the stem, Hipp. 633. 30, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 5 (v. Schneid. Ind.), Strab. 822, etc.:—poët. also περσεία, Nic. Al. 99 (περσαία in Diod. I. 34, is prob. corrupt). The fruit was called πέρσειον or πέρσιον, τό, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 10; pl. πέρσεια, Clearch. ap. Ath. 649 A.

περσεόπολις, poët. also περσεόπολις, εὖς, ὁ, ἡ, (πέρθω) *destroyer of cities*; epith. of Pallas, Lamprocl. ap. Ar. Nub. 967; ὁ π. στρατός Aesch. Pers. 65 (parodied by Eupol. Mar. 1); π. Τρώων Poëta ap. Heliod. 3. 2, cf. Call. Lav. Pall. 43.

II. *Persepolis*, the ancient capital of Persia, and burialplace of her kings, Strab. 729 sq., Arr. An. 7. 1.

Περσεύς, gen. εὖς, Ion. εὖς (Hdt., Pind.), Ep. ἦος, ὁ, *Perseus*, son of Zeus and Danaë, one of the most famous Grecian heroes, Il. 14. 320, Hes., etc.:—Adj. Περσεΐος, α, ὄν, Eur. Hel. 1464; Ep. Περσήμιος, Theocr. 24. 72:—Patron. Περσεΐδης, ὄν, Thuc. 1. 9, etc.; Ep. —ηιάδης, Il. 19. 116, 123.

II. a fish, Ael. N. A. 3. 28; in Hesych. πέρσος.

III. a constellation, Arat. 249, 484.

Περσεφόνη, ἡ, Ep. Περσεφόνηα Il. and Od., while the common form first appears in h. Hom. Cer. 56, Hes. Th. 913, (cf. Πηνελόπη, —πέπεια); also Φερσεφόνη, Simon. 125, Pind. O. 14. 30, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 538, 800 b, etc.; Φερσεφονείη C. I. 4588:—Περσεφάσσα, Aesch. Cho. 490, Soph., etc.; Φερσεφάσσα, Id. Ant. 894, Eur. Hel. 175; Φερσεφάσσα Ar. Thesm. 287, Ran. 671; Φερρέφαττα Plat. Crat. 404 C, cf. Meineke Epigr. Χαρ. 1:—*Persephoné*, daughter of Zeus and Demeter, Il. 14. 326, Hes. Th. 912; (but of Cronos and Rhea, h. Hom. Cer. 60): Hades carried her off, and as his consort she continued to reign in the lower world, see h. Hom. Cer.:—*her temple* is called Φερρεφάττιον, τό, Dem. 1259. 5; —εἶον, A. B. 314. Cf. Κόρα. Her identity with the Lat. *Proserpina* is doubtful, v. Corssen Lat. Spr. 1. 243.

Περσηίς, ἰδος, ἡ, sprung from Perseus, name of Alcmena, Eur. H. F. 801; called Περσηϊὸν αἶμα in Theocr. 24. 72.

II. a name of Hecate, Ap. Rh. 4. 1020.

Πέρσης, ὄν, ὁ: heterocl. acc. Πέρσεα Hdt. 8. 108, 109: voc. Πέρσᾱ (but Πέρση when it is the pr. n. of a person, Choerob. 1. 146): a *Persian, inhabitant of Persis*, first in Hdt. (The Greeks derived the name of the people from Perseus, Hdt. 7. 61.)

II. pr. n. *Perses*, Hes. Op. 10, 27, etc.

III. the name of a throw on the dice, Hesych.

Περσίζω, to imitate the Persians, to speak Persian, Xen. An. 4. 5, 34, etc.; τῆ τε σκευῇ καὶ τῆ φωνῇ Ar. An. 7. 6, 4.

Περσικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Persian*, ἡ Περσική (sc. χώρα) *Persia*, Hdt. 4. 39, etc.: Adv. —κῶς, Ael. V. H. 12. 1.

2. Περσικαί, αἱ, a sort of thin shoes or slippers, Ar. Nub. 151; τῶ Περσικά (dual) Id. Lys. 229.

3. ψιλῆ Π. a kind of Persian carpet, Ath. 197 B.

4. Περσικός, ὁ, or Περσικόν, τό, the peach, Lat. *malum Persicum*, v. sub μηλέα, μῆλον (B): Π. καρύα, ἡ, the Persian nut, our walnut, C. I. 123. 18, Theophr. H. P. 3. 6, 2.

5. Π. ὄρνις the common cock, Ar. Av. 485, 707; called ὁ Περσικός by Cratin. Ὄρ. 1.

6. Περσικόν, τό, a Persian dance, Ar. Thesm. 1175, v. Schneid. Xen. An. 6. 1, 10; cf. ὀκλασμα.

7. τὰ Περσικά the Persian war, Plat. Legg. 643 D, etc.; earlier writers called this war τὰ Μηδικά:—but, ὁ Π. πόλεμος the war with Perseus, Polyb. 3. 3, 8.

8. *Persian* came to mean oriental, gorgeous, Menand. Ἄλ. 4, cf. Hipparch. Ἀνασῶς. 1.

πέρσιον, τό, v. sub περσεία.

πέρσις, ἡ, (πέρθω) a sacking, sack, π. Ἰλίου, a poem by Arctinus, forming one of the Epic cycle, Arist. Poët. 18, 15., 23, 7; by Lisches, Paus. 10. 25, 5; by Stesichorus, Id. 10. 26, 1.

Περσίς, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of Περσικός, *Persian*, Aesch. Pers. 59, etc.

II. as Subst., 1. (sub. γῆ), *Persis, Persia*, now *Farsistan*, Hdt. 3. 97, etc.

2. (sub. γυνή), a *Persian woman*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 21, etc.

3. (sub. χλαίνα), a *Persian cloak*, Ar. Vesp. 1137.

Περσιστί [Ἰ], Adv., (Περσίζω) in the Persian tongue, Hdt. 9. 110, Xen., etc.

Περσο-διώκτης, ὁ, chaser of the Persians, Anth. Plan. 233.

Περσο-κτόνος, ὄν, *Persian-slaying*, Θεμιστοκλῆς Plut. 2. 349 C.

Περσονομέομαι, Pass. to be governed by the Persian laws or by Persians, Aesch. Pers. 585:—from Περσο-νόμος, ὄν, ruling Persians, Ib. 919.

περσύας (sc. οἶνος), ὁ, for περυσίας, last year's wine, Galen. Lex. p. 544.

πέρϋσι, or before a vowel —σιν, Adv. a year ago, last year, Simon. 75, Cratin. Θράττ. 6, Ar. Vesp. 1038, Lysias 148. 34, Plat. Prot. 327 D; ἡ π. κωμῳδία Ar. Ach. 378; ἡμεῖς ἐσμεν οἱ αὐτοὶ νῦν τε καὶ π. Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 7.—Dor. πέρϋτι or —τις, Apoll. de Constr. 56, Theognost. Can. 163. (Cf. Skt. *parut* (πέρυσ-ι), *parut-itas* (περυσ-ινός),—from *para* (alius) and *vat* (Fétos); Mid. H. G. *vert*, *vernent*; cf. *νέωτα*.)

περϋσίνος, ἡ, ὄν, of last year, last year's, 1. of men and animals, οἱ π. ἄρχοντες Plat. Legg. 855 C; π. ἐφηβος Poll. 2. 9; οἱ π. ἡγεμόνες, of the queen bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 9; τὰ π. κνήματα Ib. 5. 28, 4.

2. of things, τρυβλίον π. Ar. Ran. 986; ὁ π. καρπός Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 4; ὁ π. οἶνος Ael. N. A. 7. 47, ubi v. Jacobs.; ὁ π. φόρος C. I. 75. 17.

Περφερέες, οἱ, name of the five officers who escorted the Hyperborean maidens to Delos, Hdt. 4. 33; other MSS. have Περιφερέες, but the best gives Περφερέες, as Hesych. who expl. the word by θεωροί.

πεσδᾶ, Dor. for πεζῆ, Theocr.

πέσημα, τό, a fall, Aesch. Supp. 937, Soph. Aj. 1033, and often in Eur.; μόσχος ἀδάματον πέσημα δίκη = μόσχος ἀδάματος ἐπέσε, Eur. Phoen. 640; τὸ οὐρανοῦ πέσ., i. e. the Palladium, Id. I. T. 1384; πεσήματα νεκρῶν dead corpses (cf. πῶμα) Id. Andr. 653.

πέσκος, τό, = πέκος, a hide, skin, rind, Nic. Th. 549. (Acc. to old Gramm. by transpos. from σκέπω.)

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 πεταλίσ, ἡ, v. πέταλος II.
 πεταλισμός, ὁ, (as if from πεταλίζω) *petalism*, a mode of banishing citizens practised in Syracuse, like the *δοτρακισμός* of Athens, except that the name was written on *olive-leaves* instead of potsherds, Diod. II. 87; v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 66. 13, Niebuhr Rom. Hist. I. n. 1119.—The same custom also existed in Athens, v. sub *ἐκφυλλοφορέω*.
 πεταλίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, = φυλλίτις, Nic. Th. 864.
 πέταλον, τό, poet. dat. pl. πέταλοι as well as πέταλοις, Poëta in Anecd. Oxon. I. 121: Ion. form πέτηλον, first in Hes. Sc. 289: (πετ-άννυμι). A leaf, mostly in pl., Il. 2. 312, Od. 19. 520, Hes. Op. 484, 678, Alcman 23, Eur. Hel. 245, etc.; ἀβρά τε λειμώνων π., i. e. flowers, Anth. P. 7. 23:—rare in Prose, Xen. An. 5. 4, 12, Cyn. 9, 15; the sing. in Ael. V. H. 5. 16:—poët., νεικέων πέταλα contentious votes (cf. πεταλισμός), Pind. I. 7 (8). 98; Ὠκεανὸν πέταλα, of springs, Id. Fr. 220. II. a leaf of metal, πέταλα θαλλοῦ χρυσᾶ C. I. 153. 19, cf. Diosc. 5. 91, Luc. Philops. 19: of the horns of victims, C. I. 158 A. 36:—of the high priest's mitre, Eccl.; π. πύρινα, of the stars, Plut. 2. 889 A.
 πετάλο-ποιός, ὄν, making leaves of metal, a goldbeater, Gloss.
 πέταλος, Ion. πέτηλος, ἡ, ὄν, outspread, broad, flat, Anth. P. 9. 226: mostly in compd. ἐκπέταλος. II. metaph. of animals, full-grown, μόσχοι, Ath. 376 A; so, ὅς πεταλίσ Achae. ibid.; cf. Hesych.
 πετάλουργός, ὄν, = πεταλοποιός, Gloss.
 πετάλω, to cover with leaves or plates (of metal), χρυσίῳ LXX (v. l. 3 Regg. 6. 20):—v. sub πέταχον.
 πετάλωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) leaf-like: with flakes in it, οὖρον π. Hipp. Progn. 40, Galen., etc.; v. Foës. Oecon.
 πετάλωσις, ἡ, (πεταλώ) a covering with gold-leaf, E. M. 69. 46. II. a putting forth of leaves, Eccl.
 πέταμαι, = πέτομαι, q. v.
 πετάννυμι and -ύω; later πετάω (ἀνα-) Luc. Calumn. 21; poet. πίτνημι (q. v.):—fut. πετάσω (ἐκ-) Eur. I. T. 1135, Att. πετώ (ἀνα-) Com. Fr. 4. 77, 104:—aor. ἐπέτασα (κατ-) Ar. Pl. 731, etc.; Ep. πέτασα, πέτασσα Hom.:—pf. πεπέτακα (δια-) Diod. S. 17. 115:—Med., Ep. aor. πετάσαντο Nonn. D. 2. 704:—Pass., aor. ἐπετάσθη, Ep. πετ-, Hom., Eur.: pf. πέπταμαι Hom., also πεπέτασμαι (ἐκ-) Orac. ap. Hdt. I. 62, (para-) Polyb. 33. 3, 2, (ἀνα-) Luc. Gall. 29:—plqpf. ἐπέπτατο, Ep. πέπτ-, Il. 17. 371, Ar. Av. 48.—The simple Verb hardly occurs except in aor. act. and pass., and pf. pass.; cf. ἀνα-, δια-, κατα-, περι-πετάννυμι. (From √ΠΕΤ come also πέτ-αλος, πέτ-αλον, πέτ-ασος, πέταχον, also πίτ-νημι, and perh. πτ-ελέα; cf. Lat. *pat-eo*, *pat-ulus*, *pat-ina*.) To spread out, οὖρον πέτασ' ἰστία Od. 5. 269, cf. 6. 94; [εἶματα] πέτασαν παρά θίνα 6. 94; χεῖρε πετάσσας, of one swimming, Od. 5. 374; ἀμφω χεῖρε φίλοις ἐτάροισι πετάσσας Il. 4. 523., 13. 549; metaph., θυμὸν πέτασαι to open one's heart, Od. 18. 159:—Pass., mostly in pf., to be spread on all sides, ἀμφὶ δὲ πέπλοι πέπτανται Il. 5. 195; αἶθρη πέπταται ἀνέφελος Od. 6. 45; πέπτατο δ' αὐγὴ Ἥελίου Il. 17. 371; part. spread wide, opened wide, of folding doors, πύλαι πεπταμέναι 21. 531; so, πετασθεῖσαι τεύξαν φάος Ib. 538; πετάσθησαν Od. 21. 50; later also, πεπταμένον κῶας Ar. Rh. 2. 405; πεπτ. πέλαγος the open sea, Arat. 288; ἀστρεον χεῖλεσι πεπτ. Anth. P. 9. 86; πεπταμέναι περὶ τέκνα μέγα κλαίουσι γυναῖκες, Lat. *circumfusae*, Opp. C. 3. 106.—In Il. I. 351, Zenodot. read χείρας ἀναπτᾶς; and in Parmen. 18, is found a part. aor. ἀναπτᾶμενος having opened, as if ἐπτην, ἐπτάμην were aor. 2 of this Verb, as well as of πέταμαι.
 πετάσμαι, false form for ποτάσμαι in Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 15, Anth. P. 14. 63, etc.
 πετάσιμος, ἡ, ὄν, flying, made for flying, Nicet. Ann. 185 B.
 πετάσιον, τό, Dim. of πέτασος, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B; π. κανωβικά Schol. Orib. p. 362 Matth.
 πετάσιτης [ἰ], ὄν, ὁ, (πέτασος) a plant with a broad leaf like a hat, a kind of coltsfoot, *Tussilago petasites*, Diosc. 4. 108.
 πέτασμα, τό, (πετάννυμι) anything spread out, used of the feelers of the polypus, Arist. H. A. 5. 6, 2: in pl. carpets, πέδον .. στορνύναι πετάσμασιν Aesch. Ag. 909.
 πέτασος, ὁ, also ἡ Eratosth. ap. Ath. 499 E: (πετάννυμι):—a broad-brimmed felt hat, worn for protection against the sun and rain, chiefly by shepherds and hunters, and much used in Thessaly (v. Θεσσαλός II, πῖλος); worn also by ἔφηβοι with the χλαμύς, in which dress their tutelary god Hermes was represented, Ath. 537 F, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 380. 3:—hence, as the badge of the palaestra, Poll. 10. 164, Eust. 976. 42, Suid.; γυμνάσιον καθίδρυσε καὶ τοὺς κρατίστους τῶν ἐφήβων ὑπὸ πέτασον ἦγεν, i. e. made them practise gymnastics, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 12).—On its various kinds and shapes, v. Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. *pileus*. II. from its shape, a broad umbelated leaf, as of the lotus, Theophr. II. P. 4. 8, 9; cf. πετασίτης, πετασώδης. III. from its shape, also, the roof of the Odeion, C. I. 3422. 16; so of the tomb of Porsenna, Plin. 36. 13.
 πετασώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) with hat-shaped leaves, of certain plants (cf. πετασίτης), Phanias ap. Ath. 371 D.
 πετασών, ὄνος, ὁ, a ham, Lat. *petaso*, Ath. 657 E.
 πεταυρίζω, to jump from a springboard, vault, tumble, Gloss.:—πεταυρισμός, ὁ, vaulting, tumbling; metaph., π. τῆς τύχης Plut. 2. 498 C:—πεταυριστής, οὗ, ὁ, a tumbler, rope-dancer, Lat. *petaurista*, Varro ap. Nonn.; metaph. of fleas and the like, Plin. II. 39: also πεταυριστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Manetho 4. 278, in form πετευρ-:—so πετευριστέω has been restored for πετευριπτέω in Galen. 2. 9.
 πέταυρον or πέτευρον, τό, a perch for fowls to roost at night, Ar. Fr. 667, Theocr. 83. 13,—both in form κέτευρον: hence any pole, spar, plank, Lyc. 884. II. a springboard, used by tumblers and ropedancers, Manetho 6. 444, Lucil. ap. Fest., Juvenal. 14. 265, etc.:—

generally, a platform, stage, Polyb. 8. 6, 8. III. a springe or trap, Hesych. (Perh. from πέδαυρος, Aeol. for μετέωρος.)
 πέταχον, τό, (πετάννυμι) a broad flat cup, Alex. Δρωπ. 1; πέτακνον in Hesych.:—πεταχνομαι, to drink from πέταχνα, drink deep, Ar. Fr. 279, cf. Phot.; in Hesych. πεταλοῦται is corrupt for πεταχνοῦται.
 πετεηνός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. form of πετηνός, πετεινός.
 πετεινός, ἡ, ὄν, also πετηνός (v. fin.), and πτηνός (v. s. voc.), Ep. πετεηνός, and in Anth. πετεινός (9. 337., 363. 22):—able to fly, full fledged, of young birds, παρὸς πετεηνὰ γενέσθαι Od. 16. 218: of birds generally, able to fly, winged, ὀρνίθων πετεηνῶν ἔθνεα Il. 8. 247, al.; πετηνῶν .. ὑπ' οἰωνῶν Aesch. Theb. 1020; πετηνοῖς γυνῆ Eur. Rhcs. 515; τὰ ζῷα τὰ π. Lycurg. 166. 33:—absol., πετεηνὰ winged fowl, alcedo .. τελειότατος πετεηνῶν Il. 8. 247, al.; so, πετεινὸν a bird, Theogn. 1097; τὰ πετεινά Hdt. I. 140., 2. 123., 3. 106 (v. l. πετηνά).—Thom. M. rejects the form πετηνός in Att., but it occurs in the Cod. Med. of Aesch. and in Eur.; and Πετήνη is the name of an Att. ship in an Inscr. in Böckh's *Urkunden*, pp. 317-9.
 πέτευρον, τό, = πέταυρον, q. v.
 πετήλη, ἡ, a small kind of palm, Hesych.
 πετηλίας καρκίνος, ὁ, a kind of crab, prob. from πετάννυμι, from its outspreading claws, Ael. N. A. 7. 30.
 πετηλίσ, ἰδος, ἡ, a locust, Hesych.
 πέτηλον, τό, Ion. or Ep. for πέταλον.
 πέτηλος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for πέταλος, outspread, stretched, ἐπὶ σκελίεσσι πέτηλον (acc. to others flying), Arat. 271.
 πετηλώδης, ἐς, like a leaf, worn thin, ὀβολός Eust. 136. 12.
 πετην, ἦνος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. form of πετηνός, E. M. 407. 1; restored by Dind. in Aesch. Supp. 801.
 πετηνός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub πετεινός.
 πετοῖσαι, Dor. for πεσοῦσαι, aor. 2 part. of πίπτω, Pind.
 πέτομαι, imperf. ἐπετύμην, Ep. πετ-, Hom. and Att.:—fut. πετήσομαι Ar. Pax 77, cf. 1126; but syncop. πτήσομαι (ἐκ-) Id. Vesp. 208, and always in good Prose, (ἀνα-) Plat. Legg. 905 A, etc., (ἐπι-) Hdt. 7. 15:—syncop. aor. ἐπτόμην, πτέσθαι, πτόμενος, Soph. O. T. 17, (ἐπι-) Il. 4. 126, (ἀν-) Plat., etc.; often also (as if from ἵπταμαι, v. infr.) ἐπτάμην, Ep. πτάμην, πτάσθαι, πτάμενος, Il. 22. 362., 23. 850, and Att.; Ep. subj. πτήται for πᾶται, Il. 15. 170:—also an aor. of act. form ἐπτην, inf. πτήναι, part. πτός (as if from ἵπτημι), Batr. 210, Anth. P. 5. 152; elsewh. only in compds., (ἐξ-) Hes. Op. 98, (ἀν-) Soph. Ant. 1307, Eur. Med. 440, (προσ-) Aesch. Pr. 115, (ὑπερ-) Soph. Ant. 113, (but only in lyr. passages of Trag.):—pf. πέπτηκα only in Gramm., for the Att. always use πεπότημαι (v. ποτάσμαι):—aor. 1 part. περι-πτήσας Or. Sib. 1. 245:—aor. pass. ἐπετάσθη first in Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 12, cf. Lob. Phryn. 582.—The only pres. used in Hom. and strict Att. is πέτομαι; the pres. πέταμαι is used by Pind. P. 8. 129, N. 6. 81, Anth. P. 11. 208, and in later Prose, as Arist. de Incess. 9, 13, H. A. 9. 1, 15, etc., cf. Moer. 311, Pors. Eur. Med. 1, Dind. Eur. Ion 90; noted as archaic by Luc. Pseudol. 29: an aor. imper. πετάσσαι in Anacreont. 14. 2:—ἵπταμαι (q. v.) is first found in late writers, as Mosch. 3. 43, Babr. 65. 4, Luc., etc., but mostly in compds.; (ἀφίπτατο in Eur. I. A. 1608 is spurious). On the other hand, the Homeric aor. ἐπτάμην is thought by Elmsl. to be the only form used by Trag., v. ad Soph. O. T. 17; and Cobet V. LL. p. 305 holds that ἐπτόμην is the only form proper to Comedy and Prose.—Cf. the lengthd. forms ποτάσμαι, πωτάσμαι. (From √ΠΕΤ come also ὠκν-πέτ-ης, προ-πετ-ῆς, etc., πετ-ρόν, πέτ-ρυξ, πτ-ίλον; also πίτ-νω, πί-πτω (πεσ-εῖν), πόν-μος; cf. Skt. *pat*, *pat-āmi* (volo, cado), *pat-ram* (ala), *pat-rin* (avis); Lat. *pet-o*, *im-pet-us*, *penna* (older form *pes-na*), *prae-pes* (*prae-pit-is*), *acci-pit-er*; Slav. *puta* (avis); A. S. *feþ-er* (feather); O. H. G. *fed-ara*, *fed-ah* (*fittis*); etc.) To fly, of birds, Il. 12. 207., 13. 62, Od. 2. 147, etc.; of bees, gnats, etc., Il. 2. 89, Hdt. 2. 95; of a departing spirit, ἐκ μελέων θυμὸς πτάτο Il. 23. 880:—also, metaph., of young children, οὐδέπω μακρὰν πτέσθαι σθένοντες Soph. O. T. 17:—then, of arrows, stoncs, javelins, etc., Il. 13. 140., 20. 99, etc.; (but ἐκ χειρῶν ἔπτατ' ἔρετμά, τεύχεα fell suddenly .., Od. 12. 203., 24. 534); and of any quick motion, to fly, dart, rush, of men, Il. 13. 755., 22. 143, etc.; of horses, μάστιξεν δ' ἐλάαν, τῶ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθη Il. 5. 366, 768, etc.; of chariots, Hes. Sc. 308; of dancers, Eur. Cycl. 71; to denote haste, πέτου *fly* i. e. make haste, Ar. Lys. 321; ἔχρημ πετομένας ἤκειν πάλαι Ib. 55; πολλοὶ ἦξουσι πετόμενοι Plat. Rep. 567 D, cf. 467 D; πέτονται .. ἐπὶ ταῦτ' ἀκλήτοι, of parasites, Antiph. Incert. 5. II. metaph. and proverbial usages, to be on the wing, flutter, Lat. *volitare*, of uncertain hopes, π. ἐξ ἐλπίδων Pind. P. 8. 129; π. ἐλπίσιν Soph. O. T. 486; of fickle natures, πέτει τε καὶ φρονῶν οὐδὲν φρονεῖς Eur. Bacch. 332; ἐφ' ἕτερον π. Ar. Eccl. 899; ὕρνις πετόμενος a bird ever on the wing, Ar. Av. 169; πετόμενον τινα διώκεις 'you are chasing a butterfly,' Plat. Euthyphro 4 A, cf. Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 15, and v. ποτανός, πτηνός:—of fame, to fly abroad, πέταται τηλόθεν αὐτῶν ὄνομα volitat per ora, Pind. N. 6. 81. 2. c. acc., πτάμενος νόημα flying in mind, Pind. Fr. 87. 3; like βαίνειν πίδα.
 πετόντεσσι, Aeol. dat. pl. part. aor. 2 of πίπτω, Pind. P. 5. 65.
 πέτρα, Iou. and Ep. πέτρη, ἡ, a rock, Lat. *petra*, such as run out from the beach, a ledge or shelf of rock (v. sub λισσός, χοιράς), Od. 3. 293., 4. 501, etc.; hence a beach is said to be λείος πετράων, free from rocks, Od. 5. 443; π. ἡλίβατος .. ἀλός ἐγγὺς εὐσα Il. 15. 619, etc. 2. a rock, i. e. a rocky peak or ridge, π. αἰγίλιψ Il. 9. 15, etc.; ἡλίβατος 16. 35, etc.; π. Λευκάς, Ὠλενίη, etc., Od. 24. 11, Il. 11. 757; π. σύνδρομοι, ξυμπληγάδες, of the rocky islets of the Bosphorus, Pind. P. 4. 371, Eur. Med. 1264; πρὸς πέτρας ὑψηλοκρήμνοις, of Caucasus, Aesch. Pr. 4, cf. 31, 56, al.; π. Δελφίς, π. δῖλοφος, of Parnassus, Soph. O. T. 464, Ant. 1126; π. Κωρυκίς Aesch. Eum. 22; π. Κεκροπία, of the Acropolis, Eur.

Ion 936.—There is no example, in good authors, of πέτρα in the sense of πέτρος, a stone: for in Od. 9. 243, 484, Hes. Th. 675, πέτραι are not loose stones, but masses of live rock torn up and hurled by giants, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἡλίβατος; so, in Pind. P. 1. 42 (πέτρας κυλινδομένα φλόξ, i. e. the fire of Aetna), in Xen. An. 4. 2, 20 (ἐκυλίνδουν πέτρας), Polyb. 3. 53, 4 (τὰς π. ἐπικυλίοντες), masses of rock are meant. 3. πέτρη γλαφυρή a hollow rock, i. e. a cave, Il. 2. 88., 4. 107; σπέος κοιλῆ ὑπὸ πέτρῃ Hes. Th. 303; δίστομος π. a cave in the rock with a double entrance, Soph. Ph. 16, cf. 937; κατηρεφεῖς αὐτῇ τῇ π. Plat. Criti. 116 B; but πέτρα can hardly be said to be a cave simply, as appears to Elmsl. Med. 1326, Bacch. 559. II. proverbial usages:—on οὐκ ἀπὸ δρυὸς οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης, v. sub δρῦς:—as a symbol of firmness, ὁ δ' ἐστάθη ἥντε πέτρη ἔμπεδον Od. 17. 463; of hardheartedness, ἐκ πέτρας εἰργασμένος Aesch. Pr. 242; ἀλίαν π. ἢ κύμα λιταῖς ὡς ἰκετεύων Eur. Andr. 537; cf. πέτρος I. 2.

πετραῖον, τό, a rock-plant, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 7.

πετραῖος, α, ον, of a rock, σκιή Hes. Op. 587: living on or among the rocks, Σκύλλη Od. 12. 231; ὄρνις Aesch. Fr. 305. 3; Νύμφαι π. rock-Nymphs, Eur. El. 805; τὰ π. τῶν ἰχθυῶν rock-fish, Lat. saxatiles pisces, Theopomp. Com. Φιν. 1, ubi v. Meineke; Arist. divides marine animals into πελάγια, αἰγιαλώδη and πετραῖα, H. A. 1. 1, 31, cf. 8. 13, 4, al. 2. of rock, rocky, ἀγκάλη (v. s. voce); τάφος π. Soph. El. 151; π. δειράς, λέπας, χθών, ἄντρα, etc., Trag.; χωρία Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 8. II. Πετραῖος, epith. of Poseidon in Thessaly, as he who clove the rocks of Tempé, and drained Thessaly, Pind. P. 4. 245.

πετράκης [ᾶ], ες, gen. εος, hard as rock, dub. in Orph. Lith. 228.

πετρη-γενής, ες, rock-born, Marcell. Sid. 38.

πετρηδόν, Adv. like rock, Luc. Tim. 3.

πετρήεις, εσσα, εν, (πέτρα) rocky, in Hom. always epith. of countries, Αὐλῖς, Πύθων, Καλυδών Il. 2. 496, 519, etc.; νῆσος Od. 4. 844; γλάφυ πετρήεν Hes. Op. 531.

πετρη-ρεφής, ες. (ἐρέφω) ὀ-er-arched with rock, rock-vaulted, ἄντρον Aesch. Pr. 300, Eur. Cycl. 82.

πετρήρης, ες, of rock, rocky, στέγαι Soph. Ph. 1262.

πετρίδιον, τό, Dim. of πέτρα, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 16, Anth. P. 9. 570, Ath. 323 D, etc.

πέτρινος, η, ον, of rock, rocky, ὄρος Hdt. 2. 8; κοίτη Soph. Ph. 160; ἄχθος, δειράς, etc., Eur. I. T. 290, 1089, etc.; v. sub χαλινός. II. changed into rock, of Niobé, Tzetz. Hist. 4. 715.

πέτριον, τό, an herb, perhaps πετροσέλινον, Nic. Fr. 5. 2, where Schneid. reads πετραῖον metri grat.

πετροβᾶτέω, to climb rocks, Diod. 2. 6, App. Civ. 4. 79.

πετροβᾶτης, ου, ὁ, one who climbs rocks, App. Civ. 4. 56.

πετρό-βλητος, ον, pelted with stones, Phot. II. suffering from the stone, Id.

πετροβολέω, to pelt with stones, Eust. Opusc. 67. 69:—Pass., Schol. Aesch. Theb. 560.

πετροβολία, ἡ, a stoning, Xen. An. 6. 6, 15.

πετροβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for throwing stones, π. ὄργανα, the Lat. ballistae, Polyb. 5. 99, 7.

πετροβολισμός, ὁ, a pelting with stones, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 342.

πετροβόλος, ον, throwing stones, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 12. II. as Subst., πετροβόλος, ὁ, an engine for throwing stones, the Lat. ballista, Polyb. 5. 4, 6, etc.; distinguished from καταπέλτης, Id. 8. 9, 2; whereas Diod. 18. 51 speaks of καταπέλτας δρυβελεῖς τε καὶ πετροβόλους; neut. πετροβόλα (sc. ὄργανα), opp. to δορυβόλα, Joseph. A. J. 9. 10, 3.

πετρο-γενής, ες, = πετρηγενής, Byz.

πετρο-κάρδιος, ον, stony-hearted, Nicet. Eug.

πετρο-κίσσηρος, ὁ, brimstone, Byz.

πετρό-κοιτος, ον, with bed of rock, εὐνή Anth. P. 15. 27.

πετρο-κύλιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a roller of rocks or stones, Strab. 710:—Σίσυφος πετροκ., name of a play by Aesch.

πετρο-λάπαθον, τό, rock-sorrel, Diosc. Parab. 2. 47.

πετρο-ποιία, ἡ, stone-fabric, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F.

πετρο-ποιός, ὄν, producing stones, Πέα Porphyg. ap. Eus. P. E. 110 C.

πετρο-πομπός, ὄν, throwing stones, Byz.

πετρορριφής, ες, hurled from a rock, π. θανεῖν Eur. Ion 1222.

πετρό-ρῦτος, ον, flowing from a rock, Orph. H. 50. 9.

πέτρος, ὁ, a stone, and thus distinguished from πέτρα (v. sub voce); in Hom., used by warriors, λάξετο πέτρον μάρμαρον ὀκρίεντα Il. 16. 734; βαλὼν μυλοειδέϊ πέτρῳ Il. 7. 270, cf. 20. 288, Eur. Andr. 1128; (never in Od.); so, ἔδικε πέτρῳ Pind. O. 10 (11). 86; ἄγαλμ' Αἶδα, ξεστὸν π., ἔμβαλον στέρνῳ Id. N. 10. 126; νιφάδι γογγύλων πέτρων Aesch. Fr. 196; ἐκ χερῶν πέτροισιν ἠράσσοντο Id. Pers. 460; πέτροισι λευσθῆναι Soph. O. C. 436; πέτρον ἐπεκυλίνδουν Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 20, etc.; ἐν πέτροισι πέτρον ἐντρίβων, to produce fire, Soph. Ph. 296. 2. proverb., πάντα κινῆσαι πέτρον Eur. Heracl. 1002, cf. Plat. Legg. 843 A; of hardness of heart, καὶ γὰρ ἂν πέτρον φύσιν σύ γ' ὀργάνειας Soph. O. T. 334, cf. Eur. Med. 28. II. said to be used for πέτρα, where caves are spoken of, as Soph. O. C. 1595; but there is no evidence that the Θερίκιος πέτρος was a cave, rather than a huge boulder-stone;—in Ph. 272 the epith. κατηρεφής gives πέτρος the sense of cave.—In later Poets also fem., like λίθος, Anth. P. 7. 274, 479, cf. Jac. p. 327.—The usual prose word is λίθος.

πετροσελίνας οἶνος, ὁ, wine of πετροσέλινον, Gcor. 8. 12.

πετρο-σέλινον, τό, rock-parsley, Diosc. 3. 77, Galen.

πετρό-στεγος, ον, covered with stone, Byz.

πετρό-στερνός, ον, stony-hearted, Nicet. Eug. 4. 149.

πετρο-τόμος, ον, cutting stones, like λαοτόμος, Anth. Plan. 221.

πετρο-φυής, ες, clinging to rock, πολύπους Pseudo-Phocyl. 44. II. as Subst., πετροφυές, τό, a kind of sedum, Diosc. 4. 90.

πετρόω, to turn into stone, petrify, Lyc. 901, Anth. Plan. 132; ἴη aor. med., πετρώσατο Nonn. D. 25. 81, etc. II. Pass. to be stoned, Eur. Or. 564; πετρούμενος θανεῖν Ib. 946, cf. Phoen. 1177, Ion 1112.

πετρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like rock or stone, rocky, stony, like πετραῖας, π. κατῶρυξ of a grave, Soph. Ant. 774, cf. 948; of ground, Hipp. Aër. 280; πετρώδη καὶ ἄγρια Plat. Rep. 612 A; ἐν τοῖς τραχέσι καὶ πετρώδεσι Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 8.

πετρώεις, εσσα, εν, = πετρήεις, Marc. Sid. 15.

πέτρωμα, τό, (πετρόω) a mass of stone, ἱερὸν πέτρωμα καλούμενον, λίθοι δύο πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἤρμοσμένοι Paus. 8. 15, 1. II. θανεῖν .. λευσίμῳ πετρώματι to die by stoning, Eur. Or. 50, 442.

πετρώων, ὄνος, ὁ, a rocky or stony place, C. I. 2905 D. 10.

πετρώροφος, ον, (ὄροφος) = πετρηρεφής, Tzetz. Lyc. arg. p. 268.

πέτταρα, πεττεράκοντα, Bocot. for τεττ-, C. I. 1569 III.

πεττεία, -εσμα, -ευτής, -εῦω, πεττός, Att. for πεσσεῖα, etc.

πεττυριπτέω, corrupt word in Galen.; v. πεταυρίζω fin.

πέττω, Att. for πέσσω.

πέυθη, ἡ, (πέυθομαι) = πεύσις, Hesych.

πευθῆν, ἦνος, ὁ, an inquirer, spy, Philox. 2. 29, Luc. Phal. 1. 10, Alex. 23, 37.

πευθομαι, ποῦτ. form of the prose πυνθάνομαι, often in Hom. (who uses the common form only twice in Od.), once in Hes. Th. 463, in Pind. P. 4. 66, 193; and sometimes in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 617, 988, Cho. 679, Soph. O. T. 604, Eur. I. A. 1138; impf. ἐπευθόμην Il. 17. 408, Eur. Rhes. 767:—for the other tenses v. sub πυνθάνομαι.

πευθῶ, οὔς, ἄ, tidings, news, Aesch. Theb. 370.

πευκάεις, Dor. for πευκήεις.

πευκαλέομαι, = ξηραίνομαι, and πευκαλέος, α, ον, = ξηρός, Hesych.

πευκάλιμος [ᾶ], η, ον, Ep. word, only found in the phrase, φρεσὶ πευκαλίμησι Il. 8. 366., 14. 165., 15. 81., 20. 35, Hes. Fr. 33; so, πραπί-δεσσιν ἀρηρότα πευκαλίμησιν Orac. ap. Diog. L. 1. 30; πευκαλίμοις μήδεσι Anth. P. append. 299.—The Ancients were at a loss as to the true sense of φρεσὶ πευκαλίμησι: Hesych. expl. it both by πυκναῖς, συνεταῖς and also by πικραῖς, ὑφέλαις: the latter expl. points to πεύκη as the Root, and the words would mean a sharp, piercing intellect; Buttm. (Lexil. v. ἐχεπευκής) argues in favour of the second interpr., holding πευκάλιμος to be a lengthd. form of πυκινός, πυκνός (as λευγαλέος of λυγρός), so that πευκάλιμοι φρένες would be = πυκινὰ φρένες, a prudent, sagacious mind; v. πυκνός v.

πευκέδανον, τό, an umbelliferous plant, hog's-fennel, Theophr. H. P. 9. 14, 1:—also πευκέδανος, ἡ, Diosc. 3. 92.

πευκεδᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, epith. of war, just like πευκήεις, πικρός, —πτολέμοιο μέγα στόμα πευκεδανοῖο Il. 10. 8; π. θάλασσα Opp. H. 2. 33.

πέυκη, ἡ, the pine, esp. the pinus maritima (still called πεύκος in Gr.), mentioned with the oak (δρῦς) as one of the two timber-trees of Greece, Il. 11. 494., 23. 328; used for ship-building, Eur. Med. 4, Ar. Eq. 1310; for torches, v. infr. 11; distinguished from the πίτυς (pinus pinea) and the ἐλάτη (p. picea), Plat. Legg. 705 C, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 5:—πέυκης τρόπον, proverb. of utter destruction, Zenob. 5. 76, cf. πίτυς. II. anything made from the wood of the πέυκη, a torch of pine-wood, Corinna 5, Aesch. Ag. 288, Soph. O. T. 214, Eur. Ion 716, etc.; κάμακες πέυκης οἱ πυρίφλεκτοι Aesch. Fr. 167. 2. a wooden writing-tablet, Eur. I. A. 39, cf. Hipp. 1253. (With πέυκη cf. Lith. rusz-is, O. H. G. fih-ia (G. fichte); from same Root come πίσσα (i. e. πικ-ία), Lat. pix, pic-is, Lith. pik-is, cf. πίτυς.) Buttm. (Lexil. s. v. ἐχεπευκής) makes it prob. that the radical notion of πέυκη is that of sharp-pointedness, from the spines of the pine, and that the same Root appears in πικρός, πευκεδανός, ἐχεπευκής and περιπευκής, so that the primary sense of these words would be sharp, keen, and not bitter.

πευκήεις, Dor. πευκάεις, εσσα, εν, pine-grown, οὔρεα Dion. P. 678; νῆσος Orph. Arg. 1187. 2. of pine or pine-wood, π. σκάφος Eur. Andr. 863; πευκάενθ' Ἡφαιστον the fire of pine-tarches, Soph. Ant. 123. II. metaph. sharp, piercing (v. πέυκη fin.), πευκήεντ' ὄλο-λυγμόν Aesch. Cho. 385 (Mss.; but Dind. metri grat., πῦκάεντ' from Theognost. p. 23, who cites πῦκαες ἰσχυρόν); π. κέντρα Opp. H. 2. 457.

πευκία, ἡ, the bitter taste of pitch, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 836.

πευκίνος, η, ον, (πέυκη) of, from or made of pine or pine-wood, π. κορ-μός Eur. Hec. 575; λαμπάς Soph. Tr. 1198; π. δάκρυα tears of the pine, i. e. the resinous drops that ooze from it, Eur. Med. 1200; so, πέυκης νοτίς Anth. P. 11. 248.

πευκών, ὄνος, ὁ, a pine-wood, Schol. Il. 18. 576, Arcad. p. 12.

πέυσις, εως, ἡ, (πέυθομαι) an asking, inquiry, question, Plut. 2. 614 D, Philostr. 876:—a rhetor. figure, Dion. H. de Dem. 54, Longin. 18. 2. information, Phalar. 53: cf. πύστις.

πέυσομαι, fut. of πυνθάνομαι.

πειστήον, verb. Adj. of πυνθάνομαι, one must inquire, Plat. Soph. 244 B.

πειστήριος, α, ον, of or for inquiry, ὅπως πειστήριαν θουασόμεθα (sc. θυσίαν) a sacrificial feast for learning the will of the gods, Eur. El. 835, ubi v. Seidl.

πέυστης, ου, ὁ, an asker, inquirer, Schol. Luc. Phal. 1. 10.

πειστικός, ἡ, ὄν, interrogative, Schol. Il. 2. 265, E. M., etc. Adv. —κῶς, by way of question, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1405.

πέφανται, 3 sing. pf. pass. both of φαίνω and *φένω.

πεφάσθαι, inf. pf. pass. of *φένω: πεφάσθω, 3 sing. impf. pf. pass. of φημί: πεφασμένος, part. pf. pass. both of φαίνω (cf. also φημί) and of *φένω: πεφασμένως, Adv. pf. pass. of φαίνω, manifestly, expressly, Lex ap. Lys. 117. 40.

πεφεισμένως, Adv. pf. pass. of φείδομαι, forbearingly, sparingly, Hipp. 1139 F, Ael. N. A. 7. 45, etc.; c. gen., Ael. 6. 24.

πεφήσομαι, fut. 3 pass. both of φαίνω and *φένω.
 πεφιδέσθαι, πεφιδόειμην, πεφιδήσομαι, v. sub φείδομαι.
 πεφναίος, α, ον, = φονικός, as prop. n., Lyc. 87.
 πέφνε, πεφνέμεν, πέφνων, etc., v. sub *φένω.
 πεφοβημένως, Adv. of φοβέομαι, *timorously*, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 25.
 πεφραγμένως, Adv. of φράσσω, *densely*, Joseph. B. J. 7. 6, 4.
 πέφραδε, πεφραδέειν, πεφραδέμεν, v. sub φράζω.
 πεφρασμένως, Adv. of φράζω, *thoughtfully*, E. M. 399. 23.
 πέφρικα, v. sub φρίσσω.
 πεφρονημένως, Adv. of φρονέω, *thoughtfully*, Diotog. ap. Stob. 251. 31.
 πεφροντικώς, Adv. of φροντίζω, *thoughtfully*, Basil.
 πεφροντισμένως, Adv. of φροντίζω, *carefully*, Strab. 685, Diod. 12. 40, etc.; π. ἔχειν Ael. N. A. 3. 33.
 πεφύασι, v. sub φύω.
 πεφύγω or πεφύγω, Aeol. for φεύγω, Alcae. 145.
 πεφυζότες, part. pf. Ep. for πεφευγότες, cf. φύζα.
 πεφυζότως, Adv. of φύω (πέφυκα), *naturally*, opp. to πεπλασμένως, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 4.
 πεφύκω, Ep. pres. formed from pf. πέφυκα, = φύω: hence impf. ἐπέφυκον Hes. Op. 148, Th. 152, Sc. 76.
 πεφύλαγμένως, Adv. of φυλάσσω, *cautiously*, Xen. An. 2. 4, 24, Dem. 83. fin.; π. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Isocr. 178 E. 2. *safely*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 6, 2.
 πεφυρμένως, Adv. of φύρω, *confusedly*, M. Anton. 2. 11.
 πεφυυία, πεφυυίτες, v. sub φύω.
 πέψις, εως, ἡ. (πέσσω) a softening, ripening or changing by means of heat (Arist. Meteor. 4. 2, 3, G. A. 4. 6, 12, Probl. 12. 7): I. a ripening of fruit, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 1, sq., Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 3. II. a cooking of food, the generic term which includes both ἔψησις and ὀπτῆσις (cooking by water or by dry heat), Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 8 sq. and 18 sq. 2. of wine, fermentation, Plut. 2. 656 A. III. digestion of food, opp. to σῆψις, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 21, P. A. 2. 3, 7, al. 2. a ripening, mellowing of acrid humours, concoctio, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15: secretion, as a function of the animal organs, Arist. G. A. 1. 12, 2., 4. 6, 12., 4. 8, 12 sq., al. 3. a healing of wounds, Plut. 2. 102 A.
 πεώδης, es, with a large πέος, also πεοῖδης, Luc. Lexiph. 12.
 πη or πη, Ion. (but not in Hom.) κη, Dor. πα: enclit. Particle: I. of Manner, in some way, somehow, and with a negat. in any way, at all, οὐδέ πῆ ἐστι Il. 6. 267, cf. Od. 12. 433., 13. 207; οὐδέ τί πη δύναμαι Il. 21. 219; οὐτι πη Hes. Op. 105; οὐτω πη in some such way, somehow so, Il. 24. 373; so, ταῦτά κη Hdt. 5. 40; τῆδέ πη Plat. Phaedo 73 B, etc.; ταῦτη πη Id. Rep. 433 E, etc.; ἡ ἔχεις πη ἄλλη λέγειν Id. Crat. 427 E; ἄλλη γέ πη Id. Symp. 189 C; εἰ πη if any way, Id. Prot. 354 E; μή πη .., that in no way, Id. Soph. 242 B, etc.; ἡ πα ..; can it possibly ..? Theocr. 4. 3; so, ἀρά γέ πα ..; Id. 7. 149, 151; μάλιστα κη somewhere about, of indef. numbers, Hdt. 2. 75., 4. 86, etc.; to limit a Sup., ἀπορώτατά πη Plat. Tim. 51 A, etc. II. of Space, by some way, to some place, Il. 3. 400., 6. 378, 383, Od. 2. 127; also, to any place, Id. 22. 25; οὐτε πη ἄλλη Id. 2. 127., 3. 251:—c. gen., ἡ πῆ με .. πολίων .. ἄξεις; wilt thou carry me to some city? Il. 3. 400. 2. in some place, somewhere, anywhere, οὐδέ πη ἀσπίς ἔην Od. 22. 25; εἰ πη πιάζοιεντο Thuc. 1. 49; πεπόντος πη τοῦ τείχους Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5, etc.; οὐδέ πη ἄλλη Od. 22. 140; ἀέρι πα Theocr. 17. 120. 3. πῆ μὲν .., πῆ δέ .., on one side .., on the other .., Plut. Caes. 25; partly .., partly .., Xen. An. 3. 1, 12;—πῆ μὲν .., ἔστι δ' ὅτε Plut. Alc. 6.
 B. πῆ or πῆ, Ion. (but not in Hom.) κῆ, Dor. πᾶ: interrog. Particle: I. of Manner, in what way? how? Lat. qua ratione? Od. 2. 364., 12. 287, etc.; so in Att., Plat. Phaedo 76 B, Prot. 353 C, etc.; πῆ δῆ; how tell me? Od. 13. 203, Plat. Rep. 376 B, etc.; πῆ δῆ οὖν ποτε; how in the world? Id. Legg. 694 B; πῆ μάλιστα; how exactly? Id. Rep. 537 E; πῶς οὖν καὶ πῆ; Id. Legg. 686 B:—also in indirect questions, ἐκαρὰδόκειον τὸν πόλεμον κῆ ἀποβήσεται Hdt. 8. 67, cf. 1. 3, 2, Aesch. Pr. 99; εἰδέναι πῆ διαφέρει Xen. Hier. 1, 2, cf. Cyr. 1. 6, 14, etc. 2. to what end? wherefore? Lat. quorsum? Il. 10. 385, Od. 2. 364, etc.; πῆ δῆ; Id. 17. 219, etc. II. of Space, which way? Lat. qua? πῆ ἔβη Ἀνδρομάχη; Il. 6. 377, cf. 5. 472, etc.; πᾶ τις τράποιτ' ἄν; Aesch. Cho. 409; so, πῆ δῆ; Il. 24. 201; πῆ γάρ; Od. 15. 509. 2. more rarely like ποῦ; where? Il. 13. 307; πᾶ πᾶ κεῖται; Soph. Aj. 912, cf. Eur. Hec. 1057, ubi v. Pors. (1062):—also in indirect questions, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 31; c. gen., ἐπειρώτα .., κῆ γῆς οἰκημένοι .., Hdt. 5. 73.—Cf. ποῖ. (As it is dat. of an obsol. *πος, of which πως is Adv., many Edd. write it πη, πῆ, as Wolf in his Homer, ed. 1804 (though in later edd. he wrote πη, πῆ), Bekk. in Hom., Thuc., etc.)
 πηγάζω, fut. ἄσω, (πηγή) to spring or gush forth, Anth. Plan. 310; ἡ πέτρα π. Greg. Naz.; π. μαστοῖς Clem. Al. 119. 2. c. acc. cogn. to gush forth with, νᾶμα μέλισσα πηγάζει Anth. P. 9. 404; π. φείθρα, πηγῆν, etc., Heracl. Alleg. 9, etc. II. trans. to make to gush forth, τὴν πέτραν Basil. 2. to wet, τὸ ἔδαφος δάκρυσι Id.
 πηγᾶδιον, τό, = πηγίδιον, Eccl.
 πηγᾶιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Alc. 99: (πηγή):—from, at or near a well, Hipp. Aër. 285; π. ρέος spring-water, Aesch. Ag. 901; χέρνυψ Eur. 1. c.; π. ἄχθος a weight of water, Id. El. 108; π. κόραι water Nymphs, Id. Rhes. 929; π. ὕδωρ, ὕδατα Plat. Legg. 845 E, Criti. 113 E; opp. to συλλογισμαῖα, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 6.
 πηγᾶν-έλαιον, τό, oil of rue, Alex. Trall. 1. 95.
 πηγᾶνηρόν, τό, rue-plaster, cited from Paul. Aeg.: πηγᾶνηρά, ἡ, Alex. Trall. 5. 265.
 πηγᾶνίζω, to be like rue, cited from Diosc.

πηγάνινος [ᾶ], η, ον, of rue, ἔλαιον Galen., etc.
 πηγάνιον [ᾶ], τό, a herb with fleshy leaves like rue, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 4, Nic. Th. 531, Al. 49.
 πηγᾶνίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with rue, Geop. 8. 13; fem., πηγᾶνίτης χολή rue-juice, Sopat. ap. Ath. 101 B.
 πηγᾶνός, εσσα, εν, made of rue, Nic. Al. 154.
 πηγᾶνον, τό, rue, Theopomp. Hist. 200, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 4, al. (in Nic. ρυτή, Lat. ruta); π. κηπευτόν and δρεινόν, or ἡμερον and ἄγριον, garden and wild rue, Diosc. 3. 52 sq., etc.:—proverb., οὐδ' ἐν σελίνῳ οὐδ' ἐν πηγᾶνῳ, i. e. scarcely at the edge or beginning of a thing, because these herbs were planted for borders in gardens, Ar. Vesp. 480; cf. περίκηπος. (Prob. from πηγῆνυμι, because of its thick, fleshy leaves.)
 πηγᾶνό-σπερμον, τό, rue-seed, Geop. 8. 30.
 πηγᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, (πηγῆνυμι III) anything congealed: 1. = πάχνη, hoar-frost, rime, Hes. Op. 503. 2. (sub. γῆ), earth hardened after rain, Hesych.
 πηγασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a gushing forth, ἐλπιδος Eccl.
 Πηγᾶσος, Dor. Πάγασος, ὁ, Pegasus, a horse sprung from the blood of Medusa, and named from the springs (πηγαί) of Ocean, near which she was killed, Hes. Th. 281; on him Bellerophon rode when he slew Chimaera, Ib. 281; later poets describe him as winged, Eur. Fr. 308, 309, Ar. Pax 76, cf. Apollod. 2. 3, 2: and later still, he was the favourite of the Muses, under whose hoof the fountain Hippocrene (ἵππου κρήνη) sprang up on Helicon, Strab. 379, Paus. 2. 1, 4, etc.:—pl. Πηγᾶσοι, as a sample of prodigies, Plat. Phaedr. 229 E, etc.—Dim. Πηγᾶσιον, τό, Ar. 1. c.—Adj. fem. Πηγᾶσις κρήνη, Hippocrene, Mosch. 3. 78, Anth. P. 11. 24; and in Lat. Poets, Pegasides are the Muses, Propert., etc.
 πηγᾶσι-μαλλος, ον, thick-fleeced, ἀρνεῖς Il. 3. 197; cf. πηγᾶς.
 πηγετός, ὁ, = παγετός, Dion. P. 667.
 πηγή, Dor. παγά, ἡ, water, used by Hom. always in pl. of the running water of rivers, the waters, streams, πηγαί ποταμῶν Il. 20. 9, Od. 6. 124; so also in Hdt., as 1. 189, etc.; and in Att., Aesch. Pr. 89, 434, Pers. 311, Eur. H. F. 1297, Rhes. 826,—thus differing from κρήνη and κρουός (the spring or well-head), κρουῶν δ' ἴκανον καλλιρρόω, ἐνθα δὲ πηγαί δισαὶ ἀναΐσσουσι Il. 22. 147:—in sing., καλλιρρόου ἔψανσα π. Aesch. Pers. 202, cf. 613. 2. metaph., of tears, πηγαί κλαυμάτων, δακρύων streams .., Aesch. Ag. 888, Soph. Ant. 803; and absol., παρειᾶν νοτίοις ἔτεγε παγαῖς Aesch. Pr. 401, cf. Eur. Alc. 1068, etc.; so also, πηγαί γάλακτος, βοτρύων Soph. El. 895, Eur. Cycl. 496; πόντου παγαῖς with sea-water, Id. I. T. 1039; τροφῆς παγαί τῷ γενομένῳ, of mother's milk, Plat. Menex. 237 E; παγαί πυρός Pind. P. 1. 42. II. = κρήνη, a fount, source, πηγαί ἡλίου the fount of light, i. e. the East, Aesch. Pr. 809; so, πηγαί νυκτός the West, Soph. Fr. 655:—in sing., παγά ἐπέων Pind. P. 4. fin.; πηγή πυρός Aesch. Pr. 110, Plat. Tim. 79 D; πηγή ἀργύρου, of the silver-mines at Laureion, Aesch. Pers. 238; παγά δακρύων Soph. Tr. 852; τῆς ἀκούουσης π. δι' ὠτων, i. e. the sense of hearing, Id. O. T. 1387; ἀπὸ μιᾶς ἀρχῆς καὶ πηγῆς Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 9. 2. metaph. the fount, source, origin, but only in metaph. sense and mostly in sing., πηγή κακῶν Aesch. Pers. 743; καλῶν Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 13; πηγή καὶ ἀρχὴ κινήσεως Plat. Phaedr. 245 C; π. ἡδονῶν, τοῦ φρονεῖν, νοσημάτων, etc., Plat., etc.; ἀρχαὶ καὶ π. τῶν στάσεων Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 7; βέβηκα π. εἰς ἐμάς I have returned to the source of my existence, Epigr. Gr. 463.
 πηγίδιον, τό, Dim. of πηγή, Suid.; in Gloss. also πηγίον.
 πηγίμαϊος, α, ον, (πηγή) from a spring, Hdn. Epim. 68, Byz.
 πηγήμα, τό, (πηγῆνυμι) anything fastened or joined together, framework, of a ship, Anth. P. 5. 204; τὸ τῶν ὑστέρων π. Joseph. Maec. 9. med.:—Lat. *pegma*, a moveable stage or scaffold used in theatres, Juvenal. 4. 122, Sueton. Claud. 34, etc.:—a book-case, Cic. Att. 4. 84 a. 2. metaph., π. γενναίως παγέω (so Aurat. for πῆμα) a bond in honour bound, Aesch. Ag. 1198; cf. πηγῆνυμι IV. II. anything congealed, π. τῆς χιόνος frozen snow, Polyb. 3. 55, 5. III. that which makes to curdle, as rennet does milk, Arist. H. A. 3. 6, 2.
 πηγῆνυμι, 3 pl. πηγῆνυσι (Dind. πηγῆνυσι) Hdt. 4. 2, Hipp. 362. 46; opt. πηγῆνυτο (v. l. -ούτο) Plat. Phaedo 118 A; inf. πηγῆνυειν Xen. Cyn. 6, 7; impf. πηγῆνυον Orph., Nonn.; late form of pres. πῆσσω (v. sub voce.):—fut. πῆξω Il. 22. 283, Dor. πάξω Pind.:—aor. ἐπήξα, Ep. πῆξα, Hom. and Att.; Dor. part. πάξαις, Pind. O. 10 (11). 55:—pf. πέπηχα, only known from plqpf. ἐμπεπήχεσαν, Dio C. 40. 40:—Med. in trans. sense, πηγῆνυμι Hes. Op. 807; fut. πῆξομαι Galen., v. inf.: aor. ἐπηξάμην, v. inf. II:—Pass. πηγῆνυμαι: fut. παγήσομαι Ar. Vesp. 437, Thuc. 4. 92; πῆξομαι (as pass.) Hipp. 285. 50:—aor. 1 ἐπήχθην, Ep. 3 pl. πῆχθεν Il. 8. 298, Dor. subj. παχθῆ Theocr. 23. 31, part. πηχθείς Eur. Cycl. 302; but more commonly aor. 2 ἐπάγην [ᾶ], Ep. πάγην, Hom. and Att., Ep. 3 pl. πάγεν Il. 11. 572; part. παγείς Aesch. Enn. 190, Eur. I. A. 395:—pf. πέπηγμα (κατα-, συμ-) Dion. H. 5. 46, Att.; but in the best authors, πέπηγα is used as the pf. pass., Il. 3. 135, and Att., Dor. πέπαγα Alcae. 34: plqpf. ἐπεπήγειν Il., Att. (From √ΠΑΓ, as in παγῆναι, πάγος, πάγ-η, πάχ-νη, πάσ-σαλος (i. e. πάγ-σαλος), lengthd. πηγῆνυμι, πηγῆ-ός, πηγῆ-μα; cf. Skt. *paś*, *paś-ayāmi* (ligo); Lat. *pac-iscor*, *pac* (*pac-is*) *rang-o*, *pe-rig-i*, *rig-nus*; Goth. *faħ-an* (πάξεν); *ga-faħs* (ἄγρα); etc.)
 Radic. sense, to make fast; intr. and Pass. to be solid. I. to stick or fix in, ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ πῆξε [τὴν αἰχμῆν] Il. 4. 460, etc.; ἐνθα οἱ ἔγχος ἐπήξε 13. 570; ἐν γαίῃ π. ἐρετμόν Od. 23. 276 (or γαίῃ, 11. 129); so, π. ἐπὶ τύμβῳ ἐρετμόν 11. 77 (or τύμβῳ, 12. 15); γύνην ἐν ἐλύματι π. Hes. Op. 428; ἐπαξε διὰ φρενῶν ἔϊφος Pind. N. 7. 38:—to fix in the earth, plant, σκηπτρον Soph. El. 420, cf. Aj. 821; σκηπὴν π. to fix, pitch a tent, Andoc. 33. 9, Plat. Legg. 817 C, (so, in Med., σκηπὰς πῆσασθαι to pitch their tents, Hdt. 6. 12); π. σταύρωμα Thuc. 6. 66; τὰς σχαλίδας π. ὑπτία; Xen. Cyn. 6, 7:—intr. pf. and Pass., δόρυ δ' ἐν κραδίῳ

ἐπεπήγει the spear *stuck fast* in his heart, Il. 13. 442; ἐν χροῖ δούρα πῆ-
γνυτο 15. 315; δίστοι πῆχθεν ἐν χροῖ 8. 298; δούρα ἐν σάκει πάγεν
11. 572; [ξίφος] πέπηγεν ἐν γῆ Soph. Aj. 819; σκηνὴ ἔσκε πεπηγυῖα
ἐτοίμη Hdt. 7. 119; so, κυρβασίας ὀρθὰς πεπηγυῖας (v. κυρβασία), Hdt.
7. 64, cf. 70:—Med., χεῖλα ἐν ἀλλήλοις πηξάμενοι, of kissing, Anth.
P. 5. 255.

2. to *stick* or *fix* on, κεφαλὴν ἀνὰ σκολόπεσσι to *stick*
the head on stakes, Il. 18. 177; so, σκόλοψι δέμας Eur. I. T. 1430; κρᾶτα
πήξασ' ἐπ' ἄκρον θύρσον Id. Bacch. 1141:—Pass., πηχθέντας μέλη ὀβε-
λοῖσι *having their limbs fixed* on spits, Id. Cycl. 302; ὑπὸ βάχων παγέντες
impaled, Aesch. Eum. 190.

3. to *fix* upon an object, κατὰ χθονὸς
ἔμματα π. Il. 3. 217:—intr. pf., ἔμματα πέπηγε πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 530
D; c. inf., ἀρέσκειν πέπηγε is *bent upon* pleasing, Lat. *in eo defixus est*
ut . . ., Ib. 605 A.

II. to *fasten* [different parts] together, to *put*
together, *fix* or *fit* together, and so to *build*, νῆας πῆξαι Il. 2. 664 (hence
ναυπηγέομαι), cf. Od. 5. 163; so in Med., ἄμαξαν πῆξασθαι to *build*
oneself a wagon, Hes. Op. 453; νῆας πῆξασθαι Hdt. 5. 83:—Pass. to *be*
joined or *put* together, ψυχὴ καὶ σῶμα παγέν Plat. Phaedr. 246 C; so,
σῶμα διὰ τῶν νεύρων πέπηγε the body is *strung together* by sinews, Jo.
Chrys.

III. to *make solid*, *stiff*, *hard*, esp. of liquids, to *freeze*,
θεὸς . . . πῆγνυσι πᾶν ῥέεθρον Aesch. Pers. 496; ἐπηξε (sc. ὁ θεός) τοὺς
ποταμούς Ar. Ach. 139; so, βορρᾶς πηγνύς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Xen. An. 4.
5, 3; τυροὺς πῆγνυσθαι to *make oneself* cheese (by curdling the milk),
Luc. V. H. 1. 24:—intr. pf. and Pass. to *become solid*, *stiff* or *hard*, γούνα
πῆγνυται the limbs *stiffen*, Il. 22. 453; ἄρθρα πέπηγέ μαι Eur. H. F.
1395; of liquids, to *become congealed*, *freeze*, Hdt. 4. 28; ἄλες πῆγ-
νυται the salt *crystallises*, Hdt. 4. 53., 6. 119; φόνος πέπηγεν Aesch.
Cho. 67; πεπάγασιν ὕδατος ῥοαί Alcae. 34, cf. Xen. An. 7. 4, 3; κρύ-
σταλλος ἐπεπήγει οὐ βέβαιος was not *frozen* so as to bear, Thuc. 3. 23;
ἀνίκα [χθών] παχθῆ Theocr. 23. 31; φῶν π. Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 5; γάλα
π. Id. P. A. 3. 15, 2; ὀφθαλμοὶ οἱ μὲν ὑγιεῖς, οἱ δὲ πεπηγύτες, of the
buds of trees, Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 10; γάλα πεπηγός *curds*, cited from
Diosc.:—cf. πάγος, παγετός, πάχνη, πηγᾶς, πηγυλῖς, πηκτός, ἀπηκ-
τος.

IV. metaph. to *fix*, Lat. *rangere* (foedus, etc.), ὕρου
τινί Lycurg. 157. 7:—Med., ὄφρα [τι] ἐν φρεσὶ πάξαιτο that he
might keep it fixed in his heart, Pind. N. 3. 108:—in intr. pf. and Pass.
to *be irrevocably fixed*, *established*, εἰς ὄρος ἡμῖν παρήσεται Thuc. 4. 92;
κακῶς παγέντας ὄρκους Eur. I. A. 395 (v. sub πῆγμα); ὀρθὰς παγείσας
φρένας Carcinus ap. Harp. s. v. Καρκίνος; μὴ γὰρ ὡς θεῶ νομίξερ'
ἐκείνῳ τὰ παρόντα πεπηγῆναι πράγματα ἀθάνατα Dem. 42. 15, cf.
797. 10.

πηγὸβρυτος, ον, (βρύω) *gushing from a spring*, Pseudo-Chrys.

πηγὸβρυτος, ον, *flowing from a spring*, Orph. H. 82. 5.

πηγός, ἡ, ὄν, (πήγνυμι II) *well put together*, *solid*, *strong*, ἵππους πη-
γούς, ἀθλοφόρους Il. 9. 124; κύματι πηγῶ on the *strong*, *big* wave (cf.
κύμα τροφί, τροφόν), Od. 5. 388., 23. 235. II. Hesych. has
πηγόν· οἱ μὲν λευκόν, οἱ δὲ μέλαν; and so Eust. 403. 43, cf. 740. 50.,
1539. 42: and the sense of *white* occurs in πλόκος πηγός (Lyc. 336),
and κύνας ἡμισυ πηγούς half *white*, pic-ball (Call. Dian. 90);—on Strato
Φοιν. 1. 36, v. Meineke ad l.

πηγυλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (πήγνυμι III) *frozen*, *icy-cold*, νύξ δ' ἄρ' ἐπῆλθε κακῆ,
Βορέας πεσόντος, πηγυλῖς Od. 14. 476; αὐτμή Ar. Rh. 2. 737. II.
as Subst., = πάγος, παγετός, πάχνη, *hoarfrost*, *rime*, Anth. P. 9. 384,
Alciphro 1. 23; in pl. *snow-flakes*, Orph. Fr. 31.

πηδάλιον, τό, (πηδός) a *rudder*, Hom., only in Od.; π. μετὰ χερσὶ . .
νῆος ἔχοντα Od. 3. 280; π. παιήσατο, ὄφρ' ἰθύνει 5. 255; πηδαλίῳ ἰθύνετο
τεχνηέντως ἡμενος Ib. 270; π. δὲ ἐκ χειρῶν προέηκε Ib. 315; whence
it appears that the π. was a kind of oar, worked by a handle, which after
Homer's time was called οἶαξ (q. v.): after Homer, a Greek ship com-
monly had two rudders, whence Hdt. 2. 96, describing an Egyptian boat,
says, πηδάλιον δὲ ἐν ποιεύνται καὶ τοῦτα διὰ τῆς τρόπιος διαβύνεται;
hence the word was sometimes used in pl. of a single ship, Cratin. Ὀδυσσ.
2, Ar. Eq. 541, Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2. 11, cf. Hdt. 4. 110: the two πηδάλια were
joined by cross-bars (ζεύγλαι Eur. Hel. 1536, ζευκτήρια Act. Ar. 27. 40),
so as to work together, (v. infr. II); hence the joke in Theophil. Νεοπτ.
1, [γυνή] . . οὐδὲ μικρὸν πείθεται ἐν πηδαλίῳ:—this usage was perhaps
borrowed from the Phoenicians, v. Ael. V. H. 9. 40:—the great τεσσαρα-
κοντήρης of Ptolemy Philopator had four πηδάλια, Ath. 203 F:—proverb.,
π. κρεμάσαι to *retire* from a seafaring life, Ar. Av. 711. 2. metaph.,
ἵππικᾶ π. of reins, Aesch. Theb. 206; π. δικαίῳ νομῶν στρατόν Pind. P.
1. 166; τὰ π. τῆς διανοίας Plat. Clitopho 408 B. II. in pl. of the
oars by which the nautilus propels and steers himself, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 30;
so, of the long hind legs of the locust and grasshopper, Ib. 4. 7, 9., 4.
9, 4, cf. Incess. An. 10, 3. III. a name for the πολύγονον ἄρρεν,
Diosc. 4. 4.

πηδαλιούχος, ὁ, a *steersman*: a ruler, Philo 1. 145, C. I. 8758:—
hence πηδαλιούχῳ (ἔχω) to *hold the rudder*: metaph. to *govern*, Philo
1. 131, Joseph. Macc. 7, etc.:—πηδαλιούχια, ἡ, *government*, Byz.

πηδάλιῳδης, ες, (εἶδος) *rudder-shaped*, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 16.

πηδάλιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *furnished with a rudder*, Arist. Categ. 7, 12.

πηδάω, Eur., etc.; Dor. 3 sing. παδῆ Sophr. 46 Ahr., Lacon. imper.
πάδη Ar. Lys. 1317:—fut. ἤσω Anth. Plan. 54, 142; Att. ἤσομαι
Theophr. Char. 5, (ἐπι-) Plat. Lys. 216 A, (προσ-) Alex. Λεβ. 5. 16:—
aor. ἐπήδησα Hom., Att.:—pf. πεπήδηκα (dpo-, ἐκ-, ὑπερ-) Hipp., Att.:—
Pass., plqpf. ἐπεπήδητα (in act. sense), Hipp. 236. 39. To *leap*, *spring*,
bound, ὑπόσε ποσοῖν ἐπήδα Il. 21. 269, cf. 302; so in Att., π. ἐς σκάφος
Soph. Aj. 1279; πρὸς γῆν Hipp. 236. 37; opp. to βαδίξω, Xen. Cyn. 5,
31; of fish in the frying-pan, Eubul. Ὀρθ. 1. 6, Τιτ. 1, al.:—c. acc.
cogn., πῆδημα πηδᾶν to *take a leap*, Eur. Or. 263; π. μείζονα (sc. πηδή-
ματα) Soph. O. T. 1300, cf. Aesch. Pers. 305, Eur. Ion 717, Or. 263;
but c. acc. loci, πεδία πηδᾶν to *bound over* them, Soph. Aj. 30; π. πλάκα

Eur. Bacch. 307. II. metaph. of things, οὐκ οἶω . . ἄλιον πηδῆσαι
διστόν Il. 14. 455; πάλος . . πηδῆσεν εὐχάλλου κράνους Aesch. Theb.
459; π. τροχαί Eur. Phoen. 1194:—often of the heart or pulse, to *leap*,
ἰθρόν, ἡ καρδία παδῆ Sophron l. c., cf. Ar. Nub. 1392, Plat. Symp. 215 E;
of pulsations, κατὰ τ' ἐγκέφαλον πηδᾶ σφάκελος Eur. Hipp. 1353;
πηδῶσα οἶον τὰ σφύζοντα Plat. Phaedr. 251 D:—of sudden changes, τί
πηδᾶς εἰς ἄλλους τράπους Eur. Tro. 67; so, εἰς τὰπίσημα δ' ὁ φθόνος
πηδᾶν φιλεῖ Id. Fr. 296.

πηδηθμός, ὁ, a *leaping*: pulsation, Hipp. 1221 B.

πηδημα, τό, a *leap*, *bound*, Aesch. Pers. 95, 305, Soph. Aj. 833, Eur.
Andr. 1139, etc.; v. sub πηδάω 1:—a *leaping up* in admiration, Plut. 2.
41 C.

II. a *beating* or *throbbing* of the heart, τὸ μέλλαν καρδία
πήδημ' ἔχει, i. e. beats with fearful presage, Eur. Bacch. 1289; ἴσχειν
καρδίαν πηδήματος Plut. 2. 83 B.

πήδησις, ἡ, a *leaping*, Arist. P. A. 3. 6, 5, Plut. Anton. 75; of wood
burning, Theophr. Ign. 69.

II. a *beating* or *throbbing* of the
heart, Plat. Tim. 70 C, Legg. 791 A.

πηδητής, οὐ, ὁ, a *leaper*, a *dancer*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 93.

πηδητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *good at leaping*, *springing*, of the locust, grass-
hopper, flea, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 9, P. A. 4. 6, 15; πηδητικώτατος σατύρων
Luc. Bis. Acc. 10.

πήδινος, η, ον, v. sq.

πηδός, ὁ, or πηδόν, τό, the *blade of an oar*, and generally an oar, like
πλάτη, ἀναρίπτειν ἄλα πηδῶ Od. 7. 328., 13. 78. II. in pl.

πηδά, a *rudder*, like πηδάλια, Arat. 155. (Perhaps from same Root as
πέζα, πούς, ποδός. But Schneider believed that πηδός was a kind of
wood, and received πηδός εἰς ἄξονας (for πύξος) from a Ms. in Theophr.
H. P. 5. 7, 6; and ancient critics read πηδίνος for φήγινος in Il. 5. 838,
v. Eust. 613. 9, Hesych., E. M. But whether this πηδός was the same
as πάδος, ἡ, Theophr. H. P. 4. 1, 3, and whether this was the species of
pine called *radus* by the Gauls (Plin. 3. 20) is quite uncertain.)

πήκασμα, τό, f. l. in Hipp.; v. πηκίσμα.

πηκτική, Dor. πακτά, ἡ, v. sub πηκτός.

πηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *freezing*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 3.

πηκτίς, Aeol. and Dor. πακτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an ancient sort of *harp* mostly
used by the Lydians, and differing little if at all from the μάγαδις,
Sappho 122, Hdt. 1. 17, Pind. Fr. 91, Soph. Fr. 227, 361 and others
cited in Ath. 183 B sq., 626 A, 635 B sq.; pl., Ar. Thesm. 1217; said
to have been introduced (from Lydia) by Sappho, Ath. 635 E, cf. Aristox.
ib. 182 F:—the word was later also used for λύρα, Luc. D. Marin. 1. 4;
Soph. Fr. 228, has πηκταὶ λύραι. 2. a sort of *shepherd's pipe*,
joined of several reeds, like Pan's pipes (σύριγξ), Anth. Plan. 244; σύρειν
π. ἐπὶ χείλεσιν Anth. P. 9. 586. 3. a *cage* or *net* for birds, Opp.

Ixeut. 3. 7. II. in Suid. a *knife*.

πηκτός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. πακτός, ἄ, ὄν: (πήγνυμι I):—*stuck in*, *fixed*, ἔγχος
ἐν χθονί Soph. Aj. 909; hence the death of Ajax was called π. θάνατος,
Phot., Hesych.:—of plants, *planted*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 11. II.

(πήγνυμι II) *well put together*, *compact*, *built*, opp. to αὐτόγυος, of
wood-work, ἄστρον Il. 10. 353, Od. 13. 32, Hes. Op. 431 (as being
formed of three pieces of wood, Voss Virg. G. 1. 169); π. ἔδος a chair of
several pieces, h. Hom. Cer. 196; π. κλίμαξ Eur. Phoen. 489; π. λύρα
Soph. Fr. 228:—*solid*, *firm*, opp. to ἀπηκτος, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5, cf.
Diosc. 5. 114. 2. πηκτή, ἡ, a sort of *net* or *cage* set to catch birds,
Ar. Av. 528, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 8; cf. πηκτίς 3.

3. τὰ πακτά τῶν
δωμάτων, the *barriers of the house*, the door, Eur. Fr. 991 (parodied in
Ar. Ach. 479). III. (πήγνυμι III) *congealed*, *curdled*, γάλα
Eur. Cycl. 190; πακτά, ἡ, *cream-cheese*, Theocr. 11. 20, Anth. P. 6. 55;
ἄλς π. salt *obtained from brine*, Nic. Al. 518:—*frozen*, ὕδατα Plat. Tim.
59 C; ὕδωρ τὸ μὲν ῥέον τὸ δὲ πακτόν Tim. Loer. 99 C. 2. *capable*
of being *solidified*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 6 sq.; cf. ἀπηκτος.

Πηλαγόνες, οἱ, v. sub πηλόγονος.

πήλαι, v. sub πάλλω.

πηλαῖος, α, ον, (πηλός) *made of clay*, πλίνθος Manetho 4. 292. II.

living in mud, of certain fish, Paus. 4. 34, 2.
πηλακίξω, πηλακισμός, in Suid. and E. M. to expl. προπηλακίξω,
-ισμός.—A word πηλαξ is also cited as the Root, cf. πῆλυξ.

πηλαμύς, ὕδος, ἡ, (πηλός) a sort of *tunny*, Lat. *pelamys* (said to be
the young tunny, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 11), Soph. Fr. 446, Phryn. Com.
Mous. 5, Ath. 116 E, 303 B;—still called *palamyde* at Marseilles; cf.
ὑρκνος, καρδύλη, κύβιον.—The fishery was called πηλαμυδεία, ἡ, and
the fishing-ground πηλαμυδεῖον, τό, Strab. 545, 549 (so Coraëis for
πηλαμυδία, -ύδιον).

πήλε, v. sub πάλλω.

Πηλεύς, ὁ; gen. ἔως, Ep. ἦος, Aeol. εὔς: Att. acc. Πηλή restored by
Dind. from Greg. Cor. in Soph. Fr. 434, Eur. Andr. 22:—*Peleus*, son of
Aeacus, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles, prince of the Myrmidons
in Thessaly, Hom., etc.; Πηλέως μάχαιρα, proverb. of unexpected aid,
Schol. Ar. Nub. 1059, Paroemiogr.—Adj. Πηλείος, α, ον, Ep. Πηλήμιος,
η, ον, Il.—Patron. Πηλείδης, ον, Ep. εω, and αο, ὁ, son of *Peleus*, Il.,
etc.; Ep. also Πηληιάδης, Il.; Aeol. Πηλείδας, Pind. P. 6. 22:—also
Πηλείων, ωνος, ὁ, Il.; Πηλείωνάδε to *Peleus' son*, Il. 24. 338. (Com-
monly derived from πηλός; whence the proverb μὴ δεῖν τὸν Οἰνέα
Πηλέα ποιεῖν don't make wine into ditchwater, Ath. 383 C (v. πηλός
fin.); and the jocular name Πηλείων, *Mudson*, as name of a frog, Batr.
209.)

πήληξ, ηκος, ἡ, a *helmet*, *casque*, ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ κροτάφοισι φαεινὴ
σεῖετο πήληξ Il. 13. 805; ἤμυσε κόρη πήλημι βαρυνθέν 8. 308; π.
ἰππόκομος 16. 797; old Ep. word, used by Ar. Ran. 1017. (Com-
monly derived from πάλλω, πήλαι, from the nodding of the plume,
v. Il. 16. 797.)

Πηλιός, ἄδος, ἢ, *Pelian*, of or from Mount Pelion, *μελίη* II. 16. 143, etc.

πηλίκος [ἴ], η, ον, interrog. of τηλίκος, ἤλικος, *how great or large?* Lat. *quantus?* πηλίκη τίς ἐστίν ἢ γραμμῆ; Plat. Meno 82 D, cf. 83 E; πηλίκον τινά οἴεσθε μέγεθος; Eubul. Πάμφ. 3; after τηλικούτος, Dem. 432. 22:—with the Art., ὁ πηλίκος; *quantulus?* Babr. 69. 4. II. of what age, π. ἡσθ', ὅθ' ὁ Μῆδος ἀφίκετο; Xenophon. ap. Ath. 54 F; of a certain age, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 6, 8.—Adv. —κως, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 19.—Properly, πηλίκος refers to *magnitude*, πόσος to *quantity*, Nicom. Arithm. I. 2; πόσα καὶ πηλικά Polyb. I. 2, 8.

πηλικότης, ἢ, *magnitude*, opp. to quantity (*ποσότης*), Schol. Ar. Pl. 377, etc.

πηλίνος, η, ον, and in Dio Chr. I. 646 ος, ον: (*πηλός*):—of clay, Lat. *fictilis*, Isocr. Epist. 10; ἀνδριάς π. Arist. Metaph. 6. 10, 10; οἱ πηλίνου clay figures, Dem. 47. 15; π. ὀξύ a pointed case of clay, Arist. H. A. 5. 24.

Πήλιον, Dor. Πάλιον, τό, *Pelion*, a mountain in Thessaly, Hom., Hes., Pind., etc.: also a town in Thessaly, II.—Adj. Πηλιάς (v. sub voce); Πηλιώτις, ἴδος, ον or at the foot of Pelion, Eur. Med. 484; Πηλιωτικός, ἢ, ὄν, Soph. Fr. 166; Πηλιακός, ἢ, ὄν, Anth. Plan. 110.

πηλοβάτης [ἄ], ον, ὁ, *mud-walker*, name of a frog in Batr.

πηλογενής, ἐς, =sq., Byz.

πηλόγονος, ον, *born from clay*: in Call. Jov. 3, the giants are called πηλόγονοι, =γηνεῖς, *earthborn*, for which Hesych. seems to have read Πηλαγόνες, which is cited as meaning *Pelagonians* in Steph. B. and Suid.

πηλόδετος, ον, *joined with clay*, Greg. Naz.

πηλοδομέω, to build of clay, Anth. P. 10. 4 and 5.

πηλόδομος, ον, *clay-built*, τοῖχοι Anth. P. 9. 662.

πηλοεργίη, ἢ, Ion. for πηλουργία.

πηλόομαι, Pass. to be covered with clay: to wallow in mire, Plut. 2. 831 A, 980 E, Luc., etc.

πηλοπατέω, to walk on clay or mud, Schol. Ar. Pax 1148.

πηλοπατίδες, αἰ, *mud-treaders*, ἀρβύλαι π. a kind of boots with thick soles, Hipp. Art. 828; Galen mentions a v. l. πηλοβατίδες.

πηλοπλάθος [ἄ], ὁ, a potter, Luc. Prom. I, v. Müller Archæol. d. K. § 72.

πηλοπλαστέω, to mould of clay, Eccl.

πηλόπλαστος, ον, *moulded of clay*, π. σπέρμα, of a man, Aesch. Fr. 373.

Πηλοπλάτων [ἄ], ὁ, *Mud-plato*, nickname of the sophist Alexander, Philostr. 570.

πηλοποιέω, to make muddy, χθόνα Lyc. 473, E. M.

πηλοποιητικός and πηλοποικός, f. l. for πιλοπ—.

πηλοποιία, ἢ, a making of clay, Eust. Opusc. 189. 88, etc.

πηλοποιός, ὁ, =πηλοπλάθος, Alex. Aphr. Probl. I. 49.

πηλός (which form remains unchanged in Dor., Phryn. 55), ὁ; also ἢ, Lob. Phryn. 55:—*clay, earth*, such as was used by the mason and potter, Lat. *lutum*, Hdt. 2. 36, 136, Soph. Fr. 432, Ar. Av. 839, 1143, Thuc. 2. 76, Plat. Theaet. 147 A; πηλὸν ὀργόζειν Eur. Προσπ. 5:—*metaph. the clay or matter from which man was made*; no doubt from the legend of Prometheus, whence Call. calls man ὁ π. ὁ Προμηθεύς, Fr. 87, cf. 133, Ar. Av. 686, and v. πηλόπλαστος.—But, 2. πηλός was sometimes used merely for βόρβορος or ἰλύς, *mud, mire*, as *lutum* for *coenuni*, Hdt. 2. 5., 4. 28, Ar. Vesp. 248, Thuc. 2. 4, etc.; proverb., ἔξω κομίζειν πηλοῦ πόδα Aesch. Cho. 697; κάσις πηλοῦ ξύνουρος, i. e. dust, Id. Ag. 495:—*used for mortar*, LXX (Gen. 11. 3). II. in Poets also, *thick or muddy wine, wine lees*, Soph. Fr. 928; v. Πηλεύς fin., and cf. Casaub. et Schweigh. ad Ath. 383 C; (hence punningly connected with κάπηλος); and in late Poets even for οἶνος, Tryph. 349, Anth. P. 11. 27. (Cf. προ-πηλακίζω; Lat. *palus*.)

πηλότροφος, ον, *reared in mud or soft soil*, Opp. C. 1. 288.

πηλουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) a worker in clay, Luc. Prom. 2, LXX (Sap. 15. 7):—πηλουργέω, to work in clay, Eccl.:—πηλουργία, Ion. πηλοεργίη, ἢ, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. I. 6, Epiphan.

Πηλούσιον, τό, a town on the coast of Egypt bordering on Arabia, Hdt.:—Adj., τὸ Πηλουσιακὸν στ. Strab. 801, etc.:—in Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 40, ἢ Πηλούσιος ἑορτή (in Egypt) is expl. *muddy*.

πηλοφορέω, to carry clay, Ar. Av. 1142, Eccl. 310.

πηλοφόρος, ον, *carrying clay*, Poll. 7. 130, Suid.

πηλοφύρματος, ον, *kneaded of clay*, ἄνθρωποι Manass. Amat. 4. 18.

πηλόχυτος, ον, *moulded of clay*, θάλαμοι π., of swallows' nests, Anth. P. 10. 16.

πηλύξ, =ραγάς, a rent, cleft, Hesych., Phot.

πηλώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like clay, clayey, muddy, of places, Thuc. 6. 101, Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 8, etc.; of persons, *dirty*, Plat. Phaedo 113 B.

πηλώεις, ἐσσα, ἐν, poet. for πηλώδης, Opp. II. 4. 520, Nonn. D. 2. 59.

πήλωσις, ἢ, a wallowing in mire, Plut. 2. 166 A, ubi v. Wyttentb.

πήμα, τό, remaining unchanged in Dor.:—poet. word, *suffering, misery, calamity, woe, bane*, Hom., Hes., Pind., and Trag., both in sing. and pl.; κακὸν π., Od. 5. 179; π. κακοῖο 3. 152; π. δυνῆς 14. 338; π. τῆς ἀτης Soph. Aj. 363; π. θεὸς Δαναοῖσι κυλίνδει II. 17. 658; τοῖσι π. πῆμα κυλίνδεται Od. 2. 163, cf. II. 11. 347; ἡμῖν πῆματα πολλὰ θέσαν 15. 721; τοὶ πῆμα τὸδ' ἠγαγον οὐρανίωτες 24. 547; πημάτων ἔξω πόδα ἔχειν Aesch. Pr. 263; πῆματα ἐπὶ πῆμασι Soph. Ant. 593; πῆμ' ἐπὶ πῆματι κείται, i. e. iron upon iron, the sword forged upon the anvil, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67, cf. 68. II. in Hom. often of persons, a bane, calamity, ὅς μιν ἔτικτε π. πῆμα γενέσθαι Τρωσὶ II. 22. 421, cf. 3. 50, 160., 6. 282, Soph. O. T. 379.

πημαίνω: fut. ἄνω Soph. Aj. 1314, O. C. 837, Ion. —ανέω II. 24. 781: aor. ἐπήμηνα II., Att.:—Med., fut. πημανοῦμαι Ar. Ach. 842 (but as πημανοῦμενος occurs in pass. sense in Soph. Aj. 1155, Elmsl. and L. Dind. read πημανεῖ τις or τι, in Ar.): ἔρ. aor. πημήναντο Q. Sm.:—Pass., aor.

pass. ἐπημάνθη, v. infr. To bring into misery, plunge into ruin, undo, and, in milder sense, to grieve, distress, Hom., Hes., and Trag.; π. Τρωάς τε καὶ Ἔκτορα II. 15. 42; [Ἄορκος] ἀνθρώπους π. Hes. Th. 232, cf. Theogn. 689; π. τὴν γῆν to damage it, Hdt. 9. 13; ἀτρακτος π. τινά Soph. Tr. 715; ὑγρότης π. τὰ ὄμματα Arist. Probl. 31. 5:—absol. to do mischief, II. 24. 751; ὑπὲρ ὄρκια πημήνειαν might work mischief in transgression of oaths, 3. 299; (for which Q. Sm. has ὄρκια πημήνασθαι to violate one's oaths, 13. 379):—Pass. to suffer hurt or harm, οὐδέ τις οὖν μοι νῆων πημάνθη Od. 14. 255, cf. 8. 563, Aesch. Pr. 334, etc.; ἴσθι πημανοῦμενος wilt suffer woe, Soph. Aj. 1155.—Poet. word, used also by Hdt. l. c., Plat. Rep. 364 C, Legg. 862 A, 932 E, 933 E, and in late Prose.

πημαντέος, α, ον, possible to be injured, Theogn. 689.

πημονή, ἢ, (πήμων) a form of πῆμα, used freely in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 237, 276, 306, Soph. Tr. 1189, etc.; used also in a treaty in Thuc. 5. 18.

πήμος, intert. Adv. when? Hdn. π. μον. λ. 19, Hesych.; cf. ἦμος, τῆμος.

πημοσύνη, ἢ, =πημονή, πῆμα, Aesch. Pr. 1058, Eur. Fr. 902. 3.

πήμων, ον, *baneful*, Orph. H. 1. 31; cf. ἀπήμων.

πηνάομαι, =πηνίζομαι, only in Phot. s. v. πηνώμενον (which is written πηνόμενον against the alphab. order).

Πηνελόπεια, ἢ, *Penelope*, daughter of Icarus, wife of Ulysses, Od. 24. 195, etc.; Πηνελόπη, first in Hdt. 2. 145, Ar. Thesm. 547; Dor. Πᾶνελόπᾶ, Anth. P. 6. 289. (Her name is connected with the mythic tale of the web (πήνη, πηνίον), as if *Spinster*, v. Od. 19. 138–150.)

πηνέλοψ, Aeol. and Dor. πᾶν-, οπος, ὁ, a kind of duck with purple stripes, prob. *Anas Penelopé*, Alcae. 81, Ibyc. 7, Ar. Av. 298, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 16:—in Ibyc., Bgk. reads ποικιλοπανέλοπες (metri grat.).

πήνη, ἢ, like πηνίον, the thread on the bobbin in the shuttle, the woof, and in pl. the web, Eur. Hec. 471, Ion 197. II. the bobbin or spool, like πηνίον, Anth. P. 6. 160. (Cf. πῆνος, πηνίον, πηνίζομαι, Πην-ελύπεια; Lat. *pannus*; Slav. o-pon-a (*velum*); Goth. *fana* (*βάκος*); O. H. G. *fano* (*linteum*)).

πηνήκη, πηνηκίζω, v. sub πηνίκη.

πηνίζομαι, Dor. πᾶνίσδομαι: Dep.: (πήνη):—to wind thread off a reel for the woof, Philyll. Incert. 11; generally, to wind off a reel, Theocr. 18. 32.

πηνίκα; interrog. Adv., correl. to τηνίκα and ἦνίκα, properly at what point of time? at what hour? Lat. *quoto hora?* Luc. Soloec. 5, cf. Lob. Phryn. 50, (whereas πότε asks vaguely, when?); πηνίκα μάλιστα; about what o'clock is it? Plat. Crito init., cf. Aeschin. 2. 16, Plut. Cato Mi. 13; so, πηνίκα ἄττα; at about what hour? Ar. Av. 1514; in full, πηνίκα ἐστὶ τῆς ἡμέρας; Ib. 1498; π. τῆς νυκτός; Anon. ap. Suid. 2. in indirect questions, ἐρωτᾷ, π. δεῖπνόν ἐστι Menand. Ὀργ. 3. II. generally, for πότε; Dem. 329. 23, Philostr. 165, Luc. Timo 4, etc. 2. so, in an indirect question, φυλάττει πηνίκα ἔσεσθε μεστοί Dem. 328. 6.

πηνίκη, ἢ, false hair, a wig, Ar. in Meineke Fr. Com. I. p. 1176, Luc.; acc. to Phot., different from ἐντριχον and προκόμιον; but v. Poll. 2. 30.—For πηνίκη, πηνήκη or φενάκη are constant v. ll., as in Luc. D. Meretr. 5. 3., II. 4., 12. 5, etc.; and the following derivatives make it prob. that πηνίκη is only another form for φενάκη.

πηνικίζω, like φενακίζω, to cheat, gull, Hesych., Suid.; πηνηκίζω Cratin. Incert. 49:—πηνικίσμα, τό, a cheat, Hesych.; πηνικίσμασιν should prob. be restored for πηκόσμασιν, in the sense of false hair, Hipp. 55. 30.

πηνίον, Dor. πανίον, τό, Dim. (in form only) of πῆνος or πήνη, the bobbin or spool on which the woof is wound (στρακτος, εἰς δὲ εἰλείται ἢ κροκή Hesych.), πηνίον ἐφέλουσα πάρεκ μίτον II. 23. 762; in pl., τὰ τροχαῖα πανία Anth. P. 6. 288, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 5, Anth. P. 6. 285, Dict. of Antiqu. p. 1101. II. a kind of moth, *Phalaena geometra*, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 9, cf. Suid. III. an ornament put on cakes, Poll. 6. 79, Hesych.

πηνίσμα, τό, (πηνίζω) the woof on the spool, Anth. P. 6. 283; ἰστότονα π. (Eur. ap.) Ar. Ran. 1315.

πηνίτις, ἴδος, ἢ, the weaver, i. e. Athena, Ael. N. A. 6. 57; Dor. πανίτιδα in Anth. P. 6. 289,—ubi male πανάτιδι.

πηνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) thread-like, Paus. ap. Eust. 884. 17.

πῆνος, ὁ, a web, Hesych.

πηξί-θάλαττα, ἢ, she that freezes the sea, Com. Anon. 276.

πήξις, ἐως, ἢ, (πήγνυμι) a fixing, putting together, esp. of woodwork, Plat. Polit. 280 D. II. fixedness, solidity, πῆξιν λαβεῖν Chrysipp. ap. Stob. 103. 22, cf. Diod. 1. 7. 2. coagulation, congelation, freezing, Hipp. Aër. 285, Plat. Phileb. 32 A; caused by cold, as τῆξις, διάχυσις, ζέσις by heat, Arist. Meteor. 4. 5, 2 sq., Gen. et Cor. 2. 3, 6, al.; γάλακτος Diod. 4. 81.

πήσις, οὐ, ὁ, Dor. πῦσις, which became the common form (hence in Nic. Th. 3):—a kinsman by marriage, Lat. *affinis*, II. 3. 163, Od. 8. 581., 10. 441., 23. 120, Hes. Op. 343. (πέ-πᾶ-μαι, the πηοί being ἐπίκτητοι συγγενεῖς, Eust. 134. 43, cf. Callicrat. ap. Stob. 485. 30, Eur. Andr. 641.)

πησοσύνη, ἢ, relationship by marriage, Ar. Rh. 1. 48.

πήρα, Ion. πήρη, ἢ, a leathern pouch for victuals, etc., a wallet, scrip, slung over the shoulders, Lat. *pera*, Od. 13. 437., 17. 197, 357, 411, 466, Ar. Pl. 298, Fr. 298.

πηρίδιον [ἴ], τό, Dim. of πήρα, Ar. Nub. 923, Fr. 410.

πηρίν or πηρίς, ἴνος, ἢ, the scrotum, Nic. Th. 583; v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., Anecd. Oxon. 2. 248, Hesych.:—but πηρίνα, ἢ, =περίνεον, Galen. Lex.

πηρόδετος, ον, binding a wallet, ἰμάς Anth. P. 9. 150.

πηρομελής, ἐς, disabled in the limbs, maimed, Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 5. 40,

πῆρος, ἡ, ὄν, *disabled in a limb, maimed*, Lat. *mancus*, αἱ δὲ χολωσάμενοι πῆρον θέσαν [the Muses] made him *helpless*, Il. 2. 599, ubi v. Schol.; πῆρος ὁ μὲν γυίοις, ὁ δ' ἄρ' ὕμμασι Anth. P. 9. 11; πῆρα τὰ σκέλεα Hipp. 647. 46. 2. of the mind, Simon. Iamb. 6. 22; ἀμβλεῖς καὶ π. Philo I. 624; π. τῷ νῷ Schol. Ar. Pl. 48; πῆροι οἱ λογαμοὶ Luc. Amor. 46.

πῆρος, Dor. πᾶρος, εὐς, τό, *loss of strength or dotage*, Alcae. 95. πῆρω, (πῆρος) *to lame, maim, mutilate*, esp. in the limbs, Ar. Ran. 622; ἐὰν παῖδας ὄντας πῆρωσιν τις Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 3; π. τὸ σκέλος τινὶ Hipp. Art. 826, etc.:—mostly in Pass., τὸ σκέλος πεπηρωμένος Dem. 247. 12; πεπῆρωται τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Arist. H. A. 9. 34, 5; so of moles, *to be defective in point of eyes*, Ib. 1. 9, 4., 4. 8, 2; the seal is said to be ὡσπερ πεπηρωμένον τετράπουν Ib. 2. 1, 14; etc.; τὸ πῆρωθὲν ἐν τῇ ὑατέρᾳ Id. G. A. 2. 8, 24, etc. 2. generally, *to incapacitate*, πῆρουν τινα δι' ὀργὴν Plat. Phaedr. 257 A:—Pass., πεπηρωμένος πρὸς ἀρετὴν *incapacitated for reaching virtue*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 4; πρὸς τὴν γυνῶσιν Sext. Emp. M. 7. 55, cf. 298; πρὸς καρπογονίαν Theophr. C. P. 1. 5, 5.

πῆρωδης, ες, *maimed*, Hesych. πῆρωμα, τό, *a mutilated or imperfect animal*, opp. to τέλειον, Arist. de An. 2. 4, 9., 3. 9, 9. II. = πῆρωσις, Id. Metaph. 6. 9, 5, G. A. 2. 7, 16.

πῆρωνῦμος, ὄν, (πῆρα, ὄνομα) *named after a wallet*, Tzetz. Lyc. πῆρωσις, ἡ, *a being maimed in the limbs or senses, mutilation, imperfection*, Hipp. Art. 827, Plat. Legg. 874 E, 925 E, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 13, etc.; π. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν Plut. 2. 633 C, Luc. D. Marin. 2. 4; (and absol. *blindness*, Plut. 2. 791 D, Luc. Dom. 29); τῆς ἀκοῆς Plut. 2. 167 C; in pl., Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 3., 7. 5, 1. 2. of the mind, Crates Θηβ. 1. 7.

πῆσις, πῆσσομαι, late forms for πείσις, πείσσομαι (from πάσχω). πῆσσω, Att. πῆττω, late form for πῆγνυμι, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 247, (κατα-) Strab. 194, Dion. H. 3. 22: impf. ἔπῆσαον Ath. 534 C:—Pass. πῆττομαι Strab. 629, cf. 307.

πῆχιζω, *to measure by the cubit*, Symm. V. T.:—πῆχισμα, τό, *a cubit-measure*, Ib.; πῆχισμός, οὐ, ὁ, Eccl.; πῆχίσκος, ὁ, Suid.

πῆχιαῖος, α, ὄν, *a cubit long*, Hdt. 2. 48, 78, Hipp. Fract. 757, Plat. Phaedo 96 E, etc.

πῆχιαλὲς ἱμάτιον, τό, Ion. word, = παρυφές, Poll. 7. 53. πῆχυσ, α, ὄν, = πῆχιαῖος, Ar. Rh. 3. 1207; π. χρόνος (as we say) 'but a span,' Mimnerm. 2; cf. Lob. Phryn. 494. II. as Subst., = τροπωτήρ, Ar. Rh. 1. 379, cf. E. M. 671. 8.

πῆχύνομαι, Med. *to take into one's arms, embrace*, χεῖρεσσι Rhian. in Anth. P. 12. 121, Opp. H. 4. 286, Nonn. D. 9. 30:—Ar. Rh. 4. 972 uses the Act. πῆχύνω in similar sense, cf. Nonn. D. 25. 177.

πῆχυς, εὐς, ὁ: gen. pl. πῆχεων, in late writers contr. πῆχῶν, Lob. Phryn. 246:—*the fore-arm*, from the wrist to the elbow, Lat. *ulna*, Hipp. 751 C, 752 A sq., Poll. 2. 140; opp. to βραχίον, Plat. Tim. 75 A, Xen. Eq. 12, 5:—in Poets, generally, *the arm*, ἀμφὶ δὲ δὴν φίλον υἶδν ἐχεύατο πῆχεε λευκῶ Il. 5. 314, cf. Od. 17. 38., 23. 240; λευκὸν ἀντεῖνασα π. Bacchyl. 24, cf. Eur. Or. 1466; λαιὸν ἔπαυε π. Id. Heracl. 728; metaph., οἶνὰς .. θαλερῶ ἐπορέξατο πῆχει αἰθέρος Ion Chius 1. 5 Bgk. II. *the centre-piece, which joined the two horns of an ancient bow*, τὸν ῥ' [τὸν ὀστῶν] ἐπὶ πῆχει ἐλῶν .. εἴλκεν νευρῆν Od. 21. 419; ὁ δὲ τόξου πῆχυν ἀνελκεν Il. 11. 375., 13. 583. III. in pl., *the horns or sides of the tyre*, opp. to ζυγόν the bridge, Hdt. 4. 192 (where they are made of the horns of the ὄρυσ, a kind of antelope); πῆχεις ἐναρμόσας καὶ ζυγώσας Luc. D. Deor. 7. 4: but πῆχυς seems also to be = ζυγόν, *the cross-piece or bridge in which the horns were fitted*, and the strings fixed with κόλλοις, v. Artemo ap. Ath. 637 C, et ibi Schweigh.

IV. in the balance, *the beam*, Theol. Arithm. 29, C. I. 123. 32. V. as a measure of length, *the distance from the point of the elbow to that of the little finger*, Lat. *cubitus* or *ulna*, *a cubit* or *ell*, properly containing 24 δάκτυλοι, or 6 palms (παλασταί), or 18½ inches, Poll. 2. 158; this is called the π. μέτριος by Hdt. 1. 178; ἰδιωτικὸς or κοινός by Schol. Luc. Catapl. 16; from which Hdt. l. c. distinguishes the π. βασιλῆος as longer by three δάκτυλοι, so that the Royal or Persian cubit = 27 δάκτυλοι or 20½ inches, cf. 7. 117; the Samian and Egyptian being nearly the same as this last, cf. Hdt. 2. 149, 168, Luc. l. c., cf. Böckh Metrol. p. 212:—later, the cubit was lengthened to about two feet, except that in measuring wood and stone the old size was retained, ὁ πῆχυς τοῦ πριστικῶ ξύλου and πῆχυς λιθικὸς being always 1½ feet, Hero; cf. Böckh l. c. 2. *a cubit-rule*, as we say 'a foot-rule,' Ar. Ran. 799; π. ἀκαμπῆς Anth. P. 6. 204, cf. Anth. Plan. 223, 224. VI. *an angle*, Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 150. VII. πῆχεις, οἱ, *dwarfs* represented in pictures as playing round the Nile, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 6, Philostr. 769. (Cf. Skt. *bāh-us*, Zd. *bāz-us* (the arm); O. Norse *bóg-r* (armus).)

πῆ, v. Π. πιάζω, Dor. and late Att. for πιέζω, q. v. πῆαίνω, fut. πῆανῶ Aesch. Theb. 587: aor. ἐπῆα Id. Ag. 276, Hipp. 609. 9; roct. πῆα Id. Pind. N. 9. 55; later ἐπῆα Diog. L. 1. 83:—Pass., fut. πῆανθήσομαι LXX (Prov. 11. 25, al.): aor. ἐπῆανθην Theocr. 17. 126, (κατ-) Ael.; but aor. ἐπῆαθην (συν-) Hipp. 1228 G (unless this be from πιάζω; but then it must be written ἐπέσθην, for the form in a is Dor.): pf. πεπῆασμαι (κατα-) Plat. Legg. 807 B, cf. Ael. N. A. 13. 25: (πῆαν). *To make fat, fatten*, Lat. *saginare*, τὸ σῶμα Hipp. l. c.; ἡ γῆ π. τὰ βοτὰ Eur. Cycl. 333; π. τὰς ὕς Arist. II. A. 8. 21, 6; π. χθόνα *to fatten or enrich the soil*, of a dead man, Aesch. Theb. 557; so, πῆαναν καπνῶν, of bodies being burnt, Pind. l. c.:—Pass. *to be or become fat*, Simon. Iamb. 6. 6, Plat. Legg. 807 A, Arist., etc.; π. ὁ στάχυς Theocr. 10. 47. II. metaph., 1. *to increase, enlarge, plump*, πλοῦτον Pind. P. 4. 267; μυχούς πόλιος Xenophan. 2. 22 Bgk. 2. *to make wanton, ἀλλ' ἢ σ' ἐπί-*

ἀνέν τις .. φάτις Aesch. Ag. 276:—Pass. *to wax fat and wanton*, πῆασσε, πῆαίνου Ib. 1669; ἔχθεσιν πῆαίνεσθαι *to batten on quarrels*, Pind. P. 2. 101. 3. *to cherish, cheer*, ἵππον .. π. ὁ τοῦ δεσπότου ὀφθαλμῶς ar. Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 4; π. ἐὴν φρένα Opp. H. 5. 372; μέλος Ib. 620; μάτακα Anth. P. 5. 294.—Rare in Prose. [only in Greg. Naz.]

πῆαλέος, α, ὄν, roct. for πῆαν, Hipp. 598. 27, Anth. P. 6. 190, 299, Artemid. 1. 46, etc.:—in Hipp. 649. 42 also πῆαλος, ὄν; but Hesych. cites this form in the sense of παράλευκος.

πῆανσις, εὐς, ἡ, *fatness*, Achmes Onir. 239. πῆαντήριος, α, ὄν, *fattening*: τὰ π. *fattening food*, Hipp. 418. 26. πῆαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., Apollon. Lex. s. v. πῆα εἶργα.

πῆαρ, τό, indecl., though Suid. cites dat. πῆαρι: (πῆαν):—*fat*, Ep. and Ion. word, βοῶν ἐκ πῆαρ ἐλέσθαι Il. 11. 550., 17. 659; of men, Hipp. 241. 47. b. *any fatty substance*, π. ἐλαίης Ar. Rh. 4. 1133; π. μελιηδές, prob. *cream*, Anth. P. 9. 224; *the thick juice* of certain trees, Hipp. 245. 19., 672. 37. 2. metaph., like Lat. *uber*, *the cream* of a thing, *the choicest, best*, h. Hom. Ven. 30; π. χθονός, like οὐθαρ ἀρούρης, Anth. P. 9. 555, Lyc. 1060. II. in ἐπεὶ μάλα πῆαρ ὑπ' οὐδας (Od. 9. 135, h. Hom. Ap. 60), πῆαρ is commonly taken as an Adj., the ground is *fat* beneath; but Buttm. suggests πῆαρ ὑπ' οὐδας, *fatness* is beneath the ground, and Nitzsch accepts the suggestion;—it has also been taken as Adj. in Solon 35. 21, πρὶν ἂν ταραξᾶς πῆαρ ἐξέλη γάλα till after churning he has taken out *the fat* milk, i. e. the butter; but here it may be a Subst., has taken *the butter* out of the milk, (ἐξέλη being used with double acc., like ἀφαιρέομαι).

πῆαρός, α, ὄν, *fat, rich*, like πῆαν, Hipp. 241. 45., 242. 5:—written περός in Hipp. Aër. 292, Arist. Probl. 10. 19, etc.

πῆασμα, τό, (πῆαίνω) *that which makes fat*, of a river, π. Βοιωτῶν *bringing fatness and riches to ..*, Aesch. Pers. 806.

πῆασμα, τό, Dor. and late Att. for πῆασμα.

πῆασμός, ὁ, (πῆαίνω) *fatness, fat*, Ael. N. A. 13. 25.

πῆαστήριος, ὄν, = πῆαστήριος, q. v.

πῆακίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (πῆαξ) *growing at or about the spring*, Βοιωταὶ Hipp. Epist. 1278. 12.

πῆακίτις, εσσα, εν, *gushing*, λιβάς Eur. Andr. 116.

πῆακώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *full of springs*, τόποι Plut. Aemil. 14; π. σάρξ, of a woman's breasts, Id. 2. 496 A.

πῆαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, *a spring, fountain, μάχισθον π. ἀμφ' ὀλίγης* Il. 16. 825; γῆ ἐπυδρος πῆαξ Hdt. 4. 198; οὐρείαν πῆακων .. ῥοαῖς Eur. Andr. 285; π. βαγός Anth. P. 6. 238, cf. 158, 334, etc. (Cf. πιδύω, πολυπῆαξ.)

πῆαῶ, = πιδύω, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 10, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 249.

πῆαίτις, εσσα, εν, *rich in springs*, Ἰδη Il. 11. 183.

πῆαίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, = πῆακίτις, Hesych.

πῆαῶ, *to gush forth*, Anth. P. 9. 322., 10. 13; ὀλίγον καὶ πονηρὸν ἐπίδου [τὸ ποτόν] Plut. Aemil. 14; so in Med., Nic. Th. 302; cf. ἐκπιδύομαι. (Acc. to old Gramm. πιδύω, πῆαῶ, πῆαῶ were varieties of the same word, as our *spring* is used in both senses; but it is more prob. from √ΠΙ, v. s. πίνω.)

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in the argument, to press it, insist on, τι Plat. Legg. 965 D, Polyb. 3. 21, 3, etc.

4. to repress, stifle, χόλον ἐν θυμῷ Pind. O. 6. 61; τὸν τύφον Plut. Alc. 4. III. later to lay hold of, ταῦρον .. πιάξας τὰς ὀπλάς by the hoof, Theocr. 4. 35; αὐτὸν τῆς χειρός Act. Ap. 3. 7, cf. Ev. Jo. 7. 30, etc.

πίερα [ῖ], ἡ, pecul. fem. of πίων, fat, rich, mostly of land, ἀρουρα π. Il. 18. 541, Od. 2. 328, etc.; γαῖα Od. 19. 174, cf. Plat. Criti. 111 B, Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 2; Σικελία Pind. N. 1, 21; also, δαῖς πίερα a rich, plenteous meal, Il. 19. 180; of wood, resinous, juicy, Soph. Tr. 766, cf. Hipp. 245. 11, and v. λιπαρός I:—rarely of animals, Arist. H. A. 8. 16, 3. πίξις, ιος, ἡ, in the new Ionic of Hipp., e. g. Fract. 779, Art. 829, for the common πίσις.

Πιερίδες, αἱ, the Pierides, name of the Muses, as haunting Pieria, a district in the North of Thessaly (cf. Müller Lit. of Gr. 1. p. 27), Hes. Sc. 206, Pind. O. 10 (11). 117, P. 1. 27, etc.—The country Πιερία first in Il. 14. 226, Od. 5. 50, Hes. Th. 53; and Adv. Πιερίθην, from Pieria, Hes. Op. h. Hom. Merc. 85:—Adj. Πιερικός, ἡ, ὄν, Hdt. 4. 195, etc.

πίεσιμος, ὄν, (πιέζω) pressing, Gloss. πίσις, εως, ἡ, (πιέζω) a pressing, squeezing, compression, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 25, Meteor. 4. 9, 23; cf. πίξις.

πίεσμα, Dor. and late Att. πίασμα, τό, (πιέζω) anything pressed: whether, the pulpy mass left after pressing, Geop. 20. 28; or, the juice pressed out, Diosc. 1. 106: v. Foës. Oecon. II. = πίσις, δακτύλου πιάσματι Eubnl. Ὀρθ. 1. 11, cf. Anth. P. 12. 41.

πιεσμός, ὄ, = πίσις, Hipp. 241. 40, Eust. 1151. fin.

πιεστός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be pressed, Hipp. Fract. 767.

πιεστήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, a squeezer: a press, Diosc. 4. 76.

πιεστήριος, ὄν, pressing, squeezing, πιαστήριον ὄργανον Heliod. in Schneid. Ed. Phys. 1. p. 467 (ubi male πιατήριον):—πιεστήριον (sc. ὄργανον), τό, a press, Synes. 201 C; Dor. πιαστήριον, Gloss.

πιεστός, ἡ, ὄν, compressible, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 15 sq., Theophr. Fr. 7. 8.

πίεστρον, τό, = πιαστήριον, Hipp. 618. 15, Galen.

πίηεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for πίων, Anth. P. 6. 300.

πίθᾱκη, ἡ, Att. φιδᾱκη, Moer., Phot. (whence this form is to be restored in Ar.); Lacon. πῖσᾱκη: Hesych.: (πίθος):—a sort of wine-cask or jar, Ar. Pl. 546, Ion ap. Ath. 495 B; used for storing figs in, and the like, Dem. 871. 22, cf. Plat. Com. Ποιητ. 3: hence, in Ar. Eq. 792, οἰκεῖν ἐν ταῖς πίθᾱκαις to live in casks, as some of the poor Athenians were forced to do during the Peloponn. war, cf. Thuc. 2. 14, 17; π. ἰατρική a medicine-chest, Galen.—A form πιθακνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Att. φιδᾱκνίς, is cited by Poll. 10. 74, 131; and a Dim. πιθάκνιον, τό, occurs in Eubnl. Incert. 7, Hyperid., Luc., etc. (The word is a Dim. of πίθος, as πολίχνη of πόλις, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1. c.)

πίθᾱκος, Dor. for πίθηκος.

πίθᾱνεύομαι, Dep. = sq., Artemid. 2. 33, Clem. Al. 317, etc.

πίθᾱνολογέω, to bring reasons for persuading or making probable, to use probable arguments, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 4, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 87, Diod. 1. 39.

πίθᾱνολογία, ἡ, the use of probable arguments, as opp. to demonstration (ἀπόδειξις), Plat. Theaet. 163 A, Ep. Col. 2. 4:—ἡ πιθανολογική, the art of doing so, Arr. Epict. 1. 8, 7.

πίθᾱνο-λόγος, ὄν, speaking so as to persuade, Schol. Ar. Ran. 91.

πίθᾱνο-ποιέω, to sharpen the wits of one, Hesych.

πίθᾱνός, ἡ, ὄν, (πίθᾱ, πείθω) calculated to persuade; and so, 1. of persons, persuasive, having the power of persuasion, influential, plausible, esp. of popular speakers, π. τοῖς πολλοῖς Thuc. 6. 35; τῷ δήμῳ παρὰ πολὺ .. πιθανώτατος, of Cleon, Id. 3. 36, cf. 4. 21; π. ἐν ὄλῳ Plat. Gorg. 458 E; πιθανώτατος πάντων ἀνθρώπων Dem. 980 23; πιθανώτεροι οἱ ἀπαίδευτοι τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν ἐν τοῖς ὄχλοις Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 3; πιθανώτατοι οἱ ἐν τοῖς πάθεσιν Id. Poët. 17, 3:—π. καὶ πανουργός Plut. 2. 26 A, etc.:—c. inf., πιθανώτατος λέγειν Plat. Gorg. 479 C; π. περιβαλεῖν τινα κακῷ art at .., Eur. Or. 906; πιθανώτατος στρατηγῆσαι τε καὶ προσαγαγέσθαι App. Hisp. 15, etc.: with a Prep., π. ἐς στρατηγίαν Id. Mithr. 51, cf. Pun. 108, etc. 2. of arguments, Ar. Thesm. 464; λέγειν πιθανώτατ' Id. Eq. 629; λόγος, φωναί π. Plat. Phaedo 88 D, etc.; λόγοι θαυμασίας ὡς π. Dem. 928. 14; τὸ περὶ τοὺς λόγους π. = πιθανότης, Plat. Theaet. 178 E; often in Arist. Rhet., as 1. 2, 10., 2. 18, 1; μόνον ἐφρόντισαν τοῦ π. τοῦ πρὸς αὐτοῦς Id. Metaph. 2. 4, 12, etc. 3. of manners, persuasive, winning, plausible, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 3; τὸ π. ἰσχυρὴν τῆς ἀληθείας ἔχει μείζω Menand. Incert. 78; οὐ π. ἔσχεν τὸ ἦθος Plut. Phoc. 3. 4. of reports, and the like, plausible, specious, credible, probable, likely, Hdt. 1. 214., 2. 123; π. τιτι Plat. Legg. 677 A; c. inf., πιστεύεσθαι πιθανά Id. 782 D:—πιθανόν [ἔστι], c. inf., it is probable that., Arist. Top. 6. 14, 2. 5. of works of art, producing illusion, true to nature, natural, Xco. Mem. 3. 10, 7. II. pass. easy to persuade, credulous, Aesch. Ag. 485, cf. Heind. Plat. Parm. 133 B. 2. obedient, docile, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 16; π. λόγῳ Id. Oec. 13, 9. III. Adv. -νῶς, persuasively, plausibly, Ar. Thesm. 268, Plat. Phaedr. 269 C, al.; Comp. -ώτερον, Id. Phaedo 63 B, Gorg. 456 C.

πίθᾱνότης, ητος, ἡ, persuasiveness, plausibility, of persons, Polyb. 23. 18, 2, Plut. 2. 1040 B; πιθανότητα λαμβόνειν to gain credit and belief, Polyb. 27. 13, 9. 2. of arguments, Plat. Legg. 839 D, Crat. 402 A; π. τινα ἔχει ὁ λόγος Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 15.

πίθᾱνουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, having the faculty of persuasion, Nnmen. ap. Eus. P. E. 729 C:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art or faculty of persuasion, Plat. Soph. 222 C sq.

πίθᾱνουργός, ὄν, making probable, τῶν ἀπιθάνων, Walz Rhett. 7. 218.

πίθᾱνώ, (πιθανός) to make probable, Arist. Rhct. 3. 7, 4.

πίθᾱριον, τό, Dim. of πίθος, Hesych., E. M.

πίθειας, ὄν, ὄ, a meteor shaped like a jar, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 131; called πίθος in Arist. Mund. 4. 24, pitheus in Plin. 2. 22, pithita in Senec. Nat. Quaest. 1. 14.

πίθειών, ὄντος, ὄ, later form of πίθᾱν.

πίθηκ-ἄλωπηξ, εκος, ὄ, ape-fox, an animal, cited from Ael.

πίθηκίος, α, ὄν, of an ape, ape-like, apish, Galen., Snid.

πίθηκίδεὺς, εως, ὄ, a young ape, Ael. N. A. 7. 47.

πίθηκίζομαι, Dep. to play the ape, Schol. Dem. 307. 25; cf. ὑποπιθηκίζω:—a barbarous form ἐπιτήκισε (for ἐπιπιθηκίσει) in Ar. Thesm. 1133.

πίθηκιον, τό, Dim. of πίθηκος, pithecium in Plautus. II. a kind of machine, Math. Vett. 9.

πίθηκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of πίθηκος, Eusc. Opusc. 325. 45.

πίθηκισμός, ὄ, a playing the ape, playing monkey's tricks, like flatterers, Ar. Eq. 887, M. Anton. 9. 37.

πίθηκο-εἰδής, ἐς, ape-like, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 16, Galen.

πίθηκό-μορφος, ὄν, ape-shaped, Lyc. 1000.

πίθηκος [ῖ], Dor. πῖθᾱκος, ὄ, an ape, monkey, Archil. 82. 84, Ar. Ach. 120, Arist. H. A. 2. 8, 1; as fem., πίθηκος μήτηρ Babr. 56; πίθηκον ἐνδομομένην putting on an ape's form, Plat. Rep. 620 C; cf. πίθηξ, πίθᾱν:—as nickname for a trickster, an ape, jacksonapes, Ar. Ach. 907, Av. 440, Ran. 708, etc.; so Demosth. calls Aeschines π. αὐτοτραγικός, 307. 25:—proverb., ἀντὶ λέοντος π. γίγνεσθαι Plat. Rep. 590 B; ὑπὸ τῆς λεοντῆς πίθηκον ὑποστέλλειν Luc. Philops. 5; π. ἐν πορφύρᾳ Diogen. 7. 94; ὄνος ἐν πίθηκοῖς = αἰσχρὸς ἐν αἰσχροῖς, Menand. Πλοκ. 1. 8. II. a sort of σελάχη, Ael. N. A. 12. 27.

Πίθηκούσσα (as if from πίθηκίος), ὄν, αἱ, Ape-islands, two islands on the coast of Campania, Arist. Mirab. 37, Strab. 54, etc.; one of them being specially named Πίθηκούσσα, Pithecusa, Strab. 60, Plin. 3. 12; they are called Πιθήκινοι νῆσοι in Harpocr.

πίθηκο-φάγέω, to eat ape's flesh, Hdt. 4. 194.

πίθηκο-φόρος, ὄν, carrying apes, Luc. Pisc. 47.

πίθηκώδης, ἐς, = πίθηκοειδής, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 31, Ael. N. A. 12. 27.

πίθηξ [ῖ], ηκος, ὄ, = πίθηκος, Zonar.:—also a dwarf, Suid.

πιθήσας, as if from πίθειω, v. sub πείθω.

πίθι, v. sub πίνω.

πίθισκος, ὄ, Dim. of πίθος, Lat. doliolus, prob. 1. Plut. Camill. 20.

πίθιτης [ῖ], ὄν, ὄ, fem. ἴτις, ἰδος, jar-shaped, Diosc. 4. 65; cf. πίθειας.

πίθᾱ-γαστρος, ὄν, pot-bellied, Euthyd. ap. Ath. 116 B, Lob. Phryn. 660.

πίθᾱ-οἴγια, ἡ, (οἴγνυμι) an opening of casks or jars, to taste the new wine, a festival on the 11th of Anthesterion, being the first of the Anthesteria, like the Vinalia of the Romans, Plut. 2. 655 E (ubi mendose πιθουρία), 735 D:—also πιθούγια, τά, Eust. 1363. 26.

πίθος [ῖ], ὄ, a wine-jar of the largest kind (cf. ἀμφορεύς), Il. 24. 527, Od. 2. 340, Hes. Op. 368; not like our cask, for it was of earthenware, π. κεράμινος Hdt. 3. 96 (cf. Ar. Pax 703, Plat. Lach. 187 B, Gorg. 493 A); having a wide mouth, Od. 23. 305; covered with a close-fitting lid, Hes. Op. 98. Croesus sent silver πίθοι to the Delphic temple, Hdt. 1. 51. 2. proverbs, εἰς τὸν τετραμῆνον πίθον ἀντλεῖν of the task of the Danaïds, i. e. of labour in vain, Xen. Oec. 7, 40, cf. Luc. Hermot. 61, D. Mort. 11. 4; applied to a leaky memory, Plat. Gorg. 493 B; to largesses made by demagogues, Arist. Pol. 6. 5, 7, cf. Oec. 1, 6:—bnt, ἐκ πίθᾱ ἀντλεῖς you have wine to drink, Theocr. 10. 13; ἐν πίθῳ ἡ κεραμεία γιγνομένη, of one who attempts a difficult work without going through elementary instruction, Plat. Lach. 187 B, cf. Ar. Fr. 81:—ζωὴ πίθου, a Cynic's life, like that of Diogenes, Paroemiogr.:—π. φρενῶν a cask full of wit, C. I. 5868. II. = πίθειας, v. sub voce. (Acc. to Butt. = φίδος, whence also Lat. fidelia: akin also to our butt, Germ. Bütte, Butte.)

πίθᾱδης, ἐς, (εἰδῶς) like a jar or cask, Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 3.

πίθᾱν, ὄ, a little ape, Babr. 56. 4: used of a flatterer, Pind. P. 2. 132, cf. Sostrat. ap. Enst. 1665. 53.

πίθᾱν, ὄντος, ὄ, (πίθος) a cellar, Pherecr. Πεταλ. 5, Eupol. Δημ. 29; πιθῶν in Diod. 13. 83, Anth. P. 9. 403, Geop. 6. 12, 3; cf. Lob. Phryn. 166.

πιθῶν, part. aor. 2 of πείθω, Pind. P. 3. 50.

πικέριον, τό, = βούτυρον, Hipp. 614. 10, etc.: said to be a Phrygian word, Erotian. p. 312.

πικρα, ἡ, an antidote, cited from Alex. Trall.

πικράζω, = sq., Epict. in Stob. 31. 28, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 211:—Pass. to taste bitter, Ib. 2. 51, etc.

πικραίνω, (πικρός) to make sharp or keen, esp. to the taste, π. τὴν κοιλίαν to make it bitter, Apocal. 10. 9:—Pass., τὸ στόμα πικραίνεται Hipp. Acut. 388; opp. to γλυκαίνεσθαι, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 10 (paraphr.). 2. metaph. to embitter, anger, irritate, LXX (Job. 27. 2, etc.); π. τὴν ἀκοήν to affect it harshly, opp. to γλυκαίνω, Dion. II. de Comp. 1. 2:—Pass. to be exasperated, foster bitter feelings, Plat. Legg. 371 D, Theocr. 5. 120; ὁ ζωγράφος πονεῖ τι καὶ π. vexes himself, Antiph. Λημν. 3; π. ἐπὶ τιτι LXX (Ex. 16. 20). 3. of style, to make harsh or rugged, διάλεκτον Dion. H. de Dem. 55, cf. 34.

πικραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to bitterness:—Adv., πικραντικῶς διατίθεσθαι Sext. Emp. M. 7. 367.

πικράς, ἄδος, ἡ, name of the plant ἀνδρόσακες, Diosc. 3. 150.

πικρασμός, ὄ, bitterness: bitter feeling, Aquil. et Symm. V. T.

πικρία, ἡ, bitterness, 1. of taste, Arist. Plant. 2. 10, 1, Theophr. H. P. 6. 10, 7, Plut. 2. 897 A, LXX (Jer. 15. 17, etc.). 2. of temper, τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς ψυχῆς π. Dem. 580. 1, cf. 795. 7., 1482. 21, etc.; ἡ ἐπὶ τιτι π. Polyb. 15. 4, 11; πρὸς τινα Plut. Cor. 15; λόγος π. ἔχων μεμυγμένην χάριτι Id. Lyc. 19.

πικρίδιος, α, ὄν, somewhat bitter, σῦκα Ath. 78 A.

πικρίζω, to be or taste bitter, Strab. 498, Clem. Al. 893.

πικρίς, ἴδος, ἤ, a bitter herb, perh. *succory, endive*, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 8, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 4.

πικρό-γάμος, ον, miserably married, Od. 1. 266., 4. 346., 17. 137.

πικρό-γλωσσος, ον, of sharp or bitter tongue, ἀραί Aesch. Theb. 787.

πικρο-θάνατος, ον, with bitter death, Byz.

πικρό-θύμος, ον, of bitter spirit, Manass. Chron. 3615. Adv. -μωσ, Byz.

πικρό-καρπος, ον, bearing bitter fruit, Aesch. Theb. 693, Manass. Chron. 4317.

πικρολογία, ἤ, bitterness of language, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 3.

πικρο-λόγος, ον, speaking bitter things, γλώσσα Epigr. Gr. praef. 288 c. 4.

πικρό-λωτος, ον, of the bitter lotus, σπέρμα Galen.

πικρο-ποιός, ον, causing bitterness, Eust. 820. 49, etc.

πικρό-ποτος, ον, bitter to drink, Manass. Chron. 3989.

πικρός, ἄ, ον, poet. also ὄς, ον, Od. 4. 406:—properly (as Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἐχευκῆς has shown, v. sub πεύκη) pointed, sharp, keen, διστός II. 4. 118, al.; βέλεμα 22. 206; γλωχίς Soph. Tr. 681; metaph., γλώσσης πικραῖς κέντραισι Eur. H. F. 1288. II. generally, sharp to the sense:

1. of taste, sharp, pungent, bitter, βίσα II. 11. 846; ἄλμη Od. 5. 323; δάκρυον 4. 153; so of salt-water, opp. to γλυκός, Hdt. 4. 52, cf. 7. 35, Plat. Phileb. 46 C; ἄλμυρος καὶ π. Id. Legg. 705 A; ἀπ' ὀμφακος πικρᾶς Aesch. Ag. 970:—so also of smell, sharp, pungent, Od. 4. 406, cf. Alciphro 3. 59. (This sense prevails in the derived and compd. words.)

2. of feeling, sharp, keen, ὠδίνες II. 11. 271, Soph. Tr. 41.

3. of sound, sharp, piercing, shrill, ὀμωγή Soph. Ph. 189; φθόγγος Id. O. C. 1610; γόαι, ὄδυμα Eur. Phoen. 883, al.; ὄψ Ar. Pax 805.

III. metaph., 1. of things, harsh, cruel, hateful, Αἴγυπτος Od. 17. 448, cf. Soph. Ph. 355; τελευτά Pind. I. 7 (6). 69, cf. Aesch. Ag. 745; τιμωρία, ἀγών, δῦαι, χεῖμα, etc., Aesch. Pers. 473, Soph. Aj. 1239, etc.; μοναρχία, νόμοι Aesch. Theb. 881, Ar. Av. 1045; λόγοι Eur. Hel. 482; οὐδὲν τῆς ἀνάγκης πικρότερον Antipho 116. 42; πικρὸν καὶ κακόηδες οὐδὲν ἐστὶ πολίτευμα ἐμόν Dem. 263. 1; c. inf., μὴ λίαν πικρὸν εἰπεῖν ἢ Id. 16. 21.

2. of persons, harsh, bitter, malignant, γλυκὸν ὦδε φίλοις ἐχθροῖσι δὲ πικρὸν Solon 12. 5, cf. Theogn. 301, Aesch. Cho. 234, Eum. 152, etc.; ἐς τινα Hdt. 1. 123; absol., Aesch. Pr. 739, Theb. 941, Dem. 784. 2, etc., cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 2, Eth. N. 4. 5, 10; in Com. of old men, σκυθρός, π., φειδωλός Menand. Ἀδ. 13, cf. Incert. 229, 272:—but, π. θεοῖς hateful to them, Soph. Ph. 254; so, π. πολίταις Eur. Med. 224, cf. Supp. 1222; also, ἐμοὶ π. τέθνηκεν ἢ κείνοισ γλυκός his death is matter of sorrow to me, Soph. Aj. 966.

3. embittered, sorrowing, πικρὰ ὄρνις Id. Ant. 424. B. Comp. -ότερος Aesch. Supp. 875; Sup. -ότατος Pind. I. 7. 68, Eur. Hec. 772, etc.

C. Adv. πικρῶς, harshly, bitterly, cruelly, Aesch. Pr. 195, Soph. O. C. 994; π. ἐξετάζειν Dem. 26. 3., 315. 5; π. ἔχειν τι, πρὸς τινα Id. 145. 28., 1477. 7; π. φέρειν τι, Lat. aegerrime, Eur. Ion 610, cf. Andr. 190; Comp. -ότερον, Menand. Monost. 659, etc.; Sup. -ότατα Polyb. 1. 72, 3. [Ἔ in Hom. and Ep.; but ἔ often in Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 473, Ag. 970, Soph. Aj. 500, and in Theocr. 8. 74:—therefore is not long by nature as in μικρός, though the Comp. and Sup. are always formed in -ότερος, -ότατος, as if it were so.]

πικρότης, ητος, ἤ, pungency, of taste, bitterness, Hipp. Acut. 387, Vet. Med. 16, Plat. Theaet. 159 E, Tim. 83 B; in pl., Ib. 82 E. II. metaph. bitterness, harshness, cruelty, ἢ τοῦ βασιλέως π. Hdt. 1. 130; γλώσση π. ἐνεστί τις Eur. El. 1014;—in pl., αἱ τῶν συκοφαντῶν π. Isocr. Antid. § 321.

πικρο-φάγία, ἤ, the eating of bitter things, Boisson. Anecd. 3. 415.

πικρο-φόρος, ον, bearing bitter fruits, Eccl.

πικρό-φυλλος, ον, with bitter leaves, Byz.

πικρό-χολος, ον, full of bitter bile, bilious, opp. to μελάγχολος; τὰ ἄνω π. Hipp. Acut. 389; metaph. splenetic, Anth. P. 7. 69:—πικροχολία, ἤ, opp. to μελαγχολία, Hipp. Acut. 394.

πικρῶ, to make bitter:—Pass. to become so, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 70.

πικτίς, v. sub πικτίς.

πιλάριον, τό, an eyesalve, Alex. Trall. 2. 133.

πίλεος, ὁ, (πίλος) the pileus or cap given to Roman slaves when freed, Polyb. 30. 16, 3.

πῖλέω, (πίλος) = πιλῶ (which form is rejected by E. M. 672. 12), to compress wool, make it into felt, πιλῆεις πέτασος a felt hat, Anth. P. 6. 282; πιλῆν τὸ δέρμα to tan it, Galen.

II. generally, to compress, close up, πιλῶντες ἑαυτοὺς Ar. Lys. 577; πιλῆσαντες τοὺς λόχους Dion. H. 9. 58:—Pass. to be close pressed, διὰ τὸ πολὺ εἰς ὀλίγον πιλῆθῆναι τύπον Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 11; χθῶν .. οὕτω πιλῆθεισα made solid, Ar. Rh. 4. 678; ὕδατι πιλῆθεισα μᾶζα kneaded, Anth. Plan. 333; σελήνην νέφος εἶναι πεπιλημένον Xenophon. ap. Plut. 2. 891 B; of a man, παγκρατίας τῆς ὑπὸ τῆς πυκνότητος σαρκῶν πεπιλ. Philo 2. 449; ἰσχνός, τὴν σάρκα πεπιλ. Joseph. B. J. 6. 1, 6:—πιλούμενος κακοῖς oppressed .., Dion. H. de Comp. 18, cf. Agath. 5. 3, fin.; τοῖς χεῖλεσι πιλουμένοις compressed, Dion. Thrax in A. B. 810.

2. π. πούλυπον to beat a polypos so as to make it tender (a custom still prevailing in Greece), πούλυπου πιλουμένου Ar. Fr. 235; so, πιλῆν πλεκτάνας Eubul. Incert. 15 A, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 23, Zenob. 3. 24, Plin. 32. 42.

πῖλημα, τό, compressed wool or hair, felt, Diosc. 1. 68, Galen.; π. τῆς πολυτελεστάτης πορφύρας Ath. 535 F, cf. 210 E.

2. anything made thereof, a hat, like πίλος, Call. Fr. 124, 125. II. anything pressed close, π. νέφους a pack of cloud, Arist. Mund. 4, 17, cf. Anaximand. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. p. 510.

πῖλησει, for φιλήσεις, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1190.

πῖλησις, ἤ, compression of wool, felt, Plat. Legg. 849 C, Poll. 7.

171. II. generally, a compressing, making close or compact, thickening, Plat. Tim. 76 C: contraction by cold, Ib. 58 B, Theophr. C. P. 5. 8, 3 (with v. l. πιλῶσει); opp. to ἐξάπλωσις, Philo 1. 385.

πῖλητής, οὔ, ὁ, a felt-maker, Poll. 7. 171.

πῖλητικός, ἤ, ὁν, of or for felt-making: ἢ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the felter's art, Plat. Polit. 280 C. II. of cold, contractive, Arist. Probl. 14. 8.

πῖλητός, ἤ, ὁν, (πιλέω) made of felt, κτήματα Plat. Tim. 74 B; φοινικίδες Diod. 17. 115; θώρακες Anon. ap. Suid.; ἔρια π. felted wool, Nemes. N. H. p. 261. 13; cf. πιλῶτός. II. generally, that may be pressed close without returning to its shape, opp. to elastic, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5., 9, 23.

πῖλίδιον, τό, Dim. of πίλος, Lat. pileolus, Ar. Ach. 439, Antiph. Ἄντ. 1, Plat. Rep. 406 D, Dem. 421. 22.

πῖλῖνος, η, ον, (πίλος) made of felt, Poll. 7. 171.

πῖλῖον, τό, Dim. of πίλος, Arist. Fr. 226, Polyb. 35. 6, 4, Plut. Flam. 13.

πῖλῖπις, ἐς, wanting the letter π, Anth. P. 15. 21.

πῖλῖσκος, ὁ, Dim. of πίλος, Diosc. 3. 4.

πῖλῶ, = πελάζω, to bring near, but only found once, Βορέας .. δρῶς .. πῖλῶ χθονί brings them to earth, Hes. Op. 508.—Elsewhere in Pass.

πῖλῶμαι (but with no act. form πῖλῶμι), to draw near to, approach, c. dat., ἄρματα χθονί πῖλῶται the chariots went close to the ground, II. 23. 368; ἐπ' οὐδεὶ πῖλῶται II. 19. 93; cf. προσπῖλῶμαι; δόμοισι πῖλῶ (Ms. -νᾶς) thou drawest nigh the house, h. Hom. Cer. 115; and absol. with two subjects, γαῖα καὶ οὐρανὸς πῖλῶται earth and sky threatened to encounter (in the storm), Hes. Th. 703.—In II. 22. 402, for χαῖται πῖλῶνται, which gives no tolerable sense, the v. l. πῖτῶνται is now received.

πῖλο-εἰδής, ἐς, like felt, Stob. Ecl. 1. 554, where the MSS. πηλ—.

πῖλο-ποιός, ὁ, a felt-maker, hatter, Poll. 1. 149., 7. 171:—πιλοποιία, ἤ, felting, Id. 1. 171:—πιλοποιικός and -ποιητικός, ἤ, ὁν, good for felting, ὕδωρ Galen.; ἢ -κή the felter's art, Poll. 7. 171.

πίλος, ὁ, wool or hair wrought into felt, used as a lining for helmets, II. 10. 265; for shoes, Hes. Op. 540, cf. Plat. Symp. 220 B, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 15;—τὴν τῶν οἰκείων πῖλων γένεσιν, i. e. the natural growth of hair, Plat. Legg. 942 D.

II. anything made of felt, esp. a felt skullcap, like the modern fez, opp. to the πέτασος or hat (Yates Texttrin. Ant. 1, append. B), Hes. Op. 544, Anth. P. 6. 90, etc.; πῖλους τήρας φορέοντες wearing turbans for caps, Hdt. 3. 12; ἀντὶ τῶν π. μιτρηφόροι ἔσαν Id. 7. 62, cf. 61, 92; of various fashions, π. Ἀρκαδικός Polyaeon. 4. 14; Λακωνικός Poll. 1. 149; Μακεδονικός Id. 10. 61 (in Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 7 for πῖλω Θετταλικῆ Schneid. restores πετάσῳ); π. χαλκοῦς a brassen cap, i. e. helmet, Ar. Lys. 562; the use of caps was thought to turn the hair gray, Arist. G. A. 5. 5, 5.

2. a felt-shoe, λεύκους ὑπὸ ποσσίν ἔχων πῖλους Cratin. Malθ. 5; v. supr. 1.

3. felt-cloth, used for carpets, mats, tents, Hdt. 4. 23, 73, 75, Hipp. Aër. 291, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 7; for horse-cloths, Plut. Artox. 11.

4. a felt-cuirass, Thuc. 4. 34; v. sub πῖλητός.

III. a cottony ball formed on some trees, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 4., 4. 8, 7 (fem. in the latter passage).

2. a ball, globe, Lat. pila, Anon. ap. Eust. 1554. IV. for the Lat. pilus, i. e. ordo triariorum, as in primus pilus, Suid. (Cf. Lat. pileus; Bohem. plst (felt); A. S. felt; O. H. G. fitz.)

πῖλοφορέω, to wear a πίλος or ἀρεκ, like the Roman flamines, App. Civ. 1. 65.

πῖλοφορικός, ἤ, ὁν, accustomed to wear a πίλος, Luc. Scyth. 1.

πῖλο-φόρος, ον, (πίλος II) wearing a cap, Anth. P. 9. 430; of the Roman flamines, Dio C. 68. 9; cf. πιλῶτός.

πῖλῶ, = πιλῶ, of the effect of cold, to contract, opp. to μανῶ, ὁ χειμῶν πῖλῶσας τὰς βίβλας Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 5, cf. 1. 12, 3, etc.:—Pass., νέφη ἐκ τῶν ἀτμῶν πῖλοῦσθαι Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 898 A.

πῖλῶδης, ἐς, like felt: close-pressed, Ptolemy Physiogn.

πῖλωσις, ἤ, v. sub πῖλησις.

πῖλωτάριος, ὁ, = πῖλοποιός, Aët.

πῖλωτός, ἤ, ὁν, (πιλῶ) = πῖλητός, of felt, σκηναὶ π., of the Scythians, Strab. 307; τῖάρας περικείμενοι πῖλωτάς Id. 733; and Dion. H. 2. 64 calls the πῖλοι of the Roman Flamines πῖλωτά; cf. πῖλοφόρος.

πῖμελή, ἤ, (πίων, πῖαρ) soft fat, lard, Lat. adeps, Hdt. 2. 40, 47, Hipp. Aër. 292, Soph. Ant. 1011; distinguished from στέαρ as being χυτὸν καὶ ἀπηκτον, Arist. H. A. 3. 17, 1., P. A. 2. 5, al.; ἢ ἐπιπολάζουσα [γάλακτι] π., of cream, Philostr. 809.

πῖμελής, ἐς, fat, Luc. Tim. 15, Bzbr. 99. 1, etc.; Comp. -έστερος, Luc. Symp. 43.

πῖμελώδης, ἐς, like fat, fatty, Hipp. Art. 807, Arist. P. A. 2. 6, 2, al.

πῖμπλάνομαι, Ep. pass. form = πίμπλαμαι, II. 9. 679.

Πῖμπλεια (Πῖμπλα Strab. 471), ἤ, a place in Pieria, sacred to the Muses and Orpheus, Call. Del. 7, Strab. 330, 410:—Adj., Πῖμπληϊὰς Μοῦσα Orph. Fr. 7; Πῖμπληϊδὲς Μοῦσαι Anth. P. 5. 201; σκοπιῆ Πῖμπληϊς, π. ἄκρη Ar. Rh. 1. 25, Poëta in E. M. 588. 4.

πῖμπλέω, = sq.: Ion. fem. part. pres. πῖμπλεῦσαι for πῖμπλοῦσαι, Hes. Th. 880 (with v. l. πῖμπλῶσαι).

πίμπλημι, in pres. and impf. formed like ἴστημι; Ep. 3 sing. subj. πίμπλησι Hes. Op. 299; imperat. πίμπλα Xenarch. Διδυμ. 2, ἐμ-πίμπλη Ar. Av. 1310:—impf. 3 pl. ἐπίμπλασαν Xen. An. 1. 5, 10:—the other tenses formed from πλήθω (which in the pres. and impf. is intr., v. sub v.): fut. πλήσω Eur. Hipp. 691, (ἀνα-) Hom.:—aor. ἐπλήσα Eur., etc.; Ep. ἐπλήσα Hom.:—pf. ἐπέπληκα (ἐμ-) Plat. Apol. 23 E, Lysias 204 C:—Med., fut. πλήσομαι (ἐμ-) App., Arat.:—aor. ἐπλήσασθην Hom., Att.:—Pass., fut. πῖλησθήσομαι Or. Sib. 3. 311, (ἐμ-) Eur., etc.; also πεπλήσομαι Porph. Abst. 1. 16:—aor. ἐπλήσθην Hom., Att.; Ep. 3 pl. πῖλησθεν Od. 4. 705, II. 17. 211:—pf. ἐπέπλησμαι Babr. 60, (ἐμ-) Plat.

Rep. 518 B, 3 pl. *πέπληνται* Hipp. 298. 33 (vulg. *πεπλήρωται*):—besides these tenses, there was a poet. aor. 2 with plqpf. form *ἐπλήμην*, Ep. 3 sing. and pl. *πλήτο*, *πλήντο* Hom.; *ἐπέπλητο* Ar. Vesp. 911, 1304; imper. *ἐμ-πλησο* Ib. 603; opt. *ἐμπλήμην*, *-ήτο* Id. Ach. 236, Lys. 235; part. *ἐμ-πλήμενος* Id. Vesp. 424, 984, etc.—In the compd. *ἐπίμπρημι* (which is more freq. in Prose), the second *μ* is dropped, *ἐπίπλημι*; but it returns with the augm., as in *ἐνεπίπρασσαν*, v. Lob. Phryn. 95, cf. *πίμπρημι*: Aesch. uses *πίπλάντων* metri grat., Cho. 360.—Collat., but not Att., forms—3 sing. pres. pass. *πιμπλάνεται* Il. 9. 679; part. *πιμπλῶν* (as from *πιμπλέω*) Hipp. 1199 F; Ion. fem. part. pl. *πιμπλεῦσαι* Hes. Th. 880; 3 sing. impf. pass. *ἐνεπιμπλέετο* Hdt. 3. 108.—In Hes. Sc. 291, for *ἐπιπλον ἀλώην* (as if from *πίπλω*) *ἐπιπλον* is now restored. (From *√ΠΛΑ*, as appears from inf. *πιμ-πλά-ναι*: cf. *πλή-θω*, *πλέ-ως*, *πλή-θος*, *πλή-ρης*; cf. also *πολ-ύς*, *πλεί-ων*, *πλεί-στος*, *πλοῦ-τος*; Skt. *prī*, *prī-par-mi*, *prī-nami* (*compleo*), *prā-ras*, *prī-ras* (*plenus*); Lat. *ple-o* (in comp.), *ple-nus*, *ple-bes*, *pop-ulus*; Slav. *plu-nu* (*plenus*), *plu-ku* (*populus*); Lith. *pil-ti* (*implere*); Goth. *full-s* (*plērhōs*), *full-o* (*plērhōma*); A. S. *full*, *fol-c*; O. H. G. *fol*, *fol-c*, etc.) To fill; c. gen. rei, to fill full of . . , *τράπεζαν ἀμβροσίης* Od. 5. 93; *πήρην αἵτου καὶ κρειῶν* 17. 411; π. *τινὰ μένεος*, *φρένας θάρσους*, Il. 13. 60., 17. 573; so in all writers, π. *τὸ πλοῖον καλάμης* Hdt. 1. 194; π. *κρητῆρα κακῶν* Aesch. Ag. 1397; *πίμπλημι ὄμμα δακρῶν* Soph. El. 906; *δακρῶν ἐπλησεν ἐμέ* filled me full of tears, Eur. Or. 368;—also c. dat. rei (cf. *σάττω* II), to fill with . . , *δακρύαισιν Ἑλλάδα ἐπλησεν* Ib. 1363; *πέμφγει πλήσας ὄψιν* Soph. Fr. 483 (v. infr. III. 2):—in Il. 16. 374, *λαχῆ τε φόβω τε πάσας πλήσαν ὄδους*, *λαχῆ* and *φόβω* are prob. dat. modi:—simply to fill, *ἰχθύες . . πιμπλάσι μυχοῦς* 21. 23, cf. 14. 35, Hes. Op. 409, Plat. Gorg. 494 A; π. μέλας Aesch. Fr. 55:—*πίμπλα σὺ μὲν ἐμοῖ* (sc. *τὴν κύλικα*) Xenarch. Διδ. 1. 2. to fill full, satisfy, glut, Eur. Cycl. 146, etc. 3. to fill, discharge an office, Aesch. Cho. 370 (but the passage seems to be corrupt). II. Med., mostly in aor., to fill for oneself, or what is one's own, *πλήσασθαι δέπας οἶνοιο* to fill oneself a cup of wine, Il. 9. 224, cf. Od. 14. 112; πλ. *νῆας* to load ships, Od. 14. 87; *θυμὸν πλήσασθαι . . ἐδητύος ἠδὲ ποτήτος* to fill up, satiate one's desire with . . , Lat. *animum explere*, 17. 603; *μητρόθεν δυσώνυμα λέκτρ' ἐπλήσω* Soph. O. C. 528; *πεδία πίμπλασθ' ἀρμάτων* fill the plain full of your chariots, Eur. Phoen. 522, etc. III. Pass. to be filled, become or be full of, *τῶν πεδίων . . ἐπλήσθη* Il. 20. 156; *πλήτο βόος . . ἀνδρῶν τε καὶ ἵππων* 21. 16; *ὄσσε δακρυόφιν πλήσθεν* Od. 4. 705, etc.; *μένεος . . φρένες . . πίμπλαντο* Il. 1. 104; *πλήσθεν . . μέλε' ἐντὸς ἀλκῆς* 17. 211; also, *ἀλκῆς πλήτο φρένας . .* Ib. 499; so in Trag., etc. 2. to be filled, satisfied, have enough of a thing, *γέννυσι πλησθῆναι αἱμάτων* Soph. Ant. 121; πλ. *τῆς νόσου ξυνοῦσῆ* to be wearied of it by being with it (or perhaps in the sense of *ἀναπίμπρημι* II. 2), Id. Ph. 520; *ἠδονῶν* Plat. Rep. 442 A, etc.;—rarely c. dat., *λέκτρα δ' ἀνδρῶν πόθω πίμπλαται δακρύμασι* Aesch. Pers. 134; *δάκρυσι τὸ στράτευμα πλησθέν* Thuc. 7. 75; v. supr. I. 1. 3. of females, to become pregnant, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 15., 29, 6.

πίμπρημι, in pres. and impf., like *ἴστημι*; imper. *πίμπρη* Eur. Ion 527, 974, inf. *πιμπράναι* Aesch. Pers. 810, Eur., etc.; impf. *ἐν-επίμπρη* Thuc. 6. 94, Xen.:—the other tenses formed from *πρήθω* (which also takes a special sense, v. sub voce):—fut. *πρήσω* Att., (*ἐμ-*) Hom.:—aor. *ἐπρησα*, Ep. *πρήσα*, Hom., Att.; 3 sing. shortd. *ἐπρεσε* Hes. Th. 856:—pf. *πέπρημα* (*ἐμ-*, *κατα-*, *ἵπο-*) Alciphro, etc.—Med., Nic. Al. 345: aor. *ἐπρησάμην* (*ἐν-*) Q. Sm. 5. 485:—Pass., fut. *πρησθήσομαι* LXX; also *πεπρήσομαι* or *πρήσομαι* (*ἐμ-*) Hdt. 6. 9:—aor. *ἐπρήσθην* Amphip. Πλαν. 1. 10, Hipp. 566. 22, (*ἐν-*) Hdt., Att.:—pf. (*ἐμ-*) *πέπρησμαι* Hdt. 8. 144, Paus., etc., (but *πέπρημαι* is the Att. form, acc. to Phot., cf. *πρήθω*, *ἐμπρήθω*); imper. *πέπρησο*, v. infr.—A collat. pres. *ἐμ-πιπράω* (q. v.) also occurs.—In the compd. *ἐπίμπρημι*, the second *μ*, before *πρ-*, is dropped, *ἐπίπρημι* (which is the word in common use, the simple being unknown in Prose); but it returns with the augm. as *ἐνεπίπρασσαν*; cf. *πίμπλημι*. (From *√ΠΡΑ*, as appears from inf. *πιμ-πρά-ναι*; cf. *πρή-θω*, *πρη-στήρ*. It is difficult to avoid referring to Goth. *brinnan*, Germ. *brennen*, etc., though the init. consonants do not conform to the rule of interchange, v. Pott. 2. p. 212.) To burn, burn up, γῆν . . *πυρὶ πρήσαι κατάκρας* Soph. Ant. 201, cf. *ἐπίπρημι*; also, *πρήσαι δὲ πυρὸς . . θύρετρα* Il. 2. 415, cf. 9. 242; and without *πυρὶ* or *πυρὸς*, Hes. Th. 856; *πρήσω πόλιν* Aesch. Theb. 434, cf. Pers. 810, Eur., etc.:—Pass. *πίμπραμαι*, to be burnt, Ar. Lys. 341; *πέπρησο* burn with fever, Pherecr. Κραπ. 1; so, of wounds, to be inflamed, Nic. Th. 306; *ἐπὶ τινι πίμπρασθαι* Luc. Jud. Voc. 8. II. = *πρήθω* I. 1, to blow up, distend, Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 4.

πῖν, Comic abbrev. for *πίνειν*, Lucill. in Anth. P. 11. 140,—*οἷς εὐ σκῶμμα λέγειν, οὐ πῖν φίλον*, where Cod. Pal. gives *πεῖν*.

πίνα, ἡ, = *πίνα*, q. v.
πινακᾶς, ἄ, δ, a tablet-maker, Byz.
πῖνάκηδάν, Adv. (*πίναξ*) like planks, Ar. Ran. 824, v. Schol.
πῖνάκτιος, α, ον, of the size or thickness of a *πίναξ*, Hippiatr.
πῖνάκιδιον [κῖ], τό, = *πινάκιον*, Hipp. 1199 F, Arist. Mirab. 57. 2.
πῖνάκιος, ἡ, ὄν, of or on a tablet, Paul. Al. Apotel. 21. 25, etc.
πῖνάκιον, τό, Dim. of *πίναξ*, a small tablet, 1. on which the *δικασταί* wrote their verdict, Lat. *tabella* (*condemnatoria* vel *absolutoria*), π. *τιμητικῶν* Ar. Vesp. 167, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 5. 2. on which a law was written, Ar. Av. 450, Plut. Pericl. 30, etc. 3. on which the information in case of *εἰσαγγελία* was written, Dem. 96. fin. 4. on which the rules for the *δικασταί* were written, Dem. 998. 4, Phot. 5. tablets, a memorandum book, εἰς π. *γράφειν* Plat. Legg. 753 C; π. *τε καὶ γραμματεῖα* C. I. 76. 11; π. *ὕνευκριτικῶν* Plut. Aristid. 27. 6. a label, C. I. 150 B. 7. II. a tablet for paint-

ing upon. Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 7, Luc. Imag. 17:—a small or bad picture, Isocr. 310 B. 2. a small plate or dish, Arr. Epict. 1. 19, 4., 2. 22, 31. *πῖνάκεις*, ἴδος, ἡ, = *πινάκιον* I. 4, Philyll. Πολ. 3, Macho ap. Ath. 582 C. 2. in pl., like *δέλτοι*, tablets, Lat. *codicilli*, Plut. T. Gracch. 6, Id. 2. 47 E. II. a kind of dance, Ath. 629 F, Poll. 4. 103. *πῖνάκισκιον*, τό, second Dim. of *πίναξ*, Antiph. Ἄφρ. γον. 1. 8. *πῖνάκισκος*, ὁ, = *πινακίδιον*, Ar. Pl. 813, Fr. 449, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 14, Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 1; v. *πίναξ* 2. *πινακογράφος* [ᾶ], ον, a maker of maps, Eust. Dion. P. p. 84: a cataloguer, Steph. B. s. v. Ἄβδηρα:—hence *πῖνάκογράφος*, to draw on a *πίναξ*, Eust. 633. 25, etc.:—*πῖνάκογράφημα*, τό, that which is written on a *πίναξ*, Id. Opusc. 307. 23:—*πινακογραφία*, ἡ, the description of maps, Strab. 71:—*πινακογραφικός*, ἡ, ὄν, in the manner of a map, Eust. 1167. 39.

πῖνάκο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a tablet, Diogenian. 5. 72.
πῖνάκο-θήκη, ἡ, a picture-gallery, Strab. 637.
πῖνάκο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, one who sells small birds plucked and ranged upon a board, Ar. Av. 14.
πῖνάκοσις, ἡ, timber-work, Lat. *contabulatio*, Plut. 2. 658 D.
πίναξ [ῖ], ἄκος, ὁ, a board, plank, *πίνακας τε νεῶν* Od. 12. 67; *εὐγόμφοισιν . . πινάκεσσιν* Opp. H. 1. 194; cf. *πινάκηδον*: *πίνακος* κοῦρά sawdust, Hesych.:—hence of various things made of flat wood, 1. a drawing or writing-tablet, = the later *δέλτος*, first in Il. 6. 169 *πυκτὸς π.* (v. sub *γράφω*); *πίναξιν . . ἐγγεγραμμένα* Aesch. Supp. 946; *πινάκων ξεστῶν δέλτοι* Ar. Thesm. 778; and the name remained when the material was changed, *ἐν χρυσοῦ πινάκι γράψαντες* Plat. Criti. 120 C, cf. Rep. 401 A; of a votive tablet hung on the image of a god, Aesch. Supp. 463, cf. Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 12, C. 1. (addend.) 2007 f; cf. *πινάκιον*, *πινακίς*:—*Πίνακες* tables or catalogues of authors, name of a work by Callimachus, Diog. L. 8. 86, cf. Ath. 244 A, 585 B, Suid. s. v. Καλλιμαχος. 2. a wooden trencher or platter, *κρειῶν πίνακας παρέθηκεν* Od. 1. 141., 16. 49; and the name continued when the material was changed, *ἐπ' ἀργυροῦ π.* Philippid. Ἄργ. ἀφ. 1, cf. Ath. 128 D, E; also a salver, *πίνακα . . μέγαν, ἔχοντα μικροῦς πέντε πινάκισκους* Lynceus Κεντ. 1. 5. 3. a board for painting on, or a painted board, picture, Lat. *tabula*, Simon. 147, 181; π. οἱ *γραφόμενοι* Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 4: then, 4. generally, a plate with anything drawn or graven on it, *χάλκεος π.*, of a map, Hdt. 5. 49, cf. Plut. Thes. 1; π. *γεωγραφικός*, first made by Anaximander, Strab. 7. 5. a board or tablet on which astronomical schemes were drawn, *ἡ περὶ πίνακα μέθοδος* the art of casting nativities, Plut. Rom. 12, cf. Wytttenb. 2. 386 B. 6. a tablet on which public notices were inscribed, a register, list, Lat. *album*, Den. 1091. 7, Plut. Sull. 26, etc. 7. a kind of strop, to sharpen knives on, Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 1.

πινάριον, τό, a sort of vitriol (v. *χάλκανθον*), Diosc. 5. 114.
πῖνᾶρόμαι, Pass. to be dirty, Suid. s. v. *πεπελωμένα*.
πῖνᾶρός, ἄ, ὄν, (*πίνος*) dirty, squalid, Eur. El. 183, Cratin. Incert. 115; *πινάρων . . ἀλουτῖα κάρα* Eupol. Ταξ. 7, etc.: cf. *πινῆρς*.
πῖνᾶρότης, ητος, ἡ, filthiness, Eust. 1561. 25.
πῖνᾶρο-χαίτης, ον, ὁ, with squalid hair, Tzetz. Ante-hom. 398.
πῖνάω, to be dirty, Ar. Pl. 297 (v. l. *πεινῶντα*), Id. Lys. 279.
Πινδάρειος, α, ον, of Pindar, Ar. Av. 939:—also *Πινδαρικός*, ἡ, ὄν, Plut. 2. 602 E: Adv. *-κῶς*, Eust. 21. 14.
Πινδόθεν, Adv. from Mount Pindus, Pind. P. 1. 126.
πῖνῆρός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for *πινάρός*, *ἔρια πινῆρά* Hipp. ap. Erotian. p. 290.
πίννα and *πίννη*, ἡ, the pinna, a long-shaped bivalve, with a silky beard, of which several species inhabit the Mediterranean, often mentioned as a delicacy in Com. Poets, e. g. Cratin. Ἄρχιλ. 5, Philyll. Πολ. 1; described by Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 6 sq., 5. 15, 17, etc.; cf. *πιννο-τήρης*, *-φύλαξ*: its beard was used as silk, cf. *πιννικός*: one species produced pearls, v. Ath. 93 E, cf. *πιννικόν*.—Written with one *ν*, *πῖνα*, in Choerob. in Anecd. Oxon. 2, 250.

πιννικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like the *πίννα*, π. *κόγχος* = *πίννα*, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 20: *πιννικόν, τό, the pearl produced by the πίννα*, Ib. p. 33:—*πιννινόθριξ* μαλλός, ὁ, wool like the silk of the *πίννα*, Constant. de Them. 1. 12, p. 14.
πιννο-τήρης, ον, ὁ, (*τηρέω*) the pinna-guard, a small crab that lives in the pinna's shell, like our hermit-crab, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 17, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 89 D, Plut. 2. 980 B; cf. *πιννοφύλαξ*. 2. metaph. of a little parasitical fellow, Soph. Fr. 116, Ar. Vesp. 1510.
πιννο-τρόφος, ον, nourishing the pinna, Tzetz. Lyc. 419.
πιννο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκος, ὁ, = *πιννοτήρης*, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 2, Ath. 93 E.
πιννώδης, ἐς, (*εἶδος*) like the pinna, Xenocr. Aquat. 27, dub.
πῖνόεις, ἐσσα, ἐν, poet. for *πινάρός*, Ar. Rh. 2. 301, Anth. P. 7. 146: also in Hipp. 666. 42.

πῖνον, τό, liquor made from barley, beer, Arist. Fr. 101.
πῖνόομαι, Pass. to be rusted, of statues, Plut. Alex. 4: metaph., *literae πεπινωμένα* or *πεπινωμένως scriptae*, in simple or archaic style, Cic. Att. 14. 7., 15. 16 A: cf. *πίνος*.
πίνος; ὁ, dirt, filth, Lat. *squalor*, Soph. O. C. 1259, Eur. El. 305; metaph., *σὺν πίνῳ χερῶν*, i. e. by foul means, Aesch. Ag. 776:—the *πίνος* ὁ *τῆς ἀρχαιότητος* was prized in bronzes, whence *πίνος* was used metaph. of an archaic style, Dion. H. de Dem. 39, cf. Plut. 2. 395 B, etc.; v. *πινόομαι*, *εὐπινῆς*. [Written *πίνος* by Draco 121. 17, Arcad. 63. 21, Hdn. π. *μον. λέξ.* 40, and the Poets always use *ῖ*, Soph. 1. c., Ar. Rh. 2. 200; and so *δυσπινῆς* and all compds.:—*πίνος* therefore is wrong, as written in E. M. 672. 40, A. B. 22.]
πῖνύμι, = *πινύσκω*, Hesych. s. v. *πινυμένην*:—*πῖνύσις*, ἡ, prudence, Id. *πῖνύσκω*: Ep. aor. *ἐπίνυσσα*; aor. pass. *ἐπινύσθην*: (v. sub *πνέω*). To make prudent, admonish, correct, ἦδη γὰρ με καὶ ἄλλο τεῖ ἐπίνυσεν

ἔφετμή II. 14. 249; ἀφραδέοντα πινυσσόμεν (for πινυσκόμεν) Naumach. 32. 21; κείνον πινύσκει' εὐλόγαισι ναυθετήμασι Aesch. Pers. 830; κερδαλέω μύθῳ σε πινύσκει Call. Dian. 152; π. Ζεὺς ἄματα makes the days calm, Simon. 14:—Pass., ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς πινυσθεῖς Iamb. v. Pyth. 308, cf. Pythag. ap. Procl. in Tim. p. 291.

πινυτή, ἡ, understanding, wisdom, II. 7. 289, Od. 20. 71.

πινυτής, ἡτος, Dor. ἄτος, ἡ, = foreg., Anth. P. 7. 490.

πινυτός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. sub πνέω) wise, prudent, discreet, understanding, Od. 1. 229., 4. 211., II. 445, etc.; πινυτὸς θυμὸν Pind. I. 8 (7). 56; πάντα ἄρτια καὶ πινυτά Solan 3. 39, cf. Luc. Bacch. 8. Adv., πινυτῶς λέγειν Epicr. Incert. 1. 6.—Poët. word, v. Plut. 2. 797 E.

πινυτάτης, ητας, ἡ, = πινυσις, πινυτή, Eust. 681. 43.

πινυτόφρων, αναρ, ὁ, ἡ, of wise or understanding mind, of Ulysses, Anth. P. 3. 8; εὐμαθίη Ib. 7. 22; σιγή Anth. Plan. 325.

πίνω [ῖ], Ep. inf. πινέμεναι and -έμεν II. 4. 346, Od. 7. 220: Ion. impf. πίνεσκον II. 16. 226:—fut. πίδαμαι II. 13. 493, Soph. O. C. 622, Ar. Eq. 1289, 1401, Fr. 294; and later πιαύμαι, a form introduced by copyists into the best authors (as πείσθαι Hipp. 538. 16, πείσθε Xen. Symp. 4. 7), but rejected by Ath. 446 D, Phryn. 31; Hellenist. 2 pers. πείσαι, LXX, N. T.:—aor. ἔπιον, Ep. πίαν, Hom., etc.; 2 sing. subj. πῖσθα II. 6. 260; imper. πῖ Od. 9. 347, Menand. Ἐκχειρ. 3, (ἐκ-) Eur. Cycl. 563; in familiar language πῖθι Cratin. Ὀδ. 6, Ar. Vesp. 1489, Ameips. Σφενδ. 2, Antiph. Μυστ. 1, etc., (ἐκ-) Eur. Cycl. 570; inf. πῖν, Ep. πῖμεν Hom., and πῖειν II. 4. 263; also πῖναι Hipp. 1147 B; πῖν (Ms. πῖν) Anth. P. 11. 140; part. πῖων, πιαύσα II. 24. 102, etc., πῖουσα Hipp. 1213 D:—Med., subj. πινώμεθα Hermipp. Θεαί 1; imper. πῖνεο Nic. Th. 912; διαπίνωμαι Hedyll. ap. Ath. 486 A: πῖομαι as pres. med. Theogn. 962, Ibyc. 15, Pind. O. 6. 147; (pass. in Anth. P. 5. 44):—

Pass., Od. 20. 312; Ep. impf. πίνετα, 9. 45; part. πινεύμενος (as if from πινέω) Hipp. 286. 18.—Other tenses are formed from a Root ΠΟ, pf. πέπωκα Aesch. Theb. 821, etc.:—Pass., fut. παθήσασθαι (κατα-) Ar. Vesp. 1502, (ἐκ-) Plut. 2. 240 D: aor. ἐπόθη (ἐξ-) Aesch. Cho. 66, (κατ-) Plat. Criti. 111 D:—to these must be added a pf. inf. πεπόσθαι Theogn. 477; Acol. pres. πώνω, aor. imper. πῶθι, πῶ, E. M. 698. 51, Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 140, D. Dor. 511, 523.—Verb. Adj. πιστός, πατός, πατέαν, qq. v. (From √ΠΙ, ΠΟ come also πα-τός, πο-τόν, πῶ-μα, πῶ-μα, πῶ-σις, πα-τήρ, πῶ-της, etc.; πῖ-σκω, πῖ-στρα, πῖ-σας; Skt. pā, pī, pī-bāmi (bibō); pā-nam (potus); pā-tra (poculum); Lat. pō-tus, pō-ta, pō-culum, etc., cf. bi-bo; Slav. pi-ti (bibere); Lith. pō-ta (ebrietas), etc.) [Prosody:—i always in πίνω, πῖναι; i always in aor. ἔπιον,—for which reason in Strato in Anth. P. 11. 19, we must read πῖε for πῖνε, and in Anacreont. 5. 5 ἔπιναν for ἔπιον: Hom. however has ἐθέλαυσι δὲ πῖμεν ἄμφω (in arsi) II. 16. 825, cf. Od. 18. 3; but, καὶ φαγόμεν πῖμεν τε (in thesis) 15. 378; in imperat. πῖθι, i always.—In fut. πίδαμαι the quantity varies: Hom. and Trag. use i, II. 13. 493, Aesch. Cho. 578, Soph. O. C. 622; so Theogn. 962, Ar. Eq. 1289, 1401, Fr. 294; but i in Theogn. 1129, Ion Chius 2. 10 Bgk., Plat. Com. αἰ ἀβ' ἱερ. 1, Ameips. Incert. 1; i in πῖομαι, Ath. 446 E.] To drink, often from Hom. downwards; c. acc., π. αἶνον, ὕδωρ, αἶμα, etc., Hom., etc.; π. ὕδωρ Αἰσθήπαια to drink its water, i. e. live on its banks, II. 2. 825;—or c. gen. partit. to drink of a thing, π. αἶνοια (as Fr. du vin), Od. 22. 11; so, εἰς αἶνον . . ἔνθεν ἔπιον whereof . . 4. 220; αἵματος ὕφρα πῖω II. 96, cf. 15. 373:—also, πῖνειν κρητῆρας αἶνοια to drink bowls of wine, II. 8. 232; κύπελλα αἶνου 4. 346; aud, π. ἀπὸ κρήνης to drink of a spring, Theogn. 959, (but κρήνης, Id. 962); but, π. ἀπ' αὐτοῦ αἰθοπα αἶνον (sc. δέπας) from it, II. 16. 226; δέπα, ἔνθεν ἔπιον Od. 19. 62; so, π. ἐκ κεραμῶν II. 9. 469; ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς Hdt. 4. 172; ἐκ ταῦτα . . πατηρία Ar. Eq. 1289; ἐξ ἀργύρου ἢ χρυσαῦ Plat. Rep. 417 A; ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 4:—also, ἀκῦφαν ὦπερ ἔπιον with which . . , Od. 14. 112; ἐν κερατίνοις πατηρία Xen. An. 5. 9, 4; φάρμακα π. παρὰ τοῦ ἱατροῦ draughts sent by him, Plat. Gorg. 467 C.

2. absol. to drink, ἐσθιέμεν καὶ πινέμεν Od. 2. 305; ὁ πῖνε καὶ ἦσθε 5. 94., 6. 249, cf. II. 24. 476, etc.; μῆλα . . πῖόμεν' ἐκ βατάνης going to drink after pasture, II. 13. 493; πρὸς βίαν πίνην Alcae. 20; πῖνε, πῖν' ἐπὶ συμφοραῖς Ar. Eq. 404; π. πρὸς ἡδανῆν Plat. Symp. 176 E; εἰς μέθην Id. Legg. 775 B; διδάσκει πῖν Hdt. 4. 172; διδόναι πῖν Cratin. Νόμ. 7; πῖν αἰτεῖν Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 41; πῖν ἐγχεῖας Ib. 1. 3, 9; πῖν τις ἡμῖν ἐγχεάτω Philem. Ἄνδρ. 1; μέτρῳ πῖνειν Panoemiogr.; ἡ πῖθι ἢ ἀπῖθι, proverb cited by H. Steph.:—in pf. πέπωκα, to be drunk, Eur. Cycl. 536; but also, πῖνοντά τε καὶ πεπωκότα drinking and having finished drinking, Plat. Phaedo 117 C.

II. metaph. to drink up, as the earth does rain, τὸ ὕδωρ, ὄμβρον Hdt. 3. 117., 4. 198; πιαύσα κόνις μέλαν αἶμα Aesch. Eum. 980, cf. Theb. 736, 821, Soph. O. T. 1401; of plants, Xen. Symp. 2, 25; of a lamp, π. τοῦλαιον Luc. Catapl. 27; λυχνὸς . . παλλὰ πῖων μέλη Anth. P. 5. 197.

πῖνώδης, es, (πῖνος) dirty, foul, Hipp. 666. 21, Eur. Or. 225.

πῖνώδια, ἡ, dirt, filth, Hesych.

πῖο-ειδής, es, shaped like the letter πῖ, cited from Hero in Math. Vett. πῖομαι, v. sub πῖνω.

πῖων (sc. γάλα), τό, fat, rich milk, Nic. Al. 77.

πῖος, a, av, poët. form of πῖων, Pind. P. 4. 99, Epich. 92 Ah., Orph. Arg. 508: unctuous, Hdt. 2. 94:—τὸ πῖον = πύτης, Hipp. 508. 45., 573. 38, etc.:—hence are formed πῖότερας, πῖύτατας, v. πῖων sub fin.

πῖας, a, av, the Lat. pius, C. I. 5810.

πῖότης, ητας, ἡ, fatness, fat, Hipp. Aër. 292, Arist. H. A. 3. 17, 4, P. A. 2. 5, 6, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 3.

II. metaph. wealth, prosperity, Philo 1. 299, Eust. 1146. 10.

πίπα, ἡ, v. l. for πῖω in Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 7.

πιπαλῖς, ἴδος, a kind of lizard, Hesych.

πίπερι, πιπερίς, = πέπερι, -ίς.

πῖπίζω, = sq., Jo. Malal.

II. = πιπίζω. q. v.

πῖπίσκω, Hipp. 612. 15., 614. 3, Luc.: fut. πῖσω [ῖ] Pind. l. citand., Eur. Pol. Δημ. 24: aor. ἐπίσα Hipp. 611. 27, (ἐν-) Pind. Fr. 77; in Hipp. Fract. 775 πῖπῖσαι:—Med., aor. ἐπισάμην (ἐν-) Nic. Th. 573, 877, etc.:—Pass., aor. ἐπίσθην (ἐν-) Ib. 624. Causal of πῖνω, to give to drink, Hipp. Acut. 383, etc.; c. dupl. acc., πῖσω σφε Δίρκας ὕδωρ I will make them drink the water of Dirce, Pind. I. 6 (5). 108; π. τινά τινος Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1, Luc. Lexiph. 20.

πιπλάω, πίπλημι, πίπλω, v. sub πίμπλημι.

πίπος, ἡ, v. l. for πῖω in Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 17 and 21. II. ὁ, a young piping bird, Lat. pīpio, Ath. 368 F (as Casaub. for ἵππας).

πιπίζω, to pipe, cheer, or chirp like young birds, Ar. Av. 307: in MSS. sometimes πιπίζω.

πίπρα, ἡ, v. l. for πῖω, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 13.

πιπράσκω, Ion. πιπρήσκω, Call. Fr. 85, Luc. Asin. 32: pf. πέπρᾱκα Alex. Μαντ. 1, Isae. 66. 34, etc. (v. infr.): plqpf. ἐπεπράκει Dem. 232. 16:—the pf. and plqpf. are the only tenses of Act. used by correct writers (the earlier pres. being περᾶω or πέρνημι, the Att. pres. παλέω, and the Att. fut. and aor. being ἀποδώσομαι, ἀπεδώμην):—Pass., πιπράσκομαι Lysias 151. 12, Plat. Phaedo 69 B; πεπράσασθαι [ᾱ] Ar. Vesp. 179, Xen. An. 7. 1, 36; later, πᾱθήσασθαι Arist. Fr. 411, Sopat. ap. Ath. 160 F, Joseph. etc., v. Maer. 294:—aor. ἐπράσθην [ᾱ] Solon 35. 7, Aesch., etc., Ion. ἐπρήσθην Hdt. 1. 156., etc.:—pf. πέπρᾱμαι Aesch., Soph., etc., Ion. πέπρημαι Hdt. 2. 56; inf. πεπρᾶσθαι Ar. Ach. 734 sq., Pax 1011, Andoc. 10. 18, etc.: plqpf. ἐπέπρᾱτο Ar. Ach. 522. (The full form is πι-περ-ᾱσκω, redupl. from περ-ᾱω B.) To sell, τὰ κτήματα ἑταλάντων πεπρακότας Isae. l. c.; τὰ ἄλα πεπρακέναι Dem. 234. 17; τᾱλλα πλὴν ἑαυτοῦς αἰαμέναις πωλεῖν πρῶταυς ἑαυτοῦς πεπρακόσιν αἰσθέσθαι Id. 241. 10:—Pass. to be sold, esp. for exportation, Solan and Hdt. II. c., Aesch. Cho. 915, Eur. Ion 310; ἐς Λιβύην, τοὺς Θεσπρωτοῦς Hdt. 2. 54, 56; ἀναύμενά τε καὶ πιπρασκόμενα Plat. Phaedo 69 B; τὸ ἀνηθὲν ἢ πρᾱθέν Id. Legg. 850 A; πρᾱθείσης ὀλίγου τῆς πεντηκοστῆς the tax of 2 per c. having been sold or let for a small sum, Andoc. 17. 27. II.

to sell for a bribe, of political leaders, πεπρακέναι αὐτοῦς τῷ Φιλίππῳ Dem. 148. 8, cf. 215. 6, etc.; τὴν πατρίαν γῆν πεπρακέναι Dinarch. 99. 17; πεπρακότες τὴν ταῦ βίου παρρησίαν Alex. Μαντ. 1:—metaph. in Pass., πέπραμαι I am bought and sold! i. e. betrayed, ruined, undone, πέπραμαι κάπῶλα Soph. Ph. 978; so, εὐμαρφία πρᾱθείσα Eur. Tro. 936.

πίπτω, poët. subj. πίπτῃσι Plat. Cam. Συμμ. 2. 5; Ep. impf. πίπταν II. 8. 67, etc., Ion. πίπτεσκον (συμ-) Emped. 311:—fut. πεσαύμαι Att., Ion. 3 pl. πεσέανται, II. 11. 824., 3 sing. πεσέεται Hdt. 7. 163, 168; in late Poets πέσασθαι Or. Sib. 3. 83., 4. 99:—aor. ἔπεσαν, inf. πεσεῖν, II., Att.; Aeol. ἔπετον Alcae. 59, Pind. O. 7. 126, P. 5. 65, cf. O. 8. 50, P. 8. 119; in late writers, ἔπεσα Orph. Arg. 523, LXX, etc., (introduced by Copyists into MSS. of Att. writers, as Eur. Alc. 463, Tro. 291, v. Veitch Gr. Verbs):—pf. πέπτωκα Aesch. Eum. 147, Ar., etc.; later also πέπτηκα Anth. P. 7. 427; Ep. part. πεπτεῶς, εἶωτος (the εω forming one syll. by synizesis) II. 21. 503, etc.; also πεπτηῶς, ηῖα, Od. 14. 354, etc.; pl. -ῆσotes, Hipp. 618. 7, Ar. Rh. 4. 129S; (the latter forms belong also to πτήσσω); Att. poët. part. πεπτῶς Soph. Aj. 828, Ant. 697:—an aor. pass. ἐπτῶσθην in late writers, as Anth. P. 1. 109, C. I. 8665. (The word is redupl. from √ΠΕΤ, πέταμαι, which appears in Dor. aor. ἔ-πετ-αν (v. supr.), and the poët. form πίτ-νω:—for the redupl. πί-πτω, cf. μῖμνω from μένω, γίγναμαι from *γένω. Hence it is wrong to compare πίπτω with ρίπτω, as in E. M. 673. 9; and i is not long by nature, as Draco says.)

A. Radical sense, to fall, fall down, and (when intentional) to cast oneself down, Hom., etc.; πέσε πρηνῆς, πέσεν ὕπτιος II. 6. 307., 15. 435, etc.; νιφάδες . . π. θαμειαί 12. 278; ἀπίσω πέσεν Od. 12. 410; etc.:—Construction, with Preps., in Hom. almost always πίπτειν ἐν . . , as, π. ἐν κονίῃσι to fall in the dust, i. e. to rise no more, to fall and lie there, II. 11. 425., 13. 205; ἐν αἵματι καὶ κονίῃσι πεπτεῶτας Od. 22. 384; π. ἐν ἀγκοῖνῃσι τινος to fall into her husband's arms, Hes. Fr. 21. 5; ἐν χθονὶ πεπτηῶς Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 24; so in Att. Poets, π. ἐν δαμνίαις Eur. Or. 35, cf. Aesch. Pers. 125, etc. (v. infr. B. 1); rare in Prose, π. ἐν παταμῷ Xen. Ages. 1, 32:—the Prep. ἐν is also omitted, πεδίῳ πίπτειν to fall and lie there, II. 5. 82; and so in Att., π. δαμνίαις Eur. Or. 88, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 420, Seidl. Eur. El. 424:—also, π. ἐπὶ χθονὶ Od. 24. 535, cf. Hes. Fr. 47. 7; ἐπὶ γᾱ Soph. Ant. 134:—πρὸς πέδῳ Eur. Bacch. 605; πρὸς ἀγκάλαις τινός Eur. Ion 962:—ἀμφὶ σώμασιν τινῶν Aesch. Ag. 326:—with a Prep. of motion first in Hes., Πληιάδες π. ἐς πόνταν Or. 618; ποταμὸς εἰς ἄλα Th. 791; cf. Pors. Hec. 1018 (1025); αἶμα π. ἐπὶ γᾱν Aesch. Ag. 1019; ἐπὶ στόμα Xen. Cyn. 10, 13; πρὸς αἶδας Eur. Hec. 405.

2. Hom. uses it with Adv. of motion as well as of rest, χαμάδις π. II. 7. 16., 15. 714, etc.; χαμαὶ π. 4. 482., 14. 418, etc.; π. ἔραξε 12. 156, Od. 22. 280.

3. often also with Preps., denoting the point from which one falls, ἀπ' ὤμων χαμαὶ πέσε II. 16. 803; ἀπ' αὐραναῦ Aesch. Fr. 38; ἀπὸ τινος ὕναυ Plat. Legg. 701 D; ἐκ χειρὸς π. ἠῖα II. 5. 583; π. ἐκ νηὸς Od. 12. 417; ἐκ νηὸς . . ἐνὶ πόντῳ 10. 51.

4. absol., πίπτε δὲ λαὸς were falling fast, II. 8. 67, etc.; esp. in pf. to be fallen, lie low, Aesch. Cho. 263, etc.: so also with acc. cogn. added, πεσεῖν . . πῶματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά Id. Pr. 919; πεσήματα πλείσθ' Ἑλλάδας πέπτωκε Eur. Andr. 653.

B. Special usages: I. πίπτειν ἐν τισὶ to throw oneself, fall violently upon, attack, ἐνὶ νῆεσσι πέσωμεν II. 14. 742; ἐν βασι π. Soph. Aj. 375; Ἐρως, δὲ ἐν κτήμασι π. Id. Ant. 782; ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι, of combatants, Hes. Sc. 379, cf. 375; πρὸς μῆλα καὶ παίμνας Soph. Aj. 1061; πρὸς πύλαις Aesch. Theb. 462.

2. to throw oneself down, fall down, πρὸς βρέτη θεῶν Ib. 185; ἀμφὶ γόνυ τινός Eur. Hec. 787; εἰς γόνατα οὐ one's knees, of a wrestler, Simon. in Anth. Plan. 24; ἐς τὸν ὄμων Ar. Eq. 571.

II. to fall in battle, πίπτε δὲ λαὸς II. 8. 67, etc.; αἰ πεπτω-

κότες the fallen, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 24; with another word, *νέκυες πίπτοντες* Il. 10. 200; *νεκροὶ περὶ νεκροῖς πεπτωκότες* Eur. Phoen. 881; *π. δορί*, etc., Id. Hec. 5;—*π. ὑπὸ τινος to fall by another's hand*, Hdt. 9. 67; also, *ὡς.. θάμνοι πρόρριζοι πίπτουσι.., ὡς ἄρ' ὑπ' Ἀτρείδῃ πίπτε κάρηνα* Trōwv Il. 11. 158, cf. 500, etc.; *τὸ Περσῶν ἄνθος οἴχεται πεσόν* Aesch. Pers. 252. 2. *to fall, be ruined*, *δόμον δοκούντα κάρτα νῦν πεπτωκέναι* Aesch. Cho. 263; *στάντες τ' ἐς ὄρθον καὶ πεσόντες ὕστερον* Soph. O. T. 50; *ἀβουλία, ἐξ ἀβουλίας π.* Id. El. 429, 398; *ἀπὸ μικροῦ κακοῦ* Id. Aj. 1077:—of an army, *μεγάλα πεσόντα πρήγματα ὑπὸ ἡσόνων* Hdt. 7. 18; *ὁ Ξέρξης στρατὸς αὐτὸς ὑπ' ἑωυτοῦ ἔπεσε*, Lat. *mole sua corruit*, Id. 8. 16, cf. Thuc. 2. 89. 3. *to fall, sink*, *ἀνεμος πέσει the wind fell*, Od. 19. 202., 14. 475, cf. Lat. *cadunt austri*, Virg. G. 1. 354, cf. Ecl. 9. 58: (but in Hes. Op. 545, Βορέας πεσόντος is used for ἐμπεσόντος, *falling on, blowing on one*): metaph., *πέπτωκε κομπάσματα* Aesch. Theb. 794, cf. Soph. Ant. 474; c. dat., *ταῖς ἐλπίσι πεσεῖν to sink, fail in one's hopes*, Polyb. 1. 87, 1. 4. *to fall short, fail*, Plat. Phaedo 100 E; so of a play, *to fail, break down*, Lat. *cadere, explodi*, Ar. Eq. 540; cf. ἐκπίπτω.

III. *πίπτειν ἐκ τινος to fall out of or lose a thing, unintentionally*, *ἐκ θυμοῦ πίπτειν τινί to fall out of, lose his favour*, Il. 23. 595; so, *π. ἐξ ἐλπίδων* Eur. Ion 23; *τοῦμπαλιον π. φρενῶν* Id. Hipp. 390; but also of set purpose, Od. 10. 51; *π. ἐξ ἀρκύων to escape from..*, Aesch. Eum. 147; *ἔξω τῶν κακῶν* Ar. Ran. 970. 2. reversely, *π. ἐς κακότητα* Theogn. 42; *εἰς ἄτην* Solon 12. 68; *εἰς δουλοσύνην* Id. 9. 4; *εἰς δάκρυα* Hdt. 6. 21; *εἰς νόσον* Aesch. Prom. 478; *εἰς ἔρον, ἔριν, ὀργήν, φόβον, ἀνάγκας*, Eur. I. T. 1172, Thuc., etc.; but also, *π. ἐν γυιοπέδαις* Pind. P. 2. 76; *ἐν μέσοις ἀρκυστάτοις* Soph. El. 1476; *ἐν φόβῳ* Eur. Or. 1418; and c. dat. only, *π. δυσπραξίας* Soph. Aj. 759; *ἀίσχυνῆ* Id. Tr. 597, etc.:—*οὐκ οἶδα ποῖ πέσω I know not which way to turn*, Ib. 705. 3. *π. εἰς ὕπνον to fall asleep* (old Engl. *on sleep*), Soph. Ph. 826; also, *ἐν ὕπνῳ*, Pind. I. 4. 41 (3. 39); or simply *ὑπνῳ*, Aesch. Eum. 68: reversely, *ὑπνος πίπτειν ἐπὶ βλεφάροις* Hes. Fr. 47. IV. *πίπτειν μετὰ ποσσὶ γυναικὸς to fall between her feet*, i. e. to be born, Il. 19. 110, cf. LXX (Dent. 28. 57); so, in Engl., a foal or calf is said to *be dropt*.

V. of the dice, *τὰ δεσποτῶν εἴ πεσόντα θήσομαι I shall count my master's throws good or lucky*, Aesch. Ag. 32; *ἀεὶ γὰρ εἴ πίπτουσιν οἱ Διὸς κύβοι* Jove's throws are always good, Soph. Fr. 763; *ὡσπερ οἱ κύβοι οὐ ταῦτ' αἰεὶ πίπτουσιν* Alex. Brctt. 2; *ὡσπερ ἐν πτώσει κύβων πρὸς τὰ πεπτωκότεα τίθεσθαι τὰ πράγματα according to the throws*, Plat. Rep. 604 C; so prob., *ὄνασθαι πρὸς τὰ νῦν π.* Eur. Hipp. 718, ubi v. Valck.; so, of tossing up with oyster-shells, *κὰν μὲν πίπτῃσι τὰ λεύκ' ἐπάνω* Plat. Com. Συμμ. 2; of lots, *ὁ κλήρος π. τινί or παρά τινα* Plat. Legg. 619 E, 617 E; *ἐπὶ τινα* Act. Ap. 1. 26. 2. generally, *to fall, turn out*, εἴ, *καλῶς πίπτειν to be lucky*, Eur. Or. 603, etc.; *π. παρὰ γνώμαν* Pind. O. 12. 14; and, of a battle, *καταδοκήσας ἢ πεσέεται* waiting to see how it would fall, Hdt. 7. 163, cf. 8. 130; *ἐν ἀλαθείᾳ π. to turn out true*, Pind. O. 7. 126; *ξυμφοραὶ παντοῖαι πίπτουσαι παντοῖως* Plat. Legg. 709 A. 3. *to fall to one*, i. e. to his lot, *τινί*, esp. of revennes, *πράσδος τῷ δήμῳ πίπτει*, Lat. *redit ad..*, Polyb. 31. 7. 1, cf. 2. 62, 1; *τὸ πεσὸν ἀπὸ τῆς τιμῆς* Dion. H. 20. 9; *πίπτει τὰ τέλη the taxes come in or are due*, cited from Strab.

VI. *to fall in with, fall into*, of a period of Time, *πίπτει ὑπὸ τοῦς ἡμετέροισ χρόνοις, π. κατὰ τὴν ρηθ' Ὀλυμπιάδα* Polyb. 1. 5. 1, etc. VII. *to fall under, belong to a class*, *εἰς γένη ταῦτα* Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 22, al.; *ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ἐπιστήμην* Ib. 1. 2, 8; *ὑπὸ τὴν αὐτὴν μέθοδον* Id. Top. 1. 6, 7, cf. 6. 13, 12; *ὑπὸ τέχνην οὐδεμίαν* Id. Eth. N. 2. 2, 4; *ἔξω τῶν διηρημένων γενῶν* Id. P. A. 4. 5, 48, etc. C. in Plat. Polit. 272 E, *εἰς γῆν σπέρματα πεσούσης* (sc. τῆς ψυχῆς), has been explained as trans. *having let fall*; but this cannot be correct, v. Stallb. ad l.

πιπώ, οὖς, ἡ, the woodpecker, picus viridis major et minor, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 7., 9. 1, 17 and 21, al., Lyc. 476. *πίρωμις*, an Egyptian word, = *καλὸς κάγαθός*, Hdt. 2. 143: in modern Coptic, *romi* is = Lat. *vir*; cf. Jablonski Prolegg. xxxviii, Wilkinson's Egyptians 1. p. 17. *πίσα [ῖ]*, ἡ, (*πιπίσκω*) = *πίστρα*, Schol. Pind. I. 6. 108. *Πῖσα* or *Πῖση*, Dor. *Πῖσα, ἡς, ἡ*, (*πίνω*, cf. *πίσος*), a fountain at Olympia in Elis (Strab. 356), which gave a name to Olympia itself, Stesich. 88, Hdt. 2. 7, Pind., etc.; (prob. from the same Root as *πίσος*, τὸ):—Adv. *Πῖσηθεν*, Anth. P. 7. 390:—*Πισαῖοι, οἱ, the people of Pisa*, Diod. 15. 82; Adj. *Πισαῖος, α, ον*, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 A, Anth. P. 6. 350, etc.:—also *Πισάτης, ον, ὁ*, Pind. O. 9. 103, fem. *Πισάτις, ἰδος*, Pind. O. 4. 20; ἡ *Πισάτις* (sc. γῆ) Strab. 337; or ἡ *Πισαία* Paus. 5. 1, 6, etc. II. *Pisa in Etruria, a colony from Pisa in Elis*, Polyb., etc.; also *Πισαί, αἱ*, Polyb. 2. 27, 1, etc. [*Πῖσα* in Pind., in other Poets *Πῖσα*.]

πίσινος [ῖ], ἡ, ον, (*πίσος*) *made of peas, ἔτνος π. pea-soup*, Ar. Eq. 1171, Antiph. Παρασ. 5. 7. *πισμός, ὁ*, (*πιπίσκω*) = *ποτισμός*, Hesych. *πίσος [ῖ]*, ὁ, a kind of *pulse*, prob. *the pea*, Lat. *pisum*, Ar. Fr. 88, Eupol. Incert. 25, cf. Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 4, Ath. 406 C, etc.:—also *πίσον, τό*, Alex. Incert. 63; Dim. *πιδάριον, τό*, Basil. *πίσος, τό*, (*πίνω*, cf. *Πῖσα*) old Ep. Nonn, prob. only used in pl. *meadows, πίσα ποιήεντα* Il. 20. 9, Od. 6. 124, h. Ven. 99, Simon. 193, etc. *πίσῶ, Att. πίττω, ἡ*, (v. sub *πένη*), *pitch*, Lat. *pix*, Il. 4. 277, Hdt. 4. 195, etc.; distinguished as *π. ὠμή* and *ἐφθή*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 2, Polyb. 5. 89, 6, comp. with Hipp. 605. 35: the raw pitch was also called *ὑγρά*, Diosc. 1. 94; the prepared *ξηρά* or *παλίμπισσα*, Ib. 97:—proverb., *μελάντερον ἤτε πίσα* (v. sub *ἤτε*) Il. 1. c.; *ἄρτι μὴς πίττης γέυεται*, i. e. he has got the first taste of misery, Dem. 1215. 10, Theocr. 14. 51. *πισσ-ἀλιφῆς, ἐς, tarred, pitched*, Eust. 1561. 9:—*πισσ-ἀλοιφέω, to smear with pitch*, Aen. Tact. 11.

πίσσανθος, εος, τό, the oily fluid that rises to the surface when the raw pitch is left to stand, Lat. *flos picis*, Galen.; called by Hipp. *ὄρρος πίσης*, 877 A (cf. *ὄρροπῖσσα*), by Diosc. *πισσέλαιον*, 1. 95. *πισσάριον, τό, a little pitch*, Archig. ap. Galen. *πισσ-ἀσφαλτος, ἡ, a compound of asphalt and pitch*, Diosc. 1. 100, Plin. 24. 25, etc. *πισσ-έλαιον, τό, = πῖσανθος, q. v.*: also a mixture of oil and pitch, Hippiatr. *πισσῆεις, εσσα, εν, of pitch, pitchy*, Nic. Th. 716, Manetho 4. 346. *πισσῆρης, ες, = πῖσῆεις*, Aesch. Cho. 268. 2. = *πισσοκῶνητος*, Orac. ap. Ath. 524 A. II. ἡ π. (sc. κηρωτή), a pitch-plaster, Hipp. Fract. 766, etc. *πισσηρός, ἄ, ὕν, = πῖσῆεις*, Galen. *πισσίζω, to be like pitch, τὴν χροῖαν*, cited from Diosc. Ther. II. *to taste of pitch, οἶνος πῖσίζων* Schol. Ar. Ach. 189. *πίσινος, Att. πίττινος, ἡ, ον, (πίσσα) of or from pitch, pitched, κάδος π. Ar. Fr. 262: like pitch, δρόσος* Luc. V. H. 2. 29. *πισσίτης [ῖ], ὁ, flavoured with pitch, οἶνος* Diosc. 5. 48, Strab. 202. *πισσο-ειδῆς, ἐς, like pitch, pitchy-looking*, Byz. *πισσο-καυτέω, to extract pitch by burning, π. πεύκην* Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 2. *πισσὸ-κηρος, ὁ, bees-wax*, with which bees line their hives, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 10, Plin. 11. 8. *πισσο-κοπέομαι, Pass. (κόπτω) to be smeared with pitch, πιττοκοπηθέντα ξύλα* Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 5. II. *to have the hair removed by pitch-plasters, πιττοκοπούμενος ἢ ξυρούμενος* Alex. Incert. 10; *κίναδοι πεπιττοκοπημένοι* Com. Anon. 38:—so in Subst. *πισσοκοπία, ἡ*, Aretae. Cur. M. Dint. 1. 2; Adj. *πισσοκόπος, ον*, and *-κοπικός, ἡ, ὕν*, Poll. 7. 165:—cf. *πισσῶ* III. *πισσοκῶνητος, ον, (κωνάω II) daubed with pitch: π. πῦρ fire blazing with pitch*, Aesch. (Fr. 118) ap. Phot.; Hesych. also cites π. *μόρος* the death of one who is pitched and burnt alive, v. Dind.; and in the same sense *πισσοκωνίας Ἄρης* is cited by Schol. Ven. Il. 18. 521 from Cratin. (Incert. 162):—also *πισσο-κωνία, ἡ, a tarring of sheep*, Hesych. s. v. *κωνῆσαι*. *πισσο-τρόφος, ον, yielding pitch, φυτά* Plut. 2. 648 D. *πισσοουργία, τά, pitch-works*, Strab. 218. *πισσοουργεῖομαι, Pass. to be made into pitch*, Dion. H. 20. 6. *πισσοουργία, ἡ, a making of pitch*, Poll. 7. 101. *πισσοουργός, Att. πιττ-, ον, (*ἔργω) making pitch*, Theodoret. *πισσὸ-χριστος, ον, smeared with pitch, νῆες* Hesych. s. v. *μελαίναι*. *πισσῶ, Att. πιττώ, (πίσσα) to pitch over, pitch, τὰς ναῦς* Schol. Ar. Pl. 1094. II. *to pitch bronze statues*, in order to take casts of them, Luc. Jup. Trag. 33. III. *to remove the hair by means of a pitch-plaster*, a custom among women and effeminate men, Clem. Al. 261:—esp. in Med., Ib. 263; *οἱ βάρβαροι πιττοῦνται τὰ σώματα* Ath. 518 A, cf. Luc. Rhet. Praec. 23; *πιττούμενος τὰ σκέλη* Luc. Dem. 50, cf. Merc. Coud. 33. *πισσῶδης, Att. πιττ-, ες, (εἶδος) like pitch*, Arist. H. A. 9. 10, 5. II. *yielding pitch, πεύκη* Theophr. H. P. 1. 12, 2, etc. *πίσσωσις, Att. πίττωσις, ἡ, a pitching over*, Galen. *πισσωτέον, verb. Adj. one must pitch*, Galen. *πισσωτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who pitches*, Luc. Fugit. 33. *πισσωτός, Att. πιττωτός, ἡ, ὄν, pitched*, Galen. *πιστάκη [ᾶ], ἡ, the pistachio-tree*, also = sq., Alciphro 1. 22:—*πιστάκια, ον, τά, the fruit of the πιστάκη*, Diosc. 1. 177, Nic. Th. 891; also written *βιστάκια, φιστάκια*, v. Ath. 649 C sq.; *ψιττάκια* Geop. 10. 12. *πίστευμα, = πίστωμα* (which Herm. would restore), Aesch. Ag. 878. *πίστευσις, εως, ἡ, a confiding, ἐντολῶν* Joseph. A. J. 17. 3, 3. *πιστευτέον, verb. Adj. one must trust*, Plat. Tim. 20 B, 40 E, Strab. 702. *πιστευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to trust, confiding*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 19; τὸ *-κόν*, M. Anton. 1. 14:—Adv., *πιστευτικῶς ἔχειν τινί to rely upon..*, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 364 A. II. *creating belief, πεῖθω π.* Id. Gorg. 455 A. *πιστεύω, fut. εἴσω: plqpf. πεπιστεύκειν* Act. Ap. 14. 23: (*πίστις*). *To trust, trust to or in, put faith in, rely on, believe in a person or thing*, or (with reference to statements of fact), *to believe or credit* but the two notions run into one another, as will appear from the examples; *π. τινί* Hdt. 1. 24., 2. 118, 120, Trag., etc.; *θεῶν π. θεσφάτοις* Aesch. Pers. 800; *τῇ τύχῃ* Thuc. 5. 112; *σφισὶν αὐτοῖς* 3. 5; *ταῖς ἀληθείαις* Dem. 1081. 13; *τῷ λόγῳ* Soph. El. 886, etc.; *σημείοις* Antipho 139. 4; *π. τινί* περί or ὑπὲρ τινος Arist. Eth. N. 8. 4, 3, Polyb. 2. 43, 2; with neut. Adj., *λόγοις ἐμοῖσι πιστεύσον τάδε believe my words herein*, Eur. Hel. 710; *ταῦτ'.. Αἰγυπτίους πιστεύσαι δεῖ* Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 12; *μὴ πάντα πειρῶ πᾶσι πιστεύειν* Menand. Monost. 335:—later, esp. in N. T., we find *π. εἰς Θεόν, to believe on or in..*; also, *π. ἐπὶ τὸν Κύριον* Act. Ap. 9. 42:—absol. *to believe, περὶ μὲν τούτου.., οὔτε ἀπιστέω οὔτε ὦν π. τι λίην* Hdt. 4. 96; *χαλεπὸν παντὶ τεκμηρίῳ πιστεύειν hard to believe on the most positive proofs*, Thuc. 1. 20; c. acc. cogn., *π. δόξαν to entertain a confident opinion*, Id. 5. 105:—Pass. *to be trusted or believed, ἄξιος πιστεύεσθαι* Plat. Lach. 181 B; *πιστεύεσθαι ὑπό τινος to enjoy his confidence*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 39, An. 7. 6, 33; so, *π. παρά τινι* Dem. 622. 12., 1336. 23; *πρὸς τινα* Id. 464. 20; *ὡς πιστευθόσμενος as if he would be believed*, Dem. 830. 15, cf. 957. 26; *π. ὡς δημοτικὸς ὦν* Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 10; *πιστεύονται [ol λόγοι]* Id. Eth. N. 10. 1, 4:—Med. *to believe mutually, ἐπιστεύοντο ἂ περὶ ἀλλήλων ἔλεγον* Dem. 883. 14. 2. *to comply, οὔθ' ὡς ὑπέειπον οὔθ' ὡς πιστεύσω* Soph. O. T. 625, cf. 646; opp. to *ἀπιστέω*, Id. Tr. 1228. 3. c. inf. *to believe that, feel sure or confident that a thing is, will be, has been*, Eur. H. F. 146; *ἀληθῆ εἶναι* Plat. Gorg. 524 A, etc.; *πιστεύω ἐμὲ προέχειν, εἰδέναι, etc.*, Thuc. 2. 62, Plat. Rep. 450 D, etc.; *π. ποιεῖν to dare to do a thing*, Dem. 866. 1; *π. ὡς..*,

ὅτι .., Xen. Hier. 1, 37, Arist. Phys. 8. 3, 8, al.:—the inf. is sometimes omitted, τὰ μὲν οὐ πιστεύουσιν οἱ νέοι (sc. εἶναι or γεγονέναι) Arist. Eth. N. 6. 8, 6, cf. An. Pr. 2. 23, 1, G. A. 1. 2, 2:—Pass., παρὰ Διὸς .. οἱ νέοι πεπιστευμένοι ἦσαν γεγονέναι Plat. Legg. 636D; πιστεύομαι ἀληθεύσειν I am believed likely to .., Xen. An. 7. 7, 25; δ ἥλιος .. πεπιστεύεται εἶναι μείζων τῆς οἰκουμένης Arist. de An. 3. 3, 15. 4. c. dat. et inf., τοῖσι ἐπίστευε σιγᾶν to whom he trusted that they would keep silence, in whose secrecy he confided, Hdt. 8. 110, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 55, Lys. 156. 42:—Pass. 5. in N. T. and Eccl. to believe, have faith. II. π. τινί τι to entrust something to another, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 17, Symp. 8, 36; ἐαυτὸν τινι Lys. 183. 36; γυναικὶ μὴ πιστεύε τὸν .. βίον Menand. Monost. 86:—Pass., πιστεύομαι τι I am entrusted with a thing, have it committed to me, Ep. Plat. 309 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 8; π. τι παρά or ὑπὸ τινος Polyb. 3. 69, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 593 C; c. inf., πιστευθῆναι τοῖς ἐχθροῖς διαφθεῖρειν Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 10, cf. Strab. 259; c. gen., πιστευθεὶς τῆς Κύπρου Polyb. 18. 38, 6, cf. 6. 56, 13, Diod. 12. 15, etc.

πιστήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, (πιπίσκω) = ποτιστήρ, ποτιστής, πιστήριον, τό, = ποτιστήριον, Hesych., Phot. πιστικός (A), ἦ, ὄν, (πίνω) liquid, νάρδος Ev. Marc. 14. 3, Jo. 12. 3; cf. πιστός (A):—others refer it to πίστις, in the sense of genuine, pure.

πιστικός (B), ἦ, ὄν, (πίστις) faithful, Lat. fidelis, γυνὴ π. καὶ οἰκουρος Artemid. 2. 32:—Adv., πιστικῶς ἔχειν τινί Plut. Pelop. 8. 2. genuine, v. foreg.

Πίστιος Ζεὺς, ὄ, the Jupiter Fidius of the Rom., Dion. H. 4. 58, al.; θεὸς Πίστιος in C. I. 5934.

πίστις, ἦ, gen. εως, Ion. ιος Emped. 413: dat. πίστει, Ion. πίστι Hdt. 3. 74: Ion. nom. and acc. pl. πίστις Ib. 8; dat. πίστισι 4. 172: (πέιθομαι). Trust in others, faith, Lat. fides, fiducia, first in Hes., πίστις καὶ ἀπιστία ὤλεσαν ἄνδρας Or. 370; πίστει χρήματ' ὄλεσσα, ἀπιστίη δ' ἐσάωσα Theogn. 831; π. ἔχειν τινί Soph. O. C. 950, cf. O. T. 1445, etc.; c. gen. pers. faith or belief in .., π. θεῶν Eur. Med. 414, Hipp. 1037:—generally, persuasion of a thing, confidence, assurance, Pind. N. 8. 73, and often in Att.; σωφροσύνης πίστιν ἔχειν περί τινος to be persuaded of his probity, Dem. 300. 11; π. περί τινος ἔχειν Plut. 2. 1101 C. 2. in subjective sense, good faith, trustworthiness, faithfulness, honesty, Lat. fides, Theogn. 1133, Hdt. 8. 105, Aesch. Pers. 443; θνήσκει δὲ πίστις, βλαστάνει δ' ἀπιστία Soph. O. C. 611:—of things, credence, credit, belief, τὰν π. σμικρὰν παρ' ἔμοιγ' ἔχει Eur. El. 737; cf. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 12, Polyb. 1. 35, 4. 3. in a commercial sense, credit, trust, like Lat. fides, πίστις τοσοῦτων χρημάτων ἐστί μοι παρά τινι I have credit for so much money with him, Dem. 962. 4, cf. 958. 3; εἰς πίστιν δίδόναι τί τινι Id. 886. 25; so, ἐν πίστει ἀπολειφθῆναι to be left in trust, as guardian, Plut. Cic. 41. 4. in Theol., faith, belief, as opp. to sight and knowledge, N. T., Eccl. II. that which gives confidence: hence, 1. like τὸ πιστόν, an assurance, pledge of good faith, warrant, guarantee, οὐκ ἄνδρὸς ὄρκος πίστις ἀλλ' ὄρκων ἀνὴρ Aesch. Fr. 290, cf. Soph. El. 887, Eur. Hipp. 1055, Antipho 144. 18; distinguished from ὄρκος and δεξιά, Arist. Rhet. 1. 14, 5, cf. Pors. Med. 21; ἐμβαλε χερὸς πίστιν Soph. Ph. 813; δὲς μοι χερὸς σῆς π. Id. O. C. 1632; πίστιν καὶ ὄρκια ποιείσθαι to make a treaty by exchange of assurances and oaths, Hdt. 9. 92, cf. Andoc. 14. 30; οἴσω .. οὔτε π. οὔθ' ὄρκος μένει Ar. Ach. 308; so, πίστις (Ion. for πίστεις) ποιείσθαι Hdt. 3. 8; πρὸς τινά Thuc. 4. 51; ἀλλήλοισ Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 12; πίστις δίδόναι to give assurances, Hdt. 9. 91, cf. Thuc. 4. 86; ὄρκους καὶ πίστιν ἀλλήλοισ δοῦναι Ar. Lys. 1185; π. δοῦναι τινι Thuc. 5. 45; π. δίδόναι καὶ λαμβάνειν to interchange them, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 44; δίδόναι καὶ δέχεσθαι ἀλλήλοισ Plat. Phaedr. 256 D, cf. Lysias 121. 4., 154. 40; πίστι λαβεῖν or καταλαβεῖν τινά to receive into friendship on assurance given, Hdt. 3. 74., 9. 106:—also of an oath, θεῶν πίστεις ὀμνύναι Thuc. 5. 30; πίστιν ἐπιτιθέναι or προστιθέναι τινί Dem. 852. 15., 1270. 9, cf. 1196. 16:—c. gen. objecti, φόβων π. an assurance against .., Eur. Supp. 627. 2. a means of persuasion, an argument, proof, esp. such as used by orators, Antipho 139. 18., 144. 34, Plat. Phaedo 70 B, Isocr. 28 B, etc.;—in Arist., opp. to a demonstrative proof (ἀπόδειξις), Rhet. 1. 1, 11., 1. 15, 1., 2. 20, 1; but he also used it generally, π. ἐκ τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς An. Post. 2. 3, 2, etc.; ἡ διὰ συλλογισμοῦ π. Id. Top. 1. 8, 1. III. that which is entrusted, a trust, Lat. fideicommissum, πίστιν ἐγχειρίζειν τινί Inscr. Boeot. IV b. 12, Polyb. 5. 41, 2., 16. 22, 2; σὴ π. given in trust to thee, Epigr. Gr. *618. 23.

πιστ-ολέτης, ου, ὄ, faith-destroying, Or. Sib. 2. 263. πιστόν, τό, v. πιστός A. III. πιστοποιέω, to accredit, confirm, Joseph. Macc. 7, and Eccl. πιστοποιήσις, ἦ, confirmation, very late. πιστο-ποιός, ὄν, accrediting, confirming, Cyrill. πιστο-πράθεις, οἱ, faith-destroyers, Or. Sib. 8. 187 (MSS. —πορθεῖς).

πιστός (A), ἦ, ὄν, (πίνω) = ποτός, liquid; πιστά liquid medicines, draughts, opp. to βρώσιμα, χριστά, Aesch. Pr. 480, cf. Blomf. (488), and v. πιστικός (A).

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1180 b. 2. believed, trusted, trustworthy, worthy of credit, Antipho 123. 6., 129. 37, cf. Thuc. 3. 42. 3. genuine, Ἰσθμικέους πιστὸν τέκνον, of a cup, Theopomp. Nem. 1. II. of things, trustworthy, to be trusted, sure, ὄρκια πιστά Hom., Pind., etc.; τέκμαρ τῶνδε, τεκμήρια, μαντεία, ῥήματα, etc., Aesch. Ag. 272, 352, etc.; οὐκέτι πιστὰ γυναιξίν no longer can one trust women, Od. 11. 456; βροτῶ δὲ πιστὸν οὐδὲν Soph. Fr. 583; οὐκ ἔχοντες τὴν ἐλπίδα .. πιστὴν ἔτι no longer having such hope as could be relied on, Thuc. 5. 14; but, ἐλπίς πιστὴ λόγῳ made sure, warranted by reason, Id. 3. 40; ὑπόληψις ἢ πιστοσύνη, of science, Arist. Top. 5. 3, 4; λόγος ἀποδεικτικὸς καὶ π. Id. Rhet. 2. 1, 2. 2. deserving belief, credible, probable, π. καὶ οἰκότα Hdt. 6. 82, cf. 8. 80; πιστότερον ἢ ἀληθέστερον Antipho 122. 41; π. ὑπόθεσις Plat. Phaedo 107 B; τοῦτο π. ἐκ τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς Arist. Cael. 1. 7, 20; πιθανὸν καὶ πιστόν Id. Rhet. 1. 2, 11. III. πιστόν, τό, as Subst., like πίστις II, a pledge, security, warrant, certainty, τὸ π. τῆς ἀληθείας Soph. Tr. 398, etc.; τὸ π. τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τὸ π. τῆς ἐπιστήμης Thuc. 2. 40., 6. 72; (but, τὸ π. τῆς καθ' ὑμᾶς πολιτείας seems to mean its good faith, 1. 68); τὸ π. ἔχοντες .. κὰν περιγενέσθαι feeling confidence that .., Thuc. 1. 141:—often in pl., τὰ πιστὰ ποιείσθαι, = πίστιν ποιείσθαι, Hdt. 3. 8; πιστὰ θεῶν, of oaths, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 7; πιστόν or πιστὰ δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν to give and receive pledges, to interchange pledges, c. inf. fut., Id. An. 3. 2, 5, cf. 4. 8, 7, etc.; πιστὰ ἡξίου γενέσθαι Id. Cyr. 7. 4, 3; so, πιστὰ δεικνύναι Aesch. Ag. 651; στέργειν τὰ π. τῶνδε Eum. 673; π. παρέχεσθαι Eur. Phoen. 268; ἡξίου πιστὰ γενέσθαι Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 3.

B. act. like πίσυρος, believing, trusting in, relying on, τινι Theogn. 283, Aesch. Pr. 917, Pers. 55; cf. Schäf. Soph. O. C. 1031, Pors. Hec. 1117. 2. obedient, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 30. 3. faithful, believing, N. T., Eccl.

C. Adv. πιστῶς, with good faith, Antipho 120. 5, Dem. 35. 53. 2. persuasively, opp. to ἀληθῶς, Antipho 122. 41. 3. with disposition to believe, Dem. 922. 1, cf. Lys. 150. 37.

πιστότης, ητος, ἦ, good faith, faithfulness, honesty, Hdt. 7. 52, Andoc. 4. 30, Plat. Legg. 630 C, etc. πιστῶ-φρων, ονος, ὄ, ἦ, true-minded, Manetho 4. 580. πιστο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὄ, ἦ, a guardian of truth, Orph. H. 7. 17. πιστόω, fut. ὠσας, (πιστός) to make trustworthy, πιστοῦν τινά ὄρκους to bind him by oaths, Thuc. 4. 88. II. Pass. to be made trustworthy, give a pledge or warrant, πιστωθεῖς h. Hom. Merc. 536; ἐπεὶ δ' ἐπιστῶθησαν Eur. I. A. 66; ὄρκῳ πιστωθῆναι τινι to bind oneself to another by oath, Od. 15. 436. 2. to feel trust or confidence, i. e. to trust, to be persuaded, πιστωθῆναι ἐνὶ θυμῷ Od. 21. 218; πιστωθεῖς ὅτι .., feeling confidence that .., Soph. O. C. 1039. III. Med. to give mutual-pledges of fidelity, exchange truth, χεῖρὸς τ' ἀλλήλων λαβέτην καὶ πιστῶσαντο Il. 6. 233; more fully, πιστῶσασθαι ἐπέεσσιν 21. 286; π. πρὸς ἀλλήλους περί τινος Polyb. 18. 22, 6. 2. πιστοῦσθαι τινά ὑφ' ὄρκου to secure his good faith by oaths, Soph. O. C. 650, cf. Polyb. 8. 17, 2. 3. πιστῶσασθαι τι to believe or be confident in a thing, Eur. Fr. 1058, Opp. C. 3. 355. 4. to confirm, prove, make good, guarantee, τι Arist. Fr. 123, Polyb. 1. 43, 5, Luc. Philops. 5; ἔργοις τὰς ὑποσχέσεις Luc. Hipp. 1; φιλοσοφίαν βίῳ σώφρονι Hdn. 1. 2, etc.; τὴν φήμην Id. 1. 14:—c. acc. et inf., Plut. 2. 628 E; so, π. μάρτυρι τῷ Νέρωνι, ὅτι .. Id. Galb. 5.

πίστρα, ἦ, (πιπίσκω) a drinking-trough, for cattle, Lat. alveus, Eur. Cycl. 47; called πίστρον, τό, Ib. 29. II. drink, water, Strab. 356, E. M. 673. 28.

πίστωμα, τό, (πιστόω) an assurance, warrant, guarantee, pledge, like πίστις II. 1, πιστόν, mostly in pl., Emped. 106, Aesch. Cho. 977, Eum. 214; π. περί τινος Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 17; in sing., π. φιλίας Clearch. Κιθαρωδ. 1, cf. Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 154. II. of persons, γηραλὰ πιστώματα, = πιστοὶ γέροντες, Aesch. Pers. 171. πίστωσις, εως, ἦ, (πιστόω) assurance, confirmation, Plat. Legg. 943 C; ὄρκον π. Dio C. 38. 12.

πιστωτέος, α, ον, to be affirmed as true, λόγος Luc. Hist. Conscr. 60. πιστωτής, αῦ, ὄ, a confirmer, Hesych. πιστωτικός, ἦ, ὄν, (πιστόω) confirmatory, cited from Hermog. πίσυγγος, ὄ, a shoemaker, Sappho 99, Alex. Actol. ap. Ath. 699 C, Com. Anon. 324:—πίσύγγιον, τό, his shop, Ib. [i, ll. c.; the Ms. of Ath. gives it with σ.]

πίσυρος [i], πίσυρα, Accl. and old Ep. for τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα, q. v. πίσω [i], fut. of πιπίσκω. Πιτάνη [α], Dor. -να, ἦ, a place in Laconia, Hdt. 3. 55, Pind. O. 6. 46, etc.:—ὁ Πιτανητέων λόχος, a battalion of the Spartan army, Hdt. 9. 53; for ὁ Πιτανάτης λ. in Thuc. 1. 20, see the commentators. II. as appell., πιτάνη, ἦ, a cohort, Inscr. Sicil. in C. I. 5501.

πίτνημι, ποῦτ. form of πετάννυμι, to spread out, ἡέρα πίτνα (for ἐπίτνα) Il. 21. 7; πίτνας εἰς ἐμέ χεῖρας stretching out his arms to me, Od. 11. 392; πίτναν τ' εἰς αἰθέρα χεῖρας (for ἐπίτναν) Pind. N. 5. 20; πίτνατε λεπταλέας στολίδας Anth. P. 10. 6:—Pass., ἀμφὶ δὲ χαῖται .. πίτναντο (cf. πιλάω), Il. 22. 402; θυμέλαι ἐπίτναντο χρυσήλατοι Eur. El. 713; πίτνατο .. παστὸς θαλάμων Anth. P. 7. 711.

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πίτνω, = πετάννυμι, only in Hes. Sc. 291, ἐπιτνων ἀλωήν (ubi olim ἐπιπλον, v. πίμπλημι), cf. Heyne II. 22. 402.

πίτνω, poët. form of πίπτω, Pind. P. 8. 132, N. 5. 76, I. 2. 39, and Trag., esp. Eur.; impf. or aor. 2 ἐπιτνων, Soph. O. C. 1732, etc.—Most of the Gramm. consider the true form to be πιτνέω, aor. 2 ἐπιτνων. But Schol. II. 16. 827 acknowledges πίτνω as a pres., comparing the forms τέμνων, κόμνων, πίτνων: and Elmsl. justly considers πίτνω to be merely a collat. form of πίπτω, used by Pind. and Trag., when the penult is required to be short, (as ἴσχω is used by Poets for ἔχω and μέμνω for μένω); hence he altogether denies the existence of a pres. πιτνέω, and of any such aor. forms as πιτνεῖν, πιτνάν, v. ad Eur. Heracl. 77, Med. 55, Soph. O. C. 1732.

πίττω, ἡ, Att. for πίσσα.

Πιττάκειος [ᾶ], α, ον, of Pittacus: τὸ Πιττάκειον the saying of Pittacus, Simon. 8. 4.

πιττάκιον, τό, a tablet for writing on, a billet, label (v. Eust. 633. 19 sq.), Dinoloch. in A. B. II2, Polyb. 31. 21, 9, Diog. L. 6. 89: a votive tablet, C. I. 3442. II. Lat. pittacium, a plaster, Cels. 3. 10.

πίτταξις, ἡ, the fruit of the κρανεία, Schol. Od. 10. 242, Eust. 1657. 19.

πίττινος, πιττώ, πίττωσις, πιττωτός, Att. for πίσινος, etc.

πιτύδιον, τό, Dim. of πίτυς, Theognost. Can. 125. 9.

πιτύδιος, ἡ, ον, of or from the pine, ρητίνη π. pine-resin, Hipp. 671. 27; π. στέφανος Plut. 2. 677 B; v. κῶνος I. 1. II. πιτυνῆ, ἡ, an unknown parasitic plant, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 1 (Cod. Urb. ἐπερίνη).

πιτύϊς, ἴδος, ἡ, (πίτυς) a seed of the pine-cone (κῶνος), Diosc. I. 87, v. Lob. Phryg. 397. II. pine-resin, Galen. Lex. Hipp. 544.

πίτυ-κάμπτης, v. πιτυοκάμπτης.

πίτυλέω, (πίτυλος) to ply the splashing oar, Ar. Vesp. 678.

πίτυλίξω, to make a splashing sound as with oars, π. γάλα ἐν φύλλοις to drop milk upon leaves, cited from Hipp. II. to practise a regular swinging of the arms, as with dumb-bells, Galen.:—hence

πίτυλισμα, τό, any quick regular movement, v. l. for πύτισμα, Juven. II. 173.

πίτυλος [ῖ], ὁ, the regular sound of oars pulled in time, the measured splash of oars, νεὺς π. εὐήρης Eur. I. T. 1050; σκάφος .. πίτυλον ἐπερωμένον flying with winged strokes, 1346; νεὺς π., periph. for a ship, Id. Tro. 1123; ναὺς ὅταν ἐκ πίτύλων βοθιάζῃ Ar. Fr. 60; ἐν πίτύλῳ with one stroke, all together, Aesch. Pers. 975. II. any quick repeated sound or movement, as,

1. the splash of fast-falling drops, π. δακρύων Eur. Hipp. 1464; π. σκύφου, of wine poured into a cup, Id. Alc. 798; πιτύλοισ' ταῖς καταφοραῖς τῶν ὕδατων Hesych.; cf. πιτυλίξω I.

2. the sound of the beating of the breast and cheeks by mourners, Aesch. Theb. 856 (v. sub ἐρέοσω II), Eur. Tro. 1236; of the repeated blows given by pugilists, Theocr. 22. 127:—metaph., πίτυλος Ἀργείου δορός Eur. Heracl. 834; δις δὲ δυοῖν πιτύλοισιν .. τεῖχη κατέλυσεν αἰχμὰ Id. Tro. 816; cf. πιτυλίξω II.

3. metaph. also of violent frantic gestures, violence, passion, π. μανίας, φόβου Id. I. T. 307, H. F. 816; μαινομένῳ π. πλαγυχθεῖς Ib. 1187.

πίτυβεις, εσσα, εν, abounding in pine-trees:—Πιτυοῦς, οὔντος, ὁ, a town on the N. E. coast of the Euxine, now Pitsunda, Strab. 496:—Πιτυοῦσαι, αἱ, two islands on the coast of Spain, Ebusus (Ivica) and Ophiussa, Id. 167; cf. πιτυώδης. II. πιτυοῦσσα, ἡ, a plant, Euphorbia pityusa, Diosc. 4. 166, Plin. 24. 61.

πίτυο-κάμπη, ἡ, a poisonous caterpillar found on pine-trees, Diosc. 6. 2, Galen., etc. II. a small pine-cone, Schol. Ven. II. 2. 375.

πίτυο-κάμπτης, ον, ὁ, pine-bender, epith. of the robber Sinis, who killed travellers by tying them between two pine-trees bent down so as nearly to meet, and then let go again, Strab. 391, Apollod. 3. 16, 2, Plut. Thes. 8, Paus. 2. 1, 4. A form πιτυοκάμπτης (cf. πιτυοστεπτος) was restored by Steph. in Anth. P. II. 107 for παλικάμπη.

πίτυο-τρόφος, ον, growing pines, Φρυγίη Anth. Plan. 8.

πίτυρις (with or without ἄρτος), ὁ, bread made with bran, Poll. 6. 72, Galen., etc.; so, πιτυρίτης ἄρτος Ath. 114 E. II. as a term of reproach, Eust. Opusc. 157. 85.

πίτυρίασις, ἡ, = πίτυρον 2, Galen.

πίτυρις ἐλαία, ἡ, a small kind of olive, of the colour of bran, which was gathered before it was ripe, and then preserved, Call. Fr. 50, Philem. ap. Ath. 56 C. [ῦ properly, but ῦ in Call. l. c.]

πίτυρίτης, ον, ὁ, v. sub πιτυρίας.

πίτυρο-ειδής, ἐς, bran-like, of urinal deposits, Io. Actuar. de Ur. 1. 15.

πίτυρον, τό, (πίττω) the husks of corn, bran, in sing., Theophr. II. P. 8. 4, 4, Diosc. 2. 107; but mostly in pl., Hipp. Acut. 387, al.; used in magical ceremonies, Dem. 313. 18, Theocr. 2. 33. 2. a bran-like eruption on the skin, esp. the head, scurf, dandriff, Lat. furfures, porrigo, Diosc. 2. 114: cf. πιτυρίασις, πιτύρισμα. 3. a bran-like sediment in urine, Hipp. 231. 2; so, ὑποατίσιες πιτυρώδεις Id. 40. 41, cf. 213 C.

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not to the πίτυς, by Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 5. (It can hardly not be akin to Lat. pī-nus; cf. Skt. pītu-dāru, pītre-drū (pine-tree), prob. cedrus deodāra; cf. also πεύκη.)

πίτυ-στεπτος, ον, poët. for πιτυοστ-, pine-crowned, Anth. P. 6. 253.

πίτυώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) abounding in pines, ἄλσος, ὕρος Strab. 350, 588; χωρίον Plut. 2. 676 A; π. νῆσοι the islands Πιτυοῦσαι (cf. πιτυεῖς), Alcman 138.

πίτυών, ὄνος, ὁ, a pine-forest, Gloss.

πιφάσκω, redupl. form of √ΦΑ (v. sub *φάω), only used in pres. and impf., Act. and Med.: Ep. inf. πιφασκέμεν Od. II. 442. Ep. Verb (used also by Aesch. in Act.), to make manifest, declare, tell of, ἵππους, οὓς νῶν πιφασκε Δόλων II. 10. 478; ἕκαστα λέγων ἐτάροισι πιφανακον Od. 12. 165; θέσφατα π., ὅσα μῆδεται .. Ζεὺς h. Hom. Merc. 540; μείλιγμα βροτοῖς πιφασκων εἶπε Aesch. Cho. 279:—metaph., λαμπτήρ πιφασκων ἡμερήσιον φάος shewing forth, Id. Ag. 23; τιάρας φάλαρον π. exhibiting, Pers. 661: absol., ροίζησεν δ' ἄρα πιφασκων Διομήδει making signal II. 10. 502. 2. to set forth words, declare, utter, μῆ οἱ μῦθον .. πιφασκέμεν Od. II. 442; ἔπος πάντεσσι π. 22. 131, 247. 3. c. acc. et inf. to tell one to do, Aesch. Eum. 620. II. Med. to make manifest, shew, ἀνθρώποισι π. τὰ ἀ κῆλα II. 12. 280, cf. 21. 333: to make known, to tell of, disclose, ἀλλά τοι ἄλλον φῶτα π. Od. 15. 518; οἷα Ζεὺς κακὰ ἔργα π. II. 15. 97, cf. 16. 12, Od. 2. 32, 162, etc., Hes. Th. 655 (where however πιφασκεῖ stands). III. later also πιφασκομαι as Pass. to have told one, hear, learn, Nic. Th. 411, 637, 725. [πῖ- in the former half of a hexam. before the penthemimer, II. 10. 478, 502., 18. 500, h. Hom. Merc. 540; in the latter half always πῖ-. The Med. seems to occur only in the latter, conseq. with πῖ-. In Aesch. always πῖ-; and this is the real quantity of πῖ in redupl. words, acc. to the analogy of διδάσκω, πῖπισκω, τίταινω, τίτυσκομαι, etc.]

πίφυξ or πίφηξ, ὁ, a kind of lark, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 28; Hesych. (who also has the form πιφάλλος) explains it by κορυδαλός.

πίων [ῖ], ὁ, ἡ, neut. πῖον, gen. πῖονος (irreg. fem. πῖερα, q. v.):—fat, plump, in Hom. of beasts, πῖονος αἰγός II. 9. 207; ὕν .. μάλα πῖονα Od. 14. 419; π. μῆλα II. 12. 319, etc.; μῆλα πῖονα δημῶ Od. 9. 464; βοῦν πῖονα δημῶ II. 23. 750, cf. 2. 403; πῖονα μῆρι' ἔκκε βοός II. 773; π. νῶτα βοός Od. 4. 65; π. δημός rich fat, II. 22. 501, Hes. Th. 538; of oil, Ildt. 2. 94; so, π. οἱ νεφροί Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 14; πῖονα μαζὸν αἰγός Call. Jov. 48. 2. of men, Ar. Ran. 1092, Pl. 560, Plat. Rep. 422 B. II. metaph., of soil, fat, rich, ἀγρός, δῆμος, etc., II. 23. 832., 16. 437, etc.; also, πῖονα ἔργα pingues segetes, 12. 283; τέμενος Pind. P. 4. 99; ὑπῶρας π. ποτός, of wine, Soph. Tr. 703; πλακοῦς Ar. Eq. 1190; π. ἔαρ λύχνου, of oil, Call. Fr. 201. 2. like

παχὺς, of persons and places, rich, wealthy, abounding, οἶκος, νῆος Od. 9. 35, II. 2. 549; ἄδυτον 5. 512; πῖονας πλούτου πνοάς Aesch. Ag. 820; πῖονι μέτρῳ in plenteous measure, Theocr. 7. 33, etc.: τὸ πῖον, v. sub λιπαρός I. 2. 3. fattening, fertilising, Ζέφυρος Bacchyl. 46. III. The Comp. and Sup. are πῖότερος, πῖότατος, as if from πῖος (q. v.), II. 9. 577, h. Ap. 48, Hes. Op. 583, Bacchyl. l. c., Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 2., 8. 17, 1, etc.:—Adv., πιστέρας διαίταν Hipp. Aph. 1243. (Cf. πῖ-αρ, πῖ-αρός, πῖ-αῖνω, πῖ-μέλη; Skt. pī-nas, pī-van, pī-v-aras (pinguis), pī-v-as (pinguedo); Lat. o-pī-mus, and perh. pī-nguis (unless this be a nasalized form, pī(n)guis = παχὺς).)

πλαγγόνιον, τό, a kind of ointment, Polemo et Sosib. ap. Ath. 690 E, Poll. 6. 104. (Named from the inventor, Πλαγγών.)

πλάγγος, ὁ, a kind of eagle, v. sub περκνός.

πλαγγών, ὄνος, ὁ, (πλάσσω) a wax-ruppet, doll, Call. Dem. 91.

πλάγιαζω, fut. ἄσω, (πλάγιος) like πλαγιῶω, to turn sideways or aside, πλ. πρὸς τοὺς ἀντίους ἀνέμους (sc. τὴν ναῦν) to tack to and fro, to beat up against adverse winds, Luc. Nav. 9; πλ. τὰ σκάφη App. Civ. 5. 88; τὸν ἵππον Poll. 1. 204:—metaph., πλ. ἡ φωνὴν ἢ πράξιν to adapt them to circumstances, Plut. Demosth. 13:—metaph. also to lead astray, LXX (Ezek. 14. 5); to pervert, Ib. (Is. 29. 21). II. to strike with the flat of the sword, Dio C. 40. 53, Eust. Opusc. 102. 64. III. in Gramm. to inflect, decline, Schol. Soph. El. 365.

πλάγιασμός, ὁ, obliquity, of the sun's course, Epicur. 18 Orelli: metaph. deceit, Schol. Ar. Ran. 987, etc. II. in Gramm. the use of the oblique cases.

πλάγιαυλίξω, to play upon the cross-flute, Eust. 1157. 40.

πλάγι-αυλός, ὁ, the cross-flute, as opp. to the flute-à-bec, Theocr. 20. 29, Bion. 3. 7, etc.; elsewhere πλάγιος αὐλός.

πλάγιθεν, Adv. from the side, c. gen., Achmes Onir. 141.

πλάγιό-καρπος, ον, having fruit at the sides, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2.

πλάγιό-καυλος, ον, having stalks at the sides, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 2.

πλάγι-όμματας, ον, with oblique eyes, squinting, Eust. 768. 7.

πλάγιος [ᾶ], α, ον, also ος, ον: (v. πλάγος):—placed sideways, slanting, aslant, athwart, Lat. obliquus, transversus, Thuc. 7. 59, etc.; πλ. φορά oblique motion, Plat. Tim. 39 A; opp. to ἀντία (direct), Ib. 43 E; πλάγιον τιθέναι τι, opp. to ὀρθόν, Xen. Oec. 19, 9; τάφρους τὰς μὲν πλάγιους ὀρύσσειν τὰς δὲ ὀρθίας Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 3; μαστοὶ πλ. on both sides, Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 36:—in Philem. Ἀγ. 1, πλάγιος seems to = πρηνής, pronus,—πλάγι' ἐστὶ τᾶλλα, τοῦτο δ' ὀρθὸν θηρίον. 2. πλάγια, τά, the sides, flanks, τῆς Σκυθίης Hdt. 4. 49; τὸ πλ., of the body, Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 7, Incess. An. 17, 2:—esp. in military sense, τοῖς πλάγιοις ἐπιέναι to attack the flanks, Thuc. 4. 32; ἐλς τὰ πλ. παράγειν οἱ παραπέμπειν to make an army file off right and left, Xen. An. 3. 4, 14., 6. 1, 15;—hence also, πλάγιους λαβεῖν τοὺς πολεμίους to take the enemy in flank, Id. Cyr. 7. 1, 26, etc.; πλ. παραπορεύεσθαι Polyb. 6. 40, 7;—so also of ships, πλάγια παραβάλλουσαι ἀλλήλαις Id. 1. 22, 9; παρὲδίδου πλάγιας [τὰς τρήρεις] τοῖς Ἑλλήσι Plut. Them. 14; πλάγιον ὥσπερ πνεύματι παραδίδοναι ἑαυτὸν Id. 2. 28 D, ubi v.

Wyttenb. 3. often with Preps. in adverb. sense, εἰς τὸ πλάγιον *abliquely, sideways, aslant, athwart, τὸ ὀστέον ἐς τὸ πλ. κατάγνυται* Hipp. Art. 803; εἰς πλάγιον Xen. An. 1. 8, 10; εἰς τὰ πλάγια, opp. to εἰς τὸ ἀντίον, Thuc. 7. 40, Xen. Eq. 12, 12; εἰς πλάγια Plat. Theaet. 195 B; v. supr. 2;—so, ἐκ πλάγιου, opp. to *καταντικρύ*, Plat. Rep. 598 A; ἐκ πλάγιον *in flank*, esp. in military sense, Thuc. 4. 33., 7. 6, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 26; ἐκ τῶν πλ. Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 6; ἐκ πλ. Id. Probl. 15. 12; ἐκ πλάγιας Id. Meteor. 3. 2, 6., 3. 6, 9;—ἐν τῷ πλ. Ib. 3. 6, 8;—ἐπὶ τὸ πλ. Id. Incess. An. 14, 6;—also, πρόσθεν ἢ κατὰ πλάγια *in front or in flank*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 1;—the regul. Adv. πλάγιως is rare, Arist. Mech. 5. 2, Luc. Symp. 47.

4. of ground, *sloping, Geop. 2. 46.* II. metaph., as opp. to straightforward, *sideways, crooked, treacherous*, φρένες Pind. I. 3. 8, cf. N. 1. 97; πλάγια φρονεῖν Eur. I. A. 332; πλάγιοι ταῖς ψυχαῖς Polyb. 4. 8, 11; πλ. ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ *timid, wavering*, Id. 30. 1, 6, etc.;—Adv. —ίως, Plut. 2. 856 B. III. in Grammar, πτώσεις πλάγιοι, Lat. *casus obliqui*, Dion. H. de Comp. 6, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 177.

2. τὸ πλ. *oratio obliqua*, Dem. Phal. § 104, etc.; so *πλαγιότης, ητος, ἡ*, Hermog. πλάγιο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, *one who guards the flanks of an army on the march*, Ἰλαί π. Diod. 19. 82.

πλάγιο-χαίτης, αὐ, ὁ, *with hair across*, Hesych. s. v. δοχμόκορροι. πλάγιώω, = πλάγιαζω I, τὸν ἵππον πλ. τῷ χαλινῷ Xen. Eq. 7, 16.

πλάγιωσις, εως, ἡ, = πлагιασμός, Hesych. s. v. λύξωσις. πлагκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (πλάζω) either (act.) *he that leads astray, the beguiler*, (or pass.) *the roamer*, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524, 17.

πлагκτάς, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Aesch. Ag. 593; (πλόζομαι);—poët. Adj. *wandering, roaming*, of ships, Id. Pers. 277 (v. sub δίπλαξ); πлагκτὰ δ' ὡσεὶ τις νεφέλα Eur. Supp. 961; πλ. ὕδωρ, of the Euripus, Anth. P. 9. 73; ἰός Ib. 6. 75; πлагκτὴν ὁδὸν a *devious route*, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 59, cf. 29;—v. sub πλάξ. 2. metaph. *wandering in mind, erring, distraught*, Od. 21. 363, Aesch. Ag. 593.

II. in Od. the Πлагκταὶ πέτραι are rocks beyond (i. e. West of) Scylla and Charybdis, overarching (ἐπηρέφεις) and affording so narrow a passage that even birds could scarcely get through, Od. 12. 59 sq., cf. 23. 327; later writers identified them with the Συμπληγάδες or Κυάνας of the Bosphorus, Hdt. 4. 85, Arr. Periopl. M. Eux. sub f., Schol. Eur. Med. 2, Plin. 6. 13; but, from the fire and smoke attributed to them (Od. 12. 68, 218), Ar. Rh. understood Hom. to mean the volcanic islands of Lipari, 4. 924 sq., cf. Apollod. 1. 9, 25;—Hom. did not conceive the Planctae as *moving*, so that prob. he gave it an act. sense, *the deceivers, beguilers*.

πлагκτοσύνη, ἡ, poët. for πλάνη, *roaming*, Od. 15. 343, Nonn. D. 2. 692.

πλάγος, τό, *the side*, old Dor. word, whence πλάγιος is usu. derived, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 66.

πлагχθῆναι, —θείς, v. sub πλάζω. πлагδάρομαι, Pass. *to become soft and flabby*, Aquila V. T., Eust. Opusc. 34. 1.

πлагδάρος, ἄ, ὄν, (πλάδος, πлагδάω) *wet, damp, πлагδαρὴ ἰδρῶτι κόμη* Anth. P. 9. 653; *καρήατα* Ar. Rh. 3. 1398; *πлагδαρὰί σάρκες flabby, flaccid*, Hipp. 553. 42, etc.; *οὐλα Diosc. 5. 7; πλ. διαχωρήματα loose, watery*, Hipp. 392. 45;—of taste, *insipid*, opp. to *στρυφνός*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13, cf. 14.

πлагδάρότης, ητος, ἡ, *dampness*, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1096, Galen. πлагδάρωμα, τό, = πλάδος, Suid.

πлагδασμός, ὁ, *wetness*, Eust. Opusc. 313. 81. πлагδάω, (πλάδη) *to be flaccid*, of the flesh, Hipp. Aër. 287, 288; *πῆξις πлагδῶσα*, as of milk, Arist. H. A. 3. 6, 2; *οὐλα πлагδῶντα Diosc. 1. 153; φλύκταιναι πλ. Nic. Th. 241; of vegetables*, Philo 1. 179.

2. metaph. of the mind, *to be or become flaccid*, Ib. 441, 459., 2. 411.—Hesych. cites a part. pf. *πεπлагδῆκώς · σεσηπίως, ὕγρανθείς*, and impf. *ἐπлагδα* in causal sense = *κατέδευεν*.

πлагδιδιάω, *to talk nonsense*, Lacon. word in Ar. Lys., inf. *πлагδιδῆν* 171, imper. *πлагδιδῆ* 990. (Perhaps merely onomatop., like *παφλάζειν*, Lat. *blaterare*, Scottish *blether*.)

πлагδη, ἡ, = πλάδος, Emped. ap. Simplic., Suid. s. v. πлагδαρός. πлагδόεις, εσσα, εν, = πлагδαρός, Schol. Nic. Th. 240.

πлагδόος [ᾶ], ὁ, *abundance of fluids*, like *water-brash*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 943, cf. 271. 1., 389. 47, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 6.

πлагδῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) = πлагδαρός, Hipp. 595. 45. πлагδῶσις, εως, ἡ, = πлагδασμός, Phot., Suid.

πлагζω, Ep. impf. πлагζον Hom.: aor. *ἐπлагζα* (παρ-) Od. 9. 81, Ep. πлагζα Hom.:—Pass. and Med., Hom., etc., Dor. πлагδαμαι Mosch. 3. 24; Ep. impf. πлагζομην Od.: fut. πлагζαμαι Od. 15. 312; aor. *ἐπлагζομην* (ἀπ-) Hom., Ep. πлагζομην Hom.; also *ἐπлагζάμην* dub. in Ar. Rh. 3. 261, 1066; (v. sub πλήσσω). Poët. Verb (v. infr.), = πлагνάω, *to make to wander or roam*, πлагζει δ' ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἴης Od. 1. 75; *ἀλλά με δαίμων πлагζέ' ἀπὸ Σικανίης* 24. 307; *ῥῶον πεδίονδε τίθησι πлагζων* (where τίθησι πлагζων is much the same as πлагζει), II. 17. 751.

2. metaph. *to lead astray, bewilder*, πлагζε δὲ πίναντας Od. 2. 396; (cf. *πίνοντες ἐπлагζοντο* Pind. Fr. 147); *οἷ με μέγα πлагζουσι lead me from my purpose*, II. 2. 132. II. Pass. *to wander, rove, roam about, go astray*, δε μάλα πολλὰ πлагζομην Od. 1. 2; πῆ. πлагζομαι; 13. 204; *κείθεν δὲ πлагζοθέντες* Ib. 278; πλ. ἐπὶ πόντον πлагζόμενοι *κατὰ ληϊδ'* 3. 106; *ἀλλά πη ἄλλη πлагζετ' ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους* Ib. 252; *πлагζοθέντα ἡς ἀπὸ νηός* 6. 278; *ἀπὸ χαλκῶφι χαλκὸς ἐπлагζομην* brass *glanced off from brass*, II. 11. 351;—so in later Poets, πлагζοθέντες Pind. N. 7. 55, cf. Eur. Or. 56, H. F. 1187; c. gen. *to wander from, ὕμμάτων ἐπлагζομην* Aesch. Theb. 784; *ἀμαξίτου* Eur. Rhes. 283; so, *τίς πлагζομην πολύμοχος* ἐξω; i. e. *τίς ἐπлагζομην ἐξω ταῦ πολύμοχος εἶναι* (or else *κάματος* must be supplied from the next clause, *τίς κάματος*

πολύμοχος πлагζομην ἐξω;), Soph. O. C. 1231;—rare in Prose, τῆ τε ἄλλη πлагζόμενος in Hdt. 2. 116; οἱ πлагζόμενοι *the planets*, Tim. Locr. 97 A; so in Polyb., Plut., etc., but never in Com. or correct Att. Prose.

III. in two passages of Hom. it is used of waves, *μέγα κύμα .. πлагζέ' ὤμους καθύπερθε* II. 21. 269; and in Pass., *κύματι πηγῶ λάζετο* Od. 5. 388;—here Aristarch. took it for *πλήσσε, πλήσσετα, struck, was stricken*; but it may be taken as = *σφάλλω, to make to reel or to drive from one's course*; so, *πлагζει τὸν παῖδα τὰ σάνδαλα* they trip him up, Anth. P. 7. 365.

πлагθᾶνον [ᾶ], τό, (πлагτός) a *platter, dish, or mould* in which bread, cakes, etc. were baked, Theocr. 15. 115 (v. l. πлагθᾶνη), Nic. ap. Ath. 369 C (v. l. πлагθᾶνοισι), Poll. 7. 22, etc.;—hence the baking-woman in Ar. Ran. is called Πлагθᾶνη;—ᾶμυλος πлагθᾶνίτας [ῖ], a *platter-cake*, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 C, as restored by Meineke.

πлагθω, poët. form of *πελάζω*, intr. *to approach, draw near*, τινί Soph. Ph. 728 (for El. 220, v. sub ἐριστός); also c. acc., Eur. Rhes. 14; absol., Id. Alc. 119;—so also in Med., *στάλαις πлагθεταί* Ἡρακλέους Inscr. in Plut. Arat. 14.—For *ἐπлагθην, πлагθῆην*, v. sub *πελάζω*.

πлагσιον, τό, an *oblong figure or body*, Ar. Ran. 800; *χιτωνίσκος ἐν πлагσιῷ*, i. e. *of oblong shape*, C. I. 155. 15; *Σμύρνα ἀνέχει ἐν πλ. Aristid. 1. 521; also a rectangle*, Walz Rhett. 1. 106; *ἰσόπλευρον πλ. a square*, like *πλινθίον* (which is said to be the Hellen. word, Moer. 312, Thom. M. 720), Xen. An. 3. 4, 19, Arr. An. 4. 5, 10, cf. Sturz. Lex. Xen.:—ἐν πлагσιῷ *in a square, square-shaped*, *χιτωνίσκος ἐμ πлагσιῷ* C. I. 155, 16 sq.; esp. of an army, *ἐν πлагσιῷ τετάχθαι* to be drawn up in square or mass, Lat. *agmine quadrato*, as opp. to marching order, Lat. *agmine longo*, Thuc. 7. 78, cf. 6. 67, Xen. An. 1. 8, 9, etc. (v. sub *τετράγωνος*);—(in Dio C. 40. 2, εἰς τὰ πлагσία βάλλειν seems to be f. l. for εἰς τὰ πλάγια);—also of an *oblong scaffold*, Plut. Alex. 67; of a box, Id. Solon 25. (Prob. from same Root as *πлагτός, πлагτός, πлагθ-αναν*.)

πлагσιός, ἡ, ὄν, = βλαισιός, Phot. πлагκερός, ἄ, ὄν, (πлагξ) = πлагτός, *broad*, Theocr. 7. 18.

πлагκινός [ᾶ], ἡ, ὄν, (πлагξ) *made of planks or boards*, C. I. 2846; πλ. *τρίπους* a tripod with a board on it, Anth. P. 6. 98.

πлагκίς, ἡ, a *bench, seat, couch* of flowers, Hesych. πлагκίτης ἄρτος, ὁ, a *flat cake*, Sophron ap. Ath. 110 C.

πлагκίτης, εσσα, εν, *flat*, Dion. P. Fr. 12. 7, Orph. Arg. 949; cf. *πлагκοῦς*.

πлагκόμαι, Pass. (πлагξ) *to be plated or faced with marble*, Eus. V. Const. 4. 58, C. I. 8641;—so *πлагκῶσις, εως, ἡ, a facing with marble*, Ib. 4283, 8662; *μαρμάρου πлагκῶσις* Eus. V. Const. 3. 36, 1.

Πлагκος, ἡ, v. ὕποπлагκιος. πлагκουντάριον, τό, Dim. of *πлагκοῦς*, Strab. 812, Arr. Epict. 3. 12, 11.

πлагκουντάριος, ὁ, a *maker of cakes, pastry-cook*, C. I. 9311; v. Ducang. πлагκουντηρός, ἄ, ὄν, = sq., Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D.

πлагκουντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like a cake, Phantias ap. Ath. 58 E. πлагκούντιον, τό, Dim. of *πлагκοῦς*, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 25.

πлагκουντίσκας, ὁ, Dim. of *πлагκοῦς*, E. M. 533. 20. πлагκουντο-ειδής, ἐς, = πлагκουντώδης, Schol. Clem. Al. 19.

πлагκουντο-ποιός, ὄν, *cake-baking*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 644 C;—πлагκουντο-παιικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *cake-baking*, Ib. 643 E.

πлагκουντο-φάγέω, *to eat cakes*, Hesych. πлагκουντώδης, ες, *like a cake*, Theophr. II. P. 4. 10, 4, Ath. 646 C.

πлагκοῦς, οὔντος, ὁ: vocat. *πлагκοῦ* A. B. 975;—contr. from *πлагκῶεις, a flat cake*, Lat. *placenta* (perh. *shaped like the mallow-seed*, Ath. 58 E), often in Ar., as *πлагκούντος κύκλας* Ach. 1125, cf. Ath. pp. 644-6; π. ἄρτος Philet. ib. 645 D;—also resolved *πлагκῶεις*, Anth. P. 6. 155. II. *the seed of the mallow*, which seeds children call *cheeses*, Phantias ap. Ath. 58 E.

πлагκτωρ, αρος, ὁ, Dor. for *πληκτωρ*, Anth. P. 6. 294. πлагκῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) = πлагκῶεις, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 10, etc.; Comp. —ωδέστερος, Ib. 4. 2, 4, P. A. 4. 8, 7.

πлагν, Dor. for *πλήν*;—πлагνάτας, Dor. for *πлагνήτης*. πлагνάω, fut. ἦσω, etc.;—Pass. and Med., fut. —ἦσμαι Plat. Hipp. Mi. 376 C, Luc. Peregr. 16, —ἦθήσμαι Dion. H. de Dem. 9, Luc. V. H. 2. 27; aor. *ἐπлагνήθην* Eur., Thuc., etc.; pf. *πεπлагνήμαι* Hdt., Att.;—the Mss. of Hdt. mostly give the Att. contr. forms, but in 2. 41, *πлагνέ-ανται* (for πлагνῆ).

Prose form of πлагζω (used also by Att. Poets), *to make to wander, lead wandering about*, Hdt. 4. 128, Aesch. Pr. 573. 2. *to lead from the subject*, in talking, Dem. 448. fin. 3. *to lead astray, mislead, deceive, ἡ γνώμη πлагνᾶ*; Soph. O. C. 316, cf. Plat. Prot. 356 D, Legg. 655 D; *τὸ ἀόριστον πлагνᾶ* Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 2; *τὰ μὴ πлагνῶντα* Id. Meteor. 1. 12, 1;—also *to seduce from*, c. gen., Schäf. Mel. et p. 58.

II. Pass. *to wander, roam about, stray*, ἵπποι πлагνῶνται ἐνὰ δρόμον II. 23. 321; *ἄποι γῆς .. πεπлагνημαι* Aesch. Pr. 564; π. εἰς πόλεις Lys. 129. 16; *κατὰ τὴν χώραν* Isocr. 132 A; *περὶ τὰ πεδία* Plat. Polit. 264 C; absol., Soph. O. C. 347, etc.; of the *planets*, Plat. Legg. 822 A, Arist., etc. b. c. acc. loci, *πлагνηθεὶς τῆνδε βάρβαρον χθόνα* *to wander over it*, Lat. *oberrare*, Eur. Hel. 598 (cf. *ἀλῆμαι*); but c. acc. cogn., *πολλοὺς ἐλιγμοὺς πлагνᾶσθαι* *to wander about as in a labyrinth*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4;—of reports, *to wander abroad*, πολλὰ .. ἐμπόρον *ἐπη φιλεῖ πлагνᾶσθαι* Soph. O. C. 304. 2. *to wander in speaking, digress*, πлагνᾶσθαι ἐν τῷ λόγῳ Hdt. 2. 115; πλ. ἀπὸ τοῦ λόγου Plat. Polit. 263 A. 3. c. gen., *πлагναθεὶς καιροῦ* *having missed one's opportunity*, Pind. N. 8. 6. 4. *to do a thing irregularly or at random*, Hdt. 6. 52; *ἐνύπνια τὰ ἐς ἀνθρώπους πεπлагνημένα* *that have visited them irregularly*, Id. 7. 16, 2; *πлагνωμένη πρὸς ἄλλοτ' ἄλλον πηγμόνη* Aesch. Pr. 275; *πεπлагνημένον τρόπον irregularly*, Hipp. Progn. 4. 5; so, *πεπлагνημένως* Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 7. 5. *to wander in mind, to be at a loss*, Hdt. 6. 37, Aesch. Pr. 473; πλ. *καὶ ἀπορῶ* Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 C; πλ. *καὶ ταραττέται* Id. Phaedo 79 C; π. τῆ

διανοία ταῖς διανοίαις Isocr. 320 D, 420 A; πεπλανημένην ἔχειν τὴν διάνοιαν Id. Antid. § 284.

πλάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, like ἄλη, a wandering, roaming, straying, travelling, Hdt. 1. 30., 2. 103, 116; often in Aesch. Pr., in sing., 622, 784, 21.; in pl., τηλέπλαναι, πολὺπλανοὶ πλάναι 576, 585, Ar. Vesp. 873; cf. Elmsl. Soph. O. T. 67. 2. a digression, Plat. Parm. 136 E; ἡ πλ. ταῦ λόγων Id. Legg. 683 A.

II. metaph. a going astray, Lat. error, βίαιας ἀνθρώπων πλάνη Eur. Fr. 660. 8; πλ. καὶ ἀνοία Plat. Phaedo 81 A; πλάνης ἔμπλεοι Id. Rep. 505 C; ἡ περὶ τὰ χρώματα πλ. τῆς ὄψεως the illusion, Ib. 602 C; τοσαύτην ἔχει . . πλάνην irregularity, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 2; πολλὰς ἀπορίας ἔχει καὶ πλ. Id. de An. 1. 1, 4.

πλάνημα [ᾶ], τό, a wandering, Aesch. Pr. 828; πλ. ψυχῆς Soph. O. T. 727.

πλάνης [ᾶ], ητος, ὁ, one who wanders or roams, a wanderer, rover, vagabond, Lat. erro, Soph. O. T. 1029, Eur. I. T. 417, Isocr. 385 D; c. gen., πόνταν πλάνητες roamers of the sea, Trag. ap. Athenas. Legat. 26. 2. πλάνητες ἀστέρες the planets, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 5; and, simply, οἱ πλάνητες Arist. An. Post. 1. 13, 1; so, ἀστέρες πλανῆται, Id. Meteor. 1. 6, 1, Plut. 2. 604 A, etc.; πλανῆται Plat. Tim. 38 C, Arist. Fr. 191; opp. to οἱ ἐνδεδεμένοι (fixed stars), Id. Cael. 2. 8, 10, cf. An. Post. 1. 2, 13:—Venus was called ἑωσφόρος or ἔσπερος; Mercury στίλβων, Mars ὁ πυροεῖς, Jupiter φαέθων, Saturn φαίνων, v. sub vocc., and cf. Stallb. Tim. l. c., Lewis Astr. of Anc. 144, 245:—the planets were distinguished among the Orientals by colours; the Sun being gold, the Moon silver, Venus white, Mercury blue, Mars red, Jupiter green, Saturn yellow, v. Rawlins. Hdt. 1. 98.

3. πλάνητες [πυρεταί] severs that come in irregular fits, Hipp. Epid. 1. 944, Aph. 1248; also πλανῆται, cf. Foës. Oecom. II. as Adj., ἀπορος καὶ πλ. βίος Plut. Brut. 33; and as fem., πλανῆτα πηῆσιν Luc. Musc. Enc. 9. πλάνησι-εδρος, ον, (ἔδρα) having a wandering seat, i. e. moving about freely, of the knee-pan, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5.

πλάνησις, εως, ἡ, a making to wander, a dispersing, τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 8. 42. 2. metaph. a misleading, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 394. πλάνητέον, verb. Adj. one must wander, Xen. Lac. 9, 5.

πλάνητεύω, to wander about, A. B. 375.

πλάνητης, ον, Dor. πλανάτας, ὁ, = πλάνης, Soph. O. C. 3. 124, etc.; ταῖς πλ. ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις ἐμπόρους [καλοῦμεν] Plat. Rep. 371 D; πλανῆται ἐπὶ πάντας τόπους, of hares, Xen. Cyn. 5, 17. 2. a planet, v. sub πλάνης 1. 2.

II. as Adj., χοροῦ πλ. Eur. Bacch. 148; πλ. ἄθλιος βίος Id. Heracl. 878.

πλάνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to wander, ἔθνος Strab. 345. 2. unstable, irregular, τὰ ὑγρά πλ. ἐστὶ Arist. Probl. 26. 2; πλ. κίνησις cited from Cleomed.

πλάνητις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of πλανήτης, Lyc. 998, Poll. 5. 63.

πλάνητός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλανάω) wandering, Plat. Rep. 479 D; πλ. κατὰ πόλεις Id. Tim. 19 E; ἀστρα πλανητὰ Id. Legg. 821 B, cf. Tim. 38 C. II. metaph. erring, Plut. 2. 550 D.

πλάνιος, ον, roēt. for πλάνος, Anth. P. 7. 715.

πλαν-όδιος, α, ον, gaining by bye-paths, wandering, h. Hom. Merc. 75 [where πλᾶ-, metri grat.];—in Hesych., πλῆναδία . . τῇ πεπλανημένῃ τῆς ὁρθῆς ὁδοῦ.

πλᾶνο-λόγος, ον, misleading with words, deceiving, Eccl.

πλάνος [ᾶ], ον, 1. act. leading astray, cheating, deceiving, πλάναν κατέσειον ἔδωδῆν the bait, Theocr. 21. 43, cf. Anth. P. 7. 702; πλᾶνὰ δῶρα, πλάνος ἄγρα Mosch. 1. 29., 5. 10; πνεύματα 1 Ep. Tim. 4. 1. 2. pass. wandering, roaming, fickle, ποικίλον πρᾶγμ' ἐστὶ καὶ πλάνον-τύχη Menand. Kithar. 8; but πλᾶνα φέγγη planets, Manetho 4. 3.

II. πλᾶνας, ὁ, = πλάνη, a wandering, roaming, straying, Soph. O. C. 1114, Eur. Alc. 482, etc.; in pl., Ar. Vesp. 873, etc. 2. metaph., φραντίδος πλᾶναι the wanderings of thought, Soph. O. T. 67; but, πλ. φρενῶν wandering of mind, madness, Eur. Hipp. 283, so, πλ. τε καρδιά προσίσταται Id. Fr. 1025; πλᾶνοις in uncertain fits, of a disease, Soph. Ph. 758, v. Ellendt Lex. s. v. ἴσως:—κερκίδας πλᾶναι, of the act of weaving, Eur. Ion 1491. 3. a digression, Ep. Plat. 344 D. 4. error, Cebes Tab. 25.

III. of persons, πλάνος, ὁ, a vagabond, or an impostor, cheat, Nicostr. Συρ. 1, Dionys. Com. Ὀμ. 2, cf. Ev. Matth. 27. 63; Lat. planus, Cic. pro Cluent. 26.

πλᾶνο-στιβῆς, ἐς, trodden by wanderers, Aesch. Eum. 76.

πλᾶνο-τρόπος, ον, routing heretics, Anth. P. 1. 106, 10.

πλᾶνύττω, = πλᾶνάσμαι, to wander about, Ar. Av. 3.

πλᾶνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) wandering, πυρετοί (v. πλάνης 1. 3), Hipp. 216 B. 2. liable to move or slip, of ligatures, Id. Offic. 743; πλ. ἄρθρον Fract. 778. 3. metaph., γνώμη πλ. Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 11.

πλάξ, ἡ, gen. πλάκος, anything flat and broad, esp. flat land, a plain, πᾶσαν ἠπείρου πλάκα Aesch. Pers. 718; Φλεγραϊαν πλ. Id. Eum. 295; νυχίαν πλ., of the island Psytaleia (where Iteath suggested μυχίαν in the straits), Id. Pers. 952; νεκρῶν πλάκα Soph. O. C. 1564; νεκρῶν πλάκες Ib. 1577; πόντον πλάξ the ocean-plain, Pind. P. 1. 24, cf. Arion (Bbk. p. 567), Eur. Fr. 582. 4, Ar. Ran. 1438; αἰθερία πλάξ Eur. El. 1349: the flat top of a hill, table-land, Σαυνίου, Οἴτης, Παρνασσῶ πλ. Soph. Aj. 1220, Ph. 1430, etc.; ἀπ' ἄκρας πυργώδους πλακός from the top story of a tower, Id. Tr. 273. 2. a flat stone, tablet, Luc. Somn. 3; λίθων πλαξί λείαις Id. Amor. 12, etc.; οὐκ ἐν πλαξίν λιθίναίς, ἀλλ' ἐν πλ. καρδίας 2 Ep. Cor. 3. 3: a tombstone, Anth. P. 7. 324. 3. all πλάκες are the flat extremities of the tail in certain crustacea, pinnae caudales, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 5, G. A. 3. 8, 4; ἡ ἐντὸς πλ. τῶν κογχυλίων Theophr. Sens. 73. 4. κοπτῆς πλάκες = πλακοῦντες, Anth. P. 12. 212.—The irreg. dat. πλαγκταῖς or πλακταῖς in Orph. for πλαξί is very duh. (From √ΠΛΑΚ come also πλακ-οῦς, πλακ-ερός, πλάκ-ινος; cf. Lat. planus, plan-us (plan-us), and perh. lanx lauc-is;

Lith. plasz-lakà (palma); O. H. G. flah (flach). This last form seems to connect it also with πλατύς, q. v.)

πλάξιππος, ον, Dor. for πλῆξιππος, Pind.

πλάσις [ᾶ], εως, ἡ, (πλάσιω) a moulding, conformation, Emped. 285; ἡ τοῦ ἐμβρύου πλ. Arist. G. A. 4. 8, 4; of the voice, Plut. Cic. 4: of elaborate music, ταῖς μετὰ πλάσματας αὐλοῦσι Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 5; cf. sq. III. 2. 2. fiction, invention, Arist. Metaph. 12. 9, 15; πλάσει τῶν ἀδυνάτων Strab. 43.

πλάσμα, τό, (πλάσιω) anything formed or moulded, an image, figure, πλάσματα πηλοῦ Ar. Av. 686; κήριναν . . αὐκ οἶδ' ὅ τι πλάσμα as it were a piece of wax-work, Plat. Theat. 197 D, cf. 200 B, Soph. 239 E; of figures made by bakers, Menand. Δημ. 1. II. that which is imitated, a counterfeit, forgery, πλ. ὄλον ἡ διαθήκη Dem. 1110. 18, cf. Arist. Metaph. 12. 7, 24, Plut., etc.:—a figment, fiction, πλάσματα τῶν προτέρων (of fables), Xenophon. 1. 22, cf. Arist. Cael. 2. 6, 14:—a pretence, Plut. Mar. 43. III. a formed style in writing or speaking, also χαρακτήρ, Dion. H. de Dem. 34, ad Pomp. 4, Longin. 15. 2. in music, an affected execution, such as the use of shakes, falsetto, etc., instead of full, natural tones, μετὰ πλάσματος αὐλεῖν, opp. to ἀπλάσ-τως, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 5, cf. Interpp. ad Persium 1. 17: of like affectation in orators or actors, Plut. Dem. 11; πλ. φωνῆς ἀθόρυβον Id. Pericl. 5, cf. 2. 405 D; sit lectio virilis, non . . in canticum dissoluta nec plasmate effeminata, Quintil. 1. 8, 2.

πλασματίας, ον, ὁ, fabricated, fictitious, ἀτοπος καὶ πλ. ὁ λόγος Arist. G. A. 2. 1, 36, cf. 4. 3, 30, Metaph. 12. 2, 1. II. one addicted to lying, Plut. Camill. 22.

πλασματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλάσμα) imitative, dramatic, διήγημα Walz Rhett. 1. 17. II. invented, untrue, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 103.

πλασματο-γράφος, ον, writing speeches for possible (not real) occasions, Walz Rhett. 2. 79, cf. Eust. 61. 12; —γραφέω, Id. 751. 19.

πλασματώδης, ἐς, fictitious, Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 12, Resp. 5, 2; λέγω δὲ πλάσματῶδες τὸ πρὸς ἰπόθεσιν βεβιασμέναν Id. Metaph. 12. 7, 24.

πλάσιω, Att. —ττω: fut. πλάσω (ἀνα-) Hipp. 845 F (Littre 4. p. 436): —aor. ἐπλάσα Hdt., Att.; roēt. ἐπλάσσα Theocr. 24. 107, Anth. P. 2. 47; Ep. πλάσσα Hes. Op. 70:—pf. ἐπλάσα Diod. 15. 11, Dion. H. de Thuc. 41:—Med., fut. πλάσσαι Alciphro 1. 37: aor. ἐπλάσασθην Eur. Incert. 104, Plat.; pf. ἐπλάσασθαι (v. sub fin.) To form, mould, shape, Lat. fingere, properly of the artist who works in soft substances, such as earth, clay, wax, πλ. ἐκ γαίης Hes. Op. 70, cf. Hdt. 2. 47, 73; of Prometheus, ὃν λέγουσ' ἡμᾶς πλάσαι καὶ τάλλα . . ζῶα Philem. Incert. 3, cf. Menand. Incert. 6. 5; πλ. καθάπερ ἐκ κηροῦ Plat. Legg. 746 A; σχήματα ἐκ χρυσαῦ Id. Tim. 50 A; ἐκ πηλοῦ ζῶον Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 7; ἀγγεῖαν πλ. κήριναν Id. Meteor. 2. 3, 33; ταῖς πηλίνους στρατηγούς Dem. 47. 15:—opp. to γράφειν, as the statuary's art to the painter's, Plat. Rep. 510 E, cf. Legg. 668 E, Isocr. 204 C, etc.:—τὴν ὑδρίαν πλάσαι to mould the water-jar, Ar. Vesp. 926; σώματα πλ. θνητὰ Plat. Tim. 42 D; πλ. τὰ κηρία, of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 7; ἐπλαττεν ἔνδον οἰκίας made clay houses, Ar. Nub. 879:—Med., σχῆμα πλάσμενος having formed oneself a figure, Plat. Polit. 297 E:—Pass. to be moulded, made, ὁ μὲν πλάσσεται one is a-moulding, Hdt. 3. 108; οἶκος τεκτόνων πλασθεὶς ὕπα Eur. Fr. 1116; ἂν ἴδωσι . . κήρινα μιμήματα πεπλασμένα Plat. Legg. 933 B. 2. to apply as a plaster, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, in Pass. (v. l. πρασπασσ-). II. generally, to mould and form by education, training, etc., πλ. τὰς ψυχὰς τοῖς μύθοις, τὰ σώματα ταῖς χερσίν Plat. Rep. 377 C, cf. 466 A; σώμα ἐπιμελῶς Id. Tim. 88 C; ἐαυτὸν Id. Rep. 500 D; παιδεύειν τε καὶ πλ. Id. Legg. 671 C; τῷ λόγῳ τοὺς νόμους Ib. 712 B:—Pass., τῶνομ' ἀνὰ χρόνον πεπλασμέναν Eur. Ion 830. III. to form in the mind, form a notion of a thing, πλάττομεν αὐτὲ ἰδόντες οὔτε . . ναῆσαντες ἀθάνατόν τι ζῶον Plat. Phaedr. 246 C, cf. Rep. 420 C; of the voice, ἐνδέχεται πλάττεσθαι Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 19. IV. to put in a certain form, πλ. τὸ στόμα (so as to pronounce more elegantly) Plat. Crat. 414 D; τὴν κόμην Ar. Epict. 2. 24, 24; τὴν ὑπόκρισιν Plut. Dem. 7:—so in Med., πλασάμενος τῇ ὄψει πρὸς τὴν ξυμφορὰν having formed himself in face, i. e. composed his countenance, Thuc. 6. 58, cf. Dem. 1122. 12, 20. V. metaph. to make up, fabricate, forge, λόγους ψιθύρους πλάσιων Soph. Aj. 148; ψευδεῖς πλ. αἰτίας Isocr. 238 B; προφάσεις Dem. 778. 21; τί λόγους πλάττετε; Dem. 288. 3; μὴ πλάσης κακόν Menand. Monost. 145:—absol., δάξω πλάσας λέγειν I shall be thought to speak from invention, i. e. not the truth, Hdt. 8. 80, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 37:—so in Med., πλάσασθαι τρόπον ἑαυτοῦ Lys. 157. 23; ψευδῆ Xen. An. 2. 6, 26; τῆς φιλανθρωπίας . . ἦν ἐπλάττετο Dem. 304. 26; πλ. προφάσεις Id. 408. 12; τοιαῦτα πλάττεσθαι ἐτόλμα Id. 837. 13; even, καιρὸν πλάττεσθαι Id. 575. 8; absol., πλάσασθαι πρὸς ἑαυτὸν Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 27; c. inf., Νέρων εἶναι πλασάμενος pretending to be N., Dio C. 64. 9:—Pass., οὐ πεπλασμένος ὁ κόμπος not fictitious, Aesch. Pr. 1030; φάσκοντες πεπλάσθαι saying it was a forgery, Isae. 63. 9; μὴ πλασθέντα μῦθον ἀλλ' ἀληθινὸν λόγον Plat. Tim. 26 E; πλ. ὑπὸ ποιητῶν Andoc. 32. 16; ἐξ ὧν ἡ δίκη αὕτη πέπλασται Dem. 1239. 21; cf. πλάσμα, πλαστός, πλασματίας, πλασματώδης.

πλαστεῖον, τό, = πλάσμα, Epiphon.

πλαστεῖρα, fem. of πλάστης, Orph. H. 9. 20, Anth. Plan. 310.

πλαστεῖον, verb. Adj. one must mould, Geop. 6. 2, 4.

πλαστεύω, to falsify, Byz.

πλαστήριον, τό, a work-shop, Eccl.

πλάστης, ον, ὁ, (πλάσιω) a moulder, modeller, an artist who works in clay or wax, Plat. Rep. 588 D, Legg. 671 C, Plut., etc.; also for τριχο-πλάστης, Plut. Dio 9. II. a creator, Philo 1. 434, Eccl.

πλαστίγγιον, τό, Dim. of sq. III, Hippiatr.

·πλάστιγξ, Ion. πλήστιγξ, ιγγος, ἦ:—*the scale of a balance*, Ar. Pax 1248; *παρίστασθον παρὰ τὸν πλάστιγγε* Id. Ran. 1378; *τιθέναι εἰς πλάστιγγας, κείσθαι ἐν πλάστιγγι* Plat. Tim. 63 B, Rep. 550 E, cf. Arist. ap. Bggk. Lyr. Gr. p. 462; *ὡσπερ ἐπὶ πλάστιγγος ἀντιρρέπων* Philo 2. 170:—*metaphr., εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν πλ. τιθέναι τὴν μέθην τῆς μανίας* Ath. 11 A. 2. *the scale on which the wine was thrown in playing at cottabus* [δὲ ἀν] τὸν κότταβον ἀφείλ ἐπὶ τὴν πλάστιγγα ποιήσῃ πεσεῖν Antiph. Ἄφρ. γον. 1, cf. Hernipp. Μοῖρ. 2. 8, Critias ap. Ath. 600 E, Poll. 6. 110. 3. *from the likeness, the shell of an oyster*, Opp. H. 2. 179. II. *a pair of scales, balance*, Soph. Fr. 14 (as emended by Lob. and Ellendt). III. *a collar for horses*, Eur. Rhes. 303. IV. *a splint for keeping broken bones in their place*, Lat. *regula* or *ferula*, Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex. p. 546. V. *a scourge*, Aesch. Cho. 290; v. E. M. 674. 20, Hesych. (In this last sense, apparently from ΠΛΑΓΓ, πλῆσσω; cf. μαστιγ.)
 πλαστικός, ἦ, ὄν, (πλάσσω) *fit for moulding, plastic*, γῆ . . τῶν σωματῶν πλαστικωτάτη Plat. Tim. 55 E, ubi v. Stallb.:—*αἱ πλ. τέχναι the arts of moulding clay, wax, etc., the plastic arts, statuary, etc.*, Plat. Legg. 679 A; so, ἡ πλαστική Arist. P. A. 1. 5, 5, Luc. Prom. 2, etc.
 πλάστις, ἴδος, fem. of πλάστης, Ael. N. A. 5. 42.
 πλαστο-γράφος, ὄν, *forging, falsifying*, Artemid. 1. 51, Manetho 2. 305, etc.:—*πλαστογράφῳ, to counterfeit writing*, Artemid. 4. 27, etc.:—*πλαστογράφημα, τό, a falsification*, Pandect.; so *πλαστογράφια*, ἦ, Joseph. Vita 11, etc.
 πλαστο-κόμης, ὄν, *one who wears false hair*, Manetho 4. 304.
 πλαστο-λογέω, *to tell fictions, lie*, Suid.; -λογία, ἦ, Byz.
 πλαστός, ἦ, ὄν, (πλάσσω) *formed, moulded*, esp. in clay or wax, Hes. Th. 513, Plat. Soph. 219 A, etc.; πλ. ἐκ γαίης Antiph. Ἄφρ. γον. 1. 3; πλ. εἰκὼν *a statue*, opp. to a painting, Plut. Ages. 2., 2. 215 A. II. *metaphr. made up, fabricated, forged, counterfeit*, ἐκ πλαστοῦ λόγου Hdt. 1. 68; πλ. βακχεῖαι *sham inspirations*, Eur. Bacch. 218; πλ. τὴν φιλίαν παρέχεσθαι Xen. Ages. 1, 38; *πλαστὸς πατρί a supposititious son*, Soph. O. T. 780; πλ. ἐπιχείρημα *an essay on a feigned subject*, Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 3. 132, cf. 6. 558:—*Adv. πλαστῶς, opp. to ὄντως*, Plat. Soph. 216 C; *to ἀληθῶς*, Legg. 642 D; *to φύσει*, Ib. 777 D. III. v. sub πλατός.
 πλαστούργημα, τό, *anything formed, a work of art*, Eccl. II. *a fiction, falsehood*, Ib.—*So, in both senses, πλαστοουργία, ἦ.*
 πλαστοουργός, ὄ, (*ἔργω) *a modeller, creator*, C. I. 8695: -οουργέω, Eccl.
 πλάστρα, τά, *earrings*, Ar. Fr. 309. 10, Poll. 5. 97.
 πλάστρια, ἦ, v. l. for πλάστειρα, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1084.
 πλαστῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *fabulous*, Byz.
 πλάτα, ἦ, v. sub πλάτη.
 πλάτᾱγέω, fut. ἦσω, *to clap, clap the hands*, Theocr. 8. 88; of broad flat bodies coming together, *to clash, crack*, Id. 3. 29, Anth. P. 9. 86:—*so in Med., Anth. P. 7. 182; cf. πλαταγώνιον.* II. *to beat*, so as to make a loud noise, στήθεα Bion 1. 4; πλ. τύμπανα Anth. P. 6. 218; *so in Med., θύραι ἐπλαταγεῦντο* Ib. 7. 182.
 πλάτᾱγή, ἦ, (πλατάσσω) *a rattle*, Hellenic. 61, Pherecyd. 32, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 2 (ubi v. Göttling), cf. Anth. P. 6. 309.
 πλάτᾱγημα, τό, *a clapping*, Theocr. 3. 29, Anth. P. 5. 296.
 πλάτᾱγών, ὄν, ἦ, = *πλαταγή*, Schol. Theocr. 3. 29; cf. *πλαταγώνιον.*
 ·πλαταγωνίζω, = *πλαταγέω*; in Hesych., *πλαταγωνίσας · ἀποληκυθίσας, ψοφήσας.*
 πλάτᾱγώνιον, τό, *the broad petal of the poppy or anemone*, so called because lovers took omens from it, laying it on the left hand, and striking it with the right, and it was a good omen if it burst *with a loud crack*, Theocr. 11. 57, cf. 3. 29, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 F, Poll. 9. 127; τῷ μηκῶνος πλ. Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 6 (vulg. *πλαταγῶνι*); v. sub τηλέφιλον. II. = *πλαταγή*, Suid.
 Πλάταια, ἦ, II. 2. 504, Hdt. 8. 50, Thuc. 2. 4; but more commonly in pl. Πλαταιαί, ὄν, αἱ, *Plataeae* or *Plataeae* in Boeotia, Hdt. 9. 25, 30, etc.; Boeot. Πλατηαί, Keil Inscr. Boeot. p. 128.—*Adv. Πλαταιαῖσι*, before a vowel -σιν, at *Plataeae*, Thuc. 1. 130, Dem. 1377. 20; cf. θύρασι, Ὀλυμπίασι:—*Πλαταιαῖζε τα Πλ., Πλαταιόθεν from Pl.*, Steph. Byz.—*The people were Πλαταιεῖς, ἔων, οἱ, Ion. -έες*, Hdt., Xen.; Att. nom. Πλαταιῆς, acc. -αῖς, Thuc. 2. 4 sq., Ar. Ran. 694; οἱ Πλαταιεῖς, at Athens, were *enfranchised slaves who had the same civic rights as the citizens of Plataea*, Hellenic. ap. Schol. Ar. 1. c.—*Adj. Πλαταιικός, ἦ, ὄν, of Pl.*, Hdt. 9. 25, al.; τὰ -κά *the events at Pl.*, Id. 8. 126, al.; fem. ἡ Πλαταιῖς γῆ, χώρα Id. 9. 25, al.; absol., ἡ Πλ. Ib. 36.
 πλάτᾱμῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *of flat shape, broad and even*, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 1, Strab. 348; cf. *πλατανῶδης.*
 πλάτᾱμών, ὄν, ὄ, (πλατύνω) *any broad flat body or space, esp. a flat stone*, h. Hom. Merc. 128, Ar. Rh. 1. 365:—*a flat reef of rocks at the water's edge*, Arat. 993, Galen. Lex. Hipp.:—*in pl. ledges of rock*, Strab. 224, 538. 2. *a flat beach*, Anth. P. 7. 404, Diosc. 4. 74. 3. *the flat bank of a river, opp. to αἰγιαλός*, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 34, cf. A. B. 1313. 4. *flat land, liable to be overflowed*, Polyb. 10. 48, 7, Dion. P. 626. 5. *in pl. like Lat. aequora, the level sea*, Opp. H. 1. 121., 5. 650.
 πλάτᾱνιον, τό, *a kind of apple*, Ath. 81 A.
 πλάτᾱνιστής, ὄν, Dor. -ιστᾱς, ἄ, ὄ, = *πλατανῶν*, Paus. 3. 11, 2., 3. 14, 8. II. *πλατανιστής, ὄ, an unknown fish of the Ganges*, Plin. 9. 17.
 πλάτᾱνίστινος, ἦ, ὄν, = *πλατανίος*, Galen.
 πλάτᾱνιστος, ἦ, *the earlier name for πλάτανος*, II. 2. 307, 310, Hdt. 5. 119., 7. 27, 31.

πλάτᾱνιστοῦς, ὄν, ὄ, contr. for *πλατανιστίεις, a grove of plane-trees*, Lat. *platanetum*, Theogn. 878.
 πλάτᾱνος, ἦ, later form of *πλατανιστος, the oriental plane*, Lat. *platanus*, Ar. Eq. 528, Nub. 1008, Plat. Phaedr. 229 A sq. (From πλάτᾱς, because of its broad leaves.)
 πλάτᾱνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like a plane-tree: τὰ πλατανῶδη flat substances like plane-leaves*, Plut. 2. 896 E.
 πλάτᾱνών, ὄν, ὄ, = *πλατανιστοῦς*, Arcad. 14. 13, Plin. Epist. 1. 3.
 πλάταξ, ὄ, Alexandr. name of *the fish κορακίνος*, Ath. 309 A.
 πλάτας, α, ὄ, *a level surface or platform, on which tombs were placed*, Inscr. Car. in C. I. 2824 (addend.), 2825, al.; v. Böckh pp. 533 sq.
 πλάτᾱσσω, (πλατύνω) *to slap or clap two flat bodies together*, Suid.
 πλάτᾱται, ἦ, v. sub πλατύνω.
 πλάτᾱτείω, Dor. -άσσω, *to slap with the flat hand (πλατείω)*, Pherecr. Incert. 47, ubi v. Meineke. II. *to speak or pronounce broadly, like the Dorians*, Theocr. 15. 88, ubi v. Valck.; so, *πλάτᾱτισμός, ὄ, a broad Doric accent*, Quintil. 1. 5, 32.
 πλάτᾱτεῖον, τό, (πλατύνω) *a tablet*, Polyb. 6. 34, 8., 10. 45, 8.
 πλάτᾱτεύς, Adv. of πλατύνω.
 πλάτη, Dor. πλάτα, ἦ, (πλατύνω) *a flat or broad surface: 1. the blade of an oar*, Lat. *palmula remi*, and generally *an oar*, Aesch. Ag. 695, Soph. Aj. 359, and often in Eur.; hence, in poetry, *ναυτίλω πλάτη by ship, by sea*, Soph. Ph. 220; *οὐρίω πλάτη with a fair voyage*, Ib. 355; *βάρβαρος πλ.* Eur. Hel. 192; *πλάτη φυγεῖν* Id. I. T. 242:—*of the tails of certain crustacea*, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 3; *of the feet of others*, Ib. 5; also *of the membranes attached to the toes of certain birds (opp. to web-foot)*, as the coot and grebe, Ib. 4. 12, 24. 2. *χερσαία πλ. a winnowing fan, or (as others expl.) a shepherd's crook*, Lyc. 96. 3. *in pl. like ὠμοπλάται, the shoulder-blades*, Hipp. ap. Erotian. (the place referred to seems to be 410. 31), Poll. 2. 133, Hesych.:—*also the broad ribs*, Poll. 2. 181. 4. *a sheet of paper*, Anth. P. 13. 21.
 πλάτᾱτιάω -ιασμός, πλατίον, Dor. for *πλησιάζω -ιασμός, πλησίον.*
 πλάτιγξ, ἦ, = *πλάτη*, Hesych., cf. Lob. Phryn. 72.
 πλάτις, ἴδος, ἦ, poet. for *πελάτις, a wife*, Ar. Ach. 132, Lyc. 821.
 πλάτᾱτίστικος, ὄ, *a large species of the fish μύλλος*, Dorio ap. Ath. 118 C; also, = *σαπέρδης*, Parm. ib. 308 F. II. *rudenda muliebria*, Hesych., Phot.
 πλάτᾱτομαι, Pass. *to be made flat like an oar-blade* (cf. *κωπεύω*), Ar. Ach. 552.
 πλάτος, εος, τό, (πλατύνω) *breadth, width*, Simon. (?) 183, Hdt., etc.:—*absol., πλ. or τὸ πλ., in breadth*, Hdt. 1. 193., 4. 195, Xen. Oec. 19, 3; *ἐν μήκει καὶ βάθει καὶ πλάτει* Plat. Soph. 235 D; *κατὰ πλάτος, opp. to κατὰ μήκος and κατὰ βάθος*, Arist. Cael. 3. 1, 17., Meteor. 1. 4, 6, cf. Phys. 4. 1, 8:—*in Math., τὰ πλάτη are superficial dimensions.* 2. *the flat of the tail, in fish*, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 8., 5. 17, 6, P. A. 4. 13. 2; cf. *πλάτη* 1. II. *metaphr., ἐν πλάτει in common use*, E. M. 673. 24, etc.:—*in a loose sense*, Pandect.
 πλάτᾱτός, ἦ, ὄν, (πελάζω) *approachable, οὐ πλατοῖσι φυσιάμασι* Aesch. Eum. 53, as restored by Elmsl. (Med. 149) for *πλαστοῖσι*;—*a similar error constantly occurs in MSS., ἀπλαστος for ἀπλατος.* On the accent, v. Arcad. 79. 13, Phot.
 πλάτᾱτω, Att. for πλάσσω.
 πλάτᾱυ-ἄλουργῆς, ἐς, *with broad purple border*, C. I. 155. 19.
 πλάτᾱυ-ἄμφodos, ὄν, *with broad roads*, Schol. II. 2. 12, A. B. 332, etc.
 πλάτᾱυ-αύχην, ενος, ὄ, ἦ, *broad-necked*, Manetho 5. 185.
 πλάτᾱυ-γάστρω, ορος, ὄ, ἦ, *flat-bellied*, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 1.
 πλάτᾱυγίζω, (πλατύνω) *of a goose, to beat the water with its wings, to splash about*, Eubul. Kap. 1 (v. l. *πλαταγίζοντα*):—*metaphr. to make a splash, to splutter, swagger*, Ar. Eq. 830.
 πλάτᾱυ-γλωσσοσ, Att. -τιος, ὄν, *broad-tongued, flat-tongued*, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 10, P. A. 2. 17, 4.
 πλάτᾱυ-γνάθος, ὄν, *with broad jaws*, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 3. 61.
 πλάτᾱυ-ισχιος, ὄν, *with broad hips*, Galen. 4. 629.
 πλάτᾱυ-καρπος, ὄν, *with flat fruit*, Diosc. 3. 161.
 πλάτᾱυ-καρπος, ὄν, *flat-boughed*, Diosc. 4. 180 (v. l. *λεπτοκ-*).
 πλάτᾱυ-καυλος, ὄν, *flat-stalked*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 5.
 πλάτᾱυ-κερκος, ὄν, *flat-tailed*, Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 5.
 πλάτᾱυ-κερως, ὄ, ἦ, *flat-horned*, ἔλαφος Poll. 5. 76, cf. Plin. 11. 45.
 πλάτᾱυ-κέφαλος, ὄν, *flat-headed*, Math. Vett. 17.
 πλάτᾱυ-κομος, ὄν, *with outspread hair*, Tzetz.
 πλάτᾱυ-κορία, ἦ, (κόρη III) *a disease of the eye from dilatation of the pupil*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7; in Galen., *πλατυκορίασις* opp. to *στενοκορίασις.*
 πλάτᾱυκόος, ἦ, ὄν, = *πλατύνω*, Theod. Met. p. 455:—*Adv. -κῶς, in detail, diffusely*, Comp. -ώτερον Paul. Aeg. 6. 53, etc.
 πλάτᾱυ-κύμινον, τό, *broad cummin*, Diosc. Parab. 2. 111, Galen., etc.
 πλάτᾱυ-λέσχη, ὄν, ὄ, *a wide-mouthed babbler*, Anth. P. 11. 382.
 πλάτᾱυ-λίσγων, ονος, ὄ, (λίσγος) *a spade*, cited from Math. Vett.
 πλάτᾱυ-λόγος, ὄν, *babbling*, Gl.:—*πλατυλογέω*, Walz Rhett. 3. 539.
 πλάτᾱυ-λογχος, ὄν, *broad-pointed*, π. ἀκόντια Ar. Fr. 401, cf. Alex. Leuc. 3; τὸ πλ. *a partisan*, Strab. 828.
 πλάτᾱυμμα, τό, *a flat cake*, A. B. 294, 317.
 πλάτᾱυσις, εως, ἦ, *expansion*, Arist. Plant. 2. 3, 11.
 πλάτᾱυντέον, verb. Adj. *one must extend*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 3.
 πλάτᾱύνω, fut. ἔνω, (πλατύνω) *to widen, make wide, τὰ φυλακτήρια Ev. Matth. 23. 5; πλ. τὸ στίφος to widen it out*, Joseph. B. J. 5. 3, 2:—*Med., πλατύνεσθαι γῆν to widen one's territory*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 34:—*Pass. to grow broad, widen out*, Arist. Mirab. 112, Mund. 3, 8, etc.; πλ. χάρις Anth. P. 1. 106; *of the pupils, to be opened wide*, Plut. 2. 376 E; *metaphr., ἡ καρδία πεπλάτᾱνται is opened, relieved from care*, 2 Ep. Cor.

6. II, cf. LXX (Ps. 118. 32). 2. ἐπλατύνη .. τὸ στόμα μου was opened wide, Ib. (I Regg. 2. 1); then, metaph., in Pass. to talk big of oneself, τί πλατύνει, ἡλίθιος ὡς; Timo ap. Diog. L. 4. 42; cf. πλατυσμός. 3. to pronounce broadly, Phot. Bibl. 126. 3, Harp. 4. to amplify, τὴν διήγησιν Hermog., etc.: absol. to use amplification, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 6.

πλατύ-ωτος, ον, broad-backed, Batr. 298; γαῖα Or. Sib. 8. 21. πλατύ-ουρος, ον, (οὐρά) broad-tailed, Opp. H. 1. 99. πλατύ-ὄφθαλμος, ον, widening the eyes: τὸ πλ. = στίμι Diosc. 5. 99. πλατύ-οψις, ὁ, ἡ, broad-faced, Byz. πλατύ-πέδος, ον, with broad fields, Schol. Hes. Th. 117. πλατύ-πίλος, ον, with broad felt, κυνή Schol. Soph. O. C. 313. πλατύ-πόρφυρος, ον, with broad purple border, ἱμάτιον Archipp. Πλουτ. 5; of the Roman *laticlavium*, Or. Sih. 8. 73. πλατύ-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, flat-footed, Diog. L. 1. 81. πλατύ-πρόσωπος, ον, flat-faced, Arist. Mirab. 28, Ael. N. A. 15. 26. πλατύ-πύγος, ον, (πυγῆ) broad-bottomed, πλοῖα Strab. 195. πλατύ-ρημοσύνη, ἡ, (ῥῆμα) breadth (we say length) in speaking, Timo ap. Diog. L. 4. 67. πλατύρ-ρις, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ, broad-nosed, Strab. 96. πλατύρ-ροος, contr. -ρους, ον, broad-flowing, Νεῖλος Aesch. Pr. 852. πλατύρ-ρυγχος, ον, broad-snouted or beaked, Timocl. Ἰκαρ. 2, Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 16. πλατύρρῦμος, ον, (ῥύμη) with broad streets, Eust. 166. 21. πλατύς, εἶα, ὕ, Ion. fem. πλατεῖα Hdt. 2. 156: (v. sub fin.). Wide, broad, τελαμών Il. 5. 796; πτύον 13. 588; αἰπόλια πλατέ' αἰγῶν broad herds, i. e. large or spread over a wide space, 2. 474, Od. 14. 101, Hes. Th. 445; π. πρόσδοι Pind. N. 6. 75; ὀδοί (v. infr. 5); τάφος πλατυτάτη καὶ βαθυτάτη Ib. 7. 5, 9. 2. flat, level, χῶρος πλ. καὶ πολλός Hdt. 4. 39; πλατυτάτης .. γῆς οὐσης Θετταλίας Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4; πότερον ἡ γῆ πλατεῖα ἐστὶν ἢ στρογγύλη Plat. Phaedo 97 D; κάρνα τὰ πλατεῖα, i. e. chestnuts, Xen. An. 5. 4, 28; of flat fish, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 8, P. A. 4. 13, 7; ποτήρια πλατεῖα, τοίχους οὐκ ἔχοντ' Pherecr. Tyr. 1. 3. of a man, broad-shouldered, οὐ γὰρ οἱ πλατεῖς, οὐδ' εὐρύνατοι Soph. Aj. 1250. 4. metaph., πλ. ὄρκος a broad strong oath, Emped. 179:—πλατὺς κατάγεως flat (i. e. downright) mockery, Ar. Ach. 1126; hut, πλατὺ γελᾶν or καταγελᾶν to laugh loud and rudely, Philostr. 319, 513; so, πλατὺ καταχρέμσασθαι Ar. Pax 815; πλ. χρέμσασθαι Luc. Catapl. 12; πλ. φωνή Poll. 2. 116. 5. πλατεῖα (sc. ὁδός, which is supplied in Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43), ἡ, a street, Lat. platea, Philem. Πανηγ. 1, C. I. 3705, al. b. (sub. χεῖρ), the flat of the hand, ταῖς πλατεῖαις τυπτόμενος Ar. Ran. 1096. II. salt, brackish, πλατυτέροιαι ἐχρέοντο τοῖς πόμασι Hdt. 2. 108; πλατεῖα or πλατύτερα ὕδατα Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 24, 26, etc.; prob. because orig. πλατὺ ὕδωρ was used generally as epith. of the sea: but πλατὺς Ἑλλάσποντος, Il. 7. 86., 17. 432, is not the salt, but the broad, Hellespont (i. e. considered as a river), cf. Aesch. Pers. 875,—though Ath. 42 B thought otherwise. III. Comp. and Sup. πλατύτερος, -ύτατος, v. supr.; also πλατύστατος Timo ap. Diog. L. 3. 7. IV. Adv. -έως, Dion. H. de Dem. 19; Comp. -ύτερον, Hdn. 2. 15; -έως Tzetz. (From ΠΛΑΤ come also πλάτ-η, πλάτ-ος, πλάτ-ανος; cf. also πλάθ-ανος, -νη; Skt. prath, prath-ē (extendor), prith-us (latus), prath-as (latitudo); Lith. plat-us (latus): it is difficult not to follow Pott in connecting this Root with O. H. G. flah (flach), O. Norse flatr (flat), etc.; v. sub πλάξ; and, notwithstanding the p (for f), the Germ. platt, O. E. plat, whence plate, platter, can hardly have a diff. origin.)

πλατύσημος, ον, (σημα) with broad border, π. χιτών, Lat. tunica laticlavia, a tunic with a broad purple border, esp. that of the Roman senators, Diod. Excerpt. 535. 69; so, ἡ π. ἐσθῆς Hdn. 3. 11; absol., ἡ π., Arr. Epict. 1. 24, 12:—opp. to ἡ στενόσημος, tunica angusticlavia. II. of men entitled to wear it, χιλίαρχος πλ. C. I. 1133. 4., 4023, al.

πλάτυσμα, τό, (πλατύνω) a flat piece, plate, σιδήρου Aët.; χαλκοῦν Galen.: a flat cake, Id.; τὰ π. τῶν κοπῶν Eust. 1625. 17. πλατυσμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Hero Spir. p. 229. πλατυσμός, ὁ, (πλατύνω) a widening, enlarging, expansion, τῶν πόρων Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 4: distension, Diosc. 5. 11:—eis πλατυσμόν into broad space, into open ground, LXX (2 Regg. 22. 20, al.); ἐν πλατυσμῷ Ib. (Syrac. 47. 12). II. metaph. a boasting, bragging, Timo ap. Ath. 610 C. 2. amplitude, Eust. 1382. 21.

πλατύ-στερνός, ον, broad-breasted, κύνες Geop. 19. 2, 1. πλατυστομέω, to speak broadly, Schol. Theocr. 15. 87. πλατύ-στομος, ον, wide-mouthed, of vessels, Geop. 9. 24, 1. πλατύ-σχιστός, ον, with broad clefts, of a leaf, Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 1.

πλατύ-σωμος, ον, with a broad body, Tzetz. πλατύτης, ητος, ἡ, breadth, width, bulk, ἡπατος Hipp. Vct. Med. 18; θηρίων Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 11. 2. amplitude, ἐρμηνείας Diog. L. 3. 4. πλατύ-φυλλός, ον, broad-leaved, Arist. An. Post. 2. 16, 2, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 2, etc.:—Comp. -ότερος, Id. C. P. 5. 7, 2.

πλατυχαῖτας, corrupt word in Plut. 2. 292 D, who says it is Boeot. for a neighbour;—Schneid., comparing ὀμωχέτας, restores πλάτ-ωχέτας (or rather πλατι-ωχέτας, from πλάτιον, Dor. for πλῆσιον), Ahr. Aeol. p. 192, prefers πλαφυκέτας.

πλατύ-χωρος, ον, with broad space, roomy, Geop. 18. 2, 1. πλατύ-ώνυχος, ον, (ὄνυξ) with broad nails or hoofs, Def. Plat. 415 A, Ael. N. A. 11. 37.

Πλάτων [ᾱ], ὄνος, ὁ, Plato the philosopher: whence Adj. Πλατώνειος, α, ον, of Plato, A. B. 853, Suid.; Πλατωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Auth. P. 11. 354, etc.; Sup. -ώτατος, Luc. V. H. 2. 19; Adv. -ῶς, after the manner of

Plato, Strab. 300; -ώτερον Clem. Al. 553:—fem. Adj. Πλατωνίς, ἴδος, Christod. Ecphr. 393.

πλέγδην, Adv. entwined, entangled, Opp. H. 2. 317, Anth. Plan. 196. πλέγμα, τό, (πλέκω) anything twined or twisted, πλ. ἔλικος the twisting tendril of the vine, Simon. (?) 179; πλ. γυίων Anth. P. 5. 246, cf. 286. 2. plaited work, wicker-work, Plat. Legg. 734 E, etc.; τὸ πλ. τοῦ κύρτου Id. Tim. 79 D; hence = κύρτος, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28:—in pl. wreaths, chaplets, Eur. Ion 1393, 1 Ep. Tim. 2. 9. 3. metaph.

a complexity, combination of words, Plat. Soph. 262 D.

πλεγμάτευομαι, Pass. to be entwined, Hesych.

πλεγμάτιον, τό, Dim. of πλέγμα, Arist. P. A. 4. 9, 13.

πλεγνύμενος, part. pass. pres. (as if from πλέγνυμι = πλέκω), Opp. C. 3. 213, H. 1. 311.

πλέες, πλέας, v. πλείων sub fin.

πλεθριαῖος, α, ον, of the size of a πλέθρον, φοίνικες Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 11; ποταμός τὸ εὐρος πλ. Id. An. 1. 5, 4; γέφυρα πλ. τὸ πλάτος οὐσα Plat. Criti. 116 A; δράκων μῆκος πλ. Strab. 755.

πλεθρίζω, to run the πλέθρον; metaph. to 'shoot with a long bow,' Theophr. Char. 23.

πλέθριον, τό, a circus, Luc. Peregr. 31, Paus. 6. 23, 2.

πλεθρισμα, τό, a race of a πλέθρον in length, Hesych., Phot.

πλέθρον, τό, as measure of length, a plethron, being 100 Greek or 101 English feet, the sixth part of a stade, Hdt. 2. 124., 7. 199, Xen., etc. II. as a square measure, 10,000 square feet (Greek) = about 37 perches, Plat. Theaet. 174 E, Dem. 491. 27, cf. Herm. Eur. Ion 1152 (1137);—used to translate the Rom. jugerum, though this was about 2 roods 19 perches, Plut. Camill. 39, Ael. V. H. 3. 1:—Hom. uses only the form πέλεθρον (q. v.) as a square measure.

Πλειάδες, Ion. Πληιάδες (as in Hom. and Hes.), αἱ, the Pleiads, seven daughters of Atlas and Pleioné, who were placed by Zeus among the stars, and formed one of the oldest Greek constellations, Il. 18. 486, Od. 5. 272, Hes. Op. 381; only six are distinctly visible, whence the myths of the 'lost Pleiad,' Ovid. Fast. 4. 170, Schol. Arat. 254 sq. Their rising marked the beginning of summer, their setting that of autumn, Hes. l. c., cf. 570:—later in sing., of the whole constellation, ὑπὸ Πληιάδος, Vergiliatum occasu, Hipp. Epid. 1. 938; πρὸ Πλειάδος ἐπιτολῆς, ἀπὸ Πλειάδος ἀνατολῆς, μετὰ Πλειάδα, ἀπὸ Πλειάδος δύσεως, περὶ Πλειάδος δύσιν, πρὸς δύσιν Πλειάδος χειμερινῆν,—all in Arist.; Ζεῖριος ἔγγυς τῆς ἐπαπόρου Πλειάδος Eur. I. A. 8, cf. Ion 1152, Or. 1005. (Πλειάδες is prob. derived from πλέω, to sail, because they rose at the beginning of the sailing-season, as their Latin name Vergiliae came from ver and Ἰάδες from ὕω, with reference to the rainy season. But Poets (as Hes. Fr. 44, Pind. N. 2. 17, Aesch. Fr. 298), lengthening the form into Πελειάδες, represented them as doves, and the ἰάδες as swine (v. sub voce), both flying before the hunter Orion in the celestial sphere, v. Nitzsch Od. 5. 269.)

πλεῖθος, Boeot. for πλῆθος C. I. 1569 III. 46.

πλεῖμμα, τό, Dor. for πλῆμα, πλῆσμα, income, C. I. 2448 IV. 21.

πλεῖν, Att. for πλεόν, v. πλείων sub fin.

πλειονάκις, v. πλεονάκις.

πλειονο-μοιρέω, to have a plurality of parts, Paul. Al. Apotel. 29.

πλειονότης, ητος, ἡ, length of syllable, Nicom. Geras.

πλειονο-ψηφία, ἡ, plurality of votes, Paul. Al. Apotel. 65.

πλείος, πλείτερος, v. sub πλέως.

πλειότης, ητος, ἡ, plurality, Theol. Arith. p. 12.

πλειστάκις [ᾱ], Adv. (πλείστος) mostly, most often, very often, Hipp. Art. 818, Antipho 139. 34, etc.; ὅτι πλ. Xen. Oec. 16, 14, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 14, 6; ὡς πλ. Hipp. Art. 830, Plat. Rep. 459 D, etc.—A form πλειστάκι is cited in E. M. 169. 31, Eust. 122. 7.

πλεισταρχία, ἡ, government by a majority, Greg. Naz.

πλεισταρχόθεν, Adv. from most or many places, Ar. Fr. 668.

πλεισταρχῶς, Adv. (πλείστος) in manifold ways, Philem. Lexic. p. 57.

πλειστήρης, es, (πλείστος) manifold, ἅπας πλ. χρόνος all the whole length of time, Aesch. Eum. 763.

πλειστηριάξω, to increase the price of a thing, raise the price, make dear, Lys. Fr. 4, Plat. Com. Γρυπ. 4:—so also as Dep., cited from Nemes.

—The Subst. πλειστηριασμός, ὁ, is cited by Hesych.

πλειστηρίζομαι, Dep. (πλειστήρης) to name as the principal author of a thing, only in Aesch. Cho. 1029.

πλειστοβολίνδα (sc. παιδιά) ἡ, dice-playing, Poll. 7. 206., 9. 95, 100:—the Verb πλειστοβολέω is cited by Suid., Phot.

πλειστοβόλος, ον, (βάλλω) throwing the most, throwing high, of dicers, Anth. P. 7. 422.

πλειστο-γονέω, to produce very much, Ptolem.

πλειστο-δυνάμειω, to have very great might or power, Galen.

πλειστο-λόγως, Adv. in various ways, Gloss.

πλειστόμ-βροτος, ον, crowded with people, ἑορτή Pind. O. 6. 116.

πλειστο-νίκης [ι], ον, victor in very many contests, C. I. 1363. 17., 1364 b, 9, 2813, 2935. 7. al.

πλείστος, η, ον, Sup. of πολύς, most; also a great deal, very much, Hom., etc.; not only in number, but also generally of size, extent, strength, rank or worth, πλ. ὕμνος, λαός most, largest, Il. 15. 616., 16. 377, etc.; πλείστον κακόν Od. 4. 697; πλείστοι ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων the noblest, best, Hes. Fr. 41 Marktsch.; so also in Att., πλ. εὐκλείας γέρας Soph. Ph. 478; φιλοσοφία παλαιωτάτη τε καὶ πλείστη most in vogue, Plat. Prot. 342 A; πλ. τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν φύλον τὸ Ἀρκαδικόν Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 23, etc.; πλείστος εἰμι τῆ γνῶμη, ἡ πλείστη γνῶμη, etc., v. sub γνώμη III.

2. with the Art., οἱ πλείστοι, much like οἱ πολλοί the greatest number, Thuc. 4. 90, etc.; τὸ πλείστον τοῦ βίου the greatest part of .., Plat. Legg. 718 A, etc.; (but also in same gender as

the foll. Noun, ὁ πλείστος τοῦ βίου, ἡ πλ. τῆς στρατιᾶς Thuc. 1. 5., 7.

3); τοῦ θαρσύν τὸ πλ. Id. 4. 34. II. Special usages: ὅσας ἀν πλείστας δύναιτο καταστρέφειν the greatest number that they could possibly subdue, Hdt. 6. 44; ὡς πλ. Plat. Gorg. 481 B, etc.; ὅτι πλ. Thuc., etc.:—εἰς ἀνὴρ πλείστον πόνον ἐχθροῖς παρασχών Aesch. Pers. 327 (v. εἰς I):—πλείστα ἢ .., like the Comp. πλείον, Hdt. 2. 35.

III. Adverb. usages:—πλείστον, = μάλιστα, most, Il. 19. 287, Hes. Th. 231, Att.; ὡς πλείστον, Lat. quam maxime, Xen. An. 2. 2, 12; sometimes added to a Supr., πλείστον ἐχθίστη Soph. Ph. 631, cf. μάλα III. 3; πλ. ἀνθρώπων .. κακίστος Id. O. C. 743; τὴν πλείστον ἡδίστην θεῶν Eur. Alc. 790:—so also πλείστα as Adv., Pind. P. 9. 172, Soph. O. C. 720, etc.; πολλάκις μὲν .., πλείστα δὲ .., Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 B. b; furthest, πλ. ἀφεισημέναι Id. Rep. 587 A.

2. with the Art., τὸ πλ. for the most part, Ar. Vesp. 260, etc.; τὰ πλείστα, Plat. Criti. 118 C, etc.; opp. to ἐνίοτε, Arist. H. A. 6. 6, 3.—The form πλείστωσ cited by Galen. from Hipp. 1165 B (but πλείστα is found in our texts).

IV. with Preps.: 1. διὰ πλείστου furthest off, in point of space or time, Thuc. 4. 115., 6. 11. 2. εἰς πλείστον most, Soph. O. C. 739. 3. ἐπὶ πλείστον over the greatest distance, to the greatest extent, in point of space or time, Hdt. 6. 127, Thuc. 1. 2., 4. 138, etc.; ἐπὶ πλ. ἀνθρώπων Id. 1. 1; ὡς ἐπὶ πλ. or ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλ. for the most part, 4. 14, Plat. Legg. 720 D: so also, 4. κατὰ τὸ πλ. Polyb. II. 5. 7, etc. 5. περὶ πλείστου ποιείσθαι, v. περί A. IV. 6. ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις or even πλείστα, about the most, Thuc. 3. 17; v. ὁ, ἡ, τό, A. VIII. 7.—Cf. πολὺς throughout.

πλειστοτόκος, ον, bringing forth most, Manetho 4. 102.

πλειστοφόρος, ον, bearing most, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 6.

πλειστόχυμος, ον, with much juice, Boisson. Anecd. I. 180.

πλείω, ποῖτ. for πλέω, to sail.

πλείων, πλέων, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πλείον, πλέον, πλείν Comp. of πολὺς: (on the forms v. sub fin.):—more, Hom., etc.: not only of number, but also generally of size, extent, etc., like πλείστος, οἱ δὲ μάχονται παυρότεροι πλέονεσσι Il. 13. 739; πλείων μὲν πλέωνων μελετή Hes. Op. 378; ἐς πλέονα οἰκεῖν to govern for the interest of the majority, Thuc. 2. 37; πλέον' ἔλπομαι λόγον Ὀδυσσεός, ἢ πάθεν greater than .., Pind. N. 7. 29; τὸν πλείω λόγον all further speech, Soph. Tr. 731; ὁ ὄχλος πλείων καὶ πλείων ἐπέρει Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 39; πλείω τὸν πλοῦν the greater part of .., Thuc. 8. 39; ὁ πλ. βίος a longer life, Plat. Tim. 75 C; μακροτέρα καὶ πλ. ὁδός Id. Rep. 435 D, etc.:—of Time, greater, longer, πλείων χρόνος Hdt. 9. 111, Soph. Ant. 74; πλέων νύξ the greater part of night, Il. 10. 252.

2. with the Art., οἱ πλέονες the greater number, like οἱ πολλοί, the mass or crowd, Il. 5. 673, Od. 2. 277; οἱ πλέυνες Hdt. 1. 106, etc.; e. gen., τὰς πλέυνας τῶν γυκαϊκῶν I. 1:—the many, the people, opp. to the chief men, 7. 149, Thuc. 8. 73, 89, etc.:—euphem. of the dead, ἀνεστηκυῖα παρὰ τῶν πλέωνων Ar. Eccl. 1073; εὐτ' ἀν ἵκηαι ἐς πλέωνων, like ἐς Αἴδου, Anth. P. 11. 42; ἐς πλέωνων μετοικεσίην 7. 731:—τὸ πλείον πολέμοιο the greater part of .., Il. 1. 165, Od. 8. 475; and often in Att., ὅστις τοῦ πλέονος μέρους χρήσι, opp. to τοῦ μετρίου, Soph. O. C. 1211; τοῦ πλέονος ἐλπίδι ὀρέγεσθαι Thuc. 4. 17, cf. 92.

II. pecul. usages of neut.: 1. as a Noun, more, opp. to ἔλαττον, πλεῦν ἐτι τούτου Hdt. 2. 19, etc.; εἴ τι ἐνωρῶ πλέον I. 89; τὸ δὲ πλέον nay, what is more, Eur. Supp. 158 (as Musgr. for τί δὲ ..), Thuc. 1. 90., 7. 57, etc.:—πλέον or τὸ πλέον τινός a higher degree of a thing, πλέον τὰς εὐδαιμονίας Soph. O. T. 1189; τὸ πλ. τοῦ χρόνου Thuc. 1. 118, etc.; τῷ πλοῦτι διδοῦς τὸ πλείον Eur. Supp. 408:—πλέον ἔχειν to have the advantage, have the best of it, win, conquer, Thuc. 7. 36; also, like πλεονεκτέω, c. gen., Hdt. 9. 70, Plat. Rep. 343 D, 349 B, etc.; τὸ πλ. ἔχειν πάντων Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 18; more fully, πλείον μοίρης ἔχειν Theogn. 606; so, πλέον τινός φέρεσθαι, opp. to ἔλαττον ἔχειν, Hdt. 8. 29; πλ. φέρεσθαι τῶν ἄλλων Andoc. 29. 18, etc.; also, πλέον ποιεῖν, as, βουλομένην πλέον τί με ποιήσαι ἀπολογούμενον Plat. Apol. 19 A; οὐδὲν πλ. ποιεῖν Andoc. 19. 27., 29. 32, Plat. Phaedo 115 C, etc.; παραινουῖσ' οὐδὲν ἐς πλ. ποιῶ Soph. O. T. 918, cf. Ath. 344 B; οὐδὲν εἰργασμαι πλ. Eur. Hipp. 284; οὐδὲν πλ. πράσσειν, etc., Id. I. A. 1373, Andoc. 31. 41, etc.; οὐδὲν ἐπίσταμαι πλ. have no superior knowledge, Plat. Theat. 161 B:—τί πλέον; what more, i. e. what good or use is it? Antipho 140. 42, etc.; τί πλ. πλουτεῖν .. πάντων ἀποροῦντα; Ar. Pl. 531; τί σοι πλέον λυπουμένη γένοιτ' ἄν; Eur. Hel. 323; so, οὐδὲν ἦν ἐτι πλέον τοῖς πεπονθόσι Andoc. 2. 4, cf. Dem. 933. 8; ὦν οὐδὲν μοι πλ. γέγονε Isocr. 315 D; οὐδὲν γέ σοι πλ. ἔσται Plat. Rep. 341 A; τί τὸ πλέον; Epigr. Gr. (addend.) 306 a. 3:—ἐπὶ πλέον, as Adv., more, further, also written ἐπίπλεον (q. v.), Hdt. 2. 171., 5. 51, Thuc. 1. 9., 6. 54, Plat. Gorg. 453 A, etc.; and c. gen., beyond, ἐπὶ τὸ πλ. τινός κέεσθαι Theocr. I. 20, cf. 3. 47:—περὶ πλείονος ποιεῖσθαι, v. sub περί A. IV.

2. as Adv. more, rather, πλέον ἐφερέ οἱ ἡ γνώμη κατεργάσασθαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα his opinion inclined rather to .., Hdt. 8. 100; οὐ τοῦτο δειμαίνεις πλέον; Aesch. Pr. 41; so, ἐς πλέον Soph. O. T. 700; ἡ πλ. ἡ ἔλαττον Dem. 269. 7, etc.:—also, τὸ πλέον, Ion. τὸ πλεῦν, for the most part, Hdt. 3. 52, Thuc. 4. 27, etc.; τὸ πλ. = μᾶλλον, οὐ χάριτι τὸ πλ. ἢ φόβῳ Id. 1. 9, cf. 2. 37; οὐχ ὄπλων τὸ πλ., ἀλλὰ δαπάνης not so much .., as .., Id. 1. 83.

b. with Numerals, τοσάτας πλ. ἡ εἴκοσι μυριάδας Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 6; οἶκος πλέον ἢ δ' ἑτάλων Isae. 82. 14; ἐν πλέον ἢ διακοσίοις ἔτεσι Dem. 744. 23; πλ. ἢ ἐν διπλασίῳ χρόνῳ Xen. Oec. 21, 3:—in this sense a contr. form πλείν is used by Att. writers, πλείν ἢ τριάκονθ' ἡμέρας Ar. Ach. 858; πλείν ἢ χιλίας (sc. δραχμάς) Id. Eq. 444; στάδια πλείν ἢ χίλια Id. Av. 6, cf. Nub. 1041, 1065, al.; πλείν ἢ γε δίπλων Id. Lys. 589; πλείν ἢ νιαυτῷ πρεσβύτερος Id. Ran. 18, cf. 91; πλείν ἢ πέντε τάλαντα Dem. 570. 16; πλείν ἢ δυοῖν ποδοῖν Eubul. Incert. I. 10:—but ἦ is often omitted, as in Lat. quam after plus, and the number remains unchanged, πλείν ἑξακοσίας Ar. Av. 1251; so, ἔτη γεγονῶς πλείω ἑβδομήκοντα annos plus septuaginta natus, Plat. Apol. 17 D; δέκα

πλείωσιν ἔτεσι, for πλέον ἢ δέκα ἔτεσι, Plat. Legg. 932 C; also, τρεῖς μῆνας καὶ πλείω Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 16; λίθους .. ὅσον μυααίους καὶ πλέον Id. Eq. Mag. 1, 16:—yet the number often passes into the gen., κώμας .. οὐ πλείον εἴκοσι σταδίων ἀπεχούσας Id. An. 3. 2, 34, cf. 7. 3, 12. c.

in Com. we find the phrase, πλείν ἢ μαίνομαι more than to madness, Ar. Ran. 103, 751. d. as Adv. with another Comp., Pors. Hec. 624; and sometimes for μᾶλλον, Herm. Eur. Ion p. xii. e. the pl. πλείω is also used like πλέον, Thuc. 1. 3, 81, Plat. Rep. 417 C, Dem. 691. 14, etc.; so in Aesch. Ag. 868, 1068, 1209, the MSS. give πλέω = πλέον.

B. Forms:—Hom., like Hes., uses πλείων or πλέων as his verse requires: in Att., πλείων seems to be the regul. form; but the Trag. used πλέων metri grat., v. Elmsl. Med. 88; in the neut. πλέον is freq., esp. when it approaches the adverbial sense;—of the Att. contracted forms, πλείω, πλείους, are, if not the only, yet the older and better; the neut. pl. πλείω is often found in MSS. for πλείον or πλείους, as is the case with μείζω, βελτίω, etc., L. Dind. Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 16.—The nom. and acc. pl. πλέες, πλέας Il. 2. 129., 11. 395 are only Ep.; the contr. πλείς in a Dor. Inscr. (C. I. 2671. 39) is dub., v. Böckh.:—Ep. dat. pl. πλέονεσσι Il. 1. 281, etc.; but for πλέονεσι in Hdt. 7. 224, Dind. restores πλέοσι, Dial. Hdt. xiv.—The contr. forms πλεῦν, πλεῦνος, πλεῦνες are Ion. and Dor., and in Hdt. the prevailing forms: πλείν, nom. and acc. sing. neut. for πλέον, like δεῖν for δέον, is specially Att., but only with numerals, v. supr. II. 2. b and c.

πλείων, ὦνος, ὁ, πλείος, (πλέος) a full time or period, a year, Hes. Op. 615, Call. Jov. 89, Anth. P. 6. 93, Lyc. 201.

πλέκος, εος, τό, (πλέκω) wicker-work, Ar. Ach. 454, Pax 528.

πλεκόω, v. σπλεκόω.

πλεκτάνομαι, Pass., = πλεκτανόομαι, πεπλεκτανημένοι δράκουσι, of the Erinyes, Aesch. Cho. 1049.

πλεκτάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, (πλέκω) anything twined or wreathed, a coil, wreath, spire, ὄφρων πλεκτάναισι περιδρομον κύτος Aesch. Theb. 495; πλ. καπνοῦ a wreath of smoke, Ar. Av. 1717. II. a siphon, Aesch. Fr. 280. 3, cf. Longin. 3. 1.

III. in pl. the arms of the polypus or serpia, Alex. Πονηρ. 3, Eubul. Incert. 15 A, Diphil. Ἐμπορ. 3, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 9, P. A. 4. 9, 13, al.; of the nautilus, Id. H. A. 9. 37, 30; cf. πλεκτή 4.

IV. in pl. the meshes of a spider's web, Luc. Musc. Enc. 6; metaph., αἱ τῶν λόγων πλεκτάναι tortuous speeches, Id. Vit. Anct. 22.

πλεκτάνιον, τό, Dim. of πλεκτάνη III, Eubul. Τιθη. 1.

πλεκτάνομαι, Pass. to be intertwined, interlaced, Hipp. 279. 48.

πλεκτάνοστόλος, ον, with cordage rigged, of ships, Lyc. 230.

πλεκτή, ἡ, properly fem. of πλεκτός; 1. a coil, wreath, ἐν πλεκταῖσι .. ἐχίδνης Aesch. Cho. 248. 2. a twisted rope, cord, string, Eur. Tro. 958, 1010, Plat. Com. Ἑλλ. 4. 3. a fishing-basket or net (cf. πλέγμα), Plat. Legg. 824 B. II. = πλεκτάνη III, Plat. Com. Φα. I. 16.

πλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλέκω) of, occupied with plaiting, τέχνη Plat. Legg. 670 A, cf. Polit. 283 B, 288 D. II. disposed for twining or becoming entangled, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 43. Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 7. 172.

πλεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλέκω) plaited, twisted, τάλαιοι Od. 9. 247; ἀναδέσμη 22. 175; σειρή Il. 22. 469; ἄρματα Hes. Sc. 63; so in Att., π. στέγαι wicker mansions, of the Seythian wains or vans, Aesch. Fr. 709; ἀρτάναι, ἑῶραι Soph. Ant. 54, O. T. 1264; πλ. κύτος Eur. Ion 37; κανίσκιον Ar. Fr. 208; πλεκτή Αἰγύπτου παιδεία the twisted task-work of Egypt, i. e. ropes of biblus, Eur. Tro. 128; βρόχων πλεκταὶ ἀνάγκαι, Trag. phrase in Xenarch. Βουτ. 1. 9; σκευή πλεκτά any plaited or twisted instruments, ropes, Xen. Oec. 8, 12. 2. wreathed, ἀνθη Aesch. Pers. 618; στέφανος Eur. Hipp. 73. 3. as Subst. πλεκτή, ἡ, v. sub voce.

πλέκω, Pind., Att.: fut. πλέξω Anth. P. 5. 147:—aor. ἐπλεξα Il., Att.:—pf. πέπλεχε (ἐμ-) Hipp. 279. 20; but πέπλοχα (δια-) Ib. 7:—Med., fut. πλέξομαι Perict. in Stob. 488. 1:—aor. ἐπλεξάμην, Od., Ar.:—Pass., fut. πλεχθήσομαι (ἐμ-) Aesch. Pr. 1079; πλεχθήσομαι (ἐπι-) Galen.:—aor. ἐπλεχθην Aesch. Eum. 259, Plat. Polit. 283 A, (περι-) Od.; but also aor. 2 ἐπλάκην [ᾶ], (ἐμ-, συν-) Soph. Fr. 548, Eur. Hipp. 1236, Hdt. 8. 84, etc.: pf. πέπλεγμαι Hdt., Att.—Used by Hom. twice, in aor. (Cf. Skt. park', ῥῖῃᾱᾱ' -mi (miscuo, jungo), pras-nas (πλέγμα); Lat. plecto, am-plector; Slav. plet-a (plait); Goth. floht-om (dat. pl. = πλέγμασι), Germ. flecht-en:—our plait, pleat, comes directly from Fr. plisser (low Lat. pliciare).—The √ΠΛΕΚ is connected with plic-o, O. H. G. fult-an (fold), etc.—It is difficult not to connect flecto with the same Roots.) To plait, twine, twist, weave, πλοκάμους ἐπλεξε φαεινούς Il. 14. 176; στέφανον Pind. I. 8 (7). 146, Ar. Thesm. 458; ἐκ τῆς βίβλου ἰστία Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 4; ἀνθερίκεσσι ἀκριδοθήκαν Theocr. I. 52:—Med., πείσμα .. πλεξάμενος having twisted me a rope, Od. 10. 168, cf. Hdt. 2. 28, Ar. Lys. 790:—Pass., κράνεα πεπλεγμένα of basket-work, Hdt. 7. 72; χρέονται σειρήσι πεπλεγμένῃσι ἐξ ἱμάντων Ib. 85; βρόχος πεπλ. σπάρτου Xen. Cyn. 9, 13. 2. to make by art, βωμόν Call. Apoll. 61. II. metaph. to plan, devise, contrive, like βάπτειν, ὑφαίνειν, Lat. nectere, texere, mostly of sly, tortuous means, πλ. δύλον ἀμφὶ τινι Aesch. Cho. 220; μηχανάς Eur. Andr. 995, etc.; proverb., δεινοὶ πλέκειν τοὶ μηχανὰς Αἰγύπτιοι Aesch. Fr. 312; so, πλ. πλοκάς Eur. Ion 826; ἐκ τέχνης τέχνην Ib. 1280; παντοίας παλάμας Ar. Vesp. 644; cf. περιπλέκω II. 2. 2. of Poets, πλ. ὕμνον, ῥήματα Pind. O. 6. 146, N. 4. 153; φῶδας Critias ap. Ath. 600 D, etc.; so, πλ. λόγους, like Homer's μῆτιν ὑφαίνειν, Eur. Rhes. 834, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 369 B; to form the plot of a tragedy, opp. to λύειν, Arist. Poët. 18, 11: hence, πρᾶξις πεπλεγμένη complex, opp. to ἀπλή, Ib. 10, 3., cf. 13, 2., 24, 3:—πλ. συλλογισμὸν Arr. Epict. 1. 29, 34. 3. βίον πλέκειν = διάγειν, Euphro Διδ. 2; v. διαπλέκω II, καταπλέκω II. 4.

to compound words, Anth. P. 12. 164; and in Pass., of words or syllables, to be compounded, Plat. Theaet. 202 B, Ael. N. A. 5. 30. 5. in Pass. to twist oneself round, περί βρέτει πλεχθεὶς θεῶς Aesch. Eum. 259.

πλέκωμα, τό, = δράγμα, Schol. Theocr. 7. 157.

πλεξείδιον, τό, Dim. of πλέξις, Suid. s. v. ἔρσις.

πλεξείω, Desiderat. of πλέκω, Hdn. Epim. 249.

πλέξις, εως, ἡ, a plaiting, weaving, Plat. Polit. 308 D, Geop. 10. 6.

πλεο-μελής, ἐς, with more limbs than natural, Iambl. in Nicom. p. 43.

πλεονάζοντως, Adv. superfluously, Eust. 934. 16.

πλεονάζω, fut. ἄσω: pf. πεπλεόνακα Diod. 1. 90, pass. -ασμαι Hipp., etc., v. infr. III. 1: (πλέων). To be more, esp. to be more than enough, be superfluous, superabound, opp. to ἐλλείπειν, ὑπολείπειν, ἐνδεὴς εἶναι, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 5, Color. 6, 23, al.; of animals, to have more than the due number of limbs, opp. to κολοβὰ γίνεσθαι, Id. G. A. 4. 4, 14; of visits, to be frequent, Polyb. 4. 3, 12; of the sea, to overflow, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 366 B. b. often in Gramm. to be redundant:—c. dat. modi, Schol. II. 5. 6, etc. II. of persons, to go beyond bounds, take or claim too much, Isocr. 21 D, 250 A, Dem. 117. 5., 958. 21:—c. dat. to presume upon . . . τῇ εὐτυχίᾳ Thuc. 1. 120;—but, πλ. κνηγεσίαις to go beyond bounds in . . . Strab. 504; and of a writer, πλ. τοῖς ὀνόμασι Id. 155; and absol. to be lengthy, tedious, Lat. multus sum, Id. 396, Diod. 1. 90; περί τινος Parmenisc. ap. Ath. 156 D. 2. πλεονάζειν τινός to have an excess of, abound in a thing, Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 7:—but, πλ. τοῦ καιροῦ to go beyond . . . of a speaker, Dion. H. de Comp. 22. 3. c. gen., also, to exceed, opp. to ἐλλείπω, Ptol. Geogr. 1. 20, 1. III. c. acc. to state at a larger amount, Strab. 285:—Pass. to be magnified, exaggerated, [νομίσειεν ἄν] ἐστὶν ἂ πλεονάζεσθαι Thuc. 2. 35; εἴ τι πεπλεόνασται if anything has been overdone, opp. to ἐνδεὴς πεποιήται, Hipp. Fract. 756, cf. Art. 814, Strab. 106. 2. to eat in too great quantity, τι Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 356 D. 3. to raise the price of, τι Aristid. 1. 170. 4. in Pass. to be deceived, Stob. Ecl. 2. 232. 5. in Gramm. to add superfluously, τὰ ἄρθρα Schol. Ar. Pl. 5, E. M., etc.

πλεονάκις [ἄ], Adv. (πλέων) more frequently, oftener, Hipp. Acut. 388, Lys. 142. 27, Plat. Phaedo 112 D, etc.: several times, frequently, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 1, al.: too often, Hipp. Aph. 1253. II. taken more times together, multiplied by a larger number, opp. to ἐλαττονάκις, Plat. Theaet. 148 A.—Also πλειονάκις, C. I. 1845. 46., 2356. 3.

πλεονάσις, ἡ, superabundance, excess, Cassius Probl. 66.

πλεονασμα, τό, superfluity, LXX (Num. 31. 32), Apoll. de Constr. 137, etc.

πλεονασμός, ὁ, superabundance, excess, superfluity, τῶν μερῶν Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 14; πλεονασμοὶ λαλιᾶς Plut. 2. 650 F:—in LXX (Lev. 25. 37, etc.), usury. b. in Gramm. the use of redundant words, Dion. H. de Dem. 58, Apoll. de Constr. 264. II. magnifying, exaggeration, Polyb. 12. 24, 1, etc.

πλεοναστος, η, ον, abundant, rich, LXX (Deut. 30. 5).

πλεοναχῆ, Adv. in many points of view, Plat. Rep. 477 A.

πλεοναχόθεν, Adv. from several sides, Arist. Cael. 1. 4, 1.

πλεοναχός, ὄν, manifold, κατὰ πλεοναχὸν τρόπον Diog. L. 10. 87; τοῦ πλεοναχίου τρόπου Ib. 95:—elsewhere only used as Adv. πλεοναχῶς, in various ways, Arist. An. Post. 1. 33, 6, Eth. N. 4. 4, 4., 5. 1, 6, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 78, 80, etc.

πλεονεκτέω, fut. -ήσω Thuc. 4. 62, etc., but -ήσομαι Plat. Lach. 192 E. Prose verb, to be πλεονέκτης, to have or claim more than one's due, mostly in bad sense, to get or have too much, to be greedy, grasping, arrogant, Hdt. 8. 112, Plat., etc.; opp. to ἐλαττοῦσθαι, Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 9:—also to gain or have some advantage, without any bad sense, δυνάμει τινὶ πλ. Thuc. 4. 62, 86; πολλὸν ἐπλεονέκτει ὁ Πελοπίδας παρὰ τῷ Πέρσῃ Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 34, cf. 2. 3, 16, Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 5; πλ. ἀπό τινος Polyb. 6. 56, 2: often with a neut. Adj., πλ. τι, τοῦτο, τοιαῦτα etc., Thuc. 4. 61, etc. 2. c. gen. rei, to have or claim more than another, to have or claim a larger share, τῶν ἀφελίμων Id. 6. 39; τοῦ ἡλίου, τοῦ ψυχῶς, τῶν πόρων Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 25, cf. Oec. 7, 26; δόξης, χάριτος Arist. Eth. N. 5. 9, 9 and 12. II. c. gen. pers. to have or gain the advantage over, τῶν ἐχθρῶν Plat. Rep. 362 B, etc.; (παρὰ τινος Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 32, Arist. Pol. 4. 5, 4); τινὶ in a thing, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 21, etc.; κατὰ τι Plat. Euthyphro 15 A; περί τι Id. Lach. 183 A;—also, πλ. τῶν νόμων to lord it over the laws, Id. Legg. 691 A; πλ. τῆς εὐθείας ὑμῶν to take advantage of your simplicity, Dem. 1434. fin. 2. c. acc. pers. to overreach, defraud, πλεονέκτει μηδένα Menand. Monost. 259, cf. Dion. H. 9. 7, Diod. 12. 46, 1 Ep. Thess. 4. 6, 2 Ep. Cor. 7. 2, Plut. Marcell. 29, Luc. Amor. 27, Dio C. 52. 37: but this sense of the Pass. occurs in the best Att., to be overreached, Thuc. 1. 77; ὑπό τινος Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 2; πλεονεκτεῖσθαι χιλίας δραχμαῖς to be defrauded in or of 1000 drachmae, Dem. 1035. 26.

πλεονέκτημα, τό, an advantage, gain, privilege, Plat. Legg. 709 C, Dem. 63. 1., 245. 13, etc.: in pl. gains, successes, ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 11. II. an act of overreaching, selfish trick, Dem. 533. 28., 1218. 29., 1490. 13, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 10.

πλεονέκτης, ον, ὁ, = ὁ πλεόν ἔχων, one who has or claims more than his due, greedy, grasping, arrogant, Thuc. 1. 40, etc.:—as Adj., λόγος πλ. a greedy, arrogant speech, Hdt. 7. 158; Sup. πλεονεκτίστατος, v. l. for κλεπτίστατος, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 12. 2. ἐν παντὶ πλεονέκτην τῶν πολεμίων making gain from their losses, Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 27.

πλεονεκτητέον, verb. Adj. one must take more than one's share, Plat. Gorg. 490 C.

πλεονεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to take too much, greedy, of persons, Isocr. 283 D; βίος Dem. 777. 3; πλεονεκτικώτερος, -τατος Arist. Pol. 7. 14,

15, Rhet. 3. 17, 17. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. Phaedo 91 B; πλ. ἔχειν πρός τινα Dem. 610. 10.

πλεονεξία, Ion. -ζή, ἡ, the character and conduct of a πλεονέκτης, greediness, grasping, assumption, arrogance, ἡ πλ. τῶν Σπαρτηγέων Hdt. 7. 149, cf. Andoc. 30. 37, Thuc. 3. 82, Isocr. 283 A, Plat. Rep. 359 C, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 15. 2. assumption, in argument, Arist. Soph. Elench. 16, 4. II. gain, advantage, Isocr. 75 B, Dem. 662. 28: in pl., αἱ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ πλ. Isocr. 31 B, etc.; αἱ πλ. αἱ ἴδιαι, αἱ δημόσιαι Xen. Cyn. 13, 10; αἱ πλ. τῶν πλουσίων Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 6. 2. ἐπὶ πλεονεξίᾳ with a view to one's own advantage, Thuc. 3. 84, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 12. 3. c. gen. pers. advantage over . . . Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 28. 4. a larger share of a thing, τῶν δικαίων Arist. Pol. 3. 12, 3: gain made from a thing, τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν ἰδίων δικῶν πλεονεξίαν Dem. 523. 14; πλ. ἔκ τινος Polyb. 6. 56, 3. III. abundance, opp. to ἐνδεία, Plat. Tim. 82 A.

πλεονο-συλλαβέω, to be of many syllables, Eust. 1769. 56.

πλεονότης, v. sub πλειονότης.

πλέος, η, ον, Ion. for πλέως, full.

πλέτο, v. sub πέλομαι.

πλευμάω, to have disease of the lungs, Hipp. 477. 18; written πλευ- μῶ in Galen. Lex.

πλευμονία, ἡ, disease of the lungs, Com. Anon. 229.

πλευμονίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp. 533. 16.

πλευμονώδης, ἐς, like the lungs, σπόγγος Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 10.

πλευμορ-ραγής, ἐς, with a rent in the lungs, Hipp. 533. 10.

πλεύμος, ὁ, = πλευμονία, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

πλευμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of, like a disease of the lungs, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

πλεύμων, ονος, ὁ, v. sub πνεύμων. II. a kind of mollusc, Pulmo marinus, Plat. Phileb. 21 C, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 21.

πλεύων, πλεύνος, πλεύνες, Ion. forms; v. sub πλείων.

πλεύωνος, Adv. Ion. for πλεόνως, (πλέων) too much, Hdt. 5. 18.

πλευρά, ἀς, ἡ, = πλευρόν, a rib, Lat. costa, very rare in sing., πλ. βοός Hdt. 4. 64; παρὰ τὴν πλ. ἐκάστην Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 17;—in Christ. poets, a wife, Jac. Anth. P. p. 418:—pl. the ribs, Lat. costae, Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 8, al. 2. in pl., generally, the side of a man or other animal, ἄλλοτ' ἐπὶ πλευρὰς κατακείμενος, ἄλλοτε δ' αὐτε ὑπτιος Il. 24. 10; also of both sides, ἀνὰ πλευράς τε καὶ ὠμούς 23. 716; οὐρῇ δὲ πλευράς τε καὶ ἴσχια ἀμφοτέρωθεν μαστίεται 20. 170, cf. Hes. Sc. 430; so in Hdt. 9. 72, Aesch. Pr. 71, Eum. 843:—in sing., also, of one side, Soph. O. C. 1260, Aj. 834, etc.; indeed Elmsl. Heracl. 824 thinks that the Trag. used the fem. form in sing. only, and for the pl. πλευραί, πλευραῖς, etc., would always read πλευρά (τά), πλευροῖς, etc., cf. Pors. Hec. 820, Or. 217. II. the side, of things and places, πλευραὶ νηός Theogn. 513; χωρίου, ποταμοῦ Plat. Sisyph. 388 E, Dion. P. 833; of an army, αἱ πλ. τοῦ πλαισίου Xen. An. 3. 4, 22, 28, cf. Plut. Mar. 25, etc.:—κατὰ πλευράν on the side, Plat. Tim. 36 C; παρὰ πλ. τινὶ εἶναι, μένειν Polyb. 5. 26, 6, etc. III. in Math. the side of a triangle or other figure, Plat. Tim. 53 D, 54 C, etc. 2. the side of a rectangle, and then one factor of any product, Plat. Theaet. 148 A, Euclid. 7. 17, etc. 3. the side of a square or cube, and the root of a square or cubic number, Id. 8. 11 and 12. IV. the page of a book, like Germ. Seite, Anth. P. 6. 62.—Cf. πλευρόν.

πλευριαίος, α, ον, of the side, κρέα Poll. 6. 52.

πλευριάς (sc. γραμμῆ), ἡ, = πλευρά III, C. I. 5774 (1). 54, 77, 89.

πλευρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the ribs: τὰ πλευρικά the sides, Schol. Ar. Eq. 361.

πλευρίον, τό, Dim. of πλευρά, Hipp. 261. 10.

πλευρίτης, ον, ὁ, ον or at the side, Poll. 2. 178: cf. πλευρίτις.

πλευρίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from pleurisy, Hipp. Aph. 1243, etc.

πλευρίτις (sc. νόσος), ἡ, pleurisy, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Ar. Eccl. 417, etc.

πλευρο-ειδῶς, Adv. after the manner of ribs, π. ἀπὸ τῆς μέσης εὐθείας κατατείνειν Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 3, cf. 3. 17, 3.

πλευρόθεν, Adv. from the side, Soph. Tr. 938.

πλευρο-κοπέω, to smite the ribs, Soph. Aj. 236.

πλευρόν, τό, = πλευρά, a rib, mostly in pl. the ribs, Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 8; but πλευραὶ is the usual form. II. used by Hom. only in pl. the side, πλευρὰ οὕτησε ξυστῶ Il. 4. 468, cf. Hdt. 9. 22, 72, Aesch. Fr. 208, Soph. Tr. 833, 1225, Eur., etc.; πλ. δελφάκεια Pherecr. Μέταλλ. 1. 16;—also in sing., Diog. Apoll. ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 8, Soph. O. C. 1112; πλ. ἕιον Hermipp. Μοιρ. 3; καπριδίου Ar. Fr. 421. III. of places, πλευρόν νεῶν the side of the intrenchment where the ships lay, Soph. Aj. 874; τὸ δεξιὸν πλ. the right flank (of an army), Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 34, etc.

πλευρο-τύπη, ἐς, striking the sides or ribs, Anth. P. 12. 137.

πλεύρωμα, τό, like πλευρόν, only used in pl. the sides of a man, ὁμό-σπλαγχνα πλ. Aesch. Theb. 890:—also, λέβητος πλ. Id. Cho. 656.

πλεύσις, εως, ἡ, a soiling, Hesych., etc.

πλευστέον or -έα, verb. Adj. from πλέω, one must sail, πλευστέα Ar. Lys. 411; πλευστέον . . . αὐτοῖς ἐμβᾶσι Dem. 44. 19.

πλευστής, οὔ, ὁ, a sailor, Eccl.

πλευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit or favourable for sailing, οὔρος Theocr. 13. 52. Adv., πλευστικῶς ἔχειν Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 34.

πλέω, Ion. πλείω Od. 15. 34., 16. 368: Ion. impf. ἀπ-έπλειον S. 501: another Ion. form is πλώω (v. infr.): Att. contr. imper. πλεί Eur. Tro. 103:—fut. πλεύσομαι Od. 12. 25, Hdt., Att.; Dor. πλευσοῦμαι Theocr. 14. 55, and this form occurs (perhaps wrongly) in MSS. of Att. writers, Thuc. 1. 143., 8. 1, Xen. An. 5. 1, 10, etc.; act. πλεύσω in later writers, Philem. Incert. 2, Polyb. 2. 12, 3, Anth. P. 11. 162, 245, Polyb., etc.:—aor. I ἐπλευσα, Att.:—pf. πέπλευκα Att.:—Pass., fut. πλευσθήσομαι (περι-) Ar. An. 5. 26: aor. ἐπλεύσθην Ib. 28, Babr. 71. 3: pf. πέπλευ-σμαι, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 15, Dem. 1286. fin.:—Hom. uses only pres., impf., and fut. πλεύσομαι Od. 12. 25, (ἀνα-) Il. 11. 22.—Of the Ion.

πλώω, Hom. uses opt. πλώοιεν, Od. 5. 240; (part. πλώων, h. Hom. 22. 7); impf. πλώων, Il. 21. 302; he also has a syncop. aor. ἐπλων, ws, ω, part. πλώω, in the compds. ἀπ-έπλω, ἐπ-έπλω, part. ἐπιπλώω, παρέπλω; and Hes. has ἐπέπλω; whereas Hdt. has pres. inf. πλώειν, 4. 156, part. πλώσας 8. 10, 22, 42; impf. ἐπλων, 8. 41; fut. πλώσομαι (ἀπο-) 8. 5, (πλώσω Lyc. 1044); aor. ἔπλωσα 4. 148; inf. πλώσαι 1. 24; part. πλώσας 4. 156, which also occurs once in Hom. in the compd. ἐπιπλώσας Il. 3. 47; pf. παραπέπλωκα Hdt. 4. 99;—these forms were never used in Att., though the Copyists have introduced πέπλωκα into Eur. Hel. 532, Ar. Thesm. 87S.—The Att. seem to have contracted only εε and εει in πλέω, as in χέω; and even this contr. is sometimes neglected by the Copyists, as πλέει v. l. in Thuc. 4. 28; πλέετε in Xen. An. 7. 6, 37. [Hom. uses πλέων as monosyll., πλέων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον, Od. 1. 183.] (From √ΠΛΕF, as appears from fut. πλεύσομαι, πλευστέον, πλευστικός; the F being dropped in πλέω, πλάω, πλωτός, πλοῖον; cf. also πλύω, πλυτός, etc.; Skt. *plu*, *plau-ē* (*naṭo*, *navigo*), *plau-as* (*navis*); Lat. *plu-it*, *plu-ia*; Slav. *plou-a* (*πλέω*), *plau-i* (*πλοῖον*); Goth. *flō-dus* (*ποταμός*); A. S. *flēo-tan* (*float*), *flēot* (O. E. *fleet* = *rivulus*, as in *North-fleet*, etc.); O. H. G. *flew-iu* (*fluito*):—but for *fluo*, *fluito*, *flow*, etc. v. sub φλέω.) To sail, go by sea, Λακεδαιμόνος ἐξ ἐρατεινῆς Il. 3. 444; Ἰλιύθεν 14. 251; ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν Thuc. 1. 53; ἐπὶ Λέσβου Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 11; πλ. ἐπὶ σίτον to fetch it, Xen. Oec. 20, 27; so, πλ. μετὰ νάκος Pind. P. 4. 122; εἰς Ἐρετριάν ἐπ' ἀνδρας Plat. Menex. 240 B;—more fully defined, ἐνὶ πάντων νηὶ θεῆ πλείοντες Od. 16. 368; νηὶ . . πλέων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον Il. 7. 88; πλέε ποντοπορεύων Od. 5. 278; so, πλ. ἐν νηὶ Plat. Rep. 341 D; ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ, ἐν τῷ πελάγει Ib. 346 B, etc.; ἐπλέομεν βορέη ἀνέμῳ Od. 14. 253; αὔρα Aesch. Ag. 692;—c. acc. cogn., ὑγρά κέλευθα πλεῖν to sail the watery ways, Od. 3. 71 (like ἰέναι ὄδον, etc.); so, for πλέων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον Od. 1. 183, there is a v. l. πλείων οἴνοπα π., like πλεῖν θάλασσαν in Andoc. 18. 3, Lys. 105. 4, Isocr. 163 B, and (in Pass.) τὸ πεπλευσμένον πέλαγος Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 16, cf. Babr. 69. 3; so also, πλ. στόλον τόνδε Soph. Ph. 1038; τοῦ πλοῦ τοῦ πεπλευσμένου Dem. 1286. fin.;—metaph., πλεῖν ὑφειμένη δοκεῖ, cf. ὑφίημι III:—proverb., ὁ μὴ πεπλευκῶς οὐδὲν ἐδρακεν κακόν Posidipp. Πορν. 1. 2. Poets seem to use πλεῖν, generally, for to travel, even by land, like the French voyager, Schol. Nic. Th. 295, Merrick Tryph. 614.

II. of ships, Il. 9. 360, Hdt., etc.; ὑπὸ τριήρων . . εὐπλευσῶν ἐδιώκοντο Thuc. 7. 23; ἡ ναὺς ἀριστά μοι ἔπλει Lys. 162. 13; ἔφωγε ταῖς ναυσὶν εὐπλευσῶν Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 16; κατ' ὄρθον πλ. Plat. Legg. 813 D. 2. of other things, to swim, float, τεύχεα καλὰ . . πλώων καὶ νέκυες Il. 21. 302; δένδρα . . τὰ οἱ πλώοιεν ἐλαφρῶς Od. 5. 240; νῆσος πλέουσα Hdt. 2. 156; σκύλα πλέοντα Thuc. 3. 114. 3. metaph., ταύτης ἐπι πλέοντες ὀρθῆς while we keep [the ship of] our country right, Soph. Ant. 190; οὐδ' ὄπως ὀρθῆ πλεύσεται (sc. ἡ πόλις) προείδετο Dem. 419. fin.; πάντα ἡμῖν κατ' ὀρθὸν πλεῖ Plat. Legg. 813 D; θεοῦ θέλοντος κἂν ἐπὶ ριπὸς πλείους Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 405 B; also, κέρδους ἕκατι κἂν ἐπὶ ριπὸς πλείοι Ar. Pax 699.

πλέων, neut. πλέον, pl. πλέω, v. sub πλείων. πλέω, πλέω, πλέω, pl. πλέω, πλέω, πλέω, v. Elmsl. Med. 259; Ion. πλέος, -έη, -έον; Ep. πλείος, η, ον (Hom. uses πλέον only in Od. 20. 355): a contr. fem. πλῆ is cited in Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 7: (v. sub πῖμ-πλη-μι):—full, filled, c. gen., πλείαι τοι οἴνου κλισίαι Il. 9. 71; νηὺς πλείη βιότοιο Od. 15. 446; εἰδῶλων δὲ πλέον πράθυρον, πλείη δὲ καὶ αὐλή 20. 355, cf. 4. 319, 17. 605; πλείη γαῖα κακῶν Hes. Op. 101; τάφρος πλέη ὕδατος Hdt. 1. 178; πάντα στρατιῆς Id. 8. 4; λήματος πλέος Id. 5. 111; θράσους πλέω, φόβου πλέα, etc., Aesch. Pr. 42, 696, etc.; ἀναιδείας πλέαν Soph. El. 607; ἔπη μαρίας πολλῆς πλέα Id. Aj. 745; λήθης, ταραχῆς πλ. Plat. Rep. 486 C, etc. 2. βάκη νοσηλείας πλέα infected with (v. πλήρης 1. 2), Soph. Ph. 39; so, ἀτιμίας πλέως Cratin. Ἀρχ. 8; χειρόμακτρα πλέα ἀπ' αὐτῶν [τῶν βρωμάτων] Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 5.

II. absol. full, πλείους δεκάεσσι Il. 8. 162, etc. 2. of Time, full, complete, δέκα πλείους ἐνιαυτούς ten full years, Hes. Th. 636; ἡματος ἐκ πλείου, πλέω ἡματι prob. the longest day, Hes. Op. 776, 790:—Comp. πλείτερος Od. 11. 359. πλῆγανον, τό, (πλήσσω) a stick, rod, like βάκτρον, Hesych. πλῆγας, ἄδος, ἡ, (πλήσσω) = δρέπανον, Or. Sib. 5. 221, Hesych. II. Πληγάδες, αἶ, = Συμπληγάδες, Ar. Rh. 2. 596, 645. πληγενῆς, ὁ, ἡ, (πέλας, *γένω) a half-brother, half-sister, Hesych. πληγή, Dor. πλάγᾶ, ἡ, (√ΠΛΑΓ, πλήσσω):—a blow, stroke, Lat. *plāga*, properly given by a sword or other weapon, Hom., etc.; ἡ πλ. τοῦ τραύματος Plat. Legg. 877 B:—Phrases: oft. joined with Verbs of cogn. signif., πληγὴν πέπληγμαί καιρίαν Aesch. Ag. 1343; τύπτει τὰς ἴσας πληγὰς ἐμοί Ar. Ran. 636; τύπτεσθαι τῇ δημοσίᾳ μαστιγῇ πλῆγας Aeschin. 19. 30; πολλὰς πληγὰς μαστιγοῦσθαι Plat. Legg. 914 B; ξαίνειν τιὰ κατὰ τοῦ νότου π. Dcm. 403. 4; but in such phrases πληγὴν or πληγὰς is often omitted, καιρίην τετύφθαι (vulg. καιρίη) Hdt. 3. 64; τρίτην ἐπενδίδωμι Aesch. Ag. 1395; πολλὰς τυπτόμενος Ar. Nub. 972, cf. Dem. 403. 4; ὀλίγας παίειν Xen. An. 5. 8, 12; μαστιγωθείς ὀπάσας ἀν δόξῃ Plat. Legg. 854 D, cf. 879 E:—the person struck is said πλῆγας λαβεῖν, Ar. Ran. 674; ὑπὸ τῶν βαβδούχων Thuc. 5. 50, etc.; πλῆγῶν δεῖσθαι Ar. Nub. 493; πλῆγας ἔχειν Anaxandr. Incert. 53; ὑπὸ πλῆγῆς ὑπελθεῖν Antipho 124. 20; πλῆγας ὑπομένειν Aristopho Ἰατρ. 1. 6:—the striker is said τὸ πλῆγας δοῦναι, Dem. 1261. 20; ἐμβάλλειν, ἐντείνειν τινί Xen. An. 1. 5, 11, 2. 4, 11, etc.; πατάσσειν Plat. Gorg. 527 D; ἐντρίβειν τινί Luc. Adv. Indoct. 25, cf. Somn. 14; προστρίβεσθαι Ar. Eq. 5; πλῆγας μαστιγοῦν τινα Aeschin. 10. 12; πληγὴν ἐπὶ πλῆγῇ φέρειν Polyb. 2. 33, 6; πλ. παρὰ πληγὴν Ar. Ran. 643; πλῆγᾶς ζημιούν, κολάζειν Thuc. 8. 74, Plat., etc.; πληγῆς ἀρχεῖν to strike the first blow, Antipho 126. 9:—the shell of a tortoise is said πλῆγας

στέγειν, Ar. Vesp. 1295. 2. of specific blows, a stroke by lightning, Hes. Th. 857; πλαγαὶ σιδάρου stroke of axe or sword, Pind. P. 4. 437, O. 11. (10). 45; κλυδωνίου . . πλῆγᾶς Aesch. Theb. 796; στέρωνων πλαγαὶ beating of breasts, Soph. El. 90; πλ. τῶν ὀδόντων strokes from boars' tusks, Xen. Cyn. 10, 5:—also, a battle with clubs, Hdt. 2. 64. 3. a stroke or impression on the ears or eyes, Plat. Tim. 67 B, Plut. 2. 490 C, etc. 4. metaph. a blow, stroke of calamity, esp. in war, ἐν μιᾷ πλ. κατέφθαρται . . ὄλβος Aesch. Pers. 251, cf. 908, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 16; πλῆγᾶν βιότου Aesch. Eum. 933; πλ. θεοῦ a heaven-sent plague, Soph. Aj. 137, 279, cf. Aesch. Ag. 367.

πληγμα, τό, = πληγή, πληγματα μετώπων, γενειάδος, κρατός, etc., Soph. Tr. 522, Eur. I. T. 1366, etc.; πλ. γενῆδος stroke of mattock, Soph. Ant. 250; τέθνηκε νεοτόμοισι πλ. Ib. 1283:—of a wasp's sting, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 1.

πληγμός, ὁ, (πλήσσω) an apoplectic stroke, Alex. Trall. 11. 654. πληγνυμι, = πλήσσω, Thuc. 4. 125 (in compd. ἐκπλήγνυσθαι).

πληθικῶς, Adv. for the most part, generally, C. I. 4957. 49.

πλήθος, εος, τό, Dor. πλάθος, Boeot. πλεῖθος, v. sub v.: (πλήθω, v. sub πῖμ-πλημι). A great number, a throng, crowd, multitude, esp. of people, Il. 17. 330, Hdt. 1. 77, etc.; στρατοῦ πλ., periph. for στρατὸς πολὺς, Hdt. 9. 73; φιλόσοφον . . πλ. ἀδύνατον εἶναι a multitude cannot be philosophers, Plat. Rep. 494 A, etc. 2. τὸ πλήθος, the greater number, like τὸ πολὺ, οἱ πολλοί, the greater part, the mass, main body, τὸ πλ. τοῦ στρατοῦ Hdt. 1. 82, cf. 5. 92; τῆς δυνάμεως τὸ πλ. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 6; τὸ πλ. τῆς ψυχῆς the main part of . ., Plat. Legg. 689 A:—as a Noun of Multitude with a pl. Verb, Ἀθηναίων τὸ πλ. οἴονται Thuc. 1. 20; τὸ πλ. ἐψηφίσαντο πολεμεῖν the majority, Ib. 125, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 20:—hence, the people, population, σμικρὸν τὸ πλ. τῆσδε γῆς Eur. Phoen. 715:—also, b. esp. at Athens, = δῆμος, the commons, Lat. *plebs*, Thuc. 1. 9, etc.; ἡ τοῦ πλ. ἀρχή, δημοκρατία τοῦνομα κληθεῖσα Plat. Polit. 291 D; ἐς τὸ πλ. φέρειν τὸ κράτος Hdt. 3. 81, cf. Lys. 124. 5, etc.; opp. to αἱ ἀρχαί, οἱ ὀλίγοι, Thuc. 5. 84; τὸ πλ. τὸ ὑμέτερον Plat. Apol. 31 C; τὸ πλ. τὸ Ἀλιαδᾶν, = τὸ κοινόν, C. I. 2525 b. O. 6, etc.:—but also the populace, mob, as opp. to δῆμος (the commons), Xen. Ath. 2, 18; also in pl., πείθειν τὰ πλήθη the masses, Plat. Gorg. 452 E, cf. Soph. 268 B; ὁ πᾶσι . . σωτήριον, μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς πλήθεσι πρὸς τοὺς τυράννους Dem. 71. 22.

II. quantity or number, in the abstract, πάσον τι πλ. ἦν νεῶν Ἑλληνίδων; Aesch. Pers. 334; ὄμιλος πλήθει φοβερῶτατος Thuc. 2. 98; ἰσχυρὴ καὶ πλήθει προέχων Id. 3. 74; τῷ πλ. αὐτῶν καταπαγέντες 4. 10; πλήθει πολλοί Hdt. 3. 11, cf. 6. 44; σὺν πλήθει χερῶν Soph. O. T. 122; πλήθει παρύντες in force, Thuc. 8. 22:—absol. in acc., κάσοι πλήθος Hdt. 1. 153; πύσοι τὸ πλ. Diphil. Ἀπολ. 1; ἐρέται . . πλήθος ἀνάριθμοι Aesch. Pers. 40; πλ. ὡς δισχίλιοι Xen. An. 4. 2, 2; ἀπειρα τὸ πλήθος or πλήθος Xen. Mcn. 1. 1, 14., 4. 2, 2. III. in Hdt. also of magnitude or multitude, size or extent, ὅρος πλήθει μέγιστον καὶ μεγάλῃ ὑψηλότατον 1. 203; πεδίων πλήθος ἀπειρον 204; ἡ ἐρήμος ἐοῦσα πλήθος ἑπτα ἡμερῶν ὄδοῦ 4. 123; so, πλήθος χώρας καὶ ἀνθρώπων Xen. An. 1. 5, 9. 2. in Att., of quantity or amount, διὰ πλήθος τῆς ζημίας Thuc. 3. 70; τὸ πλ. τῆς οὐσίας Plat. Rep. 591 E, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 2; ταῦτα οὐδὲν ἐστι πλήθει οὐδὲ μεγέθει πρὸς ἐκεῖνα Plat. Rep. 614 A; μετὰ πλήθους ἰδρωτός multa sudans, Id. Tim. 84 E; τὸ πλ. τοῦ βέουματος Polyb. 1. 75, 5:—in pl., πλήθη quantities, ἐμβρύων Cratin. Incert. 158; θαυμαστὸν ὅσ' ἐστ' ἀγαθῶν πλήθη Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 51; οἰκοδομημάτων πλήθει ἢ μεγέθει Dio C. 52. 30, cf. 10. IV. of Time, length, πλ. χρόνου Thuc. 1. 1, Plat. Theaet. 158 D, Isocr. 271 A; πλ. ἐτῶν Ar. Nub. 855; πλήθει πολλῶν μηνῶν Soph. Ph. 723. V. with Preps., or with ὡς, in adv. sense, ἐς πλ. in great numbers, Thuc. 1. 14:—ὡς πλήθει upon the whole, in general, Plat. Rep. 389 D; so, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλ. usually, mostly, Lat. *ut plurimum*, Id. Phaedr. 275 B, Arist. G. A. 5. 6, 11; ὡς κατὰ τὸ πλ. εἰπεῖν Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 9; κατὰ πλ. Dion. H. 6. 67.

πληθό-χορος, ον, much dancing, Phot.:—πληθο-χορεία, ἡ, Id. πληθό-χωρος, ον, (χωρέω) containing much, Phot. πλήθριον, τό, Dim. of πλήτρον, Alcman 140. πληθυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, increasing, Eust. Opusc. 14. 10. 2. ὁ πλ. (with or without ἀριθμός), the plural, Dion. H. de Thuc. 9, Ath. 373 C; αἱ πλ. χρήσεις, opp. to αἱ ἐνικαί, Id. 299 A:—Adv. -κῶς, in the plural, Strab. 397, etc. πληθύνω, Causal of πληθύνω, to make full, increase, multiply, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 10, Hebr. 6. 14:—Pass. to be full, wax larger, v. sub πληθύνω 1; τὸ δικαστήριον πληθυνέσθω let it be completed, C. 1. 73 c. B. 6 (addend.); ταῖς γυναιξὶ τὸ γάλα πληθύνεται abounds, Arist. H. A. 7. 11, 1. 2. intr., v. πληθύνω II. II. Pass. to carry by a majority, to resolve, δῆμον . . χεῖρ ὄπη πληθύνεται (where Cod. Med. πληθύνεται) Aesch. Supp. 604; c. inf., ταύτην ἐπαινεῖν . . πληθύνομαι I am resolved, Id. Ag. 1370:—pf. πεπλήθυνται LXX (Gen. 18. 20).

πληθύνω, ὄν, ἡ, Ep. dat. πληθύνῃ, not -ύῃ, Il. 22. 458, Od. 11. 514., 16. 105:—Ion. for πλήθος, fulness, a throng, a crowd, of people, Hom. Il. c.; as Noun of multitude with pl. Verb, Il. 2. 278: also in late Prose, Plat. Ax. 366 B; τῆς στρατιᾶς τὴν πλ. πολλήν Plut. Pomp. 39; Luc., etc. [ῥ in nom. and acc. sing. always in Hom.; later, as in Ar. Rh., sometimes ῥ, though the examples are rather dub., Wern. Tryph. 322; in other cases, ῥ always.] πληθυσμός, ὁ, increasing, enlargement, Eur. 213. 23, Phot., etc. πληθύνω: aor. subj. πληθύνῃ Plat. Tim. 83 E:—intr. form of πληθύνω, to be or become full, τινός of a thing, Eur. H. F. 1172; ἡ πόλις πλ. ἀνδρῶν Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 17; ἡ τοῦ γάλακτος πληθύνουσα τροφή Ib. 7. 17, 1:—absol., ἀγορῆς πληθυσσοῦσης, v. sub ἀγορά IV; ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων πληθύνων Inscr. in Rangabó Anth. n. 278, cf. 272:—of rivers, to swell, rise, Hdt. 2. 19, 20, etc.:—so in Med., ἐπεὰν πληθύνεσθαι ἀρχηται ὁ Νεῖλος (where a good MS. gives πλήθεσθαι, Dind. writes πληθύνε

σθαι), Ib. 93. 2. to increase in number, multiply, Aesch. Cho. 1052, Plat. Legg. 678 B. 3. to abound, Soph. Fr. 643, Plat. Rep. 405 A: τινι in a thing, Soph. Tr. 54:—also to increase in size, be still growing, of the body, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 8. 4. to spread, prevail, Lat. *invalescere*, *ὡς ἐπλήθουν λόγοι* Aesch. Ag. 860; *ὁ πληθύνων λόγος* the current story, Soph. O. C. 377; *ὁ πληθύνων χρόνος* increasing time, age, Ib. 930. II. the distinction of *πληθύνω* and *-ύω*, as trans. and intr., is borne out by the examples, and by the general sense of Verbs in *-ύνω*. But in later writers this diff. seems to have been neglected: *πληθύνω* occurs intr. in Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 4, G. A. 2. 4, 12 (but in both places with v. l.), Hdn. 3. 8, Act. Ap. 6. 1; and *πληθυσμαι* as Med. in Hdt. (v. supr.), and in MSS. of Aesch. Supp. 604:—on the other hand we find *αυμπληθύνω* trans. in Hdt. 4. 48, 50, Longin. 23; cf. v. ll. Theophr. C. P. 1. 19, 5, Plut. 2. 1005 F.

πλήθω, Dor. *πλάθω*, poet. pf. (in pres. sense) *πέπληθα* Pherecr. Aut. 9, Theocr., etc.: plqpf. *ἐπέπληθει* Ar. Rh. 3. 271:—intr. form of *πίμπλημι* (cf. *πληθύω*), mostly used in part. pres. *to be* or *decome full*, *πλήθει* .. *νεκύνων ἐρατεινὰ βέεθρα* Il. 21. 218; *ναῦς .. ἀνδρῶν πληθούσας* Simon. 109. 7; *θάλασσα .. ναυαγίων πλήθουσα καὶ φόνου* Aesch. Pers. 420, cf. 272; *χείρας κρεῶν πλήθοντες* having them full of .., Id. Ag. 1220:—later c. dat., *κράναν .. ὕδατι πεπληθυῖαν* Theocr. 22. 38; *δύνακι πλήθοντα λιπὼν ῥόον* Call. Fr. 166, cf. Anth. P. 6. 63:—but, *Ἄναυρος ὄμβρω χειμερίῳ πλήθων* swelling with winter's rain, *ὄμβρω* is dat. modi, Hes. Sc. 478; so absol. of rivers, *ποταμῶ πλήθοντι εἰκίως* Il. 5. 87; *ὡς δ' ὅποτε πλήθων ποταμός* Il. 492; also, *πλήθουσα Σελήνη* at her full, 18. 484; in Att. Prose only in the phrase *ἀγορᾶς πληθούσης, ἐν ἀγορᾷ πληθούση*, etc., v. sub *ἀγορά* IV:—*to complete* or *pass a full period*, Pors. Or. 54. II. trans., like *πληθύνω*, only in late Poets, Anth. P. 14. 7, Q. Sm. 6. 345:—Pass., Ar. Rh. 3. 1392, 4. 564, etc.

πληθωρέομαι, Pass., = *πλήθω*, *to be full*, Suid.

πληθώρη, ἡ, Ion. word, *fulness*, πλ. *ἀγορῆς*, = *ἀγορὰ πλήθουσα*, Hdt. 2. 173, 7. 223; v. sub *ἀγορά* IV. II. *fulness, satiety*, Id. 7. 49, 2, Hipp. Acut. 389. III. in Medic. *repletion of blood* or *humours, fulness of habit, plethora*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 10, Galen. (Formed from *πλήθω*, as *ἐλπώρη* from *ἐλπώ*.)

πληθωριῶ, *to be plethoric*, Galen.

πληθωρικός, ἡ, ὄν, *plethoric*, Galen. Adv., *-κῶς διακεῖσθαι* Id. Πληριάς, *-ιάδες*, Ep. for Πλειιάς, *-άδες*.

πληκτέον, verb. Adj. *one must strike*, Hesych. s. v. *παικτέον*.

πληκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = *πληκτρον*, Hdn. π. μόν. λέξ. 16. 26.

πληκτής, ου, ὁ, (*πλήσσω*) *a striker, brawler*, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 12; *ἄνδρες πλ. καὶ μάχιμοι* Plut. Dio 30, etc., cf. Wytttenb. 2. 132 D; of the sun, Id. 2. 920 C; of wine, 653 F:—Sup. *πληκτίστατος* Eust. 1441. 26, E. M.

πληκτίζομαι, Dep. *to bandy blows with one, ἀργαλέον δὲ πληκτίζεσθ' ἀλόχοισι* Διός Il. 21. 499. II. *to beat one's breast* for grief, Lat. *plangere*, Anth. P. 7. 574. III. *to indulge in lustful looks, toy amorously*, Ar. Eccl. 964; πλ. *πρὸς ἀλλήλους* Strab. 512; *πρὸς γυναῖκα* Dio C. 46. 18; absol., Id. 51. 12:—cf. *διαπληκτίζομαι*. IV. the Act. is not found; for in Plut. 2. 735 D, *τὸ πληκτίζον ἐκεῖνο καὶ μανικόν* should be *τὸ πληκτικόν*, as in 367 C, 693 B, Ath. 27 A.

πληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*πλήσσω*) *of or fit for striking*, πλ. *θήρα fishing by means of spearing*, Plat. Soph. 200 C; so, ἡ *πληκτική, τὸ πληκτικόν* Ib. 220 E, 221 B. 2. *ready to strike*, πλ. *ὁ σκορπίος* Arist. Fr. 312; *γυνὴ ἀνδρὸς .. πληκτικώτερον* Id. H. A. 9. 1, 7. II. metaph. *striking the senses, overpowering, τῇ δαμῇ* Diosc. 1. 14, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 125; *τὸ πλ. overpowering effect* (v. *πληκτίζομαι* fin.):—also of what strikes the mind, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 70, 240, etc. Adv. *-κῶς*, Ulpian. in Dem. 474. 1; Sup. *-άτατα*, Philo 881 D.

πληκτισμός, ὁ, *censure*, Eccl. II. *amorous toying*, Anth. P. 12. 209.

πληκτρίζομαι, Dep. *to strike with the plectrum*, Byz.

πλήκτρον, Dor. *πλάκτρον*, τό, (*πλήσσω*) *anything to strike with*: 1. *an instrument for striking the lyre, plectrum*, of gold or ivory, h. Hom. Ar. 185, Pind. N. 5. 43, Eur. H. F. 351; πλ. *κεράτινὰ* Plat. Legg. 795 A; π. *ξύλινον* C. I. 150 B. 29; *κρούειν τῷ πλ.* Plat. Lys. 209 B; *πλήκτρῳ .. πληγῶν γιγνομένων* Id. Rep. 531 B. 2. *a spear-point*, Soph. Fr. 164; π. *διόβολον* of lightning, Eur. Alc. 125; *a bee's sting*, Julian. 90 A. 3. *a cock's spur*, Lat. *calcar*, Ar. Av. 759, 1365, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 11, P. A. 4. 12, 20, al.:—also *an analogous bone on the ankle*, H. A. 4. 7, 7. 4. *an oar or paddle*, Hdt. 1. 194, Soph. Fr. 151.

πληκτρο-ποιός, ὄν, *making a πλήκτρον*, Poll. 7. 154: *-ποιία*, ἡ, Ib.; *-ποιητικός*, ἡ, ὄν, Ib.; Adv. *-κῶς*, Ib.

πληκτρο-φόρος, ὄν, *with spurs*, of cocks, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 11.

πληκτρῶ, ορος, ὁ, = *πλήκτης*, Anth. P. 6. 294.

πλήμα, τό, = *πλήσμα*, Hesych., Phot.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 254.

πλημάω, = *πληρώω*, Hesych.

πλήμη or *πλήμη*, ἡ, later form for *πλήσμη*, Polyb. 20. 5, 11., 34. 9, 5, Dion. H., etc.; v. Wessel. Diod. 1. 208.

πλημμέλεια, ἡ, *a mistake in music, false note*, Plut. 2. 396 D. II. metaph. *to go wrong, offend, err, τι* in a thing, Eur. Phoen. 1650, Plat. Phaedo 117 D, al.; *τοὺς ἐκουσίως καὶ δι' ὕβριν τι πλημμελοῦντας* Dem. 527. 27; *περὶ τι* Antipho 123. 10; *εἰς τι* Plat. Legg. 943 E; *εἰς τινα λόγῳ* Aeschin. 24. 3; with a part., *μὴ οὖν τι πλημμελήσομεν καλοῦντες* ..; Plat. Rep. 480 A, cf. Soph. 244 B:—Pass., *πλημμελεῖσθαι ὑπό τινος*

to be ill-treated by one, Plat. Phaedr. 275 E, Isocr. Sg D, Decret. ap. Dem. 279. 11; *κατ' οὐδὲν ὑφ' ἡμῶν πεπλημμελημένοι* Philipp. ap. Dem. 283. 20.

πλημμέλημα, τό, *a fault, trespass, εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς* Aeschin. 68. 35, etc. *πλημμελής*, ἐς, (*πλήν, μέλος*) properly, *out of tune*, opp. *to ἐμμελής*, cf. *πλημμέλεια*. II. metaph. *in discord, faulty, erring, ὁ ἀκράτως* .. πλ. *καὶ κακός* Plat. Legg. 731 D; *λίαν πλημμελὲς ἂν εἴη* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 6. 2. of things, *dissonant, discordant, unpleasant, ἦν τι πλ. σε δρᾶ* Eur. Hel. 1091; *μὴ τι πλ. πάθης* Id. Med. 306; *ἐάν τι πάθωμεν πλ.* Plat. Rep. 451 B; πλ. *ἂν εἴη ἀγανακτεῖν* Id. Crito 43 B, cf. Soph. 243 A:—Sup. *-έστατος*, Id. Legg. 689 B. Adv. *-λῶς*, Ib. 793 C; πλ. *καὶ ἀτάκτως* Id. Tim. 30 A.

πλημμέλησις, ἡ, *a failing, sinning*, LXX (Esdr. 10. 19).

πλήμη, ἡ, v. sub *πλήμη*.

πλήμυρα, ἡ, = *πλημμυρίς*, *the flood-tide*, Plut. 2. 897 B, Anth. P. 9. 291, etc.; metaph., *κακῶν* Sext. Emp. M. 11. 157.

πλημμυρέω, *to rise like the flood-tide, to overflow, be redundant*, Hipp. 306. 55, Anth. Plan. 134, Plut. Caes. 22, etc.; of wind, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 5; metaph., πλ. *πᾶσιν ἀγαθοῖς* C. I. 4699. 8.

πλημμυρία, dub. for *πλήμυρα* in Schol. Pind. O. 5. 20.

πλημμυρίζω, = *πλημμυρέω*, Gloss.

πλημμυρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *the rise of the sea, as at flood-tide*, *πλημμυρίς ἐκ πόντοιο* of the wave caused by the rock thrown by the Cyclops, Od. 9. 486: *the flood-tide* (cf. *ραχία*), opp. *to ἀμπωτίς* (the ebb), πλ. *τῆς θαλάσσης μεγάλη* Hdt. 8. 129; *ἡ ἔξωθεν πλ.* Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 7, cf. Strab. 155, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 79. 2. generally, *a flood, deluge*, Arist. Mund. 5, 11; of tears, *σταγόνες .. δυσχίμου πλημμυρίδος* Aesch. Cho. 186; *ὀφθαλμοτέγκτω δέυεται πλημμυρίδι* Eur. Alc. 184. 3. *redundance, overfulness*, of the fluids of the body, Hipp. Acut. 394. (Words of this family are commonly written with *μμ*, upon the old deriv. from *πλήν, μύρω*. Some critics write it with single *μ*, taking it to be derived immediately from *πλάω, πίμπλημι*, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 7 Anm. 17, n.) [ῥ in the one passage where it occurs in Hom.; but in Att. ῥ, Aesch. and Eur. ll. c.; in later Ep. ῥ or ῥ, as the metre requires, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1269 and 1241: in *πλήμυρα, πλημμυρέω, πλημμύρω*, ῥ always.]

πλημμύρω [ῥ], = *πλημμυρέω*, Panyas. 1. 18, Archil. 31, Ar. Rh. 4. 706, Orph., etc. II. Causal, *to make to flow, νύμφαι λάλα νάματα* *πλημμύρουσαι* Orph. Arg. 492:—Pass. *to overflow*, Ib. 713.—In Hesych. for *πλημμυρόν, πλημμύρον* (as part.) should be read; Lob. Pathol. 273.

πλήμνη, ἡ, *the nave of a wheel*, much the same as *χρόνη*, Il. 5. 726., 23. 339, Hes. Sc. 309, Hipp. Fract. 760; *ἄξονος ἐν πλήμνησι* Ar. Rh. 1. 757. (Perh. from *πλήθω*, *the filled up or solid part* of the wheel.)

πλημνὸ-δετον, τό, *a hoop to secure the spokes in the nave*, Poll. 1. 145.

πλημοχθή, ἡ, (*πλήμη, χέω*) *an earthen vessel for water*, also *κοτυλί-σκος*, Eur. Fr. 595, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 496 A.—It was used on the last day of the Eleusinian mysteries, which were thence called *αἱ πλημοχύαι*, Ath. l. c., Hesych.

πλήμυρα, πλημμυρέω, πλημμυρίς, πλημμύρω, v. *πλημμυρίς*.

πλήν, Dor. *πλάν*: A. as Prep. with gen. (properly from *πλέον*) *more than, above, beyond*, and so *except, save, πάντων Φοιτήκων* *πλήν γ' αὐτοῦ Λαομέδοντος* Od. 8. 207; *τίς ἔτλη .. πλήν Ἡρακλῆος* Hes. Scut. 74; so in Hdt. and Att., with or without *γε*, Aesch. Fr. 914, Soph. El. 909, etc.; *ὑπεγγύους πλήν θανάτου* liable to any punishment *save, short of, death*, Hdt. 5. 71; *ἐπιτρέψαι περὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν πλήν θανάτου* *save in respect of death*, Thuc. 4. 54; *σκυλεύειν τοὺς τελευτήσαντας πλήν ὄπλων* of all things *save their arms*, Plat. Rep. 469 C; *διαρπάσαι .. ἐπέτρεψε πλήν ἀνδραπόδων* *to carry off all plunder save slaves*, Xen. An. 2. 4, 27.

B. as Adv.: I. with single words and phrases, esp. when a negat. precedes, *οὐκ ἄρ' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄνδρες εἰσὶ πλήν ὕδε* Soph. Aj. 1238; *οὐκ οἶδα πλήν ἐν* Id. O. C. 1161, cf. El. 414, Eur. El. 752, etc.; so, after a question implying a negat., *τί σοι πέπρακται πλήν τεύχειν κακά*; Aesch. Eum. 125, cf. Soph. Ant. 646:—after *πᾶς, πάντες, ἕκαστος*, and the like, *τὸ δ' ἄρσεν αἰνῶ πάντα πλήν γάμου τυχεῖν* Aesch. Eum. 737; *παντὶ δῆλον πλήν ἐμοί* Plat. Rep. 529 A, cf. Soph. Ph. 299, Isocr. 237 A, etc.; *νικᾶν .. πανταχοῦ .. ἐφυν πλήν εἰς σέ* Soph. Ph. 1053; (but the *πᾶς* is sometimes omitted, *θνήσκουσι [πάντες] πλήν εἰς τις* Soph. O. T. 118; *ἄλλ' ἔστι [πᾶσι] πλήν σοί* Ib. 370, cf. Xen. An. 1. 2, 1):—often with *ἄλλος*, when it is used much like *ἦ, quam, τί οὖν μ' ἀνωγας ἄλλο πλήν ψευδῆ λέγειν* Soph. Ph. 100, cf. Aj. 125, Ant. 236, Ar. Pl. 106, Plat. Prot. 334 B, etc.:—so also after a Comp., *ταῦτ' ἔστ' ἐκείσσω, πλήν ὑπ' Ἀργείοις πεσεῖν* Eur. Heracl. 231, cf. Plat. Min. 318 E, Dem. 572. 20, Amphis Δεξ. 1, etc.:—after a Sup., *τὸ μέγιστον εἴρηται πλήν αἱ τάξεις τοῦ φόρου* Xen. Ath. 3, 5. II. often joined with other Particles: 1. *πλήν εἰ, πλήν ἐάν*, Lat. *nisi si*, a. foll. by a Verb, *πλήν εἰ τις κωμωδοποιὸς τυγχάνει ὦν* Plat. Apol. 18 D, cf. Theact. 177 D, Dem. 33. 15., 141. 21, etc.; so, *πλήν ὅταν* Aesch. Pr. 258, Soph. El. 293, etc.; *πλήν εἰ ἄρα μὴ* Strab. 302; *πλήν ἐάν μὴ ἐξέλθῃ* Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 12. b. the Verb is often omitted, as with *ὡσεὶ, ὡσπερεὶ, οὐδεὶς οἶδεν .., πλήν εἰ τις ἄρ' ἄρνις* Ar. Av. 601, cf. Nub. 734, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 21, etc.; so, *πλήν εἰ μὴ*, after a neg., *οὐδὲν προσαδεύμεθα, πλήν εἰ μὴ πάρεργον τι* Plat. Polit. 286 D; *οὐδὲν ἂν πάθοι .., πλήν εἰ μὴ σου κατὰ συμβεβηκός* Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 7, 5; *οὐ δεῖ .. τοῦτο .. κινεῖσθαι, πλήν εἰ μὴ κατὰ α.* Id. de An. 1. 3, 9, cf. An. Pr. 1. 27, 4, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 6;—so, *οὐ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὑγιάζει .., πλήν ἄλλ' ἡ κατὰ σ.* Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 8.—The pleon. phrase *πλήν εἰ μὴ* is censured by Luc. Soloec. 7. 2. *πλήν ἦ*, much in the same sense as *πλήν εἰ* (which is a common v. l.), *οὐκ ἄλλως πλήν ἢ Προδίκῳ* Ar. Nub. 361, cf. 733; *οὐδὲν κάκιον .., πλήν ἄρ' ἡ γυναῖκες* Id. Thesm. 532,

cf. Hdt. 2. 111, Plat. Apol. fin. 3. *πλὴν οὐ, only not, πάντες προσδέχονται, πλὴν οὐχ οἱ τύραννοι* Xen. Hier. 1, 18, cf. Id. Lac. 15, 6, Dem. 241. 4., 1290. 4. 4. *πλὴν ὅτι excepti that . . , save that . . , καίτοι τί διαφέρουσιν ἡμῶν ἐκεῖνοι, πλὴν ὅτι ψηφίσματ' οὐ γράφουσιν* Ar. Nub. 1429; so, *πλὴν ἢ ὅτι* Hdt. 4. 189; *πλὴν γε ὅτι, πλὴν γε δὴ ὅτι*, Plat. Theaet. 183 A, Phaedo 57 B; after *ὁμοίως, τὰ αὐτά*, Plut. Pclop. 4, Artem. 1. 56. 5. *πλὴν ὅσον excepti or save so far as . . , παρήκουσι παρὰ πᾶσαν τὴν Λιβύην . . , πλὴν ὅσον Ἑλληνες . . ἔχουσι* Hdt. 2. 32, cf. Dion. H. 1. 23; so, *πλὴν ὅσα* Plat. Rep. 456 A; *πλὴν καθόσον* Dio C. 72. 19; *πλὴν καθόσον εἰ* Thuc. 6. 88. b. without a Verb expressed, πάντων ἐρήμους, πλὴν ὅσον τὸ σὸν μέρος *save so far as thou art concerned*, Soph. O. T. 1509; *τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀπέκτεινε, πλὴν ὅσον ἐκ τριῶν νεῶν οὐδ' ἐζώγησαν excepti only . . ,* Thuc. 7. 23, cf. Plat. Legg. 670 A, 856 D; *ἀληθηντικός, πλὴν ὅσα μὴ δι' ἐρωείαν* Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 28. II. introducing a clause, much like *πλὴν ὅτι* (v. supr. 1. 4), mostly preceded by *οὐδεῖς, πᾶς, ἄλλος, save that, νῦν δ' οὐδεμία πάρεστιν . . , πλὴν ἢ γ' ἐμὴ κομῆτις ἤδ' ἐξέρχεται* Ar. Lys. 5, cf. Soph. Tr. 41, Xen. An. 1. 8, 20, etc.: —but also without any such word preceding, where we translate it by *only, albeit, ἀπέπεμπε κήρυκας ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, πλὴν οὐτε ἐς Ἀθήνας οὐτ' ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ἐπέμπε* Hdt. 7. 32, cf. Soph. O. C. 1643, Thuc. 8. 70, Plat. Prot. 328 E, etc.: also, 2. as we use *only*, Lat. *caeterum*, to break off and pass to another subject, Theocr. 5. 84, Polyb. 1. 69, 14., 2. 17, 1, Plut. Pericl. 34, etc. 3. so, in late Prose, *πλὴν ἀλλά*, Plut. Pyrrh. 5, Luc. D. Mort. 13. 3., 20. 4, etc.; *πλὴν ἀλλά γε* Luc. Rhet. Praec. 24:—with the imperat., *however, πλὴν ἀλλὰ ὤνησο* Id. Prom. 20:—sometimes simply for *δέ, δυστυχῶν μὲν, πλὴν ἀλλ' Ἑλλήνων* Heliod. 6. 7. *πληνόδιος, a, on, erring from the way, unjust*, Hesych. *πλήντο*, 3 pl. Ep. aor. pass. both of *πίμπλημι* and of *πελάζω*. *πλήξ-ιππος*, Dor. *πλάξ-*, *on, striking or driving horses*, epith. of heroes, like *ἰππόδαμος*, Il. 2. 104., 4. 327., 5. 705; *Βαιωτοί* Hes. Sc. 24; *Θήβα* Pind. O. 6. 145; *Ἰμάσθη* Nonn. D. 20. 227. *πλήξις, εως, ἡ, a stroke, percussion*, Tim. Locr. 101 A, Plut. 2. 902 F. *πλήρης, es, gen. eos, contr. aus; Comp. -έστερος* Plat. Symp. 175 D, Sup. -έστατος Soph. Ph. 1087; (✓ΠΛΞ, *πίμ-πλη-μι*): I. c. gen. *full of, ἄστν πλ. ολκίω* Hdt. 1. 180; *φορμὸι ψάμμου πλ. Id. 8. 71; ὀμίκλα . . πλ. δακρύων* Aesch. Pr. 144; *πλήρες ἀτῆς στέγος* Soph. Aj. 307; *ποταμὸς πλ. ἰχθύων, τάφροι ὕδατος, πόλις οἴνου καὶ αἵτου*, etc., Xen. An. 1. 4, 9, etc.:—of persons, *κενῶν δαξασμάτων πλ.* Eur. El. 384; *αἰδοῦς πλ. ψυχῆ* Plat. Polit. 310 D. 2. *filled or infected by, πλ. ὑπ' αἰωνῶν τε καὶ κυνῶν βορᾶς polluted* by birds and dogs with meat (torn from the body of Polynices), Soph. Ant. 1017; cf. *πλέως* I. 2, *ἀνάπλεος* II. 3. *satisfied, satiated, τινός with a thing*, Soph. Ant. 1052; *πλ. ἔχοντι θυμὸν ἂν χρήσεις* Id. O. C. 778; so, c. part., *πλήρης ἐστὶ θεούμενος* he has gazed his fill, Hdt. 7. 146, cf. *ἐμπύπλημι* III. 4. II. more rarely c. dat., *filled with, Ἑλλησι βαρβάροις θ' ὁμοῦ πλ. πόλεις* Eur. Bacch. 19. III. absol. *full*, of a swollen stream, Hdt. 2. 92; of the full moon, Id. 6. 106; *πλ. γαστήρ* Soph. Fr. 727; *κρατῆρες, δέπας*, etc., Eur. Bacch. 221; *κεχόρτασμαι . . οὐ κακῶς, ἀλλ' εἰμι πλ.* Eubul. Δολ. 1, cf. *Κέρκ. 2*:—esp. *full of people, ἐπεὰν πλ. ἢ τὸ θέατρον* Isocr. 175 C; *πλ. τὸ βαλανεῖον ποιεῖν* Ar. Nub. 1054; *εἰ πλ. τύχοι ὁ δῆμος ἂν* Id. Eccl. 95, cf. Xen. Ath. 2, 17; *ἢ βουλή ἐπειδὴ ἦν πλ.* Andoc. 15. 10; *ἐπειδὴ πλ. αὐτοῖς ἦσαν αἱ νῆες fully manned*, Thuc. 1. 29, Xen., etc.:—of persons, *full, satisfied, gorged*, Xen. Occ. 11, 18, etc.:—τὸ πλήρες, opp. to τὸ κενόν, Democr. ap. Arist. Metaph. 1. 4, 9. 2. *full, complete, ἐπειρώτεον . . , εἰ λελάθηκε πλήρεα . . τὰ ἀκροθίνια* Hdt. 8. 122; *ὡς ἂν τὴν χάριν πλήρη λάβω* Eur. Hel. 1411; *φέρων πλήρη τὸν μισθόν* Xen. An. 7. 5, 5:—of numbers or periods of time, *τέσσερα ἔτα πλήρεα* four full years, Hdt. 7. 20: v. sub *μῆν.* 3. *solid, whole, of a pebble (ψῆφος), v. sub τρυπάω; πλ. ὄπλαί* Poll. 1. 191; *αὔλημα* 4. 73; *ἀγαλμα . . ἐποίησε πλήρες* Paus. 9. 12, 4. *πληρο-σέληνος, on, of the full moon, σελήνη* Schol. Ar. Nub. 750; *ἡμέρα* Suid. s. v. *πλησιφαῆς*:—τὸ πλ. *the full moon*, Byz. *πληρότης, ητος, ἡ, (πλήρης) fulness*, Galen. *πληρούντως, Adv. completely, exactly*, Theol. Arithm. p. 94. *πληρο-φορέω, to bring full measure: to satisfy fully, τινα ὕρκεις* Ctes. in Phot. Bibl. 41. 29. 2. *to fulfil, τὴν διακονίαν* 2 Ep. Tim. 4. 5. II. in Pass., of persons, *to have full satisfaction, to be fully assured*, Ep. Rom. 4. 21., 14. 5; and of things, *to be fully believed*, Ev. Luc. 1. 1. 2. *πλ. τοῦ ποιῆσαι to be fully bent on doing*, LXX (Eccl. 8. 11). *πληροφορία, ἡ, fulness of assurance, certainty*, 1 Ep. Thess. 1. 5, Col. 2. 2, Hebr. 6. 11, etc.:—so *-φόρησις, εως, Ptol.:* *-φόρημα, τό, Gloss.* *πληρώω, fut. ὦσω: pf. πεπλήρωκα, Acol. part. πεπληρώκων* C. I. 2189. 9:—Med., fut. *πληρώσομαι (ἐπι-)* Thuc. 7. 14, v. inf.: aor. *ἐπληρώσαμην* Plat. Gorg. 493 E, Xen., etc.:—Pass., fut. *-ωθήσομαι* Plat. Symp. 175 E, Aeschin. 33. 11; but fut. med. in pass. sense, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 6, Dem. 219. 21 (with v. l.). *To make full:* I. c. gen. *rei, to fill full of, λάρνακας λίθων* Hdt. 3. 123, etc.; *κρατῆρα, πίστρα (sc. οἴνου)* Eur. Ion 1192, Cycl. 29:—Pass. *to be filled full, τινος of a thing*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16, Plat. Rep. 550 D, etc.; *σάλπιγξ βροτειοῦ πνεύματος πληρουμένη* Aesch. Eum. 568, cf. Theb. 464. 2. *to fill full of food, to gorge, satiate, satisfy, βορᾶς ψυχῆν ἐπλήρου* Eur. Ion 1170; and metaph., like *ἀποπίμπλημι* II, *πληροῦν θυμὸν to glut one's rage, animam explere* (Aen. 2. 586), Soph. Ph. 324, Eur. Hipp. 1328; *τὰς ἐπιθυμίας* Plat. Gorg. 494 C:—Pass. *to be filled full of, satisfied, δαιτὸς πληρωθείς* Eur. Fr. 212; *Αἴγυπτος ἀγνοῦ νόματος πληρουμένη* Aesch. Fr. 304; *φύβου, ἐλπίδος*, etc., Plat. Legg. 865 E, Rep. 494 C, etc. II. rarely c. dat. *to fill with, πεύκασιν . . χέρας πληροῦντες* Eur. H. F. 373;

Pass., *πνεύμασιν πληρούμενοι filled with breath*, Aesch. Theb. 464; *πεπλ. πάση δδικία* Ep. Rom. 1. 29, cf. 2 Cor. 7. 4. III. without any modal case, *πλ. ναῦν, τριήρη to man a ship*, Hdt. 1. 171., 6. 89, etc.; (in full, *πλ. ναῦν ἀνδρῶν* Id. 3. 41, cf. Dem. 1211. 12, and v. *πλήρωμα*); so, *πλ. ναυτικόν* Thuc. 6. 52; *πληροῦτε θωρακεῖα man the breast-works*, Aesch. Theb. 32; in Med., *πληροῦσθαι τὴν ναῦν to man one's ship*, Isae. 89. 10, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 46, etc.:—Pass., of the ships, Thuc. 1. 29. 2. *πλ. τὰ θήλεα to impregnate the female*, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 9., 6. 20, 1, al.:—Pass., of the female, Id. Metaph. 1. 6, 8, al. 3. *to make full or complete, τοὺς δέκα μῆνας* Hdt. 6. 63; *πλ. τοὺς χρόνους, τὸν ἐνιαυτόν* Plat. Legg. 866 A, Tim. 39 D;—so in Med., Ep. Eph. 1. 23 (not elsewh.):—Pass., of the moon, *to be full*, Soph. Fr. 713; *ἵνα . . ἢ τοι ἀπαρτελογίη ὑπ' ἐμέο πεπληρωμένη* Hdt. 7. 29; *πεπλήρωται ὁ καιρὸς* Ev. Marc. 1. 15, etc.; in Math., *πεπληρώσθω let the figure be made up*, Arist. Mechan. 23, 3. 4. *πλ. δικαστήριον to fill it*, Dem. 729. 25; and in Pass., *πληρουμένης ἐκκλησίας* Ar. Eccl. 89; *δικαστήριον πεπληρωμένον ἐκ τούτων* Dem. 581. 26, cf. Isae. 60. 3, Aesch. Eum. 570. 5. *to fulfil, pray in full, τροφεία πληρώσει χθονί* Id. Theb. 477; *πλ. τὴν χρείαν to surply it, make it up*, Thuc. 1. 70; *τὸ χρεῶν* Plut. Cic. 17; *τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν, τὰς ὑποσχέσεις* Ar. Epict. 2. 9, 3, etc.; *πλ. πᾶσαν ἀρχὴν καὶ λειτουργίαν* C. I. 2336. 2, cf. 2189. 9:—Pass., *λαμπαδηφόροι νόμοι . . διαδαχαῖς πληρούμενοι fully observed*, Aesch. Ag. 313. 6. *ἐς ἄγγος . . βακχίου μέτρημα πληρώσαντες having poured wine into the vessel till it was full*, Eur. I. T. 954:—Pass. *to crowd in to a place, ἀρχαί τ' ἐπληροῦντ' ἐς . . βουλευτήριον* Id. Andr. 1097; *πολλοὶ δ' ἐπλήρωθημεν* Id. I. T. 306. IV. intr., *ἡ ὁδὸς πληροῖ ἐς τὸν ἀριθμὸν τοῦτον the length of road comes in full to this number*, Hdt. 2. 7. *πλήρωμα, τό, that which fills, a complement, κρατήρων πληρώματα, i. e. wine*, Eur. Ion 1051; so, *κενὸν τὸδ' ἄγγος, ἢ στέγει πλ. τι*; Ib. 1412; *πλ. χθονός, i. c. men*, Id. Or. 1642; *τὸ πλ. τῆς γαστρός* Hipp. Acr. 284, cf. 662. 41; of excrement, Oribas. p. 209 Matth. 2. *πλ. δαιτὸς the satiety of the feast*, Eur. Med. 203; *πλ. τυρῶν their fill of cheese*, Id. Cycl. 209. 3. of ships, *a full number*, Hdt. 8. 43, 45, Eur. Ion 664; but, of single ships, *their complement, crew*, Thuc. 7. 4, 12, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 11, Dem. 565. 1, etc.; opp. to *ὑπηρεαία* (q. v.), Lys. 162. 25; so, *πλ. παρέχεσθαι πόλεως to make up the full number of citizens*, Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 22., 3. 13, 3, cf. 4. 4, 12, Plat. Rep. 371 E. 4. of number, *the sum, ὀγδώκοντα ἔτα ζῆσι πλ. μακρότατον πρόκειται 80 years are fixed as life's longest sum*, Hdt. 3. 22; *τούτων πλ. τάλαντ' ἔγγυς διαχίλια γίγνεται* Ar. Vesp. 660. 5. *a piece inserted to fill up*, Ev. Matth. 9. 16. 6. used by S. Paul in a sense analogous to signf. 3, *fulness, full and perfect nature*, Rom. 11. 12; τὸ πλ. τοῦ θεοῦ, τοῦ Χριστοῦ Eph. 3. 19., 4. 13, cf. Coloss. 1. 19; *τῆς θεότητος* Ib. 2. 9:—on its later sense among the Gnostics, v. Neander 1. p. 705. II. *a filling up, completing, like sq., Soph. Tr. 1213; Ζηνὸς κυλικῶν πλ. ἔχων to have the task of filling . . , Eur. Tro. 824. 2. fulfilment, τοῦ νόμου* Ep. Rom. 13. 10. *πλήρωσις, ἡ, (πληρώω) a filling up, filling, πληρώσει καὶ κενώσει* Plat. Phileb. 42 C; esp. with people, *πληρώσεις δικαστηρίων καὶ πλ.* Id. Legg. 956 E; *πλ. τῆς νεῶς a manning the ship* (cf. *πλήρωμα* 1. 3), C. I. 2501. 2. esp. of eating and drinking, *τὸ πίνειν πλ. τῆς ἐνδείας* Plat. Gorg. 496 E; *ἐκπορίζεσθαι ταῖς ἡδοναῖς πλ. satisfaction, gratification*; 492 A; *πληρώσεων τινῶν καὶ ἡδονῶν* Id. Rep. 439 D; oft. with reference to the theory that all pleasure is derivable from *πλήρωσις*, Phileb. 31 E sq., 35 A sq.: also of other passions, *θυμοῦ πλ.* Plut. Lysand. 19. 3. *the completion of a number, μῆνας ἑπτὰ τοὺς ἐπιλοίπους . . ἐς τὰ ὀκτῶ ἔτη τῆς πληρώσεως which remained to complete the 8 years* (but perh. *τῆς πλ.* is a gloss), Hdt. 3. 67. II. pass. *a becoming full, τῆς σελήνης* Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 1; of women, *impregnation*, Ib.; *αἱ τῶν σιτίων πλ. a being filled with food*, opp. to *αἱ ἐνδείαι* Id. Physiogn. 6, 10: absol., *repletion, full feeding*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, 17, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 12. *πληρωτέον, verb. Adj. one must fill*, Geop. 6. 2, 4. *πληρωτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who completes, πλ. ἐράνου, = ἐραναρχής, (ἐράνου συναγωγός, Hesych.), Dem. 547. 18., 574. 14., 776. 7, v. Interpp. ad Hesych. 2. p. 980. II. one who pays in full*, Eccl. *πληρωτικός, ἡ, ὁν, filling up, ἐλκῶν* Diosc. 2. 95. *πλησιάζω, Dor. πλάτιάζω* Archyt. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 712: fut. *άσω: pf. πεπλησίακα* Isocr. 34 C, Plat. Theaet. 144 A: (*πλησιός*). *To bring near, τινά τινι* Xen. Eq. 2, 5:—Pass. *to come near, approach, τινι* Eur. El. 634. II. intr., in sense of Pass., absol. *to be near*, Soph. O. T. 91:—c. dat. *to draw near to, approach*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 17, An. 4. 6, 6, al. (rarely c. gen., Cyr. 3. 2, 8); *πλ. τόπω* Amphip. 2; *πλ. τῷ γενειάσκειν* Plat. Symp. 181 D:—πλ. *πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν, accedere ad remp.*, Luc. Anach. 21. 2. c. dat. pers. *to be always near, to consort or associate with, Lat. familiariter uli, τῷ ἀνδρὶ* Soph. O. T. 1136, cf. Plat. Lach. 197 D, Theaet. 143 D, 144 A, al.; *οἱ πλησιάζοντες a man's followers or disciples*, Isocr. Antid. § 187, cf. p. 8 D; *πλ. τινὲ ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, διὰ φιλοσοφίαν* Luc. Hermot. 80, Plut. Demosth. 2:—also, *πλ. φιλοσοφία, λόγους* Plat. Rep. 490 A, Isocr. 15 C. 3. *πλ. γυναικί, like πελάζω, to go in to a woman, have sexual intercourse with her*, Dem. 1010. 15, etc., cf. Plat. Rep. 490 B; *οὐδενὶ σώματι πεπλησιακῶς* Isocr. 34 C:—of animals, whether of the male, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 23., 6. 29, 2, al.; or the female, Ib. 7. 4, 13, G. A. 1. 19, 22; or both sexes, H. A. 5. 2, 2, al. *πλησιαίτερος, -αίτατος, v. πλησιός* fin. *πλησί-ἄλος, on, near the sea*, like *ἀγχιᾶλος*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 333 C. *πλησιάζω, εως, ἡ, = πλησιασμός*, Plut. 2. 1112 E. *πλησιασμα, τό, impregnation, v. l. for πλήσμα.* *πλησιασμός, ὁ, Dor. πλάτιασμός, Dius in Stob. 409. 2:—an ar-*

proaching, approach, τοῦ φοβεροῦ Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 2. 2. *sexual intercourse, Id. H. A. 4. 9, 11, Poll. 5. 93.*
 πλησιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a neighbour, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 49, Eust. Opusc. 260. 27.
 πλησιαστός, ἡ, ὄν, brought near, τινι Schol. Aesch. Pr. 716.
 πλησί-γνάθος, ὄν, filling the cheeks, Sopat. ap. Ath. 109 E.
 πλησιέστερος, -έστατος, v. πλησίος fin.
 πλησί-μοχθος, ὄν, full of distress, v. l. for τλησίμοχθος.
 πλησιό-θεος, ὄν, approaching God, ἀγγελοι Eccl.
 πλησί-οικος, ὄν, dwelling near, Dio C. Fr. Peiresc. 46.
 πλησίος, α, ὄν, (πέλας, πελάζω) near, close to, c. gen., πλησίοι ἀλλήλων Il. 6. 249, cf. Od. 5. 71. 2. c. dat., πλησίοι ἀλλήλοισι Il. 23. 732, cf. Od. 2. 149, Soph. Ant. 761. 3. absol. near, neighbouring, πλησίαι αἱ γ' ἦσθην Il. 4. 21, etc.; so in Att. Poets, Aesch. Eum. 195, Soph. O. C. 58, etc.:—as Subst., a neighbour, ἰδὼν ἐς πλ. ἄλλον Il. 2. 271, etc.; οἱ πλ. Hdt. 7. 152, Ar. Lys. 471, etc. II. = Adv. πλησίον, Dor. πλάτιον, = πέλας, near, nigh, hard by, c. gen., τὰ μὲν κατέθεντ' ἐπὶ γαίῃ πλ. ἀλλήλων Il. 3. 115, cf. Od. 14. 14; κείται στενωποῦ πλ. Aesch. Pr. 364; στῆθι πλ. πατρός Soph. Tr. 1076; στρατοπεδεύεσθαι πλ. τινός Hdt. 4. 111, etc.;—also c. dat., σταθείσα τῷ τεκόντι πλ. Eur. I. A. 1551; πλ. προσέρχεσθαι τινι Plut. 2. 234 D; also, πλ. πάρησθα κινδύνων ἐμοί Eur. Or. 1159, cf. Hipp. 1439. 2. with the Art., ὁ πλησίον (sc. ὦν) one's neighbour, Theogn. 221, 611, Eur. Hec. 996, Plat., etc.; so in Dor., ὁ πλάτιον Theocr. 5. 28., 10. 3:—also, with Substs., ἐν ταῖς πλ. κλίμας Plat. Prot. 315 D; ὁ πλ. παράδεισος, αἱ πλ. κῶμαι, etc., Xen. An. 2. 4, 16, etc. III. Comp. πλησιαιτέρος, Sup. -αίτατος, Ib. 1. 10, 5., 7. 3, 29.—Comp. Adv. πλησιαιτέρω, Hdt. 4. 112; -αίτερον, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 23; Sup. -αίτατα, Id. Vect. 4, 46.—Forms in -έστερος, -ώτερος occur in late writers, and have been introduced by copyists into MSS. of Xen., as Mem. 2. 1, 23.—The Adj. is poet. and Ion.; in Att. Prose only the Adv. is found.
 πλησιότης, ητος, ἡ, neighbourhood, A. B. 571, E. M. 651. 32.
 πλησιο-φάνης, ἐς, seen near at hand, Byz.
 πλησιό-χωρος, ὄν, near a country, bordering upon, τινι Hdt. 3. 97; but he commonly has it absol., οἱ πλ. persons who live in the next country, next neighbours, borderers, Lat. finitimi, as 3. 89., 4. 13, 30, 33, 102, al.; so Thuc. 2. 68, Plat. Legg. 737 C; τὸν φαντοῦ πλησιόχωρον Ar. Vesp. 393.
 πλήσις, εως, ἡ, a filling, fulness, Byz.
 πλησ-ίστιος, ὄν, (πίμπλημι) filling or swelling the sails, οὖρος Od. 11. 7., 12. 149; πνοαί Eur. I. T. 430. II. pass. with full sails, π. φέρεσθαι Philo 1. 611., 2. 571, Plut. Cat. Ma. 3, etc.
 πλησι-φάης, ἐς, (πίμπλημι) with full light, of the moon, Manetho 1. 208, Nonn. D. 41. 258:—so πλησιφως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, Theol. Ar.; πλησιφωτος, ὄν, Byz.
 πλήσμα, τό, (πίμπλημι) like πλήρωμα, that which fills or satisfies, Ath. 111 C. II. impregnation, πλ. λαμβάνειν Arist. H. A. 6. 23. 3.
 πλήσμη, ἡ, (πλήθω) = πλημμυρίς, ἐν πλήσμησι διυπετέος ποταμοῦ when it is full, Hes. Fr. 25, cf. Epigr. Gr. 1089. 7.
 πλήσμιος, α, ὄν, (πίμπλημι) filling, satisfying, ἐδέσματα Plut. Timol. 6; of eels, Ath. 298 F; of wine, Id. 32 F; τὸ πλήσμιον, satiety, surfeit, Plut. Anton. 24. Adv. -ίως, Galen.
 πλησμονή, ἡ, (πίμπλημι) a filling or being filled, satiety, opp. to ἔνδεια, κένωσις, Plat. Rep. 571 E, Symp. 186 C; esp. with food, repletion, satiety, surfeit, Hipp. Aph. 1244; οὔτε πλ. οὔτε μέθη Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 40, etc.; ἐς πλησμονάς Eur. Tro. 1211; ἐν πλησμονῇ τοι Κύπρις, ἐν πεινῶντι δ' οὐ Id. Fr. 887:—c. gen., τῶν μὲν γὰρ ἄλλων πάντων ἐστὶ πλ. Ar. Pl. 189, cf. Isocr. 6 B; πλ. ὑγροῦ Hipp. Aph. 1260; τιμῆς τε καὶ νίκης Plat. Rep. 586 C, etc.; also, π. περί τι Id. Legg. 837 C; πλ. ἀπό τινος Luc. Nigr. 33. II. abundance, LXX (Prov. 3. 10), Geop.
 πλησμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of gorging, Theano in Orelli's Epist. Socr. p. 55.
 πλησμονώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of a filling or cloying nature (cf. πλήσμιος), Hipp. Acut. 393. Adv. -δῶς, Galen.
 πλήσσω, Nic. Al. 456, used by Hom. and good Att. writers only in compd. ἐκπλ- (v. sub fin. and cf. πλήγνυμι), Att. πλήττω Arist. Phys. 5. 1, 2:—fut. πλήξω Aesch. Fr. 270, (ἐκ-) Plat., (κατα-) Xen.:—aor. ἐπλήξα, Ep. πλήξα Hom., Hes., and later writers, but never in Att. (for Eur. I. A. 1579 is spurious) except in compds. ἐξ-, κατα-:—pf. πέπληγα, subj. πεπλήγη Ar. Av. 1350, inf. πεπληγέναι Xen. An. 5. 9, 5, part. πεπληγώς Hom. (but this pf. took a pass. sense in late writers, as Plut. Lucull. 31, Luc. Tragoed. 115, Q. Sm. 5. 91, LXX, etc., v. Oudend. Thom. M. p. 703):—hence was formed an Ep. redupl. aor. 2 ἐπέπληγον Il. 5. 504, or πέπληγον 23. 363, Od. 8. 264, inf. πεπληγέμεν Il. 16. 728., 23. 660:—Med., fut. πλήξομαι (κατα-) Polyb. 4. 80, 2, Dion. H. 6. 10, etc., (in pass. sense, Or. Sib. 7. 17):—aor. ἐπλήξαμεν Hdt. 3. 14, and in late Prose; part. πηλάμενος Il. 16. 125:—Ep. aor. 2 πεπλήγετο 12. 162, Od. 13. 198, πεπλήγοντο Il. 18. 51:—Pass., fut. πληγήσομαι Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 10, Dem. 314. 26 (but in compos. ἐκ-πλάγησομαι); also πεπλήξομαι Eur. Hipp. 894, Ar. Eq. 272, Plat.:—aor. ἐπλήχθη Plut. 2. 901 C, but mostly ἐπλήγην, Hdt. 5. 120, Aesch. Theb. 608, Fr. 129, 179, Soph. O. C. 605, Antipho 125. 1, etc., (the former nowhere occurs in Trag., except ἐκ-πληχθείς Eur. Tro. 183); part. πληγείς, Hom., Att., Dor. πλάγεις Epich. 159 Ahr., Theocr. 22. 198; (ἐπλάγην [ᾶ] only in compds. ἐξ-, κατα- of persons struck with terror or amazement):—pf. πέπληγαί Hdt. 1. 41, Att.—The true Att. usage of the simple Verb is almost confined to fut. 2 and 3, aor. 2, and pf. of the Pass., though the fut. act. is used once by Aesch., pf. 2 πέπληγα by Ar. and Xen. (v. sub init.);—Hdt. uses the Act. (aor.) only in 3. 78.—The

pres. πλήσσω, πλήσσομαι are unknown to Att. writers, who use the pres. act. and pass. of παῖω, πατάσσω, τύπτω instead (v. sub his vv.); whereas the aor. 2 pass. of πλήσσω is used instead of the same tense of those Verbs; hence, παίσαντες τε καὶ πληγέντες Soph. Ant. 171; πότερον πρότερον ἐπλήγην ἢ ἐπάταξα Lys. 102. 9; πατάξας καταβάλλω, opp. to πληγείς κατέπεσεν, Id. 94. 9 and 18; ὁ πληγείς ἀεὶ τῆς πληγῆς ἔχειται, κὰν ἐτέρωσε πατάξης, ἐκείσ' εἰσὶν αἱ χεῖρες Dem. 51. 27; ὅταν ὁ μὲν πληγῆ, ὁ δὲ πατάξῃ Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 4; πατάξαι καὶ πληγῆναι Id. Rhet. 1. 15, 29; so in Dem. 524. 28., 526. 15 the act. πατάξαι corresponds with the pass. πληγῆναι in 525. 27., 526. 27. On the other hand, παῖω is seldom used in Pass., πατάσσω perhaps never. (From √ΠΛΑΓ comes also πληγ-ῆ, (and perh. πλάζω, πλαγχ-θῆναι); cf. Lat. plāg-a, plang-o, planc-tus; Lith. plāk-u (ferio); Goth. flēk-an (κόπτεσθαι).) To strike, smite, often in Hom.; esp. of a direct blow, as opp. to βάλλειν, (οὔτε πληγέντα .. οὔτε βληθέντα Hdt. 6. 117), πληξεν .. κόρυθος φάλον Il. 3. 362; σκήπτρω δὲ μετάφρενον ἠδὲ καὶ ὦμα πληξεν 2. 266, cf. 16. 791; πληξας ξίφει ἀχένα 16. 332; μὴ τις .. ἐμὲ χειρὶ βαρεῖη πλήξῃ Od. 18. 57, etc.; ἰσθός .. πλήξε κυβερνήτεω κεφαλῆν Od. 12. 412:—c. acc. dupl. pers. et rei, to strike one on .., τὸν δ' ἄορι πλήξ' ἀχένα Il. 11. 240, etc.; and still more closely, τὸν .. ξίφει .. κληῖδα παρ' ὤμον πλήξ' 5. 146; τὸν .. κατ' ἄκνηστιν μέσα νῶτα πλήξα Od. 10. 161; πῦξ πεπληγέμεν, of boxers, Il. 23. 660:—c. acc. cogn., πλήξ' αὐτοσχεδίην 12. 192, etc., cf. Aesch. Ag. 1343:—πεπληγῆς ἀγορήθεν ἀεικέσσι πληγῆσιν having driven him with blows, Il. 2. 264; κύμα .. μιν αὐθις πληξεν struck him back, Od. 5. 431; ὡσε ποδὶ πλήξας 22. 20; ἵππου πλήξαντε [ποσὶ τὸν νεκρὸν] Il. 5. 588; but, πέπληγον χορδὴν ποσίν, like Lat. terram pulsare or pede quatere, Od. 8. 264; ἵππους ἐς πόλεμον πεπληγέμεν to whip on the horses to the fray, Il. 16. 728; of Zeus, to strike with lightning, Hes. Th. 855, v. infr. 2, cf. παῖω:—Med., μὴρὸν πληξάμενος having smitten his thighs, Il. 16. 125; καὶ ὦ πεπλήγετο μὴρῶ 12. 162, (but, στῆθος πλήξας Od. 20. 17); πλήξασθαι τὴν κεφαλῆν Hdt. 3. 14; this was to express grief, like κόπτεσθαι, τύπτεσθαι, Lat. plangere:—Pass. to be struck, stricken, smitten, πληγέντε κεραυνῷ stricken by lightning, Il. 8. 456, etc.; of a ship, Διὸς πληγείσα κ. Od. 12. 416., 14. 306; of a tree, Hes. Sc. 422, cf. Th. 861; often in Trag., πληγείς θεοῦ μάστιγι Aesch. Theb. 608; Διὸς πληγέντα .. πυρὶ Eur. Supp. 934; πληγείς τινος stricken by a man, Id. Or. 497; ἔβραχε θύρετρα πληγέντα κληῖδι touched by the key, Od. 21. 50; ὡσπερ τὰ χαλκεῖα πληγέντα .. ἠχεῖ Plat. Prot. 329 A. 2. with acc. of the thing set in motion, κονίσσαλον ἐς οὐρανὸν ἐπίπληγον πόδες ἵππων struck the dust up to heaven, Il. 5. 504; Zeus ἐπ' Ἴδαν πλάξε κεραυνόν (for Ἴδαν πλάξε κεραυνῷ) Pind. N. 10. 132. 3. in Pass. to receive a heavy blow, to be beaten (cf. πληγή), Hdt. 5. 120., 8. 130, Thuc. 4. 108., 8. 38:—to be stricken by misfortune, Hdt. 1. 41:—στρατὸν τοσοῦτον πέπληγμαί, i. e. I have lost it by this blow, Aesch. Pers. 1014; δόμοισι καὶ σώμασι πεπλαγμένους Id. Theb. 895. 4. to strike or stamp, as one does a coin, Κύπριος χαρακτήρ .. ἐν γυναικείοις τύποις .. πέπληκται Id. Supp. 283. II. metaph. of sudden, violent emotions, to strike one from one's senses, amaze, confound, ἔκ με πλήσσομαι Od. 18. 231, cf. Il. 13. 394 (though these places properly belong to ἐκπλήσσω):—Pass., συμφορῇ πέπληγμαί Hdt. 1. 41, Aesch., etc.; φθινάσι πληγείσα νόσοις Soph. Ant. 819; ἰμέρῳ, χολῇ πεπληγέμενος Aesch. Ag. 544, 1660, cf. ἐκπλήσσω Il. 2; also, δώροισι πληγείς louched by bribes, Hdt. 8. 5; ἐξ ἔρωτος Hermesian. 42; τὴν καρδίαν Plat. Symp. 218 A, etc.
 πληστεύω, = πίμπλημι, opp. to ἀπλεστεύομαι, Eust. 1382. fin.
 πλήστιγξ, Ion. for πλάστιγξ.
 πλητίς, ἴνος, ἡ, = τὸ πλατίον, dub. in Hesych.
 πλήτιο, 3 sing. aor. pass. both of πίμπλημι and of πελάζω.
 πλήτρον, τό, = πηδάλιον, Anecd. Oxon. 1. 343; cf. πλήθριον.
 πλίγμα, τό, (πλίσσομαι) a crossing the legs in walking or wrestling, Phot., Hesych., cf. Schol. Ar. Ach. 217. II. = πλιχάς, Hipp. ap. Schol. Od. 6. 318, E. M. 395. 12.
 πλίκιον, τό, a kind of cake, Chrys. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 C.
 πλινθεία, ἡ, (πλινθεύω) brick-making, LXX (Ex. 1. 14, al.), Joseph. A. J. 2. 13, 4. II. a drawing up of an army in square, Suid.
 πλινθειὸν, τό, a brickkiln, Ar. Fr. 275, Lys. ap. Harpocr. II. a pedestal, C. I. 2860. 1. 4, al.
 πλινθευμα, τό, brickwork, Poëta ap. Hesych. s. v. Τυρύνθιον, Trag. ap. Clem. Al. 414.
 πλινθευσις, a making of bricks, Eccl.
 πλινθευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a brickmaker, Poll. 7. 163.
 πλινθεύω, (πλίνθος) to make into bricks, τὴν γῆν Hdt. 1. 179:—absol. to make bricks, Ar. Nub. 1126, Luc. Sacrif. 4, LXX (Gen. 11. 3):—so in Med., Thuc. 2. 78. II. to build of brick, τείχη Thuc. 4. 67. III. to make in the form of a plinth or brick, πλάσια Ar. Ran. 800. IV. other explanations are given of the Pass. in some unknown author, v. A. B. 187, Lex. Rhet. 253, E. M. 367. 43, Hesych., Suid.
 πλινθηδόν, Adv. (πλίνθος) brick-fashion, i. e. in courses with the joints alternating, Hdt. 2. 96. II. of a kind of writing, Eust. 1305. 33, A. B. 1170, etc.
 πλινθιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for bricks: ὁ πλ. = πλινθευτής, Diog. L. 4. 36.
 πλινθίνος, η, ὄν, (πλίνθος) made or built of brick, οἰκία, τεῖχος Hdt. 5. 101, Xen. An. 3. 4, 11, Arist. Metaph. 6. 7, 12. II. of clay, κυλίκιον Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 8; ζῶα Dicaearch. p. 120 Gail.
 πλινθίον, τό, Dim. of πλίνθος, a small brick, Thuc. 6. 88, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 24. II. = πλαισίον: 1. in later writers, a column or moss of troops, Arr. Tact. 41; τάξαν τὴν στρατιάν ἐν πλινθίῳ Joseph. A. J. 13. 4, 4. 2. a sundial, Vitruv. 9. 9; cf. πλινθίς 2. III. in Arithm. a number squared and then multiplied by a

less number (thus differing from a cube), e. g. $4^3 \times 2$, Lat. *laterculus*, Ast Nicom. Arithm. p. 278. 2. a board like a chessboard, Lat. *abacus*, Poll. 9. 98:—generally, = διάγραμμα, Philo 1. 27. 3. αἱ τῶν πλινθίων ὑπογραφαί, the fields or spaces into which the Augurs divided the heavens, *templa* or *regiones coeli*, Plut. Camill. 32, cf. Romul. 22:—so also of the squares or checks of tartan, Diod. 5. 30.

πλινθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of πλίνθος, any plinth-shaped body: 1. a square or check, Callix. 206 C. 2. a sundial, Plut. 2. 410 E. 3. a whetstone, Anth. P. 6. 295. 4. a certain measure used in land-surveying, Hygin. II. = πλινθίον III. 1, Theo. Smyrn. 54.

πλινθό-βαψ, ὁ, ἡ, a brickmaker, Arcad. 94. 13.

πλινθο-βολέω, to build of brick, Inscr. in Müller Mun. Ath. p. 31.

πλινθο-ειδής, ἔς, bricklike, Phot. Lex. p. 371.

πλινθόδομαι, Med. to build as with bricks, χρυσῶ . . ἐπλινθώσασθε μέλαθρον Anth. P. 9. 423.

πλινθο-ποιέω, to make bricks, Ar. Av. 1139, Eust. Dion. P. 511.

πλινθο-πούλα, ἡ, brickmaking, Schol. Pind. O. 5. 20, Byz.

πλίνθος, ἡ, a brick, whether baked in the sun or by fire, πλίνθοι ὄπται Hdt. 1. 180, 185, cf. Alcae. 147, Ar. Av. 552, Xen. An. 2. 4, 12; πλ. κεράμαι, γήναι Ib. 3. 4, 7., 7. 8, 14, (opp. to ὠμῆ πλ., Paus. 8. 7, 7); πλίνθους ἐλκύσαι, εἰρύσαι, Lat. *ducere lateres*, to make bricks, Hdt. 1. 179., 2. 136; ὄπταν to bake them, Id. 1. 179; δόμοι πλίνθου (in collective sense) layers of brick, Ib., cf. Thuc. 3. 20:—πλίνθους ἐπιτιθέναι, of torture by pressing, Ar. Ran. 621:—proverb., πλ. πλύνειν, *laterem lavare*, of useless trouble, Plut. ap. Suid., Paroemiogr.; cf. ἔψω. II. any brick-shaped body, 1. a stone squared for building, C. I. 150. 10. 2. a plinth of gold or silver, an ingot, Lat. *later aureus*, Polyb. 10. 27, 12, Luc. Contempl. 12; cf. ἡμπλίνθιον. 3. the plinth of a column, Vitruv. (Cf. O. H. G. *flins* (*lapis*; cf. *flint*); Bohem. *plita*; Lith. *plyta*: Curt. Gr. Et. no. 368.)

πλινθουλκός, ὁ, (ἐλκω) a brickmaker, Poll. 7. 163; -ουλκέω, Ib.

πλινθουργός, ὁ, a brickmaker, Plat. Theaet. 147 A: -ουργέω, to make bricks, Ar. Pl. 514: -ουργία, ἡ, v. l. for πλινθεία, LXX (Ex. 5. 8).

πλινθο-φόρος, ον, carrying bricks, Ar. Av. 1134:—πλινθοφορέω, to carry bricks, Ib. 1142, 1149.

πλινθο-ὑφής, ἔς, (ὑφαίνω) brick-buill, Aesch. Pr. 450.

πλινθωτός, ὄν, brick-shaped, oblong, Paul. Aeg. 6. 66.

πλίξ, ἡ, Dor. word for βῆμα, a step, Schol. Od. 6. 318, Schol. Ar. Ach. 217. II. the pelvis, Schol. Ar. l. c.

πλίξ, Adv. = ἀμφίπλιξ (q. v.).

πλίσσομαι, aor. I ἐπλιξόμην: pf. πέπλιγμα (δια-) Archil. 52: Dep. To cross the legs, as in trotting; hence, of horses or mules (cf. Virg. *sinuatque alterna volumina crurum*), εὖ μὲν τρώχων, εὖ δὲ πλίσσοντο πόδεσσιν well they galloped, well they trotted, Od. 6. 318; so in comp., ἐλαφρῶς ἂν ἀπεπλίξατο would have trotted off, Ar. Ach. 218; cf. πλίγμα, ἀμφίπλιξ, διαπλίσσομαι, περιπλίσσομαι. (Perh. akin to πλέκω, Lat. *plico*.)

πλίχας, ἄδος, ἡ, the inside of the thighs, which is chafed in walking, Lat. *interfeminiūm*, Hipp. Fract. 765, Art. 822, etc.; πλιγὰς in Galen.; πλίχος, εος, τό, in Schol. Od. 6. 318.

πλοάς, v. sub πλωάς.

πλοη-τόκος, ον, producing navigation, Ζέφυρος, Anth. P. 10. 6.

πλοῦριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of πλοῖον, a skiff, boat, Ar. Ran. 139, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 17, etc. II. a kind of woman's shoe, Poll. 7. 93.

πλοῖζω, πλοῖκός, πλοῖμος, v. sub πλωῖζω, πλωῖμος.

πλοῖον, τό, (πλέω) properly a floating vessel, hence a ship or vessel in the most general sense, Hdt. 1. 168, Aesch. Theb. 601, Ag. 625, etc.; then more nearly defined, πλοῖα λεπτά small craft, Hdt. 7. 36, Thuc. 2. 83; πλ. ἀλιευτικόν a fishing-boat, Xen. An. 7. 1, 20; πλ. ἱππαγωγὰ transport-vessels, Hdt. 6. 48; πλ. μακρὰ ships of war, Id. 5. 30, Thuc. 1. 14; πλ. στρογγύλα or φορτηγικά ships of burthen, merchantmen, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 21; or, πλ. μεγάλα Diod. 13. 78:—when distinguished from ναῦς, without any Adj., mostly a merchant-ship or transport, as opp. to a ship of war, τοῖς πλοίοις καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ Thuc. 4. 116, cf. 6. 44; πλεῖν μὴ μακρᾶ νηί, ἄλλω δὲ κοπήρει πλοῖα Foed. ib. 4. 118; πλοῖά τε καὶ τριήρεις Plat. Hipp. Ma. 295 D; πλοῖα alone = τριήρεις, ap. Dem. 262. 5.

πλοκάμεις, ἴδος, ἡ, ποῦτ. for πλόκαμος, a lock or braid of hair, mostly of women, in pl., Bion 1. 20, Euphor. 52; collectively in sing. curling hair, τῶ τὰν πλοκαμίδα φορεῦντος Theocr. 13. 7.

πλοκάμισκος, ον, ὁ, Dim. of πλόκαμος, Theod. Prodr.

πλόκαμος, ὁ, (πλέκω) a lock or braid of hair, Aesch. Cho. 7, 187: in pl. the locks, curling hair, properly of women, Il. 14. 176; κομᾶν πλόκαμοι Pind. P. 4. 145; πλ. Τυρῶ, dithyrambic phrase in Ar. Nub. 333; —in sing. also, collectively, = κόμη, Hdt. 4. 34, Aesch. Fr. 332, etc.; τριχὸς πλ. Id. Theb. 564; χαιτὰς πλ. Eur. Phoen. 309. 2. Βερενίκης πλ., a constellation, Hygin. Astr. 2. 24. II. = πλεκτάνη III, Ael. V. H. 1. 1.

πλόκανον, τό, (πλέκω):—any plaited work, basket-work, Plat. Tim. 78 C, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 4, Diod. 3. 37. 2. a wicker fan for winnowing, Lat. *vannus*, Plat. Tim. 52 E, Clem. Al. 566, Poll. 1. 225. 3. a plaited rope, Xen. Cyn. 9, 12, Poll. 5. 33.—πλόχανον is a v. l. in both passages of Plat. and is cited by Suid.: πλόκαμον is f. l. in Xen. and Diod. ll. c.

πλοκάς, ἄδος, = πλόκαμος, Pherecr. Incert. 68.

πλοκεύς, ὁ, a plaiter, braider, Epich. 95 Ahr., Hipp. 346. 23.

πλοκή, ἡ, (πλέκω) a twining, twisting, Epich. 95 Ahr.; οὐδέχεται πλοκήν do not admit of being made into cords, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 18; ἡ τοῦ δικτύου πλ. Ib. 2. 1, 33. II. anything twisted or woven, a web, Eur. I. T. 817, Plat. Legg. 849 C. III. metaph. the com-

plication of a dramatic plot, opp. to λύσις, Arist. Poët. 18, 12; πλ. δραματική Plut. 2. 973 E, etc.; αἱ τῶν σχηματισμῶν πλ., of rhetor. figures, Dion. H. de Thuc. 29, cf. Walz Rhett. 8. 479. 2. a web of deceit, trick, πλοκάς πλέκειν Eur. Ion 826, cf. I. A. 936. IV. harmony, in Music, Mart. Capell. 9. § 958.

πλοκίζομαι, Pass. (πλόκος) to have one's hair braided, γυνὴ ἀφελὲς πεπλοκισμένη Hipp. 1277. 49; κόμην ἀφελῶς πεπλ. Aristaen. 1. 19.

πλόκιμος, ον, for plaiting, κάλαμος Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 1.

πλόκιον, τό, Dim. of πλόκος I, Anon. ap. Phot. II. a necklace or chain, Plut. 2. 141 D, Eunap. p. 5.

πλόκιος, α, ον, (πλέκω) twined, v. l. for κλόπιος, Od. 13. 295.

πλοκο-λογία, ἡ, intricate or deceitful language, Eccl.

πλόκος, ὁ, (πλέκω) a lock of hair, a braid, curl, Aesch. Cho. 197, Soph. Aj. 1179, etc.; πλ. χαιτῆς Eur. El. 527; τοὺς ἀκηράτους πλόκος κόμης Id. Ion 1266, etc. II. a wreath or chaplet, πλόκοι σελίμων the parsley-wreath at the Isthmian games, Pind. O. 13. 45; μῦρσίνης πλόκοι Eur. El. 778; πλόκος ἀνθέων Id. Med. 841; πλ. χρυσήλατος Ib. 786. 2. a plaited bowstring, Lyc. 915.

πλόμενος, Ep. syncop. part. pres. of πέλομαι, formed after the Homeric περιπλόμενος, Euphor. Fr. 55.

πλόμος, ὁ, = φλόμος, *mullein*, *verbascum*, Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 3;—πλομίξω, to poison with *mullein*, Ixthys Ib.

πλόος, ὁ, Att. contr. πλοῦς; pl. πλοῖ Soph. Ph. 304, Xen. An. 5. 7, 7; πλοῖς Antipho 139. 13; acc. πλοῦς Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 16:—later, we have a gen. sing. πλόος, as if of third declens., Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 176, Xen. Eph. 1. 14, Act. Ap. 27. 1; dat. πλοῖ Diod. Eccl. 489. 21; pl. πλοῖς Phot., acc. πλόας C. I. 3920; v. Lob. Phryn. 453: (πλέω). A sailing, voyage, Od. 3. 169, Hdt. (who always has the dissyll. form) 2. 29, al., and Att.; ναῶν πλ. Pind. O. 7. 57; πλόον ὀρμαίνειν Od. l. c.; πλοῦν στέλλειν, ποιεῖσθαι Soph. Aj. 1045, Ph. 552; ἔξω πλόου out of one's course, Pind. P. 11. 60; ἐπὶ ἡμέρας δ' πλόος Hdt. 2. 29; μήκος ἐστὶ πλόος ἡμέραι δ' its length is four days' sail, Ib. 158; ἐκ τῶν πλόων when the voyage is done, Id. 1. 185:—metaph., διὰ τοῦ πλοῦ . . τῆς ζωῆς Plat. Legg. 803 B. 2. = εὐπλοία, time or tide for sailing, ὠραῖος πλ., εἰαρινὸς πλ., Hes. Op. 628, 663, 676; καιρὸς καὶ πλοῦς Soph. Ph. 1450; πλοῦς γίγνεται, i. e. the wind is fair, Antipho 132. 19, Thuc. 1. 137; πλ. ἐστὶ τινα Eur. Hec. 899, I. A. 92; παραπίπτει τινα Polyb. 4. 57, 6; πλῶ χρησθαι to have a fair wind, Thuc. 3. 3; καλλίστοις πλοῖς χρησθαι Antipho 139. 12. 3. proverb., δεύτερος πλοῦς, 'the next best way,' of those who try another scheme if the first fails (from those who use oars when the wind fails, ὁ δ. πλοῦς ἐστὶ δήπου λεγόμενος, ἂν ἀποτύχη τις πρῶτον, ἐκ κώπαισι πλεῖν Menand. Θρασ. 2), Plat. Phaedo 99 D, Phileb. 19 C, Polit. 300 B; δεύτερος δὲ πλοῦς . . πειρᾶσθαι . . , the next best thing is to try . . , Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 23; κατὰ τὸν δ. πλοῦν Id. Eth. N. 2. 9, 4; δ. ἂν εἴη πλοῦς τὸ . . , Polyb. 8. 2, 6;—proverb., οὐ παντὺς ἀνθρώπος ἐπὶ τράπεζαν ἐσθ' ὁ πλοῦς Nicol. Incert. 1. 26. 4. later, even of a journey by land (cf. πλέω I. 2), Lob. Phryn. 615; of the crawling of a serpent, Nic. Th. 295.

πλου-δοκέω, to wait for a fair wind, Cic. Att. 10. 8, 9.

πλουθ-ὑγίεια, ἡ, (πλοῦτος) health and wealth, Ar. Vesp. 677, Eq. 1091; παροχ. πλουθυγεία (metri grat.) in Ar. Av. 731.

πλοῦς, Att. contr. for πλόος.

πλουσιακός, ἡ, ὄν, peculiar to a rich man, κακόν Alex. Incert. 10. 5; δράμα Plut. 2. 528 B; ἡ πλ. διαγωγή M. Ant. 1. 3.

πλουσιό-δωρος, ον, giving rich gifts, Hesych., Eccl.

πλουσιοπαροχία, ἡ, Niceph. Blemm.

πλουσιο-πάροχος, ον, bestowing riches, Eccl.

πλούσιος, α, ον, (πλοῦτος) rich, wealthy, opulent, opp. to πένης, πενιχρός, Hes. Op. 22, Theogn. 621, etc., and Att.; πτωχὸς ἀντὶ πλουσίου Soph. O. T. 455; ἐμοὶ πένης . . πλουσίου μάλλον ξένος Eur. El. 394; μέγα πλ. Hdt. 1. 32; πλουσιῶ χαιρεῖν γένοι in his rich and lordly race, Soph. O. T. 1070; proverb., οὐ δ' εἰ Μίδου πλουσιώτεροι εἶεν Plat. Rep. 408 B. 2. c. gen. rei, rich in a thing, Lat. *dives opum*, ὁ δαίμων δ' ἐν ἐμὲ πλούσιος κακῶν Eur. Or. 394; πλ. οὐ χρυσίου, ἀλλ' οὐ δει τὸν εὐδαίμονα πλουτεῖν Plat. Rep. 521 A; πλουσιώτερος εἰς τὸ γῆρας . . φρονήσεως Id. Polit. 261 E. 3. also c. dat., πλ. τοῖς ἀχρηστοῖς καὶ περιττοῖς Plut. Cato Ma. 18; λύχνος . . εἴκοσι μύξαις πλ. Anth. P. 6. 148; πλ. ἐν ἐλέει Ep. Ephes. 2. 4. II. of things, σοὶ δὲ πλουαία κείσθω τράπεζα richly furnished, Soph. El. 361, 192: ἀπρλε, abundant, κτερίσματα Eur. Tro. 1249; ὑβωρ Id. Fr. 318. Adv. -ίως, Hdt. 2. 44; πλ. τραφήσεται Eur. Alc. 56; κοίτας . . πλ. σεσαγμένας Eur. Pol. Βάπτ. 12.

πλουσιότης, ητος, ἡ, wealth, Jo. Chrys.

πλουσιο-ὑφής, ἔς, richly woven, Tzetz. Lyc. 863.

πλουσιό-χειρ, χειρὸς, ὁ, ἡ, open-handed, Hesych.

πλουτᾶγᾶθής, v. sub πλουτογᾶθής.

πλούταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a rich churl, Eur. Pol. Κολακ. 1. 9, and adopted by Menand. Τροφ. 1; cf. πῆλαξ, στόμφαξ, and the Lat. termin. -ax.

πλούτ-αρχος, ον, master of riches, Philo 1. 669.

Πλουτεύς, ὁ, collat. form of Πλούτων, gen. Πλουτέως Luc. Trag. 13, C. I. 569, Πλουτέος Mosch. 3. 125, Πλουτήος Anth. P. 7. 587; dat. Πλουτέϊ Mosch. 3. 133, Πλουτήϊ Ib. 22. 125, Anth. P. 14. 55; acc. Πλουτέα Anth. P. 9. 137.

πλουτέω (πλοῦτος):—to be rich, wealthy, opp. to πένομαι, τάχα σε ζηλώσει ἀεργὸς πλουτεῦντα Hes. Op. 311; πενιχρὸς αἴψα μάλ' ἐπλοῦτησε becomes rich, Theogn. 663; πλ. μέγα, μάλιστα, μεγάλως Hdt. 1. 32., 3. 57., 6. 125; πλούτει κατ' οἶκον μέγα Soph. Ant. 1168; ὄναρ πλ. 'to build castles in the air,' Heind. Plat. Lys. 218 C; πλ. ταχέως Lysias 151. 4; πλ. ἀπὸ τῶν κοινῶν to be rich from the public purse, Ar. Pl. 569; πλ. ἐκ τίνος Lys. 908. 14; ὑφ' ὑμῶν πεπλουτηκότας Dem. 576. 1;—in Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 15, πλουτίζειν is the prob. l. 2. c. gen. rei, to

be rich in a thing, πόνου Aesch. Fr. 239; φίλων Xen. An. 7. 7, 28; νομίσματος Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 11, etc., v. sub πλούσιος. 3. c. dat. rei, πλ. ἐμπύροισιν Eur. Hel. 756; σιδήρω, χαλκῷ Xen. Ath. 2, 11. 4. c. acc. cogn., πλ. πλούτον Luc. Tim. 48; also, πλ. φίλους, φιλίαν The- mist. 17 C, 267 A.

πλουτηρός, ἡ, ὄν, enriching, ἔργον Xen. Oec. 2, 10.
πλουτητέον, verb. Adj. one must become rich, Luc. Tim. 39.
πλουτιαῖος, α, ὄν, wealthy, copious, ἕτοις Eccl.

πλουτίζω, fut. Att. -ῶ, (πλούτος) to make wealthy, enrich, τινα Aesch. Ag. 586, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 21; ironic., πλ. τινὰ ἀταίς Aesch. Ag. 1268; τὰς γνώμας ἀρετῆ Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 9:—Pass., "Αἰδῆς στεναγμοῖς καὶ γόοις πλ. Soph. O. T. 30; τούτοις πλ. ὑπὸ σοῦ Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 27; ἀπὸ βοσκομάτων, ἐκ τῆς πόλεως to gain one's wealth from .., Id. Mem. 2. 1, 28, Vect. 4, 14.

πλουτίνδην, Adv. according to wealth, πλ. αἰρεῖσθαι τοὺς ἀρχοντας Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 8, cf. Polyb. 6. 20, 9, Plut. 2. 154 C; v. ἀριστίνδην.

πλουτισμός, ὁ, an enriching, Eust. 740. 42, etc.
πλουτιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who enriches, C. I. 4016. 14.

πλουτιστήριος, α, ὄν, enriching, ἔργα Philo 1. 669.
πλουτο-γᾶθής, ἐς, Dor. for -γᾶθής, (γᾶθῆω) delighting by or in riches, wealthy, Aesch. Cho. 801.

πλουτοδοτέω, to give riches: to enrich, τινὰ τινα Orph. H. 17. 5.

πλουτο-δότης, ὄν, ὁ, giver of riches, Hes. Op. 125; a name of Bacchus, Poeta ap. Schol. Ar. Ran. 482; also of Pluto, Luc. Tim. 21; fem. -δοτῖς, ἴδος, munificent, χεῖρ Byz.:—so πλουτο-δοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Anth. P. 9. 525, 17; πλουτο-δότειρα, ἡ, fem. of πλουτοδοτήρ, Orph. H. 39. 3, Luc. D. Metetr. 7. 1.

πλουτο-κράτῆομαι, Pass. to be in a state governed by the wealthy, Walz Rhett. 9. 195.

πλουτοκράτῖα, ἡ, an oligarchy of wealth, Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 12.

πλουτο-ποιός, ὄν, wealth-creating, τέχνη, ἀδικία, Plut. Num. 16., 2. 165 A, Poll. 3. 110:—πλουτοποιία, ἡ, Eust. Opusc. 278. 69.

πλούτος, ὁ, (v. sub πῖμ-πλημ) wealth, riches, Hom., etc.; ἀφενος καὶ πλούτον ἀφύξειν Il. 1. 171; ὄλβω τε πλούτῳ τε 16. 596 (v. s. ὄλβος); opp. τὸ πενία, Plat. Rep. 421 D; πλούτον ἀνατρέπειν Andoc. 17. 130: in pl., τῶν γὰρ πλ. ὄδ' ἀριστος treasures, Eur. Fr. 153, cf. Plat. Prot. 354 B, Gorg. 523 C, etc.:—c. gen. rei, πλούτος χρυσοῦ, ἀργύρου treasure of gold, silver, Hdt. 2. 121, 1, cf. Pors. Med. 542; ἀργυροῦς καὶ χρυσοῦς πλ. Plat. Legg. 801 B; ἀφανῆς πλ., opp. τὸ γῆ, Ar. Eccl. 602:—pl., πλ. καὶ πενίαις Plat. Rep. 618 B; γένη καὶ πλ. Id. Gorg. 523 C. 2. metaph., πλ. πραπίδων Emped. 387; γᾶς πλ. ἀβυσσος, of the whole earth, Aesch. Theb. 950; πλούτον εἵματος κακόν Id. Ag. 1383; ὁ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ πλ. Xen. Symp. 4, 43, cf. 34, etc.

II. as masc. prop. n. Plutus, god of riches, son of Demeter and Iasios, Hes. Th. 969: the later legend represents him as blind, Timocr. 8 Bgk., Ar. Ach. 299, al.; and Antiph. remarks, ὁ δὲ πλ. ἡμᾶς .. τυφλοὺς ποιεῖ, Incert. 61; cf. Πλούτων.

πλούτος, εὐς, τό, = πλούτος, ὁ, 2 Ep. Cor. 8. 2 (acc. to the best MSS.).
πλουτο-τράφής, ἐς, bred in riches, Eust. 835. 37.

πλουτο-φόρος, ὄν, wealth-bringing, Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 A, Ael. N. A. 12. 43.

πλουτό-χθων, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, rich in earthly treasures, in allusion perh. to the silver mines of Laureion, Aesch. Eum. 947.

Πλούτων, ὄν, ὁ, Pluto, god of the nether world, first in Trag., as Aesch. Fr. 806, Soph. Ant. 1200, Eur. Alc. 360, H. F. 808;—acc. to Plato (from πλούτος) the wealth-giver, a name of Hades, ὅτι ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀνιέται [ὁ πλούτος], Crat. 403 A, cf. πλουτοδοτήρ; there seems also to be a mythical connexion with Demeter through his wife Persephone: hence Pluto was identified with Plutus, and was also considered as the god of riches, cf. Soph. Fr. 259, Ar. Pl. 727.—Adj. Πλουτώνιος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to Pluto:—Πλουτώνιον, τό, a place where there are meretricious vapours, like the Grotta del Cane near Naples, looked upon as entrances to the nether world (cf. Χαράνεις), Strab. 244, 629; but Πλουτώνειον, a temple of Pluto, C. I. 1104:—fem. Adj. Πλουτωνίς, ἴδος, Proserpine, Orac. ap. Phleg. Mirab. 10.

πλόχᾶνον, v. πλόκανον.

πλοχμός, οὐ, ὁ, like πλόκαμος, mostly in pl. locks, braids of hair, Il. 17. 52, Ar. Rh. 2. 677, Anth. P. 6. 237. II. the tendrils of the polypos, lb. 9. 10.

πλωδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) swimming, floating: metaph. loose, slack, Hipp. Art. 791; v. Φοῆς. Oecon.

πλύμα [ῥ], τό, (πλύνω) water in which something has been washed, πλ. ἰχθύων Plat. Com. Nik. 4, cf. Arist. II. A. 4. 8, 22; κρεῶν Galen.; πλ. ἀλεύρου an infusion of meal, Hipp. 407. 9., 1229 H. II. metaph. a low prostitute, Poll. 7. 39.—On the form πλύσμα, found in MSS. and approved by Phot., v. Lob. Paral. 419: it must be πλύμα in Nic. Al. 258, for the penult. is short, as it seems to be also in Plat. Com. 1. c.

πλύνεός, ὁ, = πλύντης, πλύντης, C. I. 455, Poll. 7. 39.

πλύνιον, τό, Dim. of πλυνός, C. I. 5430. 35, v. addend. p. 1244.

πλύνος, ὁ, (πλύνω) a trough, tank, or pit, in which dirty clothes were washed by treading, Il. 22. 153, Od. 6. 40, 86; later, a washing-tub, Luc. Fugit. 12, Phot. II. metaph., πλυνὸν ποιεῖν τινα, = πλύνω Il., Ar. Pl. 1061; πλ. πλύνεσθαι, = ὑβρίζεσθαι, A. B. 58; cf. καταπλυντηρίζω.

πλυντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (πλύνω) = πλυνός, Hesych.

πλυντήριος, ὄν, of or for washing: Πλυντήρια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a festival at Athens (on the 25th Thargelion), in which the clothes of Athena's statue were washed, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 12, Lycurg. ap. Harp., Plut. Alcib. 34, Phot.; cf. Müller's Archæol. d. Kunst. § 69.

πλύντης, ὄν, ὁ, (πλύνω) a clothes-cleaner, Poll. 7. 37; but πλύντης is said to be the true form, E. M. 755. 35.

πλυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, = πλυντήριος, Arist. de Sens. 5, 1, Poll. 7. 39:—ἡ πλ. (sc. τέχνη) clothes-washing, Plat. Polit. 282 A.

πλύντρια, ἡ, fem. of πλυντήρ, a washerwoman, Poll. 7. 37; Πλύν- τριαί, name of a Satyric drama by Soph.

πλυντρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Ar. Fr. 642. II. πλυντρίς (sc. γῆ), ἡ, a kind of fuller's earth, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 3, cf. Nicoch. Ἡρακλ. 1.

πλύντρον, τό, πλύμα, Arist. Probl. 4. 29. II. πλύντρα, τά, the wages of a πλύντης, Poll. 7. 38.

πλύνω [ῥ], Ion. impf. πλύνεσκον Il. 22. 155: fut. πλύνω Ar. Thesm. 248, Dem. 997. 25, Ion. and Ep. πλύνέω Od. 6. 31, 59:—aor. ἐπλύνω, Ep. πλύνω Od. 6. 93, (ἐκ-, περι-) Ar., Dem. :—Med., fut. πλύνουμαι LXX, (ἐκ-πλυνεῖται in pass. sense, Ar. Pl. 1064:—Pass., fut. πλύνθη- σομαι (πλυνθ- Hesych.) Com. Anon. in Meineke 4. p. 647:—aor. ἐπλύνθη, Diosc. 2. 94:—pf. πέπλυμαι Hipp. 357. 1., 407. 14, (κατα-) Aeschin.: (sub πλέω).

To wash, clean, properly of linen and clothes, (opp. τὸ λούομαι τὸ bathe, νίξω τὸ wash the hands or feet), εἴματα πλύνεσκον Il. 22. 155; ἴωμεν πλυνέουσαι Od. 8. 31; κώδια πλ. Ar. Pl. 166; τὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἱμάτιον Plat. Charm. 161 E; τὰς κοιτίας, τὸν τάριχον Ar. Eq. 160, Fr. 21; etc.:—metaph., τὸ πρᾶγμα πέπλυται the thing is washed to pieces, i. e. worn out, Sosipat. Καταψ. 1. 3. 2. to wash off, πλύναν ῥύπα πάντα they washed off all the dirt, Od. 6. 93; πλ. ψυχῆς πᾶσαν ἀτασθαλίην Anth. P. 1. 54. II. as a slang term,

πλύνειν τινά, (as we say) 'to give him a dressing,' to abuse, κάκν- κλοβύρει κάπλυε Ar. Ach. 381; ἀλλήλους πλυνόμεν Dem. 997. 25; πλύνοντες αὐτοὺς τὰ πόρρητα Id. 1335. 5; τὸν πατέρα καὶ σὲ καὶ τοὺς σοὺς ἐγὼ πλύνω Menand. Incert. 73; also c. dat. modi, τουτονὶ πλύνων ἅπασιν ὅσα σύναιδ' αὐτῷ κακά Ar. Fr. 21; c. dupl. acc., πλυνεῖ τε τὰ κακὰ κακῶν ἡμᾶς Diocl. Βάκχ. 2; cf. πλυνός II.

πλύσιμον, τό, a washing place, Gloss.

πλύσις [ῥ], εὐς, ἡ, a washing, Plat. Rep. 429 E, Strab. 446, etc.:—so πλυσμός, οὐ, ὁ, Hesych.

πλύσμα, v. sub πλύμα.

πλύτέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be washed, Alex. Πον. 1.

πλύτός, ἡ, ὄν, washed, ἄλητον Hipp. Art. 802, Galen., etc.

πλωάς, ἴδος, ἡ, (πλώω) = πλώουσα, sailing or floating about, ὕρνητες Ar. Rh. 2. 1054 (v. sub πτωκάς); so, πλωάδες νεφέλαι Theophr. ap. Plut. 2. 292 C; αἱ πλωάδες νῆσοι (leg. πλωάδες) the Harpy islands in the Aegean sea, afterwards called Στροφάδες, Id. H. P. 4. 10, 2., 4. 12, 4.

πλωίξω, to sail on the sea, πλωίξεσκ' ἐν (or πλωίξεσκ' ἀλύων in Il. 24. 12); οἱ Ἕλληνες μᾶλλον ἐπλωίζον began to use ships or practise navigation, Thuc. 1. 13:—also as Dep. πλωίζομαι, Strab. 791, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 62; written πλωίζομαι in Polyb. 4. 47, 1., 5. 88, 7, Diod. 3. 34.—On the form, v. sq.

πλωίμος or πλωίμος, ὄν, (πλώω) fit for sailing: 1. of a ship, fit for sea, seaworthy, Thuc. 1. 29, 50., 2. 13, Dem. 1290. 1, etc.; also, ξύλα πλ. fit for shipbuilding, Plut. 2. 676 A. 2. of navigation, πλωιματέρων γενομένων or ὕντων as navigation advanced, as circumstances became favourable for navigation, Thuc. 1. 7, 8:—but, πλωίμων γενομένων when the weather was fit for sailing, Dion. H. 1. 63; so, τὴν θάλατταν ἐκ τῶν Διονυσίων πλ. εἶναι Theophr. Char. 3; τῆς ὕρας ἐστὶ τὰ πλωίμα Helioid. 5. 21.—The MSS. of Thuc. and Dem. are consistent in giving the form πλωίμος, though in Thuc. they give πλωίξω:—Soph. has πέλαγος οὐ πλωσίμων, O. C. 663; Suid. πλωϊκὴ θάλασσα.

πλώω, ὁ, gen. πλωτός, (πλώω) a swimmer, name of a fish, elsewhere καστρέυς, Epich. ap. Ath. 288 B, 307 B, etc.

πλωσίμος, v. sub πλωίμος.

πλωτεύω, (πλώτης) to sail, νῆες Or. Sib. 5. 447. II. Pass. to be navigated, of the sea, to navigate, Polyb. 16. 29, 11.

πλωτή, ἡ, v. πλωτός.

πλωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (πλώω) a sailor, seaman, Ar. Eccl. 1057, Plat. Rep. 489 A; including rowers and navigators, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 2, cf. 3. 6, 7. 2. a swimmer, Musae. 2.

πλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in seamanship, a seaman, Plat. Ax. 368 B, Plut. 2. 27 B, etc.; also a shipowner, Plut. Cato Mi. 61.

πλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, in Anth. P. 5. 204: (πλώω):—epith. of the island of Aeolus, Od. 10. 3, i. e. (as expl. by Aristarch. in Eust.) floating, like Delos in the later legend (v. Δῆλος); so Hdt. 2. 156 mentions a πλωτὴ νῆσος or floating island, cf. πλωάς; so, [τὴν γῆν] εἰπεῖν Θαλήν .. πλωτὴν εἶναι .. ὡσπερ ξύλον Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 13:—also, of fish, floating, swimming, πλ. ἰχθύων γένος Soph. Fr. 678; πλ. θῆρες Arion in Bgk. Lyr. p. 566; and πλωτοῖ alone, Anth. P. 6. 14, 23, 296; πλωταὶ ἄγραι fishing, lb. 180; π. μυραῖναι, ἐγχελεῖς, Lat. flutae, so called because they float on the surface, Ath. 4 C, Columell. 8. 17:—but, πλ. ζῶα water-animals generally, opp. τὸ πεζά and πτηνά, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 23, cf. Pol. 1. 11, 2:—τὰ πλ. are also migratory fishes, opp. τὸ τὰ μόνιμα, H. A. 9. 37, 14, cf. 8. 30, 5;—and also water-birds, lb. 2. 12, 3, P. A. 4. 12, 18; τῶν ὑρνίθων οἱ πλ. lb. 23. II. navigable, εἰς θάλασσαν οὐκέτι πλωτὴν ὑπὸ τῶν βραχέων Hdt. 2. 102; ποταμοὶ Arist. Mirab. 84, Polyb. 10. 48, 1: to be passed over in ships, opp. τὸ πορευτός, Id. 1. 42, 2, etc.; πλ. οἶμος Lyc. 889; μὴ γῆ βατῆ, μὴ θάλασσα πλωτὴ ἔστω, a form of curse in C. I. 916, 989 a-991, 2664, al.

2. of seasons, fit for navigation, Polyb. 1. 37, 10: as Subst., πλωτός (sc. καιρός), ὁ, the season for sailing, πλ. καὶ ἀροτοῦ Heraclid. Alleg. 7.

πλώω, Ion. for πλέω.

πνείω, Ep. for πνέω.

πνεῦμα, τό, (πνέω) *wind, air*, first in Hdt., πνεύματα ἀνέμων 7. 16, 1; then freq. in Att., ἀνέμων πνεύματα πάντων Aesch. Pr. 1086, cf. 1048; θαλάσσης . . πνεύματι λάβρω Id. Pers. 110; πνευμάτων ἐπομβρία Id. Fr. 304; τέως δὲ κόφους πνεύμασιν βόσκου Soph. Aj. 558; πνεύμασιν θαλασσίαις ὠσθέντες Eur. Cycl. 278; (but πνοή, the only form used by Hom., is commoner in Poets); τὸ πν. κατῆι Thuc. 2. 84; κατὰ πρῦμαν ἴσταιται τὸ πν. Ib. 97; τὸ πν. λείον καὶ καθεστηκὸς λαβεῖν Ar. Ran. 1003; τὸ πν. ἔλαττον γίγνεται Id. Eq. 441; εἰ εὐφορον πν. εἶη Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 27; κατὰ πνεῦμά τινος στήναι τὸ windward of him, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 13., 6. 2, 21. 2. metaph., θαλερωτέρω πν. with more genial breeze or influence, Aesch. Theb. 708; λύσσης πν. μάργω Id. Pr. 884; αἰδοίω πν. χώρας with air or spirit of respect on the part of the country, Id. Supp. 30; πν. ταῦτ' οὐ ποτ' . . ἐν ἀνδρασιν φίλοις . . βέβηκεν the wind is constantly changing even among friends, Soph. O. C. 612; πν. συμφορᾶς Eur. I. T. 1317; ὅταν θεὸς σοι πν. μεταβαλὼν τύχη Id. H. F. 216. II. like Lat. spiritus or anima (Cic. Tusc. Q. 1. 9), *breathed air, breath*, σάλπιγξ βροτείου πνεύματος πληρουμένη Aesch. Eum. 568; αὐλῶν, λατοῦ πν. Eur. Bacch. 128, Phoen. 788; πν. ἀπέρρηξεν βίου the breath of life, Aesch. Pers. 507; πν. ἀπώλεσεν Id. Theb. 981; πν. ἀθροίζειν to collect breath, Eur. Phoen. 851; πν. ἀφιέναι, ἀνιέναι, μεθιέναι to give up the ghost, Id. Hec. 571, Or. 277, Tro. 780; πνεῦμα δειμαίνων λιπεῖν Id. Supp. 554; πνεῦμα . . δυσῶδες ἠφίει Thuc. 2. 49; πνεύματος διαρρααί the wind-pipe, Eur. Hec. 567; τοῦ πν. διεξόδους ἀποφράττειν Plat. Tim. 91 C (v. sub πλεύμων); πνεύματος βῶμη Plut. 2. 804 B;—proverb., ἀνθρώπος ἔστι πν. καὶ σκιὰ μόνον Soph. Fr. 13. 2. *breathing, respiration*, often in Hipp., who uses it in various phrases, πν. ἀναφέρειν to breathe hard; (so, τὸ πνεῦμ' ἔχειν ἄνω to be out of breath, Menand. 'Al. 3; γίγνεται τὸ πνεῦμ' ἄνω Sosicr. Παρακ. 1); μετέωρον πνεῦμα, like Horace's *sublimis anhelitus*, breathlessness, when the breath seems to be stopped at the upper end of the wind-pipe; so, πν. πρόχειρον, ἄνω φερόμενον, ἀνεκκόμενον, ἀνεσπασμένον; also, πν. πυκνόν, πν. ἀλιζόμενον a thick, quick breathing; πν. διὰ πολλοῦ χρόνου intermitted breathing; πν. πρόσκοπτον or πρόσπταιον checked, difficult; πν. ἀσημον, ἀραιον indistinct, feeble; πν. βηχῶδες, μυχθῶδες; etc.; v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.:—in pl. *breathings, gasps*, Id. Diog. L. 6. 94. 4. *the breath of life, animating spirit, life*, Arist. Mund. 4. 9, Polyb. 31. 18, 4, Plut., etc.:—also a *living being*, Lat. anima, ἐγὼ Νίνος . . ἐγενόμην πν. Phoenix ap. Ath. 530 F. 5. *that is breathed forth or exhaled, odour, scent*, ὦ θείον ὀσμῆς πν. Eur. Hipp. 1391; πν. βαρὺ ἀφιέναι, of nuts, Plut. 2. 647 A. 6. in Gramm. *the breathing with which a vowel is pronounced*, Ib. 1009 E, etc.; πν. δασὺ καὶ ψιλόν, spiritus asper et lenis, v. Lex. de Spir. in append. ad Ammon. III. *spirit*, Lat. afflatus, ἄγρια . . πνεύματα θευφορίας Anth. P. 6. 220; εἰ μὴ τι θεῖον . . ἐνῆν πν. τῇ ψυχῇ Plat. Ax. 370 C; τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ δαιμόνιον ἐν Μούσαις πν. Plut. 2. 605 A, cf. 438 B: in N. T. esp. of the afflatus or inspiration of prophets; also of the divine influence exercised on the thoughts and sentiments of men generally. IV. *the spirit or soul of man*, εἴτ' ἔστι τοῦτο πν. θεῖον εἶτε νοῦς Menand. Ὑποβ. 3. 3; esp. *the highest, noblest part*, opp. to ψυχῆ, I Ep. Thess. 5. 23, cf. Rom. 2. 29., 8. 2 sqq., I Cor. 5. 3 sq., etc.; cf. πνευματικός II. V. *a spirit, spiritual or immaterial being*, in N. T. esp. of the Holy Spirit, τὸ Πνεῦμα, Πν. ἅγιον:—also of *angels*, Ep. Hebr. 1. 14, Apoc. 1. 4; of *evil spirits*, Act. Ap. 19. 12, 15, Apoc. 16. 14, etc. VI. in Rhet. a passage consisting of a number of clauses, rising in force, Walz Rhett. 3. 158, etc. πνευμάτ-έμφορος, ον, = πνευματόφορος, E. M. 677. 28, Eccl. πνευμάτίας, ον, ὁ, = πνευματώδης I. 3, Hipp. Acut. 386. II. = πνευματώδης II, Eust. Opusc. 299. 12. πνευμάτιω, to be possessed by a spirit, Eccl. πνευμάτιζω, to fan by blowing, Antig. Caryst. 151. II. to write or speak with the breathing (spiritus), Eust. 524. 5, etc. πνευμάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or caused by wind or air, κινήσεις πν. Arist. Probl. 18. 1; βία πν. Id. H. A. 7. 7, 1; πν. ὄργανον a machine moved by wind, Vitruv. 10. 1. 2. of the nature of wind or air, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 3, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 5. 3. inflated, distended with air, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 13. 4. act., like πνευματώδης I. 3, causing flatulence, οἶνος Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 10; βρώματα Nicom. Ecl. 1. 31, cf. Plut. 2. 286 E. 5. breathing, exhaling, of scents, Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 3. II. of the breath or breathing, τὸ πν. μύριον, ὁ πν. τόπος Arist. G. A. 5. 2, 4 sq. III. of spirit, spiritual, opp. to σωματικός, Plut. 2. 129 C, Anth. P. 8. 76, 175; to σαρκικός and ψυχικός, Rom. 15. 27, I Cor. 2. 14, etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, Eccl. IV. οἱ Πνευματικοί, a school of physicians who referred all questions of health to pneumatic agencies, Galen. 2. 368., 8. 97, ed. Chartier. πνευμάτιον, τό, Dim. of πνεῦμα, a little breath or life, Polyb. 15. 31, 5, M. Anton. 2. 2, etc. 2. flatulence, in pl., Damox. Συντρ. 1. 26. πνευμάτιος, α, ον, windy, portending wind, Arat. 785. πνευμάτισμός, ὁ, the use of the breathing (spiritus), Eust. 524. 26, etc. πνευμάτο-δόχος, ον, receiving wind, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 86. 2. inspired, Eccl. πνευμάτ-εργος, ον, creator of spirits, Synes. H. 3. 169. πνευμάτο-κῆλη, ἡ, flatulent hernia, Paul. Aeg. 6. 64. πνευμάτο-κίνητος, ον, moved by the Spirit, Eccl. πνευμάτο-μάχος, ον, fighting with the Spirit; and -μαχέω, Eccl. πνευμάτ-ὀμφαλος, ὁ, hernia about the navel, supposed to be caused by wind, Galen. 2. 395; so, πνευμ-ὀμφαλος, Ib. 274. πνευμάτο-ποιέω, to turn into air, dissolve, Arist. Probl. 24. 10, 2. πνευμάτο-ποιός, ὄν, producing wind, Clem. Al. 521. II. producing breath, Philem. Lex. 109 Osann.

πνευμάτ-όροος, ον, contr. -ροος, ον: (βέω):—streaming with draughts or currents of air, Plat. Crat. 410 B. πνευμάτοφορέομαι, Pass. to be borne, as by the wind, LXX (Jer. 2. 24). πνευμάτ-όφορος, ον, borne by the spirit, inspired, Eccl. πνευμάτ-ό, (πνεῦμα) to turn into wind or air, Arist. Probl. 33. 1, 2, 36. 3, 1:—Pass. to become wind, evaporate, Id. Cael. 3. 7, 3, G. A. 2. 3, 14, al., Theophr. Vent. 40. II. to blow up, inflate, Anaxipp. Ἐγκαλ. 1. 47, ubi v. Meineke:—Pass. to be flatulent or to be asthmatic, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; v. πνευματώδης fin. 2. to agitate with winds, τὸν σάλον Anth. P. 1. 118. πνευμάτ-όδης, ες, (εἶδος) like wind or air, opp. to ὑδατ-όδης, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 9, cf. 2. 8, 10, al.; to ἀτμιδ-όδης, Ib. 1. 4, 2; γράμματα πν. pronounced with a strong breathing, as φ, ψ, σ, ζ, Plat. Crat. 427 A. 2. windy, exposed to the wind, τόποι Theophr. C. P. 1. 8, 3, Plut.; πν. ἐνιαυτοί windy years, Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 11. 3. full of wind, flatulent, Hipp. Aph. 1256, etc.:—also asthmatic, Id.; cf. Foës. Oecon.:—also act. causing flatulence, οἶνος Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 11; κύαμοι Diog. L. 8. 24; ὄσπρια Plut. 2. 286 E. II. like breath, of the nature of breath, φωνεῖν πνευματώδες, of the elephant, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 20, cf. Physiogn. 3, 6. πνευμάτ-ωσις, ἡ, an evaporating, τοῦ ὑγροῦ Arist. Resp. 20, 6. II. inflation, Plut. 2. 906 A. πνευμάτ-ωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, likely to cause flatulence, Diosc. 2. 134, etc. πνευμονία, ἡ, = περιπνευμονία, Plut. 2. 918 D. πνευμονίας, ον, ὁ, of the lungs, λοβοί Poll. 2. 215. πνευμονικός, Att. πνευμ-, ἡ, ὄν, of the lungs, τύπος Arist. Probl. 33. 14, 1. II. affected with lung-disease, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 214. πνευμόνιον, τό, Dim. of πνεῦμα, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 107 E. πνευμονίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = περιπνευμονία, Hipp. 533. 16. πνευμονώδης, ες, v. l. for πνευμονώδης. πνευμ-όρ-ρωξ, ὄγος, ὁ, a rupture of the lungs, Hippiatr. II. one who suffers therefrom, Ib. πνεύμων or πλεύμων, ονος, ὁ, (on the form and deriv. v. sub fin.):—the lungs, πάγη δ' ἐν πλεύμονι χαλκός Il. 4. 528., 20. 486; τέγγε πνεύμονα Φοῖνω Alcae. 39; ὁ τῶν πνευμάτων τῷ σώματι ταμίης ὁ πλεύμων Plat. Tim. 70 C, Arist. de Resp. 10, 6:—but mostly in pl., Archil. 8. 5, Aesch. Theb. 61, Soph. Tr. 567, etc.; πνεῦμ' ἀνέις ἐκ πνευμόνων Eur. Or. 277; regarded as the most vital part, σπαραγμὸς . . πνευμόνων ἀνθήψατο Soph. Tr. 778, cf. Ar. Lys. 367, Ran. 475, 829; represented as the seat of love, Soph. Fr. 678. 15, cf. Meineke Com. 4. p. 660. (Authorities differ as to the forms. Eust. (483. 10., 1436. fin.) and Phot. both recognise πλεύμων as the Homeric and ancient form; this was also the true Att. form, Schol. Ar. Pax 1069, Eust. Il. c., Moer., etc.; it is found in the best MSS. of Aesch. Theb. 61, Soph. Tr. 567, as well as in Ar., Plat., and Arist.: it also agrees with the Lat. form *pulmo*, Slav. *plusta* (neut. pl.), Lith. *plauzei* (pl.). Hence it has been inferred that πλεύμων is the orig. form, and is derived from √ΠΛΕF, πλέω (to float), because of the light substance of the lungs, and that πνεύμων was subsequently adapted to a supposed deriv. from √ΠΙΝΥ, πνέω, suggested by Arist. de Resp. 10, 6, v. Sylb. ad E. M. 677. 31, Curt. Gr. Et. no. 370.) πνεῦν, Dor. poet. for ἐπνεον, Pind. πνεῦσις, ἡ, (πνέω) a blowing, Greg. Naz., etc. πνευστιάω, to breathe hard, pant, Hipp. 556. 25; expl. by πυκνὸν ἀναπνεῖν, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 18; Ep. part. πνευστιῶν, Anth. P. 11. 382, 4. πνευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for breathing, ὄργανον Galen. 2. flatulent, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 69 E. πνέω, poet. πνέω as always in Hom. except in Od. 5. 469 (v. ἐπιπνέω); Ion. impf. πνείσκον Anth. P. 8. 193, etc.:—fut. πνεύσομαι (ἐμ-) Eur. Andr. 555, (παρα-) Hipp. 648. 46; Dor. πνευσοῦμαι also in Att., Ar. Ran. 1221, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 17; πνεύσω only in late poets, as Q. Sm. 13, 516, Anth. P. 9. 112 (for πνευσόντων in Dem. 284. 17 is now corrected):—aor. I ἐπνευσα Hes. Op. 506, Trag., etc., (ἐν-) Hom.; (ἀν-) Soph., etc.:—pf. πέπνευκα (ἐπι-) Plat. Phaedr. 262 D, (ἐκ-) Arist. Probl. 11. 41:—Pass., fut. πνευσθήσομαι Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1:—aor. ἐπνεύσθη (δι-) Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 6, etc.:—pf. πέπνευσμαι Justin. M.—Hom. and the best prose writers use the simple Verb only in pres. and impf., to which Att. Poets add fut. and aor. I act.—For the Ep. forms ἄμ-πνευ, -πνύθη, -πνυτο, v. sub ἀναπνέω; and for pf. pass. πέπνυμαι, part. πεπνυμένος v. sub πέπνυμαι.—Like other dissyll. Verbs in -έω, this Verb only contracts εε, εει: in Aesch. Ag. 1493, 1517 (lyric passages), however, ἐκπνέων is a dissyll. (From √ΠΙΝΥ; cf. πέ-πνυ-μαι, πνο-ή, πνεῦ-μα, πινυ-τός, πινύ-σκω, ἀπινύ-σσω, ποι-πνύω, v. also sub πνεῦμα; cf. O. H. G. *fueh-an* (anhelore), *fnast* (anhelitus):—πνίγω may also be modified from the same Root, Curt. no. 370.) To blow, of wind and air, οὐδέ πωτ' οὔραι πνέοντες φαίνοντ' Od. 4. 361; αὔρη δ' ἐκ ποταμοῦ ψυχρῆ πνέει 5. 469; ἐτησίαι . . οὐκ ἐπνευσαν Hdt. 2. 20; and often in Att.; τῷ πνέοντι (sc. ἀνέμω or πνεύματι) Luc. Charon 3; ἡ πνέουσα (sc. αὔρα) Act. Ar. 27. 40:—of flute-players, Poll. 4. 72; αὐλοὺς ἡδὺ πνέοντας Anth. P. 6. 254; and of the flutes themselves, πνέται flutes are sounding, Mnesini. Ἰππ. 1. 57. II. to breathe, send forth an odour, ἀμβροσίη . . ἡδὺ πνέουσα Od. 4. 446; πν. εὐώδες, δυσώδες Poll. 2. 75, etc. 2. c. gen. to breathe or smell of a thing, οὐ μύρον πνέον Soph. Fr. 147; τράγου πν. Anth. P. 11. 240; rarely c. dat., μύροις πν. to smell with a thing, Ib. 5. 200;—often also metaph. to breathe, be redolent of, χαρίτων πνέοντα μέλη Simon. 116; πνέων εὐεπίης Christodor. Ecphr. 417; ἡγορέης Ib. 231; ὄμματα . . πόθου . . πνέοντα Anth. P. 5. 259, Wern. Tryph. 505; αὐθαδείας Dion. H. 7. 51. III. of animals, to breathe hard, pant, gasp, Il. 13. 385; ὕπνω πνεῖν Aesch. Cho. 622. IV. generally, to draw breath, breathe, and so to live, Il. 17. 447, Od. 18. 131; οἱ πνέοντες = οἱ ζῶντες, Soph. Tr. 1160; ὄλβος αἰεὶ πνεῖ Anth. P. 15. 22. V. metaph., c. acc. cogn. to breathe

forth, breathe, μένεα πνείοντες breathing spirit, as epith. of warriors, Il. 2. 536., 3. 8., 11. 508, etc.; so, πῦρ, φλόγα πν. Hes. Th. 319, Pind. Fr. 112; φόνον δόμοι πνέουσιν Aesch. Ag. 1309; κύτον πνέων Id. Cho. 34, cf. 952; φρενὸς πνέων τροπαίαν Id. Ag. 219; Ἄρη πνέοντων Ib. 376; πνέων χάριν τιμῆ Ib. 1209; πῦρ πνέοντων .. ἀστρων Soph. Ant. 1146; πῦρ καὶ φόνον πν. Eur. I. T. 288; ὠδίνας Id. H. F. 862; πν. ἔρωτα (as Horace spirabat amores) Anth. P. 2. 170; so in mock tragic passages of Com. Poets, πνέοντας δόρυ καὶ λόγχα Ar. Ran. 1016; τρέχει τις Ἄλφειδν πνέων, of a swift runner, Id. Av. 1121, etc.; and in a rhetorical passage, οἱ πῦρ πνέοντες, οἱ νενικηκότες Λακεδαιμονίου Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 12.

2. μέγα πνεῖν to be of a high spirit, give oneself airs, Lat. magnum spirare, Eur. Andr. 189; τόσονδ' ἔπνευσας Ib. 327; κενεὰ πνεύσας Pind. O. 10 (11). 111; χαμηλὰ πνέων Id. P. 11. 46:—also absol., ὑπὲρ σακέων πνέοντες breathing over their shields, i. e. unable to repress their rage for war, like Statius' *animus ultra thoracis anhelus*, Hes. Sc. 24; so, θρασεῖα πνέων καρδίᾳ Pind. P. 10. 69:—also, with a nom., as if it were the wind, μέγας πνέων Eur. Rhes. 323; πολλὸς ἔπνει καὶ λαμπρὸς ἦν Dem. 787. 20; οὗτος .. καικίος ἢ συκοφαντίας πνεῖ Ar. Eq. 437; ᾧ αὐτὸ μὴ πνεύσης ἐνδέξιός on whom thou breathest not favourably, Call. Ep. 9. 3. πνιγᾶλλον, ὄνος, ὁ, the nightmare, Lat. incubus, from the sense of throttling which attends it, Themiso ap. Paul. Aeg. 3. 15; cf. ἐφιάλτης. πνιγετός, οὐ, ὁ, = πνίγος, Ptol., Hesych.

πνιγεύς, ἑως, ὁ, (πνίγω) an oven, heated by hot coals put inside it, like our brick ovens, Ar. Nub. 96, Av. 1001, Arist. de Juv. 5, 5: generally, a cover, Id. P. A. 2. 8, 5.

II. a hydraulic instrument in which air is pent up, Math. Vett. 171. III. a muzzle for horses, Ar. Fr. 137, Com. Anon. 77.

πνιγηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (πνίγω) choking, stifling, whether by throttling or heat, Ar. Ran. 122, where there is a play on this double sense; πν. καλύβαι Thuc. 2. 52, cf. Hipp. Aer. 280, 294; σκηνώματα Plut. Pericl. 34; νύκτες Arist. Probl. 25. 16; ὤρα Dion. H. 8. 89.

πνιγίζω, = πνίγω, Anth. P. 12. 222.

πνιγίτις, (sc. γῆ) ἡ, a sort of clay, Diosc. 5. 177, Plin. 35. 56.

πνίγμα, τό, (πνίγω) a choking, ἀσθμα καὶ πν. Hipp. 1217 D; εἰς π. ἔχειν to have fast by the throat, Cephisodot. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7.

πνιγμονή, ἡ, = sq., Hdn. Epim. 111.

πνιγμός, ὁ, (πνίγω) a choking or being choked, a choking-fit, suffocation, Hipp. Coac. 125, Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 19, P. A. 3. 3, 6; of weeds, παρέχει πνιγμὸν αὐτῷ [τῷ σίτῳ] Xen. Oec. 17, 12. 2. stifling heat, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14. 3. a stewing, Theophr. Ign. 24.

πνιγμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) choking, βήξ Hipp. 1217 D.

πνιγόμενος, εσσα, εν, = πνιγηρός, Anth. P. 7. 536, Nic. Th. 425.

πνίγος, τό, (πνίγω) a choking, stifling, of the effects of heat, and so stifling heat, Hipp. Aër. 287, Ar. Av. 726, 1091, Thuc. 7. 87, etc.; ἐν ἡλίῳ τε καὶ πνίγει, διὰ καύματός τε καὶ πνίγους Plat. Rep. 422 C, 621 A; πνίγους ὄντος τὰ νῦν Id. Legg. 625 B:—in pl., Hipp. 1161 C, Plat., etc.; ἐν γε χειμῶσι καὶ πνίγει Plat. Phileb. 26 A.

II. in the Parabasis of the Att. Comedy, = μακρόν, because this part of it was to be spoken at one breath, and so nearly choked the actor, Schol. Ar. Ach. 666; cf. παράβασις III.

πνίγω [ἱ], Sophron 72 Ahr., Antipho 125. 29: impf. ἐπνίγον Ar. Nub. 1376: fut. πνίξω Plat. Com. Incert. 17, Antiph. Ὀβρ. 1; πνίξομαι Eunap.; Dor. πνιξοῦμαι Epich. 106 Ahr.:—aor. ἐπνίξα, imper. πνίξον, Cratin. Δηλ. 7, Hdt. 2. 92, Batr. 158:—Pass., fut. πνιγήσομαι Galen., (ἀπο-) Ar. Nub. 1504, Hipp. 494. 40; also ἀποπνιγήσομαι Eunap.:—aor. ἐπνίχθην (ἀπ-) Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7, Babs. pt. 2. 49; but ἐπνίγην [ἱ] Batr. 148, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 11, (ἀπ-) Plat., Xen., etc.:—pf. πέπνιγμαί, v. infr. II.—The simple is less freq. than the compd. ἀποπνίγω. (V. sub πνέω.) To choke, throttle, strangle, Sophron, etc.; of a mediciner, τέμνων καὶ κάων .. καὶ πνίγων Plat. Gorg. 522 A; ἦν ὕλη πνίγη [τὸν σίτον] Xen. Oec. 17, 14; cf. πνιγμός; proverb., ὅταν τὸ ὕδωρ πνίγη, τί δεῖ ἐπιπίνειν; Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 10:—Pass. to be choked, stifled, etc., ἐπνιγόμενν τὰ σπλάγχνα Ar. Nub. 1036: to be drowned, Xen. An. 5. 7, 25. 2. impers. πνίγει, of great heat, it is stifling, Arist. Probl. 26. 12, 2, cf. 32. 3. metaph. to vex, torment, ὁ δὲ μάλιστα με πνίγει Luc. Prom. 17, etc.; cf. ἀγχω. II. to cook in a close-covered vessel, to bake or stew, Hdt. 2. 92; δικίδιον .. ἐν λοπάδι πεπνιγμένον Ar. Vesp. 511; πεπνιγμένος Metag. Θουρ. 1. 9, cf. Casaub. Ath. 66 E, and v. πνιγμός 1. 3, πνικτός.

πνιγώδης, ες, (εἶδος) choking, τὸ πνιγώδες Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 61 E: of heat, stifling, Plut. Alex. fin. 2. pass. choked, stopped, φόρυγξ Hipp. 74 A; φωνή, etc., v. Foës. Oecon.

πνικτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, choking, κόρυμβος Nonn. D. 21. 62, etc.

πνικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for suffocating, Hero in Math. Vett. 156.

πνικτός, ἡ, ὄν, strangled, Act. Ap. 15. 20, etc. II. baked or stewed (cf. πνίγω II), Pherecr. Incert. 3, Strattis Μακεδ. 6, Antiph. Ἄγροικ. 1. 4, etc.

πνίξ, ἱγός, ἡ, choking, suffocation, Hipp. Aph. 1250, etc.:—of women, αἱ ὑστερικαὶ πνίγες Diosc. 3. 52; ἡ ὑστ. πνίξ Aretae. Sign. M. Ac. 2. 11; so, αἱ ὑστερικῶς πνιγόμεναι Oribas. 309 Matth.

πνίξις, ἡ, a stifling, smothering, Arist. Resp. 9. 7, Theophr. Ign. 76.

πνοή, ἦς, ἡ, Ep. πνοή, as always in Hom.; Dor. πνοά and πνοιά, ἄς, Pind.: (πνέω):—a blowing, blast, πνοαὶ παντοίων ἀνέμων Il. 17. 55, cf. Od. 4. 839; Hes. Th. 253, 268; πνοῖη βορέας Il. 5. 697; and absol. a blast, breeze, Il. 11. 622., 13. 593, etc.; esp. to denote excessive swiftness, ἄμα πνοῖης ἀνέμοιο along with, i. e. swift as, blasts of wind, 24. 342, etc.; ἄμα πνοῖη Ζεφύροιο 19. 405; πέτοντο μετὰ πνοῖης ἀνέμοιο Od. 2. 148; πέτετο πνοῖης ἀνέμοιο Il. 12. 207; ἄμα πνοῖησι πετέσθην 16. 147; imitated by Ar. Av. 1396, ἄμ' ἀνέμων πνοαῖσι βαίην; oft. in Trag., ταχύπτεροι πνοαὶ Aesch. Pr. 88; πνοαὶ δ' ἀπὸ Στρνμύνος μολοῦσαι Id. Ag. 192, cf.

654, etc.:—the blast of bellows, Thuc. 4. 100.

II. of animals, a breathing hard, of horses, Il. 23. 350, Soph. El. 719:—generally, breath, ἔμπνοος ἔτ' εἰμὶ καὶ πνοὰς .. πνέω Eur. H. F. 1092; μητρὸς οἴχονται πνοαὶ Id. Or. 421:—metaph., πνοῖη Ἡφαίστοιο the breath of Hephaestus, i. e. flame, Il. 21. 355; πρὸς πνοαὶ Eur. Tro. 815; πρὶν καταγίγαι πνοὰς Ἄρεως Aesch. Theb. 63, cf. 115; θεοῦ πνοαῖσιν ἐμμανεῖς Eur. Bacch. 1094; πνοαὶ Ἀφροδίτης Id. I. A. 69; θυμοῦ πνοαὶ Id. Phoen. 454.

III. a breathing odour, a vapour, exhalation, σποδὸς προπέμπει πλούτου πνοὰς, of a burning city, Aesch. Ag. 820; τηγάνου πν. Eubul. Ὀρθ. 1. 8, cf. Antiph. Φιλ. 1. 7; λιβάνου πνοαὶ Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 37.

IV. the breath of a wind-instrument, Αλοῦσιν ἐν πνοαῖσιν αὐλῶν Pind. N. 3. 137; αὐλῶν πνοῖη Ar. Ran. 313; πνοὰ .. δόνακος Eur. Or. 145.

V. a breath, exhalation, πίονας πλούτου πνοὰς Aesch. Ag. 820.—The word is poet. (Plat. Crat. 419 D is no exception), πνεῦμα only being used in correct Prose.

πνοή-πους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, windfooted, Hesych.; cf. ἀελλόπους.

πνοῖη, Ep. for πνοή.

πνοιο-δοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, giver of breath, Theod. Prodr.

πνός, ὁ, = πνοή, Hesych.

πνυκίτης, f. l. for πικνίτης.

πνύξ, gen. πικνός (v. infr.), ἡ, the Pnyx, i. e. the place at Athens where the ἐκκλησίαι or meetings of the people were held, Ar. Eq. 165, 751, al.; ἐν πικνὴ ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ Dem. 244. 3. It was cut out of the side of a little hill west of the Acropolis, being of a semicircular form like a theatre, with seats hewn from the rock. On the position of the βῆμα and other points, v. Wordsworth's Athens, pp. 65 sq.—The old and proper forms of the obl. cases are πικνός, πικνί, πύκνα, Ruhnk. Tim., Dind. Ar. Eq. 165, cf. Ach. 20, Thesm. 658, Eccl. 243, al., and v. sub πικνίτης. These forms are confirmed by comparison with the Adj. πικνός, crowded, packed, which shews the original sense of the word. The nom. became πνύξ for convenience of pronunciation; hence the Copyists almost always wrote the obl. cases, πικνός πικνί πνύκα; sometimes also in dat., πικνῆ for πικνί. Another form πικναία, ἡ, was used by the poet Ion, v. Steph. Byz. s. v. πνύξ, Meineke ad l.

πνυτός, = πικνός, Hesych.

πόα, ἡ: Ion. and Ep. ποῖη: Dor. ποῖα, Pind., but also in Eur. Cycl. 333 (in a trim.), Ar. Eq. 606 (in a tetram.); cf. Lob. Phryn. 496, and v. πόα:—grass (or any plant that bears its leaves and seed from the root, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 1), used as fodder for cattle, νέμει τέρην ἄνθεα ποῖης Od. 9. 449; κεκορηότε ποῖης, of oxen, 18. 371; ἐν ποῖη Ib. 368; χθὼν .. φύεν νεοθηλέα π. Il. 14. 347; ἀμφὶ δὲ ποῖη .. ἀέξετο Hes. Th. 194; so in Hdt. and Att.; ποῖα Μηδική, Lat. herba Medica, sainfoin or lucerne, Ar. l. c., Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 4:—generally of plants, as, ποῖα Παρνασίς, i. e. the bay or laurel, Pind. P. 8. 28; στεφάνοισι ποῖας ἐρέπτειν τινὰ Ib. 4. 427:—metaph., κείραι μελιηδέα ποῖαν Id. P. 9. 64, (just like ἦβας καρπὸν ἀποδρέψαι, Ib. 193).

2. the grass, i. e. a grassy place, πόα καθίζεσθαι grass to sit on, Plat. Phaedr. 229 B, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 30, Plut. Ages. 36.

II. in late Poets, of Time, τέσσαρας πόας lour grasses, i. e. summers, Anth. P. 7. 731; ἐπ' ἔνεα .. ποῖας Call. Fr. 182; χείματά τε ποῖας τε δύο Rhian. ap. Paus. 4. 17, 6; ἡ τρεῖς ἡ πίσυρας ποῖας Anth. P. 7. 731, cf. 627., 6. 252:—in this sense, often written ποῖα (oxyt.); v. Schol. Eur. Tro. 20, E. M. s. v.

ποάζω, to weed; cf. ποασμός, ποάστρια.

II. of ground, to produce grass, be covered with grass, Strab. 236, 538, 770.

ποάριον, τό, Dim. of πόα, Theophr. H. P. 1. 7, 3., 9. 10, 2.

ποασμός, ὁ, (ποάζω) a weeding, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 6.

ποάστρια, ἡ, (ποάζω) a weeder or grass-cutter, Archipp. Incert. 2;

Ποάστρια, title of Comedies by Magnes and Phrynichus.

ποάστριον, τό, a sickle for cutting grass, like χορτοκόπιον, Poll. 7. 184.

ποδ-αβρός, ὄν, tenderfooted, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 55.

ποδ-αγός, v. sub ποδηγός.

ποδ-άγρα, ἡ, a trap for the feet, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28, Anth. P. 6. 296,

Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 757 D. II. gout in the feet, opp. to χειράγρα,

of dogs, oxen, horses, Arist. H. A. 8. 22, 2., 23, 1., 24, 1.

ποδαγρῶ, to have gout in the feet (cf. χειραγρῶ), Ar. Pl. 559, Plat.

Alc. 2. 139 E; of a similar disease in oxen, Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 5; of dogs,

Ael. N. A. 4. 40.—On the dub. form ποδαγριάω in Hipp. Aph. 6. 28–30,

Galen., etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 80.

ποδαγρίζομαι, = ποδαγρῶ, Strab. 673, as Xyland. for βοιζομένους.

ποδαγρικός, ἡ, ὄν, liable to gout, gouty, Plut. Cato Ma. 9. 2. of

or from gout, gouty, βέματα Id. 2. 1087 E; νόσος π. Diog. L. 5. 68; so,

τὰ π. Hipp. Aph. 1254, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 1.

ποδαγρός, ὄν, = foreg., Luc. Saturn. 7, Anth. P. 5. 39.

ποδακνης, ὁ, expl. by Poll. 7. 157 as ὁ ἐν τῷ τῶξ δεσμός.

ποδ-αλγής, ες, having pains in the feet, Diog. L. 5. 68, Poll. 2. 196;

so ποδαλγός, ὄν, Byz.:—Verb ποδαλγέω, = ποδαγρῶ, Schol. Ar. Pl.

559, Poll. l. c. (but transit., to cause gout, Rufus in Orib. 1. 335); also

ποδαλγιάω, Schol. Pind. P. 3. 111:—Subst. ποδαλγία, ἡ, Poll. l. c.,

Galen.:—Adj. ποδ-αλγικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ποδαγρικός, Diosc. 3. 150.

ποδάνεμος, ὄν, Dor. for ποδήνεμος.

ποδ-ανιπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (νίξω) a vessel for washing the feet in, a footpan,

Stesich. 31, Hdt. 2. 172, Ameips. Ἄποκ. 2, etc.:—the form ποδαν- is

confirmed by C. I. 3071; ποδονιπτήρ, ποδονιπτρον are late or corrupt

forms in Ath. 168 F, 451 D, Plut. 2. 151 E, etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 689.

ποδ-ανιπτρον [ἄ], τό, (νίξω) water for washing the feet in, mostly in

pl., Od. 19. 504; π. ποδῶν 19. 343; in sing., π. ἐκχείν Ar. Fr. 290; v.

foreg.

ποδ-απός, ἡ, ὄν, from what country? Lat. *cujas?* hence, generally,

whence? where born? Hdt. 7. 218, Aesch. Cho. 576, Soph. O. C. 1160,

Eur. Cycl. 276, etc.; τίς καὶ π.; Plat. Apol. 20 B; ποδαπὸς τὸ γένος; Ar. Pax 186, cf. Av. 108. 2. generally, of what sort? Dem. 25. 48, etc.; ποδοπός; . . οἶος μὴ δάκνει κτλ. Dem. 782. 8. Adv. -πῶς, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 19. 19. (Some Etymologers consider ποδ-απός to be a compd. of ποῦ and ἀπό, ὁ being inscribed, and apply the same rule to ἀλλοδ-απός, ἡμεδ-απός, παντοδ-απός, ὑμεδ-απός, τηλεδ-απός; but this is very dubious, v. Curt. p. 489:—in late writers, as Dion. H., Philo, etc., written ποτοπός, v. Lob. Phryn. 56 sq. Ap. Dysc. de Pron. 298 sq. regards -δαπός as a mere termin.)
 πόδ-αργος, ον, swiftfooted, or as others whitefooted (v. ἀργός), Lyc. 166:—Πόδαργος, ὁ, Swiftfoot or Whitefoot, a horse of Hector, also of Menelaus, Il. 8. 185., 23. 295; fem. Ποδάργη, name of a Harpy, Il. ποδαρίζω, v. ποδορίζω.
 ποδάριον, τό, Dim. of ποῦς, Plat. Com. Incert. 46, Alex. Κρατεν. 1. 15. ποδ-άρκης, ἐς, (ἀρκέω) sufficient with the feet, strongfooted, swiftfooted, epith. of a good runner, often in Il., as epith. of Achilles; never in Od.: in Pind. O. 13. 53, ποδάρκης ἀμέρα a day of swiftness, i. e. on which swift runners contended; ποδαρκέων δρόμων τέμενος the sacred field of swift courses, i. e. the Pythian racecourse, Id. P. 5. 45.
 πόδ-αυρος, ον, (αὔρα) = ποδήνεμος, Hesych.; v. Lob. Pathol. p. 260. ποδεῖον, τό, (πούς) = πελασστή, a sock, Lat. pedale, in pl., Critias 55, Crates Τολμ. 4, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 8, etc.—The forms πόδειον, πόδιον in Phot. and Hesych. are false.
 ποδ-εκμάγειον or -εκμάγιον, τό, a cloth for wiping the feet, Gloss. ποδ-ἐνδύτος, ον, (ἐνδύω) drawn over the feet, π. κατασκήνωμα = πέπλος ποδιστήρ (v. sub voce), Aesch. Cho. 998.
 ποδεῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, (πούς) in pl., the ragged ends in the skins of animals, where the feet and tail have been, δέρμα λέοντος ἀφημμένον ὄκρων ἐκ ποδεῶνων a lion's skin hung round one's neck by the paws, Theocr. 22. 52. II. in sing. the neck or mouth of a wineskin, which was formed by one of these ends, the others being sewn up, Hdt. 2. 121, 4, Anth. P. 6. 95:—also, the neck of the bladder, Phot., Poll. 2. 196; and so, membrum virile, Schol. Eur. Med. 679 (662 Elmsl.). 2. generally of any narrow end, ποδεῶν στενός a narrow strip of land, Hdt. 8. 31. 3. the lower end or corner of a sail, the sheet, which in old times was a strip of hide (cf. πούς II. 2), Luc. V. H. 2. 45.
 ποδηγεσία, ἡ, = ποδηγία, Greg. Naz. ποδηγετέω, to guide, Opp. C. 4. 360, Lyc. 11:—Pass., Philo I. 294. ποδ-ηγέτης, ον, ὁ, like ποδηγός, a leader, guide, Lyc. 385. ποδηγέω, to lead, guide, c. acc., Plat. Legg. 899 A, Lyc. 965:—Pass., Ath. 522 D, Dio C. 63. 9.
 ποδηγία, ἡ, (ποδηγός) a leading, guiding, Lyc. 846. ποδηγός, ὄν, Dor. and in Trag. ποδαγός, Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 429: (ἀγω, ἡγέομαι):—guiding the foot, guiding, τὰ ποδηγὰ Πύθων [πτερά] Anth. P. 5. 179:—as Subst. a guide, Eur. Phoen. 1715: an attendant, Soph. Ant. 1181:—Irreg. Comp. ποδηγέστερος, Suid.
 ποδ-ηκέης, ἐς, reaching down to the foot, δέρμα λέοντος Il. 10. 24, 178; ἀσπίς 15. 646; κιβῶν λίνεος Hdt. 1. 195.
 ποδ-ήμενος, ον, windswift, epith. of Iris, ποδ. ὠκέα Ἴρις, often in Il., never in Od.: comically, ποδάνεμοι καρκίνοι Crates Σαμ. 1: cf. πόδαυρος. ποδήρης, ἐς, reaching to the feet, πέπλος, χιτῶν π. a robe that falls over the feet, in perpendicular and parallel folds, as in the archaic Greek statues, Eur. Bacch. 833, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2, Paus. 5. 19, 6, etc.; π. ἀσπίς the large shield which covered the body quite down to the feet, Xen. An. 1. 8, 9, Cyr. 6. 2, 10; Comic., πῶγων καθεῖται π. Plut. 2. 52 C:—metaph., perhaps from the columnar look of the old statues, στῦλος π. a straight, firm pillar, Aesch. Ag. 898. 2. ναῦς π. a ship with feet, i. e. oars, Eust. 1515. 29, Hesych. 3. τὰ ποδήρη the parts about the feet, the feet, Aesch. Ag. 1594. (With respect to the termin. -ήρης, v. sub τριήρης.)
 ποδηρο-φορέω, to wear a long robe, Clem. Al. 250.
 ποδιαῖος, α, ον, (πούς) a foot long, broad, or high, Hipp. Art. 834, Xen. Oec. 19, 4, etc.; φαίνεται μὲν ὁ ἥλιος π. Arist. de An. 3. 3, 15. 2. in Mathem., ἡ π. [δύναμις] is a side of one foot long, taken as the unit of length, Plat. Theaet. 147 D; and so ἡ τρίπους = √3, ἡ πεντέπους = √5, etc., Ib.; cf. Arist. de Sens. 6, 7, Metaph. 9. 1, 12. II. ποδιαῖον ποιούμεαι, to fasten the sail by the πούς (II. 2), Id. Mechan. 7, 1.
 ποδίξω, fut. ἴσω, (πούς) to bind or tie the feet:—Pass. to have the feet tied, or to be tied by the foot, of horses, ἐπὶ ταῖς φάρναις Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 27; ἀνήρ κῶλον ποδισθεῖς Soph. Fr. 60. II. to furnish with feet, τὰ πεποδ. ζῶα Theol. Arithm. p. 55. III. in Prosody, to measure by feet, scan, Eust. 11. 37. IV. to dance, cf. ποδισμός II.
 ποδικός, ἡ, ὄν, consisting of a foot, χρόνος Aristid. Quint. p. 34. ποδι-κροτος, ον, welded to the feet, ἄμμα Anth. Plan. 15.
 πόδιον, τό, Dim. of ποῦς, Epich. 27 Ahr.
 ποδῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of shoe, in pl., Poll. 10. 168.
 ποδισμός, ὁ, a measuring by feet, μετρικός Eust. 456. 40, cf. Veget. 2. 7. II. a kind of dance, Poll. 4. 99, cf. 102: whence it is proposed to restore πόδιζε for σπόδιζε, Cratin. Τροφ. 4.
 ποδιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ποδίξω) πέπλος π. a foot-entangling robe, Aesch. Cho. 1000; cf. ποδένδυτος. II. a kind of tripod, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 7.
 ποδίστρα, ἡ, a foottrap, Anth. P. 6. 107; of a spider's web, Ib. 9. 372.
 ποδοῖν, Ep. gen. and dat. dual for ποδοῖν.
 ποδο-κάκη, ἡ, also written ποδοκάκη, properly, foot-plague, a kind of stocks, better known at Athens by the name of ζύλον, Lex ap. Lys. 117. 32, Dem. 733. 6, Plat. Com. Incert. 27 B, Schol. Ar. Eq. 367.
 ποδὸ-κοῖλον, τό, the hollow of the foot, Gloss.
 ποδο-κρουστία, ἡ, a stamping with the feet, Strab. 470.

ποδο-κτύπέω, to strike the earth with the feet, of dancers, Phot. ποδο-κτύπη, ἡ, a dancing-girl, Luc. Lexiph. 8.
 ποδο-μερής, ἐς: Diomed. Gramm. p. 468 says, ποδομερεῖς sunt, qui in singulis pedibus singulas partes orationis assignant; cf. Ath. 454 F.
 ποδονιπτήρ, ποδονίπτρον, dub. forms for ποδον-.
 ποδο-πέδη, ἡ, a fetter, Tzetz.
 ποδορραγής, ἐς, (ρήγνυμι) bursting forth at a stamp of the foot, ὕδατα π., such as Hippocrené, Anth. P. 9. 225.
 ποδορρώη, ἡ, (ρῶννυμι) the strong of foot, Call. Dian. 215.
 ποδο-στράβη, ἡ, a snare or trap to catch the feet, Xen. Cyn. 9, 11 sq, v. Sturz Lex. s. v. II. an instrument for straining or twisting the feet, in surgical operations, Poll. 4. 182, Hesych.; or in torture, Luc. Lexiph. 10, Schol. Ar. Eq. 367:—ποδόστροφον, τό, in Jo. Chrys.
 ποδο-σφαλέω, to stumble, Tzetz. Hom. 443.
 ποδότης, ἦρος, ἡ, (πούς) the quality of having feet, like πτερότης, Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 2, Metaph. 6. 12, 8.
 ποδο-τρόχᾶλος, ὁ, one who turns a wheel with his foot, a potter, Hesych.
 ποδοχέω, to guide a ship by means of the sheet (πούς II. 2), Poll. 1. 98, A. B. 297. 5 (where it is written ποδοκέω):—Dind. (Philol. 13. 485 sq.) supposes this to be an old form of ποδουχέω (cf. γαιήσοχος γηούχος, πολίοχος πολιοῦχος), and restores εὔ ποδούχει (for εὔ ἐποδώκει), governed or managed well, in Aesch. Pers. 656.
 ποδὸ-ψηστρον, τό, (ψάω) a footwiper, footcloth, Aesch. Ag. 926.
 ποδοψοφία, ἡ, the noise of feet, Aesop. 137, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 86.
 ποδο-ψόφος, ον, making a noise with the foot or feet, Gloss.
 ποδώκεια, ἡ, swiftness of foot, Il. 2. 792 (in pl.), Eur. I. T. 33; cf. Lob. Phryn. 538:—in MSS. sometimes written ποδακία, as in Aesch. Euni. 37, Xen. Cyn. 5, 27,—prob. by error.
 ποδώκης, ἐς, (ὠκύς) swiftfooted, Hom. (esp. in Il.), mostly as epith. of Achilles; of Dolon, 10. 316; of the mares of Eumelus, 2. 764; also in Hes.; and sometimes in Att. Prose, ἀνθρωπος Thuc. 3. 98; [ἐφ' ἵππων] ὅτι ποδωκεστότων Plat. Rep. 467 E; λαγῶς Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 8. 2. generally, swift, quick, ὄμμα Aesch. Theb. 623; ποδώκει χαλκείματι Id. Cho. 576; τό ται κακὸν ποδώκες ἔρχεται Aesch. Fr. 283; π. τὸν τρόπον . . φορεῖν Ib. 258; θεῶν π. βλάβαι Soph. Ant. 1104:—metaph. hasty, impetuous, rash, τρόπος Chaerem. ap. Stob. 53. 5.—Sup. ποδωκέστατος, Plat. l. c.; lengthd. Ep. into ποδωκίστατος by Ap. Rh. 1. 180; cf. ὑπεροπλήστατος.
 πῶδωμα, τό, (πούς) a floor, base, Math. Vett. 42.
 ποδώνυχος, ον, reaching to the toes, cf. ποδήρης, Poll. 10. 191, Hesych.
 ποδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, tightened by the sheet, of a sail, Lyc. 1015.
 ποεσι-τρόφος, ον, (πόα) abounding in herbs, Opp. C. 3. 189.
 ποεσί-χρως, ον, grass-coloured, Opp. C. 2. 409.
 ποέω, v. ποιέω sub init.
 ποη-λογέω, to gather herbs, Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 7.
 ποηφάγέω, to eat grass, Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 8, al.; ποιηφαγέω in Hdt. 3. 25, 100; ποοφαγέω in Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 9.
 ποηφᾶγία, ἡ, grass-eating, Hesych.
 ποη-φάγος [α], ον, eating grass or herbs, ζῶα π., opp. to καρποφάγα, ριζοφάγα, Hipp. 358. 20, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 3, al.; ποιηφάγος in Arist. Fr. 268, Max. Tyr. 29. 4; ποοφάγος, in Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 10.
 ποη-φόρος, carrying grass or herbs, Schol. rec. Soph. Aj. 413.
 ποθεινο-ποιός, ὄν, exciting a tender longing, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1727.
 ποθεινός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Eur. Hel. 623; shortd. ποθινός, v. sub v.: (ποθέω):—longed for, desired, much desired, βίος Simon. 71; joined with φίλος, Callin. 1. 16; esp. if absent or lost (v. πόθος), παῖς πατρὶ π. Pind. O. 10 (11). 104, cf. I. 5 (4). 9, and Trag.; ποθεινὰ Ἑλλάδος desire of seeing Greece, Pind. P. 4. 389; ποθεινὸς ἦλθε Eur. I. T. 515; π. ἀν μύλοισ Id. Hel. 540; π. δάκρυα tears of regret, Id. Phoen. 1737:—so in Com. and Prose, ἀγαθὸς ποιητῆς καὶ π. τοῖς φίλοις Ar. Ran. 84; ᾧ ποθεινῇ τοῖς . . γεωργοῖς ἡμέρα Id. Pax 556; ποθεινότερόν τί τινος λαβῶν Thuc. 2. 42; ποθεινότερος βίου θάνατος Lys. 197. 27; τὸ ποθεινύτατον τῆς ψυχῆς ἦθος Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 3; ποθεινοὶ ἀλλήλοισ Plat. Lys. 215 B, etc.:—Adv., ποθεινότερος ἔχειν τινός to long greatly for a thing, Xen. Lac. 1, 5. II. in Eur. Med. 1221, ποθεινῇ δακρύοισι συμφορὰ must be metaph. desired, followed by tears, cf. I. T. 629.
 πόθεν; Ion. κόθεν; (v. sub τόθεν): I. interrog. Adv. whence? 1. of place, ἡρώτα . . τίς εἶη καὶ π. ἔλθοι Od. 15. 423; ποδαπὸς ὁ γένος; πόθεν; Aesch. Cho. 657; ποῖ δὴ καὶ πόθεν; Plat. Phaedr. init.;—c. gen., τίς πόθεν εἶς ἀνδρῶν; Il. 21. 150, Od. 1. 170, etc.; κόθεν τῆς Φρυγίης; Hdt. 1. 35; πόθεν γῆς ἦλθε; Eur. Ion 258, etc. 2. of origin, πόθεν γένος εὔχεται εἶναι; from what source does he boast that his race is? Od. 17. 373; τῆν . . τέχνην πῶς καὶ π. ἀν τις δύναται πορίσασθαι; Plat. Phaedr. 269 D; πόθεν ἄλλοθεν . . ; Dem. 36. 13;—c. gen., π. ποτὲ . . θνητῶν ἐφυσαν; Eur. Supp. 841. 3. in speaking, π. ἀρξομαι; Aesch. Cho. 855; π. ἀν λάβοιμι ῥῆμα; Ar. Pax 521, etc. 4. of the cause, whence? wherefore? π. χοῶς ἐπεμψεν; ἐκ τίνος λόγου; Aesch. Cho. 515:—also, to express surprise or negation, π. γὰρ ἔσται βιοτά; i. e. οὐδαμῶθεν, Soph. Ph. 1159; πόθεν; how can it be? impossible! Eur. Phoen. 1620, Ar. Vesp. 1145, Ran. 1456; σὺ δ' ὁμέστιος θεοῖς; πόθεν; Id. Fr. 723; ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτα πόθεν; πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ Dem. 241. 17, cf. 749. 27, etc.; πόθεν γάρ; Eur. Alc. 781. 5. πόθεν; is used with the Verbs λαμβάνειν, πρίασθαι, εὐρίσκειν, etc.; with which we indeed say where, though the notion of whence is implied, Ar. Pax 21, Xen. Symp. 2, 4, Plat. Rep. 375 C, Euthyd. 273 E, al. II. ποθέν, enclit. Adv. from some place or other, εἰ ποθεν Il. 9. 380; εἰ καὶ π. ἄλλοθεν ἔλθοι Od. 7. 52; also, μὴ ποθεν (cf. ἐκποθεν); so in Att., φανεῖς . . π. Aesch. Pers. 354; ἦλθε π. Id. Cho. 1073; ἐκ δρυῦς π. ἡ ἐκ πέτρας Plat. Rep. 544 D; ἐκ βιβλίου π. ἀκούσας from some book or

οἱ her, Id. Phaedr. 268 C, cf. 244 D; redundant after ἐνθένδε, ἐντεῦθεν, Ib. 229 B, 270 A, etc.:—rarely in a positive sense, πλήρεις φῶν, ἀ πύθεν εἰσηλθεν Arist. G: A. 3. 5, 16. (As the corresponding relat. Adv. ὅθεν is to ὅς, οὐ, οἶ, ὅθι, ὅτε, ὡς, so is πύθεν to *πός, πού, ποῖ, πῶθι, πότε, πῶς, and ποθέν to πού, ποι, ποθί, ποτέ, πῶς.)

ποθέρω, Dor. for προσέρω.

ποθέσπερος, ον, Dor. for προσέσπερος, q. v.

ποθέω, Od., Att.; Ep. inf. ποθέμεναι (as if from πόθημι) Od. 12. 110:—Ep. impf. πόθειν Il. 2. 726, etc.; Ion. ποθέσκον 1. 492:—fut. ποθήσω Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 3, Oec. 8, 10, (ἐπι-) Hdt. 5. 93; but also ποθέσομαι, Lys. 114. 4, Plat. Phaedo 98 A:—aor. ἐπόθησα, Ep. πίθησα, inf. ποθέσαι Il. 15. 219, Od. 2. 375, 4. 748; ἐπόθησα Plat. Meno 84 C, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 20, etc.; the MSS. of Hdt. give both forms, 3. 36, 9. 22; and ἐπόθησα occurs in the MSS. of Isocr. 66 B, 385 E: pf. πεπόθηκα Anth. P. 11. 417, Sext. Emp., etc.:—Med., Soph. Tr. 103 (lyr.):—Pass., aor. ἐποθήθη (προ-) Galen.: pf. πεπόθημαι Orph. H. 81, Or. Sib. 5. 261, etc.:—(πόθη, πόθος).

To long for, yearn after (what is absent), to miss or regret (what is lost), Lat. desiderare, φθινύθεσκε . . αὐθι μένων, ποθέσκε δ' δῦτήν τε πόλεμόν τε Il. 1. 492; πόθειν γε μὲν ἀρχόν 2. 709; τοῖν γὰρ κεφαλὴν ποθέω Od. 1. 343, etc.; so in Pind. O. 6. 25, Hdt. 3. 36, and Att.; ποθεῖν ποθοῦντα τήνδε γῆν στρατὸν λέγεις; Aesch. Ag. 545; ποθεῖς τὸν οὐ παρόντα Ar. Pl. 1127; αἱ κνήμαι . . σου . . τὰς πέδας π. Ib. 276; ἡ χώρα αὐτὴ τὸ μὴ ἂν ποθήσει the place itself will make us miss what is absent, Xen. Oec. 8, 10; π. τὰς ἐν τῇ νεότητι ἡδονάς Plat. Rep. 329 A:—Pass., Soph. Tr. 632, etc.; ὦ ποθομένη (sc. Εἰρήνη) Ar. Pax 586; ποθεῖ καὶ ποθεῖται Plat. Phaedr. 255 D. 2. of things, to require, τί γὰρ ποθεῖ τρόπεζα; Eur. Fr. 470; ποθεῖ ἡ ἀπόκρισις ἐρώτησιν τοιάνδε Plat. Symp. 204 D, cf. Prot. 352 A. II. c. inf. to be anxious to do, Eur. Hec. 1020, Antipho 137. 2, Xen. An. 6. 2, 8; τὸ νοσοῦν ποθεῖ σε συμπαράστατην λαβεῖν my sickness needs to take thee . . , Soph. Ph. 675; ἀρα ἐτι ποθοῦμεν μὴ ἰκανῶς δεδειχθαι; do we still complain that it has not been satisfactorily proved? Plat. Legg. 896 A, cf. Tim. 19 A, Andoc. 10. 2:—Pass., ποθεῖται . . λεχθῆναι requires to be stated, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 9. III. absol. to love with fond regret, οἱ δὲ ποθεύντες ἐν ὄματι γηράσκουσι Theocr. 12. 2, cf. Luc. Imag. 22, etc. 2. in Soph. Tr. 196, τὸ ποθοῦν cannot be = τὸ ποθοῦμενον (as the Schol.), but it may be one's desiring, one's longing, (cf. τὸ θέλον O. C. 1219; τὸ δεδιός, τὸ μελετῶν Thuc. 1. 36, 142); Herm. takes it as nom. = οἱ ποθοῦντες. 3. as Dep. only in Soph. Tr. 103, ποθομένη φρήν the longing soul, cf. 632, Eust. Il. 806. 56.

ποθή, ἡ, = πόθος, fond desire for . . , ἐμεῖο ποθὴν ἀπέοντος ἔχουσιν Il. 6. 362, cf. 14. 368, etc.; σὴ ποθῆ from longing after thee, 19. 321. 2. c. gen. rei, want of . . , Od. 15. 514, 546.

ποθήκω, Dor. for προσήκω, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072. 27, Anecd. Delph. 38. πόθημα, τό, = πόθος, Hesych. πόθησις, ἡ, = πόθη, C. I. 1988 b. A. 4, Schol. Il. 1. 240. ποθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to long for, Metop. ap. Stob. 10. 2. ποθητός, ἡ, ὄν, longed for, regretted, C. I. 1667. ποθητός, ὄς, ἡ, poet. for πόθησις, Opp. C. 2. 609. ποθητῶρ, ὄς, ἡ, one who longs, Manetho 4. 120. πόθι; interrog. Adv. (v. sub τόθι), poet. for ποῦ; where? Od. 1. 170, 10. 325, 14. 187, etc.; rare in Trag., Soph. Tr. 98, Eur. Phoen. 1718;—c. gen., πόθι Νύσας; Id. Bacch. 556; π. φρενός; Pind. O. 10 (11).

2. for ποῖ; whither? Ar. Rh. 1. 242, Anth. P. 7. 566. B. ποθί, enclit. Adv., poet. for πού, anywhere or somewhere, Il. 10. 5, etc.; εἰ π. Soph. Aj. 886. 2. of Time, αἶ κε π. Ζεὺς δῶσι if ever . . , Il. 1. 128, 6. 526: at length, Od. 1. 379. 3. also to give an expression of indefiniteness, soever, haply, probably, Il. 14. 187, 19. 273, Od. 1. 348, etc.

ποθ-ίερος, ον, Dor. for προσ-, dedicated, τοῦ θεοῦ to him, Inscrip. Delph. 29. ποθίνος, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for ποθεινός, Anth. P. 7. 403, 467. ποθό-βλητος, ον, love-stricken, Anth. P. 6. 71, 9. 620, Nonn. D. 4. 225. πόθοδος, ἡ, Dor. for πρόσοδος, Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 256. 7. ποβολκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dor. for προσολκίς, a leading-rein, Hesych. ποθόρημι, Dor. for προσοράω.

πόθος, ὁ, a longing, yearning, fond desire or regret (for something absent or lost), Lat. desiderium (cf. Plat. Crat. 420 A), Hom. (who prefers the form ποθή), Hdt., Pind., Att.; π. ἰκεῖται τινα Soph. Ph. 601; σὺν πόθῳ γὰρ ἡ χάρις the gift is attended by desire to give, Id. O. C. 1106. 2. c. gen. objecti, π. ἡνιόχοιο Il. 17. 439; ἀλλά μ' Ὀδυσσῆος πόθος αἰνυται Od. 14. 144; γλυκὺν π. Ἀργούσ Pind. P. 4. 327; ἀνδρῶν πόθῳ Aesch. Pers. 133, cf. Ag. 414; τοῦ βίου δ' οὐδεὶς π. Soph. El. 822; ἔλαβε [αὐτοῦ] πόθος . . τῆς πόλιος Hdt. 1. 165; ἀποθανόντος αὐτοῦ πόθον ἔχειν πάντας Id. 3. 67, cf. Soph. Ph. 646, Ar. Ran. 66; so with a possess. Pron., σὺ π. yearning after thee, Od. 11. 202, cf. Ar. Pax 585; τοῦμῳ π. Soph. O. T. 969, cf. O. C. 419:—pl., πότερα πόθοισι; was it by reason of regrets? Ib. 332; τὰς ἐν τοῖς θρήνοις καὶ πόθοις ἡδονάς Plat. Phileb. 48 A.

II. the longing desire of love, love, desire, Hes. Sc. 41 (who never uses the form ποθή), Aesch. Pr. 654, Soph. Tr. 107, 368, Theocr. 2. 143, etc.; πόθου κέντρα Plat. Phaedr. 253 E; τὸν π. τὸν ἐξ ἐμοῦ Soph. Tr. 631:—generally, desire, πόθῳ θανεῖν (i. e. τοῦ θανεῖν) Eur. Andr. 824; π. γυναικός Ar. Ran. 55. 2. personified, Aesch. Supp. 1040, where Πόθος and Πειθῶ are children of Κυπρίς; Ἔρως καὶ Ἴμερος καὶ Π. Paus. 1. 43, 6; Κυπρὶ Πόθων μήτηρ, Hor. mater saeva Cupiditium, Anth. P. 10. 21. III. a kind of flower, which was planted on graves, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 3.

ποῖ; interrog. Adv. (cf. ποῦ) whither? Lat. quo, first in Theogn. 586, then often in Trag. and Att. Prose; πῶ με χρῆ μολεῖν; Soph. El. 812;

ποῖ τις φυγῆ; Ar. Pl. 439; ποῖ τις ἀν τράποιτο; ποῖ τις τρέφεται; Ib. 374, Thesm. 603; ellipt., ποῖ Κλυταιμνήστρα; whither has she gone? Aesch. Cho. 882, cf. 405. 2. c. gen., ποῖ χθονός; ποῖ γῆς; to what spot of earth? Aesch. Supp. 777, Soph. Tr. 984, etc.; ποῖ φροντίδος; ποῖ φρενῶν; ποῖ γνώμης; Soph. O. C. 170, 310, Tr. 705; v. κῆχος.—It differs from πῆ; in that ποῖ; means whither? Lat. quo? πῆ; which way? where? Lat. qua? v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v. It never can be used for ποῦ; Lat. ubi? e. g. in Soph. El. 958, ποῖ μενεῖς ῥάθυμος εἰς τίν' ἐλπιδῶν βλέψασα, it belongs not to μενεῖς, but to βλέψασα; v. sub ποῦ.

II. to what end? Lat. quorsum? πῶς τε καὶ ποῖ τελευτᾷ; Aesch. Pers. 735, cf. Id. Cho. 732, Herm. Soph. O. C. 227. III. how long? Lat. quousque? ποῖ χρῆ ἀναμείναι; Ar. Lys. 526. B. ποι, enclit. Adv. somewhat, Soph. O. C. 26, Ar. Pl. 447, Plat. Rep. 420 A, etc.; cf. Herm. Soph. Tr. 303.—The relat. form is οἶ, ὅποι.

ποιά, ποιάεις, Dor. for ποῖη, ποιήεις; v. sub πῶα. ποι-ανθής, ἔς, luxuriant in grass, νῆσος Orph. Arg. 1048. ποιέω; Ep. impf. ποίεον Il. 20. 147, contr. ποίει 18. 472, Ion. ποίεσκον Hdt. 1. 36, 4. 78:—Med., Ion. impf. ποίεσκετο Hdt. 7. 119:—fut. ποιήσομαι Od., Att.: in pass. sense, Hipp. 24. 37, Arist. Metaph. 4. 15, 7:—πεποιήμαι in med. sense, Andoc. 32. 7, Decret. ap. Dem. 235. 6:—Pass., fut. ποιηθήσομαι (μετα-) Dem. 640. 11; v. supr.; πεποιήσομαι Hipp. 596. 8, 605. 55:—aor. ἐποιήθη Hdt., etc. (used as Med. only in compd. προσ-):—pf. πεποιήμαι Il. 6. 56, Att. [Att. Poets often use the penult. short, as ποῖω, ποίειν, etc., Soph. Aj. 1395, O. T. 537, O. C. 1018, 1037, etc. (at the end of a verse), Tr. 354, 598 (in the 2nd foot); so, ποιήσω Ph. 120, ποίεσθαι Ib. 552; in these and other places the Laur. Ms. of Soph. and Rav. Ms. of Ar. give the form in ο; and this form occurs in Att. Inscr. (C. I. 102. 16, al.); v. Ahrens D. Aeol. 101, Dor. 188, 208; some Gramm. cite ποίειν as the Att. form, v. E. M. 679. 24, cf. Koen and Bast Greg. p. 75, Pors. Tracts 371, Dind. Ar. Nub. 1448, Ach. 410; and this form is preserved in ποιητής (C. I. 231, cf. 1583. 9), πόησις (Ib. 2374. 26), as also in the Lat. poëta, poësis. This concurrence of authorities shows that the form in ο was common; but the diphthong must have been used when the syll. was long, and most modern Editors write ποίειν everywhere, just as οἶος, τοῖος, τοιοῦτος, οἶομαι, γεραιός, δέλαιος are so written, whether the diphthongs in those words are long or short.]

Used in two general senses, to make and to do. A. to make, produce, create, properly of something material, as manufactures, works of art, etc. (v. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 4), in Hom. often of building, π. δῶμα, ναούς, θεμέλια, τεῖχος, etc.; π. πύλας ἐν πύργοις Il. 7. 339; of smith's work, π. σάκος Ib. 222; ἐν αὐτῷ [σάκει] ποίει δαίδαλα πολλά 18. 481, cf. 490, 573:—hence as inscriptions on works of art, ἐποίησε or ἐποίησε ὁ δεῖνα, (the impf., as it seems, first coming into use in the time of Alexander, Apelles faciebat aut Polycletus (Plin. 1. praef.), cf. Letronne in Dind. Steph. 6. col. 1299):—ποιεῖν τι ἀπὸ ξύλου to make something of wood, Hdt. 7. 65; ναὺν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἀργυρίου Xen. An. 5. 3, 9; also, πλοῖα ἐξ ἀκάνθης Hdt. 2. 96, cf. Xen. An. 4. 5, 14; and c. gen. materiae, π. νηὸν λίθου παρίνου Hdt. 5. 62; ἔρυμα λίθων πεποιημένον Thuc. 4. 31; φοίνικος αἱ θύραι πεποιημέναι Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 22; rarely, ποίεσθαι τινι to be made with . . , Longus 1. 4, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.; also, τῶν τὰ κέρα . . οἱ πήχες ποιεῖνται of their horns the sides of the lyre are made, Hdt. 4. 192:—Med. to make for oneself, as of becs, οἰκία ποιήσασθαι to build them houses, Il. 12. 168, etc.; and in Hom., the Med. always has its true sense, cf. Il. 5. 735, 8. 386, Od. 5. 251, 259, etc., as in Hes. Op. 501: (though, later, it is often used much like the Act.):—in Med., also, to have a thing made, get it made, Hdt. 2. 135; στεφάνους οὐς ἐποίησάμην τῷ χορῷ Dem. 520. 2, cf. Xen. An. 5. 3, 5. 2. to make, create, bring into existence, εἶδωλον Od. 4. 796; γένος ἀνθρώπων χρύσειον Hes. Op. 110, etc., cf. Th. 161, 579; ὁ ποιῶν the creator, Plat. Tim. 76 C; ἕτερον Φίλιππον ποιήσετε Dem. 43. 12:—Med. to beget, υἱόν Andoc. 16. 22, 32. 7; παῖδας ποίεσθαι, like παιδοποιεῖσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 19, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 200; π. παιδίον ἔκ τινος Plat. Symp. 203 B:—ποιεῖν υἱόν or παῖδα only in late writers, Plut. 2. 312 A; and of the woman, Ib. 145 D. 3. generally, to produce, ὕδωρ π., of Zeus, Ar. Vesp. 261; and impers., ἐὰν πλείω ποιῆ ὕδατα = ἐὰν ὕη, Theophr. C. P. 1. 19, 3; π. γάλα, of certain kinds of food, Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 5; ἄρρεν ποιεῖ, of an egg, Ael. V. H. 1. 15; μέλι ἀριστον π., of Hymettus, Strab. 399; π. καρπύν, of trees, Ev. Matth. 3. 10:—of men, κριθὰς π. to grow barley, Ar. Pax 1322; π. σίτου μεδίμνους Dem. 1045. 8. 4. after Hom., of Poets, to compose, write, (old English to make), Lat. carmina facere, ποιεῖν διθύραμβον, ἔπεα Hdt. 1. 23, 4. 14; π. θεογονίην Ἑλλῆσι Id. 2. 53; π. Φαίδραν, Σατύρους Ar. Thesm. 153, 157; π. κωμωδίαν, τραγωδίαν, etc., Plat. Symp. 223 D; παλινοδίαν Isocr. 218 E, etc.; ποιήματα Plat. Phaedo 60 D:—absol. to write poetry, write as a poet, Hdt. 3. 38, Ar. Thesm. 193, Plat., etc.; εἰς τινα Plat. Phaedo 61 B; περὶ τίνος Id. Rep. 383 A, etc.; and, generally, of all poetical expression, ἐν ἔπεισι π. Hdt. 4. 16:—also, to make or represent in poetry, Ὀμηρος Ἀχιλλέα πεποίηκε ἀμείνω Ὀδυσσεώς Plat. Hipp. Mi. 369 C, cf. 364 C, Symp. 174 B; ποιήσας τὸν Ἀχιλλέα λέγοντα having represented Achilles saying, Plut. 2. 105 B, cf. 25 D, Plat. Gorg. 525 D, E, Lycurg. 160. 21:—also to describe in verse, Plat. Rep. 37 A; ἐποίησα μύθους τοὺς Αἰσώπου put them into verse, Id. Phaedo 61 B, cf. Lycurg. 160. 17:—also, like Lat. fingo, to invent, καινοῦς θεοῦ Plat. Euthyphro 3 B; ὑπὸ ποιητέω τίνος ποιηθὲν [τοῦνομα] Hdt. 3. 115; πεποιημένα ὀνόματα Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 5, Poët. 21. 4; opp. to αὐτοφυῆ or κύρια, Dion. H. de Isaeo 7, ad Pomp. 2:—cf. ποιητής.

II. of abstract things, to bring to pass, bring about, cause, τελευτήν Od. 1. 250; γαλήνην 5. 452; φόβον Il. 12. 432; σιωπὴν παρὰ πάντων Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 10; τέρψιν τινί Id. Mem. 3. 10, 8;

αἰσχύνῃ τῇ πόλει Isocr. 150 E, etc.:—also of things, ἀνεμοὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν οὐχ ὕρῳνται· ἀ δὲ ποιούσι φανερά Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 14, cf. Thuc. 2. 89., 7. 6.

b. c. acc. et inf. to cause or bring about that .., θεοὶ σε ποίησαν ἰκέσθαι ἐς οἶκον have let you come home, Od. 23. 258; ποιεῖν τινα κλύειν Soph. Ph. 926; π. τινα βλέπειν Ar. Pl. 459, cf. 746; π. τινα τριηραρχεῖν Id. Eq. 912, cf. Av. 59; π. τινα αἰσχύνεσθαι, κλάειν, ἀπορῆν, etc., Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 48, etc.; also with ὡσαύτε inserted, lb. 3. 2, 29, etc.:—so also foll. by a relat. clause, like Lat. *facere ut*, π. ὅπως ἔσται τι Hdt. 5. 109, cf. 1. 209; ποιήσασθαι ὡς .. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 23, cf. 6. 3, 18.

2. to procure, π. ἀδειάν τε καὶ κάθοδόν τιμι Thuc. 8. 76; π. τὴν κληρονομίαν τιμί Isae. 83. 5; λόγους ἀργύριον τῷ λέγοντι π. gets him money, Dem. 151. 23:—Med. to procure for oneself, gain, π. κλέος αὐτῇ Od. 2. 126; ἀδειαν Thuc. 6. 60; τιμωρίαν ἀπὸ τινος Id. 1. 25; τὸν βίον ἀπὸ γεωργίας Xen. Oec. 6, 11, cf. Thuc. 1. 5.

3. of sacrifices, public festivals, and the like, π. ἱρά, like ἔρδειν, Lat. *sacra facere*, Hdt. 9. 19, cf. 2. 49; π. τὴν θυσίαν τῷ Ποσειδῶνι Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 1; π. Ἴσθμια lb. 4. 5, 2; π. μυστήρια, ἀγῶνα, ἑορτήν, παννυχίδα, etc., Thuc. 6. 28., 4. 91, etc.; π. ταφάς, of a public funeral, Plat. Menex. 234 B:—also of political assemblies, ποιεῖν ἐκκλησίαν (as we say, to make a house), Thuc. 1. 139, Xen., etc.; π. ξύλλογον σφῶν αὐτῶν Thuc. 1. 67, etc.:—Med. in same sense, but implying indirect action, ἀγορὴν ποίησατο Il. 8. 2; ἦν θυσίην τις ποιεῖται Hdt. 6. 57; δημοσίᾳ ταφάς ἐποίησαντο Thuc. 2. 34, etc.: v. infr. VIII.

4. of war and peace, πόλεμον ποιεῖν to cause or give rise to a war, πόλεμον ἡμῖν ἀντ' εἰρήνης πρὸς Ἀακεδαιμονίους π. Isae. 89. 12; but, π. ποιεῖσθαι to make war (on one's own part), Xen. An. 5. 5, 24, etc.;—so, εἰρήνην π. to bring about a peace (for others), Ar. Pax 1199; σπονδὰς ποιεῖν Xen. An. 4. 3, 14; ξυμμαχίαν ποιεῖν Thuc. 2. 29; but, εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι to make peace (for oneself), Andoc. 24. 42; σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 1. 28, etc.; ξυμμαχίην Hdt. 1. 77, etc.

5. the Med. is often used with Nouns periph. for the Verb derived from the Noun, so as to take the same construction with that Verb, ποιεῖσθαι ὄδοιπορίην, for ὄδοιπορεῖν, Hdt. 2. 29; π. ὕδόν 7. 42, 110, 112, etc.; π. πλύον, for πλέειν, Id. 6. 95; π. κομιδήν, for κομίζεσθαι, lb.; θαῦμα π., for θαυμάζειν, 1. 68; ὄργην π., for ὀργίζεσθαι, 3. 25; λήθην π., for λανθάνεσθαι, 1. 127; βουλήν π., for βουλευέσθαι, 6. 101; μάχας π., for μάχεσθαι, Soph. El. 302, etc.; καταφυγήν π., for καταφεύγειν, Antipho 112. 6; and so passim, esp. in Thuc.:—π. λόγον τινός to make account of .., Hdt. 7. 156; but, τοὺς λόγους π. to hold a conference, Thuc. 1. 128; also simply for λέγειν, Lys. 171. 12, Plat., etc.;—also, π. δι' ἀγγέλου, π. διὰ χρηματηρίων for ἀγγέλλειν, χρηστηριάζεσθαι, Wessel. Hdt. 6. 4., 8. 134:—even Hom. has ποιήσασθαι ἐπισχεσίην, Od. 21. 71; and in the Act. (which is very rare), ποιῆσαι ἀθύρματα, to make sport, play, Il. 15. 363.

III. with an Adj. as predic. to make so and so, ποιεῖν τινα ἄφρονα to make one senseless, Od. 23. 12; δῶρα ὄλβια ποιεῖν to make them blest, i. e. prosper them, 13. 42, cf. 11. 12. 30; π. τοὺς Μῆδους ἀσθενεῖς Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 2, etc.; also, χρήσιμον ἐξ ἀχρήστου π. Plat. Rep. 411 B:—so with a Subst., ποιεῖν τινα βασιλῆα Od. 1. 387; ἀνέμων ταμίην 10. 21; γέροντα 16. 456; ἀκοιτίην τιμι 11. 24. 537; γαμβρόν ἑόν Hes. Th. 818, cf. Fr. 37. 5; πολιήτας π. τινας Hdt. 7. 156; Ἀθηναίον π. τινα Thuc. 2. 29, etc.; π. τινα παράδειγμα Isocr. 48 C:—Med., ποιεῖσθαι τινα ἑταῖρον to make him one's friend, Hes. Op. 705, cf. 712; ποιεῖσθαι τινα ἄλοχον or ἀκοιτίην to take her to oneself as wife, Il. 3. 409., 9. 397, cf. Od. 5. 120, etc.; ποιεῖσθαι τινα υἱόν to make him one's son, i. e. to adopt him as son (cf. εἰσποιέω), Il. 9. 495, and Att.; also pleonast., θετὸν υἱόν π. Hdt. 6. 57; and without υἱόν, to adopt, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἦσαν αὐτῷ παῖδες ἄρρενες, ποιεῖται Λεωκράτη Dem. 1028. 20, cf. 996. 14., 1004. 18., 1088. 5, Plat. Legg. 923 C, etc.; also, π. τινα θυγατέρα Hdt. 4. 180; then, generally, ἀπαντας ἢ σὺς ἢ Λύκους π. Od. 10. 433; π. τινα πολίτην Isocr. 199 E; μαθήτην Plat. Crat. 428 B; τὰ κρέα π. εὐτυχτα Hdt. 1. 119, cf. 9. 45, etc.:—also, ἐωντοῦ ποιεῖσθαι τι to make a thing one's own, Hdt. 1. 129; μηδ' ἀ μάστιγες ποιοῦ σταντῆς Soph. Ant. 547.

IV. to put in a certain place or condition, etc., ἐμοὶ Ζεὺς .. ἐνὶ φρεσὶ τοῦτο νόημα ποίησ' (like ἔθηκε) Od. 14. 274; σφῶν ὡδε θεῶν τις ἐνὶ φρεσὶ ποιήσειεν Il. 13. 55; π. τι ἐπὶ νόον τιμί Hdt. 1. 27, 71; ἐν αἰσχύνῃ π. τὴν πόλιν Dem. 272. 18; τὰς ναῦς ἐπὶ ξηροῦ π. Thuc. 1. 109; ἔξω τὴν κεφαλὴν π. Hdt. 5. 33; ἔξω βελῶν τὴν τάξιν π. Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 3; ἐαυτὸν ὡς πορρωτάτω π. τῶν ὑποψιῶν Isocr. 34 C:—of troops, to form them, ὡς ἀν κρᾶτιστα .. Xen. An. 5. 2, 11, cf. 3. 4, 21:—in politics, ἐς ὀλίγους τὰς ἀρχὰς π. Thuc. 8. 53; and in war, π. τινὰς ὑπὸ τιμι to bring under the power of .., Dem. 241. fin.; so, π. τινὰς ἐπὶ τιμι Id. 1341. 15:—Med., ποιεῖσθαι ὑπ' ἐωντῷ Hdt. 1. 201., 5. 103, etc.; ὑπὸ χεῖρα Xen. Ages. 1. 22; ποιεῖσθαι τινὰς ἐς φυλακὴν, ἐς ἀσφάλειαν Thuc. 3. 3., 8. 1; τινὰς ἐς τὸ συμμαχικόν Hdt. 9. 106; ἐν ὀργῇ π. τινα Dem. 14. 2; τὰ λεπτὰ πλοῖα ἐντὸς π. to put them in the middle, Thuc. 2. 83, cf. 6. 67; π. τινα ἐκποδῶν, v. sub ἐκποδῶν; ὀπισθεν π. τὸν ποταμόν Xen. An. 1. 10, 9, cf. 6. 3, 18.

V. in Med. to hold, deem, consider, reckon, esteem a thing as .., συμφορὴν ποιεῖσθαι τι to take it for a visitation, Hdt. 1. 83., 6. 61; δεινὸν ποιεῖσθαι τι to esteem it a grievous thing, take it ill, Lat. *aegre ferre*, Id. 1. 127, etc., (rarely in Act., δεινὸν ποιεῖν Id. 2. 121, 5, Thuc. 5. 42); μέγα π., c. inf., to deem it a great matter that .., Id. 8. 3, cf. 3. 42, etc.; μέγала π. ὅτι .. Id. 1. 119; ἐρμαῖον π. τι to count it clear gain, Plat. Gorg. 489 C; οὐκ ἀνάσχετον π. τι Thuc. 1. 118, etc.:—often with Preps., δι' οὐδενός π. τι to hold, Soph. O. C. 584;—ἐν ἐλαφρῷ, ἐν ὁμοίῳ π. Hdt. 1. 118., 7. 138; ἐν σμικρῷ Soph. Ph. 498; ἐν ὀλιγοῦρα Thuc. 4. 5; ἐν ὀργῇ Dem. 14. 2; ἐν νόμῳ π. to consider as legal, Hdt. 1. 131; ἐν ἀδείῃ π. to consider as safe, Id. 9. 42;—παρ' ὀλίγον, παρ' οὐδέν π. τι Xen. An. 6. 4, 11, etc.;—περὶ πολλοῦ π., Lat. *magni facere*, Lys. 91. 1, etc.; περὶ πλείονος, περὶ πλείστου π. Id. 143. 29, etc.; περὶ ὀλίγου,

περὶ ἐλάττονος Isocr. 370 C, 383 B; (rarely, πολλοῦ π. τι Plat. Prot. 328 D);—περὶ πολλοῦ π. τι, c. inf., Isocr. 110 B.

VI. to put the case, assume that .., ποιήσας ἀν' ὀγδοήκοντα ἄνδρας ἐνεῖναι Hdt. 7. 184, cf. 186, Xen. An. 5. 7, 9; ποιῶμεθα τὸν φιλόσοφον νομίζεω Plat. Rep. 581 D (so in Lat. *Deos esse faciamus*, Cic. N. D. 1. 30):—and without inf., ἐν ἐκάστη ψυχῇ ποιήσωμεν περιστερεῶνά τινα (sc. εἶναι) Plat. Theaet. 197 D:—Pass., πεποιήσθω δὴ be it assumed then, lb. E; οἱ φιλοσοφώτατοι ποιούμενοι those who are reputed .., Id. Rep. 498 A, cf. 538 C, 573 B.

VII. of Time, οὐ π. χρόνον to make no long time, i. e. not to delay, Dem. 392. 17; (so Seneca, *paucissimos dies facere*); μέσας π. νύκτας to let midnight come, Plat. Phileb. 50 D, cf. Anth. P. 11. 85; ἔξω μέσων νύκτων π. τὴν ὥραν to put off the time of business to past midnight, Dem. 1265. 3; τὴν νύκτα ἐφ' ὄπλοις ποιεῖσθαι to spend it under arms, Thuc. 7. 28; hence to tarry, stay, μῆνας τέσσαρας Joseph. A. J. 6. 1, fin., cf. Anth. P. 11. 330.

VIII. in Alexandr. Greek, to sacrifice, like Lat. *facere*, ποιεῖν, like ῥέζειν ἐκατόμβας, κάρπωσιν ὑπὲρ τινος LXX (Job 42. 8); and even without acc., π. Ἀστυρτή to sacrifice for themselves, Id. (3 Regg. 11. 33).

IX. to make ready, prepare, as food, Id. (Gen. 18. 7 sq.).

X. ποιεῖν βασιλέα to act as king, Id. (3 Regg. 20. 7).

B. to do, much like πράσσω, opp. to πάσχω, οὐδέν ἂν ὦν νυνὶ πεποίηκεν ἐπραξεν Dem. 41. 21; περὶ ὧν πράττειν καὶ μέλλει ποιεῖν Id. 90. 15, cf. 245. 27 sqq.; κακόν, ἀγαθόν or κακά, ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν to do bad or good, Hom.; ἀριστα πεποιήται Il. 6. 56; πλείονα χρυστὰ περὶ τὴν πόλιν Ar. Eq. 811; τὰ δίκαια τιμι Dem. 460. 26; ἅμα ἔπος τε καὶ ἔργον ἐποίησε Hdt. 3. 135; Σπαρτητικὰ ποιεῖν to act like a Spartan, Id. 5. 40; οὗτος τί ποιεῖς; Aesch. Supp. 911, etc.; τὸ προσταχθὲν π. Soph. Ph. 1010; π. τὴν μουσικὴν to practise it, Plat. Phaedo 60 E, etc.; πᾶν or πάντα π., v. sub πᾶς B. III. 2, etc.

2. c. acc. dupl. to do something to another, κακά or ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν τινα, first in Hdt. 3. 75, etc.; ἀγαθόν, κακόν π. τινα Isocr. 357 B, etc.; μέγала τὴν πόλιν ἀγαθὰ Dinarch. 92. 17 (so also ἐδ, κακῶς π. τινα Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 8, Dem. 14. 8, etc.); ταῦτα τοῦτον ἐποίησα Hdt. 1. 115; ὅ τι χρῆμά με ποιεῖς Ar. Vesp. 697, cf. Nub. 259; also of things, ἀργύριον ταῦτὸ τοῦτο ἐποίησε he did this same thing with the silver, Hdt. 4. 166:—more rarely c. dat. pers., τῷ τεθνεῶτι μηδὲν τῶν νομιζομένων π. Isae. 48. 24; ἵππῳ τᾶναντία Xen. Eq. 9, 12, cf. Ar. Nub. 388, Dem. 855. 15; so in Med., φίλα ποιεῖσθαι τιμι Hdt. 5. 37.

3. with an Adv., ὡδε ποιήσον do thus, Hdt. 1. 112; πῶς ποιήσεις; how wilt you act? Soph. O. C. 652, cf. *εἶδω B. 7; πῶς δεῖ ποιεῖν περὶ θυσίας Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 1; ποιεῖ ὅπως βούλει Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 9; μὴ ἄλλως π. Plat. Rep. 328 D; πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους πῶς ποιήσουσιν lb. 469 B; ὀρθῶς π. lb. 403 E; εὖ, κακῶς π. τινα, v. supr. 2:—often with a partic., εὖ ἐποίησας ἀπικόμενος Hdt. 5. 24, cf. Plat. Phaedo 60 C; καλῶς ποιεῖς προνοῶν Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 13; οἶον ποιεῖς ἡγούμενος Plat. Charm. 166 C; καλῶς ποιῶν sometimes becomes almost Adverbial, καλῶς γ', ἔφη, ποιῶν σὺ Plat. Symp. 174 E; καλῶς ποιούντες .. πράττετε Dem. 490. 16, cf. 17. 10; εὖ ποιῶν fortunately, Id. 667. 18.

4. in Prose, ποιεῖν, like Lat. *facere*, may be used in the second clause, to avoid repeating the Verb of the first, ἐρώτησον αὐτοὺς· μᾶλλον δ' ἐγὼ τοῦθ' ὑπὲρ σοῦ ποιήσω I will do this for you, Dem. 242. 28, cf. Hdt. 5. 97, Thuc. 5. 70, Isae. 67. 6.

II. absol. to be doing, to do or act, ποιεῖν ἢ παθεῖν προκίεται ἀγῶν Hdt. 7. 11, cf. Isocr. 199 D:—of medicine, to work, operate, be effective, Plat. Phaedo 117 B; λουτρὰ κάλλιστα ποιούντα πρὸς νόσους Strab. 234.

2. Thuc. has also a pecul. usage, ἡ εὐνοια παρὰ πολλὰ ἐποίησε ἐς τοὺς Ἀακεδαιμονίους good-will mode greatly for, on the side of, the L., like Lat. *facere cum aliquo*, 2. 8; so impers., ἐπὶ πολλὰ ἐποίησε τῆς δόξης τοῖς μὲν ἡπειρώταις εἶναι, τοῖς δὲ .., it was the general character of the one to be landsmen, of the others .., 4. 12: this is imitated by Arr. An. 2. 2, App. Civ. 1. 82.—This sense of ποιέω approaches to that of πράσσω. The proper distinction of the two is that ποιέω means to make, produce, Lat. *facere*, πράσσω to do, Lat. *agere*, cf. ποιήσις, ποιητικός. Even in phrases where ποιέω and πράσσω are both allowable, this difference is observable (v. supr. B. 1); hence, ποιεῖν εἰρήνην to make peace, πράττειν εἰρήνην to act so as to make it, treat for or negotiate it: further ποιέω is always opposed to πάσχω, and never passes into an intr. sense closely resembling it, as does πράσσω (IV).

ποίη, ἡ, Ion. for πόα.

ποίη-βόρος, ον, (βορά) grass-eating, Oenom. ap. Ens. P. E. 215 B.

ποίησις, εσσα, εν, grassy, rich in grass, Ἀλιάρτος, Δουλίχιον, ἄλσεια Il. 9. 150, Od. 16. 396, etc.:—Dor. ποιᾶσις in Soph. O. C. 157; Pind. also has a conts. form, ποιᾶντα στεφανώματα N. 5. fin.

ποίημα, τό, (ποιέω) anything made or done; hence, I. a work, π. χρύσεια, χάλκεια καὶ σιδήρεια Hdt. 4. 5., 7. 84, cf. 2. 135; often in Inscriptions with the name of the artist, τῷ Παρίῳ π. Κολώτῳ Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 24; Γλαύκου τοῦ Χίου π. Hdt. 1. 25; of the works of Daedalus, Plat. Meno 97 E; π. ἐραστοῦ a lover's invention, Id. Rep. 474 E.

2. a poetical work, poem, Cratin. Πυρ. 7, Plat. Phaedo 60 C, Lys. 221 D; τὰ κατὰ μέτρον, τὰ μετὰ μέτρον π. Isocr. 16 B, 319 B; π. εἰς τὰς Μούσας C. I. 1585. 9:—ποιήματα, like Lat. *carnina*, single verses, = ἔπη, Δίου. H. 1. 41, cf. Schäf. de Comp. pp. 30, 257.

3. a fiction, Arr. An. 5. 6.

II. a deed, act, opp. to πάθημα, Plat. Rep. 437 B, Soph. 248 B, al.

ποιηματικός, ἡ, ον, poetical, Plat. 2. 744 E.

ποιημάτιον, τό, Dim. of ποιήμα, Plut. Cic. 2, Longin. 33. 5.

ποιηματογράφος, ὁ, a writer of poenis, Schol. Il. 22. 51.

ποιηρός, ὁ, ον, = ποιήσις, Eur. Bacch. 1048, Cycl. 45, 61.

ποίησις, εως, ἡ, (ποιέω) a making, fabrication, creation, production, opp. to πράξις (action), v. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 4, 2 sq.), μύρου Hdt. 3. 22; νεῶν Thuc. 3. 2; ἡ τῶν ζῶων π. Plat. Symp. 197 A; ἡ μουσικὴ ἡ τῶν μελῶν

π. Plat. Gorg. 449 D; *μίμησις π. τίς ἐστίν, εἰδῶλων μέντοι* Id. Soph. 265 B, etc.; *αἱ ὑπὸ πάσαις ταῖς τέχναις ἐργασίαι ποιήσεις εἰσὶ* Id. Symp. 205 B. 2. of poetry, *ἢ π. τῶν διθυράμβων, τῆς τραγωδίας, τῶν ἐπῶν* Pherecr. *Χείρ.* 1. 10, Plat. Gorg. 502 A, B, Rep. 394 C: absol. *poetic faculty, poesy, art of poetry*, Hdt. 2. 23, 82, Ar. Ran. 868, Plat., etc.; *οὕτως .. ἀταλαιπύρωσ ἢ π. διέκειτο* Ar. Fr. 250; *οἱ ἄκροι τῆς π. ἐκατέρας, i.e. tragedy and comedy*, Plat. Theaet. 152 E; *ᾠδαὶ καὶ ἡ ἄλλη π.* Id. Phaedr. 245 A; *π. ψιλὴ ἢ ἐν ᾠδῇ* Ib. 278 C. b. *a poetic composition, poem*, Thuc. 1. 10; *περὶ ὧν Ὀμηρος τὴν π. πεποίηκεν* Plat. Ion 531 D; in pl., Id. Legg. 829 E:—*properly a whole poem, of which, sometimes, ποιήματα were the parts*, Francke Callin. p. 171. Cf. *ποιητής*.

II. = *εἰσποίησις, adoption*, Isae. 63. 2; *κατὰ ποιήσιν* C. I. 2855. 5; *ποίησις υἱοῖ* Dion. H. 4. 7; so, *τῇ παρ' ὑμῶν π. πολίτης* Dem. 466. 16.

ποιητέος, a, ov, verb. Adj. to be made or done, Hdt. 1. 191., 7. 15, Hipp. Art. 796, Plat. Rep. 361 C; *π. εὐλάβειά τινος* Antipho 123. 44; *τὸ ποιητέον = τί δεῖ ποιεῖν*, Thuc. 4. 99. II. *ποιητέον, one must make or do*, Andoc. 25. 29.

ποιητής, gen. οὐ, Ion. -έω, ὁ, one who makes, a maker, μηχανημάτων Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 38; *κλίνης* Plat. Rep. 597 D; *τὸν π. καὶ πατέρα τοῦδε τοῦ παντός* Id. Tim. 28 C; *ζῶων* Id. Soph. 234 A; *θεῶν* Id. Euthyphro 3 B; and (with and without *νύμων*), *a lawgiver*, Def. Plat. 415 B.

II. *the creator of a poem* (like old Engl. *maker*; cf. *trouvère, troubadour*; the same thought was expressed even by the Peruvian *haravac*, acc. to Prescott, Hist. Peru, 1. p. 114), esp. of Homer, Hdt. 2. 53, etc.; he was called emphatically *ὁ ποιητής*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 31, 33., 2. 3, 16; *π. κωμῳδίας* Plat. Legg. 935 E; and generally, Ar. Ran. 96, 1030, Plat., etc.; also, *a composer of music*, Plat. Legg. 812 D. 2. generally, *the author of any mental production, a writer, orator, π. λόγων* Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 234 E, cf. 278 E, Enthyd. 305 B.

ποιητικέουμαι, Pass. *to be a poetic invention*, Anon. de Incred. p. 86 Gale.

II. Med. *to speak poetically*, Eust. 79. 12, etc.

ποιητικός, ἢ, ἴν, (ποιέω) capable of making, creative, productive, opp. to πρακτικός (active, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 4, 2 sq.), τινος Arist. Top. 6. 10, 1, Def. Plat. 411 D:—absol., *αἱ π. τέχναι the productive or useful Arts*, which have some material objects for their end, as Architecture, opp. to Poetry, Music, etc., Arist. M. Mor. 1. 35, 8, cf. Pol. 1. 4, 4, Diog. L. 3. 84:—*ἢ -κή, productivity*, Plat. Soph. 265 B:—Adv., *ποιητικῶς* (sc. *τῆς ὑγιείας*) *so as to produce ..*, Arist. Top. 1. 15, 10. 2. of persons, *inventive, ingenious*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 562 F.

II. of the poetic art, *fitted for a poet, belonging to a poet, poetical, λέξις* Isocr. 319 D; of persons, Plat. Rep. 393 D; *Ὀμηρον ποιητικώτατον εἶναι* Ib. 607 A; *π. καὶ μουσικοῖ* Id. Legg. 802 B, cf. 700 D, etc.; *οἱ π. poets*, Ib. 656 C:—*ἢ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *the art of poetry, poetry*, Id. Gorg. 502 D, Arist., etc.:—Adv. *-κῶς*, Plat. Rep. 332 B.

ποιητο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, a poet's master, E. M. 428. 19.

ποιητός, ἢ, ὄν, (ποιέω) made, often in Hom., esp. of houses and arms, always in sense of εὖ ποιητός, well-made, like τυκτός, τετυγμένος, δύμοις ἐνὶ ποιητοῖσι Il. 5. 198, Od. 13. 306; *ποιητὰς .. πύλας* Il. 12. 470, etc.; though he also joins *πύκα ποιητός* in same sense, Il. 18. 608, Od. 1. 333, 436, etc.:—*made, created*, opp. to self-existent, Theogn. 435:—*π. φρέατα*, opp. to natural springs, Plut. Solon 23.

II. *made into something, esp. made into a son, adopted, παῖς π., opp. to γεννητός or ἀληθινός*, Plat. Legg. 878 E, 923 E; so, *πατήρ π. an adopted father*, Lycurg. 153. 44 (opp. to *γόνυ πατήρ*, Lys. 138. 32); *π. πολῖται factitious citizens, not so born*, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 3, cf. Dem. 1125. 5:—v. *ποιέω* A. III, *ποίησις* II.

III. *made by oneself, i.e. invented, feigned*, Pind. N. 5. 53; *ποιητῶ τρόπῳ* Eur. Hel. 1547.

ποιήτρια, ἢ, fem. of ποιητής, Heliod. 2. 8: *a poetess*, Ath. 600 F, Luc. Musc. Enc. 11, etc.

ποιηφάγῳ, ποιη-φάγος, v. sub ποηφαγέω, -φάγος.

ποικίλ-ανθής, ἔς, party-coloured, χιτῶν Clem. Al. 238.

ποικίλ-άνιος, ov, Dor. for -ήνιος, with broideder reins, Pind. P. 2. 14.

ποικίλ-εἰμων, ov, gen. ovos, (εἶμα) arrayed in spangled garb, νύξ π., in reference to the stars (cf. *αἰόλος* II), Aesch. Pr. 24.

ποικίλ-ερυθρό-μελας, αἶνα, av, marked with red and black, Arist. Fr. 328.

ποικίλευς, ὁ, = ποικιλτής, Alex. Incert. 58.

ποικιλία, ἢ, (ποικίλλω) a marking with various colours, embroidering, embroidery, Plat. Rep. 373 A, 401 A.

2. in pl. *pieces of broidery, like ποικίλματα, γραφαὶ καὶ π.* Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 10. II. *a being marked with various colours, a being variegated, striped, spotted*, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 12., 6. 9. 1, al.

2. *varied aspect, variety, diversity, π. νοσημάτων* Hipp. Epid. 1. 945; of the stars, *ἢ περὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν π.* Plat. Rep. 529 D; *π. χρωμάτων* Id. Phaedo 110 D; *Σικελικὴν π. ὕψων* Id. Rep. 404 D; *ἐστὶ περὶ τὴν ἐργασίαν τῶν μελιττῶν .. πολλὴ π.* Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 5, cf. 5. 1, 2; *πραγμάτων* Polyb. 9. 22, 10; *τῆς πολιτείας* Id. 6. 3, 3.

3. in style, music, etc., *variety, intricacy, ornamentation, αἱ περὶ τὴν λέξιν π.* Isocr. 87 E; *ἢ π. τῆς λύρας* Plat. Legg. 812 D; opp. to *μονοψῆδία* Plut. 2. 7 C; cf. *καταπέλεκτος* I. 2.

4. *versatility, subtlety, artfulness*, mostly in bad sense, π. *πραπίδων* Eur. Fr. 27; *ταῦτ' ἐδεῖτο λόγου τινὸς ἢ ποικιλίας* Dem. 844. 11:—*a skilful operation, τομῆ, καύσις, ἢ ἄλλη π.* Hipp. Art. 828. Cf. *ποικίλος*.

ποικιλίας, ὁ, a kind of fish, Ath. 331 E.

ποικιλίς, ἴδος, ἢ, an unknown bird (prob. speckled), which eats the lark's eggs, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 13.

ποικίλλω: aor. I inf. *ποικίλλαι* (δια-) Isocr. 190 E, part. *ποικίλας* Soph. Fr. 412: pf. *πεποίκιλλα* Dion. H. ad Pomp. 4:—Pass., pf. *πεποίκιλαμαι*, v. infr.: (*ποικίλος*). *To work in various colours, to broider, work in embroidery, πῶλους ἐν ἀνοσφρέκοισι πῆγαις* Eur. Hec. 470, cf. I. T. 224;

ἐν αὐτῷ [τῷ φάρει] π. γῆν Pherecyd. ap. Clem. Al. 741: then, of any rich work, *ἐν δὲ χορὸν ποικίλλε he wrought a χορός of cunning workmanship*, Il. 18. 590 (v. sub *χορός*); so, *ἀναθήματα π.* Emped. 134; cf. *ποικιλτέον*.

2. *to embroider a robe*, Pind. (v. *μίτρα* II. 2, and cf. *ἰμάτιον ποικίλον* Plat. Crat. 394 A), v. infr.:—generally, *to diversify, vary, ἀνθρώπων βίον* Eur. Cycl. 339, cf. Plat. Legg. 927 E; *π. τὰς πορείας ἰππικαῖς τάξει* *to vary the order of march with troops of horse*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 3; *π. ταῖς συλλαβαῖς* Plat. Crat. 394 A:—Pass., *πᾶσιν ἤθεσι πεποικιλμένη πολιτεία, ὡσπερ ἰμάτιον ποικίλον πᾶσιν ἀνθεσι πεποικιλμένον* Id. Rep. 557 C.

3. *to distinguish, π. εἶδη δυσκολίας .. παντοδαπά* Id. Tim. 87 A; *μίξει κακῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν π. τὸν βίον* Plut. Mar. 23.

II. of style, *to embellish, βαῖα π. to tell with art and elegance*, Pind. P. 9. 134 (v. sub *μίτρα* II. 2); *πολλά* Hipp. 303. 4; *οὐδὲν ξυνίημι' ὧν σὺ π.* Soph. Tr. 1121, cf. 412; so, *Σπάρτη πεποίκιλται τρόπους* Eur. Supp. 187:—a favourite word with the Rhetoricians, v. Plat. Menex. 235 A, Dion. H. de Isaeo 3, de Comp. 19.

III. intr. *to vary, change about*, Hipp. Protrh. 74, cf. 147 H; *πολλά ποικίλλει χρόνος makes many changes*, Menand. Incert. 42.

2. metaph. *to deal or speak subtly, μηδὲν π. πρὸς τινα* Plat. Symp. 218 C, cf. Legg. 863 E.

ποικίλημα, τό, a broideder stuff, brocade, Aesch. Cho. 1013; *ὑφάσμασι καὶ π.* Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 29.

2. *broideder work, broidery, ὅς [πέπλος] κάλλιστος ἔην ποικίλμασιν* Il. 6. 294, Od. 15. 107; *βοφᾶς φθείρουσα τοῦ π.* Aesch. Cho. 1013; *ποικίλμασι κεκόσμηται [ἢ οἰκία] with various ornaments*, Xen. Oec. 3, 2; *ὁ πέπλος μεστὸς τῶν .. π.* Plat. Euthyphro 6 C; *τὰ π. καὶ τὰ ζωγραφήματα καὶ τὰ πλάσματα* Id. Hipp. Ma. 298 A; of the stars in heaven, Id. Rep. 529 C.

II. generally, *a variety, diversity*, Id. Legg. 747 A, Tim. 67 A; *τῶν ρυθμῶν .. παντοδαπά π. προσαρμόττοντας τοῖσι φθόγγοις τῆς λύρας* Id. Legg. 812 E.

ποικιλμός, ὁ, = ποικιλία, Plut. 2. 382 C, 1088 C.

ποικίλό-βοτρυσ, vos, ὁ, ἢ, with varied clusters, Nonn. D. 5. 279.

ποικίλό-βουλος, ov, of changeful counsel, wily-minded, Προμηθεύς Hes. Th. 521; *Ὀδυσσεύς* Anth. Plan. 300, etc.: cf. *αἰολόβουλος*.

ποικίλό-γηρυσ, Dor. -γᾶρυσ, vos, ὁ, ἢ, of varied voice, many-toned, φόρμιγγι Pind. O. 3. 13; cf. *ποικιλόδειρος*.

ποικίλό-γραμμος, ov, varied with stripes, striped, Arist. Fr. 328.

ποικίλο-γράφος, ov, writing on various subjects, Diog. L. 5. 85.

ποικίλό-δακρυσ, vos, ὁ, ἢ, shedding many tears, Nonn. D. 10. 45.

ποικίλό-δειρος, ov, with variegated neck, Alcae. 81, Anth. P. append. 6:—if we adopt it (as Ruhnck. proposes) in Hes. Op. 201, as epith. of the nightingale, it must there be = *ποικιλόγηρυσ*.

ποικίλό-δερμος, ov, = sq., Byz.

ποικίλο-δέρμων, ov, with pied skin, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 226.

ποικίλο-δίνης [δῖ], ov, ὁ, whirling in various eddies, Opp. H. 1. 676.

ποικίλό-διφρος, ov, with chariot (or perhaps throne) richly dight, Orac. ap. Poll. 7. 112, Orac. ap. Choerob. p. 146 Gaisf., cf. Ath. 568 D.

ποικίλο-δωρος, ov, rich in various gifts, Nonn. Jo. 12. 15.

ποικίλο-εργός, ὄν, of varied work, Paul. Sil. Ambo 293, etc.

ποικίλό-θριξ, ὁ, ἢ, with spotted hair, spotted, dappled, νεβρός Eur. Alc. 584; of birds, Plut. 2. 1067 E.

ποικίλό-θρονος, ov, on rich-worked throne, Ἀφροδίτα Sappho 1; but Wustmann in Rhein. Mus. 23. 238, recognises in *-θρονος* the Homeric *θρόνα, broideries*.

ποικίλό-θροος, ov, of varied note, ὀλωνοῖ Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 497 A.

ποικίλό-καυλος, ov, with variegated stalk, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 6.

ποικίλο-μήτης, ov, ὁ, voc. μήτη, full of various wiles, wily-minded, epith. of Ulysses, Il. 11. 482, Od. 3. 163., 13. 293; of Zeus, h. Apoll. 323; of Hermes, h. Merc. 155:—cf. *ποικιλόβουλος*.

ποικίλό-μητις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἢ, = foreg., Soph. Fr. 519.

ποικίλο-μήχανος, ov, full of various devices, Anth. P. append. 302.

ποικίλο-μορφία, ἢ, variety of form, λίθων Dion. Areop.

ποικίλό-μορφος, ov, of varied form, variegated, ἰμάτια Ar. Pl. 530.

ποικίλό-μῦθος, ov, of various discourse, Anth. P. 5. 56, Orph. H. 13, etc.

ποικίλό-νωτος, ov, with back of various hues, ὄφεις Pind. P. 4. 442; *δράκων* Eur. I. T. 1245; *δόρυ* Id. H. F. 376.

ποικίλο-πράγμων, ov, busy about many things, Synes. 105 C.

ποικίλό-πτερος, ov, with wings of changeful hue, Ἔρως Eur. Hipp. 1270: metaph., *π. μέλος* Pratin. 1. 7.

ποικίλος [τ], η, ov, (v. fin.) many-coloured, spotted, mottled, pied, dappled, Hom., Hes., etc.; *παρδαλέη* Il. 10. 30; *δράκων* Pind. P. 8. 65; *ἴνυξ* Ib. 4. 381; *νεβρίς* Eur. Bacch. 249; *ποικιλώτερον ταῦ* Alex. Κρατ. 1. 14, cf. Ath. 397 C; opp. to *ὁμόχρους*, Arist. H. A. 5. 10, 3; *π. κιθῶν* Hdt. 7. 61; *π. λίθος*, prob. some variegated marble, Id. 2. 127; *σφαῖρα* Plat. Phaedo 110 B; in Xen. An. 5. 4, 32, *tattooed, = ἀνθέμιον ἐστιγμένον*.

II. *wrought in various colours, of woven or broideder stuffs, of rich, rare work*, often in Hom. as epith. of *πέπλος*, Il. 5. 735, etc.; *ἰμάς* 14. 215; *φᾶρος* Soph. Fr. 525; *ἐν ποικίλοις .. κάλλεσιν βαίνειν*, of a rich carpet, Aesch. Ag. 923; so, *τὰ ποικίλα* Ib. 926, 936, Theocr. 15. 78; *τὸ π. a broideder robe*, Cratin. Διον. 1; of Cyprian, Carthaginian and Sicilian stuffs, Ar. Fr. 513, Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 23, Philem. Σικελ. 2.

2. of metal work, *τεύχεα π. χαλκῶ in-wrought with brass*, Il. 4. 432; *θώρηξ* 16. 134; *έντεα, σάκος, δίφρος, θρόνος, κλισμός, etc.*, 10. 75, 149, 501, etc., but, *π. δεσμός intricate*, Od. 8. 448.

3. *ἢ στοὰ ἢ ποικίλη, the Poecile or great hall at Athens adorned with fresco-painting of the battle of Marathon by Polygnotus*, Aeschin. 80. 26; *ἢ π. στοὰ* Dem. 1106. 16., 1377. 8, cf. Paus. 1. 15, 1; also called *Ποικίλη*, Paus. 5. 11, 6, Luc. D. Meretr. 10; or *ἢ Π.*, Luc. Pisc. 13, 16, etc.: v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 135. 2.

III. metaph. *changeful, various, diversified, manifold*, Aesch. Pr. 495, Plat.,

etc.; ποικιλώτερος αὐτοῦ Πρωτέως Luc. Sacrif. 5; ποικίλα ἀνθ' ἀπλοῦ Plat. Theaet. 146 D; ποικιλώτερα ποιεῖν τὰ νοσήματα Plat. Rep. 426 A; παντοδαπὰς ἡδονὰς καὶ π. καὶ παντοίως ἐχούσας Ib. 559 D; οὕτω δὲ π. τί ἐστὶ τὸ ἀγαθὸν καὶ παντοδαπὸν Id. Prot. 334 B; —π. μήνες the changing months, Pind. I. 4. 30 (3. 37). 2. of Art, π. ὕμνος a song of changeful strain or full of diverse art, Id. O. 6. 148; so, ποικίλον καθαρίζων Id. N. 4. 23; and so, poetry is said to be ποικίλοις ψεύδεσι δεδαλμένος Id. O. 1. 46, cf. Donalds. ad O. 3. 8 (12); so of style, λέξις ποιητικώτερα καὶ π. Isocr. 319 D; σχηματισμοὶ Dion. H. de Isaeo 3; cf. ποικίλλω II. 3. intricate, complex, ποικιλώτατοι ἐλιγμοί, of a labyrinth, Hdt. 2. 148; of an oracle, 7. 711; ὁ θεὸς ἔφν τι ποικίλον Eur. Hel. 711; π. νόμος, opp. to νοῆσαι ῥάδιος, Plat. Symp. 182 B; π. μηχανήματα, λόγος Soph. O. C. 762, Ar. Thesm. 438; opp. to ἀπλοῦς, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 2, al.; οὐδὲν ποικίλον οὐδὲ σοφὸν Dem. 120. 21; so too, ποικίλως αὐδῶμενος speaking in double sense, Soph. Ph. 130, cf. Eur. Bacch. 888, Ar. Eq. 196. b. of abstruse knowledge, intricate, subtle, ποικίλον τι εἰδέναι Eur. Med. 301; οὐδὲν π. nothing abstruse or difficult, Plat. Meno 75 E, Gorg. 491 D, etc. —so, of persons, subtle, artful, wily (like varius in Sallust), of Prometheus, Hes. Th. 511, Aesch. Pr. 308; of Ulysses, Eur. I. A. 526 (cf. ποικιλόβουλος); π. γὰρ ἀνὴρ Ar. Eq. 758; so, ἀλώπηξ κερδαλέα καὶ π. Plat. Rep. 365 C; π. λαλήματα, of men, Eur. Andr. 937; βουλευματα Pind. N. 5. 52; —Adv., σοφῶς .. καὶ ποικίλως Alex. Κρατ. 1. 20. 4. changeable, changeful, unstable, ὁ εὐδαίμων οὐ π. καὶ εὐμετάβολος Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 14, cf. Polyb. 14. 1, 5; —ποικίλως ἔχειν to be different, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 21, cf. Plat. Ax. 365 C. —The accent, as in αἰόλος, is paroxytone: cf. αἰόλος throughout. (Hence also ποικίλλω: from √ΠΙΚ, cf. Skt. *piś*, *piś-āmi* (*figuro*), *piś* (*ornatus*); Lat. *pic-lus* (*pingo*), *pic-lura*; Slav. *pis-tru* (*variegatus*.)

ποικίλο-σάνδαλος, Aeol. —σάμβδαλος, *ov*, with broided sandals, Bgk. Anacr. 15.

ποικιλό-στερνός, *ov*, metaph., = ποικιλόφρων, Hesych.

ποικιλό-στικτός, *ov*, variously spotted, mottled, Arist. Fr. 2S3.

ποικιλό-στολος, *ov*, of a ship, with variegated prow (v. στόλος fin.), Soph. Ph. 343.

ποικίλο-τερπής, *ēs*, delighting by variety, Anth. P. 9. 517.

ποικιλό-τευκτός, *ov*, manifold, κύβων θέσις Anth. P. 9. 482.

ποικίλο-τέχνης, *ov*, ὁ, skilled in various arts, Tryph. 536.

ποικιλό-τραυλος, *ov*, twittering in various notes, Theocr. Ep. 4. 10.

ποικιλ-ουργός, *ov*, = ποικιλοεργός, Schol. Lyc. 578.

ποικίλο-φόρμιγξ, *ιγγος*, ὁ, ἡ, accompanied by the various notes of the *phorminx*, αἰοδά Pind. O. 4. 4.

ποικιλό-φρων, *ovos*, ὁ, ἡ, = ποικιλομήτης, of Ulysses, Eur. Hec. 133.

ποικιλό-φύλος, *ov*, = αἰολόφυλος, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 617.

ποικιλό-φωνος, *ov*, with varied tones, ἀηδῶν Tzetz.:—metaph., = ποικιλόμυθος, Ath. 258 A.

ποικιλό-χρoος, *ov*, of various colour, Arist. Fr. 279; —later, —χρωμος, *ov*, Occumen.; —χρως, *ωτος*, ὁ, ἡ, Ideler Phys. 2. 200, etc.

ποικιλῶ, to embroider, Aesch. Fr. 305.

ποικιλίσις, *εως*, ἡ, (ποικίλλω) = ποικιλία, Plat. Legg. 747 A.

ποικιλτέον, verb. Adj. one must work in embroidery, Plat. Rep. 378 C.

ποικιλτής, *ov*, ὁ, a broiderer, Aeschin. 14. 4, Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 29, etc.:—fem. ποικιλτρία, cited from Strabo.

ποικιλτικός, ἡ, *ov*, skilful in embroidery, Poll. 7. 34; —ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), embroidery, like ποικιλία, Ib., Dion. H. de Comp. 2.

ποικιλτός, ἡ, *ov*, variegated, broidered, Theopomp. Hist. 125, Longin. 43, etc.

ποικιλ-ωδός, *ov*, of perplexed and juggling song, of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 130.

ποιμαίνω, fut. ἀνώ: (ποιμήν):—to herd, tend, as shepherds do their flock, μῆλα Od. 9. 188; ἄρνας Hes. Th. 23; ποιμένας Eur. Cycl. 26; πρόβατα Plat. Rep. 345 C; —also, ποιμαίνειν ἐπ' ὄρεσι to be shepherd over sheep, Il. 6. 25., 11. 106; and absol. to act as shepherd, tend flocks, Lys. 159. 2, Plat. Theaet. 174 D, Theocr. 11. 65; —Pass., like νέμομαι, to be herded, to roam the pastures, of flocks, Il. 11. 245, Eur. Alc. 579; metaph. of dreams, Mosch. 2. 5 (where others take it as Med., with ὕπνος for the subject). 2. in Aesch. Eum. 249, πᾶς πεποιμάνται τόπος every country has been traversed (as by a shepherd seeking after stray sheep).

II. metaph. to tend, cherish, mind, like θεραπεύειν, ζωᾶς ἄωτον Pind. I. 5 (4). 14, cf. Dissen ad N. 8. 6; ἰκέτην Aesch. Eum. 91; τὸ σῶμα Plat. Lysis 209 A; θεσμόν Anth. P. 12. 99. 2. to conduct, guide, govern, στρατόν Eur. Fr. 744; ἡμᾶς ἐποίμαινον αἰῶναι (v. l. ἐκύμαινον) Luc. Amor. 6; —cf. ποιμήν. 3. like βουκολεῖν, to soothe, beguile, Lat. *pascere*, *lactare*, *fallere*, ἔρωτα π. Theocr. 11. 80; ὀνομάτων κομψεύμασι τοὺς ἀμαθεῖς π. Luc. Amor. 54; hence, generally, to deceive, Eur. Hipp. 153 (so the Schol. for πημαίνει).

ποιμάν, ὁ, Dor. for ποιμήν, Theocr.

ποιμανδρία, ἡ, a milk-pail, Lyc. 326.

ποιμανδρίον, τό, (ποιμάνωρ) a herd; an army, Aesch. Pers. 75.

ποιμανσις, *εως*, ἡ, a guiding, governing, Byz.

ποιμαντήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = ποιμήν, Soph. Fr. 379.

ποιμαντικός, ἡ, *ov*, of or for a shepherd's duties, pastoral, in religious sense, Eccl.:—ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the shepherd's art, Hesych.

ποιμάνωρ [ā], *opos*, ὁ, = ποιμήν II, Aesch. Pers. 241. (From ποιμαίνω and ἀνὴρ, like στυγάνωρ, φθισήνωρ, so that it must be regarded as syncop. from ποιμαινάνωρ; cf. ποιμανόριον, and v. Lob. Paral. 218.)

ποιμασία, ἡ, a feeding, tending, keeping, Philo 1. 594, 596.

ποιμεν-ἀρχης and -αρχος, *ov*, ὁ, a chief, Eccl.:—hence —αρχέω, —αρχία, ἡ, Ib.

ποιμενικός, ἡ, *ov*, (ποιμήν) of or for a shepherd, θῶκος Theocr. 1. 23;

πίλημα Call. Fr. 125; ἀγγεῖον Ath. 475 D; etc.:—ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), Plat. Rep. 345 D. Adv. —κῶς, Eumath. 110.

ποιμένιον, τό, poet. for ποιμίον, Opp. C. 3. 264., 4. 269.

ποιμένιος, *a, ov*, rare form of ποιμενικός, Anth. P. 6. 73., 8. 22, etc.

ποιμήν, *ένος*, ὁ: voc. ποιμήν (not —μέν) Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 45 Anm. 2: —a herdsman, whether of sheep or oxen, Hom., cf. Od. 10. 82-85; opp. to the lord or owner (ἀναξ), Od. 4. 87. 2. after Hom. always a shepherd (cf. ποιμνῆ), βούκοιοι καὶ π. Eur. Bacch. 714, cf. Cratin. Incert. 20, Plat. Theaet. 174 D, Rep. 343 A, Legg. 735 A; π. προβάτων LXX (Gen. 4. 2). II. metaph. a shepherd of the people, regularly of Agamemnon, Ἀγαμέμνονα ποιμένα λαῶν Hom., etc.; generally, a captain, chief, Soph. Aj. 360; ναῶν ποιμένες Aesch. Supp. 767; λόχων Eur. Phoen. 1140; ὄχων Id. Supp. 674; ποιμένες δῶρων Κυπρίας, the Loves, Pind. N. 8. 10:—absol. a master, Id. O. 10 (11). 107; for Aesch. Ag. 657, v. στρόβος. 2. in Christian writers, a pastor, Eus. H. E. 10. 4, 1, C. 1. 9267, etc. (Prob., like πῶν (πῶν) from √ΠΑ; cf. Skt. *pā-yus* (*custos*) from *pā* (*curare*), Zd. *pā-yu*; Lith. *pē-mu* (ποιμήν).)

ποιμνῆ, ἡ, (v. fin.) a flock, Od. 9. 122; properly of sheep (cf. ποιμήν), βουκολίας τ' ἀγέλας τε καὶ αἰπόλια πλατέ' αἰγῶν ποιμένας τ' εἰροπόκων δῖων Hes. Th. 446; τά τε αἰπόλια καὶ τὰς π. καὶ τὰ βουκόλια Hdt. 1. 126; and so in Att., Aesch. Pr. 653, Plat., etc.; generally, ποιμαίνε κάπρων λεόντων τε Hes. Fr. 159:—in collective sense, χρυσόμαλλος π., of the golden ram, Eur. El. 725 (v. Seidl. 721), cf. Antiph. Ἀφροδ. 1. 4, and v. sub ποιμίον. 2. metaph. of persons, Aesch. Supp. 642, Eum. 197. (From ποιμήν, as λίμνη from λιμήν.)

ποιμνηθεν, Adv. of or from a flock, Ap. Rh. 2. 491.

ποιμνήμιος, ἡ, *ov*, Ion. form of a supposed ποιμνείος (cf. ποιμίος), of a flock or herd, σταθμός, σηκός Il. 2. 470, Hes. Op. 789.

ποιμίον, τό, syncop. for ποιμένιον, = ποιμνῆ, esp. of sheep, Hdt. 2. 2., 3. 65, Soph. O. T. 761, 1028, Plat. Rep. 416 A, etc.:—a single head of cattle, Schäf. Long. pp. 327, 369; cf. ποιμνῆ. II. metaph. of disciples, Ev. Luc. 12. 32, etc.; π. Θεοῦ I Ep. Petr. 5. 2.

ποιμίος, *a, ov*, frequented by flocks, ἄλση Eur. Fr. 740.

ποιμνιο-τρόφος, and ποιμνοτρ-, *ov*, ὁ, = ποιμήν, Aquila V. T.

ποιμνίτης, *ov*, ὁ, = ποιμενικός, ὑμέναιος π. a shepherd's marriage song, Eur. Alc. 577; π. κύων a shepherd's dog, Poll. 7. 185.

ποιναῖος, *a, ov*, (ποινή) punishing, avenging, σελεύς Anth. P. 5. 254; βέλος Aristaen. 1. 10.

ποινάτωρ [ā], *opos*, ὁ, ἡ, an avenger, punisher, Aesch. Ag. 1281, Eur. El. 23, 268.

ποινάω, to avenge, punish, Theano in Orelli's Epist. Socr. p. 59 (vulg. τιμᾶν), Phot.:—Med. to avenge oneself on one, ὑμᾶς .. ποινασόμεσθα Eur. I. T. 1433.

ποινή, ἡ, (v. fin.) properly quit-money for blood spill, the fine paid by the slayer to the kinsman of the slain, as a ransom from all consequences, (old Engl. *were-gild*); c. gen. pers., δῶχ' υἱος ποινήν gave ransom or were-gild for him, Il. 5. 266; ἵνα μή τι κασιγνήτοιο γέ π. δηρὸν ἄτιτος ἔη 14. 483; ποινή δ' οὐτις παιδὸς ἐγίγνετο τεθνηῶτος 13. 659, cf. 9. 633; ἐνεῖκεον εἵνεκα ποινης ἀνδρὸς ἀποφθιμένου 18. 498:—generally, a price paid, satisfaction, retribution, requital, penalty, Lat. *foena*, *Kücklawf* ἀπετίσατο ποινήν ἰφθίμων ἐτάρων Od. 23. 312; δωδέκα λέξατο κούρους, ποινήν Πατρόκλοιο Il. 21. 28; πολέων δ' ἀπέτινυτο ποινήν 16. 398, Hes. Op. 747, 753; τῶν ποινήν in return for these things, Il. 17. 207:—so also, ἀνελέσθαι ποινήν τῆς Αἰσώπου ψυχῆς to take vengeance for Aesopus' life, Hdt. 2. 134; ποινήν τίσαι Ξέρξη τῶν κηρύκων ἀπολομένων to give Xerxes satisfaction for the death of his heralds, Id. 7. 134, cf. Aesch. Eum. 543, Soph. El. 564, Antipho 120. 25; ποινης εἵνεκα by way of penalty, C. I. 3797 d; —but in Att. the pl. is more common, Aesch. Pr. 268, Eum. 464, etc.; ποινας τίνειν, τίσαι, δοῦναι to pay penalties, Pind. O. 2. 106, Aesch. Pr. 112, Eur. I. T. 446, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 11; λαμβάνειν to exact them, Eur. Tro. 360: cf. ἀποινα.—Rare in Prose, δίκη being the usual word. 2. in good sense, recompense, reward for a thing, τινος Pind. P. 1. 113, N. 1. 108; εὐχὰς ἀγαθὰς ἀγαθῶν ποινας Aesch. Supp. 626; ποινήν εὐσεβίης C. I. 6281. 3. as the result of the quit-money, redemption, release, Pind. P. 4. 112. II. personified, the goddess of vengeance, a Being of the same class with Δίκη and Ἐρινός, μάτερ, ἃ μ' ἔτικτες .. ἀλαοῖσι καὶ δεδορκόσι ποιναν Aesch. Eum. 323, cf. Eur. I. T. 199, Aeschin. 27. 7; in pl., Polyb. 24. 8, 2, etc. (Cf. ἀ-ποινα, Lat. *foena*, *poenitet*, *punio*:—Pott refers it to the Skt. √ *pū* (*purum facere*), whence *pū-tare* (to clean out, Varro and Cato), *am-pū-tare* (to clear of superfluous growth, to prune); *pū-rus*; v. Curt. no. 373.)

ποινηλάσια, ἡ, the exaction of a penalty, Phot.

ποινηλάτew, to pursue like an avenging fury, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 117:—Pass. to be so pursued, Id. P. 1. 27., 3. 237.

ποινηλάτης, *ov*, ὁ, an avenger, Theod. Prodr.:—ποινήλατις τύχη Id. ποινηλάτος, *ov*, (ἐλαύνω) pursued by the furies, Anon. ap. Suid. II. inflicted by them, μανία Simplic. in Epict.

ποινήμα, τό, (ποινάω) a penalty, Hesych. (Cod. ποινώματα).

ποινήπειρα, ἡ, fem. of sq., Tzetz. post-Hom. 35.

ποινητήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (ποινάω) an avenger, Opp. II. 2. 421.

ποινήτις, *ιδος*, ἡ, avenging, Anth. P. 7. 745.

ποινήτωρ, *opos*, ὁ, = ποινάτωρ, Nonn. D. 29. 355, 663, etc.

ποινίμος, *ov*, (ποινή) avenging, punishing, Δίκη, Ἐρινός Soph. Tr. 808, Aj. 483; π. πάθεα Id. El. 210. 2. in good sense, bringing return or recompense, χάρις Pind. P. 2. 32.

ποινο-ποιός, *ov*, taking vengeance, αἱ ποινοποιοὶ the avenging goddesses, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 23.

ποινουργός, ὁ, (*ἔργω) an executioner, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 3. 60.

ποιο-λόγος, *ov*, (λέγω) picking up grass or herbs, ταῶς Arist. Fr. 274:—ποιολογέω, to put up corn in sheaves, Theocr. 3. 32.

ποιο-νόμος, *ον*, (νέμω) *feeding on grass or herbs*, βοτά Aesch. Ag. 1169. II. προπαροχ. ποιόνομος, *ον*, (νομή) *with rich grassy fields*, τόποι Id. Supp. 50.

ποιός, *α, ον*; Ion. κοίος, *η, ον*, (but not in Hom., v. πόσος fin.) :—*of what nature? of what sort?* Lat. *qualis?* used in questions:—in Hom. commonly expressing surprise and anger, *παῖον τὸν μῦθον ζειπες what manner of speech hast thou spoken!* Il. 1. 552, etc.; *ποιὸν σε ζειπας φύγεν ἔρκος ὀδόντων* 4. 350, etc.; and simply, *ποιὸν ζειπες* 13. 824, Od. 2. 85, etc.; *ποιὸν ἔρεφας* Il. 23. 570; *ποιὰ κ' εἶτ' Ὀδυσῆι ἀμυνόμεν* *what sort are ye to . . .* Od. 21. 195; it retains this usage to express surprise, etc., in Att., Heind. Plat. Charm. 174 C:—also in simple questions, *παίης δ' ἐξ εὐχεται εἶναι γαίης* Od. 1. 406; *κοίη χειρὶ*; Hdt. 4. 155; and often in Att. 2. doubled, *παῖαν χρῆ [γυναῖκα] παῖψ ἀνδρὶ συνουσαν τίκτειν*; Plat. Theaet. 149 D. 3. *ποιός οὐ* interrog., equiv. to *ἕκαστος* affirm., Hdt. 7. 21, Soph. O. T. 420, etc. 4. in dialogue, *ποιός* is sometimes used with a word used by the former speaker, to express scornful surprise, *Πρωτέως τὰδ' ἐστὶ μέλαθρα*.—Answ. *ποιὸν Πρωτέως*; Ar. Thesm. 874, cf. Ach. 62, 158, 761, Nub. 367, Plat. Theaet. 180 B, Gorg. 490 E, etc. 5. in Att., not seldom with the Art., when the question implies a Noun which is defined by the Art. or the context (Pors. Phoen. 892), *τὸ ποιὸν εὐρῶν . . φάρμακον*; Aesch. Pr. 249; *τὰ ποῖα τρύχη; μῶν ἐν οἷς . .*; Ar. Ach. 418; *λέγεις δὲ τὴν ποῖαν κατάστασιν ὀλιγαρχίαν; τὴν ἀπὸ τιμημάτων* Plat. Rep. 550 C; often with the demonstr., *ὁ ποιός οὗτος . .*; *ὁ δεινός, ὁ ταλαύρινος . .*, Ar. Ach. 963, cf. Nub. 1270; *ὁ ποιός; ὁ Βριόρεως . .* Timoc. Ἦρω. 1, ubi v. Meineke; but sometimes the answer is given more generally, Soph. O. T. 120, 291, O. C. 1415, Ph. 1229; also in Prose, *τὸ ποιόν*; Plat. Soph. 220 E, etc.; *τὸ ποιὸν δὴ*; Id. Theaet. 147 D, Phaedr. 279 A; *τὰ ποῖα ταῦτα*; Id. Crat. 395 D, etc.; *τῆς ποῖας μερίδος*; Dem. 246. 10. 6. the usage of *ποιός* with the demonstr. is common also without the Art., *κοῖα ταῦτα λέγεις*; Hdt. 7. 48; *ποιὸν Ἐρινὸν τήνδε . .*; *what sort of Fury is this that . . ?* Aesch. Ag. 1119; *ποιὸν ἐρεῖς τόδ' ἔπος; what sort of word is this that thou wilt speak?* Soph. Ph. 1204, cf. 441, etc. 7. *ποιός τις*; is often joined, making the question less definite, *κοῖόν μὲ τινα νομίζουσιν εἶναι*; Hdt. 3. 34; *κοῖός τις δοκέει ἀνὴρ εἶναι*; Ib.; cf. Soph. O. C. 1163, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 6, etc.; *ποι' ἄττα*; Plat. Rep. 398 C, etc.; *τὰ ποι' ἄττα*; Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 8, cf. Plat. Soph. 240 C. 8. *ποιά, Ion. κοίη*, as Adv., = *πῶς*; Lat. *quomodo?* Hdt. 1. 30, etc.; *ποιά ἄλλη* *by what other way?* Ar. Av. 1219. II. like *ὑποίος*, in indirect questions, *διδάξω . .*, *ποῖα χρῆ λέγειν* Aesch. Supp. 519, cf. Pr. 194, Soph. Ph. 153, etc.; *ἀνκ οἶδα ὅποια τόλμη ἢ ποῖαις λόγοις χρώμενος ἐρῶ* Plat. Rep. 414 D. III. sometimes where *πόσος* might be expected, *ποιὸν χρόνον . .*; *for about how long a time . . ?* Aesch. Ag. 278, cf. Eur. I. A. 815, Ar. Av. 920. IV. = *ποδαπός*; *ποιός οὐτοσι Τιμόθεος*;—*Μιλήσιός τις . .*, Pherecr. Χείρ. 1. 20. (*ποιός, πόσος* must be referred to a primitive **πός*, as the correlat. Adjs. *οἶος, ὄσος* to *ὄς*, and the demonstr. *τοῖος, τόσος* to **τός, τό*.) [Later versifiers sometimes make fem. *ποιά* a trochee, Jac. A. P. p. lxx.—The first syll. is sometimes short in Att., Aesch. Supp. 911, Ar. Vesp. 1369.]

ποιός, ἄ, ὄν, Indef. Adj., *of a certain nature, kind or quality*, often in Plat., esp. joined with *τις*, as *ποιός τις, ποῖα ἄττα*, Soph. 262 E, Rep. 438 E; v. Arist. Categ. 4. 1., 8, 1 sq.; *τὸ ποιόν = ποιότης*, Id. Metaph. 10. 6, 11, etc.

ποιότης, ηρος, ἡ, *quality*, Lat. *qualitas*, Plat. Theaet. 182 A (where he apologises for the use of the word as *ἀλλόκοτον ὄνομα*), Arist. Categ. 8. 1 sq., Eth. N. 10. 3, 1; of size, Babr. 28. 10; cf. Lob. Phryn. 350. *ποιο-τρόφος, ον*, = *ποσειτρόφος*, Opp. C. 1. 460. *ποιο-φάγος [ἄ]*, *ον*, = *παιφάγος, ποοφαγός*, Opp. C. 2. 613. *ποιῶν*, (*ποιός*) *to make of a certain quality*, τὸ ποιῶν αὐτῶν Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 5:—Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 1. 108, etc. *ποιπνός, ὄ, a servant*, Hesych. *ποιπνύω*; impf. *ἐποιπνυον*, Ep. *ποιπνυον* Hom.: aor. part. *ποιπνύσας* Il. [v of pres. long before a long syll., short before a short syll., v. loca inf. cit.: ὕ in fut. and aor. always.] Old Ep. Verb (formed by redupl. from √ΠΝΥ, πνέ-ω, as *παί-παλλω* from *πάλλω*, *παι-φάσσω* from √ΦΛ, φάσος, *ποι-φύσσω* from *φυσάω*), properly, *to be out of breath* from haste or exertion; hence, *to puff or bustle about*, Lat. *satagere*, of attendants, *ὡς ἴδον Ἠφαιστον διὰ δώματα ποιπνύοντα* Il. 1. 600; *αἱ μὲν ὑπαιθα ἀνακτος ἐποιπνυον* 18. 421; *ποιπνυον παρεύντε* 24. 475; *ὡς ἐφαθ' οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐποιπνυον* Od. 3. 430; *ποιπνύοντα μάχην ἀνακοδιάνειραν* Il. 14. 155:—in aor. partic. with another Verb (cf. *ἐγκονέω*), *δῶμα κορήσατε ποιπνύσασαι* *make haste and sweep the house*, Od. 20. 149; *ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκ' Ἀγαμέμνονι πότνια Ἠρῆ αὐτῶ ποιπνύσαντι . . ὑτρύναι* Il. 8. 219;—so in late Ep.; once in Pind., *ποιπνύων ἐμὰν χέρην λαδούριον* *for the sake of me*, P. 10. 101:—Med., *περὶ τι* Opp. H. 2. 518. *Ποῖτρόπιος, ὄ*, a Delphic month, Anecd. Delph. nos. 20, 37, etc. *ποιφύγην*, Adv. *blowing, puffing, hissing*, Nic. Th. 371. *ποῖφυγμα, τό*, *a blowing, snorting*, ἐν ματαίοις κἀγρίαις *ποιφύγματος* Aesch. Theb. 280. *ποιφύσσω*, (redupl. form from *φυσάω*) *to blow, snort*, Nic. Th. 180; *Ζεφύρον μέγα ποιφύξαντος* Euphor. 95; *παιδικὰ π.*, like *ἔρωτα πνεῖν*, Sophron 2p. Ath. 324 E. II. trans. *to blow up*, Lyc. 198: *puff out*, Anth. P. 7. 215. *ποιώδης, ες*, v. sub *ποιώδης*. *ποιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν*, (*ποιῶν*) *giving or having a quality*, Orib. 277 Matth. *πόκα* or *πακά [ἄ]*, Dor. for *πότε* and *πατέ*: and so through the whole series, *ὄκα, ὑπόκα, ὀπύκα, ἀλλόκα*. *ποκάξω*, = *ποκίζω*, Schol. Ar. Av. 714, Suid. s. v. *πεκτέω*. *ποκάριον, τό*, Dim. of *πόκος*, Schol. Theocr. 15. 18, Hippiatr. *ποκάς, ἄδος, ἡ*, (*πόκος*) *wool, hair*, Ar. Thesm. 567, in pl. *πόκες, αἱ*, and *πόκη, ἡ*, v. *πόκος* II.

ποκίζω, (*πόκος*) = *πέκω*, *to shear wool*: Med. *to shear for oneself*, τριχας ἐποκίζατο (Dor. aor.) Theocr. 5. 26. *Πόκιος, ὄ*, name of a Locrian month, Anecd. Delph. 3. *ποκο-ειδής, ἐς*, *like undressed wool: rough, crude*, Longin. 15. 5. *ποκόμομαι*, Pass. *to be covered or clothed with wool*, Anth. P. 6. 102. *πόκος, ὄ*, (*πέκω*) *wool in its raw state, a fleece*, Il. 12. 451, cf. Ar. Lys. 574; *ὄν μελάγχμιον πόκω* Eur. El. 513; *πεκτεῖν . . προβάτων π. ἡμινόν* Ar. Av. 714; *πέντε πόκως ἔλαβ' ἐχθές* Theocr. 15. 20:—also *a lock or tuft of wool*, Soph. Tr. 675; *ἐρίων π.* Cratin. Incert. 115; *νεφέλαι πόκοις ἐρίων ὁμοῖαι* Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 13. II. proverb., *εἰς ὄνον πόκας* *to an ass-shearing*, i. e. *to no-place*, Ar. Ran. 186; *ὄνον πόκας ζητεῖς*, you ask for 'pigeons'-milk,' Pseudo-epigr.:—the nom. of this phrase is given as *πόκες* by Schol. Ar. l. c., as *πόκαι* by Suid. and Phot.;—which implies there was no fem. sing. in use;—Aristarch. (ap. Phot.) seems to have read *Ὀκνον πλακάς* in a similar sense, v. Meineke Cratin. Incert. 80, and cf. *ὄκνος* II. *ποκο-φόρος, ον*, *fleece-bearing*, Planud. Ov. Met. 3. 585. *πολέες, ἔων, ἔεσσι, ἔας*, Ep. for *παλλοί, ὦν*. *πολεῖδιον, τό*, Dim. of *πόλις*, E. M. 147. 22: in Strab. 344, 412, 446, *πολεῖδιον*: a third form *πολύδριον* in A. B. 857, Hesych. s. v. *πολίχνια*, v. Lob. Pathol. 394. *πολεμᾶδόκος, ον*, Dor. for *πολεμηδόκος*. *πολεμάρχειος, ον*, *of or belonging to the Polemarch*, στοά Ath. 210 B;—*τὸ πολεμάρχειον*, *his residence*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 5, Polyb. 4. 79, 5 (ubi Schweigh. -*χίον*). *πολεμαρχέω*, *to be Polemarch*, Hdt. 6. 109, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 25;—Dor. *πολεμαρχίω*, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1573-4. *πολεμάρχης, ον, ὄ*, = *πολέμαρχος* I, Byz. *πολεμαρχία, ἡ*, *to office or rank of Polemarch*, Polemo. *πολεμαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν*, = *πολεμάρχειος*, Phot. Bibl. 108. 4. *πολέμ-αρχος, ὄ*, *one who begins or leads the war, a leader, chieftain*, Ἀρχαίων Aesch. Cho. 1072, cf. Theb. 828. II. a Polemarch, the title of high officers in several Greek states; 1. at Athens, *the third archon*, who presided in the court in which the causes of the *μέτοικοι* were tried, Ar. Vesp. 1042; *ὠφληκέναι παρὰ τῷ π.* in his court, Lysias 166. 33;—in earlier times he took the field as *general-in-chief*, and at Marathon we find him presiding over the Council of War, Hdt. 6. 109. 2. at Sparta, = *μορᾶγός*, a kind of *brigadier*, Hdt. 7. 173, cf. Thuc. 5. 66, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 7, and 5. 7, etc. 3. at Thebes officers of chief rank after the Boeotarchs, supreme in affairs of war, Ib. 5. 4, 2 sq., C. I. 1569, 23., 1570, 21, al.; *three* are mentioned in Keil Inscr. Boeot. II. 3, III. 20. 4. similarly at Mantinea, and in other states, Thuc. 5. 47, Polyb. 4. 18, 2, etc. 5. simply, *a chief, leader*, *σὺν ἐφήβων* Epigr. Gr. 1060. *πολεμέω*, fut. ἤσω: pf. *πεπολέμηκα* Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 9:—Med., fut. -*ήσομαι* LXX (2 Paral. 11. 4), but v. inf. aor. *ἐπολεμησάμην* (κατ-) Polyb. 11. 31, 6:—Pass., *πολεμηθήσομαι* Polyb. 2. 41, 14, etc.; but *πολεμησάμην* in pass. sense, Thuc. 1. 68., 8. 43, Dem. 657. 9, cf. *διαπολεμέω*:—aor. *ἐπολεμήθην* Thuc. 5. 26:—pf. *πεπολέμημαι* (κατ-) Id. 6. 16: (*πόλεμος*). *To be at war or go to war, make war*, opp. to *εἰρήνην ἀγειν*, Id. 1. 124, 140., 5. 76; *τινὶ* with one, Hdt. 6. 37, etc.; *ἐπὶ τινα* Xen. An. 3. 1, 5; *πρὸς τινα* Id. Vect. 5, 8, Plat., etc.; *μετά τινος* or *σὺν τινι* in conjunction with . . , Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 27, An. 2. 6, 5; *π. περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς* Hdt. 6. 98. 2. *to fight, do battle*, ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων Plat. Prot. 350 A; ἀπὸ καμήλων Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 49;—but, ἀφ' ὅτου *πολεμήσωμεν* *what our means of war are*, Andoc. 25. 28. 3. generally, *to quarrel, wrangle, dispute with one*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 11; so, *π. τῆς χρεῖας* Soph. O. C. 191, cf. Eur. Ion 1386; *τινὶ ὑπέρ τινος* Dem. 236. 5. II. c. acc. *to make war upon, besiege*, τὴν πόλιν Dinarch. 95. 1; τὰς Ἀθήνας Diod. 4. 61, cf. 13. 84., 14. 37, etc.; Ῥωμαίους Polyb. 11. 19, 3, cf. v. ll. 1. 15, 10; τὰς σταφυλάς Alciphro 3. 22; and often in late writers:—but the Pass. is used in good Att., *to have war made upon one, to be treated as enemies*, Thuc. 1. 37, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 20, Isocr. 92 A; *ἀὺχ οὗτοι πολεμοῦνται* Dem. 33. 1; *καὶ αὐτοὶ . . ἐκ πολλοῦ πολεμούμενοι* Id. 240. 18; *αὐτὸς μὲν πολεμεῖν ὑμῖν, ὑφ' ὑμῶν δὲ μὴ πολεμείσθω* Id. 113. 6; cf. *πολεμῶν*. 2. c. acc. cogn., *πόλεμον παλ.* Plat. Rep. 551 D, etc.:—in Pass., *ὁ πόλεμος οὗτος ἐπολεμήθη* Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 10; *κατὰ θάλατταν ἐπολεμείτο ὁ π.* Id. Hell. 5. 1, 1, cf. Plat. Rep. 600 A; so, *ὅσα ἐπολεμήθη* *whatever hostilities passed*, Xen. An. 4. 1, 1; *τὰ περὶ Πύλον ἐπολεμείτο* Thuc. 4. 23, cf. 3. 6.—The form used by Poets is *πολεμίζω*. *πολεμη-δόκος, ὄ, ἡ*, *war-sustaining*, epith. of Pallas, C. I. 3538. 14; Dor. *πολεμᾶδόκος*, Alcae. 7; *π. ὄπλα* Pind. P. 10. 22. *πολεμήσιος, ον*, Ion. Adj. (for no Att. form in -*ειος* exists), *warlike*, often in Hom. (esp. in Il.); *πολεμήσια ἔργα* Il. 2. 338, etc.; also, *π. τεύχεα* Il. 7. 193, Hes. Sc. 238; *πολεμήσια = τὰ πολέμια*, Hdt. 5. 111. *πολεμησεῖω*, Desiderat. of *πολεμέω*, Thuc. 1. 33, Dio C. 46. 30. *πολεμητέον, verb. Adj.* of *πολεμέω*, *one must go to war*, Ar. Lys. 496, Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 5; *τινὶ* with one, Plat. Polit. 304 E:—pl. *πολεμητέα*, Thuc. 1. 79, Dio C. 36. 29. *πολεμητήριον, τό*, *the place from which a general carries on his operations, head-quarters*, Polyb. 4. 71, 2; cf. *ὕμητήριον*. *πολεμη-τόκος, ον*, *bringing forth war*, Nonn. D. 4. 425, etc.; of Athena, Orph. H. 31. 10. *πολεμήτωρ, ορος, ὄ, ἡ*, *warlike*, Opp. C. 3. 204, e conj. Herm. *πολεμία, ἡ*, v. *πολέμιος* III. *πολεμίζω*, often in Hom., Ep. *ποτολεμίζω* (metri grat.) Il. 2. 328., 8. 428, etc.; fut. *ίξω* Il. 10. 451., 24. 667:—poët. form of *πολεμέω*, *to wage war, make war, fight*, *τινὶ* with one, Hom. (esp. in Il.); *π. ἀντα τινός, ἐναντίβιον τινος* Il. 8. 428., 20. 85; *μετά τινι* jointly with another,

9. 352; ἀπρηκτον πόλεμον π. 2. 121; τόξω πολ. Pind. O. 9. 49; τῆ γλώττῃ Ar. Nub. 419:—also in Med., Pind. N. 8. 50. II.

trans. to war or fight with, ῥήτεροι πολεμίζειν Il. 18. 258:—Pass., Orp. C. 3. 209.

πολεμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πόλεμος) of or for war, οἱ π. κίνδυνοι Thuc. 2. 43; ἀγῶνες π., opp. to εἰρηνοί, Plat. Legg. 729 D; βίος Ib. 829 A; πλοῖα, ὄπλα Ib. 706 B, 944 E; χαλκῆν ἐσπίδα πολεμικωτάτην εἶναι most fit for service, Xen. Lac. 11, 3; ἐπιστήμη, τέχνη π., etc., Plat. Legg. 639 B, etc.

2. ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of war, war, Id. Soph. 222 C, etc.:—τὰ πολεμικά warlike exercises, ἀσκεῖν τὰ π. Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 18, Cyr. 1. 5, 9; αἱ τῶν π. μελέται Thuc. 2. 39, cf. 89; cf. πολεμιστήριος 1.

3. τὸ πολεμικὸν the signal for battle (παιῶν π. in Ep. Plat. 348 B), τὸ π. σημαίνειν, Lat. signum canere, Xen. An. 4. 3, 29; ἀνέκραγε πολεμικὸν gave a war-shout, Ib. 7. 3, 33:—also of an air on the flute, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C. b. the fighting part of the people, opp. to the civilian, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 14, al.

II. of persons, skilled in war, warlike, Thuc. 1. 84, Plat. Rep. 522 C, etc.; distinguished from φιλοπόλεμος, Xen. An. 2. 6, 1:—also, ἵπποι π. Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 62.

III. like an enemy, hostile, Id. Vect. 4, 44:—stirring up hostility, Id. Mem. 2. 6, 21:—hence in Adv., πολεμικῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Id. An. 6. 1, 1, etc.; opp. to εἰρηρικῶς ἔχειν, Isocr. 91 C; π. διακείσθαι Id. 123 E. Cf. sq.

πολέμιος, α, ον, also ος, ον Eur. Supp. 1191:—of or belonging to war, κάματοι Pind. P. 2. 37; δῶρυ Aesch. Theb. 216, 416, etc.:—τὰ πολέμια whatever belongs to war, war and its business, Hdt. 5. 78, Thuc. 4. 80, etc.; τὰ π. ἄλκιμος Hdt. 3. 4; παρασκευάζεσθαι τὰ π. Thuc. 1. 18.

II. mostly, of or like an enemy, hostile, Pind. P. 1. 156, N. 4. 90, Trag., Thuc., etc.; γῆ κοῖ θάλασσα Hdt. 7. 49; χθῶν Aesch. Theb. 588; δῶρυ Ib. 216, etc.; ἄνδρα π. ἐχθρὸν τε Soph. Ph. 1302; π. δυσμενῆ τε Ib. 1323:—π. τινι hostile to one, Hdt. 1. 4, Eur. Hec. 1138; π. νεύροισι πῦρ Hipp. Art. 789; but also, b. as Subst., an enemy, Hdt. 1. 78, Pind. P. 1. 30, and Att.; cf. π. the enemy, Thuc. 1. 84., 2. 43, etc.

c. τὸ π. hostility, Thuc. 4. 60; τῶν Ἀθηναίων towards them, Id. 5. 11. 2. generally, opposed, adverse, δύο .. ἐόντα πολεμιώτατα Hdt. 7. 47; τὸ ἔλαιον ταῖς θριξὶ πολεμιώτατον τῶν ἄλλων ζῶων most hurtful, Plat. Prot. 334 B; πολεμία ἡ ὕσμη τοῖς ὄφουσιν Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 7.

III. of or from the enemy, φόβος Aesch. Theb. 270; φρυκτοί Thuc. 2. 94; ναυάγια Lys. 194. 17; πολέμια, τὰ, enemy's wares, contraband, Ar. Ach. 912:—ἡ πολεμία (sc. γῆ, χώρα), the enemy's country, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 16, etc.; cf. Soph. Aj. 819. IV.

Adv. -ίως, in hostile manner, φιλίως, οὐ π. Thuc. 3. 65, cf. 66, etc.; π. ἔχειν τινί Xen. Cyn. 7, 11.—Πολέμιος is generally older than πολεμικός, being always used by Hdt., Pind., and Trag., and mostly by Thuc.; in Xen. and later writers, πολέμιος is mostly used in the sense of hostile, πολεμικός in that of warlike, skilled in war.

πολεμιστήριος, α, ον, also ος, ον Plut. Cato Ma. 26:—of or for the warrior, ἵπποι Hdt. 1. 192 (v. l. πολεμιστέων, cf. πολεμιστής), Dem. 1046. 11; βοή, θώραξ π. Ar. Ach. 572, 1132; π. ἄρματα war-chariots, Hdt. 5. 113, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 29; ἐλέφαντες Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 30; ἐλᾶν τὰ πολεμιστήρια, to drive the war-chariots (in a race), a military game, Ar. Nub. 28; so, πολεμικὸν ἵππεύειν παίζοντα Plat. Legg. 643 C. II.

τὰ πολεμιστήρια, = τὰ πολεμικά, Id. Criti. 119 B, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 26.

πολεμιστής, and Ep. (metri grat.) πτολ-, οὐ, ὄ: (πολεμίζω):—a warrior, combatant, Il. 5. 602, al., Pind., etc.; πτολ-, Il. 22. 132. II.

π. ἵππος a warhorse, charger, Virgil's bellator equus, Diod. 2. 11, cf. Strab. 698; ἵπποι π. are prob. racehorses trapped as chargers, Theocr. 15. 51, cf. Phot. s. v., Herm. Opusc. 5. 104.

πολεμιστρίς, ἴδος, fem. of foreg., Tzetz. Hist. 1. 876:—ἵστρια, Heraclit. Ep. 7.

πολεμο-γράφος, ον, describing wars, πολ. αὐδά, of an historian, Epigr. Gr. (praeft.) 877 b.

πολεμο-κέλαδος, ον, exulting in the din of war, Βρόμος Lyr. ap. Dion. H. de Comp. 17.

πολεμό-κλονος, ον, raising the din of war, Batr. 4, 276, Orph. H. 32. 2.

πολεμό-κραντος, ον, finishing war, Aesch. Theb. 161; cf. μοιρό-κραντος.

πολεμολαμαχῆικός, ἡ, ὄν, comic word in Ar. Ach. 1082, a compd. of πόλεμος, λαμαχος, Ἀχαιικός.

πόλεμόνδε, Ep. πτόλ-, Adv. to the war, into the fight, Hom. (esp. in Il.).

πολεμοποιέω, to stir up war, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 30: to stir up, provoke, εἰς ἐχθρὴν τινός Hipp. Epist. 1284. 8.

πολεμο-ποιός, ὄν, making war, engaging in war, π. ὁ Τύραννος Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 10, cf. Plut. 2. 321 F, etc.

πόλεμος, and Ep. (metri grat.) πτόλεμος, ὁ, battle, fight, and generally, war, Hom.; even of single combat, Il. 7. 174:—in Hom. the sense of battle prevails; in Att., that of war; in Hom. joined with equiv. words, πόλεμοι τε μάχαι τε Il. 1. 177, etc.; φυλόπιδος .. καὶ πολέμοιο 18. 242, etc.; αὐτὴν τε πτόλεμόν τε 1. 492, etc.; π. καὶ δηιότητος 5. 348, etc.; also periphr., νεῖκος, φύλοπις, ἔρις, πολέμοιο Il. 13. 271, 635., 17. 253, cf. γέφυρα, νέφος, στόμα:—the Homeric epithets are ἄγριος, αἱματόεις, ἀργαλέος, ἀλίστος, δακρυβείς, δήμιος, δυσηλεγής, δυσηχής, κακός, λευγαλέος, οὐζυρός, ὑκριεῖς, ὀλοός, ὁμοῖος, πευκέδανος, πολυαῖξ, πολυδακρυς, στυγερός, φθισήνωρ, v. sub vocc.: π. Ἀχαιῶν, ἀνδρῶν, i. e. brought by them, 3. 165., 24. 8, etc.; so, ὁ τῶν βαρβάρων π. Thuc. 1. 24; ὁ παρών, ὁ μέλλον π. Ib. 32, 36; π. πρὸς τινα Hdt. 6. 2; ἐπὶ τινος Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 22; πόλεμος ἐστὶ τισὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Symp. 196 A:—of notable wars, Δωριακός π. Orac. ap. Thuc. 2. 54; ὁ Ἴωνικός π. 8. 11; ὁ Φωκικός π. Aeschin. 74. 37; π. ξενικός Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 16, etc.:—in Att. we have many phrases, as, πόλεμον αἰρεσθαι τινὶ to levy

war against, Aesch. Supp. 341, Ar. Ach. 913, etc.; π. θέσθαι τινί Eur. Or. 13; π. ἀναρρεῖσθαι, κινεῖν, ἐγείρειν, ἐκφέρειν, καθιστάναί, ἐπάγειν to begin a war; π. ποιεῖσθαι to make war,—opp. to π. ἀναπαύειν, καταλύεσθαι, to put an end to it, make peace, v. sub vocc.; v. also ἀκήρυκτος, ἀσπονδος:—metaph., οὐ πόλεμον ἐπαγγέλλεις, i. e. your words are peaceful, Plat. Legg. 702 D:—in pl., διὰ τὴν τῶν χρημάτων κτήσιν πόντες οἱ π. ἡμῖν γίνονται Plat. Phaedo 66 C, cf. Rep. 460 A, al.

II. personified, War, Battle, Pind. Fr. 225, cf. Ar. Pax 203. (From √ΠΕΛ, πελεμίζω, of which √ΠΛΑΓ, πλήσσω is prob. a lengthd. form, v. Curt. no. 367.)

πολεμο-τροφέω, to maintain war, LXX (2 Macc. 10. 14).

πολεμο-φθόρος, ον, wasting by war, Aesch. Pers. 652.

πολεμό-φρων, ον, ὁ, ἡ, of warlike spirit, Schol. Od. 1. 48.

πολεμῶν, (πόλεμος) to make hostile, make an enemy of, τινα Joseph. Macc. 4. 21:—Med., πῶς οὐ πολεμώσεσθε αὐτούς; surely you will make them your enemies, Thuc. 5. 98:—Pass. to be made an enemy of, μετὰ μεγίστων καιρῶν οἰκείουται τε καὶ πολεμοῦνται Id. 1. 36; ἐπολεμώθη δὲ ὅτι .., Ib. 57:—in other passages (πολεμουμένων Id. 3. 82, πολεμοῦνται 4. 20) it is doubtful whether the word should be referred to πολεμῶν or -έω; v. πολεμέω II. 1.

πολεμώνιον, τό, name of a plant, Diosc. 4. 8 (9).

πολεῦω, like πολέω, I. intr. to turn or go about, Lat. versari, κατὰ ἄστυ π. to go about the city, i. e. live therein, Od. 22. 223:—ὁ πολεῦων the ruling planet, Paul. Alex. Apotel. p. 10; so, οἱ π. θεοὶ lambl. de Fato p. 179. II. trans. to turn up the soil with the plough, γᾶν .. ἵππειῶ γένοι π. Soph. Ant. 340; αὐλακα Walz Rhett. 1. 498.—Only in Poets and late Prose.

πολέω, (πέλω) poet. Verb, like πολεῦω, I. intr. to go about, range over, haunt, νῆσον Αἴαντος πολεῖ Aesch. Pers. 307; τί σὺ τῆδε πολεῖς; Eur. Alc. 29 (lyr.); τίς ὄδ' ἀμφὶ μέλαθρον πολεῖ; Id. Or. 1269 (lyr.):—so in Med., ὄψεις ἐννεχοὶ πολούμενοι ἐς παρθενῶνας Aesch. Pr. 645; absol., πεφασμένως πολοῦνται Lex Solonis ap. Lys. 117. 41. II. trans. to turn up the earth with the plough, to plough (rolare agros in Ennius), Hes. Op. 460; π. ἀρούρας Nic. Al. 245:—cf. ἀναπολέω.

πόλεων, gen. pl. of πόλις:—but πολέων, Ion. gen. pl. of πολύς.

πόλητες, πόλητος, πόλητι, Ion. and Ep. forms of πολύς, q. v.

πόλησις, ἡ, (πολέω) movement, Plat. Crat. 405 C.

πολιά, ἡ, grayness of hair, Menand. Monost. 705; mentioned as a disease, Arist. G. A. 5. 4, 6, cf. Probl. 9. 34, Fr. 226; cf. πολιός I. 2, πολιότης.

πολιάζω, =sq., Schol. Call. Ap. 14.

πολιαίνομαι, (πολιός) Pass. to grow white, e. g. of the foaming sea, Aesch. Pers. 110; so Catull. 64. 13, spumis incanuit unda.

πολι-άνθη, ἡ, an ointment made of πόλιον, C. I. 2852. 16 and 22.

πολιανόμος, ὁ, (πόλις, νέμω) a civic magistrate, C. I. 5774. 95, al.; used to translate the Rom. Aedilis, Dio C. 43. 28, 48:—πολιανομέω, Ep. Plat. 363 C, Dio C. 43. 48.

πολιάοχος, ον, Dor. for πολιήοχος, v. sub πολιούχος.

πολιαρχέω, to be a πολιάρχος, Dio C. 53. 33.

πολι-άρχης, poet. πτολ-, ον, ὁ, =πολιάρχος, of Zeus, C. I. 2081. 10.

πολιαρχία, ἡ, the office of πολιάρχος, Themist. 214 B, 224 B.

πολι-αρχος, ὁ, ruler of a city, a king, prince, π. πάτρα Pind. N. 7. 125, Eur. Rhes. 381. II. the commandant of a city, Lat. praefectus urbi, Dio C. 40. 46.

Πολιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (πόλις) guardian of the city, epith. of Athena in her oldest temple on the Acropolis of Athens, as distinguished from Ἀθ. Παρθένος and Ἀθ. Πρόμαχος, Hdt. 5. 82, Soph. Ph. 134, Ar. Av. 828, etc.; simply ἡ Πολιάς, Luc. Pisc. 21, etc.; cf. Müller Eumen. § 30, 67, n. 6, Wordsw. Athens c. 17. She had the same name in many Greek towns, at Troezen, Paus. 2. 30, 6; at Erythrae, Id. 7. 5, 9; so Πολιάτις, ἴδος, at Tegea, Id. 8. 47, 5; and we find ἡ Ἀθηναῖα ἡ πολιτίς in Dinarch. 98. 19.

πολιάτας, ὁ, Dor. for πολιήτης, opp. to ξείνος, Pind. I. 1. 74.

πολιδίον, v. πολείδιον:—πολιέθρον, v. πτολιέθρον.

Πολιεύς, ἔως, ὁ, guardian of the city, of Zeus, Arist. Mund. 7. 3, Paus. 1. 24, 4, etc.; the contr. gen. Πολιῶς occurs in C. I. 150. 47.

πολιζέω: Ep. aor. πόλισσα: (πόλις):—to build a city, to build, τεῖχος πόλισσαμεν Il. 7. 453; ἦν ἐπόλισσεν (sc. τὴν πόλιν) C. I. 4925:—Pass., Ἴλιος πεπόλιστο Il. 20. 217; Δαδώνη πεπόλισται Hes. Fr. 39. 5; so Hdt. 4. 108., 5. 13, 52, al.; ἐφ' ἀμαζῶν πεπολισμένοι Philostr. 265:—Med. to build for oneself, τὴν Ῥώμην οὖν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐπόλισαντο Diod. H. 1. 30. II. χωρίον πολιζέω to colonise a country by building a city, Xen. An. 6. 4, 4; τὴν χώραν Strab. 364; τὸν τόπον Plut. Rom. 9.—It seems to have been properly an Ion. Vcrb.

πολιήοχος, ον, Ep. for πολιούχος.

πολιήτης, εω, ὁ, Ion. for πολιίτης, a citizen, Il. 2. 806 (elsewh. Hom. uses the form πολιίτης), Simon. 139, and twice in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 556, Eur. El. 119; constantly in Hdt. (only in 1. 96 the MSS. give πολιτέων):—a fellow-citizen, countryman, Hdt. 1. 37, 120, al., cf. πολιάτας.—Fem. πολιήτις, ἴδος, Ar. Rh. 1. 867; as Adj., ψάμαθοι πολιήτιδος ἀκτᾶς sands on my country's shore, Eur. Hipp. 1126.

πολιήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, =πολιήτης, Or. Sib. 5. 4.

πόλινδε, Adv. into or to the city, Il. 5. 224, al.

πολιο-ειδής, ἐς, like gray, grayish, Schol. Nic. Al. 126.

πολιό-θριξ, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, gray-haired, ἰέρεια Strab. 293.

πολιο-κόρησις, ον, ὁ, =πολιοκρόταφος, Nicet. Ann. 160 A.

πολιό-κράνος, ον, grayheaded, of Hadrian (cf. ἀργυρόκρανος), Or. Sib. 8. 50, where the metre requires πολικράνος.

πολιο-κρόταφος, ον, with gray hair on the temples, i. e. just beginning

to be gray (as says Theocr. 14. 68, ἀπὸ κροτάφων πελόμεσθα γηραλέοι, cf. Arist. Color. 6, 11), Il. 8. 518, Hes. Op. 179, Alex. Ψευδ. 2; π. γῆρας Bacchyl. 3; cf. πολίος.

πόλιον, τό, an aromatic plant, perhaps *Teucrium polium*, prob. so called from having *glaucous leaves*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 4.

πολιόμαι, Pass. to be or become gray, ὁ ἄνθρωπος πολιούται μόνος Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 32; πρῶτοι πολιούνται οἱ κροτάφοι Id. An. Pr. 1. 13, 5; τὴν πεπολ. τρίχα Clem. Al. 262: metaph., πολ. τῇ συνέσει Eccl.

πολιο-πλόκωμος, ον, grayhaired, Q. Sm. 14. 14, Or. Sib. 11. 68.

πολιορκέω, fut. ἤσω Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 12: aor., Ar. Lys. 281, Thuc., etc.:—Pass., fut. -ηθήσομαι Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 5; but in med. form -ήσομαι, Hdt. 5. 34, 8. 49, Thuc. 3. 109, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 18, Cyr. 6. 1, 15 (so that prob. the pass. form l. c. is an error of the copyist):—aor. ἐπολιορκήθη Isocr. 127 E: pf. πεπολιορκήμαι (ἐκ-) Thuc.: (πόλις, εἶργω, ἔρκος). To hem in a city, blockade, beleaguer, besiege, Hdt. 1. 17, 154, and often in Att.; also in Ar. Vesp. 685, Lys. 281; οἱ πολιορκούντες the besiegers, opp. to οἱ κατακεκλειμένοι, Isocr. 124 A:—Pass. to be besieged, in a state of siege, Hdt. 1. 26, 81, al.; also of a fleet, to be blockaded, Isocr. 70 B; of Scamander, to be blocked, dammed back, Plat. Prot. 340 A. 2. metaph. to be besieged, pestered, ὑπὸ τῶν συκοφαντῶν πολιορκούμενοι πολιορκίαν Id. Alc. 2. 142 A, cf. Rep. 453 A, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 13.

πολιορκητός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be besieged, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 8.

πολιορκητής, οὔ, ὁ, taker of cities, surname of Demetrius son of Antigonus, Diod. 20. 92, Plut. Demetr. 42, Aristid. 6, etc.

πολιορκητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for besieging, αἱ πολ. ἐπίνοιαι Polyb. 1. 58, 4. II. τὰ -κά materials for a siege, Diod. 20. 103, etc. 2. a treatise on the art of sieges, as that by Aeneas Tacticus.

πολιορκία, ἰον. -ία, ἡ, a beleaguering, siege of a city, Hdt. 1. 81, 190, 5. 34, Andoc. 10. 12, Thuc. 2. 78, etc. 2. metaph. a besieging, pestering, Plut. Sull. 25; v. πολιορκέω 2.

πολίος, ἄ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν (when required by the metre), ἄλδς πολιοῖο Il. 20. 229, Od. 5. 410, etc.; χήραν πολίων Eur. Andr. 348: (v. sub πελός):—gray, grizzled, grisly, epith. of wolves, Il. 10. 334, cf. Ar. Av. 967; of iron, 9. 366, al., Eur.; of the surging sea, πάλις ἐπὶ θινὲ θαλάσσης Il. 4. 248; πολιὴν ἄλα ναίεμεν 15. 190; ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνος ἄλδς πολιοῖο, v. supr.; π. πέλαγος Ar. Av. 350:—but, 2. most commonly of hair, gray or hoary from age, Il. 22. 74, Od. 24. 316, etc.; πολιοῖοι grayhaired men, Od. 24. 498, cf. Soph. O. T. 183, Ar. Ach. 600, 610, 692, Plat. Parm. 127 B (but very rare in Att. Prose); Γραῖαι, ἐκ γενετῆς πολιαί Hes. Th. 271; etc.:—absol., αἱ πολιαί (sc. τρίχες), like canae in Cicero, Pind. O. 4. 40; ἄμα ταῖς πολιαῖς κατιούσαις as the gray hairs come down (i. e. from the temples to the beard, cf. πολιοκροτάφος, πολιοῖομαι), Casaub. Ar. Eq. 520, 908; also πολιαί, without the Art., Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 2., 5. 4, 1; cf. πολία, πολίτης:—Pind. P. 4. 175 has a strange phrase, τίς σε πολιᾶς ἐξανῆκε γαστρός; what old woman's womb bare thee? as a sarcasm; so, π. δάκρυον ἐμβαλῶν an old man's tear, Eur. H. F. 1209; cf. Anth. P. 5. 220. b. metaph. hoary, venerable, δς πολίω νόμω αἴσαν ὀρθοῖ Aesch. Supp. 658; κληδῶν ἐν πολιαῖσι μένει φήμαις Eur. El. 701; μάθημα π. χρόνῳ Plat. Tim. 22 B. II. like λευκός, bright, clear, serene, ἔαρ Hes. Op. 475, 490; αἰθήρ Eur. Or. 1376; ἀήρ Ar. Rh. 3. 275.

πολιότης, ητος, ἡ, grayness, of hair, like πολιά, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 33, 5. 4, 2, al.

πολιότριχος, ον, = πολιοθριξ, Opp. C. 3. 293.

πολιοῦχος, ον, Ep. πολιήροχος, Dor. -όχος (v. infr.), Lacon. πολιοῦχος Ahr. D. Dor. p. 568; cf. also πολισσοῦχος: (ἔχω). Protecting a city, ὦ π. κράτος Eur. Rhes. 822:—mostly like Πολιεύς, Πολιάς, epith. of the guardian deity of a city, Ἀθηναίη π. in Chios, Hdt. 1. 160; Παλλὰς π., at Athens, Ar. Eq. 581; Ἀθὰνα π. Id. Nub. 602, cf. Av. 827; so, Παλλὰς πολιάχορος Pind. O. 5. 24; π. θεοί Aesch. Theb. 312; δαίμονες Ib. 822; Ζεὺς π. Plat. Legg. 921 C; Ἀρτέμιδος πολιοῦχος Ar. Rh. 1. 312:—πολιόχος (elsewhere known as prop. n. Πολιοχός) is read by Dind. metri grat. in Aesch. Theb. 109 (Med. Ms. πολιάχοι), in Eur. Rhes. 821 (for πολιοῦχον), and should perhaps be read from MSS. ibid. 166 (where now πολυόχλου), cf. νήοχος for -οῦχος.

πολιο-φύλακός, of an army, to keep within the city, opp. to taking the field, Polyb. 18. 22, 4;—al. πολιτοφυλακέω.

πολιόχρος, v. sub πολιοῦχος.

πολιόχρως, ὤτος, ὁ, ἡ, white-coloured, white, κύκνος Eur. Bacch. 1364; βεμβράδες Ar. Fr. 179.

πολιόω, v. πολιοῖομαι.

πολιπορθος, f. l. for πτολιπ-, q. v.

πολιρραίστης, ον, ὁ, (ραίω) = πτολιπορθος, Lyc. 210.

πόλις, ἡ: gen. πόλιος [dissyll. in Att. Poets, Pors. Med. 906]; in Att. poetry also πόλιος, Aesch. Theb. 215, Soph. Ant. 162; Ep. πόλιος; Ion. and Dor. gen. πόλιος [dissyll. in Il. 2. 811]; in Ion. poetry also πόλιος Theogn. 774, 1039:—dat. πόλι, Ep. πόλι, Ion. πόλι:—acc. πόλιν, in Hes. Sc. 105 πόλιη.—Pl. nom. πόλις, Ep. πόλις, Od. 15. 412, Ion. πόλις:—gen. πόλιων:—dat. πόλισι Hdt. 1. 151; Ep. πόλιεσι Od. 21. 252, etc.; Dor. πόλιεσι Pind. P. 7. 8, Foed. Lacon. ap. Thuc. 5. 77, 79:—acc. πόλις, πόλις (trisyll., Il. 4. 308, dissyll., Od. 8. 560); Ion. πόλις:—Dual πόλη Isocr. 44 B, 182 E, but in Cod. Urbin. πόλι, both forms being acknowledged by Choerob. pp. 112, 164, 337 Gaisf.: gen. τοῖν πολέοιν Isocr. 55 C:—in Poets also (metri grat.) πτόλις, q. v. A city, Hom., Hes., etc.; πόλις ἄκρη and ὀκροτάτη, = ὀκρόπολις, the citadel, Il. 6. 88, 257., 20. 52; which at Athens also was often called simply πόλις, while the rest of the city was called ἄστν, καλεῖται . . ἡ ἄκρόπολις μέχρι τοῦδε ἔτι ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων πόλις Thuc. 2. 15, cf. 5. 23, 47, Ar. Eq. 1093, Lysistr. 245, 288, 758, C. I. 76. 5., 160. 1, Antipho

146. 2, Xen. An. 7. 1, 27 (hence the guardian deities of the Athenian Acropolis were θεοὶ Πολιοῦχοι, cf. πολιοῦχος, Πολιάς, Πολιεύς); so, Ἰνάχον π. the citadel of Argos, Eur. Fr. 230. 6; of the Cadmea at Thebes, Plut. Pelop. 18; cf. Strab. 371.—The name of the city was often added in gen., Ἰλίου π., Ἀργούς π. the city of . . , Aesch. Ag. 29, Ar. Eq. 815; but also in appos., ἡ Μένδη π. Thuc. 4. 130; ἡ π. οἱ Ταρσοὶ Xen. An. 1. 2, 26. 2. one's city or country, πόθι τοι π. ἡδὲ τοκῆς; Od. 1. 170; etc. 3. ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως = praefectus urbi, C. I. 2617, -21. II. a whole country, as dependent on and called after its city, Od. 6. 177, cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 380; so also in Soph. O. C. 1533, etc.; esp. an island peopled by men, Ἀἴμνον π. Θόαντος Il. 14. 230; περιρρύτας πόλεις Aesch. Eum. 77, cf. Eur. Ion 294, Ar. Pax 251 (v. Schol.), Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 7. 34, Dissen I. 4. 49 sq.; so, διώχληκε πόλεις πολλὰς . . , Σικελίαν, Ἰταλίαν, Πελοπόννησον, Θετταλίαν κτλ., Lys. 103. 38; cf. Strab. 356. III. when πόλις and ἄστν are joined, the former is the community or body of citizens, the latter their dwellings, Il. 17. 144 (but in the phrase δῆμός τε πόλις τε Od. 11. 14, πόλις denotes the town); ὦν πόλις ἀνάριθμος ὄλλυται, where πόλις stands for a mass or number of citizens, Soph. O. T. 179:—hence, 2. the state (πολιτεία), Hes. Op. 238, Pind. P. 2. 160, and often in Att., as Soph. O. T. 22, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 932; esp. a free state, republic, Soph. Ant. 738 (coll. 734), Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 28, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 22; τὰ τῆς πόλεως state affairs, government, Plat. Prot. 318 E; π. ἡ γενῶν καὶ κωμῶν κοινωνία ζωῆς τελείας καὶ αὐτάρκους Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 14; τὴν π. φεύγειν to shun one's public duties, Dem. 1121. 15. 3. the right of citizenship, like Lat. civitas, Ar. Ran. 717, Dem. 549. 10. IV. πόλιν παίξειν, a game resembling chess, Crat. Δραπ. 3; v. Meineke ad l. (Hence πολίτης, πολίχνη, etc.:—prob. from √ΠΛΑ, πίμπλημι, πλέω, as the equiv. Skt. words, pur, pur-am, pur-i, from pṛi, pi-par-mi (impleo).)

πόλισμα, τό, (πολίω) the buildings of a city, a city, town, (Lat. urbs as opp. to civitas), sometimes = πόλις, sometimes different from it; of Ecbatana, Hdt. 1. 98, cf. 57; of Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 63, al.; of Troy, Soph. Ph. 1424; of Athens, Id. O. C. 1496; also in Ar. Av. 553, 1565; and in Prose, Thuc. 1. 13., 4. 54; of the Acropolis, Dicaearch. ap. Ath. 594 F. II. the community, Soph. O. C. 1496.

πολισμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Polyb. 1. 24, 12, etc.

πολισμός, ὁ, (πολίω) the building of a city, Dion. H. 1. 57, 59.

πολισσονόμος, ον, (πόλις, νέμω) managing or ruling a city, ἀρχαί Aesch. Cho. 864; π. βιοτά a life of social order, Id. Pers. 853.

πολισσόος, ον, (σώω) guarding a city or cities, h. Hom. 7. 2.

πολισσοῦχος, ον, poet. for πολιοῦχος, θεοί Aesch. Theb. 69, 185, 271, Ag. 338. II. dwelling in the city, λεώς, βροτοί Id. Eum. 775, 883; πολισσοῦχοι = πολῖται, Christod. Ecphr. 396.

πολιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (πολίω) founder of a city, a word rejected by Poll. 9. 6, but prob. to be restored (for πλείστοις) in Joseph. A. J. 18. 1, 5, cf. Strab. 296.

πολιτ-ἀρχης, ον, ὁ, a civic magistrate, at Thessalonica, Act. Ap. 17. 6, cf. C. I. 1967; in Egypt, Epigr. Gr. 430. 7; πολιτάρχος, Acn. Poliorc. 26:—hence πολιτάρχέω, C. I. l. c.

πολιτεία, ἰον. -ηία, ἡ, (πολιτεύω) the relation in which a citizen stands to the state, the condition and rights of a citizen, citizenship, Lat. civitas, Hdt. 9. 34, Thuc. 6. 104, etc.; πολιτείαν δοῦναι τι Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 6; π. ἐστὶ μοι ἐν πόλει Ib. 1. 2, 10. 2. the life of a citizen, one's daily life, Lat. ratio vitae civilis, Andoc. 21. 7, Dem. 399. 6; ἐν εἰρήνῃ καὶ πολιτείᾳ Dem. 494. 3:—later, generally, life, living, ἐν τόπῳ Polyb. 18. 26, 6. 3. as a concrete, the body of citizens, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 31., 4. 13, 7. II. the life and business of a statesman, government, administration, Ar. Eq. 219, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 15, etc.; ἀγειν τὴν π. Thuc. 1. 127; ἄλλον τρόπον τῇ π. κέχρημαι, = πεπολιτεύμαι, Hyperid. Eux. 389; ἡ Κλεοφῶντος π. Aeschin. 75. 3; v. sub προαίρεσις 3:—in a collective sense, the measures of a government, τῇ πολιτείᾳ καὶ τοῖς ψηφίσμασι Dem. 254. 18, cf. 314. 22. III. civil polity, the condition or constitution of a state, Antipho 120. 40, Thuc. 2. 37, etc.; τὴν ἐλευθερίαν . . , μάλλον δὲ καὶ τὰς πολιτείας Dem. 246. 25:—a form of government, Plat. Rep. 562 A, etc.; ὁμολογοῦνται τρεῖς εἶναι π., τυραννίς καὶ ὀλιγαρχία καὶ δημοκρατία, Aeschin. 1. 19, cf. Plat. Rep. 544 B, Arist. Pol. 4. 7, 1, etc.; ἦτις π. συμφέρη Lys. 171. 37; π. ἐστὶ τάξις ταῖς πόλεσιν ἡ περὶ τὰς ἀρχάς Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 10, cf. 3. 1, 1., 4. 3, 5. 2. esp. a well-ordered republican government, a commonwealth, Id. Eth. N. 8. 10, 1, Pol. 4. 8, 1, sq.; ὅταν δὲ τὸ πλῆθος πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν πολιτεύηται συμφέρον, π. καλεῖται Ib. 3. 7, 3; of any government administered by the πολιταί whether few or many, a republic whether oligarchical or democratical, Ib. 4. 4, 19, cf. 30; τὴν ἀρίστην πολιτεύεσθαι πολιτείαν Ib. 4. 1, 4:—then, 3. generally, a free community, republic, Xen. Ath. 1, etc.; ἀπιστον ταῖς πολ. ἡ τυραννίς Dem. 10. 21; οὐ γὰρ ἀσφαλεῖς ταῖς πολιτείαις αἱ πρὸς τοὺς τυράννους . . ὁμίλια Id. 71. 8; τοὺς τὰς π. μεθίσταντας εἰς ὀλιγαρχίαν Id. 196. 12; τὰς μὲν π. πολεμοῦσι τὰς δὲ μοναρχίας συγκαθιστάσι Isocr. 67 A.—On the word, v. Plut. 2. 826 C-F.

πολιτευμα, τό, (πολιτεύω) the business of government, an act of administration, Dem. 263. 1., 272. 19; more commonly in pl. measures of government, Plat. Legg. 945 D, Isocr. 156 A; τῶν τοιούτων π. οὐδὲν πολιτεύομαι Dem. 107. 16; ἐν τε τοῖς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν πολιτεύμασι καὶ ἐν τοῖς Ἑλληνικοῖς both in my home and foreign policy, Id. 263. 4. II. the concrete of πολιτεία (III), the government, Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 1., 3. 7, 2: but also, 2. = πολιτεία III, Ib. 3. 13, 8., 4. 6, 8, etc.; οἱ ἐν π. the citizens, Ib. 5. 4, 2, cf. 5. 6, 7; τὸ τῆς δημοκρατίας π. Aeschin. 51. 12, cf. Polyb. 1. 13, 12, Ep. Philipp. 3. 20.

πολιτευτέον, verb. Adj. one must govern, Cic. Att. 2. 6., 10. 1, etc.

πολιτευτής, οὐ, δ, a statesman, Artemid. 1. 79, Eus., etc.
 πολιτεύω, fut. —ω Thuc. 1. 19, Xen.:—prose Verb, to be a πολίτης, live as a citizen or freeman, live in a free state, Thuc. 2. 46., 3. 34., 4. 114, Xen. An. 3. 2, 26; π. παρά τισι Id. Hell. 1. 5, 19: opp. to one who is under a monarchy, Polyb. 4. 76, 2; but this is more freq. as Dep., v. infr. B. 1. 2. to have a certain form of polity, conduct the government, π. κατ' ὀλιγαρχίαν Thuc. 1. 19., 3. 62; π. ὡς περ εἰώθησαν Id. 4. 130; π. κατὰ τὰ ἴδια κέρδη Id. 2. 65; πρὸς τὸ ἴδιον κέρδος Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 13; ἐλευθέρως τὰ πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν π. Thuc. 2. 37:—in Pass., of the state, to be governed, τὰς εὐ πολιτευομένας πόλεις Isocr. 123 A, cf. Plat. Rep. 427 A, etc.; ἀνευ δμονοίας οὐτ' ἂν πόλις εὐ πολιτευθείη Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 16; τὰ αὐτοῖς πεπολιτευμένα the measures of their administration, Dem. 17. 15, cf. 227. 27, Isocr. 356 B, etc.; v. κρίσις III. 3. in Pass. also, to be created a citizen, τοὺς ἐπὶ Γέλωνος πολιτευθέντας Diod. 11. 72.

B. most commonly as Dep., fut. πολιτεύσομαι Ar. Eq. 1365, Xen. Ath. 3, 9; aor. med. ἐπολιτεύσασθην Andoc. 21. 10, Dem. 297. 7, but pass. ἐπολιτεύθη Thuc. 6. 92, Lys. 175. 29, Isocr. 83 B, etc.: pf. πεπολίτευμαι, Lys. 172. 5, Plat. Legg. 676 C, Dem. 176. 23, etc.:—like the Act. to be a free citizen, live as such, and sometimes little more than to live, common in Att. Prose (used also once by Eur., and twice by Ar.); π. μετὰ τινων Andoc. 21. 10; ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 1, etc.; ἐν ἐλευθερίᾳ καὶ νόμοις ἐξ ἴσου Dem. 132. 15; opp. to μετοικέω, Lys. 122. 7; ἐν εἰρήνῃ Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 22; ἀδίκως πρὸς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς π. Lys. 143. 36; λαὸς πολιτεύοιτ' ἂν they would form a state, Eur. Fr. 21.

II. then, since all citizens were members of the governing body, to take part in the government, Thuc. 2. 15, Hyperid. Euxen. 376, Dem. 230. fin.: to meddle with politics, Plat. Rep. 561 D; opp. to ἰδιωτεύειν, Aeschin. 27. 32. 2. c. acc. to administer or govern, ἅπαντα Ar. Lys. 573; τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς πολιτεύεσθαι Dem. 151. 4; ἃ καὶ πεποίηκα καὶ πεπολίτευμαι Id. 226. fin.; τὰ βέλτιστα π. Id. 297. 7, cf. πολιτεύμα 1; π. πόλεμον ἐκ πολέμου to make perpetual war the principle of government, Aeschin. 51. fin.: then, absol. to conduct the government, Ar. Eq. 1365, Lysias 174. 12, Dem. 26. 24, etc.; τοῖς ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ πεπολιτευμένοις Dem. 19. 4; οἱ πολιτευόμενοι the ministers, Id. 36. 27., 749. 7.

III. to have a certain form of government, Isocr. 31 D, Plat. Rep. 568 B, etc.; κατὰ τὰ πάτρια π. Decret. ap. Andoc. 11. 24; πόλις ἀριστα πολιτευομένη Plat. Rep. 462 D; οἱ τὴν ἀνισον πολιτείαν πολιτευόμενοι, i. e. οἱ τύραννοι, Aeschin. 1. 24, cf. Plat. Legg. 676 B.

IV. in the Rom. times, to serve as decurion, C. I. 8610.

πολιτήρῃ, ἡ, Ion. for πολιτεία, Hdt.
 πολίτης [ῆ], οὐ, δ, Ion. πολίτης (q. v.), a member of a city or state (πόλις), a citizen, freeman, Lat. civis (v. ἀστός), Il. 15. 558., 22. 429, Od. 7. 131, Pind. O. 5. 38, etc.; π. ἀγαθός, κακός Thuc. 3. 42, Plat. Gorg. 517 C; πόλεως πολίτης Antipho 138. 28, Andoc. 1. 26; ὦ γὰρ πατρίας πολῖται Soph. Ant. 806; κακὸς π. Eur. Bacch. 271; π. ὀρίζεται τῷ μετέχειν κρίσεως καὶ ἀρχῆς Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 6. 2. also like Lat. civis, a fellow-citizen, Hdt., etc.; Κάδμου π. Aesch. Theb. 1; π. Ἀθηναίων Andoc. 18. 12; ὑμῶν Lys. 159. 7; σός Plat. Prot. 339 E; and by a Com. metaph., οἴνου π. ὦν κρατίστου Amphic. Incert. 1. II. generally, belonging to, connected with one's city or country, θεοὶ πολῖται = πολιοῦχοι, Aesch. Theb. 253; π. δῆμος = ὁ τῆς πόλεως, Ar. Eccl. 574.

πολιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πολίτης) of, for, or relating to citizens, ξύλλογος Plat. Gorg. 452 E; οἶκος Isocr. 19 A; αἱ πολ. λειτουργίαι, opp. to αἱ τῶν μετοίκων, Dem. 462. 14; π. κοινωνία, βίος Arist. Pol. 1. 1, 1 and 5, 10; πολ. χώρα, Lat. ager publicus, Polyb. 6. 45, 3; παῖδες π., opp. to the sons of country-people, C. I. 5805. 6, cf. 1586. 29. 2. befitting a citizen, like a citizen, civic, civil, Lat. civilis, ἰσονομία Thuc. 3. 82; ἀχῆμα π. τοῦ λόγου Id. 8. 89; τιμαί, ἀγῶνες Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 24 and 26; π. ἀρετή Id. Lac. 10, 7; ἡ πολιτικώτατη ἔρις Ib. 4, 5; τὰ πολιτικά civil affairs, opp. to τὰ πολεμικά, Id. Hier. 9, 5, cf. Eq. Mag. 2, 1; πολιτικώτερα ἐγένετο ἡ ὀλιγαρχία more constitutional, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 3; π. ἀρχή, opp. to δεσποτική, Ib. 1. 5, 6; observant of social order, Polyb. 34. 14, 2; so in Adv., πολιτικῶς ἔχειν to think, act like a citizen, in a constitutional manner, Lat. civiliter agere, Isocr. 56 D; οὐδὲ κοινῶς οὐδὲ π. ἐβίωσαν Id. 72 B; οὐκ ἴσως οὐδὲ π. Dem. 151. 4; π. ἄρχειν, opp. to βασιλικῶς, Arist. Pol. 1. 12, 1; to δεσποτικῶς, 7. 2, 7:—hence, b. civil, courteous, Polyb. 24. 5, 7:—Adv. civilly, courteously, πρῶως καὶ π. μεμψιμοιρεῖν Id. 18. 31, 7.

3. consisting of citizens, τὸ πολιτικόν, = ὁ πολῖται, the community, Hdt. 7. 103, Thuc. 8. 93; τὸ π. στράτευμα, opp. to τὸ τῶν συμμάχων, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 19; or without στράτευμα, Ib. 5. 3, 35, etc.; αἱ π. δυνάμεις, opp. to ξένοι, μαθοφόροι, Aeschin. 67. 31, Dem. 306. 17; ὁ π. ἰππεῖς καὶ πεζοὶ Polyb. 1. 9, 4. 4. living in a community, ἄνθρωπος φύσει π. ζῶων Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 9, cf. 3. 6, 3., 3. 17, 1; πολιτικά δ' ἐστίν, ὧν ἕν τι καὶ κοινὸν γίγνεται πάντων ἔργον Id. H. A. 1. 1, 25:—also, fit for free government (cf. πολιτεία III. 2), Arist. Pol. 3. 17, 1 and 4, cf. 4. 9, 3. II. of or befitting a statesman, statesmanlike, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 14, Plat. Alc. 1. 133 E:—ὁ πολιτικός, the statesman, title of a dialogue by Plato, cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 1, 2., 3. 1, 1., 3. 3, 6:—Adv. —κῶς, so far as is required for a statesman, Ib. 3. 2, 1.

III. belonging to the state or its administration, political, Lat. publicus, opp. to οἰκεῖος, Thuc. 2. 40, etc.; π. πράγματα Isocr. 64 B; πράξεις Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 C; ἡ π. τέχνη Id. Prot. 319 A; and ἡ πολιτική (sub. τέχνη), the art of government, Id. Gorg. 521 D, etc.; but, ἡ π. ἐπιστήμη or ἡ π. alone, the science of politics, i. e. the principles of social relations and duties, etc., as opp. to ἡ ἠθική (ethics, the science of individual duties), often in Plat., as Polit. 259 C, 303 E, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 7, Eth. N. 6. 8, 2:—τὰ πολιτικά, state-affairs, public matters, Thuc. 6. 15, 89, Plat., etc.; τὰ π. πράττειν to take part in the

government, Plat. Apol. 31 D, Gorg. 521 D; but, τὰ π. βλάπτειν to prejudice the weal of the state, Id. Rep. 407 D. 2. civil, municipal, opp. to natural or general, οὐ γὰρ ἐκ πολιτικῆς αἰτίας Dem. 584. 14.

IV. generally, having relation to public life, political, public, opp. to κατ' ἴδιαν, Thuc. 8. 89; so, π. τιμαί Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 24; λόγος Isocr. 319 C; τίς πολ. καὶ κοινὴ βοήθεια; Dem. 328. 6.

V. of language or style, suited to a citizen's common life, received (cf. notus civilisque et proprius sermo of Suet.), τῶν ὀνομάτων τὰ π. Isocr. 190 E; cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. pp. 6, 7; opp. to ποιητικός, Phryn. 53.

VI. Adv. —κῶς, v. supr. 1. 2.

πολίτις, ἴδος, fem. of πολίτης, Soph. El. 1227, Eur. El. 1335, Plat. Legg. 814 C, Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 3, etc.; v. sub Πολίτας.

πολιτισμός, ὁ, the administration of public affairs, Diog. L. 4. 39.

πολιτο-γράφω, to enrol as a citizen, τινα Diod. 11. 49; absol. to act as registrar, C. I. 4016-17:—Pass. to be admitted to citizenship, οἱ πολιτογραφηθέντες C. I. 3137. 54, cf. Polyb. 32. 17, 3, Diod. 11. 72, 86, etc.

πολιτογράφια, ἡ, enrolment as a citizen, Diod. 11. 86.

πολιτο-κάπηλος [ᾶ], ὁ, a jobber in public offices, Suid. s. v. Ζήνων.

πολιτοκοπέω, = δημοκοπέω Poll. 9. 26; in Plat. Com. Πεισ. 5, = λαιδορεῖν, κωμωδεῖν.

πολιτοκοπία, ἡ, = δημοκοπία, Sannyrrio Γελ. 6.

πολιτο-κόπος, ον, = δημοκόπος, A. B. 57.

πολιτο-φθόρος, ον, hurtful to the citizens, Plat. Legg. 854 C.

πολιτο-φύλαξ [ῆ], ἄκος, ὁ, one who watches citizens: ὁ π., in Larissa, the chief magistrates, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 9., 5. 6, 6:—πολιτοφύλακίω, to watch the citizens, whether of the magistracy or of an enemy's garrison, prob. 1. Polyb. 18. 22, 4, Aen. Poliorc. 1:—πολιτοφύλακία, ἡ, a watching of the citizens, Id. 22.

πολίχνη, ἡ, (πόλις) a small town, a rare dimin. form, Call. Del. 41, Plut. Timol. 11, etc.,—but occurring in earlier writers as prop. n., Πολίχνη, Att. Πολίχνα, a city in Chios, Hdt. 6. 26; in Crete, Id. 7. 170, etc.; in Ionia, Thuc. 8. 14; etc.

πολίχνιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Plat. Rep. 370 D, Isocr. 111 A, etc.

πολιώδης, ες, (πολιός, εἶδος) grayish, whitish, Luc. Alex. 60.

πολιωμα, τό, grayness, Eust. 565. 9.

πολιωσις, ἡ, a becoming gray, Arist. Color. 6, 16, Plut. 2. 364 B.

πολλ-αγόρασος, ον, = ὁ πολλὰ ὀνούμενος Pherecr. Περσ. 7.

πολλάκις [ᾶ]; Ep. and Lyr. πολλάκι, used now and then by Trag. metri grat., but only in lyrics (Aesch. Theb. 227, Supp. 131, Soph. Ph. 1456), never in Prose, for in Hdt. πολλάκις is now restored, Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xlii: (πολλός, πολὺς): Adv. I. of Time, many times, often, oft, Il. 1. 396, etc.; π. καὶ οὐκ ἄπαξ Hdt. 7. 46; π. τοῦ μηνός often in the month, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 9. II. of Degree and Number, π. μύριοι many tens of thousands, Plat. Legg. 810 D, cf. Theaet. 175 A; of Quantity, τὴν οὐσίαν π. τοσαύτην ἐποίησε Id. Rep. 330 B; of Size, multoties, π. μείζον Plut. 2. 944 A. 2. τὸ π. mostly, for the most part, Pind. O. 1. 51: very much, altogether, Theocr. 1. 144., 2. 88.

III. in Att., after εἰ, ἐόν, ἂν, perhaps, perchance, Lat. si forte, σεισμὸς εἰ γένοιτο π. Ar. Eccl. 791; ἔάν τι πολλὰ π. πάθω Ib. 1105; and with ἄρα inserted, ἔάν ἄρα π. νυμφόληπτος γένομαι Plat. Phaedr. 238 D, cf. Phaedo 60 E, Dem. 883. 1; so, μὴ πολλάκις, Lat. ne forte, Hipp. V. C. 907, Thuc. 2. 13, Plat. Prot. 361 C, al.

πολλαπλασιάσω, to multiply, ἀριθμοὶ πολλαπλασιάσαντες ἀλλήλους Eucl. 7. 10; metaph., Polyb. 30. 4, 13, Diod. 1. 1:—Pass., Arist. Phys. 6. 7, 2.

πολλαπλασιασμός, ὁ, multiplication, Plut. 2. 388 C, etc.

πολλαπλασι-επιμερής, ες, containing a number many times, with more than one aliquot part over (e. g. $\frac{1}{3} = 3 \frac{2}{3}$), and πολλαπλασι-επιμέριος, ον, containing a number many times, with one aliquot part over (e. g. $\frac{1}{3} = 3 \frac{1}{3}$), Nicom. Arithm. pp. 104, 101.

πολλαπλάσιος, α, ον, (ος, ον Alcidas. p. 51 Bekk.); Ion. —πλήσιος, ἡ, ον, like διπλήσιος, though the α is short, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xxxiv: (πολύς):—many times as many, many times more or larger, Hdt. 3. 135., 8. 140, al.; π. πρὸς πολλοστημόριον Arist. Metaph. 4. 15, 1. 2. πολλ. ἡ . . ., or ἡπερ . . ., many times as many as . . ., many times more or larger than . . . Hdt. 4. 50, Plat. Rep. 530 C; so c. gen., Hdt. 7. 48, Antipho 122. 15, Thuc. 4. 94, etc.:—Adv. —ίως, Hipp. 455. 18, etc.; also neut. pl. as Adv., Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 9. II. πολλ. ἀναλογία, in Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 7, is understood by some to be geometrical progression (as 2, 4, 8, 16, etc.); by others a series in which each term is the square of the one before (as 2, 4, 16, 256, etc.).

πολλαπλάσιότης, ἡ, the being a multiple, Iambl. in Nicom. 52.

πολλαπλάσιός, to multiply, Plat. Rep. 525 E:—Pass., Hipp. Acut. 394, Arist. Top. 8. 14, 5.

πολλαπλῶσιον, ον, = πολλαπλάσιος, Polyb. 35. 4, 4, Plut. 2. 215 B. Adv. —όνως, Poll. 4. 164.

πολλαπλάσιωσις, ἡ, multiplication, Plat. Rep. 587 E, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 11, Metaph. 13. 6, 2, al.,—sometimes with v. l. πολλαπλασίασις.

πολλαπλήσιος, ἡ, ον, Ion. for πολλαπλάσιος.

πολλαπλόος, ἡ, ον, contr. —πλοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, manifold, many times as long, βίος διπλοῦς καὶ π. Plat. Tim. 75 B; ὄνομα πολλαπλοῦν multiplicative, opp. to ἀπλοῦν, διπλοῦν, Arist. Poët. 21, 3. II. metaph., ἀνὴρ διπλοῦς καὶ π., like Lat. multiplex, i. e. not simple and straightforward, Plat. Rep. 397 E.

πολλάχῃ, Adv. many times, often, Hdt. 1. 42., 6. 21; opp. to οὐδαμῇ, Xen. An. 7. 3, 12. II. in divers manners, Aesch. Supp. 468; πολλὰ πολλαχῇ Soph. O. C. 1626; τῇ τε ἄλλῃ π., καὶ δὴ καὶ . . . Hdt. 6. 21, cf. Thuc. 8. 87; π. ἄλλῃ Plat. Theact. 179 C, etc.; πολλάκις καὶ π. Id. Rep. 538 D.

πολλαχόθεν, Adv. from many places or sides, Thuc. 6. 32, Lys. 105. 7, Plat. Legg. 842 C, etc. II. from many considerations, for many reasons, Thuc. 4. 6, Plat. Symp. 178 C.

πολλαχόθεν, Adv. in many places, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 30, Plut. Pomp. 24.

πολλαχόσε, Adv. towards many sides, into many parts or quarters, Thuc. 2. 47; c. gen., π. τῆς Ἀρκαδίας Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 16.

πολλαχού, Adv. in many places, τοῦνομα γένοιτ' ἂν πολλαχού τὸ σῶμα δ' οὐ Eur. Hel. 588, cf. Plat. Symp. 209 E, Crat. 408 A; ἐμοῦ πολλαχὺς ἀκηκόατε πολλαχού λέγοντος Id. Apol. 31 C; π. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Id. Prot. 329 C; π. ἄλλοι Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 30. 2. c. gen., π. τῆς γῆς Plat. Phaedo 111 A. II. = πολλαχῆ, many times, often, Hdt. 6. 122, etc.

πολλαχῶς, Adv. in many ways, Isocr. 42 C, Dem. 601. 9, etc.; π. λέγεσθαι in many senses, Arist. Top. 2. 3, 1 sq., Pol. 3. 3, 4, 21.

πολλο-δεκάκις [ἄ], Adv. many tens of times, Ar. Pax 243.

πολλός, πολλόν, Ion. masc. and neut. for πολὺς, πολὺ.

πολλοσταῖος, α, ον, after a long time, Eubul. Incert. 20.

πολλοστημόριος, ον, (μόριον) many times smaller, opp. to πολλαπλάσιος, Arist. Top. 4. 4, 12, Metaph. 4. 15, 1; πολλαπλάσιον ἢ π. τοῦ πρότερον Id. Pol. 5. 8, 10, cf. Luc. D. Deor. 1. 1:—τὸ π. an infinitely small part, Arist. Top. 4. 4, 10, and v. l. (for πολλοστὸν μόριον) in Thuc. 6. 86.

πολλοστός, ἡ, ὄν: (πολλός, πολὺς) one of many, Lat. multesimus, π. ὄν τῶν Συρακοσίων, Lat. unus e multis, i. e. one of the common sort at Syracuse, Isocr. 95 B. 2. smallest, least, Plat. Legg. 896 B; αἱ π. ἡδοναί Id. Phileb. 44 E; τὸ π. μέρος Andoc. 20. 39, Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 7; π. μόριον Thuc. 6. 86; oft. with a negat., οὐδὲ π. μέρος Lys. 144. 9, Isac. de Cleon. hered. 42 (34), etc.:—in Arithm., a fraction with a large denominator:—c. dat., τὰ π. σκληρότητι the least hard, Plat. Phileb. 44 E:—Adv., δευτέρως καὶ πολλοστῶς in a very small degree, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 11, cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 11, 9. 3. of Time, πολλοστῶ ἔτει in the last of many years, i. e. after many years, Cratin. Jun. Χειρ. 1; πολλοστῶ χρόνῳ after a very long time, Ar. Pax 559, Dem. 761. 21, Menand. Μισογ. 9. II. in Hellenist. Gr. = πολὺς, πολλοστός ἔργῳ one that has done a great deal, opp. to ὀλιγοστός, LXII (2 Regg. 23. 20).

πολλότης, ητος, ἡ, numerousness, Damasc. in Wolf Anecd. 3. 228.

πολλύνομαι, Pass. to be multiplied, Phot.

πολο-γραῖβια, ἡ, a description of the heavens, Hipp. 1285. 53: a treatise by Democritus bore this title, Diog. L. 9. 48.

πόλος, ὁ, (πέλω, πέλομαι, πολέω) a pivot or hinge on which anything turns, an axis: 1. the axis of the sphere, γῆν εἰλουμένην περὶ τὸν διὰ παντὸς πόλον τεταμένον Plat. Tim. 40 B; ὁ ἄνω, ὁ κάτω π. the upper, lower end or pole of this axis, Arist. Cael. 2. 2, 12 sq., Meteor. 2. 5, 12; π. ἀρκτικός, ἀνταρκτικός Id. Mund. 2. 5; π. ἀρκτικός, νότιος Ptol.; also called ὁ φανερός and ὁ ἀφανής, Arist. Cael. 2. 2, 14; π. τοῦ ὀρίζοντος the zenith, Eucl.:—hence, the pole-star, Eratosth. Catast. 2, cf. Herm. Eur. Ion p. xix. 2. the sphere which revolves on this axis, i. e. the vault of heaven, the sky or firmament, Lat. polus, Aesch. Pr. 430, Eur. Fr. 836. 11; ἄστρον π. Id. Or. 1685; τὸ τοῦ π. ἄπαντος ἡμισφαίριον Alex. Incert. 1. 7, cf. Ar. Av. 179 sq.; ψυχὴ δ' αἰθέριον κατέχει πόλον C. I. 3026. 3. the orbit of a star, Plat. Epin. 986 C, Anth. P. 27. 4. the crown of the head, Hesych.; or the whole head, Poll. 2. 99. II. land turned up with the plough, Xen. Oec. 18, 8. III. a spring on the axle-tree, to bear the body of the carriage, Diod. 18. 27. IV. a concave dial (called πόλος from being shaped like the vault of heaven), on which the shadow was cast by the γνῶμων, Hdt. 2. 109, Ar. Fr. 210, Luc. Lexiph. 4, Anth. P. 14. 139, Ath. 207 F, Suid. s. v. Ἀναξίμανδρος.

πολτάριον, τό, Dim. of πόλτος, a little porridge, poor bad porridge, Diosc. 2. 114; πολταρίδιον, Galen.; πολτίον, Gloss.:—cf. πύλφος.

πολτο-ποιέομαι, Pass. to be made into porridge, Diosc. 2. 128.

πόλτος, ὁ, porridge, Lat. puls, pulvis, Alcman 63, Epich. 11 Ahr., Plut. 2. 201 C, etc.: cf. πύλφος.

πολτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) porridge-like, Erotian.

πολυγάπητος, ον, much-beloved, Hesych.

πολυγάκιστρος, ον, with many hooks, Opp. H. 3. 78. II. πολυγάκιστρον, τό, a night-line, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 14. 9. 37, 9.

πολυαγρῆς, ες, rarer form for πολυαγρος, Opp. C. 1. 88.

πολυαγρία, ἡ, a catching much game, Poll. 5. 12.

πολυαγρος, ον, (ἄγρα) catching much game, Anth. P. 6. 184.

πολυαγρυπνος, ον, very wakeful, Eccl.

πολυάδελφος, ον, with many brothers, Schol. Soph. Ant. 1, Poll. 6. 171.

πολυᾶής, ες, (ἄημι) blowing hard, αὔραι Q. Sm. 1. 253.

πολύᾰθλος, ον, conquering in many contests, Luc. D. Deor. 10. 1.

πολύαιγος, ον, abounding in goats, Anth. P. 9. 744; πολυαίξ, Hesych.

πολυαῖκος, ον, = πολυαίξ, Schol. Eur. Med. 10.

πολυαῖματος, ον, full of blood, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 683 E, Ath. 301 F.

πολυαῖμος, ον, full of blood, of a full habit, Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 15, P. A. 3. 6, 6, and often in Hipp.:—πολυαῖμέω, to have much blood, Arist. P. A. 2. 2, 10, G. A. 4. 1, 28:—πολυαῖμία, ἡ, fulness of blood, Ib. 13. 6, 9.

πολυαῖμων, ον, gen. ονος, bloody, Aesch. Supp. 840.

πολυαίνετος, ον, = sq., Eur. Heracl. 761.

πολύαινος, ον, (αἰνέω) much-praised, Homeric epith. of Ulysses, Il. 9. 673, 10. 544, 11. 430, Od. 12. 184.—But Buttm., Lexil. s. v. αἶνος 2, follows the second expl. given by Hesych., viz. πολὺμυθος, not exactly talkative (which would rather suit Nestor), but full of wise speech and lore (cf. αἰνέω 1, αἶνος 1).

πολυαῖξ [ἄ], ἴκος, (ἀτασσω) much-rushing, impetuous, furious, πόλεμος

Il. 1. 165, Od. 11. 314; κάματος π. weariness caused by impetuosity in fight, Il. 5. 811.

παλυάκανθας, ἡ, a peculiar kind of thorn, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 3.

πολυαλγῆς, ες, very painful, Orph. H. 66. 2, Or. Sib. 4. 9.

πολυάλγητος, ον, feeling much pain, Schol. Soph. Aj. 973.

πολυαλδῆς, ες, (ἀλδαινῶ) much-nourishing, Q. Sm. 2. 658.

πολυαλθῆς, ες, (ἄλθος) curing many diseases, Diosc. 3. 163.

πολυαλφῆς, ες, (ἄλφάνω) fetching a high price, Nonn. D. 37. 715.

πολυάλφίτος, ον, yielding much meal, κριθή Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2.

πολυάμμος, ον, abounding in sand, sandy, Hesych.

πολυάμπελος, ον, with many vines, Scholl. Il. 2. 507, etc.

πολυᾰναγνωσία, ἡ, much reading, much learning, Ath. 654 A.

πολυανάλωτος, ον, causing much expense, E. M. 750. 48.

πολυανδρέω, to be full of men, to be populous, ὄχλοις π. αἱ πόλεις Thuc. 6. 17, cf. Strab. 383:—as Dep. πολυανδρέομαι, Diod. Excerpt. 547. 78, Ael. N. A. 5. 13.

πολυανδρία, ἡ, populousness, Synes. 275 C, Themist. 74 C.

πολυάνδριος, ον, of or connected with many men, τὸ π. κακὸν μεταδιδῶκεν, i. e. prostitution, Philo 1. 568. II. as Subst., πολυάνδριον, τό, a place where many people assemble, Plut. 2. 823 E. 2. a place where many people are buried, Dion. H. 1. 14, Strab., etc.

πολυάνδρος, ον, (ἀνήρ) of places, with many men, full of men, Aesch. Pers. 73, 899. 2. of persons, many, numerous, Ib. 533, Ag. 693. II. γυνή π. wife of many husbands, Nonn. Jo. 4. 16.

πολυάνθεμος, ον, (ἄνθεμον) rich in flowers, blooming, μίτραι Anacr. 65; ὦραι Pind. O. 13. 23.

πολυανθῆς, ες, (ἀνθέω) much-blossoming, blooming, ὕλη Od. 14. 353; ἔαρ h. Hom. 18. 17; πτερύγων χροίη Mosch. 2. 59; also in late Prose, Diod. Fr. p. 644. 49:—poët. fem. πολυάνθεα Nic. Th. 877.

πολυάνθος, ον, = foreg., Orph. H. 50. 7.

πολυάνθραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, rich in coal, Schol. Ar. Ach. 34.

πολυανθρωπέω, to be populous, prob. l. in Joseph. A. J. 1. 4, 1.

πολυανθρωπία, ἡ, a large population, multitude of people, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 16, Vect. 4. 49, Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 13, al.

πολυανθρωπος, ον, full of people, populous, Hipp. Art. 834, Thuc. 1. 24, 6. 3, Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 6, al.; —ανθρωπότερος, —τατος Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 5, Thuc. 2. 54. II. much-frequented, crowded, πανήγυρις Luc. Peregr. 1. III. numerous, ἔθνος Polyb. 3. 37, 11, al.

πολυάντυξ, ὁ, ἡ, having many circumferences, Paul. Sil. Ambo 198.

πολυανώδυνος, ον, with much anodyne power, Diosc. Noth. 4. 79.

πολυάνωρ [ἄ], ορος, ὁ, ἡ, with many men, much-frequented, θρόνος Eur. I. T. 1282; πόλις Ar. Av. 1313. II. γυνή π. wife of many husbands, Aesch. Ag. 62; cf. πολυάνδρος II.

πολυάρατος, ον, v. πολυάρητος.

πολυάργυρος, ον, rich in silver, πολυαργυρώτατοι, of the Lydians, Hdt. 5. 49; of places, Diod. 5. 36; οἰκοί Plut. Comp. Lys. c. Sull. 3.

πολυ-ἀρετος, ον, of much virtue, Basil.

πολυάρητος, ον, (ἀράομαι) much-wished-for, much-desired, ἡ τίς οἱ εὐξαμένη π. θεὸς ἦλθεν Od. 6. 280, cf. 19. 404, h. Cer. 220; in Att. Prose, τὴν πολυάρητον σοφίαν Plat. Theaet. 165 C. [ἄ Ion., ἄ Att.]

πολυάρητος, ον, numerous, manifold, Callicrat. ap. Stob. 485. 36; δύναμις Diod. 14. 25.

πολυαρκῆς, ες, (ἀρκέω) much-helpful, supplying many wants, πολυαρκέστατος ποταμός Hdt. 4. 53; γῆ Dion. H. 1. 36; —εστάτη πόλις Plut. Alex. 26:—τὸ π. durability, Luc. Nocyom. 15. Adv. —κῶς, Hesych.

πολυάρκυσ, ον, ὁ, ἡ, with many nets, ἄγρα Opp. C. 4. 10.

πολυάρματος, ον, with many chariots, Soph. Ant. 149.

πολυαρμόνιος, ον, many-toned, ὄργανα Plat. Rep. 399 D.

πολυάρνος, ον, with many lambs or sheep, rich in flocks, heterocl. dat. πολυάρνι Il. 2. 106; v. πολυάρνητος.

πολυάρουρος, ον, with many fields, Hesych.

πολυαρχία, ἡ, the government of many, Thuc. 6. 72, Xen. An. 6. 1, 18, Plut., etc.:—πολυαρχέομαι, Eus. P. E. 10 B.

πολυάρχιον, τό, name of a plaster, Galen.

πολυάρχος, ον, ruling over many, Cornut. N. D. 35: τὸ π., Greg. Naz.

πολυάστερος, ον, poët. for πολυάστρος, Manetho 4. 26:—gen. πολυάστερος (as if from ἀστῆρ), Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 125 D.

πολυαστράγαλος, ον, with many joints, μάστις π. = ἀστραγαλωτή, Anth. P. 6. 234.

πολυάστρος, ον, with many stars, starry, Eur. Ion 870.

πολυάσχος, ον, very busy, μαθηματικὴ Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 25.

πολυαυγῆς, ες, very radiant, Eus. Laud. Const. 616 C.

πολυαυλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with many furrows, πεδῖον π., opp. to ὀλιγαυλαξ, Anth. P. 6. 238; Αἴγυπτος Or. Sib. 4. 72.

πολυαυξῆς, ες, much-grown, strong, large, Nic. Th. 73, 596.

πολυαύχενος, ον, (αὐχὴν) with many necks, Anth. Plan. 92:—also πολυαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, Geop. 19. 22.

πολυάφορμος, ον, with abundant materials, Eust. 5. 4.

πολυάχητος, ον, Dor. for πολυήχητος.

πολυαχθῆς, ες, very grievous, λιμός Q. Sm. 10. 38.

πολυαχῦρος, ον, with much chaff, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 4.

παλυβάδιστος, ον, = πολύβατος, Schol. Opp. H. 3. 502.

πολυβαθῆς, ες, very deep, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 633, 5. 60.

παλυβάρβαρος, ον, very barbarous, ἔθνος Or. Sib. 3. 520.

πολύβᾰτος, ον, much-trodden, Pind. Fr. 45.

παλυβάφης, ες, much-dipped, of drowned men, but v. ἀλιβαφῆς.

πολυβέλεμνος, ον, with many missiles, Hesych.

πολυβενθῆς, ες, very deep, ἄλς Od. 4. 406; λιμὴν Il. 1. 432, Od. 10. 125, 16. 324.

πολυβήματος, ον, taking many steps, Hesych. s. v. πολυκαρῆμοιο.

πολύβιβλος, *ov*, of or in many books, *ιστορία* Ath. 249 A.
 πολύβιος, *ov*, with much life or vigour, Eust. 916. 21.
 πολυβλάβης, *és*, very hurtful, Schol. Il. 14. 271, etc. II. pass.
easily hurt, Plut. 2. 1090 B.
 πολυβλαστής, *és*, shooting vigorously, prob. l. Theophr. C. P. 3. 19, 2.
 πολυβλαστία, *ή*, vigorous shooting, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 5, etc.
 πολυβλέφαρος, *ov*, with many eyelids, Nonn. D. 20. 65.
 πολυβλής, *ήτος*, *ó*, *ή*, having struck many, Apoll. Lex. Hom.
 πολυβόειος, *ov*, covered with many oxhides: Ep. fem. *πουλευβύεια* Q. Sm. 3. 329.
 πολυβοησία, *ή*, f. l. for *περιβοησία*, Artemid. 2. 31.
 πολυβόητος, *ov*, much-talked-of, Schol. Aesch. Supp. 532: much-sounding, Schol. Eur. Alc. 918.
 πολυβόλος, *ov*, throwing many missiles, Math. Vett. 73.
 πολυβόρος, *ov*, much-devouring, voracious, Plat. Criti. 115 A; opp. to *πολυπύτης*, Hipp. Aër. 282.
 πολυβόσκος, *ov*, (*βύσκω*) much-nourishing, *γαῖα* Pind. O. 7. 114.
 πολυβότανος, *ov*, abounding in herbs, Eust. 1624. 10.
 πολυβότερα, *ή*, fem. of the supposed *πολυβοτήρ*: (*βύσκω*):—much or all nourishing, Hom., and Hes., in Ep. form *πουλευβότερα*, as cpith. of *χθών*; in Il. 11. 770 also of *Ἀχαιίς*.
 πολυβότος, *ov*, (*βύσκω*) much-nourishing, *αἰών βροτῶν* Aesch. Theb. 774. II. having much pasture, *γή* Dion. H. 1. 37.
 πολυβότρως, *vos*, *ó*, *ή*, abounding in grapes, of places, Hes. Fr. 19. 2, Simon. 19; *ἀμπελος* Eur. Bacch. 651.
 πολυβουλος, *ov*, much-counselling, exceeding wise, *Ἀθήνη* Il. 5. 602, Od. 16. 282; *γνώμα* Pind. I. 4. 122 (3. 90).
 πολυβούτης, *ov*, *ó*, (*βοῦς*) rich in oxen, *ἀνδρες* .. *πολύρρηνες*, *πολυβούται* Il. 9. 154, 296, cf. Hcs. Fr. 39. 3.
 πολυβρομος, *ov*, (*βρέμω*) loud-roaring, Schol. Il. 13. 41.
 πολυβροχος, *ov*, (*βρέχω*) much-moistened, Diosc. 1. 186. II.
 (*βρόχος*) with many nooses, Eur. H. F. 1035.
 πολυβρώματος, *ov*, composed of many meats, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 221.
 πολυβρωτος, *ov*, devoured, mangled, *μέλεα*, of Actaeon, Nonn. D. 5. 502.
 πολυβύθος, *ov*, = *πολυβενθής*, Philo 1. 6.
 πολυβυρσος, *ov*, of or with many hides or skins, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 1230.
 πολυβώλαξ, *ακος*, *ó*, *ή*, =sq., Auct. Cypr. ap. Ath. 334 D.
 πολυβωλος, *ov*, with large clods, fruitful, like *ἐρίβωλος*, Eur. Fr. 231.
 πολυβωμος, *ov*, with many altars, Call. Del. 266.
 πολυβωτος, *ov*, in Cratin. *Ξεριφ*. 6, prob. from *βύσκω*, many-feeding, fertile, as ironical epith. of the barren island of Seriphus.
 πολυγαθής, *és*, Dor. for *πολυγηθής*.
 πολυγάλακτος, *ov*, with much milk, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 37; poët. Sup. *πουλευγαλακτοτάτη* Anth. P. 9. 224.
 πολυγάλον, *τό*, (*γάλα*) a plant, *polygala*, milk-wort, Diosc. 4. 142.
 πολυγάμος, *ov*, often-married, or, living in polygamy, Poll. 3. 48:—
 πολυγαμέω, to live in polygamy; and *πολυγαμία*, *ή*, polygamy, Eccl.
 πολυγελως, *ó*, *ή*, much-laughing, Plut. 2. 552 A.
 πολυγένειος, *ov*, large-bearded, Gloss.
 πολυγενής, *és*, (*γενέσθαι*) of many families, Poll. 6. 171., 9. 21.
 πολυγηθής, Dor. — *γαθής*, *és*, (*γηθέω*) much-cheering, delightful, glad-some, *Ἦραι* Il. 21. 450; *Διώνυσος* Hes. Th. 941, Op. 612, cf. Pind. Fr. 5. 5; *Διὸς εὐναί* Pind. P. 2. 51; *ὄρχηθμός* Anth. P. 9. 189, etc.
 πολυγήραος, *ov*, contr. — *γήρως*, *ων*, very old, Asius 1, Plat. Ax. 367 B.
 πολυγηρία, *ή*, great age, Byz.
 πολυγλάγης, *és*, (*γλάγος*) = *πολυγάλακτος*, Arat. 1100, Nonn. D. 9. 176.
 πολυγλευκος, *ov*, abounding in must, *βότρως* Anth. P. 6. 238.
 πολυγληνος, *ov*, many-eyed, Anth. P. 5. 262, Nonn. D. 3. 272. II.
 with many meshes, *σαγήνη* Opp. C. 1. 157.
 πολυγλυφής, *és*, (*γλύφω*) much-carved, Nonn. D. 3. 136, etc.
 πολυγλωσσία, *ή*, variety of tongues, Cyrill.
 πολυγλωσσος, Att. — *ττος*, *ov*, many-tongued, *δρῦς π.* the vocal (oracular) oak of Dodona, Soph. Tr. 1168; *π. βοή* an oft-repeated or loud-voiced cry, Id. El. 641, 798. II. speaking many tongues or languages, Lyc. 1377, Luc. Jup. Tr. 13.
 πολυγλώχιν, *ίνος*, *ó*, *ή*, many-barbed, Dion. P. 476, App. Civ. 5. 82:—
 Nic. Th. 36 has it of a stag's antler.
 πολυγναμπτος, *ov*, much-bent, much-twisting, *μυχοί* Pind. O. 3. 49; *λαβύρινθος* Anth. P. 9. 191: curling, frizzled, *σέλινον* Theocr. 7. 68.
 πολυγνωμοσύνη, *ή*, depth of knowledge, Poll. 4. 22.
 πολυγνώμων, *ov*, very sagacious, Plat. Phaedr. 275 A, Dio C. 76. 16: *sententious*, Philostr. 502. Adv. — *μόνως*, Poll. 2. 23.
 πολυγνώριστος, *ov*, easy to be recognised, Eust. 1421. 48.
 πολυγνώστος, *ov*, =sq., Tzetz., etc.
 πολυγνωτος, *ov*, well-known, Pind. N. 10. 70.
 πολυγομφος, *ov*, with many nails, well-bolted, *νήες* Hes. Op. 658, cf. Aesch. Pers. 72.—Also *πολυγόμφωτος*, *ov*, Eust. 174. 12.
 πολυγόναντον, *τό*, (*γόνυ* II) knot-grass, Diosc. 4. 6.
 πολυγονόμαι, Pass. to multiply, spread, *νόσος* Luc. Nigr. 38:—so in Act., of animals, Greg. Nyss.
 πολυγονία, *ή*, fecundity, Plat. Prot. 321 B, Arist. H. A. 6. 37. 4., 9. 40. 7.
 πολυγονο-ειδής, *τό*, synonym. for *κληματίς*, in Diosc. 4. 7.
 πολυγονον, *τό*, an herb, *π. ἄρρεν Polygonum aviculare*, *π. θήλυ*, perhaps *Hippuris vulgaris*, Diosc. 4. 4 sq., ubi v. Sprengel.
 πολυγονος, *ov*, producing many of a birth, prolific, opp. to *ὀλιγόγονος*, of animals, Hdt. 3. 108, Hipp. Aër. 291, Aesch. Supp. 691, Arist., etc. II. of the Nile, much-producing, fertilising, Theophr. ap. Ath. 41 E, Diod. 1. 10.—Ep. *πολύγονος*, Opp. C. 3. 518, Nic. Al. 264.
 πολυγουνος, *ov*, many-jointed, *ὕωνις* Nic. Th. 872.

πολυγράμματος, *ov*, marked with many letters, = *στιγματίας* Ag. Fr. 43. II. of great knowledge, very learned, Plut. 2. 1121 F, etc.
 πολύγραμμος, *ov*, (*γραμμή*) marked with many stripes, Arist. Fr. 282.
 πολύγραος, *ov*, (*γράω*) eating much, Hipp. in Galen. Lex.
 πολυγράφια, *ή*, a writing much, Diog. L. 10. 26.
 πολυγράφος, *ov*, writing much, Sup. *πολυγραφώτατος*, Diog. L. 10. 26, Cic. Att. 13. 18.
 πολυγύμναστος, *ov*, exercised or experienced by many, *κακόν* Luc. Tox. 14.
 πολυγύναιος, *ó*, (*γυνή*) having many wives, Ath. 556 F: so, *πολυγύνης*, *ov*, *ó*, Poll. 6. 171; nom. pl. *πολυγύναικες* Strab. 835.
 πολύγυρος, *ov*, with many windings, Jo. Chrys.
 πολυγώνιος, *ov*, =sq., Theophr. Sens. 66, Poll. 4. 161.
 πολυγωνο-ειδής, *és*, like a polygon, Arist. Probl. 15. 6, 4.
 πολύγωνος, *ov*, polygonal, Arist. de Sens. 4, 23, Plut. 2. 1121 C.
 πολυδάηρ, *eros*, *ó*, *ή*, having many brothers-in-law, Arcad. 20. 12.
 πολυδαίδαλος, *ov*, much or highly wrought, richly dight, chiefly of metal work, *θήρηξ*, *ἀσπίς*, *δρμος* Il. 3. 358., 11. 32, Od. 18. 295, etc.; *χρυσός* Od. 13. 11; *κλισμός* Il. 24. 597; *θάλαμος* Od. 6. 15; of embroidery, Hes. Op. 64. II. act. working with great art or skill, very skilful, Il. 23. 743, Anth. Plan. 80.
 πολυδαίμων, *ov*, having many deities, dub. l. Orph. H. 17. 11 (where Ruhnck. *πολυδέγμων*).
 πολυδαισία, *ή*, an eating much, Suid. s. v. *Ἀπίκιος*; cf. *πολυποσία*.
 πολυδάκρυος, *ov*, =sq. 1, μάχης *πολυδακρύου* Il. 17. 192; *Ἄρης* Tyrtae. 8. 7; *Ἄιδης* Eur. H. F. 426; *ψυχή* Ap. Rh. 2. 916: cf. *πολυδακρυτος*.
 πολυδάκρυς, *υος*, *ó*, *ή*, (*δάκρυ*) cf. *ov* with many tears: hence, I. much-weep, tearful, sad, *Ἄρης*, *πόλεμος*, *ὕσμινη* Il. 3. 132, 165., 17. 544; *ἰαχή*, *γός* Aesch. Pers. 939, Cho. 449; *π. ἡδονή* Eur. El. 126. II. of persons, much-weeping, Id. Phoen. 366, Ag. Av. 212.
 πολυδάκρυτος, *ov*, much wept or lamented, *παῖς* Il. 24. 620. 2. very lamentable, tearful, *γός* Od. 19. 213, 251, Ar. Thesm. 1041; *πένη* Aesch. Cho. 334. II. act. much-weeping, Eur. Hec. 650, Tru. 1105. [*υ*, for in Il. 17. 192, Eur. H. F. 427, *πολυδακρυος* is now restored.]
 πολυδάκτυλος, *ov*, many-toed, Arist. H. A. 2. 1. 30, P. A. 2. 16, 7, al.
 πολυδαμνος, *ov*, (*δαμάω*) taming much, Hesych.
 πολυδάπανος, *ov*, causing great expense or outlay, *ἰρά* Hdt. 2. 137; *τράπεζα* Xen. Lac. 5, 3. II. of a person, expensive, extravagant, Id. Apol. 19.
 πολυδαφνος, *ov*, with many laurels, cited from Schol. Hes.
 πολυδέγμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (*δέχομαι*) containing or receiving much, Lyc. 700. II. *πολυδέγμων*, *ó*, like *πολυδέκτης*, a name of Hades, h. Hom. Cer. 17. 31, etc., ubi v. Ruhnck.; cf. *πολυδαίμων*.
 πολυδεής, *és*, (*δέομαι*) wanting much, Max. Tyr. 21. 4.
 πολυδείματος, *ov*, much-affrighting, Or. Sib. 5. 95.
 πολυδειράς, *αδος*, *ó*, *ή*, (*δειρή*) many-necked, *ὑδρη* Q. Sm. 6. 212: mostly of mountains, with many ridges or chains, *Ὀλυμπος* Il. 1. 499., 5. 754:—later, *πολυδειρος*, *ov*, Nonn. D. 25. 199.
 πολυδέκτης, *ov*, *ó*, the Allreceiver, i. e. Hades, h. Hom. Cer. 9; cf. *πολυδέγμων* II.
 πολυδενδρος, *ov*, with many trees, abounding in trees, of a country, Strab. 826; heterocl. dat. pl. *πολυδένδρεσσι* Eur. Bacch. 560.
 πολυδένδρεος, *ov*, Ep. for foreg., *ἀγρῦς*, *κῆπος* Od. 4. 737., 23. 139.
 πολυδερκής, *és*, much-seeing, far-seeing, *Ἥως* Hes. Th. 451; *φάος* 755. Cf. *πολυδευκής*.
 πολυδερμος, *ov*, = *πολύρριμος*, E. M. 395. 56.
 πολυδεσμος, *ov*, fastened with many bonds, strong-bound, *ἐπὶ σχεδίης* *πολυδέσμου* Od. 5. 33, 338.
 πολυδέτος, *ov*, = *πολύδεσμος*, cited from Eus. H. E.
 πολυδευκής, *és*, a word subject to the same remarks as *ἀδευκής*. It first occurs as a pr. n. (with changed accent) *Πολυ-δέυκης*, *εος*, *ó*, prob. = *ó* *πολλὴν δόξαν ἔχων*, *Pollux*, one of the Dioscuri, son of Leda, brother of Castor, celebrated in the old legends as *πύξ ἀγαθός*, Il. 3. 237, Od. 11. 300:—as an Adj., *πολυδευκέα φωνήν* is v. l. for *πολυηχέα* in Od. 19. 521,—a reading noticed by Ael. N. A. 5. 38, who expl. it by *τὴν ποικίλως μεμιμημένην* (sc. *φωνήν*), and Hesych. who expl. it *πολλοῖς ἐοικυῖαν*: the word occurs also in Nic. Th. 209 (*πολυδευκέα μορφήν*, with v. l. — *δερκέα*), and 625 (*ἐλιχρύσου π.*), where the Schol. expl. it by *τοῦ γλυκέος*; v. sub *ἀδευκής*.
 Πολυδεύκιον, *τό*, Com. Dim. of *Πολυδεύκης*, Luc. D. Mort. 1. 3.
 πολυδημος, *ov*, populous, Poll. 9. 21.
 πολυδημώδης, *és*, (*εἶδος*) = foreg., Diog. L. 7. 14.
 πολυδήνης, *es*, (*δήνεα*) = *πολύβουλος*, *πολύμητις*, Hesych.
 πολυδήρις, *ó*, *ή*, =sq., Parmenid. ap. Diog. L. 9. 22.
 πολυδήριτος, *ov*, much-contested, Opp. H. 5. 328.
 πολυδιάφθορος, *ov*, much-destroying, Schol. Il. 4. 171.
 πολυδικέω, to be engaged in many suits, to be litigious, Plat. Legg. 938 B.
 πολυδικος, *ov*, having many lawsuits, litigious, Strab. 709.
 πολυδίνης, *és*, much-whirling, Opp. H. 4. 485, Anth. P. 6. 39.
 πολυδίνητος, *ov*, much-whirled, Dion. P. 407.
 πολυδιοίκητος, *ov*, much-divided, *πνεῦμα* Secund. Sentent.
 πολυδίψιος, *ov*, (*δίψα*) very thirsty, of ill-watered countries, *π.* *Ἄργος* Il. 4. 171. Ath. 433 E and Strab. 370 expl. it by *πολυπόθητος*, much thirsted after by the absent Greeks; and Strab. also suggests *πολύψιος* (from *ἵπτω*), very destructive, on the ground that Argos was not poor of water.—forgetting the legend that it was so, till *Ἄργος ἀνυδρον εὖν Δαναὸς ποίησεν ἐνυδρον* (Hes. Fr. 58).
 πολυδίψος, *ov*, making very thirsty, Xenocr. 25, Oribas. p. 20 Matth.
 πολυδόναξ, *ακος*, *ó*, *ή*, with many reeds or pipes, Jo. Chrys.

πολυδόνητος, *ov*, much-tossed, Planud. *ov*. Met. 15. 396.
 πολύδονος, *ov*, much-driven, πλάνη Aesch. Pr. 788; cf. ἀλίδονος.
 πολυδόξαστος, *ov*, much-famed, Schol. Pind. O. 6. 120.
 πολυδοξία, ἡ, diversity of opinions, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 337. 38.
 πολυδοξος, *ov*, having various opinions, Stob. Ecl. 2. 82; διδαχαὶ π.
 Anth. P. append. 217. II. very famous, Timo ap. Diog. L. 9. 23.
 πολυδουλία, ἡ, abundance of slaves, Poll. 3. 80.
 πολυδουλος, *ov*, having many slaves, Poll. 3. 80., 6. 171.
 πολυδράστεια, ἡ, (δράω) she that affects much, Cornut. N. D. 13.
 πολυδριον, τό, Dim. of πόλις, A. B. 857, Hesych.
 πολυδρομος, *ov*, much-wandering or rapid, φυγή Aesch. Supp. 737.
 πολυδροσος, *ov*, very dewy, of winc, Anth. P. 5. 134.
 πολυδρύμιος, *ov*, with many woods, Rhian. ap. Steph. B. s. v. Μελαίωαι.
 πολυδυνάμιος, *ov*, with many powers or faculties, Stob. Ecl. 1. 840, Eccl.
 πολυδωρία, ἡ, open-handedness, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 7, Poll. 3. 118.
 πολυδώρος, *ov*, richly dowered, ἄλοχος Il. 6. 394, Od. 24. 294, etc.
 πολυέδνος, *ov*, with rich dowry, Hesych.
 πολυέδρος, *ov*, with many bases, polyhedral, Plut. Pericl. 13.
 πολυεθνής, *es*, many-peopled: numerous, Orph. H. 77. 11, etc.
 πολυείδεια, v. l. for πολυειδία.
 πολυειδήμων, *ov*, knowing much, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 63.
 πολυειδής, *es*, of many kinds, πολυειδῆ φθέγγεσθαι to utter cries of
 divers kinds, Thuc. 7. 71; opp. to μονοειδής Plat. Rep. 612 A; to
 ἀπλοῦς, Id. Phaedr. 238 A; τὸ δεινὸν .. καὶ π. θρέμμα Id. Rep. 590 A,
 cf. Phaedo 80 B; τὸ π. = πολυειδία, Arist. Color. 3. 1. Adv. -δῶς,
 Dion. H. de Comp. 26.
 πολυειδία, ἡ, diversity of kind, Plat. Rep. 580 D, Clem. Al. 163, 800.
 πολυελητος, *ov*, much convoluted, Ruf. Eph. p. 61.
 πολυείμων, *ov*, of many garments, Dionys. in Brunck Anal. 2. 254.
 πολυέλαιος, *ov*, yielding much oil, Xen. Vect. 5. 3.
 πολυέλεος, *ov*, very merciful, LXX (Ex. 34. 6, Num. 14. 8, al.).
 πολυελικτος, *ov*, much convoluted, ἐντερον Galen.; πολ. ἀδονά the
 pleasure of the mazy dance, Eur. Phoen. 314; π. χορείη Nonn. D. 21. 183.
 πολυελιξ, *ikos*, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Phavorin. s. v. τετραελιξ.
 πολυελκής, *es*, (ἐλκος) with many sores, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 14.
 πολυένος, *ov*, (ένος) = πολυετής, Suid.
 πολυέξοδος, *ov*, with many outlets, Nicet. II. with many out-
 goings, lavish, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 96.
 πολυεπαίνετος, *ov*, much-praised, Xen. Ages. 6, 8.
 πολυέπεια, ἡ, a speaking much, Eccl.
 πολυεπής, *es*, much-speaking, wordy, τέχναι Aesch. Ag. 1134.
 πολυέραστος, *ov*, much-loved, Xen. Agcs. 6, 8, Diod. in Phot. Bibl.
 391. 41.
 πολυεργής, *es*, = sq., Anth. P. 7. 400.
 πολυέργος, *ov*, much-working, hard-working, Theocr. 25. 27. II.
 pass. much-wrought, elaborate, Philo 1. 665.
 πολυέρως, *wtos*, ὁ, much-loving, Hdn. Epimer. 206.
 πολυέταιρος, *ov*, with many fellows or comrades, Poll. 3. 62.
 πολυέτηρος, Ep. πούλ-, *ov*, = sq., Nonn. Jo. 8. 58.
 πολυετής, *es*, of many years, full of years, Eur. Or. 473, Hel. 651.
 πολυετία, ἡ, length of years, Diog. L. 1. 72, Dio C. 66. 18.
 πολυευζωία, ἡ, a long and happy life, Byz.
 πολυεύκτος, *ov*, much-wished-for, much-desired, ἡ παιδός Orac. ap.
 Hdt. 1. 85; ὄλβος Aesch. Eum. 537; πλούτος Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 45.
 πολυεύκτος, *ov*, married to many, Tzetz. Hom. 152.
 πολυεύσπλαγχνος, *ov*, very compassionate, Eccl.
 πολυεύτακτος, *ov*, very well ordered, τὸ π. Ignat. ad Magncs. 1.
 πολυεύχετος, *ov*, = πολυεύκτος, h. Hom. Cer. 165.
 πολυέψητος, *ov*, much or well cooked, Schol. Nic. Al. 134.
 πολυζάλος, *ov*, (ζάλη) very stormy, Byz.
 πολυζήλος, *ov*, full of jealousy and rivalry, βίος Soph. O. T. 381:
 much-desired, longed-for, loved, πόσις Id. Tr. 185.
 πολυζήλωτος, *ov*, much envied, Ἄρτεμις Eur. Hipp. 169, cf. Epigr. Gr.
 471, 1028. 16.
 πολυζήμιος, *ov*, very hurtful, Gloss.
 πολυζύγος, *ov*, (ζυγόν III) many-benched, νηῦς Il. 2. 293; cf. πολυκλήμις.
 πολυζωίω, to be long-lived, C. I. (addend.) 4944 b.
 πολυζώητος, *ov*, = sq., Achmes Onir. 12, etc.
 πολυζώως, *ov*, = πολυβίος, π. κακόν, of a very aged man, Com. Anon.
 273.
 πολυζώφος, *ov*, named from many animals, ἄστρα Manetho 4. 516.
 πολυζώστος, *ov*, tight-girded, Hesych., E. M.
 πολυήγορος, *ov*, much-speaking, Anth. P. append. 96, Orph. Arg. 487.
 πολυήθης, *es*, taking many characters, versatile, Eust. 1381. 41.
 πολυηκοία, ἡ, much learning, Olympiod. Vit. Plat., Eust. 1459. 43.
 πολυηκοος, *ov*, (ἀκούω) having heard much, much-learned, Cleobul. ap.
 Stob. 45. 1; π. ἐν ταῖς ἀναγνώσεσι καὶ πολυμαθεῖς Plat. Legg. 810 E;
 π. ἀνευ διδαχῆς Id. Phaedr. 275 A.
 πολυηλάκατος, *ov*, (ἡλακάτη II. 1) very reedy, ποταμός Aesch. Fr. 6.
 πολυηλάτος, *ov*, very ductile, heterocl. dat. πολυήλατι χαλκῷ Or. Sib.
 5. 217.
 πολυήλιος, *ov*, much-sunned, very sunny, Schol. Eur. Andr. 534.
 πολυήμερος, *ov*, of many doys, Hipp. Art. 832, Plut. Lucull. 21, etc.
 πολυηράτος, *ov*, (ἐράω) much-loved, very lovely, γάμος Od. 15. 126;
 εὐνή Hes. Th. 404; εἶδος Ib. 908; ὕδωρ Id. Or. 739; ἡβη h. Hom. Ven.
 226; of places, Θῆβη Od. 11. 275; Λιβύη Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 159; γὰ
 Κέκροπος Ar. Nub. 301. 2. of persons, Hes. Fr. 1. 1, Plut. 2.
 767 E.
 πολυήρπος, *ov*, (*ἐρα) rich in land, Hesych.: v. Lob. Pathol. 257.
 πολυήσυχος, *ov*, very quiet, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 139.

πολυηχής, *es*, (ἦχος) many-toned, of the nightingale's voice, Od. 19.
 521: much or loud sounding, αἰγιαλός Il. 4. 422.
 πολυήχητος, Dor. πολυάχ-, *ov*, loud-sounding, Eur. Alc. 918.
 πολυηχία, ἡ, multiplicity of sound, Dem. Phal. 73.
 πολυηχος, *ov*, = πολυηχής, Philo 1. 372, etc.: metaph., βίος τραχώδης
 καὶ π. ποίσις, Epict. ap. Stob. t. 1. 46. Adv. -χως, Ael. N. A. 12. 28.
 πολυθήατος [ā], *ov*, poet. for πολυθέατος, Anth. P. append. 173.
 πολυθάμιος, *ov*, much-nourishing, Orph. H. 67. 1; cf. ζωθάμιος,
 φυτάμιος.
 πολυθαμβής, *es*, much frightened or astounded, Nonn. D. 14. 418, etc.
 πολυθαρήτης, *es*, much-confident, μένος Il. 17. 156, Od. 13. 387.
 πολυθαύμαστος, *ov*, much-admired, Theod. Stud., Suid.
 πολυθεάμων [ā], *ov*, having seen much, c. gen., Plat. Phaedr. 251 A.
 πολυθεάτος, *ov*, much-seen, conspicuous, Hesych.
 πολυθεΐα, ἡ, polytheism, Or. Sib. 2 in titulo, Eccl.
 πολυθεός, *ov*, of or belonging to many gods, ἔδρα Aesch. Supp. 424;
 ἐκκλησία Luc. Jur. Trag. 14:—δόξα π. polytheism, cited from Philo;
 ἡ π. τῶν Ἑλλήνων πλάνη Io. Damasc.; etc. Adv. -ως, Greg. Naz.
 πολυθεότης, ἡτος, ἡ, polytheism, Eccl.
 πολυθερής, *es*, (θέρω) feeding many, Schol. Soph. Tr. 191.
 πολυθερμος, *ov*, very warm or hot, Plut. Alex. 4, Galen.
 πολυθεστος, *ov*, much-desired, Call. Dem. 48; cf. ἀπόθεστος.
 πολυθηρία, ἡ, great plenty of game, Poll. 5. 12.
 πολυθήριος, *ov*, with much game, full of wild beasts, Eur. Hipp. 145,
 Phoen. 802. II. taking many fish, Heliod. 5. 18.
 πολυθλιβής, *es*, much-pressed, Nonn. D. 2. 494:—so πολυθλίβος, *ov*,
 Achmes Onir. 77; πολυθλιπτος, *ov*, Theod. Stud.
 πολυθουρος, *ov*, leaping much: very lustful, Opp. C. 3. 516.
 πολυθραυστος, *ov*, much-broken, E. M. 1. 53.
 πολυθρέματος, *ov*, rich in cattle, Joseph. A. J. 6. 13, 6.
 πολυθρέμων, *ov*, feeding many, epith. of the Nile, Aesch. Pers. 33;
 Νύμφαι Orph. H. 50. 12: cf. βιοθρέμων, πελειοθρέμων.
 πολυθρεπτος, *ov*, much-nourished, ἄνθη π. the many flowers that grow,
 Orph. H. 42. 6. II. act. much-nourishing, τιθήνη Christod. Ecphr.
 376:—fem. πολυθρέπτειρα, Manass. Chron. 30, etc.
 πολυθρήνητος, *ov*, lamentable, γενεά Anth. P. 7. 334, 15.
 πολυθρήνος, *ov*, much-wailing, αἰών Aesch. Ag. 714; ὕμνος Ib. 711;
 π. Ἀλκυών Luc. Alc. 1; π. ὑόκινθος Nic. Th. 902.
 πολυθριξ, τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, with much hair, Anth. P. 6. 276, Geop.
 17. 2, 1.
 πολυθρονος, *ov*, (θρόνον) = πολυφάρμακος, Nic. Th. 875: also πολυ-
 θρόνιος, *ov*, Androm. ap. Galen. 13. 875.
 πολυθροος, *ov*, contr. -θρους, *ov*, with much noise, clamorous, μάται
 Aesch. Supp. 820; κυκλίων στίχος Anth. P. append. 109.
 πολυθρύλητος [ū], *ov*, much-spoken-of, hence well-known, notorious,
 Plat. Rep. 566 B, Phaedo 100 B, Polyb. 9. 31, 4. Adv. -τως, Poll. 6.
 207.
 πολυθύρος, *ov*, (θύρα) with many doors or windows, Plut. 2. 99 E:
 generally, with many holes, τριβώνιον Luc. D. Mort. 1. 2. II.
 with many plates or leaves, δέλτου .. πολυθύροι διαπτυχαί Eur. I. T. 727;
 cf. πολύπτυχος.
 πολυθύσσανος, *ov*, with many tassels, epith. of Artemis, Hesych. (though
 he expl. it also by πολυθύσσανος, honoured with many sacrifices, and
 πολυθύσσανος (θύσσω) rushing violently).
 πολυθύστος, *ov*, abounding in sacrifices, ἔρανος, πομπάι Pind. P. 5. 102,
 N. 7. 69; σφαγαί Soph. Tr. 756; ἄλσος Ἀρτέμιδος Eur. I. A. 185; τιμή
 Id. Heracl. 777 (where Dind. πολυθύστος metri grat., cf. ἄθυστος).
 πολυτιάχος, *ov*, crying much, Apoll. Lex. Hom.
 πολυτίμων, *ov*, = πολυτίστωρ, Orph. Lith. 691, Christod. Ecphr. 133.
 πολυτιδρεία, ἡ, much knowledge or wisdom, in pl., ἡ πάντα φύλασσε
 νόου πολυτιδρείησι Od. 2. 346., 23. 77; πολυτιδρείησι Theogn. 703.
 πολυτιδρις, Ion. gen. 105, Att. εως, ὁ, ἡ, of much knowledge, wisdom,
 shrewdness, Od. 15. 459., 23. 82, Hes. Th. 616, Ar. Eq. 1068, Arist.
 H. A. 9. 17, 1:—a dat. πολυτιδριδι in Sappho 158.
 πολυτινος [ī], *ov*, (ίς) with many fibres, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 1, etc.
 πολυτιπία, ἡ, abundance of horses, Gloss.
 πολυτίππος, *ov*, rich in horses, Il. 13. 171, Dion. P. 308.
 πολυτίστωρ, opos, ὁ, ἡ, very learned, Anth. P. 9. 280, Dion. II. de
 Dinarch. 1, Strab. 149:—also πολυτίστορος, *ov*, Schol. Lyc. 5.
 πολυτίχθους, vos, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in fish, Strab. 152:—so πολυτίχθους,
ov, h. Hom. Ap. 417.
 πολυτίψιος, *ov*, v. sub πολυδίψιος.
 πολυκαγκής, *es*, (κάγκω, καίω) drying or parching exceedingly, δίψαι
 Il. 11. 642:—very dry, χώρα Anth. P. 9. 678.
 πολυκαής, *es*, (καίω) much-burning, Anth. P. 7. 648.
 πολυκαθέδρος, ὁ, = πολυζυγος, Schol. Il. 2. 74, etc.
 πολυκαισαρία, ἡ, (Καῖσαρ) the government of many emperors at once,
 formed after πολυκοιρανία, Plut. Anton. 81.
 πολυκάλαμος, *ov*, of or with many reeds, Theophr. H. P. 8. 9, 2, etc.;
 σύριγγς Diod. 3. 58.
 πολυκάματος, *ov*, = πολυκμητος, Suid., Phot.
 πολυκάμμορος, *ov*, very miserable, Anth. P. 9. 151.
 πολυκαμπής, *es*, = sq., Theophr. Sens. 65, Anth. P. 6. 297, etc.; τὸ π.
 τοῦ κισσοῦ Plut. 2. 649 B; metaph. of style, Ib. 615 C, etc.
 πολυκαμπτος, *ov*, much bent, Theophr. Sens. 66: with many twists and
 turns, of elaborate ornament in music, π. μέλη Parmen. 146, cf. Poll.
 4. 66.
 πολυκάνης, *es*, (καίνω) much-slaughtering, θυσίαι π. βοτῶν with
 slaughter of many beasts, Aesch. Ag. 1169.
 πολυκαπνος, *ov*, with much smoke, smoky, στέγος Eur. El. 1149.

πολυκάρηνος, Ep. πουλ-, ον, *many-headed*, Anth. Plan. 91, Nonn. D. 40. 233.
 πολυκαρπῆ, to bear much fruit, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 15, Theophr.
 πολυκαρπία, ἡ, *abundance of fruit*, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 3, Theophr., etc.
 πολυκαρπος, ον, *rich in fruit, fruitful*, ἀλώη Od. 7. 122., 24. 221; χθών Pind. P. 9. 14; τὸν π. οἰνάνθας βότρυν Eur. Phoen. 230; στέφανος μύρτων Ar. Ran. 301; Φρύγες πολυκαρπότατοι Hdt. 5. 49; θεοί C. I. 2175. II. πολυκαρπον, τό, a kind of *crataegus*, Hipp. 615. 18.
 πολυκατασκευάστος, ον, *elaborately wrought*, Schol. Il. 3. 358.
 πολυκατέργαστος, ον, *variously wrought*, Schol. Il. 4. 135.
 πολυκαυλος, ον, *many-stalked*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 2, 8.
 πολυκαυστος, ον, *much-burnt*, Theophr. in Schneid. Ecl. Phys., p. 218.
 πολυκέλαδος, ον, *much-sounding*, Luc. Trag. 118.
 πολυκενος, ον, *with many gaps or vacuums*, Arist. Probl. 25. 22, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 89, Plut. 2. 721 C.
 πολυκέντητος, ον, = πολυκεστος, Greg. Nyss., Suid., E. M.
 πολυκέρδεια, ἡ, *great craft*, πολυκερδείησιν Od. 24. 167.
 πολυκερδής, ἐς, *very crafty or wily*, νόσος Od. 13. 255: *shrewd in business, money-making*, Manetho I. 132.
 πολυκερδία, ἡ, = πολυκέρδεια, Adamant. Physiogn. 2, 26.
 πολυκερως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, *many-horned*, π. φόνος the slaughter of *much horned cattle*, Soph. Aj. 55.
 πολυκεστος, ον, *with much needle-work, well-stitched*, ἱμάς Il. 3. 371.
 πολυκευθής, ἐς, *much-concealing*, λόγος π. cited from Clem. Al.
 πολυκέφαλος, ον, *many-headed*, Plat. Rep. 588 C, Soph. 240 C, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 33; νόμος π. a celebrated air on the flute, so called from its expressing the hissing of the serpents round the Gorgon's head, Plut. 2. 1133 D, v. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 12. 23.
 πολυκῆδεια, ἡ, *much care or grief*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 298.
 πολυκῆδής, ἐς, *full of care, grievous*, νόστος Od. 9. 37., 23. 351.
 πολυκῆριος, ον, (κῆρ) *very deadly*, Nic. Th. 798, Anth. P. app. 119. 12.
 πολυκῆτης, ἐς, *full of monsters*, Νεῖλος Theocr. 17. 9S.
 πολυκίνδυνος, ον, *very dangerous*, Dem. Phal. 23. II. *conversant with dangers*, Eccl.
 πολυκίνησια, ἰον. -ίη, ἡ, *manifold motion*, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.
 πολυκίνητος, ον, *full of movement*, Arist. Mund. 6, 34, Plut. 2. 681 A.
 πολυκλαγος, ον, *very clamorous*, ὄρνις Ael. N. A. 2. 51.
 πολυκλάδος, ον, *with many boughs or branches*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 1; so πολυκλαδής, ἐς, Ib. 1. 5, 1.
 πολυκλαυστος or -κλαυτος, ον, also η, ον Pors. Med. 822:—*much lamented*, Ep. Hom. 3. 5, Aesch. Pers. 674, Ag. 1526, Eur. Ion 869, etc. II. act. *much lamenting*, γυναῖκες Emped. 318, cf. Mosch. 3. 74; π. ὑάκινθος Epigr. Gr. 547. 5; π. ποταμός swoln with tears, Arat. 360.—On the form, v. sub ἀκλαυστος.
 πολυκλεής, ἐς, *far-famed*, Manetho 4. 43 (al. πολὺ κλέος); Comp. -έστερος Themist. 53 B.
 πολυκλειδωτος, ον, (κλειδῶ) *close shut up*, Eust. 174. 11.
 πολυκλειστός, ον, (κλειῶ) *closely shut*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 203.
 πολυκλειτος, η, ον, *far-famed*, Pind. O. 6. 120, Fr. 206.
 πολυκλεπτος, ον, *very thievish*, Tzetz. Hist. 13. 262, 365.
 πολυκλήεις, εσσα, εν, = πολυκλήιστος, Anth. Plan. 331.
 πολυκλήις, ἰδος, ἡ, (κλείς IV) *with many benches of towers*, in Hom. always in dat., as epith. of ships (cf. πολύζυγος), νηὶ πολυκλήιδι Il. 7. 88, Od. 20. 382; νηυαὶ πολυκλήισι Il. 2. 74, 175, etc.; so, νηᾶ πολυκλήιδα Hes. Op. 815. [I always; hence Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte p. 195 writes πολυκληις, ἰδος, but v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 359.]
 πολυκλήιστος, ον, *very celebrated*, Nonn. D. 28. 77, Jo. 6. 31.
 πολυκλήματέω, to have many branches, Philo I. 301.
 πολυκλήματος, *many-branching*, Eccl.
 πολυκλήρος, ον, *of a large lot, i. e. with a large portion of land, exceeding rich*, Od. 14. 211, Theocr. 16. 83.
 πολυκλήτος, ον, *called from many a land*, of the allies of the Trojans, Il. 4. 438., 10. 420.
 πολυκλίνης, Ep. πουλ-, ἐς, *lying with many*, Manetho 3. 332.
 πολυκλίνος, ον, *with many couches or seats*, οἶκος Heliod. 5. 18.
 πολυκλόνητος, ον, *much or always in motion*, Synes. 98 A.
 πολυκλόπος, ον, *stealing much*, v. l. Opp. C. 3. 267.
 πολυκλύστος, ον, *much-dashing, stormy*, πολυκλύστῳ ἐπὶ πόντῳ Od. 4. 354., 6. 204, Hes. Th. 189. II. pass. *washed by many a wave*, πολυκλύστῳ ἐνὶ Κύπρῳ Hes. Th. 199.
 πολυκλωνος, ον, *with many suckers or branches*, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 8 (al. -κλονος), Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 6.
 πολυκμητος, ον, (κάμνω) *much-wrought, wrought with much toil*, Homeric epith. of iron, as distinguished from copper, Il. 6. 48., 10. 379., 11. 133:—also, π. θάλαμος Od. 4. 718. II. later, *laborious*, τέχνη Anth. P. 9. 656; πόλεμος Q. Sm. 7. 424, etc.
 πολυκνημος, ον, (κνημός I) *with many mountain-spurs, mountainous*, Il. 2. 497. II. (κνημός IX) τό π. a plant, Hipp. 615. 9, Diosc. 3. 108, Nic. Th. 559.
 πολυκνήσιος, ον, (κνήσια) *steaming with sacrifice*, Ap. Rh. 3. 880.
 πολυκοίλιος, ον, *with many stomachs*, Arist. P. A. 3. 15, I., 4. 3, 2.
 πολυκοίμητος, ον, *sleeping much*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 139.
 πολυκοινος, ον, *common to many or to all*, τὰν π. ἀγγελίαν, i. e. death, Pind. P. 2. 77; π. Αἰδῆς Soph. Aj. 1192; εὐδαιμονία Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 4.
 πολυκοιρανία, ἡ, Ep. Noun, *the rule of many*, Il. 2. 204, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 27. II. *rule over many*, Rhian. in Stob. p. 54. 15.
 πολυκοίρανος, ον, *wide-ruling*, Aesch. (Fr. 92) ap. Ar. Ran. 1270.
 πολυκόλλητος, ον, *compact of many pieces*, Greg. Nyss.
 πολυκόλπος, ον, *with many folds*, μήτρα Galen.
 πολυκόλυμβος, ον, *oft-diving*, μέλη π., of the frogs, Ar. Ran. 245.

πολύκομος, ον, *with much hair or foliage*, Diosc. 4. 165, 6.
 πολύκομπος, ον, *much-boasting*, Eccl.:—*loud-sounding*, αὐλός Poll. 4. 67.
 πολύκομψος, ον, *very elegant*, E. M. and Suid. s. v. στῶμυλος.
 πολύκοπος, ον, (κόπτομαι) in Ath. 20 E, *παθητικὴ τε καὶ π. ὀρηχίσις*, full of sorrow, as expl. by Casaub.
 πολύκοσμος, ον, *much-adorned*, Hesych. s. v. πολυδαίδαλος.
 πολυκράνος, ον, *many-headed*, Eur. Bacch. 1017; ἀρχὴ λευκὴ καὶ π., of the Roman Senate, Or. Sib. 3. 176.
 Πολυκράτειος, α, ον, *of or belonging to Polycrates*, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 9.
 πολυκράτέω, to have much power, cited from Eunap.
 πολυκράτης, ἐς, *very mighty*, ἀραὶ φθιμένων Aesch. Cho. 406.
 πολυκράτος, ον, *much-mixed*, A. B. 371.
 πολυκρεκτος, ον, *much-sounding*, κιθάρα Orph. H. 33. 16.
 πολυκρεως, ων, *with many meats*, εὐωχία Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 392 B.
 πολυκρημος, ον, *with many steeps or mountains*, Hesych.
 πολυκρίβη, to have plenty of barley, Eust. 658. 43.
 πολυκρίθος, ον, *abounding in, full of barley*, Suid. s. v. κρίμων.
 πολυκριμος, ον, = foreg., Suid., E. M.
 πολυκρίτος, ον, *widely separate*, Orph. H. 10. 18.
 πολυκρόκαλος, ον, *full of pebbles*, Etym. Gud.
 πολυκρόταλος, ον, *much rattling*, χεῖρ Nonn. D. 5. 255.
 πολυκρότητος, ον, *much struck or beaten*, Hesych. s. v. ἀκρότητος.
 πολυκροτος, ον, also η, ον (v. infr.):—*ringing loud or clearly*, h. Hom. 18. 37; χελωνίς Posidon. ap. Ath. 527 F. II. *many-oared*, of a ship, Anacr. 90. 2 (where the fem. πολυκρότη is found); cf. δίκροτος.
 III. *sly, cunning, wily*, v. l. Od. 1. 1.
 πολυκρουνος, ον, *with many springs*, στόματα π. fountains *many-gushing*, Anth. P. 9. 669.
 πολυκρωξος, ον, (κρώξω) *much-croaking*, Opp. C. 3. 117.
 πολυκτεάνος, ον, = πολυκτημων, Pind. O. 10 (11). 44, Epigr. Gr. 592, al.
 πολυκτημοσύνη, ἡ, *great wealth*, Clem. Al. 268, Poll. 3. 110, etc.
 πολυκτημων, ον, gen. ονος, *with many possessions, exceeding rich*, Il. 5. 613, Soph. Ant. 843; c. gen., π. βίου Eur. Ion 581.
 πολυκτηνος, ον, *rich in cattle*, Alex. Polyh. ap. Eus. P. E. 430 D.
 πολυκτησια, ἡ, = πολυκτημοσύνη, Ath. 233 C.
 πολυκτητος, ον, *of large possessions, wealthy*, Eur. Andr. 769.
 πολυκτίτος, ον, (κτίζω) *building much*, Orph. H. 9. 2.
 πολυκτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) *much-slaying, murderous*, Aesch. Ag. 461, 734; δι' ἐμὲ τὰν πολυκτόνον Eur. Hell. 198.
 πολυκυδής, ἐς, *much-praised, very glorious*, Anth. P. 1. 8, 4:—also πολυκυδίστος, θεσμοσύνη Ib. 7. 593; πολυκυδίστη σοφία Ib. 9. 657.
 πολυκυθνος, ον, = πολυσπερμος, Hesych. s. v. κύθνον.
 πολυκυκλος, ον, *with many circles*, Hesych. s. v. πολυέλικτον.
 πολυκύκος, ον, (κυκάω) *much troubled*, of the sea, Porphy. Il. 2. 144.
 πολυκύλινδρος, ον, *much or often rolled*, Eust. 1471. 7, Hesych.
 πολυκύμαντος and -κύματος, ον, *swelling with many waves*, Byz.
 πολυκύμια, ἡ, *multitude of waves*, Byz.
 πολυκύμων, ον, gen. ονος, (κύω, κύμα) *swelling with many waves*, πόντος Solon 12. 19, Emped. 235. II. *bringing forth much*, Schol. Aesch. Ag. 119.
 πολυκυριότης, ητος, ἡ, = πολυκοιρανία, Eccl.
 πολυκάθων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, a wine-bibber, Polemo ap. Ath. 436 D.
 πολυκάκτος, ον, *much-lamenting*, Αἴδαο δόμοι Theogn. 244.
 πολυκάωλος, ον, *in many clauses*, Dem. Phal. 252.
 πολυκάωμος, ον, *much-revelling*, Anth. P. 9. 524, 17, Anacreont. 43. 14. II. (κάωμη) *with many villages*, Athanas.
 πολυκάωπος, ον, *many-oared*, Soph. Tr. 656, Eur. I. T. 981.
 πολυκάωτιλος, ον, *much-warbling*, ἀηδῶν Simon. 73.
 πολυλάλητος, ον, = πολύλαλος, Schol. Soph. Ph. 187. II. *often said*, Eust. 861. 33.
 πολυλαλία, ἡ, *talkativeness*, Galen.
 πολυλαλος, ον, *much-prating, talkative*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1363, etc.
 πολυλαός, ον, *populous*, Phavorin.
 πολυλήμιος, ον, (λήμιον) *with many cornfields*, Il. 5. 613, Hes. Fr. 39. 1.
 πολυλίμενος, ον, (λιμήν) *with many ports*, Artemid. ap. Eust. 287. 34.
 πολυλίμενότης, ητος, ἡ, a number of ports, Walz Rhett. 9. 175.
 πολυλίμιος, ὁ, *ravenous hunger*, like βουλιμία, Plut. 2. 694 A.
 πολυλίτανευτος, ον, to expl. πολύλλιστος, Schol. Od. 8. 445, etc.
 πολυλλιστος, ον, *very stony*, Anth. P. 6. 3.
 πολυλλιστος, ον, also η, ον, C. I. 2388. 8: (λίσσομαι):—*sought with many prayers*, πολύλλιστον δέ σ' ἰκάω, says Ulysses to the river which receives him from the sea (cf. τρίλλιστος), Od. 5. 445; νηὸς π. a temple *much frequented by suppliants*, h. Hom. Ap. 347, Cer. 28:—the proper form πολύλλιστος in Simon. 74, cf. C. I. (addend.) 511, p. 914.
 πολυλλίτος, ον, = πολύλλιστος, Call. Ap. 80, Del. 316, etc.
 πολυλογέω, to talk much, Galen., Poll. 10. 51:—verb. Adj. πολυλογητέον, *one must speak at length*, Clem. Al. 203.
 πολυλογία, ἡ, *much talk, talkativeness, loquacity*, Plat. Legg. 641 E, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3, Arist. Pol. 4. 10, 1.
 πολυλογος, ον, *much-talking, talkative, wordy, loquacious*, Plat. Legg. 641 E, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3. II. pass. *much-talked-of*, Eccl.
 πολυλοπος, ον, *covered with many rinds*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2.
 πολυλυχνος, ὁ, a lamp with many burners, C. I. 5997.
 πολυμάθεια, ἡ, = πολυμαθία (q. v.), v. sub Πολύμνια.
 πολυμάθειω, to learn or know much, Plat. Rival. 137 B.
 πολυμάθημοσύνη, Ep. πουλ-, ἡ, = πολυμαθία, Timo ap. Ath. 610 B.
 πολυμάθης, ἐς, *having learnt or knowing much*, Ar. Vesp. 1175, Plat. Legg. 810 E. Adv. -θως, Clem. Al.
 πολυμάθεια, ἰον. πουλυμαθία, ἡ, *much-learning* (cf. πολύμνια), Hera-

clit. ap. Diog. L. 8. 6., 9. 1, Plat. Legg. 811 A, 819 A; ἡ π. πολλὰς ταραχὰς ποιεῖ Arist. Fr. 51:—πολυμάθεια is a freq. v. l.
 πολυμάκκαρ, ἄρος, ὁ, ἡ, most blissful or happy, Eust. 1542. 19.
 πολυμάλος, ὄν, v. sub πολυμήλος.
 πολυμάνης, Ἐρ. πουλ-, ἔς, very furious, Anth. P. 12. 57.
 πολυμάντευτος, ὄν, often foretold, Plut. 2. 292 F.
 πολυμάσχαλος, ὄν, (μασχάλη ἢ) with many suckers or side-shoots, δρὸς, μίλος Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 4., 3. 10, 2., 3. 12, 3.
 πολυμάταιος, ὄν, quite vain, useless, Aristeas de LXX.
 πολυμάχτος, ὄν, much-fought-for, Luc. Cyn. 8.
 πολυμαχος, ὄν, much-fighting, Schol. Opp. H. 5. 328.
 πολυμεγεθής, ἔς, very large, Byz.
 πολυμέδιμνος, Ἐρ. πουλ-, ὄν, with many medimni, Call. Cer. 2 and 120.
 πολυμεθής, ἔς, drinking much wine, Anth. P. 11. 45.
 πολυμέλαθρος, Ἐρ. πουλ-, ὄν, with many apartments, houses, temples, Call. Dian. 225, Nonn. Jo. 14. 2.
 πολυμελής, ἔς, (μέλος) with many members, Plat. Phaedr. 238 A. II. many-toned, varied, μέλος Alcman 1: Adv. -λῶς, Poll. 4. 57.
 πολυμελής, ἔς, much-singing, Poll. 4. 67.
 πολυμεφής, ἔς, much-blaming, Nonn. D. 4. 35, etc.
 πολυμέρεια, ἡ, a consisting of many parts, Philo 1. 506, Plut. 2. 910 C.
 πολυμερής, ἔς, (μέρος) consisting of many parts, manifold, opp. to εἶς, Tim. Locr. 98 D, Arist. de An. 1. 5, 27, P. A. 4. 7, 1, al. 2. manifold, of divers kinds, τῆς ὕβρεως οὐσης π. Id. Pol. 5. 10, 15, cf. Poët. 23, 6:—Adv. -ρῶς, in many ways, Plut. 2. 537 D, Ἐρ. Hebr. 1. 1.
 πολυμέριμος, ὄν, full of care, Arist. Mund. 6, 34:—poët. form πολυμέριμος, ὄν, Hesych.
 πολυμέριστος, ὄν, much-divided, cited from Schol. Opp.
 πολυμετάβλητος, ὄν, often transforming oneself, Eust. 1502. 62.
 πολυμετάβολος, ὄν, very changeable, Timaei Lex.
 πολυμέταλλος, ὄν, of many metals, Auct. in Ideler Phys. 2. 233.
 πολυμετρία, ἡ, a consisting of many metres, Eust. 353. 42.
 πολυμετρος, ὄν, of many measures, hence copious, abundant, π. στάχυς Eur. (Fr. 520) ap. Ar. Ran. 1240. II. consisting of many metres, Ath. 608 D.
 πολυμηκάς, ἄδος, ὁ, much bleating, αἴγες Bacis ap. Hdt. 8. 20.
 πολυμήκετος, ὄν, poët. for sq., Q. Sm. 2. 452.
 πολυμήκης, ἔς, (μήκος) very long, Synes. 73 D, Poll. 4. 67.
 πολυμήλος, ὄν, (μήλον) with many sheep or goats, rich in flocks, of persons, Il. 2. 705., 14. 490 (never in Od.), Hes. Op. 306; of countries, Il. 2. 605, Pind. O. 1. 19, P. 9. 11 (where the form πολυμάλος is false, as the Dor. never said μάλα for μήλα, sheep, Ahrens D. Dor. 153); Sup., Eur. Alc. 588.
 πολυμήνις, ἰος, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in wrath, Anth. P. 9. 168.
 πολυμήνις, ἰος, ὁ, ἡ, of many counsels, ever-ready, of Ulysses, Il. 1. 311, Od. 21. 274, cf. Ar. Vesp. 351; of Hephaestus, Il. 21. 355; πολυμητιδι τέχνη Orph. Arg. 124:—so πολυμήτης, ὄν, ὁ, Hesych.; poët. πολυμήτη, Opp. H. 5. 6.
 πολυμήτωρ, ὄρος, ἡ, mother of many, Opp. H. 1. 88.
 πολυμηχάνια, ἰον. -λη, ἡ, the having many resources, inventiveness, readiness, Od. 23. 321, Plut. 2. 233 E; in pl., Manetho 6. 483.
 πολυμηχάνος, ὄν, full of resources, inventive, ever-ready, Homeric epith. of Ulysses, Il. 2. 173, etc., cf. Soph. Ph. 1135; in h. Merc. 319, of Apollo; π. μήτηρ, of Nature, Orph. H. 9. 1.
 πολυμίγης, Ἐρ. πουλ-, ἔς, much-mixed, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 29, Anth. P. 9. 823:—πολυμίγία, ἡ, mixture of many ingredients, Plut. 2. 661 E.
 πολυμικτος, ὄν, = πολυμιγής, Orph. H. 9. 11:—μίγματος, ὄν, Galen.
 πολυμιξ, ἴγος, ὁ, ἡ, = πολυμιγής, Epiphani.:—πολυμιξία, ἡ, = πολυμιγία, Plut. 2. 1109 C, D: promiscuous intercourse, Epiphani.
 πολυμιστής, ἔς, much-hating, Luc. Pisc. 20.
 πολυμισθος, ὄν, receiving much pay or hire, v. l. Anth. P. 5. 2.
 πολυμίτος, ὄν, consisting of many threads, Cratin. Incert. 115; τὰ πολυμίτα damask stuffs, in which several threads were taken for the woof in order to weave in patterns, Lat. polymita, Plin. 8. 74; πέπλοι πολυμίτοι damask (Egyptian) robes, Aesch. Supp. 432.—The art of weaving these stuffs was ἡ πολυμιτική or πολυμιταρική, Suid., Hesych.
 πολυμνήμων, ὄν, remembering many things, Plut. 2. 292 A.
 Πολυμνήστεια (sc. μέλη), τὰ, songs of Polymnestus, an old poet of Colophon, Cratin. Incert. 142.
 πολυμνήστευτος, ὄν, much-wooed, Plut. 2. 766 D, C. Gracch. 4.
 πολυμνήστη, ἡ, (μνάομαι) much courted or wooed, wooed by many, Od. 4. 770., 14. 64., 23. 149; also with masc. term., πολυμνήστοιο Τίσιδος Anth. P. 6. 274.
 πολυμνήστος, ὄν, much-remembering, mindful. θεοῖσι .. π. χάριν τίειν Aesch. Ag. 821. II. pass. much-remembered, αἶμα Ib. 1459.
 πολυμνήστωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, = πολυμνήμων, Aesch. Supp. 535.
 Πολ-ύμνια, ἡ, contr. for Πολυύμνια, Polymnia or Polyhymnia, i. e. she of the many hymns, one of the nine Muses, Hes. Th. 78; later, the goddess of Lyric poetry, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 1; and of learning, also called Πολυμάθεια, Plut. 2. 746 E:—Πολυμνίς, ἴδος, C. I. 8185 d.
 πολυμνιος, ὄν, (μνιον) full of moss, v. l. Nic. 950.
 πολυμόλπος, ὄν, = πολυμελής, Poëta in Cramer An. Par. 4. 349.
 πολυμορφής, ἔς, = πολυμορφος, Auson. Epist. 14. 25.
 πολυμορφία, ἡ, manifoldness, Longin. 39. 3, Himer. Or. 21, 10.
 πολυμορφος, ὄν, multiform, manifold, Hipp. Aër. 289, Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 22, al.; Sup., Id. H. A. 8. 28, 11. Adv. -φως, Diod. 2. 52.
 πολυμουσος, ὄν, rich in the Muses' gifts, Plut. 2. 744 A, Luc. Salt. 7.
 πολυμόχθηρος, ὄν, very bad, Theod. Prodr.
 πολυμοχθος, ὄν, much-labouring, suffering many things, Soph. O. C.

165, 1231 (v. πλάζω 1), Eur. Hec. 96, I. A. 1330, etc. II. pass. won by much toil, toilsome, ἀρετή Arist. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 461; κῦδος C. I. 987: wrought with much toil, ἐλέφας Theocr. 28. 8.
 πολυμύελος, ὄν, with much marrow, ὀστέα Hipp. Fract. 774.
 πολυμύθος, ὄν, of many words, i. e. wordy, Il. 3. 214, Od. 2. 200. II. pass. much talked of, famous in story, ἀρεταί Pind. P. 9. 133. III. full of story, Καλλιόπη Anth. P. 9. 523:—τὸ π. fulness of legends, Arist. Poët. 18, 13, Strab. 654.
 πολυμύξος, ὄν, with many wicks, of a lamp, Martial. 14. 14, in titulo.
 πολυμύχος, ὄν, with many recesses, Schol. Call. Del. 65.
 πολύνθεος, ὄν, with many temples, Theocr. 15. 109; Ion. -νηος, E. M.
 πολύναυτης, ὄν, ὁ, with many sailors or ships, Aesch. Pers. 83.
 πολύνεικής, ἔς, much-wrangling, Aesch. Theb. 830:—often as a prop. n., Πολυνείκης, ὁ, on which the Trag. are fond of playing, Ib. 557. 658, al.
 πολύνευρον, τὴν, a plant, elsewhere ἀρνόγλωσσον, Diosc. 2. 153.
 πολύνεφος, ὄν, overcast with clouds, very cloudy, E. M. 7. 10, etc. —a Dor. form πολυνεφέας, α, Pind. N. 3. 16.
 πολυνηνεμία, ἡ, a great calm, Anth. P. 10. 102, f. l. for παλιν-.
 πολύνηστος, ὄν, high-heaped, πῦρ Or. Sib. 3. 543.
 πολυνίκης, ὄν, ὁ, a frequent conqueror, Luc. Lexiph. 11.
 πολύνιφης, ἔς, deep with snow, Eur. Hel. 1326:—πολύνιφος, ὄν, E. M.
 πολύνοια, ἡ, much-thought, thoughtfulness, opp. to πολυλογία, Plat. Legg. 641 E, Dio C. 52. 41; cf. πολυμαθία.
 πολύνομος, ὄν, grazing much, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 7.
 πολύνους, ὄν, contr. -νους, ὄν, much thinking, thoughtful, Eus. P. E. 418 C, etc. Adv. πολύνως, Poll. 2. 230.
 πολύνοσος, ὄν, liable to many sicknesses, Strab. 705.
 πολύνοστος, ὄν, making much return; of meat, giving much nutriment, σιτία Hipp. 361. 12; of seed (cf. νόστιμος), Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 2.
 πολύντρα, ἡ, the Lat. polenta, Hesych.
 πολύνυμφος, ὄν, with many brides, Poll. 3. 48.
 πολυξενος, ἰον. -ξενος, ὄν, poët. also ἡ, ὄν Pind. Fr. 87, N. 3. 3, cf. Pors. praef. Hec. ix:—of persons, entertaining many guests, very hospitable, Hes. Op. 713, 720 (in Ion. form); πολυξενότατον Ζῆνα τῶν κεκμηκότων Aesch. Supp. 157, cf. Fr. 229. II. visited by many guests, βωμός, νᾶσος Pind. O. 1. 149, N. 3. 3; οἶκος Eur. Alc. 569.
 πολυξέστος, ὄν, (ξέω) much-polished, Soph. O. C. 1570.
 πολυξήρος, ὄν, very dry, Hesych. s. v. πολυκαγκέος, E. M.
 πολυξύλος, ὄν, very woody, Schol. Il. 11. 155, Poll. 6. 171.
 πολυόγκος, ὄν, in great mass, Eccl.
 πολυοδία, ἡ, a long way or journey, LXX (Ies. 57. 10).
 πολυόδομος, ὄν, (ὄδομή) strong-smelling, Orph. H. 42. 4.
 πολυόδους, Ἐρ. πουλ-, ὁ, ἡ, with many teeth, Nic. Th. 53, Nonn.
 πολυοζία, ἡ, the having many branches, Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 2.
 πολυόζος, ὄν, with many branches, φλέβες Diogen. Apoll. ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 8; of trees, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 3., 7. 2, 8.
 πολυοινέω, to be rich in wine, h. Hom. Merc. 91.
 πολυοινία, ἡ, abundance of wine, Geop. 4. 1, 14, etc. II. excess in wine, Lat. vinolentia, Plat. Legg. 666 B, Plut. 2. 239 A.
 πολυοίνος, ὄν, rich in wine, of a place, Thuc. 1. 138; of men, Xen. Vect. 5, 3. II. drinking much wine, Greg. Nyss.
 πολυόσκνος, ὄν, delaying much, very tardy, Schol. Soph. Tr. 841.
 πολυόλβιος, =sq., Orph. H. 2. 12.
 πολυόλβος, ὄν, very wealthy, of persons and countries, Dion. P. 934, Anth. P. 6. 114, Coluth. 280, etc.: of things, very abundant, ἐδώδη Anth. P. 9. 642. II. act. rich in blessings, Ἄφροδιτα Sappho 64; ἀρετή Anth. P. 8. 1, cf. 1. 29; Ἥλιος C. I. (addend.) 3883 l, etc.
 πολυομβρία, ἡ, much rain, in sing. and pl., Geop. 1. 8, 3.
 πολυομβρος, ὄν, very rainy, Schol. Nic. Al. 288.
 πολυομίλητος, ὄν, having much intercourse, Nicet. Ann. 367 A.
 πολυόμματος, ὄν, many-eyed, of Argus, Luc. D. Deor. 3. 1.
 πολυόμφαλος, ὄν, with many navels: of a shield, with many bosses, Opp. C. 1. 218; of a cake, Clem. Al. 19.
 πολυόνειρος, ὄν, dreaming much, Plut. 2. 437 F.
 πολυόπλος, ὄν, with many arms, Achmes Onir. 283.
 πολυόπος, ὄν, (ὀπός) full of juice, succulent, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 2, etc.
 πολυόπτος, ὄν, much-seen, Poëta ap. Cramer. An. Par. 4. 349.
 πολυόργιος, ὄν, celebrated with many orgies, Orph. H. 5. 4.
 πολυορκία, ἡ, a custom of swearing, Philo 2. 196., 271.
 πολυορκος, ὄν, swearing much, LXX (Sirac. 23. 10), Jo. Chrys.
 πολυορμητος, ὄν, very impetuous, Suid. s. v. πολυαίξ.
 πολυορνίθος, ὄν, abounding in birds, αἶα Eur. I. T. 435.
 πολυορνίς, ἴθος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Schol. Ar. Av. 65.
 πολυορόφος, ὄν, v. sub πολυώροφος.
 πολυοσμία, ἡ, strength or quantity of smell, Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 6.
 πολυόσμος, ὄν, Att. for πολυόδομος, Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 6.
 πολυόστεος, ὄν, with many bones, Poll. 2. 197; τὸ π. τοῦ σκέλους, i. e. the foot, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 6.
 πολυούσιος, ὄν, (οὐσία) substantial, Galen. 2. very wealthy, Theod. Stud.
 πολυόφθαλμος, ὄν, many-eyed, Diod. 1. 11, Poll. 4. 141. 2. with many eyes or buds, ἄμπελος Geop. 5. 8, 1. II. as Subst. a plant, = βούφθαλμος, Hipp. Art. 830, acc. to Galen.
 πολυόχευτος, ὄν, very salacious, Suid. s. v. ἡλέκτωρ, E. M.
 πολυοχλέομαι, Dep. to be much-peopled, of a city, Strab. 378, Diod. 14. 95:—so in Act., δύναμις πολυοχλοῦσα a numerous army, Dion. H. 6. 64, v. l. 5. 6 (for πολυοχλος οὔσα).

πολυοχλία, ἡ, a crowd of people, Polyb. 10. 14, 15, LXX (Job. 39. 7).
 παλίοχλος, ον, much-peopled, populous, χώρα Polyb. 3. 49, 5; cf. πολυοχλέομαι. II. very numerous, δήμου εἶδη Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 21: —for Eur. Rhes. 166 v. πολιοῦχος.
 πολυοψία, ἡ, abundance of meats or fish, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 3. 2. daintiness, Plut. 2. 662 A.
 πολυόψος, ον, abounding in fish, λίμνη Strab. 560. 2. luxurious, δειπνον Luc. Gall. 11.
 πολυπάθεια, ἡ, liability to various passions or impressions, formed after ἀπάθεια, Plut. 2. 167 E, ubi v. Wyttenb.
 πολυπάθης, ἐς, (παθεῖν) subject to many passions or impressions, Plut. 2. 97 B, 171 F, v. Wyttenb. 167 E; poët., πολυπαθεῖς τύραννοι much perturbed, Anth. P. 9. 98.
 πολυπαιδία, ἡ, abundance of children, fecundity, Isocr. 203 D, App. Civ. 1. 7.
 πολυπαῖπλος, ον, exceeding crafty, Od. 15. 419; v. παιπάλημα.
 πολυπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, with many children, Strab. 835, Anth. P. 8. 161: metaph. of Tyre, mother of many colonies, Ib. 7. 428.
 πολυπάρφατος, ον, very bright-shining, Anth. P. 9. 591.
 πολυπάρμων, ον, (πάρμα, πέπαι) exceeding wealthy, Il. 4. 433.
 πολυπάρσοφος, ον, exceeding wise, Orac. Sib. 2. 1.
 πολυπαρθένευτος, ον, having been long a maid, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1740.
 πολυπάρθενος, ον, having many maidens, Orph. H. 51. 12.
 *πολύπαταξ, ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, (πατάσσω) much trodden, only found in acc., πολυπάταγα θυμέλαν Pratin. 1. 3; and dat. —πάταγι, E. M. 280, Choerob. 415.
 πολυπάτητος, ον, much trodden, Schol. Call. Jov. 26: metaph. common-place, threadbare, φαψαδία Plut. 2. 514 C.
 πολυπάτρις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, having more than one country, Eust. 4. 20.
 πολυπειρία, ἡ, great experience, Thuc. 1. 71, Plat. Legg. 811 A, etc.
 πολυπειρος, ον, much-experienced, Parmen. 53 Karst., Ar. Lys. 1109, Diod. 1. 1; λατρῶν ᾧ πολυπειρότατε Epigr. Gr. 202.
 πολυπείρων, ον, (πείρας) with many boundaries, manifold, λαὸς h. Hom. Cer. 297. 2. with wide boundaries, opp. to ἀπείρων, Orph. Arg. 33.
 πολυπέλαστος, ον, approached closely, Schol. Theocr. 2. 14.
 πολυπέλεθρος, πούλ-, ον, Ep. for πολύπελεθρος, Q. Sm. 3. 396.
 πολυπενθής, ἐς, much-mourning, exceeding mournful, of persons, Il. 9. 563, Od. 14. 386; θυμός 23. 15; of events, π. μόρος Aesch. Pers. 547: —Sup. —έστατος Plut. 2. 114 F.
 πολυπένθιμος, ον, = foreg., Anth. P. 7. 475.
 πολυπενυθής, ἐς, much-inquiring, ἡμέρα π. a day on which many persons consult the oracle, Plut. 2. 292 E.
 πολυπήδητος, ον, (πηδάω) to expl. πολύσκαρθμος, Hesych.
 πολυπήμων, ον, causing manifold woe, baneful, h. Hom. Cer. 230, Merc. 37; π. νόσοι diseases manifold, Pind. P. 3. 81:—Πολυπημονίδης, ον, ὁ, son of Polypemon, with a play on πολυπήμων, Od. 24. 305. II. pass. much-suffering, Manetho 1. 85., 4. 49.
 πολυπήνος, ον, thick-woven, close-woven, φόρεα Eur. El. 190.
 πολυπήχυς, υ, gen. vos, many-armed, Nonn. D. 1. 204.
 πολυπίδαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with many springs, many-fountained, Ἴδην πολυπίδακα Il. 8. 47., 14. 283, etc.; πολυπίδακος Ἴδης 14. 157., 20. 59, 218 (with v. l. πολυπιδάκου, which is rejected by Aristarch., but is retained in h. Hom. Ven. 54, Auct. Cypr. ap. Ath. 682 F, Hesych., etc.).
 πολυπίκκος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a polyprus, σπαθίον π. a knife for removing polyprī, Paul. Aeg. 6. 25.
 πολυπίκρος, ον, very keen or bitter; πολυπίκρα as Adv., Od. 16. 255: regul. Adv. —κρως, Eust. 1801. 35.
 πολυπίνης, ἐς, (πίνος) very squalid, κόρα Eur. Rhes. 716.
 πολυπίστος, ον, very faithful, Hesych.
 πολυπλαγκτος, ον, (πλάζω) much-wandering, wide roaming, far ranging, ληιστήρσι π. Od. 17. 425, cf. 511; of Io, Aesch. Supp. 572; π. έτεα Soph. Aj. 1185; τίν' ἂν ἴδοις .. πολυπλαγκτότερον; Eur. H. F. 1197:—ever-moving, κίγκλοι Theogn. 1257. 2. much-erring, πραπίδες Epigr. Gr. 594. 4. II. act. leading far astray, driving far from one's course, άνεμος Il. 11. 308.—In Soph. Ant. 615, π. έλπίς may be either wandering, uncertain, hope, or, misleading, deceitful; cf. πολυπλανής II.
 πολυπλαγκτοσύνη, ἡ, a wandering far or long, Manetho 4. 222.
 πολυπλανής, ἐς, (πλανόμαι) roaming far or long, ἐν ἄλλι πολυπλανής (sc. Menelaus) Eur. Hel. 204; π. είδος κτημάτων, opp. to ἀπλανής, Plat. Polit. 288 A; π. κισσός the straying ivy, Anth. P. 6. 154; π. πορεία devious, Plut. Crass. 29; π. ἐν γράμμασι Id. 2. 422 D:—Adv. —νώς, wandering in all directions, Hipp. 277. 54. II. much-erring, or, act., leading much astray, έλπίς Musae. 75, Anth. P. 9. 134.
 πολυπλάνητος [ᾶ], ον, = πολυπλανής, of the Pclasiacs, Hdt. 1. 56; π. αἰών Eur. Hipp. 1110; π. πίνου the pains of wandering, Id. Hel. 1319. II. of blows, falling in every direction, Aesch. Cho. 425: —τὸ πολυπλάνητον variability, Manass. Chron. 2876.
 πολυπλάνος, ον, = πολυπλανής, Aesch. Pr. 585, Eur. Phoen. 661, Anth. P. 6. 69.
 πολυπλάσιος, α, ον, late form for πολλαπλάσιος, Anth. P. 6. 152; so πολυπλάσιων, ον, prob. introduced by Copyists into Isocr. Antid. 188 (177):—hence, πολυπλάσιάζω, Hdn. 8. 2, v. l. Plut. 2. 388 D; and πολυπλάσιασμάς, ὁ, Plut. 2. 1020 C, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 217.
 πολυπλεθρος, ον, many πλέθρα in size, farstretching, Eur. Alc. 687: of persons, rich in land, Luc. Icar. 18.
 πολυπλεκτος, ον, = πολύπλοκος, Nonn. D. 5. 247.
 πολυπλευρος, ον, many-sided, Plut. 2. 966 E.

πολυπλήθεια, ἡ, great quantity, ὕδατος Hipp. Aër. 290; τῶν φαττῶν Arist. H. A. 6. 4, 6, etc.; written πολυπληθία in Soph. Fr. 583, Dem. ap. Poll. 4. 163, Strab. 757, etc.
 πολυπληθέω, to besome much, to multiply, LXX (Ex. 5. 5); π. ποσί to abound in feet, Ib. (Lev. 11. 42).
 πολυπληθής, ἐς, very numerous, Schol. Ar. Pax 519. 2. very full or infected, νοσέων Aetæe. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.
 πολυπληθία, ἡ, v. sub πολυπλήθεια.
 πολυπληθύνω, πολυπλήθω, false forms for πολύ πλ., Lob. Phryn. 631.
 πολυπλόκαμος, ον, with many feelers, of the polypus, Marcell. Sid. 36.
 πολυπλοκία, ἡ, cunning, craft, Theogn. 67.
 πολύπλοκος, ον, (πλέκω) much-tangled, thick-wreathed, of a serpent's coils, Eur. Med. 481; of the polypus, with tangled, twisting arms, Theogn. 215; cf. πολύτροπος. 2. metaph. much-twisting, tangled, complex, θηρίον τυφῶνος πολυπλοκώτερον Plat. Phaedr. 230 A, ubi v. Stallb., πολυπλοκωτάτη ἡ ἐν ὄπλοις τάξις Xen. Lac. 11, 5; μέτρα μολπᾶς Anth. P. 15. 27; of the chances in the game of πεσσοί, Eur. I. A. 167:—Adv. —κως, Dion. H. de Thuc. 54. b. of persons and thoughts, οὐπόποτε .. ἤκουσα πολυπλοκωτέρας γυναικός Ar. Thesm. 435; π. νόημα Ib. 463; έννοιαι Luc. D. Mort. 10. 8.
 πολύπλοος, ον, contr. —πλους, ον, sailing much, Walz Rhett. 9. 175.
 πολυπλούσιος, ον, very rich, Eccl.
 πολυπλουτέω, to be very wealthy, Or. Sib. .
 πολύπλουτος, ον, = πολυπλούσιος, Or. Sib. 3. 241, Achmes Onir. 77.
 πολύπνοια, ἡ, a constant or violent wind, Or. Sib. 8. 180.
 πολύπνοος, ον, contr. —πνοος, ον, blowing hard, Hesych. II. fragrant, Opp. C. 1. 461.
 πολυπόδειος, ον, of or belonging to a polyprus, Poll. 6. 33, 47:—πολυπόδειον (sub. κρέας), τό, polyprus-meat, Theopomp. Com. Ἀφρ. 2, Philyll. Πολ. 1, Mnesim. Ἴπποτρ. 1. 43, etc.
 πολυπόδης, ον, ὁ, poët. πούλ-, = πολύπους, Anth. P. 9. 227, etc.
 πολυποδία, ἡ, a having many feet, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 1.
 πολυποδίνη [ἱ], ἡ, a small polyprus, elsewhere ὀσμύλη, Ath. 318 E.
 πολυπόδιον, τό, Dim. of πολύπους, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 3., 9. 37, 25. II. a kind of fern, polyrodium, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 6, Diosc. 4. 188, etc.
 πολυποδίτης οίνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with fern, Aët.
 πολυποδώδης, ἐς, (είδος) of the polyprus kind, Arist. P. A. 4. 9, 10.
 πολυπόθητος, ον, much-regretted, C. I. 9301; v. πολυδιψιος.
 πολυποκίλιος, ον, much-variegated, φάρσα Eur. I. T. 1150, Eubul. Στεφ. 3. 2. manifold, τελετή Orph. H. 5. 11, etc.
 πολύποινος, ον, punishing severely, Parmenid. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 11.
 πολύπολις, εως, Ion. ιος, ὁ, ἡ, poët. πολύπτ-, with many cities, Call. Dian. 225; ἡ π. Ἀλεξανδρεία Philo 2. 541.
 πολυπόνηρος, ον, very bad, Melamp. de Naev. p. 506.
 πολυπονία, ἡ, much labour or toil, Plat. Rival. 133 E.
 πολύπονος, ον, of men, much-labouring, much-suffering, as a general epith. of mankind, π. άνδρες, βροτοί Pind. N. 1. 50, Aesch. Supp. 382, Eur. Or. 175, etc.; πολυπονωτάτη βροτῶν Id. Hec. 722, cf. Ar. Thesm. 1023. 2. generally, of things, full of pain and suffering, painful, toilsome, δόρυ Aesch. Pers. 320; τόξα Soph. Ph. 777; ἱππεία Id. El. 515; ἀνάγκαι Eur. Or. 1011; κρυπτεία π. πρὸς τὰς καρτερήσεις Plat. Legg. 633 B; δι' έμὸν ὄνομα πολ. (i. e. Helen's) Eur. Hel. 199. Adv. —ως, Plut. Alex. 63, etc.
 πολυπο-ξύστης, ὁ, an instrument for removing polyprī, Paul. Aeg. 6. 25.
 πολυπόρευτος, ον, much-travelled, Hesych., etc.
 πολύπορος, ον, with many passages or pores, Plut. 2. 650 C, etc.
 πολύπος, ον, ὁ, poët. for πολύπους, q. v.
 πολυποσία, Ion. —(ἡ, ἡ, (πόσις) hard-drinking, the drinking of much wine (cf. πολυδαισία), Hipp. Aph. 1258, Polyb. 5. 15, 2, etc.
 πολυπόταμος, ον, with many or large rivers, Eur. Il. F. 409.
 πολυποτέω, to drink hard, drink much wine, Hipp. Protrh. 83.
 πολυπότης, ον, ὁ, (πίνω) a hard drinker, Theopomp. Hist. 149; poët. πούλ-, Anth. P. 9. 524, 17:—fem. πολυπότις, ἴδος, Ael. V. H. 2. 41.
 πολυποτμος, ον, of many fates or fortunes, Orph. H. 69.
 πολυπότνια, ἡ, strengthd. for πάτνια, h. Hom. Cer. 211.
 πολύποτος, ον, much-drinking, Hipp. 358. 21, Arist. H. A. 8. 18, 3.
 πολύπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πουν: acc. masc. πολύποδα Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 2: pl. neut. πολύποδα Plat.:—many-footed, Soph. El. 488, Plat. Tim. 92 A; οὕτω τι πολύπουν ἐστὶν ἡ λύπη κακόν Posidipp. Μύρμ. 2. 2. pass. trodden by many feet, χώρα Orac. ap. Polyæn. 6. 53.
 πολύπους, or rather πούλυπους, αδος, ὁ, for the form πολύπους first appears in Arist.—Declension: nom. πούλυπους Soph. Fr. 289, Ar. Fr. 302, Eurpol. Δημ. 23, etc.; gen. πούλυποδος Od. 1. c., Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 16, Eubul. Τιτθ. 1: acc. πούλυπουν Ar. Fr. 235, Hcgem. Φιλ. 1, Alex. Παμφ. 1, etc.:—pl., nom. πούλυποδες h. Hom. Ap. 77; acc. —ποδας Pherecr. Ἀγρ. 2, Plat. Com. Παιδ. 3; gen. πούλυπόδων Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 29:—in Arist. the pl. is commonly πολύποδες, etc., H. A. 4. 1, 22, etc.; but an acc. πολύπους is given, Ib. 4. 8, 22; so in Luc. we have sing. acc. πολύποδα Vit. Auct. 10, but πολύπουν D. Maria 4. 2:—in Poets ofici declined from πούλυπος (cf. ἀελλόπος, ἀρτίπας), gen. πούλυπου Theogn. 215, Ar. Fr. 235; pl., gen. πούλυπων Ameips. Κατεσθ. 1; acc. πούλυπους Ar. 1. c.:—Dor. pl. nom. πωλύποι Epich. 33 Ahr.; acc. πωλύπους Ib. 82; and nom. sing. πάλυψ, Diphil. Siphn. ib. 356 E, Poll. 4. 204, cf. Lat. polyprus (Hor. Epod. 12. 5, Ov. Halieut. 31). The common sea-polyprus or octopus, once in Hom. (Od. 5. 432), then in Theogn. 215, etc., v. ll. c.:—Arist. comprehends many molluscs under this name, v. Bonitz Ind. p. 617 b. 49. II. the woodlouse, millepes, Largus Comp. Mcd. 5; cf. ὕψς. III. a polyprus or morbid excrescence

in the nose, Hipp. 517. 29, Galen., etc., Poll. 4. 204; cf. Foës. Oecon. IV. π. βοτάνη, = πολυπόδιον, dub. in Geop. 15. I. 14. πολυπραγματέω, = πολυπραγμονέω, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 6. πολυπράγματος, ον, = πολυπράγμων, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 228. πολυπραγμονέω, Ion. πολυπρηγμ-, to be busy about many things, to busy oneself, μη πολυπραγμονέει take no trouble about it, Pherecr. Ψευδ. I; π. τὰς αἰτίας ἐρευνηώνας Plat. Legg. 821 A; περί τι Ib. 952 D; περί τινος Id. Theaet. 184 E. 2. mostly in bad sense, to be a meddling, inquisitive busybody (cf. πολυπράγμων), Ar. Pl. 913, etc.; τὰ αὐτοῦ πράττειν καὶ μὴ πολυπρ. Plat. Rep. 433 A:—esp., like νεωτερίζω, to meddle in state affairs, intrigue, Lat. novas res moliri, Hdt. 3. 15 (like πολλὰ πρήσσειν Id. 5. 33), Xen. An. 5. 1, 15. 3. later, c. acc., to be curious after, inquire closely into, ἀλλύτρια κακά Menand. Monost. 583, cf. Polyb. 3. 38, etc.:—Pass., Id. 12. 27, 4; so verb. Adj. πολυπραγμονητέον, one must search after knowledge, ἐκ τινος Id. 9. 19, 4. πολυπραγμοσύνη, ἡ, the character and conduct of the πολυπράγμων, curiosity, officiousness, meddlesomeness, bustling activity, Ar. Ach. 833, Lysias 93. 13, etc.; joined with ἀλλοτριπραγμοσύνη, Plat. Rep. 444 B; opp. to ἀπραγμοσύνη, Thuc. 6. 87; cf. sq. 2. later, search after knowledge, Polyb. 5. 75, 6.—Cf. Plut. περί πολυπραγμοσύνης. πολυπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πράσσω, πρᾶγμα) busy after many things, over-busy, mostly in bad sense, meddling, officious, a busybody, Lat. curiosus, Eupol. Πολ. 27 b, Ar. Av. 471, Lysias 170. 26, Isocr. Antid. § 105, 245, 253: an epith. often given to the restless Athenians, esp. by their political opponents, as in the plays so entitled by Timocles, Diphilus and Heniochus; applied to Socrates, Arr. Epict. 3. 1, 21; cf. ἀπράγμων, φιλοπράγμων, Valck. Hipp. 785. 2. later and rarely in good sense, curious after knowledge, Polyb. 9. 1, 4; Ἡρόδοτος ὁ π. Diod. 1. 37. πολυπράκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, roct. for πολυπράγμων, Manetho 4. 160. πολυπρεμνος, ον, with many trunks, ὕλη Ar. Rh. 4. 161. πολυπρεπής, ἐς, very distinguished, Philostr. 605. πολυπρηγμονέω, Ion. for πολυπραγμονέω. πολυπρήων, ανος, ὁ, ἡ, with many hillocks, Hermesian. 57. πολυπρόβατος, ον, rich in sheep or cattle, Φρύγες πολυπροβατώτατοι Hdt. 5. 49, cf. Xen. Vect. 5, 3. πολυπρόκοπος, ον, (πρόξ) richly-dowered, Eust. 1383. 16. πολυπρόσωπος, ον, many-faced, multiform, οὐρανὸς π. the ever-changing sky, Lyc. Trag. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 1: of plays, with many masks or characters, Luc. Nigr. 20, cf. Plut. 2. 711 F, etc. Adv. —ως, Joseph. A. J. 16. 3, 3. πολυπτερος, ον, many-winged, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 7, P. A. 4. 6, 4. πολυπτόητος, Ion. —πτοίητος, ον, much-scared, timorous, Plut. 2. 44 C, Nonn., etc.; ὄμμα Anth. P. 5. 290: much-agitated, θάλασσα Ib. 7. 624. πολυπτορθος, ον, with many shoots, branches, Nonn. Jo. 15. 4. πολυπτυκτος, ον, manifold, intricate, ρυθμοὶ Epigr. Gr. *928. πολυπτύχος, ον, (πτύξ, πτυχή) of or with many folds: esp. of mountains, with many valleys, (so that from a distance their surface appears to be in folds, cf. πτύξ II), πολυπτύχου Οὐλύμποιο Il. 8. 411, cf. 20. 5, Hes. Th. 113; Ἰδης ἐν κνήμασι πολυπτύχου Il. 21. 449, etc.; of the mountainous tract of Phocis, Eur. I. T. 677: of a bandage, many times folded, Hipp. Fract. 751, etc. II. folded many times, with many leaves, δέλτοι Luc. Amor. 44; γραμματεῖον Poll. 4. 18. πολυπτῶξ, ὠκος, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in hares, Choerob. 176. 5. πολυπτωτος, ον, (πτῶσις) with or in many cases, Eust. 349. 40, cf. 105. 26:—τὸ π. a rhetorical figure, cf. Quintil. 9. 3, 36, Longin. 23. 1. πολυπύλος, with many gates, Diod. 1. 45. πολυπυργος, ον, with many towers, Hom. h. Ar. 242. πολυπύρος, ον, (πυρός) rich in corn, epith. of fruitful lands, Il. 77. 756, 15. 372, Od. 14. 335, al., Aesch. Supp. 555. πολυπύρος, ον, (πῦρ) full of fire, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 880, etc. πολυπυστος, ον, much-heard-of, far-famed, Nic. Al. 303. πολυρέμβαστος, ον, (ρεμβάζω) vagrant, φιλία Sappho 140. πολυρρημονέω, πολυρρήμων, v. πολυρρ-. πολυρίζος, ον, for πολυρρίζος, Epigr. Gr. 1135. πολυρραβδος, ον, with many stripes, Arist. Fr. 278. πολυρράγης, ἐς, with many rents or clefts, Nic. Th. 59. πολυρράθῳγος, ον, farsounding, Opp. C. 3. 21, H. 5. 652. πολυρράθμυγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, with many drops, Nonn. D. 7. 174. πολυρραστήης, ον, δ, slayer of many, Opp. H. 1. 463, v. l. Lyc. 210. πολυρράφτος, ον, (ράπτω) much-sewn, well-stitched (cf. πολύκεστος), Soph. Aj. 575:—so πολυρραπτος, ον, Theocr. 25. 265; and —ράφης, ἐς, Nonn. Jo. 9. 38. πολυρρημονέω, to speak much, Eust. 805. 41, etc. πολυρρημων, ον, (ρήμα) much-speaking, wordy, M. Anton. 3. 5. πολυρρηνος, ον, rich in sheep, of a person, Od. 11. 256; of a country, Aesch. Fr. 449, etc.:—in pl. we have a heterocl. nom., ἄνδρες πολυρρηνες, Il. 9. 154, 296, Hes. Fr. 39. 3; a dat. πολυρρηνηι is cited by Hesych.; and a nom. πολυρρηνη occurs in Poëta ap. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 15. πολυρριζία, a multitude of roots, Theophr. C. P. 3. 10, 6. πολυρρίζος, ον, with many roots, Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 2, Anth. P. append. 6. II. πολυρρίζον, τό, synon. of ἐπιμήδιον, Diosc. 4. 19. πολυρρίνος, ον, with many hides, σάκος Ar. Rh. 3. 1231. πολυρροδος, ον, (ρόδον) abounding in roses, λειμών Ar. Ran. 548. πολυρρόθιος, ον, much-dashing, loud-roaring, θάλασσα Q. Sm. 7. 395: beaten by many waves, Arat. 412:—also πολυρροθος, ον, φροῖμια π. the cries of many voices, Aesch. Theb. 7. πολυρροϊβδητος, ον, much-whirring, ἀτρακτος Anth. P. 6. 160. πολυρροϊζος, ον, with a loud rushing noise, Nic. Th. 792.

πολύρροος, ον, contr. —ρους, ον, = πολύρροτος, Poll. 6. 148, Eust. 96. 28.

πολύρρῦμος, ον, with many chariot-poles, Arr. Tact. 3. p. 10.

πολύρρῦτος, ον, much or strong flowing, of the sea, Aesch. Supp. 843; in Soph. El. 1420, Bothe restored παλίρρῦτον.

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ: gen. πολλοῦ, ἧς, οὔ: dat. πολλῶ, ἧ, ῶ: acc. πολύν, πολλήν, πολύ:—Ion. nom. πολλός, πολλή, πολλόν, acc. πολλόν, πολλήν, πολλόν, this Ion. declension being retained by the Att. in all cases, except the nom. and acc. masc. and neut. Hom. uses both the Ion. and Att. forms indifferently: in Hdt. the MSS. give πολύν in 3. 57, 6. 125, πολύ in 2. 106, 3. 38, 6. 72, 7. 46, 160,—prob. by error, Dind. de dial. Hdt. xlii; whereas πολλόν occurs twice in Trag. dialogue, Soph. Ant. 86, Tr. 1196. The following forms are found in Ep. writers,—sing. gen. πολέος Il. 4. 244, etc.: pl. nom. πολέες Hom., contr. πολείς only in Il. 11. 708; gen. πολέων 5. 691, etc.; dat. πολέσι 10. 262, etc.; πολέσσι 13. 452, etc.; πολέεσσι 9. 73, Od. 5. 54, Hes. Op. 119, etc.; acc. πολέας as trisyll., 3. 126, etc., but as dissyll., 1. 559, 2. 4, etc. (often with v. l. πολείς 15. 66, 20. 313, etc.): in later Ep. πολέες, πολέας are used as fem., Call. Dian. 42, Del. 28, Ar. Rh. 3. 21; neut. πολέα Q. Sm. 1. 74. Lastly, πουλύς, neut. πουλύ, are also Ep. forms, of which πουλύς is sometimes used as fem., e.g. πουλύν ἐφ' ὑγρῆν Il. 10. 27; ἡέρα πουλύν Il. 5. 776, though in 17. 269 we find ἡέρα πολλήν; the neut. πουλύ is only in Od. 19. 387; Hes. also once in masc., Th. 190: on words compd. with πουλυ-, v. sub πουλυβότειρα. The forms πουλύς, —ύ occur in MSS. of Hipp. and Aretae., but never in Hdt. Some traces of the Ep. forms are also found in Att. Poets, esp. in Trag., as dat. πολεί in a chorus, Aesch. Supp. 745; πολέα in a chorus, Id. Ag. 723, etc.; πολέων in a chorus, Eur. Hel. 1332; πολέσι Id. I. T. 1263. (Prob. from √ΠΛΕ, cf. πλέ-ες, πλε-ίων, πλε-ίστος, πλῆν; Skt. pur-us (Ved. pul-us); Lat. plu-res (O. L. ple-ores), plus, pler-ique; Goth. fil-u (πολύς), filu-sna (πλήθος); O. N. flei-ri, fle-ster (πλείων, πλείστος), etc.) [Prosody:—ύ always; pl. gen. πολέων, acc. πολέας are dissyll. in Il. 16. 655, 1. 559; πολλέων is necessary dissyll. in Hom.]

I. properly of Number, many, opp. to ὀλίγος, Hom., etc.; ἐξ ὀλίγων opp. to ἐκ πολλῶν, Hes. Th. 447; πολλὰ τριηκόντων ἐτέων ἀπολείπων wanting many of thirty years, Id. Op. 694; παρῆσάν τινες καὶ πολλοί γε Plat. Phaedo 58 D; οὐ πολλοί τινες Aesch. Pers. 510;—with nouns of multitude, πουλύς ὄμιλος Od. 8. 109; πολλὸν πλῆθος Hdt. 1. 141; πολλὸν ἔθνος Id. 4. 22; later also πουλὺν ἐπ' ἔτος many a year, for πολλὰ ἔτη, Anth. P. 6. 235; πολὺς ἦν ὁ καταπλέων Polyb. 15. 26, 10:—also of anything often repeated, περὶ σέο λόγος ἀπῖκται π. Hdt. 1. 30; πολλὸν ἦν τοῦτο τὸ ἔπος 2. 2, cf. 3. 137, etc.; πολὺν τὸ σὺν ὄνομα διήκει πάντας Soph. O. C. 305; τούτῳ πολλῶ χρήσεται τῷ λόγῳ often, Dem. 523. 27.

2. not only of Number in the strict sense, but also of Size, Degree, Force, Intensity, much, mighty, ὄμβρος, νιφετός Il. 10. 6; π. ὕπνος deep sleep, Od. 15. 394; π. πῦρ 10. 359; π. ὑμέναιος a loud song, Il. 18. 493; π. ὄρυμαγδός, ῥοῖζος, etc., 2. 810, etc.; π. ἀνάγκη strong necessity, Valck. Phoen. 1668 (1674); π. γέλως, βοή much or great, Soph. Aj. 303, 1149; μωρία Ib. 745; ὄλβος, αἰδώς Aesch. Pers. 251, Ag. 948; ἀλογία, εἰθήεια Plat. Phaedo 67 E, Phaedr. 275 C, etc. b. rarely of a single person, great, mighty, μέγας καὶ πολλός ἐγένεο Hdt. 7. 14, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1; so of persons, πολλός ὑπὸ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἀνεβόμενος Hdt. 1. 98; Ἐρεοκλῆς ἂν εἰς πολὺς ἔμνοίτα Aesch. Theb. 6; ῥώμην σώματος πολὺς Dion. H. 2. 42. c. joined with a Verb, Κύπρις γὰρ οὐ φορητόν, ἦν πολλῆ ρυή if she flow with full stream, metaph. from a river, Eur. Hipp. 443; θραυνομένῳ καὶ πολλῶ βέοντι Dem. 272. 22; from the wind, ὡς πολὺς ἔπνει καὶ λαμπρός was blowing strong and fresh, Id. 787. 22, cf. Ar. Eq. 760, Anth. P. 11. 49; and generally, with might or force, ὅταν π. ὁ θεὸς ἔλθῃ Eur. Bacch. 300; ἦν π. παρῆ Id. Or. 1200; π. καὶ τολμηρός Dem. 1024. 3:—so also, with a Partic. and εἰμί, e.g. πολλός ἦν λισσόμενος he was all intreaties, Lat. multus erat in precando, Hdt. 9. 91; π. ἐνέκειτο λέγων Id. 7. 158; π. τοῖς συμβεβηκόσιν ἐγκείται Dem. 294. 21; so, π. ἦν ἐν τοῖσι λόγοισι Hdt. 8. 59; πρὸς ταῖς παρασκευαῖς Polyb. 5. 49, 7; ἐπὶ τῇ τιμαρίᾳ Diod. 14. 107; and without a Prep., π. ἦν τοῖς ἐπαίνοισι Aeschin. 33. 29; π. μὲν γὰρ ὁ Φίλιππος ἔσται will be often mentioned, Id. 23. fin.; cf. γνώμη III.—

In most of these cases a sense of repetition is joined with that of Degree, as appears from the examples given, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 142, Pors. Advers. p. 307. 3. of the Value or Worth of a thing, πολέος δέ of ἀξίος ἔσται Il. 23. 562, Od. 8. 405; πολλοῦ ἀξίος, often in Att.; πολλῶν ἀξίος Ar. Pax 918; πολλοῦ and περὶ πολλοῦ ποιείσθαι τι, Lat. magni facere, cf. περί A. IV; ἐπὶ πολλῶ at a high price, Dem. 13. 22, cf. 103. 2:—πολύ ἐστὶ τι it is worth much, of great consequence, Xen. Oec. 18. 7.

4. of Space, large, far, and wide, wide-stretched, opp. to μικρός, often in Hom., Hes., etc.; π. χώρα, πεδῖον, Il. 23. 520, Hes., etc.; πόντος, πέλαγος Hes. Op. 633, Soph.; χῶρος πλατὺς καὶ π. Hdt. 4. 39; λίμνη μεγάλη τε καὶ π. Ib. 109; π. ἡ Σικελία Thuc. 7. 13; π. ἡ Ἑλλάς Plat. Phaedo 78 A, etc.:—πολλός ἐκειτο he lay outstretched wide, Il. 7. 156, cf. II. 307;—π. κέλευθος a far way, Aesch. Pers. 748; also without κέλευθος or ὁδός, πολλή μὲν εἰς Ἡρακλείαν . . , πολλή δὲ εἰς Χρυσόπολιν . . Xen. An. 6. 1, 16:—διὰ πολλοῦ, ἐκ πολλοῦ, v. infr. IV. B. of Time, long, χρόνος Soph. Aj. 1402, etc.; πολὺν χρόνον Hom., Hes., etc.; οὐ π. χρ. Soph. Ph. 348, etc.; so, πολλοῦ χρόνου Ar. Pl. 98; χρόνῳ πολλῶ Soph. Tr. 228; διὰ πολλοῦ (sc. χρόνου) Luc. Nocyom. 15; ἐκ πολλοῦ Thuc. 1. 58, Dem. 527. 19; ὡς ἐκ πλείστου φυλάττεσθαι Id. 585. 3; ἐπὶ πολλῶ Id. 13. 22; πρὸ πολλοῦ long before, Diod. 14. 43; οὐ μετὰ πολὺ Luc. Tox. 54:—ἔτι πολλῆς νυκτός, Lat. multa nocte, while still quite night, Thuc. 8. 101; πολλῆς ὥρας late in the day, Polyb. 5. 8, 3.

II. Special usages: 1. partitive c. gen., e.g. πολλοὶ Τρώων, for πολλοὶ Τρῶες,

II. 18. 271, etc.; also in neut., as πολλὸν σαρκύς, π. βίης for πολλή σάρξ, π. βίη, Od. 19. 450., 21. 185; in Prose, the Adj. generally takes the gender of the gen., τὸν πολλὸν τοῦ χρόνου Hdt. I. 24; τῆς γῆς οὐ πολλήν Thuc. 6. 7; τῆς ἀθάτης πολλήν Ar. Pl. 694; πολλήν τῆς χώρας Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 2.—On the insertion or omission of the Art., v. infr. 3. 2. πολύς is sometimes joined with another Adj., πολλὰ δυστερπῆ κακά Aesch. Cho. 277, cf. 585, etc.:—but it is often used as the predicate, and joined to another Adj. by καί, πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ many men and good, II. 6. 452, etc.; πολέες τε καὶ ἄλκιμοι II. 21. 586; πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλά Od. 2. 312; παλαιά τε πολλά τε Ib. 188; ἄκοσμά τε π. τε II. 2. 213; πολλὰί γε .. καὶ ἄλλαι Hes. Th. 363; and often in Hdt. and Att., π. τε καὶ κακά Hdt. 4. 167, etc.; π. κάγαθά Ar. Thesm. 351; π. καὶ ἀνόστια Plat. Rep. 416 E; π. καὶ μακάρια Id. Polit. 269 D; π. καὶ πονηρά Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 6; πολλὰ τε καὶ δ. Id. An. 5. 5, 8; μεγάλα καὶ π. Dem. 951. 5; καλοὺς καὶ π. κινδύνους, π. καὶ καλὰ παραδείγματα Dinarch. 104. 10 sq.; v. Lob. Paral. 60, 558. 3. in Att. with the Artic., to speak of persons or things well known, Ἐλένα μία τὰς πολλὰς, τὰς πάντων πολλὰς ψυχὰς ὀλέσασ' those many lives, Aesch. Ag. 1456, cf. Soph. O. T. 845; ὡς ὁ πολλὸς λόγος the common report, Hdt. I. 75:—also with abstract Nouns, τὰς πολλὰς ὑγιείας Aesch. Ag. 1001; τὸ πολλὸν numbers, Hdt. I. 136. b. οἱ πολλοὶ the many, i. e. the greater number, (like οἱ πλείστοι), Ἀθηναῖοι .. ἀπῆλθον οἱ πολλοὶ Thuc. I. 126, cf. 3. 32, etc.; τοῖς π. κριταῖς Soph. Aj. 1243; or with gen., τοῖς π. βροτῶν Ib. 682; οἱ π. τῶν ἀνθρώπων Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 24; (Hom. has it in this sense without the Art., II. 21. 524., 22. 28):—strengthened, οἱ πολλοὶ ἅπαντες far the most, Hipp. 292. 28; for τὰ πολλὰ πάντα, v. infr. III. 1:—hence οἱ πολλοὶ, like τὸ πλῆθος, the people, the commonalty, opp. to οἱ μείζω κεκτημένοι Thuc. I. 6; to οἱ κομψότεροι Plat. Rep. 505 B; etc.; εἰς τῶν πολλῶν one of the multitude, Dem. 545. 22;—so, ὁ λέως ὁ πολὺς Luc. Rhet. Praec. 17; ὁ π. δμιλος Id. Luct. 2, Hdn., etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 193, 390;—(in Hom. and Hes., πολλὸς λαός, more freq. πολλοὶ λαοί);—so also, c. τὸ πολὺ, c. gen., τῆς στρατιῆς τὸ πολλόν Hdt. 8. 100; τῶν λογάδων τὸ πολὺ Thuc. 5. 73; but also, ὁ στρατὸς ὁ πολλός Hdt. I. 102; ἡ δύναμις ἡ π. Thuc. I. 24; ὁ π. βίος the best part of life, Soph. El. 185. d. τὰ πολλὰ the most, often for πάντα, Od. 2. 58., 17. 537, Hes. Op. 37; (but, elsewhere in Hom., πολλά, as Subst., means much riches, great possessions, II. 9. 333, Od. 19. 195):—in Arist., πρὸς τὸ τῶν πολλῶν μέγεθος in regard to the size of the average, Rhet. I. 7, 2, v. Cope ad l. 4. the pl. πολλά is used with Verbs in the sense of very much, too much, πολλὰ πράσσειν = πολυπραγματεῖν, Eur. Supp. 576, Ar. Ran. 228; π. παθεῖν Pind. O. 13. 90, etc.; π. ἔρξαι τινά to do one much harm, Aesch. Theb. 924. 5. πολλὰς with Verbs of beating, the Subst. πληγὰς being omitted, v. sub πληγῆ I. 6. πολὺς is repeated in many phrases, ἢ πολλὰ πολλοῖς εἰμι διόφρατος βροτοῖς Eur. Med. 579, cf. Aesch. Supp. 451; τὰ μὲν οὖν πολλὰ πολλοῦ χρόνου διηγῆσασθαι Plat. Rep. 615 A, etc.:—also πολλοῦ πολὺς, v. infr. III. 1. b:—so also with the Adv. πολλάκις, πολλαχῆ, etc. III. Adverbial usages: a. neut. πολὺ (Ion. πολλόν), πολλά, much, very, Hom., etc.; strengthened, μάλα πολλά, Hom.; πόνυ πολὺ Plat. Alc. I. 119 C; πολὺ τι Id. Rep. 484 D:—but also of freq. repetition, many times, i. e. oftentimes, often, much, II. 2. 798, Od. I. 1, etc., Hes. Op. 320; and the Homeric expressions μάλα πολλά κελεύων, μάλα πόλλ' ἐπέτελλε, λισσομένη μάλα πολλά, εὐχόμενος μάλα πολλά etc., may be as well understood of repeated, as of earnest commands and entreaties:—also with the Art., τὸ πολὺ for the most part, Plat. Prot. 315 A, etc.; ὡς τὸ π. Xen. Mem. I. 1, 10, etc.; so, τὰ πολλὰ Thuc. I. 13., 2. 11, 87, etc.; ὡς τὰ π. Id. 5. 65, etc.; τὰ π. πάντα Hdt. I. 203., 2. 35., 5. 67. b. of Degree, far, very much, ἀπέφυγε πολλὸν τοὺς διώκοντας Hdt. 6. 82: the notion of Degree also lies in the absol. gen. πολλοῦ, very, θραυὸς εἰ πολλοῦ Ar. Nub. 915; πολλοῦ πολὺς, πολλοῦ πολλή, πολλοῦ πολὺ, much too much, Id. Eq. 822, Ran. 1046, cf. Dind. Nub. 915. c. of Space, a great way, far, οὐ πολλόν Hdt. I. 104; πολὺ οὐκ ἐξήσαν Thuc. I. 15, etc. d. of Time, long, ὡς πολλὸν τοῦτο ἐγένετο Hdt. 4. 126, cf. 6. 129. 2. πολὺ is often joined with Adjs. and Adv., a. with a Compar. to increase its compar. force, πολὺ κάλλιον, μείζον, μείων, πολλὸν ἀμείνων, νεώτερος, παυρότεροι much, far more beautiful, etc., Hom., Hes., etc.; πολὺ μᾶλλον much more, far sooner, πολὺ τι μᾶλλον a good deal more, Schäf. Dion. H. Comp. p. 70, etc.:—words may be put between πολὺ and its Adj. in Att., π. ἐν πλείονι, π. ἐπὶ δεινότερῳ Thuc. I. 35, etc.; π. σὺν φρονήματι μείζονι Xen. An. 3. 1, 22, cf. 3. 2, 30, Bornem. Xen. Symp. I. 4:—πολλῶ is often used with the Compar. for πολὺ, by far, Hdt. I. 134, Aesch. Pr. 335, etc.; πολλῶ μᾶλλον Soph. O. T. 1159, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 80 E; οὐ πολλῶ τεω ἀσθενέστερον not a good deal weaker, Hdt. I. 181, cf. 2. 48, 67, etc.:—also with all words implying comparison, as πολὺ πρὶν much sooner, often in Hom.; π. πρό II. 4. 373; with the compar. Verb φθάνω, πολὺ κε φθαίη 13. 815; and, in like manner, with προβαίνω, προτρέχω, προμάχομαι, etc., 6. 125., 11. 217; προὔλαβε πολλῶ Thuc. 7. 80:—hence also may be explained the Homeric ἡμῖν πολὺ βούλεται ἡ Δαναοῖσιν νίκην, II. 17. 331, Od. 17. 404—βούλεται being for μᾶλλον βούλεται:—πολὺ γε in answers, after a Compar., ἀργός .. γενήσεται μᾶλλον; Answ. πολὺ γε Plat. Rep. 421 D, cf. 387 E, etc. b. in like manner with a Supr., πολὺ πρῶτος, φίλτατος, κόλλιστος, πολλὸν ἀριστος far the first, etc., II. 7. 162, etc.; π. τολμηρότατος, μέγιστος, etc., Thuc. I. 74, etc.; πολλόν τι μάλιστα Hdt. I. 56; also, π. δὴ, π. δὴ γυναῖκ' ἀρίστην Eur. Alc. 442, cf. Ar. Av. 539, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 302 A:—also, πολλῶ πλείστοι Hdt. 5. 92, 5., 8. 42; π. μεγίστους 4. 82. c. sometimes in Att. with a Positive, to add force to the Adj., ὦ πολλὰ μὲν τάλαινα, πολλὰ δ' αὖ σοφῆ Aesch. Ag. 1295; also, ἐς πολλ' ἀθλία πέφυκ' ἐγὼ Eur. Phoen. 620; πολὺ ἀφόρητος Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 3:—so also πλείστα

and πάντα are used. IV. with Preps., 1. διὰ πολλοῦ at a great distance, v. διά A. II. 2. 2. ἐκ πολλοῦ from a great distance, Thuc. 4. 32, etc.; for a long time, v. ἐκ II. 1. 3. ἐπὶ πολὺ, a. over a great space, far, οὐκ ἐπὶ πολλόν Hdt. 2. 32; ἐπὶ π. τῆς θαλάσσης, τῆς χώρας Thuc. I. 50., 4. 3, etc.:—to a great extent, Id. I. 6, 18., 3. 53; v. sub ποιέω B. II. 2. b. for a long time, long, Id. 5. 16; ἐπὶ π. τῆς ἡμέρας Id. 7. 38, cf. 39. c. to a great extent, Plat. Theaet. 153 B; so, ὡς ἐπὶ π. very generally, Thuc. I. 12, Archyt. ap. Stob. t. I. 80; ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ π. for the most part, Thuc. 2. 13, Plat., etc.; μὴ καθ' ἐν ἑκάστον, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ π. Isocr. 72 E; τό γ' ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ π. Id. 166 B. 4. κατὰ πολὺ, by far, νικᾶν Dion. H. 3. 66. 5. παρὰ πολὺ, by far, v. παρά C. I. 5. 6. περὶ πολλοῦ, v. supr. I. 3. 7. πρὸ πολλοῦ far before, τῆς πύλεως Dion. H. 9. 35; v. supr. I. 4. V. for Compar. πλείων, πλέων; Supr. πλείστος, v. sub vocc. πολὺσαθρος, ov, very rotten, unsound, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 21. πολὺσαρκέω, to be very fleshy, Greg. Nyss. πολὺσαρκία, ἡ, fleshiness, plumpness, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22, Plut. 2. 641 A. πολὺσαρκος, ov, very fleshy, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 9, P. A. 2. 10, 7, etc. πολὺσέβαστος, ov, the Lat. augustissimus, Anth. P. 9. 419. πολὺσεμνος, ov, exceeding venerable, Anth. P. append. 281, Orph. H. 21. 9. πολὺσεπτος, ov, much-revered, Orph. H. 25. 6. πολὺσήμαντος, ov, with many significations, cited from Eust. πολὺσημάντωρ, opus, ὁ, giving commands to many, ruling over many, Ἀἰδωνεύς h. Hom. Cer. 31, 84, 377. πολὺσημος, ov, = πολυσήμαντος:—Adv. -τως, cited from Clem. Al. πολυσθενής, ἐς, of much might, Luc. Trag. 192, Q. Sm. 2. 205. πολὺσίνης, ἐς, (σίνομαι) very hurtful, baneful, κύων Aesch. Cho. 446. πολὺσίτια, ἡ, abundance of corn or food, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 16. II. much eating, Luc. Paras. 16. πολὺσίτος, ov, abounding in corn, Xen. Vect. 5, 3, Strab. 731. II. high-fed, full of meat, Theocr. 21. 40. πολὺσκαλμος, ov, many-oared, Anth. P. 7. 295. πολὺσκαρθμος, ov, (σκαίρω) much-springing, bounding, II. 2. 814; or (as Strab. 573) driving swift horses; but, π. ὕνος Nic. Th. 350; νῆες Q. Sm. 5. 657. πολυσκάριστος, ov, = foreg., Apoll. Lex. Hom. πολυσκελής, ἐς, with many legs, Phavorin.:—metaph., Clem. Al. 677. πολυσκεπής, ἐς, sheltering entirely, πέτρα Ael. N. A. 14. 26. πολυσκεπτος, ov, far-seen, Βοώτης Arat. 136. πολὺσκηπτρος, ov, wide-ruling, Anth. P. I. 10, 11., 4. 3. πολὺσκιοκός, ov, very shady, Hipp. 530. 11, Ar. Rh. 4. 166. πολὺσκόπελος, ov, very rocky, Marc. Sid. 5. πολὺσκοπος, ov, far-seeing, Pind. Fr. 74. 1. πολὺσκύλαξ (or -σκύλακος), ὁ, ἡ, with many dogs, Nonn. D. 18. 246, in gen. pl., -άκων κεφαλῶν of many dogs' heads. πολυσκώμων, onos, ὁ, ἡ, fond of mocking, Poll. 6. 171. πολυσμάρμαχος [α], ov, loud-roaring, Hesych., Suid. πολυσμηνος, ov, in many swarms, μέλισσαι Choeril. in Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 13. πολὺσοφος, ov, very wise, Philostr. 600 (where Kayzer πολὺ σ.), Theodr. Stud. pp. 166, 199. πολυσπᾶθής, ἐς, (σπάθη) thick-woven, Anth. P. 6. 39. πολὺσπαστος, ov, (σπάω) drawn by many cords:—πολύσπαστον, τό, a compound pulley, Plut. Marcell. 14, Galen., etc. πολὺσπειρος, ov, (σπεῖρα) much-wreathed, Hesych. πολὺσπέρεια, ἡ, wide diffusion, Nicet. An. 129 C. πολὺσπερής, ἐς, (σπεῖρω) wide-spread, spread over the earth, ἀνθρωποι II. 2. 804, Od. 11. 365; Ὀκεανῖναι Hes. Th. 365; φῆμη Theodect. ap. Stob. t. 105. 25, etc. II. fruitful, καρμασῆνες Emped. 256. πολὺσπέρματος, ov, = πολὺσπερμος, Theophr. H. P. 7. 3. 4. πολὺσπερμία, ἡ, abundance of seed, Horapollo 2. 115. πολὺσπερμος, ov, abounding in seed, Arist. G. A. I. 18, 57, al. πολὺσπερχής, ἐς, very diligent, zealous, Eust. 442. 6., 1385. 23. πολυσπίλας, ἄδος, ἡ, with many rocks, Dionys. ap. Steph. B. v. Ἡραία. πολυσπλαγχνία, ἡ, great compassion, Eccl. πολὺσπλαγχνος, ov, of great mercy, Ep. Jac. 5. 11, Theod. Stud. πολὺσπορος, ov, with many crops, fruitful, Eur. Tro. 743, Opp. C. 3. 23, Orph., etc. Adv. -ρως, Lat. sparsim, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 58. πολυσπούδατος, ov, = πολυσπερχής, Eust. 442. 8, etc. πολυσταγής, ἐς, (στάζω) dropping fast, Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 805. πολυστακτί, Adv., = foreg., Schol. Soph. O. C. 1646. πολυστασίαστος, ov, much harassed by factions, App. Civ. 2. 151. πολὺστάτος, ov, (ἵστημι) standing thick, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 5. πολυστάφυλος [α], ov, rich in grapes, II. 2. 507, h. Hom. 25. 11, Soph. Ant. 1133, etc. πολὺστάχυς, v, rich in ears of corn, Theocr. 10. 42, Strab. 692. πολὺστεγος, ov, with many ceilings or stories, Strab. 757. πολὺστειβος, ov, much-trodden, Phot. (cod. πολυστεινός). πολὺστειος, v. sub πολὺστιος. πολυστέλεχος, ov, with many stems, Anth. P. 9. 312:—πολυστελέχης, ἐς, Theophr. H. P. I. 3, 1. πολυστένακτος, ov, causing many groans, ποδάγρα Luc. Trag. 2; βίος Anth. P. 7. 155. πολὺστεπτος, ov, (στέφω) = sq., Paul. S. Ambo 269. πολυστέφανος, ov, with many wreaths, Emped. 27, Cratin. Incert. 143. πολυστεφής, ἐς, decked with many a wreath, Aesch. Eum. 39, Anth. Plan. 338, etc.; c. gen. wreathed with, δάφνης Soph. O. T. 83. II. twisted in many a wreath, κότινος Nic. Th. 378. πολὺστήμος, ov, (στήμα) thick-woven, Hesych.; cf. στημόνιος.

πολυστιβία, ἡ, a constant treading, ἀτραπίτιοι Opp. C. 4. 433.
 πολύστικτος, ον, (στίζω) much-spotted, Orph. Fr. 7, Clem. Al. 286.
 πολύστιος, ον, with many small stones, pebbly, Call. Jov. 26, Nic. Th. 950, Al. 466.—On the form πολύστιος, v. sub στία.
 πολύστιπτος, ον, much-trodden, Hesych. (cod. πολύκτικτος).
 πολύστιχία, ἡ, a number of lines, Anth. P. 9. 342.
 πολύστιχος, ον, = πολύστοιχος, στῦλοι Strab. 806: of many lines or verses, Paul. Aeg. prooem.
 πολυστοιχία, ἡ, = πολυστιχία, Liban. I. 350 (ubi al. πολυτειχία).
 πολύστοιχος, ον, in many rows, ὀδόντες Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 11; κριθαί Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2; π. γνάθοι jaws set with many rows of teeth, Lyc. 414.
 πολυστομέω, to speak much, Aesch. Supp. 502.
 πολύστομος, ον, many-mouthed, φλέψ Hipp. 277. 56; Νεῖλος Nic. Th. 175.
 II. much-speaking, φήμη Nonn. D. 26. 275; ἡχώ Id. Jo. 7. 40.
 πολύστονος, ον, much-sighing, mournful, of persons, Od. 19. 118, Aesch. Theb. 845. 2. of things, causing many sighs, mournful, grievous, κήδεα, Ἐρις, ἰός Il. 1. 445., 11. 73., 15. 451; ξίφειων πολύστονον ἔργον Archil. 3. 3; π. φάτις Aesch. Eum. 380; Τροία Soph. Ph. 1346; ἀρά, δαίμων, Ἐρινός Eur. Supp. 835, etc.
 πολύστρεβλος, ον, = sq., Eccl.
 πολύστρεπτος, ον, much-twisted, ἀκανθα Nic. Al. 224, Orph. Arg. 1092, etc. 2. metaph., like πολύτροπος, versatile, wily, Christod. Ecphr. 172, 224. II. over-turned, Nonn. Io. 2. 15.
 πολυστρέφης, ἐς, much-twisted, θώμυξ Opp. H. 5. 132.
 πολύστροβος, ποῖτ. -στροιβος, ον, much-tost, tempestuous, θάλασσα, Νεῖλος Nic. Al. 6, Th. 310.
 πολυστρόφαλιξ, ἰγγος, ὁ, ἡ, much-whirling, ἀελλαι Musae. 293; βπή Nonn. D. 23. 263:—so, πολυστροφάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Ib. 6. 147.
 πολυστροφία, ἡ, convolution, Auth. P. 7. 198.
 πολύστροφος, ον, much-twisted, λίνα Anth. P. 6. 107. 2. = πολύτροπος, versatile, γνώμα Pind. Fr. 233; π. τὴν γνώμην Poll. 6. 131.
 πολύστῦλος, ον, with many columns, Strab. 694, 806, Plut. Pericl. 13.
 πολυσύγκρατος, ον, mixed up of many things, Hesych.
 πολυσύγκριτος, ον, compounded of many things, Hesych.
 πολυσύλλαβος, ον, polysyllabic, Dion. H. de Comp. 11, Luc. Nec. 9.
 πολυσύμφωνος, ον, with many consonants, Phot. Bibl. 97. 40.
 πολυσύνδεσμος, ον, using many conjunctions, Schol. Thuc. 2. 41.
 πολυσύνθετος, ον, much-compounded, κόσμος Eus. L. Const. 12; ῥήματα Schol. Ar. Ran. 844, etc.:—τὸ π. the union of clauses by many particles, Rutil. Lup. 1. 14.
 πολυσφάραγος, ον, = πολυσμάραγος, Opp. C. 4. 445, Nonn. D. 2. 36.
 πολυσφελμος, ον, (σφέμα) with thick rind, Hesych.
 πολυσφόνδυλος, ον, many-jointed, Luc. Dips. 3.
 πολυσφράγιστος, ἰον. -σφρήγιστος, ον, with many seals, well-secured, Nonn. D. 4. 14, Jo. 15. 11.
 πολυσημάτιστος, ον, multiform, Poll. 5. 170:—τὸ π. variety of rhetorical forms, Dion. H. de Vett. Script. 3. 2. of verses, composed of various metres, Schol. Ar. Eq. 322, etc.
 πολυσημος, ον, = sq., Aristaen. 1. 26.
 πολυσημῶν, ον, of many shapes, varied in form, Strab. 121, Poll. 6. 171. Adv. -μόνως, Poll. 4. 98.
 πολυσχιδής, ἐς, (σχίζω) split into many parts, ἀπλῶ τρόπῳ καὶ μὴ πολυσχιδεῖ by a simple and not a compound fracture, Hipp. Fract. 766; λῶβησι πολυσχιδέεσσι λυθέντα, of a wreck, Opp. H. 4. 409. 2. much-cloven, opp. to ἀσχιδής, of certain figs, Arist. Probl. 22. 9; of a deer's horns, branching, Id. H. A. 3. 9, 4, cf. P. A. 3. 2, 5; of the lungs, Id. H. A. 1. 16, 11; of a mountain-range, Strab. 520. 3. of the hand, cloven into fingers, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 25; of the foot, into toes, Ib. 65:—hence, τὰ πολυσχιδῆ animals that have toes, not hoofs, Id. H. A. 2. 1, 3 and 30., 2. 10, 2, al.; esp. of birds, Ib. 2. 12, 3. 4. generally, much divided, of opinions, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 349; ἔμφασις Iambl. V. Pyth. 29 (161). Adv. -δῶς, Clem. Al. 268.
 πολυσχιδία, ἡ, a splitting into many parts, manifold division, δογμάτων Hipp. Acut. 383, cf. 28. 32.
 πολυσχιστος, ον, split into many parts, branching, κέλευθα Soph. O. C. 1592; ἀτρεκίη Anth. P. 8. 7.
 πολυσχοινος, ον, of many cords, of a net, Marc. Sid. 92.
 πολυσώματος, ον, with many bodies, Plut. 2. 427 B, Poll. 2. 235:—of large stout body, Diod. 1. 26.
 πολυσώρος, ον, rich in heaps of corn, of Demeter, Anth. P. 6. 258.
 πολυτάλαντος, ον, worth many talents, γάμος, μισθός Luc. D. Meretr. 7. 4, Apol. pro Merc. Cond. 12; of a book, Ath. 398 E. 2. possessing many talents, οἶκος Luc. Tox. 14, cf. Poll. 9. 54.
 πολυτάρακτος, ον, much-disturbed, Ach. Tat. 1. 13.
 πολυτάραχος, ον, causing much tumult, Schol. Il. 1. 34, etc.
 πολυταρβής, ἐς, much-frightened, Nonn. D. 43. 360, Anth. P. 9. 816.
 πολυτειρής, ἐς, (τείρω) wearying much, Q. Sm. 4. 120.
 πολυτειρής, ἐς, (τείρεα) rich in stars, Arat. 604.
 πολυτεκνέω, to have many children, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 9, Ephor. 53.
 πολυτεκνία, ἡ, abundance of children, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 4.
 πολυτεκνος, ον, bearing many children, prolific, Aesch. Pr. 137, Arist. H. A. 9. 15, 3; v. sub ἄμιλλα. II. in Aesch. Supp. 1029, as epith. of Ioveis, fertilising (?).
 πολυτέλεια, ἡ, great expense, extravagance, opp. to εὐτέλεια, Hdt. 2. 87, Thuc. 6. 12; τρυφή καὶ π. Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 10; π. τῶν βίων Polyb. 13. 1, 1, cf. 9. 10, 5. 2. costliness, ἐσθήτος Xen. Lac. 7, 3.

πολυτελεύομαι, Dep. to spend much, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 11; v. Lob. Phryn. 67:—an Act. πολυτελέω in Phot.
 πολυτελής, ἐς, (τέλος) very expensive, very costly, opp. to εὐτελής, οἰκίη Hdt. 4. 79; πόλεμος Thuc. 7. 28; ζῶναι Plat. Hipp. Mi. 368 C; παρασκευαί Xen. Hier. 1, 20, etc.; π. νεκρός honoured with a costly funeral, Menand. Περικ. 2: generally, costly, valuable, πολυτελεστάτην τὴν τοῦ ὄραν .. δύναμιν ἐδημιούργησεν Plat. Rep. 507 C, cf. Eurypham. ap. Stob. 536. 7. II. of persons, spending much, lavish, extravagant, a mild word for ἄσωτος, Menand. Incert. 137; γυνὴ π. ἐστ' ὄχληρόν Id. Μισογ. 1. 6, cf. Incert. 228; π. τῷ βίῳ Antipho Διδ. 2. 5.—Adv. -λῶς, Lys. 111. 8, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 4; Sup. -λέστατα, in the costliest manner, Hdt. 2. 86.
 πολυτενής, ποῖτ. πουλ-, ἐς, far-stretching, Dion. P. 99, 340.
 πολυτερπής, ἐς, much-delighting, Anth. P. 9. 504, Orph. ap. Eus. P. E. 100 C.
 πολυτέχνης, ον, ὁ, one skilled in divers arts, Solon 12. 49.
 πολυτεχνής, ἐς, wrought with much art, Orph. Arg. 583.
 πολυτεχνία, ἡ, skill in many arts, Plat. Alc. 2. 147 A, Diod. 1. 64; in pl., Perictyoné ap. Stob. t. 85. 19.
 πολυτεχνος, ον, skilled in many arts, Σιδόνιοι Strab. 757; π. εἰσβολαὶ κατασκευασμάτων Plut. Pericl. 12.
 πολυτίμητιζω, to esteem highly, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 727 D.
 πολυτίμητος [τ], ον, also η, ον, Ar. Pax 978: (τιμάω):—highly honoured, used in addressing a divinity, ὦ Ζεῦ πολυτίμητ' Pherecr. Κοριανν. 8, Ar. Fr. 303; ὦ πολυτίμητ' Ἡράκλεις Ar. Ach. 807; ὦ π. θεοί Id. Vesp. 1001, Thesm. 594; ὦ π. Νεφέλαι Id. Nub. 269; ὦ π. Αἰσχυλε Id. Ran. 851; and (ironically) ὦ π. Εὐθύδημε Plat. Euthyd. 296 D. II. at a high price, very costly, Epich. 48 Ahr., Ar. Ach. 759, Fr. 344. 9.
 πολυτίμος, ον, (τιμή) much-revered, θεοί Menand. Δεισ. 2. II. very costly, Anth. P. 5. 36, Babr. 57. 9. Adv. -μως, Polyb. 14. 2, 3.
 πολυτίμωρητος, ον, much-punished, Suid., Tzetz.
 πολυτίτος, ον, (τίω) worthy of high honour, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2 [where τ, v. Herm. Aesch. Ag. 72].
 πολυτλας, αντος, ὁ, (τλήναι) having borne much, much-enduring, epith. of Ulysses, only in nom., Hom.; so, ironically, Soph. Aj. 954.
 πολυτλήμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, much-enduring, θυμός Il. 7. 152; Ὀδυσσεύς Od. 18. 319; βροτοί Ar. Pax 236.—A gen. πολυτλα occurs in Eust. 700. 32: acc. πολυτλαν Manetho 5. 268.
 πολυτλητος, ον, (τλήναι) having borne much, miserable, γέροντες Od. 11. 38; also, ὠδινεσαι πολυτλήτησι Q. Sm. 11. 25.
 πολυτμητος, ον, (τέμνω) much-cut, lacerated, παρειά Auth. P. 11. 66, cf. Opp. C. 2. 252. II. act. cutting much or deeply, of sharp pain, Opp. H. 5. 288.
 πολυτοιοῦτος, αὐτῆ, οὔτον, many times so and so, e. g. πολυγλώχιον is a πολυτοιοῦτον of γλωχίς and τριγλώχισ, Eust. 89. 19.
 πολυτοκέω, to be prolific, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 3, G. A. 3. 1, 16, al.
 πολυτοκία, ἡ, fecundity, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 16., 4. 4, 13.
 πολυτόκος, ον, bringing forth many children or young ones, prolific, Hipp. 247. extr., Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 36, G. A. 3. 1, 9, al.
 πολυτόλμος, ον, very bold, Plut. 2. 731 C.
 πολυτόρος, ον, (τορέω) much-piercing, Hesych., Phot.
 πολυτραυμάτιστος, ον, much-wounded, Io. Chrys.
 πολυτραφής, ἐς, much-nourishing, productive, χώρα Diod. 2. 52.
 πολυτραχήλος, with large or stubborn neck, Heracl. Alleg. 17.
 πολυτρέπτος, much-turning, changeable, Plut. 2. 423 A.
 πολυτρήρων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in doves, Il. 2. 502, 582; cf. τρήρων.
 πολυτρητος, ον, much-pierced, full of holes, porous, σπόγγοι Od. 1. 111., 22. 439; of flutes, Anth. P. 9. 266., 505, 5; of a colander, Ib. 6. 101; of honeycombs, Ib. 9. 363, 15., 10. 41; of the lungs, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 10; τὸ π. τῆς χώρας Strab. 578.
 πολυτριπτος [τ], ὁ, ἡ, abounding in tripods, Anth. P. 7. 709.
 πολυτριπτος, ον, rubbed very fine, Nic. Th. 104. II. much-trodden, frequented, Opp. H. 3. 502.
 πολυτρίχος, ον, (θρίξ) very hairy, bushy, πάγων Philonid. Incert. 5. II. πολύτριχον, τό, a plant, Galen.
 πολυτροπία, ἰον. -λή, ἡ, versatility, craft, Hdt. 2. 121, 5, M. Anton. 12. 24. II. multifariousness, variety, Hipp. Acut. 383, Dion. II. Epist. 2 ad Amm. 3.
 πολύτροπος, ον, (τρέπω) much-turned, i. e. much-travelled, much-wandering, Lat. multum jactatus, epith. of Ulysses in Od., e. g. 1. 1., 10. 330:—that this is the sense here, and not signif. II. 2 (infr.), is clear from the exegetic words that follow—ὅς μάλα πολλὰ πλάγχθη κτλ. II. turning many ways, of the polypus, Theogn. 215. 2. metaph. shifty, versatile, wily, Lat. versatus, versatilis, of Hermes, h. Hom. Merc. 13, 439; τοῖς ἀσθενέσι καὶ π. θηρίοις Plat. Polit. 291 B; and in this sense Plato took the word as applied to Ulysses, Hipp. Mi. 364 E, 365 B, 369 B; τὸ π. τῆς γνώμης their versatility of mind, Thuc. 3. 83; τὸ π., of Alcibiades, Plut. Alc. 24:—fickle, ὄμιλος Pseudo-Phocyl. 89. 3. of diseases, changeful, complicated, Plut. Num. fin.; πόλεμος τοῖς πάθει ποικίλος καὶ ταῖς τύχαις πολυτροπώτατος Id. Mar. 33. III. voracious, manifold, ξυμποραί Thuc. 2. 44; ἔθνη Plut. Marcell. 12; τύχαι Id. Alc. 2.—Adv. -πως in many manners, Ep. Hebr. 1. 1.
 πολυτροφία, ἡ, excess of nourishment, Theophr. C. P. 5. 15, 4, Clem. Al. 176.
 πολυτροφος, ον, well-fed, plump, Plut. Lycurg. 17, etc. II. parox. πολυτρόφος, ον, act. supplying food, Δάματερ π. Call. Cer. 2:—much-feeding, nutritious, τυρός, etc., Diosc. 2. 80, etc.
 πολυτρόχαλος, ον, running about, bustling, ἀγοραί Christod. Ecphr. 15.
 πολυτρώτος, ον, much-wearied, Schol. Soph. Aj. 783.

πολυτύραννος, *ov*, very despotic, Byz.
 πολυτύρος, *ov*, with much cheese, Pheretr. Περσ. 1. 7.
 πολυυδρία, *ή*, plenty of water, Theophr. C. P. 2. 14, 2.
 πολυυδρος, *ov*, abounding in water, τόποι Plat. Legg. 761 B.
 πολυύλος, *ov*, abounding in materials, Poll. 6. 171:—τὸ π. τῆς ῥητο-
 ρικῆς Walz Rhett. 4. 63.
 πολυύμνητος, *ov*, much-famed in song, Pind. N. 2. 8, M. Anton. 7. 6, etc.
 πολυύμνος, *ov*, abounding in songs, much sung of, famous, θεὸς π., of
 Bacchus, Eur. Ion 1074, cf. h. Hom. 25. 7; Ἀθηναί Ar. Eq. 1328.
 πολυύπνια, *ή*, a sleeping much, Philo 2. 672.
 πολυύπνος, *ov*, bestowing sound sleep, Orph. H. 2. 4.
 πολυύφαγέω, to eat to excess, Eust. 1386. 51, etc.
 πολυύφαγία, *ή*, excess in eating, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 20, Plut. 2. 624 A.
 πολυύφαγος, *ov*, eating to excess, Hipp. 358. 19, Arist. Fr. 477.
 πολυύφᾶμος, *ov*, Dor. for πολυύφημος, Pind.
 πολυύφᾶνής, poet. πολυύ-, *és*, very conspicuous, Eust. 254. 6, Io. Gaz.
 πολυύφᾶνταστος, *ov*, with many apparitions, σκότος Plut. 2. 167 A.
 πολυύφάρμακος, *ov*, knowing many drugs or charms, ἡτροί Il. 16. 28;
 Κίρκη Od. 10. 276; Παιών Solon 12. 57:—of countries, abounding in
 healing or poisonous herbs, Τυρρηνία Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 1; also, δυνά-
 μεις π. Plut. 2. 408 B.
 πολυύφᾶσια, *ή*, (φημί) wordiness, Hesych., Galen.
 πολυύφᾶσματος, *ov*, of many appearances, multiform, Orac. ap. Eus.
 P. E. 175 C.
 πολυύφᾶτος, *ov*, (φημί) much-spoken-of, very famous, ἀγῶνες Pind. P.
 11. 71; π. ὕμνος an excellent, noble strain, Id. O. 1. 13, cf. N. 7. 119.
 πολυύφᾶυλος, *ov*, very bad, Eust. 1311. 62.
 πολυύφεγγής, *és*, bright-shining, Manetho 2. 347, Nonn. Io. 12. 43.
 πολυύφειδής, *és*, very sparing, Eust. 1967. 20.
 πολυύφερβής, *és*, = πολυύφορβος, Nonn. D. 5. 218.
 πολυύφερνος, *ov*, (φερνή) = πολυύεδνος, Hesych.
 πολυύφημία, *ή*, far-spread fame, whether good or bad, Poll. 5. 158.
 πολυύφημος, Dor. -φᾶμος, *ov*, abounding in songs and legends, δειδός
 Od. 22. 376; also of a θρήνος, Pind. I. 8 (7). 128; cf. πολυύφα-
 τος. II. many-voiced, wordy, ἀγορῆν πολυύφημον ἰκέσθην Od.
 2. 150; *és* πολυύφημον ἐξενοῖκαί to bring it forth to the many-voiced, i. e.
 the agora (the 'parliament'), Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 79. III. much-
 spoken-of, famous, ὀδός Xenophan. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 111; ὁ π. καὶ
 πολυύνυμος σοφός cited from Philo.
 πολυύφῆτωρ, *oros*, ὁ, *ή*, = foreg., Schol. Il. 9. 404.
 πολυύφθαρτος, *ov*, = πολυύφθορος, Tzetz. Lyc. 207.
 πολυύφθογγος, *ov*, many-toned, Plut. 2. 827 A, 973 C, Ael. N. A. 5. 51.
 πολυύφθονερός, *ov*, very envious, as Epicurus called the Dialectic school
 of Megara, Diog. L. 10. 8; Plut. 2. 1086 E writes πολυύφθορος.
 πολυύφθοος, *ov*, epith. of a day at Delphi, on which the oracle was
 much consulted, Plut. 2. 292 F.
 πολυύφθορος, *ov*, destroying many, deathful, rife with death or ruin,
 ἀμέραι, ὄμβρος Pind. N. 8. 53, I. 5 (4). 62; τύχαι, πλάνη Aesch. Pr.
 633; 820; of persons, π. ἐν δαί Id. Theb. 926; cf. πολυύφθόνερος. II.
 προπαροχ. πολυύφθορος, *ov*, pass. utterly destroyed or ruined, Οἰχαλία,
 δῶμα Soph. Tr. 477, El. 10. 2. braving ruin and danger, of mer-
 chants, Id. Fr. 499.
 πολυύφιλάθρωπος, *ov*, very benevolent, Jo. Chrys.
 πολυύφιλητος, *ov*, much-loved, Schol. Theocr. 15. 86.
 πολυύφιλία, *ή*, abundance of friends, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 4, Pol. 3. 13,
 15, al.; ὑπερτείνειν ταῖς.. πολυυφιλίας Ib. 4. 6, 11.
 πολυύφίλος, *ov*, having many friends, dear to many, Pind. P. 5. 5, Lys.
 112. 43, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 10, 1, Pol. 5. 11, 12, al.
 πολυύφιλος, *ov*, suffering from many love-charms, love-sick, Theocr.
 23. 1.
 πολυύφλέγματος, *ov*, having much phlegm, Ptol. paraphr. Ptol. p. 214,
 Antyll. in Oribas. 92 Matth.
 πολυύφλογος, *ov*, (φλόξ) fiercely blazing, Hesych.
 πολυύφλοισος, *ov*, with much or thick bark, Hesych.
 πολυύφλοισβος, *ov*, loud-roaring, θάλασσα Hom., Hes., Archil. 8, etc.
 πολυύφλυδρία, *ή*, much trifling, Eus. P. E. 30 B.
 πολυύφοβος, *ov*, very timid, Schol. Soph. Tr. 841.
 πολυύφοινος, *ov*, with much slaughter, π. ἑορτά Alcman 18.
 πολυύφοιτος, *ov*, much-roaming, Musae. 181.
 πολυύφονος, *ov*, murderous, Eur. H. F. 420, Rhes. 52.
 πολυύφορβος, *ov*, also η, *ov* Il. 9. 568, Hes. Th. 912: (φορβή):—feed-
 ing many, bountiful, γαῖα Il. 14. 200, etc.
 πολυύφορέω, to bear or yield much, Theophr. C. P. 5. 5, 4.
 πολυύφόρητος, *ov*, bearing much, Suid., Phot. II. carried
 about, well-known, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 181.
 πολυύφορία, *ή*, productivity, Xen. Oec. 19, 19, Poll. 1. 240.
 πολυύφόρος, *ov*, bearing much, π. καὶ παμφόρος, Plat. Legg. 705 B, cf.
 Strab. 284. II. that will bear much water, of strong wine, Galen.
 11. 93, Geop. 7. 23; cf. ὀλιγοφόρος:—metaph., πολυύφορον δαίμονι
 συγκεκράσθαι to have a fortune that wants tempering, Ar. Pl. 853.
 πολυύφορτος, *ov*, heavily laden, Manetho 3. 241: rich, Vita Hom. 1.
 πολυύφραδέω, to be very eloquent or wise, only found in part. πολυύφρα-
 δέων, = sq., Hes. Fr. 54.
 πολυύφραδής, *és*, (φράζω) very eloquent or wise, ἐννεσίησι πολυύφραδέ-
 εσαι δολωθεῖς Hes. Th. 494, cf. Simon. Iamb. 6. 93. II. much
 talked of, famous, ἔργον Epigr. Gr. 618. 26.
 πολυύφραδία ὕμνων, the eloquence of song, Hermesian. 5. 51.
 πολυύφραδοσύνη, *ή*, = foreg., Archyt. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 786.
 πολυύφραδμων, *ov*, = πολυύφραδής, Ar. Rh. 1. 1311, Opp. H. 4. 24,
 Anth. P. 9. 816.

πολύφραστος, *ov*, much-spoken-of, far-famed, or, better, like πολυ-
 φραδής very wise, ἴπποι Parmenid. 4 Karst.; so, π. δόλοισι shrewd, Opp.
 C. 4. 6; μενοινή π. Nonn. D. 4. 275.
 πολυύφροντις, *idos*, ὁ, *ή*, full of thought, Anacreont. 51. 6, LXX
 (Sap. 9. 15).
 πολυύφρόντιστος, *ov*, much-thinking, thoughtful, Anth. P. 7. 84: very
 anxious, Schol. Soph. Tr. 109, Suid.
 πολυύφροσύνη, *ή*, fulness of understanding, great shrewdness, Hdt. 2.
 121, 6; in pl., Theogn. 712.
 πολυύφρων, *ovos*, ὁ, *ή*, (φρήν) much-thinking, thoughtful, Homeric
 epith. of Ulysses, Ὀδυσῆα πολυύφρονα Il. 18. 108, etc.; of Hephaestus,
 ingenious, inventive, like πολυύμητις, Il. 21. 367, Od. 8. 297.
 πολυύφυνής, *és*, (φυνή) divided into many, manifold, Arist. H. A. 1. 11,
 12; cf. διφυνής.
 πολυύφυλλος, *ov*, with many leaves, thick-leaved, of the yew, Eupol.
 Αἴγ. 1, cf. Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 8, etc.
 πολυύφύλος, *ov*, consisting of many tribes, θνητοί Orph. H. 60. 2; as
 epith. of Egypt, Timon ap. Ath. 22 D.
 πολυύφυτος, *ov*, rich in plants or herbs, Phavorin.
 πολυύφωνέω, to sound or speak much, Eust. 751. 11.
 πολυύφωνία, *ή*, variety of tones, αὐλῶν Plut. 2. 1141 C; ὀρνέων Diod.
 2. 56: variety of speech, Joseph. A. J. 1. 4, 3. 2. loquacity, Plut.
 2. 674 E.
 πολυύφωνος, *ov*, having many tones, ὀρνίθες Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 4, cf.
 Plut. 973 C, etc.; πολυύφωνα κρῶζειν Arat. 1002. 2. loquacious,
 talkative, π. ὁ οἶνος Plut. 2. 715 A, cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 4. 3. mani-
 fold in expression, of Homer, Dion. H. de Comp. 16, Strab. 149.—For
 Alcman 18, v. sub πολυύφοινος.
 πολυύφωτος, *ov*, with much light, Eccl.
 πολυύχαλτης, *ov*, ὁ, with much hair, Hdn. Epim. p. 166.
 πολυύχαλκος, *ov*, abounding in copper or brass, πολυύχρυσος καὶ π., of
 Troy, Il. 18. 289; of Sidon, Od. 15. 425; of Dolon, 10. 315. II.
 wrought of brass, all-brasen, οὐρανός (v. sub voce), Il. 5. 504, Od. 3. 2,
 cf. Parmen. 18 Karst.; also called αἰδήρεος (v. sub voce).
 πολυύχανδής, *és*, wide-gawning, capacious, κρωσσός Theocr. 13. 46;
 ὄλμος Nic. Th. 951; κοτύλη πολυύχανδεστέρα Themist. 299 C.
 πολυύχαρτος, *ov*, variously formed, Secund. Sentent. 3.
 πολυύχαρής, *és*, (χαίρω) feeling or causing much joy, Anecd. Oxon. 3.
 138, Hesych. s. v. πολυύγηθής.
 πολυύχαρίδας:—ᾧ πολυύχαρίδα, or (to suit the metre) πολυύχαρίδα,
 a Lacon. term of endearment in Ar. Lys. 1098, 1242, dearest / sweetest /
 πολυύχαρμος, *ov*, (χάρμη) very warlike, Anth. P. 5. 202.
 πολυύχείμερος, *ov*, (χειμών) very wintry, Opp. C. 1. 429.
 πολυύχείμων, ὁ, *ή*, very wintry or stormy, App. Civ. 5. 108.
 πολυύχειρ, *χειρος*, ὁ, *ή*, with many hands, many-handed, Soph. El.
 488, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 2. II. with a large band of soldiers,
 Aesch. Pers. 83.
 πολυύχειρία, *ή*, a multitude of hands, i. e. workmen or assistants, Thuc.
 2. 77, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 26, Arist. Mund. 6. 14.
 πολυύχειρος, *ov*, = πολυύχειρ, Heraclid. Alleg. 25.
 πολυύχεσος, *ov*, (χέζω): π. νόσημα diarrhoea, Com. Anon. 365.
 πολυύχέμων, *ov*, strong-flowing, Basil.
 πολυύχίτων [ι], *ωνος*, ὁ, *ή*, having many coats, πυρός, σπέρματα
 Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 2., 5. 18, 2, etc.
 πολυύχλωρος, *ov*, very pale, τὸ π. Hipp. 1008 G.
 πολυύχνη, πολυύχνιον, false forms for πολίχνη—
 πολυύχνοος, *ov*, contr. -χνοος, *ov*, very downy, Lat. lanuginosus, like
 the quince, Nic. ap. Ath. 66 E.
 πολυύχοέω, to yield much, be productive, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 5.
 πολυύχοια, *ή*, an abundant crop, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 486. II.
 a diversity, variety, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, ult.
 πολυύχοος or πολυύχθος, *ov*, contr. -χους, *ov*, (χέω):—pouring forth
 much, yielding much, of animals, prolific, Arist. H. A. 9. 43, 2; of fruit
 and grain, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 3; πολυύχοῦστέρα τὰ χέδρα C. P. 4. 8,
 1, etc. II. manifold, various, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 14; Comp.
 -χούστέρος, Id. P. A. 2. 10, 3; π. καὶ ποιμίλον Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 10;
 τὸ πολυύχουν variety, cited from Polyb. 2. frequent, opp. to
 σπάνιος, Iamb. Arithm. p. 45.
 πολυύχορδία, *ή*, the use of many strings in the lyre, Plat. Rep. 399 C,
 Ath. 352 D, etc.
 πολυύχορδος, *ov*, many-stringed, βάρβιτον Theocr. 16. 45: many-toned,
 of the flute, Simon. 56, cf. Plat. Rep. 399 C (where -ὄρατον), Poll. 4. 67;
 also, π. φῆδαι Eur. Med. 196; π. γῆρυς the sound of many strings, Id.
 Rhes. 548:—metaph., δημοκρατία Plut. 2. 827 B.
 πολυύχορτος, *ov*, with much grass, Eust. 743. 30.
 πολυύχρηματέω, to abound in money, Strab. 414.
 πολυύχρηματία, *ή*, greatness of wealth, Xen. Symp. 4. 42, Poll. 3. 110.
 πολυύχρηματίας, *ov*, ὁ, a man of great wealth, Diog. L. 6. 28.
 πολυύχρημάτος, *ov*, very wealthy, Phintys ap. Stob. 445. 2.
 πολυύχρημοσύνη, *ή*, = πολυύχρηματία, Poll. 3. 110.
 πολυύχρημων, *ov*, gen. *ωνος*, = πολυύχρηματος, Polyb. 18. 18, 9.
 πολυύχρηστία, *ή*, great usefulness, Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 4.
 πολυύχρηστος, *ov*, useful for many purposes, very useful, Arist. G. A.
 5. 8, 12; π. πρὸς τὸν βίον Id. Pol. 8. 3, 1.
 πολυύχροια, *ή*, variety of colour, Arist. Probl. 34. 4, 2, Ael. N. A. in
 epilogo.
 πολυύχρονια, *ή*, length of time, τοῦ τόκου Arist. Probl. 10. 47.
 πολυύχρονίζω, to last long, LXX (Deut. 4. 26):—so πολυύχρονέω,
 Eccl.
 πολυύχρόνιος, *ov*, existing a long time, of the olden time, ancient, h.

Hom. Merc. 125, Anth. P. 5. 255; so in Prose, Hdt. 1. 55, Hipp. Aph. 1250 (νόσημα), Plat. Tim. 75 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 16. II. *lasting for long*, π. ἔχειν τὴν ζωὴν Arist. de Longaev. 1, 2; ἀρχαί Id. Pol. 4. 15, 1; βίτου τέρμα *long-protracted*, Call. Lav. Pall. 128. 2. of animals, *long-lived*, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 9, al.—Comp. —ώτερος, Hipp. Fract. 758, Plat. Phaedo 87 C, etc.; Sup. —ώτατος, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 16, Call. Del. 282.—Adv. —ίως, Hipp. Ep. 1282. 6.

πολύχροιότης, ἡ, *long duration*, Schol. Ar. Av. 604, Oribas. 94 Matth. πολύχρονος, ον, later form for πολυχρόνιος, Aeneas Gaz., etc.

πολύχρους, ον, contr. —χρους, ον, (χρόα) *many-coloured, variegated*, Arist. H. A. 1. 10, 2, Probl. 34. 4, 2:—poët. πουλ-, Opp. C. 4. 389.

πολύχρῦσος, ον, *rich in gold*, of persons, cities, etc., Hom. (v. πολυχάλκος); Μυκήνη Il. 11. 46; of Dolon, 10. 315; so Pind. P. 4. 94, Aesch. Pers. 3, 9, 45, Soph. El. 9, etc.; rarely in Prose, π. ἀνὴρ Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 25:—in Hes. Op. 519, of Aphrodité, *the gold-adorned*, and so later, sometimes in reference to her votive offerings, sometimes to her beauty, like χρυσέη, Lat. aurea Venus.

πολυχρώματος, ον, = πολυχρῦσος, Plato ap. Poll. 4. 48, Strab. 694.

πολυχρῶμος, ον, = foreg., Manetho 5. 248, Hdn. Epim. 153.

πολυχρῶς, ον, = πολυχρῦσος, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 19.

πολυχῦλος, ον, *with much juice*, Xenocr. 17 (42).

πολυχῦμος, ον, = foreg., Xenocr. 30 (59).

πολυχῦτος, ον, (χέω) *poured far and wide, widely diffused*, Plut. Cato Mi. 26., 2. 423 A, etc.

πολυχώρητος, ον, *containing much or many*, Schol. Theocr. 13. 46, etc.

πολυχωρία, ἡ, *comprehensiveness, ονομάτων* Ptolem.

πολυχωρος, ον, *spacious, extensive*, Αἰδης Luc. Luct. 2.

πολυχῶστος, ον, *high-heared*, τάφος Aesch. Cho. 350.

πολυψάμαθος, ον, *very sandy*, Aesch. Supp. 870 (where Bamberger πολυψάμμον, metri gr.); for πολυψάμμους .. ἐπὶ ψάμαθους, Anth. P. 7. 214, Jacobs suggests πολυψάντους, *much torn by the waves*.

πολυψεκτος, ον, (ψέγω) *much-blamed*, Eust. 1962. 18.

πολυψευδόκαυχος, ον, *boasting much falsely*, Et. Gud. 270. 28.

πολυψηφία, ἡ, *number or diversity of votes*, Thuc. 3. 10, Philo 2. 567.

πολυψηφίς, ἴδος, δ, ἡ, *with many pebbles, pebbly*, of river-beds or the sea-shore, πολυψηφίδα παρ' Ἑρμον Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 55; ῥηγμίν Naumach. 60.

πολυψηφός, ον, = foreg., Schol. Call. Jov. 26, etc. II. *with many votes*, at elections, Luc. Harm. 3.

πολυψοφος, ον, *loud-sounding, noisy*, Paul. Sil. de Therm. Pyth. 51.

πολυωδύνια, ἡ, *great anguish*, Epist. Eur. 4, Suid.

πολυωδύνος, ον, (ὀδύνη) *very painful, ἰός* Theocr. 25. 238; λαμπὰς ἔρωτος Anth. Plan. 201. II. *pass. suffering great pain*, Ib. 111, P. 11. 386.

πολυωνυμῶ, to have many names, Eust. 8. 26, Tzetz.

πολυωνυμία, ἡ, *multitude of names*, Call. Dian. 7, ubi v. Spanh.

πολυωνυμῶς, ον, (ὄνομα) *having many names*, Plat. Phaedr. 238 A, Arist. H. A. 1. 2, 2. 2. of several divinities, *worshipped under many names*, h. Hom. Cer. 18. 32, Bacchyl. 45, Soph. Ant. 1115, Ar. Thesm. 320, Call. Ap. 67, Theocr. 15. 109. 3. συνώνυμα were called πολυώνυμα by the Peripatetics, A. B. 868. II. *of great name*, i. e. famous, h. Hom. Ap. 82, Hes. Th. 785, Pind. P. 1. 32.

πολυώνυχος, ον, *with many claws*, of birds, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 3.

πολυωπός, ον, (ὥπή) *with many holes or meshes, δίκτυον* Od. 22. 386; —so πολυωπής, ἔς, λίνον Anth. P. 6. 27; ὀθόνης κόλπος Nic. Al. 323; πολυωπές δμῆναι i. e. honeycombs, Ib. 450:—late poët. fem. πολυωπέτις, ἴδος, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 584. II. (ὥψ) *many-eyed*, cited from Eunap.

πολυωρέω, (ᾶρα) *to esteem or regard highly*, opp. to δλιγορέω, τινα Diog. L. 6. 9, cf. Diod. 18. 65; absol., ap. Aeschin. 8. 5:—Pass., πολυωρεῖσθαι ὑπό τινος *to be highly esteemed by one*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 7.

πολυωρητικός, ἡ, ον, *attentive, careful*, Plut. 2. 276 A.

πολυωρία, ἡ, *attention, consideration*, opp. to δλιγορία, Zeno ap. Sext. Emp. P. 3. 248, cf. M. 11. 194, Diod. 1. 59.

πολυώρος, ον, (ᾶρα) *many years old*, οἶνος Dios ap. Stob. 409. 13.

πολυώροφος, ον, (ὄροφή) *of many roofs or stories*, Eust. 640. 1; corruptly πολυόροφος in Strab. 753, Theophyl.

πολύωτος, ον, (οὖς) *manyheaded*, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 3.

πολυωφέλης, ἔς, (ὄφελος) *very useful, useful in many ways*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 7, Dion. H. 1. 36, etc. Adv. —λως, Ar. Thesm. 304; Sup. πολυωφέλεστατα, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 1.

πολυώψ, ᾶπος, δ, ἡ, = πολυωπός, Anth. P. 6. 65., 9. 765.

πολφός (not πόλφος, Arcad. 84), δ, mostly in pl. *a sort of farinaceous food, like macaroni*, eaten with porridge (πόλτος), Lat. pulpa, Ar. Fr. 548, Metag. Incert. 1.

πολφο-φάκη [ᾶ], ἡ, *a dish of macaroni and pulse*, Poll. 6. 61; written βολβοφάκη in Ath. 158 B, 584 D; cf. λειριοπολφανεμώνη.

πόλχος, δ, v. ὄχλος fin.

πόμα, τό, v. sub πῶμα.

πομπαῖος, α, ον, (πομπή) *escorting, conducting*, π. οὔρος a fair wind, Pind. P. 1. 66; so of a ship, ἔς Τροίαν .. ἐλάτα π. Eur. I. A. 1322, cf. πομπεύς; π. στρατηγός C. I. 3348. II. *epith. of Hermes, who escorted the souls of the dead to the nether world*, like ψυχοπομπός, Aesch. Eum. 91, Soph. Aj. 832, v. Elmsl. Med. 742.

πομπεία, ἡ, (πομπεύω) *a leading in procession, a solemn procession*, Polyb. 31. 3, 2. II. *abuse, jeering, ribaldry*, such as was allowed to those who took part in the processions at the festivals of Bacchus and Demeter, Dem. 229. 3, Menand. Περὶνθ. 4 (a like licence was allowed the Roman soldiers in their triumphs, Suet. Jul. Cacs. 49); metaph., ἡ

τοῦ δαίμονος καθ' ἡμῶν πομπεία *the mock that fate makes of us*, Heliod. 5. 6: cf. πομπεύω III, ἄμαξα 1. 3.

πομπείον, τό, (πομπή) *any vessel employed in solemn processions*, Aristid. 2. 38; mostly in pl., Andoc. 32. fin., Dem. 608. 4., 615. 2, Philochor. 124; at Rome *the apparatus of a triumph*, Dio C. 43. 42., 51. 21; called πομπεία σκενὴ in Diod. 12. 40 (vulg. πομπία). II. at Athens, a public storehouse where such vessels were kept, Dem. 918. 26, Diog. L. 2. 43., 6. 22.

πομπεύς, gen. ἔως Ion. ἦος, δ, Att. pl. πομπῆς Plat. Com. Νύξ 3: (πομπός):—*one who attends or escorts, a conductor, guide*, Od. 3. 325, 376; of favourable winds, οὔροι πομπῆς νηῶν 4. 362. 2. *one who attends a procession*, Thuc. 6. 58, Inscr. Att. in Ussing. p. 46.

πόμπευσις, ἡ, (πομπεύω) = πομπεία, Plat. Legg. 949 C.

πομπευτήριος, α, ον, *of or for a procession*, Dion. H. de Dem. 32.

πομπευτής, οὔ, δ, = πομπεύς 2, Luc. Nec. 16.

πομπεύω, Ion. impf. πομπεύσκε Theocr. 2. 68: (πομπή):—*to conduct, escort*, e. g. as a guide, Od. 13. 422, Erinna 2; Ἑρμοῦ τέχνην π. to play the part of Hermes, Soph. Tr. 620. II. *to lead a procession*, π. πομπῆν, Lat. pompam ducere, ap. Dem. 522. 3, Polyb. 6. 39, 9, etc.; κατὰ κάλλος π. C. I. 3599. 27:—Pass. *to be led in triumph* (at Rome), Plut. Aemil. 34, cf. Flamin. 14, etc.:—metaph. *to parade ostentatiously*, ἀρχὴν Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 118. 2. *absol. to march in a procession*, Dem. 572. 27, Arist. Incess. An. 14, 3, Theocr. l. c.:—metaph. *to swagger, strut*, Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 2. III. *to abuse with ribald jests* (cf. πομπεία II), opp. to κατηγορεῖν, Dem. 268. 25; εἰς τινα Philostr. 684. IV. in Heracl. Alleg. 4, = ἐρμηνεύω.

πομπέω, = foreg., Antimach. 5. 2, Hesych.

πομπή, ἡ, (πέμπω) *conduct, escort, guidance*, θεῶν ὑπ' ἀμύμονι πομπῆ Il. 6. 171; οὔτε θεῶν πομπῆ οὔτε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων Od. 5. 32; δόμεναι π. 9. 518; πομπῆ Διὸς ξενίου Aesch. Ag. 748; οὐρία π., of a fair wind, Eur. I. A. 352; also, ἀνταίαν πνεῦσαι π. Ib. 1324; so, later, in pl., Ἀπολλωνίαις πομπαῖς Pind. P. 5. 122; Ζεφύροιο πομπαῖ Id. N. 7. 42; βασιλέως ὑπὸ πομπαῖς Aesch. Pers. 58, etc. b. *concrete, an escort*, ὑπ' εὐφρονη πομπῆ Aesch. Eum. 1034, cf. Eur. I. A. 352, etc. 2. *a sending away, a sending home to his country*, εἴπειτα δὲ καὶ περὶ πομπῆς μνησόμεθα Od. 7. 191, cf. 8. 545, etc.; ὄφρα τάχιστα πομπῆς καὶ νόστοιο Ζῆχης 6. 290; τεύχειν πομπῆν τινι 10. 18, cf. Pind. P. 4. 292. 3. *a sending, mission*, θεοῦ τινος πομπῆ sent by .., of a dream, Hdt. 7. 16, 2, cf. Plat. Rep. 383 A; κατὰ σημεῖον πομπῆς Ib. 382 E: simply, *a sending*, ξύλων Thuc. 4. 108. 4. *θείη πομπῆ* Hdt. 1. 62., 3. 77, etc.; cf. συναλλαγή II. II. *a solemn procession*, Lat. pompa, ὑπὸ πομπῆς in procession, Hdt. 2. 45; σὺν πομπῆ 7. 197; πομπῆν πέμπειν 5. 56, Ar. Av. 849, Thuc. 6. 56; τινι in honour of a god, Ar. Ach. 247; μῆλων κνισάεσσα πομπῆ the flesh of sheep for sacrifice carried in procession, Pind. O. 7. 145; τὰς πομπὰς πέμπουσιν (cf. πέμπω III) Dem. 47. 14:—at Rome, *a triumphal procession*, Polyb., etc. 2. *τείνειν π.* to lead a long procession, of a military expedition, Aesch. Theb. 613, Eur. Rhes. 229. 3. *metaph. pompa, parade*, π. καὶ ῥημάτων ἀγλαῖσμος ῥημάτων Plat. Ax. 369 D.

πομπικός, ἡ, ον, *of or for a solemn procession*, π. ἵππος a horse of state, Xen. Eq. 11, 1, cf. Poll. 1. 211; στέμμα Diod. 18. 26; ἄρμα Dio C. 56. 34; μέλος Plut. Aemil. 33, etc.:—metaph. *pompous, showy*, ὕψις Plut. Mar. 22; of the style of Isocrates, Dion. H. de Isaeo 19, cf. Longin. 8. Adv. —κῶς, Id. 32, etc.

πομπίλος, δ, a fish which follows ships, Gasterosteus ductor L., Erinna 2, cf. Ath. 282 E, 283 F.

πόμπιμος, ον, also η, ον Eur. Hipp. 578, Phoen. 1711: (πομπή):—*conducting, escorting, guiding*, Aesch. Theb. 371, 855; π. κῶπαι Soph. Tr. 560; πνοαί Eur. Hec. 1290, Hel. 1073; π. ὁ δαίμων Id. Phoen. 984; π. ἔχειν τινα Ib. 1711:—c. gen., π. χώρα φίλων a land that lends escort to friends, Id. Med. 848; νόστου πόμπιμον τέλος the home-sending end of one's return, i. e. one's safe return home, Pind. N. 3. 43; cf. πομπῆ 1. 2, and v. προσαίθριζω. II. *pass. sent, conveyed*, τινι to one, Soph. Tr. 872, cf. Eur. Hipp. 578.

πόμπιος, f. l. in Diod. 12. 40; v. sub πομπείον.

πομπός, δ, (πέμπω) *a conductor, escort, guide*, Il. 13. 416., 24. 153, 182, etc., Od. 4. 162, Hdt. 1. 121, 122; as epith. of Hermes (cf. πομπαιός), Soph. O. C. 1548, cf. Aesch. Pers. 626; πομποί attendants, guards, Soph. O. C. 723: also πομπός, ἡ, *a conductress*, Od. 4. 826. 2. c. gen. rei, τῆσδε προστροπῆς π. conveyer, carrier of .., these suppliant offerings, Aesch. Cho. 86; π. ἴσθι τῶν ἐσθλῶν (for πέμπε τὰ ἐσθλά), Ib. 147. 3. *a messenger, one who is sent for a person or thing*, Soph. O. T. 289, O. C. 70, Tr. 617. II. as Adj., π. ἀρχαί the conducting chiefs, Aesch. Ag. 124; π. ἀνεμος Ael. N. A. 3. 13; πῦρ πομπόν the signal or beacon fire, Aesch. Ag. 299, Herm. Soph. El. 554; cf. ἄγγαρος.

πομποστολέω, (στέλλω) *to lead in procession*, πομποστολεῖται τὰ ἱερά Strab. 659:—π. τὸ σκάφος *to conduct it*, Luc. Anior. 11.

πομφολύγειω, *to bubble up like boiling water*, Diosc. 5. 84; v. τονθολ-.

πομφολύγηρος, ἄ, ον, *bubbling*:—τὸ π. a plaster, Paul. Aeg. 7. 17 (p. 286).

πομφολύγο-πάφλασμα, τό, *the noise made by bubbles rising*, Ar. Ran. 249.

πομφολύγω, *to make to bubble or boil*, τὴν θάλατταν Arist. Probl. 23. 4, 3:—Pass. *to form bubbles*, Diosc. 5. 85.

πομφολύγωδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) *like bubbles*, Galen.

πομφολύγωτός, ἡ, ον, *bubble-shaped*, Lat. bullatus, Math. Vett. 66.

πομφολύξω or -ύσσω, *to bubble or boil up*, δάκρυα πομφόλυξαν tears gushed forth, Pind. P. 4. 215.

πομφόλυξ, ὕγος, ἡ, later also ὁ, Lob. Phryn. 760: (πομφός):—a

bubble, like *φυσάλις*, esp. a *water-bubble*, Hipp. Aph. 1259, Plat. Tim. 66 B, 83 D; *πομφόλυγες* are the constituent parts of *ἀφρός*, Arist. G. A. 2. 2, 4. II. *the boss of a shield*, elsewhere *ὀμφαλός*, from its being shaped like a bubble, Hesych. III. *an ornament for the head worn by women*, like *ὄγκος*, Ar. Fr. 309. 13. IV. *the slag or scoriae left on the surface of smelted ore*, Diosc. 5. 85. *πομφός*, οὐ, ὄ, a *blister on the skin*, Hipp. 485. 54., 641. 49; v. Foës. Oecon. (Hence *πομφόλυξ*, *πομφολύξω*; akin to *πέμφιξ*.) *πονέω*, *πονέομαι*, A. in early Greek only found as Dep. *πονέομαι*, inf. -έεσθαι II.; impf. ἐπονείτο, Ep. *πονείτο* (contr.) II.; fut. *πονήσομαι* Od. 22. 377, Hipp. 592. 1; but *πονέσομαι* Luc. Asin. 9:—aor. ἐπονήσαμην, Ep. *πονήσατο* Hom., (δια-) Plat., Xen.; also ἐπονήθη Eur. Hel. 1509, (δια-) Isocr. Antid. § 286 (267):—pf. πεπόννημαι, Ion. 3 pl. -έεται Hdt. 2. 63, Att., -ήνται Plat. Phileb. 58 E; plqpf. πεπόννητο II. 15. 447, Ep. 3 pl. -ήατο Ar. Rh. 2. 263: I. absol. *to work hard*, ὡς ἐπονείτο II. 2. 409; ὄφελεν *πονέεσθαι* λισσόμενος he ought to suffer *toil* in praying, Io. 117; ὄπλα .., τοῖς ἐπονείτο with which he did his *work*, of Hephaestus, 18. 413, cf. Od. 16. 13; περὶ δόρυα .. *πονέοντο* were busied about their supper, Il. 24. 444, cf. Hdt. 2. 63; so, πεπόννητο καθ' ἵππους was busy with the horses, of a charioteer, Il. 15. 447; *πονέοντο* κατὰ κρατερὴν ἡμίσην were toiling in the fight, 5. 84, etc.; hence *πονείσθαι* alone = *μάχεσθαι*, 4. 374., 13. 288; later, π. *τινος* to be busy with .., Arat. 82, cf. 758. 2. metaph. *to be in distress or anxiety, to distress or trouble oneself*, Il. 9. 12; cf. infr. B. II. 1. 3. *to suffer from illness, be sick*, Thuc. 2. 51. II. c. acc. *to work hard at, to make or do with pains or care*, τύμβον II. 23. 245; ταῦτ' ἐπονήσθη ἰδυίῃσι πραπίδεσσι 18. 380; ὄπλα .. *πονησάμενοι* κατὰ νῆα Od. 11. 9; *πονησάμενος* τὰ ἄ ἐργα Od. 9. 250, 310, cf. Il. 9. 348, Hes. Op. 430; *πονεύμενος* ἔρκος ἀλώῃς Mosch. 4. 101; *πεπονῆατο* δαῖτα γέροντι Ar. Rh. 2. 263. B. after Hom., the act. form *πονέω* prevails: fut. *πονήσω* Aesch. Pr. 343, Plat. Rep. 410 B, Hipp. 589. 50., 592. 38; later *πονέσω* Arist. Mech. 25, 2, and in MSS. of Hipp. Aph. 1250:—aor. ἐπόννησα, Dor. -ᾶσα, Eur. Hipp. 1369, Plat. Rep. 462 D, Hipp. 391. 49, Theocr. 15. 80; later ἐπόννησα Polyae. 3. 10, 6, etc., and in MSS. of Hipp. 447. 42., 451. 39, etc.:—pf. πεπόννηκα Ar. Pax 820, Xen.: plqpf. ἐπεπονῆκει Thuc. 7. 38:—Pass., aor. ἐπονήθη (ἐξ-) Id. 6. 31, Dor. subj. *ποναθῆ* (ᾶ) Pind. O. 6. 16: pf. πεπόννημαι Soph. Tr. 985, Plat. Phaedr. 232 A (v. sub fin.): I. intr. *to toil, labour*, περὶ λήιον Hdt. 2. 14; ἐς ἀκαιρα *πονεῖν* Theogn. 919; ἄλλως, *μάτην* π. *to labour* in vain, Soph. O. T. 1151, Eur. H. F. 501; c. acc., τὰ μηδὲν ὠφελούντα μὴ *πόνει* *μάτην* do not labour at .., Aesch. Pr. 44; ἀνήνυτα π. Plat. Rep. 531 A; rarely of things, τίς .. αἶνος ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ θείῳ .. *πονήσει*; (where Stanley proposed αἶνον will labour at ..), Id. Ag. 1550. 2. c. acc. cogn., π. *πόνον*, μόχθους *to go through, suffer* them, Aesch. Pers. 682, Soph. Ph. 1419, Eur. Hipp. 1369, Hec. 779, Plat., etc.; so, ἄμιλλαν *ποδοῖν* π. Eur. I. A. 212; πολλὰ π. Id. Supp. 577:—with modal words, π. *τινι* *to suffer* in or by a thing, Pind. N. 7. 53; *δίψει* Aesch. Pers. 484; *γλωχίνι* *πικρῆ* Soph. Tr. 681; ὑπὸ *χειμῶνος* Antipho 116. 25; *τῇ* *κνήσει* Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 3;—c. acc. partis, *πονεῖν* τὰ σκέλη Ar. Pax 820; *τὴν κεφαλὴν*, τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, etc., Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 5, al.;—and absol. *to labour under sickness, suffer*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 8; ἅπαν *συμπαθὲς* ἐνδὸς *μορίου* *πονήσαντος* Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 65; of an army, *to be hard-pressed, to suffer*, Thuc. 5. 73, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 21, etc.; so also of ships, Thuc. 7. 38; implements, arms, etc., *to be worn out, broken, spoilt*, Dem. 293. 4, Polyb. 3. 49, 11, cf. Wessel. Diod. 1. p. 499. 3. Pass., impers., οὐκ ἄλλως αὐτοῖς *πεπόννηται* = *πεπονῆκασι*, Plat. Phaedr. 232 A. II. trans. 1. c. acc. pers. *to afflict, distress*, Pind. P. 4. 268:—Pass. *to be afflicted or worn out, to suffer greatly*, ὀδύνας *πεποννημένους* Soph. Tr. 985; πόλεως *πονουμένης* τῷ πολέμῳ Thuc. 4. 59; τὸν τε *θνήσκοντα* καὶ τὸν *πονούμενον* Id. 2. 51:—*to be worn out by running*, L. Dind. Xen. Eq. p. xxiv. b. in Pass., also, *to be trained or educated*, πεπόννηται ὁ πολιτικός περὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 2; πεπ. *ἔχειν* τὴν *ἔξιν* Id. Pol. 7. 16, 13; εὐ πεπ. Theocr. 13. 14. 2. c. acc. rei, like *ἐκπονεῖν*, *to gain by toil or labour*, χρήματα Xen. An. 7. 6, 41: Pass. *to be won or achieved by toil*, καλὸν εἶ τι *ποναθῆ* Pind. O. 6. 17, cf. P. 9. 166.—The rule of some Gramm. (E. M. 130. 3, A. B. 1411), that when *πονέω* means *to toil*, the fut. and aor. are *πονήσω*, ἐπόννησα, when *to suffer pain*, *πονέσω*, ἐπόννησα, is not borne out by the examples (v. supr.).—The fut. med. *κατα-πονήσομαι* is used as trans. by Diod. 11. 15; so aor. pass. *πονήθη* in Epigr. Gr. 179. 6; and the intr. and trans. senses are united in Anacreont. 36. 14 and 15. *πόνημα*, τό, *that which is wrought out, work, μελισσῶν* Eur. I. T. 165; a *work, book*, Anth. P. 4. 3, 42., 9. 166. *πονημάτιον*, τό, Dim. of foreg., Epiphan., Phot. *πονήρευμα*, τό, a *knavish trick*, in pl., Dem. 423. 23, Dion. H. 6. 84, etc. *πονηρεύομαι*, Dep. *to be in a bad state*, Hipp. Coac. 173, v. Foës. Oecon. II. *to be evil, act wickedly, play the rogue*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7; οἱ *πεποννηρευμένοι* Dem. 351. 9; cf. Plut. Cato Ma. 9, etc. *πονηρία*, ἡ, (*πονηρός*) a *bad state or condition, badness, ὀφθαλμῶν* Plat. Hipp. Mi. 374 D; ἡ τοῦ σώματος π. Id. Rep. 609 C. II. in moral sense, *wickedness, vice, knavery*, Lat. *pravitas*, ἡ *μωρία* .. ἀδελφὸς τῆς π. ἔφω Soph. Fr. 663, cf. Ar. Thesm. 868, Lysias 165. 37, Plat. Rep. 609 C, etc.; εἰς π. *τρέπεσθαι* to turn to *vice*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 75; in pl. *knavish tricks, rogueries*, Dem. 521. 7, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 7. 2. *baseness, cowardice*, Eur. Cycl. 645. *πονηρο-διδάσκαλος*, ον, *teaching wickedness*, Strab. 302. *πονηρο-κάρδιος*, ον, *bad-hearted*, Byz.

πονηρο-κράτεομαι, Pass. *to be governed by the bad*, Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 5, Dion. H. 8. 31:—*πονηροκράτεια*, ἡ, *government of the bad*, Id. 8. 5. *πονηρο-λογία*, ἡ, *a speaking of bad things*, Arist. Top. 8. 14, 10. *πονηρό-πολις*, εως, ἡ, *Roguestown*, a nickname given to some place by Philip, Theopomp. ap. Suid. s. v. *δούλων*, Plut. 2. 520 B. *πονηρός*, ἄ, ὄν, (*πονέω*) properly in physical sense, *oppressed by toils, toilsome, painful, grievous*, ἔργα Ep. Hom. 14. 20; νόσος Theogn. 274; φόρτιον Ar. Pl. 352. II. *bad, in bad case, in sorry plight, useless, good-for-nothing*, ξύμμαχοι Ar. Pl. 220, cf. Nub. 102; *λατρός* Antipho 126. 16; *κυνών*, *ἱππάριον* Plat. Enthyd. 298 D, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 19:—*δίαιτα*, *τροφή*, *σιτία* Plat. Rep. 425 E, Legg. 735 B, etc.; π. *ἔξιν* σώματος *weakly*, Plat. Tim. 86 D; π. *σῶμα* Id. Prot. 313 A; π. *σκώμματα* *sorry jests*, Ar. Nub. 542; π. *βούλευμα* Id. Lys. 517; π. *πράγματα* a *bad state of things*, Thuc. 8. 97, cf. 24, Xen. An. 3. 4, 35; π. *ἀρχή* a *bad beginning*, Aesch. 2. 28; π. *ναυτιλίαν* *ναυτίλλεσθαι* Plat. Rep. 551 C; π. *πολιτεία* Arist. Pol. 4. 9, 10:—so in Adv., *πονηρῶς* *ἔχειν* to be in *bad case*, Thuc. 7. 83, etc.; *πονηρῶς* *ἔχειν* τὰ *πράγματα* Lys. 143. 7; π. *διακείσθαι*, *διατεθῆναι* Isocr. 386 E, Dem. 1364. 5. III. in moral sense, *bad, worthless, knavish*, Lat. *pravus, inprobus*, φῆμαι, βίος, ζοή Aesch. Cho. 1045, Frr. 86, 395; and often from Eur. downds.; *πονηρὸς* *κακὸς* *πονηρῶν* *rogue and son of rogues*, Ar. Eq. 336; *πόνω* *πονηρὸς* *laboriously wicked*, Ar. Vesp. 466, Lys. 350; π. *πόρρω* *τέχνης*, i. e. a *knave* by nature, Id. Vesp. 192; π. *τοῖς φίλοις* Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 33; π. *σύμβουλοι* Id. 137. 41; τὰ *πονηρὰ* *wickednesses*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 25; *πονηρὰ* *δρᾶν* Eur. Hec. 1190:—ὁ π. *the evil one*, Ev. Matth. 13. 19, v. Suicer s. v. 2. *base, cowardly*, like *κακός*, Soph. Ph. 437, etc.; π. *χρῶματα*, i. e. the *coward's hue*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 34:—in all senses opp. to *χρηστός*.—On the variation of accent, *πονηρός* and *πόνηρος*, v. *μοχθηρός* fin. *πονηρ-ὀφθαλμος*, ον, *with evil* (i. e. *envious*) *eye*, Incert. V. T. *πονηρὸ-φίλος*, ον, *fond of bad men*, π. ἡ *τυραννίς* Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 12. *πονηρὸ-φρων*, φρονος, ὄ, ἡ, *evil-minded*, Eccl. *πονηρὸ-ψυχος*, ον, *of evil soul*, Gloss. *πόνησις*, ἡ, (*πονέω*) *toil, exertion*, Critias 9. 30, Diog. L. 6. 70. *πονητέον*, verb. Adj. *one must toil*, Isocr. Antid. § 304, Plat. Rep. 504 D. *πονητικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *subject to labour, laborious*, ὁ τῶν *γυναικῶν* βίος Arist. G. A. 4. 6, 15, cf. Longaev. 5, 6. *πονικός*, ἡ, ὄν, (*πόνος*) *toilsome, hard-working*, Diog. L. 7. 170; Sup. -ῶτατος, Ibid. 150:—Comp. Adv. *πονικώτερον*, Joseph. A. J. 11. S. 3. II. *laborious, oppressive*, Theodot. V. T. *πονδεῖς*, εσσα, εν, (*πόνος*) *toilsome*, Manetho 4. 373. *πονε-παίκτηρ*, ορος, ὄ, *one that sports with danger*, Manetho 4. 276. *πόνος*, ὄ, (v. *πένομαι*):—*work*, esp. *hard work, toil*, Lat. *labor*, in Hom. mostly of *the toil of war*, μάχης π. *the toil of battle*, Il. 16. 568; and π. alone = *μάχη*, Il. 6. 77, Od. 12. 117, etc.; *πόνον* *ἔχειν*, = *μάχεσθαι*, Il. 6. 525., 13. 2, Hes. Sc. 305, etc.; so, π. *ἀνδρῶν* Theogn. 987; π. *Ἐνναλίου* Pind. 6 (5). 80; ἐν *τούτῳ* τῷ π. ὁ *πολέμαρχος* *διαφθείρεται* in this *battle* (of Marathon), Hdt. 6. 114; (but, ἐν *τούτῳ* τῷ π., of a storm, Id. 7. 190); ὁ *Μηδικὸς* π. *battle* with the Medes, Id. 4. 1; ἐν *τοῖσι* *Τρωικοῖσι* π. Id. 9. 27. 2. generally, *toil, labour*, ἐπεὶ *παύσαντο* *πόνου* Il. 1. 467, al.; π. *τιθέναι* *τινὶ* to cause *toil* to one, Hes. Op. 468, cf. Il. 21. 525; π. *θέσθαι* *τινὶ* 17. 158; π. *λαμβάνειν* = *πονέεσθαι* Hdt. 7. 24; *παρέχειν* Plat. Rep. 526 C; π. *μάταιος* *labour* in vain, Id. Tim. 40 D; οἱ *κατὰ* τὰ *σώματα* π. Id. Polit. 294 E; πολλῶ π. Aesch. Pers. 509; *μετὰ* πολλοῦ π. Plat. Soph. 230 A; σὺν π. Xen. Cyn. 9, 6; οὐ *μακρῶ* π. Aesch. Pr. 75; *ἀνευ* π. Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 22; *πόνον* πολλὸν *ἔχει* involves much *trouble*, Ar. Pax 1216. 3. of special kinds of labour, *bodily exertion, exercise*, στρατιωτικοὶ π. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 9; ἐνάλιος π., i. e. fishing, Pind. P. 2. 144; in Pind. also of *exertions* in the games, N. 4. 1, I. 4. 79 (3. 65), etc.; *γυμνάσια* .., *νεανίαν* *πόνον* the scene of youthful labours, Eur. Hel. 209. 4. a *work, task, business*, ἐπεὶ π. ἄλλος *ἔπειγεν* Od. 11. 54, cf. Soph. Ph. 864, etc. 5. *implements for labour, stock in trade*, οὗτος ὁ *τοῖς* ἀλιεῦσιν ὁ *πᾶς* *πόνος* Theocr. 21. 14; καὶ *πόνος* ἐντὶ *θάλασσα* the sea is their *workshop*, Mosch. 5. 10; cf. ἀθλημα. II. *the consequence of toil, distress, trouble, suffering, pain*, Il. 19. 227., 21. 525; ἡ *μὴν* καὶ π. *ἔστιν* .., 2. 291; *παῦροι* ἐν *πόνῳ* *πιστοί* Pind. N. 10. 147; then often in Att., *πόνος* *πόνω* *πίνον* *φέρει* Soph. Aj. 866; *πόνον* *ἔχειν* Soph. O. C. 233, etc.; in pl. *pains, sufferings*, Aesch. Pr. 66, 326, etc.; *πόνους* *πονεῖν* (cf. *πονέω* B. I. 2); *πόνους* *ἔχειν* *διὰ* *τινα* Ar. Eccl. 976:—also of *disease*, *κατέβαινε* ἐς τὰ *στήθη* ὁ π. Thuc. 2. 49; ἐς τὰ *ἄρθρα* *πόνου* Hipp. Aph. 4. 44 and 45; *πλευρᾶς*, *θώρακος* *πόνου*, etc., v. Foës. Oec. Hipp. III. *anything produced by work, a work, τηρητὸς* *μελισσῶν* π., of honey, Pind. P. 6. fin.; *μέγας* *πλούτου* π. (al. *πόρος*) Aesch. Pers. 751; *ὑψηλὸς* *τεκτόνων* π. Id. Fr. 372, cf. Eur. Or. 1570; ὁ *ἐμὸς* *ὠδίνων* π., of a child, Id. Phoen. 30; so, *πόνον* *ὀρταλίχων* *ὀλέσαντες*, i. e. the nestlings, Aesch. Ag. 54; τοὺς *ἡμετέρους* π. *the fruits of our labour*, Xen. An. 7. 6, 9. IV. *Πόνος* a mythol. person, son of Eris, Hes. Th. 226. *ποντ-ἀρχης* and *πόντ-αρχος*, ὄ, *ruler of Pontus*, name of Achilles at Olbiopolis, C. I. 2076, -77, -80. *ποντιάς*, ἄδος, ἡ, ποῖτ. fem. of *πόντιος*, ἄλμα Pind. N. 4. 59; π. *γέφυρα*, i. e. the isthmus, Id. I. 4. 34; π. *αὔρα* Eur. Hec. 444; *χελώνη* Crates Com. Σαμ. 1. *ποντίζω*, (*πόντος*) *to plunge or sink in the sea*, σκάφος Aesch. Ag. 1014: Pass., ὁ *ποντισθεὶς* *Μύρτιλος* Soph. El. 508. *Ποντικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *from Pontus, Pontic*, Π. *δένδρεον* (v. sub *πυρῆν*), Hdt. 4. 23; *τάριχος* Π. Cratin. Διον. 7; Π. *μῦς* a kind of *weasel*, Arist. H. A. 8. 17, 4., 9. 50, 12, Plin. 8. 55. *ποντίλος*, ὄ, = *ναυτίλος* II, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 28.

πόντιος, α, ον, also ος, ον Eur. Alc. 595: (πόντος):—of the sea, epith. of Poseidon, h. Hom. 21. 3, Soph. O. C. 1072, etc.; Πόντιε Eur. Andr. 1011; π. Θέτις, Νηρηίδες Pind. N. 3. 60, P. 11. 5; π. δάκη sea monsters, Aesch. Pr. 583; π. βόσκημα Id. Fr. 270; π. ὕδωρ, πέλαγος Pind. O. 2. 115., 7. 104; κύματα, θύελλα Aesch. Pr. 89, Soph. O. C. 1659, etc.; ἄδην π. πεφευγότες, i. e. death by drowning, Aesch. Ag. 667. 2. by the sea, of places, Ἰσθμός, ἀκτὴ, χρύση, etc., Pind. O. 8. 64, Aesch. Pers. 449, etc. 3. in the sea, of islands, Pind. N. 8. 31; properly of those far in the sea, opp. to πρόσγειοι, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 43; of ships, Aesch. Pers. 553, Eur. I. A. 253, etc. 4. of persons, δέχεσθαι ποντίους from the sea, Id. Cycl. 300; ἀφιέναι πόντιον into the sea, Id. Hec. 797. 5. brought by sea or from beyond sea, of iron, Aesch. Theb. 942 (cf. διαπόντιος, ὑπερπόντιος).
 πόντισμα, τό, (ποντίζω) that which is cast into the sea, esp. as an offering, Eur. Hel. 1548:—ποντιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who casts into the sea (cf. καταποντιστής), Paus. 8. 52, 2.
 ποντίφειξ, ὁ, = the Rom. pontifex, Io. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 63, C. I. 4033. 22, al.
 ποντο-βάφης, ἐς, (βάπτω) dipped in the sea, Byz.
 ποντο-βροχος, ον, (βρέχω) drowned in the sea, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 4), Phot.
 ποντο-γενής, ἐς, (γενέσθαι) seaborne, Orph. H. 54. 2., 80. 1:—fem. ποντο-γένεια, ἡ, formed like ἀφρογένεια, Opp. C. I. 33.
 ποντο-γέφυρα, ἡ, a bridge of boats, Byz.
 ποντοθεν, Adv. from or out of the sea, Il. 14. 395.
 ποντο-θήρης, ον, ὁ, one who fishes in the sea, Anth. P. 6. 193.
 ποντο-κράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, lord of the sea, Orph. H. 16 b. 7.
 ποντο-κύκη, ἡ, a woman who disturbs the sea, i. e. a very shrew, Com. Anon. 276; Arcad. παντογκύκη, i. e. παντοκύκη, all-disturbing.
 ποντο-μέδων, οντος, ὁ, lord of the sea, of Poseidon, Pind. O. 6. 176, Aesch. Theb. 131, Eur. Hipp. 744, Ar. Vesp. 1532; of Priapus, Anth. P. 10. 16:—ποντο-μέδος, occurs in Ep. gen., ποντομέδοιο Ποσειδάωνος Or. Sib. ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. Τρινακρία.
 ποντο-ναύτης, ον, ὁ, a seaman, Soph. Fr. 499.
 πόντονδε, Adv. into the sea, Od. 9. 495., 10. 48, Aesch. Supp. 34.
 ποντο-πάγης, ἐς, (παγῆναι) fixed, founded on the sea, Nonn. D. 41. 15.
 ποντο-πλάνητος [ᾱ], ον, roaming over the sea, Orph. H. 37. 5.
 ποντο-πλάνης [ᾱ], ον, (πλάνη) = foreg., Orph. H. 23. 8, etc.
 Ποντοπόρεια, ἡ, a Nereid, Seatraverser, Hes. Th. 256: later as Adj., poet. fem. of ποντοπόρος, Greg. Naz. II. ποντοπορεία, ἡ, passage of the sea, Eriphan. 275 D.
 ποντοπορεύω, to pass over the sea, Ep. inf. —έμεναι Od. 5. 277; elsewh. in part., πλέεν .. ποντοπορεύων 5. 278., 7. 267; later as Dep., Orac. ap. Plut. Thes. 24.
 ποντοπορέω, to pass the sea, νῆυς ποντοποροῦσα sea-sailing, Od. 11. 11; to sail the open sea, opp. to a coasting-voyage, Plut. Dio 25; κύματα .. ποντοπόρει βιότου Anth. P. 10. 74.
 ποντο-πόρος, ον, (πέρω, πορεύω) passing over the sea, seafaring, of ships, Il. 1. 439., 2. 771, Od. 12. 69, Soph. Ph. 721, Aj. 250; of ναῦται only in Epigr. Hom. 8. 1; π. βούς Mosch. 2. 49.
 Ποντο-ποσειδών, ὁ, Sea-Poseidon, Comic compd. Ar. Pl. 1050.
 πόντος, ον, ὁ: Ep. gen. ἐκ ποντόφιν Od. 24. 83: (v. sub fin.):—the sea, esp. the open sea, common from Hom. downwds., except in Prose, where it is chiefly used of special seas (v. infr. II); it occurs however in the general sense, ὁπότε πνεῦμα ἐκ πόντου εἶη Thuc. 4. 26, cf. Plat. Rep. 611 E, Tim. 25 A; the Homeric epithets are,—in respect to extent, ἀπείριτος, ἀπείρων, εὐρύς, μεγακῆτης; in respect to colour, ἠεροειδής, λοιδής, μέλας, οἶνος; also ἀτρυγέτος, ἰχθυόεις (v. sub vocc.); opp. to γαῖα, Il. 8. 479, etc.; κέλευθοι, πλάξ, πέδιον πόντου Pind. P. 4. 347., 1. 46, Aesch. Fr. 150; θάλασσα πόντου Il. 2. 145; but, πόντος ἀλός πολιῆς the wide waters of the gray brine, 21. 59, Theogn. 10, 106; so pontus maris, Virg. Aen. 10. 377; (cf. πέλαγος):—πόντου γέφυρα or πύλαι, of the Isthmus, Pind. N. 6. 67., 10. 50. 2. metaph., πόντος ἀγαθῶν Sophron 101 Ahr.,—like, Shaksp. 'sea' of troubles:—so, π. χρυσίου Phoenix ap. Ath. 530 E. II. of special seas, π. Ἰκάριος, Ὀρηκίος Il. 2. 145., 23. 230; ὁ Αἰγαῖος π. Hdt. 2. 97, etc.; Ἰόνιος, Σαρωνικός, Σικελός, etc., Eur. Tro. 226, Hipp. 1200, Cycl. 703:—but most commonly, π. Εὐξείνιος Eur. I. T. 123; ὁ Εὐξείνιος π. Hdt. 1. 6, Thuc. 2. 96, 97; (called ἄξεινος, Eur. I. T. 218, cf. Ovid. Trist. 4. 55); generally called simply ὁ Πόντος or Πόντος, Hdt. 7. 147, Aesch. Pers. 878, Ar. Vesp. 700, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 11, al.; but Hdt. also calls the whole Mediterranean ὁ Πόντος or Πόντος, 4. 8, 99, 177. 2. the country Pontus at the E. end of the Black Sea, App. Mithr. 8, etc.:—hence Ποντικός, q. v. III. in Mythology, Pontus was son of Gaia, father of Nereus, Hes. Th. 132, 233 sq. (Curt. suggests that πόντος orig. meant path-way (= ὑγρά κέλευθα), being related to πάτος, in like manner as βένθος to βάθος, πένθος to πάθος;—so Lat. pons orig. meant a gangway, v. Non. and Fest. s. v. sexagenarii.)
 ποντο-τίνακτος [τ], ον, shaken by the sea, Ep. Hom. 4. 6, as Pierson for the corrupt ποντιάνακτον.
 ποντο-φάρυξ, ὁ, ἡ, = ποντοχάρυβdis, Com. Anon. 273.
 ποντο-χάρυβdis [ᾱ], εως, Ion. ιος, ἡ, a seagulf or whirlpool, Comic epith. for a desperate glutton, Horace's barathrum macelli, Hippon. 56 (Welcker), cf. μεθυσσοχάρυβdis.
 ποντώ, to sink in the sea, τινος Nic. Damasc. p. 445 Vales.: hence πόντως, εως, ἡ, Tzetz. II. Pass. to become a sea, Q. Sm. 14. 604.
 ποοφάγιω, ποοφάγος, v. sub ποηφαγιώ, —φάγος.
 ποπάνευμα, τό, as if from ποπάνεύω, = sq., Anth. P. 6. 231.
 ποπάνον, τό, (πέπτω) like πέμμα, a round cake, used at sacrifices; often in Ar.; π. θύειν Ar. Thesm. 285, cf. Plat. Rep. 455 C, Arist. Fr. 447.
 ποπάνωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a πόπανον, Hesych.

πόπαξ, like πόποι, an exclamation, λού, λού, πόπαξ Aesch. Eum. 143.
 ποπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = πόπανον, Anth. P. 6. 232.
 ποπιζω, to cry 'pop,' or hoop like the hoopoe (ἔποψ), Poll. 5. 89.
 πόποι, exclam. of surprise, anger or pain, ᾧ πόποι, oh strange! oh shame! akin to παπαί, βαβαί, Lat. pape, fie! often in Hom., who always has ᾧ πόποι at the beginning of a verse and sentence; ᾧ πόποι, οἶον εἶπε .. Od. 17. 248, cf. 454, Il. 8. 201, etc.; ᾧ π., οἶον δὴ νυ .. Od. 1. 32, etc.; ᾧ π., ὡς .. 10. 38, etc.; and very often, ᾧ π., ἡ μάλα δὴ .., and the like, rarely without a Particle following, Il. 21. 420:—so in late Ep. and Eleg. Poets:—Aesch. and Soph. also use ᾧ πόποι, but only in lyrics, Pers. 852, Eum. 145, O. T. 167; (in Pers. 731, in a troch. line, c. gen., like φεύ): also with other exclam. ἰὼ πόποι (when it is often written ποποι), Aesch. Pr. 575, Ag. 1100; ὅσοτοι πόποι δὲ Ib. 1072, 1076.—Later writers made out that the Dryopians called the gods πόποι, Plut. 2. 22 C, cf. E. M. 823, 30; so that the word was not to be a mere exclam., but a vocat. But this was mere invention; the fact that Lycophron and Euphorion declined it through all cases only proves that the notion had gained currency among the learned of their time, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 99.
 ποποποι, cry of the hoopoe, Ar. Av. 227.
 ποππύζω, Dor. —ύσδω: aor. ἐπόππυσα:—to whistle, cheep or chirp with the lips compressed: hence, I. to call to a bird or other animal in this way, Ar. Pl. 732, cf. Diod. 1. 83:—also, to call to a horse, in Med., Soph. Fr. 883, cf. Plin. 3. 36;—so ποππυσμός, οὐ, ὁ, Xen. Eq. 9, 10, Plut. 2. 713 B:—hence, comically, to call to a man, πόρρωθεν ἀπιδὼν ἐπόππυσεν Timocl. Aeth. 1; cf. ποππυλιάζω. II. to applaud, flatter, εἰ ποππυσθεῖη καὶ κροτηθεῖη Plat. Ax. 368 D; so ποππυσμα in Juven. 6. 584; ποππυσμός Dion. H. de Comp. 14, Plut. 2. 545 C. III. to smack, of loud kisses, Anth. P. 5. 245, 285. IV. to cry hush! Ib. 5. 245: also of an inarticulate sound, commonly used by the Greeks in case of thunder, as a sort of charm, Ar. Vesp. 626; fulgetras poppysmis adorare consensus gentium est, Plin. 28. 5. V. in bad sense, to play ill on the flute, let the breath be heard in playing, Theocr. 5. 7.—Gell. 9. 9, rightly remarks that the word cannot be translated. (Redupl. form, like κοκκύζω, γογγύζω, μορμύρω.)
 ποππυλιάζω, Dor. —ύσδω, = foreg. I, Theocr. 5. 89.
 πόππυσμα, ποππυσμός, v. sub ποππύζω.
 πορδακός, v. sub παρδακός.
 πορδαλέος, α, ον, = παρδαλέος, Opp. C. 3. 467. II. (πορδή) flatulent, Luc. Lexiph. 10.
 πορδαλι-αγγές, πορδαλιδεύς, πόρδαλις, v. sub παρδ—
 πορδή, ἡ, (πέρδω) crepitus ventris, Ar. Nub. 394:—hence πόρδων, ὠνος, ὁ, a stinkard, nickname of Cynics, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 80.
 πορεία, ἡ, (πορεύω) a walking, mode of walking or running, gait, Lat. incessus, Plat. Symp. 190 B, Tim. 45 A; τὰ ὀργανικὰ μέρη τῆς π. Arist. de An. 3. 9, 6; he wrote a treatise περὶ πορείας ζώων. II. a going, a journey, way, passage, Aesch. Pr. 823; ἡ ἐκεῖσε π. Plat. Phaedo 107 D; ἡ κατὰ τὰ ἄγκη π. Id. Crat. 420 E; αὐ κατὰ γῆν π. Isocr. 6 A; ἡ εἰς Ἄιδου, εἰς Πέρσας π. Plat. Phaedo 115 A, etc. 2. in military sense, a march, Thuc. 2. 18; κατὰ θάλατταν π. ποιείσθαι Xen. An. 5. 6, 11; π. ἀνύειν Id. Cyr. 8. 6, 18; ἰέναι Ib. 5. 2, 31; ἐκ π. μάχεσθαι, Lat. ex itinere, Plut. 2. 198 B. 3. a crossing of water, passage, Aesch. Pr. 733, 823, 841. 4. generally, the course taken by a person, by an arrow, etc., Antipho 121. 28, Plat. Polit. 274 A; of the sun, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 32
 πορέιν, aor. inf., v. sub *πόρω.
 πορείον, τό, (πορεύω) a means of conveying, carriage, Lat. vehiculum, Plat. Legg. 678 D, Tim. 44 E, Polyb., etc.; cf. πορήιον.
 πόρευμα, τό, a place in which one walks, βροτῶν πορέυματα their haunts, Aesch. Eum. 239. 2. a means of going, carriage, ναῖον π. a fleet, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 300.
 πορεύς, εως, ὁ, = πορθεύς, Hesych.
 πορεύσιμος, ον, also η, ον, (πορεύω) that may be crossed, passable, ἡ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὕδης π. ἀνθρώποις ἐγίγνετο Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 16; εἰ π. εἶη τὸ ἔδαφος τοῦ ποταμοῦ Ib. 18; π. ἦν τὸ ..πέλαγος Plat. Tim. 24 E:—in neut. [δδόν], ἦν περ ἦν πορεύσιμον by which it was possible to pass, Eur. El. 1046. II. act. able to go or travel, Plat. Epin. 981 D. 2. able to carry, π. ὄχημα τοῖς κομιζομένοις, of the sea, Plut. 2. 86 E.
 πόρευσις, ἡ, = πορεία, Def. Plat. 411 A, LXX (Gen. 33. 14).
 πορευτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be traversed, ὁδός Soph. Ph. 993; ὄρη Xen. An. 2. 5, 18. II. neut. πορευτέον, one must go, Soph. Aj. 693, Eur. Heracl. 730, Plat. Rep. 452 C.
 πορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for going on foot, walking, τὰ π. ζῶα, opp. to τὰ πτηνά, ἐρυστικά, νευστικά, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 19, al.; π. κινήσις Id. de An. 3. 9, 5. II. of or for a march, τὰ π. διαστήματα Polyb. 12. 19, 7, cf. 12. 20, 6; ὁ π. στόλος, of a fleet, C. I. 5889.
 πορευτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Aesch. Ag. 287, gone over, passed, passable, Polyb. 1. 42, 3, etc.; καιρός π. the season for travelling, Id. 1. 37, 10. II. act. going, travelling, ἰσχύς πορευτοῦ λαμπάδος Aesch. 1. c.
 πορεύω, fut. σω: aor. ἐπόρευσα, etc.:—Pass. and Med., fut. πορεύσομαι Soph. O. T. 676, Plat. Symp. 190 D; πορευθήσομαι Inscr. Att. in C. I. 87, LXX:—aor. ἐπορευσάμην (only in compds. ἐν-, προ- Ep. Plat. 313 D, Polyb. 2. 27, 2); ἐπορεύθην Pind. Fr. 45. 8, Hdt. 8. 107, Thuc. 1. 26, Eur., etc.:—pf. πεπόρευμαι Plat. Polit. 266 C, Dem. 1248. 11: (πόρος): I. Act. to make to go, carry, convey, by land or water, τινά Arion in Bgk. Lyr. p. 567, Pind. O. 1. 125, P. 11. 32, etc.; ἐπ' εὐστύλου νεῶς πορεύσαιμ' ἄν ἐς δόμους Soph. Ph. 516; ὡς τάχιστα μοι

μαλὼν ἀνακτα .. τις παρευσάτω Id. O. C. 1476; ἐμὲ πόντιον σκάφος Ἄργος πορεύσει Eur. Tro. 1086; ποντίας αἶρα, ποῖ με πορεύσεις; Id. Hec. 447; βᾶσά νιν δεῦρο πόρευσον Id. Med. 181; στρατιὰν περὶ π. ὡς Βρασίδαν Thuc. 4. 131, etc.—c. dupl. acc. to carry or ferry over, Νέστος ποταμὸν .. βροτοὺς μισθοῦ πόρευσε Soph. Tr. 559; γυναῖκ' ἀρίστην λίμναν .. πορεύσας ἐλάτα Eur. Alc. 444. 2. of things, to bring, carry, Soph. O. C. 1602: to furnish, bestow, find, χρυσόν Eur. Phoen. 985: to set in motion, κίνησις βραδύτητάς τε καὶ τάχη .. π. Plat. Legg. 893 D. II. Pass. and Med. to be driven or carried, μέγας βούς ὑπὸ σμικρᾶς μᾶστιγος εἰς ὄδον π. Soph. Aj. 1254; πρὸς βίαν π. Id. O. C. 845. 2. to go, walk, march, Hdt. and Att.; π. ἐφ' ἐνδὸς σκέλους Plat. Synip. 190 D; ξύνδρομά τινα Id. Polit. 266 C; ταχέως Xen. An. 2. 2, 12; τοῖν ποδοῖν Id. Cyr. 4. 3, 13: to go by land, opp. to going by sea, Id. An. 5. 3, 1: also to go across, pass over, διαφυλάσσειν τὰς σχεδίας, πορευθῆναι βασιλεῖ quibus transiret rex, Hdt. 8. 107; π. δι' Εὐρίπου Thuc. 7. 29:—often with Preps., π. ἐκ δόμων, ἐξω δαμάτων Soph. Tr. 392, etc.; εἰς ἀγρόν Plat. Rep. 563 D; ἐκ .. ἐς .. Hdt. 4. 35; ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀχέροντα Plat. Phaedo 113 D; and with acc. loci, to enter, π. στέγας Soph. Tr. 329, cf. Eur. Hel. 51; π. διὰ .., to march through .., Xen., etc.:—π. παρὰ βασιλέως to come from his presence, to come from one, Hdt. 6. 95; παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς τὸν σατράπην Xen. An. 4. 5, 10;—πορεύεσθαι παρ' ἀνδρα, παρὰ γυναῖκα to repair to .., go in to .., of married persons, often in Hdt., cf. Valck. and Schwgh. ad 2. 115., 4. 1; also, π. πρὸς ἀνδρα Theano ap. Diog. L. 7. 22:—often c. acc. cogn., μακρὰν ὄδον π. Xen. An. 2. 2, 11, etc.; π. φυγὴν Eur. Ion 1238; τὴν εἰμαρμένην πορείαν Plat. Menex. 236 D; σταθμοὺς μακροτάτους Xen. An. 2. 2, 12:—c. acc. loci, π. πολλὴν γῆν to go over, traverse, Arr. An. 6. 23; π. τὰ δύσβατα Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 27; τοσαῦτα ὄρη Id. An. 2. 5, 18.—Special phrases: π. ἐς ἄρκυν to fall into .., Eur. El. 965; π. ἐπ' ἔργον, εἰς πόνους Id. Or. 1068, Plat.; π. εἰς τὰ κτήματα to come into .., Dem. 1090. 9. 3. to walk, i. e. live, εἴ τις ὑπέροπτα .. π. Soph. O. T. 884. 4. metaph., ἡ πονηρία διὰ τῶν ἡδονῶν π. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 24; of discourse, ἐκτὸς τῶν λόγων π. Plat. Legg. 812 A; διὰ τῶν ὁμολογουμένων Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 15, etc. πορήιον, τό, Cretan for πορείον, C. I. 2556. 30. πορθέω, collat. form of πέρθω (more used in Prose), to destroy, ravage, waste, plunder, πόλιας καὶ τείχεα Il. 4. 308; ἀνδρῶν ἀγρούς Od. 14. 264; τοὺς χώρους Hdt. 3. 58; πόλιν .. καὶ θεοὺς Aesch. Theb. 582; and often in Trag.; τὴν Σελλασίαν κάειν καὶ π. Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 27; τὴν ἡπειρον Thuc. 8. 57; π. ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν τὰ ἀγάλματα Ath. 523 A:—Pass., πᾶν τὸ ἄστυ ἐπορθέετο Hdt. 1. 84; ὅλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐπορθμένης Isocr. 217 D; τὰ γύρια πορθεῖται is carried off, Eur. Pol. Kol. 19. 2. in pres. and impf., sometimes, to endeavour to destroy, to besiege a town, Hdt. 1. 162, etc., cf. Decret. ap. Dem. 282. 12, Diod. 12. 34, 15. 4. 3. of persons, to destroy, despoil, ruin, θεοὺς τοὺς ἐγγενεῖς Aesch. Theb. 583; φίλους Eur. Fr. 608:—absol. to do havoc, Id. Andr. 634:—esp. in Pass., αὐτοὶ ὑφ' αὐτῶν .. πορθοῦμεθα Aesch. Theb. 194; κατ' ἄκρας ὡς πορθοῦμεθα! Id. Cho. 691:—of women, κόραι βία πρὸς ἀνδρῶν πορθοῦμεναι Eur. Phoen. 565, cf. Heind. Plat. Prot. 340 A; πορθοῦμενος σκόροδα robbed of them, burlesque phrase in Ar. Ach. 164. πορθέων, ὦνος, ὁ, a ravager, Choerob. 1. p. 72 Gaisf. πόρθημα, τό, =sq., Plut. Sull. 16. πόρθησις, ἡ, the sack of a town, Dem. 248. 5, Plut. Sull. 33, etc. πορθητήριος, α, ον, ravaging, Tzetz. Hist. 11. p. 215. πορθητής, οὐ, ὁ, a destroyer, ravager, Eur. Tro. 213, Lyc. 524. πορθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, ravaging, Hesych. πορθήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, =πορθητής, Aesch. Ag. 907, Cho. 974. πορθμεία, ἡ, a ferrying across a river, Apollod. 2. 7, 6; cf. πορθμία. πορθμεῖον, ἰον, -ήιον, τό, a place for crossing, a passage over, ferry, πορθμία Κιμμερικά (where it is used as a prop. n.), Hdt. 4. 12, 45. II. a passage-boat, ferry-boat, Id. 7. 25, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 23, Antiph. Διπλασ. 2. III. the fare of the ferry, ferryman's fee, Call. Fr. 110, Luc. D. Mort. 22. 1. πόρθμευμα, τό, a passage, ferry, ὠκύπορον π. ἀχέων, of the river Acheron, Aesch. Ag. 1558; cf. 'the Bridge of Sighs.' πορθμεύς, ἑως, ἰον, ἦος, ὁ, a ferryman, Lat. portitor, Od. 20. 187, Aeschin. 76. 10, etc.; π. νεκύων, of Charon, Eur. Alc. 252. 2. generally, a boatman, seaman, esp. as one of the crew of a passenger-ship, Hdt. 1. 24, Ar. Eccl. 1086, Theocr. 1. 57. πορθμευτής, Dor. -τάς, ὁ, =πορθμεύς, Eust. 1888. 10; π. φωτός bringer of light, Synes. H. 5. 8:—fem. πορθμεύτρια, Manass. Chron. 4961. πορθμευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a πορθμεύς, engaged as a ferryman, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 21. πορθμεύω, (πορθμός) to carry or ferry over a strait, river, etc., Lat. trajicere, στρατόν Eur. Rhos. 429; τινὰ εἰς Σαλαμίνα Aeschin. 76. 10: then, generally, to carry over, carry, ἐφετμὰς τάσδε πόρθμευσον πάλιν Aesch. Cho. 685; δεῦρο βρέφος Eur. Ion 1599; γραφὰς πρὸς Ἄργος Id. I. T. 735; also, π. τινὰ ἐκ γῆς Soph. Tr. 802, cf. Eur. I. T. 1358; π. πόδα, ἴχνος to advance, Eur. I. T. 936, 266:—metaph. in Eur., ὑπόμνησιν κακῶν εἰς δάκρυα π. Or. 1032; π. τινὰ εἰς αἵματηρὸν γάμον I. T. 371; ποῖ διαγμὸν πορθμεύεις; how far dost thou carry it? Ib. 1435; Ἀχέρων ἄχρα π. βροτοῖσιν Licymn. 2; πορθμεύει γὰρ ἔμοιγε κύλιξ παρὰ σοῦ τὸ φίλημα Anth. P. 5. 261:—Pass. to be carried or ferried over, to pass from place to place, Hdt. 2. 97; π. ὄχοις Eur. Tro. 569; c. acc. loci, to pass over or through, λευκὴν αἰθέρα πορθμευόμενος Id. Andr. 1229. II. the Act. is also used intr., like Lat. trajicere, to pass over, ποταμούς Plat. Ax. 371 B; Ἀχέροντας ὕδαρ Anth. P. 7. 68; κύματα C. I. 1988 b. 1; τίς ἀστήρ ὄδῃ π. Eur. I. A. 6. πορθμήιον, ἰον, for πορθμεῖον.

πορθμία, ἡ, f. l. for παρθμεία, Plut. Rom. 5. πορθμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for carriage, C. I. (addend.) 4302 a. πόρθμιον, f. l. for πορθμεῖον, often in MSS. of Luc., etc. πορθμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, =πορθμός, Dion. P. 80. 344. II. =πορθμεῖον II, a ship, boat, Eur. Hipp. 753, Hel. 1061, I. T. 355, etc.; μόνος μόνῳ κόμιζε πορθμίδος σκάφος keep this boat for yourself alone (v. Herm.), Eur. Cycl. 362; π. ναῦς Paus. 8. 25, 13. 2. metaph. of a table that brings in another course, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 A. πορθμός, ὁ, (v. sub fin.):—a ferry or a place crossed by a ferry, a strait, narrow sea, firth, π. Ἰθάκης τε Σάμοιό τε Od. 4. 671., 15. 29; of the straits of Salamis, Hdt. 8. 76, 91; πορθμὸν ἀμείψας Ἑλλάς, i. e. the Hellespont, Aesch. Pers. 69, cf. 722, 799; π. Σαρωνικός Id. Ag. 307; ὁ εἰς Ἄιδου πορθμός the Styx, Eur. Hec. 1106; ὁ π. ὁ περὶ τὴν Σκύλλαν, i. e. the straits of Messina, Ep. Plat. 345 D, cf. Arist. Mirab. 55, Fr. 238; so, τηρεῖν τὸν π., of the straits of Messina, Thuc. 6. 2:—generally, the sea, Pind. I. 4. 97 (3. 75). 2. any narrow passage, a tube, as of the clepsydra, Emped. 352, 359. II. a crossing by a ferry, passage, Soph. Tr. 751, in pl.; cf. Eur. Hel. 532; χωρεῖ ὁ π. Macho ap. Ath. 341 C; π. χθονός a passage to it, Eur. Cycl. 108; οὐ πᾶσι π. αὐτὸς Ἀργείοισιν ἦν Id. Hel. 127; cf. νόστος. (Lengthd. from ΠΕΡ, πόρος, v. sub περᾶω.) πορίζω, fut. Att. ποριῶ Ar. Eq. 1079, 1101, Thuc., etc.: aor. ἐπόρισα Plat.: pf. πεπόρικα Id.:—Med., fut. Att. ποριούμαι Dem. 938. 5, πορίσομαι Diod. Excerpt. 616. 62: aor. ἐπορισάμην Ar. Ran. 880, etc.:—Pass., fut. πορισθήσομαι Thuc. 6. 37, 94: aor. ἐπορίσθην Thuc. 6. 37, etc., Dor. -ίχθην Lysis ap. Iambl. V. P. 75: pf. πεπόρισμαι Isocr. Antid. § 297 (278), Dem. 1081. 20, (but in med. sense, Lys. 182. 6, Aeschin. 84. 6, Philem. Incert. 40 b): plqpf. ἐπεπόριστο Thuc. 6. 29: (πόρος). Properly, like πορεύω, to carry, to bring, σὲ θεὸς ἐπόρισεν ἀμέτερα πρὸς μέλαθρα (so Dind. for the Ms. readings ἐπώρσεν, ἐπορσεν) Soph. El. 1266. II. to bring about, to furnish, provide, supply, procure, cause, κακὰ τινα Ep. Hom. 14. 10; ἀγαθόν, νίκην, χρήματα, etc., Ar. Pl. 461, Eq. 594, Eccl. 236, etc.; ἀρχὴν πολέμου Ar. Bacch. 8; τροφὴν τοῖς στρατιώταις Isocr. 249 C; τοῖς μαθηταῖς δόξαν, οὐκ δλήθειαν Plat. Phaedr. 275 A;—and absol., θεοῦ πορίζοντος καλῶς Eur. Med. 879:—so also, often with a notion of contriving or inventing, μηχανὴν κακῶν, πόρους Eur. Alc. 222, Ar. Eq. 759, etc.; τέχνην ἐπὶ τινα Eur. I. A. 745; π. τριβάς Ar. Ach. 386; διαβολὴν Thuc. 6. 29; σωτηρίαν τινί Plat. Prot. 321 B; ἀπόκρισιν τῇ ζητήσει Id. Phileb. 30 D, etc.; also, like Med., to get, Dem. 22. 26:—Med. to furnish oneself with, to procure, get, Lat. sibi comparare, ῥήματα Ar. Ran. 880; δαπάνην, χρήματα Thuc. 1. 83, 142., 4. 9; τὰς ἡδονάς, τὰ γαθά, τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, etc., Plat. Gorg. 501 A, etc.; μηχανὴν Id. Symp. 191 B; δειπνα Alex. Φυγ. 1; τὰ καινὰ ῥήματα Philem. l. c.; φῶς πύθεν Plat. Rep. 427 D; ἐκ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων π. τὸν βίον Isocr. 256 D; also, π. μόνυρας Lys. 182. 6; πρόφασιν Id. 112. 26; λόγους Dem. 938. 5; αἰτίας χρηστὰς ἐπὶ πράγμασι φαύλοισι Plut. 2. 868 D;—sometimes also, πορίζεσθαι τι εαυτῷ Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 17, Plat. Symp. 208 E:—Pass. to be provided, τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς πεπόριστο Thuc. 6. 29; ῥαδίως αἱ ἐπαγωγὰ .. ἐπορίζοντο inducements were easily provided, Id. 3. 82; δύναμις πορ. ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ Plat. Rep. 364 B; πίστεις ὑπὸ τοῦ λόγου πεπορισμένοι Isocr. Antid. l. c., cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 2; πρὸς τὰ ψύχη καὶ τὰς ἀλέας πεπορ., of animals, adapted to .., Id. H. A. 8. 12, 1, cf. P. A. 3. 4, 3. 2. πορίζεται τινα, as impers., it is in one's power to do .., c. inf., Xen. Oec. 7, 19. III. in Mathemat. writers, to deduce as a corollary. πόριμος, ον, (πόρος) able to provide, full of resources, inventive, contriving, πόριμος αὐτῷ, τῇ πόλει δ' ἀμήχανος Ar. Ran. 1429; πόριμος τόλμα Id. Pax 1031; π. ὁ ἔρωσ Plat. Symp. 203 D; ῥήτωρ Poll. 4. 34; πρὸς τὰ καλὰ ποριμώτατος Synes. 187 B:—c. acc., ἄπορα πόριμος making possible the impossible, Aesch. Pr. 905. 2. of things, affording means of safety, saving, ἔργον Ar. Thesm. 777; ἐπιβολή Anon. ap. Suid. 3. in Medic. writers, finding or making a passage, Hipp. Acut. 392. II. pass. able to be passed, practicable, ἄπορα γίγνεται τὰ π. Joseph. A. J. proem. 3; ἔρωτι πάντα π. Luc. Dem. Enc. 14. 2. well-provided, like εὐπορος, ποριμώτεροι ἐς πόντα Thuc. 8. 76; ἐποίησε τὸν ἀνθρώπινον βίον π. ἐξ ἀπόρου Gorg. Rhet. 190. 42. ποριμότης, ἦτος, ἡ, inventiveness, Eust. Dion. P. 59. πόρις, ἰος, ἡ, ποῖτ. for πόρις (q. v.), ἀγραυλοὶ πόριες Od. 10. 410; also in Eur. Bacch. 737; of a girl, Supp. 628, Lyc. 184, etc. πόρισμα, τό, (πορίζω III) in Geometr. writers, a deduction from a previous demonstration, a corollary; also =πρόβλημα, Euclid.; v. Papp. Coll. Math. 7. praef. πορισμός, ὁ, a providing, procuring, τῶν ἐπιτηδείων Polyb. 3. 112, 2: absol. money-getting, Plut. 2. 524 D, cf. 92 B, 136 B, etc.:—also a means of getting, Plut. Cato Ma. 25: means of gain, 1 Ep. Tim. 6. 5. ποριστέον, verb. Adj. one must provide, Schol. Eur. Or. 671. ποριστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who supplies or provides, π. τῶν κακῶν τῷ δήμῳ Thuc. 8. 48; χρημάτων Eus. ap. Stob. 1. 16. 24. 2. at Athens the πορισταὶ were a financial board appointed to raise extraordinary supplies, Procurators, Ar. Ran. 1501, Antiph. 147. 14, Dem. 49. 18, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 223. 3. the name used by robbers of themselves, οἱ λησταὶ αὐτοὺς ποριστὰς καλοῦσιν νῦν Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10, (as Pistol says: 'steal I convey the wise it call,' cf. the Fr. chevaliers d'industrie.) ποριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for providing, able to supply or procure, τῶν ἐπιτηδείων τοῖς στρατιώταις Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6; ἀρετὴ ἐστὶ δύναμις π. ἀγαθῶν Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 4, cf. Plat. Gorg. 517 D. ποριστός, ἡ, ὄν, provided: to be provided, Gloss. πορκεύς, ἑως, ὁ, one who fishes with the net called πόρκος, Lyc. 237, 596, 1217, Pancrat. ap. Ath. 321 E.

πέρκης, ου, δ, a ring or loop, passed round the joint of the spearhead and shaft, *περὶ δὲ χρύσεας θέε πόρκης* Il. 6. 320., 8. 495.
 πόρκας, δ, a kind of fishing-net, Stallb. Plat. Soph. 220 C, Antiph. Κίθαρ. 3, Diphil. Σχεδ. 1, Plut. 2. 730 C. II. also = Lat. *porcus*, Plut. Popl. 11, cf. Varro L. L. p. 38 Müller. (With signif. 11 cf. Skt. *prish-at*, Lat. *porcus*, Umbr. *purk-a*; Lith. *parzas*, Slav. *pras-e*; A. S. *far-h* (*far-row*); O. H. G. *far-ah* (*ferkel*).)
 πορκώδης, ες, (πόρκης, εἶδος) like a ring, Eust. 795. 39.
 πορνάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = πόρνη, Eriphan.
 παρνεία, ἡ, fornication, prostitution, Dem. 403. 26, etc.
 παρνείον, τό, a house of ill-fame, brothel, Ar. Vesp. 1283, Ran. 113, Antipho 13. 5, etc.
 πόρνευμα, τό, = πορνεία, Psell.: so, πόρνευσις, εως, ἡ, Secund. Sentent. 14.
 πορνεύτρια, ἡ, = πόρνη, Ar. Fr. 172.
 παρνεύω, to prostitute, debauch, Harp. s. v. *πωλώσι*:—Pass., of a woman, to prostitute herself, be or become a prostitute, Hdt. 1. 93, Eupol. Αὐταλ. 22, Lys. Fr. 36, Dem., etc.; in Aeschin. 8. 8, 16, opp. to *ἐταιρεῖν* as more promiscuous; of a man, *πεπορνευμένος* Id. 22. 12. II. intr. in Act., = Pass., Luc. Alex. 5, Phalar. Ep. 8.
 πόρνη, ἡ, a harlot, prostitute, Archil. 131, Ar. Ach. 527, al. (Prob. from *περνάω*, because the Greek prostitutes were commonly *dought slaves*.)
 παρνίδιαν, τό, Dim. of πόρνη, Ar., etc. [*παρνίδιον*, Ar. Nub. 997, Com. Anon. 6: in Ran. 1301, *πορνίδιαν*; but this passage is prob. corrupt, unless we assume an intermediate form *πορνίον*, v. Dawes *Mise*. p. 213.]
 πορνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for harlots, Anth. P. 12. 7; π. τέλος the tax paid by brothel-keepers, Aeschin. 16. 44: cf. *πορνατελώνης*.
 πορνοβοσκεῖαν, τό, a brothel, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1344.
 πορνοβοσκέω, to keep prostitutes, keep a brothel, Ar. Pax 849.
 πορνοβοσκία, ἡ, the trade and habits of a brothel-keeper, Aeschin. 84. 32.
 πορνο-βοσκός, δ, one who keeps prostitutes, a brothel-keeper, Myrtil. Incert. 1, Aeschin. 89. 4, Dem. 1354. 22, etc.; —name of a play by Eubulus.
 παρνο-γέννητος, ον, born of a harlot, Malalas, Hesych.
 πορνο-γράφος, ον, writing of harlots, Ath. 567 B.
 πορνο-διδάσκαλος, δ, ἡ, a teacher of fornication, Aristaen. 1. 14.
 πορνο-κόπας, δ, (κόπτω) one who has commerce with prostitutes, a fornicator, Menand. Incert. 647, LXX (Prov. 23. 21), Eccl.:—Verb *πορνακαπέω*, Poll. 6. 188 (vulg. *πορνοβοσκέω*):—Subst. -κοπία, ἡ, Schol. Ar. Av. 286.
 πορνο-κτόνος, ον, killing prostitutes, Eccl.
 πορνο-μάνης, ἐς, mad after prostitutes, Schol. Ar. Ran. 432.
 παρνα-μοιχής, ἐς, having commerce with harlots, Cyrill.
 πόρνος, δ, (v. πόρνη) Lat. *catamitus*, *scortum masc.*, Ar. Pl. 155, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 13, Dem., etc.:—also = Lat. *paedico*, Id. 1489. 3. II. generally, a vile wretch, Phalar.: an idolater, Suid.
 πορνασύνη, ἡ, = πορνεία, Manetho 4. 314.
 πορνο-τελώνης, ου, δ, in Athens, the farmer of the tax imposed upon public prostitutes (*πορνικὸν τέλος*), Philonid. Κοθορν. 1; called *τελώνης τοῦ π. τέλους*, Aeschin. 17. 3; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 49:—a nickname for tax-gatherers, Poll. 9. 29.
 πορνά-τριψ, ἴβας, δ, (τρίβω) = *πορνοκάπος*, Synes. 178 B, etc.; said to be the earlier word, Thom. M. 291, Phryn. 415; cf. *οἰκότριψ*, *παιδοτριψ*.
 πορνο-τρόφος, ου, ὄ, = *πορνοβοσκός*, Eus. de Mart. Palaest. 5.
 παρνο-φίλας, δ, loving harlots, Anth. P. 11. 416; cf. *παιδοφίλης*.
 πορο-ποιέω, to make a pathway: to open the pores, Diosc. 5. 11; *πεποροποιημένον τὸ σῶμα provided with pores*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 309:—Subst., *ποροποιία*, ἡ, Clem. Al. 281.
 πάρας, ἄ, (v. sub *περάω*) a means of passing a river, a ford or ferry, Lat. *vadum*, Θρύον π. Ἀλφειοῦ Thryum the ford of the Alphæus, Il. 2. 592, cf. h. Ap. 423, h. Merc. 398; *πόρον Ἰξον Ἐάνθου* Il. 14. 433., 21. 1; Ἀξίου π. Aesch. Pers. 493; Πλούτωνος π. the Stygian ferry, Id. Pr. 806; *μόγισ εὔρον τὸν π.* Hdt. 4. 140; ἀπικνέεται ἐς τὸν π. τῆς διαβάσιος to the place of the passage, Id. 8. 115; π. διαβῆναι Ἄλφους Aesch. Pers. 864, etc.:—then, 2. a narrow part of the sea, strait, Lat. *fretum*, διαβάς πόρον Ὀκεανοῦ Hes. Th. 292; παρ' Ὀκεανοῦ .. ἀσβεστον π. Aesch. Pr. 531, cf. Hdt. 7. 183; so, π. Ἑλλάς (Dor. Ἑλλάς) = Ἑλλάσποντος, Pind. Fr. 197, Aesch. Pers. 875, Ar. Vesp. 308; Ἰόνιος π. the Ionian sea which is the passage-way from Greece to Italy, Pind. N. 4. 87; πέλαγος Αἰγαίου πόρου Eur. Hel. 130; Εὐξείνος, ἄξενος π. (cf. *πόντος* II), Id. Andr. 1262, I. T. 253; διαίρεσθαι τὸν π., i. e. the sea between Sicily and Africa, Polyb. 1. 37, 1:—ἐν πόρῳ in the passage-way (of ships), in the 'fair-way' (*fare-way*), Hdt. 7. 183, Thuc. 1. 120., 6. 48; where the battle was fought, Hdt. 8. 76. 3. periph., πόροι ἀλός the paths of the sea, i. e. the sea, Od. 12. 259; *πόντοιο πλατὺς π.* Dion. P. 131; ἐνάλιοι π. Aesch. Pers. 453; π. ἀλίρροθοι Ib. 367, Soph. Aj. 412; cf. *κέλευθος*:—and often of rivers, πόρος Ἀλφειῶ, Σκαμάνδρου, i. e. the Alphæus, Scamander, etc., Pind. O. 1. 148, Aesch. Cho. 366; *ῥυταὶ πόροι* Id. Eum. 452:—metaph., βίου π. the stream of life, Pind. I. 8 (7). 30. 4. an artificial passage over a river, a bridge, Hdt. 4. 136, 140., 7. 10;—also an aqueduct, Epigr. Gr. 913, cf. 1073. 4. 5. generally a pathway, way, Aesch. Ag. 910, Soph. I'h. 705, etc.; the track of a wild beast, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40; αἰθέρα θ' ἀγνὸν πόρον οἰωνῶν their pathway, Aesch. Pr. 281:—metaph., *πραπίδων πόροι* Aesch. Supp. 93. 6. a passage through the skin, of πόροι the pores or passages by which the ἀπαρροαί passed, acc. to Empedocles, πόρους λέγετε εἰς οὓς καὶ δι' ὧν αἱ ἀπαρροαὶ πορεύονται Plat. Meno 76 C, cf. Tim. Locr. 100 E, Sturz Emped. p. 341; so of sponges, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 8 sq.; of plants, Theophr. C. P. 1. 2, 4. b. of all ducts or openings of the body, π. πρῶτος, of the womb, Hipp. ap. Poll. 2. 222; πόροι σπερματικοί, θορικοί π. Arist. G. A. 1. 3, 2., 1. 14, 3; π. ὑστερικοί the ovaries, Ib. 2. 4. 18; τροφῆς π., of the oesophagus, P. A. 2. 3, 9, al.; of

the rectum, G. A. 1. 13, 1, al.; of the urinal duct, Ib. 4. 4, 48; of the arteries and veins, H. A. 3. 1, 13, etc. o. of the passages or avenues leading from the organs of sensation to the brain, αἱ π. ταῦ ἄμματα Arist. de Sens. 2, 17, cf. H. A. 1. 16, 6, P. A. 2. 10, 14; ὄτων, μυκτῆρων G. A. 4. 6, 8, cf. 2. 6, 32, etc.;—v. Bonitz Ind. Arist. p. 623. II. e. gen. rei, a way or means of achieving, accomplishing, discovering, etc., οὐκ ἐδύνατο π. οὐδένα ταύτου ἀνευρεῖν Hdt. 2. 2; οὐδεὶς π. ἐφαίνετα τῆς ἀλώσιος Id. 3. 156; τῶν ἀδακῆτων π. εὔρε θεός Eur. Med. 1418, π. ὑδαὶ a means of performing the journey, Ar. Pax 124; but also, π. κακῶν a means of averting evils, a way out of them, Eur. Alc. 213, cf. 221:—c. inf., πόρος εὐθαρσεῖν Andoc. 21. 37; πάρος τις μηχανή τε .. τίσασθαι Eur. Med. 260:—with Preps., π. ἀμφί or περί τινος Aesch. Supp. 806, Ar. Eccl. 653; π. πρὸς τὸ πολεμεῖν Xen. An. 2. 5, 20. 2. absol. a providing, means of providing, opp. to ἀπαρία, Plat. Meno 78 D sq.: a contrivance, device, resource, οἷας τέχνας τε καὶ πόρους ἐμψάμην Aesch. Pr. 477; δεινὸς γὰρ εὔρειν καὶ ἀμηχανῶν πόρον Ib. 59, cf. Ar. Eq. 757; μέγας π. Aesch. Pr. 111; τίνα π. εὔρω πόθεν; Eur. I. A. 356. 3. at Athens, π. χρημάτων a way of getting or raising money, Xen. Ath. 3, 2, Hell. 1. 6, 12, Dem. 14. 19; δ π. τῶν χρ. Id. 48. 15, etc.; μηχανᾶσθαι προσόδου π. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 10; and in pl., 'ways and means,' resources, revenue, πόροι χρημάτων Dem. 328. 19; absol., πόρους πορίζειν Hyperid. Euxen. 46, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9, Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 8, etc.; Xen. wrote a treatise entitled πόροι ἢ περὶ προσόδων, de Vectigalibus. III. a going, journey, voyage, μακρὰς κελεύθου π. Aesch. Theb. 546; παρόρνιθας π. τίθεσθαι Eum. 770, cf. Eur. I. T. 116, etc.; ἐν τῷ π. πλοῖον ἀνατρέψαι on its passage, Aeschin. 76. 11.
 πορπακίζομαι, Dep. (πόρπαξ) to grasp a shield by the handle, bear a shield, Ar. Lys. 106:—Hesych. cites διαπορπακίσαι, to put the hand through the handle of a shield, so as to manage it, Hesych.
 πόρπαμα, τό, a garment fastened with a πόρπη, always in pl., Eur. El. 820, H. F. 959, Rhes. 442; cf. *περόνημα*. II. = πόρπη, C. I. 1688. 27, s. Böckh p. 810.—Att. writers preferred the Dor. form *πόρπαμα*: πόρπημα is late, as Nicet. An. 71 D; cf. *πορπάω*.
 πόρπαξ, ἄκος, δ, the handle of a shield, Baechl. 13. 6, Soph. Aj. 576, Eur. Phoen. 1127, etc.; prob. a ring or loop, inside the shield, which could be taken out at pleasure, ἔχασσι πόρπακας [αἱ ἀσπίδες], i. e. they are ready for use, Ar. Eq. 858, cf. 849, and the Schol.;—v. ὄχανον. II. part of the headgear of a horse, Eur. Rhes. 385. (From πόρπη, as πόρπαξ from πόρπις, πύνδαξ from πύνδος, ὕσσαξ from ὕσας.)
 πορπάω: Att. aor. imper. πόρπασαν (not -ησαν) Aesch. Pr. 61; so πόρπαμα, προσπορπάτος are the Att. forms; but from the compd. ἐμπορπάομαι, we find ἐμπεπορπημένος, etc., even in Att. writers. To fasten with a buckle, to buckle or pin down, Aesch. l. c.:—the form πορπάω is f. l. in Plut. Num. 20.
 πόρπη, ἡ, (πέριω) = *περόνη*, a buckle-pin, and so, generally, a buckle, brooch or clasp for fastening dresses, esp. on the shoulders; used for piercing the eyes, Eur. Phoen. 62, Hec. 1170;—mostly in pl., and of the fastenings for women's dresses, but also of men's, Il. 18. 401, h. Ven. 164, Eur. El. 318; of a hair-pin, Luc. Dom. 7.
 πορπηδόν, Adv. like a buckle, Suid.
 πορπῶω, = πορπάω, Suid., Phot.: πόρπωμα, = πόρπαμα, Suid.
 πάρρω, -ωθεν, -ωτέρω, -ωθεν, v. sub πρόσω, πρόσωθεν.
 πορσαίνω, = πορσύνω.
 πόρσιον, πόρσιστα, v. sub πρόσω.
 πορσύνω [ῥ]: fut. -ῥνω, Ep. -ῥνέω, or πορσαίνω, Ep. fut. -ανέω, v. sub fin.; (*πόρω). To offer, present what one has before prepared, in Hom. always of the wife preparing her husband's bed, hence a euphem. expression for to lie with the husband, to share his bed (cf. ἀντιάω IV), Ἀλκίνοος δ' ἄρα λέκτα μύχῳ δόμου .. παρ δὲ γυνὴ δέσπαινα λέχος πάσαννε καὶ εὐνήν Od. 7. 347, cf. 3. 403; κείσε δ' ἐγὼν οὐκ εἶμι (says Helen) κείναν πορσανέουσα λέχος Il. 3. 411; so also in later Ep., Ar. Rh. 3. 1129., 4. 1107, 1119:—in Pind. simply to offer, present, τρίτον [κρατῆρα] σωτῆρι πορσαίνοντας I. 6 (5). 11. II. generally, to make ready, prepare, provide, δαῖτα Ib. 4. 105 (3. 79); βίαν τροφεία Soph. O. C. 341; τὸ κατ' ἡμᾶρ Id. Fr. 685; παισὶν οἷα χρῆ κατ' ἡμέραν Eur. Med. 1020; Νύμφαις π. ἐροτιν Id. El. 625; γαμβροῖς χάριν Id. Supp. 132; τὰ ἐπιτήδεια Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 47:—Med. to provide for oneself, get ready, δειπνον Aesch. Pers. 375. 2. also of evils, ἐχθροῖς ἐχθρά Aesch. Ag. 1374; τόνδε .. μοῖρ' ἐπόρσαννε μόρον Id. Cho. 911, cf. Eur. Andr. 1063; μεγάλα κακά Ib. 352; π. ταῖς παλεμίας κακά Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17:—Pass., τίνος πρὸς ἀνδρὸς τοῦτ' ἄχας πορσύνεται; Aesch. Ag. 1251; ἐπορσύνθη κακά Id. Pers. 267. 3. to execute, order, arrange, adjust, π. κατὰ δώματα to manage (all things) in the house, h. Hom. 156; π. τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ Hdt. 9. 7; ταῦτα Aesch. Supp. 522; τάδε Soph. O. T. 1476; τὰλλα πάντα Id. Aj. 1398; π. πρᾶγμα μέγα Id. El. 670; πόναν προκείμενον Eur. Alc. 1150:—Pass., τὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ αὐτως ἐπορσύνετο Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 17; θεᾶς π. μῆτις was accomplished, Ar. Rh. 1. 802, cf. 2. 1051. III. like θεραπεύω, τρέφω, to treat with care, tend, ἐκέλευσεν ἥρωι πορσαίνειν δόμην .. βρέφος Pind. O. 6. 54; π. δαίμονα to honour, adore him, Ar. Rh. 2. 719, cf. 4. 897:—of things, τὸν οἶκον ταῦτα πορσύνοντ' Pind. P. 4. 269; τῶν δ' Ὀμήρου καὶ τὸδε .. βῆμα πόρσυν' regard, esteem it, Ib. 494. IV. π. ὅπως μὴ .., with subj., cavere ne .., Eur. Rhes. 878.—The form πορσύνω seldom appears without πορσαίνω as a v. l.: Wolf and others assume (from Od. ll. c.) that πορσύνω is the true Homeric form; and so πορσανέουσα has been restored for πορσανέουσα in Il. l. c., against the authority of Aristarch.: v. Spitzner Il. l. c.:—in Pind. and Ar. Rh. no rule can be laid down: in Trag. πορσύνω is established, as also in Hdt. and Xen., the only Prose writers of authority who use the word; never found in Com. πρόσω, v. sub πρόσω.

πόρταξ, ἄκος, ἡ, = πόρτις, a calf, Il. 17. 4.
 πορτί, v. sub πορτί.
 πόρτις, ἴος, ἡ, a calf, young heifer (younger than δαμάλη, says Eust.), Il. 5. 162, h. Cer. 174, Soph. Tr. 530; δαμάλαι καὶ πόρτιες Theocr. 1. 75; ἀεργήλην ἔτι π. Ap. Rh. 4. 1186; — a young cow, Theocr. 1. 121, Mosch. 3. 83; — rarely masc., Lat. *juvencus*, Aesch. Supp. 42, 313. 2. metaph. a young maiden, like Lat. *juvenca*, *juvencula*, Lyc. 102; v. sub πόρτις.
 πορτι-τρόφος, ον, nourishing calves, h. Hom. Ap. 21.
 πορφύρα [ῥ], Ion. -ρη, ἡ (v. sub πορφύρω): — the purple-fish, Lat. *purpura turex*, Soph. Fr. 438, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 6, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 2, al.; τρέφουσα .. πορφύρας ἰσάργυρον κηκίδα Aesch. Ag. 959: cf. κάλχη.
 II. the purple dye for wool obtained from it, purple, Hdt. 3. 22, Isocr. 240 D, Plat. Legg. 847 C; ἡ π. ἢ θαλαττία Phylarch. ap. Ath. 521 D, etc.; π. βαθυτάτη Ael. N. A. 4. 36; cf. φοίνιξ B. 1.
 III. = πορφυρίς, Polyb. 10. 26, 1, Plut., etc.; in pl. cloths of purple, πορφύρας πατῶν Aesch. Ag. 957; so collectively in sing., κωμωδοῖς .. πορφύραν εἰσφέρων, ὥσπερ οἱ Μεγαρεῖς Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 20.
 IV. πορφύρα πλατεία, the broad purple stripe on a Roman toga, Lat. *praetexta*, *latus clavus*, Polyb. 10. 26, 1, Dem. Phal. 108; so πορφύρα alone, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 15, Paras. 58, etc.
 πορφύραϊος, α, ον, = πορφύρειος, v. Lob. Phryn. 147.
 πορφύρ-άνθεμος, ον, = sq., Pseudo-Plut. de Fluv. 1152 B.
 πορφύρ-ανθής, ἐς, with purple blossom, Theophr. ap. Ath. 681 B: τὸ π., synonym of ἡμεροκαλλίς, Diosc. 5. 137.
 πορφυρέιον, τό, a dye-house for purple, Strab. 757 (f. l. πορφυρίους).
 πορφύρειος, α, ον, = sq., Suid.; cf. πορφυραῖος.
 πορφύρεος, η, ον, Att. -ῦρος, ἄ, οὖν, Aeol. -ῦριος: (v. sub voc.): I. Homeric usage, 1. of the swoln or rolling sea (v. sub πορφύρω), dark-gleaming, prob. without any distinct notion of colour, like ἡεροειδής, π. ἄλς Il. 16. 391; π. κύμα 1. 482, Od. 2. 428, etc. (of a river, Il. 21. 326, Od. 11. 243); so, π. νεφέλη Il. 17. 551; for Eur. Fr. 672, v. πορφυρέυς. 2. π. αἶμα 17. 361; π. θάνατος, of death in battle, 5. 83., 16. 334., 20. 477; where it means not red (like Virgil's *mors purpurea*), but dark, black (π. θάνατος ὁ μέλας καὶ βαθύς Hesych.); so, Hom. speaks of αἶμα κέλαινον, κελαινεφές, θάνατος μέλας. 3. of stuff, cloths, etc., π. φᾶρος Il. 8. 221; χλαῖνα Od. 4. 115, 154; πέπλοι Il. 24. 796; δίπλαξ 3. 126, Od. 19. 242; ῥήγεια Il. 24. 645, Od. 4. 298; τάπητες Il. 9. 200, Od. 20. 151; σφαῖρα Od. 8. 373; cf. ἀλιπόρφυρος; — here also it does not mean purple or red, but dark, russet, without any notion of artificial colour; for the purple-fish (πορφύρα) was unknown to Hom.; nor does he seem to have been acquainted with the art of dyeing, except in the rudest form, Il. 4. 141. 4. of the rainbow, Il. 17. 547; where it seems to imply colour; but prob. it only means bright, lustrous; so in Il. 11. 26, serpents with their glittering scales are compared to rainbows; — this prob. is the sense in which Horace speaks of *purpurei colores*, Od. 4. 1, 10. — On the whole subject, v. plurā sub πορφύρω, and cf. Gladstone *Hom. Stud.* 3. 461, 471. II. after Hom. (from πορφύρα) of a distinct colour, dark red, purple or crimson, Pind. P. 4. 203, 326, Simon. 44. 12, Hdt. 1. 50, Trag., etc.; τῆς σκιάς τὴν π. πρῶτον ἐνυφαίνουσι· εἶτα .. τοῦτ' ἔστιν, οὔτε λευκὸν οὔτε πορφύρα (cf. μεσόλευκος), Menand. Incert. 33. 2. bright-red, rosy, Lat. *purpureus*, π. Ἀφροδίτη Anacr. 2. 3; στόμα Simon. 72; γνάθοι Phryn. Trag. ap. Ath. 604 A: cf. φοίνιξ B. 1. 3. purple-clad, in purple, Luc. Tim. 20. 4. τὰ πορφυρᾶ purple, Ael. N. A. 17. 33. — Cf. πόρφυρος.
 πορφυρέυς, ἐως, ὁ, a fisher for purple fish, Lat. *purpurarius*, Hdt. 4. 151, Arist. Probl. 38. 2; — so in Eur. Fr. 672, Lob. Phryn. 234 restōres βίος πορφυρέως θαλάσσιος for πορφυροῦς.
 πορφυρευτής, οὖ, ὁ, = foreg., Clem. Al. 239, Poll. 1. 96, etc.
 πορφυρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a purple-dyer, στέγαι Eur. I. T. 263: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) his art, Poll. 7. 139.
 πορφυρεύω, to catch purple fish, Acusil. Fr. 9; so in Med., Hices. ap. Ath. 87 B. II. to dye purple, Philostr. 31, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1147.
 πορφυρέω, late form of πορφύρω, ἀκροφανής .. πορφυρέεν ἡὼς greiv red, Nonn. Jo. 1. 44: — in all other places, as Dion. P. 1122, Opp. C. 2. 697, the metre requires πορφύρω.
 πορφυρίξω, to be purplish, Diosc. 3. 44, Apollod. ap. Ath. 281 E; of the sea, Arist. Mirab. 130, 3: — so in Med., Apoll. Lex. Hom.
 πορφυρίον [ῥ], τό, Dim. nf πορφύρα, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 4.
 πορφυρίος, α, ον, Aeol. for πορφύρεος, Sappho 68; cf. Ahrens 2, p. 79.
 πορφυρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a purple garment or covering, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 6; distinct from φοινικίς, 8. 3, 3, cf. Poll. 7. 55; π. θαλαττία Polyb. 39. 1, 2; π. ἐξίτηλαι, opp. to ἀληθινά, Xen. Oec. 10, 3; ἡ βασιλείος π. Hdn. 1. 5: to wear a πορφυρίς was a sign of gay or immodest persons, Ath. 159 D, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 10, Nigr. 13, etc. II. a red-coloured bird, τανύπτερος ὡς ὄκα π. Ibyc. 3, cf. Ar. Av. 304, Ath. 388 C-E, and v. ἀλιπορφυρίς: cf. πορφυρίων.
 πορφυρίτης [ῥ], ον, ὁ, like purple, π. λίθος porphyry, Dio C. 76. 15, Plin. 36. 11; κίονες π. columns of porphyry, C. I. 3148. 42; — so in fem., ἡ λιθοτομία ἢ πορφυρίτις a porphyry quarry, Aristid. 2. 349.
 πορφυρίων, ἄνος, ὁ, the purple coot or water-hen, *fulica porphyrio* L., *poule Sultane* Buff., Ar. Ay. 707, al., Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 32., 8. 6, 1, LXX (Lev. 11. 18); differing from the πορφυρίς, Ath. 388 D, and the φοινικώπτερος. II. a kind of polybus, Artemid. 2. 14: a kind of whale, Hesych.
 πορφυρό-βαπτος, ον, purple dyed, Plat. Com. Incert. 8.
 πορφυρο-βάφειον, τό, a dye-house for purple, Strab. 835.
 πορφυρο-βάφης, ἐς, = πορφυρόβαπτος, A. B. 379, Poll. 7. 63.
 πορφυρο-βάφος, ὁ, a dyer of purple, Ath. 604 B.

πορφύρο-βλαστητός and -βλαστός, ὄν, = sq., often in Manass. Chron.
 πορφύρο-γέννητος, ον, born in the purple, a term of the Byzantine court for a child born to the reigning emperor, Hist. Byz.
 πορφύρο-ειδής, ἐς, purple, λίμνη Aesch. Supp. 529; ἄλς Eur. Tro. 124, cf. Arist. Color. 2, 4; and v. πορφύρω. Adv. -δῶς, Diosc. 1. 99.
 πορφυρόβεις, εσσα, εν, purple, Nic. Al. 544.
 πορφύρο-εργής, ἐς, wrought of purple, E. M. 63. 46.
 πορφυρό-ζωνος, ον, with purple girdle, Hesych. s. v. ἰδζωνος.
 πορφυρό-καυλος, ον, with purple stalk, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 6.
 πορφύρο-κλέπτης, ον, ὁ, a stealer of purple, Diog. L. 6. 57.
 πορφύρο-μίγης, ἐς, mixed with purple, Poll. 7. 48., 10. 42.
 πορφυρό-νωτος, ον, purple-backed, χθών Nonn. D. 44. 56.
 πορφυρό-πεζα, ἡ, purple-edged, Tryph. 66.
 πορφύρο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in purple, C. I. 2519: fem. πορφυρό-πωλις, ἴδος, Act. Ap. 16. 14, Suid.: — πορφυροπωλική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, their trade, A. B. 379, Harpocr.
 πόρφυρος, α, ον, poet. for πορφύρεος, Sappho 50, 95.
 πορφυρό-στρωτος, ον, spread with purple cloth, Aesch. Ag. 910.
 πορφυρο-σχήμεν, ον, (σχῆμα) purple-clad, Polyae. 4. 3, 24.
 πορφυροῦς, ἄ, οὖν, Att. contr. for πορφύρεος.
 πορφυρόω, to make purple, dye purple, Byz.
 πορφύρω [ῥ], poet. Verb, only used in pres. and impf., properly of the sea, ὡς ὅτε πορφύρη πέλαγος μέγα κύματι κωφῶ as when the huge sea grows dark, gleams darkly with dumb swell (i. e. with waves that do not break), Il. 14. 16; so also Arat. 158, 296, Ap. Rh. 1. 935; (of flame, Id. 4. 668). — Arist. Color. 2, 4, explains it of the reflected gleam on the shadow side of a wave: Cic. ap. Non. says, *unda cum est pulsa remis purpurascit*: cf. πορφύρεος, and v. Mure Hist. Gr. Liter. 2. 32 sq. 2. metaph., πολλὰ δέ οἱ κραδίη πορφυρε much was his heart troubled, Il. 21. 551, Od. 4. 427, 572., 10. 309 (so καλχαίνω in Soph. Ant. 20); though others take it trans., his heart debated, brooded on many things, and so it is used by Q. Sm. 2. 85, Epigr. ap. Suid. in v.; so also in Ap. Rh. to ponder, consider much, 3. 456, 1161. II. after Hom., when the purple-fish (πορφύρα) and its dye became known, πορφύρω and πορφύρεος (q. v.) were taken to denote positive colour, to grow purple or red, οἶνω πορφύροισ Theocr. 5. 125; τόσον ἄνθος χιονέαις πορφυρε παρησί Bion 15. 19; αἰδοῖ π. παρήϊον Q. Sm. 14. 47; cf. Anth. P. 9. 249, Opp. C. 3. 347, Luc. Amor. 26, etc.: — and in Med., εὔδια μὲν πόντος πορφυρεται Anth. P. 10. 14, cf. Himer. pp. 862, 886, etc. 2. trans. to dye purple, χείρας φόνω Nonn. D. 44. 106; and in Pass., [οἶνω] πορφυρετο πέτρη 45. 308, etc. (The √ΦΥΡ is perh. connected with old Skt. *bhur* (*micare*, *agitari*), Lat. *feru-ere*: — πορφύρα must be derived from the Verb, and not the Verb from πορφύρα, for the latter word is of much later date: note also the difference of quantity.)
 πορφυρόδης, ἐς, = πορφυροειδής, E. M. 487. 4.
 πορφυρόματα, τά, the flesh of the swine sacrificed to Demeter and Persephoué, Hesych.
 *πόρω, assumed as pres. to the aor. act. ἔπορον and pf. pass. πέπρωμαι: for no example occurs of a fut. πορῶ or πόρσω, as cited by E. M. 683. 55: (v. sub fin.): I. aor. ἔπορον, in Hom. mostly without augm.; part. πορών Il. 21. 80, Od. 19. 460, Aesch. Pr. 946; inf. πορεῖν Soph. O. C. 1255 (in Pind. P. 2. 105, πεπαρεῖν is now read): — to furnish, offer, present, give, of things, π. ἀμφοροῦρα, δέπας, δόρυ, δῶρα, ξινήια, ἔδνα, εἶματα, ἵππους, κρέας, κρητῆρα, μελίην, οἶνον, ὄπλα, τεύχεα, τόξον, φάρμακα, χλαῖναν, etc., Hom. and Hes.; and of conditions or qualities, π. μαντοσύνην Il. 1. 72; πένθος, κακά, νόον, etc., Il., etc.; τιμὴν Hes. Th. 904; εὐχος π. to fulfil a wish, Od. 22. 7; ἀνδρὶ παράκοιτιν π. Il. 24. 60; νιάσι θυγατέρας Od. 10. 7; πόρεν δέ οἱ νιόν he gave her a son, i. e. begat one upon her, Il. 16. 185; so, ἐπορέν οἱ χρυσόν Pind. P. 13. 111; ἀγλαῖαν, αἴσαν, κύδος, etc., Id. 1. 2. 27, etc.; π. τιμὴν γέρα, δωρεάν, τιμάν, etc., Aesch. Pr. 108, 616, 946, etc.; λύσιν εὐαγῆ Soph. O. T. 921; Κύκνον θανάτῳ ἔπορεν Pind. O. 2. 147; ὄρκον π. to offer to take an oath, Aesch. Eum. 489: — c. inf., πόρε καὶ σὺ κούρησιν ἔπεισθαι τιμὰς (for ὥστε ἔπεισθαι) Il. 9. 513; κτείνειν ὄν κε θεός γε πόρη 6. 228; πόρε μιν Κενταύρω διδάξει Pind. P. 3. 80: — absol., σοὶ θεοὶ πόροισιν, ὡς (= οἶα) ἐγὼ θέλω Soph. O. C. 1124. 2. = πορεύω, to bring, εἴ τις .. δεῦρο Θηαέα πόροι Ib. 1458. II. pf. πέπρωμαι, only used in 3 sing. πέπρωται (in Hes. also in plqpf. πέπρωτο): — it has or had been (is or was) fated, foredoomed, c. acc. pers. et inf., ἀμφω γὰρ πέπρωται .. γαῖαν ἐρεῦσαι Il. 18. 329, cf. Pind. O. 8. 44, Eur. Alc. 21; c. dat. pers. et inf., πέπρωτο οἱ .. δαμῆναι Hes. Th. 464, 475; τί γὰρ πέπρωται Ζηνὶ πλὴν αἰεὶ κρατεῖν Aesch. Pr. 519, cf. 815, Antiph. Incert. 1. 10; so, πεπρωμένον ἔστι = πέπρωται, ὅτω θανεῖν μὲν ἔστι μὴ πεπρ. Aesch. Pr. 753; ἐκ θεῶν πεπρ. ἔστι πολέμου γίγνεσθαι Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 6. 2. part. as Adj., πεπρωμένος, allotted, fated to one, ὀπποτέρω θανάτοιο τέλος πεπρωμένον ἔστι Il. 3. 309; of persons, destined to a thing, ὁμῆ πεπρωμένος αἴση 15. 209., 16. 441., 22. 179, cf. Eur. Tro. 341. b. absol. destined, πεπρωμένος βασιλεύς Pind. P. 4. 109; τὸν πεπρ. μόρον Aesch. Fr. 299; πεπρ. βίος one's natural life (as in Lat. *mors fatalis* is a natural death), Pind. P. 6. 27; τὸ μόριμον πεπ. Id. N. 4. 100; π. ἀρετά Ib. 70; so in Trag., πεπρ. αἴσα, ξυμφορά, etc., Aesch. Pr. 103, Soph. Ant. 1337, etc.; ὅταν ἔλθῃ τὸ πεπρ. τέλος Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33; and ἡ πεπρωμένη (sc. μοῖρα), like εἰμαρμένη, an appointed lot, and so Fate, Destiny, Hdt. 1. 91, Trag., and twice in Isocr. II D, 218 B (and hence may be explained, οὐ ταῦτα ταύτη μοῖρά πω τελεσφόρος κρᾶναι πέπρωται, i. e. ἡ πεπρωμένη μοῖρα οὐ ταῦτα ταύτη κρανεῖ Aesch. Pr. 512); also, τὸ πεπρωμένον Pind. Fr. 256, Aesch. Ag. 68, 684, Eur., etc. The whole word is poet., the part. pf. pass. being used once or twice in Prose, v. supr. (The √ΠΟΡ appears also in πορ-σύνω, Lat. *par-s*, *por-tio*.)
 *πός, Pron.; traced in the interrog. forms, ποῦ, ποῖ, πῆ, πῶς, πῶ, πόθι,

πόθεν, πότε, πότερος, πόστος, ποῖος, πόσος, to each of which there is a corresponding indef. form, που, ποι, πη, πως, etc.;—in these forms π in Ion. Gr. is represented by κ, as κοῦ, κοῦ, etc.; so the equiv. forms are Skt. and Lat. *kas*, *kā*, = *quis*, *quae*? *kva* = *quā*? *kutas* = *quo*? *kathā* = *quē*, *quomodo*? *kadā* = *quom*? *ka-taras* = *πότερος*, *uter*? *ka-tamas* = *quis e pluribus*? *kati* = *quantus*? etc.; cf. Lith. *kas* (*who*?), *kada* (*when*?), *katras* (*uter*?); Goth. *huas* (*who*?), *hvan* (*when*?), *hwathar* (*whether*), etc. Besides these, there are also relat. forms, ὅπου, ὅποι, ὅπη, ὅπως, ὁπόθεν, ὁποῖος, etc.: in Ep. and Aeol. Gr. this π is doubled, ὅππως, ὅππόθεν, etc.; and this is prob. the older form, one π being a relic of the F, ὅπφως or ὅκφως, etc.: v. Curt. no. 631.)

ποσάκις [α], Adv. *how many times? how often?* Lat. *quoties?* Ep. Plat. 353 D: ποῖτ. ποσάκι, Call. Dian. 119. II. *so many times*, οἱ ποσάκις πόσοι [ἀριθμοί], i. e. *square numbers*, and οἱ ποσάκις ποσάκις πόσοι *cubes*, Arist. Metaph. 4. 14, 2.

ποσα-πλάσιος, α, ον, *how many times multiplied? how many fold?* Lat. *quotiplex?* where the answer is, τετραπλάσιον, Plat. Meno 83 B. 2. c. gen. *what multiple of ..?* Ib. 84 E.

ποσαπλοῦς, ἦ, οὖν, = foreg., Athanas. Adv. ποσαπλῶς; *how many times?* LXX (Ps. 62. 1).

ποσά-πους, ποδος, ὁ, ἦ, *of how many feet?* Plat. Meno 85 B.

ποσάχορδος, ον, *with how many strings?* Bacchius de Mus. p. 15.

ποσάχως, Adv. *in how many ways?* Arist. Top. 1. 13, 1, Metaph. 5. 4, 4; τόπος ἐκ τοῦ π. *how many senses?* Id. Rhet. 2. 23, 9.

πόσε, Adv. *whither? πόσε φεύγετε;* Il. 16. 422, Od. 6. 199; πόσ' ἴμεν; Od. 10. 431:—ποι was used in common Greek.

Ποσειδαία, τά, *games in honour of Poseidon*, Inscr. Spart. in C. I. 1430.

Ποσειδάνιος, v. sub Ποσειδώνιος.

Ποσειδείοις, Ποσειδειον, v. sub Ποσειδήιος, -ήιον.

Ποσειδεών, ὠνος, ὁ, the sixth month of the Athen. year, the latter half of December and former of January, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 6., 6. 17, 3, etc.; also used by Ionian Greeks generally, C. I. 2309, 2338. 43, 3028, 3664: called Ποσειδηίων by Anacr. 6.

Ποσειδών, ὁ; gen. ὠνος, also ὠ Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 10. 18; acc. Ποσειδῶ; voc. Ποσειδῶν: this form was contr. from the older Ep. Ποσειδάων [α], ἄωνος, acc. ἄωνα, voc. Ποσειδάων, the common form first in Hes. Th. 732 (unless there Ποσειδέων should be read); the Ep. form was also used by Pind., and by Soph. Tr. 502 (in lyr.):—Ion. Ποσειδέων, ἔωνος, Hdt.:—Aeol. Ποσειδαν Alcæe. 26:—old Dor. Ποσιδᾶν, ἄωνος, Epich. 24 Ahr., Pind. O. 13. 5, 57; also Ποσιδᾶς, gen. ἄ, Eupol. Εἰλωτ. 6, acc. ἄν Epich., voc. ἄ Sophr., v. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 10: in later Dor. perhaps Ποσειδᾶν, Pind. O. 1. 39, etc., Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 2; gen. ἄωνος, Pind. P. 4. 245; acc. ἄνα, Id. O. 6. 97; voc. ἄν, Id. P. 6. 51: ναὶ τὸν Ποσειδᾶν Megar. Dor. in Ar. Ach. 798: (hence the name of the Dor. city Ποσιδαία):—Boeot. Ποσειδάων or rather Ποσιδᾶων, Corinna 1.—On these Aeol. and Dor. forms, v. Ahrens D. Aeol. pp. 14, 123, D. Dor. 243 sq. Poseidon, Lat. *Neptunus*, son of Cronos and Rhea, brother of Zeus, god of the water, esp. of the sea, husband of Amphitrité: on his attributes, etc., v. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, § 354 sq. (Perhaps from the same Root as πόσις, q. v.)

Ποσειδώνιος, α, ον, *sacred to Poseidon*, Eur. Phoen. 188:—poët. Ποσειδαῖος Anth. P. 6. 4: Dor. Ποσειδᾶνιος [α], Pind. O. 5. 50., 10 (11). 32; and in Soph. O. C. 1494, the metre requires Ποσειδαῖος. II. Ποσειδώνιον (sc. ἱερόν), τό, *the temple of Poseidon*, Thuc. 4. 129, Paus. 10. 38, 8; Ποσειδώνιον, Arist. Fr. 238, Eust., Suid.; Dor. Ποσειδᾶνιον, A. B. 430, Suid. III. Ποσειδῶνια, τά, *his festival*, Strab. 487, Ath. 590 F.

Ποσειδωνο-πετής, ἐς, *coming from Poseidon*, formed like διοπετής, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 234 B.

πόσθη, ἦ, (v. πέος) *membrum virile*, Ar. Nub. 1014; *the foreskin*, Diosc. 4. 157:—hence the Dim. πόσθιον, τό, Ar. Thesm. 254, 515; and πόσθων, ἄωνος, ὁ, (πόσθη) *properly one with a large πόσθη*, Luc. Lexiph. 12; comic word for *a little boy*, Ar. Pax 1300; so, ποσθαλλικός, ὁ, Id. Thesm. 291; cf. Θετταλίσκος, κωραλίσκος.

ποσθία, ἦ, *a sty on the eyelid*, elsewhere κριθή, Galen.

ποσί-δεσμος, ὁ, *foot-shackler, fetterer*, word coined by Plat. Crat. 402 E.

Ποσιδήιος, η, ον, Ion. for Ποσιδείοις (which is cited by Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 11 from Soph. Fr. 451), ἄλσος Ποσ. *a grove sacred to Poseidon*, Il. 2. 506, h. Ap. 230, cf. Strab. 347. II. Ποσιδήιον, τό, Ion. for Ποσιδείοις, *the temple of Poseidon*, Od. 6. 266; written Ποσειδίων in Paus. 2. 34, 9.

ποσίλινδα, Adv. (πόσος) *how many times?* π. παίζειν = ἀρτιάζειν, Lat. *ludere par impar*, in which one put up quickly so many fingers, and the other guessed *how many*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 10, as restored by L. Dind. from Theognost. Can. 164: cf. βασιλίνδα.

πόσις, ὁ, poët. πόσις Anth. P. 6. 323; gen. πόσιος (no Att. gen. πόσιος is found, Pors. Med. 906): dat. πόσει, Ep. πόσει Il. 5. 71: voc. πόσι Eur. Alc. 323, Hel. 644, Ar. Thesm. 913; also πόσις Eur. Hel. 1399; pl. πόσις Pseudo-Eur. 1. A. 176, Ep.: acc. πόσιος Il. 6. 240. *A husband, spouse*, often in Hom., Pind., etc.; τὸν ὁμοδῆμιον πόσιν Aesch. Ag. 1108: esp. *a lawful husband*, μὴ πόσις μὲν Ἡρακλῆς ἐμὸς καλῆται, τῆς νεωτέρας δ' ἀνὴρ Soph. Ts. 550, cf. Il. 24. 725 with 763:—rare in Prose, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 18; π. καὶ ἀλοχος Ib. 1. 3, 1; κρυπτός π., of a paramour, Eur. Or. 561. (The orig. form must have been πότις, as appears from πότ-νια, δεσ-πότ-ης, δέσ-πο-νια (i. e. δεσ-πότ-νια); cf. Skt. *pat-is* (*dominus, vir*), *pat-ni* (*dorina, uxor*), *pat-yé* (*potior, rego*); Lat. *pot-is, pot-estas, pot-ior, possum* (*potis sum*), *com-pot, pot-a* (old word

for *victoria*); Lith. *pats, pati* (*man, wife*), *vesz-pats* (*dominus*). Prob. the Root is ΠΑ, = Skt. *pā, pā-ni* (*taeor*.)

πόσις, ἰος, Att. εως, ἦ: dat. πόσει, Ion. πόσι Hdt.: (√ΠΙΟ, πίνω):—*a drinking, drink, beverage*, opp. to ἐδητύς, πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο Il. 1. 469, etc.; so, βρώσις τε π. τε Od. 10. 176, cf. Hes. Sc. 395; συγγίνεσθαι ἐς πόσιν to meet for a carousal, Hdt. 1. 172; so, πρὸς πόσιν τετράφθαι Thuc. 7. 73; λιπαρέειν τῇ πόσι Hdt. 5. 19; παρὰ τὴν πόσιν, Lat. *inter pocula, over their cups*, Id. 2. 121, 4; ἐκ δὲ θοίνης π. ἐγένετο, ἐκ δὲ πόσιος κῶμος Epich. 99 Ahr.; πόσιος ἐν βάθει Theocr. 14. 29. 2. *a draught, αἷμα πίεται τρίτην πόσιν* Aesch. Cho. 578; π. ὑστάτην ἐκπίνειν Antipho 113. 30; πόσις φαρμάκου Id. 144. 3; in pl., Plat. Legg. 641 A.

ποσο-ποιός, ὄν, *making a certain quantity*, v. l. Arist. Metaph. 12. 8, 3.

πόσος; Ion. and Aeol. κόςος, η, ον; interrog. Adj. corresponding to the relat. ὅσος and demonstr. τόσος, Lat. *quantus?* of *what quantity?* opp. to πηλίκος (which refers to *bulk*), and often modified by the addition of τις: 1. of Number, *how many?* κόςοι τινές εἰσιν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Hdt. 7. 234; πόσα καὶ ποῖα ..; Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 7; πόσα χρήματα; Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 35; πόσα ἄττα δὴ ὑποδήματα Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 10: with sing. Nouns, *how great? how much?* π. τι πλῆθος; Aesch. Pers. 334; π. τις ἀριθμός; Plat. Theaet. 198 C; π. χρυσίον; Xen. An. 7. 8, 1. 2. of Distance, *how far?* πόσον ἀπεστίν ἐνθένδε τὸ στράτευμα; Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 10; πόση τις ὁδὸς εἶη Ib. 4. 6, 10; μέχρι πόσου; ap. Gell. 1. 3, 9. 3. of Time, *how long?* πόσον τινὰ χρόνον; Soph. O. T. 558, etc.; πόσῃ χρόνον; = πότε; Ar. Ach. 83. 4. of Value, *how much?* πόσον δίδως; Ar. Pax 1262; πόσον; *for how much? at what price?* Lat. *quanti?* Ar. Ach. 812, 898, Plat. Apol. 20 B, etc.; so, ἐπὶ πόσῳ; Ib. 41 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 43; for ἐκ πόσου in Dem. 1216. 18, Dind. restores ὁπόσου. 5. of Degree, *how great?* πόθος; πόσος τις; Ar. Ran. 55, cf. Plat. Symp. 216 D:—so in neut. Adv. πόσον; πόσα; *to what amount?* Ar. Eccl. 399, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 8. II. ποσός, ἦ, ὄν, (oxyt.), indef. Adj. of *a certain quantity or magnitude*, Lat. *aliquantus*, Plat. Soph. 245 D, etc.; cf. ποσάκις;—ἐπὶ ποσόν *for a certain time*, Polyb. 2. 34, 15, etc. 2. ποσόν, τό, = ποσότης, Plat. Phileb. 24 D, Arist. Categ. 6, Metaph. 4. 13; κατὰ πόσον in point of *quantity*, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 7, 3. III. Adv. ποσῶς, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 120, 227. (The Ion. form κόςος is the Lat. *quod quotius* by the same change as in *πόσις quis, v. sub *πόσις.)

ποσο-σύλλαβος, ον, *of how many syllables?* Phavorin. s. v. δίδωμι.

ποσότης, ἦτος, ἦ, ὄν, *quantity*, Arist. Metaph. 6. 1, 2: in pl. *quantities*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 129, Longin. 2.

ποσῶ, to reckon the quantity of, count, τὰς ψήφους Theophr. Char. 23:—Pass. *to make up a quantity, be reckoned by quantity*, Eccl.

ποσο-ἡμαρ, Adv. *for how many days?* Il. 24. 657.

ποσσί-κλύτος, ον, *famed for swiftness of foot*, Dionys. ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. κάσπειρος.

ποσσί-κροτος, ον, *struck with the foot in dancing*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66. II. act. *striking with the feet*, Orph. H. 30. 2.

ποσταῖος, α, ον, (πόστος) *in how many days?* Lat. *quotis die?* π. ἄν .. ἐκέισε ἀφικόμεν; Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 28; π. πάρει; Diog. L. 6. 39; cf. δευτεραῖος, τριταῖος, etc.

ποστημέριον, τό, *what fraction of?* π. ὥρας; Orig. ap. Eus. P. E. 294 C.

πόστιον, τό, for πόσθιον, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1188.

πόστος, η, ον; (πόσος) *which in a series?* Lat. *quotus, πόστον δὴ ἔτος ἐστὶν ὅτε ξένισσας ἐκείνον; how many years is it since ..?* Od. 24. 288; πόστον (sc. ὥραν) ἥλιος τέτραπται; Lat. *quota hora?* Ar. Fr. 210; κατανόησον πόστῳ αὐτῶν μέρει πάντες μαχεσάμενοι νενικήκαμεν, i. e. *with how small a part*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 16.

πότ, apocor. for ποτί, q. v.

πότα, Aeol. for πότε, as ὄτα for ὄτε.

πότᾶγε, Dor. for πόσαγε, Theocr. 1. 62., 15. 78.

ποταγωγίς, v. sub προσαγωγεύς.

ποταεῖδω, Dor. for προσαεῖδω, v. προσάδω.

ποταίνιος, α, ον, also ος, ον Soph. Fr. 162:—*fresh, new*, Lat. *recens*, στέφανος Pind. O. 10 (11). 72; αἷμα Aesch. Cho. 1055, Eum. 282. 2. metaph. *new, unexpected, unheard of*, πῆμα Id. Pr. 102; πάταγος Theb. 239; τάφος Soph. Ant. 841; ἡδοναί Id. Fr. 1. c. (Acc. to Eust. 1106. 23 and Phot., a Doric form, comp. of ποτί, αἷνος, and therefore exactly = πρόσφατος, *newly told*. But its usage in Trag., as also in the new Ion. of Hipp. (v. Foës. Oecon.), makes this doubtful; and an Adv. ποταίνι is cited by Theodos. Gr. p. 25, Zonar. 1571.)

ποταίνος, ἦ, ὄν, = ποταίνιος, Epich. 33 Ahr.

ποταμέλω, fut. ξω, Dor. for προσαμέλω, Theocr. 1. 26.

ποταμεύς, ἔως, ὁ, name of the *East wind* at Tripolis, Arist. Fr. 238.

ποταμ-ηγός, ὄν, (ἄγω) *towed upon a river, going by river*, σκαφαί Dion. H. 2. 53, 55., 3. 56.

ποταμηδόν, Adv. *like a river*, Luc. Sat. 7, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13.

ποταμήιος, η, ον, Ion. and poët. for ποτάμιος, Nonn. D. 11. 309, etc.

ποταμηίς, ἰδος, poët. fem. of ποτάμιος, Ar. Rh. 3. 1219, Nic. Al. 128, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 626: ποταμηίς is prob. f. l.

ποταμη-πῆρος, ον, *crossing rivers*, Opp. C. 2. 178., 4. 84.

ποταμ-ἡρῦτος, ον, (ἀρύτω) *drawn in streams or from the stream*, ὕλβος Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 596.

ποταμαῖος, α, ον, = ποτάμιος (which is a v. l.), Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 6.

ποτάμιον, τό, Dim. of ποταμός, Metagen. Θουρ. 1. 5, Strab. 343.

ποτάμιος, α, ον, also ος, ον Eur. El. 309, but cf. 56:—*of or from a river*, ὕχθαι Aesch. Theb. 392; ποτά Soph. Fr. 587; δρόσος, ὕδατα, χεῦμα, βέλθρα Eur. Hipp. 127, Alc. 159, etc.; κύκνος Id. Rhes. 618; οἱ ἵπποι οἱ π., v. sub ἱπποπόταμος; ὁ π. χοῖρος Arist. Fr. 28; τὰ ποτάμια (sc. ζῶα), opp. to τὰ θαλάττια, etc., Id. H. A. 1. 1, 15. 2. of cities, on

a river, Pind. P. 6. 6. 3. epith. of Artemis from the connexion of her worship with that of rivers, Dissen Pind. P. 2. 7 (11).
 ποταμίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ποταμός, Strab. 636.
 ποταμίτης [ἴ], οὐ, ὁ, a water-finder, Lat. *aquilex*, Gloss.
 ποταμο-γείτων, ονος, ἡ, pondweed, Lat. *potamogeton*, Diosc. 4. 101.
 ποταμο-διάρτης, οὐ, ὁ, (διαίρω) a river-ferryman, Artemid. 4. 66.
 ποταμό-κλυστος, ον, washed by a river, Strab. 162, 187, etc.
 ποταμόνδε, Adv. to or towards a river, Il. 21. 13, Od. 10. 159, etc.
 ποταμόρρυτος, ον, (ρέω) watered by rivers, A. B. 60. II. washed down by rivers, κασσίτερος Scymn. 164; ὄλβος Paul. S. Ecphr. 596.
 ποταμός, οὐ, ὁ, (v. sub fin.):—a river, stream, Hom., Hes., etc.; Homeric epithets are ἀλιμυρήεις, ἀργυροδίνης, βαθυδίνης, βαθύρροος, δεινός, διῆπετής, δινήςεις, δῖος, δονακεύς, ἐύρροος, ἐρίδουπος, εὐρὺν ῥέων, θεῖος, ἱερός, ἰφθίμος, καλλίροος, κελάδων, λάβρος, πλήθων, χειμάρροος, ὠκύροος (v. sub vocc.); he believed that all rivers were fed by Ocean, as well as that they flowed into it, Il. 21. 196:—proverb., ἄνω ποταμῶν, of extraordinary events, Aesch. Fr. 378, cf. Eur. Med. 410, Hesych.; δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ π. οὐκ ἔστιν ἐμβῆναι Heraclit. ap. Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 18; π. θαλάσση ἐρίζεις, of unequal combats, Suid., etc.:—of rivers of fire or lava, Pind. P. 1. 42, Aesch. Pr. 368:—νυκτὸς ποταμοί, of the rivers of hell, Pind. Fr. 95. 9.—Cf. πηγῆ, κρήνη, κρουνοί. 2. an artificial river, canal, Agr. An. 7. 21, Strab. 740. 3. metaph., ζωμού . . π. κρέα θερμὰ κυλίνδων Teleclid. Ἀμφικτ. 1. 8, cf. Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 3. II. as a person, Ποταμός a river-god, Il. 20. 7, 73, etc. (Prob. from √ΠΟ, ποτός, πίνω; and if so, properly of fresh, drinkable water, πότιμον ὕδωρ, opp. to the salt water of the sea. But it must be remarked that, in early geographical notions, the ocean also is a ποταμός, v. sub ὠκεανός.)
 ποταμο-φόρητος, ον, carried away by a river, Apocal. 12. 15.
 ποταμό-χωστος, ον, deposited by a river, Strab. 621, Diod. 1. 34.
 ποταμώδης, ἐς, like a river, Eunap. in Phot. Bibl. p. 54. 15.
 ποτανῆς, ἐς, Dor. for προσηῆς.
 ποτανός, ἄ, ὄν, winged, flying, furnished with wings, Pind. P. 8. 48; ἐν ποτανοῖς among fowls, Id. N. 3. 140; π. οἰωνοί Eur. Hel. 1478; πέδιλα Id. El. 460; π. εἰ μὲ τις θεῶν κτίσαι Id. Supp. 621, cf. 1142:—proverb. of vain pursuits (cf. πέτομαι II), ποτανὸν διώκειν ὄρνιν Aesch. Ag. 394: metaph., ποτανὸς ἐν Μοῖσαισι, i. e. soaring in the arts of the Muses, Pind. P. 5. 153; ποτανῆ μαχανῆ by soaring art, i. e. by poesy, Id. N. 7. 31; ἐμᾶ ποτανὸς ἀμφὶ μαχανῆ Id. P. 8. 48.—Properly Dor. for ποτηνός, which however only occurs in a Poet ap. Plat. Phaedr. 252 B.
 ποτάομαι, poët. frequent. of πέτομαι, Ep. also ποτέομαι Hom., who also uses the contr. form (v. infr.); Aeol. 2 sing. πότη Sappho 43; Dor. 3 sing. ποτήται, Alcman 13; Dor. part. ποτήμενος Theocr. 29. 30:—fut. ποτήσομαι Mosch. 2. 141:—aor. ἐποτήθη, Dor. -άθη [ᾶ] Soph. Fr. 423, Ar. Av. 1338:—pf. πεπότημαι Dor. -ᾶμαι (v. infr.):—on the forms v. Lob. Phryg. 581. To fly about, ὄρνιθων ἔθνεα ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα ποτῶνται Il. 2. 462; νυκτερίδες . . τρίζουσαι ποτέονται Od. 24. 7; κεραυνοὶ ποτέοντο Hes. Th. 691; ποτῶμεναι ἄλλοτ' ἐπ' ἄλλη h. Merc. 558; but in Trag. also simply = πέτομαι, to fly, Aesch. Ag. 576, Eur. I. T. 394, etc.; τὰ ποτήμενα συλλαβεῖν, of vain pursuits (cf. πέτομαι II), Theocr. l. c.:—of sounds, βοᾶ π. Aesch. Theb. 84; ἐκ στομάτων εὐχὰ π. Id. Supp. 657:—pf. (with pres. sense), to be upon the wing, ψυχὴ δ' . . ἀποπταμένη πεπότηται Od. 11. 222; [μέλισσαι] αἰ μὲν τ' ἔνθα . . πεποτήσονται, αἰ δὲ τε ἔνθα Il. 2. 90; ἔρις πεπότητο Hes. Sc. 148; Dor. πεπότᾶμαι in lyr. passages of Trag., Aesch. Pers. 669, Eum. 379. 2. metaph., δεῖμα προστατήριον καρδίας . . ποτᾶται κουερς, Id. Ag. 977, cf. Cho. 390; τοῖον ἐπὶ κνέφας ἀνδρὶ . . π. Id. Eum. 378, cf. Pers. 669. 3. to be on the wing, be fluttered, οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγλαταῖς . . θυμὸν πεπόταμαι Eur. Hipp. 564; ἐπὶ τραγωδία ἀνεπτέρωσθαι καὶ πεποτήσθαι τὰς φρένας, Com. phrase in Ar. Av. 1445; cf. ἐκποτάομαι, ἀναπτέρω.
 ποταμός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub ποδαπός.
 ποταυδάω, Dor. for προσαυδάω, Stesich. 90.
 ποταυλέω, Dor. for προσαυλέω, Theocr.
 ποταῶφος, φῶ, φων, Dor. for προσηφῶς, Theocr. 4. 33.
 πότε, Ion. κότε (v. *πός fin.), Dor. πόκα (v. infr.), Aeol. πότα A. B. 2. 606, 607:—interrog. Particle used in direct and indirect questions, corresponding to the relat. ὅτε, ὅποτε and demonstr. τότε, when? at what time? Il. 19. 227, Od. 4. 642; πότ' εἰ μὴ νῦν . . ; Aesch. Theb. 102; πότ' ἄρα; = ἄρα ποτε; Lat. *uhquamne?* Eur. Ion 563, cf. Aesch. Cho. 394; πότε δή; Ib. 720; ἐς πότε λήξει; (as in Germ. *bis wann?*) Soph. Aj. 1185. II. more often ποτέ, Ion. κοτέ, Dor. ποκά, enclit. Particle: 1. at some time or other, at some time, τάχ' ἂν ποτε θυμὸν ὀλέσασθαι Il. 1. 205, cf. Od. 2. 76, etc.; χιλιά ποκα βιβάντι, πλείστα δὲ τῶν πη ποκα most of any at any time, Epigr. Lacon. ap. Poll. 4. 102. 2. in hypothet. clauses, questions, etc., at any time, ever, Soph. Aj. 755, 1133; cf. εἰ ποτε (sub εἰ VI. 4. e):—so also with the relat., ὅστις ποτέ, ὅστις δήποτε, ὅστις δημοτοῦν, v. δήποτε; and with other relatives, ὅποι ποτέ, ὅπου π., etc., Soph. Ph. 780, Aj. 194, etc.; also after πω, v. πώποτε:—also very often with negatives, οὔτε ποτ' . . Il. 1. 226; οὐδέ ποτ' Hes. Th. 759; οὐδὲν ποτ' ἄλλο Aesch. Cho. 16; οὐδεὶς ἐρεῖ ποτε Soph. Aj. 481; οὐκ ἂν δή ποτε, οὐ γὰρ ποτε Il. 19. 271, etc.; τοῦτο μὴ δόξης ποτέ Soph. Ant. 762, cf. 648, 750, etc.; and the negat. is often written with it as one word, v. sub οὔποτε, μήποτε, οὐδέποτε, μηδέποτε, οὐπώποτε, μηπώποτε. 3. in correl. clauses it stands first, with accent, ποτέ μὲν . . , ποτέ δέ . . , at any time . . , at another . . , Lat. *modo . . , modo . .*, Plat. Theaet. 170 C, etc.; ποτέ μὲν . . , ἐνίοτε δὲ . . Plat. Phaedo 59 A; ποτέ μὲν . . , αὐθις δὲ . . Id. Rep. 560 A; ποτέ . . , τότε δ' οὐ Id. Theaet. 192 D; ποτ' εἶχε . . , εἰτά γε νῦν Dem. 959. 25; ποτέ δὲ . . , without any preceding Part., Theophr. Char.

6. III. of some unknown point of time, 1. in reference to the past, once, erst, ὅν ποτ' Ἀθήνη θρέψε Il. 2. 547, etc.; οὐς ποτ' ἀπ' Αἰνεῖαν ἐλόμην, of the day before, 8. 108, cf. 14. 45; also, ἤδη ποτέ Il. 1. 260, Trag.; ποτ' ἤδη Aesch. Eum. 50; after πω, πρόσθε πού ποτ' Soph. O. C. 1549, etc.; χρόνω πού Id. Ant. 303; esp. in telling a story, once upon a time, οὕτω ποτ' ἦν μῦς καὶ γαλή Ar. Vesp. 1182, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 237 B:—also with the historic pres., Soph. O. T. 715, Eur. El. 416, Bacch. 2:—with a Subst., εἰς τὴν ποτε φιλίαν Andoc. 26. 16; τυράννου . . παλαί ποτε Soph. O. T. 1043, cf. Ph. 679, Tr. 555. 2. in reference to the future, at some time, καὶ ποτέ τοι . . παρέσσειται . . δῶρα Il. 1. 213, cf. 240, Soph. O. C. 386, Ant. 912, etc.:—also to denote earnest expectation, at length, εὐχεται ποτε . . ἰδεῖν Pind. P. 4. 522; μόγισ δὲ κοτε . . εἶπε Hdt. 1. 116; μόγισ οὖν π. Plat. Prot. 314 E; ἐμελλον ἄρα παύσειν ποτέ Ar. Ran. 268; esp. with imperat., μέθε ποτέ *dimitte tandem aliquando*, Soph. Ph. 816; τίσασθ', ἀλλὰ τῷ χρόνω π. Ib. 1041, etc.:—hence 3. may be explained the intensive force, in questions, τίς ποτε; Lat. *qui tandem? who in the world?* Aesch. Eum. 408, Soph. Ph. 220, etc.; τί ποτ' ἐστὶ τοῦτο, as an enquiry into the proper sense of a word, Plat. Theaet. 187 D, al., (v. sub τίποτε, τίπτει); οὐκ ἐξερεῖς ποτε; Id. O. T. 335, cf. 754, Aj. 1290, etc.:—so also to strengthen ἀεί, αἰ ποτε for ever and ever, αἰ ποτε ζῆ ταῦτα Soph. Ant. 456, cf. Aj. 320. Ποτειδάν, Ποτειδαν, v. sub Ποσειδών:—Ποτιδαία, v. Ποτιδάς.
 ποτέομαι, Ep. for ποτάομαι.
 ποτείδων, ποτιδών, Dor. for προσείδων, προσιδών, Theocr.
 ποτένης, Dor. for προσέλης, Theocr. 15. 148.
 ποτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of πίνω, drinkable, Plat. Legg. 674 B. II.
 ποτέον, one must drink, Id. Crito 47 B, Prot. 314 A, etc.
 ποτερίσσω, Dor. for προσερίσω, Theocr. 5. 60.
 πότερος, α, ον; Ion. κότερος, η, ον; (v. *πός):—whether of the two? Lat. *uter?* both in direct and indirect questions, ὁπότερος being the relat. form;—in Hom. only once, indirect, οὐκ ἂν γνοίης, ποτέροισι μετεῖη Il. 5. 85; κίτερα τούτων αἰρετώτερα ἔστι . . ; Hdt. 3. 52, cf. 1. 126; πότερα τύχης καὶ πότερα γνώμης ἔργα κρίνει; Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 4; σκόπει πρὸς ποτέρους διαλέγει Plat. Rep. 527 E, etc.:—sometimes the two objects referred to follow in apposition, ἐρωτώσης τῆς μητρὸς, πότερος καλλίων . . δοκεῖ εἶναι, —δ πατήρ ἢ οὗτος Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, cf. Mem. 1. 6, 9; πότερος . . , ὁ ἱατρὸς ἢ ὁ ὄψοποιός; Plat. Gorg. 464 D, cf. 498 A, etc.:—modified by τις, Plat. Legg. 715 A, etc.;—repeated in the same sentence, πότερος ποτέρου φίλος γίγνεται; Id. Lysis 212 A. II. neut. πότερον and πότερα, as Adv. at the beginning of an interrog. sentence containing two alternative propositions, the second being connected by ἢ . . , as in Lat. *utrum . . , an . . , whether . . or . .*, a. Pind. P. 11. 35 sq., Fr. 232, Hdt. 1. 88, etc.; τίνες κατήρξαν, πότερον Ἕλληνες ἢ παῖς ἐμός; Aesch. Pers. 351, etc.; πότερα δικαστὴν ἢ δικηφόρον λέγεις; Id. Cho. 120, cf. Supp. 335. b. in indirect questions, ἐπίερεσθαι κότερα τὴν ἐωυτοῦ ἢ τὴν Κύρου λέγει ἀρχὴν Hdt. 1. 91, cf. 3. 32, etc.:—the Verb is sometimes repeated, πότερον οὐδενὶ δύναται ἀρέσαι, ἢ ἔστιν οἷς καὶ πάνυ ἀρέσκει; Xen. Mem. 2. 3. 6:—sometimes π. precedes the common Verb πότερον βούλοιο μένειν ἢ ἀπιέναι; Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 15, cf. Oec. 18, 1:—no distinction can be drawn between πότερον and πότερα, as appears from Dem. 646. 22, πότερον δέδρακεν ἢ οὐ, καὶ πότερ' ἀκων ἢ ἐκῶν; cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 16. 2. sometimes a third clause (with ἢ) is inaccurately added, πότερα παρὰ δήμου ἢ ὀλιγαρχίης ἢ μοναρχοῦ; Hdt. 3. 82, cf. Aesch. Supp. 247, Soph. O. T. 112; and a fourth, Id. El. 539. 3. the second alternative is sometimes left to be supplied, πότερα δὲ κερτομῶν λέγεις τάδε [ἢ μή . .]; Soph. Ph. 1235, cf. O. C. 333, Aesch. Pers. 239, Theb. 95, Ag. 274, Plat. Soph. 228 A, Rep. 501 D, etc. 4. πότερον is sometimes omitted in the first clause, ἐπισκέψασθαι . . , ὄρθῃ ἢ ψευδῆς Id. Theaet. 161 D, cf. Legg. 670 B. III. without interrog., like ἄτερος, either of the two, Lat. *alteruter*, τί οὐ λέγει πότερος ὑμῶν; Id. Lach. 181 D; τούτων ποτέροισι ἐπακολουθήσαι Id. Charm. 171 B, cf. Rep. 499 C, Phileb. 20 E, Theaet. 145 A, etc.:—in this sense Phot. Lex. s. v., would write it oxyt. ποτερός, ἄ, ὄν.
 ποτέρχομαι, Dor. for προσέρχομαι, Theocr.
 ποτέρωθεν; Adv. from which of two quarters, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 19.
 ποτέρωθι; Adv. (πότερος) on whether of the two sides? on which side (of two)? π. οὖν εὐαπατητότεροί ἐσμεν; Plat. Phaedr. 263 B; π. τὴν ἀπάτην ταύτην θήσομεν; Answ. πρὸς τὴν δικαιοσύνην, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 17; so, ποτέρωσε οὖν θῶμεν τοῦτο; Answ. πρὸς τὴν ἀδικίαν, Ib. 14.
 ποτέρως, Adv. of πότερος, in which of two ways? Lat. *utro modo?* π. ἂν μᾶλλον ἀνθρωποὶ σωφρονοῖεν, ἀργοῦντες ἢ . . ἐπιμελούμενοι; Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 8, cf. 1. 6, 15, etc.; πότερόν ἐστιν αὐτῆς (sc. τῆς τραγωδίας) τὸ ἐπιχείρημα . . , χαρίζεσθαι . . , ἢ καὶ διαμάχεσθαι . . , ποτέρως σοὶ δοκεῖ . . ; Plat. Gorg. 502 B, cf. Crat. 435 E; ποτέρως οὖν οἶε μᾶλλον ἂν φοβεῖσθαι . . , εἰ ὄρων . . , ἢ εἰ καταδοξάσειαν . . ; Xen. An. 7. 7, 30. 2. in indirect questions, διορίσαι, π. λέγεις Plat. Rep. 341 B; διερευνήσασθαι . . π. ἔχει Ib. 368 C, cf. Polit. 272 D.
 ποτέρωσε, Adv., v. sub ποτέρωθε.
 ποτέχω, Dor. for προσέχω, Ar. Ach. 733, Theocr.
 ποτή, ἡ, = πτήσις, flight, ποτῆ ἀνεδύσατο λίμνης Od. 5. 337; ποτήσω, v. l. h. Hom. Merc. 542.
 πότημα, τό, a flight, Aesch. Eum. 250, as Dind. for the Ms. reading πατήμασι, observing that the Trag. always use ποτάομαι, not ποτ—.
 πότημα, τό, (√ΠΟ, πίνω) that which is drunk, a draught, potion, in pl., Hipp. 520. 41, Diosc. 2. 189.
 ποτημάτο-ποιός, ὄν, preparing drink, Parmenio ap. Ath. 608 A.
 ποτήμεν, Dor. προσεῖναι, Ep. Meliss. p. 62 Orelli.
 ποτηνός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub ποτανός.
 ποτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a drinking-cup, wine-cup, Eur. Alc. 756, Cycl. 151.

ποτηρίδιον, τό, Dim. of ποτήριον, Menand. 'Al. 4.
 ποτηριο-κλέπτης, ου, ὁ, *cup-stealer*, name of a poem by Euphorio.
 ποτήριον, τό, neut. of sq. a *drinking-cup, wine-cup*, Alcae. 52, Sappho 72, Hdt. 2. 37., 3. 148, al., Ag. Eq. 120, 237, al.; οὐποτ' ἐκ ταύτου μεθ' ἡμῶν πίεται π. Ib. 1289; π. ἀργυρᾶ, χρυσᾶ C. I. 138. 7, 19, 27, al.; κεραμεῖα Ctes. ap. Ath. 464 A, etc. 2. *the Cup* in the Eucharist, 1 Ep. Cor. 11. 25 sq., Eccl. II. a kind of *shrub, Astragalus poterium*, Diosc. 3. 15, Plin. 25. 76, etc.
 ποτηριο-φόρος, ου, bearing a *drinking-cup*, Autocr. ap. Ath. 460 D.
 ποτηρο-θήκη, ἡ, a *table for setting out cups, a buffet*, Gloss.
 ποτηρο-πλύτης [ῥ], ου, ὁ, *washer of cups*, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 7.
 ποτῆς, ἦτος, ἡ, (πότος, πίνω) a *drinking, drink*, Hom., always opp. to ἐδητύς, βρωτύς, βρώσις, βρώμη, οἶτος, Il. 11. 780., 19. 306, Od. 10. 379, etc.; Dor. gen. ποτᾶτος, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 E.
 πότης, ου, ὁ, a *drinker, tippler, toper*, fem. πότις, (but the masc. seems not to be used of persons, φιλοπότης being used instead, Piers. Hdn. 432), πάτις γυνή Phryn. Com. Incert. 607; Λαῖς ἀργὸς καὶ πότις Epicr. 'Αντιλ. 1. 5:—metaph., πότης λύχνος a *tippling lamp*, i. e. that consumes much oil, Ar. Nub. 57; so, στίλβη πότις Plat. Com. Incert. 15:—Comic Sup., ποτίσται γυναικες Ar. Thesm. 735, cf. Ael. V. H. 12. 26.
 ποτητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποτάομαι) *flying, winged*: ποτητά, τά, *fowls, birds*, formed like δακετά, ἐρπετά, Od. 12. 62.
 ποτί [τ], Dor. for πρόσ, also used in Hom., Hes. and Hipp. (but not in Hdt.), whether in or out of compos.; also found in a few places of Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 295, 345, Ag. 725, Eum. 79, Soph. Fr. 747, Eur. Hipp. 140, and in compds., as ποτινίσσομαι, ποτιμάστιος, ποτιπίπτω, ποτιτρόπαιος. The elision of ι before a vowel is so rare in older Dor., that Böckh only admits it once in Pind., viz. O. 7. 90, cf. v. l. P. 1. 56; but it is found in later Dor., esp. in compos., v. ποθ-ἡκω, ποθ-ἱερος, πόθ-οδος, ποθ-ολκίς, πότ-αγε, ποτ-αγωγίς, ποτ-αείδω, ποτ-αίνιος, ποτ-αμέλω, ποτ-αυλέω, etc. It is often apocop. before the Art., so as to form one word with it, ποτῶ, for πρὸς τοῦ, Theocr. 4. 50., 5. 74; ποτῆ Inscr. Corcyr. in C. I. 1840. 17; ποτῶν Inscr. Arcad. ib. 1511, etc.; ποτῶν, for πρὸς τῆν, Pind. Fr. 87, Ag. Ach. 732, etc.; ποτῶ Ib. 751, Lys. 117, etc.; ποτῶς Foed. Lacon. ap. Thuc. 5. 77; ποτῶς Ar. Lys. 1264; ποτῶ Ib. 1253:—so, ποττούτοισι Epich. 25 Ahr.: rarely with Verbs, ποτθήμεν Ib. 8; ποτθέντες Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 30. Cf. προτί.
 ποτιβλέπω, Dor. for προσβ-, Theocr. 5. 36.
 Ποτιδᾶς, Ποτιδάν, Ποτιδᾶων, Dor. for Ποσειδᾶν, q. v.: hence the name of the Dor. city Ποτιδαία, ἡ, Ar. Eq. 438, Thuc., etc.; Ποτιδαίη in Hdt. 7. 123, etc.; written Ποτειδαία in the Ceramic Inscr. (C. I. 170):—Ποτιδαίης, Ion. -ἡτης, ὁ, a *Potidaean*, Hdt. 8. 126, Thuc., etc.; Ποτιδαιατικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Potidaean*, Thuc. 1. 118, etc.
 ποτιδέγμενος, Dor. part. used also by Hom.; v. προσδέχομαι.
 ποτιδεῖν, Dor. for προσιδεῖν, Theocr. 3. 39, etc.
 ποτιδέρομαι, Dor. for προσδ-, Il. 16. 10, Od. 17. 518, Theocr. 1. 36.
 ποτιδεύομαι, Dor. for προσδέομαι, Theocr. 5. 63.
 ποτιδίδωμι, Dor. for προσδ-, C. I. 1569. 36.
 ποτιδῶρπος, ου, an old Dor. form used by Hom. (the common form προσδ- not being found in use), of or *servicing for supper*, ὄβριμον ἄχθος ὕλης . . , ἵνα οἱ ποτιδῶρπιον εἴη that it might *serve to dress his supper*, Od. 9. 234, cf. 249; ὕδωρ Ap. Rh. 1. 1209:—τὰ π. = τὰ προσσίτια, Hesych.
 ποτίσω, fut. ἴσω and ἰῶ, (πότος) to *give to drink*, ἀκρητον ποτίσας Hipp. Aph. 1260; ἐπότισεν . . ὁ ἱατρὸς τὸ φάρμακον Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 11. 2. c. dupl. acc., τοὺς ἵππους νέκταρ ἐπότισε gave them nectar to *drink*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 E; μικρὸν ὕδωρ π. τινά LXX (Gen. 24. 17); ποτήριον π. τινά Ev. Marc. 9. 41, cf. 1 Cor. 12. 13. 3. to *water*, Νεῖλος π. χθόνα Anth. P. 1. 100, cf. LXX (Gen. 2. 6); π. τὰ φυόμενα Xen. Symp. 2, 25; also to *water cattle*, ταύρωσ καὶ πόρτιας Theocr. 1. 121:—Pass. to be *watered*, of plants, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 3; of land, Luc. Abdic. 27, etc. 4. π. οἶνω C. I. 5128. 16.
 ποτίθει, Dor. for πρύσθεις, Theocr. 14. 45;—Ahrens proposes ποτιδεῖ there is *lack*, D. Dor. p. 315.
 ποτίκλινω, Dor. for προσκλίνω, Od. 6. 308.
 ποτίκολλος, ου, Dor. for πρόσκ-, Pind. Fr. 280.
 ποτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πότος, πίνω) *fond of drinking*, Plut. Demetr. 1, etc.: a *boon-companion*, Alcae. Com. Gan. 8. Adv., ποτικῶς ἔχειν to be *given to drinking*, Plut. Demetr. 36.
 ποτίκρᾶνον, a Dor. form, not used in the common form πρόσκρ-, a *cushion*, like προσκεφάλαιον, Theocr. 15. 3, Com. Anon. 314.
 ποτιλέγω, ποτιμάσσω, Dor. for προσλέγω, προσμάσσω, Theocr.
 ποτιμάστιος, ου, a Dor. form, not found in the common form προσμ-, π. ἔσχεθε κούρον Soph. Fr. 230.
 πότιμος, ου, (πότος, πίνω) of water, *drinkable, fresh*, opp. to ἀλμυρός, Hdt. 8. 22, Hipp. 19. 48, Xen., etc. 2. metaph. *fresh, sweet, pleasant*, καρπὸν γλυκεῖς καὶ π. Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 12; π. λάγος, opp. to ἀλμυρὰ ἀκόη, Plat. Phaedr. 243 D; τὰ χρηστὰ καὶ π., opp. to τὰ δυσχερῆ καὶ μοχθηρὰ, Plut. 2. 469 C:—of persons, *mild, gentle*, Theocr. 29. 31, Diog. L. 4. 47; so in Adv., σόφως καὶ π. Philostr. 491.
 ποτιμυθόμαι, Dor. for προσμ-, Theocr.
 ποτινεύμενος, Dor. for προσνεόμενος, Orph. Fr. 19. 11.
 ποτινίσσομαι, Dor. for προσνίσσομαι, Aesch. Fr. 530.
 ποτιπίπτω, Dor. for προσπ-, Aesch. Theb. 95.
 ποτιπλάσσω, ποτιπταίω, Dor. for προσπ-, Anth. and Q. Sm.
 ποτιπτήσσω, Dor. for προσπ- (which is not found in use), to *crouch or cower towards*, ἀκταὶ λιμένος ποτιπέπτηναι (Ep. pf. part.) *verging towards it*, so as to shut it in, Od. 13. 98;—taken by Heyne and others as Ep. for προσπεπτακταί from προσπίπτω, but cf. πτήσσω.
 ποτιπτύσσω, Dor. for προσπτύσσω, Od. 2. 77.

πότις, ἴδος, fem. of πότης, q. v.
 ποτίσσω, Dor. for ποτίζω, Theocr. 1. 121.
 ποτισμός, ὁ, a *watering*, Aquila V. T.; πότισις, εως, ἡ, Gloss.
 ποτιστάζω, Dor. for προσστάζω, Pind. O. 6. 126, P. 4. 243.
 ποτιστάτος, Comic Sup. of πότης, q. v.
 ποτιστέον, verb. Adj. one *must water*, Geop. 17. 20, 2.
 ποτιστήριον, τό, a *drinking-trough for cattle*, LXX (Gen. 24. 20., 30. 38).
 ποτιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one *who gives to drink*, Aquila V. T.
 ποτίστρα, ἡ, a *watering-place, a drinking-trough*, Call. Dian. 50, Diod. 3. 17, Strab. 356; also ποτιστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Tzetz. Cf. πίστρα.
 ποτιτέρπω, Dor. for προστ-, also in Il. 15. 401.
 ποτιτρόπαιος, ου, Dor. for προστρ-, Aesch. Eum. 176.
 ποτιφόρμος, ου, Dor. for προσφ-, = πρόσφορος, Epich. 73 Ahr.
 ποτίφορος, Dor. for πρόσφ-, Pind. N. 3. 54, Tim. Locr. 104 A.
 ποτιφωνήεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. for προσφ-, also in Od. 9. 456.
 ποτιψάω, Dor. for προσψ-, Pind. Fr. 86. 2.
 πότμος, ὁ, (ΠΙΕΤ, πίπω):—poët. word, *that which befalls one, one's lot, destiny*: 1. commonly of *evil destiny*, and often, like μοῖρα, *μύρος*, of *death*; so in Hom. always, either of the killer, πότμον ἐφείναι Il. 4. 396, Od. 19. 550; or of the killed, πότμον ἐπισπεῖν Il. 6. 412, Od. 2. 250, etc.; he also joins θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπισπεῖν Il. 2. 359., 20. 337, etc.; more rarely θανεῖν καὶ πότμον ἐπισπεῖν Il. 7. 52, Od. 4. 562; ὀλόμην καὶ πότμον ἐπέσπον Od. 11. 197 (cf. ἐτοῖμος); αἶ κε θάνης καὶ πότμον ἀναπλήσης βιότοιο Il. 4. 170, cf. 11. 263:—also in Pind. and Trag., as, πότμον ἐφάσαι = π. ἐφείναι, Pind. O. 9. 91; πότμον ἀμπίπλαντες ὁμοῖον, of the Dioscuri who lived on alternate days, Id. N. 10. 106; πότμον εἴληχε βιότου Eur. I. T. 914. 2. without a sense of *evil*, π. συγγενῆς one's *natural gifts*, Pind. N. 5. 74; εὐτυχεῖ π. Aesch. Pers. 709; καλλίπαια π. Id. Ag. 762, cf. 1005; π. ξυνήθης πατρός my father's *customary fortune*, Soph. Tr. 88; π. ἀποτμος Eur. Hipp. 1144; θανεῖν (ζηλωτὸς ἐν Ἑλλάδι π. Arist. Fr. 625. II. as a person, *Destiny*, Pind. P. 3. 153. [The first syll. always long in Hom., but sometimes short in late Ep., Jac. Anth. P. p. 572; commonly short in Att., but long in arsi, Soph. Tr. 88, Fr. 713.]
 πότνια, ἡ: (for the Root, v. sub πόσις):—a poët. title of honour, used chiefly in addressing females, whether goddesses or women: 1. as Subst., = δέσποινα (as Apion long ago explained it), *mistress, queen* (v. sub fin.), πότνια ἀγνήν h. Hom. Cer. 203; mostly c. gen., πύτνια θηρῶν (nom.) *queen of wild beasts*, Lat. *potens ferarum*, Il. 21. 470; πότνια βέλεων Pind. P. 4. 380; τὰν ἐρώτων πότνια, of Aphrodité, Eur. Fr. 781. 16; π. λαῶν Arat. 112:—without a gen., πότνι' Ἐρινύς Aesch. Theb. 887, Eum. 951; ὁ πότνια ἐξαπαφῶν ἐμάν Eur. Ion 703; πότνια, ἡν ἐμῶντο h. Hom. Ven. 24; θεσμοφόρους ἀγνὰς ποτνιας Inscr. Prien. in C. I. 2907; often in voc., ὦ πότνι' Ἥρα Aesch. Theb. 152; ὦ πότνια (sc. Ἀθηναία) Ar. Eq. 1170, al.; ὦ πότνι' Eur. I. T. 533, Ar. Pax 445; ὦ πότνια Id. Eq. 1170, v. infr.:—in pl. of the Eumenides (but v. Ποτνιαί II), ὦ πότνιαι δεινῶπες Soph. O. C. 84; τὸ τῶν ποτνιῶν ἱρόν Hdt. 9. 97; also of Demeter and Cora, Soph. O. C. 1050, Ar. Thesm. 1149; also addressed to a *mistress*, Anth. P. 5. 270, cf. 254, 286. 2. as Adj., acc. to Apion, = τιμία, *revered, august*, in Hom. of the goddesses Artemis, Hebe, Enyo, Circe, Calypso, but most often of Hera; so in Hes., of Hera, Athena, Tethys, and Peitho; in Bacis ap. Hdt. 8. 77, of Νίκη; π. μήτηρ often in Hom.:—often also in Pind., and Trag., mostly of goddesses, esp. in invocation, π. γῆ Ep. Hom. 7. 1; ὦ π. χθῶν Aesch. Cho. 722, Eur. Hec. 70, cf. Ion 873; μάτηρ π., addressed to Earth, Soph. Ph. 395; π. νύξ Eur. Or. 174; ὦ π. λήθη τῶν κακῶν Ib. 213; εἶσοι π. Id. Bacch. 555; ὦ π. αἰδώς Id. I. A. 821; ὦ π. μοῖρα καὶ τύχη Ib. 1136:—the phrase π. συκῆ (used by Cleophon) is censured by Arist. (Rhet. 3. 7, 2) as θείους καὶ θεοῖς ἀρμόζουσα. The word is mostly used in voc.; and a masc. form πότνιε occurs in Orph. H. 10. 20., 16. 8.—For the Sup. ποτνιατώτη in Cleobul. ap. Diog. L. 1. 93 (where it is epith. of Lindos) Ahrens from MSS. ποτνιατώτη. II. the form πύτνια occurs in the phrase πότνια θεά, Od. 5. 215., 13. 391., 20. 61, where Wolf read πότνια θεά, taking θεά as a monosyll.; but πότνια is confirmed by the phrase πότνια θεάων, like δια θεάων, h. Hom. Cer. 118; πότνια θεῶν, Eur. Bacch. 370; so in Tro. 293, Ion 457, Theocr. 2. 69, and many passages of late Ep. the form πότνια is required by the metre. This form is never found but in voc., save in Theocr. 15. 14,—where however Meineke restores πότνια for πότνια. [The first syll. is used short by Theocr., but it is long in earlier poets, cf. πότμος: the final α always short, cf. ὄμπνιος sub fin.]
 Ποτνιαί, αἱ, an ancient Boeot. town, ruined even in the time of Paus., 9. 8, 1; perhaps the Ὑποθήβαι of Homer, Strab. 412. II. Ποτνιαίς, εως, ὁ, a *Potnian*, Γλαῦκος Π. Aesch. Fr. 32-39:—fem. Adj. Ποτνιαίς, ἄδος, *Potnian*, κλελυθοι Ποτνιαίδες Ib. 171; ἡ Ποτνιαίς κρήνη a spring near the Town, whereof those who drank went mad, Ael. N. A. 15. 25, cf. Paus. 1. c.; Ποτνιαίδες ἵπποι the mares that tore Glaucus in pieces, Strab. 409; hence, generally, *Boeotian mares*, though here the Schol. expl. it by *μανικαί, raging, furious*, Eur. Phoen. 1124; so also Βάχκαι ποτνιαίδες (Hesych. *μανιάδες καὶ λυσσάδες*) Id. Bacch. 664; ποτνιαίδες θεαί, of the Eumenides (the Schol. here also expl. it by *μανικαί*, but v. πότνια I. 1), Id. Or. 318:—prob. the legend of Glaucus gave rise to this sense of ποτνιαίς, whence also arose the later Verb ποτνιαόμαι.
 ποτνιαόμαι, Dep. to cry or *lament aloud, shriek, howl*, (v. sub Ποτνιαί II), cited as Att. by Moer., but only found in late Prose; of women, Plut. Caes. 63, Ant. 35, 2. 408 A, etc.; of a man, Luc. Merc. Cond. 17, Gall. 20; of elephants, Acl. N. A. 5. 49:—hence ποτνιαίσις, εως, ἡ, *loud*

lamentation, Poll. 6. 202; ποτνιασμός, ὁ, Strab. 297. 2. c. acc. to *implore loudly*, Philo 1. 391 (389), etc.; so, in Hesych., ποτνιαζομαι. ποτόδω, Lacon. for προσ-όζω, Ar. Lys. 206.

ποτοκέλλω, Dor. for προσοκέλλω, Diu. ap. Stob. 409. 9.

ποτοπτάζω, a Dor. verb, = προσοράω, Anth. P. 6. 353.

πότορθρος, Dor. for πρόσρορθρος.

ποτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of πίνω, drunk, for drinking, τί κακὸν ἔδανὸν ἢ ποτὸν πασαμένη ..; Aesch. Ag. 1408; φάρμακον Eur. Hipp. 516; ἕδωρ Thuc. 6. 100; cf. πιστός (A).

II. as Subst., ποτόν, ποτόν, τό, that which one drinks, drink, csp. of wine, κρητήρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο Il. 1. 470, etc.; θεῶν ποτὸν ἐντὸς ἔχοντες Od. 2. 341; κρόμμον ποτῶ ὕψον Il. 11. 630; so, of wine, Aesch. Pers. 615, Soph. Tr. 703; τῶ ποτῶ χρέεσθαι Hdt. 2. 121, 4; σίτα καὶ ποτά meat and drink, Id. 5. 54, Xen. An. 2. 3, 27; βρωτοῖσι καὶ ποτοῖσι Eur. Supp. 1110; σίτια καὶ π. Plat. Prot. 334 A, etc.

2. drinking water, ἰὼ Σκαμάνδρου πάτριον π. water of Sc. drunk by my sires, Aesch. Ag. 1157; Σπερχεῖδος ἄρδει πεδίον εὐμενεί π. Id. Pers. 487; π. κρηναῖον Soph. Ph. 21, cf. 1461; ποτάμια π. Id. Fr. 587; cf. Meineke Theocr. 13. 46.

πότος, ὁ, (πίνω) drinking, a drinking-bout, carousal, πῶς τις αὐτὸν .. ἀπὸ τοῦ πότου παύσειεν ..; Cratin. Πντ. 8; προὔχεται ὁ π. Xen. An. 7. 3, 26; παρὰ πότον, Lat. inter pocula, Ib. 2. 3, 15, Symp. 8, 41; ἀλλήλους .. συνείναι ἐν τῷ πότῳ Plat. Prot. 347 C; τρέπεσθαι πρὸς τὸν π. Id. Symp. 176 A; ἐν τοῖς πότοις Isocr. 9 A, Aeschin. 34. 20; περὶ πότους διατριβὴν ποιῆσθαι Lys. 146. 35, cf. Plat. Rep. 329 A, Isocr. Antid. § 305.

ποτόσδω, Dor. for προσόζω, Theocr. 1. 28.

ποτῶ, ποτῶ, ποτῶν, ποτῶς, ποτῶν, etc., v. sub ποτί.

ποῦ; Ion. κοῦ; interrog. Adv., in direct or indirect questions, corresponding to the relat. ὅπου, (properly a gen. of *πός; quis?), where? Lat. ubi? Hom., etc.; often c. dat. pers., ποῦ δέ οἱ ἔντεα κείται ..; Il. 10. 407; ποῦ τοι τόξον; 5. 171; ποῦ τοι Διήφοβος .., ποῦ δέ τοι Ὀθρυονεύς; 13. 772; ἀλλ' ἡμῖν Αἴας ποῦστιν Soph. Aj. 733; ποῦ μοί ποτε ναίει; Id. O. C. 137; never with Verbs of motion in good writers, v. ποῦ sub fin.:—c. gen. loci, ποῦ γῆς; ποῦ χθονός; where in the world? Lat. ubi nam terrarum? Aesch. Pers. 231, Soph. Aj. 984, O. T. 108, etc.; ποῦ τῆς χώρας; Xen. Eq. Mag. 7, 14; τὴν σοφίαν .. ποῦ χόρου τάξομεν; in what part of the chorus? Plat. Euthyd. 279 C.

2. so in a sense not strictly local, ποῦ ποτ' εἰ φρενῶν; Soph. El. 390; ποῦ γνώμης εἶ; Id. Ant. 42; ποῦ ποτ' εἰμι πράγματος; Id. Tr. 375; ποῦ σοι τύχης ἔστηκεν; at what point of fortune stands he? Id. Aj. 102.

II. also of manner, how? Eur. I. A. 406, Or. 802, ubi v. Pors. (792); to express an inference very strongly, κοῦ γε δὴ .. οὐκ ἂν χωσθεῖη κόλπος ..; how then would it not ..? i. e. it certainly would .., Hdt. 2. 11, cf. Arnold Thuc. 8. 27; also in Trag., in indignant questions, how? by what right? ποῦ σὺ στρατηγεῖς τοῦδε; Soph. Aj. 1100; ποῦ σὺ μάντις εἰ σοφός; Id. O. T. 390, cf. Ph. 451, Eur. Heracl. 369 (ubi v. Elmsl.), 510; so, ποῦ γὰρ ἔστι δίκαιον; Dem. 978. 14, cf. 638. 7.

πού, Ion. κοῦ, enclit. Adv. anywhere, somewhere, Hom., etc.; often with other Adv. of Place, οὐχ ἐκὰς που somewhere not far off, Soph. Ph. 41; πέλας που Ib. 163; μηδαμοῦ .. που Ib. 256; που πέραν που ποταμοῦ Xen. An. 4. 3, 3; ἀλλοθί που Dem. 52. 1, etc.:—c. gen., ἀλλὰ που αὐτοῦ ἄγρων in some part there of the fields, Od. 4. 639; ἐμβαλεῖν που τῆς χώρας some part of the country, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 42; εἰ που τῆς χώρας ταῦτ' οὗτο .. συνέβη Dem. 293. 15.

II. also without reference to Place, in some degree, καὶ ποῦ τι Thuc. 2. 87:—often to qualify an expression, anyway, possibly, perhaps, I suppose, I ween, Hom., etc.; added to introductory Particles, οὕτω που .., Il. 2. 116; Ζεὺς μὲν που 3. 308; ὡς ὅτε που Il. 11. 292; εἰ που, ἐάν που, εἰ μή που, Xen. An. 3. 4, 23, Hier. 3, 2, Plat. Rep. 372 A:—strengthd. τάχα που Soph. O. T. 1116; ἴσως που Eur. El. 518:—it is also attached to single words so as to limit their significance, πάντως που Hdt. 3. 73; τί που ..; what in the world? Aesch. Pr. 743; οὐδεὶς που Plat. Phileb. 64 D; so with numerals, δέκα που μάλιστα about ten at most, Hdt. 1. 119, cf. 209., 7. 22, etc.:—οὐ τί που denies with indignation or wonder, surely it cannot be .., οὐ τί που οὗτος Ἀπόλλων Pind. P. 4. 154, cf. Soph. Ph. 1233, Ar. Nub. 1260, Pax 1211, Ran. 522, Plat. Rep. 362 D, etc.; whereas οὐ δήπου adds a shade of suspicion, οὐ δήπου Στράτων; Ar. Ach. 122, cf. Av. 269, Ran. 526, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 1. c., Stallb. Plat. Symp. 194 B:—for δήπου, ἦπου, ἦπου, v. sub vocc.—In late writers ποῦ and ποῖ, που and ποι are often interchanged, mostly so that ποῦ, που takes the place of ποῖ, ποι, with Verbs of motion, as in common Engl. where for whither? And the scribes have introduced this error (expressly condemned by Phryn. 43, ποῦ ἀπει .. ἀμάρτημα) into the best writers, as, ποῦ τοι δπειλαὶ οἴχονται; Il. 13. 219; ἐξελθῶν που Antipho 120. 10; ἰόντα που Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 16; cf. Pors. Hec. 1062, Cobet V. LL. 44, N. LL. 91.

πουλλός, πουλλόν, πουλλοί, etc., false Ion. forms in MSS. of Hdt. and Hipp.

πουλυβότειρα, ἡ, Ion. for πολυβότειρα, Hom. and Hes.; so all other compds. with πολύ may be written Ion. and poet. πουλυ-, metri grat., v. sub πολυ-:—Hom. however only uses the licence in this word, in the obl. cases of πουλύπους, and in the pr. n. Πουλυδάμας.

πουλυ-γόητος, ον, much-lamented, Epit. Cnid. in Newton's Halic. p. 768.

πουλυπόδειον, τό, poet. for πολυπόδιον, Theophr. Com. Eip. 2, Philyll. Πόλ. 1, Ephipp. Κύδ. 1.

πουλύπους, ὁ, v. sub πολύπους.

πουλύς, πουλύ, Ion. for πολύς, πολύ, Ep., but not in Ion. Prose.

πούς, ὁ, ποδός, ποδί, πόδα (not ποῦν, Thom. M. 644):—pl. dat. ποσί, Ep. ποσσί, πόδεσσι, Hom., ποσσί also in Cratin. Malθ. 5 (lyr.), πόδεσι Soph. ap. Cramer An. Par. 4. 183: dual gen. and dat. ποδοῖν, Ep. ποδοῖν

Hom.:—Dor. nom. πός (cf. ἀρτίπος, πουλύπος, etc.), Poëta ap. E. M. 635. 22, Tab. Heracl., cf. Ahrens D. Dor. 175; Lacon. πόρ in Hesych. —In MSS. sometimes written πούς; but the old Gramm. recognise πούς only, Arcad. 126. 6, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 14, A. B. 554, Choerobosc. ib. 1196, cf. Lob. Phryn. 765, etc. (From √ΠΕΔ; cf. πέδ-ον, πεδ-ιον, πέξ-α, πεξ-ός, πέδ-η, πέδι-λον; Skt. pad, pad-yāmi (eo), pad-am (gradus, locus), pād-as, pad (pes); Lat. pes (pedis), ped-um, ped-ica, op-pid-um, im-ped-ire; Lith. pad-as (solea), ped-a (vestigium);—Goth. fōt-us, O. Norse fōt-r, A. S. fōt, O. H. G. fuoz, etc.)

A foot, both of men and beasts, Hom., etc.; in pl., also, a bird's talons, Od. 15. 526; the arms or feelers of a polypus, Hes. Op. 522:—properly the foot from the ankle downwards, Il. 17. 368; ταρσὸς ποδός Il. 377, 388; ξύλινος π., of an artificial foot, Hdt. 9. 37:—but also of the leg with the foot, as χεῖρ for the arm and hand, Il. 23. 772, Od. 4. 149, etc.

2. the foot as that with which one runs, whence Achilles is called πόδας ὠκύς (cf. ποδαρκής, ποδοκῆς), ὑπὸ ποσσὶ μέγας πελεμίζετ' Ὀλυμπος Il. 8. 443; often with reference to the foottrace, περιγυρόμεθ' ἄλλων πύξ τε .. ἠδὲ πόδεσσιν Od. 8. 103; so, ποσὶν ἐρίξειν to race on foot, Il. 13. 325., 23. 792; ποσὶ νικᾶν 20. 410, Od. 13. 261; ἀέθλια ποσσὶν ἄροντο Il. 9. 124, etc.; in Pind., ποδῶν τιμά, αἰγλά, ἀρετά O. 12. 21., 13. 49, P. 10. 36; ἄμυλλαν ἐπόνει ποδοῖν Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 213:—the dat. ποσί is added to all kinds of Verbs denoting motion, ποσὶ βῆναι, δινεῖσθαι, δραμεῖν, θέειν, ἰέναι, ἰκέσθαι, πηδᾶν, ὀρχεῖσθαι, περσεύειν, πλίσσεσθαι, σκαίρειν, etc.; also emphatically with Verbs denoting to trample or tread upon, ποσὶ καταστῆβειν Sappho 95; ποδὶ ἐπεμβῆναι Soph. El. 456; v. sub λάξ;—also πόδα βαίνειν, etc., v. sub βαίνω A. II. 4; πόδα τιθέναι to journey, Ar. Thesm. 1100:—metaph., νόστιμον ναῦς ἐκίνησεν πόδα started on its homeward way, Eur. Hec. 940; νεῶν λῦσαι ποθοῦσιν οἴκαδ' .. πόδα Ib. 1020; the reading in Alc. 1153 is dub.

3. as a point of measurement, ἐς πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς from head to foot, Il. 18. 353; ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐς πόδας ἄκρου 16. 640; and reversely, ἐκ ποδῶν δ' ἄνω .. εἰς ἄκρον κᾶρα Aesch. Fr. 165; ἐκ τῶν ποδῶν ἐς τὴν κεφαλὴν σοι Ar. Pl. 650; also, ἐκ τριχός ἄχρι ποδῶν Anth. P. 5. 194; ἐς κορυφὴν ἐκ ποδός Ib. 7. 388.

4. as a mark of close proximity, πρόσθεν ποδός or ποδῶν, προπάροικε ποδῶν just before one, often in Hom.; τὸ πρὸ ποδός .. σκοπεῖν χρῆμα Pind. I. 8 (7). 25; αὐτὰ τὰ πρὸ ποδῶν ὄραν Xen. Lac. 3, 4, cf. An. 4. 6, 12, Plat. Rep. 432 D.

b. παρά or πᾶρ ποδός, off-hand, at once, ἀνελέσθαι πᾶρ ποδός Theogn. 282; γυρόντα πᾶρ ποδός Pind. P. 3. 107, cf. 10. 96;—but, πᾶρ ποδί close at hand, Id. O. 1. 118; for Il. 15. 280, v. sub καταπίπτω I. 2:—so also, παρὰ πόδα in a moment, Soph. Ph. 838, Plat. Soph. 242 A; τὰ ἐμπροσθεν καὶ παρὰ πόδας Id. Theaet. 174 A; περὶ τῶν παρὰ πόδας καὶ τῶν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς Ib. C; τὸ πλησίον καὶ παρὰ π. Luc. Galumn. 1; παρὰ π. οἱ ἔλεγχοι are close at hand, Id. Hist. Conscr. 13:—but also, close behind, like κατὰ πόδας, Polyb. 1. 35. 3, etc.

c. ἐν ποσί, like ἐμποδῶν, close at hand, τὸν ἐν π. γενόμενον Hdt. 3. 79, cf. Pind. P. 8. 43; τὰν ποσὶ κακά Soph. Ant. 1327, cf. Eur. Alc. 739; τὴν ἐν ποσὶ [κώμην] ἀλεῖν Thuc. 3. 97; τὰ ἐν ποσὶν ἀγνοεῖν every day matters, Plat. Theaet. 175 B, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 4, etc.

d. so also, τὰ πρὸς ποσί Soph. O. T. 130, cf. Eur. Andr. 397.

e. all these phrases are opp. to ἐκ ποδῶν out of the way, far off, first in Hdt. 6. 35 (cf. ἐκποδῶν); rarely, ἐκ ποδός Pind. N. 7. 99.

5. to denote close pursuit, ἐκ ποδός ἔπεσθαι to follow in the track, i. e. close behind, Lat. e vestigio sequi, Polyb. 3. 68, 1, cf. Dion. H. 2. 33, etc.:—so, b. in earlier writers κατὰ πόδας, Hdt. 5. 98, Thuc. 3. 98., 8. 17, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 20; (also, κατὰ πόδα ὑπολαβεῖν on the moment, Plat. Soph. 243 D); ἡ κατὰ πόδας ἡμέρα the very next day, Polyb. 1. 12, 1; (but, κατὰ πόδας ἀλίσκεν to catch it running, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40, Mem. 2. 6, 9, etc.):—also c. gen. pers., κατὰ πόδας τινος ἔρχεσθαι, ἰέναι to come close at his heels, on his track or trail, Hdt. 9. 89, Thuc. 5. 64; τῇ κατὰ π. ἡμέρᾳ τῆς ἐκκλησίας on the day immediately after it, Polyb. 3. 45, 5; κατὰ π. τῆς μάχης Aristid., etc.

6. various phrases: a. ἀνὰ πόδα backwards, Hesych. b. ἐπὶ πόδα backwards, facing the enemy, like ἐπὶ σκέλος, ἐπὶ π. ἀναχωρεῖν, ἀνάγειν, ἀναχάξεσθαι to retire without turning to fly, leisurely, Lat. pedetentini, Xen. An. 5. 3, 32, Cyr. 3. 3, 69, etc.; also, ἐπὶ πόδας Luc. Pisc. 12:—but, ἐπὶ πόδας γίνεταί ἡ ξέσδος the child is born feet-foremost, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 8.

o. περὶ πόδα, properly of a shoe, round the foot, i. e. fitting exactly, ὡς ἔστι μοι τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῦτο περὶ πόδα Plat. Com. Incert. 21, cf. Casaub. Theophr. Char. 4; c. dat., ὄρεῖ ὡς ἐμμελῆς ἡ ὄρχη καὶ περὶ πόδα τῇ ἱστορίᾳ Luc. Hist. Conscr. 14, cf. Indoct. 10, Pseudol. 23.

d. ὡς ποδῶν ἔχει as he is off for feet, i. e. as quick as he can, ὡς ποδῶν εἶχον τάχιστα ἐβοήθειον Hdt. 6. 116; ἐδίωκον ὡς ποδῶν ἕκαστος εἶχον Id. 9. 59; φευκτέον ὡς ἔχει ποδῶν ἕκαστος Plat. Gorg. 507 D; so, σοῦσθε .. ὅπως ποδῶν Aesch. Supp. 837.

e. ἔξω τινός πόδα ἔχειν to have one's foot out of a thing, i. e. be clear of it, ἔξω κομίζου πηλοῦ πόδα Aesch. Cho. 697; πημάτων ἔξω πόδα ἔχειν Id. Pr. 263; ἐκτὸς κλαυμάτων Soph. Ph. 1260; ἔξω πραγμάτων Eur. Heracl. 109; also without a gen., ἐκτὸς ἔχειν πόδα Pind. P. 4. 515:—opp. to εἰς ἀντλον ἐμβῆσαι πόδα, Eur. Heracl. 169; ἐν τούτῳ πεδίλῳ .. πόδ' ἔχων, Pind. O. 6. 13.

f. ἀμφοῖν ποδοῖν, etc., to denote energetic action, Ar. Av. 35, cf. Il. 13. 78; so, ποσὶν καὶ χερσὶν ἀθύρων Il. 15. 364; χερσὶν τε ποσὶν τε καὶ σθένει 20. 360; βοηθεῖν ποδὶ καὶ χερσὶ καὶ πάσῃ δυνάμει Aeschin. 43. 18, cf. 69. 10; ὄλω ποδί with all the foot, i. e. entirely, Ar. Rh. 4. 1165; παντὶ ποδί Liban.:—opp. to οὐκ ἂν προβαίην τὸν πόδα τὸν ἕτερον, Ar. Eccl. 162; οὐκ ἂν ἐφασκεν ἐξελεῖν οὐδὲ τὸν ἕτερον πόδα Dinarch. 100. 35.

g. τὴν ὑπὸ πόδα [κατάστασιν] just below them, Polyb. 2. 68, 9; ὑπὸ πόδας τίθεσθαι Plut. 2. 1097 C.

h. ὀρθῶ ποδί, v. sub ὀρθός II. 1.

7. πούς τινος, as periph. for a person, σὺν πατρὸς μολῶν ποδί, i. e. σὺν πατρί, Eur. Hipp. 661; παρθένου δέχου πόδα Id. Or. 1217, cf. Hec. 977, H. F. 336; χρόνου πόδα Id. Bacch. 889,

cf. Ar. Ran. 100:—also, ἐξ ἑνὸς ποδός, i. e. μόνος ἄν, Soph. Ph. 91; οἱ δ' ἀφ' ἡούχου π., i. e. οἱ ἡούχως ζῶντες, Eur. Med. 217.

II. metaph. of things, *the foot or lowest part*, esp. *the foot of a hill*, Lat. *pes* or *radix montis*, Il. 2. 824., 20. 59, Pind. P. 11. 54, etc.:—of a table, Ar. Fr. 447, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16, etc.; cf. πῆξα:—the lines at the foot of the letter Ω, Callias ap. Ath. 454 A:—also = ποδεών II. 1, Eur. Med. 679.

2. in a ship, ποδες are *the two lower corners of the sail*, or *the ropes fastened thereto*, by which the sails are tightened or slackened, *the sheets* (cf. ποδεών II. 3), Od. 5. 260; χαλαῖν πόδα to slack away or ease off *the sheet*, as is done when a squall is coming, Eur. Or. 707; τοῦ ποδός παριέναι to let go hold of it, Ar. Eq. 436; ἐκδοῦναι ὀλίγον τοῦ ποδός Luc. Contempl. 3; ἐκπετάσαι πόδα (with reference to the sail), Eur. I. T. 1135:—opp. to τείνειν πόδα, to haul it tight, Soph. Ant. 715; ναὺς ἐνταθεῖσα ποδί a ship with her *sheet* close hauled, Eur. Or. 706; λαῖφος ἐρυσσάμενοι τανύοντο ἐς πόδας ἀμφοτέρους Ar. Rh. 2. 931; ἰστία .. ἐτάνυσσαν ὑπ' ἀμφοτέροισι ποδεοσι Q. Sm. 9. 438; so Virg., una omnes fecere pedem, Aen. 5. 830:—but,

3. πὰρ ποδί νηός, in Pind. N. 6. 95, seems to mean *the rudder*;—so, in Od. 10. 32, αἰὲ γὰρ πόδα νηός ἐνώμων, the Schol. explains πόδα by τὸν μεταγωγὸν τοῦ κέρατος κάλων ἢ τὸ πηδάλιον.

III. a foot, as a measure of length, 4 palms (παλασταί) or 6 fingers, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch longer than our foot, Hdt. 2. 149, Plat., etc.; cf. ποδιαῖος:—proverb., ἔκμετρα καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸν πόδα Luc. pro Imag. 18.

IV. a foot in Prosody, Ar. Ran. 1322, Plat. Rep. 400 A, and Gramm.:—also of the monotonous proclamation of a crier, κήρυκες ὅταν τὸν καλούμενον πόδα μέλλουσιν ἐρεῖν Galen. 5. 394, cf. Luc. Demon. 65, Poll. 4. 91.

ποῶ, v. ποιέω sub init.
ποῶδης, es, (πόα, εἶδος) like grass, of the grass kind, Theophr., etc.; ποιῶδης in Hdt. 4. 47, Ar. Ind. 32. 4; ὄζειν ποῶδέστερον Arist. Probl. 12. 4:—τὰ ποῶδη the grasses, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 10, etc.

II. grass-green, Arist. Color. 5, 2, al.

πράγμα, Ion. πρήγμα, τό: (πράσσω):—*that which has been done, a deed, act*, Lat. *facinus*, being the concrete of πράξις, but often approaching to the abstract sense, Hdt., Pind., and Att.; opp. to ὄνομα, Andoc. 32. 39, etc.; and to λόγος, Dem. 21. 21, etc.; πραγμάτων ὄρθαν ὁδόν Pind. O. 7. 85; τῶν πραγμάτων γλῶσσαν ἰσχύειν πλεον more than facts, Eur. Hec. 1188; τὸ σὺν τί ἐστὶ τὸ πρ.; what is your work in life? Plat. Apol. 20 C; γυναῖδον πρ. ποιεῖν to do a woman's work, Dem. 785. 25, etc.

II. often, like Lat. *res, a thing, matter, affair*, πᾶσαν τελευτὰν πράγματος Pind. O. 13. 104, cf. P. 4. 495; πρ. τοιοῦδε συνηείχθη γενέσθαι Hdt. 5. 33, cf. 9. 93; ἐς μέσον σφι προετίθει τὸ πρ. Id. 1. 206; τί δ' εἰδὼς τοῦδε πρ. πέρι; Soph. Aj. 747; τὸ πρ. εἰς ὑπέρδεινόν μοι περιέστη Dem. 551. 2; ὁρᾶτε τὸ πρ., οἱ προελήλυθε κτλ., Id. 42. 25, cf. 91. 21; σφισί τε καὶ Ἀθηναίοις εἶναι οὐδὲν πρ. they had nothing in common, Hdt. 5. 84, cf. Dem. 320. 8, etc.: often pleonast., ὡς ἀργαλέον πρ. ἐστὶ, c. inf., Ar. Pl. I τὰ μετέωρα πρ. things in heaven above, Id. Nub. 228; etc.

2. anything necessary or expedient, what must or ought to be, freq. in Hdt., in phrase πρήγμα ἐστὶ οἱ ἐστὶ μοι, c. inf., it is necessary, expedient, advisable to do .., 'tis my duty or business to do, like Lat. *opus est*, εὔρισκε πρ. οἱ εἶναι ἐλαύνειν Hdt. 1. 79, cf. 4. 11; with a negat., εὔρικέ οἱ οὐ πρ. εἶναι στρατεύεσθαι Id. 7. 12, cf. Eur. Med. 451, Plat. Gorg. 447 B; also, c. acc. et inf., οὐδὲν ἂν εἴη πρ. γνώμας ἐμέ σοι ἀποφαίνεσθαι; ὡς .. οὐδὲν ἂν πρ., εἰ καὶ ἀποθάνοι Id. Euthyphro 3 D; c. gen. rei, οἷς μηδὲν ἦν πρ. τοῦ πολέμου Plut. Pomp. 65.

3. a thing of consequence or importance, πρ. ποιεῖσθαι τι Hdt. 7. 150; πρήγμα οὐδὲν ποιεῖσθαι Id. 6. 63.

4. of single persons, etc., μέγα πρ. a man of great importance, Dem. 928. 6; ἦν μέγιστον πρ. Δημοκλήδης παρὰ βασιλεῖ he was made much of by the king, Hdt. 3. 132; ἀμαχον πρ., of a woman, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 36; ἀσταθμητότατον πρ. ὁ δῆμος Dem. 383. 4; πρ. μέγα φρέατος Alex. Παρασ. 2; cf. χρῆμα II. 3.

5. used of a battle, as we say an action, affair, ὡς οἱ σωθέντες ἐκ τοῦ πρ. ἀπέφυγον Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 17.

6. euphem. for something bad or disgraceful, *the thing, the business*, Thuc. 2. 64, Aeschin. 18. 38 sq.; Εὐρυβάτου πρᾶγμα, οὐ πόλεως ἔργον, his job, Dem. 233. 8.

7. a fact, opp. to λόγος, ὄνομα, Arist. Top. 6. 7, 2, Soph. Elench. 16, 2; πρὸς τὸ πρ. καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν Id. Phys. 8. 8, 16; διαιρεῖν κατὰ τὸ πρ. Id. Pol. 1. 15, 9, etc.

8. the matter in hand, the question, πρὸς τὸ πρ. Id. An. Pr. 2. 27. 5; ἔξω τοῦ πράγματος, v. ἔξω I. 2. b.

III. in pl., πράγματα, I. circumstances, affairs, τὰ ἀνθρωπῆα π. Hdt. 1. 207; ἐν εἰρήνῃ καὶ ἀγαθοῖς πρ. Thuc. 3. 82, cf. 1. 89; τοῖς πράγμασιν τέθνηκα τοῖς δ' ἔργοισι δ' οὐ by circumstances, not by acts, Eur. Hel. 286; ἐν τοιοῦτοις πράγμασι Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 2, An. 2. 1, 16, etc.; δεινὸς πρᾶγμασι χρῆσθαι Dem. 10. 2, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 1; τύχη τὰ θνητῶν πρᾶγματ', οὐκ εὐβουλία Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 97 C; ἀπηλλάχθαι πραγμάτων to be quit of *the business of life*, Plat. Apol. 41 D, cf. Rep. 406 E; ἀποτυγχάνειν τῶν πρ. to fail in success, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 28:—of the condition of a patient, Foës. Oec. Hipp.;—poët. also in sing., ποῦ ποτ' εἰμι πράγματος; Soph. Tr. 375, cf. Aj. 314.

2. state-affairs, κοινὰ πρ. Eur. I. T. 1062; τέρας γὰρ ὁ βίος καὶ τὰ πρᾶγματ' ἐστὶ μοι Id. Hel. 260; ἐστ' ἐν ἡμῖν τῆς πόλεως τὰ πρ. Ar. Lys. 32; τὰ πολιτικά πρ. Plat. Apol. 31 D:—also, of a whole state or empire, τὰ Περσικὰ πρ. the Persian power, Hdt. 3. 137, cf. 7. 50, etc.; διαπεπόρθηται τὰ Περσῶν πρ. Aesch. Pers. 714; ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰ πρ. ἐγένετο Thuc. 1. 74, cf. 100, etc.; μὴ νομίζετ' ἐκείνῳ τὰ παρόντα πεπηγέσθαι πρ. ἀθάνατα Dem. 42. 16, cf. 53. 1, etc.; παρασπάσασθαι τι τῶν ὄλων πρ. Id. 10. 6:—also of government or administration, καταλαμβάνεσθαι or καταλαμβάνειν τὰ πρ., Lat. *rerum potiri*, Hdt. 6. 39, Thuc. 3. 30, cf. 3. 11; ἔχειν τὰ πρ. Ib. 3. 62, 72, Hdt. 6. 83; κατέχειν τὰ πρ. Thuc. 4. 2; ἐς μέσον Πέρσῃσι καταθεῖναι τὰ πρ. Hdt. 3. 80; οἱ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι, like οἱ ἐν τέλει, those who are in power or office, the ministers, Thuc. 3. 28, Dem. 125. 7, Arist.

Pol. 5. 7, 12; οἱ ἐπὶ τοῖς πρ. ὄντας Dem. 110. 22; οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν πρ. Id. 309. 10; κοινωνοὶ τῶν πρ. Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 17:—νεώτερα πρ. innovations, Lat. *res novae*, Lys. 130. 18, Isocr. 151 E, etc., cf. Hdt. 5. 19; but, εὐνοῦς τοῖς πράγμασι a friend to things as they are, Lys. 126. 10.

3. also one's private affairs or circumstances, Hdt. 7. 236, 237; ἔρρει or ἀπόλωλε τὰ μὰ πρ. Xen. Symp. 1, 15, cf. Eur. Alc. 382; τὰ πρ. alone, one's all, one's fortunes, ἐν ᾧ πρ. ἐστὶ πάντα μοι τὰ πρ. Ar. Ach. 474:—so in sing., φαῦλον γὰρ ἂν εἴη τὸ ἐμὸν πρᾶγμα Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 E, cf. Apol. 20 C.

4. business, esp. law-business, πρὸς τινα Antipho 142. 39; πράγματα πράσσειν Lys. 120. 22; πρὸς τινα Thuc. 1. 128.

5. in bad sense, troubles, troublesome business, trouble, annoyance, ἀπάντων αἰτίους τῶν πρ. Ar. Ach. 310; πράγματα ἔχειν, c. part. to have trouble about a thing, Hdt. 7. 147, Plat. Theaet. 174 B, etc.; πρ. ἔχειν ἐν τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4, etc.; πρ. λαμβάνειν Id. Lac. 2, 9; πρ. παρέχειν τινὶ to cause one trouble, Hdt. 1. 155, Ar. Pl. 19, al.; c. inf., to cause one the trouble of doing, Plat. Phaedo 115 A, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 46, cf. Ar. Vesp. 311; πραγμάτων .. ἀπαλλαγίς Id. Ach. 270, cf. βόσκω I. 2; ἀνευ πραγμάτων, σὺν πράγμασι Dem. 14. 28, Xen. An. 6. 1, 6; sometimes put as a general word after several particulars, ἐν τυραννίδι καὶ πλούτῳ καὶ πράγμασι Plut. 2. 150 C, ubi v. Wyttenb.:—seldom so in sing., πρήγμα παρέχειν Hdt. 7. 239; πρᾶγμα ἐστὶ τι Xen. An. 4. 1, 17.

6. material things, the world and its elements, εἴ τις ἐξ ἀρχῆς τὰ πρ. φύμενα βλέπειν Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 1, cf. Ar. Nub. 741; τὴν φύσιν καὶ τὰ πρ. cited from Plut.

πραγματεία, ἡ, (πραγματεύομαι) the careful prosecution of an affair or business, diligent study, hard work, Isocr. 11 D, 83 E, Plat. Crat. 408 A, al., cf. Stallb. Phaedo 63 A; πόνων πολλῶν καὶ πραγματείας Dem. 101. 22; πλέονος εἶναι πραγματείας Hipp. Vet. Med. 10; ἡ μάταιος πρ. [λογισμῶν] this idle attention to argumentations, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 8.

II. an undertaking, occupation, business, ἡ πρ. αὐτοῦ ἅπαντα .. εἰς τοῦτο τελευτᾶ Plat. Gorg. 453 A; ἡ τοῦ διαλέγεσθαι πρ. the business of dialectic, Id. Theaet. 161 E; τοῦ πολιτικοῦ .. πᾶσα ἡ πρ. περὶ πόλιν [ἐστὶ] Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 1, cf. Eth. N. 2. 3, 10; ἡ δημηγορικὴ πρ. the business of oratory, Id. Rhet. 1. 1, 10; τῆς ἀναισχύντου πρ. ἀποστήναι Aeschin. 88. 19; αἱ ἄλλαι πρ. official duties, opp. to ἀρχαί, Id. 55. 38:—esp. law-business, a lawsuit, Isocr. 18 C, 316 D, 317 E, 318 C:—in pl. affairs in general, κάτω βλέπειν εἰς ἀνθρώπων πραγματείας Plat. Rep. 500 C; πραγματεῶν μεθισταμένων Antipho 120. 14; troubles, Dem. 1412. 20; πρ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα to have dealings with .., Strab. 401.

III. the treatment of a subject, ἡ τοῦ ἐπιπέδου πρ., as a definition of geometry, Plat. Rep. 528 D; ἡ Πλάτωνος πρ. Plato's system or doctrines, Arist. Metaph. 1. 6, 1, cf. 1. 5, 3:—also, the manner of treating a subject, Id. Rhet. 1. 15, 21.

2. a philosophical argument or treatise, Id. Top. 1. 1, 1, 1. 2, 1, al.; τοῦ εἰδέσθαι χάριν ἡ πρ. Id. Phys. 2. 3, 1; ἡ παρούσα πρ. οὐ θεωρίας ἕνεκα Id. Eth. N. 2. 2, 1:—also the subject of such a treatise, τρεῖς αἱ πρ. Id. Phys. 2. 7, 3, cf. Soph. Elench. 33, 18, al.

3. an historical work, systematic history, in which events are put together connectedly as cause and effects, not merely in order of time (cf. πραγματικός II. 1), Polyb. 1. 1, 4., 1. 3, 1, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 13; Τρωικὴ πρ. the legends of the Trojan war, Argum. Soph. Aj.

πραγματεῖωδης, es, (εἶδος) looking like business (without being such), παιδιά Plat. Parm. 137 B. Adv. -δῶς, Eust. 1762. 5.

πραγματ-εραστής, οὔ, ὁ, a lover of business, Philox. in Vol. Hercul. 1. 99.

πραγματεύμα, τό, = πραγματεία, Eust. Opusc. 70. 62.

πραγματεύομαι, Ion. πρηγμ-: fut. -εύσομαι, cited from Joseph.: aor. ἐπραγματεύσαμην Hipp. 1202 A, Xen. Oec. 10, 9, etc.; but also ἐπραγματεύθην, Ion. ἐπρηγμ-, Hdt. 2. 87, Isocr. 249 A: pf. πεπραγματεύμαι Isocr. 221 A, Plat. Phaedo 99 D, 100 B, al., but the pf. also occurs in pass. sense, v. sub fin.: Dep.: (πρᾶγμα).

To busy oneself, take trouble, ἀπέδωκαν τὸ νεκρὸν οὐδὲν ἔτι πρηγματευθέντες Hdt. 1. c., cf. Plat. Crat. 437 C; πρ. περὶ τίνος Id. Rep. 430 D, al.; περὶ τι Id. Theaet. 187 A, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 7, etc.; πρ. ἐπὶ τινι to work at a thing, to labour to bring it about, Ib. 1. 3, 15; πρὸς τι Plat. Eryx. 398 A; πραγματεύονται ὅπως ἀρξοῦσι exert themselves to .., Xen. Lac. 14, 5; and c. inf. to exert oneself to .., Plut. Them. 19.

2. to be engaged in business, spend one's time in business, τὴν νύκτα all night long, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 26; πρ. καὶ κακοπαθεῖν τὸν βίον ἅπαντα Arist. Eth. N. 10. 6, 6, cf. 4. 1, 43; πρ. ἀπὸ ἐμπορίας καὶ δανεισμῶν to raise money by trade and loans, Plut. Cato Mi. 59, cf. Sull. 17, etc.

II. c. acc. rei, to take in hand, treat laboriously, be engaged in, Plat. Prot. 361 D, Hipp. Ma. 304 C, etc.: to undertake, τὸν δεῦτερον πλοῦν Id. Phaedo 99 D.

2. of authors, to elaborate a work, Ar. Nub. 526, Plat. Apol. 22 B: to treat of, περὶ φύσεως πάντα Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 18; περὶ τίνος Id. Phys. 2. 2, 1, al.; περὶ τι Id. Metaph. 5. 1, 3, al.; τοιαύτην οὐκ ἐπραγματεύθησαν ἀκριβολογίαν περὶ τὰς φλέβας did not use such precision in treating of .., Id. H. A. 3. 3, 5.

3. of historians, to treat systematically, τὰς πράξεις Polyb. 1. 4, 3; and absol., οἱ πραγματευόμενοι systematic historians, Id. 5. 33, 5, etc.; cf. πραγματεία III. 3.

III. pf. πεπραγματεύμαι in pass. sense, to be laboured at, worked out, Plat. Apol. 22 B, Parm. 129 E, cf. Xen. Eq. 8, 10, Aeschin. 24. 5; so also pres., Arist. Eth. E. 1. 4, 2.

πραγματευτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be laboured at, τοῦτο πρ., ὅπως .. Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 8; τῷ νομοθέτῃ πρ. περὶ τίνος Ib. 8. 1, 1.

II. -τέον, one must treat, περὶ τίνος Id. Top. 1. 14, 5, cf. 15, 1.

πραγματευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a man of business, trader, Lat. *negociator*, Plut. 2. 525 A, etc.; πρ. Πτολεμαίου his agent or attorney, C. I. 4299.

πραγματευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, occupied in business, Schol. Ar. Pl. 521.

πραγματίας, ον, ὁ, a troublesome fellow, A. B. 58.

πραγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πρᾶγμα) fit for action or business, active, business-like, used in later Greek for πρακτικός, esp. of men versed in state-affairs.

Polyb. 7. 11, 2., 7. 12, 2, al., cf. C. I. 4897 C. 7; *οἱ πρ.*, opp. to *οἱ στρατιωτικοί*, Id. 14. 1, 13, cf. 24. 5, 5, Cic. Att. 2. 20:—sometimes also of soldiers and the like, *men of action*, Polyb. 1. 35, 5, cf. 7. 11, 2:—hence the legal phrase *pragmatica sanctio* or *jussio*, an imperial decree on public affairs, Cod. Just., etc. 2. in Roman writers, *pragmaticus* was one who suggested arguments to public speakers and advocates, a kind of *attorney*, Cic. de Orat. 1. 45, 59, Juven. 7. 123, Quintil. 12. 3, 4. II. of things, 1. of history, *systematic*, Polyb. 1. 2, 8, etc.; cf. *πραγματεία* III. 2. *strong*, of a fort, Id. 4. 70, 10. 3. of a speech, conduct, etc., *oble*, *prudent*, Id. 3. 116, 7., 36. 3, 1, etc.:—so in Adv. —*κῶς*, Id. 2. 13, 1, etc. III. relating to matter of fact, *ὁ πρ. τόπος*, as opp. to *ὁ λεκτικός*, Dion. H. de Comp. 1:—so Adv. —*κῶς*, opp. to *ψυχικῶς*, Script. Myth. p. 328 Westerm. *πραγματίον, τό*, Dim. of *πράγμα*, a trifling matter, a petty lawsuit, Ar. Nub. 197, 1004, Arr. Epict. 1. 27, 16, etc. *πραγματιστήριον, τό*, f. l. for *χρηματιστήριον*, Diod. 1. 1. *πραγματο-γράφειν*, to describe a thing, Eccl. *πραγματο-δίφης [ῖ]*, ov, ὁ, one who hunts after lawsuits, a pettifogger, Ar. Av. 1424. *πραγματο-ειδής, ἐς*, laborious, troublesome, Hipp. 618. 25. *πραγματο-κοπέω*, (*κόπτω*) to meddle in business, to be a meddling, seditious fellow, Polyb. 29. 8, 10, etc.; cf. *δημοκοπέω*, *δοξοκοπέω*. *πραγματο-λογέω*, to treat systematically, Arist. Rhet. Al. 32, 2, Philo 1. 554. II. to quarrel, argue, Diog. L. 9. 52. *πραγματο-μάθης, ἐς*, skilled in business, Anon. ap. Suid. *πραγματο-ράφος [ᾶ]*, ὁ, author of troubles, Gloss. *πραγματώδης, ἐς*, = *πραγματοειδής*, Isocr. 208 C:—Comp. —*ωδέστερον* Dem. 427. 20. *πραγορίτης, ov, ὁ*, a kind of wine, Hesych. *πράγος, εὐς, τό*, poet. for *πράγμα*, Pind. N. 3. 10, Fr. 75, Aesch. Theb. 861, Pers. 248, Soph., etc.; also in Ar. Av. 112, Lys. 706. 2. = *πράγματα*, state-affairs, Aesch. Theb. 2. *πράδης, εὐς, ἡ*, a breaking wind, Hipp. Progn. 40, etc. (acc. to MSS. cited by Littré 2. p. 138; vulg. *πέρδης*): cf. *πέρδω*. *πραδίλη, ἡ*, = *πεπραδίλη*, q. v. *πράειος, Adv.* of *πράος*. *πράθειν, v.* sub *πέρθω*; but *πράθεις, v.* sub *πιπράσκω*. *πραιδεύω*, the Lat. *praedor*, Dio C. Fr. Vat. p. 144. *πραιπόσιτος, ὁ*, the Lat. *praepositus*, C. I. 3497. 8, al. *πραιτέτατος, ὁ*, the Lat. *praetextatus*, Diod. 12. 53. *πραιτώριον, τό*, = Lat. *Praetorium*, used in Ev. Matt. 27. 27, the official residence of the Governor, Government-house; and in Ep. Phil. 1. 13, it is commonly taken as the Emperor's Palace, but at Rome *Praetorium* generally meant the *Castra Praetoriana*, *ἐπαρχος πραιτωρίου*, v. C. I. 2596, al. *πραίφεκτος, ὁ*, the Lat. *praefectus*, Just. M. Apol. 1. fin., C. I. 5187 b, al. *πράκος, ὁ*, one condemned in a money-penalty, only in Delph. Inscr., *πράκος ἔστω κατὰ τὸν νόμον* C. I. 1702; so, *πρακτίμος ἔστω* Ib. 1699, 1704, Anecd. Delph. 5; *πρακτίμος*, Anecd. Delph. 13, 19, 25, 29; v. Curt. p. 44. *πρακτέος, α, ov, verb.* Adj. from *πράσσω*, to be done, Plat. Prot. 356 C, etc. II. *πρακτέον, one must do*, Soph. O. T. 1439, Plat. Prot. 356 B, etc. *πρακτήρ, Ion.* *πρηκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ*, (*πράσσω*) one that does, a doer, *πρηκτήρ τε ἔργων* Il. 9. 443; but in Od. 8. 162, *ναυτῶν, οἱ τε πρηκτῆρες ἔασιν*, it must mean traders, Lat. *negotiatores*; *παίδων π. dealers in ..*, Manetho 6. 447; cf. *πράξις* I, *πραγματεύομαι* I. 2. II. = *πράκτωρ* II. 1, Themist. 114 A, etc. *πρακτήριος, ov, efficacious, effectual, τύχη* Aesch. Supp. 523. *πράκτης, ov, ὁ*, = *πρακτήρ*, Suid. s. v. *ρέκτης*. *πρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν*, (*πράσσω*) fit for action, fit for business, business-like, practical, like the later *πραγματικός, λεκτικοὶ καὶ πρ. καὶ μηχανικοὶ* Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 1; *φιλότεχνοι καὶ πρ.* Plat. Rep. 476 A; *ζῶη πρ.* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 13, etc.; *αἱ πρ. ἀρχαί* the principles of action, Ib. 6. 12, 35; *ἡ πρ. διάνοια*, opp. to *ἡ θεωρητική*, Ib. 6. 2, 3, cf. Metaph. 5. 1, 2, de An. 3. 10, 2; and *ἡ πρακτική* (with or without *ἐπιστήμη*) practical science, as opp. to theoretical, Plat. Polit. 258 E, 259 D; *τὰ πρακτικά* action, Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, 5. 2. *active, able, effective*, also like *πραγματικός, τὸ πρακτικώτατον μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως* the most effective part, Polyb. 1. 30, 9, cf. 10. 23, 2; *πρ. παρά τινος* carrying one's point with another, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 3; *περί τι* Polyb. 7. 10, 5. 3. c. gen. *able to effect, τῶν καλῶν, τῶν δικαίων, etc.*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 8., 5. 1, 3. II. of things, *active, vigorous, strong, οἴνου πρακτικώτερον* Ar. Eq. 91; *ἱταμότης ὄφεια καὶ πρ.* Plat. Polit. 311 A; [*ἡ ὄργη*] *πρακτικώτερον τοῦ μίσους* Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 34; *πρ. βίος* a life of action, Ib. 7. 3, 7; *λαμβεῖον πρ. suited for dramatic action*, Id. Poët. 24, 11. III. Adv., *πρακτικῶς διακεῖσθαι πρὸς τι* Polyb. 6. 25, 4; Comp. —*ότερον*, Id. 5. 18, 7. *πρακτίμος, πράκτιμος, v.* sub *πράκος*. *πρακτορεία, ἡ*, the office of *πράκτωρ*, a collectorship, Stob. Eccl. 2. 332. *πρακτόρειον, τό*, a debtors' prison, Inscr. Aegypt. in C. I. 4957. 15. *πρακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb.* Adj. of *πράσσω*: *τὰ πρακτά* things to be done, points of moral action, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 2, 1., 1. 6, 4, etc. 2. *achieved, accomplished, νηυσὶ πρ. κέλευθα* Poëta in Ruhnck. Ep. Crit. p. 192; but cf. *πράσσω* I. II. *πρακτὸς ὑπὸ τινος* called on to pay money by one, C. I. 2448. VII. 2 and 22; cf. *πράσσω* V. 2. *πρακτός, ὄς, ἡ, Ion.* for *πράξις*, E. M. 316. 34. *πράκτωρ, ορος, ὁ*, = *πρακτήρ*, one who does or executes, an accomplisher, *Ζεὺς ὅτου πρ. φανῆ* Soph. Tr. 251; *πρ. πᾶν ἀκουσίαν* Antipho 121. 39; with a fem. Subst., *Κύπρις .. τοῦδ' ἐφάνη πρ.* Soph. Tr. 860. II. *one who exacts payment*, esp. at Athens, an officer charged with the col-

lection of taxes, a taxgatherer, Antipho 147. 14, Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 36, Dem. 778. 18, C. I. 203-206; cf. Dict. of Antiqu. / 2. in Poets also, *one who exacts punishment, a punisher, avenger*, Aesch. Supp. 646; *πρ. αἵματος* Id. Eum. 319; *φόνου* Soph. El. 953: so as Adj., even with a fem. Subst., *avenging, σὺν δολι καὶ χερὶ πράκτορι* Aesch. Ag. 111. *Πράμνειος οἶνος, ὁ*, Pramnian wine, Il. 11. 639, Od. 10. 235; also *Πράμνιος*, Hipp. 610. 6, Ar. Eq. 107, Fr. 301, v. Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 1076, Ephipp. Incert. 1.—The ancient Interpp. say that it was named from a Mount Pramnè in the island of Icaria, or from a place near Ephesus or Smyrna, or in Lesbos. It was a strong, rough wine, Galen. Lex. Hipp.; whence Ar. Fr. 1. c. compares certain poets to it: Diosc. however (5. 9) gives it a different character. *πράμνη, ἡ*, = *δικελλα*, Hesych.;—so *πράμνημα, τό*, Poll. 7. 150. *πράμος [ᾶ]*, ὁ, = *πρόμος*, dub. in Ar. Thesm. 50. *πράν [ᾶ]*, Dor. contr. from *πρώην*, *aforetime, formerly, erst*, Theocr. 3. 28., 5. 132, etc.; *πράν ποκα* 2. 115., 5. 81.—Its Root seems to have been *πρό*, cf. *πρίν*. *πράννης, πρᾶνίζω*, Dor. and Att. for *πρηνης, πρηνίζω*. *πραξείδιον, τό*, Dim. of *πράξις*, E. M. 230. 10; *πραξίδιον*, Suid. *Πραξι-δίκη, ἡ*, a goddess, represented with a bare head, to whom the heads of victims were offered, Orph. Arg. 31, Paus. 3. 22, 2, etc. *πραξι-κοπέω*, to take by surprise or treachery, *πόλις* Polyb. 3. 69, 1:—*to overreach, outwit, τινα* Id. 2. 46, 2. *πράξιμος, ov*, of money, recoverable, Polyb. 22. 26, 17. *πράξις, εὐς, Ion.* *πρήξις, ιος, ἡ*: (*πράσσω*):—*a doing, transaction, business, πλεῖν κατὰ πρήξιν* on a trading voyage (cf. *πρακτήρ*), Od. 3. 72., 9. 253; *ἐπὶ πρ. πλεῖν* h. Hom. Ar. 397; *πρήξις δ' ἦδ' ἰδίη, οὐ δημόσιος* a private, not a public affair, Od. 3. 82; *πρήξιν μηδὲ φίλοισιν ὄμως ἀνακρίνειο* Pāsin Theogn. 73; *π. οὐρία* Aesch. Cho. 814; *δὴ τῆς πρ.* Thuc. 3. 114; *πρ. περὶ τίνος* the transaction respecting .., Id. 6. 88. 2. *the result or issue of a business, esp. a good result, success, οὐ γὰρ τις πρήξις πέλεται .. γόοιο* no good comes of weeping, Il. 24. 524 (expressed infir. 550, by *οὐ τι πρήξις ἀκαχήμενος*); so, *οὐ τις πρήξις ἐγγυετο* μυρομένοισιν Od. 10. 202, 568; *λυμαίνεσθαί τινι τὴν πρᾶξιν* to spoil one's market, Xen. An. 1. 3, 16; *πρᾶξιν φίλαν* διδόναι to grant a happy issue, Pind. O. 1. 136; *πρ. οὐρίαν θέλων* Aesch. Cho. 814; *ταχεῖα δ' ἦλθε* χρησμών πρ. their issue, Id. Pers. 739; *ἀνευ τούτων οὐκ ἂν εἴη πρ.* Xen. Cyn. 2, 2. II. *an acting, transacting, doing, κακότητος* Theogn. 1026; *αἱ τῶν ἀγαθῶν πρ.* Plat. Charm. 163 D; *ἡ πρ. τῶν ἔργων* Antipho 125. 5; *πρ. πολεμική, ποιητική, πολιτική, etc.*, Plat., etc.:—*action*, opp. to *πάθος*, Plat. Legg. 876 D; *το ἔξις*, Id. Rep. 434 A; opp. to speaking, Dem. 66. 7 and 19., 1414. 14; *ἐν ταῖς πράξεσι ὄντα τε καὶ θεώμενα* exhibited in actual life, Plat. Phaedr. 271 D; in Arist. Eth. N. 6. 2, *πράξις, action*, is expressly distinguished from *θεωρία* (speculation), and *ποίησις* (production), as also from *προαίρεσις* (purpose), cf. 1. 1, 1., 10. 8, 5, Pol. 1. 2, 6. 2. *action, exercise, χειρῶν, σκελῶν, στόματος, διανοίας* Plat. Lach. 192 A. 3. euphem. for *sexual commerce or intercourse*, Pind. Fr. 236, Aeschin. 22. 35, etc.; in full, *ἡ πρ. ἡ γεννητική* Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 2; cf. *πράσσω* II. 3. III. *an action, act*, Soph. O. T. 895, O. C. 560, etc.; *μῆας οὐ μνησθήσομαι πρᾶξεως* Isocr. 259 A, cf. Polyb. 3. 19, 11, etc. IV. like *τὸ εὖ* or *κακῶς* *πράσσειν*, a doing well or ill, *faring so and so, one's fortune, state, condition, ἀπέκλαιε .. τὴν ἑωντοῦ πρ.* Hdt. 3. 65, cf. Aesch. Fr. 695, Soph. Aj. 790, 792; *εὐτυχῆς πρ.* Id. Tr. 294; *κακαὶ πρόξεις* Id. Ant. 1305. V. *conduct, dexterity, practical ability*, Polyb. 2. 47, 5., 4. 77, 1:—also, *practice*, in the sense of *trickery, treachery*, Id. 2. 9, 2; *κατὰ τίνος* or *ἐπὶ τινι* Id. 4. 71, 6, etc. VI. *the exaction of money, recovery of outstanding debts, arrears, etc.*, *πρ. συμβολαίων* Andoc. 12. 8; *τοῦ μισθοῦ* Plat. Prot. 328 B; *τελῶν* Id. Rep. 425 D; *κατὰ Ἀρτέμωνος .. ἔστω ἡ πρᾶξις τοῖσι δανείασαι* let the lenders have an action of recovery against Artemon, Dem. 926. 27; *αἱ πρ. τῶν καταδικασθέντων* Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 8:—hence, *the exaction of vengeance, retribution, βαρβάρων χάριν γάμων πρᾶξιν ὡς Ἑλλὰς λάβοι* Eur. 1. A. 272. VII. in pl. *public or political life, ἡ περὶ τὰς πρ. ἐπιστήμη* Dem. 1414. 4:—later, in sing., a public office, Hdn. 5. 1, etc. VIII. *the lecture of a Rhetorician or Philosopher*, Marin. V. Procl. c. 22, etc. *πρᾶός-νως, Adv.* temperately, Ar. Ran. 856, Acl. N. A. 5. 39. (Derived as if from *πρᾶός-νους*, for no such form as *πρᾶός-νως* = *πρᾶός* exists, v. Lob. Phryn. 403.) *πρᾶός, ov*, also *πρᾶός*, Ion. *πρηός, εἶα, ὄ*:—the declension varies between the two forms:—*πρᾶός* supplies the sing. in Att., except that the fem. is always *πρᾶεία* (*πρᾶός* as fem. being only found in Plut. 2. 168 D); whereas the sing. *πρᾶός*, Ion. *πρηός*, is used in Ep. and Lyric Poets:—in pl., we have nom. *πρηέες* Hipp. 948 A, *πρηείας* Anth. P. 5. 209, *πρᾶοι* Plat. Rep. 562 D, etc.; fem. *πρηείας* Anth. P. 6. 244; neut. *πρᾶεία* Xen. Oec. 15. 9, Eq. 9, 10, etc., *πρᾶα* Arist. H. A. 1. 1, fin., Philo 2. 351; gen. *πρᾶείων* Xen. An. 1. 4, 9; dat. *πρᾶείσι* Plat. Legg. 888 A, 930 A, fem. *πρᾶείσι* C. I. 1598; acc. *πρᾶείσι* Polyb., etc., *πρᾶόους* Isocr. 38 B.—Comp. *πρᾶότερος*, Lys. 160. 4, Plat. Tim. 85 A, etc.; Ion. *πρηότερ*—Hdt. 2. 181:—Sup. *πρᾶότατος*, Plat. Phaedo 116 C, etc.; *ἰοα. πρηότατος*, Philodem. in Anth. P. 6. 349, Ar. Rh. 2. 937. The form *πρᾶός* (with i subscr.) is often found in MSS., and in C. I. l. c., cf. Phot., Et. Gud. 478. 31; but *πρᾶός* never. *Mild, soft, gentle*, opp. to *χαλεπός*, post-Hom. word: 1. of things, *πρηὸν σέλας* h. Hom. 7. 10; *πρᾶός* ὄσπος Pind. P. 4. 241; of illnesses, *mild*, Hipp. l. c.; also, *πρᾶεία* *ιατρεία* Id. Art. 832: of sound, *soft, gentle, τὴν φωνὴν πρᾶότεραν ποιοῦσιν* Xen. Symp. 1, 10; *ἀνεμος* Anth. P. 6. 349; *ᾠδῖνες* Ib. 244; *κέντρον* Ib. 229, etc. 2. of persons, *mild, gentle, meek, πρᾶός* ἀστοῖσι Pind. P. 3. 124; *πᾶσιν ἱλεώς τε καὶ πρᾶός* Plat. Rep. 566 E; *πρᾶός* πρὸς τινα Ib. 375 C; *πρᾶός* τὸ ἦθος Id. Phaedr. 243 C; *πρᾶός* ἐν

τοῖς λόγοις Id. Euthyd. 303 D;—esp. after having been angry, Hdt. 2. 181 (cf. πραότης); ὁ θῆρ ὄδ' ἡμῖν πρᾶος, of Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 436:—so of a horse, *gentle*, ἀλλήλοισ πραότεροι Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 29; of other animals, *tame*, ἰχθύων μεγάλων καὶ πραέων Id. An. 1. 4, 9, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 1; ζῶα .. πραέα πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Xen. Oec. 15, 9. 3. of actions, feelings, etc., *mild*, τιμωρίαί πραότεραι Plat. Legg. 867 B; ἡδοναὶ πραότεραι Ib. 815 E; λόγοι, ἦθος, φύσις Id.; τὰ πραέα carresses, Xen. Eq. 9, 10; πραότερα πάσχειν Plat. Crito 49 B. II. *making mild, taming*, φάρμακον πρᾶν τείνων ἀμφὶ γενύων, of a bridle, Pind. O. 13. 121; προκινεῖν αὐτὸν [τὸν ἵππον] ὡς πραοτάτοις σημείοις Xen. Eq. 9, 3. III. Adv. πρᾶως (from πρᾶος), *mildly, gently*, πρᾶως πείθειν τινί, φέρειν τι Plat. Rep. 589 C, Crito 43 B; πρᾶως ἔχειν πρὸς τι Id. Lys. 211 E; πρᾶως λέγειν τὸ πάθος to speak *lightly* of it, Xen. An. 1. 5, 14; πρᾶως διακείσθαι, opp. to ὀργίζεσθαι, Dem. 573. 24; πρᾶως οὐ πικρῶς Id. 315. 15;—Comp., πραότερον προδιδάσκειν, κολλάζειν Plat. Gorg. 489 D, Phaedo 94 D; πραοτέρως ἔχειν τινί Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 4;—Sup., φέρειν .. ὡς πραοτάτα Plat. Rep. 387 E. 2. later form πραέως (from πρᾶός), Diod. 1. 36, Dicaearch., etc.;—cf. also πρᾶδνως.

πραότης, ητος, ἡ, *mildness, gentleness*, opp. to χαλεπότης Lys. 106. 15, Isocr. 38 C, Plat. Rep. 558 A, etc.; opp. to ἀγριότης, Id. Symp. 197 D; properly *the contrary habit to passionateness* (ἀργιότης), Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, Rhet. 2. 3, 1:—in pl., Isocr. 106 A:—πραύτης is a later form, C. I. 2788, Eccl.

πραπίδες, αἱ, dat. πραπίσιν Pind. O. 2. 171, Ep. πραπίδεσσι:—poët. word, 1. properly = φρένες, *the midriff, diaphragm*, ἔβαλ' ἡπαρ ὑπὸ πραπίδων Il. 11. 579., 13. 412., 17. 349:—then, since this was deemed the seat of all mental powers and affections, 2. like φρένες, *the wits, understanding, mind*, ἰδυῖσι πραπίδεσσι Il. 1. 608., 18. 380, etc.; περὶ μὲν πραπίδες, περὶ δ' ἔστι νόημα Hes. Th. 656:—as the seat of desire, *the heart*, ἀπὸ πραπίδων ἦλθ' ἡμερος Il. 24. 514; ἔσχεν ἀκοιτιν ἀραρυῖαν πραπίδεσσι a wife he had after his own *heart*, Hes. Th. 608; πάσῃσιν ὑρέγεσθαι πραπίδεσσι Emped. 430; πραπίδων πλοῦτος Ib. 300, 420; also in Pind. O. 10 (11). 10, P. 4. 500, and in lyr. passages of Trag., Aesch. Ag. 380, 802, Eur. Andr. 481:—the sing. πραπίς, ἴδος, is rare, Pind. P. 2. 113, Fr. 228, Eur. Bacch. 428, 999 (lyr.), Epigr. Gr. 597.

πρασιός, α, ον, f. l. for πράσιος, Poll. 10. 42. πρασιά, Ion. -ή, ἡ, *a bed in a garden, garden-plot*, Od. 7. 127., 24. 247, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 3, etc.; ἀνθῶν πρασιαί Longus 4. 2; cf. ἀνθηρον:—metaph., *πρασιαὶ πρασιαὶ in companies or groups*, Ev. Marc. 6. 40. (Prob. from πράσον, and so properly, *a bed of leeks*.)

πρασιάζω, = πρασίζω, Niceph. Blcmm. II. *to divide into beds*, Aquila V. T.

πρασιανός, ον, = πράσιος, M. Anton. 1. 5. πρασίζω, (πράσον) *to be leek-green*, Diosc. 3. 94., 4. 155. πρασίμος, ον, (πρᾶσις) *for sale*, Lat. *venalis*, Plat. Legg. 847 E, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 42.

πρασιμόχθος, ὁ, ἡ, a corrupt word in Eur. Fr. 986, for which the most prob. emendation is Heimsöth's *περισσόμοχθοι*.

πρασίτιζω, = πρασίζω, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 617, etc.

πρασίνο-ειδής, ἐς, *leek-green*, Olympiod. in Schneid. Ecl. Phys. p. 397. πρασίνοσ, ον, (πράσον) *leek-green, green*, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 5., 3. 4, 23, al. 2. λίθος πρ., = πρασίτις, Epiph. de Gemm. 3. 3.

οἱ πράσινοι were *the green faction* in the Circus at Rome, Gataker ad M. Anton. 1. 5, Juven. 11. 196, Gibbon c. 40; τὸ πρ. (sc. μέρος), Joseph. A. J. 17. 4, 4; so also πράσιος in Dio C. 73. 4., 79. 14.

πρασίνοδης, ἐς, = πρασινοειδής, Schol. Theocr. 4. 28.

πράσιον, τό, *horehound*, Lat. *marrubium*, Hipp. 681. 3, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 5, Diosc. 3. 119. II. a water plant, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 24.

πράσιος, ον, = πράσιος, Plat. Tim. 68 C: cf. πράσιος.

πρασιόω, = πρασιάζω, Aquila V. T.

πρᾶσις, ἐως, Ion. πρῆσις, ἰος, ἡ: (πιπράσκω):—*a selling, sale, ὠνή τε καὶ πρῆσι* (Ion.) χρέονται Hdt. 1. 153, cf. Soph. Fr. 756, Plat. Soph. 223 D; ἐπὶ πρῆσι for *sale*, Hdt. 4. 17; κατὰ πρᾶσιν Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 15; πρᾶσιν ἀγῶνος ποιέσθαι Aesch. 16. 22; εὐρεῖν πρ. Ar. Fr. 477; πρ. αἰτεῖν Eupol. Πολ. 33;—pl., Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 10.

πρασίτης αἶνος, ὁ, wine *flavoured with horehound* (πράσιον), Diosc. 5. 58; but, II. *πρασίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a precious stone, prob. the emerald* (from πράσον, *leek-green*), Theophr. Lap. 37.

πρασο-ειδής, ἐς, *leek-green*, Hipp. Progn. 40, Arist. Color. 5, 6, etc.

πρασοεῖς, ἐσσα, ἐν, (πράσον) = foreg., Opp. H. 1. 107.

πρασο-κουρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κείρω) *a grub which destroys leeks*, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 12, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 4, Strattis Incert. 1: cf. κάμπη.

πρασο-κουρον, τό, (κείρω) *a leek-slice*, Anth. P. 11. 203.

πράσον [ᾶ], τό, *a leek*, Chionid. Πτωχ. 4, Ar. Ran. 621, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 2, etc.; πρ. κεφαλωτὸν Diosc. 2. 179; πρᾶσα τὰ κειρόμενα sliced *leeks*, Artem. 1. 67. II. a *leek-like seaweed*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 2, Plin. (Hence by transpos. *πάρσον, πάρρον*, Lat. *porrum*.)

πρασοβόρη, ἡ, = πρασοκουρον, Hesych.

πρασο-χρους, ον, (χρῶα) *leek-coloured*, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 971.

Πρασσαῖος, ὁ, poët. for πρᾶσαῖος (= πράσιος); *Leek-green*, name of a frog, Batr. 255:—so Πρᾶσο-φάγος, ον, *Leek-eater*, Ib. 229.

πράσσω, Ep. and Ion. πρήσσω, Att. πράττω (first in Ar. and Xen.):—fut. πράξω, Ion. πρήξω:—aor. ἐπραξα, Ion. ἐπρηξα:—pf. πέπραχα, Ion. πέπρηχα Hdt. 5. 106: plqpf. ἐπεπράχει Xen.: pf. 2 πέπραγα, Ion. πέπρηγα (it is laid down by Moer. 293, Phryn. in A. B. 60, that πέπραχα is the Hellenic, πέπραγα the Att. form of pf.: but both forms occur in good writers, πέπραχα being trans. except in later Gr., as in Arist. Rhet. ad Alex. 35; πέπραγα commonly intr., v. infr. IV; hence

in Plat. Com. Ὑπερβ. 2 πέπραγα should be restored:—Med., fut. πράξομαι Xen.: aor. ἐπραξάμην Soph. O. T. 287, Thuc., etc.:—Pass., fut. πραχθήσομαι Aesch. 67. 33, Arist., etc.; fut. 3 πεπράξομαι Trag.:—aor. ἐπράχθη Trag.:—pf. πέπραγμα Soph., etc.; but this pf. is sometimes used in med. sense, v. infr. v. 2, and cf. διαπράσσω. (The Root is prob. the same as that of περάω, v. infr. 1.) [ᾶ by nature, as is shewn by the Ion. form πρήσσω: hence the accent in πρᾶγμα, πρᾶξις, etc.]

The primary sense seems to be *to pass through, pass over, dis τόσσον ἄλα πρήσσοντες ἀπῆμεν Od. 9. 491; ῥίμφα πρήσσοντε κέλευθον Il. 14. 282., 23. 501; ῥίμφα πρήσσουσι κέλευθον Od. 13. 83; ὄδον πρήσσουσιν ὀδίται h. Merc. 203; also c. gen. (cf. διαπρήσσω, ἀτύξομαι, κοινῶ), ἵνα πρήσσωμεν ὄδοιο Il. 24. 264, Od. 15. 219; ὄφρα πρ. ὄδοιο 15. 47; ἵνα πρήσσησιν ὄδοιο 3. 476.—This is a purely Ep. usage. The phrases πρ. κέλευθον, πρ. ὄδοιο might be expl. to accomplish a journey, or part of a journey, like Lat. *iter conficere*, but no such explanation suits the phrase ἄλα πρήσσοντες (which Rhianus proposed to alter into πλῆσσοντες); and the old Interpr. concur in noting this sense of πρήσσω and διαπρήσσω, adding that πρήσσω was so used in the pres. only, Anecd. Oxon. 1. 355, E. M. 688. 1, cf. Eust. 1779. 29, Butt. Lexil. s. v. II. commonly *to achieve, bring about, effect, accomplish*, τι Il. 1. 562., 18. 357, Od. 2. 191; οὔτι πρ. to avail naught, Il. 11. 552, etc.; χρῆμα μὲν οὐ πρήξεις, σὺ δ' ἐτώσια πόλλ' ἀγορεύσεις Hes. Op. 400; πρ. κλέος to achieve, win it, Pind. I. 5 (4). 10; πρ. δεσμόν to cause one's bondage, bring it on oneself, Id. P. 2. 74; ὕμνον πρ. γροντ power of song, Id. N. 9. 7; πρ. φόνον τινι to do murder upon him, Ib. 3. 81; πρ. τὴν Κυπρίων ἀπόστασιν Hdt. 5. 113; πρ. εἰρήνην, φιλίαν to bring it about, Dem. 30. 16., 281. 19; also, to attempt, plot, τι Andoc. 24. 16:—c. dat. pers., πρ. τινί φίλα Aesch. Pr. 660; χάριν τινι Eur. Ion 37, cf. 895, El. 1133, etc.; πρ. φρένας τινί to work his will, Soph. Aj. 446:—πρ. ὥστε .., Lat. *efficere ut ..*, Aesch. Eum. 896:—Pass., πέπρακται τοῦργον Id. Pr. 75; φεῦ φεῦ πέπρακται Eur. Hipp. 680; τὰ πεπραγμένα, Lat. *acta*, Pind. O. 2. 29, etc.; ἡ ἐπὶ τοῖς πεπρ. ἀδοξία Dem. 12. 19; τὰ πεπρ. λῦσαι Id. 724. 24; so, τὰ πραχθέντα Aesch. Pr. 683, etc.; τὰ ἔργα τῶν πραχθέντων the facts of what took place, Thuc. 1. 22; τό γε πραχθὲν ἀγέννητον θείναι Plat. Prot. 324 B.*

2. absol. *to effect an object, be successful*, δὸς Τηλέμαχον πρήξαντα νέεσθαι Od. 3. 60; ἐπρηξας καὶ ἔπειτα Il. 18. 357; πρήξαι δ' ἀργαλέον τι Od. 16. 88:—so, οὐδέ τι ἔργον ἐνθάδ' ἐτι πρήξει he will do no good, 19. 324:—v. infr. IV. 3. of sexual intercourse, Theocr. 2. 143: v. πρᾶξις II. 3. 4. to make so and so (cf. ποιέω II), Νηρηίδων τινὰ πρ. ἀκοιτιν Pind. N. 5. 66. 5. to have to do, be busy with, τὰ ἑαυτοῦ πράττειν to mind one's own business, Soph. El. 678; πράττων ἕκαστος τὰ ἑαυτοῦ Plat. Phaedr. 247 A, cf. Polit. 307 E; τὰ αὐτοῦ πρ. καὶ μὴ πολυπραγμονεῖν Id. Rep. 433 A, cf. 400 E, etc. (whereas πολλά πρ. = πολυπραγμονεῖν, Hdt. 5. 33, Ar. Ran. 228, etc.); sometimes in praise, φιλοσόφον τὰ αὐτοῦ πράξαντος καὶ οὐ πολυπραγμονήσαντος Plat. Gorg. 526 C, cf. Apol. 33 A, etc.; sometimes in blame, οὐδ' εὔ .. οἰκοῦνται αἱ πόλεις, ὅταν τὰ αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι πράττωσι Id. Alc. 1. 127 B, cf. Rep. 452 C; also, πρ. τὰ δέοντα Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 1. 6. πρᾶττειν τὰ πολιτικά, τὰ τῆς πόλεως to manage state-affairs, take part in the government, Plat. Apol. 31 D, Prot. 319 A; τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Id. Symp. 216 A; οἱ τὰ κοινὰ πρ. καὶ πολιτευόμενοι Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 6:—then, absol., without any addition, ἱκανὸς πρᾶττειν, of an able statesman or minister, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 15; ἱκανὸς εἰπεῖν τε καὶ πρᾶξαι both to propose and execute, Ib. 2. 9, 4, cf. 4. 2, 1; πολιτεύεσθαι καὶ πρ. Dem. 240. 28, cf. 245. 3; cf. πρᾶγμα II. 2. 7. generally, to transact, negotiate, manage, οἱ πράξαντες πρὸς αὐτὸν τὴν λῆψιν τῆς πόλεως Thuc. 4. 114; πρ. Θεβαίους τὰ πράγματα to manage matters for their interest, Dem. 365. 15; and in Pass., τῷ Ἰπποκράτει τὰ .. πράγματα ἀπὸ τινῶν ἀνδρῶν .. ἐπράττετο matters were negotiated with him by .., Thuc. 4. 76;—but τὰ πράγματα is commonly omitted and the Verb is apparently intr., οἱ πράσσοντες αὐτῷ those who were treating with him, Ib. 110, cf. 5. 76; πράσσειν πρὸς τινα Id. 1. 131., 2. 5., 4. 73, etc.; ἐς τινα 1. 132; and in Pass., ἐπράττετο οὐ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους Aesch. 62. 40; also, πρ. τι ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 801. 8, cf. 1370. 1; πρ. περὶ εἰρήνης Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 3; οἱ πράσσοντες the traitors, Thuc. 4. 89, 113:—foll. by dependent clauses, πρᾶσσε καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ καὶ τὰ σὰ ὕπὸ κἀλλιστα ἔξει Id. 1. 129; ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἐπρασσεν, ὕπὸ ὠφέλειά τις γενήσεται Id. 1. 65; πρ. ὅπως πόλεμος γένηται Id. 1. 57; πρ. ὅπως τιμωρήσονται Id. 1. 56, cf. 3. 4, 70, etc.; c. acc. et inf., τὴν ναῦν μὴ δεῦρο πλεῖν ἐπράττεν Dem. 888. 14.

b. esp. of secret practices and intrigues, εἰ μὴ τι σὺν ἀργύρῳ ἐπράσσετο unless some bribery was a practising, Soph. O. T. 125; καί τι καὶ ἐπράσσετο ἐς τὰς πόλεις προδόσιος πέρι Thuc. 4. 121, cf. 5. 83; μεταστάσις ἐπράττετο Lys. 184. 6; νῦν δ' αὐτ' Ἀτρεΐδαι φωτὶ παντούργῳ φρένας ἐπραξαν jobbed them away to him, Soph. Aj. 445; cf. διαπράσσω II. III. to practise, Lat. *agere, pōnere* πρ. θεοδμάτους ἀρετὰς Pind. I. 6 (5). 15; δίκαια ἢ ἀδίκαια Plat. Apol. 28 B, etc.; opp. to λέγω, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 1; ἂ καὶ λέγειν ὀκνοῦμεν οἱ πεπραχότες Menand. Incert. 75; πολλά πρ. to exert oneself much, Eur. H. F. 266 (v. supr. II. 5):—then absol. to act, πρ. ἔργῳ μὲν σθένος βουλαῖσι δὲ φρήν Pind. N. 1. 39; opp. to πάσχω, Plat. Rep. 527 A; μεθ' ἡμῶν ἐπράττεν, i. e. he took our side, Isae. 52. 5. 2. to practise, study, δράματα Suid. s. v. Ἀριστοφάνης; συλλογισμούς Ar. Epict. 2. 17, 27; ἐν τοῖς πρᾶττομένοις in the poems which are now perused, Schol. Nic. Th. 11.

IV. to be in a certain state or condition, to do or fare so and so, have such and such success (cf. εὐπραξία), ὁ στόλος οὕτω ἐπρηξε Id. 3. 25, cf. 4. 77, Thuc. 7. 24; so, ὡς ἐπρηξε Hdt. 7. 18; πρ. κατὰ νόον Id. 4. 97, cf. Ar. Eq. 549; πρᾶξαν ὡς ἐπραξε Aesch. Ag. 1288; esp., εὔ or κακῶς πρᾶττειν to do or fare well or ill, Pind. P. 2. 134, Hdt. 1. 24, 42, etc.; φλαύρως πρ. Id. 6. 94; πρ. καλῶς Aesch. Pr. 979; ὅστις καλῶς πρᾶττει, οὐχὶ καὶ εὔ πρᾶττει Plat. Alc. 1. 116 B; πρ. εὐτυχῶς

Soph. Ant. 701; κάλλιστα Eur. Heracl. 794; μακαρίως, εὐδαιμόνως Ar. Pl. 629, 802; πρ. ἢ δύναται ἀριστα Hdt. 5. 30; πρ. ὡς ἀριστα καὶ κάλλιστα Thuc. 1. 129;—but these phrases are in truth ellipt. for εὐ πράττειν [τὰ αὐτοῦ], etc., to bring one's affairs to a good issue; and we sometimes find a neut. Adj. added, εὖ πρ. τι Soph. O. T. 1006, cf. O. C. 391; μηδὲν εὖ πρ. Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 8; χρηστὸν τι πρ. Ar. Pl. 341; καλά Thuc. 6. 16; χεῖρω Id. 7. 71; μεγάλα Eur. I. A. 346; πάντ' ἀγαθὰ Ar. Kan. 303, cf. Eq. 683; πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ Xen. An. 6. 4, 8; ἔπρ. οἶον ἤθελεν Soph. O. C. 1704; πράξας ἄπερ ἠΰχου Eur. Or. 355, etc.; and many like phrases. In all these, the success or failure is considered as the result of good or bad conduct, while in εὐτυχεῖν and δυστυχεῖν it depends on chance or circumstances, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 14; the pf. ἀπέπραγα is mostly used in this sense, Hdt. 2. 172, Ar., Thuc., etc.

V. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, πράττειν τινά τι to do something to one, like δράν, εἰπεῖν τινά τι, Eur. Hel. 1394, Ar. Eccl. 108, Isocr. 251 E. 2. in another sense, πράττειν τινὰ ἀργύριον to exact money from one, first in Hdt. 3. 58; πράσσει με τόκου he makes me pay up the interest, Batr. 186; πρ. τινὰ χρέος Pind. O. 3. 12, cf. P. 9. 180; Δίκη πρ. τοῦφειλόμενον Aesch. Cho. 309; πρ. ἀντιποινα Id. Pers. 476; then often in Att. writers, of state-officers, who collected the taxes (cf. πράκτωρ II, πρᾶξις VI, εἰσπράσσω, ἐκπράσσω III), Plat. Legg. 774 D, Dem. 617. 24, etc.; also, πρ. τι παρά τινος to obtain or demand from another, Hdt. 1. 106, cf. Duker Thuc. 8. 5; metaph., φόνον πρ. to exact punishment for a murder, to take vengeance for it, and so to avenge, punish, Aesch. Eum. 624; τὰ περὶ τὸν φόνον πρ. Plat. Legg. 867 D; πρ. τινά τι ὑπὲρ τινος to demand from one as the price for a thing, Luc. Vit. Auct. 18; also in Pass., πεπραγμένος τὸν φόρον called on to pay up the tribute, Thuc. 8. 5; πραχθεῖς ὑπὸ τῶνδε Lys. 116. 5, cf. Plat. Legg. 921 C:—Med., πράσασθαι τινὰ ἀργύριον, χρήματα, μισθόν, τόκου to exact for oneself, first in Pind. O. 10 (11). 36, Hdt. 2. 126, Thuc. 4. 65, etc.; τὴν διπλασίαν πρ. τὸν ὑποφύγοντα Plat. Legg. 762 B, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 482; πράσσεσθαι χρέος Antipho ar. Ath. 525 B; φόρους πράσσεσθαι ἀπὸ οἱ ἐκ τῶν πόλεων Thuc. 8. 5 and 37; παρά τινος Lys. 17. 3:—the pass. pf. and plqpf. are used in med. sense, εἰ μὲν ἐπεπράγμην τοῦτον τὴν δίκην if I had exacted from him the full amount, Dem. 845. 5.

VI. c. acc. pers., πράττειν τινά (like διαπράττω III), to make an end of him, Lat. conficere, prob. only in Aesch. Cho. 440: for πεπραγμένοι undone, Ib. 132, Casaub. restored πεπραμένος. VII. on the relation of πράσσω and ποιέω, v. ποιέω B. fin.

πρασώδης, es, (πράσον) = πρασοειδής, leek-green, of part of the Indian Ocean, Agathem. 2. 11, p. 49, cf. Marcian. Peripl. p. 12.

πρᾶτέος, α, ον, to be sold, for sale, Lat. venalis, Plat. Legg. 849 C.

πρᾶτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a seller, dealer, Plat. Legg. 915 D, Isae. 82. 18, Dem. 967. 22., 970. 19, often in C. I. 2338; cf. πρᾶτωρ. II. πρ. λίθος the stone on which slaves were sold, also called πρᾶτήριον, Poll. 3. 78, 126.

πρᾶτήριον, Ion. πρητ-, τό, a place for selling, a market, Hdt. 7. 23, Plut. 2. 972 D; cf. πρᾶτήρ.

πράτης, ου, ὁ, = πρᾶτήρ, Isae. et Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 8.

πρᾶτίας, ου, ὁ, = πρᾶτήρ, used in Comedy, Poll. 7. 8, Hesych., Phot.

πρᾶτιστεύω, Dor. for πρωτ-, C. I. 2060. 5.

πρᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. sold, πρᾶτόν νιν ἐξέπεμψεν Soph. Tr. 276.

πρᾶτος, α, ον, Dor. for πρᾶτος, contr. from πρᾶτος (cf. πρᾶν for πρᾶν, θᾶκος for θᾶκος, i. e. θᾶκος), Epich. 94. 4 Ahr., Ar. Ach. 743. Theocr., etc.; Sup. πρᾶτιστος Theocr. 1. 77.

πράττω, Att. for πράσσω.

πρᾶτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = πρᾶτήρ, C. I. 2338. 84, 121.

πρᾶῦ-γελως, Ion. πρηῦγ-, ὁ, ἡ, softly-smiling, Licymn. 4, Anth. P. 9. 229., 10. 4.

πρᾶῦ-θυμος, ον, of gentle mind, LXX (Prov. 14. 30):—Verb. πρᾶῦθυμέω, Eust. Opusc. 345. 88:—Subst., -θυμία, ἡ, Eccl.

πρᾶῦ-λογος, ον, of gentle words, Synes. Hymn. 6. 33.

πρᾶῦ-μενής, ἐς, of gentle spirit, Hesych., in Adv. -νως.

πρᾶῦ-μητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, of gentle counsel, gracious, Pind. O. 6. 71.

πρᾶῦ-νοος, Ion. πρηῦ- [ῦ], ον, of gentle mind, Orph. H. 68. 13, Anth. P. 7. 592, etc.; in Anth. P. 9. 769, with v. l. πρηῦνομος.

πρᾶῦνοις, εως, ἡ, a softening, appeasing, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3. 2.

πρᾶῦντής, οὔ, ὁ, one who appeases, E. M. 436. 6.

πρᾶῦντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for appeasing, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3. 10.

πρᾶῦνω, Ion. πρηῦνω [ῦ]: fut. ὑνώ: aor. ἐπράῦνα:—Med., Ep. aor. πρηῦνατο Nonn. 29. 276:—Pass., fut. πρᾶῦνθήσομαι Galea.: aor. ἐπράῦνθην Plat. Rep. 440 D: pf. πεπράῦσμαι v. infr.: (πρᾶῦς). To make soft, mild or gentle, to soften, soothe, calm, πνοιὰς πρηῦνειν Hes. Th. 254; πρ. τινα h. Hom. Merc. 417; πρ. ἔλκος to soothe a raging sore, Soph. Ph. 650; πρ. τινὰ λόγους Aesch. Pers. 837; πρ. τινὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους Isocr. 50 B; πρ. ὑπερήφανα ἔργα Solon 3. 37; ὀργὴν Eur. Fr. 819; τὸν θυμόν, τὸ θυμοειδές Plat. Legg. 731 D, 572 A; cf. Xen. Eq. 9, 61:—Pass. to become soft or gentle, grow milder, πρηῦνομένου τοῦ χειμῶνος Hdt. 2. 25; and of passion, to abate, Id. 2. 121, 4; of persons, Plat. Rep. 440 D, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3. 1.

2. to tame wild animals, οὐρῆας, κύνα Hes. Op. 795, Xen. Mem. 2. 3. 9; ἐλέφαντα πρ. καὶ ἡμερῶσαι Ael. N. A. 10. 10:—Pass., πεπραῦσμένος πέρδιξ Ib. 4. 16; opp. to ἐγείρεσθαι, of horses, Xen. Eq. 9, 10.

πρᾶῦ-πάθης, ἐς, of gentle temper, Basil., and prob. l. in Plut. 2. 595:—Verb. -παθέω, Id. 1. 547; Subst. -πάθεια, ἡ, Id. 2. 31.

πρᾶῦς, v. sub πρᾶος.

πρᾶῦσμός, ὁ, gentle treatment, Soran. p. 258. 12 Dietz.

πρᾶῦ-τένων, Ion. πρηῦτ-, ὁ, with tomed neck, ταῦρος Anth. P. 9. 299.

πρᾶῦ-τοκος, ον, with easy parturition, Philo 1. 577.

πρᾶῦ-τροπος, ον, gentle of mood, Plut. 2. 493 D.

πρᾶως, v. sub πρᾶος III.

πρέγυς, Cretan for πρέσβυς, Sup. πρέγιστος, C. I. 2554. 59; also πρήγιστος, 2562. 23:—so πρεγῆια, τά, = πρεσβεία, 2556. 29:—πρευετής, ὁ, = πρεσβευτής, 3051. 11., 3058. 5.

πρεμνίζω, to stub up, root up, Lat. excodicare, Test. ap. Dem. 1074. 13, Poll. 7. 146, Phot.:—πρεμνιάζω, Hesych.

πρέμνιον, τό, Dim. of πρέμνον, Hesych.

πρέμνοθεν, Adv. from the stump, i. e. utterly, generally received in Aesch. Theb. 71, 1056, for the Ms. reading πρῦμνοθεν.

πρέμνον, τό, the bottom of the trunk of a tree, the stump: generally, the stem, trunk, Lat. codex, caudex, h. Hom. Merc. 238, Ar. Lys. 267, Lysias 110. 6, Xen. Oec. 19, 13, etc. II. the root or bottom of anything, πρέμνα χθόνια Pind. Fr. 58: metaph., πρέμνον πράγματος πελωρίου Ar. Av. 321; πρ. ἀρετῆς Q. Sm. 14. 197; of a woman, τὴν ἀρετῆς πινυτὴν .. πρέμνον Epigr. Gr. 416. (No doubt akin to πρυμνός.)

πρέμνος, ὁ, = foreg., Phavorin., Theol. Arithm. p. 31, dub.

πρεμνώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a trunk, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 5, etc.

πρέπον, οντος, τό, part. of πρέπω, q. v.

πρέποντως, Adv. part. of πρέπω, in fit manner, fitly, meetly, Aesch. Ag. 687; beseemingly, gracefully, Pind. O. 3. 16. 2. c. dat. in a manner befitting, suitably to, σαυτῆ καὶ τῆ πατρίδι πρ. Plat. Legg. 699 D, cf. 835 B; c. gen., like ἀξίως, πρ. τῶν πραξάντων Id. Menex. 239 C.

πρεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, distinguished, renowned, Aesch. Eum. 914, Ar. Lys. 1298.

πρέπω, impf. ἔπρεπον, which were the tenses chiefly in use: fut. πρέψω Aesch. Eum. 995, Plat. Polit. 269 C, 288 C: aor. ἔπρεψα Aesch. Fr. 393, Plat. Charm. 158 C. Properly of impressions on the senses, 1.

on the eye, to be clearly seen, to be visible or be conspicuous among a number, ὁ δ' ἔπρεπε καὶ διὰ πάντων Il. 12. 104; μετ' ἀγρομένοισιν Od. 8. 172, Hes. Th. 92: to be distinguished in or by a thing, φάρεσιν μελαγχίμοις Aesch. Cho. 12, cf. Theb. 124, Eur. Alc. 512, 1050, and v. sub μεταπρέπω; πρ. παρηὺς φοινίους ἀμυγμοῖς Aesch. Cho. 24:—to shine forth, shew itself, appear, πειρῶντι χρυσοῦς πρ. Pind. P. 10. 106; πανσέλῆνος πρ. ἐν σάκει Aesch. Theb. 390, cf. Pers. 239, Ag. 241, 389; ἐπὶ τοι πρέπει ὄμμασιν αἰδώς h. Cer. 214; Ζεὺς πρέπων δι' αἰθέρος Eur. Hel. 215:—sonetimes with a part., to be clearly seen as doing or being, ὁ φρυκτὸς ἀγγέλλων πρέπει Aesch. Ag. 30; σπλάγχνα .. πρέπουσ' ἔχοντες Ib. 1222, cf. Eum. 995. 2. on the ear, βοᾶ πρέπει the cry sounds loud and clear, Pind. N. 3. 110, Aesch. Ag. 321. 3. on the smell, to be strong or rank, Ib. 1311. II. to be conspicuously like, to be like, to resemble, πρ. τινὶ εἶδος to be like one in form, Pind. P. 2. 70; πρέποντα .. ταῦρω δέμας Aesch. Supp. 301; εἴ τι σῆ δοκεῖ πρέπειν γυναικί Eur. Alc. 1121; πρέπεις .. θυγατέρων μορφὴν μᾶ Id. Bacch. 917:—also c. inf., τοῦδε γὰρ δράμημα φωτὸς Περσικὸν πρέπει μαθεῖν his running is like Persian to behold, i. e. one may see it is Persian, Aesch. Pers. 247, cf. Supp. 719; more commonly with ὡς or ὥστε added, πρέπει ὡς τύραννος εἰσορᾶν Soph. El. 664; ὡς πένθιμος πρέπεις δράν Eur. Supp. 1056; πρ. ὥστε θηρὸς .. φόβη Id. Bacch. 1187. III. to be conspicuously fit, to become, beseem, suit, c. dat. pers., θνατὰ θνατοῖσι πρέπει Pind. I. 5 (4). 20; εἶδος γὰρ .. πρέπεν .. θυγατέρι Κρόνου P. 2. 70; τοῖς δαλβίοις γε καὶ τὸ νικᾶσθαι πρέπει Aesch. Ag. 941, cf. Plat. Polit. 288 C, Charm. 158 C, etc.; also with a Prep., πού τὰδ' ἐν χρηστοῖς πρέπει; Eur. Heracl. 510; οἷα δὲ εἰς πλήθος πρέπει Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 24; also with partic., ὅ τι γιγνόμενον ἂν πρέποι Plat. Epin. 976 C, cf. Polit. 269 C, 288 C; so, πρέποι γὰρ ἂν (sc. λεχθείσα) Id. Soph. 219 C. 2. often in part., ὕμνοι πρέποντες γάμοις Id. Rep. 460 A, etc.; so, πρέπον ἐστί οἱ ἦν is often used for πρέπει or ἔπρεπε, Id. Gorg. 503 E; ἦν τι ἄλλα πρέπον εἶναι δοκεῖ Thuc. 6. 26; very rarely c. gen., πρ. ἦν δαίμονος τοῦμοῦ τόδε Soph. Aj. 534; cf. Thom. M. 734 and v. sub πρεπόντως. b. part. neut. τὸ πρέπον, οντος, that which is seemly, fitness, propriety, Lat. decorum (Cic. Offic. 1. 17), Plat. Hipp. Ma. 294 A sq.; πρὸς τὸ μέτριον καὶ τὸ πρ. Id. Polit. 284 E, etc.; so, πρέποντα πάσχειν Antipho 123. 24; πρέποντα τῆ συγγενείᾳ ποιεῖν Isocr. 212 D. 3. rarely with a person as the subject, πρέπων ἔφυσ πρὸ τῶνδε φωνεῖν art the fit person to .., Soph. O. T. 9; Πομπηῖος .. πάνν τοῖς ἔπεσι πρέπων suiting them, Plut. Pomp. 72, cf. Poplic. 17. 4. in this sense mostly impers., πρέπει, Lat. decet, it is fitting, it beseems, suits, becomes, both of outward circumstances and moral fitness, c. dat. pers. et inf., οὐ πρέπει ἄμμιν λυεῖν τείχη Theogn. 235, cf. Hdt. 9. 79; οὐ πρέπει νῶν δάσασθαι Pind. P. 4. 261; πρέπει ἐσλοῖσι αἰνεῖσθαι Id. Fr. 86, cf. Aesch. Ag. 483, 941, Eur. Hipp. 115, etc.; δίκας .. οἷας ἐκείνοισι πρέπει (sc. αὐτὸν δοῦναι) Hdt. 8. 114. b. c. acc. pers. et inf., τὸν πρέπει τυγχάνεμεν ὕμνων Pind. O. 2. 83; cf. Aesch. Supp. 203, Soph. Tr. 728, Thuc. 1. 86, etc. o. c. inf. only, πρέπει γαρυμένον Pind. N. 7. 121, cf. P. 5. 57, Aesch. Theb. 656, Ag. 636, etc. d. when an acc. alone follows, an inf. must be supplied, as τίσασθαι οὕτω, ὡς ἐκείνους [τίσασθαι] πρέπει Hdt. 4. 139, cf. 8. 68, 1; ἀμείβεσθαι ὡς ξένους [ἀμείβεσθαι] πρέπει Aesch. Supp. 195; πρέπει γοῦν σοὶ [ἀποκρίνεσθαι] Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 37; cf. Plat. Prot. 312 B, al.

πρεπώδης, es, (εἶδος) fit, becoming, suitable, proper, like part. πρέπων, Ar. Pl. 793; c. dat., Ib. 797; τὸ κάλλιον πρεπωδέστερον Plat. Alc. 1. 135 B, cf. Xen. Oec. 5, 10; πρεπωδέστατα γυναιξί Id. Mem. 2. 7, 10, etc.

πρέπων, οντος, ὁ, a sea-fish, Opp. H. 1. 146, Ael. N. A. 9. 38.

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πρεσβεία, ἡ, (πρεσβεύω) age, the state or right of the elder, κατὰ πρεσβείαν Aesch. Pers. 4, Arist. Pol. I. 12, 3: hence, 2. rank, dignity, πρεσβεία καὶ δυνάμει ὑπερέχειν Plat. Rep. 509 B. II. an embassy, Ar. Lys. 570, Thuc. 4. 118, Plat. Rep. 422 D, al. 2. the body of ambassadors, as we say, the Embassy, Ar. Ach. 647, Eq. 795, Thuc. I. 72, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 2, Aeschin. 29. 30, etc. (This sense arose from elders being the ambassadors of early times.) III. intercession, Phalar. Ep. 100, Eccl.

πρεσβείον, Ion. and Ep. -ήιον, τὸ, (πρέσβυς) a gift of honour, such as was offered to elders, πρεσβήιον ἐν χειρὶ θήσω Il. 8. 289; λαχὼν πρεσβήια τέχνης Anth. P. 9. 656: v. πρεΐγυς. 2. the privilege of age, and generally, a privilege, Dem. 1003. 10, Plut. 2. 787 D: pl. privilegēs, prerogatives, πρεσβεία διδόναι τινί, c. inf., to give him as a privilege, to . . . Plat. Gorg. 524 A; πρεσβείων ἐπιλαμβάνειν Arist. Eth. E. 7. 10, 1;—c. gen., πρεσβεία γῆς the chief share or sovereignty of the land, Soph. Fr. 19. 3. the right of the eldest, his share of the inheritance, πρεσβεία λαβεῖν Dem. 955. II. old age itself, LXX (Ps. 70. 18).

πρεσβεύομαι, Pass. to be held in honour, adored, Lyc. 1265. πρέσβειρα, ἡ, fem. of πρέσβυς (cf. πρέσβα), θεῶν πρέσβειρα h. Hom. Ven. 32, cf. Eur. I. T. 963; opp. to νεάνις, Ar. Lys. 86; applied by way of parody to a large eel, πρ. Κωπῆδων κορῶν Id. Ach. 883.

πρέσβευμα, τό, an ambassador, in pl. (cf. παιδευμα, etc.), πρεσβεύματ' οὐ Δῆμητρος ἐς μυστήρια Eur. Supp. 173, cf. Rhē. 936: in pl. also collectively, the Embassy, Plut. Timol. 9., 2. 541 E.

πρεσβεύς, ὁ, an ambassador, only found in dat. pl. πρεσβεῦσι Lyc. 1056; for the pl. πρέσβητες in Hes. Sc. 245 (wrongly written πρεσβῆτες) belongs to πρέσβυς I. 1: v. Lob. Phryn. 69.

πρέσβευσις, ἡ, a being sent on an embassy, embassy, ἡ πρ. ἐγένετο Thuc. I. 73, Dio C. 42. 46: πρεσβευσία, f. l. in Dion. H. ad Amm. 2. 3; v. Lob. Phryn. 532.

πρεσβευτής, οὐ, ὁ, (πρεσβεύω) an ambassador, Thuc. 5. 4, Plat., etc.: the common pl. is πρέσβεις (v. πρέσβυς II), though πρεσβευταί also occurs, as in Thuc. 8. 77, Andoc. 28. 36; πρεσβευτάς Alciphro 2. 2:—fem. πρεσβεύτειρα, ἡ, an ambassadress, Opp. C. I. 464: cf. πρεΐγυς. II. an agent or commissioner, πρ. τινος, of Phormio the banker, Dem. 1121. I. 2. = Lat. legatus, a lieutenant, Polyb. 35. 4, 5, C. I. 353. 32., 1076, al.

πρεσβευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for an ambassador or embassy, Polyb. 9. 32, 4, Dion. H. II. 25. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 4. 26.

πρεσβεύω, fut. εὔσω: pf. πεπρέσβευκα:—Med., aor. ἐπρεσβευσάμην Thuc. I. 92, etc.:—Pass., pf. πεπρέσβευμαι, v. sub fin.: (πρέσβυς): I. properly of age, 1. intr. to be the elder or eldest, Soph. O. C. 1422, cf. Plat. Legg. 951 E: c. gen. pers. to be older than, be the eldest of a number, τῶν προτέρων ἐπρέσβευε Hdt. 7. 2; πρ. τῶν ἄλλων κατὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν Ath. 37 D; πρ. ἀπ' αὐτοῦ to be his eldest son, Thuc. 6. 55; of wine, πολλὰς πρ. ἐτέων .. ὤραις Archestr. ap. Ath. 29 C; πρ. τοῖς χρόνοις τὰ ἡρωικά Ath. 19 A:—hence b. to take the first place, be best, Soph. Ant. 720; οἷσι πρεσβεύει γένος, of the male sex, Eur. Heracl. 45. c. c. gen. to rank before, take precedence of others, πρ. τῶν πολλῶν πόλεων Plat. Legg. 752 E; hence to rule over, Ὀλύμπου πρ. Soph. Aj. 1389; c. dat., Id. Fr. 256. 2. trans. to place as oldest or first, to put first in rank, πρῶτον .. πρεσβεύω θεῶν Γαῖαν Aesch. Eum. 1:—hence, to pay honour or worship to, πρῶτον τύνδε πρεσβεύσω τάφον Aesch. Cho. 488, cf. Soph. Tr. 1065, Plat. Symp. 186 B; joined with τιμάω, Id. Crito 46 B; εἰ τῶν λόγων αὐτοῦ πρεσβεύεις any of his treatises, Ath. 352 D; πρ. τι πρό τινος Plut. Lucull. 3, Arr. An. 6. 30:—Pass. to be put in the first rank, hold the first place, Lat. antiquior sum, Παλλὰς .. ἐν λόγοις πρ. Aesch. Eum. 21; ὁ δ' ὑστατός γε τοῦ χρόνου πρ. is first in point of time, Id. Ag. 1300: c. gen., πρεσβεύεται κακῶν is most notable of mischiefs, Id. Cho. 631; τὸ πρεσβύτερον τοῦ νεωτέρου ἐστὶ πρεσβεύομενον is more honoured than . . . Plat. Legg. 879 B; cf. πρέσβυς I. 2. b. later, to cultivate arts, etc., διαλεκτικόν, τὸ .. τοὺς λόγους πρεσβεύον Diog. L. I. 18; πρ. παρὰ Ῥαδίου δὲ μήπω ἐγγίνωσκον Philostr. 484; ὁπόσην (as much of the art as) ὁ τότε χρόνος ἐπρέσβευσεν Synes. 35 B. II. to be an ambassador or go as one, serve or negotiate as one, ἀπὸ Κορίνθου Hdt. 5. 93; εἰς τόπαν Andoc. 34. 25; παρὰ οἱ πρός τινα Plat. Charm. 158 A, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 3; τινός for one, Eur. Heracl. 479; absol., Ar. Ach. 610, etc.; c. acc. cogn., πρεσβείας, ἄς ἐπρέσβευσεν εἰς Θῆβας Dinarch. 92. II. 2. c. acc. objecti, πρ. τὴν εἰρήνην to negotiate peace, Andoc. 26. 21, Isocr. 78 A, Dem. 382. 17, etc.; so, πρ. ὑπὲρ τουτωνὶ τὰ βέλτιστα Dem. 400. 14; πρ. πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ lb. 12., 416. 9., 423. 15, cf. 440. 17. 2. Med. to send ambassadors, εἰς τόπον Thuc. 2. 7., 6. 104; πρεσβεύεσθαι παρά τινος 4. 41, etc.; πρὸς τινος I. 126; ἐς Λακεδαίμονα περὶ καθύδου Id.:—also to go as ambassador, Id. 5. 39. 3. Pass., τὰ ἑαυτῶ πεπρεσβευμένα his negotiations, Dem. 347. 16, cf. 416. 22. III. c. acc. rei, to set forth, plead, λόγους Diog. L. prooem. 18, cf. Luc. Pisc. 23; πρ. τὸν θεῖον λόγον to preach the word, Eus. H. E. I. 1.

πρεσβήιος, αν, Ion. Adj. (πρέσβυς) aged, venerable, ὄμμα Anth. P. I. 19, II.—For πρεσβήιον, v. sub πρεσβεῖον.

πρεσβήις, ἴδος, ἡ, = πρέσβα, πρεσβῆις τιμὴ the highest or most ancient honour, h. Hom. 29. 3.

πρέσβυς, ὁ, later form for πρέσβυς, πρεσβευτής, Schol. Ar. Ach. 93, Suid., etc.

πρέσβυς, ἡ, ποῖτ. for πρεσβεία, age, κατὰ πρέσβιν according to age, h. Hom. Merc. 431, Plat. Legg. 855 D, etc. II. an aged woman, Aesop. 22. 2. an ambassadress, Eust. 634. 4.

πρέσβιστος, η, ον, ποῖτ. Sup. of πρέσβυς, eldest, most august, most honoured, h. Hom. 30. 2, Aesch. Thcb. 390, Soph. Fr. 523, 539; also in

Tim. Locr. 104 B, ἡ πρεσβίττα (Dor.) φιλοσοφία:—also πρεσβίστατος, η, ον, Nic. Th. 344; cf. πρεΐγυς.

πρέσβας, τό, ποῖτ. word, an object of reverence, Πέρσαις to them, Aesch. Pers. 623; πρ. Ἀργείων august assembly of . . . Id. Ag. 855, 1393.

πρεσβυ-γένεθλος, ον, = πρεσβυγενής, Orph. H. 3. 2.

πρεσβυ-γένεια, ἡ, seniority of birth, Hdt. 6. 51, Plut. 2. 636 D.

πρεσβυ-γενής, ἐς, (γενέσθαι) eldest-born, first-born, Il. 11. 249, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 610 (590): generally, ancient, primaeval, χρόνος Cratin. Xeip. 3. II. οἱ πρεσβυγενεῖς, Lacon. for αἱ γέροντες, Lat. senatus, Plut. Lycurg. 6., 2. 789 E.

πρεσβυ-γονία, ἡ, = πρεσβυγένεια, Hesych.

πρέσβυς, εως, ὁ, voc. πρέσβυ Ar. Thesm. 146:—an old man, Lat. senex, (the prose form being πρεσβύτης), in this sense only used in nom., acc., and voc., ὁ πρ. Πόλυβας Soph. O. T. 941; Φοῖνιξ ὁ πρ. Id. Ph. 562; πατέρα πρέσβυν lb. 665; πρέσβυ Id. O. T. 1013, 1121; ὦ πρέσβυ Eur. Or. 476; but ὁ πρέσβυς is used much like ὁ πρεσβύτερος, the elder, Aesch. Ag. 184, 205, 530: (for the fem., v. πρέσβα, πρέσβειρα, πρεσβῆις, πρέσβις):—pl. πρέσβεις, elders, always implying dignity, chiefs, princes (v. infr. III), Aesch. Pers. 840; Ep. πρέσβητες Hes. Sc. 245 (v. sub πρεσβεύς):—dual πρέσβη, Ar. Fr. 495. Hom. uses only the Comp. and Sup., Comp. πρεσβύτερος, α, ον, elder, older, Il. 11. 787., 15. 204, Hdt. 1. 6., 2. 2, Pind., and Att.; ἐνιαυτῶ by a year, Ar. Ran. 18; πρεσβυτέρα ἀριθμοῦ older than the fit number, Pind. Fr. 236; βουλαὶ πρεσβυτεραι the wise counsels of age, Id. P. 2. 122; of animals, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 19 sq.; ἐπὶ τὸ πρ. ἰέναι to become older, Plat. Legg. 631 E;—Sup. πρεσβύτατος, η, ον, eldest, Il. 4. 59., II. 740, Hes. Th. 234, etc.; more definitely, πρ. γενεῇ Il. 6. 24; of animals, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 19, al.;—for the ποῖτ. forms πρέσβιστος, πρεσβίστατος, v. πρέσβιστος, and cf. πρεΐγυς.

2. the Sup. is often used in the sense of reverend, honoured, from the respect paid to the aged and experienced, v. sub πρέσβιστος.

3. the Comp. and Sup. were used of things, πρεσβύτερόν τι (or οὐδὲν) ἔχειν is precisely = Lat. aliquid (or nihil) antiquius habere, to deem higher, more important, τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ πρεσβύτερα ποιέσθαι ἢ τὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν Hdt. 5. 63; οὐδὲν πρεσβύτερον νομίζω τὰς σωφροσύνας Eur. Fr. 951; ἐμοὶ οὐδὲν ἐστὶ πρεσβύτερον τοῦ . . Plat. Symp. 218 D; πρεσβύτατον κρίνειν τι Thuc. 4. 61; πρεσβυτέρως γυμναστικὴν μουσικὴν τετιμημέναι more highly than . . Plat. Rep. 548 C (cf. Liv. 7. 31 antiquior fides):—hence, merely of magnitude, πρεσβύτερον κακὸν κακοῦ one evil greater than another, Soph. O. T. 1365; χρεῶν πάντων πρεσβύτατα Plat. Legg. 717 D: cf. πρεσβεύω I. 2.

II. like πρεσβευτής, an ambassador, in sing. only ποῖτ. Aesch. Supp. 728; ὁ πρέσβυς οὔτε τύπεται οὐθ' ὑβρίζεται Poëta ap. Schol. Il. 4. 394; gen. πρέσβεως Ar. Ach. 93;—but the pl. πρέσβεις is more used than πρεσβευταί, Ar. Ach. 61, Foed. ap. Thuc. 4. 118, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 13, Dem. 398. 26, 1, etc.; gen. πρέσβεων, dat. πρέσβεισι Ar. Ach. 62, 76; the two forms in one clause, πρεσβευτὰς οὖν .. ὑμᾶς ἡμεῖς αἱ πρέσβεις ποιούμεν Andoc. 28. 37. III. at Sparta a political title, diff. from γέρων (senator), a chief, president, τῶν ἐφόρων Inscr. Lac. in C. I. 1237, 1326; νομοφυλάκων 1363; βιδέων 1364 A; συναρχίας 1347, 1375; τῆς φυλῆς 1273, 1377; τὰς ὠβᾶς 1272 sq.

2. in Comp. πρεσβύτερος, an elder of the Jewish Council, Ev. Matth. 16. 21, etc.: an elder of the Church, presbyter, Act. Ap. 11. 30., 20. 17., 1 Tim. 5. 19, etc.: even the Apostles call themselves by this name, 2 Ep. Jo. I. 1., 3 Jo. I. 1, cf. 1 Pet. 5. 1.

IV. a name of the τρόχιλος, Arist. H. A. 9. 11, 5, Hesych.:—also of a kind of daw or chaugh, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 15. (Curt. holds that πρέσ-βυς is identical with Lat. pris-cus, comparing the Cret. form πρεΐ-γυς, q. v., and that the Root is the same as that of the Skt. pra-yas, Comp. of pra (πρό), the orig. sense being earlier born.)

πρεσβυτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the πρεσβύτεροι, Eccl.

πρεσβυτέριον or -εῖον, τό, a council of elders, presbytery, Ev. Luc. 22. 66, Act. Ap. 22. 5, 1 Tim. 4. 14. II. the office of presbyter, Eccl.

III. the place in which the presbyters met, C. I. 8832.

πρεσβυτής, ἡτος, ἡ, (πρέσβυς) age, C. I. 2448. IV. 28, VI. 29, cf. Ahr. D. Dor. p. 134.

πρεσβυτής [ῆ], ον, ὁ, prose form of πρέσβυς I, also used in Att. Poets, Eur. Phoen. 847, Ar. Ach. 707, Eq. 525, Nub. 358; πατέρα πρ. Κρίνον Aesch. Eum. 964; πρ. ἀνὴρ Antipho 125. 39; ὁ ἐκ παιδὸς μέχρι πρεσβύτου χρόνος Plat. Rep. 608 C, etc.; of animals, [λέοντες] ὅταν γένωνται πρεσβύται Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 6:—fem. πρεσβύτις, ἴδας, an aged woman, Aesch. Eum. 731, 1027, Eur. Hec. 842, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 A; πρεσβύτις γυνή Aeschin. 76. 4; πρ. ἀνθρώπος Lys. 93. 7: cf. πρέσβυς.

II. a long-sighted person, as the old are wont to be, opp. to μύωψ, Arist. Probl. 31. 25, 1.

πρεσβυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, like an old man, elderly, Lat. senilis, ὄχλος Ar. Pl. 787; κακὰ πρ. the evils of age, lb. 270, cf. Ael. V. H. 2. 34 (ubi vulg. πρεσβυτιδίου); πρ. παιδιὰ Plat. Legg. 685 A, etc.; αἱ στρυφνοὶ καὶ πρ. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 6, 1.

2. old-fashioned, antiquated, ἄδειν πρ. τι Ar. Eccl. 278; περιεργότερον καὶ πρ. Isocr. 416 A; ἀρχαῖον λίαν καὶ πρ. Plut. Fab. 25. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. Thes. 14.

πρεσβύτις, ἴδας, fem. of πρεσβύτης, q. v.

πρεσβυτο-δάκος, αν, receiving the aged, Aesch. Supp. 666.

πρευμηνία, ἡ, gentleness of temper, graciousness, Eur. Or. 1323.

πρευμηνής, ἐς, ποῖτ. Adj. soft of temper, gentle of mood, kind, friendly, gracious, τινὶ to one, Aesch. Ag. 840, Eur. Hec. 538; absol., ἴδοιτο .. πρευμενοῦς ἀπ' ὕμματος Aesch. Supp. 207; Ἀχαιῶν πρευμενεστέραν τύχοις Eur. Tro. 734:—Adv., πρευμενῶς αἰτεῖσθαι, παραινεῖν Aesch. Pers. 220, 224; δέχεσθαι Id. Eum. 236. 2. of events, favourable, κατελθῶν .. πρευμενεῖ τύχη Id. Ag. 1647; τελευτὰς .. πρευμενεῖς κτίσειεν Id. Supp. 140; πρευμενοῦς .. νύστου τυχόντας Eur. Hec.

540. II. *propitiating*, χοαί Aesch. Pers. 609, cf. 685. (From *πραῦ* (πρηῦ), μένος, and the form *πρημενής* occurs in Epigr. Gr. 618. 40.)
 πρεών, ὄνος, δ, = πρών, τοῦδε κατὰ πρεόνων Anth. P. 6. 253.
 πρηγμα, πρηγματεύομαι, Ion. for πραγμ-
 πρηγορεύω, = προαγορεύω, Hesych.
 πρηγορέων or πρηγορών, ὄνος, δ, the crop of birds, Ar. Eq. 374 (metaph. of Cleon), Av. 1113, where the forms πρηγορώνα, -ῶνας were restored by Benti. metri grat. (From πρό, ἀγείρω, because birds collect their food there before it passes into the second stomach, Poll. 2. 204, E. M. 688. 33, Suid., Zonar. :—the form πρηγορέων in E. M. and Suid. seems to be an error.)
 πρηδών, ὄνος, ἦ, (πρήθω) an inflammation, Nic. Th. 365, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 1.
 πρηθῆναι, v. sub πιπράσκω.
 πρηθω, impf. ἐπρηθον (ἐν-): otherwise only used in aor. ἐπρησα: (for the signif. to burn, v. sub πίμπρημι; and on the union of these two senses, to burn and to blow, v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.: cf. also ἐμπρήθω, πρηστήρ). Ep. Verb (rarely used by Att. Poets, v. infr.), to blow up, swell out by blowing, ἐπρησεν δ' ἄνεμος μέσον ἰστίον Od. 2. 427; ἐν δ' ἄνεμος πρήσεν μέσον ἰστίον Il. 1. 481; ἄλα νότου πρήσαντος Anth. P. 13. 27:—Pass., πέπρησο καὶ βόα swell thyself up, Pherecr. Κραπ. 1; ἐπρήσθη Amphip. Πλαν. 1. 10: cf. πρήσις, πίμπρημι II. 2. to blow out, drive out by blowing, τὸ δ' [αἷμα] ἀνὰ στόμα καὶ κατὰ ῥίνας πρήσσε he blew a shower of blood from his mouth and nostrils, Il. 16. 350: cf. ἀναπρήθω, πρίστις I. 3. to blow into a flame, fan, πρ. πυρός μένος Ar. Rh. 4. 819. II. intr. to blow, Id. 4. 1537.
 πρηκτήρ, πρηκτός, v. sub πρακτήρ, πρακτός.
 πρημάδιη, ἦ, name of a kind of olive, Nic. Al. 87.
 πρημαίνω, (πρήθω) to blow hard, πρημαινούσας τε θυέλλας Ar. Nub. 336.
 πρημάς or πρημνάς, ἄδος, ἦ, a kind of tunny-fish, Plat. Com. Eὐρώπ. 2, Nicochar. Αἰμν. 1, Opp. H. 1. 183:—in Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 5, Bekker gives πρημάδες for the MS. reading πρημαδία.
 πρηνηδόν, Adv. forwards, headlong, Nonn. Jo. 4. 23.
 πρηνής, ἐς, Dor. πρᾶνής (a form also used in Att., v. infr.), gen. ἐός, contr. οὖς:—with the face downwards, head-foremost, Lat. pronus, opp. to ὑπίος (Lat. supinus), πρηνεῖς τε καὶ ὑπίοι ἐκπεσον ἵππων Il. 11. 179; ἐκ δίφρου .. ἐξεκλίσθη πρηνής ἐν κονίησιν ἐπὶ στόμα 6. 43, cf. 2. 418., 4. 544, Hes. Sc. 365; πρηνής ἐπὶ γαίῃ κέϊτο ταθείς Il. 21. 118; mostly with Verbs of falling, πρηνής κάππεσε, ἤριπε, ἐλιόσθη, etc., 16. 413, etc.; πρηνέα .. τανύσσας [Ἔκτορα] 23. 25; κατὰ πρηνὲς βαλέειν Πριάμοιο μέλαθρον headlong down, 2. 414; ἐπὶ τὸ πρηνὲς βέπειν, i. e. forward, Hipp. 750 B, cf. 850 E; of the hand, with the palm downwards, Plut. Timol. 11; of ἀστράγαλοι, ὀρθοὶ πίπτοντες ἢ πρηνεῖς Id. 2. 680 A, cf. Poll. 7. 204. II. πρηνής and ὑπίος when applied to other animals signify respectively on the back and on the belly, above and below, when applied to man hind and fore, back and front, τὰ τετράποδα .. ἐν τοῖς ὑπίοις οὐκ ἔχει τὰς τρίχας, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς πρᾶνεσι μάλλον· οἱ δ' ἄνθρωποι τοῦναντίον ἐν τοῖς ὑπίοις μάλλον ἢ ἐν τοῖς πρᾶνεσι Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 2, cf. H. A. 2. 1, 16 sq., 3. 12, 4., 5. 2, 5, G. A. 1. 5, 4; v. ὑπίος II. III. of the sides of hills, πρὸς ἄναπτες καὶ κατὰ πρᾶνους καὶ πλάγια ἐλαύνειν down hill, Xen. Eq. 3, 7, cf. An. 1. 5, 8., 4. 8, 28; κατὰ τὰ πρᾶνῆ Id. Eq. 8, 6; opp. to ὕρθιος (up-hill), Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 24:—Comp. πρᾶνότερος, Arr. An. I. 1. (On the deriv., v. πρό.)
 πρηνίζω, fut. ἴσω and ἴξω, to throw headlong, πρ. πύλιν to level it with the ground, Euphor. Fr. 16, Or. Sib. 4. 59, 106, cf. Valck. Hdt. 6. 27:—Pass. to fall headlong, πρηνιχθεῖς Anth. P. 7. 532; πρᾶνιχθῆναι· τὸ ἐπὶ στόμα πεσεῖν Phot., Hesych.
 πρηνισμός, δ, a throwing headlong, πύργων Or. Sib. 4. 69.
 πρηῖξαι, πρηῖξις, πρηῖσις, Ion. for πρᾶ-
 πρηῖσις, εως, ἦ, (πρήθω) a swelling, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 1, etc.
 πρηῖσμα, τό, an inflammation or swelling, Hipp. 517. 29, etc.
 πρησμονή, ἦ, = πρηῖσμα, Orneosoph.
 πρησσω, Ep. and Ion. for πρᾶσσω.
 πρηστήρ, ἦρος, δ, (πίμπρημι, πρήθω) a hurricane attended with lightning, a fiery whirlwind descending like a water-spout (Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 104, Lucret. 6. 423 sq.), πρηστήρων ἀνέμων Hes. Th. 846; βρονταί τε καὶ πρηστήρες ἐπεισπίπτουσι Hdt. 7. 42; τυφῶ καὶ πρηστήρι Ar. Lys. 974; πρ. ἐμπροσθέντος Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 1:—also a gust of wind from subterranean caverns, Diog. L. 7. 154. 2. metaph. a burst of tears, Eur. Fr. 388. II. a pair of bellows, Ar. Rh. 4. 777. III. πρηστήρες, the veins of the neck when swollen by anger, Poll. 2. 134, Hesych. IV. a kind of serpent, whose bite is poisonous, Diosc. Ther. 13, Ael. N. A. 6. 51.
 πρηστηριάξω, to burn up as with lightning, Hdn. Epim. 111.
 πρηστηρίος, ον, burning, flashing, Byz.
 πρηστηρο-κράτωρ [ᾶ], ορος, δ, ruler of thunders, Synes. H. 3. 161.
 πρηστικός, ἦ, ὄν, (πρήθω) = πρηστήριος, Galen. Lex. Hipp.
 πρηστις, ἦ, v. sub πρίστις.
 πρητήν, ἦνος, δ, a yearling lamb, Eust. 1625. 35, Hesych.: cf. ἐπιπρητήν. (On the deriv., v. πρό.)
 πρητήριον, τό, Ion. for πρᾶτήριον, Hdt. 7. 23.
 πρητύ-γελως, -νομος, -νοος, πρητύνω, πρητύς, πρητύ-τένων, v. sub πρᾶ-
 πρητών, ὄνος, δ, Ep. form of πρών, ὡς δ' ὄτ' ἀπὸ μεγάλου πέτρη πρητώνος ὀρούση Hes. Sc. 437, cf. Coluth. 14 and 102, Nic. Al. 104; dat. pl. πρητόων in Call. Dian. 52:—cf. πρεών.
 *πριάμαι, defect. Dep., from which is formed ἐπριάμην, the aor. of ὠνέομαι (for ἔωνησόμεν is not used in correct Att.), freq. in Att.;

2 sing. ἐπρίω Ar. Vesp. 1440; Ep. 3 sing. πρίατο Od. 1. 430:—imperat. πρίασο Ar. Ach. 870; πρίω Ib. 34, 35, Eupol. Αἴγ. 2, etc.; Dor. πρία Epich. 93 Ahr.:—subj. πρίωμαι Ar. Ach. 812, 2 sing. πρίη Id. Nub. 614:—opt. πριάμην Soph. Ant. 1171, etc.:—inf. πρίασθαι (not πρίασθαι), Plat., etc.:—part. πριάμενος Thuc., etc.: (v. sub περάω: cf. περνᾶω, πιπράσκω). To have a thing sold to one, to buy, purchase, opp. to ὠνέσθαι, ἀποδόσθαι, Hom., Att.—Construct., c. dat. pretii, πρ. κτεάτεσσιν εἰοῖσιν to buy with one's money, Od. 14. 115, 452; τὸ κάλλος ἀνονήτοις γάμοις Eur. Hel. 885, cf. Med. 233, etc.; c. gen., πρ. θανάτοιο to purchase by his death, Pind. P. 6. 38; πρ. τι ταλάντου, τεττάρων σίγλων Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 2, An. 1. 5, 6; π. πολλοῦ Id. Cyr. 3. 2, 19; (also, πρὸ πάντων χρημάτων Id. Mem. 2. 5, 3); metaph., οὐδενὸς λόγου πρίασθαι to buy at no price, Soph. Aj. 477; dat. pers. added, πόσων πρίωμαι σοὶ τὰ χοιρίδια Ar. Ach. 812, cf. Ran. 1229, Soph. Ant. 1171; also, πρ. τι παρὰ τινος Hdt. 9. 94; πρ. τὴν χώραν λ' ταλάντων παρὰ τινος Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 30; so c. inf., πρ. παρὰ τινος μὴ δοῦναι δίκην Andoc. 28. 20; πρ. τῆς ψυχῆς ὥστε μὴ .. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 36, cf. 8. 4, 23:—also πρ. alone, πρ. τίμιον τοῦλαιον to buy it dear, Ar. Vesp. 253; πρ. τὴν εἰρήνην Aeschin. 52. 7; πρ. τὸ ποιῆσαι to buy the power of doing, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 10. 2. of slaves, πρ. Σκύθας τοξότας Andoc. 24. 8, cf. Posidipp. Συναρ. 1; τέκτονα πέντε μῶνιν Plat. Rival. 135 B; πρ. τοὺς δικαστὰς to buy, i. e. bribe, them, Dem. 78. 19. 3. to rent or farm a tax, etc., Lat. conducere, redimere, τέλος Xen. Vect. 4, 20; μέταλλον Dinarch. ap. Dion. H. de Din. 13; ὠνὴν ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου Andoc. 12. 28. 4. on Ar. Ach. 34, 35, v. sub πρίων.
 πριάμομαι, Med. to have one's head shaven, because Priam was represented on the stage with a bald head, Com. Anon. 171.
 Πριάμος, ον, δ, Priam, Il., etc.; so called, says Apollod. (2. 6, 4), because he redeemed (ἐπρίατο) his sister Hesione from Hercules; but Πριάμος itself meant a chief, king (πέρραμος = βασιλεύς, Hesych., and Πέρραμος was Aeol. for Πριάμος, E. M. 665. 39, cf. Ahrens D. Aeol. 55), being connected with the Root πρό or περί:—Patron. Πριαμίδης, ὄ, Ep. gen. -ίδεω and -ίδαο, Il. 3. 356., 20. 77:—Adj. Πριαμικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or like Priam, Lat. Priameius, (from Ep. Πριαμήιος), τύχαι Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 14; poet. fem. Πριαμῖς, ἴδος, Lat. Priameis, Eur. Hel. 1158, Or. 1481:—Dim. Πριαμύλλιον, τό, A. B. 857.
 πριαπήμιον, τό, a name of the violet, Diosc. Noth. 4. 122.
 Πριαπίζω, Ion. Πρηπ-, to be lewd, Anth. Plan. 237.
 Πριαπίσκος, ὄ, Dim. of Πρίαπος, a name of the ἐρυθρόνιον, Diosc. 3. 144.
 Πριαπισκωτός, ἦ, ὄν, shaped like the membrum virile, μοτός Galen.
 Πριαπισμός, δ, priapism, lewdness, Galen.; cf. σατυρίασις.
 Πρίαπος, Ion. Πρήπος, δ, Priapus, the god of gardens and vineyards, and generally of country life, whose worship arose at a late period in Lampsacus and spread over all Greece. He is described as the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, Luc. D. Deor. 23. 1, Diod. 4. 6, Paus. 9. 31, 2; and was represented by a rude wooden terminal figure, painted red, with a club or garden-knife, and with a large generative organ, as the symbol of the fructifying principle in nature, v. Voss. Mythol. Br. 2. p. 295: the Poets have also a pl. Πρήποιοι, like Σάτυροι, Mosch. 3. 27:—Adj. Πριάπειος, α, ον, Anth. P. 6. 254; Πρ. μέτρον Dion. H. de Comp. 4.
 Πριάπώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like Priapus, lewd, Schol. Ar. Lys. 981.
 πρίγκιπες, οἱ, the Lat. principes, Polyb. 6. 21, 7, etc.
 πρίζω, fut. ἴσω, = πρίω, to saw, Plat. Theag. 124 A, cf. Poll. 7. 114:—fut. med. πριεῖται in Plut. 2. 1099 C is prob. f. l. for πρίηται (from *πρίαμαι).
 πριμάς, ἄδος, ἦ, v. sub πρημάς.
 πρίν, formed with a comparative force from πρό, as is indicated by its combination with ἦ. [Acc. to Laroche, Homer. Unters. p. 256, πρίν is made long in Hom. only before words that originally began with a consonant: πρίν εἰδυῖα τύκοιο Il. 17. 5; πρίν ἔλσαι 21. 225; πρίν Ἴλιον 22. 17; πρίν εἰδόμενος Od. 13. 113, and before the chief caesurae: in other cases it becomes πρίν γ. In Att. Poetry always πρίν, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 176, Br. Ar. Eccl. 857, Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 795. In Doric πρᾶν—always with ᾶ.]
 A. Adv. of Time, before, either in the sense of sooner (cf. prius and potius), or in that of aforesaid, formerly, erst (implying duration up to a certain time): I. of future time, with fut. Indic., πρίν μιν καὶ γῆρας ἔπεισιν Il. 1. 29., 18. 283, Od. 2. 198, etc.:—with Subj. = fut., πρίν καὶ κακὸν ἄλλο πάθησθα Il. 24. 551:—with Opt. and κεν, πρίν κεν ἀνηθείς σὴν πατρίδα γαῖαν ἴκοιο Od. 3. 117, cf. 11. 330., 14. 155, Ar. Pax 1076, 1112:—with Opt., Il. 24. 800:—with Imperat., 9. 250:—with Inf. (expressing a wish), 2. 413, (expressing an oath) Od. 4. 254. II. of past time, 1. formerly, once, πρίν μὲν μοι ὑπέσχετο .., νῦν δὲ .. Il. 2. 112, cf. 9. 19., 23. 827; πρίν μὲν πόσιν ἔσθλων ἀπώλεσα Od. 4. 724, cf. 3. 408. 2. formerly (up to a certain point), before, in this sense often with the Art., τὸ πρίν γ' ἐκέκαστο Il. 5. 54; τὸ πρίν γε .., νῦν δὲ .. 13. 105; νῦν δὲ .. τὸ πρίν γε 16. 208:—with the Art. there is often an ellipsis of the Part. ὦν, τὰ πρίν πελώρια (sc. ὄντα) the giants of old, Aesch. Pr. 151; τοῦ πρίν Αἰγέως Aegeus gone before, Soph. O. C. 69; ἐν τῷ πρίν χρόνῳ Id. Ph. 1224:—and in Att. Prose the adverbial πρίν must always have the Art., ἐν τοῖς πρίν λόγοις Thuc. 2. 62; τοὺς πρίν φυλαττομένους Plat. Rep. 547 C, etc. 3. like other Adverbs, πρίν is sometimes followed by a case, πρίν ὕρας Pind. P. 4. 76; πρίν φάους Arr. An. 3. 18, 12.
 B. as Conjunction, before that, before, ere. This usage seems to have been evolved out of the adverbial use of πρίν, and where the conjunctive clause is introduced by the conjunctive πρίν, the antecedent clause often has the adverbial πρίν (chiefly in Ep.), or its equivalent: πρίτερον, πρόσθεν, πάρος (poet.), esp. with negat., οὐ πρίν .., πρίν .. Il. 1. 97., 7. 481, Od. 19. 475; μὴ πρίν .., πρίν .. Il. 2. 354, 355, Hdt. 4 M 2

1. 165, Eur. H. F. 605; πρίν .., πρίν.. Il. 2. 348., 8. 452, Od. 19. 385; οὐ πρότερον .., πρίν .. Ar. Eccl. 620, Andoc. 31. 19, Dem. 126. 26, Plat. Lach. 187 E; μὴ πρότερον .. πρίν .. Soph. Ph. 197, Aeschin. 2. 17, Plat. Phaedo 62 C; πρότερον .., πρίν .. Andoc. 29. 2, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 9; οὐ πρόσθεν .., πρίν .. Od. 17. 7, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23; μὴ πρόσθεν .., πρίν .. Xen. An. 1. 1, 10; πρόσθε .., πρίν τυχεῖν Pind. Pyth. 2. 92; οὐ πάρος .., πρίν .. Od. 2. 127, 128, Il. 5. 218:—πρίν is also not unfrequently preceded by φθάνω, Il. 16. 322, Antipho 115. 29, Thuc. 4. 79, 104., 6. 97., 8. 12, Xen. An. 4. 1, 21, Cyr. 2. 4, 25:—πρίν sometimes takes ἢ after it, οὐ .. πρίν γ' ἀποπαύσεσθαι πρίν γ' ἢ ἕτερόν γε πεσόντα αἵματος ἄσαι Ἄρηα Il. 5. 288, cf. 22. 266; so in Hdt. 1. 136, 165, al.; and here and there in Att., from which it is sometimes removed by correction, Thuc. 5. 61, Lys. 104. 12, Isocr. 44 C, Lycurg. 166. 10, Aeschin. 45. 31, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 22; common in later Greek, Just. Mart. Apol. 1. 23, 30, etc.—As a Conjunction, πρίν, before, ere, has numerous constructions which vary according to period and author.

I. πρίν with Inf.—the typical construction, πρίν ἐλθεῖν = (the much later) πρὸ τοῦ ἐλθεῖν 'before coming.' This is the prevailing constr. in Hom., who employs it after positive and negative clauses alike: in Att. it is mostly found after positive clauses, and is always so used when the action does not or is not to take place: the tense that follows is, I. regularly the aor., a. after a positive clause, ναῖε δὲ Πηδαῖον, πρίν ἐλθεῖν υἱας Ἀχαιῶν Il. 13. 172, cf. 8. 454., 16. 322, Od. 1. 210; Ζεὺς ὀλέσειε βίην, πρίν ἡμῖν πῆμα φυτεύσαι 4. 668, cf. Il. 6. 465., 24. 245, Pind. P. 2. 92., 3. 9, N. 8. 19, Hdt. 6. 119, Aesch. Pers. 712, Ag. 1539, Soph. Ant. 120, Tr. 396, Eur. Alc. 281, etc., Ar. Eq. 258, al., Antipho 137. 19, Thuc. 1. 125, Xen. An. 4. 1, 7, Plat. Prot. 350 A, al.:—negative questions which expect a positive answer are considered positive, Eur. Andr. 1067, Ion 524, Rhés. 684, Ar. Ran. 480, etc.

b. after a negat. clause, οὐδ' ὄ γε πρίν Δαναοῖσιν ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀπώσει, πρίν γ' ἀπὸ πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι ἐλικώπιδα κούρην Il. 1. 98, cf. 19. 423, Od. 2. 127., 4. 747:—in post-Hom. Greek a negat. antecedent is commonly foll. by πρίν with a finite Verb (v. infr. II);—still the Inf. is found in passages in which πρίν precedes, πρίν ἰδεῖν δ', οὐδεὶς μάντις Soph. Aj. 1418; πρίν μὲν γὰρ κριθῆναι, οὐ βῆδιον ἦν εἰδέναι τὰς αἰτίας Andoc. 30. 7; πρίν νικῆσαι .., οὐκ ἦν .. Lys. 154. 26; πρίν δὲ ταῦτα πράξαι, μὴ σκοπεῖτε Dem. 31. 21, cf. Lycurg. 167. 9;—also after Verbs of Fear (the positive being the thing dreaded), ὅταν δεδῶσι μὴ πρότερόν τι πάθη, πρίν τέλος ἐπιθεῖναι τοῖς πραττομένοις Isocr. 96 B, cf. Eur. Fr. 462, Soph. Tr. 632; in unfulfilled conditions and wishes, οὐδ' ὄ Πλούτωνος κῦων οὐθ' οὐπὶ κώπη ψυχοπομπὸς ἀν Χάρων ἔσχον πρίν εἰς φῶς σὺν καταστήσαι βίον Eur. Alc. 362, cf. Rhés. 61;—in the foll. examples πρίν with Indic. or Subj. with ἄν would be more usu., ὠφθην οὐδεπώποτε πρίν ταύτην τὴν συμφορὰν γενέσθαι Lys. 157. 5; οὐδὲ παύσεται χόλου .., πρίν κατασκῆψαι τινα Eur. Med. 94, cf. H. F. 605; καὶ μοι μὴ θαυρήσῃ μηδεὶς πρίν ἀκούσαι Dem. 60. 27, Xen. Oec. 4. 24, cf. Plat. Legg. 666 A:—so after a negat. Opt. with ἄν (though here Subj. with ἄν is an alternative construction), οὕτω γὰρ γένοιτ' ἄν οὐδ' ἄν ἐκβασίς στρατοῦ, πρίν ὄρμῳ ναῦν θρασυθῆναι Aesch. Supp. 773, cf. Plat. Legg. 769 E:—so after a past tense (in *orat. obliq.*), ὤμοσαν μὴ πρίν ἐς Φωκαίαν ἦξειν, πρίν ἢ τὸν μύδρον τοῦτον ἀναφανῆναι Hdt. 1. 165, cf. 4. 9, Thuc. 7. 50., 5. 10, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 23, Cyr. 8. 1, 38, Plat. Phaedo 61 A.

2. also with pres. to convey a special sense of continuance, effort, or the like, 'before undertaking to,' 'before proceeding to,' πρίν ἐξοπλίζεσθαι Ἄρη Aesch. Supp. 702, cf. Ag. 1026; πρίν νῦν τὰ πλεῖον ἱστορεῖν .., ἐξελε Soph. O. C. 36, 37, cf. El. 20; πρίν κλάειν Eur. Andr. 577, cf. Or. 1095; πρίν λέγειν Ar. Thesm. 380, cf. Ach. 383, 384; also Hdt. 8. 3, Andoc. 29. 2, Thuc. 3. 24, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 25, Meni. 1. 2, 40, etc.

3. with perf., πρίν τόδ' ἐξηγληκέναι Eur. Med. 79, cf. Phoen. 1145, El. 1069, Hdt. 3. 25; πρίν καὶ τεθύσθαι Ar. Av. 1034, cf. Vesp. 1155, 1156, Pax 375, Lys. 322, Ran. 1185, Xen. An. 4. 1, 21, Plat. Theaet. 164 C, Prot. 320 A, etc.; in Hdt. 6. 116, Thuc. 5. 10, πρίν ἦκειν = pf.

II. πρίν with a finite Verb: 1. with Ind., chiefly of the aor.: Hom. does not combine πρίν with the Ind. (unless we count h. Apol. 357), but uses instead πρίν γ' ὅτε, πρίν γ' ὅτε δή, after positive and negative clauses;—posit., ἠλώμην .., πρίν γ' ὅτε .. ἦγαγες Od. 13. 322; πρίν γ' ὅτε δή με .. κάλεσεν 23. 44, cf. Il. 12. 437;—negat., οὐδέ κεν ἡμέας ἄλλο διέκρινεν .., πρίν γ' ὅτε δή θανάτοιο .. νέφος ἀμφεκάλυψεν Od. 4. 180:—rarely with impf., οὐδ' ὡς τοῦ θυμὸν .. ἐπειθον, πρίν γ' ὅτε δή θάλαμος πύκα βάλλετο (*begon to be hit*) Il. 9. 587; cf. Antipho 113. 28, Andoc. 31. 19 (where ἄχετο is plqpf. in sense), Dem. 126. 26:—often in Hom., with aor., a. after negat. clauses;—of a fact in the past, οὐκ ἦν ἀλέξῃμ' οὐδὲν .., πρίν γ' ἐγὼ σφίσιον εἶδειν Aesch. Pr. 478 sq.; οὐ πρότερον ἀπανέστη .. Μαρδόνιος, πρίν ἢ σφεας ὑποχειρίου ἐπαίησατο Hdt. 6. 45, cf. 79; ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς .. ἠξίωσαν νεώτερόν τι ποιεῖν ἐς αὐτὸν .., πρίν γε δὴ αὐτοῖς μηνυτῆς γίγνεται (histor. pres. = aor.) Thuc. 1. 132, cf. 3. 101., 5. 61, Ar. Av. 700, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23., 4. 5, 13 (histor. pres.), Hell. 5. 4, 58, etc.;—so as part of an unfulfilled condition, οὐκ ἄν ἐσκεψάμεθα πρότερον .., πρίν ἐξηγήσαμεν Plat. Meno 86 D, cf. Theaet. 165 E; χρῆν τοῖνυν Λεπτήν μὴ πρότερον τιθέναι τὸν ἑαυτοῦ νόμον, πρίν τοῦτον ἔλυσε γραψάμενος Dem. 486. 14.

b. after positive clauses: (note that Verbs such as ἀμφιγνοεῖν Xen. An. 2. 5, 33, θαυμάζειν Thuc. 1. 51, λανθάνειν Id. 3. 29 are really negative);—in Thuc. 1. 118, a positive is combined with a negat., cf. Aesch. Pr. 478 sq.: here πρίν is = ἔως, and the fact is often emphasized by δή, ἠγύμην δ' ἀνὴρ ἀστῶν μέγιστος .., πρίν μοι τύχη τοιάδ' ἐπέστη Soph. O. T. 775 sqq.; σπονδαὶ δὲ λόγων ἦσαν ἴσαι πως, πρίν .. πείθει (histor. pres. = aor.) Eur. Hec. 132, cf. πρίν γ' ὕρῃ Id. Med. 1173; πρίν εἴ τις ἐφθέγγετο Andr. 1148; τὰ περὶ τοῦ ἀγῶνα κατελύθη (negat. idea) ὑπὸ ξυμφορῶν, πρίν δὲ εἰ Ἀθηναῖοι τότε τὸν ἀγῶνα ἐποίησαν

Thuc. 3. 104, cf. 7. 39, 71. 2. with Subj. only after negatives or equiv. of neg., οὐ πρίν = ἔως or ἦν μὴ: (this notion is distinctly conditional, cf. Isocr. 77 A, where πρίν ἄν varies with ἦν μὴ);—οὐ καταδυσόμεθ', ἀχρύνετοί περ .. πρίν μόρσιμον ἦμαρ ἐπέλθη Od. 10. 174, 175; μὴ πῶ καταδύσειο .., πρίν γ' ἐμὲ .. ἴδῃαι Il. 18. 135, cf. 190., 24. 78; in 17. 506, πρίν κε with Subj. (acc. to the best MSS.) varies with an Inf. after a negat.; so, πρίν γ' ὄτ' ἄν, ἀλλ' ὄμοσον μὴ μητρὶ φίλῃ τάδε μυθήσασθαι, πρίν γ' ὄτ' ἄν ἐνδεκάτη τε δωδεκάτη τε γένηται Od. 2. 373, 374, cf. 4. 475, 477:—in Prose the normal form is πρίν ἄν, but the simple πρίν is found, as also πρίν ἦ: a. generally with aor., to express an action preceding the action of the anteced. clause, the Verb in which is fut. or some equiv. of the fut., οὐ γαμέεται παρθένος οὐδεμία, πρίν ἄν τῶν πολεμίων ἄνδρα ἀποκτείνῃ Hdt. 4. 117, cf. 1. 82., 3. 109; νῦν δ' οὐδὲν ἐστὶ τέρμα μοι προκείμενον μόχθων (the sense here is fut.), πρίν ἄν Ζεὺς ἐκπέσῃ τυραννίδος Aesch. Pr. 756, cf. 166, 176; οὐ γὰρ ποτ' ἔξει τῆσδε τῆς χώρας, πρίν ἄν .. στήσης ἄγων Soph. O. C. 909, cf. 47, 1041, O. T. 1529, etc.; οὐκ ἄν ἐκμάθοις .., πρίν ἄν θάνῃ τις Id. Tr. 2; οὐκ ἄπειμι πρὸς δόμους πάλιν, πρίν ἄν σε .. ἔξω βάλλω Eur. Med. 276, cf. 680, Alc. 1145 sqq., I. A. 324, I. T. 19, 1302; μὴ προκαταγίγνωσκε .., πρίν ἄν γ' ἀκούσης ἀμφοτέρων Ar. Vesp. 919 sq., cf. Ach. 176, 230, Xen. Hier. 6, 13, Cyr. 1. 2, 8, An. 1. 1, 10., 5. 7, 12, Plat. Phaedr. 228 C, Lach. 187 E, etc.:—πρίν without ἄν, μὴ στέναζε, πρίν μάθησθαι Soph. Ph. 917, cf. Ant. 619, Aj. 742, 965, Tr. 608, 946; οὐκ ἐστὶν ὅστις αὐτὸν ἐξαιρήσεται .., πρίν γυναικ' ἐμοὶ μεθῆ Eur. Alc. 849, cf. Or. 1218, 1357; πρίν χαρίζονται Ar. Eccl. 624; οὐ γὰρ ἀπείε τῆς ἀποικίης, πρίν δὴ ἀπικῶνται Hdt. 4. 157; πρίν .. βεβαιώσωμεθα Thuc. 6. 10; πρίν (ἄν?) ἀνάγκην τινὰ θεὸς ἐπιπέμψῃ Plat. Phaedo 62 C; πρίν ἐξετάσωσιν Hyperid. Euxen. 20:—πρίν ἦ (never with ἄν), πρίν ἦ ἀνορθώσωσι Hdt. 1. 19, cf. 136, etc.—Apparent exceptions to the rule that πρίν or πρίν ἄν with Subj. can only follow a negat., in good authors at least, vanish on inspection, ὁ δὲ ἀδικεῖ ἀναπειθόμενος (where a negat. is implied), πρίν ἦ ἀτρεκέως ἐκμάθη Hdt. 7. 10, 7; so, ἀισχρὸν ἠγοῦμαι πρότερον παύσασθαι, πρίν ἄν .. ψηφίσῃσθε Lys. 164. 28; so, ὅστις οὖν αἰεταὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πράξειν τι .., πρίν ἄν .. διαλλάξῃ, λίαν ἀπλῶς ἔχει Isocr. 44 A (where = οὐ δεῖ οἰεσθαι, as is shown by ἀλλὰ δεῖ in the next sentence, cf. Dem. 38. 24):—πρίν with Subj. (or Opt.) after a pos. clause occurs often enough in later Greek, cf. Orig. c. Cels. 1. 42., 2. 42., 6. 68., 7. 20. b. the pres. Subj. is comparatively rare: μήπω πρίν ἄν τῶν ἡμετέρων αἰῆς (the Verb has no aor. in Att.) μύθων Soph. P. 1. 1409; ὁ νομοθέτης τὰ διδασκαλεῖα ἀνοίγειν ἀπαγορεύει μὴ πρότερον πρίν ἄν ὁ ἥλιος ἀνίσχῃ Aeschin. 2. 18, cf. Antipho 114. 27, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 8, Plat. Phaedr. 271 C.

3. πρίν with Opt.: a. representing Subj. after historical tenses, οὐκ ἔβλεπεν φεύγειν πρίν πειρήσασθαι Ἀχιλλῆος Il. 21. 580; πρίν γ' ὅτε, as with Subj., 9. 488; ἔδοξέ μοι μὴ σίγα πρίν φράσαιμί σοι τὸν πλοῦν ποιῆσθαι Soph. Ph. 551, Thuc. 3. 22, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 14, Hell. 6. 5, 19 (cf. 2. 4, 18), An. 1. 2, 2, Plat. Apol. 36 C, etc.

b. by assimilation, ὄλαιο μήπω πρίν μάθοιμι Soph. Ph. 960, Tr. 655; or after Opt. with ἄν, οὐκ ἄν πρότερον ὀρμήσειε πρίν βεβαιώσασθαι Plat. Legg. 799 D, cf. Theogn. 125, 126, Soph. O. T. 505:—here, however, πρίν ἄν with Subj. is more common, cf. Ib. 1530, Eur. I. T. 20, Ar. Lys. 704.

4. πρίν ἄν with Opt. is doubtful, and (where it is not an error of the copyist) due to the changé required by *orat. obl.*, ἀπαγορευόντων τῶν φίλων τῶν ἐμῶν μὴ ἀποκτείνειν τὸν ἄνδρα, πρίν ἄν ἐγὼ ἐλθοίμι Antipho 133. 27, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 48., 2. 4, 18.

5. without a Verb, πρίν ὠρη (sc. ἐστί) Od. 15. 394.

πρίνιδιον [νι], τό, Dim. of πρίνος, Ar. Av. 615; in Byz., πριναρίον. πρίνινος, η, ον, made from the πρίνος, Lat. *iligneus*, γύης Hes. Op. 427; ἄνθρακες Ar. Ach. 668; αἱ πρίνιναι (sc. βάλανοι) Diosc. 1. 143; μύκητες *pr. fungi that grow under the ilex*, Antiph. Incert. 3, cf. Anecd. Oxoni. 3. 231 init.:—metaph. *oaken*, i. e. *tough, sturdy*, γέροντες Ar. Ach. 180; τὸ λίαν στρυφνὸν καὶ *pr. ἦθος* Id. Vesp. 877; ἀθληταί Luc. Hist. Conser. 8, cf. Anth. P. 7. 37: v. πρινώδης, αφενδάμινος.

πρινό-καρπος, ὁ, the acorn of the πρίνος, Manass. Chron. 6128: so πρίνον, τό, Galen.

πρίνος, ἦ, also ὁ, Ar. Ran. 859, Anaphis Incert. 6; both ὁ and ἦ in Theophr.:—the evergreen oak, *ilex*, Hes. Op. 434, Ar. l. c., Theocr. 5. 95, cf. Theophr. H. P. 3. 16.

2. a small species, with prickly leaves, bearing berries (*ἄκυλοι*), Amphisp Incert. 6; from the kermes of which a scarlet dye was made, *quercus coccifera*, ἡ τὸν φοινικοῦν κόκκον φέρει Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 3; still called πριναρί in Greece, Sibthorp in Walpole 2. p. 237.—In Simon. 23, we have πρινὸς ἄνθος, which, if correct, would be a heterocl. genit., as if from a nom. πρίν. [ἦ always: hence in Hes. l. c. Schäfer restored δρυὸς ἔλυμα, γύης πρίνου, for πρίνου τε γύης; in Anth. P. 9. 312 ἡ πρίνον ἢ τὰν .., the reading is corrupt.]

πρινώδης, ἐς, (*είδος*) tough as oak, Ar. Vesp. 383; cf. πρίνινος.

πρινών, ἄνθος, ὁ, an *ilex-grove*, Gloss.

πρινωρίζω, to saw, Gloss.

πρινωρίον, τό, Dim. of πριών, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 67.

πρινωρίτις, ἴδος, ἦ, a plant, *betonica*, *betony*, also *κέστρον*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 8, Alex. Trall. 9. 531.

πρινωρίδης, ἐς, like a saw, Galen. Adv. -δῶς, Diosc. 1. 147, etc.

πρινωρίδης, ἐς, = *πρινοειδής*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 5, Anth. P. 7. 196, Clytus ap. Ath. 655 E. [Mel. l. c. makes ἦ, v. sub πριών.]

πρινωριώδης, ἦ, ὄν, (as if from πρινωριώδης) made like a saw, jagged, serrated, στόμια Ar. Fr. 139; τοῦ κρῶνιου τὸ *pr. μέρος βαφῆ καλεῖται* Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 2; *pr. ὄφεις serpents with serrated crests or backs*, Philostr. 99; τῆ λαφύρα πρινωριώδη Ib. 867; ἡ πρινωριώδη τειχοποιία, of a warlike engine, Math. Vett. 86.

πριόω, = πριώω, but found only in 3 sing. subj. πριῶ, Tab. Heracl. in

C. I. 5774. 121; part. pf. pass. πεπρωμένος, Hipp. V. C. 912; and in derivs. πρίωμα, πριωτός.

πρίσις, ἡ, (πρίω) a sawing, severing, Arist. P. A. I. 5, 12. 2. in surgery, a trepanning, Hipp. V. C. 900, cf. 912 G. II. πρ. ὀδόντων a grinding of the teeth, from anger, Plut. 2. 458 C; or as an effect of some disease, Hipp. Prorrh. 71.

πρίσμα, τό, (πρίζω) anything sawn, sawdust, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 3, Anth. P. 11. 207;—hence, rotten wood, Diosc. I. 79. II. a geometrical prism, Euclid.

πρισματίον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Procl. πρισμός, ὁ, = πρίσις II, Hesych.

πριστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (πρίω) a saw, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 2:—πριστήρες ὀδόντες the incisors, Anth. P. append. 373; cf. γελασῖνοι.

πριστηρο-ειδής, ἔς, like a saw, LXX (Isai. 41. 15), Eccl.

πρίστης, ου, ὁ, a sawyer, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1348, Poll. 7. 114. 2. a saw or file, Poll. 7. 113, Hesych.—Cf. πρίστις.

πρίστις, εως, ἡ, a large fish, prob. of the whale kind, Epich. 30 Ahr., Anth. P. 7. 506, Opp. H. I. 370, Polycharm. ap. Ath. 333 F, Ael. N. A. 9. 49; pristis et dalaena, Plin. 9. 3; and pistrix seems to be another form;—in Arist. H. A. 6. 12, I it is mentioned among the whales.—Dind. follows Gesner in restoring πρήστις (from πρήθω), the blowing fish, spouter, cf. φουσητήρ. But though πρήστις is given in the text of all the places cited, except Arist. and Anth., πρίστις is a constant v. l., and the existence of the Lat. pristis, pistrix, is in favour of the common form, which seems to be a variety of πρήστις, as σκίμπομαι, σκίπων of σκίπτομαι, σκήπων.—It seems indeed to have been assumed that πρίω was from the same Root as πρήθω, to blow, v. the gloss of Hesych. (πρίεται φυσούται), and the derivation of πρήθω from πρίω in E. M.; and this expl. was applied to Ap. Rh. (I. c. sub πρίω II): but Lob. explained this passage as below, and read φυσιοῦται for φυσούται in Hesych.; cf. also Meineke Menand. Incert. 326 (ed. ma.).

II. a sort of ship of war, prob. from its shape; Polyb. 17. 1, 1, cf. 16. 2, 9; the Lat. navis rostrata, cf. Liv. 32. 32., 35. 26., 44. 28. III. a kind of cup, also from the shape, πρ., τραγέλαφος κτλ. Diphil. Τιθρ. I, cf. Ath. 496 B, 784 A.

πριστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of πρίω, cut with a saw, sawn, ἐλέφας Od. 18. 196., 19. 564; πρ. λόγχης βνήματα Eur. Teleph. 26; of a comb, πρ. ψήστρης κνίσμα Anth. P. 6. 233. II. that may be sawn, of marble, Joseph. A. J. 8. 5, 2.

πρίω, imperat. of ἐπριάμην, v. sub *πρίαμαι, and cf. πρίων.

πρίω (later πρίζω, πριώω qq. v.) imperat. πρίε Soph. Fr. 777, Ar. Ran. 927; impf. ἐπρίον (ἐξ-) Thuc. 7. 25;—aor. ἐπρίσα, inf. πρίσαι, Hipp. 908 E, Thuc. 4. 100;—pf. πέπρικα (ἐμ-) Diod. 17. 92;—Med., Babr. 28. 8, Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 2;—Pass., fut. πρισθήσομαι Galen.: aor. ἐπρίσθην Hipp. 1122 F, 1146 E, v. infr.:—pf. πέπρισμαι Hipp. 908 E, (δια-) Plat., (ἐκ-) Ar.: (v. sub πρίστις). To saw, πρ. δίχα to saw asunder, Thuc. 4. 100; πρ. τὸν ἐλέφαντα (cf. πριστός) Luc. Hist. Cooscr. 51;—Pass., κέρατα ὅταν πρισθῆ Plut. 2. 953 B;—to cut in pieces, ἔρανον ἐς θεοὺς πρισθεὶς ἐποίησεν Eur. Hel. 389 (but v. Herm.); χειρὸς .. πρισμένης severed, Opp. H. 3. 515.

2. in surgery, to trepan, Hipp. V. C. 904; cf. πρίσις. II. πρίειν ὀδόντας, Lat. stridere or frendere dentibus, to grind or gnash the teeth, of sick persons, Hipp. Progn. 37; esp. with rage, μὴ πρίε τοὺς ὀδ. Ar. Ran. 927; τὰς σιαγόννας πρίων Babr. 96. 3; cf. ἐμπρίω;—generally, to bite, ὀδόντι πρίε τὸ στόμα Soph. Fr. 777, cf. Tr. 976; [ἀμίας] πρίουσι Opp. H. 2. 575;—metaph., θυμὸν ὀδᾶξ πρίειν, like δακύν θυμὸν (v. sub δάκνω), Id. C. 4. 138; χόλον πρ. ἐπὶ τινὶ to gnash fury against one (v. πρίστις I), Ap. Rh. 4. 1671;—Pass. to be irritated, provoked, τινὶ by or at a thing, πρισμένη κάλλιει Γανυμήδεος Anth. P. 9. 77; ἔνδοθεν δὲ πρίεται Menand. Incert. 326; μὴ πρίου Babr. 28. 8. III. to seize as with the teeth, gripe, bind fast, Lat. stringere, ζωστήρι πρισθεὶς ἱππικῶν ἐξ ἀντύγων Soph. Aj. 1030, cf. ἐκ I. 6; hence ἀπρίξ, ἀπριγδα.

πρίωμα, τό, = πρίσμα, Hesych. πρίων (A), ὁ: gen. πρίονος Soph. Tr. 699, Cratin. Incert. 81; πριωνος Ar. I. citand., if the emend. be admitted. A sawyer, ὡς πριών' (dual), ὁ μὲν ἔλκει ὁ δ' ἀντενέδωκε Ar. Vesp. 694; so Dind. for πριών', cf. Meineke Com. 2. 205. II. a saw, Soph. Tr. 699, Fr. 787, Cratin. I. c., Plut. 2. 654 F; πρ. ὀδοντωτός, opp. to πρ. μαχαιρωτός (a toothless saw for cutting stone), Galen.; πριών ὀδόντων a saw of teeth, i. e. a jagged, serrated row, Anth. P. 7. 401; absol. of a serrated ridge of hills, the Span. sierra, of the ridge joining the city and citadel of Sardis, Polyb. 7. 15, 6; of a ridge near Carthage, Ib. I. 85, 7; λόφοι πάντοθεν ὀφείσ οἶα πριώνες App. Illyr. 25; cf. Casaub. Strab. 633;—for Ar. Ach. 36, v. πριών (B). 2. a cylindrical saw, a trepan, Hipp. 913 B sq.; cf. πρίσις. Phot., Lex. s. v., writes it oxyt. πριών, to distinguish the Subst. from the part. πριών, cf. Meineke I. c. [ἴ, prob. always in Att., v. Pors. Med. 5; but ἴ in later Poets, as Nic. Th. 52, Anth. P. 6. 204.]

πρίων (B), ὁ, a comic Noun, formed from πρίω, imperat. of ἐπριάμην, with a pun upon πριών, a saw, χῶ πρ. ἀπὴν that rasping word, duv . . , Ar. Ach. 36; it refers to πρίω in I. 34;—hence the gloss of Hesych., πριών· ἀγοράζων.

πρό, before: A. PREP. WITH GENIT.: I. of Place, before, in front of, opp. to μετά c. acc. (behind), ἡγερέθοντο πρὸ ἄστεος Od. 24. 468, cf. Il. 15. 351, etc.; πρὸ πτόλιος δεδαγμένον Il. 19. 292; κείνους κειχηρόμεθα πρὸ πυλῶν Io. 126, etc.; φύλοπις αἰνὴ ἔστηκε πρὸ νεῶν 18. 172; πυρὰ φαίνεται Ἰλιόθι πρὸ 8. 561, cf. Io. 12, Od. 8. 581, etc.; κλαγγὴ γεράνων πέλετ' οὐρανίθι πρὸ Il. 3. 3; so in all later writers, πρὸ τειχέων Pind. O. 13. 78; ἐμπροσθε πρὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλιος, ὑπισθε δὲ τῶν πυλέων Hdt. 8. 53, cf. 9. 52; also in some measure opp. to ἐν, esp. in phrases πρὸ δόμων, πρὸ δωματίων in front of, i. c. outside the house, Pind. P. 2. 35., 5. 129,

etc.; πρὸ θυμῶν Soph. El. 109, etc.; τὴν πρὸ τοῦ Ἡραίου νῆσον before or off the Heraeum, Thuc. 3. 75, cf. 7. 22; πρὸ ποδῶν, v. sub πούς I. 4. 2; so, πρὸ χειρῶν, v. χεῖρ I. 4. 1; πρὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν προφαίνεσθαι Aeschin. 47. 42. 2. with Verbs of motion, πρὸ δ' ἀρ' αὐτῶν κύνες ἦισον Od. 19. 435, cf. Il. 23. 115; πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν ἄγγελος ἦει Il. 10. 286, cf. 13. 693; πρὸ ἔθεν κλονέοντα φάλαγγας 5. 96; so, χωρεῖν πρὸ δόμων to come out in front of, Soph. Tr. 960; ἄγειν τινὰ πρὸ δόμων Eur. Hec. 59;—hence in the phrase, γῆν πρὸ γῆς ἐλαύνεσθαι to be driven to one land in front of another, i. e. from one to another (unless this usage belongs to III. 1), Aesch. Pr. 682; διώκειν τινὰ γῆν πρὸ γῆς Ar. Ach. 235.

3. before, in front of, for the purpose of shielding or guarding, στήναι πρὸ Τρώων Il. 24. 215;—hence, like ὑπέρ, in defence of, for, μάχεσθαι .. πρὸ τε παίδων καὶ πρὸ γυναικῶν Il. 8. 57, cf. 4. 156, 373, Hdt. 8. 74, etc.; δλέσθαι πρὸ πόλεως, Lat. pro patria mori, Il. 22. 110; πρὸ τῆς Σπόρτης ἀποβήσκειν Hdt. 7. 134, cf. 172., 9. 72, Eur. Alc. 18, 645, etc.; ἐπιστραφῆν θέσθαι πρὸ τινος Soph. O. T. 134; διακινδυνεύειν πρὸ τινος Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 4; βουλευέσθαι, πράττειν πρὸ τινος Ib. 1. 6, 42., 4. 5, 44, cf. Mem. 2. 4, 7;—πρὸ τοξευμάτων as a defence against arrows, Id. An. 7. 8, 18;—hence also for, instead of, ἀγρυπνεῖν πρὸ τινος Ib. 7. 6, 36;—of an advocate, πρὸ τῶνδε φωνεῖν Soph. O. T. 10, cf. O. C. 811. 4. πρὸ ὁδοῦ further on the road, i. e. forwards, onward, Il. 4. 382; πρὸ ὁδοῦ γίγνεσθαι, εἶναι Ael. N. A. 3. 16., 7. 29; (hence the Att. Adj. φροῦδος);—so also to denote distance, πρὸ πολλοῦ τῆς πόλεως Dion. H. 9. 35; πρὸ λ' σταδίων at a distance of 30 stades, Strab. 382. II. of Time, before, opp. to μετά c. acc. (after), πρὸ γάμοιο Od. 15. 524; ἡῶθι πρὸ 5. 469; πρὸ ὁ τοῦ ἐνόησεν one before the other, Il. 10. 224; more freq. in later writers, πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν Thuc. I. 3, cf. I. 1; πρὸ τοῦ θανεῖν Soph. Ant. 852; πρὸ τοῦ θανάτου Plat. Phaedo 57 A; πρὸ τοῦ λοιμοῦ Id. Symp. 201 D; πρὸ δειπνου Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 39; πρὸ ἡμέρας Ib. 4. 5, 14; πρὸ τοῦ χρησθαι before one uses it, Id. Mem. 2. 6, 6; πρὸ μοίρας τῆς ἐμῆς before my doom, Aesch. Ag. 1266; so, πρὸ τῆς εἰμαρμένης Antipho 113. 38; πρὸ τοῦ καθήκοντος χρόνου Aeschin. 71. 29, cf. 12; also, πρὸ πολλοῦ long before, Hdt. 7. 130, etc.; πρὸ μικροῦ, πρὸ ὀλίγου Plut. Pomp. 73, App. Civ. 2. 116;—τὸ πρὸ τούτου before this, before, Thuc. 2. 15; ὀλίγον πρὸ τούτων Ib. 8; so in πρὸ τοῦ, sometimes written conjunctim προτοῦ, Hdt. I. 122., 5. 83, Aesch. Ag. 1203, Ar. Thesm. 418, Plat. Symp. 172 C, etc.; so, ὁ πρὸ τοῦ χρόνος, like ὁ πρὶν χρόνος, Aesch. Eum. 462, etc.; also, οἱ πρὸ ἡμῶν γενόμενοι Isocr. 295 A; οἱ πρὸ ἐμοῦ Thuc. I. 97. 2. in later writers also with Numerals, πρὸ τριόκοντα ἡμερῶν, ante triginta dies, Ael. N. A. 5. 52; πρὸ μῆας ἡμέρας Plut. Caes. 63; πρὸ ἐνιαυτοῦ Id. 2. 147 F;—also as a Comp., πρὸ δυεῖν ἡμερῶν ἢ ἐτελεύτα Id. Sull. 37; τῆ πρὸ μῆας Νωνῶν Ὀκτωβρίων ante diem Nonas Oct., Id. 2. 203 A, cf. 319 B; πρὸ πολλοῦ τῆς ἑορτῆς Luc. Cronos. 14.—These phrases are imitated from the Latin, though πρὸ πολλοῦ (absol.) is used by Hdt., v. supr.

III. in other relations: I. of Preference, before, sooner or rather than, κέρδος πρὸ δίκας αἰνῆσαι to praise sleight before right, Pind. P. 4. 248, cf. Plat. Rep. 361 E; πᾶν δὴ βουλόμενοι σφι εἶναι πρὸ τῆς παρεούσης λύπης anything before, rather than, their actual grievance, Hdt. 7. 152; πᾶν πρὸ τοῦ δουλεύσει ἐπεξελεῖν Thuc. 5. 100, cf. 4. 59; αἰρεῖσθαι or κρίνειν τι πρὸ τινος to choose one before another, Id. 5. 36, Plat. Rep. 366 B, Phileb. 57 E; πρὸ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι to esteem above much, i. e. very highly, Isocr. 110 B, cf. Thuc. 6. 10; πρὸ πολλῶν χρημάτων τιμᾶσθαι τι Thuc. I. 33; πρὸ ἄλλων more than others, Plat. Menex. 249 E, cf. Aesch. Theb. 996; δυσδαίμων .. πρὸ πασῶν γυναικῶν Ib. 928; πρὸ πάντων θεῶν τῆ Ἑστία πρώτη πρόθυειν Plat. Crat. 401 D; also, after a Comp. where it is superfluous, ἡ τυραννὶς πρὸ ἐλευθερίας ἀσπαστότερον Hdt. I. 62, cf. 6. 12, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 28 D, Crito 54 B, Phaedo 99 A; so for ἢ after ἄλλος, οὐδεὶς ἄλλος πρὸ σοῦ Hdt. 3. 85, cf. 7. 3. 2. of Cause or Motive, Lat. proae, for, out of, from, πρὸ φόβοιο for fear, Il. 17. 667; to this is also referred, ἀθλεύων πρὸ ἀνακτος toiling in his service, 24. 734; πρὸ τῶνδε therefore, Soph. El. 495; cf. infr. E. I.

B. POSITION: words may be put between πρό and its case, as in Il. 23. 115; but it is never put after its case, except after the Ep. gen. in -θι, Ἰλιόθι πρό, οὐρονόθι πρό, ἡῶθι πρό, v. supr. A. I. I., II. I.

C. πρό, absol. as Adv.: I. of Place, before, opp. to ἐπί (after), Il. 13. 799, 800; before, in front, 15. 360; forth, forward, ἐκ δ' ἄγαγε πρὸ φόβοιο 19. 118. II. of Time, before, beforehand, πρὸ οἱ εἶπομεν Od. I. 37; before, earlier, Hes. Th. 32, 38; πρὸ γε οτενάξεις, prematurely, Aesch. Pr. 696. III. when joined with other Preps. ἀποπρό, διαπρό, ἐπιπρό, περιπρό, προπρό, it strengthens the first Prep., or adds to it the notion of forward, forth; see these words with their adverbial forms ἀπόπροθεν, ἀποπρόθι.

D. πρό IN COMPOS. I. with Substs., to denote I. position before or in front, πρόδομος, προόστειον, πρόθυρον, προπύλαια, etc. 2. priority of rank, πρόεδρος, προεδρία, etc.: also priority of order, προάγων, πρόλογος, προόμιον, προπάτωρ, etc. 3. standing in another's place, πρόμαντις, πρόξενος. II. with Adjs., to denote I. proximity, πρόχειρος; and readiness, πρόθυμος, πρόφρων. 2. a coming forth, προθέλυμος, πρόρριζος. 3. prematureness, πρόμοιρος, πρόωρος. 4. intensity, πρόπας, πρόπαρ, προπόροιθε; so also πρόκακος, πρόπαλαι; cf. Lob. Phryn. 47, Dind. Soph. Aj. 1124. III. with Verbs, I. of Place, before, forwards, προβαίνω, προβάλλω, προτιθῆμι, etc.: also before, in defence, προκινδυνεύω, προμάχομαι, etc. 2. forth, προέλκω, προφέρω;—also publicly, προγράφω, προειπεῖν, προκείμαι. 3. before one, away, προδίδωμι, προτῆμι, etc. 4. before, in preference, προαιρούμαι, προτιμάω, etc. 5. before, beforehand, προαισθάνομαι, προγίγνομαι, προκαταλαμβάνω, etc.:—also of foresight, προνοέω, προοιάω.

Ε. ETYMOLOGICAL REMARKS. From $\sqrt{\text{ΠΡΟ}}$, by change of the vowel, spring many branches; all having the common notion of *before*, in regard sometimes to Space, sometimes to Time.

I. immediately from πρό , Lat. *pro*, comes πρό-τερος , πρῶ-τος (i. e. πρό-ατος , Dor. πρᾶ-τος), πρῶ-ί (πρῶ), πρῶ-ην , πρῶ-ιος (πρῶος), πρῶ-ιμος (πρῶ-μος), πρῶ-ιζος (πρῶ-ζος); also πρῆ-τήν , ἐπι-πρῆ-τήν ; and πρό-μος , πρῦ-τανις (Aeol. πρότανις);—which forms almost always refer to being *before* in point of Time, sometimes in point of Number or Degree: this precedency of Degree, or Preference of one thing to another, is rendered by Lat. *prae*, which likewise includes the notion of Cause or Motive, Lat. *prae gaudio*, *prae timore*, for joy, for fear.

II. the notion of *before* in point of Place or Space passes through Dor. προ-τί into πρός , πρόσω , πόρσω , πόρρω , etc., and appears in the kindred Nouns πρῶ-ν , πρῆ-ών , πρε-ών , πρῶ-ων , a *fore-land*, *head-land*; πρῶ-ρα the *front* of a ship: also the Adj. πρῆ-νῆς , πρᾶ-νῆς , προ-πρῆ-νῆς , Lat. *pro-nus*, leaning forward.

III. by change of *o* into *i*, we have a new series of words connected with Time, πρίν , Lat. *pris-cus* (cf. πρέσ-βυς), *pris-tinus*, *pri-die*, *pri-dem*, *prior*, *primus* (*primus*), *princeps*.

IV. cf. Skt. *pra-* (as a prefix), *pra-thamas* (*primus*), *prā-tar* (*mane*); Lat. *prae*, *pra-ndium*; Slav. *pra-*, *pro-*, *pru-voj* (*primus*); Lith. *pra-*, *fir-mas* (*primus*);—Goth. *fru-ma* (*πρότερος*), *frumist*; O. H. G. *fur-iro*, *fur-isto* (*prior*, *primus*), *fru-o* (*früh*).—Cf. also παρά , πάρος .

προαγαπάω , to love before, Eccl.

προαγγελεύς , ὁ, = προάγγελος , Hermipp. Astr. in Fabric. 4. 159 Harles.

προαγγελλία , ἡ, a previous announcement, Eccl.

προαγγέλλω , to declare or announce beforehand, ταῦτα Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 12; πόλεμον Polyb. 3. 20, 8; μάχην ἐσεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 34.

προάγγελμα , τό, a forewarning, Joseph. B. J. 1. 3, 5.

προάγγελος , ον, announcing beforehand: a harbinger, herald, τινος of a thing, Musae. 164, Coluth. 60, Plut. 2. 127 D, etc.

προάγγελος , ἡ, a forewarning, early intimation, τινος Thuc. 1. 137.

προαγγελτικός , ἡ, ὄν, able to foretell: Adv. — $\kappa\omega\varsigma$: both in Justin. M.

προαγετής , οὔ, ὁ, a guide, Eccl.

προαγιάζω , to sanctify before, Byz.

προαγκτηριάζω , to tie with an ἀγκτήρ before an operation, Galen.

προάγνευσις , ἡ, purification before [the mysteries], Schol. Ar. Pl. 846.

προαγνέω , to purify by abstinence, Joseph. A. J. 4. 3, 12, Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 14.

προαγνίζω , = προαγνέω , Eccl.

προαγνισμός , οὔ, ὁ, = προάγνευσις , Jo. Philop.

προαγνοέω , to be ignorant before or formerly of, τι Galen.

προάγνυμι , to break before or in advance, πρὸ δὲ κύματ' ἔαξεν Od. 5. 385.

προαγόντως , Adv. beforehand, Epiphan.

προᾶγοράζω , to buy beforehand, forestall, Byz.

προᾶγορᾶνομέω , to be ἀγορανόμος or aedile first, Dio C. 53. 33.

προᾶγοραστής , οὔ, ὁ, a forestaller, regrater, Gloss.

προᾶγόρευμα , τό, a prophecy, Chion Epist. 4.

προᾶγόρευσις , ἡ, a stating beforehand, Arist. Poët. 15, 10, Plut. Sull. 7. II. a proclamation, App. Civ. 1. 26. 2. = πρόρρησις II. 2, Poll. 8. 66.

προαγορευτέον , verb. Adj. one must state beforehand, Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 19.

προαγορευτής , οὔ, ὁ, a foreteller, c. gen. rei, Cyrill.

προᾶγορευτικός , ἡ, ὄν, prophetic, Poll. 1. 15, etc.; κινδύνων Artemid. 1. 66: ἡ — $\kappa\eta$ (sc. τέχνη), the art of divination, Poll. 1. 19.

προᾶγορεύω : aor. — $\eta\gamma\acute{o}\rho\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ Hdt. 1. 74, 125: pf. — $\eta\gamma\acute{o}\rho\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha$ Pseudo-Dem. 157. 19, (but the Att. fut. is προεῖρω , aor. προεῖπον , pf. προεῖρηκα):—Pass., fut. (in Med. form) Xen. Eq. Mag. 2, 7: pf. — $\eta\gamma\acute{o}\rho\epsilon\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ Id. Mem. 1. 2, 35. To tell beforehand, τι Thuc. 1. 68., 2. 13; c. inf. to tell or declare beforehand that . . . , Hdt. 1. 74, 91, Plat. Crito 51 D; πρ. ὅτι . . . , Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 3; ὡς . . . , Ib. 7. 5, 34:—to tell or advise beforehand, πολλοῖς πρ. τὰ μὲν ποιεῖν τὰ δὲ μὴ π. Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 4, cf. Plat. Legg. 907 D.

2. to foretell, prophesy, τὸ μέλλον Xen. Symp. 4, 5; τὴν Χριστοῦ ἀφίξιν Just. M. II. to speak before all, to state, declare or proclaim publicly, τι Hdt. 7. 10, 4., 8. 83; τινί τι Id. 1. 153; ἰσονομίην ὑμῖν πρ. Id. 3. 142; πόλεμόν τινα Thuc. 1. 131, Dem. 157. 19, etc.: esp. of a herald or public officer, Hdt. 3. 61, 62; also, to have a thing proclaimed by herald, Id. 1. 22; πρ. ὑπὸ κήρυκος Id. 9. 98 (though ἀναγορεύειν was properly the word for heralds, προαγορεύειν for magistrates, Xen. An. 2. 2, 20).

2. c. inf. to order publicly, πρ. ὑμῖν παρεῖναι Hdt. 1. 125, cf. 6. 37; πρ. τοῖς πολίταις μὴ κινεῖν . . . , to forbid them to . . . , Plat. Rep. 426 C, etc.; also without a dat., τοὺς Ἕλληνας πρ. αὐτονόμους ἀφίξιναι Thuc. 1. 140, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 38; πρ. ἀπέχεσθαι orders [all men] to abstain, Arist. Fr. 385:—Pass., γυμνάζεσθαι προαγορεύεται . . . ἀπᾶσι Xen. Lac. 12, 5, etc.; τὰ προηγορευμένα Id. Mem. 1. 2, 35.

3. to give notice to persons accused of murder that they are excommunicated, πρ. εἶργεσθαι τῶν νομίμων Antipho 145. 23 sq., cf. 130. 23, Isocr. 73 D; absol., Antipho 147. 9; τὴν πρόρρησιν προαγ. Plat. Legg. 871 B; cf. προᾶγόρευσις II. 2, προεῖπειν II, πρόρρησις II. 2.

4. to give notice to persons to appear for trial, Dem. 1160. 20, Plut. Coriol. 18.

προαγορέω , a late form for προηγορέω , C. I. 5492. 5.

προᾶγός , ὁ, a guide, Byz.

προαγρέω , = προαιρέω , Inscr. Acol. in C. I. 3524. 7.

προάγω [α], fut. ἀῖω: pf. act. προήλα Dem. 346. 24., 772. 5, Paus.:—the aor. προήξα , — $\eta\acute{\xi}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\eta$ is extremely dub., v. sub ἀγω:—Med., v. infr.: pf. pass. in med. sense, infr. 1. 5. To lead forward, on, onward, εἰς τόπον Hdt. 3. 148, etc.; also like προπέμπω , to escort on their way, Id.

8. 132; τοὺς πεζοὺς οὐ πολλὴν ὕδον Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 23:—Pass. to be led on, go on, προάγεσθαι ἐπὶ συμφορᾶς Andoc. 20. 42; προήχθη εἰπεῖν Arist. Phys. 2. 2, 8, cf. Menand. Ἐπίκλ. 1.

2. to bring forward, εἰς τὸ φανερόν, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, Plat. Legg. 960 A, Polit. 262 C; τὴν φύσιν εἰς φῶς Ep. Plat. 341 D; βουλὴν ἀπόρρητον εἰς φῶς ἡλίου Plut. 2. 552 D; οἱ πρ. εἰς φῶς = οἱ γονεῖς, Poll. 3. 8:—to bring on in age, προάγει αὐτὸν ὁ χρόνος Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4.

3. to lead on, induce, persuade, δόλω πρ. τινά Hdt. 9. 90; ἡ χρεία προάγει Thuc. 3. 59:—the object is often added in the inf., πρ. τινὰ κινδυνεύειν Ib. 45; ἐγὼ προήγαγον ὑμᾶς ἄξια τῶν προγόνων φρονεῖν Dem. 296. 25; οὐ γὰρ ἐγωγε προαχθεῖν ἂν εἰπεῖν Id. 540. 7, cf. 63. 3., 316. 12:—also with Preps., πρ. θυμὸν ἐς ἀμπλακίην Theogn. 386; τινὰ ἐς λόγους Plat. Tim. 22 A; εἰς φιλοποσίαν, εἰς μῖσος Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 22, Hell. 3. 5, 2; εἰς ὄργην ἢ φθόνον ἢ ἔλεον Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 5; εἰς γέλωτα Ib. 3. 14, 7; εἰς τοῦτο ὄργης προήχθησαν ὥστε . . . Isocr. 397 A; εἰς τοῦτο εὐθείας καὶ βᾶθυμίας ὥστε . . . Dem. 618. 2, etc.; τινὰ ἐπ' ἀρετὴν Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 1; πάντας ἐκ . . . πολέμων ἐπὶ τὴν ὁμόνοιαν Isocr. 111 A; πρὸς . . . κακίας ὑπερβολὴν Dem. 468. 12:—so in Med., εἰς τοῦτό σφρα προηγάγοντο they brought them to such a pitch, Hdt. 7. 50, 2; ἐς γέλωτα προαγαγέσθαι τινὰ to move one to laughter, Id. 2. 121, 4; τινὰ εἰς ἔλεον Lycurg. 152. 12; εἰς ἀνάγκην Dem. 60. 12; c. inf., τοῦτο πολεμίου προάγεται ἀμαρτάνειν Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 15, cf. Aeschin. 70. 12, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 18.

4. to carry on or forward, τὴν αἰμασίαν Dem. 1279. 13; πρ. τὴν πόλιν to lead it on to power, Thuc. 6. 18; πρ. αὐτὴν (sc. τὴν ἀρχὴν) ἐς τόδε Id. 1. 75, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 4; λόγοισι προάγει . . . ἔργοισι δ' οὐδὲν κινεῖ Cratin. Incert. 139 b; οὕτω μέχρι πόρρω προήγαγον τὴν ἔχθραν carried it so far, Dem. 282. 4; πρ. τὰ πράγματα ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον Id. 1447. 2, etc.; πρ. τὴν πραγματείαν εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν to promote the study, Aristox. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 16; τὰ μαθήματα Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 1; τὰς τέχνας Id. Soph. Elench. 33, 15, cf. Poët. 4, 14; πρ. καὶ διαρθρῶσαι τὰ καλῶς ἔχοντα τῇ περιγραφῇ to carry on and complete . . . , Id. Eth. N. 1. 7, 17:—Pass. to increase, wax, Dem. 426. 7.

b. of persons, to promote or prefer to honour, Polyb. 12. 13, 6, etc.; τινὰ εἰς δόξαν, ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας Plut. Themist. 7, Galb. 20, etc.; ἐπὶ μέγα προαχθῆναι Luc. Alex. 55.

c. to prefer in the way of choice (v. sub προηγμένα, τά).

5. in pf. pass. with med. sense, προῆκται παῖδας οὕτω ὥστε . . . , has had them brought up in such a way that . . . , Dem. 1264. 3; but so also in pass. sense, ἐπιεικῶς τοῖς ἔθεσι προηγμένοι Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 10.

6. for δάκρυα προήγεν, Eur. I. A. 1550, Dind. restored προῆκεν.

7. of plants, to produce, καρπούς, φύλλα, etc., Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 1, al.

II. seemingly intr., properly of an officer, to lead on [his troops], to advance, push forward, Polyb. 2. 65, 1., 3. 35, 1, etc.: then, to lead the way, go before, προάγε δή Plat. Phaedr. 227 C; σοῦ προάγοντος ἐγὼ ἐφεσπόμην Id. Phaedo 90 B, Xen. An. 6. 3, 6, etc.:—sometimes an acc. is added, to go before others, προῆγε πολὺ πάντας Joseph. B. J. 6. 1, 6, cf. Ev. Matth. 2. 9.

2. metaph., ὁ προάγων λόγος the preceding discourse, Plat. Legg. 719 A; αἱ πρ. γραφαί Joseph. A. J. 19. 6, 2.

3. to go on, advance, ἐπὶ πολὺ προάγει τῇ τε βίᾳ καὶ τῇ ὠμότητι Decret. ap. Dem. 289. 9; ἐκ τῶν ἀσαφεστέρων ἐπὶ τὰ σαφέστερα Arist. Phys. 1. 1, 2, cf. Pol. 3. 12, 4; πολὺ πρ. ὕβρεως Clearch. ap. Ath. 515 F; so, Schweigh. proposes in Hdt. 9. 92, τὸ ἔργον προῆγε for προσῆγε:—of Time, τῆς ἡμέρας ἤδη προαγούσης Polyb. 17. 8, 1.

4. to excel, τινος Diosc. 1. 91, Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 15.

προᾶγωγία , ἡ, the trade of a προαγωγός, pandering, procuring, Plat. Theact. 150 A, Xen. Symp. 4, 61, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 13: this trade was criminal at Athens, Aeschin. 3. 7, Plut. Sol. 23; v. Dict. of Antiqq.

προαγωγεύς , ἑως, ὁ, = προαγωγός , Dio C. 46. 6, Eccl.

προᾶγωγέω , (προαγωγός) to lead on to prostitution, prostitute, ἐλεύθερον παῖδα ἢ γυναῖκα πρ. Lex. ap. Aeschin. 3. 9, cf. Pseudo-Phocyl. 177, Plut. Sol. 23:—Pass., Theopomp. Hist. 182, 252.

2. metaph., πρ. ἑαυτὸν ὀφθαλμοῖς Ar. Nub. 950; and jestingly, πρ. τινὰ Προδίκῳ Xen. Symp. 4. 62.

προᾶγωγῆ , ἡ, (προάγω) a leading on, promotion, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 A; rank, eminence, Polyb. 6. 8, 4., 15. 34, 5, Diod., etc.; ἐν π. τινα ποιεῖσθαι, i. e. to promote him, Joseph. A. J. 15. 1, 1:—v. sub προσ-αγωγή.

προᾶγωγία , f. l. for προαγωγία , often in MSS.

προᾶγωγικός , ἡ, ὄν, skilful in pandering, Ptol., Eccl.

προᾶγωγός , ὄν, (προάγω) leading on, εἰς πειθῶ Schol. Soph. O. T. 14; πρὸς τὸ ἀμετρον Longin. 32.

II. as Subst. a pander, pimp, procurer, Ar. Ran. 1079, Vesp. 1028, Thesm. 341, Aeschin. 26. 17.

2. metaph. a negotiator, Xen. Symp. 4, 64, Poll. 4. 34.

προᾶγών , ὄνος, ὁ, a preliminary contest, prelude, name of a play of Aristoph. (Frr. 74–83, v. Bergk in Com. Frr. 2. 1137), Plat. Legg. 796 D, Aeschin. 63. 14, etc.; προᾶγῶνας ἀεὶ κατασκευόζων ἑαυτῷ τῆσδε τῆς γραφῆς Dem. 611. 8:—the preparation for a festival, Aeschin. 63. 14. (προᾶγών is the accent mostly found in MSS.; but προάγων is prescribed by Arcad. 10. 20, v. Lob. Paral. 201.)

προᾶγωνίζομαι , Dep. to fight before, ἐξ ὧν προηγωνίσθε from the contests you have before had, Thuc. 4. 126; πρ. περὶ τινος Diod. 19. 26; δύναμις οὐ προηγωνισμένη νοι having been engaged before, Hdn. 3. 7; c. acc. cogn., προαγωνιστέον ἀγῶνας Plat. Legg. 796 A; so Pass., οἱ προηγωνισμένοι ἀγῶνας Plut. Aristid. 12; τὰ μὲν οὖν τῶν λόγων προηγωνιστο αὐτοῖς Luc. Eun. 4.

II. to fight for or in defence of another, Philo 2. 177, Plut. Flamin. 11, etc.: to plead in behalf of, τινων Philostr. 510.

προᾶγωνισμα , τό, a previous contest, πρ. ναυμαχίας App. Syr. 22.

προᾶγωνιστέον , verb. Adj., v. sub προαγωνίζομαι.

προαγωνιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who fights for another, a champion*, Philo 2. 312, 542, Luc. Salt. 14; προαγ. λόγοι Plut. Lysand. 26.
 προαδικέω, *to be the first in wronging or wrong-doing*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 33, Philo 2. 128:—Pass. *to be wronged before or first*, Dem. 259. 8, Aeschin. 72. 71, etc.
 προᾶδω, *to sing before, prelude*, Aeschin. 50. 5.
 προαθετέω, *to reject as spurious before another*, Wolf Proleg. cclxxi sq.
 προαθλέω, = προαγωνίζομαι, Schol. Pind. O. 8. 71, Eus. H. E. 4. 15.
 προαθρέω, *to foresee*, Eust. 86. 41.
 προαθροίζω, *to gather or collect before*, Poll. 2. 204, Galen.
 προαιδέομαι, Dep. *to owe one special respect, be under obligations to one, ἡγείρον δατίνας ἐκ τῶν πολιῶν, οἱ τινές σφι προηδέατό κού τι* (Ion. 3 pl. pf.) Hdt. 1. 61; τίς ἐστί . . . ᾧ ἐγὼ προαιδεύμαι; Id. 3. 140; cf. προοφείλομαι.
 προαικίζομαι, Dep. *to torture before*, Eus. D. E. 465 B.
 προαινίσσομαι, Dep. *to hint or indicate before*, Heraclid. Alleg. 66.
 προαίρεσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a choosing one thing before another, an act of deliberate choice, a purpose, resolution*, Plat. Parm. 143 C, Def. 413 A; opp. to ἀνάγκη, Isocr. 4 A; ἐκ πρ. καὶ βουλήσεως Dem. 1097. 22, cf. Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 3:—κατὰ προαίρεσιν, ἡ μὴ, δακρύειν Hipp. Aph. 1251; τὰ κατὰ προαίρεσιν ἀδικήματα wrongs done from malice prepense, Lycurg. 169. 4; ζῆν κατὰ προαίρεσιν, as a test of freedom, Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 6; κατὰ τὴν πρ., παρὰ τὴν πρ. according to, contrary to one's purpose, Id. Metaph. 4. 5, 2 and 3:—ἡ προαίρεσις is the characteristic of moral action in Arist., Eth. N. 2. 6, 15., 3. 2-3., 6. 2, 4, al. 2. a purpose, plan, or scope of action, τῆ πρ. τοῦ βίου Dem. 666. 21., 1183. 9; οὐδενὸς εὐδοκίμει πράγματος ἡ πρ. Id. 1457. 12; ἐπὶ τῆ τοῦ πλεονεκτεῖν πρ. ζῆν Id. 662. 17; ἀναίδεια καὶ πρ. πονηρίας deliberate wickedness, Id. 1478. 27; τῶν καλῶν ἔργων Zaleuc. ap. Stob. 44. 20:—absol. a course of life, principle of action, opp. to πρᾶξις, ἐν πρ. χρηστῆ καὶ βίῳ σώφρονι Dem. 1479. 1; in pl. principles, Isocr. 3 D, Dem., etc. 3. in political language, a deliberate course of action, a policy, ἡ πρ. ἡ ἐμὴ καὶ ἡ πολιτεία Dem. 257. 7, cf. 292. 16 sq.; in full, ἡ πρ. αὐτοῦ τῆς πολιτείας 349. 14; opp. to ἡ τύχη, 327. 22:—also, a mode of government, such as an oligarchy, Id. 168. 19; ἡ πρ. τῶν κοινῶν 323. 8; also in pl., τὰς κοινὰς πρ. your public principles, your general policy, 298. 5, cf. 296. 27; ταῖς τοῦ δήμου πρ. 1475. 1. 4. a department of government, πολλῶν προαιρεσέων οὐσῶν . . . τὴν περὶ τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς πράξεις εἰλύμην 245. 5. 5. a political party, οἱ τῆς ἐκείνου πρ. Id. 132. 18:—also a sect or school of philosophy, Plut. 2. 1137 A; αἱ ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ πρ. Luc. Demon. 4, etc.
 προαιρετέον, verb. Adj. of προαιρέομαι, *one must choose, prefer*, Plat. Rep. 535 A, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 10, Xenophan. 1. 16.
 προαιρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to prefer, deliberately choosing*, τοῦ πλεονεκτεῖν Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 8, Pol. 2. 7, 9; τῶν τοιούτων λόγων Id. Metaph. 4. 29, 5. 2. absol. purposing, intentional, ἔστιν ἄρα ἡ ἀρετὴ ἕξις πρ. Id. Eth. N. 2. 6, 15; τὸ πρ. the power of purposing, the will, Plut. Cor. 32, etc.; πρ. κίνησις cited from Strabo; πρ. ἐνέργεια from Philo.
 προαιρετός, ἡ, ὄν, *chosen before others, deliberately chosen, purposed*, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 17, Metaph. 5. 1, 5, al.
 προαιρέω, fut. ἤσω: aor. προείλον. *To bring forth, produce from one's stores, προαιρούσαις λαβεῖν ἄλφιτον, ἔλαιον κτλ.* Ar. Thesm. 419; ἰσχάδας Pherecr. Kor. 2; τὸν σῖτον . . . ἐντεῦθεν προαιροῦντας πωλεῖν Thuc. 8. 90; ἐκ τοῦ ταμείου Theophr. Char. 4. 2. to take away first, Babr. 108. 26. II. mostly in Med., fut. -αιρήσομαι: aor. -ειλόμην: pf. pass. (in med. sense) -ῆρημαι, v. inf. r.:—to take away first for oneself, remove out of one's way, τι ἐκ τινος Plat. Lys. 206 E, cf. Polyb. 16. 29, 1. 2. to choose before or sooner than another, prefer, τί τινος Plat. Lach. 190 D, Luc., etc.; often also foll. by a Prep., πρὸ τοῦ κεινιζόμενου τὸν σώφρονα προαιρεῖσθαι φίλον Id. Phaedr. 245 B; ἀντὶ ἀρετῆς . . . οὐδ' ἂν τὰ Σύρων . . . πάντα προελοίμεθα Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 12; κριτικὴν τινα [ἐπιστήμην] ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων προελοίμεθα Plat. Polit. 292 B; τινὰς ἐκ τοῦ πλήθους Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 14; βικί . . . οὐδέεις δὲν προαιρεῖται βίον Menand. Monost. 65;—c. inf., πρ. τὸ κατεπεῖγον μάλλον πράττειν ἡ . . . Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 2, etc. 3. c. acc. only, to take by deliberate choice, choose deliberately, prefer, οὔτε Λακεδαιμόνα προῆρον οὔτε Κρήτην Plat. Crito 52 E; προελέσθαι τὰ τοῦ δήμου Dem. 1482. 1; οὐ προσήκοντας . . . προηρησθαι λόγους Id. 270. 19; τῷ προαιρεῖσθαι τὰ γὰρ ἡ τὰ κακὰ ποιοῖ τινές ἐσμεν Arist. Eth. N. 3. 2, 11, cf. Rhet. 2. 5, 4; τοῦτον τὸν ἀγῶνα προελόμενος ἔσθαι ὑποληπτικῶς, Lycurg. 148. 23; πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ καὶ μεγάλα ἡ πόλις προείλετο δι' ἐμοῦ Dem. 320. 23; ταύτην πρ. τὴν σκέψιν Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 4; opp. to φεύγειν τι, Id. Eth. N. 10. 1, 1, Poët. 6, 24:—absol., ὁ ἀκρατῆς ἐπιθυμῶν μὲν πράττει, προαιρούμενος δὲ οὐ not by preference, not deliberately, Id. Eth. N. 3. 2, 4, cf. 5. 8, 5, Rhet. 1. 12, 22; cf. προαίρεσις I. 1. 4. c. inf. to prefer to do, Lys. 186. 18, Plat. Demnd. 381 A, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 30. b. to purpose or propose to do, ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ προῆρησαι λέγειν Plat. Phileb. 28 B; εἰ προαιρησόμεθα . . . τούτου μεμνησθαι τι Dem. 286. 25; τὸν μένειν ἐπὶ τούτων προελόμενον Id. 327. 28; πρ. λαβεῖν Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 8;—so, the inf. being omitted, πλὴν ὧν ἐγὼ προειλόμην (sc. πρᾶξαι) Dem. 291. 25, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 8, Pol. 5. 1, 1.
 προαίρω, (αἶρω) *to set out or depart before*, Plut. 2. 211 D.
 προαισθάνομαι, Dep. *to perceive or observe beforehand*, Thuc. 3. 38., 5. 58, Xen. An. 1. 1, 7, etc.; πρ. τινος *to become aware of a thing beforehand*, Thuc. 3. 102.
 προαίσθησις, ἡ, *a presentiment*, Plut. 2. 127 D, ubi v. Wytt.
 προαντία, ἡ, *a preceding cause*, Damasc. in Wolf. Anecd. 3. 235; also προαίτιον, τό, Ib.
 προαιτιάομαι, Dep. *to accuse beforehand, τινα εἶναι* Ep. Rom. 3. 9.

προαιχμαλωτίζω, *to take prisoner beforehand*, Nicet. Eug. 7. 165.
 προαιώνιος, ον, (αἰών) *before time, from eternity*, Eccl.
 προακμάζω, *to ripen before the time, be premature*, Hesych. II. *to be at the age just before one's prime*, Hipp. Coac. 221.
 προᾶκονᾶω, *to sharpen before or in front*, Hesych.
 προᾶκοντίζομαι, Pass. *to be darted like a javelin before*, Luc. Tim. 3.
 προᾶκούω, fut. -ακούσομαι, *to hear beforehand*, τι Hdt. 2. 5., 5. 86, etc.; τινός Polyb. 10. 5, 5; περὶ τινος Dem. 604. 7; also, προακήμοε ὄτι . . . Hdt. 8. 79; προακηκούτες ὡς εἶχε how matters stood, Id. 6. 16;—of a horse, τοῖς ὡσὶ προακούοντα σημαίνειν Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 21.
 προακρίβω, *to explain accurately before*, Schol. Arat. 58.
 προακροβολίζω, *to skirmish with missiles before the battle*, Poll. 1. 163; metaph. of argument, Jo. Chrys.
 προακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προᾶγω, intr.) *going before*, Hesych.
 προαλγέω, *to feel pain beforehand*, Hipp. Protrh. 69; τὴν δαφύν in the loins, Arist. H. A. 7. 9, 1.
 προᾶλείφω, *to anoint beforehand*, Rufus, etc.:—Med., Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 90 A.
 προᾶλής, ἐς, (ἄλλομαι) *springing forward, i. e. overhanging, steep*, χῶρος Il. 21. 262; ἕδωρ πρ. water falling sheer down, Ap. Rh. 3. 73:—cf. πρηνής. II. metaph. = προπετής, πρόχειρος (Hesych.), reckless, Lysis ap. Iamb. V. P. 77: wilful, LXX (Sirac. 30. 8):—Comp. Adv., προαλέστερον πλησιάζειν more readily or eagerly, Strab. 549:—the Adv. προᾶλῶς is censured by Phryn. 245, Thom. M. 774.
 προᾶλίζω, = προαθροίζω, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 25, Phot., etc.
 προᾶλίσκομαι, Pass.: fut. -ᾶλώσομαι: aor. 2 -ᾶλων or -ᾶλων; pf. -ᾶλωκα or -ᾶλωκα:—to be taken or captured beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 5. 9, 3, Plut. 2: 17 D, etc. II. *to be convicted beforehand*, Dem. 595. 17.
 προᾶλλάσσομαι, Med. = προαμείβομαι, Hesych.
 προᾶλλομαι, Dep. *to spring forward*, Q. Sm. 4. 510, Anon. ap. Suid.
 προᾶμαρτάνω, fut. -ᾶμαρτήσομαι, *to fail or sin before*, 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 21., 13. 2; pf. pass. part., τὰ προημαρτημένα Hdn. 3. 14.
 προᾶμείβομαι, Med. *to pass to another place*, Hesych. II. c. acc. rei, *to receive in advance*, Plat. Legg. 921 E.
 προαμέλω, *to milk beforehand*, Paul. Aeg. 1. 4.
 προαμεύω, Dor. for προαμείβω, Hesych.
 προᾶμύνομαι [ῦ], Med. *to defend oneself or take measures for defence beforehand*, Thuc. 3. 12. 2. c. acc. *to take such measures against*, τὸν ἐχθρὸν οὐχ ὧν δρᾶ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς διανοίας not for his acts only, but for his intention also, Id. 6. 38.
 προαναβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, *to ascend before, preoccupy, τὸν λόφον* Thuc. 3. 112; ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν Polyaeu. 6. 8, 1; τοῖς ὑπερκειμένοις μέρεσι Galen.
 προαναβάλλομαι, Med. *to say or sing by way of prelude*, Ar. Pax 1267, Isocr. 240 D.
 προαναβλέπω, *to look up before*, Hesych. s. v. προαναθρούσης.
 προαναβοᾶω, *to exclaim before*, Dem. Phal. 15.
 προαναβολή, ἡ, *an ante-prelude*, Schol. Pind. N. 10. 62; poet. προαμβολή, Phot.
 προαναβράσσω, *to boil up before*, Cyrill.
 προαναγγέλλω, *to proclaim before*, Jo. Chrys.
 προαναγιγνώσκω, *to read aloud*, Dio C. 38. 2; esp. of a teacher reading aloud to pupils, Plut. 2. 790 E.
 προαναγκάζω, *to compel beforehand*, Themist. 74 B, Harp.
 προαναγνωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *for reading before*, Eus. in Phot. Bibl. 105. 20.
 προαναγόρευσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a previous proclamation*, Byz.
 προαναγορεύω, *to announce, proclaim before*, Eccl.
 προαναγράφω, *to describe or record beforehand*, App. Civ. 5. 145: Pass., Joseph. A. J. 1. 3, 4: so in Med., App. Civ. 1. 6.
 προαναγυμνάζω, *to exercise before, τὴν φωνήν, τὸ στόμα* A. B. 61.
 προᾶνάγω, *to lead up before, τινὰ ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους* Joseph. B. J. 1. 2, 4:—Pass. *to put to sea before*, Thuc. 8. 11, Polyaeu. 4. 2, 22, etc.
 προαναδείκνυμι, *to shew before*, Eccl.
 προαναζωγραφέω, *to draw or paint before*, Eccl.
 προαναθεματίζω, *to curse before*, Eccl.
 προαναθεωρέω, *to examine before*, ap. Fabric. B. Gr. 13. 707.
 προαναθρέω, *to look up before*, Hesych.
 προαναθρώσκω, fut. -θοροῦμαι, *to leap up before*, Hesych.
 προαναίρέω, *to take away before, ἦν μὴ με προανέλη τὸ γῆρας* Isocr. 239 E; τοὺς χρόνους πρ. τῆς πύλεως Dem. 398. fin.; ἂ ἐροῦσι πρ. *to refute by anticipation*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 14; τὸν ἀνταγωνιστὴν πρ. Luc. Jup. Trag. 25, etc.:—Med. *to catch first, τὴν σφαῖραν* Poll. 9. 104.
 προᾶναισιμῶω, *to use up, spend before, ἐν τῷ προαναισιμῶμένῳ χρόνῳ* πρότερον ἢ ἐμὲ γενέσθαι in times past before I was born, Hdt. 2. 11.
 προανάκειμαι, Pass. *to be dedicated before*, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 9.
 προανακεφάλαιωσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a table of contents*, Schol. Il. 15. 56, Eust. 1672. 35.
 προανακηρύσσω, *to proclaim before*, Eccl.: -κήρυξις, ἡ, Hesych.
 προανακινέω, *to stir up before, ἀγῶνας* Plut. Cato Ma. 26; πρ. τὰ αἰσθητὰ *to examine them before*, Id. 2. 948 C. II. intr. *to make previous movements*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 11; v. sub προεξαγκινάω.
 προανακινήτεον, verb. Adj. *one must move before*, Oribas. 288 Matth.
 προανακλαίωμαι, Med. *to bewail before, τὴν συμφορὰν* Dion. H. 10. 49.
 προανακοινοῦμαι, Med. *to unite before, τὸ βεῖμα* Paus. 8. 35, 1.
 προανακόπτω, *to cut away, τὰς ἐμποδίουσ ὕλας* Joseph. B. J. 3. 6, 2. II. metaph., πρ. μὴ . . . *to prevent from doing*, Clem. Al. 548.
 προανακράζω, *to cry out, exclaim before*, Eccl.
 προανακρίνω [ῖ], *to examine before, of the measures to be submitted to the vote of the people*, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 7.

προανάκρουσις, ἡ, = προαναβολή, Schol. Od. 7. 208, Pind. P. 1. 4.
 προανακρούω, to push back before:—Pass. to retire first or before, Clem. Al. 634. II. Med., προανακρούσασθαι τι, in Music, to play as a prelude, Plut. 2. 161 C: to introduce by way of prelude, πρ. καὶ προαναφωνῆσαι τὰ τοῦ Ἐμπεδοκλέους Ib. 99 B; also of masters, to play by way of example, Plut. 2. 790 E:—Pass., τί . . ταυτὶ προανακέρουσαι; Philostr. 861.
 προανακύντω, to emerge before, Byz.
 προαναλαμβάνω, to take up before, εἰς τι Ath. 45 E:—to take up a narrative at an earlier point, Diod. 17. 5. II. to anticipate, surprise, Joseph. A. J. 16. 4. 4.
 προαναλάμπω, to shine forth before, Cyrill.
 προαναλέγω, to mention before, Papyr. Gr. Peyron 1. 34. II. Med. to gather up before, Geop. 10. 22, 1.
 προαναλλίσκω, fut. ὤσω: aor. -ανάλωσα. To use up or spend before, χρήματα Thuc. 1. 141; ἀργύριον Dem. 1031. 14; πρ., ἵνα διπλάσια κομίσωνται Lys. 157. 9; πρ. ἑαυτοῦ Dio C. 59. 18; πρ. τῆς γνώσεως ἑαυτοῦ, i. e. πρὸ τῆς γνώσεως, Plut. 2. 517 A:—Pass. to throw away one's life before, Thuc. 7. 81; of water, to be used up before, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 6.
 προαναλογία, ἡ, previous analogy, Damasc. in Wolf's Anal. 3. 235.
 προανάλωμα [νᾶ], τό, previous expense, Artemid. 1. 70.
 προαναμαλάσσω, to soften, relax beforehand, Hipp. Art. 838 (from Mss. in Littre 4. p. 316 for προσαν-).
 προαναμανθάνω, to learn before, Cyrill.
 προαναμέλω, to sing before or first, LXX (Sap. 18. 9).
 προαναξηραίνω, to dry up before, Galen., etc.
 προαναπαύομαι, Pass. to die before, Eus. H. E. 7. 24, 2, Basil.
 προαναπέιθω, to persuade before, Cyrill.
 προαναπέτομαι, to fly before one, Cyrill.
 προαναπηδάω, to leap up before, Cassius Probl.
 προαναπίμπλημι, to fill up before, Eccl.
 προαναπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, to fall down before, Philo 1. 154.
 προαναπλάσσω, fut. -πλάσω, to transform before, ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον Hipparch. ap. Stob. 574. 20.
 προαναπληρόω, = προαναπίμπλημι, LXX (Sap. 19. 4), Eccl.
 προαναπνέω, to inhale before, Plut. 2. 949 C, Schol. Pind. N. 8. 32.
 προαναπτύσσω, to unfold before, Eccl.
 προανάπτω, to light up before, Eccl.
 προαναρπάζω, to carry off or arrest beforehand, Dem. 555. 24; πρ. τῆς παρασκευῆς τινα, i. e. πρὸ τῆς παρασκευῆς, Plut. Pomp. 76.
 προαναρρήγνυμι, to make burst open before, Eust. 1524. 42.
 προανάρρησις, εὖς, ἡ, = προαναγόμεσις, Cyrill.
 προανάρχος, ον, before and without beginning, θεός Anth. P. 1. 27, Eust. Opusc. 76. 77; cf. προανούσιος.
 προανασείω, to brandish before or in front, τὰ ὄπλα Diod. 5. 29. II. to agitate beforehand, τὸν δῆμον Plut. C. Gracch. 4.
 προανασκευάζω, to pack up and carry off beforehand, in Med., Joseph. B. J. 1. 15, 6:—Pass., τὰ λαμπρότατα . . προανασκεύαστο Ib. 1. 13, 9.
 προανασκοπέομαι, Dep. to look at beforehand, Joseph. A. J. 17. 5, 6.
 προαναστασις, εὖς, ἡ, a previous resurrection, Phot. Bibl. 288. 40.
 προαναστέλλω, to check beforehand, Plut. Pericl. 15, Byz.
 προαναστέφω, to crown before, Eus. P. E. 311 B.
 προαναστρέφω, to turn back before, Dion. L. 10. 148.
 προανασώζομαι, Pass. to come in safety before, εἰς τόπον Eccl.
 προανατάσσω, to arrange or dispose beforehand, Jo. Chrys.
 προανατείνω, to hold up before, Joseph. B. J. 6. 1, 6.
 προανατέλλω, to rise before, of stars, Tim. Locr. 97 A, etc.: generally, to rise first, Cyrill.
 προανατέμνω, to dissect before, Galen.
 προανατίθημι, to dedicate before, προανετέθη C. I. 4283. 18:—Med. to entrust before, τί τι Byz.
 προανατολή, ἡ, a previous rising (of the sun), Ptolem., etc.
 προανατριβώ [ῖ], to rub nr pound before, Diosc. 2. 140, Galen.
 προανατύπώω, to design beforehand, prefigure, Cyrill.
 προανατύπωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a prefiguring, Cyrill.
 προαναφαίνω, to display beforehand, ἔχθος Paus. 4. 10, 7.
 προαναφέρω, to bring up or mention before, v. 1. Schol. Eur. Phocn. 777:—in Pass. to rush up before, τινος Arist. Probl. 10. 54, 5; to rise before, of a star, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 15.
 προαναφθέγγομαι, Dep. to say by way of preface, Philo 1. 680, Phot.
 προαναφοιτάω, to go up before, Cyrill.
 προαναφορά, ἡ, = προανατολή, Paul. Alex. Apotel. p. 53.
 προαναφύρω, to saturate before, σπόγγον αἵματι Rufus p. 231.
 προαναφύσάω, to play a prelude on the flute, v. προαναφυσάω.
 προαναφωνέω, to pronounce before, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 136; cf. προανακρούω: to proclaim before, predict, Schol. Il. 5. 662, etc. II. to say by way of preface, Dion. H. de Rhet. 2. 6, Plut. Pelop. 2.
 προαναφώνημα, τό, a previous exclamation, Schol. Ar. Pax 1.
 προαναφώνησις, ἡ, a previous proclamation, μετὰ κήρυκος πρ. Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 E. II. a preface, proöm, Helioid. 8. 17, Walz Rhett. S. 608, etc.
 προαναφωνητής, οὖ, ὁ, one who proclaims before, Eccl.
 προαναφωνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, signifying beforehand, Eust. 1941. 63, etc.
 προαναχαλάω, to undo or slacken before, Oribas. 332 Matth.
 προαναχρησιμώδω, to prophesy before, Cyrill.
 προαναχώννυμι, to heap up before, Synes.
 προαναχωρέω, to go away before, Dio C. 49. 7.
 προαναχώρησις, ἡ, a former departure, Thuc. 4. 128.
 προαναψηφίζω, to determine beforehand, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 2.

προανείπον, aor. to proclaim before, Philostorg. H. E. 7. 14.
 προανείργω, to put away beforehand, Eccl.
 προανέλκω, to draw up before, Plut. 2. 905 C, in Pass.
 προανεννόητος, ον, surpassing all conception, Eccl.
 προανέρχομαι, Dep. to go up before, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 6.
 προάνεσις, εὖς, ἡ, previous relaxation, Galen.
 προανευρόω, to unnerve before, Cyrill.
 προανευρύνω, to widen beforehand, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 188 Mai.
 προανευφημέω, to wish one good luck, Eccl.
 προανέχω, fut. -έξω, to hold up before, π. γωνίας to have projecting angles, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 6. II. intr. to rise up above or jut out beyond, v. 1. Thuc. 7. 34; c. gen., Joseph. B. J. 5. 4, 4, etc.: metaph., πρ. ἐν τινι to excel in a thing, Clem. Al. 345.
 προανθίω, to flower before its season, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 2, etc.
 προάνθησις, ἡ, a previous or first bloom, Schol. Ar. Pax 198, etc.
 προανθράκκομαι, Pass. to be burnt to cinders before, Nicet. Eug. 4. 404.
 προανίπταμαι, Dep. to fly up before, Eccl.
 προανίστημι, to set up before, δρυφάκτους τῶν τεκτόνων Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 10; so in aor. 1 med., Ib. 5. 3, 2:—Pass. with aor. 2 act. to start up first, Strattis Incert. 4: to rise before daybreak, Poll. 1. 71.
 προανιστορέω, to search into before, Justin. M.
 προανίσχω, = προανέχω II, Plut. 2. 427 F, Joseph. B. J. 3. 3, 5.
 προανοίγω, to open before, τὴν ψυχὴν λόγοις Plut. 2. 36 D.
 προανούσιος, ον, before and without substance, Synes. H. 2. 72; cf. προάναρχος.
 προαντανίσχω, to rise opposite before, Enst. Opusc. 353. 87.
 προανύτω, fut. ὕσω, to accomplish before, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 22:—Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 8. 1, etc.
 προαπαγγέλλω, to announce before, Dio C. 38. 13, etc.
 προαπαγορεύω, the aor. in use being προαπειπον:—to give in or fail before, Isocr. 322 A; πρ. ἀπὸ τραυμάτων Luc. Anach. 37. II. to renounce beforehand, τὴν συμβίωσιν Joseph. A. J. 15. 7, 10.
 προαπάγχομαι, Med. to strangle oneself before, Dio C. 77. 20.
 προαπαίρω, to depart before, Dio C. 36. 31, etc.
 προαπαλείφω, to wipe off, blot out first, Dio C. 43. 21.
 προαπαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, to remove beforehand, τινὰ ἐκ τῆς δημορχίας Dio C. 44. 10; πρ. τινὰ φαρμάκω Id. 37. 13:—Pass. to depart or die beforehand, Id. 43. 11; so also intr. in Act., πρ. εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Diod. 18. 15.
 προαπαντάω, to go forth to meet, Thuc. 1. 69, 4. 92. II. to meet beforehand, Id. 6. 42; τινι Luc. V. H. 1. 38.
 προαπάντησις, ἡ, a meeting before, a Rhet. figure, Walz Rhett. 8. 689, 712.
 προαπαντλέω, to bathe before, ὕδατι τι Hippiatr.
 προαπαριθμέομαι, Med. to enumerate before, Byz.
 προαπάρχομαι, Med. to begin before, Eccl.
 προαπαστράπτω, to lighten before, Cyrill.
 προαπατάω, to deceive before, Greg. Nyss.
 προαπαυδάω, = προαπαγορεύω I, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3; πρ. τῆς ἐπιθυμίας ὁ ζῆλος Plut. 2. 783 E.
 προαπαφρίζομαι, Pass. to cease frothing before, Galen.
 προαπειλέω, to threaten beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 4. 6, 1, etc.
 προάπειμι, (εἶμι) to go away first, Luc. D. Mort. 5. 1, Jup. Trag. 52.
 προαπειπον, aor. with no pres. in use, to give in or fail before (cf. προαπαγορεύω), Isocr. 76 C; pf. προαπειρηκα Id. 404 D; fut. προαπερῶ, Acl. N. A. 14. 11:—of inscriptions, to disappear before, Liban. 1. 369. II. to renounce or resign before, τὴν ἀρχὴν Dio C. 60. 15:—Med., προαπειπάμενοι τὴν φιλίαν Paus. 4. 5, 8.
 προαπελαύνω, to drive away before, τὰς μελίττας Geop. 15. 5, 5.
 προαπελέγχω, to refute before, Eus. ad Philostr. 428, in Pass.
 προαπέρχομαι, fut. -ελεύσομαι, Dep.:—to go away before, πρὶν τὸν Βρασίδαν ἰδεῖν Thuc. 4. 125, cf. Dem. 445. 3:—πρ. τοῦ χρόνου to depart before the time, Plat. Legg. 943 D. II. to die for, τινος Liban. 4. 1046, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1005.
 προαπεχθάνομαι, Pass. to begin hostilities before, Dem. 179. 11.
 προαπηγέομαι, προαπικνέομαι, Ion. for προαφ-.
 προαποβάλλω, to throw away or lose before, Paus. 4. 7, 11, Cyrill.
 προαποβρέχω, to soak or soften before, Galen.
 προαπογεύομαι, Med. to taste before, τροφῆς Joseph. B. J. 7. 5, 4.
 προαπογιγνώσκω, to despair beforehand, τινός of a thing, Galen.
 προαπογλυκαίνω, to sweeten beforehand, Rufus.
 προαπογράφομαι, Med. to describe before, χώρας Ptolem. Geogr.
 προαποδείκνυμι, to prove or demonstrate before, Isocr. 29 B, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 10, Plut., etc.:—Med., App. Civ. 5. 41. II. Pass. to be appointed before, of magistrates, Dio C. 52. 42., 59. 9, etc.
 προαποδείξις, ἡ, a preliminary proof, Clem. Al. 443.
 προαποδέχομαι, Dep. to receive before, Leont. in Mai. Coll. Vat. 9. 521.
 προαποδίδωμι, to give an account of first, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 46. 2. πρ. τὴν βάσιν to finish the apodosis of a sentence before it is expected, i. e. un rhythmically, Longin. 41. 2.
 προαποδότης, ον, ὁ, a previous traitor, C. I. 1756. 6.
 προαποδύομαι, Med. to put off beforehand, χιτῶνα Eumath. p. 62: metaph., τὰ πάθη Clem. Al. 569.
 προαποζέννυμι, to boil down beforehand, Galen.
 προαποθεσπίζω, to divine beforehand, Phot. in Mai. Coll. Vat. 1. 200.
 προαποθνήσκω, fut. -θανοῦμαι, to die before or first, Hdt. 2. 1; ὑπέρ τινος Plat. Symp. 208 D; πρ. τῆς γηραιῶν τελευτῆς to die before old age; Antipho 125. 25: of a coward, πρ. ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου, i. e. before his real death, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 25.
 προαποθρηνέω, to bewail beforehand, Plut. Pomp. 78.

προποικίζομαι, Pass. to emigrate beforehand, App. Civ. 2. 119.
 προποικαθαίρω, to purify before, Eus. H. E. 10. 4, med.
 προποικαθίσταμαι, Pass. to cease and be cured before, Hipp. 151 E.
 προποικαλύπτω, to uncover or disclose before, Eccl.
 προποικάμνω, to grow tired before the end, give up the task, c. inf., Plat. Euthyphro II E; c. gen., πρ. τῆς τελευταίας ἐλπίδος Plut. Mar. 36.
 προποικέμαι, Pass. to be stored up before, Eccl.
 προποικείρω, to cut off before, Eccl.
 προποικινδυνεύω, to risk an engagement first, Dio C. 50. 19.
 προποικλείω, to shut out beforehand, App. Civ. 4. 77, Themist. 92 C.
 προποικληρόμαι, Pass. to be allotted beforehand, Luc. Bis Acc. 14.
 προποικλύζω, to wash or cleanse beforehand, Galen. 13. 249.
 προποικλίνω [ῖ], to decline before, Eccl.
 προποικόπτω, to cut off before, Joseph. B. J. 4. 4, 4.
 προποικρούομαι, Med. to repel before, τὸ χεῖρον Synes. 146 A.
 προποικτείνω, to kill beforehand, Luc. Catapl. 8, Dio C. 54. 9, etc.
 προποικτίννυμι, = foreg., Philostr. 305, Dio C. 59. 18.
 προποικλαμβάνω, to receive or take away before, Origen.
 προποικλαύω, fut. -απολαύσομαι, to enjoy beforehand, Plut. Aemil. 30.
 προποικλείπω, to leave beforehand, οὐ πρ. τὴν κοινωνίαν, πλὴν ἐὰν χῆρος ἢ χήρα γένηται, of doves, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 4; of water, to quit certain places first, Id. Meteor. 1. 14, 17; π. τὴν πρᾶξιν to be first to quit the mode of action, Id. Rhet. Al. 31, 5. II. intr. to fail before or first, Hipp. 611. 17; c. gen. to fail before, i. e. in comparison of, τοῦ σώματος .. πρ. ἢ ψυχῆ Antipho 149. 29; δύναμις προποικεῖται προθυμίας Plut. 2. 789 D, cf. 797 D; also in Med., Ib. 1078 F. 2. (sub βίον) to die before, Paus. 2. 1, 5.
 προποικεπίζω, to shell or peel beforehand, Diosc. 2. 129.
 προποικλήγω, to cease first, M. Anton. 3. 1.
 προποικόλλυμαι, fut. -ολοῦμαι, pf. -όλωλα: Pass. —to be first destroyed, to perish before or first, Antipho 137. 20, Thuc. 5. 61., 6. 77; μὴ ἢ ψυχῆ προποικλύηται (as if from -απολλύω), Plat. Phaedo 91 D; προποικώλεν ἐφ' ᾧ ἐπλέομεν Dem. 50. 24:—c. gen., τῶν ἄλλων προποικοῦνται Lys. 193. 3.
 προποικολογέομαι, Dep. to answer before, Origen.
 προποικούομαι, Med. to undo or refute before, Clem. Al. 325.
 προποικμισθῶ, to let out for hire before, Nicol. Damasc. 48.
 προποικνέμω, to assign before, Phot. Epist.
 προποικνευρώ, to enervate, weaken first, Cyrill.
 προποικνίπτω, to wash clean before, Galen.
 προποικξηραίνω, to dry beforehand, Hipp. 453. 46.
 προποικξυράω or -έω, to shave before, Oribas. 276 Matth.
 προποικξύω, to scrape off beforehand, Diosc. Parab. 1. 175.
 προποικπειράομαι, Dep. to attempt before, τινος Clem. Al. 999.
 προποικπέμπω, to send away or dismiss before, Thuc. 3. 25, Dio C. 60. 34:—Med., Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 29.
 προποικπεραίνω, to accomplish before, Cyrill.
 προποικπίπτω, fut. -πесοῦμαι, to fall off before, Theophr. II. P. 3. 7, 3.
 προποικπλύνω, to wash off before, Alex. Trall. 2. 126, Hippiatr.
 προποικπύπτωτος, on, having fallen off before its time, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 8; the old Edd. wrongly πρόπτωτος.
 προποικπέρω, to start preliminary doubts and difficulties, Arist. Metaph. 2. 1, 3, An. Post. 2. 19, 1: Pass., τὸ προσηπορημένον Id. Phys. 4. 1, 2:—also as Dep., προποικρηθῆναι περί τινος Plat. Tim. 49 B.
 προποικρρίπτω, to throw away before, τὰ δπλα Dio C. 56. 14.
 προποικρρύπτω, to wash clean before, τὰ ἔλκη Oribas. 64 Matth.
 προποικσαρκῶ, to make incarnate before, Eccl.
 προποικσβέννυμαι, Pass., fut. -σβήσομαι, aor. 2 -έσβην, to be extinguished or go out first, Actuar. in Ideler Phys. 2. 459, M. Anton. 3. 1., 12. 15; to die first, Dio C. 3. p. 364 Sturz.
 προποικσημαίνω, to signify before, Basil.
 προποικσκευάζομαι, Med. to throw away before, Greg. Naz.
 προποικσμήχω, to wipe off before, Diosc. 1. 144.
 προποικσπάω, to tear away before, τινά Dio C. 54. 31.
 προποικσταυρόω, to fortify with palisades before, Schol. Thuc. 6. 99.
 προποικστέλλω, fut. -στελῶ, to send away, dispatch beforehand or in advance, Thuc. 4. 77:—Pass. to be sent in advance, Id. 3. 112; but, προποικσταληναί τινος, = ἀποσταληναί πρό τινος, Ib. 5.
 προποικστερέω, to rob before, Epiphon.
 προποικσφάζω, to slay before, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 26, Dio C. 65. 10.
 προποικποτάσσομαι, to bid farewell before, τῷ βίῳ πρ. ξίφει Philo 2. 326.
 προποικτειχίζω, to bar by a wall before, τὴν ἔφοδον Jo. Chrys.
 προποικτέλεσμα, τό, the previous influence of a star, Procl. Apotel.: προποικτελεσματικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or concerned therewith, Ib.
 προποικτελέω, to accomplish before, Byz.
 προποικτέμνω, to cut off in front, τὰς γλώσσας Dio C. 59. 10.
 προποικτίθημι, to put aside before, Basil.:—Med., πρ. ἔπαινον to throw out some praise before beginning to blame, Plut. 2. 856 D.
 προποικτίκτω, to lay eggs before, φὰ εἰς .. Arist. H. A. 5. 27, 3.
 προποικτρέπομαι, Med. to turn aside before, leave off, c. part., προποικτρέπομαι διώκων Xen. An. 6. 5, 31; πρὸς τινά Dio C. 47. 36.
 προποικτριβομαι, Med. to rub off oneself, to get rid of, τι Cyrill.
 προποικτυγχάνω, to be unlucky before, Schol. Il. 9. 223.
 προποικτυπόμαι, Med. to represent before, Basil.
 προποικποφάω, to declare or explain before, τὴν μουσικὴν Plut. 2. 1146 C; Καίσαρα πρ. τύροννον App. Civ. 2. 127:—Med., πρ. τὴν γνώμην to declare one's opinion before, Plat. Prot. 340 B, cf. Hipp. Ma. 288 D.
 προποικπόφημι, to deny before, Arist. Soph. Elench. 19, 2.
 προποικποφθέγγομαι, Dep. to declare before, cited from Joseph.

προποικφθείρομαι, Pass. to die before, Eccl.
 προποικποφθίμω, to muzzle or stop before, Athanas.
 προποικποφουτάω, to depart (from life) prematurely, Plut. 2. 120 A, Cyrill.
 προποικποχράομαι, Dep. to use fully before, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 58. 2. to kill before, Dio C. 57. 15, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. διέρριψαν.
 προποικποχωρέω, to go away before, Thuc. 4. 90, Dio C. Fr. 165 Sturz, etc.
 προποικπύτω, to light or kindle before, Heliod. 1. 12.
 προποικπωθέομαι, Med. to repel before, τινά Eccl.
 προποικπυγέω, to live idly before, Joseph. B. J. 3. 5, 1; vulg. ἀπειρηκότες.
 προποικπυδεύω, to water before, τὴν γῆν Clem. Al. 326.
 προποικπυθρομβολέω, to set a bone in its former place, Galen.
 προποικπυρίθμησις, ἢ, a counting or paying before, Greg. Naz.
 προποικπυριστάω, to breakfast beforehand, Hipp. Acut. 388, Diog. L. 2. 139.
 προποικπυριστίδιος, on, before breakfast, πλοῦς πρ. (said to consist of 250 stadia), Scylax p. 25.
 προποικπυρούρια, τά, = προσηρόσια, prob. 1. Clitodem. 23.
 προποικπυρμύζω, to fit on before, Hesych.
 προποικπυρόρον, τό, (ἀρύω) a large wooden bowl in which wine was mixed, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 495 A.
 προποικπυροτριάω, to plough before, Schol. Ar. Pax 1158.
 προποικπυρπάζω, to snatch away before, ὡς περ ἰκτινός τὰ ὄψα Luc. Tim. 54: metaph., πρ. ἀλλήλων τὸ λεγόμενον to snap at a conclusion, anticipate hastily, Plat. Gorg. 454 C; τὸ ζητούμενον πρ. ὡς ὁμολογούμενον Sext. Emp. M. 1. 157, cf. Luc. Tox. 6, etc.
 προποικπυρράβωνίζομαι, Med. to deposit by way of pledge before, Eus. V. Const. 1. 3.
 προποικπύρω, to begin first, ἀδικεῖν Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 6; τῆς ἀδικίας Phalar. Ep. 13; so in Med., πρ. μάχης Arist. Fr. 268. II. to be in office before, οἱ προποικρραντες αὐτῶν Dio C. 57. 14; πρ. ἀρχὴν Id. 76. 5; ταμίαις δ πρ. Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1570 a. 38. 2. to be previous ruler of .., τῆς Μακεδονίας Dio C. 47. 21.
 προποικπυρσθενέω, = προποικπύρω, Schol. Thuc. 2. 49.
 προποικπυρσιτέω, to go without food before, Galen. 14. 663.
 προποικπυρσκέω, to train or exercise before, Isocr. 56 A; c. gen., τὴν ἔξιν προποικσκησαν ἡμῶν, i. e. πρὸ ἡμῶν Arist. Metaph. I (min.). 1, 3, cf. Joseph. B. J. 4. 2, 1.
 προποικπυρσκησις, εως, ἢ, previous exercise, Byz.
 προποικπύρσμα, τό, a prelude, Schol. Theocr. 1. 64, Byz.
 προποικπυρσμενίζω, to welcome before, Eus. D. E. 508 C.
 προποικπυρσπάζομαι, Dep. to salute before, Eus. H. E. 8. 4.
 προποικπυρσπίζω, to hold a shield before, τινός Philostr. 699, Hdn. 6. 2, Aristid., etc.: to cover with a shield, τινά Dion. H. 6. 93:—Pass. to be covered with shields, τοῖς ὀπλίταις by them, Heliod. 9. 14. II. to put forward as a shield, τινὰ εἰς θώρακα Id. 3. 3.
 προποικπυρσπιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who holds a shield before, a champion, τινος Nonn. D. 20. 50: so, προποικσπιστής, οὐ, ὁ, Dion. H. 3. 14.
 προποικπύρστειον, Ion. -ήιον, τό, the space immediately in front of or round a town, a suburb, Hdt. 3. 142, (the Ion. form should be restored, Ib. 1. 78., 8. 139), Thuc. 2. 34, etc.; opp. to ὁ τῆς πόλεως περίβολος, Plat. Legg. 759 A, cf. Thuc. 5. 2:—also in pl., Hdt. 2. 41. 2. a house or estate in the suburbs, Polyb. 4. 78, 11, Luc. Hermot. 24, etc.
 προποικπύρσσιον, τό, = προποικπύρστειον, Pind. Fr. 95. 2, Soph. El. 1432.
 προποικπύρσσιος, α, on, = προποικπύρστειος, Soph. Fr. 647.
 προποικπύρσστις [ῖ], ου, ὁ, a dweller in the suburbs, Steph. B. s. v. ἄστν.
 προποικπύρσφάλλίζομαι, Med. to secure for oneself before, Eust. 52. 30, etc.:—Pass. to be so secured, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3; προσηφάλλισθαι πρὸς τι Joseph. B. J. 6. 1, 4; ἐλπίδα in hope, Id. A. J. 17. 5, 5.
 προποικπύρσσχολέω, to occur before, Walz Rhett. 3. 571: Med., Byz.
 προποικπύρσχεομαι, Dep. to be unfortunate before, Diod. in Phot. Bibl. 382. 9.
 προποικπύρσδᾶω, to declare before or first, πύρσδᾶόν τινι Ar. Av. 556, in the rare contr. inf. πρῶσδᾶν.
 προποικπύρσλέω, to play a prelude on the flute, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 1.
 προποικπύρσλημα, τό, a prelude on the flute, Hesych., Phot.
 προποικπύρσλεια, ἢ, = προποικπύρσλιον II, E. M.
 προποικπύρσλιζομαι, Dep. to encamp before a place, c. gen., App. Hisp. 25.
 προποικπύρσλιον, τό, (αὐλός) a prelude on the flute, Plat. Crat. 417 E, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 1: metaph., πρ. τοῦ λόγου Themist. 367 A. II. (αὐλή) a place before a court, vestibule, Poll. 1. 77., 9. 16, Suid. 2. προποικπύρσλια, τά, the day before a wedding, as ἐπαύρσλια is the day after, Eust. Opusc. 64. 58.
 προποικπύρσξής, ἐς, well-grown, Hipp. Art. 827. II. pertaining to adults, Galen. Gloss.
 προποικπύρσξησις, ἢ, previous growth, Hipp. 1006 C.
 προποικπύρσξω, to increase before, Hipp. 1006 C:—Pass. to grow before, Theophr. C. P. 4. 10, 2 (Schneid. προποικξέται).
 προποικπύρσφαιρέω, to take away before, π. τοῦ χρόνου to anticipate the appointed time, Ap. Civ. 2. 26:—Med., πρ. τὸ θάρσος, τὴν συγγνώμην Diod. 5. 29, etc.
 προποικπύρσφάνίζομαι, Pass. to disappear before, Diod. 1. 29, Heliod. 10. 36.
 προποικπύρσφαναίνω, to dry up before, προποικφαναυθέντα Philo 2. 370.
 προποικπύρσφέψω, fut. -εψήσω, to boil down before, Diosc. 1. 146, Galen.
 προποικπύρσφηγέομαι, Ion. προποικπηγ-, Dep. to relate before, τὴν συμφορὴν Hdt. 3. 138.
 προποικπύρσφήμι, to dismiss before, τὰ στρατόπεδα Dio C. 37. 50:—πρ. τοῦ αἵματος to let some blood before, Hipp. 688. 27.
 προποικπύρσφικνέομαι, Dep. to arrive first, Thuc. 4. 2., 8. 100.

προαφίσταμαι, Pass., with pf. and aor. 2 act.:—to depart from before, τῶν ὄπλων πρ., of soldiers laying down their arms, Dio C. 49. 41:—to fall off or revolt before, Thuc. 3. 12, etc.

II. to leave off or desist before, Plat. Symp. 175 D, etc.; μὴ πρ., πρὶν ἄν . . , Id. Phaedo 85 C; πάντα . . ἐξευρίσκειται, ἂν μὴ προαποστήσῃ Alex. Ἀχαι. 1. 2.

προαφρίζω, to define before, Eccl.

προαφρίζω, to foam before, Diosc. Parab. 2. 31.

προβάδην [ᾶ], Adv. (προβαίνω) as one walks, Hes. Op. 727; πρ. ἔξαγε lead them out onward, Ar. Ran. 351: metaph. advancing gradually, Iambl. V. Pyth. 121.

προβάδιζω, to go before, σκιά πρ. τοῦ σώματος Plut. 2. 707 B.

προβάθμιος, a, ov, sitting in the first place, Eccl.

προβαθύς, ὁ, very deep, Ar. Rh. 4. 283: opp. to προβραχύς.

προβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι: pf. -βέβηκα: aor. 2 προὔβην:—of these forms Hom. uses only the pf.: but he has a part. pres. προβιβάς (as if from βίβημι), but with v. l. προβιβῶν (as if from βιβάω):—Hesych. also cites προβιβάσθων:—also, for προβαίνω in Il. 12. 277, the Schol. mentions a v. l. προβάοντε (as if from προβάω, cf. Apoll. Lex.), and προβῶντες occurs in Cratin. Νομ. 5 (ubi v. Meineke), cf. ἐκβάω; to this form also some gramm. refer the imper. πρόβα (commonly taken as apocor. for πρόβημι), Eur. Alc. 872, Ar. Ach. 262; προβάτε Soph. O. C. 841, Eur. H. F. 1047 and all lyr. passages: v. Ahrens D. Dor. 338. To step on, step forward, advance, κραιπνά (κούφα) ποσὶ προβιβάς Il. 13. 18, 158, Od. 17. 27; τὸν δ' ὤκα προβιβάντα πόδες φέρον Od. 15. 555; ὑπασπίδια προβιβάντι Il. 13. 807., 16. 609; so also in all writers, Aesch. Pr. 247, etc.; πρ. εὐθέσι τοῖς σκέλεσι Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 3; c. acc. cogn., οἷαν ὕδον ἄ δειλαιότατα πρ. Eur. Alc. 262; προβεβήκασι τὰ ἀριστερὰ have their left legs foremost (but with v. l. προβεβλήκασι, v. προβάλλω Il. 1), Arist. Incess. An. 4, 9.

2. as a mark of Time, ἄστρα προβέβηκε they are far gone in heaven, i. e. it is past midnight, Il. 20. 252; ἡ νύξ προβαίνει the night is wearing fast, Xen. An. 3. 1, 13:—hence of Time itself, τοῦ χρόνου προβαίνοντος as time went on, Hdt. 3. 53, 140; ὁ μὲν χρόνος δὴ διὰ χρόνου προὔβαινε μοι Soph. Ph. 285; so, προβαίνοντος τοῦ ἔργου, τοῦ πολέμου Hdt. 7. 23, Polyb. 2. 47, 3; τοῦ κώθωνος εἴ μάλᾳ προβεβηκότος Ath. 477 E:—of Age, προβήσεται ἡ ἡλικία Xen. Apol. 6; and of persons, τοὺς ἤδη προβεβηκότας τῇ ἡλικίᾳ advanced in age, Lys. 169. 38, Diod. 12. 18; and absol., οἱ προβεβηκότες Bato Incert. 1. 9, Luc. Nigr. 24; also, ἐπεὶ προέβη τοῖς ἔτεσιν Macho ap. Ath. 580 C; προβεβηκότες ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις αὐτῶν Ev. Luc. 1. 7, cf. 18; ἡλικίας εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν πρ. Ep. Plat. 325 C; πρ. εἰς πεντήκοντα ἔτη Dio C. 68. 4;—but of Time, also, to be gone by, past, Theogn. 583, cf. Polyb. 7. 11, 2.

3. metaph. of narrative, argument, action, events, μὴ πέρα προβῆς λόγον Cratin. Eύν. 6; προβήσομαι ἐς τὸ πρόσω τοῦ λόγου Hdt. 1. 5; πρ. ἐκ τῶν κνημέων ἐς τοὺς μηρούς went on . . , Id. 6. 75; προὔβης τῶνδε καὶ περαιτέρω Aesch. Pr. 247; πρ. ἐπ' ἔσχατον θράσους Soph. Ant. 853; ποῖ προβήσεται λόγος; Eur. Hipp. 342; πέραις δὴ ποῖ κακῶν προβήσεται Id. Or. 511, cf. 749; τὸ τῆς τύχης ἀφανὲς οἱ προβήσεται Id. Alc. 785; impers., εἰς τοῦτο προβέβηκε ὥστε . . , it has gone so far that . . , Plat. Legg. 839 C; τοσοῦτον προβεβήκαμεν ὥστε . . , Id. Theaet. 187 A; πρ. πόρρω μοχθηρίας to be far gone in knavery, Xen. Apol. 30; πρ. εἰς τοῦτο ἔχθρας Dem. 162. 2; εἰς ἀταξίαν Aeschin. 59. 5; μέχρι τινός Polyb. 2. 1, 3.

4. to advance, proceed, make progress, προέβαινε τὸ ἔθνος ἄρχων the nation kept making advances in dominion, kept extending its sway, Hdt. 1. 134; τοσοῦτον προβεβήκαμεν, Lat. tantum proficimus, Plat. Theaet. 187 A; μὴ προβαίη μείζον ἢ τὸ νῦν κακόν creep on, increase, Eur. Med. 907; πρ. ἐπὶ πολὺ Aeschin. 25. 30; ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον πρ. τὰ πράγματα Polyb. 5. 30, 6.

II. to go before, i. e. to be before or superior to, another, πολὺν προβέβηκας ἀπάντων σὺ θάρσει Il. 6. 125; κράτει 16. 54, cf. 23. 190; δυνάμει τε καὶ αἰδοῖ Τρηχίνος προβέβηκε by might and awe he was over, i. e. ruled, Trachis, Hes. Sc. 355.

III. c. acc. rei, to overstep, τέρμα προβάς (for ὑπερβάς) Pind. N. 7. 104.

IV. sometimes, in Poets, with acc. as the instrum. of motion, πόδα πρ. Theogn. 283; τὸν πόδα Ar. Eccl. 161; προβάς δὲ κῶλον Eur. Phoen. 1412; ἀρβύλαν προβάς Id. Or. 1470; προβάς τὸν πόδα τὸν ἀριστερόν, καὶ τὸν δεξιὸν ὑποβάς Poll. 5. 23, cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 29: v. βαίνω II. 4.

V. Causal, in fut. act., to move or put forward, advance, τίς τρόπος ἄνδρα προβάσει [ᾶ]; Pind. O. 8. 83.

προβακχίος, ὁ, Ion. for -εἰος, of Bacchus, leader of the Bacchantes, Eur. Bacch. 411:—πρόβακχος, ov, frenzied, Philes in Thorlac. Opusc.

προβαλάειον, τό, a preparatory bath, C. I. 3080.

προβαλλός, ὁ, = πρόβλημα II, a shield, Arcad. 54. 6; πρόβαλλος in Phot., and πρόβαλος in Hesych., are errors.

προβάλλω, fut. -βᾶλω: pf. -βέβηκα: Ion. aor. 2 προβάλεσκον:—Hom. has only aor. act. and med. without augm. To throw or lay before, throw to, Lat. projicere, Νότος Βορέη προβάλεσκε [σχεδὴν] φέρεσθαι Od. 5. 331; τοὺς μαζοὺς κωδὶ προέβαλε Hdt. 9. 112, cf. Plut. Pericl. 28; τρωγάλια τοῖς θεωμένοις Ar. Pl. 798; π. πυροῦς ὀλίγους Id. Av. 625; πρ. τινα ταῖς Νύμφαις Plat. Phaedr. 241 E; cf. παραβάλλω I. 1.

II. to put forward, as a defence, πρ. πρόβλημα (signif. II), Plat. Soph. 261 A; opp. to συστέλλω, Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 2; ἀμφω τὰ δεξιὰ προβεβληκώς, of a horse, Id. Poët. 4, 6; so, τὰ ἀριστερὰ προβάλλονται Id. Incess. An. 4, 9; cf. προβολή.

2. to put forward, i. e. to begin, ἔριδα προβαλόντες Il. 11. 529.

3. to put forward as an argument or plea, πρ. Θέμιν Soph. Tr. 810; Κύπριν Eur. Hec. 825; τοῦνομα τὸ τῆς εἰρήνης Dem. 112. 26; ἀπορίαν Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 11:—Pass., τὸν ὑφ' ἀπάντων προβαλλόμενον λόγον Thuc. 6. 92; v. sub ἐνθυμία.

4. to put forward or propose for an office, προβ. λειτουργεῖν γομνασίαρχον Andoc. 17. 19; πρόβαλλ' αὐτὸν ἐς τὸ μέσον Luc. Catapl. 25.

5. to propose a question, task, problem, riddle (cf.

πρόβλημα IV), Ar. Nub. 757, Plat. Rep. 536 D, Charm. 162 B; πρ. αἰρεσιν χαλεπήν Id. Soph. 245 B, cf. Phileb. 65 D, al.

6. to put forth beyond, κάρα . . ὀχημάτων Soph. El. 740; τῶν ὕδοντων τὴν γλῶτταν Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7.

III. to expose, give up, πρ. ἑαυτὸν to give oneself up for lost, Lat. spem abjicere, Hdt. 7. 141; ἔμαντὸν εἰς δεινὰς ἀράς Soph. O. T. 745; also, ψυχὴν πρ. ἐν κύβοισι δαίμονος to hazard, venture, Eur. Rhés. 183.

IV. to send forth, emit, τραγὸς ὀσμὴν Diosc. 4. 50; τὴν φωνὴν ὀξεῖαν πρ. Diod. 3. 8 ἤχον τραχύν Id. 5. 30, etc.: to produce, καρπὸν Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 19.

V. intr. to fall forward, Schol. Ar. Av. 487.

B. Med. with pf. pass. (which is used also in pass. sense, v. infr.):—to throw or toss before one, οὐλοχύτας προβάλλοντο Il. 1. 458., 2. 421, Od. 3. 447:—hence, later, to throw away, expose, Soph. Ph. 1007.

2. to lay before or first, θεμελίᾳ τε προβάλλοντο Il. 23. 255.

3. to set before oneself, propose to oneself, ἔργον Hes. Op. 777.

4. to put forward, propose for election, Lat. designare, Hdt. 1. 98, Plat. Legg. 755 C sq., Isac. 54. 12, Xen., etc.; προβαλλόμενος ἑαυτὸν Dem. 519. 16:—Pass. to be so proposed, Hdt. 1. c., Plat. Legg. 1. c., etc.; προβληθεὶς Πυλάγορος οὗτος Dem. 277. 2: v. supr. A. II. 4.

II. to throw beyond, beat in throwing; and so, to surpass, excel, c. gen. pers. et dat. rei, ἐγὼ δὲ κε σεῖο νοήματι γε προβαλοίμην Il. 19. 218.

III. to hold before oneself so as to protect, ἵπνυ Τυρταε. 12. 3; Πηλείδα κατ' ὄμμα πέλταν Eur. Rhés. 371; τὴν χεῖρε Ar. Ran. 201; πρ. τὰ ὄπλα, i. e. to present arms, whether for offensive or defensive purposes, opp. to μεταβάλλεσθαι (cf. προβολή I), τὴν φάλαγγα ἐκέλευσε προβαλέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα καὶ ἐπιχωρῆσαι Xen. An. 1. 2, 17, cf. 6. 5, 16, Mem. 3. 8, 4;—so, in pf. pass., σαρίσσαν προβεβλημένους having his pike advanced, with levelled pike, Diod. 17. 101; εἰκοσάπηχύν τινα κόντρον προβεβλ. Luc. D. Mort. 27. 4; also, προβεβλημένοι τοὺς θωρακοφόρους having them to cover one in front, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 24; also, πρ. τὴν τάφρον, τὸν βεῖθρον, τὸν ποταμόν, of a general, Polyb. 1. 18, 3, etc.; πρ. τῆς . . στρατοπεδείας τεῖχος Id. 1. 48, 10, etc.:—then absol. to stand in front, stand on the defensive, πρὸ ἀμφοῖν προβεβλημένους standing so as to cover both, Xen. An. 4. 2, 21; and c. gen., τούτου προβεβληται Dem. 560. 2; προβάλλεσθαι ἢ ἐναντίον βλέπειν οὐτ' οἶδεν οὐτ' ἐθέλει Id. 51. 27; προαίρεσις προβεβλημένη a defensive system, Id. 349. 15.

2. metaph. to put forward, τὴν ἀγαθὴν προβαλλόμενος ἐλπίδα Dem. 258. 23; ταύτην τὴν συμμαχίαν Id. 293. 20; τὴν Εὐβοίαν προβαλέσθαι πρὸ τῆς Ἀττικῆς Id. 326. 9, cf. 325. 27, Isocr. 107 B; τι πρὸ τῆς αἰσχύνης Aeschin. 55. 24.

b. to bring forward or cite on one's own part, in defence, πρ. τὸν Ὀμηρον Plat. Lach. 201 B; πρ. μάρτυρας Isac. 63. 13, etc.; and so, ὁ προβαλλόμενος one who has brought evidence, Lex ap. Dem. 1132. 5: to cite as an example, ἔθνος οὐδὲν ἔχομεν προβαλέσθαι σοφίης πέρι Hdt. 4. 46:—to use as an excuse or pretext, Thuc. 2. 87, etc.:—προβέβληνται (in med. sense) they have proposed, Id. 1. 37.

3. simply to put before, τί τινος Polyb. 3. 72, 9., 113. 6.

IV. as Att. law-term, to accuse a person before the Ecclesia by the process called προβολή (v. προβολή V), literally, to present him as guilty of the offence, προὔβαλομένη ἀδικεῖν τοῦτον περὶ τὴν ἑορτήν Dem. 514. 6 (cf. Harp. s. v. παραβαλλομένους); πρ. τινὰ τι 523. 21; τινὰ alone, 571. 16; ὁ προβαλλόμενος the prosecutor in a προβολή, 572. 15:—Pass. to be accused or presented, προὔβληθησαν Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 35: generally, to attack, censure, Dion. H. 4. 24, etc., v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 257 E.

προβαπτίζομαι, Pass. to be baptized before, Clem. Al. 974.

προβάσωνίζω, to examine or test before, Hero in Math. Vett. 245. 2. to torture before, Luc. Tyrannic. 17: in Pass., Joseph. A. J. 17. 5, 5.

προβάσσια, ἡ, apparently a sheep-pasture, Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1569 c.

προβάστλεύω, to rule or govern before, Diod. 1. 51.

πρόβασσις, ἡ, property in cattle (πρόβατα), abundance of cattle, κειμήλιά τε πρόβασίν τε Od. 2. 75: in Prose προβατεία. II. an advancing, procession, Galen.

προβασκαίνω, to envy before or because of, τινί τινος Liban. 4. 216.

προβασκάνιον, τό, (βάσκανος) a safeguard against witchcraft, an amulet or scarecrow hung up by workmen before their shops, Plut. 2. 681 F, Eust. Opusc. 41. 27, Hesych.; βασκάνιον was the correct form, acc. to Phryn. 86, A. B. 30.

προβάταια, ἡ, a name of the plant ὠκιμοειδές, Diosc. Noth. 4. 28.

προβάτεια, ἡ, (προβατεύω) a keeping of sheep, a shepherd's life, Plut. Solon 23, Poplic. 11, A. B. 294.

II. property in cattle, a flock of sheep, like the Homeric πρόβασις, Strab. 546, Ael. N. A. 4. 32, etc.

προβάτειος, a, ov, (πρόβατον) of a sheep, γάλα Arist. II. A. 3. 20, 12; κρέας Sext. Emp. P. 3. 223.

II. προβάτειον, τό, a name of the ἀρνόγλωσσον, Diosc. Noth. 2. 153.

προβατ-έμπορος, ὁ, a dealer in sheep, Theod. Stud.

προβάτευσ, ὁ, = προβατευτής, name of a play by Antiphanes.

προβάτευσιμος, ov, suited for pasturage, χώρα Philo 2. 91, 131.

προβάτευτής, οὗ, ὁ, (προβατεύω) a grasper, Poll. 7. 184.

προβάτευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for cattle, κύων Philostr. 27S, Longus 3. 7:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of breeding or keeping sheep, Lat. pecuaria, Xen. Oec. 5, 3, Poll. 7. 184.

προβάτεύω, to keep cattle, App. Civ. 1. 7 and 8:—to watch sheep, be a shepherd, Auth. P. 7. 636:—Pass. to be grazed by cattle, Dion. H. 1. 37.

προβάτεών, ὠνος, ὁ, a sheep-pen, Hdn. Epim. 113:—also προβατών, ὠνος, Arcad. 15.

προβάτημα, τό, = πρόβατον, Hesych.

προβάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of sheep or goats, χορὸς πρ. a chorus of goats, as in the Αἴγες of Eupolis, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 427:—ἡ πρ. (sc. πύλη) the sheep-gate, Ev. Jo. 5. 2.

προβατῆμα, τό, = πρόβατον, Hesych.

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προβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of sheep or goats, χορὸς πρ. a chorus of goats, as in the Αἴγες of Eupolis, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 427:—ἡ πρ. (sc. πύλη) the sheep-gate, Ev. Jo. 5. 2.

προβατῆμα, τό, = πρόβατον, Hesych.

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προβάτιον, τό, Dim. of πρόβατον, a little sheep, Lat. ovicula, Ar. Pl. 293, 299, 922, Plat. Phaedr. 259 A.

προβῦτο-βοσκός, ὁ, a shepherd, Hesych.

προβῦτο-γνώμων, ον, a good judge of cattle: metaph. a good judge of character, Aesch. Ag. 795; cf. ἱππογνώμων.

προβῦτο-δόρας, ον, ὁ, sheep-slayer, name of the month Ἀθηναίων, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 504.

προβῦτο-θρέμμων, ον, keeping sheep, Manass. Chron. 5199, 6127.

προβῦτο-κάπηλος, ον, a retailer of sheep, Plut. Pericl. 24.

προβῦτο-κόμος, ὁ, one who cares for sheep, a shepherd, Walz Rhet. 3. 607.

πρόβατον, τό, mostly used in pl. πρόβατα (but often also in sing., Plat. Euthyd. 302 A, Cratin. Διον. 5, etc.); heterocl. dat. πρόβασι, Arcad. 138, Hesych., E. M.:—properly, anything that walks forward (προβαίνει), used (among the Ionians and Dorians) of all four-footed cattle, Hdt. 2. 41, cf. Simon. 249; of horses, Hdt. 4. 61, cf. Pind. Fr. 182-3; by Hom. generally of cattle, flocks and herds, Il. 14. 124., 23. 550, Hes. Op. 556, Hdt. 1. 203; opp. to ἄνθρωποι, h. Merc. 571; τὰ λεπτὰ τῶν προβάτων small cattle, i. e. sheep and goats, Hdt. 1. 133., 8. 137; but in Att. (never in Trag.) almost invariably of sheep, Ar. Av. 714, Thuc. 2. 14, etc.; ὡς περ πρόβατον, βῆ βῆ λέγων βαδίζει Cratin. Διον. 5:—generally, slaughtered animals, whether for sacrifices, Lat. victimae, Hdt. 6. 56; or for food, Id. 1. 207; cf. Antipho 133. 2.

2. proverb. of stupid, lazy people, ἀριθμός, πρόβατ' ἄλλως Ar. Nub. 1203, cf. Vesp. 32; so, προβατίου βίος, i. e. a lazy do-nothing life, Ar. Pl. 922; and in Sophron 96 Ahr. we have a Comic Comp., προβάτου πραβατότερον πιορὴν sheepish than a sheep; also, τοὺς γενομένους κύνας τῶν προβάτων φασι δεῖν κατακόπτειν Dem. 782. 15; λέων ἐν προβάτοις Plut. Cleom. 33, cf. Polyb. 5. 35, 13. II. name of a sea-fish, Opp. H. 1. 146, Ael. N. A. 9. 38.

προβάτο-νους, ονν, with a sheep's mind, Byz.

προβάτο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a sheep-dealer, Ar. Eq. 132, 138.

προβάτο-σπαράκτης, ον, ὁ, a tearer of sheep, Manass. Chron. 5972.

προβάτο-στασις, εως, ἡ, a sheep-pen, Gloss.

προβάτο-σχημος, ον, of sheep's form, λύκος Eccl., Byz.

προβάτο-τρόφος, ον, breeding sheep, Schol. Pind. P. 12. 1.

προβάτο-φρουρος, ον, guarding sheep, Byz.

προβάτο-χίτων, ἄνος, ὁ, ἡ, with coat of sheep's skin, Hesych.

προβάτωδης, ες, like a sheep, simple, Schol. Ar. Eq. 264, Eus., etc.

προβάω, v. προβαίνω sub init.

προβεβαίω, to confirm before, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 181.

προβέβουλα, an isolated poet. pf. 2 (προβούλομαι does not occur), to prefer one to another, τινά τινος Il. 1. 113, cf. Ion 10, Anth. P. 9. 445, Coluth. 199, etc.—On the form, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 113 Anm. 5.

προβεβουλευμένως, Adv. premeditatedly, Poll. 6. 140.

πρόβημα, τό, a step forward, Ar. Pl. 759.

προβιάζομαι, Dep. to force a measure through, Aeschin. 64. 8.

προβιβάζω: fut. ἄσω, Att. προβιβῶ:—Causal of προβαίνω, to make step forward, lead forward, lead on, τινά Soph. O. C. 180; ποῖ προβιβῆς ἡμᾶς ποτε; to what point, how far do you mean to carry us? Ar. Av. 1570; τινά εἰς ἀρετήν, εἰς ἐγχεράτειαν Plat. Prot. 328 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 1; τὴν ἀρχὴν ἕως Μακεδονίας to extend it .., Dion. H. 1. 3:—to lead on, induce, λόγῳ τινά πρ. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 17, v. l. Aeschin. 67. 2. 2. to push forward, advance, τὸ ὑπερκείμενον τοῦ κρημνοῦ (by building a wall), Diod. 4. 78: to exalt, τὴν πατρίδα Polyb. 9. 10, 4; τινά ἐς τὰς ἀρχάς to promote him, Dio C. 58. 23. 3. to teach beforehand, τινά τι LXX (Deut. 6. 7):—Pass., prob. in Ev. Matth. 14. 8. II. intr., = προβαίνω, Polyb. 5. 100, 1., 10. 44, 1.

2. of a male, to mount before, ἄλλην Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 20.

προβιβᾶς, v. sub προβαίνω.

προβιβᾶσις, ἡ, a leading forward, advancing, Nicom. Harm. 24.

προβιβασμός, ὁ, an advancing, Artem. 2. 12: promotion, Byz.

προβιβρώσκω, to eat, devour before, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.

προβιβῶν, v. sub προβαίνω.

προβιοτεύω, to live before, Greg. Nyss. 1. 120 B.

προβιοτή, ἡ, a former life, Hierocl. p. 80.

προβιότης, ἡ, = foreg., Clem. Al. 460, Stob. Ecl. 2. 382.

προβιόω, fut. ὤσομαι, to live before, Clem. Al. 580:—pf. pass. part., τὰ προβεβιωμένα one's previous life, Polyb. 11. 2, 9, Plut. 2. 10 B, 561 A, Joseph., etc.; so also pf. act. in intr. sense, τὸν προβεβιωκότα χρύνων C. 1. (addend.) 2347 l. 10.

προβλαστάνω, to shoot or sprout before, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 12, etc.; πρ. πρότερον τινος Ib. 1. 13, 12.

προβλάστημα, τό, a previous shoot, Theophr. C. P. 5. 2, 2.

πρόβλαστος, ὁ, a surname of Bacchus, Lyc. 577 (ἐπεὶ, ὅταν βληπατήνωσιν αἱ ἀμπελοὶ .., θύουσιν αὐτῷ, Schol.). II. f. l. for πρωτ-βλαστος, q. v.

προβλέπτῃς, ον, ὁ, one who foresees, Byz.

προβλεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to foresee, τῶν μελλάντων Eust. 83. 33, Byz.

προβλέπω, to foresee, Dion. H. 11. 20:—Med., Ep. Hebr. 11. 40.

πρόβλημα, τό: (προβάλλω):—anything thrown forward or projecting, πρ. ἀλίκλυστον a sea-washed promontory, Soph. Aj. 1219. 2. a hindrance, obstacle, Hipp. 582. 10., 599. 5, cf. Ael. N. A. 2. 13. II. anything put before one as a defence (cf. προβολή III, πρόβολος 1. 2), a bulwark, barrier, screen, προβλήματα ἀντ' ἀσπίδων ἐποιεῦντο γερῶνων δοράς Hdt. 7. 70, cf. 4. 175 τῶν .. προβλημάτων τὰ μὲν πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ὀπίσθια, τὰ δὲ φράγματα Plat. Polit. 279 D sq., cf. Soph. 261 A; πρ. αἵματος, of a shield, Aesch. Theb. 540; πρ. νεῶν, of a wall, Eur. Rhes. 213; προβλήματα ἵππων χαλκᾶ the brassen armour of horses, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 51. 2. c. gen. objecti, a defence against a thing, πρ. πέτρων Aesch. Theb. 676; χείματος προβλήματα Eur. Supp. 207; πρ. χειμῶνων

Plat. Tim. 74 B; πρ. κακῶν Ar. Vesp. 615; κρούς πρ. ἡ ἐσθῆς Plut. 2. 691 D; but, 3. πρ. φόβον ἢ αἰδοῦς ἔχειν to have fear or shame as a defence, Soph. Aj. 1076:—τὸν ποταμὸν πρ. ποιῆσαι, λαβεῖν Polyb. 2. 66, 1., 3. 14, 5. III. anything put forward as an excuse or screen, πρ. τοῦ τρόπου Dem. 1122. 21; so, πρ. λαβεῖν τινα (as we say) to make a stalking horse of him, Soph. Ph. 1008. IV. that which is proposed as a task, a task, business, Eur. El. 985, ubi v. Seidl. 2. a problem in Geometry, Plat. Rep. 530 B, Theaet. 180 C sq., Plut. Marcell. 14, 19, etc. 3. in the Logic of Arist. a question as to whether a statement is so or not, Arist. Top. 1. 4, 3, cf. 1. 11, 1, al.:—τὰ προβλήματα was a work written by Arist., v. Meteor. 2. 6, 1, P. A. 3. 15, 2, G. A. 2. 8, 3, al.; also called τὰ προβληματικά, Id. Somn. 2, 19; but the work we now possess is not genuine, v. Bonitz Ind. p. 103. 24. 4. a problem, i. e. a difficulty, Polyb. 28. 11, 9.

προβλημάτιζομαι, Med. to put before one as a defence, Eust. Opusc. 204. 69, etc.

προβλημάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a problem, v. πρόβλημα IV. 3.

προβλημάτιον, τό, Dim. of πρόβλημα, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 33.

προβλημάτο-πλόκος, ον, framing problems or riddles, Tzetz.

προβλημάτουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the construction of fortifications, Poll. 7. 207; ἡ πρ. δύναμις the faculty of constructing them, Plat. Polit. 280 D.

προβλημάτῳδης, ες, (πρόβλημα IV) problematical, Plut. Cato Mi. 25.

προβλής, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, thrown forward, fore-stretching, jutting, προβλήτι σκοπέλω Il. 2. 396; πέτρῃ ἐπὶ προβλήτι 16. 407; στήλας τε προβλήτας (v. sub στήλη) 12. 259; ἐνθ' ἀκταὶ προβλήτες ἔσαν Od. 5. 405, cf. 10. 89., 13. 97; also προβλήτες, without Subst., forelands, headlands, Soph. Ph. 936, cf. Q. Sm. 10. 175, and in sing., Opp. H. 5. 252; πρ. ἐπαλξίς, ἐρίπνα, ὑπάρειη, etc., Anth. P. 5. 294, 3., 7. 147, etc.—For Soph. Ph. 1455, v. προβολή II. 2.

πρόβλησις, εως, ἡ, an eruption, ὑγρασίης Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 5. II. promotion, Byz.

προβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, putting forth, productive, τινός Eccl.

προβλήτις, ἰδος, fem. of προβλής, Schol. Opp. H. 3. 460.

πρόβλητος, ον, thrown forth or away, Lat. projectus, κυσὶν πρ. cast to the dogs, Soph. Aj. 817.

προβλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = προβολεύς, Eccl.

προβλύζω, to gush forth, Eccl.

προβλώσκω: aor. inf. προμολεῖν:—to go or come forth, to go out of the house, δμῶδς δ' οὐκ εἶα προβλωσκέμεν Od. 19. 25; δ δὲ προμολῶν 4. 22, cf. 24. 388, 11. 21. 37; μὴ τι θύραζε προβλώσκειν Od. 21. 239, 385.

προβοάω, to shout before, cry aloud, τῷ γε προβοῶντε μάχην ὤτρυνον (v. προβαίνω init.), Il. 12. 277; δεινὸν τι προβοᾶ Soph. Ph. 218.

προβοθηέω, Ion. -βωθέω, to hasten to aid before, προβωθῆσαι ἐς τὴν Βοιωτίην Hdt. 8. 144; v. l. προσβωθῆσαι.

προβόλαιος, ον, held out before one, levelled, couched, in rest, προβολαίῳ δούρατι Theocr. 24. 123; and προβόλαιος alone, like πρόβολος II, εἶσω τὸν πρ. ἔχων Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 148, ubi v. Schweigh.

προβολεύς, ὁ, a produceer, Eccl.

προβολή, ἡ, (προβάλλω) a putting forward, esp. of a weapon for defence, τὰ δόρατα εἰς προβολὴν καθίεναι to bring the spears to the rest, couch them, Xen. An. 6. 5, 25; τὰ δόρατα ἀποτείνειν ἐς πρ. Arr. An. 1. 6; so, ἐν προβολῇ θέσθαι ξίφος to bring it to the guard, Anth. P. 7. 433; ἐν προβολῇ ἑστάναι to stand with spear in rest, Plut. Caes. 44, cf. Polyb. 2. 65, 11; ὑπελθεῖν τὴν πρ. to get under his guard, Dion. H. 3. 19; αἱ πρ. τοῦ σώματος Xen. Cyn. 10, 22; ἡ πρ. τῆς φάλαγγος the phalanx with its pikes couched, Polyb. 18. 13, 1; also, ἡ τῶν θυρῶν πρ. Id. 1. 22, 10:—of a pugilist, a lunging out with the fist, Theocr. 22. 120:—of the legs, a putting foremost, Arist. Incess. An. 4, 9, cf. προβάλλω II. 1. 2. a putting forth, βλαστοῦ Geop. 5. 25, 1; φυτῶν Hesych.

II. anything projecting, a projection, prominence, ἡ πρ. τοῦ χείλεος Hipp. 785 A, etc.; τῆς κεφαλῆς a bump of the skull, Ib. V. C. 895; τοῦ ὀμματος Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 36; τῆς γλώσσης Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7; πρ. ἀπὸ τοῦ χείλεος, of an elephant's proboscis, Id. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13, cf. Ael. N. A. 5. 41. 2. like προβλής, πρόβλημα, a jutting rock, foreland or tongue of land, Soph. Ph. 1455 (as Herm. for προβλής); ἐπὶ προβολῆσι θαλάσσης Q. Sm. 9. 378, cf. Dion. P. 1013, Polyb. 1. 53, 10; Νειλορύτου δῶρον ἀπὸ πρ. i. e. from the Delta of the Nile, Anth. P. 9. 350:—also the spur of a hill, Plut. Crass. 22. 3. the head of a spear, Polyb. 18. 12, 3, etc. 4. a floating bridge, Id. 3. 46, 4. III. a thing held before one as a defence (like πρόβλημα II, πρόβολος 1. 2), a screen, bulwark, πρ. μεγάλη τῆς χώρας Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 27; of the eyebrows, Id. Cyn. 5, 26; ὅπως ἡ πρ. τοῖς .. ἀπλάγχνοις [τὸ νῦτον] Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 13; πρ. σωτηρίας Demad. 179. 42:—but, c. gen. objecti, a defence against .., δείματος πρ. καὶ βελέων Soph. Aj. 1212; θανότου Eur. Or. 1488; κανμάτων Plat. Tim. 74 B; τοῦ ἡλίου, τῶν ἀνέμων, τοῦ ψύχους Theophr. C. P. 2. 7, 4, etc.; πρὸς τοὺς χειμῶνας Ib. 3. 7, 2. 2. protection, τὰ προβολῆς ἐνεκα εἰργασμένα Plat. Polit. 288 B; πρ. ἔχειν, of plants, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 5, etc. 3. anything put forward as a pretence, a pretext, Tertull., cf. Schol. Eur. Med. 342. IV. a proposing a person's name for election, Plat. Legg. 765 A; cf. προβάλλω B. 1. 4. V. as Att. law-term, a form of public process in which the plaintiff appealed to the Ecclesia for a vote in support of his suit before bringing it into court; also in pl., προβολαί, of the process generally; this was used only when the offence was in some sense a public outrage or injury, as when Demosthenes was assaulted by Meidias while he was Choregus at the Dionysiac festival, Dem. 518. 8., 577. 3; in pl., 517. 5., 518. 5; when magistrates, etc., were charged with corruption, Lex. Rhct. in Porson's Phot. s. v.; against συκοφάνται, Aeschin.

47. 26., Isocr. 344 B, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 35, cf. Poll. 8. 46. A vote of the Ecclesia adverse to the accused was called καταχειροτονία (q. v.) Aeschin. 61. 7; this, however, worked merely as a *praesudicium* against him at the trial, which still must be conducted with the regular forms, εἰ δέ τις καταχειροτονηθείη, οὗτος εἰσῆγετο εἰς δικαστήριον Suid. s. v. καταχειροτονίαν: v. Att. Process p. 271 sq., Dict. of Antiq. and cf. προβάλλω B. IV.

προβόλιον, τό, Dim. of πρόβλος II, a *boar-spear*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 1, Hyperid. ap. Harp., Philostr. 765, 805.

πρόβλος, ον, (προβάλλω) anything that projects: I. a *jutting rock, foreland*, ἐπὶ προβόλῳ Od. 12. 251:—metaph. a rock or stone in the path, an obstacle, προβόλοις προσπταίειν Dem. 104. fin.; λιμένας προβόλων ἐμπλήσαι Id. 795. 14; πρόβλοι ξύλων projecting barriers of wood, to break the force of a stream, Plut. Caes. 22; τὸν λογισμὸν ὡς πρ. ἐμπόδων κείμενον Id. 2. 510 A: cf. προβολή II. 2, πρόβλημα I. 2. a defence, outwork, bulwark, πρ. πολέμου, of a fortress, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 11, and 23: of a person, a shield, guardship, πρ. ἐμός, σωτῆρ δόμοις Ar. Nub. 1161. II. a pointed weapon, a hunting-spear, Hdt. 7. 76; cf. προβόλαιος, προβόλιον.

προβοσκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a means of providing food: I. an elephant's proboscis or trunk, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 5, Polyb. 3. 46, 12, Phylarch. 36; also the proboscis of a fly, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 15. II. in pl. the two long feelers or arms of the cuttle-fish, as opp. to their eight feet, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 8, P. A. 4. 9, 12:—cf. μυκτήρ II.

προβοσκός, ὁ, an assistant herdsman, Hdt. 1. 113 (MSS. προβόσκων). προβούλευμα, τό, at Athens, a preliminary decree or order of the senate, which became a βούλευμα when passed by the Ecclesia, Dem. 228. 27., 703. 17, Aeschin. 71. 22; ἐπέτειον πρ. Dem. 651. 15 sq.; v. Dict. of Antiq. II. to express the Rom. *senatusconsultum*, Dion. H. 6. 67., 7. 38.

προβουλεμᾶτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Luc. Paras. 42, Alciphro 3. 22. προβουλεύσις, εως, ἡ, previous deliberation, Schol. Pind. O. 7. 79.

προβουλεύτης, οὔ, ὁ, one who deliberates before, Byz. προβουλεύω, to contrive or concert measures before, ὅπως μηδὲν δεῆσαι Thuc. 3. 82, cf. Hipp. Art. 819; μὴ προβουλεύσας not *deliberately*, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 8:—Med. to debate or consider first, τι Hdt. 1. 133; absol., Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 17, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 5; πρὸς τι Hipp. 36. 24:—Pass., τὸ προβεβουλευμένον Arist. Eth. N. 3. 2, 17. 2. of the Senate at Athens, to frame or pass a προβούλευμα, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 7; ἡ βουλὴ ταῦτα προβεβούλευκε Dem. 351. 20; προεβούλευσεν ἡ βουλὴ ἐξίεναι Id. 567. 3; τὴν δὲ βουλήν προβουλεύσασαν ἐκκλησίαν ποιεῖν C. I. 75. 18, cf. 106; of magistrates, to propose decrees, περὶ τίνος Thuc. 8. 1, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 14, cf. πρόβουλος I:—impers. in Pass., προβεβούλευται ὅπως .. it has been decreed that .., Ar. Eccl. 623; τῇ βουλῇ προβεβ., c. acc. et inf., Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 2;—so of the γερονσία at Sparta, Plut. Agis 11; of the Senate at Rome, Polyb. 6. 16, 2. 3. to award by a decree of this kind, τούτων τῶν προβεβουλευμένων .. δωρεῶν Dem. 243. 6. II. to have the chief voice in the senate and in passing decrees, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 9. III. πρ. τίνος to deliberate for one, provide for his interest, Ar. Eq. 1342, Xen. An. 3. 1, 37; τοῦ δήμου for or before the people, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 11. IV. to make up one's mind beforehand, prejudge a case, Hipp. Fract. 750.

προβουλή, ἡ, forethought, ἐκ προβουλήσ of malice aforethought, Antipho 112. 10, Dio C. 47. 4, etc. προβούλιον, τό, = προβούλευμα, Cyrill.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 519. προβούλομαι, v. προβέβουλα.

προβουλόπαις, ἡ, in Aesch. Ag. 386, προβουλόπαις Ἀτης, prob. = πρόβουλος παῖς Ἀτης, the fore-counselling daughter of Atē; formed, like εὐφιλόπαις, on the analogy of αἰνόπαις, κακοῖλιος, v. κακός sub fin.

πρόβουλος, ον, (βουλή) debating beforehand or for others:—hence οἱ πρόβουλοι were 1. in some Greek states (prob. aristocratic) a standing committee to examine measures before they were formally proposed to the people, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 4., 4. 15, 11., 6. 8, 17; such were those of Megara, Ar. Ach. 755; of Corcyra, C. I. 1839, -41, 43-46; so, ἀπαγγέλλειν .. δήμου προβούλοις Aesch. Theb. 1006. 2. used of the twelve deputies of the Ionian states at the Panionium, Hdt. 6. 7, cf. Wess. Diod. 15. 49; and of the deputies appointed by the Western Greeks to consult on the mode of meeting Xerxes, Hdt. 7. 172. 3. at Athens, the provisional committee of Ten, appointed for legislative purposes just before the constitution of the 400, Ar. Lys. 421, Lysias 126. 10, Arist. Rhet. 3. 18, 6; called ἐγγραφεῖς by Thuc. 8. 67; cf. Thirlwall Hist. Gr. 4. p. 3, Grote 7. p. 499. 4. of the Rom. Consuls, Dion. H. 4. 76., 5. 1, Plut. 2. 292 A.

προβραχῆς, f. l. for προσβραχῆς, q. v.

προβρέχω, to soak beforehand, Arist. Probl. 22. 11, 2:—Pass., aor. part. προβράχεις, Hipp. 681. 9.

πρόβροτος, ὁ, a former mortal, dub. l. in Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 8. 45. προβύω [ῦ], fut. -βύσω:—πρ. λύχνον, like προμύσω, to push up the wick of a lamp, to trim it, Ar. Vesp. 249; metaph., πρ. φορτικὸν γέλωτα Com. Anon. 274.

προβωθέω, Ion. for προβοηθέω.

προβώμιος, ον, (βωμός) before or in front of the altar, σφαγαί Eur. Ion 376: προβώμια, τά, a space in front of an altar, Id. Heracl. 79.

προγαμέω, to lie with before marriage, Strab. 259:—Pass., of a woman, to be married before, τινί App. Syr. 68.

προγαμιαῖος, α, ον, =sq., Tzet., cf. Lob. Phryn. 544.

προγάμιος, ον, (γάμος) before marriage, Ael. N. A. 9. 66. II. προγάμια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a sacrifice before a marriage, also πρόγαμοι and προτέλεια, Poll. 3. 38.

πρόγαμος, ον, marrying or married before, νύμφαι Truph. 341. II.

before marriage or a wedding: Πρόγαμοι title of a comedy by Menander, v. Meineke.

προγαῖνῶ, to cheer or comfort beforehand, Philo 1. 104., 2. 416.

προγαργαλίζω (sub. ἑαυτόν), to prepare oneself for tickling, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 8.

προγαστρίδιος, α, ον, worn in front of the belly, ὄπλις F. M. 589. 12:—προγαστρίδιον, τό, a false paunch worn by actors, Luc. Salt. 27, Jup. Trag. 41; cf. προστερνίδιον.

προγαστῶρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, fat-paunched, pot-bellied, prob. l. Hipp. Aër. 295, Strab. 199, Anth. P. append. 321, Luc. Nocyom. 11: of a pot-bellied bottle, Meineke Antiph. Χρυσ. 1. 6.

προγελάω, to laugh before: metaph. of early morning, Philo 1. 603.

προγένεθλος, ον, born before, cited from Nonn.

προγένειος, ον, with prominent chin, long-chinned, Theocr. 3. 9.

προγενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = προγεννήτωρ, Pempel. ap. Stob. 461. 3.

προγενής, ἐς, born before, primaeval, θεοί Soph. Ant. 938; cf. μεταγενής:—Comp. προγενέστερος, α, ον, earlier in birth, i. e. older, Il. 2. 555, Od. 2. 29, etc.; γενεῆ π. Il. 9. 161; τίνος 23. 789; οἱ πρ. those who have gone before us, our predecessors, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 23, de An. 1. 2, 2, P. A. 1. 1, 44:—Sup. προγενέστατος, eldest-born, h. Hom. Cer. 110, Arist. de An. 1. 5, 15.

προγεννάω, to beget before, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 3, Clem. Al. 769.

προγεννήτειρα, ἡ, an ancestress: a mother, Lyc. 183.

προγεννήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, in pl. forefathers, Eur. Hipp. 1380.

προγευμάτιζω, to taste before, τίνος Arist. de An. 2. 10, 5.

προγεύομαι, Med. to taste before, Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 3, Plut. 2. 49 E, etc.

προγεύστης, ον, ὁ, one who tastes before, a taster, Plut. 2. 990 A, Ath. 171 B: fem., -γευστρίς, ἴδος, Philo 1. 170, 603.

προγεωμετρέω, to measure the earth before, Eudox. in Mai Coll. Vat. 1. 167.

προγηθέω, to rejoice before, Philo 1. 602.

προγηράσκω (cf. γηράσκω), to grow old before, τοῦ χρόνου Hipp. Aër. 284. 2. to grow prematurely old, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 10, cf. Tim. 20, Clem. Al. 228.

πρόγηρος, ον, (γῆρας) prematurely old, Poll. 2. 13.

προγίγνομαι, Ion. and later -γίνομαι [ῖ]:—fut. γενήσομαι: aor. προύγενόμην: pf. προγέγονα and -γεγέννημαι: Dep. To come forwards, αἱ δὲ τάχα προγένοντο quickly they came in sight, Il. 18. 525, h. Hom. 6. 7; ἀμυδῖς προγένοντο Hes. Sc. 345; εἶσω πρ. Opp. H. 2. 103; κόπρον ἐπι πρ. Call. Dian. 178. II. to be born before, exist before, ἦν .. προγεγονότες ἔωσι πρὶν .. Hdt. 7. 3; οἱ προγεγονότες θεοί Id. 2. 146; οἱ πρ. ἄνθρωποι former men, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 10; οἱ προγεγεννημένοι Id. Cyr. 8. 7, 24, etc.; οἱ προγενόμενοι the former ones, Polyb. 10. 17, 12. 2. of events and the like, ταῦτά μοι προύγεγόνει Plat. Symp. 219 E; τὰ προγεγεννημένα things foregone, things of old time, Thuc. 1. 20, etc.; τὰ προγεγονότα Hipp. 36. 4, etc.; προγεγεννημένοι πόλεμοι, καιροί Thuc. 1. 1, Decret. ap. Dem. 255. 22; οἱ προγεγονότες ἡμῖν ἔμπροσθεν λόγοι Plat. Legg. 699 E:—προγίγνεται τί τίνος a thing happens before another, Tim. Locr. 97 A, Plat. Phileb. 39 D.

προγιγνώσκω, Ion. and later -γινώσκω: fut. -γνώσομαι: Ep. aor. inf. προγιγνώμεναι h. Hom. Cer. 258. To know, perceive, learn, or understand beforehand, τι h. Hom. l. c., Hipp. Aër. 281, Plat., etc.; absol., Eur. Hipp. 1072; πρ. ὅτι .., Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 12. 2. to prognosticate, πρ. χειμῶνα αἱ μέλιτται Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 57. 3. to foreknow, τινά Ep. Rom. 11. 2, etc. II. to judge beforehand, πρ. ἐς τὸ μέλλον καλόν Thuc. 2. 64; to provide, τι Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 11:—Pass., προεγνωσμένος δδικεῖν judged beforehand to have done wrong, Dem. 861. 23.

προγλῦκαίνω, to sweeten before, Galen.

προγλωσσέω, to be of hasty tongue, Schol. Il. 23. 473.

προγλωσσίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the point of the tongue, Poll. 2. 105.

πρόγλωστος, ον, hasty of tongue, talkative, Clem. Al. 660, etc.

προγνωρίζω, to apprehend before, Arist. Top. 6. 4, 5.

πρόγνωσις, ἡ, a perceiving beforehand, Plut. 2. 399 D, 982 C, Luc. Alex. 8, etc.: in medicine, prognosis or fore-judgment of diseases, Anth. P. 11. 382, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp., and cf. Galen. 8. 692.

προγνώστης, ον, ὁ, one who knows beforehand, Eccl.

προγνωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, foreknowing, prestient, μόριον ψυχῆς Plut. 2. 433 A: c. gen., πρ. τῆς κινήσεως τῶν νοσημάτων Galen.:—τὸ πρ. a sign of the future, prognostic, Geop. 1. 2: προγνωστικά, τά, name of a treatise by Hipp.; cf. πρόγνωσις.

προγονικός, ἡ, ὄν, ancestral, Polyb. 3. 64, 2., 13. 6, 3, etc.

πρόγονος, ον, (γίγνομαι, γέγονα) born before, early-born, v. sub μέτασσα: first-born, Epigr. Gr. *941. II. a forefather, ancestor, Hdt. 4. 127, Pind. O. 6. 99; πατρός σου πρ. πατήρ Eur. Ion 267, cf. Hel. 15; Plat. Symp. 156 E, Euthyphro 11 B; often in pl., Hdt. 7. 150, Pind. P. 9. 183, Aesch. Pers. 405, etc.; οἱ ἄνωθεν πρ. Plat. Menex. 236 E; οἱ παλαί πρ. Ep. Plat. 359 D; ἐκ προγόνων, Lat. antiquitus, Id. Theaet. 173 D:—also of gods who are the authors or founders of a race (cf. ἀρχηγέτης), Aesch. Fr. 271, Isocr. 191 D, etc.; Ζεὺ πρόγονε Eur. Or. 1242; θεοὶ πρόγονοι Plat. Euthyd. 302 D:—also as fem., πρ. γυνή Aesch. Supp. 533, cf. 44:—metaph., οἱ πρ. the fathers or founders of a school, Luc. Hermot. 15, Philostr. 333:—ἰὼ πρόνοι πρόγονοι πόνων troubles parents of troubles, Soph. Aj. 1197 (Dind. ἰὼ πρόνοι πρόγονοι).

πρόγονος, ὁ, (γονή) a child by a former marriage, i. e. one's step-son, Lat. privignus, Eur. Ion 1329, Dion. H. de Isocr. 18, Luc. Calumn. 26, C. I. 4040. IV, v. II. as fem., a step-daughter, Isae. pro Euphil. § 5, Strattis Incert. 16, Plut. Pomp. 9;—also προγόννη in MSS. of Philo 2. 303.

πρόγραμμα, τό, a public proclamation or written order, a public notice

in writing, programme, Dem. 772. 15, Plut. Galb. 5, Luc. Hermot. 11, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 249.

προγραμμός, ὁ, = πρόγραμμα, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 55, v. Ammon. 140.
προγράφη, ἡ, a public notice, advertisement, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 9: a praetor's edict, Polyb. 26. 5, 2, Dio C. 47. 13; ἐκ προγραφῆς by edict, Id. 56. 25:—esp. a public sale of confiscated property, Lat. proscriptio, Strab. 249; ἐπὶ θανάτῳ προγραφαί proscriptions, App. Civ. 1. 2. II. a programme, Diod. 12. 36.

προγράψω [ᾶ], fut. ψω, to write before or first, τὰς αἰτίας προέγραψα πρώτων Thuc. 1. 23: to write before or above, Ep. Eph. 3. 3; ὁ προγεγραμμένος ἀριθμός before-mentioned, Plut. 2. 1018 C. 2. to write as a copy, Poll. 4. 18.

II. to write in public, πρ. τι ἐν πινακίοις to put up a public notice, Ar. Av. 450; πρ. κρίσιν or δίκην τινί to give notice of a trial, Dem. 1151. fin., Plut. Camill. 11:—also to appoint or summon by public notice, ἐκκλησίαν Aeschin. 35. fin., 36. 4; χορηγούς πρ. to appoint as choregi, Arist. Oec. 2. 32, 1; στρατιᾶς κατάλογον Plut. Camill. 39; and, in Pass., φρουρᾶς προγραφείσης Dem. 1257. 5; πρ. πότε δεῖ δικάζειν Arist. Fr. 378; πρ. ὑπὲρ ὧν δεῖ χρηματίζειν lb. 394, cf. 429:—so perh., οἷς κατ' ὀφθαλμοὺς .. Χριστὸς προεγράφη was proclaimed or set forth publicly, Ep. Gal. 3. 1. 2. to proclaim an auction, παρὰ τῇ ἀρχῇ Theophr. ap. Stob. 280. 50, cf. Plut. 2. 205 C:—to sell by auction, ἐν τῷ πραιτωρίῳ τὰ κτήματα Dio C. 51. 4. 3. = Lat. proscribere, φυγάδα πρ. τινά Polyb. 32. 21, 12; οἱ προγεγραμμένοι the proscribed, lb. 22. 1; οἱ προγραφέντες Dio C. 47. 13; προγραφεῖς ἐπὶ θανάτῳ Plut. Brut. 27:—so prob., οἱ προγεγρ. εἰς τοῦτο τὸ κρίμα those whose names have been registered for condemnation, Ep. Jud. 4.

III. to write a name at the head of a list, πρ. τινὰ ἐπὶ τῶν ψηφισμάτων Plut. Demetr. 10; πρ. τινὰ τῆς βουλῆς, of the Censor, to name a person princeps senatus, Id. Aemil. 38, Flamin. 18: so in Pass., προγράφεσθαι τοῦ συνεδρίου Id. 2. 318 C, ubi v. Wyttenb.

προγυμνάζω, to exercise or train beforehand, χέρα Soph. Fr. 450; ἑαυτὸν ἐς ἄλλον βίον Luc. Hermot. 78: esp. to train in oratory, Arr. Epict. 1. 26, 13, etc.;—Pass., of arguments or passages, to be prepared beforehand, Hermog.

προγυμνασία, ἡ, previous exercise, Iambl. ap. Stob. 471. 51, Clcm̄. Al. 415.

προγυμνασμα, τό, a preparatory exercise, πολέμου for war, Athl. 631 A; also in Rhetoric, Arist. Rhet. Al. 29, 4, cf. Ernesti Lex. Rhet.

προγυμναστέον, verb. Adj. one must exercise beforehand, τὴν ψυχὴν Clem. Al. 874.

προγυμναστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who prepares others for exercises, Hyperid. p. 24 Teubner, Arr. Epict. 3. 20, 9., 4. 4, 31; also a slave who goes through exercises with his master, cf. Seneca Epist. 83. 3.

προδαῖναι, inf. aor. pass. (with act. sense) from *δάω, to know beforehand, προῖδων ἢ προδαείς Od. 4. 396; inf., Ap. Rh. 1. 106.—Hesych. cites the Act., προδέδαεν · προμεμάθηκεν.

προδακρύω, to weep before, Theod. Prodr.

προδανείζω, to lend before or first, Dio C. 51. 17, Inscr. in Newton's Halicarn.:—Med., Luc. Sacrif. 3:—Pass., ὁ εἰς τὴν γένεσιν προδανειοθεῖς χρόνος Plut. Pericl. 13.

προδανεισμός, ὁ, a previous loan, C. 1. (addend.) 2717 b.

προδανειστής, οὗ, ὁ, a first lender, Inscr. in Newton's Halicarn.

προδᾶπανάω, to spend beforehand, Luc. Abdic. 11.

πρόδειγμα, τό, a representation, Eccl.

προδείξω, fut. σω, = προδειμαίνω, to fear prematurely, Soph. O. T. 90.

προδέλεος, ον, before evening, πρ. ἔστιχεν Theocr. 25. 223.

προδείκνυμι and -ώω Hdt. 1. 209., 7. 37: fut. -δείξω, Ion. -δέξω. To shew by way of example, προδέξαντες σχῆμα, οἷόν τι ἐμελλε εὐπρεπέστατον φανέσθαι ἔχουσα Hdt. 1. 60; τὸν ζωστήρα προδέξας having pointed out [the use of] the girdle, Id. 4. 10. 2. absol. to tell first, Aesch. Pr. 779, cf. Soph. O. T. 624. III. to foreshew what is about to happen, πάντα τὰ ἐπιφερόμενα Hdt. 1. 209; τοῖς Ἕλλησι τὴν ἐκλειψιν Id. 6. 27, etc.:—c. acc. et inf. to make known beforehand that .., Thuc. 3. 47; πρ. ὅτι .., Plut. Phoc. 28.

III. to point before one, σκήπτρῳ πρ. (sc. τὴν ὁδόν) to feel one's way with a stick, of a blind man, Soph. O. T. 456 (Seneca's baculo senili iter praetentare); πρ. τὸ τόξον to put it out before one, Luc. Herc. 1, cf. Hermot. 68; πρ. δελεάσματα to hold out baits, Themist. 271 C; πρ. χρεῶν ἀποκοπᾶς Id. 2. as a technical term of pugilists, χερσὶ πρ. to make feints with the hands, make as if one was going to strike, like Lat. praeludere, Theocr. 22. 102:—also in war, to make a demonstration, assume an attitude of attack, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 24; πρ. τινὰς ἐπιβολὰς Polyb. 2. 66, 2:—so of the cuttle-fish, πρ. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 20.

προδείκτης, οὗ, ὁ, a pantomimic actor, Diod. Excerpt. 606. 66.

προδειμαίνω, to fear beforehand, τι Hdt. 7. 50, 1, Lyc. 276.

προδεινύω, to work up before, τὸν λόγον Walz Rhett. 6. 124.

προδειπνέω, to dine or sup before, Plut. 2. 226 E.

πρόδειπνον, τό, = περιδειπνον (nisi hoc legend.), Ath. 406 E.

προδέκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Ion. for προδείκτωρ, a foreshewer, Hdt. 7. 37.

προδεξιόμαί, Dep. to begin by saluting, τινα Heliod. 10. 2, prob. 1. for προσδεξ-

προδέρκομαι, Dep. to see beforehand, μόρον Aesch. Pr. 248.

προδηλοποιέω, to make evident before, Eccl.

πρόδηλος, ον, clear or manifest beforehand, Hipp. Art. 797, Eur. Or. 190, Plat. Phaedr. 238 B; οἱ πρ. φόβοι Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 15; τοῦ μὲν ὄντος προδήλου, τοῦ δὲ ἀγνοουμένου Isocr. 123 B; εἰ μὲν ἦν πρόδηλα τὰ μέλλοντα Dem. 293. 25:—πρόδηλον ἦδη ἦν, ὅτι .., Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 9; so, πρόδηλα γὰρ [ἔστι], ὅτι .. μέλλουσι Hdt. 9. 17, cf. Xen. Eq. 3, 3:—ἐκ προδήλου from a place in sight, in full view, Soph. El. 1429. Adv. -λως, Aeschin. 26. 9; πρ. θανεῖν Soph. Aj. 1311.

προδηλόω, to make clear beforehand, shew plainly, Thuc. 6. 34, Plut. Pomp. 32: Pass., Polyb. 10. 46, 10, etc.

προδηλώσις, ἡ, a declaring beforehand, prognostication, Plut. 2. 398 D: a demonstration of the event, Id. Mar. 19.

προδηλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for shewing beforehand, Def. Plat. 414 B.

προδημαγωγέω, f. l. for προσδ-, q. v.

προδημεύω, to confiscate before, Zonar.

προδημιουργέω, to create before, ap. Crenzer Plotia. de Pulchr. 411.

προδιαβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to go across before others, τάφρον, ποταμόν Xen. Eq. 8, 3, Plut. 2. 968 E; absol., Dio C. 41. 47, etc.

προδιαβάλλω, to raise prejudices against beforehand, τινά Thuc. 6. 75, Hyperid. Lyc. 8:—Pass. to have prejudices raised against one, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 24., 3. 17, 15.

προδιαβεβαίω, to confirm fully before, Nicom. Arithm. p. 70.

προδιαβιβάζω, to carry across before, Galen.

προδιαβρέχω, to soak before, Galen.

προδιαγιγνώσκω, fut. -γνώσομαι, to perceive or understand beforehand, Thuc. 1. 78. II. to make a previous decree, Id. 5. 38; μηδὲν πρ. not to prejudge anything, Dio C. 52. 31, cf. Joseph. A. J. 17. 5, 3.

προδιάγνωσις, ἡ, a knowing accurately beforehand, Hipp. 369. 4.

προδιαγόρευσις, ἡ, an exact foretelling, Hipp. Aph. 1245.

προδιαγορεύω, to relate exactly beforehand, Jo. Chrys.

προδιαγράφω, to draw out beforehand, Aristaen. 1. 26.

προδιαγωγή, ἡ, a previous passing through, δι' ἀργίλου Plut. 2. 913 C.

προδιαγωνίζομαι, Dep. to fight it out beforehand, Diod. Exc. 518. 14.

προδιαδίδωμι, to disseminate before, φήμην κατὰ τινος Polyb. 40. 4, 2.

προδιαξέγγυμι: in Gramm., προδιεξευγμένον σχῆμα (also called Ἀλκμανικόν) a figure used by Alcman, when a Verb, being the predicate of two words, is joined to the first, as, ἐγὼ ἦλθομεν καὶ σύ Schol. Od. 10. 513; cf. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 393. 5.

προδιαθερμαίνω, to warm through before, Galen.

προδιάθεσις, εως, ἡ, a predisposition, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 100.

προδιαιρέω, to divide beforehand, Theod. Stud.:—in Isocr. 294 C, προελέσθαι is now restored.—Verb. Adj. προδιαιρετέον, Olympiod.

προδιαιτάω, to prepare by diet, τινά, Galen.

προδιαίτησις, ἡ, preparation by diet, Luc. Nocyom. 7.

προδιακαίω, to burn through before, Galen.

προδιακείμαι, Pass. to be in a certain place before, Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 14.

προδιακινέω, to set all in motion before, Joseph. A. J. 15. 5, 2.

προδιακονέομαι, Dep. to attend before, Joseph. A. J. 18. 3, 4.

προδιακρίνω, to distinguish before, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 68; Bekk. προδιευκρινέω.

προδιαλαμβάνω, to occupy before, Joseph. B. J. 4. 2, 1. II. to judge and decide beforehand, περί τινος, ὑπὲρ τινος Polyb. 9. 31, 2., 27. 7, 3; πρ. ὅτι .., Id. 11. 1, 3; c. acc. et inf., 5. 29, 4. 2. to describe, treat of before, Clem. Al. 325.

προδιαλέγω, to discuss before, Nicom. Arithm. p. 70. II. Med., with aor. pass., to speak or converse beforehand, περί τινος Isocr. 233 E; τινί with one, Dion. H. 3. 71, Diod. 20. 7; absol., μικρὰ πάνυ διαλεχθεῖς Isocr. 274 E.

προδιάλεξις, ἡ, a conversing beforehand, Gloss.

προδιαληπτέον, verb. Adj. one must distinguish before, Eccl.

προδιαλογίζομαι, to consider well before, Chrysipp. ap. Galen. 5. 150.

προδιαλύω, to dissolve or break up before, τὴν τάξιν Polyb. 11. 16, 2; τὴν γῆν Plut. 2. 640 E:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 23. 28.

προδιαμαρτύρομαι [ῆ], Dep. to call to witness or invoke beforehand, τινὰς Polyb. 26. 3, 6.

προδιαμορφόω, to throw into shape before, Basil.:—προδιαμόρφωσις, εως, ἡ, Byz.

προδιαναπαύω, to make to cease before, Procop.

προδιανίστημι, to set up before, Byz.

προδιανοέομαι, Dep. to think over or extend before, Charond. ap. Stob. 291. 10, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 16, 1, Plut. 2. 942 A.

προδιανοίγω, to open out before, Eccl.

προδιαντλέομαι, Pass. to be exhausted beforehand, λόγος Ath. 185 A.

προδιανυκτερεύω, to pass the night before, Clem. Al. 408.

προδιάνύω, to accomplish beforehand: Pass., προδιήνυστο Dio C. 79. 8; τούτων ἡμῖν προδιηυσμένων having been first treated of, Clem. Al. 901.

προδιαπέμπομαι, Med. to send on as a messenger, Polyb. 8. 20, 3.

προδιαπίπτω, to fall through or fail before, Stob. Eccl. 2. 234.

προδιαπλάσσομαι, Pass. to be moulded beforehand, Philo 2. 146.

προδιαπλέω, to sail across first, ἐς τὴν ἠπειρον ἐπὶ τινα Dio C. 47. 33.

προδιαπονέομαι, Pass. to be well trained before, of dogs, Poll. 5. 51.

προδιαπορέομαι, Pass. to be questioned before, Apoll. de Constr. 228.

προδιαπράττω, to execute before, Eccl.

προδιαρθρώω, to enucleate beforehand, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 96., 11. 18.

προδιαριθμέομαι, Pass. to be numbered before, Apoll. Cit. p. 9 ed. Dietz.

προδιαρπάζω, to plunder before, Dio C. 37. 14, Joseph. B. J. 2. 18, 8.

προδιασαλέω, to shake much beforehand, Oribas. 288 Matth.

προδιασαφέομαι, Pass. to be published beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 7. 5, 3.

προδιασεύω, to shake beforehand, Damascius de Princ. p. 75.

προδιασημαίνομαι, Med. to signify before, Actuar. in Ideler Phys. 2. 10.

προδιασκεδάννυμαι, Pass. to be scattered before, Basil.

προδιασκευάζω, to arrange before, Phot. Bibl. 292. 14.

προδιασκευή, ἡ, previous revision, Schol. Ven. 11. 24. 109.

προδιασκοπέω, c. fut. σκέψομαι, to examine well beforehand, Dio C. Fragm. Peiresc. 77. 2, Galen., etc.

προδιαστέλλω, to distinguish before, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 317:—Med. to give a positive opinion before, Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 4, etc.: to make a previous agreement with, τινί Ath. 521 A; and prob. l. 263 D, for προσδ-.

προδιαστροφή, ἡ, previous distortion, Clem. Al. 487.

προδιασυνίστημι, to arrange before, Schol. Il. 2. 225 (718).

προδιασύρω [ῥ], to pull in pieces or ridicule beforehand, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 14, Rhet. Al. 19, 13.

προδιασχίζω, to split before, Phot. in Wolf Anecd. 2. 187.

προδιατάσσομαι, Med. to arrange beforehand, Aen. Tact. 16.

προδιάταξις, εως, ἡ, previous arrangement, Eccl.

προδιατέμνω, to cut through beforehand, Philostorg.

προδιατίθημι, to arrange beforehand, Joseph. Genes. 33 A. II. to dispose of, treat, Suid. s. v. δμύνασθαι; πρ. τινὰ ὅπως . . ., Aristaen. 1. 5; c. inf., πρ. τινὰ οἰκείως ἔχειν Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 3:—Med., Phot. in Wolf Anecd. 2. 250.

προδιατρᾶνόνω, to make clear first, in Pass. or Med., Cyrill.

προδιαττάω, to sift beforehand, Galen.

προδιατυπώμαι, Pass. to be expressed by types beforehand, to be prefigured, Philo 1. 4, Clem. Al. 564, Jo. Chrys. 5. 33 C.

προδιατύπωσις, ἡ, a prefiguring, Clem. Al. 113, Basil.

προδιαφθείρω, to spoil, ruin, destroy beforehand, Isocr. 408 C: to corrupt or bribe beforehand, Dem. 520. 26:—Pass. to be ruined or lost beforehand, Thuc. 1. 119., 6. 78.

προδιαφορέω, to digest beforehand, Actuar. in Ideler Phys. 2. 428.

προδιαχαράσσω, to engrave before, Jo. Chrys.

προδιαχωρέω, to have a previous separation or difference with another, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 29.

προδιδάσκω, fut. ἀζω, to teach beforehand, τινὰ τι Soph. Aj. 163, Ar. Nub. 476; τινὰ Plat. Euthyd. 302 C, Gorg. 489 D, Hipp. Ma. 291 B; —c. acc. et inf., πρ. τινὰ σοφὸν εἶναι Soph. Ph. 1015, cf. Ar. Nub. 987, Dem. 1231. 26:—Med. to have one taught beforehand, Soph. Tr. 681, Ar. Pl. 687; cf. διδάσκω:—Pass. to learn beforehand, Thuc. 2. 40.

προδίδωμι, fut. -δώσω, to give beforehand, pay in advance, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 7, Arist. Oec. 2. 24, 2, Polyb. 8. 17, 7:—to hand over, τινί τι Ath. 49 D. II. most commonly, to give up to the enemy, betray, τοὺς λοιποὺς τοῖσι Σαμίοισι Hdt. 6. 23, cf. Aesch. Pr. 38, etc.; πρ. τὴν Ποιρδαίαν Hdt. 8. 128; τὰν φυγάδα Aesch. Supp. 420; ἰκέτας Eur. Heracl. 246; πόλιν, πυργώματα, γῆν, etc., Hdt. 8. 128, Aesch. Theb. 251, etc.; τὰς πύλας, τὸ φρούριον Ar. Av. 766, Ran. 362; of a woman, πρ. τὸ σῶμα Lys. ap. Stob. 421. 36:—c. inf., δν ἀνδρῶν θανεῖν Eur. Or. 1588:—Pass., προδοθέντες ὑπὸ Σιτάλκω ἤλωσαν Hdt. 7. 137; ἀπόλωλα τλήμων, προδέδομαι Soph. Ph. 922. 2. to prove traitor to, betray, forsake in distress, abandon, οἱ με φίλοι προῦδωκαν Theogn. 813; πρ. τὴν Ἑλλάδα Hdt. 9. 7, Ar. Pax 408; μηδαμῶς . . . προδῶς με Id. Thesm. 229; πρ. τὴν μητέρα Antipho 112. 8; τὴν πολιτείαν Plat. Legg. 762 C; ἐαυτὸν Id. Crito 45 C; τὸ δοκοῦν ἀληθὲς οὐχ ὄσιον προδοῦναι Id. Rep. 507 C:—Pass., προδεδόμεθα ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων Hdt. 9. 60: cf. προδάτης. 3. absol. to play false, to desert, Id. 5. 113., 6. 15, etc.; so, οὔτοι προδώσει χρησμός will not prove traitor, Aesch. Cho. 269; ἡ χάρις προδοῦσα ἀλίσκεται Soph. Aj. 1267; πρ. πρὸς τοὺς κατιόντας to treat treasonably with them, Hdt. 3. 45; c. acc. cogn., προδοσίαν πρ. to be guilty of treachery, Dinarch. 91. 27. 4. with a thing as subject, to betray or fail one, αἱ κάτω πλίνθοι πρ. τὰς ἀνω Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5; ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς πρ. τινα Dem. 1239. fin.:—hence, intr. to fail, Lat. deficere, of wine, Xenophan. 1. 5; of a river that has run dry, Hdt. 7. 187; of a tottering wall, useless for a defence, Id. 8. 52. 5. with a thing as object, to betray, give up, τὰ κρυπτά Eur. I. A. 1140; χάριν πρ. to be thankless, Id. Heracl. 1036; τὰ πράγματα Ar. Eq. 241; τὸ δίκαιον Plat. Legg. 907 A; ἑτέροισι τὴν νίκην Ib. 906 E; ὄρκους Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 22; καιρὸν τοῖς ἐναντίοις Dem. 343. 3; τὴν καταχειροτονίαν Id. 553. fin.:—hence, to give up as lost, bid adieu to, ἡδονάς Soph. Ant. 1166; τὰς ἐλπίδας Ar. Nub. 1500; τὴν προαίρεσιν Dem. 1397. 25; τὸν ἀγῶνα Aeschin. 16. 19.

προδιέξιμι, (εἶμι) = sq., Cyrill.

προδιεξέρχομαι, Dep. to go out through before, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4:—metaph. to go through before, τι Aeschin. 2. 10.

προδιεξοδεύω, = foreg.: to go through a preliminary train of thought, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 188; τὰ προδιεξοδευθέντα Eus. H. E. 10. 1.

προδιορτάζω, to celebrate a festival beforehand, Dio C. 37. 54.

προδιέπω, to administer beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 2. 14, 3.

προδιεργάζομαι, Dep. to work, or mould beforehand, δεῖ προδιεργάζεσθαι . . . τὴν τοῦ ἀκροατοῦ ψυχὴν Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 6:—aor. προδιεργασθῆναι in pass. sense, Id. Probl. 22. 11, 2.

προδιερεθίζω, to irritate before, Actuar. in Ideler Phys. 2. 427.

προδιερευνάω, to search through, discover by searching, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 4, Diod. 20. 26.

προδιερευνητής, οὐ, ὁ, one sent before to search, a spy, scout, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 4, Plut. Comp. Pelop. c. Marc. fin.

προδιέρχομαι, Dep. to go through or penetrate before, Hipp. Acut. 395, cf. 78 F, 170 F, etc.; Νέστωρος προδιελήλυθεν ἀρετῇ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰς ἀκοάς Xen. Cyn. 1, 7. II. to go through or narrate before, τι Diod. 1. 9; περί τινος 3. 11, al.

προδιευκρύνω, to examine carefully, cited from Polyb. Exc. Vat.; v. προδιακρίνω.

προδιηγόμαι, Dep. to relate beforehand, premise, Hdt. 4. 145, Dem. 1345. 10, etc.:—pf. in pass. sense, Hipp. Aer. 289.

προδιήγησις, ἡ, a detailing beforehand, Aeschin. 16. 30, Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 5.

προδιηθέω, to pass through a sieve before, Arist. Probl. 23. 21.

προδιδράομαι, Pass. to exude before, Galen.

προδίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. and pf. act. to go asunder beforehand, πρό τινος Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 2.

προδικάζω, to judge beforehand, Philo 1. 603:—Med., Poll. 8. 24.

προδικασία, ἡ, as Att. law-term, the preliminary proceedings in a prosecution for murder, Antipho 146. 15; cf. A. B. 186.

προδικαστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who judges before or for another, Gloss.

προδικέω (πρόδικος), to be a patron, advocate, or guardian, Plut. 2. 787 B, 973 A; τῶν ἐνύδρων of water-animals, Ib. 975 B.

προδικία, ἡ, the privilege of being first heard, C. I. 1689 b, 1691, 1693. II. the office of πρόδικος, advocacy, Plut. 2. 793 D.

πρόδικος, ον, (δικη) judged first, δίκαι πρόδικοι causes which have the first turn of hearing, C. I. 2096, 2374 c, d (addend.), cf. Ar. Fr. 260. 2. decided by arbitration, ἐθέλω δίκην δοῦναι πρόδικον Ar. Fr. 260. II. as Subst. an advocate, defender, avenger, Aesch. Ag. 450, cf. Plut. 2. 1083 C:—there were public πρόδικοι in certain offices at Corcyra, C. I. 1839, 1841-45; at Hierapytne in Crete, 2556. 64. 2. at Sparta, a young king's guardian, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 9; cf. Plut. Lycurg. 3.

προδιοικέω, to regulate, order, govern, manage beforehand, Dem. 625. 5, in Pass., cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 52: Med. in act. sense, Aeschin. 20. 33, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 7, etc. II. to digest before, σιτία προδιωκῆμένα Oribas. p. 75 Matth.

προδιοίκησις, ἡ, previous regulation, Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 13.

προδιοικητικός, ἡ, ὁν, regulating beforehand, M. Anton. 1. 16.

προδιοικονομέω, to regulate or prepare before, A. B. 743.

προδιομάλίζω, to make quite level before, Eccl.

προδιομολογέομαι, Dep. to agree in allowing beforehand, Plat. Tim. 78 A, Arist. Top. 1. 18, 6; π. τινι c. inf., Dio C. 38. 14; πρ. ἴνα . . . Id. 62. 21:—Pass., προδιωμολογημένα points granted on both sides beforehand, Plat. Soph. 241 A; ἐκεῖνο προδιομολογήσθω Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 3:—verb. Adj. προδιομολογητέον, one must grant beforehand, Id. Top. 2. 3, 2.

προδιορθόομαι, Med. to improve beforehand, Hermias ad Plat. Phaedr.

προδιορθωσις, ἡ, a preparatory apology, Walz Rhett. 8. 433, Eust. 733. 6.

προδιορίζω, to limit or define beforehand, Diod. 12. 2, Galen., etc.; πρ. βραχεία περί τινος Diod. 1. 4:—so in Med., Id. 1. 5.

προδιυλίξω, to strain or sift off beforehand, Diosc. 1. 93.

προδιώκω, fut. ζομαι, to pursue further or to a distance, Thuc. 6. 70, Xen. An. 3. 3, 10.

προδιώξις, ἡ, continued pursuit, Schol. Hes. Sc. 154.

προδοκάζω, fut. άσω, to lie in wait for, Hesych.

προδοκέω: only used in Pass., ὡσπερ προεδέδοκτο αὐτοῖς had been before determined, Thuc. 7. 18; τὰ προδεδογμένα Id. 3. 40; προῦδέδοκτο ταῦτά μοι this was my former opinion, Plat. Phaedo 88 D.—The Act. in use is προδοξάζω.

προδοκή, ἡ, (δέχομαι, δοκάω), a place where one lies in wait, lurking-place, δεδεγμένος ἐν προδοκῆσιν Il. 4. 107.

προδοκίμάζω, to try or prove beforehand, Eust. 1890. 28.

πρόδομα, τό, that which is given beforehand, a pledge, Polyb., cf. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 29. 23, Choerob. 368.

προδομεύς, εως, ὁ, one who builds before, a name of certain gods, Paus. 1. 42, 1.

πρόδομος, ὁ, or πρόδομον, τό, the chamber entered immediately from the αὐλή, serving as the guests' sleeping-room, ἐν πρόδομῳ πρόσθεν θαλάμοιο θυράων Il. 9. 473; ἐν πρόδομῳ δόμον Il. 24. 673; the same as αἴθουσα, cf. Od. 4. 302 with 297:—τὸ πρόδομον occurs in C. I. 1233, 2754.

πρόδομος, ον, before the house, Anth. P. 6. 285; c. gen., Ἐκάτη τῶν βασιλείων πρόδομος μελάθρων (Mss. πρόδρομος), Aesch. Fr. 386.

προδοξάζω, to deen or judge beforehand, Plat. Theaet. 178 E, Arist. Metaph. 4. 6, 8:—also in Med., Id. Rhet. 1. 2, 4; cf. προδοκέω.

προδόξασις, εως, ἡ, prejudgment, censured by Galen.

πρόδοξος, ον, judging of a thing prior to experience, A. B. 6, 404.

προδοσία, Ion. -τι, ἡ, (προδίδωμι II) a giving up, betraying, abandoning in need, betrayal, Eur. Hel. 1633; but mostly in Prose, προδοσίην συντίθεσθαι Hdt. 6. 88., 8. 128; σκευάζεσθαι 6. 100:—προδοσία was a state-offence at Athens, treason, προδοσίας ἀλῶναι Dem. 740. 14, cf. Plat. Rep. 443 A, Dict. of Antiqq.

προδοσίκομπος, ον, f. l. for προδωσ-, q. v.

πρόδοσις, ἡ, payment beforehand, money advanced, earnest-money, Dcm. 1208. 16., 1210. 10:—προδόσει πίνειν to drink on trust or credit, Hermipp. Incert. 7, ubi v. Meineke. II. betrayal, treason, Plat. Legg. 856 E.

προδοτέον, verb. Adj. one must betray, abandon, Plat. Theaet. 203 E.

προδοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Tzetz. Ante-Hom. 382.

προδοτής, ον, ὁ, a betrayer, traitor, Hdt. 8. 30, 144, Timocreon 1. 5, and Att.; πρ. πατρός, πατρίδος, λέκτρων, etc., Eur. Or. 1057, Phoen. 996, etc.; ὁ ἐν λέχει πρ. Id. Med. 206; πρ. τῶν ὕρκων traitor to his oaths, Lys. ap. Dion. H. de Lys. 14. 2. one who abandons in danger, Aesch. Pr. 1068; πρ. τινὸς καταστήναι Andoc. 23. 5.

προδοτικός, ἡ, ὁν, traitorous, Luc. Calumn. 13; τὸ πρ. χρυσίου a traitor's hire, Plut. 2. 668 A, cf. Ath. 343 E, etc. Adv. -ῶς, cited from Luc.

προδότις, ἰδος, fem. of προδοτής, a traitress, Eur. Med. 1332, Hel. 834, 931, 1148, Ar. Thesm. 393.

πρόδοτος, ον, betrayed, abandoned, Soph. El. 126, 208, 1074; πρ. ἐκ φίλων Eur. Hipp. 595.

πρόδουλος, ον, serving as a slave, of a shoe, only in Aesch. Ag. 945.

προδουλώω, to enslave beforehand, Onesand. 1. 4. 2.

προδουπέω, *to fall heavily before*, pf. προδέδουπα Nic. Al. 313.
 προδρομή, ἡ, *a running forward, a sally, sudden attack*, Xen. An. 4. 7, 10: metaph., αἱ σαὶ πρ. τοῦ λόγου *your lively sallies*, Plat. Alc. 1. 114 A.
 προδρομία, ἡ, = foreg., Eccl.
 προδρομικός, ἡ, ὄν, *ready to run forward*, Eust. Opusc. 204. 10.
 πρόδρομος, ὄν, *running forward with headlong speed*, πρ. ἤλθον Aesch. Theb. 211; φυγάδα πρόδρομον Soph. Ant. 108, etc.; μόλε πρ. Eur. Phoen. 296.
 2. *running before, going in advance*, πρ. στρατιῆ Schweigh. Hdt. 9. 14; κήρυκας πρ. προπέμπειν Id. 1. 60; πρ. ἤκω Eur. I. A. 424; often of horsemen *in advance of an army*, Hdt. 4. 121, 122; πρ. τῶν ἄλλων ἤκειν Id. 7. 203, cf. 9. 14, Thuc. 2. 22; so, λεῶς πρ. ἰππότας Aesch. Theb. 80:—*al. πρ. the advanced guard, 'the guides,' a special corps in the Maced. army*, Arr. An. 1. 12, cf. Diod. 17. 17; so, οἱ ἀμφὶ τὸν ἵππαρχον πρόδρομοι Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 25; of light ships, Alciphro 1. 11.
 3. metaph. *a precursor*, ἀστέρα .. ἀελίου πρ. Ion Chius II; ἡπιάλος πυρετοῦ πρ. Ar. Fr. 315; δειπνῶν πρ. ἀριστον Eubul. Ὀρθαν. 1. 13; πρ. τοῦ δοκοῦντος καλλίστου εἶναι Plat. Charm. 154 A;—*v. πρόδομος*.
 4. of Time, *early*, πρόδρομοι *early figs*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 5 sq., cf. Ath. 77 B, Plin. 16. 49.
 5. πρ. (sc. οἶνος), *v. sub πρύτροπος*.
 II. as Subst., πρόδρομοι, οἱ, 1. *v. supr. 1. 2.* 2. *Northerly winds, preceding the etesian winds*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 2, Probl. 26. 12, 2, Theophr. Vent. 11; cf. ἐτησίαι.
 προδύομαι, pf. -δέδουκα, *to set before, τοῦ ἡλίου* Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 13.
 πρόδυσσις, ἡ, *the time before sunset*, Manetho 6. 566.
 προδυστύχῳ, *to be unhappy beforehand*, Isocr. 69 E, Dio C. 48. 42.
 προδύσωπέω, *to be ashamed or humble oneself beforehand*, π. τὴν ὀρμὴν τινος Joseph. B. J. 2. 14, 7.
 προδωμάτιον, τό, Att. word for προκοιτών, Phryn. 252, Hesych.
 προδωρέομαι, Dep. *to present before*, Eccl.:—also as Pass., τὰ προδωρημένα, cited from Joseph.
 προδωσείω, Desiderat. of προδίδωμι, *to wish to betray*, προδωσείοντι ἔοικεν Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 347. 4.
 προδωσ-έταιρος, ὄν, *betraying one's companions*, Scol. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 872, Dio C. 58. 14; cf. Lob. Phryn. 770.
 προδωσ-κομπος, ὄν, *a boaster who breaks his word*, Eust. 710. 12, Phot., Suid.; in MSS. wrongly written προδωσ-, cf. Lob. Phryn. 770.
 προέγγονος, ὁ, *a great-grandson*, C. I. (addend.) 4380 b 1.
 προεγγράφομαι, Pass. *to be inscribed beforehand*, Dio C. 39. 17.
 προεγγυάω, *to betroth before*, Nicet. Eug. 1. 300.
 προεγγυμάζω, *to exercise in before*, Origen.
 προέγγυος, ὁ, ἡ, *v. προῦγγυος*.
 προεγείρω, *to wake up before*, ἐαυτοῦς Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 8:—προεγρήγορα, neut. *to wake before*, Id. Probl. 18. 1; cf. also προσεγείρω.
 προεγκάθημαι, Pass. *to be implanted before*, τινι Polyb. 3. 15, 9.
 προεγκαλέω, *to accuse before*: Προεγκαλῶν name of a play by Menander.
 προεγκαταβάλλω, *to lay in before*, τοὺς θεμελίους Eus. Ecl. Proph. 1. 1.
 προέκειμαι, Pass. *to be laid or lie in before*, Hdn. 1. 17, C. I. 3516.
 προεκελεύω, *to urge on before*, Apoll. Lex. Hom.
 προεκλείω, *to shut in before*, Theod. Prodr. p. 14, etc.
 προεκρατεύομαι, Dep. *to practise continence before*, Basil.
 προεκωμιάζω, *to praise beforehand*, Schol. Aristid. 31. 32.
 πρόεγμα, τό, for πρόεγμα, Eust. 1528. 26, Phot.
 προεγχάρασσω, *to engrave before*, Philo 2. 229:—*to scarify before*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 13.
 προεχειρέω, *to attempt before the time*, Polyb. 2. 68, 2. II. *to argue a matter before*, Arist. Top. 8. 9, 1.
 προεχειρήσις, ἡ, *a previous arrangement*, C. I. 356. 25.
 προεχειρίζω, *to put into one's hands before*, Byz.
 προεχειρίω, *to rub in or on before*, Diosc. Parab. 2. 20.
 προεχχῦματισμός, ὄν, ὁ, *a pouring in before*, Hippiatr.
 προεδήδοκα, προεδεσθῆναι, *v. sub προεσθίω*.
 προέδρα, ἡ, *the front seat in a theatre*, Dio C. 59. 7. II. in C. I. 5545 it must be a chamber of some sort, cf. ἐξέδρα.
 προεδρεύω, *to be πρόεδρος, act as president*, ἡ προεδρεύουσα φυλή (*v. sub πρύτανις*) Aeschin. 5. 21; πρ. τῆς βουλῆς Dem. 596. 3.
 προεδρία, ἰον. -ίη, ἡ, *the seat or dignity of πρόεδρος, the right or privilege of the front seats at public games, in theatres, in the public assemblies, bestowed as an honour on distinguished foreigners, ἀτέλεια καὶ πρ.* Hdt. 1. 54., 9. 73, cf. Ar. Thesm. 834, Xen. Vect. 3, 4, Decret. ap. Dem. 256. 7; on ambassadors, Aeschin. 64. 26; on citizens who had deserved well of their country, and (sometimes) on their descendants, Ar. Eq. 575, 702; often in Inscr., πρ. ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ C. I. 106. 19, cf. 1689 b, 1691-3, al.; πρ. τῶν ἀγῶνων Plat. Legg. 881 B; ἐν ταῖς πανηγύρεσι Ib. 946 E:—hence *precedence, place*, πρ. ἀπονέμεσθαι τινι Hdn. 1. 8; ἐκστῆναι τῆς πρ. Plut. 2. 535 B; in pl., Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 9. 2. in concrete sense, *the front seat*, Δαρείον ἐν πρ. κατήμενον *on a chair of state* (cf. προεξέδρα), Hdt. 4. 88; ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι πρ. ἐξαιρέτους Id. 6. 57; ἐς τὴν πρ. πᾶς ἀνὴρ ὡστίζεται Ar. Ach. 42:—*esp., at Athens, the seats of the πρύτανις in the Ecclesia*, Dinarch. 106. 34. II. *the office of πρόεδρος* (II), εἶναι ἐν προεδρία Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 26. [I, Xenophan. ap. Ath. 414 A.]
 πρόεδρος, ὁ, (ἔδρα) *one who sits in the first place, a president*, Thuc. 8. 67, Plat. Legg. 949 A; ὁ τῆς μαντείας πρ. ἀετός Arist. H. A. 8. 18, 3. II. in the Athenian ἐκκλησία, *the πρύτανις in office* were called πρόεδροι (*v. sub πρύτανις*), ap. Dem. 706. 20, Aeschin. 36. 27, Arist. Fr. 394, 397, 398; οἱ λαχόντες πρ. C. I. 108. 23, cf. III. 4., 113. II, al.:—*similar officers at Mytilenē*, Thuc. 3. 25; in Actolia, App. Maced. 7:—sometimes ὁ πρ. is used loosely for ὁ ἐπιστάτης, Plut. Aristid. 3, etc. III. in Christ. writers, *a bishop*, C. I. 8802, 8804, al.

προεέργω, Ep. for προείργω, *to hinder or stop by standing before*, c. acc. et inf., προεέργε πάντας ὀδεύειν Il. 11. 569.
 προεθίζω, *to train beforehand*, τινὰ ἐπὶ τι Plut. 2. 531 A:—Pass. *to be so trained*, Arist. Pol. 8. 1, 2; προεθισμένος, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 29:—Verb. Adj. προεθιστέον, *one must accustom before*, c. acc. et inf., Plut. Cat. Ma. 5.
 προεθισμός, ὄν, ὁ, *previous habituation*, Byz.
 προεῖδον, aor. with no pres. in use, προοράω being used instead, part. προεῖδων, inf. προεῖδεν: cf. πρόοιδα. *To look forward*, βεβῆ μάλα προεῖδων Od. 5. 393: *to see beforehand, catch sight of*, μή πῶς με προεῖδων .. ἀλέηται 4. 396; ὅτε προεῖδωσιν ἰόντα κίρκον Il. 17. 756, cf. 18. 527, Hdt. 3. 14; so in Med., προεῖδῆσθαι Od. 13. 155, Hes. Sc. 386 (al. προσ-ιδ-). 2. of Time, *to foresee, portend, κακότητος ἀνάγκας* Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140; ἐσαόμενον Pind. N. 1. 40; absol., Plat. Legg. 691 B:—so in Med., Xen. Au. 6. 1, 8, Dem. 128. 18, etc. II. *to have a care for, provide against*, ἡμέων οἰκοφθορημένων Hdt. 8. 144; αὐτῶν (sc. τῶν ἀποβαινόντων) Thuc. 1. 83:—but this sense mostly in Med., προεῖδομένους (not προεῖδ- as the MSS.) αὐτῶν Thuc. 4. 64; προεῖδῆσθαι τοῦ μέλλοντος Dio C. 45. 19; ὅπως μὴ .. Dem. 1262. 17. 2. *to make provision, προεῖδῆσθαι ὑπὲρ τινος* Id. 664. 17; οὐδὲν τοῦ χωρίου προεῖδετο Dio C. 56. 13.
 προεῖδωλοποιέω, *to form an idea beforehand*, Heliod. 9. 25, in Pass.
 προεικάζω, *to conjecture beforehand*, τὰ μέλλοντα Arist. Rhet. 1. 3, 4.
 προεικόνισμα, τό, *an image formed before*, Byz.
 πρόειμι, (εἶμι, ἴβο) *to go forward, go on, advance*, κατὰ βραχὺ προῖδων Thuc. 1. 64; ὀλίγα βήματα προῖόντες Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6; πρ. τῆς ὁδοῦ Xen. Ephes. 4, 4; of the Nile Delta, προῖούσης τῆς χώρας as it advanced (by deposit from the water), Id. 2. 15. 2. of Time, προῖόντος τοῦ χρόνου as time went on, Hdt. 3. 96; so, προῖούσης τῆς πόσιος, τοῦ συμποσίου Id. 6. 129, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 13; προῖούσης τῆς νυκτός Xen. An. 2. 2, 19; πρ. τῆς ἡλικίας, τῆς ξυνοουσίας Plat. Phaedr. 279 A, Theaet. 150 D; προῖόντος τοῦ λόγου, τοῦ ἄσματος Id. Phaedr. 238 D, Prot. 339 C. 3. of persons reading, προῖων καὶ ἀναγιγνώσκων going on reading, Id. Phaedo 98 B; πρ. εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν Id. Gorg. 497 A, cf. Legg. 842 A. 4. *to go first, go in advance*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 14., 2. 2, 7:—c. gen. *to go before or in advance of*, τῆς στρατιῆς Hdt. 1. 80; and metaph., πρ. τοῦ καιροῦ Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 29. 5. *to go forth*, Ar. Thesm. 69; πρ. ἐξω τῆς φάλαγγος Xen. Lac. 12, 3; πρ. τοῦ οἴκου Hdn. 1. 17, etc.:—*to spring from*, γῆς τε καὶ ὕδατος Aphthon. in Walz Rhett. 1. 78. 6. πρ. εἰς τι *to pass on to, begin another thing*, Xen. Eq. 10, 13; πρ. εἰς τὸ ἀπειρον Arist. Eth. N. 1. 2, 1:—*to become*, ἐξ αἰκέτου δεσπότης πρ. Luc. Nigr. 20. 7. of an action, *to go on well, succeed*, Xen. Vect. 6, 3.
 πρόειμι, (εἶμι, sum) *to be before*, τὰ τ' ἐσόμενα πρό τ' ἐόντα Il. 1. 70; αἰὲν ἔων προῶν τε Anth. P. 1. 20; οἱ πρόβντες Ath. 391 D; τὰ προεσόμενα Plut. 2. 586 F.
 προεῖπον, aor. with no pres. in use, πρόφημι and προαγορεύω being used instead, part. προεῖπων, inf. προεῖπεν:—*v. sub προερέω*. *To tell or state before*, Plat. Euthyphro 3 C, al.: *to premise*, Aeschin. 1. 15; τούτο προεῖπόντα ἐπειπεῖν τὰ ἔμπροσθεν Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 7. II. *to proclaim or declare publicly*, Lat. indicere, πόλεμόν τινι Hdt. 7. 9, 2, etc.; ἀγῶνάς τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 18; νικητήριά τισι Ib. 2. 1, 24; θάνατον αὐτῶ πρ. μὴ πράξαντι ταῦτα Plat. Legg. 698 C:—πρ. τινι φόβου *to make proclamation of murder against him*, Dem. 1348. 12, cf. 1068. fin. III. c. inf. *to order or command before*, πρό οἱ εἶπομεν .. μὴτ' αὐτὸν κτείνειν Od. 1. 37, cf. Hdt. 1. 21, 155., 7. 12, Soph. O. T. 351; also, c. acc. et inf., πρ. σίτον ἐσάγειν τὸν βουλούμενον Thuc. 4. 26;—πρ. αὐτῷ δήσειν threatened him that .., Andoc. 31. 18; πρ. τινι ὅτι .., ὡς .., Plat. Crat. 401 A, etc. 2. the inf. is sometimes omitted, πρ. Λυδοῖσι (sc. ποιέειν), τὰ ὁ Κροῖδος ὑπετίθετο Hdt. 1. 156; πρ. ξεινὴν τοῖσι Ἀκανθίοισι, like Lat. imperare frumentum, Id. 7. 116.
 προειρηνεύω, *to pacify beforehand*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 1, 2, etc.
 προειρήσομαι, προείρηκα, *v. sub προερέω*.
 προεισάγω [ᾶ], ἰον. προεσ-, *to bring in or introduce before*, εἰς τοὺς φράτερας Dem. 1004. 6; τὴν κακίαν τῆς ἀρετῆς Plut. 2. 1066 D:—*to introduce or describe first*, τι Id. Dio 2:—Med. *to bring in beforehand for oneself or for one's own use, to bring in from the country into the town*, προεσάξαντο σιτία Hdt. 1. 190, cf. 8. 20. II. intr., πρ. ἐαυτοῦ *to go on the stage before oneself*, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 13.
 προεισάγωγῆ, ἡ, *an introduction, preface*, Eccl.
 προεισάγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, *introductory*, Eccl.
 προεισβαίνω, *to go in before*, Cyrill.
 προεισβάλλω, *to throw in before*, Longin. 22:—*absol. to throw in a remark before*, περὶ τινος Epist. Socr. p. 44, Orelli.
 προεισβολή, ἡ, *an introduction, preface*, Cyrill.
 προεισδέω, *to involve in previous ties*: οἱ προεισδεδεμένοι persons bound by previous alliances, Polyb. 9. 31, 1.
 προεισδύνω [ῦ], *to enter before*, Byz.
 προεισελαύνω, intr. *to go in before*, εἰς τὸ ἄστυ Heliod. 9. 1.
 προεισενεκτέον, verb. Adj. *one must bring in before*, Greg. Naz.
 προεισέρχομαι, Dep. *to come or go in before*, Dem. 840. 5, Diod. 16. 94, etc.
 προεισκάλλω, *to call in before*, Cyrill.
 προεισκλείω, *to shut in before*, Theod. Prodr.
 προεισκρίνομαι [ῖ], Pass. *to slip in before*, Clem. Al. 808.
 προεισοδικόν, τό, *a vestibule*, Pallad. Hist. Lausiac. p. 98.
 προεισῶδιον, τό, *an introduction, prelude*, Eust. Opusc. 268. 24.
 προεισπαίω, *to burst in before*, Hesych.
 προεισπέμπω, *to send in before*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 6, Luc. Alex. 11, etc.
 προεισπορεύομαι, Pass. *to go in before*, Schol. Eur. Or. 57.

προειστρέχω, to run in before, Cyrill.
 προεισφέρω, to carry in before, Schol. Ar. Ach. 322, in Med. 2.
 to advance money to pay the εισφορά for others, Dem. 1046. 24; ὑπὲρ
 ἑαυτοῦ Id. 1208. 25; cf. C. I. (addend.) 2140 a 2, 2423 b. 3. to bring
 in before, νόμον Poll. 5. 166.
 προεισφορά, ἡ, money advanced to pay the εισφορά for others, Dem.
 977. 19., 1209. 2; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. pp. 5, 299, etc., and Dict. of
 Antiq.
 προεκβάλλω, to throw out or eject before, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 10.
 προέκβασις, ἡ, a previous going out, Eust. 1394. 14.
 προεκβιβάζω, to launch prematurely, εἰς πόλεμον Polyb. 20. 3. 2;
 Ernesti προεμβ-
 προέκγονος, ὁ, a great-grandson, Basilic.
 προεκδᾶπανάω, to consume, exhaust before, Polyb. 9. 43, 2.
 προεκδειμάτω, to frighten before, Cyrill.
 προεκδέχομαι, Dep. to intercept before, Strab. 15, Joseph. B. J. 7. 6. 4.
 προεκδημέω, to go abroad before, Eccl.
 προεκδιδάσκω, to teach thoroughly before, Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 1, The-
 mist. 358 B, etc.
 προεκδίδωμι, to publish beforehand, Polyb. 16. 20, 7; ἐν τοῖς προεκδο-
 θεῖσι ὑπομνηματισμοῖς Dion. H. de Thuc. 1.
 προέκδοσις, ἡ, a previous edition, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 285, etc.
 προεκδρομή, ἡ, a running out in advance, of troops, Poll. 1. 164.
 προεκζέω, to boil off before, τὰ ὄστρεα Rufus.
 προεκθερίζω, to mow or cut off before, Greg. Nyss.
 προεκθερμαίνω, to warm thoroughly before, Paul. Aeg. 1. 51, in Pass.
 προέκθεσις, ἡ, a previous notice, introduction, preface, Polyb. 3. 1, 7,
 8. 13, 2, Scymn. 13, etc.
 προεκθετέον, verb. Adj. one must premise, Strab. 785.
 προεκθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, introductory, prefatory, Eust. 20. 42, etc.
 προεκθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι, to run out before, sally from the ranks, rush
 hastily on, Thuc. 7. 30, Arr. An. 1. 1, 12, etc. 2. metaph. to outrun,
 λογισμοῦ Plut. 2. 446 E; ὁ λόγος προεκθεῖ Ael. N. A. 13. 11.
 προεκθρῶσκω, to leap out before, Eus. ap. Stob. 218. 23.
 προεκκαθαίρω, to clear out before, Joseph. A. J. 18. 5, 2.
 προεκκαίω, to burn up before, Galen., etc.
 προέκκειμαι, Pass. to lie before: to be cited above, Ath. 105 C, Longin.
 11, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 190. 2. to project beyond, τὸ μέτριον Phi-
 lostr. 887.
 προεκκενῶ, to drain off beforehand, Joseph. A. J. 3. 1, 2, Schol. Il. 9.
 223; metaph. to exhaust a subject, Walz Rhett. 4. 490, etc.
 προεκκλύζω, to rinse out before, Galen.
 προεκκομίζω, to carry out beforehand, Hdt. 2. 63, Plut. Timol. 37.
 προεκκόπτω, to knock out before, Galen.
 προεκκρίνω [ῖ], to secrete and carry off before, Hipp. 50. 31, Diosc. 1. 59.
 προέκκρισις, εὖς, ἡ, previous secretion, Artemid. 4. 84.
 προεκκρούω, to push or drive out before, Dio C. 43. 4.
 προεκλάμπω, to shine out before, Themist. 201 D, C. I. 8808.
 προεκλέγω, to collect moneys not yet due, τὰ προεξελεγεμένα Dem. 305.
 18., 1209. 7; χρήματα π. ἀπὸ τῆς Ῥόδου App. Civ. 5. 2.
 προεκλείπω, to fall short of, c. acc., Hipp. Epist. 1274. 3.
 προεκλογίζομαι, Dep. to calculate before, Hierocl. p. 110.
 προεκλύω, to undo or relax before, Ath. 45 E. II. to weary
 before the time, Polyb. 15. 16, 3;—Pass., προεκλελυμένοι Anon. ap. Suid.
 s. v. ἐκπαθεῖς.
 προεκμανθάνω, to learn by heart before, Walz Rhett. 1. 175, A. B. 746.
 προεκνιτρώω, to clean beforehand with νίτρον, Diosc. 5. 1., 4. 138;—
 verb. Adj. -νιτρωτέον, Oribas. 302 Matth.
 προεκπέμπω, to send out before, Plut. Camill. 41, Alcib. 34, etc.
 προεκπετάννυμι, to spread out before, cited from Nicet. Ann.
 προεκπηδάω, to leap out before, τῆς τάξεως Diod. 12. 64, cf. Themist.
 232 D;—verb. Adj. -πηδητέον, Clem. Al. 201.
 προεκπίνω [ῖ], to drink off before, Plut. 2. 768 D, Ath. 193 A.
 προεκπίπτω, to fall or come out before, to precede, τὸ κῶμα πρ. τοῦ
 πνεύματος Arist. Probl. 23. 12;—metaph. to get abroad before, φήμη
 Plut. Galb. 5; πρ. εἰς γένεσιν Id. 2. 427 E. II. to go beyond
 limits, Strab. 16, Longin. 15.
 προεκπλέω, to sail out before, Plut. Aristid. 23, Nic. 20.
 προεκπληρώω, to fill up before, Basil.
 προεκπλήσσω, to scare or astound before, Plut. Lysand. 25, Luc. Adv.
 Indoct. 9, etc.;—Pass., Luc. Alex. 16.
 προεκπλύνω [ῦ], to wash out before, Greg. Naz.
 προεκπνέω, to breathe out before, Theod. Prodr.
 προεκπνίγω, to suffocate before, Theod. Prodr.
 προεκπνέω, to work out, finish before, Simon. Iamb. 20.
 προέκπτωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a going beyond limits, Strab. 296.
 προεκρέω, aor. -ερρήην, to flow out before, Oribas. 36 Mai.
 προεκρήγνυμαι, Pass. to break out suddenly, esp. of diseases, Hipp. Epid.
 1. 942, cf. 50. 31.
 προεκρίπτω, to throw out before, Byz.
 προεκροφάω, to drink up before, Eumath. pp. 58, 62.
 προεκτείνω, to stretch out forth, Apoll. Lex. Hom.
 προεκτελέω, to bring quite to an end before, Ael. V. H. 13. 1.
 προεκτήκω, to melt before: metaph. in Pass., λύπαις προεξετήκοντο
 Plut. 2. 107 A.
 προεκτίθημι, to put out or publish before, τι εἰς τὸ δημόσιον Dio C. 53.
 21. II. Med. to set forth before or by way of preface, Arist.
 Rhet. Al. 30, 2, Polyb. 1. 13, 1, al.; so in pf. pass. προεκτέθειμαι, C. I.
 (addend.) 2561 b. 55. 2. to secrete and prepare beforehand, τοῖς
 ἐμβρύοις τὴν τροφήν Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 4.

προεκτίκτω, to lay eggs before, τὰ ᾠά Arist. II. A. 5. 17, 8, al.
 προεκτίλλω, to pluck out before, Galen.
 προεκτίνω [ῖ], to pay before, Themist. 199 C, Liban. 4. 85.
 προεκτρέχω, to run out before, Plut. Cor. 9, Pelop. 23;—to shoot out
 before, Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 6;—to be born before, τινός Liban. 1. 226.
 προεκτρύχω, to wear out beforehand, App. Civ. 4. 108.
 προεκτύπω, to mould or model before, Philo 1. 4.
 προεκτύπωμα, τό, an image formed before, Eccl.
 προεκφαίνω, to shew forth before, Phot.
 προεκφέρω, to bear or put out before, τὴν χεῖρα LXX (Gen. 38. 28):
 to pronounce before, Demetr. Phal. 51;—Pass. to be carried away head-
 long by a thing, Aristipp. ap. Stob. 157. 12.
 προεκφεύγω, to escape before, Plut. 2. 250 D, Dio C. Exc. Peiresc. 83;
 τοῦ πλοίου Dio C. 38. 50.
 προεκφλογῶ, to set on fire before, Olympiod. ad Arist. Meteor.
 προεκφοβέω, to scare away before, Plut. Mar. 19, Luc. Salt. 18, etc.
 προεκφόβησις, previous panic, Thuc. 5. 11, Dio C. Exc. Peiresc. 137.
 προεκφοιτάω, to go forth, be announced, Dio C. 69. 1. 2. to go
 forth beyond, c. gen., Stob. Eccl. 1. 270.
 προεκφράζω, to express before, Eccl.
 προεκφωνέω, to pronounce one thing before another, τί τινος Sext. Emp.
 M. 1. 125. 2. to publish before, Greg. Nyss.
 προεκχέω, to pour out before, Luc. Pseudol. 4.
 προεκχωρέω, to go out before, Dio C. 41. 41., 43. 39, etc.
 προελᾶσις, ἡ, a riding forward, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 3.
 προελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω, seemingly intr. (sub. ἵππον), to ride on or for-
 ward, Xen. An. 6. 3, 14; c. gen. to ride before one, Id. Mem. 3. 3, 1;—
 also in Pass., of Timie, ὡς πρόσω τῆς νυκτὸς προελήλατο as the night was
 now far advanced, Hdt. 9. 44.
 προελέγχω, to refute before, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 261 B.
 προελευθερόω, Pass. to be set free before, Dio C. 48. 34.
 προελεύσις, ἡ, a going before, Justin. M. II. a going forth,
 procession, Eccl.: a progress or procession, Eust. 1292. 16, Tzetz. 2.
 a sally, Luc. Prom. es 6. III. promotion, Eccl.
 προελκόομαι, Pass. to be ulcerated before, Diosc. Parab. 1. 159.
 προέλκω, fut. -εγκύσω [ῦ], to draw or drag forth, Ael. V. H. 4. 15,
 Joseph. A. J. 15. 3, 3;—Mied., πρ. τὴν ἐσθῆτα having drawn it over his
 head, Schol. Soph. Aj. 245.
 προελπίζω, to hope for before, τι Posidipp. Incert. 1. 8, Ep. Ephes. 1.
 12, etc.
 προεμβαίνω, to embark first or before, Plut. Pomp. 79.
 προεμβάλλω, to put in or insert before, τι εἰς τι Paus. 9. 39, 11, etc.;
 metaph., πρ. τινὶ κατελπισμένον Polyb. 3. 82, 8;—Pass. to be inserted be-
 fore, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 2. II. absol., προεβαλλόντων ἐς τὴν
 γῆν τῶν κερῶν the horns first striking against the ground, of the βόες
 ὀπισθονόμοι, which by reason of their projecting horns were obliged to
 graze backwards, Hdt. 4. 183. 2. of ships, to make the charge
 (ἐμβολή) first, Thuc. 4. 25; (in Polyb. 16. 3, 2, πρ. πληγὴν τῆ νηί):—
 and so generally to attack before, τινὶ Diod. 15. 81. 3. to make an
 inroad before, εἰς χώραν Dio C. 36. 28., 37. 1.
 προεμβάτηριος, ον, belonging to a προεμβάτης, γέρας π. a reward given
 one who first boarded the enemy's ship, Heliod. 5. 31.
 προεμβάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, one who embarks before or first; esp. who first
 boards the enemy's ship, Heliod. 5. 30.
 προεμβιβάζω, to put in before, πρ. τινὰ εἰς ἀπέχθειαν to make one
 hated before, Polyb. 2. 45, 4.
 προέμβολος, ὁ, the projecting beak of a ship, for piercing the enemy's
 ships, Hesych.; also προέμβολον, τό, Suid., Byz.; προεμβόλιον, Böckh
 Urkund. ii. d. Seeiwesen 342, 345; προεμβολίς, ἴδος, Poll. 1. 85.
 προέμεν, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of προῆμι, Od.; cf. ἐξέμεν, ἐπιπροέμεν.
 προεμέω, to vomit beforehand, Byz.
 προεμελετάω, to practise before, Eus. de Laud. Const. 6.
 προεμπίρω, to fix in before, Urbic. Tact. 128 A.
 προεμπίπλωμαι, Pass. to be filled up before, Luc. Calumn. 8.
 προεμπίπρημι, to kindle before, Dio C. 54. 5.
 προεμπίπτω, to fall on before, ἡ βολή πρ. τῷ ὕδατι Heliod. 9. 5, cf.
 Plut. 2. 948 A; πρ. εἰς γῶσιν to rush headlong into . . . , Diog. L. 4. 39.
 προεμπνέω, to blow into before, τῷ καλάμῳ Himer. Or. 12. 3.
 προεμπολεύς, ὁ, a previous buyer, A. B. 296.
 προεμφαίνω, to shew or exhibit before, App. Civ. 4. 125.
 προεμφανίζομαι, Pass. to appear before, Longin. 17.
 προεμφορέομαι, Pass. to be filled full before, τινός of a thing, Plut. 2.
 1067 F.
 προεμφράσσω, to stop up before, τὰ ᾠτα Clem. Al. 198.
 προεναπόκειμαι, Pass. to be laid up before in, Basil.
 προενάρχομαι, Dep. to begin before, 2 Ep. Cor. 8. 6.
 προενδείκνυμαι, Dep. to exhibit oneself or make a demonstration be-
 fore, τινὶ Aeschin. 85. 16; πρ. ὡς δῶσοντες Dio C. 58. 10.
 προενδημέω, to be in a place or among a people before, Aen. Tact.
 29. 2. to be prevalent before, κακά Joseph. A. J. 2. 14, 4; πρ. τοῖς
 πράγμασι, to familiarise oneself with things beforehand, Posidon. ap.
 Galen. 5. 151.
 προενδίδωμι, to give in or yield before, Hipp. Art. 831, Plut. 2. 444 C.
 προενδύω, to put on before, Eccl.
 προενέδρα, ἡ, an ambush, Hesych.
 προενεδρεύω, to place in ambush before, ἱππέας ἐς ὄρος App. Ann. 20.
 προείνιμι, (εἰμί sum) to be in before, Basil.
 προενείρω, to insert before, Aen. Tact. 31, Schol. Luc. Icar. 33.
 προενεκτέον, verb. Adj. of προφέρω, one must express before, Sext.
 Emp. M. 1. 222.

προένεξις, εως, ἢ, a bringing forward, Phot. in Mai Coll. Vat. 1. 308.
 προενεργέω, to practise before, Arist. Metaph. 8. 5, 1, Clem. Al. 634.
 προενέχομαι, Pass. to be involved in before, τινί LXX (2 Macc. 5. 18).
 προενεχυρίαζω, to bind by pledges before, τὴν γνώμην Schol. 11. 9. 45;
 προηνεχυριασμένος εὐεργεσίας Charito 2. 7.
 προενηχέω, to sound before in, Jo. Chrys. II. πρ. τινί τι to make audible to him, Cyrill.
 προενθύμέομαι, Dep. to think seriously on before, Strab. 110, Liban.: —used in Act. by Aen. Tact. 24.
 προενθύμησις, εως, -ῆ, previous thought, Hesych.
 προενίσταμαι, Med. to object beforehand, Arist. Soph. Elench. 15, 8; so verb. Adj. προενοστατέον, Ib. 17, 19.
 προεννέπω, προὐννέπω (as always in Trag.), to proclaim, announce, τι Aesch. Eum. 852, cf. Eur. Med. 351:—c. inf., πρ. τινὰ χαίρειν I publicly bid him hail, Soph. Tr. 227, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1085; also, πρ. δ' ὑμῖν ὄτι .. Aesch. Eum. 98.
 προεννοέω, to ponder beforehand, Plut. 2. 1072 A, Artemid. 1. 3.
 προεννόημα, τό, a thing previously considered, Tzetz.
 προενοικέω, to dwell in or inhabit before, Diod. 5. 84, Philo 2. 132, etc.
 προενοίκησις, ἡ, a dwelling in a place before, τῶν Φαιάκων τῆς Κερκύρας Thuc. 1. 25, cf. Dio C. 53. 16.
 προενοικίζω, to settle in before, Basil.
 προενοσεύω, to set at before, πρὸς πολεμίους τινί Plut. Enmen. 6.
 προενοσκευάζω, to arrange before, Theod. Metoch.
 προενοστατέον, v. προενίσταμαι.
 προεντίκτω, to lay eggs in before, φά Arist. H. A. 2. 4, 17.
 προεντυγχάνω, to converse with before, Plut. Nic. 10, etc.:—ὄψις πρ. τῆς φωνῆς begins to converse before he speaks, Id. Pomp. 2.
 προεντυπόω, to impress before, Eccl.
 προενοπάρχω, to exist in before, Byz.
 προένωμα, τό, previous union, Damasc. de Princ. p. 143.
 προεξαγγέλλω, to announce beforehand, Dem. 419. 15, Arr. An. 6. 4.
 προεξαγκωνίζω, as a pugilistic term, to move the arms before beginning to fight: metaph. of a speaker, οὐδὲν προεξαγκωνίσας οὐδὲ προανακινήσας εὐθὺς ἀρχεσθαι Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 11; v. Spanh. Call. Del. 322.
 προεξάγω, to lead or carry out first, τὴν λήϊν ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν Hdt. 9. 106; τοὺς ὀπίστας ἔξω τῶν τειχῶν Thuc. 7. 6:—πρ. τῷ κέρα (as if intr.), to advance first with the wing, Id. 8. 25; πρ. τινὰ τοῦ ζῆν or ἐκ τοῦ ζῆν Polyb. 30. 7, 8, Plut. 2. 117 D:—Pass. to go out first, πρ. ναυσί Thuc. 7. 70.
 προεξάδυνάτέω, to be wholly powerless before, Hipp. Proth. 67.
 προεξαίρειω, to take out before, Schol. Ar. Aq. 379, etc.:—Pass. to be deprived of before, τι Luc. Alex. 15. II. to conquer before, App. Civ. 4. 76, Dio C. 46. 37.
 προεξαίτσω, Att. -άσω, fut. ξω, to dart out before, as out of the ranks in battle, Hdt. 9. 62; aor. προεξάξαντες restored in Thuc. 8. 25, where the MSS. προεξάξαντες (from προεξάγω).
 προεξαιτέω, to demand before, Walz Rhett. 1. 321.
 προεξάλλομαι, Dep. to leap out before, Themist. 15 D, Synes. 129 A.
 προεξάμαρτάνω, to do wrong before, Isocr. 75 B; εἰς τινα Id. 123 C.
 προεξανάλισκω, to spend before, Joseph. A. J. 2. 11, 2, etc.
 προεξανθέω, to put forth as flowers first, Synes. 128 A: c. acc. cogn., αἱ μεγάλαι φύσεις πρ. ἄτοπα πολλά Plut. 2. 552 C.
 προεξάνθημα, τό, previous bloom, Suid. s. v. κύτταρος.
 προεξάνθησις, εως, ἡ, premature growth, τριχῶν Schol. Pind. N. 6. 104.
 προεξανιστάω, to set up before, Schol. Clem. Al. 264. II. προεξανίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. 2, pf., and plqpf. act. to rise and go out before or first, Hdt. 9. 62, cf. Dem. 282. 2; πρ. τῷ πολέμῳ Plut. Rom. 16, etc. 2. in a race, to start before the signal is given, οἱ προεξανιστάμενοι ῥαπίζονται Hdt. 8. 59, cf. Plut. 2. 185 B.
 προεξαπάτάω, to deceive before, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6.
 προεξαπλώω, to unfold before, Galen.
 προεξαποστέλλω, to send out before, Polyb. 3. 86, 3, etc.
 προεξάπτω, to light up before, Philopon. in Arist. Meteor.
 προεξαριθμέομαι, Med. to count up before, Schol. Pind. N. 3. 128.
 προεξαρπάζω, to snatch away before, Byz., Eccl.
 προεξαρτάω, to hang in front, πρ. ἐκ τῶν ὤμων πέλεκυν Diod. 3. 26.
 προεξαρτύω, to prepare before, Eccl.
 προεξάρχω, to begin before, τινός Eccl. II. to be leader, τῆς ποιμνῆς E. M. 542. 33.
 προεξασθενέω, to become quite weak before, Arist. Probl. 1. 50, 2.
 προεξασκέω, to practise before, Actuar. in Ideler Phys. 2. 146.
 προεξεγείρω, to excite before, A. B. 59.
 προεξέδρα, Ion. -η, ἡ, a chair of state, Hdt. 7. 44, Poll. 9. 49; cf. προεδρία 2.
 προξείμι (εἶμι ἰβο), to sally forth from, τῶν ὄπλων Thuc. 3. 1.
 προξελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω, to ride out before, Plut. Philop. 7, etc.; τῶν ἄλλων ἰπέων Luc. D. Meretr. 13. 1. 2. π. πλοῖον to run out in a ship before, Plut. Nic. 24.
 προξελέγγω, to refute before, Eccl.
 προξελκόω, to exulcerate before, Philum. ap. Oribas. 70 Mai.
 προξεμέω, to vomit forth before, Oribas. 66 Matth.
 προξεπιστάμαι, contr. προῦξ-, Dep. to know well before, πάντα Aesch. Pr. 101; τὸ λοιπὸν ἄλγος πρ. τῶν Ib. 699.
 προξέ-εργάζομαι, Dep. to bring work to an end before, Walz Rhett. 1. 321:—pf. pass. in pass. sense, τὸ μὲν .. οὐκ ἦν προξεργασμένον Arist. Soph. Elench. 33, 15, cf. Paus. 1. 34, 5.
 προξερευνάω, contr. προῦξ-, to investigate before, Eur. Phoen. 92.

προξερευνητής, contr. προῦξ-, οὐ, ὁ, an explorer sent before, Eur. Rhes. 296.
 προξέρχομαι, Dep. to go out before, τῷ πεζῷ Thuc. 7. 74; τῆς πόλεως Dion. H. 1. 46; εἰς Σαρδόνια Polyb. 2. 23, 6.
 προξετάζω, to examine before, Luc. Merc. Cond. 5, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 265.
 προξευκρινέω, to examine carefully before, Hipp. Aph. 1244.
 προξευμάρτιζω, to make easy beforehand, Eus. Laud. Const. 16. 3.
 προξευρίσκω, to find out before, Eccl.
 προξεφίλειμαι, contr. προῦξ-, Med. to enjoin beforehand, Soph. Tr. 759.
 προξέχω, to be eminent before, τινί in a thing, Eccl.
 προξηγέομαι, Dep. to explain before, Dion. H. Rhet. 10.
 προξηγήημα, τό, previous explanation, Eccl.
 προξηιλέδομαι, Dep. to propitiate before, Sostrat. ap. Stob. 404. 15.
 προξηιπάζομαι, Dep. to ride out before, Byz.
 προξηιστάμαι, Pass. to project forward, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 7.
 προξηοδοεύω, to go forth before, Joseph. B. J. 7. 5, 4.
 προξηοίχομαι, Dep. c. pf. προξεψήχηκα, to have departed before, βίου Nicet. Eug. 6. 325.
 προξηομαλλίζω, to make level before, τὴν ὁδὸν Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 3.
 προξηορμάω, to set out or start beforehand, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 5, Dio C. 46. 37. II. to rush out before the time, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 6.
 προξηυβρίζω, to insult before, Eccl.
 προξηυμνέω, to celebrate before, Olympiod. in Plat. Alc. p. 95 Creuz.
 προξηυπνίζω, to wake up before, Byz.
 προξηυφαίνω, to finish off before, Eumath. p. 370.
 προξηορτάζω, to celebrate before, Hdn. 1. 16, Themist. 42 D.
 προξηορτίος, ον, (ἐορτή) before a festival, Greg. Naz.; πρ. τῆς ἐορτῆς Philo 2. 481: τὸ προξηορτίον, Eccl.
 προξηπαγγελία, ἡ, = προξηπαγγελσις, Theod. Metoch.
 προξηπαγγέλλω, to announce before, Dio C. 38. 13; πρ. τινί ὅπως .., Id. 40. 32. II. to canvass for an office before, Id. 39. 31. III. Med. to promise before, Id. 42. 32., 46. 40, N. T.
 προξηπαγγελσις, ἡ, a previous announcement, Dio C. 38. 41.
 προξηπαῖδω, to sing a song over before, τινί Orig.
 προξηπαινέω, to praise beforehand, Thuc. 3. 38, C. I. (addend.) 2347 I.
 προξηπαίρω, to raise before, Eccl.
 προξηπανασείω, to raise the hand against before: metaph., ἡ παρασκευὴ προξηπανασείσθαι it was in agitation before, Thuc. 5. 17.
 προξηπαφίημι, to send forward against the enemy, Luc. Tox. 54.
 προξηπεύω, to be urgent before, Oribas. 77 Matth., Liban. 4. 150.
 προξηπέειμι, to go to before, Byz.
 προξηπεισφέρω, to carry in before, Inscr. in Osann. Auct. Lex. 138.
 προξηπειβάλλω, to lay upon before, τὰς χεῖρας τινί Polyb. 16. 9, 3.
 προξηπειβουλεύω, to plot against beforehand, τινί Thuc. 1. 33:—Pass. to be the object of such plots, Id. 3. 83, Diod. 19. 65.
 προξηπειβουλή, ἡ, a plot laid beforehand, Dio C. Exc. Peiresc. 109.
 προξηπειβρέχω, to foment beforehand, τὸ τραῦμα Galen.
 προξηπειγινώσκω, to recognise or observe before, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 119, 210., 3. 22.
 προξηπειδείκνυμι, to display before, Isocr. 29 A (vulg. προξεπει-):—Med., Philo 1. 551:—Pass., Id. 2. 93.
 προξηπειδεσμος, ὁ, a band or ligature put on at first, Galen.
 προξηπειδέω, to bind on before, Galen.
 προξηπειδημέω, to be at home before, Charito 5. 2.
 προξηπειδίδωμι, to show proficiency before, Clem. Al. 823.
 προξηπειδοσις, εως, ἡ, a granting first, Theod. Stud.
 προξηπειζεύξις, ἡ, a Rhet. figure (called also σχῆμα Ἀλκμανικόν) explained under προδιαζεύγνυμι, Eust. 606. 40., 947. 56.
 προξηπειθεωρέω, to contemplate before, Epist. Socr. 6, p. 9 Orelli.
 προξηπεικοινώω, to communicate before, τινί τι Dio C. 55. 4.
 προξηπεικρινώω, to judge before, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 265.
 προξηπειλογίζομαι, Dep. to calculate before, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 110:—Pass., ἡ προξηπειλογισθεῖσα ἀπόδειξις before-stated, Philo 2. 497.
 προξηπειμελέομαι, Dep. to pay attention to before, τινός Galen.
 προξηπεινοέω, to observe or consider before, Strab. 109, etc.:—Pass., Plut. 2. 1071 F, Sext. Emp. 11. 186.
 προξηπειξενόομαι, Pass. to be received as a guest before, Luc. Bis Acc. 7.
 προξηπειπασσω, to strew upon before, Alex. Trall. 12. 777.
 προξηπειπλήσσω, to be the first to blame, αὐτῷ Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 9.
 προξηπεισημαδία, ἡ, a previous sign, Actuar. in Ideler Phys. 2. 432.
 προξηπεισκοπέω, aor. 1 -εσκεψάμην:—to inspect or consider before, Luc. Merc. Cond. 3, Ptol.:—pf. -εσκεμμαι in pass. sense, Strab. 349.
 προξηπιστάμαι, Dep. to know or understand beforehand, Plat. Gorg. 459 E, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 12, Ael. N. A. 7. 8, etc.
 προξηπιστέλλω, to order by letter before, τινί ποιεῖν τι Paus. 7. 11, 1.
 προξηπειτάρασσω, to disturb before, Galen.
 προξηπειτάσσω, to enjoin before, Gloss.
 προξηπειτίθεμαι, Med. to attack first, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 726, Philo 2. 120.
 προξηπειφαίνομαι, Pass. to appear before, Actuar. in Ideler Phys. 2. 428.
 προξηπειχειρέω, to be the first to attack, Thuc. 6. 34, Plut. Thes. 11, etc. II. c. inf. to attempt beforehand, lb. 9.
 προξηπειχειρήσις, ἡ, an attacking first, Dion. H. 3. 4., 10. 43.
 προξηπεικοικέω, to colonise before, τὴν Μυσίαν Strab. 541 absol., τὰ τῶν προξηπεικοικεῶν ἰδ. 216.
 προξηπειανίστρια, ἡ, a female president of the ἐρανιστοί, C. I. 120. 23.
 προξηεργάζομαι, Dep. with pf. pass., to do or work at beforehand, τινί τι Hdt. 2. 158: to work or till beforehand, τῷ σπόρῳ νέον Xen. Oec. 20, 3:—pf. also in pass. sense, to be done before, Antipho 117. 31; so, τὰ

προειργασμένα former exploits, former deeds, Thuc. 2. 89, cf. 8. 65; ἡ προειργασμένη δόξα glory won before, Xen. An. 6. 1, 21.

προέργου, v. sub προύργου.

προερεθίζω, to irritate before, Galen.:—Subst. προερεθισμός, οὐ, ὁ, previous irritation, ap. Ideler Phys. 2. 211.

προερέσσω, to row forwards, ἐς λιμένα προερέσσαμεν (sc. τὴν ναῦν) Od. 13. 279; cf. προερεύω 2.

προερευνάω, to search out first or before, Onesand. 6.:—Med., οἱ προερευνόμενοι ἱππεῖς the videttes, Xen. Lac. 13, 6.

προερέω, Att. contr. προερώ, serving as fut. to προείπον: also pf. προείρηκα, pass. -ημαι: aor. pass. προερήθη, contr. προύρηθη. To say beforehand, Plat. Polit. 292 D, etc.:—Pass., ἐκ τῶν προειρημένων Id.

Phaedo 75 B; κατὰ τὰ πρ. Id. Rep. 398 C, 408 C, etc.; τὰ προρηθέντα Ib. 619 C; ταῦτά μοι προειρήσθω be said by way of preface, Isocr. 43 E, cf. 88 B.

II. to order beforehand or publicly, τινι c. inf., Hdt. 1. 77, 81; also, πρ. τινι ὡς . . Id. 3. 61:—Pass., προύρηθη ὅπως . . Plat. Symp. 198 E; προείρητο αὐτοῖς μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν Thuc. 2. 84, cf. Antipho 146. 9; ἔχοντες τὸ προειρημένον the prescribed implement, Hdt. 1. 126; ἀπικέσθαι ἐς τὴν πρ. ἡμέρην Id. 6. 128; δειπνον . . ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνου πρ. ordered beforehand, Id. 7. 119:—πόλεμος προερήθη, Lat. *indictus est*, Xen. Ages. 1, 17.

προερμηνεύω, to interpret before, Eccl.

προερεύω, Ep. aor. -έρυσσα:—to draw on or forward, in Hom. always of ships, 1. νῆα θοὴν ἄλαδε προέρυσσεν drew the swift ship forward, by hauling her from the beach to the sea, Il. 1. 308; ἐπὴν ἄλαδε προερεύσσω (sc. νῆας) 9. 358.

2. to move the ship forward, by rowing her towards shore, αὐτὰς δ' ἐσσυμένως προερεύσαμεν ἠπειρόνδε Od. 9. 73; τὴν δ' εἰς ὄρμον προέρυσσαν ἐρετμοῖς Il. 1. 435, Od. 15. 497:—but this last sense is more than dub.:—in Il. l. c., Od. 9. 73, indeed, all the Mss. agree; but in Od. 15. 497 there is a v. l. προερέσσαν, and in 13. 279 all agree in προερέσσαμεν: moreover Schol. Ven. on Il. l. c., and Aristarch. ap. Eust. 1615. 57 decide in favour of προερέσσαμεν, -αν; and the best Edd. have now received these forms.

προέρχομαι: aor. προῆλθον: pf. προελήλυθα, contr. προύληλυθα, Piers. Moer. 302: Dep. Like πρόειμι (which serves as the fut.), to go forward, go on, advance, Hdt. 1. 207., 9. 14; ἐς τὸ ὄμαλόν Thuc. 5. 65; ἐς τὸ πλείον Id. 2. 21; ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 25; ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα Dion. H. 8. 58; and absol., προελθὼν = Att. παρελθὼν, having come forward to speak, Polyb. 4. 14, 7; προελθὼν ὁ κῆρυξ ἐκήρυττε . . Aeschin. 75. 27:—πρ. τὰ ἔμβρυα Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 8:—c. acc. cogn., π. ἡμερησίαν ὁδὸν Plat. Rep. 616 B, cf. 328 E; also, κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν Xen. An. 4. 2, 16.

2. of Time, προελθόντος πολλοῦ χρόνου Thuc. 1. 10, cf. Plat. Polit. 273 A, Parm. 152 A; hence of persons, προελθούσας ταῖς ἡλικίας (cf. προβαίνω 1. 2), Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4: so, 3. to go on, in a story or argument, Plat. Phaedr. 237 C; πρ. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν Id. Legg. 682 A, cf. Prot. 339 D.

4. metaph., τὰ Περσέων πρήγματα ἐς τοῦτο προελθόντα the power of the Persians having advanced to this height, Hdt. 7. 50, 2; ὁ μαθητὴς πρ. εἰς τοῦμπροσθε makes progress, Isocr. 415 C; ἐνταῦθα πρ. ὥστε . . Id. Antid. § 88: often in bad sense, εἰς πᾶν μοχθηρίας πρ. Dem. 29. 18; οὕτως αἰσχροῦς πρ. Id. 688. 17; οἱ πρ. ἀσελγείας ἄνθρωπος Id. 42. 25; εἰς τοῦτο προβέβηκεν ἔχθρας, ὥστε . . Id. 163. 2; προελθύνει πόρρω φυλακῆς to be far gone in cautiousness, Id. Hier. 4, 4.

5. to go before or first, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 9, etc.; πρ. τινος to go before him, Ib. 2. 2, 7; later, πρ. τινα Ev. Marc. 6. 33.

II. with instr. of motion, πρ. πύδα to advance (cf. βαίνω II. 4), Luc. Hermot. 32.

προερωτάω, to ask before, Arist. Soph. Elench. 6, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 234.

προεσθίω, to eat before, πρὸ τοῦ ποτοῦ ἀμυγδαλᾶς πικράς Ath. 52 E:—to eat before another, to shew that the food is not poisoned, Luc. Paras. 59; τινός Ath. 171 B:—the pf. προεδήδοκα occurs in Oribas.; the part. aor. pass. προεδεσθέν in Arist. Probl. 20. 34, 2.

πρόεσις, ἡ, (προίημι) a sending forth, emission, τοῦ σπέρματος, τοῦ οὐρου, τῶν καταμηνίων, τοῦ περιττώματος, etc., Arist. H. A. 10. 2, 3, al.

2. a throwing away, opp. to λήψις, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 4.

προεσκεμμένως, Adv. with forethought, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 49 Mai.

προεστιάτε or προέστιάτε, Ion. for προεστήκατε, Hdt.

προεστιάω, to dine before another, cited from Himer.

προέτειος, ον, (ἔτος) of the last year, Arist. Probl. 20. 14, 2.

προετέον, verb. Adj. of προίημι, one must throw away or give up, τι Dinarch. 101. 44; τινί τι Id. 104. 1.

προετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προίημι) emitting easily, σπέρματος Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 11; opp. to καθεκτικός (retentive) Id. Probl. 33. 15, 4.

II. apt to throw away, giving lavishly, profuse, lavish, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 20; πρ. δαπάνης lavish of expense, Def. Plat. 416 B; χρημάτων Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5, 4; πρ. τινί giving lavishly to . . Id. Rhet. 1. 9, 29:—Adv. -κῶς, Id. Eth. N. 4. 2, 8.

προετοιμάζω, to get ready before, Aen. Tact.:—Med. to prepare for one's own use or purpose, Hdt. 7. 21., 8. 24:—Pass., Plut. 2. 230 E, al.

προετοιμασία, ἡ, previous preparation, Eccl.

προετοιμαστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who prepares beforehand, Eccl.

προεναγγελλίζομαι, Dep. to bring glad tidings before, Philo 1. 7 and 602, Schol. Soph. Tr. 335, Ep. Gal. 3. 8.

προενδοκίμειω, to be in good repute before, Dio C. 39. 25; οἱ προενδοκιμηκότες Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 6.

προευεργετέω, to confer a favour on before, τινα Schol. Pind. P. 2. 32.

προευθετίζω, to arrange before, Apoll. de Constr. 303.

προευκρίνιζω, to pick out carefully before, Aretae. Cur. M. Dint. 1. 5: to judge carefully, ἀμφί τινος Id. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10.

προενλαβείομαι, aor. -ευλαβήθη: Dcp.:—to take heed, be cautious beforehand, Dem. 798. fin.

προενμενίζω, to make well-disposed before, Schol. Arat. 636.

προενμοιρέω, to share in good fortune before, Nicet. Ann. 292 D.

προενπάσχω, to be well off before, Jo. Chrys.

προενπεπτέω, to digest well before, Galen.

προενπορέομαι, Pass. to be provided before, Arist. Phys. 4. 1, 2, v. l. Dem. 731. 3.

προεντελίζω, to hold cheap or despise before, Schol. Ar. Av. 686.

προεντρεπίζομαι, Dep. to adjust or make ready before, Joseph. A. J. 20. 4, 2; προεντρεπισμένος τι having it ready, Heliod. 7. 24:—aor. 1 in pass. sense, τῇ δεήσει προεντρεπισθεῖς moved before, Joseph. A. J. 20. 6, 3.

προεντρεπισμός, οὐ, ὁ, previous preparation, Basil., Eust.

προενφραίνω, to delight before, Ael. N. A. 10. 19, Philo 1. 96, etc.

προεύχομαι, Dep. to pray for, τινος Greg. Naz.

προεφέψω, to boil before, Galen.

προεφίστημι, to call one's attention to beforehand, πρ. τοὺς ἀκούοντας ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 10. 2, 1:—Pass. to be near before one, Boisson. Luced. 2. 453.

προεφοδεύομαι, Pass. to be traversed before, Strab. 574.

προεφοδιάζομαι, Pass. to be provided for a journey, προεφοδιάσθη τινί Philo 2. 93.

προεφοράω, to survey before, M. Anton. 7. 49 (Schneider προαφ-).

προεφορμάω, to rush upon first, Heliod. 9. 17.

προεχής, ἐς, = σπουδαῖος, κραταῖος, Hesych.: v. sub προσεχής.

προέχω, contr. προύχω, as always in Hom., except in Od. 12. 11, v. infr. B; contr. also in Soph., and in the Prose of Thuc.: fut. προέξω: aor. προέσχον, med. προεσχόμην, προύσχόμην: cf. προίσχω.

To hold before, τὴν ἀσπίδα τῆς κωλῆς Ar. Nub. 989; esp. so as to protect another, πρ. τῷ χεῖρι Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 10:—Med. to hold before oneself, προύχοντο ἐκάστωι ἐννεία ταύρους Od. 3. 8: to hold out before one, πρὸ δούρατ' ἔχοντο Il. 17. 355, cf. Hdt. 2. 42; προύχόμην σε held you out as a child (to do your needs), Ar. Nub. 1385.

2. metaph. in Med. to put forward, use as a pretext, τὰδ' ἂν προύχοιο Soph. Ant. 80; ὅπερ μάλιστα προύχονται, μὴ ἂν γίγνεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον which is the chief reason they allege, to shew that the war would not arise, Thuc. 1. 140.

b. to hold forth, offer, ἂ προείχοντο αὐτοῖς Id. 3. 68.—But προίσχομαι (q. v.) is more usual in this sense.

II. = πρότερον ἔχω, to be possessed or informed of a thing beforehand, πρ. τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐ φιλίας γνώμας Hdt. 9. 4, cf. Diod. Excerpt. 586. 73, Dio C. 43. 3.

2. to have before others, οὐποτ' ἐκ γ' ἐμοῦ τιμὴν προέξουσ' οἱ κακοὶ τῶν ἐνδίκων shall never have honour before the just, Soph. Ant. 208: absol., ὁ προέχων the first possessor, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 8.

B. intr. to jut out, project, in Hom. in a local sense, of headlands, towers, hills, ὅθ' ἀκροτάτη πρόεχ' ἀκτὴ Od. 12. 11, cf. 10. 90; ἐπ' ἡμίνας προύχουσας 6. 138; πύργω ἐπὶ προύχοντι Il. 22. 97; ἐπὶ προύχοντι μελάθρῳ Od. 19. 544; so, ἀκτὴ προέχουσα ἐς τὸν πόντον Hdt. 4. 177, cf. Thuc. 4. 109., 6. 97; τὸ προέχον τῆς ἐμβολῆς Id. 2. 76.

II. in running, to be the first, have the start (cf. δοκεύω), Il. 23. 325; c. gen., πρ. ἡμέρης ὕδωρ to keep ahead (of him) by a day's march, Hdt. 4. 120; προέχων τῶν ἄλλων [ὁ ἵππος] getting before the rest, Id. 9. 22; πρ. τῇ κεφαλῇ to beat by a head, in racing, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 16; τοσοῦτον ἐκείνων μεγέθει πρ. Luc. Musc. Enc. 1:—and of Time, προείχε [ἡ τριήρης] ἡμέρα καὶ νυκτί started first by . . Thuc. 3. 49; εἰκοσιν ἔτεσιν πρ. Plat. Legg. 879 C:—metaph. to have the advantage of, τινὸς τῶν διπλάσιω Antipho 122. 34.

2. of rank, c. gen., δήμου προύχουσιν they are the first or chief of the people, h. Hom. Cer. 151:—absol. to be superior, to be eminent, Thuc. 3. 82; ἀνθρωπεία φύσις πολεμία τοῦ προύχοντος to all that is eminent, Ib. 84; οἱ προύχοντες the chief men, Id. 5. 17, cf. 1. 39; οἱ πρ. βίοι Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 2.

3. to surpass, excel, Soph. Ph. 138; πρ. ἀπασιν τῶν ἐν τῇ . . χώρῃ in all things, Hdt. 1. 1, cf. 32, Thuc. 7. 66; c. gen., τέχνα γὰρ τέχνας ἑτέρας προύχει Soph. Ph. 137; πρ. τινὸς τοσοῦτον ὅσον . . Hdt. 2. 136; πολλῶν πρ. 3. 82; πρ. δυνάμει, πλήθει καὶ ἐμπειρίᾳ Thuc. 1. 18, 121; also, πρ. τινὸς τιμὴν to be preferred to him in honour, Soph. Ant. 208; πρ. ἐν τινί Thuc. 6. 16, Isocr. 209 B; κατὰ τι Luc. Amor. 30; absol., Hdt. 1. 56., 3. 82.

b. rarely c. acc. pers. (cf. ὑπερέχω II. 3), Xen. An. 3. 2, 19:—Pass. to be excelled, Ep. Rom. 3. 9, Plut. 2. 1038 D.

III. impers., οὐ τι προέχει it naught avails, c. inf., Hdt. 9. 27.

προεψιάω, = προαγορεύω, Hesych.

προέψω, fut. -εψήσω, to cook or dress before, Hipp. 497. 24, Ath. 381 B.

προεωλίζω, to make meat tender by keeping, Oribas. 12 Matth., Galen.

προεωσφόρος, ον, preceding the morning star, Eccl.

προζημιώω, to punish before, cited from Stob.

προζητέω, to seek before, Arist. Memor. 2, 9, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 9.

προζύμιον [ῦ], τὰ, late word for ζύμη or φύραμα, Eccl.:—προζυμίτης, ον, ὁ, one who eats προζύμιον, Ib.

προζωγράφω, to paint before, Eccl.

προζώννυμαι, Med. to gird oneself in front, as with an apron, φαν λούμενος προζώννυται (so Bentl.) Pherecr. Ἴπν. 7.

προηβάω, to grow young or youthful before, cited from Hipp.

προηγεμονεύω, fut. σω, to guide before, Nonn. D. 47. 268.

προηγεμών, ὄνος, ὁ, one who goes before as a guide, Dem. 313. 27.

προηγέομαι, fut. ἦσομαι, Dep. to go first and lead the way, Hdt. 2. 48., 7. 40, Xen., etc.; τινί for a person, i. e. to guide him, Ar. Pl. 1195, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 1; πρ. τὴν ὁδὸν Id. An. 6. 5, 10: to be the leader or spokesman, Id. Hell. 1. 1, 27: to precede in a statement, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 210: of troops, to form the van, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 27; πρ. πᾶσι [τοῖς ποσίν] to have all in front, Arist. Incess. An. 17, 3.

2. c. gen., to take the lead of, τῶν προῦδαν ἄλλους προῦδους . . προηγέσθαι Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 5; πρ. τῆς πομπῆς Polyb. 12. 13, 11:—later, c. acc., ἀλλήλους πρ. τῇ τιμῇ Ep. Rom. 12. 10.

3. of things, τὸ πῦρ μὲν ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν ἱερῶν

προηγείται goes before, precedes, Xen. Lac. 13, 3; βάβδοι πρ. ἐκάστῳ Polyb. 6. 53, 8. 3. part. προηγούμενος, η, ον, going first, τὸ πρ. στρατεύματα the van, opp. to οὐρά, Xen. Ages. 2, 2; preceding, foregoing, γράμματα, λόγος, etc., Plut. Pomp. 45, etc.:—τὰ προηγούμενα things granted, the premises, Lat. data, posita, Polyb. 16. 16, 2. b. leading, principal, ὁ πρ. λόγος, τὸ πρ. ἔργον, etc., Arr. Epict. 1. 20, 14., 2. 5, 4, etc.; τὸ πρ. a principal or important point, opp. to ὑπηρετικόν, Ib. 1. 20, 1, etc.

προηγεία, ἡ, a leading, guiding, Byz. προηγέτης, ον, ὁ, = προηγητής, δίκης Philem. Incert. 73:—fem. -ηγέτις, ιδος, Paus. S. Ephe. 199.

προηγῆσις, ἡ, a going before, Ptolem. προηγῆταιρα, ἡ, fem. of sq., Ap. Rh. 3. 1182, Nonn. D. 35. 304.

προηγῆτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who goes before to shew the way, a guide, Soph. O. T. 1292, Ant. 990; so προηγῆτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Eur. Bacch. 1159. 2. one who conducts the bride's car in her procession, δρεωκόμενον καὶ προηγῆτην ἀκολουθεῖν τῷ ζεύγει Hyperid. Lyc. 4, cf. Hesych.

προηγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, going before, Philodem. in Gomperz Herk. Stud. 1. p. 39.

προηγῆτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = προηγητής, Philo 2. 105, Basil.

προηγμένα, τά, part. pf. pass. of προάγω 1. 4, a term of Stoical philosophy, things that are preferred before others, not as absolutely good (ἀγαθά), but as better than what is absolutely bad, Cicero's promotā, producta, praeposita, praecipua (de Fin. 3. 16., 4. 26), Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 105, Luc. Vit. Auct. 21, Bis Acc. 22; also called ληπτά, Plut. 2. 1068 A; opp. to ἀποπροηγμένα, Lat. remota, rejecta (Cic. u. s.), Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 244, Luc. Il. c.—The aor. pass. προαχθῆναι was also used in this sense, Diog. L. 7. 106.

προηγόρεω, to be προήγος, to speak on the part of others, Xen. An. 5. 5, 7, Hell. 2. 2, 22; πρ. τινι to speak for another, Plut. Brut. 6. II. Dor. προᾶγορέω, to hold the office of προάγος, C. I. 5491.

προηγόρων, ὄνος, ὁ, f. l. for προηγόρων, q. v.

προηγορία, ἡ, a speaking in behalf of others, Luc. Pisc. 22.

προήγος, ὁ, (ἀγορά) one who speaks in behalf of others, a defender, advocate, Poll. 2. 126, Themist. 326 A, etc. II. Dor. προάγος

[ᾶ], a magistrate at Catania, Cic. Verr. 4. 23.

προηγουμένως, Adv. part. of προηγέομαι, beforehand, antecedently, Plut. Demetr. 1, Id. 2. 653 D, etc. II. principally, directly, opp.

to κατὰ συμβεβηκός, Theophr. Ign. 14, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 240. 2. chiefly, first, opp. to ἐπομένως, Plut. 2. 569 D, Arr. Epict. 1. 3, 1, etc.:—purposely, opp. to κατὰ περίστασιν Ib. 3. 14, 7, cf. Ath. 233 B.

προήδομαι, Pass. to be pleased before or first, τῇ ιδέᾳ with . . , Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 3.

προήκης, es, (ἄκη) pointed in front, epith. of an oar, Od. 12. 205.

προήκω, to have gone before, be the first, ἀξιώματι Thuc. 2. 34; χρήμασι Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 23; χρόνῳ τῶν ἄλλων Sext. Emp. M. 9. 1; τοῖς χρόνοις Ib. 1. 204. 2. to have advanced, πρ. ἐς βαθὺν τῆς ἡλικίας Ar. Nub. 513; ἡλικία Dio C. 58. 27; καθ' ἡλικίαν Plut. Alcib. 13; also, ἔχειν ἡλικίαν πλέον προήκουσαν Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 10; εἰς ταῦτο πρ. to be come to this pass, Dem. 28. 5; of Time, τῆς ἡμέρας προηκούσας Plut. Brut. 15. II. to have come forth, τοῦ δωματίου Heliod. 5. 2. III. to reach beyond, τῆς ἀρκυος Xen. Cyn. 10, 7.

προήμαρ, Adv. all day, opp. to προνύξ, Simon. Iamb. 6. 47.

προημερῶ, to tame or soften before, Eccl.

προηρόσιος, α, ον, (ἄρώ) before the time of tillage: προηροσία (sc. θυσία), ἡ, a festival at that time celebrated by Athens for the whole of Greece, Hyperid. ap. Harp., Lycurg. ap. Suid., cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 1055, Phot., etc.:—θεοὶ προηρόσιοι the gods in whose honour it was performed, Plut. 2. 1119 F; Δημητήρ πρ. Ib. 158 E, ubi v. Wyttenb.

προήσθησις, ἡ, joy beforehand, Plat. Rep. 584 C (vulg. προαισθήσις).

προησσία, to overpower beforehand, τὸ προησῆσαν τὰς ψυχὰς Polyb. 2. 53, 3:—but mostly in pf. or plqpf. pass. to be beaten or worsted before, τοῖς ἄλοις Id. 3. 90, 4., 10. 7, 6, Diod. 13. 79.

προηχέω, to make to resound before, τινος Pratin. 1. 13. II. to sound before, Philostr. 480, Themist. 201 D.

προηάλης, ἐς, (θάλλω) early growing, precocious, h. Hom. Cer. 242.

προηᾶνᾶτομαι, Pass. to be put to death before, Manass. Chron. 1328.

προηαυμάζω, to admire before, Greg. Nyss. 1. 690 D.

προηαυμάτουργέω, to work wonders before, Greg. Nyss. 2. 833 D.

προηεᾶομαι, Dep. to see before, Galen., Eus.

προηειλοπεδεύω, to dry in the sun before, Diosc. 5. 36.

πρόθειος, ὁ, a great uncle, C. I. 3936.

προθέλυμος, ον, (θέλυμον) from the foundations, from or by the roots, like πρόρριζος, προθελύμους ἔλκετο χαιτάς he tore his hair out by the roots, Il. 10. 15; προθέλυμα χαμαὶ βάλε δένδρα he threw to earth trees uprooted, 9. 541:—but the sense is different in the third passage of the Il., 13. 130, σάκος σάκει προθελύμῳ φράξαντες fixing shield on shield close-pressed,—where θέλυμα are the several layers or coats of shields, each overlapping its neighbour, in the close order of the phalanx (cf. τετραθέλυμος); and so most of the old Interpp. explain it by ἐπάλληλος, συνεχής.—Later writers took it always in the sense of πρόρριζος, ἐφόρει τὰς δρῦς προθελύμους Ar. Eq. 528; προθέλυμόν μ' ἀπώλεσας Id. Pax 1210; cf. Call. Del. 134, Tryph. 397, Anth. P. 1. 26.—Poët. word, found also in late Prose, πρ. ἐκκοπή praef. ad Arist. Plant., Byz.

πρόθεμα, τό, a notice or order posted up publicly, Byzant. II. a foundation, base, Math. Vet. 67.

προθεματίζω, to propose, Leont. in Mai Coll. Vat. 7. 152.

προθεμέλιος, α, ον, fundamental, Anastas. in Mai Coll. Vat. 7. 193.

προθεμελιῶ, to lay foundations before, Eulog. in Phot. Bibl. 272. 18.

προθεμελιώσις, cws, ἡ, previous foundation, Tzetz.

προθεραπεία, ἡ, in Rhetor., preparation for the introduction of something startling, Walz Rhet. 3. 179.

προθεραπύω, to prepare beforehand, ἔρια (for dyeing), Plat. Rep. 429 E; πρ. ἐαυτῷ τὸν ἀκροατὴν Ulp. proleg. Dem. II. to court beforehand, τοὺς δυνατοὺς Plut. Alcib. 25.

προθερμαίνω, to warm before, Plut. 2. 690 C:—Pass., of water, Arist. Meteor. 1. 12, 15, Fr. 208.

πρόθεσις, ἡ, (προτίθημι) a placing in public;—of a corpse, the laying it out (cf. προτίθημι II), Plat. Legg. 947 B, 959 A, E, Dem. 1071. 21, etc. 2. a public notice, ἡ πρ. τῶν ἀναγεγραμμένων Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 10. 3. the statement of the case, Id. Rhet. 3. 13, 2; πρόθεσιν ποιείσθαι ὑπὲρ τινος Id. Categ. 8, 38. 4. πρόθεσιν ποιείσθαι ἐπὶ ταῖς . . προσόδοις to make payment in advance, C. 1. 2058. 41. 5. οἱ ἄρτοι τῆς προθέσεως the loaves laid before, the sheafbread, Ev. Matth. 12. 4; ἡ πρ. τῶν ἄρτων Ep. Hebr. 9. 2; cf. LXX (Lev. 24. 5 sqq.). II. a purpose, end proposed, Philipp. ap. Dem. 284. 13, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 32, 2, etc.; κατὰ πρόθεσιν purposely, Polyb. 12. 11, 6; τὰ κατὰ τὴν πρ. Id. 1. 54, 1; πρ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Id. 4. 73, 2. III. a supposition, calculation, Polyb. 6. 36, 1., 12. 21, 6. IV. = προθεσμία, Epict. Enchir. 50. 1, Suid. V. in Gramm. a preposition, Dion. H. de Comp. 2, Plut. 2. 1009 C, etc.

προθεσμεύω, to anticipate the day, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1202.

προθεσμία (sc. ἡμέρα), ἡ, in Att. law, a day appointed beforehand, a fixed or limited time, within which money was to be paid, actions brought, claims made, elections held, etc., and if this period was allowed to expire, no further proceedings were allowed, Dem. 952. 19, Aeschin. 6. 14; ἡ πρ. ἐξήκει is past, C. I. (addend.) 73 c. B; a πρ. of three years or of ten years is mentioned in Plat. Legg. 954 D; of five years in Dem. 989. 19., 993. 3; cf. Paus. 4. 5, 10, and cf. Dict. of Antiqu. 2. generally, an appointed time, προθεσμίας οὐσης τῷ κινδύνῳ Lys. 109. 42; πρ. ἀδικημάτων Id. 137. 37; μηδεμίαν πρ. εἶναι τῆς ἐπιλήψεως Plat. Legg. 954 E; τῆς προθεσμίας ὀλίγης εἰς τὴν χειροτονίαν οὐσης App. Civ. 1. 14; cf. Ep. Gal. 4. 2. II. προθέσμιος, α, ον, as Adj. fore-appointed, προθεσμίας ὀρίζεσθαι ἑορτὰς Luc. Nigr. 27; Ἐφεσος, ἡ πρ. τῶν γάμων (sc. πόλις) Ach. Tat. 5. 21.

προθεσπίζω, to foretell, τὸ μέλλον ἢ κρίνοιο Aesch. Pr. 211, cf. Plut. 2. 421 B, Luc. Alex. 19, etc.:—hence προθέσπισμα, τό, a prophecy, Eccl.: προθέσπισις, cws, ἡ, prophesying, Byz.

προθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πρόθεσις II) having in view, τοῦ τέλους Arist. M. Mor. 1. 18, 6. II. of or for prefixing, πρ. μόριον a preposition, Dion. H. ad Ammae. 2. 2: prepositional, σύνταξις Apoll. de Constr. 326, al.

προθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι, to run before, Il. 10. 362; πολὺν προθέεσκε he was far ahead, Il. 22. 459, Od. 11. 515, v. l. Hes. Sc. 240; opp. to ἀπολείπομαι, Plat. Crat. 412 A. 2. to run forward or forth, Xen. An. 5. 8, 13. II. c. acc. to outrun, outstrip, Id. Cyn. 3, 7, Ael. N. A. 7. 26; c. gen., Plut. Crass. 18.

προθέω, old radic. form of προτίθημι, found once in Hom., τούνεκά οἱ προθέουσι δνειδεα μυθήσασθαι; do they therefore let him speak reproachful words? Il. 1. 291.

προθεωρέω, to consider before, Hipp. 1283. 28, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 4 (Bekk. προσθ-), Eccl.:—verb. Adj. προθεωρητέον, v. l. Arist. Cacl. 3. 3, 3.

προθεωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, provident, Jo. Chrys.

προθεωρία, ἡ, previous examination, Basil. II. a preface, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 376, Eust. Opusc. 56. 54. III. providence, Eccl.

προθηγῶ, to sharpen at the point or beforehand, Gloss.

προθήκη, ἡ, a sign set up by artizans, Jo. Chrys. II. a prefixing, Oecumen.

προθηράω, to hunt before, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 452. 5.

προθησαυρίζω, to store up before, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 9.

προθλάω, to crush before, Galen.

προθνήσκω, to die before, Thuc. 2. 52; πρ. τῆς μάχης Luc. Paras. 50; πρ. τῷ δέει Id. Tox. 60. II. to die for, τινός Eur. Alc. 383, 684, Heracl. 590.

προθηρηνέω, to wail before, Philo 2. 72, Aristid. 1. 419.

πρόθρονος, ὁ, a president, Anth. P. 8. 116.

προθυλέω [ῦ], to noise abroad beforehand, Luc. Patr. Enc. 1.

προθυόσκω, to spring before, forth, forward, Hom., but only in Il., and always in aor. part. προθυόων, 17. 522, etc.; μέγα προθυόων springing far forward, 14. 363; οὐρανόθεν προθυόουσα Ap. Rh. 4. 641.

πρόθυμα, τό, (προθύω) a preparatory sacrifice offered before the regular one, Ar. Pl. 660, C. I. 158, v. Schol. Ar. l. c.; metaph., ἐμὸν θάνατον προθύματ' ἔλαβεν Ἄρτεμις Eur. I. A. 1311.

προθυμέομαι: imperf. προθυμούμην Thuc. 4. 12, Plat., προσθ- Hdt. 5. 78., 9. 37, and this form has been left by Edd. in Xen. Ages. 2. 1, Plat. Crat. 395 D:—fut. med. προθυμήσομαι Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 3, Plat. Meno 74 B, Polit. 262 A; pass. προθυμηθήσομαι Lys. 172. fin., Plat. Phaedo 91 A, 115 C:—aor. προθυμήθησιν Antipho 112. 14, Thuc. 5. 17, Xen. An. 4. 1, 22, Plat. Phaedo 69 D: Dep.: (πρόθυμος.) To be ready, willing, eager, zealous to do a thing, c. inf., Hdt. 1. 36, 206., 5. 78, al., Soph. Tr. 1119, Ar. Vesp. 1173, Lysias 98. 16, etc.; ὅς ἂν προθυμῆσθαι ἐθέλη δίκαιος γενέσθαι will shew zeal in becoming, Plat. Rep. 613 A, cf. Phaedo 75 B, Lach. 186 A, etc.; so also, πρ. ὅπως . . Hdt. 1. 91, Plat. Phaedo 91 A; πρ. ὅπως ἂν εὐδαιμονοίης Plat. Lys. 207 E; ὡς ὑστερήσειε . . , προσθυμείτο Xen. Ages. 2. 1. 2. absol. though an inf. may commonly be supplied, to shew zeal, exert oneself, Hdt. 8. 86., 9. 37, Aesch. Pr. 381, 630, Thuc. 4. 81, Xen. An. 6. 2, 22, etc.; cf. ἐπισπᾶω 4:—to be of good cheer, in good spirits, opp. to ἀθυμέω, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 13. 3. c. acc. objecti, to be eager or zealous for, promote eagerly, desire ardently, τὴν ξύμβασιν, τὴν ὁμολογίαν

Thuc. 5. 17., 8. 90; but mostly with neut. Adj., *πρ. τοῦτο*, ὅπως .. Antipho l. c.; *μηδὲν ἄλλο ἢ τοῦτο* Plat. Phaedo 64 A, cf. Rep. 460 D, 472 E, al.; —also, *πρ. περί τι* Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 4.

προθυμητέον, verb. Adj. *one must be eager*, c. inf., Plat. Phaedo 90 E, al.; so in pl. —τέα, Id. Legg. 770 B.

προθυμία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, *readiness, willingness, eagerness, zeal*, ἧσι *προθυμίῃσι* [ἴ] *πεποιθώς*, i. e. *πρόθυμος ὢν*, Il. 2. 588; then in Hdt. and Att.; opp. to *ἀθυμία*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 13; *τῶν πέρι καὶ τινα ἐνάγει πρ. ἀποθνήσκειν* Hdt. 5. 49; *προθυμίας οὐδὲν ἠλλείπειν* Aesch. Pr. 341; *μηδὲν ἀπολείπειν πρ.* Plat. Legg. 961 C; *ἀνιέναι τῆς νῦν πρ.* Eur. Hipp. 285; *πρ. ἐμβαλεῖν τι* Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 13, etc.; *πάση προθυμίᾳ* with all *zeal*, Plat. Rep. 412 E; *διὰ τὴν πρ.* Polyb. 1. 20, 15; *ὑπὸ προθυμίας zealously*, Plat. Phaedo 91 C:—pl., *τὰς ἄγαν προθυμίας* Eur. Or. 708.

2. c. gen. pers., *ἐκ τῆς Κλεομένηος προθυμίας* at his *desire*, Hdt. 6. 65, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1329; *κατὰ τὴν ταύτου προθυμίην* as far as his *desire* goes, Hdt. 1. 124; *ταῦ θεοῦ προθυμίᾳ* by the *will* of the god, Eur. Ion 1385; *ἡ ἐμὴ πρ.* Lys. 129. 27.

3. c. gen. objecti, *πάσαν πρ. σωτηρίας .. παρέχεσθαι* to shew the utmost *zeal* to save him, Hdt. 4. 98; *πρ. ἔργου readiness* for action, *the will* or *purpose* to act, Soph. Tr. 669, cf. Eur. I. T. 616; *πρ. τοῦ ἐθέλειν κινδυνεύειν* Plat. Legg. 697 D, cf. 935 D, etc.

4. *πρ. ἔχειν*, = *προθυμειῖσθαι*, Hdt. 7. 53; c. inf., 1. 204, cf. Eur. Tro. 684; *πάσαν πρ. ἔχειν* Plat. Prot. 327 B, cf. 361 C; also c. part., *ἔφη πάσαν πρ. σχεῖν δέομενος* Id. Tim. 23 D; also, *πρ. ἔχειν ὅπως ..* Id. Menex. 247 A.

II. *good-will, ready kindness*, *πάσαν πρ. παρέχεσθαι ἐπὶ τινα* Hdt. 7. 6; *ἐν τινι* 7. 19; *εἰς τινα, περί τινα* Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 43, An. 7. 6, 11., 7. 45; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Dem. 11. 13; *πρ. δεῖξαι* Thuc. 1. 74.

III. *salaciousness*, Soran. p. 262 Dietz. *προθυμιάομαι*, Med. *to fumigate before*, Joseph. A. J. 3. 8, 6.

προθυμοεργέω, *to go zealously to work*, Theod. Stud. *προθυμο-ποιέομαι*, Dep. *to make willing or ready, to encourage*, Diod. 14. 56. The Act. in Eust. 1393. 43.

προθυμοποίησις, εως, ἡ, *an encouraging*, Eust. 1015. 3. *πρόθυμος*, ον, *ready, willing, eager, zealous*, π. εἰμι, c. inf., = *προθυμείομαι*, Hdt. 2. 3., 6. 5, al., Eur. Med. 720, Antipho 131. 30, etc.; *πρ. ἔα πυθέσθαι* I was *eager* to learn, Hdt. 2. 19; *εἶναι ὡς προθυμοτάτοι* *συνεξελέειν* Id. 1. 36; *προθυμότερος ἐγένου ἐμὲ λαβεῖν* Plat. Symp. 220 E; also with an Art. inserted, *τὸ προσταλαιπυρεῖν .. οὐδεὶς πρ. ἦν* Thuc. 2. 53.

2. c. gen. objecti, *eager for*, ὢν πρ. ἦσθ' αἰεί Soph. El. 3; *χόριν .. ὢν πρόθυμοι γεγενήμεθα* Thuc. 3. 67. 3. with Preps., *πρ. γίγνεσθαι ἐς τὰ πράγματα* Ar. Pl. 209; *πάρεσχεν ἑαυτὸν .. προθυμότερον ἐς τὴν δλιγαρχίαν* Thuc. 8. 68, cf. 74; *πρ. ἐς τὸ διώκειν* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 22; *ἐπὶ τι* Id. Hell. 1. 1, 34; *πρὸς τι* Ib. 1. 5, 2, Plat. Rep. 468 C, etc.

4. absol., Hdt. 9. 92, Eur. Bacch. 829, Hec. 307, etc.: —*τὸ πρόθυμον* = *προθυμία*, Eur. Med. 178, Plat. Legg. 859 B. II. *bearing good-will, wishing well, devoted, φύλαξ .. τῆ σῆ πρόθυμος εἰς ὄδον κυνηγία* Soph. Aj. 36; *πρ. εἰχ' ὀφθαλμὸν εἰς Ἰάσονα* Eur. Med. 1146; *πρ. τινί* and *εἰς τινα* Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 40., 6. 5, 42, Lys. 160. 37.

III. Adv. —*μως, readily, zealously, actively*, Hdt. 1. 111., 5. 13, etc.; *πρ. μᾶλλον ἢ φίλως* with more *zeal* than kindness, Aesch. Ag. 1591; *πρ. λέγειν, ἐρωτᾶν, μανθάνειν, μάχεσθαι*, etc., often in Att.; *πρ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι* Plat. Symp. 176 C:—Comp. —*ότερον*, Thuc. 6. 80, Xen. An. 1. 4, 9, etc.:—Sup. —*ότατα*, Hdt. 2. 59, Thuc. 8. 68, etc.

προθύραιος [ῥ], α, ον, also ος, ον: (θύρα):—*before the door*; *προθύραία*, epith. of Artemis, Orph. H. 1. 4; but *Ἐκάτη προθύραϊε* in a hymn in Wakef. Silv. Cr. 4. 251, cf. Cyrill. in Joann. p. 1022; Fabric. conj. *προθύραϊα* [Ἄρτεμις], for *προθυριδία* in Sext. Emp. M. 9. 185. II. *προθύραια*, τά, like *πρόθυρα*, *the space before a door*, h. Hom. Merc. 384.

πρόθυρον, τό, (θύρα) *the front-door, the door leading out from the αὐλή through the αἶθουσα*, ἐκ δ' ἔλασε *πρόθυρον καὶ αἰθούσης* Il. 24. 323, Od. 3. 493., 15. 146; also in pl., *στῆ δ' .. ἐπὶ προθύροις Ὀδυσῆος, οὐδ' αὖ ἐπ' αὐλείου* 1. 103; *στῆμεν ἐνὶ προθύροισι* Il. 11. 777, cf. Od. 8. 304., 10. 220; *παραστάδας καὶ πρ. βούλει ποικίλα*; Cratin. Διον. 9. 2. *the space before a door*, a kind of *porch* or *verandah*, the Lat. *vestibulum* (which Gallus ap. Gell. 16. 5 explains as *locus ante januam domus vacuus, per quem a via aditus accessusque ad aedes est*, and Vitruv. 6. 10 *ante januam vestibula*); in this sense Hom. mostly uses the sing., Od. 18. 10, 101, 386., 20. 355., 21. 299; pl., 4. 20; in the *πρόθυρον*, as in a chapel, the household gods were placed, Pind. P. 3. 139;—Hdt. has it only in this sense, and always in pl., 3. 35, 140, al.; so in Att., *πρόθυρα δαμάτων* Aesch. Cho. 966, cf. Eur. Tro. 194, Thuc. 6. 27; but in sing., Plat. Prot. 314 C, Symp. 175 A.

3. metaph., *Κόρινθος πρόθυρον Ποτειδάνας* Pind. O. 13. 5; *ἐπὶ τοῖς τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ προθύροις* Plat. Phileb. 64 C; *πρόθυρα .. καὶ σχῆμα .. ἀρετῆς* Id. Rep. 365 C; *χείλη .. στύματος νεκταρέου πρόθυρα* Anth. P. 5. 56.

προθυρών, ὄνος, ὄ, = *πρόθυρον* 2, E. M. 806. 4, Arcad. 15, etc. *πρόθυσις*, ἡ, *the foot of an altar*, elsewhere *κρηπίς*, Paus. 5. 13, 9. *προθύω*, fut. —*θύσω* Eur. Ion 805, —*θύσομαι* Ar. Thesm. 38:—*to sacrifice* or *offer before*, *πρὸ πάντων τῶν θεῶν τῇ Ἑστίᾳ πρώτῃ* Plat. Crat. 401 D; *τινὰ ταῖς Μούσαις* Plut. Lycurg. 21:—Med., *πρ. τῷ Διὶ τὰ πέμματα* *to take care that they are offered*, C. I. 3599. 24; and metaph. *to have a person sacrificed* or *slaughtered before*, Luc. Tox. 50, Heliod. 9. 24.

II. *to sacrifice for* or *in behalf of*, *τινός* Eur. Ion 805; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Id. Supp. 29:—in Ar. Thesm. 38, both senses seem to concur. *προθωράκιον* [ᾱ], τό, *a shield*, Strab. 828.

προΐ, πρόϊος, προΐμος, f. ll. for *πρωΐ*, *πρωΐος*, *πρωΐμος*, q. v. *προΐάλλω*, *to send forth* or *away, dismiss*, *τινὰ* Il. 8. 365., 11. 3, Od. 15. 370; *σίαλον πρ.* Od. 14. 18; *ὑσιών* Theocr. 25. 235. 2. *to send before*, *χάριν, ἀραγῆν τι* Anth. P. 1. 29.—Ep. word, used by Hom. always in inimpf. without aug.n.

προΐάπτω, much like *προΐάλλω*, in Hom. always *to send men untimely*

(though this does not necessarily lie in the prepos.) to the nether world, *ἀνδρας .. Αἶδι προΐαψεν* Il. 1. 3., 6. 487; *Αἰδωνῆι* 5. 190:—Ep. word, used by Aesch. Theb. 322, *πόλιν .. Αἶδα προΐάψαι*. 2. absol.

to apply oneself, *ἐσθλοῖς ἔργοις* Or. Sib. 14. 97. 3. Pass. *to project*, Nic. Th. 723.

προΐδρῶω, *to sweat beforehand*, Oribas. 313 Matth. *προΐεράομαι*, Dep. *to be priest* or *priestess before*, C. I. 3657.

προΐζομαι, Med. *to sit before, take the first seat*, Hdt. 8. 67:—so, later, in Act., Plotin. 5. 8, 11, Schol. Ar. Pax 1241.—Also *προΐζάνω*, Gramm.

προΐημι, 3 pres. *προΐει* as if from *προΐω*, Il. 2. 752; 3 opt. *προΐοι* h. Hom. Ven. 153; Att. impf. *προΐειν*, εἰς, εἰ, now restored also in Hom., Il. 1. 326, 336, Od. 9. 88., 10. 100, etc.:—fut. *προΐήσω*:—aor. 1 *προΐηκα*, Ep. *προΐηκα*, both in Hom.:—aor. 2 indic. 3 pl. *πρόεσαν* Od. 8. 399; opt. *προΐειν* Xen. An. 7. 2, 15; imperat. *πρόες* (Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 24, but *πρόες* Arcad. 174), 3 sing. *προΐετω*, Il. 11. 796; inf. *προΐεμεν* for *προΐεῖναι*, Od. 10. 155:—Med., aor. 1 *προηκάμην* Dem. 365. 28., 367. 17., 886. 16, etc.: aor. 2 opt. *πρόοιντο* or *πρόειντο* Id. 311. 27; cf. Xen. An. 1. 9, 10.—Pass., pf. *προΐεμαι*, plqpf. *προΐεῖτα*, Dem., v. infr. II. 1. [On the quantity, v. ἴημι.]

To send before, send on or forward, Il. 1. 195, 326, 336., 11. 201, Od. 9. 88, etc.; esp. *to send troops forward*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 22, 27, cf. Il. 12. 342; also, *to send something to another*, *ἀγγελίας* Od. 2. 92; *φήμην* 20. 105; *τῷ κῦδος ἄμα πρόες* Il. 16. 241:—in Hom. often with an inf. added to define the action, *Ταλθύβιον προΐει λέναι* Il. 3. 118; *αἰετῶ .. προΐηκε πέτεσθαι* Od. 2. 147; *οὔρον προΐηκεν ἀῆναι* 3. 183; *πρ. τινὰ διδασκέμεναι, μυθήσασθαι, πυθέσθαι*, etc., Il. 9. 442., 11. 201, 649, etc.; so, *βασίλευμένε τοι προΐησειν* *will allow thee to ..*, Pind. P. 4. 295, cf. Xen. An. 7. 2, 15.

2. *to send away, dismiss, let go*, Il. 4. 398; *τήνδε θεῷ πρόες* *let her go* to the god, i. e. in reverence to him, 1. 127. 3. *to let loose, let fall*, esp. thoughtlessly, *ἔπος προΐηκε* *let drop* a word, Od. 14. 466, cf. 20. 105; so, *πηδάλιον ἐκ χειρῶν προΐηκε* *he let the helm slip* from his hands, 5. 316; and with inf., *πόδα προΐηκε φέρεσθαι* *let slip* his foot so as to fall, 19. 468; —also, *δάκρυα προΐηκεν* Eur. I. A. 1550.

4. with direct purpose, *to throw before one*, of a fisherman, *ἐς πύντον πρ. βας κέρας* Od. 12. 253. 5. of missiles, *to send forth, shoot or dart forth*, *βέλος, ἔγχος, διστόν*, etc., Il. 5. 15, 280, 290, etc.; *ἀκόντια πρ. ἐπὶ τὸν νεβρόν* Xen. Cyn. 9, 4. 6. of a river, *ὑδωρ προΐει ἐς Πηνειὸν* *it pours* its water into the Peneius, Il. 2. 752, cf. Hes. Fr. 6 (ap. Schol. Ven. Il. 2. 522), Eur. Hipp. 124. 7. of liquids, *to emit, σπέρμα, κόπρον, περίττωμα, κάθαρσιν*, etc., Arist. H. A. 3. 22, 1., 5. 18, etc.; absol. in Med., *προΐεσθαι εἰς τὰ στρώματα* Macho ap. Ath. 578 C. II. *to give away, give up, deliver over, betray* one to his enemy, Hdt. 1. 159., 3. 137; *χρήματα μὲν σφι πρ. offering to give* them .., 1. 24, cf. Ar. Nub. 1214; *τὰς ναῦς πρ. τινί* Thuc. 8. 32; with an inf. added, *γυναῖκα πρ. .. ἀπάγεσθαι* Hdt. 2. 115:—Pass. *to be given* or *thrown away*, *εἰ προΐετο ταῦτα ἀκονιτί* Dem. 295. 7, cf. 343. 19., 772. 19; v. infr. B. II. 2 and 3.

2. *ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτίκα ἦδὲ πρ. αὐτόν* *to give up* or *devote* oneself to .., Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 76.

B. in Prose mostly in Med. (which is never in Hom.), *to send forward from oneself, drive forward*, *τὸν λαγὼ εἰς τὰς ἄρκυς* Xen. Cyn. 6, 10; c. inf., *τοὺς ἐρῶντας ἴμερος δρᾶν προΐεται* *forces* them on to do, Soph. Fr. 162:—of sounds, *to utter*, *τὴν φωνὴν* Aeschin. 31. 20, etc.; *λόγον* Tim. Locr. 100 C; *ῥῆμα* Dem. 377. 10; *πρ. πάσαν φωνὴν* *to use* all sorts of entreaties, Polyb. 3. 84, 10, etc.; *πρ. τὰ ἀπόρητα* Id. 3. 20, 3, etc.:—*πρ. γονήν, σπέρμα, κόπρον, οὔρον*, etc., *to emit*, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 14, al.

II. *to give up, let go, προέμενον αὐτῇ* (sc. *τὴν χεῖρα*), Hdt. 2. 121. 5; *to give up* to the enemy, *Κέρκυραν ταῖς Κορινθίοις* Thuc. 1. 44, cf. 120, Dem. 249. 4., 582. fin., etc.; *πρ. σφᾶς αὐτοὺς* *gave* themselves up as lost, Thuc. 2. 51, cf. 6. 78; *σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ ὄπλα* Polyæn. 4. 3, 4. 2. *to desert, abandon*, *εἰ τὰ κάτω πρόοιντο* Thuc. 1. 120, cf. 2. 73, Xen. An. 1. 9, 10, etc.; *οὐδαμῇ προΐεντο ἑαυτοὺς* *did not lose* themselves (i. e. take bribes), Dem. 384. 15. 3. *to give away, give freely*, *ἐρανόν τι* Thuc. 2. 43; *τὰ ἑαυτῶν* Dem. 922. 19, cf. 946. 10; *προέσθαι τινί τι τῶν σφετέρων* Lys. 162. 35; *ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων* Dem. 264. 23; *εὐεργεσίαν ἀνευ μισθοῦ* without a stipulated fee, leaving it to one's honour, Plat. Gorg. 520 C, cf. Phaedr. 231 C, Xen. An. 7. 7, 47, et ibi Schneid.:—*to give* a thing up without payment received, Plat. Legg. 849 E.

4. *to throw off, θοιμάτιον* Dem. 583. 20; and, in bad sense, *to throw away*, *λόγους προέσθαι* Elmsl. Med. 1020 (v. supr. 1. 3); *τὰ ἴδια* Xen. Cyn. 12, 11, etc.; *πρ. τὸν καιρόν, τὸ παρόν* Lycurg. 165. 36, Dem. 11. 22; *τὰ πράγματα, τὰ κοινὰ* Dem. 13. 8., 271. 24; *εἰ οὗτοι χρήματα .. μὴ προΐοντ' ἄν, πῶς ὑμῖν καλὸν τὸν ἔρκον προέσθαι*; Id. 582. 26; *μηδενὸς κέρδους τὰ κοινὰ δίκαια* πρ. Id. 68. 4; *τὰ πατρώα, τὰ τῆς δημοκρατίας ἰσχυρά* Aeschin. 78. 27., 87. 16; in Dem. 18. 15, *πόλεων .. ὢν ἡμῖν ποτε κύριοι .. προΐεμένους*, the gen. is due to the attraction of the relat. ὢν:—absol. *to throw away one's advantage*, Iphicr. ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 6; *to be lavish*, Ib. 1. 9, 6.

5. a second predicate is sometimes added, *ἡμᾶς προέσθαι ἀδικουμένους* *to suffer* us to be wronged, Thuc. 2. 73, cf. Polyb. 30. 7, 4; *προέμενοι αὐτοὺς ἀπολέσθαι* Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 35; *πρ. τινὲς ὑμᾶς ἐξαπατήσαι* Dem. 202. 20, cf. Lys. 131. ult., etc.; *πρ. τὰ ἴδια ἀνομοθέτητα* Plat. Legg. 780 A; with Preps., *τοὺς Ἕλληνας πρ. εἰς δουλείαν* Dem. 138. 5, cf. 61. 6. 6. *to suffer to escape*, *τοὺς ὑπεναντίους* Polyb. 3. 94, 8, cf. 4. 4, 3; *to let pass*, *τὸν χρόνον* Id. 3. 70, 10. 7. rarely in good sense, *to confide to one's care, give over* to one, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 9; *ἑαυτόν τι* Id. An. 5. 8, 14; absol., Ib. 7. 3, 31. 8. *to lend*, Plat. Demod. 384 C. III. *to neglect, disregard*, *τι* Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 12, cf. 5. 7, 11:—absol. *to neglect all advice, to be reckless*, Dem. 388. 23, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 14.

προΐκα, v. *προΐξ* II.

προίκειος, *av*, of or for a dowry, τὰ πρ. wedding gifts, Eccl. προΐκετεῦω, to supplicate before, Eust. 1823. 32. προικίδιον, τό, Dim. of προΐξ, Plut. 2. 767 C. προικίδιος, *a*, *av*, = προίκειος, Philo 2. 443. προικίζω, (προΐξ) to portion, give a dowry to, τινά Diod. 16. 55, Philo, etc.:—Προικισμένη, name of a Comedy by Apollodorus Caryst. προικίματος, *a*, *av*, (προΐξ) gratuitous, κτήσις Dio C. 47. 17. προίκιος, *ov*, = foreg., πρ. ἀιδύς, of the cicada, Anth. P. 6. 120; πρ. χάρις, of honey, Ib. 9. 404. προικνέομαι, to come before, E. M. 692. 20, Hesych. προικο-δότης, *ov*, ὁ, = ἐδωότης, Schol. Il. 13. 382: -δοτέω, to give a dowry, Byz.; -δότησις, *ews*, ἡ, Eccl. προικο-φορέομαι, Med. to receive as a dower, τὴν ὕβριν Eust. 1851. 16. προικτής, *ov*, ὁ, (προΐξ) one who asks a gift, a beggar, Od. 17. 449; ἀνὴρ π. a beggar-man, Ib. 352. II. = γόης or βωμολόχος, Artem. praef. προικῶς, *a*, *ov*, = προίκειος, ap. Fabric. B. Gr. 12. 534, E. M., etc. προιλάσκομαι, Med. to appease beforehand, Paus. 5. 13. 4. προῖμος, *f*. l. for πρώμος, *q*. v. προΐξ, προικός, ἡ, (so Arcad. 125, whereas Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. writes προΐξ, προίκος; Ion. προΐξ acc. to E. M. 495. 32: (v. sub fin.). A gift, present, προικὸς γενέσθαι Od. 17. 413; ἀργαλέον ἔνα προικὸς χαρῖσασθαι burthensome is it for a single person to give any fitting present (where one Schol. takes it as an Adv., like προίκα), Od. 13. 15. 2. after Hom. a marriage-portion, dowry, Hippon. 69, Andoc. 30. 40, Lys. 159. 19, Plat. Legg. 774 C, al; ἐν προικὶ τιμᾶν to reckon as part of the dowry, Dem. 1156. 15. II. the Att. used acc. προίκα as Adv., like δωρεάν, as a free gift, freely, at one's own cost, Lat. gratis, Ar. Eq. 577, 679, Nub. 1426; προίκα ἐργάζεσθαι Plat. Rep. 346 E; δειπνεῖν Antiph. Tyrp. 1; πρ. κρίνειν, πρ. βεβύειν without a gift, unbribed, Dem. 60. 2., 413. 16 and 20, cf. C. I. 399, 2099, al.; also, παῖς .. κακὸν μὲν δρᾶν τι προικ' ἐπίσταται of oneself, without a teacher, Soph. Fr. 779. (From √ΠΡΟΙΚ, whence also κατα-προΐξ-σμαι, and prob. προΐσσομαι, προικ-της, cf. Skt. prak'h (rogare, precari); Lat. prec-or, proc-or, proc-us.) προΐξις, *ews*, ἡ, a coming forth, E. M. 523. 2. προΐος, *f*. l. for πρώος. προΐπᾶσία, ἡ, a riding before others, Polyae. 2. 3, 14. προΐπτεύω, to ride before or in front, Plut. Sull. 28, etc.; πρ. τοῦ στρατοῦ Id. Camill. 2; in Med., Id. Poplic. 22, etc. προΐπτᾶμαι, Dep. to fly before, Byz. προΐσσομαι, Dep. to ask a gift, to beg, Archil. 117. (Hence προικτής. Prob. from the same Root as προΐξ, *q*. v.: others connect it with ἰκτῆρ, ἰκέτης; cf. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 24 c and p. 631.) προΐστημι, fut. -στήσω: aor. 1 προΐστησα, part. προστήσας, inf. προστήσαι. A. Causal in these tenses, as also in pres. and aor. 1 med., to set before, προστήσας [σε] πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν Τρωσὶ μάχεσθαι Il. 4. 156 (nowhere else in Hom.); c. gen., πρ. τὸ σῶμα τοῦ σκαποῦ to put his body in the way, Antipho 121. 31, cf. Polyb. 1. 33, 7. 2. to set over, δν ἡ πόλις ἀξιοῖ αὐτῆς προΐσταναι Plat. Lach. 197 D, cf. Polyb. 1. 33, 7. 3. to exhibit publicly, to prostitute, Dio Chrys. 1. 286. II. Med., mostly in aor. 1, to put another before oneself, choose as one's leader, Hdt. 1. 123., 4. 80: c. gen., προΐσασθαι ταυτοῦ ἐαυτοῦ to take as one's guardian, Plat. Rep. 565 C, cf. 442 A, 599 A, Dem. 1357. 25; σφῶν αὐτῶν προΐστήσαντο Κηφίσιον τιμωρὸν γενέσθαι Andoc. 18. 11; ατρατηγὸν πρ. τινα τοῦ πολέμου Dem. 1432. 14. 2. to put before one, put in front, σκίπωνα προστήσασθαι Hdt. 4. 172; τὰ ἄρματα Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 18; τὴν χεῖρα, so as to shade the eyes, Arist. Probl. 31. 28. 3. metaph. to put forward as an excuse or pretence, use as a screen, τί τὸδε προστήσω λόγῳ; Eur. Cycl. 319; τὰ τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων δόγματα προστήσασθαι Dem. 62. 4, etc.; c. gen., τὴν ἀτυχίαν τῆς κακουργίας προΐσασθαι Antipho 118. 1; τοῦ ἀγῶνος τὴν πρὸς ἐμὲ ἔχθραν προΐσται Dem. 230. 9. 4. προστήσασθαι Τυρταῖον to put him forward, cite him as an authority, Plat. Legg. 629 A. 5. to prefer, value above, τὰ ὅτα τοῦ νοῦ προστήσασθαι Plat. Rep. 531 B. B. Pass., with aor. 2 act. προΐστην: pf. προέστηκα, 2 pl. προέστατε Hdt. 5. 49; inf. προεστάναι, part. προεστῶς (v. infr.):—aor. pass. προεστάθην, v. infr. II. 3. To put oneself forward, come forward, Dem. 1393. 19. 2. c. acc. to approach, ἡ σε .. λιπαρεῖ προΐστην χερί Soph. El. 1378; προστήναι μέσσην τράπεζαν Id. Fr. 580:—in Hdt. 1. 86, 129, προστήναι is restored. 3. c. dat. to stand before or face another, σοὶ γὰρ Αἴας πολέμιος προΐστη ποτέ Soph. Aj. 1133:—in Hdt. 1. 129, προστάς is restored. 4. to stand in public, be a prostitute, Aeschin. Epist. 7, cf. Clem. Al. 524. II. c. gen. to be set over, be at the head of, be the chief power, τῆς Ἑλλάδος Hdt. 1. 69., 5. 49; τῶν Ἀρκάδων Id. 6. 74:—esp. to be at the head of a party, act as chief or leader, τῶν παράλων, τῶν ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου Id. 1. 59; τοῦ δήμου 3. 82, cf. Ar. Vesp. 419, Thuc. 3. 70, Lys. 130. 20; τῆς πόλεως Thuc. 2. 65; πρ. αὐτῶν to be their ringleader, Xen. An. 5. 10, 9, cf. Mem. 3. 4, 3; πρ. τῶν πολιτειῶν to head the respective parties in the state, Lys. 171. 40, etc.: hence absol., οἱ προεστῶτες, Ion. -εῶτες, the leading men, chiefs of parties, leaders, Hdt. 4. 79, Thuc. 3. 11, etc.; so, οἱ προεστηκότες ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 1; αἱ μὲν [ἐν?] ταῖς πόλεσι προεστάντες Thuc. 3. 82; τῷ προεστῶτι καὶ ἄρχοντι Plat. Rep. 428 E. 2. in various relations, to govern, direct, manage, αὐκ ὀρθῶς σεωντοῦ προέστηκας you do not manage yourself well, Hdt. 2. 173; πρ. τῆς μεταβολῆς Thuc. 8. 75; τοῦ ἱεροῦ Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 31; τοῦ ἐαυτοῦ βίου Id. Mem. 3. 2, 2; τοῦ πράγματος Dem. 869. 2; ἐργασίας, τέχνης, etc., Plut. Pericl. 24, Ath. 612 A, etc. 3. to stand before so as to guard him, οἱ δαρυφόροι Μασίστωε προέστησαν Hdt. 9. 107, cf. Eur. Iliacracl. 306, etc.: hence

= προστάτης γενέσθαι, to support, succour, πρύστην' ἀναγκαίας τύχης Soph. Aj. 803; ὁ πρ. τῆς εἰρήνης the champion of peace, Aeschin. 49. 41; πρ. τινος to be his protector, Anecd. Delph. 17; πρ. τῆς ἐναντίας γνώμης Polyb. 5. 5, 8:—so, τοῖσιν ἐχθροῖς προΐστητην φόνου were the authors of .., Soph. El. 980; πρ. νόσου Eur. Andr. 221, ubi v. Musgr.:—absol., βέλεα .. δραγὰ προσταθέντα Soph. O. T. 206 (where Dind. προσταχθέντα, but cf. ἐστάθην Ib. 1463, παρεστάθην 911). 4. to surpass, πάντων εὐψυχία Plat. Tim. 25 B. προΐσσομαι, Pass. to be before mentioned, Arist. Mund. 3. 12, Clem. Al. 564; τὰ προΐσσομένη Polyb. 1. 13, 9, Diod. 11. 89. προΐστωρ, *oros*, ὁ, one who knows beforehand, Phot., Hesych. προΐσχνῶω, *roct*. for προΐσχω, Nonn. D. 11. 158. προΐσχναιῶω, to become dry or lean before, Arist. Probl. 3. 23. προΐσχω, = προέχω, to hold before, hold out, of boys playing at ποσίνδα, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5. 10 (in Hdt. 4. 200, προΐσχε is restored):—mostly in Med. to hold out before oneself, stretch forth, χεῖρας Thuc. 3. 58, 66: c. gen. to hold before, τῶν ὄψεων τὰς χεῖρας Plut. Pomp. 71, cf. Cato Mi. 19. II. metaph. in Med. (cf. προέχω I. 2), to put forward, use as a pretext, allege, plead, Hdt. 1. 3, 141, al.; πρόφασιν τὴν .. ὕβριν πρ. Id. 4. 165, cf. 6. 137., 8. 3; πρ. ξυγγένειαν Thuc. 1. 26; τὸν νόμον Plut. Alex. 14, etc. 2. to propose, offer, Hdt. 1. 141, 164, Thuc. 4. 87. προΐτεον, verb. Adj. one must go before, Eccl. προΐτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, eager to advance, Eust. 631. 56. Προΐτιδες (πύλαι), *ai*, one of the gates of Thebes, called from Proetus, Aesch. Theb. 377, cf. 395. προΐχνεύω, to trace beforehand: = θεραπεύω, says Hesych. προΐωξις [ἡ], ἡ, pursuit of the foremost, opp. to παλῖωξις, Hes. Sc. 154. πρόκᾶ, Ion. Adv. forthwith, straightway, suddenly, Ap. Rh. 1. 688; in Hdt., πρόκα τε or πρόκατε I. 111., 6. 134., 8. 65, 135. (Prob. a lengthd. form of πρό, cf. αὐτίκα, ἡνίκα, and v. Lob. Phryn. 51.) προκαδικάζομαι, v. sub προκαταδικάζομαι. προκαθαιρέω, aor. προκάθειλον, to conquer before, App. Pun. 126, Eus. H. E. 10. 4, 13. προκαθαίρω, to cleanse before, τὰς ἀμπέλους Geop. 5. 29, 2:—Pass., ψυχὴν προκεκαθαυμένην Clem. Al. 846, cf. Synes. 182 B. προκαθαριεύω, to keep oneself pure before, Paus. 7. 26, 7. προκαθαυπάζω, to snatch away before, Schol. Il. 2. 302. προκαθάρισον, τό, previous purification, Schol. rec. Soph. O. T. 240. προκαθάρισις, ἡ, = foreg., Schol. Ar. Pl. 846, Byz. προκαθεδρία, ἡ, = πραιδρία, E. Gud. 482. 43. προκαθίζομαι, Dep. to sit before others, preside over, οἴκων Phintys ap. Stob. 445. 26; ἡ πρ. πόλις the metropolis, Schol. Soph. El. 4. 2. to sit down before and besiege, τόπου Alex. Polyh. ap. Eus. P. E. 432 D; τῆς χώρας Clem. Al. 418. προκαθεύδω, fut. -ευδήσω, to sleep before or first, Ar. Vesp. 104. προκαθηγέομαι, Dep. to go before and guide, Polyb. 3. 95, 6; πρὸς τινα Id. 5. 86, 10; but, πρ. κρίσεως to influence a decision beforehand, Id. 3. 6, 7: to be the mover, authorise an act, Dion. H. 5. 65, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 2. 101, 116, etc. προκαθηγέτις, *idos*, fem. of προκαθηγητής, a name of Athena, C. I. 4332; Dog. -ἀγέτις, Dionys. Hymn. 1. 6. προκαθηγητήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, an instrument for boring, Math. Vett. 67. προκαθηγητής, *ous*, ὁ, a leader, τοῦ συνεδρίου Heliod. 10. 4. προκαθηγουμένως, Adv. eminently, Eriphan. προκάθημαι, Ion. -κάτημαι, properly pf. of προκαθίζομαι. To be seated before, τοσαῦτα πρὸ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος πρ. to lie so far in front of Greece, of the Thessalians, Hdt. 7. 172; πρ. τῆς θαλάμης Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 9. 2. to be seated or lie before a place, so as to defend it, and so, generally, to protect, defend, τῶν ἐωντοῦ, Ἰώνων Hdt. 8. 36., 9. 106, cf. Thuc. 8. 76, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 4; στρατιᾶς πρ., of sentinels, Eur. Rhes. 6; often in Polyb. II. to preside over, τὸ προκαθήμενον τῆς πόλεως Plat. Legg. 758 D; τοῦ πλήθους Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 17; metaph., γένσεως ὁσφρησις πρ. Philo 1. 603. 2. absol. to sit in public or preside, Polyb. 5. 63, 7, etc.; αἱ πρ. ἄρχοντες Id. 12. 16, 6. προκαθιδρύομαι, to be seated before, ἐπὶ λάφου Joseph. A. J. 1. 18, 10. προκαθιερόομαι, Pass. to be consecrated before, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 361. προκαθίζω, Ion. -κατίζω, to sit down before or in front, Il. 2. 463. 2. to sit in public, sit in state, ἐς θρόνον Hdt. 1. 14, cf. 97; ἐν τῇ βασιλείῳ ἔδρᾳ Hdn. 1. 9:—so in Med., προκατίσθαι ἐς τὸ προάστειον Hdt. 5. 12. 3. to settle before, εἰς τὸν Ἰσθμόν Ib. 6, 8; ἐπὶ τῆς διαβάσεως Id. Fr. Hist. 67:—so in Med., Arist. Probl. 26. 56, Polyb. 10. 49, 1. 4. c. gen. to sit before, to be chief of, τῆς Ἠπειροῦ Id. 20. 3, 3: to have precedence of, τινός Luc. J. Trag. 9. II. trans. to set over, ἐπὶ Τυρρησίας Polyb. 2. 24, 6. προκαθίημι, to let down beforehand, τί εἰς τι Aen. Tact. 18; metaph., πόλιν πρ. εἰς παραχῆν to plunge the city into confusion, Dem. 179. 20; πρ. τινα ἐξαπατᾶν to put a person forward in order to deceive, Id. 365. 13; πρ. τὸν λόγον, τὴν δόξαν to spread it before, Dio C. 58. 9, Aristid. 1. 482. προκάθισις, ἡ, a sitting in public, Plut. 2. 166 A; ἐπὶ θρόνου Joseph. A. J. 17. 9, 5. προκαθίστημι, to set before; so in Med., φύλακας πρὸς στρατοπέδου προκαθιστάμενοι causing them to be posted in front, Xen. Hier. 6, 9. 2. to prepare or arrange before, προκαταστήσασθαι τὸν λόγον Dion. H. Rhet. 5. 2; absol. to establish before, προκαταστήσασθαι ὅτι .. Sext. Emp. M. 8. 379. II. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., intr. to be set before, φυλακῆς μὴ προκαθεοτηκίας no guard having been set, Thuc. 2. 2. 2. to be established before, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 41.

προκαθοδήγησις, εως, ἡ, guidance in the way, Niceph. in Mai Coll. Vat. 2. 649.

προκαθοράω, to examine beforehand, to reconnoitre, νῆας ἀπέστειλαν προκατοψομένας Hdt. 8. 23.

προκαθοσιόομαι, Pass. to be dedicated before, Heliod. 10. 37: to be sanctioned before, Joseph. A. J. 16. 11, 7.

προκαίω, fut. -καύσω, to burn before, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, fin.: Pass. to be lighted before, of fires, Xen. An. 7. 2, 18.

προκακισθῆναι, to suffer ill before, Aesch. Supp. 864.

προκακίζομαι, Pass. to be afflicted before, Joseph. Macc. 17. Schol. Ar. Ran. 33, etc.

προκακός, ον, exceeding bad, κακὰ πρόκακα evils beyond evils, Aesch. Pers. 986, 991; cf. πρόγονος fin.

προκαλέω, fut. ἐσώ, to call forth, Dio C. 44. 34; and in Pass., Polyb. 23. 9, 2. B. mostly used in Med. to call forth to one, to call out to fight, challenge, defy, Lat. prouoco, Αἴας δὲ πρῶτος προκαλέσσατο Il. 13. 809, cf. Od. 8. 142; ἴθι νῦν προκαλέσσαί. . . Μενέλαον ἐξαυτὶς μαχέ-

σασθαι Il. 3. 432, cf. 7. 39; πάντας προκαλέσσατο χάρμη Il. 7. 218; so, later, πρ. εἰς ἀγῶνα Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 17, Luc. Symp. 20; εἰς μονομαχίαν Ael. V. H. 1. 24; μάχην Anacreont. 12. 7; ταῦτα πρ. τοὺς συνόντας thus. . . Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4:—to challenge to drink, Critias 2. 7; πρ. τινα συμπαίξειν Anacr. 13:—praverb., ἰππεῖς εἰς πεδίον προκαλεῖ, Σωκράτη εἰς λόγους προκαλούμενος, of one who challenges another in his own department, Plat. Theaet. 183 D, cf. Menand. Καταψ. 3. 2.

to invite or summon beforehand, τινα ἐς λόγους Hdt. 4. 201, Thuc. 3. 34; ἐς σπονδὰς καὶ διάλυσιν πολέμου Thuc. 4. 19; ἐπὶ ξυμμαχίαν Id. 5. 43; ἐπὶ τιμωρίαν Dem. 586. 20; πρὸς τὸ συνδειπνεῖν Plat. Symp. 217 C; [ἰχθῦς] πρὸς τὴν θήραν πρ. Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 20; τινα πρὸς ἑαυτὸν το

endeavour to attach him to oneself, Polyb. 3. 77, 7. 3. c. acc. et inf. to invite one to do. . . Soph. Fr. 903, etc.; πρ. τινα ἐς λόγους ἐλθεῖν Isocr. 100 C; εἰρήνην ποιείσθαι Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 15, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 294 B, etc.; προκαλούμεθα δ' ὑμᾶς φίλοι εἶναι καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ὑμῶν ἀναχωρῆσαι Thuc. 5. 112; of things, προκαλεῖται παρασκευάζειν τι invites, admonishes, as to. . . Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 1;—also, πρ. εἰ βούλοιντο. . . Thuc. 4. 30. 4. absol., αὐτῶν προκαλεσαμένων at or after their invitation, Id. 4. 20, cf. Plat. Rep. 451 C:—to appeal, προκαλεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τινα

περὶ τινος Polyb. 26. 2, 13. II. c. acc. rei, to offer or propose, δίκην Thuc. 1. 39; πολλὰ, ταῦτα, etc., Ar. Ach. 984, Thuc. 2. 72, 73, etc.; τὰ εἰρημένα Id. 5. 37; τὰς σπονδὰς Ar. Eq. 796; c. acc. pers. added, προκαλεῖσθαι τινα τὴν εἰρήνην to offer one peace, Ar. Ach. 652, cf. Plat. Euthyphro 5 A, Charm. 169 C. 2. as Att. law-term, to make some offer or challenge to the opponent for bringing about a decision, e. g. for submitting the case to arbitration, letting slaves be put to the torture, etc., προκαλοῦνται πρόκλησιν ἡμῖν (v. πρόκλησις), Dem. 969. fin., cf. Antipho 112. 15; also c. acc. pers. to challenge him, Id. 144. 6; also, πρ. τινα εἰς πᾶν Id. ib. 22; εἰς ἀντίδοσιν Lys. 169. 12; εἰς ὄρκον Dem. 1240. 27, cf. Isae. 59. 22; also, πρ. τινὰ τι το

make one an offer, Id. 1168. 7, cf. 978. 16., 1021. 16; c. acc. et inf., πρ. τὴν μητέρα ὀμόσαι to offer that she should take an oath, Dem. 1279. 15; c. inf. only, πρ. ἐθέλειν ἀποδεῖξαι Id. 829. 12, cf. 1265. 13; also, πρ. κατὰ τινος εἰς μαρτυρίαν Dem. 850. 13:—Pass., πρ. ἐς κρίσιν περὶ τινος Thuc. 2. 34. III. to call up or forth, εὐγένειαν Eur. H. F. 308; τὸν θησαυρὸν ἐς τοῦμφανές Luc. Tim. 41.

προκαλίξομαι, Ep. Dep., prob. only found in pres. and impf.:—to call forth or out, challenge, defy, κούρους προκαλίζετο Il. 5. 807; προκαλίζετο πάντας ἀρίστους ἀντίβιον μαχέσασθαι 3. 19, cf. 7. 150; ἀλλ' ἔγ' ἀεθλεύειν προκαλίζετο 4. 389; μιν προκαλίζετο τοξάζεσθαι Od. 8. 228; χερσὶ δὲ μῆτι λίην προκαλίζεο challenge me not to a pugilistic combat, 18. 20.

προκαλινδύομαι, Pass. to fall prostrate before another, Lat. prouolui ad genua, Isocr. 72 C (v. l. προκυλ-), Dem. 450. 3, etc.; cf. προκυλινδέω.

προκάλυμμα, τό, anything put before, a veil, curtain, such as was hung in doorways instead of doors, Aesch. Ag. 691. 2. a covering, as a protection, Thuc. 2. 75; σάργ' ὀστέων πρ. Tim. Locr. 100 B. 3. metaph. a screen or cloak, ἀμαρτανομένων λόγους. . . πρ. γίνονται Thuc. 3. 67; πρ. τῆς βδελυρίας Luc. Pseudol. 31; πρ. προβεβλήσθαι τῆς αὐτομαλίας Id. Merc. Cond. 5.

προκαλύπτω, fut. ψω, to hang before or put over as a covering; παραπέτασμα Aen. Tact. 32:—Med. to put over oneself as a screen or cloak, πέπλων. . . προκάλυπτετ' εὐπῆγους ὑφάς (vulg. προκάλυπτεν) Eur. I. T. 312, cf. Plat. Prot. 316 D; οὐ προκαλυπτομένα [τι] παρηλδος putting no veil over one's face, Eur. Phoen. 1485; π. δόξαν μετριότητος Chion Epist. 15:—Pass., πρὸ τῆς ψυχῆς. . . ὄλον τὸ σῶμα προκεκαλυμμένον having it put as a covering, Plat. Gorg. 523 D. II. to cover over, ἡλιον νεφέλη πρ. Xen. An. 3. 4, 8, Schneid.:—Med., προκάλυψατ' ὄμματα veiled her eyes, Eur. Med. 1147:—Pass. to be covered, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 45.

προκάμνω, to work or toil before, Theogn. 921. II. to toil for or in defence of, τινός Soph. Aj. 1270. III. to grow weary, give up, μὴ πρόκαμνε Aesch. Eum. 78; μὴ προκαμητε πόδα Eur. H. F. 119; of dogs, Poll. 5. 64. IV. to have a previous illness, Thuc. 2. 49; —to be distressed beforehand, τοῖς μέλλουσιν ἀλγεινοῖς 2. 39; c. gen., Ael. V. H. 14. 6.

προκάμπτλος, ον, bent forward:—προκάμπυλον, τό, = ἀβρότονον, Diosc. Noth. 3. 26.

προκάρδιον, τό, the pit of the stomach, Poll. 2. 164, 165.

προκάρηνος [ᾶ], ον, head-foremost, like πρηγῆς, Anth. P. 7. 632., 9. 533, Musae. 338, etc.

προκαρόομαι, Pass. to be affected with drowsiness before, Hipp. 81 B, 121 A.

προκάρπιον, τό, the part of the hand next the καρπός, Poll. 2. 142.

προκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = πρόξ, h. Hom. Ven. 71.

προκαταβαίνω, to descend before, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 1; εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα Diod. 15. 85.

προκαταβάλλω, to deposit before, Philo 1. 320, etc.:—Med. to lay the foundations of before, θέατρον, οἰκοδόμημα, etc., Dio C. 43. 49., 57. 10, etc.:—verb. Adj. προκαταβλητέον, ap. Fabric. B. Gr. 13. 705.

προκαταβολή, ἡ, a payment in advance: in Att. Law, the caution money paid down by a farmer of the revenue, A. B. 193, E. M. 148. 52, Phot., cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 342.

προκαταβρέχω, to soak beforehand, Galen. 14. 392 Kuhn.

προκαταγγέλλω, to announce or declare beforehand, Act. Ap. 3. 18, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 5, Joseph. A. J. 2. 5, 2.

προκατάγγελσις, ἡ, previous announcement, Schol. Thuc. 2. 1:—Adv. -αγγελτικῶς, Eriphan.

προκαταγελάω, to ridicule before, τινός Julian. 182 A.

προκαταγιγνώσκω, to vote against beforehand, condemn by a prejudgment, τινός Dem. 586. 23, Polyb., etc.; μὴ προκαταγιγνώσκ'. . . πρὶν ἂν γ' ἀκούσης ἀμφοτέρων Ar. Vesp. 919; μὴ προκατεγνωκῆναι μηδὲν not to prejudge in any point, Dem. 226. 9. 2. c. inf., πρ. ἡμῶν. . . ἡσσοῦς εἶναι to prejudge us and say we are. . . Thuc. 3. 53; so, σφῶν αὐτῶν πρ. ἀδικεῖν Lys. 160. 1; πρ. ἀδικεῖν (without τινός), Andoc. 1. 18; and, πρ. ὡς ἀδικῶ Aeschin. 29. 10. 3. πρ. τί τινος, as, φόνον τινός to give a verdict of murder against one beforehand, Antipho 139. 30; so, πρ. τινός ἀδικόν τι Id. 129. 40; ἀδικίαν τινός Lys. 152. 40:—but, πρ. θάνατόν τινος to pass sentence of death on before, Diod. 18. 60, cf. Dio C. 46. 11.—Verb. Adj. προκαταγνωστός, Clem. Al. 773.

προκατάγνυμαι, Pass. to be broken in pieces before, Schol. Od. 3. 296.

προκαταγοητεύω, to bewitch before, Eccl.

προκατάγομαι, Pass. to get into harbour before, τινος Luc. Catapl. 18.

προκαταγράφω, to write down before, Soran. Obstetr. 1. .

προκαταγωγή, ἡ, a coming into port before, Arr. Anab. 18.

προκαταδέω, to bind before, ὄρκους Manass. Chron. 2986.

προκαταδικάζομαι, Pass. to be condemned before, Dinarch. ap. Pnll. 1. 24; προκαδδεδικάσθω δύο μνᾶς to pay 2 minae, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 171.

προκαταδορᾶτίξω, to slay with the spear before, Byz.

προκαταδουλόομαι, Pass. to be subdued before, Diod. 12. 1.

προκαταδύνω [ῦ], to set before, Hipparch. in Petav. Uran. 186 C: so προκαταδύομαι, Galen.

προκαταθάπτω, to bury before, Greg. Naz.

προκαταθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, preparatory, Phavorin.

προκαταθέω, to run down before, Xen. An. 6. 3, 10.

προκαταθήγω, to sharpen at the point before, Hesych.

προκαταικίζω, to torture before, Eus. H. E. 5. 1, 13.

προκαταιονάω, to moisten before, Galen.

προκαταίρω, to run in before, τῶν πέλας εἰς τὸν λιμένα Philostr. 711.

προκαταιτιάομαι, Dep. to blame, accuse first, Cyrill.

προκατακαίω, to burn down before, Dio C. 60. 34: of soldiers, to burn all before them, Xen. An. 1. 6, 2.

προκατάκειμαι, Pass. to lie down before, at meals, Luc. Merc. Cond. 18, Heliod. 4. 16.

προκατακλάω, to shatter before, τὰς ψυχὰς Joseph. A. J. 10. 7, 4.

προκατακλίνω [ῖ], to make to lie down before others, at meals, Joseph. A. J. 15. 2, 4:—Pass., = προκατάκειμαι, Luc. D. Deor. 13. 1: to stoop down before, Joseph. B. J. 5. 6, 3.

προκατάκλισις, ἡ, the first place at table, Joseph. A. J. 20. 3, 2.

προκατακοιμίζω, to lull to sleep beforehand, Clem. Al. 181.

προκατακόπτω, to cut up beforehand, Antiph. Incert. 5.

προκατακρίνω [ῖ], to form a prejudgment of, τῶν ἀνθρωπέων τὴν ἀδηλόγητα Plut. 2. 112 C.

προκαταλαγχάνω, to obtain beforehand, Schol. Pind. N. 3. 129.

προκαταλαμβάνω, to seize beforehand, preoccupy, esp. by a military force, Thuc. 2. 2., 3. 112, Xen. An. 1. 3, 16, etc.:—Pass. to be so occupied, Thuc. 4. 89:—also in Med., Polyb. 2. 27, 5, etc. 2. generally, to preoccupy, τὸ βῆμα Aeschin. 63. 44, cf. 89. 13; τὰ Φιλίππου ὄτα Id. 42. 20; πράγματα προκατειλημμένα, by the previous speakers, Isocr. 55 D. II. metaph. to prevent, anticipate, frustrate, τῶν πόλεων τὰς ἀποστάσεις Thuc. 1. 57, cf. Aeschin. 55. 21; πρ. ὅπως μὴ. . . Thuc. 3. 46., 6. 18; absol., Id. 3. 2, etc.:—in speaking, πρ. τὰ ἐπίδοξα λέγεσθαι Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 16, al.:—of persons, to anticipate or surprise them, Thuc. 3. 3, Polyb. 2. 18, 6, cf. 3. 69, 3; (hence intr. to come on suddenly, Id. 39. 2, 3):—also in Med., πρ. τὰς νόσους Diod. 1. 82:—Pass., τῶν. . . προκατειλημμένων κατηγορημάτων the charges that have been anticipated, Dinarch. 90. 6. III. to overpower before, πρ. ἡμᾶς ἐς τὴν ὑμετέραν ἐπιχείρησιν to crush us in preparation for an attack on you, Thuc. 1. 33, cf. 36; πρ. τινὰ δεσμοῖς Polyb. 16. 34, 11; so also pf. pass., προκατείλημμαί σε Plut. 2. 476 C. 2. without any notion of force, to win over before, preoccupy, πρ. καὶ προκολακεύειν τινὰ Plat. Rep. 494 C, cf. Legg. 853 B; πρ. τινὰ ὑποσχέσει Dem. 397. 3; τὴν ἐκκλησίαν Aeschin. 63. 17.

προκαταλάμπω, to illumine before, Schol. Il. 18. 486.

προκαταλαίνω, to smooth down before, Eccl.

προκαταλέγομαι, Pass. to be described beforehand, Hdt. 4. 175, Ath. 119 A.

προκαταλήγω, to terminate beforehand, Polyb. 2. 14, 6.

προκαταληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, anticipative, Eriphan.

προκατάληψις, ἡ, preoccupation, anticipation, of an adversary's arguments, Arist. Rhet. Al. 7. 3., 19, 1; ἐκ πρ. Hcsych. s. v. καταφθατουμένη.

προκαταλιπαρέω, to importune before, Anna Comn.
 προκαταλλάσσομαι, Pass. to be reconciled before, Dio C. 55 (3. p. 362 Sturz). II. to be agreed upon before, χρόνος Clem. Al. 184.
 προκαταλύω, to break up or annul beforehand, νόμους Thuc. 3. 84; τὸν πλάυν Dem. 1290. 15; τὸν βίον πρ. τοῦ ἔργου before finishing his work, Plut. Sol. 32; πρ. ἑαυτὸν to destroy oneself too soon, Joseph. B. J. 1. 6, 5:—Med., πρ. τὴν ἔχθρην to end their mutual enmity before, Hdt. 7. 6; τὸν πόλεμον Dion. H. 8. 47. II. intr. to rest before, Philo 1. 229.
 προκαταμαλάσσω, to soften beforehand, cited from Diosc.
 προκαταμανθάνω, to learn or consider beforehand, Hipp. Acut. 383, Dio C. 52. 33, etc.
 προκαταμαντεύομαι, Dep. to prophesy, Dion. H. de Rhet. 2. 8.
 προκαταμηνύω, to indicate before, Cyrill. in Mai Anctt. Class. 10. 382.
 προκατανδύσκω, to squander beforehand, τὰ ἐφόδια Ath. 168 D; πρ. τινὰ τοῖς βασάνοις to use him up before . . , Ib. 214 D:—Pass., Dion. H. 3. 44.
 προκατανοέω, to remark beforehand, Joseph. A. J. 17. 1, 1.
 προκατανάησις, εὖς, ἡ, foreknowledge, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 79.
 προκατ-αντλέω, to pour over beforehand, Galen.
 προκατ-ανύσσω, Att. -ττω, to pierce beforehand, Dio C. 51. 14.
 προκαταπαύω, to make to cease before, τινός from . . , Liban. 1. 554.
 προκαταπίμπλημι, to fill up before, Byz.
 προκαταπίμπρημι, to burn beforehand, Dio C. 66. 3.
 προκαταπίνω [ῖ], to swallow down beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 3.
 προκαταπίπτω, to fall down before, Dio C. 71. 7; τοῦ τέλους before the end, Plut. 2. 458 C; metaph., πρ. ταῖς ψυχαῖς to despond beforehand, Diod. 20. 9. II. λόγοι προκατέπιπτον εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην rumours reached Rome beforehand, Plut. Pomp. 43.
 προκαταπλέω, to sail down before, Polyb. 1. 21, 4.
 προκαταπλάσσω, to plaster before, Galen.
 προκαταπλήσσω, to strike with terror beforehand, τινὰ Dio C. 47. 34; so in Med., Polyb. 5. 70, 9:—Pass., Diod. 19. 106.
 προκαταπονέω, to weary before, Oribas. 288 Matth.
 προκαταπτοέσμαι, Pass. to be terrified before, Byz.
 προκατ-αργέω, to annul before, Cyrill.
 προκατάρχμα, τό, a libation before the sacrifice, Schol. Ar. Pl. 660; cf. πρόθυμα.
 προκατ-αριθμέω, to reckon up beforehand, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 363, Hierocl. in Stob. 461. 54. II. to recount above, Just. M. Apol. 1. 22.
 προκαταρκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, beginning beforehand, antecedent, immediate, πρ. αἰτία ἢ εἰμαρμένη Plut. 2. 1056 B, D; τὰ πρ. the immediate causes of things, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 16; cf. Diosc. Ther. prooem., and v. προκατ-άρχω. 2. παιὼν πρ. a paeon preceded by a long syllable, opp. to καταληκτικός, cited from Dem. Phal. 3. in Rhet. prefatory.
 προκατάρξις, ἡ, a first beginning, τῆς δίκης Pandect.
 προκαταρρήγνυμι, to break down before, γεφύρας Dio C. 35. 7.
 προκατ-αρτίζω, to complete beforehand, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 5:—Pass., προκατ-ηρτισμένος Hipp. 24. 10 and 18.
 προκαταρτισμός, οὐ, ὁ, previous completion, Eccl.
 προκαταρτύω, to prepare or temper beforehand, Plut. 2. 31 D.
 προκατάρχω, to begin first, τῶν αἰτιῶν τινὰ μὲν ἔστι τὰ προκατάρχοντα Diosc. Ther. prooem.; προκατόρχοντος αὐτῆς τῆς εἰμαρμένης εἰμαρμέναν Plut. 2. 574 C; cf. προκαταρκτικός. 2. to have the preëminence, Eccl. II. to begin a thing before others, τοῦ πολέμου Dio C. 50. 2, cf. 41. 59:—so in Med., πρ. ὀρχήσεως Dion. H. 7. 72; λοιδορίας Dio C. 58. 1:—absol. to begin hostilities, Polyb. 3. 31, 5:—but, προκατόρχεσθαι τινὶ τῶν ἱερῶν to serve one with the first or the best portion of the victim at sacrifices (one of the privileges of the citizens of the mother-city in their colonies), Thuc. 1. 25, cf. App. Civ. 1. 110.
 προκατασκευάζω, to prepare beforehand, Polyb. 1. 21, 3, Diod. 15. 47; ἀναχώρησιν ἑαυτῷ Dio C. 46. 38; ταῦτα πρ. εἰρκτάς as prisons, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 19:—Med., Polyb. 4. 32, 7, etc.:—Pass., Arist. Color. 2. 8.
 προκατασκευάσμα, τό, preparation, Schol. Od. 1. 262.
 προκατασκευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, preparatory, Eccl.
 προκατασκευή, ἡ, previous preparation, Polyb. 9. 20, 7, Joseph. B. J. 2. 21, 3:—a preface, introduction, Polyb. 1. 3, 10., 1. 13, 7, etc.
 προκατασκιρρόωμαι, Pass. to be hardened beforehand: metaph., ἀπέχθεια προκατεσκιρρωμένη inveterate enmity, LXX (3 Macc. 4. 1).
 προκατασκοπέω, fut. -σκέψομαι, to inspect beforehand, Dion. H. 11. 26, Arr. An. 1. 13.
 προκατάστασις, ἡ, an introduction, Dion. H. de Rhet. 7. 4, Hermog.
 προκαταστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, preparatory, Walz Rhett. 8. 58.
 προκαταστέλλω, to compose beforehand, Eust. 104. 14.
 προκαταστρέφω, to overthrow beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 4. 7, 3, in Med.:—to divert beforehand, Diog. L. 10. 148. II. πρ. (sc. τὸν βίον) to come to an untimely end, Id. 2. 138:—hence προκαταστροφή, ἡ, death preceding that of others, Id. 10. 154.
 προκατασύρω [ῦ], to plunder all before one, Polyb. 4. 10, 8, etc.
 προκατασφάζω, to slay before, App. Hisp. 12.
 προκατασφάλλίζομαι, Med. to secure beforehand, Byz.
 προκατασφάζω, to scarify beforehand, Diosc. 3. 94.
 προκατάσχεσις, εὖς, ἡ, a stopping beforehand, ὑδάτων Byz.
 προκατατάχέω, to be beforehand, get the start of another, τινος Sext. Emp. M. 10. 145 sq.; Ib. 153, there is a v. l. προκατατάχυνω.
 προκατατίθεμαι, Med. to set down before, πρ. τὸν λόγον to make an introductory statement, Hipp. 340. 38; πρ. χάριν to do a favour beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 19. 1, 10, cf. Dio C. 47. 30.

πρακατατρίβω, to crush before, Procop.
 προκαταυλέω, to soothe by flute-playing, Cels. ap. Origen.
 προκαταύλησις, ἡ, a trial of the flute so as to get the proper pitch, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 4.
 προκαταφέραμαι, Pass. to fall down or sink in first, Arist. Probl. 12. 2. II. to die first, Liban. 2. 365.
 προκαταφεύγω, -φεύξαμαι, to escape to a place of safety before, Thuc. 3. 78; ἐς τὴν Ναύπακτον Id. 2. 91; πρὸς τὸ ἱερόν, of suppliants seeking sanctuary, Id. 1. 134.
 προκαταχράομαι, Dep. to use up beforehand, τοῖς ἐφαδίοις Plut. Comp. Dion. c. Brut. 1, cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 13:—pf., διὰ τὸ προκατακεχρησά- (sc. τὰς ἐκκλησίας) in pass. sense, or (if ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις be supplied) in act. sense, Dem. 389. 13. II. to kill before, ἑαυτὸν Dio C. 53. 23, Excerpt. 143 Sturz.
 προκαταχρίω, to rub or smear beforehand, Diosc. 1. 53.
 προκαταχωρίζω, to separate before, v. l. LXX (3 Macc. 2. 29).
 προκαταψύχομαι, Pass. to be cooled beforehand, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 22.
 πράκατε, v. sub πρόκα.
 προκατεγγυάω, to betroth beforehand, Tzetz.
 προκατεισδύνω, to go in before, Hero in Math. Vett. 146.
 προκατελίσσω, to wrap up before use, τί τινι Hipp. Mochl. 864.
 προκατελπίζω, to hope beforehand, περί τινος, Polyb. 14. 3, 1; ὑπέρ τινος Id. 2. 4, 5.
 προκατεπέγω, to urge forward, Joseph. B. J. 1. 19, 6.
 προκατεργάζομαι, Dep. to complete or end beforehand, Galen.:—the pf. προκατεργασμαι is sometimes used in act. sense, Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 14; sometimes in pass., Diod. 4. 17, Plut. Comp. Demetr. c. Anton. 1; the aor. προκατεργάσθην only in pass., Diod. 1. 53, Paus. 6. 6, 5.
 προκατέρχομαι, aor. -κατήλθον: Dep.: to return before, Hdn. 1. 10.
 προκατεσθίω, fut. -έδομαι, to eat up beforehand, Luc. Hesiod. 7.
 προκατεύχομαι, Dep. to pray before doing a thing, Heliod. 2. 35; πρ. τῆς τροφῆς Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 5.
 προκατέχω, to hold or gain possession of beforehand, preoccupy, τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 4. 105; τὸ ἄκρον Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 59; τὸν διάπλανον Polyb. 1. 61, 1; τὰς παρόδας Plut. Nic. 26; διὰ τὸ προκατεσχῆσθαι τὴν ἄκραν Polyb. 8. 33, 1:—Med. to hold down before oneself, προκατέσχετο χερσὶ καλύπτρην h. Hom. Cer. 197:—metaph. in Pass., πρ. εὐνοία, διαβολαῖς Polyb. 8. 33, 3, etc. II. intr. to be superior, τινὶ in a thing, Id. 17. 13, 7.
 προκατηγορέω, to bring accusations beforehand, περί τινος Dem. 95. 25:—Pass., τὰ προκατηγορηθέντα the accusations so made, Hyperid. Lyc. 8.
 προκατηγορία, ἡ, a previous accusation, Thuc. 3. 53.
 προκατηγέω, to soothe with sounds before, Cels. ap. Origen. II. to instruct beforehand, Heliod. 9. 9, and Eccl.
 προκατήχησις, ἡ, previous or first instruction, Simplic. in Arist. Categ.
 προκατοδύρομαι, Dep. to lament before, Diod. in Mai's Coll. Vat. 1. 120.
 προκατοναμάζω, to name beforehand, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 14.
 προκατοπτεύω, to spy or reconnoitre first, Heliod. 9. 1.
 προκατοπτρίζομαι, Pass. to see before as in a mirror, Eccl.
 προκατορθόω, to be successful before, προκατορθώσας τι Dio C. 48. 42.
 προκατορρωδέω, to fear or dread beforehand, Onesand. 4.
 προκατοχή, ἡ, preoccupation, Byz.
 προκατοχυράω, to fortify before, Byz.
 προκατόψομαι, fut. of προκαθοράω, Hdt. 8. 23.
 πρόκαυσις, εὖς, ἡ, a previous burning, C. I. 5694.
 πρόκειμαι, (on the Ion. form προκέεσθαι v. sub κείμαι): fut. -κείσομαι. Used as Pass. of προτίθημι, to be set before one, ἐπ' ὄνειδ' ἐτοίμα προκείμενα χεῖρας Ἰαλλόν the meats ready laid, Il. 9. 91, Od. 1. 149, etc.; πρ. δαῖς, δειπνῶν Hdt. 1. 211., 5. 105; τὰ πρ. ἀγαθὰ Id. 9. 82. 2. to lie exposed, ὄρέω παιδίον προκείμενον Id. 1. 111, cf. Dem. 1078. 26; ἐκ γῆς, ὅθεν προύκειτο Soph. Tr. 702; ἀτιμος ὡδὲ πρόκειμαι, says Ajax of himself, Id. Aj. 427, cf. Eur. Tro. 1179:—esp. to lie dead, Aesch. Theb. 965, Soph. Aj. 1059; ὁ προκείμενος the corpse laid out for burial, Soph. Ant. 1101, Eur. Alc. 1012, Ar. Eccl. 537, cf. Av. 474, Antipho 145. 20, Luc. de Luctu 12; opp. to ἐξενεχθεῖς, Lys. Fr. 11:—metaph., πρὸς ὕβριν πρ. to be exposed to . . , Diod. Excerpt. 596. 67. 3. to be set before all, as the prize of a contest, τοῖσι . . προύκειτο μέγας τρίπος Hes. Sc. 312:—hence, b. metaph. to be set before all, be set forth, proposed, Lat. in medio poní, γνώμαι τρεῖς προκέατο three opinions were set forth, proposed, Hdt. 3. 83, cf. 7. 16, 1; σκέψις πρόκειται περί τινος Plat. Rep. 533 E, cf. Phaedr. 237 C; πρ. τῷ συμβουλευόντι ἀκοπὸς τὸ συμφέρον is proposed as a mark, Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 1:—often of contests and struggles, πόνος τε καὶ ἀγὼν ἔσχατος ψυχῆ πρ. Plat. Phaedr. 247 B, cf. Lach. 182 A; καταγέλαστον . . ὁ πάλαι πρόκειται, τοῦτο πάλιν προτιθέναι Id. Euthyd. 279 D: to be extant, προσίμια πρ. Id. Legg. 722 D:—often in partic., ἀεθλος προκείμενος a task proposed, Hdt. 1. 126., 4. 10, cf. Aesch. Pr. 257, 755; ἀγώνος μεγίστου πρ. Hdt. 9. 60; ἀθλα πρ. Lys. 96. 7, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 2, etc.; τὸν πρ. πόνον Eur. Alc. 1149; ἔργον ἔχειν πρ. Plat. Rep. 407 A; τὰ προκείμενα, opp. to μέλλοντα ταῦτα, Soph. Ant. 1334, Eur. Rhos. 984; so, ξυμφαρῶς προκειμένης Id. Alc. 551; τὸ πρ. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ or τὸ πρ. the question under discussion, Plat. Gorg. 457 D, Lach. 184 C, etc.; so, τὸ πρ. πρῆγμα the matter in hand, Hdt. 1. 207:—impers., περὶ σωτηρίας πρακειμένου when the question is concerning safety, Ar. Eccl. 401; πρόκειται ἡμῖν ζητεῖν Luc. Paras. 54, cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 7. 5. 4. to be set forth or settled beforehand, to be prescribed, appointed, νόμοι πρόκεινται Soph. O. T. 865; πρ. σημήνια signs fixed beforehand, agreed upon, Hdt. 2. 38; αἱ προκείμεναι ἡμέραι the prescribed days, Id. 2. 87; so, ἐνιαυτοὶ πρόκεινται ἐς ὕδωκοντα are set, fixed at

80, Hdt. 3. 22; *πρ. ἀνάγκη* Id. 1. 11:—of laws, νόμους ὑπερβαίνουσα τοὺς *πρ.* Soph. Ant. 481; of punishments, στέρεσθαι κρατὸς ἣν προκείμενον Aesch. Pers. 371; φόνος *πρ. δημόλευστος* Soph. Ant. 36; πολλῶν [ἀμαρτημάτων] θανάτου ζημία *πρ.* Thuc. 3. 45; τὸ θανεῖν .. πᾶσι προκείται Epigr. Gr. 198. **II.** *to be first stated, Arist. Top. 6. 5. 1.*

to lie before, lie in front of, c. gen., Αἴγυπτος προκείμενη τῆς ἐχομένης γῆς Hdt. 2. 12, cf. 4. 99; ᾗ (or οὐ) προῦκειτο μαστῶν περανίς where was set a brooch before her breasts (vulgo φῶ, sine sensu), Soph. Tr. 925; *πρὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πρ.* τὰ παραφράγματα Plat. Rep. 514 B:—absol., of a cape, island, etc., ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ *πρ. χωρίον* Xen. An. 6. 4. 3; τὰ προκείμενα τῆς χώρας ὄρη Mem. 3. 5. 27; *παρὰ ἡπειρον νῆσος πρ.* Id. Ath. 2. 13, etc.

III. *to precede, γράμμα πρ.* an initial letter, Anth. P. 11. 426; ἐν τοῖς *πρ.* in the preceding pages, Apoll. de Conscr. 138, cf. 32, etc.

προκέλευθος, ov, conducting, τινος Mosch. 2. 147; *χρεμέτισμα γάμου πρ.* Anth. P. 5. 245; *π. ἡμέρα* Strattis Μυρμ. 1; *λαμπάδες* C. I. 5172.

προκέλευσμα, τό, an incitement, Psell.

προκελευσματικός (sc. ποῦς), ὁ, a proceleusmatic, a foot consisting of four short syllables, Gramm.; πρ. ῥυθμός Dion. H. 7. 72; *μέτρον* Hephaest.

προκελεύω, to rouse to action beforehand, Hesych.

προκενεαγγέω, to fast beforehand, Hipp. Acut. 387, 390.

προκενώνω, to empty beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 6. 7. 2:—Pass., Luc. Alex. 13, Hdn. 2. 7.

προκεντέω, to delineate before, Eust. Opusc. 276. 10.

προκεντήμα, τό, a thing pricked or traced out beforehand, the design of a work, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 107, Walz Rhett. 1. 444:—a pattern, Clem. Al. 970: cf. προχάραγμα.

προκεφάλαιδομαι, Med. la sum up beforehand, Eust. Opusc. 126. 12.

προκέφαλος, αν, with a sugar-loaf head, Schol. Ar. Av. 282, etc. II. of verses, with a syllable prefixed, as Il. 5. 349.

προκηδεύω, to bury before oneself, τινά C. I. 3891:—*Pass. to be buried before, Ib. 3113, 3902 f, al.*

προκήδομαι, Dep. to take care of, take thought for, τινος Aesch. Pr. 629, Soph. Ant. 741, Tr. 966.

προκηραίνω, to be anxious for, τινός Soph. Tr. 29; absol., τί ποτ', ὦ τέκνον, τάδε κηραίνεις; why art thou thus anxious? Eur. Hipp. 223.

προκήρυγμα, τό, a previous announcement, Justin. M.

προκηρύκευμαι, Dep. to have proclaimed by herald, to give public notice, Isae. ap. Poll. 4. 94: to negotiate by herald, περί τινος Andoc. 23. 45; *πρὸς τινα* Aeschin. 51. 14.

προκήρυξ, ὕκος, ὁ, a harbinger, of John the Baptist, Cyrill.

προκήρυξις, εως, ἡ, proclamation by herald, Theophr. ap. Stob. 281. 10.

προκηρύσσω, Att. -τω, to proclaim by herald, proclaim publicly, Soph. Ant. 461, Isae. 60. 2, etc.: c. inf., πρ. ὠνεῖσθαι τὸν βουλούμενον Arist. Oec. 2. 23; *αἱ ἔφαραι πρ. κείρεσθαι* Plut. Cleom. 9: c. acc. rei, δρόμον *πρ.* Soph. El. 684; *ταῦτα* Id. Ant. 34; *πρ. στεφάνους τινί* Polyb. 5. 60, 3; *πρ. ἀγοράν* Ael. V. H. 4. 1; *τὰ ἄνια κατ' ἀγοράν* Poll. 8. 103.

προκίθαρισμα, τό, a prelude on the lyre, Hesych. s. v. προαῦλια.

προκινδύνεω, to run risk before others, brave the first danger, bear the brunt of battle, Thuc. 7. 56, Dem. 297. 11; πρ. στρατευόμενος Id. 25. 6:—c. gen., *πρ. τοῦ πλήθους to brave danger for the people, Andoc. 29. 4, cf. Xen. Hier. 10, 8; πρ. τῷ βαρβόρῳ (sc. τῆς Ἑλλάδος) braved him for Greece, Thuc. 1. 73; so, πρ. ὑπὲρ τινος* Xen. An. 7. 3, 31, etc.; *ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος* Isocr. 56 A; *ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας* Lys. 151. 38; *περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας* Polyb. 9. 38, 4:—c. dat. modi, *π. τοῖς μεγίστοις ἀγῶσιν* Plut. Pelop. 19; *πρ. τοῖς Ἰβηροῖς to engage first with them, Polyb. 3. 113, 9.*

προκινέω, to move forward, τὸν στρατόν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 21: *to urge on, πρ. ἵππων* Id. Eq. 9. 3:—*Pass. with fut. med. to come on, advance, Id. Cyr. 1. 4. 23, cf. Hipp. 409. 18.*

II. *to excite or begin before, τὴν μάχην* Diod. 17. 19. **2.** *to excite or arouse before, τὴν τοῦ νέου ψυχὴν* Plut. 2. 36 D; *τὴν πόλιν* Joseph. B. J. 4. 4. 7.

προκιννάω, to mix before, Eumath. p. 217.

προκλαίω, to lend before, C. I. 2927. 7, Eccl.

προκλαίω, Att. -κλάω; fut. -κλαύσομαι:—to weep beforehand or openly, Soph. Tr. 963, Eur. Phoen. 1520. II. trans. *to lament beforehand, τὸν νεκρὸν* Hdt. 5. 8, cf. Eur. Alc. 526.

πρόκλαστος, αν, braken off, of verses defective in metre, Eust. 1647. 30.

προκλείω, to shut beforehand, Anna Comn. 314 C.

προκλέπτομαι, Pass. to be deceived before, Schol. Soph. Ant. 493.

προκληδί, Adv. by challenge, Theodos. Can. 74 and 78, Suid.

προκληδονίζομαι, Dep. to forbode, prophesy, Joseph. B. J. 3. 1. 3.

προκληρόω, to draw lots before, Aen. Tact. 3.

προκλής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, challenged, Choerob. in Theodos. 1. p. 174.

πρόκλησις, εως, Ion. ιος, ἡ, a calling forth, challenging, challenge, μονομαχίη ἐκ προκλήσιος ὑφ' ὁρ or by challenge, Hdt. 5. 1, cf. 9. 75; πρ. φεύγειν Plut. Marcell. 2.

II. *an invitation, offer, proposal, τὴν πρ. ἡμῶν οὐκ ἐδέχεσθε* Thuc. 3. 64, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 4. 30, etc.; *πρ. ποιεῖσθαι* Dion. H. 7. 39; *προτιθέμαι* App. Civ. 1. 4.

III. *as law-term, a formal challenge or wager, offered by either party to his opponent, for the purpose of bringing disputed points to issue, somewhat like the Roman sponsio; such as a challenge to the opponent to let his slaves be put to the sack to give evidence against him, or an offer of one's own slaves to be tortured, cf. Lys. 102. 6, Dem. 978. 8., 1387. 13; a challenge or offer to take an oath with respect to the matter at issue, Id. 1011. 8., 1279. 15., 1365. 16, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 29, etc.: phrases, πρ. προκαλεῖσθαι to make such a challenge, Dem. 970. 1; δέχεσθαι to accept it, Ib. 2, etc.; φεύγειν to decline it, Antipho 144. 28, etc.; μαρτυρεῖν to appeal to it, Dem. 1105. 5; προκαλοῦνται πρ. ἡμᾶς ὡς οὐ*

δεξιόθεν ἡ .. Id. 969. fin., etc.—On the various kinds of πρόκλησις, v. Hudtwalcker über die Diäteten, p. 49.

προκλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, calling forth, challenging, τὸ μέλος πρ., of the partridge, Ael. N. A. 4. 16; ψόφου Clem. Al. 204; *τῇ φωνῇ προκλητικὸν ἐπαλαλάζειν* Plut. Marcell. 7; c. gen. *provocative of, Diosc. 1. 162, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 180. 70.*

πρόκλητος, ον, called forth: alert, Hesych.

πρακλίνη, ἡ, a couch, v. l. LXX (Cant. 1. 16).

πρακλίνω [ῖ], to lean forward, σῶμα ἐς χεῖρα φιλίαν Soph. O. C. 201.

προκλίτης [ῖ], αυ, ὁ, one who sits in the first place, Poll. 6. 12.

προκλύζω, to wash out beforehand, Philo 1. 257:—as Medic. term, to purge beforehand by a clyster, Alex. Trall. 8. 463.

II. *to work off before, τι* Diosc. Parab. 1. 238.

πρόκλυτος, αν, (κλύω) heard formerly, of olden time, ἔπεα Il. 20. 204.

προκλύω, to hear beforehand, Aesch. Ag. 251.

πρακνήμιον, τό, the inner bone of the leg, Lat. tibia, Poll. 2. 190; cf. παρακνήμιον.

προκνημῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a covering for the leg, Polyb. 6. 23, 8, Polyæn. 6. 4. 2.

πρακνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a sort of dried fig, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 653 B, Phot., etc.; written πρόκνις in Eust. 1688. 30, and πρόκνις, Poll. 6. 81.

προκοιλίδομαι, Pass. to get a paunch, Eust. Opusc. 54. 63.

προκοίλιος, αν, with a paunch, Synes. 253 (πρόκοιλος is f. l.), Walz Rhett. 5. 594:—of a verse, opp. to λαγαρός, having a long syllable instead of a short, Eust. 12. 34., 52. 8, etc.

προκοιμάομαι, Pass. to fall asleep before, Clem. Al. 452, C. I. 9277.

προκοινωνέω, to communicate before, Theod. Stud.

προκοιτεία, ἡ, v. l. for προκαίτια.

προκοιτέω, to keep guard before a place, Joseph. B. J. 4. 5. 1, Dio C. 54. 15., 64. 7, etc.

προκοιτία, ἡ, watch kept before a place, Dio C. 67. 15; in pl., like Lat. excubiae, Polyb. 2. 5. 6., 6. 35. 5.

πρόκοιτος, ὁ, (κοίτη) one who keeps watch before a place, Lat. excubitor, Polyb. 20. 11, 5, Dio C. 67. 15, etc.:—as Adj., πρ. τῆς φρονῆς κύων Plut. 2. 325 B.

προκοιτών, ὄνος, ὁ, later word for προδομάτιον (q. v.), an antechamber, Poll. 10. 43; written προκοίτων by Plin. Ep. 2. 17.

προκολάζω, to chastise beforehand, τῷ λόγῳ Arist. Rhet. 2. 3. 15.

προκολάκεω, to flatter beforehand, Plat. Rep. 494 C, Plut. 2. 65 E.

πρακαλλάω, to glue together before, Hero in Matth. Vett. 246.

πρακόλπιον, τό, (κόλπος) a robe falling over the breast, Theophr. Char. 6 and 22, Luc., etc.; θεὸς οὐδεὶς εἰς τὸ πρ. φέρει ἀργύριον Menand. Ἦν. 1.

II. *the entrance into a gulf, Ach. Tat. 1. 1, v. Jacobs. ad l.*

προκομία, ἡ, =προκόμιον, Ael. N. A. 16. 10.

προκομιδή, ἡ, a bringing forward, Phot. Bibl. 290. 7. II. a funeral procession, Eus. V. Const. 1. 22.

προκομιζέω, to bring forward, produce, Luc. D. Meretr. 4. 5, Longus 3. 20, Joseph. A. J. 1. 16. 2. II. *Pass. to be carried on before, esp. to a place of safety, Hdt. 4. 122, Luc. Navig. 19: to be borne in procession, Diod. Excerpt. 644. 37: to be carried out for burial, Eus. V. Const. 1. 22, etc.*

προκόμιον, τό, (κόμη) the front hair or forelock of a horse, Lat. caprinae, Xen. Eq. 5. 6; τὸ πρ. τοῦ βονάσου Arist. H. A. 9. 45. 5.

II. *false hair, a false front, such as the Persians and the Greek women wore, Ar. Fr. 309, Arist. Oec. 2. 15, 3; πρ. πρόσθετον* Poll. 2. 30; *πρ. κατὰ περίθετα* Ath. 523 A:—cf. πηνίκη, φενάκη.

προκομιστέον, verb. Adj. one must bring forward, Clem. Al. 336.

προκόνδυλοι, οἱ, the top joints of the fingers, Rufus; προκόνδυλα, τά, Hesych., Anecd. Oxon. 3. 121.

προκοπή, ἡ, progress on a journey, Plut. 2. 76 D; cf. προκόπτω 1. 2.

generally, *progress, advance, τὴν οἴησιν ἔλεγε προκοπῆς ἐγκοπῆν* that opinion forming was the stoppage of progress, Bion ap. Diog. L. 4. 50; *πρ. ἔχειν, ποιεῖσθαι, λαμβάνειν* Polyb. 2. 37. 10, al.; *ἡ ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον πρ.* Id. 1. 12. 7; opp. to *ἡ ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον πρ.*, Joseph. A. J. 4. 4. 1; *πρ. παλίντροπος* progress in a contrary direction, Polyb. 5. 16. 9; *πρ. ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ* Diod. 16. 6, cf. Cic. Att. 15. 16;—so in pl., Plut. 2. 75 B, Luc. Alex. 22; ἐν προκοπαῖς in one's prosperity, Epigr. Gr. 421, cf. 642. 4.

προκόπτω, fut. ψω, to forward a work (the metaph. being prob. taken from pioneers); but not properly trans., save with neut. Adjs. (v. infr.):—the Pass. however occurs in Hdt., to be forwarded, to advance, prosper, ἀνατέρω οὐδὲν τῶν πρηγμάτων προκοπτομένων 1. 190; ἐς τὸ πρόσω οὐδὲν προεκόπτετο τῶν πρηγμάτων 3. 56. **II.** with neut. Adjs., *προκόψομεν οὐδὲν shall make no progress, advance not at all, Alcae. 35; τὰ πολλὰ προκόψασ' having made most things ready, Eur. Hipp. 23; τί ἂν προκόπτοις; what good would you get? Id. Alc. 1079; οὐδὲν προεκόπτον εἰς .. they made no progress towards .., Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 6; so, πρ. οὐδὲν ἐς πρόσθεν* Eur. Hec. 961. **2.** c. gen. rei, τοῦ ναυτικοῦ μέγα μέρος προκόψαντες having made improvements in their navy to a great extent, Tbuc. 7. 56; ἡμῶν προκοπτόντων τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκείνοις since we promote the increase of their empire, Id. 4. 60; so, ἐπὶ πλείον πρ. ἀσεβείας having advanced further in impiety, 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 16, cf. προλαμβάνω 11. 3. **3.** altogether intr., ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο πρ. Polyb. 39. 9, 2; ἐπὶ πλείον πρ. Diod. 14. 98;—also, =σφὸς γίγνεσθαι, Plut. 2. 543 E, cf. App. Epict. 1. 4. 1., 3. 2. 5. **b.** of Time, *προκοπούσης ὁδοῦ as the way lengthens, Babr. 111. 4; ἡ νύξ προέκοψεν is far spent, Ep. Rom. 13. 11; τῆς νυκτὸς προκοπούσης* Joseph. B. J. 4. 4. 6; so, *πρ. ἡ θεραπεία goes on, Galen. 13. 351 A; ὁ λόγος πρ.* Sext. Emp. P. 2. 240. **c.** of persons, *πρ. διὰ τῆς λεωφόρου to advance by the high-*

road, Anon. ap. Suid.; c. acc. cogn., τὴν ὁδὸν προκεκοφέναι Joseph. A. J. 2. 6, 7; and without ὁδόν, ἐπὶ πολὺ προκεκοφότες Ib. 2. 16, 3; πρ. λ' σταδίου Chion Epist. 4. 4:—c. dat. modi, τοῖς πλούταις πρ. Diod. Excerpt. 598. 61; σαφία καὶ ἡλικία Ev. Luc. 2. 52; also, ἐν παιδείᾳ Diod. Excerpt. 554. 69; ἐν τοῖς μαθήμασι Luc. Hermot. 63, etc. (Coraës on Isocr. suggested that the usage was borrowed from the practice of armies, which cut away obstacles that impede their progress, v. προασοπαίω.)

προκύσμημα, τό, an ornament in front, showy ornament, C. I. 3080, Diog. L. prooem. 7, Longin. 43; πρ. κακίας Diog. L. 6. 72.

προκύσμιος, αν, (κύσμιος) before the world, Eccl. II. τὸ προκύσμιον the frontlet of a horse (nisi legend, προκύσμιον), Plut. 2. 970 D.

προκάττα, ἡ, Dor. word for προκύσμιον, Poll. 2. 29, Phot., Hesych.

πρακράττω, to get possession of beforehand, τινός Dio C. 40. 35. II. to prevail, Eccl.

προκρεμαννύω, to hang in front, σάκκουσ Aen. Tact. 32:—Pass. in form προκρέμαμαι, to hang forward, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 19.

πράκρημος, αν, overhanging, beetling, ἄκρα Joseph. Macc. 7.

πράκρημα, τό, prejudgment, I Ep. Tim. 5. 21, Anon. ap. Suid., Walz Rhett. 7. 1123, where also is the Verb προκριματίζομαι, to be punished.

προκρίνω [ῖ], to choose before others, choose by preference, prefer, select, Thuc. 4. 80, Plat., etc.; προκρίνας οἴπερ ἀλκιμώταται Eur. Phoen. 746, cf. Hel. 47; πρ. τινὰς ἐκ πάντων Hdt. 1. 70, cf. 9. 26; so in Med., ταύτους ἐκ προκρίτων προκρινάμενος Plat. Rep. 537 D:—Pass. to be preferred before others, ταῦτα ἦν τὰ προκεκριμένα [γέννη] the most eminent, Hdt. 1. 56; ὁ προκριθεὶς καὶ ὁ προκρίνων Plat. Legg. 765 E; ἐκ τῶν εἰκοσιετῶν αἱ προκριθέντες Id. Rep. 537 B; ἀνθ' ἡμῶν προκριθῆναι Isocr. Epist. 9. 17. 2. c. gen. to prefer before, οὐς ἐαυτῶν ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς προκρίνουσιν Plat. Apol. 35 B, cf. Xenophon. 19. 14 Karst., etc.:—Pass., τῶν ἄλλων προκεκρίσθαι Hdt. 2. 121, 6; προκριθῆναι ἀρχοντα Xen. An. 6. 1, 26; εἴ τις δ' ἡμῶν κάλλει προκριθῆ Cratin. Δηλ. 8. 3. c. inf. to prefer to do a thing, C. I. 3310:—Pass., προεκρίθην κληροῦσθαι Dem. 1313. 20, cf. 1318. 16., 1313. 25; ταῦτο προέκριται εἶναι κάλλιστον Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 8, cf. Apol. 21;—but also without inf., τὸ ἐμὲ προκριθῆναι ἀρχοντα Id. An. 5. 9, 26, cf. Hell. 6. 5, 34, Plat. Legg. 870 B. II. to judge beforehand, distinguish, βαρὺ καὶ καυφον ἀφ' αἰ. προκρίνει Tim. Locr. 100 D; c. acc. et inf. to judge or decide beforehand that . . . Xen. Apol. 15, Isocr. 42 A, 223 D, etc.; πρ. μάχην δι' ἵππεων to decide the battle by the horse before the foot comes up, prob. I. Diod. 17. 19.

πρόκρισις, ἡ, preference, selection, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 45, al.; ἐκ προκρίσεως Plat. Polit. 299 A. II. a prejudgment, Clem. Al. 999.

πρακρίτεος, α, αν, to be preferred, Xenocr. 45, Clem. Al. 236:—πρακρίταιος is f. l. in Epiphani. 1. 33 C.

πρακρίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or far preference: πρακρίτικόν, τό, a ground or cause for preference, Philostr. 389:—in Plut. 2. 1141 A, τὸ πρ. is a kind of verse, where Ritschl προκρητικόν, a verse beginning with a cretic.

πρακρίτης, αὐ, ὁ, one who selects, E. M. 435. 43.

πρόκριτος, αν, chosen before others, select, picked, Plat. Rep. 537 D, Legg. 945 B, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 10; πρ. ἡ . . . chosen rather than . . . Anth. P. 5. 258:—ἀ πρ. τῆς γερουσίας, Lat. Princeps senatus, Dio C. 53. 1, cf. 46. 20.

πρόκρσσαν, v. s. προκρούω I. 2.

πρόκρσσαι, αι, α, or αι, α, ranged at regular intervals, like steps or the battlements of a wall (v. κρῶσαι, κρῶσαι:—so, in Il. 14. 35, the ships are drawn up on the beach πρόκρσσαι, i. e. ranged in a row; and in Hdt. 7. 188, a number of ships are said to be πρόκρσσαι ἐς πόντον ἐπὶ ὀκτώ, i. e. ranged in rows turned seawards eight deep:—so of a richly-carved cup, περίε αὐταῦ γρυπῶν κεφαλαὶ αἱ πρόκρσσαι ἦσαν the heads of griffins were set at intervals round it, Hdt. 4. 152; so, συνδέσεις αὐ περιφερεῖς, ἀλλὰ πράκρσσαι not all round, but at regular intervals, Democr. ap. Theophr. de Sens. 79, cf. Opp. H. 4. 606:—metaph., πρόκρσσαι φερόμενοι ἐπὶ τὸν κίνδυνον rushing one after another into danger, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 30 A.

πράκρσσις, εως, ἡ, and πρακρσμός, ὁ, a musical term.

πρακρούω, to beat out and so to stretch, whence the name of the robber Προκρούστης, who stretched all his captives on the same bed, τῶν ἐλαττόνων τοὺς πόδας πράκρουεν Diod. 4. 59. 2. to attack, Ar. Lys. 1252, in Dor. impf. πρόκρσσαν or (acc. to Ahrens D. Dor. 188) πρῶκρσσαν. II. like κρούω 8, to lie with a woman, Ar. Eccl. 1017.

πρακρούω, to creak before, Eust. Opusc. 269. 74.

πρακτάσμαι, Dep. to gain beforehand, Julian. 329 C.

πρακτενίζω, to comb before, Galen.

πρακῦβερνάω, to guide the steerer from the prow, Poll. 1. 98.

προκῦδάνω, strengthd. for κυδάνω, Orph. Arg. 1223 Herm.

προκυκλέω, to roll forth or out, in the Swallow-song, ap. Ath. 360 C (Bggk. Lyr. Gr. p. 883); vulg. προσκ—

προκῦλινδέσμαι, Pass. to roll before or at the feet of, prostrate oneself before another, Lat. prostravi ad genua alicujus, τινι Ar. Av. 501, ubi v. Schol.; τινος Dem. 450. 2; πρ. ἡ πέρδιξ τοῦ θηρεύοντος Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 3; cf. πρακαλινδέσμαι.

προκῦλινδημα, τό, previous rolling, cited from Synes.

προκῦλινδαμαι, Pass. to roll forward, of a wave, Il. 14. 18. II. like προκυλινδέσμαι, to roll at the feet of, τινος Arat. 188: fut. προκυλίσομαι [ῖ], App. Exc. de Reb. Ital. 2. 5, 5; with a late pres. προκυλίσομαι, Dion. H. 8. 39.

προκῦλισις, ἡ, prostration before another, πρ. καὶ προσκυνήσεις Plat. Legg. 887 E; so προκυλισμός, ὁ, Dion. H. 9. 33.

προκνυμία, ἡ, (κῦμα) an embankment against the waves, a dyke, break-water, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 6; so in A. J. 15. 9, 7, προκνυμία should be restored for προκυματία.

προκύνειω, (κύνων) of a dog, to give tongue too soon, Poll. 5. 65.

προκῦπτιον, τό, a throne, Byz.; v. πρόκυψις.

προκῦπτω, fut. ψω, to stoop and bend forward so as to peep, ξζω τεύχους Ar. Av. 496; ἐκ τοῦ δίφρου Dio C. 64. 6; διά τινων ὀπῶν Sext. Emp. 7. 350, cf. 364; and c. gen., τῆς καλύβης Alciphro 3. 30; θυρίδων Babr. 116. 3:—of things, such as parts of the body, προκῦπτει ἄκρος ποὺς Hipp. Art. 825; τιθῆναι Ar. Ran. 412; γλῶττα Luc. Alex. 12; κυνίδιον ἐκ τοῦ ἱματίου πρ. Id. Merc. Cond. 34:—metaph., τὸ νοητικόν πρ. Lysis ap. Iambl. V. Pyth. 77; ἐπ' ἄκρων τῶν χειρῶν πρ. τις λόγος Aristaen. 2. 10: cf. παρακῦπτω. II. to stoop before, αὐ προεστάναι τῆς πόλεως, ἀλλὰ πρακεκυφέναι Plut. 2. 633 D.

προκῦρδομαι, Pass. to be confirmed before, Ep. Galat. 3. 17, Byz.:—Med., Walz Rhett. 1. 605.

προκῦψις, εως, ἡ, a stooping forward, adoration, Eccl. II. the imperial throne, Boisson. Anecd. 5. 159, 167, etc.

Προκῦων, κυνός, ὁ, Procyon, a constellation or star which rises (about the middle of July) before the dog-star, Arat. 450, Cic. N. D. 2. 44, Horat. 1 Od. 29. 18; being by later writers itself described as a dog, and called canicula by Plin. 18. 68, 2. II. πικρὰ καλλιμάχων πρόκυνες, a nickname of the Grammarians, snappers and snarlers, Anth. P. 11. 322:—but in Ath. 259 A, π. καὶ κόλακες (so Schweigh. for προσκ—), splaniel-like flatterers.

προκῶλυμα, τό, a bulwark against, τινός Helioid. 9. 17.

προκῶμιον, τό, the prelude sung by a κῶμος, Pind. N. 4. 17.

προκῶνια (sc. ἄλφιτα), τά, groats of fresh or unroasted barley, Hipp. 638. 5, Lycurg. al. ap. Harp., Galen., Phot., etc.; also πυρὰ προκωνία, Hipp. 581. 20; also πρόκωνα, Poll. 6. 77.—Demon ap. Harp. explains them κάχυς κατηγορημένοι μετ' ἀρωμάτων.

πρόκωπος, αν, (κῶπη) of the sword, grasped by the hilt, drawn, Aesch. Ag. 1651, Eur. Or. 1477, al. 2. metaph. ready, Aesch. Ag. 1652; πρ. ἔχειν τὴν δεξιάν Hdn. 7. 5.

προλαβῆ, ἡ, like λαβῆ, a hilt, ξίφους Poll. 1. 136., 10. 144.

προλαβόντως, Adv. previously, Aesop. 119 Coraës.

προλαγχάνω, to obtain by lot beforehand, Ar. Eccl. 1159.

προλαζύμαι, Dep. to receive beforehand or by anticipation, τινος some of a thing, Eur. Ion 1027 cf. λάζυμαι fin.

προλάκκιον, τό, a subsidiary reservoir, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 13.

προλαλέω, to prate before, Anth. P. 12. 208, Oribas. 93 Matth. II. to announce before, Eust. 1382. 24, etc.

προλαλιά, ἡ, an addressing, Thom. M.; v. προσλαλιά.

πρόλαλος, αν, chattering, Ael. ap. Suid., Manetho 5. 337.

προλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι: aor. προύλαβον: the Pass. rare, v. infr. 1. 5. To take or receive before, τὴν πόλιν Lys. 176. 5; τὰ χωρία καὶ λιμένας Dem. 20. 21; πρ. ἀργύριον to receive as earnest money, Dem. 1211. 5, cf. 970. 28., 1217. 23; πρ. τὰ ἐφόδια Aeschin. 24. 30; τρία τάλαντα παρά τινος Id. 50. 20; τί τινος Dem. 32. 27, etc.:—also, πρ. χόριν Eur. Ion 914; μισθὸν τῆς ἀγγελίας for the message, Luc. Merc. Cond. 37:—πρ. τὴν ἡλικίαν, Lat. decerpere florem aetatis, Aeschin. 23. 18; πρ. τὴν αὔξησιν to begin their growth before, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 4. 2. to take or seize beforehand, Dem. 234. 5; ταῦτο πρ., ὅπως σώσασμεν to provide that . . . Id. 29. 1, cf. Aeschin. 73. 41; c. part., προλαβὼν προεγνωκότας ὑμᾶς first procured your vote of condemnation, Dem. 725. 8. 3. to take before, take in preference, τι πρὸ τινος Soph. O. C. 1141. 4. to take away or off before, ἐκ γὰρ οἰκῶν προύλαβον μόγις πάδα, μὴ θανεῖν Eur. Ion 1253. 5. to assume before, προεληήφθω . . . δισχιλίων σταδίων τὸ βάθος [εἶναι] Polyb. 34. 6, 7. II. like πρακαταλαμβάνω, to be beforehand with, anticipate, 1. c. acc. pers. to get the start of, τὰς κύνας Xen. Cyn. 5, 19, v. infr. 3; πρ. τινὰ τῷ λόγῳ Dem. 1439. 6; βραχὺν χρόνον πρ. τινὰ to outlive him, Plut. 2. 117 E; so also, πρ. τῇ βίῳ τὸν χρόνον χειμῶνας Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 3, cf. C. P. 3. 24, 3, etc. (but the v. l. ταῦ χειμῶνας deserves attention):—also c. gen. pers., προλαβὼν μου ὥστε πρότερον λέγειν Dem. 1103. 10. 2. c. acc. rei, πρ. γόους, μαντεύματα Eur. Hel. 339, Ion 407; τὸν καιρὸν Polyb. 9. 14, 12, Plut., etc.; τῆς νυκτὸς ὀπίσσαν ἂν δυναίμην Luc. Gall. 1, cf. Amor. 15; also of perception, πρ. ὡς οὕτως ἔχον πρὶν γινόμενον οὕτως ἰδεῖν Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 23; τὰ ξυμβησόμενα ταῖς ἐννοαῖαις Polyb. 3. 112, 7, cf. 3. 1, 7; τὰ πολλὰ εἰκασία Luc. Amor. 8; πρ. ἔτι . . . Plut. 2. 102 E, etc. 3. c. gen. spatii, πρ. τῆς ὁδοῦ to get a start on the way, Hdt. 3. 105; πρ. πολὺ τῆς ὁδοῦ Polyaeen. 7. 29, 2 (but just above, πρ. ὡς πλείστην ὁδὸν τοὺς διώκοντας); πρ. βραδύως τῆς φυγῆς Thuc. 4. 33; πρ. τῆς διώξεως to get a start of the pursuers, Diod. 16. 94. b. generally, πρ. τῶν κηρύκων to anticipate them, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 1; ταῦ χρόνον πρ. to precede in point of time, Id. Metaph. 8. 8, 14; cf. προκόπτω II. 2. 4. c. dat. modi, πρ. τῷ δράμῳ to get a start in running, Xen. Cyn. 7, 7; τῇ διανοίᾳ Arist. Fr. 96; τῇ φυγῇ Plut. Alex. 20, Cic. 47. 5. absol., παλλῶ προύλαβε was far ahead, Thuc. 7. 80, cf. Xen. Cyn. 6, 19, Dem. 48. 25, Polyb. 31. 23, 8:—to anticipate the event, prejudge, ἐπειδὴν πάντα ἀκούσητε κρίνατε, καὶ μὴ πρότερον προλαμβάνετε Dem. 44. 3; οἱ νόμοι προλαβόντες ἐπιμέλονται by anticipation, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3; ὁ πρ. βίῳ his previous life, Argum. Dem. 559. 3; αἱ προλαβόντες ancestors, Byz.; τὰ προλαβόντα what precedes, Byz.:—also in Med., προλαμβάνου Menand. Incert. 152. III. to repeat from the origin, Lat. altius repetere, Isocr. 119 A, 351 C.

προλάμπω, to shine forth, ἡμέρα πρ. Synes. Hymn. 2. 2; ζῶη Eust., etc.

πρόλαχος, εως, τό, the first lot, Suid. s. v. λάχος.

προλαεῖνω, = προλαεῖω, Jo. Chrys.

προλέγω, fut. ξω, to pick out or choose before others, prefer, Ἀθηναίων προλεγεμέναι Il. 13. 689; ἐξαχάτατοι προλέγονται Pind. N. 2. 25; ἀριστῆες πασῶν ἐκ πολλῶν πρ. Theocr. 13. 18. II. to foretell,

announce beforehand, of an oracle, Hdt. 1. 53., 8. 136; μέμνησθ' ἀγὼ προλέγω Aesch. Pr. 1071, cf. Soph. O. T. 973; πρ. πρόρρησιν, of a physician, Hipp. Progn. 42; περὶ τῶν θείων τὰ μέλλοντα Plat. Euthyphro 3 C, cf. Dem. 436. 25. b. to say beforehand, ὅτι . . . , Plat. Rep. 337 A, Euthyd. 275 E, etc. 2. to state publicly, proclaim, declare, c. acc. et inf., Aesch. Theb. 336, etc.: c. acc., ὁ νόμος πρ. ἂ μὴ δεῖ πράττειν Lycurg. 148. 16; πολέμους Polyb. 13. 3. 5. 3. πρ. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι to order him to do . . . , Xen. An. 7. 7, 3, Dinarch. 99. 14; προύλεγον τὸ ψήφισμα καθελοῦσι μὴ ἂν γίνεσθαι πόλεμον Thuc. 1. 139:—to caution, warn, πρ. τινὶ μὴ φεύγειν Eur. Incert. 113. 10; πρ. τινὶ ὅτι . . . , Antipho 126. 17; ὡς οὐ . . . , Polyb. 5. 57, 2. 4. to denounce punishment, πρ. δεσμόν τινα Dem. 719. 25. προλείω, to round beforehand, Alex. Trall. 8. 464, Galen. προλείπω, fut. ψω, to go forth and leave, to leave behind, forsake, abandon, νεκρόν Il. 17. 275; κτήματα . . . ἀνδρας τε Od. 3. 314; σε . . . οὐ δύναμαι πρ. δύστηνον ἔδοντα 13. 331; φεύγει πηοῦς τε προλιπὼν καὶ πατρίδα γαίαν 23. 120; μή τις σε προλέλοιπε prudence has forsaken thee, 2. 279; φιλήν πρ. Theogn. 1102; οὐκ ἔτλη Σπάρτης ἡγεμόνας προλιπεῖν Simon. ap. Hdt. 7. 227; πατέρα . . . ἐν λυγρῷ γήρα Soph. Aj. 507; χώραν πρ. to abandon one's post, Thuc. 2. 87; τὸ τῶν ξυμμαχῶν κοινόν Id. 1. 74:—simply to leave, Ἄρκτοῦρος πρ. βόον Ὀκεανοῖο Hes. Op. 564; ἀντρον, ἔδραν, θῶκον, etc., Pind. P. 9. 50, Trag.; ψυχὴ πρ. τινά Ar. Av. 1558. 2. c. inf. to omit to do a thing, Theogn. 351; so, πρ. μὴ οὐ ποιεῖν Soph. El. 132. 3. rarely of things, to desert, fail one, Ar. Thesm. 927; ὅταν αὐτὰ τὸ ἀνθος προλίπη Plat. Rep. 601 B; c. gen., ἐφημερίων πρ. Epigr. Gr. 321. 4. II. intr. to cease, fail beforehand, Ἀτρεΐδαις οὐ προλείπει φόνος Eur. Or. 817; εἴ τῳ προλείποι ἡ βῶμη Thuc. 7. 75; of persons, to faint, fall into a swoon, Eur. Hec. 438. προλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, foretelling, Paul. Sil. 74. 67. πρόλεξις, εως, ἡ, a foretelling, Hesych. προλεπτύνω, to make thin or reduce beforehand, τοὺς τράγους Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 58:—Pass. to be made or become so, Plat. Tim. 66 A, Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 6. προλεσχηνεύομαι, Dep. to hold conversations with one before, προλεσχηνευμένων αὐτῷ ἀποστάσιος πέρι Hdt. 6. 4. πρόλεσχος, ον, forward in talk, eager to begin, Aesch. Supp. 200. προλεύσω, to see before oneself or in front, Soph. Ph. 1360. πρόλημα, τό, something taken beforehand, an advantage, πρ. ποιεῖν τινὶ Polyb. 17. 10, 3. προλημμαδίξω, to place before, τινός Apollon. Constr. 13:—Subst. προλημματισμός, ὁ, a preparatory exercise in singing, Byz. προλήνιον, τό, a vessel in front of a wine-press, LXX (Isai. 5. 2). προληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, anticipative, δύναμις Plut. 2. 427 D; σχῆμα Walz Rhett. 8. 666. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Ar. Av. 35, etc. πρόληψις, ἡ, a preconception, such as (acc. to the Stoics) were originally implanted in the mind, ἔννοια φυσικὴ τοῦ καθόλου Chrysipp. ap. Diog. L. 7. 54; κατὰ πρόληψιν ἐννοιεῖσθαι Epicur. ib. 10. 33, cf. Cic. N. D. 1. 16 and 17; αἱ ἔμφυτοι πρ. Plut. 2. 1041 E, 1042 A; transl. by Cicero by notio, anticipatio, praenotio, cf. Arr. Epict. 1. 22:—but in another place (2. 900 B) Plut. represents πρ. as opp. to ἔννοια, a notion acquired by experience:—hence, 2. in common use, a previous notion or conception, Polyb. 8. 29, 1; πρ. ἔχειν τινός Id. 10. 43, 8. II. in Rhet. = προκατάληψις II:—in Cic. de Div. 2. 53, Orelli πρόσληψις. προλιμνάω, to form a marsh before a river, Paus. 8. 22, 3. προλιμνάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (λίμνη) stagnant water left by a river overflowing, ἐν ταῖς προλιμνάσι τῶν ποταμῶν Arist. H. A. 6. 14, 2; cf. E. M. 798. 15 (ubi προλιμναίς), Poll. 9. 49. προλιμνοκτονέομαι, Pass. to be starved beforehand, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 3. προλιπαίνω, to fatten or enrich before, Diosc. Alex. prooem., Oribas. 176 Matth. προλιχνεύομαι, Dep. to lick beforehand, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1202. προλόβιον, τό, the lower flap of the ear, Poll. 2. 85. προλόβος, ὁ, = πρηγορέων, the crop of birds, esp. of pigeons, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 28, P. A. 3. 14, 9, al.:—molluscs are said to have a πρ. ὀρνιθώδης, P. A. 4. 5, 19, cf. H. A. 4. 1, 18. προλοβώδης, ες, like the crop of a bird, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 9. προλογέω, = προλογίζω I, Poll. 2. 123. προλογίζω, to speak a prologue, Scholl. passim. II. to be the first speaker, Arg. Soph. O. C. 2. to mention before, predetermine, Clem. Al. 985. III. Med. to consider before, Simpl. Epict. p. 99:—Subst. -ισμός, οὐ, ὁ, Hierocl. p. 152. πρόλογος, ὁ, (προλέγω) in the early Trag. and Com. Poets, the prologue, all that portion of the play that comes before the first chorus, Arist. Poët. 12, 1, Rhet. 3. 14, 1; but from the time of Eur. it became a monologue containing a narrative of facts introductory to the main action, as in the Roman Comedy, Ar. Ran. 1119; compared to a prelude in Music by Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 1:—opp. to ἐπίλογος. 2. one who speaks the prologue, Luc. Pseudol. 4. II. in Arithm., of ratios in which the first number is the largest, as 5; 3, v. sub ὑπόλογος II. προλούω, to wash beforehand, Hipp. 617. 10, Galen.:—Pass. to bathe beforehand, Clearch. ap. Ath. 5 F. προλοχίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to lay an ambush before, c. acc. cogn., πρ. τινὰς ἐνέδρας Heliod. 6. 13:—Pass., αἱ προλελοχισμέναι ἐνέδραι the ambush that had before been laid, Thuc. 3. 112. 2. to place men in ambush before, Joseph. A. J. 5. 2, 11, B. J. 1. 2, 2. II. to beset with an ambush, πέμπει . . . τοῦ στρατοῦ μέρος τι τὰς ὁδοὺς προλοχισούσας Thuc. 3. 110, cf. Plut. Sertor. 13; also, πρ. τὰ περὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐνέδραις Thuc. 2. 81. προλοχισμός, ὁ, an ambush laid before, Conon ap. Phot. Bibl. 138. 5. προλυμαίνομαι, Dep. to destroy beforehand, Polyb. 2. 68, 5.

προλυπέομαι, Pass. to feel pain or distress before, Plat. Rep. 584 B, Phaedr. 258 E, Philob. 39 D. προλύπησις, ἡ, previous distress, Plat. Rep. 584 C. προλύται, οἱ, v. λύται. προλύω, to undo or refute before, Schol. Dem. 14. 22. προλωβάομαι, Dep. to injure before, Paus. 10. 35, 3. προμαθεῖα, προμαθεύς, προμαθίς, Dor. for προμηθ-. πρόμακρος, ον, = προμήκης, Hipp. 1194 G, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 3. προμάλαγγες, οἱ, Cyprian name for flatterers, Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 F. προμαλακτήριον, τό, the room in which bathers were rubbed before bathing, Galen. 12. 239; προμαλακτόν in Schol. Nic. Al. 111. προμαλάκυνω, = sq., Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 119. προμαλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, to soften beforehand, make soft or supple by rubbing, Arist. Probl. 2. 32, 2, Galen. 2. metaph., Philo 2. 579; and in Med., προμαλάττεσθαι τὸν δῆμον Plut. Caes. 6. προμάλος, ἡ, an unknown tree with supple springy branches, like ἰτέα, ἄγνος, λύγος, prob. a kind of willow, Eupol. Αἴγ. 1, Ap. Rh. 3. 201, Anth. P. append. 54, Hipp. 667. 47. προμάμμη, ἡ, a great-grandmother, Philo 2. 565, 588, C. I. 5799. προμανθάνω, to learn beforehand, and (in aor.) to know beforehand, Pind. O. 8. 79, and Att.; οὔτε πρ. τι οὐτ' ἐπιμαθῶν Thuc. 1. 138:—c. acc. to learn by rote, ἄθλους προμαθεῖν Eur. Fr. 904. 10; ἄσμα Ar. Nub. 966; μαθήματα Plat. Legg. 643 C: c. inf., προύμαθον στέργειν τάδε Soph. Ph. 538. προμαντεῖα, ἰον. -ῆτι, ἡ, the right of consulting the Delphic Oracle first, Hdt. 1. 54, Dem. 119. 17., 446. 13; often in Delphic Inscr., Δελφοὶ ἔδωκαν Φιλίππῳ . . . προμαντεῖαν κτλ. C. I. 1691, cf. -92, -93. προμάντευμα, τό, a prediction, Suid. s. v. τόνον, Byz. προμαντεύομαι, Dep. to prophesy, Hdt. 3. 125, Arist. Fr. 12: c. acc. to foretell, τι Eur. Fr. 485; τὸν ὄλεθρόν τινα Dio C. 57. 20; πρ. ὡς . . . , Luc. D. Deor. 16. 1; c. acc. et inf., Id. D. Mort. 11. 2.—An Act. προμαντεύω in Plut. Cato Ma. 23. προμάντιον, τό, = προμάντευμα, Or. Sib. 3. 227. πρόμαντις, εως, ἰον. ἰος, ὁ, ἡ, a prophet or prophetess, ὦ παῖ πρόμαντι Λατοῦς ὁ ἰον. prophet son of Leto, Eur. Ion 681. 2. esp., like προφήτης, the representative of the god and the organ of his prophecies, ἡ πρ. being specially the title of the Pythia or Delphic priestess, who gave out the answers of the oracle, Hdt. 6. 66., 7. 111, 141; τὴν πρ. τὴν ἐν Δελφοῖς Thuc. 5. 16; Φοῖβον πρ. Neophr. ap. Schol. Eur. Med. 667; so, ἡ πρ. of Apollo at Patara, Hdt. 1. 182; ὁ πρ. of Ptoäan Apollo, Id. 8. 135; πρ. δὲ ὁ ἱερεὺς ἐστὶ (sc. Διονύσου) Paus. 10. 33, 11; Δωδωναίων αἱ προμάντιες Hdt. 2. 55. II. as Adj. prophetic, δίκη πρ. justice giving presage of the issue, Soph. El. 757; θυμὸς πρ. 'my prophetic soul,' Eur. Andr. 1072; c. gen., τούτων πρ. οὔσα prophetic, foreboding of a thing, Aesch. Cho. 758, cf. Eur. Hel. 338, Or. 1445. προμαραίνομαι, Pass. to die away first, Arist. Probl. 23. 11. προμαρτυρέω, to testify before, Epiphani., etc. προμαρτυρία, ἡ, previous testimony, Walz Rhett. 6. 124. προμαρτυρικῶς, Adv. by testifying before, Byz. προμαρτύρομαι [ῶ], Dep. to witness beforehand, 1 Ep. Petr. 1. 11. προμάτωρ, Dor. for προμήτωρ. προμαχέω, to fight in front, ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρμάτων Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 60:—Ελλήνων προμαχοῦντες fighting before or for them all, Simon. 93. προμαχέων, ὠνος, ὁ, a bulwark, rampart, Lat. propugnaculum, Hdt. 1. 98, Xen. An. 7. 18, 13; πρ. τοῦ τείχεος Hdt. 1. 164., 3. 151. προμαχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. προμαχῆτ-, ready to fight in front, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 248. 51. προμάχια, τά, a Laced. festival, Sosib. ap. Ath. 674 A. προμαχίζω, (πρόμαχος) to fight before, Τρωσὶ in front of the Trojans, as their champion, Il. 3. 16; but, also, to fight as champion with another, Achil. 20. 376; πρ. τινός Nonn. D. 27. 265, etc. προμαχιόνιον, τό, and προμαχίων, ὁ, = προμαχεών, Schol. Eur. Hec. 910. προμάχομαι [ᾶ], Dep. to fight before, fight in the front rank, ἀπάντων before all, Il. 11. 217., 17. 358; οἱ προμαχόμενοι Diod. 18. 44, Plut. Anton. 39. II. to fight for or in defence of, τινος Ar. Vesp. 957. πρόμαχος, ον, fighting before or in front: πρόμαχοι, οἱ, the first or foremost fighters, champions, often in Hom., ἐν προμάχοισιν among the foremost, Il. 3. 31; πρ. μίγντα 4. 354; πρώτοισιν ἐνὶ πρ. Od. 18. 379; προμάχων ἀν' ὄμιλον Pind. I. 7. 6, 49:—as Adj., πρ. δόρυ the champion spear, i. e. of Hercules (v. Schol.), Soph. Tr. 856. 2. fighting for, πόλεως, δόμων Aesch. Theb. 418, 482; θεσμῶν Epigr. Gr. 912. II. as a name of tutelary gods, Ἀθηνᾶ Πρόμαχος Alciphro 3. 51; παρὰ προμάχῳ Παλλάδι Epigr. Gr. 912; (hence Προμαχ-όρμα, ἡ, as worshipped at Buporthmos, Paus. 2. 34, 8); πρ. Ἑρακλῆς Paus. 9. 11, 4; πρ. Ἑρμῆς Id. 9. 22, 1. προμαχών, common form of προμαχεών, Schol. Eur. Hec. 910, Eust.; cf. Lob. Phryg. 167. προμεθίμι, to let go before, πελειάδα νηὸς ἀπο πρ. Ap. Rh. 2. 329. προμεθύσκομαι, Pass. to be drunk with wine before; aor. -μεθυθεῖς Plut. 2. 734 A. προμελαινομαι, Pass. to become black before, Nic. Th. 797. προμελετάω, to practise beforehand, ἀ δεῖ λέγειν Ar. Eccl. 117; τὴν μέθοδον Plat. Soph. 218 D; c. inf., πρ. ἐλαύνειν Xen. Ath. 1, 20:—absol., Ar. Thesm. 1177, Polyb. 10. 47, 3. προμελέτησις, ἡ, previous exercise, a prelude, Cyrill. Προμένεια, ἡ, (μένος) name of a prophetess of Dodona, Fore-feeling, Presage, Hdt. 2. 55. προμένειος σίδη, ἡ, a sort of pomegranate, Nic. Al. 490. προμεριμνάω, to take thought before, Ev. Marc. 13. 11, Clem. Al. 595.

προμεταβάλλω, to change before, Galen. II. intr., Sext. Emp. M. 5. 59.
 προμετρέω, to measure out before, τιμὴν τινι Stob. Ecl. 2. 64. II. to measure out before, Isae. ap. Poll. 4. 166:—προμετρητής, οὐ, ὁ, a servant of the μετρονόμοι, Hyperid. ap. Harp.; προμέτρης, C. I. 3028.
 προμετρητός, ἢ, ὄν, measured out, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 4. 167.
 προμετώπειος, α, ον, =sq., Byz.
 προμετωπίδιος, α, ον, before or on the forehead, Ael. N. A. 14. 26, E. M.; πρ. τοίχος in front, Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 5. II. as Subst., προμετωπίδιον, τό, the skin or hair of the forehead, ἵππων προμετωπίδια Hdt. 7. 70. 2. a frontpiece, frontlet, esp. for horses, Xen. An. 1. 8, 7, Cyr. 6. 4, 1; for men, C. I. 159. 8.
 προμετωπίς, ἢ, a star on the forehead, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 E, 202 A.
 προμέτωπος, ον, with prominent forehead, Erotian. 384.
 προμήθεια, Dor. -μάθεια, Ion. προμηθία, in Att. Poets προμηθία (v. sub fin.):—foresight, forethought, ἀγαθὸν ἢ προμηθία Hdt. 3. 36, cf. Pind. N. 11. 60, I. 5. 57; προμηθίαν λαβεῖν Aesch. Supp. 177, Eur. Hec. 795; πολλὴν προμηθειαν ποιῆσθαι Plat. Min. 318 E; ἐν πολλῇ προμηθειᾷ ἔχειν τινα to hold in great consideration, Hdt. 1. 88; προμηθίαν ἔχειν τινός Xenophon. I. 24, Eur. Alc. 1054, Plat. Gorg. 501 B; προμηθειαν ἔχειν ὑπὲρ τινος Id. Rep. 441 E; παύειν τινὰ τῆς προμηθείας Antipho 118. 15:—with reference to Prometheus, Luc. Prom. es 1. [The form προμηθία is now restored in all passages of Trag. Poets, since it is required by the metre in Soph. El. 990, O. C. 332, 1043, Fr. 688, Eur. Med. 741, Hec. 1137, Phoen. 1465, Andr. 690, I. T. 1202, and is admissible in Aesch. Supp. 177, Soph. El. 1036, 1350, Ph. 557, Eur. Alc. 1054, Ion 448, whereas προμήθεια is never required:—προμηθία is also a common v. l. in MSS. of Prose authors, as in Antipho l. c., Plat. Gorg. 501 B.
 Προμηθεῖος, α, ον, or οσ, ον, Promethean, Anth. P. 6. 100, Nic. Al. 273, etc. II. Προμηθεῖα, τά, the festival of Prometheus, Lys. 161. ult., Xen. Ath. 3, 4; cf. Dict. of Antiqu.
 προμηθεύω, fut. -ήσομαι: aor. προμήθηθην Hipp. 617. 52., 790 G: Dep. To be προμηθής, to take care beforehand, to provide for, c. gen., πρ. ἐωντοῦ Hdt. 2. 172; ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Prot. 316 C; περὶ τι Id. Lach. 198 E; absol., Aesch. Pr. 381; c. inf., Alciphro 1. 10:—generally, to take heed, Lat. cavere, πρ. μὴ .. Hdt. 3. 78:—c. acc. pers. to shew regard or respect for, Id. 9. 108; c. acc. rei, Hipp. 765 D, Plat. Crito 45 A:—neut. part. προμηθεόμενον, absol. in pass. sense, care being taken, ὡς μὴ .. ἄπως μὴ .. Hipp. 813 G, 831 H.
 προμήθειμα, τό, foresight, Nicet. Ann. 22 A.
 προμηθεύωμαι, Dep., =προμηθεύω, Alex. Aphr. Probl. in praef.
 Προμηθεύς, ἔως, Ion. ἔος, ὁ, Dor. Προμᾶθεύς, Prometheus, son of the Titan Iapetus and Clymené, Hes. Th. 510; but of Themis, Aesch. Pr. 209: he was inventor of many arts, esp. those of working in metal and clay, whence he is said to have made man from clay, and to have furnished him with the ἐντεχνον πῦρ stolen from Olympus: hence also his name, (from προμηθής, q. v.), opp. to his careless brother Ἐπιμηθεύς,—Forethought and Afterthought. The elements of the legend of Prometheus are in Hes. Op. 48, Th. 510 sq., cf. Plat. Prot. 320 D sqq.; the punishment inflicted on him by Zeus for his zeal in the cause of man in the Prom. Viuctus of Aesch. II. in Att., all artists that worked in clay were called Πραμηθεῖες, Henist. Luc. Prom. 2. III. as appellat. αὐτὸν γὰρ σε δεῖ προμηθεύς Aesch. Pr. 86; Αἰδῶς Προμαθέος [θυγατήρ] Pind. O. 7. 81, ubi v. Böckh (44), cf. Meineke Euphor. p. 128:—as Adj., προμᾶθεύς ἀρχή provident rule (where Herm., metri grat., suggests προμᾶθίς), Aesch. Supp. 700.—Cf. Ἐπιμηθεύς.
 προμηθεύσις, εως, ἢ, =προμήθεια, Nicet. Ann. 313 C.
 προμηθευτικός, ἢ, ὄν, using forethought, Eust. 797. 39. Adv. -κῶς, Id. προμηθής, Dor. προμᾶθής, ἔς, forethinking, provident, cautious, μέλλησις Thuc. 3. 82; τό προμηθές, =προμήθεια Id. 4. 92; εἰς τὸν ἔπειτα βίον προμηθεάτερος Plat. Lach. 188 B:—troubling oneself, caring about a thing, τοῦ θανεῖν Soph. El. 1078:—Adv. -θῶς, Galen., etc.; ἐπὶ τὸ προμηθέστερον ποιεῖν τι Hipp. 832 A. II. of things, requiring forethought, Id. 385. 34. (It is difficult not to connect the word with √MA, μαθ-εῖν, μῆτ-ις, and not to regard Πραμηθεύς as derived from it; though it is argued that this last word is =Skt. pramanthas, a stick which by friction produces fire.)
 προμηθητέον, verb. Adj. one must be cautious, cited from Schol. Thuc. προμηθία, -λη, v. sub προμήθεια.
 προμηθικός, Adv. shrewdly, warily, with allusion to the name Prometheus, Ar. Av. 1511; Comp. -ώτερον, Eust. Opusc. 285. 16.
 προμηθής, ε, (μῆκος) prolonged, elongated, βέλας Hipp. V. C. 903; πρ. ἢ τῶν ὀφειῶν φύσις Arist. G. A. 1. 7, 1; σφῆκες προμηθέστεροι τὴν μορφὴν Id. H. A. 9. 41, 1, etc.; of Pericles, πρᾶμῆκης τὴν κεφαλὴν Plut. Pericl. 3. II. oblong, rectangular, Plat. Tim. 54 A; φύλλον προμηθέστερον ἀπίου Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1. 2. of numbers, made up of two unequal factors (as 8 = 2 x 4, 32 = 4 x 8), opp. to τετράγωνος or ἰσόπλευρος, Plat. Theaet. 148 A, Diog. L. 3. 24. Cf. ἑτερομήκης.
 προμηλῶ, to probe beforehand, Hipp. 886 F.
 προμήνυμα, τό, a previous indication, Jo. Chrys.
 προμηνυτής, ἴδος, ἢ, =sq., Byz.
 προμηνυτρία, ἢ, one who indicates before, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 402.
 προμηνύω, to denounce beforehand, τινί τι Soph. Ant. 84, cf. Luc. Merc. Cond. 3: to indicate before, τι Plut. Lysand. 29, etc.
 προμήτωρ, Dor. προμάτωρ, οπος, ἢ, first mother of a race, formed like πρᾶπάτωρ, Aesch. Theb. 140, Eur. Phoen. 676, 828.
 προμηχανάομαι, Dep. to plan or contrive beforehand, Dion. H. 1. 46., 7. 13, Luc. Alex. 38.

προμηχανουργέω, = foreg., Byz.
 προμαίνω, to defile beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 4. 6, 3.
 προμίνυμι, to mingle beforehand;—Pass., παλλακίδι προμίνυμι to have intercourse with her before, Il. 9. 452.
 προμυμήσκω, to remind beforehand, Gloss.
 προμυσοδομαι, Pass. to be hired beforehand, Plut. Marcell. 5.
 προμνάμων [ᾶ], ονος, ὁ, a magistrate in Acarnania, C. I. 1793 a, c.
 προμνάομαι, Dep. to woo or court for another, κόρην τινί Luc. Herod. 6; ἢ προμνησαμένη, =προμνήστρια, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 36; and metaph., Plat. Theaet. 150 A, 151 B. 2. generally, to endeavour to obtain, to solicit, τοιαῦτα πρ. Xen. An. 7. 3, 18; πρ. αὐτῷ Κιλικίαν to solicit it for him, Plut. Lucull. 6; κωφότητα πρ. Id. 2. 38 B:—πρ. τινι ποιεῖν to plead with or persuade one to do, Plat. Menex. 239 C. II. προμνάται τί μοι γνώμα my mind forebode somewhat, Soph. O. C. 1074.
 προμνημονεύω, to mention before, Eus. H. E. 4. 17, fin., Byz.
 προμνηστεύομαι, =προμνάομαι, Luc. Herod. 6, Alciphro 1. 37, etc.
 προμνηστεύτρια, ἢ, =προμνήστρια, Jo. Chrys.
 προμνηστικός, ἢ, ὄν, fitted to woo for another:—ἢ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of match-making, Plat. Theaet. 150 A.
 προμνηστίνος, αἰ, one by one, one after the other, προμνηστίνος ἐπήισαν Od. 11. 233; προμνηστίνος ἐσέλθετε 21. 230. (Commonly derived from μένω, for προμενετίνος—each waiting for the one before. For the term., cf. ἀγχιστίνος.)
 προμνήστρια, ἢ, a woman who woos or courts for another, a match-maker, Ar. Nub. 41, Plat. Theaet. 149 D, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 16; metaph., ἢ κακῶν πρ. Eur. Hipp. 589; so, in Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 36, Valck. restores προμνηστρίας for -ίδας.
 πρόμοιρος, ον, (μοῖρα) before the destined term, i. e. untimely, of death, Anth. P. 11. 159, Manetho 1. 276. 2. in epitaphs, of persons, Epigr. Gr. 418, 631, 707; so in Adv., προμοίρω βιώσας C. I. 953.
 προμοιχεύω, to procure a woman, τινά τινι Plut. Galb. 19.
 προμολεῖν, v. sub προβλώσκω.
 προμολή, ἢ, an approach, vestibule, Ar. Rh. 1. 1174; but elsewhere always in pl., Ib. 260, 320., 4. 1160:—also of the foot of a mountain, Anth. P. 7. 9, Call. Dian. 142; the mouth of a river, Anth. P. 7. 246.
 προμολών, v. sub προβλώσκω.
 πρόμορος, ον, =πρόμοιρος, Epigr. in Welcker's Syllogé p. 110.
 πρόμος, ὁ, (πρά) the foremost man, in Hom. always =πρόμαχος, Il. 15. 293, Od. 11. 493, etc.; πρ. ἀνὴρ Il. 5. 533; πρ. τινί opposed to another in the front rank, Il. 7. 75, 116, 136, etc.:—later, generally, a chief, Lat. primus, princeps, Aesch. Ag. 200, 410; Ἀχαιῶν .. πρόμοι Id. Eum. 399; γὰρ πρόμοι Soph. O. C. 884; Ἀθηναίων Eur. Tro. 31; τῶν Πανελλήνων πρόμω Κίμωνι Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 1; so the sun is πάντων θεῶν θεός πρόμος, Soph. O. T. 660, cf. C. I. (addend.) 3883 l. The forms πρόμνος in Aesch. Supp. 904, and πρόμος in Ar. Thesm. 50, are dub.
 προμοσχεύω, to plant out cuttings, Theophr. H. P. 6. 7, 3, C. P. 3. 5, 3:—προμόσχευσις, εως, ἢ, Gloss.
 προμοχθέω, to work beforehand, like προπονέω, Eur. Supp. 1234.
 πρόμοχθοι, οἱ, in Architecture, the beam-ends projecting over the wall-plate, C. I. 2297, Hesych.; projecturae tignorum in Vitruv. 4. 2.
 προμυέω, to initiate beforehand, Byz.
 προμύησις, ἢ, previous initiation, Plut. 2. 107 E.
 προμύθικτρα, ἢ, Dor. for πρᾶμνήστρια, Poll. 3. 31, Valck. Hipp. 589.
 προμύθιον, τό, the introduction to a fable, Walz Rhett. 1. 60.
 προμυκτήρ, ἢρος, ὁ, the hooked end of the beak, Epiphon.
 προμύλαα or προμύλιος, ἢ, the goddess who presides over mills, Poll. 7. 180, Phot.
 προμυλλαίνω, to pout the lips, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17.
 προμύσσω, Att. -ττω, to snuff a lamp, τὸν λύχνον Plut. 2. 798 B, cf. Poll. 2. 72., 6. 103 (prob. as a v. l. for προβύσειν in Ar. Vesp. 250):—generally, to extort money from, τινά Hipp. 26. 46; ubi Coraës προσνύσειν to tease.
 προμυχθίζω, to groan or roar before, Hesych., Phot.
 πρόναος, or πρόναϊος, α, ον, Ion. προνήμιος, η, ον, Att. πρόνεως: (ναός):—before a temple, βωμοί Aesch. Supp. 494:—esp. of gods whose statues stood before the temple, Ἀθηνᾶ καὶ Ἐρμῆς πρόναοι, at Thebes, Paus. 9. 10, 2; Ποσειδῶν πρόνεως Hesych.; but most commonly of Athena at Delphi, because she had a chapel or statue there before the great temple of Apollo, κατὰ τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Προνήτης Ἀθηναίης Hdt. 8. 37 (ter), cf. 39; ἐν δὲ Προνήτῃ τῆς ἐν Δελφοῖς Id. 1. 92; Παλλάς προναία Aesch. Eum. 21; ἐναγῆς ἔστω τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος .. καὶ Ἀθηνᾶς Προναίας Decret. Amphict. ap. Aeschin. 69. 14; χῆ Παλλάς, Δελφοί νυν ὄθ' ἰδρύσαντο προναίην Call. Fr. 220; τᾷ Ἀθηνᾷ τᾷ προναίᾳ Inscr. Delph. in E. Curt. 43, 45; cf. πρόνοια III. II. as Subst., πρόναος, ὁ, = πρόδομος, the hall or first room of a temple, through which one went to the ναός or cella, Diod. 14. 14, Strab. 805, Paus. 8. 32, 2, etc.; Ion. πρόνηος, Luc. Syr. D. 30; Att. dat. ἐν τῷ πρόνεω, Inscr. in Rangabé Antt. 1. 162; Ion. gen. προνηίου Hdt. 1. 51; dat. ἐν τῷ προνηίῳ C. I. 71 a. 32., 138. 6 sq., 142. 5 sq.;—also as neut. πρόναον, τό, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 2, C. I. 4401, 4716; Ion. pl. προνήια, Anth. P. 6. 281.
 προναρκάω, to grow numb before, τὴν ψυχὴν Eus. H. E. 8. 3.
 προναύκληρος, ὁ, one who acts for a shipmaster, Eccl.
 προναυμαχέω, to fight at sea for or in defence of, Μιλήτου Hdt. 6. 7; Πελοποννήσου 8. 60, 2.
 προνέμω, to assign beforehand, τινί τι Pind. 1. 8. 37; καθαρὰς χεῖρας πρ. to present unspotted hands, Aesch. Eum. 313. II. Med. to go forward in grazing: hence to gain ground, gather strength, spread, of war, etc., Soph. El. 1384.—Cf. ἐπινέμω.
 προνεύω, Dep. to go forward, like προέρχομαι, Opp. H. 3. 238.
 προνεύω, to stoop or bend forward, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν Plat. Euthyd. 274 B;

of a rider, Xen. Eq. 8, 7; of rowers, Id. Oec. 8, 8, Polyb. 1. 21, 2; of horns, Arist. H. A. 9, 5, 6; of promontories, Poll. 1. 11, Suid.

προνέω, fut. -νήσω, to *hear up before*, App. Civ. 4, 80.

προνέω, fut. -νεύσομαι, to *swim before*, Ael. N. A. 1. 4 (Cod. Par.).

πρόνεως, προνήσιος, v. sub πρόναος.

προνηστεύω, to *fast before*, Hdt. 2. 40, Hipp. 584, 14, etc.

προνήχομαι, Dep. to *swim before*, Plut. 2. 980 F; c. gen., 984 A.

προνήκω, to *gain a victory beforehand*, Thuc. 2. 89, Isae. 85, 28, etc.

προνοέω, to *perceive before, foresee*, δόλον II. 8. 525, cf. Pind. P. 10. 98;

προνοῆσαι βραδείς τὰ .. ἀποβησόμενα Thuc. 3. 38; τὸ μέλλον ἔσεσθαι Arist. Cael. 2. 9, 10; προνοῶν ὅτι ἀνάγκη ἔσοιτο *foreseeing that ..*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 13.

II. to *think of or plan beforehand, provide*, οὐ .. τι πάρα προνοῆσαι ἀμεινον Od. 5. 364; opp. to μετανοέω, Epich. 131 Ahr.; πρ. τὸ παραγγελλόμενον to *attend to it*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 6:—hence, absol. to *be provident, take measures of precaution, stand on one's guard*, ἔρα προνοεῖν, πρὶν πελάσαι στρατόν Eur. Heracl. 289; πρ. περαιτέρω Thuc. 3. 43; πρ. καὶ προβουλεύεσθαι Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 3:—foll. by a relat. Adv., πρ. ὅτι .., to *provide, take care that ..*, Thuc. 3. 58; ὅπως .., Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 1; πρ. μὴ .., or ὡς μὴ .., *cavere ne ..*, Id. Oec. 9, 11, Cyr. 1. 6, 24.

2. c. gen. to *provide for, take thought for*, τῶν παιδῶν Ib. 8. 1, 1, cf. 8. 7, 15, etc.: θεὸς πρ. τῶν ὄλων Agr. Epict. 2. 14, 11; opp. to ὀλιγωρεῖν, Strab. 235.

B. the Att. writers, except Xen., prefer the Dep. προνοοῦμαι, Thuc. 6. 9, etc. (and so even Xen. An. 7. 7, 33., Mem. 4. 3, 12): fut. ἴσομαι Dem. prooem. 43, Dion. H. 8. 90, etc.: προνοησάμην Eur. Hipp. 399, Ar. Eq. 421, Antipho 134. 25; but in Prose mostly προνοήθημι Plat. Crat. 395 C, Lysias 98. 46, Isae. Menecl. Hered. 46 (used in pass. sense by Sext. Emp. M. 9. 404, Galen.): pf. προνοήμαι Polyb. 6. 48, 2, Diod., etc.—The Sense and Construct. is just the same as the Act. to *provide*, ταῦτα Thuc. 4. 61, cf. Isae. l. c., Dem., etc.; οὐδὲν Plat. Crat. 395 C; οἰκιδίον τι Diog. L. 6. 23; τὰ συμφέροντα ὑπὲρ τῶν μελλόντων Xen. Mem. l. c.:—absol., Lys. l. c., etc.; πρ. περὶ τινος Id. 99. 31; ὑπὲρ τινος Id. 176. 35, Dem. 179. 14:—c. inf. to *take care to do*, Eur. l. c., Antipho l. c.; πρ. ὅπως .., Lys. 100. 4; ὅτι .., Polyb. 40. 3, 1.

2. c. gen. to *provide for*, Thuc. 6. 9, Andoc. 30. 34, etc.

προνοησία, ἡ, = πρόνοια, Epiphan.

προνοητέον, verb. Adj. *one must provide*, Xen. Oec. 7, 36.

προνοητής, οὐ, ὁ, a *provider, protector*, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 966, C. I. 6604.

2. the title of an officer in some cities, Ib. 4591; whence προνοητεύω, to *serve this office*, Ib. 2639; so also προνοέω, 3408, cf. 2930 b (addend.).

προνοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *provident, cautious, wary*, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9, Plut. 2. 1052 B.

II. of things, *shewing forethought or design*, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 6; πρ. ἔχειν δύναμιν περὶ τὸν αὐτῶν βίον Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 4. Adv. -κῶς, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6, etc.

πρόνοια, Ion. -οίη, ἡ, (πρόνοος) a *perceiving beforehand, foresight, foreknowledge*, τοῦπος τὸ θεόπροπον τῆς παλαιφάτου πρ. Soph. Tr. 823; προνοαίσι τοῦ πεπρωμένου Aesch. Ag. 684.

2. = πρόγνωσις, Hipp. ap. Galen. 8. 585.

II. *foresight, forethought, forecast*, ἐπήνεσ' .. πρόνοιαν ἣν ἔθου Soph. Aj. 536; πρ. δ' ἔστιν οὐδένοσ σαφῆς Id. O. T. 978; προνοίας οὐνεκα so far as *foresight, caution* is required, Id. Ph. 774, cf. El. 1015; ἐκ προνοίας with *forethought, purposely*, Lat. *consulto*, Hdt. 1. 120, 159, etc.; opp. to κατὰ τύχην, Id. 8. 87, cf. Antipho 132. 1, Lys. 177. 11, Plat. Phaedr. 241 E; ἀπὸ προνοίας τίνων by their precautions, Thuc. 8. 95; τὴν πρ. τὴν ἐς ἡμέας ἔχουσαν Hdt. 9. 144;

προνοία τῶν συγγενῶν, φίλων, τῆς πόλεως by *care for ..*, Andoc. 8. 4:—esp. of crimes committed with *design or malice prepense*, ἐκ προνοίας τραύματα, ἐκ πρ. φόνοσ Aeschin. 84. 21, Dinarch. 90. 33, etc.; ἐκ πρ. ἀποθησκειν Antipho 113. 42, cf. Lys. 98. 43; τὰ ἐκ πρ., opp. to ἀκούσια, Arist. Pol. 4. 16, 3; so, οὐδεμία πρ. ἐστὶ τραύματος no *intention of wounding*, Lys. 100. 2:—πρόνοιαν ἔχειν (or ἴσχειν) τινός to *take thought for .., shew care for ..*, Eur. Alc. 1061, Thuc. 2. 89, etc.; περὶ τινος Soph. Ant. 283; ὑπὲρ τινος Polyb. 1. 57, 1; c. inf., πολλὴν πρ. εἶχεν εὐσχήμως πεσεῖν Eur. Hec. 569; πολλὴν πρόνοιαν ἔχειν μέλλοντας .., to *beware of doing a thing*, Antipho 140. 14; so, πρ. ποιείσθαι τινος Dem. 546. 6, etc.

2. *the providence of the gods*, τοῦ θεοῦ ἡ πρ. Hdt. 3. 108; τοῦ θεοῦ Soph. O. C. 1180; θεία πρ. Eur. Phoen. 640; πρόνοιαι θεῶν Plat. Tim. 44 C: absol. *divine providence*, προνοίας ἔργω Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6, etc., cf. Plut. 2. 414 F, Galen. l. c.

III. Πρόνοια Ἀθηναῖα Athena as *goddess of Forethought*, under which name she was worshipped at Delphi, Pseudo-Dem. 780. 17, Diod. 11. 14, Paus. 10. 8, 6, Plut. 2. 825 B, etc.;—this name of Athena seems to have been later than the name Προναία, which is confirmed by the Ion. form προνητή in Hdt., and by Delphic Inscr. (v. πρόναος 1), though in MSS. πρόνοια has often been substituted by the Copyists.

προνομαία, ἡ, = προνομία II, Diod. 17. 88, Plut. Alex. 60, Luc. Zeux. 10, etc.; of a fly's *proboscis*, Luc. Musc. Enc. 6; of a bee's, Philostr. 829.

προνομέα, ἡ, (προνομία 1) a *going out to forage or plunder*, Polyb. 4. 68, 3 (v. l. προνομαί), Moer., etc.

προνόμειμα, τό, that *which is plundered*, Nicet. Ann. 162 D.

προνόμευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a *forager, plunderer*, Strab. 730.

προνόμεύω, to *go out for foraging or plunder, to forage*, Polyb. 2. 27, 2, Plut., etc.; πρ. τῇ προβοσκίδι, of a fly, Luo. Musc. Enc. 3.

II. trans. to *plunder, ravage*, τὴν χώραν Dion. H. 8. 11; in Pass., Ibid., Diod. 13. 109:—to *pluck, ὄρμενα* Posidipp. Σουτρ. 2:—to *eat greedily*, τὰ δειπνα Plut. 2. 709 A: to *carry away captive*, Lxx (Sirac. 48. 15), Or. Sib. 8.—The Atticists reject the word, Thom. M. 742.

προνομία, ἡ, a *foraging, ἐξάγειν εἰς προνομίαν Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 24: a foraging expedition, foray*, προνομίην οἱ προνομίαν ποιείσθαι Id. Hell. 1. 1, 33., 2. 4, 25;—πέδια προνομίαν ἔχοντα suitable for *foraging*, Plut.

Fab. 6. 2. in pl., also, *foraging parties*, σὺν προνομίαισ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια λαμβάνειν Ib. 4. 1, 16, An. 5. 1, 7; cf. Polyb. 4. 73, 4. II. an elephant's *proboscis* (cf. προνομαία), Polyb. 5. 84, 3. III. = sq., Luc. Cronos. 17.

πρόνομα, ἡ, (νόμος) a *privilege*, Plut. 2. 279 B, 296 C, etc.; πρ. διδόναι τινί Strab. 709, Luc. Abdic. 23, etc.:—not Att., Thom. M. 742.

προνόμιον, τό, a *song sung before the νόμος* (signf. II), Himer. 4. 3, Poll. 4. 53. 2. unusual word for ἀρραβών, *earnest-money*, Luc. Rhet. Pr. 17 (the vulg. προτίμιον is a gloss). II. = foreg., a *privilege*, Phot. Bibl. 189. 6., 193. 15, Suid.

προνομοθετέω, to *make a law before*, Suid. s. v. προθεσμία:—Pass. to *be established by law before*, Dio C. 36. 22.

πρόνομος, ὄν, (προνόμομαι) *grazing forward*, opp. to ὀπισθόνομος (q. v.): generally, βοτὰ πρόνομα *grazing herds*, Aesch. Supp. 691.

πρόνοος, ὄν, contr. -νοὺς, οὖν, = προμηθής, *careful*, Hdt. 3. 36, Aesch. Supp. 969:—Comp. προνοώστερος Soph. Aj. 119; cf. Lob. Phryn. 144.

προνοσέω, to *be ill beforehand*, πρὸ τῶν τόκων Hipp. 206 E.

προνοτίζω, to *wet, moisten beforehand*, Oribas. 159 Matth.:—Pass., πρ. ὕδατι Diosc. 2. 105.

προνομημία, ἡ, the *day before a new moon*, Lxx (Judith 8. 6).

προνύξ, Adv. *all night long*, opp. to προήμαρ, Simon. Iamb. 6. 47.

προνύττω, to *goad on*, Polyb. 28. 15, 8.

προνωπής, ἐς, = πρηνής, *stooping forwards, with head inclined*, Lat. pronus, στείχει πρ., of one in deep grief, Eur. Alc. 186; πρ. ἐστὶ καὶ ψυχορραγεῖ, of one dying, Ib. 143; πρ. λαβεῖν to *take her as she fell fainting forward*, of the ministers of the altar taking up Iphigenia, Aesch. Ag. 234. 2. metaph. *inclined, ready, ἄγαν πρ. ἐς τὸ λοιδορεῖν φέρει Eur. Andr. 729. (Prob. from πρό and ὤψ, with the face forwards, the v being found also in πρηνής, pro-nus.)*

προνώπια, τά, the *front of a house* (cf. ἐνώπια), ἐς προνώπι' αὐτίχ' ἤξει Eur. Bacch. 639: metaph. in sing., τὸ δ' ἔσχατον .. χώρασ Πελοπίασ πρ., of Troezen, the outer *portal of Peloponnesus*, Id. Hipp. 374. II. as Adj., πῶσ προνώπιος φαίνει πρὸσ οἴκοισ ..; *in front, before the door*, Id. Bacch. 645;—Dion. H. 4. 14 seems to translate the Lat. *lares compitales by ἥρωες προνώπιοι. (Acc. to Eust. for πρό, ἐνώπια, i. e. τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐνωπίων: but prob. like προνωπής, from πρό, ὤψ,—merely implying what is in front.)*

πρόξ, gen. προκός, ἡ, a kind of *deer*, perhaps the *roe, cervus capreolus* L. (cf. δορκάς), αἴγασ ἐπ' ἀγροτέρας ἠδὲ πρόκασ ἠδὲ λαγωούς Od. 17. 295; mentioned together with ἔλαφος by Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 9., 3. 6, 2, P. A. 4. 2, 2, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 279; but described as *the faun of the antelope (δορκάς)* by Schol. Nic. Th. 578, cf. Schol. Od. l. c.:—also προκάσ, h. Hom. Ven. 71.—Hence the name of an island, Προκόννησος. 2. metaph. of a *coward*, Archil. 176. (Prob. from the same Root as περκ-νός, v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 359.)

πρόξενος, ὁ, Ion. for πρόξενος, Hdt.

προξενέω, impf. προῦξενον: fut. προξενήσω: pf. προῦξένηκα. To be any one's πρόξενος (q. v.), διὰ τὸ προξενεῖν ὑμῶν because *he is your πρόξενος*, Xen. Xell. 6. 4, 24, cf. Dem. 194. 15, etc.; πρ. τῶν πρέσβων to *act as πρ. of the envoys of a friendly State*, Id. 252. 25:—generally, to be one's *protector, patron*, Eur. Med. 724, Ar. Thesm. 576. II. from the duties of a πρόξενος (signf. II), 1. to *manage or effect anything for another*, Eur. Ion 335; πρ. θράσος to *lend daring*, Soph. Tr. 726; πρ. τιμὴν, εὐδαιμονίαν τινί to *procure it for him*, Plut. Caes. 60, Luc. Vit. Auct. 10; φιλίαν Plut. Sol. 2; πρ. τινὶ κρέα to *give him meat*, Id. 2. 959 E:—also in bad sense, πρ. κίνδυνόν τινι to *put danger upon one*, Xen. An. 6. 5, 14, cf. Ael. V. H. 13. 32; πρ. δνείδη, ἀνάγκασ, πένθος, θανάτὸν τινι Plut. Alex. 22, Aristid. 1. 488, etc.:—also, c. dat. et inf., πρ. τινὶ ὄραν to *be the means of his seeing*, Soph. O. T. 1483; πρ. τινὶ καταλύσαι βίον to *grant one to die*, Xen. Apol. 7:—also, πρ. τινὶ to *guide one, give him directions*, Soph. O. C. 465. 2. to *introduce or recommend one person to another, commonly for purposes of business*, μὴ τοὺς πονηρούς, ὦ πονήρα, προξενεῖ Eurpol. Incert. 26; λέγων οἶον ἄνθρωπον προῦξενησέ μοι Dem. 969. 18, cf. 1250. 20; πρ. τινα διδάσκαλον, φοιτητὴν to *introduce him as teacher, as pupil*, Plat. Lach. 180 C, Alc. 1. 109 D; πρ. κόρην τινί Longus 3. 36, Himer. Or. 1. 11.

προξενησις, ἡ, *public reception*, Schol. Pind. O. 3. prooem. 2. a *managing, effecting*, Eccl.

προξενητής, οὐ, ὁ, a *negociator, agent*, C. I. 2942; the Lat. *proxeneta*. 2. = νυμφαγωγός, Moschopol.

προξενητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a *negociator*, Cyrill. Hieros.; τὸ πρ., *brokerage*, Lat. *proxenetium*.

προξενήτρια, fem. of προξενητής, = προμνήστρια, Schol. Ar. Nub. 41.

προξενία, ἡ, the *relation of πρόξενος, proxeny*, i. e. a *treaty or compact of friendship between a State and a foreigner*, the Lat. *hospitium*, Antipho ap. Ath. 525 B, Thuc. 5. 43., 6. 89; προξενία πέποιθα I *trust my public friendship*, Pind. N. 7. 96, cf. O. 9. 123; τὴν πρ. ὑμῶν .. πατρός πατήρ πατρῶν ἔχων παρεδίδου τῷ γένει Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 4; τινὰ πρ. ἐξευρήσεις; what *proxenus wilt thou find?* Eur. Med. 359. 2. the *privileges of a πρόξενος* Dem. 475. 10; πρ. διδόναι Diog. L. 2. 51; a gift of πρ. is often recorded in Decrees, C. I. 84, 90, 91, 1334, al. II. the *written instrument in witness of προξενία*, Polyb. 12. 12, 2.

πρόξενος, Ion. πρόξενος, ὁ, (ἡ, when used of a woman, v. infr. II):—a *public ξένος, public guest or friend*, made so by an act of the State, such as was Alexander I of Macedon to the Athenians, Hdt. 8. 136, 143, cf. Pind. l. 4. 13 (3. 26), etc.; also Strato king of Sidon, C. I. 87, etc.; πρόξενοι καὶ πολῖται Lys. 179. 26. The word expressed the same relation between a State and an individual of another State, that ξένος expressed between individuals of different States; (but the relation between two States was also expressed by ξενία, Hdt. 6. 21, cf. Wachsm. Antiq.

of Greece § 25). In time this relation assumed a formal, diplomatic character, and the πρόξενος enjoyed his privileges under the condition of entertaining and assisting the ambassadors and citizens of the State which he represented, so that the πρόξενος answered pretty nearly to our Consuls, Agents, Residents, though the πρόξενος was always a member of the foreign State. The office was at first prob. self-chosen (cf. ἐθελο-πρόξενος Thuc. 3. 70), but soon became matter of appointment: the πρ. was bound so to identify himself with the people he represented, that their country became to him a second country, Plat. Legg. 642 B.—At Athens and in other Gr. States, every State chose its own πρόξενος; at Sparta the πρόξενος were appointed by the Kings (Hdt. 6. 57) or by the People (C. 1. 1335, Diog. L. 2. 51). As examples of Athenian πρόξενος in foreign states, we find Pindar at Thebes, Thucydides at Pharsalus, Doxander at Mytilene, Isocr. Antid. § 179 = 166, Thuc. 8. 92, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 6; cf. Thuc. 2. 29., 3. 2, Aeschin. 90. 23, etc.; as Spartan πρόξενος at Athens, Cimon, Alcibiades and Callias, Andoc. 23. 43, Thuc. 5. 43., 6. 89, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 22; so, at Athens, Nicias was πρόξενος of Syracuse, Diod. 13. 27; Demosthenes and Thraso of Thebes, Aeschin. 46. 42 sq., 73. 20; at Sparta, Lichas was πρ. of Argos, Thuc. 5. 76; Pharaoh of Boeotia, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 6; Clearchus of Byzantium, Ib. 1. 1, 35; Polydamas of Thessaly, Ib. 6. 1, 4. Tyrants also and barbarian States had their πρόξενος, cf. Id. An. 5. 4, 2., 5. 6, 11. At Delphi there seems to have been a set of official πρόξενος, not attached to any special states, Eur. Ion 551, 1039, Andr. 1103; cf. the Δελφοὶ ξαναγέται of Pind. N. 7. 63. The προξενία sometimes was exercised by whole families and became an hereditary office, Thuc. 3. 2 and 85., 5. 43, Xen. Symp. 8, 39. The Athenian πρόξενος had (as we know) special privileges when they visited Athens, such as ἰσοτέλεια, προεδρία, etc., Dem. 475. 10, Dinarch. 95. fin.—On their duties, v. Dem. 1237. 17, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 116. 4, Ulrich de Proxenia (Berl. 1822), Meier de Pr. (Hal. 1843).

2. in ancient Inscr. (C. I. 4) the πρόξενος seem to be public officers who had to do with the registration of wills, Böckh p. 12. II. generally, a patron, protector, Aesch. Supp. 419, 492, 919, 920, Ar. Thesm. 602, cf. 576; φίλης γὰρ προξένου κατήνυσαν, at the house of a kind patroness, i. e. Clytaemnestra, Soph. El. 1451; προξένω χρησθῆναι τι Eur. Fr. 716.

2. as Adj. assisting, relieving, c. gen., τεύχος πρ. εὐφραδίας Anth. P. 1. 28, 4, cf. Alciphro 3. 72.

προξηραίνομαι, Pass. to be dried before, Diosc. 5. 86.

προξηροτριβέομαι, Pass. to be rubbed dry before, Oribas. 313 Matth.

προξυράω, to shave beforehand, Alex. Trall. 1. 4.—Pass., προξυρημένοι τοὺς ἐγκεφάλους Luc. Alex. 15;—also προξυρεύω, Galen. 14. 395; προξυρίζω, Oribas. 297 Matth.; and Subst. προξυρίσις, ἡ, Ibid.

προογκάομαι, Dep. to bray beforehand, Luc. Asin. 26.

προόδευσις, ἡ, a travelling before, Eust. 51. 26.

προοδευτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who precedes, Nicet. Ann. 139 C.

προοδεύω, to travel before, Luc. Hermot. 73;—Pass., metaph., τὰ προωδευμένα the matters over which we have travelled, Eus. D. E. 125 B.

προοδηγός, ὁ, one who goes before to shew the way, LXX (2 Macc. 12. 36), Jac. Anth. P. p. 198;—προοδηγέω, Eccl.

προοδικῶς, Adv. by procession, Eccl.

προοδοιπόρεω, to travel before, Luc. Hermot. 27; τι Id. D. Marin. 15. 2;—Pass., αὐτῷ προωδοιπόρηται he has gone too far, Diog. L. 7. 176. II. in Pass. also, to be travelled over before, Joseph. A. J. 3. 1, 1.

προοδοιπόρος, ὁ, one who travels before, Hesych. s. v. ὀδοῦρος.

προοδοποιέω, aor. προωδοποίησα Arist. Probl. 2. 11, 3; pf. προωδοποίηκα Id. Rhet. 2. 13, 7, pass. προωδοποίημαι, Id. P. A. 2. 4, 4., 2. 5, 6, G. A. 4. 4, 9, al.; so that the forms προωδο-πεποίηκα, -πεποίημαι (Probl. 30. 1, 22, Pol. 2. 9, 11) are prob. errors of the copyists. To prepare the way before, prepare or pave the way, τὸ γῆρας πρ. τῆ δειλία Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 7; πάντα πρ. πρὸς .. to make all preparations for .., Id. Pol. 7. 17, 5; absol., Plut. 2. 663 F;—Med. to make one's way, tend in a certain direction, πρὸς τὸ ἄνω Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 8, cf. Probl. 2. 11. II. c. acc. to prepare beforehand, τὴν παιδείαν ἰνι Plut. Lycurg. 4; τὸ σῶμα πρὸς τὸ ἰδρῶν Arist. Probl. 2. 11, 2, cf. Pol. 7. 17, 5; τὴν ψυχὴν εἰς τι Sext. Emp. M. 6. 34;—Pass. to be prepared before, αὐτοὺς παρέιχον τῷ νομοθέτῃ προωδοποιημένους Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 11; πρ. τῷ πάθει Id. P. A. 2. 4, 4; προωδοπιέται ἕκαστος πρὸς τὴν ὀργὴν Id. Rhet. 2. 2, 10, cf. G. A. 4. 4, 9; εἰς τι Id. Probl. 2. 11; part. προωδοποιημένος, ἡ, ον, prepared, ready, Id. Pol. 2. 9, 11.

προοδοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, going before to prepare the way, Galen. 14. 759.

προοδοποιός, ὄν, preparing the way, ap. Ideler Phys. 2. 378, Byz.

πρόοδος, ον, going before: οἱ πρ. a party of soldiers in advance, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 5.

πρόοδος, ἡ, a going on, advance, Emped. 220, Xen. Xell. 3. 4, 15; ἐν τῇ πρ. τοῦ ἔτους as the year advanced, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 15; metaph. progress, Luc. Somn. 9. II. a going out of camp, opp. to εἴσοδος, Polyb. 14. 1, 13. 2. a procession, Byz.

πρόοδος, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, with prominent teeth, Poll. 2. 96;—also προώδων, οντος, A. B. 58, etc.; προόδων Eust. 1872. 33, Phot.: v. Lob. Paral. 248.

προοδύναομαι, Pass. to feel pain before, Schol. Pind. P. 2. 166.

προοδύρομαι [ῶ], Dep. to lament before, Schol. Eur. Med. 1016.

πρόοδα, inf. προειδέναί, part. προειδώς, pf. (with plqpf. προήδη, ἦδειν, fut. προείσομαι): cf. προείδον. To know beforehand, Hdt. 1. 20., 9. 41., 7. 235, Andoc. 22. 5, Lys. 147. 18, etc.; τὴν ἀλήθειαν περί τινος Plat. Gorg. 459 E; τὸν θάνατον Ib. 523 D; ὄν [καιρὸν] οὐ προήδειν προεσόμενον Isocr. 259 A; πρ. ὅτι .., Dem. 102. 10; πρ. τις χορηγός [ἔσται] Id. 50. 13; ἐξ οὐ προειδότης unforeseen, Dio C. 69. 4; c. part., μὴ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ .. κατοικισθησόμενον (sc. τὸ Πελασγικόν) Thuc. 2. 17.

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προοικεῖομαι, Med. to make friendly or win over beforehand, Jo. Clrys.

προοικέω, to dwell before, ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Diod. 15. 14.

προοικία, ἡ, the projecting eaves of a house, Clitod. ap. Hesych.

προοικοδομέω, to build before, Philo Belop. 84;—Pass., Luc. Alex. 14.

προοικονομέω, to arrange before, Cic. Q. Frat. 2. 3, 6, Joseph. A. J. 2.

5, 7;—Med. to get things previously arranged, Id. B. J. 7. 8, 2;—Pass.

to be so arranged, προοικονομῆται ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ἢ φύσιν ἑκατέρου Arist. Oec. 1. 3, 4.

προοικονομία, ἡ, previous arrangement, Walz Rhett. 8. 608, Eust. 16. 7.

προοικονομικῶς, Adv. by way of preparation, Schol. Soph. El. 448.

πρόοικος, ὁ, the major-domo in the royal palace, Byz.

προοιμάζομαι, fut. ἄσομαι: pf. πεπροοιμάσμαι Luc. Nigr. 10;—in Trag. contr. φροιμάζομαι: both forms occur in Arist. and later Prose;

aor. ἐφροοιμασάμην Arist. Poët. 24, 14; pf. πεφροοιμασμαι in pass. sense, v. infr.: Dep. To make a prelude, preamble or preface, Lat. pro-

oemior, Aesch. Ag. 1354, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 4, Plat. Legg. 723 C; πρ.

μακρῶς Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 11, cf. 3. 14, 10. II. c. acc. to say by

way of preface, premise, τί φροιμάζει νεοχρόν; Eur. I. T. 1162; περὶ

οὐ τοσαῦτα φροιμάζομαι Plat. Lach. 178 F; τούτους .. φροιμάζομαι

θεοῦ begin by invoking them, Aesch. Eum. 20; c. dat. modi, φρ. τῷ

λόγῳ Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 13; δάκρυσι Themist. 173 D;—the pf. is used in

pass. sense, πεφροοιμάσται τὰ νῦν εἰρημένα Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 1; ταῦτα

ἔστω πεφροοιμασμένα Ib. 7. 1, 13; πεφροοιμάσθω τοσαῦτα Id. Eth. N.

1. 3, 8; ἐν τοῖς πεφροοιμασμένοις Id. Metaph. 2. 1, 5. 2. metaph. to

inaugurate, τὴν βασιλείαν φόνῳ cited from Joseph.; cf. Diod. Excerpt.

531. 49.—The Act. in Anth. P. 1. 114, Method. 407 D.

προοιμαῖός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a preface, Walz Rhett. 9. 485.

προοιμαστέον, verb. Adj. one must premise, Dion. H. de Rhet. 2. 8;

contr. φροιμαστέον, Arist. Rhet. ad Alex. 36. 1., 38. 2.

προοίμιον, τό, Att. contr. φροίμιον, Aesch. and Eur.: (οἶμος):—an

opening or introduction to a thing; in Music, a prelude, overture, Pind.

P. 1. 6; in Ep. poems, a proem, preface, preamble, introduction, Lat.

exordium, Pind. N. 2. 3, Ar. Eq. 1338; so in speeches, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14,

Cic. de Orat. 2. 80, Quintil. 4. 1; προοιμίους τῆς ἡδονῆς with prefaces about

pleasure, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 27. 2. metaph. of any prelude or be-

ginning, φροίμιον χορεύσομαι Aesch. Ag. 31, cf. 829; φροίμιους δυσφρο-

μίους (so Herm.) Ib. 1216; λόγους .. μηδέπω ἔν προοιμίους only just

beginning, Id. Pr. 741, cf. Theb. 7; εἴ τι τοῦδε φρ. ματῶ any part of

this presage, Id. Eum. 142; ὀρῶ τάδε φροίμια .. πύλων Id. Supp. 830,

cf. Eur. Hipp. 568, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 3; πρ. ἐγγέων Pind. Fr. 225; πρ.

δείπνου Alex. Κρατεν. 1. 3; πρ. ἐχθρας, τῆς ἀρχῆς Polyb. 23. 2, 15., 26.

5, 8; δάκρυά μοι τὰ πρ. τῆς τέχνης Luc. Somn. 3, etc. II.

generally, a hymn or short poem, such as those attributed to Homer,

Thuc. 3. 104, Plat. Phaedo 60 D, cf. Rep. 531 D.

προοιμιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a prelude, Tzetz.

προοιστέον, verb. Adj. of προφέρω, one must premise, place first,

Arist. Top. 2. 3, 6.

προοιστός, ἡ, ὄν, placed or set before, Apollon. de Pron. 322, etc.

προοίχομαι, Dep. to have gone on before, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 8.

προολισθάνω, to slip before, Eust. Opusc. 354. 46, Basil.

προολλύμι, to destroy beforehand, Greg. Nyss.

προομᾶλίζω, to make level or even before, Greg. Nyss.

προομᾶλύνω, = foreg., Plat. Tim. 50 E.

προομνύμι, and -ύω (Paus. 4. 5, 8), to swear before or beforehand, Dem.

861. 14; τοὺς θεοὺς ἢ μὴν ἐλπίζειν .. by the gods, Plat. Legg. 954 A;

πρ. ὄρκον Paus. 1. c. 2. to testify on oath before, c. acc. et inf.,

προουμώσας τό μ' (Dobr. τὸ μὴ) εἰδέναι Aesch. Ag. 1196; πρ. τι εἶναι

Dem. 859. fin.

προομολογέω, to grant or concede beforehand, δοξαστὸν αὐτὸ δεῖν λέ-

γεσθαί Plat. Rep. 479 D;—Pass., προωμολόγηται τι εἶναι Id. Phaedo 93

D; τὰ προωμολογημένα things granted beforehand, Id. Theaet. 159 C;

—also in Med., Sext. Emp. M. 1. 9;—verb. Adj. προωμολογητέον, Arist.

Top. 2. 3, 3.

προωμολόγησις, εως, ἡ, previous concession, A. B. 1414.

προονειδίζω, to reproach before, Eust. 754. 47.

προονομάζω, to name beforehand, Eccl.

προοπτάνω, late and rare form for προοράω, Nicet. Ann. 15 D.

προοπτάω, to roast beforehand, Alex. Μιλησ. 1. 11.

προοπτέον, verb. Adj. of προοράω, one must look to, be careful of,

σέο τε καὶ σῆς ἀρχῆς Hdt. 1. 120.

προόπτῆς, ον, ὁ, a scout, vidette, Polyb. 29. 6, 13, Plut. 2. 370 A.

προοπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for foreseeing, Προοπτικά, τά, name of a work

by Heraclides, Diog. L. 5. 88.

πρόοπτος, Att. contr. προῦπτος, ον, verb. Adj. of προοράω, foreseen,

manifest, πρόοπτῳ θανάτῳ δίδονται τινα Hdt. 9. 17; ἐς προῦπτον κίνδυνον

Thuc. 5. 99, cf. 111; πρ. ἀγγέλου λόγος Aesch. Theb. 848; ἐς προῦπτον

Ἄιδην Soph. O. C. 1440, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1366; εἰς προῦπτον .. αὐτὸν

ἐνέβαλεν κακόν Aristopho Καλλ. 1; εἰς προῦπτον .. ἐμπεσεῖν κακόν

Phoenicid. Incert. 1, 18. II. conspicuous, κάλλει for beauty,

Eriphan.

προοράω, εως, ἡ, a foreseeing, prevision, Eccl.

προοράτικός, ἡ, ὄν, quick at foreseeing, Arist. Divinat. 2, 2; τῶν ἀδή-

λων Philo 2. 176; τὸ πρ. μέρος τῆς τέχνης the preventive province of

medicine, Galen. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 302. 82.

προοράτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be foreseen, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 23.

προοράω, fut. προῦσομαι: pf. προεδράκα; (cf. aor. προείδον). To

see before one, look forward to, τὰ ἔμπροσθεν Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 23; to see

what is just before the eyes, Thuc. 7. 44;—absol. to look before one or

forward, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 12; ὀφθαλμοῖς πρ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 21. 2. to see before, foresee, τὸ μέλλον Hdt. 5. 24, and in Att. Prose; πρ. ἀλίγα περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 15; ἑαυτοῖς τὸ ἐπίον Id. Symp. 4, 5; πρὸ τῶν πραγμάτων πρ. αὐδέν Dem. 52. 4, cf. 1262. 2S; πρ. τι διανοία Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 2:—absol. τὸ προορᾶν . . σου your foresight, Hdt. 9. 79. 3. c. gen. to provide or make provision for . . , ἑαυτῶν Id. 5. 39; τοῦ σίτου Id. 3. 159; ἐκείνων προορέων, ὅπως . . ἔχωσι Id. 2. 121, 1. II. in Att. also in Med., with pf. and plqpf. pass., to look before one, δυοῖν ὀφθαλμοῖν πραιορᾶτο Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 21. 2. to foresee, ἐς οἷα φέρονται Thuc. 5. 111; τὸν πόλεμον Dem. 63. 11. 3. to provide for, τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν Thuc. 1. 17; ταῦτα Plat. Rep. 499B; πονθ' ἂ προσήκει Dem. 67. 24: to make provision, περὶ τινος Lys. 915. 2; πρὸς τι Diod. 20. 102; πρ. μὴ . . , cavere ne . . , Dem. 773. 1. προορίζω, to determine beforehand, ἡμέραν cited from Heliod.: to pre-determine, predestine, τινὸς εἰς τι Ep. Eph. 1. 5; τὴ γενέσθαι Act. Ap. 4. 28; τινὰ σύμμορφον (sc. γενέσθαι) Ep. Rom. 8. 29:—Med. to have a thing marked beforehand, v. l. for προσωρίαστο in Dem. cit. sub προσωρίσω.

προορισμός, ὁ, previous determination, Hipp. 26. 31; so, προόρισμα, τό, Hesych.; προόρισις, εως, ἡ, Eccl.

προορμάω, to drive forward:—Pass. to move forward, push on, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 1;—so also intr. in Act., Ib. 1. 4, 21, Hell. 5. 2, 28. II. intr. also of plants, to advance, πρὸς αὐξήσιν Theophr. C. P. 1. 12, 8, cf. 1. 10, 7, etc.;—in pf. pass., Ib. 1. 12, 6.

προορμέω, to sail from an anchorage, Poll. 1. 122; cf. ἐξορμέω.

προορμίζω, to moor or anchor in front, δλκάδας πρὸ τάπου Thuc. 7. 38.

προορνιθίαί άνεμοί, αἱ, North winds that prevail before the springbirds arrive, Gemin. in Petav. Uran. 68 D.

προορούω, to break loose before, τινὸς Themist. 7 C.

προορύσσω, to dig beforehand, cited from Apollod. Poliorc.

προορχηστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, one who leads the dance, among the Thessalians = πρωτογωνιστής, Luc. Salt. 14.

προορρέω, to make water before, πρ. αἱματώδες Hipp. 1133 A.

πρόουρον, τό, the first juice from the grapes, Hesych.

προούσιος, ον, existing before matter, θεός Synes. H. 3. 221.

προοφείλω, Att. contr. προύφ-; fut. ἦσω. To owe beforehand, πολλὰ πολλοῖς Dio C. 47. 16: metaph., πρ. κακόν τινι to owe one an atonement, i. e. to deserve evil at his hands, Eur. I. T. 523; πρ. κακόν ταῖς πλευραῖς to owe one's ribs a mischief, i. e. deserve a beating, Ar. Vesp. 3; so, πρ. τινί, c. inf. I owe it to him to do so and so, Id. Lys. 648:—Pass. to be due beforehand, of debts, ὁ προοφειλόμενος φόρος the arrears of tribute, Hdt. 6. 59, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 7; τὸ ληφθὲν προοφείλετο ἱματῖα κακῆ Luc. Merc. Cond. 38:—then generally, ἔχθη προοφειλομένη εἰς τινα the hatred one has long had reason to feel, Hdt. 5. 82; εὐεργεσία προοφειλομένη a kindness that has long remained as a debt, Thuc. 1. 32; προοφείλετο αὐτῷ κακόν a debt of punishment had long been owing to him, Antipho 136. 26, cf. Dem. 539. 18; ἦν μοί τις αὐ μὲν πρ. χάρις Luc. Abdic. 15. II. = ὀφείλω II, to be bound to do, τὸ προοφείλειν καλῶς πράσσειν . . τούσδε Eur. Heracl. 241.

προοφθαλμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, the first bud of a young vine, Geop. 5. 3, 3.

προοχεύομαι, Pass. to be impregnated before, of eggs, Arist. G. A. 3. 7, 5.

προοχή, ἡ, a prominent point, eminence, Polyb. 4. 43, 2.

προόψιος, αν, foreseeing, a name of Apollo, Paus. 1. 32, 2.

πρόψιος, εως, ἡ, a foreseeing, Thuc. 5. 8. II. a seeing before one, οὐκ οὔσης τῆς προόψεως ἢ . . since there was no seeing where . . , Id. 4. 29 (v. l. προσόψεως).

προπαγής, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) prominent, ὀφθαλμοὶ προπαγείς (προπαλεῖς?) πολὺ τοῦ κέρατος Luc. Musc. Enc. 3.

προπάθεια, ἡ, the first symptoms of a disease, Plut. 2. 127 D; v. Wytt.

προπάθημα, τό, a previous suffering, Hesych.

προπάθης, ἐς, suffering before, Philo 2. 595; but προὔπαθης.

προπαδεῖα, ἡ, preparatory teaching, τῆς πρ., ἣν τῆς διαλεκτικῆς δεῖ προπαιδεύθηναι which they must receive before entering on dialectic, Plat. Rep. 536 D, cf. Luc. Rhet. Praec. 14:—so προπαίδευμα, τό, ἐγκύκλια πρ. Philo 1. 157; προπαιδεύσεις, εως, ἡ, Eccl.

προπαιδεύω, to teach beforehand, τινὰ εἰς τι Clem. Al. 484:—Pass. (v. προπαιδεῖα), Plat. Rep. 536 D; πρὸς πάσας . . τέχνας ἔστιν ἂ δεῖ προπαιδεύεσθαι Arist. Pol. 8. 1, 2; ὑπὸ τινος Sext. Emp. M. 6. 29.

προπαιδοποιέω, to generate before, Stob. Ecl. 1. 946.

προπαίζω, to sport before, Anacreont. 63, 3.

πρόπαις, παιδας, ὁ, at Lacedaemon, a child up to the end of his fourth year, after which he began to be called παῖς, Gloss. Hdt. II. = μαστροπός, Hesych.

πρόπαι, Adv. very long ago, Plut. 2. 674 F, Luc. Jup. Trag. 26; πρόπαι, πάλοι πάλοι, Ar. Eq. 1155; πάλοι καὶ πρ. Themist. 38 A.

προπάλαιος, ον, very old, Synes. 132 B, Oribas. 83 Matth.

προπάλαιός, to keep till old, ἰχθύας Rufus.

προπάλαίω, to struggle beforehand, τινί with one, Heliod. 2. 7.

προπάλεια, ἡ, prominence, ἡ τῶν αἰτίων πρ. Sext. Emp. M. 8. 219.

προπάλης, ἐς, (πάλλω) prominent, ὀφθαλμοὶ Adamant. Physiogn. 2. 1, cf. προπαγής; τὸ γένειον προπαλέστερος (vulgo -αίτερος), Poll. 4. 138. Adv. -λως, Hesych.

προπάνδημος, αν, common to all, Eccl.

προπανυπέρτατος, for the highest, Epiphani.

προπαπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a great-grandfather, Poll. 3. 18.

πρόπαππος, ὁ, a great-grandfather, Lat. proavus, Andoc. 23. 2, Lys. 143. 26, Plat. Tim. 20 E.

πρόπαρ, (παρά) Prep. with gen. before, in front of, Hes. Th. 518, Eur. Phoen. 120: also, along, Ar. Rh. 1. 454. II. absol. as Adv., before, sooner, rather, Aesch. Supp. 791. Cf. προπαροῖθε.

προπαρβάλλω, to put beside one beforehand, τί τινι Alex. Trall. 9. 533:—Med. to do so for oneself, λίθους προπαρεβάλλοντο σφίσιον Thuc. 7. 5.

προπαραγγέλλω, to announce beforehand, C. I. 2556. 41, Heliod. 9. 10; c. inf., Dio C. 46. 41:—Pass. to be warned before, Aen. Tact. 27.

προπαραγίγνομαι, Dep. to be present before, Schol. Plat. Gorg. 506 D.

προπαραδίδωμι, to deliver or teach beforehand, Clem. Al. 564, Schol. Il. 6. 401, etc.

προπαραινέω, to warn beforehand, Gloss.

προπαραιτήσις, εως, ἡ, previous deprecation, Walz Rhett. 9. 518.

προπαραιτητέον, as verb. Adj. from προπαραιτέομαι, one must first deprecate or avoid, prob. I. in Cyrill.

προπαράκειμαι, Pass. to lie beside before, Eccl.

προπαραλαμβάνω, to receive from another before, Dio C. 49. 18.

προπαραλήγω, to be written in the antepenultimate, ἡ προπαραλήγουσα (sc. συλλαβή) the antepenultimate, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1455, Eust., etc.:—also in Med., πρ. τῷ ο E. M. 308. 49.

προπαραμυθέομαι, Dep. to persuade beforehand, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 293.

προπαρασημαίνομαι, Pass. to be noted before, Eust. 1133. 14, etc.

προπαρασκευάζω, to prepare beforehand, ἔρια wool for dyeing, Plat. Polit. 308 D, cf. Rep. 429 D; πάντα τινί Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5; πρ. τὸς γνώμας Thuc. 2. 88; τι πρὸς τὴν τροφήν Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 5:—Med. to prepare for oneself, ἐντάφια Isae. 73. 15, cf. Plut. Eum. 6; ταῦτα περὶ τοὺς Ποτιδαίους πρ. Thuc. 1. 57; πρ. τὸν ἄμιλον for one's purposes, Dio C. 38. 13:—Pass., ἐκ πολλοῦ προπαρσκευασμένοι, εἴ ποτε πολεμήσανται Thuc. 1. 68.

προπαρσκευάσμα, τό, previous preparation, Schol. Eur. Ion 671.

προπαρσκευαστέον, verb. Adj. one must prepare before, Plut. 2. 124 A. II. -έας, α, αν, to be prepared before, Moschio.

προπαρσκευαστικός, ἡ, αν, preparatory, Oribas. 56, Eust. 1619. 1.

προπαρσκευή, ἡ, preparation, Hipp. Acut. 387.

προπαρσπάω, to draw over before, Theod. Prodr. p. 229.

προπαρατάσσω, Att. -τω, to post in front, Dio C. 49. 8.

προπαρατέλεντας, ον, all but next to the end: ἡ πρ. (sc. συλλαβή) = ἡ προπαρλήγουσα, Gloss.

προπαρατήρησις, εως, ἡ, previous observation, Galen.

προπαρατίθημι, to set on table before, in Med., πρ. τραγήματα Ath. 53 C, cf. 120 C. II. to state or explain before, Clem. Al. 325, in Pass.

προπαρῆχω, to offer before, ἑμαυτὸν σοι σύμμαχον Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 20. II. to supply before, μὲς ἡμέρας σίτον Id. Hell. 5. 1, 18.

προπαρίστημι, to prove before, Origen.

προπαροῖθε, before a vowel -θεν, Prep. with gen., before, in front of, ὑμῶν πρ. μαχοῖατο Il. 4. 348; πάντων δὲ πρ. 16. 218; Ἰλίου πρ. 15. 66; Αἰγύπτου πρ. Od. 4. 355; προπαροῖθεν ὀμίλου before the assembly, H. 23. 804; πρ. ποδῶν at one's feet, i. e. close at hand (cf. ἐμπαδῶν) 13. 205; ποδῶν πρ. Od. 17. 357; πρ. θυρῶν before the door, i. e. outside, 1. 107; Σκαιῶν πρ. πυλῶν Il. 6. 307; πρ. πόλιος 2. 811, Hes. Sc. 385:—ἡμόνος πρ. before, i. e. along, Il. 2. 92; πρ. νεὸς before, i. e. beyond the ship, Od. 9. 482; opp. to μετάπιαθε νεὸς Ib. 539:—metaph., τῆς ἀρετῆς ἰδρῶτα θεοὶ προπαροῖθεν ἔθηκον Hes. Op. 287. b. never c. dat., for in such passages as Il. 11. 734, Od. 4. 225, the dat. belongs to the Verb, and προπαροῖθε is an independent Adv. 2. before the time of, Aesch. Theb. 334. II. as Adv., 1. of Place, in front, in advance, forward, before, Il. 15. 260, Od. 17. 277, Hes. Th. 769. 2. of Time, before, formerly (v. ὀπίσω), Il. 10. 476., Il. 734, Aesch. Ag. 1019; opp. to ὀπίσω, Od. 11. 483; τῶν πρ. εὐγενετῶν Eur. Phoen. 1510.

προπαροξυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, usually placing the acute on the antepenultima, Αἰολεῖς Eust. 75. 37.

προπαροξύνω [ῶ], to mark with the acute on the antepenultima, Plut. 2. 845 B:—so προπαροξυτονέω, Hesych.; verb. Adj. -ητέον, Schol. Ar. Pax 956:—Subst. προπαροξυτονήσις, ἡ, Eust. 1361. 39, etc.:—Adj. προπαροξυτονός, ον, with the acute on the antepenultima, Gramm.: Adv. -ως, Ib.

πρόπας, πάσα, πᾶν, strengthd. poët. form for πᾶς, in Hom. and Hes. always πρόπαν ἡμῶν, all day long, Il. 1. 601, Od. 9. 161, etc.; except in Il. 2. 493, νῆας προπάσας all the ships together:—also in Trag., πρόπασα χώρα, γαῖα Aesch. Pr. 406, Pers. 548; πρόπας δόμος Id. Ag. 1011; πρόπαντος χρόνου Id. Eum. 898; πρ. στόλος, πόντος Soph. O. T. 169, Ant. 859; πρόπαντα κοκὰ κακῶν Id. O. C. 1237; πρ. γέννα Eur. Or. 972:—neut. πρόπαν as Adv., utterly, Eur. Phoen. 1505.

προπαστάς, ἡ, a vestibule, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 759; Schneid. προστάς.

προπάσχω, to suffer first or beforehand, Hdt. 7. 11, Thuc. 3. 82, etc.: τι Soph. O. C. 230, Antipho 115. 22, Plat. Rep. 376 A: to be ill-treated before, ὑπὸ τινος Thuc. 3. 67:—also, ἀγαθὸν πρ. Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5.

προπατορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or from forefathers, ancestral, Eccl.: προπατορός, αν, Epiphani.

προπατριάρχέω, to be Patriarch before, Byz.

προπάτωρ, ορας, ὁ, (πάτηρ) the first founder of a family, forefather, Pind. N. 4. 145, Hdt. 2. 161., 9. 122, Eur. Or. 1441; ὦ Ζεῦ, προγόνων προπάτωρ Soph. Aj. 389; of other tutelary gods, C. I. 3497, 3500:—in pl. ancestors, forefathers, Hdt. 2. 169, Plat., etc.

προπαύω, to bring to an end before, Hipp. 425. 16:—Pass., Diod. 1. 39.

προπειθω, to persuade beforehand, Luc. Alex. 17.

πρόπειρα, ἡ, a previous trial or venture, πρόπειραν ποιείσθαι ἐν τινι, Lat. periculum facere in . . , Hdt. 9. 48; πρ. ποιείσθαι εἰ . . , Thuc. 3. 86; πρ. τινος λαμβάνειν Ael. N. A. 8. 22; of a trial in athletic exercises, C. I. 5913. 16, cf. 2374. 23.

προπειράζω, = sq, Philo Belop. 100,

προπειράω, to try or prove before, Oribas. 166 Matth.:—so in Med., with aor. and pf. pass., Luc. Hermot. 53, Dio C. 51. 11.

πρόπειρος, ον, trying before, Byz.
προπεμπτήριος, ον, =sq., πρ. ὕμνος a funeral hymn, Philostr. 135; πρ. ἔπαινος, τιμὴ Eccl.; τὰ πρ. funeral honours, Id.

προπεμπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, accompanying, escorting, used in escorting, Walz Rhett. 9. 257, Schol. Ar. Eq. 496. Adv. —κῶς, Iamb. V. Pyth. 145.

πρόπεμπτος, ον, only used in neut. pl. πρόπεμπτα as Adv. five days before, on the fifth day, Lex. ap. Dem. 1076. 21, Lys. ap. Harp., C. I. (addend.) 3641 b. 22, A. B. 296, Phot.: cf. πρότριτος.

προπέμπω, fut. ψω: aor. προέπεμψα, contr. προῦπεμψα,—the only tense used by Hom. To send before, send on or forward, πρό μ' ἔπεμψεν ἀναξ Π. 1. 442; εὐτέ μιν εἰς Αἴδαο .. προῦπεμψεν S. 367, cf. Od. 17. 54, 117, etc.; πρ. κήρυκας Hdt. 1. 60, cf. 4. 33, 121, Thuc. 1. 29, Soph. El. 1158, etc.; πρ. ἀνδρας πρὸ τοῦ στρατεύματος Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 23;—Med., Ib. 5. 3, 53, An. 7. 2, 14:—with a thing for the object, πρ. φήμας τινί Soph. El. 1155; πρ. ξίφος to afford, furnish, Id. Ph. 1205; πρ. ἄχη to cause, Id. Ant. 1287. 2. of things, to send forth, σπαδὸς πρ. πιάνας πλοῦτου πνοᾶς Aesch. Ag. 820; ἀχὴν ἐς οὖς πρ. γύσος Id. Theb. 915; ἰοὺς ἀφύκτους καὶ προπέμποντας φόνου Soph. Ph. 105. II.

to conduct, attend, escort, Hdt. 1. 111., 3. 50, Soph. O. C. 1667, Antipho 113. 14, etc.; τινὰ ἐς δόμους Aesch. Pers. 530; πρ. νύμφην Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 9, etc.; πρ. τινὰ χθονός from the land, Eur. Hipp. 1099; πρ. τινὰ μέλει καὶ μολπαῖσι Ar. Ran. 1525; πρ. τινὰ τοῖς ἵπποις Xen. An. 7. 2, 8:—to follow a corpse to the grave, τινὰ ἐπὶ τύμβῳ Aesch. Theb. 1059, cf. Plat. Legg. 800 E, Menex. 236 D; τιμὰς θεοῖς πρ. to carry offerings in procession, Aesch. Pers. 622: jocosely, τὸν ἕνα ψωμὸν ἐνὶ ἄψῳ πρ. to let one piece of bread be attended by one condiment, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 6:—Pass., πανδημὲι προπέμπεσθαι Isocr. 213 C; ὑπὸ ποιητικῆς ἐπὶ φιλοσοφίαν Plat. 2. 37 B. 2. to pursue, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 13.

προπένθερος, ὁ, one's father-in-law's father, cited from Schol. Soph.

προπεπαινομαι, Pass. to become ripe before, Hipp. 1133. 1.

προπεραίνω, to complete before, Apoll. de Constr. 31. 29.

προπεριελέω, to wrap round before, Orib. in Mai Auctt. Class. 4. 138.

προπερικαθαίρω, to cleanse all round before, Alex. Trall. 3. 215.

προπεριπατέω, to walk about before, Galen.

προπερισπάω, to circumflex the penultimate, Schol. Ar. Eq. 21, etc.; verb. Adj. περισπαστέον, Ib. Pax 1, etc.:—προπερισπώμενον, τό, a word circumflexed on the penult., Adv. προπερισπωμένως, circumflexed on the penult., Ib. Av. 1655, etc.

προπέρυσι, Adv. two years ago, Lys. 114. 31, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C, Dem. 467. 14, etc.: often written προπέρυσι before a vowel; but Phryn. and Ar. Dysc. (A. B. 60, 577) recognise προπέρυσι as the true Att. form, and this is required by the metre in Pherecr. Incert. 93.

προπερύσινος, ον, of the year before last, καρπός Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 4.

προπέσσω, Att. —ττω, fut. πέψω, to digest beforehand, Galen.

προπετάννυμι and —ύω, to spread out before, ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς προπετάσαντες ἡμῶν Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 23; κυλικεῖου ταύθύνιον προπέπταται Ar. Fr. 159:—metaph., πρ. σκιαγραφίαν πολιτείας πρὸ τῆς ἀληθείας Dio C. 52. 7.

προπετάομαι, Dep. to fly before, κόρακες πρ. πρὸ τῆς στρατιᾶς Ar. An. 3. 3; aor. —επετάσθην Ath. 395 A.

προπέτασμα, τό, a curtain, Themist. 165 C.

προπέτεια, ἡ, headlong, reckless haste, vehemence, rashness, indiscretion, Isocr. 100 C, Dem. 420. 11, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 8, 8; τρύπον πρ. Dem. 526. 17; πρ. καὶ θρασύτης Id. 612. 28, cf. 663. 17; πρ. καὶ ἀπόνοια Id. 1097. 29; opp. to σωφρασύνη, Id. 420. 11:—fickleness, Polyb. 10. 6, 2.

προπετεύομαι, Dep. to be hasty, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 20, 205, M. 9. 49, etc.

προπετής, ἐς, (προπίπτω) falling forwards, inclined forward, Lat. prociidius, proclivis, κεφαλὴ πρ. εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν Hipp. Art. 780, cf. 197 A; πραπετέστεραι γένυες dropt jaws, Id. Art. 798; ὁ μὲν αὐχλὴν .. μὴ πρ. πεφύκει Xen. Eq. 1. 8; πρ. ἀν ἐγίνετο ἡ βᾶδις Arist. Incess. An. 14, 2; μὴ ὀρθὸς ἀλλὰ μικρῶ προπετέστερος Id. Physiogn. 3, 5. 2. throun away, κείται προπετές [τὸ κατάγμα] Soph. Tr. 701; πρ. εἶναι, γίνεσθαι Hipp. Progn. 37. 41, etc. 3. drooping, at the point of death, ζῆ γὰρ πρ. Soph. Tr. 976, cf. προνοητής; hence πρ. βίος a short life, Menand. Παρακ. 2; ἡ πρ. Μοῖρα untimely, C. I. 1499. 4. prominent, of the eyes, Poll. 1. 189; γνάθοι, ὀφρύς Id. 4. 68, 134. II. metaph., 1. being upon the point of, πρ. ἐπὶ πολὺς χαίτας Eur. Alc. 909; τύμβου πρ. παρθένος Id. Hec. 152. 2. ready for, prone to a thing, ἐπί or εἰς τι Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 15., 6. 5, 14; πρὸς τὰς ἡδονὰς Plat. Legg. 792 D; c. inf., πρ. μεταστῆσαι Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 30. 3. headlong, πρ. ἄγειν τινὰ Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 3. 4. precipitate, sudden, rash, reckless, violent, πρ. ἡδονὰν σώματος Aeschin. 27. 8; πρ. γέλωσ senseless laughter, Isocr. 5 A; ἡ πρ. ἀκρασία Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 8; πρ. βίος Menand. Παρακ. 2; πρ. γλώσσα Alciphro 3. 57: of a lot, drawn at random, Pind. N. 6. 107. b. of persons, οἱ θρασεῖς προπετεῖς Arist. Eth. 3. 7, 12; τὰ θηλέα .. [τῶν ἀρρένων] προπετέστερα Id. H. A. 9. 1, 5; μανικὸς καὶ πρ. ἐπὶ τῶν κινδύνων Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 435 B; οἱ προπετεῖς Ar. Epict. 4. 13, 5; οἱ γλώσση προπετεῖς Anth. Plan. 89; τὸ πρ. =προπέτεια, Hipp. 19. 16, etc. 5. ἀρμονίαι προπετεῖς flowing rhythms, Dion. H. de Demosth. 40. 6. as Medic. term, subject to diarrhoea, Anth. 584 D. III. Adv. —τῶς, forwards, πρ. εἰς τὸ κάταντές φέρεσθαι Xen. Eq. 8, 8, cf. Anth. P. 5. 145. 2. headlong, hastily, πρ. φέρεσθαι εἰς τὴν τυραννίδα Xen. Hiero 7, 2; πρ. ταχύγλωσσος Hipp. 1136 F; πρ. ἐπερέσθαι Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8; ἀποκρίνεσθαι, ἀποφαίνεσθαι, etc., Plat. Phileb. 45 A, Isocr. 290 A, etc.; πρ. ἔχειν to be rash, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4; μηδὲν .. πράξης πρ. Menand. Incert. 25; προπετέστερον χρῆσθαι τινί Polyb. 3. 102, 11.

προπέτομαι, Dep. to fly forwards, Eust. 899. 56.

προπέφανται, 3 sing. pf. pass. of προφαίνω, Pl.

πρόπηγμα, τό, a scaffold, Gloss.

προπήγνυμι, also —ύω, to fix in front or before:—pf. part. προπεπηγώς, with a point prefixed, Byz. 2. πραπεπηγὸς δάκρυον congealed before, Diosc. 3. 92 (82).

προπηδάω, fut. ἴσσομαι Aesch. Fr. 22 b:—to spring before, τῶν ἄλλων Luc. D. Mort. 19. 2. 2. to spring forward, χηραμοῦ from .., Babr. 107. 13; τῆς σκηνῆς Hdn. 6. 9; ἐς τὴν ἀγορὰν Luc. Alex. 13.

προπήδησις, ἡ, a springing forward, Polemo Physiog. 1. 6.

προπηλάκίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ: (apparently from πῆλαξ =πηλός, though neither πῆλαξ nor the simple πηλακίζω are found in use). To bespatter with mud, or to trample in the mire: but only used in metaph. sense, to treat with contumely, to abuse foully, τινὰ Soph. O. T. 427, Ar. Thesm. 386; and freq. in Att. Prose, as Thuc. 6. 54, 56, Andoc. 31. 14, Lys. 144. 39, Plat., etc.:—Pass., ἰδὼν προπεπηλακισμένην [τὴν φιλοσοφίαν] Id. Rep. 536 C; πραπηλακισθέντες λόγοις ἢ καὶ ἀτίμοις λόγοις Id. Legg. 866 E; ὑβρίζετο καὶ προεπηλακίζετο ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου Dem. 126. 9. II. c. acc. rei, to throw in one's teeth, reproach one with, εἰ τις πενίαν πρ. Dem. 312. 16.

προπηλάκισις, ἡ, contumelious treatment, τὰς τῶν οἰκείων πρ. τοῦ γήρωσ Plat. Rep. 329 B.

προπηλάκισμός, ὁ, =foreg., Hdt. 6. 73; ὕβρις καὶ λοιδορία καὶ πρ. Dem. 229. 9; ὁ τῆς δικαιοσύνης πρ. Aeschin. 90. 22; in pl., προπηλακισμοῖς καλᾶζειν Plat. Legg. 855 B, etc.

προπηλάκιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, contumelious:—Adv. —κῶς, Dem. 874. 14.

πρόπηξις, εως, ἡ, a fixing in front, Oribas. 191 Mai.

προπήχια, τό, v. παραπήχια.

προπαιίνω, to enrich before, λόγον Byz.

προπίνω, impf. προῦπινον: fut. προπίομαι: aor. προῦπιον: pf. προπέπωκα. To drink before or first, opp. to μεταπίνω, Hipp. Acut. 393, Ath. 156 E: πρ. τινός to drink before another, Luc. Cronos. 18:—metaph., ψυχὰν τὰν ἐν ἐμοὶ πρ. to drink it in, Anth. P. 5. 171. II. to drink to another, i. e. to his health, Lat. propinare, because the Greek custom was to drink first oneself and then pass the cup to the person pledged (never in Hom., v. Ath. 193 A; nor was there any health-drinking at Sparta, Id. 432 D), ὅκως ἀμυστιν προπίω may drink a long draught first or as a pledge, Anacr. 63; φιάλαν .. γαμβρῶ πρ. to drink it to his health, pledge it to one, Pind. O. 7. 5; προπίνω σοι Xen. An. 7. 3, 26, cf. Ath. 426 A, 434 A, 463 E; πρ. μεστὸν ἀκράτου τινί Plut. Alex. 39: also, πρ. φιλοτησίας τινί (v. φιλοτήσιος II), Dem. 380. fin., cf. Alex. Incert. 24; προπινομένη ποίησις Dionys. Eleg. 1. 2. on festal occasions it was often a custom to make a present of the cup to the person pledged, τὰ ἐκπώματα .. ἐμπίμπλας προῦπινε καὶ ἐδωρείτο Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 35; this was specially done, when a father betrothed his daughter, v. Pind. l. c., Chares ap. Ath. 575 D:—hence, 3. simply to give freely, make a present of, ἄλλα τε πολλὰ .., καὶ ἐκπώματ' ἀργυρᾶ καὶ χρυσᾶ προῦπινεν αὐταῖς Dem. 384. 13; πρ. τὴν ἐλευθερίαν Φιλίππῳ to make liberty a drinking-present to Philip, give it carelessly to him, Dem. 324. 23, cf. Aesch. Fr. 128, Eur. Rhes. 405; τούτῳ προέπιεν ὁ βασιλεὺς κώμην τινα Stephan. Φιλολ. 1; πρ. τὰς πατρίδας Plut. Arat. 14; πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι μυριάδας ἀργυρίου Id. Galb. 17; c. gen. pretii, προπέποται τῆς αὐτίκα χάριτος τὰ τῆς πόλεως πράγματα the interests of the state have been sacrificed for mere present pleasure, Dem. 34. 24; App. Civ. 2. 143.

προπίπισκω, aor. —ἐπίσα, to give to drink beforehand, Hipp. 486. 1.

προπίπτω, fut. —πεσοῦμαι: aor. προῦπεσον. To fall or throw oneself forward, as in rowing, πραπεσόντες ἔρεσον, like Lat. incumbere remis, Od. 9. 490., 12. 194; ἡ κοιλία πρ. εἰς τὸ στόμα Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 6:—of suppliants, to fall prostrate, Eur. Supp. 63; to fall first, in battle, Polyb. 1. 58, 8. II. to rush forward, rush headlong (cf. προπετής), ἐν νάπει Herm. Soph. O. C. 157; ἐς γαίαν Theocr. 24. III:—to burst forth, πρ. ἡ λίμνη Strab. 764; πρ. σημεῖα they appear (Bekk. προσπ-), Sext. Emp. M. 8. 219. 2. metaph. to rush headlong, Hyperid. ap. A. B. 112; εἰς ἀκαιρον γέλωτα, εἰς κίνδυνον Diod. 13. 83., 20. 88: to be precipitate, c. inf., M. Anton. 1. 17; absol., Plut. 2. 1056 F. Ar. Epict. 2. 1, 10, etc. III. to move forwards, advance before the rest, Polyb. 1. 20, 15; οἱ προπίπτοντες, opp. to οἱ ἀναχωροῦντες, Id. 28. 3, 4:—to project, of a hill, Id. 7. 17, 1; of an animal's snout, Strab. 827, etc.; c. gen. to project beyond, τὰ μέσα .. πραπέπτωκε τῶν κεράτων Polyb. 3. 115, 7, etc.; κλίμαξ πρ. τοῦ ἐμβόλου Id. 8. 6, 4; ἡ σάρισσα πρ. πρὸ τῶν σωμάτων Id. 18. 12, 4; ἡ ἄκρα πρ. ἔξω τῶν ατηλῶν Strab. 130.

προπιστεύω, to trust or believe beforehand, Xen. Ages. 4, 4, Dem. 662. 20, Dion. H. 11. 20, etc.

προπιστόομαι, Pass. to be made credible before, pf. προπεπίστωμαι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 116, M. 8. 62, 122, 261.

προπίτνω, to fall prostrate, ἐς γὰν Aesch. Pers. 588; of a suppliant, Soph. El. 1380.—On the form v. sub πίτνω.

πρόπλασμα, τό, a model, Cic. Att. 12. 41, 4, Plin. 35. 45.

προπλάσσω, to mould or form before, τί τινος Philo 1. 67.

προπλέκω, to plait before, Galen.

προπλέω, fut. —πλεύσομαι, to sail before, Thuc. 4. 120; cf. προπλώω.

προπληρώω, to fill before, Philo 1. 603, Diosc. Alex. prooem.

προπλησσω, to strike before, τὴν φόρμιγγα Himer. Or. 12. 3.

πρόπλους, ον, contr. —πλους, ονν, sailing before or in advance, τὰς πρόπλους ναῦς Thuc. 6. 44; τρεῖς νῆες αἱ πρόπλοι Ib. 46; and αἱ πρόπλοι (without νῆες) the leading ships, Isocr. 59 D, App. Civ. 5. 85, etc.

πρόπλους, ὁ, a sailing before or forward, App. Civ. 5. 112.

προπλύνω, to wash clean before, Galen.

προπλώω, Ion. and poet. for προπλέω, Hdt. 5. 98.
 προπνίγειον, τό, the room before the πνίγειος, Vitruv. 5. 11, Plin.
 προποδηγός, ὄν, going before to show the way, a guide, Plut. 2. 580 C;
 πρ. σκήπων Anth. P. 6. 294:—fem. προποδηγέτις, ἴδος, Orph. Arg. 340.
 προποδίξω, (πούς) to advance the foot, κούφα ποσὶ προβιβὰς καὶ ὑπα-
 σπῖδια προποδίξων Il. 13. 158, cf. 806; of a horse, Heliod. p. 111 Cor.; of
 the stars, Paul. Alex. Apotel. 23. 6:—metaph. of speech, Eust. Opusc.
 271. 53.
 προπόδιος, ὄν, before the feet, σύρμα Ptol. Almag. 2. 56.
 προποδισμός, ὄ, a going onward, v. ἀναποδισμός; of stars, Nicom.
 Arithm. 1. 5.
 πρόποδος, τό, = πρόπους, Byz.
 προποδών, Adv., better written divisim πρὸ ποδῶν.
 προποיעίω, to do before or beforehand, πρ. χρηστὰ ἐς τινα Hdt. 1. 41;
 πρ. τι, opp. to προπάσχω, Dio C. Excerpt. 47. 2 Sturz; absol., μὴ διαφθα-
 ρῆναι .., ἀλλὰ προποיעίω to make the first move, Thuc. 3. 13. II.
 to make beforehand, prepare, προεπειποίητο αὐτῷ προεξέδρη Hdt. 7.
 44. III. c. acc. pers. to anticipate, Byz.
 προπολεμέω, to make war for or in defence of another, τινος Isocr. 302
 E, Polyb. 2. 48, 1, etc.; τινὶ τινος with one for another, Dion. H. 6. 49;
 ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Rep. 429 B: absol., οἱ προπολεμοῦντες the guards or
 defenders of a country, Ib. 423 A; so, τὸ προπολεμοῦν Ib. 442 B, 547 D,
 Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 4; τὸ προπολεμῆσον the body intended to act as guards,
 Ib. 4. 4, 10.
 προπολεμητήριον, τό, a bastion, outwork, πρ. εἶναι τῆς Ἰταλίας
 Diod. 14. 100.
 προπολέμιος, ὄν, customary before war, ἱερά Dio C. 46. 33; τὰ πρ.
 without ἱερά, Id. 50. 4, cf. Dion. H. 3. 9.
 προπόλεος, ὄν, lying before a city, Basil., Suid.; τὰ πρ., = προάστεια,
 Schol. Philostr. ap. Boisson. ad Marin. V. Procl. p. 140.
 προπόλευμα, τό, service done, πρ. δάφνης its service or use, = πρό-
 πολος δάφνη, Eur. Ion 113.
 προπολεύω, (πρόπολος) to minister to, θεαῖς Epigr. Gr. 785, Phot.
 προπολέω, = foreg., Apollon. Lex. Hom.; in Med., Ach. Tat. 4. 15.
 προπόλιος, ὄν, gray-haired before his time, Poll. 2. 12; προπόλιος τὴν
 κόμην Schol. Pind. O. 4. 32: but, II. προπόλιον ἐξ ἐρπύλλου a
 chaplet, Semus ap. Ath. 622 C; Dind. προκόμιον.
 προπολιόομαι, Pass. to grow gray before, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 114.
 πρόπολις, εὼς, ἡ, = προάστειον, Poll. 9. 15, Celsus ap. Orig. II.
 in a beehive, the gummy substance with which the bees line and fence their
 hives, Diosc. 2. 106, Varro R. R. 3. 16, 26, Plin., etc.; v. Voss. Virg. G.
 4. 40.
 προπολιτεύομαι, Dep. with pf. pass. to transact beforehand, τῶν πάντα
 τὰ καθήκοντα πεπολιτευμένων Dio C. 52. 21; τινος before one, Themist.
 205 C:—the pf. is also used in pass. sense, τὰ προπολιτευμένα the pre-
 vious measures of his government, Polyb. 4. 14, 7.
 πρόπολος, ὄν, (πολέω) employing oneself before: I. a servant
 that goes before one, an attendant, minister, τινος Aesch. Cho. 359;
 absol., Xenophon. 1. 18, Eur. Hipp. 200, Supp. 72, Ar. Nub. 436: a rower,
 Pind. O. 13. 77. 2. one who serves a god, esp. one who interprets
 his will to men, like πρόμαντις, προφήτης, a minister, Ἐκάτη οἱ πρ. ἐπ-
 λετο h. Hom. Cer. 440; ὄνειρος Ἄϊδα πρ. Ar. Ran. 1333; Πίνδαρος ..
 Πιερίδων πρ. Anth. P. 7. 35; Ὀρφέα .. Μουσάων πρ. Ib. append. 250; αἰ-
 θέρος πρ. .. πελειαί Simm. ap. Ath. 491 C:—generally, a temple-servant,
 bedel, like νεωκόρος, Hdt. 2. 64; πρ. θεοῦ Ar. Pl. 670, cf. Eur. Hel.
 570, Anth. P. 6. 269, Strab. 232, 466, Dion. H. 1. 76. II. as
 Adj. ministering to a thing, devoted to it, ἐπινικίωσιν αἰδοαῖς Pind. N. 4.
 129.
 πρόπομα, τό, a drink taken before meals, Ath. 58 B sq., 66 C sq., Plut.
 2. 734 A. II. = ἀκράτισμα, Plut. 2. 624 C.—A form πρόπωμα is
 cited by Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 29, Theodos. 368.
 προπομπεία, ἡ, = προπομπία, C. I. 124. 9, Dio Chr. 2. 148, Walz
 Rhett. 4. 182.
 προπομπεύω, to go before in a procession, τινός before him or it, Luc.
 Merc. Cond. 25, Plut. 2. 365 A, Hdn. 5. 6: absol., Hdn. 2. 13, etc.
 προπομπέω, to conduct as προπομπός, C. I. 5816, cf. addend.
 προπομπή, ἡ, (προπέμπω) a sending on before, αἱ πρ. τῶν γραμματο-
 φόρων Plut. Galb. 8. II. an attending, escorting, esp. on depart-
 ure, Xen. Ages. 2, 27, Polyb. 20. 11, 8, etc.:—a processional escort, Plut.
 Num. 14 esp. in funerals, Io. Chrys.; cf. Longin. 28.
 προπομπία, ἡ, an escorting in procession, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 462.
 37. II. the first place in a procession, Luc. Amor. 18.
 προπόμπιος, ὄν, belonging to a procession, Eccl.
 προπομπός, ὄν, (προπέμπω) escorting, esp. in a procession, πρ. λόχος
 Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 17: c. acc., πρ. χῶας carrying drink-offerings in proces-
 sion, Aesch. Cho. 23. II. as Subst. a conductor, escort, protector,
 Id. Pers. 1036, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 2; of Hermes, Alex. Θεσπρωτ. 1; of the
 Furies, Aesch. Eum. 206; of priestesses of Athena, Ib. 1005; of atten-
 dants in a funeral-procession, Id. Theb. 1069.
 προπονέω, to work or labour beforehand, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 80; τινὶ for
 another, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 16. 2. to work for or instead of another,
 τινος Xen. An. 3. 1, 37, Ib. 8. 2, 2. 3. c. gen. rei, to work for, work so
 as to obtain, τῶν εὐφροσυνῶν Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 32. 4. c. acc. rei, to
 obtain by previous labour, πολλά Luc. Vit. Auct. 23; τὰ προπεποννημένα
 Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 23, Hell. 6. 5, 40; τροφήν οὐκ ὤμην, ἀλλὰ προπεπονη-
 μένην ὑπὸ τοῦ καυλοῦ καὶ τῶν βιζῶν elaborated before, Theophr. C. P. 4.
 6, 6, cf. E. M. 73. 28. II. to suffer pain or be ill beforehand,
 Hipp. Aph. 1250; ἐκ τοῦ τραύματος Luc. J. Trag. 40: to be wearied
 before, of a horse, Ael. N. A. 14. 11. 2. trans. to weary before,
 ἐαυτὸν Plut. Otho 11:—Pass. to sink under affliction, Soph. O. T. 685.

πρόπονός, ὄν, very troublesome, πόνοι πρόπονοι troubles beyond troubles,
 Soph. Aj. 1197 (as Dind. for πρόγονοι, cf. πρόκακος).
 Προποντίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the Fore-sea, a name given to the Sea of Marmora,
 that leads into the Pontus or Black Sea, Hdt. 4. 85, Aesch. Pers. 875, etc.
 προπορεία, ἡ, those who go in front, an advanced guard, Polyb. 9. 5, 8.
 προπρέυμα, τό, progression, ἀστέρων πρ. Orac. in Maitt. Misc. p. 133.
 προπορεύω, to make to go before, Ael. N. A. 10. 22:—Pass., with aor.
 med., to go before or forward, πρ. ἔμπροσθεν Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 23; πρ.
 τινος to go before him, Arist. Mirab. 137; πρ. ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας Polyb. 3.
 52, 8; οἱ προπορευσάμενοι the van, Id. 2. 27, 2, etc.; ἡ προπορευομένη
 = πρόπολος, Ath. 267 C: of a river, to flow on or onward, LXX (Gen.
 2. 14). 2. to come forward, Polyb. 1. 80, 8, etc. 3. to be
 promoted, advance, πρὸς τὴν στρατηγίαν Id. 28. 6, 9, cf. 2. 2, 10., 2.
 4, 2.
 προπορίζομαι, Pass. to be provided beforehand, Luc. Salt. 61.
 πρόποσις, εὼς, ἡ, (πίνω) a drinking before or to one, προπόσεις πίνειν
 to drink healths, Alex. Δημητρ. 5; πῶν .. προπόσεις τρεῖς ἴσως ἢ τέτ-
 ταρας Antiph. Διδ. 1; πρ. ἀποδωρεῖσθαι, ὀρέγειν Critias 2; λαμβάνειν
 Polyb. 31. 4, 6, cf. Anth. P. 5. 134; προπόσεις ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις
 ποιεῖν Ath. 432 D; δεξιούσθαι ἀλλήλους ταῖς πρ. Joseph. A. J. 6.
 14, 6. 2. the drink itself, Simon. 170, Lys. Fr. p. 5 Reiske.—Cf.
 προπίνω.
 προπότης, ὄ, one who drinks healths, προπόται θίασοι, bands of revel-
 lers, Eur. Rhes. 361.
 προποτιζώ, to present a draught, of physicians, Galen., etc.:—verb.
 Adj. -ιστέον, Paul. Aeg. 2. 45:—Subst. προπότισμα, τό, a draught,
 Rufus; and -ισμός, ὄ, Diosc. 2. 180:—also προπότιον, τό, Eccl.
 πρόπους, ποδος, ὄ, one that has large feet, Phot., Suid. II. a
 star in the feet of the Twins, Eratosth. Catast. 10, etc. III. the
 projecting foot of a mountain, its first step or lowest part, Polyb. 3. 17, 2,
 cf. 8. 15, 4, Strab. 433, Anth. P. 7. 501, etc.; so, τοίχων πρόποδες Tim.
 Lex. Plat.: metaph., ἀρετῆς πρ. Greg. Naz. IV. = πούς II. 2, of a
 sail, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 567. V. πρόποδα μέλεα (?), Soph. in
 Cramer An. Par. 4. 183.
 προπραγματεύομαι, Pass. to be treated before, Eunap. p. 11 Boiss.:—to
 be related before, Ptolem. Almag. 2. p. 416.
 προπράσσω, Att. -ττω, to do before, τι Dio C. 52. 13; τὰ προπεπραγ-
 μένα Arist. Poët. 18, 3, Luc. Jud. Voc. 2. II. to exact, χόριτας
 ὕργας λυγρὰς Aesch. Cho. 834 (v. Herm. in l.).
 προπράτης [α], ὄν, ὄ, = προπάλης, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 12:—so, προπρά-
 τωρ, οροῦ, ὄ, Isae. ib. 2. 11.
 προπρεῶν, ὄ, = sq.: metaph. friendly, kindly, Pind. N. 4. 126.
 προπρηνής, ἐς, stronger form of πρηνής, with the face downwards, Lat.
 prouus, ἐν κόνι ἐκτανύσας προπρηνέα Il. 24. 18; [φασγάνῃ] προπρηνέϊ
 τύφας with the edge of the sword, Od. 22. 98:—neut. προπρηνές as Adv.,
 forward, opp. to ὀπίσω, Il. 3. 218. [Hom. always makes 1st syll.
 long.]
 προπρήων, ὄν, stronger form of πρηῶν, Choerob. in Theodos. 71.
 προπρό, strengthd. for πρό, Prep. with gen., before, Ap. Rh. 3.
 453. II. as Adv., on and on, thoroughly, quite, Ib. 1013., 4. 1235;
 cf. Heyne Il. 22. 221.—More common in compds., v. infr.
 προπροβιάζομαι, Dep. strengthd. for προβιάζομαι, Ap. Rh. 1. 386.
 προπροθέω, strengthd. for προθέω, Orph. Arg. 1255 (1263).
 πρόπροθι, Adv. forwards, Opp. C. 1. 529.
 προπροκαλύπτω, strengthd. for προκαλύπτω, Opp. C. 4. 334.
 προπροκατᾶττιδην, Adv. rushing down and onward, Ap. Rh. 2. 595.
 προπροκυλίνδομαι, Pass. to keep rolling before another (as a sup-
 pliant), roll at his feet, c. gen., προπρακυλινδόμενος πατρὸς Διός Il. 22.
 221; so also, δεῦρ' ἵκετο πῆματα πάσχω πρ. Od. 17. 525, as Eust.;
 but others, seeing that Ulysses never in fact so humbled himself, expl. it
 wandering from place to place.
 προπροσώπως, Adv. face to face, Byz.
 προπροτιταίνω, strengthd. for προτείνω, Opp. H. 4. 103, in Med.
 πρόπρυμνα, Adv. away from the stern, πρ. ἐκβολὰν φέρει, of the
 jactura of all the freight to save the vessel, metaph. in Aesch. Theb. 769;
 cf. Blomf. Ag. 1010.
 προπταίω, to stumble beforehand, dub. for προσπτ— in Phalar. p. 234,
 Pseudo-Luc. Nero 3.
 προπτόρθιον, τό, a projecting branch, Solon ap. Hesych.
 προπτύω, fut. σω, to spit forth or out, LXX (2 Macc. 6. 20).
 πρόπτωμα, τό, a fall forwards, Galen. 2. πρόπτωσις I, Id.
 πρόπτωσις, ἡ, a fall forwards, prolapsus, Diosc. 1. 90, Galen., etc.:
 a falling down before one, prostration, LXX (2 Macc. 3. 21). 2.
 ἡ τοῦ φθόγγου πρ. utterance, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 117. 3. inclination,
 εἰς τι Ath. 180 A.
 προπτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, falling from over-haste, M. Anton. II. 10.
 προπύλαιος [ῦ], α, ὄν, (πύλη) before the gate, of the statues of gods,
 Ἄγνιεν τοῦμοῦ προθύρου προπύλαιε Ar. Vesp. 875; π. Ἐρμῆς, Ἄρτεμις
 C. I. 4301, Paus. 1. 22, 8., 1. 38, 6. II. προπύλαια, τά, a gate-
 way, entrance, of Egyptian temples, Hdt. 2. 63, 101, 121, etc.; at
 Athens the famous Propylaea of the Acropolis, built by Pericles, first
 mentioned by Hdt. (5. 77), cf. Ar. Eq. 1326, Thuc. 2. 13, Dem. 174. 23.,
 597. 8, Aeschin. 42. 2, Plut. Pericl. 28:—also in sing., τὸ τοῦ Διονύσου
 πρ. Andoc. 6. 13, cf. Diod. 1. 67, Anth. P. 6. 297, C. I. 3419.
 προπύλις, ἴδος, ἡ, = sq., Bito in Math. Vett. 109.
 προπύλιτης, ὄν, ὄ, one who pursues his trade at the gate, C. I. 3028,
 ubi v. Böckh.
 πρόπυλον, τό, (πύλη) mostly in pl., like προπύλαια, Hdt. 2. 91, Hipp.
 1136 C, Soph. El. 1375, Eur. H. F. 523, etc.; in sing., Anth. P. 6. 114,
 Plut. 2. 363 F, C. I. 2661, 3192, al.

προπυλών, ὠνος, δ, *the place about the πρόπυλον*, Arcad. 17. 14.
 προπυθάνομαι, Dep. *to learn by inquiring before, hear beforehand*, τι Hdt. 1. 21., 5. 63, 102, Tbuc. 4. 42, etc.
 προπύργιον, τό, *a small outwork*, Byz.
 προπύργιος, ον, *furnished with towers*, δόμος Byz.
 πρόπυργος, ον, *offered for the towers, i. e. for the city*, θυσίαι Aesch. Ag. 1168.
 προπύρεταίνω, *to have a fever beforehand*, Hipp. 1128 H.
 προπύριάω, *to soothe by fomentations*, Hipp. 264. 12, etc.
 προπύρδομαι, Pass. *to burn or glow beforehand*, Alex. Trall. 8. 425.
 πρόπυστος, ον, *having learnt before*, A. B. 61.
 προπωγώνιον, τό, *the front part of the beard*, Poll. 2. 80.
 προπωλέω, *to negotiate a sale*, Plat. Legg. 954 A, C. I. 1756.
 προπώλης, ου, ὁ, *one who buys for another, one who negotiates a sale*, Ar. Fr. 669, cf. Poll. 7. 11 sq.: so, προπωλητής, ου, ὁ, in the Egypt. Papyrus edited by Böckh p. 5.
 πρόραχος, ὁ, (ράχια) *the fore-beach*, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 10.
 προρέω, fut. -ρεύσομαι, Ep. Verb. *to flow forward, flow amain*, of rivers, Il. 21. 260, etc.; ἄλαδε προρέουσιν 12. 19, cf. 5. 598, Od. 5. 444; εἰς ἄλαδε 10. 351; ἐκ πέτρης Hes. Th. 792. II. trans. *to pour forth*, h. Hom. Ap. 380; but Wolf writes πραχέειν with Eust., who cites the verse as Hesiod's (Fr. 6); so in Ap. Rh. 3. 225, [κρήνη] ὕδωρ προρέεσκε (but with v. l. προχέεσκε), cf. Orph. Arg. 1130 (1137).
 πρόρῖνον, τό, *the inner cuticle*, Hesych.
 προροφέω, *to swallow before*, Hipp. 622. 21; προροφάνω, 480. 15.
 προροπαίνω, *to sprinkle beforehand*, Alex. Trall. 11. 606.
 προρορήνυμαι, Pass. *to break forth before*, Poll. 5. 79:—so in Act., Galen.:—hence πρόρορηγμα, τό, *the membrane enveloping the foetus*, Soran. 93 Ermerins.
 προρορηθῆναι, v. sub προερέω.
 πρόρορημα, τό, *a prognostic*, Hipp. Art. 825: *a prophecy*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 118.
 πρόρορησις, ἡ, *a foretelling, prediction*, Hipp. Progn. 42, Anth. P. 11. 382, Diod. 12. 361: cf. προρορητικός. II. *a previous instruction or warning*, Thuc. 1. 49. 2. *a proclamation, πολεμῆν ἐκ προρορήσεως* Dem. 114. 2; αἱ προρορήσεις *public notices*, as in case of trials for murder, Antipho 139. 42., 141. 43, Plat. Legg. 871 C, 873 A, etc.; v. προαγορεύω II. III. in Rhet. *an introductory statement*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 31, 9.
 προρορητέον, *one must foretell*, Plat. Legg. 854 A, 874 E.
 προρορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *predictive, δύναμις* Sext. Emp. M. 5. 1; πρ. βιβλίον, *a treatise on predicting disease from symptoms*, name of one of the oldest Hippocratic writings, v. Galen. 8. 692.
 πρόρορητος, ον, *proclaimed, commanded*, Soph. Tr. 684.
 πρόροριζος, ον, (ρίζα) *by the roots, root and branch, utterly*, Lat. radicatus, funditus, θάμνοι πρ. πίπτουσι Il. 11. 157., 14. 415; so, πολλοὺς ὁ θεὸς προρορίζους ἀνέτρεψε Hdt. 1. 32; ἐτελεύτησε πρ. Id. 3. 40; Ζεὺς σ' . . πρ. ἐκτριψείεν Eur. Hipp. 684, cf. Hdt. 6. 86, 4; πρ. ἐφθάρται γένος Soph. El. 765, cf. Andoc. 19. 7; δαιμόνων ἰδρύματα πρ. ἐξανέστραπται Aesch. Pers. 812; δῖφρων πρ. ἐκριφθείς Soph. El. 512; πρ. αὐτὸς . . ἀπολοίμην Ar. Ran. 587:—neut. πρόροριζον as Adv., Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 4, Lyc. 214.
 προρορίπτω and -έω, *to throw away*, Iambl. Myst. 3. 18, Eccl.
 προρορρυθμίζω, *to regulate before*, Galen. 3. 525.
 πρόρορρυμος, ον (ρέω) *flowing forth or first*, dub. in Geop. 9. 19, 8.
 προρορρῦδομαι, Pass. *to be soiled before*, Basil.
 πρόσ, Prep. with gen., dat. and acc.,—in which three cases the orig. senses are, respectively, *motion from a place, abiding at a place, motion to a place*: besides πρόσ, Hom. also uses the forms προτί, ποτί, usually c. acc., much more rarely c. dat., and each only once c. gen., Il. 11. 831., 22. 198: ποτί is also the regul. Dor. form, but προτί is doubtful in Dor., v. sub vocc. (The orig. form seems to have been προτί, cf. Skt. prati (contra, versus), Slav. protí; and with ποτί, cf. Zd. paili.—προτί, πρόσ seem to be lengthd. from πρό, cf. πρόσω, πρόσθεν.)
 A. WITH GEN., πρόσ refers to *that from which* something comes: I. of Place, *from any place, from forth*, ἴκετα ἢ πρόσ ἡοίων ἢ ἐσπερίων ἀνθρώπων Od. 8. 29, cf. Il. 10. 428; τὸν πρόσ Σαρδέων ἤλεκτρον Soph. Ant. 1037. 2. to express the relative situation of objects or places, which we express by *towards*, whereas the Greeks took the object as the point *from* which the relation was estimated, νήσοισι πρόσ Ἡλίδος *islands looking (as it were) from Elis*, i. e. *towards* Elis, Od. 21. 347; πρόσ ἁλός, πρόσ Θύμβρης Il. 10. 428, 430; εἶναι πρόσ θαλάσσης Hdt. 2. 154; πρόσ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου ἰδρῦσθαι Id. 8. 120; ἐστραπεδύνοντο πρόσ Ὀλύμπου Thuc. 1. 62, etc.: often with words denoting the points of the compass, δύο θύραι εἰσίν, αἱ μὲν πρόσ βορέαο, αἱ δ' αὖ πρόσ νότον *one looking northwards, the other southwards*, Od. 13. 110; so, οἰκέουσι πρόσ νόταν ἀνέμου Hdt. 3. 101; πρόσ ἄρκτου τε καὶ βορέω ἀνέμου κατοικημένοι Ib. 102; πρόσ μεσαμβρίας Ib. 107; and even, χωρίον πρόσ τοῦ Τμώλου τετραμμένον (though in such phrases the acc. is more common) Id. 1. 84; so, πρόσ Πλαταιῶν Thuc. 3. 21; πρόσ Νεμέας Id. 5. 59. The same notion is expressed by πρόσ c. acc. (O. 1. 3), in accordance with our usage; and sometimes we find the two combined, πρόσ ἡῶ τε καὶ τοῦ Ταναΐδος Hdt. 4. 122; τὸν μὲν πρόσ βορέω ἐστεῶτα, τὸν δὲ πρόσ νότον Id. 2. 121, cf. 4. 17. 3. in hostile sense, *on the side of, against*, φυλακαὶ πρόσ Αἰθιοπῶν, πρόσ Ἀραβίων Id. 3. 30. 4. *before, in presence of*, Lat. coram, like πρόσ c. dat., μάρτυροι ἑστων πρόσ τε θεῶν μακάρων πρόσ τε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων Il. 1. 339, cf. 16. 85., 22. 514:—hence *in the eyes of*, ἀδικον οὐδὲν οὔτε πρόσ θεῶν οὔτε πρόσ ἀνθρώπων Thuc. 1. 71, cf. Xen. An. 1. 6, 6, etc.; ὅσιος πρόσ θεῶν Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 14; ὁ γὰρ καιρὸς πρόσ ἀνθρώπων βραχὺ μέτρον ἔχει Pind. P.

4. 508. B. in supplication, adjuration, protestation, oaths, etc., before, and so by, Lat. per, γυνάξομαι σε . . πρόσ τ' ἀλόχου καὶ πατρός Od. 11. 67; ἐπιορκεῖν πρόσ δαίμονος *to forswear oneself by* . . , Il. 19. 188; and so in Att., πρόσ θεῶν πατρῶων Soph. Ant. 838; πρόσ θεῶν, πρόσ τῶν θεῶν, etc.; ἱκετεύω, ἀντιβολῶ πρόσ παιδῶν, πρόσ γυναικῶν, etc., Dem. 842. 7, etc.:—in such phrases the Verb is often omitted, πρόσ Διός, πρόσ θεῶν or τῶν θεῶν, Trag., etc.; but not common with other words, πρόσ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς Dinarch. 95. fin.; πρόσ Χαρίτων Luc. Hist. Conscr. 14; μὴ πρόσ γενεῖαι Soph. El. 1208; μὴ πρόσ ξενίας τᾶς σᾶς Id. O. C. 515:—sometimes in questions, πρόσ θεῶν, τίς οὕτως εὐθήθης ἐστίν; Dem. 13. 16; ἀρ' οὖν, ᾧ πρόσ Διός, . . ; Plat. Rep. 459 A, cf. Apol. 26 E:—the Trag. sometimes insert the pron. σε between the prep. and its case, as in Lat. per te omnes deos oro, πρόσ νῦν σε πατρός πρόσ τε μητρός . . ἱκνοῦμαι Soph. Ph. 468; μὴ πρόσ σε γαύνων Eur. Med. 324; μὴ πρόσ σε θεῶν Id. Alc. 275. 6. of origin or descent, *from, on the side of*, γένος ἐξ Ἀλικαρνησσοῦ τὰ πρόσ πατρός *by the father's side*, Hdt. 7. 99; Ἀθηναίων . . καὶ τὰ πρόσ πατρός καὶ τὰ πρόσ μητρός Dem. 1303. fin., cf. Isocr. 35 C; πρόγονοι ἢ πρόσ ἀνδρῶν ἢ πρόσ γυναικῶν in the male or female line, Plat. Theaet. 173 D; ὁ μὲν πατήρ πρόσ ἀνδρῶν ἦν τῶν Εὐπατριδῶν Isocr. 351 C; οἱ συγγενεῖς τοῦ πατρός καὶ πρόσ ἀνδρῶν καὶ πρόσ γυναικῶν Dem. 1305. 17; πρόσ αἵματος *blood-relations*, Soph. Aj. 1305; οἱ πρόσ αἵματος φύσιν Id. El. 1125. II. of effects proceeding from what cause soever: 1. *from, at the hand of*, with Verbs of having, receiving, etc., ὡς ἂν . . τιμὴν καὶ κῦδος ἄρῃαι πρόσ πάντων Δαναῶν Il. 16. 85, cf. 1. 160, etc.; τιμὴν πρόσ Ζηνὸς ἔχοντες Od. 11. 302; διδοῖ οἱ . . χάριν ποτ' ἀστῶν καὶ ποτὶ ξείνων Pind. O. 7. 165; so, κυρεῖν τινος πρόσ τινος Hdt. 1. 59; τυγχάνειν τινὸς πρόσ θεῶν Aesch. Theb. 550, cf. Soph. Aj. 527; λαχεῖν, λαβεῖν τι πρόσ τινος Pind. N. 9. 107, Hdt. 2. 139, etc.; so also with all Passive Verbs, προτὶ Ἀχιλλῆος δεδιδάχθαι *to be taught by* . . , Il. 11. 831; ἀριστα πεποιήται . . πρόσ Τρώων 6. 57; so, αἰσχρ' ἀκούω πρόσ Τρώων Ib. 525; ταῦτα . . πρόσ τούτου κλύειν Soph. O. T. 429; λέγεσθαι πρόσ τινος Hdt. 1. 47; ἀτιμάζεσθαι or τετιμῆσθαι πρόσ τινος 1. 61., 2. 75; λόγου οὐδενὸς γίνεσθαι πρόσ τινος 1. 120; παθεῖν τι πρόσ τινος 1. 73; ἔργον γίγνεται πρόσ τινος 7. 153; τὸ ποιούμενον πρόσ Λακεδαιμονίων 7. 209; αἰτεῖσθαι χρήματα πρόσ τινος 8. 111; ἡμέραν βέλει πρόσ σοῦ τέθαλπται Aesch. Pr. 650:—so with an Adj. or Subst., τιμήεσσα πρόσ τινος Od. 18. 162; ἐπίφθονος πρόσ τινος Hdt. 7. 139; ἔρημος πρόσ τινος Soph. Ant. 919; πειθῶ, ἄρκεσις, δόξα πρόσ τινος Soph. El. 562, O. C. 73, Eur. Heracl. 624:—with an Adv., οὐχ ἀχαρίτως μοι ἔξει πρόσ ὑμῶν I shall meet with no ingratitude *at your hands*, Xen. An. 2. 3, 18, cf. Plat. Rep. 463 D. 2. *by means or agency of*, πρόσ ἀλλήλου θανεῖν Valck. Phoen. 1275, cf. Soph. O. T. 949, 1237. 3. also of things, πρόσ τινος ποτ' αἰτίας τέθνηκεν; *from or by what cause?* Ib. 1236; πρόσ ἀμπλακημάτων *by or by reason of* . . , Id. Ant. 51; also, δίαίτα πρόσ ὕδατος, πρόσ πυρός *dressed by means of* . . , Hipp. 347. 44 sq. III. of dependence or close connexion; and so, 1. *dependent on one, under one's protection*, πρόσ Διός εἰσι ξεινοί τε πτωχοί τε Od. 6. 207., 14. 57; δικάσπολοι, οἵτε θέμιστας πρόσ Διὸς εἰρύναται *by commission from him*, Il. 1. 239; πρόσ ἀλλῆς ἴστον ὑφαίνειν 6. 456. 2. *on one's side, in one's favour, for, like* Hdt. 1. 75, 124, cf. Francke Tyrtae. 1. 8, Soph. O. T. 1434, Tr. 479, etc.; πρόσ τῶν ἐχόντων . . τὸν νόμον τίθησιν Eur. Alc. 57. 3. *beside, i. c. with, by*, μνήμην πρόσ τινος λείπεσθαι Hdt. 4. 144. IV. denoting *that which is of and from* any one, and so, *fittingly, suitably, agreeably, becoming, like*, οὐ πρόσ τοῦ ἀπαντος ἀνδρός, ἀλλὰ πρόσ ψυχῆς τε ἀγαθῆς καὶ ῥώμης ἀνδρητῆς Id. 7. 153, cf. 5. 12; ἡ κάρτα πρόσ γυναικός ἐστιν . . 'tis very like a woman, Aesch. Ag. 1636; οὐ πρόσ λατροῦ σοφοῦ θρηνεῖν Soph. Aj. 581, cf. Ar. Vesp. 369, Eur. Hel. 950, etc.; πρόσ σοῦ ἐστι Id. H. F. 585, etc.; οὐκ ἦν πρόσ τοῦ Κύρου τρόπου Xen. An. 1. 2, 11, etc.:—also of qualities, etc., πρόσ δυσσεβείας Aesch. Cho. 704; πρόσ δίκης ἀγρεῖσθαι *to justice*, Soph. O. T. 1014, El. 1211; οὐ πρόσ τῆς ὑμετέρας δόξης Thuc. 3. 59; ἔάν τι ἡμῖν πρόσ λόγου ἦ if it be at all to our purpose, Plat. Gorg. 459 C; πρόσ ἀγαθοῦ, πρόσ κακοῦ τινὶ ἐστὶ or γίγνεται *it is to one's advantage or otherwise*, Ar. An. 7, 16, Heliad. 7. 12; πρόσ δτιμίας, πρόσ δέους, πρόσ ἀσχύνης λαβεῖν τι *to take a thing as an insult, regard it so*, Plut. Cic. 13, Flam. 7; λαβεῖν τι πρόσ ὀργῆς Joseph. A. J. 8. 1, 3; cf. Lob. Phryn. 10. B. WITH DAT., it expresses nearness or proximity, *hard by, near, at, on, in, ποτὶ γαίῃ* Od. 8. 190., 11. 423; ποτὶ γούνασι Il. 5. 408; ποτὶ δρυσίν *among* the oaks, 14. 398; πρόσ ἄκμονι χαλκεύειν Pind. P. 1. 166; ποτὶ γραμμᾷ στάσαι τινα Ib. 9. 209; ἀγκυραν ποτὶ ναὶ κρημνάντων Ib. 4. 41; δῆσαι τινα πρόσ φάραγγι Aesch. Pr. 15; καμῖν ποτὶ πρόσ κύματι Id. Theb. 210; πρόσ μέση ἀγορᾷ Soph. Tr. 371; πρόσ Ἀργείων στρατῶ Id. Aj. 95; πρόσ πέδω κεῖσθαι Id. O. T. 180; θακεῖν πρόσ ναοῖς Ib. 20, cf. Aesch. Eum. 855; πρόσ ἡλίου ναίουσι πηγαῖς Id. Pr. 808; πρόσ τῇ γῇ ναυμαχεῖν Thuc. 7. 34; ἐς μάχην καθίστασθαι πρόσ αὐτῇ τῇ πόλει Id. 2. 79; τείχος πρόσ τῇ θαλάσῃ Id. 3. 105; αἱ πρόσ θαλάττῃ πόλεις Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 1; τὸ πρόσ Αἰγίνῃ σπράτευμα off Aegina, Thuc. 1. 105; Αἰβυες πρόσ Αἰγύπτῳ *bordering on* . . , Ib. 104; τὰ πρόσ ποσὶ *that which is close to the feet, before one*, Soph. O. T. 130, etc.; θρηνεῖν ἐπιφθὰς πρόσ . . πῆματι *over it*, Id. Aj. 582. 2. *before, in the presence of*, πρόσ τοῖς θεσμοθέταις, πρόσ τῷ διαιτητῇ λέγειν Dem. 487. 8., 1001. 4; ὅσα πρόσ τοῖς κριταῖς γέγονεν Ib. 520. 22; πρόσ διατητῇ φεύγειν Id. 602. 5; so perhaps πρόσ δμωαῖσι, Soph. Ant. 1189. 3. also with Verbs denoting *motion towards* a place, *followed by rest in or by it, to, upon, against*, ποτὶ δὲ σκῆπτρον βάλε γαίῃ Il. 1. 245, Od. 2. 80; βάλλειν τιὰ πρόσ πέτρῃ Od. 5. 415, etc.; νῆας ποτὶ σπιλάδεσσιν ἔαζαν 3. 298, cf. 5. 401; λιαζόμενος προτὶ γαίῃ *sinking on the ground*, Il. 20. 420. 4. sometimes with a notion of *clinging* closely, λαβεῖν προτὶ

οἷ to take to one's bosom, Il. 20. 418; ἐλεῖν προτὶ οἷ 21. 507; πρὸς ἀλλήλοισιν ἔχεσθαι Od. 5. 329; προσπεπασμένας .. πρὸς οὔρεσι Hdt. 3. 111.

II. to express close engagement or employment, *in, upon*, πρὸς αὐτῷ γ' εἰμι τῷ δεινῷ λέγειν Soph. O. T. 1169; εἶναι οἱ γίγνεσθαι πρὸς τινι Plat. Phaedo 84 C, Dem., etc.; so, διατρίβειν οἱ σχολάζειν πρὸς τινι Epicr. Incert. 1. 3, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 6; ὄλον εἶναι πρὸς τινι Dem. 380. 14; πρὸς τῇ ἀνάγκῃ ταύτῃ γίγνεσθαι Aeschin. 11. 5; τὴν διάνοιαν, τὴν γνώμην ἔχειν πρὸς τινι Plat. Rep. 500 B, Aeschin. 81. 32.

III. to express union or addition only once in Hom., ἄσαν μ' ἔταροί τε κακοὶ πρὸς τοῖσι τε ὕπνος and besides them sleep, Od. 10. 68; πρὸς τοῖς παρούσιν ἄλλα *in addition to*, Aesch. Pr. 321, cf. Pers. 531; ἄλλους πρὸς ἑαυτῷ Thuc. 1. 90; δέκα μῆνας πρὸς ἄλλοις πέντε Soph. Tr. 45; τρίτος .. πρὸς δέκ' ἄλλοισιν γοναῖς Aesch. Pr. 774; πρὸς τῇ σκυτοτομίᾳ *in addition to* his trade of leather-cutter, Plat. Rep. 397 E: often with neut. Adjs., πρὸς τῷ νέῳ besides his youth, Id. Symp. 195 C, cf. Theaet. 185 E; πρὸς τῷ βλαβερῷ καὶ ἀηδέστατον Id. Phaedr. 240 C; πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημένοις Thuc. 6. 90, etc.; and very often πρὸς τούτοις besides this, Lat. *praeterea*, Hdt. 2. 51, Aesch. Pers. 237, etc.; rarely in sing., πρὸς τούτῳ Hdt. 1. 31, 41; πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις besides all the rest, Thuc. 2. 61, etc.:—cf. the Adverb. usage, *infr. D.*

C. WITH ACCUS., it expresses motion or direction towards an object:

I. of Place, *towards, to*, Lat. *versus*, with Verbs of Motion, εἶναι πρὸς Ὀλυμπον Il. 1. 420; εἶναι, ἔρχεσθαι, βαίνειν, χωρεῖν πρὸς τεῖχος, etc., 12. 137, etc.; εἶναι πρὸς ἡῷ τ' ἠελίῳ τε, ποτὶ ζῦφον ἠερῶντα Ib. 239 sq., etc.; so also, ἄγειν, φέρειν προτὶ ἄστρῳ, ἄγειν προτὶ Ἴλιον, etc., 13. 538, 657, etc.; ἄγεσθαι πρὸς οἶκον, ἐρύεσθαι ποτὶ Ἴλιον 9. 147., 18. 174, etc.; ἀπώσασθαι, δίσσθαι προτὶ ἄστρῳ 16. 45., 15. 681, etc.; ῥίπτειν ποτὶ νέφεα Od. 8. 374; βάλλειν ποτὶ πέτρας 12. 71; κυλίνδεσθαι ποτὶ χέρσον 9. 147; and in many other phrases.

2. with Verbs implying *previous* motion, *upon, against*, ἐρείδειν πρὸς τεῖχος, πρὸς κίονα Il. 22. 112, Od. 8. 66; κλίνειν πρὸς ἐνώπια Il. 8. 435, Od. 4. 42, etc.; ἐστάναι πρὸς κίονα 1. 127; ποτὶ τοῖχον ἀρηρότες 2. 342; ποτὶ βωμόν ἴζεσθαι 22. 334; πρὸς γούνα τινος καθίζεσθαι 18. 395, cf. Aesch. Pr. 276; ἐστάναι πρὸς σφαγᾶς to stand ready for .., Id. Ag. 1057, cf. Soph. El. 931, Ph. 23.

3. with Verbs of seeing, looking, etc., *towards*, ἰδεῖν πρὸς τινα Od. 12. 244, etc.; ὄραν, ἀποβλέπειν πρὸς τι Aesch. Supp. 725, etc.; so also, στήναι ποτὶ πνοίῃν to stand so as to face it, Il. 11. 622; κλαίειν πρὸς οὐρανόν to cry to heaven, 8. 364:—of points of the compass, πρὸς ζῦφον κείσθαι to lie towards the West, Od. 9. 26; ναίειν πρὸς ἡῷ τ' ἠελίῳ τε 13. 240; so in Prose, πρὸς ἡῷ, μεσημβρίαν, ἐσπέραν, ἄρκτον *towards* the East, etc.; more fully, πρὸς ἡῷ τε καὶ ἡλίῳ ἀνατολάς, πρὸς ἡῷ τε καὶ ἡλίῳ ἀνίσχοντα Hdt. 1. 201., 4. 40; also, ἀκτὴ τῆς Σικελίης πρὸς Τυρσηνίην τετραμμένη Id. 6. 22; v. *supr. A. 1. 2.*

4. in hostile sense, *against*, πρὸς Τρῶας μάχεσθαι Il. 17. 471; ἐστρατοῶνθ' .. πρὸς τεῖχεα Θήβης 4. 378; πρὸς δαίμονα *against* his will, 17. 98; πρὸς στήθεος βάλλειν 4. 108; ἐπήδα πρὸς ῥόον 21. 303; so, χρῆ πρὸς θεὸν οὐκ ἐρίζειν Pind. P. 2. 163; χωρεῖν, ἐπιέναι πρὸς τινα Soph. Tr. 304, Thuc. 2. 65; ὅσα ἐπραξαν οἱ Ἕλληνες πρὸς τε ἀλλήλους καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον Id. 1. 118; and often with such Verbs as ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ἀντιβαίνειν, ἀντιτάττεσθαι, μάχεσθαι, πολεμεῖν, etc.:—also in argument, *in reply to*, ταῦτα πρὸς τὸν Πιπτακὸν εἴρηται Plat. Prot. 345 C; and so in the titles of judicial speeches, πρὸς τινα *in reply to*, less strong than *κατὰ τινος against* or *in accusation*, as Lat. *adversus* differs from *in*, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. clii: but also,

5. without any hostile sense, ἀγορεύειν, εἰπεῖν, μυθήσασθαι, φάσθαι, πρὸς τινα to address oneself to him, Il. 3. 155., 5. 274, etc.; λέγειν, φράζειν πρὸς τινα Hdt., and Att.; ἀγγέλλειν πρὸς τινα Aesch. Cho. 267; μνησθῆναι πρὸς τινα Lys. 93. 28, etc.; ἀμείβεσθαι, ἀποκρίνεσθαι πρὸς τινα Hdt. 8. 60, etc.; also of communing with oneself, εἶπε πρὸς ἑνὴν μεγαλήτορα θυμόν, προτὶ ἑνὴν μυθήσατο θυμόν Il. 17. 90, 200, etc.; ἀναμνησθῆναι, διαλογίζεσθαι, διεξιέναι, ἐνθυμείσθαι πρὸς αὐτόν, etc., Isocr. 126 E, etc.; μινύρεσθαι, φθεῖν πρὸς ἑαυτόν Ar. Eccl. 880, 931; ἐπικωκῶ .. αὐτῇ πρὸς αὐτὴν Soph. El. 285:—hence of all sorts of personal intercourse, ὀμόσαι πρὸς τινα to take an oath to him, Od. 14. 331., 19. 288; σπανδάς, συνθήκας ποιείσθαι πρὸς τινα Thuc. 4. 15, etc.; ξυγχαρεῖν πρὸς τινα Id. 2. 59; γίγνεται ὁμολογία πρὸς τινα Id. 7. 82, Hdt. 1. 61; ἢ πρὸς τινα ξυμμαχία Thuc. 5. 22; πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἡσυχίαν εἶχον καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους .. εἰρήνην ἦγον Isocr. 150 A; ἢ πρὸς τινα φιλία, εὖνοια, εὐμένεια, πίστις Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 39, Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 9, etc.; but also, πρὸς τινα ἔχθρα, ἀπέχθεια, ἀπιστία, μίσος, πόλεμος Aesch. Pr. 492, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 10, etc.; also, σαίνειν πρὸς τινα Pind. P. 2. 150, O. 4. 8; παίζειν πρὸς τινα Eur. H. F. 952, etc.; ἀφροδισιάζειν πρὸς τινα Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 14; ἀγαθὸς οἱ κακὸς γίγνεσθαι πρὸς τινα Thuc. 1. 86; εὐσεβῆς πρὸς τινα πέλειν Aesch. Supp. 339, etc.

6. of transactions, πρὸς Τυδείδην .. τεύχε' ἀμειβεν changed arms with Tydeides, Il. 6. 235: esp. of matters brought before a magistrate, λαγχάνειν πρὸς τὸν ἄρχοντα, γράφεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς θεσμοθέτας ar. Dem. 1054. 17., 529. 16; δίκας εἶναι περὶ τούτων πρὸς τοὺς θεσμοθέτας Id. 892. 3 (v. A. 1. 4):—also, διαβάλλειν τινὰ πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 31.

7. εἶναι πρὸς τι to be engaged in .., Plut. Nic. 5, Cato Mi. 68; cf. B. II. II. of Time, *towards* or *near* a certain time, and sometimes (loosely) *at* or *about*, ποτὶ ἔσπερα *at* even; Od. 17. 191; ποτὶ ἔσπερον Hes. Op. 550; πρὸς ἔσπεραν Plat., etc.; ἐπεὶ πρὸς ἔσπεραν ἦν Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 22, An. 4. 5, 21; (but, πρὸς φῶς *in* open day, Soph. El. 640; or *by torch-light*, Plut. 2. 237 A); πρὸς ἄρθρον Ar. Lys. 1089; πρὸς ἔω Id. Eccl. 312; πρὸς ἡῷ ἔγρεσθαι, πρὸς ἡμέραν ἐξέγρεσθαι Theocr. 18. 55, Plat. Symp. 223 C; πρὸς γῆρας, πρὸς τὸ γῆρας *for* or *in* old age, Eur. Med. 592, Plat. Legg. 653 A; πρὸς εὐάνθεμον φυάν *in* the bloom of life, Pind. O. 1. 109:—later, πρὸς τὸ παρόν *for* the moment, Luc. Ep. Saturn. 28, etc.; πρὸς

βραχύ, πρὸς ὕλιγον *for* a little while, Plut., etc.

III. of Relation between two objects, 1. *in reference to, in respect of, touching*, πρὸς τὸν λόγον Plat. Symp. 199 B, etc.; τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον military matters, equipments, etc., Thuc. 2. 17, etc.; τὰ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα our relations to the King, Dem. 178. 22; τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς our relations, i. e. duties, to the gods, Soph. Ph. 1441; μέτεστι πρὸς τὰ ἴδια διάφορα πᾶσι τὸ ἴσον, ἐλευθέρως πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν πολιτεύομεν, etc., Thuc. 2. 37, etc.; οὐδὲν διαφέρει πρὸς τι Arist. Anal. Pr. 1. 1, 5; ὁ λόγος οὐδὲν πρὸς ἐμέ is nothing to me, concerns me not, Dem. 240. 25, cf. 232. 7, etc.; σχετλιάζειν μηδὲν πρὸς τὸ πρᾶγμα, nihil ad rem, Id. 1026. 21; οὐδὲν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐστίν he has nothing to do with it, Id. 528. 16, cf. Isocr. 43 B:—often with Adv., ἀσφαλῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 14, etc.:—πρὸς τι εἶναι to be relative, opp. to ἀπλῶς, Arist., etc.

2. *in reference to, in consequence of*, πρὸς ταῦτο τὸ κήρυγμα Hdt. 3. 52, cf. 4. 161; πρὸς τὴν φήμην at the news, Id. 3. 153; χαλεπαίνειν πρὸς τι Thuc. 2. 59; ἀθύμως ἔχειν πρὸς τι Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 4, etc.:—often with neut. Pron., πρὸς τί; wherefore? to what end? Soph. O. T. 766, 1027, etc.; πρὸς οὐδὲν *for* nothing, in vain, Id. Aj. 1018; πρὸς ταῦτα therefore, this being so, Hdt. 5. 9, 40, Aesch. Pr. 915, 992, Soph. O. T. 426, etc.

3. *in reference to or for* a purpose, χρήσιμος, ἱκανὸς πρὸς τι Plat. Gorg. 474 D, etc.; ὡς πρὸς τι χρειᾶς; Soph. O. T. 1174, cf. O. C. 71, Tr. 1182; ἔτοιμος πρὸς τι Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 12; πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν χρειᾶν ἱκανῶς διωρίσθαι Arist. An. Pr. 1. 1, 3.

4. *in proportion or relation to, in comparison of*, κοῖός τις ἀνὴρ δοκεῖ εἶναι πρὸς τὸν πατέρα Κύρον Hdt. 3. 34; ἔργα λόγου μέζω πρὸς πᾶσαν χώραν Id. 2. 35; often implying Superiority as the result of the comparison, πρὸς πόντας τοὺς ἄλλους, Lat. *proe aliis omnibus*, Id. 3. 94., 8. 44; but also Inferiority, πολλὴν ἀνὸς ἀπιστίαν τῆς δυνάμεως .. πρὸς τὸ κλέος αὐτῶν εἶναι Thuc. 1. 10, cf. Pind. O. 2. 159, Plat. Prot. 327 D, 328 C, Phaedo 102 C, etc.; πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίστας ναῦς τὸ μέσον σκοπεῖν the mean between .., Thuc. 1. 10:—also of numerical proportions, ὡς περ πέντε πρὸς τρία as five to three, Arist., etc.:—hence also of price, value, πρὸς ἀργύριον πωλεῖσθαι to sell for money, Theophr., etc.; πρὸς ἄλας ἀγαράζεσθαι Menand. Incert. 214; so, ἠδονὰς πρὸς ἠδονάς, φόβον πρὸς φόβον, etc., Plat. Phaedo 69 A.

5. *in reference to, according to*, πρὸς τὸ παρεὸν βουλευέσθαι Hdt. 1. 20, cf. 113, Thuc. 6. 46, 47, etc.; πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν ἀρρωστίαν Id. 7. 47; θεωρεῖν, ἐξετάζεσθαι τι πρὸς τι Dem. 230. 26, etc.; εἴ τι δεῖ τεκμαίρεσθαι πρὸς τὸν ἄλλον τρόπον Id. 820. 15; πρὸς ἄλλον ζῆν to live after his pleasure, Id. 411. 23, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 4; πρὸς τούτων πάντ' ἐσκόπου, πρὸς τούτων ἐποιούντο τὴν εἰρήνην Dem. 361. 5; πεπαιδευθῆναι πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν suitably to it, Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 22; πρὸς τὴν δύναμιν according to one's power, Dem. 199. 8; πρὸς τὰς τύχας γὰρ τὰς φρένας κεκτῆμεθα agreeably to .., Eur. Hipp. 701.

6. *in accompaniment to* musical instruments, πρὸς κάλαμον Pind. O. 10 (11). 100; πρὸς αὐλὸν οἱ τὸν αὐλὸν Eur. Alc. 346, etc.; πρὸς ῥυθμὸν ἐμβαίνειν to step in time, Diod. 5. 34.

7. in Att., πρὸς c. acc. is often merely periph. for Adv., as πρὸς βίαν = βιαίως, by force, forcibly, Aesch. Pr. 208, 353, etc.; οὐ πρὸς βίαν τινὸς not forced by any one, Id. Eum. 5, (but also *in spite of* any one, Soph. O. C. 657); so, πρὸς τὸ βίαιον Aesch. Ag. 130; πρὸς τὸ καρτερόν Id. Pr. 212; πρὸς ἀλκήν, πρὸς ἀνάγκην Id. Theb. 498, Pers. 569; πρὸς ἰσχύος κράτος Soph. Ph. 594:—πρὸς ἠδονὴν εἶναι τινα Aesch. Pr. 494; πρὸς ἠδονὴν λέγειν, δημηγορεῖν so as to please, Thuc. 2. 65, etc., cf. Soph. El. 291, Eur. Med. 773; πρὸς ἠδ. καὶ λύπην ὕμνειν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 1. ἅπαντα πρὸς ἠδ. ζητεῖν Dem. 13. 23, cf. 226. 23; so, πρὸς τὸ τεργνόν calculated to delight, Thuc. 2. 53:—πρὸς χάριν so as to gratify, μήτε πρὸς ἔχθραν ποιείσθαι λόγον μήτε πρὸς χ. Dem. 90. 1, cf. Soph. O. T. 1152; πρὸς χάριν δημηγορεῖν Dem. 29. 17, etc.;—and c. gen. rei, πρὸς χάριν τινός, like χάριν alone, Lat. *gratio*, for the sake of, πρὸς χ. βορᾶς Soph. Ant. 30, cf. Ph. 1156; πρὸς ἰσχύος χ. by means of, Eur. Med. 538:—so, πρὸς ὀργὴν with anger, angrily, Soph. El. 369, Thuc. 2. 65, Dem. 1251. ult.; πρὸς ὀργὴν ἐλθεῖν τινα Id. 1001. 11, etc.; πρὸς τὸ λιπαρές, importunately, Soph. O. C. 1119; πρὸς εὐσέβειαν Id. El. 464; πρὸς καιρὸν seasonably, Id. Aj. 38, etc.; πρὸς φύσιν Id. Tr. 308; πρὸς εὐτέλειαν cheaply, vilely, Antiph. Incert. 1; πρὸς μέρος *in* due proportion, Dem. 954. 19; πρὸς ἰθύ straight toward, Il. 14. 403; πρὸς ἀχθηδύνα, πρὸς ἀπέχθειαν, πρὸς διαβολὴν, etc., Luc. Tox. 9, Hist. Conscr. 38, etc.:—and in Sup., πρὸς τὰ μέγιστα, like ἐς τὰ μάλιστα, in the highest degree, Hdt. 8. 20; πρὸς τὸ δικαιοτάτον Dio C. Excerpt. 130 Sturz.

8. of Numbers, *up to, about*, Polyb. 16. 7, 5, etc.

D. ABSOL. AS ADV., =πρὸς B. III, besides, over and above; in Hom. always πρὸς δέ οἱ ποτὶ δέ, Il. 5. 307., 10. 108, etc.; so also Hdt. 1. 71, etc.; πρὸς δέ καὶ Ib. 164, 207; πρὸς δέ ἐτι Id. 3. 74; καὶ πρὸς Id. 7. 154, 184, Aesch., etc.; καὶ πρὸς γε Eur. Hel. 110, etc., Pers. Phoen. 619; καὶ δὴ πρὸς Hdt. 5. 67; often at the end of a second clause, τάδε λέγω, δράσω τε πρὸς Eur. Or. 622; ἀλογία .., καὶ ἀμαθία γε πρὸς Plat. Meno 90 E; ἐνενήκοντα καὶ μικρόν τι πρὸς Dem. 47. fin., cf. 611. 2.

E. IN COMPOS., I. motion towards, as προσάγω, προσέρχομαι, etc.

II. addition, besides, as προσκτάομαι, προσδίδωμι, προστίθημι, etc.

III. a being on, at, by or beside: hence a remaining beside, and metaph. connexion and engagement with anything, as πρόσκειμι, προσγίγνομαι etc.

F. REMARKS, 1. πρὸς sometimes follows its case in poetry, metri grat., ποίμνας βουστάσεις τε πρὸς πατρός Aesch. Pr. 653, cf. Theb. 185, Soph. O. T. 178, 525, Eur. Or. 94; v. Dind. Ar. Eq. 31.

2. in Hom. it is often separated from its Verb by tmesis.

3. it is very seldom followed by an enclit. Pron., though we find πρὸς με in Ar. Pl. 1055, etc.

προ-σάββατον, *τύ*, the fore-sabbath, eve of the sabbath, LXX (Judith 8. 6), Ev. Marc. 15. 42; προσάββατος *ἡώς* in Nonn. Jo. 19. 14.
 προσάγξομαι, Dep. to admire besides, *τινα* Damasc. ap. Suid.
 προσάγᾶλλω, aor. -ἡγηλα, to honour besides, Eupol. Δημ. 19.
 προσάγᾶνακτέω, to be angry besides, Hipp. 12S5. 22, Dion. H. 10. 24;
τινί at a thing, App. Civ. 1. 46, Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 2.
 προσάγγελια, *ἡ*, a bringing of tidings or tidings brought, a message, Polyb. 5. 110, 11., 14. 6, 2, Plut. 2. 118 F.
 προσάγγελλω, to announce, bring tidings, *τινί* Ep. Plat. 362 C; τὰ προσάγγελλόμενα Polyb. 4. 19, 6; *πρ. τινά* *τινι* to announce him, Luc. D. Deor. 9. 1:—Pass. also c. part., προσηγγέλλοντο μέλλοντες ἐμβαλεῖν Plut. Eun. 5. II. to denounce, τῇ βουλῇ *τινα* Id. Marcell. 2, cf. Id. Cic. 3, Luc. Tox. 32, etc.
 προσάγγελτής, οὐ, ὅ, an accuser, Gloss.
 προσάγελάζω, to add to the herd, Gloss.
 προσάγκάλιζομαι, Med. to take in one's arms besides, Aristaen. 1. 21, Joseph. B. J. 7. 9, 1, cf. Poll. 2. 139.
 προσάγκάλισμα, τό, an embrace, Theod. Prodr.
 προσάγκύλλομαι, Pass. to be fastened with thongs, Math. Vett. 245.
 προσάγλαῖζομαι, Pass. to be adorned besides, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 2.
 προσάγνοέω, to be ignorant besides, c. acc. cogn., ἕτερον ἀγνύημα Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 9.
 προσάγνυμαι, Pass. to break or dash against, Q. Sm. 3. 510.
 προσάγοράζω, to buy besides, Diod. 13. 84, C. I. 2694 b, 3385.
 προσάγορεία, *ἡ*, = προσαγύρευσις, Eust. Opusc. 323. 80., 325. 33.
 προσάγόρευμα, τό, an address, name, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 1.
 προσάγόρευσις, *ἡ*, an addressing, address, greeting, Menand. Παρακατ., Plut. Fab. 17, etc.
 προσάγορευτέος, α, ον, to be called or named, Plat. Phaedo 104 A. 2.
 προσάγορευτέον, one must call, *τινά* *τι* Arist. Poët. 1, 12.
 προσάγορευτικός, *ἡ*, ὄν, fit for addressing or greeting, γράμματα Joseph. A. J. 15. 6, 3. II. as Subst., τὸ προσάγορευτικόν, the dole given to visitors, Lat. *sportula*, App. Civ. 3. 44. 2. in Gramm. the vocative case, Diog. L. 7. 67.
 προσάγορεύω, the Att. aor. being προσεῖπον, fut. and pf. προσεῖπον, προσεῖρηκα: (but προσάγορεύσαι occurs in Xen. Mem. 3. 2, 1, προσάγορεύσομεν Plat. Theaet. 147 E), aor. pass. προσεῖρηθην (but προσηγορεύθην Aesch. Pr. 834, Anaxil. Neott. 2, Philem. Incert. 16); v. Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 1, Plat. Theaet. 152 D, 182 Dsq., where προσάγορεύω, προσεῖπον, etc., occur in juxta-position. To address, greet, accost, Lat. *salutare*, *τινά* Hdt. 1. 134., 2. 80; δυστυχοῦντες οὐ προσάγορεύομεθα in misfortune we are not spoken to, Thuc. 6. 16; *πρ. τινά* *δι'* εὐχῆς Plat. Legg. 823 D; *πύρρωθεν* *πρ.* Theophr. Char. 3; *ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς* τοὺς φίλους *πρ.* Ep. Plat. 315 B. 2. c. dupl. acc. to address or greet as so and so, ὑφ' ὧν προσηγορεύθης ἡ Διὸς δάμαρ Aesch. Pr. 834; Δίκαν δέ νιν προσάγορεύομεν βροτοί Id. Cho. 950; τὸν αὐτὸν πατέρα *πρ.* Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 14; βασιλέα *πρ. τινά* Plut. Aemil. 8, cf. Pomp. 8, etc.:—c. inf., πάσας ἡδονὰς ἀγαθὸν εἶναι προσάγορεύεις Plat. Phileb. 13 B, cf. Prot. 325 A; *πρ. τινά* *χαίρειν* to bid one hail or farewell, Ar. Pl. 323, Plat. Legg. 771 A; *σρ. μετὰ τοῦ* *χαίρειν* *πρ. τινά* Plut. Phoc. 17. 3. to call by name, call so and so, τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα *πρ. ποιμένα* λαῶν Xen. Mem. 3. 2, 1; τί τὴν πόλιν προσάγορεύεις; Plat. Rep. 428 D, cf. Gorg. 474 E, Soph. 216 C, Lycurg. 151. 16; *πρ. τινά* *ὀνόματι* Antipho 146. 7, Plat. Polit. 291 E, etc.; ὀνομαστὶ *πρ.* Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 47; τοῦτο τοῦνομα *πρ. σφᾶς* αὐτοῦς Polyb. 1. 8, 1:—Pass. to be called, *πρ. ἐταῖρα* Anaxil. Neott. 2; λίθος Philem. Incert. 16; often in Plat., as Rep. 597 E, Phileb. 54 A; τῷ ὀνόματι *τινος*, ἐνὶ ὄν. *πρ.* Id. Symp. 205 C, Soph. 219 B, etc. II. to assign or attribute to, *τινί* *τι* Heiud. Plat. Theaet. 147 D. III. to notice, state, mention, *τι* Id. Legg. 719 E.
 προσάγρυπνέω, to lie awake by, sit up over, *τινί* Plut. 2. 1093 D, Clem. Al. 803, etc.
 προσάγω, fut. ξω:—aor. 2 προσήγαγον, rarely aor. 1 προσήξα as Thuc. 2. 97 (v. ἄγω); fut. med. (in pass. sense), Id. 4. 115. To bring to or upon, *τίς* δαίμων τόδε πῆμα προσήγαγε; Od. 17. 446, cf. Eur. Med. 993; *πρ. δῶρά* *τινι* h. Hom. Ar. 272; ἄσπει κόσμον Pind. 1. 6. (5). 101; θυσίας *τινί* Hdt. 3. 24; βοσκήματα Soph. Tr. 762; ὕμνους ἡ χορείας τῷ θεῷ Plat. Legg. 799 B; ἱερεῖα τοῖς βωμοῖς Poll. 1. 27; *πρ. πάντα* *ικανά* to furnish, supply, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 5; ἀρμαμάξας Ib. 4. 3, 1; παρρησίαν ἀνθρώπων δυστυχοῦντι Plut. 2. 69 A. 2. to put to, add, ἅμα ἡγόρευε καὶ ἔργον προσήγε (v. 1. προήγε) Hdt. 9. 92, cf. Ephor. ap. Macrobi. 5. 18. 3. to put to, bring to, move towards, apply, like Lat. *applicare*, τὴν ἄνω γνάθον *πρ. τῇ* κάτω Hdt. 2. 68; μὴ *πρ. τὴν* χεῖρά *μοι* lay it not on me, Ar. Lys. 893; ὀφθαλμὸν *πρ. κεγχρῶμασι* to apply it closely, Eur. Phoen. 1386; *πρ. τὴν* βίνα *τινι* Diod. Com. Ἐπικλ. 1. 39; *πρὸς* τὸ στόμα τὰς χεῖρας Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 4, etc.:—of medical applications, ἡπια [ἰήματα] μετὰ τὰ ἰσχυρά Hdt. 3. 130, cf. Oribas. Fract. 81; so, παιδὶδς *πρ. φαρμακείας* χάριν Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 4. 4. of meats, etc., to set before, βρώματά *τινι* Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 126 A, etc.; (but in Medic. writers, κουφοῖσι σιτίοισι *πρ.* (sc. ἐαυτίν), of a convalescent, Hipp. 376. 30; aud absol. to take food, Id. 377. 17 sq.; cf. προσάγωγῆ 1. 1. 5. of clothes, μαλακῶς στολήν *πρ.* Plut. 2. 240 E. 6. metaph., *πρ. ὄρκον* *τινί* to put an oath to him, make him take it, Hdt. 6. 74. 7. in military sense, to bring up for the attack, move on towards, *πρ. λόχον* *πύλαις* Eur. Phoen. 1104; τῇ Ποτιδαίᾳ τὸν στρατὸν Thuc. 1. 64, cf. 7. 43; τὸ στρατεύμα ἀντίπαρον *πρ.* Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 23; στρατιῶν *πρ. πρὸς* πολεμίους Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 43; v. infr. It: so also, *πρ. μηχανὰς* *πόλει* Thuc. 2. 76, etc.; μηχανῆς μελλούσης προσάξασθαι (in pass. sense) Id. 4. 115, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 27, etc.; *πρ. βίαν* *τοῖς* *τείχεσι*, *τῇ* *πόλει*, etc., Diod. 11. 32., 12. 46. 8. metaph., *πρ. βίαν* *τινί*,

Lat. *vim adhibere alicui*, Id. 15. 68, etc.; τὰς ἀνάγκας Thuc. 1. 99; συκοφαντίαν *πρ. τοῖς* πράγμασι Dcm. 372. 25; δεινὰν *πρ. τόλμαν* to apply or put forth daring, Eur. Med. 859; *πρ. φόβον* Thuc. 2. 97; πολλῶν φόβων προσαγομένων Xen. An. 4. 1, 23; *πρ. ἡδονὰς* Plat. Legg. 798 E. 9. *πρ. φόρον* to bring in tribute, Thuc. 2. 97; *πρ. τὰς* εἰσφοράς Polyb. 5. 30, 5. 10. to bring to or before, τῷ Κύρῳ τοὺς ἀλχμαλώτους Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 12, cf. Hell. 3. 4, 8, etc.:—to bring in, bring with one, Isae. 70. 27: to introduce, *πρὸς* τὸν δῆμον, *πρὸς* τὴν βουλὴν Thuc. 5. 61, Lys. 105. 37, Andoc. 15. 6; *πρ. τοὺς* πρέσβεις Dem. 234. 20, cf. 299. 1; *πρ. τοὺς* πρέσβεις *πρὸς* τὸν δῆμον, *εἰς* τὴν ἐκκλησίαν C. I. 85 b, 8 (p. 897):—to introduce at court, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8; cf. προσάγωγῆ II. 2, προσάγωγεύς:—also, λέγω *πρ.* ὅτι to introduce the statement . . , Arist. Cael. 3. 5, 6; *πρ. τινά* *πρὸς* μάθησιν Id. Pol. 7. 17, 4; τὰ λοιπὰ μυθικῶς προσῆκται have been introduced, Id. Metaph. 11. 8, 20. 11. to bring hither, lead on, τίς [σε] προσήγαγεν χρεῖα; Soph. Ph. 236; ἐλπίς μ' *δεῖ* προσῆγε Eur. Andr. 27:—Pass., οἰκτῶ καὶ ἐπιεικῆ *πρ.* Thuc. 3. 47; βία Ib. 95; ἄκοντες *πρ.* ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων Ib. 63, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 7. 12. in Pass. to attach oneself to, *τινι* Thuc. 2. 77., 3. 63, etc.; v. infr. B. II. seemingly intr. (sub. ἐαυτὸν, στρατὸν, etc.), to draw near, approach, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 22; esp. in a hostile sense, *πρ.* *πρὸς* *τινα* Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 43, An. 1. 10, 9, etc.; *πρ. κώμη* *τινί* Ar. An. 2. 3; τοῖς βασιλεῦσι Plut. 2. 800 A; ἐγγυτέρω ταῖς ἐλπίσι Id. Galb. 9; τοῖς τεσσαράκοντα ἔτεσι Id. Pomp. 46:—πόταγε (Dor. for πρόσταγε), come on, Theocr. 1. 62., 15. 78. 2. (sub. ναῦν) to bring to, come to land, Polyb. 1. 54, 5, etc. B. Med. to bring or draw to oneself, attach to oneself, bring over to one's side, Lat. *sibi conciliare*, προσηγάγετο αὐτοῦς Hdt. 2. 172; ἀνάγκη προσάγεσθαι *τινα* Id. 6. 25, cf. Thuc. 1. 99; τὰρετῇ *πρ.* *πόσιν* Eur. Andr. 226; ἀπάτη *πρ.* τὸ πλῆθος Thuc. 3. 43, cf. 48; χρήμασι καὶ δωρεαῖς τὸν δῆμον προσάγεσθαι Plat. Legg. 695 D; τῷ ποιεῖν *εὐ* *πρ.* τὰς πόλεις Isocr. 56 E; θεραπείαι Id. 31 B; so, ἵππον ἡρεμαίως *πρ.* τῷ χαλινῷ Xen. Eq. 9, 5; συμμάχους καὶ βοηθούς *πρ.* Id. Mem. 3. 4, 9; *πρ.* ξυμμαχία *τινός* Thuc. 5. 82; πάντων *πρ.* ὄμματα to draw all eyes upon oneself, Xen. Symp. 1, 9. 2. absol. to draw to oneself, embrace, Ar. Av. 141, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 39, Plat. Rep. 439 B; so, Eur. Supp. 1100, ἡ δ' ἐμὴν γενεάδα προσήγετ' αἰεὶ στόματι. 3. c. inf., ἡ Σφίγξ τὰ πρὸς ποσὶ σκοπεῖν . . ἡμᾶς . . προσήγετο put us upon considering, Soph. O. T. 131; προσάξομαι δάμαρτ' εἰάν σε . . , will induce her to suffer thee . . , Eur. Iou 659. II. to take to oneself, to take up, ὁστᾶ Eur. Supp. 949; τὰ ναυάγια Thuc. 8. 106:—to get for oneself, procure, import, Xen. Vect. 1, 7; so in Act., Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 5; τὰ προσαχθέντα imports, Id. Vect. 4, 18. 2. αἰς [ταῖς προβοσκίαι] *πρ.* τὴν τροφήν with which they bring it to their mouths, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 8, cf. 4. 2, 14, F. A. 4. 9, 14. 3. μηδὲ προσάγον . . χειμῶνας ἑτέρας do not add further troubles, Menand. Eὐν. 2; *πρ. πόνον* to employ it for one's own advantage, Polyb. 29. 6, 13. 4. *πρ. μάρτυρα* to cite as witness, Plut. 2. 1049 B. προσάγωγεύς, ἑως, ὅ, one who brings to, an introducer, *πρ.* λημμάτων one who hunts for another's profit, a jackal, Dem. 750. 21, cf. Aristid. 2. 369, 395:—so, II. the spies of the Sicilian kings were called προσάγωγεῖς, tale-bearers, Plut. 2. 522 D: but in Vit. Dion. 28, he uses a different form, τοὺς καλουμένους προσαγωγίδας (from -ἰδης, ου, ὅ); and Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 7 regarded these spies as women, using the Sicil. form αἱ ποταγωγίδες. προσάγωγῆ, ἡ, (προσάγω) a bringing to, πρὸς τὴν τῆς τροφῆς *πρ.* for the purpose of bringing the food to the mouth, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 2S; θυσιῶν Phot. Bibl. 540. 41. 2. a bringing up, μηχανῶν, ὀργάνων, of engines to the walls, Polyb. 1. 48, 2., 14. 10, 9; ποιείσθαι τὴν *πρ.* much like our phrase 'to make approaches,' Id. 9. 41, 1. 3. a bringing to, acquisition, ξυμμάχων Thuc. 1. 82. II. a solemn approach, as at festivals or in supplication, Hdt. 2. 58. 2. approach, access to a person, esp. to a king's presence (cf. προσάγω 1. 10, προσάγωγεύς), Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 45, cf. Ep. Rom. 5. 2, Eph. 2. 18, etc.; *πρ. νεῶν* a place for ships to put in, Polyb. 10. 1, 6, cf. Plut. Aemil. 13, Diod. 13. 46. 3. ἐκ προσάγωγῆς gradually, freq. in Hipp., e. g. Acut. 385; opp. to ἀθρόως, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 12; ἐκ *πρ.* καὶ κατὰ μικρὸν Ib. 5. 6, 17, cf. 5. 11, 27, Meteor. 2. 8, 13; τύποι ὑψηλοὶ ἐκ *πρ.* rising gradually to a height, Ib. 1. 13, 22:—in Dem. 678. 19, ἐκ *πρ.* φίλος must mean a friend by compulsion; but Harpocr. read ἐκ προσάγωγῆς. προσάγωγίδης, v. sub προσάγωγεύς. προσάγωγιον, τό, a tool used by carpenters for straightening wood, a vice, or perhaps a cramp-iron, Plat. Phileb. 56 C, ubi v. Schol. προσάγωγός, ον, like ἐπαγωγός, attractive, persuasive, Thuc. 1. 21, cf. Def. Plat. 414 E; προσάγωγὸν μειδιᾶν Luc. D. Dcor. 20. 11; c. gen. exciting, *πρ.* ἐπιθυμιῶν τέχναι Dion. H. 2. 28. προσάγωνίζομαι, Dep. to contend besides, *τινι* with one, Philostr. 700, cf. Poll. 3. 141. προσᾶδῖκῶ, to do one wrong besides, Joseph. A. J. 13. 5, 4, Heliod. 2. 5. προσᾶδω, to sing to, τὴν ποταείσομαι to thee wilt I sing, Theocr. 2. 11. 2. *πρ. τραγωδίαν* to sing the songs in a Tragedy to music, Ar. Eq. 401; *πρ. μέλη* Aristaen. 1. 2; *πρ. τῇ* κιθάρα Ael. V. H. 14. 23. II. to harmonise, chime in with, Lat. *concinere*, *τινί* with one, Soph. Ph. 405; absol., Plat. Phaedo 86 E, Legg. 670 B. προσᾶθροίζω, to gather to, Gloss. προσᾶθροῖσις, ἡ, a gathering into a place, Schol. Thuc. 1. 82. προσᾶθῦμέω, to be discouraged at, *τινί* Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 6. προσᾶθύρω [ῦ], = προσπαίζω, Philostr. 812, Hesych. προσαιθρίζω, to send into the air, προσαιθρίζουσα πύμπιμον φλύγα a line cited by Hesych., and ingeniously restored by Dind. in Aesch. Ag. 301 for the Ms. reading τῶν εἰρημένων; cf. οὐρανίζω.

προσαικίζομαι, Dep. to torment besides, Joseph. B. J. 4. 4. 3.
 προσαιονάω, to foment besides, Hipp. 655. 42., 885 F:—verb. Adj.
 -ητέον, Archigen. ap. Oribas. 157 Cocchi.
 προσαιρέματι, Med. to choose and associate with, τινά τι Thuc. 5.
 63; εαυτῷ πρ. τινα to take for one's companion or ally, Lat. *cooptare*,
 Hdt. 3. 130., 9. 10, etc. II. generally, to choose in addition to,
 τινά τι Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 39; τινα πρὸς τι Ib. 2. 1, 16.
 προσαιρῶ, (αἴρω) to take up, πρόσαιρε τὸ κανοῦν, εἰ δὲ βούλει, πρόσ-
 φερε Pherecr. Πεταλ. 7:—Med. to eat, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, Acut. 39I,
 Philotim. ap. Ath. 81 B; also, πρ. σῖνον Galen. 7. 14I; c. gen., Id. 11.
 336. II. in Dio C. 43. 17, for προσηραντο Reiske συνήραντο they
 took part.
 προσαισθάνομαι, to perceive besides, Arist. Memor. 1, 8.
 προσαῖσσω, Att. -ῖσσω, fut. ξω, to spring or rush to, Od. 22. 337.,
 342. 365; ὀμίχλη πρ. ὄσσοις a cloud comes over my eyes, Aesch. Pr.
 145.
 προσαιτέω, to ask besides, οὐδέν Pind. Fr. 166; αἷμα πρ. to demand
 more blood, Aesch. Cho. 401; πρ. μισθόν to demand higher pay, Xen.
 An. 1. 3, 21. 2. to demand or require for a purpose, ὄσους .. τὰ
 ἔργα προσαιτοίη Id. Vect. 4, 39. II. to continue asking, and so,
 c. acc. pers. to importune, ask an alms of, Hdt. 3. 14, Isocr. 156 E, etc.:
 c. acc. rei, to beg for a thing, Eur. Hel. 791, Ar. Lys. 1141: c. dupl. acc.
 to beg somewhat of one, Eur. Hel. 512, Xen. An. 7. 3, 31:—c. gen. to beg
 some of .., Plut. Alcib. 4:—absol. to beg hard, to be importunate, Eur.
 Supp. 94, Ar. Ach. 429, 452, Plat. Symp. 203 B.
 προσαίτης, ον, ὁ, a beggar, Plut. 2. 294 A, Luc. Navig. 24:—fem.
 προσαιτίς, ἰδος, Suid.
 προσαιτήσις, ἡ, begging, ἐφημέρου τροφῆς Plut. 2. 499 D.
 προσαιτητής, οὔ, ὁ, =προσαιτής, Hesych.
 προσαιτιάομαι, to accuse besides, τινα Plut. Fab. 7.
 προσαιωρέομαι, Med. to raise oneself, τῇ λόγχῃ by or on one's lance,
 Diod. Excerpt. 594. 50.
 προσᾶκοντιζῶ, to shoot like a javelin, Luc. D. Mort. 12. 1.
 προσᾶκούω, fut. -ακούσομαι, to hear besides, τι Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 22.,
 3. 4, 1, etc.; πρ. περί τινος Plut. 2. 37 F.
 προσᾶκριβῶ, strengthd. for ἀκριβῶ, Arist. ap. Diog. L. 5. 28.
 προσᾶκροάομαι, Dep. =προσακούω, Boiss. Anecd. 2. 435.
 προσᾶκροβολίζομαι, Dep. to skirmish with besides, Polyb. 3. 71,
 10, etc.
 προσᾶκτέον, verb. Adj. of προσάγω, one must bring to or near, Plat.
 Rep. 537 A; τι πρὸς τι Hipp. Art. 792. 2. one must apply, intro-
 duce, τὴν μουσικὴν Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 24; παραδείγματα Id. Rhet. Al.
 33, 2. II. προσᾶκτέος, α, ον, to be kept, ἡσυχία πρ. Aretae. Cur.
 M. Ac. 2. 3.
 προσᾶκτρίδες, αἱ, prob. the mandibles of the cockchafer (literally the
 bringers-to), Hesych.
 προσᾶλαζονεύω, to play the braggart besides, Hesych.
 προσᾶλγέω, to feel pain besides, Byz.
 προσᾶλείφω, to rub or smear upon, ἐκάστω φάρμακον ἄλλο Od. 10.
 392. II. to besmear, τὰ κέρατα Plut. 2. 559 F:—Pass., Ib. 911 D.
 προσᾶλλίγκιος, ον, like, Nic. Th. 739.
 προσᾶλλίζομαι, Pass. to be collected besides, Aen. Tact. 17.
 προσᾶλίσκομαι, to be cast in a lawsuit besides, Ar. Ach. 701. (but
 Elmsl. rightly restored πρὸς ἄλ-).
 προσᾶλληλος, ον, one with or against another, Ach. Tat. 2. 38.
 προσᾶλλομαι, Dep. to jump up at one, like a dog, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 20;
 cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 4, Plut. 2. 977 C; of a wind, Arist. Mund. 4, 16.
 προσᾶλλοτριόομαι, Pass. to be averse from, τινί Sext. Emp. M. 7. 140.
 προσᾶλπειος, ον, beside or near the Alps, ἔθνη Strab. 240.
 προσᾶλπξις, ἡ, a previous trumpet-sound, cited from Eust.
 προσᾶμαρτάνω, f. l. for ἀμαρτάνω in Plut. 2. 834 D.
 προσᾶμβάσις, ἡ, roët. for προσανάβασις.
 προσᾶμείβομαι, Dor. ποταμ., Med., to answer, τινα Theocr. 1. 100.
 προσᾶμέλωμαι, Dor. ποτ-, Pass. with fut. med. to yield milk besides,
 Theocr. 1. 26.
 προσᾶμιλλάομαι, Dep. to rival besides, τινί Poll. 6. 126., 9. 20.
 πρόσᾶμμα, τό, a band fastened on or to, Byz.
 προσᾶμπέχω, to veil besides, ἀχένα Chacrem. ap. Ath. 608 B:—Pass.
 to remain held or entangled in, ἰξῶ Anth. P. 12. 93.
 προσᾶμύνω [ῦ], to come to aid, τινί Il. 2. 238., 5. 139., 16. 509, Plut.
 προσᾶμφιέννυμι, Att. fut. -αμφιῶ, to put on over, τινά τι Ar. Eq. 891.
 προσᾶμφισβητέω, to dispute also with, τινί Boisson. Anecd. 2. 387.
 προσᾶναβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to go up or mount besides, Xen. Eq.
 Mag. 1, 2: of water-birds, πρ. πρὸς τὰς πέτρας Arist. H. A. 9. 21; πρ.
 πρὸς τὸ ὄρθιον Dio C. 39. 45:—to rise higher, as a swollen river, Polyb.
 3. 72, 4:—πόλις προσαναβαίνουσα lying on an eminence, Poll. 9. 20:—
 metaph., πρ. τῷ Ῥωμύλῳ to go back even to R., Plut. Thes. 1. II.
 c. acc. loci, to climb, ascend, τὸ σιμόν Plat. Com. Νικ. 1.
 προσᾶναβάλλω, to throw up besides, Arist. Mund. 4, 31.
 προσᾶνάβασις, roët. προσᾶμβ-, ἡ:—a going up, ascent, LXX (Josh.
 15. 3):—κλίμακος προσᾶμβάσεις ascent by means of ladders or the steps
 of a ladder, i. e. a scaling ladder, Aesch. Theb. 466, Eur. Phoen. 1173;
 κλιμάκων πρ. Ib. 489, Bacch. 1213; τειχέων πρ. a place where they
 may be approached, Id. Phoen. 744; δωμάτων πρ. i. e. the steps leading
 to the house, Id. I. T. 97. Cf. πρόσβασις.
 προσᾶναγιγνώσκω, to read besides, Aeschin. 40. 17, Joseph. B. J.
 2. 2, 4.
 προσᾶναγκάζω, fut. ἄσω, to force or constrain besides, Thuc. 7. 18: to
 compress too tightly, of a wound, Hipp. Offic. 743: to draw violently
 towards, τι πρὸς τι Id. Art. 792. 2. to bring under command or

discipline, τῇ ἄλλῃ μελέτῃ Thuc. 6. 72. II. c. acc. et inf. to force
 one to do a thing, βίη με προσᾶναγκάσσει πάσασθαι h. Hom. Cer. 413;
 πρ. τινὰ παρῆναι, μένειν, ὀμολογεῖν, φιλεῖν Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 17, Plat.
 Symp. 217 D, 223 D, Prot. 346 B; but the inf. is often omitted, τοῦς
 μὴ δεχομένους τὰς σπονδὰς πρ. (sc. δέχεσθαι) Thuc. 5. 42; πρ. τινά τι
 to force him also (to do) something, Plat. Symp. 181 E. III. to
 constrain or compel by argument, τινὰ λόγῳ Id. Phileb. 13 B. 2.
 πρ. τι εἶναι to prove that a thing necessarily is, Id. Legg. 710 A, Polit.
 284 B.
 προσᾶναγκαστέον, verb. Adj. one must compel, Plat. Polit. 284 B.
 προσᾶναγαρεύω, to announce besides, Plat. Rep. 580 C.
 προσᾶναγράφω [ᾶ], to record besides, Plut. 2. 243 A, Luc. Macrob. 9:
 —Pass., προσᾶναγραφέντες προδότες εἰς ταύτην τὴν στήλην Lycurg. 164.
 34, cf. Diod. 5. 46. II. in Med., προσᾶναγραφάμενοι τὰ λοιπὰ
 τοῦ χρωτὸς having painted the rest of their skin, Ath. 524 D.
 προσᾶνάγω, to carry up to, ἐς φάος ἐκ βυθίας ποτανάγαγον ἰλύος
 Epigr. Gr. 1028. 71:—Pass. to be drawn up, πρὸς τι Dion. H. de Comp.
 14. 2. seemingly intr. to come up to, approach, Plut. 2. 564 C; πρ.
 τῇ γῆ to put back to land, Id. Pyrrh. 15.
 προσᾶναδέχομαι, Dep. to expect besides, wait for, Polyb. 5. 13, 8, etc.
 προσᾶναδίδωμι, to distribute or give out besides, Polyb. 10. 14, 3, Plut.
 2. 241 F.
 προσᾶναδιπλάζω, to redouble besides, Eust. Opusc. 316. 61.
 προσᾶναζωπυρέω, to kindle besides, τινὰ ἐπὶ τινί Eccl.
 προσᾶναθλίβω [ῖ], to compress besides, Clem. Al. 221.
 προσᾶναιδεομαι, Dep. to act impudently besides, Suid.
 προσᾶναίρῶ, to lift up besides: Med. to take upon oneself besides, πό-
 λεμον Thuc. 7. 28. II. to destroy besides, τάληθές Arist. Eth.
 N. 10. 1, 3, cf. An. Pr. 2. 11, 10. III. of an oracle, to give
 an answer besides, Plat. Rep. 461 E, Plut. 2. 403 C, etc.; πρ. τινί ποιεῖν
 τι Dem. 522. 6.
 προσᾶναισμύδομαι, Pass. to be spent besides, Hdt. 5. 34.
 προσᾶναισχυντέω, to act impudently besides, Byz.
 προσᾶνακαίω, fut. καύσω, to kindle besides, Philo 1. 428.
 προσᾶνακαλέομαι, Med. to invite besides, v. l. Eumath.
 προσᾶνακαλύπτω, to disclose besides, οὐδέν Strab. 686.
 προσᾶνάκειμαι, Pass. to lie hard by, Schol. II. 15. 740, etc. II.
 to be wholly given up or devoted to, κυνηγεσίαις Plut. 2. 314 A; Ἀρείφ
 Phot. Bibl. 93. 4.
 προσᾶνακεράννυμαι, Pass. to be mixed up, πίττη Ael. N. A. 14. 4.
 προσᾶνακλαίομαι, Med. to lament along with, τινί Synes. 227 B.
 προσᾶνακλίμα, τό, that on which one leans, Auth. P. 7. 407.
 προσᾶνακλίνομαι [ῖ], Pass. to lean on, τινί Diod. 17. 41, Paus. 10. 36,
 6; of a city, τῷ ὄρει προσᾶνακεκλιμένη Strab. 649.
 προσᾶνακλίσις, ἡ, a leaning or lying on, Luc. Amor. 31.
 προσᾶνακοινοῦμαι, Med. to communicate besides, τινί τι Diod. 1. 16.
 προσᾶνακουφίζω, to relieve, refresh besides, Joseph. Vita 18.
 προσᾶνακρίνω [ῖ], to examine besides, Plut. 2. 43 E, 592 E, etc.
 προσᾶνακτάομαι, Dep. to recover besides, τι Alex. Trall. 7. 372.
 προσᾶναλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, to take in besides, ἐπὶ τὸ κατὰ στραῦμα
 χιλίας βύρας Dem. 910. 10; παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων σίτον cited from
 Polyb.; πρ. ἐσθῆτα περιπόρφυρον to assume also, Id. 6. 53, 7:—Pass.,
 πλειόνων προσᾶναλαμβάνομένων εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον, of a batch of new
 senators, Plut. Rom. 13. II. to recal to strength, to recruit,
 restore by rest, τὴν δύναμιν ἐκ κακοπαθείας Polyb. 9. 8, 7; ἐκ τοῦ πλοῦ
 αὐτοῦς 22. 25, 6; τὸ στρατόπεδον Diod. 17. 16:—also, 2. intr. to
 recover, Polyb. 3. 60, 8.
 προσᾶναλέγομαι, Med. to recount besides, LXX (2 Macc. 8. 19).
 προσᾶναλικμάω, to winnow besides, of corn, Geop. 5. 32, 2.
 προσᾶναλώσκω, fut. -ανᾶλώσω, to lavish or consume besides, πρ. καὶ
 τὰ τῶν φίλων Plat. Prot. 311 D; τὰς ἰδίας οὐσίας Dem. 460. 2; πρὸς τοῖς
 αὐτοῦ καὶ τὰ τῶν ἄλλων Id. 1025. 20; πρ. χρόνον ἰστοῖς to waste time
 on .., Diog. L. 6. 98.
 προσᾶνάλλομαι, Dep. to leap up at a thing, Arist. Fr. 291.
 προσᾶναλογιζομαι, Dep. to reckon up besides, Plut. 2. 115 A.
 προσᾶναλύω, to undo besides, Schol. Hipp. pp. 104, 151 Dietz.
 προσᾶναμάσσομαι, Pass. to incur besides, αἶλαχος Basil.
 προσᾶναμένω, to await besides, Diod. 15. 41., 16. 85.
 προσᾶναμετρέω, to measure out besides, Helioid. ap. Oribas. 24 Mai.
 προσᾶναμιγνύμι, to mix up besides, Byz.
 προσᾶναμιμήσκω, to remind of, τινά τινος Polyb. 4. 28, 6, etc.
 προσᾶνανεόομαι, Med. to recal afresh to memory, τι Polyb. 8. 2, 2.
 προσᾶναξύνω, to scrape off besides, Oribas. 16 Mai.
 προσᾶναπαύω, to make to rest at or beside, τὴν δύναμιν Polyb. 4. 73,
 3, etc. II. Med. or Pass. to sleep beside, τῇ γυναικί Nicostr.
 ap. Stob. 447. 41; τοῖς θυραῖς Plut. Sull. 28. 2. of words in a
 sentence, to be ostiose, Dion. H. de Dem. 40. 3. to acquiesce in, τινί
 Joseph. A. J. 6. 14, 3, M. Anton. 4. 31.
 προσᾶναπειθῶ, to persuade besides, Dio C. 44. 34., 46. 49, etc.
 προσᾶναπειράομαι, Dep. to attempt the sea besides, Poll. 1. 123.
 προσᾶναπέμπω, to send up besides, Gloss.
 προσᾶναπετάννυμαι, Pass. to be spread out besides, Planud. Ovid. Met.
 4. 526.
 προσᾶναπηδάω, to leap up on, τῇ ὄχθῃ Ael. N. A. 5. 23.
 προσᾶναπίμπλημι, to fill besides, τοὺς παρόντας κακοπαθείας Plut. 2.
 631 E. 2. to infect besides, Arist. Probl. 1. 7.
 προσᾶναπίπτω, to recline by or with others at meals, Polyb. 31. 4, 6.
 προσᾶναπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἄσω:—to mould upon or to; Pass., of
 a garment, πρ. τῷ σώματι to be moulded to it, take its exact form, Clem.
 Al. 234. II. to invent besides, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 158:—Pass.,

Longin. 7:—Med., *πρ. τινί τι* to ascribe to him by fiction, Eust. 1387. 22.

προσαναπλέκω, to plait to or on, Alex. Trall. 10. 588.

προσαναπληρώω, to fill up or replenish besides, τὸν ἐνδεέστατον βίον Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 8, cf. Diod. 5. 71; τὰ ὑστερήματα τῶν ἀγίων 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 12; *πρ. δυνάμεως* to fill full of .., Clem. Al. 102:—Med. to add so as to fill up, Plat. Meno 84 D.

προσαναπνέω, to recover breath besides, Eus. H. E. 6. 41, 8.

προσαναπτύσσομαι, Pass. to be folded back upon, Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 6.

προσανάπτω, to attach to besides, τινί τινα Schol. Ar. Av. 568.

προσαναπυθάνομαι, Dep. to inquire besides, Byz.

προσαναρρήγγυμι, fut. -ρήξω, to break off besides, τι Plut. Crass. 25.

II. to make to break or burst, τὸ ὑπόστημα Id. Cleom. 30:—metaph., *πρ. τὰς ἀδίκους ἐπιθυμίας* let them break out, Philo 2. 372, cf. 479.

προσαναρρίπιζω, to fan or blow up besides, πόθον Philo 2. 442.

προσαναρτάω, to hang up upon, τινί τι Luc. Philops. 11.

προσανασείω, to shake up or about besides, Hipp. Art. 782:—metaph.,

προσανασείσθαι λόγοις to be roused still further, Polyb. 1. 69, 8; δίκαι αὐτῷ προσανασείοντο were in course of promotion against him, Plut. T. Gracch. 21; cf. ἀνασείω.

προσανασπᾶω, to draw up besides, Eust. 679. 62.

προσαναστέλλω, to hold back besides, τὸν ἵππον Plut. Alex. 6.

προσανασύρω [ῦ], to draw up besides, Byz.

προσανατάσσω, to draw up besides, ἑαυτοῦς Artemid. 1. 1.

προσανατείνω, to strain tight beside, ἱατίον καρχησίω Schol. Pind. N. 5. 94; *πρ. τὴν κεφαλὴν* Clem. Al. 854:—Med. to hold out by way of threat, τι Polyb. 26. 3, 13; hence, to threaten, τινί Id. 18. 36, 9:—Pass. to be excited or angry, προσαναταθείς Id. 5. 87, 4.

II. in Polyb. 11. 22, 3, *πρ. τῇ ᾠρᾷ* to prolong the time, be later.

προσανατέλλω, poet. προσαντ-, to rise up to, ἐς οὐρανόν Eur. Supp. 688.

προσανατίθημι, to offer or dedicate besides, δηνάρια C. I. 2782. 44;

τὴν παρθενίαν τῷ θεῷ Suid. s. v. Πουλχερία:—Med. to take an additional burthen on oneself, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 8; but, *πρ. τινί τι* to contribute of oneself to another, Ep. Galat. 2. 6.

II. προσανατίθεσθαι τινί to take counsel with one, Chrysipp. ap. Suid. s. v. νεοστός, Luc. Jup. Trag. 1, Ep. Galat. 1. 16; τινί περὶ τινος Diod. 17. 116.

προσανατρέπω, to overturn besides, LXX (Sirac. 13. 27).

προσανατρέφω, to restore by food, Diod. 1. 43, cf. Cic. Att. 6. 1, 2.

προσανατρέχω, fut. -δράμοῦμαι, to run up to, λόφον Dion. H. 1. 56; εἰς τόπον Diod. 5. 47; metaph., *πρ. οὐσίας*, i. e. to become suddenly rich, Id. 16. 83.

II. to run back, retrace past events, Polyb. 5. 31, 8; so, *πρ. τοῖς χρόνοις* Id. 1. 12, 8, etc.

προσανατριβῶ [ῖ], to rub upon or against, τοῖς δένδροις τὰ κέρατα Ael. N. A. 6. 1:—Med. to rub oneself upon or against a thing, to frequent the gymnasium, Theophr. Char. 27, Plut. 2. 751 F:—metaph., προσανατριβεσθαί τινι, i. e. to sharpen one's wits by disputing with him, Plat. Theaet. 169 C.

προσαναφέρω, to refer to any one for advice, *πρ. τῇ συγκλήτῳ περὶ τινος*, Lat. *referre ad senatum de aliqua re*, Polyb. 17. 9, 10, cf. Dion. H. 6. 56; *πρ. τῇ βουλῇ περὶ τινος* C. I. 5836, cf. 5838. 18; and absol., Polyb. 31. 19, 4; so, *πρ. τοῖς μάντεσι* Diod. 17. 116.

προσαναφθέγγομαι, Dep. to pronounce besides, Philo 1. 161.

προσαναφλέγω, to light up besides, τὸ πῦρ Philo 1. 451.

προσαναφυσᾶω, to play on the flute besides, Plat. Com. Λακων. 1. 6.

προσαναφωνέω, to cry out besides, f. l. in MSS. for προαναφ-

προσαναχρώννυμι, Med. to impart one's colour by contact, προσαναχρώννυσθαι τὸ ψεῦδος to impart a false colour, Plut. 2. 16 F; absol., ἡδοναί *πρ. τῷ σώματι* impart their own hue to .., Ib. 672 F, cf. 51 F, 290 A, 490 C, 754 C.

προσαναχωρνῶ, to accumulate besides, Hermipp. de Astrol. p. 57 Bloch.

προσανεγείρω, to raise or rouse up besides, Byz.

προσανέμι, (εἰμι ἴβο) to go up to, Thuc. 7. 44, Dio C. 56. 13:—προσανιούσα πόλις a city lying on an ascent, Poll. 9. 20.

προσανέπον, aor. of προσαναγορεύω (q. v.), to declare, publish, order besides, Xen. An. 7. 1, 11, Dio C. 49. 14.

*προσανέρομαι, only in aor. προσανηρόμην, inf. -ερέσθαι, to question besides, Joseph. A. J. 19. 4, 1.

προσανέρπω, to creep up to, τῷ τραχήλῳ Plut. Themist. 26.

προσανερωτάω, to ask or inquire further, *πρ. ὅποια* .., Plat. Meno 74 C; cf. Clem. Al. 919.

προσανευρίσκω, to find out besides, τὸ ἄκος Strab. 694.

προσανέχω, to hold up besides: metaph. to persevere or persist in, ἐλπιδί, ἐλπίσι Polyb. 4. 60, 8., 5. 72, 2; c. partic., *πρ. παραδοκούντες* Id. 3. 94, 3.

II. to wait patiently for, βοηθείαι Id. 1. 84, 12; τὴν γνώμην θεῷ *πρ.* to wait patiently for him in mind, Joseph. A. J. prooeni.:—also c. acc., *πρ. τὸν καιρὸν* Polyb. 5. 103, 5; *πρ. ἕως* .. Id. 4. 19, 12.

προσανῆς, ἐς, Dor. for προσηνῆς, Pind.

προσανθέω, to flower beside, τινί Philostr. 823, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 341. 17.

προσαντιάω, to vex or annoy besides, Synes. 186 C.

προσανίημι, to let loose or slacken besides, τι Plut. 2. 1145 D.

προσανιμάω, to draw up water besides, dub. in Aristid. 1. 155.

προσανίσταμαι, Pass. to rise and press against, τινί Dion. H. de Comp. 22.

2. aor. 2. to rise in insurrection, Dio C. 39. 54.

προσανοίγγυμι, to open besides, Dio C. 73. 9.

προσανοιδέω, to swell up besides, Oribas. 103 Matth.

προσανοικοδομέομαι, Pass. to be added for edification, LXX (Sirac. 3. 14).

προσανοιμῶζω, to moan or sigh at a thing, Polyb. 5. 16, 4.

πρόσαντα, Adv. uphill, Dicaearch. p. 11 Juds.; perh. f. l. for προσάντης.

προσαντέλλω, poet. for προσανατέλλω, Eur.

προσαντεπιτάσσω, to issue an order against in return, Dio C. 38. 43.

προσαντέχω, to hold out against still longer, τινί Polyb. 16. 30, 5;

absol., Id. 11. 21, 4.

προσάντης, es, gen. eos, (άντην) rising up against, uphill, steep, Lat. adversus, κέλευθος Pind. 1. 2. 47, Thuc. 4. 43; ἐν ἡρέμα προσάντει Plat. Phaedr. 230 C; φορὰ εἰς τὸ πρ. Arist. Probl. 9. 4, 2.

II. metaph. arduous, adverse, ἀλλ' ἐν τί μοι πρόσαντες Eur. Med. 381; κείνῳ μοι μόνον *πρ.* Eur. Or. 790; σκοπεῖν .., τί πρόσαντες εἶρηται τῆς νομοθεσίας Plat. Legg. 746 C; πρόσαντές [ἔστι] c. inf., Isocr. 161 D:—

also, irksome, annoying, painful, λόγος Hdt. 7. 160; ζήτησις Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 1; εἰ μή τι Μεγίλλω *πρ.* Plat. Legg. 702 D.

2. of persons, adverse, hostile, τινί to one, Eur. Med. 305; *πρ. πρὸς τι* setting oneself against it, Xen. Apol. 33:—Adv. -τως, unwillingly, Diod. 14. 1, etc.

Cf. πρόσαντα.

προσαντιβάλλω, to compare, Eccl.

προσαντιβολέω, to supplicate besides, Joseph. B. J. 6. 2, 1.

προσαντιλαμβάνομαι, Med. to take hold of one another, τῶν χειρῶν by the hands, Strab. 155.

προσαντίος, a, on, = προσάντης, Hesych.

προσαντλέω, to draw and pour upon: to bathe, foment, Oribas. 249 Matth.:—Subst. προσάντλησις, ἡ, fomentation, Ib.; προσάντλημα, τό, Galen.

προσανυψῶ, to raise to a greater height, τὰ τεῖχη Byz.

προσαξίω, to demand besides, Polyb. 3. 11, 7., 17. 8, 5; *πρ. τινα* c. inf. to ask one also to do a thing, C. I. 6819. 43.

προσαπαγγέλλω, to announce besides, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 2, Diod. 11. 4.

προσαπαγορεύω, to forbid besides, Dio C. 38. 34., 48. 43.

προσαπαίρω, to depart besides, Nicet. Ann. 246 A.

προσαπαιτέω, to require from as a duty besides, Dion. H. de Dem. 43, Plut. 2. 177 E, Luc. Tyrann. 13.

προσαπαντάω, to go to meet, Philostr. 143; often f. l. for προαπ-

προσάπαξ, Adv. once, Walz Rhett. 1. 112, Liban. 4. 586.

προσαπατάω, to deceive besides, Strab. 256.

προσαπειλέω, to threaten besides, ap. Dem. 544. 26, Byz.

προσαπειπον, aor. 2 of προσαπαγορεύω, Aeschin. 60. 5, Dio C. 54. 2.

προσαπεκδύομαι, Med. to undress oneself besides, Greg. Naz.

προσαπεργάζομαι, Dep. to finish off besides, cited from App.

προσαπερείδομαι, Pass. to press forcibly against, πρὸς τι Arist. Probl. 25. 1: to lean on, τινί Apoll. de Constr. 135:—metaph. to rely mainly upon, ἐπὶ τὰς συνθήκας Polyb. 3. 21, 3.

προσαπιστέω, to be distrustful besides, Aristaen. 2. 14.

προσαποβάλλω, to throw away besides, αὐτὰ πρὸς ταῖς δώδεκα Ar. Nub. 1256; τοὺς φίλους τοῖς χρήμασι Plut. Nic. 5; τὰ οἰκεία Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 7.

προσαποβλέπω, to turn one's eyes and look at, τινί Ath. 180 B;

προσαπογράφω [ᾶ], to denounce besides, Lys. 132. 34., 135. 6.

προσαποδείκνυμι, to prove, demonstrate besides, Plat. Phaedo 77 C, Plut. 2. 998 B.

II. to declare besides, συνάρχων προσαποδειχθῆναι Dio C. 54. 10, etc.; σύνναος τῷ Διὶ προσαποδείχθη Strab. 329.

προσαποδεικτέον, verb. Adj. one must prove besides, v. l. Arist. Top. 4. 2; 7.

προσαποδιδράσκω, to run away besides, Dio C. 50. 33.

προσαποδίδωμι, to pay as a debt besides, Hyperid. Euxen. 30, Dem. 1036. 13; ἂν .. δέη κέρματ' ἀποδοῦναι, προσαπέδωκεν Ἀττικά Diphil. Πολυπρ. 1. 13; metaph., π. αλοχύνην τινί Plut. 2. 20 B:—Med. to sell besides, τι Diod. Excerpt. 585. 9.

II. to add by way of completing, ἐκείνο τοῖς εἰρημένοις Dion. H. de Dem. 54; τὰ λειπόμμενα τῷ λόγῳ *πρ.* Plut. 2. 1100 E, cf. Strab. 566.

προσαπόδοσις, εως, ἡ, a Rhet. figure, by which a word is repeated in the second member of a sentence, v. Cic. Orat. 3. 52, Quint. 9. 3.

προσαποδοτέον, verb. Adj. one must add further, Arist. Top. 5. 2, 12, Ath. 371 D, etc.

προσαποδύομαι, Med. to put off besides, τὸν χιτῶνα τῷ ἱματίῳ Plut. 2. 139 D.

προσαποζημιόομαι, Pass. to be mulcted besides, τι of a thing, Walz Rhett. 1. 489.

προσαποθαυμάζω, to admire besides, Byz.

προσαποθλίβω [ῖ], to force out, τινὰ τῇ θύρᾳ Joseph. A. J. 9. 4, 4.

προσαποθνήσκω, to die besides or with, LXX (Ex. 21. 29), Dio C. 53. 9.

προσαποκαλύπτω, to uncover besides, Eccl.

προσαποκρέμαμαι, Pass. to be hung up besides, Procop.

προσαποκρίνομαι [ῖ], Dep. to answer with some addition, τοῖς ἐρωτωμένοις Plat. Euthyd. 296 A, cf. Arist. Soph. Elench. 17. 4:—verb. Adj. προσαποκρίτέον, one must so answer, Arist. Metaph. 3. 4, 19.

προσαποκρούομαι, Med. to repel, Alex. Trall. 2. 150.

προσαποκτείνω, to kill besides, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 6, Plut. Dio 58.

προσαπολαμβάνω, to receive besides, Julian 228 B, Aesop., etc.:—in Hipp. Art. 788, προσεπιλ- should be restored.

προσαπολαύω, to enjoy besides, τινός Dion. H. 6. 58; c. acc. cogn., ἕτερον τι *πρ.* to gain something different besides, Plat. Alc. 2. 150 C.

προσαπολιμπάνω, to forsake besides, Philostorg.

προσαπόλλυμι, and -ύω, to destroy besides, τινα Hdt. 2. 121, 2; προσαπολλύουσι καὶ τὰς μητέρας Id. 6. 138, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1374:—Med. and Pass. to perish besides or with others, ἵνα μὴ προσαπόλωνται Hdt. 6. 100; τοὺς φίλους προσαπολωλέναι Lys. 126. 5; ἐλεοῖντ' ἂν δικαιοτέρον ἢ προσαπολλύοντο Dem. 1313. 4.

II. to lose besides, τὴν ἀρχὴν Hdt. 1. 207, cf. 9. 23; τὰ ἀρχαῖα *πρ.* πρὸς οἷς ἐκτῆσαντο Plat. Gorg. 519 A.

προσαπολογέομαι, Dep. to make a defence besides, Byz.
 προσαπολύω, to set free besides, τινός from .., Vit. Isocr.
 προσαπομαντεύομαι, to foretell besides, πληγὰς τινι Walz Rhett. I. 468.
 προσαπομύναμαι, aor. part. -ονάμενος, Med. to derive benefit besides, τινός from .., Walz Rhett. I. 453.
 προσαποξέω, to cut off besides, τί τινος Liban. 4. 810.
 προσαποπέμπω, to send away or off besides, Ar. Pl. 999.
 προσαποπληρώω, to fill full besides, Clem. Al. 563.
 προσαποπλύνω [ῥ], to wash off besides, Philo 2. 333.
 προσαποπνίγω [ῥ], to choke besides, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 4.
 προσαποπέρω, to propose a further difficulty, Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 4.
 προσαπορραίνω, to sprinkle besides, τινός some of .., Ael. N. A. 9. 63.
 προσαπορρύπτω, to wash clean besides, Galen.
 προσαποσκευάζομαι, Med. to make away with besides, τινα Joseph. B. J. 4. 5, 4.
 προσαποσκώπτω, to deride besides, Walz Rhett. I. 456.
 προσαποστέλλω, to send off or despatch besides, Thuc. 4. 108.
 προσαποστερέω, to defraud of besides, τῆς νίκης Dem. 536. 14.
 προσαποστρέφω, to turn away besides, Joseph. B. J. 2. 12, 1.
 προσαποτίθημι, to lose besides, τὸ πνεῦμα τῷ χρυσίῳ Polyb. 13. 2, 5; so in Med., Clem. Al. 881.
 προσαποτιμάω, to estimate besides, ὡν πρ. τῷ Λεωκράτει πλέον ἢ χιλίας the value of which he set at more .., Dem. 1036. 17.
 προσαποτινῶ [ῥ], fut. -τίσω [ῥ], to pay besides, μισθὸν Plat. Legg. 945 A; τόκους Menand. Θησαυρ. I. 9; opp. to -δίδωμι, Hyperid. Eux. 30.
 προσαποτριβῶ [ῥ], to rub off besides, τινί τι Ael. N. A. 9. 63.
 προσαποφαίνω, to shew or prove besides, Plat. Polit. 287 A:—Med., Arist. Metaph. 13. 2, 15, Plut. 2. 152 B.
 προσαποφέρω, to carry off besides, πολλά Posidon. ap. Ath. 210 F.
 II. προσαπνέχθη μου τοῦνομα ἐν τριτοῖς δήμοις was returned besides as liable to taxation, Dem. 1208. fin.
 προσαποφράσσω, to block up besides, Dio C. 42. 38.
 προσαποχρῶννύμαι, Pass. to be coloured besides, Matth. Vett. 284.
 προσαποψήχω, to scrape or rub off besides, Diosc. 2. 92.
 προσαπτέον, verb. Adj. one must apply, τινί τι Plat. Rep. 517 A. 2. one must attribute, τινί τι Polyb. 2. 60, 2.
 προσαπτικός, ἢ, ὄν, fond of touching, τινός Schol. Luc. Gall. 27.
 προσάπτω, Dor. προτιάπτω, fut. ψω, to fasten to or upon, τύμβω τι πρ. Soph. El. 432; στέρνοις στέρνα Eur. El. 1321; κύσμον Πενθεί, χλιδὴν τέκνω Bacch. 859, Ion 27. 2. to attach to, bestow upon, grant, προτιάπτειν κύδος Ἀχιλλεῖ Il. 24. 110; so, πρ. κλέος τινί Pind. N. 8. 62; τῷ τεθηκότι τιμάς Soph. El. 356; γῆ τῆδε .. ἐορτήν καὶ τέλη Eur. Med. 1382; γέρας, ἐγκώμιά τινι Plat. Soph. 231 A, Legg. 822 B; εὐδαιμονίαν τινί Id. Rep. 420 D; τὸ ὄνομα (sc. πῦρ) .. προσάψαι .. Ἑλληνικῇ φωνῇ Id. Crat. 410 A; ὠφέλειάν τινι Dem. 1417. 4; —and in bad sense, to fix upon, μή τι .. χρέος ἐμᾶ πόλει προσάψης Soph. O. C. 235; πρ. τῇ τύχῃ αἰτίαν Menand. Incert. 20. 3. c. acc. only, to apply, μείζον πρ. τῆς νόσου τὸ φάρμακον Soph. Fr. 514; πρ. χεῖρα Eur. Supp. 361; γνώμην πρὸς τι Id. Fr. 364. 10; ἀλγηδόνα τινά Plat. Polit. 293 B:—simply to add, τι Id. Soph. 252 A. 4. to deliver or confide to, ναυτικὸν τινι Xen. Ages. 1, 36. 5. to ascribe or attribute to, ἐκείνῳ (sc. τῷ Θαλῆ) προσάπτουσι τὸ κατανόημα Arist. Pol. I. 11, 8; πρ. τῷ Ἀπάλλωνι τὴν δάφνην Diod. 1. 17; Ποσειδῶνι τὸ τοὺς ἵππους δαμάσαι Id. 5. 69; τὰ κατορθώματα τῇ τύχῃ Polyb. 32. 16, 3, cf. 4. 24, 3.
 II. intr. to fasten oneself to, κάμοι .. ἀγχοῦ προσῆψεν .. ἐν δισκήματι came very near me in the quoit-throw, Soph. Fr. 69; to be added, εἰ κακοῖς κακὰ προσάψει τοῖς πάλαι Id. O. T. 667; cf. συνάπτω B.
 III. Med. to fasten oneself upon, Arist. Fr. 305: to lay hold of, reach, touch, τῷ στόματι πρ. [τινός] Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 12; πρ. τῆς ἀληθείας Plat. Tim. 71 E, etc. 2. to have to do with, meddle with, ὅτου ἀνδρός Aeschin. 69. 36; τῶν πραγμάτων Id. 72. 34; τοῦ λόγου, τοῦ πολέμου, τῆς πολιτείας, etc., Dio C. 60. 26., 44. 44, etc.
 προσαπαυθῶ, to push away or reject besides, LXX (Sirac. 13. 21).
 προσαπαυθῶ, οὐ, ὄ, = προσάραξις, Theod. Met.
 προσάρακτός, ἢ, ὄν, dashed against, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 713.
 προσάραξις, ἢ, a dashing against, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 412.
 προσάραξισκω, to fit to:—pf. 2. προσάραρα, Ion. -άρηρα, intr., to be fitted to, ἐπίσσωτρα προσαρηρότα tires firmly fitted, Il. 5. 725; au Ion. pf. pass. occurs in Hes., προσαρήρεται ἰστοβοῆι Or. 429 (431).
 προσάρασσω, Att. -πτω, to dash against, πρ. τινὶ τὰς θύρας or εἰς τὸ μέτωπον τὴν θύραν to slam the door in one's face, Luc. D. Meretr. 15. 2, Navig. 22: esp. of ship-wreck, πρ. ναῦς ἀσκοπέλοις Plut. Marcell. 15; τὸ σκάφος τῷ αἰγιαλῷ Luc. V. H. 2. 47; ναῦς πρὸς τὴν ἄκραν Dio C. 48. 47; πρ. τὰς ναῦς to wreck them, Philostr. 172, etc.; so in Pass. to be dashed against, τῇ γῆ Ael. N. A. 12. 21; πρὸς ταῖς πέτρας Alciphro I. 1.
 προσάρδω, to water or irrigate besides, Joseph. B. J. 3. 3, 4.
 προσάρηγω, to assist besides, Byz.
 προσάρηρα, προσάρηρεται, v. sub προσαρρίσκω.
 προσαρθρόμαι, Pass. to be attached by joints, Hipp. Art. 810.
 προσάρθρωσις, ἢ, a connexion by joints, cited from Hipp.
 προσᾶριθμέω, to reckon among, Joseph. A. J. 7. 12, fin., etc.:—Pass., Plut. 2. 1029 D:—verb. Adj. -ητέον, Poll. 1. 138, etc.
 προσᾶριστάω, to breakfast besides or upon, Hipp. 542. 40.
 προσάρκεσις, εὖς, ἢ, assistance, C. I. 4464.
 προσαρκέω, fut. ἔσω, to yield needful aid, succour, assist, τινι Soph. O. T. 141; ὡς θέλοντος ἂν ἐμοῦ πρ. πάν Ib. 12; ὡς ἂν προσαρκῶν μικρὰ κερδάνη μέγα O. C. 72; τοῖς πᾶσι δεῖξαι καὶ πρ. χάριν Id. Fr. 470; cf. προσάρχομαι; absol., Eur. Hec. 862:—Pass. to be satisfied, c. part., Longin. Fr. 5.

προσάρκτιος, ὄν, towards the north, northerly, Polyb. 34. 5, 9, Strab. 64, etc.
 πρόσαρμα, τό, (προσ-αἶρω) in pl., = προσφορά, victuals, food, Hipp. Aph. 1243; v. Foës. Oecon.
 προσαρμῶζω, new Att. -δτω:—to fit to, attach closely to, μαστῶ τέκνα Eur. Ion 762; τῷ προσαρμῶσω στόμα; Id. H. F. 456; χέρας κώπη πρ. Id. I. T. 1405, cf. Supp. 816; πρ. δρέπανα περὶ τοῖς ἄξοσι Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 17; τι εἰς τι Plat. Theaet. 193 C, cf. 194 A and v. sub ἐμβιβάζω, χεῖλος I. 1:—Pass., προσήρμωσται [τὸ πηδάλιον] τῷ πλοίῳ Arist. Mechan. 5, 1. 2. metaph. to adapt, ὄνομα πράγματι Plat. Crat. 414 D; ἕκαστον ἐκάστῳ Id. Phaedr. 271 B; πρ. ἑαυτὸν πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 52 A; βυθμοὺς πρ. to find fitting measures, Plat. Legg. 669 C. 3. c. acc. only, πρ. τὴν χεῖρα to fit it on to the stump, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 9; πρ. ξύλα to a broken rudder, Plut. Brut. 46; ἀντὶ δῶρων πρ. δῶρα to add fitting gifts, Soph. Tr. 494. II. intr. to attach oneself, Arist. G. A. I. 7, 3. 2. to suit or agree with a thing, τινί Plat. Phaedr. 277 C; πρὸς τι Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 21. III. Med. to fit on to oneself, Stob. Ecl. I. 106 Canter.
 προσαρμωστέον, verb. Adj. one must adapt, Byz.
 προσαρπάζω, to snatch away besides, Gloss.
 πρόσαρσις, ἢ, (προσ-αἶρω) an administering or taking of food, Hipp. Acut. 388, v. Foës. Oecon. and cf. προσαρτέον.
 προσαρτάω, to fasten or attach to, μόλυβδον πρὸς τοῖς ὕστοις Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 6; κυνὶ κώδωνα Babr. 104. 2: metaph. to apprehend, πολλά τῇ στρατηγίᾳ Polyb. 9. 20, 5:—Pass. to be fastened or attached to, τινι Hipp. Fract. 759; πρὸς τινι Id. Art. 790; κατὰ τι Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 6; δεσμοῖς πρὸς τι Polyb. 3. 46, 8; absol., πρ. ὁ καρπὸς Theophr. C. P. 5. 4, 2. 2. metaph., also in Pass., to belong to, ὅσοις νοῦ καὶ σμικρὸν προσήρηται Plat. Phileb. 58 A; προσηρημένον τῷ καλῷ τὸ ἀγαθόν Xen. Oec. 6, 15; to accrue to one, λῆμμα προσήρηται Dem. 60. 4; ἡδονῇ προσηρημένοι devoted to .., Luc. Nocyom. 5; τῇ Σικελίᾳ Plut. Timol. 11, cf. Id. Pomp. 46, etc.
 προσαρτέον, verb. Adj. of προσ-αἶρω, one must administer food, Hipp. Epid. I. 964; cf. πρόσαρσις.
 προσάρτημα, τό, an appendage, Clem. Al. 488, Galen.
 προσάρτησις, ἢ, (from Pass.) a growing upon, attachment, τῶν καρπῶν Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 3., 5. 4, 2, etc. 2. the place of attachment, as of muscles, ἄχρι φρένων προσαρτήσιος Hipp. Art. 810.
 προσαρτίως, Adv. lotely, LXX (3 Macc. 1. 19).
 προσάρχομαι: in Plat. Theaet. 168 C the MSS. give προσηρηάμην, where Coraës προσήρκεσα μὲν, while Buttm. defends the vulg. in the sense of ἐπάρχομαι, to offer, present.
 προσασκέω, to exercise besides, αὐτοὺς ἐν ταῖς εἰρεσίαις Polyb. 5. 109, 4:—Pass., of land, to be cultivated, Joseph. B. J. 3. 3, 2.
 προσασπάζομαι, Dep. to salute besides, E. M. 260. 46.
 προσαστεῖζομαι, Dep. to add wittily to one's words, τι Polyb. Fr. Gr. 109 (where Suid. has -αστειασάμενος).
 προσαστράπτω, to glitter so as to resemble, τῷ χρυσῷ Philostr. 804.
 προσασχολέομαι, Dep. to be engaged besides, Simplic. Epict. 41 C.
 προσᾶτενίζω, to gaze steadfastly at, τινί Walz Rhett. 3. 563, etc.
 προσᾶτιμῶω, to disgrace or deprive of civil rights besides, Dem. 981. 1; προσητιμωμένος Id. 834. fin., 842. 16.
 προσασαίνομαι, Pass. to be dried or wither away upon, πέτρας Aesch. Pr. 147, cf. Hipp. 648. 2.
 προσασυγάζω, to look towards, πόντον Lyc. 1082, cf. Ap. Rh. I. 1231:—Med., in Dor. form ποταυγάσμενος or ποταυγασμένος, Diotog. ap. Stob. 331. 41; whence the Subst. ποταυγάσις, εὖς, ἢ, a looking at, τινος, Ib. 45. II. c. dat. to shine upon, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 8.
 προσασυδάω, to speak to, address, accost, often with a partic. added, ἀμειβόμενος, ἀπειλήσας, δακρύσασσα προσηύδα, etc.; κλαίοντε προσηυδήτην βασιλῆα Il. 11. 136, cf. 22. 90; πρ. τινα ἐπέεσσι, μελιχίσις ἐπέεσσι or κερτομίσις, etc., 5. 30., 6. 214, etc.:—so also in Trag. and other Poets, πρ. τοὺς θεοὺς Aesch. Ag. 514; πάντας μῦθοισι πρ. Id. Pers. 154, etc. 2. c. acc. rei, ἔπεα πτερόεντα πρ. Il. 4. 203, al.; and c. dupl. acc., ἔπεα, πολλά, ἔλεεινὰ πρ. τινά to speak so and so to one, I. 201., 17. 431., 22. 37, etc., cf. Hes. Sc. 326. II. to speak of, τινα τύχαν σέθεν .. προσαυδῶν τύχῳ; Eur. Hipp. 826:—Pass., ἀδελφῆ σοὶ προσηυδάμην was addressed as .., Soph. El. 1148.
 προσασυλείος, ὄν, near a farm-yard, rustic, Eur. Rhes. 273.
 προσασυλέω, to accompany on the flute, μέλος Ar. Ecl. 892, v. sub πτισμός:—absol., Arist. Audib. 23, Probl. 19. 39, 4:—Pass., Plut. 2. 1140 D.
 προσασυλῆσις, ἢ, accompaniment on the flute, Poll. 4. 83.
 προσασυξάνω, and -αύξω, fut. -αυξήσω:—to increase, enhance, promote, Hipp. 343. 34, Theophr., etc.; πρ. τινὰ τοῖς φιλοθρώποις to honour him with .., Polyb. 32. 5, 6; πρ. τὴν ἐκείνων ὑπόθεσιν to confirm it, Id. 28. 17, 6:—Pass. to grow besides, Theophr. C. P. I. 9, 1, etc.: to be added, τινι Philet. 13.
 προσασυξήσις, ἢ, additional growth, Eust. Opusc. 321. 53.
 προσασυρίζω, to meet with, π. χερσαία τροχῇ Trag. ap. Hesych., v. Dind. Aesch. Fr. 402. The same Gramm. has an aor. προσασυρών· προστυχῶν, and προσηύρετο (Phot. προσαύρετο)· προσέτυχε, προσηγάγετο.
 προσασυτέω, to call to, Epigr. Gr. 1013.
 προσασυτομολέω, to desert to the enemy, Byz.
 προσασυτουργέω, to make with one's own hands besides, Themist. 319 A.
 προσ-αύω, to bring to, πρὶν πυρὶ θερμῷ πόδα τις προσάυση Soph. Ant. 620 (with v. l. προσάρη), cf. καταύω.
 προσαφαιρέω, to take away besides, Max. Tyr. 3. 5:—Med. to take away for oneself besides, Isac. 73. 38, Dcm. 467. fin.; τινά τι Lys. 73.

38:—Pass. to have a thing taken away, to be deprived of, τι Luc. Amor. 36, Joseph. A. J. 7. 8, 4: to suffer *aphaeresis* also, Apoll. in A. B. 568. προσαφαρπάζω, to snatch away besides, Eccl. προσαφέψω, fut. —εψήσω, to doil down besides or with, Galen. προσᾶφή, ἤ, (προσάπτω) a touching or handling, E. M. 690. 4. προσᾶφής, ἐς, touching upon, adjoining, τινι Hipp. 514. 38. προσαφικνέομαι, Dep. to arrive at a place or to arrive and join a force, Thuc. 8. 30: to approach, τινα Anth. P. 12. 185. προσαφίστημι, to cause to revolt besides, Thuc. 4. 117. προσαφοδεύω, to void excrement at one, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 6, Mirab. 1. προσαφομοιόω, to make like besides, Eccl. προσαφορίζω, to determine and assign besides, τινί τι Eumath. p. 201, etc. προσαφοσιόομαι, Pass. to be devoted to one, τινί Eumath. p. 194. προσαφρίζω, to foam beside, Heliod. 3. 3. προσβᾶδίζω, = προσβαίνω, ap. Böckh-Not. Crit. in Pind. p. 380. προσβᾶθύνω, to make still deeper, Oribás. Cocchi 93. προσβαίνω, fut. —βήσομαι: aor. 2 προσέβην: aor. med. προσεβήσατο, Ep. —ετο, Hom. To step upon, Hom. (who only uses aor. act. and med.), λαβ̄ προσβάς Il. 5. 620; πρὸς τὸ κάτω τοῦ τόξου τῷ ἀριστερῷ ποδί πρ., so as to get a purchase in drawing it, Xen. An. 4. 2, 28; τῷ ποδί Arist. Mechan. 14. 2. to go to or towards, approach, c. acc. loci, Ἥρη .. προσεβήσατο Γάργαρον ἄκρον Il. 14. 292, cf. 2. 48., 23. 117, Od. 21. 5; so Hes. Sc. 33, Aesch. Pr. 129, Eur. Alc. 480, etc.; —c. dat., τῷ τείχει πρ. Plat. Phaedr. 227 D, etc. 3. to mount or ascend, like ἀναβαίνειν, κατά τι Hdt. 1. 84, cf. Polyb. 7. 17, 4; πρ. ἐς .., Soph. O. C. 125, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 29; πρὸς .., Polyb. 1. 30, 10, etc. 4. absol. to walk, πρ. μακράν Soph. Ph. 42. 5. metaph. to come upon, τίς σε .. προσέβα μανία; Id. O. T. 1300; ἄλλοις ἄλλα πρ. ὀδύνα Eur. I. T. 195. προσβακχεύω, to send Bacchic rage upon one, τὸν οἶστρον ταῖς γυναῖξί Philostr. 790. II. intr., of Bacchic fury, to come over one, τινί Id. 667 (al. ἐμβακχεύω). προσβάλλω, Dor. προτιβάλλω, to strike or dash against, ποτι σκῆπτρον βάλε γαίῃ Il. 1. 245; ἀψίδα πέτρῳ πρ. letting it dash against, Eur. Hipp. 1233; τὸν πρὶν ὄλβον ἔρματι πρ. having wrecked his happiness on the rock, Aesch. Eum. 564; πρ. θηρία τινί to set them on him, Dem. 332. 2; of attacking, πύλαισι .. πρ. λόχον Aesch. Theb. 460; πρ. δύρου τινί Eur. Phoen. 728; παισὶ χεῖρα Id. Alc. 307; —but often without any notion of violence, to put to, apply, μαλακὰν χέρα πρ. [ἔλκει] of a surgeon, Pind. P. 4. 483; τι πρὸς τι Plat. Tim. 36 B; τὴν ὕψιν πρὸς τι Id. Theaet. 193 C; —but mostly τί τινι, πρ. παρεῖαν παρηίδι Eur. Hec. 410; κλίμακας πύλαις Id. Supp. 498; ὄμματα τέκνοισι Id. Med. 860: —Pass., κέρασι χρυσοῦ στόμα προσβεβλημένοις having golden mouthpieces affixed, Aesch. Fr. 183. 2. to assign to, procure for, κέρδος τινί Hdt. 7. 51; πρ. Λακεδαιμονίοις Ὀλυμπιάδα to give them the honour of an Olympic victory, Id. 6. 70; πρ. ἄσπιν τῷ πατρί to cause him distress, Id. 1. 136; so, πρ. μελέταν σοφισταῖς Pind. I. 5 (4). 37; κακὸν τῇ πόλει Aesch. Pers. 781; διπλὰς ὀδοῦς μοι Id. Pr. 951; ὠδῖνας ἐμοί Soph. Tr. 42; εὐκλείαν σαντῆ τε κάμοι Id. El. 973; μή σοί τιν' ἀσχυρὰν πρ. κληδύνα Eur. Alc. 315; πρ. τινὶ ἐγκλημα, αἰτίαν Antipho 126. 20., 121. 32; πρ. τινὶ ἀσχυρὴν Plat. Legg. S78 C; πρ. δεῖμά τινι Lat. *incutere timorem alicui*, Eur. Ion 584; πρ. ὕργας ἀκορεστά τε νείκη Id. Med. 640; συμφορὰς καὶ νύσους τινί Lys. ap. Ath. 552 B; ὕρκον πρ. τινί to lay an oath upon him, Soph. Tr. 255; πρ. τὴν ἑαυτῶν φύσιν τισὶ contribute their own nature, i. e. be like them, Ael. N. A. 14. 12. 3. with acc. of the object struck, ἀρούρας προσβάλλειν, of the Sun, to strike the earth with his rays, Il. 7. 421, Od. 19. 433; μή σε πρ. πέμφξί Aesch. Fr. 195; of smells, βροτοῦ [ὄσμη] με προσέβαλε Ar. Pax 180; ὄσμη πρ. τὰς ρίνας Ael. N. A. 13. 21; (but also, ὄσμη πρ. πνοιήν τινι Luc. Syr. D. 30; and absol., ὄσμη πρ. τινί Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 1, Diod. 2. 19); χρώμα οὔτε τὸ πρόσβαλλον οὔτε τὸ προσβαλλόμενον neither that which strikes [the eye] nor that which is struck, Plat. Theaet. 153 E; πρ. σε τὸ λιτὸν καὶ αὐτοφυές Philostr. 878. 4. with acc. of the thing thrown, ἀτμὸν βαρὺν πρ. Diod. 2. 12, cf. Ael. N. A. 14. 22: —also c. gen., λχθύων πρ. sends [a smell] of fish, Strab. 720; κνίσσης πρ. Ael. N. A. 14. 27; and even ὄσμη πρ., Ib. 20. 5. metaph. to give heed or attend to a thing, understand it, προσβαλοῦσ' ὅσα .. εἶπε Soph. Tr. 580; τὰ μὲν οὐτὶ προσέβαλε Ib. 844. 6. μή μ' ἀνάγκη προσβαλῆς τὰδ' ἐκαθέιν do not drive me by force to .., Soph. O. C. 1178. 7. to add, throw something to the bargain, Antipho. Τιμ. 1. 6. II. intr. to strike against, to make an attack or assault upon, πύλαις Aesch. Theb. 615; αὐτοῖς, ἀλλήλοισι Eur. Phoen. 724, Thuc. 1. 49; τῇ Οἰνότη, τῷ ἐρύματι, etc., Id. 2. 19 and 93, etc.; also, πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος Hdt. 3. 155., 9. 86, Lys. 142. 38; πρὸς τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 2. 56; πρὸς τοὺς ὀπλίτας Xen. An. 6. 3, 7; πρὸς τὸν λόφον Ib. 4. 2, 11: —absol. to attack, charge, Hdt. 7. 211., 9. 22 and 25; προσβαλὼν αἰρεῖ τὴν πόλιν by assault, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 13. 2. to put in with a ship, ἐς τὸν λιμένα Thuc. 8. 101; πρὸς Τάραντα Id. 6. 44; c. dat., Σικελία Ib. 4; Ἰωνία Id. 8. 12; προσβαλοῦσης τῆς νεὸς πρὸς Ὀλύμπια Plat. Lach. 183 D. 3. generally, to go or come to, to impinge, πρὸς ὕψιν ἢ πρὸς ἀκοήν Id. Rep. 401 C, cf. Arist. Color. 2, 4; of winds, Id. Probl. 26. 58; πρ. τοῖς ἀρχουσι to approach them, Plut. Nic. 30; ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας τῇ Ἀττικῇ Id. Phoc. 21. B. Med. to throw oneself upon another, i. e. attack him, ταύτην οὐκ ἐπεὶ προτιβάλλεται, οὔτε τι ἔργῳ Il. 5. 879, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1046: —but, also, to associate with oneself, Opp. H. 5. 98. προσβαρέομαι, Pass. to be weighed down, Theod. Stud. προσβάρησις, ἡ, (βαρὺς) a lying heavy or pressing upon, Gloss. προσβᾶσάνίζω, to torture besides, Ath. 214 C: but προσ- is the v. 1.

προσβάσιμος, ἡ, ον, accessible, Byz. πρόσβασις, ἡ, (προσβαίνω) a means of approach, access, esp. uphill; κύρει, ἔνθα πρ. οὐδεμία ἦν Hdt. 3. 111, cf. Eur. El. 489, Thuc. 6. 96., 7. 45; πρόσβασις τεκμαίρεται πύργων looks for means of approaching them, Eur. Phoen. 181; cf. προσανάβασις. προσβάτος, ἡ, ὄν, accessible, τινι Xen. An. 4. 3, 12 and 8, 9; χωρίον ἔνθα οὐ προσβατὸν θανάτῳ where was no point accessible by death, Id. Apol. 23. προσβεβαιόω, to confirm besides, Phalar. Ep. 79. προσβιάζομαι, Dep. to compel, constrain, τινα Ar. Pl. 16, Epist. Plat. 331 B: —πρ. ταῦτα to push too far, Id. Crat. 410 A: absol. to use force, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, 4. II. πρ. τύπῳ to force or storm a place, Diod. 20. 39. III. in aor. pass. προσβιασθῆναι, to be forced or hard pressed, Thuc. 1. 106. προσβιασμός, ὁ, compulsion, Oribás. 98 Matth. προσβιαστέον, verb. Adj. one must constrain, τὴν φύσιν Plut. 2. 125 D. προσβιάζω: fut. Att. —βιῶ Ar. Av. 425, Plat. Phaedr. 229 E. Causal of προσβαίνω, to make to approach, bring nearer, τινα Plat. Meno 74 B, Plut. Pomp. 46; πρ. ἑαυτὸν κινδύνους to expose .., Longin. 15: —Pass., προσβιασθῆναι πρὸς τὴν ἀλήθειαν Luc. Philops. 33. 2. metaph. to bring over, persuade, εὐ προσβιάζεις με Ar. Eq. 35; τὸ τῆδε καὶ τὸ κείσε καὶ τὸ δεῦρο προσβιάζει λέγων Id. Av. 425; so, τῷ λόγῳ προσβιάζειν τινα Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 17, cf. 1. 5, 1, Aeschin. 67. 2. II. of things, to add, ἐπὶ τούτοις τὸν κολοφῶνα Plat. Theaet. 153 C. 2. πρ. τι κατὰ τὸ εἰκὺς to reduce it into accordance with probability, Id. Phaedr. 229 E; τᾶλλα πρ. κατὰ συλλαβὰς to reduce into syllables, Id. Crat. 427 C. προσβίβω, to live longer, Plut. Num. 21, Lucull. fin. προσβλάπτω, to hurt or harm besides, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086, etc. προσβλασφημέω, to blaspheme besides, Joseph. A. J. 6. 13, 6. προσβλέπω, Dor. ποτιβλέπω: fut. —βλέψω, ψομαι (Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1192). To look at or upon, c. acc., Aesch. Pr. 215, Soph. O. T. 1183, etc.; πρ. σ' ὕρθαις κόραις Eur. Hec. 972; ὄμμασι τοῖς ὀρθοῖσι ποτιβλεπεν Theocr. 5. 36; εὐθύς με προσβλέψας μέγα Strato Φοιν. 1. 5; φίλιόν τι καὶ εἰρηνικὸν πρ. τινα Luc. Luct. 4: —rarely c. dat., Xen. Symp. 3, 14, Plut. Cato Mi. 65, Luc. Alex. 42. 2. of things, to look at, regard, τὰ τοῦδε πράγῃ Soph. Aj. 346; τὸ ἀξίωμα τῆς βουλῆς Dem. 1485. 7. πρόσβλεψις, ἡ, a looking at or upon, τινι Plut. 2. 45 C. πρόσβλησις, ἡ, application, τῆς σικύης Hipp. 638. 16. πρόσβλητός, ἡ, ὄν, added, affixed, LXX (Jer. 10. 9). προσβοάομαι, Med. to call to oneself, call in, παρίοντας προσεβώσατο Hdt. 6. 35. προσβοηθέω, Ion. —βωθέω, to come to aid, come up with succour, absol., Thuc. 2. 25., 6. 66, 69, etc.; δέκα ναυσὶν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων with ten ships .., Id. 8. 23; στρατιᾷ καὶ ἵπποις Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 5; προσβοηθῆσαι ἐς τὴν Βοιωτήν Hdt. 8. 144; οἱ αὐτοῖς δ' στρατὸς προσεβεβοηθήκει Thuc. 1. 50. προσβολή, ἡ, (προσβάλλω) a putting to, application, e. g. of the touchstone (v. βάσανος), Aesch. Ag. 391; ἡ τῆς σικύας πρ., of the cupping-glass, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 12; ἡ πρ. τῶν ὀμμάτων πρὸς τι (cf. προσβάλλω I. 1) Plat. Theaet. 153 E; πάντας μῖα πρ. προσβλέπειν with one glance, Clem. Al. 821; φίλαι πρ. προσώπων, of kisses, Eur. Supp. 1138: and absol. a kiss or embrace, Id. Med. 1074 (ubi v. Elmsl.); τῆς γλώττης προσβολαί, opp. to συμβολαί τῶν χειλῶν, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 15; ἄνευ προσβολῆς (sc. τῆς γλώσσης) pronounced without applying the tongue to the teeth, etc., Id. Poët. 20, 2; ἡ τοῦ στομάχου πρ. the junction of the oesophagus with the stomach, Id. H. A. 2. 17, 9. II. (from intr. sense) a falling upon, an attack, assault (defined by Hesych. as τῶν ἀθλητῶν ἡ συναφή καὶ κατοχή), πρ. Ἀχαιῖς Aesch. Theb. 28; προσβολὴν or —λὰς ποιείσθαι περί τὸ τεῖχος Hdt. 3. 158., 4. 128, cf. Thuc. 2. 4., 5. 61, Xen., etc.; προσβολὰς παρασκευάζεσθαι τῷ τείχει Thuc. 2. 18; προσβολὴ ἐγένετο πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος Hdt. 6. 101; τὰς προσβολὰς ἀποκρούεσθαι Hdt. 4. 200; προσβολαὶ ἱππέων Thuc. 3. 1, Xen.; πρ. sudden attacks, opp. to αἱ ξυσταδὸν μάχαι, Thuc. 7. 81; ἐκ προσβολῆς at the first assault, Philostr. 731: —on the nautical προσβολή, v. sub ἐμβολή. 2. generally, attacks, assaults, visitations, προσβολαὶ Ἐρινύων Aesch. Cho. 283; μασμάτων Id. Eum. 600; δαιμόνων Ar. Pax 39 (with allusion to the stench striking one's nose, cf. ibid. 180, v. s. προσβάλλω I. 3); προσβολαὶ κακαί Eur. El. 829; πρ. θεῖαι Antipho 123. 23; πρ. δεισιδαιμονίας Plut. 2. 45 D, ubi v. Wytttenb.; sing., προσβολὴ πυρὸς ἡ χειμῶνος Plat. Legg. 865 B. 3. without any hostile sense, an approach, βραδεία μὲν γὰρ ἢ ἂν λόγοισι πρ. μύλις δι' ὠτὸς ἔρχεται, i. e. impressions through the ears are slow in comparison with the eyes, Soph. Fr. 737; τοῦ ἡλίου αἱ πρ. αἱ πρῶται Ael. N. A. 14. 23. 4. a means of approaching, approach, παρέχειν προσβολὴν καὶ ἐπαφήν Plat. Soph. 246 A; προσβολὰς ἔχειν, of a place, Plut. Caes. 53; προσβολὴν ἔχειν τῆς Σικελίας to afford a means of entering Sicily, Thuc. 4. 1; ἡ τοῦ στομάχου πρ. Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 9; οὔσης .. τραχείας τῆς πρ. Polyb. 3. 51, 4: —of ships, a landing-place, harbour, place to touch at, Ὀλύμπια πρ. Thuc. 4. 53; of a place, ἐν προσβολῇ εἶναι to be a general place for ships to touch at, Id. 6. 48: —a meeting point, Plat. Tim. 36 C. III. (from Pass.) that which is put upon a weapon, the iron point, Dio C. 35. 49, Phryn. in A. B. 58; but προσβολή perh. is the true reading. προσβόρειος, ον, = πρόσβορρος, opp. to καταβόρειος (q. v.), Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 7, Theophr. II. P. 1. 9, 2, etc. πρόσβορρος, ον, towards or exposed to the north wind, Eur. Ion 11, 937, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 3, cf. Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 22. προσβράζω or —βράσσω, to throw up, dash against, σῶμα πίτυϊ προσβρασμένον ὑπὸ θαλάσσης Plut. 2. 675 E, cf. Zenob. 4. 38.

προσβραχίς, *és*, somewhat shallow, Strab. 244 (in MSS. wrongly προσβρ-), 282, 308; cf. Lob. Phryn. 540.
 προσβρέχω, to moisten or soak besides, τὰ σκέλεα θερμῶ Hipp. 403. 7.
 προσβώθει, Ion. for προσβοηθεί, Hdt.
 προσβώμιος, α, ον, at the altar, βόες Helioid. 10. 39.
 προσβωμολοχέω, to play the buffoon to another, Hesych.
 πρόσγειος, Dor. προτίγειος, ον, (γέα, γῆ) near the earth, of the moon, προσγειοτάτα Tim. Locr. 96 D, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 145; προσγειότερος, of a planet, Arist. Mund. 2, 7.
 πρόσγειος, II. near land, of fish, opp. to πελάγιος, Id. H. A. 4. 1, 26., 8. 13, 1; οἱ πρ. θαλάσσης τόποι Ib. 8. 13, 2; τὰ πρόσγεια Ib. 8. 12, 5; of islands, Id. Meteor. 2. 8, 43.
 πρόσγειος, III. near the ground, ταπεινὸς καὶ πρ. Luc. Prom. 1.
 προσγελάω, fut. άσομαι [α], to look laughing at one, τινα Hdt. 5. 92, 3, Eur. Med. 1162, Ar. Pax 600, Plat., etc.; c. acc. cogn., προσγελάτε τὸν πανύστατον γέλων smile your last smile upon me, Eur. Med. 1041.
 2. metaph., like Lat. arrideo, to delight, ὁμηροποιεῖν αἰμάτων με προσγελάει Aesch. Eum. 253; σὲ τὰ φυτὰ προσγελάσεται Ar. Pax 600; προσγελάσά τε λοιπὰ παφλάζει Eubul. Τιτάν. 1, cf. Diphil. Έμπ. 2. 5.
 3. later, c. dat., πρ. τινι to smile upon one, Arist. Fr. 179, Eumath. p. 282; v. Lob. Phryn. 463.
 προσγενής, *és*, akin, τινι to one, Manass. Chron. 4497; τινος Suid. s. v. Πίνδαρος, Eust. 410. 37.
 προσγεννάω, to generate besides, Basil.:—προσγέννημα, τό, an additional product, C. I. 4957. 62: προσγέννησις, *εως*, ἡ, Eustrat. in Arist. Eth. N.: προσγεννητός, ἡ, ὄν, Eccl.
 προσγίγνομαι, Ion. and later προσγίν- [ι]: fut. -γενήσομαι: pf. -γεγέννημαι: Dep. To come or go to, to attach oneself to another, esp. as an ally, τινι Hdt. 4. 120., 5. 103, Thuc. 6. 6., 7. 50, etc.; θαρσεῖν τοῖς προσγιγνομένοις by the reinforcements, Id. 2. 79; μὴ παραγενέσθαι τῇ μάχῃ, ἀλλὰ πρ. μετὰ τὴν μάχην Plut. Anton. 22:—also in political warfare, προσγενομένου αὐτῷ τοῦ δήμου Hdt. 6. 136, cf. 8. 136, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 4, Plut. Themist. 7, etc.
 2. generally, to be added, accrue, Lat. accedere, Hdt. 6. 110, Eur. Andr. 702, Thuc. 1. 142, al.; ἐκ τῶν σιτίων ταῖς . . σαρξὶ σόρκες πρ. Plat. Phaedo 96 D; πρ. πρὸς τινι to be so and so in addition to . . , Id. Rep. 375 E; opp. to ἀπογίγνομαι, χωρίζομαι, Id. Tim. 82 B, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 1, 14.
 3. to come to, happen to, τοῖς γὰρ θανούσι μόχθος οὐ πρ. Soph. Tr. 1173; γνώσει . . θυμοῦ τελευτήν, ὡς κακῇ πρ. Id. O. C. 1198; cf. El. 771, Lys. 169. 1, Plat. Tim. 86 E, etc.
 προσγλισχραίνω, to make more clammy, Hipp. Acut. 393.
 προσγλίχομαι, Dep. to desire eagerly besides, τοῦ εἶναι Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 3; also c. acc., πρ. τοῖς ἰδέαις τὰ μαθηματικά Ib. 13. 3, 11.
 προσγναθιδιον, τό, a covering for the cheeks, Gloss.
 προσγραφεύς, *έως*, ἡ, one who adds in writing, Gloss.
 προσγραφή, ἡ, adscription of 1, opp. to ὑπογραφή, Eust. 1409. 47.
 πρόσγραφος, ον, added to a list, Lat. adscriptitiuus, opposed to the citizens enrolled originally, Dion. H. 2. 56.
 II. as Subst., τὸ πρόσγραφον τιμῆς a note or bill of the price, Plut. 2. 832 A.
 προσγράφω [α], fut. ψω, to write besides, add in writing, Andoc. 28. 32; ἂν τι προσγράψαι βουλευθῆ ἢ ἀπολείψαι Dem. 1132. 14; πρ. τιμωρίαν ὀνόματι τῆς αἰτίας Id. 629. 1; πρ. τινὰ τῇ βουλῇ, τῇ πολιτείᾳ Plut. Poplic. 21, etc.:—τὰ προσγεγραμμένα conditions added to a treaty, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 37; προσγραφήναι εἰς στήλην Lys. 136. 31; πρὸς φυλὴν προσγραφήναι ὅποιαν ἂν βούλωνται C. I. 2330. 11., 2333, cf. 2060. 29:—Med. to cause to be registered besides, Isae. 79. 11, Dem. 615. 24.
 προσγυμνάζω, to exercise at or in a thing, Plat. Legg. 647 C: Med. to exercise oneself, Dio Chrys. 2. 86:—Pass., προσγεγυμνασμένος πολέμῳ Plut. Marcell. 27.
 προσγυμναστής, οὐ, ὁ, a fellow-wrestler, Hyperid. Lyc. 25. 5.
 προσδανείζω, to lend besides: Med. to have lent one, i. e. to borrow, besides, Xen. An. 7. 5, 5, Lys. 157. 1; so in pf. pass., προσδεδανείσθαι τοῖς ξένοις that he had also borrowed from his friends, Id. 154. 19.
 προσδαπάνάω, to spend besides, C. I. 108. 8, Luc. Ep. Saturn. 39, cf. Dind. Xen. Vect. 3, 6:—Med., Themist. 289 B.
 προσδατέομαι, Dor. aor. ποτεδασάμην, Dep. to assign, τινί τι Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 54, 60, al.
 προσδαψιλεύομαι, Dep. to spend lavishly besides, Philo 2. 66.
 πρόσδεγμα, τό, a reception, τῆς ξένης προσδέγματα Soph. Tr. 628.
 προσδεής, *és*, needing besides, yet lacking, τινος Plat. Tim. 33 D, Luc. Demon. 4, Poll. 5. 170.
 προσδέησις, ἡ, want, need, τινός of . . , Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 77.
 προσδέιδω, to fear besides, ὡς . . , Dio C. 47. 4.
 προσδείκνυμι, to shew besides, Poll. 9. 113.
 προσδεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must prove besides, Arist. Top. 4. 2, 7.
 προσδεκτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be admitted, τινί by one, Plat. Tim. 89 B.
 2. προσδεκτέον, one must receive, admit, Dinarch. 102. 1.
 προσδεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to receive, Byz.
 προσδεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, acceptable, LXX (Prov. 11. 20), Clem. Al. 849.
 πρόσδενδρος, ον, attached to trees, of creeping plants, Theophr. C. P. 2. 18, 2.
 προσδεξιόομαι, v. προδεξιόομαι.
 πρόσδεξις, *εως*, ἡ, a receiving, admitting, Diog. L. 7. 47.
 προσδέομαι, Dor. ποτιδέομαι Thcoer. 5. 63: fut. -δέησομαι: aor. -εδέηθην: Dep. To be in want of, stand in need of, require besides, τινος Thuc. 1. 102., 2. 41, Lys. 153. 40, Plat. Phileb. 63 C, etc.; with neut. Adj., ἦν . . τι προσδέομαι if I be at all in want, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 17; with inf. added, τοῦ ἱεροῦ προστάται οὐδὲν πρ. Id. Hell. 7. 4, 35:—to desire much, τινος Id. An. 5. 9, 24:—very rare in Act., except in the impers. form, v. προσδέω (B).
 2. rarely impers. like προσδεῖ, Plat. Demod. 384 B, Alc. 2. 138 B, Xen. Ages. 1, 5.
 II. to beg or ask of another, τί τινος Hdt. 6. 35; οὐδὲν τῶν ἐκείνος ἡμέων προσδέετο

(i. e. οὐδὲν τούτων ἂ . .) Id. 8. 144, cf. 3. 75; rarely in this sense c. gen. rei, γυναικὸς οὐ προσδέομεθά σεν τῆς ἐξέσιος Id. 5. 40:—c. acc. pers. et inf. to intreat one to do, Id. 1. 36., 6. 41; c. gen. pers. et inf. to beg of one to do, Id. 8. 40.

προσδέρομαι, Dor. ποτιδέρομαι II. 16. 10, Od. 17. 518: fut. -δέρομαι: aor. act. -έδρακον Aesch. Pr. 903, Eum. 167, pass. -εδέρχθην Id. Pr. 53: pf. -δέδορκα: Dep. To look at, behold, c. acc., Od. 20. 385, Aesch., etc.; προσδέροσθέ μ' ὄμμασι Eur. Med. 1040; ἄς οὐθ' ἥλιος πρ. ἀκτίσιν . . Aesch. Pr. 796.
 II. to look closely, Soph. O. C. 122.

πρόσδεσις, ἡ, a tying on or to, Gloss.
 προσδεσμεύω, to bind on or to, τι πρὸς τι Diod. 4. 59; τι περί τι Schol. Ar. Vesp. 580:—so, προσδεσμέω τί τινι Ib. 1196; τι πρὸς τινι Schol. II. 1. 436.

προσδετέον, verb. Adj. one must bind on, Geop. 5. 13, 3.
 πρόσδετος, ον, tied to a thing, τινι Eur. Rhes. 307, Anth. Plan. 147.

προσδέχομαι, in Ion. Prose προσδέκομαι: fut. -δέχομαι: used by Hom. only in Ep. part. aor. sync. ποτιδέγμενος, v. infr. II: aor. 1 προσδέχθην in pass. sense, Diod. 15. 70:—Dep. Properly, to receive favourably, accept, τὸ ἐκ Δελφῶν [χρηστήριον] Hdt. 1. 48, etc.: to receive hospitably, Soph. O. T. 1428, Eur. Phocn. 1706; ζῶνθ' Ἡρακλῆ Soph. Tr. 233:—πρ. ἐς τὴν πόλιν to admit, Thuc. 2. 12; to admit into one's presence, of a king, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 37, cf. Hell. 1. 5, 9.

2. to admit to citizenship, Plat. Legg. 708 A, Dem. 1317. 6; so, ποία δὲ χέρνιψ φρατέρων προσδέεται; Aesch. Eum. 656; πρ. ξυμμαχίαν Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 2; τὴν φιλίαν, τὰς συνθήκας Polyb. 1. 16, 8 and 17, 1; also, πρ. τινὰς ἐπὶ . . ὁμολογίαις Id. 3. 18, 7.

3. of the female, ἡ ἵππος πρ. τὸν ὄνον Arist. H. A. 6. 23, 7, cf. 6. 21, 7, Hdt. 2. 121, 5.

4. to admit an argument, πρ. τὸ ψεῦδος, λόγον ἀληθῆ Plat. Rep. 485 C, 561 B:—to admit, be capable of, μήτε γένεσιν μήτε ὄλεθρον Plat. Phileb. 15 B; φθορόν Id. Tim. 52 A.

5. to take upon oneself, τὸ ἀνάλωμα C. I. 1326, -28.
 II. used by Hom. only in Ep. part. ποτιδέγμενος, waiting for or expecting, δῶρον Od. 2. 186; σὴν ὄρμην Ib. 403; σὸν μῦθον 7. 161; ἡμέας 9. 545; λαῶν ὄρμητιν II. 19. 234; ἀγγελίην Ib. 336:—after Hom., προσδεκομένους τοιοῦτο οὐδὲν Hdt. 3. 146, cf. Soph. Tr. 15, Eur. Alc. 131, etc.; παρὰ ἂ προσδέχετο Thuc. 4. 19; τῷ Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένῳ ἦν was according to his expectation, Id. 6. 46:—

c. acc. et inf. fut., οὐδὲν πάντως προσδέκοντο . . τὸν στόλον ὀρμήσεσθαι Hdt. 5. 34, cf. 6. 100., 7. 156, al.; πολεμίους παρέσεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 22; c. part. fut., τοῦτον πρ. ἐπαναστησόμενον Hdt. 1. 89; πρ. τοὺς πολεμίους to await them, Polyb. 2. 69, 6, etc.

2. absol. to wait patiently, εἶατ' ἐνὶ μεγάροις ποτιδέγμεναι II. 2. 137, cf. 9. 628, Od. 2. 205, etc.

3. followed by ὑπὸτ' ἂν with opt., II. 7. 415; by εἰ with opt., Od. 23. 91.

III. in pass. sense, to be admitted, εἰς τι Arist. Probl. 30. 11.
 προσδέω (A), fut. -δήσω, to bind on or to, τὸ τοῦ Ἀπολλῶνος ξάανον τῇ βάσει Diod. 17. 41; τι πρὸς τι Hipp. Fract. 760; in aor. 1 med., Id.:—Pass., ἡμῶν ἀσκού οἱ προσδέδεται Hdt. 6. 119; ἡδονῇ πρ. Joseph. A. J. 5. 2, 7.

2. c. acc. only, to attach, τοὺς κάλους Hdt. 2. 36; ἐπ' ἄκρω μυρσίνην Id. 4. 195.

προσδέω (B), to need besides (cf. προσδέομαι), c. gen. rei, λύπης τι προσδεῖς; Eur. H. F. 90.
 2. mostly impers. προσδεῖ, there is still need of, c. gen. rei, ὡς ἐκκαυμάτων μή μοι προσδεήσειεν Soph. Fr. 218; ναυτικὸν οὐπὲρ ὑμῖν μάλιστα προσδεῖ Thuc. 3. 13, cf. 1. 68, Xen. An. 3. 2, 24; εἰ τινος ἐτι πρ. τῇ ξυγκρόσει Plat. Phileb. 64 B; προσδεῖν ἐφη πρὸς τὸν μισθὸν that there was wanting something to make it up, Lys. 154. 2; τὸ ἐπίλοιπον, οὐ προσδεῖ εἰς τὰς εἰκοσι μνᾶς Dem. 1355. 15: c. inf., ἐτι προσδεῖ ἐρέσθαι Plat. Symp. 205 A:—distinguished from ἐνδεῖ by Dem. 14. 23.

προσδηλέομαι, Dep. to ruin or destroy besides, τι Hdt. 8. 68, 3.
 προσδηλώω, to make plain besides, Arist. An. Post. 2. 7, 4.

προσδημαγωγέω, to curry favour, Himer. p. 524; v. l. προδ-.

προσδιαβάλλω, to insinuate besides, τινὰ ἄδικα εἶναι Antipho 124. 12, cf. Plut. Fab. 7, etc.
 2. to slander besides, τινὰ Id. Alcib. 28; τοὺς πατρικίους τῷ δήμῳ Id. Coriol. 27; προσδιαβληθῆναι εἰς τι Id. Pericl. 29.

προσδιαιρέω, to divide besides, τισί τι Suid. s. v. δαιτρός.
 II. Med. to divide or distinguish further, πρ. τὴν λέξιν, ὅτι . . Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 6; πρ. τινὰς κατὰ τι Ib. 1. 10, 9:—προσδιαιρετέον, verb. Adj., Id. Soph. Elench. 17, 2.

προσδιαντάομαι, Dep. to live beside, τῷ Νείλῳ Acl. N. A. 2. 48.
 προσδιακείμαι, Pass. to be disposed besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 227.

προσδιαλέγομαι, Dep. to answer in conversation or disputation, διαλεγόμενα οὐ προσδιελέγετο Hdt. 3. 50, cf. 52, Plat. Theat. 161 B; ὁ προσδιαλεγόμενος Id. Prot. 342 E, Soph. 218 A.
 2 simply, to hold converse with, θεοῖς πρ. εὐχαῖς Id. Legg. 887 E.

προσδιαλύω, to dissolve besides, Rufus 202 Matth.
 προσδιαμαρτύρω, to testify in addition, Isae. 56. 9, Aeschin. 46. 5; v. l. προδιαμ-.

προσδιαναγκάζω, to force or compel besides, Hipp. Art. 792.
 προσδιανέμω, to distribute besides, λίτραν ἀργυρίου κατ' ἄνδρα Pint. Cato Ma. 10:—Med., in pl., to divide among themselves besides, Dem. 393. 26, Plut. Demetr. 30.

προσδιανίσταμαι, Pass. to rise and stand near, Simplic. Epict. 70 C.
 προσδιανοέομαι, Dep. to consider besides, Plat. Legg. 857 E:—verb. Adj. προσδιανοητέον, Ib. 740 B.

προσδιαπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, to mould in addition, Himer. Or. 12. 2.
 προσδιαπολεμέω, to effect in war besides, τὰ λοιπά Dio C. 42. 63.

προσδιαπόρῳ, to raise questions besides, Plut. 2. 42 F, 48 A, 669 F.
 προσδιαπράσσω, to accomplish or to achieve besides, προσδιαπράσσεσθαι τί τινι παρὰ τινος Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 47.

προσδιαρθρώω, to detail besides, Stob. Eccl. 2. 134, cf. 1. 206 (ubi al. προσδιαριθμέω).

προσδιάρκew, to last out, Aristid. 1. 441.
 προσδιάρπάζω, to plunder besides, Polyb. 4. 79, 2, Dio C. 47. 14.
 προσδιασᾶφέω, to add by way of explanation, Polyb. 3. 24, 25, Strab. 445, Plut. 2. 22 B: so προσδιασαφηνίζω, Jo. Chrys.
 προσδιασάφηςις, εως, ἡ, additional explanation, Walz Rhett. 8. 467.
 προσδιαστέλλομαι, Med. to add further conditions, v. προδιαστ—:—
 verb. Adj. προσδιασταλτέον, Alex. Aphrod. de Anim.
 προσδιαστρέφω, to pervert besides, Plut. 2. 61 B, 697 D, etc.
 προσδιασύρω [ῶ], to satirise or ridicule besides, v. l. for προδιασ—.
 προσδιατάρασσω, to disturb besides, Dio C. 35. 10.
 προσδιατάσσω, Att. -ττω, to ordain besides, τι περί τινος Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 41:—Med., Philo 2. 399.
 προσδιατίθεμαι, Pass. to be affected besides, Apoll. de Constr. 287.
 προσδιατρίβω [ῖ], to have intercourse with, οἱ προσδιατρίβοντές σοι Plat. Theaet. 168 A. 2. c. dat. rei, to occupy oneself with, συλλαβαῖς καὶ γράμμασιν Posidipp. Incert. 2; τῷ λόγῳ Aristid. 1. 135. II. absol. to stay yet longer, Menand. Ὑποβ. 2.
 προσδιαφέρομαι, Pass. to differ besides, Procl. in Alc. 1. p. 265 Creuz.
 προσδιαφθείρω, to destroy besides, τινά Soph. Ph. 76; στρατιώτας Plut. Lucull. 30, etc.:—Pass. to perish besides, Isocr. 390 B.
 προσδιδάσκω, to teach besides, σμικρὸν πρ. τινά Plat. Charm. 173 D; πρ. ἀγαθὰ καὶ προσμανθάνειν Menand. Incert. 22.
 προσδίδωμι, to give besides, βορᾶς μέρος Soph. Ph. 309; κάμολ πρόσδοτέ τι τῆς ἡδονῆς Eur. Hel. 700; σοὶ μὲν πρ. μικρὸν ὧν ἐδέξατο Ar. Eq. 1222; ἀδελφοῖς πρ. ποτοῦ Eur. Cycl. 531; οὐδεὶς πρ. μοι τῶν σπλάγχχνων Ar. Pax 1111, cf. Isocr. 163 E; δὲ πλείω πρ. Xen. An. 1. 9, 19.
 προσδιέρχομαι, Dep. to go through besides, Hipp. Protrh. 74, Plut. 2. 362 E.
 προσδιηγέομαι, Dep. to narrate besides, Theophr. Char. 7, Luc. Per. 43.
 προσδιηθέω, to filter through besides, Arist. Probl. 23. 21, in Pass.
 προσδιίστημι, to separate besides, ἐπὶ μείζιν τινος Oribas. 98 Matth.
 προσδικάζω, to award as a judge, τινί τι Dion. H. 11. 52:—Med. to engage in a lawsuit, τινί for . . . , Dem. 976. 2.
 προσδιοικέω, to manage besides, Dio C. 51. 18:—Med., Id. 40. 60.
 προσδιορθόομαι, Med. to correct besides, Aeschin. 39. 34, C. I. 2693 e. II., 4697. 34.
 προσδιορίζω, to define or specify besides, Dem. 496. 17; πρ. διὰ τίν' αἰτίαν . . . , Arist. de An. 1. 3, 24; ἐν τίνι καὶ ποίῳ . . . , Ib. 2. 2, 16, al.; —so in Med., Id. Eth. N. 6. 3, 4, Metaph. 3. 3, 9, al.:—Pass., προσδιωρίσθω . . . τὰ εἰωθῶτα Ib. 11. 2. in Med., also, to maintain besides, τι εἶναι Polyb. 32. 7, 10.
 προσδιορισμός, a further definition, Ideler Phys. 2. 71, etc.
 προσδιοριστέον, verb. Adj. one must define besides, Arist. Top. 6. 14, 1, H. A. 8. 2, 7.
 προσδιωρισμένως, Adv. definitely, Eccl.
 προσδοκάω, Ion. -έω: fut. ἦσω: aor. ἐδόκησα. To expect, whether in hope or fear, first in Hdt.; mostly c. inf. fut. to expect that one will do or that a thing will be, 1. 42., 7. 156, 235, Aesch. Pr. 930, 988, etc.; so, c. inf. aor. and ἄν, that one would do or that a thing would be, Ar. Ran. 556, Plat. Crat. 438 E, Xen., etc.; without ἄν, Μενελέων . . . προσδοκά μολεῖν (=τὸ μολεῖν αὐτόν) expect his arrival, Aesch. Ag. 674. 2. c. inf. praes. to think, suppose that one is doing or that a thing is, Eur. Alc. 1091, Plat. Legg. 803 E, Xen. An. 5. 9, 16; c. inf. pf. to think that a thing has been . . . , Plat. Polit. 275 A. 3. c. acc. rei, to expect, look for a thing, Aesch. Pr. 1026, Soph. Ph. 784, Antipho 131. 36, etc.; πρ. τινά to expect, wait for a person, Eur. Alc. 363, Xen., etc. 4. absol., ἵλλος γεγένηται προσδοκῶν from expectation, Ar. Thesm. 846; μηδεὶς . . . προσδοκῶσάτω ἄλλως (sc. τοῦτ' ἔσεσθαι) Plat. Apol. 17 C; πρᾶγμα ἔστ' ἐπίπονον τὸ προσδοκᾶν Menand. Kith. 7. 5. Pass., τὸ προσδοκῶμενον, opp. to τὸ ἀελπτον, Eur. Fr. 554, Plat., etc.; ἐλπίδα τῶν δωρεῶν προσδοκᾶσθαι Dem. 1468. 13. 6. in Pass., also, ὁ Νικίου οἶκος προσδοκᾶτο εἶναι . . . ἑκατὸν τάλαντων was supposed to be worth . . . , Lys. 156. 7; προσδοκᾶτο ἔχειν Ib. 14.—(The simple δοκάω is not found, only δοκέω, δοκεύω.)
 προσδοκέω, aor. -έδοξα, to be thought besides, c. inf., ἀπειρόκαλος προσέδοξεν εἶναι Dem. 617. 7., 757. 18; Dind. divisim πρὸς ἔδοξεν.
 προσδόκημα, τό, an expectation, Plat. Phileb. 32 B.
 προσδοκήσιμος, on, to be expected, Byz.
 προσδοκητέον, verb. Adj. one must expect, Schol. Pind. N. 2. 16.
 προσδοκητός, ἡ, ὄν, expected, Aesch. Pr. 935.
 προσδοκία, ἡ, a looking for, expectation, whether in hope or fear, but more commonly fear, 1. c. gen., μέλλοντος κακοῦ, δεινῶν, θανάτου Plat. Lach. 198 B, Tim. 70 C, cf. Soph. 264 B; πρ. τοῦ μέλλοντος Arist. P. A. 3. 6, 5; τὸν φόβον ὀρίζονται πρ. κακοῦ Id. Eth. N. 3. 6, 2; ἔχειν πρ. τῆς ἀσφαλείας Dem. 319. 9; πρ. ἀγαθῶν ἐμβάλλειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 19; πρ. μεγάλην ἔχειν ὡς εὖ ἐροῦντός τινος Plat. Symp. 194 A; τὰς τῶν ἔργων προσδοκίας ἀπαιτεῖν τινα, i. e. the fulfilment of the expectations raised, Aeschin. 52. 10. 2. absol., τῶν ὑποκειμένων προσδοκιῶν καὶ τῶν ἐλπίδων Dem. 348. 23; αἱ ἔσχαται πρ. Diod. 20. 78. 3. foll. by a relat. word, προσδοκία ἦν μὴ . . . or μὴ οὐ . . . , Thuc. 2. 93., 5. 14; also, προσδοκίαν παρέχειν ὡς . . . , Id. 7. 12; πρ. ἐμποιεῖν ὡς . . . , Isocr. 159 E. 4. with Preps., πρὸς προσδοκίαν according to expectation, Thuc. 6. 63; so, κατὰ πρ. Plat. Soph. 264 B; opp. to παρὰ προσδοκίαν, which is used of a kind of jokes much relished by the Greeks, as, ἔχειν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ—χίμεθλα (where πέδιλα was expected), Dem. Phal. 152, Walz Rhett. 8. 544, cf. Arist. Rhct. 3. 11, 6.
 προσδόκιμος, on, expected, looked for, or to be expected, π. ὁ θάνατος Hipp. Progn. 39, cf. 46; τοῖς παρέασι τε καὶ πρ. κακοῖσι Hdt. 8. 20. 2. often of persons, πρ. ἐστὶ, ἦν, is, was expected, στρατὸν πρ. εἶναι Κροίσῳ ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν Id. 1. 78; ἐς τὴν Κύπρον, ἐπὶ τὴν Μίλητον

πρ. expected to come to Cyprus, against Miletus, Id. 5. 108., 6. 6; κατὰ πόδας ἐμεῦ ἐλαύνων πρ. ἐστὶ Id. 9. 89; τοῦ βαρβάρου πρ. ὄντας Thuc. 1. 14; ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ἄλλη στρατιὰ πρ. αὐτοῖς Id. 7. 15, cf. Dem. 69. 23.
 πρόσδομα, τό, something given into the bargain, Planud. Vit. Aesop.
 προσδοξάζω, to add an opinion, Plat. Theaet. 209 D. 2. to imagine further or besides, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 50, 62, etc.:—Pass., προσεδόξαθη περὶ τῆς θαλάσσης ταύτης πολλὰ ψεύδη Strab. 509.
 προσδοξοποιέομαι, Pass. to be subject to wrong opinions, Polyb. 17. 15, 16.
 πρόσδοσις, εως, ἡ, a giving besides, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 491. 33.
 προσδουλεύω, to be a slave besides, Gloss.
 προσδοχή, ἡ, reception, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 89.
 προσδρομή, ἡ, a sudden attack, Ptol. Tetrab. 3. p. 30.
 προσδυσκολαίνω, to be peevish towards one, Plut. 2. 818 A.
 προσδυσωπέω, to make ashamed at . . . , Eccl.
 προσδωρέομαι, Dep. to give besides, τινί τι Diod. 17. 38.
 προσεάω, to suffer to go further, τινά Act. Ap. 27. 7.
 προσεγγελάω, to laugh at, v. l. for προσγελάω, Aesop. 143 De Fur.
 προσεγγίζω, to bring near, Luc. Amor. 53. II. intr. to approach, τινί Anth. P. 7. 422, Diod. 3. 16; τινός Schol. Eur. Hec. 588; absol., Polyb. 39. 1, 4.
 προσεγγισμός, ὁ, an approaching, Eccl.:—ἐγγισις, εως, ἡ, Byz.
 προσεγγράφω [ᾶ], to inscribe besides upon a pillar, Hdt. 2. 102; to add a saving or limiting clause, Aeschin. 83. 5; τὰ προσεγγεγραμμένα C. I. (addend.) 4224 d.
 προσεγγυάομαι, Med. to become surety besides, πρ. τινά ἀφλήματος to become his surety for the sum owed, Dem. 879. 2.
 προσεγκαινίζω, to dedicate besides, Eccl.
 προσεγκάλλω, to accuse besides, πρ. ὅτι . . . , Diod. 14. 17; ὡς . . . , Dio C. 41. 6; προσεγκ. τινί τι, exprobare alicui alicuius, Plut. 2. 401 B; absol., Alex. Μαντ. 1. 8, Dion. H. 7. 46.
 προσέγκειμαι, Pass. to lie heavy with, Hesych.
 προσεγκελεύομαι, Med. to exhort besides, τινά Plut. Aemil. 33; τινί Id. Alex. 10.
 προσεγκρίνω, to reckon among, Eccl.
 προσεγκύπτω, to stoop over, βίβλοις Eccl.
 προσεγρήγορα, intr. pf. of προσεγείρω, to keep awake also, Arist. Probl. 18. 1, 1.
 προσεγγέω, fut. -χεῶ, to pour in besides, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 16; ἔλαιον εἰς τὰ ᾠτα Id. Probl. 32. 10, Dipbil. Ἀπολιπ. 1. 10:—Med. to cause to be poured in, Arist. Probl. 32. 11:—Pass., Id. G. A. 1. 18, 18.
 προσεγγρῖπτω, to lean firmly on, τῇ πτέρνῃ Hipp. Art. 826.
 προσεγγρῖω [ῖ], to besmear besides or once more, τινά Anth. P. 11. 117.
 προσεγγώννυμι, to heap up in besides, γῆν Geop. 11. 7, 2.
 προσεδάφίζω, to dash to the ground, Walz Rhett. 3. 661. II. in Aesch. Theb. 496, ὄφρα πλεκτάναισι περίδρομον κύτος προσηδάφισται the shield is made fast or solid all round with wreathed snakes.
 προσεδρεῖα, ποῖτ. -εδρία, ἡ, a sitting by or near: esp., 1. a besieging, blockade, Lat. obsessio, Thuc. 1. 126, Dio C. 36. 34. 2. close attention to a thing, Lat. assiduitas, Longin. Fr. 6. 2;—esp. a sitting by a sick-bed, Eur. Or. 93 (in form -εδρία), cf. Ib. 304; αἱ τῶν τέκνων πρ. paid by them, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 462. 41.
 προσεδρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, assiduous: Adv. -κῶς, Hesych. s. v. λιπαρῶς.
 προσεδρεύω, to sit near, πύργῳ Eur. Or. 403; πρ. πρὸς τῷ διδασκαλείῳ to be in regular attendance at the school (as a menial), Dem. 313. 11, cf. C. I. 2715. 18; πρ. τινί to be always at his side, Dem. 914. 28. 2. to sit before and besiege a town, Lat. obsidere, πόλει Polyb. 8. 9, 11. 3. metaph. to sit by and watch, τοῖς πράγμασι, τοῖς καιροῖς Dem. 14. 15, Polyb. 38. 5, 9; πρ. ταῖς φιλοπονίαις to persist in . . . , Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 4; τῷ πόθῳ Alex. Τραυμ. 2:—absol. to watch patiently, Arist. H. A. 6. 14, 9, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 562 F; πρ. πρὸς τὸ ἐντελέειν Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 5; πρὸς ἴδιον to one's own affairs, Ib. 2. 5, 6.
 προσεδρεῖα, ἡ, v. sub προσεδρεῖα.
 πρόσεδρος, on, (ἔδρα) sitting near, Dio C. 57. 7; ἐκ προσέδρου λιγνύος (v. sub λιγνύος) Soph. Tr. 794. II. assiduous, Hesych.
 προσεθίζω, to accustom or inure one to a thing, τινά τι Xen. Apol. 25; c. acc. et inf., Id. Cyr. 8. 1, 36, Eq. Mag. 1, 17:—Pass. to accustom oneself to a thing, τινί Id. Lac. 2, 4; c. inf., Luc. Dem. Enc. 17.
 προσεθισμός, ὁ, habituation, Gloss.
 προσεθιστέον, verb. Adj. one must accustom, Arr. Tact. 27 Hercher.
 προσειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) similar, τινί Nic. Fr. 2.
 προσείδων, inf. προσίδειν, part. προσίδων, aor. 2 without any pres. in use, προσοράω being used instead (cf. also πρόσοιδα):—to look at or upon, Hes. Fr. 64. 2, Hdt. 1. 129, Aesch. Pr. 553, Soph., etc.:—also in Med. προσίδεσθαι, first in Pind. P. 1. 49, Aesch. Pers. 48, 694, (for in Od. 13. 155 the true reading is προίδωνται, and in Hes. Sc. 386 προίδεσθαι). II. Pass. προσείδομαι, to be like, Aesch. Cho. 178; v. εἶδω A. II. 3.
 προσεῖκα, Att. for προσέοικα, q. v.
 προσεικάζω, fut. ἄσω: aor. -ήκασα. To make like, assimilate, τινί τι Plat. Rep. 473 C, Tim. 40 A, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 8:—Pass. to be like, resemble, τινί Aeschin. 89. 11. II. metaph. to compare, τινί τι Aesch. Theb. 431, Cho. 12, Eur. 559; κακῶ δέ τῳ προσεικάζω τόδε I think this looks like mischief, Aesch. Ag. 1131;—but Ib. 163, οὐκ ἔχω προσεικάσαι . . . I am not able to guess by comparison, cf. ἐπεικάζω.
 προσεῖκελος, on, somewhat like, c. dat., Hdt. 2. 12., 3. 110; γλυκύτητα τοῦ φοίνικος τῷ καρπῷ πρ. in sweetness, Id. 4. 177.
 προσεικής, ἐς, = foreg., Nic. Th. 292.

προσεικονογραφῆω, to describe by figures besides, Eccl.
 προσειλέω, Dor. ποτιειλέω, to press or force towards, ἀεί μιν ποτὶ νῆας .. ποτιειλέειν Il. 10. 347; ἄ, μὴ προσείλει χεῖρα Eur. Hel. 455 (vulg. πρόσσειε):—Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 9. 3, etc.
 πρόσσειλος, ον, (εἶλη) towards the sun, sunny, warm, δόμοι Aesch. Pr. 451; αὐλή Eur. Incert. 65; τόποι εὐσκεπεῖς καὶ πρ. Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 11, al.; τὰ πρόσσειλα Philostr. 69:—the MSS. generally give a faulty form πρόσσηλος, which should be everywhere corrected, v. Schneid. in Indices Theophr.
 πρόσσειμι, inf. -εἶναι, cf. πρόσσειμι (εἶμι, ἰβο) 1. 2: (εἶμι, sum). To be added to, τινι Hdt. 2. 99., 7. 173, and Att.: to be attached to, belong to, ἀνδρὶ μνήμη πρ. Soph. Aj. 521; δέος, αἰσχύνη, δύσνοια, λύπη πρ. τινι Ib. 1079, El. 654; οὐχ ἅπαντα τῷ γῆρα κακὰ πρ. Eur. Phoen. 529, cf. Isocr. 256 C; δυαβουλία τῇ πόλει πρ. Ar. Nub. 588; τῇ βία πρ. ἔχθραι καὶ κινδύνοι Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 12; ἐὰν .. θερμότης τῷ δίψει προσῆ Plat. Rep. 437 D:—c. inf., πρόσσεισι γυναιξί .. τίκτειν Plat. Theaet. 150 A.
 2. absol. to be there, be at hand, προσην πλέον στόγος Aesch. Ag. 558; ὡς ἂν ἀγνοία προσῆ Soph. Ph. 129; γνώμη γὰρ εἴ τις κἀπ' ἐμοῦ .. πρ. Id. Ant. 720; τοῦ λόγου δ' οὐ χρῆ φθόνον πρ. Id. Tr. 251; τύχη μόνον προσῆ Ar. Av. 1315; πρ. ἡ ὕβρις καὶ ἐτι ἡ .. αἰσχύνη Dem. 17. 5; οὐδὲν ἄλλο προσῆν there was nothing else in the world, Id. 571. 25; τὰ προσηνθ' ἑαυτῶ one's own properties, Dem. 318. 3, cf. 1453. 25; ταῦτα πρόσσειται this too will be ours, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 28; τὰς τρισχιλίαις καὶ τὸ προσόν and the surplus, Dem. 949. 8.
 πρόσσειμι, inf. -ιέναι, (εἶμι, ἰβο), used in Att. as fut. of προσέρχομαι, and προσηίειν as impf. To go to or towards, approach, used absol. by Hom. and Hes. in dat. and acc. of part., χάρη δ' ἄρα οἱ προσιόντι Il. 5. 682; ὡς εἶδον ζῶν .. προσιόντα 7. 308; πρόσσιθι Eur. Or. 150; σχολαίτερον προσιόντας Thuc. 4. 47; to approach a great man, Id. 1. 130; of an enemy, βραδέως προσησαν Xen. An. 1. 8, 11, etc.:—c. dat. pers. to go to, approach one, Hdt. 1. 62, etc.; πρ. Σωκράτει to visit him as teacher, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 47; πρ. γυναικί, like προσέρχομαι, to go in to a woman, Id. Symp. 4, 38:—also c. acc. loci, δῶμα, δόμον Aesch. Eum. 242, Eur. Cycl. 40:—with Preps. governing acc., εἰς .., Soph. El. 436, Xen. Hcll. 7. 5, 15, etc.; πρὸς .., Hdt. 8. 52, Plat. Rep. 620 D, etc., v. infr. 3.
 2. in hostile sense, to go or come against, attack, καὶ φιλέοντα φιλεῖν καὶ τῷ προσιόντι προσεῖναι Hes. Op. 351 (where, pace Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 84, the proverb loses all its force, unless προσεῖναι be taken = προσιέναι, v. Apoll. Lex., Schol. Od. 1. 406); τῇ πόλει Xen. An. 7. 6, 24; πρὸς τινα Hdt. 9. 100, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 12; ἐπὶ τινα Ib. 7. 1, 24.
 3. to come over to the side of, in war, ἡσασίν τις ἐμοὶ πρόσσεισι Thuc. 4. 85, cf. 1. 39.
 4. to come forward to speak, πρ. τῷ δήμῳ Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 1; πρ. τῇ βουλῇ, τοῖς ἐφόροις to come before .., Dem. 346. 16, Polyb. 4. 34, 5; also, πρ. πρὸς βουλὴν ἢ δῆμον Xen. Ath. 3, 3; πρὸς τὰς ἀρχάς Thuc. 1. 90; πρὸς τὰ κοινὰ Aeschin. 23. 37; πρ. πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν, Lat. ad remp. accedere, Id. 85. 2; (πρ. τῇ πολιτείᾳ in Plat. 2. 1033 E):—absol. to come forward to speak, Andoc. 15. 5:—cf. πάρεμι IV. 2.
 5. of things, to be added, σόρκες ἐκ τῆς τροφῆς πρ. ταῖς σαρκί Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 17, cf. Gen. et Corr. 1. 5, 12, al.; τῷ δ' ἐναντίῳ κύτει ἐλπὶς προσηίει hope alone was left to it, Aesch. Ag. 817.
 II. of Time, to come on, be at hand, ἐπεὶν προσῆ ἡ ὥρη (v. l. προση) κυττακεσθαι τὰς ἵππους Hdt. 4. 30, cf. 2. 41; ἐσπέρα προσηίει Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 25; so, προσιόντος τοῦ θερμοῦ Plat. Phaedo 103 D; πρ. τῶν ἀνέμων Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 14.
 III. to come in, of revenue, φόροι, τάλαντα πρ. Hdt. 3. 89, 91, sq., Thuc. 2. 13, etc.; τὸν φόρον ἡμῖν ἀπὸ τῶν πύλων .. προσιόντα Ar. Vesp. 657; τὰ προσιόντα χρήματα the public revenue, like πρόσσοδοι, Lat. reditus, Ar. Eccl. 712, Lysias 185. 3, Xen. Vect. 4, 1; τὰ προσιόντα alone, Ar. Vesp. 664; τὰ πρ. τῇ πόλει Lysias 162. 37.
 προσείπον, inf. προσειπεῖν, used as aor. 2 of προσαγορεύω: Ep. προσείπον, the only form used by Hom. and Hes.; Dor. ποτιείποι, Il. 22. 329: Att. also προσείπα, as, etc., Eur. Med. 895, I. T. 370, Cycl. 101, Xen. Hier. 8, 3; cf. προσερέω. To speak to one, to address, accost, Κάλχαντα .. κακ' ὀσσομένος προσείπεν Il. 1. 105, cf. Od. 4. 375, al.; ἀλλήλας προσείπον Hes. Th. 749; πρ. θεοῦ Aesch. Ag. 811, al.; βασιλεῦ, πῶς σε προσείπω; Ib. 785; δὸς μοι πρ. αὐτόν Soph. Aj. 538, cf. 1222; πρ. ὀνόματί τινα Dem. 1351. 10; πρ. τινα φιλικῶς Xen. Hier. 8, 3; πρ. σε κατὰ σε to address you after your own manner, Plat. Gorg. 467 B:—c. dupl. acc., τὸν .. πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν addressed a speech to him, Il. 5. 632, etc.; τί προσείπω σ' ἔπος; Ar. Pax 520, cf. Eur. Heracl. 573.
 2. to address as so and so, τινα ὡς ἄλλοτριον Plat. Rep. 463 C; αὐτοκράτορα πρ. τινα to salute him as .., Plut. Galb. 5, etc.; πρ. τινα χαίρειν to bid him greeting, Eur. Cycl. 101.
 3. to call so and so, to name, τί νιν προσείπω; Aesch. Cho. 997; τοῦτο γὰρ σ' ἔχω μόνον προσειπεῖν Soph. O. T. 1072, etc.; τί ἂν εἰπὼν σέ τις ὀρθῶς προσείποι; Dem. 232. 20; ὅν μοι προσείπας πόσιν whom thou didst name my husband, Eur. I. T. 370; χρῶμα πρ. τι to apply the name of colour to an object, Plat. Theaet. 182 D; πρ. οὐδὲν ἄλλο to call them nothing else, Ib. 201 E; πολλὰς ἐπιστήμας ἐνὶ λόγῳ προσειπεῖν Ib. 148 D, cf. Rep. 580 E, etc.
 II. to say something further, add, c. acc. et inf., Plat. Soph. 250 B; absol., Plut. 2. 155 D, etc.
 προσεῖρομαι, Med. to ask besides, Hesych.
 προσεῖρω, to annex, Phot., Suid.
 προσεισάγω, to bring in besides, Diog. L. 9. 88:—Mcd., Argum. Dem. 1128. fin.
 προσεισευπορέω, to aid in procuring, ἀργυρίου Isae. Fr. 2 Bekk.
 προσεισκρίνομαι [ῖ], Pass. to come in besides, Eccl.
 προσεισπέμπω, to send in besides, Eccl.
 προσεισπράσσω, to exact besides, δέκα τάλαντα Plut. Alcib. 8.
 προσεισφέρω, to contribute besides, Ath. 149 F, Longin. 15.

προσεισφορά, ἡ, an additional contribution, Joseph. A. J. 17. 7, 1.
 προσειώ, to hold out and shake, πρ. χεῖρα to shake it threateningly, Eur. H. F. 1218 (cf. προσειλέω); προσείειν ἀνασειεῖν τε [τὸν πλόκαμον] to wave it up and down, Id. Bacch. 930; πρ. γυμνὰ τὰ ξίφη Ael. V. II. 12. 23; θαλλὸν πρ. to wave a bough before cattle, so as to lead them on, Plat. Phaedr. 230 D; πρ. θήρατρα τοῖς ὄρνισι Ael. N. A. 1. 29; and metaphr., πρ. Ζειρήνας, αὐλητρίδας to hold them out as a bait, Ib. 17. 22, Epist. 16; πρ. φόβον to hold a thing out as a bugbear, Thuc. 6. 86. Cf. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v. θαλλός.
 προσεκβάλλω, to cast out besides, Dem. 555. 2, Plut. C. Gracch. 14.
 II. to draw out further, prolong, γραμμὴν Strab. 90.
 προσεκβοῶ, to call out at the same time, Dio C. 44. 20.
 προσεκδεκτέον, verb. Adj. as from προσεκδέχομαι, one must understand a thing as so and so besides, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 601.
 προσεκδέρω, to flay besides, Posidipp. Χορ. 1. 14 (Dind. πρὸς ἐκδαρεῖς).
 προσεκδιδάσκω, strengthd. for προαδιδάσκω, Dio C. Exc. 20. 2 Sturz.
 προσεκδύω, to strip off besides, cited from Schol. Ap. Rh.
 προσεκθρόσκω, to spring out besides, Plut. 2. 1165 B.
 προσεκκαίω, to set fire to besides, Dio C. 62. 17: to inflame besides, φιλοτιμίαν Plut. Clcom. 2:—Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 11. 179, etc.
 προσεκκαλύπτω, to uncover, disclose besides, Strab. 508.
 προσεκκόπτω, to extirpate besides, Teles ap. Stob. 577. 20.
 προσεκλέγω, to pluck out besides, ὀδόντα Teles ap. Stob. 577. 22:—Med. to select besides, οὐραγούς Polyb. 6. 24, 2.
 προσεκλιπάρω, to extort by importunity, Nicet. Eug. 6. 530.
 προσεκλογίζομαι, Dep. to think out, reckon on besides, Dio C. 58. 7.
 προσεκλύω, to relax or weaken the more, Plut. 2. 143 C.
 προσεκμαίνομαι, Pass. to be furious besides, Aretac. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 11.
 προσεκπέμπω, to send away besides, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 24.
 προσεκπετάννυμι, to spread out besides, Eccl.
 προσεκπίνω [ῖ], to drink up besides: verb. Adj. προσεκποτέον, Plut. 2. 1111 C.
 προσεκπίπτω, to fall out besides, of sinews (as well as flesh) mortifying, Hipp. Fract. 768.
 προσεκπληρώω, to complete besides, τὰς ἐκτιμήσεις C. I. 4040 VIII. 10.
 προσεκπλήσσω, to strike with terror besides, Zonar.
 προσεκπνέω, to breathe out besides, Byz.
 προσεκπονέω, to work out or finish besides, Plut. Nic. 17; τούτοις ἕτερα Clem. Al. 565; absol., Id. 371.
 προσεκπορίζω, to supply besides, χρηστὸν τι Galen.
 προσεκπρίασθαι, to purchase besides, χώραν Dio C. 49. 14.
 προσεκπύρω, to set on fire besides, ἐραστήν Luc. Tox. 15.
 προσεκρίπτω, to throw out besides, Theod. Prodr.
 προσεκσπάω, to draw out besides, Arist. Probl. 4. 8.
 προσεκτᾶπεινώω, to humble or degrade besides, Plut. 1. 814 E.
 προσεκτᾶράσσω, to confuse still more, Plut. 2. 463 F, Dio C. 61. S.
 προσεκτέον, verb. Adj. of προσέχω, one must apply, τὸν νοῦν ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς Plat. Meno 96 D, cf. Isocr. 410 B: absol. one must attend, τινὶ to a thing, Plat. Demod. 384 E; λόγοις Aeschin. 16. 43; cf. Polyb. 1. 64, 2.
 προσεκτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who belongs, τινὶ to one, Greg. Naz.
 προσεκτίθεμαι, Med. to set forth besides, τι Nicom. Harmon. p. 24.
 προσεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προσέχω) attentive, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 5, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 7.
 προσεκτίλλω, to pluck out besides, τὰ πτερά Ar. Av. 286.
 προσεκτίνω [ῖ], fut. -τίσω [ῖ], to pay in addition, δίκην Plat. Legg. 933 E; ζημίαν Plut. Phoc. 27; χίλια τάλαντα Id. Arat. 54.
 προσεκτραγῶδέω, to exaggerate besides, Origen.
 προσεκτραχηλίω, to throw headlong besides, Arr. Epict. 3. 7, 16: Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 11. 179.
 προσεκτυφλώω, to blind outright besides, τινα Plut. 2. 176 F.
 προσεκφέρω, to pay besides, χίλια τάλαντα Polyb. 3. 27, 8.
 προσεκφοβέω, to frighten away besides, Dio C. 77. 15.
 προσεκφυσάω, to blow out besides, Eust. Opusc. 328. 7.
 προσεκχλευάζω, to ridicule besides, τινά Dem. 704. 24.
 προσελεύσια, ἡ, =sq., Gloss.
 προσελεύσις, ἡ, a driving up, τῶν ὄνων Plut. 2. 866 C. II. an assault, τῶν κοντοφόρων Dio C. 40. 22.
 προσελαύνω: fut. -ελάσω, Att. -ελάω Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 18: aor. 1 -ἤλασα. To drive or chase to a place, Thuc. 4. 72; πρ. τὸν ἵππον Plut. 2. 755 B; πρ. τινὰ φιλοσοφία, Diog. L. 7. 5:—Pass. to be driven or fixed to, πρὸς τι Plut. Crass. 25. II. mostly intr., 1. (sub. ἵππον), to ride towards, ride up, Lat. adequitare, πρὸς τὸ στρατόπεδον Hdt. 7. 208, cf. 9. 20, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 17; ἐπὶ τινα Ib. 1. 4, 20; but also, πρ. ἵππῳ Hdt. 9. 43, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 7, Cyr. 1. 4, 17; πρ. ἐπὶ καμήλου Ib. 6. 2, 7; absol., οἱ πρ., opp. to οἱ προσθέντες (the infantry), Id. An. 6. 1, 7. 2. (sub. στρατὸν), to march up, arrive, Ib. 1. 5, 12, etc.
 προσέλευσις, ἡ, a coming to, approach, Geop. 9. 4, 4; ἡ πρ. τοῦ περιβόλου the entrance of .., C. I. 3916. 16.
 προσελέω, v. sub προσελέω.
 προσεληναῖος, Dor. -σελᾶναῖος, α, ον, =προσελήνος, Pind. ap. Schneidew. Philolog. 1. 423, 428, 437.
 προσεληνίς, ἴδος, peccul. fem. of sq., Hesych.
 προσεληνος, ον, (σελήνη) before the moon, older than the moon, a name given to the Arcadians, as priding themselves on their antiquity, Arist. Fr. 549, Hippys ap. Steph. B. s. v. Ἀρκάς, Plut. 2. 282 A, Schol. Ar. Nub. 398; cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 264. Others would fain connect it with προσελέω, and explain it = ὑβριστικός, E. M. 690. 11. II. πρ. ἡμέραι the days before the new moon appears, Geop. 1. 6, 2.
 προσέλκω, to draw towards, draw on, τινά, prob. l. Pind. O. 6. 142; πρὸς τινὰς .. δόξας αὐτῶν τὰ φαινόμενα πρ. Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 2:—Mcd.

to draw towards oneself, attract, εἰς φιλότητα Theogn. 372; αἱ χεῖρες τὸ τόξον ἀπωθούνται τε καὶ πρ. Plat. Rep. 439 B:—aor. προσεικυσάμην (v. sub ἔλκω) Eur. Hipp. 1432, I. A. 1452, Ag. Eccl. 910, etc.

προσελλείπω, to be still wanting, πρ. τῷ σταδίῳ στάδιον to fail by the whole length of the course, of a very slow runner, Anth. P. 11. 85: τὰ προσελλείποντα the sums still wanting, Diod. 20. 101, C. I. 2423 b.

προσελπίζω, to hope besides, Suid. s. v. σπάδων.

προσελυτρώω, to sheath besides, Pithyll. ap. Ath. 6 C.

προσελώδης, es, near a marsh, τόποι Arist. Probl. 23. 34, 1.

προσεμβάινω, to step upon, trample on, Lat. insultare, οὐ γὰρ θανόντι καὶ προσεμβήναι σε χρή; Soph. Aj. 1348. II. to step into, enter, εἰς τι Diosc. 5. 19.

προσεμβάλλω, to throw or put into besides, Plat. Crat. 439 C; φρουρὰν εἰς τὸ Μουσεῖον Plut. Demetr. 34; ἀγκύρας εἰς τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος Dio C. 43. 31, etc. II. intr. to go into besides, Plut. 2. 751 F.

προσεμβιβάζω, to make to go in, Byz.

προσεμβλέπω, to look into besides, f. l. in Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 29; v. Βορ- nem. Id. Symp. 2. 16.

προσεμβρέχω, to moisten besides, Galen.:—ἐμβρεκτέον, Soran. 220 Dietz.

προσεμβριμάομαι, Dep. to be very wroth with besides, LXX (Sirac. 13. 3).

προσεμμάτευω, to feel besides, dub. in Aristaen. 2. 22.

προσεμμένω, to abide still by, Byz.

προσεμπαιδεύω, to educate among also, Clem. Al.

προσεμπάζω, to sprinkle upon besides, Diosc. 2. 90, Oribas. 290 Matth.

προσεμπεδώω, to confirm besides, Hesych.

προσεμπεύω, to transfix besides, Eccl.

προσεμπελάω, to draw near besides, τινί Eccl.

προσεμπικραίνω, Pass. to be yet more angry with, τινι Hdt. 3. 146, cf. 5. 62.

προσεμπίπλημι, to fill even to surfeiting, Clem. Al. 935.

προσεμπίπρημι, to set on fire besides, LXX (Ex. 22. 6), Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 36; cf. προσεμπυρίζω.

προσεμπίπτω, to fall on besides, τινί Aristid. 1. 544.

προσεμπλέκω, to entwine besides, Eccl.

προσεμπλήσσω, to assail also, τὰς γνώμας Clem. Al. 935.

προσεμπολάω, to gain by traffic besides, Phot., Suid.

προσεμπυρίζω, v. l. for προσεμπίπρημι in LXX (Ex. 22. 6).

προσεμφαίνω, Pass. to appear to be in a thing, τινι Arist. Mechan. prooem. 6.

προσεμφανίζω, to testify besides, δωρεαῖς τὴν σπουδὴν Joseph. A. J. 8. 7, 3.

προσεμφέρεται, ἡ, resemblance, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 58.

προσεμφερέης, es, resembling, φησὶ τῆρες αἰλοῖσιν προσεμφερέστατοι Hdt. 4. 2, cf. Eur. Fr. 385. 13, Xen. Symp. 4. 19, Arist. H. A. 9. 43, al. Adv. —ῶς, Diod. Excerpt. 565. 21. Cf. ἐμφερέης, προσφερέης.

προσεμφέρω, to be like, Poll. 9. 131.

προσεμφορέω, to put into one's mind, δείματα καὶ φόβους τινί Plut. 2. 168 A, cf. 547 C:—verb. Adj., προσεμφορητέον ἐκείνοις τῆς δεισιδαι- μονίας Ib. 1104 B.

προσεμφράσσω, Att. —πτω, to block up besides, τὰς ὁδοὺς Galen. 6. 124.

προσεμφύομαι, Pass. to cling yet more closely, Diod. Excerpt. 558. 69.

προσεμφύρω [ῦ], to mix up in besides, τινί τι Tzetz.

προσέναγχος, Adv. very lately, Longin. 44. 1.

προσενδαψιλεύομαι, Med. to give into the bargain, τι Philo 1. 514.

προσενδεικνύμαι, Med. to exhibit besides, Dio C. 59. 13., 71. 32.

προσένεγμα, τό, an offering, gift, Eccl.

προσένεγξις, εως, ἡ, = πρόσσδος, Thom. M., Byz.

προσενεδρεύω, f. l. for προσενεδρ- in Aen. Tact.

προσενείρω, to insert besides, Byz.

προσενεκτέον, verb. Adj. of προσφέρω, one must offer, σιτία Arist. M. Mor. 2. 3, 12, Clem. Al., etc.

προσενεχυράζω, to seize as an additional pledge for payment, Σινώπην Dem. 610. 17.

προσενέχομαι, Pass. to be liable to a further charge, Eust. Opusc. 106. 17.

προσενθύμέομαι, Dep. to consider besides, Lyc. 176. 26, Walz Rhett. 1. 208, etc.:—verb. Adj. προσενθυμητέον, Eust. 513. 11, etc.

προσένι, for προσένεσι, there is here, τι C. I. 150 B. 27.

προσεννέπω, to address, accost, Pind. P. 4. 171., 9. 49, Trag.; τάδε σ' ἐγὼ πρ. I address these words to thee, Aesch. Cho. 224. 2. c. inf. to intreat or command, τινὰ ποιεῖν τι Pind. I. 6 (5). 24. 3. πρ. τινὰ τι to call by a name, Aesch. Ag. 162, 1291.

προσεννοέω, to think on, observe besides, Xen. Symp. 2, 16, Arist. de An. 3. 6, 2, Plut. 2. 640 E.

προσενοχλέω, to disturb still more, τὴν ὕψιν Hipp. 19. 41.

προσενώω, to unite to or with, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 6, etc.

προσεντάττω, to enrol besides, insert, Philo 2. 536, etc.

προσεντέλω, to strain still more, πρ. πληγὰς τινι to lay more blows on one, Dem. 528. 25; πρ. ἐτέρας Plut. 2. 237 D, cf. Luc. Tim. 47.

προσεντέλλομαι, Dep. to enjoin or command besides, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 34, Polyb. 14. 2, 6, etc.

προσεντίκτω, to lay eggs in besides, v. l. for προεν-.

προσεντρίβομαι [ῖ], Pass. to be rubbed in besides, Epiphan.

προσεντρυφάω, to insult besides, τινί Walz Rhett. 1. 482.

προσενυβρίζω, to abuse or maltreat besides, Polyb. 4. 4, 2.

προσενυφαίνω, Med. to weave in besides, Plut. Demetr. 12.

προσεξαγρίαινω, to exasperate yet more, τὸν θεόν Joseph. A. J. 2. 14, 3.

προσεξαίρειω, to destroy besides, Liban. 2. 193. II. in Med. to choose for oneself besides, γυναῖκα Hdt. 3. 150.

προσεξαίρω, to raise still more, Joseph. A. J. 8. 6, 1.

προσεξάμαρτάνω, to err besides or still more, τι πρὸς τινι Dem. 1295. 13; τι Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 12.

προσεξάνδραποδίζομαι, Dep. to enslave besides, τὸν Ὀρχόμενον καὶ τὴν Κορωνεῖαν Dem. 375. 12; γυναῖκας καὶ τέκνα Paus. 3. 23, 4.

προσεξανίσταμαι, Pass. with aor. —ἀνέστην, to rise up to, πρὸς τι Plut. Pyrrh. 3, Dio C. 60. 6.

προσεξᾶπάττω, to deceive besides, Hipp. Art. 812, Arist. de Lin. 18, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6.

προσεξαπλώω, to unfold besides, Erotian.:—in Sext. Emp. M. 1. 56, f. l. for προεξ-.

προσεξάπτω, to kindle or inflame yet more, Joseph. A. J. 2. 16, 3: metaph., πρ. τὴν ὀργὴν Ib. 14. 9, 4.

προσεξασκέω, to practise besides, v. l. Plut. Caes. 17:—Pass. to be adorned yet more, Joseph. B. J. 3. 10, 7.

προσεξελαύνω, intr. to ride forth besides, Dio C. 45. 16.

προσεξελέγχω, to convict besides, τινὰ πεποιηκότα Dio C. 38. 43; ἐαυτὸν, ὅτι... Id. 59. 2.

προσεξελίσσω, to unroll besides: of soldiers, to wheel them half-round, Polyb. 6. 40, 13.

προσεξεμέω, to spit out besides, Plut. 2. 524 A.

προσεξεργάζομαι, Dep. to work out or accomplish besides, Dem. 550. 16, cf. Hipp. Acut. 395, Macho ap. Ath. 578 D, etc.:—pf. in act. sense, Polyb. 12. 11, 8; but in pass. sense, Dem. 549. 19.

προσεξερεθίζω, to irritate still more, Joseph. Vita 57.

προσεξερείδομαι, Pass. to support oneself by, ταῖς χερσὶ Polyb. 3. 55, 4.

προσεξετάζω, to examine or search into besides, Dem. 586. 23., 722. 23, Luc. Tyrann. 11:—verb. Adj. —εξεταστέον, Byz.

προσεξευμάρίζω, to make easy besides, πάντα τινί Eus. Laud. Const. 16.

προσεξεύρεσις, εως, ἡ, an additional discovery, Plut. 2. 1135 D.

προσεξεύρημα, τό, = foreg., Eust. Opusc. 316. 67.

προσεξευρίσκω, to find out or devise besides, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, Ar. Eq. 1283, Isocr. 75 F., Polyb. 1. 68, 10.

προσεξεηγέομαι, Dep. to relate besides, LXX (2 Macc. 15. 11).

προσεξεηπειρώω, to turn still more into dry land, Strab. 536.

προσεξεικμάζω, to draw out moisture besides, Plut. 2. 689 E.

προσεξέξις, ἡ, (προσέχω) attention, Plat. Rep. 407 B, Def. 413 D.

προσεξίστημι, to disconcert still more, Plut. 2. 128 E.

προσεξευβρίζω, to insult besides, Heraclid. Alleg. 52.

προσεξευθέω, to thrust out besides, Jo. Chrys.

προσεύοικα, pf. with pres. sense (no pres. προσείκω being in use), Att. inf. προσεικέναι Eur. Bacch. 1284, Ar. Eccl. 1161: Dor. plqpf. ποσάκειν, Nossis in Anth. P. 6. 353:—besides which we have a pass. form of pf., προσήξει (cf. ἤκτο in Hom.) in Eur. Alc. 1063. To be like, resemble, λέοντι Eur. Bacch. 1. c., cf. Plat. Prot. 331 D; γεράνῳ Cratin. Ἄρχ. 6; πρ. ταῖς ἐταίραις τὸν τρόπον in habits, Ar. 1. c.; σοὶ τὴν σιμό- τητα Plat. Theaet. 143 E; also, πρ. τινὶ κατὰ τι Arist. H. A. 6. 7, 2; εἰς τι Plut. Num. 19. II. to seem fit, τὰ μὴ προσεικότα things not fit and seemly, Soph. Ph. 903; σο, ξζωρα .. κοῖκ ἐμοὶ προσεικότα Id. El. 618. III. to seem to do, c. inf., Dem. 505. 4.

προσευοικῶ, Adv. so as to resemble, Dio Chrys. 1. 402.

προσεπαγγέλλομαι, Med. to promise besides, Diod. 3. 54., 19. 86.

προσεπάγω, to bring besides, add, ὕβριν Polyb. 15. 25, 6; πρ. τινί to make additions to it, Ath. 216 B, etc.

προσεπαθρητέον, verb. Adj. one must observe besides, Cyril.

προσεπαινέω, to praise besides, Aeschin. 49. 13, Dio C. 47. 13.

προσεπαίρω, to raise besides, Clem. Al. 171:—metaph. to elevate or encourage yet more, Arr. An. 4. 5, Dio C. 48. 21.

προσεπαιτέω, to demand besides, Eccl.

προσεπαιτιάομαι, Dep. to accuse besides, Plut. C. Gracch. 6.

προσεπαμύνω [ῦ], to assist besides, τινί Byz.

προσεπαυερέσθαι, aor. of —είρωμαι, to ask besides, Dio C. 77. 8.

προσεπανθέω, to flourish in besides, τινι ap. Mai Spicil. Rom. 5. 456.

προσεπανίσταμαι, Pass. to rebel besides, Eus. H. E. 9. 8.

προσεπαπειλέω, to threaten besides, Dio C. 38. 35., 41. 33.

προσεπαράομαι, Dep. to imprecate besides, ἐξώλειαν ἐαυτῷ Dio C. 41. 38.

προσεπαράχω, to govern as ἐπορχος besides, Joseph. A. J. 8. 2, 3.

προσεπαυξάνω, to increase besides, Dio C. 40. 18., 43. 39:—also —αύξω, Eust.

προσεπαύξησις, εως, ἡ, additional increase, Eust. Opusc. 200. 7.

προσεπαυρίσκομαι, Dep. to partake of besides, τινος Hipp. 509. 22.

προσεπεγείρω, to arouse besides, κλύδωνα Eccl.

προσεπείδω, aor. of —οράω, to observe besides, Themist. 310 B.

προσεπεῖπον, aor. 2, to say besides, Polyb. 4. 85, 2, Plut. Caes. 14, etc.

προσεπεισάγω [ᾶ], to introduce besides, Galen.

προσεπεισφέρω, to introduce besides, Longin. 9. 12, Poll. 5. 140.

προσεπελπίζω, to allure by hope besides, Dio C. 45. 6.

προσεπεμβαίνω, to trample on besides, Eccl.

προσεπεμβάλλω, to throw in, add besides, Diosc. 1. 72, Galen.

προσεπεξεργάζομαι, Dep. to complete still more perfectly, Philo 2. 203, Porphyry., etc.

προσεπεξευρίσκω, to invent for any purpose besides, Thuc. 2. 76.

προσεπεξηγέομαι, Dep. = προσεξηγ-, Clem. Al. 302.

προσεπερέιδω, to prop or fix upon besides, Eccl.

προσεπερωτάω, to ask besides, Eust. Opusc. 218. 56, Thom. M. 369.

προσεπερωτητής, οὔ, ὁ, a second questioner, Gloss.

προσεπεύχομαι, Dep. to pray besides, c. acc. et inf., Dio C. 55. 9.

προσεπευονίζω, to sell additionally cheap, Philo 2. 276.

προσεπηρέάζω, to abuse besides, Arist. Top. 8. 11, 1, Dio C. 52. 29.

προσεπιβαίνω, to tread upon besides, Byz.

προσεπιβάλλω, to throw upon besides, add over and above, πρ. [τι] πρὸς τινι, = ἐπιβάλλειν τινί [τι] Isocr. 123 D; πρ. τῆς γῆς to throw some more earth upon, Polyb. 9. 38, 2:—Pass., Hipp. 779 E.

προσεπιβεβαίω, to affirm or confirm besides, Allat. Orth. Graec. 2. 298 D.

προσεπιβλάπτω, to hurt besides, Eust. Opusc. 101. 2.

προσεπιβλαστάνω, to blossom besides or again, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 7.

προσεπιβλέπω, to look at besides, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 28, 16, Strab. 154.

προσεπιβοάω, to exclaim besides, Dio C. 75. 4.

προσεπιβοηθέω, to come to help, Joseph. A. J. 7. 7, 1.

προσεπιγεννάω, to beget or produce besides, Theophr. C. P. 1. 11, 6.

προσεπιγίγνομαι, Dep. to be added, Hipp. 454. 15, Polyb. 4. 45, 10.

προσεπιγινώσκω, to recognise besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 46.

προσεπιγλισχραίνω, to make sticky besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 112.

προσεπιγράφω [ᾶ], to write on besides, Theophr. Char. 13.

προσεπιδαψιλεύομαι, Dep. to spend lavishly besides, Philo 2. 286, etc.

προσεπιδείκνυμι, to exhibit besides, Polyb. 4. 82, 5, Dio C. 54. 14.

προσεπιδέομαι, Dep. to entreat besides, Gloss.

προσεπιδεσμέω, = sq., Walz Rhett. 1. 638.

προσεπιδέω, to bind over or fasten besides, Hipp. Fract. 761:—τι πρὸς τι Len. Tact. 18.

προσεπιδημέω, to visit as a traveller, Joseph. B. J. 2. 11, 2.

προσεπιδιδάσκω, to instruct besides, Clem. Al. 825.

προσεπιδίδωμι, to give over and above, τί τινι Plat. Soph. 222 E, Dion. H. de Thuc. 5, Dio C. 49. 31.

προσεπιδιορίζω, to distinguish besides, Galen.

προσεπιδομέω, to build upon besides, Eccl.

προσεπιδοξάζω, to confirm by approval, Epict. Fr. 180 Schweigh.; φαντασίας Gell. 19. 1, 18; cf. ἐπιδοξάζω.

προσεπιδράσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, Med. to grasp for oneself, appropriate besides, Polyb. 21. 11, 6: metaph., πρ. φθόνον to draw envy on oneself, Id. 9. 10, 6.

προσεπιδυσφορέω, to be displeased besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 425.

προσεπιζεύγνυμι, to add over and above, Byzant.

προσεπιζητέω, to demand besides, αἰετὶ Polyb. 25. 5, 11, Eust. Opusc. 202. 90.

προσεπιθεάομαι, Dep. to observe, consider besides, Longin. 30.

προσεπιθεσπίζω, to prophesy besides, Philo 2. 170.

προσεπιθετέον, verb. Adj. one must add besides, Eust. 35. 11.

προσεπιθεωρέω, = προσεπιθεάομαι, τοὺς πυρετοὺς Hipp. Coac. 151; τὸν βίον Epist. Socr. 6:—verb. Adj. προσεπιθεωρητέον, Longin. 9.

προσεπιθλάβω [ῖ], to press upon besides, Eumath. p. 18.

προσεπιθρύπτομαι, Pass. to be enervated besides, Clem. Al. 186.

προσεπικᾶλέω, to accuse besides, τινά τι Dio C. 42. 49. II. Med. to invoke besides, τινά Id. 62. 6.

προσεπικαλλωπίζω, to embellish besides, Eccl.

προσεπικαταβάλλω, to throw down besides, Eust. Opusc. 280. 73.

προσεπικαταδέω, to tie on or over besides, Hipp. Art. 791.

προσεπικατατείνω, to strain besides or still more, Joseph. Macc. 9.

προσεπικέικμαι, Pass. to be urgent or instant besides, πρ. ἡ πόλις ἀξιοῦσα εἰσφέρειν Dem. 834. 19.

προσεπικηρύσσω, to proclaim besides, Dio C. 38. 17, in Pass.

προσεπικλύζω, to deluge besides, Eccl.

προσεπικλώθω, to assign as one's destiny besides, Gloss.

προσεπικοσμέω, to embellish besides, Polyb. 6. 22, 3, etc.

προσεπικρατέω, to gain the mastery besides, Dio C. 44. 27.

προσεπικρεμάννυμαι, Pass. to be hung to besides, τινος Hipp. Art. 782.

προσεπικρούω, to strike against besides, τι πρὸς τι Dio C. 36. 32.

προσεπικτάομαι, Dep. to gain or acquire besides, τιμὴν Arist. Rhett. 1. 9, 31; πρ. Λυδοῖσι [τινας] to add them to the Lydian realm, Hdt. 1. 29.

προσεπιλαμβάνω, to take in along with something else, ταινίη βραχίονα Hipp. Fract. 758: to lay hold besides, κατὰ τὸ γόνυ Ib. 761. 2.

to take or require still more, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 7: to take or occupy besides, Polyb. 10. 10, 5, etc.; πρ. τὴν ἐποπτείαν Plut. Demetr. 26.

II. Med. to receive part of, τῶν χωρίων, τῆς τιμῆς Diod. 19. 9, Plut. Poplic. 20. 2. to help in a thing besides, προσεπιλαβεῖσθαι τινὲ τοῦ πολέμου Hdt. 5. 44; πρ. τοῦ ἔργου to take part in it, Dio C. 75. 6; absnl., Plat. Tim. 65 D. 3. to touch on besides, Paus. 3. 6. 9: cf. προσλαμβάνω, συλλαμβάνω, συνεπιλαμβάνομαι.

προσεπιλέγω, to say still further, τοῖς ἐρημένοις Theophr. C. P. 1. 21, 7, Polyb. 22. 7, 14, etc. II. Med. to pick out or choose besides, Diod. 19. 6.

προσεπιλιπαίνω, to fatten or enrich besides, Eust. Dion. P. p. 71 Bernh.

προσεπιλιχμάομαι, Dep. to lick besides, Philo 2. 318.

προσεπιλογίζομαι, Dep. to conclude besides, Euclid., Galen., etc.

προσεπιλοιμώττω, to suffer from pestilence besides, J. Lyd. de Ost. 58.

προσεπιμανθάνω, to learn besides, Diod. 4. 25, Galen.

προσεπιμαρτυρέω, to attest besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 49.

προσεπιμάσσομαι, Dep. to add on besides, Nicet. Ann. 313 C; cf. Hesych.

προσεπιμελέομαι, Dep. to take care of besides, τινος Plat. Legg. 755 B.

προσεπιμετρέω, to give as additional measure, assign over and above, τινί τι Polyb. 4. 51, 6, Ath. 35 A, Plut. 2. 513 A, etc.

προσεπιμηχανητέον, one must contrive besides, Paul. Aeg. 2. 45.

προσεπιμίγνυμι, one must mix in besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 50, etc.

προσεπιμνήσκομαι, Med. to make mention of besides, τινος Ideler Phys. 2. 146, 170.

προσεπινεύω, to assent besides, Schol. Il. 5. 290.

προσεπινόέω, to think of or invent besides, Polyb. 20. 6, 4, Diod. 1.

15, etc.:—verb. Adj. -νοητέον, Procl. Chrestom. 468 Gaisf., Eust. 1532 ult.

προσεπινύσσω, to prick besides, Soran.

προσεπιορκέω, to swear a false oath besides, Ar. Lys. 1238.

προσεπιπέμπω, to send to besides, Procop.

προσεπιπηδάω, to leap upon besides, Liban. 4. 804.

προσεπιπίπτω, to fall upon or against besides, cited from Philo.

προσεπιπλάσσω, to add by way of friction, τινί τι Cornut. N. D. 17.

προσεπιπλέκω, to apply besides, Alex. Trall. 8. 424.

προσεπιπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, to sail towards or against, Poll. 1. 124.

προσεπιπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, to rebuke besides, πρ. δεῖ αὐτὸν αὐτῷ Arist. Rhett. 3. 7, 9.

προσεπιπνέω, to blow favourably besides, Plut. Sert. 17, Clem. Al. 698.

προσεπιπνέω, to work still more, προσεπιπνεῖν ἀκούοντας to take the additional trouble of listening, Aeschin. 34. 1.

προσεπιρραίνω, to sprinkle on besides, Byz.

προσεπιρρέπω, to incline to besides, γνώμη Nicet. Ann. 360 D.

προσεπιρρέω, to flow to besides, aor. προσεπιρρῆναι Hipp. 461. 14:—Pass. to be filled with water besides, Anon. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 166.

προσεπιρρίπτω, to throw to besides, ψωμοὺς κυνί Aesop. 338 ed. Furia.

προσεπιρρώννυμι, to strengthen besides or still more, Joseph. B. J. 1. 6 6:—Pass. to be stronger in a thing, τινι Polyb. 4. 80, 3.

προσεπισεμνύνω, to honour in addition, τινά τινι Dio C. 51. 21.

προσεπισημαίνομαι, Dep. to indicate besides, Philo 1. 16.

προσεπισιτίζομαι, Med. to provide oneself with further supplies of corn, Polyb. 1. 29, 1.

προσεπισκέπτομαι, late form of προσεπισκοπέω, Galen.

προσεπισκευάζω, to put in repair besides, Joseph. A. J. 8. 6, 1:—Pass., C. I. 4249, 4255.

προσεπισκήπτω, to intreat besides, Heliod. 4. 18.

προσεπισκοπέω, to consider besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 63.

προσεπισκώπτω, to joke besides, Plut. Ages. 15, Dio C. 47. 8.

προσεπισπάομαι, Med. to draw forward for oneself, Hipp. 406. 33; μάρτυρα Polyb. 12. 13, 3; τρήρεις Diod. 13. 77.

προσεπιστάζω, to let drop on besides, Eust. Opusc. 319. 59.

προσεπιστάμαι, Dep. to understand or know besides, τι Plat. Phaedr. 268 B, Charm. 170 B.

προσεπιστείχω, to come to or upon, Orph. Arg. 536.

προσεπιστέλλω, to notify, enjoin, command besides, Thuc. 2. 85, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 2; esp. by letter, Thuc. 1. 132.

προσεπιστεφάνδω, to crown besides, C. I. 6819. 38.

προσεπισυνάπτω, to join on besides, Eust. Opusc. 202. 93.

προσεπισυνέρω, to fasten on besides, Eust. Opusc. 245. 5.

προσεπισύρω [ῦ], to draw on or attack besides, Philo 1. 695, 2. 297.

προσεπισφάζω or -ττω, to kill over besides, Plut. 2. 1104 E, Argum. Soph. Ant.

προσεπισφίγγω; to bind or fasten to besides, Philo 1. 291, Greg. Naz. προσεπισφραγίζομαι, Dep. to set one's seal to a thing besides, to testify besides, τι εἶναι Dem. 1487. 3, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 194, Aristid. 2. 301.

προσεπισχυρίζω, to strengthen besides, Diog. L. 9. 77, Dio C. 40. 39.

προσεπισωρεύω, to pile up besides, Arr. Epict. 1. 2, 24, Artemid. 1. 16.

προσεπιτάλαιπωρέω, to endure still longer, Joseph. A. J. 4. 5, 2.

προσεπιτάσσω, Att. -ττω, to enjoin besides, Dio C. 72. 2, v. l. Isocr. 123 D:—Med. to take one's appointed post, Polyb. 1. 50, 7.

προσεπιτείνω, to stretch still further, to lay more stress upon, τι Polyb. 3. 24, 14. 2. to make still more intense, τὴν δίψαν Plut. 2. 689 D; τὴν ὀργὴν Joseph. B. J. 7. 3, 3. II. to torture or punish yet more, τινά Polyb. 1. 63, 2, cf. Diod. Excerpt. 557. 54.

προσεπιτελέω, to accomplish besides, θαΐας Eus. Laud. Const. 16.

προσεπιτεράτεύομαι, Dep. to add as miraculous, τινί Clem. Al. 16.

προσεπιτέρπομαι, Pass. to enjoy oneself still more, Ar. Ran. 231.

προσεπιτεχνόομαι, Dep. to contrive besides, Procop.

προσεπιτίθημι, to lay on besides, τὴν ἐτέρην χεῖρα ἐπὶ τὴν ἐτέρην Hipp. Art. 813; πρ. δίκην τινί Polyb. 35. 2, 7:—Pass. to be superimposed, Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 5. 2. to add further, Id. Eth. N. 7. 4, 6, Metaph. 1. 5, 15:—Med. to add to oneself, assume, ἐπωνυμίαν Dio C. 37. 21: to take, χρήματα Dio Chrys. 1. 331. II. in Med. also, to attack, τινι Dio C. 53. 29.

προσεπιτιμάω, to reproach besides, τινι LXX (Sirac. 13. 22), Dio C. 58. 19. II. to raise the price of a thing still more, Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. βύβλον.

προσεπιτραγώδεω, to add with tragic exaggeration, Anon. ap. Suid.

προσεπιτρέπω, to entrust or make over to besides, τὸ στρατόπεδον Dio C. 38. 8: to permit besides, πρ. τινί, c. inf., Id. 54. 10, etc.

προσεπιτρίβω [ῖ], to annoy besides, Plut. 2. 1048 E, Heliod. 1. 14.

προσεπιτροπεύομαι, Pass. to be under one's guardianship, ὑπὸ τινος Dem. 833. 18.

προσεπιτυγχάνω, to obtain besides, c. inf., Joseph. B. J. 1. 10, 3.

προσεπιφαίνομαι, Pass. to appear besides, Steph. B. s. v. Ἀκραιφία.

προσεπιφέρω, to bear or produce besides, Xen. Occ. 5, 2. II. to add besides, Clem. Al. 760, Joseph. A. J. 3. 9, 1.

προσεπιφημίζω, to shout in applause, Philo 2. 630:—Pass., Strab. 802.

προσεπιφθέγγομαι, Dep. to exclaim further, Polyb. 10. 4, 2: metaph. of birds, to scream ominously, Dio C. 72. 24.

προσεπιφιλοσοφέω, to infer besides, Eust. Opusc. 259. 38.

προσεπιφιλοτιμέομαι, Dep. to give generously besides, Byz.

προσεπιφοιτάω, to come in besides, Philo 2. 67.

προσεπιφύομαι, Pass. to grow on besides, τινι Clem. Al. 488.

προσεπιφώνέω, to say besides, add, Plut. Cato Ma. 27.

προσεπιχαράσω, to engrave on besides, τί τιμι Liban. 4. 599.
 προσεπιχαρίζομαι, Dep. to gratify besides, τιμι Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 2.
 προσεπιχειρέω, to attempt besides, Byz.
 προσεπιχέω, fut. -χεῶ, to pour on besides, Diosc. 2. 90, Oribas. 219 Matth.
 προσεπιχλευάζω, to mock or deride besides, Walz Rhett. 1. 482.
 προσεπιχρώννυμαι, Pass. to be coloured besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 147.
 προσεπιχώννυμι, to add heap upon heap, Plut. 2. 1058 A.
 προσεπιψεύδομαι, Dep. to lie besides, Heliod. 7. 2, Galen. 17 B. 141.
 προσεπιψηφίζομαι, Dep. to decree by vote besides, Philo 2. 362.
 προσεποικοδομέω, to build upon besides, Mai Spicil. Rom. 5. 456.
 προσεπόμνυμι, to swear besides, Dio C. 37. 38.
 προσεπονομάζω, to name besides, Byz.
 προσεπόπτωμαι, Dep. to contemplate besides, Walz Rhett. 1. 513.
 προσεπορχομαι, Dep. to dance to besides, τιμι Walz Rhett. 1. 483.
 προσεποφλισκάνω, to incur besides, γέλωτα Dio C. 43. 20.
 προσεραϊνίζω, to levy contributions besides:—Pass., παραπληρώματι λέξ-
 εως προσηρανίσθαι to be overloaded with expletives, Dion. H. de Comp. 9.
 προσεργάζομαι, Dep. to work besides, μηδὲν τοῖς δεδραμένοις Eur.
 H. F. 1013; τὸ χρυσίον τῷ ἀγάλματι Plut. Pericl. 31:—ἀγαθὰ πρ. τιμι
 to do good service to one besides, Hdt. 6. 61. 2. to make or earn in
 addition, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 28.
 πρόσεργον, τό, the earnings, interest upon money, Dem. 819. 2., 824.
 21., 825. 26, Dind. (vulg. ἔργον).—The Adj. πρόσεργος is a f. l. in Anth.
 P. 6. 28S; Meineke ἐριουργόν.
 προσερεθίζω, to provoke besides, Arr. Epict. 2. 2, 16, Liban. 1. 690,
 Eust. Opusc. 254. 51.
 προσερέιδω, fut. σω, pf. pass. part. προσερηρισμένος Hipp. Artic. 838,
 Arist. Mechau. 18, 1. To plant or set firmly against, κλίμακας τείχει
 Polyb. 4. 19, 3, cf. 5. 60, 8, Plut. Arat. 7; πρ. τινὰ ταῖς χερσὶ πρὸς τὰ
 νῶτά τινος Polyb. 13. 7, 10; ἡ φύσις τὸ ἰσχυρόν εἰς μέσον προήρεισεν
 fixed it firmly, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 32; Ὀκεανῶ πρ. Μακεδονίαν to make
 it bounded by the O., Plut. 2. 332 A; τὸ βλέμμα πρ. τινί Heliod. 1.
 21. 2. to thrust violently against, τὰ δόρατα, τὰς λόγχας πρὸς
 τι Polyb. 15. 33, 4., 6. 25, 5; τὰς σαπίσας τοῖς θυρεοῖς Plut. Lemil.
 19. II. intr. to lean against, Id. 2. 983 B:—to press against,
 besiege, παντὶ τῷ στρατεύματι πρὸς Ἀκράγαντα Polyb. 1. 17, 8, cf. 1.
 11, 10.
 προσέρεισις, εως, ἡ, a leaning against, Eust. Opusc. 35. 19.
 προσερέσθαι, aor. 2 inf., with fut. -ερήσομαι: Med.:—to ask besides,
 Plat. Prot. 311 E, Tim. 50 A.
 προσερέσσω, to row to, cited from Ael.
 προσερεύγομαι, Dep. to belch at, τιμι Diod. Com. Ἐπίκλ. 1. 35:
 metaph., [κύματα] προσερεύγεται αὐτὴν [πέτρην] break foaming
 against the rock, Il. 15. 621, cf. Od. 5. 438.
 προσερέω, Att. contr. προσερέω, used as fut. of προσαγορεύω, προ-
 εἶπον being used as aor.: pf. προσεἶρηκα, -ημαι:—Pass., fut. προσρη-
 θήσομαι: aor. προσερήθη: cf. προσρητέον. Τα speak to, address,
 accost, τινα Eur. Alc. 1005, Plat. Phaedo 60 A; οὐτις ἦν οὕτω κακός, ὃν
 οὐ προσεῖπε καὶ προσερήθη πάλιν Eur. Alc. 195, cf. 942:—of one who
 addresses a god, Hdt. 5. 72. 2. c. dupl. acc. to call by a name,
 name, πολίτας πρ. ἀλλήλους Plat. Rep. 463 A; οὐρανὸν ἕνα πρ. Id.
 Tim. 31 A; τί προσερούμεν ἄνομα ξυμπάσας δυνάμεις; Id. Soph. 227
 B; or simply, πρ. ὄνομα ταύτων Ib. 224 B:—Pass., βασιλικὸς προσρηθή-
 σομαι Id. Polit. 259 B, cf. Crat. 403 A.—Cf. προσερέσθαι.
 προσερίζω, Dor. ποτερίσσω, to strive with or against, αὐτόθι μοι ποτέ-
 ρισσε Theocr. 5. 60. II. to provoke to anger, Aquil. V. T.
 προσερινεντέον, verb. Adj. one must interpret besides, Psell.
 προσέρπω, Dor. ποθέρπω, fut. ψω: but the aor. in use is προσεἶρπυσα,
 Ael. N. A. 2. 3, Plut. Pyrrh. 3, etc. To creep to, 1. absol. to
 creep or steal on, approach, τύμβου προσεἶρπον ἄσσον Soph. El. 900;
 of animals, Ar. Vesp. 1509, Plut. 2. 77 F, etc.; of ivy, προσεἶρπυσε
 (vulg. -νε) Luc. Amor. 12:—metaph., ὁ πρ. χρόνος, i. e. the time that's
 coming, Pind. P. 1. 100, cf. N. 7. 100; πᾶν μοι φοβερὸν τὸ πρ. every
 thing that approaches, Aesch. Pr. 127; τὸ πρ., also, what-is coming, the
 coming event, Soph. Aj. 228; al προσέρπουσαι τύχαι Aesch. Pr. 272;
 τοῦργον δόλω προσέρπον Soph. O. T. 539; προσέρπει .. τόδ' ἐγγύς, of
 a paroxysm, Id. Ph. 787. 2. to come to or upon, c. acc. pers., Pind.
 O. 6. 142 (v. l. προσέλκει); c. dat. pers., σοὶ πρόσερον τοῦτ' ἐγὼ τὸ
 φάρμακον ὄρω, of punishment, Soph. Aj. 1255.
 προσερυγγάνω, aor. -ήρυγον, = προσερεύγομαι, τιμι Diod. Com. Ἐπίκλ.
 1. 35; absol., Theophr. Char. 19, Ael. N. A. 9. 11.
 προσέρχομαι: inipf. -ηρχόμεν Thuc. 4. 121 (v. sub ἔρχομαι): fut.
 -ελεύσομαι Polyb. 21. 11, 6 (but the Att. impf. and fut. are commonly
 προσήειν, πρόσειμι, q. v.): aor. -ήλυθον, -ήλθον: pf. -ελήλυθα: Dep. To
 come or go to, c. dat., Aesch. Eum. 285, Soph. O. C. 1104, etc.; πρ.
 Σωκράτει to visit him as teacher, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 47; πρ. γυναίκει to go
 in to a woman, Id. Symp. 4, 38:—c. dat. loci, δόμοις, ἀκταῖς Aesch. Eum.
 474, Eur. Hel. 1539; also c. acc. loci, πεισοῦς, δῶμα, βωμούς Eur. Med.
 68, 1205, Alc. 171:—with Preps. governing acc., πρ. πρὸς τινα or τι
 Hdt. 2. 121, 2, etc.; ἐπὶ .., εἰς .., v. infr. 4:—with Adv., π. δεῦρο
 Soph. Aj. 1171, etc.; πέλας πρ. μου Eur. Andr. 589, cf. Soph. Tr. 1076,
 etc.; ἐγγύθεν, ὀπισθεν Plat. Polit. 289 D, Rep. 327 B; ὅπη πρ. χρή Ib.
 493 B:—absol. to approach, draw nigh, Hdt. 1. 86, etc.; opp. to ἀπέ-
 ρχομαι, Ib. 199; also of pain; pleasure, etc., to be nigh at hand, Soph.
 Ph. 777, Eur. Or. 857. 2. in hostile sense, πρ. πρὸς τινα Xen. Cyr.
 6. 2, 16. 3. to come in, surrender, capitulate, Thuc. 3. 59. 4. to
 come forward to speak, πρ. τῷ δήμῳ Dem. 229. 13; πρὸς τὸν δῆμον
 Aeschin. 85. 17; πρ. τῇ πολιτείᾳ, Lat. accedere ad remp., Plut. Cato Mi.
 12; πρ. πρὸς τὰ κοινὰ to come forward in public, Dem. 312, fin., cf. 891.

2; so, πρ. εἰς τὸ πολιτεύεσθαι, πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν Dinarch. 104. 18.,
 107. 1; πρὸς τὴν πόλιν Dem. 1331. 18; πρ. πρὸς ἐν πρᾶγμα ἴδιον Id.
 891. 2, cf. 783. 2; ἐπὶ τοὺς συμμαχοὺς Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 3. 5. to
 visit, associate with one, πρὸς τινα Dem. 614. ult., 755. 5. 6. πρ.
 τοῖς θεοῖς, in supplication, Dio C. 56. 9. 7. πρ. τῇ σοφίᾳ, τοῖς
 νόμοις to be engaged in or with .., Philostr. 109, Diod. 1. 95. 8.
 of things, to be added, like προσγίγνομαι, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 5, 24,
 G. A. 1. 18, 17, al. II. to come in, of revenue, Lat. redire, Hdt.
 7. 144, Lys. 185. 8, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 12.
 προσερωτάω, to question besides, τινα Plat. Theaet. 165 D; and in
 Pass., Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 4. 2. c. acc. rei, to ask besides, Arist. Rhett.
 3. 18, 2; πρ. τὸ ἐνδεές Id. Soph. Elench. 8, 3.
 πρόσσεισις, εως, ἡ, (προσίημι) a putting to or into, πρ. τῶν σιτίων a
 taking of meals, Arist. Probl. 30. 14, 4.
 προσεσπέριος, ον, towards the west, western, Arist. Fr. 433, Polyb.
 1. 2, 6, Scyma. 156, Strab., etc.
 προσέσπερος, Dor. ποθέσπερος, ον, = foreg.: τὰ ποθέσπερα, as Adv.
 towards evening, Theocr. 4. 3., 5. 113:—cf. προσεῶς. II = προσ-
 εσπέριος, Steph. B. s. v. Ἀντιγόνηα.
 προσεταιρέομαι, Med., = sq., Luc. Catapl. 26.
 προσεταιρίζομαι, Med. with pf. pass. (cf. Dio C. 58. 4):—to take to
 oneself as a friend, choose as one's friend or comrade, associate with
 oneself, τινα Hdt. 3. 70., 5. 66, Plut., Luc., etc.; in bad sense, πρ. ἐς
 πανδοχείον Luc. Philopat. 9. II. Pass. to associate oneself with
 another, τιμι Plat. Ax. 369 B.
 προσεταιριστός, ον, joined with as a companion, attached to the same
 εταιρεία or club, δπλίτης Thuc. 8. 100; as Subst., Dio C. 42. 51.
 προσέτι, Adv. over and above, besides, Hdt. 1. 41, Ar. Ach. 984, Av.
 855, Thuc. 1. 80, Plat. Phileb. 30 B, etc.; sometimes separated by a word
 between, πρὸς δ' ἔτι Xen. An. 3. 2, 2, Cyr. 6. 2, 18.
 προσευαγγελίζομαι, Dep. to preach the gospel besides, Eccl.
 πρόσενγμα, τό, a votive offering upon the statue of a god, Eubul.
 Σεμέλ. 2; cf. κάτενγμα.
 προσευεργετέω, to do good besides, τινα to one, Diod. 13. 22, Dio C.
 41. 63.
 προσευθύνω, to bring to an account besides, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 16.
 προσευκαιρέω, to have fit time or leisure for, Lat. vacare, τιμι for a
 thing, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 72, Plut. 2. 316 A, 1149 D; πρ. χωρίοις to
 frequent the country, Ib. 1150 B.
 προσευκτήριον, τό, a place for praying, Philo 2. 168, Eus. P. E. 179 B.
 προσευκτικός, ἡ, ον, fit for prayer, Walz Rhett. 9. 154, C. I. 8S07.
 προσευλογέω, to praise besides, Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 47.
 προσευνάζομαι, Pass. to lie as in a bed upon, τῇ γῇ Philostr. 738.
 πρόσευξις, ἡ, = προσευχή, Orph. H. 14. 9.
 προσευπάσχω, l. vulg. in Iambl. V. Pyth. 33, ubi scrib. πρὸς εὐ παθεῖν.
 προσευπορέω, to procure or provide besides, τιμί τι Dem. 962. 3, Eust.
 Opusc. 186. 48; v. Phryn. 595:—Pass. to be forthcoming, v. l. Dem.
 731. 3; so in Act., Procl. Hypot. 151.
 προσευρίσκω, to find besides, Polyb. 1. 59, 6, etc.: simply to find, ὃν
 .. μόνον πρ. πιστόν Soph. El. 1352.
 προσευσχολέω, to give one's time to a thing, τιμι Joseph. A. J. 2. 9, 6,
 B. J. 4. 10, 2, Suid.:—but always with v. l. προσασχολέω.
 προσευφημέω, to praise besides, Eccl.
 προσευφραίνω, to gladden besides, Philo 1. 230.
 προσευχάριστέω, to give thanks besides, Eccl.
 προσευχή, ἡ, prayer, οἶκος προσευχῆς, of the Temple, LXX (Isai. 56.
 7), cf. Ev. Matth. 21. 13. II. a place of prayer, esp. an oratory
 or chapel, C. I. 2079, 2114 b and bb (addend.); esp. among the Jews,
 Joseph. A. J. 14. 10, 23, Philo 2. 523, al., cf. Act. Ap. 16. 13, Juven. 3.
 296.
 προσεύχομαι, fut. ξομαι: Dep.:—to offer prayers or vows, τῷ θεῷ
 Aesch. Ag. 317, Eur., etc.; τῷ ἡλίῳ Plut. Symp. 220 D; πρ. τῷ θεῷ
 σωτηρίαν ἡμῖν δίδοναι Plat. Criti. 136 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 1. 2.
 c. acc., πρ. τὸν θεόν to address him in prayer, Ar. Pl. 958, cf. Eur. Tro.
 887. 3. absol. to offer prayers, to worship, Hdt. 1. 48, Aesch. Pr.
 937, Soph. Ant. 1337, etc. II. πρ. τι to pray for a thing, Xen.
 Hell. 3. 2, 22; c. inf., ζῆσαι προσεύχου pray for life, Epigr. Gr. 1040. 11.
 προσεφάλλομαι, Dep. to leap upon besides, Byz.
 προσεφαπλώω, to unfold besides, Byz.
 προσεφάπτομαι, Med. to touch besides, τινος Byz.
 προσεφαρμοστέον, verb. Adj. one must adapt, τιμί τι Origen. 3. 416 D.
 προσεφέλκομαι, Med. to draw after one besides: metaph. go so far as
 to invite persons (to be citizens), Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 7.
 προσεφέπομαι, Dep. to follow besides, τιμι Byz.
 προσεφευρίσκω, = προσευρίσκω, Clein. Al. 565.
 προσέχεια, ἡ, attention, Suid., Eccl.
 προσεχής, ἐς, (προσέχω) of Place, next to, πρ. ἐστάναι τινί in battle,
 Hdt. 9. 28; νῆσος προσεχαστάτη τῇ ἠπείρῳ Strab. 681; ἔπλεον προσ-
 εχεῖς τῇ γῇ keeping close to .., Arr. Ind. 33; c. gen., πρ. τῶν κρημνῶν
 νάπη Dion. H. 1. 32; ἑτέρου λίθου πρ. joined to .., Paus. 8. 37, 3. b.
 in geogr. sense, bordering upon, marching with, adjoining, c. dat., Αἰβυες
 of πρ. Αἰγύπτῳ Hdt. 3. 91, cf. 13. 89; c. gen., τὸ πρ. τοῦ κάτω κόσμου
 Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 21, cf. Paus. 8. 4, 3:—absol., οἱ προσεχές their next
 neighbours, Hdt. 3. 93., 9. 102. 2. exposed to the wind, πρ. ἀκταὶ τοῖς
 ἐτησίαις Anon. ap. Suid.; πρ. αἰγιαλὸς Λιβί Strab. 232:—absol., πρ. καὶ
 ἀλίμενος Id. 202, cf. 243, Dion. H. 3. 44, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. βαχιάδης; in
 this sense some critics would restore προσεχής, v. Kramer Strab. 1. pp.
 317, 368. 3. connected by relationship, Schol. Pind. N. 3.
 45. II. of Time, like πρόσφατος, not far gone, i. e. lately passed,
 late:—Adv. προσεχῶς, next after, immediotely, Porphyry. Isagog. 2. 24,

Galen., etc.; there is a Dor. form ποτεχει apparently in this sense, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 121. III. *attentive*, = προσέχων τὸν νοῦν

(cf. προσέχω I. 3), ἀγαλμα . . προσεχέστατον τῇ λύρα Philostr. 779; τὸ πρ. = προσέχεια, Plut. 2. 898 E:—Adv. —χῶς, Hesych. IV. *proper*, δνόματα πρ., like κύρια, Dion. H. de Comp. 3. 2. of proofs, direct, Walz Rhett. 9. 517.

προσεχόντως, Adv. of προσέχω I. 4, attentively, carefully, Hipp. 267. 33, Menand. Monost. 191.

προσέχω and προσίσχω, fut. ξω: aor. προσέσχον. To hold to, offer, προσέσχε μαστὸν [δράκοντι] Aesch. Cho. 531: to bring to, τὴν ἀσπίδα προσίσχειν πρὸς τὸ δάπεδον Hdt. 4. 100; γῆ τὸ σῶμα Plut. 2. 1103 E. 2. πρ. ναῦν to bring a ship near a place, bring it to port, προσσχόντες τὰς νῆας Hdt. 9. 99; Μαλέα προσίσχων πρῶρον Eur. Or. 362; τίς σε προσέσχε . . χρεία; brought thee to land here? Soph. Ph. 236; ναῦς πρὸς τὴν γῆν προσέσχε Dio C. 42. 4:—generally without ναῦν, to put in, touch at a place, προσσχέιν ἐς τὴν Σάμον, ἐς Τύρον, etc., Hdt. 1. 2., 3. 48, cf. 4. 76, 145, 147; προσίσχειν πρὸς τὴν Σίφνον, πρὸς τὰς νήσους Id. 3. 58., 6. 99; πρ. κατὰ τὴν Μουρουσίαν Plut. Sert. 7; —also c. dat. loci, πρ. τῇ γῆ, τῇ νήσῳ, etc., Hdt. 4. 156; τῆς νήσου τοῖς ἐσχάτοις Thuc. 4. 30:—also c. acc. loci, τινὶ στόλῳ προσέσχε τήνδε γῆν; Soph. Ph. 244, cf. Polyb. 2. 9, 2:—absol. to land, Hdt. 2. 182, etc.:—

with words added, προσέσχον ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην πλέοντες Id. 6. 119; ναυσὶ προσσχέιν Thuc. 4. 11; πρ. τῇ νηὶ ἐλς Ῥόδον Dem. 1285. 26. 3. to turn to or towards a thing, πρ. ὄμμα Eur. H. F. 931:—but mostly, πρ. τὸν νοῦν to turn one's mind, thoughts, attention to a thing, be intent on it, Lat. *animum advertere* or *animadvertere*, τινὶ οἱ πρὸς τινὶ Ar. Eq. 503, 1014, 1064, Xen. An. 2. 4, 2, etc.; πρ. τὸν νοῦν τινὶ to give heed to him, pay court to him, Id. Cyr. 5. 5, 40; ἐαυτῷ πρ. τὸν νοῦν to be thinking with himself, in a fit of abstraction, Plat. Symp. 174 D; πρ. τὸν νοῦν πρὸς τι Antipho 124. 5, etc.; πρὸς τινὶ Ar. Nub. 1010; πρ. τὸν νοῦν μὴ . . , to take heed lest . . , Plat. Rep. 432 B, etc.:—absol., πρόσσεχε τὸν νοῦν Cratin. Incert. 40, Pherecr. Ψευδ. 1, Ar. Pl. 113, etc.; τὸν νοῦν πρόσσεχετε Id. Nub. 575, cf. Plat. Symp. 217 B; προσσχέτω τὸν νοῦν let him take heed, as a warning, Ar. Nub. 1122; so also, πρ. τὴν γνώμην Id. Eccl. 600, Thuc. 1. 95., 2. 11., 5. 26., 7. 15; πρ. τὴν διάνοιαν ὡς . . , to see how . . , Plut. Num. 14. 4. without τὸν νοῦν, μὴ πρόσσεχε . . Βουκόλοισι Cratin. Incert. 82; πρ. ἐαυτῷ to give heed to oneself, Ar. Eccl. 294, Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 9; πρ. ἐαυτοῖς ἀπὸ τινος to be on one's guard against, Ev. Luc. 12. 1; πρόσσεχ' οἷς φράσω attend to what I shall tell you, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 21, cf. Dem. 132. 8, etc.; πρ. τῶν ἐμπείρων . . ταῖς ἀναποδείκτοις φάσεσι Arist. Eth. N. 6. 11, 6, cf. Pol. 2. 5, 16; πρ. τοῖς νόμοις Id. Fr. 496;—also, πρ. ἐπὶ τινὶ LXX (Gen. 4. 5); πρὸς τι Dem. 10. 14:—absol., πρόσσεχε, κάγω σοι φράσω Athenio Σαμ. 1. 8; προσέχων ἀκουσάτω attentively, Dem. 516. 26; πρόσσεχε Anecd. Oxon. I. 121:—also, c. acc., προσέχων τε ταῦτα Critias ap. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 54; οὐ προσέχει τὰ πράγματα Philem. Σαρδ. 1. b. to devote oneself to a thing, Lat. *totus esse in illo*, c. dat., γυμνασίοισι Hdt. 9. 33; τοῖς ἔργοις Ar. Pl. 553; τοῖς ναυτικοῖς Thuc. 1. 15; τῷ πολέμῳ Id. 7. 4; πλούτῳ Plat. Alc. 1. 122 D; γεωργίᾳ καὶ εἰρήνῃ, τοῖς κοινοῖς, etc., Hdn. 2. 11, Plut. Cato Mi. 19, etc.:—absol., ἐντεταμένως, προθύμως πρ. Hdt. 1. 18., 8. 128. c. c. inf. to expect to do, Id. 1. 80. d. to continue, ἢ νοῦσος πρ. Hipp. 537. 28, cf. 535. 29, etc.; v. Foës. Oec.

5. Med. to attach oneself to a thing, cling or cleave to it, ὅ τι προσσχάιτο τοῦ πηλοῦ τῷ κόντῳ Hdt. 2. 136; ὡς περ λέπας προσεχόμενος τῷ κίονι Ar. Vesp. 105, cf. Pl. 1096; τῷ τοίχῳ Arist. H. A. 5. 23, 2; absol., οἱ πολὺποδες οὕτω πρ. ὥστε μὴ ἀποσπᾶσθαι Ib. 4. 8, 28. b. metaph. to devote oneself to the service of any one, esp. a god, Pind. P. 6. 51 (though the place is dub.). 6. Pass. to be held fast by a thing, ὑπὸ τινος Eur. Bacch. 756: to be attached to it, πρὸς τῷ στήθει Hipp. Art. 792; πρὸς τῷ δένδρῳ προσίσχεσθαι Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 4:—metaph. to be implicated in, τῷ ἄγχι Thuc. 1. 127. II. to have besides or in addition, δεῖ καὶ τοῦτο προσέχειν Plat. Rep. 521 D, cf. Dem. 877. 26, etc.

προσέψημα, τό, late form for προσόψημα, Lob. Phryn. 176. προσεψία, ἡ, intercourse, written προσεψιά in Hesych. προσεψος, ον, towards the east, Casaub. Strab. 511; cf. Ion. προσηψος. προσζεύγνυμαι, Pass. to be bound, yoked, attached to, τινὶ Luc. Nero 4: absol. to be attached, ἢ τὸ πηδάλιον προσέζευκται Arist. Mechan. 5. 10: to be contiguous, Joseph. B. J. 5. 4, 4. προσζευκτέον, verb. Adj. one must join to, Schol. Eur. Alc. 891. προσζημιῶ, to punish besides, Isocr. 9 B; φυγῆ τινα Plat. Gorg. 516 D.

προσζητέω, to seek besides, Maxim. ap. Eus. P. E. 343 A. προσζωγραφέω, to paint besides, Theod. Prodr. προσζώννυμι, to gird besides; and πρόσζωστος, ον, Gloss. πρόσσηβος, ον, (ἡβη) near manhood, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4, Dion. H. 2. 71, etc.; τὴν ἡλικίαν πρ. ὦν Luc. Somn. 1:—also, near womanhood, παιδίσκη Clearch. ap. Ath. 548 B. προσηγορέω, to address, πρ. φίλῳ Soph. El. 1471: to console, τινα Eur. Phoen. 989. προσηγόρημα, τό, the object of one's address, Eur. Supp. 803. προσηγορία, ἡ, a friendly greeting, familiarity, Diog. L. 3. 98, Plut. 2. 709 A. II. an appellation, name, Isocr. Antid. § 303, Dem. 72. 1, Arist. Categ. 5, 30, Pol. 3. 1, 3, al. 2. in Gramm. a common noun or name, *nomen appellativum*, as opp. to *n. proprium*, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 58, Dion. H. ad Ammae. 2. 11. προσηγορικὸς, ἡ, ὡν, of or for addressing, πρ. ὄνομα the praenomen, opp. to the nomen (τὸ συγγενικόν), Dion. H. 3. 65, 70., 4. 1; also the cognomen, Plut. Mar. 1. II. ὄνομα πρ., = προσηγορία II. 2, Dion. H. de Comp. 2, etc.:—Adv. —κῶς, by one's common name, Philo 1. 150.

προσῆγορος, Dor. ποτάγορος, ον, (ἀγορεύω) addressing, accosting, αἰ πρ. δρῦες the speaking oaks, Aesch. Pr. 832; τί δῆτ' ἐμοὶ . . προσῆγορον ἔτ' ἔστ' ἀκούειν; what word addressing me, i. e. addressed to me . . ? Soph. O. T. 1348; c. gen., Παλλάδος εὐγμάτων προσῆγορος addressing prayers to her, addressing her, Id. Ant. 1185. 2. generally, conversable, mutually agreeable, φίλοι καὶ πρ. ἀλλήλοισι Plat. Theaet. 146 A; γνώριμοὶ τε καὶ πρ. Iambl. V. Pyth. 237; θεοῖς πρ. Max. Tyr. 11. 8; πρ. τινος his friend, Dion. H. 1. 70; συμπόσιον οὐ πρ. ἐαυτῷ, i. e. too large for general conversation, Plut. 2. 678 D; γνώριμα καὶ πρ. familiar, Id. Cic. 40. 3. of things, agreeing, πάντα πρ. καὶ ῥητὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλα Plat. Rep. 546 B; ὑμόφρονα καὶ ποτάγορα ἀλλάλοισι Polus ap. Stob. t. 9. 54; so in other late Pythag. writers, σύμφωνα καὶ ποτάγορα, ὁμοῖα καὶ π., etc. II. pass. addressed, accosted, τῷ πρ.; by whom accosted? Soph. Ph. 1353. 2. called, πόλις δὲ Μυσῶν . . πρ. Id. Fr. 360. προσῆδομαι, Pass. to be delighted at or in, Hesych. s. v. ποθήνυτο. προσῆξαι, προσῆκται, v. sub προσέοικα. προσῆκάμην, aor. I med. of προσίημι.

προσηκόντως, Adv. suitably, fitly, duly, πρ. τῇ πόλει as becometh the dignity of the state, Thuc. 2. 43; so also Plat. Legg. 659 B, Isocr. 32 C, 130 D, Hyperid. Eux. 30, etc. προσῆκω, Dor. ποθήκω, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072. 27, Anecd. Delph. 38. To have arrived at a place, to have come, be near at hand, be present, χρεία προσῆκει Aesch. Pers. 143; ὡς φίλοι προσῆκετε Soph. Ph. 229, cf. O. C. 35, El. 1142; ἐνταῦθ' ἐλπίδος προσῆκομεν Eur. Or. 693; ὕχθαι πρ. ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν reach to the river, Xen. An. 4. 3, 23; θέατρον πρ. πρὸς τὸ τῆς Ἑστίας ἱερὸν Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 31. II. metaph. to belong to, εἰ τῷ ξένῳ τούτῳ προσῆκει Λαῶν τι συγγενές Soph. O. T. 814; τῷ γὰρ προσῆκει . . τύδε; whom does this concern? Id. El. 909; Πενθεὶ δὲ τί μέρος . . προσῆκε; Eur. Bacch. 1302; ἔορτῆν ἐαυτῷ τι προσῆκειν Thuc. 1. 126; τῇ βασιλείᾳ πρ. οὐ βαδιουργία, ἀλλὰ καλοκάγαθία Xen. Ages. 11, 6, cf. Plat. Rep. 443 A, Criti. 117 D, etc.; sometimes also foll. by πρὸς, οὐδὲν πρὸς τὸ Πέρσας πρ. τὸ πάθος Id. 8. 100, cf. Dio C. 58. 27:—also of persons, to belong to, be related to, τινὶ Eur. I. T. 550 (v. infr. III. 3); αὐτῇ πρ. Φειδίας is concerned with her, Ar. Pax 616; προσῆκετε ἡμῖν τὰ μέγιστα Thuc. 6. 84; πρ. γένει Ar. Ran. 698:—c. inf., οὐ προσῆκομεν κολάζειν τοῖσδε we do not belong to them to punish, i. e. it is not for them to punish us, Eur. Or. 771: cf. infr. III. 1. 2. mostly impers. it belongs to, concerns, often with a negat. and gen. rei, οὐδὲν μοι πρ. τῆς αἰτίας ταύτης I have nothing to do with . . , Antipho 145. 15, cf. Xen. An. 3. 1, 31; ἐμοὶ οὐδαμῶθεν πρ. τούτου τοῦ πράγματος Andoc. 33. 30; οὐδ' ὀτιοῦν πρ. ἐαυτοῖς οὐδενὸς τῶν Ἀγνίων Dem. 1056. 14, cf. 934. 3; so with a question, τί οὖν πρ. δῆτ' ἐμοὶ Κορινθίων; Ar. Av. 969, cf. Plat. Rep. 527 D, Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 10, etc. b. c. dat. pers. et inf. it belongs to, becometh, οἷς προσῆκε πενθῆσαι Aesch. Cho. 173; οὐ σοι προσῆκει τήνδε προσφωνεῖν φάτιν Soph. El. 1213; τούναντιον δρῶν ἢ προσῆκε' αὐτῷ ποιεῖν Ar. Pl. 14; ἀγαθοῖς ὑμῖν πρ. εἶναι Xen. An. 3. 2, 11, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 233 A; v. infr. III. 4:—also c. acc. pers., οὐ σε προσῆκει . . λέγειν 'tis not meet that thou . . , Aesch. Ag. 1551, cf. Eur. Or. 1071, Plat. Gorg. 491 D, Xen. An. 3. 2, 15 (where the impf. προσῆκεν is used for προσῆκει, cf. Id. Eq. 12, 14,—an Att. usage, acc. to Thom. M.):—sometimes the two constructions are combined, προσῆκει τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις . . στέργειν, σὲ δὲ . . νομίζειν Isocr. 108 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 8:—sometimes the inf. is left to be supplied, νῦν δὲ ἀπολοφύραμενοι δν πρ. [ἀπολοφύρασθαι] . . ἅπιτε Thuc. 2. 46; ἐγὼ δὲ πάντα ὅσα πρ. τὸν ἀγαθὸν πολίτην [πράττειν], ἔπραττον Dem. 288. 25, cf. 674. fin., Isocr. Antid. § 112 (119), Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 32.

III. the Partic. is very common, 1. belonging to one, αἰτία οὐδὲν μοι προσῆκουσα Dem. 550. 23; μηθενὶ μηθεν ποθήκουσα, of a slave, Anecd. Delph. 38; τὸ προσῆκον ἐκάστῳ ἀποδιδόναι, cuique suum, Plat. Rep. 332 D:—also c. gen., τὰ πράγματος πρ. all that belongs to the subject, Id. Legg. 643 B:—absol., τὴν προσῆκουσαν σωτηρίαν ἐκπορίζεσθαι one's own safety, Thuc. 6. 83; τὰς οὐ προσηκούσας ἀμαρτίας not his own faults, Antipho 122. 14; τὰ μὴ πρ., = ἀλλότρια, Thuc. 4. 61; οἱ πρ. ξύμμαχοι Id. 1. 40; etc. 2. befitting, becoming, proper, meet, πρ. ἐγκλήματα Ib.; ἢ πρ. σωτηρία Id. 6. 83; τιμαί Plat. Legg. 952 C, Epin. 985 D; ἔλεος Dem. 577. 27, etc.:—τὰ προσῆκοντα what is fit, seemly, one's duties, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 1, Mem. 1. 1, 12, etc.; τὰ πρ. ἔργα Id. Hell. 3. 4, 16:—also, τὸ προσῆκον fitness, propriety, ἐκτὸς τοῦ προσῆκοντος Eur. Heracl. 214; πέρα τοῦ πρ. Antipho 129. 30; μακρότερα τοῦ πρ. Plat. Crat. 413 A; μάλλον τοῦ πρ. Id. Legg. 697 C; πορὰ τὸ πρ. Id. Phileb. 36 D; κατὰ τὸ πρ. Plut. 2. 122 A; so, οὐκ ἐκ προσῆκόντων Thuc. 3. 67:—c. inf., προσῆκοντα ἀκούσαι σοφίσματα fit to hear, Plat. Rep. 496 A; λόγοι πρ. ἀκούειν Id. Legg. 811 D. 3. of persons, related, akin, τὸ ἀνέκοθε τοῖσι Κυψελίδασι οὐδὲν ἦν προσῆκων Id. 6. 128, cf. Aesch. Cho. 689, Soph. O. T. 814, Thuc. 2. 29; γένει προσῆκων βασιλεῖ Xen. An. 1. 6, 1, cf. Plat. Legg. 874 A; οἱ προσῆκοντες γένει Eur. Med. 1304; κατὰ γένος, διὰ συγγένειαν Plut. Thes. 19, Cato Mi. 14, etc.; οἱ προσῆκοντές τινι Hdt. 4. 14, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 21, etc.;—and as Subst., οἱ πρ. τινος one's relations, Thuc. 1. 128, Lys. 149. 15; οἱ οἱ πρ. alone, Hdt. 1. 216; οἱ μάλιστα πρ. Id. 3. 24, Plat. Apol. 33 D; Dor. οἱ ποθήκοντες Anecd. Delph. ut s.:—hence as Adj., αἱ προσῆκουσαι δρεταὶ hereditary fair fame, Thuc. 4. 92. b. οὐδὲν προσῆκων one who has nothing to do with the matter, Plat. Rep. 539 D; c. inf., θεδν . . οὐδὲν προσῆκοντ' ἐν γόοις παραστατεῖν having no concern with assisting one in sorrows, Aesch. Ag. 1079; πρὸς τοῦτ' μὴ προσῆκοντας (sc. ὑλιγωρίας τυγχόνειν) Arist. Rhett. 2. 2, 18. 4. used absol. in neut., οὐ προσῆκον though or since it is not fitting, Thuc. 3. 40, cf. 6. 84, Plat. Crat. 397 B; οὐδὲν προσῆκόν τινα ἐπιτάσσειν Thuc. 6. 82; and without a negat., ὡς πρ. αὐτοῖς χρῆσθαι Plat. Theaet. 196 E. (προσηλιάζομαι, Pass. to be exposed to the sun, Geop. 6. 2, 6.

προσήλιος, *ov*, towards the sun, exposed to the sun, sunny, τύποι ξηροί και πρ. Xen. Cyn. 4, 6; οἰκοι Theophr. Odor. 40.

πρόσηλος, *v. sub* πρόσκειλος.

προσηλώω, to nail, pin, or fix to, τί τι, τι πρὸς τι Plat. Phaedo 83 D, Luc. Prom. 2.

II. to nail up, τὰ παρασκήνια Dem. 520. 19:—Pass. to be affixed by nails, C. I. 159. 8., 5785. 21; of persons, to be nailed to a plank (cf. προσπασσαλεύω), and in Rom. times to be crucified, Dem. 549. 1, Philo 1. 237, 687, Eus. H. E. 8. 8.

προσήλυσις, ἡ, = προσέλευσις, approach, Justin. M.

προσηλύτευσις, ἡ, residence as a stranger, Aquila V. T.

προσηλύτεύω, to live in a place as a stranger, LXX (Ezek. 14. 7), Eus. D. E. 297 C, Eriphan.

προσηλύτος, *ov*, one that has arrived at a place, a stranger, sojourner, Lat. *advena*, τῷ προσελθόντι προσηλύτῳ LXX (Ex. 12. 49).

II. one who has come over to Judaism, a convert, proselyte, Ev. Matth. 23. 15, Act. Ap. 2. 10.

προσήλωσις, ἡ, a nailing on or to, Apollod. Poliorc. p. 22: crucifixion, Eus., etc.

πρόσημαι, properly a pf. of προσέζομαι, to be seated upon or close to, *c. dat.*, δώμασιν προσήμεναι Aesch. Ag. 1191; νεπτέρῳ πρ. κώπῃ Ib. 1617; βωμοῖσι Soph. O. T. 15; rarely *c. acc.*, καρδίαν προσήμενος Aesch. Ag. 834 (cf. καθίζω II):—generally, to be or lie near, νᾶσοι .. τῷδε γὰρ προσήμεναι Id. Pers. 880.

II. to besiege, Lat. *obsidere*, πύργοισι Eur. Rhes. 390.

προσημαίνω, to presignify, foretell, announce, of the gods, Hdt. I. 45., 6. 27, Eur. Supp. 213, etc.; of Socrates' Genius, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 4:—of medical symptoms, Hipp. Progn. 38; of wind, to give notice, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 17.

II. to declare beforehand, proclaim, τινί τι Eur. Med. 725; of a herald, Hdt. 6. 77; *c. inf.*, Πυθίῃ πρ. Λακεδαιμονίοισι ἐλευθεροῦν τὰς Ἀθήνας orders them to .., Ib. 123, cf. Aeschin. 72. 8; πρ. ὡς .., Plut. Nic. 1.

προσημαντικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, presignifying, τινος Diod. 4. 6, Ath. 490 A.

προσημαντρον, τό, = sq., Byz.

προσημασία, ἡ, a foretoken, prognostic, Diod. 5. 7, Strab. 304.

προσημειόομαι, Med. to prognosticate, τι Joseph. Macc. 15; as Pass., Eust. 225. 15:—Subst. προσημείωσις, *ews*, ἡ, cited from Eus.

προσημερεύω, to pass the day with, τινί Suid. *s. v.* δράκωνος, E. M.

προσημερος, *ov*, (ἡμέρα) happening in one day, Artemid. 4. 84.

προσημερώω, to make subject, τινί τι Eccl.

πρόσημον, τό, a foretoken, presage, *dub.* in Hesych.

προσηνεία, ἡ, mildness, softness, προσηνεῖς εἵνεκεν for the sake of ease or comfort, Hipp. Acut. 387; of language, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 194.

προσηνεμος, *ov*, (ἀνεμος) towards the wind, to windward, opp. to ὑπηνεμος, Xen. Oec. 18, 6; καθίζειν ἐν προσηνεμῷ καὶ σκία Arist. H. A. 9. 16, 1; τὰ πρ. Id. G. A. 5. 3, 22; τὰ εὐπνοα καὶ πρ. Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 1, etc.

προσηνεύομαι, Dep. to be proshenēs, Hesych.

προσηνής, Dor. προσᾶνής and ποτᾶνής, *ēs*, soft, gentle, like ἐνηής, opp. to ἀπηνής, Emped. 433, etc.; ξενία Pind. P. 10. 99; γλισχρασμα λεῖον .. καὶ πρ. Hipp. 385. 4; προσανέα πίνειν to drink soothing draughts, Pind. P. 3. 93, cf. Hipp. Acut. 387; τὰ προσηνεστάτα βρωτὰ καὶ ποτὰ Diod. 17. 28; τόπος ἐνδιατρίψαι .. προσηνεστάτος most pleasant, Id. 3. 69; πρ. ὀμιλίαι Plut. 2. 46 E; λεία καὶ πρ. κίνησις Ib. 673 B, cf. 1122 E; πρ. τι λέγειν to speak smooth, Thuc. 6. 77; φίλα καὶ πρ. Plut. 2. 466 D; τὸ πρ. τοῦ φθέγγματος Luc. Rhet. Praec. 12.

2. *c. dat.*, λύχνῳ προσηνές, *i. e.* suitable, fit for burning, Hdt. 2. 94. 3. of persons, gentle, kind, οὐδ' ἀστοῖσι πρ. Anacr. 14; τοῖς φίλοις οὐ πρ. οὐδὲ ἡδύς Plut. Nic. 5; εὐνοῦς καὶ πρ. Id. 2. 708 C; προσηνεστερα .. τὰς ψυχὰς τὰ θήλα τῶν ἀρρένων Arist. Physiogn. 5, 2; τῷ ἦθει προσηνεστάτος Plut. Phoc. 5; πρ. τὸ βλέμμα Luc. Pisc. 13; so also, προσηνής ἕψις Menand. Incert. 58; τὸ προσηνές αὐτοῦ the enticement of it, Epict. Enchir. 34.

II. Adv. -*ως*, Theophr. Char. 17, Diod. 2. 57, Plut. 2. 466 D; Comp. -*εστερως*, Polyb. Excerpt. Vat. p. 456.—An irreg. Sup. προσηνότατος in C. I. (addend.) 2113 *c.* (On the deriv., *v. sub* ἀπηνής.)

προσηνή, ἡ, Ion. for προσήνια, Hipp. 269. 10.

προσηπῶ, to make to rot before, κρέα Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 5:—Pass., with pf. 2 προσέσηπα, to grow putrid before, Galen.

προσηρμοσμένως, Adv. fittingly, Hesych. *s. v.* ἀπαρῶσαι.

προσηττάομαι, Pass. to be conquered besides, Byz.

προσηχέω, to resound or re-echo, Plut. Alex. 31; θαλάττῃ with the sea, Philostr. 833, cf. 487.

προσηχής, *ēs*, re-echoing, *v. l.* for προσεχής, Plut. Alex. 17.

προσηφός, *a, ov*, Ion. for προσεφός, Dor. ποταφός, towards the East, καὶ τὸ ποταφὸν τὸ Λακίνιον Theocr. 4. 33; προσηφά Ἄρτεμις, in Euboea, from the position of her temple, Plut. Themist. 8; Πρ. δαίμονες Diod. 5. 55; cf. προσέσπερος.

προσθακέω, to sit beside or upon, ἔδραν Soph. O. C. 1166.

προσθάλλω, to cherish besides, γνώμας τισί Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 10.

προσθ-αφαίρεσις, ἡ, previous subtraction, Paul. Alex. Apotel. 27, Ptol., etc.

πρόσθε, Ion. and poet. for πρόσθεν, *q. v.*

πρόσθεμα, τό, an appendage, Ep. Socr. 1; cf. πρόσθημα. II. = πύσθη, Anth. P. 12. 3, Clem. Al. 553.

III. a pessary, Hipp. 582. 11., 599. 5.

πρόσθεν, and in Poets (metri grat.) πρόσθε, which is used also in Ion. Prose (Hdt. 1. 11, al.): Aeol. πρόσθα, A. B. 563, 604, E. M., Ahrens D. Aeol. 153; Dor. also πρόσθεν (cf. ὑπίθεν), Greg. C. 222: Adv.: (πρό, πρὸς):

A. as Prep. with gen.: I. of Place or Space, before, στῆ πρόσθ' αὐτοῦ, etc., Il.; περὶ πρόσθ' ἵππων 13. 385, cf. 392, etc.;

τεύχε' ἔθηκε πρόσθεν Ἀχιλλῆος 19. 13; πρ. ποδῶν Od. 22. 4, cf. Il. 23. 877; πρ. πυλάων, πρ. πόλιος before, *i. e.* outside, 12. 145, etc.; νῆσος .. πρ. Σαλαμῖνος τύπων Aesch. Pers. 447:—πρ. Μυρμιδόνων παλεμιζόμεν in front of them, at their head, Il. 16. 220; and in Att., ἐν τῷ πρ. τοῦ στρατεύματος in front of .., Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 52; ἐπὶ τῷ πρ. τῶν ὀπλων καθέζεσθαι Id. An. 3. 1, 33; ἐπὶ τῷ πρ. τινὸς θείναι τι ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν Plat. Rep. 618 A:—often with collat. notion of defence, [ἀάκος] πρόσθε στέρνοιο φέρων Il. 7. 224; στὰς πρόσθε νεκῶν 16. 321; ἡ τοι πρ. στασα .. ἄμυνεν 4. 129; τῶν οὗτοι πρ. ἴσταμαι I defend them not, Ib. 54:—hence, like πρὸ, ὑπέρ, for, πρόσθε φίλων τοκέων ἀλόχων τε καὶ υἱῶν Il. 21. 587, cf. 16. 833; ἐῆς πρ. πόλιος λαῶν τε πεσεῖν Od. 8. 524.

2. with Verbs of motion, πρ. ἔθεν φεύγοντα Il. 5. 56, 80, etc.; πρ. δὲ κίεν αὐτοῦ 15. 307; εἰς τὸ πρ. τῶν ὀπλων Xen. An. 3. 1, 33.

3. metaph., οὐδὲν ἐς πρ. κακῶν Eur. Hec. 961: of preference, ἀγειν τινὰ πρ. τινὸς Id. Bacch. 225; πρ. τιθέναι τί τινος Id. Hec. 131; ἀσχηρὰ πρ. τοῦ καλοῦ ζητεῖν Id. Fr. 660; *v. infr.* B. I. 3.

II. of Time, before, πρόσθ' ἄλλων Il. 2. 359, cf. 13. 66, Soph. Ph. 778; τῶν πρόσθε before them, Hes. Th. 746; ἐμοῦ πρ. Aesch. Pers. 529; τοῦ χρόνου πρ. θανοῦμαι Soph. Ant. 462; πρ. ἐσπέρας Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 43.—The gen. sometimes stands before πρόσθεν, Il. 4. 54., 12. 145, Hes., etc., *supr. cit.* When it seems to be followed by a *dat.*, this *dat.* must be connected with the Verb, and πρόσθεν taken as Adv., *v. infr.* B. I. 1.

B. as Adv.: I. of Place or Space, before, in front, πρόσθε λέων ὄπιθεν δὲ δράκων Il. 6. 181, Hes. Th. 323; πρ. δὲ οἱ δόρυ τ' ἔσχε καὶ ἀσπίδα Il. 5. 300, cf. 315; πρ. δὲ οἱ ποίησε γαλήνην Od. 5. 452; πρόσθ' ὄρων θάνατον Il. 20. 481:—*ol* πρ. the front rank men, opp. to οἱ ὄπισθεν, 5. 595; hence in Att., ὁ πρ. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 8; τὰ πρ. Ib. 6. 3, 2; τὰ πρ. σκέλη (*v. πρόσθιος*) Id. Eq. 1, 12; ἡ χώρα ἡ πρ. Polyb. 3. 80, 3; εἰς τὸ πρ. 4. 66, 5; τοῦ πρ. ὀρέγεσθαι 3. 84, 12:—with collat. notion of defence, πρ. σάκεα σχέθον Il. 4. 113.

2. with Verbs of motion, on, forward, πρ. ἔφευγε before, 22. 158; ἡ *ol* πρ. ἰούσα 20. 95; πρ. ἡγεμονεύειν Od. 22. 400., 24. 154; ἵππους πρ. βαλεῖν, *v. βάλλω* A. II. 5; so, ἐς τὸ πρ. παρῖναι Hdt. 8. 89; παρῖτ' ἐς τὸ πρ. Ar. Ach. 43, cf. Plat. Rep. 437 A, etc.; πρ. προεἶσθαι Id. Legg. 732 B.

3. metaph., εἰς τὸ πρ. ἀεὶ ζητεῖν Id. Soph. 258 C; ἀγειν τινὰ ἐς τὸ πρ. (*v. supr.* A. I. 3), Soph. Aj. 1249.

II. of Time, before, formerly, erst, Hom., Hes., etc.; οὐ πρόσθεν not before, Od. 17. 7; οὐποτε πρ. Soph. Aj. 318; οὐπω πρ. Xen. An. 5. 4, 18; ἔτι πρ. Plat. Soph. 242 D; μικρῶ πρ. Id. Legg. 969 B:—*ol* πρόσθεν ἄνδρες the men of old, Il. 9. 524; so, τοῦ πρ. Κάδμου τοῦ πάλαι τ' Ἀγήνορος Soph. O. T. 268; ὁ πρ. γεννηθείς Id. O. C. 375; ἡ πρ. the elder, Eur. Phoen. 58; so, of things, οἱ πρ. πόνοι the former, earlier labours, Aesch. Supp. 52; ἄ πρ. ἵππεια Soph. El. 504; ὁ πρ. λόγος Id. O. T. 851; ἡ πρ. ἡμέρα, νύξ, ὁ πρ. χρόνος Xen. An. 2. 3, 1, etc.; τὰ πρόσθεν times bygone, Plat. Phaedr. 238 B:—also, τὸ πρ., as Adv., formerly, Il. 23. 583, Od. 4. 688; ταῦτά τῷ πρ. the same as before, Plat. Phaedr. 241 B; and so τὰ πρ., Aesch. Ag. 19.

C. foll. by a Relat., πρόσθεν, πρὶν .., before .., Lat. *priusquam*, mostly with a negat., οὐ πρόσθε .., πρὶν γέ με .. ἴδῃται Od. 17. 7, cf. Xen. An. 1. 1, 10, Cyr. 1. 2, 8, etc.; but without a negat., πρ. πρὶν τυχεῖν Pind. P. 2. 169:—also, πρόσθεν ἡ .. Soph. O. T. 736, El. 82, 1333; πρόσθεν πρὶν ἢ Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23.

2. like Lat. *potius*, πρ. ἀποθανεῖν ἢ .. to die sooner than .., Id. An. 2. 1, 10. Cf. πρὶν B. I.

προσθειουργέω, to consecrate, τινα Eccl.

πρόσθεσις, ἡ, (προστίθημι) a putting to, application, ναρθήκων Hipp. Fract. 755; of ladders, πρ. κλίμακος Thuc. 4. 135, cf. Polyb. 5. 60, 7; of the cupping-glass, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 12; κόμης προσθέσεις the use of false hair, Philostr. Epist. 22.

II. the administration of food, nourishment, Hipp. Aph. 1244; cf. ἐνθεσις.

III. an adding, addition, διὰ τὴν πρ. τοῦ ἑτέρου τῷ ἑτέρῳ Plat. Phaedo 97 A, cf. 101 B, C; αὐξήσις κατὰ πρόσθεσιν Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 6, 5, cf. Phys. 1. 7, 7., 7. 2, 13; in arithmetical sense, opp. to ἀφαίρεσις (subtraction), κατὰ πρ. ἀριθμεῖσθαι Id. Metaph. 12. 7, 11, cf. 13. 6, 2.

2. = προσθήκη, an addition, Hipp. Acut. 390.

3. in the Logic of Aristotle, the addition of notes (such as properties, accidents, and the like) to determine a general term, An. Post. 1. 27, de Interpr. 12, 7, Metaph. 6.

4. 7; ὁ ἐκ πρ. λόγος, opp. to ὁ ἐξ ἀφαιρέσεως, Ib. 6. 5, 6, cf. Bonitz Ind. p. 49; ἀκρατῆς κατὰ πρόσθεσιν with a difference, opp. to ἀπλῶς, Eth. N. 7. 4, 3:—so, the mixed sciences are said to be ἐκ προσθέσεως, while the abstract are ἐξ ἀφαιρέσεως, Cael. 3. 1, 11, cf. Metaph. 1. 2, 5.

4. a long series, cited from Mus. Vett.

προσθετέον, verb. Adj. one must add, Plat. Symp. 206 A, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11, 15, etc.

II. one must accustom, train, τινὲ ποιεῖν τι Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 2.

προσθετέω, *v. πρόσθετος fin.*

προσθέτης, *ov, ὁ*, one who adds, τινος Eust. Opusc. 83 fin.

προσθέτηςις, *ews, ἡ*, addition, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 94.

προσθετικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, disposed to add, giving additional power, Porphyry. ap. Eus. P. E. 113 B, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 166, etc.

πρόσθετος, *ov*, also *η, ov*, Xen. Eq. 12, 6, Luc. Salt. 27; or προσθετός, Lob. Paral. 492:—verb. Adj. of προστίθημι, put to, applied, κλίμακες Aristid. 1. 361; πτέρυγες Xen. 1. *c.*, cf. Herm. Aesch. Ag. 124.

2. added, put on, of false hair, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, Luc. Alex. 3, etc.; πρόσθετοι (*sc.* κόμαι or κόσμοι) Ar. Fr. 310; προσκόμιον πρ. Poll. 2. 30; so, πρ. παχύτης Luc. Salt. 27.

3. προσθεταί (*sc.* ἡμέραι), = ἐπακταί, Scalig. Emend. Temp. p. 749; cf. περίθετος.

II. Lat. *addictus*, given up to the creditor, of debtors, Dion. H. 6. 59, Plut. Lucull. 20; κτήματα πρ. τινι ποιεῖν C. I. 2691.

III. πρόσθετον or προσθετόν, τό, like πρόσθεμα III, a pessary, Hipp. 266. 13 sq., Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 18:—hence προσθετέω to make or apply a pessary, Hipp. 565. 53.

προσθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι, *to run towards or to, τι* Thuc. 4. 33, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 20, etc.; absol., Xen. An. 5. 7, 21.
 προσθεωρέω, *to contemplate or consider besides*, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 4, Oec. 1. 5, 4:—verh. Adj. -θεωρητέον, Id. Cael. 3. 3, 3.
 πρόσθη, ἤ, = πρόσθεσις, only in Hesych., cf. Lob. Path. p. 36.
 προσθήκη, ἤ, (προστίθημι) *an addition, appendage, appendix, supplement*, esp. in a book, προσθήκας .. μοι ὁ λόγος ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐδίξητο Hdt. 4. 30, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 3; εὐ γὰρ πρὸς εὐ φανεῖσι πρ. πέλοι Aesch. Ag. 500; σμικρὰ πρ. Plat. Rep. 339 B, cf. Lach. 182 C; ἐν προσθήκης μέρει by way of *appendage*, Dem. 22. 4., 154. 18; ἐν ὑπηρετου καὶ πρ. μέρει Id. 37. 4; ἐν πρ. μοῖρα Luc. Zeux. 2; προσθήκης μοῖραν ἐπέχειν *to serve as auxiliaries*, Dion. H. 5. 67; [Ἀντώνιος] πρ. τῆς γυναικὸς ἦν Plut. Anton. 62: hence, 2. *an accident, mere circumstance*, Dem. 1477. 20; πᾶσιν εἰσι πράγμασι προσθήκαι δύο *everything has two modes of doing*, Id. 645. 3, Alex. Incert. 631, Pseudoemigr. II. *aid, help, assistance*, προσθήκη θεοῦ Soph. O. T. 38; esp. of an adventitious kind, Dem. 777. 1. III. *a particle*, Longin. 21. 2.
 πρόσθημα, τό, = πρόσθηκη 1, Eur. El. 191, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 13.
 προσθηγᾶνω, fut. -θήσομαι, *to touch, τινος* Soph. Ph. 9, Eur. I. A. 339; εἰ δὲ τῶνδε προσθίξει (vulg. -εις) χερὶ *with the hand*, Eur. Heracl. 652, ubi v. Elmsl.; absol., προσθηγῶν *by his touch*, Aesch. Cho. 1059, cf. Soph. Ph. 817.
 προσθίδιος, α, ον, poet. for sq., Nonn. D. 1. 316, Poëta ap. Fabric. 4. 105 ed. Harles.
 πρόσθιος, α, ον, (πρόσθεν) *the foremost*, opp. to ὀπίσθιος, οἱ πρ. πόδες *the fore-feet*, Hdt. 2. 69; πρ. πούς Xen. Cyn. 9, 19, etc.; τὰ πρ. κῶλα Plat. Tim. 91 E, etc.; σκέλη τὰ πρ. Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 7; and often τὰ πρ. alone, *the front parts*, opp. to τὰ ὀπίσθια, Id. H. A. 1. 12, 2, al.; opp. to τὰ πρᾶν, Id. G. A. 1. 13, 5; hence, βάσιν χερσὶ προσθίαν καθαρμόσας, i. e. using the hands as *forefeet*, Eur. Rhes. 210;—οἱ πρ. ὀδόντες Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 50, al.; ἡ πρ. σιαγών *the upper jaw*, in prone animals, Ib. 1. 11, 10; so, χοροὶ οἱ πρ. *the front rows of teeth*, Ar. Ran. 548; πρ. θρίξ Achae. ap. Ath. 690 B; πρ. τραύματα, *wounds in front*, Lat. *vulnera adversa*, Anth. P. 9. 279.—In Arist., ἐμπρόσθιος is a freq. v. l.
 προσθλάω, *to squeeze against*, τινί τι Schol. Ar. Pax 542.
 προσθλίβω [ἴ], *to press or squeeze against*, τι πρὸς τι LXX (Num. 22. 25):—Pass., Plnt. 2. 878 F.
 πρόσθλιψις, ἡ, *pressure, oppression*, Aquila V. T.
 προσθό-δομος, ὁ, *the chief of a house or its former lord*, Aesch. Cho. 321.
 προσθροέω, *to address, call by a name*, τινα Aesch. Pr. 595.
 προσθύμιος [ῦ], ον, *according to one's mind, welcome*, τινί Anth. P. 6. 288.
 προσθύω, *to sacrifice besides*, τῷ δαίμονι Eus. P. E. 154 D.
 προστάτρεω, Ion. προσιτηρ-, *to heal besides*, Hipp. 455. 49.
 προσῖδιοποιέω, *to attribute as his own*, τινί τι Eccl.
 προσιδρώω, *to sweat or labour besides*, Eccl.
 προσιδρῶω, *to place near*, τινά τινι Procl. in Plat. Alc. p. 138 Creuz.
 προσιζάνω, *to sit by or near, rest or settle on*, ἡ μέλιττα πρὸς οὐδὲν σαπρὸν πρ. Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 29; τοίχοις πρ. cited from Diosc.: metaph., κείνη μῶμος οὐ προσιζάνει Simon. Iamb. 6. 84; πρὸς ἄλλοτ' ἄλλον πημονῆ πρ. Aesch. Pr. 276; also *to cleave to, cling to*, Lat. *instare*, ἀρά μοι πρ. Id. Theb. 696; ἀπὸ τῶν προσιζανόντων *from all that adheres, dirt*, etc., Paus. 5. 14, 5. 2. absol., of a robe, *to sit close*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 10.
 προσίξισις, εως, ἡ, *adherence*, Galen.
 προσίξω, fut. -ίξω, *to sit by*, τινί Diosc. 5. 102: c. acc. *to come and sit near*, πάγον Aesch. Supp. 189; Ἄρτεμιν Eur. Hec. 935 (cf. καθίζω fin.); also, πρ. περὶ τὰ βήματα Plat. Rep. 564 D; πρὸς τι Arist. H. A. 8. 11, 2; ἐν τινί Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 3:—metaph. *to cleave to, μελέτημα πρ. τινί* Eur. Fr. 902. 9.
 προσίημι, fut. προσήσω, med. -ήσομαι: aor. 1 προσήκα, med. -ηκάμην. *To send to or towards, let come to*, τινά πρὸς τὸ πῦρ Xen. An. 4. 5, 5, cf. Cyr. 7. 5, 39: *to apply*, τινί τι Id. Cyn. 10, 11. II. mostly in Med., *to let come to or near one, admit, προσίεμαί τινα ἐς ταῦτ' ἐμαυτῷ I admit one into my society*. Xen. An. 3. 1, 30; πρ. τινά εἰς τὴν ὀμιλίαν Plat. Phaedr. 255 A; πρ. τοὺς βαρβάρους *let them approach*, Xen. An. 4. 2, 12; πρ. τὸν πόλεμον εἰς τὴν χώραν Dem. 124. 5; of animals, ἵπποι χαλεπῶς πρ. ἃ πρόδηλα αὐτοῖς ἐστίν Xen. Eq. 3, 3; τιθασέεται καὶ πρ. τὰς χεῖρας Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 3; πρ. τὰ παιδάρια τῷ μασθῷ Plut. Cato Ma. 20. 2. *to admit, allow, believe*, τοῦτο μὲν οὐ προσίεμαι Hdt. 1. 75; πρ. τὴν διαβολὴν Id. 6. 123; προσηκάμην τὸ βηθὲν Eur. El. 622; πρ. τὰ κεκρηγμένα *to agree to the proposed terms*, Thuc. 4. 38, cf. 108; τοῦτον [τρόπον] οὐδαμῆ προσίεμαι Plat. Phaedo 97 B. b. *to admit, accept, submit to*, ξεινικὰ νόμοια Hdt. 1. 135; τὴν ὕχειαν Arist. H. A. 6. 20, 4; ἦτταν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 45; πρ. φάρμακον *to take it*, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 17; σίτον Cyr. 8. 7, 4; οἶνον Alc. Φρύξ. 1. c. *to accept, allow, approve*, τὴν προδοσίην Hdt. 6. 10; τὸ δ' ἄκαιρον .. μὴ προσίεμαν Eur. Fr. 885 (lyr.); οὐδὲν ἀσχυρὸν Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 13, cf. Mem. 2. 6, 18; οὐδαμῆ πρ. οἱ θεοὶ τὸν πόλεμον Id. An. 5. 5, 3; πονηρίαν Dem. 770. 12. 3. c. inf. *to undertake or venture to do*, Plat. Legg. 908 B, Xen. Mcni. 2. 7, 11 and 8, 5; προσείτ' ἂν ἀποθανεῖν *would submit to death*, Alex. Ποντ. 1:—also, *to allow that ..*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 83, etc. 4. c. acc. pers. *to attach to oneself, attract, win, please*, οὐδὲν προσίετό μιν *nothing moved or pleased him*, Hdt. 1. 48; ἐν δ' οὐ προσίεται με *one thing pleases me not*, Ar. Eq. 359; τοῦτ' οὐ δύναται με προσέσθαι Id. Vesp. 742; προσίεται (sc. Laïs) .. καὶ γέροντα καὶ νέον Epict. Ἀντίλ. 1. 23.—With this, and signf. 2, may be compared the double idiom, *I like it not, it likes me not*.
 προσίκετεώ, *to supplicate besides*, Philo 2. 581.
 προσικνέομαι, Dep. *to come to, reach*, δῆγμα δὲ λύπης οὐδὲν ἐφ' ἧσπα

πρ. Aesch. Ag. 792: also c. gen. *to reach so far as, come at*, τόξω γὰρ οὔτις πημάτων προσίξεται (Meineke προσιξεται), Id. Cho. 1033; πρὶν ἐκεῖνον προσικέσθαι σου Ar. Eq. 761. 2. *to approach as a suppliant*, c. acc. loci, Aesch. Cho. 1035.
 προσίκτης, =sq., *suppliant*, Moschion ap. Stob. 561. 34.
 προσίκτηρ, οπος, ὁ, *one that comes to the temples*, like ἐκέτης, a *suppliant*, Aesch. Eum. 441. II. pass. *he to whom one comes as a suppliant, a protector*, of a god, Ib. 120, v. Müller Eum. § 60, not.; cf. ἀφίκτηρ, προστρόπαιος.
 προσιλᾶρευομαι, Dep. *to be cheerful towards*, τινί Eccl.
 προσιλινγιάω, *to turn dizzy at*, τινί Theod. Metoch.
 προ-σίνομαι [ἴ], Dep. *to hurt before*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4.
 προσιππάζομαι, Dep. =sq., Diod. 3. 37.
 προσιππεύω, *to ride up to, charge*, Thuc. 2. 79; τῷ ποταμῷ, τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, etc., Plut. Pyrrh. 16, Mar. 25, etc.
 προσίπταμαι, later pres. for προσπέτομαι, q. v.
 προσίστημι (later -ιστάω Arist. Probl. 2. 38, 1), *to place near, bring near*, πρῶραν πρὸς κύμα Eur. Tro. 102. 2. *to weigh out to*, τινί τι Macho ap. Ath. 243 F. 3. *to stop or check*, i. e. blood flowing from a wound, Hipp. 873 H; τὸ πνεῦμα Arist. l. c., cf. 1. 41, 2. 4. *to fix or plant firmly*, τὸ σῶμα προσστήσας (al. προστήσας) Antipho 121. 30. II. mostly in Pass. *προσίσταμαι*, with intr. tenses of Act., *to stand near to or by*, τινί Hdt. 1. 129., 5. 51; πύλαις Aesch. Theb. 126, cf. Cho. 183, Ar. Ach. 683:—also c. acc. with a notion of *approaching*, βωμὸν προσέστην Aesch. Pers. 203; προσστήναι τράπεζαν Soph. Fr. 550:—with a Prep., πρ. πρὸς τῷ δικαστηρίῳ Aesch. 16. 34:—c. gen., καρδίας προσίσταται (Heimsoeth καρδίαν) Aesch. Cho. 183:—absol., πρ. ἀκουσόμενος Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 13, cf. Eur. I. A. 23, Plat. Lys. 207 B. 2. metaph., *προσίσταται μοι it comes into my head, occurs to me*, ὁ σοὶ προσέστη Plat. Symp. 175 D, cf. Theaet. 173 D; also c. acc., ὡς δὲ ἄρα μιν προσστήναι τοῦτο Hdt. 1. 86. 3. *to set oneself against, to encounter*, πρ. ὡσπερ ἀθληταὶ τοῦτον τὸν λόγον Plat. Phileb. 41 B. b. more commonly c. dat. *to offend, give offence to*, τοῖς ἀκούουσιν Dem. 1393. 16; προσίστανται ὑμῖν αἱ τιαυταὶ εἰσαγγελίαι *you are sick of them*, Hyperid. Euxen. 18; ὁ κόσμος πρ. ταῖς ἀκοαῖς Dion. H. de Comp. 12 (ubi v. Schäff., p. 140), cf. Plut. 2. 629 E, etc.:—in Medic., of the stomach, *to be set against food*, Hipp. 595. 47, cf. Plat. Com. Πείρ. 1:—of pain, *to be oppressive*, ἡ ἂν ὀδύνη πρ. Hipp. 481. 35, cf. 1235 A, etc.
 προσιστορέω, *to narrate besides*, c. acc. et inf., Plut. Themist. 27, Id. 2. 301 D, Longin., etc.; verb. Adj. *προσιστορητέον* Strab. 345.
 προσισχῶ, *to be able besides*, c. inf., Scxt. Emp. M. 8. 368.
 προσίσχω, = προσέχω, q. v.
 προσίτεον, verb. Adj. of πρόσσειμι (εἶμι ἰδο), *one must go to or approach*, Plat. Theaet. 179 D, Xen. Cyn. 10, 21.
 προ-σίτεύω, *to feed before*, τὰ φυτὰ Geop. 5. 3, 1.
 προσίτός, ἡ, ὄν, *approachable*, Plut. Philop. 15, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 7.
 προσκαθαιρέω, *to pull down besides*, Ar. ap. Harp. (Eq. 152, ubi κάθελε):—Pass., Dio C. 42. 26.
 προσκαθάπτομαι, Med. *to attack besides*, τινος Aristid. 2. 117.
 προσκαθεδρία, ἡ, *blackade*, Byz.
 προσκαθεζομαι, fut. -εδοῦμαι: aor. προσκαθεζόμεν, in late writers with aor. pass. προσκαθεσθῆναι, Lob. Phryn. 269: Dep. *To sit down before a town, besiege it*, Lat. *obsidere*, πόλιν Thuc. 1. 26; πόλει Polyb. 3. 98, 7., 8. 9, 6; absol., Thuc. 1. 134; πολιορκία πρ. Id. 1. 11, 61, Xen., etc. 2. *to sit by, watch*, τοῖς πράγμασιν Dem. 14. 15.
 προσκαθέλω, aor. -εἰλκῦσα, *to haul down besides*, πλοῖα Plut. Cam. 8.
 προσκαθεύδω, *to sleep by or near*, τινί Julian. Epist. 58.
 προσκαθηλόομαι, Pass. *to be nailed fast to*, Clem. Al. 45.
 προσκάθημαι, Ion. -κάθημαι, properly pf. of προσκαθέζομαι, *to be seated by or near, live with*, τινί Hdt. 6. 94, Theophr. Char. 29:—of bees, πρ. θύμῳ Plut. 2. 41 F: metaph., τέχνη πρ. Lyc. 386. II. *to sit down against a town, besiege it*, Lat. *obsidere*, Hdt. 2. 157., 5. 104, Thuc. 7. 48, Dem. 676. 4, etc. III. *to rest upon, be close to*, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 15, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 6.
 προσκαθιδρῶω, *to place upon*, τινί τι Philo 2. 559.
 προσκαθιερόω, *to consecrate besides*, τινί τι C. I. 3080.
 προσκαθίζω, *to sit down by or near*, c. acc. cogn., θάκον οὐκ εὐδαίμονα Eur. Hel. 895; absol., Plat. Apol. 31 A, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 24:—so in Med., Plat. Eryx. 397 D. 2. metaph. *to sink*, of pride, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 10:—also in Med. *to sit idle*, Aesch. 77. 33. II. *to sit down before a town, προσκαθίσαντα πολιορκεῖν* Polyb. 1. 12, 4.
 προσκάθισις, ἡ, *a sitting by or near*, v. l. Plnt. 2. 166 A.
 προσκαθίστημι, *to appoint besides*, στρατηγόν Diod. 13. 80, cf. Plut. Rom. 7:—so also in aor. med., Dio C. 66. 8, etc.; *to arrange besides*, τὰ ἐν Πόντῳ προσκατεστήσατο Id. 42. 46.
 προσκαθοπλίξω, *to arm besides*, Εἰλωτας Plut. Cleom. 23.
 προσκαθοράω, *to behold besides*, τι Plat. Charm. 172 B.
 προσκαινουργέω, *to work some new mischief*, cited from Joseph.
 προσκαινώω, *to renew in addition*, prob. 1. Plnt. 2. 273 C.
 πρόσκαιρος, ον, *in season, opportune*, ῥῆμα Schol. Ar. Ach. 275. II. *lasting but for a time, temporary*, πρ. ἡ τέρψις, opp. to ἀθάνατος, Dion. H. Rhet. 7. 4 and 6; to ἀλώνιος, 2 Ep. Cor. 4. 18, cf. C. 1. 4957. 14:—*transient, short*, ἐκδρομαί Plut. Pelop. 15; θύρῳβοι Luc. Dem. Encom. 31.
 προσκαίω, Att. -κάω: fut. -καύσω, *to set on fire or burn besides*, [τὰ ἐψόμενα] Arist. G. A. 4. 2, 6; τὴν δᾶδα Theophr. II. P. 9. 3, 4; ὄψον προσκέκαυκε Alex. Λεβ. 5. 3:—Pass., σκευὴ προσκαυμένα *pots burnt at the fire*, Ar. Vesp. 939, cf. 828: metaph., *προσκαίεσθαι τινί to be in love with ..*, Xen. Symp. 4, 23.
 προσκάκοπαθέω, *to feel sorrow at a thing*, τινί Eccl.

προσκακουργέω, to do one an ill turn besides, τινά Dio C. 45. 22.
 προσκακδομαι, Pass. to be damaged besides, Hipp. 47. 44.
 προσκαλέω, fut. έσω, to call to, call on, summon, τινά Thuc. 8. 98, Plat. Meno 82 A, etc. 2. to call on, invoke, Soph. Aj. 89; δνόματι Dio C. 71. 34. II. Med., with pf. pass. (v. infr.):—to call to oneself, call to one, τινά Xen. An. 7. 7, 2, etc.; τὰς κύνας Poll. 5. 85: esp. to call to one's aid, τινά Hdt. 1. 69 (προσκαλεῖσθαι τινά ἐς λόγους Id. 4. 201, is f. l. for προκαλ-), ap. Dem. 283. 14; τινά ἐς τὴν πολιτείαν Plut. Demosth. 21:—to invite, Luc. Asin. 51, (and in Act., Id. Pisc. 39):—c. dupl. acc., δ προσκέκλημαι αὐτοὺς to which I have called them, Act. Ap. 13. 2. 2. in Att., of an accuser, to cite or summon into court, Teleclid. Ἀμφικτ. 4, Ar. Vesp. 1334; πρ. τινά ὕβρεως to lay an action of assault, Ib. 1417; in full, δίκην ἀσεβείας πρ. τινά πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Lysias 104. 13, cf. 163. 24., 166. 31, Dem. 166. 32; πρ. σε . . πρὸς τοὺς ἀγορανόμους Βλάβης τῶν φορτίων Ar. Vesp. 1406; πρ. τινά ἐς δίκην δημοσίαν Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 5; π. τινά πρὸς τὸν ἄρχοντα ἐς διαδικασίαν Dem. 1052. 11, cf. 1054. 16; τραύματος ἐς Ἄρειον πάγον Luc. Tim. 46:—Pass. to be summoned, λιποταξίου, ξενίας, φόβου on a charge of . . , Dem. 999. 12 and 17, etc.; προσκληθεῖς δίκην ἐς Ἄρειον πάγον to have one's cause called before the Areopagus, Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 2; ὁ προσκληθεῖς the party summoned, Antipho 131. 1, Dem. 1190. 4, cf. Ar. Nub. 1277;—there is a pecul. usage in Dem. 1052. 14, παρὰ τοῦ . . ἔχοντος τὸν κλῆρον προσκαλεῖσθαι that citation should be made of the party in possession; cf. 1054. fin., καθ' ὃν ἡ πρόσκλησις ἐστὶ παρὰ τοῦ ἔχοντος τὸν κλῆρον [the law], by which citation is made of the party. . . ; v. πρόσκλησις. 3. to cite as witness, Plat. Legg. 936 E; ἐῖς μαρτυρίαν Dem. 850. 14; μάρτυρα Plut. 2. 205 B.
 προσκάμνω, to work besides, App. Pun. 97. 2. to suffer besides, Paus. 5. 13, 6.
 προσκάρδιος, Dor. ποτικ-, on, at the heart, Bion 1. 17.
 προσκαρτερέω, to persist obstinately in, τῇ πολιτοκρίᾳ Polyb. 1. 55, 4, Diod. 14. 87; τῇ προσευχῇ Act. Ap. 1. 14:—absol., Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 14. 2. to adhere firmly to a man, be faithful to him, τινί Dem. 1386. 6, cf. Polyb. 24. 5, 3. 3. Pass., ὁ προσκαρτερούμενος χρόνος time diligently employed, Diod. 2. 29.
 προσκαρτέρησις, ἡ, perseverance, patience, Ep. Ephes. 6. 18.
 προσκαρφέω, to attach with nails, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 56, 65, 113, etc.
 προσκαταβαίνω, to descend besides, Cebes Tab. 16, Anth. P. 11. 99.
 προσκαταβάλλω, to deposit besides, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1237:—Med., Alex. Aphrod.
 προσκατάβλημα, τό, that which is paid besides: in pl. sums paid (from other funds) to make up a deficiency in the revenue, Dem. 731. 5 and 11:—προκαταβολή (at Athens) being the sum required to be advanced beforehand by the farmer of the revenue, προσκατάβλημα the sum paid to make up the deficiency afterwards, Böckh P. E. 2. 61 sq.
 προσκαταβόλημα, τό, f. l. for foreg., ap. Suid.
 προσκαταγέλαστος, on: in Longus 2. 19 leg. καὶ πρὸς καταγέλαστοι.
 προσκαταγελάω, to laugh at besides, τινος Ath. 508 B.
 προσκαταγιγνώσκω, to condemn besides, Antipho 122. 44. II. to adjudge or award to, τινί τι Dem. 1281. 3.
 προσκαταγράφω, to enrol besides, στρατιώτας, ἰππεῖς Diod. 19. 15 and 40; πρ. βουλευτὴν to enrol as a new member of the council, Dion. H. 2. 47. 2. to register besides, τοὺς κύκλους Ptolem.
 προσκατάγω, to let down besides, Matth. Vett.
 προσκαταδεῖδω, to fear besides, Dio C. 37. 39.
 προσκαταδείκνυμι, to point out, ordain besides, Dio C. 77. 9.
 προσκαταδέω, to bind down to or upon, τι κατὰ τι Hipp. Art. 783; τι κατὰ τι Ib. 785, Acut. 395.
 προσκαταδικάζομαι, Med. to condemn besides, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 8. 24.
 προσκαταίρω τῷ στόλῳ, to sail down against, Diod. 11. 61.
 προσκαταισχύνω, to disgrace still further, Plut. Phoc. 22.
 προσκατακλαίωμαι, Med. to lament one with another, Polyb. 40. 2, 9.
 προσκατακλείω, to shut up besides, Hesych. s. v. κατακωνῶν:—aor. pass. κατεκλείσθην Aesop. 187 ed. Furia.
 προσκατακλίνομαι, Pass. to recline besides, Hesych. s. v. προσβάλον.
 προσκατακλύζω, to deluge still more, Plut. 2. 549 E.
 προσκατακρύπτω, to conceal besides, Theod. Prodr. p. 218.
 προσκατακτάομαι, Dep. to get besides, Polyb. 15. 4, 4, Diod. 2. 32.
 προσκατακτείνω, to kill besides, Palaeph. 32.
 προσκατακῦκῶ, to mix or confuse besides, Hipp. 497. 17.
 προσκαταλαλέω, to talk down besides, Arg. Ar. Nub.
 προσκαταλαμβάνω, to fasten down to a thing, τὰς χεῖρας πρὸς τὸ σῶμα, Hipp. Art. 808:—Pass., ἔναιμα βητίνη προσκαταλαμβάνομενα treated with resin, having resin for one ingredient, Id. Art. 829. 2. to seize besides, Dio C. Excerpt. 92. 1 Sturz.
 προσκαταλέγω, to enrol besides or in addition to, τινὰς τισὶ Dion. H. 3. 67, Plut. C. Gracch. 5, Arat. 14:—Pass., Id. Rom. 10. II. to reckon as belonging to, τοῖς ἔθνεσιν ἐκάτοισ τὰς γειτνιώσας νήσους Strab. 265.
 προσκαταλείπω, to leave besides as a legacy, ἀρχὴν τινί Thuc. 2. 36: also, to leave or lose besides, τὰ αὐτῶν Id. 4. 62; σχολὴν Plut. 2. 840 E.
 προσκαταλείφω, to smear over besides, πηλῷ Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 1.
 προσκαταλλάττομαι, Pass. with fut. med., to become reconciled besides, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 4.
 προσκαταλύω, to undo or dissolve besides, Dio C. 47. 32.
 προσκαταμένω, to remain at a place afterwards, Hyperid. Lyc. 14.
 προσκατανέμω, to allot or assign besides, Plut. Solon 19; Καμπανίαν τοῖς πένησιν Cato Mi. 33, cf. Dio C. 51. 4.
 προσκατανοέω, to perceive besides, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 67 and 72.
 προσκατανόησις, ἡ, a perceiving besides, Epicur. Ibid. 79.

προσκαταξάινω, to scrape or bruise all in pieces, Lyc. 173.
 προσκαταξύω, to prick out besides, E. M. 412. 53: L. Dind. προκατ-
 προσκαταπήγγυμι, to fasten in besides, τι ἐῖς τι Ael. N. A. 8. 10.
 προσκαταπίμπραμαι, Pass. to be burnt down besides, Dio C. 62. 17.
 προσκαταπλήσσω, to strike with terror besides, Dio C. 38. 4., 39. 44.
 προσκαταποντίζω, = sq., Liban. 2. 246.
 προσκαταποντώ, to sink in the sea besides, δλκάδας Dio C. 42. 38.
 προσκαταπράττω, to accomplish besides, Aristid. 1. 394.
 προσκαταπτοιέω, to scare besides, Byz.; v. Lob. Phryn. 495.
 προσκαταπυκνώνω, to make still closer, τὴν εὔνοιαν Plut. 2. 491 A.
 προσκαταράομαι, Dep. to curse besides, Schol. Ar. Pax 248.
 προσκατ-ἀριθμέω, to count besides, Plut. Marcell. 30.
 προσκαταρρήγγυμι, to rend besides, τὴν ἐσθήτα Dio C. 78. 7; and in Med., Id. 54. 1.
 προσκατασήπω, to cause to putrefy besides, Hipp. 462. 20.
 προσκατασκάπτω, to undermine, destroy besides, Joseph. Vita 10.
 προσκατασκευάζω, to furnish or prepare besides, ἐμπόριον Dem. 467. 9; πύλας, τριήρεις Diod. 11. 21, 43, etc.; δυνάστην πρ. τινά to set him up besides, Polyb. 21. 9, 6:—Med. to procure for oneself, ἄλλα τινὰ τῶν καλῶν Arist. Top. 3. 2, 11:—Pass., Dem. 365. 25., 683. 23.
 προσκατασπάω, to draw down besides, esp. ships into the sea, like προσκαθέλω, Polyb. 4. 53, 1. II. Pass. to be brought away together, as in vomiting, Hipp. Coac. 221.
 προσκαταστρέφομαι, Med. to subject to oneself besides, Dion. II. de Isocr. 14, Dio C. 37. 5, etc.
 προσκατασύρω [ῦ], to pull down besides, Anth. P. 11. 174.
 προσκατατάσσω, to append, subjoin, Polyb. 3. 20, 1:—πρ. ἑαυτὸν τινί to attach oneself to, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 98, cf. 89, 91, Cornut. N. D. 32.
 προσκατατείνω, to stretch out or extend besides, Hipp. Art. 837.
 προσκατατίθημι, to pay down besides or as a further deposit, τριώβολον Ar. Nub. 1235; ἀργύριον πρ. μισθόν Plat. Theag. 128 A.
 προσκατατρέχω, to overrun besides, Joseph. A. J. 13. 12, 6.
 προσκαταφεύγω, to escape to, τοῖς σηκοῖς ap. Suid. s. v. καθοσίωσις.
 προσκαταφθείρω, to destroy besides, Teles ap. Stob. 577. 25.
 προσκαταφρονέω, to despise besides, Dio C. 42. 37.
 προσκαταχέω, fut. -χεῶ, to pour out still more, Hipp. Acut. 395.
 προσκαταχράομαι, Dep. to kill besides, τοὺς ἐχθροὺς Dio C. 72. 14.
 προσκαταχρηματίζω, to transact business besides, Forshall Papyr. 1. p. 24. 46.
 προσκαταχωρίζω, to specify besides, τι Ib. p. 23. 43.
 προσκαταψεύδομαι, Dep. to tell more lies of, τινος Polyb. 12. 13, 3, Dio C. 45. 31, etc.
 προσκατεργάζομαι, Dep. to accomplish besides, Dio C. 37. 39: to earn besides, Id. 56. 41. 2. to dispatch or kill besides, Id. 63. 29.
 προσκατερείδομαι, Pass. to be pressed down besides, πρὸς γῆν Hipp. Art. 824.
 προσκατερείπω, to throw down besides, Paus. 3. 7, 10.
 προσκατεσθίω, fut. -έδομαι, to eat besides, Alex. Πάννυχ. 1. 5.
 προσκατεύχομαι, Dep. to curse besides, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 8.
 προσκατέχω, fut. -καθέξω, to hold down besides, Hipp. Art. 798.
 προσκατηγορέω, to accuse besides, ἐπίδειξιν πρ. to accuse one also of making a display, Thuc. 3. 42; πρ. τινὸς ὅτι . . Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 34, Plut., etc. II. Pass., in the Logic of Arist., to be predicated besides, de Interpr. 10, 3, An. Pr. 1. 3, 7, Metaph. 9. 2, 9.
 προσκατοικίζω, to remove to another settlement, Arr. An. 4. 22.
 προσκατόμνυμαι, Med. to take an oath besides, Pausan. 5. 42, 2.
 προσκατορθόω, to set up or establish besides, τινί τι Helioid. 6. 13. II. to achieve besides, τι Dio C. 49. 23.
 προσκαυλέω, to shoot out like a stalk, Hipp. 278. 38.
 πρόσκαυμα, τό, a burning, πρ. χύτρας perh. = χύτρα προσκεκαυμένη LXX (Joel 2. 6, Nah. 2. 10):—πρόσκαυσις, εὖς, ἡ, Οἰβας:—προσκαυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to burn the meat, of a cook, Posidipp. Ἀναβλ. 1. 7, cf. Ar. Vesp. 939.
 προ-σκεδάννυμι, to scatter besides:—Προσκεδαννύμενος, title of a play by Alexis.
 πρόσκειμαι, (on the Ion. forms v. sub κείμαι), serving as Pass. to προστίθημι, to be placed or laid by or upon, to lie by or upon, οὐατα προσέκειτο handles were upon it, Il. 18. 379; τῇ θύρᾳ προσκείσθαι to keep close to the door, Ar. Vesp. 142, cf. Eur. Phocn. 739; δοκοὶ τῷ τείχει . . προσκείμεναι lying near the wall, Thuc. 4. 112; πρ. ὁ καλὸς τῷ ἀγαθῷ Xen. Oec. 6, 15: of places, to lie near, be adjacent, τῷ καλῷ ἀκρωτηρίῳ Polyb. 3. 24, 2, etc.:—ὁ προσκείμενος ἵππος the inside horse (turning a corner), Soph. El. 722. 2. to lie beside, cling to, ἀμφὶ μέσση περιπετῇ προσκείμενον Id. Ant. 1223: esp. of a woman, to be given to wife, τινί Hdt. 1. 196; v. προστίθημι 1. 2. II. generally, to be involved in or bound up with, εἴ τῳ πρόσκειμαι χρηστῷ Soph. El. 240; ᾧ σὺ πρόσκεισαι κακῷ Ib. 1040; κακοῖς γὰρ οὐ σὺ πρόσκεισαι μόνῃ Eur. Fr. 422; (but also, κακὸν πρόσκειται τινί v. infr. III.) 2. to be attached or devoted to, τινί Hdt. 6. 61; τῷ δήμῳ, τῷ ὄχλῳ Thuc. 6. 89, etc.; absol., θεραπεύων πρ. Id. 8. 52:—also to devote oneself to the service of a god, τῷ Διονύσῳ, τῷ θεῷ Dio C. 51. 25, Arr. Epict. 4. 7, 20:—also of things, πρ. τῷ λεγομένῳ to put faith in a story, Hdt. 4. 11; πρ. οἴνῳ, τῇ φιλονίᾳ to be addicted to wine, Ib. 133., 3. 34; ἀγρᾶς to devote oneself to hunting, engage in it, Soph. Aj. 406; ταῖς ναυσὶ Thuc. 1. 93, cf. 8. 89; τῇ τοῦ ὄντος ιδέα Plat. Soph. 254 A; τῇ τοῦ Ὀμήρου ποιήσει Paus. 2. 21, 10; τοῖς Δημοσθένους λόγοις Aristid. 2. 315; θείασμῳ Plut. Nic. 4. 3. to press upon, entreat, solicit, like ἔγκειμαι, τῷ Κύρῳ πρ. δῶρα πέμπων Hdt. 1. 123; πρ. αὐτῷ ἀξιοῦντες . . , Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 7; absol., ἐπηκολούθουν κήντιβόλον προσκείμενοι with importunity, Ar. Fr. 460; προσκείμενος ἐδίδασκε with zeal, Thuc. 7. 18; 4 P

δεόμενοι προσέκειντο Plut. Pericl. 33. b. in military sense, to press close or hard, pursue closely, τινι Hdt. 9. 57, cf. 40, 60, Thuc. 4. 33, etc.; absol. to follow close, Ar. Eq. 245, etc.; τὸ προσκείμενον the enemy, Hdt. 9. 61; κλύδωνα πολεμίων προσκείμενον Eur. I. T. 316, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 240 E:—metaph., ἐχθρα δὲ τῷ θανόντι προσκίσει Soph. Ant. 94:—rarely c. acc., οἱ μὲν δὲ προσκίμενοι Eur. I. A. 814. III. with a thing for the subject, to fall to, belong to, τοῖσι θεῶν τιμὴ αὐτῇ προσκίεται Hdt. 1. 118, cf. 2. 83, etc.; πρ. τινι δοῦλος Eur. Tro. 185:—to be laid upon as a charge, business, τούτοις προσκίεται . . ἀποδεικνύναι Hdt. 6. 57, cf. 1. 119; ἐμοὶ τοῦτο πρ., μηδένα πελόζειν δόμοις Eur. Hel. 433; of punishments, Xen. Vect. 4, 21. 2. to be added or attached to, βραχεὶ λόγῳ . . πολλὰ πρόσκειται σοφά Soph. Fr. 89; τὴν ἀβουλίαν, ὅσῳ μέγιστον ἀνδρὶ πρόσκειται κακόν Id. Ant. 1243; ἄλγος ἄλγει πρ. Eur. Alc. 1039; ἐπὶ τοῖς πάλαι κακοῖς πρ. πῆμα Id. Heracl. 483; κέρδος πρὸς ἔργῳ Id. Rhés. 162; πρ. τῇ πόλει ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ὡσπερ ἴππῳ Plat. Apol. 30 E; ταῦτα προσκίεσθαι τοῖς εἰρημένοις Isocr. Antid. § 210 (196):—absol., ἡ χάρις προσκίεσθαι Soph. O. T. 232; opp. τὸ ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, Plat. Crat. 393 D. 3. in arithm. sense, opp. τὸ ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 12., 5. 11, 4, al. 4. in the Logic of Arist., to be added as a determinant (v. πρόσθεσις III. 3), de Ioterpr. II, 8, An. Pr. I. 8, 2, al.

προσκέρομαι, Med. to shave oneself besides, Ath. 565 A. προσκῆλλω, to push to land, land, νήσῳ Orph. Arg. 1048. προσκενῶω, to employ besides, Eriphan. -προ-σκέπασμα, τό, a veil or covering put before, Cyrill. -προ-σκέπτομαι, Dep. = προσκοπέω, q. v. προσκερδαίνω, to gain besides, Dem. 1292. 6, Polyb. 32. 14, 12. προσκεφάλδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Eust. 1552. 31. προσκεφάλαιον, τό, a cushion for the head, pillow, Hipp. Fract. 763, Ar. Pl. 542, Lysias 121. 37, etc.:—then, generally, any cushion, a boat-cushion, Cratin. Ὄρ. 18, Hermipp. Στρατ. 5, cf. Theophr. Char. 2:—cf. ποτίκρανον. II. name for a treasure-chamber of the Persian kings, Chares ap. Ath. 514 F.

προσκηδής, ἐς, (κῆδος) bringing into alliance or kindred, ξεινοσύνη Od. 21. 35 (or, as others, kind, affectionate), cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 588. II. akin to, τινι Hdt. 8. 136; προσκηδέες kinsfolk, Anth. P. 7. 444. -προ-σκήμιον, τό, the forepart or entrance of a tent, LXX (Judith. 10. 22). II. Lat. *proscenium*, = λογεῖον, Polyb. 30. 13, 4, Poll. 4. 123, C. I. 4283. 9. 2. a stage-curtain, Duris ap. Ath. 536 A, Synes. 128 C, Suid.

-προ-σκήπτω, to presignify, forbode, Hesych. προσκηρῦκεύομαι, Dep. to send a herald to one, Thuc. 4. 118. προσκηρῦσσω, Att. -πτω, to proclaim also, C. I. (addend.) 3641 b. 21. II. to summon also, ἐς τὸ ἄστυ πρ. τοὺς φιλοσόφους Luc. Pisc. 39. -προ-σκιάγραφέω, to sketch in outline beforehand, Jo. Chrys. -προ-σκίασμα, τό, a covering, skreen, Nicet. 184 D. -προ-σκιγκλίζομαι, Pass. to wag one's tail, εὐ ποτεκιγκλίσδεν (Dor. for -ίζου) how nimbly didst thou twist about! Theocr. 5. 117. προσκινδυνεύω, to expose oneself to danger, perhaps f. l. for προκ-, Dio C. Excerpt. 86 Sturz.

προσκινέομαι, Pass. with fut. med., to move to or towards, sensu obsc., of women, Ar. Pax 902, Eccl. 256, Xenarch. Πενταθλ. I. 23:—so in Act. of the man, Pherecr. Περσ. 2. προσκίνητος, η, ον, to be moved to or towards, Eccl. -προ-σκιρτάω, to bound before; and προσκίρτησις, ἡ, Greg. Naz. -προ-σκιχράω, to lend besides, Athan. προσκλαίω, to weep at or during, Acl. V. H. 9. 39. προσκλαύομαι, Pass. to be shattered or shivered against, Xen. Eq. 7. 6. πρόσκλαυσις, ἡ, a weeping at or during, of penance, Eccl. προσκλέω, to shut to, Just. M. II. in Tab. Heracl. (C. I. 5775. 69, 107) occurs the Sicilian Dor. Verb ποτικλαίγω, in intr. sense, to be closed or bounded.

προσκληρώω, to assign by lot, τούτῳ τῷ βίῳ ἢ τύχῃ πρ. σε Luc. Amor. 3:—Pass. to be so assigned, Philo 2. 366, 381: to be attached to, Act. Ar. 17. 4.

πρόσκλησις, ἡ, (προσκαλέω) a judicial summons or citation, Ar. Vcsp. 1041, cf. Plat. Legg. 846 B, 855 D, Dem. 1054. 21 sq.; v. προσκαλέω II. 2.

προσκλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, calling to, addressing, Plut. 2. 354 D. πρόσκλητος, ον, summoned: πρόσκλητον, τό, a meeting, οἱ ἐν προσκλήτῳ C. I. 5838, 5843.

προσκλίνης, ἐς, leaning upon, recumbent, Geop. 9. 3, 2. πρόσκλιντρον, τό, an easy chair, E. M. 690. 29.

προσκλίνω [ῖ], to make to lean against, put against, βέλος προσέκλινε κοράνη Od. 21. 138, 165:—Pass., θρόνος ποτικέκλιται (Dor. pf. pass.) αὐτῇ [κίονι] leans or stands against the pillar, (Wolf ποτ. αὐγῆ, is turned towards the fire), Od. 6. 308; νῶτον ποτικεκλιμένον his back thereon reclined, Pind. P. 1. 54. II. to make the scale incline one way or the other: hence, to turn or incline towards, τὴν ψυχὴν τοῖς λόγοις v. l. Plut. 2. 36 D. 2. seemingly intr. (sub. εαυτόν), to incline towards, to be attached to one, join his party, Polyb. 4. 51, 5, cf. 5. 86, 10 (vulg. προσκινούσι), Agatharch. ap. Ath. 528 A:—so in Pass., προσκλιθῆναι τινι Sext. Emp. M. 7. 324, Act. Ar. 5. 36 (vulg. προσεκολληθῆναι). III. to inflect (grammatically), Apoll. de Constr. p. 319.

πρόσκλησις, ἡ, inclination, proclivity, Polyb. 6. 10, 10; τινι to one, Id. 5. 51, 8; ἐν δόγμασιν Diog. L. prooem. 20, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 16 and 230; κατὰ πρόσκλισιν with partiality, 1 Ep. Tim. 5. 21.

προσκλύζω, Dor. ποτικλύζω, to wash with waves, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 22: c. dat., to dash against, πρὶν γε θεοῦ τεμένει κῦμα ποτικλύζῃ

Orac. ap. Aeschin. 69. 25; τῷ ὕρει προσκλύζει τὸ πέλαγος Polyb. 5. 59, 5; πρὸς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Plut. Dio 24:—Pass. to be washed, θαλάττῃ by the sea, Diod. 1. 31, etc. 2. metaph., τοῖς ὄμμασι τοῦ κάλλους

μονονουχὶ προσκλύζοντος Luc. Amor. 53.

πρόσκλυσις, ἡ, a washing with waves, Diod. 3. 19.

πρόσκλυσμα, τό, water for washing or fomenting, Oribas. 157 Matth.

προσκλύστω, ὁ, he who dashes against, of Poseidon, Paus. 2. 22, 4.

προσκνῶμαι, inf. -κνήσθαι, Pass. or Med. to rub oneself against, τινι

Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 30, Plut. 2. 917 D; πρὸς τι Dio Chrys.

προσκνήθω, to scratch, tickle, καπρὸν χειρὶ Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 462 F.

προσκνυζάομαι, Dep. to whine to one in a fawning manner, τινι, esp.

of a dog, Heliod. 7. 10., 9. 10; in Heliod., as in Philostr. 662, προσ-

κνυζόμενος should be restored for -όμενος.

προσκοιμίζομαι, Pass. to lie down and sleep beside, ταῖς κώπαις Xen.

Hell. 5. 1, 19 (v. l. προσκοιμίζ-).

προσκοινῶω, to give a share of, τινός τινι Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 6.

προσκοινωνέω, to be partaker, τινος of a thing, Plat. Soph. 252 A; τινι

with one, Id. Legg. 757 D. II. = προσκοινῶω, to give one a

share of . . , πρ. σφισι τῶν παρόντων Dio C. 37. 56, cf. 66. 12; πρ. τούτῳ

ἀπὸ τῶν ἡμετέρων χρημάτων Dem. 918. 1.

πρόσκοιτος, ον, for the bed or bedtime, Philo 1. 635.

προσκολλάω, to glue on or to, τι πρὸς τι Hipp. Art. 799; πρ. τὸ ξύλον

Rangabé Antt. 88:—Pass., generally, to be stuck to, stick or cleave to,

Plat. Phaedo 82 E, Legg. 728 B; of a husband, πρ. τῇ γυναικί Ev.

Matth. 19. 5; πρὸς τὴν γ. LXX (Gen. 2. 24), Ev. Marc. 10. 7, Ep. Ephes.

5. 31; v. προσκλίνω II. 2. II. iutr. of style, to be compact, Dion.

H. de Dem. 43.

προσκόλλησις, ἡ, a glueing to, affixing, τινος Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 2.

προσκόλλητος, ἡ, ὄν, glued to, Schol. Soph. Tr. 771.

προσκολλίζω, = προσκολλάω, Eccl.

πρόσκολλος, Dor. ποτίκ-, ον, = προσκολλητός, Pind. Fr. 280.

προσκομῖδή, ἡ, an oblation, Hesych.

προσκομίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to carry or convey to a place, πρὸς τόπον

Thuc. 1. 50, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 4; λίθους πρ., for building, Dem. 1277. 12;

πρ. τὴν μηχανὴν to bring up the engine to assault the wall, Thuc. 4.

115; τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς πρ. τὴν πόλιν to win it to their side, Plut. Arat. 25:

—Med. to bring with one, bring home, Thuc. 1. 54: to import, Xen.

Cyr. 6. 1, 23, cf. Occ. 11, 16:—Pass., of ships, to be brought to a place,

Thuc. 1. 51, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 19.

προσκομιστέον, verb. Adj. one must convey, Geop. 16. 4.

προσκομιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who brings to, a procurer, Cyrill.

προσκομιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for conveying, Zonar.

πρόσκομμα, τό, (προσκόπτω) a stumble, λίθος προσκόμματος LXX

(Isai. 8. 14), Ep. Rom. 9. 32: hence an offence, obstacle, hindrance, LXX

(Ex. 23. 33), Ep. Rom. 14. 13, etc. II. the result of stumbling,

a bruise, hurt, προσκομμάτων ἀπόλυσις Plut. 2. 1048 C, cf. Ath. 97 F.

-προ-σκοπεύομαι, Dep. = sq., Synim. V. T., etc.

προ-σκοπέω, fut. προσκέψομαι: aor. προῦσκεψάμην (no pres. προ-

σκέπτομαι being used in good Att., so that in Thuc. 8. 66, Elnisl. re-

stored προῦσκεπτο as plqpf. for προῦσκέπτετο; cf. σκέπτομαι). To

see beforehand, weigh well, look to, provide for, προσκεψάμενος ἐπὶ

σεωυτοῦ Hdt. 7. 10, 4; ἅπαντα πρ. Ib. 177; πόντα προσκοπεῖν Soph.

Ant. 688, Eur. Heracl. 470; τὸ σὸν προσκέψομαι Id. Andr. 257; τὰ

κοινὰ προσκοπεῖν Thuc. 1. 120, cf. 4. 61; μὴ παθεῖν προεσκόπουν were

making provision against suffering, Id. 3. 83; προσκέψασθε ὅτι . . , Ib.

57; τῆς νυκτὸς προσκόπει, τί σοι ποιήσουσιν Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 42; οὐδεὶς

εἰς τὰ πάντα προσκοπεῖ is provident, Menand. Monost. 486:—so in Med.,

τὸ σὸν γε προσκοπούμενος Eur. Med. 459. 2. to watch (like a πρό-

σκοπος or spy), προσκέψομαι τὸν Παφλαγόνα Ar. Eq. 154:—so in Med.,

προσκοπούμενη πόσιν Eur. I. A. 1098; foll. by a relat., πρ. ποῦ εἰσιν οἱ

πολέμοι Theophr. Char. 25. 2. 3. to prefer, πατρὸς δωμάτων

προῦσκεψάμην τοῦμόν Eur. Phoen. 473. II. Pass., τῶν . . προ-

ειρημένων τε καὶ προεσκεμμένων Plat. Rep. 435 D; τὰ ῥηθισόμενα

αὐτοῖς προῦσκεπτο Thuc. 8. 66 (v. sub init.).

προ-σκοπή, ἡ, a looking out for, ἐς πρ. τῶν Φοινισσῶν νεῶν οἴχεσθαι

Thuc. 1. 116, cf. Dio C. Excerpt. 82. 57.

προ-σκοπή, ἡ, = πρόσκομμα, offence, φθόνος καὶ πρ. Polyb. 6. 7, 8; πρ.

καὶ μύσος Id. 30. 20, 8; π. καὶ ἀλλοτριότης Id. 31. 18, 4, etc.:—so

προσκόπησις, εως, ἡ, Aquil. V. T.

προσκοπιάζω, to provide, πάντα τισί C. I. 5187 b. 9.

προ-σκόπων, τά, a shade for the forehead and eyes, visor, dub. in

Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B.

πρό-σκοπος, ον, seeing beforehand, foreseeing, sagacious, Pind. Fr.

255; (for Aesch. Eum. 105, v. sub ἀπρόσκοπος). II. as Subst.

an outpost, vidette, Xen. Lac. 12, 6; and in pl. a reconnoitring party,

Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 6, Dio C. 40. 10, etc.

προσκοπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, offensive, Art. Epict. 1. 18, 10.

προσκόπτω, fut. ψω, to strike one thing against another, Lat. *offen-*

dere; πρὸς λίθον τὸν πόδα Ev. Matth. 4. 6, Luc. 4. 11, cf. πρόσκομμα;

so, πρ. τὸν δακτυλὸν που Arist. Vesp. 275. b. intr. to stumble or

strike against, τινί Xen. Eq. 7, 6, Alex. Ἐπιστ. 1, Arist. Probl. 5. 17,

Plut., etc.; πνεῦμα προσκόπτων broken, interrupted breathing, Hipp.

Aph. 1252. 2. to press so as to produce friction, Arist. Mechan.

11. 1. II. metaph., like προσκρούω II, to offend, τινί Polyb. 5.

49, 5; stronger than διαρραστῶω, Id. 7. 5, 6. 2. to take offence

at, τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ τῷ μὴ δὲν ὄραν Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 8; τῇ βαρύτητι

τινος Polyb. 1. 31, 7: also of things, πρ. τῷ ζῆν to be disgusted with

life, Diod. 4. 61:—so in Pass., δῆμος πρ. αὐτῷ being offended with him,

App. Civ. 2. 27, cf. M. Anton. 9. 3.

προσκορής, ἐς, satiating, palliating, Luc. D. Mort. 26. 2, Schol. Ar. Eq.

1055, etc. II. pass. *saled*, *τινι* with . . ., Heliod. 3. 4: Adv. *προσ-κύρωσ* (as if from *πρόσκορος*), Anth. P. 4. 3, 3, Walz Rhett. 3. 388.
προσκοροδοφάγέω, to eat garlic first, Diosc. 4. 186, cf. Parab. 2. 66.
προσκοσμέω, to adorn yet more, add ornament to, *τινα* or *τι*, Plut. 2. 316 D (ubi v. Wyttenb.), Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 6, etc.
προσκόσμημα, τό, additional ornament, C. I. 1104, 3080.
προσκοτώω, to darken or cloud over beforehand, Polyb. 1. 48, 8.
πρόσκοψις, εως, ή, pressure, friction, Arist. Mechan. 11, 1.
πρόσκρανον, v. *ποτίκρανον*.
προσκρατώνω, to strengthen additionally, Hipp. Art. 824.
προσκρεμάννυμι, to hang a thing on or to, *τινί τι* Geop. 10. 5:—Pass. to be hung up to, to hang up, Ar. Fr. 187; so *προσκρέμαμαι*, Hipp. 261. 13, Arist. Mechan. 24, 16, Polyb. 2. 10, 4.
προσκρίνω, [ί] to adjudge or award to, Diog. L. 1. 74, Joseph. B. J. prooem. 4:—Pass. to be joined with, assimilated, opp. to *ἀποκρίνομαι*, a word of the Atomic Philosophy, Anaxag. Fr. 23.
πρόσκρισις, ή, union, increase, Artemid. 4. 2.
πρόσκρουμα, τό, v. *πρόσκρουσμα*.
πρόσκρουσις, ή, a dashing against a thing, Plut. 2. 696 A. II. offence, *πρόσκρουσιν* *προσκρούειν* *τινί* to give him offence, Id. Cic. 34, cf. 2. 138 E, etc.
πρόσκρουσμα, τό, that against which one strikes, an obstacle, Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 12. II. like *πρόσκομμα*, a stumblingblock, offence, Dem. 1257. 8, Dion. H. 10. 31; *γίγνεται* *τισι* *πρ. πρὸς* ἀλλήλους Id. 4. 25; *τὰ περὶ τὴν σιτοδοσίαν* *πρ.* Id. 7. 45.—The form *πρόσκρουμα* (which is preferred by Thom. M. 317) often occurs in the same MSS. as *πρόσκρουσμα*, v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 137 B.
προσκρουσμός, ό, = *πρόσκρουσις*, Stob. Ecl. 1. 598.
προσκρουστικός, ή, όν, offensive, Damasc. ap. Suid. s. v. *ἐπίφορος*, Schol. Ar. Ach. 316.
προσκρούω, to strike against, to come in contact with, *τινι* Plat. Tim. 43 C; *πρὸς τι* Zenob. 3. 29: absol. to stumble, fail, *μικρά* Plut. Sull. 11, Lucull. 17. II. metaph., like *προσκάπτω* II, to have a collision with another, give offence, *τὸ πρ. καὶ φιλονεικεῖν περὶ* *τινος* Dem. 63. 21; *πρ. τινά* to give certain offences, Id. 405. 7; *πρ. τινί* Plut. Them. 20, Fab. 26. 2. to take offence at, be angry with, *τινί* Dem. 534. 14., 701. 23., 894. 18; ἀλλήλοισι Dinarch. 102. 43, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 4; *προσκρούσας τι* *τούτῳ* Aeschin. 15. 34; *φιλοσοφία* Plut. Cato Ma. 23; —absol., Plat. Phaedo 89 E; *τῶν φίλων οἱ προσκεκρουκότες* Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 2.—Cf. *πρόσκρουσις* II, *πρόσκρουσμα* II.
προσκτάομαι, fut. *ήσομαι*: Dep. To gain, get or win besides, *γῆν* ἀλλων *πρ. τῆ* *ἐωυτῶν* Hdt. 3. 21; *νῆσουσ βασιλέϊ* *πρ.* for him, 5. 31; *δοῦλον* *πρ.* as a slave, 6. 44; *πρ. ἔθνεα* 7. 8, 1; *χώραν* *πρ.* Thuc. 4. 95, cf. 3. 28; *πόλιν* Lys. 123. 42; *πρ. πρὸς τὴν ἐωυτοῦ μοῖραν* to gain and add to his own portion, Hdt. 1. 73; *βραχύ τι* *πρ. αὐτῆ* [τῆ] *ἀρχῆ*] to make a small addition to it, Thuc. 6. 18, cf. Xen. An. 5. 6, 15; *πρὸς τοσούτοις αἰσχροῖς καὶ ἐπιορκίαν* *πρ.* Dem. 409. 9; part. pf. in pass. sense, *τὰ προσκεκτημένα* Thuc. 2. 62. 2. of persons, to gain or win over, *πρ. τινα φίλον* Hdt. 1. 56; but, *πρ. τὸν Καλλιμάχον* to win over Callimachus to his side, 6. 110; *πρ. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους* 8. 136; so, c. inf., *πρ. τῆς Καρίης τὴν πολλὴν σφισι σύμμαχον εἶναι* 5. 103.
πρόσκτησις, ή, increase of fortune, Artemid. 3. 61.
πρόσκτητος, ον, gotten besides, Hdn. 1. 5, 13.
προσκτίζω, to build or found besides, *πόλιν* Strab. 169; *τὰς Θήβας τῆ* *Καδμεία* Id. 401.
προσκυκλέω, f. l. for *προκυκλέω*, q. v.
προσκυλινδέομαι, Pass. to be rolled to, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 D.
προσκυλισμός, ό, f. l. for *προκυλ-*, q. v.
προσκύλλω, to roll to, roll up, *τὸν ἔλμον* . . *προσκύλλει* Ar. Vesp. 202: —aor. part., *προσκύλλισας λίθον* Ev. Matth. 27. 60, cf. Ev. Marc. 15. 46. [ί; but *προσκυλλίσασα* in Manetho 5. 200.]
προσκυμάλνω, to dash against like waves, Philostr. 738.
πρόσκυνες, οί, f. l. for *πρόκυνες*, v. s. *Προκύνω*.
προσκύνέω: fut. *-ήσω* Hippon. 24 (in tmesi), Plat. Rep. 469 A:—aor. *προσεκύνησα* Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 18: poet. *προσεκύσα* Ar. Eq. 640, imper. *πρόσκυσον* Ib. 156, Soph. Ph. 776, inf. *-κύσαι* Ib. 657, part. *-κύσας* Ib. 533, 1408: pf. *-κεκύνηκα* Plut. Alex. 54, LXX:—Pass., pres. inf. *προσκυνείσθαι* Eur. Tro. 1021: fut. *-κυνηθήσομαι* Eust. To make obeisance to the gods, fall down and worship, to worship, adore, c. acc., Hdt. 2. 121, fin., Aesch. Pers. 499, Soph. O. C. 1654, etc.:—proverb., *οἱ προσκυνούντες τὴν Ἀδράστειαν σοφοί*, of deprecating the wrath of Nemesis, Aesch. Pr. 936, cf. Plat. Rep. 451 A; so, *τὸν φθόνον δὲ πρόσκυσσον* Soph. Ph. 776; *στείχε* *προσκύσας χθόνα*, to avert divine wrath, Ib. 1408:—also of sacred places, to do reverence to, *ἔδη θεῶν* Id. El. 1374; *τὴν γῆν* Ar. Eq. 156; *τὰς θήκας* Plat. Rep. 469 A; *τὴν θόλον* Dem. 442. 19:—absol., Ar. Eq. 640. 2. esp. of the Oriental fashion of making the salám or prostrating oneself before kings and superiors, absol., Hdt. 1. 119., 8. 118; c. acc., *πρ. τὸν Δαρείον ὡς βασιλέα* to make obeisance to him as king, Id. 3. 86; *προσκυνεῖν διδάσκονται τὸν βασιλέα* [οἱ ἐλέφαντες] Arist. H. A. 9. 46, 1;—and more explicitly, *πρ. προσπίπτων* Hdt. 1. 134., 7. 136; so, *πόντες σε προσκυνῶμεν οἷδ' ἰκτῆριοι* Soph. O. T. 327; *προσκυνῶ σ', ἀναξ*, *προσπίπτων* Eur. Or. 1507; cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 18., 8. 3, 14, Agr. An. 4. 11, Plut. Them. 27, etc.: hence the indignant phrases, *οὐδένα ἀνθρώπον δεσπότην ἀλλὰ τοὺς θεοὺς* *πρ.* Xen. An. 3. 2, 13; *τοὺς ὑβρίζοντας* *πρ. ὡσπερ ἐν τοῖς βαρβάρους* Dem. 549. 16:—ironically, *πρ. τινα ὡς ἱερὸν καὶ θαυμαστὸν* Plat. Rep. 398 A:—later, c. dat., Ev. Matth. 2. 2 and 11, Ev. Jo. 4. 23, Dio C. 67. 13.
προσκύνημα, τό, an act of worship, salutation, Epigr. Gr. 1004, 1010, Eust. Opusc. 112. 59.
προσκυνήσιμος, ον, adorable, Jo. Chrys.

προσκύνησις, ή, adoration, obeisance, Plat. Legg. 887 E: a *salám*, τὰ βαρβαρικά, οἶον *προσκυνήσεις* Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 9, cf. Plut. Alex. 54.
προσκύνητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be worshipped; and *-τέον*, one must worship, Eccl.
προσκύνητής, οὐ, ό, a worshipper, Ev. Jo. 4. 23, C. I. 4474. 51.
προσκύνητός, ή, όν, to be worshipped, Eccl. Adv. *-τῶς* Eust. Opusc. 255. 90.
προσκύπτω, to stoop to or over one, *ὅταν* . . *προσκύψασα* *φιλήσῃ* Ar. Vesp. 608; *ἔλεγεν ἄττα προσκεκῦφώς* Plat. Rep. 449 B; *πρ. τινί* *τὸ οὖσ* to lean towards one and whisper in his ear, Id. Euthyd. 275 E: so, *πρ. πρὸς τινα* Ath. 181 F.
προσκύρω, and with three irreg. tenses, imperf. *προσέκῦρον*, fut. *προσ-κύρωσ*, aor. *προσέκυρσα*. To reach, touch, arrive at, c. dat., *προσέκυρσε* *Κυθήροις* Hes. Tb. 198. 2. to meet with, *τινι* Emped. 40; *ναὺς πέτρῃ* *πρ.* Theogn. 1361; also c. acc. rei, *ὄσ' ἐγὼ προσέκυρσ' ἤδη* Soph. O. T. 1299; but reversely, *δόμοισι πῆμα προσκυρεῖ* betides the house, Aesch. Cho. 13. 3. to belong or be attached to, Diod. 16. 42; *τὰ προσκυροῦντα* *τούτοις* Joseph. A. J. 13. 4, 9. II. c. inf. to procure or bring about that . . , Hipp. 27. 40.
προσκύρησις, ή, a procuring, *τινος* Hipp. 28. 8.
προσκύρομαι, Pass. to be confirmed besides, Apoll. de Constr. p. 119 (Bekk. προσηυρησθαι).
προσκύρωσις, ή, confirmation; assignment, Byz.
προσκύσας, *πρόσκυσον*, aor. 1 part. and imper. of *προσκυνέω*.
προσκωμάζω, to burst riotously in upon, *τινί* Philostr. 144.
πρόσκωπος, ον, at the oar, a rower, Thuc. 1. 10, Luc. Catapl. 19.
προσλαγχάνω, to obtain by lot besides, *δίκην* *προσείληχεν* has brought an action against us besides. Dem. 884. 26, cf. Plut. Pericl. 36.
προσλάζμαι, Dep. to take hold of besides, *τινος* Eur. Hec. 64.
προσλάλέω, to talk to or with, *τινι* Antiph. Μοίχ. 2, Henioch. Τροχ. 1, Theophr. Char. 7; *πρ. ἐαυτῷ* τὰ Πινδαρικά Plut. 2. 602 E.
προσλάλημα [α], τό, = *προσλαλιά*, Boiss. Anecd. 4. 447.
προσλαλία, ή, a talking to, address, Eust. Opusc. 325. 32, Byz.
προσλαμβάνω, fut. *-λήψομαι*, aor. *προσέλαβον*: pf. *-λελάβηκα* Eus. ap. Stob. 309. 54. To take or receive besides or in addition to, get over and above, *ὄψον ἐσθίαν ἄρτον* *προσέλαβε* Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 4; *πρὸς τοῖς παρούσιν ἄλλα* [κακά] Aesch. Pr. 321; *τὸ ἀνάισχυντον τῆ* *συμφορᾷ* Eur. I. A. 1145; *πρ. αἰσχύνῃ* Thuc. 5. 111, cf. Audo. 26. 25; *δόξαν γελοίαν ἐαυτῷ* Xen. Symp. 4, 8; *ἀλλῃν εὐκλειαν* *πρὸς ἐκεί-νοισ* Id. An. 7. 6, 32; *μισθόν* Ib. 7. 3, 13; *λόγον τῆ* *δόξα* Plat. Theaet. 207 C; *δωρεάς* Dem. 386. fin.; *παιδείαν* Id. 1413. fin.; *πρ. τοὺς καιροὺς* to avail oneself of . . , Plat. Phaedr. 272 A *τὴν ἐκάστων ἀνοιαν* Dem. 20. 7:—absol. to make additions, gain something, *προσλαμβάνειν* *δὲ* *δεῖ καθ' ἡμέραν* *δεῖ* Soph. Fr. 779:—also in Med., Eur. Med. 988, Thuc. 6. 18, Plat. Rep. 556 E:—Pass., to be added to, closely attached, *δεσμοῖς* Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 6, cf. 3. 7, 9, H. A. 1. 17, 17; *τὸ προσειλημ-μένον* *what* has been gained, opp. to *τὸ ἀπολειπόμενον*, Plut. 2. 77 C; but in Music, *ὁ προσλαμβανόμενος* [τόνος] *the note below the ὑπάτη*, Ib. 1028 F sq.; v. Chappell Anc. Mus. pp. 97, 104. 2. c. acc. pers. to take to oneself, take with one, take as one's helper or partner, *κῆδος καινὸν καὶ ξυνασπιστὰς φίλους* Soph. O. C. 378, cf. Aesch. Pr. 217, Eur. Med. 885, Hipp. 1011; *πρ. ἱππέας καὶ πελταστὰς* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16; *πόλεις τὰς μὲν βία τὰς δ' ἐκούσας* Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 1; *πρ. τινὰς τῶν πολιτῶν* Dem. 194. 13; *τὸν δῆμον* Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 32; *πρ. ἀδελ-φούς τοῖς παισὶ*, by a second marriage, Xen. Lac. 1, 9:—with a second acc., *πρ. τινὰ σύμμαχον* Id. An. 7. 6, 27, cf. Lys. 176. 42:—also in Med., *προσλαβέσθαι* *πόλιν* Polyb. 1. 37, 5; *μισθοφόρους* Plut. Pelop. 27; *προσλαβέσθαι γνώμην* *τινός* to get his vote besides, Polyb. 3. 70, 2. 3. in Logic, to assume besides, Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 9:—Pass., Id. An. Pr. 2. 6, 3., 7, 3. II. like *συλλάβω*, to take hold of, *τινα* Soph. Tr. 1024; *to fasten*, *καταδεῖν καὶ* *πρ.* Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 2, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 17, fin.; *πρ. τὸν ἀγωγέα βραχύτερον* to shorten the rein, Strattis Χρῦσ. 1: metaph., *ἐμὲ τῆς ἀποκρίσεως* . . *πρ.* to support me in finding an answer, Plat. Legg. 897 D:—Med. to take hold of, *τινος* Ar. Ach. 1215 sq., Lys. 202, cf. Plat. Rep. 556 E. 2. in Med. also, *πρ. τινος* to take part in a work, be accessory to it, Xen. An. 2. 3, 11 and 12; *προσελάβετο τοῦ πάθεος* he was partly the author of the calamity, Hdt. 8. 90 (Bekker *προσεβάλετο*); *πρ. τινι* to help, assist, Ar. Pax 9.
προσλάμπω, to shine with or upon, Plat. Rep. 617 A: in Pass., *τοὺς πλάνητας ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου* *προσλάμπεσθαι* Plut. 2. 889 C.
πρόσλαμψις, ή, a shining on, *πρὸς τι* Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 109.
προσλέγομαι, Pass. to lie beside, *προσέλεκτο* (3 aor. syncop.) *she lay beside or by me*, Od. 12. 34. II. Med. to speak to, address, ac-cost, *τινα* Theocr. 1. 92, Ar. Rh. 4. 833: metaph., *κακὰ προσελέξατο* *θυμῷ* he took evil counsel with himself, meditated evil, Hcs. Op. 497.
προσλείπω, to be lacking, *τὸ προσλείπον* *τῆς φύσεως* Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 15; *τὰ προσλείψαντα* *τοῦ ἔργου* C. I. 3935.
προσλεπτύνω, to make lean or slender besides, Hipp. Mochl. 848.
προσλεύσσω, to look on or at, c. acc., Soph. Aj. 546, 1044, O. T. 1376, etc.; absol., Id. Ph. 1068, etc.
πρόσλημμα, τό, that which is taken besides, Eccl.
πρόσληπτέον, verb. Adj. one must add, Strab. 451, 605. II. one must assume besides, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 7, 2.
πρόσληπτικός, ή, όν, taking in addition, Epiphon.
πρόσληψις, ή, an assumption, Plat. Theaet. 210 A, Gramm. 2. the minor premiss of a syllogism, Lat. *assumptio*, Plut. 2. 386 C, Diog. L. 7. 82; cf. Orelli Cic. Divin. 2. 53: this was called *κατὰ πρόσληψιν* first by Theophr., Schol. Arist. p. 189 b. 43; on Arist. An. Pr. 2. 5, 13, v. Waiz Org. 1. 495.

προσλιμενίζομαι and -εύομαι, Pass. to run into harbour, Schol. Aesch. Pcrs. 70, Eccl.

προσλιπαίνω, to make still fatter or larger, Dion. H. 5. 13.
προσλιπαρέω, to persevere or persist in, τοῖς χρήμασι in money-making, Plut. Aemil. 23, cf. 2. 39 A, et ibi Wyttenb.: to remain still in, τῇ χώρᾳ Agr. Epict. 3. 24, 33:—to importune, τιμὶ Luc. Abdic. 16: absol. to be importunate, Plut. Pomp. 13.

προσλιπαρήσις, εὖς, ἡ, perseverance in a thing, Oribas. 98 Matth. II. importunity, Luc. Calumn. 20.

προσλιχνεύομαι, Dep. to be eager after, τι Byz.
προσλογίζομαι, Dep. to reckon or count in addition to, τινί τι Hdt. 2. 16., 5. 54, Lys. 155. 41:—so verb. Adj. προσλογιστέον, -έα, Hipp. 50. 33, Hdt. 7. 185. 2. to take into account besides, Arist. Cael. 2. 13. 9. 3. to impute, τὸ ἀσχρὸν πρ. τιμὶ Plut. Camill. 28. II. to compare, τινί τι Aristid. 1. 450. III. to consider besides, ὡς .., Plut. Demetr. 38.

προσλογοποιέω, to add in narrating, τινί τι Joseph. B. J. 1. 19, 3.
προσλοιδορέω, to rail at besides, Dio C. 38. 10.—Med., Joseph. A. J. 7. 8, 1; 1 aor. pass. in med. signf., Ib. 15. 7, 4.

πρόσλοιπος, ον, still left over and above, Iambl. V. Pyth. 16.
προσλυπέω, to grieve still more, Byz.
προσλυσσάω, to rage against or at, τιμὶ Joseph. A. J. 7. 9, 4.
προσμάθητέον, verb. Adj. one must learn besides, Xen. Oec. 13, 1.
προσμανθάνω, to learn besides, Aesch. Pr. 697, Soph. Fr. 622, Ar. Vesp. 1208, Thesm. 20, 24; cf. προσδιδάσκω.

προσμαρτύρω, to bear witness in addition, π. τι εἶναι Isac. 60. 42: to confirm by evidence, τῇ προκλήσει τὴν διαθήκην Dem. 1105. 2, cf. 1128. 12; πρ. τινί τι Plut. Aristid. 25, etc.:—intr., πρ. τιμὶ to bear additional witness to a thing, Polyb. 3. 90, 4, Plut. 2. 119 E, etc.:—Pass., προσμαρτυρήθη ὅτι .. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 212.

προσμαρτύρομαι [ῥ], Dep. to call as witness, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 88.
προσμάρτυρος, ον, bearing additional witness, Manetho 4. 161, 176.
προσμάσσω, fut. ξω, to knead or plaster one thing against another; to attach closely to, χεῖλεσι χεῖλη Theocr. 12. 32; σικύην τύψει the cupping-glass to the bruise, Nic. Th. 921; so, πρ. τὸν Πειραιᾶ τῇ πόλει Ar. Eq. 815, cf. Plut. Them. 19; and in Pass., πλευραῖσι προσμαχθέν stuck close to his sides, of the poisoned robe, Soph. Tr. 1053, cf. Lyc. 1029; κηλῖδα προσμεμάχθαι τῇ ψυχῇ Philostr. 131;—so in part. aor. med., τηλέφιλον ποτιμαζάμενον the leaf having attached itself closely to [the hand], sticking close, Theocr. 3. 29.

προσμαστῖγώ, to scourge besides, Basil.
προσμάχομαι [ᾶ], fut. -μαχέσομαι, Att. -μαχοῦμαι: Dep. To fight against, τιμὶ Plat. Legg. 647 C, 830 A, Polyb. 1. 28, 9; esp. to assault a town, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 7; τοῖς τείχεσι Plut. Demetr. 33; πρ. κατὰ τὰς κλίμακας Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 7.

προσμειδιάω, to smile upon, with a sense of approving, Lat. arrideo, τιμὶ Plut. 2. 28 A, 821 F, etc.; absol., Luc. Merc. Cond. 7 and 16.
προσμελέομαι, Dep. = ἐπιμελέομαι, Hesych.

προσμελωδέω, to sing songs to or besides, Semus ap. Ath. 618 A.
προσμένω, to bide or wait still longer, Hdt. 1. 199., 5. 19; σίγ' ἔχουσα πρόσμενε Soph. El. 1236, cf. 1399; ἡσυχάζων πρόσμένω Id. O. T. 620; πρ. ἔστ' ἄν .., ἔως .., Hdt. 8. 4, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 7. 2. c. dat. to remain attached to, to cleave to, πάθεα πρ. τοκεῶν Aesch. Eum. 497, cf. Act. Ap. 11. 23; πρ. ταῖς δεήσεσιν to continue in .., 1 Ep. Tim. 5. 5. II. trans. to wait for, await, c. acc., Theogn. 1140, Soph. O. T. 837, El. 164, etc.:—to wait for one in battle, i. e. to stand one's ground against, Pind. N. 3. 105:—also c. acc. et inf. fut., Ὀρέστην τῶνδε προσμενοῦσ' ἀεὶ παυστήρ' ἐφήξειν Soph. El. 303.

προσμερίζω, to apportion to, τινί τι Polyb. 22. 5, 15, Diod. 14. 107.
προσμεταπέμπομαι, Med. to send for or send to fetch besides, Thuc. 2. 100., 8. 71, Aeschin. 66. 10, etc.

προσμετασκευάζω, to alter still more, Dion. H. de Comp. 7 Schäf.
προσμετρέω, to measure out to, join to, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 4. 166: to adapt, τινί τι C. I. 3524. 13.

προσμηνύω, to paint out besides, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 273.
προσμηχάνομαι, Pass. to be cunningly fastened to or upon, Aesch. Theb. 541, 643. II. Med. to contrive or procure for oneself, αὐτοῖς ἀσφάλειαν Plat. Rep. 467 C; διατριβὴν Dion. H. 7. 37.

προσμηχάνητέον, verb. Adj. one must contrive besides, Oribas.
προ-σμήχω, fut. ξω, to rub down or clean beforehand, Geop. 16. 15, 2.
προσμίγνυμι, Plat. Legg. 878 B, or more usually προσμίσχω, v. infr.: fut. -μίχω: aor. -έμιξα. To mingle or join with, τῇ θαλάττῃ τὴν πόλιν Plut. Alcib. 15; τῷ ποταμῷ τὸ δεξιὸν Artox. 8:—metaph., πρ. δεσπότην κράτει to lead him to sure victory, Pind. O. 1. 34; and reversely, πρ. κίνδυνόν τιμὶ Aeschin. 74. 24; cf. πελάζω B. II. intr. to hold intercourse with, approach, ἐκείνῳ γ' οὐδὲ προσμίξαι Soph. Ph. 106; Ζηνὶ προσμίξων Eur. Fr. 903;—of things, ὄρος ἄρ' προσμιγνύς Plat. Legg. 878 B; ψυχὴ ἀρετῇ θείᾳ προσμίξασα having become acquainted with .., Ib. 904 D; προσέμιξεν .. τοῦπος ἡμῖν came suddenly upon us, Soph. Tr. 821:—also, ἐπεὶ προσέμιξεν ἐγγύς τοῦ στρατεύματος came near .., Thuc. 4. 93, cf. 7. 41; ἐγγύτερον ἐπὶ τινα Plat. Polit. 290 C; αὐτοῖς ἐγγύθεν Id. Legg. 783 B. 2. in hostile sense, to go against, meet in battle, engage with, προσέμιξαν τοῖσι βαρβάροιαι Hdt. 6. 112, cf. 5. 64, etc.; so, πρὸς ἀταξίαν τοιαύτην .. ὀργῇ προσμίξωμεν Thuc. 7. 68:—absol. to engage, ὅπῃ προσμίξεται Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 46; οἱ τελευταῖοι .. προσέμιξαν came up, Id. An. 4. 2, 16; οἱ Σκύθαι ἄποροι προσμίξαι difficult to come to close quarters with, Hdt. 4. 46. 3. to come or go close up to .., προσέμιξαν τῷ τείχει τῶν πολεμίων Thuc. 3. 22; προσέμισγον τῷ ζεύγματι Id. 7. 70; so, προσέμισγον πρὸς τὰς ἐπάλξεις Id. 3. 22; but, πρὸς τὰς ἐντὸς [νέας] προσμίξαι to form a

junction with them, Id. 7. 22, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 21; εἰς .., Plut. Nic. 17; ποῦτ. c. acc., μέλαθρα πρ. Eur. Or. 1290. 4. προσέμιξαν τῇ Νάξῳ, τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ, τῇ Ἀσίῃ put to shore at, arrived at, landed in, Hdt. 6. 96., 7. 168., 8. 130; τῷ Τάραντι προσμίσγει Thuc. 6. 104, cf. 1. 46.

προσμίμνω, f. l. for πυρὸς μένει in Orph. Lith. 11.
πρόσμιξις, ἡ, (προσμίγνυμι II) a coming near to, and (in hostile sense) on attack, assault, Thuc. 5. 72, Dio C. 40. 2, etc.

προσμίσχω, v. sub προσμίγνυμι.
προσμίσσω, to hate besides, Dem. 1001. 16., 1017. 14; better divisim.
προσμισθώω, to let out for hire besides, πρ. ἀφορμῇν to put capital out at interest, Dem. 948. 12:—Med. to take into one's pay, to hire, Thuc. 2. 33, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 7, Dem. 663. fin.

προσμοιράζω, to allot to, assign, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 956.
προσμολεῖν, inf. aor. of pres. προσβλώσκω, which does not occur, = προσέρχομαι, to come or to go, reach, arrive at, c. acc., Soph. Aj. 721; absol. to approach, Ib. 72, Tr. 1109.

προσμολυβδοχοέω, to melt still more lead, cited from Eratosth.
πρόσμονος, ον, durable, Oribas. 329 Matth. Adv. -νωσ, Id.
πρόσμορος, ον, doomed to woe, corrupt in Aesch. Theb. 576.
προσμῦθέομαι, Dep. to address, accost, Od. 11. 143, in Ep. form προτιμυθήσασθαι; also c. dat., Theocr. 25. 66.

προσμῦθεύω, to add further fictions, Strab. 27, 46, 461:—Pass., Polyb. 34. 2, 9.
προσμῦθολογέω, to talk or prattle with one, τιμὶ Luc. Saturn. 7.
προσμῦθοποιέω, to invent mythically besides, τι Strab. 46.

προσμύρομαι [ῥ], Dep. to flow to or with, Anth. P. 9. 362, 23.
προσναυπηγέω, to build in addition: Pass., ἐτέρας [νέας] .. ἔδει ναυπηγέεσθαι Hdt. 7. 144: Med., Diod. 17. 95.

προσνεαντεύομαι, Dep. to add in youthful wantonness, Dio C. 53. 13: to promise wantonly, τι Id. 59. 26.
προσνέμω, to allot, assign, attach or dedicate to, τοὺς γυμνικοὺς [ἀγῶνας] .. τοῖς θεοῖς Plat. Legg. 828 C; ἐαυτὸν τιμὶ Dem. 783. 15; ταῖς τοῦ δήμου προαιρέσεσιν ἐαυτὸν Id. 1475. 1; ὅπου τὸ δίκαιον εἴη τεταγμένον, ἐνταῦθα πρ. ἐαυτοῦς Id. 1392. 12; ἐαυτὸν τῷ δικαίῳ Polyb. 6. 10, 9; ἀπωλεία τι Alciphro 1. 14:—to add, δεκτακοσίους αὐτοῖς Dem. 182. 14; τὰς νήσους ταῖς γέλοισι μοίραις Arist. Mund. 3; πόλιν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς Polyb. 2. 43, 5:—Pass. to be assigned, attributed, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι προσνεμένησθε ὡς τούτους, ὡς ἐκείνους Dem. 26. 25., 172. 5; πρ. ὁ φίλος τοῖς πράγμασι, οὐ τὰ πράγματα τοῖς φίλοις Arist. Eth. E. 7. 2, 33; ὁ ὄχλος ὁ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν προσνεμηθεῖς τῷ κατὰ πόλιν being added, Dion. H. 10. 48:—Med. to grant on one's own part, πρόσνευμαι χάριν grant a further favour, Soph. Tr. 1216; προσνεμάσθαι τινα θεῷ to devote him to the god, Ar. Av. 563. II. πρ. ποιμένας, to drive his flocks to pasture, Eur. Cycl. 36.

πρόσνευσις, ἡ, a nodding to, decision, Cic. Att. 5. 4, 2. II. the tendency, direction of a falling body, Ptolem., etc.

προσνεύω, to nod to, assent, Plut. Brut. 1, Apoll. de Constr. p. 241. II. to incline towards, Galen.

προσνέω, fut. -νεύσομαι, to swim to or towards, Thuc. 3. 112, Luc. Bis Acc. 21.

προσνέω, fut. -νήσω, to heap up at, ξύλα ταῖς θύραις Plut. 2. 775 D.
προσνήχομαι, Dep. to swim towards, ἐς .., Call. Del. 47; c. dat., Diod. 3. 21, Plut. Mar. 37, etc. II. also of water, in the Act. to dash upon, προσνᾶχε θάλασσα dub. in Theocr. 21. 18.

προσνικάω τῷ χρόνῳ to use time as a help in overcoming an evil, Hipp. Art. 828.

προσνίσσομαι, Dep. to come or go to, εἰς .., II. 9. 381 (in Dor. form ποτινίσσ-); οἰκοθεν οἰκάδ' Pind. O. 6. 167:—also, θεοὺς θοίναις ποτινίσσ. to approach them with sacrifices, Aesch. Pr. 530. II. to come against, Soph. Ant. 129.

προσνοέω, f. l. in Xen., etc., for προσεπινοέω or προνοέω.
προσνομίζω, to use or practise besides, Aristid. 1. 49 and 53.
προσνομοθετέω, to ordain by law besides, Philo 2. 227, Dio C. 37. 29.
προσνωμάω, to put to one's lips, ὕδωρ (to be supplied from the prec. clause), Soph. Ph. 717; but the Schol. connects εἰς ὕδωρ ἀεὶ προσενώμα, moved himself to it.

προσξηραίνομαι, Pass. to become dry besides, E. M. 384. 55.
προσξυν-, v. sub προασυν-.

προ-σοβέω, to frighten away before the time, Synes 3 B.
προσογκέω, to gain in bulk or weight, Arist. Probl. 34. 11.
προσόδευμα, τό, produce, Theod. Met. p. 512 (vulg. προσόδημα).
προσοδεύω, to bring to market, Clem. Al. 566, Iambl. V. Pyth. 74:—Med. to receive income or revenue, Strab. 578, Philo 2. 371, etc.:—Pass. to be received as revenue, C. I. 9894 b: cf. πρόσοδος II. 2. II. in Med. also, to yield fruit, γῆ Joseph. A. J. 15. 5, 3.

προσοδιάζω, = προσοδεύομαι, Eust. 1206. 18.
προσοδιακὸς ποῦς, a metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables and one short (- - -), Hephaest.; ἀτίχοι πρ. verses composed of such feet, opp. to dactylic, Dion. H. de Comp. 4; ῥυθμὸς πρ. Plut. 2. 1141 A. (In MSS. often wrongly προσφδιακός or -ικός.)

προσοδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πρόσοδος II. 2.) productive, Strab. 831:—τὰ προσοδικὰ accounts of revenue, C. I. 4957. 26.
προσόδιος, ον, belonging to or used in processions, processional, μέλος πρ. καὶ πομπικόν Plut. Aemil. 33; πρ. ᾄσμα Paus. 4. 4, 1:—hence, προσόδιον (sc. μέλος), τό, a song, accompanied by flutes, sung on such occasions (v. Pind. Fr. 58-61), a solemn thanksgiving, Lat. supplicatio, Ar. Av. 853, C. I. 1585. 4, Ath. 253 B; cf. Spanh. Call. Jov. 1.

προσοδοιπορέω, to travel to a place, cited from Aretae.
πρόσοδος Dor. πόθοδος C. I. 1464, al., ἡ, a going or coming to, an approach, Pind. N. 6. 76, Thuc. 4. 110; ἡ πρ. μάλιστα ταύτη ἐγένετο

the approach was most feasible on this part, Hdt. 9. 21; ἀπέπατο τὴν πρ. rejected his advances, Id. 1. 205; στύγναι πρ. μελάθρων to the halls, Eur. Alc. 861; πρ. χαλεπαὶ πρὸς τὸ χωρίον Xen. An. 5. 2, 3. 2. an onset, πρ. ποιείσθαι Hdt. 7. 223., 9. 101; πρόσοδοι τῆς μάχης onsets or attacks, Id. 7. 212; αἱ πρ. αἱ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους Xen. Cyn. 12, 3. 3. like πομπή II, a solemn procession to a temple with singing and music, πρ. μακάρων ἐρώταται Ar. Nub. 307, cf. Pax 397; θυσίαι καὶ πρ. καὶ εὐχαί Lysias 106. 10; θεοῖς πρ. τε καὶ πομπᾶς ποιείσθαι Plat. Legg. 796 C; αἱ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς πρ. Xen. An. 6. 1, 11, cf. Dem. 254. 16; and v. foreg. 4. the coming forward of a speaker in a public assembly, γράφεσθαι πρόσοδον to petition for a hearing, Dem. 715. 25; πρ. ποιείσθαι πρὸς τὸν δῆμον Aeschin. II. 42, cf. C. I. 124, 1845. 39., 2329; αἱ εἰς τὸν δῆμον πρ. Aeschin. 35. 30: —also an address to the people, a speech, Isocr. 140 A. 5. sexual intercourse, Hipp. 1175 H, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 12. 6. the visit of a scholar to his master, Plut. 2. 1044 A. 7. an attack of sickness, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 2. II. income, rent, as opp. to stock or principal, πρόσοδον μὲν οὐδεμίαν ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Lys. 909. fin.; τοῦ ἐργαστηρίου λαβεῖν τὴν πρ. Dem. 819. 5; ἡ πρ. ἡ ἐκ τοῦ ἐργ. Id. 820; also in pl., πρ. ἴδιαι ἀπὸ τῶν κοινῶν Andoc. 30. 25, cf. Lys. 168. 36, Aeschin. 78. 32: generally, returns, profits, Plat. Legg. 846 E. 2. the public revenue, φόρων πρόσοδος ἡ ἐπέτειος Hdt. 3. 89; ἡ πρ. ἐγένετο ἐκ τε ἡπείρου καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν μετάλλων Id. 6. 46; χρημάτων πρ. Thuc. 2. 97., 3. 13: but mostly in pl. the returns, revenue, income, Lat. reditus, proventus, ἀπὸ τούτου [τοῦ κλήρου] τὰς πρ. ποιήσασθαι Id. 2. 109; τοῦ τὰς πρ. μᾶλλον ἰέναι αὐτῷ that they might come in better, Thuc. 1. 4; τὰς πρ. ἀφαιρεῖν Id. 1. 81; αἱ πρ. ἀπώλλυντο Id. 7. 28; αἱ πρ. αἱ ἐξ Ἀμφιπόλεως γιγνόμεναι Isocr. 83 B; χρημάτων πρ. ἐκ πολλῶν μὲν λιμένων ἐκ πολλῶν δὲ ἐμπορίων Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 16; ὑποτιθέναι τινὶ τὰς δημοσίας πρ. to mortgage them, Aeschin. 68. 25; —Xen. wrote a treatise intitled πόροι ἢ περὶ προσόδων: —cf. πρόσειμι III, προσέρχομαι II. προσοδύρομαι, Dep. to lament beside, τάφοις LXX (Sap. 19. 3). προσόζω, pf. προσόζωδα, intr. to smell of, be redolent of, κακοῦ Ar. Fr. 246; ἡδυσμάτων Philem. Μετιών 1; γλυφάνοιο ποτόσδον (Dor. for προσόζον) Theocr. 1. 28. 2. absol. to stink, LXX (Ps. 37. 5). προσοίγνυμι, to open besides, Io. Chrys. πρόσουδα, pf. without any pres. in use (v. *εἶδω B), to know besides; προσειδέναι χάριν to owe thanks besides, Ar. Vesp. 1420 (Dind. πρὸς εἶδ-), Plat. Apol. 20 A. προσοικειώω, to assign to one as his own, τινὶ τι Strab. 244: —προσφκειῖν ἑαυτὸν Ἀντώνιος Ἡρακλεῖ associated himself with .., Plut. Anton. 60: —προσοικειωτέον, verb. Adj. one must attach to oneself, Clem. Al. 894. II. Pass. to be associated with, τινὶ Clem. Al. 488; οἱ προσφκειωμένοι near relations, Diod. 3. 9. προσοικέω, to dwell by or near, οἱ προσοικοῦντες neighbouring tribes, Isocr. 125 B; πρ. πόλεσι Xen. Vect. 1, 8; πρ. θαλάττῃ, of towns, to lie by or near, Plat. Tim. 22 D. 2. c. acc. to dwell in or near, Ἐπίδαμνον Thuc. 1. 24; λίμνας καὶ ἔλη Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 7. II. Pass. to be settled at or in a place, τῇ πόλει Joseph. B. J. 4. 4, 3: to be associated with, τῷ σώματι Alex. Aphr. 2. 67. 2. of a place, to be inhabited, Plut. 2. 938 D. προσοίκησις, ἡ, a dwelling near, Paus. 6. 25, 5. προσοικίζω, to found near or beside, ἡ προσοικισθεῖσα [πόλις] Diod. 13. 79; also of a temple or worship, Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 114 A. προσοικοδομέω, to build besides, πρ. [τείχος] to build another wall, Thuc. 2. 76; τῷ μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ [βαμῶ] προσοικοδομήσας .. μείζον μήκος having added an additional length to the altar in the agora, i. e. having added to its length, Id. 6. 54, cf. Dion. H. 1. 79; metaph., ἄλλο τε εἶδος .. προσφκοδόμουν τὸ θνητὸν they also framed, Plat. Tim. 69 C, cf. Arist. Probl. 2. 2; πρ. πάθη μεγάλα τῇ λύπῃ Plut. 2. 168 A. προσοικονομέομαι, f. l. for προσοικ-, q. v. πρόσουκος, on, dwelling near to, bordering on, neighbouring, Hdt. 1. 144, Thuc. 1. 24; οἱ πρόσουκοι neighbours, lb. 7, etc.: —of places, πρόσουκος θάλαττα χώρα abutting upon, Plat. Legg. 705 A; τὴν πρ. τῆς Ἰταλίας [χώραν] Plut. Fab. 2; τοὺς Λυκίων πρ. Id. 2. 421 D. προσοικιῶω, to be afflicted at, πάθει Joseph. B. J. 1. 17, 3, Liban. 4. 225. πρόσουσιμα, τό, = τὸ προσφερόμενον, that which is brought to one, food, like προσφορά, Hipp. 421. 51., 422. 20. προσοιστέος, α, on, vcrb. Adj. of προσφέρω, to be added to, τινὶ Eur. Hec. 394; στέφανος πρ. Alc. Φιλισκ. 1. 2. προσοιστέον one must add, Ar. Thesm. 1132, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A, etc. 3. one must apply, use, γυμνάσια Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 7. II. (προσφέρομαι) to be administered (as food or medicine), Hipp. Acut. 383. προσοίχομαι, Dep. to have gone to a place, Pind. P. 6. 4. προσοκέλλω ναῦν to run a ship on shore, Luc. V. H. 2. 2, Dio C. Fr. 3 Sturz. 2. absol. of the ship, to run ashore, Luc. Tim. 3: metaph., πρ. χρόνῳ Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 10. —In Dios ap. Stob. 409. 9, Ruhnck. restores ποτοπτίλλω. προσολοφύρομαι [ὑ], Dep. to wail to, vent one's griefs to, Lat. applo-rare, τινὶ Thuc. 8. 66; πρ. ἀλλήλοισι to wail to one another, Plut. Cic. 47. προσομάλος, on, tolerably level, Diogen. 1. 65. προσομαρτέω, to go along with, τινὶ Theogn. 609. προσομιλέω, to hold intercourse with, live or associate with, converse with, τινὶ Theogn. 31, Eur. Med. 1085, Fr. 889, Plat. Gorg. 502 E; πρὸς τινα Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 30; τὰ ἴδια προσομιλοῦντες conducting our private intercourse, Thuc. 2. 37; πρ. διὰ χάριτος Plat. Soph. 222 E. 2. πρ. γυναικί Heliod. 4. 8, cf. Luc. Amor. 17. II. to remain at or cling to a place, ποτὶ πέτρῃ Theogn. 216, cf. Alciphro 1. 14; οἶνος ἀέρι πρ. is exposed to it, Geop. III. c. dat. rei, to be conversant

with, πείρα Soph. Tr. 591; τῷ πολέμῳ Thuc. 1. 122; γυμναστικῇ Plat. Tim. 88 C: metaph., ὕβρει πρ. Id. Phaedr. 250 E. προσομίλησις, εως, ἡ, association, communion, Clem. Al. 220. προσομιλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, qualified for intercourse with others: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of discoursing, Plat. Soph. 222 C. προσομίλια, ἡ, = προσομίλησις Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 115. προσομνύμι, to swear besides, Xen. An. 2. 2, 8, Plut. 2. 223 B. προσομοιάζω, to be like, Geop. 2. 21, 6. προσομοίος, on, also α, on Strab. 165: —nearly like, much like, τινὶ Eur. Phoen. 128, Ar. Vesp. 356, Av. 685, Plat. Soph. 267 A, etc. Adv. -ως, Id. Legg. 811 C, Amips. Σφενδ. 1. προσομοιῶω, to make like, τινὶ τι Diog. L. 7. 40. 2. to be like, resemble, τὴν σύνεσιν ἀνθρώπων, τὴν ἀλκὴν δὲ δράκοντι Dem. 1398. 24; so in pf. pass., προσωμοιῶσθαι Poll. 9. 131. προσομολογέω, to concede or grant besides, τινὶ τι Plat. Gorg. 461 B: to allow or confess a thing, Andoc. 3. 17: to acknowledge a further debt, πρ. τριακοσίας δραχμᾶς Isocr. 366 D, cf. Dem. 826. fin.: —c. acc. et inf. to grant also that .., Plat. Soph. 248 D, Dem. 1179. 17: —Pass., παλαιὰ καὶ λίαν προσωμολογημένα Aeschin. 61. 12; ἐκ τῶν προσωμολογημένων Plat. Theaet. 159 C. 2. to promise further, c. inf. fut., Dem. 1284. 17. 3. to give in, surrender, Xen. An. 7. 4, 24. προσωμολογία, ἡ, a further admission, Dem. 1007. 7. προσομόργνυμι, to wipe upon another, impart, τινὶ τι Themist. 248 D; so in Med., Plut. Crass. 2. προσόμουρος, on, Ion. for προσόμορος (which does not occur), like πρόσουρος, adjoining, adjacent, τινὶ Hdt. 4. 173. προσονειδίζω, to object as a reproach besides, τι Schol. Ar. Vesp. 664; πρ. ὡς .., Joseph. B. J. 2. 2, 5: —Pass., lb. 2. 16, 4 (p. 191 Haverc.). προσονομάζω, to call by a name, πρ. θεοῦς to give them the name θεοί, Hdt. 2. 52; αἰθέρα πρ. τὸν ἀνωτάτω τάπον Arist. Cael. 1. 3, 13; ὄν Ἀσφάλιον καὶ Γαιηόχον προσονομάζομεν Plut. Thes. fin.: —Aeol. Pass., προσονυμάσθαι εὐεργέτας C. I. 3524. 8. προσονομάσια, ἡ, a naming, appellation, Diog. L. 7. 108; Aeol. προσονυμάσια, C. I. 3524. 17. προσοπτάζω, Dor. ποτοπτ-, poët. for προσοράω, Nossis 6. προσοπτιέον, verb. Adj. one must look to or at, τι Hipp. 7. 6. προσοπτιλλῶ, to gaze at: Dor. ποτοπτιλλῶ, v. sub προσοκέλλω. προσοράω, fut. -όψομαι: Dor. ποθόρημι Theocr. 6. 22, inf. ποθορήν Anth. P. 9. 604. To look at, behold, Mimnerm. 1. 8, Soph. Ant. 764, El. 381, Plat. Phaedr. 250 E; προσοράω δόμοισι βλάβαν Soph. Tr. 842; cf. aor. προσεἶδον: —so also in Med., προσορωμένα Soph. O. C. 244 (lyr.). προσοργίζομαι, Pass. to be angry at, Plut. 2. 13 D, Joseph. B. J. 2. 14, 6. προσορέγω, to reach a thing to another, τινὶ Crates Epist. 22: —Pass. to stretch out after, and so, like προσκείσθαι, to be urgent, pressing with, τινὶ Schweigh. Hdt. 7. 6. προσορέω, (δρος) to border on, c. dat., Polyb. 10. 41, 4., 22. 5, 14. πρόσορθρος, on, towards morning: Dor. τὸ πότορθρον, as Adv., Theocr. 5. 126; cf. προσέσπερος, προσεῶπος. προσορίζω, to include within the boundaries, add to a dominion, Strab. 189, Diod. 2. 3, C. I. 3137. 101 (in Pass.): —Med. to add to one's dominion, τὴν γῆν πρ. τῇ σφετέρᾳ Paus. 2. 36, 5: —in Eur. I. A. 1151, Scaliger restored προσουδίας πέδω. 2. to determine or fix besides, χρόνος πένθους ὀλίγῳ Plut. Lycurg. 27: —Med. to determine or define besides, Arist. Phys. 8. 1, 19, Rhet. 3. 5, 4. 3. Mcd. also as Att. law-term, προσωρίσατο τὴν οἰκίαν δισχιλίων he had the house marked with other stones (v. δρος II) to the amount of 2000 drachmae, i. e. mortgaged it anew to that amount, Dem. 877. 7. II. intr. to be adjacent, τῇ Συρίᾳ Diod. 2. 50. προσορμάω, intr. to rush on, v. l. for προορμάω, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 21. προσορμέω, to come to anchor at, τόπῳ Polyb. 10. 42, I Schweigh. προσορμίζω, to bring a ship to anchor at or near, Κνίδω προσορμίσαι (sc. τὴν ναῦν) Luc. Amor. 11; so, πρ. τοῖς αἰγιαλοῖς Iambl. V. Pyth. 3: —used by better authors in Med. to come to anchor near a place, ἕα τὸς νέας πρὸς τὴν νῆσον προσορμίζεσθαι Hdt. 6. 97; πρὸς τούτους (sc. λιμένας) μὴ προσορμίζον Dem. 795. 15; ποῖ οὖν προσορμιούμεθα; Id. 52. 28; προσορμισάμενος τῇ Σαμοθράκῃ Plut. Aemil. 26; so, later, in Pass., προσορμισθεὶς τῷ αἰγιαλῷ Ar. An. 6. 20; τῇ Νάξῳ προσωρμισθῆ Ael. V. H. 8. 5, cf. Ev. Marc. 6. 53: —metaph., πρ. τοῖς μύθοις Philostr. 717. προσορμίσσις, ἡ, a coming to anchor or to land, Thuc. 4. 10, Synes. 272 D. πρόσορμος, ὁ, a landing-place, Strab. 666: —προσορμιστήριον, τό, an anchorage, Hesych. s. v. ἐπήνιον. πρόσορος, on, v. sub πρόσουρος. προσορχέομαι, Dep. to dance to or with, Luc. Calumn. 16; πρ. τοῖς λόγοις at the words, Plut. 2. 46 B. προσοσφραίνω, to give to smell, τινά τι Geop. 19. 2, 17. προσουδίζω, (οὔδας) to dash to earth, τὸ παιδίον Hdt. 5. 92, 3; so, Eur. I. A. 1125 (v. προσορίζω 1. 1), Plut. Galb. 26, etc. προσουρέω, to make water upon, προσεούρουν τινὶ Dem. 1257. 18, cf. Arist. Mirab. 146, Theophr. Fr. 175; metaph., πρ. τῇ τραγῳδίᾳ, i. e. to trifle with it, Ar. Ran. 95; —a late Schol. interprets it to have a fair wind, to prosper. πρόσουρος, on, Ion. for πρόσορος (cf. προσόμουρος), adjoining, bordering on, Αἰγύπτου τὰ πρ. Αἰβύη Hdt. 2. 18, cf. 3. 97, 102; τῇ Ἀραβίῃ, πρ. εὐόσῃ (sc. τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ) Id. 2. 12; so Xen. in Att. form, τὰ πρόσορα Cyr. 6. 1, 17, cf. Dio C. 36. 36, Poll. 1. 177, etc. II. in Soph. Ph. 691 (where the Ion. form is used, cf. ἄπουρος, ὄμουρος), ἵν' αὐτὸς ᾗν πρόσουρος where he had no neighbour but himself, i. e. lived in solitude, cf. Luc. Tim. 43 εὐωχεῖται μόνος ἑαυτῷ γέλιων καὶ ὄμουρος; but Bothe's

correction (ἴν' αὐτὸς ἦν, πρόσουρον οὐκ ἔχων βάσιν, where he was all alone, having no neighbour tread, i. e. no neighbour) is very tempting.

προσούσια, ἡ, perhaps = συνουσία, name of a Comedy by Eubulus.

προσοφειλέτης, ου, ὁ, one who owes yet more, Origen.

προσοφείλω, fut. ἤσω: aor. προσῶφλον. To owe besides or still,

πολλά Thuc. 7. 48; διηκόσια τάλαντα Plut. Alex. 15; πρ. τινὶ χάριν Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 16, cf. Dem. 37. 7., 650. 23; στρατηγῆσας προσῶφλε

was fined in his office of στρατηγός, Antiph. Στρατ. 1. 5:—absol., προσ-

οφείλοντας ἡμᾶς ἐνέγραψεν Dem. 825. 19:—Pass. to be still owing, be

still due, ὁ προσοφειλόμενος μισθός Thuc. 8. 45; so, ἡ ἔχθηρη ἡ προσ-

οφειλομένη ἐς Ἀθηναίους ἐκ τῶν Αἰγινητέων the hatred which was still

due from the Aeginetans to the Athenians, i. e. their ancient feud, Hdt.

5. 82 (v. l. προῦφ-, cf. προσφείλω). II. to be behindhand, Polyb.

39. 2, 6.

προσοφθαλμιάω, to look with aching eyes at, τινι Philo 2. 560.

προσοφλισκάνω, fut. -οφλήσω: aor. -ῶφλον, inf. -οφλεῖν (v. sub ὀφλι-

σκάνω): 1 aor. προσοφλήσαι in Alciphro 3. 26. Like προσοφείλω,

to owe besides, πεντακοσίας δραχμάς, ἄς προσῶφλεν Dem. 1327. 21:

absol. to incur a debt, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 24. 2. as law-term, to

lose one's suit and incur a penalty besides, πρ. τὰ ἐπιτίμια, τὴν ἐπωβελίαν

Dem. 939. 27., 1103. 15, Aeschin. 23. 25; χιλίας (sc. δραχμάς) Dem.

647. 7;—and absol., Antiph. Στρατιωτ. 1. 5. 3. generally, to incur

or deserve besides, πρ. αἰσχύνην Dem. 58. 10., 93. 3; πρ. ἀνελευθερίαν

τῆ κακοηθείᾳ to get a character for malignity in addition to .., Plut. 2.

43 D, ubi v. Wyttenb.; πρ. τὸν ἰχθύων βίον to deserve to be said to live

like fish, Polyb. 15. 20, 3.

προσοχή, ἡ, attention, Dion. H. 6. 85, Plut. 2. 514 E, Luc. Hist. Conscr.

53, etc. II. a putting to land, cited from Iambl.

προσοχθέω, = sq., Pisid. ap. Suid.

προσοχθίζω, to be wroth with, τινὶ LXX (Ps. 94. 10), Or. Sib. 3. 272;

πρ. τῆ ζωῆ to be weary of .., LXX (Gen. 27. 46). 2. Pass. to be

treated with contumely, Ib. (2 Regg. 1. 21).

προσόχθισμα, τό, an object of wrath, an offence, LXX (4 Regg. 23. 13):

-ισμός, ὁ, offence, Hesych.

προσοχλέω, to annoy or vex besides, Ath. 180 A.

πρόσοχος, ον, (προσέχω) attentive, Gloss. Adv. -χως, Suid.

προσοχυρόω, to strengthen besides or still more, Schol. Thuc. 4. 9.

προσόψημα, τό, anything eaten with or besides the regular meal,

Diosc. 1. 146, Ath. 162 C, 276 E, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 962 (v. l. προσέψημα),

etc.

προσόψιος, ον, like ἐπόψιος, full in view, πάγος Soph. O. C. 1600.

πρόσοψις, ἡ, appearance, aspect, mien, ἀνδρὸς αἰδοίου Pind. P. 4. 51;

periph. ὄψην πρ. εἰσδεῖν thy presence, thy person, thyself, thee, Soph. Aj.

70, cf. El. 1286, Eur. Or. 952; ὦ πρόσις, ὦ φιλότατη πρ. Id. Hel. 636;

νεκρὰν πρόσοψιν .. τέκνον, i. e. τέκνον τεθνηκός, Epigr. Gr. 376. 8. II.

a seeing, beholding, sight, Eur. Or. 1021; εἰς πρόσοψιν τινος ἐλθεῖν Andr.

685; μὴ ἔχων τὴν πρ. τῶν πολεμίων ἐκ πολλοῦ Thuc. 2. 89 (cf. πρό-

οψις); ἐκ πρώτης πρ. Luc. Anach. 29; cf. also πρόωσις.

προσοψωνέω, to add to the dishes already mentioned, Ath. 331 C.

προσπάθεια, ἡ, passionate attachment, partiality, Clem. Al. 128; πρὸς

τι Dicaearch. p. 143 Fuhr; σαρκικὰ πρ. Clem. Al. 880; v. Gatak. M.

Anton. 12. § 4; ἄνευ προσπαθείας Sext. Emp. P. 1. 230.

προσπάθειω, like προσπάσχω, to feel passionate love for, πρὸς τι Arr.

Epict. 3. 24, 82; τινι Ib. 4. 1, 77; cf. M. Anton. 5. 1.

προσπάθης, ἐς, (πάθος) warmly attached, Schol. Pind. P. 2. 165. Adv.

-θῶς, Clem. Al. 554, 577; π. ἔχιν τινὶ Eust. 18. 41.

προσπαίζω, fut. -παίζομαι: aor. προσέπεισα, Plat. Euthyd. 283 B,

Alciphro; later, προσέπεισα Plut. Caes. 63. To play or sport with,

τινὶ Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 4, Plat. Euthyd. 278 B:—metaph., προσπαίζουσα

τοῖς ὤμοις κόμη playing over, Poll. 2. 25. 2. absol. to sport, jest,

πρ. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Id. Phaedr. 262 D, cf. Legg. 653 E, 804 B; opp. to

σπουδάζειν, Id. Euthyd. 283 B. 3. to laugh at, τινὶ Plut. 2. 179 D,

etc.: also in Med., App. Civ. 4. 118:—cf. προσγελάω, and Lob. Phryn.

463. II. c. acc., πρ. θεοῦς to sing to the gods, sing in their

praise or honour, Plat. Epin. 980 B; and c. dupl. acc., ὕμνον προσεπαί-

σαμεν .. τὸν .. Ἔρωτα sang a hymn in praise of Eros, Id. Phaedr. 265

C. 2. to banter, τοὺς ῥήτορας Plat. Menex. 235 C, cf. Euthyd.

285 A; πρ. τὸν κύνα, τὸν ὄρκτον to tantalize, Luc. Dom. 24, Ael. N. A.

4. 45.

πρόσπαιος, ον, (παίω) striking upon; hence, accidental, sudden, fresh,

εἰ πρ. μὴ τύχοι κακά Aesch. Ag. 347, cf. Lyc. 211, Nic. Th. 690:—ἐκ

προσπαίου as Adv. suddenly, newly, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 2, cf. Polyb. 6.

43, 3. Also Adv. -ως, Arist. Eth. N. l. c.

προσπαίω, = προσπίπτω, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 885; also v. l. Soph. Fr. 310.

προσπάλαίω, to wrestle or struggle with, τινὶ Pind. I. 4. 90 (3. 71),

Plat. Theact. 162 B, Alc. 1. 107 E, al.; Ἄτλας οὐρανῶ πρ. Pind. P. 4.

516:—metaph., πρ. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Plat. Theact. 169 D; πρ. σφαίρα to

play at ball, Plut. 2. 793 B.

προσπάλλομαι, Med., Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 45.

Πρόσπαλτα, τά, name of a deme in the φυλὴ Ἀκαμαντίς: Προσπάλ-

τιοί, οἱ, name of a play by Eupolis, v. Ross Dem. v. Attika p. 132.

Προσπαλτόθεν, Adv. from Prosपालτα, Dem. 1071. 25.

προσπαραβάλλομαι, Pass. to be put by the table besides, δύο ἄλλαι

προσβ. κλῖναι Plut. Cleom. 13.

προσπαραγγέλλω, to order or enjoin besides, Dio C. 56. 25.

προσπαραγράφω, to write besides, in addition, add yet besides, Plat.

Phaedr. 257 E, Dem. 997. 6 sq., 1237. 5.

προσπαραδίδωμι, to hand over besides, C. I. 159. 20.

προσπαραινέω, to encourage or exhort besides, Dio C. 62. 8.

προσπαραίρομαι, Mcd. to take away besides, Dio C. 46. 40.

προσπαρακαλέω, fut. ἔσω, to call in besides, invite, τοὺς συμμάχους,

etc., Thuc. 1. 67., 2. 68., 8. 98. 2. to exhort besides, τινὰ εἶναι

ἐτοιμόν Polyb. 3. 64, 11, cf. Luc. Pseudolog. 2.

προσπαρακέμαι, Pass. to lie beside, Antig. Caryst. 15.

προσπαρακελεύομαι, Dep. to persuade besides, Joseph. A. J. 7. 9, 7.

προσπαραλαμβάνω, to take besides, Diosc. 1 prooem., Dio C. 42. 58.

προσπαραληπτόν, verb. Adj. one must take besides, Clem. Al. 927.

προσπαραλήψις, ἡ, a taking besides, ἕτερον Philo 1. 485, Clem. Al.

861, etc.

προσπαραμένω, to remain by besides, Aesop. 256.

προσπαραμυθητόν, verb. Adj. one must console besides, Ptol.

προσπαραπήγνυμι, to fix beside in addition, χάρακας Geop. 4. 12, 18.

προσπαρασκευάζω, to prepare besides, ἕτερον δύναμιν Dem. 94. 20,

etc.:—Med. to prepare for oneself besides, ὄρμητήρια Dem. 445. fin.

προσπαρατίθημι, to put beside or add still more, Antig. Caryst. 15,

Ath. 137 E, etc.:—to put before one besides, Polyb. 3. 99, 7.

προσπαρατρώγω, to gnaw at the side besides; and, metaph. to nibble

at one's reputation or depreciate besides, Diog. L. 2. 107.

προσπαραφύομαι, Pass. with aor. 2 and pf. act. to be attached at the

side, Soran. in Ideler Phys. 1. 256.

προσπαρεισέρχομαι, Dep. to go into besides, Eunap. p. 53 Boiss.

προσπαρεμβάλλω, to throw in besides, Ulp. in Dem. Lept.

προσπαρενοχλέω, to trouble or annoy besides, Boiss. Anecd. 2. 301.

προσπαρέχω, to furnish or supply besides, τι Hipp. Art. 814; Ἀρκάσι

ναῦς Thuc. 1. 9: so in Med., Plat. Rep. 437 E, Legg. 808 C.

προσπαρίσταμαι, Med. to bring to one's side, subdue besides, Dio C. 50.

12. 2. to put in one's mind, excite besides, τόλμαν τινὶ Joseph. A.

J. 19. 1, 10. II. intr., προσπαρέστη τινὶ νομίζειν it came into

his mind, Dio C. Excerpt. 119 Sturz.

προσπαροικέω, to dwell near besides, Suid.

προσπαροινέω, to play the drunkard besides, Philostr. 849.

προσπαροξύνω, to give additional pain or inflammation, Hipp. Acut.

283: metaph. to provoke besides, Strab. 660, Plut. Alex. 52.

προσπαρορμάω, to incite besides, Joseph. A. J. 7. 14, 10.

προσπαρτός, ὄν, (πέιρω) fixed to (the rock), δεσμῶ πρ. ἐγὼ Aesch.

Pr. 142 (as one MS. reads for πρὸς πατρός, v. Dind.).

προσπασσαλεύω, Att. προσπαττ-, like προσηλώω, to nail fast to, σε

τῷδε τῷ πάγῳ Aesch. Pr. 20; ἐμβάδια πρὸς τὸ μέτωπον Ar. Pl. 943;—

in Hdt. 9. 120, reversely, σανίδα προσπασσαλεύσαντες (sc. αὐτῶ),

though one is tempted to read σανίδι or πρὸς σανίδα, cf. 7. 33:—Pass.,

προσπεπαταλευμένον γράφουσι τὸν Προμηθεῖα πρὸς ταῖς πέτρας Me-

nand. Incert. 6; τὴν Ἀνδρομέδαν ἐπὶ τινος πέτρας .. προσπεπ. Luc. D.

Marin. 14. 3; metaph., ἀχανής, προσπεπαταλευμένος, ἄφωτος fixed to

the spot, Hegesipp. Ἀδελφ. 1. 25. II. to nail up or hang upon a

peg, τὸν τρίποδα Hdt. 1. 144, cf. Theophr. Char. 21.

προσπασσάλω, = foreg., τῷ σώματι τὴν ψυχὴν Clem. Al. 486.

προσπάσσω, Att. -ττω, to sprinkle upon, τί τινι Oribas. 148 Matth.

προσπάσχω, to have an additional or special feeling, Plat. Phaedo 74

A; τινὶ for a thing, Cic. Att. 2. 19, Plut. 2. 514 A, Luc. Dem. Enc. 40,

etc. II. = προσπαθέω, Isocr. 217 A, Macho Ἐπιστ. 1, Plut. Sert.

26; cf. προσπάθεια.

πρόσπεινος, ον, (πέινα) hungry, a-hungered, Act. Ap. 10. 10.

προσπειράζω, to make an attempt besides, Gloss.

προσπελάζω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to make to approach, bring near to, νέα

(monos.) μὲν μοι κατέαξε .. ἄκρη προσπελάσας having driven her

against the headland, Od. 9. 285:—Pass. to approach, c. gen., Πανὸς

προσπελασθεῖσα having had intercourse with Pan, Soph. O. T.

1101. II. intr. to draw nigh to, approach, τινὶ Plat. Symp. 206

D, Diod. 15. 42, etc.; cf. προσπλάζω.

προσπελάσις, ἡ, a bringing or coming near, Gloss.

προσπελαστόν, verb. Adj. one must bring near, put to, τὸ νήπιον

πρὸς τὸν μωστὸν Moschio 94.

προσπελάτης [ᾶ], ου, ὁ, = πελάτης, Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 41.

προσπέμπω, to send to, esp. of messengers or ambassadors, φίλους Ar.

Eq. 473; κήρυκα Thuc. 7. 3; πρ. τινὰ τινὶ to send or conduct one per-

son to another, αὐτὸν δεῦρο προσπέμψας ἐμοί Soph. O. C. 1349, cf. 1101,

Thuc. 1. 53, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 18; simply, πρ. τινὶ to send to one (sc. ἀγ-

γελον), Thuc. 7. 35, Dem. 393. 18, etc.; also, πρ. λόγους ἐς τινὰς Thuc.

8. 47; and absol., Hdt. 9. 108 (ubi v. Valck.), Thuc. 2. 79.

προσπεπαίνομαι, Pass. to become ripe besides, Clem. Al. 128.

προσπερδομαι, Dep. with aor. 2 act. -ἐπαρδον, oppedere, τινι Ar. Ran.

1074, Sosipat. Καταψ. 1. 12.

προσπεριβάλλω, to put round besides, of a bandage, Hipp. Fract.

765; περιτείχισμα τῆ πόλει Thuc. 5. 2; and so in Med., Philo 2. 181;—

but in Med., properly, to throw or draw round oneself, τείχη Isocr. 198

C; πρ. πλείονα μολυσμὸν Plut. 2. 831 A:—Pass. to be drawn round,

στρατοπέδῳ ἐρύματος προσπεριβαλλομένου Thuc. 8. 40. 2. Med.,

also, to surround, τὸν πεζὸν στρατὸν ταῖς ναυσὶ πρ. Plut. Themist.

7. 3. Pass., κήπον ἐνὶ περιβόλῳ προσπεριβεβλημένοι having also

a garden surrounded by one fence, Plat. Criti. 112 B, cf. Hipp. Fract.

779. II. in Med., also to grasp at, seek to obtain, Dem. 42. fin.,

Paus. 1. 10, 1.

προσπεριγίγνομαι, Dep. to remain over and above as surplus or net

profit, Dem. 467. 18, Plut. Ages. 32.

προσπεριελέω, to wrap round besides, cited from Soran.

προσπεριεργάζομαι, Dep. to busy oneself still further, enquire

curiously, Din C. 44. 35, Philo 1. 12., 2. 88, etc.

προσπεριλαμβάνω, to embrace besides, Dem. 714. 24., 726. fin., 765.

2; πρ. τινὰ ταῖς συνθήκαις Polyb. 3. 24, 1; πρ. τι τῷ νῶ Id. 5. 32, 3.

προσπεριοδεύω, to travel round and describe besides, Strab. 488.

προσπεριρίζομαι, Dep. to comprehend beside, τί τινι Longin. 28.
 προσπεριποιέω, to lay by or save besides, Dem. 832. 24.
 προσπερονάω, to fasten or attach by means of a pin (περόνη), and, generally, to fasten on, τι πρὸς τι Plat. Phaedo 83 D; πρὸς τινι Xen. An. 7. 3, 21.
 προσπέταμαι, Dep., = προσπέτομαι, Arist. H. A. 9. 43, 2.
 προσπετής, f. l. for προπετής, Dion. H. de Demosth. 40.
 προσπέτομαι, fut. -πήσομαι: aor. -επτάμην [ᾶ], but poet. also with aor. act. προσέπτην (v. infr.): Dep. To fly to or towards, πύθεν προσέπτανθ' οἱ βομβαύλιοι; Ar. Ach. 865; πρὸς τι Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 7; ἐάν τις σοι φίλος ὡσπερ μυῖα προσπτήται Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 5. II. generally, to come upon one suddenly, come over one, ὀδμὰ προσέπτα μ' ἀφεγγής Aesch. Pr. 115; μέλος προσέπτα μοι or με music stole over my sense, Ib. 555; then of evil, misfortune, etc., τίς .. ἀρχὴ τοῦ κακοῦ προσέπτατο; Soph. Aj. 282, cf. Aesch. Pr. 644, Eur. Alc. 421.
 προσπεύθομαι, poet. for προσπυθάνομαι, Soph. O. C. 121.
 προσπεφύκτως, Adv. clinging to, cited from Schol. Soph.
 πρόσπηγμα, τό, that which gathers and hardens on a place, Hipp. Protrh. 106. II. part of a ship, Hesych.
 προσπήγνυμι and -ύω, fut. -πήξω:—to fix to or on, τινί τι Eur. Fr. 680, etc.; τι πρὸς τι Dio C. 40. 9; ἥλιος [τὸν ἀκινάκην] τῷ κολεῶ προσέπηξε Id. 63. 2:—absol. to affix to the cross, crucify, Act. Ap. 2. 23:—Pass. with pf. act. -πέπηγα, to be fixed on besides, Clem. Al. 45; περί τι Dio C. 45. 17.
 προσπηδάω, fut. ἴσομαι Alex. Aeb. 5. 16:—to leap against or upon, πρὸς ἑστίαν Andoc. 21. 31; ἀτμός .. πρ. ταῖς ρισίν Alex. 1. c.; ἐπί τι Ar. Epict. 1. 2, 32; absol., Dio C. 76. 4; δόξα πρ. sprang up suddenly, App. Civ. 2. 45.
 προσπήσσω, late collat. form of προσπήγνυμι, Artem. 1. 74, Hesych.
 προσπηχύνομαι, (πηχύνω) to take in one's arms or embrace besides, Call. Jov. 46; Dor. ποτιπηχ-, Rhian. in Anth. P. 12. 121.
 προσπιέζω, fut. ἔσω, to press besides, τι Hipp. 406. 35; cf. πιέζω II. 1. II. πρ. τι πρὸς τι to press to or upon, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 13:—Philo has προσπιέζω, 2. 637.
 προσπίλναμαι, Pass. to approach quickly, νήσω Od. 13. 95.
 προσπίνω [ῖ], to drink besides or afterwards, Dio C. 75. 2.
 προσπίπισκω, to give to drink besides, Hipp. 477. 43, 484. 37.
 προσπιπράσκω, to sell besides or at the same time, Poll. 7. 13.
 προσπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι: for ποτιπεπτηνῆαι, v. sub προσπτήσω. To fall upon, strike against, ἐς τι Soph. Ant. 855; τινι Xen. Eq. 7, 6, etc.; πρὸς τι Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 25, al.:—to fall against, as a mound against a wall, Thuc. 2. 75. 2. to fall upon, attack, assault, τινι Thuc. 1. 5, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 3, etc.; πρὸς τινα Plat. Legg. 906 B; absol., Thuc. 3. 30, 103, Xen., etc. 3. simply to run to, Hdt. 2. 2, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4. 4. to fall upon, embrace, τινι Eur. Alc. 350; hence, πρ. τινι to join the party of another, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 42, Plat. Phaedr. 270 A. 5. to fall in with, light upon, meet with, encounter, μὴ λάθῃ με προσπεσόν Soph. Ph. 46, cf. 156, Plat. Theaet. 154 B; c. dat. rei, to fall in with, κλήρω Eur. Tro. 291; αἰσχρᾶ ἐπιθυμία Xen. Apol. 30; μεγίσταις ἡδοναῖς Plat. Legg. 637 A; πρ. δήγματι to be bitten, Ael. N. A. 6. 51;—c. acc., μείζω βροτείας πρ. ὀμιλίας Eur. Hipp. 19:—with a Prep., ἐς Δίκας βάθρον προσέπεσε Soph. Ant. 855, cf. Polyb. 1. 39, 3, Plut. 2. 788 C. II. of things, 1. of events, accidents, etc., to come suddenly upon, befall one, τινι Hdt. 1. 32, Eur. Med. 225, I. T. 1229, Antipho 123. 22, Plat., etc.:—absol., καὶ συμφοραὶ προσπίπτουσαι such casualties as occur, Hdt. 7. 46, cf. Isocr. 417 B; al. πρ. τύχαι Thuc. 1. 84; τὰ προσπεσόντα Eur. Fr. 507; τὰ πρ. γενναίως φέρειν Menand. Incert. 283; ἢ πρ. ἐπιθυμία Plat. Rep. 561 C; τὰ πρ. ἡμῖν δέγματα Id. Legg. 791 C; πρὸς τὰ προσπίπτοντα according to circumstances, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 4; τὰ πρ. εἰς τὰν ἀνθρώπινον βίον Hyperid. ap. Stob. 618. 19;—so, ὅ τι ἂν προσπέσῃ λχθῦδιον quicquid occurrerit, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 15. 2. of expenses, to fall upon, Thuc. 7. 28. 3. to come to one's ears, be told as news, like Lat. accidit nuntius, εἴ τισιν ἀπιστότερος προσπέτωκε Aeschin. 62. 6, cf. Polyb. 5. 101, 3, Plut. Pericl. 16, etc.; εἰς Ῥώμην Polyb. 9. 6, 1:—impers., προσέπεσε news came that .., c. acc. et inf., Id. 25. 4, 10, cf. 31. 22, 8. 4. to sit or fit closely to, of a bandage, προσπεπτακός, opp. to χαλαρόν, Hipp. Fract. 755. III. to fall down at another's feet, prostrate oneself, Hdt. 1. 134, al.; absol., προσπεσὼν ἔχου Soph. Aj. 1181; προσπεσὼν .. ἰκέτευε Ep. Plat. 349 A; ἰκέτης προσπίπτω Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 2; c. dat., πρ. βαμοῖσι Soph. Tr. 904, cf. O. C. 1157; γόνασί τινος Eur. Or. 1332, Andr. 861, etc.; θεῶν πρὸς βρέτας Ar. Eq. 31; πρὸς γόνυ Eur. H. F. 79. 2. c. acc., πρ. τινὰ to fall down to, supplicate him, Id. Andr. 537, Tro. 757; πρ. βρέτη δαιμόνων Aesch. Theb. 95. Cf. προσπίτνω, προσκυνέω 2.
 προσπιστεύω, to believe besides, Aristid. 2. 332.
 προσπίτνω, poet. for προσπίπτω (v. sub πίτνω), to fall upon a person's neck, embrace, τινι Eur. El. 576; νεκρῷ Id. Med. 1205; ἀμφὶ ἀν γενειάδα Id. H. F. 1208. 2. to come in, come upon the scene, Id. Phoen. 1429. II. of things, to fall upon, τοὶ προσπίτνοντες ἄλλωσαν Aesch. Pers. 461; of passion, σοὶ φρενῶν χόλος πρ. Eur. Med. 1266. III. to fall down to or before, supplicate, absol., αὐτοῦ δὲ προσπίτνουσα Soph. El. 453; c. dat., προσπίτνωμέν σοι Id. O. C. 1754; but more commonly c. acc., Aesch. Pers. 152, Eur. Phoen. 924, etc.; πρ. γόνυ τινός Id. Supp. 10, cf. Hel. 64; προσπίτνω σε γόνασι Soph. Ph. 485; also, πρ. τινὰ γονυπετεῖς ἔδρας to fall before one in kneeling posture, Eur. Phoen. 293:—c. inf., πρ. σε μὴ θανεῖν I beseech thee that I may not die, Soph. El. 221.
 προσπλάζω, poet. shortd. for προσπελάζω (intr.), to come near, approach, II. 12. 285; c. dat., Od. 11. 583, Xenophon. 12 Karsten.

προσπλάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ἄσω:—to form or mould upon, νεοσσιαὶ προσπεπλασμένοι ἐκ πηλοῦ πρὸς ἀποκρήμνισι οὖρεσι nests formed of clay and attached to precipitous mountains, Hdt. 3. 111; προσπλάττειν τινί τι Plut. 2. 433 B; τῷ μύρμηκι λέοντος ἀλκήν Eust. Opusc. 332. 32. II. to increase, τοὺς τόκους Plut. 2. 831 A:—Pass., of the body, to increase by continued growth, Galen.; πρ. πρὸς τινι to be added to .., Call. Epigr. 54.
 προσπλαστικός, ἢ, ὄν, sticking on, cited from Diosc.
 πρόσπλατος, ὄν, (προσπλάζω) approachable, τινι Aesch. Pr. 716; Mss. πρόσπλαστοι, sed v. Dind.
 προσπλέω, to connect with, τινί τι M. Anton. 10. 7, Galen.:—Pass. to cling to, Polyb. 5. 60, 7: to be implicated with, τινι Strab. 6, Plut. 2. 796 A: of sexual intercourse, Philes de Anim. 70. 1.
 προσπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι: Ion. pres. προσπλώω Hdt. 8. 6., 9. 96, aor. προσέπλωσα 5. 98; whence it ought to be restored in 2. 5., 7. 194. To sail towards or against, Hdt. 11. c., Thuc. 1. 47, Xen., etc.; τινι against one, Thuc. 2. 83; πρ. ἐν πλοίῳ Dem. 646. 10; of ships, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 33.
 προσπληρόω, to fill up or complete a number, ἰππέας πρ. εἰς δισχιλίους Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 24, cf. Hell. 1. 6, 3: esp. to man and equip ships besides, man still more ships, Thuc. 6. 104., 7. 34; so in Med., ἐκ Κερκύρας ἄλλας πρ. Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 66, cf. 5. 1, 27.
 προσπλοκή, ἢ, a close embrace, al. πρ. τοῦ κισσοῦ Artemid. 1. 77.
 πρόσπλους, ὄ, access by sea, App. Civ. 4. 102, Dio C. 37. 53, etc.
 πρόσπλωτός, ἢ, ὄν, accessible from the sea, i. e. navigable, ποταμοὶ πρ. ἀπὸ θαλάσσης Hdt. 4. 47, cf. 71.
 προσπλώω, Ion. for προσπλέω.
 πρόσπνευμα, τό, inspiration, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. πνεύσας.
 πρόσπνευσις, ἢ, a breathing on: fragrance or odour, Diod. 2. 49.
 προσπνέω, poet. -πνέω Theocr. 17. 52: fut. -πνεύσομαι:—to blow or breathe upon, inspire, δέσμα πρ. Soph. Fr. 310; ἔρωτας Theocr. 1. c.:—Pass. to be blown upon, ἀπὸ βορρᾶ Geop. 2. 27, 1. 2. intr. to blow to or over, ἡμῖν .. πρ. αὔραι Luc. Amor. 12; impers., c. gen., προσπνεῖ μοι κρεῶν a smell of meat comes to me, Ar. Ran. 338. II. in Gramm. to add the hard breathing, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 398 B, Apoll. de Constr. p. 144.
 προσποθέω, to desire to know besides, Plat. Charm. 174 A.
 προσποιέω, to make over to, add or attach to, Lat. tradere alicui in manus, πρ. τινι τὴν Κέρκυραν Thuc. 1. 55, cf. 2. 2., 3. 70, etc.; πρ. Αἴεσθον τῇ πόλει Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 28, etc.; πρ. τινι χάριν Dem. 1393. 15. 2. = προσποιέομαι, Xen. Ephes. 1. 5. II. mostly in Med. (with aor. pass. in Polyb., Diod.):—to add or attach to oneself, ξύλινον πόδα Hdt. 9. 37:—of persons, to attach to oneself, win, or gain over, τινα Hdt. 5. 71., 6. 66, Thuc. 4. 77, etc.; τὸν δῆμον Ar. Eq. 215; τοὺς θεοὺς Xen. Vect. 6, 3; with a second acc. added, φίλους πρ. τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους as friends, Hdt. 1. 6, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 28; εὖνον πρ. τινα Eur. Hel. 1387; ὑπηκόους τὰς πόλεις Thuc. 1. 8; πρ. χωρίον ἐς ξυμμαχίαν Id. 2. 30. 2. to take to oneself what does not belong to one, pretend to, lay claim to, Lat. affectare, c. acc., τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν διάλυσιν Id. 1. 137; φήμην Aeschin. 50. 26; μείζω τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 10;—c. gen. part., πρ. χρημάτων to claim some of .., Ar. Eccl. 871, cf. Isae. 46. 36., 47. 11. 3. generally, to pretend, feign, affect, simulate, ὀργὴν Hdt. 2. 121, 4; τὸ δέισθαι Isocr. 7 B; πρ. ἔχθραν to use it as a pretence, allege, Thuc. 8. 108; πρ. Ἀριστοτέλην Luc. Pisc. 50. 4. c. inf. to pretend to do or to be, Hdt. 3. 2, Antipho 119. 26, Lys. 92. 43; ὅσοι πολιτικοὶ πρ. εἶναι profess to be, Plat. Gorg. 519 C, cf. Alc. 1. 108 E, etc.; πρ. μὲν εἰδέναι, εἰδότες δὲ οὐδὲν Id. Apol. 23 D, cf. 26 E; ὅρα μὴ τούτων μὲν ἐχθρὸς ᾖς, ἐμοὶ δὲ προσποιῆ (sc. εἶναι) Dem. 269. 9; μὴ ἀποκτείνας πρ. (sc. ἀποκτείναι) Lys. 136. 42:—c. inf. fut. to make as if one would, Xen. An. 4. 3, 20, etc. 5. with a negat., like Lat. dissimulare, δεῖ δὲ, εἰ καὶ ἠδίκησαν, μὴ προσποιεῖσθαι one must make as if it were not so, Thuc. 3. 47; τούτων οὐ προσποιουμένων Dem. 1142. 11; οὐδὲν πέπονθας δεινόν, ἦν μὴ προσποιῆ Menand. Επιτρ. 8, cf. Philem. Επιδ. 1; so in aor. pass., σαφῶς εἰδὼς .., οὐ προσποιηθεὶς δὲ Polyb. 5. 25, 7, cf. 31. 22, 1.
 προσποίημα, τό, that which one takes to oneself unduly, the pretence or assumption of a thing, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 1, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 625 A. 2. a mask, disguise, Dion. H. 10. 13, App. Civ. 3. 64, Plut.
 προσποίησης, ἢ, a taking something to oneself, acquisition, ξυμμαχίας Thuc. 3. 82; ἐρώτων Joseph. A. J. 17. 4, 1. 2. a pretension or claim to a thing, c. gen., Thuc. 2. 62., 6. 16, Plat. Lach. 184 B:—εἰρωνεία is defined to be πρ. ἐπὶ χεῖρον πράξεων καὶ λόγων affectation of .., Theophr. Char. 1. 3. absol. pretension, affectation, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7. 12., 9. 3, 2.
 προσποιητικός, ἢ, ὄν, making pretence to a thing, c. gen., ἀνδρείας Arist. Eth. N. 3. 7, 8; ἀλαζονεία ἐξίς πρ. ἀγαθοῦ Def. Plat. 416 A.
 προσποιητός, ὄν, or ἢ, ὄν, or προσποίητος, v. Lob. Paral. 493:—taken to oneself, assumed, affected, pretended, ἐραστής Plat. Lys. 222 A; ἔχθραι Dem. 1334. fin.; ἢ πρ. καλοκαγαθία Dinarch. 110. 34; φιλανθρωπία Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7, 2; φυγή Stob. 1. 39. 52. Adv. -τῶς or -τως, opp. to τῷ ὄντι, Plat. Theaet. 174 D, Dio C. 44. 47, etc.; also προσποιητά as Adv., Babr. 103. 5., 106. 17.
 προσπολεμέω, to carry on war against, be at war with another, Thuc. 8. 96, Plat. Rep. 332 E, Xen. An. 1. 6, 6; τινι Aeschin. 9. 34; χαλεπὸς προσπολεμεῖν Isocr. 69 A, cf. Dem. 24. 12.
 προσπολεμόμαι, Med. to make one's enemy besides, go to war with besides, τινα Thuc. 3. 3, Dio C. 37. 20.
 προσπολέω, to be a πρόσπολος, attend, serve, τινι Eur. Tro. 264; δόμοις Id. Alc. 1024. II. Pass. to be escorted by a train of attendants, Soph. O. C. 1098, cf. 1103.

1, cf. Poll. 5. 58; κοιλία πλατεία καὶ πρ., ἰσχίον πρ. Arist. Physiogn. 3, 1; ἢ [τοῦ βονάσου] θρίξ τῆς τοῦ ἵππου .. προσεσταλμένη μᾶλλον lying closer to the skin, Id. H. A. 9. 45, 2; αἱ σάρκες ὀστέους πρ. Luc. Amor. 14; αἰδοῖον, τιποῖ πρ. Galen. 2. metaph. orderly, modest, ἐπιστήμη προσεσταλμένη καὶ κοσμία Plat. Gorg. 511 D.
 προσπερνίζομαι, Med. to clasp to one's breast, Joseph. A. J. 2. 9, 7, Longus 4. 23, Poll. 2. 162.
 προσπηρρίζομαι, Dep. to lean upon, Eccl.; in Hipp. Fract. 752, perh. ᾧ ποτιστηρίζομεθα is the true reading.
 προσστοχάζομαι, Dep. to conjecture besides, Dem. Phal. 256.
 προσστρατοπεδεύω, to encamp near, τόπῳ Polyb. 1. 42, 8, etc.
 προσσυγχρίω [ῖ], to anoint besides, Alex. Trall. 12. 769.
 προσσυκοφαντέω, to slander besides, Dem. 280. 2; better divisim.
 προσσυλλαμβάνομαι, Med. to take part in besides, τινος Dio C. 43. 47; v. προσσυμβάλλομαι.
 προσσυμβάλλομαι, Med. to contribute to besides or at the same time, absol., Hipp. Fract. 769; πρὸς τι Id. Art. 797; προσσυνεβάλετο τῆς ὀρμῆς .. αἱ νῆες the fleet contributed to their eagerness (where αἱ νῆες = τὸ ναυτικόν), Thuc. 3. 36 (v. l. προσσυνελάβετο).
 προσσυμπάθεια, ἢ, feeling entertained towards, Origen. 3. 320 A.
 προσσυμπλέκω, to entangle besides: Pass., προσσυμπλάκῃσομαι, v. l. LXX (Dan. 11. 10).
 προσσυνάπτω, to add besides, τινί τι Sext. Emp. M. 9. 46, Ath. 180 D.
 προσσυνεδρεύω, to sit by one in council, v. l. Diod. 11. 34.
 προσσυνθερμαίνω, to warm besides, Hipp. 509. 3; Pass., Id. 506. 6.
 προσσυνήμι, to understand besides, Hipp. Acut. 392, cf. 758 C, etc.
 προσσυνίστημι, to recommend further, Dem. 1411. 5.
 προσσυνουκέω, to settle with others in a place, join with others in a settlement, c. dat. pers., Thuc. 6. 2.
 προσσυνουκίζω τὴν θυγατέρα, to give one's daughter in marriage besides, Dio C. 60. 5. II. Pass. to come to live, settle together with, M. Anton. 4. 21.
 προσσυντίθεμαι, Med. to concert or agree besides, c. inf., Dio C. 46. 56.
 προσσῦρίζω or -ίτω, to give a signal to, v. l. for προσυρ-.
 προσσῦρω [ῦ], to drag on or along, τὰ σκέλη Galen.
 πρόσφαγμα, τό, that which is slain at ..; cf. πρόσφαγμα.
 προσσφάζω or -τω, to slay at, Ὁρτήσιον τῷ μνήματι Plut. Brut. 28.
 προσσφετερίζομαι, Med. to appropriate besides, Byz.
 προσσχεδιάζω, to add besides, τινί τι Joseph. B. J. 3. 9. 5.
 πρόσσω, poët. for πρόσω.
 προσσωρεύω, to store up besides, Luc. Anach. 25, Cornut. N. D. 16.
 προστάγῃ, ἢ, =sq., Plut. 2. 1154 C, Byz.; cf. Moer. 318.
 πρόσταγμα, τό, (προστάσσω) an ordinance, command, Plat. Rep. 423 C, al., Isocr. 77 D, etc.; ἐκ προσταγματος Dem. 216. 11; κατὰ πρόσταγμα Diod. 14. 41, C. I. 2304, 2305; κατὰ τὸ πρ. τοῦ παιδαγωγοῦ ζῆν by his prescription, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 12, 8, cf. Ael. V. H. 9. 23.
 προσταθεῖς, εἶσα, ἐν, v. sub προϊστημι.
 προστακτέον, verb. Adj. one must order, Xen. Hier. 9, 3; πρ. ὅπως .. Plat. Rep. 527 C.
 προστακτικός, ἢ, ὄν, (προστάσσω) of or for commanding, imperative, imperious, τὸ προστακτικόν [ἢ ψυχῇ], opp. to ὑπηρετικόν (of the body), Arist. Top. 5. 1, 2; πρ. λόγος Plut. 2. 1037 F; βραχυλογία Id. Phoc. 5:—ἢ -κή (sc. ἐγκλισις) the imperative mood, Gramm.; also, πρ. ἐκφορά Apoll. de Constr. p. 76; τὸ πρ. σχῆμα Walz Rhett. 8. 631; also τὸ -κόν, Diog. L. 7. 66, 67.
 προστακτός, ἢ, ὄν, ordained, ordinary, λειτουργία πρ., opp. to ἐγκύκλιος, Decr. ap. Dem. 256. 10.
 προστάλαιπυρῶ, to persist or persevere still further, Ar. Lys. 766; πρ. τῷ δόξαντι καλῶ to persevere in .., Thuc. 2. 53, cf. Plut. Arat. 27.
 πρόσταξις, ἢ, an arranging, posting, Ael. Tact. 31, Suid. II. an ordaining, an ordinance, command, Plat. Legg. 673 C, 761 E; πρόσταξιν ποιεῖσθαι τινί to command him, Arist. Top. 1. 8, 5, cf. Lys. 190. 22:—bnt also, πρ. ποιεῖσθαι to make an assessment of the number of men to be supplied, Thuc. 8. 3. III. at Athens, ἀτιμοὶ κατὰ προσταξίς citizens deprived of their rights in certain specified particulars, (opp. to παντάπασιν ἀτιμοί), Andoc. 10. 25 sq., cf. Plat. Legg. 631 D.
 προσταπεινώ, to humble besides, Eccl.
 προστάρασσω, to trouble further, LXX (Sirac. 4. 3).
 προσταργάνω, to fasten to, Lyc. 748.
 προστάς, ὁδος, ἢ, (προϊστημι) properly, the part between the two aniae (or wall-ends) of a building, Vitruv. 2. 8; v. Dict. of Antiqq., s.v. aniae; a vestibule, Ath. 205 A; cf. πρόστασις II.
 προστάσια, ἰον. -ῆ, ἢ, (προϊστημι) a standing in front, Polyb. 11. 1, 3. II. a standing before or at the head of, leadership, τοῦ δήμου Thuc. 2. 65; τοῦ πλήθους Id. 6. 89:—absol. chieftainship, presidency, ἐπ' ἐτησίῳ πρ. Id. 2. 80; οἱ προστασίας ἀξιούμενοι Dem. 435. 27; ἢ ἱατρικῇ πρ. the authority of a physician, Hipp. 28. 12, cf. Polyb. 12. 28, 6; cf. προστάτης II, προϊστημι B. II. 2. outward dignity, pomp, show, etc., ὄν μόνον πρ., ἀλλὰ καὶ δύναμις Polyb. 4. 2, 6, cf. 1. 55, 8, etc. III. a standing up in behalf of, patronage, protection, Polyb. 5. 43, 3, C. I. 2060. 9, al.; and in bad sense, partisanship, Dem. 145. 8; and then, collusion, champarty, ταῦτ' οὐχ ὁμολογουμένη πρ. Id. 872. 6. 2. as translation of the Roman patronatus, Plut. Rom. 13. IV. a place before a building, a court or area, τὰ τῆς Ἀθηναίων Ἀκροπόλεως Προπύλαια μετενεγκεῖν εἰς τὴν προστασίαν τῆς Καδμείας Aeschin. 42. 2; τῆς περὶ τὸ Διονυσιακὸν θέατρον προστασίας Polyb. 15. 30, 4; cf. Harpocr. s. v.:—in this sense Arcad. p. 99 writes προστασιά.

προστάσιος, α, ον, = προστατήριος II, Δημητῆρ πρ. Paus. 2. 11, 3.
 πρό-στας, ἢ, predoninance of humours, Hipp. 1185 A;—in 414. 3. Foës. πρόσθις. 2. outward dignity, pompous appearance, pomp, Plat. Rep. 577 A. II. = προστάς, C. I. 160. 1, 58, 62, al.
 προστασσω, Att. -τω: Dor. ποτιτάσσω C. I. 2525. 91: I. c. acc. pers., 1. to place or post at a place, προσταχθεῖς πύλαις Aesch. Theb. 527, cf. 570, Soph. Ant. 670; χωρεῖτε οἱ προστασσομεν (sc. ὑμᾶς) Eur. Or. 1678:—Pass., προσταχθέντα .. πύλαις Aesch. Theb. 527; ἢ ἂν τις προσταχθῆ Thuc. 2. 87, cf. 7. 70. 2. to attach to, πρὸς τοῖσι ἔθνεσι τοὺς πλησιοχώρους πρ. attaching to certain tribes their next neighbours, Hdt. 3. 89; also, ἐπὶ μοίρῃ τινὶ βασιλέα πρ. ἐωντόν to attach himself to one party as their king, Id. 1. 94; so, πρ. τινὰς τινὶ to assign them to his command, Thuc. 5. 8; and in Pass., Ἴνδοι προστετάχατο .. Φαρναζάθρη Hdt. 7. 65; στρατηγῶ τινὶ προστεταγμένοι Thuc. 6. 42;—for Soph. O. T. 206, v. sub προϊστημι. 3. reversely, πρ. ἀρχοντά τινὶ to appoint as commander over them, Thuc. 6. 93; and with the dat. omitted, Id. 3. 16., 8. 23; Pass., 8. 8. II. c. acc. rei, to give as a command, prescribe, enjoin, ἐργον, πόνον πρ. τινὶ Hdt. 1. 114, Eur. Ion 1176, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 25, Plat., etc.; πολλὰς ἐπιμελείας Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 8; πρ. ἐξ μῦθας to prescribe 10 minae, Id. Eth. N. 2. 6, 7; also, πρ. τινὶ περὶ τινος Dem. 363. 26:—also in Med., Plat. Legg. 818 E:—Pass., τοῖσι δὲ ἵππος προστετάκτο to others orders had been given to supply cavalry, Hdt. 7. 21, cf. Aesch. Eum. 208; τὰ προσταχθέντα orders given, Hdt. 2. 121, 4; τὸ προσταχθέν Id. 9. 104; τὸ προσταχθέν Hdt. 1. 114, Soph. Ph. 1010; τὰ προσταχθησόμενα Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 6; absol., προσταχθέν μοι the order having been given me, Lys. 183. 12, Dem. 1210. 5; πλείω τῶν ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως προσταττομένων δαπανᾶσθαι Lys. 172. 18. 2. c. dat. pers. et inf. to command, order one to do, Hdt. 5. 105., 9. 99, Soph. O. C. 494, 1018, etc.; and this dat. must be supplied in such places as Hdt. 1. 80; also, πρ. τινὶ ὅπως .. Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 20, cf. προστακτέον:—Pass., impers., ἐκέλευε τοῖσι προστετάκτο πρήσσειν .. διαταμέειν Hdt. 7. 39. 3. also c. acc. et inf., Eur. Hel. 890, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 3; both usages occur in following clauses, ὅσα οἱ νόμοι πρ. τοὺς προσήκοντας ποιεῖν, ἡμῖν πρ. καὶ ἀναγκάζουσι ποιεῖν Dem. 1070. 1:—Pass. to be ordered to do, τέσσερες .. κῶμαι .. τοῖσι κυσὶ προστετάχατο σιτία παρέχειν Hdt. 1. 192, cf. Thuc. 5. 75, etc. 4. absol. to command, order, opp. to ὑπηρετέω, Arist. Top. 5. 1, 6:—Pass. to receive orders, Ib.; οἱ προσταταγμένοι Thuc. 1. 136.
 προστατεία, ἢ, (προστάτης) = προστασία II, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 10, Oec. 2, 6, Dio C. 41. 34, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 527.
 προστατευτικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for exercising authority, Poll. 1. 178.
 προστατεύω, = προστατέω, to be leader or ruler of, εἴτε χοροῦ εἴτε οἴκου εἴτε πόλεως εἴτε στρατεύματος Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 6, cf. Hiero 11, 5 and 7; absol. to exercise authority, Id. Hell. 3. 3, 6, Vect. 5, 6; ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν Id. Mem. 2. 8, 4. II. πρ. ὅπως .., to have authority for providing that .., to provide or take care that .., Id. An. 5. 6, 21, Mem. 2. 7, 9 (v. l. προστατήσης), Cyr. 1. 2, 5; with a gen. added, πρ. ἀνθρώπων ὅπως ἔξουσιν .., Ib. 1. 6, 7.
 προστατέω, (προστάτης) to stand before, be ruler over, domineer over, χθονός Eur. Heracl. 207; αἰσχρὸν γυναῖκα προστατεῖν γε δωμάτων Id. El. 932; τῆς πόλεως Plat. Gorg. 519 C; τῶν μεγίστων Id. Lach. 197 E; πρ. τοῦ ἀγῶνος to be steward of the games, Xen. Au. 4. 8, 25; πρ. τῆς νόσου, of a physician, Hipp. 28. 25; absol., ὁ προστατὼν he that acts as chief, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 25, cf. Plat. Rep. 562 C:—for πρ. ὅπως .., v. προστατεύω II:—Pass., προστατεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τινος to be ruled or led by one, Xen. Hier. 5, 1. II. to stand before as a defender, to be guardian or protector of, πυλῶν Aesch. Theb. 396; Ἡρα πρ. Ἀργείων Eur. Heracl. 350; ἀναίδειαν, ἢ περὶ μόνῃ πρ. βητόρων Ar. Eq. 325; πολιτῶν πρ. αἰρούμενον Menand. Incert. 52. 2. πρ. περὶ τινος to bring forward a measure respecting .., C. I. 1845. 106. III. ὁ προστατῶν χρόνος the time that's close at hand, Soph. El. 781.
 προστατήριος, α, ον, standing before, δεῖμα πρ. καρδίας fear hovering before, or domineering over, my heart, Aesch. Ag. 976. II. standing before, protecting, of Artemis, Id. Theb. 449; of Apollo as the tutelary god or (with Hesych., Phot.) from his statue standing before the doors, Soph. El. 637 (cf. 7), ap. Dem. 531. 8, C. I. 112. 8., 113. 15, al.; πρ. θεοῖ lb. 3530; cf. sq. III. III. ὁ Πρ., a Bocot. month, = Att. Anthesterion, Böckh C. I. 1. p. 732, Plut. 2. 655 E.
 προστάτης, ον, ὁ, (προϊστημι) one who stands before or first, a front-rank-man, like πρωτοστάτης, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 41, Eq. Mag. 2, 2 and 6:—but, II. commonly a chief, esp. of a party in democratic states (cf. προϊστημι B. II), προστατεύω ἐπιλαβέσθαι Hdt. 1. 127., 5. 23; ὁ πρ. τοῦ δήμου Thuc. 3. 75, 82., 4. 46, 66, etc.; πρ. Κλέων Ar. Ran. 569, cf. Eq. 1128; μεταβολὴ ἐκ προστατῶν ἐπὶ τύραννον Plat. Rep. 565 D sq.; and perhaps in some states it became an actual title, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 69;—ἀρχὴν ἑαυτοῦ προστατήν, of the Tribunate, (where προστατῆτιν should be restored from Mss.), App. Civ. 1. 1. 2. generally, a president, ruler, opp. to ἀστυς, Aesch. Supp. 963; Καδμείων Id. Theb. 1026; χώρας, χθονός Eur. Heracl. 964, I. A. 373; τῆς Ἑλλάδος προστατάται, of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 3, cf. Isocr. 62 A, Dem. 116. 20; πρ. τοῦ ἐμπορίου, of Greeks in Egypt, Hdt. 2. 178; τοῦ πολέμου Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 23; πρ. τῆς εἰρήνης its chief authors, Id. Hell. 5. 1, 36; πρ. τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἐπιμελείας Dem. 618. 8; πρ. καὶ ἐπιμελήτης [τῆς παιδείας] Plat. Legg. 766 B; ἔρω πρ. τῶν ἀργῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν Id. Rep. 572 E; often in Inscr., πρ. τοῦ γυμνασίου C. I. 2881. 16; βουλῆς, γερουσίας 5475, 2881. 20, etc. III. one who stands before and protects, a protector, guard, champion, πυλωμάτων Aesch. Theb. 408, cf. 798; πόλεως Soph. O. T. 303 (unless ἦς is relat. to νόσφ., —a protector against disease); τῆς ποιητικῆς Plat. Rep. 607 D; τῆς

ἐλευθερίας Dem. 199. 21, etc.:—esp. of certain gods, as Apollo, Soph. Tr. 209, C. I. 2067-75; cf. προστατήριος. 2. at Athens, of a citizen who took care of the μέτοικοι and others who had not civic rights (which relation resembled that of the Roman patronus and cliens, v. infr.), hence the phrases, ἐπὶ προστατῶν οἰκεῖν to live under protection of a patron, Lys. 187. 29., 188. 9, Lycurg. 168. 29; προστατὴν γράφειν τινά to choose as one's patron, Luc. Peregr. 11; so, προστατὴν γράφασθαι Ar. Pax 684; ἐπιγράφεσθαι Luc. Bis Acc. 29; ἔχειν Id. Pl. 920, cf. Soph. O. T. 882; νέμειν πρ. Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 4; but, γράφεσθαι προστατῶν to enter oneself by one's patron's name, attach oneself to a patron, οὐ Κρέοντος προστατῶν γεγράφομαι Soph. O. T. 411. 3.

to translate the Roman patronus, C. I. 378, Plut. Rom. 13, Mar. 5, etc. IV. προστατῆς θεοῦ one who stands before a god to entreat him, a suppliant, like Ικέτης, Soph. O. C. 1171, 1278, cf. El. 1378. προστατικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for a προστατῆς (signf. II) Plat. Rep. 565 D. 2. of or for rank or honour, Polyb. 6. 33, 9, etc.—Adv. —κῶς, magnificently, Id. 5. 88, 4.

προστατίς, ἴδος, fem. of προστατῆς, ἐὰν . . θέληθ' ὁμοῦ προστατίσαι ταῖς σεμναῖσι . . θεαῖσι (as Dind. for ἐὰν . . θέλητέ μου πρὸς ταῖσι ταῖσι σ.) Soph. O. C. 458; προστατῆν ἐπιγράφεσθαι τινά Luc. Bis Acc. 29, cf. Charidem. 10; νύμφαις ὑδάτων προστατίσαι Porphyg. Ant. N. 12, cf. 18; as a name of Rhea, C. I. 6835; cf. προστατῆς II. 1.

προστατρία, ἢ, = foreg., cf. Gramm. Havn. ap. Osann. Auctar. p. 141. προστατῶ, Att. for προστασσω. προ-σταυρόω, to draw a stockade in front of or along, τὴν θάλασσαν Thuc. 6. 75; πυλῖδα, ἢ προεσταύρωτο σταυροῖς App. Civ. 4. 79. προ-σταφιδόομαι, Pass., of grapes, to become raisins before, Diosc. 5. 3.

προ-στέγασμα, τό, a projecting roof, Math. Vett. 21. προ-στέγιον, τό, f. l. for προτέγιον, q. v. προ-στεγνῶ, to stop up before, Galen. προστεχιζῶ, to add to a wall or fortification, include in the city-wall, Thuc. 6. 3; πρ. τῇ πόλει τὸν λόφον Dion. H. 3. 1.

προ-στέχω, f. l. for προστείχω. προστέκμαιρομαι, Dep. to judge of by further symptoms, Hipp. Art. 817 (Littre προτεκμ-, to prognosticate), cf. 393. fin.:—verb. Adj. προστεκμαρτέος, α, ον, to be noticed besides, Hipp. Acut. 390.

προστεκταίνομαι, Med. to add of one's own device, Plut. Lysand. 26. προστελέω, fut. ἔσω, to pray or spend besides, Xen. An. 7. 6, 30; in Thuc. 6. 31, 5, προετετελέκει is the prob. reading; v. Arnold.

προ-στέλλω, to guard or cover in front, shelter, τὰ γυνά τινι Thuc. 5. 71, cf. Dio C. 40. 23:—Med., προστέλλεσθαι τινά to send armed into the field, Aesch. Theb. 415:—Pass., μακρὰν . . προυστάλης ὁδὸν wost equipt for, did'st undertake, a long journey, Soph. O. C. 20.

προστέμνω, to cut also, ἀλλάντος προστετμημένον a slice of sausage also, Antiph. Γαμ. 1.

προ-στενάζω, =sq., v. πρωί 3. προ-στένω, to sigh or grieve beforehand, Aesch. Ag. 252. προστερατεύομαι, Dep. = ἐπιτερατεύομαι, Phot. Bibl. 342. 27. προστερνίδιον, τό, a covering or ornament for the breast, of horses, Xen. Eq. 12, 8, An. 1. 8, 7, cf. 6. 4, 1; cf. προμετωπίδιος. II. padding for the chest, Luc. Salt. 27; cf. προγαστρίδιος.

πρό-στερνος, ον, before or on the breast, Aesch. Cho. 29. προστέρπω, Dor. ποτιτέρπω, to delight or please besides, Il. 15. 401:—Pass., Phot. Bibl. 400. 1.

προ-στεφάνω, to crown beforehand, τινά τινι Ath. 128 C. προστεχνάομαι, Dep. to devise besides, Plut. Sertor. 11, Iamhl. in Nicom. 142 C.

προστηθίδιος, ον, = προστερνίδιος: προστηθίδιον, τό, a breast-ornament, Polyb. 22. 20, 6, cf. Poll. 2. 162:—also προστήθειος, ον, Eust. 1328. 32.

προστήθιον, τό, a girdle, Greg. Nyss. προστήθις, ἴδος, ἢ, the ball of the foot (σπήθος III. 2), Poll. 2. 198. προστήκομαι, Pass., with pf. προστέθηκα, to stick fast to, cling to, προστάκέντος τοῦ, of the poisoned robe clinging to Hercules, Soph. Tr. 833; and he is said to be ὑδρας προστετᾶκως φάσματι, Ib. 836:—metaph. to be given up to, engrossed by, πορισμῶ Plut. 2. 524 D; τοῖς ἀνιανοῖς βοοῦ; τέχνη Ael. V. H. 3. 31; τῷ Κριτίᾳ Philostr. 564; ἡδοναῖς Clem. Al., etc.

πρόσθηξις, ἢ, attachment, devotion, τῆς ψυχῆς Plut. 2. 1089 C. προστηρέω, to give heed to, Phleg.: προστήρησις, εως, ἢ, Greg. Nyss.

προστίθημι, Dor. ποτι-; imper. προστίθει Aesch.: fut. προσθήσω: aor. 1 προσέθηκα: aor. 2 προσέθην, subj. προσθῶ (not πρόσθω, Elmsl. Heracl. 476):—Med., aor. 1 προσεθήκαμην Hdt. 4. 65: more commonly aor. 2 προσεθέμην, subj. προσθῶμαι (not πρόσθωμαι), 3 sing. opt. προσθεῖτο (vulg. πρόσθουτο) Dem. 68. 27., 154. 1:—Pass., aor. 1 προσετέθη Thuc. 3. 82; but the Pass. is chiefly supplied by πρόσκειμαι, sometimes also by προσπίπτω. To put to, Lat. apponere, χερσὶν ἀπώσασθαι λίθον ὃν προσέθηκεν Od. 9. 305 (cf. ἐπιτίθημι II); πρ. τὰς θύρας, τὴν θύραν to put to the door, Hdt. 3. 78, Lys. 92. 42; τὰς πύλας Thuc. 4. 67; κλίμακας τοῖς πύργοις Id. 3. 23; τομῇ προσθείσα βόστρυχον having applied, fitted it to . ., Aesch. Cho. 230; χερά ἐλάτη Eur. Bacch. 1110; γόνασιν ὠλένας Id. Andr. 895, cf. Soph. Ph. 942; φάρμακά τινι Plat. Rep. 420 C; μύνας πρ. to apply the spur, Polyb. 11. 18, 4; also, πρ. χερά ἐπὶ τι, Eur. Phoen. 1199.

2. to hand over or deliver to, θεῶν γέρα . . ἐφημέροισι προστίθει Aesch. Pr. 83, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 129; γυναῖκα πρ. τινί to give her to him as wife, Hdt. 6. 126; but, πρ. γυναικὶ τάλαντον, as a dowry, Hyperid. Lyc. 11; πρ. τινὰ ἄλλω πατρί Eur. Ion 1545; Ἄιδη τινά Id. Hec. 368, cf. Phoen. 964, I. A. 540; πρ. τινὰ πυρί Id. Supp. 948; πρ. πόλιω Thuc. 4. 86; τὴν διοίκησιν τῶν κοινῶν

Dio C. 52. 14:—also, νᾶσον εὐκλείῃ πρ. λόγῳ, for εὐκλείαν νᾶσῳ, Pind. N. 3. 120.

3. simply, to give, bestow, φερνάς Eur. Hipp. 628, cf. Dem. 402. 5; χρήματα Id. 307. 7, etc.; πίστιν τινί Id. 1270. 9; δῶρα καὶ τιμὴν τινι Dio C. Excerpt. 123 Sturz; τὰ ἴδια τοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις Menand. Incert. 31: absol., οὐ μόνον ἀνευ μισθοῦ, ἀλλὰ καὶ προσιθεῖς pressing the gift upon one, Plat. Euthyphro 3 D.

II. generally, to impose upon, πρ. πρῆγμα τινι to impose further business on a man, Hdt. 1. 108., 3. 62; also c. inf., πρ. τινὶ πρῆσσειν Id. 5. 30; πρ. μέτρον to impose measure or bounds, Aesch. Cho. 796:—then, in various relations, πρ. τινὶ ἀτιμίην to impose, inflict disgrace upon him, Hdt. 7. 11; so, πρ. μόρον Aesch. Cho. 482; ἀρὰς ἐπὶ τινι Soph. O. T. 820, cf. O. C. 154; ὄκνον Id. Ant. 243; βλάβην Id. Fr. 321; λύπην, πόνους Eur. Supp. 946, Heracl. 505, etc.; πρ. τινὶ ἐκπληξῆν ἀφασίαν τε to strike him dumb with fear, Id. Hel. 549; ἀπληστίαν τινί Id. Andr. 218; πρ. τινὶ ἐνθύμιον Antiphon 121. 2; ζημίας τινί Thuc. 3. 39; πρ. φιλανθρωπίαν εἰς . ., to employ it on . ., Dem. 384. 23.

2. to attribute or impute to, αἰτίαν τινί Eur. Ion 1525, Thuc. 3. 39; πρ. θράσος τινί to impute boldness to one, Eur. Heracl. 475; θεοῖσιν ἀμαθίαν Id. Hipp. 951; τὸ ἐμπλήκτως ὕξν ἀνδρὸς μοίρα προσετέθη Thuc. 3. 82.

III. to add, τινί τι Hdt. 1. 20, al.; ἔργα πρὸς τῇ γνώμῃ Id. 4. 139; ἄλλον πρὸς ἄν ἔβηκαν χρυσόν Ib. 196; χάριτι χάριν Eur. H. F. 327; νοσοῦντι νόσον Id. Alc. 1047; πρ. τι τῷ νόμῳ to add to it, Hdt. 2. 136, Thuc. 2. 35, cf. Plat. Rep. 468 B; προσθεῖναι τῷ δικαίῳ ἢ ὡς ἐλέγομεν (for πλεον ἢ . .), Ib. 335 A; ὄρκῳ πρ. (sc. τὸν λόγον) i. e. to make oath first and then add the statement, Soph. El. 47 (but Reisk. read ὄρκον, cf. ὄρκου προστεθέντος Fr. 419; ὑμόσας . . προσθεῖς τε χεῖρα δεξιάν Ph. 942); for Aj. 476, v. ἀνατίθημι III; also, πρ. τι ἐπὶ τινι Tr. 1253; τι πρὸς τι Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 8, cf. Ar. Nub. 63, Plat. Phileb. 33 C:—absol. to make additions, to augment, Thuc. 3. 45, Arist. Poët. 24, 17., 26, 3:—Med., μὴ . . πρὸς κακοῖσι πρόσθηται κακόν Aesch. Pers. 531.

2. to add, esp. of adding articles to statements or documents, προσθεῖναι οὐδὲν εἶχον τοῖς εἰρημένοις οὐδ' ἀφελεῖν Isocr. 288 C; πρ. καὶ ἀφελεῖν τι περὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας Thuc. 5. 23, cf. 29; πρ. τι πρὸς τοῖς ξυγκειμένοις Foed. ibid. 47; τι πρὸς τὰς συνθήκας Foed. ap. Polyb. 22. 26, 27: also without an acc., πρ. τῷ δικαίῳ to add to the definition of right, Plat. Rep. 335 A, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 9; πρ. ὅτι . . Dem. 304. 23.

3. c. acc. pers., τίνα προστιθῶ τῇδε στάσει; Aesch. Cho. 114; πρ. ἑαυτὸν τινι to join his party, Thuc. 3. 92; πρ. ἑαυτὸν τινι ἐς πίστιν, ἐπὶ τοῖς ἰδίοις κέρδεσι Id. 8. 46, 50. 4. in arithm. sense, to add, opp. to ἐφαίρειν or ἀφαίρειν (to subtract), Plat. Crat. 418 A, cf. 431 C, 432 A, etc.; in the Logic of Arist., to add some determining word (cf. πρόσθεσις III. 3, πρόσκειμαι III. 4), An. Post. 2. 5, 2, Eth. N. 7. 4, 2, al.

B. Med., προστίθεσθαι τὴν γνώμην τινι to associate one's opinion to another, i. e. agree with him, Dem. 1243. 9: and often absol. to join, add, associate oneself to (v. supr. III. 3), οἷς ἂν σὺ προσθῆ Soph. O. C. 1332, cf. Thuc. 3. 11., 8. 48, 87, Dem. 68. 27., 154. 1; πρ. τῷ ἀσπῷ to be favourable, well-inclined to him, Hdt. 2. 160, cf. Dem. 1060. 18:—absol. to come in, submit, ap. Dem. 238. fin.

2. to give one's assent, to assent, agree, τῇ γνώμῃ Hdt. 1. 109., 3. 83, Thuc. 6. 50, Xen. An. 1. 6, 10; τῷ λόγῳ τῷ λεχθέντι Hdt. 2. 120; τῷ Καρχηδονίων νόμῳ Plat. Legg. 675 A.

3. ψῆφον δ' Ὀρέστη τήνδ' ἐγὼ προσθήσομαι, literally, will deposit this vote in favour of Orestes, i. e. will vote in his favour, Aesch. Eum. 735; so, ἡμῖν ἂν προσθέμενοι τὴν ψῆφον εὐορκοῖτε Dem. 1320. 16; so, μὴ μιᾷ ψήφῳ πρ. (sc. τὴν γνώμην), ἀλλὰ δυοῖν Thuc. 1. 20; ψῆφον πρ. ἐναντίαν τινί Ib. 40.

II. c. acc. pers. to associate with oneself, i. e. take to one as a friend, ally or assistant, win over, πρ. τὸν δῆμον πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ μοίρην Hdt. 5. 69, cf. Thuc. 6. 18; φίλον πρ. τινά Hdt. 1. 53, 69, cf. Soph. O. C. 404; ταύτην πρόσθου δάμαρτα take her to wife, Id. Tr. 1224; so, προσθέμενος ἔλαβε γυναῖκα LXX (Gen. 25. 1):—also in bad sense, πολέμιον πρ. τίνα Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 12.

2. c. acc. rei, to apply to oneself, βάλανον Hipp. 976 D, cf. 1133 C; πατρὸς στέρνα προσθέσθαι θέλω Eur. H. F. 1408:—metaph. to add to oneself, gain, πρ. πλεόν to be profited, Soph. Ant. 40; πρ. χάριν = ἐπιχαρίζεσθαι, Id. O. C. 767; esp. of evils, to bring upon oneself, πρὸς κακοῖσι κακόν Aesch. Pers. 531; μέριμναν Soph. O. T. 1460; κακά, ἀχθος, etc., Eur. Heracl. 146, etc.; οἰκείον πόνον, κινδύνους ἀθαιρέτους, ἀχθηδόνας Thuc. 1. 78, 144., 2. 37; ἐχθρας ἐκουσίας πρὸς ταῖς ἀναγκαῖαις πρ. Plat. Prot. 346 B. b. to bring upon others, προσεθήκαντο πόλεμον made war, Hdt. 4. 65; μῆνιν προσθέσθαι τινί to vent wrath upon . ., Id. 7. 229.

προστίκτω, to bring forth besides, Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 1.

προστίλω, to befoul with dung, Ar. Nub. 411, Artemid. 2. 26.

προστίμω, to award further penalty besides the legal and regular one (v. προστίμημα), which was allowed in certain δίκαι ἀτίμητοι, πρ. τὰς κρίναντας τὴν δίκην ὅ τι χρῆ πρὸς τούτῳ παθεῖν Plat. Legg. 767 E, cf. 943 B; πρὸς τῷ ἀργυρίῳ π. δεσμὸν τῷ κλέπτῃ Dem. 736. 16, cf. 732. 31; πρ. τῷ δημοσίῳ to ndjudge to the treasury as a debt, Id. 528. 13; πρ. τὸ ἴσον τῷ δημοσίῳ ὅσον περ ἰδιώτῃ Ib. 18; the Act. was used of the Court generally, the Med. of the individual δικαστής who proposed the additional penalty, ἐὰν προστιμῆσῃ ἢ ἡλίαια (sc. τὸ δεδέσθαι), προστιμᾶσθαι δὲ τὸν βουλόμενον Lex ap. Dem. 733. 8, cf. Legem ap. Lys. 117. 31:—Pass., impers., προστιμᾶται τινι δεσμῶ the further penalty of imprisonment is laid on him, Id. 715. 11., 719. 18., 764. 18; εἰκοσι δραχμῶν προσετιμῆθη αὐτῷ Id. 1152. 16.

προστίμημα [ῖ], τό, that which is awarded over and above the regular penalty, a fine, Dem. 700. 16, Poll. 6. 180., 8. 21, 149; v. προστιμᾶω.

προστίμησις [ῖ], ἢ, the adding a further penalty to the regular one, Ael. V. H. 14. 7:—generally, punishment, Justin. M.

πρόστιμον, τό, (τιμῆ) penalty awarded, Hipp. 2. 3, Polyb. 1. 17, 11, Keil Inscr. Boeot. p. 89. 2. σ reward, Athanas., Suid.

προστιμωρέω, to assist besides, Hipp. Acut. 385, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 7, etc.:—Med., νοσήματι πρ. to promote it, Galen.
 προστινάσσω, to shake at, Anth. P. 12. 67 (in tmesi).
 προ-στοιχειώ, to place first as elementary, Sext. Emp. M. I. 104.
 προστομιαῖον, τό, a door-frame, including both jambs and lintel, C. I. 160. 71, v. Böckh p. 280.
 προ-στόμιον, τό, a mouth, esp. of a river, Aesch. Supp. 3. II.
 προστόμιον or προστομία, the joining of the lips, Poll. 2. 90.
 προ-στομίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a mouthpiece, Math. Vett. 20.
 πρό-στομος, ον, pointed, Eubul. Σφιγγ. I. 10, Poll. 2. 101.
 πρό-στοον, τό, v. προστῶν.
 προστραγῶδέω, to exaggerate in tragic style, Strab. 814, Longin. 7.
 προ-στράτοπεδεύομαι, Dep. to encamp before, Diod. 14. 17.
 προστραχηλίζω, to wrench the neck in wrestling, Plut. 2. 234 D.
 προστρέπω, to turn towards, esp. towards a god as an ἱκέτης, to approach with prayer, supplicate, τασαῦτά σ', ὦ Ζεῦ, προστρέπω Soph. Aj. 831; c. acc. pers. et inf. to entreat one to do, μή μ' ἀτιμάσῃς . . . ὦν (=ταύτων ἅ) σε προστρέπω φράσαι Soph. O. C. 50; c. acc. rei et inf. to pray that . . . ὀλέσθαι πρόστρεπ' Ἀργείων χθόνα Eur. Supp. 1195:—so in Med., πρ. δῶμα, δόμους Ep. Hom. 15, Aesch. Eum. 205; τὴν Διὸς . . . Ἐργάνην Soph. Fr. 724; and in late Prose, as Ael. N. A. 15. 21, Plut. Cleom. 39, etc.:—Pass., simply, to be turned, εἰς ἀναισχυντίαν Plat. Legg. 919 C. 2. to approach (as an enemy), Ἰαωλκὸν πολεμῖα χερὶ προστραπῶν Pind. N. 4. 90. II. in Med., also, to bring upon one's own head or to make a matter of προστροπή, τὴν πάθην Plat. Legg. 866 B.
 προστρέφω, to bring up in, ἱερεὺς τις ἄτας δόμοις προσεθρέφθη Aesch. Ag. 735.
 προστρέχω, fut. -δράμωμαι, to run to or towards, come to one, πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 440 A; τινὶ Ar. Ach. 1084, Av. 759, Xen. An. 4. 3, 10, etc.; and absol. to run up, Id. Hell. 3. 1, 18, Cyr. 7. 1, 15, Dem. 586. 4, etc. 2. in hostile sense, to run at, make a sally, πρὸς τινα Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 47. 3. of things, to happen to one, τινὶ Diod. 13. 37. II. metaph. to join or side with, τινὶ Polyb. 26. 3, 4, etc.; πρὸς τὴν γνώμην τινός Id. 28. 7, 8, cf. 17. 15, 2.
 προστρίβω [ῖ], fut. ψω, to rub on or against, τινὶ τι Basil.; absol., προστρίβοντα by friction, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 6:—Pass., προστετριμμένους τισὶ worn down by intercourse with . . . Aesch. Eum. 238. II. to attribute, πᾶν τὸ ἀνθρώπειον πάθος τοῖς θεοῖς Diog. L. prooem. 5: Pass., γλώσση ματαία ζημία προστρίβεται Aesch. Pr. 329. III. oftener in Med., mostly in bad sense, to inflict or rather cause to be inflicted, πληγὰς τινὶ Ar. Eq. 5; ὑμῖν τὸ μῆνιμα τῶν ἀλιτηρίων προστρίβωμαι Antipho 127. 2; συμφαρὸν ἢ βλασφημίαν ἢ κακόν Dem. 786. 6; τὴν ὑποψίαν τῆς προδοσίας Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 89 F; but also, 2. in good sense, πλούτου δόξαν προστρίβεσθαι τινὶ to attach to one the reputation of wealth, Dem. 617. 4., 757. 16.
 πρόστριμμα, τό, that which is rubbed on: metaph. that which is inflicted upon one, esp. a brand, disgrace, affliction, Aesch. Ag. 395. II. a scraping, fragment, Plut. 2. 99 C.
 πρόστριψις, ἡ, a rubbing, galling, ἀστράβης Theophr. Color. 28:—a conflict, Justin. M.
 προστρόπαιος, Dor. ποτιτρόπαιος, ον, (προστροπή): I. act. turning oneself towards, hence I. of one who has incurred pollution by committing murder or some grievous crime or done something that was deemed impious (even ignorantly), and turns to a god or man to obtain purification, a suppliant for purification (more specific than ἱκέτης), τὸν πρ., τὸν ἱκέτην Soph. Ph. 930, cf. Aesch. Supp. 362, Soph. Aj. 1173, Ph. 930, Eur. Heracl. 1015, etc.; and as Adj., πρ. λιταί Soph. O. C. 1309; c. gen., πρ. ἐστίας Aesch. Ag. 1587. 2. of one who has not yet been purified after committing such crimes, a polluted person, Lat. homo piacularis, elsewhere ἐναγής, Aesch. Eum. 41, 176, 234, 237, 445, Eur. H. F. 1259; πρ. τῆς πόλεως bringing pollution on the city, Eupol. Δῆμ. 20. 3. of the pollution incurred, πρ. αἷμα blood-guiltiness, Eur. Ion 1260, H. F. 1161; τὸ πρ. guilt, Antipho 125. 2, Dio C. 42. 3.—On the nature of such pollution, the condition of the suppliant, etc., v. Müller Eumenid. § 51 sq. II. pass., ᾧ ἂν τις προστρέποιτο δεόμενος (ap. Eust. 1807. 11), the god to whom the murdered person turns for vengeance, i. e. an avenger, like ἀλάστωρ, ὁ πρ. τοῦ θανόντος Antipho 125. 32., 126. 39, Aeschin. 49. 22, Polyb. 24. 8, 2, Paus. 2. 18, 2:—hence also of the Manes of murdered persons, visiting with vengeance, implacable, Antipho 119. 6, cf. Aesch. Cho. 287.—For the same double (act. and pass.) sense, cf. ἀφίκτωρ, προσίκτωρ.
 προστροπή, ἡ, properly a turning oneself towards; hence, the turning of a suppliant (ἱκέτης) to a god or man to implore protection or purification, the prayer or supplication of such person, Aesch. Eum. 718, cf. Plut. 2. 560 E:—then any address to a god, prayers, esp. of a solemn kind with sacrifices, θεοῖς . . . προστροπαῖς ἱκνουμένη Aesch. Pers. 216, cf. Eur. Alc. 1156; ἱκεσία ξένων πρ. Eur. Heracl. 108; προστροπήν καὶ ἀρὰν ὑπὲρ ταύτων ἐποιήσαντο Aeschin. 69. 11; προστροπήν θεᾶς ἔχειν to discharge the duty of praying to the goddess, i. e. to be her minister, Eur. I. T. 618; but, πόλεως προστροπήν ἔχειν to address a petition to the city, Soph. O. C. 558; of libations, Aesch. Cho. 85. 2. πρ. γυναικῶν a suppliant band of women, Ib. 21. II. the guilt or pollution of a murderer, Synes. 186 A, 202 D.
 προστρόπιος, ον, poet. for προστρόπαιος, Orph. Arg. 1233.
 πρόστροπος, ον, (προστρέπω) turned to or towards:—hence, like προστρόπαιος, a suppliant, τινος Soph. Ph. 773; absol., Id. O. T. 41. II. accursed, Phot.
 πρόστροχος, ον, round, Hesych.

προστυγᾶνω, to obtain one's share of, to obtain, προστυχόντι πᾶν ἴσων Soph. Ph. 552; ἐμοῦ κολαστοῦ προστυγᾶν Id. El. 1463: c. dat. to meet with, hit upon, light upon, Plat. Legg. 844 B, 893 E, Polit. 262 B, cf. Soph. 246 B. 2. of events, to befall one, ἅτα πρ. τινὶ Pind. Fr. 171. 4. 3. absol., ὁ προστυγᾶνων, ὁ προστυχῶν the first person one meets, the first that offers, any body, like ὁ τυχῶν, ὁ ἐπιών, Plat. Legg. 808 E, 914 B, cf. Thuc. I. 97; τὰ προστοχόντα ξένια the guests' fare set before him, Eur. Alc. 754; τὸ προστυχόν a common, every-day matter, Plat. Tim. 34 C; τὸ πρ. ἐκάστοτε Id. Legg. 962 C:—ἐκ τοῦ προστυχόντος by accident, Plut. 2. 150 D, etc.; also offhand, ex tempore, Ib. 407 B; so, κατὰ τὸ πρ. Dion. H. 7. 1, fin. Cf. παρατυγᾶνω.
 πρό-στῦλος, ον, with pillars in front, ναὸς Vitruv. 3. 1:—also as Subst., Id. 7. praef.
 πρό-στύμμα, τό, (προστύφω) the process of preparing wool for dyeing, Hesych.
 πρόστυπος, ον, executed in low relief (basso relievo), opp. to ἔκτυπος (in high relief, alto r.), Ath. 199 E. 2. as Subst., πρόστυποι, οἱ, of the Cherubim, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 5; for which just below he uses προστυπεῖς, cf. Galen. 14. 710; cf. πρότυπα, τά. II. lying flat, φύλλα Diosc. 4. 10.
 προστύπω, to mould to the shape of a thing, τὸν πνεύμονα τῷ θώρακι Galen. 2. 700; ἡ ἐσθῆς τῷ σώματι προστυπαῦται Clem. Al. 234.
 προστύπωσις, ἡ, (προστυπῶ) a pressing flat, cited from Paul. Aeg.
 προ-στυφῶ [ῶ], to press or thicken beforehand, τὰ ἀρώματα Theophr. Odor. 24; τὸ ἔλαιον Diosc. 1. 48:—to prepare wool for being dyed, Clem. Al. 144: metaph., πρ. τὸ ἦθος εἰς τὴν παραδοχὴν τῆς ἀληθείας Id. 366.
 προστύχης, ἐς, being in or near, engaged in or acquainted with, ταῖς τιθασείαις τῶν ἰχθύων, Plat. Polit. 264 C; τῇ ἀστρονομίᾳ Id. Epin. 990 D; τῷ βίῳ Ib. 973 B, etc.; πρ. γίνεται=προστυγᾶνει, Id. Legg. 955 D. Adv. -χῶς, Eus. P. E. 728 C.
 προ-στυφῶν (not πρόστυφον, Arcad. 120. 10), τό, a portico, Plat. Prot. 314 E, 315 C, Plut. 2. 838 D, etc.; in Mss. sometimes πρόστυφον, as in C. I. (addend.) 4300 w. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 495.—As Adj., v. Schol. II. 20. 11.
 προσυβρίζω, to maltreat besides, Dem. 524. 24., 1269. 23, etc.
 προ-συγγίγνομαι, old Att. προ-ξυγγ-, Dep. to speak with one before, τινὶ Thuc. 8. 14: to become acquainted with before, τοῖς βουλευμασί τινος Dio C. 52. 33.
 προσυγγράφομαι, Med. to write out before, Schol. Plat. Gorg. 448 C.
 προ-σύκειμαι, Pass. to be fixed or settled before, Joseph. A. J. 18. 3, 2., 19. 2, 5; τὸ πρ. Aen. Tact. 31.
 προ-συγχέω, fut. -χεῶ, to confuse before, Polyb. 5. 84, 9.
 προ-συζεύγνυμι, to yoke together beforehand, Eust. 61. 29.
 προσυλακτέω, to bark at, τινὶ Dion. H. de Thuc. 2, Themist. 205 D.
 προ-σῦλάω, to rob, spoil, plunder beforehand, Dio C. 60. 6.
 προ-συλλέγομαι, Pass. to assemble before, Dio C. 37. 33, etc.
 προ-συλλογίζομαι, Dep. to conclude by a prosyllogism (cf. sq.), Arist. An. Pr. 2. 19, 2., Top. 8. 1, 6:—verb. Adj. προσυλλογιστέον, one must use a prosyllogism, Ib. 6. 10, 4.
 προσυλλογισμός, ὁ, a syllogism, i. e. a syllogism the conclusion of which forms the major premiss of another, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 25, 11.
 πρόσ-υλος, ον, belonging to matter, Eccl. Adv. -λως, Dion. Ar.:—προσυλῶδης, ἐς, Eccl.
 προ-συμβαίνω, to happen before, Schol. Od. 7. 244, Eccl.
 προ-συμβιβάζω, to unite before, Hierocl. p. 120.
 προ-σύμβολον, τό, a prognostic, ap. Suid.
 προ-συμμίσγω, to intermix first, τὸ ὕδωρ ἐς τὰντό Hdt. 7. 129.
 προσύμναιος, α, ον, addressed in hymns (?), θεᾶ Epigr. Gr. 821.
 προσυμνέω, to celebrate in song besides, Schol. Theocr. 2. 11.
 προ-συμφύομαι, Pass., with aor. 2 act. to grow together before, Hipp. 455. 44.
 προ-συμφωνέω, to harmonise beforehand, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 183, in Pass.
 προσυναγείρω, to gather, collect beforehand, Cyrill.
 προ-συναθροίζω, to assemble together, Joseph. Vita 27.
 προ-συναίρω, to contract before, Draco 157.
 προ-συναπάντησις, εως, ἡ, a rhet. figure, in which two nouns, placed first, have their respective attributes interchanged (as in Il. 4. 450), Walz Rhett. 8. 485.
 προ-συνάπτω, to connect or unite beforehand, Eccl.
 προ-συνδέω, to bind together before, Eccl.
 προ-συνδρεύομαι, Pass. to be settled in council before, τὰ προσυνεδρευμένα Hippodam. ap. Stob. 248. 44.
 προ-συνεθίζω, to accustom to a thing before, A. B. 1415.
 προ-συνεπισωρεύω, to heap up or odd before, Iambl.
 προ-συνήνιμι, to perceive or observe beforehand, Hipp. 392. 48.
 προ-συνίστημι, to recommend or praise before, Dion. H. de Rhet. 10, 5, Plut. 2. 19 B:—to mention before, Schol. Od. 9. 187.
 προ-συνοικέω, to cohabit or live as wife with before, τινὶ Hdt. 3. 88, Plut. Demetr. 14.
 προ-συνοικίζω, f. l. for προσσυνοικίζω, in M. Anton.
 προ-συντάσσομαι, Med. to arrange before, τὰς δυνάμεις Joseph. B. J. 5. 1, 1.
 προ-συντελέω, fut. ἐσω, to finish before, Aristaeas de LXX.
 προ-συντιθεμαι, Med. to contract beforehand, φιλίαν τινὶ Dio C. 36. 28; οὐδὲν προσσυνθέμενος Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 1, etc.
 προ-συντρίβω [ῖ], to break in pieces before, Dio C. 59. 20.
 προσυπάγομαι, Med. to mislead besides, Eccl.

προσυπαινίττομαι, Med. to indicate besides, Eccl.
 προσυπακούω, to understand something not expressed, to supply in thought, τι Plat. Legg. 898 D;—often in Gramm., like Lat. subaudire; so Verbal προσυπακουστέον Schol. Eur. Alc. 10, etc.
 προσυπανάπτω, to kindle secretly besides, τὴν ἔχθραν Eust. Opusc. 73. 30.
 προσυπαναπτύσσω, to unfold besides, Liban.
 προσυπαντάω, to meet with, Philo 2. 186, Eccl.
 προσυπάρχω, to exist besides, οὐδὲ ταφῆναι προσυπῆρχεν ἐμοί and besides I could not have been buried, Dem. 549. 12, cf. Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 9, 2.
 προσυπεμφαίνω, to indicate besides, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 495.
 προσυπερβάλλω, to overcome besides, Philo 1. 243, etc.
 προσυπεργάζομαι, Dep. to arrange for another, dub. in Plut. Sol. 12, for προῦπ-.
 προσυπέρχομαι, to enter besides, Eccl.
 προσυπέχω (sc. λόγον), to be answerable also for, τῆς τύχης Dem. 1436. 7.
 προσυπισχνέομαι, Dep. to promise besides, Plut. Demetr. 10, Dio C. 38. 31., 40. 60, etc.
 προσυπνέω, to sleep near, τι Eccl.
 προσυποβάλλω, to place under, submit besides, Plut. 2. 814 F, Galen.
 προσυπογράφω [ᾶ], to sketch out besides, Longin. 14, Philo 1. 590, Diog. L. 6. 103.
 προσυποδεικνύμι, to shew besides, τι τι Polyb. 23. 10, 4, etc.
 προσυποδεικτέον, verb. Adj. one must shew besides, Philo 1. 11.
 προσυποθήγω, to whet upon, τι τι Ael. N. A. 9. 16.
 προσυπόκειμαι, Pass. to lie under besides, Galen.
 προσυπολαμβάνω, to suppose besides, Arist. Cael. 4. 1, 6, Dion. H.
 προσυπολογίζω, to calculate besides, Ptol.
 προσυπομένω, to endure besides, Philo 2. 531.
 προσυπομνήσκω, to remind one of a thing besides, τινά τι Polyb. 39. 2, 2:—verb. Adj. -μνηστέον, one must mention besides, Strab. 824.
 προσυπομνηματίζομαι, to write a commentary before (cf. ὑπομν-), Schol. Eur. Med. 209.
 προσυπονοέω, to suspect besides, Eunap. p. 110:—verbal -νοητέον, Procl.
 προσυποπτέω, to suspect besides, Dio C. 67. 4, etc.
 προσυποτάσσω, to subjoin besides, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 1.
 προσυποτίθημι, to put underneath besides, Hippiatr.:—Med. to suggest besides, Galen.
 προσυποτοπέω, to conjecture besides, Dio C. 58. 18., 66. 5.
 προσυπουργέω, to assist in besides, Joseph. A. J. 15. 6, 2.
 προ-σῦριγγόμαι, Pass. to be tunnellled beforehand, Diod. Exc. 521. 72.
 προ-σῦρίζω, fut. ξω, to whistle by way of signal beforehand, Polyb. 8. 22, 5., 8. 27, 10, etc.
 προ-σῦρω [ῦ], to drag forward, Theod. Prodr.
 προ-συστέλλομαι, Pass. to be drawn up beforehand, LXX (3 Macc. 2. 29).
 προσῦφαίνω, to interweave with, ἀθανάτω θνητόν Plat. Tim. 41 D; καινόν τι τοῖς ἀρχαίοις Themist. 316 A, etc.
 προσυφαπλώω, to spread under besides, Eccl.
 προσυφίσταμαι, Pass. to present itself to the mind from without, τὰ προσυφεστῶτα M. Anton. 5. 19.
 προσυψώω, to raise still higher, LXX (1 Macc. 12. 36), Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 30, etc.
 προσφάγημα, τό, =sq., Aesop.
 προσφάγιον, τό, (φαγεῖν) anything eaten with other food; like προσ-όψημα: generally, something to eat, Ev. Jo. 21. 5.
 πρόσφαγμα, τό, a victim sacrificed for others, πρόσφαγμα τύμβω Eur. Hec. 41 (ubi v. Herm.), I. T. 243, cf. Plut. Comp. Thes. c. Rom. 2: in pl. of a single victim, Eur. Hec. 265; of the victim's blood, Id. Alc. 845. II. sacrifice, slaughter, Aesch. Ag. 1278, Eur. Tro. 624.
 προ-σφάζω, later Att. -σφάττω, to sacrifice beforehand, τινί Eur. Hel. 1255, Plat. Minos 315 C, etc. II. to sacrifice for .., τινός Valck. Phoen. 1005 (1010).
 προσφαίνομαι, Pass. to appear besides, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 57, Joseph. Macc. 4.
 προ-σφάλλομαι, Med. to fail, err first, or previously, Byz.
 προσφαντάζω, to represent besides, Eccl.
 προσφάσθαι, inf. Med. from πρόσφημι, Od. 23. 106.
 πρόσφατος, ον, (πέφαμαι pf. pass. of *φένω) lately slain, fresh-slain (νεωστὶ ἀνηρημένος Phot.), νῦν δὲ μοι ἐράθεις καὶ πρ. ἐν μεγόροισιν κείσαι Il. 24. 757; νεκρὸς πρ. Hdt. 2. 89., 2. 121, 5: then, II. generally, fresh, of fish, Antiph. Φιλοθ. 2, Menand. Τροφ. 1. 4, etc.; ζῶα πρ., opp. to salted, Diod. 3. 31; so, πρ. καρποί, ἔλαιον Arist. Probl. 20. 30., 21. 4; χιῶν Polyb. 3. 55, 1; ὕδωρ Plut. 2. 690 C. 2. of events and actions, generally, fresh, new, recent, δίκαι Aesch. Cho. 804; ἐπιστολαί Soph. Fr. 130; ὀργή Lys. 151. 5; ὀχρεία Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 9; Ἀφροδίτη Alciphro 1. 39. 3. metaph. of persons, πρόσφατος κρίνεται, opp. to τὰδικήματα ἔωλα .. καὶ ψυχρά, Dem. 551. 15; νεαλῆς καὶ πρ., opp. to τεταριχενόμενος, Id. 788. 23; μάρτυρες .., οἱ μὲν παλαιοὶ οἱ δὲ πρ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 13, cf. Meteor. 1. 14, 9:—young, Ael. N. A. 7. 47. III. πρόσφατον as Adv. of Time, newly, lately, Pind. P. 4. 533; also προσφάτως, Polyb. 3. 37, 11, Macho ap. Ath. 581 E, etc.
 προσφερέης, ἐς, (προσφέρω) brought near, approaching: hence, metaph. resembling, similar, like, τινί Hdt. 2. 105., 4. 33, Aesch. Ag. 1218, Cho. 176, Eur. Hel. 591, Ar. Eccl. 67, Thuc. 1. 49, etc.; προσφερέστατοι αὐτῇ Plat. Tim. 24 D; τὸ σῶμα προσφερέης τῇ ψυχῇ Id. Rep. 494 B, cf. Philcb. 51 D; προσφερέστερον δέμας Eur. Hel. 559:—rarely c. gen.,

πατρὸς προσφερέεις ὀμμάτων αὐγαί Id. H. F. 132:—Adv. -ρῶς, Plut. 2. 898 E, etc.:—cf. ἐμπερῆς, προσεμπερῆς, προσφέρω B. 1. 5. II. = πρόσφορος, conducive, useful, τινί Hdt. 5. 111 (v. l. προφερέστερον).
 προσφέρω, Dor. ποτιφέρω: fut. προσοίσω: Ion. aor. pass. προσενείχθη Hdt. 9. 71. To bring to or upon, apply to, Lat. applicare, πρ. πύργοισι κλιμάκων προσαμβάσεις Eur. Phoen. 488; πῦρ τινί Id. Andr. 257; μηχανὰς [τοῖς τείχεσι] Hdt. 6. 18, cf. Thuc. 2. 58; τὴν χεῖρα πρὸς τοῖς μυκτῆρας Hdt. 3. 87; but, πρ. χεῖρά τινι to lay hands upon .., Pind. P. 9. 62; πρ. χεῖράς τινι, in hostile sense, Polyb. 3. 79, 4 (but also in a friendly relation, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 31 sq.); πρ. τινὶ ἀνάγκην or ἀναγκαίην Hdt. 7. 136, 172, Aesch. Cho. 76; βάσανόν τινι Plat. Philcb. 23 A:—without dat. to apply, exhibit, employ, use, πρ. βίην Hdt. 3. 19; πρ. καινὰ σοφά Eur. Med. 299, Ar. Thesm. 1130, cf. Soph. Fr. 702; ἴαμα Thuc. 2. 51; τεχνήματα Aesch. Fr. 338; πάσας μηχανὰς Eur. I. T. 112, etc.; πάντας ἐλέγχους Ar. Lys. 484; πρ. τόλμαν to bring it to bear, Pind. N. 10. 55; τὰς τομὰς καὶ τὰς καύσεις τινί Dio C. 55. 17:—also, πρ. πόλεμον Hdt. 7. 9, 3; ἔρωτα Plat. Symp. 187 E; ἄθλον Pind. O. 9. 162. 2. to add, μηδὲ πρ. μέθῃ Soph. O. C. 481; εἰ κακὸν προσοίσομεν νέον παλαιῶ Eur. Med. 78, Plat. Theaet. 205 C; πρ. τι πρὸς τι Hdt. 6. 125, Dem. 937. 16. 3. to present, offer, give, λουτρὰ πατρί Soph. El. 434; τὰ τόξα Id. Ph. 775; τὴν δαδά τινι Ar. Pl. 1052; τὴν χεῖρά τινι ἀκραν Id. Lys. 436; δῶρα Thuc. 2. 97; οὐθὲν κολοβὸν προσφέρομεν πρὸς τοῖς θεοῖς Arist. Fr. 108; so, πρ. σφάγια καὶ θυσίας Act. Ap. 7. 42, cf. Hebr. 11. 4; τὸ δῶρον σου Ev. Matth. 5. 24, etc. b. esp. of meat and drink, θαλλὸν χιμαίραις Soph. Fr. 445; πρ. δ' ἂν δέη Hipp. 881. fin., cf. Plat. Charm. 157 C, Phaedr. 270 B, Plat. Com. Ἰώ 1, Alex. Πον. 4, etc.: to set meat before one, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 13 and 14, Plat. Legg. 792 A:—c. inf., πρ. τινὶ ἐμπιεῖν καὶ φαγεῖν Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 1: v. infr. c. 1. 4. to bring forward, quote, cite, Pind. O. 9. 162:—also to bring forward proposals, make an offer, etc., πρ. λόγον τινί Hdt. 3. 134., 5. 30, 40; περὶ τινος Thuc. 3. 109; ὅτι .., Dem. 1168. 22; so, λόγους πρ. τινί Thuc. 3. 4; περὶ ὁμολογίας, περὶ ξυμβάσεως πρ. τινί Hdt. 8. 52, Thuc. 2. 70; and in Med., Id. 1. 140; τοὺς λόγους τινὶ ξυναποστῆναι Id. 1. 57. II. to contribute, bring in, yield, like Lat. conferre, ἑκατὸν τέλαντα πρ. Hdt. 3. 91, cf. Thuc. 1. 138, Xen. Vect. 2, 1., 4, 15, Dem. 816. 11; but, πρ. μετοίκιον to pay an alien-tax, Xen. Vect. 2, 1. III. to bring one thing near another, make it like, πρ. νόον ἀθανάτοισι Pind. N. 6. 7, cf. Fr. 173; so, πρ. τρόπους παιδί Incert. ap. Schol. Pind. N. 3. 117; v. infr. B. 1. 5.
 B. Pass., with fut. προσοίσομαι Thuc. 6. 44, Dem. 1173. 14, aor. προσηνεγιάμην = προσηνέχθη Diod. 16. 8. To be borne towards, and of ships, to put in, εἰς λιμένα Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 6: hence, 2. to go against, attack, assault, πρὸς τινα Hdt. 5. 34, 111, 112., 7. 209, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 30, etc.; τινί Hdt. 5. 109, Thuc. 4. 126, etc.; and absol. to rush on, make an onset, κατὰ τὸ ἰσχυρότατον προσενείχθησαν Hdt. 9. 71, cf. 49., 5. 101, Thuc. 7. 44, Plat.; προσφέρεσθαι ἀποραὶ difficult to engage, Hdt. 9. 49, cf. Plat. Lys. 223 B: but also, 3. without any sense of hostility, to go to or towards, ἐκ τοῦ Ἰκαρίου πελάγεος προσφερόμενοι sailing, Hdt. 6. 96; πρ. τοῖσι Κορινθίοισι to come to them, Id. 8. 94; πρ. εἰς λιμένα Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 6; τῷ σκοπέλῳ, τῇ Τρωάδι Luc. J. Trag. 15, D. Mort. 19. 2. 4. to deal with, behave oneself in a certain way towards one, Hdt. 7. 6; πρ. ὑμῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου Thuc. 1. 140; τοῖς κρείσσοσι καλῶς Id. 5. 111, cf. 105, Eur. Cycl. 176, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 6, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 151 B; τισιν οὐ μετρίως Dem. 117. 1; also, πρ. τῶν ἰπποῖς ὀρθότατα Xen. Eq. 1, 1; πρ. ξυμποραῖς εὐξυνετώτερον to meet them with intelligence, Thuc. 4. 18; πρὸς τὰ πράγματα πρ. ἄριστα Id. 6. 44, cf. Plat. Rep. 604 D; and, absol. to behave or bear oneself, δλιγάρως πρ. Lys. 115. 33, etc.;—προσφέρεσθαι πρὸς λόγον to answer it, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 44. 5. προσφέρεσθαι τινί to come near one, be like him, Hdt. 1. 116; v. supr. A. III, and v. προσφερέης. II. προσφέρεσθαι τινί to be put or imposed upon one, τὰ προσφερόμενα πρήγματα Hdt. 2. 173. III. of things, to be managed, Plat. Lys. 223 B. IV. to be added, Longin. Fr. 4.
 C. Med., προσφέρεσθαι τι to take to oneself as meat or drink, πρ. σίτον, ποτόν Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 41, Aeschin. 20. 26, etc.; (hence in Pass., ἢ προσφερομένη τροφή Plat. Soph. 230 C; τὰ προσφερόμενα meat or drink, food, Xen. Cyn. 6, 2; or medicine, etc., Hipp. 959 A, etc.; v. supr. A. I. 3, προσφορά III):—so in Soph. Ph. 1108, προσφέρειν φορβάν (sub. ἐαυτῷ) = προσφέρεσθαι. 2. to exhibit, φιλοτιμίαν ὑμῖν Epist. Philipp. ap. Dem. 284. 1. 3. like the Act., to apply, μηχανήν Polyb. 1. 18, 11, etc. 4. to contribute, πλείστα πρὸς τι Athenio Σαμοθρ. 1. 2.
 προσφεύγω, to flee for refuge to, τινί Plut. Pomp. 46, Cic. 3, etc.
 προσφευκτέον, verb. Adj. one must be liable to a prosecution besides, Dem. 977. 27.
 πρόσφημι, mostly used in 3 sing. aor. προσέφη, to speak to, address, τινα Hom. and Hes.; τὸν δ' οὐ τι πρ. Il. 4. 401; absol., 13. 768, Od. 11. 565:—also inf. med. προσφάσθαι, Od. 23. 106.
 προσφθέγγομαι, Dor. ποτιφθ- Anth. P. 7. 656; Dep.:—to call to, address, accost, salute, τινα Eur. Alc. 331, Hipp. 1097, Or. 481, etc. 2. to call by a name, call so and so, καὶ πάγον Κρόνου προσεφθέγγατο Pind. O. 10 (11). 61, cf. Plat. Polit. 287 E. II. intr. to sound to or to accompany, αὐλοῖ πρ. χοροῖς Poll. 4. 81.
 προσφθεγκτήριος, α, ον, accosting; δῶρα πρ. gifts brought to a bride with a salutation, Poll. 3. 36.
 προσφθεγκτός, Dor. ποτιφθ-, ον, addressed, saluted, σοῦ φωνῆς by thy voice, Soph. Ph. 1067. II. act. saluting, Anth. P. 7. 649.
 πρόσφθεγμα, τό, an address, salutation, mostly in pl., Aesch. Ag. 903,

Cho. 876, Eur. Ion 401, etc.; in sing., Soph. Aj. 500, Ph. 235, Eur. Heracl. 573:—cf. *πρασφώνημα*.

πράσφθεγξις, ἡ, an addressing, salutation, Gloss.

προσφθείρωμαι, Pass. to be ruined besides, Plut. 2. 482 B:—to go to destruction, arrive in an evil hour, ἦν σοι λαϊδαρήται προσφθαρείς if he be unlucky enough to meet and insult you, Ar. Eccl. 248; θεούση νηὶ προσφθαρείς mischievously meeting a ship in full course, Ael. N. A. 2. 17; so, γυναικί οὐ πόρνη προσφθαρήναι Alciphro 1. 32, 34: v. φθείρω II.

πρόσφθογγος, αν, addressing, saluting, μῦθοι πρ. words of salutation, Aesch. Pers. 153; βοὰ πρ. σοι νόσταν Ib. 935.

προσφθενέω, to oppose through envy, Plut. Camill. 36, Alex. 33.

προσφίγω, fut. γξω, to bind beforehand, Clem. Al. 7, Galen.

προσφίλεια [ἴ], ἡ, kindness, good-will, Aesch. Theb. 515.

προσφίλέω, to approach so as to kiss, αὐ προσφιλοῦντες the kissers, late phrase for αὐ δμείβαντες the rafters, Eust. 1327. 1.

προσφίλης, ἐς, (φιλέω) dear, beloved, τῶν ἡλικίων .. προσφιλεστάτω Hdt. 1. 123, cf. Thuc. 5. 40; προσφιλέες τῷ βασιλεῖ dear or friendly to .., Hdt. 1. 163, cf. Soph. Ant. 898, Ph. 587, Plat., etc.: also of things, pleasing, agreeable, grateful, dear, Lat. *gratus*, ἔργον Aesch. Theb. 580; στολή, χάρις Soph. Ph. 224, 558; πάσαις ἡλικίαις .. ἡ χρήσις αὐτῆς (sc. τῆς μουσικῆς) ἐστὶ πρ. Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 15; πρ. ἐκάστῳ .. τὸ κατὰ φύσιν Id. H. A. 8. 2, 12.

II. act., of persons, kindly affectioned, grateful, well-disposed, ὡς μ' ἔθεσθε προσφιλή Soph. Ph. 532, cf. Thuc. 1. 92, 7. 86:—Adv. —λῶς, kindly, Soph. El. 442, Plat. Legg. 822 B; πρ. ἔχειν τινί to be kindly affectioned to one, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 44; πρ. χρῆσθαι τινί Id. Mem. 2. 3, 16; Comp. —έστεραν Plat. Menex. 248 D; Sup. —έστατα Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 1; poet. προσφιλέως Epigr. Gr. 493.

προσφίλια, ἡ, = *προσφίλεια*, Aquila V. T.

προσφίλοκἀλέω, to add from a love of splendour, Strab. 624, 793.

προσφίλονεκέω, to vie with another in anything, τινί πρὸς τι Polyb. 2. 19, 6. 2. to be devoted to a thing, τῇ δόξῃ τῇ αὐτοῦ Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 14. 3. absol., Joseph. B. J. 5. 11, 3.

προσφίλοπανεώ, to be devoted to labour, Eccl.

προσφίλοσοφέω, to study philosophy besides, to speculate further upon, c. dat. rei, Luc. Tim. 6, Saturn. 9, etc.; τι Plut. 2. 669 C. II.

to philosophise with another, c. dat. pers., Luc. Gall. 11, Philostr. 556.

προσφίλοτεχνέω, to employ further art, Athenio Σαμοθ. 1. 25, Philo 2. 509, 618; c. inf., Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 21.

προσφίλοτιμέομαι, Dep. to pride oneself also, τινί upon a thing, Ael. V. H. 9. 9, cf. C. I. 3956 b. 11.

προσφοιτάω, to go or come to frequently, to resort to, τὸ καυρεῖαν, ἵνα αὐ Δεκελείς πρ. Lys. 166. 37, cf. 170. 8 and 13, Dem. 786. 8, etc.; πρ. τινί to visit constantly, associate with, Strab. 644; esp. to go to a master, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 11, etc.:—metaph., τὰ κακὰ πρ. πρὸς τὸ γῆρας Antiph. Incert. 68.

προσφορά, ἡ, (προσφέρω) a bringing to, applying, τῶν κλιμάκων Polyb. 5. 16, 7: application, use, Plat. Legg. 638 C; τῶν αἰτιῶν cited from Arist. 2. a presenting, offering, Plat. Legg. 792 A. II.

(from Pass.) that which is brought to a person or thing, an addition, increase, τῶν ἡμαρτημένων ἀκη μὲν ἐστὶ, πρ. οὐκ ἐστ' ἐτι Soph. O. C. 1270: a bounty, benefit, Lat. *beneficium*, Ib. 581: a present, gift, Theophr. Char. 30: an offering, Act. Ap. 21. 26., 24. 17, etc. 2. income, revenue, Antiph. ap. Harp., Joseph. A. J. 19. 8, 2. III.

(from Med.) a taking of food, Arist. de Somn. 3, 29, Metaph. 2. 4, 13; ἡ ταῦ ὑγροῦ πρ. Id. P. A. 3. 8, 3. 2. food, victuals, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Theophr. C. P. 4. 9, 6, etc.; v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 129 E. 3.

πρῶσφωρ, Ath. 33 F.

προσφορέω, to bring to, bring in, τὰ ἄπλα Hdt. 1. 82, 5; τὰ δράγματα Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 8; τῷ θανόντι δῶρα Menand. Incert. 158.

προσφόρημα, τό, = *προσφορά* III. 2, Eur. El. 423, Longus 3. 12.

πρόσφορος, Dor. ποτίφ-, αν, (προσφέρω) servicable, useful, profitable, τὰ πρ. τῇ στρατίῃ Hdt. 7. 20, cf. Soph. O. C. 1774, etc.; absol., ἔχοντας τὰ πρ. Hdt. 4. 14; ἐκπορίζεσθαι ἀ πρόσφορα ἦν Thuc. 1. 125, cf. 7. 62: hence, 2. suitable, fitting, worthy, Pind. N. 3. 54., 8. 82, etc. (v. sub ἀνηγέομαι); c. dat., Ib. 7. 93, Eur. Supp. 338, Hec. 1246, Ar. Vesp. 809, Av. 124; (so in Pind. N. 9. 17, Herm. and Böckh have restored the dat.); in Eur. Phoen. 129, ἀνχὶ πρόσφορος ἀμερίῳ γέννα, commonly taken as = *προσφερής*, but the ordinary sense may be maintained, suitable to, agreeing with:—c. inf., αὐ πρόσφορον μαλεῖν 'tis not fit or meet to go, Aesch. Eum. 207, cf. Pind. O. 9. 121, Elmsl. Heracl. 481. 3.

πρόσφορον, τό, what is fitting or suitable, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 15; ἡ φύσις αὐτῆ ζητεῖ τὸ πρ. Id. H. A. 9. 12, 2:—*πρόσφορα*, τὰ, fitting service, c. gen., μακρὰς κελεύθου .. τὰ πρ. attendance meet for a long journey, Aesch. Cho. 710; τὰ πρ. τῆς νῦν παρούσης ξυμφορᾶς Eur. Hel. 515: absol., τὰ πρόσφορα all things meet or due (to or for the dead), Eur. Alc. 148; τὰ πρ. πάντα Ar. Pax 1025; also, τὰ πρ. as Adv., fitly, Eur. Hipp. 112, cf. 1361:—regul. Adv., *πρασφόρως* ἔχειν τινί Theophr. C. P. 4. 7, 2. II. *πρόσφορον*, τό, that which is taken or eaten, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18; cf. *πρασφορά* III. 2.

προσφραγίζω, to seal beforehand, C. I. 123. 66.

προσφύγη, ἡ, a refuge, Gloss.: also *προσφύγιον*, τό, Eccl., Byz.

πρόσφυγος, αν, fleeing for refuge, Aesop. 39, Hesych.

προσφυή, ἡ, (προσφύω) = *πρόσφυσις* II, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 8.

προσφυής, ἐς, (προσφύω) growing upon, Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 3. 2. fixed or attached to, θρήνυν .. προσφύε' ἐξ αὐτῆς [τῆς κλισίης] Od. 19. 58. 3. πρ. τινί attached or devoted to, ἐδωδαῖς καὶ .. ἡδοναῖς Plat. Rep. 519 B, cf. Phileb. 64 C; Comp., Ib. 67 A. II. naturally belonging to, suitable or fitted for a thing, Ep. Plat. 344 A, Dion. H. de Thuc. 5: c. inf., ἀκτίσασθαι προσφύεστατος most adapted to move

pity, Longin. 34:—Adv. —ως, Ion. —έως, *πρασφύεως* λέγειν to speak suitably, ably, Hdt. 1. 27, cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 3. 2.

προσφύλακή, ἡ, f. l. in Polyb. 3. 75, 4, for *προφυλ-*.

πρόσφύμα, τό, an appendage, Walz Rhett. 7. 1213.

πρόσφυξ, ὄνος, ὁ, one who seeks protection, a client, Hdn. 5. 3, Byz.

προσφύσάω, to blow upon or fan besides, Arist. Mirab. 144:—c. acc., πρ. αἰμά τινι Dion. H. 11. 37; πρ. πόλεμον Polyb. 11. 5, 5.

προσφύσημα, τό, and —ησις, ἡ, a blowing upon, Greg. Nyss.

πρόσφυσις, ἡ, (προσφύομαι) a growing to, clinging to, as a man to his horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 11. II. an ongrowth, junction, attachment, e. g. of the diaphragm to the spine, Hipp. Art. 810; of the navel in embryo, Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 1;—oft. in Arist. of all after or extraneous growths, opp. to *σύμφυσις* (congenital growth, v. *προσφύω* II. 1), ἐν γενέσθαι .. *πρασφύσει* Pby. 5. 3, 7; ἡ τοῦ ψοῦ πρ. G. A. 3. 3, 5; of zoöphytes, H. A. 5. 16, 8; of the assimilation of food, Probl. 2. 3.

προσφύτεύω, Dor. fut. ποτιφυτευσῶ, to plant besides, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 174.

προσφύω, with fut. and aor. 1, to make to grow to: metaph., καὶ ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ .. *προσφύσω* λόγῳ will make sure, confirm, Aesch. Supp. 276; ταῦτο .. τῷ νυνὶ λόγῳ εὖ προσέφυσας Ar. Nub. 372. II. mostly in Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., and fut. med., to grow to or upon, σφῶ κέρατα κρατὶ προσπεφυκέναι Eur. Bacch. 921, cf. Plat. Rep. 611 D, Tim. 45 A; ταῦτά σοι προσφύεται will accrue, Ep. Plat. 313 D:—the word is freq. in Arist. to denote any after or extraneous growth which does not form part of the organism, πρ. [τὸ ψόν] τῇ ὑστέρα, πρὸς τὴν ὑστέραν P. A. 3. 2, 1., 3. 3, 6, al.; τὰ κέρατα πρ. μᾶλλον τῷ δέρματι 3. 9, 5; *πρασπέφυκεν* ὡσπερ τὰ φύματα G. A. 4. 4, 41; of zoöphytes, H. A. 1. 1, 18., 8. 1, 6; πρ. ταῖς πέτραις 4. 4, 34, P. A. 4. 5, 49, al.; of tape-worms, H. A. 5. 19, 4; of food, to be assimilated, Probl. 1. 42, 5., 21. 2:—cf. *πρόσφυσις* II. 2. to hang upon, cling to, τῷ προσφύς ἐχόμεν Od. 12. 433; and absol., *προσφύσα* II. 24. 413; so in Plat. Legg. 728 B, etc.; of a fish, τῶγκίστρῳ ποτεφύετο Theocr. 21. 46; *πρασφύντες* ἔχονται τοῦ χρυαίου they cling fast to it, Luc. Pisc. 51, cf. Musc. Enc. 3, etc.

προσφωνέω, to call or speak to, address, accost, τινα II. 2. 22, Od. 4. 69, etc., and Att.; absol., Od. 5. 159., 10. 109, etc.; when a dat. is added by Hom., as in τοῖσιν *πρασφώνεε* (Od. 22. 69), τοῖσιν is not to them, but in these words:—but c. dat. pers., Diog. L. 7. 7, Ev. Matth. 11. 16, Act. Ap. 22. 2:—c. dupl. acc. to address words to a person, αὐδὲ τί μιν *πρασφώνεον* II. 1. 332, cf. Aesch. Fr. 155, Eur. Med. 664. 2. to call by name, ποδαπὸν ἑμίλαν τόνδε .. *πρασφωναῦμεν* Aesch. Supp. 234; ὑνόματι πρ. τινα Eur. Tro. 942; πρ. τινα βασιλέα to salute him king, Polyb. 10. 38, 3, etc. II. c. acc. rei, to pronounce, utter, τήνδε πρ. φάτιν Soph. El. 1213: to address or dedicate, βιβλίον τινί Ath. 313 F, Plut. Lucull. 1, etc.

προσφωνήεις, εσσα, εν, addressing, capable of addressing, Od. 9. 456, in Dor. form ποτιφωνήεις.

προσφώνημα, τό, that which is addressed to another, an address, like *πρόσφθεγμα*, in pl., Soph. O. C. 325, Eur. Alc. 1144; in sing., Soph. O. C. 891.

προσφωνηματικός, ἡ, αν, usual in addressing, λόγος πρ. a public oration or address, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5 (in tit.):—*προσφωνήσιμος*, ον, making known, Eccl.

προσφώνησις, ἡ, an addressing, address, ap. Ath. 156 D, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 1, Longin. 26. 2. a dedication, γραμμάτων Plut. T. Gracch. 8.

προσφωνητέον, verb. Adj. one must address, τί τινι Sext. Emp. M. 1. 32.

προσφωνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *προσφωνηματικός* Walz Rhett. 9. 284, Scholl. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. 1410. 27.

προσχαίρω, to rejoice at, τινί Plut. Anton. 29, LXX (Prov. 8. 30).

προσχαλάω, to let down to, Eccl.

προσχαρής, ἐς, acceptable, pleasant, Eccl.

προσχαρίζομαι, Dep. to gratify or satisfy besides, τῇ γαστρί Xen. Occ. 3, 9; τινί τι to give freely besides, Strab. 329, Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 5, Ath. 211 B, etc.

προσχάσκω, aor. προσέχων: pf. in pres. sense *προσκέχηνα*. To gaze or stare open-mouthed at one, μὴ χαμαιπετὲς βόαμα προσχάνης ἐμαί fall not prostrate before me with loud cries, Aesch. Ag. 920. 2. to gaze eagerly at, be greedy for, like Lat. *inhicare*, *προσκεχηνέναι* τινί Polyb. 4. 42, 7, Philo 2. 560.

προσχεδιάζομαι, Dep. to get ready beforehand, τι Byz.

προσχεθῆν, aor. of *πράεχω* (v. *σχέθω*), to hold before:—Med. to ward off from oneself, χειρὶ προεσχεθόμεν βέλεμνα Theocr. 25. 254.

πρόσχερος, ον, f. l. for *πρόχειρος*, ap. Ath. 149 B.

προσχέω, fut. —χεῶ, to pour to or on, Luc. Sacr. 9, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3:—Med. to pour water on oneself, Hipp. 683. 7: to have poured on one, Arist. Somn. 3, 21, Probl. 3. 26, 5, al.

πρόσχημα, τό, (πράεχω) that which is held before: hence, I. that which is held before to cover, a screen, cloak, τὸ σῶφρον τοῦ ἀνδρῶν πρ. Thuc. 3. 82: a plea, pretence, pretext, ostensible cause, πατήρ .. σοὶ πρ. αἰεί, ὡς ἐμοῦ τέθηκεν Soph. El. 525; ταῦτο πρ. παιεῖσθαι Lys. 106. 25; also, πρ. τοῦ λόγου in the same sense, Hdt. 4. 167, cf. 6. 133; c. gen., αὐταὶ [αἱ πόλεις] πρ. ἦσαν τοῦ στόλου Ib. 44; Φίλιππος ἦν πρ. τοῦ παλέμου Polyb. 11. 6, 4; τῷ τῆς τέχνης πρ. οὐ τῆς γῆρας of .., Dem. 58. 16; πρ. παιεῖσθαι ὡς ἐπ' Ἀθήνας ἐλαίνει to make a pretence as show of marching against Athens, Hdt. 7. 157; so, c. inf., πρ. ποιούμενοι τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης μὴ προδώσειν to pretend that he will not .., Thuc. 5. 30; πρ. ἦν ἀμύνασθαι Id. 1. 96; also, πρ. ποιεῖσθαι τι to put forward as a screen or disguise, Plat. Prot. 316 D, E, cf. 317 A:—*πρόσχημα*, as acc. absol., by way of pretext, Hdt. 9. 87; καλῶν ὑνο-

μάτων καὶ προσχημάτων μεστή full of fair words and appearances, Plat. Rep. 495 C. 2. a proëti, preface, πρ. καὶ ἀρχὴ τοῦ λόγου Id. Hipp. Na. 286 A. II. that which is put forward by way of ornament, a show, an ornament, as Miletus is called πρ. τῆς Ἰωνίης, Ionia's chief ornament, Hdt. 5. 28, cf. Polyb. 3. 15, 3, Strab. 450, 516, Plut. Alex. 17; and the Pythian games τὸ κλεινὸν Ἑλλάδος πρ. ἀγῶνος, Soph. El. 682; μετὰ προσχῆματος ἀξίου τῆς πόλεως with a dignity, Dem. 288. 2; Ἀχιλλεὶα τιν' ἢ Νιδόβην .., πρ. τῆς τραγωδίας the pomp or show of tragedy, Ar. Ran. 913; Δαρείου πρ. his pomp, Arist. Mund. 6, 8. 2. the outward appearance or condition of a wound, Hipp. 881. fin.

προσχηματισμός, ὁ, the lengthening of a word (perhaps προσσχ.), Walz Rhett. 3. 367.

προ-σχίζω, to slit before or in front, Gloss.

πρόσχιμα, τό, a kind of shoe, slit in front (ἐσχισμένον ἐκ τοῦ ἔμπροσθεν Hesych.), Ar. Fr. 670:—but in Arist. it seems to mean the forepart of the shoe, from its being slit, Rhet. 2. 19, 10, Probl. 30. 8, 3.

προσχλευάζω, to mock or jeer besides, Polyb. 4. 16, 4.

πρόσχορδος, ον, (χορδή) attuned to a stringed instrument; generally, in unison with, ἀποδιδόναι τὰ φθέγματα τοῖς φθέγμασι πρόσχορδα to bring voices into unison with voices, Plat. Legg. 812 D, cf. Poll. 4. 58, 63, v. Chappell Anc. Mus. pp. 12, 143.

πρόσχορος, ον, belonging to a chorus, Ar. Fr. 396.

προσχῶ, old pres. for προσχώννυμι, q. v.

προσχράομαι, Dep. to use or avail oneself of a thing besides, τινι often in Plat.; τινι εἰς or πρὸς τι Id. Crat. 435 C, Criti. 115 A; or τινί τι Id. Phileb. 44 D; c. dupl. dat., ὡσπερ μάντεσι πρ. τισι Ib. C.

προσχεμετίζω, to neigh to, ἵπποι ἵπποις Clem. Al. 51.

προσχερῆζω, fut. ἦσω: Ion. -χρηίζω, fut. ἦσω. To require or desire besides, c. gen., τυραννίδος οὐδεμῆς πρ. Hdt. 5. 11, cf. 18; οὐδὲ σοῦ προσχερῆζομεν Soph. Ph. 1055: c. gen. pers. et inf., προσχερῆζω ὑμῶν πείθεσθαι Μαρδονίῳ I request you to obey him, Hdt. 8. 140, 2; c. inf. only, τί προσχερῆζων μαθεῖν; Soph. O. T. 1155, cf. O. C. 1168; so, in poetry, when it is used c. acc. only, an inf. may easily be supplied, πύσσεθε πᾶν ὑπερ προσχερῆζετε (sc. πυθέσθαι) Aesch. Pr. 641, cf. 787, Soph. O. C. 520, 1160, 1202.

πρόσχησις, ἡ, use in a thing, M. Anton. 7. 5, Longin. 27. 2.

προσχηστέον, verb. Adj. of προσχράομαι, one must use besides, Plat. Legg. 713 A.

προσχερῆπτω, to touch, graze, Dor. ποτιχρ-, as Dind. for ὠτὶ χρ., Aesch. Theb. 84, cf. Orph. Lith. 53.

προσχερῆω [i], to apply as salve, Hipp. 471. 16.

προσχερῶννυμι, fut. -χρώσω, to rub or spread upon, Diod. 19. 33.

προσχερῶτα, Adv. body to body (cf. συγχρῶτα) Artemid. 1. 79.

πρόσχευσις, ἡ, a pouring upon, sprinkling, τοῦ αἵματος Ep. Hebr. 11. 28.

πρόσχωμα, τό, a deposit made by water, πρ. Νείλου, of the Delta of the Nile, Aesch. Pr. 847, cf. Strab. 598. II. a mound raised for attacking a city, Lxx (2 Regg. 20. 15).

προσχώννυμι and -νω: aor. προσέχωσα:—a pres. προσχῶ also occurs in Thuc. and Arist. infr. cit.: cf. προχῶ, προχώννυμι, which are freq. as v. ll. To heap upon: esp. of water, to deposit mud, silt, etc.; hence, 1. πρ. ταῦτα τὰ χωρία to form these new lands by deposition, of rivers, Hdt. 2. 10:—Pass. to be joined to the land by deposits of rivers, Theophr. H. P. 5. 8, 3. 2. to choke up with mud, silt up, τὸν .. ἀγκῶνα [τοῦ Νείλου] Hdt. 2. 99; πρ. τὰς ἀνωμαλίας to fill up hollows, level, Polyb. 6. 41, 4, cf. Strab. 275: absol., ὁ ποταμὸς προσχαῖ αἰεὶ continually forms fresh deposits, Thuc. 2. 102:—Pass., ἡ θάλαττα ἐξηραίνεται προσχουμένη Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 4, cf. 24. II. to throw earth against, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 1:—Pass., ἡ προσεχούτο [τὸ τεῖχος] where [the wall] had earth thrown against it, Thuc. 2. 75.

προσχωρέω: fut. ἦσω Thuc. 2. 2, 79; but also -ήσομαι Id. 8. 48, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 16, Plat. Rep. 539 A. To go to, approach, c. dat., προσεχώρεον .. τὸ στρατόπεδον τῷ στρατοπέδῳ Hdt. 4. 112, cf. Thuc. 3. 32; absol., opp. to ἀπείναι, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8. II. to come or go over to, come in, join, τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ ἔθνει Hdt. 1. 58, cf. 7. 235; τῷ Μήδῳ Id. 1. 74, cf. 2. 2, etc.; πρὸς τινα Hdt. 4. 120, Thuc. 3. 61, Dem. 171. fin.; absol., Thuc. 2. 79., 3. 7, 52, al.; also, πρ. ἐς ὁμολογίαν or ὁμολογίᾳ Hdt. 7. 156, Thuc. 1. 117., 2. 100; πρ. τινι ἐς ξυμμαχίαν Thuc. 1. 103; πρὸς ὁποῖον βίον ἄλλον .. προσχωρήσεται to what other sort of life he will give himself up, Plat. Rep. 539 A. 2. to accede, assent or agree to, οὐκ ἐθέλει οὐδὲ ὁ θεὸς προσχωρεῖν πρὸς τὰς ἀνθρωπίνια γνώμας Hdt. 8. 60, 3, cf. 8. 108., 9. 55; πρ. λόγοις τινός Soph. Ph. 964; κάρτα πρ. πόλει, like συγχωρεῖν, Eur. Med. 222. 3. to approach, i. e. to agree with, be like, τὰ νόμια Θρήξι Hdt. 4. 104; γλώσσαν πρὸς τὸ Κορικὸν ἔθνος Id. 1. 172. 4. to put faith in, believe, τινι Id. 5. 45.

προσχωρήσις, ἡ, a going towards, approach, Plat. Tim. 40 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8. II. a surrendering, joining, Byz..

προσχωρῖος, ον, = πρόσχωρος Paus. 2. 18, 1, Strab. 719, where L. Dind. would restore the common form.

πρόσχωρος, ον, (χώρα) lying near, neighbouring, τόπος Aesch. Pers. 273, Soph. O. T. 1127; ξένοι Id. O. C. 493. II. as Subst., a neighbour, οἱ πρ. τινος one's neighbours, Hdt. 9. 15, Soph. O. C. 493, 1064, Thuc. 8. 11, Plat. Legg. 737 D.

πρόσχωσις, ἡ, = πρόσχωμα, αἱ νῆσοι .. τῆς πρ. σύνδεσμοι γίνονται Thuc. 2. 102; πᾶσα [Αἴγυπτος] .. πρ. οὐσα τοῦ Νείλου Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 8, cf. 10 and 23. II. a bank or mound raised against a place, Thuc. 2. 77.

προσψάω, Dor. and poët. ποτι-, to touch upon, touch, τινί Pind. Fr. 86. 2, cf. P. 9. 213; absol., Soph. Ph. 1054, O. C. 330; ὕσον γ' αὐτὸς μὴ ποτιψάων χερσῶν Id. Tr. 1214.

προσψεύδομαι, Dep. to add falsely, Diod. 14. 65.

προσψηφίζομαι, Med. to vote besides, εἴργεσθαι τινα τῆς ἀγαρᾶς Lys. 105. 23: to grant by a majority of votes, τινί τι App. Civ. 2. 18, cf. Plut. Cato Mi. 32, Dio C. 37. 31, etc.:—used in pass. sense in aor., προσψηφίσθη it was also voted, c. acc. et inf., Id. 56. 28.

προσψήφισμα, τό, an addition, rider to a decree, Walz Rhett. 4. 818.

προσψιθύριζω, to whisper, chirp, whistle to, τί τινι Anth. P. 5. 152, Iambl. V. Pyth. 13 (61).

προσψύχω [ῦ], to make still colder, Hipp. 649. 8. II. (ψυχή) to devote oneself heart and soul, τύμβῳ Anth. P. append. 368 (v. Jacobs ad l.).

πρόσω, poët. πρόσσω; Dor. and old Att. πόρσω; later Att. πόρρω, like Lat. porro:—the form πρόσσω is the oldest, being used by Hom., Hdt., Pind., and in the older Att.; πρόσσω in Hom. and Aesch.; πόρσω in Pind., Soph., Eur.; πόρρω in Plat., Xen., Com., and Oratt. (πρόσω should be restored in Soph. Fr. 737, and πόρσω in Eur. Rhes. 482):—Thuc. never uses the word (for πρόσσω, 4. 103, is corrected into πρὸ ἔω from a Ms.).—Regul. Comp. and Sup. προσωτέρω, πορρωτέρω, προσωτάτω, πορρωτάτω, v. sub προσωτέρω:—poët. Comp. πόρσιον, Pind. O. 1. 183; Sup. πόρσιστα Id. N. 9. 69; cf. also προτέρω; Adv.: (πρό).

A. absol.: I. of Place, generally with a notion of motion, forwards, onwards, further, πρ. ἀγειν, φέρειν Il. 18. 388, Od. 9. 542, etc.; δοῦρα .. ἄρμενα πρόσσω Il. 11. 572; ἵπποι πρόσσω μεμαυῖαι Ib. 615; πρόσσω ἴεσθαι 12. 274, etc.; πρ. πᾶς πέτεται 16. 265; πρ. κατέκλυψε Ib. 611; πρ. ἀΐξας 17. 734; πρ. τετραμμένους αἰεὶ Ib. 598; πρόσσω νέμεσθαι Hdt. 3. 133, παραγγέλλειν, πέμπειν πρόσσω Aesch. Ag. 294, 853; βῆναι, ἔρπειν πρόσσω Soph. Tr. 195, 547; μὴ πόρσω φωνεῖν to speak no further, Id. El. 213; μηκέτι πάντῃναι πόρσιον Pind. O. 1. 183; πόρρω ποι ἀποκοπεῖσθαι Plat. Rep. 432 E:—also with the Art., παρεῦεσθαι αἰεὶ τὸ πρόσσω Hdt. 7. 30, cf. 9. 57; also, ἰέναι τοῦ πρ. Xen. An. 1. 3, 1; ἦε αἰεὶ ἐς τὸ πρόσσω Hdt. 3. 25. II. of Distance, far off, far away, παπταίνειν τὰ πόρσω Pind. P. 3. 39; ἔγγυς παρεστῶς καὶ πρόσσω δ' ἀποστατῶν Aesch. Eum. 65; ὡς ἀπ' ὀμμάτων, πρόσσω Soph. O. C. 15 πρόσσω λεύσσειν to see at a distance, Id. Fr. 737; ἔγγυς, οὐ πρόσσω βεβηκῶς Eur. Phoen. 596 (ubi v. Valck.); ἡ δὲ γ' Εὐβοία .. παρατέταται μακρὰ πόρρω πάνν Ar. Nub. 212; εἴτ' ἔγγυς, εἴτε πόρρω Plat. Prot. 356 E; πόρρω που Id. Rep. 499 C, etc.; πόρρω ποιεῖν τι to leave at a distance, Anaxil. Neott. 1. 18; πάνν πρ. γενέσθαι Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 16; οἱ πόρρω βάρβαροι Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 6:—v. sub προσωτέρω. 2. too far, καὶ νῦν ἴσως πόρρω ἀποτενοῦμεν [τὸν λόγον] Plat. Gorg. 458 B; οὐ πόρρω ἐθελήσαιμ' ἂν πειν Id. Symp. 176 D. III. of Time, farward, πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσω, v. sub ὀπίσω:—henceforth, hereafter, Aesch. Eum. 747, cf. Pind. O. 10 (11). 68, P. 3. 197; ὡς πῆρσιστα as late as possible, Id. N. 9. 69; ἦδη πόρρω τῆς ἡμέρας οὐσης far spent, Aeschin. 70. 41; μέχρι πόρρω till late, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 4.

B. c. gen.: I. of Place, forwards to, further into, πρ. τοῦ ποταμοῦ προβαίνειν Xen. An. 4. 3, 28; cf. εὐθύς B. 1:—metaph., προβήσεσθαι πόρρω τῆς μοχθηρίας will go far in wickedness, Id. Apol. 30; πρ. ἀρετῆς ἀνήκειν to have reached a high point of virtue, Hdt. 7. 237; οὕτω πόρρω σοφίας ἦκειν Plat. Euthyd. 294 E; πόρρω σοφίας ἐλαύνειν Id. Euthyphro 4 B, cf. Gorg. 486 A, Cratyl. 410 E, Lys. 204 B; πρ. πάνν ἐλάσαι τῆς πλεονεξίας Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 39:—also with the Art., προβήσομαι ἐς τὸ πρ. τοῦ λόγου Hdt. 1. 5; ἐς τὸ πρ. οὐδὲν προεκόπτετο τῶν πραγμάτων Id. 3. 56; ἐς τὸ πρ. μεγάθεος τιμᾶσθαι to be honoured to a high point of greatness, i. e. very greatly, Ib. 154; τὰ σκέλη κινεῖν πόρρω, i. e. to take long strides, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 14. II. of Distance, far from, οὐ πρ. τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου Hdt. 5. 13; οὐ πρ. Σπάρτης πόλις Eur. Andr. 733; οὐ πόρρω τῶν βωμῶν Plat. Legg. 800 C, cf. Xen. An. 3. 2, 22, etc.: also metaph., πρ. δικαίων Aesch. Eum. 414; πρ. τοῦ χειρίσματος Hipp. Art. 788; οὐ πόρρω τῶν διθυράμβων φθέγγεσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 238 D; πόρρω που τῶν ἐμαυτῷ πεπολιτευμένων far below them, Dem. 325. 21; πόρρω εἶναι τοῦ οἰεσθαι Plat. Phaedo 96 E; πόρρω τῶν πραγμάτων Isocr. 44 A; πόρρω τοῦ διαφθεῖρειν Id. Antid. § 240; πόρρω τέχνης without art, i. e. naturally, Ar. Vesp. 192 (v. Schol., others translate this to a high pitch of .., as in signif. 1); τῆς ἡδονῆς οὐ πάνν πόρρω Plat. Rep. 581 E; πόρρω λίαν τῆς ὑπαθέσεως ἀσπλαγνηθῆναι Isocr. 155 D; π. σαρκός very far (i. e. different) from, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 11:—also foll. by ἀπό, πρ. ἀπὸ τῶν φορτίων Hdt. 4. 196; πάνν πόρρω ἀπὸ τινος Antipho 132. 37; ἀπὸ τοῦ τεύχους Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 49:—also, οὕτω πόρρω περὶ τοῦ δικαίου so far out of one's notions of right, Plat. Rep. 344 A. III. of Time, ὡς πρόσσω ἦν τῆς νυκτός far into the night, Hdt. 2. 121, 4; πρ. τῆς νυκτός ἐλήλατο Id. 9. 44; διαλέγεσθαι πόρρω τῶν νυκτῶν Plat. Symp. 217 D; λίαν π. ἔδοξε τῶν νυκτῶν εἶναι Id. Prot. 310 C; καθέυδει μέχρι π. τῆς ἡμέρας Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 19; βίβρου πρόσσω Eur. Alc. 910; π. ἦδη ἐστὶ τοῦ βίου, θανάτου δὲ ἔγγυς Plat. Apol. 33 C; ὄψε καὶ π. τῆς ἡλικίας Plut. Demosth. 2.

προσώδης, ες, (ὄζω) smelling, stinking, Galen. Lex. Hipp. p. 550.

προσώδια, ἡ, (ὠδή) a song sung to music, an accompanying song, = ὠδή πρὸς κιθάραν, Critias 48, ubi v. Bach.; cf. A. B. 703, Hesych., Phot., etc. 2. = προσφώνησις, Aesch. Fr. 339. II. = τόνος II. 2. b (which was a later usage), the tone or accent of a syllable, differing from its metrical quantity and rhetorical intonation, φθόγγαι καὶ πρ. notes and accents, Plat. Rep. 399 A, cf. Strab. 407, 601, Dion. H. de Comp. 2. a mark to shew the tone, an accent, πρ. βαρεῖα, ὀξεῖα, περισπωμένη the grave, acute, circumflex, cf. Arist. Soph. Elench. 23, 1, Poët. 25, 18:—but they applied the word to other marks of pronunciation, as the breathing, Id. Soph. Elench. 21, 1; the apostrophé, hypodiatolé, and the usual mark for length or shortness, A. B. 674.

προσώδιακός or -ικός, f. l. for προσοδικός, q. v.

προσώδιον, τό, f. l. for προσόδιον.

προσῳδός, ὄν, (αἰδή) *singing or sounding in accord, in tune, harmonious*, μέλος Eur. Fr. 632; ὑμνεῖτο δ' αἰσχροῦς . . , οὐ προσῳδά Com. Anon. 305, cf. Plut. 2. 443 A, Poll. 4. 58. 2. metaph., πρ. στοναχά Eur. Phoen. 1499; c. dat., πρ. ἢ τύχη τῶμψ πάθει Id. Ion 359; τῶ νόμψ πρ. Plut. 2. 138 B.

πρόσῳθεν, Att. πόρρωθεν, Ep. πρόσσοθεν II. 23. 533: the forms following the same rule as πρόσω, πόρρω, etc., whence the form πρόσῳθεν is restored by Dind. for πόρρωθεν in Soph. Tr. 1003, though not found elsewhere: Adv. (πρόσω):—*from afar*, opp. to ἐγγύθεν, πρόσσοθεν . . ἐλαύνει μώνυχας ἵππους II. 1. c.; πρόσῳθεν βάλλειν, προσδέκεσθαι Aesch. Ag. 947, 952; κλύειν Id. Eum. 297, cf. 397; στείχειν Soph. Aj. 723; οὐ ταύτων εἶδος φαίνεται τῶν πραγμάτων, πρόσῳθεν ὄντων ἐγγύθεν θ' ὄρωμένων Eur. Ion 586; πόρρωθεν ἀσπάξεσθαι, ἀναγνῶναι, etc., Plat. Charm. 153 B, Rep. 368 D, etc.:—Comp. πορρωτέρωθεν, *from a more distant point*, Isocr. 45 A, 119 A, 257 C, 347 D, Theophr. Sudor. 9. 4. 2. *distantly*, in sense, Diog. L. 7. 16. II. of Time, *from long, long ago*, Eur. Hipp. 831, Plat. Charm. 155 A, Dem. 143. 11, etc.

προσῳθέω, *to push to or towards*, LXX (2 Macc. 13. 6), Geop.; freq. v. l. for προωθέω, as in Polyb. 1. 48, 8, Diod. 20. 95.

προσωνέομαι, Dep. *to buy besides*, Xen. Vect. 4, 7, Dem. 823. 18.

προσωνομασία, ἡ, f. l. for παρωνομασία.

προσωνύμια, ἡ, *a surname*, Hipp. (?), Plut. Pericl. 8. 39, etc.

προσώπατα, τά, old Ep. pl. of πρόσωπον, q. v.

προσωπεῖον, τό, *a mask*, Luc. Nigr. 11, Tim. 28; πρ. φέρει, i. e. wears an *ugly aspect*, C. I. 3902 r; ἐν τῶ πρ. Σόλωνος *to do a thing under the mask, in the person*, of Solon, Plut. 2. 875 F; πρ. φιλανθρωπίας Eccl.

προσωπίδιον, τό, Dim. of πρόσωπον, Ar. Fr. 256, cf. Poll. 10. 127.

προσωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or on the face*, ῥύπασμα Eust. Opusc. 217. 28. II. *personal*, ποιότης Ib. 267. 65.

προσώπιον, τό, = προσωπεῖον, C. I. 1570 b. 16, 17. II. as the name of a plant, Pliny's *persolata* or *personata*, acc. to Sprengel *Arctium Lappo*, Diosc. 4. 107: also *προσωπίς*, ἴδος, Ib.; and *προσωπίτις*, Geop. 5. 48, 4;—which last was also the name of an island in Egypt, Hdt. 2. 41, 165.

προσωπο-ειδής, ἐς, *like a face or a person*, Tzetz.

προσωπο-λήπτης, οὐ, ὁ, *a respecter of persons*, Act. Ap. 10. 34:—*προσωποληψία*, ἡ, *respect of persons*, Ep. Rom. 2. 11, Col. 3. 25, Ep. Jac. 2. 1.

πρόσωπον, τό: pl. πρόσωπα, Ep. προσώπατα Od. 18. 192, Opp., etc.; dat. προσώπασσι II. 7. 212, cf. Lob. Paral. 176: a masc. nom. πρόσωπος is cited from Plat. Com. Incert. 39, v. Meineke Com. Fragni. 1. p. 173: (ὄψ). *The face, visage, countenance* (cf. μέτωπον), Hom., always in pl., even of a single person, except in II. 18. 24; but in the Hymns and Hes. the sing. prevails, as in later writers; the Homeric usage occurs in Soph. Fr. 713, Xen. An. 2. 6, 11, Anth. P. 9. 322;—φαίνειν πρ. *to unveil*, appear, Pind. N. 5. 31; βλέπειν τινα εἰς πρ. Eur. Hipp. 280; ἐς πρ. τινός ἀφικέσθαι *to come before him*, Ib. 720; πρ. στρέφειν πρὸς τινα Id. Phoen. 457:—κατὰ πρ. *in front, facing*, Thuc. 1. 106, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43, etc.; τὴν κατὰ πρ. τῆς ἀντίας φάλαγγος τάξιν Ib. 6. 3, 35; κατὰ πρ. Αἰγύπτου *facing, fronting Egypt*, LXX (Gen. 25. 18); opp. to κατὰ νότου, Polyb. 1. 28, 9; κατὰ πρ. ἀγειν, opp. to ἐπὶ or κατὰ κέρας, Id. II. 14, 6, etc.; ἡ κατὰ πρ. ἐντευξίς *a tête-à-tête*, Plut. Caes. 17; also, πρὸς τὸ πρ. Xen. Cyn. 10, 9; βλέπειν εἰς πρ. τινος *to regard his countenance*, Ev. Matth. 22. 16; so, λαμβάνειν πρ. τινος, = *προσωποληπτεῖν τινα*, Luc. 20. 21, Ep. Gal. 2. 6.—Mostly of the *human face*, *προτομή* being used for that of animals; but Hdt., 2. 76, uses πρόσωπον of the Ibis, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 6., 9. 47, 2; also of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4, 2; of horses, Arist. H. A. 9. 47, 2; of deer, Ib. 6. 29, 6:—*the face of the moon*, Soph. Fr. 713:—metaph., ἀρχομένου πρ. ἔργου Pind. O. 6. 4, cf. I. 2. 13. 2. *the front of anything*, κατὰ πρ. τῆς νηὸς Ach. Tat. 3. 1, 2; ἐπὶ πρόσωπον τιθέναι τὰς φιάλας Asclep. ap. Ath. 501 D. II. *one's look, countenance*, Lat. *vultus*, Aesch. Ag. 639, 794, etc.; οὐ τὸ σὺν δέιασι πρ., cf. Hor. *vultus instans tyroni*, Soph. O. T. 448: generally, *a figure, form, person*, Simon. 44 (50). 12, cf. Dissen Pind. N. 5. 16. III. = *προσωπεῖον*, *a mask*, Dem. 433. 22 (some MSS. give *προσωπεῖον*), Arist. Poët. 5, 2 and 4, Probl. 31. 7, 5, Poll. 2. 47, cf. Aesch. Eum. 990; πρ. ὑπάργυρον κατὰ χρυσόν C. I. 139. 7; ὀθύνιον πρ. (so Hoeschel for ὀθύνιον) Plat. Com. Soph. 9; πρ. περιθετον Aristomen. Γοητ. 1. 2. a *dramatic part, character*, Lat. *persona*, Arr. Epict. 1. 29, 45 and 57, ap. Suid. s. v. εὐθυδικία.—On the masks of the ancients, v. Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. *persona*. 3. like πρόσχημα II, Lat. *forma*, *show, outward appearance, beauty*, Pind. P. 6. 14, cf. I. 2. 13. IV. *a person*, Polyb. 8. 13, 5., 12. 27, 10, N. T., etc.; ἀδίκως μὴ κρίνε πρόσωπον Pseudo-Phoc. 8; προσώπῳ, οὐ καρδίᾳ *in person, in bodily presence*, 1 Ep. Thess. 2. 17, cf. 2 Cor. 5. 12:—on the Eccl. sense, v. Jacobson Patr. Ap. p. 6, Suicer s. v. 2. also in Gramm., *a person*.

προσωπο-ποιέω, *to personify*, i. e. *represent* (lifeless objects, abstract conceptions, etc.) *in human form or with human attributes*, Eccl.; διάλογον πρ. *to dramatise a dialogue*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 37.

προσωπο-ποιία, ἡ, *personification; a dramatic form of composition*, Dion. H. Vett. Script. 3, Marcellin. V. Thuc. 38:—*προσωποποίησης*, εὖς, ἡ, Eccl.

προσωποποιός, ὄν, *making masks*, Poll. 2. 47., 4. 115.

πρόσωπος, ὁ, = πρόσωπον, τό, Plat. Com. Incert. 39; but v. Meineke ad I. προσωπούττα, ἡ, contr. for προσώπασσα, *a vessel with a face*, Meineke Com. Fragni. 2. p. 51.

προ-σωρεύω, *to heap up before*, App. Civ. 1. 69.

προσώτερω, Att. πορρωτέρω, Comp. of πρόσω, *further on, further*, Hdt. 2. 175; ἔτι πρ. 4. 7; ἐπιδιώκειν ἔτι πρ. 8. 111; πρ. ἀπειναι Hipp.

Art. 812; αἰ πορρ. πόλεις *the more distant*, Polyb. 5. 34, 8:—c. gen. *further than*, Hdt. 4. 16, etc.; πορρ. τοῦ καιροῦ Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 13; πρ. εἰπεῖν τούτων Hdt. 6. 124; πορρ. τοῦ δέοντος Plat. Rep. 562 D:—also with the Art., τὸ προσώτερω Hdt. 1. 105., 3. 45, etc.; τὸ πρ. τούτων Id. 2. 103. 2. *further from*, τῶν πυλῶν Plut. Camill. 4; πορρ. τῶν τριτείων Plat. Phileb. 22 E. II. Sup. προσωτάτω, Att. πορρωτάτω, *furthest*, ἀποπτύουσιν ὡς δύνανται πορρωτάτω Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 54; ὅ τι πρ. σταθῆναι Id. Cyr. 2. 1, 11; τὰ προσωτάτω *the furthest parts*, Hdt. 4. 43; also προσώτατα Id. 2. 103. 2. c. gen. *furthest from*, Plat. Legg. 800 C; πορρωτάτω τῶν ὑποψιῶν Isocr. 34 C; also, πορρ. ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως Isocr. 362 D; ἀφ' ὧν ὡς προσώτατ' ἐκφύγω *as far as possible*, Soph. El. 391:—but in Soph. Aj. 731, δραμούσα τοῦ προσωτάτω is preferred by Lob. to προσωτάτου, since the Adjs. προσώτερος, -τατος are of later date. Polyb., l. c., has πορρωτέρον as Adv.; cf. πρόσῳθεν fin.

προσωφελέω, *to help or assist besides, contribute to assist*, τινα Hdt. 9. 68, Eur. Heracl. 34; also c. dat., like ἐπωφελέω, Hdt. 9. 103, Eur. Alc. 41, Heracl. 330; absol., Dion. H. 8. 74; πρ. ἐς τὸ εὐσαρκον *to contribute to it*, Hipp. Art. 821; and in Pass., ὁ βραχίων τι προσωφελέεται ἐς εὐσαρκίην *gains something towards it*, Ib.

προσωφέλημα, τό, *help or aid in a thing*, c. gen., Eur. Med. 611.

προσωφέλησις, ἡ, *help, aid, advantage*, Soph. Ph. 1406.

προσωφελητέον, verb. Adj. *one must assist*, Xen. Ages. 11, 8.

πρόταγμα, τό, *the van*, Diod. 19. 27, Plut. Lucull. 28.

προταϊνί [τ], Adv. *in front of*, πρ. τάξεων Eur. Rhes. 523.

προταϊνίος, late form of ποταϊνίος.

προτακτέον, verb. Adj. of προτάσσω, *one must place in front*, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 10. 2. *one must prefer*, τί τινος Aeschin. 78. 8.

προτακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for being placed before*, σύνδεσμος, φωνήεντα, etc., Gramm.; ἄρθρον πρ. *the prepositive article*, ὁ, ἡ, τό, Apollon. de Constr. p. 301.

πρότακτος, ὄν, or προτακτός, ὄν, *posted in front*, οἱ πρ. *the van*, Plut. Camill. 41, Crass. 23, etc.:—on the accent v. Lob. Paral. 491.

προτάλαιπωρέομαι, Dep. *to suffer beforehand*, Poll. 6. 139.

πρατᾶμιεῖον, τό, *a room before a storeroom*, prob. f. l. for ταμιεῖον, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 5.

πρατᾶμιεῖω, *to lay in beforehand*, Luc. Salt. 61.

προτάμνω, Ion. for προτέμνω.

πρότασις, ἡ, ὄν, *a placing first or in front*, Clem. Al. 558, Eus., etc.

προτᾶράσσω, *to disturb beforehand*, Hipp. 1131 B, Themist. 50 B.

προταρβέω, *to fear beforehand*, τι Aesch. Theb. 332, Eur. Fr. 362. 25; c. inf., Id. H. F. 968. II. *to fear or be anxious for one*, τινος Soph. Tr. 89, Ant. 83.

προτᾶρῖχέω, *to salt or pickle beforehand*, v. sub ταριχεύω II. II. in Hipp. Acut. 388, *to reduce a patient by fasting*; v. Foës. Oecon. s. v.

πρότασις, ἡ, (προτείνω) *a stretching forward*, προτάσεις πνευμάτων *laborious attempts to breathe*, Hipp. 396. 42; v. Foës. Oec. II. (in pass. sense) *that which is put forward*; hence, 1. in the Logic of Arist., *a proposition*, πρ. ἐστὶ λόγος καταφατικός ἢ ἀποφατικός τινος κατὰ τινος An. Pr. 1. 1, 2: esp. *the premiss of a syllogism*, ἐκ δύο προτάσεων [πᾶς συλλογισμός] Ib. 1. 25, 8; etc.:—ἡ πρότασις *being the major premiss*, ἡ ἕτέρα or ἡ τελευταία *the minor*, Eth. N. 6. 11, 4., 7. 3, 13; cf. προτείνω III. 2. in Gramm. *the hypothetical clause of a sentence*, answered by the ἀπόδοσις; cf. Diog. L. 3. 51. 3. *a question proposed, problem*, Ath. 234 C, Plut. 2. 736 E, etc. 4. *the earlier part of a dramatic poem*, opp. to the ἐπίτασις (in which the action begins) and to the καταστροφή, Donat. in Terent. Andr. prolog. 1:—hence προτατικὸν πρόσωπον *a person introduced only in the πρότασις*, Ib.

προτάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω:—*to place or post in front*, πρ. σφᾶς αὐτοῦ πρὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων *to put oneself in front of them*, so as to defend them, Andoc. 14. 31; also, πρ. σφῶν αὐτῶν Ἀστυμαχον *put him at their head*, as speaker, Thuc. 3. 52:—Med., προετάξω τῆς φάλαγγος τοῦς ἰππέας *he posted his horse in front of it*, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 10:—Pass. *to stand in front, stand before one*, so as to protect, ἀναξ, προτάσσου Aesch. Supp. 835; τὸ προταχθέν, οἱ προτεταγμένοι *the front ranks*, van, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 37, Hell. 2. 4, 15, Ar. Pax 1340; προταχθέντας ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων Isocr. 61 C. 2. *to prefer*, τί τινος Schol. Ar. Ran. 546: cf. προτακτέον. II. generally, *to appoint or determine beforehand*, χρόνον Soph. Tr. 164; ἄθλον Arist. Probl. 30. 11:—Med. *to set before oneself, take as an example*, Plat. Soph. 218 E: *to propose to oneself*, τι Ib. 224 D.

προτατέον, verb. Adj. *one must use as a πρότασις* (II. 1), Arist. Top. 8. 1, 4.

προτατικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for a πρότασις* (II. 1), Arist. Top. 8. 14, 9. Adv. -κῶς, Id. Soph. Elench. 15, 9.

πρατέγγω, fut. τέγγω, *to wet or moisten before*, Ath. 692 B.

προτέγιον, τό, = sq., Poll. 7. 120, Plut. Caes. 17 (al. προστ-).

προτέγισμα, τό, *the forepart of a roof*, Poll. 1. 81.

προτείνω, *to stretch out before, hold before*, τὸν χαλινόν Xen. Eq. 6, 11; ὁ ναυτίλος πρ. τὰς πλεκτᾶνας Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 29. 2. *to expose to danger*, ψυχὴν . . προτείνων Soph. Aj. 1270. 3. metaph. *to hold out as a pretext or excuse*, πρ. πρόφασιν Hdt. 1. 156; σκῆψιν Eur. El. 1067; πρ. θεοῦ Soph. Ph. 992; παιδὸς θάνατον Eur. Andr. 428; so in Med., πρ. τὴν ἡλικίαν Ep. Plat. 317 C. II. *to stretch forth, hold out*, χεῖρα, χείρας, esp. as a suppliant, Archil. 117, Hdt. 1. 45., 7. 233. (so in Med., Id. 4. 136); πρ. τινὶ χεῖρα Soph. Ph. 1292, etc.; also, προτείνει χεῖρ ἐκ χερῶν ὀρέγματα (sic Herm. pro ὀρεγόμενα) Aesch. Ag. 1111; πρ. ἑαυτὸν *to extend oneself*, Plat. Rep. 449 B; hence intr. *to stretch forward*, προτείνουσα εἰς τὸ πέλαγος [ἄκρα] Id. Criti.

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προτείνω, *to stretch out before, hold before*, τὸν χαλινόν Xen. Eq. 6, 11; ὁ ναυτίλος πρ. τὰς πλεκτᾶνας Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 29. 2. *to expose to danger*, ψυχὴν . . προτείνων Soph. Aj. 1270. 3. metaph. *to hold out as a pretext or excuse*, πρ. πρόφασιν Hdt. 1. 156; σκῆψιν Eur. El. 1067; πρ. θεοῦ Soph. Ph. 992; παιδὸς θάνατον Eur. Andr. 428; so in Med., πρ. τὴν ἡλικίαν Ep. Plat. 317 C. II. *to stretch forth, hold out*, χεῖρα, χείρας, esp. as a suppliant, Archil. 117, Hdt. 1. 45., 7. 233. (so in Med., Id. 4. 136); πρ. τινὶ χεῖρα Soph. Ph. 1292, etc.; also, προτείνει χεῖρ ἐκ χερῶν ὀρέγματα (sic Herm. pro ὀρεγόμενα) Aesch. Ag. 1111; πρ. ἑαυτὸν *to extend oneself*, Plat. Rep. 449 B; hence intr. *to stretch forward*, προτείνουσα εἰς τὸ πέλαγος [ἄκρα] Id. Criti.

προτείνω, *to stretch out before, hold before*, τὸν χαλινόν Xen. Eq. 6, 11;

III A, cf. Polyb. I. 29, 2, etc. 2. *πρ. δεξιάν* to offer, tender it as a pledge, Soph. Ph. 1292, Tr. 1184, Eur. Alc. 1118, etc.; so, *πρ. πίστιν* Dem. 659. 10. 3. to hold out, offer, tender, shew at a distance, Lat. *ostentare*, μέγαρα πρ., ἐπ' οἷσι ὁμολογέειν ἐθέλουσι Hdt. 8. 140, 2; κέρδος πρ. Aesch. Pr. 777; τελετός Eur. Bacch. 238, cf. Hel. 28, Plat. Rep. 382 A; ἐλπίδα Eur. Fr. 130; δραχμάς Ar. Pl. 1019; ἐλευθερίαν Antipho 135. 16; δέλεαρ πρ. τὴν ἡδονὴν Plut. 2. 13 A; πρ. λόγους τινί Plat. Phaedr. 230 D; also c. inf., πρ. τινὶ λαβεῖν Xen. Oec. 5, 8;—so in Med., Hdt. 5. 24, al.; ἔρωτα Plat. Phaedr. 266 A; φιλίαν Dem. 179. 17, etc.:—Pass., *δουῖν προτεινομένοι ἀγαθοῖν* Isocr. 123 B, cf. 257 A. 4. to put forward, as an objection, Dem. 341. 14; πρ. ζητήματα, ἐρωτήματα to propose, Plut. 2. 737 D, Arr. Epict. 3. 8, 1; αἰνιγμά τινι Diog. L. 2. 70, etc.:—Med., ὁμοιοτάτους πρ. ἀνθρώπους περὶ τὰ πολιτικά Plat. Gorg. 518 B. 5. in Med., μισθὸν προτείνεσθαι to claim or demand as a reward, Hdt. 9. 34. III. to put forward as a proposition (πρότασις II. 1), Arist. An. Pr. I. 32, 4, Top. I. 10, 1, al.; so in Med., Id. An. Pr. I. 27, 9. IV. to prefer, τί τινος Clem. Al. 558. προτειχίζω, to protect by a wall, Basil. προτειχισμα, τό, an advanced fortification, outwork, Thuc. 4. 90., 6. 100, Polyb. 2. 69, 6, etc. προτεκμαίρομαι, v. s. προστεκμαίρομαι. προτέλειος, ον, (τέλος) before initiation or consecration, θυσία Phot.; εὐχαί Eccl. 2. made perfect before, Eccl. II. as Subst., προτέλεια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a sacrifice offered before any solemnity, θυτήρ γενέσθαι . . , προτέλεια ναῶν as an offering in behalf of . . , Aesch. Ag. 226; before the marriage-rite, πρ. δ' ἡδὴ παιδὸς ἔσφαζας θεῶ; Eur. I. A. 718, cf. Plat. Com. Φάων 2. 5; πρ. γάμων Plat. Legg. 774 D; cf. Paus. ap. Eust. II. 881. 31, Ruhnk. Tim. 2. generally, a beginning, ἐν προτελείοις κάμακος in the preliminary conflicts, Aesch. Ag. 65; ἐν βίοντι πρ. Ib. 720:—rarely in sing., Themist. 235 D, Synes. 53 D. προτελειώω, v. προτελίω. προτέλειος, εως, ἡ, the preordainment of the stars, Ptolem.: Adj. προτελειοματικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ib. προτέλεισμα, τό, previous consecration, Eust. Opusc. 242. 91. προτελευτάω, to die before, τινος Diog. L. 2. 44, Diod. I. 91, Plut. προτελευτή, ἡ, earlier death, Paul. Al. Apotel. p. 48. προτελέω, fut. ἔσω, to pay as toll or tribute, and generally pay or expend beforehand, τινί τι Xen. An. 7. 7, 25, cf. Ages. I. 18; ἐκ τινος πρ. εἰς τι Id. Vect. 3, 9, Luc. Philops. 14;—cf. προστελέω. II. to initiate or instruct beforehand, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 14, in Pass. III. to accomplish before, καθαροῖν τινα Alciphro 2. 4. προτελής, ἐς, (τέλος) = προτέλειος, esp. of the victim which was offered before a marriage, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 376 A. προτελίω:—πρ. τὴν νεάνίδα Ἀρτέμιδι to present her an offering to Artemis preliminary to marriage, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 433:—Pass. to be so presented, Cratin. Πυρ. 8, acc. to Maxim. in Dionys. Areop. 2. 318, whereas Pachym. has προτελειῖσθαι: the same variety is found in the Mss. of Poll. 3. 38. Another form προτελειώω is only known from Hesych., προτελειωσαμένη· προμνησαμένη. προτεμένισμα, τό, (τέμενος) the precincts or entrance of a τέμενος, Thuc. I. 134: the vestibule of a temple, where the lustral water was kept, Heliod. 5. 15, etc. προτέμνω, Ion. and Ep. -τάμνω: fut. -τεμῶ: aor. προὔταμον. To cut up beforehand, II. 9. 489. II. to cut off in front, cut short, Lat. praecidere, κορμὸν ἐκ ρίζης προταμών Od. 23. 196. III. Med. to cut forward or in front of one, εἰ ἄλλα διηνεκέα προταμοίμην if in ploughing I cut a long furrow before me, Od. 18. 375, (like ὄγμον ὀρθὸν ἀγειν in Theocr. 10. 2); but, προταμέσθαι ἀρούρας to mow them before, Ar. Rh. 3. 1387. προτενής, ἐς, (προτείνω) fore-stretching, ἀκρεμόνες Opp. C. 2. 304: of a spear, in rest, couched, Ar. Rh. 1. 756. προτενθεύω, to taste before and take out the tid-bits; generally, to have the pick of a thing, Ar. Nub. 1200; cf. sq.:—Med., Eust. 1202. 3. προτένθης, ον, ὁ, one who picks out the tid-bits beforehand, a dainty fellow, gourmand, Ar. Nub. 1198 (ubi v. Schol.), Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 3, Philyll. Ἡρακλ. I, ubi v. Meineke.—At Athens, προτένθαι was an old name for forestallers or regraters (μεταβόλοι), who bought up provisions before they were brought into the market, Schol. Ar. l. c.:—later, = προγεωατής, Ath. 171 B.—The word occurs as fem. in Ael. N. A. 15. 10: cf. Lob. Paral. 272. προτεραῖος, α, ον, (πρότερος) on the day before, formed like δευτεραῖος, τριταῖος, etc., τῇ προτεραίᾳ ἡμέρᾳ Plat. Phaedo 59 D; c. gen., τῇ πρ. ἡμέρᾳ τῆς μάχης Thuc. 5. 75:—more commonly alone, τῇ προτεραίᾳ (sub. ἡμέρᾳ), Lat. pridie, Hdt. 1. 84, 126, Andoc. 33. 1, Plat., etc.; c. gen., τῇ πρ. τῆς . . καταστάσεως μελλούσης ἔσεσθαι the day before the audience, Hdt. 9. 9, cf. Plat. Phaedo 58 A; τῇ πρ. ἡ ἡ ἀνήγετο Lys. 153. fin.; τῇ πρ. ὅτε ταῦτ' ἔλεγε Dem. 553. 10; ἐκ τῆς πρ. Plat. Symp. 176 D.—Comp. προτεραίτερος, α, ον, long long before, Ar. Eq. 1165.—Cf. ὑστεραῖος. προτερεια, ἡ, = προτεραία, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 101. προτερειώω, =sq., Eccl., Byz. προτερειώω, (πρότερος) to be before, be in advance, Hdt. 9. 57; πρ. τῆς ὁδοῦ to be forword on the way, Ib. 66. 2. also of Time, to be beforehand with, get the start of, precede, opp. to ὑστερέω, πρ. τῇ γενέσει τί τινος Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 3, cf. 4. 6, 7; ἡ ὕψις πρ. τῆς ἀκοῆς Meteor. 2. 9, 8; of a birth, to take place before the time, Id. II. A. 5. 14, 2; πρ. τοῖς χρόνοις Diod. 3. 52, etc.; of plants, to be early, Theophr. C. P. 3. 24, 2; πρ. εἰς τὴν φθορὰν to perish first, Ib. 4. 2, 1. 3. to be beforehand, take the lead, Thuc. 1. 33; οὐδὲν προτέρησете you will gain

no advantage, Philipp. ap. Dem. 239. 9; of soldiers, to be superior, have the advantage, Polyb. II. 14, 4, al.; κατὰ τι Id. 3. 110, 6; ἐν τινι Diod. 3. 49; πρ. τῆς γνώμης to carry one's motion, Id. 15. 53. II. c. acc. to go beyond, surpass, στοργῆ φύσιν πρ. Epigr. Gr. 252. 7. προτερηγενής, ἐς, born sooner, older, Call. Jov. 58, Antim. 15 Stoll. προτέρημα, τό, (προτερειώω) priority in rank, or privilege, Hesych.:—in pl. gain, advantages, Polyb. 16. 20, 6. 2. in war, an advantage, victory, Id. I. 9, 7., 2. 10, 6, Diod. 3. 71. προτέρησις, ἡ, superiority, Heliod. 4. 20. προτερίζω, = προτερειώω, Gregent. Disp. p. 165. προτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. πρωτερικός. πρότερος and πρώτος, Comp. and Sup. formed from πρό, as Lat. prior, primus, from prae, Skt. prathamā (primus) from pra-, etc.,—the sense precluding the use of a Posit. Adj.:—opp. to ὑστερος, ὑστατος. A. Comp. πρότερος, α, ον, I. of Place, before, in front, forward, II. 16. 569., 17. 274; πόδες πρ. the fore feet, Od. 19. 228:—but mostly, II. of Time, before, former, sooner, Hom., Hes., etc.; πρότεροι ἄνδρες or ἄνθρωποι Hom.; οἱ πρότεροι μὲν of former times, II. 4. 308; (rarely without Art., Aesch. Ag. 1338, etc.); οὐτος δὲ προτέρης γενεῆς πρ. τ' ἀνθρώπων II. 23. 790: also, older, opp. to ὀπλότερος, 2. 707, etc.; πρότερος γενεῆ 15. 182; but, πρ. παῖδες children by the first or a former marriage, Od. 15. 22, cf. Hdt. 7. 2; τῇ προτέρῃ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ) on the day before, Lat. pridie, Od. 16. 50; ἡοῖ τῇ προτέρῃ II. 13. 794; (in Prose more commonly τῇ προτεραίᾳ, cf. προτεραῖος); then often in Att., οἱ πρότεροι ἐπιόντες the first assailants, Thuc. I. 123; οἱ πρ. ἀνάβαντες Xen. An. I. 4, 12, etc.; ὁ πρότερος Διονύσιος D. the first or elder, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 12:—the Adj. is often used where we should expect the Adv. (which is never used by Hom.), ὁ μὲν πρότερος κακ' ἔοργεν II. 3. 351, cf. Hes. Op. 706, etc.; τοῖς προτέροις μετὰ Κύρου ἀναβάσι Xen. An. I. 4, 12; εἰ μὴ πρ. ἑοράκη αὐτὸν ἢ ἐκεῖνος ἐμέ Plat. Rep. 336 D, cf. 432 C, etc. 2. as a regular Comp., c. gen., ἐμέο πρότερος II. 10. 124; πρ. τούτων Hdt. 1. 168, cf. Plat. Phaedo 86 B, Hipp. Ma. 282 D; ἐν τῇ πρ. ἡμέρᾳ τῆς τροπῆς Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 9; τῷ πρ. ἔτει τῆς ἡττης Polyb. 2. 43, 6; also foll. by ἡ, τῷ προτέρῳ ἔτει ἢ κρητῆρα [ἐληίσαντο], Hdt. 3. 47. III. of Rank, Worth, and generally of Precedence, before, above, superior, τινι ἰν a thing, Isae. 37. 3, Dem. 32. 19; πρ. τινος πρὸς τι, superior to him in . . , Plat. Lach. 183 B. IV. after Hom., neut. πρότερον was freq. as Adv. before, sooner, earlier, Pind. O. 13. 44, Hdt. 4. 45, etc.; ὀλίγον πρ. Plat. Prot. 317 E:—c. gen., πρ. φήμης Aesch. Theb. 866; ὀλίγω τι πρ. τούτων Hdt. 8. 95; πολλοῖσι ἔτεσι πρ. τούτων Ib. 96; ἐνιαυτῷ πρ. τῆς αἰρέσεως Dem. 126. 10; also, πρὸ τῶν Περσικῶν δέκα ἔτεσι πρ. Plat. Legg. 642 D, cf. Criti. 112 A; τούτου πρ. Paus. I. 1, 2:—but most commonly foll. by ἡ, πρ. ἡ κατὰ προσδοκίαν Id. Soph. 264 B; with a Verb in Indic., Hdt. 6. 45., 8. 8; also in the Subj., Id. 7. 54; μὴ πρ. ἀποναστήναι ἢ ἐξέλωσι Id. 9. 87, cf. Antipho 115. 7, Thuc. 7. 63, etc.; also with the inf., πρ. ἡ βασιλεύσαι Hdt. 7. 2, cf. Thuc. 1. 69, etc.;—in all these cases πρότερον may also be foll. by πρὶν, πρὶν ἂν, πρὶν ἢ, Hdt. 1. 82, 140., 7. 8, 2., 9. 93, etc., cf. πρὶν; also, οὐ πρ. εἰ μὴ . . , Plut. Lysand. 10, etc.; οὐ πρ. ἕως . . , or ἕως ἂν . . , Lys. 126. 35, Ath. 640 C; μὴ πρ., ἀλλ' ὅταν . . , Polyb. 9. 13, 3.—The Adv. is also used with the Art., Plat. Rep. 522 A, Xen. An. 4. 4, 14, etc.; also c. gen., τὸ πρ. τῶν ἀνδρῶν τούτων Hdt. 2. 144: the Adv. is often put between Art. and Subst., e. g. ὁ πρ. βασιλεύς Hdt. 1. 84; τὰ πρ. ἀδικήματα Id. 6. 87; αἱ πρ. ἀμαρτίαι Ar. Eq. 1355, etc.; but, Κύρος ὁ πρ. Luc. Sacrif. 5.—Cf. προτέρως, προτέρω, πρόσθεν. B. Sup. πρώτος, η, ον, properly contr. from πρώτος, Dor. πρώτος Theocr. (cf. Skt. prathamā): I. as Adj., properly serving as the ordinal to εἰς, ἀέθλια θῆκε . . τῷ πρώτῳ· ἀτὰρ αὐτῷ δευτέρῳ . . , ἀτὰρ τῷ τρίτῳ . . , κτλ., II. 23. 265 sq., cf. 6. 179; opp. to ὑστατος, 2. 281., 5. 703., 11. 299, etc.; to τελευταῖος, Aesch. Ag. 314; to πανύστατος, Od. 9. 449 sq.; etc. 2. of Place, first, foremost, πρώτοισιν ἐνὶ προμάχοισι μίγνυτα Od. 18. 379; and often ἐνὶ πρώτοισι or μετὰ πρώτοισι alone, II.; πρώτη ἐν ὑσμίνῃ, ἐνὶ πρώτῳ ὀμάδῳ II. 15. 340., 17. 380; τῆς πρώτης τάττειν (sc. τάξεως) Isocr. 271 A, Lys. 147. 11, etc.; ἐν πρώτῳ ῥυμῶ at the front or end of the pole, II. 6. 40., 16. 371; πρώτησι θύρῃσι at the first or outermost doors, 22. 66; πρώτον ξύλον the first or front bench, Ar. Ach. 28, Poll. 4. 121, etc.; οἱ πρ. πόδες, like πρόσθιοι, Id. 1. 193:—πρώτοι ἀριθμοὶ primary or prime numbers, which are not divisible by an integer, Eucl. 7 def. 11 and 12. 3. of Time, πρὸς πρώτην ἔω at first dawn, Soph. O. C. 477; περὶ πρώτην νύκτα Poll. 1. 70; cf. σάββατον 2. 4. of Order, πρώτοι πάντων ἀνθρώπων Hdt. 2. 2; τὰ πρώτα τῶν ὀνομάτων Plat. Crat. 421 D; τῇ πρώτῃ τῶν ἡμερῶν Hdt. 7. 168, etc.; ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου [ἱερείου] first-offered, Xen. An. 4. 3, 9; ἐν τοῖς πρ. λόγοις in the first books, Arist. Pol. 4. 7, 2; πρ. οἰκία, ἡ πρ. πόλις the primary, original, simplest . . , Ib. 1. 2, 5., 4. 4, 12; ἡ πρ. κοινωνία Ib. 1. 9, 5; ἡ πρ. ὀλιγαρχία Ib. 4. 6, 7, etc.; v. τελευταῖος I. 3:—ἐν πρώτοις, among the first, Isae. 67. 29, 33, etc.; hence, like Lat. imprimis, above all, especially, greatly, Hdt. 8. 69, Plat. Rep. 522 C; and in Att., ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι, (v. sub ὁ, ἡ, τό A. VIII. 7):—the Adj. is often used where we should expect the Adv., Νέστωρ πρώτος κτύπον αἶε II. 10. 532; etc. b. in philos. writers, first in order of existence, primary, ἡ πρώτη οὐσία, ἡ πρ. ὕλη, ἡ πρ. φιλοσοφία, etc., freq. in Arist.; v. infr. II. 4. c. πρώτος is also sometimes used, where we should expect πρότερος, Αἰνείας δὲ πρώτος ἀκόντισεν II. 13. 502, cf. 18. 92;—in late Greek it is even foll. by a gen., οἱ πρώτοί μου ταῦτα ἀνιχνεύσαντες Ael. N. A. 8. 12; ἀλόχου πρώτος before his wife, Epigr. Gr. 423. 2; γεννήτορα πρώτον μητέρος εἰς αἰδὴν πέμψει Manetho 1. 329., 4. 404, cf. Ev. Jo. I. 15, 30., 15. 18; cf. πρωτεύω II, and v. infr. III. 3. c. 5. of Rank or Dignity, μετὰ πρώτοισιν among the first men of

the state, Od. 6. 60, etc.; νομίσαντες πρώτοι ἂν εἶναι Thuc. 6. 28; διαβάλλειν τοὺς πρώτους Xen. An. 2. 6, 26; αἱ πρ. πόλεις Thuc. 2. 8; ὁ πρ. ἄρχων C. I. 2457, 2837, al.; ὁ πρ. τῆς πόλεως, as a title, Ib. 2384, al.; ὁ πρ. συλλογισμὸς νορμάλ, τυρικός, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 13:—c. gen., ἐν πρώτοιαι Μυκηναίων Il. 15. 643; οἱ πρ. ατρατοῦ Soph. Ph. 1305, cf. Eur. Hec. 304, etc.:—c. dat. modi, πρ. ἀρετῇ, οἱ πρ. καὶ χρήμασι καὶ γένει, πρ. πλούτῳ, etc., Soph. Ph. 1425, Thuc. 3. 65, Isocr. 353 A; πρ. ἐν συμφοραῖς βίου Soph. O. T. 33. 6. of Degrec, the first, highest, μοῖρα Soph. O. C. 145; etc.

II. as Subst. neut. pl. πρώτα, τά, 1. (sc. ἀθλα), the first prize, τὰ πρ. λαβῶν Il. 23. 275; τὰ πρ. κρατύνειν δόρει Soph. O. C. 1313; πρώτα ἔχειν κυνηγεσίας Anth. P. 6. 118; τὰ πρ. φέρειν Ib. 8. 111; φέρεσθαι, Dio C. 42. 57, etc.

2. the first part, beginning, τῆς Ἰλιάδος τὰ πρ. Plat. Rep. 392 E; ἐν τοῖς πρ. Id. Symp. 221 D:—so, τὸ πρῶτον Id. Prot. 343 C.

3. the first, highest, in degree, τὰ πρ. τῆς λιμῶ (Dor.) the extremities of famine, Ar. Ach. 743; τὰ πρ. τῆς εὐδαιμονίας ἔχειν Luc. Contempl. 10; ἐς τὰ πρώτα τιμᾶσθαι Thuc. 3. 39, 56; φρενῶν ἐς τὰ ἐμειωντοῦ πρ. οὐκω ἀνήκω I have not come to the best of my thoughts, have not considered fully, Hdt. 7. 13, cf. Dio C. 38. 22:—also of persons, ἐὼν τῶν Ἐρετριέων τὰ πρώτα Hdt. 6. 100; Λάμπων . . Αἰγινήτων τὰ πρώτα Id. 9. 78, cf. Eur. Med. 917; τὰ πρώτα τῆς ἐκεί μοχθηρίας Ar. Ran. 421.

4. in philos. writers, like στοιχεῖα, the primary things, elements, Arist. de Gen. et Corr. 2. 9, 2; τὰ πρ. αἰτία Id. Meteor. 1. 1, 1;—also τὸ πρῶτον the first beginning, principle, much like ἀρχή, Id. Phys. 2. 1, 5, al.

5. in Logic, the first undemonstrable propositions, on which all future conclusions rest, Id. Top. 1. 1, 2, cf. An. Post. 1. 2, 3, al.

III. as Adv., 1. τὴν πρώτην (sc. ὥραν, ὁδόν) first, at present, just now, Hdt. 3. 134, Ar. Thesm. 662, Dem. 29. 1, etc.; so, τὴν πρώτην εἶναι, like ἐκὼν εἶναι, Hdt. 1. 153.

2. with Preps., ἀπὸ πρώτης (sc. ἀρχῆς), Antipho 136. 4, Thuc. 1. 77; ἀπὸ τῆς πρ. εὐθύς Luc. Hist. Conscr. 1; ἐκ πρ. Babr. 45. 4:—κατὰ πρώτας Plat. Polit. 292 B, Dio C. 52. 19; κατὰ τὴν πρ. εὐθύς Id. 62. 3:—παρὰ τὴν πρ. the first time, Philostr. 28.

3. most commonly in neut. sing. and pl., πρῶτον, πρώτα, a. first, in the first place, Lat. primum, πρῶτόν τε καὶ ὕστατον (vulg. ὕστερον) Hes. Th. 34; πρ. μὲν . . , δεύτερον αὖ . . , τὸ τρίτον αὖ . . , Il. 6. 179; τί πρ., τί δ' ἔπειτα, τί δ' ὕστατιον καταλέξω; Od. 9. 14; πρῶτον . . , αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα . . , Il. 5. 458; πρ. μὲν . . , ἔπειτα δὲ . . , Soph. O. C. 632, Xen., etc.; πρ. μὲν . . , ἔπειτα . . , Plat. Phaedo 89 A, etc.; πρ. μὲν . . , ἔπειτα δεύτερον . . τρίτον δὲ . . , Aeschin. 1. 34 sqq.; πρ. μὲν . . , εἶτα . . , Plat. Phileb. 15 B; πρ. μὲν . . , εἶτα δὲ . . , Xen. An. 1. 2, 16; πρ. μὲν . . , εἶτα . . , ἔτι δὲ . . , Id. Mem. 1. 2, 1; πρ. μὲν . . , . . δὲ αὖ . . , Plat. Legg. 935 A; πρ. μὲν . . , ἔτι δὲ . . , Lys. 101. 28, etc.; πρ. μὲν . . , ἔτι τοίνυν Dem. 1097. 21; but very often answered only by δέ, Plat. Phileb. 60 B, Dem. 123. 15, etc.:—sometimes the answering clause is left to be supplied, Aesch. Ag. 810, Dem. 78. 13, etc.:—so also, πρῶτα μὲν . . , ἔπειτα . . , οἱ ἔπειτα δὲ . . , οἱ εἶτα . . , οἱ δὲ . . , etc., Soph. Tr. 616, Ph. 919, Ar. Pl. 728, etc.:—so also τὸ πρῶτον, first, in the first place, Il. 4. 267, Od. 23. 214, Pind., and Att.; τὸ μὲν οὖν πρ. Plat. Prot. 333 D, etc.; τὸ πρ. . . , μετὰ ταῦτα . . , Dem. 12. 27:—also τὰ πρώτα, Il. 1. 6, Od. 1. 257; etc.; πόντῳ μὲν τὰ πρώτα . . , αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα . . , Il. 4. 424; τὰ πρ. μὲν . . , ὡς δὲ . . , Aesch. Pers. 412; τὰ πρ. . . , τέλος δὲ . . , Soph. Fr. 162.

b. too early, before the time, ἢ τ' ἄρα καὶ σοὶ πρώτα παραστήσεσθαι ἐμελλε μοῖρ' ὀλοή Od. 24. 28.

o. = πρότερον, before, ἦν . . πρῶτον ἀπόλωμαι κακῶς Ar. Eccl. 1079; πρῶτον οὐδ' ὑφ' ἐνδὸς . . κρατηθέντες Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 1; θάλασσα πρῶτον ἦν ἢ γενέσθαι γῆν Heraclit. ap. Clem. Al. 712; λόγῳ πρῶτον ἢ τοῖς ἔργοις Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 10; οὐ πρῶτον αὐτὴν ἀπέκτειναν πρὶν ἢ ἀπεκύησεν Ael. V. H. 5. 18; πρῶτον συμμελετᾶν ἢ μελετᾶν μαθέτω Anth. P. 12. 206.

4. first, for the first time, ἐνταῦθα πρῶτον ἔφαγον Xen. An. 2. 3, 16; so, οὐ νῦν πρ., ἀλλὰ κατὰ πάλαι Soph. Ph. 966, cf. Aj. 110:—so also πρῶτον, πρώτα are used after the relat. Pron. and after relat. Adv., ὄντια πρῶτον ἀποσφήλωσιν ἀελλαι Od. 3. 320, cf. 10. 328; ἐπεὶ πρῶτον, Lat. quum primum, as soon as, 13. 133; ἐπεὶ πρώτα Ib. 228, etc.; ἐπεὶ κε πρώτα 11. 221; ἐπεὶ τὸ πρ. οἱ τὰ πρ. 14. 467, Il. 12. 420; ἐπὶ τὰ πρ. Il. 6. 489, etc.; ἐπειδὴ πρώτα οἱ τὸ πρ. Od. 3. 183., 4. 13; ὑπόπτε κε πρῶτον 11. 106; so, εὐτ' ἂν πρώτα Hes. Op. 596; ὅπως πρώτα Id. Th. 156; ὡς τὸ πρ. Xen. An. 7. 8, 14; ὅτε οἱ ὅταν πρ. Dem. 275. 1, Plat. Lys. 211 B; ἐὰν οἱ ἦν πρ. Id. Rep. 338 C, Ar. Eccl. 1079.

IV. Adv. πρώτως, first in Arist., as Eth. N. 8. 4, 4., 8. 7, 3, al.; v. Lob. Phryn. 311.—(From πρώτος was formed a new Sup. πρώτιστος, q. v.)

πρότερον, Adv. (from πρό, as ἀποτέρω from ἀπό), further, forwards, like πρόσω, ἴθυσαν δὲ πολὺ πρότερον Il. 4. 507; τῷ δὲ βάτην πρ. 9. 192; ἀλλ' ἔπειτα πρ. 18. 387; μερμήριζε δ' . . ἢ πρότερον . . διώκοι 5. 672; μαίεσθαι πρ. Od. 14. 356; ἔτι πρ. Il. 23. 528, Od. 5. 417; καὶ νῦν κε δὴ πρότερον ἔτ' ἔρις γένηετ' the quarrel would have gone further, Il. 23. 490; ἢ με πρότερον ἄφεις; wilt thou carry me further away? 3. 400; οὐ πρ. no further, no more, Ar. Rh. 1. 919:—c. gen. loci, Dion. P. 923.

II. of Time, sooner, formerly, Call. Dian. 72. 2. = πρότερον, Eccl.

πρότερωθε, Adv. of foreg., = ἐκ τοῦ πρότερου, A. B. 1415, E. M.

πρότερος, Adv. of πρότερος, in the former manner, Byz.

πρότερωσε, Adv. toward the front, forward, h. Hom. 32. 10, Ar. Rh. 1. 306, etc.; πρ. κελεύθου Ar. Rh. 1. 1241.

προτεύχω, to do beforehand, Tzetz. Antehom. 380:—pf. pass. inf. προτετύχθαι, to have happened beforehand, to be past, Il. 16. 60., 18. 112., 19. 65.

προτεχνολογέω, to treat technically before, Walz Rhett. 7. 551, Alex. Aphr. ad Arist. Top., etc.:—Subst. προτεχνολόγημα, τό, Steph. B, ap. Suid. s. v. Αἰθίοψ.

προτήθη, ἢ, a great-grandmother, Dio C. 59. 2, Poll. 3. 18.

προτήθῦς, ὅς, ἢ, born before Tethys, comic name of an old woman, with a play on foreg., Cratin. Incert. 134.

προτήκω, to melt beforehand, Hippiatr. 122.

προτηρέω, to premise, τι Eus. D. E. 369 C.

προτί [γ], an old, esp. Ep., form for πρός, often in Hom.; not used in pure Dor.; though in Cretan Doric we have πορτί, C. I. 3048-53; cf. Ahrens D. Dor. 358. [The ι seems never to be elided.]

προτιάπτω, προτιβάλλομαι, προτιελεῖν, προτιεῖποι, v. sub προσ-.

προτιθάσσειω, to tame before, Olympiod. ad Plat. Alc. p. 87.

προτίθημι, 3 pl. προθέουσι Il. 1. 291; fut. -θήσω; aor. προύθηκα Att., also in Il. 24. 409:—Med., aor. 1 προεθηκάμην Hdt. 6. 21:—Pass., aor. 1 προὔτεθην Eur., Plat., etc.; but the pres. and impf. pass. are supplied by πρόκειμαι.

To place or set before, set out, esp. of meals, τραπέζας νίξον καὶ πρότιθεν (Ep. for προὔτιθεσαν) Od. 1. 112; δαῖτά τινι προθεῖναι Hdt. 1. 207, cf. Soph. Aj. 1294, Ant. 775, Ph. 274, etc.; ξείνιά τινι Hdt. 7. 29:—so in Med. to set before oneself, have set before one, δαῖτα, δείπνον Hdt. 1. 133., 4. 26; κλίνας καὶ τραπέζας Plut. 2. 99 E; but also, προτίθεσθαι τινι ἀριστον to cause it to be set before her, Chionid. Πτωχ. 4.

b. like Lat. projicere, πρ. τινὰ κυσίν to throw him to the dogs, Il. 24. 409, cf. Hes. Th. 537; πρ. τινὰ θηρσίν ἀρπαγῆν Eur. El. 896.

c. generally to hand over to, give over to, τινί τι Soph. El. 1198, cf. 1487.

2. to expose a child, like ἐκτιθέσθαι, Hdt. 1. 112; πρ. τινὰ ἔρμον Soph. Ph. 268:—Pass., ὁ θανάτῳ προτεθείς Eur. Phoen. 804.

3. to set before, set up as a mark or prize, propose, ἀέθλους Hdt. 7. 197; ἀμιλλαν λόγων Eur. Med. 546; λόγων τοὺς ἀγῶνας Thuc. 3. 67; ἀτέφανον τῶν ἀγῶνων τινί Id. 2. 46; πονηρίας ἀγῶνα Plat. Phaedo 90 B; πρ. τινὲ κρίσιν Lys. 178. 29; ἀπορον αἵρεσιν Plat. Theaet. 196 C; σκοπὸν κάλλιστον Polyb. 7. 8, 9; πρ. νόμον Eur. Hipp. 1046:—Pass., προὔτεθην ἐγὼ ἀθλον . . δορός Id. Hel. 42.

b. to set as a penalty, πρ. θάνατον ζημίαν Thuc. 3. 44; τιμωρίας ἐτι μείζους πρ. Ib. 82; τὰ ἔσχατα ἐπιτίμια Dem. 918. 4.

o. πρ. αἵρεσιν to offer a choice, Plat. Theaet. 196 C and Med., προτίθεσθαι αἶρ. Id. Legg. 858 A.

4. to set forth, fix, set, ἐς ἐβδομήκοντα ἔτεα οὖρον τῆς ζῆς ἀνθρώπῳ πρ. Hdt. 1. 32; so in Med., οὖρον πρ. ἐνιαυτόν Ib. 74.

5. to propose as a task, τινί τι Soph. Tr. 1049; τινὲ ποιεῖν τι Id. Ant. 216:—Med. to propose to oneself as a task or object, τι Plat. Phaedr. 259 E, etc.; c. inf. to propose to do, Plat. Rep. 352 D, Legg. 638 C, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 4.

6. Med. also, to put forth on one's own part, display, shew, εὐλάβειαν Soph. El. 1334; ἀνδραγαθίαν Thuc. 2. 42.

7. προτίθεσθαι τινὰ ἐν οἴκτῳ to set before oneself in pity, i. e. compassionate, Aesch. Pr. 239.

II. πρ. νεκρόν to lay out a dead body, let it lie in state, Hdt. 5. 8, cf. 1. 112; so in Med., Eur. Alc. 664, Ar. Lys. 611, Thuc. 2. 34, Lys. 121. 35, etc.; also, ποτήρια χρύσεια προθεῖτο Hdt. 3. 148.

2. to set out wares for show or sale, Luc. Nigr. 25, al.; also, πρ. τινὲ ἀγοράν Id. Bis Acc. 4, etc.; cf. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 179.

3. to propose, bring forward a thing to be examined and debated, Lat. in medium afferre, προθεῖναι πρῆγμα, λόγον Hdt. 1. 206., 8. 59; γνώμας (v. sub καθήμι) Thuc. 1. 139; πρ. λόγον εἰς ἐκκλησίαν Aeschin. 36. 28; λόγον περὶ τινος Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 3; γνώμας πρ. αὐθις Ἀθηναίοις, of the Prytanes, Thuc. 6. 14, cf. 3. 36; so, πρ. τὴν διαγνώμην αὐθις περὶ τινος Id. 3. 42, cf. Isocr. 162 A:—also c. inf., προθήσειεν πένθος οικεῖον στένειν will prescribe, order, Soph. Ant. 1249; προθεῖναι λέγειν περὶ τινος to propose a discussion about . . , Thuc. 3. 38, cf. Dem. 317. 7, etc.; (but, προέθηκε παλαιὰ καὶ καινὰ λέγειν thought fit to speak . . , Hdt. 9. 27):—so, c. dat. pers. et inf., Hdt. 3. 38., 9. 94, Soph. Ant. 216; c. acc. et inf. πρ. γνώμην ἀποφαίνεσθαι τὸν βουλούμενον Hdt. 4. 49:—Med., πένθος μέγα προεθήκαντο proposed to themselves, made great mourning, Hdt. 6. 21; περαιτέρω ὦν οὐ προτίθεσθαι Plat. Theaet. 169 C, etc.:—Pass., ψῆφος περὶ ἡμῶν ὑπὲρ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ προτεθείσα Dem. 361. 27.

4. to appoint, hold a meeting, βουλήν Dion. H. 6. 15, etc., cf. Hemst. Luc. Necyom. 19:—Med., σύγκλητον προὔθετο λέσχην appointed it to hear his decree, Soph. Ant. 160.

5. Pass., οὐ προὔτεθη σφίσι λόγος speech was not allowed them, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 5.

6. Pass. to be publicly notified, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 8; cf. πρόθεσις 1. 2.

III. to put forward, as one foot before the other, Eur. Hec. 67.

2. to hold out as a pretext, Soph. Aj. 1051:—Med., Polyb. 2. 19, 1, etc.:—cf. προτείνω.

IV. to put before or first, τι Plat. Soph. 257 B; προτιθέντι ἀνάγκη . . λέγειν, opp. to ἐπιλέγοντι, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 9, cf. 21, 7:—Med. to put in front, τοὺς γροσφομάχους Polyb. 1. 33, 9; to premise, λόγον τινὰ Id. 3. 118. 11.

2. to put before or over, πέπλον ὀμμάτων Eur. I. A. 1550, cf. I. T. 1218; πρ. προοίμιον τοῦ λόγου Plat. Legg. 723 C:—Med., Polyb. 4. 25, 6, etc.

2. to prefer one to another, τί τινος Hdt. 3. 53, Eur. Med. 963; ἡδονὴν ἀντὶ τοῦ καλοῦ Eur. Hipp. 382:—Med., πάρος τοῦμοῦ πόθου προὔθεντο τὴν τυραννίδα Soph. O. C. 419.

προτίκτω, to bring forth before, Hipp. 262. 16.

προτίλλω, to pluck or pluck out before or in front, Gloss.

προτιμάσσω, Ep. for προσμάσσω.

προτιμάω, to honour one before or above another, to prefer one to another, τινὰ or τί τινος Antipho 117. 4, Plat. Legg. 913 B, etc.; also, πρ. τινα ἀντὶ τινος Plat. Lys. 219 D; τι πρὸ τινος Id. Legg. 727 D; πλέον τινός Ib. 777 D; μάλλον ἢ . . , Ib. 887 B, cf. Isocr. 218 A.

2. c. acc. only, to prefer in honour or esteem, οὐδὲν πρ. τι Aesch. Eum. 739, etc., cf. Ag. 1415; τὴν αὐτονομίον οὐ πρ. Thuc. 8. 64; πρ. τὴν ἀλήθειαν Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 1:—Pass. to be so preferred, Thuc. 6. 9, Lys. 107. 34, etc.; προτιμηθῆναι μάλιστα τῶν Ἑλλήνων Xen. An. 1. 6, 5; προτιμᾶσθαι ἀποθανεῖν to be selected as a victim to be put to death, Thuc. 1. 133; also, προτιμᾶσθαι ἐς τὰ κοινὰ (as we say) to be preferred to public honours, Id. 2. 37:—Med., τὸν δ' οὐδ' ἂν ἡμιμναίου προτιμησαίμην Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 3 (but Dind. -σαιμ' ἂν); fut. med. in

pass. sense, Xen. An. 1. 4, 14. 3. c. gen. only, to care for, take heed of, *reck of*, Aesch. Ag. 1672; οὐδὲν πρ. τινος Eur. Alc. 762, Ar. Pl. 883, Dem. 80. 22, cf. Ar. Ran. 638, 655. 4. c. inf. foll. by ἤ . . ., to wish rather, prefer, προτιμῶντες καθαροὶ εἶναι ἢ εὐπρεπέστεροι Hdt. 2. 37, cf. Plat. Legg. 887 B: c. inf. only, to wish greatly, wish much to do or be, προτιμᾶ μὴ κακῆ πεφυκέναι Soph. Tr. 722, Eur. Med. 343; πρ. πολλοῦ ἐμοὶ ξείνος γενέσθαι to value at a great price the privilege of becoming my friend, Hdt. 3. 21; τὸν ἄν ἐγὼ πᾶσι τυραννοῖσι προετίμησα μεγάλων χρημάτων ἐς λόγους ἐλθεῖν the man whose opportunity of conversing with tyrants I should value at a large sum, Id. 1. 86. 5. c. partic., πρ. τυπτόμενος to care greatly about it, Ar. Ran. 638; and, πρ. ὕπως τι ἔσται Id. Ach. 27.

προτίμησις [ἴ], ἡ, an honouring before or above others, preference, Thuc. 3. 82; in pl., Poll. 8. 140; κατὰ προτίμησιν in order of importance, Walz Rhett. 3. 708.

προτιμητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be preferred before, τινός Plat. Legg. 726 A. II. neut. one must prefer, c. inf., Id. Criti. 109 A.

προτίμια, ἡ, a preferring in honour, high honour, Max. Tyr. 1. 5; ἐς τὸ θεῖον paid to . . ., C. I. 3045. 17.

πρότιμος, ον, (τιμῆ) honoured above, worth more than, τινος Xenophan. (2. 17) ap. Ath. 414 B; προτιμότερον τῶν χρημάτων Plat. Eryx. 393 D: absol., πρ. λίθοι precious stones, Id. Legg. 947 D, cf. Ael. N. A. 8. 4, Luc. J. Trag. 7, etc.

προτιμῦθεμαι, Ep. for προσμῦθεμαι.

προτιμωρέω, to help beforehand or first, τινι Thuc. 1. 74:—Med. to revenge oneself before, Id. 6. 57.

προτιόσσω, ον, Ep. for πρόσσσω, Manetho 2. 31.

προτιόσσομαι, Ep. Dep., only used in pres. and impf., and never in the common form προσόσσομαι:—to look at or upon, μηδέ τι ἀνθρώπων προτιόσσεο Od. 7. 31, cf. 23. 365. II. of the mind, to look on, look steadfastly on, κραδίη προτιόσσετ' ὄλεθρον 5. 389; θάνατον προτιόσσετο θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ 14. 219;—and so, prob., ἡ σ' εὖ γιγνώσκων προτιόσσομαι from thorough knowledge of thee I look on my fate, Il. 22. 356.

προτιτάλω, to extend before, τὴν χεῖρα P. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 225.

προτιτρώσκω, to wound beforehand, Galen.

προτιτύσκω, to prepare before, δαῖτα C. I. 3538. 34.

προτίω, fut. -τίσω [ἴ], to prefer in honour, prefer, τι Aesch. Ag. 789, Eum. 545; πρ. τινὰ τάφου to deem the one more worthy of burial than the other, Soph. Ant. 22.

πρότιμησις, ἡ, (προτέμνω) the waist or loins, where the body is drawn in, Il. 11. 424, Q. Sm. 6. 374.

προτολμάομαι, Pass. to be first ventured or risked, ἐν Κερκύρα τὰ πολλὰ προτολμήθη Thuc. 3. 84; τὰ προτολμημένα Hdn. 6. 7, fin.; τὰ προτολμηθέντα Dio C. 47. 4.

προτομή, ἡ, (προτέμνω) the foremost or upper part of anything: esp., 1. the face of an animal (πρῶσπον being properly used of men), γλαύκου Antiph. Κυκλ. 1. 4; γρυπός C. I. 139. 11; ἐλάφου Ib. 3852. 42; λύκου Diod. 1. 18; λεόντων, ταύρων Ib. 62; Κερβέρου Ib. 96;—on Philox. ap. Ath. 476 E, v. Mein. Com. Fr. 3. p. 645. 2. a bust or half-figure, Anth. Plan. 147, cf. Plut. 2. 1161 E, C. I. 6220; αἱ πρ. τοῦ Καίσαρος the busts on the Roman standards, Joseph. A. J. 18. 3, 1. 3. the forepart of a ship, Anth. P. 7. 215.

προτονήζω, to haul up with πρότονοι, Anth. P. 10. 2.

προτόνιον, τό, a priest's robe, Poll. 10. 191, Phot.

πρότονοι, οἱ: heterog. pl. πρότονα E. Gud. 483. 13:—two ropes from the masthead to the forepart of a ship, the forestays, (opp. to ἐπίτονος the backstay), κατὰ δὲ πρότονοισιν ἔδησαν [τὸν ἰστόν] Od. 2. 425, 15. 290: when they were broken, the mast fell, ἰστοῦ δὲ πρότόνους ἔρρηξ' ἀνέμοιο θύελλα ἀμφοτέρους, ἰστός δ' ὀπίσω πίσειν 12. 409; by them also the mast was lowered, ἰστόν πρότόνοισιν ὑφέντες Il. 1. 434:—in sing., σωτήρα ναὸς πρότονον Aesch. Ag. 897, cf. Anth. P. 5. 204 (where others interpret it a forecabin), Luc. Navig. 5. II. in Eur., the πρότονοι seem to be the haul-yards or ropes to haul up the sail, Hec. 114, I. T. 1134; so, κατὰ πρότόνων ἰστίων ἐκπετάσας Epigr. Gr. 779.

προτοῦ, for πρὸ τοῦ, πρὸ τούτου, ere this, aforesaid, erst, formerly, Hdt. and Att.; ὁ προτοῦ (sc. χρόνος) Thuc. 1. 32; cf. πρὸ A. 11.

προτραγωδεῖω, to indulge in tragic declamation before, ἐπὶ τι Schol. Eur. Hipp. 601, Greg. Nyss.

προτρεπτικός, ἡ, ὕν, fitted for urging on, hortative, λόγοι Isocr. 1 C, etc.; ἡ πρ. σοφία skill in oratory, Plat. Euthyd. 278 C:—Adv. -κῶς, persuasively, Luc. Somn. 3. 2. generally, exciting, stimulating, εἰς οὐρησιν Hipp. Acut. 394; κήρυγμα προτρεπικώτατον πρὸς ἀρετὴν Aeschin. 75. 30.

προτρέπω, fut. -τρέψω, to urge forwards; used by Hom. only in Med. or Pass. to turn in headlong flight (cf. προτροπάδην), προτρέποντο μελαινόων ἐπὶ νηῶν Il. 5. 700; of the sun, ὅτ' ἄν ἄψ ἐπὶ γαίαν ἀπ' οὐρανὸθεν προτραπήται Od. 11. 18., 12. 381; metaph., ἀχέει προτραπέσθαι to give oneself up to grief, Il. 6. 336. II. later, in Act., to urge forwards, urge on, impel, τίς σ' ἀνάγκη τῆδε προτρέπει; Soph. El. 1193; πρ. τινὰ, opp. to κωλύω, Id. O. T. 1446 (σε must be supplied), Isocr. 107 C, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 7;—c. acc. pers. et inf. to urge on, impel, persuade one to do a thing, Hdt. 9. 90, Soph. Ant. 270, Plat., etc.; προτρέπειν τινὰ ὥστε πειρασθαι Thuc. 8. 63; also foll. by a Prep., προτρ. τινὰ εἰς οἱ ἐπὶ φιλοσοφίαν Plat. Euthyd. 274 E, 307 A, cf. Prot. 348 C; ἐπ' ἐλευθερίαν Id. Legg. 699 E; ἐπ' ἀρετὴν Isocr. 16 C, Lycurg. 149. 7, etc.; ἐπὶ τὰς ἀδικίας Isocr. 149 A; πρὸς ἀρετῆς ἐπιτηδεύματα Plat. Legg. 711 B, cf. Phaedo 89 A, etc.:—so, in Med., c. acc. pers. et inf., Aesch. Tr. 990, Soph. O. T. 358, etc.; προτρέπεσθαι τινὰ ἐπ' ἀρετὴν, πρὸς ἐγκράτειαν Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 1., 4. 5, 1; εἰς τι Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 14,

etc.; τὰ κατὰ τὸν Τέλλον προετρέψατο ὁ Σόλων τὸν Κροῖσον Solon roused the curiosity of Croesus as to Tellus, Hdt. 1. 31; προτρέψομαι I will exhort or urge thee, Soph. O. T. 1446:—Pass. to be persuaded, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 4. III. to promote, οὐρα, χυμὸν Galen. IV. in Med., also, like Lat. praevertere, to outstrip, outdo, τινὰ ἐν τινι Plut. 2. 624 C. V. also in Med. to make a change, ἐν τῇ φαρμακείῃ Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. VI. in Eur. Hipp. 715 it is expl. by the Schol. to search out, discover: Mouk suggests προσκοποῦσα.

προτρέφω, fut. -θρέψω, to nourish, feed before, Alex. Trall. 8. 464.

προτρέχω, fut. -δράμομαι: aor. προὔδραμον:—to run forward or forth, Antipho 122. 1, Xen. An. 1. 5, 2; ἀπὸ τοῦ δένδρου δύο βήματα Ib. 4. 7, 10. II. to run in advance of, outrun, τινός Ib. 5. 2, 4; πολλοῖς ἢ γλώττα προτρέχει τῆς διανοίας Isocr. 11 A; πρ. τὰ κοπιζόμενα τῶν ἀκόπων Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 7.

προτριᾶκός, ἄδος, ἡ, the 29th day of the month, C. I. 1562.

προτριβῶ [ἴ], to bruise beforehand, Hipp. 652. 11, Diosc. 1. 129.

πρότριτα, Adv. (τρίτος) three days before, or for three successive days, Thuc. 2. 34, C. I. (addend.) 3641 b. 22; cf. Lob. Phryn. 414.

προτροπάδην [ἄ], Dor. -δαν, Adv. (προτρέπω) turned forwards, i. e. headforemost, with headlong speed, πρ. φοβέοντο Il. 16. 304; πρ. σπεύδειν Pind. P. 4. 167; φεύγειν Plat. Symp. 221 C; φέρεσθαι Polyb. 12. 4, 4; πρ. ὤσασθαι to drive headlong, Plut. Ages. 18.

προτροπή, ἡ, (προτρέπω) exhortation, Tim. Locr. 103 E, etc.; opp. to ἀποτροπή, Arist. Rhet. 1. 3, 3; πρ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 920 B; ἐπὶ τι Id. Clitoph. 408 D; εἰς τι Plut. 2. 1128 A. II. impulse, action, Arr. An. 5. 28.

πρότροπος (οἶνος), ὁ, a sweet Mytilenæan wine, that flowed without pressing from the grape, Diosc. 5. 9, Ath. 30 B, 45 E, Galen.

πρότροχος, ὁ, (τρόχος) a fore-wheel, Math. Vett. 10. II. as Adj. os, ον, running before, surpassing, κλέος C. I. 4000. 2.

προτρυγίαιος [ῦ], ον, (τρυγή) epith. of Bacchus, presiding over the vintage, Ach. Tat. 2. 2, Ael. V. H. 3. 41 (vulg. προτρυγίης); θεοὶ πρ. Poll. 1. 24:—προτρυγία, τά, a feast of Dionysos and Poseidon, Hesych.

προτρυγίσις, εως, ἡ, an early vintage, Schol. Arat. 150.

προτρυγητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a star on the right of Virgo, which rises just before the vintage, also called τρυγητήρ, vindemiator, Arat. 137, Plut. 2. 308 A:—προτρυγητής, οὔ, ὁ, Ptol., etc.

προτρώγω, to eat beforehand, Hipp. 466. 44., 486. 9.

προτυγχάνω, to happen or be before one, τὸ προτύχον the first thing that came to hand, Pind. P. 4. 61, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 84. II. to obtain first, c. gen., Dio C. 47. 34:—absol., οἱ προτυχόντες App. Civ. 1. 53.

πρότυπα, τά, projecting figures, such as lion's heads, at the end of the tile-joints, Lat. antefixa, Plin. 35. 43; cf. πρῦστυπος, and v. Dict. of Antt. s. v. tegula.

προτύπω, to form or mould beforehand, τὸ ἦθος Clem. Al. 366:—Med. to form for oneself, Heliod. 9. 25: to figure to oneself, conceive, Luc. Paras. 40. II. intr. to be a model, Anth. P. 1. 59.

προτύπτω, intr. to press forwards, Τρῶες δὲ προὔτυψαν ἀολλέες Il. 13. 136., 15. 306., 17. 262; ἀνὰ ῥίνας δριμύ μένος προὔτυψε burst forth, Od. 24. 319; so in later Ep., Ἀργῶ προὔτυψεν ἐπειγομένη ἀνέμοισιν pressed onward, Ap. Rh. 1. 953, cf. 3. 1397, etc.; Νείλος . . . προὔτυψεν πόντῳ rushed forward to . . ., Nic. Th. 176; πηλαμῦσι προὔτυψεν dashed against them, Opp. H. 4. 545:—so in Pass., προτυπέν urged on (against Troy), unless it be (as Paley) stricken by an untimely blow, struck as a first blow, Aesch. Ag. 132.

προτύπωμα, τό, a pattern, type, Simplic. Epict. p. 283 B, Eccl.

προὔβαλε, προὔβη, etc., contr. for προέβη-.

προὔγγυος, ον, contr. for προέγγυος, Dor. πρῶγγυος.

προυγελίω, v. sub προυσελίω.

προὔγαίνω, to be healthy before, cited from Hipp.

προὔγραίνω, to moisten first, σῶμα τροφῇ Hipp. Aph. 1249.

προὔγραφε, contr. for προεγρ-.

προὔδιδάξατο, προὔδωκα, contr. for προεδ-.

προὔθετο, προὔθηκε, contr. for προέθ-.

προὔκειτο, προὔκινδύνευε, contr. for προεκ-.

προὔλακτέω, to bark in defence of, τινος Alciphro 3. 62.

προὔλιγος, contr. for πρὸ δλίγου.

προὔμνη, ἡ, the plum-tree, Lat. prunus, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 2, Diosc. 1. 174:—προὔμνον, τό, a plum, Lat. prunum, Galen.; v. προὔνον.

προὔνεικος or προὔνικος, ὁ, (ἐνεγκεῖν) one who bears burdens for another, a hired porter, Com. Anon. 324, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 983. 48, Diog. L. 4. 6, Hesych. II. like προφερέης, lustful, lewd, φιλήματα Anth. P. 12. 209, cf. A. B. 1415, Phot., etc.

προὔννεπω, v. sub προενν-.

προὔνον, τό, and προὔνος, ἡ, = προὔμνον, cited from Alex. Trall. and Aët.

προὔξηνσε, προὔξεπίσταμαι, προὔξεργάζομαι, προὔξερευνάω and -ήτης, προὔξεφλέμαι, contr. for προεξ-.

προὔπάγομαι, Med. to lead on, εἰς ἐρωτά τινος Dio C. 58. 28.

προὔπαντάω, to advance to meet, Joseph. A. J. 8. 1, 2, B. J. 2. 5, 2, Eccl.

προὔπαντησις, εως, ἡ, a going to meet before, Byz.

προὔπαντιάζω, = foreg., Philo 2. 22.

προὔπαρξις, ἡ, pre-existence, Eccl.

προὔπαρχή, ἡ, a previous service, ἀμείβεσθαι τὴν πρ. Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 5.

προὔπαρχω, fut. ξω, to be beforehand in a thing, to begin with, make a beginning of, c. gen., ἀδικίας Thuc. 3. 40; τῶν εὐεργεσιῶν, τῆς ἔχθρας Isocr. 89 C, 107 D; also c. dat., πρ. τῷ ποιεῖν εὐ Dem. 471. 2; with neut. Adj., πρ. τι ἐς τινα Cebes Tab. 31, Dio C. 38. 34:—Pass., τὰ προὔπηργμένα, = προὔπαρχαί, benefits formerly received, Dem. 1191.

26. II. intr. to exist before, to be there before, be pre-existent, Thuc. 2. 85., 4. 126, Plat. Prot. 317 D, Arist., etc.; οἱ νόμοι οἱ προὔπαρχοντες Arist. Pol. 4. 5, 4; ἡ τῶν σαμάτων αὐξήσις ἐκ προὔπαρχόντων ἐστὶν from pre-existent materials, Id. Rhet. 3. 19, 2; πᾶσα μάθησις ἐκ προὔπαρχούσης γίνεται γνώσεως Id. An. Post. 1. 1, 1; προὔπαρχαντα things that happened before, past events, Dem. 12. 16; τὰ προὔπαρχοντα former possessions, Dio C. 38. 38; οἱ πρ. ὑπατοὶ the previous Consuls, Polyb. 3. 106, 2:—so in pf. pass., τὰ προὔπηργμένα your antecedents, Dem. 314. 9, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 31; οἰκειότης προὔπηργμένη Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 29. 2. c. gen., τὸ κινουὺν πρ. τοῦ κινουμένου exists before .., Arist. de Mot. An. 5, 2.

προὔπειμι, to subsist before, Apoll. de Constr. 22. προὔπεκλύω, to loosen or weaken beforehand, Heliod. 9. 17. προὔπεμψα, for προέπεμψα, Hom. προὔπεξάγω, fut. ξω, to bring out beforehand, Greg. Naz. προὔπεξέρχασθαι, Dep. to go out secretly before, Dio C. 48. 13. προὔπεξορμάω, to go out secretly before, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 3. προὔπεργάζομαι, Dep. to prepare beforehand, Diod. 3. 16. προὔπεργασία, ἡ, preparation, introduction, Lat. praemunitio, as a form of Rhetoric, like προπαρασκευή, Rufin. p. 219 Ruhnck. προὔπροσχέομαι, Dep. to promise before, Polyb. 32. 9, 2, Dio C. 60. 25, etc.

προὔπροβάλλω, to put under as a foundation, Plut. 2. 966 D, in Med.:—Pass. to be prepared or ready as materials, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 51.

προὔπρογράφῃ, ἡ, a pre-intimation, Plotin. 6. 7, 7. προὔπρογράφω [ᾶ], to sketch out, indicate before, ὅτι .., Clearch. ap. Ath. 553 F:—Med., Plut. Lucull. 31.

προὔπροδείκνυμι, to explain beforehand, Longin. 43, Aristid. 2. 226. προὔπρόκειμαι, serving as Pass. to προὔποτιθῆμι, to subsist before, be there as a foundation before, Longin. 8; τινὶ Plut. 2. 678 F. 2. =

προὔπαρχω II, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 94. II. to be mortgaged before, Plut. Sol. 15, Inscr. Halic. in Newton.

προὔπολαμβάνω, to assume beforehand, Arist. An. Post. 1. 1, 3, Rhet. 2. 21, 15; ἀλόγως πρ. Id. Poët. 25, 24.

προὔπομνησκω, to remind before, Cyrill. 333 C. προὔπομνηματίζομαι, Dep. to write notes before, Schol. Pind. 1. 2. 1.

προὔποπιάσσω, to strew under before, Geop. 12. 14, 1.

προὔποπτεύω, to suspect before, Joseph. B. J. 7. 7, 4, Dio C. 38. 15.

προὔποστᾶσις, ἡ, = προὔπαρξις, Diosc. Ther. prooem.

προὔποστρώννυμι, to strew or put under before, Geop. 4. 15, 5, etc.

προὔποστῦφή, ἡ, preparation of wool for dyeing, Theano Ep. 1.

προὔποτάσσω, to place under or entrust to one before, LXX, in Pass.

προὔποτέμνω, to cut away from under before, Heliod. 4. 18.

προὔποτιθῆμι, to set under before, Hipp. Acut. 387. II. Med.

to suggest or assume before, τι Plut. 2. 1013 B, Longin. 1, etc.:—Pass., προὔποθεῖσθαι = προὔπρόκειμαι, Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 2.

προὔποταπέω, to guess or suspect before, Dio C. 46. 49.

προὔποτύπασθαι, Med. to sketch in outline before, Diod. Excerpt. 586.

74:—also as Pass., τούτων προὔποτυπωθέντων Philo 1. 493, etc.

προὔποτύπωσις, ωσις, ἡ, a previous sketch, Orig. 3. 534 C.

προὔποφαίνω, to indicate beforehand, Plut. 2. 583 B.

προὔποφεύγω, to escape secretly before, Suid.

προὔποχρησμοδέω, to tell by oracle beforehand, Cyrill. 534 A, 551 B.

προὔποχρίω, to smear slightly before, Diosc. (?), Galen., etc.

προὔπτος, ον, contr. for πρόσπτος.

προὔργου, contr. for πρὸ ἔργου (as it is written in Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 10, προῆργου in P. A. 3. 14, 5):—serving for or towards a work, serviceable,

profitable, useful, τι τῶν προὔργου something useful, Ar. Pl. 623, Thuc. 4. 16; οὐδὲν πρ. [ἔστι] it's no good, Andoc. 22. 20; πρ. τι δρᾶν Ar. Eccl. 784; πρ. τι γίγνεται or ἐστὶ Plat. Theaet. 197 A, Isocr. 44 D, etc.; πρ. ἔστι εἰς or πρὸς τι 'tis a step towards gaining one's end, Plat. Rep. 376 C, D; πρ. ποιεῖν τι εἰς or πρὸς τι Ib. 498 D, Meno 84 B, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 10:—c. gen., τί ὑμῖν πρ. ξυνόδου ταύτης ἀν εἶη; Plat. Demod. 380 C; so, οὐδὲν πρ. ἐστὶ, c. inf., Id. Alc. 2. 149 E, Dem. 57. 4:—also as Adv. serviceably, conveniently, προὔργου πεσεῖν Eur. 1. T. 309, cf. Hel. 1379, Plat. Meno 87 A. II. Comp. προὔργιαίτερος, α,

ον, more serviceable, useful, important, ἔτερα ἢν προὔργιαίτερα αὐταῖς Ar. Lys. 20, cf. Dem. 412. 7; χάριν προὔργιαίτεραν Dinarch. 104. 44; but mostly used in neut., τῷ δὲ οὐδὲν προὔργιαίτερόν ἐστιν ἡ σκοπεῖν Isocr. 68 B; πρ. ποιεῖσθαι τι to deem of more consequence, Thuc. 3. 109, cf. Isocr. 122 E; οὐδὲν πρ. ποιεῖσθαι τούτου Polyb. 2. 7, 10, etc.; πρ. γίγνεται, Plat. Gorg. 458 C.—Sup. προὔργιαίτατος, η, ον, Suid., Hesych.; but the form προὔργιαστάτος is dub.

προουσελέω, a word found only in two passages of Att. Poetry, ὄρων ἔμαντον ὠδε προουσελούμενον Aesch. Pr. 438 (where the Med. Ms. προουσελούμενον with ε written over η, and the other copies προσελούμενον); οὐς μὲν ἴσμεν εὐγενεῖς .. προουσελούμεν (as the Rav. Ms.) Ar. Ran. 730. In Hesych. we have the glosses προσελεῖ· προπηλακίζει, and προουσελεῖν· προπηλακίζειν, ὑβρίζειν; in E. M. προουσελεῖν λέγουσι τὸ ὑβρίζειν; in Suid., προσελούμεν· προπηλακίζομεν, ἐλαύνομεν, εἰσβάλλομεν; lastly, Stob., 241. 37, writes προουσελούμεν in Ar. l. c.—Thus the sense is clear, to misuse, maltreat, insult; but the form of the word is due to conjecture. Till Porson's time, the Editors acquiesced in reading προσελούμενον, προσελούμεν, and accounted for the length of the first syll. in divers ways. But Porson restored the true form προουσελέω from E. M. l. c., and his conj. has since been confirmed by the Ravenna Ms. of Ar. (In the forms προουσελεῖν, -ουσελούμεν (Hesych. and Stob.) the γ prob. represents F, v. sub δίγαμμα IV. The orig. form was prob. προουσελέω, which was altered into προουσελέω or προουσελέω; but the

origin of σφελέω still remains obscure, notwithstanding the inquiry of Buttm. Lexil.)

προὔτιθει, προὔτρέπετο, προὔτυψα, contr. for προετ-.

προὔφαινε, contr. for προέφαινε, Od.

προὔφαιρέω, to filch beforehand, πρ. τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, i. e. have it held before the expected time, Aeschin. 36. 5.

προὔφάρπάζω, to snatch away beforehand, Schol. Ar. Pax 288, etc.

προὔφείλω, v. sub προσφείλω.

προὔφιστημι, to put under before, τινὶ τι Greg. Naz. II. Pass.

with aor. 2 act. to exist before, τινος Plut. 2. 570 F, cf. 636 C, etc.

προὔχω, προὔχουσι, προὔχαντο, contr. for προέχ-.

προφᾶγειν, inf. aor. of προεσθίω, to eat before, Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 200, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 110, etc.

προφαίνω, to bring forth, bring to light, shew forth, manifest, τοῖσι θεοῖς τέρατα προὔφαινον Od. 12. 394; οὐρανῷ σκέλη πρ. let them be seen, Soph. El. 753; ὡς τέρατα πρ. Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 4:—to display, make a display of, τὰς πορφυρίδας Luc. Nigr. 21; metaph., Ἀχιλεὺς .. Αἰγίαν πρ. brought it into light, made it illustrious, Pind. I. 8 (7). 123:—Pass. to be shewn forth, come to light, appear, προὔφαινετο πᾶσα [ναῦς] Od. 13. 169, cf. Hipp. Aër. 285, Soph. Ant. 1150, O. T. 163, Eur. Hipp. 1228; προπέφανται ἅπαντα came all into sight, Il. 14. 332:—c. inf., οὐδὲ προὔφαινετ' ἰδέσθαι there was not light enough for us to see, Od. 9. 143:—part. aor. pass. προφᾶνεῖς, εἶτα, coming forward and appearing, 24. 160; προφανείσα (dual fem.) ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας Il. 8. 378; ἐς πόλεμον, ἐς πεδίον προφανέντε 17. 487., 24. 332; ὡς τις ἀφ' αἵματος ὑμετέρου προφανείσα Soph. O. C. 246; πολλά γέ μοι πρ. τοιαῦτα πρὸ τῆς ψυχῆς present themselves, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 300 C, cf. 303 C. 2. to shew forth by word, indicate or declare before, εἴτε μείζον' οὐτ' ἐλάσσονα Soph. Tr. 324; οἱ .. προφαινόμενοι θεοῖ ἰνδicated before by the oracle, Dem. 532. 3; ὁ νῦν πρ. λόγος Plat. Rep. 545 B. 3. = προτίθημι I. 3, to propose, ἀθλα Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23; cf. προφράζω:—Pass. to appear before (to the mind), ἄτοπα πρ. Plat. Charm. 172 E, cf. Hipp. Ma. 300 C, D:—metaph. of sound, to be plainly heard, προὔφᾶνη κτύπος Soph. Ph. 202; προὔφᾶνη λέγων he manifestly spake, Id. O. T. 790. II. to shew beforehand, foreshew, esp. of oracles and divine revelations, Hdt. 7. 37, Soph. Tr. 850, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 25; πρ. πολὺν καρπὸν to have a great show of fruit, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 9:—also foll. by a relat. clause, ὁ δαίμων πρ. ὡς αὐτὸς μὲν τελευτήσειν .. μέλλοι Hdt. 1. 210; ὅπως στρατὴν πέμψεις .. οὐ προφαινείς holdest out no hope that .., Id. 7. 161; c. inf., τὸν μοι ὁ δαίμων πρ. ἐν τῇ ὄψει ἐπαναστήσεσθαι Id. 3. 65:—Pass. or Med. to shew itself or appear before, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 12. III. seemingly intr. (the cognate acc. φᾶσις or φῶς being understood), to give forth light, shine forth, οὐδὲ σελήνη οὐρανῷ προὔφαινε Od. 9. 145; to hold a light before one, Plut. Cic. 32; also of a torch, Id. Solon 21; ὁ προφαινὼν a torch-bearer, Id. Cato Mi. 41.

προφανερώω, to manifest beforehand, Eus. H. E. 4. 15.

προφᾶνής, ἐς, (προφαινῶ) shewing itself or seen beforehand, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 15. II. seen clearly or plainly, conspicuous, φῶς τῷ Κύρῳ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ πρ. γενέσθαι Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 15; τὰ προφανέστατα εἶδη Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 8. 2. metaph. quite plain or clear, ἡμῖν προφανῆ Plat. Rep. 530 D; ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς openly, Thuc. 1. 35, 66., 2. 93, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ πρ. Id. 3. 43., 6. 73, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ προφανεστάτου Diod. 12. 39:—Adv. -νῶς, Polyb. 1. 21, 9, al. 3. metaph. also, very famous or renowned, Manetho 2. 362. III. wide open, στόματα Hipp. 598. 20.

πρόφανσις, ωσις, ἡ, a foreshewing, suggestion, Soph. Tr. 662, e conj. Dind., cf. Eust. Opusc. 96. 18.

πρόφαντις, ιδος, ἡ, = προφήτης, Poll. 1. 14 (17).

πρόφαντος, ον, (προφαινῶ) like προφανής, appearing at a distance, far seen, hence far-famed, πρ. σοφία καθ' Ἑλλήνας Pind. O. 1. fin. II. foreshewn, esp. by an oracle, ἐμοὶ γὰρ ἦν πρ. Soph. Tr. 1159; ὡς τὸ θεῖον ἦν πρ. as the divine oracle ran, Ib. 1163; ὡς σφί αὐτὸ τῶν πρ. ἐγένετο Hdt. 5. 63; πρόφαντα δὲ σφί .. ἐγένετο oracles were delivered to them, 9. 93.

προφάντωρ, ορος, ὁ, = προφήτης, Nicet. Ann. 142 B.

προφᾶσίζομαι: impf. προὔφασαιζόμεν Thuc. 1. 90; fut. Att. προφασισάομαι Aeschin. 57. 13, -ίσομαι Schol. Ar. Eccl. 1019; aor. προὔφασισάμην Thuc. 5. 54, Xen., etc.; προεφ- Dio C. 59. 26; Dep. To set up as a pretext or excuse, allege by way of excuse, plead in excuse, c. acc., τὸν ἀυλῆτὴν Theogn. 935; τὸν μῆνα Thuc. 5. 54; δέ τι Dem. 1173. 2; c. inf. to allege as an excuse that .., ἀρρωστεῖν Id. 379. 13; so, πρ. ὅτι οὐκ ἐπίστανται Xen. Oec. 20, 14; c. acc. cogn., πάσας προφᾶσεις πρ. Plat. Rep. 474 E, cf. Lysias 113. 39:—absol. to make excuses, Ar. Lys. 756, Thuc. 1. 90; οὐκ ἔφη χρῆναι πρ. οὐδὲ διαμέλλειν Id. 6. 25; πρ. ὑπὲρ τινος Isocr. 43 C:—the aor. is also used in pass. sense, ὡς εὔρον ἅπαν .. προφασισθέν that all was used as a pretext, all was a mere pretence, Thuc. 8. 33, Dio C. Fr. 65 Sturz. II. to allege (by way of accusation) that .., Σάρδεσιν ἐπιβουλεύσαι [ἡμᾶς] πρ. Plat. Menex. 240 A.

πρόφασις, ἡ, gen. εως, Ion. ιος; voc. πρόφασι Epigr. Gr. 204. 6: (φημί):—that which is alleged as the cause, whether the true cause or a plea to cover the true cause (as in Hom., v. infr. 2. b). 1. an occasion, cause, often in Hipp., e. g. Vet. Med. 9; esp. the occasion which brings out a previous disposition to sickness, Epid. 3. 1066; and generally, the superficial, obvious cause, opp. to the deeper and more real, v. Foes. Oecon.; νόστου πρ. γλυκεροῦ κώλυεν μείναι Pind. P. 4. 56; καὶ ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχείᾳ ὁμοίως προφάσει μὴ εἶναι to great or small plea alike, Thuc. 1. 141, cf. Eur. I. A. 1180; τῆς αἰτίας τὴν πρ. Lys. 114. 43, cf. Id. 105. 5; πρ. ἀληθεστάτῃ Thuc. 1. 23., 6. 6, cf. Andoc. 31. 16, Dem. 279.

21; ἐπιεικής Thuc. 3. 9; ἀναγκαία Isae. 48. 28, Dem. 1262. 17; φανερὰ Hipp. Aph. 1246, Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 33; but, 2. mostly in bad sense like πρόσχημα, a mere pretext, a pretence, excuse, shuffle, shift, Hdt., etc.; opp. to the true cause (αἰτία), Thuc. 3. 13, cf. Ar. Vesp. 468, etc. 3. Construct.: a. *πρ. τινος* the pretext or pretence for a thing, Hdt. 1. 29, etc. b. absol. in acc., πρόφασιν in pretence, ostensibly, οὐτ' εὐνήσ πρόφασιν κεχρημένους οὔτε τευ ἄλλου Il. 19. 262; στενάχοντο γυναῖκες Πάτροκλον πρόφασιν, σφῶν δ' αὐτῶν κήδε' ἑκάστη Ib. 302, cf. Hdt. 5. 33, Eur. I. A. 362, Ar. Eq. 466, Thuc. 3. 111, etc.; —more fully, πρόφασιν μὲν, opp. to τὸ δ' ἀληθές .., Thuc. 6. 33; *πρ. μὲν .., ἔργῳ δὲ ..*, Lys. 120. 35:—absol. in dat., προφάσει Thuc. 3. 86. o. often with Preps.:—ἀπὸ προφάσιος τοιῆσδε from or on some such pretext as this, Hdt. 4. 79, cf. 2. 161, Plat. Rep. 556 E; ἀπ' οὐδεμίας *πρ.* Thuc. 2. 49; διὰ πρόφασιν τοιῆσδε Hdt. 7. 230, cf. 4. 145:—προφάσιος εἵνεκεν, προφάσεως ἕνεκα Id. 4. 135, Antipho 143. 6; so, *πρ. χάριν* Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 1:—ἐκ μικρᾶς *πρ.* Polyb. 2. 17, 3:—ἐπὶ προφάσει by way of excuse, Theogn. 323, Thuc. 1. 141 (v. supr.), etc.; ἐπ' αὐτομολίας προφάσει on some pretext for desertion, Id. 7. 13; so, ἐπὶ προφάσιος Hdt. 7. 150; κατὰ θεωρίας πρόφασιν on pretence of .., Id. 1. 29. d. foll. by an inf., αὐτὴ γὰρ ἦν σοι *πρ. ἐκβαλεῖν ἐμέ* for casting me out, Soph. Ph. 1034; οὐτ' ἔστιν οὐδεμία *πρ. τοῦ μὴ δρᾶν* Plat. Tim. 20 C; μικρά γε *πρ. ἔστι* τοῦ πράξει καλῶς Menand. Θεττ. 1; πρόφασιν ἔχει τοῖς δειλοῖσι μὴ λέναι gives them an excuse or plea for not going, Plat. Rep. 469 C; ἱκανὴ *πρ. εἰς τὸ δυστυχεῖν* Menand. Incert. 263, cf. Philem. Incert. 100;—so, οὐδεμία σοί ἐστι *πρ.*, ὡς .., Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 15. e. phrases, πρόφασιν δίδοναι, ἐνδιδόναι to give occasion, make an excuse, Dem. 1067. 25., 280. 19; *πρ. ἐνδοῦναί τινι* κακῶ γενέσθαι Thuc. 2. 87; so, πρόφασιν θέσθαι to make an excuse, Theogn. 364; *πρ. προτείνειν, προϊσχεσθαι* to put forward an excuse, Hdt. 1. 156., 8. 3; παρέχειν Ar. Av. 581, Dem. 140. 23; προφάσιος ἔλκειν to keep making pretences, Hdt. 6. 86; πάσας προφάσεις ἔλκειν Ar. Lys. 726, cf. προφασίζομαι; πρόφασιν φάσκειν Ar. Nub. 56; δέχεσθαι Plat. Crat. 421 D; εὐρίσκειν Antipho 137. 8; *π. καλῶς εὐρημένη* Archipp. Πλουτ. 1; *πρ. ζητεῖν, πορίζεσθαι, κατασκευάζειν* Plat. Phaedr. 234 A, etc.; *πρ. ἔχειν ὡς ..*, to plead that .., Hdt. 6. 133; ἔχει προφάσεις it is excusable, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 27; πρόφασιν ποιεῖσθαι τι Ep. Plat. 349 D; προφάσεις λαμβάνειν Dem. 277. 28; προφάσιος ἔχεσθαι Hdt. 6. 94; ἐπιλαβέσθαι Id. 3. 36., 6. 49; τὰς *πρ. ἀφελεῖν* Dem. 26. 2; προφάσεως δεῖται τι Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 23. f. elliptically, μὴ μοι πρόφασιν no excuse, no shuffling, Ar. Ach. 345; μὴ προφάσεις ἐνταυθὰ μοι Alex. Λεβ. 2. 1, cf. τριβή 4. II. Pind. personifies Πρόφασις, as daughter of Ὀψίνοος Ἐπιμάθευς P. 5. 36. III. in Soph. Tr. 662, it must, if correct, mean persuasion or suggestion; but v. sub πρόφανσις. προφασιστέον, verb. Adj. excuses must be made, Arist. Rhet. Al. 30, 16. προφασιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving for a pretext, LXX (Deut. 22. 14). πρόφᾶτος, ὄν, = πρόφαντος, shewn forth, renounced, Pind. O. 8. 21. προφᾶτεύω, προφᾶτης, Dor. for προφητ-. προφᾶω, to shine forth, Maximi. π. carrier. 280. προφερέης, ἔς, (προφέρω) ποῖτ. Adj. carried before, placed before, excellent, c. gen., ἀλλῶν προφερέης τ' ἦν πρεσβυτάτη τε Hes. Sc. 260:—Hom. only uses Comp., more excellent, superior, surpassing, τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἐμέ φημι πολὺ προφερέστερον εἶναι Od. 8. 221; c. dat. rei, ἄλματι, βίη προφερέστερος 8. 128., 21. 134; also c. inf., [ἡμίονοι] βοῶν προφερέστεραί εἰσιν ἐλκόμεναι Il. 10. 352:—Hes. also has the Sup., προφερέστατη ἐστὶν ἀπασέων Th. 79, 361 (where it is commonly interpr. eldest); and as v. l. (for πολὺ φέρτατος) Od. 8. 128; in later Poets also a Sup., ἀνὴρ προφερέστατος ἀνδρῶν Epigr. Gr. 591, cf. 435, 612:—we also find a Comp. and Sup., προφέρτερος, προφέρτατος in the sense of older, Soph. O. C. 1531, Fr. 399; and προφέριστος, Or. Sib. 3. 113. II. looking older than one is, well-grown, precocious, Plat. Euthyd. 271 B, cf. Theopomp. Com. Στρατ. 4, Aeschin. 7. 35:—also of plants and young persons, forced, premature, precocious, Aristox. ap. Stob. 542. 48 sqq., Iamb. V. Pyth. 209. προφέρω, Ion. impf. προφέρεσκεν Epigr. Gr. 686. 6; fut. προοίσω: aor. 1 προήνεγκα: aor. 2 προήνεγκον Thuc. 5. 17; in Hom. only pres. and impf.; a 3 sing. subj. pres. προφέρησι, as if from a form in μι, Il. 9. 323. To bring before one, bring to, give, present, ὡς ὄρνις .. νεοσσοῖσι προφέρησι μάστακα Il. 1. c.; νέκυν Ἀχιλλῆι 17. 121; οἱ μάντιες σφάγια προφέρων Thuc. 6. 69; ἐντεῦθεν ὡσπερ ἐκ ταμείου *πρ.* Isocr. II E. 2. of words, *πρ. ὀνειδέα τινι* to throw reproaches in his teeth, Il. 2. 251; and so, *πρ. τινί* to throw in one's teeth, bring forward, allege, esp. in the way of reproach or objection, Lat. objicere, exprobrare, μὴ μοι δῶρ' ἐρατὰ πρόφερε χρυσῆς Ἀφροδίτης Il. 3. 64, cf. Hdt. 1. 3., 3. 120., 8. 61, 125, Isocr. 61 E; *πρ. τοῦνομα τοῦτο ὡς ὀνειδος* Dem. 576. 13. 3. simply, to utter (v. προφορικός), αὐδάν, μῦθον Eur. Supp. 600, Med. 189; *πρ. Αἰγίαναν πάτραν* to proclaim it as their country, Pind. I. 5 (4). 55; *πρ. εἰς μέσον* or *εἰς τὸ μ.* to propose, Plat. Legg. 812 C, 936 A (and so in Med., Id. Phileb. 57 A). 4. to bring forward, cite, μὴ *πρ. τὴν τότε γενομένην ξυνομοσίαν* Thuc. 3. 64, cf. 5. 26, Plat. Soph. 259 D; *πρ. Ἀρτεμιν* putting forward her authority, Aesch. Ag. 201; *πρ. τὰς ἐπονειδίτους τῶν ἠδονῶν* citing by way of example, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 3, 8, cf. Pol. 3. 17, 6:—so also in Med., ζῆα ἀνθρωπίνης *πρ. φωνάς* Sext. Emp. P. 1. 73; ἀναμνήσεως χάριν *πρ.* Polyb. 4. 66, 10. 5. of an oracle, to propose as a task (cf. προτίθημι I. 5), τοῖσι Θεραίοισι προέφερε ἡ Πυθία τὴν ἐς Λιβύην ἀποικίην Hdt. 4. 151; ἡ Πυθία προφέρει σφί, τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐλευθεροῦν Id. 5. 63:—Pass., *πρῶνεχθέντος τινί* (gen. absol.) if it were commanded one to do so, Aesch. Ag. 964. II. to bring forward, shew, display, *πρ. μένος* Il. 10. 479; ἔριδα *πρ.* to shew, i. e. engage in rivalry, Od. 6. 92; πόλεμόν τινι *πρ.* to declare war against one, Hdt. 7. 9, 3:—Med., ξεινο-

δόκω ἔριδα προφέρεσθαι to offer quarrel to one's host, Od. 8. 210, cf. Il. 3. 7.

III. to bear on or away, to carry off, sweep away, of a storm, Il. 6. 346, Od. 20. 64; so of death, *πρ. σώματα τέκνων* Eur. Med. 1111.

IV. to put or move forward, πόδα Eur. Tro. 1332:—then, to promote, further, assist, Lat. proferre, promovere, ἡὼς τοι προφέρει μὲν ὁδοῦ, *πρ. δὲ καὶ ἔργου*, for φέρει πρόσω τῆς ὁδοῦ, furthers one on the road and in the work, Hes. Op. 577; so, *πρ. εἰς τι* to conduce, help towards gaining an object, Thuc. 1. 93, cf. Pind. P. 2. 159; also, *πρ. πρὸς τι* Dio C. 78. 38:—Pass. to move forward, Arist. Incess. An. 12, 4.

2. intr. to surpass, excel another, τινός Simon. 165, Anth. P. 9. 344 (ubi vulg. Οὐρανίην); c. dat. rei, εἶρια καλλονῆ τε προφέροντα καὶ ἀρετῆ τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν ὄλων cotton wool surpassing sheeps' wool in beauty and goodness, Hdt. 3. 106; πλούτῳ καὶ εἰδεῖ προφέρων Ἀθηναίων Id. 6. 127; ἡ Νάξος εὐδαιμονίῃ τῶν νήσων *πρ.* Id. 5. 28, cf. Thuc. 1. 123., 2. 89; also, *πρ. τινὸς εἰς τι* Eur. Med. 1092; ἐν τινι Dio C. 77. 11:—hence προφερέης.

V. to bring forth children, Epigr. Gr. 686. 6. VI. to carry before, λύχνον τινί Dio C. 39. 31, cf. 72. 17.

προφεύγω, fut. —φεύζομαι, aor. προῦφυγον (as always in Hom.). To flee forwards, flee away, Il. 11. 340, Aesch. Fr. 66.

II. c. acc. to flee from, shun, avoid, μένος καὶ χεῖρας Ἀχαιῶν Il. 6. 502, etc.; κακόν 14. 81; προφυγῶν Ιοειδέα πόντον Od. 11. 107; οὐκ ἂν θάνατον .. προφυγίασθα (Ep. opt.) 22. 325, etc.; *πρ. χρέα* to avoid debts, Hes. Op. 645.

πρόφημι, to say before or beforehand, Arist. Plant. 2. 3, 15, Justin. M. προφημίζω, to spread a report, Dio C. 41. 41.

προφητάζω, = προφητεύω, Manetho 4. 218; Schneid. προφητίζω.

προφητεία, ἡ, (προφητεύω) the gift of interpreting the will of the gods, ἡ δὲ προφητεία δῖης φρενὸς ἐστὶν ἀπόρροξ Orac. ap. Luc. Alex. 40: an oracle, Ib. 60; εἶ τοι μέμηλεν ἔμπεδος *πρ.* Inscr. Newton's Halic., cf. C. I. 2869, 2880 sq.

II. in N. T., the gift of expounding of scripture, or of speaking and preaching, under the influence of the Holy Spirit (cf. προφήτης), Ep. Rom. 12. 6., 1 Cor. 12. 10., 1 Tim. 1. 18., 4. 14, al.

προφητεῖον, τό, the sanctuary of a prophet, Eccl.

προφητεύω, Dor. προφᾶτ-: fut. —εύσω Pind. Fr. 118, Eur. Ion 369:—in impf. and aor. 1 the common Edd. of LXX and N. T. place the augm. after the prep., προ-εφήτευον, —εφήτευσα, as if there were a Verb φητεύω (so προεφήτευσθαι for πεπροφητεύσθαι, Clem. Al. 604, προεφήτευτο Just. M. 1. 35): but the correct forms ἐπροφήτευον, ἐπροφήτευσσα have been restored from the Vat. and other good MSS.

To be a προφήτης or interpreter of the gods, μαντεύο, Μοῖσα προφατεύω δ' ἐγώ Pind. l. c.; τίς προφητεύει θεοῦ; who is his interpreter? Eur. Ion 413; οἱ προφητεύοντες τοῦ ἱεροῦ Hdt. 7. 111; τὰ θεῖα καταλαβοῦσα τοῖς τε ἀνθρώποις προφητεύουσα Arist. Mund. 1, 2; οὐ [μαντείου] προειστήκει προφητεύων Luc. V. H. 2. 33, cf. Plut. 2. 412 B; τὰ θεῖα .. τοῖς ἀνθρώποις *πρ.* Arist. Mund. 1, 2; οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις σοι προφητεύσει τάδε will give thee this oracular advice, Eur. Ion 369; ἡ μανία .. προφητεύσασα with oracular power, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D.

II. in N. T. to expound scripture, or to speak and preach, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, Ev. Luc. 1. 67, Ev. Jo. 11. 51, Act. Ap. 2. 17., 19. 6., 1 Cor. 11. 4., 13. 9, al.

προφήτης, Dor. προφᾶτης [ā], ὁ: (πρόφημι). Properly one who speaks for a God and interprets his will to man, a prophet; so Teiresias is called, *πρ. Διὸς* Jove's interpreter, Pind. N. 1. 91; Orpheus is Βάκχου *πρ.*, Eur. Rhes. 972; the Bacchae are Διονύσου *πρ.*, Id. Bacch. 552; Glaucus is Νηρέως *πρ.*, Id. Or. 364; but above all the term was applied to the Delphic Apollo, Διὸς προφήτης ἐπὶ Δοξίας πατρός (cf. ἐξηγητῆς II), Aesch. Eum. 19, cf. Id. Fr. 82, Plat. Rep. 366 B, Virg. Aen. 3. 252; while the Pythia, in her turn, or other persons became προφήται (or προμάντιες) of Apollo, Hdt. 8. 36, 37, 135, cf. προφήτης; also of the interpreters of the oracle at Branchidae, who were official persons elected by lot, C. I. 2884, cf. Büekh. ad 2880; and at other places, Ib. 2190 b, (addend.), 2869, —79, —80 sq., 3794, 4697. 6., 4840, al.:—then again the προφήτης is the interpreter of the words of the inspired μάντις (v. μάντις), δόμων προφήται Aesch. Ag. 1099, cf. Theb. 610, Ar. Av. 972, Plat. Tim. 72 A, Phaedr. 244 D; so also, Poets are called οἱ τῶν Μουσῶν προφήται interpreters of the Muses, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D; cf. προφητεύω, πρόμαντις, ὑποφήτης.

2. generally, an interpreter, declarer, ἐγὼ *πρ. σοι λόγων γενήσομαι* Eur. Bacch. 211; *πρ. ἀτόμων*, of the Epicureans, Ath. 187 B; τῶν Πύρρωνος λόγων, of Timon, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 53:—so also a proclaimer, harbinger, as the bowl is called κώμου προφᾶτης, Pind. N. 9. 120; δείπνον *πρ. λιμός* Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 23; τέττιξ .. θέρεος γλυκὺς *πρ.* Anacreont. 35. 11.

II. sometimes the word is used of persons who believed themselves to possess oracular power, as of Amphiaraius, Aesch. Theb. 610, cf. Ag. 409; of Epimenides, Ep. Tit. 1. 12.

III. in LXX the word is once used in the classical sense of spokesman, interpreter, Ex. 7. 1, cf. 4. 16; more often to transl. the Hebr. nābi, one who is moved to speak by God, one who delivers His message or reveals His will and counsels, as distinguished from Hebr. roeh, ὁ βλέπων, seer, 1 Regg. 9. 9; v. Stanley Jewish Ch., Lect. 19:—hence,

2. in N. T. one who possesses the spiritual gift of προφητεία, an inspired preacher and teacher, the organ of special revelations from God, 1 Ep. Cor. 12. 10., 14. 24, 25, etc.:—and (as comprised in this),

3. the revealer and proclaimer of God's counsel for the future, a prophet (in the modern sense of the word), a predictor of future events, LXX, N. T., v. Act. Ap. 2. 30., 3. 18, 21, cf. 2 Pet. 1. 19., 3. 2.

προφητίζω, = προφητεύω, Hipp. 83 D.

προφητικός, ἡ, ὄν, oracular. Luc. Alex. 60. Adv. —κῶς, Eccl.

προφήτης, ἴδος, fem. of προφήτης, of the Pythia, Eur. Ion 42, 321, cf. C. I. 3796; *πρ. τῆς ἀληθείας* Diod. I. 2.
 προφητο-κράτωρ [ἄ], ὁ, chief of the prophets, Eccl.
 προφητο-κτόνος, ον, prophet-slaying, Eccl.
 προφητο-τόκος, ον, bearing prophets, Philo I. 658.
 προφητό-φθεγκτος, ον, uttered by prophets, Eccl.
 προφητο-φόντης, ον, ὁ, = προφητοκτόνος, Eus. H. E. 5. 16.
 προφήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for προφήτης, Manetho 2. 317., 4. 227, etc.
 προφθάδίν, Adv. by anticipation, Nonn. Jo. 16. 19.
 προφθάνω [ἄ], fut. -φθάσω [ἄ] and -φθήσομαι:—to outrun, anticipate, c. acc., προφθάσασα καρδία γλώσσαν Aesch. Ag. 1028; ἐγὼ..σε προφθάσας λέγω.. Plat. Rep. 500 A; also c. part., προϋφθης με παρακύψασα Ar. Eccl. 884, cf. Thuc. 7. 73. II. absol. to be beforehand, Eur. Phoen. 1385; also in aor. med., προφθάμενος, Ap. Rh. 4. 913, Nonn. Jo. 13. 19.
 προφθάσία, ἡ, anticipation, name of a festival in Diod. 15. 18.
 προφθέγγομαι, Dep. to speak before, Gloss.
 πρόφθεγγεῖς, ἡ, a speaking before, dub. in Poll. 2. 118.
 προφθίμενος [Γ], ἡ, ον, dead or killed before, Anth. P. 7. 184. (A compd. of the part. φθίμενος, for no pres. προφθίνω occurs.)
 προφίλοσοφέω, to philosophise before, Orig.:—verb. Adj., προφιλοσοφητέον ἐν ποιήμασι Polyb. 2. 16 A.
 προφλεβοτομέω, to open a vein before, Galen. 19. 711.
 προφοβέομαι, Pass. to fear beforehand, fear at the thought of, πολέμους αιματόεντας Aesch. Supp. 1045; *πρ. μὴ..*, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 24; absol., τὸ προφοβηθῆναι Dio C. 55. 18.
 προφοβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to fear beforehand, Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 7.
 προφοιβάζω, fut. ἄσω, to purify before, Nonn. Jo. 11. 55. II. to foretell, prophesy, Manass. Chron. 1557: hence προφοίβασις, ἡ, -φοίβασμα, τό, -φοίβασμός, ὁ, divination, prophecy, Byz.
 προφοιτάω, to be pre-variant before, ἡ *πρ. ἡδὴ δόξα* Iamb. V. Pyth. (?)
 προφορά, ἡ, (προφέρω) pronouncement, utterance, ῥημάτων Hdn. I. 8, 12, cf. Dion. H. de Dem. 22, Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 41 A, Clem. Al. 203; τῶν φωνῶν, τοῦ λόγου Sext. Emp. P. 1. 15 and 203:—δ ἐν προφορᾷ λόγος = δ προφορικὸς λ., Ib. 777 B. II. a public reproach, rebuke, Polyb. 9. 33, 13.
 προφορέομαι, Med., in weaving, to carry on the web by passing the weft to and fro across the warp (which process is called διάζεσθαι); so, of a spider, τὴν ὄδον προφορεῖσθαι to run to and fro, Callias Κυκλ. 7, cf. Ar. Av. 4, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15.
 προφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προφορά) of or for utterance, uttered, opp. to ἐνδιάθετος (v. λόγος fin.), Philo 2. 154, Plut. 2. 777 C, 973 A, Clem. Al. 864, Walz Rhett. 2. 116, etc.
 πρόφορος, ον, preceding, Aretin. ap. Diomed. 3. 5. II. (sub. ἰχώρ), ὁ, the fluid in which the foetus floats, discharged before parturition, Arist. H. A. 7. 7, 3; cf. ὕδρωψ I. 3.
 προφώσδε, Adv. f. l. for πρὸ φώσδε, II.
 πρόφραγμα, τό, (προφράσσω) a fence placed in front, like προτείχισμα, Arist. Oec. 2. 4, Diod. 19. 30: metaph., Polyb. 9. 35, 3, etc.
 προφράζω, fut. σω, to foretell, Hdt. 1. 120 (where Schweigh. takes it = προειπεῖν, προερεῖν to speak out boldly): part. pf. pass. προπεφραδμένα ἄλλα Hes. Op. 653, where προπεφασμένα might be read (v. προφαίνω I. 3), but cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 1315.
 πρόφρασσα, Ep. fem., = πρόφρων, kindly, gracious, Il. 10. 290, Od. 5. 161, al.; others (with more immediate reference to φράζομαι) take it to mean having forethought, thoughtful.
 προφροντίζω, to consider before, Hipp. Aër. 281, v. Littré 2. 14.
 προφρύγω [ῥ], to toast, parch before, Galen.
 πρόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν, φρονέω): poet. Adj.:—properly, with forward mind, Lat. propenso animo, hence kindly, gracious, willing, ready, glad to do a thing, commonly joined with a Verb, ὕμοισον πρόφρων ἐπεσιν καὶ χερσὶν ἀρήξειν Il. 1. 77; *πρ. κατένευσε Κρονίων* 8. 175; ὁ δέ με *πρ. ὑπέδεκτο* 9. 480, Od. 2. 387; *πρ. Δαναοῖσιν ἄμυνεν* Il. 14. 71; so, *πρ. τελεῖν, αἰεῖν* Pind. P. 5. 156, N. 5. 41; *προφρόνων Μοισᾶν τυχεῖσθαι* Id. I. 4. 73 (3. 61); καὶ σε.. *πρ. θεὸς φυλάσσοι* Aesch. Cho. 1063; *γενοῦ πρ. ἡμῖν ἀρωγός* Soph. El. 1380; *πρ. σε.. Ἐρμῆς Ἄιδης τε δέχοιτο* Eur. Alc. 743. II. of acts, efforts, earnest, zealous, ὅτε δὴ.. *πρ. ἐθέλοισι ἐρύσσαι in earnest*, Il. 8. 23; οὐ νύ τι θυμῷ πρόφρονι μυθέομαι Ib. 40., 22. 184; εἰ δὴ πρόφρονι θυμῷ.. *ἀνώγει* 24. 140; ἀμύνειν *πρ. θ.* Od. 16. 257, cf. Hes. Th. 536; also, *πρ. κραδίη* Il. 10. 244:—in Od. 14. 406 it is ironical, *πρόφρων κεν δὴ ἔπειτα Δία Κρονίωνα λιτοίμην* oh yes! earnestly would I pray to Zeus! II. Ep. Adv. προφρονέως, willingly, readily, earnestly, zealously, *πρ. μάχεσθαι* Il. 5. 810, cf. 7. 160; *νήπια τέκνα πρ. ῥύοισθε* 17. 224; *πρ. μὲν τίε ἀναξ* 6. 173:—later, *προφρόνως φιλεῖν* Theogn. 786, Pind. P. 2. 29; *ἐπιθεῖν* Aesch. Supp. I, cf. Ag. 173, Cho. 478, Eum. 927, 968.
 προφύλαξ, ἄδος, ἡ, a sprout, Gloss.
 προφύλαγμα, τό, = sq., Hesych.
 προφύλακῆ, (προφυλάσσω) a guard in front; in pl. outposts, vldettes, riquets, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 25, Eq. Mag. 7, 13; in sing., ἡ *πρ. αὐτοῦ* his advanced guard, Id. Hell. 4. 1, 24, cf. Polyb. 5. 3, 2; ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι διὰ προφυλακῆς with an advanced guard, with outposts, Thuc. 4. 30. II. a guarding, guard, Polyb. 5. 95, 5. III. a watch, vigil, LXX (Ex. 12. 42). IV. a preservative, amulet, cited from Diosc.
 προφύλακῆς ναῦς, ἡ, a look-out ship, Thuc. 1. 117.
 προφύλακτέον, verb. Adj. one must use precaution, Plut. 2. 127 D.
 προφύλακτῆριον, τό, an outpost, guard, Tzetz., Hesych. II. a precaution, Basil.
 προφύλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, precautionary, Walz Rhett. I. 461: ἡ -κή; Medic.

προφύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, an advanced guard: οἱ προφύλακες, = αἱ προφυλακαί, Thuc. 3. 112, Xen. An. 2. 4, 15, etc. II. an officer on guard, Aen. Tact. 22.—Also as fem. Eratosth. Catast. 22.
 προφύλασσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω:—to keep guard before, to guard a place or house, c. acc., νηὸν h. Hom. Ap. 538 (in the rare Ep. imperat. form προφύλαχθε, for προφυλάσσετε, for which Schneidew. conj. πεφύλαχθε), cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 14: also, προφυλάσσειν ἐπὶ τινι to keep guard over a person or place, Hdt. 8. 92; and c. gen., Xen. Hier. 6, 10:—absol. to be on guard, keep watch, (cf. προφύλαξ), to keep a look-out, ἡ προφυλάσσουσα (sc. ναῦς) = προφυλακίς, Hdt. 7. 179., 8. 92, cf. Ar. Ach. 1146, Thuc. 2. 93:—Med. to guard oneself, to be on one's guard, take precautions, προεφυλάξατο ὅσα ἐδύνατο μάλιστα Hdt. 1. 185, cf. 9. 99, Thuc. 6. 38:—c. acc. to be on one's guard or take precautions against, Lat. cavere, Hdt. 7. 176, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 5, Mem. 1. 4, 13. II. later the Act. is used like the Med., to take precautions against, τὰ τοῦ σώματος κινήματα Plut. 2. 129 A, cf. Alex. Trall. I. p. 1.
 πρόφυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, a fugitive, Choerob. in Theodos. Can. p. 83, Malal.
 προφύομαι, Pass., with aor. 2 act., to be born before, ὅς προῦφν πατῆρ Soph. Aj. 1291.
 προφύραμα, τό, dough kneaded before, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 140 A.
 προφύραω, to mix up or knead beforehand: so in Pass., μάζα προφυρθεῖσα Hipp. 355. 26. II. metaph., προπεφύραται λόγος the speech is all ready concocted, Ar. Av. 462; κακὸν μοι προπεφυραμένον ἐστὶ (as we say) there's a mischief ready brewed for me, Id. Thesm. 75.
 προφύρητος (Ion. for -φυρατός), ἡ, ὄν, kneaded beforehand, *πρ. μάζα* a well-kneaded barley-loaf, Hipp. 368. 11., 373. 52.
 προφύσιον, τό, a case for the pipe of a bellows, Hesych.; cf. ἀκροφύσιον.
 πρόφυσις, ἡ, (προφύω) a germ, bud, knot, Hipp. in Galen. Gloss. p. 550.
 προφύτεύω, to plant before, Geop.: metaph. to engender, Soph. El. 199.
 προφωνέω, to utter, say or declare beforehand, Ζηνὸς κότον Aesch. Supp. 617; *πήματα, ἄλλη* Id. Ag. 882, Eum. 466:—to utter before all, ἡχώ Soph. El. 109; *προφωνεῖ τόνδε ναυάρχους λόγον* gives this order beforehand to all, Aesch. Pers. 363. II. to order beforehand or before all, c. dat. et inf., καὶ σοι προφωνῶ τόνδε μὴ θάπτειν Soph. Aj. 1089, cf. Eur. Hipp. 956, El. 685; also with the inf. omitted, ὑμῖν προφωνῶ τάδε Soph. O. T. 223.
 προφωνήσιμος, ον, announcing before: ἡ *πρ. (sc. ἡμέρα) Septuagesima Sunday*, which announces the approach of Lent, Byz.: so also προφώνησις, εως, ἡ, Ib.
 προφωσφορέω, to carry a light before, Byz.
 προφωτίζω, to enlighten before, Cyrill.
 προχάζω, to give way forwards, i. e. to advance, Hesych., Phot.
 προχαίρω, to rejoice beforehand, Plat. Phileb. 39 D; προχαρέντες Orph. H. 85 (86). 9. II. in 3 imperat. προχαίρετω, far be it from me! away with it! Aesch. Ag. 251; cf. χαίρω V. 2.
 προχάλλω, to loosen beforehand, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 5.
 προχαλκεύω, to forge beforehand, Aesch. Cho. 647.
 προχάνη, ἡ, a pretext, Call. Cer. 73, Fr. 26. (Derived by Eust. 1109. 39 from προχαίνω = προφασίζομαι.)
 προχάραγμα, τό, = προκέντημα, an outline, pattern, Walz Rhett. I. 444.
 προχάρασσω, Att. -ττω, to engrave before: hence to make an outline, plan or sketch, Greg. Naz.
 προχάρης, ἐς, given as a thankoffering, ἄρτος C. I. 1464.
 Προχάρισία, ἡ, a name of Thetis, Hesych.
 προχάρισμα, τό, a gracious gift, Or. Sib. 5. 330.
 προχάριστήρια, τά, a thanksgiving to open the year, a festival of Athena, celebrated by all Athen. magistrates at the beginning of spring, Lycurg. ap. Suid. et Harp.; προσχ- in A. B. 295.
 προχειλίδιον, τό, the projecting part of the lip, Poll. 2. 90.
 πρόχειλος, ον, with prominent lips, Strab. 96, Luc. Philops. 34.
 προχειμάζω, of the weather, to be stormy before, Arist. Probl. 26. 8, 4.
 προχειμάσις, ἡ, premature wintry weather, Plin. 8. 57, Veget. 4. 40.
 προχειρίζω, Att. fut. ἰῶ, to put into the hand, deliver up, *πρ. τινὰ ἐπὶ τῷ τὴν τιμωρίαν δοῦναι* Dinarth. 110. 8: to have ready at hand, τέτταρα στρατόπεδα Polyb. 3. 107, 10:—Pass., mostly in participles, taken in hand, undertaken, τὸν προκεχειρισμένον λόγον Plat. Legg. 643 A; *ἐτοῖμα καὶ προκεχειρισμένα ἀγαθὰ* Dem. 85. 7. II. most commonly as Dep. προχειρίζομαι, fut. -χειριούμαι:—to take into one's hand, and so to make ready, prepare for oneself, προχειριούμαι κάξεταισώ τὴν οὐσίαν Ar. Eccl. 729; δύναμιν, στρατόπεδον, ναῦς Dem. 45. 10, Polyb. 1. 16, 2, etc.; *ἐσθῆτα* Luc. Merc. Cond. 14; *τὴν μαλάχην* to eat it, Id. V. H. 2. 46; τὰς ῥήσεις, τοὺς λογισμούς Plut. 2. 396 C, 813 E: to prefer, τὸ ἀσαφές Dion. H. de Dinarth. 8. II. to choose, elect, τινὰ Isocr. 184 A, Polyb., etc.; τινὰ ἐπὶ τι Dem. 773. 18; ἐπὶ τινι Plut. Caes. 58; πρὸς τι Polyb. 3. 44, 4. III. c. inf. to determine to do, Id. 3. 40, 2. 4. to discuss or examine first, τὰς ἄλλας κατηγορίας Arist. Categ. 8, 31; τὰς πάντων δόξας Id. Top. 1. 14, 1; so also, *πρ. περὶ τίνος* Id. Cael. 1. 5, 5, cf. Phys. 3. 1, 2, Meteor. 3. 6, 14. 5. ἐπὶ παραδείγματι *πρ. to propose* by way of example, Id. Probl. 30. 1, 5:—so in Pass., Id. Categ. 5, 6.
 προχείρισις, εως, ἡ, a taking in hand, execution, Philop. ap. Suid. s. v. κινήσις. II. election, Eccl.
 προχειρόμαι, Pass. to be subdued before, Joseph. B. J. 4. 8, 1.
 πρόχειρος, ον, (χείρ) at hand, close to (cf. ὑποχείριος), Hipp. Art. 758; *πρόχειρα ψέλια δέρκεσθαι* at hand, ready, Aesch. Pr. 54; *πρ. ἄλγος.. δέρκομαι* Soph. El. 1116; of a drawn sword or knife, Id. Ph.

747, Eur. Hel. 1564, El. 696, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 32; ἔβαλλον λίθους καὶ ἄκοντιοις, ὡς ἕκαστος τι πρ. εἶχε Thuc. 4. 34; τὴν ἐπιστήμην οὐκ εἶχε πρ. ἐν τῇ διανοίᾳ Plat. Theaet. 198 D; πρ. μῦθοι Id. Phaedo 61 B; τὰ κατὰ πάντων τῶν φιλοσοφούντων πρ. Id. Apol. 23 D; εἰ σὺν σοι πρόχειρον, εἰπέ Id. Min. 313 B; δὲ προχειρότατον ἔχω εἰπεῖν Dem. 700. 10; τὸ προχειρότατον ποιεῖν Isocr. 223 B; τὰ πρ. things close at hand, opp. to τὰ ἄπορα (out of the way), Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 9, cf. 9. 3, 5; τὰ προχειρότατα Id. Prob. 20. 12.

2. at hand, common, joined with φαῦλος, τὰ πρ. καὶ δημόσια Plat. Theaet. 147 A; αἱ πρ. ἡδοναί Id. Phileb. 45 A.

3. πρόχειρόν [ἔστι] it is easy, c. inf., Id. Soph. 251 B, Philem. Ἐπιδ. 2; ψεύδεσθαι προχειρότατον ἀμαρτάνουσαι Lys. Fr. 54; so, ἐν προχείρῳ [ἔστι], c. inf., Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 3; ἐκ προχείρου easily, lightly, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 19.

II. of persons, ready to do, c. inf., Soph. El. 1494; so, πρ. εἰς τὸ δρᾶν κακὰ Philem. Incert. 69; πρ. τῇ φυγῇ ready for flight, Eur. H. F. 161; so, πρ. γλῶττα Poll. 6. 120.

III. Adv. -ως, off-hand, readily, ἀποκρίνασθαι Plat. Symp. 204 D; πρ. ἔχειν περί τι Arist. Top. 8. 14, 5, etc.; ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα ὀρμᾶν πρ. Amphib. Φιλιάδ. 1. 7; hurriedly, rashly, Theopomp. Hist. 249, Polyb. 5. 7, 2:—Comp. -οτέρως, Plat. Alc. 2. 144 D; -ότερον Polyb. 1. 21, 5.

προχειρότης, ητος, ἡ, readiness, Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 18; esp. in handling a subject, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 249.

προχειροτονέω, to choose or elect before, Plat. Legg. 765 B, Aeschin. 4. 11.

2. of things, to give a previous vote, Dem. 703. 18:—so Subst.

προχειροτονία, ἡ, Arist. Fr. 396, Harp.

προχειρουργέω, to perform before, Joseph. B. J. 4. 8, 3.

πρόχουμα, τό, (προχέω) that which is poured forth, a deposit, Arist. P. A. 2. 1, 22; cf. πρόχουσις.

προχέω, poet. collat. form of sq., Dion. P. 52.

προχέω, fut. -χεῶ, to pour forth or forward, πρ. ῥέον εἰς ἅλα διὰν, of a river, Il. 21. 219, cf. h. Ap. 241; so, ποταμοὶ δ' ἀμέραισι μὲν

προχέοντι ῥέον καπνοῦ Pind. P. 1. 43; τρεῖς ὕδατος προχέειν to pour in three parts of water first, Hes. Op. 594; σπονδὰς προχέει Hdt. 7. 192, Critias 17:—metaph., πρ. αἰοδὴν v. l. Hes. Th. 83; ὅσα γλυκεῖαν Pind. P. 10. 87, cf. C. I. 401; λιγείαν δμφὴν Anacreont. 44. 11; cf. χέω:—

Pass. to pour on or forth, metaph. of large bodies of men pouring over a plain, ἐς πεδίον προχέοντο Il. 2. 465, cf. 15. 360., 21. 6; θυσία ..

προχυθεῖσα Eur. Fr. 904; the literal sense of Pass. only late, Opp. C. 2. 39, Dio C., etc.; προχέεται τὰ λεγόμενα Longin. 19:—τὰς προκεχυμένας ἀκρας far-projecting, Philo 1. 14. Cf. προρέω II.

προχθές, Adv., the day before yesterday, Schol. Philostr. Her. p. 578 Boisson.; προϋχθές (i. e. προεχθές) Boisson. Anecd. 4. 398.

προχθεσῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, of the day before yesterday, E. M. 691. 36.

πρόχλωρος, ὄν, greenish, Schol. Ar. Pl. 204. Dind. suggests ὑπόχλω-

πρόχλυν, Adv., (πρό, γόνυ) like γνύξ, with the knees forward, i. e. kneeling, on one's knees, πρόχλυν καθεζομένη falling on her knees, Il. 9. 570; metaph., ὡς κεν .. ἀπόλωνται πρόχλυν κακῶς that they may perish miserably on their knees, i. e. may be brought low and perish, 21. 460; so, πρόχλυν ὀλέσθαι Od. 14. 69; just as Hdt. uses ἐς γόνυ βαλεῖν τινα, 6. 27; cf. γόνυ 1. 5.—From ignorance of the metaph., πρόχλυν was afterwards used as simply = πᾶν, Ap. Rh. 1. 1118., 2. 249.

προχολή, ἡ, (προχέω) poet. noun, almost always in pl., the outpouring, i. e. the mouth, of a river, ἐπὶ προχολῇ διυπετέος ποταμοῦ Il. 17. 263; ἐς ποταμοῦ προχολῆς Od. 5. 453; ἐν προχολῆς ποταμοῦ II. 242; ἐν προχολῆς .. Ὀκεανοῦ (for Ocean was a River in Hom.) 20. 65; Τριτωνίδος ἐν προχολῆς λίμνας Pind. P. 4. 35, cf. Anacr. 27, Simon. 180, Aesch. Supp. 1025, Soph. Fr. 795, Ar. Nub. 272; θερμαῖς ὕδατος μαλακοῦ πρ. Aesch. Fr. 192:—the sing. in Hes. Op. 755.

2. = πρόχουσις, a promontory, Archestr. ap. Ath. 314 E.

II. libations, Epigr. Gr. 619. 4, cf. 312. 16.

προχολή, ἡ, = πρόχοος, Ap. Rh. 1. 456, Anth. P. 6. 292, Alciphro 3. 47; on the accent, v. Lob. Paral. 379.

προχοῖδιον, Att. προχοῖδιον, τό, Dim. of πρόχοος, Cratin. Pnt. 16, Stratt. Αἴμν. 1, Strab. 812, etc.; cf. Pors. praef. Eur. Hec. p. li.

προχολῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of πρόχοος, = ἀμῖς, a chamberpot, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 10, cf. Ath. 496 C.

II. = ἐπίχουσις, A. B. 294.

πρόχοος, Att. contr. πρόχουσις, ἡ: heterocl. dat. pl. πρόχουσι, like βοῦς, βοῦσί, as if of third decl. (v. Dind. Eur. Ion 435, Ar. Nub. 272, Piers. Moer. p. 296): acc. pl. πρόχουσι Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 7, Ael. N. A. 5, 23: (προχέω). A vessel for pouring out, a jug, pitcher, esp. a vase or ewer for pouring water upon the hands of guests, Il. 24. 304, Od. 1. 136., 4. 52., 15. 135, Hes. Th. 785, Soph. Ant. 430, Eur. Ion 435, etc.;—also the wine-jug from which the cupbearer pours into the cups, Od. 18. 397:—Thessal. for λήκυθος, Clitarch. ap. Ath. 495 C; cf. ὄληη. II. in Sicily, a liquid measure, C. I. 5641, etc.

προχορεύω, to go or dance before in a chorus, πρ. κῶμον to lead a κῶμος or festive band, Eur. Phoen. 797.

προχόω, collat. pres. of προχώννυμι, to pile in front, heap up, χῶμα Plat. Criti. 111 B, cf. Aristid. 1. 128.

προχράσμαι, Dep. to use before, Arist. de Xenoph. 1, 8; perh. προσχρ-.

προχρεία, ἡ, = ἀφορμή, capital for trade, A. B. 472.

προχρηματίζω, to transact business before, Rangabé Antt. 1. 250. 55.

II. to prophesy, Method. 400 A:—so also προχρησμοφ-δέω, Tzetz.

προχρηστικῶς, Adv. for using before, Epiphan.

προχρίω [ι], to smear before; πρ. τί τινι to smear or rub with a thing, Soph. Tr. 696, cf. Luc. Alex. 21:—verb. Adj. προχριστέον, Ruf.

προχρονέω, to precede in order of time, Clem. Al. 932.

πρόχρονος, ὄν, of former time, πράγματα Luc. Salt. 80.

πρόχρυμα, τό, (προχέω) wine that flows from the grape without pressing, Lat. vinum protropium, Geop. 6. 16, 1.

II. = πρόχοος,

Moer. 422.

Math. Vett.

III. in building, a projecting strut or beam,

πρόχουσις, ἡ, (προχέω), a pouring out, πρ. τῆς γῆς a deposition of mud by water, alluvial soil, Lat. alluvies, Hdt. 2. 5; πρ. ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας κατενηνευμένην ὑπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ Ib. 12; πρ. ἰλυόεσσα Opp. H. 1. 116; —in Hdt. 1. 160, οὐλὰς κριθῶν πρόχουσιν ἐποιέετο (cf. sq.), πρόχουσιν ἐποιέετο must be taken as a simple Verb = προέχεε. II. metaph. a pouring forth, τῶν παθῶν Longin. 9. 13.

προχύται [ῦ] (sc. κριθαί), αἱ = οὐλυχύται, Eur. El. 803, I. A. 1112, 1472, Ap. Rh. 1. 425.

II. flowers or wreaths thrown to popular persons in token of honour, Lat. missilia, Plut. Dio 29.

προχύτης [ῦ], ὄν, δ, = πρόχοος, a jug or pitcher, Ion (Fr. 2. 3) ap. Ath. 463 B, cf. 496 C: esp. an urn to pour lustral libations from, Eur. I. A. 955.

προχυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for pouring, ἀγγείον Schol. Od. 1. 136.

προχυτός, ἡ, ὄν, poured out in front:—Προχύτη νῆσος the island of Procida in the Gulf of Naples, formed by eruption from Vesuvius ('provolutis montibus insulam extitisse,' says Pliny), Dion. H. 1. 53, Strab. 247.

πρόχωλος, ὄν, very lame or halt, Luc. Ocyr. 146.

πρόχωμα, τό, earth thrown up before a place, a dam, Inscr. Orchom. in C. I. 1569 c., v. l. Strab. for προσχ-

προχῶναι, αἱ, the hips, Lat. os coccygis (cf. κοχώνη), Archipp. Πιν. 2.

προχωνεύω, to soften beforehand, ὕδατι τὸν πηλόν Cyrill.

προχώννυμι ὀν -ύω, fut. -χῶσω, pf. -κέχωκα:—to form by deposition before, τὰς νήσους Arist. Mirab. 81. II. to silt up, θάλατταν Aristid. 1 p. 21. Cf. προχῶω.

προχωρέω, to go or come forward, advance, πρὸς ἐμὴν χεῖρα as my hand guides thee, Soph. Ph. 148, etc.; of troops, Thuc. 2. 12., 3. 111, etc.; πρ. καὶ οὐ μένει Plat. Phileb. 24 D; of excrement, to be voided, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 6; οἶκος εἰς βορρᾶ προκεχωρηκός, Lat. vergens ad .., Luc. Hipp. 7:—of Time, τοῦ αἰῶνος προκεχωρηκός Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 1, cf. Hdn. 2. 2, 3, etc.; so, προχῶρει ὁ πύτος Xen. An. 7. 3, 26, cf. Luc. de Meretr. 15. 2:—of money, to pass current, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 178.

II. metaph., of States, wars, enterprises, etc., to proceed, advance, go on, often with some word to denote a good or bad issue, δόξας εὖ προχωρήσαι δόμος Eur. Hecacl. 486; τὰ Περσέων πρήγματα ἐς δὲ δυνάμει προκεχωρηκῆε Hdt. 7. 50, 2; προχωρησάντων ἐπὶ μέγα τῶν πραγμάτων Thuc. 1. 16; οὕτως ὡμῆ πρ. ἡ στάσις Id. 3. 81; αὐτῷ πρ. τὰ πράγματα ἢ ἐβούλετο Id. 1. 74; τούτων προκεχωρηκῶν ὡς ἐβούλοντο Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 1, cf. 7. 2, 1, Cyr. 2. 3, 16:—absol. to go on well, prosper, οὐ τι προχωρέειν οἶον τε ἔσται Hdt. 8. 108; ἐπεὶ τέ σφι .. οὐ προέχωρει ἢ κάτοδος Id. 5. 62, cf. 7. 50, 2; τὸ ἔργον πρ. Thuc. 8. 68; τὰ πλείω αὐτοῖς προκεχωρηκῆε Id. 3. 73, cf. 6. 103; τὰ νῦν προχωρήσαντα your present successes, Id. 4. 18; of auguries and the like, τὰ διαβατήρια αὐτοῖς οὐ πρ. Id. 5. 54; ἴσως ἂν τὰ ἱερὰ μᾶλλον προχωροῖη ἡμῖν Xen. An. 6. 2, 21:—rarely of ill success, παρὰ δόξαν αὐτοῖς πρ. τῶν πραγμάτων Polyb. 5. 29, 1; τὸ δ' εἰς τὸναντίον πρ. Luc. Alex. 36 (where Cobet περιεχῶρει).

2. impers., προχωρεῖ μοι it goes on well for me, I have success, commonly with negat., ὡς οἱ δόλω οὐ προέχωρει when he could not succeed by craft, Hdt. 1. 205, cf. 84, Thuc. 1. 109, etc.; οὐ προχῶρει, ἢ προσεδέχοντο, things did not succeed, as .., Thuc. 3. 18; c. inf., ἦν μὴ προχωρήσῃ .. ἐκάστω .. ἀπελθεῖν if it be not possible .., Id. 4. 59; ῥίψαντες, ὡς ἐκάστοις προχῶρει (sc. ῥίψαι) .. Arr. An. 1. 1, 21; so, ἡνίκ' ἂν ἐκάστω πρ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 4; ὅποσα σοι προχωρεῖ as much as is convenient, Ib. 3. 2, 29, cf. Schneid. An. 1. 9, 13:—absol. in part., προκεχωρηκῶν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις when things went on well for them, Id. Hell. 5. 3, 27.

3. later, of persons, to advance, ἐπὶ μέγα πρ. Luc. D. Mort. 12. 2; of excess, ἐς πᾶν τρυφῆς πρ. Dio C. 39. 37, cf. 48. 1; ἐς τοῦτο, ὥστε .., Id. 73. 3; εἰς τοσοῦτον μανίας, ὡς .. Hdn. 1. 15.

III. to come forward to speak, πρ. τῶν ἄλλων to come out in front of the rest, Dinarch. 110. 7.

προχῶρημα, τό, excrement, LXX (Ezek. 32. 6), Origen.

προχῶρησις, ἡ, a going forth, εἰς τι Hipp. Fract. 763: advance, Iambli. Protr. (Symb. Expl. 21).

προχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = προφορικός, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 53.

πρόχουσις, ἡ, freq. v. l. for πρόσχωσις, e. g. Philostr. 606.

προψάλλω, to play on the harp before, and πρόψαλμα, τό, a prelude to a psalm, Eccl.

προψηλλίζω, to stammer before, Greg. Nyss.

προψηλάφω, to handle beforehand, Paul. Aeg. 4. 1:—προψηλάφημα, τό, Procl.

προψηνίζω, to inoculate figs beforehand (cf. ψηνίζω), E. M. 818. 29.

προψηφίζομαι, Dep. to decree before: pf. part. in pass. sense, Dio C. 43. 14, C. I. 3597 δ, 4380 n³ (add.).

προψιθύρίζω, to whisper before, Eumath. p. 81.

προψυχρίζω, = sq., of wine, Galen.

προψύχω [ῦ], to cool before, Plut. 2. 690 F (al. περιψ-), Galen.

προψυδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a prelude, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1143, Hephaest.

προψυδός, ἡ, (ψυδή) a prelude, overture, Schol. Ar. Av. 1372, E. M. II. a short verse before a longer one, opp. to ἐψυδός, Hephaest. p. 130.

προώδων, = προόδους, q. v., A. B. 58.

προωθείω, fut. -ωθήσω and -ώσω: aor. προέωσα, contr. part. πρώσας Anth. P. 12. 206, Luc. Asin. 9. 10. To push forward, push or urge on, Plat. Phaedo 84 D, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 1, al.; βιαίως πρ. τινα ἐπὶ τι Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 450 C; πρ. αὐτόν to rush on, Xen. Cyn. 10, 10.

II. to push off or away, a wrestling term, Luc. 1. c.

προώλης, es, (ὄλλυμι) destroyed or ruined beforehand, ἐξώλης καὶ πρ. (v. ἐξώλης) Dem. 395. 7, cf. 332. 22; ἄβιος καὶ πρ. σὺν τῷ σπέρματι ἀποθάνοι C. I. 3915. 47, cf. Suid. s. v. σοβαρόν.

προωμοσία, ἡ, a previous oath, v. ἀνωμοσία.
 προωνόμαι, Dep. to buy beforehand, C. I. 2483, 2484, Galcn.
 προωνύμιον, τό, (ὄνομα) the Roman *praenomen*, Gloss.
 προώνυμος, ον, (ὄνομα) with a *praenomen*, Nonn. D. 17. 397, Io. 9. 7.
 προωραίζομαι, Med. to beautify oneself before, Eccl.
 προώριος, ον, = πρόωρος, Nonn. Jo. 3. 17, etc.
 προωρισμένως, Adv. *predeterminately*, Clem. Al. 778.
 πρόωρος, ον, (ῶρα) before the time, untimely, Plut. 2. 101 F, Aretae.
 Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13, Anth. P. 7. 643., 13. 27, etc. Adv. -ρον, Luc.
 Amor. 21.
 πρόωσις, ἡ, (προωθέω) a pushing forward or away, Arist. Cacl. 2. 14,
 15, Mund. 4. 31, Theophr., etc.; contr. *πρώσις* in Hesych.
 προωσμός, οὔ, ὄ, = πρόωσις, Math. Vett. 250.
 προώστης, ου, δ, (προωθέω) a projecting beam on the wall of a fortified
 place, like *κεραία* in Thuc., Aen. Tact. 32.
 προωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for pushing forward, evacuative, Galen. Adv.
 -κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 83.
 προωφελῶ, to assist before, Philo 1. 186, Eus., etc.
 πρύλλεις, ἔων, οί, men-at-arms, soldiers, αὐτοὶ δὲ πρ. σὺν τεύχεσι θα-
 ρηχθέντες, opp. to chiefs fighting from chariots, Il. 11. 49., 12. 77;
 Λαοδάμαντα, ἡγεμόνα πρυλέων 15. 517; Ἄρης .. πρυλέεσσι κελεύων
 Hes. Sc. 193;—Herm. explains it as = πρόμαχοι (cf. πρύτανις), Opusc.
 4. 286-291; and Il. 21. 90 (πρώτοισι μετὰ πρυλέεσσι) to some extent
 supports this view. 2. later as Adj., close, in masses, like foot-
 soldiers, Opp. C. 3. 124.—Cf. sq.
 πρύλλις [ῥ], εως, ἡ, a dance in armour, armed dance, Call. Jov. 52,
 Dian. 240; the Cretan equivalent for *πυρρίχη*, acc. to Arist. Fr. 476. (On
 the deriv., v. Heins. Sil. Ital. 3. 347.)
 πρύμνᾶ, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. πρύμνη (which form however was also used
 by Att. Poets metri grat., Soph. Ph. 482, Ar. Vesp. 399, just like
 τόλμη for τόλμᾶ, cf. A. B. 66. 23, Elmsl. Heracl. 19):—properly fem.
 of πρυμνός (sub. ναῦς), the hindmost part of a ship, the stern, poop, Lat.
ruppis, opp. to *πῶρα*, Hom., etc.; he sometimes has it in full, πρύμνη
 νηὺς (where we might expect the accent πρυμνή, oxyt., as in πρυμνόν),
 νηὶ πάρα πρύμνη Il. 7. 383., 10. 35, etc.; ἐπὶ πρύμνη .. νηὶ 11. 600;
 νηὶ ἐνὶ πρ. Od. 2. 417; and in pl., νηυσὶν ἐπι πρύμνησι Il. 12. 403;
 ἐπὶ πρ. νέεσσι 13. 333; ἐπὶ πρύμνησιν (ναῦφι going before) 8. 475;
 though he also has πρύμνη νηὸς Od. 13. 84, cf. Plat. Phaedo 58 A, C;
 whereas νηὸς ἀπο πρύμνης (Il. 15. 435, cf. 704, Od. 13. 75) may be
 taken in either way. Special phrases:—ἐπὶ πρύμνην ἀνακρούεσθαι to
 back a ship (v. sub ἀνακρούω and κρούω); so, χωρεῖν πρύμναν to retire,
draw back, Eur. Andr. 1120; ἐπείγει κατὰ πρύμναν, of a fair wind, Soph.
 Ph. 1451; κατὰ πρ. ἴσταται τὸ πνεῦμα Thuc. 2. 97; v. sub πῶρα.—
 Ships were generally fastened to land or drawn up on land by the stern,
 Il. 14. 32, cf. 1. 409, etc.: hence, πρύμνας λῦσαι Eur. Hec. 539; cf.
 πρυμνήσιος, πρυμνήτης, πρυμνοῦχος. 2. metaph., πρ. πόλεος the
 Acropolis, Aesch. Supp. 344; but also of the vessel of the State, Id.
 Theb. 2 and 760; cf. πρυμνήτης:—so, ἐν πρύμνη φρενός, read by Herm.
 in Aesch. Supp. 989. II. generally the bottom, πρ. Ὀσσης the
 foot of mount Ossa, Eur. El. 443; cf. πρυμνώρεια, πρυμνός.
 πρύμνᾶδε, Adv. towards the stern, Hesych.
 πρυμναῖος, α, ον, of a ship-stern, Opp. H. 1. 191, Anth. P. 10. 16, etc.
 Πρυμνεύς, δ, Steersman, name of a Phaeacian in Od. 8. 112; from
 πρύμνα, as almost all their names are connected with ships, cf. Πρωφρέυς.
 πρύμνη, v. sub πρύμνα.
 πρύμνηθεν, Dor. -ᾶθεν, Adv. of πρύμνη, from the ship's stern, Il. 15.
 716, Aesch. Theb. 920, Eur. I. T. 1349; πομπεύσαις πρύμνᾶθεν, of a
 fair wind, Erinna (Fr. 2) ap. Ath. 283 D.
 πρυμνήσιος, α, ον, (πρύμνα) of a ship's stern, κάλως Eur. H. F. 479;
 cf. πρυμνήτης II. II. mostly in neut. pl. πρυμνήσια (sc. δεσμά,
 σχοινία), ropes from a ship's stern to fasten her to the shore, stern-cables,
 Lat. *retinacula navis*, often in Hom. (esp. in Od.), πρ. καταδῆσαι Il. 1.
 436, Od. 15. 498; ἀνάψαι 9. 137; opp. to πρ. λῦσαι 2. 418., 15. 256,
 552; ἀναλῦσαι 9. 178, etc.:—metaph., ἐν σοὶ τὰμὰ βίου πρυμνήσι
 ἀνηπται Anth. P. 12. 159, cf. Eur. I. c.:—rarely in sing., Synes. 228 A.
 πρυμνήτης, ου, δ, (πρύμνα) the steersman, whose place is at the stern:
 —metaph., χώρας τῆσδε πρ. ἀναξ 'the pilot' of the State, Aesch. Eum.
 16; ἀνδρα .. πρ. χθονός Ib. 765; cf. πρωφάτης. II. as masc.
 Adj. = πρυμνήσιος, πρ. κάλως, Eur. Med. 770:—of a fair wind, v. l. for
 ἀργέστης, Ar. Rh. 4. 1628.
 πρυμνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = πρυμνήσιος, Callix. ap. Ath. 203 F.
 πρυμνόθεν, Adv., = πρύμνηθεν, Ar. Rh. 9. 911, Arat. 343, etc. II.
 from the bottom, hence like Lat. *funditus*, utterly, root and branch,
 ὀλλύναι, etc., Aesch. Theb. 71, 1056, cf. πρυμνός, πρύμνα II: it is
 needless to read *πρέμνοθεν* with Blomf.
 πρυμνόν, τό, the lower part, end, πρ. θέναρος Il. 5. 339; πρυμνοῖς
 ἀγορᾶς ἐπι at the far end of the agora, Pind. P. 5. 125.—Properly neut.
 of πρυμνός, as πρύμνα is fem.
 πρυμνός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. Adj. the hindmost, undermost, end-most, Hom.;
 πρυμνός βραχίων the end of the arm (where it joins the shoulder), Il.
 13. 532., 16. 323; πρ. γλώσσα, κέρας, σκέλος, ὤμος, in all which cases
 it means the end of the limb next the body, the roof, Il. 5. 292., 13.
 705., 16. 314, Od. 17. 504; so, πρυμνήν ὕλην ἐκτάμνειν to cut off
 the wood at the roof, Il. 12. 149; δόρυ πρυμνόν the lower part of
 a spear-head (where it joins the shaft), 17. 618; λᾶας .. πρυμνός
 παχὺς broad at base, opp. to ὑπερθεν ὄξυς (which follows), 12. 446;
 Sup. πρυμνότατος Od. 17. 463:—for πρύμνη ναῦς, v. sub πρύμνα;
 v. also πρυμνόν, τό. (Acc. to E. M., from πείρω, περάω:—akin to
 πρέμνον).
 πρυμνοῦχος, ον, (ἔχω) holding the ship's stern, κάλως Anth. P. 7. 374:

cf. πρυμνήτης II, πρυμνήσιος. II. *detaining the ships* (because
 they were anchored by the stern), the fleet, Αὔλις Eur. El. 1022.
 πρυμνώρεια, ἡ, (ὄρος) the lower slope or foot of a mountain, Il. 14.
 307, Pisand. ap. Steph. B. s. v. Νιφάτης. (Formed like ἀκρόρεια, cf.
 πρύμνη fin.)
 πρύτανεῖα, Ion. -ήνη, ἡ, (πρυτανεύω) the *prytany* or *presidency*, at
 Athens a period of 35 or 36 days, about $\frac{1}{16}$ of a year, during which the
prytanes of each φυλή in turn presided in the βουλή and ἐκκλησία (v.
 πρύτανις II), Antipho 146. 38, Andoc. 10. 17, etc. The first six presi-
 dencies in the year consisted of 35, the last four of 36 days, or (in the
 intercalary year of the Metonic cycle) the former of 38, the latter of 39
 days, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 127. 6.—Thus the days of the *presidencies* were
 counted as our days of the month, ἐνδεκάτη τῆς πρυτανείας (sc. τῆς
 Πανδιονίδος) ap. Dem. 708. 21, cf. 712. 18, C. I. 122. 4., 124., 148. 3,
 al.;—also, ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀντιοχίδος ἐνδεκάτης πρυτανείας in its 11th presi-
 dency, i. e. the 11th day of its presidency, C. I. 111, cf. 85 b (addend.), 115.
 10; also, κατὰ πρυτανείαν by presidencies, i. e. every 35 or 36 days, Lys.
 183. 27, Dem. 1353. 23; ὁ γραμματεὺς δ κατὰ πρ. C. I. 107. 38., 112.
 20., 113. 2; καθ' ἐκάστην πρ. Aeschin. 57. 23:—cf. Clinton F. H. 2
 append. 19. pp. 388 sqq. II. the office or government of πρυτά-
 νεις, at Miletus, Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 8; at Rhodes, Plut. 2. 813 D; at Hali-
 carnassus, C. I. 2656; at Mitylene, Ib. 2189. 2. any public office
 held by rotation for given periods: hence, in Hdt. 6. 110, πρ. τῆς ἡμέρης
 the chief command for the day, held by each general in turn.
 πρύτανεῖα, ἡ, as fem. of πρύτανις, a name of the goddess Ἐστία, C. I.
 (addend.) 2347 k. 11.
 πρύτανεῖον, Ion. -ήιον (also in a Cret. Inscr., C. I. 2554. 52), τό, the
 presidents' hall, town-hall, Lat. *curia*, a public building in Greek cities,
 Hdt. 1. 146., 3. 57., 7. 197, Thuc. 2. 15, etc.: the Prytaneion was con-
 secrated to Hestia or Vesta (Pind. N. 11. 1), to whom a perpetual fire
 was kept burning in it, which in Colonies was orig. brought from the
 Prytaneion of the mother-city. At Athens it was also called θόλος, and
 was the hall in which the Prytanes for the time being and some other
 magistrates had their meals, and where they entertained at the public
 cost foreign ambassadors, Ar. Ach. 125, Dem. 350. 24: citizens also
 of high public merit, and the children of those who fell in battle,
 were often rewarded by a seat at this public table, ἐν πρυτανείῳ δειπνεῖν,
 σιτεῖσθαι Ar. Pax 1084, Plat. Apol. 36 D, Dem. 414. 9, etc. (v. σίτη-
 σις); called by Liv. 41. 20, *penetrare urbis, ubi publice, quibus is honos
 datus est, vescuntur*; ἐπὶ δεῖπνον εἰς τὸ πρ. καλεῖν τινα Dem. 1210. 22,
 Aeschin. 34. 13, cf. Ar. Eq. 1404, C. I. 84, 87, 106; οὐ γὰρ μὴ τίθενται
 συμβολαί, πρ. ταῦτα πάντα προσαγορεύεται are called *free tables*,
 Timocl. Δρακοντ. 1. 18; hence Plato calls Athens τῆς Ἑλλάδος αὐτὸ
 τὸ πρ. τῆς σοφίας, Prot. 337 D, cf. Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 207. II.
 a law-court at Athens, τὸ ἐπὶ πρυτανείῳ δικαστήριον, οἱ ἐκ πρυτανείου
 καταδικασθέντες Dem. 645. 15, Plut. Solon 19. 2. πρυτανεῖα,
 τά, a sum of money deposited by each party to a lawsuit before the suit
 began, Lat. *sacramentum*, Ar. Nub. 1136, 1180, al.: the losing party
 not only forfeited his own deposit, but had to repay the winner; the
 sum differed in amount according to the importance of the cause; the
 proportions are given by Böckh P. E. 2. 64, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 140;
 these deposits formed part of the revenue, Ar. Vesp. 659:—τιθέναι πρυ-
 τανεῖα τινα to make this deposit against one, i. e. bring an action against,
 Lat. *sacramento aliquem provocare*, Ar. Nub. 1136, C. I. (addend.) 73 c.
 14; πρ. τιθέτω ὁ δῖσκων τοῦ αὐτοῦ μέρους Dem. 1074. fin.; ἴν' αἱ
 θέσεις γίγνοντο τῇ νομηνίᾳ (sc. τῶν πρυτανείων) Ar. Nub. 1191; δέ-
 χεσθαι τὰ πρ. to receive this deposit, i. e. to allow the action to be
 brought, Ib. 1197; πρ. ἐκτίνειν to pay this deposit, Dem. 1158. 22.
 πρύτανεῖος, α, ον, of or belonging to the prytanes, Aristid. 1. 342;
 Ἐστία πρυτανεῖα C. I. 2347 k. 11 (p. 1059).
 πρυτανεῖον, τό, = πρυτανεῖα, Byz.
 πρύτανεῖος, δ, = πρύτανις, C. I. 2530, Harp. s. v. πρυτανεύοντα.
 πρύτανεῖω, to be πρύτανις or president, to hold sway, ἀθανάτοισι among
 them, h. Hom. Ap. 68. II. at Athens, to hold office as Prytanis,
 properly used of the φυλή which happened to have the πρυτανεῖα (v.
 πρύτανις II), ἔτυχεν .. ἡ φυλή Ἀκαμαντὶς πρυτανεύουσα Plat. Apol.
 32 B, cf. Gorg. 473 E; Ἀκαμαντὶς ἐπρυτανεῖε Thuc. 4. 118; Κεκροπίς
 ἐπρ. C. I. 76; etc.;—sometimes also of an individual member of the
 πρυτανεῖα, Antipho 146. 37, cf. Andoc. 7. 15. 2. πρ. περὶ εἰρήνης to
 put the question on a motion for peace, this being the duty of the
 Prytanes, Ar. Ach. 60; so, πρυτανεῖεν εἰρήνην Isocr. 66 A; also, πρ.
 τινὲ εἰρήνην to obtain peace for another, Luc. Demon. 9; φιλίαν Dio C.
 46. 11; ὁ πρυτανεῖσας ταῦτα καὶ πείσας, Lat. *auctor, suator sententiae*,
 Dem. 191. 15. III. generally, to manage, regulate, joined with
 διοικεῖν, Dem. 58. 19; ταῦτα πρ. Id. 191. 15:—Pass., πρυτανεῖσθαι
 παρὰ τινος to suffer oneself to be guided by one, Id. 126. 14; metaph.,
 δεῖπνον χαριέντως πεπρυτανεῖμένον served daintily, Alex. Κρατ. 1.
 4; and of persons, to be entertained, Plut. 2. 602 A.
 πρυτανήνη, -ήιον, Ion. for πρυτανεῖα, -νεῖον.
 πρύτανικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a πρύτανις, ἡ πρ. ἔξουσία C. I. 2264, Ath.
 149 E:—pecul. fem. -ίτις, ἴδος, as title of Ἐστία, Ath. 149 D.
 πρύτανις [ῥ], gen. εως (also ἀρχι-πρυτανίδος C. I. 2876-8), ὄ: pl.
 πρυτάνεις (as if from πρυτανεύς):—a prince, ruler, lord, chief, of Hiero,
 Pind. P. 2. 106; πρ. στεροπᾶν κεραιωνῶν τε, of Zeus, Ib. 6. 24; so, πρ. ἵππων,
 of Poseidon, Stesich. 45; ἀγορῆς πρ., of Apollo, Simon. in Anth. P. 6.
 212; μακάρων πρ., of Zeus, Aesch. Pr. 169; Κρόνιε Φρυγίων πρύτανι,
 Eur. Tro. 1288; πρ. συμποσίων, i. e. Bacchus, Ion 1. 14, cf. 9. 3; οἶνον
 .. ἀνθρώπων πρ. Id. 9; δυσσαμεριᾶν πρ., of the Sphinx, Aesch. ap. Ar.
 Ran.; Ἡρόδοτον .. ἱστορίης πρύτανιν Anth. P. append. 212; πλούτου
 καὶ σοφίης πρ., of Periander, Inscr. in Diog. L. 1. 97; πρ. ὕμνων (sc. ἡ

φδῆ) ap. Ath. 633 A; μούσης ὑψίνδου πρ. Epigr. Gr. 440. 10; τέχνας ὁ πρ. πέλεκυς Anth. P. 6. 205. II. at Athens, a *Prytanis* or *President*, τοὺς πρυτάνεις τοὺς τότε πρυτανεύσαντας Andoc. 7. 15, etc.: they were a committee of 50, being the deputies chosen by lot from each of the 10 φυλαί, so that each set formed 1/10 part of the βουλή or Council of 500; out of these 50 πρυτάνεις one was chosen by lot as *chief-president* (ἐπιστάτης); he then chose 9 πρόεδροι; and the real business was in the hands of this smaller body, with a secretary (γραμματεὺς) added. —The φυλή which first entered office every year was determined by lot; and their term of office (πρυτανεία) was about five weeks. During this time all treaties and public acts ran in their name, in this form: Ἀκαμαντὶς [φυλῆ] ἐπρυτάνευε, Φαίμππος ἐγραμμάτευε, Νικιάδης ἐπεστάτει (Thuc. 4. 118, cf. 6. 14, Plat. Apol. 32 B, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 14, C. 1. 76, al.).—The πρυτάνεις had the first place and hearing in the General Assembly (ἐκκλησία), conducted the whole of the business of the Council, and dined at the public cost in the πρυτανεῖον, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 127. —On the πρυτάνεις τῶν ναυκράρων, v. sub ναύκραρος. 2. of the *President* of other Greek States, as Rhodes, C. 1. 2530, cf. 2189; in Lycia, Ephipp. Γηρ. 1. 19; Miletus, Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 8; given as a title to the *Chief Priest*, Ib. 6. 8, 20:—rarely of a woman, C. 1. 3415, 3953 d. (No doubt from πρό, and so literally a *foremost man*, cf. the Aeol. form πρότανις.)

πρώ or πρό, προαίτερον, προαίτατα, v. sub πρώι.
 πρώγγυος, Sicilian Dor. for προύγγυος, προέγγυος, Tab. Heracl. in C. 1. 5774. 154, 160, 163, al.:—hence the Verb πρώγγυεύω = προεγγυάω, Ib. 155.

πρώζος, on, Att. for πρώζος, q. v.
 πρώην, Dor. πρώαν Theocr. 4. 60., 5. 4., 15. 15; contr. πρών Call. Fr. 84:—*lately, just now*, Lat. *nuper*, Il. 5. 832., 24. 500, al., Ar. Fr. 355, Alex. Κορηγ. 1, etc. II. in a more definite sense, *the day before yesterday*, οὐ .. χθές, ἀλλὰ πρ. Thuc. 3. 113; hence the phrases, μέχρι οὐ πρώην τε καὶ χθές till yesterday or the day before, i. e. till very lately, Hdt. 2. 53; also, πρώην καὶ χθές Dem. 1093. 3; χθές τε καὶ πρώην Ar. Ran. 726; χθές καὶ πρ. Plat. Legg. 677 D; τὰ χθές καὶ πρ. Id. Gorg. 470 D; ἐχθές καὶ πρ. Isocr. 121 B; ἄρτι καὶ πρ., ὕψὲ καὶ πρ. Plut. Brut. 1., 2. 394 C; v. πρώζος, and cf. Lob. Phryn. 323. (πρώην seems to have come from πρώην (sub. ἔραν), acc. sing. of πρώιος; if so, the proper form is πρώην.) [πρω- is used short by Theocr. ll. c.]

πρωθ-ήβης, on, ὁ, (πρώτος) in the prime of youth, παῖδας πρωθήβας Il. 8. 518; κούροι πρ. Od. 8. 263; so also in later Poets; also in late Prose, as Luc. D. Mort. 5. 2, App. Iber. 65:—fem. πρωθήβη only in Od. 1. 431, πρωθήβην ἔτ' ἐοῦσαν.

πρωθ-ύπνιον, τό, v. s. πρωτοῦπνιον.
 πρωθ-ύστερος, on, *hindmost foremost, last first*, πρ. ὁ τρόπος Schol. Eur. Or. 702; neut. = ὑστερον πρότερον, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 887, etc.

πρωί [r], Att. πρώ (Schol. Ar. Av. 132, Eccl. 290, Jo. Alex. τον. παραγγ. 32, Suid. s. v., etc.), though the MSS. commonly give πρώι, πρώι, or πρώ: Adv.: (πρό). *Early, early in the day, at morn*, Lat. *mane*, opp. to ὕψε, (acc. to Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 9, *the forenoon, between ἀνατολή and μεσημβρία*), πρώι ὑψηλοῖ Il. 8. 530., 18. 277, 303; also c. gen., πρώι ἔτι τῆς ἡμέρας Hdt. 9. 101; ἐκάστης ἡμέρας τὸ πρ. Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 30; πρώ πάνυ Ar. Vesp. 104; πρώ τῇ ὑστεραία *early next morning*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16; ἄμα πρώι Ev. Matth. 20. 1; ἀπὸ πρώι ἕως ἑσπέρας Act. Ap. 28. 23. 2. generally, *betimes, early, in good time*, Lat. *matutine, tempestive*, Hes. Op. 463, Fr. 45, Ar. Av. 132, etc.; also c. gen., πρώι τοῦ ἥρος, τοῦ θέρους Hipp. 938 D, 939 E, etc.; πρώ τῆς ὥρας Thuc. 7. 39. 3. = πρὸ καιροῦ (A. B. 61. 18), *too soon, too early*, like Lat. *maturé* for *praematuré*, πρώ γε στενάζεις (v. l. πρὸ) Aesch. Fr. 696; δέδοικα γὰρ μὴ πρώ λέγοις ἄν Soph. Tr. 631; πρώ ἐσβαλόντες, καὶ τοῦ σίτου ἔτι χλωροῦ ὄντος Thuc. 4. 6, cf. Plat. Parm. 135 C.—πρωί mostly takes its degrees of comparison from its deriv. Adj. πρώιος, viz. Comp., προαιότερον, Sup. προαιότατα, Hipp. 1022 G, 1127 B, Thuc. 7. 19 and 39., 8. 101, Plat. Phaedo 59 D, E, Theaet. 150 E, Prot. 326 E, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 9, etc.; but in Att. writers prob. the true forms were προαίτερον, προαίτατα, as written by Bekk. in Thuc. 7. 19, 39, etc.: the forms πρώτερον, πρώτατα are very late, though introduced by the Copyists into early texts, v. Dind. Steph. Thes. 6. 2130.

πρωία, v. sub πρώιος.
 πρωι-ανθής, ἐς, *flowering early*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 12.
 πρωιβλαστῶ, to sprout early, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 6, C. P. 5. 6, 6, etc.
 πρωιβλαστής, ἐς, (βλαστή) *budding or sprouting early*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14. 3, C. P. 1. 10, 7; perhaps also πρωιβλαστος, on, Schneid. Theophr. 4. p. 370; cf. ὀψιβλαστής.
 πρωιβλαστία, ἡ, an *early budding*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 21, 3.
 πρωιζός, Att. πρώζος, ὄν, = πρώιος, E. M. 691. 56. II. πρωιζά was used as Adv., just like πρώην, χθιζά τε καὶ πρ. yesterday or the day before, Il. 2. 303, cf. Plat. Alc. 2. 141 D; οὕτω δὴ πρ. κατέδραθες so very early, Theocr. 18. 9, cf. Od. 15. 393. (In MSS. mostly proparox., but v. Hdn. ap. Arcad. 48. 23.)

πρωίζω, to be up early, Greg. Naz.
 πρώιθεν, Adv. (πρωί) *from morning*, ἀπὸ πρ. LXX (Ex. 18. 13, Ruth. 2. 7, al.), v. Eust. Opusc. 290. 77, and cf. πρώιθεν.
 πρώι-καρπος, on, *fruiting early*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 3, C. P. 1. 10, 7:—hence πρώικαρπέω, to bear fruit early, C. P. 1. 13, 9; and πρώικαρπία, ἡ, a *fruiting early*, Ib. 1. 17, 8.
 πρώιμος, [r], on, *early*, like ὠραίος, opp. to ὄψιμος, of fruits, Xen. Oec. 17, 4, Arist. Probl. 20. 14, 2: metaph. *precocious*, πρ. πονηρία Mctrod. ap. Stob. 357. fin.: cf. πρώμος.
 πρωινός [r], ἡ, ὄν, later form of πρώιος, LXX (Gen. 49. 27, Ex. 29.

41, al.), Plut. 2. 726 E, Babr. 97. 17, Ath. 11 C, etc. Adv. -νῶς, Suid.

πρωιόθεν, = πρώιθεν, LXX (2 Regg. 2. 27).
 πρώιος, Att. πρώος, a, on: (πρωί, πρώ):—*early*, I. *early in the day, at early morn*, Il. 15. 470 (where πρώιον is used as Adv. like πρώι); πρ. ἶχνος ἄγων Nonn. Jo. 21. v. 4, cf. Anth. P. 6. 304; also, περὶ δαίτην πρώιην (cf. δαίτη) Hdt. 8. 6; δαίτης πρώιας Philem. Incert. 116:—πρωία used alone as Subst., ἦν δὲ πρωία Ev. Jo. 18. 28; πρώιας γενομένης Matth. 27. 1; gen. πρώιας as Adv. = πρώι, Ib. 21. 18:—with Preps., καθ' ἐκάστην πρώιαν Joseph. A. J. 7. 8, 1; ἀπὸ πρώιας ἄχρις ἡλίου δύσεως C. 1. 1122.

II. *early in the year*, opp. to ὄψιος, πρώιος [ὁ στρατὸς] συνελέγετο Hdt. 8. 130; πρώια τῶν καρπίμων *early fruits*, like ὠραία, Ar. Vesp. 264; σικύων πρώων Id. Pax 1001, cf. 1164, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 1; διὰ τὸ τὰ μὲν πρώια τὰ δ' ὄψια προϊεσθαι (sc. φά) Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 6; πρ. τόπος an *early place*, i. e. producing *early fruits*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 9, cf. C. P. 3. 24, 2.
 πρωιότης, ητος, ἡ, *earliness*, of fruits, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 9.
 πρώιρα, poet. for πρώρα, Simon. 32.
 πρώι-σπορος, on, *sown or to be sown early*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 3, both in Posit. and Comp.:—hence Verb πρώισπορέομαι, Pass., Ib. 8. 1, 2.
 πρώιτερον, πρώιτατα, v. sub πρώι II.
 πρωκτο-πεντέτηρις, ἡ, *quinquennial debauchery*, Ar. Pax 872.
 πρωκτός, ὁ, *the anus*, hence generally, *the hinder parts, tail*, often in Ar.

πρωκτο-τηρέω, to be a watcher of πρωκτοί, Ar. Eq. 876.
 πρώμος, on, Att. for πρώμος, Ar. Fr. 340.

πρών, ὁ, gen. and dat. πρώνος, πρώνι, not πρώνός, πρώνι (for it is contr. from πρώων or πρώων qq. v.), though in late writers πρώνός is admissible, as in Anth. P. 9. 328: (πρό). *A foreland, headland*, Lat. *promontorium*, πρώων ἰσχάνει ὕδωρ ὑλῆεις Il. 17. 747; besides this there only occurs in Il. the pl. πρώονες from the lengthd. form πρώων, 8. 557., 12. 282., 16. 299; (neither form occurs in Od.; Hes. has πρώων); after Hom., πρώονες καὶ χαράδραι Alcman 44; πρώνες ἔξοχοι Pind. N. 4. 85; πρώνες Λοκρῶν Soph. Tr. 788; Πόσειδον, δὲ Αἰγαίου μέδεις πρώνας Id. Fr. 341; ἔρημοι πρώνες ἀνθρώπων Eur. Cycl. 116:—in Aesch. Pers. 132, ἀμφοτέρας ἄλιον πρώνα κοινὸν αἶας is explained by Blomf. to be *the bridge which jutted out across the Hellespont*, or, perhaps better (by Schütz) *the foreland of the Thracian Chersonese*; so, πρώων ἄλιος, Ib. 879, is *the headland of Ionia*, opposite Chios (Blomf. ad l.), or perhaps rather *the peninsula of Asia Minor*, like ἀκτὴ in Hdt. 4. 38; on Aesch. Ag. 307, v. sub κάτοπτος.

πρώξ, ἡ, gen. πρώκος, a *dewdrop*, only found in pl., πρώκας σιτίσδεταί ὡσπερ ὁ τέττιξ Theocr. 4. 16, cf. Call. Apoll. 40, Hesych.

πρώος, a, on, Att. for πρώιος, q. v.
 πρω-πέρυσι, v. προπέρυσι.

πρώρα, ἡ, (not πρώρα, for it is contr. from πρώειρα, and a Dor. form πρώρα occurs in Simon. 32, cf. Dind. Soph. Ph. 482):—the forms πρώρη, πρώρην are rejected in Hdt. by Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xi; and the forms πρώρᾱ, πρώρᾱν, often found in Edd. of Prose writers are equally false, since πρώρᾱ is established by poetic usage: (πρό). *The forepart of a ship, a ship's head, prow, bow*, Lat. *prova*, εἰς ἴκρια νηὸς πρώρης Od. 12. 230; often in Hdt. and Att.; πνεῦμα τοῦκ πρώρας a contrary wind, opp. to κατὰ πρύμναν, Soph. Ph. 639. 2. metaph., πρώρα βίτου *the prow of life's vessel*, i. e. *early youth*, Eur. Tro. 103; ὦ πρώρα λουβῆς *'Eatia thou who art first entitled to it*, Soph. Fr. 650 b; πάροιθεν πρώρας .. καρδιάς before my heart's *prow*, in front of my heart, Aesch. Cho. 390: (hence the compds. καλλιπρωρος, βούπρωρος, etc.).

πρωράζω, = πρωρατεύω, Hesych.
 πρώρᾱθεν, Ion. -ηθεν, in Poets before a consonant -θε: Adv.: (πρώρα):—*from the ship's head, from the front*, Pind. P. 4. 39., 10. 81, Thuc. 7. 36, etc.:—it is an old gen., as appears from the forms ἐκ πρώραθεν, opp. to κατὰ πρύμναν, Theocr. 22. 11; ἀπὸ πρ. Q. Sm. 14. 378.

πρωράτεύω, to be a πρώράτης, Ar. Eq. 543, Demad. ap. Plut. Clcom. 27.
 πρώράτης [ā], ὁ, πρώρεύς, opp. to πρυμνήτης, πρώρα (Plaut.), Xen. Ath. 1, 2, Poll. 1. 95: metaph., πρ. στρατοῦ Soph. Fr. 470.

πρωράτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a πρώράτης, Poll. 1. 89.
 πρώρ-αχθής, ἐς, *laden at the prow*: metaph. *bowed forwards*, Hesych.

πρωρεύς, ἐως, ἡ, *the officer in command at the bow*, as the κυβερνήτης at the stern (cf. πρώράτης), *the look-out man*, Xen. An. 5. 8, 20, Oec. 8, 14, Dem. 884. 5, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 2, etc.:—in Hom. as prop. n. of a Phaeacian, Od. 8. 113, cf. Πρυμνεύς.

πρώρηθεν, Adv., Ion. for πρώραθεν.
 πρώρησια, τά, = κόρυμβα, E. M. 177. 47.

πρώσας, πρώσον, πρώσις, v. sub προωθέω, πρώωσις.
 πρωτ-ἄγγελος, on, *announcing first*, c. gen., Anth. P. 9. 383, Nonn. Jo. 1. 46.

Πρωτᾶγόρειος, a, on, of Protagoras, μῦθος Plat. Theaet. 162 C, 164 D.
 πρωτ-ἄγριον, τό, *the first fruits of the chase*, Call. Dian. 104: mostly in pl., Anth. P. 9. 656, 8, Nonn. D. 37. 467, etc.

πρωτᾶγωνιστέω, to be πρωταγωνιστής, Plut. Lysand. 23:—metaph. to play first fiddle, to take the lead, Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 5; τινος in a thing, Plut. 2. 332 D, 1141 D.

πρωτ-ἄγωνιστής, οἰ, ὁ, on the stage, *one who plays the first part, the chief actor*, Lat. *primarium partium actor*, Plut. 2. 816 F; πρ. τοῦ δράματος Luc. Calumn. 7: metaph., Aeschylus is said to have made the dialogue πρωταγωνιστής (i. e. *play the first part*) in a drama, Arist. Poët. 4, 16; πρ. τῆς ὑπηρεσίας Clearch. ap. Ath. 257 B, cf. E. M. 612. 51.

πρωτ-ἄθλος, ὁ, = πρωτομόρτυρ, C. 1. 8737, Eccl.
 πρωτ-αίτιος, on, a *first author*, Walz Rhett. 6. 412, Eccl.

πρωταίχμεια, τά, = πρωτόλεια, Lyc. 469; v. πρωτόλειος.
 πρωτ-ἀπόστολος, ὁ, the first of the Apostles, Eccl.
 πρωτ-ἀρχης, ον, ὁ, = sq., Manetho I. 324., 4. 399.
 πρωτ-ἀρχος, ὁ, first-beginning, primal, πρ. ἀτα Aesch. Ag. 1192.
 πρωτ-ἐγγράφος, ον, first inscribed, v. ἐπέγραφος.
 πρωτεία, ἡ, = sq., Justin. M.
 Πρωτεύω, to imitate Proteus; Eust. Opusc. 261. 11.
 πρωτεῖον, τό, (πρωτεύω) the chief rank, first place, τὸ πρ. ἔχων Dem. 151. 8, cf. 331. 24, Diod. I. 2, etc.:—but mostly in pl. the first prize, first part or place, Plat. Phileb. 22 E, 33 C, Dein. 247. 5; τὰ πρ. φέρεσθαι Dion. H. de Comp. 24; τῶν πρ. ὀρέγεσθαι Diod. 17. 54.
 πρωτ-εἰρης, ον, ὁ, (εἰρην) a Spartan youth in his 20th year, Phot., cf. μελλείρη; v. Müller Dor. 4. 5 § 2 note.
 πρωτ-ἐκδικός, ὁ, the first judge; πρωτεκδικέω, to act as πρ.; πρωτεκδικικός, ἡ, ὄν, of οἱ for a πρ.; πρωτεκδικεῖον, τό, the court of a πρ.;—Byz. words.
 πρωτ-ἐξάδελφος, ὁ, and -ἐξαδέλφη, ἡ, = ἀυτανέψιος, Thom. M., Byz.
 πρωτ-ἐπίσκοπος, ὁ, a chief bishop, Eccl.
 πρωτ-ἐπίτριτος, ὁ, a first epitrite (the foot ---), Tzetz.
 πρωτ-εργάτης [ἄ], ὁ, and -εργάτις, ἡ, a first or chief worker, Byz.
 πρωτερικὴ συκῆ, ἡ, a kind of early fig, Lat. praecox, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 77 D (vulg. προτ-), Eust. 225. 44; πρ. παιδίον a precocious child, Hesych.
 Πρωτεσί-λαος, ὁ, Dor. -λας, α, Pind. I. 1. 83; Ion. and Att., -λεως, εω:—First of the people, name of the hero who first leaped ashore at Troy, Il. 2. 702:—Πρωτεσιλάειον, τό, his monument, Strab. 595:—Πρωτεσιλάεια, τά, his festival, Schol. Pind. I. 1. 11.
 πρωτεύω, (πρῶτος):—prose Verb, to be the first, hold the first place, Andoc. 34. 24, Plat. Legg. 692 D, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 27; οἱ πρωτεύοντες the primates or chief men in a city, Isocr. 95 D, cf. Hdn. 8. 7, 3; ὁ πρωτεύων, as a title, C. I. 8627, -31, -51. II. with a modal word added, to be first in a thing, καρτερία Xen. Ages. 10, 1; βδελυρία Aeschin. 27. 18; γένει Isae. 37. 25; ἐν ἔδρᾳ Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 5; περὶ κακίαν Aeschin. 49. 29; φιλία πρ. παρὰ τῷ Κύρῳ Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 28, cf. Isocr. 39 B, 149 C. 2. c. gen. pers. to be first of or among, superior to, Ἑλλήνων Isocr. 141 B; τῶν ῥητόρων Aeschin. 24. 27, cf. Xen. Ages. 1, 3; πρ. τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ταῖς κνηγεσίαις Diod. 4. 81; πρ. Ἑλλάδος εἰς ἀρετὴν Epigr. Gr. 489:—also, πρ. ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλήσι Isocr. 164 B; ἐν τῷ δήμῳ Dem. 436. 15.
 πρωτ-ηρότης, ον, ὁ, one who ploughs earliest or first, Hes. Op. 488.
 πρωτιστεύω, to be the very first, M. Anton. 7. 55; Dor. πρᾶτ-, C. I. 2060. 6.
 πρῶτιστος, η, ον, also ος, ον h. Hom. Cer. 157:—poët. Sup. of πρῶτος, the very first, first of the first, Il. 2. 228., 16. 656, Od. 19. 447; πολὺ πρῶτιστος Il. 2. 702, Od. 14. 220:—but he most commonly uses neut. πρῶτιστον as Adv. first of all, Od. 10. 462., 20. 60, al.; as in Att., Ar. Lys. 555, Dem. 1076. 17, Antiph. Eὐπλ. 1, etc.:—so also πρῶτιστα, Il. 1. 105, Od. 3. 419, Hes. Op. 109, Aesch. Fr. 195, Soph. O. T. 1439, El. 669, Ar. Pl. 792;—so, τὸ πρῶτιστον Eur. Supp. 430; τὰ πρῶτιστα Od. 11. 168; cf. Lob. Phryn. 419.
 πρωτο-αθλητής, οὔ, ὁ, the first athlete, of S. Stephen, Eccl.
 πρωτό-ἄλος, ον, (ἄλς) = πρωτόπλοος, Hesych.
 πρωτό-ἀρχος, ον, = πρῶταρχος, Byz.
 πρωτό-βαθρος, ον, taking the first seat, Pherecr. Incert. 73, cf. Ar. Vesp. 90:—πρωτο-βαθρέω, to place a man's seat in front of others, LXX (Esth. 3. 1).
 πρωτό-βλαστος, ον, first-born, Byz.
 πρωτοβολέω, to throw first, take the first shot, Plut. 2. 173 D. 2. to shed the first teeth, Hippiatr., Geop. 16. 1, 13. 3. to put forth buds or blossoms, LXX (Ezek. 47. 12); metaph., πρ. χάριτας Anth P. 5. 124.
 πρωτο-βόλος, ον, (βάλλω) striking first, βλέφαρα ap. Jac. Anth. P. 3. p. 67. 2. shedding the first teeth, of a horse, Hippiatr. II. proparox. πρωτόβολος, ον, pass. first thrown at or struck, Eur. Tro. 1068.
 πρωτό-βουλος, ον, first-counselling, Byz.
 πρωτό-γάλα, τό, = πύος, Galen.
 πρωτό-γάμος, ον, just married, Orph. Lith. 253.
 πρωτο-γένεθλος, ον, = πρωτογενής, Greg. Naz.
 πρωτογένεια, ἡ, first-born, pecul. fem. of πρωτογενής, Orph. H. 9. 5.
 πρωτο-γένειος, ον, with the first beard, in the bloom of youth, as a stage of life, between μεράκιον and νεανίας, Philo I. 159, cf. Eus. P. E. 379 B.
 πρωτο-γενής, ἐς, (γενέσθαι) first-born, primeval, εἶδος, κτήμα Plat. Polit. 288 E, 289 A; of persons, Orph. H. 24 (25). 2, etc.
 πρωτο-γέννηματα, τά, firstfruits, LXX (Ex. 34. 26, etc.), Philo I. 172.
 πρωτο-γέννητος, ον, = πρωτογενής, Poëta in Cramer An. Par. 4. 270.
 πρωτο-γεύστης, ον, ὁ, a first taster, Gloss.
 πρωτο-γέωργος, ὁ, the first husbandman, Eust. Opusc. 162. 93.
 πρωτο-γλυφής, ἐς, first or newly carved, Anth. P. 5. 36.
 πρωτογονία, ἡ, first birth, name of a work by Cleidemus, Ath. 660 A.
 πρωτόγονον, τό, a name of the plant αἰζών, Diosc. Noth. 4. 89.
 πρωτό-γονος, ον, also η, ον Paus. I. 31, 4:—first-born, firstling, ἄρνες, ἔριφοι, etc., Il. 4. 102, 120, etc., Hes. Op. 541, 590; φοῖνιξ πρ. first-born, first-created, Eur. Hec. 458:—of a child (v. τελετή II), πρ. θάλος Id. I. T. 209; πρ. τῶν τέκνων C. I. 3823; often in Eccl. 2. of rank, πρ. οἴκοι high-born houses (εὐγενεῖς, Schol.), Soph. Ph. 180. 3. first-ordained, ὄρχησις, Luc. Salt. 7. 4. Πρωτογόννη, ἡ, name of Persephoné, Paus. l. c. II. parox. πρωτογόνος, ἡ, bringing forth first, Poll. 4. 208.
 πρωτό-γράφος, ον, first-written, Tzetz.

πρωτο-γύναικες [ὑ], οἱ, persons married for the first time, or who still have their first wife, Hesych.; cf. πρωτόποιος.
 πρωτο-δαής, ἐς, having learnt for the first time, Opp. H. 4. 323.
 πρωτό-δαμνος, ον, first-lamed, Hesych. s. v. ἄδαμνος.
 πρωτό-διάκονος [ἄ], ὁ, the first deacon, Eust. Opusc. 239. 81, C. I. 8737.
 πρωτο-δίκαιος, ον, the first righteous man, Epiphan.
 πρωτο-δότης, ον, ὁ, the first giver, Dion. Ar.
 πρωτο-δρομία, ἡ, the first race, Byz.
 πρωτο-εδρία, ἡ, the first seat, Tzetz.
 πρωτο-ἐξάρχος, ὁ, the first exarch, Byz.
 πρωτο-εὐνουχος, ὁ, the chief eunuch, Tzetz., Byz.
 πρωτό-ζευκτος, ον, newly married, E. M. 17. 56.
 πρωτό-ζυγον, τό, the first line, of soldiers, Byz.
 πρωτό-ζυξ, ὕγος, = πρωτόζευκτος, Anth. P. 9. 245.
 πρωτο-θεράπων [ἄ], οντος, ὁ, the head-servant, Eust. Opusc. 291. 37.
 πρωτό-θετος, ον, first-created, of Adam, Eust. Opusc. 264. 73; λέξις or ῥήμα πρ. a primitive word, Ib. 315. 60, etc. Adv. -τως, Ib. 40. 90.
 πρωτό-θνητος, ον, the first dead, Epiphan.
 πρωτοθουσία, ἡ, (θουίνη) the first part of a meal, Poll. 1. 34.
 πρωτό-θρονος, ον, filling the first seat, Call. Dian. 228, Coluth. 153: heterocl. pl. πρωτόθρονες, Anth. P. append. 51, cf. Lob. Phryn. 658:—so πρωτοθρόνιος, α, ον, of Artemis, Paus. 10. 38, 6.
 πρωτό-θροος, ον, Att. contr. -θρους, ον, speaking first, prophetic, κῆρυξ, ὁμφή Nonn. Jo. 3. 26., 12. 31.
 πρωτο-θύτης, ον, ὁ, the first sacrificer, Byz.
 πρωτό-θυτος, ον, first sacrificed, Schol. Lyc. 329.
 πρωτοκαθεδρία, ἡ, the first seat in a public place, Ev. Matth. 23. 6.
 πρωτο-καθεδρίτης [ἴ], ον, ὁ, one who sits in the first seat, Eccl.
 πρωτο-καίριος, ον, first of the season, early, εἶρ Eccl.
 πρωτοκῆριος, ὁ, (κῆρός) inscribed in the first line of a wax-tablet, Lat. primicerius, v. Ducang.
 πρωτο-κῆρυξ, ὕκος, ὁ, the first herald, Eus. c. Marc. 75 D.
 πρωτό-κλητος, ον, first-called, Clem. Al. 976, Tzetz.
 πρωτο-κλισία, ἡ, the first seat at table, Ev. Matth. 23. 6, etc.; cf. 2 Macc. 4. 21 and v. πρωτοκαθεδρία.
 πρωτό-κολλον, τό, the first leaf of a volume, a fly-leaf stuck to the outside case by glue, and containing some account of the MS.
 πρωτο-κόμης, ον, ὁ, the first leader, Schol. Pind. 4. 145.
 πρωτο-κόμιον, τό, the advantage, Cyrill. 3. 104 A, 206 B.
 πρωτο-κορυφαῖος, ὁ, the first chief, Eccl.
 πρωτό-κοσμος, ὁ, the chief Cosmos, a Cretan magistrate, v. κόσμος III.
 πρωτο-κουρία, ἡ, the first shearing, LXX (Tob. 1. 6).
 πρωτόκουρος, ον, (κείρω) first cut, of clover, Arist. II. A. 8. 8, 2.
 πρωτο-κτίστης, ον, ὁ, the first creator, Eccl.
 πρωτό-κτιστος, ον, founded or created first, Clem. Al. 699, 976.
 πρωτο-κτίτωρ, οπος, ὁ, the first founder, C. I. 9336.
 πρωτο-κτόνος, ον, committing the first murder, the first homicide, of Ixion, Aesch. Eum. 718.
 πρωτοκύμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (κῦμα II) pregnant for the first time, ἔρωτος with love, Achil. Tat. 1. 10.
 πρωτο-κύνηγός, ὁ, the chief huntsman, Byz.
 πρωτο-κύων, ὁ, first dog, i. e. chief of the Cynics, Anth. P. 11. 154.
 πρωτο-κωμήτης, ον, ὁ, the head man of the village, Byz.
 πρωτόλεια, τά, (λεία), like ἀκρόλεια, the first spoils in war, and, generally, first-fruits (cf. προτέλεια), Lyc. 208, Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 22, Phot., etc.; τὰ πρ. τῶν γάμων its first act, Dion. H. 4. 30, etc.; τῶν σῶν δὲ γονάτων πρωτόλεια θιγγάνω κτλ., as the first act of my supplication, Eur. Or. 382:—also as Adj., τὸ πρωτόλειον στέφος Lyc. 1228, cf. Phot.
 πρωτο-λεχής, ἐς, bringing forth first, Opp. H. 4. 197.
 πρωτολογία, ἡ, the right of speaking first in a law-court, the part of the leading speaker, Demad. 178. 46, Walz Rhett. 2. 378, etc.
 πρωτολογικῶς, Adv. like a first speaker, Eust. Opusc. 40. 94.
 πρωτο-λόγος, ον, speaking first, and so = πρωταγωνιστής, Teles ap. Stob. 68. 48. II. ὁ πρ. ἀρχων the chief magistrate at Aphrodisias, C. I. 2760-64, -77; at Iconium, 3992.
 πρωτο-λοχία, ἡ, the first line of the λόχοι, Suid. s. v. μῆκος φάλαγγος.
 πρωτο-μάγειρευτής, οὔ, ὁ, and -μάγειρος, ὁ, a head cook, Byz.
 πρωτό-μαντις, ὁ, ἡ, the first prophet or seer, τὴν πρ. Γαίαν Aesch. Eum. 2, cf. E. M. 455. 50.
 πρωτό-μαρτύρ, ὕπος, ὁ, the first martyr, Eccl.
 πρωτό-μάχος, ον, fighting in the first rank, Ath. 154 E, cf. Anth. P. 5. 71.
 πρωτο-μήτωρ, οπος, ἡ, the first mother, Byz.
 πρωτό-μισθος, ον, serving for hire first, Lyc. 1384.
 πρωτό-μορος, ον, dying or dead first, Aesch. Pers. 568, cf. Epigr. Gr. 369.
 πρωτό-μορφος, ον, first formed, Gloss.
 πρωτο-μύσης [ὑ], ἐς, first defiled, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 708.
 πρωτο-μύστης, ον, ὁ, one just initiated, Achil. Tat. 3. 22.
 πρωτ-ὀμφαλον, τό, the very centre of a shield, Hesych.
 πρωτο-ναύκληρος, ον, the first owner of a ship, Eccl.
 πρωτόνεως, gen. ω, going by ship for the first time, Phot., Suid.
 πρωτό-νοια, ἡ, a first thought, Eccl.
 πρωτο-νύμφευτος, ον, just married, Callicr. ap. Stob. 487. 16.
 πρωτό-νυμφος, ον, = foreg., Byz.
 πρωτοπαγής, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) just put together, new-made, δίφροι, ἀμαξα Il. 5. 194., 24. 267; τὰ πρ. στοιχεία τῆς φύσεως Heracl. All. 23.
 πρωτοπάθεια, ἡ, a first feeling, opp. to συμπάθεια, Galen.
 πρωτοπαθέω, to suffer or feel first, Clem. Al. 498, etc.
 πρωτο-παθής, ἐς, feeling first, Eust. 41. 22. Adv. -θῶς.

πρωτό-παις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, the eldest child, Eccl.
 πρωτό-πάλος, ὁ, the first to engage, of a gladiator, Dio C. 72. 22; opp. to δευτερόπαλος, cf. Büchh C. I. 2663 (p. 457).
 πρωτο-παπᾶς, ὁ, a chief priest, C. I. 8828.
 πρωτό-παππος, ὁ, the first ancestor, Eccl.
 πρωτο-πάτωρ [ᾶ], ὁ, the first father, Eust. Opusc. 248. 71.
 πρωτό-πειρᾶ and -πειρία, ἡ, first experience, a first trial, Gloss.
 πρωτό-πειρος, ὄν, (πειρα) making the first trial, a novice, of a bride, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 32; πρ. τῆς τέχνης Alex. Ἰσοστ. I. 4; τῆς κακοπαθείας Polyb. I. 61, 4; more rarely εἰς τι, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 600; πρὸς τι Anecd. Oxou. 3. 175.
 πρωτοπήμων, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, (πήμα) the first cause of ill, Aesch. Ag. 224.
 πρωτό-πλάσις, ὁ, first formation or creation, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 120; perhaps f. l. for πρώτη πλάσις.
 πρωτό-πλαστος, ὄν, first-formed, of Adam, LXX (Sap. 7. 1), Clem. Al. 559.
 πρωτό-πλοια, ἡ, a first voyage, Gloss.
 πρωτό-πλοος, ὄν, Att. contr. -πλους, ὄν:—going to sea for the first time, νηὸς Od. 8. 35, Hel. 1531; πρ. πλάτα the first-plied oar (of the ship Argo), Eur. Andr. 865, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 32:—metaph., πρ. παρθένος a maiden just embarking on the sea of love, Plat. Epigr. 6. 4 (ap. Diog. L. 3. 31), cf. Anth. P. 5. 62 (in margiu); but in Ath. 589 D, πρωτοπόρος. II. sailing first or foremost, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 27.
 πρωτο-ποιμήν, ἐνός, ὁ, a chief pastor, archbishop, Eccl.
 πρωτό-πολις, εὖς, ὁ, ἡ, first in the city, τύχη Pind. Fr. 14.
 πρωτο-πολίτης [ῖ], ὄν, ὁ, the first citizen, Byz.
 πρωτο-πορεία, ἡ, the advanced guard of an army, vanguard, like προπορεία, Polyb. I. 76, 5, etc.
 πρωτο-πόρος, ὄν, making one's first march; cf. πρωτόπλοος.
 πρωτό-ποσις, εὖς, ἡ, a woman who still has her first husband, Themiso ap. Ath. 235 A, Poll. 3. 39; cf. πρωτογύναικες.
 πρωτο-πραξία, ἡ, the right of first payment, a privilege of certain creditors, C. I. 4957. 19 and 26; jus primae exactionis, Plin. Ep. 10. 109.
 πρωτο-πρεσβύτερος [ῦ], ὁ, a chief presbyter, C. I. 8822, -37.
 πρωτο-πρόεδρος, ὁ, a chief president, Eccl.
 πρωτο-πρόσωπος, ὄν, in the first person, Moschop.
 πρωτο-ραβδοῦχος, ὁ, the chief wand-bearer or licitor, Gloss.
 πρωτόρριζος, ὄν, being the first root or origin, Luc. Amor. 19.
 πρωτόρρυτος, ὄν, (ρέω) flowing first, Opp. C. 4. 238, Galen. 13. 626.
 πρώτος, ἡ, ὄν, v. πρότερος B.
 πρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of πέπωμαι, destined, Arcad. 78.
 πρωτο-σάββατον, τό, the first sabbath in Lent, Ducang.
 πρωτο-σέβαστος, ὁ, first honoured, name of a Byz. officer.
 πρωτο-σέληνος, ὄν, first of a moan or month, of old, worn-out men, Eust. 1330. 13; cf. προσέληνος, βεκεσέληνος.
 πρωτο-σπαθάριος, ὁ, chief of the spatharii or guards, a great officer at the Byz. court, C. I. 8682, 8801, al.
 πρωτο-σπόρος, ὄν, sowing or begetting first, Luc. Amor. 32; μόθου πρ. ἀρχή Coluth. 61. II. proparox. πρωτόσπορος, ὄν, pass. first sown or generated, Hermipp. Ep. ap. Ath. 451 F, Nonn. D. 9. 142, etc.
 πρωτό-στακτος, ὄν, first drawn off, πρ. κονία a lye made of lime and ashes, Paul. Aeg., etc., v. Ideler Phys. 2. 305.
 πρωτοστάσια, ἡ, a standing first, the first rank, Gloss.
 πρωτοστάτιω, to stand first or in the first rank, Philo 2. 109, Eccl.
 πρωτοστάτης [ᾶ], ὄν, ὁ, (ἴστημι) one who stands first, esp. the first man on the right of a line, the right-hand man, ὁ πρ. τοῦ δεξιῦ κέρως Thuc. 5. 71; but also, οἱ πρ. the front-rank men, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 57., 6. 3, 24, Lac. II, 5, etc.:—metaph. a chief or leader of a party, Act. Ap. 24. 5.
 πρωτο-στέφανος, ὁ, the first crown-bearer, Byz.
 πρωτο-στολιστής, οὔ, ὁ, chief of the στολισταί, C. I. 4945, 4946.
 πρωτο-στράτηγός, ὁ, the general-in-chief, Byz.
 πρωτο-σύμβουλος, ὁ, the first councillor, Byz.
 πρωτό-σφακτος, ὄν, slaughtered first, Lyc. 329.
 πρωτο-σχεδής, ἐς, and -σχεδῖος, ὄν, written quite off-hand, Tzetz.
 πρωτο-τάγως, Adv. in the first place, Dion. Ar.
 πρωτο-τακτέω, to stand in the first rank, Byz.
 πρωτό-τμητος, ὄν, first-cut, like πρωτόκουπος, C. I. 2392.
 πρωτοτοκέω, to make first-born, invest with the privilege of such, LXX (Deut. 21. 17).
 πρωτοτοκέω, to bear one's first-born, LXX (1 Regg. 6. 7, etc.).
 πρωτοτοκία, ἡ, a bearing her first-born; first-birth, Aquila V. T.
 πρωτοτοκία, τά, the rights of the first-born, birthright, LXX (Gen. 25. 32, sq.), Ep. Hebr. 12. 16;—v. l. -τοκεία.
 πρωτοτόκος, Dor. πρῶτοτόκος, ὄν, bearing her first-born, πρ. μήτηρ, of a heifer, Il. 17. 5; αἶξ Theocr. 5. 27; ὕς, ταῶς Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 20., 6. 9, 2; of women, Plat. Theaet. 151 C, 161 A, Anth. P. 8. 163, Orph., etc. II. proparox. πρωτότοκος, ὄν, pass. first-born, Anth. P. 9. 213, N. T.; τὰ πρ. τῶν προβάτων LXX (Gen. 4. 4); πρ. ἡ σύ Id. (2 Regg. 19. 43).
 πρωτότομος, ὄν, first cut, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6, Anth. P. 9. 412.
 πρωτο-τρόφος, ὄν, rearing the first child, Manetho 3. 9, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 170.
 πρωτοτύπια, ἡ, the quality of a πρωτότυπον, Eust. Opusc. 171. 28, etc.
 πρωτό-τύπος, ὄν, in the first form, original, primitive, Longin. Fr. 3. 11, Eus. H. E. 6. 16:—of words, opp. to κτητικός, as Ἑλλην is the πρωτότυπον of the κτητικὸν Ἑλληνικός, F. M. 29. 52, etc. 2. πρωτότυπον, τό, a prototype, archetype, original, Poll. 5. 102. 3. Adv. -πως, originally, chiefly, Evagr.
 πρωτο-τύπωμα, τά, and -τύπωσις, ἡ, the first formation, Eccl.
 πρωτο-ὑπνιον, τό, first sleep, Athanas. ; also πρωθύπνιον, Eccl., Byz.

πρωτούργησις, εὖς, ἡ, a first effecting, τῆς μαχῆς Nicet. 389 D.
 πρωτούργος, ὄν, (*ἐργα) primary, Plat. Legg. 897 A, Procl., etc.
 πρωτο-φαῖς, ἐς, first shining, πρ. σελήνη the new moon, Tryphiod. 517, Suid. s. v. βοῦς ἑβδομος.
 πρωτοφάνεια, ἡ, first appearance, Eccl.
 πρωτο-φάνης, ἐς, appearing first, first visible, Synes. H. 3. 135, Schol. Eur. Hec. 451. Adv. -νῶς, Dion. Ar.
 πρωτο-φόνος, ὄν, murdering first, Eccl.
 πρωτο-φορέω, to bear first, corrupt in Ath. 565 F; Vales. ποροθοφ-
 πρωτο-φόρημα, τό, the first-fruits of the earth, ἦρος πρ. Longus 3. 12.
 πρωτο-φυῖς, ἐς, first-produced, first-born, Ap. Rh. 3. 851.
 πρωτό-φῦτος, ὄν, =foreg., Anth. P. 4. 2.
 πρωτό-χνοος, ὄν, contr. -χνους, ὄν, with the first down, Luc. Amor. 53.
 πρωτό-χορος, ὁ, the first chorus, name of a play by Alexis, etc.
 πρωτό-χρονος, ὄν, from earliest time, Lat. primaevus, Philes de Anim.
 πρωτό-χῦτος, ὄν, first-flowing, οἶνος Anth. P. 6. 44, Clem. Al. 123.
 πρώτως, Adv. of πρώτος, v. sub πρότερος B. IV.
 πρῶδᾶν, contr. for προαυδᾶν, Ar. Av. 556;—prob. the only example of this contraction.
 πρώων, ὄν, Ep. lengthd. form for πρώων, q. v.
 πτάζω, Aeol. for πτήσσω, Alcae. (27) ap. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 23.
 *πταίρω, (the pres. in use was the Dep. πτάρνυμαι, Xen. An. 3. 2, 9, Philem. Incert. 13, Arist. Probl. 33. 1, 2 sq.): aor. 2 ἐπτᾶρον Hom., etc. (cf. ἐπιπταίρω); rarely aor. 1 πτάραντες Arist. Probl. 33. 16:—Pass., v. sub fin. To sneeze, μέγ' ἐπτᾶρε he sneezed aloud, Od. 17. 541,—which is there taken for a good omen, cf. 545, Ar. Ran. 647; ἑπτᾶρον εἰς ἀνέμους Anth. P. 11. 375; οὐδὲ λέγει "Ζεῦ σώσον," ἔδν πτάρη, as we say 'God bless you,' Anth. P. 11. 268; (hence, πταρμὸν δ' ὕρνια καλεῖτε Ar. Av. 720; σημεῖον οἰωνιστικόν acc. to Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 6, cf. Ath. 66 C); also as a bad omen, λυπούμεθ', ἦν πταρῆ τις Menand. Incert. 5. 9:—to make oneself sneeze, ἀναλαβὼν τοιοῦτόν τι, οἶφ κινήσῃς ἄν τὴν ῥίνα, πτᾶρε Plat. Symp. 185 E:—metaph. of a lamp, to sputter, Anth. P. 6. 333:—also in aor. pass., part. πταρείς Plat. Hipp. 1145 G, Arist. Probl. 8. 8. (The √ΠΤΑΡ, πτάρ-νυσθαι is represented in Lat. by STER, ster-nuere, cf. πτόρ-ομαι.)
 πταίσμα, τό, (πταίω) a stumble, trip, false step, mistake, Theogn. 1226, Plut. 2. 549 C, etc.; in writing, Longin. 33. II. a failure, misfortune, euphem. for a defeat, ἦν σφεας καταλάβη πτ. πρὸς τὸν Πέρσην Hdt. 7. 149; συμβαίνει πτ. τιμὴ Dem. 135. 2, cf. Aeschin. 77. 13; γίνεται πτ. Dem. 1479. 3; περὶ τὴν ναυμαχίαν Diod. 11. 15; v. πταίω II.
 πταισμάτιον, τό, Diim. of foreg., Gloss.
 πταιστός, ἡ, ὄν, liable to fail, Cramer An. Par. 1. 43, Eust., etc.
 πταίω, fut. πταίσω Dem. 23. fin.:—aor. ἐπταίσα Hdt., etc.:—pf. ἐπταίκα Menand. Incert. 129, Bato Αἰτωλ. 1, (προσ-) Isocr. 133 B:—Pass., v. infr. I: I. trans. to make to stumble or fall, τινὰ πρὸς τινὶ Pind. Fr. 221:—Pass. to be missed, of things, Ael. N. A. 2. 15; τὰ πταισθέντα failures, errors, Luc. Demon. 7; so, ἂ ἐπταίσθη his failures, Plut. Comp. Dion. c. Brut. 3. II. intr. to stumble, trip, fall, absol., Aesch. Ag. 1624 (as Butl. for πήσας), Soph. Ph. 215, etc.; πτ. πρὸς τινὶ to stumble against, fall over, πτ., ὡσπερ πρὸς ἔρματι, πρὸς τῇ πόλει Plat. Rep. 553 B, cf. Aesch. Pr. 926; πρὸς τὰς πέτρας Xen. An. 4. 3, 3; proverb., μὴ δὲς πρὸς τὰν αὐτὸν λίθον πταίειν Polyb. 31. 19, 5; also, πτ. περὶ τινὶ, as, μὴ περὶ Μαρδονίῳ πταίση ἡ Ἑλλάς lest Hellas should get a fall over him, i. e. be defeated by him, Hdt. 9. 101 (cf. πταίσμα II). 2. metaph. to make a false step or mistake, to fail, Thuc. 2. 43, Dem. 23. 29, etc.; ὅταν πταίωσι τι when they make a blunder, of medical men, Philem. Σικ. I. 5; so, οὐκ ἐλάττω, ἐλάχιστα, τὰ πλείω πτ. Thuc. 1. 122., 4. 18., 6. 33; ἐν τινὶ Dem. 321. 8; λογισμοῖς πτ. Menand. Παρακ. 4; τῇ μάχῃ, τοῖς ὄλοις, τοῖς πράγμασι, etc., Polyb. 17. 14, 13., 3. 48, 4, etc.; ἀψευδῆς ὢν καὶ μὴ πτ. τῇ διανοίᾳ περὶ τὰ ὄντα Plat. Theaet. 160 D. 3. like a Pass. Verb, πτ. ὑπ' ἀνάγκης Soph. Ph. 215; πτ. ὑπό τινος Polyb. 5. 93, 2, etc.; ἐκ τύχης Id. 2. 7, 3. 4. πτ. τῆς ἐλπίδος to be baulked of . . . Hdn. 8. 5. 5. ἡ γλῶττα πτ. stutters, Arist. Probl. 3. 31, 2. (Curt. suggests that it may be = παίω, as πτόλις, πτάλεμος = πόλις, πόλεμος:—but it must be observed that πτόλις, πτόλεμος are merely poet. forms.)
 πτακάδις [ᾶ], Adv. (πτάξ) timidly, Theognost. Can. 163. 22:
 πτακάλα or πτανάκα, a boat-mat, dub. form in Poll. 10. 166:
 πτακίς, (or πτάκις), ἴδος, pecul. fem. of πτάξ, Poll. 3. 136, Phot., Hesyech.
 πτακισμός, ὁ, shyness, timidity, Hesyech:
 πτάκωρέω, = πτήσσω, πτάσσω, from πτάξ, Hesyech.
 πτάμενος, ἡ, ὄν, part. aor. of πέταμαι, II.
 πτάμνος, ἂ, ὄν, Dor. πτηνός.
 πτάξ, gen. πτακός, ὁ, ἡ, (πτήσσω) = πτώξ (cf. βάζ, βάζξ), Aesch. Ag. 137. [ᾶ Aesch. l. c., though Draco 19. 14., 80. 22 gives ᾶ: but when the penult. of the oblique cases was to be long, πτακός etc. were used].
 πταρμική, ἡ, a plant, yarrow or milfoil, Diosc. 2. 192, Galen.
 πταρμικός, ἡ, ὄν, making to sneeze, τὰ πταρμικά things like snuff, Hipp. Aph. 1255, cf. Asist. Probl. 39. 9, 3.
 πταρμός, ὁ, (πταίρω) a sneezing, Hipp. Aph. 1256, Ar. Av. 720, Thuc. 2. 49, Plat. Symp. 189 A; v. Arist. Probl. 33. 1 sq.; v. sub πταίρω.
 πτάρνυμαι, v. sub πταίρω:—Act. πτάρνυμι, only in Cass. Probl. 44.
 πταρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = πταρμικός: but v. sub πτυρτικός.
 πτεκάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, = πτάξ, Phot.
 πτέλας, ὁ, a wild-boar, Lyc. 833; in Hesyech. also πτέλος.
 πτελέα, Ion. -έη, ἡ, the elm, ulmus campestris, still called φθελέα in Greece, Il. 6. 419., 21. 242, 350, Hes. Op. 433, Ar. Nub. 1008, etc.
 πτελεῖνος, ἡ, ὄν, made of elm, Theophr. II. P. 5. 3, 4, etc.
 πτελεώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) elm-like, Hesyech.

πτελεών, ὄνος, ὄ, (πτελέα) an elm-grove, Gloss.
 πτέον, τό, Att. for πτύον, q. v.
 πτερίδιος, α, ον, feathered, E. M. 783. 26.
 πτερίνος, η, ον, also ος, ον, (πτερόν) made of feathers, πτ. κύκλος a feather-fan, Eur. Or. 1429; πτ. βίβλις Anth. P. 6. 306; στέφανος Polyb. 6. 23, 12. 2. feathered, winged, Ar. Av. 900. II. with a colonnade, ναός Eratosth. Catast. 29, cf. Porph. ap. Stob. 185. 9 (where Jacobs restored πτέρινον for πτέρινον).
 πτερίς, ἴδος, and πτέρις, εως, ἡ, (πτερόν) a kind of fern, so called from its feathery leaves, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 5, Theophr. 3. 14, etc.
 πτερίσκος, ὄ, Dim. of πτερόν, Babr. 118. 6.
 πτέρισμα, f. l. for πτερύγισμα, q. v.
 πτέρνα, Ion. πτέρνη, ἡ, the heel, Il. 22. 397, cf. Hipp. 1153 G, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 6: the under part of the heel, Aesch. Cho. 209:—proverb., εἶπερ τὸν ἐγκέφαλον ἐν ταῖς πτέρναις φορεῖτε Dem. 88. 2. 2. the heel of a shoe, A. B. 39. 3. a footstep, LXX (Cant. 1. 7). II. metaph. the foot or lower part of anything, πύργων Lyc. 442; τῆς μηχανῆς Polyb. 8. 8, 2. III. a hom, Batr. 37; cf. Πτερυγίλφος, etc. (Cf. Skt. pârshnis, Slav. plesna (planta pedis), Goth. faîrznâ (ferse), Curt. p. 454.)
 πτερνίζω, to strike with the heel, Hippiatr., Suid. 2. to trip up, supplant, LXX (Gen. 27. 36, etc.), Philo 1. 125. II. to sole an old shoe, A. B. 39.
 πτερνίξ, ἴκος, ὄ, (πτέρνα) the middle stalk of an artichoke, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 11; πέρνιξ in Anth. 70 E.
 πτερνίον, τό, Dim. of πτέρνα, Gloss.
 πτερνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the bottom of a dish, Alex. Incert. 54, Eust., etc.
 πτέρνις, ὄ, a kind of hawk, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 1.
 πτερνισμός, ὄ, a supplanting, LXX (Ps. 40. 9); πτέρνισμα, τό, Tzetz. πτερνιστήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, one who strikes with the heel or trips up, Byz.: also πτερνιστής, οὔ, ὄ, Tzetz. H. 9. 181.
 πτερνοβάτῳ, to walk on one's heels, cited from Paul. Aeg.
 πτερνοβάτης, ον, ὄ, one who walks on his heels, Hipp. Art. 826, Galen. II. a surgical bandage, Hesych.
 Πτερο-γλύφος [ῦ], ὄ, Ham-scraper, name of a mouse in Batr. 927.
 πτερο-κοπέω, to stamp with the heels in a theatre, to shew disapprobation, Poll. 2. 197., 4. 122.
 πτεροκόμης, ὄ, (πτέρνα III, κόπτω) ham-cutter, nickname for a parasite, Menand. Κεκρ. 5 (Ath. 241 E), Axionic. Χαλκ. 1. 2.
 Πτερο-τρώκτης, ον, ὄ, Ham-nibbler, name of a mouse in Batr. 29; and Πτερο-φάγος, ὄ, Ham-eater, Ib. 230.
 πτερο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκος, ὄ, watching for the heel, ὄφης Nicet. 193 D.
 πτερο-βάμων [ἄ], ονος, ὄ, ἡ, moving on wings, κύμβη Emped. 226.
 πτερο-βόλος, ον, winged, Athanas.: -βολέω, to get feathers, Hesych.
 πτερο-δόνητος, ον, (δονέω) moved by flapping wings: metaph. high-soaring, high-flown, Ar. Av. 1390, 1402.
 πτερο-δρομία, ἡ, flight, v. l. Anth. P. 7. 699.
 πτερο-εἰμων, ονος, ὄ, ἡ, (εἶμα) feather-clad, Opp. C. 2. 190; restored by Schneid. in Or. Sib. ap. Phleg. Trall. 4, for πετροεἰμονες.
 πτερέεις, εσσα, εν: sometimes in contr. forms, πτεροῦσσα Enr. Hipp. 733, Phoen. 1019; πτεροῦντος Id. Ion 202; πτεροῦντα Aesch. Supp. 1000. Poët. Adj. feathered, winged, διστοί, τοί Il. 5. 171., 16. 773; πέδιλα Hes. Sc. 220; αἰετός, Πάγασος Pind. P. 2. 91, 1. 7 (6). 62; κύρα πτ., of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 509; πτ. ἵππος, of Pegasus, Eur. Ion 203; ἵπποι πτ., of the horses of the Sun, Id. Hel. 466; κεραυνός Ar. Av. 576. 2. feather-like, light, λαισήμα (q. v.). 3. used by Hom. and Hes. mostly in the metaph. phrase, ἔπεα πτερόεντα winged words; so, πτ. ὕμνος Pind. I. 4 (5). fin.; πτερόεντι τροχῶ Id. P. 2. 41; so, φυγῆ πτερόεσσα Eur. Ion 1237; θυμὸς, νόσος Ar. Rh. 4. 23, etc.
 πτερόν, τό, (πέτομαι, πτέσθαι) mostly in pl. feathers, Od. 15. 527, Hdt. 2. 73, al., and Att.; in sing. a feather, Eur. Rhés. 618, Ar. Ach. 584, 1105; πτεροῦ σῦριγξ a quill (cf. κανλός), Hipp. 886 G; τὰ ἄτα πτεροῦ κνήσθαι Luc. Salt. 2;—ἀντὶ τριχῶν πτερά φύειν Plat. Tim. 91 D, cf. Ar. Av. 106; ἡ τῶν πτερῶν ἀποβολή Plat. Phaedr. 246 D:—proverb., πόνου δ' ἴδοις ἀν οὐδαμοῦ ταῦτόν πτερόν misery is of varied plumage, i. e. manifold, Aesch. Supp. 328 (cf. ὁμόπτερος); τοῖς αὐτῶν πτεροῖς ἀλίσκεσθαι to be shot with an arrow feathered from one's own plumes, Aesch. Fr. 129, cf. Ar. Av. 808, Pors. Med. 139. viii; ἀλλοτρίοις πτεροῖς ἀγάλεσθαι to pride oneself on 'borrowed plumes,' Luc. Apol. Merc. Cond. 4. 2. = πτέρυξ, a bird's wing, or commonly in pl. wings, Il. 11. 454, Od. 2. 151, etc.; (in sing., Aesch. Fr. 305); αἰθέρα πτεροῖς ψαίρειν Aesch. Pr. 394 (cf. ἐξακρίζω); Παλλάδος ὑπὸ πτεροῖς ὄντας, metaph. from chickens under the hen's wings, Id. Eum. 1001; so, τὰ τέκν' ἔχων ὑπὸ πτεροῖς Eur. Heracl. 10, etc.:—as an emblem of speed, ὡσεὶ πτερόν ἢ νόημα Od. 7. 36; πόδα τιθεὶς ἴσον πτεροῖς Enr. I. T. 32; πηδᾶ τὰδικήματ' ἐς θεοὺς πτεροῖσι Id. Fr. 508; also, τῶ αὐτε πτερά γίγνεται he got as it were wings, i. e. spirit, courage, Il. 19. 386. 3. the wings of a bat (v. πτίλον II), Hdt. 2. 76; of insects, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 8, P. A. 4. 6, 3, al.; cf. τετράπτερος, πολύπτερος. II. any winged creature, as the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 806; a beetle, Ar. Pax 76. 2. like οἰωνός, Lat. avis, an augury, omen, πιστόν ἐξ ὕμων πτ. Soph. O. C. 97; πολλὰ πτερά δέξατο νικᾶν Pind. P. 9. 220;—also, νωμᾶ δ' ἐν οἰωνοῖσι τοῦκείνης [Ἀφροδίτης] πτερόν ἐν θηραῖν, ἐν βροτοῖσιν, ἐν θεοῖς her power, Soph. Fr. 678. II. III. anything like wings or feathers: as 1. a ship's wings, i. e. oars (cf. πτερόω), ἐρετμά, τὰ τε πτερά νηυσὶ πέλονται Od. 11. 125., 23. 272; so, νηὸς πτερά Hes. Op. 626 (where others take it of sails, cf. πτίλον III. 2); ὅπη νεὺς στεῖλαιμ' ἀν οὐρίον πτ. Eur. Hel. 147; σκάφος ἀίσσον πτεροῖσι Id. Tro. 1086:—hence of the wings of birds, πτεροῖς ἐρέσσειν Eur. I. T. 298; so, πτερύγων ἐρετμοῖσιν ἐρεσσόμενοι Aesch. Ag. 52; πτερῶν εἰρεσία, of Hermes, Luc. Tim. 40:—

also of wheels, Müller Lyc. 1072. 2. ἀέθλων πτερά, i. e. the crown of victory, which lifts the Poet to heaven, Pind. O. 14. fin., cf. P. 9. fin. 3. the leafage of trees, Soph. Fr. 24, in sing. 4. a fan or parasol, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 786. 5. πτ. ἰέρακος, a hawk's wing, worn by the ἱερογραμματεῖς in Egypt, Diod. 1. 87, cf. Clem. Al. 757; v. πτεροφόρης. 6. a feathered arrow, Eur. Hel. 76, cf. πτεροῖς, πτέρωμα I. 7. τοῦ πώγωνος τὰ πτερά the points of the beard, Luc. Merc. Cond. 33. 8. a ploughshare, Lyc. 1072. 9. in Architecture, the rows of columns along the sides of Greek temples, v. ἀπτερος, δίπτερος, περίπτερος, πτέρωμα:—in Egypt, where there were no side-columns, the side-walls, Strab. 805, Plut. 2. 359 A. b. a kind of coping or battlement, Lat. pinno, v. Ducang. c. a kind of iron-shod portcullis, or perhaps drawbridge, in gateways, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 114; cf. καθέτης. 10. πτερά Θετραλικά were the fluttering corners of a kind of χλαμύς (v. πτέρυξ II. 4), Poll. 7. 46; Hesych. has πτέρυγες .. μέρος χιτῶνος, τὰ περὶ τὰ κράσπεδα, cf. E. M. 448. 40, Dict. of Antiqu. s. v. Chlamys.—Cf. πτέρυξ, πτερύγιον throughout.
 πτερο-νόμος, ον, plying the wings, Hesych.
 πτερο-ποιέω, = πτεροφυέω, Suid. s. v. νύμφαι.
 πτερο-ποικίλος, ον, motley-feathered, Ar. Av. 248, 1410.
 πτερό-πους, ποδος, wing-footed, of Hermes, Anth. Plan. 234.
 πτερορρυέω, (ρέω) to shed the feathers, lose feathers, moult, Ar. Av. 106, Plat. Phaedr. 246 C, Arist. H. A. 6. 9, 3., 8. 16, 3: metaph. to be plucked, fleeced, plundered, Ar. Av. 284; πτ. τὸν πλοῦτον Philostr. 273:—πτερορροεῖν occurs in some MSS. of Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 26.
 πτερορρύησις, ἡ, a losing feather, moulting, Hieroccl., Greg. Nyss.
 πτερότης, ἦτος, ἡ, the abstract quality of πτερά, formed like ποδότης, Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 2.
 πτερό-φοῖτος, ον, wandering on wings, v. πτεροφύτωρ.
 πτερο-φόρης, ον, ὄ, a name of certain sacred officers in Egypt, so called from the hawk's wing worn on their heads, Diod. 1. 87, Clem. Al. 757; distinguished from the ἱερογραμματεῖς in the Rosetta Inscr. (C. I. 4697. 7), but identified with them by Diod. and Clem. Al. (v. πτερόν III. 5):—on the form, v. Keil Inscr. Boeot. p. 18.
 πτερο-φόρος, ον, feathered, winged, Aesch. Ag. 1147, Eur. Or. 317; πτ. φύλα the feathered tribes, Ar. Av. 1757:—metaph., πτ. Διὸς βέλος the winged bolt of Zeus, Ib. 1714. II. under the Roman Emperors, a flying post, courier, Lat. speculator, Plut. Otho 4.
 πτερο-φύεω, to grow feathers or wings, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C, 255 D, Luc. Icarom. 10, Plut. 2. 751 F.
 πτερο-φύης, ἐς, growing feathers or wings, Plat. Polit. 266 E.
 πτερο-φύησις, ἡ, =sq., Geop. 15. 2, 33.
 πτερο-φύια, ἡ, a growing feathers, Hieroccl.
 πτερο-φύτευτος, ον, feather-planted, κῆποι πτ., of the peacock, Manass. Chron. 264.
 πτερό-φύτος, ον, = πτεροφύης, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1341; v. sq.
 πτερο-φύτωρ [ῦ], ορος, ὄ, ἡ, feather-producing, διὰ πτεροφύτορ' ἀνάγκην Plat. Phaedo 252 B, as restored by Heind. and Bekk. for πτερό-φυτον or -φοῖτον, cf. Stob. Ecl. 1. 276, Damasc. ap. Suid. s. v. πτεροφύτωρ.
 πτερόω, (πτερόν) to furnish with feathers or wings, feather, τινα Ar. Av. 1334, 1361, Rau. 1437, Plat. Rep. 467 D; for πτεροῦν βιβλίον, v. sub γλυφίς:—Pass. to be or become feathered, have or get feathers or wings, to be fledged, Ar. Av. 804, 1383, 1446 (with a play on signif. II), Plat. Phaedr. 248 E, 249 A, al.; ἔπος ἐπτερωμένον Ar. Ran. 1388. 2. ναῦν πτ. to have the oars spread like wings ready to dip into the water, Polyb. 1. 46, 11 (the pf. is intr., ναῦς ἐπτερωκυῖα Ib. 9), cf. Plut. Anton. 63:—hence, ταροῦ πίτυλος ἐπτερωμένος the dash made by the wing-like oars, i. e. the oars themselves, Eur. I. T. 1346 (which line Herm. and Dind. place after 1394=1362 Herm.). II. metaph. to set on the wing, excite (cf. ἀναπτερόω), Ar. supr. cit.:—Pass. to be excited, ἐπὶ Πυθαγόραν Philostr. 9; χορεύειν Anacreont. 54. 4; πρὸς τὴν τοῦ πολεμοῦ ἐπιθυμίαν Luc. Dem. 4; ὕψ' ἡδονῶν Clem. Al. 288; absol., Plut. Artox. 24.
 πτερύγιζω, fut. ἴσω, (πτέρυξ) to flutter with the wings, like young birds trying to fly, Ar. Av. 795, 1467: to flap the wings, like a cock crowing (cf. πτερύσσομαι, πτερύγισμα), metaph. of a man, Id. Pl. 575; of sea-birds, Theophr. Sign. 2. 3:—in Ar. Eq. 522, the word alludes to a play by Magnes called Ὀρνιθες.
 πτερύγιος, η, ον, (πτέρυξ) = πτερίνος, Gloss.
 πτερύγιον [ῦ], τό, Dim. of πτέρυξ, Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 3, Incess. An. 17. 4. II. anything like a wing, 1. in pl. the fins of fish, Id. H. A. 1. 5, 7., 1. 2, 13, al.: also fin-like appendages, of certain kinds of crab, Ib. 4. 1, 7., 4. 2, 7:—also the fin-like extremities of the tail in certain crustacea, Ib. 1. 5, 10., 4. 2, 7 sq., G. A. 1. 14, 2; or on their feet, Id. P. A. 4. 8, 5;—also of the tails of certain insects, Id. H. A. 4. 7, 14;—of the feelers of the cuttle-fish, πτερύγι .. σηπίας ὠπτημένα Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 16, cf. Alex. Πον. 3; also fin-like appendages of the τεῦθος, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 16, cf. P. A. 4. 9, 15. 2. the horns of the horned owl (strix otus), Id. H. A. 8. 12, 12. 3. the end or tip of the rudder, Poll. 1. 90; of a pole, Hesych. 4. in a building, a turret or battlement, or (as others) a pointed roof, peak, Ev. Luc. 4. 9, cf. Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 5, πτέρυξ II. 7:—in an engine, a projecting piece of wood, Polyb. 27. 9, 4. 5. = πτέρυξ II. 4, Arist. Audib. 35, Poll. 7. 62, LXX (Num. 15. 37, etc.):—a similar appendage to a coat of armour, Schäf. Dion. II. de Comp. p. 251. 6. in the body, part of the shoulder-blade, Poll. 2. 177; of the ear, the parts joining the temples, Ib. 85, Hesych.; of the nose, the parts joining the cheeks, Poll. 2. 80, Galen. 7. in Medic., a disease of the eye when a membrane grows over it from the inner corner, Galen. 7. 322, Cels. 7. 7, 5.—Cf. πτέρυξ, πτερόν throughout.

πτερύγισμα [ῥ], τό, a flapping of the wings, Longin. Fr. 3. 5, as restored by Kuhn. for πτερίσμα.

πτερύγο-ειδής, ἐς, like feathers: like a wing, ἀπύφους Galen. 2. 743. Adv. -δῶς, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 7.

πτερύγομαι, Pass. to fly, πεδὰ ματέρα πεπτερύγωμαι (Aeol. for ἐπτερ-), Sappho 41; cf. προέω sub fin.

πτερύγο-τόμος, δ, an instrument for cutting away a πτερύγιον (II. 7), Paul. Aeg. 6. 18:—πτερυγοτομία, ἡ, the operation, Medic.

πτερύγο-τύραννος, δ, king of feathers, an Indian bird, Hesych.

πτερύγῳδης, ἐς, contr. for πτερυγοειδής, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 7; ὦτα πτ., of elephants, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13. 2. οἱ πτερυγῳδοί, emaciated persons whose shoulder-blades stick out like wings, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1090, cf. 1175 B, Galen. 2. 76, etc.

πτερύγῳκῆς, ἐς, (ὠκύς) fleet of wing, Aesch. Pr. 286.

πτερύγωμα [ῥ], τό, the wings, Horapollo 2. 118. II. anything that hangs like a wing: the lobe of the ear, Galen.; also part of the pudenda muliebria, Poll. 2. 174. III. the cloister round a Greek temple (v. πτερόν III. 9), Vitruv. 3. 2 (§ 29), 4. 7 (§ 61).

πτερύγῳτος, ἡ, ὄν, having wings, winged, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 10., 4. 12, 13: metaph., πτ. χρησμός Ar. Eq. 1086.

πτέρυξ, ὕγι, ἡ: Ep. dat. pl. πτερύγεσσι: (πτερόν):—the wing of a bird, Il. 2. 316; mostly in pl. wings, Ib. 462, Od. 2. 149, Hes. and Att.; λευκὴ πτεροῖσι . . . πλὴν ἀκρων τῶν πτερύγων white in its plumage . . . save the tips of the wings, of the Ibis, Hdt. 2. 76; of Eros and Niké, Aristoph. Πυθαγ. 2. 2. a winged creature, a bird, Anth. P. 6. 11; hence an augury, omen, οὐκ ἀγαθαὶ πτέρυγες Call. Lav. Pall. 124. II. anything like a wing, 1. in pl. = πτερύγια, the fins of fish, Arist. Mirab. 72, Ael. N. A. 11. 24; the flippers of seals, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 29, cf. H. A. 4. 10, 11; of the tortoise, Nic. Al. 570; the feelers of certain molluscs, Arist. H. A. 2. 14, 4. 2. a leaflet, part of a leaf, Lat. pinna, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 6 (v. Schneid. ad l.):—also = πτερίς, Ib. 4. 2, 11 (ubi v. Schneid.), Diosc. 3. 151. 3. a rudder, Soph. Fr. 930; ἐξήρετροι πτ., of oars, C. I. 3694; cf. πτερόν III. 1. 4. the flap or skirt at the bottom of a coat of armour, Xen. An. 4. 7, 15, cf. Eq. 12, 4 and 6; also of the Dor. χιτών, Ar. Fr. 312, Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 3, Poll. 7. 62, etc.; v. πτερόν III. 10. 5. the broad edge of a knife or hunting-spear, Plut. Alex. 16, Poll. 5. 21; of the beak of the sword-fish (but with v. l. ῥύγχος), Ael. N. A. 9. 40. 6. a lobe of the lungs, Hipp. Coac. 181. 7. the point of a building, Poll. 7. 121; cf. πτερύγιον II. 4. III. anything that covers or protects like wings, πτ. πέπλων Eur. Ion 1143; Εὐβοίης κολπῶδης πτέρυξ, i. e. Aulis, Dind. Eur. I. A. 120, cf. Tro. 746. IV. metaph., πτέρυγες γόων the wings, i. e. the flight or flow, of grief, Soph. El. 243, ubi v. Herm.; πτ. Πιερίδων Pind. I. 1. 90.—Cf. πτερόν, πτερύγιον throughout.

πτέρυξις, ἐως, ἡ, a flapping of wings, Eumath. 385.

πτερύσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, fut. ξομαι, Dep. to move the wings, flutter, to clap the wings like a cock crowing, Babr. 65. 6, Ael. N. A. 7. 7, Luc. V. H. 2. 41, etc. II. metaph. to triumph, exult, Diphil. Παρασ. 2, Philo 2. 418.

πτέρωμα, τό, that which is feathered, e.g. a feathered arrow, Aesch. Fr. 129, Lyc. 56; cf. πτερόν III. 6. 2. πτ. βραγχίων the fin by the gills of fishes, Ael. N. A. 16. 12. 3. the columniation on each side of a temple (v. πτερόν III. 9), Vitruv. 3. § 29, 4. § 61. II. plumage, τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς πτ. Plat. Phaedr. 246 E; in pl., Arist. Color. 2, 4 and 12.

πτέρων, ὄ, a bird of some kind, Com. Anon. 172: on the accent, v. E. M. 226. 37.

πτερώνυμος, ὄν, named from its feathers or wings, Plat. Phaedr. 252 C. Πτέρως, ὄντος, ὄ, the winged god, a play on the name of Ἔρως, Plat. Phaedr. 252 B.

πτέρωσις, ἡ, plumage, Ar. Av. 94. 97; ἀπολαμβάνειν τὴν πτ., opp. to πτερορρνεῖν, Arist. H. A. 6. 9, 3, cf. 8. 18, 4, P. A. 1. 3, 1, etc.

πτερωτής, οὐ, δ, one who furnishes with wings:—metaph. one who emboldens, Eccl.

πτερωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for plumage, Hierocl.

πτερωτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Soph. O. C. 1460:—feathered, Hdt. 2. 76; τοξέματα Eur. H. F. 571, cf. Or. 274; [ἡ ψυχῆ] ἦν τὸ παλαι πτερωτῆ Plat. Phaedr. 251 B; πτ. εἶναι, of birds, opp. to τρίχας εἶναι, Arist. P. A. 2. 12, al.; προσκεφάλαιον πτ. stuffed with feathers, Poll. 6. 10. II. winged, ὄφεις Hdt. 2. 75; ὄχος, ἄρμα Aesch. Pr. 135, Eur. I. A. 251, etc.; Διδὸς βροντῆ Soph. I. c. (cf. πτεροφόρος); Ἄιδας Eur. Alc. 261; ὄνειροι Luc. V. 11. 2. 34:—so, πτ. φθόγγος, a sound as of wings in the air, Ar. Av. 1198:—χιτωνίσκος πτ. a tunic with wings (v. πτερόν III. 10), Plut. 2. 330 B. 2. πτερωτοί (sc. ὄρνιθες) feathered fowl, birds, Eur. Bacch. 256; gen. πτερωτῶν Aesch. Supp. 510, Eur. Hel. 747; τὰ πτερωτά winged animals, including bats and insects as well as birds, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 11, cf. 3. 12, 1; but sometimes of birds, as a subdivision of τὰ πτηνά, opp. to τὰ πτελωτά and τὰ δερμόπτερα, Ib. 1. 5, 10, al.

πτέσθαι, v. sub πέτομαι.

πτῆμα, τό, flight, Suid.

πτῆν, πτηνός, ὄ, ἡ, winged, Hdn. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 2436, E. M.: cf. ἄπτην.

πτῆναι, aor. 2 inf., v. sub πέτομαι.

πτηνάριον, τό, Dim. of πτηνόν, a small bird, Byz.

πτηνο-βάτια, ἡ, the coupling of birds, Eccl.

πτηνο-βόλος, ὄν, striking birds, Iol. Orph. H. 12. 16 (e conj. Lohbeck).

πτηνο-δρομέω, to pursue a winged course, Nicet. Eug.

πτηνο-κράτωρ [ᾶ], ὄρος, ὄ, the king of feathered fowl, Byz.

πτην-ολέτις, ἰδος, ἡ, bird-killing, πτ. νεφέλη of a net, Anth. P. 6. 185.

πτηνο-πέδιλος, ὄν, with winged sandals, Orph. H. 27. 4.

πτηνό-πους, ποδος, wing-footed, swift-footed, Manass. Chron. 171, etc.

πτηνός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. πτανός, ἄ, ὄν; also ὄς, ὄν Plat. Prot. 320 E: (πτη-ναι, πέτομαι):—feathered, winged, Διδὸς πτ. κύνες, i. e. eagles, Aesch. Pr. 1022, Ag. 136; πτ. ὄφεις Id. Eum. 181; ὄρνις, οἰωνός Soph. Ph. 955, etc.; ἔρως, ἵπποι Eur. Hipp. 1275, I. T. 193; ἄρμα Plat. Phaedr. 246 E; also of arrows, πτ. Iol. Soph. Ph. 166; βέλη Eur. H. F. 179; cf. πτερόν.

2. τὰ πτηνά winged creatures, birds, Aesch. Cho. 591, Soph. Aj. 168, Eur., etc.; called πτηνὸν ὄρνιθων γένος by Ar. Av. 1705; πτηνῶν γένη Id. Thesm. 46; opp. to τὰ πεζά, Plat. Symp. 207 B; to τὰ πεζά and τὰ πλωτά, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 23, cf. 5. 8, 5; including bats and insects as well as birds (v. sub πτερωτός):—hence, πτανὰ θῆραι the pursuit of winged game, Soph. Ph. 1146; called ἡ θῆρα τῶν πτηνῶν by Plat. Legg. 823 B:—of young birds, fledged, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 147. II. metaph., πτηνοὶ μῦθοι, like Homer's ἔπεα πτερόεντα Id. Or. 1176:—but, κούφοι καὶ πτ. λόγοι fleeting, idle words, Plat. Legg. 717 C; πτ. ὄνειροι Eur. I. T. 571; πτηνὰς διώκεις ἐλπίδας fleeting hopes, Id. Fr. 273. 2. πτανὰ ἰσχύς soaring, aspiring strength, Pind. Fr. 74. 3. πτηνο-τοξο-πυρφόρος, ὄν, with wings, bow and fire, ἔρως Nicet. Eug. 2. 143.

πτηνώδης, ἐς, winged, thoughtless, Nicet. 396 B.

πτήξις, ἡ, (πτήσσω) terror, cited from Arist. Mirab., Aquila V. T., etc.

πτήσιμος, ὄν, able to fly, winged, λόγοι Julian 3S3 D.

πτήσις, ἡ, (πτήναι) a flying, flight, Aesch. Pr. 488, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 7, Eth. N. 10. 4, 3, al.

πτήσσω, Ar. Vesp. 1490, Xen.:—fut. πτήξω Anth. P. 12. 141, Or. Sib.:—aor. ἐπτήξα Att., Dor. ἐπταξα Pind. P. 4. 101, Ep. πτήξα Hom.: an aor. 2 ἐπτάκον appears in the compd. καταπτακῶν Aesch. Eum. 252; and an Ep. 3 dual καταπτήτην in Il. 8. 136:—pf. ἐπτήχα Isocr. 94 A, (κατ-) Lycurg. 153. 1, Dem. 42. 21; later (if correct) ἐπτήκα (κατ-) Themist. 309 B; Ep. part. πεπτηώς, ὦτος (which is also pf. part. of πίπτω, cf. κατα-, προσ-, ὑποπτήσσω). (The √ΠΤΑ appears in καταπτήτην, √ΠΤΑΚ in καταπτακῶν, πτήξω, πτάξ, πτάκ-ός, etc.: a longer √ΠΤΩΚ in πτώσσω (πτῶξω), πτώξ, πτωκ-ός.) I. Causal, to frighten, scare, alarm, Lat. terrere, πτήξε θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι Ἀχαιῶν Il. 14. 40; ἐχθροὺς πτήξαι Theogn. 1015; cf. ἐκπτήσσω:—but, ζυγὸν πτ. to make a yoke dreaded, Paul. S. Ecphr. 1. 26. II. intr. to crouch or cower down for fear (cf. πτώσσω), properly of animals, ἄτε πτηνῶν ἀγέλαι τάχ' ἂν . . . πτήξειαν ἄφανοι Soph. Aj. 171; πτ. δέμας Aesch. Pers. 209; πῶλος πτ. αἰσχύναισι Soph. Fr. 5S7, cf. Ar. Av. 777;—then of human beings, ἐπταξαν ἀκίνητοι σιωπῆ Pind. P. 4. 100; ὑπὸ φόβῳ πτ. Eur. Bacch. 1036; πτήξαι ταπεινὴν Id. Andr. 165; πτ. θυμὸν Soph. O. C. 1466; κακῶς πάσχων πτ. Plat. Symp. 184 B; δοκεῖ μοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀνδρὸς εἶναι, εὐτυχοῦντα ἐξυβρίσαι, καὶ πταίσαντα . . . πτήξαι Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 26; ἐκ πόδων πτ. Ar. Thesm. 36;—with Preps., πτ. ἐν μυχοῖς πέτρας Eur. Cycl. 408; εἰς ἕνα χώρον Ar. Lys. 770, cf. Eur. Andr. 753; πόλις πρὸς πόλιν πτ. Id. Supp. 269; βωμόν ὑπο Id. H. F. 974; also c. acc. loci, πτ. βωμόν to flee cowering to it, Id. Ion 1280. 2. to crouch like a wild beast ready to spring upon its prey, Id. Andr. 753; ὁ λέων . . . ὄρῳμενος . . . οὐ πτήσσει Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 3;—so of men in ambush, ὑπὸ τεύχεσι πεπτηῶτες Od. 14. 474:—ἐν χθονὶ πεπτηώς, in the grave, Simon. (?) 179. 3. rarely c. acc. rei, to crouch for fear of . . . ἀπειλὰς Aesch. Pr. 175; δόρυ Lyc. 280, C. I. 6020; (in Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 18, the acc. may depend on φοβούμενοι):—in the strange passage ταῖς διανοαῖς μὴ πτήξαντες φόβον, Lycurg. 154. 9, φόβον must be taken as a cognate acc.; cf. δέος. III. the Med. is dub. in Anth. P. 7. 626.

πτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, ready or able to fly, winged, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 11., 9. 8, 1, P. A. 2. 13, 5, al. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 405 B.

πτίλο-βάφος, ὄν, (βάπτω) staining or dyeing feathers, Gloss.

πτίλον [τ], τό: (πέτομαι, πτάσθαι):—used properly of the soft feathers or down under the true feathers (πτίλα πτερά ἀπαλά Hesych., Suid., Phot.), πτ. κύκνειον Pseudo-Soph. Fr. 708, (for the word is never used in Trag., Pors. Med. 284), Clytus ap. Ath. 655 D, Ael. N. A. 12. 4, etc.; κνεφάλων ἢ πτίλων σεσαγμένον Plat. Com. Πεισ. 4, cf. Eubul. Ἀγχισ. 1:—the down on a youth's chin, Jac. Anth. P. 773:—Ar. uses it as a Dim. of πτερόν, a plumelet, for when Dicaeopolis says φέρε νῦν ἀπὸ τοῦ κράνου μοι τὸ πτερόν, Lamachus replies τουτὶ πτίλον σοι, Ach. 585, cf. 588; and jestingly, πτίλον τὸ μέγα κομπολακύνθου Ib. 1182. II. a wing, properly of insects (cf. πτελωτός), Arist. Incess. An. 15. 6; so of the wing-like membrane in a kind of serpents, πτίλα οὐ πτερωτά Hdt. 2. 76;—also of birds, Philostr. ap. Boisson. V. Marin. p. 70. III. anything like a feather or wing, 1. a leaf, Nic. Th. 524. 2. in pl. the sails of a ship, Lyc. 25.

πτίλο-νωτος, ὄν, with feathered back, Anth. P. 9. 256.

πτίλοομαι, Pass. to have wings, ἐπιπλώσθαι Philostr. 134.

πτίλος, ὄ, v. sq. II.

πτίλωσις, ἡ, (πτίλον) like πτέρωσις, plumage, Ael. N. A. 16. 4. II. a disease of the eyelids in which their edges become swollen and inflamed, and the eyelashes fall off, Galen. 10. 338 (Chart.), etc.; also, πτίλα βλέφαρα Diosc. 1. 86; and the person afflicted therewith is called πτίλος, Galen. 10. 432; πτίλος τὸν ὄφθαλμοῦ LXX (Levit. 21. 20).

πτίλωσσω, to have sore eyes, Archyt. ap. Simpl.; cf. foreg.

πτίλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πτίλον) winged:—in Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 10, πτελωτά arc insects or animals with membranous wings, hymenopterous; opp. to both πτερωτά and δερμόπτερα. 2. stuffed with feathers, of a cushion, Poll. 6. 10.

πτισάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, (πτίσσω) peeled barley, Nicopho Χειρ. 2; πτισάνης χυλός Hipp. Acut. 384. II. a drink made thereof, barley-water, a ptisan, sometimes with the epithets παχεῖα or ὄλη, gruel with the barley left in it, as opp. to χυλός (strained gruel or barley-water), Hipp. Acut.

384, 385; both are opp. to ποτόν, lb. 395; πτισάνην ἔψειν Ar. Fr. 201, cf. 364, Alex. Μανδρ. 2.

πτισάνης, Dor. -vas, δ, one who shells or peels, Anth. P. II. 351, where Scaliger restored πτισάνης.

πτισάνων, τό, poet. for πτισάνη, Nic. Th. 590.

πτισάνορροφία, ἡ, a drinking of a ptisan, Hipp. Acut. 385.

πτισίς [ἴ], εως, ἡ, a winnowing of grain, Geop. 2. 34, 1.

πτισίμα, τό, peeled or winnowed grain, cited from Strab.

πτισίμω, δ, like πτισίς, a winnowing, πτισίμων προσαυλεῖν to sing a winnowing-song (cf. πτιστικός), Nicopho Χειρ. 5.

πτισίσω, Pherecr. Incert. 18, Ar. Fr. 267, 323: aor. ἔπτισα Hdt. 2. 92:—Pass., aor. ἐπτισθην, (περι-) Theophr.:—pf. ἐπτισμαι Arist. H. A. 8. 7, 1 (cf. περιπτισίσω). To winnow grain, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Pherecr., etc.; πτισσοῦσων φιδή the song of women winnowing, Ar. Fr. 323. II.

to peel or to bray in a mortar, τὸ μέσον ἐκ τοῦ λωτοῦ Hdt. 2. 92;—in Diog. L. 9. 59, Luc. Hermot. 79, it must have the latter sense. (Cf. Skt. pish (to bruise), whence pish-ḥ-ika (groats); Lat. pins-ere, pis-tor; Slav. pis-eno (ἀλφιτον):—the relationship of πίτ-υ-ρον is not so clear, v. Curt. Gr. Et. 365 b.)

πτιστέον, verb. Adj. one must peel or winnow, Geop.

πτιστής, οὔ, δ, v. sub πτισάνης.

πτιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for winnowing, πτιστικὸν τερετίζειν (cf. πτισίμω), Phryn. Com. Κωμ. 2.

πτισία, and (but not Att.) πτισία, Ep. πτισία Opp., etc., ἡ: (πτισίω):—abject fear, terror, fright, Tim. Locr. 103 B, Erotian.; in pl., Polyb. I. 39, 14., 1. 68, 6, etc. II. passionate excitement, πτ. εἰς ἀφροδισία, περὶ τὰ ἀφρ. Ael. N. A. 10. 27, Porph. Abst. I. 54; v. Wytt. Plut. 2. 83 D. III. = πταρμός, Hesych.—On the forms, cf. Lob. Phryn. 495.

πτισάλεος, Ep. πτισάλεος, α, ὄν, scared, Opp. H. 3. 41, Eust. Opusc. 4. 96.

πτισίω, also πτισίω: fut. ἴσω: Ep. aor. ἐπτισίωσα:—Pass., Ep. aor. ἐπτισίσθην: pf. ἐπτισίμαι, Ep. ἐπτισίμαι. To terrify, scare, Call. Del. 191, Anth. P. 7. 214:—Pass. to be scared, dismayed, φρένας ἐπτισίσθην Od. 22. 298; ἐξ ὑπνου κέκραγεν ἐπτισίσθην Aesch. Cho. 535; ἐπτισίσθην δεινοῖς δράκουσιν by serpents, Eur. El. 1255; ἔβαλλε χεῖρας ἐπτισίσθην Id. Tro. 559; ἐπτι. ἐπὶ τοῖς ἡγγελέμοις Polyb. 31. 19, 4. II.

metaph. to flutter, excite by any passion, τὸ μοι καρδίαν .. ἐπτισίσθην Sappho 2. 6; τῆς δὲ φρένας ἐπτισίσθην Κύπρις Ap. Rh. I. 1232, cf. Poëta ap. Parthen. 21:—Pass. to be in a flutter, be passionately excited, Theogn. 1012, or rather Mimnerm. 5. 2 (where there is also a collat. notion of fear), cf. Merrick. Tryph. 361; ἐπτισίσθην φρένας Aesch. Fr. 856; ὡς ἐπτισίσθην Eur. Bacch. 214, cf. I. A. 1029; ἐπτισίσθην ἔρωτι Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 557; πτισίσθην ὑπ' ἔρωτι Call. Dian. 191; τὸ περὶ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας μὴ ἐπτισίσθην Plat. Phaedo 68 C, cf. Rep. 439 D; περὶ τὴν ὀχέλιαν Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 11, cf. 6. 18, 2; περὶ τὰ ἔψα Plut. 2. 1128 B; εἰς γυναῖκας Luc. Amor. 5; ἐπὶ τὸ νέον Ib. 23; ἐπὶ γυναικί Parthen. 4; πρὸς τὰς ἀγῶνας Plut. 2. 989 A; τὴν γνώμην πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον Id. Sull. 7:—generally, to be distraught, μέθ' ὀμῆλικας ἐπτισίσθην he gapes like one distraught after his fellows, Hes. Op. 449; τὸ πτισίσθην distraction, Eur. Bacch. 1269. (Perhaps as √ΠΤΑ becomes ΠΤΑΚ (v. sub πτήσω), so √ΠΤΩ in πτισίω becomes ΠΤΩΚ in πτίσω.)

πτισίσις or πτισίσις, εως, ἡ, any vehement emotion, passionate excitement, Plat. Prot. 310 D; περὶ τι Id. Symp. 206 D; ἡ τοῦ σώματος πτ. Id. Crat. 404 A; cf. Arist. G. A. 4. 5, 9, Clearch. ap. Ath. 670 C.

πτισίτης or πτισίτης, ἡ, ὄν, scared away, Nic. Al. 243, Maxim. π. κατ. 164.

πτισίω, πτισίω, πτισίω, πτισίω, πτισίω, v. sub πτι-.

πτισίω, δ, = πτισία, πτισία, only in Hesych.

πτισίω, ε, v. sub πτισίω.

πτισίω, ἡ, ὄν, of or from Ptolemy, Strab. 118, Poll. 9. 85; Πτολεμαϊκά, τά, Ptolemaics, a name of coins, C. I. 1570 b, 39, 40:—Πτολεμαϊεῖον, τό, a place at Rhodes sacred to Ptolemy, Diod. 20. 100.

Πτολεμαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a name of an Att. tribe, named after Ptolemy Evergetes, Poll. 8. 110. II. name of several cities, esp. of one in Phoenicia, now Acre, Strab. 134, etc.:—Πτολεμαῖτης or -αἰεύς, δ, a citizen thereof, Steph. B.

πτισίω, πτισίω, πτισίω, πτισίω, πτισίω, Ep. for πολεμ-.

πτισίω, δ, Ep. for πόλεμος, Hom., Hes. The usual form is however more common in Hom.: he seems to have used this form and its derivatives only metri grat., after a word ending with a short vowel; cf. πτισίω.

πτισίω, Ep. for πολεμικός, Call. Jov. 73; -ἀρχης, C. I. 3769.

πτισίω, τό, Ep. lengthd. form for πόλις (πτισίω), Hom., Hes.; never found in the form πτισίω, Wern. Tryph. p. 37.

πτισίω-οἶκος, δ, a dweller in the city, on Cretan coins.

πτισίω, ον, δ, v. sub πτισίω.

πτισίω, ον, = sq., of Ulysses, Od. 9. 504, 530.

πτισίω-πορθός [ἴ], ον, (πέρθω) sacking or wasting cities, epith. of Ares, Il. 20. 152, Hes. Th. 936; of Ulysses and Oileus, Il. 2. 278, 728; but mostly of Achilles, 15. 77, etc.; also, πτ. μάχαι Pind. O. 8. 46; πτισίω-πορθὸν στίχα Μήδων Simon. 136:—also πτισίω Aesch. Ag. 473:—the form πτισίω never occurs, for πτισίω (voc.) is rightly restored in Aesch. Ag. 783; cf. πτισίω.

πτισίω, ἰος, ἡ, Ep. form for πόλις, Hom., but prob. only metri grat., like πτισίω, q. v.; also used by Aesch. and Eur. (in lyrics), Theb. 114, 843, Tro. 556; (in dialogue) Theb. 6, Eum. 9, Hec. 767, Andr. 699. In some derivs. the Ep. form only occurs, v. πτισίω, πτισίω-πορθός.

πτισίω, = πόλις, Phot. and Suid., prob. from a Trag.

πτισίω, ον, with thorny branches, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3.

πτισίω, τό, = sq., Nic. Al. 267.

πτισίω, δ, a young branch, shoot, sucker, sapling, Od. 6. 128; ὡς τις πτισίω ἡξόμην Eur. Hec. 20; πτισίωσι δάφνης Id. Ion 103; μαλάχης Ar. Pl. 544; οἱ πτισίωι καὶ οἱ νέοι κλώνες Plat. Prot. 334 B; πτισίωσι δαλαοῦς ἀποτρώγουσαι Eur. Pol. Αἴγ. 1: generally, a branch, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 17, etc.:—πτ. μέγας, of Hercules' club, Anth. Plan. 103. II.

a sprouting, budding, Hes. Op. 419.

πτισίω-φορέω, to bear branches, v. sub πτισίω.

πτισίω, δ, rare form for πταρμός, Arcad. 68.

πτισίω or πτισίω, ε, (εἶδος) scared, shy, Hipp., as cited by Erotian and Galen.; though in the text (1170 E) we find πτισίω.

πτισίω or πτισίω (v. πτισίω) to expectorate, Hipp. Progn. 69, cf. 131 F, 208 G:—πτισίω or πτισίω δ, expectoration, Id. Progn. 42., 82 D, etc.

πτισίω or πτισίω, τό, (πτισίω) spittle, saliva, Hipp. Aph. 1243, al., Arist. H. A. 8. 29, 4, G. A. 2. 7, 18:—also πτισίω, δ, Id. Eth. E. 7. 1, 11, Hesych. s. v. σίαλος.—The forms in πτισίω- and πτισίω- are used indifferently in Hipp. and later writers; in Arist. the latter only is found; cf. πτισίω 2, σίαλος, ὕαλος.

πτισίω or πτισίω, ε, like saliva, Hipp. 213, Diogenian. Prov. 8. 71.

πτισίω, τό, Dim. of πτισίω, Hdn. Epim. 117, E. M., etc.

πτισίω, ἄδος, ἡ, (πτισίω) the spitter, a kind of serpent, Porph. Abst. 3. 9, Galen.

πτισίω, τό, (πτισίω) anything folded, πέπλοιο πτισίω a folded mantle, Il. 5. 315, cf. Anth. P. 6. 271:—in Medic., a piece of lint folded up to stop a wound, a pledget, Oribas. 302 Matth.:—Dim. πτισίω, τό, Paul. Aeg.

πτισίω, ὑγγός, ἡ, the eagle-owl, also ὕβρις, Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 5.

πτισίω, τό, Dim. of πτισίω, Schol. Ar. Av. 1150.

πτισίω, τό, Dim. of πτισίω, a folding tablet, Greg. Naz.

πτισίω, ἡ, ὄν, (πτισίω) folded, πτ. πίναξ (like the later δίπτυχα) folding tablets, consisting of two thin plates of wood, one folding upon the other, the oldest kind of writing tablets, Il. 6. 169; though not then used for writing, v. sub σήμα, and cf. Wolf Proleg. p. lxxxii sq. 2. generally, capable of being folded or doubled up, κλίμαξ, πύργος (cf. πτισίω II), App. Hisp. 94, Civ. 5. 36. II. πτισίω, τό, a folded bandage, cited from Paul. Aeg.; cf. sq.

πτισίω, ἡ, (this nom. only in Gramm.), dat. πτισίω Il. 20. 22, pl. πτισίω, πτισίω Hom., Hes.: after Hom. we find the form πτισίω, ἡς, which prevails in Pind. and Trag.; the metre requires acc. sing. πτισίω in Eur. Supp. 979, but acc. pl. πτισίω in Soph. Fr. 150: in other places of Trag., either πτισίω or πτισίω will suit the metre, and Elmsl. would always restore πτισίω, ad Med. 1264: (πτισίω). Poët. word, a fold, leaf, layer, plate, mostly in pl., πτισίω σάκεος plates of metal or leather, five, six, or more in strong shields, Il. 7. 247., 18. 481., 20. 269, Hes. Sc. 143: the folds of a garment, first in h. Hom. Cer. 176, then in Soph. Fr. 437, Eur. Supp. 979; of the entrails, κατὰ σπλάγχχνων πτισίω lb. 212; εἰς τὰς πτισίω Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 1; of a snail, ἔλυσε ἡ κόγχη πτισίω Philes de Anim. 9. 5:—of writing tables (cf. πτισίω), ἐν πτισίω βίβλων κατεσφραγισμένα Aesch. Supp. 947; γραμμάτων πτισίω ἔχων Soph. Fr. 150; ἐν δέλτου πτισίω Eur. I. A. 98, cf. C. I. 1907. 10. II. of the sides of a hill, or hilly country, (which viewed from a distance appears to be in folds, cf. πτισίω), a cleft, glen, gully, corrie,combe, κατὰ πτισίω Οὐλύμιοιο Il. 11. 77; πτισίω ἡνεμόεσσαι (from the wind that rushes down narrow mountain-clefts), Od. 19. 432; also in sing., πτισίω Οὐλύμιοιο, Παρνησοῖο Il. 20. 22, h. Ap. 269, Merc. 555; so, πτισίω Κρισαῖαι, Πίνδου, Πέλοπος Pind. P. 6. 18., 9. 28, N. 2. 33; Καθαιρῶνος Soph. O. T. 1026; and often in Eur.:—so also of the sky with its cloud-clefts, πτισίω αἰθέρος, οὐρανοῦ Eur. Or. 1631, Phoen. 84, Elmsl. Med. 1264:—the metaph. phrase ὕμνων πτισίω, Pind. O. 1. 170, is used of various turns of poesy, referred by Böckh to the varieties of the metre and music, by Dissen to the new turn given in that ode to the legend of Pelops. III. the plate of a ship's stern, on which her name was written, called πτισίω in Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1089; πτισίω in Poll. 1. 86:—in pl. = σανίδες, Id. 10. 24.

πτισίω-αγρίς, δ, name of the crab which extracts the πτισίω of the oyster from its shell, Zonar.

πτισίω, ἡ, a folding, Eust. 633. 19, Hesych.:—a fold, LXX (Job 41. 5).

πτισίω, τό, (πτισίω) a winnowing-shovel or fan, Lat. vannus, with which corn after threshing was thrown up against the wind to clear it of the chaff, Il. 13. 588 (in poet. gen. πτισίω), Aesch. Fr. 208, Soph. Fr. 930, Theocr. 7. 156; cf. λικμός, λικμάω:—πτισίω also is cited as an Att. form, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 948. 19, cf. Lob. Phryn. 321. II. in Cyprus, a corn-measure; hence δίπτυον, half a μέδιμνος, Hesych.

πτισίω, δ, consternation, Eust. 795. 29, Phot.; πτισίω, τό, Malal.

πτισίω [ῥ], aor. 2 ἐπτισίω [ῥ]: Pass.: (v. sub πτισίω). To be scared or frightened, Hipp. 600. 35, Plut., etc.: properly of horses, to shy, start, Diod. 2. 19, Plut. Fab. 3; τινι at a thing, Id. Marcell. 6, Id. 2. 800 C; πρὸς τι Philo Bybl. ap. Eus. P. E. 34 A; c. acc., πτισίω τὸν θάνατον to start at, be alarmed at death, Plat. Ax. 370 A. II.

Causal in Act., to scare, πτισίω τὸς ἀμαθεῖς ὕχλους Homil. Clem. 2. 39.

πτισίω, ἡ, ὄν, timorous, ἱπποῖ Arist. Mirab. 169, Strab. 263, Eust. ad Dion. P. 373.

πτισίω [ῥ], ἡ, (πτισίω) a spitting, αἵματος Hipp. Aph. 1248, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 5, etc. 2. = πτισίω, Id. H. A. 10. 3, 8.

πτισίω, τό, (πτισίω) spittle, in pl., Hipp. Aph. 1253, cf. 184 B, 390.

πτισίω, S. 14, 5.

πτυσμός, ὁ, = πτύσις, Hipp. 1216 F.
 πτύσσω, (ἀνα-) Soph. Fr. 284: fut. πτύξω (ἀνα-) Eur. H. F. 1256:
 aor. ἐπύξα Hom., etc.:—Med., Hom., etc.: fut. πτύξομαι (προσ-) Hom.:
 aor. ἐπύξαμην Ar. Nub. 267:—Pass., Hom.: aor. ἐπύχθη (ἀν-, δι-)
 Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 5, Soph. Ant. 709; also aor. 2 ἐπύχην [ῥ], (ἀν-) Hipp.
 558. 28: pf. ἐπύχμαι App., etc., (ἀν-) Eur. El. 357; also πέπυκται
 Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 10: plqpf. ἐπύκτο (προσ-) Pind. I. 2. 56. (If akin
 to πυκνός, πυκνός, the orig. Root must have been ΠΥΚ, afterwards
 strengthd. and aspirated ΠΥΤΧ, whence πτύξ (πτυχ-ός), πτυχ-ή.) To
 fold, double up, χιτῶνα, εἴματα πτύξαι to fold up garments, and put
 them by, Od. 1. 439., 6. 111, 252; of 2 bandage, Hipp. Fract. 758;
 χεῖρας πτύξαι ἐπὶ τινι to fold one's arms over or round another, Soph.
 O. C. 1611; βιβλίον πτ. to fold or close a book, Ev. Luc. 4. 20. II.
 Pass. to be folded, doubled up, ἐγχεα δ' ἐπύσσοντο Il. 13. 134;
 γραμματεῖα ἐπυγμένα Hdn. 1. 17; πύργοι ἐπτ. (v. πυκτός 2), App.
 Civ. 4. 72. 2. to fold or cling round, χιτῶν .. ἀμφὶ μῆρὸν πτύσ-
 σεται Soph. Fr. 791. III. Med. to fold round oneself, wrap
 round one, τι Ar. Nub. 267.

πτύσχοι or πτύχλοι, οἱ, v. sub ἐπτυσχοί.
 πτύχη, ἡ, post-Hom. form of πτύξ, q. v.
 πτύχιον, τό, = πτυκτίον, Zenob. 5. 82, Arcad. 119. 9, etc.
 πτύχιος, α, ον, = πτυκτός, E. M. 64. 28.
 πτύχης, ἴδος, ἡ, v. πτύξ III.
 πτύχως, es, in folds or layers, Arist. H. A. 5. 7, 2.
 πτύω, Hom., etc., v. infr.: fut. πτύσω [ῥ], Hipp. 112 E, or πτύσομαι Id.
 607. 46: aor. ἐπύσα Hipp. 816 G, 1220 H, Soph. Ant. 653, etc.: pf.
 ἐπύκα Sext. Emp. M. S. 252.—Pass., fut. πτυσθήσομαι Galen.: aor.
 ἐπύσθη Hipp. 459. 31, etc.; also aor. 2 ἐπύην Id. 1023 H. (From
 ΠΥΤ, ΠΥΤ, cf. πύ-αλον, πυτ-ίζω, ἐπι-φύζω, ψύττω; Skt. *shīti*,
shīti-āmi; Lat. *spu-o*, *pitui-ta*; Goth. *sprei-an* (πύειν); O. H. G.
spri-w-an, *spri-han* (*spreien*, *spue*, *spit*.) [ῥ in pres. and impf.; except
 that Theocr. 24. 19, Ar. Rh. 2. 570., 4. 925, and later Ep. use ῥ in impf.
 before a short syll., v. ἀναπτύω: ῥ always in aor.] To spit out or
 up, αἷμα Il. 23. 697: absol. to spit, Hdt. 1. 99, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 24. 2.
 of the sea, to disgorge, cast out, τινὰ τηλόσ' ἀπ' ἡἰόνος Anth. P. 7.
 283, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 570, Opp. H. 5. 596: metaph., στοργὰν ἐπυσσας
 εἰς ἀνέμους Anth. P. 7. 468:—absol., ἐπ' αἰὼνι πτύοντα, of waves,
 Theocr. 15. 133; ἰσθὸς ὠλισθεν εἰς ἄλα πτύσας with a splash, Anth. P.
 9. 290. 3. metaph., πτύσας in token of abhorrence or loathing,
 Soph. Ant. 653; πτύσας προσώπῳ with an expression of loathing, Ib.
 1232; ἰδεῖν .. καὶ πτύσαι Epicr. Ἀντιλ. 1. 20; cf. ἀποπτύω. 4.
 εἰς κόλπον πτύειν, Lat. *in sinum spuere* (Plin.), to avert a bad omen,
 disarm witchcraft, and the like, which was done three times, ὡς μὴ βα-
 σκανθῶ, τρίς εἰς ἐμὸν ἐπυσσα κόλπον Theocr. 6. 39, cf. 20. 11; φρίξας
 εἰς κόλπον πτύσαι Theophr. Char. 16, cf. Luc. Navig. 15, Paroemiogr.;
 so, ὑπὸ κόλπον πτ. Anth. P. 12. 229. II. to promote the flow of
 spittle, of certain wines, Hipp. 358. 45.

Πτώιος, contr. Πτώος, ον, a name of Apollo at Delphi, from Mt. Ptoön
 in Boeotia, C. I. 1625. 83:—τὰ Πτώια the festival of Apollo Πτώιος,
 Ib. 39.

πτωκάξω, f. l. for πτωσκάξω, q. v.
 πτωκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (πτῶξ, πτώσσω) timorous, fearful, πτωκάσιν αἰθνήσι
 Ep. Hom. 8. 2; πτ. κύπειρος crouching, low, Simmias ap. Hesych.:—in
 Soph. Ph. 1093, πτωχάδες is taken by the Schol. as a Subst., meaning
 the Harpies, and several variations are given by the Schol., as πτωχάδες,
 πρωγάδες (Brunck suggested πλωγάδες, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 1054), δρομάδες.

πτῶμα, τό, (πίπτω, πέ-πτωκα) a fall, πεισὶν .. πτώματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά
 Aesch. Pr. 919; πίπτουσι .. πτώματ' ἀσχερά Soph. Ant. 1046; πτ.
 θανάσιμον πεισὶ Eur. El. 686; οὐκ ἂν ἐπεσε τοιοῦτον πτ. Plat. Lach.
 181 B. 2. metaph. like πταῖσμα, a fall, misfortune, calamity, Lat.
casus, τὰ θεῶν πτώματα calamities from (sent by) the gods, Eur. H. F.
 1228: a failure, defeat, Polyb. 33. 12, 7. II. of persons, a
 fallen body, corpse, carcase, mostly with a gen., πτώμα Ἐλένης, Ἐτεο-
 κλέους Eur. Or. 1196, Phoen. 1697, etc.; πτώματα νεκρῶν Ib. 1482;
 and without a gen., Aesch. Supp. 662, Polyb. 15. 14, 2, etc.:—also with-
 out any gen., ἐπιχωρίοις .. πτώμασιν αἱματίσαι πέδον Aesch. Supp. 662;
 and πτώματα alone, Polyb. 15. 14, 2, etc.; cf. Valck. Phoen. 1490, Lob.
 Phryn. 375 sq. 2. also of buildings, ἐπὶ τοῦ πτ. on the ruins (of
 the wall), Polyb. 16. 31, 8, cf. 5. 4, 9., 5. 100, 6; πτώμα οἴκου, cited
 by Phryn. and Thom. M. as a correct phrase; πτ. ἐλαιῶν fallen olive-
 trees, Lys. ap. Harp.

πτωμάτιζω, to make to fall, Aquila V. T., Cyrill.:—Pass., οἱ πτωματι-
 ζόμενοι those who have the falling sickness, epileptic persons, Paul. Aeg.,
 etc. II. intr. to fall or be ready to fall, Inscr. in O. Müller's
 Mun. Att. p. 34.

πτωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, subject to epilepsy, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 215.
 πτωμάτιον, τό, Dem. of πτώμα II, a corpse, C. I. 2801.
 πτωμάτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a sort of cup, literally a tumbler, i. e. a cup that will
 not stand upright, and therefore must be emptied at once, Ath. 485 E.
 πτωματισμός, ὁ, (πτωματίζομαι) epilepsy, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 277.
 πτώξ, ὁ, gen. πτωκός, (πτώσσω) like πτάξ, the cowering animal, i. e.
 the hare, Il. 17. 676, cf. Theocr. 1. 110; also, πτώκα λαγφόν (the two
 Substs. being joined, as in ἴρηξ κίρκος, σὺς κάπρος), Il. 22. 310, cf. Babr.
 102. 10; metaph. of a person, Aesch. Eum. 325. II. as Adj.
 cowering, πτώκα δ' ἐν κλόνῳ δορός Lyc. 944.—Poët. word for λαγῶς.
 πτώσιμος, ον, (πίπτω, πέ-πτωκα) having fallen, fallen, στρατός Aesch.
 Ag. 639; σταγῶν πτ. Ib. 1122.
 πτώσις, εως, ἡ, (πίπτω, πέ-πτωκα) a falling, fall, κύβων Plat. Rep.
 604 C; κεραυνῶν Arist. Meteor. 1. 1, 2, Plut., etc.; Φαέθοντος Polyb.
 2. 16, 13. II. a grammatical inflexion, csp. like Lat. *casus*, of

all the cases of nouns, except the nom. (τὸ ὄνομα), Arist. Interpr. 2, 3,
 al.; but sometimes including the nom., Id. Poët. 20, 10; also of all the
 tenses of verbs, except the pres., Id. Interpr. 3, 2; and of words formed
 from others, as the adverb from the adjective, Id. Top. 2. 9, 2, Rhet. 2.
 23, 2. III. in the Logic of Arist., a mood in any figure of

sylogisms, An. Pr. 1. 26, 1, cf. Ib. 4.

πτωσκάξω, poët. for πτώσσω, to crouch or cower for fear, Il. 4. 372,
 where Wolf and Heyne rightly reject the v. l. πτωκάξω.

πτώσσω, a collat. form of πτήσσω (cf. πτοέω), only used in pres., to crouch
 or cower from fear, properly of birds or other animals (cf. πτάξ, πτώξ), Od.
 22. 304; πτ. ὥστε πέρδικα Archil. 95; πτώσσοισι καθ' ὕδωρ flee cower-
 ing into .., Il. 21, 14:—then of men, τί πτώσσεις; 4. 371; τίς τοι
 ἀνάγκη πτώσσειν ..; 5. 634; πτώσσοντας ὑφ' Ἐκτορι 7. 129; κατὰ
 λαύρας .. πτώσσοντι Pind. P. 8. 124; εἰς ἐρημίαν πτ. to flee cowering
 into .., Eur. Bacch. 223 (cf. πτήσσω):—πτ. ὑπ' ἀσπίδος to crouch
 beneath it, without any notion of fear, Tyrtae. 2. 36:—poët. Verb, used
 once by Hdt., εὐρεῖν τινὰ πτώσσοντας 9. 48, 1. 2. to go cowering
 or cringing about, like a beggar, to go begging (hence πτωχός), πτώσ-
 σων κατὰ δῆμον Od. 17. 227., 18. 363; c. acc. loci, ἀλλοτρίους οἴκους
 πτώσσειν Hes. Op. 393. II. c. acc. pers., οὐδ' ἐτι ἀλλήλους
 πτώσσοιμεν let us no longer flee from one another, Il. 20. 427; ποῖ καί
 με φυγῆ πτώσσοισι ..; whither have they fled for fear of ημε? Eur. Hec.
 1065.

πτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πτῶσις) of a case, capable of inflexion, Sext. Emp. M.
 8. 84, Diog. L. 7. 58; πτ. σχῆμα, when several cases of the same Noun
 follow one another, Walz Rhett. 5. 451.

πτωτός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to fall, fallen, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 38, Hesych.
 πτωχ-ἄλαξων, ὁ, ἡ, a braggart beggar, of Midas, Phryn. Com. Ἐπιαλτ.
 4, cf. Ath. 230 C.

πτωχεία, Ion. -ῆ, ἡ, (πτωχεύω) beggary, mendicity, ἐς πτωχήην
 ἀπίχθαι Hdt. 3. 14; εἰς ἐσχάτην πτ. ἐλθεῖν Plat. Legg. 936 B; εἰς πτ.
 καταστῆναι Lys. 898. 9 Reisk.; in pl., Plat. Rep. 618 A; proverb.,
 πτωχείας πενία ἀδελφή Ar. Pl. 549.

πτωχεῖον, τό, a poorhouse, E. M. 187. 22, Byz.
 πτωχ-ελένη, ἡ, a beggar-Helen, i. e. a prostitute, Ath. 585 B.
 πτωχεύω, fut. σω: Ion. impf. πτωχεύεσκον Od. 18. 2:—to be a beggar,
 go begging, beg, πρὸς ἀατυ, ἀνὰ δῆμον Od. 15. 309., 19. 73, cf. Tyrtae.
 7. 4, Ar. Nub. 921, etc.; ἐπὶ ξενίας Antipho 117. 22. 2. to be as
 poor as a beggar, Antiph. Incert. 83, Plat. Eryx. 394 B. 3. πτ.
 τινός to beg for, be poor in a thing, Eccl.; metaph., πτ. τὴν διάνοιαν
 Io. Chrys. II. trans. to get by begging, δαῖτα Od. 17. 11,
 19. 2. c. acc. pers. to beg or ask an alms of, φίλους Theogn. 918.

πτωχήη, Ion. for πτωχεία.
 πτωχίζω, fut. ἴσω, to make a beggar of, beggar, LXX (1 Regg. 2. 7).
 πτωχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for a beggar, beggarly, στολή Eur. Rhcs.
 503, Lycurg. 158. 35; ἐπιθυμία Plat. Rep. 554 B; πτ. βακτήριον a
 beggar's-staff, Ar. Ach. 448; ὑνόματα πτ. fit for beggars, Luc. Hist.
 Conscr. 22.

πτωχίστερος, v. sub πτωχός.
 πτωχο-γνωμοσύνη, ἡ, avarice, Byz.
 πτωχο-δοχεῖον, τό, (δέχομαι) a poorhouse (?).
 πτωχό-κομπος, ον, boasting of beggary, Byz.
 πτωχό-μουσος, ον, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 1 quotes πτ. κύλαξ from Gorgias,
 as a frigid expression: the sense is dub.; perhaps living (or rather starv-
 ing) by his wit.

πτωχό-νοια, ἡ, poverty of mind, Eccl.
 πτωχο-ποιός, ὄν, drawing beggarly characters, of a poet, Ar. Ran.
 842. 2. making poor, δικαιοσύνη Plut. comp. Aristid. c. Cat. 3.
 πτωχός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Aesch. Ag. 1274, Soph. O. C. 751: (πτώσ-
 σω):—properly one who crouches or cringes, hence, a beggar (v. πτώσσω
 1. 2), Od. 14. 400., 18. 1, etc.; πτωχὸς πτωχῷ φθονεῖ Hes. Op. 26, Hdt.
 3. 14; πτωχὸς ἀνὴρ ἀλαλήμενος ἐλθὼν a beggarman, Od. 21. 327;
 πτωχοὶ καὶ ἀλήμονες ἄνδρες Id. 19. 74; πτωχοὺς ἀλάσθαι Eur. Med.
 515; πτωχοῦ βίος ζῆν ἐστὶν μηδὲν ἔχοντα, τοῦ δὲ πένητος ζῆν φειδύ-
 μενον Ar. Pl. 552; proverb., πτωχοῦ πῆρα οὐ πῖμπλαται Call. Fr. 360:
 —πτωχή a beggar-woman, Soph. O. T. 444, Anth. 453 A; πτωχή χήρα
 Ev. Marc. 12. 42:—beggars, like ξένοι, were pecul. under divine protection,
 Od. 6. 208., 14. 58., 17. 475; but the word, unlike πένης (q. v.), always
 had a bad sense till it was ennobled in the Gospels, v. Ev. Matth. 5. 3,
 Luc. 6. 20, cf. 2 Cor. 8. 9. II. as Adj. beggarly, like πτωχικός,
 πτωχῷ διαίτη Soph. l. c.; πτ. στοιχεῖα Ep. Gal. 419:—c. gen. beggared
 of, poor in, πηγῆ πτ. νυμφῶν Anth. P. 9. 258. 2. Comp. πτω-
 χότερος, Timocl. Διον. 1. 10, Menand. Θετρ. 4; irreg. πτωχίστερος, Ar.
 Ach. 425; Sup. πτωχότατος, Anth. P. 10. 50. 3. Adv. -χῶς,
 poorly, scantily, ἠροτρία πτωχῶς μὲν, ἀλλ' ἀναγκαίως Babr. 55. 2.

πτωχοτροφεῖον, τό, a poorhouse, Epiphan., Suid.

πτωχο-τρόφος, ον, supporting the poor: hence πτωχοτροφέω, to sup-
 port the poor; and πτωχοτροφία, ἡ, support of the poor, Greg. Naz.

πτωχο-φάνης, ἐς, like a beggar, Eccl.
 πυᾶλις, πυᾶλος, v. sub πυελ-.

πυᾶλιτης, ον, ὁ, a throw of the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2.
 Πυανέψια (sc. ἱερά), τά, the Pyanepsia, an Athenian festival in the
 month Πυανεψιών, in honour of Apollo; said to be so called from a dish
 of beans or (acc. to others) peeled barley and pulse, which was then
 cooked and eaten (πύανον ἔψειν), Plut. Thes. 22, Ath. 408 A, etc. A form
 πυανόψια, τά, is cited by Harp., cf. πυανεψιών; and Suid. remarks that
 in other parts of Greece the festival was called πανόψια.

Πυανεψιών, ἄνος, ὁ, the fourth month of the Att. year, so named from
 the festival Πυανέψια, corresponding to the latter part of October and
 former of November, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 10, etc.; v. Clinton F. H. 2.

append. 19. A form *πυανοψίων* occurs in Att. Inscr., C. I. 71 b. 21., 270. 1, 10., 276. 13; cf. *Πυανέψια*.

πυάνιον [ἄ], τό, Dim. of *πυάνος*, a mixture of various kinds of pulse, cooked sweet, Sosib. ap. Ath. 648 B.

πυάνιος, ον, made of beans, πόλτος Alcman 63.

πυάνος, ὁ, an older word for *δλόπυρος*, Helioid. ap. Ath. 406 C, Poll. 6. 61; but Hesych. explains the Lacon. *πούανος* by *κύαμοι ἐφθοί*, eaten at the *Πυανέψια*, cf. Eust. 1283. 10, Phot.

πυανόψια, *πυανόψιών*, v. sub *πυανέψια*.

πύαρ, *πύατος*, τό, = *πυός*, the first milk after calving or rennet made from it, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1626. 5, Hesych., v. Nic. Al. 373.—*πυαρίτη* is prob. f. l. for *πυριάτη* in Eust. 1626. 5.

πυγαίος, α, ον, (*πυγή*) of or on the rump: I. τὸ *πυγαῖον* = ἡ *πυγή*, Hipp. Art. 823, Archipp. *Ῥιν.* 2, Arist. H. A. 9. 35; τὸ π. *ἄκρον*, of a bird, Hdt. 2. 76:—also ἡ *πυγαία*, Archipp. *Ῥιν.* 2.

πυγαία, τά, in Architecture, the base of a column, elsewhere *σπεῖρα*, Hesych. III. = *κατάπυγος*, Suid.

πυγαλγίας, ὁ, suffering pain in the buttocks, Strab. 639, as Lob. Path. 491 for *πυγαλίας*; Schneid. *πυγαλγής*.

πύγαργος, ὁ, (*πυγή*) white-rump, the name of a kind of antelope, Hdt. 4. 192. II. the white-tailed eagle, the great erne, *Falco albicilla*, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 1, which Aesch. Ag. 116 calls *ἐξόπιν ἀργᾶς*, and takes as a type of Menelaus, while the golden eagle represents Agamemnon; opp. to ὁ *μελάμπυγος*, Archil. 177, cf. Lyc. 71 (et ibi Schol.), Soph. Fr. 931.

III. name of a kind of wagtail, *Totanus ochropus*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 13.

πυγάρζω, v. sub *πυδαρίζω*.

πυγή, ἡς, ἡ: (v. *πυγών* fin.):—the rump, buttocks, Archil. 84, Ar. Eq. 365, etc.; in pl., Luc. Peregr. 17:—τὸ *πυγή* Ar. Thesm. 1187 is a barbarism; but there is a heterocl. acc. sing. *πύγα* in Arist. Physiogn. 6, 6:—*πρὸς πυγὴν ἄλλεσθαι* to kick up the heels so as to strike the buttock in dancing, to dance the fling, a girls' exercise at Sparta, Ar. Lys. 82; cf. *πυδαρίζω*.

2. metaph. of fat, swelling land, like *οὔθαρ*, Eust. 310. 2. II. = *οὔρα*, E. M. 513. 14.

πύγηδόν, Adv. tail foremost, ὑποχωρεῖν πάλιν π. (al. *παλιμπυγηδόν*), of certain oxen, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 6. II. rump to rump, Id. H. A. 5. 2, 2.

πύγιδιον, τό, Dim. of *πυγή*, a thin rump, Ar. Ach. 638, Eq. 1368.

πύγιζω, (*πυγή*) *paedico*, Ar. Thesm. 1120, Theocr. 5. 41, Anth. P. 9. 317.

πύγισμα [ῆ], τό, *paedicatio*, Theocr. 5. 43.

Πυγμαίο-μάχος, ον, fighting with pygmies, Schol. II. 3. 6.

πυγμαῖος, α, ον, (*πυγμή* II) a *πυγμή* long or tall, Philostr. 512. 2. of men, dwarfish, Hdt. 3. 37, Arist. Probl. 10. 12:—*Πυγμαῖοι*, οί, the Pygmies, a fabulous race of dwarfs on the upper Nile, said to have been warred on and destroyed by cranes, II. 3. 6 (v. Schol.), Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 3, cf. Hdt. 1. c.

πυγμαῖος, ὁ, a Pygmy, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 3, cf. Hdt. 1. c.

πυγμαῖος, ὁ, a Pygmy, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 3, cf. Hdt. 1. c.

πυγμαῖος, ὁ, a Pygmy, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 3, cf. Hdt. 1. c.

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πυγμαῖος, ὁ, a Pygmy, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 3, cf. Hdt. 1. c.

πυγμαῖος, ὁ, a Pygmy, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 3, cf. Hdt. 1. c.

πυδαρίζω, to dance the fling (cf. *πυγή* I. 1), ὄνον ἐπάραντα τὰ σκέλη *πυδαρίζειν* Pseudoemigr.:—hence, ἀποπυδαρίζειν μύθωνα to dance a fling, an uncouth Laconian dance, Ar. Eq. 697; διαπυδαρίζω, Com. Anon. 118. (Acc. to E. M. 696. 2, Aeol. for *ποδαρίζω* (from *πούς*), cf. Lat. *tripudium*; others regard *πυγαρίζω* (from *πυγή*) as the true form, Schol. Ar. 1. c.)

πυελίον, τό, Dim. of *πύελον*. [ῆ Ep., ῆ Att.]

πυελίς, ἴδος, ἡ, in a seal-ring, the setting or socket of the stone, Lat. *pala* or *funda*, Ar. Fr. 297, Lysias ap. Harp. 2. a *sarcophagus*, written variously, dat. *πυαλίδι* C. I. (add.) 4224 e; *πυαλείδα* or *πυελείδα* 3517, 4278 (add.); *πυαλίδα* 4232.

πύελος, ἡ, an oblong trough, for feeding animals, Od. 19. 553: a bathing-tub, Hipp. Acut. 395, Ar. Eq. 1060, Pax 843, Thesm. 562, Crates Θηρ. 2. 5, Eupol. Ταξ. 8:—any tub-shaped vessel, a vat, kitchen-boiler, Ar. Vesp. 141. 2. a *sarcophagus*, Theophr. Lap. 60, C. I. 3785-88, 4164; written *πύαλος*, Ib. 2050, 3777; cf. *πυελίς* 2, and v. *πύαλον*, ὕαλος. 3. = *πυελίς* 1, Poll. 7. 179. 4. in Eccl. a font. (Acc. to Curt., for *πλύελοσ*, from *πύατος*, *πλύνω*.) [ῆ Ep., ῆ Att.]

πυελώδης, ες, (ἴδος) like a trough, hollow, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 17.

πυετία, ἡ, (*πυός*, *πύαρ*) beestings, the first milk after calving, that curdles in the second stomach of ruminating animals, and is used as rennet in making cheese, Lat. *colostrum*, *coagulum*, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 15, G. A. 2. 4, 29, Nic. Al. 68. 323: cf. *πυτία*.

πύη [ῆ], ἡ, =sq., Aetiae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 8.

πύησις, ἡ, pulmonary consumption, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 7.

Πυθαγόρας, ον Dor. a, ὁ, the philosopher *Pythagoras*, Hdt. 4. 95, etc.:—hence *Πυθαγόρειος*, ον (Strab. 280, also α, ον, Tzetz.), Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, al.; and *Πυθαγορικός*, ἡ, ὄν, Id. de An. 1. 3, 26:—*Πυθαγορίζω*, to be a disciple of *Pythagoras*, Antiph. Incert. 1, Alex. Ταράντ. 1. 1; Adv. -κῶς, in the manner of P., Eus. H. E. 4. 7, 7:—*Πυθαγορισμός*, ὁ, *Pythagorean doctrines*, Alex. Ταράντ. 1. 7:—*Πυθαγοριστής*, οὔ, Dor. -ικτάς, ἄ, ὁ, a *Pythagorean*, follower of *Pythagoras*,—a subject of ridicule in the later Comic Poets, see the *Πυθαγορίζουσα* of Alexis, the *Πυθαγοριστής* of Aristophon (ap. Ath. 161 A sq.), cf. Theocr. 14. 5:—acc. to Origen, *Πυθαγοριστής* was an exoteric, *Πυθαγόρειος* (Alex. Ταρ. 1) an esoteric, *Pythagorean*:—fem. *Πυθαγορίδες γυναικες* Iambli. V. Pyth. 267. fin.—*Πυθαγορισμός*, ὁ, adherence to the rules of *Pythagoras*, Alex. Ταρ. 2.

Πυθαῖος, ἴδος, ὁ, a name of *Apollo* at Delphi, Ross Inscr. 3. 272; also *Πυθαῖος*, C. I. 1877:—*Πυθαῖα*, Dor. *Πυθαῖα*, τά, his festival at Megara and Sparta, C. I. 1058, 1429:—*Πυθαῖζω*, to consult his oracle, Eust. 274. 16:—*Πυθαῖστής*, οὔ, ὁ, one who consults it, Strab. 404, cf. C. I. 1688. 45.

Πυθαῖα, ἡ, = ὁ τὰ *Πύθια* αὐλῶν, one who plays the air expressing the battle between *Apollo* and the *Python*, C. I. 1471, 1585, 1719, 1720, al.: it was played on a flute (called αὐλὸς *Πύθιος*), the air itself being *Πυθικὸς νόμος* and *Πυθικὸν αὐλήμα*, Poll. 4. 81.

πυθεδών, ἴδος, ἡ, (*πύθω*) putrefaction, Nic. Th. 466, in pl.

πυθειον, τό, = *μαντεῖον*, Zonar., etc.

Πύθια (sc. *ἱερεία*), ἡ, the *Pythia*, priestess of *Pythian Apollo* at Delphi, who uttered the responses of the oracle, Hdt., etc.; cf. *προφήτης*. II. *Πυθία*, a name of *Artemis* at Branchidae, C. I. 2867, 2885.

Πύθια (sc. *ἱερά*), τά, the *Pythian games*, celebrated every four years at *Pytho* or *Delphi* in honour of *Pythian Apollo*, Pind., etc.—It is pretty certain that they were held in the third, not the second Olympian year, and probably in the summer or autumn, Clinton F. H. 1, Append. 1, Arnold Thuc. vol. 2. fin.

πυθιάζω, to be inspired by *Apollo*, to prophesy, Steph. B. s. v. *Πυθῶ*.

Πυθιάς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of *Πύθιος*, Π. βοά, a song to *Apollo*, Soph. Fr. 435; *νίκη* Plat. Legg. 807 C. II. as Subst., 1. (sub. *ἱερεία*), = ἡ *Πυθία*, the *Pythian priestess*, Plut. 2. 295 D; Π. *προφήτης*, one of the dramatis personae in Aesch. Eum. 2. (sub. *ἑορτή*), the celebration of the *Pythian games*, like τὰ *Πύθια*, Pind. P. 1. 58., 5. 26, C. I. 5804. 15; ἡ *Πυθιάς* ἡ *ἱερά*, ἡ *ἱερομηνία* ἡ *Πυθιάς* Ib. 1688. 38, 44. 3. (sub. *νίκη*) a *Pythian victory*, ἐνίκησε .. *Πυθιάδα* ἐξ Paus. 6. 14, 10, cf. 10. 7, 4. 4. (sub. *πομπή*), a sacred mission from Athens to *Pytho* or *Delphi*, Strab. 422. 5. (sub. *ἁδός*) the sacred way from *Delphi* to *Tempé*, Ael. V. H. 3. 1.

Πυθικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *Pythia*, *Pythian*, χρηστήρια, *μαντεῖον*, ἑστία Aesch. Theb. 747, Soph. El. 32, Eur. Andr. 1067, Thuc., etc.; ἄθλα Soph. El. 49; δάφνη Ar. Pl. 213:—τὸ Π. (sc. *χρηστήριον*) Id. Eq. 220.

Πύθιον [ῆ], τό, the temple of *Apollo* at *Pytho* or *Delphi*, Thuc. 2. 15, Strab. 404; and at other places, Paus. 9. 35, 7, etc.

Πύθιο-νίκης [ῆ], ον, ὁ, a conqueror in the *Pythian games*, Pind. P. 9. 1, Hdt. 8. 47:—*Πυθιονίκη*, ἡ, Antiph. Ἄλιεν. 20, al.

Πύθιο-νίκος, ον, of or belonging to a *Pythian victory*, Pind. P. 6. 4, etc.

Πύθιος, α, ον, (*Πύθω*) *Pythian*, i. e. *Delphian*, epith. of *Apollo*, h. Honi. Ar. 373, Pind., and Att.; Π. alone, Eur. Ion 285; ἐν *Πύθιον* in his temple, Thuc. 6. 54 (nisi leg. ἐν *Πυθίῳ* or ἐν *Πυθοῖ*, as in Plat. Gorg. 472 A):—also, αἱ *Πύθιοι* αἱ *Πύθια* the gods and goddesses worshipped at *Pytho* or *Delphi*, Ar. Thesm. 332, cf. C. I. 6769. 2. = *Πυθικός*, ἄθλα, ἀτέφανοι, *μαντεύματα* Pind.; ἀκταί Soph. O. C. 1047; ἀστραπαί Eur. Ion 285; κύκνος Ar. Av. 870.—Cf. *Πυθία*, *Πύθια*, *Πυθαῖος*, *Πύθιον*. II. οἱ *Πύθιοι*, Lacon. *Ποίθιοι*, at Sparta, four persons whose office it was to consult the *Delphic oracle* on affairs of state, Hdt. 6. 57, Xen. Lac. 15, 5, Cic. Div. 1. 43; two of them were attached to the person of each king, and they had high privileges, Müll. Dor. 3. 1. § 9. [Since *v* is always long, it is prob. that *Πύθιος* in Eur. Ion 285 (τιμᾶ σε *Πύθιος* ἀστραπαί τε *Πύθιοι*) is f. l. for *Φοῖβος*.]

πυθμενέω, (*πυθμήν* III) of a number, to be a power of some root,

and πυθμενικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the root of a number, Iambl. Arithm. 166, Theol. Ar. II.

πυθμενίζομαι, Dep. to found, Eust. Opusc. 206. 91.

πυθμενίον, τό, Dim. of πυθμήν, Geop. 4. 4.

πυθμενόθεν, Adv. from the foundation, Lat. funditus, οὐ πυθμ. not at all (cf. ἀρχήν), Hipp. Acut. 390.

πυθμήν, ἔνος, ὁ, the hollow bottom or stand of a cup, Lat. fundus, II. 11. 635., 18. 375; Hes. Op. 367, Fr. 39. 7, Arist. Probl. 24. 5, etc.:—the lower parts of univalves, Id. H. A. 4. 4, 16, P. A. 4. 5, 30; so, π. τῶν σπλάγχχνων, cited from Walz Rhett. 2. of the sea, the bottom, depths, π. θαλάσσης, πόντου, λίμνης, Hes. Th. 932, Solon 12. 20, Theogn. 1029; π. πελάγους Plat. Phaedo 109 C, cf. 112 B; Ταρτάρου Pind. Fr. 223: τοῦ πελάγους Plat. Phaedo 109 C, cf. 112 B; Ταρτάρου Pind. Fr. 223: —metaph., π. κακῶν a depth, abyss of woe, Orph. Arg. 891. 3. the bottom or foundation of a thing, in pl., χθόνα ἐκ πυθμένων κραδαίνειν, like πρεμνόθεν, Aesch. Pr. 1047; ἐκ π. δ' ἔκλινε .. κλήθρα Soph. O. T. 1261; πυθμήν γαίης, πέτρης Orph. Arg. 91, Lith. 160; the foot of a mountain, Arat. 989; π. γενειάδος Aesch. Fr. 30; δίκας π. is the anvil-stand on which is forged the sword of retribution, Id. Cho. 646, cf. 647: —metaph., πυθμένες λόγων fundamental forms, Prot. ap. Diog. L. 9. 54.

II. the bottom, stock, root of a tree, παρὰ πυθμὲν ἐλαίης Od. 13. 122, 372, cf. 23. 204; ἐν π. φηγοῦ Hes. Fr. 54 Göttl.; π. δρυός Poëta ap. E. M. 392. 12; ἀμπέλου Strab. 73; ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ π. Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 9, cf. C. P. 3. 13, 3; metaph., ἐκ νεάτου π. ἐς κορυφήν Solon 12. 10. 2. the stem, stalk, πυροῦ, κριθῶν Arist. G. A. 1. 20, 16, Diod. 1. 14; συκῶν Poll. 2. 170:—metaph. the stem or stock of a family, Aesch. Cho. 260, Supp. 104; σμικροῦ γένοιο' ἄν σπέρματος π. μέγας, i. e. great things might come from small, Id. Cho. 204. III. in Arithmetic, the root or fundamental number, as is 2 of 4, 3 of 9, etc., π. ἐπίτριτος (v. ἐπίτριτος), Plat. Rep. 546 C, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 8. (Cf. πύδαξ, πύματος; Skt. budhmas; Lat. fundus; O. Norse botn (bottom); O. H. G. bodam (boden).) [ῥ in Aesch. II. cc.]

Πυθόθεν, Adv. (Πυθῶ) from Pytho or Delphi, Steph. B.

Πυθοῖ, Adv. (Πυθῶ) at Pytho or Delphi, Pind. O. 7. 17, P. 11. 74, Simon. 156, Ar. Lys. 1131, Plat. Lys. 205 C, Xen. 2. to Pytho or Delphi, Πυθοῖ καὶ Ὀλυμπίαζε Plut. Demetr. 11.—The trisyll. form Πυθῶι is cited by Choerob. 332 from Pind., cf. Isthm. 7 (6). 72.

Πυθοῖδε, f. l. for Πυθῶδε, Hes. Sc. 480, Aristocl. ap. Eus. P. E. 761 A.

Πυθόκραντος, ον, (κραίνω) confirmed by the Pythian god: τὰ Πυθόκραντα the Pythian oracles, Aesch. Ag. 1255.

Πυθο-κτόνος, ον, slaying the serpent Python, Orph. H. 33. 4.

Πυθό-ληπτος, ον, seized with Pythic frenzy, Phot., Hesych.

Πυθό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, the Pythian prophet, Π. Λοξίας Aesch. Cho. 1030. II. Π. ἐστία the prophetic seat at Pytho, Soph. O. T. 965.

Πυθό-νίκος, ον, = Πυθιονίκος, Pind. P. 11. 67; Πυθονίκη Ἀφροδίτη, v. Böckh C. I. 508.

Πυθο-χρήστης, Dor. -τας, ὁ, (χράω) sent by the Pythian oracle, φυγάς Aesch. Cho. 940; cf. sq. II.

Πυθό-χρηστος, ον, (χράω) delivered by the Pythian god, μαντεύματα Aesch. Cho. 901; νόμοι Xen. Lac. 8, 5; μαντεῖον Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 2; κατὰ Πυθόχρηστον Argum. Soph. O. C. II. = foreg., ὁ Π. Λοξίου νεανίας Eur. Ion 1218, cf. Plut. 2. 163 B.

πύθω [ῥ], Ep. impf. πύθεσκον Ap. Rh. 4. 1530: fut. πύσω Hom.: aor. ἔπυσα (κατ-) h. Hom. Ap. 371, Ep. πύσα Ib. 374 (but πύσε [ῥ] Call. Fr. 313):—Pass., only used in pres. and impf. (From √ΠΥ, cf. Πυ-θῶ, πυ-θεδών, πύ-ον; Skt. pū-yē (putresco), pū-yas, pū-ti (pus), pū-tis, pū-tikas (putidus); Zd. pū (foetere); Lat. pu-s, pu-teo, etc.; Lith. pu-ti (foedare), pu-lei (pus); Goth. fu-ls (δξεν); O. Norse fu-i (putredo); fū-ki (foetor).) To make rot, to rot, σέο δ' ὄστεα πύσει ἄρουρα II. 4. 174; σέ γ' αὐτοῦ πύσει γαῖα h. Ap. 369; αὐτοῦ πύσε πέλωρ μένος Ἡελίοιο Ib. 374, cf. Hes. Op. 624:—Pass. to become rotten, to decay, moulder, ὁ δ' αἵματι γαῖαν ἐρεθθων πύεται II. 11. 395; ὄστεα π. ὄμβρω Od. 1. 161, cf. Hes. Sc. 153; [ὄστεα] δνδρῶν πυθόμενων Od. 12. 46.

Πυθῶ, gen. οὖς, dat. οἶ, ἡ, Pytho, older name of that part of Phocis at the foot of Parnassus, in which lay the city of Delphi, Πυθοῖ ἐνι πετρηέσση II. 9. 405; Π. ἐν ἠγαθέη Od. 8. 80, Hes. Th. 499, etc.; also the oldest name of Delphi itself, Pind. P. 4. 117., 10. 6, Hdt. 1. 54:—cf. Πύθων, Πυθῶν, Πύθιος, Πυθία. (Prob. connected with πύθεσθαι [ῥ], because, say the mythologers, the serpent Python rotted there, h. Hom. Ap. 372. It cannot well come from πύθεσθαι (to inquire of the oracle), because in Πυθῶ and all derivs. the υ is long.)

Πυθῶδε, Adv. (Πυθῶ) to Pytho, Od. 11. 581, Soph. O. T. 603, 788, Ar. Av. 189, etc.; cf. Πυθοῖδε.—The word is often written Πυθῶδε, but v. Apoll. de Pron. 372 C.

Πυθῶθεν, Adv. (Πυθῶ) from Pytho, Pind. I. 1. 93, Steph. B.

Πύθων [ῥ], ονος, ὁ, (cf. Πυθῶ) the serpent Python, slain by Apollo, thence surnamed the Pythian, Ephor. ap. Strab. 422, Apollod. 1. 4, 1, Plut. 2. 293 C. II. πνεῦμα Πύθωνος a spirit of divination, Act. Ap. 16. 16, cf. Joseph. Genes. 33 B and v. Πυθωνικός, Πυθόληπτος. 2. ventriloquists (ἐγγαστρίμυθοι) also were called Πύθωνες, Plut. 2. 414 E, Hesych.

Πύθων, ὄνος, ἡ, = Πυθῶ, II. 2. 519, h. Merc. 178, Simon. 154, Pind. O. 6. 81, Soph. O. T. 152, Ar. Ran. 658, al.

Πυθῶνάδε, Adv. = Πυθῶδε, Pind. O. 9. 18.

Πυθωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for Pytho, inspired, Eust. Opusc. 292. 16; Πυθ. πνεῦμα (v. sub Πύθων), Eccl.

Πυθῶνόθεν, Adv., = Πυθῶθεν, Tyrtae. 2. 1, Pind. P. 5. 141.

Πυθῶνας, α, αν, = Πύθιος, Steph. B.

πύρ, poet. for πῦρ, Simon. Iamb. 29; cf. Lob. Paral. 76.

πύκα [ῥ], poet. Adv., v. sub πυκνός B. III.

πύκαεῖς, = ἰσχυρός, acc. to Theognost. Can. p. 23; whence Dind. proposes to restore it for πευκάεντ' in Aesch. Cho. 385, where the first syll. ought to be short: the neut. is given as πύκαες by Theognost. l. c., cf. p. 131.

πύκάζω Od., Dor. πυκάσσω Theocr. 3. 14; but impf. ἐπύκαζον Id. 20. 22: Ep. aor. πύκασσα Hom.; also πύκασσα Sappho 5:—Med., Aesch., Eur.: Ep. fut. πυκάσσομαι Maxim. π. καταρχ. 513: aor. subj. πυκάσωμαι Anth. P. 11. 19:—Pass., aor. ἐπυκάσθη Hdt. 7. 197, etc.: pf. πεπύκασμαι, Hom., Hes.; Aeol. part. πεπυκαδμένος (or -άδμενος) Sappho 62: (πύκα, πύξ). Poët. Verb, to make close, cover or wrap up, envelop, often with collat. notion of protection, νεφέλη πυκάσασα ἑ αὐτήν II. 17. 551; πύκασεν κόρη ἀμφιτεθεῖσα [ἡ κυνέη] 10. 271; πυκ: νῆα λίθοισι to surround a ship with stones, so as to protect it while lying up, Hes. Op. 622, v. Herm. Opusc. 6. 1. p. 245:—to cover thickly, of a youth's chin, π. γένυς εὐανθεί λάχνη Od. 11. 320; πυκ. πέδιλα πύλοις to cover thick with hair, Hes. Op. 540:—esp., πυκ. στεφάνοις to cover thick with crowns, Eur. Alc. 796, Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 6, Theocr. 2. 153; and in Med., μελιλάτῳ κἀρα πυκάζομαι Cratin. Μαλθ. 1. 7; στεφάνοις κεφαλὰς πυκασώμεθα Anth. P. 11. 19; also without στεφάνοις, to crown, deck with garlands, πύκαζε κρᾶτ' ἐμὸν νικηφόρον Eur. Tro. 353; and in Med., λουσάμενοι .. πυκασώμεθα let us put on crowns, Anth. P. 5. 12:—Pass., στέμμασι πᾶς πυκασθείς Hdt. 7. 197; δάφνη πυκασθείς (v. l. σκιασθείς) Eur. Andr. 1115; βωμὸς ἀνθεσι πεπύκασται Xenophan. 21. 11, cf. Epigr. in C. I. 4961:—the Pass. is used by Hom. only in part. pf. πεπυκασμένος, thickly covered, ἄξιοι II. 14. 289; ἄρματα δὲ χρυσῷ πεπυκασμένα κασιτέρῳ τε 23. 503; but, ἄρματα εὖ πεπ. well covered with a cover (i. e. over them), 2. 777; βάκειν πεπυκασμένος ὤμους Od. 22. 488, cf. Eur. Rhes. 713; ὄρος πεπυκασμένον a hill well-clothed with wood, Hes. Th. 484; Aeol. πεπυκαδμένος, covered, hidden, Sappho 62:—Med., κόσμῳ πυκάζου τῷδε cover thyself, Eur. Heracl. 725; π. τεύχεσιν δέμας Rhes. 90:—for Aesch. Theb. 149, v. ἐπυκάζομαι. 2. metaph., Ἔκτορα δ' αἰὼν ἄχας πύκασε φρένας threw a shadow over his soul, II. 8. 124., 17. 83:—Pass., αἰδοῖ πεπυκασμένος C. I. 4159; also, νόον πεπυκασμένος, close, cautious of mind, Hes. Op. 791; cf. πυκνός v, πυκιμηδής.

II. to close, shut, shut up, ἐντὸς πυκάζειν σφέας αὐτοῦς to shut themselves close up within, Od. 12. 225; πύκαζε θᾶσσον (sc. τὸ δῶμα) shut it close (cf. πακτώω), Soph. Aj. 581.

πύκασμα, τό, that which is close, covered or thick, Symm. V. T.

πύκασμός, ὁ, a covering or shutting closely, Grcg. Nyss.

πύκι-μηδής, ἑς, (πύκα, μῆδος) of close or cautious mind, shrewd, Od. 1. 438, cf. II. 24. 282: also written παροxyt. πυκιμηδής, h. Hom. Cer. 153: cf. Lob. Phryn. 671.

πύκινά, neut. pl. used as Adv., v. sub πυκνός B. II.

πύκινδ-θριξ, = πυκνόθριξ, Nonn. D. 7. 322, etc.

πύκινδ-κίνητος [ι], ον, moving constantly, Hipp. Art. 792, Galen.

πύκινδ-ρριξος, αν, (ρίξ) = πυκνόρριξος, Hipp. 279. 14.

πύκινός, πυκνός, v. sub πυκνός.

πύκινδ-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, = πυκιμηδής, h. Hom. Merc. 538, Hes. Fr. 36.

πυκνά, neut. used as Adv., v. sub πυκνός B. II.

πυκνάζω, to be frequent, Const. Apost. 2. 59, E. M., etc.

πυκναῖα, ἡ, = πνύξ, q. v.

πυκνάκις [ᾶ], Adv. oft-times, Arist. Probl. 3. 9, 1., 3. 20, 1.

πυκν-ἀρμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, close-fitted, Democr. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 594.

πύκνη, ἡ, = πνύξ, Phot.

πυκνίτης [ι], ον, ὁ, assembled in the Pnyx, δῆμος π. Ar. Eq. 42; cf. πνύξ.

πυκνδ-βλαστος, ον, covered with buds, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 11.

πυκνο-γάμια, ἡ, frequent marriage, Eccl.

πυκνο-γόνάτος, ον, (γόνυ II) with thick knots or joints, Diosc. 1. 17.

πυκν-ὄδων, ὁ, ἡ, with teeth close together, Schol. Opp. H. 170, Lyc. 414.

πυκνο-ἔθειρος, ον, = sq., Tzetz. Post-Hom. 471.

πυκνδ-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, thick-haired, Nonn. D. 36. 302; lcg. πυκιν-πυκνδ-κάρπος, ον, thick with fruit, Luc. Amor. 12.

πυκνο-κινδύνος, ον, ever in dangers, v. l. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 23.

πυκνδ-κομον, τό, a plant, perhaps a kind of scabious, Diosc. 4. 176.

πυκν-ομμάτω, to be thick with eyelet-holes, of a shield, Soph. Fr. 33.

πυκνόν, neut. Adj. used as Adv., v. sub πυκνός B. II.

πυκνο-πλοέω, to sail constantly, Hipparch. ad Arat.

πυκνα-πνεύματος, ον, 'thick and scant of breath,' Hipp. 1179 H.

πυκνο-ποιέω, to make thick, Eust. 1546. 44.

πυκνδ-πορος, ον, with close or narrow pores, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 76.

πυκνδ-πτερος, ον, thick-feathered, π. δηδόνες, where it seems to be a poet. periph. for πυκναί, multitudinous, Soph. O. C. 17.

πυκνορράξ, ἄγος, (ράξ) thick with berries, Anth. P. 6. 22; v. l. πυκνορρώγα, as in Strab. 726.

πυκνδ-ρριξος, ον, (ρίξ) with crowded roots, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 4, Diosc. 1. 1.

πυκνορρώξ, ὄγος, (ρώξ) v. sub πυκνορράξ.

πυκνός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. also πύκινός, ἡ, ὄν, —πυκινός being the regular Ep. form, and πυκνός used metri grat., whereas πυκινός is the Att. form;—Soph. alone of the Trag. Poets uses πυκινός in lyr. passages, and it occurs once in Com. (lyr.), Eubul. Ἴων 1:—a Lacon. Sup. ποικύτατος in Anth. P. 15. 27: (v. sub πύξ). Close, compact, opp. to μανός: and so, I. of the substance, consistency of a thing, close, firm, solid, opp. to what is loose and porous (μανός, ἀραιός), πυκινός θώρηξ II. 15. 529; χλαῖναν πυκνήν καὶ μεγάλην Od. 14. 521; πυκινὸν νέφος II. 5. 751; πυκινὸν λέχος, not a strong bedstead, but a well-stuffed, firm bed, 9. 621, Od. 7. 340; so, πυκνὸν καὶ μαλακὸν II. 14. 349; so, σπάρτα πυκνὰ ἐστραμμένα Xen. An. 4. 7, 15; πυκνὸν ὄστου Πλάτ. Tim. 75 A, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 17; σάρκες Πλάτ. Tim. 74 E; χρυσὸν πυκνότερον Ib. 59 B; π. ἔβενος Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 5; πλεύμων Πλάτ. 2. 698

B; χωρία Ib. 650 D. II. of the close union of the parts of a thing, close, thick, close-packed, crowded, Lat. *densus*, opp. to what is loose and scattered, πυκνὰ κίνυντο φάλαγγες Il. 4. 281; τῶν δὲ στιχῆς εἶατο πυκνὰ 7. 61, etc.; πυκνὸν λόχον εἶσαν (v. infr. III. 1), 4. 392, etc.; πυκνὰ κάρηα λαῶν, of the dense mass of heads in a crowd, Il. 309; πυκνοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἀλλήλοισι 13. 133, cf. Od. 5. 480; σταυροῖσιν πυκνοῖσιν Il. 24. 453; αταυροὺς . . πυκνοὺς καὶ θαμέας Od. 14. 12; περὶ πτερὰ πυκνὰ βαλόντες, of the thick plumage of a sea-bird, Il. 11. 454; πυκνὰ πτερὰ δεύεται ἀλμῇ Od. 5. 53, al.; often of thick foliage, corpse or thickets, ὕλη, λόχμη, θάμνοι, ὄζοι, ῥωπιήα, δρυμά, πέταλα, etc., Il. 18. 320, Od. 19. 439, etc.; πυκνὰ νέφεα Hes. Op. 551; πυκνοῖσι λίθοισι with close-laid stones, Il. 16. 212; πυκνοῖσι . . βελέεσσι with a thick shower of darts, Il. 576; so, πυκνῆσιν λιθάδεσσιν Od. 14. 36; τοφεύματα πολλὰ καὶ πυκνὰ Hdt. 7. 218; πυκνοῖς ἕασοις δεδορκῶς, of Argus, Aesch. Fr. 678; πεπλεκτανημένοι π. δράκουσιν, of the Furies, Id. Cho. 1050; of thick-falling rain, snow, etc., πυκνῆς ἀκούσαι ψακάδος Soph. Fr. 563; πυκνὰς δρόσοις Id. Aj. 1208; πυκνῆ νιφάδι Eur. Andr. 1129; π. ῥόος a dense current, Emped. 356; π. θρίξ Xen. Cyn. 4. 6; π. τρίχες Plat. Prot. 321 A; δένδρα Hdt. 4. 22, Xen.; τὰ μανὰ καὶ π. κατὰ τὴν φυτείαν Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 2. 2. of an oft-repeated action, frequent, many, Lat. *frequens*, *creber*, πυκνοὺς θεοπρόπους Ἰαλλε Aesch. Fr. 658; τῶν π. φιλημάτων Id. Fr. 134; π. ὁδοὺς ἐλθόντα Eur. Tro. 235; ἐν πυκνῷ θεοῦ τροχῷ on the oft-revolving wheel, Soph. Fr. 713; π. μεταβολαί Hipp. Aër. 289; π. πνεῦμα quick breathing, Id. Acut. 386; σφυγμὸς π. καὶ μανός Plut. 2. 136 F; ἐρωτήμασι πυκνοῖς χρώμενοι Thuc. 7. 44; ἡ . . ἐωθυῖά μοι μαντική . . πάνυ πυκνῆ ἦν Plat. Apol. 40 A; ἐπιθυμία π. τε καὶ ἀφοδραί Id. Rep. 573 E; τὰς ἐντεύξεις π. ποιεῖσθαι Isocr. 6 B; c. inf., πυκνοτέραν ἀφικνεῖσθαι πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ποιεῖν τὴν πόλιν more frequently visited by . . , Xen. Vect. 5. 1.

III. of artificial union, well put together, compact, fast, strong, close-barred, πυκνὸς δόμος, χηλός, θύραι, θόλαμος, κευθμών (v. infr. B. III. 1), Il. 10. 267., 13. 68., 14. 167, etc.; ἀσπίς ῥινοῖσιν πυκνῆ 13. 804: hence, close, concealed, πυκνὸς δόλος 6. 187; and so perhaps π. λόχος, v. supr. II. 1. 2. πυκνόν, τό, a small interval in Music, Plut. 2. 1135 B, Aristox. Harm. p. 24; cf. πυκνότης I. 3, βαρύπυκνος, μεσούπυκνος, ἄστυπυκνος. IV. generally, strong of its kind, much, sore, excessive, ἄτη Il. 24. 480; μελεδῶναι Od. 19. 516; ἄχος Il. 16. 599, cf. Od. 11. 88, v. infr. B. I. 3;—though these might be taken metaph. from the notion of an overshadowing cloud, as in ἄχος πύκασε φρένας Il. 8. 124. V. metaph. of the mind, sagacious, shrewd, wise, πυκνὰ φρένες Il. 14. 294; νόος 15. 461; μήδεα 3. 208; βουλή 2. 55; ἐφετμή 18. 216; μῦθος Od. 3. 23; ἔπος Il. 11. 788; θυμός, βουλαί Pind. P. 4. 130., I. 7 (6). 11; φρήν Eur. I. A. 67; μήτιδι πυκνῆ Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141; also in Prose, πυκνῆ διάνοια Plat. Rep. 568 A; τὸ πυκνὸν terse-ness of expression, Dion. H. de Thuc. 24. 2. of persons, sagacious, shrewd, crafty, cunning, Σίσυφος πυκνότατος παλάμαις Pind. O. 13. 73; κύων ἐρπετὸν πυκνώτατον Id. Fr. 73; πυκνοὶ τῆς σοφίας, Soph. Ph. 854; πυκνότητον κίναδος Ar. Av. 429; ἄνθρωπος πυκνὸς καὶ σοφός Critias 9. 12; Βρισηὶς πυκνῆ C. I. 815.

B. Adv. πυκνῶς, and after Hom. πυκνῶς, θύραι οἱ σανίδες πυκνῶς ἀρարυῖαι close or fast shut, Il. 9. 475, Od. 2. 344, etc. 2. very much, often, constantly, sorely, greatly (v. supr. IV), πυκνῶς ἀκαχήμενος ἦτορ Il. 19. 312, Od. 19. 95, al.; so Xen. Cyn. 6. 22. 3. sagaciously, shrewdly, craftily, π. ὑποθήσομαι Il. 21. 293, Od. 1. 279; πυκνῶς ἀνευρεῖν Ar. Thesm. 438. II. Hom. also uses neuters πυκνόν and πυκνά, πυκνόν and πυκνά as Adv.; esp. in the sense much, often, πῆρην πυκνὰ ῥωγαλέην a much torn wallet, a wallet full of holes, Od. 13. 438., 17. 198; πυκνόν περ ἀχέων Od. 11. 88; so, τέττιξ . . καταχευέτ' αἰοδὴν πυκνάν Hes. Op. 582; πυκνὰ ἐκπίπτει ὁ ὤμος Hipp. Art. 780; in Prose, πυκνὰ ἀποβλέπειν Plat. Rep. 501 B; π. μεταστρέφεσθαι Xen. An. 5. 9, 8; πυκνὸν ἀναπνεῖν Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 18; πυκνότερον ἵεναι, παρέρχεσθαι Plat. Rep. 328 D, Dem. 1035. 14; πυκνότερα (v. l. -ρον) ἐπάγειν Plat. Crat. 420 D; Sup. πυκνότερα Xen. Eq. 11, 11. 2. πυκνὰ φρονεῖν (v. supr. v.) Od. 9. 445. III. lastly Hom. often has ποῖτ. Adv. πύκα [ϰϰ], as if from πύκος, thickly, strongly, θάλαμος, δόμος πύκα ποιητός Od. 1. 436., 22. 455; σάκεος π. ποιητοῖο Il. 18. 608, etc.; Λυκίων π. θωρηκτῶν 12. 317, etc.; πύλαι π. στιβαρῶς ἀρարυῖαι Ib. 454. 2. πύκα βάλλετο with thick-falling darts, 9. 588. 3. wisely, π. φρονεῖν 9. 554., 14. 217; τρέφειν to rear carefully, 5. 70.

πυκνός, gen. of πνύξ, q. v. πυκνὸ-σαρκος, ον, with solid flesh, Hipp. 241. 36, Arist. Probl. 1. 20. πυκνοσπορέω, to sow thick, Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 2:—Pass., πυκνοσπορούμενοι κύαμοι Ib. 8. 7, 2, cf. C. P. 4. 14, 2. πυκνὸ-σπορος, ον, thick-sown, Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 5. πυκνὸ-στικτος, ον, thick-spotted, dappled, ἔλαφοι Soph. O. C. 1093. πυκνὸ-στῦλος, ον, with the pillars close together, i. e. at a distance of 1½ diameters, opp. to ἀραιόστῦλος, Vitruv. 3. 3. πυκνότης, ητος, ἡ, (πυκνός) closeness, thickness, denseness, νεφελῶν Ar. Nub. 384, 406; χρυσοῦ Plat. Tim. 59 B; of flesh, opp. to μανότης, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 5, etc.: opp. to ἀραιότης, Id. Phys. 8. 7, 5; ἡ π. τῆς ξυγκλήσεως Thuc. 5. 71; ἡ συνέχεια καὶ π. τῶν Ῥωμαίων Plut. Crass. 24. 2. as Medic. term, π. κοιλίης costivity, Hipp. 1174 F. 3. of the closer intervals of the chromatic and enharmonic scales in music, Plat. Legg. 812 D; v. Chappell Anc. Mus. p. 144. II. frequency, Lat. *crebritas*, μεταβολῶν Isocr. 65 A; μέγεθος καὶ πλήθος καὶ πυκνότητες λυπῶν Plat. Legg. 734 A; ἡ π. τῶν ἐννοιῶν Longin. Fr. 6. 3, cf. Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 8. III. metaph. sagacity, shrewdness, craft, ἐν τῷ τρόπῳ Ar. Eq. 1132; π. κοίπιθανότης τοῦ ἀνδρός Plut. T. Gracch. 15.

πυκν-ὄφθαλμος, ον, with thick-set eyes, π. κόραι Menand. Incert. 1. 16:—of plants, with thick-set buds, Theophr. C. P. 5. 4, 1. πυκνὸ-φύλλος, ον, with thick foliage, Arist. Probl. 20. 36. πυκνῶω, (πυκνός) like πυκάσω, to make close or solid, τὴν σάρκα Arist. Probl. 1. 52; of winds, νέφει π. τὸν οὐρανὸν thickens it, Id. Meteor. 2. 6, 21:—Pass., of vapour and air, Ib. 1. 4, 12., 1. 7, 7. 2. to contract, condense, opp. to μανῶω, Id. Spir. 9, 1; of the effect of cold, Id. G. A. 5. 3, 24:—Pass., of frozen water, Id. Metaph. 7. 2, 3; ὁ σίδηρος ὑπὸ τοῦ ψυχροῦ πυκνοῦται is contracted, Plut. Alc. 6. II. to pack close, π. εαυτοὺς to close their ranks, Hdt. 9. 18; τὸ βάθος ἐπὶ τὸ δεξιόν Polyb. 18. 7, 8; τὴν τάξιν εἰς βάθος Plut. Flam. 8; σαντὸν στρίβει πυκνώσας spin yourself round and concentrate your thoughts, Ar. Nub. 701:—Pass. to be compressed, εἰς ἐλάττω τόπον Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 31; πυκνοῦται ἡ διάνοια Plut. 2. 715 C; πυκνουμένῳ πνεύματι, i. e. without taking breath, Lat. *uno spiritu*, Id. Demosth. 11;—so in Logic, πυκνοῦται τὸ μέσον is compressed, becomes closer in signification, Arist. An. Post. 1. 23, 4; also, πεπύκνωται [ὁ Λυσίας] τοῖς νοήμασι of a terse style, Dion. H. de Lys. 5. III. to close, shut up, π. τοὺς πόρους Theophr. Sudor. 27; τὸν στόμαχον Plut. 2. 687 D; φλέβες πυκνωθεῖσαι Hipp. 339. 37. IV. Pass. to be thickly covered, τῶν ἰχνῶν by footsteps, Xen. Cyn. 5, 7. V. it appears to be intr. in Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 6. Cf. καταπυκνῶω.

πύκνωμα, τό, a thick cloth (cf. ἀπάθημα), Aesch. Supp. 235. II. pass. close order or array, τῶν σαρισσῶν Plut. Aemil. 20, cf. Id. Philop. 9; τῶν κνῶμων Strab. 800; τῶν δένδρων, τῶν ὄζων Alciphro 3. 37, 55; τῶν τριχῶν Ib. 66, etc. 2. in pl. condensed or combined notes, or frequently recurrent notes, in music, Plat. Rep. 531 A; cf. frequentamenta in Gell. 1. 11, 12. πύκνωσις, ἡ, (πυκνῶω) condensation, opp. to μάνωσις, Arist. Phys. 8. 7, 5; to ἀραιώσις, Plut. 2. 695 B; π. ὑδατῶδης, of the air, Arist. Meteor. 3. 3, 3; τὸ νέφος π. ἀέρος Id. Top. 6. 8, 5. II. (from πυκνῶμαι) condensed matter, Id. Meteor. 1. 7, 4, Plut. 2. 721 A; close order, κατὰ τὰς ἐναγωνίους π. Polyb. 18. 12, 2; τῶν σαρισσῶν 18. 13, 3. Πυκνωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving to close the pores, δύναμις π. τῶν σωμάτων Diosc. 3. 25, cf. Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 1; ψυχροὶ τε καὶ π., of N. winds, Ptolem.

πυκτάλευω, = πυκτεύω, Sophron ap. E. M. 345. 39, Orion p. 62. 13:—so also πυκτάλιζω, Anacr. 62. 4 (as if from πύκταλος, like ἀρπαλίζω, δαμαλίζω, etc.).

πυκτεῖον, τό, (πυκτεύω) a boxing-ring, Suid. II. (πυκτός) a book-ease, Zonar.

πύκτευσις, ἡ, (πυκτεύω) boxing; and πυκτευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a boxer, Gloss. πυκτεύω, to practise boxing, box, spar, Xen. Lac. 4, 6, Dem. 51. 24; π. καὶ παγκρατιάζειν Plat. Gorg. 456 D; περὶ τίνος πρὸς τινα Corinna 11; εἰς κρᾶτα π. to strike with the fist on the head, Eur. Cycl. 229.

πύκτης, οὔ, ὁ, (πύξ, πυγμή) a boxer, pugilist, Lat. *pugil*, Xenophon. 2. 15, Pind. O. 10 (11). 20, Soph. Tr. 442, Plat. Gorg. 460 D; opp. to παλαιστής, Id. Legg. 819 B; oft. in Inscr., C. I. 247, 425, al.;—so Pind. uses πυγμαχός, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 14. II. a name of Apollo, Plut. 2. 724 C.

πυκτίζω, as if πυκτίζω, to fold, Suid., Zonar.

πυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in boxing, Plat. Gorg. 456 D, Alc. 2. 145 D, etc.; opp. to παλαιστικός, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 14:—ἡ-κῆ (sc. τέχνη) the art of boxing, Plat. Gorg. 460 D, Alc. 2. 145 D; π. ἐπιστήμη Arist. Categ. 8, 26:—Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Theocr. 22. 67. 2. of or for boxers, μάχη Plat. Rep. 333 E; πόνοι, γυμνάσιον, etc., Rufus, Galen.; ἡ-κῆ, a plaster for boxers, Id.

πυκτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = πυκτίον, a writing tablet, Anth. P. 9. 346, Galen., etc.; also πύκτιον, τό, Anth. P. 1. 84, Eccl.

πυκτίς, ἴδος, prob. ἡ, an unknown animal in Ar. Ach. 879, perhaps the beaver; but the best MSS. have πικτίδας.

πυκτο-μάχέω, = πυκτεύω, Suid.

πυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, = πυκτός, Pandect.

πυκτοσύνη, ἡ, (πύκτης) the art of boxing, Xenophon. 2. 4.

Πύλαγόρας, οὔ, ὁ, (Πύλαι, ἀγείρω) one sent as an orator to (the Amphictyonic Council at) Pylae, a deputy sent by a Greek state to that Council (from Athens three Πυλαγόροι were sent, who with the Ἱερομνήμων formed their deputation), Dem. 277. 1, Aeschin. 69. 31, Strab. 420; ἡκειν . . φασὶ τοὺς Πυλαγόρας Ar. Fr. 306.—The older form is Πυλαγόρος (or rather Πυληγόρος), Hdt. 7. 213, 214; and so ap. Dem. 278. 19, 26, Aeschin. 71. 9 and 25.—Cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 14. Πύλαγορέω, to be a Πυλαγόρας, to be sent as such, Dem. 279. 15, Aeschin. 71. 26.

Πύλαι, αἶ, v. πύλη II. 2.

Πύλαια, ἰον. -αῖη (sc. σύνοδος), ἡ, fem. of πυλαιός, the autumn-meeting of the Amphictyons at Pylae (or rather at Anthela near Pylae), Hdt. 7. 200; then, generally, the Amphictyonic Council, Ib. 213, Oratt. 2. the right of sending deputies to this Council, Dem. 62. fin., 71. 13. 3. the place where the Amphictyons met, Plut. 2. 409 A.—It was generally stated that the Spring meeting (ἐαρινή, ἡρινή Decret. ap. Dem. 278. 18, C. I. 1694) was held at Delphi, the Autumn meeting (μετωπωρινή or ὀπωρινή Strab. 420, Curt. Anecd. Delph. 40, 45, al.) at Pylae: but an Autumn meeting at Delphi is mentioned in the Delph. Inscr., v. Curt. II. c., Hdt. II. c., etc.

II. a promiscuous crowd, such as was found at these meetings, μύθων ἀπιθάνων . . πυλαία a farrago, Plut. Artox. 1: then, 2. idle jesting, nonsense, trifling, such as loungers at the Amphictyonic meetings indulged in, v. Wyt. Plut. 2. 239 C:—hence πυλαιασταί, οἱ, jesters, merry-andrews, mountebanks, such as flocked to Pylae and Delphi during the Amphictyonic assembly, Suid., Phot.:—acc. to Hesych., πυλαιαστής was Rhodian for a liar.

πύλαϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, jesting, silly, Plut. Pyrrh. 29; cf. πυλαία II.

πυλαι-μάχος, ον, = πυλαμάχος, in Ar. Eq. 1172, with a play on Pylos, as the scene of Cleon's triumph.

πυλαῖος (not πύλαιος, Lob. Paral. 341), α, ον, at or before the gate, 'Ερμῆς Schol. II. 2. 842; cf. προπύλαιος. 2. (Πύλαι) at Pylae, Δημήτηρ ἢ Πυλαία Anth. P. 13. 25.

πυλαῖτις, ἴδος, ἦ, (πύλη) door-keeper, epith. of Athena, Lyc. 356.

πύλα-μάχος, ον, Dor. for πυλημ-, fighting at the gates, Stesich. 44, Call. ap. Schol. Od. 3. 380, ubi v. Butt. m.

πύλαοςχος, ον, = πυλοῦχος, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 364 F.

πύλα-ἄρτης, ον, δ, (ἄρω) gate-fastener, he that keeps the gates of hell, epith. of the god who held this office, 'Αἶδαο πυλάρταο II. 8. 367., 13. 415, Od. 11. 277; acc. to Apion, ὁ ταῖς πύλαις προσηρημένος, which gives the same sense.

πύλατις, ἴδος, poët. fem. of πύλαιος, Soph. Tr. 639.

πύλαωρός, δ, Ep. for πυλωρός, keeping the gate, a gate-keeper, II. 21. 530., 24. 681; but in 22. 69, where dogs are spoken of, θυρωρούς, guarding the doors, was restored by Aristarch.; later we have π. Πιλοῦτωνος Κέρβερος, Anth. P. 7. 319. (Altered, to suit the Ep. metre, from πυλαορός, cf. τιμάορος, τιμωρός, and v. sub οὔρος custos.)

πύλεων, ὄνος, δ, = πυλών, Democr. ap. Stob. t. 105. 59, Opp. C. 3. 419, Anth. P. 5. 242., 7. 70, Nonn., etc. II. Laconic word for a wreath (prob. from φύλλον), Welcker Alcman 29 (19 Bgk.), cf. Call. Fr. 358, Ath. 678 A.

πύλη [ῥ], ἦ, properly, one wing of a pair of double gates, δλίγον τι παρακλίαντες τὴν ἑτέραν πύλην Hdt. 3. 156: but mostly in pl. the gates of a town, opp. to θύρα (a house-door), Σκαιαὶ πύλαι II. 3. 145, etc.; πύλας εὖ ἀραρυίας 7. 339; πύκα στιβαρῶς ἀραρυίας 12. 454; πεπταμέναι ἐν χερσὶ πύλας ἔχετε 21. 531; ἀνεσάν τε πύλας καὶ ἀπῶσαν ὀχῆας 21. 537; πύλας ἀναπιπνύμεν, ἀνοῖξαι Pind. O. 6. 45, Aesch. Ag. 604; κλῆσαι Plat. Rep. 560 C; it may be remarked that the Art. is often omitted even in Prose:—in Soph. also sometimes in sing., Ant. 1186, Aj. 11, El. 818, and the pl. is sometimes used of several gates, Aesch. Theb. 125:—ἐν πύλαις in or at the gates, Ib. 160, 213, al.; πρὸς πύλαις Ib. 377, 457:—the gates of a town was a place of public resort, for buying and selling, etc., Ar. Eq. 1246. 2. in Trag., sometimes, of the house-door, δωμάτων πύλαι Aesch. Cho. 732, cf. 561; γυναικείους π. the gate or door leading to the women's apartments, Ib. 878; πύλαις διπλαῖς ἐνήλατο Soph. O. T. 1244; ἐκτὸς αὐλείων πυλών Id. Ant. 18; of the door of a tent, Id. Aj. 11; so in sing., Id. Ant. 1186; πύλης ἀναξ θυρωρέ Id. ap. Et. Flor. in Mélanges de litt. Gr. p. 32. 3. 'Αἶδαο πύλαι, periph. for the nether world, hell, II. 5. 646., 9. 312, Od. 14. 156; 'Αἶδου πύλαι Aesch. Ag. 1291, etc.; so, σκότου πύλαι Eur. Hec. 1; νερτέρων π. Id. Hipp. 1447. II. generally, an entrance, inlet, orifice, ἀμφὶ πύλας ἰσθμοῖο Emped. 361; ἀναπεπταμέναι ἔχω τῶν ὕτων τὰς π. Ath. 169 A; πύλας τοῖς ὠσὶ ἐπιτίθεσθαι Plat. Symp. 218 B; of the liver, π. καὶ δοχαὶ χολῆς the orifice of the gall-bladder, Eur. El. 828, cf. Plat. Tim. 71 C, Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 12. 2. an entrance into a country through mountains, a mountain-pass, Hdt. 5. 52;—hence, Πύλαι, αἰ, the common name for Θερμοπύλαι, the pass round the mountains from Thessaly to Locris, considered the Gates of Greece, first in Hdt. 7. 176, 201; so, π. τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας of the pass from Syria into Cilicia, Xen. An. 1. 4, 4; αἰ Συρία π. Ib. 5, cf. Hdt. 5. 52; also, αἰ Κάσπαι π. Strab. 520; π. Ἀνδία Id. 613; Ἀμανίδες π. Id. 676, 571 (αἰ Ἀμανικαὶ καλούμεναι Agr. An. 2. 7):—(these passes were sometimes really barred by gates, Hdt. 7. 176, cf. 3. 117., 5. 52, Xen. l. c.);—so also the Isthmus is called Πύλοιο πύλαι, Pind. N. 10. 50; or Κορίνθου π., Id. O. 9. 129; or αἰ π. τῆς Πελοποννήσου, Xen. Ages. 2, 17; or, Πέλοπος νάσον θεόδματοι π. Bacchyl. 7; v. πυλωρός 1. 3. also of narrow straits, by which one enters a broad sea, Πύλαι Γαδειρίδες the Straits of Gibraltar, Pind. Fr. 155; so, ἐπ' αὐταῖς στενοπύροις λίμνης π., of the Thracian Bosphorus, Aesch. Pr. 729; ἐν πύλαις, of the Euripus, Eur. I. A. 803.

Πύληγενής, v. Πυλογενής.

Πύληγόρος, δ, Ion. for Πυλαγόρος.

πύλη-δόκος, δ, watching at the door, of Hermes, h. Hom. Merc. 15.

πυλιάς, ἄδος, ἦ, an unknown precious stone, Aristaeas de Lxx.

πύλιγξ, ἰγγος, ἦ, the hair about the posteriors, Hesych.

πύλις, ἴδος, ἦ, Dim. of πύλη, a little gate, postern, Hdt. 1. 180, 186, Thuc. 4. 110, etc.; ὁ 'Ερμῆς δ πρὸς τῇ πυλίδι Dem. 1146. fin.; δ τοίχος σὺν τῇ π. C. I. 1948.

πύλο-εἰδής, ἔς, like a gate, Tzetz.

Πύλοθεν, Adv. from Pylos, Od. 16. 323.

Πύλο-γενής, ἔς, (Πύλος) born or sprung from Pylos, II. 2. 54., 23. 303, h. Ap. 424; but the usual form Πυληγενής is retained by Wolf. h. Ap. 398, as in Euphor. 59; cf. Lob. Phryn. 647.

Πύλόνδε, Adv. to or towards Pylos, II. 11. 760, Od. 3. 182.

πύλος [ῥ], δ, = πύλη, only found in II. 5. 397, ἐν πύλῳ, as Aristarch. and Schol. Ven.; Paus. and others ἐν Πύλῳ, v. Heyne ad l.

Πύλος [ῥ], ὁ, more rarely ἦ, Pylos, a town and district of Triphylia in Peloponnesus, where Nestor ruled, Hom.; he used it in both genders, though mostly in masc., as Hes. Sc. 360. There were two other towns of the same name, in Elis and Messenia, which even by ancient writers are confounded with the Triphylian Pylos, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 6. 35.

πύλο-ουρός, δ, (οὔρος custos) = πυλωρός, Hdt. 3. 72, 77, 118, 140, 156, always with v. l. πυλωρός.—Cf. θυρωρός.

πύλοῦχος, ον, supporting the gates, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 2.

πύλω, to furnish with gates, τὸν Πειραιᾶ Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 34:—Pass. to be so furnished, ἅπαντα πεπύλωτα: πύλαις Ar. Av. 1158.

πύλωμα [ῥ], τό, a gate, gateway, Aesch. Theb. 406, 799, Eur. Hipp. 808, Phoen. 1113, etc.

πύλων, ὄνος, ὁ, (πύλη) a gateway, Arist. Mund. 6, 9, C. I. 521, al.; often separated from the house or temple to which it gave entrance, a gate-tower, gate-house, Polyb. 4. 18, 2, Luc. Hipp. 5, etc.; of a temple, Plut. Timol. 12; τετράθυρος π. Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B; π. τὸ μὲν μήκος διπλεθρον κτλ. Diod. 1. 47, cf. Luc. Nigrin. 23; ἡ θύρα τοῦ π. Act. Ar. 12. 13.

πύλωρέω, to be a πυλωρός, keep the gate, Luc. D. Mort. 20. 1, etc.; π. τὴν πάροδον Clem. Al. 671; ὁ πιννοθήρας π. τὴν κόγχην Plut. 2. 980 B; metaph., γλῶσσα π. τὴν γεῦσιν Hipp. Epist. 1289. 20.

πύλωριον, τό, the place of the πυλωρός, porter's lodge, Poll. 1. 77.

πύλωρός, δ, a gate-keeper, warder, porter (v. πυλαωρός, πυλουρός), Aesch. Theb. 621; π. πύργων, ναῶν, Eur. Tro. 956, I. T. 1227; 'Αἶδου κύων Id. H. F. 1277; also as fem., ἡ π. δωματῶν γυνή Id. I. T. 1154; of the guards of the Propylaea at Athens, C. I. 306:—metaph., τοῖον πυλωρὸν φύλακα .. τροφῆς such a watchful guardian of thy life, Soph. Aj. 562; τῆς Πελοποννήσου πυλωροί, of the Corinthians (v. πύλη II. 2), Plut. 2. 221 F.

II. the pylorus or lower orifice of the stomach, through which the food passes into the intestines, Galen., etc.; v. Greenhill Theophil. p. 60. 13. (From πύλη, ὦρα.)

πύματ-ηγόρος, ον, last-speaking, ἡχώ Anth. P. 8. 206.

πύματος [ῥ], ἦ, ον, Homeric Adj. = ἔσχατος, the hindmost, last, II. 4. 254; ἄνδρα κτείναν π. II. 759; ἐν πυμάτοισιν, opp. to μετὰ πρώτοισι, Ib. 65:—also outmost, ἀντιπύξ ἢ πυμάτη θέεν ἀσπίδος 6. 118, cf. 18. 607; ῥινὸς ὑπὲρ πυμάτης above the root of the nose, 13. 616:—nethermost, φάρος Plat. Eleg. 12. 2; π. Ταρτάρου βάθη Luc. Tragoedop. 295. 2. of Time, last, Οὐτὶν ἐγὼ πύματον ἔδομαι Od. 9. 369; 'Ερμῆ πυμάτω σπένδοντες Ep. ap. Plut. 2. 714 C; π. τέλεον δρόμον .. ἵπποι II. 23. 373; π. δ' ὠπλίσσατο δόρπον Od. 2. 20; used by Trag. only in lyrics, π. γῆρας Soph. O. C. 1236:—so πύματον and πύματα as Adv., at the last, for the last time, Hom., Hes.; πύματόν τε καὶ ὕστατον II. 22. 203; ὕστατα καὶ πύματα Od. 4. 685., 20. 13; ἐν πυμάτῳ Soph. O. C. 1675. 3. of Degree, ὁ τι πύματον by whatever is the last, worst fate, Id. O. T. 661. (Prob. from √ΠΙΟΣ, which appears in Lat. pos-t, Oscan pos-mos (postremus), Umbr. pus, pus-tru, Skt. pas-kas (pone, post), pas-kimas (extremus); so that the orig. form would be πόσματος.)

πύνδαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (cf. πυθμῆν) the bottom of a vessel, Ar. Fr. 263; τὸν πύνδακα εἰσκρούειν to knock in the bottom so as to make the cup hold less, a trick of wine-sellers, Pherecr. Aep. 7, cf. Theophr. Char. 30; ἔκκρουσάμενος π. Ar. Fr. 263. 2. in Arist. Probl. 25. 2, it is the cover of an ἀμφορέως, opp. to πυθμῆν. II. Soph. is said to have used it for λαβή, a sword-hilt, Fr. 291; v. Hesych. s. v. ἀπυνδάκωτος, Phot.

πυνθάνομαι Hom., Att.; poët. also πεύθομαι (q. v.): Ep. impf. πυνθάνομην Od. 13. 256:—fut. πεύσομαι Hom., Att.; Dor. πυνσοῦμαι Theocr. 3. 51 (in Aesch. Pr. 988, πυνσεῖσθαι is prob. an error, v. Elmsl. Bacch. 797):—aor. ἐπύθουμην; imperat. πυνθού, Ion. (with accent changed) πύθου Hdt. 3. 68; Ep. opt. πεπύθοιτο II. 6. 50, etc., (subj. πεπύθωνται is f. l. for γε πύθωνται, 7. 195), 3 pl. πυθόιατο Soph. O. C. 921:—pf. πέπυσμαι Hom., Att.; 2 sing. πέπυσαι Plat. Prot. 310 B, Ep. πέπυσσαι Od. 11. 494; inf. πεπύσθαι Thuc. 7. 67, etc.; part. πεπυσμένος Att.:—plqpf. ἐπεπύσμην Ar. Pax 615, Av. 470; 3 sing. ἐπέπυστο II. 13. 674; Ep. πέπυστο Ib. 521; 3 dual πεπύσθην 17. 377. (From √ΠΥΘ; cf. πεύθ-ομαι, πεύ-σις, πεύθ-ῆν, πύσ-τις, πύσ-μα; Skt. budh, bōdh-āmi, budh-yē (animadvertere, expurgare); buddh-is (mens, consilium); Zd. bud; Slav. būd-eti; Lith. bund-u, inf. bud-eti (vigilare).) To learn, whether by hearsay or by inquiry, (ἐπιστόρησαν τὰ ἐβούλοντο πυνθέσθαι Hdt. 7. 105, cf. Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v.):—construction much the same as that of ἀκούω: 1. properly, πυνθ. τί τινος to learn something from a person, II. 17. 408, Od. 10. 537, Aesch. Ag. 599, etc., and in Prose; but also, π. τι ἀπό τινος Aesch. Cho. 737; ἔκ τινος Soph. O. C. 1266; and often, παρά τινος Hdt. 2. 91, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 3, etc. 2. c. acc. rei only, to hear or learn a thing, Od. 3. 187, Aesch. Cho. 765, Antipho 132. 22, etc.; and absol., αἰσχροὺς τότε γ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἐσσομένοισι πυνθέσθαι II. 2. 119, cf. Pind. P. 7. S, etc.; ὡς ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι Hdt. 1. 22, etc. 3. c. gen. objecti, to hear of, hear tell of, hear news of, πυνθέσθαι πατρός, ἀγγελίης, μάχης Od. 1. 251., 2. 256, al., cf. Soph. El. 35, Plat. Legg. 635 B. 4. π. τινά τινος to inquire about one person of or from another, Ar. Ach. 204, cf. Nub. 482; so, π. περί τινος Hdt. 2. 75; πᾶσαν πυνθέσθαι τῶνδ' ἀλήθειαν περί Soph. Tr. 91, cf. Xen. An. 5. 5, 25, etc.:—c. acc. pers. only, to inquire about a person, Ar. Thesm. 619. 5. c. part., πυνθόμην ὕρμαινοντα ὕδόν I heard that he was starting, Od. 4. 732, cf. Hdt. 9. 58, Soph. Aj. 692; π. τὸ Πλημμύριον ἐαλωκός Thuc. 7. 31, cf. Xen. An. 1. 7, 16, etc.; also, οὐπω .. πυνθέσθην Πατρόκλιοι θανόντος they had not yet heard of his being dead, II. 17. 377, cf. 427., 19. 322, Aesch. Cho. 763; ὡς ἐπύθοντο τῆς Πύλου κατειλημμένης Thuc. 4. 6; so, with an acc. rei added, εἰ σφῶν τάδε πάντα πυνθόιατο μαρναμένον II. 1. 257. 6. inf. to hear or learn that .., Soph. Tr. 103, Thuc. 7. 25, etc. 7. foll. by a relat. clause, ὡς πυνθόμεθα ὅπου ποτ' ἐσμέν Soph. O. C. 11; π., τί ποτε νοεῖ to inquire or learn what .., Plat. Lach. 196 C, cf. Xen. An. 6. 1, 25; π., ὅτε .. συνοικεῖ Hdt. 3. 68; π. εἰ .., to inquire whether .., Aesch. Ag. 617, Soph. O. C. 993; τοῦ ξένου ἦδεως ἀν π., τί ταῦθ' ἠγούντο Plat. Soph. 216 D; π. τινος, ὅτι .. Xen. An. 4. 6, 17; π., ὅπως ἀν κάλλιστα πορευθεῖ Ib. 3. 1, 7, cf. Cyr. 1. 4, 7.

πύξ, Adv. with clenched fist, πύξ ἀγαθὸς Πολυδεύκης good at the fist, i. e. at boxing, II. 3. 237, Od. 11. 300; πύξ προφερέστατος 8. 130; οὐ γὰρ πύξ γε μαχήσει II. 23. 621; πύξ μὲν ἐνίκησα Κλυτομήδεα Ib. 634; περιγιγνόμεθ' ἄλλων πύξ τε παλαισμοσύνη τε Od. 8. 103; πειρηθῆτω .. ἢ πύξ ἢ ἐπ' ἀλγῆ Ib. 206; οἱ δὲ μάχοντο πύξ τε καὶ ἐλκιδόν Hes. Sc. 302; πύξ ἀρετὰν εὐρών by the fist, by boxing, Pind. O. 7. 163; πύξ ἴσθμι

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ἐλῶν Simon. 161; πύξ πεπληγμένον Il. 23. 660; πατάσσειν, παίειν, παίεσθαι Ar. Ran. 547, Xen. An. 5. 8, 16, Lysias 101. 13, etc.; π. ἐπὶ κόρρης ἤλασα Theocr. 14. 34: — πύξ τοὺς δακτύλους ἔχειν to have one's fingers doubled up, fist clenched, cited from Hipp. (Cf. πύκ-της, πυγ-μή, πυγ-μάχος; Lat. pug-nus, pug-il, pug-illus; Slav. pest-i (pugnus); O. H. G. fust (faust, fist):—cf. πυγών.)

πύξ, πύγος, ἡ, later form for πυγή, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 6; cf. λισποπύξ. πυξ-άκανθα, ἡ, a thorn like the box-tree, elsewhere λύκιον, Diosc. 1. 132, Plin. 12. 15.

πυξίων, ὄντος, ὄ, (πύξος) a wood or grove of box-trees, Gloss. πυξίδιον, τό, = πυξίον, Ar. Fr. 671. II. Dim. of πυξίς, Schol. Ar. Eq. 906.

πυξίζω, (πύξος) to be yellow like box-wood, Xenocr. Aq. 20. πυξίνεος, α, ον, = sq., Anth. P. 6. 309.

πύξινος, η, ον, (πύξος) made of box-wood, ζυγόν Il. 24. 269, Plat. Com. Eort. 10, Theocr. 24. 108; π. κτένα Anth. P. 6. 211. II. yellow as box-wood, Χαίρεφών ὁ π. Eupol. Πολ. 22, cf. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1408, Philostr. 483, etc.

πυξίον, τό, a tablet of box-wood for painting on, Anaxandr. Ζωγρ. 1, cf. A. B. 113; for writing on, Ar. Fr. 671, Luc. Indoct. 15. II. a will, C. 1. 3912, cf. 3919.

πυξίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a box of box-wood, generally a box (πυξ or ραξ in Eccl. language), Luc. Asin. 14, Philops. 21, etc.; π. χαλκῆ Walz Rhett. 8. 731; for ink, Joseph. B. J. 1. 30, 7. II. = πυξίον, Eust. 632. 57.

πυξο-γράφω, to write or draw on a tablet, Artemid. 1. 53. πυξο-ειδής, ἐς, like box-wood, χροῖα Diod. 3. 35.

πύξος, ἡ, the box-tree or box-wood, first in Arist. Mund. 6, 37, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 5; but known to Hom. as appears from the Adj. πύξινος: the tree-box (πυξάρι) grows to a considerable size in Northern Greece, Smith Prodr. Fl. Gr. 2. 232:—proverb., πύξον εἰς Κύτωρον ἄγειν = 'to carry coals to Newcastle,' Eust. 88. 3. II. the pale yellow colour of box-wood, Nic. Al. 592, Th. 516; cf. πύξινος. (In Lat. the p becomes b, buxus, against the rule, v. Corssen Lat. Spr. 1. 127.)

πυξών, ὄντος, ὄ, = πυξίων, Hdn. in Bast Greg. 225. πυσο-ειδής, ἐς, (πύον) like purulent matter, γάλα Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 24.

πύον, τό, (v. πύθω) discharge from a sore, matter, Lat. pus, Emped. 336, Hipp. Aph. 1246, cf. Arist. G. A. 4. 8, 14, etc.:—pl. πύα, Hipp. 532. 51, etc.: also πύος, εως, τό, Id. 451. 13., 454. 2, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1. [ῥ, Emped. l. c., cf. Arcad. 121. 20.]

πυσο-ποιός, ὄντος, ὄν, generating matter, suppurating, Diosc. 2. 181, Aretae. Cur. Acut. 2. 6:—hence πυσοποιέω, to generate matter, suppurate, Diosc. 2. 185, Stephan. in Mai's Spicil. 5, 2. p. 78; πυσοποίησης, εως, ἡ, generation of pus, Stephan. ibid.

πυσοραεῖω, (βέω) to discharge matter, Hipp. 1210 E, Diosc. 1. 78 (77). πύος, τό, = πύον, q. v.

πύος, ὄ, the first milk after the birth, Lat. colostrum, colostrum, whether of women or cattle (the former is called πρωτόγαλα by Galen.); the latter, which we call beestings, was a favourite article of food in Greece, Ar. infr. cit., Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 4, etc.: cf. πύαρ, πνευρία, πτυρία, πυριάτη. [Draco wrote πύος, but wrongly, v. Dind. Ar. Vesp. 710, Pax 1150, Fr. 302, 476: neither is πύος a possible accent, for υ is long, Ar. Vesp. 710, Fr. 302.]

πυουλάκος, ὄντος, ὄν, (πύον, ἔλκω) drawing out matter, Hero in Math. Vect. 208, Galen.

πυόω, (πύον) to cause to suppurate, Eust. 464. 27:—Pass. to suppurate, Arist. Resp. 20, 3.

πύππαξ, an exclamation of wonderment, bravo! like πόποι, βαβαί, βομβάζ, Lat. parae, babai, Plat. Euthyd. 303 A:—hence πυππάξω, to cry 'bravo,' Cratin. Δραπ. 7; cf. ὑπερπυππάξω.

πύρ (in Simon. Iamb. 29 πύρ), τό, gen. πύρος; not used in pl., v. sub πυρά, τά. (Hence πυρ-ά (τά), πυρ-ά (ἡ), πυρ-ετός, πυρ-σός, πυρ-ρός; cf. Umbr. pir (fire), Lat. pru-na (hot coals); Bohem. pyr (pruna); O. Norse fýrr; A. S. fýre; O. H. G. fuir, etc.) [Though υ is long in nom., it is short in the old cases and in all derivs., except πύραυσ-της.] Fire, Hom., etc.; πύρ καίειν or δαίειν to kindle fire, Il. 8. 521, Od. 7. 7, etc.; πύρ ἀνακαίειν, ἄπτειν, ἐξάπτειν, αἶθειν, ἐναυεῖν, v. sub vocc.; πύρ ποιεῖν, ποιεῖσθαι Anaxipp. Ἐγκαλ. 1. 12, Xen. An. 5. 2, 27; πύρ φέρειν, προσφέρειν Il. 15. 718, Xen. An. 5. 2, 14; πύρ ἐμβάλλειν νηυσί, κλισίῃσι Il. 15. 597, Od. 8. 501; πύρ φυσᾶν, ριπίζειν Ar. Lys. 293, Plut. Flam. 21.

2. the funeral-fire (cf. πυρά), ἵνα πυρὸς λελάχῃσι θανόντα Il. 15. 350., 22. 342, cf. 23. 45:—also, ζῶντα διδόναι τινὰ πυρὶ to burn one alive, Hdt. 1. 86. 3. sacrificial fire, ἐν πυρὶ βάλλε θυλάς Il. 9. 220, cf. Od. 3. 341, 446; κατὰ τοῦ πυρὸς σπένδειν Plat. Criti. 120 A; διὰ τοῦ π. ὀμνύναι Dem. 1269. 19. 4. the fire of the hearth, πυρὸς ἐσχάροι Il. 10. 418, cf. Od. 5. 59; ἕως ἂν αἶθη πύρ ἐφ' ἐστίας ἐμῆς Aesch. Ag. 1435; πυρὶ δέχεσθαι τινα Eur. Or. 47; π. ἄσβεστον or ἀθάνατον the fire of Vesta in the Prytaneion, Plut. Num. 9, etc. 5. the fire of lightning, κεραυνὸς ἀνάσσει πυρὸς Pind. P. 1. 9; πύρ πνέοντος κεραυνοῦ Id. Fr. 112; πυρὸς ἀμφήκης βόστρυχος Aesch. Fr. 1044; πυρὶ καὶ στεροπαῖς Soph. O. T. 470; παλτῶ ρίπτει πυρὶ Id. Ant. 131; θείψ πυρὶ παμφαῆς Id. Ph. 727:—also of the sun, θερμὸν π., opp. to χειμῶν, Pind. P. 3. 87, cf. Plat. Legg. 865 B; of the stars, πύρ πνέοντα ἄστρα Soph. Ant. 1146. 6. the fire or flame of torches, Ib. 964, Fr. 480, etc.; π. εὐάγγελον, ἀγγαρον, πομπόν, of the beacon fire, Aesch. Ag. 21, 282, 299. 7. fever heat, violent fever, πύρ τινὰ λαμβάνει, ἐπιλαμβάνει Hipp. Epid. 1. 984, etc., v. Foës. Oecon.

II. proverb., ἐν πυρὶ γενέσθαι to be consumed, go to nothing, Il. 2. 340; εἰς πύρ δεσποτείας ἐμπίπτειν Plat. Rep. 569 B; ἦν ἄρα πυρὸς γ' ἕτερα θερμότερα Ar. Eq. 382; πύρ ἐπὶ πύρ ἐγγχεῖν, ἄγειν, etc., Cratin. Βουκ. 1, Ar. Fr. 389, Arist. Probl. 4. 2S, etc., v. Wytt. Plut.

2. 61 A, Paroemiogr., Phot., etc.; εἰς πύρ φαίνεω of vain attempts, Plat. Legg. 780 C; βασανίζεω ὡς χρυσὸν ἐν πυρὶ Id. Rep. 413 E, cf. Polyb. 22. 3, 7:—esp. as a symbol of things irresistible or terrible, ἀντίος εἶμι, καὶ εἰ πυρὶ χεῖρας ἐσίκε Il. 20. 371; μάρναντο δέμας πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο Il. 596, etc.; Ἐκτωρ πυρὸς αἰνὸν ἔχει μένος 17. 565, cf. 6. 182; so, πύρ νιν οὐκ ἐόλει, τὸ πεπρωμένον οὐ σχήσει πύρ Pind. P. 4. 414, Fr. 256; κρείσσον ἀμαιμακίτου πυρὸς Soph. O. T. 177; (for Ant. 620, v. προσαύω); οὐδὲν θηρίον γυναικὸς ἀμαχώτερον, οὐδὲ πύρ Ar. Lys. 1015; ἀναρχία κρείσσον πυρὸς Eur. Hec. 608; ἐχιδνη καὶ πυρὸς περαιτέρω Id. Andr. 271; so, διὰ πυρὸς λέναι (as we say) to go through fire and water, dash through any danger, Xen. Symp. 4, 16, cf. Oec. 21, 7; but, διὰ πυρὸς ἦλθε ἐτέρω λέκτρῳ (sic leg.) she raged furiously against the other partner of the bed, Eur. Andr. 487, cf. Ar. Lys. 133; so, διὰ πυρὸς ἐμολον ματρί Eur. El. 1182; so, εἰς πύρ ἄλλεσθαι Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9:—of persons, ὦ πύρ ἀν' . . Soph. Ph. 927:—metaph. of anxious hope, θάλπει τῶδ' ἀνηκέστῳ πυρὶ Id. El. 888; of love, Call. Epigr. 26. 47; rarely as an image of warmth and comfort, as in Aesch. Ag. 1435.

πύρα, ὄντος, ὄν, τά, watch-fires, used by Hom. only in acc., καίωμεν πυρὰ πολλά Il. 8. 509, cf. 554., 9. 77., 10. 12; πυρὰ ἐκκαίειν Hdt. 4. 134; πυρὰ δαίεται Eur. Rhés. 136; ὡς . . ἠσθάνοντο τὰ πυρὰ . . φανέντα the beacon-fires, Thuc. 8. 102; π. κατασβεσσόμενα Xen. An. 6. 1, 25; dat., ἄτιμος ἐν πυροῖσι, of sacrificial fires, Aesch. Cho. 485; ἐπιτυγχάνειν πυροῖς ἐρήμοις Xen. An. 7. 2, 18, cf. Cyr. 4. 2, 16:—of volcanic fires, Arist. Mirab. 35.—(A sing. πυρὸν is cited by Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 38, but rejected by Eust. 729. 63: the accent, as well as the dat. πυροῖς, shews that it does not belong to πύρ.)

πύρα, ἄς, Ep. and Ion. πύρη, ἡς, ἡ, any place where fire is kindled, I. a funeral-pyre, Lat. bustum, πυρὰ νεκύων καίοντα θαμειαί Il. 1. 52, etc.; πυρῆς ἐπιβάντ' ἀλεγεινῆς 4. 99, etc.; ἐν δὲ πυρῇ ὑπάτη νεκρὸν θέσαν 23. 165, cf. 24. 787, Pind. N. 9. 56, Soph. Tr. 1254, etc.; ποίησαν δὲ πυρῆν ἐκατόμπεδον Il. 23. 164; πυρῆν νηῆσαι, συννηῆσαι to raise one, Hdt. 1. 50, 86; π. ἄπτειν to light it, Ib.; καίειν τινὰ πυρᾷ Soph. El. 757; σκύλα πρὸς πυρᾶν ἐμὴν κόμιζε Id. Ph. 1432; ἐν τῇ π. κείσθαι Plat. Rep. 614 B; αἱ τῶν ζωγρηθέντων εἰς τὴν π. σφαγαί Ib. 391 B. b. a mound raised on the place of the pyre, Lat. bustum, tumulus, Pind. I. 8 (7). 126, Soph. El. 901, Eur. Hec. 386, I. T. 26. 2. an altar for burnt sacrifice, Hdt. 7. 167, Eur. Ion 1258; ἐρκείος π. Tro. 483:—also the fire burning thereon, Hdt. 2. 39. 3. π. λαμπάδων a mass of burning torches, Diod. 17. 36.

πύρ-άγρα, ἡ, a pair of fire-tongs, Il. 18. 477, Od. 3. 434, Call. Del. 144:—so, πύραγρέτης καρκίνος Anth. P. 6. 92; πυραγρικὸς κ. Eust. Opusc. 34. 25.

πυραγο-φόρος, ον, carrying the fire-tongs, Nicet. Eug. πύράζω, to singe, a word coined by Gramm., v. E. M. 697. πύραθος [ῥ], ὄ, poet. for σπύραθος, Nic. Th. 932.

πύρ-αιθής, ἐς, (αἶθω) fiery, hot, Byz. πύρ-αιθοί, οἱ, (αἶθω) the Persian fire-worshippers, Strab. 733:—πύραι-θεῖον, τό, their temple, Ib. πύρ-αἶθω, to light a watch-fire,—a corrupt form, v. sub αἶθω. πύρ-άκανθα, ἡ, the pyraconthus, Nic. Th. 856, Diosc. 1. 18. πύρ-ακτέω, (ἄγω) to turn in the fire, and so to harden in the fire, char, Od. 9. 328. II. to burn, Nic. Th. 688.

πύρ-ακτόω, = foreg., βέλη, ξύλα Plut. 2. 624 B, 762 B; ξύλα, τόξα πεπυρακτωμένα Diod. 3. 25, Strab. 822:—πυρακτωθεῖς τὸν μηρὸν wounded by such a weapon, Luc. Tox. 55. II. metaph. in Pass. to be inflamed, ζήλην Heliod. 2. 9. πύρακτωσις, ἡ, a charring, burning, Galen.

πύραλλις or πύραλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an unknown bird, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 15, Call. ap. Ath. 394 D, Ael., etc. II. ἐλαίαι πυραλλίδες (perhaps πυρρ-, as in Hesych.) a red kind of olive, ap. Orib. p. 33 Matth. πύραμη [ᾶ], ἡ, = ἄμη, Schol. Ar. Pac. 298. πύρ-ἄμητός, ὄ, (πυρός) wheat-harvest, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 15, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 2. II. the time thereof, Damocr. ap. Galen.

πύραμίδικός, ἡ, ὄντος, ὄν, pyramidal, lambl. Arithm. 133. πύραμίδόμοι, Pass. to assume a pyramidal form, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 1. πύραμίνος [ᾶ], ἡ, ον, (πυρός) poet. for πύρινος, as κριθάμινος for κριθίνος, of wheat, wheaten, ἀθέρες Hes. Fr. 2. 2; ἄλευρα Polyaen. 4. 3, 32. πύραμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a pyramid, Hdt. 2. 8, 124 sq., Diod. 1. 63, Strab. 808, etc. 2. a pyramid, as a geometrical figure, Plat. Tim. 56 B, Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 1, al. II. a sort of cake, Ephipp. Κυδων. 2; different from πυραμοῦς, acc. to Iatrocl. ap. Ath. 647 C; ἡ ἐκ πυρῶν καὶ μέλιτος, ὡσπερ σησαμῖς ἡ ἐκ σησαμῶν καὶ μέλιτος E. M. (Kenrick believes the cake was pointed or pyramidal in shape, and that this gave its name to the pyramid, as σφαῖρα, κύβος, κύλινδρος, κῶνος are all derived from familiar objects. Some derived πυραμῖς from πύρ, because of its pointed shape, Ammian. Marcell. 22. 15, cf. Plat. l. c.; some from πυρός, as if the pyramids had been granaries, Steph. B.:—but prob. the word, as well as the thing, is Egyptian.)

πύραμο-ειδής, ἐς, like a pyramid, pyramidal, Arist. Plant. 2. 7, 9, Arr. An. 5. 7, 8; τὸ π. Scxt. Emp. M. 10. 280. πύραμοῦς, οὐντος, ὄ, for πυραμοῖς (πυρός) a cake of roasted wheat and honey, Ephipp. Ἐφηβ. 1. 3, cf. Ath. 114 B; given to him who kept awake best during a παννυχίς, Iatrocl. ap. Ath. 647 C. 2. generally, the need of victory, prize, τοῦ γὰρ τεχνάζειν ἡμέτερος ὁ π. for stratagem the prize is ours, Ar. Thesm. 94, cf. Eq. 277.

πύραυγέω, to be fiery bright, Walz Rhett. 1. 476; πυραυγίζω, Byz. πύρ-αυγής, ἐς, (αὐγή) fiery bright, h. Hom. 7. 6, Anth. P. 12. 41, Nonn., etc. πύραυλος, ὄ, (αὐω) a ran of coals, Poll. 6. 88., 10. 104. II. one

who lights a fire, Phot., Eust.—Name of plays by Alexis and others, Meineke Com. 1. 394.

πῦρ-αύστης, ου, ὁ (αὐτῶ) a moth that gets singed in the candle, δέδοικα μῶρον κάρτα πυραύστου μόρον Aesch. Fr. 303, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 2, Ael. N. A. 12. 8. [The word is suspected because of the ῦ, v. sub πῦρ.]

πυρ-ἀφλεκτος, ου, unburnt by fire, Suid., Eccl.

πυρβόλος, ου, (βάλλω) casting fire, Manetho 5. 93, Eumath.

πυργηδόν, Adv. like a tower:—of soldiers, in masses or columns, in close array, Il. 12. 43., 13. 152., 15. 618: v. πύργος II.

πυργηρέσμαι, Pass. to be shut up as in a tower, to be beleaguered, Aesch. Theb. 22, 184, Eur. Or. 762, 1574, Phoen. 1087:—Eust. has an act. form πυργηροῦν, to fence with towers, Opusc. 285. 62; and aor. med. πυργηρώσασθαι, Ib. 132. 6.

πυργήρης, ες, of a place, furnished with towers, fortified, κόμη Orac. ap. Paus. 10. 18, 2. (Formed like τειχέρης, ποδήρης, etc.; v. τριήρης.)

πυργίδιον [ἴ], τό, Dim. of πύργος, Ar. Eq. 793.

πύργινος, η, ου, tower-like, νομίματα π. Aesch. Pers. 859 (lyr.): the word occurs nowhere else, and the sense is uncertain.

πυργίον, τό, Dim. of πύργος, Luc. Pseudol. 19, Vit. Auct. 9.

πυργίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of πύργος, a burial-vault, C. I. 4207. 13., 4212, al. II. Dim. of πύργος III, a casket, Artemid. 1. 76, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 78:—πυργισκάριον, τό, Gloss.; πυργίσκιον, τό, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 158.

πυργίτης, ου, ὁ, of a tower, στρουθὺς π. a house-sparrow, Galen.

πυργόβασις, εως, ἡ, (βάσις 2) a battlemented house, fortress, LXX (Ps. 121. 7).

πυργοδάκτος, ου, (δαίω) destroying towers, πόλεμοι Aesch. Pers. 105.

πυργο-δόμημα, τό, a tower-like building, Byz.

πυργο-δόμος, ου, building towers, κιθάρα Nonn. D. 5. 67., 44. 41.

πυργο-δρόμος, ου, marching in columns (πύργος II), Eccl.

πυργο-ειδής, ες, like a tower, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 8, Dio C. 74. 5.

πυργόεις, εσσα, εν, furnished with towers, πόλις, Byz.

πυργόθεν, Adv. from the tower, Byz.

πυργο-κέρατα, metapl. acc. (like ὑψικέρατα, v. ὑψίκερας), with towering horns, Bacchyl. 47.

πυργομάχew, to assault a tower, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18, An. 7. 8, 13. II. to fight from a tower, Polyb. 5. 84, 2, Plut. 2. 228 D.

πυργο-μάχος, ου, fighting from a tower, Ath. 154 F.

πυργο-ποιός, ὄν, building a tower, C. I. 8748, Theod. Prodr.:—hence πυργοποιέω, -ποιία, ἡ, Origen.

πύργος, ὁ, a tower, esp. such as were attached to the walls of a city, often in Il., in Hes. Sc. 242, Hdt., etc.:—in pl. the city walls with their towers, Il. 7. 338, cf. 437; so in sing., πύλιος ἦν πέρι πύργος ὑψηλός Od. 6. 262; πέριξ δὲ πύργος εἶχ' ἔτι πτόλιον Eur. Hec. 1209; πύργους ἐπὶ τῶν γεφυρῶν ἐπιστήσαι Plat. Criti. 116 A. b. a movable tower for storming towns, first in Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 53., 6. 2, 18, cf. Polyb. 5. 99, 9:—the tower on the back of elephants, cf. πυργοφύρος, πυργοῦχος. 2. metaph. a tower of defence, as Ajax is called πύργος Ἀχαιοῖς, Od. 11. 556; ἄνδρες πόλεως π. ἀρήϊος Alcae. 22, cf. Disson Pind. 1. 4. 45; παῖς ἄρσην πατέρ' ἔχει πύργον μέγαν Eur. Alc. 311, cf. Med. 389; ἅπας μοι π. Ἑλλήνων πατρίς Trag. ap. Plut. 2. 600 F:—θανάτων δ' ἐμᾶ χῶρα π. ἀνέστας a tower of defence from deaths, Soph. O. T. 1201 (v. sub βῆμα II): cf. ἀκρόπολις II. 3. the highest part of any building, a back-tower, where the women lived, κοκυτοῦ δ' ἤκουσε . . ἀπὸ πύργου (sc. Andromache) Il. 22. 447 (above 440, she is represented as weaving a web μυχῶ δόμου ὑψηλοῖο), cf. 21. 526; the tower of Hero, Horace's turris athenae, Musae. 32, cf. Anth. P. 7. 402; of Cassandra, Lyc. 349; αἱ ἄλλαι θεράπαινοι ἐν τῷ π. ἦσαν, οὐπερ διαιτῶνται Dem. 1156. 10 sq., cf. Philostr. 863; the hut of Timon, Paus. 1. 30, 4. II. part of an army drawn up in close order, a column, Il. 4. 334, 347; hence πυργηδόν, q. v. 2. among the Teians, a division of the people, like δῆμος, C. I. 3064. III. in Lat. (cf. Anth. P. 9. 482), pyrgus was = fritillum, a dice-box, so called from its shape; cf. πυργίσκος. (Akin to πέργαμος q. v., also to Germ. Burg, our burgh, which words again are prob. akin to Berg, a hill, v. pl. in Pott Et. Forsch. 2. 118.)

πυργο-σειστής, ου, ὁ, tower-shaker, an engine, Walz Rhett. 3. 580.

πυργο-σκάφος [ᾶ], ου, undermining towers, Lyc. 469.

πυργοῦχος, ὁ, (ἔχω) a tower-bearer: in ships of war, a platform, which bore towers for defence, Polyb. 16. 3, 12, Poll. 1. 92.

πυργοφορέω, to bear a tower or towers, Luc. S. Dea 15.

πυργο-φόρος, ου, bearing a tower, of Cybelé, Anth. P. 5. 260; of Demeter, Suid.; of elephants, Plut. 2. 307 B, Heliod. 9. 16.

πυργο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ὁ, a tower-guard, warder, Aesch. Theb. 168.

πυργόω, fut. ὠσω, (πύργος) to gird or fence with towers, Θήβης ἔδος ἔκτισαν . . πύργωσάν τε Od. 11. 264, cf. Ep. Hom. 4. 3, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 174, Eur. Bacch. 172:—Med. to build towers, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 20. 2. metaph. to fence, protect, δέμας ἀσπίδι Nonn. D. 30. 52, etc. 3. πυργωθείς furnished with a tower, of an elephant, Anth. P. 9. 285. II. metaph. to raise up to a towering height, πυργῶσαι ῥήματα σευνά 'to build the lofty rhyme,' Ar. Ran. 1004; τέχνην . . ἐπύργωσ' οἰκοδομήσας ἔπεισιν μεγάλοις κτλ. Ar. Pax 749; so, δοῖδ' εὐδαιμονίας ἐπύργωσε Eur. Supr. 998, cf. Anth. P. 7. 39:—hence, to exalt, lift up, π. ἄνω τὰ μηδὲν ὄντα Eur. Tro. 608; Τροίαν Ib. 844; ὑμᾶς . . τυραννίσι πατῆρ' ἐπύργου Id. H. F. 475; so of doctors, πυργούντες αὐτοὺς magnifying themselves, Menand. Phan. 3; so, π. χάριν to exalt, exaggerate it, Eur. Med. 526, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 293; π. καθαροῖς λούμασι to adorn (the city) with . ., Epigr. Gr. 903:—Pass. to exalt oneself, like ὑψοῦσθαι, Aesch. Pers. 192; so, πεπύργωσαι θράσει, λόγοις Eur. Or. 1568, II. F. 238.

πυργώδης, ες, = πυργοειδής, Soph. Tr. 273.

πύργωμα, τό, that which is furnished with towers, a fenced city, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, Eur. Phoen. 287:—in pl. fenced walls, Aesch. Theb. 30, 251, 469, Eur.

πύργωσις, ἡ, the building of a tower, Philo 1. 505.

πυργώτις, ιδος, a fem. of πυργωτός, π. ὀρκάνα Aesch. Theb. 346.

πυργωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πυργῶω) made like a tower, π. πετάσματα curtain-hangings edged like battlements, Ath. 196 C; π. χιτῶν C. I. 155. 28, 48; v. Müller Arch. der Kunst § 339. 5; so, π. στέφανος Cornut. N. D. 6.

πυρδαῖς, ες, (δαίω) burning with fire, incendiary, πυρδαῖ τινα πρόνοιαν (Herm. πυρδαῖτιν πρόνοιαν metri grat.), of Althaea burning Meleager's fatal torch, Aesch. Cho. 606.

πύρδαλον or πύρδαλον, τό, (δαίω) small wood for burning, elsewhere φρύγανον Hesych. II. a kitchen or stove for cooking, Id.—He also cites a Lacon. form πούρδαλον (sic) = μαγειρεῖον.

πύρεθρον, τό, pyrethrum, feverfew, Nic. Th. 938, Diosc. 3. 86, Galen., etc.: cf. πυρῆτις II.

πύρειον, Ion. -ήιον, τό:—mostly in pl. pieces of wood, one of which was rubbed against another till they caught fire, Lat. igniaria, h. Honi. Merc. 111, where the invention of this earliest mode of kindling fire is ascribed to Hermes (but in Diod. 5. 67 to Prometheus), Soph. Ph. 36; τάχ' ἄν . . τρίβοντες, ὥσπερ ἐκ πυρείων, ἐκλάμψαι ποιήσασμεν τὴν δικαιοσύνην Plat. Rep. 435 A; πυρεία τε χερσὶν ἐνώμων Theocr. 22. 33; ἀμφὶ πυρήϊα δινεύεσκον Ar. Rh. 1. 1184; πυρεία συντριψάντες Luc. V. H. 1. 32; the stationary piece was called ἐσχάρα or στορεῦς, the piece turned rapidly round τρύπανον, Theophr. Ign. 64. II. in sing. an earthen pan for coals, (=θυμιατήριον, Suid., Hesych.), LXX (Ex. 27. 3); in pl., lb. (2 Paral. 4. 11 and 22).

πῦρ-εκβόλος, ου, yielding fire, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 38, etc.; λίθος π. Eccl.; so, λίθος πυρεκβολίτης [ἴ], Schol. Luc. V. H. 1. 3, 2:—πυρεκβολέω, to produce fire, ἐκ λίθου Eust. Opusc. 240. 7: to throw out fire, Eccl.

πυρ-έκγονος, ου, born of fire, Byz.

πύρεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πυρέσσω) feverish, Galen., etc.

πύρεσσω, Eur. Cycl. 228; Att. -ττω Ar. Vesp. 813, Plat.:—fut. πυρέξω Hipp. 589. 55:—aor. ἐπύρεξα Id. 42. 14., 1093 F, 1131 G (the form ἐπύρεσε Ib. 1146 F, etc., is now corrected from MSS.), Arist. Phys. 5. 4, 10:—pf. πεπύρεχα Id. Probl. 11. 12:—Pass., pf. πεπύρεγμα Galen.: (πυρετός). To be feverish, be in a fever, fall ill of a fever, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Eur. l. c., Ar. Vesp. 813, Aeschin. 69. 43.

πύρεταινω, = foreg., Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Epid. 1121, etc.; also in Med., ὅσα συνεχῆ πυρεταίνηται Hipp. Fract. 760:—πυρεταίω, Gcor. 11. 23, 2.

πύρετιον, τό, Dim. of sq., a slight fever, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1093.

πύρετός, οὔ, ὁ, (πῦρ) burning heat, fiery heat, φέρει πυρετὸν δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι (sc. Sirius), Il. 22. 31. II. feverish heat, a fever, Ar. Vesp. 1038, etc.; θνήσκειν ἐκ π. Epigr. Gr. 247:—the various kinds described by Hipp. will be found in Foës. Oecon.; esp. a recurring or intermittent fever, π. ἀμφημέρινοι, τριταῖοι, τεταρταῖοι, quotidian, tertian, quartan fevers, Plat. Tim. 86 A; διαλείποντες Arist. Probl. 1. 55, 3; v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

πύρετο-φόρος, ου, causing fever, Schol. Soph. O. T. 27.

πυρέττω, Att. for πυρέσσω.

πύρετώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like fever, feverish, βίγος Hipp. Fract. 774: inflamed, ἔλκος Ib. 767 (v. l. πυρῶδες). 2. subject to fever, κύστις Id. Aër. 286. 3. of a sickly season, π. θέρος Ib. 287; π. νότοι Arist. Probl. 1. 23, etc. Comp. -έστερος, Hipp. Art. 816.

πύρεῦς, εως, ὁ, (πῦρ) one who lights fire or burns, Hesych. II. a fire-proof vessel, Anth. P. 13. 13.

πύρευτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who fishes by torchlight, Poll. 1. 96.

πύρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πυρευτής) of or for fishing by torchlight, πυρευτικῆ (sc. θήρα) Plat. Soph. 220 D; cf. πυρία II. II. (πυρεύω) fit for burning, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 12.

πύρεύω, (πῦρ) to set on fire, burn, ὕλην Plat. Legg. 843 E.

πύρη, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. for πυρία.

πύρημιον, τό, Ion. for πυρεία.

πύρην, ἡνος, ὁ, the stone of stone-fruit, as of the olive, Hdt. 2. 92, Theophr. C. P. 5. 18, 4, etc.; of the pomegranate, Hipp. 529. 31, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 6; of the medlar, Ib. 3. 12, 5; of the date, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 10, Theophr. C. P. 1. 19, 2; of the willow, Theophr. ib.; of the elder, Hipp. 651. 55; of the myrtle and grape, Arist. Probl. 20. 24; the scale of a fir-cone, Ath. 57:—in Hdt. 4. 23 the Ποντικὸν δένδρον, which produced a πυρήν, is shewn by Heeren to be prob. the bird-cherry, prunus padus L.: it cannot be the nux Pontica (hazel), for πυρήν never means a nut or kernel. II. the hard bone of fishes, resting on f. l. (ἀπύρηνος for ἀπήρινος) in Arcestr. ap. Ath. 299 A. III. a grain of frankincense, cited from Hipp. IV. the round head of a probe, Galen. V. the name of a gem, Plin. 37. 73.—The form πυρήν arose from copyists not knowing that v was long by nature.

πῦρ-ήνεμος, ου, (ἄνεμος) fanning fire, Anth. P. 6. 101.

πύρημιον, τό, Dim. of πυρήν I, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 4.

πύρηνο-ειδής, ες, like a stone in fruit, Galen. 4. 24.

πύρηνο-σμίλη [ἴ], ἡ, (πυρήν IV) a cutting instrument with a blunt end, Paul. Aeg. 6. 21.

πύρη-τόκος, ου, (πῦρ) producing fire, Anth. P. 6. 90.

πύρη-φατος [ᾶ], ου, (πυρός) formed like μυλήφατος, π. λάτρης Δήμητρος, the wheat-slaying servant of Demeter, i. e. a millstone, Anth. P. 7. 394.

πύρη-φόρος, ου, poet. for πυροφόρος, wheat-bearing, πεδίον Od. 3. 495, h. Honi. Ar. 228.

πύρια, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (πῦρ) a vapour-bath, made by throwing odorous

substances on hot embers confined under a cloth, Hdt. 4. 75, Arist. P. A. 2. 4, 5, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.; πυρίαὶς χρῆσθαι ἐκ λίθων διαπύρων Strab. 154; τὰ σώματα ταῖς π. εὖ διατίθειαι Plut. 2. 658 E;—this invention is supposed to be indicated by Medea's caldron, Palaeph. 44: cf. πυριάω. 2. = πύλας, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 F, Anth. P. 11. 243. 3. a cinereal urn, C. I. 3108, 3113.

Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 7; cf. πυρευτικός. II. fishing by torch-light,

πυριάζω, = πυριάω, Galen.

πύρι-άλωτος, *ov*, wasted by fire, Philostr. 838.

πύρι-άμα, τό, = πυρία, Hipp. 298. 48, Arist. Probl. 1. 55, Philist. 63.

πύρι-άσις, ἡ, a warming by a vapour bath, Theophr. Ign. 37, Diosc. 1. 15.

πύρι-άτη [ἄ], ἡ, (as Poll. 1. 248., 6. 54, and Phot., who says, πυρίατή θηλυκῶς, οὐχὶ πυρίατος, οὐδὲ πυρίατῆ δξυτόνως); only found in dat. :—

a pudding made with beestings (πυός), beestings-pudding, ἐμπιπλάμενοι πυρίατῆ Cratin. Ὀδ. 4; πύρι καὶ πυρίατῆ (as restored for πυρίατῆ), Ar. Vespr. 710, cf. Eubul. Ὀλβ. 1, Luc. Lexiph. 3, Poll. 1. 248, Phot.; in Hesych. πυρίατον, τό.—Cf. πυρίεφθον, πύρα.

πύρι-ατήριον, τό, (πυριάω) a vapour-bath, Lat. sudatio, sudatorium, heated by a furnace underneath (v. ὑπόκαυστον), Eurpol. Δημ. 30, Arist. Probl. 2. 29, 32, Plut. Cimon 1; τὸ π. τὸ Λακωνικόν, Lat. Laconicum, Dio C. 53. 27.

πύρι-ατός, ἡ, *ov*, heated in or for a bath, κέραμος, Galen.

πύρι-άω, Ion. inf. -ίην Hipp. 488. 40., 586. 11:—aor. ἐπυρίησα Id. 565. 47, etc.—Med., inf., -ίησθαι lb. 31: aor. ἐπυρίησάμην lb. 32., 586. 13, etc.:—Pass., aor. ἐπυρίηθην Id. 621. 30: (πυρία). To put persons in a vapour-bath, c. acc., Hipp. Art. 813, Palaeph. 44, etc.:—metaph., τὸν λάρυγγ' ἤδιστα π. τεμαχίους Crobyl. Incert. 1:—Pass. to take a vapour-bath, Diosc. 3. 11, Ath. 519 E. 2. c. acc. cogn., π. τριάκοντα πυρίας to heat them, Hipp. 621. 28.

πύρι-βήτης, *ov*, ὕ, (βαίνω) standing over a fire, τρίπους Arat. 983: cf. ἐμπυριβήτης.

πύρι-βιος [ῖ], *ov*, living in fire, ζῶα Diog. L. 9. 79: in Gl. πυρόβ-.

πύρι-βλητος, *ov*, struck by fire, Nonn. D. 8. 355: metaph. fevered, Nic. Th. 774. II. act. = πυροβόλος, ἀκίδες Anth. P. 12. 76, Nonn. D. 30. 91.

πύρι-βρεμέτης, *ov*, ὕ, = πυρίβρομος, v. sub πυριγενέτης: in Orph. H. 48, Herm. ἐριβρεμέτης.

πύρι-βρίθης, *es*, (βρίθω) laden with fire, Orac. ap. Procl. in Plat.

πύρι-βρομος, *ov*, roaring with fire, Orph. Arg. 1120, H. 19, etc.

πύρι-βρωτος, *ov*, (βιβρώσκω) devoured by fire, Strab. 805.

πύρι-γενέτης, *ov*, ὁ, = sq., fire-wrought, χαλινός Aesch. Theb. 207, where Dind. proposes to restore πυριβρεμέταν from Timachid. ap. Hesych.

πύρι-γενής, *es*, = foreg., born in or from fire, δράκων Eur. Fr. 937; Διδύμοσος Strab. 628, etc. 2. of instruments, wrought or forged by fire, στόμια Eur. Hipp. 1223; κώων Henioch. Γοργ. 1; π. παλάμη, i. e. a weapon, Eur. Or. 820; cf. foreg.

πύρι-γληνος, *ov*, fiery-eyed, Opp. C. 9. 37, Orph. Lith. 651, etc.

πύρι-γλώχιν, ὁ, ἡ, barbed with fire, Opp. C. 2. 166, Nonn. D. 1. 151.

πύρι-γόνος, *ov*, producing fire, Plut. Alex. 35. II. proparox.

πύρι-γονος, *ov*, pass. fire-engendered, Ael. N. A. 2. 2.

πύρι-δαπτος, *ov*, (δάπτω) devoured by fire, Aesch. Eum. 1041.

πύρι-δειπνος, *ov*, a strange word, quoted by Schol. Aesch. Pr. 371, from Callim.:—if genuine, it must be = πυρίδαπτος.

πύρι-διδιον, τό, Dim. of πύρι, a spark, Plut. 2. 890 A, Stob. Ecl. 1. 522.

πύρι-διδιον, τό, Dim. of πυρός, Ar. Lys. 1206.

πύρι-δρομος, *ov*, fiery in its course, ἥλιος Orph. H. 7. 11., 19. 2.

πύρι-εφθον, τό, = πυρίατῆ, Philippid. Αἶλ. 1 (as cited by Poll. 6. 54, whereas Ath. 658 D gives τοὺς πυριέφθας, and Hesych. s. v. ψηροπυρίτης cites a nom. πυριέφθης, ὁ), cf. Galen. 6. 384, Poll. 1. 248, Eust. 1626. 6 (ubi vulg. πύρεφθον), Phot., etc.

πύρι-ηκής, *es*, (ἀκή) with fiery point, Od. 9. 387, where some wrote πυρήκεια proparox.; v. Schol.

πύρι-θαλπής, *es*, heated in the fire, Ap. Rh. 4. 926, Nic. Th. 40, Anth. P. 7. 742, al.

πύρι-κάης, *es*, = πυρίκαυστος, Anth. P. 6. 281.

πύρι-καος, *ov*, (καίω) f. l. for πυρκόος, q. v.

πύρι-καυστος, *ov*, burnt in fire, Il. 13. 563, Plut. 2. 922 A. 2. caused by a burn, φλυκταινίδες ὡσπερ π. Hipp. 994 D; ἔλκη π. Diosc. 1. 82 (81); so τὰ π. alone, Hipp. 769 A, Arist. Probl. 1. 54, etc. 3. πυρίκαυστον, τό, a plaster for a burn, Galen. II. inflammatory, Plat. Tim. 85 C, in the form -καυτός (which also occurs in Luc. Asin. 6, etc.).

πύρι-καύτωρ, *ov*, ὁ, one who burns with fire, Timo Fr. 41.

πύρι-κμητος, *ov*, (κάμνω) wrought at or with fire, λέβης Call. Del. 145: cooked with fire, scorched, Nic. Th. 241.

πύρι-κόλτης, *es*, wherein fire lies asleep, νάρθηξ π., of the cane of Prometheus, Anth. P. 6. 294.

πύρι-κρόταφος, *ov*, forged hot, dub. in Hesych.

πύρι-κτίτος, *ov*, (κτίζω) made in or with fire, ἐν πυρικτίτοις γῆς in earthen pots, restored by Meineke (for περικτύποις) in Timotheus (Fr. 14) ap. Anaxandr. Αἰσχρ. 1. 1.

πύρι-λαμπής, *es*, bright with fire, ἀστέρες Anth. P. 5. 16; δίφρος [ἡλείαια] lb. 1. 10, 41, cf. Arat. 1040, Opp. C. 3. 72; δ σίδηρος στίλβει πυριλαμπές Plut. Crass. 24 Sebäf.

πύρι-λαμπής, ἡ, = πυρολαμπής, v. sub πυγολαμπής.

πύρι-ληπτος, *ov*, seized by fire, πεδίον π. a volcanic country, Strab. 538; πέτραι lb. 764.

πύρι-μάνεω, to break out into a furious blaze, Plut. Alex. 35.

πύρι-μάρμαρος, *ov*, sparkling like fire, ἀστήρ Mauetho 9. 93, 391.

πύρι-μάχος, *ov*, resisting fire, of a fire-proof stone, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 10, Mirab. 48. 1; cf. πυρομάχος. II. fiery in fight, Hesych.

πύρι-μορφος, *ov*, fire-like, fiery, Eccl.

πυρίνη, ἡ, dub. l. for πυρήν in Hipp. 651. 55, Hesych., etc.

πύρινος [ῦ], ἡ, *ov*, (πύρι) of fire, fiery, σῶμα Arist. de An. 3. 13, 1, cf. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 19; εἰ . . ὁ δὴρ μὴ πύρι, ἀλλὰ πύρινος Id. Metaph. 8. 7, 5; ἀστρα Cael. 2. 7, 1; π. νόμφαι hot springs, Anth. P. 14. 52.

πύρινος [ῦ], ἡ, *ov*, (πύρι) of wheat, wheaten, στάχυς Eur. Fr. 374 (and Toup restored πυρίνου for πυρίμου in Fr. 352); ἄρτοι Xen. An. 4. 5, 31; σῖτος Babr. 26; πτισάνη Arist. Probl. 1. 37, 1; ἄχυρον, ἄλευρον Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 1, etc.—Cf. πυράμιος, πύρνον.

πύριον, τό, f. l. for πυρίον.

πύριος, *a*, *ov*, = πύρινος (πύρι) Iamb. de Myst. 7, Synes. H. 3. 373, etc.

πύρι-παις, ὁ, ἡ, Son of fire, of Bacchus, Opp. C. 4. 287.

πύρι-πληθής, *es*, full of fire, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 4. 9.

πύρι-πλοκος, *ov*, wreathed with fire, σειρή Nonn. D. 30. 83.

πύρι-πνευστος, *ov*, = πυρίπνοος, Musae. 88, Nonn. D. 33. 6.

πύρι-πνέων, *Ep*, -πνέων, *ov*, part. with no Verb in use, fire-breathing, Musae. 41:—in Eur. Ion 203, Herm. restores πυρπνέουσαν metri grat.

πύρι-πνοος, *ov*, contr. -πνοους, *ov*, (πνέω) fire-breathing, Pind. Fr. 150, Lyc. 1314, etc.; fiery, π. τόξα [Ἐρωτος] Anth. P. 5. 180; ζῆλος lb. 7. 354, etc. Cf. πύρπνοος.

πύρι-πτερος, *ov*, fiery-winged, Theod. Prodr.

πύρι-ρραγής, *es*, = πυροραγής, Phot., Suid., etc.

πυρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, apparently = πυρός, C. I. 4700.

πύρι-σμάραγος [ἄ], *ov*, roaring with fire, Theocr. Fistul. 8.

πύρι-σπαρτος, *ov*, sowing fire, inflaming, δῆγμα Anth. Plan. 20S.

πύρι-σπειρητος, *ov*, swathed in fire, Paul. S. Ecphr. 475.

πύρι-σπορος, *ov*, gendered in fire, Orph. H. 44. 1, Opp. C. 4. 304.

πύρι-σσοος, *ov*, (σώζω) for πυρί-σοος, plucked from the burning, Agamemstor ap. Schol. Lyc. 178.

πύρι-στακτος, *ov*, fire-streaming, πέτρα π., of Aetna, Eur. Cycl. 298.

πύρι-στάτης [ἄ], *ov*, ὁ, a tripod to stand on the fire, Schol. Ar. Av. 436; also πυρίστατας and πυροστάτης, Eust. 1827. 56.

πύρι-στεφής, *es*, fire-wreathed or crowned, Nonn. D. 8. 289.

πύρι-σφρήγιτος (Ion. for πυρισφράγ-), *ov*, sealed with fire, Nonn. D. 13. 328.

πύρι-της [ῖ], *ov*, ὁ, (πύρι) of or in fire, Luc. Sacrif. 6; π. τὴν τέχνην, i. e. a smith, Id. Jup. Conf. 8. II. π. λίθος, a mineral which strikes fire, the copper pyrites of mineralogists, Diosc. 5. 143, Plin. 36. 30; also, πυρίτης λίθος Eust. Opusc. 240. 57. 2. an unknown gem, Plin. 37. 73.

πύρι-της ἄρτος, ὁ, wheaten bread, Suid.

πύρι-τις, ἴδος, ἡ, v. πύριτης. II. (sub. βοτάνη), = πύρεθρον, Nic. Th. 683, Al. 531. 2. π. νόρδος = θυλακίτις, Galen.

πύρι-τακος, *ov*, gendered in fire, of Bacchus, Jö. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 95.

πύρι-τρεφής, *es*, fire-fed, Nonn. D. 2. 486.

πύρι-τρόφος, *ov*, cherishing fire, ῥίπις Anth. P. 6. 101.

πύρι-τροχος, *ov*, fiery in its course, Nonn. D. 14. 292.

πύρι-φάτος, *ov*, (πέφαμαι) slain by fire, Aesch. Supp. 627.

πύρι-φεγγής, *es*, fire-blazing, fiery, Procl. H. 4. 5, Orph. Arg. 212.

πύρι-φλεγθων, *ov*, blazing like fire, ἐσοπτρον Agesianax ap. Plut. 2. 921 B. II. as Subst., Pyriphlegethon, Fire-blazing, one of the rivers of hell, Od. 10. 513, cf. Plat. Phaedo 114 A.

πύρι-φλεγής, *es*, flaming with fire, blazing, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 19, Plut. 2. 948 C. 2. violently inflamed, καιλή Hipp. 610. 24;—corruptly πυριφλεγέτης, Id. 609. 51., 665. 23; π. δίψαι caused by inflammation, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 2.

πύρι-φλέγων, *ov*, ὁ, = foreg., Eur. Bacch. 1019.

πύρι-φλεκτος, *ov*, (φλέγω) burnt or blazing with fire, Aesch. Fr. 167, Eur. Ion 195: fiery, βλάβαι, πόθοι Anth. P. 12. 151, Lyc. 217:—of colour, βοστρύχια Anth. P. 11. 66.

πύρι-φλογος, *ov*, flaming with fire, Emped. Sphaer. 112.

πύρι-φοιτος, *ov*, walking in fire, f. l. for ἡερόφοιτος in Orph.

πύρι-χη [ῖ], ἡ, poet. for πυρρίχη, Anth. P. 12. 156.

πύρι-χρως, *ov*, ὁ, ἡ, fire-coloured, Alcidas. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 1.

πυρ-καεύς, *es*, ὁ, fire-kindler, Ναύπλιος π., a play by Soph.: cf. πυρ-φόρος.

πυρ-καῖα, *Ep*, and Ion. -τή, ἡ: in Eur. Supp. 1207, trisyll. πυρκαῖα: (καίω):—any place where fire is kindled, a funeral pyre, νεκροὺς πυρκαῖῃς ἐπενήνεον Il. 7. 428, 431; πυρκαῖῃ ἐμαραίνετο 23. 228; κατὰ πυρκαῖῃν σβέσαν αἰθῶπι οἶνω quenched the burning pyre, 23. 250, cf. 237., 24. 791; πυρκαῖδς νεκρῶν Eur. l. c.; χλωρίωνι, ὅν . . μυθολογοῦσι γενέσθαι ἐκ πυρκαῖᾶς Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 20. 2. a fire, conflagration, πυρκαῖῃς γενομένης Hdt. 2. 66: arson, Lex ap. Dem. 627. 22; πυρκαῖᾶς γραφή, δίκη Poll. 8. 40, 117. 3. metaph. the flame of love, δι' ὅσης ἤλθετε πυρκαῖῃς Anth. P. 7. 217. II. an olive-tree which has been burnt down to the stump, and grows up again a wild olive, Lys. 110. 24 (si sana l.), cf. Virg. G. 2. 303 sq. [καῖ in Poets, v. Lob. Phryn. 523.]

πυρ-κόος, *ov*, (κοέω) one who watched a sacrificial fire (at Delphi) to draw omens from it, Hesych.; whence the Delphians were called πυρκόοι (cf. θυσοκόος), Plut. 2. 406 F (libri πυρκαίους).

πυρμαχέω, = πυρομαχέω, q. v.

πυρναῖος, *a*, *ov*, (πύρνον) fit for eating, σταφυλαί Theocr. 1. 46.

πύρνον, τό, shortened for πύρινον, (πύρινος, πύριος) wheaten bread, Od. 15. 312., 17. 12, 362; esp. of bread with the bran in it, cf. Philem. Gramm. ap. Ath. 114 D. II. generally, food, meat, as opp. to drink,

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Hesych., Suid., etc. (who give *πύρνος*, ὄ); *φήγινον* π. *acorus* or *niast*, Lyc. 482, cf. 639:—hence *πυρναῖος*.

πυρνο-τόκος, ὄν, *food-producing*, ἄρουρα Epigr. Gr. 1028. 45.
πύρο-βίος, ὄν, = *πυρίβιος*, q. v.
πύρο-βόλος, ὄν, *giving forth fire, fire-darting*, λίθοι Origen.:—τὰ *πυροβόλα* bolts or arrows tipped with fire, Plut. Sull. 9, Anton. 66, etc.
πύρο-βόρος, ὄν, *eating wheat*, Q. Sm. 2. 197.
πύρο-γενής, ἔς, (πύρ) *fire-born*, of Bacchus, Auson. 29. 3.
πύρο-γενής, ἔς, (πυρός) *made from wheat*, Anth. P. 9. 368.
πύρο-γονος, ὄν, = *πυρίγονος*, Origen. 3. 289 D.
πύρο-δαίσιον, τό, (δαίω) *a fire-place*, Hesych.
πύρο-δόκος, ὄν, (πυρός) *receiving wheat*, ἀλωή Opp. H. 4. 501.
πύρο-ειδής, ἔς, *like fire, fiery*, Plat. Legg. 895 C, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 3, 5. Adv. -δῶς, Plut. 2. 888 E.
πύροεις, εσσα, ἐν, (πύρ) *fiery*, κεραυνός Cleanth. 10; ἀστήρ Ar. Rh. 3. 1377; ὄμματα, πόθος, etc., Anth. P. 5. 15., 9. 132; κάπρος Opp. C. 1. 388; βέλος Nonn., etc. 2. ὁ Πυρρεῖς the Planet Mars, from his fiery colour, Arist. Mund. 6, 18, Cic. N. D. 2. 20, Philo 1. 504. II. *πυρρῶντες*, οἱ, a sort of trout, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 358 C.
πύρο-εργής, ἔς, (*ἔργω) *working in or at the fire*, Manetho 1. 78.
πύρο-κἀπηλεύω, to deal in wheat, Poll. 7. 18.
πύρο-κλοπία, ἡ, *a theft of fire*, Anth. P. 6. 100.
πύρο-λαβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (λαμβάνω) *a pair of fire-tongs*, Gloss.
πύρο-λάμπις, ἴδος, ἡ, *shining with fire*, v. sub *πυγολαμπίς*.
πύρο-λόγος, ὄν, (πύρος) *reaping wheat*, Anth. P. 6. 104 (MSS. πυριλ-).
πύρο-μαντις, εως, ὄ, and ἡ, *a fire-prophet*, v. l. for *τυρ-*, Artem. 2. 69:—*πύρο-μαντεία*, ἡ, *soothsaying from fire*, Böckh Expl. Pind. p. 152.
πύρομαχέω, to contend with fire, Basil.: *πυρμαχέω*, Archel. in Ideler Phys. 2. 345, etc.
πύρο-μάχος, ὄν, = *πυριμάχος*, Theophr. Lap. 9, Walz Rhett. 1. 580.
πύρο-μέτρης, ὄν, and -μετρητής, οὔ, ὄ, *one who measures wheat*, and *πύρομετρέω*, to measure wheat, Poll. 7. 18.
**πύρόν*, τό, v. sub *πυρά*, τά.
πύροπίπης [ῖ], οὔ, ὄ, v. *πυρροπίπης*.
πύρο-ποικίλος, ὄν, *with fire-coloured spots*, dub. l. for *πυρρο-*.
πύροπωλείον, τό, *the wheat-market*, Poll. 7. 18.
πύρο-πωλέω, to deal in wheat, Dem. 376. 1.
πύρο-πώλης, ὄν, ὄ, *a wheat-merchant, corn-merchant*, Poll. 7. 18.
πύρορραγής, ἔς, (ρήγνυμι) *bursting in the fire*, Cratin. *Ωρ. 10: as Adv. *πυρραραγές*, cracked, Ar. Ach. 933.
πύρες, ὄ, *wheat*, μελιθεῖα, μελίφρονα *πυρόν* Il. 8. 188., 10. 569; κατὰ *πυρόν* ἀλέσαν ground it (the flour or meal being ἀλείατα or ἀλευρι, opp. to ἀλφίτα barley-meal, cf. also μήλωψ), Od. 20. 109; given to horses, 19. 536; in pl., mentioned with other grain, *πυροί τε ζείαι τε ἰδ' εὐρυφύες κριὶ λευκόν* 4. 604; *πυροὶ καὶ κριθαί* 9. 110., 19. 112; ploughed by the scythe, Il. 11. 67 sq.;—so in Hdt. 2. 36., 4. 33, Ar. Vesp. 1405, Pax 1145, Av. 580, Thuc. 6. 22, Dem. 386. 4. 2. *a grain of wheat*, ἐξ ἐνὸς *πυροῦ* εἰς *πυθμὴν* Arist. G. A. 1. 20, 16. (Hence *πυρ-νός*, *πύρ-ινός*, etc.; Curt. compares Slav. *pyr-o* (δλυρα), Bohem. *pyr* (*quitch-grass*), Lett. *púr-ji* (*triticum*), Lith. *pyr-agas* (*wheaten bread*)).
πύρο-σθενής, ἔς, *mighty with fire*, Lat. *ignipotens*, Gloss.
πύρο-στάτης, v. sub *πυριστάτης*.
πύροτομία, ἡ, (πυρός, τέμνω) *a reaping of wheat*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 2.
πύρο-φειγής, ἔς, = *πυριφειγής*, Or. Sib. 8. 435.
πύρο-φθόρος, ὄν, *wheat-destroying*, Epigr. Gr. 1027. 39.
πύροφορέω, to bear wheat, App. Civ. 2. 40.
πύρο-φάρος, ὄν, (πύρ), *fire-bearing*, βέλγη π. = *πυροβόλα*, Zozim. 2. *volcanic*, πέδιον Id. 3. metaph. *inflammatory*, νοῦσος C. I. 511. III.
πύρο-φόρος, ὄν, (πυρός) *wheat-bearing*, ἄρουρα Il. 12. 314., 14. 123, Simon. 9; *πεδίον* Il. 21. 602, Eur. Phoen. 644; *Λιβύα* Pind. 1. 4. 91 (3. 72); *γῆ* Solon 15. 2; *Γέλα* Aesch. Fr. 450: (in Od., the form is *πύρη-φόρος*). II. in Hes. Op. 547, ἀήρ π. air promoting the growth of wheat; but Herm. suggests *πυροφόρος* .. ἐπὶ ἔργοις.
πύρο-χρως, ωτος, = *πυρίχρως*, Achmes 149, Galen.
πύρω, fut. ὦσω, (πύρ) *to burn with fire, burn up*, τὰς Ἀθήνας Hdt. 7. 8, 2., 8. 102; *στέγην* Aesch. Fr. 280; *ναούς* Soph. Ant. 286: *to burn as a burnt sacrifice*, ὄσφυν Aesch. Pr. 497; *πυροῦτε σώματα* Eur. H. F. 244; π. *Κύκλωπος ὄψιν* to burn out his eye, Id. Cycl. 590, 600:—Med., *παῖδα πυρωσαμένη* having placed one's son on the pyre, Anth. P. 7. 466:—Pass. *to set on fire, to be burnt*, Τρώων *πυρωθέντων* Pind. P. 11. 50; Ἴλιον *πυρούμενον* Eur. Andr. 400, cf. Tro. 1283; *πυρωθῆναι δέμας* Eur. I. T. 685, cf. Med. 1190; *πυρούμενον τὸ σταῖς* baked on the fire, Arist. Probl. 21. 10, cf. 23. 2. metaph. *to set on fire, inflame*, ἔρω π. *τινα* Anacreont. (?):—Pass. *to be inflamed or excited*, παραγγέλμασιν .. *πυρωθεὶς καρδίαν* Aesch. Ag. 481; *τινι* by a person (with love), Anth. P. 12. 87. III. absol. *to produce fire*, Arist. P. A. 2. 2, 26:—Pass. *to become fire, to be ignited*, Plat. Tim. 51 B, 52 D, Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 11, al. III. Pass. *to be affected by fire, ὁ χρύσος μόνος οὐ πυροῦται* Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 14. 2. also of gold, *to be proved or tested by fire*, Apocal. 3. 18; metaph. of persons, *proved by fire, approved*, LXX (Ps. 17. 31., 119. 140). IV. *to fumigate, δῶμα θεεῖω* Theocr. 24. 94.
πυρπάλμα, v. sq.
πυρ-πάλμα, ἡ, ὄν, *cunningly wrought from fire*, βέλος π., of the thunderbolt, Pind. O. 10 (11). 96; cf. *πυριγενής* 2. II. acc. to Hesych., *πυρπάλμοι* were οἱ διὰ τάχους τι μηχανᾶσθαι δυνάμενοι, καὶ οἱ ποικίλοι τὸ ἦθος; cf. Eust. 513. 30, Suid., Phot.:—in Eust. l. c., *πυρπάλμασθαι* = *κακοτεχνεῖν*, with reference to h. Hom. Merc. 357, *πυρπάλμησεν* he played cunning tricks.

πύρ-πνοος, ὄν, contr. -πνους, οὖν, = *πυρίπνοος, fire-breathing*, Τυφών Aesch. Theb. 511, cf. 493; ταῦροι, λέαινα Eur. Med. 478, El. 474; *χίμαιρα* Anaxil. Neorr. 1. 3; π. βέλος, of lightning, Aesch. Pr. 917; βέλεσι *πυρπνοῦ* ζάλης, of Aetna, Ib. 371. Adv. -πνώως, Eust. in Mai's Spicil. 5. 311.
πυρ-πολέω, to light and keep up a fire, watch a fire, Od. 10. 30, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 25; π. τοὺς ἀνθρακας to stir up, fan the fire, Ar. Av. 1580. II. *to waste with fire, burn and destroy*, τὴν οἰκίαν Ar. Nub. 1497; πόλιν Id. Vesp. 1079; π. καὶ καίουσι καὶ σφάττανσι Luc. Calumn. 19:—also *to burn with fire*, π. τοὺς βαρβάρους Anaxil. Neorr. 1. 9, cf. Ar. Thesm. 727:—also in Med., *πυρπολέσθαι πᾶσαν τὴν Ἀττικὴν* to cause it to be burnt with fire, Hdt. 8. 50, cf. Palacph. 39. 2. metaph. of grief, Nic. Th. 245, 364; of love, Ach. Tat. 1. 11, Anacreont. 63. 6, Eumath., etc.
πυρπόλημα, τό, *a watchfire, beacon*, Eur. Hel. 767.
πυρπόλησις, ἡ, *a wasting with fire*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 11, Eccl.
πυρ-πόλος, *wasting with fire, burning*, κεραυνός Eur. Supp. 640; cf. *πυρπολέω* II. II. pass., *ἀσθη* δέ τε π. θῆσει *wasted by fire*, Orac. ap. Phlegon. Mirab. 3. p. 49.
πύρρα, ἡ, (πυρρός) *a red-coloured bird*, Ael. N. A. 4. 5. II. myth. name for Thessaly, *Red Earth*, whence the legend of Pyrrha and Deucalion, M. Müller Sc. of Lang. 1. p. 12.
πυρράζω, to be fiery red, of the sky, Ev. Matth. 16. 2, cf. Eust. Opusc. 239. 33, etc.
πυρράκης [ᾶ], οὔ, ὄ, *red, ruddy*, LXX (1 Regg. 16. 12); also *πυρράκων*, Suid.
πυρράλις, v. sub *πυραλίς*.
πυρρίας, οὔ, ὄ, *a red-coloured serpent*, Hesych. II. *Redhead, Rufus*, common name of a slave, properly of the sly *red-haired slaves from Thrace*, Ar. Ran. 730, etc.; cf. Ξανθίας.
πυρριάω, to be or become red, to blush, Heliod. 3. 5.
πυρρίζω, to be red or ruddy, LXX (Lev. 13. 19, al.), Philo 1. 194.
Πυρρικός, ἡ, ὄν, *named after Pyrrhus*, of a certain breed of sheep, Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 3; whence it is prob. that in 8. 7, 3 (ἐν τῇ Ἡπειρῶ τὰς καλουμένας *πυρρίχας βοῦς*) *Πυρρικός* should be restored; in Theocr. also (4. 20) ταῦρος ὁ *πύρριχος*, the second interpr. of the Schol. (ὁ Ἡπειρωτικός) points to a v. l. *Πυρρικός*.
πυρρίχη [ῖ] (sc. ὄρχησις), ἡ, *a kind of war-dance* (cf. ἐμμέλεια), Ar. Ran. 153, Xen. An. 6. 1, 12, Plat. Legg. 816 B; so called from one Πύρριχος the inventor, acc. to Aristox. ap. Ath. 630 D, Strab. 467, cf. 480; or, acc. to Arist. Fr. 476, from its being first used at the funeral of Patroclus (from *πυρά*); mentioned as a prize-contest, C. I. 2758 IV, v., 3089, -90; cf. *πύρις*. 2. generally; *δειναὶ π.* strange contortions, Eur. Andr. 1135:—proverb., *πυρρίχην βλέπειν* 'to look daggers,' Ar. Av. 1169. Cf. *πυρίχη*.
πυρρίχλακός, ἡ, ὄν, *in the Pyrrhic metre*: Adv. -χῶς, Hephaest., etc.
πυρρίχ-ιαμβος, ὄ, *a verse consisting of pyrrhic and iambus*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 306.
πυρρίχίζω, to dance the *πυρρίχη*, Arist. Fr. 476, Luc. D. D. 8. 1, Plut. 2. 554 B.
πυρρίχιος [ῖ], ὄ, of or belonging to the *πυρρίχη*. π. ὄρχημα, ὄρχησις the *Pyrrhic* dance, Luc. Salt. 9, Heliod. 3. 10; π. ὄρμος Hdn. 4. 2, 9. II. πους π. a *pyrrhic*, i. e. a foot consisting of two short syllables, which was used in the *πυρρίχη* or war-song, Longin. 41. 1, Demetr. Phal., etc.
πυρρίχισμός, οὔ, ὄ, *a dancing of the πυρρίχη*, Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 14.
πυρρίχιστής, οὔ, ὄ, *a dancer of the πυρρίχη*: οἱ π. the chorus of *Pyrrhic dancers*, Lys. 161. 37, Isae. 54. 30.
πυρρίχιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like a *πυρρίχιστής*, Poll. 4. 73.
πύρριχος, ἡ, ὄν, Aeol. and Dor. for *πυρρός*, *red*, Theocr. 4. 20; but v. *Πυρρικός*:—with *πύρριχος* is compared ὄσσιχος from ὄσσος, but in that case the accent should be *πυρρίχος*.
πυρρίχο-τροχαῖος, ὄ, *a verse consisting of a pyrrhic and trochee*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 306, 314.
πυρρό-γειος, ὄν, of or with *red earth*, Antyll. ap. Stob. 548. 22.
πυρρο-γένειος, ὄν, *red-bearded*, Anth. P. 7. 707.
πυρρό-θριξ, ὄ, ἡ, *red-haired*, v. l. Solon 24, Arist. Probl. 38. 2.
πυρρο-κόμης, ὄν, ὄ, = *πυρρόκομος*, Schol. Il. 2. 642.
πυρρο-κόραξ, ἄκος, ὄ, *a crow with a red beak*, Plin. 10. 68.
πυρρόμοι, Pass. *to become red*, Arist. Probl. 38. 2.
πυρρο-οπίας [ῖ], οὔ, ὄ, (ὀπιπτεύω) *one that ogles young boys with a play upon πύροπιπης, ogling wheat* (i. e. dinner in the Prytaneion), Ar. Eq. 407, v. Cratin. ap. Schol.:—cf. *γυναικοπίπης, οἰνοπίπης, παιδοπίπης, παρθενοπίπης*.
πυρρο-ποικίλος, ὄν, *red-spotted*, of red granite, Tzetz., Plin. 36. 43.
πυρρός, ἄ, ὄν, Att.; *πυρρός*, ἡ, ὄν, Ion.; but in older Att. and Dor. *πυρρός*, ἡ, ὄν, Aesch. Pers. 316, Eur. Phoen. 32, H. F. 361, Mosch. 2. 70: (πύρ). *Flame-coloured, yellowish-red* (πυρρὸν ξανθοῦ τε καὶ φαινοῦ κράσει γίγνεται Plat. Tim. 68 C, v. Arist. Metaph. 9. 3, 6, Galen. 1. 397), of the yolk of an egg, Hipp. 663. 20; ἡ *λευκότης γίγνεται πυρρή* Id. 292. 46; of sediment in urine, Id. 1164 F. 2. esp. of persons *with red hair*, like the Scythians, Lat. *rufus* (cf. *Πυρρίας*), Hdt. 4. 108; *πυρρὸν τὸ Σκυθικὸν γένος* Hipp. 292. 44; π. *τρίχες, κόμη* Arist. Probl. 38. 2, etc.; ἡ *χρῶα στίλβουσα τῆς χαιτῆς πυρρότατον* Plut. Pelop. 22; of the colour of the first beard among the Greeks, *γενειάς* Aesch. Pers. 316; *γέννες* Eur. Phoen. 32; *χείλεα* Theocr. 6. 3:—then, 3. generally, *red, tawny*, Lat. *fulvus*, λέων Eur. H. F. 361, Arist. G. A. 5. 6, 1, Anth. P. 6. 263; *βοῦς, ἵππος* Plut. 2. 363 B, Apoc. 6. 4; τὰ *χρῶματα τῶν κυνῶν* Xen. Cyn. 4, 7. 4. of more positive colour, *red*, *χλανίς* Hdt. 3. 139; *ρόδον* Mosch. 2. 70; τὸ *πυρρὸν redness*, Ar. Eccl. 329:—

Er. Comp. (for πυρρότερα), πυρώτερα φοινίσσασθαι to be of a brighter red, Arat. 79S. 5. of persons also, red with blushes, Ar. Eq. 900; κύων .. πυρρ' ἔχουσα δέργματα glaring with red eyes, Eur. Hec. 1265. II. paroxyt. Πύρρος, ὁ, Pyrrhus, name for Neoptolemus, Apollod. 3. 13, 8, etc.

πυρρότης, ἦτος, ἡ, redness, Arist. G. A. 5. 5, 3, Galen.

πυρρό-τριχος, ον, = πυρρότριξ, Theocr. 8. 3.

πυρρούλας, ου, ὁ, a red-coloured bird (cf. πύρρα), perh. *Luscinia rubecula*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5 (v. l. πυρρούρας, etc.).

πυρρόχρους, ον, contr. -χρους, red-coloured, Plat. 2. 363 B, 364 A.

πυρσαίνω, (πυρσός) to make red, tinge with red, π. ξανθὸν χαίταν Eur. Tro. 227; π. τὸ πρόσωπον φύκει Poll. 5. 102.

πυρσαυγής, ἐς, fiery bright, Orph. H. 18. 1.

πυρσεία, ἡ, (πυρσεύω) communication by means of πυρσοί, Polyb. 10. 43, 1, etc.: the news conveyed thereby, Id. 10. 45, 8.

πυρσευτήρ, ὁ, one who heats a room, etc., Arctae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 11.

πυρσεύω, to light up, kindle, πυρσεύσας .. σέλας Εὐβοίαν having lit it up with beacon-fires (σέλας combining with the notion of the Verb), Eur. Hel. 1126: metaph., π. ἔχθραν Diod. 11. 64; τὸ κάλλος Philostr. 939:—Pass. to blaze, μαρμαρυγῇ Helioid. 7. 5; ὦρα τις εἰαρινῆ π. beams forth, Id. 5. 13. 2. to set on fire, τρίχα Opp. C. 1. 327. II. to communicate news by means of πυρσοί, make signals by torches or beacon-fires, Xen. An. 7. 8, 15; τινί to another, Diod. 12. 49; τῶν φρυκτωριῶν κατὰ διαδοχὰς πυρσευοσῶν ἀλλήλαις Arist. Mund. 6, 12; πυρσεύετε κραυγὴν ἀγῶνος give a shout in signal of battle, Eur. El. 694:—Pass., δόξα ὡσπερ ἀπὸ σκοπῆς .. πυρσεύεται Plut. 2. 182 F: impers., πυρσεύεται fire-signals are made, Luc. Hist. Couscr. 62.

πυρσίξω, to be fiery red, Byz.

πυρσίτης, ου, ὁ, of fiery colour, v. l. Philostr. 99.

πυρσοβολέω, to shoot forth fire, π. ἀκτίνας Manetho 4. 214.

πυρσοβόλος, ον, shooting forth fire, Anth. P. 12. 196, Manetho 4. 438.

πυρσογενής, ἐς, (γενέσθαι) fire-producing, Nonn. D. 2. 495.

πυρσό-γλωσσος, ον, with tongue of fire, Eccl.

πυρσοειδής, ἐς, like a beacon, Eccl.

πυρσο-έλικτος, ον, writhing in fire, ap. Marin. V. Procli 28.

πυρσό-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, = πυρρόθριξ, Poll. 4. 144.

πυρσό-κομος, ον, red-haired, Paul. S. Descr. S. Soph. 464.

πυρσό-κόρσος, ον, = foreg., π. λέων a red-maned lion, Aesch. Fr. 111.

πυρσοκόρυμβος, ον, with red grapes, Paul. S. Ambo 166.

πυρσο-λαμπής, ἐς, beaming with fire, Walz Rhett. 3. 525.

πυρσο-λάτρης, ὁ, a fire-worshipper, Eccl., Byz.: hence -λατρέω, Ib.

πυρσό-λοφος, ον, straps of leather dried at the fire, Antim. ap. Phot.

πυρσό-μορφος, ον, of fiery form, Mai's Spicil. 5. 290: Adv. -φως, Ib. 376:—hence πυρσομορφώω, to make like fire, Ib. 281.

πυρσό-νωτος, ον, red-backed, δράκων Eur. H. F. 398.

πυρσο-πόλος, ον, = πυρπόλος, Greg. Naz.

πυρσός, ου, ὁ, heterog. pl. πυρσά Eur. Rhos. 97: (πῦρ, πυρρός):—a firebrand, torch, Il. 18. 211, Eur. Phoen. 1376, etc.:—in pl. fires, λίθος μήτηρ πυρσῶν Anth. P. 6. 28; ἡελίοιο Opp. H. 4. 353; of lightning, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 239 B:—metaph., ἄψαι πυρσὸν ὕμνων Pind. I. 4. 74 (3. 61), cf. Anth. P. 5. 1; πυρσὸν ἀναπτε κακῶν C. I. 2388; and, in pl., the fires of love, Theocr. 23. 7, Anth. P. 12. 17. II. a beacon or signal-fire, bale-fire, Hdt. 7. 182., 9. 3, Polyb. 10. 44, 10, etc.: cf. πυρσεύω, φρυκτωρός, φρυκτωρία. 2. pl. πύρσα, watch-fires, Eur. Rhos. 97, cf. 43.

πυρσός, ἡ, ὄν, old Att. for πυρρός, q. v.

πυρσο-τόκος, ον, fire-producing, π. λίθος a flint, Anth. P. 6. 27; λάιγξ Nonn. D. 37. 59; π. Ἄρης Manetho 4. 467.

πυρσουρός, ὁ, = φρυκτωρός, Polyxen. 3. 9, 55:—also πυρσουρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Anon. ap. Suid.: πυρσουρίον, τό, Poll. 9. 14 (vulg. -ούργια).

πυρσο-φάνης, ἐς, = πυροφάνης, Damasc.

πυρσο-φεγγής, ἐς, = πυριφεγγής, Pisisd.

πυρσο-φόρος, ον, carrying fire, νάρθηξ Nonn. D. 7. 340, etc.:—in Diod. 20. 48, πυρφόρους is restored by L. Dind. II. as Subst. a beacon-grate, Hesych.

πυρσώω, = πυρσεύω, Eccl.

πυρσώδης, ἐς, like a firebrand, bright-burning, φλόξ Eur. Bacch. 146.

πυρσώπης, ου, ὁ, = sq., v. sub περιώπης.

πυρσώπος, ὄν, (ὦψ) fiery-eyed, Opp. C. 1. 183: red, Marc. Sidet. 49.

πυρφορέω, to be a πυρφόρος, to carry a torch, = δαδουχέω, Eur. Tro. 348, C. I. 1586; c. acc., π. λαμπάδιον Helioid. 4. 1; cf. πυρφόρος. 2. to carry fire, θεωρὸς ναῦς ἐκ Δήλου π. Philostr. 740. II. to set on fire, Aesch. Theb. 341.

πυρ-φόρος, ον, fire-bearing, Aesch. Theb. 432; esp. of lightning, π. κεραυνός Pind. N. 10. 132, Aesch. Theb. 444, Soph. O. C. 1658; ἀστραπαί Id. O. T. 200; ἔγχος Διός Ar. Av. 1749; and so prob., πυρφόρος αἰθέρος ἀστῆρ Id. Thesm. 1050:—πυρφόροι οἰστοί arrows with combustibles tied to them, so that they may set fire to wood-work, Thuc. 2. 75; so πυρφόροι alone, Diod. 20. 48 (cf. πυρσοφόρος), 96; βέλη π. Ib. 96; and πυρφόρα Ib. 88:—also πυρφόρος, ὁ, an engine for throwing fire, Polyb. 21. 5, 1: cf. πυροβόλος. II. in special senses, I. epith. of several divinities, as of Zeus in reference to his lightnings, Soph. Ph. 1198, cf. Ar. Av. 1751; of Demeter, in reference to the torches used by her worshippers (cf. δαδούχος), Eur. Supp. 260, cf. Phoen. 687; of Artemis (cf. ἀμφίπυρος), Soph. O. T. 206; of a priest of Asclepius, C. I. 402, cf. 1178, Luc. Syr. D. 42. 2. Προμηθεὺς π. the Fire-bringer, name of Prometheus in a Satyric play of Aesch., which Poll. 9. 156., 10. 64, calls πυρκαεὺς, perhaps confusing it with the Ναύπλιος πυρκαεὺς of

Soph., v. Dind. Aesch. Fr. 187, Soph. O. C. 55; also of Capaneus, Aesch. Theb. 452, Soph. Ant. 135; of Eros, Anth. P. 5. 88:—but θεὸς πυρφόρος the fire-bearing god, the god who produces plague or fever, Soph. O. T. 27. 3. ὁ πυρφόρος, in the Lacedaemonian army, was the priest who kept the sacrificial fire, which was never allowed to go out, Xen. Lac. 13, 2, cf. Sturz Lex. Xen. s. v.; hence proverb. of a total defeat, ἔδεε δὲ μηδὲ πυρφόρον .. περιγενέσθαι Hdt. 8. 6, cf. Dio C. 39. 45, Pseudoepigr.

πῦρῶδης, ἐς, = πυρσοειδής, like fire, of fire, fiery, ὄμματα Emped. ap. H. A. 5. 1, 21; Διὸς ἀστεροπαλ Ar. Av. 1746; μαρμαρυγαί Plat. Criti. 116 C; δρχή π. Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 4; ἀναθυμίασις ξηρὰ καὶ π. Ib. 3. 3, 5:—τὸ π. a fiery or hot substance, Arist. Mot. An. 10, 4, Plut., etc.; fiery nature, of Achilles, Ath. 624 A:—Adv. -δῶς, Diog. Apoll. ap. Diog. L. 9. 53, Stob. Ecl. 1. 508; also, πυρῶδες ὑποβλέπειν Poll. 5. 79. II. fiery red, Arist. Meteor. 1. 5, 2, cf. de An. 2. 7, 8. III. in medic. sense, inflamed, betokening inflammation, ἔλκος Hipp. Fract. 767 (Littre; vulg. πυρετῶδες).

πύρωμα [ῦ], τό, (πυρώω) any burning body, Ptol., Byz.

πῦρ-ωνία, ἡ, purchase of wheat, Eccl. II. Πυρωνία Ἄρτεμις, as presiding over its purchase, Paus. 8. 15, 9.

πῦρ-ώπης, ου, ὁ, fem. πῦρῶπις, ἴδος, = sq., Opp. C. 2. 317, Nonn. D. 5. 221.

πῦρ-ωπός, ὄν, (ὦψ) fiery-eyed, fiery, κεραυνός Aesch. Pr. 667; ἥλιος Id. Fr. 304; ἀστέρων π. κέλευθος C. I. 1907; ῥόδον τῆ ὕψει π. Plut. 2. 648 A; τὸ λαμπρὸν καὶ π. Ib. 404 D. II. as Subst. pyropus, a kind of red bronze, Plin. 34. 20, cf. Lucret. 2. 803, Ov. Met. 2. 2.

πύρωσις, εως, ὁ, (πυρώω) a firing, burning, ὕλη πρὸς πύρωσιν Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 1. 2. exposure to the action of fire, as in cooking, Arist. Probl. 21. 12, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, a, al.; ἡ ἐν ὑγρῷ π. boiling, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 11, cf. Mnesith. ap. Ath. 357 D. 3. a proving by fire, Hesych. II. heat, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 7., 3. 1, 9. III. metaph. burning desire, Schol. Ar. Pl. 975, Eccl.: burning zeal, Eccl.

πῦρῶτερος, α, ον, poet. Comp. of πυρρός.

πῦρῶτης, ου, ὁ, one who works with fire, a smith, LXX (Nchem. 3. 8).

πῦρῶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for burning, heating, Diosc. 2. 202, etc.

πῦρῶτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πυρώω) set on fire, fiery, Antiph. Φιλοθηβ. 1. 21.

πῦς, Dor. for ποι, Ammon. 121; Ahrens D. Dor. 361 reads ποῖς.

πύσμα, τό, (πυνθάνομαι) a question, Plut. 2. 408 C; differing from ἐρώτημα, as requiring an explanatory answer, and not merely assent or dissent, v. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 189, Walz Rhett. 8. 455, 704. II. an interrogative particle, Apoll. de Constr. 304.

πυσματικός, ἡ, ὄν, interrogative, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 315, Apoll. de Constr. 72: τὰ -κά interrogative particles, E. M. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Soph. O. C. 3.

πύσσαχος, ὁ, a kind of muzzle put on calves' noses to prevent their sucking, Virgil's *capistrum*, Hesych.

πυστιάομαι, = πυνθάνομαι, Plut. 2. 292 E, Hesych., Phot.

πύστις, εως, ἡ, (πυνθάνομαι) rarer form of πύστις, an asking, inquiring, τὰς πύστεις ἐρωτῶντες, εἰ .. introducing the questions whether .., Thuc. 1. 5; κοινή .. ἡ π. ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ τε καὶ σοῦ Plat. Lach. 196 C; π. κατ' ἐσθλὴν ὕδατος Anth. P. 6. 203. II. that which is learnt by asking, tidings, news, report, Aesch. Theb. 54 (but Stob. read πίστις), Eur. El. 690; κατὰ πίστιν ἢ χωροῖη according as they learnt which way he was gone, Thuc. 1. 136; κατὰ π. (v. l. πίστιν) τοῦ τρέφοντος by information received from the foster-father, Dion. H. 1. 81; πύσσει τῶν προγενομένων by hearing of what was done before, Thuc. 3. 82.

πυστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of πυνθάνομαι, learnt, E. M., Eust. 1684. 37.

πῦτρία, ἡ, (πυός) = πυστία, Arist. G. A. 1. 20, 18 (v. l. πιτύα), Meteor. 4. 3, 15 (v. l. πυστία), cf. Mirab. 77 (v. l. πιτύα); ἡ π. τῆς φώκης Plut. 2. 553 A. II. a sort of cake, Alciphro Fr. 6. 10.

πῦτιζω, fut. ἴσω, to spit frequently, spurt water from one's mouth, E. M. 697. 58; ἀποπῦτιζω in Ar. Lys. 205:—hence Lat. *pytizare*, to spit out wine after tasting, Terent. Heaut. 3. 1, 48; *pytisma*, spittle, Juven. 11. 173.

πῦτιναῖος, α, ον, plaited with osier, περὰ πτυναῖα are given to Ditrephes, because he had grown rich by his trade of a πτυνισπλόκος, Ar. Av. 798.

πῦτινή, ἡ, a flask covered with plaited osier, like Florence oil-flasks, Poll. 7. 174; name of a comedy by Cratinus. [I, Draco 45. 10., 90. 14.]

πῦτινο-πλόκος, ον, covering flasks with osier, Schol. Ar. Av. 1442.

πῦτινος [ῦ], ὁ, name of a fish, prob. l. iu Numen. ap. Ath. 327 F, cf. 304 E. (Perhaps from its shape.)

πῦδης, ἐς, (πύων) like matter, πτύαλον, οὔρησις Hipp. Progn. 43, etc.

πῦωσις, ἡ, (πύω) suppuration, Galen.

πῶ; Adv., Dor. for ποῦ; where? A. B. 604, Hesych.; or rather for πόθεν; E. M. 773. 19;—found in the MSS. of Aesch. Ag. 1507. II. πῶ μάλα; or πῶμαλα; where in the world? how in the name of fortune? or, without a question, = οὐδαμῶς, not a whit, Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 9, Ar. Pl. 66, Fr. 126, Lysias ap. Suid. s. v., Dem. 357. 2.

πω, Ion. κω, enclit. Particle, up to this time, yet, iu Hom. and Hes. always with a negat., like Lat. -dum (non-dum), with which it sometimes forms one word, οὔπω, μήπω, and the same usage prevailed afterwards; v. οὔπω, μήπω, οὐδέπω, μηδέπω, οὔτιπω, and esp. πάποτε:—sometimes a word is interposed, οὐδ' ἄρα πῶ τι ἴδεν Il. 17. 401, cf. Aesch. Pr. 27, 512, Soph. O. T. 105, Tr. 591, 1061, etc.; μη ξυναλλαξαντά πω Id. O. T. 1110. II. after Hom., sometimes with questions which imply a negative, ἡ ξυναλλάξας τί πω; Ib. 1130;

πόλις ἀφισταμένη τίς πω τοῦτω ἐπεχείρησε; has ever a city meditating revolt...? Thuc. 3. 45; v. sub πάποτε 11.

πῶ, short for πῶθι, *drink!* in Aeol. dialect, Poëta ap. E. M. 698. 51. πῶγων, *ωνος*, ὁ, *the beard*, πῶγωνά μέγαν ἔχειν Hdt. 1. 175; π. φύειν to grow a beard, Hdt. 8. 104 (cf. φύω); πῶγωνά καθιέναι to let it grow, Lat. *barbam promittere*, Ar. Eccl. 99; ὑποκαθιείς ἄτομα πῶγωνος βάθη Ephipp. *Nauay.* 1. 7; βαθὺν π. καθιέμενος Luc. Philops. 5, cf. Pisc. 11, Plut. Anton. 18; π. ποδῆρης καθιέται Plut. 2. 52 C; πῶγωνος ἤδη ὑποπιμπλάμενος just beginning to have a beard, Plat. Prot. init.; τὸν π. ξύρεσθαι, κατακείρειν Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 565 A, Plut. 2. 52 D.

2. of animals, π. ἰππελάφου Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 20; of the fish πράγος, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C:—also *the wrinkled flesh* about the bill of the ostrich, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 10, cf. 2. 1, 20, Ath. 655 D, etc.; *the wattles* of a cock, Ammon. s. v. κάλλαια.

3. in plants, cf. τραγοπῶγων. 4. *the barb* of an arrow, Poll. 7. 158, Hesych., etc. 5. πῶγων πυρός or φλογός a beard or tail of fire, Aesch. Ag. 306, Eur. Fr. 833.

πωγωνιαῖος, α, ον, *bearded*, Gloss.

πωγωνίας, ου, ὁ, *bearded*, Cratin. Incert. 94; of a cock (v. πῶγων 2), Ptol.

II. ἀστὴρ π. a bearded star, i. e. a comet, Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 4, Plut. 2. 893 C, Diog. L. 7. 152, Plin. 2. 22, etc.

πωγωνιάτης [ᾶ], ου, Ion. -ήτης, ὁ, = πωγωνίτης, Suid., E. M.

πωγωνίον, τό, Dim. of πῶγων, Luc. Paras. 50, Anth. P. 11. 157.

πωγωνίτης [ἔ], ου, ὁ, *bearded*, Hdn. Epim. 112, Schol. Theocr. 6. 2.

πωγωνο-κουρείον, τό, a barber's shop, and -κουρία, ἡ, *shaving*, Gloss.

πωγωνοτροφέω, to let the beard grow, Strab. 719, Diod. 4. 5, Plut.: and πωγωνοτροφία, ἡ, Plut. 2. 352 B.

πωγωνο-φάρος, ον, *wearing a beard*, Anth. P. 11. 410, Xenocr. Aquat. 35, Oribas. 14 Matth.

πωγωνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *beard-like*, καρπός Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 5.

πῶεα, τά, v. πῶῦ.

πῶλριον, τό, Dim. of πῶλος, a young foal, Plato ap. Diog. L. 5. 2.

πῶλεια, ἡ, = πῶλευσις, a breeding of foals, stud, breed, Xen. Eq. 2, 2 sq., Strab. 212:—formed like ἰππεία.

πῶλειος, α, ον, of a foal, χαιτή Suid.

πῶλεομαι, Ion. πῶλεῦμαι, used by Hom. in part. πῶλεύμενος (found also in Aesch. Pr. 645), and impf. πῶλεύμην Od. 22. 352; πῶλέο 4. 811; πῶλείτο 9. 189; also Ion. impf. πῶλέσκετο Il. 1. 490, Od. 11. 240:—fut. πῶλήσομαι h. Hom. Apoll. 329, Ep. 2 sing. πῶλήσει Il. 5. 350. Ep. Verb. properly a frequent. of πῶλεομαι, (as πατάομαι of πέτομαι, στρωφάω of στρέφω, etc., cf. πῶλέω, Lob. Phryn. 584), to go up and down or to and fro, Lat. *versari in loco*, hence, to go or come frequently, οὔτε ποτ' εἰς ἀγορὴν πῶλέσκετο..., οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον Il. 1. 490, cf. 5. 350, 788; εἰς ἡμέτερον [δῶμα] πῶλεύμενοι ἡμάτα πάντα Od. 2. 55, cf. 17. 534., 22. 352; πῶλείται τις δεῦρο 4. 384; ἐνθάδε h. Ar. 170; ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα h. Ven. 80; μετ' ἄλλους Od. 9. 189; so, π. μετὰ τισι Emped. 401; περὶ πόλιν πῶλεύμενος Archil. 43; c. gen., ἀγγελίης πῶλείται ἐπὶ νῶτα θαλάσσης she goes on a message, Hes. Th. 781.

II. to pursue a walk or line of life, esp. of a prostitute, Archil. 28 (acc. to Toup).

πῶλευμα, τό, a colt, young horse, Max. Tyr. 7. 8.

πῶλευσις, ἡ, *horsebreaking*, Xen. Eq. 2, 1.

πῶλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a horsebreaker: generally, a trainer of animals, *keeper*, ἐλέφαντος Ael. N. A. 7. 41., 8. 17., 13. 8.

πῶλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *skilled in horsebreaking*, Ael. N. A. 11. 36.

πῶλεύω, (πῶλος) to break in a young horse, Xen. Eq. 2, 1, Poll. 1. 182; of elephants, ὁσμή πῶλευθησόμενοι Ael. N. A. 13. 8; ἐκ νηπίων πεπωλευμένοι Ib. 16. 38.

πῶλέω, Ion. impf. πῶλέσκε Hdt. 1. 196; fut. -ήσω, Ar. Fr. 460, Xen.: aor. ἐπῶλησα Plut.:—Pass., fut. in med. form πῶλήσεται Eubul. Ὀλβ. 1; but πεπωλήσεται Aen. Tact. 10: aor. ἐπῶλήθη Plat. Polit. 260 D.

(From √ΠΕΛ, which occurs in πέλω, πέλομαι, to be, to be about, and ἐμ-πολ-άω; and the same Root appears in a more literal sense in ἀμφί-πολος, πολέω, πολεύω, πῶλεομαι, cf. infr. II. and v. αἰ-πόλος.) To exchange or barter goods, and so, to sell or offer for sale, opp. to ἀνεῖσθαι, Hdt. 1. 165, 196, and Att.; opp. to ἀποδίδοσθαι (of the actual sale), Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 5, Symp. 8, 21; c. gen. pretii, ἐς Σάρδεις χρημάτων μεγάλων π. to sell at a high price for exportation to Sardis, Hdt. 8. 105, cf. Ar. Fr. 460; ἐπῶλεε οὐδενὸς χρημάτων refused to sell it at any price, Hdt. 3. 139, cf. Thuc. 2. 60; so, τῶν πόνων π. ἡμῖν πάντα τάγαθ' οἱ θεοί Epich. ap. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 20; ἀργυρίου, πολλοῦ π. τι Ib. 1. 6, 13, etc.; π. τὰ σφῶν αὐτῶν μικροῦ λήμματος Dem. 157. 10; τιμῆς τεταγμένης π. Lys. Fr. 4; ἐρέσθαι ὀπίσσω πῶλεῖ to ask what he wants for it, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 36; also, π. πρὸς ἀργύριον Theophr. 11. P. 9, 6, 4:—π. τινί τι (cf. πῶς 1. 4) Strattis Κινησ. 1, Xen. Hier. 1, 13; τι πρὸς τινα Hdt. 9. 80, Xen. Oec. 1, 12; ὑπὸ κήρυκος π. τὰ κοινά Dem. 1234. 15; and absol., π. πρὸς τινα to deal with one, Ar. Ach. 722; πάλιν π. to retail, Plat. Polit. 260 D:—Pass. to be sold or offered for sale, ἐν ἀγορῇ πῶλεύμενα Epigr. Hom. 14. 5, cf. Hdt. 8. 105.

2. π. τέλη to let out the taxes, Lat. *locare*, Aeschin. 16. fin.; cf. πωλητής. 3. to sell, i. e. give up, betray, τὰς γραφάς Dem. 1333. 18; τὰ τῆς πόλεως πράγματα Id. 384. 28; τὰ οἴκοι 80. 29:—of persons, to be bought and sold, betrayed, Ar. Pax 633; cf. πιπράσκω.

II. in Soph. Fr. 480, πῶλοῦσα seems to be a necessary correction for πολοῦσα, in the literal sense of going about.

πῶλη, ἡ, = πῶλησις, Epich. 92 Ahr.; πῶλας πῶσεις Sophron ap. Harpocr.

πῶλημα, τό, a thing sold or a sale, C. I. 5640 IV. 23, Poll. 3. 127., 7. 8.

πῶλης, ου, ὁ, a seller, dealer, only found in compos., except in Ar. Eq. 131, 133, 140; and here only used comically as the last word of an intended compd.

πῶλησις, ἡ, a selling, sale, Xen. Oec. 3, 9, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 4. 3.

πωλητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = πωλητής, Philo 1. 161.

πωλητήριον, τό, a place where wares are sold, an auction-room, shop, Hermipp. Incert. 12, Xen. Vect. 3, 13, etc. II. τὸ π. τοῦ μετακίου the office of the πωληταί, who let out the metoec-tax, Dem. 787. 27.

πωλητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who sells; at Athens, the πωληταί were ten officers, who, like the Roman censors, let out (*locabant*) the taxes and other revenues to the highest bidders, and sold confiscated property, Antipho 147. 13, Arist. Fr. 401; and also sold the metoechs who failed to pay their tax, Dem. 788. 6. II. at Epidamnus, an officer who regulated commercial dealings with the neighbouring barbarians, Plut. 2. 297 F.

πωλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, offering for sale, τὸ τῆς .. ἀρετῆς πωλητικόν the trade of offering excellence for sale, Plat. Soph. 224 D. Adv. -κῶς.

πωλήτρια, ἡ, fem. of πωλητήρ, Poll. 3. 80.

πωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πῶλος) of foals, fillies, or young horses, ἀπήνη π. a chariot drawn by young horses or (generally) by horses, Soph. O. T. 802; so, π. ἀντυγες, ἄχος, ὄχημα, ζυγά Eur. Rhes. 567, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 623, etc.; π. διώγματα pursuit in chariot drawn by young horses, Id. Andr. 993:—in the races, π. ἄρμα was opp. to ἄρμα τέλειον C. I. 1591 b. 61., 2758 III. D; cf. πῶλος. 2. of any young animal, πωλικὸν ζεύγος βοῶν a team of young oxen, Alcae. Com. Ἱερ. γάμ. 1. 2. 3. poet., π. ἐδώλια the girls' apartments, Aesch. Theb. 454; cf. πῶλος 1. 3.

πωλίον, τό, Dim. of πῶλος, a pony, Ar. Vesp. 189, Pax 75, Andoc. 9. 5, Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 15. II. the membrane round the foal in the uterus, Id. H. A. 8. 24, 10; cf. ἀμνίον 1. 2.

πωλο-δάμαστής, οὔ, ὁ, = πωλοδάμνης, Diod. 17. 26:—ἡ πωλοδαμαστική, = ἡ πωλοδαμνική, Steph. B.

πωλοδαμνέω, to break young horses, Eur. Rhes. 187, 624, Xen. Oec. 3, 10; ἵπποι πωλοδαμνηθέντες Plut. 2. 2 F. 2. metaph., like πῶλεῦω, to train up, αὐτὸν ἐν νόμοις πατρὸς δεῖ πωλοδαμνεῖν Soph. Aj. 549; π. τὴν νεότητα Luc. Amor. 45; νεότης πωλοδαμνεῖται Plut. 2. 13 E.

πωλο-δάμνης, ου, ὁ, (δαμάω) a horsebreaker, Xen. Eq. 2, 1 and 3, etc.

πωλοδαμνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for horsebreaking, λέξις Eust. 743. fin.: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) the art of horsebreaking, Ael. N. A. 6. 8.

πωλο-κόμος, ον, tending horses, Gloss.

πωλο-μάχος [ᾶ], ον, fighting on horseback or in a chariot, Νίκη Anth. P. 15. 50.

πῶλος, ὁ and ἡ, a foal, young horse, whether colt or filly, cp. Il. 20. 222, with Od. 23. 246; ἵππους .. πάσας θηλείας, πολλῆσι δὲ πῶλοι ὑπήσαν Il. 11. 681; πῶλους δαμάσαι Pind. P. 2. 15; π. νεοζυγῆς Aesch. Tr. 1009, cf. Ag. 1641; ὁ ἐτι ἀδάμαστος π. Xen. Eq. 1, 1:—but used by Poets generally for ἵππος, Aesch. Fr. 341, Soph. O. C. 313, 1062, 1069, El. 705 sq.:—at the games there were races for young horses, opp. to τέλειοι, C. I. 2758 III; cf. πωλικός. 2. a young animal, esp. of domestic kind; of the elephant, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 32; of the dog, Anth. P. 12. 238; so, πῶλοι βουβαλίδων Ael. N. A. 7. 47. 3. in Poets, in fem., a young girl, maiden, like δαμάλις, μόσχος, πόρτις, Lat. *juvenca*, Anacr. 75, Eur. Hec. 144, Hipp. 546; κακῆς γυναικὸς πῶλον Id. Andr. 621; πῶλοι Κυπρίδος, of courtesans, Eubul. Πανν. 1:—more rarely masc., a young man, Eur. Rhes. 386, Phaen. 926; ἀνδρὸς φίλου πῶλον .. ζυγέντ' ἐν ἄρμασιν πημάτων Aesch. Cho. 794. II. a Corinthian coin, from the figure of Pegasus upon it, Eur. Fr. 676, cf. Poll. 9. 76. (Cf. Lat. *pull-us*; Goth. *ful-a*; O. H. G. *fol-o* (*fohlen*, foal, filly):—prob. also O. Gr. *paūs* (i. e. *país*), O. Lat. *Marci-por* (*-puer*), *rá-ra*, *pu-pilla*, etc., belong to the same family of words, so that the Root would be ΠΟΦ, v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 387.)

πωλοτροφέω, to rear or breed horses, Geop. 16. 1, 1.

πωλοτροφία, ἡ, *horsebreeding*, Diatog. ap. Stob. 251. 98.

πωλοτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for horsebreeding: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), = foreg., Ael. N. A. 4. 6.

πῶλα-τρόφος, ον, rearing young horses, Anth. P. 9. 21:—generally, ὁ π. τῶν ἐλεφάντων their trainers, Ael. N. A. 16. 36.

πῶλυπιον, τό, Dim. of πῶλυπος, Hipp. 1056 E.

πῶλυπος, πῶλυψ, v. sub πολύπους.

πῶμα, τό, a lid, cover, φαρέτρης Il. 4. 116, Od. 9. 314; χηλοῦ Il. 16. 221, Od. 8. 443; πίθου Hes. Op. 94, 98; κάδου Archil. 4; σιδηροῦν Polyb. 22. 11, 16; ἔχει ἡ ἀρτηρία (the larynx) οἶον π. τὴν ἐπιγλωττίδα Arist. Resp. 11, 4, cf. H. A. 4. 4, 34, al.; π. τῆς θύρας τοῦ ἀντροῦ the stone that closed the entrance, Luc. D. Marin. 2. 2. (Of unknown origin.)

πῶμα, τό, (√ΠΙΟ, πίνω, πέπωκα) a drink, a draught, Aesch. Eum. 266, Soph. Ph. 715, Eur., Plat., etc.: *drinking water*, Plat. Legg. 844 B; as pl., εὐτρεφέστατον πωμάτων, of Dircé, Aesch. Theb. 308:—the short form πῶμα occurs in Pind. N. 3. 136, and in late Poets, Nic. Al. 105, 109, al.; also in Hipp. Vet. Med. 10 (opp. to ῥόφημα), and in late Prose, Lob. Phryn. 456, Paral. 425; but only as v. l. in correct writers, as Plat. Phaedo 117 B, Phileb. 34 E; for the genuine Att. form is πῶμα, Pors. Hec. 392, Elmsl. Bacch. 279:—for πομάτιον in E. M. 578. 8, Dind. restores πῶμα τι from Hesych.

II. a drinking-cup, Hesych. πωμάζω, (πῶμα) to furnish with a lid, cover up, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 56, Probl. 11. 8, Babr. 58. 2: also πωμάτιζω, Galen., Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 671.

πῶμαλᾶ, v. sub πῶ.

πωμαστέον, vcrb. Adj., one must cover up, τι Geop. 7. 15, 1.

πωμαστήριον, τό, a lid, Synes. 73 A, 94 D (as Wessel. far κωμ-).

πωμάτις, ου, ὄ, (πῶμα) a snail, which in winter shut up its shell with a lid, *Helix pomatia*, Diosc. 2. 11.

πωματίζω, fut. ἴσω, = πωμάζω, Galen.

πωμάτιον [ᾱ], τό, Dim. of πῶμα, a little lid, Gloss.

πώποκα, Dor. for sq., οὐ πώποκα Epich. 94 Ahr.

πώποτε, (πω, ποτέ) ever yet, Hom. and Hes. always with negat., and the same usage prevailed afterwards; v. οὐ πώποτε, μὴ πώποτε, οὐδεπώποτε, μηδεπώποτε. II. sometimes, later, without a negat., 1.

with questions which imply a negat. (cf. πω II), πῶ γὰρ πώποτ' ἀνευ νεφελῶν ὕοντ' ἤδη τεθέασαι; Ar. Nub. 370; ἤδη πώποτε του ἡκουσας; Plat. Rep. 493 D:—the use of πω, πώποτε with a fut.-is manifestly incorrect, though it became common with late writers, Lob. Phryn. 458; where found in good authors, it is due to the Copyists, who introduced the phraseology of their own times; so that Dind. is justified in altering τίς γὰρ ἀλώσεται πώποτε; into ἔτι ποτε; in Dem. 1115. 11; and οὐδέν πω ἐνδύσουσι in Thuc. 2. 12, should prob. be οὐδέν ἔτι. 2. with a conditional clause, also implying negation, εἶπου ξένον τις ἠδίκηκε πώποτε Ar. Ran. 147, cf. Vesp. 556, Ach. 405, Plat. Theaet. 196 A, Xen., etc.

3. after Relatives, οὐς φάμεν πώποτέ τι .. πράξει Plat. Rep. 352 C; ἄλλος ὅστις πώποτέ τι γέγραφεν ἢ γράψει (where ἔτι must be supplied with the fut.) Id. Phaedr. 258 D; ὅσοι ἐμοῦ π. ἀκηκόατε Id. Apol. 19 C, cf. Dem. 19. 13., 54. 19, al. 4. with the Art. and Partic., οἱ π. γενόμενοι who ever yet existed, Isocr. 215 E, cf. 353 B, Plat. Phaedo 116 C, etc.:—the Partic. may be omitted, οἱ π. προδότηι Lycurg. 167. 4; οἱ π. Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 14.

πωρέω, v. sub πωρός.

πωρητύς [ῦ], ἡ, misery, distress, Antim. 58, Hesych. The forms πώρη and πώρος are merely errors, Dind. Schol. Ar. Pl. 33.

πωρίσις, εως, ἡ, a callus on the eye, Galen.

πώρινος, η, ον, v. πώρος 1.

πωρο-ειδής, ἐς, like tufa, λίθος Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3:—of gallstones, Galen.

πωρο-κῆλη, ἡ, (πῶρος) a hardening of the scrotum, Galen., Poll. 4. 203.

πωρο-λύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πῶρος) softening, relaxing, Paul. Aeg. 6. 109.

πωρ-ὀμφᾶλον, τό, a hardening of the navel, Galen.

πῶρος, ὄ, Lat. tophus, Itai. tufa, acc. to Theophr. Lap. 7. 1, foll. by Plin. 36. 28, a kind of marble, like the Parian in colour and solidity, but lighter; it is the πώρινος λίθος of Hdt. 5. 62, Ar. Fr. 429, cf. Siebel. Paus. 5. 10, 2., 6. 19, 1. 2. a stalactite in caverns, Arist. Meteor. 4. 10, 14.

3. a node on the bones, esp. on the joints of gouty persons, a chalk-stone, Id. H. A. 3. 19, 9, Diosc. 5. 108, etc.; cf. ἐξοστωσις. 4. a stone in the bladder, Hipp. 230. 50, who also has the Dim. πωρίδιον, τό. 5. a callus or substance exuding from fractured bones and joining their extremities, M. Anton. 9. 36.

πώρος, ἄ, ὄν, blind, acc. to Suid.; miserable, acc. to Hesych., etc.; but only as the simple of ταλαίπωρος; πωρέω also is cited as an Elean word by Schol. Soph. O. C. 14; cf. Hesych., πωρεῖν κηδεύειν, πενθεῖν, etc.

πωρόω, fut. ὤσω, (πῶρος) to petrify, turn into stone, Pisid. ap. Suid. II. to cause a stone or callus to form; in Pass., of a stone forming in the bladder, Hipp. Aër. 286. 2. to unite fractured bones by a callus (cf. πῶρος 5), Hipp. Fract. 779, Diosc. 1. 89, 112 (111):—Pass. to become hard, Arist. Audib. 38, Theophr. H. P. 4. 15, 2. III. metaph. in Pass. to become hardened, callous, of the heart, Ev. Marc. 6. 52, Ep. Rom. 11. 7; and (when the eyes are mentioned), to be blinded, LXX (Job 17. 7).

πωρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like tuff-stone, Galen., Hesych., s. v. σπιλος.

πώρωμα, τό, a hardened part, callus, Hipp. Fract. 779, Poll. 4. 203.

πώρωσις, εως, ἡ, the process by which the extremities of fractured bones are reunited by a callus (v. πῶρος 5), Hipp. Fract. 766, 792. II. metaph. callousness, hardness, τῆς καρδίας Ev. Marc. 3. 5, Ep. Eph. 4. 18; absol., Ep. Rom. 11. 25.

πῶς; Ion. κῶς; interrog. Adv. of manner, how? in what way or manner? Lat. quī? quomodo? used in direct questions, as ὅπως in indirect, Hom., etc.; sometimes to express displeasure, Il. 4. 26, Soph. O. T. 391, Ph. 1031, Tr. 192; to express astonishment or doubt, πῶς εἶπας; Aesch. Pers. 798, Soph. El. 407, etc.; πῶς λέγεις; Id. Ph. 1407; πῶς φῆς; Aesch. Ag. 268, etc.; πῶς ταῦτ' ἔλεξας; Id. Pers. 793; πῶς τοῦτ' εἶπας αὖ; Plat. Polit. 309 C; also, πῶς μὴ φῶμεν ..; surely we must, Plat. Theaet. 161 E:—in dialogue to ask explanation, with a repetition of a word used by the previous speaker, δίκαια—Answ. πῶς δίκαια; Soph. O. C. 832; μὴ δίκαιος ὦν—Answ. πῶς μὴ δίκαιος; Id. Tr. 412; συμβολάς—Answ. πῶς συμβολάς; Alc. Manδρ. 4, etc.; v. Cobet N. LL. p. 16. 2. with a second interrog. in the same clause, πῶς ἐκ τίνος νεῶς ποτε .. ἤκετε; how and by what ship ..? Eur. Hel. 1543, cf. 873; πῶς τί τοῦτο λέγεις; how say you and what? Plat. Tim. 22 B, cf. Theaet. 146 D, 208 E, etc.:—in these cases, some Edd. write the two questions separately,—πῶς; τί τοῦτο λέγεις; and the like. 3. c. gen. modī, like ὡς, πῶ, etc., πῶς ἀγῶνος ἤκομεν; how are we come off in it? Eur. El. 75; πῶς ἔχει πλήθους ἐπισκοπεῖ Plat. Gorg. 451 C; v. ἔχω B. II. 2. 4. with Verbs of selling, how? at what price? like πόσον; πῶς ὁ σῖτος ὤνιος; Ar. Ach. 758, cf. Eq. 480; τὰ δ' ἄλφιθ' ὑμῖν πῶς ἐπώλουν; .. Answ. τεττάρων δραχμῶν .. τὸν κόφινον, Strattis Κινησ. 1. 5. πῶς δοκεῖς; v. δοκέω I. 2. II. with other Particles, πῶς ἂν ..; πῶς κε οἱ κεν ..; how possibly ..? πῶς ἂν ἐπειτ' ἀπὸ σεῖο .. λιποῖμην οἶος; Il. 9. 437; cf. Od. 1. 65, etc.; πῶς ἂν γένοιτ' ἂν .. ἔκμακτρον ποδῶν; Eur. El. 534:—so with Indic., Il. 22. 202, Eur. Alc. 97, etc. b. in Trag., πῶς ἂν with the opt. is often used to express a wish, O how might it be? i. e. would that it were ..! Lat. O si ..! O ulinam ..! πῶς ἂν θάνοιμι; πῶς ἂν ὑλοῖμην, etc., Soph. Aj. 389, Eur.

Supp. 796, Hipp. 209, 345, al.; rare in Com., Ar. Thesm. 22; a trace of this usage appears in Hom., Od. 15. 195:—in late Prose, used in this sense with fut. or aor. 2 subj. without ἂν, M. Anton. 9. 40, v. Schäf. Melet. p. 100. 2. πῶς ἄρα ..; in reply, how then? πῶς τ' ἄρ' ἴω ..; Il. 18. 188, Od. 3. 22, al. 3. πῶς γὰρ ..; also in reply, as if something had gone before, [that cannot be], for how can ..? Il. 1. 123, Od. 10. 337, etc.; πῶς γὰρ κάτοιδα; Soph. Ph. 250, cf. 1383; v. infr. III. 1. 4. πῶς δὲ ..; to introduce a strong objection, πῶς δὲ σὺ νῦν μέμονας, κύνον ἀδδεῖς ..; Il. 21. 481, cf. Od. 18. 31, Aesch. Pr. 41, 259. 5. πῶς δὴ; how in the world? πῶς δὴ φῆς πολέμοιο μεθιέμεν; Il. 4. 351, cf. 18. 364, Aesch. Ag. 543, etc.:—also, πῶς γὰρ δὴ; Od. 16. 70:—πῶς δὴτα ..; Aesch. Ag. 622, 1211, Ar. Nub. 79, etc.:—v. infr. III. 2. 6. πῶς καὶ ..; how, tell me ..? Eur. Hec. 515, Phoen. 1354, etc.; πῶς δὲ καὶ ..; Aesch. Pers. 721:—but καὶ πῶς ..; to introduce an objection, cf. Pors. Phoen. 1373, and v. sub καὶ A. II. 2, B. II. 2:—hence, καὶ πῶς; alone, how can it be? impossible! Plat. Alc. 1. 134 C, Theaet. 163 D, etc. 7. πῶς οὐ ..; how not so ..? i. e. surely it is so .., πῶς οὐ θεινὰ εἰργασθε; Thuc. 3. 66, cf. Ar. Nub. 398, Dem. 317. 12, etc.; v. infr. III. 3:—πῶς μὴ ..; with Subj., how shall I prevent ..? Arr. Epict. 4. 10, 10. 8. πῶς οὖν ..; like πῶς ἄρα ..; Aesch. Supp. 297, 339, Soph. O. T. 568, etc.; so, πῶς ἂν οὖν .., with opt., Aesch. Pers. 243, Eur. I. T. 98. 9. πῶς ποτε ..; how ever ..? Soph. O. T. 1210. III. πῶς foll. by several of the above-named Particles is often used in broken elliptical sentences, as, 1. πῶς γὰρ; inserted parenthet. in a negative sentence, for how is it possible? how can or could it be? hence in emphatic denial, κἀγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἔδρασα, τοῦτ' ἐπίσταμαι, οὐδ' αὖ σύ · πῶς γὰρ; Soph. El. 911; οὐκ ἀπορῶν (πῶς γὰρ); ὅς γε .., Dem. 329. 15., 584. 2, cf. Plat. Soph. 263 C, etc.; οὐδ' ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν καταφυγῶν (πῶς γὰρ ἂν); ὅστις .., Lysias 94. 18:—opp. to it is πῶς γὰρ οὐ; how can it but be? Lat. quidni? i. e. it must be so, Aesch. Cho. 754, Soph. El. 1307, Plat. Theaet. 160 C, al.; even πῶς γὰρ; seems to be so used in Soph. Aj. 279, ubi v. Schäf., and cf. Koen Greg. p. 144. 2. πῶς δὴ; how so? Aesch. Eum. 601, Ar. Nub. 664, 673, etc.; πῶς δὴτα; Plat. Gorg. 469 B. 3. πῶς δ' οὐ; like πῶς γὰρ οὐ; (v. supr. 1), Plat. Theaet. 153 B, Rep. 457 B; πῶς δ' οὐχί; Soph. O. T. 1015, Ar. Pax 1027; but parenthetically, Soph. O. T. 567:—πῶς δ' οὐκ ἂν ..; Aesch. Pr. 759. 4. πῶς οὖν; how then? how next? Eur. Med. 1376, Hipp. 598, 1261, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 64, Dem. 379. 15. 5. πῶς δοκεῖς; parenthet., in conversation, how think you? and so (losing all interrog. force), = λίαν, wonderfully, Valck. Hipp. 446, Br. Ar. Pl. 742, Herm. Ar. Nub. 878, cf. Ach. 24; also, πῶς οἶε; Ar. Ran. 54; cf. δοκέω I. 2. IV. πῶς in indirect questions for ὅπως, Aesch. Eum. 677, Soph. Tr. 991, Ar. Eq. 613, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 36, etc. V. used by late writers in exclamations, πῶς παραχρήμα ἐξηράνθη ..! Ev. Matth. 21. 20; πῶς δυσκόλως ..! Ev. Marc. 10. 23; cf. ὡς D. I.

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Supp. 796, Hipp. 209, 345, al.; rare in Com., Ar. Thesm. 22; a trace of this usage appears in Hom., Od. 15. 195:—in late Prose, used in this sense with fut. or aor. 2 subj. without ἂν, M. Anton. 9. 40, v. Schäf. Melet. p. 100. 2. πῶς ἄρα ..; in reply, how then? πῶς τ' ἄρ' ἴω ..; Il. 18. 188, Od. 3. 22, al. 3. πῶς γὰρ ..; also in reply, as if something had gone before, [that cannot be], for how can ..? Il. 1. 123, Od. 10. 337, etc.; πῶς γὰρ κάτοιδα; Soph. Ph. 250, cf. 1383; v. infr. III. 1. 4. πῶς δὲ ..; to introduce a strong objection, πῶς δὲ σὺ νῦν μέμονας, κύνον ἀδδεῖς ..; Il. 21. 481, cf. Od. 18. 31, Aesch. Pr. 41, 259. 5. πῶς δὴ; how in the world? πῶς δὴ φῆς πολέμοιο μεθιέμεν; Il. 4. 351, cf. 18. 364, Aesch. Ag. 543, etc.:—also, πῶς γὰρ δὴ; Od. 16. 70:—πῶς δὴτα ..; Aesch. Ag. 622, 1211, Ar. Nub. 79, etc.:—v. infr. III. 2. 6. πῶς καὶ ..; how, tell me ..? Eur. Hec. 515, Phoen. 1354, etc.; πῶς δὲ καὶ ..; Aesch. Pers. 721:—but καὶ πῶς ..; to introduce an objection, cf. Pors. Phoen. 1373, and v. sub καὶ A. II. 2, B. II. 2:—hence, καὶ πῶς; alone, how can it be? impossible! Plat. Alc. 1. 134 C, Theaet. 163 D, etc. 7. πῶς οὐ ..; how not so ..? i. e. surely it is so .., πῶς οὐ θεινὰ εἰργασθε; Thuc. 3. 66, cf. Ar. Nub. 398, Dem. 317. 12, etc.; v. infr. III. 3:—πῶς μὴ ..; with Subj., how shall I prevent ..? Arr. Epict. 4. 10, 10. 8. πῶς οὖν ..; like πῶς ἄρα ..; Aesch. Supp. 297, 339, Soph. O. T. 568, etc.; so, πῶς ἂν οὖν .., with opt., Aesch. Pers. 243, Eur. I. T. 98. 9. πῶς ποτε ..; how ever ..? Soph. O. T. 1210. III. πῶς foll. by several of the above-named Particles is often used in broken elliptical sentences, as, 1. πῶς γὰρ; inserted parenthet. in a negative sentence, for how is it possible? how can or could it be? hence in emphatic denial, κἀγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἔδρασα, τοῦτ' ἐπίσταμαι, οὐδ' αὖ σύ · πῶς γὰρ; Soph. El. 911; οὐκ ἀπορῶν (πῶς γὰρ); ὅς γε .., Dem. 329. 15., 584. 2, cf. Plat. Soph. 263 C, etc.; οὐδ' ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν καταφυγῶν (πῶς γὰρ ἂν); ὅστις .., Lysias 94. 18:—opp. to it is πῶς γὰρ οὐ; how can it but be? Lat. quidni? i. e. it must be so, Aesch. Cho. 754, Soph. El. 1307, Plat. Theaet. 160 C, al.; even πῶς γὰρ; seems to be so used in Soph. Aj. 279, ubi v. Schäf., and cf. Koen Greg. p. 144. 2. πῶς δὴ; how so? Aesch. Eum. 601, Ar. Nub. 664, 673, etc.; πῶς δὴτα; Plat. Gorg. 469 B. 3. πῶς δ' οὐ; like πῶς γὰρ οὐ; (v. supr. 1), Plat. Theaet. 153 B, Rep. 457 B; πῶς δ' οὐχί;

3. I. in the Indo-Europ. languages ρ generally remains unchanged; but Gr. ρ is sometimes, though rarely, represented by λ , as $\epsilon\lambda\pi\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\epsilon\lambda\pi\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, Lat. *vell-us*, *vill-us*, Goth. *vull-a* (*wool*); $\sigma\upsilon\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, *ur-ina*, O. Irish *fual*; but this change is more common in Gr. itself, cf. $\Lambda\lambda$ I.

II. Dialectic and other changes: 1. Aeol., a. at the beginning of words β was often prefixed, replacing the digamma, as $\beta\rho\delta\delta\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\beta\rho\alpha\kappa\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\beta\rho\lambda\alpha$ for $\rho\delta\delta\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\beta\rho\alpha\kappa\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\beta\rho\lambda\alpha$, Greg. Cor. 638, cf. 689, Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 34. b. in the middle of words $\epsilon\rho$ became $\epsilon\rho\rho$, as $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\rho\rho\omega$ for $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\rho\omega$ for $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\rho\omega$ φθείρω, Koen. Greg. 587, Ahrens D. Aeol. § 8. 5; but $\sigma\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\rho\omega$ for $\sigma\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\omega$, lb. c. at the end of words σ passed into ρ , as $\sigma\upsilon\tau\text{-}\rho$ for $\sigma\upsilon\tau\text{-}\sigma$ $\sigma\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\rho\tau\eta\rho$ for $\sigma\upsilon\tau\text{-}\sigma$ $\sigma\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\tau\eta\rho$, Plat. Crat. 434 C; the Egeians were noted for this over-use of ρ , cf. Strab. 448, and v. sub $\rho\omega\tau\alpha\kappa\acute{\iota}\omega$; so also in Lacon., $\rho\alpha\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}\rho$ $\alpha\iota\acute{\omega}\rho$ $\acute{\alpha}\beta\omega\rho$ for $\rho\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota\acute{\omega}\rho$ $\theta\epsilon\acute{\omega}\rho$ $\acute{\eta}\omega\rho$ ($\acute{\alpha}\omega\rho$ $\acute{\alpha}\omega\rho$); and sometimes in the middle of a word, as $\rho\alpha\rho\tau\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ $\mu\epsilon\rho\gamma\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$ for $\rho\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\gamma\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$, Ahrens D. Dor. § 8; cf. Lat. *arbor arbor*, *honor honor*. 2. in Att., a. $\rho\rho$ replaced the Ion. and old Att. $\rho\sigma$, as $\acute{\alpha}\rho\rho\eta\eta$ $\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\rho\sigma$ $\pi\upsilon\rho\rho\acute{\sigma}$ for $\acute{\alpha}\rho\sigma\eta\eta$ $\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\sigma\sigma$ $\pi\upsilon\rho\sigma\acute{\sigma}$, Koen. Greg. 630; but $\pi\upsilon\rho\rho\acute{\sigma}$ occurs in Hdt.; and in Dor. $\rho\rho$ is occasionally found, Ahrens D. Dor. p. 102. 3. in some words ρ is transposed, mostly in Poets, for metrical reasons, as $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ Ep. for $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\text{-}\sigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\rho\tau\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ for $\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\rho\tau\text{-}\sigma$, $\kappa\rho\alpha\delta\acute{\iota}\eta$ for $\kappa\rho\alpha\delta\acute{\iota}\alpha$; but it is sometimes dialectic, as $\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\delta\iota\sigma\tau\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ Dor. for $\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\delta\iota\sigma\tau\text{-}\sigma$, $\beta\rho\tau\alpha\chi\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ for $\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha\chi\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$; some of the Ep. forms are also Ion., Koen. Greg. 337; and in Att. $\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ and $\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\sigma\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ are both used with a modification of the sense, v. $\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$.

III. ρ at the beginning of a word was pronounced so strongly (v. infr. 4), as to make a short vowel at the end of the word before long by position:—however this is only the case when two words are closely connected, as the Prep. and Subst. or Adj. and the Subst., and when the short vowel is in arsi, as, $\psi\upsilon\chi\rho\eta$ $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\acute{\omicron}$ $\rho\eta\pi\eta\varsigma$ Il. 15. 171, cf. 8. 25, Od. 18. 262, Ar. Nub. 416; seldom in thesi, as Il. 24. 755, Od. 13. 438, Ar. Thesm. 781, Nub. 344: many examples are quoted from Pind. by Böckh v. l. O. 8. 23 (30), P. I. 45 (86); from Trag. and Com. by Dawes Misc. Cr. p. 159, Markl. Supp. 94, Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 219, Monk Hipp. 461: acc. to Meineke, Com. Fr. 2. 303 sq., a short vowel was always long in this position in the old Comedy;— $\rho\epsilon\rho\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$ [- $\rho\upsilon$], as if $\rho\epsilon\rho\rho\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$, in Theocr. 29. 26, is dub. 2. by reason of this strong pronunc., ρ was regularly doubled after a Prep. or a privat., and after the augment, as $\acute{\alpha}\rho\rho\alpha\kappa\tau\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\rho\rho\omega\sigma\tau\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\rho\epsilon\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\rho\iota\sigma\alpha$: so always in Prose: but the Poets take the licence of using a single ρ , esp. in compos. with an Adj. or Prep., as $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\iota}\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\rho\iota\pi\tau\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\iota\psi\epsilon$; even with α , as $\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega\sigma\tau\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ (Anth. P. II. 206); more rarely in a primary word, as $\rho\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\chi\eta$, v. Jac. A. P. 78, 498, 774: but these licences are not freq. in Hom., and very rare in Att. On the other hand $\rho\rho\acute{\omicron}\rho\epsilon\omega$ is always used in good Greek, not $\rho\rho\acute{\omicron}\rho\epsilon\omega$. 3. if ρ begins a word, it takes the rough breathing, except in the words $\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$; but in Aeol. ρ was never aspirated, Schäf. Greg. 588, A. B. 693. Double ρ in the middle of words, which used to be printed $\rho\rho$ (cf. Lat. *Pyrrhus*, *arrhabo*) is now commonly $\rho\rho$, as in old Mss., cf. Bast Greg. Cor. 733. Some old Gramm. wrote β after a *tenuis* and δ after an *aspirate* in the middle of a word, as $\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\rho}\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$; and in reduplicated words beginning with ρ , as $\beta\epsilon\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, on the analogy of $\rho\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\rho\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$, etc., Götting Accent. p. 205. In Greek, the first and second syll. seldom both began with ρ , as in Lat. *rarus*, *roris*, *ruris*, etc.; $\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\rho\omega\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ and reduplicated pfs. seem to form the only exceptions: but the repetition of ρ was not rare when the first was preceded by a mute, as $\beta\rho\alpha\rho\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\phi\rho\upsilon\rho\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\kappa\rho\alpha\iota\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, and in the middle of words, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\delta\rho\omega\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\gamma\epsilon\rho\alpha\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$: Lob. Paral. 14 sq. 4. ρ was called by the Ancients the dog's letter, *littera canina* (acc. to Lucil.), *irritata canis quod 'rr' quam plurima dicat*, v. Scal. Varro de Ling. Lat. vi (p. 192 Bip.), et ad Pers. I. 109.

$\rho\acute{\alpha}$ [$\acute{\alpha}$], enclit. Particle, Ep. for $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$ (q. v.), often in Hom., and Pind.; more rarely (in lyric passages) in Trag., η $\rho\acute{\alpha}$ Aesch. Pers. 633, Soph. Aj. 172; η $\rho\acute{\alpha}$ lb. 177; in Ar. Pax 114, Thesm. 260, Dind. restores $\acute{\alpha}\rho$.—This is the only monosyll. Particle not ending in ϵ , which allows elision. $\rho\acute{\alpha}$, poet. for $\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, cited from Alcman (26) by Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 566; from Soph. and Ion by Strab. 364. It is the old Root ($\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau$, like $\rho\omega\tau$), to which belongs the Comp. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$: cf. the Ep. forms $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\alpha$. $\rho\acute{\alpha}$, $\rho\acute{\alpha}$, the root of a plant of the species *Rheum*, to which belongs our *rhubarb* (i. e. *Rha barbarum*), Diosc. 3. 2; growing near the river *Rho* or *Volga*, whence its name acc. to Ammian. Marc. 22. 8, 28; cf. $\rho\acute{\eta}\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\alpha\sigma\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, Att. $\text{-}\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\sigma\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, to make a noise, esp. by dancing or beating time with the feet, Hesych., Phot.; cf. Low Germ. *rabastern*:—also $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\beta\alpha\sigma\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ (or $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\beta\alpha\sigma\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$), Hesych.:—hence $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\beta\alpha\sigma\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\acute{\upsilon}$, a dancer, and metaph. a brawler.

$\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\beta\iota$, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\beta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\beta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, o my Master, Hebr. words in N. T. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\beta\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, Dep. to angle as with a rod, cf. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\iota\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ I. 2. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\eta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, poet. for $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, = $\theta\upsilon\rho\sigma\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, Lyc. 1139. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\acute{\iota}\omega$, to beat with a rod or stick, to cudgel, Ar. Lys. 587, Pherocr. Douloδ. 12; ρ . $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\rho\alpha$ to thresh trees, to bring down the fruit, Theophr. C. P. I. 19, 4, etc.; ρ . $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\iota\alpha\varsigma$ lb. 5. 4, 2; ρ . $\pi\upsilon\rho\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\sigma$ to thresh out wheat, LXX (Ruth 2. 17).

$\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\iota\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, η , $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ mode of rods, Gloss. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\iota\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\tau\acute{\omicron}$, Dim. of $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, a little rod or shoot, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 6; the wand of Hermes, Babr. 117. 9, Arr. Epict. 3. 20, 12; $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\omicron}$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\iota\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ $\omicron\iota\alpha\kappa\acute{\iota}\zeta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, of horses, Strab. 828. 2. a tendril appended to the lips of certain fishes, which are said $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ $\tau\acute{\omega}$ $\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\tau\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}$ $\kappa\alpha\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$ $\omicron\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\iota\alpha$ Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 5. 3. an iron pin or stile, used in encaustic painting, Lat. *veruculum*, Plut. 2. 568 A, cf. Ath. 687 B. II. a name of the plant $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\mu\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, Diosc. Noth. I. 120. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\iota\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\acute{\upsilon}$, a flagellation, Eccl.:—also $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\iota\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\acute{\upsilon}$, a flogger, Ms. in Mus. Borgh. p. 56 Schow.

$\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, living by the painter's stile ($\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\iota\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$), epith. of Parthasius, a parody on $\acute{\alpha}\beta\rho\delta\iota\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, Ath. 543 D, 687 C. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, like a rod, striped-looking, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ Geop. 12. 37; $\gamma\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ Hippiatr.:—also $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\omega\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, Byz. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, η , a gathering of rods, Gloss. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, η , divining by a wand or staff, Cyrill. 3. 75 C. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, η , a fighting with a staff or foil, Plut. Alex. 4. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, to be $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, sit as umpire, Soph. Tr. 516. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, ($\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$) holding a rod or wand; hence, like $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, of the Rom. *lictors*, Plut. Aemil. 32: an umpire, Hesych. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, Pass. to be striped (cf. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ II), Jo. Lyd. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, η , a rod, wand, stick, switch, Lat. *virga*, Hom.; lighter than the $\beta\alpha\kappa\tau\eta\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$ or walking-stick, v. Xen. Eq. II, 4, cf. 8, 4; (but = $\beta\alpha\kappa\tau\eta\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$, Ev. Matth. 10. 10, al.):—also the young shoot of some trees, Theophr. H. P. 2. 1, 2, cf. Schneid. Ind.—Special uses: 1. a magic wand, as that of Circé, Od. 10. 238, 319, etc.; that with which Athena touched Ulysses, to restore his youthful appearance, $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\omega$ $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\text{-}\mu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha\tau\omicron$ Od. 16. 172; that with which Hermes overpowers the senses of man, Il. 24. 343, Od. 5. 47; that with which Hades rules the ghosts, Pind. O. 9. 51, cf. Horat. Od. 1. 10, 18, and 24. 16 (v. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\iota\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ I. 1): a divining rod, Hdt. 4. 67. 2. a fishing-rod, Od. 12. 251:—also a limed twig, for catching small birds, Ar. Av. 527. 3. a spear-staff or shaft, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3 and 16. 4. a staff of office, like the earlier $\sigma\kappa\acute{\eta}\pi\tau\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, Pind. O. 9. 50, Plat. Ax. 367 A:—dub. in Aesch. Supp. 248 for $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$. 5. the wand borne by the $\rho\acute{\alpha}\psi\omega\delta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\omega$ $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\theta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ $\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\iota\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ Call. Fr. 138, cf. Paus. 9. 30, 3, and v. $\sigma\kappa\acute{\eta}\pi\tau\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$: hence, $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\omega\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ according to the measure of his (Homer's) verses, Pind. I. 4. 66, ubi v. Dissen. (3. 56), cf. Götting praef. Hes. p. xiii. 6. a rod for chastisement, ρ . $\kappa\omicron\sigma\mu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ Plat. Legg. 700 C; $\mu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\iota\zeta$ η ρ . a riding-rod, Xen. Eq. 8, 4; ρ . $\beta\omicron\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\varsigma$ an ox-goad, Anth. Plan. 200; $\zeta\alpha\iota\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ Plut. Alex. 51, cf. Anth. P. 11. 153:—later, $\acute{\alpha}\iota$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ the *fascies* of the Roman *lictors*, Plut. Popl. 10, Lucull. 36; $\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\theta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ C. I. 4033. 18., 4034. 11; cf. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$. 7. a shepherd's staff or crook, LXX (Mich. 7. 14). 8. lb. (Ps. 73. 3), ρ . $\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ seems to imply a measuring-rod. II. a stripe or strip, Il. 12. 297: a streak of light caused by refraction from the sun, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 6., 3. 6, 3, Mund. 4. 22, Theophr. Sign. 1, 11; a streak or stripe on the skin of animals, $\delta\iota\alpha\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 25, cf. Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C; of clothes, Poll. 7. 53; cf. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$: the flute of a column, cf. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$: of minerals, a vein, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 6, etc. III. in Gramm., 1. a line, verse, Schol. Pind. I. 3. 63. 2. a critical mark, like $\acute{\upsilon}\beta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, Hesych. (In sense it comes near to $\rho\alpha\pi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\rho\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$; but v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 513.)

$\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, to be a $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, carry a rod or wand, esp. as a badge of office, Hippias ap. Ath. 259 D:—of the Roman *lictors*, to bear the *fascies*, Dio C. 48. 43; but in Pass. to have the *fascies* borne before one, Plut. Num. 10. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, η , at Rome, the insignia of the *licitor*, the *fascies*, Plut. Fab. 4, Cic. 16. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, η , $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, of or for $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, Gloss. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\acute{\omicron}$, ($\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$) one who carries a rod or staff of office: 1. a judge, umpire at a contest, = $\beta\rho\alpha\beta\epsilon\nu\tau\eta\varsigma$, Plat. Prot. 338 A. 2. a magistrate's attendant, a staff-bearer, beadle, Ar. Pax 734; so, prob. in Thuc. 5. 50:—so, at Rome, of the *lictors* who carried the *fascies*, Polyb. 5. 26, 10, etc.; cf. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$:—also $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\iota$, female attendants on Oenanthe, mother of Agathocles, Id. 15. 29, 13. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, to carry a wand or stick, Strab. 783. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, carrying a rod or staff, v. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$. 2. = $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ 2, at Athens, a sort of beadle or constable, Schol. Ar. Pax 734; at Rome, a *licitor*, Polyb. 10. 32, 2. 3. as astrolog. term, applied to the planets, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 262, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 5. 31. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, v. sub $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, η , and $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\acute{\omicron}$, as some wrote for $\rho\acute{\alpha}\psi\omega\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, considering these words as deriv. from $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$; but v. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\psi\omega\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ fin. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\tau\acute{\omicron}$, a rod or bundle of rods, Hesych. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, η , the fluting of columns, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 2; cf. sq. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, η , $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, (as if from $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, cf. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$) made or plaited with rods, ρ . $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\alpha\iota$ wicker covers, Diod. 3. 22. II. ($\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$ II) striped, $\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\alpha$ Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 16: of animals, striped, streaked, striated, Lat. *virgatus*, esp. lengthways, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 6: of columns, fluted, Eustrat. ad Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4: so of a cup, Polemo ap. Ath. 484 C. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\delta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, η , ($\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\rho\acute{\eta}\gamma\gamma\upsilon\mu\iota$) a rent, chink, Anth. P. 11. 407, Diod. I. 39; a crack of the skin, Diosc. 1. 94; of the lips, Galen. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\delta\alpha\iota\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, α , $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, ($\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\delta\eta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$) tearing, furious, violent, of rain-storms, Arist. Meteor. 1. 12, 17, Audib. 45, Diod. 2. 27, Plut. Timol. 28, Luc. Tim. 3; of lightning, Wessel. Diod. 1. 141, Jac. Philostr. Imag. 273; of drinking, Clem. Al. 185. 2. of persons, raging, furious, Teleclid. Πρυτ. 7, Ar. Fr. 37, Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 7; $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ρ . $\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\epsilon\lambda\eta\lambda\upsilon\theta\epsilon\nu$ Diphil. Πολ. 2; ρ . $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\sigma\iota$ Plut. Pelop. 1:— $\tau\acute{\omicron}$ ρ . violence, Plut. 2. 447 A, 456 C. Adv. $\text{-}\omega\varsigma$, Eccl. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\delta\alpha\iota\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\eta\tau\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, η , violence, fury, Poll. 4. 22. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\delta\eta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, Adv., ($\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\rho\acute{\eta}\gamma\gamma\upsilon\mu\iota$) tearingly, violently, Lat. *raptim*, Plut. 2. 418 E. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta$, η , = $\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\rho\acute{\eta}\gamma\gamma\upsilon\mu\iota$, Hipp. 235. 41., 236. 4, etc. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\iota}\omega$, fut. $\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, ($\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta$) to gather grapes, Theocr. 5. 113. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\iota}\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, η , $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, ($\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta$) of berries or grapes, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 12. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\iota}\text{-}\rho\text{-}\sigma$, $\tau\acute{\omicron}$, Dim. of $\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta$, E. M. 705. 52 (Gaisf. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\iota}$). II. a poisonous kind of spider, Aët.; v. sub $\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta$.

ραγοειδής, ἐς, like berries or grapes; β. χιτών in the eye, the choroid membrane, Greenhill Theophil. p. 159. 8.

ρῦγοεις, εσσα, εν, (ραγή) torn, rent, burst, δέρος Nic. Th. 821.

ραγο-λόγος, ον, gathering berries or grapes, ἐχίνος Anth. P. 6. 45:—

ραγολογέω, to gather them, Schol. Theocr. 5. 113; and -λογία, ἡ, Suid.

ράγo-πους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, with chapped feet, E. M. 810. 28.

ράγoω, only in E. M. 703. 3, and Suid., ραγῶσαι τρυφεῖν, prob. f. l. for ρακῶσαι.

ράγoδης, ἐς, = ραγοειδής, Theophr. H. P. 7. 15, 4, v. Lob. Phryn. 76.

ράδαλος, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub ροδανός.

ράδαμνος, ὁ, v. sub ὄροδαμνος.

ράδαμνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a young shoot, Schol. Nic. Th. 543.

ράδανίζω, v. sub ροδάνη.

ράδανός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub ροδανός.

ράδια, τά, a kind of easy shoes, Pherecr. Incert. 76, Plat. Com. Incert. 55.

ραδινάκη, ἡ, the Persian name for a black strong-smelling petroleum, found at Ardericca near Susa, Hdt. 6. 119, 4.

ράδινός, ἡ, ὄν, Aeol. βραδινός, ἄ, ὄν:—poët. Adj. slender, taper, ἰμάσθη Il. 23. 583; ἀκόντες Stesich. 50; κίονες Ibyc. 52; of plants, ὄρπαξ Sappho 105; φοῖνιξ Theogn. 6; κυπάρισσοι Theocr. 11. 45., 27. 45.

2. of the form of the youthful limbs or body, taper, slim, πόδες h. Cer. 183, Hes. Th. 195; χεῖρες Theogn. 1002; μηροί Anacr. 65; πῶλοι Id. 104, ubi v. Bgk.; βραδινὸν Ἀφροδίταν Sappho 91, cf. Theocr. 10. 24; σώματα Xen. Lac. 2, 6; ραδινὸς τῷ μήκει τοῦ σώματος Plut. 2. 723 D; oft. in Anth.

3. generally, tender or mobile, ἄσσε Aesch. Pr. 400; and the Gramm. give εὐκίνητος among other interpretations. (From √ΡΑΔ or ΒΡΑΔ; cf. ροδ-άνη, ραδ-άνη, ροδ-ανός and ραδ-αλός, ὄραδ-αμνος and ράδ-αμνος, ράδ-ιξ, ρίξ-α, and perh. ροδ-όν (Aeol. βρόδον); so that the orig. notion would be lithe, pliant; cf. Hesych., ραδές τὸ ἀμφοτέρωσε ἐγκεκλιμένον.)

ράδιξ [ᾶ], ἱκας, ὁ, a branch, Nic. Th. 378, 533, Al. 57, 331; of the palm, a frond, Diod. 2. 53. (Cf. Lat. radix.)

ράδιος, α, ον; Att. also ος, ον Eur. Med. 1375; Ep. and Ion. ρηίδιος, ἡ, ον, [ι], as always in Hom.; in Theogn. also ρηίδιος, ἡ, ον (but v. infr.):—Degrees of Comparison: the regul. Comp. ραδιώτερος (which occurs in Byz.) is cited from Hyperid. by Poll. 5. 107, perhaps by error for ραδιέστερος, which occurs in Hyperid. ap. Ath. 424 D, Arist. Probl. 2. 42, 2, Polyb. 11. 1, 1., 16. 20, 4:—but the form ράων, ρᾶον (from ρᾶ) is more common, Thuc. 5. 36, etc.; Ion. ρηίων, ρηίον Hipp. 538. 26; Ep. ρηίτερος Il. 18. 258., 24. 243; contr. ρῆτερος Theogn. 1370 (and Lachm. restores this form for ρηίδιος in 574, 577); Dor. ρᾶτερος Pind. O. 8. 78 (cf. Böckh v. l. ad 60, Lob. Phryn. 402); a form ράσσαν is cited in E. M. 158. 15:—Sup. ρᾶστος, ἡ, ον, Att.; Ion. and Ep. ρῆιστος, Od. 4. 565, Dor. ράιστος Theocr. 11. 7; contr. ρῆιστος Timon. Fr. 41; Ep. ρηίτατος, v. infr. B. III. fin.: the regul. form ραδιώτατος only in Theod. Prodr.: cf. also ρᾶος. (V. ρᾶ, βέα, βεία.) Easy, ready, and so easy to make or do, opp. to χαλεπός (Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 27), τινί for one, Il. 20. 265, Od. 16. 221; ρηιδιὸν τοῦ ἔπος a word easy for thee to understand and follow, Il. 146, cf. h. Ap. 534; ὁμιος ρηιδίη an easy road, Hes. Op. 290; ταχὺς γὰρ Ἀιδης ῥᾶστος ἀνδρὶ δυστυχῆ Eur. Hipp. 1047:—c. inf., τάφρος ρηιδίη περῆσαι easy to pass over, Il. 12. 54; ρηίτεροι πολεμίζειν ἦσαν Ἀχαιοὶ easier to fight with, 18. 258; ρηίτεροι Ἀχαιοῖσιν ἐναιρέμεν easier for them to slay, 24. 243; οὐ ρηιδί ἐστὶ θεῶν ἐρικυδέα δῶρα ἀνδράσι γε θνητοῖσι δαμημέναι 20. 265, cf. Od. 16. 211.

2. ράδιον ἐστὶ it is easy, c. inf., ράδιον πόλιν σείσαι ἀφαιροτέρως Pind. P. 4. 484; τοῖς γὰρ δικαίοις ἀντέχειν οὐ ράδιον Soph. Fr. 99, cf. Ph. 1395, Ar. Thesm. 68, Thuc. 6. 21, Plat., etc.; c. acc. et inf., τύραννον εὐσεβεῖν οὐ ράδιον Soph. Aj. 1350, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 10; χαλεπὸν τὸ ποιεῖν, τὸ δὲ κελεύσαι β. Philem. Ἐφ. 2; ῥᾶον παραινέειν ἢ παθόντα καρτερεῖν Menand. Monost. 471, etc.;—also, ρᾶστοὶ εἰσὶν ἀμύνεσθαι = ράδιον ἐστὶν αὐτοὺς ἀμύνεσθαι, Thuc. 4. 10; also, ρᾶσται ἐς τὸ βλάπτειν (sc. αἱ νῆες) Id. 7. 67.

b. also, ράδιον ἐστὶ it is a light matter, you think little of doing, παρ' ὑμῖν β. ξενοκτονεῖν Eur. Hec. 1247; τὸ ἐπιτιμᾶν β. καὶ παντὸς εἶναι Dem. 13. 27.

II. of persons, easy, ready, complaisant, obliging, affable, Lat. facilis, commodus, ῥᾶον χρῆσθαι τῷ Φιλίππῳ Id. 11. 21; so, β. ἦθεα Eur. Hipp. 1115; ράδιος τὸν τρόπον Luc. Merc. Cond. 40.

2. in bad sense, reckless, unscrupulous, Luc. Alex. 4; cf. B. I. 2, ραδιουργός.

3. ῥᾶον γενέσθαι to be easier, get better, of a sick person, Hipp. 419. 43, (and of pain, ἦν δὲ μὴ ῥᾶον ἦ Ib. 45); ὥσπερ β. ἔσομαι shall feel easier, better, Dem. 1118. 29; ταῦτ' ἦν ποιῆς, β. ἔσει Theopomp. Com. Φιν. 1; Εὐριπίδου μνήσθητι, καὶ β. ἔσει Philippiid. Φιλαδ. 1; cf. ρατίζω.

B. Adv. ράδιως, Ep. and Ion. ρηιδίως, as always in Hom., easily, lightly, readily, willingly, Hom., Hdt., etc.; in Att., often, ράδιως φέρειν to bear lightly or with equanimity, to make light of a thing, Eur. Andr. 744, etc.; β. ἀνέχεσθαι Ib. 232; β. ἀπολείπειν to leave not unwillingly, Thuc. 1. 2.

2. in bad sense, lightly, recklessly, rashly, β. περὶ μεγάλων βουλευέσθαι Ib. 73, cf. Plat. Legg. 917 B; ράδιως οὕτως in this easy, thoughtless way, Id. Rep. 377 B, 378 A.

3. of things, ταλάντου ράδιως ἄξιος easily, fully, worth a talent, Isae. 72. 38; οὐ β. hardly, scarcely, Plut. Lyc. 31, cf. Wytt. 2. 39 B.

II. Comp., ῥᾶον φέρειν Thuc. 8. 87; ῥᾶον δυνύναι καὶ ἐπιπορκεῖν ἢ ὀτιοῦν nothing so easy or natural, Dem. 1269. 13; Ion. ρηίον Hipp. 538. 26; also ρηιτέρως, Id. 588. 23., 601. 10.

III. Sup. ρᾶστα, esp. in phrases, ρᾶστα φέρειν Soph. O. T. 320, 983; ὡς ρᾶστα φέρειν Aesch. Pr. 104, Soph. Fr. 236, cf. Eur. Supp. 954, Thuc. 3. 82, etc.; β. τε καὶ ἡδιστα βιοτεύειν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 9; later, ἀπὸ τοῦ ρᾶστος, ἐκ τοῦ β. Dion. H. de Comp. 25, Plut. Fab. 11:—Ep. ρηίτατα Od. 19. 577., 21. 75.

ραδιουργέω, to do things with ease or off-hand, οἷα πολλὰ ἢ θεὸς β. Luc.

Hermot. 71 (with an allusion to the tricks of sleeping fancy).

2. to act thoughtlessly or recklessly, to do wrong, misbehave, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 25., 8. 4, 5, Oec. 20, 16; so in Pass., γνοὺς πλείστα (as L. Dind. for πλείστους) ραδιουργεῖσθαι Id. Lac. 5, 2:—generally, to play the rogue, κλέπτει, τελωνεῖ, ραδιουργεῖ Apollod. Com. Incert. 1. 13, cf. Plut. 2. 602 A; β. ἐν ταῖς ἐφημερίαις to make fraudulent entries, Ib. 829 D.

II. to live an easy, lazy life, take things easily, opp. to προνοεῖν, φιλοπονεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 8, cf. Hier. 8, 9, etc.

III. c. aoc. to treat slightly, slight, neglect, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 284.

ραδιουργημα, τό, a reckless act, crime, Dion. H. 1. 77, Plut. Pyrrh. 6, etc.

ραδιουργία, ἡ, ease in doing, facility, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 34; (prob. the interpr. εὐκολία in Suid., Phot., etc., refers to this passage).

II. easiness, laziness, sloth, Ib. 7. 5, 74, Mem. 2. 1, 20, etc.

2. recklessness, want of principle, wickedness, Polyb. 12. 10, 5; esp. lewdness, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 20, and perhaps Cys. 1. 6, 34: fraud, Plut. Cato Mi. 16.

ραδιουργικῶς, Adv. fraudulently: Comp. -ότερον, Byz.

ραδιουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργῶ) properly, doing things easily; but only used in bad sense, unscrupulous, reckless, β. εἶναι ἐν τοῖς λόγοις καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις Arist. Virt. 6, 5: as Subst. a knave, rogue, Polyb. 4. 29, 4, Plut. 2. 602 A; esp. for πλαστογράφος, a forger, Phot., etc.:—Adv. -γῶς, Eriphan.

2. of things, opp. to ἀγνός, impure, θυσίαι Xen. Symp. 8, 9:—Comp. Adv. -ότερον in this sense, Arr. An. 2. 5.

ράζω, = ρύζω (q. v.), to snarl, as a dog, metaph. of men, Cratin. Δηλ. 3.

ράθᾶγέω, to make a noise, Hesych. s. v. ἐρραθάγει; cf. συρραγαθέω.

ράθᾶγος [ρά], ὁ, = ῥόθος, Schol. Nic. Th. 194, cf. Epigr. Gr. 1049. 4.

ράθαίνω, = ραίνω, Hesych.; but in Phot., = σπείρω, as Hesych. expl. ρανᾶω.

ράθάμιγξ [θα], ιγγος, ἡ, a drop, Il. 11. 536., 20. 501, Hes. Th. 183.

II. of solids, a grain, bit, κοκίης ραθάμιγγες Il. 23. 502.

—Cf. ρανίς.

ράθαμίξω, = ραίνω, Opp. H. 5. 657, Nonn. D. 6. 256.

ράθαπυγίζω, (ράσσω, πυγή) to give one a slap on the buttocks, Ar. Eq. 796; written ροθοπυγίζω in Suid., and Thom. M. cites ροθοπυγισμός, ὁ.

ῥᾶθᾶσσω, = ραίνω, Phot., Hesych. II. = πλῆσσω, Hesych.

ῥαθῦμέω, to be ῥάθυμος, to leave off work, take holiday, Polyb. 10. 20, 2.

2. mostly in bad sense, to be remiss, be idle, opp. to πονέω, Xen. An. 2. 6, 6, Isocr. 3 D, etc.; β. ἐπὶ τινὶ Dem. 427. fin.; περὶ τίνος Polyb. 2. 49, 9; τι, περὶ τι Diod. 2. 18., 14. 88.

ῥαθυμητέον, verb. Adj. one must be careless, Basil.

ῥαθῦμία, ἡ, easiness of temper, a taking things easily, Thuc. 2. 39.

2. recreation, relaxation, amusement, Eur. Cycl. 203; in pl., αἱ β. καὶ αἱ ἀπονίαι καὶ ἀμέλειαι Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 4, cf. Polyb. 10. 19, 5.

II. mostly in bad sense, indifference, sluggishness, laziness, Lys. 117. 10, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 5, al.; β. καὶ ἀμέλεια Dem. 112. 4; β. κτήσασθαι to get a name for laziness, Eur. Med. 218.

2. heedlessness, rashness, τοῦ λόγου Plat. Phaedo 99 B.

ῥαθῦμοποιός, ὄν, (ποιεῖω) making thoughtless, careless, etc., Eccl.

ῥά-θῦμος, ον, (ῥάδιον, ῥᾶον) light-hearted, easy-tempered, thoughtless, careless, ὦ ῥαθυμότατε Plat. Theaet. 166 A.

2. mostly in bad sense, taking things easy, indifferent, lazy, sluggish, Lat. socors, Soph. El. 958, Isocr. 195 D; οὐδεὶς γὰρ ὦν β. εὐκλεῆς ἀνὴρ Eur. Fr. 239.

II. of things, easy, Lat. securus, βίος Isocr. 63 B; ῥαθυμοτάτη καταφυγή Id. 230 A; τὰ ῥαθυμότατα αἰρεῖσθαι Plat. Crito 45 D, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 4.

III. Adv. -μως, Plat. Legg. 659 B, etc.

2. much like ράδιως, lightly, with equanimity, β. φέρειν, ὑποφέρειν Andoc. 32. 17, Plat. Rep. 549 D, Legg. 879 C; β. ἔχειν Isocr. 236 C; περὶ τι Polyb. 4. 7, 6; Comp. -ότερον, Isocr. 127 D, 142 A; ῥαθυμοτέρως διάγειν Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 14.

ῥάτα, ἡ, recovery from sickness, Hesych.; v. ρατίζω.

ῥαιβηδόν, Adv., (ῥαιβός) as if crooked, E. M. 701. 12.

ῥαιβοειδής, ἐς, crooked-looking, Hipp. Art. 810, Mochl. 842, v. Foës. Oecon.: cf. ροικοειδής.

ῥαιβό-κράνος, ον, with crooked head, κορύνη Anth. P. 6. 35.

ῥαιβός, ἡ, ὄν, crooked, bent, esp. of bandy legs (v. sq.), τὸ ῥαιβόν Arist. Soph. Elench. 31, 3; cf. βλαισός, ροικός; also, β. γυῖα, βᾶσις Nic. Th. 801, Lyc. 262; νηρηῖται, δράκων Id. 238, 917. (The orig. form seems to have been φραγός, cf. Lat. valgus, Goth. vraig (σκολιός);—for the diphth. cf. √ΡΑΓ (ῥήγνυμι), ραίω, if these words be akin.)

ῥαιβοσκελής, ἐς, (σκέλος) crook-legged, πάγουρος Anth. P. 6. 196.

ῥαιβότης, ητος, ἡ, crookedness, Eust. 914. 47.

ῥαιβῶ, (ῥαιβός) to make crooked, bend, Lyc. 563:—Pass., Enst. Opusc. 78. 16, etc.

ῥατίζω, Ion. ρηίζω: fut. τῶ: (ῥᾶ, ῥᾶον):—to grow easier, more endurable, of ailments, Hipp. 1034 B, 1139, etc.

2. of persons, to find relief, recover from illness, Hipp. Fract. 755, Plat. Rep. 462 D, Dem. 13. 2: to take one's rest, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 68 (though the reading varies); sometimes c. gen., β. πόνον to rest from toil, Memnon 4; β. ἐκ νόσου Ach. Tat. 4. 16; cf. ράδιος II. 3.

II. trans. to make easier, alleviate an illness, Hipp. Aph. 1254.

ῥαίνω, Pind., Att.: fut. ῥανῶ Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 12, Lyc. 1104, but Att. also ῥανῶ (like φανῶ), Apoll. Dysc. de Adv. 600. 28:—aor. ἐρᾶνα Arched. Θησ. 1, cf. Eur. Rhes. 73, Cycl. 402; Ion. ἐρρηνα Hipp. (v. infr.):—Med., aor. ἐρᾶνάμην (περι-) Plut., Ath.:—Pass., aor. ἐρᾶνθην Pind. P. 5. 135, Arist. Probl. (?):—pf. ἐρραμμαί Persae. ap. Ath. 740 F, 3 pl. ἐρρανται Aesch. Pers. 571 (if Herm. is right); later ἐρρασμαί Schol. Il. 12. 431. —Two irreg. Ep. forms must be noticed, imperat. aor. ῥάσσετε Od. 20. 150; and 3 pl. pf. pass. ἐρράδαται 20. 354, with plqpf. ἐρράδατο, Il. 12. 431 [ᾶ]:—these are formed as if from another pres. ράζω, which however does not appear in use. (The synon. forms ραθαίνω, ραθαμίξω,

ραθάσσω (cited by Hesych. and others), and ραθάμιγξ, seem to shew that there was a threefold Root PAN (ρανίς), ΡΑΔ (or ΑΡΔ, v. sub ἄρδω), and ΡΑΘ).

I. to sprinkle, besprinkle, with acc. of the object besprinkled, 1. properly with liquids, *ράσσατε* (sc. δῶμα ὕδατι) Od. l. c.; *ῥάνον δόμους* Com. Anon. 17, cf. Theophr. C. P. 4. 3, 3; *φόνω πεδίον* Pind. l. 8 (7). 110; *αἵματι βωμόν* Eur. I. A. 1589; *ἐλαίφ ῥήνας* Hipp. Fract. 765; *μύροις β. ἐκ καλπίδων* Polyb. 31. 3, 17:—Pass., *πύργοι καὶ ἐπάλξεις αἵματι φωτῶν ἐρρόδατ'* Il. 12. 431; *αἵματι δ' ἐρρόδαται τοῖχοι* Od. 20. 354; *τὰ πρόσωπα διὰ τὸ ραίνεσθαι μέλανα γίνεται* Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 6.

2. also of solids, to strew, bestrew, ἵπποι ραίνοντο κούρη Il. 11. 282; *β. χθόνα καρπῶ* Nonn. D. 2. 65. 3. metaph., *β. τινὰ ὕμνω, νῆσον ἐυλογίαίς* Pind. P. 8. 81, l. 6 (5). 30 (cf. ἄρδω II).

II. to sprinkle, scatter, with acc. of the thing scattered or sprinkled, *ρανῶ τε πεδῶ ἐγκέφαλον* will scatter it, Eur. Fr. 388 (cf. ραίω I. fin.); *ραίνειν* to sprinkle (water) on the fish, Xenarch. Πορφ. 6; *ραίνειν ἐς τὰ βλέφαρα* to sprinkle (vinegar) in their eyes, Ar. Ran. 1441; *β. πυρούς* Opp. H. 2. 100; *χοάς* Lyc. 1185: cf. Loh. Soph. Aj. 376.

III. absol. to sprinkle water, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 6; *ρανίσι β. to let water fall in drops*, Id. Meteor. 3. 4, 17.

ράϊος, α, ον, Ion. ῥήιος, η, ον, = ῥάδιος, cited from Opp. C. 101 (where however ῥήιον is prob. the neut. Compar.).

ραιστήρ, ἦρος, δ and ἦ, (ραίω) a smasher, i. e. a hammer, Il. 18. 477 (where it is fem.), Aesch. Pr. 56, Call. Dian. 59; masc. in Anth. P. 6. 117; *χρῦσειον ἀπὸ ραιστήρος στήσαι* to set up a statue of one in beaten gold, Anth. P. 7. 5:—generally, a destroyer, *δαλὸς β. μεγάρων* Opp. H. 5. 120.

ραιστήριος, α, ον, smashing, hammering, *β. ἰδρῶς* the blacksmith's sweat or toil, Opp. H. 2. 28; *τὰ ραιστήρια* the hammers, Ib. 5. 153.

II. generally, destructive, pernicious, *β. φάρμακα*, opp. to ἐσθλά, Ar. Rh. 3. 803; c. gen., *β. θυμοῦ* Ib. 790; *νηῶν* 4. 921.

ραιστηρο-κοπία, ἦ, a working with a hammer, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 4.

ράϊστος, α, ον, Dor. for ῥήιστος; v. ῥάδιος.

ραιστό-τύπος, ον, struck with the hammer, ἄκμονες Manetho 1. 289, etc.

ραίω, poet. subj. *ραίησι* Od. 5. 221: fut. *ραίσω* (διαρ-) Hom., Ep. inf. *ραισέμεναι* Od. 8. 569: aor. *ἔρραισα*, subj. *ραίσῃ* 23. 235:—Pass., fut. (in med.) *ραίσομαι* (διαρ-) Il. 24. 355: aor. *ἔρραίσθη* Hom. (Perh. akin to ῥήγνυμι, cf. ραίβος.)

To break, smash, shiver, shatter, *β. νῆα* to wreck a ship, Od. 8. 569., 13. 151., 23. 235; *β. τινὰ* to cause one to suffer shipwreck, 5. 221;—in Pass., *ραϊόμενος* one shipwrecked, Od. 6. 326; *ναῦς ραισθείσα* Ar. Rh. 2. 1113; also, *φάσγανον ἐρραίσθη* it was shivered, Il. 16. 339; *τῷ κέ οἱ ἐγκέφαλος γε διὰ σπέος . . ραίειτο* πρὸς οὐδεῖ his brain would be dashed on the ground throughout the cavern, Od. 9. 459 (Eur. expressed this by *ραίνω*, v. *ραίνω* II); so, *αἰὼν δι' ὀστέων ἐρραίσθη* the marrow came rushing through the bones, Pind. Fr. 77.

II. generally, to destroy, Ar. Rh. 1. 617, Anth. P. 7. 529, etc.:—Pass. to be broken down, crushed by suffering, *ἔταν . . ραισθῆ* Aesch. Pr. 189, cf. Soph. Tr. 268.

ρακά, Hebr. word expressive of utter contempt, N. T.

ῥῦκ-ενδύτης [ῥ], ον, ὁ, wearing rags, surname of one Joseph the Ragged, a monk who wrote on rhetoric, Walz Rhett. 3. 465 sqq.; fem. -ενδύτης, ἴδος, C. I. 8721. 11; also *ρακένδυτος*, ον, Hesych; and Verb *ῥακενδύτω*, to wear rags, occurs in Eccl.

ῥακετρίζω, = *ραχετρίζω*, Plat. Com. Incert. 67.

ῥακετρον, τό, a cooking utensil, Poll. 7. 25; Hesych. has *βράκετρον* (Aeol. ?), a pruning-hook.

ρακία, v. sub ραχία.

ῥακίζω, ρακκίζω, ρακχίζω, collat. forms of ραχίζω.

ῥακίνος [ῥ], η, ον, ragged, Gloss.

ῥακίον [ῥ], τό, Dim. of ῥάκος, mostly in pl. rags, Ar. Ach. 412, Vesp. 128, al.; in sing., *ῥακίον τι τοῦ παλαιοῦ δράματος* Ach. 415.

ῥακιο-συρραπτάδης, ον, ὁ, a rag-stitcher, in Ar. Ran. 842, of Euripides, who tricked out his heroes in rags, cf. Ach. 411 sqq.

ρακίς, ἴδος, ἦ, a twig, Hesych.

ῥακο-δύτης [ῥ], ον, ὁ, (δύω) clad in rags, Jo. Chrys.:—*ρακόδυτος*, ον, ragged, *στολή* Eur. Rhes. 712; whence *ῥακοδύτω*, Orig. 3. 346 C.

ῥακόεις, εσσα, εν, ragged, torn, tattered, Anth. P. 6. 21. II. like *ραγέεις*, wrinkled, Ib. 11. 66.

ῥάκος [ῥ], εος, τό, a ragged, tattered garment, *ῥάκος ἀμφιβαλέσθαι* Od. 6. 178, cf. 13. 434., 14. 342, 349; *ἀνθ' ἱματίου μὲν ἔχειν ῥάκος* Ar. Pl. 540; *ῥάκος φορεῖ* Antiph. Στρατ. 1. 6, cf. Philem. Incert. 53;—often in pl. *ῥάκεα*, Att. *ῥάκη*, rags, tatters, Od. 14. 512., 18. 67, 74., 19. 507, al., Hdt. 3. 129, Soph. Ph. 39, 274; (never in Il.).

2. generally, a strip of cloth, *ῥάκεα φουνίκεα* Hdt. 7. 76: even a strip of flesh, *σώματος β. Aesch. Pr. 1023.*

3. collectively, rag, lint, Hipp. 472. 30, Diosc., etc.

II. in pl., also, rents in the face, wrinkles, Ar. Pl. 1065.

III. metaph. a rag, remnant, *εἰκάσαι τὸ ἐρείπιον ῥάκει οἰκίας* Anon. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13; of an old seaman, *ἀλίσιον βίου ῥάκος* Anth. P. 9. 242, cf. 7. 380, Luc. Tim. 32.—The Aeol. form *βράκος* (q. v.) loses the contemptuous sense. (This Aeol. form, as well as the sense, suggests a deriv. from *ῥΡΑΓ* (v. ῥήγνυμι); but the interchange of γ and κ is questionable, and Curt. would refer *ῥάκος* to the same Root with *λάκος*, *λακίς*, *lacero*, *lacerna*, cf. Skt. *urásk'* (scindere). Yet the usage of *ῥακόμαι*, *ῥάκωσις*, compared with Lat. *ruga* (*vruga*), A. S. *wrinc-le*, favours the old deriv.)

ῥακο-φορέω, to wear rags or tatters, Schol. Ar. Pax 739:—the Adj. -φόρος, ον, occurs in Eccl.

ῥακῶ, (ῥάκος) to tear in strips; Pass., Plut. 2. 642 E. II. metaph. to make wrinkled, Clem. Al. 281:—Pass., *ἔρρακωμένα πρόσωπα* wrinkled faces, Diosc. 5. 102.

2. in Pass. to be dispersed all about, *ρακοῦσθαι ἐν τῷ σώματι* Hipp. 507. 51.

ῥακῆριος, α, ον, (ῥάσσω) fit for striking with, κέντρα Trag. ap. Hesych.

II. μέλη βοῶν ἀναυλα καὶ β. broken, discordant, (ψοφῶδη καὶ θορυβῶδη Hesych.) Soph. Fr. 631.

ῥακτός, ἦ, ἐν, (ῥάσσω) broken, rugged, Lyc. 92. II. as Subst. a cliff, Hesych.

ῥάκτρια, ἦ, (ῥακτός) a pole for beating fruit-trees, esp. olives, with, Poll. 7. 146., 10. 130; *ῥάκτριον, τό*, is dub. in Phot. and Hesych.

ῥακῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) ragged, χιτωνίσκος, Dio C. 65. 20. 2. wrinkled, Anth. P. 5. 21; in Galen, of the worn and chafed skin of bed-ridden people.

ῥάκωμα, τό (ῥακῶ) in pl., = ῥάκη, ῥάκια, rags, Ar. Ach. 432.

ῥάκωσις, ἦ, (ῥακῶ) a becoming ragged or wrinkled, as the skin, when the flesh under it is shrunk, Galen., Paroemiogr.

ῥάμμα, τό, (ραίνω) anything sprinkled, Apollod. in Math. Vett. p. 37.

ῥάμμα, τό, (ῥάπτω) anything sewn or stitched, a seam, hem, Pind. Fr. 55, Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 9, Plat. Com. 'Εορτ. 11, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7. 5. 2. the fastening of a bandage by sewing (as ἄμμα by a knot), Hipp. Offic. 743.

3. a thread, Diod. 1. 87, Hippiatr.

ῥαμματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) as if sewn:—like a thread, Hesych.

ῥάμνος, ἦ, a kind of prickly shrub, also called παλιούρος, *Rhamnus paliurus*, Eupol. Αἴγ. 1. 5: Theophr. mentions two kinds, white and black, H. P. 3. 18, 2; Diosc., 1. 119, three.

'Ραμνοῦς, οὔντος, (contr. from *ραμνοῖς*), ὁ, *Rhamnus*, a demus in Attica, (named from the *ῥάμνοι* growing in it, cf. *Thorn-ey*, the islet on which Westminster stands), ἦ ἐν 'Ρ. θεός, i. e. Nemesis, Paus. 1. 33, 2, cf. Strab. 396, 399, Wordsw. Athens and Att. p. 43; 'Ραμνοῦντι, not ἐν 'Ρ., at *Rhamnus*, Cobet V. LL. p. 201.—Hence 'Ραμνούσιος, α, ον, *Rhamnusiian*, Oratt.; ἦ 'Ραμνουσία, epith. of Nemesis from her temple at Rhamnus, Hesych., etc.; also 'Ραμνουσίς, ἴδος, ἦ, Call. Dian. 232; 'Ραμνουσιάς, ἄδος, ἦ, Anth. P. app. 50. 2.

ῥαμνο-φάγέω, to eat thorns, Manass. Chron. 4205.

ῥαμφάζομαι, Pass. to have a beak, Phot., Hesych.

ῥαμφή, ἦ, a hooked knife, like our bill, Polyb. 10. 18, 6, Hesych.

ῥαμφηστής, οὔ, ὁ, a fish, prob. the pike, Hesych., cf. Xenocr. 7.

ῥάμφιον, τό, Dim. of ῥάμφος, Gramm. ap. Schäf. ad Greg. Cor. p. 29.

ῥαμφίς, ἴδος, ἦ, a hook, Hero Belop. 140. II. a ship of very curved shape, Hesych.

ῥάμφος, εος, τό, the crooked beak of birds of prey: generally, a beak, bill, neb, Ar. Av. 99, Plat. Com. Σοφ. 5, Plut. 2. 980 E: cf. ῥύγχος. (An Adj. *ραμφός*, crooked, in Hesych.)

ῥαμφώδης, ες, (εἶδος) beak-shaped, cited from Philostr.

ῥαμψός, ἦ, ὄν, = *ραμβύς*, Hesych.

ῥανίζω, = *ραίνω*, Poll. 10. 30.

ῥανίς, ἴδος, ἦ, (ραίνω) like Homer's *ραθάμιγξ*, a drop, *πέτραν κοιλαίνει β. ὕδατος ἐνδελεχέει* Choeril. 9 (p. 169 Näke); *ὑγραὶ β. Eur. Andr. 227; δρόσον* Ion 106; ἦ β. *βέβληκέ με* a rain-drop, Ar. Ach. 171, cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 10., 3. 4, 17. 2. semen virile, Anth. P. 10. 45. 3. metaph. a drop, spot, τὰ πτίλα ἔχει *ρανίδας* Ael. N. A. 17. 23; αἱ τοῦ χρυσοῦ β. Philostr. 134.

ῥαντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ραίνω) one who wets, esp. of the inner corner of the eye, also called *πηγή*, Nic. Th. 673, cf. Poll. 2. 71.

ῥαντήριος, α, ον, of or for sprinkling, *πέδον ῥαντήριον* besprinkled, reeking, with blood, Aesch. Ag. 1092; Pors. read *πέδον ῥαντήριον* (as a Subst.) deflement; and, in the same sense, Dobree suggested the compd. *πεδορραντήριον*.

ῥαντίζω, = *ραίνω*, Ep. Hebr. 9. 13, 19, 21:—Pass. to be sprinkled, Ath. 521 A, LXX (Levit. 6. 27, al.). II. of the effect, to purify, Ib. (Ps. 51. 7), Ep. Hebr. 10. 22.

ῥαντισμός, ὁ, a sprinkling, ὕδωρ *ραντισμοῦ* LXX (Num. 19. 9 sq.); *αἷμα ῥαντισμοῦ* Ep. Hebr. 12. 24; cf. 1 Pet. 1. 2.:—so *ῥαντισίς*, εως, ἦ, Achmes Onir. 188, in lemmate; and *ῥαντισμα*, τό, Basil.

ῥαντιστρον or -τήριον, τό, and *ῥαντιστήρ*, ὁ, an instrument for sprinkling, a whisk, Byz., Eccl.

ῥαντός, ἦ, ὄν, (ραίνω) sprinkled: spotted, LXX (Gen. 30. 32), Gramm.

ῥάξ, ῥάγος, ἦ, Ion. and in later Gr. ῥῶξ, ῥωγός (ὁ ῥῶξ in LXX (Isai. 65. 8)), cf. *πτάξ*, *πτάξ*, Lob. Phryn. 76:—a grape, Archil. 179 (ῥῶξ), Soph. Fr. 464; *κατὰ ῥάγα βοτρυῶν* for each grape in the bunch, Plat. Legg. 845 A; *ῥάγες βότρυος* Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 7, cf. Probl. 20. 23; *ῥάγας . . ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ βότρυϊ* Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 1; *τὰς σταφυλὰς καὶ ὡς κατὰ μίαν τὰς ῥάγας* Philostr. 809:—generally, a berry, β. *γλυκυσίδης* Diosc. Parab. 2. 111; a clove of garlic, Id. 2. 181. 2. a venomous kind of spider, so called from its shape, Ael. N. A. 3. 36; ῥῶξ in Nic. Th. 717. 3. in Poll. 2. 146, ῥάγες are the tips of the fingers.—Draco writes the nomiu. *ῥάξ*, but v. Lob. Phryn. 76. (Cf. Lat. *rac-emus*.) [In Nic. Al. 184, *ῥάγεσσι* should be read for *ῥάγέεσσι*.]

ῥαόνως, = *ῥᾶον*, Adv. of *ῥάων*, Nicot. Ann. 114 C, etc.

ῥᾶος, as collat. form of ῥάδιος, formed erroneously by Gramm. from the Comp. *ῥᾶον*, and sometimes introduced into MSS. for *ῥάδιον*, as in Isoer. 214 D; v. Lob. Phryn. 403. On the Comp. *ῥᾶότερος* in late Greek, v. Lob. l. c., and cf. *δμεινότερος*, *μειζότερος*.—The Adv. *ῥᾶως* only in Suid.

ῥάπα, ἦ, = Lat. *rapa*, = *γογγυλίς*, Diosc. 2. 134.

ῥαπάτη, ἦ, a shepherd's pipe, Hesych.; whence Casanb. restored *ραπατ-αυλῆς*, ον, ὁ, a piper, for *ραπαυλῆς* in Amer. ap. Ath. 176 D; for *ραπαυλῆς* in Eust. 1157. 39; and *ραπάταυλος* for *ραπάλους* in Hesych.

ῥᾶπήμιον, τό, synon. of *λεοντοπέταλον*, Diosc. Noth. 3. 110, Plin. 27. 72.

ῥαπιδο-ποιός, ὄν, = *κρηπιδοποιός*, Hesych.

ῥᾶπίζω, fut. *ἴσω*, (ῥαπίς) to strike with a stick, to cudgel, thrash, *bastinado*, τινά Xenophon. ap. Diog. L. 8. 36, Hippon. 54, Hdt. 7. 35,

223, Dem. 787. 23; τινὰ ῥάβδω Anacreont. 32. 2:—Pass., ῥ. ἐκ τῶν ἀγώνων to be flogged off the course, Heraclit. ap. Diog. L. 9. 1, cf. Hdt. 8. 59: redupl. pf., βεραπισμένα νῶτα Anacr. 163. II. to slap in the face, later word for the Att. ἐπὶ κόρρης πατάσαι (Lob. Phryn. 175), ἐπὶ κόρρης ῥαπ. Plut. 2. 713 C; κατὰ κόρρης Ach. Tat. 2. 24; ἐπὶ τὴν σιαγόνα Ev. Matth. 5. 22:—Pass., ῥαπισθῆναι τε καὶ πληγὰς λαβεῖν ἀπαλαῖσι χερσίν Timocl. Maraθ. 1, cf. A. B. 300, and v. ῥάπισμα; so, ῥαπίζειν is distinguished from καλαφίζειν in Ev. Matth. 26. 67. III. generally, to strike, beat, τὸν ἀέρα Arist. de An. 2. 8, 3:—Pass., Id. Meteor. 2. 8, 33., 9, 17, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 96.

ῥάπις, ἴδας, ἡ, a rod, Eust. 1658. 58; cf. χρυσόρραπις. II. a kind of shoe, = κρηπίς, Hesych. E. M. 702. 33.

ῥάπισμα, τό, (ῥαπίζω) a stroke, ἀνθρώπων ῥαπίσμασι (Abresch ῥ:π-) Antiph. Φιλαθ. 1. 21. 2. a slap on the face, ῥ. λαμβάνειν Luc. D. Meretr. 8. 2; ῥ. ἀμφὶ πρόσωπα Anth. P. 5. 289; cf. ῥαπίζω.

ῥάπισμας, ὁ, (ῥαπίζω) a striking, beating, cited from Cornut., Eccl.

ῥάπτῃς, αὐ, ὁ, (ῥάπτω) one who stitches, a cobbler, Byz.

ῥαπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for stitching, Schol. Philostr. p. 464 Boiss.

ῥάπτῃς, ἴδος, fem. of ῥάπτῃς, Gloss.

ῥάπτῃς, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥάπτω) stitched, patched, χιτῶν, κνημίδες Od. 24. 228, 229; ἐν σκυταρίαις ῥ. Anaxil. Λυρ. 1; πλοῖα ῥ. boats made of hides sewn together, Strab. 308. 2. metaph. strung together, continuous, ῥαπτῶν ἐπέων ἀοιδοί Pind. N. 2. 2; cf. ῥαψῶδός.

ῥαπτῶν ἐπέων ἀοιδοί Pind. N. 2. 2; cf. ῥαψῶδός. II. worked with the needle; hence ῥαπτόν, τό, an embroidered carpet (cf. consuta tapetia, Plaut.), Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 30; ῥαπτῆ σφαῖρα a ball of divers colours, Anth. P. 12. 44.

ῥάπτρια, ἡ, fem. of ῥάπτῃς, Eust. 1764. 60.

ῥάπτω, Hom., etc.:—fut. ῥάψω (ἀπορ-) Aeschin. 31. 5:—aor. ἔρραψα, Hdt., Att.; Ep. ῥάψα Il. 12. 296: aor. 2 ἔρραψον (συν-) Nonn. D. 7. 152:—plqpf. ἔρραψῆκει (συν-) Xen. Eph. 1, 9:—Med., aor. ἔρραψάμην Ar. Eq. 784, etc.:—Pass., fut. ῥάψῆσομαι (συν-) Galen.: aor. ἔρραψην [ᾶ] Dem. 1270. 2, v. infr.:—pf. ἔρραμμαι Ar. Eccl. 24, Dem. 1268. 3: poet. plqpf. ἔραπτο (συν-) Q. Sm. 9. 359. To sew or stitch together, stitch, βασις Il. 12. 296; τὸ ἔρασαν Xen. Eq. 12, 9; absol., Ar. Pl. 513:—Med., ῥάπτεσθαι ὀχετὸν δερμάτων to make oneself a pipe of leather, Hdt. 3. 9; ῥαψάμενός σοι ταυτί (sc. τὸ πρᾶσκεφάλαιον) having got it stitched or made, Ar. Eq. 783; but also, to sew on or to one, Id. Nub. 538:—Pass., ἔρραφθαι τὸ χεῖλος to have one's lip sewed up, Dem. 268. 2., 1270. 2; ἔχειν πάργαλα ἔρραμμέναν to have a beard sewed on, Ar. Eccl. 24; ἐν μηρῷ Διὸς ἔρραφη was sewn up in . . . Pseudo-Eur. Bacch. 243; ἔρραμμένα stitched work, a cushion or pad, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 11. II. metaph. to devise, contrive, plot, κακὰ ῥάπτειν Od. 3. 118, Il. 18. 367; φόνον, θάνατον, μύρον ῥ. Od. 16. 379, 422; τινί for another, Hom. Il. c., cf. Eur. I. T. 681; also, ἐπὶ τινὶ φόνον ῥ. Hdt. 9. 17; εἰς τινα Eur. Andr. 911; ἐπιβουλὰς ῥ. τινί, Lat. suere dolas, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 3; proverb., ταῦτο τὸ ὑπόδημα ἔρραψας μὲν σύ, ὑπέδησατο δὲ Ἀρισταγόρης you made the shoe and he put it on, Hdt. 6. 1; cf. κασσῶν, κάσσυμα. 2. generally, to string or link together, unite, ἀαιδὴν Hes. Fr. 34; ῥ. ἔπη, v. ῥαπτός I. 2.

ῥάπυς [ᾶ], αὐ, ἡ, the turnip, brassica napa, Glauc. ap. Ath. 369 B; also ῥάπυς, Speusipp. ibid., cf. Varro L. L. 5. 21, acc. to Scaliger:—ῥαπίς Hesych., ῥαπίς Numen. ap. Ath. 371 C, are prob. errors. (Cf. ῥάφανος, ῥαφανίς; Lat. rāpa, rapum; Slav. repa; Lith. rope; M. H. G. rüebe (rübe); our rape is a different species, brassica napus, cole-seed.)

ῥάριον, τό, Dim. of ῥάρας, Hesych.

ῥάρος, αὐ, ὁ, Rarus, father of Triptolemus, Paus. 1. 14, 3, Hesych., Suid.; in Phot. ῥάρ, v. Lob. Paral. 74:—τὸ ῥάριον πεδίον the field of Rarus, where tillage was first practised, and which was sacred to Demeter, Paus. 1. 38, 6, Steph. B; and (without πεδίον) ῥάριον, τό, h. Hom. Cer. 450; whence the goddess was herself called Ῥαριάς, ἡ, Steph. B. [a is long, h. Hom. l. c., so that the accent must be Ῥάρας, not Ῥάρος, as in most Mss.:—for the smooth breathing, v. Arcad. 200. 21, Choerob. 905. 3.]

ῥάρος, ὁ, a word found only in Gramm., expl. as = γαστήρ in E. M. 702. 37, Suid.; as Aeol. for βρέφας in A. B. 603; as = ἀμβλωθρίδιον βρέφας in Lex. Spir. Valck. p. 242; as = ἰσχυρός (cf. ῥωρός), Hesych., Phot., Suid. [The breathing is smooth, as in Ῥάρος, A. B., and Lex. Spir. ll. c.]

ῥάσμα, τό, (ῥαίνω) a shower, μύρων Ath. 542 C.

ῥάσσατε in Od. 20. 150 belongs to ῥαίνω.

ῥάσσω, Att. —τω, (συν-) Dion. H. 8. 18:—fut. ῥάξω (ξυν-) Thuc. 8. 96: aor. ἔρρασα Dem. 1259. 11, (συν-) Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 16:—Pass., fut. (in med. form) ῥάξασθαι (καταρ-) Plut. Caes. 44: aor. ἔρραχθην (ἐπι-) Dion. H. 8. 18. Like ἀράσσω, to strike, dash, push, τινὰ εἰς τὸν βύρβορον Dem. l. c.: to overthrow, τινὰς LXX (Isai. 9. 11).

ῥάσσω, ῥάσσω, v. sub ῥάδιος.

ῥαστώνευσις, ἡ, = ῥαστώνη, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀπίκιος.

ῥαστώνεω, = ῥαθυμέω, to be idle, listless, τῇ ψυχῇ Xen. Oec. 20, 18, Dio C. 38. 39, etc.:—pf. pass. in med. sense, Aristid. Lept. 3, Thom. M. p. 775.

ῥαστώνεω, to grow easy, become less painful, Hipp. Protrh. 71.

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ῥάσμα, τό, (ῥαίνω) a shower, μύρων Ath. 542 C.

ῥάσσατε in Od. 20. 150 belongs to ῥαίνω.

ῥάσσω, Att. —τω, (συν-) Dion. H. 8. 18:—fut. ῥάξω (ξυν-) Thuc. 8. 96: aor. ἔρρασα Dem. 1259. 11, (συν-) Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 16:—Pass., fut. (in med. form) ῥάξασθαι (καταρ-) Plut. Caes. 44: aor. ἔρραχθην (ἐπι-) Dion. H. 8. 18. Like ἀράσσω, to strike, dash, push, τινὰ εἰς τὸν βύρβορον Dem. l. c.: to overthrow, τινὰς LXX (Isai. 9. 11).

ῥάσσω, ῥάσσω, v. sub ῥάδιος.

ῥαστώνευσις, ἡ, = ῥαστώνη, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀπίκιος.

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ῥάπος, αὐ, ὁ, Rarus, father of Triptolemus, Paus. 1. 14, 3, Hesych., Suid.; in Phot. ῥάρ, v. Lob. Paral. 74:—τὸ ῥάριον πεδίον the field of Rarus, where tillage was first practised, and which was sacred to Demeter, Paus. 1. 38, 6, Steph. B; and (without πεδίον) ῥάριον, τό, h. Hom. Cer. 450; whence the goddess was herself called Ῥαριάς, ἡ, Steph. B. [a is long, h. Hom. l. c., so that the accent must be Ῥάρας, not Ῥάρος, as in most Mss.:—for the smooth breathing, v. Arcad. 200. 21, Choerob. 905. 3.]

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relief from anything unpleasant, relief from pain, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1107; ῥ. τῆς πόνου recovery from the effects of drinking, Plat. Symp. 176 B; ἐκ τῶν πόνων Id. Legg. 779 C; ἀσφάλεια καὶ ῥαστώνη τισὶ ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων Polyb. 17. 14, 15. 2. absol. rest, leisure, ease, ῥαστώνην τινὰ ζητεῖν to seek some recreation, Lys. 169. 8, Plat., etc.; ὀλίγοις πόνοις it brings a certain relief, Dem. 1485. 22; ἀναπνοὴν καὶ ῥ. ἐν τῷ καύματι παρέχειν Plat. Tim. 70 C; διὰ ῥαστώνην for the sake of resting, Xen. An. 5. 8, 16; πρὸς ῥ. καὶ διαγωγὴν Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 11. b. luxuriant ease, indolence, τῆς ῥ. τὸ τερπνόν Thuc. 1. 120; ῥ. καὶ ῥαθυμία nonchalance, carelessness, Dem. 133. 12, cf. 241. 2 (but opp. to ῥαθυμία in Isocr. l. c.). c. resting-time, a season of calm and tranquillity, ἐν ἀπεριστάταις ῥ. σφάλλασθαι Polyb. 6. 44, 8.

ῥατάνη, ἡ, Dor. ῥατάνα, Aeol. βρατάνα, a stirrer, ladle, Hesych.

ῥάτερος, α, αὐ, irreg. Comp. of ῥάδιος, q. v.

ῥάτρα, Dor. for ῥήτρα.

ῥᾶφᾶν-έλαιον, τό, oil of radishes, Diosc. 1. 46, in lemmate.

ῥᾶφᾶνη [φᾶ], ἡ, = ῥάφανος, Batr. 53, Hippiatr.

ῥᾶφᾶνηδᾶν, Adv. radish-like, of fractures, Galen., Soran.; cf. καυληδῶν.

ῥᾶφᾶνίδιον [ἰδ], τό, Dim. of ῥαφανίς, Plat. Com. Ὑπερβ. 6.

ῥᾶφᾶνίδω, to thrust a radish up the fundament, a punishment of adulterers in Athens, Ar. Nub. 1083, cf. Luc. Peregr. 9, Boiss. Anecd. 3. 133, 137:—ἀποραφανίδωσις, εὖς, ἡ, Schol. Ar. Pl. 168.

ῥᾶφᾶνιδώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a radish, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 2.

ῥᾶφᾶνίνος, η, αὐ, of radish, ἔλαιον Diosc. 1. 45.

ῥᾶφᾶνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the radish, Lat. raphanus, Ar. Nub. 981, Pl. 544, Fr. 249, Comici ap. Ath. 56 E sq.; cf. ῥάφανος. (V. ῥάπυς.) [-ῖς, ἴδος in all known passages, though Ath. l. c. and Draco say that ῖ is common.]

ῥᾶφᾶνίτις, ἴδας, ἡ, a kind of lily, so called from the look of its root, v. Plin. N. H. 21. 19.

ῥάφᾶνος [ᾶ], ἡ, Att. for κράμβη, cabbage, Ar. Fr. 163; αἰδ' ὅτι καλαῦμεν ῥάφανον, ὑμεῖς δ' οἱ ξένοι κράμβην Apollod. Car. ap. Ath. 34 D; it was boiled for use, Nicoch. Incert. 1, Alex. Incert. 22; τῆς ῥ., ἣν καλοῦσιν τινες κράμβην Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 5, cf. Schneid. Ind. Theophr., Lob. Phryn. 141. II. also = ῥαφανίς, Arist. Probl. 20. 13, 2, Poll. 1. 247. (V. ῥάπυς.)

ῥᾶφᾶν-οὐρός, ὁ, a cabbage-watcher, gardener, like κηπουρός, Hesych.

ῥᾶφᾶνο-φᾶγία, ἡ, an eating of radishes, Hippol. Haer. 8. 19.

ῥᾶφᾶν, τό, the workshop of a ῥαφεύς, sutrina, Gloss.

ῥᾶφεύς, εὖς, ὁ, (ῥάπτω) a stitcher, patcher, cobbler, Poll. 7. 42. 2. metaph., ῥ. φόνου a planner of murder, Aesch. Ag. 1604.

ῥᾶφή, ἡ, (ῥάπτω) a seam, Lat. sutura, ἱμάντων Od. 22. 186; χιτῶνας Plut. Cleom. 31. 2. the suture of the skull, κεφαλῆ οὐκ ἔχουσα ῥαφήν Hdt. 9. 83, cf. Hipp. V. C. 895, Plat. Tim. 76 A, Arist. H. A. 1. 7. 3., 3. 7. 3; also of the heart and other parts, Id. P. A. 3. 4, 26., 4. 3, 2; ῥαφαὶ ὀστέων Eur. Phoen. 1159, Supp. 503. II. a stitching, sewing, τῆσει καὶ ῥαφῇ χρῆσθαι Plat. Polit. 280 C; αἰ ῥ. τοῦ τραύματος, of a wound that had been sewn up, Dio C. 43. 21.

ῥάφη, ἡ, a large kind of radish, Trypho ap. Hesych.

ῥᾶφιδεύς, εὖς, ὁ, = ῥαφεύς, Anth. P. 11. 288.

ῥᾶφιδευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a stitcher, embroiderer, LXX (Ex. 27. 16), cf. Origen. 3. 681 B.

ῥᾶφιδευτός, ἡ, ὄν, = ῥαπτός, LXX (Ex. 37. 21).

ῥᾶφιδεῦω, = ῥάπτω, Phot. Epist. p. 325:—ἡ ῥαφιδευτική (sub. τέχνη), the art of stitching or cobbling, Jo. Chrys.

ῥᾶφιδό-θήκη, ἡ, a needle-box, Gloss.

ῥᾶφίς, Dor. ῥαπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ῥάπτω) a needle, Hipp. 484. 31 (where Galen. ῥαφίω, al. γραφίσι), Archipp. Πλαυτ. 4, Anth. P. 11. 110; v. Lob. Phryn. 90. II. a sea-fish, from its needle-like shape, Epich. 40 Ahr., Arist. Fr. 278, Opp. H. 1. 172.

ῥάπυς [ᾶ], αὐ, ἡ, = ῥάπυς, q. v., Numen. ap. Ath. 371 C.

ῥᾶχάδην, Adv. (ῥάχις) through or on the spine, Hesych.

ῥᾶχάς, ἄδας, ἡ, a wooded ridge, Hesych., Phot.

ῥᾶχετριζῶ, (ῥάχις) to cut through the spine, Poll. 2. 136; cf. ῥακετριζῶ.

ῥᾶχετρον, τό, = ῥάχις, Hesych.; acc. to Phot., the beginning of the spine, acc. to Poll. 2. 136 the middle. II. a butcher's knife or chopper, Poll. 7. 25; Hesych. cites βράκετρον (-τρον?) = δρέπανον.

ῥᾶχη, ἡ, f. l. for ῥάχος (ἡ), 1. 2, q. v.

ῥᾶχία, Ion. ῥηχία, ἡ: (v. fin.):—like ῥηγμίν, the sea breaking on the shore, esp. the flood-tide, opp. to ἀμπωτίς, Hdt. 2. 11., 7. 198; joined with πλημμυρίς, Id. 8. 129 (ubi v. Valck.), Polyb. 1. 37, 2, al. 2. the roar of the breakers, metaph. of a crowd of people, Posidipp. Incert. 1. 11; ῥ. ποιεῖν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ Plut. 2. 789 D, cf. 791 A; proverb., ῥαχίας λαλιώτερος Diogenian. 7. 99. II. a rocky shore or beach (πᾶς πετρώδης ἀγιάλος Hesych.), ἀλίστοναί ῥ. Aesch. Pr. 713; παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν ῥ. Thuc. 4. 10, cf. Polyb. 3. 39, 4, al.: a reef, Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 12. 2. = ῥάχις II. 1, Soph. Fr. 934. (ῥηχία, ῥαχία must come from ῥήγ-νυμι, like ῥηγμίν; cf. also ῥάχις.) [ῥᾶ- metri grat. only in late Poets, as Anth. P. 7. 393.]

ῥᾶχιαῖος, α, αὐ, (ῥάχις) of the spine, μύες Hipp. Aph. 1259, etc.

ῥᾶχίζω, fut. ἴσω, (ῥάχις) to cut through the spine, esp. as was done in sacrifices (Hesych.), to cleave in twain, of persons and animals, Aesch. Pers. 426 (et ibi Blomf.), Soph. Aj. 56, 299. II. to play the braggart, boast, lie, Dinarch. ap. A. B. 113, Hesych.

ῥᾶχιον, τό, Dim. of ῥάχις II. 1, Byz.

ῥᾶχις [ᾶ], ἴος, Att. εὖς, ἡ, the lower part of the back, the chine, οὐδὲς ῥ. Il. 9. 208. 2. the spine or backbone, Lat. spina dorsī, ἀγύκεται ἡ ῥ. ἐκ σφονδύλων, τείνει δ' ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς μέχρι πρὸς τὰ ἰσχία Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 1, cf. P. A. 2. 9, 4, al.; ὑπὸ ῥάχιν παγῆναι to be impaled,

ῥᾶφιδεῦτός, ἡ, ὄν, = ῥαπτός, LXX (Ex. 37. 21).

ῥᾶφιδεῦω, = ῥάπτω, Phot. Epist. p. 325:—ἡ ῥαφιδευτική (sub. τέχνη), the art of stitching or cobbling, Jo. Chrys.

ῥᾶφιδό-θήκη,

Aesch. Eum. 190, cf. Soph. Fr. 21, Eur. Cycl. 643; *μυελὸς κοίλης ράχεως* Archel. ap. Antig. Car. 96 (89), cf. Plat. Tim. 77 D, 91 A.

anything ridged like the backbone: 1. *the ridge* of a mountain-chain, Hdt. 3. 54., 7. 216, Polyb. 3. 101, 2, etc.; *κατὰ ράχιν* along the ridge, C. I. 2554. 150;—so Archil. 18 likened Thasos to an *ὄνου ράχιν*. 3. *ῥάχιν ῥινός* the bridge of the nose, Poll. 2. 79.

4. *the sharp projection on the middle of the shoulder-blade*, etc. 5. *the outer edge (?)* of the tendrils of the polypus, Arist. II. A. 4. 1, 10. (Cf. *ῥάχερον*, *ῥαχίτης*, etc.; O. H. G. *hrucki* (rücken); O. Norse *hryggr* (Scott. *rigg*, i. e. ridge):—*ῥαχός* is perh. akin (cf. *ἄκανθα*, *spina dorsa*),—the common notion probably being that of a rough jagged edge, and *ῥΑΓ*, *ῥηγμίν* can hardly be separated; v. Curt. p. 743.)

ῥαχιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (*ῥαχίζω*) *he who cuts the victim through the spine*, Phot. II. a boaster, braggart, Theopomp. Com. Παμφ. 4: also *ῥαχιστήρ*, ὁ, Hesych.

ῥαχιστός, ἡ, ὄν, *cut up, cleft*, Amphip. Ἐπὶ ἐπὶ Θ. 1. *ῥαχίτης*, οὐ, ὁ, fem. *ῥαχίτις*, ἴδος, (*ῥάχιν*) *in or of the spine*, *μυελὸς ῥ. the spinal marrow*, Arist. P. A. 2. 6, 3., 1. 7, 2, cf. *ῥάχιν* I; *ῥ. μύες* Galea. II. *ἡ ραχίτις* (sc. *νόσος*) *a spinal complaint, rachitis, rickets*, Medic.

ῥαχιδῶδης, es, *with surf or breakers*, *αἰγιαλός, ἀκτή* Strab. 243, 545, 753.

ῥαχός, οὐ, ἡ (in MSS. often *ῥάχος*, but the Ion. form *ῥηχός* Hdt. 7. 142, and the compd. *εὐρρηχός* shew that it must be either *ῥαχός* or *ῥάχος*:—in E. M. 703. 1 written *ῥάχος*, ὁ):—*a thorn-bush, briar*, opp. to high timber-trees, in pl., Xen. Cyn. 10, 7:—collectively, *a thorn-hedge*, Soph. Fr. 935, cf. Poll. 1. 225; in Hdt. 1. c., *ῥηχός* seems to mean *a wattled fence*. 2. generally, *a twig or branch*, of the vine, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 3 (where Schneid. restored *ῥαχούς* for *ῥάχας*); cf. Hesych., Phot. II. at Troezen, *the wild-olive tree*, Paus. 2. 32, 10. (V. sub *ῥάχιν*.)

ῥαψαφῶδός, Boeot. for *ῥαψφῶδός*, C. I. 1583. 11. *ῥάψις*, εως, ἡ, (*ῥάπτω*) *a stitching together*, ἐπῶν Eust. 6. 36.

ῥαψφῶδέω, *to be a ῥαψφῶδός*, *to recite the poems* of others, esp. of Homer, *τί δὴ ποτ' οὖν .. ῥαψφῶδεῖς .. περιῶν*; Plat. Ion 541 B; *ἄ τε εὖ ῥαψφῶδεῖ ἄ τε μή* Ib. 533 C, cf. Isocr. 239 D; *τι περί τινος* Luc. Jup. Conf. 1:—Pass., of the poems, *to be recited*, Lycurg. 161. 41. 2. absol., Arist. Poët. 26, 6:—of Homer and Hesiod, *ῥ. περιῶντας* *reciting or declaiming*, Plat. Rep. 600 D, cf. Diog. L. 9. 18; *ἐμμέτρως ῥ. πρὸς φίλους* Luc. Nec. 1. 3. in contemptuous sense, *to repeat by heart or rote*, *to declaim*, Dem. 181. 14, Luc. D. Mort. 15. 2; *λόγοι ἀνευ ἀνακρίσεως καὶ διδαχῆς ῥαψφῶδούμενοι* Plat. Phaedr. 277 E; c. inf. *to keep saying* that .., Dem. 770. 13. II. c. acc. pers. *to sing of one, celebrate*, *τοὺς ἀνδρείους* Ar. Eccl. 679.

ῥαψφῶδημα, τό, *anything recited by a rhapsodist*:—in contemptuous sense, *a piece of idle declamation*, Cyrill.

ῥαψφῶδία, ἡ, (*ῥαψφῶδός*) *recitation of Epic poetry*, Plat. Ion 533 B; *ἄλλα .. οἱ πατέρες ἔθεσαν ῥαψφῶδίας* Id. Tim. 21 B. 2. *Epic composition*, opp. to lyric (*κιθαροψῶδία*), *ἐπιδεικνύναι ῥ. Id. Legg. 658 B; ἀποτελεῖν* Clearch. ap. Ath. 275 fin.; then, generally, of all kinds of poetry, *ποιεῖν μικτήν ῥ. ἐξ ἀπάντων μέτρων* Arist. Poët. 1, 12. II. a portion of an Epic poem fit for recitation at one time, e. g. a book of the Iliad or Odyssey, Plut. 2. 186 D, Luc. D. Mort. 20. 2, Contempl. 7. III. contemptuously, *a rambling story, rhapsody, tirade*, Plut. 2. 514 C.

ῥαψφῶδικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for a rhapsodist*; *ἡ-κή* (with and without *τέχνη*), *the rhapsodist's art*, Plat. Ion 538 B, 540 A, al. Adv. *-κῶς*, Eust. 3. 55.

ῥαψφῶδο-ποιία, ἡ, (*ποιέω*) = *ῥαψφῶδημα*, Eriphan.

ῥαψφῶδός, ὁ, (*ῥάπτω*, *ῥάδη*) properly *one who stitches or strings songs together*; esp. *a person who recited Epic poems, a rhapsodist*, sometimes applied to the *bard who recited his own poem*, as to Homer, Plat. Rep. 600 D; to Hesiod, Nicoel. ap. Schol. Pind. N. 2. 2 (v. infr.); but *ῥαψφῶδοί* commonly meant *a class or school of persons who got their living by reciting the poems of Homer*, first in Hdt. 5. 67; cf. Plato's Ion, which is a half-serious examination of the pretensions of the rhapsodists.—Hence, the poems of Homer came to be divided into certain lengths called *rhapsodies*, i. e. *lays, fyttes, cantos* (v. *ῥαψφῶδία* II): but it does not seem that the word *ῥάπτειν* here means anything more than *the even continuous flow* (a kind of *chant* or *recitative*) in which the old Epic poems were recited, whence the *ῥαψφῶδοί* were also called *στιχφῶδοί*, so that no conclusion can be drawn from it to prove that these poems were made of fragments *stitched* (as it were) *together*; for *ῥαψφῶδός* might be applied (as we have seen) to the Poet himself; also, Hes., Fr. 34, speaks of himself and Homer as *ῥάψαντες ἀοιδῆν*; and Pind., N. 2. 2, calls Epic poets *ῥαπτῶν ἐπέων ἀοιδοί*: moreover the term was applied to other than Epic poems, Chamael. ap. Ath. 620 C; v. Müller Literat. of Greece, I. pp. 33 sq., and, more at large, Wolf Proleg. pp. xcvi sq., Heyne II. 1. 8. p. 793, Nitzsch Quaest. Hom. iv. p. 13.—The *ῥαψφῶδοί*, while reciting, held a wand in their hand (cf. *ῥάβδος* I. 5), whence some have wished to derive the word hence, as if *ῥαβδφῶδός*. II. Soph., O. T. 391, calls the Sphinx *ῥαψφῶδός κύων*, because she proposed her riddle to every one she met, as the rhapsodists did their lays, cf. Welcker Cycl. p. 363.

ῥάων, ον, *ῥάως*;—v. sub *ῥάδιος*.

ῥεία, Ep. Adv. of *ῥάδιος*, *easily, lightly*, II. 5. 304., 8. 179, etc.; cf. *ῥεία*, *ῥά*. [v. c., ll. c.; but as one long syll. in 12. 381., 13. 144, Hes. Op. 5.]

ῥεία, ἡ, Ep. *ῥείη* II. 14. 203, h. Ap. 93, Ven. 43, Hes.; *ῥεία δ' ὑποδηθείσα* Hes. Th. 453 (but with v. l. *ῥείη δ' αὐτὴ δηθείσα*); gen. *ῥείας* Anth. P. 6. 219, 20; the common form *ῥεία* is found in II. 15. 187, as a monosyll.; the contr. *ῥῆη* cited from Pherecyd. by Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 7; 3

ῥείη h. Hom. Cer. 459, Hes. Th. 647. *Rhea*, daughter of Uranos and Gaia, wife of Cronos, mother of Zeus and the gods, Hom., etc.; hence called *Μήτηρ θεῶν* C. I. 99. 1., 189, al.; and *ἡ Μητήρ ἡ Φρυγία*, Ib. (addend.) 2107 ὁ.

ῥεγεύς, ὁ, a *dye*, E. M. 703. 28 (v. l. *ῥαγεῖς*); *ῥεγιστής*, οὐ, ὁ, Hesych. *ῥεγεῶν* or *ῥεγιῶν*, ὠνος, ἡ, the Lat. *regio*, C. I. 3436.

ῥέγκος, εος, τό, a *snoring sound, stertorous breathing*, Hipp. Acut. 386, cf. 1155 C, 1229 D; but in the form *ῥέγκος* 1215 F; cf. *ῥέγκω* fin., *ῥεγχῶδης*.

ῥέγκω, fut. *ῥέγξω*, *to snore*, Lat. *sterto*, Aesch. Eum. 53, Ar. Nub. 5, al.; of horses, *to snort*, Eur. Rhes. 785; of a dolphin asleep, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 11., 6. 12, 4:—in Ar. Eq. 115, also as Dep. *ῥέγκεται*, but (as the Schol. observes) only to balance *πέρδεται*; see however Anth. P. 11. 343.—The form *ῥέγκω* occurs in Hipp. Aph. 1258, Arist. II. c., Menand. Monost. 711, cf. *ῥέγκος*. (Hence *ῥέγκος* or *ῥέγκος*, *ρογκιάω*, and perh. also *ῥύζω*, *ῥύγκος*.)

ῥεγκῶδης, es, (*εἶδος*) *as if snoring*, only in form *ῥεγχ-*, Hipp. 1162 H. *ῥέγμα*, τό, (*ῥέζω*) *that which is dyed*, like *ῥέγος*, Ibyc. 53.

ῥέγξις, εως, ἡ, (*ῥέγκω*) *stertorous breathing*, Hipp. Acut. 386. *ῥέγος*, εος, τό, = *ῥήγος*, q. v. a *rug, coverlet*, Anacr. 97.

ῥέγχος, *ῥέγχω*, *ῥεγχῶδης*, v. sub *ῥεγκ-*. *ῥέδη*, ἡ, Lat. *rheeda*, a *wagon*, Apocal. 18. 13:—Dim. *ῥέδιον*, τό, Hesych. *ῥέεθρον*, Ion. and poet. for *ῥεῖθρον* (q. v.), Hom., Hes., Hdt., Trag.

ῥέζω, Hom., Hes., etc., but rare in Att. (Pherecr. *Χειρ.* 2 is mock heroic): impf. *ῥεζον* Hom., Ep. *ῥέζον* Od. 3. 5, Ion. *ῥέζεσκον* II. 8. 250:—fut. *ῥέξω* Od. 11. 31, Trag.:—aor. *ῥεξε* II. 9. 536., 10. 49, Plat. Legg. 642 C; in Poets also *ῥεξε* Hom., Trag., Dor. part. *ῥέξαις* Pind. O. 9. 142:—Pass., aor. 1 opt. *ῥεχθείη* Hipp. 1213 B (vulg. *ῥεχθείη*); part. *ῥεχθείς* II. 9. 250., 20. 198. (From *ῥεγ-* = *ῥεγ-*, so that *ῥέζω* is merely a poet. form (used once by Plat.) of **ῥεγω*, *ῥεζω* (cf. Dor. and Boeot. *ῥέδω* in Eust. 226. 8., 984. 1, Ahs. D. Dor. p. 96). I. *to do, act, deal*, opp. to *εἰπεῖν*, Od. 4. 205., 22. 314; *to παθεῖν*, v. infr.:—Constr., 1. absol., *ῥέξαι* II. 2. 802; *οὐ κατὰ μοῖραν ῥ.* Od. 9. 352, etc. 2. more often trans. c. acc. sei, *to do, accomplish, make*, *ὄσ' ἂν πεπνυμένος ἀνήρ εἴποι καὶ ῥέξει* Od. 4. 205; *μέρμερα ἔργα, ὄσ' ἄνδρες ῥέξαντες* .. II. 10. 524, cf. Od. 22. 314; *τί ῥέξομεν*; II. 11. 838; *μέγα ῥέξας τι καὶ ἐσσομένοισι πυθέσθαι* 22. 305, cf. 2. 274; *ὄ τι ποσσίν τε ῥέξει καὶ χερσίν* Od. 8. 148; so in later Poets, *ῥέξοντά τι καὶ παθεῖν* εἶκε Pind. N. 4. 52; *τί ῥέξω*; Aesch. Eum. 789, cf. Theb. 105; *τί ῥέξας τύχοιμ' ἂν* ..; Id. Cho. 315, etc.; cf. *δράω*:—Pass., *οὐδέ τι μῆχος ῥεχθέντος κακοῦ ἔστ' ἄκος εὐρεῖν* for mischief *once done*, II. 9. 250; *ῥεχθὲν δὲ καὶ νῆπιος ἔγνω* 17. 32. 3. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, *to do something to one*, often in Hom.; *κακὸν ῥέζειν τινά* II. 3. 354., 4. 32, Od. 2. 72; *ἀγαθὰ ῥ. τινά* 22. 209, cf. II. 9. 647; even, *οὐδέν σε ῥέξω* κακά II. 24. 370: also with an Adv., *κακῶς ῥ. τινά* to maltreat one, Od. 23. 56; so, *ἡ πόλις ἡμᾶς οὐ καλῶς ῥεξε* Plat. Legg. 642 C; more rarely c. dat pers., *μηκέτι μοι κακὰ ῥέξετε* do me no more mischiefs, Od. 20. 314; *ὄσα βροτοῖς ῥεξε κακά* Eur. Med. 1292. 4. with strengthd. signf., *εἴ τι νόος ῥέξει* if it shall avail aught, *be of any service*, II. 14. 62. II. in spec. sense, *to perform sacrifices*, like Lat. *sacra facere, operari, ierā ῥέζων* Od. 1. 61, cf. 3. 5; *ἐκατόμβας ῥέζειν θεῷ* to fulfil or accomplish a hecatomb to a god, II. 23. 206, Od. 5. 102, Pind. P. 10. 53; *ῥ. θαλούσιά τι* II. 9. 535; *θύματα Ζηνὶ τῆς ἀλώσεως* Soph. Tr. 288; and, absol., *to do sacrifice*, like Lat. *operari, facere, ῥέζειν θεῷ* II. 2. 400., 8. 250, Od. 9. 553, etc.:—sometimes with the victim in acc., *ῥέξω βοῦν ἦνιν* will sacrifice it, II. 10. 292, Od. 3. 382, cf. 10. 523.

ῥέξω, a Dor. Verb. = *βάπτω*, *to dye*, Phot. and E. M. 703. 28, cf. Epich. ap. Orion. p. 139. (Cf. *ῥέγος*, *ῥεγεύς*, *ῥεγιστής*, and lengthd. *ῥήγος*, *ῥηγέως*:—the Skt. Root is *raḡ*, whence *raḡ-āni*, *raḡ-yāni* (*tingo, coloro*), *raḡ-as* (*rubor*), *raḡ-tas* (*rubor*)).

ῥεθο-μαλίδης, οὐ, ὁ, (*μηλον* B) *with cheeks like apples*, Schol. II. 22. 68. *ῥέθος*, εος, τό, a *limb*, in pl. *the limbs*, *ψυχὴ δ' ἐκ ῥεθέων πταμένη* II. 16. 856., 22. 362; *ῥεθέων ἐκ θυμὸν ἐλέσθαι* 22. 68; cf. Theocr. 23. 39. II. in sing. *the face, countenance*, Soph. Ant. 529, Eur. II. F. 1204. 2. *the body*, Lyc. 173.

ῥεία, Ep. for *ῥεία*, *ῥά*, (sometimes elided, II. 15. 356, Od. 17. 273), Adv. of *ῥάδιος*, *easily, lightly*, often in Hom., and Hes.; *θεοὶ ῥεία ζῶντες* the gods who live at ease, Lat. *securum agentes aevom*, II. 6. 138, Od. 4. 805; *τούτοισιν μὲν ταῦτα μέλει, κίθαρις καὶ ἀοιδή, ῥεία* lightly, pleasantly, Od. 1. 160; strengthd. *ῥεία μάλ'* II. 3. 381., 15. 362, etc.; *ὡς ῥεία* how easily, deftly! 16. 745, 749.

ῥείη, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for *ῥεία*. *ῥεῖθρον*, τό, Att. contr. from Ion. and Ep. *ῥέεθρον*, which is used by Trag. once in dialogue, Aesch. Pers. 497, but in lyrics often: (*ῥέω*):—*that which flows, a river, stream*, *ποταμοῖο ῥέεθρα* the streams, waters of .., II. 14. 245; *ἔρατεινὰ ῥ.* 21. 218; *Στυγὸς ὕδατος αἶψα ῥ.* 8. 369; *ῥεῖθρα* first in h. Hom. 18. 9, then in Trag.; *streams* of blood, Aesch. Ag. 210:—sing., *ἐκτρέψας τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ ῥέεθρον* .. ἐς τὸ ὠρυσσε χωρίον Hdt. 1. 186, cf. 75., 179; *ῥέεθρον* Ἀλφειοῦ Pind. O. 9. 29; *ῥέεθρον ἀγνοῦ* Στρυμόνος Aesch. Pers. 497; *ὅταν περάσῃς ῥεῖθρον* Id. Pr. 790; csp. of *rivulets, brooks*, Polyb. 3. 71, 4, etc. II. *the bed or channel of a river*, *ἄσπορον* .. *κῆμα κατέσσυτο καλὰ ῥέεθρα* II. 21. 382; *ποταμοῦ ῥ. ἀπεξηρασμένον* Hdt. 7. 109; *ποταμὸν ἐκτραπέσθαι ἐκ τῶν ἀρχαίων ῥ.* Id. 1. 75; *πατραπέρας [τὸν ποταμὸν] δι' ὧν νῦν ῥέει ῥεῖθρον*, i. e. *ἐκ τῶν ῥεῖθρων δι' ὧν νῦν ῥέει*, Id. 7. 130, cf. 127., 9. 51;—though it is not always easy to distinguish *the bed or channel* from *the stream in its bed*, v. Hdt. 1. 191., 2. 11; cf. *ἀπολείπω* IV. (For the termin., cf. *πτολί-εθρον*.)

ῥεῖτης, ὁ, only in Gramm., as part of the compds. *βαθυρ-*, *εὐρ-ῥεῖτης*.

ρείω, Ep. for *ρέω*.
ρέκος, (gender unknown), expl. in Theognost. II etc. by *ζῶμα, ζώνη*.
ρέκτηρα, ἡ, fem. of sq., Manetho I. 212.
ρέκτηρ, ἡρας, ὁ, (*ρέζω*) a worker, doer, like Homer's *πρηκτήρ, κακῶν* Hes. Op. 189; ἀρετῆς Clem. Al. 313. 2. c. gen. objecti, a worker in a thing, χρυσαῖο Manetho I. 297, cf. 4. 149.
ρέκτηριος, α, αν, active, busy, Ion ap. Ath. 604 D.
ρέκτης, αν, ὁ, = *ρέκτηρ, active*, Plut. Brut. 12, Synes. 209 D, al.
ρεμβάζω, = ῥεμβομαι, Eccl.
ρεμβάς, ἄδας, pecul. fem. of *ρεμβός*, LXX (v. l. Sirac. 26. 8), Eccl.
ρεμβασμός, ὁ, a roaming about; metaph. a wavering, anxious turn of mind, LXX (Sap. 4. 12), Byz.
ρεμβεύω, = ῥεμβομαι, LXX (Isai. 23. 16), Justin. M.
ρέμβη, ἡ, (*ρέμβω*) σ *roaming about, ἐν ῥεμβῃ εἶναι to be paralysed*, Galen. ad Hipp. 1215 E (the MSS. of Hipp. give *ρεμβίη*).
ρεμβο-ειδής, ἐς, f. l. in Erotian. for *ραιβοειδής*.
ρεμβονάω, = ῥυμβονάω, Hesych.
ρεμβός, ὄν, (ρέμβω) roaming, roving, ψυχῆ M. Anton. 2. 17, Eccl.
ρέμβος, ὁ, = *ρέμβη*, Plut. 2. 603 E.
ρέμβω, to turn round and round, the Act. only in Hesych., who also has aor. pass. *ρεμφθῆναι*. II. *ῥεμβομαι*, Dep. *to roam, rove, roll about*, Menand. Ὑποβ. 1. 15; *ἔξω ῥ.* LXX (Prov. 7. 12); ἀπὸ τόπου Plut. Fab. 20; ἐν τύπῳ Id. Demosth. 6, cf. Anth. P. 9. 415; ὄμμασι Ib. 5. 289; metaph. *to be unsteady, act at random, ἐν ταῖς πράγμασι* Plut. Pomp. 20; ἐν εἰδώλοις καὶ σκιαῖς Id. 2. 80 F; of food eaten without an appetite. Ib. 664 A; *ῥέμβεται ἡ λέξις is vague*, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 52. (Hence *ῥόμβος, ῥύμβος, ῥυμβών, ῥυμβονάω*.)
ρεμβώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) roving, rolling, βλέμμα Plut. 2. 45 D; *διατριβαί* Id. Dio 7. 2. metaph. *desultory, remiss, πολιορκία* Polyb. 16. 39, 2; τὸ ῥ. (vulg. *ραμβ-*) καὶ ἀκόλαστον Plut. 2. 715 C. Adv. -δῶς, Hesych.
ρέμφος, ἐας, τό, Ion. for *ῥάμφος*.
ρέμω, = πειρῶμαι, δύναμαι, Theognost. Can. II.
ρέων, τό, (ρέω) = ῥυτόν (ῥυτός II), Astyd. ap. Ath. 496 E.
ρέος, τό, (ρέω) like ῥεῦμα, anything flowing, a stream, Aesch. Ag. 901, Pr. 676, 812; also of tears, *δακρυσίστακταν ῥ.* Ib. 400.
ρεπτέον, verb. Adj. one must incline, ἐπί τι Oribas. 162 Matth.
ρέπω, mostly used in pres. and impf.: fut. ῥέψω Hdt. 7. 139, Paus. 9. 37, 8; aor. *ἔρρεψα* Hipp. 803 D, 816 B (vulg. *ἔρευσα*), Plat. Phileb. 46 E. (Hence *ῥοπή, ἀντίρροπος, ἀμφιρρεπής, ῥύπαλον, ῥόπτρον, ῥαπίς, καλαῦροψ*, i.e. *καλά-φραψ*:—this last word, compared with Lith. *virpiu* (to waver), shews that the orig. form of the Root was *FPEΠ*: Curt. refers also Lat. *rep-ens, rep-ente* to this Root, as also perh. *ῥέμβ-ω, ῥόμβ-ος*.) Properly of the descending scale, *to incline downwards, to sink, fall*, Lat. *vergere, inclinare, ἐτίταινε τάλαντα, ἔλκε δὲ μέσσα λαβών, ῥέπε δ' αἰσιμον ἤμαρ Ἀχαιῶν*, where the descending scale implies defeat and death, Il. 8. 72; so, *ῥέπε δ' Ἐκταρας αἰσιμον ἤμαρ* 22. 212; τὸ τοῦδ' ἄν ῥέπει Ar. Ran. 1393; τοῦ ταλάντου τὸ ῥέπαν κάτω βαδίζει τὸ δὲ κενὸν πρὸς τὸν Δία Id. Fr. 445 A; τὸ μὲν κάτω ῥέπον .. βαρὺ τὸ δὲ ἄνω, καῦφον Plat. de Justo 373 E; *εἰς ταῦναντίαν ῥ.* Id. Rep. 550 E:—hence in various senses, 1. of things, *to incline one way or the other, ὅ τι παλλᾶ ῥέπει what is always shifting, never steady*, Pind. O. 8. 31; *βλεμμάτων ῥέπει βολή inclines downward, falls*, of a young girl's eye, Aesch. Fr. 238; ὕπνος ἐπὶ βλεφάροις ῥέπων sleep falling upon the eyes, Disson Pind. P. 9. 25 (44); *ῥ. πρὸς τὴν γῆν* Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 9, etc. 2. of one of two contending parties, *to preponderate, prevail, ἐπὶ δόκτερα [αἰ] Ἀθηναῖαι ἐτράποντο, ταῦτα ῥέπειν ἔμελλεν* Hdt. 7. 139; *σκοπανμένῳ μοι ἔρρεψε δεῖν on consideration [the opinion] that it was necessary prevailed*, Ep. Plat. 328 B; ἡθῶν .. ἂν ὡσπερ ῥέψαντα τάλλα ἐφελκύσθηται Plat. Rep. 544 E; ὁπότερ' ἂν ῥέψη Id. Phileb. 46 E. 3. of persons, *εὐ ῥέπει θεός is favourably inclined*, Aesch. Theb. 21; *ῥέπειν ἐπὶ τι to incline towards a thing*, Isocr. 311 A; ἐπὶ τὸ λῆμμα Dem. 325. 13; *πρὸς τὴν ἀνδρείαν* Plat. Polit. 308 A, cf. Legg. 802 E; also, *ῥ. τῇ γνώμῃ ἐπὶ τινα* Polyb. 33. 15, 2; *εἰς τινα* Luc. Bis Acc. 6;—but, *νομίζων τούτους πλείστον ῥέπειν ἐπὶ τὸ ἀγαθὸν τῇ πόλει to avail most, have the greatest influence*, Xen. Lac. 4, 1:—so also, *εἰς ἕν τι αἰ ἐπιθυμίαι σφόδρα ῥέπουσιν* Plat. Rep. 485 D; *ῥ. πρὸς ἡδονὴν* Arist. Eth. N. 10, 1, 2; *ῥ. πρὸς τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν* Id. Pol. 4. 7, 5. 4. of duties, feelings, etc., *ῥ. εἰς τινα to fall or devalue upon one, τὰ μητρὸς ἐς σέ μαι ῥέπει στήρηθρον* Aesch. Cho. 240; *τούργων εἰς ἐμὲ ῥέπον* Soph. O. T. 847. 5. of events, *to fall, happen, in a certain way, φιλεῖ ταῦτο μὴ ταύτη ῥέπειν* Id. Ant. 722; τῆδε or ἐκείνη ῥ. Plat. Legg. 862 C, Tim. 79 E; *ῥ. εἰς τι to turn or come to something, συμφορὰν .. κακῶν ῥέπασαν ἐς τὰ μάσσανα* Aesch. Pers. 440; τὸ μηδὲν εἰς οὐδὲν ῥέπει naught comes to naught, Eur. Fr. 536; ὁ χρησμός ἐς ταῦτα ῥ. Ar. Pl. 51; ὁ γριφὸς ἐνταῦθα ῥ. Antiph. Κνωσ. 1. 11. II. trans. *to make the scale incline one way or the other, only in the compds. ἐπιρρέπω, καταρρέπω*, except that Aesch. so uses the Pass., *τῶνδ' ἐξ ἴσου ῥεπομένων being equally balanced*, Supp. 405.
ρερῦπωμένος, v. sub ῥυπόω.
ρεῦμα, τό, (ρέω) that which flows, a flow, current, Aesch. Pr. 139, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 11; *μελιχίων πατῶν ῥ.* Soph. O. T. 160; *ἐλαίου ῥ. ἀσφαγῆτι ῥέοντος* Plat. Theaet. 144 B:—in metaph., *ῥ. αὔτης καὶ τροφῆς, ὕψους* Plat. Tim. 44 B, 45 C. 2. *the stream of a river, mostly in pl., Ildt. 2. 20, 24; ῥ. ἰσχυρά* Id. 8. 12; in sing., *ῥ. Δίρκαιον* Eur. Supp. 637, cf. I. T. 401; *ῥ. Νείλου* Plat. Tim. 21 E; also *a stream of lava*, Thuc. 3. 116, Carcin. ap. Diod. 5. 5; metaph. *a stream or flood of men, μεγάλην ῥ. φωτῶν* Aesch. Pers. 87; *ῥ. Περσικοῦ στραταῦ* Ib. 412, cf. Eur. I. T. 1437; *παλλῶ ῥ. προσνισσομένοι* Soph. Ant. 129; so, *ῥ. ἐπῶν* Cratin. Πυτ. 7; *κλαυθμῶν καὶ ὕδρμῶν* Plut. 2. 609 B; *μελισσῶν* Anth. P. 9. 404. 3. *a flood, κατελθόντος αἰφνιδίου τοῦ ῥ.* Thuc. 4. 75;

φεραμένῳ συναπενεχθῆναι τῷ ῥ. Demad. 180. 17. II. *that which is always flowing or changing, τὸ τῆς τύχης .. ῥ. μεταπίπτει ταχύ the ebb and flow of fortune*, Menand. Γεωργ. 1. III. *Medic. a humour or discharge from the body, a flux, rheumi, διὰ τῶν βινέων* Hipp. Vet. Med. 15; *ῥ. εἰς τοὺς πόδας κατεληλύθει* Luc. Philops. 6; *ῥ. νοσηματικά* Arist. Sens. 5, 16; *σταμάχου καὶ καιλίας ῥ.* Diosc. 1. 110; *κατασκήψαι ῥ. εἰς τὰ νεύρα* Paus. 6. 3, 10:—absol., Plut. Mar. 34, etc.
ρευμάτιζομαι, Pass. *to flow as a current*, Strab. 52. II. *to have or suffer from a flux*, Tim. Locr. 103 A, Diosc. 4. 40, Plut. 2. 902 A; so also in Act. *ρευματίζω*, Porphy. Abst. 1. 28.
ρευματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥεῦμα III) subject to a discharge or flux, εἰς τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Arist. Probl. 31. 5, 1; *ἔλκη ῥ.* Diosc. 2. 153; *τραῦμα* Plut. 2. 131 B.
ρευμάτιον, τό, Dim. of *ρεῦμα, a rivulet*, Arist. Probl. 11, 18, Plut. Thes. 27.
ρευματισμός, ὁ, = ῥεῦμα (signf. II), Diosc. 4. 65, Galen., etc.
ρευματώω, to make fluid, opp. to χερσῶω, Pisd.
ρευματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a flux, Hipp. 1210 C, Galen. II. the literal sense, *in flood, swollen*, only in Tzetz. Hist. 3. 122.
ρεῦσις, ἐως, ἡ, a flowing, Diosc. 1. 116., 2. 181; often as v. l. for *ῥύσις*.
ρευσταλέος, α, αν, (ρέω) liquid, fluent, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 146 B.
ρευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ρέω) flowing, liquid, Plut. Aemil. 14., 2. 905 E. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 874 F.
ρευστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ρέω) in a state of flux, ἡ ὕλη Arist. Fr. 201, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 217. 2. metaph. *fluctuating, unsettled, οὐσία* Plut. 2. 268 D; *πολυπραγμοσύνη ῥ. εἰς ἅπαντα* Ib. 522 A.
ρέφανος, ἰον. for ῥαφανός.
ρέψις, ἐως, ἡ, (ρέπω) inclination, πρὸς τι Eccl.
ρέω Hom., etc.; Ep. *ρείω* Hes. ap. Serv. Virg. Georg. 1. 245, Anth. P. 7. 36, but not in Hom.: impf. 3 sing. *ἔρρει* Il. 17. 86, Att., but elsewhere in Hom. *ἔρρει* or *ῥέε*:—fut. *ρεύσομαι*, Theogn. 448, Eur. Fr. 388, Crates Θηρ. 2, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 5, Hipp. 893 H; Dor. *ρευσομαι*, also in Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 23., 2. 4, 20; later, *ρεύσω* Anth. P. 5. 125, Or. Sib., etc.: aor. *ἔρρευσα* Ar. Eq. 527 (lyr.), Hipp. 515. 24, Ael., etc.:—but the Att. fut. and aor. are of pass. form, *ῥήσομαι* Isocr. 187 A; *ἔρρῶν* Thuc. 3. 116, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 30, Plat., etc., as also in Hdt. 8. 138; Ep. 3 sing. *ῥύη* Od. 3. 455; pf. *ἔρρῆκα* Plat. Rep. 485 D, Isocr. 159 D; later forms *ἔρρῆκα, ῥέρρευκα* in Galen., Origen.—A pres. med. *ῥέσμαι* occurs also in Plut. Cor. 3, Philostr. 541, Luc. Salt. 71, etc., v. Lob. Aj. 76; so *ἔρρεῖτο* Eur. Hel. 1602 (unless we read with Elmsl. *ἔρρει τὸ παρακέλευσμα κτλ.*), Philostr. 371, etc.—This Verb, like *πνέω, χέω*, does not contr. *εη, εα, εω*. (From the same Root come *ῥέ-ας, ῥέ-εθρον, ῥύ-ας, ῥα-ἡ, ῥύ-σις, ῥυ-τός, ῥύ-αξ, ῥεῦ-μα, ῥεῦ-σις*, also *ῥύ-μη, ῥυθ-μός*; cf. Skt. *ῥu, srau-āmi* (fluo), *srau-as, srō-tas* (flumen); Lat. *ru-o, riv-us, ru-mis* (Engl. river is from Fr. *rivière*, Lat. *riparia*); Lith. *srau-ju, srau-ē, srau-a*. This Root is ΣΡΥ, as appears from a comparison of these forms, the s being lost in Gr. and Lat.:—this was strengtbd. by the insertion of a t in O. H. G. *stroum* (stream) and Lith. *struja* (fluentum), so that the river Στρύ-μων is to be referred to the same Root;—*Εὐ-ρωτ-ας* also seems to belong to it.) *To flow, run, stream, gush*, freq. in Hom., etc.; of water, and also of blood, tears, sweat, etc., Od. 19. 204, Il. 3. 300., 17. 86, etc.:—with dat. of that which flows, *πηγῇ ῥέει ὕδατι the fountain runs with water*, Il. 22. 149, cf. Od. 5. 70; *ῥέειν αἵματι γαῖα* Il. 8. 65, etc.; *φάραγγες ὕδατι ῥέουσαι* Eur. Tro. 449; *ῥεῖ γάλακτι πέδαν ῥεῖ δ' αἴψω* Id. Bacch. 142; *αἴψω .. ἔρρει χάραδρα* Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 4 (v. sub fin.); and in a strange form of the part. med., *ἰδρῶτι ῥεούμενοι* (for *ῥέομενοι*, formed like *μαχεόμενοι*) Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140; *πόλιν χρυσῷ ῥέουσαν* Eur. Tro. 995; *φόνῳ ναῦς ἔρρει* Id. Hel. 1602 (v. supr.); so metaph., *πολλῶ ῥ. ἐπαίνῳ* Ar. Eq. 527;—rarely with acc. in the same sense (v. infr. II. 2);—sometimes with nom., *Ζεὺς χρυσοῦς ῥυεῖς* Isocr. 217 D, cf. Anth. P. 5. 33. b. the post-Hom. expression for a full stream is *μέγας ῥεῖ, μέγαλοι ῥέουσι* Hdt. 2. 25; *μέγας ἔρρῆ* Id. 8. 138, cf. Thuc. 2. 5; *ῥ. οὐδὲν ἔσσαν ἡ νῦν* Id. 7. 129; so also, *πολὺς ῥεῖ*, metaph. of men, *ῥεῖ παλὺς ὄδε λεῶς* Aesch. Theb. 80; *Κύπρις ἦν παλλῆ ῥυῆ* Eur. Hipp. 443 (cf. infr. 2); so, *ῥ. μου τὸ δάκρνον παλὺ* Ar. Lys. 1034; so also, *ἔς ἔρωτα ἅπας ῥ.* Pseudo-Phocyl. 180; *ἄλος ἔρρῆ πρὸς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην* Plut. Alcib. 21. c. of a river, also, *ῥ. ἀπὸ χιόνας to derive its stream* from melted snow, Hdt. 2. 22. d. proverb., *ἄνω ῥέειν to flow backwards, of impossibilities*, Eur. Supp. 520; *ἄνω παταμῶν ἔρρῆσαν οἱ .. λόγοι*, of confused or perverse reasoning, Dem. 433. 23, cf. Eur. Med. 410; also, *ταῦτα μὲν ῥεῖτω κατ' οὐρον* (v. οὐρας) Soph. Tr. 468. 2. metaph. of things, *ἐκ χειρῶν βέλεα ῥέον* from their hands rained darts, Il. 12. 159; *ῥεῖ μάλιστα ὁ ἀήρ .. ἐν τοῖς ὑψηλαῖς* Arist. Meteor. 1. 10, 3, cf. 13, 3 sq.; *φλάξ ῥυεῖσα* Plut. Brut. 31; so, *τὴν Αἴτην ῥυῆναι* Ael. ap. Stob. 79. 38:—esp. of a flow of words, *ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέειν αὐδῆ* Il. 1. 249, Hes. Th. 39, 97; *ἔπε' ἐκ στόματος ῥεῖ μείλιχα* Ib. 84; absol., of the tongue, *to run glibly*, Aesch. Theb. 557; so, *θραυνομένῳ καὶ παλλῶ ῥεάντι καθ' ὑμῶν* Dem. 272. 20 (cf. Hor. Sat. 1. 7, 28, *salsa multoque fluenti*): hence, of words or sentiments, *to be current, κληδόνος καλῆς μάτην ῥεούσης* Soph. O. C. 259. 3. *to fall, drop off*, e. g. of hair, Od. 10. 393, Illes. Fr. 5, Theocr. 2. 89, etc.: of ripe fruit, Polyb. 12. 4, 14; of over-ripe corn, *ἡδη ῥεάντα τὸν στάχυν* Babr. 88. 14. 4. generally, *to flow or melt away, perish, ῥεῖ πᾶν ἄδηλον* Soph. Tr. 698; *εἰ ῥεῖ τὸ σῶμα καὶ ἀπολλύεται* Plat. Phaedo 87 D; *τῆκεται ὁ λίθος .. ὥστε καὶ ῥεῖν* Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 10. 5. *to be always running on and changing, ἀπανθ' ὕρῳ .. ῥέοντα μεταπίπταντά τε* Com. Anon. 355; *ὡς ἰόντων πάντων καὶ ἀεὶ ῥεόντων* Plat. Crat. 439 C, cf. 411 C; *κινεῖται καὶ ῥεῖ .. τὰ πάντα* Id. Theaet. 182 C; hence, *al ῥεόντες* was a nickname for the Heraclitean philosophers *who held that all things were in a constant state of flux or change, αἰ τὰ*

ἀκίνητα κινούντες, opp. to αἱ τοῦ ὄλου στασιῶται, Plat. Theaet. 181 A, Crat. 402 A, cf. Arist. Cael. 3. 1, 8, Metaph. 3. 5, 18., 12. 9, 21. 6. of persons, ῥ. ἐπὶ τι to be inclined, given to a thing, Isocr. 159 D; εἰς τι Plat. Rep. 455 D; of ταύτη βνέντες Ib. 495 B. 7. of a ship, to leak, opp. to στεγανὸν εἶναι, Arist. Fr. 513, Paus. 8. 50, 7. 8. to have a flux, τὰς κοιλίας τὰς βεούσας Diod. 5. 41. II. very rarely trans. to let flow, pour, ἔρρει χόας Eur. Hec. 528, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 264, Wolf Dem. Lept. 273:—this differs from the usage 2. c. acc. cogn., βεῖτω γάλα, μέλι let the land run milk, honey, Theocr. 5. 124, 126; οἶνον βέων Luc. V. H. 1. 7, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 287, LXX (Joel. 3. 18):—this acc. the best writers commonly expressed by the dat., v. supr. I. 1.

*ῥέω, to say, v. sub ἔρω.

ῥηγεύς, ἑως, ὁ, (ῥήγος) a dyer, Schol. Il. 9. 661 (657), Hesych.

ῥηγή, f. l. for ῥαγή, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

ῥήγιος, α, αν, for Lat. regius, = τυραννικός, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 3.

ῥήγμα, τό, (ῥήγνυμι) a breakage, fracture, joined with στρέμμα (a strain), Dem. 24. 6., 156. 1, cf. 294. 21. 2. a laceration, rupture, Medic., cf. Arist. H. A. 10. 2, 5. 3. a rent, tear, in clothes, Archipp. Πλ. 4. 4. a cleft, chasm, like χάσμα, ῥ. τῆς γῆς Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 16: a chink, ἐν τοίχαις Polyb. 13. 6, 8. 5. = ἀπόρρηγμα, Francke Callin. p. 81. II. an abscess, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.: hence ῥηγμαῖτις, ου, ὁ, one who has an abscess, Lat. vulsus, Diosc. 3. 163; ῥηγματώδης, ους, ὁ, Hipp. 1217 C.

ῥηγμίν or ῥηγμῖς (though prob. neither form is found in use), gen. ἴνυς, ὁ. Like βαχία, ῥηχίη (q. v.), the sea breaking on the beach, the line of breakers, surf (v. ῥήγνυμι B. 1), ἄκρον ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνας ἀλὸς .. θέεσκον Il. 20. 229; κώπησιν ἀλὸς ῥηγμῖνα θαλάσσης τύπτετε, of the broken sea between Scylla and Charybdis, Od. 12. 214, cf. Nitzsch Od. 9. 149; with the Prep. ἐπὶ, it may be rendered at the sea's edge, ἐκ .. βαῖνον ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης Il. 1. 437; κοιμήθημεν ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης Od. 9. 169, cf. Pind. N. 5. 24; ἀκραις ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖσιν ἀξέναν πάρου Eur. I. T. 253; so with παρά, λααὶ δὲ παρά ῥ. θ. δισκοῖσιν τέρποντο Il. 2. 773, cf. Od. 4. 449:—the proper sense of the word appears plainly from Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 25, ὅταν κυμαίνουσα ἐκβάλλῃ [ἢ θάλαττα], .. παχεῖαι καὶ σκαλιαὶ γίνονται αἱ ῥηγμῖνες ὅταν δὲ γαλήνῃ ἢ, .. λεπταὶ εἰσι καὶ εὐθείαι. 2. metaph., ῥ. βίοιο the verge of life, i. e. death, Emped. 186; ὡσπερ ῥηγμῖνα οὖσαν ἀέρος τὴν νεφέλην Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 26. II. a rent, cleft, Hesych.

ῥηγμός, ὁ, =foreg., Gramm.

ῥηγνύμι or -ύω (ἀναρ- Hipp. 299. 29; καταρ- Dem. 535. 2, etc.); ῥήσσω (v. infr. I. 1., II) is another form:—Ion. imperf. ῥήγνυσκε Il. 7. 141:—fut. ῥήξω Il., Hdt., (ἐκ-) Soph. Aj. 775:—aor. ἔρρηξα Il., Att.:—pf. ἔρρηχα (δι-) only in LXX:—Med. ῥήγνυμαι, fut. ῥήξομαι, aor. ἔρρηξάμην all in Il.; Ep. aor. ῥηξάμην Il. 11. 90; rare in Att., Eur. Heracl. 835:—Pass., subj. ῥήγνυται Hippon. 13; Ep. 3 pl. imperf. ῥηγνύατο Arat. 817; fut. ῥηξομαι Plut. (διαρ-, ἐκ-, καταρ-) Ar. Eq. 340, Aesch. Pr. 367, etc.:—aor. ἔρράγη [ᾶ], the only aor. pass. used in Att.; ἔρρηχθην Tryph. 11: pf. ἔρρηγμα (συν-) Od. 8. 137, (κατ-) Hdt. 2. 12; but the intr. pf. ἔρρωγα is more used, v. infr. C. II. The word is hardly used by correct Att. Prose-writers, except in Pass. (From the same Root come ῥηκ-τός, ῥήγ-μα, ῥηγ-μῖν; also ῥαγ-ή, ῥαγ-ᾶς, and ῥῶξ, ἀπόρ-ρωξ, διάρ-ρωξ, ῥωγ-άλεας, ῥωγ-ᾶς; prob. also ῥάχ-ις, ῥαχ-ία, ῥηχ-ίη; but not ῥάκος, v. sub voce:—this Root is FPAΓ, as appears from Aeol. Fpῆξ-ις (Ahr. 33), Lat. FRAG, frang-a, freg-i, frag-men, frag-mentum, frag-ilis; Slav. breg-a (ripa); Goth. brik-an (κλᾶν), ga-bruk-a (κλάσμα); O. Norse brak-a; A. S. brec-an:—cf. also βαίω). To break, break asunder or in pieces, rend, shiver, shatter, τείχας, πύλας, σάκας, θώρηκας, ἱμάτια, νευρήν, ὀστέον, χροῖα, etc., Il., Hes.; only once in Od., πρᾶτόνους ἔρρηξε 12. 409:—later, esp. to rend garments, in sign of grief, ῥ. πέπλους Aesch. Pers. 199, 468:—ῥ. ἔλκεα to make grievous wounds, Pind. N. 8. 50; ῥ. ὀστᾶ, σάρκας Eur. H. F. 994, Bacch. 1130; γῆς δάπεδον ἀρύτραις Ar. Pl. 515:—then in late Prose, ῥήττειν νευράν Strab. 711; τὰ δεσμά Luc. D. Deor. 17. 1; τὰς πύλας Id. Paras. 46; ῥήσσειν αὐτόν to rend him, Ev. Marc. 9. 18:—Med. to break for oneself, get broken, ὄρνυσθ' .. ῥήγνυσθε δὲ τείχας Il. 12. 440, cf. 224, 257, 291:—Pass., v. infr. B. 2. as a term in the earliest art of war, to break a line of battle or body of men, ῥ. φάλαγγα, ὄμιλον, στίχας ἀνδρῶν Il. 6. 6., 11. 538., 15. 615; τὸ μέσον ῥήξαι to break through the centre, Hdt. 6. 113; also in Med., ῥήξασθαι φάλαγγας, στίχας to break oneself a way through the lines, Il. 11. 90., 13. 680, cf. Eur. Heracl. 835; absol., ἔρρηξάτην ἐς κύκλα .. ὕπλων ὄροκε through, Soph. Fr. 731; and in Med., ῥηξάμενῳ θέσθαι παρὰ νηυσὶ κέλευθον Il. 12. 411. 3. to let break loose, let loose, ῥ. ἐριδα 20. 55. 4. after Hom., ῥήξαι φωνήν to let loose the voice, properly of children and persons who have been dumb breaking into speech, Hdt. 1. 85., 2. 2: then to speak freely, speak out, (like rumpere vocem, Virg. Aen. 2. 129, etc.), Hdt. 5. 93, Ar. Nub. 356, 960; ῥήξαι αὐδὴν Eur. Supp. 710; ῥήξασθαι φωνήν, θρόνον αὐδῆς, φθύγγον Anth. P. 5. 222., 7. 597., 9. 61; and absol., ῥήξαν cry aloud, LXX (Isai. 54. 1); v. infr. C. 5. also, δακρῶν ῥήξασα .. νάματα having let loose, having burst into floods of tears, Soph. Tr. 919; so also, ῥ. κλαυθμόν Plut. Per. 36; ῥ. εὐφροσύνην LXX (Isai. 49. 13); and, ὁ χῶρος ῥήγνυσι πηγὰς Plut. Mar. 19; ῥ. νεφέλην ἐς τινὰς Philostr. 853; v. infr. B. II. absol., in the form ῥήσσω, of dancers, to beat the ground, Lat. tripudiare, dance, ῥήσσοντες ἀμαρτῆ μολεπῆ τ' ἰνυμῶ τε πασι σκαίραντες ἔποντα Il. 18. 571; αἱ δὲ ῥήσσοντες ἔπαντο h. Ap. 516; for which Ap. Rh. 1. 539 has in full, ὡστε .. πέδαν ῥήσσωσι πύδεσσι:—so also, ῥήσσειν τύμπανα to beat them violently, Anth. P. 7. 709. III. later, as a term of fighters, to fell, knock down, Dem. 1259. 10; though ῥάσσω seems to have been more used in this sense, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 821.

B. Pass., mostly used in aor. ἔρράγην, to break, break asunder, burst,

ῥήγνυτο κῶμα Il. 18. 67; κῶμα .. χερσῶ ῥηγνύμενον 4. 425, Hes. Sc. 377; of clouds, Ar. Nub. 377; βαγῆναί τι τῆς γῆς, as in an earthquake, Plat. Rep. 359 D; βαγείσα Θηβαίων κόβις Soph. Fr. 781; ἱμάτια βαγέγντα Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 16; ῥήττανται ὑδρίαί (by the cold) Strab. 307; ῥήγνυσθαι ὑπὸ φθόνου, Lat. rumpi invidia, cited from Aristid. 2. to burst forth, like lightning, βροντῆ δ' ἔρραγη δι' ἀστραπῆς Soph. Fr. 507, cf. Ar. Nub. 583, Plut. 2. 919 C;—so, τὰ καταμήνια ῥ. Hipp. Aph. 1254, cf. 567. 30, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 3, etc. 3. of ships, to be wrecked, Dem. 1289. 14; metaph., παλλῶν βαγείσων ἐλπίδων Aesch. Ag. 505.

C. intr., like Pass., to break or burst forth, ἔρρηξεν ἐμετός Hipp.; εἰ ἐβελήσει ῥήξας ὑπερβῆναι ὁ ποταμός Hdt. 2. 99:—metaph. of showers, floods of tears, torrents, sudden misfortunes, bursts of passion, etc., Soph. O. T. 1076, where in answer to the words δέδοιχ' ὅπως μὴ .. ἀναρρήξει κακά, Oedipus answers ὅπαῖα χρήζει ῥηγνύτω (sc. κακά), where however others take it as trans. with Ἰοκάστη as the nom.:—but, II. in this intr. sense the pf. ἔρρωγα is commonly used, and this mostly has the sense to have broken out, while pres. pass. ῥήγνυμαι means to break out, ἔρρωγε παγὰ δακρῶν Soph. Tr. 852; metaph., κακῶν πέλαγος ἔρρωγεν Aesch. Pers. 433; τὰδ' ἐκ δυοῖν ἔρρωγεν .. κακά Soph. O. T. 1280; σοὶ τὰδ' ἔρρωγεν κακά Eur. Hipp. 1338; ἔρρωγότες λόγοι braken, disjointed, Com. Anon. 265. III. in lit. sense, γῆ ἔρρωγεῖα (sic) broken, arable, opp. to ἄρρηκτος, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 19 sq.

ῥήγος, εας, τό, a rug, blanket, freq. in Hom. in pl. (the sing. in Il. 9. 661, Od. 13. 73, 118); mostly with epith. καλά, πορφύρεα Il. 24. 664, Od. 4. 297; or σιγαλόεντα, 6. 38., 11. 189, etc.: it was used either as the covering of a bed (v. sub δέμιον), Il. 9. 661., 24. 644, Od. 3. 349, etc.; or of a seat, 10. 352; also like φᾶρος, as a garment, 6. 38: but since, in 13. 73, 118, Hom. expressly distinguishes ῥήγος and λίνον, it is prob. that the ῥήγος was of wool: v. Nitzsch Od. 3. 349. (The epithets καλά, πορφύρεα, σιγαλόεντα favour the deriv. from βέζω to dye.)

ῥήδην, Adv. only in E. M. 363. 42, as part of the compd. διαρρήδην.

ῥήδιος, Ion. contr. form for ῥηίδιος.

ῥηθῆναι, ῥηθήσομαι, v. sub ἔρω.

ῥηίδιος, Ep. and Ion. for ῥάδιος.

ῥηίζω, Ion. for ῥαίζω.

ῥήιστος, ῥηίτατος, ῥηίτερος, v. sub ῥύδιος.

ῥήκτης, ου, ὁ, (ῥήγνυμι) a breaker, render; of an earthquake that breaks the earth into fissures, Arist. Mund. 4. 30.

ῥηκτικός, ἢ, ὄν, apt to burst, τὸ ψυχρὸν φλεβῶν ῥηκτικόν Hipp. 1175 B.

ῥηκτός, ἢ, ὄν, (ῥήγνυμι) that can be broken or rent, penetrable, Aias .., χαλκῶ τε ῥηκτὸς μεγάλοισί τε χερμαδίασιν Il. 13. 323.

ῥήμα, τό, (ῥέω, ἔρω) that which is said or spoken, a word, saying, Theogn. 1148, Archil. 45, Simon. 44. 15., 95 (where perh. it = ῥήτρα II), Pind., etc.; in Prose first in Hdt., ὁ νόστος τοῦ ῥήματος 7. 162; τὰ λεγόμενά τινος ῥήματα, 8. 83; τὰ Πιπτακῶν .. περιεφέρετο ταῦτο τὸ ῥ. Plat. Prot. 343 B; τὸ δόγμα τε καὶ ῥήμα Id. Rep. 464 E; ῥήματα, opp. to ἔργματα, Pind. N. 4. 10; to ἔργα, Soph. O. C. 783, Thuc. 5. 111; to τὸ ἀληθές, Plat. Phaedo 102 B; proverb., ῥήματα ἀντ' ἀλφίτων 'five words butter no parsneps,' ap. Suid.;—ῥήματα πλέκειν Pind. N. 4. 154; ῥήματα θηρεύειν to catch at one's words, Andoc. 2. 23;—ῥ. ἱπποβάμονα, ῥ. μυριάμορον Ar. Ran. 821, Pax 521; ῥήματος ἔχεσθαι to keep to the very word, Plat. Legg. 656 C; τῷ ῥήματι τῷ τούδε προσχρώμενοι the word τούδε, Id. Tim. 49 E; τῷ ῥήματι αὐτῶς εἶπες used words to that effect, Id. Gorg. 450 E; κατὰ ῥήμα ἀπαγγέλλειν word for word, Aeschin. 44. 16. 2. a phrase, opp. to ὄνομα (a single word), Plat. Crat. 399 B; λέγοντες ἐν μύθοις τε καὶ ἐν ῥήμασι Id. Legg. 840 C. 3. the subject of speech, a thing, Hebraism in LXX and N. T. (e. g. Ev. Luc. 1. 37, 65., 2. 15); cf. ῥητός IV. 2. II. in Gramm., a verb, opp. to ὄνομα (a noun), ῥήματα καὶ ὀνόματα Plat. Soph. 262 A sq., Crat. 425 A, al. Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 58, Arist. Poët. 20, 9:—from the fact that a Verb usually forms the predicate (Arist. Interpr. 3, 1), ῥήμα seems sometimes to be applied to an Adj. when used as a predicate, Ib. 1, 4., 10, 16.

ῥημάτικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for a verb; τὸ ῥ. the verb, Dion. H. de Comp. 22, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 195, Apollon. Adv. -κῶς, Gramm.

ῥημάτιον, τό, Dim. of ῥήμα, a pet phrase, phrasicle, Ar. Ach. 444, 447, Nub. 943:—also ῥημάτισκιον, τό, Plat. Theaet. 180 A.

ῥήμων, ονος, ὁ, = ῥήτωρ, acc. to Plut. 2. 675 A, an old v. l. in Il. 23. 886, for καὶ ῥ' ἦμονες ἄνδρες.

ῥήν, ἢ, a sheep, lamb, late poet. word (formed from the Homeric compd. πολὺρ-ρηνος, -ρηνες, cf. ῥηνικός, ῥήνιξ), ῥήνεσσι Ap. Rh. 4. 1497; ῥήνα Nic. Th. 453: but we have ῥήνη for Ἄρνη as a pr. n., Il. 2. 728.

ῥηνικός, ἢ, ὄν, of a sheep, Hipp. 1155 E, etc.

ῥήνιξ, ἰκος, ἢ, = ἀρνακίς, Hipp. 611. 14 (as Galen read the passage).

ῥηνο-φορεῦς, ὁ, clad in sheepskin, of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524, 18.

ῥήξ, ῥηγός, ὁ, the Lat. rex, C. I. 8727, al.

ῥηξηνορία, ἢ, might to break through armed ranks, Od. 14. 217.

ῥηξήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ῥήγνυμι, ἀνήρ) breaking armed ranks, in Hom. always epith. of Achilles, Od. 4. 5, Il. 7. 228, etc.; so Hes. Th. 1007; of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 18.

ῥηξί-κέλευθος, ον, opening a path, of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 18.

ῥηξί-νοος, ον, breaking the spirit, of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524, 18.

ῥήξις, εως, ἢ, (ῥήγνυμαι) a breaking, bursting, φλεβίου Hipp. Aph. 1252; ὀστέον Id. V. C. 903:—ἐμπύρους τ' ἀκμαῖς ῥήξεις τε, i. e. both the pointed flames and the broken (the former a good omen, the latter bad), Eur. Phoen. 1255, cf. πυρὸς ἀκμαῖς Epicr. Έμπ. 1; κατὰ ῥήξιν νέφους Arist. Mund. 4, 11; ῥ. ἀέρος, as the effect of a mighty shout, Plut. Flau. 10.

2. a breaking forth, τῶν καταμηνίων Hipp. Aph. 1248; αἵματος ῥ. ἐκ τῶν ῥινῶν Id. 38. 46:—suppuration, Id. Aph. 1253, cf. 1191 A.

II. a rent, cleft, like ῥήγμα, Plut. 2. 935 C.

ῥηξισθενής, ἐς, breaking the strength, Apollinar. Metaphr.

ριγοπύρετος, ὁ, a fever with shivering fits, ague, Galen.; also ριγοπύρετον, τό, A. B. 42; and Dim. -τίον, τό, Hesych.

ρίγος, εὐς, τό, (v. βιγέω) frost, cold, Od. 5. 472, Hdt. 6. 44, and Att.; ὑπὸ λιμοῦ καὶ βίγους Plat. Euthyphro 4 D; λιμῶ καὶ βίγει μαχόμενος Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 14; pl., βίγη καὶ θάλαττῃ Id. Oec. 7, 23. 2. a shivering from cold, Plat. Tim. 62 B: also a shivering fit, as in ague, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Aph. 1250; βίγεια πυρετώδη Id. Fract. 774.

ρίγῳ: fut. -ώσω Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 17, Ep. inf. -ώσμεν Od. 14. 481:—aor. ἐρρίγῳσα Hipp. 1073 H, (ἐν-) Ar. Pl. 846:—pf. ἐρρίγῳκα Theophr. Ign. 74 (acc. to Mss.).—This word, like ἰδρῳ, has an irreg. contr. into ω, φ, for ου, οι, as 3 sing. subj. βιγῶ Plat. Gorg. 517 D, Phaedo 85 A (where the Mss. βιγοῖ); opt. βιγῶν Hipp. 337. 34, Plut. 2. 233 A; inf. βιγῶν Ar. Ach. 1146, Vesp. 446, Av. 935 (though βιγῶν is a v. l. Id. Nub. 442, cf. Plat. Rep. 440 C, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 10); part. fem. βιγῶσα Simon. Iamb. 6. 26; acc. βιγῶντα Crates Toλμ. 1. Like βιγέω I, to be cold, shiver from frost or cold, Od. 14. 481, Hdt. 5. 92, 7, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Aër. 282, and Att.; though often the forms may belong either to this or to βιγέω, as βιγῶν τε καὶ πεινῶν Ar. Ach. 857, cf. Nub. 416, Plat. Gorg. 517 D.

ρίγῳδης, ες, chilly, accompanied by shivering, Hipp. Coac. 219, Galen. βιγῳσις, ἡ, a shivering, Achmes Onir. 191.

ρίζα, ἡς, ἡ: acc. βίξην for βίξαν Marcell. Sid. 89 metri grat.: (v. fin.):—a root, Od. 10. 304., 23. 196, Att.; used as a medicine, Il. 11. 846; β. ἐλατήριος a purgative medicine, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.:—mostly in pl. the roots, Il. 12. 134, Od. 12. 435, etc.; δένδρεα μακρὰ αὐτῆσι βίξῃσι Il. 9. 542; hence 2. in various metaph. usages, e. g. the roots of the eye, Od. 9. 390, cf. Eur. H. F. 933; the roots or foundations of the earth, Hes. Op. 19; χθόνα . . αὐταῖς βίξαις πνεῦμα κραδαίνοι Aesch. Pr. 1047; ἰπόμενος βίξαισιν Αἰθναίαις ὑπο Ib. 365; of feathers, hair, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 251 B, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 12; of the teeth, Id. G. A. 5. 8, 9; γαστρὸς β. ὁ ὀμφαλός Id. H. A. 1. 13, 1, etc. 3. ἐκ βίξῶν ἀναίρειν, radicitus, Plut. Pomp. 21, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 523 F; cf. βιζῶθεν, πρόρριζος. II. anything that grows like a root from one stem, whence Pindar calls Libya the τρίτη βίξα χθονός, considering the earth as divided into three continents, P. 9. 14. III. also, that from which anything springs as from a root, ἀστέων βίξα, of Cyrené, as the root or original of the Cyrenaic Pentapolis, Id. P. 4. 26; the root or stock from which a family springs, Lat. stirps, β. σπέρματος, γένους, etc., Id. O. 2. 83, I. 8 (7). 123, Aesch. Ag. 966, Soph. Aj. 1178, etc.; and so a race, family, Aesch. Theb. 755, Eur. I. T. 610, etc.; συκοφάντου . . σπέρμα καὶ β. Dem. 784. 28; also, β. κακῶν, like Virgil's fons et origo mali, Eur. Fr. 904. 11; παντὸς ἀγαθοῦ Poëta ap. Ath. 280 A; καλοκάγαθίας Plut. 2. 4 B; ἀρχαὶ καὶ β. γῆς καὶ θαλάττης Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 2, etc.; cf. βίξωμα II. 2. a base, foundation, β. πάντων καὶ βάσις ἃ γὰ ἐρήρεισται Tim. Locr. 97 E, cf. Plat. Tim. 81 C. (Aeol. βρισδ-α:—cf. Lat. rad-ix; Goth. wauri-s; O. H. G. wurz-a (wurzel, wurz); our root: v. Curt. no. 515.)

βιζ-άγρα, ἡ, an instrument for extracting the roots of a tooth, cited from Paul. Aeg.

βιζεῖον, τό, = βίξιον, Nic. Al. 265.

βιζηδόν, Adv. (βίξια) like roots, Helioid. 1. 29, Athanas.

βιζηθεν, Adv. (βίξια) from the roots, Ap. Rh. 3. 1400.

βιζίας, ου, ὁ, made from the root of a plant, ὅπως β., opp. to καυλίας, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 2, cf. Plin. 19. 15.

βιζικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the root, Plut. Fr. 49, Eust. Opusc. 305. 37, etc.

βίξιον or βίξιον, τό, Dim. of βίξια, a little root, Ar. Av. 654, Antiph. Aσκλ. 1, Theophr. C. P. 2. 18, 2, etc.

βίξις, ἴδος, ἡ, poët. for βίξια in Nic. Al. 403, 531 (with v. l. βίξας).

βίξις, ὁ, an Ethiopic animal of the elephant kind, Strab. 827.

βιζοβόλος, ου, striking root, Nic. Th. 69;—βιζοβολέω, to strike root, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 57, Anth. P. 11. 246;—βιζοβολησις, εως, ἡ, a striking of roots, Byz.

βιζοδάκτυλος, ου, = βίξια δακτύλου, the root, first joint of the finger, Melet. ap. Anecd. Oxon. 3. 119.

βιζοειδής, ες, root-like, cited from Boisson. Anecd. 2. 405.

βιζόθεν, Adv. = βίξῃθεν, by, from the roots, Nic. Al. 257, Th. 307, Luc. Tyrann. 13:—also βιζόθι, Nic. Fr. ap. Schol. Nic. Th. 462.

βιζοκέφαλος, ου, of plants, of which the flower grows straight from the root, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 5.

βιζολογέω, to root out, τυράννου Diod. 16. 82.

βιζοπάγης, ες, (πήγνυμι) firmly rooted, Nonn. D. 2. 247.

βιζοπρέμων, ὁ, ἡ, the root and origin, τινός C. I. 8735.

βιζοπώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in roots, Poll. 7. 196.

βιζορῦκτης, ου, ὁ, = βιζωρύχος, Philes Eleph. 86.

βιζοσύνετος, ου, radically intelligent, Eccl.

βιζοτηξικάρδιος, ου, melting the heart to the roots, Eccl.

βιζοτομέω, to cut or prune the roots of a tree by digging round it, συκῆ βιζοτομηθεῖσα Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 10, etc. II. to cut up by the roots, extirpate, Diod. Excerpt. 590. 70:—esp. for medic. purposes, β. βοτάνας to cut and gather their roots, Hipp. 1278. 38.

βιζοτομία, ἡ, a cutting and gathering of roots, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 2., 9. 8, 2:—also βιζοτόμησις, ἡ, Byz.

βιζοτομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the cutting and gathering of roots: βιζοτομικόν, τό, a botanical work of Amerias, mentioned by Ath. 681 F.

βιζα-τέμος, ὁ, (τέμνω) one who cuts or gathers roots, esp. for purposes of medicine or witchcraft, a herbalist, Diosc. prooem., Luc. D. Deor. 13. 1, Phot., etc.; Soph. wrote a play called Βιζοτόμοι, the Veneficae, v. Dind. Fr. 479; βιζοτόμος ὥρα the time for cutting roots, Nic. Th. 494. II. ἡ β. name of a kind of iris, Plin. H. N. 21. 19.

βιζοτροφέω, (τρέφω) to grow, nourish roots, Poll. 1. 235.

βιζουχία, ἡ, the root, origin of a family, Tzetz. Hist. 4. 330.

βιζουχίζω, to transplant, Nicet. Ann. 97 D.

βιζούχος, ου, (ἔχω) upholding the roots or foundation, epith. of Poseidon, like γαιήοχος, Call. Fr. 285; generally, upholding, θεμέλια β. Opp. II. 5. 680.

βιζοφάγῳ, to eat roots, Strab. 513; c. acc., β. τὰ σπέρματα to destroy them by nibbling the roots, Id. 144.

βιζοφάγος [α], ου, eating roots, Arist. H. A. S. 6, 2, P. A. 3. 1, 17; oi 'P. Root-eaters, name of an Ethiopian tribe in Diod. 3. 23.

βιζοφοίτητος, ου, coming from a root, φλέβες φοίνικος Chaerem. ap. Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 5 (where however Schneidewin reads -φίτυτος).

βιζοφόρος, ου, (φέρω) bearing roots, E. M. 515. 10.

βιζοφύεω, to put out roots, Theophr. C. P. 1. 2, 1.

βιζοφυής, ες, putting out roots, Theophr. C. P. 1. 8, 1. II. growing from a root, Id. H. P. 7. 10, 1.

βιζόφυλλος, ου, with leaves from the root, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 9.

βιζόφυτος, ου, growing from a root, Ocell. Luc. 13, p. 513.

βιζῶ, (βίξια) to make to strike root; metaph. to plant, fix firmly, ὅς μιν [τὴν ναῦν] λαῶν ἔθηκε καὶ ἐρρίξωσεν ἐνερθεν Od. 13. 163; νήσους κατὰ βένθος πρέμνοθεν Call. Del. 35:—Pass., of trees and plants, to take root, strike root, Xen. Oec. 19, 9, Theophr. C. P. 1. 2, 1; so in Med., ἀρίστη βιζῶσασθαι ἡ σύκῃ Id. H. P. 2. 5, 6; and even in Act., Schneid. C. P. 2. 4, 1; so, αἱ πίνναι ἐρρίζωνται, opp. to ἀρρίζωτοι, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 20; β. ἐπὶ τινι Anth. P. 6. 66; ὁδὸς βάθροισι γῆθεν ἐρρίζωμένος made fast or solid, Soph. O. C. 1591; of a bridge, αἰώνιος ἐρρίζωται C. I. 4440. 2. metaph., ἐρρίξωσε τὴν τυραννίδα Hdt. 1. 64, v. infr.:—Pass., τυραννὶς ἐρρίζωμένη Ib. 60, cf. Plat. Legg. 839 A; ἐξ ἀμαθίας πάντα κακὰ ἐρρ. have their root in . . , Sext. Emp. M. 1. 271, cf. Ep. Plat. 336 B; ἐν ἀγαπῇ ἐρρ. Ep. Eph. 3. 18. II. Pass. also of land, to be planted with trees, ἀλωῇ ἐρρίζωται Od. 7. 122.

βιζῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a root, v. l. for βοιζῶδης in Plut.

βιζῶμα, τό, (βιζῶ) the mass of roots of a tree, Theophr. C. P. 3. 3, 4. II. an element, τέσσαρα μὲν πάντων βιζῶματα πρῶτον ἄκουε Emped. 59, cf. 159; ἀνάου φύσεως β. Pythag. ap. Plut. 2. 877 A. 2. a stem, race, Aesch. Theb. 413; θείων δ' ἀπ' ἀμφοῖν ἐκγονον βιζωμάτων, i. e. on the side of both parents, Theodect. ap. Arist. Pol. 1. 6, 7.

βιζ-ωνύχια, ἡ, the root of the nail, should be read in Poll. 2. 145, cf. Paul. Aeg. 6. 85:—in Ruf. Eph. p. 30, -νύχια, τὰ.

βιζωρύχῳ, to dig up roots, Plut. 2. 473 A, Greg. Nyss.

βιζωρύχος, ου, root-grubbing, of grammarians, Anth. P. 11. 322.

βιζῳσις, εως, ἡ, (βιζῶ) a taking root, Theophr. C. P. 2. 12, 5, Plut. 2. 227 D:—metaph., ἡ β. τοῦ γεννωμένου, of the formation of the embryo, Plut. Lycurg. 14, Poplic. 8.

βιζωτής, ου, ὁ, a planter, founder, Synes. H. 5. 18.

βικνήεις, εσσα, εν, poët. for βικνός, Nic. Th. 137, Christod. Ecphr. 338.

βικνόομαι, Pass. (βικνός) to grow stiff or be shrivelled by frost, heat, or old age, Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 5, Opp. H. 5. 592; metaph., of clothes, Epiphani.

βικνώω, Pass. (βικνός) to grow stiff or be shrivelled by frost, heat, or old age, Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 5, Opp. H. 5. 592; metaph., of clothes, Epiphani. II. to dance with unseemly contortions, Soph. Fr. 297, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 8; whence also Bacchus was called γῆραι βικνώδης in Anth. P. 5. 273.

βικνός, ἡ, ὄν, shrivelled with cold, Soph. Fr. 942: shrivelled by old age or disease, shrunk, contracted, Xenarch. Πενταθλ. 1. 8, Call. Fr. 49, etc.: v. Littré Hipp. Progn. 37:—generally, withered, shrivelled, crooked, βικνὸς πόδας h. Honi. Ap. 317; ἄψα Opp. C. 2. 346; βικνοὶ πόδες Ap. Rh. 1. 669; γούνατα Anth. Plan. 306; β. κώδιον C. I. 6203. (Prob. for βιγνός (as in Hesych.), from βίγος.)

βικνότης, ητος, ἡ, a being shrivelled, etc., Greg. Nyss.

βικνοφύης, ες, shrivelled or crooked by nature, Hesych.

βικνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) shrivelled-looking, Hipp. 1175 H:—cf. βικνόομαι II.

βικνωσις, εως, ἡ, a shrivelling of the skin, Hipp. 1176 A, Galen.

βίμμα, τό, (βίπτω) a throw, cast, ποδῶν Arion 6.

βιμμός, ὁ, later form for βίψις, Nicet. Ann. 150 A.

βιμφᾶ, Adv. tightly, swiftly, fleetly, βιμφα ἐ γούνα φέρει Il. 6. 511, etc., and Hes.; τοὶ δ' ἐπέοντο β. μάλ' Il. 13. 30; β. μάλα τρωχῶσι 22. 163; δειπνον ἔλοντο . . β. 8. 54; β. τοξέειν Pind. I. 2. 5; β. βαίνειν Aesch. Ag. 407, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 387, 1194. (Prob. from βίπτω, ἐρριμμαί.)

βιμφάλεος, α, ου, light, swift, Suid.

βιμφάρματος, ου, of a swift chariot, β. διφρηλασία Pind. O. 3. 67; β. ἀμλλαῖς with the swift racing of chariots, Soph. O. C. 1063.

βίν, ἡ, later form for βίς, q. v.

βίνα, ἡ, = βίνη I, acc. to Moer. 338.

βινάριον, τό, a sort of skin-salve, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22.

βίν-αυλέω, to blow through the nose, snort, from anger, Gesn. Luc. Lexiph. 19; β. τὰ αισχρά Tatian. Or. ad Gracc. 22.

βινάω, (βίς) to lead by the nose, Pherecr. Aύρ. 1, Menand. Incert. 327.

βινάω, (βίνη) to file, fine down, Arist. Audib. 35 and 45, Acl. N. A. 6. 3; ψῆγμα βινηθέν filings, Anth. P. 9. 310; metaph. of literary work, Dion. H. de Thuc. 24.

βίν-εγκάτπηξι-γένειος, ου, (βίς, ἐγκαταπήγνυμι) with a nose reaching to the chin, with a nutcracker nose and chin, Anth. P. append. 288.

βίν-έγχυτον, τό, an injection for the nose, Galen.:—βίνεγχύτης, ου, ὁ, an instrument for passing such injections, Medic.:—βίνεγχυτέω or -ῶ, to inject at the nose, Diosc. 2. 210, in Pass.

βίνεω, = βινάω, Schol. Ar. Ran. 931.

βίνη [Ὶ], ἡ, a file or rasp, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33, Arist. Audib. 45; βίναι χαρακταί Anth. P. 6. 205. II. a shark with a rough skin, used (like shagreen) for polishing wood and marble, Lat. squatina, Epich. 30 Ahr., Archipp. Ἰχθ. 1, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 2, al. (Acc. to Arcad. p. 111. 24, the instrument was oxyt. βινῆ, the fish paroxyt. βίνη; cf. Lob. Path. 66.)

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ρίνηλασία, ἡ, a tracking by the nose, hunting by scent, Longus 1. 9.
 ρίνηλατέω, to track by scent, ἴχνος κακῶν β. Aesch. Ag. 1185; β. ἐκ
 τῆς ὀσμῆς Clem. Al. 210, cf. Philo 1. 628, etc.
 ρίνηλάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) one who tracks by scent, κῶν β. Poll. 2. 74.
 ρίνηλάτος, ἡ, οὐ, tracked by the scent, ἴχνος Opp. H. 2. 290.
 ρίνημα, τό, (ρίνέω) that which is filed off, filings, in sing and pl.,
 χαλκοῦ Hipp. 626. 41; ἀργύρου Sext. Emp. P. 1. 129, cf. Clem. Al. 43;
 ἐλέφαντος τοῦ ὕδοντος Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13; πριστοῖσι λόγχης ..
 ριήμασιν Eur. Fr. 725.
 ρίνητής, οὐ, ὁ, (ρίνέω) one who files, Gloss.
 ρίνιζω, = ρινέω, Achmes Onir. 64, in Pass.
 ρίνιον, τό, Dim. of ρίνη, a small file, Hdn. Epim. p. 119. 2. =
 ρινάριον, Galen., Celsus. II. Dim. of ρίσι, in pl. ρινία, the nostrils,
 Arist. Physiogn. 3, 14, v. Lob. Phryn. 211.
 ρίνισμα, τό, (ρίνιζω) = ριήμα, Ctes. Ind. 25, Oribas. 311 Matth.
 ρινό-βάτος, ὁ, a rough-skinned fish, between the species ρίνη (signf. II)
 and βάτος, perh. *Raia rhinobatos*, Arist. H. A. 6. 11, 7; also ρινο-βάτης,
 Id. G. A. 2. 5, 11.
 ρινο-βόλος, οὐ, striking the nose, of smells, Hesych. II.
 ρινόβολος, pass. emitted through the nose, of a snorting sound, Anth. P.
 9. 769.
 ρινο-δέψης, οὐ, ὁ, (ρίνός) a leather-dresser, Hesych.
 ρινό-κερως, ωτος, ὁ, (ρίσι) the Rhinoceros or Nose-horn, Strab. 774 sq.,
 Callix. ap. Ath. 201 C, Ael. N. A. 17. 44, C. I. 6131 b. 2. an
 Ethiopian bird, Aquila V. T., Hesych.
 ρινο-κολούστης, οὐ, ὁ, (ρίσι) nose-clipper, of Hercules, Paus. 9. 25, 4.
 ρινο-κοπέω, (ρίσι) to cut off the nose, β. τινα Pandect., Suid.
 ρινο-κτύπέω, to make a noise with the nose, Gramm.; -κτυπία, ἡ, Ib.
 ρινο-λαβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an instrument for taking hold of the nose, Synes.
 201 C.
 ρινόν, τό, = ρινός II. 1, a hide, II. 10. 155, Anth. P. 9. 328. 2. =
 ρινός II. 2, a shield, Od. 5. 281, v. Schol.
 ρινο-πύλη [ῥ], ἡ, a side-gate, wicket, Polyb. 8. 27, 8., 8. 31, 5, etc.
 ρίνος, οὐ, (v. sub fin.), the skin of a living person, II. 5. 308, Od. 5.
 426, 435, etc.; rarely of a dead one, Hes. Sc. 152; -of one believed to
 be dead, Od. 14. 134; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 746. II. the hide of
 a beast, esp. an ox-hide, often in Hom.; β. ἀγραύλου βοός Soph. Fr. 122;
 also, β. πολιοῖο λύκοιο II. 10. 334; β. λέοντος Pind. I. 5 (6). 53; Hom.
 does not use it of the skin of a live beast, but it is so in Hes. Op. 513,
 Sc. 427; so, παλικῆς βιουῦ Eur. Rhes. 784. 2. an ox-hide shield,
 σύν β' ἔβαλον βιουῦ II. 4. 447 (imitated by Ar. Av. 1274); cf. II. 16. 636,
 Od. 5. 281. 3. pl. the thongs of the boxing-gloves, Ap. Rh. 2. 58.
 —The gender is fem. in II. 7. 248, Od. 22. 278, Hes. Sc. 152, Eur. I. c.,
 Nic. Th. 361, Ap. Rh. 4. 174; masc. in Nic. Al. 476, Opp. C. 3. 277: cf.
 ρινόν, τό.
 ρίνος, ὁ, = ρίνη I, Syntipas Fab. 5.
 ρινό-σιμος, οὐ, (ρίσι) snub-nosed, Luc. Bacch. 2.
 ρινό-τητος, οὐ, (ρίσι) with the nose cut off, mutilated, Byz.
 ρινο-τόμος, οὐ, (ρίσι) piercing shields or hides, dub. I. for -τόπος in
 Nonn. D. 21. 87:—ρiνο-τομέω, = ρινοκοπέω, Eust. 1839. 16.
 ρινο-τόρος, οὐ, (ρίνός) hide-piercing, shield-piercing, of Ares, II. 21.
 392, Hes. Th. 934; θύρσος Nonn. D. 45. 288, etc.
 ρινοῦχος, ὁ, (ρίσι II) a sewer, Lat. cloaca, Strab. 640.
 ρινο-φάλιος, οὐ, with a white nose, Achmes Onir. 152.
 ρινό-χοος, ὁ, (ρίσι) = ρινεγχύτης, Hesych.
 ρίν-ώλεθρος, ὁ, (ρίσι) a nose-plague, δσμῆ Com. Anon. 277.
 ρίνωτηρία, ἡ, = ἐφοκίς, a part in the stern of a vessel, Poll. 1. 86.
 ρίον, τό, any jutting part of a mountain, whether upwards or forwards;
 hence, 1. the peak of a mountain, περι ρίον Οὐλύμποιο II. 8. 25, cf.
 14. 154, 225, etc.; ρίον ὄρεων Od. 9. 191; ρίον οὔρεος h. Ap. 139. 2.
 a headland, foreland, Od. 3. 295; whence as pr. name of several places,
 esp. Ῥίον Μολυκρικόν and Ῥ. Ἀχαϊκόν at the mouth of the gulf of Corinth,
 Thuc. 2. 86 (cf. 84), like our North and South Foreland. 3. later,
 also, a bay formed by a foreland, Ael. N. A. 15. 3. (Perh. akin to ρίσι,
 cf. Ness, Naze with nose.)
 ριπή, ἡ, (ρίπτω) poet. Noun, the swing or force with which anything
 is thrown, Lat. impetus, ὄσση δ' αἰγανέης ριπή .. τέτυκται as far as is
 the flight of a javelin, II. 16. 589; λαός ὑπὸ ριπῆς II. 462, Od. 8.
 192; so, πέτρινα β. Eur. Hel. 1123; βελέων β. Pind. N. 1. 102; ὑπὸ
 ριπῆς .. Βορέας the sweep or rush of the N. wind, II. 15. 171., 19. 358;
 ριπαὶ κυμάτων ἀνέμων τε Pind. P. 4. 346, cf. Fr. 58. 6; β. ἀνέμων Id.
 P. 9. 84, Soph. Ant. 137 (where it is metaph. of gusts of passion, cf.
 929); so also, ριπή Διόθεν τεύχουσα φόβον a storm, Aesch. Pr. 1089,
 cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 1016;—in αἱ δ' ἀνὰ μέσσαν ἀκτῖν', αἱ δ' ἐννυχίαν (so
 Lachm.) ἀπὸ ριπῶν (Soph. O. C. 1248), ἐνν. ἀπὸ ριπῶν prob. means
 from the quarter of the night storms, i. e. from the North, the land of
 darkness and gloom; (the Schol. read Ῥιπῶν the Rhipaeae mountains;
 cf. Ῥίπας ὄρος Alc. 42; ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐσχάτης Σκυθίας αἱ καλούμεναι
 Ῥίπαι Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 19):—β. πυρός the rush of fire, II. 21. 12;
 β. ἀνδρός 8. 355; ἀθανάτων Hes. Th. 681, 849; κεραυνῶν, χαλάζης
 Opp. H. 3. 21, Q. Sm. 14. 77; ὑπὸ ριπῆς Ἀφροδίτης, of love, Opp. H.
 4. 141;—and so, 2. β. πτερύγων a flapping of wings, Aesch. Pr.
 136; of the buzz of a gnat's wing, Id. Ag. 893; of the lyre's quivering
 notes, Pind. P. 1. 18:—then 3. of quivering, twinkling light,
 ριπαὶ ἄστρων Soph. El. 106; and of any rapid movement, β. ποδῶν Eur.
 I. T. 885; β. ὠκυάλω, of a dolphin, Opp. H. 2. 535; ἐν β. ὀφθαλμοῦ
 the twinkling of an eye, 1 Ep. Cor. 15. 52, Eccl.:—lastly, 4. of
 a strong smell, β. οἴνου Pind. Fr. 147.—Cf. Βολή, ὄρμη, ῥύμη,
 φορά. II. the wing as an instrument of swift motion, Ap. Rh.
 2. 935.

ρίπημα, τό, = foreg., Hesych.
 ριπίδιον, τό, Dim. of ριπίς, a small bellows, Hdn. Epim. p. 118. 2.
 a small fan, Moschio 136. II. a little basket, Eccl.
 ριπίζω, fut. ἴσω, (ριπίς) to blow up or fan the flame, Lat. conflare, πο-
 λέμον ἔριν Fr. Hom. 26; στάσιν ἀνεγείρει καὶ ριπίζει Ar. Ran. 360; β.
 πῦρ Plut. Flam. 21; φλόγα Anth. P. 5. 122:—Pass., τεμάχη ριπίζεται
 the fish is fanned to boiling-point, Ar. Eccl. 842. 2. to fan a per-
 son, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Moschio 136:—Pass., ριπίζεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν
 περιστερῶν Autiph. Στρατ. 2. 5: to be fanned or blown about, ὑπ' ἀνέ-
 μων Com. Anon. *48, Arist. Probl. 38. 6; πρὸς ἀνέμων Philo 2. 511;
 κλύδων ἀνεμιζόμενος καὶ ριπιζόμενος Ep. Jacob. 1. 6; ριπιζομένη ἄχνη
 Dio C. 70. 4; metaph., β. ταῖς ἐλπίσι Alciphro 3. 47.
 ριπίς, ἡ, (ρίψ) a fan for raising the fire, Ar. Ach. 669, 888; β. δ'
 ἐγείρει .. Ἠφαίστου κύνας, i. e. the slumbering flames, Eubul. Ὀρθ. 1. 7;
 β. πτερίνα Anth. P. 6. 306. II. a lady's fan, Strattis Ψυχ. 6,
 Dion. H. 7. 9, Anth. P. 6. 290. III. = ρίψ, Crates Ἠρ. 6. [The
 acc. ριπίδα occurs in Auth. P. 306, and Draco 23 prescribes this as the
 quantity in common Gr.; but ριπίδα, -ίδι in Ar., etc.]
 ριπίσις, ἡ, (ριπίζω) a blowing with a bellows or fan, Theophr. Ign. 36,
 Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 113, Galen.: and σδ ριπισμός, ὁ, Byz.
 ριπισμα, τό, the air of a fan, etc., β. λώπης Anth. P. 5. 294.
 ριπιστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a fan, Athanas.; so ριπιστής, οὐ, ὁ, Gloss.; ριπι-
 στήριον, τό, Epiphani.
 ριπιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ριπίζω) ventilated, airy, ὑπερφῶ LXX (Jer. 22. 14).
 ρίπος (not ρίπος), εος, τό, like ρίψ, a mat or hurdle, ριπέι καλάμων
 Hdt. 2. 96; also ρίπος, ὁ, Diosc. 1. 55, Agatharch. p. 47.
 ριπτάζω, fut. ἄσω, Frequentative of ρίπτω, to throw to and fro, throw
 or toss about, Lat. jactare, ριπτάζε θεοὺς κατὰ δῶμα II. 14. 257; ὀφρύσι
 ριπτάζειν to move the eyebrows up and down, h. Merc. 279:—Pass. to
 toss oneself about, keep tossing, esp. in bed, Hipp. 1133 E, (so, ριπτάζειν
 ἑαυτὸν 485. 28; and ριπτάζειν alone, 399. 40); πρᾶγμα ἀγρυπνίας
 πολλαῖσιν ἐρριπτασμένον Ar. Lys. 27; τῇ γνώμῃ πολλα ριπτασθεῖς ἐπ'
 ἀμφοτέρα Plut. Cic. 37. II. Pass. also = ρίπτομαι, Anth. P.
 5. 165.
 ριπτάριον, τό, a dart, missile; ριπταριστής, ὁ, a darter, Byz.
 ριπτασμός, ὁ, a throwing or tossing about, τῶν μελέων Hipp. Acut.
 393; absol. a tossing about in bed, Id. Coac. 129, Plut. 2. 455 B.
 ριπταστικός, ἡ, ὄν, tossing to and fro: τὸ β. = ριπτασμός, M. Anton.
 1. 16.
 ριπτέω, used only in pres. and impf., a collat. form of ρίπτω, first in
 Od., ἀν-ερριπτοῦν ἄλα πηδῶ 13. 78, where it is required by the metre;
 so in Ar., ριπτέετε χλαίνας Eccl. 507; in all passages of Trag. it is
 merely a question of accent, and Elmsl. (Heracl. 150) would always read
 ρίπτω; but the MSS. concur in giving ριπτέω in many passages both of
 Poets and Prose, ριπτέουσι Hdt. 4. 94; ριπτέουσι 4. 188, cf. 7. 50., 8.
 53, Soph. Ant. 131, Aj. 239, Eur. I. c., Thuc. 4. 95, Plat. Tim. 80 A, etc.
 ριπιτίξομαι, Pass. = ριπίξομαι (perhaps f. l. for it), Arist. Probl. 1. 55, 2.
 ριπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ρίπτω, thrown, cast, hurled, β. μόρος death
 by throwing down (a precipice), Soph. Tr. 357.
 ρίπτω, also ριπτέω, and (in frequent sense) ριπτόζω, q. v.:—Ion. impf.
 ρίπτασκον (or -εσκον) II. 15. 23, Od. 11. 591, Nic. Fr. 26:—fut. ρίψω:
 aor. ἔρριψα (ἀπέριψα Pind. P. 6. 37), Ep. ρίψα II. 3. 378; also 3 sing.
 aor. 2 ἔρριψε, Opp. C. 4. 350:—pf. ἔρριψα Lys. 117. 5:—Pass., fut.
 ριφθήσομαι (ἀπορ-) Soph. Aj. 1019; ριφθήσομαι Plut. C. Gracch. 3,
 LXX, (v. l. Soph. l. c.); 3 fut. ἔρριψομαι Luc. Merc. Cond. 17:—aor.
 ἔρριψην Aesch. Supp. 484, Eur. Hec. 335, Andr. 10, Plat.; also ἔρριψην
 [ῥ] Eur. Hec. 335, Fr. 486, Plat., etc.; poet. ἐρίψην Anth. P. 12. 234:
 —pf. ἔρριμμαι ap. Hdt. 1. 62, Eur., etc.; poet. redupl. βερίψθαι Pind.
 Fr. 281; plqpf. ἔρριπτο Luc. Necyom. 17; Ep. ἐρέριπτο Hom. (From
 √ΡΓΠ come also ρίμ-μα, ρίψ-ις, ρίπ-ῆ, and perh. ἐ-ρείπ-ω; cf.
 Goth. vairp-a (βάλλειν), O. Norse verp-a, A. S. weorp-an (Engl. warp),
 O. H. G. werph-an (werfen), etc.) [ῥ by nature, so that the Ep. aor. 1
 is ρίψα, not ρίψα; ῥ in fut. 2 and aor. 2 pass.] To throw, cast, hurl,
 δίσκον, σφαίραν II. 23. 842, Od. 6. 115; κεραυνόν Pind. P. 3. 101; β.
 ἀπὸ βηλοῦ II. 1. 591, etc.; ἡ μιν ἐλὼν ρίψω ἐς Τόρταρον II. 8. 13, cf.
 Aesch. Pr. 1051; ἐς τὸ δυστυχές Id. Cho. 913; ἐς φλόγα Soph. Tr.
 695; ποτὶ νέφεα Od. 11. 591; β. χθονί to throw on the ground, Soph.
 Tr. 790, cf. Eur. I. A. 39; ἐς ὕδωρ ψυχρόν Thuc. 2. 49; absol., ἐρριμ-
 μένος thrown to the ground, prostrate, Polyb. 5. 48, 2:—to cast a net,
 ἔρριπται ὁ βόλος the cast has been made, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 62:—β. τί
 τινος to throw it at one, Eur. Bacch. 1097 (ubi v. Elmsl.), Cycl. 51:—β.
 τινὰ πρὸς πέτραν to throw him against a rock, Soph. Tr. 780; but, κατὰ
 στύφλου πέτρας, κατὰ κρημνῶν down from a rock, down a precipice,
 Eur. I. T. 1430 (cf. Aesch. Pr. 748), Thuc. 7. 44, Plat. Legg. 944 A;
 ὠλένας πρὸς οὐρανόν Eur. Hel. 1096. II. like ριπτάξομαι, β. ἑαυτὸν
 to toss oneself about, as in a fever, Hipp. 590. 9; ἐπὶ λαῖα καὶ ἐπὶ δεξιὰ
 Anth. P. 5. 119:—to throw about, πλοκάμους Eur. I. A. 758, Bacch.
 150. III. to cast out of house or land, Soph. O. T. 719, Ph. 265,
 etc.; μη ριφθῶ κυσὶν πρόβλητος Aj. 830. IV. to throw off or
 away, of arms, clothes, Eur. El. 820, Plat. Rep. 474 A; τὸ ἱμάτιον Lysias
 97. 30; so, ἔρριψε Πάγασος δεσπότην threw him, Pind. I. 6 (7). 64:
 esp. β. ἀσιπίδα (cf. ρίψασπις), Lys. 117. 1, etc. V. β. λόγους to
 cast them forth, hurl them, Aesch. Pr. 312, Eur. Alc. 680:—but also,
 to throw them away, waste them, Aesch. Ag. 1068, cf. Eur. Med. 1404;
 λόγοι μάτην ριφέντες Id. Hec. 335; so, σίχεται .. ταῦτ' ἐρριμμένα set
 at naught, Soph. Aj. 1271: cf. ἀπορρίπτω III. VI. β. κλήρον
 ἐπὶ πάντας, as in a scramble, Plat. Rep. 617 E; so, β. πάντα κύβον
 κεφαλῆς ὑπερθεν ἐμῆς Anth. P. 5. 25; so, ρίπτεις κυβέων .. Ἀρη Eur.
 Rhes. 466; hence, β. κίνδυνον, to make a bold throw, make a venture
 or hazard, run a risk, Eur. Fr. 406. 7; cf. ἀναρρίπτω II. VII.

ῥ. ἐαυτὸν to throw or cast oneself down, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 25;—then ῥίπτειν, absol., to fling oneself, ἐς πόντον Theogn. 176; ἐς ἄλμην Eur. Cycl. 166; ἐς τάρβαν Id. Alc. 897; ῥ. ἐν πένθει κατὰ δρία Id. Hel. 1325, cf. I. A. 758, Menand. Δευκ. 1: v. βάλλω III, κρύπτω II.

ῥίς, ἡ, gen. ῥίνος, acc. ῥίνα, pl. ῥίνες, Ion. gen. pl. ῥινέων Hipp. Vet. Med. 15:—the nose, Lat. *nasus*, both of men and beasts, often in Hom., as II. 5. 291, Od. 4. 445, so Hdt. 3. 154, Ar. Pax 21, etc. 2. in pl. the nostrils, but often, like Lat. *nares*, the nose, II. 16. 503, Od. 5. 456, al., Hes. Sc. 267, Soph. Aj. 918, Ar. Nub. 344, etc.; στόμα τε ῥινές τε II. 14. 467, al., cf. Plat. Tim. 79 E; ἔλκειν τινὰ τῆς ῥινός to lead him by the nose, Luc. Hermot. 73; ἔλσθαι τῆς ῥ. Ib. 68:—cf. γρυπός, σιμός, μυκτῆρ.

II. in a Sicil. Inscr. in C. I. 5594. col. II. 36, 39, 53, 63, it is interpr. to mean a pipe or conduit (cf. ῥινάυχος), or a projecting spur of land, v. Franck p. 619.—A later form is ῥίν, Hipp. 346. 50, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2, Luc. Asin. 12, cf. Lob. Paral. 196. [I, except in late versifiers, Jac. Anth. P. p. 729.]

ῥίσκος, ὁ, a coffer, chest, esp. for plate or money, Lat. *riscus*, Antiph. Κυβ. 1, Phylarch. 9:—hence ῥισκοφυλάκιον, τό, a treasury, and -φύλαξ, ὁ, a treasurer, Aristaeas. II. a sarcophagus, C. I. 6270 a. 3.

ῥιφή, ἡ, = ῥίμμα and ῥίψις, Lyc. 235, 1326.

ῥίψ, ῥίπος, ἡ (later also ὁ, Lob. Paral. 114):—plaited work of osiers or rushes, wicker-work, a mat, Lat. *crates*, φράξε δέ μιν [ναῦν] ῥίπεσαι διαμπερές οἰσύνησι, κύματος ἔλλαρ ἔμεν, evidently as a kind of bulwark (cf. παράρρυμα), Od. 5. 256; ῥίψι καταστεγάζειν Hdt. 4. 71:—proverb., θεοῦ θέλοντος κἂν ἐπὶ ῥίπος πλείους Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 405 B, cf. Ar. Pax 699, Luc. Hermot. 28.—A later collat. form is ῥίπος, masc. and neut. (Hence ῥιπ-ίς, ῥιπ-ίζω, ῥώψ; Lat. *scirpus*; O. H. G. *sciluf* (*schilf*); cf. also γριψ-ος, γριπ-ος.)

ῥίψ-ασπισ, ἰδας, ὁ, ἡ, throwing away his shield in battle, a recreant, Ar. Nub. 353, Pax 1186, Plat. Legg. 944 B.

ῥιψ-αυχενέω, τό throw the neck up, as horses do, Theodoret.

ῥιψ-αύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, throwing the neck up, properly of horses; metaph., ῥιψαύχην συν κλόνῳ Pind. Fr. 224; cf. ὑψαύχην, ἐριαύχην.

ῥιψ-ἐπαλξίς, ἰδας, ὁ, ἡ, throwing down battlements, Byz.

ῥίψιμον, τό, (ῥίπτω) excrement, Orneosoph. ap. Ducang.

ῥίψις (not ῥίψις), εως, ἡ, a throwing, casting, hurling, τοξική καὶ πᾶσα ῥ. Plat. Legg. 813 D, cf. Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 3., 8. 5, 12. 2. a throwing about, ῥίψις ὀμμάτων Plut. Sull. 35. II. a being thrown or hurled, Ἡφαίστου ῥίψις ὑπὸ πατρός Plat. Rep. 378 D; ῥ. ἐπὶ πρόσωπον Plut. 2. 166 A; ῥ. καὶ πτώσις οὐρανίων σωμάτων Id. Lysand. 12.

ῥιψοκινδυνευσία, ἡ, fool-hardiness, Ptol.

ῥιψοκινδυνέω, to be fool-hardy, Dio C. 66. 8, cited also from Hipp.

ῥιψο-κινδύνος, ον, running needless risks, fool-hardy, reckless, ἔργον Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9; ναυτιλία Alciph. 1. 3; of persons, *vir projectae audaciae*, Id. 3. 52, Poll. 1. 179; τό ῥ. App. Civ. 5. 84:—cf. ἀναρρίπτω II. Adv. -νωσ, App. Civ. 1. 103.

ῥιψο-λογέω, to utter rashly, τι Polyb. 32. 6, 8, cf. 12. 9, 5.

ῥίψ-οπλος, ον, throwing away his arms, ἄτη ῥ., of a panic flight, Aesch. Theb. 315.

ῥιψ-οφθαλμία, ἡ, a casting the eyes about, Andronic. Rhod. de Pass. P. 743.

ῥιψ-όφθαλμος, ον, casting the eyes about, Eccl., Ptol.

ῥόα, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. ῥοιή; in late Att. ῥοιά, Arist. Color. 5, 21, Probl. 20. 9, al., Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 3, al.: cf. πόα:—a pomegranate-tree, Od. 7. 115., II. 589. II. the fruit, a pomegranate, h. Cer. 373, 412, Aesch. Fr. 328, Ar. Vesp. 1268, Fr. 506, Hermipp. Κερκ. 2, and often in Com., Plat. Legg. 845 B. 2. a knob shaped like a pomegranate, ραῖαι χρύσειαι, ἀργύρειαι Hdt. 4. 143; a tassel of like shape, like ῥοτσκος, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 4, B. J. 5. 5, 7.—Cf. σίδη.

ῥοά, ἡ, Dor. for ῥοή, q. v., Pind.

ῥοάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ῥέω) a shedding of fruit, a disease of vines, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6; ῥοάς in Geop.: cf. ῥοάς.

ῥογκιάω, = ῥέγκω, Dor. inf. ῥογκιῆν Epich. ap. Hesych.

ῥογός, ὁ, in Sicily and Magna Graecia, a granary, barn, Epich. ap. Poll. 9. 45, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 102, Hesych. (Cf. Goth. *rik-a* (sawreūw), A. S. *hreae* (a rick, heap).)

ῥογχαλίζω, to bark, Gloss. ad Theocr. 6. 30.

ῥογχασμός, ὁ, = ῥέγκος, Galen. 2. 61 E.

ῥοδ-ἀκανθα, ἡ, a wild rose, Gloss.

ῥοδάκινον, τό, = περσέα, Alex. Trall. 7. 323.

ῥοδαλός, ἡ, ὄν, = ῥόδιος, παρειαί Opp. C. 1. 501.

ῥόδαμος, ὁ, = ῥάδαμος, ὀρόδαμος, Hesych.

ῥοδάνη, ἡ, (ῥοδανός) like κρόκη, the spun thread, woof or weft, Batr. 183, cf. Eust. 1527. 60, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1137, etc.; Hesych. gives ῥοδάνη, but (s. v. ταλύπη) ῥοδάνη:—a similar variation occurs in the Verb ῥοδανίζω to form the thread by turning the distaff, to spin, Schol. Ven. B. 18. 576, Eust. 1527. 60; ῥοδανίζω, Eust. 1165. 22, cf. E. M. 702. 9, Hesych.

ῥοδᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, waving, flickering, παρὰ ῥοδανὸν δονακῆα II. 18. 576:—this is the received reading; and all agree in the sense, but there is a great diversity of authority as to the form; Zenod. gave διὰ ῥοδαλὸν or κροδαλόν; Aristoph. παρὰ ῥοδαλόν; the reading of Aristarchus is uncertain; v. Schol. Ven. and Spitzner's note ad l.; cf. also ῥοδανός.

ῥοδάριον, τό, Dim. of ῥόδιον; conj. in Hesych. for ῥοιδάριον.

ῥοδέα, ἡ, contr. ῥοδῆ, q. v.

ῥόδειος, ον, = sq., Suid.

ῥοδ-έλαιον, τό, rose-oil, Galen. 14. 545 Kuhn.

ῥόδεος, α, ον, of roses, ἄνθεα, πέταλα Ibyc. 4, Eur. Hel. 245; ἄνθη Id.

Med. 841; λίπος Nic. Al. 155. II. like a rose, rosy, σταφυλή Anth. P. 6. 102; μαζοί Nonn. D. 9. 296.

ῥοδεών, ὠνος, ὁ, a rose-bed, rosary, like ῥοδών, Bgk. Lyr. p. 741.

ῥοδῆ, ἡ, contr. for ῥοδέα, a rose-tree, rose-bush, Archil. 25, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 4; Ion. ῥοδέη, Ap. Rh. 3. 1020.

ῥοδιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of Rhodes, Strab. 119; also ῥοδιανός, η, αν, Diosc. 3. 101:—ῥοδιακόν (sc. σκύφος), τό, a kind of cup made at Rhodes, Epigen. Ἡρωιν. 2, Diphil. Αἰρ. 1, etc.; also called ῥοδιακή χυτρίς, Arist. Fr. 105, cf. Com. Fr. 4. 544; and ῥοδιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Ath. 496 F, Phot.

ῥοδίω, fut. ἴω, (ῥόδιον) to be like the rose, Ath. 677 E; τῆ ὄσμῃ Diosc. 1. 12; in colour, Geop. 14. 16, 2. II. trans. to scent with roses, τὰς συνθέσεις Theophr. Odor. 47:—Pass. to have one's grave decked with roses, C. I. 3754.

ῥόδιος, η, ον, (ῥόδιον) made of or from roses, στέφανος Anacr. 95; μύρον Cephisod. Τραφ. 1, Theophr. Odor. 20; cf. ἔλαιον.

ῥόδιος, α, ον, (ῥόδος) Rhodian, of or from Rhodes, II. 2. 654, Xen., etc.; ῥοδία τέχνη the art of painting, Mehlhom Anacr. 15. 3, cf. p. 248:—ἡ ῥοδία (sc. χώρα) Strab. 651, etc.:—ῥόδια, τά, a kind of shoes, Hesych.:—cf. ῥοδιακός.

ῥοδίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a pastille made from roses, Diosc. 1. 131.

ῥοδίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with roses, Diosc. 5. 35.

ῥοδο-βάφης, ἔς, rose-coloured, Planud. Ov. Metaph. 7. 705.

ῥοδο-δάκτυλος, ον, rosy-fingered, as epith. of Ἥως in Hom. and Hes., cf. Nitzsch Od. 2. 1; Κύπρις Coluth. 98.

ῥοδο-δάφνη, ἡ, the rose-laurel, i. e. prob. the *Nerium oleander*, or perhaps the *rhododendron*, Diosc. 4. 82, cf. Plin. 16. 33.

ῥοδό-δενδρον, τό, = foreg., Diosc. 4. 82, Plin. 16. 33.

ῥοδο-ειδής, ἔς, rose-like, rosy, Musae. 114, Anth. P. 15. 40; χιτῶν Poll. 2. 70. Adv. -δῶς, Eccl.

ῥοδόεις, εσσα, εν, of roses, ἔλαιον II. 23. 186; ἄνθεα Eur. I. A. 1298; ῥ. χάρις as of roses, Anth. P. 5. 81. II. rose-coloured, εἶμα Ib. 6. 250.

ῥοδό-κισσος, ὁ, rose-ivy, dnb. l. in Theocr. 5. 131 for ῥόδα κίσθος.

ῥοδό-κολπος, ον, rosy-bosomed, εὐνομία Lyr. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 174.

ῥοδό-μᾶλον, τό, Dor. for ῥοδόμηλον.

ῥοδό-μελι, ιτος, τό, rose-honey, Oribas. 65 Matth.

ῥοδό-μηλον, Dor. -μᾶλον, τό, a rose-apple: metaph. of a plump rosy cheek, Theocr. 23. 8. II. a confection of roses and quinces, Alex. Trall. 1. 8.

ῥοδο-μίγης, ἔς, (μίγνυμι) mixed with roses, βάμμα Clem. Al. 235.

ῥόδιον, τό, metapl. dat. pl. ῥοδέεσαι occurs in Ap. Rh. 3. 1020:—the rose, Lat. *rosa*, first in h. Hom. Cer. 6, Theogn. 537, Pind. I. 4. 31, Hdt. 8. 138; in Aeol. form βρόδιον, Sappho 19:—metaph., ῥόδα μ' εἶρηκας you've spoken roses of me, have said all things sweet and beautiful, Ar. Nub. 910; πάττε πολλοῖς τοῖς ῥόδοις Ib. 1330: proverb., ἴς διὰ ῥόδων 'a bull in a china shop,' Crates Γειτ. 6. 2. = ῥοδωνιά, Coluth. 348. II. the pudenda muliebria, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 29; so ῥοδωνιά, Cratin. Nem. 5; ῥοδῶν Schol. Theocr. 11. 10; cf. Hesych.

ῥοδό-πεπλος, ον, with roseate veil or robe, Q. Sm. 3. 608.

ῥοδό-πηχυς, Dor. -πᾶχυς, υ, gen. vos, rosy-armed, h. Hom. 31. 6, Hes. Th. 247, 251, Sappho 69, Theocr. 2. 148, etc.

ῥοδό-πνοος, ον, breathing of roses, Ehipp. in Meineke Com. 5. p. cxcvi.

ῥοδό-πῦγος, ον, rosy-rumped, Anth. P. 5. 55.

ῥοδο-πῶλης, ον, ὁ, a rose-seller, Gloss.

ῥόδος, ον, ἡ, the isle of Rhodes, II., etc.; cf. ῥοδιακός, ῥόδιος.

ῥοδο-σάκχαρ, τό, sugar flavoured with roses, Galen.

ῥοδό-σταγμα, τό, (στάζω) extract of roses prepared with honey, like ῥοδόμελι, Galen., Schol. Ar. Pl. 529; also ῥοδό-στακτον, τό, Paul. Aeg. 7. 15.

ῥοδό-στερνός, ον, with rosy breast, a name of Isis, C. I. 5115.

ῥοδο-στεφής, ἔς, (στέφω) rose-crowned, Nunn. D. 48. 681.

ῥοδό-σφῦρος, ον, rosy-ankled, Q. Sm. 1. 138, Christod. Ecphr. 160.

ῥοδονντία, ἡ, a dish flavoured with roses, Ath. 403 D; cf. ῥοδωνία IV.

ῥοδο-φόρος, ον, bearing roses, LXX (3 Macc. 7. 17).

ῥοδό-χειρ, χειρὸς, ὁ, ἡ, = ῥοδόπηχυς, Schol. Theocr. 2. 148.

ῥοδό-χροια, ἡ, a rosy colour, Manass. Chron. 181.

ῥοδό-χρῶς, ον, contr. -χρῶς, ον, (χρῶα) rose-coloured, Opp. H. 1. 130, Anacreont. 57. 3:—also ῥοδεόχρ-, Manass. Chron. 1164.

ῥοδό-χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Theocr. 18. 31.

ῥοδών, ὠνος, = ῥοδεών, Anth. P. 5. 36 (e conj. Jac.). II. v. ῥόδιον II.

ῥοδωνιά, ἡ, (ῥόδιον) a rose-bed, garden of roses, Lat. *rosarium*, Cratin. Nem. 5, Dem. 1251. 27, etc.: a rose-bush, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 1, Ael. N. A. 14. 24; cf. ἰωνία. II. a vine with gold-coloured grapes, Phot. III. = ῥοδοδάφνη Phot., A. B. 299. IV. = ῥοδονντία, Ath. 406 A. V. cf. ῥόδιον II.—Others write ῥοδωνία (parox.), v. Lob. Paral. 317.

ῥοδω-πός, ὄν, (ᾠψ) rosy-faced, rosy, Diosc. 5. 130: poet. fem. ῥοδῶπις, ἰδος, Nonn. D. 10. 176.

ῥοδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, as if from ῥοδῶω: τὸ ῥ. rose-water, Lat. *rosatum*, Gloss. ῥοειδίον, τό, Dim. of ῥόος, a conduit, Inscr. in Gruter p. 212.

ῥόζω, = ῥύζω, to snarl, of dogs; metaph. of men, Phot., Suid.

ῥοή, ἡ, Dor. ῥοά, but in Att. the form in use was ῥοή (v. infr.), perhaps to distinguish it from ῥόα, pomegranate: (ῥέω):—a river, stream, flood, often in Hom., always in pl., and mostly with a gen. added, ἐπ' Ὀκεανοῖο ῥαδῶν II. 3. 5; Μαιάνδρου τε ῥοάς 2. 869; ποταμοῖο, ὕδατος, etc.; so also in Hes., and Trag.; τεναγέων ῥ. Pind. N. 3. 43; ἀμπέλου ῥ. the juice of the grape, Eur. Cycl. 123; μέλιτος Bacch. 711; αἵματος Supp. 590; rarely in sing., παρ' Ἰσμηνοῦ ῥοάν Pind. N. 11. 46; ἀμπέλου ῥοή Eur. Bacch. 281:—metaph. the stream of song or poesy, ῥοαὶ Μοισᾶν, ἐπέων Pind. N. 7. 17, 1. 7 (6). 26; ἡ διὰ τοῦ στόματος ῥ. Plat. Theaet.

206 D; προμαθείας ροαί Pind. N. II. 61; also, ροαί streams of events, the tide of affairs, Id. O. 2. 62. 2. a flowing, flux, as a philosoph. term, Plat. Theaet. 152 E, v. Crat. 402 A; cf. βέω I. 5. Cf. ρόος II, ροαί I.

ροη-τόκος, ον, producing streams, Jo. Gaza.
ροθέω, (ρόθος) to make a rushing noise, to dash, as waves or the stroke of oars: hence, of a roaring fire, εν βοθούντι κριβάνω Aesch. Fr. 321. 2. of any confused noise, ταῦτα .. ἐρρόθουν ἐμοί such clamours they raised against me, Soph. Ant. 290; λόγοι .. ἐρρόθουν κακοί there was a noise of angry words, Ib. 259.

ροθιάζω, strengthd. form of foreg., to ply the dashing oar, Cratin. Incert. 8, Hermipp. Στρατιωτ. 5; also of the ship, εκ πιτύλων β. Ar. Fr. 60. 2. of pigs eating, to make a guttling noise, Ar. Ach. 807; cf. ρόθιος I. 2.

ροθιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of ρόθιος, dashing, κώπη Aesch. Pers. 396.
ροθίζω, to put in violent motion, as waves, Planud.
ρόθιον, τό, v. sq. II.

ρόθιος, ον, also α, ον Anth. P. 9. 32., 10. 2: (ρόθος):—rushing, roaring, dashing, esp. like waves, ἀμφὶ δὲ κύμα βέβρυχε ρόθιον Od. 5. 412; so of oars, β. κώπαι, πλάται Eur. I. T. 407, 1133; of a ship dashing through the waves, Anth. P. 10. 2; μετὰ ροθίου βίας Arist. Mund. 4. 32:—metaph. of an orator, Poll. 6. 147; of a horse, Joseph. B. J. 6. 2, 8:—Adv. -ίως, Poll. 4. 24. 2. of pigs, guttling, Numen. ap. Ath. 327 A; cf. ροθιάζω 2.

II. as Subst. ρόθια, τά, waves dashing on the beach, breakers, waves, Soph. Ph. 689, Eur. Cycl. 17, etc.; cf. οὐτιδάνος II;—and collectively in sing. the surf, surge, Aesch. Pr. 1048, Eur. I. T. 426, Thuc. 4. 10: esp. of the dash and sound of oars, Hyperid. ap. Suid. s. v., Strab. 725, etc.; γλυκερὰ β., of wine, Anth. P. II. 64:—generally, of rushing, dashing motion, τῆς ἵππου τὸ β. ἀνέχεσθαι Dion. H. 6. 10; so, τῆς ὀρμῆς, τοῦ θυμοῦ Luc. Tox. 19, 55. 2. a loud shout, esp. of applause, β. αἰρεσθαί τινι Ar. Eq. 546; generally, a tumult, riot, ἐχώρει β. ἐν πόλει κακόν Eur. Andr. 1096.

ροθιότης, ητος, ἡ, impetuosity, vehemence, of language, Poll. 4. 22.
ροθοπυγίζω, v. ραθαπυγίζω.

ρόθος, ὁ, a rushing noise, roar or dash of waves, the dash of oars, ἐξ ἐνὸς ῥόθου with one stroke, i. e. all at once, Aesch. Pers. 462, cf. κέλευσμα; ποταμοὶ ῥόθω φερόμενοι Clem. Al. 122. 2. of any confused, inarticulate sound, Περσίδος γλώσσης β. the noise of the Persian (i. e. barbarian) tongue, Aesch. Pers. 406. 3. of any rushing motion, τῆς δὲ Δίκης β. ἐλκομένης, ἢ κ' ἀνδρες ἄγωσι δωροφάγοι but there is tumult or confusion, when Justice is dragged whithersoever bribed judges lead her, Hes. Op. 222; πτερύγων β. Opp. H. 5. 17; αἰγὸς β. a goat's course or track, Nic. Th. 672. (Onomatop., like ροιβδος, ροίζος.)

ροαί, ἡ, (βέω) a flow, flux, Hipp. 411. 54. II. a horse-pond, Hesych.: hence ροίζω.
ροαί, ἡ, later Att. for ροά, a mulberry.
ροαίς, ἄδος, ἡ, f. l. for ρυάς, Galen. II. a kind of poppy, Παρραυερ ροεας, Theophr. H. P. 9. 12, 4.

ροιβδέω, fut. ἤσω, like ροφέω, to swallow with a noise, to suck down, of Charybdis, Od. 12. 106, Trag. ap. Eus. P. E. 445 C, Anth. P. 7. 636; cf. ἀναρροιβδέω. 2. to make to gush forth, κρηναῖον ἐξ ἄμμου γάνος Lyc. 247. II. like ροίζέω (cf. ροιβδος), to move with a rustling sound, ροιβδοῦσα κόλπον αἰγίδος letting the swelling aegis rustle (as she flies), Aesch. Eum. 404.

ροιβδηδόν, = ροιζηδόν, Q. Sm. 5. 381; also ροιβδην, Phot.; cf. ῥύβδην.
ροιβδησις, ἡ, a whistling, piping, βουκόλων Eur. I. A. 1086.
ροιβδος, ὁ, any rushing noise or motion, πτερῶν β. the whirring of wings, stridor alarum, Soph. Ant. 1004; ἀνέμου β. καὶ βυμῆ the rushing of the wind, Ar. Nub. 407. (The usage of ροιβδος, ροιβδέω, agrees with that of ροίζος, ροίζέω, cf. ἀπορροιβδέω, ἐπιρροιβδέω: though in Hom. the Verb. ροιβδέω is used = ροφέω, as is ἀναρροιβδέω.)

ροιβδ-ωδέω, to shout, scream, Theognost. Can. 24. 2; in Hesych. prob. should be read ροιβδωδεῖ μετὰ ἤχου ἄδει.
ροιδάριον or ροιδάριον, τό, = sq., dub. in Hesych. s. v. ἄφυκα.
ροιδέα, ἡ, Hellen. form of ροά, Moschop.
ροιδιον, τό, Dim. of ροαί, ροαί, a small pomegranate, Menand. 'Eavt. 7. On the form, v. Fors. Hec. praef. p. li, Lob. Phryn. 87.

ροιζαῖος, α, ον, = ροιζήεις, Orph. Fr. 23, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 106 sq.
ροιζέω, Ion. and Ep. impf. ροιζασκε or -εσκε Hes. Th. 835: aor. ἐρροιζησα Opp., Ep. ροιζησα II. 10. 502:—Pass., v. infr.:—(ροίζος). To whistle, Lat. stridere, II. l. c.; of a snake, to hiss, Hes. l. c., Ar. Rh. 4. 129, etc.; ἐὼν νόμον ἐρροιζησε Opp. II. 1. 563: of birds, to rush or whirr through the air, Luc. Amor. 22, cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 7:—so in Med., Lyc. 1426, cf. 1325; and in plqpf. pass., τάχ' ἂν ἐρροιζητο δι' αἰθέρος Anth. P. II. 106; ἰὼν τηλόθεν ροιζομένων Lyc. 1426.

ροιζηδά, Adv. with rushing sound or motion, Nic. Al. 182, 498; so, ροιζηδόν, Id. Th. 556, Lyc. 66.
ροιζήεις, εσσα, εν, whizzing, rushing, συργμός Nonn. D. 6. 191.
ροιζήμα, τό, a rushing, whirring noise or motion, as of birds, Ar. Av. 1182, cf. Luc. Musc. Enc. 2; στεροπᾶς Id. Jup. Trag. 1.
ροιζήσις, εως, ἡ, a whizzing, hurtling, Aquila V. T.
ροιζητικός, ἡ, ὄν, whizzing, rushing, Eust. in Mai's Spicil. 5. 2, 230.
ροιζήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, one who moves with a rushing sound, Orph. II. 5. 5., 7. 6.

ροιζό-θεμυς, ἡ, a noisy dispute, Cic. Att. 14. 10, 3; dub.
ροίζος, ὁ, Ion. ἡ, the whistling or whizzing of an arrow, II. 16. 361, cf. Plut. Marcell. 15, etc.; or of a scourge, Opp. H. 2. 352:—any whistling or piping sound, as of a shepherd, πολλῆ ροίζω Od. 9. 315; β. πνευματων Plut. 2. 18 B; the rush of wings, Ael. N. A. 2. 26; of a stream, Ib. 17. 17; of the sea, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 60; the hissing of a serpent, Ap.

Rh. 4. 138, 1543; used of the sound made by filing, Arist. Audib. 35; of the letter β, Dion. H. de Comp. 14.—Cf. ροιβδος, ρόθος. II. rushing motion, a rush, swing, like ρόθος, ῥύμη, Plut. Marcell. 15, Demetr. 21.
ροιζόω, = ροιζέω, Hesych.; and ροιζομαι occurs in Jambl. Myst. 103 (Parthey).
ροιζώω ἵππον, (ροή) to water a horse, to ride him in a pond, Auct. ap. Salmas. in Solin. p. 336.—The form ροιζομένους is corrupt in Strab. 673, v. Kramer ad l.
ροιζώδης, es, (εἶδος) like or with a rushing noise, Galen.: τὸ ροιζώδες a rapid, whizzing motion, Plut. 2. 923 C.
ροιή, ἡ, Ion. for ροαί, a pomegranate.
ροικο-ειδής, es, crooked-looking, Galen. 18. 1, 537: cf. ραιβο-είδης.
ροικός, ἡ, ὄν, like ραιβός, crooked, κορύνη Theocr. 7. 18, cf. 4. 49; περὶ κνήμας ροικός bow-legged, Archil. 52 (v. l. ραιβός, q. v.); β. μηροί Hipp. Mochl. 853; τὸ β. curvature of the leg, Arist. Soph. Elench. 31, 3.—Ion. word, acc. to Greg. Cor. 554.
ροϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, (βέω, ρόος) fluid; hence, failing, weak, Hipp. 292. 36, Greg. Naz. II. suffering from a flux, diarrhoea, or the like, Diosc. 5. 43.
ροικώδης, es, = ραικοειδής, ὁστία Hipp. Mochl. 856; prob. l. for ροιῶδης, 840 F.
ρόινος, η, ον, of the ροαί, of pomegranate, ῥάβδος Anecd. Oxon. 3. 226.
ροῖσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ροαί, a small pomegranate: also a knob or tassel shaped like a pomegranate, Lycon. ap. Diog. L. 5. 72, LXX (Ex. 28. 29), Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 4, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 343.
ροῖσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ροή, a rivulet, brook, C. I. 5594. 16 sq.
ροῖσμός, ὁ, (ροίζω) a swimming, of horses, Hesych.
ροῖτης οἶνος [I], ὁ, pomegranate-wine, Diosc. 5. 34.
ρομβέω, (ρόμβος) to make to spin like a top, to whirl, to hurl, Tim. Lex. Plat.; but in Plat. Crat. 426 E, the MSS. give the form ρυμβέω.
ρομβηδόν, Adv. like a top, Manetho 4. 108.
ρομβητής, οὔ, ὁ, one that spins like a top, Orph. H. 30. 2.
ρομβητός, ἡ, ὄν, spun round like a top, whirled about, ρομβητοὺς δονέων πλοκάμους Anth. P. 6. 219, cf. 218.
ρομβιον, Att. ρυμβίον, τό, Dim. of ρόμβος I. 2, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 144.
ρομβο-ειδής, es, rhombus-shaped, rhomboïdal, Hipp. Art. 802, Strab. 78, etc.; β. σχῆμα a rhomboid, i. e. a four-sided figure with only the opposite sides and angles equal, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 108 A, Eucl. I. def. 33:—τὸ β. a place at Megara, Plut. Thes. 27.
ρόμβος or ῥύμβος, ὁ: (ρέμβω):—a spinning-top or wheel, Lat. rhombus, turbo, ῥόμβων ἔνοοις Eur. Hel. 1362 (ubi v. Musgr. ap. Dind.), Anth. P. 6. 309; cf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1139. 2. a magic wheel, used by witches and sorcerers to aid their spells, in Propert. rhombi rota, Theocr. 2. 30, Luc. D. Meretr. 4. 5; cf. Horat. Epod. 17. 7 and v. sub ἵνγξ. 3. a kind of tambourine or kettle-drum, used like ῥόπτρον II, in the worship of Rhea, Eupol. Βαπτ. 15, Ar. Fr. 288, Diog. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A, Ap. Rh. l. c. II. a spinning, whirling motion, as of a top or wheel, ἰέντα ῥόμβον ἀκόντων shooting forth whirling darts, Pind. O. 13. 134; β. αἰετοῦ the eagle's swoop, Id. I. 4. 81 (3. 65); β. κυμβάλων Id. Fr. 48; ἐν αἰθερίῳ ῥύμβω in vortice aetherio, Eur. Fr. 596:—metaph., Νέμεσις καὶ β. ἀλάστωρ Epigr. Gr. 1046. 93.—The Gramm. hold ῥύμβος to be Att., ῥόμβος Hellenic, Schol. Theocr. 2. 30, Ath. 330 B.

B. a rhomb, lozenge, i. e. a four-sided figure with all the sides, but only the opposite angles, equal, an equilateral parallelogram, Arist. Mech. 23, 1, Euclid. I. def. 32; β. στερεός, a figure composed of two cones on opposite sides of the same base, Archimed. 2. a species of fish, of which the turbot and brill are varieties, so called from its rhomb-like shape, Nausicr. ap. Ath. 330 B; yet this, though a Greek word, seems to have been the Italian name, ψῆττα being the Greek, v. Mein. Nausicr. Ναυκλ. 2. 3. a surgeon's bandage, so called from its shape, Hipp. Offic. 742. 4. a pattern of the same shape, in weaving cloth, Democr. ap. Ath. 525 C.
ρομβο-τετράγωνον σχῆμα, the figure of an equilateral parallelogram, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 581.
ρομβόω, to bring into the shape of a rhombus, Hero Belop. 137.
ρομβώδης, es, v. sub ῥεμβώδης.
ρομβωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. made in the shape of a rhombus, panelled in lozenge, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 D, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 10, Anth. P. 6. 111.
ρόμμα, τό, (ροφέω) = ῥόφημα, Galen. Lex. Hipp.
ρόμος, ὁ, a wood-worm, Lat. teredo, Arcad. 59; ῥόμοξ in Hesych.
ρομφάξω, = βαστάζω, Hesych.
ρομφαλαί, ἡ, a large, broad sword, used by the Thracians, ὀρθὰς ρομφαλαίς Βαρυσιδήρους ἀπὸ τῶν δεξιῶν ἄμων ἐπισείοντες Plut. Aemil. 18, cf. Phylarch. Fr. 58:—generally, a sword, LXX (Gen. 3. 24, etc.), Ev. Luc. 2. 35, Apoc. 6. 8; of the sword of Goliath, LXX (1 Regg. 17. 51), Joseph. A. J. 6. 12, 4.
ρομφαιο-φόρος, ον, bearing a sword, Manass. Chron. 4701.
ρομφάνω, f. l. for ροφάνω or rather ρυφάνω in Hipp.
ρομφεύς, εως, ὁ, the waxed thread of shoemakers, usu. in pl., Hesych.
ρόος, ον, ὁ, Att. contr. ροῦς, v. sub fin.: later writers have the heterocl. dat. ροῖ, like νοῖ from νοῦς, Hellenic. (?) ap. Schol. II. 21. 242 (Fr. 132); also gen. ροός, acc. ροαί, Lob. Phryn. 454, Paral. 173: (βέω):—like ροή, a stream, flow of water, current, often in Hom., but only in sing.; he often adds a gen., β. 'Αλφειοῦ, 'Ωκεανοῦ, etc., II. 16. 151., II. 726; κύμα ῥοοιο 21. 263; προχέειν ῥοον εἰς ἄλα Ib. 219; ποταμοὺς ἐτρεψε νέεσθαι καθ' ῥοον to flow in their own bed, 12. 33; κατὰ ῥοον down, i. e. with, the stream, Od. 5. 327, 461, Ildt. 2. 96, etc.; metaph., κατὰ ῥοὸν φέρεσθαι Plat. Rep. 492 C; ταυτὶ κατὰ β. προχωρεῖ Luc. Jup. Trag.

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50; πρὸς ῥύον against it, Il. 21. 303 (cf. κατά B. I. 1); Βύσπορος, ῥ. θεοῦ Aesch. Pers. 746:—a current at sea, ὑπὸ τε τοῦ ῥαυ καὶ ἀνέμου Thuc. 1. 54:—a current of air, Emped. 356; also, ῥύος καπνοῦ Pind. P. 1. 43. II. a flux, discharge of morbid humours, Hipp. Aph. 1255, Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 11; v. Foës. Oecon. III. = ῥοή 2, Plat. Crat. 411 D, cf. 419 D.

ροπάλη, ἡ, = ῥοπαλον, Gramm.
ροπάλη-φορέω, to carry a club, Cyrill.
ροπάλιζω, to brandish a club, Gramm.: to beat with a club, Byz.
ροπαλικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a club, i. e. thicker towards the end: hence, versus rhapsalicus, a verse in which each word is one syllable longer than that before, as, Rem tibi confeci, doctissime, dulcisonogram, Serv.

ροπαλίον, τό, Dim. of ῥοπαλον, Ath. 489 B.
ροπαλισμός, priapism, Ar. Lys. 553.
ροπαλο-ειδής, ἐς, like a club, ῥίσα Diosc. 3. 148.
ροπαλο-μάχος, αν, = κορυνητής, Hesych. sub h. v.
ροπαλον, τό, (ῥέπω) a club, i. e. a stick or cudgel which grows thicker towards the butt-end; used to cudgel an ass, Il. 11. 559, 561; to walk with, Od. 17. 195; the club of the Cyclops, 9. 319; of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 512, Ar. Ran. 47, 495; a war-club or mace, shod with metal, παγχαλκεον Od. 11. 575, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 20; ῥοπαλα ξύλων τετυλωμένα σιδήρῳ Id. 7. 63, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 20; a hunter's staff, Xen. Cyn. 6, 11 and 17. II. membrum virile, Anth. Plan. 261. III. = ῥύπτρον III, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 36.

ροπαλο-φόρος, ον, club-bearing, of Hercules, cited from Eust.
ροπαλωσις, εως, ἡ, a clubbing, τριχῶν σχέσις Galen.
ροπαλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, as if from ῥοπαλώω, club-shaped, κύλιξ Dio C. 72. 18.

ροπή, ἡ, (ῥέπω) inclination downwards, opp. to σοῦς (motion upwards): esp. the fall of the scale (cf. ἀντισηκώ II), Aesch. Pers. 437; ῥοπήν ἔχειν μέχρι τινός to gravitate to .., Arist. Cael. 2. 14; ῥ. παιεῖν to restore the balance, Theophr. C. P. 5. 4, 7; ἀ γὰ ἐπὶ τὰς αὐτὰς ῥοπᾶς ἐρήρεται in aequilibrio, Tim. Locr. 97 E; διαφέρειν τὴν ῥ. to disturb it, Plut. Camill. 28; ἔχειν ῥοπήν μνάς πέντε κτλ. to weigh so much, C. I. 123. 35, al. 2. metaph. the turn of the scale, the critical moment which is to determine the issue, Lat. momentum, ἀ δ' ἔχεται ῥοπᾶς (sc. ἡ πόλις) is at a crisis of her fortunes, Alcae. (14) ap. Ar. Vesp. 1235; ῥ. Δίκας the balance or critical turn of Justice, Aesch. Cho. 61, cf. Ag. 250; ἐν αὐτῇ ῥοπῇ τοιαύτῃ κειμένῳ Soph. Tr. 82; οἱ παντοναῦται .. λεπταῖς ἐπὶ ῥοπαῖσιν ἐμπολὰς μακρὰς ἀεὶ παραρρίπταντες staking great freights on slight turns of fortune, Id. Fr. 499; so, σμικρὰ παλαιὰ σώματ' ἐνθάδε ῥοπή a slight turn of the scale puts an end to them, Id. O. T. 961; δέδορκε φῶς ἐπὶ σμικρᾶς ῥοπῆς, of one at the point of death, Eur. Hipp. 1163; βλέπω δύο ῥοπᾶς ἡ γὰρ θανεῖν δεῖ ἡ .. Id. Hel. 1090; ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μιᾶς ὄντες depending on a single turn of the scale, i. e. in the most critical condition, Thuc. 5. 103; σῶμα νοσῶδες μικρᾶς ῥοπῆς .. δεῖται προσλαβέσθαι πρὸς τὸ κάμνειν Plat. Rep. 556 E; ῥ. βίου μαι the turning or sinking point of life, i. e. death, Soph. O. C. 1508; ῥ. ἴστιν ἡμῶν ὁ βίος Menand. Monost. 465; μεγάλας τὰς ῥοπὰς παιεῖν Isocr. 69 C; μεγάλην ἔσεσθαι ῥοπήν, εἰ .. ἡ .. γενήσεται Id. 302 E, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 14; ῥ. ποιεῖν τινός to turn the scale of, be decisive of, τῶν πολέμων Isocr. 242 E, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 10; πλείστην ῥ. παρέχεσθαι εἰς τι Polyb. 6. 52, 9; λαμβάνειν ῥοπὰς εἰς ἑκάτερα τὰ μέρη Id. 1. 20, 7, cf. 6. 10, 10; ῥ. διδόναι τινί to incline towards, Id. 16. 14, 6. II. that which causes inclination downwards, downward momentum, Arist. Mechan. 2, 3., 32. 1, Cael. 4. 1, 1, al.: metaph. influence, μεγάλη γὰρ ῥοπή, μᾶλλον δὲ ἄλον, ἡ τύχη παρὰ πάντα ἔστι τὰ πράγματα Dem. 24. 14; ῥοπήν ἔχειν to have or exercise influence, Id. 154. 18; ἔχειν βριθος καὶ ῥ. πρὸς τὸν βίον Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11, 3, cf. 1. 2, 3., 1. 7, 21., 10. 1, 1.

ροπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ῥόφω, = ῥοφτός, Galen. Lex. Hipp.
ροπτρον, τό, (ῥέπω) the wood in a trap which springs up when touched and catches the mouse, Archil. 180, Poll. 7. 114; metaph., δίκης ἔπαισεν αὐτὸν ῥοπτρον Eur. Hipp. 1172: cf. ὕσπληγξ II. II. a musical instrument of the Corybantes, a tambourine or kettle-drum, Luc. Trag. 36, Anth. P. 6. 74; ῥ. βυρσοπαγῆ καὶ καῖλα περιτείναντες ἡχείαις χαλκαῖς Plut. Crass. 23; also called ῥόμβος or ῥύμβος. III. the knocker on a house-door, Eur. Ion 1612, Ar. Fr. 103, Lysias 103. 16; cf. ῥοπαλον III.

ῥόσατον, τό, the Lat. rosatum, Galen., Alex. Trall., etc.
ῥούδιον, τό, late form for ῥαίδιον, Lob. Phryn. 87
ῥοῦς, ὁ, Att. contr. for ῥόος.
ῥοῦς, ὁ and ἡ: gen. ῥοῦ Hipp. 572. 10., 576. 27, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 5, etc.; but ῥαῖς Diosc. 1. 147, dat. ῥοῖ Dorio ap. Ath. 309 F; v. Lob. Phryn. 454:—a small tree, yielding an orange dye (in modern Gr. χρυσόβυλαν), the sumach, Rhus cotinus or Coriaria, Diosc. 1. 147. II. its fruit, Solon 43, Antiph. Λευκ. 1, Alex. Λεβ. 2; it was (and still is) powdered and sprinkled over meat, Sibth. in Walpole's Travels, 1. p. 238; also used in medicine, Hipp. ll. c.:—the fruit of one kind (ῥ. μαγειρικόν or Συριακός Galen.) was used as a spice.

ῥουσαῖος, α, αν, = ῥούσιος, Palaeph. 52.
ῥουσίζω, to be reddish, Geop. 11. 23.
ῥούσιος, ον, reddish, Lat. russus, russeus, Diosc. 4. 133, cf. Anth. Plan. 386. II. αἱ ῥούσιοι the Reds, those of the red party in the Circus, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 3. 26; cf. Juven. 7. 114.
ῥουσιώδης, εἰ, (εἶδος) of a reddish colour, Schol. Od. 9. 125.
ῥουσσάται, αἰ, = ῥούσιαι, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 25.
ῥοφέω, Ion. ῥυφέω, Hippon. 88, Ar. Fr. 108; another pres. ῥοφάνω (ῥυφ-) in Hipp. 465. 4., 468. 3, etc.; ῥοφάω in Theoph. Nonn. 145:—fut. ῥοφήσομαι Ar. Vesp. 814; whence Elnisl. alters ῥοφήσεις into -ἡσει

in Ach. 278, Eq. 360, Pax 716:—aor. ἐρρόφησα Hipp. 474. 7, Ar. Eq. 51, (ἐκ-) Ib. 701, (ἀπ-) Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10:—Pass., aor. part. ῥοφηθείς Nic. Al. 389:—a form ῥυφέω (Ion., acc. to Phot.) occurs in Hippon. 115; aor. ῥυφήσαι Ar. Fr. 108 a; med. ῥυφήσασθαι Hipp. Epid. 7. 1213. To sup greedily up, gulp down, ἀπὸ ζώντων ῥοφεῖν ἐρυθρὸν .. πέλαγον Aesch. Eum. 264, cf. Ar. Vesp. 812, 814, etc.; τινὰς some of a thing, Luc. Lexiph. 5; ῥοφούντα πιεῖν ὡσερ βοῦν Xen. An. 4. 5, 32; absol., Ar. Eq. 51, Vesp. 906, 982; of Charybdis, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 2. 2. to drain dry, empty, τρυβλίον Ar. Ach. 278, Eq. 905; so, ῥ. ἀρτηρίας, of the poison on the robe of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 1055. II. to live on slops, opp. to ξηρὰν σιτίαν, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10. (Hence ῥόμ-μα, ῥόφ-ημα, ῥοφ-τός: cf. Lat. sorb-eo, sorp-tus, sorb-ilis; Lith. sreb-iu, surb-iu (sorbeo), sriub-a (broth).)

ῥόφημα, Ion. ῥυφ-, τό, that which is supped up, a thick gruel or porridge, opp. to πύμα, Hipp. Aph. 1261, Vet. Med. 10, Arist. Probl. 1. 37, 2.
ῥοφημάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Gloss.
ῥοφηματώδης, εἰ, (εἶδος) of the nature of a ῥόφημα, gruel-like, Galen.
ῥόφησις, ἡ, a supping up, opp. to ἐδωδή, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 14.
ῥοφητικός, ἡ, ὄν, drawing in, absorbing, τινος Strab. 703.
ῥοφητός, ἡ, ὄν, that can be or is supped up, Strab. 709, Diosc. 5. 124, Galen.; cf. ῥοφτός.

ῥόφω, collat. form of ῥοφέω, cited by E. M. 705. 26, etc., cf. Lob. Aj. p. 181: hence ῥοφτός.

ῥόχωνον, τό, a strickle, Hesych.
ροχθέω, (ῥόχθος) to dash with a roaring sound, of the sea, ῥόχθει γὰρ μέγα κύμα ποτὶ ξερὸν Od. 5. 402; προτὶ δ' αὐτὰς [πέτρας] κύμα μέγα ῥοχθεῖ 12. 60; ὑπὸ κύματι πέτραι ῥόχθειον sounded with the dashing of the waves, Ap. Rh. 4. 925; ῥοχθεῖσιν δὲ κάλωες (cf. Virg. stridor rudentum), Opp. H. 1. 228.—Cf. ἀρεχθέω.

ῥόχθος, ὁ, a roaring, of the sea, Nic. Al. 390, Lyc. 402, 696, etc.
ῥωδῆς, εἰ, (εἶδος) with a strong stream, running violently, of a sea in which there are strong currents, Thuc. 4. 24, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 8; τὸ μάλιστα ῥ. τοῦ πελάγους Ael. N. A. 7. 24:—hence, of rocks, promontories, etc., exposed to such seas, κρημνός Strab. 362; ἄκραι Acl. N. A. 14. 24:—in Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 9, τόποι ῥ. seem to mean lands liable to be overflowed, cf. Theophr. C. P. 3. 3, 4. II. in Medic. running, ἀφθαλμῖαι Hipp. Epid. 1. 943: of persons, affected with diarrhoea or other fluxes, Id. Aër. 281; αἱ ὑπέρλευκαι ῥωδέσται Ib. 638; πυρετοὶ ῥ. (fluentes Cels.), Galen.: hence Adv., ῥωδῶς πυρέττειν Cass. Probl. III. falling off, καρπός Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 10.

ῥωών, ὠνος, ὁ, (ῥόα) a pomegranate-orchard, LXX (Zach. 12. 11).
ῥωαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥωάς) like diarrhoea, Paul. Aeg. II. of persons, suffering from it, Galen.

ῥωάκιον, τό, Dim. of ῥωάς, Eccl.
ῥωακώδης, εἰ, abounding in streams, Gloss.
ῥωάς, ἄκας, ὁ, (ῥέω) a rushing stream, a mountain-stream or torrent swollen by rains, Thuc. 4. 96. 2. esp. a stream of lava from a volcano, ὁ ῥ. τοῦ πυρός ἐκ τῆς Αἴτνης Thuc. 3. 116, cf. Plat. Phaedo 111 E, 113 B, Arist. Mirab. 38, Theophr. Lap. 22; ὁ καλούμενος ῥ. Diod. 14. 59; ῥ. τοῦ πυρός in Thuc. 3. 116. 3. metaph., ῥ. ἀργύραν γενέσθαι Diod. 5. 35. 4. cetaceous fishes, ἔχει ῥ. δύο ἐξ ὧν τὸ γάλα βεῖ, two flow-holes, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 3.

ῥωάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, τό, (ῥέω) fluid, flaccid, flabby, opp. to firm, ῥωάδος σώματος γενομένου Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 14. II. falling off, ῥ. θρίξ hair that falls off, Id. Probl. 10. 63; ῥ. ἀμπελας a vine that sheds its grapes, Hesych., whence prob. it should be restored for ῥαάς in Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6. III. as Subst., ῥωάδες, οἱ, fishes that go in shoals with the currents, like herrings, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 22., 5. 11, 2, al. 2. ῥωάς, ἡ, a disease of the eye causing a continual weeping discharge, Galen.

ῥωάτο, 3 pl. aor. sync. of ῥύομαι.
ῥωάχετος [α], ὁ, Lacou. word in Ar. Lys. 170, ὁ τῶν Ἀσωναίων ῥωάχετος the unstable crowd of the Athenians; Hesych. and Phot. explain ῥωάχετος by ὁ ῥέων ὄχετος; and their authority, as well as the prob. deriv. from ῥωάς, establishes this form; the Rav. Ms. of Ar. gives ῥωάχετας; other Mss. and Suid. ῥωάχετος:—cf. σύρφαξ.

ῥύβδην, Adv. with a noise, Hippon. 26, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 12.
ῥυγιάζω, = μυκτηρίζω, Phot.
ῥύγχανα, ἡ, with a large nose or snout, Lat. nasuta, Gloss.
ῥυγχι-ελέφας, ὁ, with an elephant's trunk, Anth. P. 11. 204.
ῥυγχιάζω, = ῥογχιάζω, ῥέγχω, Hesych.
ῥυγχιόν, τό, Dim. of ῥύγχας, Ar. Ach. 774, Theophil. Παγκρ. 1.
ῥυγχιόσμαι, Pass., = ῥαμφάσμαι, Hesych., Phot.

ῥύγχος, εως, τό, (ῥύζω) a snout, muzzle, properly of swine, Stesich. 14, Pherecr. Δηρ. 3, Anaxil. Καλυψ. 1, cf. Schol. Ar. Av. 348; of dogs, Theocr. 6. 30, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 2, P. A. 2. 16, 1: of birds, a beak, neb, bill, Ar. Av. 348, 364, al.; and this is recognised as the proper sense by Arist. II. A. 2. 12, 6, P. A. 2. 16, 12., 4. 12, 9: cf. ῥάμφος. 2. comically, of a man's face, Cratin. Incert. 83, Archipp. Ἀμφ. 1; cf. Comici ap. Ath. 95, Meineke Araros Ἀδων. 1.

ῥύδην [ῦ], Adv. (ῥέω) flowingly, i. e. abundantly, Cratin. Incert. 84, Plut. Sulla 21, etc. Cf. ῥύβδην.
ῥύδαν, Adv., = foreg., ῥύδαν ἀφνειός abundantly rich, Od. 15. 426.
ῥυζέω or ῥύζω, like ῥάζω, to growl, snarl, like an angry dog (Poll. 5. 86), ῥυζῶν Hermipp. Εὐρωπ. 1, ubi v. Meineke; ῥύζει ἐπικλαυταν νύμαν snarls its melancholy ditty, Ar. Ran. 684;—also of hawks, Poll. 5. 89. (Cf. Lat. ruda, rugio, ringo.)

ῥύημα, τό, (ῥέω, ῥύηναι) a kind of honey-cake, Galen.

ῥυθφενής, ἔς, (ῥέω, ἄφενος) *flowing with riches, abounding*, Dion. P. 337, Nonn. D. 10. 152; cf. εὐθφενής, and v. Od. 15. 426.

ῥυθφενία, ἡ, *affluence*, Call. Jov. 84.
ῥυθμῆω, dub. l. for ῥυθμίζω, in Clem. Rom. Fr. 8 Jacobson; and ῥυθμη-
τικός for ῥυθμικός, in Longin. Fr. 8. 2, Clem. Al. 413.

ῥυθμίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to bring into a measure of time or proportion*,
περίοδος Plut. 2. 350 E: *to repeat a verse in proper time or rhythm*,
i. e. *to scan it*, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 238, Melet. p. 129:—Pass.,
ἐν δυοῖ τετραχόρδοις ῥ. τὰ μέρη (sc. τοῦ οὐρανοῦ) Arist. Fr. 43. II.

generally, *to order, arrange, compose*, Arist. Metaph. 11. 10, 8, Spir. 5, 3;
—Pass., Id. Phys. 7. 3, 2. 2. of persons, *to educate, train, drill*, τὰ
παιδικά Plat. Phaedr. 253 B, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 20; τὰν ψυχάν Tim.

Locr. 103 D; τὸ πρόσωπον Luc. Merc. Cond. 30; τὰς γνώμας Id. Anach.
22; δένδρα ῥ. ὥστε πρὸς μεσημβρίαν βλέπειν *to train them*, Theophr.
C. P. 3. 7, 9; ῥ. τινὰς *to bring them to order, correct them*, Inscr. Cret.
in C. I. 2554. 60; ῥ. καὶ διδάσκει τινὰς κινεῖσθαι κινήσεις Sext. Enip.
M. 8. 409; ῥ. λύπην ὅπου *to define the place of grief* (referring to the
line before), Soph. Ant. 318:—Med., ῥ. πλόκαμον μίτρασι Eur. Hec. 924:
—Pass., νηλεῶς ᾧδ' ἐρρυθμισαί thus ruthlessly *am I brought to order*,
Aesch. Pr. 241; ὄρνεις ἐρρυθμισμένοι τὴν γλῶτταν *taught to speak*,
Philostr. 9.

ῥυθμικός, ἡ, ὄν, *set to time, rhythmical, κίνησις* Plat. Polit. 307 A,
etc.: of a man, Plut. 2. 1014 C. 2. of or for *rhythm*, Ib. 1138 B,
1144 C; ἡ ῥ. λέξις, opp. to ἡ πεζή, Dion. II. de Comp. 11; ὁ ῥυθμικός
a *metriscian*, Ib. 17.

ῥυθμιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who sets in order*, Theodoret. in Phot. Bibl.
508. 21.

ῥυθμιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *docile*, Oecum.
ῥυθμογράφία, ἡ, *a noting down of the time or rhythm*, C. I. 3083.

ῥυθμογράφος [ᾶ], ον, *writing on rhythms*, of Hephaestion, Tzetz. in
Cramer Anecd. Par. 1. 95.

ῥυθμοειδής, ἔς, *like rhythm, rhythmical*, Dion. H. de Isocr. 2.
ῥυθμόομαι, Ion. ῥυσμ-, Pass. *to be moulded*, Democr. ap. Stob. 56. 33.

ῥυθμοποιία, ἡ, *a making of time or rhythm*, Plut. 2. 1135 C, etc.
ῥυθμοποιός, ὄν, *making rhythms*, Plut. 2. 1135 C.

ῥυθμός, Ion. ῥυσμός (v. infr. III, IV), ὁ: (v. sub ῥέω):—*any regular
recurring motion* (πᾶς ῥ. ὠρισμένη μετρεῖται κινήσει Arist. Probl. 5.
16): I. *measured motion, time*, Lat. *numerus*, whether in sound
or motiou, ἡ τῆς κινήσεως τάξις Plat. Legg. 665 A, cf. 654 A, 672 E;
ὁ ῥ. ἐκ τοῦ ταχέος καὶ βραδέος διενηγεμένων πρότερον, ὕστερον δὲ
ὁμολογησάντων γέγονε Id. Symp. 187 B, cf. Cic. Orator 20 and 51, Suid.
s. v., (though we confine the word *rhythm* to sounds only); therefore
opp. to μέτρον and ἀρμονία, for there is *rhythm* or *time* in Prose as well
as Verse, Ar. Nub. 638 sq., Plat. Rep. 397 B, 398 D, 601 A, Arist.
Rhet. 3. 1, 4; λόγοι μετὰ μουσικῆς καὶ ῥυθμῶν πεποιημένοι Isocr.
319 C: on the kinds of rhythm distinguished by the Ancients, v. Böckh
Pind. T. I. P. 2. pp. 22 sq. 2. special phrases: ἐν ῥυθμῶν in *time*, of
dancing, marching, etc., Virgil's *in numerum*, ἐν ῥ. βαίνειν Plat. Legg.
670 B, Xen. An. 5. 4, 14, cf. Polyb. 4. 20, 6; ὀρχεῖσθαι Xen. Cyr. 1. 3,
10; ἐν τῷ ῥ. ἀναπνεῖν *to respire regularly*, Arist. Probl. 5. 16, 1; so,
σώζεσθαι ῥ. Aesch. Cho. 797; μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ Thuc. 5. 70; ῥυθμὸν χορείας
ὑπάγειν *to keep time*, Ar. Thesm. 956; θάπτονα ῥυθμὸν ἐπάγειν *to play
in quicker time*, Xen. Symp. 2, 22; πυρριχίῳ ἑρόμῳ καὶ ῥυθμῶ Hdn. 4.
22.

II. *measure, proportion or symmetry* of parts, at rest as
well as in motion, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ῥ. Plat. Legg. 728 E. III.

generally, *proportion, arrangement, order*, ῥυθμῶ τιμι Eur. Cycl. 398;
οὐκ ἀπὸ ῥυσμοῦ not without *reason*, Call. Ep. 44. 5. IV. *the
state or condition* of anything, e. g. *the state of the soul, temper, dis-
position*, Theogn. 958 (where it is joined with ὀργή and τρόπος); οἷος
ῥυσμοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἔχει Archil. 60; ὅσοι χθονίους ἔχουσι ῥυσμοῦ καὶ
χαλεπούς Anacr. 78; μένει.. χρῆμ' οὐδὲν ἐν ταύτῳ ῥ. Eupol. Incert.
4.

V. *the form or shape* of a thing, Democr. ap. Diog. L.
9. 47; identified by Arist. with σχῆμα, Metaph. 1. 4, 11., 7. 2,
2, cf. Trendelenb. de Anima p. 214; μετέβαλον τὸν ῥ. τῶν γραμ-
μάτων changed *the form or shape* of the letters, Hdt. 5. 58; of Chian
boots, Hipp. Art. 828; of the *shape* of a cup, Alex. Δρωπ. 1. 4;
of a breastplate, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 10; so of the geography of a country,
Dion. P. 271, 620, etc. VI. *the wise, manner or fashion* of a
thing, Ἐλλην ῥ. πέπλων Eur. Heracl. 130; τίς ῥ. φόνου; what *kind* of
slaughter? Id. El. 772, cf. Supp. 94; ἐν τριγώνοις ῥυθμοῖς triangular-
wise, Aesch. Fr. 72. [In Att., and esp. in late Poets, ῥ is not rare.]

ῥυτσκομαι, Dep. (ῥέω) *to have diarrhoea*, Helioid. 2. 19.
ῥυκάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, *a plane*, Lat. *runcina*, (cf. τρυτάνη, Lat. *trutina*), Anth.
P. 6. 204:—hence ῥυκάνησις, ἡ, *a planing*, Bito in Math. Vett. 109;
and ῥυκάνίζω, *to plane*, Gloss.

ῥύμα [ῥ], τό, (ῥέω) = ῥεῦμα, *anything that flows, a river, stream*,
C. I. 1838. b. 5; metaph., θοδὸν ῥύμα διενεύουσα Orph. H. 9. 22; ἀρ-
μονίης ῥ. Procl. h. Sol. 4.

ῥύμα, τό, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) *that which is drawn*: I. τόξου ῥύμα, i. e.
the Persian archers, opp. to λόγχης ἰσχύς, i. e. the Greek spearmen,
Aesch. Pers. 147; ἐκ τόξου ῥύματος from the distance of a bow-shot,
Xen. An. 3. 3, 15; so, ἐς τόξου ῥύμα cited from Eunap. 2. a tow-
ing-line, Polyb. 1. 26, 14., 3. 46, 5, etc. II. (ῥύομαι) *a defence,
protection*, βωμὸς φυγάσιον ῥ. Aesch. Supp. 84; ἀπασι κοινὸν ῥ. δαιμό-
νων ἔδρα Eur. Heracl. 260; πύργου ῥ. a tower of defence, Soph. Aj. 159;
c. gen. objecti, *a defence against*, [θάνατος] μέγιστον ῥ. τῶν πολλῶν
κακῶν Aesch. Fr. 301; cf. πύργος I. 2. III. (ῥέω) = ῥεῦμα, C. I.
1838 b (bis).

ῥύμαρχης, ον, ὁ, (ῥύμη II) *a street-inspector*, Aen. Tact. 3.
ῥυμβῆω, ῥυμβίον, Att. for ῥομβ-, q. v.

ῥυμβονάω, (ῥυμβάν) *to swing round and throw away*, ῥ. τὰ τιμώτατα
'to make ducks and drakes' of money, Ael. ap. Ruhnck. Tim.
ῥύμβος, ον, ὁ, Att. for ῥόμβος, q. v.
ῥυμβών, ὄνος, ἡ, *serpentine motion, a coiling, coil*, Ar. Rh. 4. 144.
ῥύμη, ἡ, (ῥέω) *the force, swing, rush* of a body in motion, Lat. *impetus*,
ῥύμη ἐμπίπτειν with a *swing*, Thuc. 2. 76, cf. 81; περὺγων ῥύμη *the
rush of wings*, Ar. Pax 86, cf. Av. 1182; τροχοῦ ῥύμαισι τευκτῶν ..
κύτος formed by *the whirl* of the potter's wheel, Antiph. Ἀφροδισ. 1. 2,
cf. Ar. Eccl. 4; ἡ ῥ. τῶν ἵππων Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 31; ἡ ῥ. τοῦ αἵματος
the flow of blood in the veins, Hipp. 20. 29; ἡ ῥ. τῆς ἐκκρούσεως Xen.
Cyn. 10, 12; τῆς ῥ. τῆς ἀλιάδος ὁ ψόφος, of the noise made by a boat
in motion, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 12:—metaph., εὐτυχεῖ ῥύμη θεοῦ Eur.
Rhes. 64; ἡ ῥ. τῆς τύχης Plut. Caes. 53; ἡ ῥ. τῆς ὀργῆς etc., *the vehe-
mence of passion*, Dem. 546. 29; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. 462. 2. absol.
a rush, charge, of soldiers, Thuc. 7. 70, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 31, cf. Lob.
Phryn. 404; ὑπὸ τοῦ βοίβδου καὶ τῆς ῥ. Ar. Nub. 407; cf. also βοί-
ζος. II. *a quarter of a city, street*, Lat. *vicius*, τὴν ῥ. ὑδοιοπεῖν
Philippid. Λακ. 2; of a Roman camp, Polyb. 6. 29, 1: *a lane, alley*,
opp. to πλατεῖα, Act. Ap. 9. 11; ἔσται μὲν ῥύμη ῥύμη καὶ Δῆλος ἀθη-
λος Or. Sib. 8. 165.

ῥύμηδόν, Adv. *with a swing or rush*, Polyæn. 4. 3, 5.
ῥύμμα, τό, (ῥύπτω) *anything used for washing, soap, lye*, Ar. Lys. 377,
Plat. Rep. 429 E sq. II. *sediment, dirt remaining from wash-
ing*, Schol. Nic. Al. 96.

ῥυμο-ειδής, ἔς, *like an alley*: Adv. -δῶς, Eccl.
ῥύμός, οὐ, ὁ, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) *the pole of a carriage*, Il. 10. 505., 23. 393.,
24. 271, Hdt. 4. 69; ἐν πρώτῳ ῥ. in front by *the pole*, Il. 6. 40., 16. 371:
—also *three stars* in the Bear, Suid. II. = ῥυτήρ II, *a trace*,
Ael. N. A. 10. 48. III. *a furrow, line, train*, like ὄλκις, Lat.
tractus, of *the trail* of a shooting star, Arat. 927. IV. = τάξις,
an order, group, Hesych.; and this seems to be the seuse in an Att.
Inscr. (C. I. 150. 17 sq.), πρώτος ῥ., δεύτερος ῥ., etc.; v. Böckh. p.
234. V. *a weight* at Rhodes, Suid.

ῥύμο-τομέω πόλιν, *to divide a town into streets or quarters* (ῥύμαι),
Diod. 17. 52, Joseph. B. J. 3. 5, 2:—Pass., ἐρρυθμοτομημένος πρὸς ὀρθὰς
γωνίας Strab. 565.
ῥύμοτομία, ἡ, *division of a town into streets or quarters*, Polyb. 6. 31,
10, Diod. 17. 52, Strab. 646: in pl. *streets or quarters*, Anna Comn. 2. 6.
ῥύμουλκῆω, (ῥύμα I. 2, ἔλκω) *to draw by a line, to tow*, Lat. *remulcare
or remulco agere*, ναῦν Polyb. 1. 27, 9, Strab. 233, etc.

ῥυνδάκη [ᾶ], ἡ, *an Indian bird* of the size of a pigeon, Ctesias Pers.
61; in Plut. Artox. 19, ῥυντάκης, ον, ὁ.
ῥύομαι, Il., Hdt., Trag.; Ep. 2 sing. impf. ῥύσκειν from collat. form
ῥύσκομαι, Il. 24. 730:—fut. ῥύσομαι [ῥ] Hes. Th. 662, 11dt., Trag.;
3 pl. ῥύσονται Call. Lav. Pall. 112:—aor. ἐρρυσάμην Il., Trag., Dion. H.
4. 68, etc.: also Ep. syncop. aor. 2 (with plqpf. form) ἐρῦτο (v. iufr.).
3 pl. ῥύατο Il. 18. 515, ἐρυντο Theocr. 25. 76; inf. ῥύσθαι Il. 15. 141:
—Dep.: but in later writers, the aor. ἐρρυσθην is used in pass. sense, Ev.
Luc. 1. 74., 2 Tim. 4. 17, Helioid. 10. 7. (The Act. ῥύω does not occur,
ἐρύω *to draw* being used instead. But such derivatives as ῥύσιον, ῥύσος,
ῥυτήρ, ῥύτωρ, ῥυτῶν, ῥυτίς etc. shew that an Act. ῥύω existed in sense at
least:—and that the act. sense of ἐρύω sometimes passed over into this
of ῥύομαι, appears from siguf. III, as also from ῥύσιον, ῥύσιος, ῥυτήρ.)
[Hom. and Att. Poets have ῥ in pres. indic.; but Hom. makes ῥ in ῥύομαι,
ῥύετ' at the beginning of verses, Il. 15. 257., 16. 799; so, ῥυόμενος
Aesch. Fr. 449:—Hom. has ῥ always in opt. ῥύοιτο, Il. 12. 8., 17. 224;
in 3 pl. aor. 2 ῥύατο, 18. 515, Od. 17. 201:—ῥ always in fut. ῥύσομαι,
Hes. and Att.; and in aor. 1, of which Hom. has the forms ἐρρυσάτο,
ῥυσάσθην, ῥύσαιτο, ῥύσαι, (ῥ only once in ῥυσάμην Il. 15. 29): ῥ also in
ἐρῦτο 23. 819, Soph. O. T. 1351 (in lyr.), though Hes. Th. 301 has
ἐρῦτο.] Properly, *to draw to oneself*, i. e. *draw out of danger, to
rescue, save, deliver*, Hom., Hes. and Att. Poets, also in Hdt., but hardly
to be found in Att. Prose; ῥ. τινα Hom., etc.; often foll. by a Prep., ῥ.
τινα ὑπὲκ θανάτου, ὑπὲκ κακοῦ *to save from out of* .., Il. 20. 300, Od.
12. 107; ὑπ' ἠέρος Il. 17. 645, cf. 224; ἐκ πόνων Pind. P. 12. 32; ἐκ
τοῦ κακοῦ Hdt. 1. 87, etc.; ἐκ χειρῶν μαιφόνων Eur. Or. 1563; also,
ἀπὸ φόνου Soph. O. T. 1352; ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ Ev. Matth. 6. 13:—so
c. gen., ῥ. τινα τοῦ μη' κατακαθῆναι Hdt. 1. 86; τινα μάχης Pind. 1.
8 (7). 114; κακῶν μυρίων Eur. Alc. 77; τόξων Id. Ion 165; πολέμου
καὶ μανιῶν ῥ. Ἐλλάδα Ar. Lys. 342; c. inf. alone, ῥ. τινα θανεῖν Eur.
Alc. 11; τινα μὴ καταθεῖν Id. H. F. 197, cf. Or. 599, Hdt. 7. 11:—
also, *to save from an illness, cure*, Id. 4. 187; generally, 3. 132. 2.
to set free, redeem, τὸν ἐνθεν ῥυσάμην *I set him free* from thence, Il. 15.
29; ἐκ δουλοσύνης Hdt. 5. 49., 9. 90; δουλοσύνης Ib. 76. II.
generally, *to shield, screen, guard, protect*, esp. of guardian gods, Il. 15.
257, 290, Aesch. Theb. 92, etc.; καὶ πῶς βέβηλον ἄλσος ἀν ῥυοίτό με;
Id. Supp. 509; so of priuces and chiefs, Il. 9. 396; of warders or
watchmen, 10. 417; of swineherds, Od. 14. 107, etc.:—hence Hom.
often joins ῥ. καὶ φυλάσσειν, Od. 1. c.; ῥ. καὶ σαῶσαι Il. 15. 290; so,
ἀρήγειν καὶ ῥ. Aesch. Eum. 232; ῥύου με κάκφύλασσε Soph. O. C.
255. 2. often in Hom. of defensive armour, *to shield, cover*, Il.
10. 259., 16. 799, etc.; of a wall, 12. 8. 3. without any notion
of defence, merely *to cover, screen*, Od. 6. 129. 4. in Soph. O. T.
312, 313, the word is used in a double sense, ῥύσαι σεαυτὸν καὶ πόλιν,
ῥύσαι δ' ἐμέ, ῥύσαι δὲ πᾶν μίασμα τοῦ τεθνηκότος *deliver thyself and
the state and me,—and deliver us from, remove the pollution*:—the last
usage resembles that in Thuc. 5. 63, ἐργῶ γὰρ ἀγαθῶ ῥύσεσθαι τὰς αἰτίας
will remove, do away with the charges by good service; so, πάντα ταῦ-
τα .. ῥύσομαι *will fend off, ward off*, Eur. I. A. 1383; ῥ. καμάτους Epigr.
Gr. 853. 6. III. *to draw back, to hold back, check*, Ἠὼ ῥύσατ'

ἐπ' ὠκεανῷ Od. 23. 244; νόστον ἐρυσσόμενοι Pind. N. 9. 55. IV. to keep off, Id. I. 8 (7). 114.
 ῥύπα, τά, heterocl. pl. of ῥύπος, q. v., Od. 6. 93.
 ῥυπαίνω: fut. ῥυπάνω (καταρ-) Isocr. 245 D:—Pass., aor. ἐρρυπάνθη Plut. 2. 434 B: (ῥύπος). To defile, disfigure, β. τὸ μακάριον Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 16: metaph. to abuse, disparage, Pherecr. Incert. 48, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10:—Pass. to be or become foul, opp. to λαμπρύνεσθαι, Xen. Lac. 11, 3, Apoc. 22. 11.
 ῥυπανοίς, εως, ἡ, a fouling, Achmes Onir. 233.
 ῥύπαξ [ῥ], ακος, ὁ, a dirty fellow, formed like πλουταξ, etc.; Salmas. Tertull. de Pallio p. 283, who compares rufex.
 ῥυπαπαί, v. ῥυπαπαί.
 ῥυπαρεύομαι, Pass. = ῥυπαίνομαι, v. l. Apoc. 22. 11.
 ῥυπαρία, ἡ, dirt, filth, Plut. 2. 142 A. 2. metaph. sordidness, Critias 47 (ap. Poll. 3. 116), Teles ap. Stob. 522. 8, Plut., etc.
 ῥυπαρόβιος, ον, of sordid life, Manass. Chron. 1995, 5289.
 ῥυπαρογράφος, ον, painting foul or mean objects, Plin. 35. 37; cf. ῥυπαρογράφος.
 ῥυπαροδίατος, ον, = ῥυπαρόβιος, Timario in Notices des Mss. 9. 2. 242.
 ῥυπαροκέρᾶμος, ον, of a dirty earthenware colour, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 395 D (v. ll. ῥυποκέρᾶμος, and ὑποκέρᾶμος).
 ῥυπαρομέλας, αινά, αν, of a dirty black, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 395 D.
 ῥυπαρός, ἄ, ὄν, filthy, dirty, σκόλυθος Teleclid. Ἄμφ. 5; δάπιδες Pherecr. Κραπ. 9; ἤδη χορηγὸν πρότερον ῥυπαρότερον τοῦδ' εἶδες; Eurpol. Incert. 7; β. ξιον greasy, foul (cf. οἰσύπη), Hipp. Fract. 765; of metals, impure, Diosc. 5. 84. 2. metaph. dirty, sordid, β. τρόποι Philetæer. Φιλαυλ. 1. 4; βίος δουλοπρεπῆς καὶ β. Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7, 4; β. πολλῆται, ὕχλος Dion. H. 7, 8., 9. 44; of style, Longin. 43. 5:—Adv. -ῶς, Menand. Ἐαντ. 3, Anth. P. 10. 48; Sup. -ῶτα Dio C. 59. 4, 5.
 ῥυπαρότης, ητος, ἡ, = ῥυπαρία, Ath. 220 A.
 ῥυπαροφάγος, ον, foul-feeding, Tzetz. Lyc. 513.
 ῥυπαρόψυχος, ον, sordid of spirit; and ῥυπαροψυχία, ἡ, Byz.
 ῥυπαρώδης, ες, filthy, Tzetz. Lyc. 975.
 ῥυπασμα, τό, dirt, filth, pollution, Greg. Nyss.:—also ῥυπασμός, ὁ, Eust. 1849. 12; and Dim. ῥυπάσμιον, τό, Schol. Soph.
 ῥυπάω, Ep. ῥυπῶω, (ῥύπος) to be foul, filthy, dirty, slovenly, μάλα περ ῥυπῶωτα καθῆραι Od. 6. 87; ῥωγαλέα, ῥυπῶωτα 13. 435; ἢ ὅτι δὴ ῥυπῶω 19. 72; νῦν δ' ὅτι ῥυπῶω 23. 115; ῥυπῶωτα δὲ ἔστο χιτῶνα 24. 227; impf. ἐρρύπων Ar. Av. 1282; ῥυπῶωτα, κυφόν, ἄθλιον Id. Pl. 266; of the habits of Spartans and Philosophers, ἐρρύπων, ἐσωκράτων Id. Av. 1282; τοὺς Πυθαγοριστὰς . . ῥυπῶω ἔκοντας Aristopho Πυθαγ. 3, cf. Luc. Nocyom. 4.
 ῥυπ-έλαιον, τό, foul, dirty oil, Paul. Aeg. 7. 17.
 ῥυπέω or ῥυπῶω, = ῥυπάω, v. l. Ael. N. A. 14. 4.
 ῥυπήμων, ον, = ῥυπαρός, Caesario Qu. 49.
 ῥυπογράφος, ον, v. ῥυπαρογράφος.
 ῥυποίς, εσσα, εν, = ῥυπαρός, Nic. Al. 469; ὕλη Anth. P. 6. 293, cf. 11. 158.
 ῥυποκέρᾶμος, ον, f. l. for ῥυπαροκέρᾶμος.
 ῥυποκόνδυλος, ον, with dirty knuckles, esp. of one who imitates the Laconians, Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 2 (ubi v. Meineke), cf. Ar. Fr. 620.
 ῥύπον [ῥ], τό, = ὄρος, whey, Phot.; v. Lob. Phryn. 150.
 ῥύπος [ῥ], ὁ, dirt, filth, dirtiness, uncleanness, used by Hom. only in heterocl. pl., κάθηρᾶν τε ῥύπα πάντα Od. 6. 93; later in sing., Simon. Amorg. 6. 63, Aesch. Fr. 76, Plat., etc.; ἅπαν ῥύπον all of it filth (acc.), Theocr. 15. 20; of a person, πρὸς τὸ μὴ λούσθαι ῥύπος Aristopho Πυθαγ. 1. 4:—also ῥύπος, εος, τό, of cheese-parings, Hipp. 614. 54; pl. ῥύπη Greg. Naz., Epiphon. —but the existence of a neut. sing. ῥύπον is without proof, v. Lob. Phryn. 150. 2. metaph. sordidness, meanness, ὁ β. τοῦ χαμαὶ βίου M. Anton. 7. 47. II. sealing-wax, τοὺς ῥύπους ἀνασπάσαι Ar. Lys. 1200.
 ῥυποφορέω, to wear dirty clothes, Schol. Ar., where Hemst. ῥυπαροφ-.
 ῥυπῶω, to make foul and filthy, to befoul (cf. ῥυπάω):—Pass. to be foul and filthy, Ep. part. pf. pass. βερύπωμένος, all filthy, Od. 6. 59, Hipp. 616. 36., 859 B (for which some Gramm. would write βερυπωμένος); ἐρρυπωμένος Schol. Ar. Ach. 425.
 ῥυπῶω, ῥυπῶωτα, Ep. for ῥυπάω, ῥυπῶωτα.
 ῥυπαπαί, a cry of the Athenian rowers, like ὦπα, yo-ho! Ar. Ran. 1073; hence comically, τὸ ῥυπαπαί, the crew, one's messmates, Id. Vesp. 909.—Cf. ἰππαπαί.
 ῥυπτειρα, as if fem. of ῥυπτήρ (which is only f. l. in Diosc. 2. 84), that cleanses from dirt, β. κονία soap, lye, Nic. Al. 370.
 ῥυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for cleansing from dirt, ῥυπτικωτάτη κόνις Plut. 2. 697 A; c. gen., β. τοῦ φάρυγγος cleansing or clearing the throat, Arist. Probl. 11. 39, cf. Plat. Tim. 65 D; but c. gen. objecti, β. ξηρότητος fit for cleaning it off, Arist. de Sens. 5, 1. 2. purgative, Id. Probl. 3. 17, 1.
 ῥύπτω, (ῥύπος), to remove dirt from, to cleanse, wash, esp. with soap or lye, β. τὰ ἱμάτια Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 36; τὰν γλῶτταν Tim. Locr. 100 E; τὰς χεῖρας Philotim. ap. Ath. 79 C:—Pass. to wash oneself, Antiph. Μαλθ. 1, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 3, Nic. Al. 530; proverb., ἐξ ὅτου γὰρ ῥύπτομαι ever since I began to wash, i. e. from my childhood, Ar. Ach. 17, cf. Juven. 2. 152.
 ῥυπώδης, ες, (εἶδος), filthy, dirty, Diosc. 1. 99.
 ῥυπωσίς, εως, ἡ, a pollution, Epst. Opusc. 167. 58.
 ῥυπωτός, ἡ, ὄν, befouled, polluted, Greg. Naz.
 ῥυσαίνομαι, Pass. to be wrinkled, Nic. Al. 78, Anth. P. 14. 103.
 ῥυσαλέος, α, ον, wrinkled, Nic. Al. 187.
 ῥυσῶω, = ῥυσαίνομαι, Hesych.
 ῥυσῆ, ἡ, a withering, decay, dub. in Suid.

ῥύσημα, τό, a wrinkle, usu. ῥυτίς, Phot., Suid.

ῥύσθαι, v. sub ῥύομαι, Il. 15. 141.

ῥύσάζω, fut. ἄσω, (ῥύσιον) to seize as booty or as a pledge, to drag away, ψευδόδειπνα . . μαργώσης γνάθου ἐρρυσίαζον Aesch. Fr. 251, Eur. Ion 523, Philo 1. 638:—Pass. to be so dragged away, Aesch. Supp. 424, Eur. Ion 1406; of the addietī at Rome, Plut. Coriol. 5. 2. to plunder, τὴν πόλιν Diod. Excerpt. 548. 59.

ῥύσι-βωμος, ον, defending altars, Aesch. Eum. 920.

ῥύσι-γένεθλος, ον, (γενέθλη) protecting offspring, Byz.

ῥύσι-διφρος, ον, preserving the chariot, of a charioteer, Pind. I. 2. 31.

ῥύσι-κοσμος, ον, guarding the world, Hymn. in Virg. 18 [ῥύσι-].

ῥύσιλλα, ἡ, = ῥυτίς, Hesych.

ῥύσιμον [ῥ], τό, poet. for ἐρύσιμον, Nic. Al. 607.

ῥύσιον [ῥ], τό, (ῥύομαι, ἐρύω) that which is seized and dragged away: I. booty, prey, ῥύσι' ἐλαυνεσθαι, of cattle, Il. 11. 674; τοῦ ῥυσίου θ' ἤμαρτε Aesch. Ag. 535 (which, however, may belong to signf. II, v. Herm. in l.); ῥύσιον πολεμίων ἄγων Joseph. B. J. 1. 19, 2; κατὰ ῥύσιον for purposes of plunder, C. I. 2347 c. 12. II. that which is seized as a pledge or surety, a pledge, surety, ῥύσια δοῦναι Solon 19. 3 (ubi v. Coraës ap. Bach.); ῥυσίων ἐφάσεται shall lay hold of you as a surety, Aesch. Supp. 412; ῥυσίων ἐφάπτορες lb. 728; μεῖζον ῥύσιον πῶλει θῆσεις' ἐφάσσομαι γὰρ οὐ ταύταιν μόναιν, i. e. Oedipus shall himself be seized, not his daughters alone, as a pledge or surety to Thebes, Soph. O. C. 858; ῥύσιον θείναι τὸν παῖδα Joseph. B. J. 1. 14, 1; ῥύσια κατέχειν ἀντί τινος Dion. H. 5. 33. III. that which is seized by way of reprisals, or the reprisals themselves, φόνον φόνου ῥύσιον τίσαι to suffer death as reprisals for death, Soph. Ph. 959; ῥύσια καταγγέλλειν to threaten reprisals, Polyb. 4. 53, 2. 2. ῥύσια, τά, claims to persons or things alleged to have been seized, ῥύσια αἰτεῖσθαι to make this claim, Id. 32. 17, 1; also, β. ἀποδοῦναί τινι κατὰ τινος Id. 23. 2, 13. IV. ῥύσια, τά, (cf. ῥύσιος), deliverance, Aesch. Supp. 314. 2. offerings for deliverance, β. ἀνάγειν Dion. P. 527, cf. Anth. P. 7. 605; ὠδίνων ῥύσια lb. 6. 274.

ῥύσιος, ον, (ῥύομαι) delivering, saving, Aesch. Supp. 150; ῥύσια ψυχῆς δῶρα Anth. P. 7. 605.

ῥύσι-πολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, saving the city, Aesch. Theb. 130; β. Δαναῶν, opp. to περσέπολις Τρώων, Poëta ap. Heliod. 3. 2.

ῥύσι-πονός, ον, setting free from trouble, Anth. P. 9. 525, 18.

ῥύσι-πολις, poet. for ῥυσίπολις, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 888 a.

ῥύσις, ἡ, (ῥύομαι) deliverance, θανάτου from death, Epigr. Gr. 200, LXX (Sirach. 51. 9).

ῥύσις [ῥ], ἡ, (ῥέω) like βέυσις, a flowing, flow, issue, ὕδατος Plat. Legg. 944 B; εἰς τὸ κοιλότατον ἡ β. Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 16; opp. to ἀμπαρῆς, lb. 2. 8, 7; β. αἵματος, κοιλίας Hipp. Aph. 124S, 1244; φλεβῶν Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 8; of fire, Theophr. Ign. 54; a shedding, τριχῶν Galen.; used for γονόρροια, LXX (Lev. 15. 2 sq.). II. the course of a river, stream, ποταμὸς ποιεῖται τὴν β. Polyb. 2. 16, 6, etc.

ῥύσις, ἰδος, ἡ, = ῥύτιον, Cratin. Νομ. 7; but Piers. (Moer. 412) read χρυσίδι, v. Meineke ad l.

ῥύσκομαι, collat. form of ῥύομαι, ῥύσκειν, Ep. 2 sing. impf., Il. 24. 730.

ῥυσμός, ῥυσμῶω, Ion. for ῥυθμός, ῥυθμῶω.

ῥύσο-καρφος, ον, with shrivelled branches, Diosc. 1. 13.

ῥύσομαι, (ῥυσός) Pass. to be or become wrinkled, shrivel, δέρμα Arist. Probl. 24. 10, 2; of fruits, Diosc. 5. 12.—The Act. occurs in Hippiatr.

ῥύσος, ἡ, ὄν, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) properly, drawn, drawn up: hence shrivelled, wrinkled, Il. 9. 503, Eur. El. 490, Ar. Pl. 266, Plat. Rep. 452 B; ῥυσά πολιῶν σαρκῶν καταδρύμματα the tearing of old wrinkled flesh (cf. ῥυτίς), Eur. Supp. 50; β. βουλευτήρια, prob. = ῥυσοὶ βουλευταί, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 6; ῥυσότερον βαλλαντίου πρόσωπον Menaud. Incert. 117; β. ἐπισκύνιον, of a frown, Anth. P. 6. 64:—also of fruits, etc., ἀκρόδρυα ἰσχνὰ καὶ β. Plut. 2. 735 D; ἐλαῖαι Archestr. ap. Aih. 56 C; σῦκα Philostr. 809.—The forms ῥυσσός, ῥυσσαίνομαι, etc., arose from ignorance that υ was long by nature, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 60, Seidl. Eur. El. 485.

ῥύσότης, ητος, ἡ, wrinkledness, wrinkles, Plut. Galb. 13, etc.

ῥύσο-χίτων, ανος, ὁ, ἡ, with shrivelled coat or skin, κόκκος Orph. L. 715, as Tyrwhitt for χρυσ-.

ῥυσσαίνομαι, ῥυσσός, ῥυσσομαι, etc., v. sub ῥυσός.

ῥύσταγμα, τό, a dragging away, maltreatment, Lys. 1089.

ῥυστάζω, frequentat. of *ῥύω, ἐρύω, to drag about, drag to and fro, πολλὰ ῥυστάζεσκεν . . περὶ σῆμα he dragged it many times round the grave of Patroclus, Il. 24. 755; δμῶδς ῥυστάζοντας ἀεικελίως κατὰ δώματα Od. 16. 109., 20. 319; cf. sq.:—for the form cf. ἐλκυστάζω, ριπτάζω.

ῥυστακτός, ὄος, ἡ, a dragging about, rough handling, maltreatment, Od. 18. 224.

ῥυστήρ, rare and late form for ῥυτήρ, a deliverer, Or. Sib. 3. 561, Wern. Tryph. 266. II. a rein, Phot.

ῥύστης, ον, ὁ, (ῥύομαι) a saviour, deliverer, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 6, LXX, and Eccl.:—also fem. ῥύστις, ἰδος, Hymn. in Virg. 18.

ῥύσώδης, ες, (εἶδος) wrinkled-looking, Anth. P. 5. 76.

ῥύσωσις, ἡ, (ῥύσῶω) a wrinkling, Galen.

ῥύτά, τά, v. sub ῥυτός 2.

ῥυτ-ἄγωγεύς, εως, ὁ, the rope of a horse's halter, Xen. Eq. 7. 1, Poll. 10. 55; cf. ῥυτήρ 2. b, ἀγωγεύς II.

ῥύτειρα [ῥ], ἡ, as fem. of ῥυτήρ II, in Suid.

ῥυτή, ἡς, ἡ, Peloponnesian word for πήγανον, Lat. ruta, rue, Nic. Al. 306, Th. 523; cf. Valck. Adon. p. 220; v. ῥυτόν.

ῥυτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) one who draws or stretches, β. βιοῦ, ὑστῶν drawer of the bow, of arrows, Od. 18. 262., 21. 173. 2. like

μάς, the strap by which a horse draws, a trace, II. 16. 475; also, *b. the strap by which one holds a horse, a rein*, σπεύδειν ἀπὸ ῥυτῆρος with loose rein, Lat. *immissis habenis, at full gallop*, Soph. O. C. 900; ἀπὸ ῥ. ἐλαύνειν τοὺς ἵππους Dion. H. 4. 85, cf. II. 33, Diod. 19. 26;—Phryn. A. B. 24 expl. it by ἀνευ χαλίνου, cf. Poll. 1. 214.

c. a strap to flog with, Dem. 402. fin., Aeschin. 49. 20, cf. Soph. Aj. 241, Fr. 938.

II. (ῥύομαι) *a sayer, guard, defender*, ῥ. σταθμῶν Od. 17. 187, 223;—in Aesch. Theb. 318, ῥύτορες is the true reading.

ῥυτιδό-φλοιος, *ov, with shrivelled rind*, σῦκον Anth. P. 6. 22.

ῥυτιδώ, *to make wrinkled, shrivel up*, Arist. Probl. 24. 7;—Pass. *to be wrinkled, ρυτιδούμενος ὀφθαλμοί* Hipp. 1165 E; δέρμα ἐρρυτιδωμένον Arist. H. A. 6. 25, 1, cf. G. A. 5. 1, 30; φύλλα Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 3, μῆλον Diosc. 1. 166; ἐρρυτιδωμένος τὴν ὄψιν Luc. Luct. 16.

ῥυτιδώδης, *es, (εἶδος) wrinkled-looking*, γαστέρες Hipp. Protrh. 105, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 2; τὰ περὶ τὰ ὄμματα ῥ. Id. Physiogn. 3, 1; φύλλον ῥ. Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 6.

ῥυτιδώμα, *τό, a wrinkle*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1052, 1066.

ῥυτιδώσις, *ῆ, a wrinkling, contraction*, e. g. of the eye, Galen.

ῥυτιζῶ, = ῥυτιδώ, Gloss.

ῥυτίς, *ιδος, ῆ, a fold or pucker in the face, a wrinkle*, Lat. *ruga*, Ar. Pl. 1051, Plat. Symp. 190 E, 191 A. [Derived from *ῥύω (v. ῥύομαι); yet with ῥ, except in late Poets, as Greg. Naz., v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 726.]

ῥύσιμα, *τό, (ῥυτίζω) a darn or patch*, Menand. Incert. 352.

ῥυτόν, *τό, = πήγανον*, Cratin. Ὄρ. 16, ubi v. Meineke: v. ῥυτή.

ῥυτόν, *τό, v. sub ῥυτός (ῥέω) II.*

ῥυτός, *ῆ, ὄν, (ῥύω, ἐρύω) dragged along, ρυτοῖσι λάεσσι with large stones dragged along, i. e. too large to be lifted by the hand*, Od. 6. 267., 14. 10; ἱερὸν ρυτῶν λίθων Clem. Al. 511. II. pl. ῥυτά, τά, *reins* (cf. ῥυτήρ 2. b), ῥυτὰ χαλαίνειν Hes. Sc. 308.

ῥυτός, *ῆ, ὄν, (ῥέω) flowing, running, fluid, liquid*, ῥυτᾶς ἐξ ἀλός Aesch. Ag. 1408; ῥ. πόρος (v. πόρος 1. 3) Id. Eum. 452; ῥυτῶν ὑδάτων λούτρα Soph. O. C. 1598; πάγα Eur. Hipp. 123; ῥ. ὕδωρ, opp. to πηκτόν, Tim. Locr. 99 C; to στάσιμον, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 5; to ὄμβριον, Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 3; to φρεατιαῖον, Plut. 2. 954 C. II. ῥυτόν, *τό, a drinking-cup or horn, running to a point, where was a small hole, through which the wine ran in a thin stream*, Dem. 565. fin.; often made in the form of animals, Epiuic. Ὑποβ. 1, Damox. Αὐτ. πενθ. 1; cf. Dict. of Antt. s. v., and v. κρουνίζω;—from the Lat. *rhytium* in Martial. 2. 35, 2, we may infer a Greek Dim. ῥυτίον, τό.

ῥυτρόν, *τύ, an offering for deliverance*, Hesych.; v. ῥύσιον IV.

ῥύτρος, *τό, a plant with prickles only at the ends, acc. to some Echinops*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 4.

ῥύτωρ [ῥ], *ορος, ὄ, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) one who draws, like ῥυτήρ 1, χρυσέων ῥ. τόξων*, of Apollo, Ar. Thesm. 108. II. (ῥύομαι) *a saviour, deliverer, defender, πόλεως* Aesch. Theb. 318 (v. ῥυτήρ II); σωφροσύνης ῥ. καὶ βίβου Epigr. Gr. 969. 6; ῥ. βουκολίων Anth. P. 6. 37; κεκρύφαλος ῥ. χαίτας Ib. 6. 207; c. gen. objecti, *one who saves or delivers from*, λιμοῦ καὶ θανάτου Ib. 9. 351.

ῥύφάνω, ῥύφέω, ῥύφημα, *Ion. for ῥοφάνω, -έω, -ημα, qq. v.*

ῥύψις, *ῆ, (ῥύπτω) a cleansing, purifying*, Plat. Tim. 65 E, cf. Tim. Locr. 100 E.

*ῥύω, whence ἐρύω, *to draw*; v. sub ῥύομαι.

ῥυώδης, *es, (εἶδος) running, flowing*; of persons, ῥ. τὰ οὔρα incontinent of urine, Hipp. Art. 815; σπέρμα πολὺ καὶ ῥ. *flowing freely*, Plat. Tim. 86 C, D; of fevers, *continuous or frequent*, Galen.

ῥῶ, v. ῥῆ.

ῥωβικός, *ῆ, ὄν, unable to pronounce the letter ῥῶ, ῥωβικώτερος* Diog. L. 2. 108; cf. ῥωποπερηθήρα.

ῥωγᾶλιος, *a, ov, (ῥῶξ) broken, cleft, χιτῶν χαλκῶ ῥ. II. 2. 417; ῥ. πήρη torn, ragged*, Od. 17. 198., 18. 109; ῥάκος .. ἠδὲ χιτῶνα, ῥωγαλία 13. 435, 438, etc.

ῥωγᾶς, *ἄδος, ὄ, ῆ, (ῥῶξ) = foreg., ragged, πήρη* Babr. 86; ῥ. πέτρα *a cloven rock, a cleft in the rock*, Theocr. 24. 94, Ap. Rh. 4. 1448, cf. Nic. Th. 389; κάπετος ῥ. Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 E;—cf. ῥαγᾶς, ἀπορῶξ.

II. as Subst. *a rent in a wall*, Hesych., who also cites ῥωγή, ῆ.

ῥωγατίας, *ου, ὄ, = ῥηγματίας*, Galen.

ῥωγή, *ῆ, = ῥωγή, a fracture*, Hipp. V. C. 898; ῥ. ξύλου *a cleft*, Arist. H. A. 9. 9, 4, cf. 5. 28, 4; also ῥωγμός, ὄ, Bion Fr. 15.

ῥωγο-ειδής, *ῆς, like a fracture, ῥαφή* Hipp. V. C. 903.

ῥωδιός, *ὄ, = ἐρωδιός*, Hippon. 59.

ῥῶων, *ωνος, ὄ, the nose*, Hippiatr.: mostly in pl. *the nostrils*, Nic. Th. 213, Al. 117, Strab. 312, Poll. 2. 72, etc.

ῥωθώνιον, *τό, Dim. a bird's beak*, Orneosoph. II. *the peak of a pointed shoe*, Byz.

ῥῶμα, *τό, poet. for ῥῶμη*, Hesych. (as γνῶμα for γνῶμη).

ῥωμαῖζω, *to speak Latin*, App. Annib. 41. 2. *to hold with Rome*, be of the Roman party, Id. Pun. 68, Maced. 5.

ῥωμαῖκος, *ῆ, ὄν, and ῥωμαῖος, a, ov, Roman, a Roman*, Polyb., etc.; Sup. -ῶτατος, Anth. P. 9. 502;—τὰ ῥωμαῖα ludī Romani, Dio C. 37. 8;—pecul. fem. ῥωμαῖς, *ιδος, a Roman woman*, Philodem. Epigr. 9. Adv. -κῶς, in Latin, Anth. P. 9. 502, etc.

ῥωμαῖστί, Adv. in Latin, Plut. App. Mithr. 2, Plut. 2. 318 D, al.

ῥωμαλέομαι, *Pass. to be endued with strength*, Arist. Physiogn. 5. 2.

ῥωμαλέος, *a, ov, (ῥῶμη) strong of body*, ῥ. τῷ σώματι Plat. Ax. 365 A; κατὰ χεῖρα Plut. 2. 597 D; ῥ. ὦμοι Arist. Physiogn. 5, 8; ῥ. ἐν τῷ λέγειν Plut. C. Gracch. 4. 2. of things, *mighty, strong*, ῥωμαλέωτεροι πέδαι Hdt. 3. 22; βίος Anth. P. 7. 413. Adv. -ως, Themist. 249 D, Galen.

ῥωμαλέότης, *ητος, ῆ, bodily strength*, Walz Rhett. 3. 599.

ῥῶμη, *ῆ, (v. ῥῶομαι) bodily strength, strength, might*, Hdt. 1. 31., 8. 113; γνίων ῥ. Aesch. Pers. 913; μείζον ῆ κατ' ἐμὴν ῥῶμαν Soph. Tr. 1019; ἐπ' ἀσθενούς ῥῶμης ἀχούμεθ' Eur. Or. 69; ῥῶμη χειρῶν χρῆσθαι Antipho 127. 25; εἰ τῷ .. προλείποι ῆ ῥ. καὶ τὸ σῶμα, i. e. his bodily strength, Thuc. 7. 75; μετὰ ῥῶμης in the full strength or vigour of life, Id. 2. 43; ὑγίειαν καὶ ῥ. Plat. Phaedr. 270 B; τὴν ἰσχὺν δεῖνα καὶ τὴν ῥ. Id. Symp. 190 B; ῥ. καὶ τόλμη Dem. 301. 26; ῥῶμης ἀκμή Eubul. Ἀμάθ. 1;—in pl., πιστεύοντες ταῖς ἐαυτῶν ῥ. Lys. 169. 38; ταῖς τῶν σωμάτων ῥ. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 19. 2. of nations, armies and the like, τὴν παρούσαν νῦν ῥ. πόλεως Thuc. 4. 18; τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐγεγένητό τις ῥ. Id. 7. 18, cf. 42., 4. 29. 3. of things, strength, force, might, δορός Eur. Supp. 26; πνίγους Plat. Legg. 633 C; πνεύματ' ἀνέμων ῥῶμην ἔχει Eur. H. F. 102; also, ῥ. ψυχῆς Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 14; ἠδονῶν Plat. Legg. 841 A; τοῦ λέγειν Ib. 711 E; λόγου Id. Phaedr. 267 A; ῆ τῶν λόγων Crat. Min. Tap. 1. 4. οὐ μίᾳ ῥῶμη not single-handed, Soph. O. T. 123; like δύναμις, *a force*, i. e. army, Xen. An. 3. 3, 14, Hell. 7. 4, 16. II. ῥῶμη, ῆ, *Roma, Rome*, first mentioned, among the Greeks, by Arist. Fr. 568, cf. Plaut. 1. 7, 5; deified in Iuscr., θεὰ ῥῶμη C. I. 478, 2696, al.

ῥῶννῦμι Hipp. 380. 42; ῥῶννῶ Tim. Locr. 103 E; ῥῶσω (ἐπιρ-) Plut. 2. 9 E; aor. ἐρῶσα Plut., (ἐπ-) Hdt. 8. 14, Thuc. 4. 36;—Pass., ῥῶννῦμαι Plut. Rom. 25, Cor. 24, etc.; fut. ῥωσθήσομαι Apollod. 1. 6, 3, (ἐπιρ-) Luc.; aor. ἐρῶσθην Thuc. 4. 72, Plat. Phaedr. 238 C, (ἐπ-) Soph.; pf. ἐρῶμαι, v. infr.; (v. sub ῥῶομαι).

To strengthen, make strong and mighty, τροφή ῥῶννυσι Hipp. 1. c.; ῥ. ἀλκόν, ἀρμάν Tim. Locr. 1. c.; τὰς πύλεις Plut. Pericl. 19; but II. mostly used in pf. pass. (with pres. seuse) ἐρῶμαι, and plqpf. ἐρῶμην (as impf.):—to put forth strength, have strength or might, γυναικῆς ἐσμεν κούδαμῶς ἐρῶμεθα Eur. Heracl. 636, cf. Thuc. 7. 15; ἐρῶντο ἐς τὸν πόλεμον Id. 2. 8, cf. 8. 78; ἐρῶσθαι τὴν ψυχὴν Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 29; so, ἐρῶσθη χρήμασιν Plut. Popl. 23;—c. inf. to have strength to do, be eager to do, ἐρῶτο πᾶς ξυνεπιλαμβάνειν Thuc. 2. 8, cf. Lysias 132. 32, Plat. Symp. 176 B. 2. often in imperat., ἐρῶσο, *farewell*, Lat. *vale*, the usual way of ending a letter, as in Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 33, and in those attributed to Plat., etc.; also, φράζειν τινὶ ἐρῶσθαι, Lat. *valere jubere*, Plat. Phaedo 61 B, Dem. 278. 6., 419. 12. 3. part. ἐρῶμένος, = ῥωμαλέος, v. sub voce.

ῥῶξ, ῥωγός, ῆ; (v. sub ῥήγνυμι):—*a cleft*: in Od. 22. 143, ἀνὰ ῥῶγας μεγάροιο, the sense is dub.; it seems to mean by the narrow entrances or passages leading to the hall. 2. *a broken bit, fragment*, Clem. Al. 473. II. = ῥῶξ, q. v.

ῥῶομαι, old Ep. Dep., of which Hom. uses 3 pl. impf. ἐρῶοντο, Ep. ῥῶοντο, and 3 pl. aor. ἐρῶσαντο (v. infr.); Nic. has also ῥῶετο, Th. 351. To move with speed or violence, to dart, rush, rush on, esp. of warriors, II. 11. 50., 16. 166, cf. Hes. Sc. 230; τεύχεσι ῥ. περὶ πυρῆν to run round it, Od. 24. 69; Νυμφῶων, αἰτ' ἀμφ' Ἀχελῷον ἐρῶσαντο danced, II. 24. 616 (cf. ἐπιρῶομαι II); or, c. acc. cogn., χορὸν ἐρῶσαντο they plied the lusty dance, h. Ven. 262; ὑπὸ ῥῶοντο ἀνακτι lustily they moved under the king's weight, II. 18. 417; so, κνήμαι, γούνατα ἐρῶσαντο Ib. 411, Od. 23. 3; also of the hair, ἐρῶοντο μετὰ πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο it waved streaming in the wind, II. 23. 367. (Hence prob. ῥῶννυμι, ῥῶμη, Lat. *robur, robustus*: perhaps also akin to *ῥύω, ἐρύω, ῥύμη.)

ῥωπάκιον, *τό, Dim. of sq., Suid.*

ῥωπάς, *ἄδος, ῆ, = ῥῶψ*, Opp. C. 4. 393; so, ῥῶπαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, Eriphan.

ῥωπεῖον, *τό, v. s. ῥωπήϊον.*

ῥωπεύω, (ῥῶψ) *to cut down shrubs and underwood*, prob. I. in Anth. P. 226. II. (ῥῶπος) = ῥωποπῶλέω, Hesych.

ῥωπήεις, *εσσα, εν, (ῥῶψ) grown with underwood*, ἄγκος Q. Sm. 7. 715.

ῥωπήιον, *τό, (ῥῶψ) Ep. word, never found in Att. form ῥωπεῖον, and only used in pl., bushes, brushwood, underwood, ῥωπήια πυκνά* II. 13. 199., 23. 122, etc.; κατὰ τε ῥωπήια δύο 21. 559.

ῥωπίζω, (ῥῶπος) *to deal in petty wares*, Ion ap. Hesych.

ῥωπικός, *ῆ, ὄν, (ῥῶπος) of or for petty wares, trumpery, worthless*, Plut. Lyc. 9; δῶρον Anth. P. 6. 355; of persons, Polyb. 24. 5, 5; ῥωπικὰ γράσασθαι to paint poorly, coarsely, Anth. 1. c.; cf. Plut. 2. 495 C, and v. sub ῥωπογράφος;—τὸ ῥωπικόν, *tawdry ornaments in a speech, affectations, claptrops*, Tourp. Longin. 3. 4, cf. Polyb. 24. 5, 5, Plut. 2. 495 C.

ῥωπίον, *τό, (ῥῶψ) = ῥωπεῖον, a bush, twig, bough*, Dio C. 63. 28.

ῥωπο-γράφος, *ον, (ῥῶπος) one that paints petty subjects, such as still life*, like the Dutch masters, Welcker ap. Jac. Philostr. Imag. 1. 31, 397, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 163. 5; cf. ῥωπορογράφος;—ῥωπογραφία, ῆ, opp. to μεγαλογραφία, Cic. Att. 15. 16 b.

ῥωπο-περηθήρα, *ῆ, (πέρπερος) empty braggart talk*, Com. ap. Diog. L. 2. 108 (as restored by Meineke Com. Fragm. 4. 618), for ῥωποστρωμυλήθρα, from Plut. Demosth. 9.

ῥωπο-πῶλης, *ου, ὄ, a dealer in petty wares, a huckster, pedlar*, LXX (Nehem. 3. 31), Galen.;—ῥωποπῶλέω, *to deal in small wares or frippery*, Hesych. s. v. ῥωπεύειν;—ῥωποπῶλεῖον, *τό, a small-ware shop*, Gloss.

ῥῶπος, *ὄ, petty wares, ὅστις ῥῶπον ἐξάγει χθονός* Aesch. Fr. 256; ὄ ῥ. ὄν σὺ περιφέρεις Diphil. Maiv. 1; ἀπρατον εἶναι τὸν ῥ. Dem. 910. 1; ἔλαιον καὶ ἄλλον ῥ. ναυτικόν Arist. Mirab. 135; ὑαλᾶ σκευὴ καὶ ἄλλος ῥ. τοιοῦτος Strab. 200, cf. 376.

ῥωπο-στρωμυλήθρα, *ῆ, v. sub ῥωποπερηθήρα.*

ῥωρός, *ἄ, ὄν, (ῥῶννυμι) strong, mighty*, Hesych.; cf. ῥάρος.

ῥῶς, *οἱ, Scyth. for ταῦροι, and οἱ ῥῶς the Russians*, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 881, etc.; ῥωσιστί, in Russ, Const. Porph. de Adm. Imp. 75.

ῥῶσις, *εως, ῆ, (ῥῶννυμι) a strengthening, strength*, Theophr. Vent. 23, Schneid.; ῥ. καὶ θρέψις σώματος Sext. Emp. M. 11. 97; ῥῶσιν εὐχασθαι

τινι C. I. 5100.
284 F.

II. *encouragement, confirmation, ἠθους* Plotin.

ῥωσκομένως, Adv. part. pres., as if from a Verb ῥώσκομαι = ῥώννυμαι, *strongly*, Hipp. 268. 23.

ῥώσταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a stand for putting anything on, Apollod. Pol. 44, Tzetz.

ῥωστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ῥώννυμι) one who strenghtens, dub. in Hesych.

ῥωστήριον, τό, a strengthening medicine, Phot.

ῥωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, strengthening, Galen.

II. *strong*, Clem. Al. 26.

ῥωτάκιζω, to make overmuch or wrong use of ῥ, Suid.

ῥωχμή, ἡ, = sq., Eust. Opusc. 174. 24, etc.; of wrinkles, Marcell. Sid. 79.

ῥωχμός, οὐ, ὁ, (ῥώξ) like ῥήγμα, a cleft, ῥωχμός ἔην γαίης a tunnel or gutter scooped out by heavy rains, Il. 23. 420, cf. Opp. C. 3. 323; τῆς πέτρας Plut. Crass. 4; οἱ δὲ τῶν σεισμῶν ῥ. Strab. 367; cf. ῥωγμή.

ῥωχμός, οὐ, ὁ, a wheezing, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 11; from ῥώχω to wheeze, Soran. 185 Ermerins:—but in Clem. Al. 215, τῶν ἀποσεσαγμένων ταῖς τροφαῖς οἱ ῥ., it seems to mean *eructations*.

ῥώψ, ἡ, gen. ῥωπός, a shrub, bush; *only used in pl. bushes, underwood, brushwood, Od. 10. 166., 14. 49., 16. 47; ἱμαντώδη φυτά, acc. to Eust. 1750. 2;—cf. ῥωπήιον. (ῥώψ and ῥίψ are kindred forms.)

Σ.

Σ, σ, σίγμα, or better σίγμα (if σίξω be acknowledged as the Root), τό, indecl., eighteenth letter of the Greek Alphabet: as numeral σ' = 200, but σ 200,000: a semivowel, Arist. Poët. 20, 3, cf. Plat. Theaet. 203 B.

A. its oldest forms were Μ, C. I. 1-7, 20, 30; then a zigzag of three strokes, ζ or ζ, Ib. 8, 9, 11, 12; afterwards rounded to the shape of a twisted curl, ξ, Eur. Fr. 385. 7, Theodect. ap. Ath. 454 D; then again, with four strokes, like a Scythian bow (Agatho ib. D), Σ, whence arose the later form Σ: after this, but yet early, it took the shape of a semicircle C, whence Aeschriion (temp. Alexandri M.) calls the new moon τὸ καλὸν οὐρανοῦ νέον σίγμα, cf. Näke Choeril. p. 189, Böckh C. I. 1. p. 85: hence the Orchestra is called τὸ τοῦ θεάτρον σίγμα, Tim. Lex. p. 196: and Lat. writers used *sigma* of a *semicircular couch*, Mart. 10. 48, etc.; cf. also *σιγμοειδής*. When used in metaph. senses, σίγμα was sometimes declined, though Pors. Med. 476 denies this in the good Att. writers; and his corrections have been adopted by Meineke in Plat. Com. 'Eort. 7, Dind. in Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 10:—late writers, however, as Eust., declined it in all senses.

B. in the later written character, final σ became s: and many German Editors retain it at the end of the first part of words compounded with εἰς, πρὸς and δυσ-, and in such forms as νεώσοικοι, κυνδούρα, Ἑλλήσποντος, πρόσωπον, etc.: and some Edd. follow Eust. 880. 10 in writing σ for σσ in compps., as προσχέσθαι προσχέσθαι, v. sub δυσστ-, and cf. E. M. 700. 16, Lob. Phryn. 673.

2. from final s must be distinguished the character σ' = 6, v. sub δίγαμμα. 3. we also hear of σάν [ᾱ] a Doric form of αἶγμα, Hdt. 1. 139, Pind. Fr. 47, Ath. 467 A; but it also appears in Att., Auctores ap. Ath. 453 D, 454 F, 466 F, cf. the compd. σαμ-φόρας: it was prob. a second sibilant, related to the Hebrew *shin*, as *sigma* to Hebr. *samech*, Franz Elem. Epigr. Gr. p. 16:—as a numeral, σάν appeared at the end of the alphabet under the name of *σαμπί* or *σαμπί*, = 900, Schol. Ar. Nub. 23. This name was prob. due to the form Σ, which appears in MSS., but never in Inscr. or coins; but whence this form arose remains unexplained.

C. in the ludo-Europ. languages, σ generally remains unchanged.

II. Dialectic and other changes: 1. Aeol. and Ion. into δ, as ὀδμή ἴδμεν for ὀσμή ἴσμεν, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 11, 2. 2. Aeol. and Dor. into τ, in the words τυτέ ἴττω Ποτίδαν ποτί φατί for σύ σέ ἴστω Ποσειδῶν πρὸς φησί. b. so also freq. in later Att., as μέταυλος ναυτία τεύτλον τήμερον τῶνον for μέσαυλος ναυσία σεύτλον σήμερον σῦκον, cf. Luc. Judic. Vocal., Lob. Phryn. 194. c. in later Att., also, σσ passed into ττ, mostly in Verbs, as πράττω τάττω for πράσσω τάσσω, but also in Substs. and Adjs., as θάλαττα διττός ἦττων for θάλασσα δισός ἦσων:—σσ being Ion. and old Att., ττ Dor., Boeot., and new Att.; though the change was not consistently made, and writers of a later period returned to σσ:—in Boeot., ττ even took the place of single σ, as ὀπττος σκευάττη for ὀπόσος σκευάση. At Athens, Pericles is said to have set the fashion of rejecting the hissing σσ, and at the time of Plato Com. ττ had got the upper hand. Even fem. Adjs. like οἰνοῦσσα μελιτοῦσσα (from masc. in -εις) took -οῦττα, Lob. Par. 335; and some prop. names, as Ὑμησσοσ became Ὑμηττος. 3. in Aeol. and Dor. σ was often doubled, which practice was followed by Poets, as ὄσσοσ μέσσοσ for ὄσος μέσος, and very freq. in fut. and aor. forms ἄσω, ἔσω, ἴσω etc., to make the penult. long, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 9, D. Dor. § 13.

b. in several, esp. geograph., prop. names, when σ followed a long vowel (as Παρνασός Ἀλλικαρνασός Κρίσα Κηφισός Ἰλιός Κνωσός Ταρτησός, and fems. in -ουσα) the late Greeks doubled σ, Wess. Hdt. 1. 1, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 9. 47., 13. 102, P. 1. 39:—so in κνῖσα ῥῦσός.

c. poët., σ is doubled in some compds., when the second part of the compd. begins with σ, as βοοσσός λαοσσός, v. Lob. Phryn. 647; and is inserted in some compds., as ἐπιοσσός ἐγχεσπαλος σακέσπαλος θέσκελος θέσπις θεσπέσιος θέαφατος etc., v. Butt. Lexil. v. θέσκελος 1; cf. however Lob. Phryn. 672.

4. σ sometimes passed into πτ or vice versa, as πέσσω and πέπτω, *ὑπτω ὄψομαι and ὄσσομαι, ἐνίσσω and ἐνίπτω, Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἀνήνοθεν 19. 5.

into ξ: a. Dor., in fut. and aor. of Verbs, with their deriv. Nouns, as ἐργάζομαι, ἐμέριξα, χείριξ, Ahr. D. Dor. § 11. b. so in Ion., διξός τριξός for δισός τρισός.

c. in old Att., the Prep. σύν, with all its Compds., was written ξύν, Pors. Med. 11, Elmsl. ib. 2. 6.

Att. σ and σσ sometimes passed into ψ, cf. Ψψ III; and sometimes Aeol., as Ψαπφοῖ, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 7, 5. 7. σ was prefixed,

a. to words beginning with an aspirated vowel, esp. in Aeol., as in Lat., in which case σ represents the aspirate, Σέλλοι Ἑλλοι, Σαλμυθησός Ἀλμυθησός, σὺς (Lat. sus) ὕς; so in Lat., ἄλς sal, ἔξ sex, ἑπτὰ septem, ἔρω serpo, ὕλκος sulcus, εἶρω sero σειρά, ἥλιος sol, ὕλη sylva:—the same relation exists between Skt. and Zd.

b. to words beginning with a conson., esp. μ and τ, μάραγδος σμάραγδος, μάραγνα σμάραγνα, μύραινα σμύραινα, μικρός σμικρός, τέρφος στέρφος, τέγος στέγω Lat. tego; more rarely before κ and φ, σκίδναμαι κίδναμαι, σφάλλω fallo, σφενδύνη funda.

8. σ was inserted in the middle of words before θ, esp. by Poets in the 1 pers. pl. pass. and med., as τυπτόμεθα for τυπτόμεθα: so too the Adv. in θεν, as ὀπισθεν for ὑπιθεν, Lob. Phryn. 8: v. supr. 3.

9. conversely, the Lacon. used to throw out σ between two vowels, writing Μῶα for Μοῦσα, πᾶα for πᾶσα, ὄρμαον for ὄρμασον, ποιῆαι for ποιῆσαι, Koen Greg. pp. 252, 301: in pronouncing, the second vowel was aspirated, as if written Μῶά, πᾶά, ὄρμαόν, ποιῆαι, and so it ought, perhaps, to be written, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 36, 3, Dor. § 9.

b. Aeol. σ before λ, μ, ν, is assimilated, as χρίμμα for χρίσμα; Lacon. also before κ, διδάκκει for διδάσκει, Ahr. D. Dor. p. 104.

10. σ changes into ρ in some Dor. dialects, πελαργός θέρμιος for πελαργός θέσμιος, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 52, D. Dor. § 8: esp. in Lacon., where the endings -ας -ης -ος -ως become -αρ -ηρ -ορ -ωρ. b. so also Dor. and Att. when another ρ goes before (except in composition), as ἄρρην for ἄρσην, θάρρος for θάρσος; but in the latest Att. ρρ was resumed.

11. Lacon., σ is substituted for θ, as σιός Ἀσάνα ἀγασός παρσένος for θεός Ἀθήνη ἀγαθός παρθένος: this usage is dub. in Boeot., Cret., and Elean, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 36, 2., 52, 3, Dor. § 7, 3.

12. substituted for ν final, in 1 pl. act. of Verbs, and in some Advs., as αἰές πέρυτις for αἰέν πέρυσιν.

13. subst. for ξ final in Magna Graecia, as βάννας = φάναξ, κόβς for κόβξ.

14. σσ for θ, Ion., as βύσσοσ for βύθος, E. M. 217.

b. σκ for ξ, Aeol. and Dor., as σκίφος for ξίφος, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 7, 5, Dor. § 12, 6; σπ for ψ, Gramm. ap. Ahr. D. Aeol. § 7, 5.

c. σδ for ζ, Dor., as σδεύγλα μαοδός τράπεσδα παῖσδε for ζεύγλη μαζός τράπεζα παῖζε: but, in Inscr. and MSS., σ sometimes becomes ζ before a consonant, as Ζμύρνα, ζβέννυμι, Butt. Ausf. Spr. § 3, Anm. 7.

15. s is appended to οὔτω, ἄχρι, μέχρι before a vowel, v. sub vocc.

σ', by apostr. for σέ; also, though rarely, for σοί; v. sub σύ. II. for σά, but in Hom. only in phrases τὰ σ' αὐτοῦ, τὰ σ' αὐτῆς, Il. 6. 490, Od. 1. 356, etc.; so, in Trag. and later Poets, τὰ σ', Soph. O. T. 329, 405, Ph. 339, El. 1499, Eur. Supp. 456.

σᾶ, fem. sing. and uent. pl. of ὄωσ.

σά μάν; Doric or Cyprian for τί μῆν; Ar. Ach. 757, 784, where it is Megarian Doric, v. Ahr. D. Dor. § 33, 7.

σαᾶμον, τό, Lacon. for σήσαμον, q. v.

Σαβάζιος, ὁ, (Σαβός) a Phrygian deity, whose mysteries resembled the τέλεται of Bacchus; hence afterwards taken as a name of Bacchus himself, Ar. Vesp. 9, Av. 875, Lys. 388; θεῶ Σαβαζίω παγκοιρανῶ C. I. 3791, cf. 2447 c (add.); v. Lob. Aglaoph. pp. 642, 1046 sq.

II. Adj. Σαβάζιος, α, ον, Bacchic, θύσθλα Opp. C. I. 26; μυστήρια Clem. Al. 14; τὰ Σαβάζια Strab. 471.

Σαβάζω, to keep the feast of Bacchus, Schol. Ar. Av. 874.

σαβάζω, to break in pieces, destroy, Hesych. s. v. σαβάζας, Phot.

σαβαῖ, a Bacchanalian cry, like εὔαι, εὔοι, Eur. Bacch. 10.

σαβᾶκός, ἡ, ὄν, like σαθρός, rotten: of a sore, putrid, Hipp. 461. 7.

2. shattered; and then (like τεθρυμμένος, τρυφερός, Lat. fractus) enervated, effeminate, σαβακῆ σαλμακίς Anth. P. 7. 222.—Said by Hesych. to be a Chian word.

σαβᾶκτης, ον, ὁ, (σαβάζω) a shatterer, destroyer, of a mischievous goblin who broke pots, Ep. Hom. 14. 9: a fem. σαβακτίδες in Hesych.

σάβανον, τό, a linen cloth or towel, Lat. sabinum, Clem. Al. 190;—also σαβακάθιον, τό, Hesych. s. v. κεκρύφαλος, σαββακ—Phot., σαβάκανον Hesych. s. v. κρύφαλον.

σαβαρίχης, ἡ, pudenda muliebria, Telecl. Incert. 21; also σαβαρίχη or σαμαρίχη Phot., Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 118; σάραβος Phot.

Σαβασμός, ὁ, (Σαβάζω) the feast of Sabazius or Bacchus, Schol. Ar. Av. 874:—the cry Σαβοῖ used at this feast, Harpocr.

Σαβάτ, ὁ, v. Σάββατον.

Σαββατεῖον, τό, a house in which the Sabbath service was held, perhaps a synagogue, Joseph. A. J. 16. 6, 2.

Σαββατίξω, to keep Sabbath, LXX (Ex. 16. 30, al.); ἡ γῆ σ. keeps Sabbath by resting untilled, Ib. (2 Paral. 36. 21); fut. Σαββατιέι Ib. (Esdr. 1. 58); pf. σεσαββάτικα Just. M. Tryph. 12.

Σαββατικός, ἡ, ὄν, Sabbatical, Joseph. A. J. 14. 10, 6, B. J. 7. 5, 1; Σ. πόθος love for a Jew, Anth. P. 5. 160.

Σαββατισμός, ὁ, a keeping of days of rest, Ep. Hebr. 4. 9, cf. Plut. 2. 166 A.

Σάββατον, τό, the Hebrew Sabbath, i. e. Rest (δηλοῖ δὲ ἀνάπαυσιν . . τὸ ὄνομα Joseph. A. J. 1. 1, 1), LXX and N. T.; also in pl. of the single day, ὀψὲ τῶν σ. Ev. Matth. 28. 1; ἡ ἡμέρα τῶν Σ. Marc. 2. 23, Luc. 4. 16, al.; (but ἡ ἡμ. τοῦ Id. 13. 14): heterocl. dat. pl. σάββασι. N. T., Joseph., often with v. l. σαββάτοις; but σάββασι is certain in Anth. P. 5. 160.

2. a period of seven days, a week, εἰς μίαν σ. on the first day of the week, Ev. Matth. 28. 1, Marc. 16. 2, cf. 1 Cor. 16. 2; πρώτη σ. Marc. 16. 9; δις τοῦ σ. Luc. 18. 12. 3. the month

Σαβάρ was the 11th of the Hebr. year, nearly = February, LXX (1 Macc. 16. 14).

σαββάτωσις, εως, and σαββώ, οὐς, ἡ, a disease of the groin in Egypt, Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 2.

Σαβίνα (or Σαβίνα, Arcad. 96), ἡ, *Herba sabina*, *savin*, Hippiatr. σάβοι, a cry of the Saboi at the feast of Sabazios, εὐοῖ Σαβοῖ Dem. 313. 27, Strab. 471, cf. σαβαῖ.

Σάβος or Σαβός, = Σαβάσιος, Orph. H. 48 (49). 2, Phot., Hesych. :—hence Σάβοι, οἱ, persons dedicated to the service of Sabazius, *Bacchicals*, Plut. 2. 671 E; Phrygian word, acc. to Steph. Byz. s. v. Σάβοι. —The modern Greeks still call a madman *ζαβός*, Coraës Strab. p. 222.

σαβούρα, ἡ, = Lat. *saburra*, Nilus, cf. A. B. 401: σάβουρος, ον, empty, Eccl.

σαβρίας, ὁ, a kind of drinking-cup, Ath. 262 B.

σάβυττος, ὁ, a fashion of cutting hair, Hesych., Phot. II. *pu-*

dena muliebria, Ibid.; σάβυττα, Com. Anon. 231.

σαγάλινος, v. σάνδαλον.

σαγάπηνον, τό, a plant, prob. the *Ferula Persica*, Galen.; also its gum, Diosc. 3. 95 and 85; and as Adj., ὁπὸς σαγαπηνός Galen. :—hence σαγάπηνίζω, to smell or taste like it, Id.

σαγάρις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ; pl. σαγάρις Ion. -ίς:—a weapon used by the Scythian tribes, Hdt. 1. 215., 4. 5; ἀξίνας σαγάρις εἶχον Id. 7. 64; by the Persians, Amazons, Mosynoeci, etc., Xen. An. 4. 4, 16., 5. 4, 13:—acc. to Hesych., single-edged, and joined by Xen. with κοπίς and μάχαιρα, Cyr. 1. 2, 9., 2. 1, 9., 4. 2, 22; prob. it was somewhat like the old English *bill*. (The word is said to be Persian for a sword.)

σαγγάδης or σαγγάνδης, ον, ὁ, Persian word for a messenger, Phot.

σαγγαρον, τό, a kind of boat or canoe, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubr. p. 34.

σαγδας or σαγδās, ὁ, v. ψάγδας.

σαγή [ᾶ], ἡ, a man's pack, baggage, ἀντόφορος αἰκεία σάγη, i. e. carrying his own baggage, etc., Aesch. Cho. 675: a scrip, wallet, knapsack, Ion ap. Poll. 10. 92:—then, generally, harness, furniture, equipment, παντελή σαγήν ἔχων Aesch. Cho. 560, cf. Eur. Rhes. 207; τοξήρης σ. Id. H. F. 188; esp. armour, harness, Soph. Fr. 939, cf. Pöhl. 7. 157; also in pl., φεράσπιδες σαγαί Aesch. Pers. 240, cf. Theb. 125, 391. II. later = σάγμα II, a pack-saddle, Babr. 7. 12, cf. Poll. 1. 185., 10. 54; καμήλου Joseph. A. J. 1. 19, 10:—also the padding of a saddle, Strab. 693. (Prob. from σάττω: hence πανσαγία or πασσαγία, σάγματα; akin also to σάγος and σάκος.—On the accent, v. Hdn. ap. Arcad. 104. 25, Schol. Eur. Rhes. 207.)

σαγνηαῖος, α, ον, of a σαγήνη, Anth. P. 6. 23 and 192.

σαγνηαία, ἡ, a hunting and taking with the σαγήνη, Plut. 2. 730 B, Himer. in Phot. Bibl. 364. 26.

σαγνηεύς, εως, ἡ, = sq., Anth. P. 7. 276, 295, Plut. Pomp. 73.

σαγνηευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who fishes with the σαγήνη: hence, of a comb, πλατύς τριχῶν σαγ. Anth. P. 6. 211.

σαγνηευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., Plut. 2. 966 D, Anth. P. 9. 370.

σαγνηεύω, to surround and take fish with a drag-net (σαγήνη), Philostr. 29, Luc. Gall. 3, D. Deor. 15. 3. II. metaph. to sweep

the whole population off the face of a country by forming a line and marching over it, a Persian practice, σ. ἀνθρώπους Hdt. 6. 31, Strab. 448, Diog. L. 3. 33; σ. ὡσπερ ἐν δικτύοις Hdn. 4. 9; σ. Σάμον to sweep it clear of men, Hdt. 3. 149; so, [ὡς] συνάψαντες .. τὰς χεῖρας σαγνηεύσαιεν πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑρετρικὴν οἱ στρατιῶται τοῦ Δάτιδος Plut. Legg. 698 D; cf. App. Mithr. 67. 2. generally, to catch as in a net, σοφισταὶ σ. τὴν νεώς Lysis ap. Iambl. V. Pyth. 76, cf. Luc. Tim. 25; σαγνηευθεὶς ὑπ' ἔρωτι Anth. P. 11. 52, cf. Heliod. 1. 9. 3. in Eccl. to catch

alive, convert, save, like ζωγράφω in N. T.

σαγήνη, ἡ, a large drag-net for taking fish, a seine, Ital. *sagena*, Luc. Tim. 22, Pisc. 51, Plut. 2. 169 C, N. T., etc.; σαγήνην βάλλειν Babr. 4. 1., 9. 6:—a hunting-net, Id. 43. 8. 2. = ἐπίπλοος, Poll. 2. 169.

σαγνηό-βόλος, ὁ, one who casts the σαγήνη, a fisherman, Anth. P. 6. 167., 10. 10.

σαγνηό-δετος, ον, (δέω) bound or attached to a net, ἄμμα Anth. P. 9. 299.

σαγνη-φορέω, (σάγος) to wear a cloak, Strab. 196.

σαγιόν (not σάγιον, A. B. 793), τό, Dim. of σάγος, Eccl.; v. Ducang.

σαγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a wallet, Hesych.

σάγισμα, τό, and σάγιστρον, τό, = sq. I, Byz.

σαγίττα, ἡ, the Lat. *sagitta*, Byz.

σάγκτος, ὁ, the Lat. *sanctus*, C. I. 5934.

σάγμα, τό, (σάττω) mostly in pl., a covering, clothing, esp. like σάγος, a large cloak, Ar. Vesp. 1142:—the covering of a shield, Eur. Andr. 618, Ar. Ach. 574. II. later, like σαγή II, a pack-saddle, Strab. 693; τὰ σ. τῶν ὑποζυγίων Plut. Pomp. 41, Arat. 25; τῆς καμήλου LXX (Gen. 31. 34). III. anything piled together, a pile, ὄπλων Plut. Cato Ma. 20.

σαγμαρίον, τό, a pack-horse, Leo Tact. 4. 36, etc.:—also σαγματάριος ἵππος Id. 6. 29.

σαγματίξω, to load with σάγματα, Nilus Epist. :—σαγματῶμαι, to be so loaded, Byz.

σαγματίον, τό, Dim. of σάγμα in signif. I, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 80.

σαγματογήνη, ἡ, an Indian stuff, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 5, dub.

σαγματοποιός, ὁ, a saddler, Gloss.

σαγματώω, to saddle or load a horse or mule, Byz.

σαγο-ειδής, ἐς, like a cloak, Favorin. s. v. ἀμφιδασεία.

σαγο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in cloaks, Eccl.

σάγος [ᾶ], ὁ, a coarse cloak, used by the Gauls, Polyb. 2. 28, 7., 7. 30, 1, Diod. 5. 30; by the Spaniards, App. Hisp. 42; a soldier's cloak, Lat.

sagum, Plut. 2. 201 C. (Said to be a Gallie or Celtiberian word: but it seems akin to σάγη, σάγμα, σάκος, σάκκος, σάττω.)

Σαδδουκαῖοι, οἱ, Sadducees, name of a Jewish sect, v. esp. Act. Ap. 23. 8, Joseph. A. J. 13. 5, 9.

σάθριον, τό, prob. a kind of beaver, Arist. II. A. 8. 5, 8.

σάθη [ᾶ], ἡ, membrum virile, Ar. Lys. 1119. .

σάθραξ, ακος, ὁ, a louse, Hesych.

σαθρο-δοξία, ἡ, unsoundness of opinion, Nilus Epist.

σαθρο-ποιέω, to make unsound, to weaken, Greg. Nyss.

σαθρός, ἄ, ὄν, rotten, decayed, unsound, σκυτέες τὰ σ. ὑγία ποιέουσι Hipp. 345. 37; of diseased or unsound parts of the frame, τὰ σ. ὑπὸ τῶν ἰητρῶν ὑγιαίνονται Ib. 42; εὐροίμ' ἂν ὄπη σαθρός ἐστι Plut. Euthyphro 5 B; εὐρήσει τὰ σαθρὰ αὐτοῦ (sc. Φιλίππου) ὁ πόλεμος Dem. 52. fin., cf. 24. 5., 155; τὰ σ. τῆς τυραννίδος Plut. Dio 23.—Adv., σαθρῶς ἰδρῦ- μένος built on unsound foundations, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 8. 2. of the sound of a cracked vessel, sounding false, opp. to ὑγιής, εἴ πῆ τι σαθρὸν ἔχει, πᾶν περικρούωμεν Plut. Phileb. 55 C; εἶτε ὑγιές εἶτε σ. φθέγγεται Id. Theaet. 179 D; ἀγγεῖα τετρημένα καὶ σ. Id. Gorg. 493 E; [φωναί] σαθραὶ καὶ παρερρηκνύαι Arist. Audib. 66; ἡ κολακεία σαθρὸν ὑπηχεῖ Plut. 2. 64 D. 3. metaph., σ. κῦδος rotten, unsound fame, Pind. N. 8. 59; πρὶν τι καὶ σαθρὸν ἐγγίνεσθαι σφι before any unsound thought comes into their heads, i. e. before they prove traitors, Hdt. 6. 109; σ. λόγοι Eur. Hec. 1190, Rhes. 639; τί τοῦτ' αἰνιγμα σημαίνει σ.; Id. Supp. 1064; τοῦτ' ἐς γυναικας δόλιόν ἐστι καὶ σαθρὸν Id. Bacch. 487; σ. μετάβασις Plut. Legg. 736 E, cf. Phileb. 55 C; σ. ἐστι .. πᾶν ὅ τι ἂν μὴ δικαίως ἢ πεπραγμένον Dem. 303. 25. (Origin uncertain.)

σαθρότης, ἦρος, ἡ, rotteness, weakness, Eust. 187. 39, Eccl.

σαθρόω, (σαθρός) to make rotten or feeble, LXX (v. l. Jud. 10. 8), Eccl. :—Pass. to be or be made so, Eccl.

σάθρωμα, τό, that which is unsound, a flaw, Hesych. s. v. σαπρία.

σάθων, ωνος, ὁ, from σάθη, like πρόσθων from πρόσθη, a coaxing word of nurses to a boy-baby, Teleclid. Incert. 22.

σαικωνέω σι -ίξω, to move, Ar. Fr. 674; cf. σαλακωνίζω.

σαινί-δωρος, ον, coaxing by presents, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 8.

σαινο-λόγος, ον, fawning with words, Moschop.

σαινο-ουρίς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of sq., Hesych.

σαινο-ουρος, ον, (σὺρά) wagging the tail, as a dog, Phot., Eust. 1821. 51.

σαινώ: Ep. impf. σάινον Od. 10. 219; aor. ἔσηνα 17. 302; Dor. ἔσανα Pind. O. 4. 7, P. 1. 100:—Pass., Aesch. Cho. 191. Properly of dogs, to wag the tail, fawn, ὅτ' ἂν ἀμφὶ ἀνακτα κύνες .. σάινωσιν Od. 10. 217; νόησε δὲ διὸς Ὀδυσσεὺς σάινοντάς τε κύνας 16. 6; σάινουσα δάκνει καὶ κῶων λαίθαργος εἰ Soph. Fr. 902; ἡ κῶων ἔσηνε καὶ προσῆλθ' Apollod. Com. Incert. 1;—with the dat. added, οὐρῆ μὲν β' ὅ γ' ἔσηνε, of the dog Argus, Od. 17. 302; οὐρῆ τε καὶ οὐασι σάινειν Hes. Th. 771; ἔσαιν' ἐπ' οὐράν Soph. Fr. 619 (where it is proposed to read ἔσαινε οὐράν wagged his tail,—a construct. occurring in Schol. Aesch. Theb. 704, Theocr. 2. 109);—proverb., σάινουσα δάκνει Soph. Fr. 902. II. metaph. of persons, to fawn, cringe, ὑδαρεῖ σ. φιλόττηι Aesch. Ag. 798, cf. Pers. 97; also σ. πρὸς τινα Pind. P. 2. 151; σ. ποτὶ δγγελίαν to receive it with joy, Id. O. 4. 7. III. c. acc. pers. to fawn upon, κέρκω

τινά Ar. Eq. 1031, cf. Anth. P. 9. 604; so of fishes, σάινοντες οὐραίοισι τὴν κεκτημένην Soph. Fr. 700. 2. to fawn on, pay court to, greet, τινά Pind. P. 1. 100; σ. μῦρον to cringe to it, seek to avert it, Aesch. Theb. 383, 704; παιδός με σάινει φθόγγος greets me, Soph. Ant. 1214, Eur. Ion 685; so, φαίδρα γοῦν ἀπ' ὀμμάτων σάινει με greets, cheers me by the glance from her eyes, Soph. O. C. 321; τὰ λεγόμενα .. σ. τὴν ψυχὴν Arist. Metaph. 13. 3, 5; so, σ. τὴν ὑπόσχεσιν to receive it with marks of gladness, Luc. Merc. Cond. 20:—Pass., σάινομαι ὃ ὑπ' ἐλπίδος Aesch. Cho. 191. 3. to beguile, cozen, deceive, Ib. 420; ἡ δ' ἄρ' ἐν σκότῳ λαθοῦσά με ἔσαιν' Ἐρινύς Soph. Fr. 508; σ. μ' ἐννυχος φρυκτωρία Eur. Rhes. 55. 4. in I Ep. Thess. 3. 3, σάινεσθαι ἐν ταῖς θλίψεσι seems to mean to be shaken, disturbed: Hesych. σάινεται κινεῖται, σαλεύεται, ταραττεται.

σαίρω: aor. I ἔσηρα, part. σήρας Soph. Ant. 409:—pf. with pres. sense σέσηρα, v. inftr. : I. in pf. to draw back the lips and shew the teeth, to grin like a dog, Lat. *ringi*, σέσηρε Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 26; σεσηρῆναι Ael. V. H. 3. 40; but mostly in part., ἀπλητον σεσάρυια (Ep. for σεσηρυῖα) Hes. Sc. 268; οἶον σεσηρῶς ἔξαπατήσειν μ' οἶεται Ar. Vesp. 900; ἠγριωμένους ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι καὶ σεσηρότας Id. Pax 620, cf. Vesp. 901; ἄμα σ. καὶ γελῶν Com. Aulon. 236; γελῶντα καὶ σ. Plut. 2. 223 B; σιμὰ σ. Anth. P. 5. 179;—but also without any such bad sense, εἶπε σεσάρῶς ὄμματι μειδιῶντι smiling, Theocr. 7. 19 (cf. προσσαίρω).

2. transferred to grinning laughter, μειδιήμασι σεσηρόσι Hipp. 272. 49; σεσηρότι γέλωτι Luc. Amor. 13:—the neut. is used in Adv. sense, σεσάρῶς γελᾶν Theocr. 20. 14; σεσηρός ἀκάλλειν, of a fox, Babr. 50. 14, cf. Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 26. 3. of a wound or sore, ἔλκος σεσηρός καὶ ἐκπεπλιγμένον gaping, Hipp. Fract. 773, cf. Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2; also, σ. χάσμημα, of a metrical hiatus, Eust. 840. 43.

II. in pres. and aor. I, to sweep, clean, σαίρειν τε δῶμα Eur. Hec. 363; σαίρειν στέγας Id. Cycl. 29; μυρσίνας ἱερὰν φόβαν, ἃ σαίρω δάπεδον θεοῦ Id. Ion 120, cf. 115. 2. to sweep up or away, πᾶσαν κόνιν σήραντες Soph. Ant. 409.

σαίτης, ὁ, a liquid measure, = 22 ξέσται, Eriphan.: also Dim. σαίτιον, τό.

σακάδιον, τό, an instrument named after the musician *Sacadas*, Hesych.

σάκ-ανδρος, ὁ, *pu'denda muliebris*, Ar. Lys. 824:—so, σάκας, ὁ, Hesych.; σάκτας, ὁ, Phot.

σακελίξω (sometimes σακκ-), Byz. form for σακίζω; also σακέλισμα, and σακελιστήριον, τό, used in late Gramm. to explain ἡθμός.

σακέλλιον, τό, Dim. of σάκος, Phot., Hesych.

σακέσ-πάλος, *ον*, (πάλλω) *wielding a shield, warlike*, Il. 5. 126, Call. Jon. 71; *σ. πορείη* Nonn. D. 23. 140, cf. 8. 178.

σακέσ-φόρος, *ον*, *shield-bearing*, of Ajax, Virgil's *clypei dominus septemplex*, Soph. Aj. 19; *σακεσφόροι γὰρ πάντες Αἰτωλοί* (cf. *σάκος* I. fin.) Eur. Phoen. 139. II. (*σάκκος* or *σάκος* III) *beard-bearer*,

epith. of the demagogue Epicrates, Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 4, ubi v. Meineke. *σακέω*, *to strain, filter*, quoted by Ael. Dionys. ap. Eust. 940. 19, A. B. 113, and Suid. from Hdt. 4. 23, where the edd. have *σακκέουσι ἱματίοισι* (v. *σάκκος*).

σακίζω, = foreg., Lyc. ap. Phot.; *σακκίζω* in Theophr. C. P. 6. 7. 4.

σακίον, v. sub *σακκίον*.

σακίτας, *δ*, Dor. for *σηκίτης*.

σακκέω, = *σακέω*, q. v.; also *σακκελίζω*, Galen.

σακκίας (or *σακίας*) *οἶνος*, *strained wine*, Poll. 6. 18.

σακκίνος, *η*, *ον*, (*σάκκος*) *of sackcloth*, ὕλιστήρ Schol. Ar. Pl. 1088.

σακκίον, Att. *σάκλον*, τό, Dim. of *σάκκος* or *σάκος*, *a small bag*, Xen.

Ap. 4. 5, 36; *σάκιον*, ἐν οἷσπερ τάργυριον ταμιεύεται *a bag*, such as those in which . . ., Ar. Fr. 305. 2. later, *sackcloth, mourning*, Menand.

Δεισ. 4, Byz.

σακκίτις, *ἰδος*, ἡ, *a name for νάρδος*.

σακκο-γενεο-τρόφος, *ον*, (*σάκκος* III) *cherishing a huge beard*, Anth.

P. append. 288.

σακκομάχη, ἡ, *a coarse sackcloth garment*, Eccl.

σακκο-πήρα, ἡ, *a knapsack, wallet*, rejected by Poll. 10. 161, who cites it from Apollod. Com. (Αμφ. 1).

σακκο-πλόκος, *ον*, (πλέκω) *plaiting sieves or strainers*, Gloss.

σάκκος or *σάκος*, *δ*, v. sub fin.:—*a coarse cloth of hair*, esp. of goats' hair, Lat. *cilicium*, *σάκκος τρίχινος* Apocal. 6. 12, cf. LXX (Isai. 50. 3, Sirac. 25. 17).

II. *anything made of this cloth*: 1. *a sack, bag*, Hdt. 9. 80, Ar. Ach. 745, Lys. 1211. 2. *a sieve, strainer*, esp. for wine, Hippon. 48 (v. Welcker, 42), Poll. 6. 19. 3. *a coarse garment, sackcloth*, worn as mourning by the Jews, LXX (Gen. 37. 34), Ev. Luc. 10. 13, Joseph. B. J. 2. 12, 5, cf. Plut. 2. 239 C; afterwards of the dress of monks, Eccl.;—but in Byz. *a tight-fitting under-garment*, worn by the emperors and patriarchs.

III. *a coarse beard*, like rough hair-cloth, *σάκκον πρὸς ταῖν γνάθων ἔχειν* Ar. Eccl. 502; cf. *σακεσφόρος* II.—The form *σάκος* is said to be Att., Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 940. 17, Phryn. 257, Thom. M. 789, etc.; while *σάκκος* is called Dor. by Phryn. l. c., Hellenic by Mocris and Thom. M., Comic by Poll. 7. 191. In Ar. Ach. 822, Eccl. 502, *σάκος* is required by the metre, as is *σάκκος* in Ach. 745, and in Hippon. l. c.; the MSS. of Hdt. give *σάκκος*. (Prob. the word, like the thing, was borrowed from Phoenicia, cf. Hebr. *saq*.)

σακκα-φόρος, *ον*, *wearing coarse hair-cloth*, Plut. 2. 239 C:—hence

σακκοφορέω, and *σακκαφορία*, ἡ, Justin. M.

σακκ-ώνυμος, *ον*, *named from a sack*, Schol. Lyc. 183.

σακο-δερμίτης (*-δερμήτης?*), *ον*, *δ*, *with skin of shields*, of a serpent, Soph. Fr. 562.

σάκος [ᾶ], *δ*, v. sub *σάκκος*.

B. *σᾶκος*, *δ*, Dor. for *σηκός*. *σάκος* [ᾶ], *εος*, τό, Ion. gen. *σάκευς* Hes. Sc. 334: (*σάπτω*):—*a shield*, Hom., and other Poets, and in Hdt. 1. 52. The earliest shields were of wicker-work or of wood, covered with one or more ox-hides, sometimes covered with metal-plates, (that of Ajax had seven hides and an eighth layer of metal, Il. 7. 222); the shield of Achilles was wholly of metal, in five layers, 20. 270 sqq.;—hence the epithets *χάλκεον*, *χαλκῆρες*, *τετραθέλυμνον*, *ἑπταβόειον*: it was concave, and hence sometimes used as a vessel to hold liquid, Aesch. Theb. 540. How much the art of these early times was employed on the shields, appears from the epithets *δαιδάλεον*, *ποικίλον*, *αἰόλον*, *παναίολον*, *φαιινόν*, and the descriptions of the shield of Achilles in Il. 18. 478 sq., and that of Hercules in Hes. Sc. 139 sq. The *σάκος* was in later times attributed to non-Greek tribes, as opp. to the Greek *δοπίς* or *δπλον*, Eur. Phoen. 138 sq.

2. metaph. *a shield, defence*, *βωμός*, ἄρηκτον σ. Aesch. Supp. 190.

σάκοντος, *δ*, some kind of *fish*, Geop. 20. 7. 1.

σάκο-φόρος, *ον*, = *σακεσφόρος*, Hesych.

σάκτας, *ον*, *δ*, (*σάπτω*) *a sack*, Ar. Pl. 681, Poll. 3. 155., 10. 64. II.

cf. *σάκανδρος*.

σάκτας, *δ*, Bocot. for *λατρός*, Strattis Φοιν. 3. 5.

σακτήρ, ἡρος, *δ*, (*σάπτω*) *a sack*, Hesych.

σακτός, ἡ, *όν*, (*σάπτω*) *crammed, stuffed*, Antiph. Κυκλ. 1. 3. II.

strained (cf. *σακέω*), Eurpol. Incert. 107.

σάκτρα, ἡ, (*σάπτω*) = *φορμός*, Phot.

σάκτωρ, ορος, *δ*, (*σάπτω*) *a racker*, "Αἰδου σάκτορι Περσῶν *who fills the nether world with Persians, of death*, Aesch. Pers. 924 (unless the gen. Περσῶν be joined with ἦβαν, not with *σάκτορι*).

σάκχαρ, αρος, Galen.: also *σάκχαρι* Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 9; *σάκχαρις*, ἡ, Diosc. Parab. 1. 41; and *σάκχαρον*, τό, Id. 2. 104;—*sugar* (made from an Indian cane or palm), Lat. *saccharum*. (Eastern word, cf. Skt. *śarkara*, Malay *jagara*.)

σακχ-ὑφάντης, *ον*, *δ*, (*ὑφαίνω*) *one who weaves sackcloth, a sailmaker*, Dem. 1170. 27, Poll. 10. 192.

σαλάβη, ἡ, v. sub *σαλάμβη*.

σαλαγέω, = *σαλάσσω*, as *παταγέω* = *πατάσσω*, Opp. C. 4. 74 (where however there is a tmesis of *ἐπισαλαγέω*), 3. 352. 2. trans., sens. obsc., *subagito*, Luc. Alex. 56.

σαλάγη or *σαλαγή* (Wernick. Tryph. 428), ἡ, *noise, outcry*, Hesych.

σαλαίζω, *to cry out in distress*, Anacr. 126:—*σαλαϊσμός*, *δ*, is read by Salmas. in Hesych. for *σαλαῖς*.

σαλάκων, *ωνος*, *δ*, a word of uncertain origin, denoting *a swaggerer*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 16, 2, Eth. E. 2. 3, 9., 3. 6; 2:—hence *σαλακωνία*, ἡ, *swaggering, swagger*, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 27, 1; *σαλακωνία*, ἡ, Alciphro 2. 3, Ath. 691 E:—and *σαλακωνίζω* or *-ίζαμαι*, and *σαλακωνεύομαι*, *to swagger*, Phot., Suid., Hesych.; *σεσαλακωνίσμενη* is the prob. l. in Meineke Com. Gr. 1. 98., 5. 2; and *διασαλακωνίζω* occurs in Ar. Vesp. 1169, with a play on the phrase *σαλεύειν τὸν πρωκτὸν* (v. *σαλεύω* II. 3 and Schol. l. c.), cf. also *σαυλοπρωκτιάω*.

σαλαμάνδρα, ἡ, (Lob. Paral. 212), *the salamander, S. vulgaris*, a kind of lizard, supposed to be a fire-extinguisher, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 25, Theophr. Ign. 60, ubi v. Schneider.

σαλαμάνδρειος, *ον*, of or like *a salamander*, σ. *δάκος* Nic. Th. 819. *σαλάμβη*, ἡ, *a venthole, chimney or door*, Soph. Fr. 940, Lyc. 98:—*σαλάβη*, as written in Phot. 497, Hesych., seems to be an error; for in Lyc. l. c. the metre requires *σαλάμβη*.

Σαλαμίν, *ἶνος*, ἡ, v. *Σαλαμίς*. *Σαλαμίν-ἄφότης*, *ον*, *δ*, *a betrayer of Salamis*, Solon 2. 4. *Σαλαμίνιος*, *α*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον*, *Salaminian, of or from Salamis*, Hdt. 5. 104, etc.: also *Σαλαμίνιακός*, ἡ, *όν*, Strab. 335; and pecul. fem. *Σαλαμίνιάς*, *ἄδος*, Aesch. Pers. 964. II. *Σαλαμινία* (sub. *ναῦς* or *τριήρης*), ἡ, Ar. Av. 144, Thuc. 3. 33; v. sub *πάραλος* III.

Σαλαμίς or (not so well) *Σαλαμίν* [ῖ], gen. *ἶνος*, ἡ, *Salamis*, an island and town of the same name, just opposite Athens, Il., etc. II. a town of Cyprus founded by Teucer of Salamis, h. Hom. 9. 4, Hdt. 4. 162.

σάλαξ, *ακος*, *δ*, (*σαλάσσω*) *a miner's sieve or riddle*, Theophr. or Arist. ap. Poll. 10. 149; Hesych. *σάλαγξ*.

σάλασσα, *σαλασσομέδαισα*, Dor. for *θάλα-*. *σαλάσσω*, = *σαλεύω*, τινά Nic. Al. 457. II. *to overload, cram full, σεσαλαγμένος οἶνος* Anth. P. 6. 56, cf. 11. 57, Id. Plan. 306. Cf. *σαλεύω*, *ἀστάλακτος*.

σαλεία, ἡ, (*σαλεύω*) *unsteady, vacillating motion*, Polemo Physiogn. 11. 11 (where *σαλίας*);—Er. *σαλέη*, Wern. Tryph. 428, of brandished swords.

σάλευμα, τό, (*σαλεύω*), *oscillation*, Artemid. 1. 79; σ. *πολεμικὸν ἵππου* Dio Chr. 2. 326. *σάλευσις*, *εως*, ἡ, *oscillation*, Arist. Mech. 27. 1. *σαλευτός*, ἡ, *όν*, *moved up and down, tossed*, Anth. P. 5. 175. *σαλεύω*: fut. *σω* Or. Sib. 3. 177; aor. *ἔσαλευσα* Isocr. 178 D, Anth. P. 11. 83:—Pass., fut. *σαλευθήσομαι* LXX (Sirach. 16. 16), Ev. Luc. 21. 26; but *σαλεύσομαι* (in pass. sense) Or. Sib. 3. 675, 714, 751; aor. *ἔσαλεύθην* LXX (1 Macc. 9. 13), Act. Ap. 4. 31, 2 Thess. 2. 2, v. l. Isocr. l. c.: pf. *σεσάλευμαι*, v. inf. : (*σάλας*). *To cause to rock, to make to vibrate or oscillate, to shake to and fro*, c. acc., *σαλεύει χειμῶν οὐδὲς τὰς ἀγκύρας* Pythag. ap. Stob. p. 3. 48; *πτέρυγα σ.* Eur. Cycl. 434; σ. *τρικυμία πέδον*, of the sea, Lyc. 475; of an earthquake, Anth. P. 11. 83, cf. 259:—metaph., σ. *τὴν δόξαν* Plut. 2. 1123 F, cf. Sext. Emp. M. S. 56, 337, etc.; σ. *τινὰ ἐκ θεμελίων* LXX (Sap. 4. 19); σ. *τοὺς ὄχλους* *to stir them up*, Act. Ap. 17. 13, cf. LXX (Sirach. 28. 14).—Pass. *to be shaken to and fro, waver, oscillate, totter, reel*, *χθὼν σεσάλευται* Aesch. Pr. 1081; *κύκλος σαλευόμενος* Plat. Tim. 79 E, cf. Arist. Mech. 27. 1; of persons, *ἐκ Βρομίου γυνῆ σαλευόμενον* Anth. P. 11. 26, cf. 12. 31; *ὕψ' ἠδονῆς σαλευμένη κορώνη* Archil. 93 (for *σαλουμένη*, from a collat. form *σαλέω*, which is cited by Phot.) Anth. P. 5. 54. 2. *to shake in measuring*, so as to give good measure, *μέτρον σαλευόμενον* Ev. Luc. 6. 38; cf. *σαλάσσω* II. II. intr. *to move up and down, to roll, toss*, esp. of ships in a stormy sea or persons in them, σ. *ἐν πλοίοις* Xen. Oec. 8, 17, etc.; generally *to be at sea*, App. Mithr. 77:—metaph. *to toss like a ship at sea, to be tempest-tost, to be in sore distress*, *πόλις γὰρ .. ἄγαν ἤδη σαλεύει* Soph. O. T. 23; *πρόδοτος δὲ .. σ. Ἡλέκτρα* Id. El. 1074; *ὅταν .. σαλεύη πόλις* Eur. Rhes. 249; so, *ἐν νόσοις ἡ γῆρα σ.* Plat. Legg. 923 B, cf. Arist. Probl. 5. 24; *ἐν κινδύνῳ σ.* Dion. H. 10. 11; σ. *ὑπὲρ τινος* Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Πυθαγόρας: *to be unstable*, Poll. 6. 121:—also simply like Lat. *versari*, *to be engaged*, *ἐν τούτοις* Sext. Emp. P. 1. 65; v. sub *σάλος* II. 2. of a ship also, σ. *ἐπ' ἀγκύρας* *to riue at anchor*, Plut. 2. 493 D; *ἐπὶ μιᾶς ἀγκ.* Syncs. 164 A, cf. 163 D, Polyæn. 2. 2, 7:—hence, metaph., σ. *ἐπὶ τῶν ἐλπίδων* Helioid. 1. 9; also, σ. *ἐπὶ τινὶ* *to ride at anchor on one's friend, depend upon him*, Plut. Demetr. 38, Helioid. 1. 26; *γραυὴν ἐπὶ ἐνὶ γομφίῳ σ.* Alciphro 3. 28; *ἐπὶ τοιούτοις παραγγέλμασιν* Sext. Emp. M. 2. 12 (hence later in a causal sense, σ. *ἐπὶ τινὶ τὸν βίον*, *τὰς ἐλπίδας* *to anchor it or them upon* . . , Macar. ap. Villos. Anecd. 2. 60, Helioid. 2. 33, Eumath. 93 A): cf. *ὀχέω* II. 3. 3. metaph. *to roll like a ship, to roll in one's walk*, of persons with the hip-joints far apart, Hipp. Art. 823, Theophr. Fr. 7. 12. *σαλέω*, collat. form of *σαλεύω*, v. sub foreg. I. 1. *σάλη*, Dor. *σάλα*, ἡ, = *σάλος* II. 2, Aesch. Fr. 362. *σαλία*, v. s. *σαλεία*. *σάλλω*, Dor. for *θάλλω*, Alcman 64. *σαλμακίδες*, *αἱ*, a name for *εταῖραι*, Anth. P. 7. 222 (cf. Strab. 656). *σαλδομαι*, Pass. *to go delicately*, E. M. 270; akin to *σαλακωνεύω*. *σάλος* [ᾶ], *δ*, heterog. dat. pl. Alcman. ap. Apoll. Dysc. *σάλεσιν* as if from *σάλος*, τό:—*any unsteady, tossing motion*, of an earthquake, *χθονὸς νῶτα σεισθῆναι σάλῳ* Eur. I. T. 46: esp. *the tossing, the rolling swell of the sea*, *πόντου σ.*, *πόντιος σ.* Id. Hec. 28, I. T. 1443; so in pl., *πόντιοι σάλοι* Id. Or. 994. 2. *an open roadstead, roads*, opp. to a harbour, *ἐν σάλῳ στήναι* = *σαλεύειν* II. 2, Lat. *in salo stare in ancoris*, *ἀλίμενον μὲν σάλους δὲ ἔχον* Polyb. 1. 53, 10; *οὔτε λιμὴν οὔτε σ.* Diod. 3. 44, cf. Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 5. II. of ships or persons in them, *a tossing on the sea*, *ἐκ πολλοῦ σάλου εὔδοντ' ἐπ' ἀκτῆς* Soph. Ph. 271; *σάλον εἶχεν ἡ θάλασσα* Plut. Luc. 10; *καρηβαρεῖν ὑπὸ σ.* Luc. Hermot. 28; *ἐν τοσοῦτῳ σ. ναυτιάσαι* Id. Tox. 19:—metaph. of the ship of the state, *tempest-tossing*, *τὰ μὲν δὴ πόλεως θεοὶ πολλῶ σ. σεισαντες ὤρθασαν πάλιν* Soph. Ant. 162; *πόλις .. σαλεύει κἀνακου-*

φίσει κἀρα βυθῶν ἔτ' οὐχ οἶα τε φοινίου τε σάλου Id. O. T. 22; πόλις ἐν σάλῳ ἐστὶ Lys. 107. 28; of soldiers, σάλον ἔχειν to be in distress, Plut. Alex. 32, cf. Aemil. 18: cf. σαλεύω II. 1. 2. *distemper, restlessness, perplexity*, Alcman l. c., LXX (Sirach. 40. 5). (From √ΣΑΛ come also σάλ-η, σαλ-εύω, σαλ-εία, σαλ-άσσω, σαλ-αγέω, σάλ-αξ, σαλ-άγη, σαλ-ύγη; also σάλ-ος; also σαλ-αἴζω, σαλ-άκων; cf. Lat. sal-um; O. H. G. swēll-an (schwellen, swell):—σάλος is usually referred to ἄλς (mare); but the orig. notion of σάλος is *unsteady motion*, while ἄλς (ἦ) = mare is closely connected with ἄλς (ἦ) = sal.)

σαλός, ἦ, ὄν, *silly, imbecile*, Byz.; (Lob. Path. 276, compares σίαλος):—hence σαλότης, ἦ, *silliness*, Eccl.

σάλπη, ἦ, *a sea-fish*, Lat. salpa, French saupe, Epich. (cf. Ath. 321 D sq.), Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 5, al.: also σάλπη, ἦ, Archipp. Ἰχθ. II; σάλπος is v. l. in Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 19; σάρπη Ibid. 18., 9. 37, 14, al.; σάλπιγξ 5. 9, 5.

σαλπίγγιον, τό, Dim. of σάλπιγξ, *a tube*, Galen.; properly *a little trumpet*, Hesych.

σαλπίγγο-ειδής, ἐς, *trumpet-like*, Rufus, Byz.

σαλπίγγο-λογχ-ὑπηνάδαι, οἱ, *lancer-whiskered-trumpeters*, Ar. Ran. 966.

σαλπίγγο-φάνης, ἐς, *trumpet-like*, ἦχος Eccl.

σαλπίγγωτός, ἦ, ὄν, *trumpeting*, C. I. 3071. 8, Hesych.

σαλπιγκτής, οὐ, ὄ, *a trumpeter*, Thuc. 6. 69, Xen. An. 4. 3, 29, etc.; the form σαλπικτάς or -ῆς occurs in Boeot. Inscr. (C. I. 1585-6); σαλπικτής in an Att. Inscr. (C. I. 306), in a Boeot. (1584 and -7), and in others, also in Polyb. 1. 45, 13, Dion. H. 4. 17, etc.:—Schäf. and L. Dind. would write σαλπικτής in Att. Greek (on the analogy of συρικτής, φορμικτής); but general authority is in favour of σαλπικτής, v. Lob. Phryn. 191.

σάλπιγξ, ἰγγος, ἦ, *a war-trumpet, trumpet*, ὅτε τ' ἴαχε σάλπιγξ II. 18. 219; this was afterwards called σ. στρογγύλη; another for sacred purposes, σ. ἱερά Artemid. 1. 56;—on various σάλπιγγες, v. Poll. 4. 85 sq., Schol. II. and Eur. Phoen. 1377:—the σάλπιγξ was esp. called Tuscan, Τυρσηνική Aesch. Eum. 568, Soph. Aj. 18, Eur. Phoen. 1377, Heracl. 831:—ὑπὸ σάλπιγγος by sound of trumpet, Soph. El. 711, cf. Ar. Ach. 1001; also, ἀπὸ σ. Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 12, Polyb. 4. 13, 1: cf. σημαίνω II. 2, ὑποσημαίνω I. 2, φθέγγομαι I. 2. 2. metaph., Πιερίκῃ α., of Pindar, Anth. P. 7. 34; Παιανέων σ., of Demosthenes, Christod. Ecphr. 23; οὐρανίη σ. *thunder*, Tryph. 327, Nonn. D. 2. 557. II. = σάλπισμα, ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 6, 7. III. σάλπιγξ θαλασσία, elsewhere στρόμβος (2), Archil. 181 b; cf. σάλπη. IV. the *trumpeter-bird*, from its trumpet-like note, acc. to Gramm., = τροχίλος. V. a kind of comet, Io. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 73. (If connected with Lith. szvilp-ju (to whistle), szvilp-ine (a ripe), O. H. G. swalu-e (cithara), it must come from √ΣΦΑΛΠ: others refer to Skt. svar (sonare), and connect σάλπιγξ with σὺριγξ:—for the term. -ιγξ, cf. φόρμιγξ, λαίγξ, πλάστιγξ.)

σαλπίζω, fut. ἰῶ LXX (Num. 10. 4): aor. ἐσάλπιξα Xen. An. 1. 2, 17, Archipp. Ἰχθ. II; Ep. σάλπιξα II.:—later, fut. σαλπίσω I Ep. Cor. 15. 52: aor. ἐσάλπισα Luc. Ocyr. 114, LXX, etc.:—Pass., pf. σεσάλπιγκται Eudaem. ap. Stob. 366. 54; σεσάλπισται (περι-) Plut. 2. 192 B, 220 E:—σαλπίσω is Tarentine, Eust. 1654, Anecd. Oxon. 1. 62; σαλπίτω, Att., ap. Phot., et Luc. Jud. Voc. 10; σαλπιδδω Boeot., Anecd. Oxon. 4. 325. To sound the trumpet, give signal by trumpet, σάλπιγι σαλπ. Xen. An. 7. 3, 32; c. acc. cogn., σ. πολέμου κτύπον Batr. 203; ρυθμούς Xen. An. 7. 3, 32; σ. ἀνακλιτικόν Anth. P. 11. 136; λιγὺν ἦχον Ib. append. 30; τὸ δὲ δέπνον σημείον Ath. 130 B: metaph., ἀμφὶ δὲ σάλπιγξεν μέγας οὐρανός heaven trumpeted around, of thunder as if a signal for battle, II. 21. 388, cf. Wern. Tryph. 327:—impers., ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπιγξε (sc. ὁ σαλπικτής) when the trumpet sounded, Xen. An. 1. 2, 17; cf. σημαίνω II. 2, κηρύσσω I. 2. 2. c. acc., σ. ἡμέραν to proclaim, announce day, of the cock, Luc. Ocyr. 114.

σαλπικτής, v. sub σαλπικτής.

σάλπισμα, τό, *a trumpet-call*, Poll. 4. 86; σαλπισμός or -ιγμός, δ, Ibid.

σαλπιστής, v. sub σαλπικτής.

σαλπιστικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for a trumpet, κρούματα Poll. 4. 84.

σαλπίτω or σαλπίσω, v. σαλπίζω fin.

σάλπος, ὄ, v. sub σάλπη.

σαλύγη, ἦ, (σάλος) *constant motion*, as of the spindle, Hesych.

σάλυξ, ἦ, = ἄγχουσα, Diosc. 4. 23.

σαλώμη, ἦ, *a medicine* (prob. from the pr. n.), Galen.

σάμα, τά, Dor. for σήμα, Pind.

σαμαγόρειος οἶνος, ὄ, a kind of wine, Ath. 429 F.

Σάμαινα, ἦ, (Σάμος) *a ship of Samian build*, used as a stamp on the Samian coin, Plut. Pericl. 26 (on which passage v. Bergk Ar. Babyl. 2); they had beaks like a swine's snout (cf. ὑπέρσρος); so Hdt. 3. 59, speaks of τὰς πρόρας νέες καπρίους ἔχουσαι, cf. Nike Choeril. pp. 155 sq.

σαμαίνω, Dor. for σημαίνω.

σαμάκιον, τό, an article of female attire, Com. Anon. 319.

σαμαμίθιον, τό, *a kind of warm*, Sophronius ap. Maii Spicil. 3. 477, 481.

σάμαξ, ἄκας, ὄ, *a rush-mat*, used as a bed in war, Chion. Hero. 1.

σάμαρον, τό, Dor. for σημείον, C. I. 5168 or 5108.

σαμάρδακος, ὄ, *a buffoon*, Jo. Chrys., v. Suicer.

Σαμαρεία, ἦ, *Samaria*, a city of Palestine, called Sebasté by Herod, C. I. 889, Strab. 760, etc.:—Σαμαρείτης, αὐ, ὄ, *a Samaritan*, N. T., etc.; fem. -εῖτις, ἰδος, Ib.:—Adj. -εῖτικός, ἦ, ὄν, Epiphani.:—Verb Σαμαρετίζω, to follow the Samaritan heresy, Chron. Pasch. 1. 620; and Σαμαρετισμός, οὐ, ὄ, Epiphani.

Σαμάτης, οὐ, ὄ, poet. for Σαρμάτης, Dion. P. 304.

σάμβᾶλον, σαμβύλλοκος, v. sub σάνδαλον.

σαμβύκη, ἦ, *a triangular musical instrument with four strings*, Lat. sambuca, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 13, Ath. 175 D, 633 F; its notes were so high, as to make it of little use:—of barbaric origin (Strab. 471, Ath. ll. c.), being the Syrian sabkâ, with m inserted, as in ambubaia (from Syr. abûbo, a rîpe); cf. κινύρα, νάβλα. 2. = σαμβυκίστρια, with a pun on signf. II, Polyb. 5. 37, 10., 8. 8, 6, cf. Meineke Com. Gr. 4. 197. II. an engine of like form used in sieges, Polyb. 8. 6, 2-11, Plut. Marcell. 15, Ath. 634 A.—Cf. σάμβυξ. [Penult. long in sambuca, Pers. 5. 95.]

σαμβυκίστρια, οὐ, ὄ, *a player on the sambuca*, Euphor. 31:—fem. σαμβυκίστρια, Philem. Μοῖχ. 1. 5, Plut. Cleom. 35, Anton. 9.

σάμβυξ, ἦ, a word wrongly cited by Suid. from Polyb. 5. 37, 10.

σάμεια, αὐ, τά, *marks on the edge of the dress*, Lacon. word, Hesych.

σάμερον, Dor. for σήμερον, Pind.

Σάμη, v. sub Σάμος.

σαμῆον, τό, Dor. for σημείον, Fragm. Pythag.

σαμινά, Lacon. for θαμινά, Hesych.

Σάμο-θράκη, Ion. -θρητική, ἦ, *Samothrace*, an island near Thrace, noted for the early civilisation of its inhabitants, Hdt. 6. 47; the seat of the mysteries of the Cabiri; Id. 2. 51; called Σάμος Θρητική in Hom., II. 13. 12, h. Apoll. 34; and simply Σάμος, II. 24. 78, 753.—Its more ancient name was Leucosia, Arist. Fr. 538; and Dardania, Paus. 7. 4, 3. An inhabitant of it was Σαμόθραξ (not Σαμοθράξ), Choerob. 176. 4, E. M.; Ion. pl. Σαμοθρήϊκες, Hdt. 2. 51., 8. 90; Adj. Σαμοθράκιος, Ion. -θρητικός, η, ον, Hdt. 7. 59, 108: cf. sq., and v. Κάβειροι.

Σάμος [ἄ], ἦ, *Samos*, the name of several Greek islands: 1. an old name for Κεφαλληνία (q. v.), II. 2. 634, Od. 4. 671., 15. 29; also called Σάμη, 1. 246, h. Apoll. 429; though this, acc. to others, is a town on the island:—hence Adj. Σαμαῖος, α, ον, Strab. 455. 2. Σάμος Θρητική, v. Σαμοθράκη. 3. Samos, the large island over against Ephesus, first in h. Hom. Ap. 41:—hence Adj. Σάμιος, α, ον, Hdt. 1. 70, etc.; ἡ Σαμία (sc. γῆ), Ib., Theophr. Lap. 62; also, Σ. δότηρ, clay with medicinal properties, Galen.:—Σαμιακός, ἦ, ὄν, Cratin. Ἀρχίλ. II. (Acc. to Strab. 346, 457, σάμος was an old word signifying a height, esp. by the sea-shore.)

σαμπῖ or σάμπι, v. sub Σσ Β. 4.

σαμφαρτικὴ νάρδος, ἦ, a kind of nard, Diosc. 1. 6.

σάμφειρος, v. sub σάμφειρος.

σαμ-φόρας, οὐ, ὄ, (φέρω) *a horse branded with the old letter σάν* (v. sub Σσ Β. 4), Ar. Eq. 603, Nub. 122, 1298: cf. κοππατίας, and Eust. 785.

σαμψήρα, ἦ, a kind of sword of state, Joseph. A. J. 20. 2, 3, cf. Suid.

σαμψύχιζω, to resemble marjoram, τῆ ὁσμῆ Diosc. 3. 40.

σαμψύχινος, η, ον, of marjoram, Diosc. 1. 58 (in lemma), Aët. 4. 42.

σάμψυχον, τό, foreign name of ἀμάρακος or marjoram, Diosc. 3. 47, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 10:—written σάμψουχον, Nic. Th. 617, Paus. 9. 28, 3, Epigr. Gr. 548; σάμψυχος, ἦ, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6; ὄ, Poll. 6. 107.

σάν, v. sub Σσ Β. [ἄ, v. ap. Ath. 454 F.]

σανδάλιον, τό, Dim. of σάνδαλον, mostly in pl., sandals, Hdt. 2. 91, Cratin. Νομ. 10, Cephisod. Τροφ. 2, etc. II. a surgical bandage, Orbas. 180; also σανδάλιος, ὄ, Id. 84.

σανδάλισκος, ὄ, Dim. of σάνδαλον, Ar. Ran. 405; cf. σαμβαλ-.

σανδᾶλο-θήκη, ἦ, *a sandal-case*, Menand. Μισογ. 3.

σανδᾶλον, τό, *a wooden sole*, firmly bound on by straps round the instep and ankle, Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. 20; mostly in pl. sandals, first in h. Hom. Merc. 79, 83, 139; on the σανδάλια Τυρρηνικά, v. Meineke Cratin. Νομ. 10, Poll. 7. 86 sq.;—Aeol. σάμβαλον, Sappho 99, Anth. P. 6. 267, v. Bgk. Anacr. 15; Dim. σαμβαλίσκος, ὄ, heterog. pl. -ίσκα, Hippon. 12. II. a flat fish, like the sole or turbot, Matro ap. Ath. 136 B; also σανδάλιον, identified by Hesych. with ψῆττα, but distinguished from it by Alciphro 1. 7. (Prob. borrowed from the Pers. sandal (calceus).)

σανδᾶλόδομαι, Pass. to be furnished with sandals, Eumath. p. 110.

σανδᾶλώδης, ἐς, *sandal-like*, Schol. Eur. Or. 1371.

σανδᾶράκη [ἄ], ἦ, *red sulphuret of arsenic, realgar*, (ἀρσενικόν being the yellow sulphuret, orpiment, Diosc. 5. 121), Lat. sandaraca, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 8; written σανδαράχη in Hipp. 466. 20, Diosc. 5. 103, Alciphro 1. 33, etc. 2. an orange colour made therefrom, Theophr. Lap. 40 and 50. (Cf. Skt. sindūra = minium.) II. bee-bread, the same as κήρινθος, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 5; and as ἐριθάκη, Ib. 52.

σανδᾶράκιζω, or -χίζω, to be bright red, Diosc. 5. 113.

σανδᾶράκινος, η, ον, of orange colour, Hdt. 1. 98, Ael. N. A. 17. 23:—also σανδαράχως, ἐς, Ideler Phys. 2. 74.

σανδᾶράκουργειον, τό, (*ἔργω) *a pit whence σανδαράκη is dug*, Strab. 562 (where the MSS. -ούργιον).

σάνδυξ, υκος, or σάνδιξ, υκος, ἦ, *a bright red colour*, also called ἀρμένιαν, Strab. 529, Diosc. 5. 103; being σανδαράκη mixed with red ochre (rubrica), Plin. 35. 23; though a like colour was made from a plant of the same name, Sosibius ap. Hesych., Virg. Ecl. 4. 45, Plin. l. c. 2. σάνδυκες, among the Lydians, were transparent, flesh-coloured women's garments (dyed with this colour), Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 64. 3. a kind of salve, Hesych. II. a casket, Hesych. [ῥ in genit., Prop. 2. 19, 81; but ῥ in Gratius Cyneg. 86.]

σανδών, ὄνος, ὄ, *a transparent robe*, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 64.

σανίδιον, τό, Dim. of σανίς, *a small trencher*, Ar. Pax 202, Menand. Hn. 2. II. like πινάκιον, *a tablet, register*, ἐκ σανιδίου Lysias 146. 6, cf. Aeschin. 82. 29.

σανίδω, (σανίς) to board over, σεσανιδωμένα πλοῖα decked vessels, Schol. Thuc. 1. 10, cf. Athenio de Machin. 6 A.

σανιδώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like a plank, flat*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8.

σανίδωμα, τό, (σανιδώω) a planking, framework, Polyb. I. 22, 6., 6. 23, 3: a ship's deck, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 5.
 σανιδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, planked, boarded over, LXX (Ex. 27. 8, al.).
 σανίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a board, plank, Anth. P. 9. 269, Polyb. I. 22, 9, etc.; σ. ἄξιος Call. Fr. 105:—hence anything made thereof, 1. a door, Hom. always in pl. folding doors, Lat. fores, Il. 12. 453, 461, Od. 22. 128, etc.; κολληταὶ σανίδες Il. 9. 583; σανίδες πυκινῶς ἀραρυταί, δι- κλίδες Od. 2. 344, cf. 22. 128, Il. 21. 535; σ. πύλῃσιν ἐπικεκλιμένα Il. 12. 121:—rarely in sing., Eur. Or. 1221. 2. a wooden platform, scaffold or stage, ἐφ' ὑψηλῆς σ. Od. 21. 51. 3. a wooden floor, esp. a ship's deck, Eur. Hel. 1556, Luc. Jup. Trag. 48, Anth. P. append. 15, 3. 4. in pl. wooden tablets for writing on, Eur. Alc. 968: esp. at Athens, tablets covered with gypsum (like Lat. album), on which were written all sorts of public notices, esp. the causes for hearing in the law-courts, Ar. Vesp. 349, 848; laws to be proposed, Andoc. II. 28; laws corrected by the Thesmothetae, Aeschin. 59. 11; lists of officers, Lys. 176. 9; names of debtors, Dem. 791. 11 (where the sing. is used); cf. omnino Isocr. Antid. § 253. So at Rome, of the tables on which the laws were written, Dio C. 42. 32. 5. a plank to which offenders were bound, or sometimes nailed as to a cross, πρὸς σανίδα προσπασσαλεύειν τινά Hdt. 7. 33., 9. 120; ἐν and πρὸς τῇ σ. δεῖν Ar. Thesm. 931, 940 (where the Schol. cites Cratin.); σανίδι προσδεῖν Plut. Pericl. 28.
 σαννάκιον or σάννακρον, τό, a kind of cup, Philem. Xhp. I.
 σάννας, οὐ, ὁ, a zany, Cratin. Incert. 33 A; cf. σαννίων.
 σάννιον, τό, (σαίνω) sens. obsc. like Lat. cauda, Enpol. Incert. 86:—σαννιδόπληκτος, οὐ, = αἰδοῖόπληκτος, Hesych.:—cf. Lob. Rhem. 113.
 σαννίων, ὁ, = σάννας, Lat. sannio, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 83.
 σαννυρίζω, to jeer, mock, prob. l. Hesych.
 σάνταλον, τό, the sandal-tree, Salmas. in Solin. 726; σάνδανον in Aët.; σαντάλιος, ἡ, ὄν, of the sandal-tree, ξύλα Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 20 (vulg. σαγάλινα).
 σαντόνιον, τό, a kind of wormwood found in the country of the Santones in Gaul, Diosc. 3. 28; in Galen. σαντονικόν.
 σάξις, εὖς, ἡ, (σάτω) a cramming full, Arist. Probl. 25. 8, 4.
 σαδμβροτος, οὐ, preserving mortals, Procl. h. Minerv. 40.
 σαδ-πολις, ἰος, ὁ, ἡ, protecting cities, Coluth. 140, Nonn. D. 41. 395.
 σάος, as Posit., is found only in the contr. form σῶς, σᾶ (v. σῶς); but we find Comp. σαώτερος in Il. 1. 32, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 4, Theocr. 25. 59: Comp. Adv. σαώτερον, Anth. P. 9. 788: cf. σάως.
 σαοσίμβροτος, οὐ, = σαδμβροτος, dub. in Hesych.
 σαοφρονέω, σαοφροσύνη, σαόφρων, ποët. for σωφρ-; also in Aretae. σαώω, = σάωω, q. v.
 σαπάνα, ης, ἡ, Gallic name for the ἀναγαλλίς, Diosc. Noth. 2. 209.
 σαπέρδης, οὐ, ὁ, Pontic name for the fish κορακίνος when salted, Hipp. 546. 14, cf. Ar. Fr. 365, 546, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 10, Archestr. ap. Ath. 117 A; but acc. to Parmeno, the name of a distinct kind of fish, cf. Ath. 308 F; cf. σάπερδης. [ᾶ ll. c., Pers. Sat. 5. 134.]
 σαπέρδιον, τό, Dim. of foreg.; nickname of a courtesan, Ath. 391 C.
 σαπέρδης, ἡ, name of a fresh-water fish, different therefore from σαπέρδης, perh. a kind of sturgeon, Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 7.
 σαπήνη, v. sub σήπω.
 σαπήριον, τό, an unknown animal, Med. Matthaei p. 54; cf. σατύριον II.
 σαπρία, ἡ, (σαπρός) = σαπρότης, Diosc. I. 112, Anth. P. 15. 38.
 σαπρίας οἶνος, ὁ, old, mellow wine (v. σαπρός II. 3), Hermipp. Φορμ. 2. 6.
 σαπριάω, = σαπρίζομαι, Nicet. Ann. 158 D.
 σαπρίζω, fut. ἰώ, (σαπρός) to make rotten or stinking, LXX (Eccl. 10. 1):—Pass. to rot, decay, σεσάπρισται τὰ ὀστέα Hipp. Fract. 774.
 σαπρό-γηρος, οὐ, rotten from old age, Nicet. Ann. 182 D.
 σαπρό-κνημος, οὐ, rotting the legs, ἔλκος Diosc. 4. 184.
 σαπρο-λογία, ἡ, foul talk, foul abuse, Nicet. Ann. 16 D, etc.
 σαπρό-πλοῦτος, οὐ, stinkingly rich, perhaps a parody on ἀρχαῖο-πλοῦτος, Antiph. Χρυσιδ. I (Dobree suggested σατραπόπλοῦτος, rich as a satrap).
 σαπρός, ἄ, ὄν, (√ΣΑΠ, σήπω) rotten, putrid, Hippon. 16, Hippocr. 278. 19; of the lungs, diseased, Lat. tabidus, Id. 451. 6; of bone, carious, Id. 774 B; of wood and the like, rotten, ἱατίον Ar. Eq. 918; βύρσα Id. Vesp. 38; πινακίσκος, φορμύς, σχοινίον Id. Pl. 813, 542, Vesp. 1343; ἔλαια Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 10; proverb., σαπροῦ πείσματος ἀντιλαβέσθαι Theogn. 1362:—csp., of fish that have been long in pickle, stale, rancid, τάριχος Ar. Ach. 1101; opp. to πρόσφατος, Antiph. Φιλοθ. 2, cf. Κνωισθ. 2; βύρσα Ar. Vesp. 38; ἰμάς Menand. Δεισ. 2; of withered flowers, Dem. 615. 11:—Adv., σαπρῶς λούειν so as to leave them filthy, Arr. Epict. 2. 21, 14. II. generally, stale, worn out, Lat. obsoletus, ἀρχαῖον καὶ σαπρὸν Ar. Pl. 322. 2. of persons, γέρον ὦν καὶ σ. Id. Pax 698; ᾧ σαπρά, to an old woman, Id. Eccl. 884, Hermipp. Ἀρποπ. 2; so, εἶναι σαπρὸν κούδεν δύνασθαι Ar. Vesp. 1381; οὐδὲν ἔσμεν οἱ σ. Eur. Pol. 27; σ. γυναῖκα . . ὁ τρόπος εὐμορφονποιεῖ Philem. Incert. 47; cf. Lob. Phryg. 377. 3. of wine, without any bad sense, mellow (cf. σαπρίας), σαπρὸν οὐ τὸ μοχθηρὸν . . ἀλλὰ παλαιόν, Εὐ-πολις Phot., cf. Philyll. Incert. 6; so, τρυφὴ παλαιὰ καὶ σαπρά Ar. Pl. 1086; and Alex. Ὀρχ. I describes old wine as ὀδύνας οὐκ ἔχων, ἤδη σαπρὸς . . γέρον γε δαιμονίως; v. Piers. Moer. 353, Ruhnck. ad Tim. et ad Rutil. Lup. 102. 4. εἰρήνη σαπρά, a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν, Ar. Pax 554. III. of sound, αὐλεῖ γὰρ σαπρὰ . . κρουμάτια Theopomp. Com. Σεπ. 2; perh. for σαθρά, v. σαθρός 2.
 σαπρο-σκελής, ἐς, with rotten legs, Theod. Prodr.
 σαπρό-στομος, οὐ, with foul breath, Arist. ap. Stob. 72. 53.
 σαπρότης, ητος, ἡ, rottenness, putridity, Plat. Rep. 609 E, Arist. Meteor. 4. 1, 6, al., Theophr. Odor. 2.

σαπρο-φάγέω, to eat putrid things, cf. Martial. 3. 77.
 σαπρό-φίλος, οὐ, (σαπρός III) fond of false notes, Music. Vctt.
 σαπρο-φόρος, οὐ, (φέρω) bearing rotten things, Eust. Opusc. 2. 88.
 σαπρώ, = sq., Thom. M. p. 790.
 σαπρύνομαι, Pass. to become rotten or sinking, Nic. Al. 468.
 σαπρώνυμος, οὐ, (ὄνομα) with a filthy name, Eust. Opusc. 4. 7.
 σαπφείριος, ἡ, οὐ, of or like lapis lazuli, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 8, Philostr. 34; also οὐ, οὐ, Pseudo-Callisth. I. 4.
 σαπφειρίτης, λίθος, ὁ, = σάπφειρος, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 395.
 σαπφειρο-ειδής, ἐς, sapphire-like, ap. Wolf Anecd. 3. 155.
 σάπφειρος, ἡ, acc. to Beckmann Hist. of Invent., and King Antique Genis, not the sapphire, but lapis lazuli, of which two chief kinds, κυανῆ and χρυσῆ, are mentioned by Theophr. Lap. 23 and 37, Dion. P. 1104. (Prob. borrowed from the Phœnicians, cf. Hebr. sappir.)
 Σαπφῶ, οὐς, acc. οὐν Greg. Cor. 427, voc. οἱ, ἡ:—Sappho, Alcae. 54, etc.; Aeol. Σαπφῶ Ib. 64, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 7, 5: in Inscr. and ou coins sometimes Σάφω, C. I. 1211. 4, Mionnet Descr. 3. p. 46:—Adj. Σαπφῶος, α, οὐ, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 596 D; or Σαπφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Sapphic measure, Hephaest.
 σάπων, part. aor. from σήπω.
 σάπων, ὄνος, ὁ, Lat. sapo, soap, Germ. Seife, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13:—a Celtic or German word, Plin. N. H. 28. 12. [ᾶ, Seren. Sammon. 158.]
 σαπωναρικός, ἡ, ὄν, saponaceous, soapy, Medic.
 σαπώνιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Schol. Theocr. 3. 17.
 σαπώνις, ἴδος, ἡ, = ὕσσωπον, Lex. Vet.
 σαραβάρα, τά, loose Persian trousers, Antiph. Σκυθ. I; σαραβάρα also is used by LXX and Theodot. to express the Hebr. sar'balim in Dan. 3. 27 (cf. 21), where Symm. renders the same by ἀναξυρίδες:—it is prob. the Persian shalvâr or shulvâr (braccae). II. a musical instrument, a kind of cymbals, etc.
 σάραβος, ὁ, pudenda muliebria, Arcad. 46, Hesych.
 σαρακοντα, σαρακοστος, Byz. form of τεσσερά-κοντα, -κοστος, Chron. Pasch. 352. 12, etc.
 Σάρᾱπις, ἴδος, ὁ, also Σέρᾱπις, Sarapis or Serapis, an Egyptian god, orig. a symbol of the Nile and of fertility, Call. Ep. 38. 5, Diod. I. 25, Plut. 2. 362; he often appears in Inscr. in combination with Ζεὺς Ἥλιος, C. I. 4042, 4262, 4713, al.:—hence Σάρᾱπείον or Σεραπείον, τό, the temple of Serapis, Ib. 4401, Plut. Alex. 76, Dio C. 66. 24; Σεραπείον, τό, Polyb. 4. 39, Maii Class. Auctt. 4. 445; Σαράπιον or Σερ-, Strab. 795, C. I. 2715 b. 4:—Σαραπιασταί, οἱ, a guild or company formed of worshippers of Serapis, Ib. 120.
 σάρᾱπις, gen. εὖς or ἰος, ὁ, a white Persian robe with purple stripes, Democr. Eph. ap. Ath. 525 C, Ctes. ap. Phot.
 σαράπους [ρᾶ], ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, acc. σαράπου and, in Alcae. 38, σάραπον; (σαίρω II, πούς) one who sweeps with his feet, i. e. one that has turned-out feet which he trails in walking, Lat. plautus, Alcae. l. c., Galen.
 σάργαλος, ὁ, a place in a chariot where the whip was kept, Poll. 7. 116.
 σαργάνη, ἡ, like ταργάνη, a plait, braid, Aesch. Supp. 788. 2. a basket, Timocl. Αἰθ. I, Luc. Lexiph. 6, 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 33.
 σαργανίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Cratin. Διονυσ. 7.
 σαργίνος, ὁ, a kind of gregarious fish, Epich. 31 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 9. 2, I.
 σαργός (not σάργος, Arcad. 46), ὁ, name of a sea-fish, Lat. sargus, Epich. 44 Ahr., Philyll. Πολ. I: Arist. seems to comprehend two distinct fishes under this name, 1. a kind of mullet (κεσπεύς), H. A. 5. 11, 3 sq., 6. 17, 3. 2. the sargus (still so called in Greece), Ib. 5. 9, 5., 8. 2, 31.
 σάρδα, ἡ, a kind of tunny caught near Sardinia, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 120 E.
 σαρδάζω, v. sq.
 σαρδάνιος, α, οὐ, an Adj. used only of bitter or scornful laughter, σαρδάνιον γελᾶν (sc. γέλωτα) to laugh a bitter laugh, laugh bitterly, grimly, from anger or secret triumph, μεῖδῃσε δὲ θυμῷ σαρδάνιον μάλα τοῖον Od. 20. 302; so, δνεκάγχασε μάλα σαρδάνιον Plat. Rep. 337 A; τί μάταια γελᾶς . . τάχα που σαρδάνιον γελάσεις Anth. P. 5. 179; πεφύλαξο σίνεσθαι, μὴ καὶ σ. γελάσης Anth. Plan. 86; ridere γέλωτα σαρδάνιον Cic. Fam. 7. 25, I. (The Root was perhaps connected with that of σεσηρῶς, grinning, sneering, Schol. Plat. l. c.; cf. σαρδάξεν· μετὰ πικρίας γελᾶν Phot., Suid.—The common expl. given of this laugh was that it resembled the effect produced by a Sardinian plant (ranunculus Sardous, called σαρδάνη by Tzetz.), Polyb. 17. 7, 6, Plut. C. Gracch. 12, Nonn. D. 20. 309, Or. Sib. I. 182, which when eaten screwed up the face of the eater, Paus. 10. 17, 13, Schol. Plat. l. c., Phot., Serv. Virg. Ecl. 7. 41; whence later authors wrote Σαρδόνιον for Σαρδάνιον (from Σαρδῶ), Polyb. l. c., Luc. Asin. 24, etc., and this appears as a v. l. in Hom. and Plat.; hence our form sardonic;—cf. Patocmiogr. pp. 102, 370, Gaisf.)
 Σάρδεις, εὖν, αἱ, Sardes, the capital of Lydia, Aesch. Pers. 45; dat. Σάρδει Ib. 321:—Ion. Σάρδεις Anth. P. 7. 709, etc., or Σάρδεις Hdt. 5. 102; gen. Σαρδίων, dat. Σαρδίσι Hdt. 1. 7., 5. 101, etc.; acc. Σαρδίας Call. Dian. 248, or Σάρδεις Hdt. 1. 27:—Adj. Σαρδιανός, Ion. -ηνός, ἡ, ὄν, Hdt. 1. 22, 80, Eur. Fr. 631; οἱ Σαρδιανοί Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 3; οἱ Σάρδιοι Parthen. 22:—Σαρδιανικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ar. Ach. 112, Pax 1174; v. βάμμα.
 σάρδη and σαρδήνη, ἡ, the sardine, Lat. sardina, Galen.; so σαρδίνος, ὁ, Epaenet. ap. Ath. 328 F.
 σάρδιον, τό, the Sardinian stone, Plat. Phaedo 110 D, Theophr. Lap. 8 and 23; σάρδια, of female ornaments, Ar. Fr. 309. 13.—This stone was of two kinds, the transparent-red or female being our carnelian, the trau-

parent-brown or male our sardine, Theophr. Lap. 30:—later, λίθος σάρδιος Philopon. ap. Suid.; σάρδιος λ. Anecd. Oxon. 4. 229; σαρδόνιον Hesych. s. v. σαρδῶ.

σαρδόνιον, τό, = σαρδῶν, Xen. Cyn. 6, 9.

σαρδόνιος, α, ον, v. sub Σαρδόνιος.

σαρδ-όνυξ, ὕχος, ὄ, (σάρδιον) the sardonix, Philem. Incert. 130 b, Anth. P. 1. 116, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 5, etc.; wrongly written σαρδάνυξ in B. J. 5. 5, 7, Plut. 2. 1160 F, etc.: σαρδόνυχος in Byz. The stone was called simply *onyx*, when the dark ground was simply spotted or streaked with white, but *sardonix*, if the different colours were disposed in layers.

Σαρδῶ, ἡ, gen. ὄος contr. οὖς, dat. οἶ, Sardinia, Hdt. 1. 170, Ar. Vesp. 700; the obl. cases are sometimes Σαρδῶνος, -όνι, -όνα (as if from Σαρδῶν), Polyb. 1. 24, 5 sq., 1. 79, 1, etc.; Σαρδῶνος is prob. f. l. in Strab. 106: a nom. Σαρδῶνη in Hesych.—Hence Adj. Σαρδόνιος, Hdt. 1. 166, Theocr. 16. 86; cf. σαρδόνιος; (hence Σαρδονία = Σαρδῶ, C. I. 2509. 14):—also Σαρδονικός, Hdt. 2. 105, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 11, Poll. 5. 26: Σαρδόνιος, Strab. 106, 122, etc.; (but Σαρδωνικός is prob. f. l. in Lyc. 796, Poll. 7. 77: in Hesych. Σαρδῶος, φᾶ, φων, Polyb. 1. 42, 6, etc.:—Σαρδοί, οἱ, the Sardis or Sardinians, Diod. Excerpt. 491. 10, but v. Schweigh. Polyb. 26. 7, 1; Σαρδῶοι Id. 1. 88, 9. II. a precious stone, prob. the same as the σάρδιον or the σαρδόνυξ, Philostr. 770, v. Lob. Phryn. 187.

σαρδῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, the rope sustaining the upper-edge of a hunting-net, Poll. 5. 31, Hesych.; cf. σαρδόνιον.

σάρητον, τό, = σάραπισ, Phot., Hesych.

σάρι, τό, pl. σάρια, an Egyptian water-plant, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 5.

σαρίν, acc. to Hesych., a kind of starling; cf. ψάρ, ψαρίον.

σάρισσα, ἡ, the sarissa, a long pike used in the Macedonian phalanx, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 2, Polyb. 2. 69, 18, etc., v. omnino 18. 12. Commonly written σάρισσα, from ignorance that the *ι* was by nature long, v. Ovid. Metaph. 12. 466, Lucan. 8. 298; cf. Λάρισα; but a v. l. σάρισα appears in the text of most of the best MSS. (v. Schweigh. Polyb. 2. 69), and this form is recognised by the canon of Choerob. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 236: in Byz. σάριττα.

σαρίσο-φόρος, ον, armed with the sarissa, Polyb. 12. 20, 2, Arr. An. 1. 14, etc.; v. foreg. Hence, -φορέω, Zonar.

σαρκάξω, (σάρξ) to tear flesh like dogs, Ar. Pax 482, ubi v. Schol.; cf. σαρκύνων. 2. to pluck grass with closed lips, as grazing horses do, Hipp. Art. 785, v. Foës. Oecon. II. to bite the lips in rage, Galen. Gloss. Hipp.: hence to speak bitterly, sneer, εἰρωνεύεσθαι μετ' ἐπισυρμούτινος Stob. Ecl. 2. 222; σαρκάξων .. καὶ σεσηρῶς Philo 2. 597; v. Schol. Ar. Ran. 966 (997), Eust. 1083. 32.

σαρκασμο-πίτυο-κάμπτης, ου, ὄ, sneering-pinebender, Comic word in Ar. Ran. 966.

σαρκασμός, ὄ, mockery, sarcasm, Walz Rhett. 8. 591, A. B. 10, etc.; v. σαρκάξω.

σαρκάω, v. σαρκύνων.

σαρκ-ελάφεια (sc. σῦκα) τά, venison-figs, a kind so called, Ath. 78 A.

σαρκήρης, ἐς, of, consisting of flesh, στάχυς ap. Hesych.

σαρκίδιον, τό, Dim. of σάρξ, a bit of flesh, Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 8, Fr. 315.

σαρκίζω, to strip off the flesh, scrape it out, Hdn. 4. 64, cf. Poll. 2. 233.

σαρκικός, ἡ, ὄν, = σάρκινος I (which is v. l.), Arist. H. A. 10. 2, 7, in Comp. II. fleshly, of the flesh, sensual, opp. to πνευματικός, Anth. P. 1. 107. Adv. -κῶς, Ignat. ad Eph. 10; Comp. -ώτερον, Clem. Al. 802.

σάρκινος, η, ον, (σάρξ) of or like flesh, fleshy, σ. ὕχος (v. sub ὕχος); σ. μόρια fleshy parts, such as the tongue, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12; ἄνθρωποι θνατοὶ καὶ σ. Hipparch. ap. Stob. 573. 40; σ. ἰχθύς (opp. to a dream), Theocr. 21. 66; τὸ σ. τῶν λόγων their material import, Plut. 2. 79 C:—Adv. -ως, Clem. Al. 938, Orig., etc. 2. = σαρκικός II, Ep. Hebr. 7. 16, Eccl. II. with much flesh, fleshy, corpulent, Ar. Fr. 504, Eur. Incert. 100; σώματα Plat. Legg. 906 C; πύκται Arist. Eth. N. 3. 9, 3.

σαρκίον, τό, Dim. of σάρξ, a bit of flesh, carunculus, Hipp. Aph. 1252, al., Diphil. Ἀπληστ. 1. 2, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 8, al.

σαρκο-βλέπτῃς, ον, ὄ, one who looks only to the flesh, Eccl.

σαρκο-βόρος, ον, (βορά) eating flesh, carnivorous, ζῶον Plut. 2. 956 C; ὄρνιθες Manetho 5. 193:—σαρκοβορέω, Schol. Thuc. 2. 50; σαρκοβορία, ἡ, Manass. Chron. 159.

σαρκο-βρώς, ὠτος, ὄ, ἡ, = σαρκοβόρος, Moschio ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 242.

σαρκο-γενής, ἐς, (γενέσθαι) born of the flesh, cited from Eccl.

σαρκογονία, ἡ, (γενέσθαι) fleshy birth, Porphy. Antr. N. 14.

σαρκο-δάκῃς, ἐς, biting or eating flesh, βίος Orph. Fr. 12. 2.

σαρκο-ειδής, ἐς, flesh-like, of flesh, fleshy, φύσις Plat. Tim. 75 E; σ. ὦν τὴν φύσιν Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 16: Comp. -ειδестέρη Hipp.: cf. σαρκώδης.

σαρκό-θλαῖσις, ἡ, and -θλασμα, τό, a bruise of the flesh, Theophr. Nonn.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 501.

σαρκο-κήλη, ἡ, sarcocelé, a fleshy excrescence on the scrotum, Poll. 4. 203, Galen:—σαρκοκηλικός, afflicted with sarcocelé, Galen.

σαρκο-κόλλα, ας, ἡ, a Persian gum, Diosc. 3. 89, Galen., cf. Plin. H. N. 24. 14: the name is derived from its power of healing wounds.

σαρκο-κύων, ὄ, (σαρκόζω) a grinning dog, Hippon. 116: Schneid. and Dind. (Schol. Ar. Pax 481) read σαρκῶν κύων, from σαρκάω, = σαρκάξω.

σαρκο-λαβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Hippiatr., and -λάβος, ὄ, Oribas. 41 Mai, a surgeon's forceps:—σαρκολαβέω, Mai's Col. Vat. 9. 642.

σαρκο-λάτρης, ον, ὄ, a flesh-worshipper, Greg. Naz.

σαρκο-λιπής, ἐς, forsaken by flesh, lean, πλεωρά Anth. P. 7. 383.

σαρκο-μᾶνέω, to be mad with lust: and Subst. -μανία, ἡ, Eccl.

σαρκ-ὀμφᾶλον, τό, a fleshy excrescence on the navel, Galen.

σαρκο-πάγῃς, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) compact of flesh, Anth. Plan. 134.

σαρκο-πέδη, ἡ, the bond of the flesh, Greg. Naz.

σαρκο-ποιός, ὄν, making into flesh; making fleshy, nourishing, fattening, Plut. 2. 771 B:—σαρκοποιέω, to make of flesh, τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὄλον Plut. 2. 1096 E; Pass., in Eccl. to be incarnate:—σαρκο-ποιία, ἡ, the making of flesh, Porphy. Antr. N. 14. p. 14.

σαρκό-πυον, τό, a fleshy pustule, boil, Hipp. 220 C.

σαρκοπυώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like purulent flesh, cited from Hipp.

σαρκόρριζος, ον, with a fleshy root, Theophr. H. P. 7. 12, 1, Odor. 63.

σαρκοτάκῃς, ἐς, (τήκω) wasting the flesh, νοῦσοι Procl. h. Minerv. 44.

σαρκο-τοκέομαι, Pass. to be born like lumps of flesh, of young bears, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 42; opp. to ζωο-, φῶ-τοκέομαι. In Suid. σαρκοτίκτω.

σαρκοτροφέω, to nourish or pamper the flesh, Greg. Naz.

σαρκο-τρόφος, ον, nourishing, producing flesh, Ideler Phys. 1. 2c8.

σαρκοφάγέω, to eat flesh, be carnivorous, Arist. H. A. 9. 42, 1, P. A. 3. 1, 14, al. II. c. acc. to eat the flesh of, ἄνθρώπους Diod. 1. 89; σ. τὰς ζῶων σάρκας Id. 5. 39; σ. μέλη to tear them all to pieces, Anth. P. 5. 151.

σαρκοφάγια, ἡ, an eating of flesh, flesh-diet, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 2; Plut. wrote a paper περὶ σαρκοφαγίας, 2. 993 A sq.

σαρκο-φάγος, ον, (φάγειν) eating flesh, carnivorous, τὰ σ. (sc. ζῶα) Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 26., 5. 31, 1, al.; σ. ὄρνεον Plut. Cleom. 39. II.

λίθος σ. a limestone (of which the best kind was quarried at Assos in Troas), remarkable for consuming the flesh of corpses laid in it, Erast. ap. Poll. 10. 150, Plin. H. N. 2. 96: hence coffins were often made of it, and such a coffin was called σαρκοφάγος (prob. fem.), C. I. 6559, cf. Juven. 10. 172.

σαρκο-φᾶνῃς, ἐς, looking like flesh, with a fleshy outside, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 50.

σαρκο-φθόρος, ον, flesh-consuming, αἴγλη Orph. II. 69. 7.

σαρκοφορέω, to bear flesh, Clem. Al. 251.

σαρκο-φόρος, ον, clothed with flesh, Clem. Al. 665, Or. S'b. 8. 222.

σαρκό-φρων, ον, (φρήν) fleshly-minded, Byz.

σαρκο-φύέω, to produce flesh, make it to grow, Hipp. 525. 55.

σαρκοφυία, ἡ, a growth of flesh, σ. τάχιστα Hipp. Fract. 774.

σαρκό-φυλλος, ον, with fleshy leaves, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 4., 4. 6, 7.

σαρκο-χάρης, ἐς, (χαίρω) taking delight in the flesh, Greg. Naz.

σαρκῶ, (σάρξ) to make fleshy or strong, Hipp. Offic. 745, Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 6; v. Wytt. Plut. 2. 79 C:—Pass. to grow fleshy, Aret. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8; σεσαρκωμένος fleshy, Hipp. Art. 784, Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 12. II. to make or produce flesh, to flesh up a wound, σαρκούσα ἀνάτριψις Hipp. Offic. 748:—Pass., θᾶσσον σαρκούνται Id. Fract. 769.

III. to make flesh of, χαλκὸν σ., of a sculptor, Anth. P. 9. 742. IV. in Pass. to be made flesh, of Christ, C. I. 8643, 8961, Symbol. Nicen.

σαρκώδης, ἐς, = σαρκοειδής, fleshy, opp. to ἄσκαρος, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Aër. 292, Xen., etc.; θεοὶ ἐναιμοὶ καὶ σαρκώδεις gods of flesh and blood, Hdt. 3. 29; τὸ σαρκώδες the fleshy part, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 29; or flesh-like substance, Ib. 3. 16:—also of plants, σ. τὸ φύλλον ἔχει Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 4, etc.:—of wine, of a full body, Ath. 27 C.

σάρκωμα, τό, a fleshy excrescence, esp. in the nose, Galen., etc.

σάρκωσις, ἐως, ἡ, the growth of flesh, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2: also = foreg., Diosc. 5. 135. II. in Eccl., the Incarnation.

σαρκωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, making flesh grow, Galen.

σάρμα, τό, (σέσηρα, σάιρω I) a chasm in the earth, E. M. 709. II. (σάιρω II) = σάρων II, Rhinthon ap. Hesych.

Σαρμάτης, ον, ὄ, = Σαυρομάτης, q. v.; ποῖτ. Σᾶμάτης, Dion. P. 304.

σαρμός, ὄ, acc. to Hesych. a heap of earth or sand, etc.: whence σαρμῆν in Tab. Heracl. (C. I. 5774. 136) is expl. to dig sand.

σάρξ, ἡ, gen. σαρκός, Aeol. σῦρξ E. M. 708. 31: (deriv. uncertain):—flesh, Lat. caro, Hom., etc.: he always uses pl., except in Od. 19. 450, where (as in Hes. Sc. 364, 461) it is the front muscle of the thigh: for by the pl. is meant all the flesh or muscles in the body, κορέει κύνας .. δημῶ καὶ σάρκεσσιν Il. 8. 380., 13. 832; ἔγκατὰ τε σάρκας τε καὶ ὀστέα Od. 9. 293, cf. 11. 219; σάρκες περιτρομέοντο μέλεσσιν 18. 76; so in Hes. Th. 538, Pind. Fr. 150, and Att.; τούτου σάρκας λύκοι πάσσονται Aesch. Theb. 1035; ὄπταρ σάρκας Id. Ag. 1097; σάρκες δ' ἀπ' ὀστέων .. ἀπέρρεον Eur. Med. 1200; but sometimes to represent the whole body, μήτε γῆ δέξαιτ' μου σάρκας θανόντος Id. Hipp. 1031, cf. 1239, 1343, etc.:—the sing. is used later in same sense, τοῦ αἵματος .. πηγνυμένου σάρξ γίνεται Hipp. 237. 13, etc.; κορέσαι στόμα πρὸς χόριν ἐμᾶς σαρκὸς αἰόλας Sopb. Ph. 1157; ἔδαπτον σάρκα Eur. Med. 1189, cf. Bacch. 1136, Cycl. 344, etc.: also collectively, of the body, γέροντα τὸν νοῦν, σάρκα δ' ἠβῶσαν φέρει Aesch. Theb. 622; σαρκὶ παλαιᾷ Id. Ag. 72; σαρκὸς περιβόλαια, ἐνδύτα Eur. H. F. 1269, Bacch. 746:—Plat. uses sing. and pl. in much the same manner, ταῖς σαρκὶ σάρκες προσγίγνονται Phaedo 96 D, cf. Symp. 211 E, Rep. 556 D, etc.; τῆς σαρκὸς διαλυτικόν Tim. 60 B, cf. 61 C, 62 B, etc. 2. ἡ σὰρξ τοῦ σκντεος the inner or flesh-side of leather, Hipp. Art. 799. 3. the fleshy, pulpy substance of fruit, Theophr. C. P. 6, 8, 5, cf. H. P. 1. 2, 6., 4. 15, 1, etc. II. the flesh, as the seat of the affections and lusts, fleshly nature, σαρκὶ δουλεύειν καὶ τοῖς πάθεσι Plut. 2. 107 F, cf. 101 B; sicq. in N. T. 2. in N. T. also, for man's nature generally; πᾶσα σὰρξ all human kind, 1 Petr. 1. 24.

σαρξί-φάγες and -φάγον, τό, in Paul. Aeg. and other Med. writers, prob. merely corruptions of the Lat. saxifragus, saxifrage: Galen writes it correctly σαξίφραγος, except in 13. 935.

σάρων [ᾶ], τό, (σάιρω II) a broom, besom, Pythag. ap. Plut. 2. 727 C, Anth. P. 11. 207. II. sweepings, refuse, Lat. quisquiliae, such as

sea-weed, Call. Del. 225:—comically, of an old woman, παλαιὸν οἰκίας σάραν Ion ap. Hesych.—The Atticists reject the word, but v. Poll. 6. 94., 10. 29, Lob. Phryn. 83.

σάρος or σαρὰς, ἄ, a Chaldaean cycle of years (3600), Beros. ap. Syncell. 30. 6, cf. Suid., Hesych. (ubi v. Schmidt.): also of 3600 days, Syncell. 58. 6.

σάρω, = αἰρώ II, to sweep clean, τὴν αἰκίαν Ev. Luc. 15. 8, Artemid. 2. 33:—Pass., οἶκος σεσαρωμένος Ev. Matth. 12. 44, etc. II. Pass., also, of the thioq sweep, κύμα .. μεταξὺ χαιράδων σαρούμενον, Lyc. 389. Rejected by the Atticists, v. Lob. Phryn. 83.

σάρπη, ἡ, and σαρπίαν, τό, = αάλπη (q. v.), A. B. 794: σαρπίς is expl. by σαρπός in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 466.

Σαρπηδών, ὄνος, ὁ, Sarpēdon, Il.: but we also have gen. Σαρπήδοντος, dat. -αντι, Il. 12. 379, 392, voc. Σαρπήδον 5. 633, as if from a noni. Σαρπήδον:—Σαρπηδοειάν, τό, his shrine at Xanthos, App. Civ. 4. 78:—Adj. Σαρπηδόνας, α, αν, Aesch. Supp. 869.

σάρπας, ὁ, a wooden chest, Hesych.; cf. σάρπη.

σάρωμα, τό, (σάρω) sweepings, A. B. 434, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 453, Suid.

σάρων, ὄνας, ὁ, a lewd fellow; also the pudenda muliebria, Hesych.

σάρωνις, ἴδος, ἡ, an old hollow oak, Call. Jov. 22, Nicaen. ap. Parthen.

II. 2, Hesych., E. M.; Hesych. cites also σαρωνίς· ἐλάτη παλαιά.

σάρωσις, ἡ, (σαρώ) = σάρωμα, Suid.

σάρωτης, ου, ὁ, (σαρώ) one that sweeps, a sweeper, Gloss.

σάρωτρον, τό, a broom, Eust. 1887. 35, Thom. M. 547, v. Lob. Phryn. 131.

σάσαμαν, σασαμόπαστος, etc., Dor. for σησαμ-.

σάσαι, Paphian for καθίσαι, Hesych.; cf. θάσσω.

σάσσω, v. σάττω.

Σατάν or Σατάν, and Σατανᾶς, gen. ᾶ, ὁ, Satan, Hebr. word for an adversary, opponent, LXX (3 Regg. 11. 14, 23), transl. by ἐπίβαυλος in LXX (1 Regg. 29. 4, cf. Numb. 22. 32):—also the accuser, transl. by ὁ διάβαλος in Job. 1. 6 sq., Zach. 3. 1:—hence as the chief of the evil spirits, the Devil, N. T. and Eccl.:—Adj., Σατανικός, ἡ, ὄν, Adv. -κῶς, Eccl.

σαταρίς and σαταρνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, some kind of head-dress for women, Hesych., s. v. σάττα.

σάτες or σάτις, Dor. for σήτες, τήτες, this year.

σάτιν [ι], ἡ, a war-chariot, chariot, car, παιῆσαι σατίνας τε καὶ ἄρματα h. Hom. Veā. 13; ἐπιβαίνει σατινέων Anacr. 20. 12; ζυγίους ζεύξασα θεὰ σατίνας Eur. Hel. 1311.—Hesych. cites σάτιλλα, = πλειάς, the constellation being regarded as a car.

σάτον, τό, a Hebrew measure, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a κόρος, = about a modius and half or 24 sextarii, Ev. Matth. 13. 33, al., cf. Joseph. A. J. 9. 4, 5, Hesych.

Σατορνάλια, τά, the Lat. Saturnalia, Arg. Epict. 1. 25, 8; cf. Κρόνιος.

σάτρα, prob. for σάρ-τα = O. Pers. zar-anya, gold, Ar. Ach. 100, cf. 103.

σάτρα-άρχης, ὁ, = σατράπης, σατραπ-αρχία, ἡ, = σατραπεία, Byz.

σάτραπεία, Ion. -ήτις, ἡ, a satrapy, the office or province of a satrap, Hdt. 1. 192., 3. 89, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 10.

σάτραπείον, τό, the palace of a satrap, in pl., Heliod. 8. 12 (bis).

σατραπέω, to be a satrap, exercise the authority of one, δεῖ τὴν γυναῖκα σατραπεύειν Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 12. 2. c. gen. to rule as a satrap, σ. τῆς χώρας Ib. 10, An. 3. 4, 31;—also c. acc., τὰ ἐν μέσῳ σ. Ib. 1. 7, 6; Αἴγυπτον Heliod. 2. 24; cf. κρατέω I and v.

σάτραπης [ᾶ], ου, ὁ, a satrap, Lat. satrāpa, title of a Persian viceroy or governor of a province, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 2., 8. 6, 3, Menand. Incert. 348, etc. (In Theopomp. also ἐξατράπης, and in Carian Inscr. ἐξαιθραπέω, ἐκσατραπέω (v. Böckh, C. I. 2. p. 470, which comes nearer the Hebr. pl. achashdar-pānīm (Dan. 3. 2., 6. 2, Esther 1. 4, al.); being the old Pers. khshatra-pā = the Shah's Officer, the Vice-roy; cf. Rawlins. Hdt. 1. 192. 2. as a cant word for a rich man, great man, Paus. 6. 25, 6; as we used to say, a 'bashaw,' a 'nabob,' σ. ἐκ πένητος Luc. Nigr. 20.

σάτραπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a satrap, ἡ σ. οἰκονομία, opp. to ἡ βασιλική, Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 2 sq. II. like a satrap, luxurious, συμπόσιον Plut. 2. 616 E; αὐλή Id. Agis 3; δωρεαί Alciphro 1. 38:—pecul. fem. σατραπίς, ἴδας, Philostr. 68.

σατραπά-πλουτος, cf. sub σαπρόπλουτος.

σάτρης, ὁ, = σατράπης, Phot.

σάττα, ἡ, = σαταρίς, Hesych.

σάττω, Ion. σάσσω Hipp. 466. 21: impf. ἔσαττον Pherecr. Κοριανν, 12: aor. ἔσασα Hdt. 3. 7, Xen. Oec. 19, 11, Alex. Λευκ. 1:—Med., v. infr. II. 1. c:—Pass., aor. ἐσάχθην, v. infr. II. 2: pf. ἐσακται Cercid. ap. Stob. t. 4. 43; imper. σεσάχθω Antiph. Φίλωτ. 1; v. infr.—In Hipp. the fut. is formed in σ (like πλάσω from πλάσσω), ἐσάσσω 504. 54; and aor. ἐσ-ἐσάσα 500. 13., 504. 55. (The Root is ΣΑΓ, as appears from σάγμα, σάγος, σάγη; cf. also σάκος.) To pack or load, properly of putting the packsaddle with its load on beasts of burthen, cf. σάγμα: hence,

I. of warriors, to load with full armour:—Pass. to be so armed or harnessed, Hdt. 7. 62, 70, 73, 86 (always in Ion. 3 pl. plqpf. pass. ἐσεσάχατο); ἀσπιδιώται χαλκῷ μαρμαίροντι σεσαγμένοι Theocr. 17. 94; cf. σάγη. 2. to furnish with all things needful, σάξαντες ὕδατι [τὴν ἐσβολὴν] having furnished the entrance (into Egypt) with water, Hdt. 3. 7. II. generally, to load heavily, fill quite full, stuff full, πᾶς δ' ὄνηρ ἔσαττε τεύχος ἢ κόικ' ἢ κωρύκου Pherecr. l. c.; ἔσαττον τὰς γνάθους stuffed them full, Eubul. Καμπ. 4:—Pass. ὁ σπλὴν σεσάχθω Antiph. Φίλωτ. 1. b. c. gen. rei, σ. τῶν ἄρωμάτων (sc. τὴν κοιλίην) Hipp. 682. 43; τὸ δέρμα κνεφάλων σ. Theopomp. Com. Πανταλ. 2; in pf. pass., πημάτων σεσαγμένος laden with woes, Aesch. Ag. 644; τριήρης σεσαγμένη ἀνθρώπων Xen. Oec. 8, 8; γαστέρ' ἦων κάχυραν σεσαγμένους Pherecr. Incert. 14. c. c. dat., τυρῶ τε σάξαν ἀλσί τ' (sc. τὸν σαῦρον) Alex. l. c., cf.

Luc. Herm. 65, S. Dea 48; so in Med., χρυσῷ σαζάμενος πῆρην Id. Peregr. 30, cf. Cercid. l. c., Diog. L. 6. 9;—so, πίμπλημι is used both with gen. and dat. rei. 2. to fill full of meat or drink, to satisfy, σ. καὶ πληρᾶ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν Arist. Probl. 21. 14, 2:—Pass., σεσαγμένος πλούταν τὴν ψυχὴν having his fill of riches, Xen. Symp. 4, 64; τρυφῆς .. σαχθέντες κίερα Nauck Fr. Trag. p. 628. III. to rock close, press down, σ. τὴν γῆν περὶ τὸ φυτόν to stamp down the earth about a plant, Xen. Oec. 19, 11; σ. καρπὸν εἰς ἀγγεῖα to pack or cram it into .., Polyb. 12. 2, 5:—Pass. to be packed close, σὺν .. εἵμασιν σεσαγμένοις Simon. Amorg. 19 (Welck. σεσαγμένοι), Arist. Meteor. 2. 7, 8, Probl. 25. 8, 4. IV. intr. to sink down, settle, Anna Comn. 2. 73.

σατύριακή, ἡ, name of an antidote, Paul. Aeg.

σατύριασις, ἡ, (Σάτυρος) a swollen state of the genital organs, priapism, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 12, Galen. II. a disease in which the bones near the temple become prominent, like Satyrs' horns, Galen.: cf. ἐλεφαντίασις. 2. a swelling of the glands about the ear, Hipp. Aph. 1248 (v. l. σατυριασμός, as in Ruf. Eph., v. Littré), Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 11.

σατύριον, τό, a plant which excited lust, supposed to be a kind of orchis, Diosc. 3. 143 sq., Plut. 2. 126 A. II. a water animal of the rodent kind, perh. sarex moschatus, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 8.

σατύρισκας, ὁ, Dim. of Σάτυρος (I. 2), Theocr. 4. 62., 27. 3, 47.

σατύρισμός, ὁ, = σατυρίασις, Galen.

σατύριστής, αὐ, ὁ, a player of Satyric dramas, Σατυριστῶν χόροι Dion. H. 7. 72; but also Σατυρισταί χ. (as Adj.) Ibid.

Σατύρο-γράφος, ον, writing Satyric dramas, Diog. L. 5. 85, C. I. 1585. 18, cf. 1584. 24.

Σάτυρος, ὁ, Dor. Τίτυρος (q. v.), a Satyr, companion of Bacchus, at first represented with long pointed ears, snub nose, goat's tail, and small budding horns (v. φήρεα) behind the ears: later, goats' legs were added; and to this half-beast's form was assigned a lustful, half-brutal nature, v. Schol. Theocr. 4. 62, where Aesch. (Fr. 29), and Soph. (Fr. 131) are cited: we hear of Satyrs as sylvan gods first in Hes. (γένος οὔτιδανῶν Σατύρων καὶ ἀμηχανοεργῶν Fr. 13. 2), but he says nothing of their figure. Acc. to Gerhard (del Dio Fauno, Neap. 1825), the Satyr differed from the Pan and Faun by the want of horns: he resembled the Silenus, but was of more ancient date, Paus. 1. 23, 5, cf. Hdt. 7. 126, with Xen. La. 1. 2, 13, Plat. Symp. 215 A sq. Bacchus himself is called Σάτυρος in Anth. P. 9. 524:—σατύρων πρόσωπα as ornaments, Lys. Fr. 19. 2. a lewd, goatish fellow, Lat. caprineus, Julian. Caes. 5. 5; βασιλεὺς Σατύρων, of Pericles, Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 1; so σατύρα, ἡ, of a courtesan, Com. Anon. 106, cf. Lucret. 4. 1169 Lachm.:—Socrates is called ὁ Σ. ὕδε, from his ironical humour, Plat. Symp. 216 C. 3. from their supposed likeness, a kind of tailed ape, cf. Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 22, cf. Paus. 1. 23, 5 sq., Ael. N. A. 16. 21, and v. τίτυρος II. II. a play in which the Chorus consisted of Satyrs, the Satyric drama (not to be confounded with the Rom. Satura or Satira); hence in pl., ὅταν Σατύρους ποιῆς Ar. Thesm. 157; ἐν τοῖς Σ. οὖς Μενέδημον ἐπέγραψεν [Λυκόφρων] Diog. L. 2. 140, cf. Ath. 55 C; ἐν Ὀμφάλῃ Σατύροις Strab. 60. It formed the fourth piece of a Tragic tetralogy, and is said to have been invented by Pratinas (about 500 B. C.) in compensation for the exclusion of the Dionysian clement from Tragedy; the only Satyric drama extant is the Cyclops of Eur.; but it is remarked of the Alcestis in the argument, τὸ δρᾶμά ἐστι Σατυρικώτερον. The fragments of the Satyrographi have been collected by Friebel (Berlin, 1837): see also Casaubon's Treatise de Satyrica Gr. Poesi. (Origin uncertain: from σε-σηρένας acc. to Ael. V. H. 3. 40.) [Σάτυρος; so that when the 1st syll. is long, the Dor. form Τίτυρος (q. v.) should prob. be restored.]

Σατύρα-φήρη, ηρας, ὁ, a wild creature like a Satyr, Arcad. 20.

Σατύρωδης, ες, Satyr-like, ὦτα Luc. Zeux. 6; γένειον Ael. N. A. 16. 10.

σαυκός, ἡ, ὄν, dry, Syracus. word, Hesych., who also cites σαυκμός and σαχνός = χαινός, σαθρός, ἀσθενής.

σαυκρός, ἄ, ὄν, = ἀβρός and σαυκρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀβρόπους, Hesych.

σαυλόμαι, Pass. (σαῦλος) to swagger, dance affectedly, δοιδαῖς βαρβίτων σαυλούμενοι Eur. Cycl. 40, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 10.

σαυλα-πρωκτιάω, to walk in a swaggering way, so as to make the hinder parts sway to and fro, Ar. Vesp. 1173; cf. περι-πρωκτιάω, σαῦλος, σαλακωνίζω.

σαῦλος (not σαυλός, Arcad. 53, E. M. 270), η, αν:—an Adj. descriptive of gait and carriage, σαυλός καὶ διερρηκῶς (acc. to Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1164); this agrees well with the words σαῦλα ποσὶ βαίνειν applied to the gait of the tortoise, straddling, waddling, h. Hom. Merc. 28: also of the loose, wanton gait of courtesans or Bacchantes, σ. βαίνειν Anacr. 165; σαῦλαι Βασσαρίδες Id. 55; but of a prancing horse, σ. βαίνειν, ἵππος ὡς κορωνίδης Simon. Amorg. 16: cf. σαυλόμαι.

σαῦλωμα, τό, (σαυλόμαι) effeminacy, Hesych.

σαυνάκα, a specimen of Triballian jargon in Ar. Av. 1615.

σαυνιάζω, to hurl a javelin at, strike with a javelin, τινά Diod. 5. 29.

σαύνιον or σαυνίον, τό, a javelin, Menand. Φιλαδ. 2, Strab. 717, 734,

Diod. 14. 27, etc. Festus derives the Lat. *Samnites* from this word; and *Σαυνῖται* is given as the true Greek form by Strab. 250 (though elsewhere he writes *Σαυνῖται*, 249 sq.); so *Σαυνῖτις* (sc. χώρα), ἡ, *Samnium*, Polyb. 3. 90, 7. II. *membrum virile*, Cratin. Incert. 122.

σαύρα, Ion. σαύρη, ἡ, a lizard, Lat. *lacerta*, Hdt. 4. 192 (cf. 183), Aesch. Fr. 145, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 27., 1. 5, 6, al.; cf. σαῦρος. II. a plant, prob. a kind of cress or nasturtium, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 D:—also as Dim. σαυρίδιον, τό, Hipp. 875 A, Galen., etc. III. *membrum virile*, esp. of boys, Anth. P. 12. 3 and 242. IV. αἱ σαύραι αἱ ἐκ φωνικῶν πεπλεγμέναι plaited cases of palm-bark, used in setting dislocated fingers, Hipp. Art. 839; but as this singular usage of the word is not noticed by any of the ancient Interpreters, Coraëus suggests *σειραῖ* as the prob. reading.

σαυρίγγη, ἡ, = σαύρα, Hesych. σαυρίτης [Γ], ου, ὁ, a kind of serpent, Hesych. II. σαυρίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a name for the ἀναγαλλίς, Diosc. Noth. 2. 209. σαυρο-ειδής, ἐς, like a lizard, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 1. σαυρο-κτόνος, ου, lizard-killer, epith. of Apollo, as represented in a famous statue by Praxiteles, Plin. 34. 19, 10, cf. Martial. 14. 172. Σαυρομάτης [Δ], ου, ὁ, ο Sarmatian, Hdt. 4. 21, 110, etc.; also Σαρμάτης, Böckh C. I. 2. pp. 83, 109:—fem. Σαυρομάτις, Plat. Legg. 804 E, etc.; also as fem. Adj., Hdt. 4. 123; Σαρμάτισσα, Anecd. Delph. no. 16:—Adj. Σαυροματικός, ἡ, ὄν, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 19; Σαρματικός, Strab. 312.

σαῦρος, ὁ, = σαύρα (as *lacertus* = *lacerta*, in Virg.), Hdt. 4. 183, Hipp. 58. 18., 490. 47, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 6, al. II. a sea-fish, Alex. Λευκ. 1; v. ap. Ath. 322 C sq., Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1; elsewhere τραχούρος. σαυρωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a ferule or spike at the butt-end of a spear, by which it was stuck into the ground, elsewhere οὐρίαχος, στύραξ, Il. 10. 153, Hdt. 7. 41; cf. Polyb. 6. 25, 6., 11. 18, 4, Anth. P. 6. 110. II. the form σαυροβριθής cited by Hesych. seems to show that σαῦρος was also = σαυρωτήρ.

σαυρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from σαυρόμαι) furnished with a σαυρωτήρ, Hesych. II. also spotted like a lizard, Id. σαῦσαξ, ακος, ὁ, a mild kind of cheese, Hesych. 2. a leguminous plant, Hdn. ap. Anecd. Oxon. 3. 284. σαυσαρισμός, ὁ, paralysis of the tongue, Arist. Probl. 27. 3, 3:—Hesych. also cites σαυσαρός = ψιθυρός. σαυτοῦ, ἦς, v. sub σεαυτοῦ. σαυχμός, ὄν, v. sub σαυκός.

σάφα [σᾶ], poet. Adv. of σαφής, clearly, plainly, assuredly, freq. in Hom., etc., esp. with Verbs of knowing, most freq. σάφα οἶδα, σάφα εἰδώς, etc., like εἶ οἶδα, εἶ εἰδώς, etc., to know assuredly, of a surety, followed by relat., Il. 2. 192, etc.; by εἰ, 5. 183; c. acc., Od. 17. 373; absol., 2. 108; c. gen., ὅς σάφα θυμῷ εἰδείη τεράων Il. 12. 228, cf. Od. 1. 202; c. inf., Il. 15. 632; freq. also in Trag., σάφ' οἶδα, σάφ' ἴσθι, etc.; σάφ' ἴσθι ὅτι Ar. Pl. 889; now and then in Prose, Hipp. Art. 829, Antipho 143. 32, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 21;—so, σάφα ἐπίστασθαι Od. 4. 730; σάφα δαεῖς Pind. O. 7. 166:—often also with Verbs of speaking, σάφα εἰπεῖν to tell clearly, plainly, Od. 2. 31, Pind. O. 8. 61; to speak truly, as opp. to ψεῦδεσθαι, Il. 4. 404; σ. φράζειν Hipp. 383. 51; μυθήσασθαι Theocr. 25. 198. Cf. σαφής.

σαφᾶνής, ἐς, Dor. for σαφηνής, Pind. σαφέω, = σαφηνίζω, Gramm.; elsewhere only in compds., δια-σαφέω, etc. σαφέως, v. sub σαφής II. σαφ-ηγορίς, ἴδος, as pecul. fem. of σαφήγορος, speaking clearly or truly, Σίβυλλα Anth. P. append. 101 (ap. Paus. 10. 12).

σαφήνεια, ἡ, (σαφηνής) clearness, distinctness, perspicuity, Isocr. Antid. § 189, Plat. Phaedr. 277 D; opp. to ἀσάφεια, Id. Rep. 478 C; πάση σ. λαβεῖν τι Id. Soph. 254 C; σ. τινος Id. Rep. 524 C; τῶν χαρδῶν Id. Legg. 812 D; τῶν πραχθέντων σαφήνεια πυθέσθαι to learn the plain truth, Antipho 112. 44; σαφηνεῖα λόγου εἰδώς τι Aesch. Theb. 67. σαφηνέω, = σαφηνίζω, Anecd. Boiss. 4. 356; διασαφηνέω occurs in Hipp. Epist. 14; cf. σαφηνής.

σαφηνής, Dor. -ᾶνής, ἐς, = σαφής, Aesch. Pers. 634, 738, Soph. Tr. 892: τὸ σαφανές the plain truth, Pind. O. 10 (11). 67:—in Aesch. Cho. 197, the Ms. reading σαφηνῆ presents difficulties; Paley reads σαφηνεῖ clearly intimated; Schütz σαφ' ἦν μοι it was made clear to me, like ἦν σαφῶς in Ag. 1636. Adv. -ῶς, Theogn. 957; Ion. -νέως, in Hdt. (who never has the Adj.) with the Verbs εἰπεῖν, λεγέσθαι, εξαγγέλλεσθαι, 1. 140., 3. 122., 6. 82; τὰ λοιπά σοι φράσω σ. Aesch. Pr. 781.

σαφηνίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, (σαφηνής) to make clear or plain, point out clearly, explain, τοῦτο δὴ σαφηνίω Aesch. Pr. 227, cf. 621; ἐξιστορήσας καὶ σαφηνίσας ὕδρον Id. Cho. 678; σ. τοὺς κρατιστεύοντας Xen. Cyr. 8. 4. 5; τὴν παιδείαν Id. Rep. Lac. 2, 1, cf. Mem. 4. 3, 4., 4. 7, 6; σ. τὴν βασιλείαν to determine the succession, Id. Cyr. 8. 7, 9. 2. absol. to articulate clearly, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 7, Probl. 8. 14., 11. 27, 2.

σαφηνισμός, ὁ, explanation, distinction, Dion. H. 1. 66. σαφηνιστέον, verb. Adj. one must declare, explain, Athanas. σαφηνιστής, οὐ, ὁ, an explainer, Origen. σαφηνιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, explanatory, τινος of a thing, Luc. Salt. 36. σαφής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, contr. οὐς, clear, plain, distinct, of things heard, perceived or known, σαφές δ' οὐκ οἶδα h. Hom. Merc. 208, (Hom. only has the Adv. σάφα, q. v.); μῦθος Aesch. Pr. 641; λόγος Ag. 1047; χρησμός Ar. Lys. 777; κτύπος Soph. O. C. 1501; φθέγματ' δρυῖνων El. 18:—then, generally, of things clear or manifest to the mind, σ. ἀρετὰ Pind. I. 1. 30; τέκμαρ Id. N. 11. 55; σημεῖον Soph. El. 23; πρόνοια Id. O. T. 978; τεκμήριον Eur. Hipp. 926; πίστις Thuc. 1. 35; βάσανος Plat. Legg. 957 D; σαφές τοῦτο παντὶ ὅτι . . . it is manifest that . . . Id. Phaedr. 239 E; σ. τι . . . λέγον Aesch. Pers. 705; σαφῆ δ' ἀκούεις Id.

Supp. 948; σαφῆ . . . ἐκ στρατοῦ φέρων Id. Theb. 40; σαφές καταστήσαι τι to make it quite clear, Thuc. 1. 140, cf. 3. 40; τὸ σάφες the clear truth, Id. 1. 22; σοφόν τοι τὸ σαφές, οὐ τὸ μῆ σ. Eur. Or. 397. 2. in Trag. also of persons, σ. ἀγγελος Aesch. Theb. 82; φίλος Eur. Or. 1155; μηνυταί Plat. Legg. 917 E: esp. of scers, oracles, prophets, as in Virgil certus Apollo, sure, unerring, Soph. O. T. 390, 1011, O. C. 629: accurate, γραμματεὺς Aesch. Fr. 370. II. Adv. σαφῶς, Ion. -έως, h. Hom. Cer. 149, and often in Hdt., esp. (like σάφα) with Verbs of saying, hearing, knowing, clearly, plainly, distinctly, well, σαφέως φράσαι, δηλοῦν, δεικνύναι, εἰδέναι, ἐπίστασθαι, Hdt., Att.; μαθεῖν Pind. P. 2. 47; ἀκούειν σ. Soph. Ph. 595; σ. ἤρετο Thuc. 1. 118, etc.;—strengthened, εἶ γὰρ οἶδ' ἐγὼ σ. Ar. Pax 1302. 2. clearly, certainly, manifestly, without doubt, σ. μ' ἐς οἶκον οὐς λόγος στέλλει πάλιν Aesch. Pr. 387; ἦν σ. was manifest, Id. Ag. 1636; κατοικεῖ τοῦσδε τοὺς τύπους σ. Soph. Ph. 40; σ. φρόνει be well assured of it, Ib. 810; σ. ἀπολωλέναι to be undoubtedly dead, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 15; πῆγνυμαι σ. Antiph. Nean. 1. 7; σ. Σιδηρῶ truly so called, Soph. Fr. 573; τῶν σ. ἀποχειροβιῶτων Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 37, cf. Symp. 4, 32. 3. in affirmative answers, yes certainly, Ib. 4. 60.—Comp. -έστερον, Aesch. Cho. 735, 767, often in Plat.; -εστέρως Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 13:—Sup. -έστατα, Aesch. Ag. 38, Soph. O. T. 286, Ar. Pl. 46, and Plat. (σαφής is orig. the same with σοφός, as Eur. indicates, Or. 397 (v. supr.), though in jest opp. to it by Ar. Ran. 1434, ὁ μὲν σοφῶς γὰρ εἶπεν, ὁ δ' ἕτερος σαφῶς, cf. Eur. Or. 1. c.:—prob. the Root is to be found in the Lat. sap-ia, sap-or, sapiens, so that the orig. sense would be having a clear, defined taste; cf. ὄπος.) σαφήτωρ, ορος, ὁ (as if from σαφέω), an explainer, interpreter, Hesych.; perhaps from Il. 9. 404, where ἀφήτωρ, as epith. of Apollo, was explained by some as = ἀσαφήτωρ; cf. Λοξίας.

σαφφῶ, v. sub Σαφφῶ. σάω, Root of σήσω, to sift, bolt, Hdt. 1. 200, in 3 pl. σῶσι. σάω, imperat. pres. med., and Ep. 3 sing. impf. act. of σαῶω. σαῶς, = σαός, σῶς, C. I. 5773. 15. σαῶσω, fut. of σαῶω. σαωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, poet. for σωτήρ, Simon. 128. σαώτης, ου, ὁ, (σαῶω) poet. for σωτήρ, epith. of Dionysos, Anth. P. 9. 603, Paus. 2. 37, 2.

σβέννυμι Plat., etc.; or σβεννώ Pind. P. 1. 8, Theophr., etc.: impf. ἐσβέννυον Paus. 4. 21, 4:—fut. σβέσω App. Civ. 2. 68, (κατα-) Aesch., Eur., Ep. σβέσω Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77:—aor. ἐσβεσα Hom., Att., Ep. inf. σβέσαι Il. 16. 621:—pf. and aor. 2, v. infr.:—Med., fut. σβήσομαι (ἀπο-) Plat. Legg. 805 C: aor. ἐσβέσατο Anth. P. 9. 104:—Pass., Hes. Op. 588: fut. σβεσθήσομαι Galen.:—aor. ἐσβέσθην Hipp. 400. 52, (κατ-) Xen., etc.:—pf. ἐσβεσμαι Ael. N. A. 9. 54, etc., (ἀπ-) Hipp. 555. 56:—besides these, the aor. 2, and pf. and plqpf. act. are used intr. ἐσβην Il. 9. 471, (ἀπ-) Eur. Fr. 961, (κατ-) Hdt. 4. 5; part. ἀποσβείς Hipp. 1133: pf. ἐσβηκα (ἀπ-) Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 13, (κατ-) Aesch. Ag. 888: plqpf. ἐσβήκει (ἀπ-) Plat. Symp. 218 B. (From √ΣΒΕ or ΣΒΕΣ: hence also Lat. *Ve-sev-us*, *Ve-suv-ius*, i. e. the *Unextinguished*, acc. to Pott Et. Fossch. 1. 87.) To quench, put out, Lat. *extinguere*, used by Hom. in this literal sense only in the compd. κατα-σβέννυμι, q. v.; σβ. τὸ καιόμενον Id. 2. 66; κεραυνόν Pind. P. 1. 8; φλόγα αἵματι Ar. Rh. 4. 668. 2. of liquids, to drain, dry up, v. κατα-σβέννυμι. 3. generally and metaph. to quench, quell, check, κείνός γ' οὐκ θέλει σβέσαι χόλον Il. 9. 678; ἀνθρώπων σβέσαι μένος 16. 621; ὕβριν Simon. (133) ap. Hdt. 5. 77, cf. Plat. Legg. 835 D; εἰ μὴ θεῶν τις τήνδε πείραν ἐσβεσεν Soph. Aj. 1057; ὡς φόνω σβέση φόνον Eur. H. F. 40; ἐσβεσε κύματα νήμενος αἴθρη Ar. Av. 778; σβ. αὔξην καὶ ἐπιρροήν Plat. Legg. 783 A; τὸν θυμόν Id. 888 A; ὁ βορέας σβ. τὴν θερμότητα Arist. Meteor. 1. 10, 4; ὕδατι δίψαν σβ. Ar. Rh. 3. 1349; σβ. τυραννίδα Anth. P. app. 314; κλέος Id. 9. 104; Ἑλλάδα φωνήν Id. 451. II. Pass. σβέννυμαι (with intr. tenses of Act., v. supr.), to be quenched, go out, Lat. *extingui*, properly of fire, οὐδέ ποτ' ἐσβη πῦρ Il. 9. 471, cf. Theophr. Ign. 61: so of inflamed pustules, to go down, disappear, Hipp. 400. 52; φᾶ μετὰ ἀλῶν σβεσθέντα cooled, Diph. ap. Ath. 121 C; metaph. of men, to become extinct, die, Simon. (?) 190, Anth. P. 7. 20. 2. of liquids, to become dry, γάλα Arist. H. A. 7. 11, 2; (cf. ἡ Μηδικὴ πόα σβέννυσι τὸ γάλα Id. 3. 21, 4); πηγαί Anth. P. 9. 128; αἶμα Plut. 2. 49 D; αἴγες σβεννύμεναι goats which are off their milk, Hes. Op. 588, cf. Jac. Anth. 2. 1, p. 349., 2. 2, p. 179. 3. generally, to be quelled or lulled, of wind, οὐδέ ποτ' ἐσβη οὐρος Od. 3. 183; τὸ μάχιμον σβεννύμενον ὑπὸ γήρωσ Plut. Pomp. 8; ἐσβέσθη Νικάνδρος the glow of his passion is quenched, Anth. P. 12. 39; of an orator, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 4; ἐσβ. τὰ φίλτρα Anth. P. 7. 221, cf. Philostr. 42, Longin. 21.

σβέσις, ἡ, a quenching, putting out, or (from Pass.) a going out, extinction, πυρὸς μάρανσις καὶ σβ. Arist. Resp. 8, 4, cf. Juvent. 5, 1; opp. to διάλαμψις, Id. Meteor. 2. 9, 19. σβεστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, an extinguisher, Plut. 2. 1059 C. σβεστήριος, α, ου, serving to quench or put out, κωλύματα [πυρὸς] σβ. Thuc. 7. 53; and as Subst., σβεστήρια τοῦ πυρός Dion. H. 3. 56, Plut. Camill. 34, etc.; metaph., σβ. κακοῦ φάρμακον Heraclit. Alleg. Hom.:—also σβεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, Arist. Probl. 23. 15, Theophr. Ign. 59. σβεστός, ἡ, ἄν, quenched, extinguished, Nonn. D. 28. 189. σγουρός, ἡ, ὄν, dark, tawny, Byz. word; v. Ducang. σδεύγλα, ἡ, Aeol. for ζεύγλη, Erinna: so, Σδεύς, σδύγος, v. sub Ζς. -σε, adverbial Suffix, denoting motion towards, e. g. ἄλλοσε to some other place, ἀμφοτέρωσε, etc.

σεαυτοῦ, -ἦς, contr. σαντοῦ, -ἦς, Ion. σεωντοῦ, ἦς, reflexive Pron. of 2nd pers., of thyself, etc., in masc. and fem. of gen., dat. and acc. sing., first in Alcæe. 84, Pind. Fr. 64, Hdt. 1. 45, 108, Att.; ἐν σαντῷ γενοῦ

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σεαυτοῦ, -ἦς, contr. σαντοῦ, -ἦς, Ion. σεωντοῦ, ἦς, reflexive Pron. of 2nd pers., of thyself, etc., in masc. and fem. of gen., dat. and acc. sing., first in Alcæe. 84, Pind. Fr. 64, Hdt. 1. 45, 108, Att.; ἐν σαντῷ γενοῦ

σεαυτοῦ, -ἦς, contr. σαντοῦ, -ἦς, Ion. σεων

contain thyself, Soph. Ph. 950: rarely in neut., φίλον ξύλον, ἐγείρε μοι σεαυτὸ καὶ γίγνου θρασύ Eur. Fr. 694:—the Trag. use the uncontr. form, but not so freq. as the contr., Soph. Ant. 447, 547, O. T. 312, etc.:—in pl. always separated, ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, etc.: and orig. it was separated in sing., as in Hom., who always says, σοὶ αὐτῷ, σ' αὐτόν; and so τὰ σ' αὐτοῦ, τὰ σ' αὐτῆς for τὰ σά, Il. 6. 490, Od. I. 356., 14. 185. —These separated forms, σοῦ αὐτοῦ, αὐτοῦ σοῦ, etc., came to be used in Att., not as reflexive, but as emphat. personal pronouns, cf. Plat. Gorg. 472 B, Aesch. Theb. 632.

σεβάζομαι: Ep. aor. σεβάσατο Il. 6. 167, 417; ἐσεβάσθη Anth. P. 7. 122, Or. Sib., etc.: fut. σεβασθήσομαι Greg. Naz., etc. To be afraid of anything, c. acc., σεβάσατο γὰρ τόγε θυμῷ Il. II. c. 2. later, =σέβομαι, ξείνον θανόντα Orph. Arg. 550. II. Act. σεβάζω, not till Clem. Al. 33.

σέβας, τό, only used in nom., acc., and voc. sing.; pl. σέβη Aesch. Supp. 755, as if from σέβος, τό: (σέβομαι):—reverential awe, a feeling of awe and shame, which rises to prevent one doing something disgraceful (cf. αέβομαι), σέβας δέ σε θυμὸν ἰκέσθω Πότροκλον Τρωῆσι κυσὶν μέληρη γενέσθαι Il. 18. 178; αἰδῶς τε σέβας τε joined, h. Cer. 190; also awe with a notion of wonder, σέβας μ' ἔχει εἰσορόωντα Od. 3. 123., 4. 75, 142, etc.:—generally, reverence, worship, honour, esteem, often in Trag.; σ. ἀφίσταται Aesch. Cho. 54; σ. τὸ πρὸς θεῶν Id. Supp. 396; c. gen. objecti, Διὸς σέβας reverence for him, Id. Cho. 645; c. gen. subjecti, πάγος ἀρείος, ἐν δὲ τῷ σέβας ἀστῶν Aesch. Eum. 690; so, εἰ περ ἴσχει Ζεὺς ἔτ' ἐξ ἐμοῦ σ. Soph. Ant. 304. II. after Hom., the object of reverential awe, holiness, majesty, Aesch. Supp. 84, 776; σ. ἐμπόρων, of a funeral mound serving as a land-mark, Eur. Alc. 1000:—hence as periph. for persons, ᾧ μητρὸς ἐμᾶς σ. Aesch. Pr. 1091; σ. κηρύκων, of Hermes, Id. Ag. 515; σέβας ᾧ δέσποτ' Id. Cho. 157, cf. Eur. I. A. 633; Πειθοῦς σ. Aesch. Eum. 885; τοκέων σ. Ib. 545; Ζηνὸς σ. Soph. Ph. 1289; and of things, σ. μῆρῶν Aesch. Fr. 135; χειρὸς Eur. Hipp. 335; σ. ἀρρήτων ἱερῶν Ar. Nub. 302, cf. Pors. Med. 750; so Shakspr., 'my sceptre's awe.'

2. an object of wonder, a wonder, σέβας πᾶσιν ἰδέσθαι h. Hom. Cer. 10; θεοῖς σ. ἀφθιτον Orac. ap. Dion. H. I. 68; cf. Soph. El. 685, where Orestes is called πᾶσι τοῖς ἐκεῖ σέβας; Ἥλιε, .. Ὀρηγὴ πρέσβιστον σέβας (as Bothe and Lob. for σέλας), Id. Fr. 523; so also, of an honour conferred on one, as the arms of Achilles on Ulysses, Id. Ph. 402.

σέβασις, ἡ, reverence, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1117 A. σέβασμα, τό, that for which awe is felt, an object of awe or worship, Dion. H. I. 30, Act. Ap. 17. 23, Clem. Al. 696, etc. II. =σέβασις, Dion. H. 5. 1, Clem. Al. 829.

σεβασμιάζω, to hallow and make worthy, τινός of a thing, Jo. Damasc. 2. =εὐσεβέω, Zonaras. σεβάσμιος, ον, in Hdn. and Byz. also ος, α, ον: (σέβας):—reverend, venerable, august, Plut. 2. 764 B, Luc. Amor. 19, etc.; τὸ σ. Orph. H. 27. 10:—τὸ πρὸς θεοῦς σεβ. reverence for .., Hdn. 2. 10:—Adv. -ίως, Clem. Al. 439, etc. II. as a title, like Σεβαστός, for Augustus, the Roman Emperor, Hdn. 2. 3, cf. 2. 8, etc. 2. Σεβάσμια, τά, games in honour of the Emperor, Eckh. d. Num. 4. 436; cf. Σεβαστεῖον II.

σεβασμιότης, ητος, ἡ, a being venerable, holiness, Eccl. σεβασμός, ὁ, =σέβασις, θεῶν Plut. 2. 879 F, Clem. Al. 42; ἀρχὴ σεβασμοῦ μεστή of majesty, Dion. H. 6. 81: in pl., Orph. H. 17. 18, v. Dion. H. 2. 75.

σεβασμοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for σεβασμιότης, Or. Sib. 7. 73. Σεβαστεῖον, τό, a temple of Σεβαστός, i.e. Augustus, Philo 2. 567 (vulg. -άστιον); also, Σεβάστειος ναός C. I. 2839. II. Σεβαστεία, τά, games in honour of the Emperor, Ib. 1186. 7, 10; written Σεβαστά, Ib. 2810 b. 13 (p. 1112); cf. σεβάσμιος II. 2.

σεβαστέον, verb. Adj. one must reverence, Psell. σεβαστεύω, =σεβάζομαι, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 26, in Pass. Σεβαστιάς, ἡ, the Lat. Augusta, Anth. P. 9. 355. σεβαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, reverent, lamb. Protr. p. 324 Kiessl., Pyth. ap. Phot. Bibl. 438. 20. Adv., σεβαστικῶς διακέεσθαι πρὸς τινα to have reverence for him, Dion. H. ad Pomp.

σεβάστιος ὄρκος, ὁ, an oath by the genius of Augustus, C. I. 1933. σεβαστο-κράτέω, to rule as Augustus or Augusta, Tzetz. Hist. II. 45. σεβαστο-κράτωρ, ορος, ὄ, a subordinate, but still royal, title in the Byzantine court, Anna Comn. 1. 184; fem. -κρατόρισσα; Adj. -κρατορικός, ἡ, ὄν; Subst. -κρατορία, ἡ; Verb -κρατορέω, C. I. 8750.

σεβαστός, ἡ, ὄν, revered, venerable, reverend, august, Dion. H. 2. 75; θεοῖ Inscr. Boeot. 22 Keil. II. the imperial name Augustus was rendered by Σεβαστός, Strab. 156, 578, Paus. 3. 11, 4, Act. Ap. 25. 21, Hdn. 2. 10, etc.; Καίσαρος Σ. θεοῦ Luc. Macrob. 21, cf. 17; ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου Σ. in the time of the first Emperor, Id. Laps. 18; κατὰ τὸν Σ. μάλιστα Salt. 34, etc.; Augusta by Σεβαστή or Σεβαστιάς (q. v.); joined with Ἀγούστος, -ούστη, C. I. 3770: cf. σεβάσμιος, Σεβαστεῖον.

Σεβαστότης, ητος, ἡ, the dignity of Σεβαστός (II), Cinnam. 210. Σεβαστοφάντης, ον, ὁ, priest of Augustus, Lat. sodalis Augustalis, C. I. 3187, 3726, al.; cf. Tacit. Ann. 1. 54.

Σεβαστοφῶρος, ὁ, title of a great officer of state, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 86, Suid. s. v. Ἀγούστος.

σεβένιον and σεβένιον, τό, the sheath of the flower of the palm, Archig. ap. Galen.:—Adj., σεβένινος, η, ον, Eccl.

σέβησις, ἡ, v. s. σέβισις. σεβίζω, mostly used in pres.: fut. σεβιῶ Dio C. 52. 40: aor. ἐσέβισα Soph. Ant. 943, Ar. Thesm. 106;—Med. and Pass., v. infr. Like σεβάζομαι, to worship, honour, Lat. revereor, τινά Pind. P. 5. 107, Aesch. Eum. 12; σὸν κράτος Id. Ag. 258, cf. 785; σ. τινὰ τιμαῖς, λιταῖς

Soph. O. C. 1007, 1557; εὐχαῖς Eur. El. 195; σ. τινά τινος to honour or admire one for a thing, Ib. 994; καινὰ λέχη σ. to devote oneself to a new wife, Id. Med. 155; εὐσεβίαν σεβίσασα Soph. Ant. 943; σ. βάρη to commemorate them (prob. by a dirge), Aesch. Pers. 945:—Pass., σεβιζόμενοι ἐν θυσίαις Pind. I. 5 (4). 37; σ. ἀνδράσιν ἠδὲ γυναιξίν Emped. 404:—also Med. in sense of Act., σ. δαίμονας Aesch. Supp. 815, cf. 922; οὐδὲν σεβίζει γενεθλίους ἀράς standest not in awe of them, Id. Cho. 912; so Soph. uses aor. pass. part., ἀγὼ σεβισθείς O. C. 636.

σέβισις, εως, ἡ, worship, θεοῦ, ἀστῶν Clem. Al. 760, 795 (vulg. σέβησις).

σέβισμα, τό, =σέβασμα, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 92.

σεβιστός, ἡ, ὄν, =σεβαστός, Hesych.

σέβομαι, Dep. mostly used in pres.; aor. ἐσέβην Soph. Fr. 175, Plat. Phaedr. 254 B, Porph. V. Plotin. p. 63, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. 2. p. 386: fut. σεβήσομαι Diog. L. 7. 120. (From √ΣΕΒ come also σέβ-as, σεβ-άζομαι, εὐ-σεβ-ής, δυσ-σεβ-ής, σεμ-νός, σεπ-τός; cf. Skt. sēv (venerari); perhaps also Lat. sev-erius, se-rius (i. e. sev-rius).) To feel awe or fear before God, esp. when about to do something disgraceful, to feel shame, to feel religious awe, οὐ νυ σέβεαθε; Il. 4. 242, cf. Ar. Nub. 293; τιμῶν καὶ σεβόμενος Plat. Legg. 729 C; σ. καὶ φοβεῖσθαι Ib. 798 C; σεφθεῖσα awe-stricken; Id. Phaedr. I. c.:—rarely c. inf. to dread or fear to do a thing, σ. προσιδέσθαι .. ἀντία φάσθαι Aesch. Pers. 694; μαινέειν τὸ θεῖον Plat. Tim. 69 D; σέβεται καὶ φοβεῖται .. τό τι κινεῖν τῶν καθεστῶτων Id. Legg. 798 B; so c. acc. rei, to fear to do it, Antipho 120. 28; also c. part., σ. προσορῶν Plat. Phaedr. 250 E.

2. after Hom., c. acc. pers. to honour with pious awe, to worship, Lat. veneror, Κρονίδα Πινδ. P. 6. 25; θεοῦς Aesch. Supp. 921, etc.; πάντων ἀνάκτων κοινοβωμίαν Ib. 223; Λατῶ Ar. Thesm. 123; Λυκοῦργον σέβεσθαι to worship him as a hero, Hdt. I. 66, cf. 7. 197; ὡς θεὸν σ. τινα Plat. Phaedr. 251 A:—then, to do homage to kings, etc., Aesch. Pr. 937:—generally, to pay honour or respect to men, θνατοῦς ἄγαν σ. Ib. 543; φίλον Soph. O. C. 187; ξένον Ph. 1163, etc.; σ. τινα τύχης μάκαρος Eur. I. T. 647. 3. of things, τὰ βιβλία σεβόμενοι μεγάλως Hdt. 3. 128; ὄργια Ar. Thesm. 948; ᾧ Πιερία, σέβεται σ' Εὐῖος Eur. Bacch. 566; σ. τὸ σῶφρον Plat. Legg. 837 C. II. the act. form σέβω is post-Hom., used only in pres. and impf., just like σέβομαι 2, c. acc. to worship, honour, mostly of the gods, σ. Δήμητρος πανηγυριν Archil. 107; πατρὸς Ὀλυμπίου τιμάν Πινδ. O. 14. 17; θεοῦς Aesch. Theb. 596; Νύμφας Id. Eum. 22; Αἰδῶν Soph. Ant. 777; τὰν Αἰδου Ib. 780; θεῶν θέσμια Id. Aj. 713, etc.; rare in Prose, νομιζέται θεοῦς σέβειν Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 19, cf. Ar. Nub. 600; but also of parents, Soph. O. C. 1377, cf. Ant. 511; of kings, Id. Aj. 667, etc.; of suppliants, Aesch. Eum. 151; λέγω κατ' ἄνδρα, μὴ θεόν, σέβειν ἐμέ Id. Ag. 925; αἰχμὴν .. μᾶλλον θεοῦ σ. Id. Theb. 529; σ. ὑνείρων φάσματα Id. Ag. 274; εὐ σέβειν τινά for εὐσεβεῖν εἰς τινα, Pors. Phoen. 1340, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 85 (cf. εὐσεβέω); σέβειν τι οἱ τινὰ ἐν τιμῇ Aesch. Pers. 166, Plat. Legg. 647 A:—c. inf., ὑβρίζειν ἐν κακοῖσιν οὐ σέβω, i. e. τὸ ὑβρίζειν, I do not respect, approve it, Aesch. Ag. 1612; τὸ μὴ ἀδικεῖν σέβοντες Id. Eum. 749:—rarely of a god, Ποσειδῶν .. τὰς ἐμὰς ἀράς σέβων Eur. Hipp. 896:—then, σέβομαι as Pass. to be revered, ἡ δ' οἴκοι [πόλις] πλεόν δίκη σέβοιτ' ἄν Soph. O. C. 760; τὸ σεβόμενον =σέβας, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 205. 2. more rarely absol. to worship, to be religious, τὸν σέβοντ' εὐεργετεῖν Aesch. Eum. 725, cf. 897; οὐ γὰρ σέβεις Soph. Ant. 745; κρίνειν .. ἐν ὁμοίῳ καὶ σέβειν καὶ μὴ Thuc. 2. 53.

σεβομένως, Adv. =σεβασμίως, Ammon. σέθεν, v. sub σύ. σειεύς, ὁ, v. sub σείσω. Σειληνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like Silenus, Σατυρικὸν δράμα καὶ Σ. Plat. Symp. 222 D.

Σειληνός, ὁ, Silenus, a constant companion of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 57, Hdt. 7. 26., 8. 138, etc., v. Voss. Virg. Ecl. 6. 14, 18, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 386: he is represented as father of the Satyrs, Eur. Cycl. 13, 82, 269; and the older Satyrs were called Σειληνοί, h. Hom. Ven. 263, cf. Diod. 3. 72, etc.; but he was distinguished above them by prophetic powers, Ael. V. H. 3. 18, Virg. Ecl. 6. 31. The form Σειληνός is later and not so good, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 34. V. Σάτυρος I. 1. 2. a figure of Silenus, used as a casket for precious pieces of sculpture, Plat. Symp. 215 A, B.

Σειληνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like Silenus, σχῆμα Plat. Symp. 219 D. σείν, Dor. for θεῖν, to run. II. σείν is also a whistling sound used by nurses to induce young children to make water, Ar. Fr. 675.

σειῶ, v. sub σύ. σειός, α, ον, Lacon. for θεῖος, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 3, cf. Plat. Meno 99 D.

σειρά, Ion. σειρή, Dor. σηρά Anecd. Oxon. 2. 260, E. Gud., ἡ: (είρω, αείρω):—a cord, rope, string, band, σειράς τ' εὐπλέκτους Il. 23. 115; σειρὴν δὲ πλεκτήν Od. 22. 175, 192; σ. χρυσεῖα a cord or chain of gold, Il. 8. 19, 25, cf. Plat. Theaet. 153 C; v. also σαύρα IV. 2. a trace (cf. σειραφόρος), Poll. I. 141. 3. a cord or line with a noose, like the lasso of the Gauchos in S. America, used by the ancient Sagartians and Sarmatians to entangle and drag away their enemies, Hdt. 7. 85, Paus. 1. 21, 5: hence also the Parthians are called σειραφόροι, Suid. II. metaph. of an animal's tail, Nic. Th. 119, 385. III. σ. τῆς κεφαλῆς a lock of hair, LXX (Judic. 16. 13); σ. τριχῶν Poll. 2. 30. IV. a chaplet, Byz. V. metaph. also a line, lineage, pedigree, Byz. VI. a disease of horses, etc., Hippiatr.

σειρ-ἀγωγεύς, ὁ, a cord for leading (cf. βυραγωγεύς), Poll. I. 216. σειράδην [ᾶ], Adv. (σειρά) with a rope, Pallad. H. Lausiaca. p. 55. σειράδιον, τό, Dim. of σειρά, Eust. 1291. 32., 1923. 55, Lob. Phryn. 74. σειραίνω, (Σείριος) to dry up by heat, parch, ap. E. M. 710. 22; cf. σειριάω: 2 form σειρέω in Hipp. 49. 21 is very dub.; cf. σειρώ.

σειραῖος, α, ον, (σειρά) joined by a cord or band, ἵππος σ. = σειραφόρος, Soph. El. 722; δυοὶ γὰρ ἵπποις .. τρίτος παρέπετο σ. .. βυτήρσι συνεχόμενος Dion. H. 7. 73; νῶτα σειραίου (sc. ἵππου) Eur. Fr. 779. S; σ. ἰμάς the attaching trace of the horse, Poll. 1. 148; cf. ἵπποσειραῖος.

2. of cord twisted, βρόχοι Eur. H. F. 1011; μήρινθος Orph. Arg. 241.

σειρᾶ-φόρος, Ion. σειρηφ-, ον, led by a rope, κάμηλος Hdt. 3. 102.

2. σειραφόρος (sc. ἵππος), ὁ, a horse which draws by the trace only (being harnessed by the side of the pair under the yoke, οἱ ζύγιοι), a trace-horse, outrigger, so that σειραφόρος was taken metaph., sometimes for a yoke-mate, coadjutor, Aesch. Ag. 842; sometimes for one who has light work, Ib. 1640, cf. Ar. Nub. 1300.—A biga had two ζύγιοι, a quadriga two ζύγιοι and two σειραφόροι.—Cf. σειραῖος, παράσειρος, δεξιόσειρος, παρήγορος.

II. carrying a noose, v. σειρά 1. 3. σειράω, (σειρά) to bind or draw with a rope, Phot.

σειρέω, to empty, drain dry, E. M. 710. 25.

Σειρηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, late form of sq., Schol. Il. 24. 253.

Σειρήν, ἡνος, ἡ, a Siren: in pl. Σειρήνες, αἱ, the Sirens, mythical sisters on the south coast of Italy, who enticed seamen by the magic sweetness of their songs, and then slew them: the legend is first found in Od. 12. 39 sq., 158 sq. Hom. only knows of two (whence the Ep. dual gen. Σειρήνοιον, Od. 12. 52, 167); increased to three, Πεισινόη, Ἀγλαόπη, Θελξίπεια, or Μολπή (Μολπαδία), Ἀγλαοφήμη, Θελξίππη, Schol. Od. l. c., etc.; and some added a fourth, Αἰγεία; there were eight acc. to Plat. Rep. 617 B, C, to represent the notes in the music of the spheres: they were described as περοφόροι by Eur. Hel. 167, cf. Fr. 903; as bird-footed by Anaxil. Νέοττ. 1. 21, Lyc. 653. The Greeks often put figures of Sirens on their tombs to represent mourners, Erinna in Anth. P. 7. 710, cf. 491, Lyc. 1463; cf. Müller Archaöl. d. K. § 393. 4.—On the legend, v. Voss Antisymb. 1. pp. 253 sq., 2. p. 338, Nitzsch Od. 12. 44.

II. metaph. a Siren, deceitful woman, Eur. Andr. 936; also, the Siren charm of eloquence, persuasion, and the like, Aeschin. 86. 17 sq., Anth. P. append. 349; λόγων σ. καὶ χάρις Plut. Mar. 44, cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. 26;—a late poet calls Menander σειρήνα θεάτρων, C. 1. 6083.

III. a kind of solitary bee or wasp, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 2.

IV. a small singing-bird, Hesych.; perhaps as an interpr. of its usage in LXX (Isai. 13. 23., 34. 13, etc.), where however it seems to mean the owl or some similar melancholy bird.

V. a constellation, like Σείριος, Eust. 1709. 54.

VI. a light garment, Gramm.; cf. σείρινος. (Origin unknown. Commonly derived from σειρά, the entanglers, enchainers.)

Σειρήνιος, ον, Siren-like: metaph. bewitching, Joseph. Macc. 15, Helioid. 5. 1:—in MSS. often σειρήνιος. Also Σειρηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Schol. Od.; fem. Σειρηνίς, ἴδος, Dion. P. 360, Tzetz.

σειρηφόρος, ον, Ion. for σειραφόρος.

σειρῆσις, ἡ, (not σιρ-) a disease produced by the heat of the sun, a coup-de-soleil, Lat. sideratio, Paul. Aeg. 1. 13.

σειριάω, (not σιρ-) (σειρίος) to be hot and scorching, of the sun, Arat. 331.

II. to be suffering from σειρίασις, Diosc. 4. 71, Parab. 1. 9, etc.: σ. τοὺς πόδας, of horses (v. σειρά VI), Hippiatr.

σειρικόν, τό, chicory, endive, Suid.

σειρίνος, η, ον, (σειρός), hot, scorching, esp. of summer heat, σ. ἰμάτια light summer clothes, Lycurg. ap. Harpocr.

σειρίβεις, εσσα, εν, (Σείριος) scorching, ἥλιος Opp. C. 4. 338; ἀτμός Nonn. D. 12. 289.

σειριό-καυτος, ον, scorched by the sun or dog-star, Anth. P. 9. 556.

σειρίος, ὁ, (σειρός) the scorcher, name of the dog-star, Lat. Sirius (v. κυών V), which marks the season of greatest heat, i. e. Aug. 24 to Sept. 24, when Sirius sets with the Sun, Hes. Op. 505, 607, Sc. 153, 397, Archil. 55, Eur. Hec. 1104, I. A. 7; called Σείριος κύων, Aesch. Ag. 967, Soph. Fr. 941; Σείριος ἀστήρ, Hes. Op. 415; Σείριον ἀστρον, Archil. 54.—In some of these places, ancient Interpreters expl. it as = ἥλιος, but needlessly, v. Göttl. Hes. Op. 417; but in Orph. Arg. 121, σ. ἡέλιος.

2. σείριον (sc. ἰμάτιον), Harpocr., Phot. (Suid. cites a form Σείρ; cf. Skt. svar (caelum), sūr-as, sūr-yas and Zd. hvar-e (the sun); Lat. sol; Goth. sauil; O. Norse sól; Lith. saul-e:—these words may be akin also to εἶλ-η, ἀλ-έα, σέλ-ας (cf. Hesych., βέλα (i. e. φέλα) ἥλιος καὶ ἀύγη ὑπὸ Λακώνων), but they are distinct from ἡέλιος, ἥλιος, v. ἥλιος sub fin., and prob. from σέλας, σελήνη, v. σέλας sub fin.)

σειρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of σειρά II, Xen. Cyn. 9, 13, 14, 15, 19.

σειρομάστις and σειρός, ὁ, v. sub σιρ-.

σειρομάστιξ, ἴγος, ἡ, a knotted scourge, Eccl., Byz.

σειροφόρος, ον, = σειραφόρος, only in Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 223 (signf. I), and Suid. (signf. II).

σειρώω, to dry up by heat, τὸ σῶμα σειροῖ (vulg. -εοῖ) Hipp. 49. 21.

2. generally, to exhaust, empty, Symm. Jerem. 48. 12.

σειρώσις, ἡ, (σειρά) a binding, tying, fastening, Phot.

σειρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, bound, Symm. V. T.

σεισ-ἀχθεια, ἡ, (σειώ) a shaking off of burdens, Plut. Lucull. 20: a name for the disburdening ordinance of Solon, by which all debts were lowered, Diod. 1. 79, Plut. Solon 15, cf. Thirlwall Hist. of Gr. 2. 34; so of Caesar, σεισαχθεία τινὶ τόκων ἐκούφιζε τοὺς χρεωφιλέτας Plut. Caes. 37.

σεισίσις, ἡ, (σειώ) a shaking, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2: a concussion of the spine, Galen.

σεισί-χθων, ὄνος, ὁ, earth-shaker, epith. of Poseidon, Pind. I. 1. 76, Dion. H. 2. 31, etc., cf. ἐνοσίχθων, ἐννοσίγαιος; of Zeus, Orph. H. 14. 8.

σεισμα, τό, (σειώ) a shaking, LXX (Sirac. 27. 4).

σεισμαῖτις, ον, ὁ, of earthquakes, shaking, tremulous, Diog. L. 7. 154; σεισμ. τάφος a burial in the ruins caused by an earthquake, Plut. Cim. 16.

σεισμο-κράτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, earthquake-lord, Jo. Damasc.

σεισμο-λόγιον, τό, a treatise on earthquakes, Const. Porph. Caer. 477.

σεισμός, ὁ, (σειώ) a shaking, shock, γῆς σ. an earthquake, Eur. H. F. 862, Thuc. 3. 87; χθονός Eur. I. T. 1166; absol., Hdt. 4. 28., 5. 85., 7. 129, Soph. O. C. 95, Ar. Eccl. 791, Thuc. 1. 23, etc.

2. generally, a shock, agitation, commotion, σ. τοῦ σώματος Plat. Phileb. 33 E, cf. Tim. 88 D; ἔξωθεν .. προσφέρειν τοῖς .. πάθει σεισμόν a shock, Id. Legg. 790 E; σ. τῆς οὐράς Poll. 5. 61; σ. ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ Ev. Matth. 8. 24.

σεισό-λοφος, ον, shaking the crest, Hesych. s. v. τινακτοπήληξ.

σεισο-πύγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a name for the bird ἰνυγί (cf. κιναιδίον), Schol. Theocr. 2. 17, etc.—Dim. σεισοπύγιον, τό, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 577.

σεισό-φυλλος, ον, = Homer's ἐνοσίφυλλος, Eust. 1613. 42.

σειστής, οὐ, ὁ, (σειώ) the earth-shaker, Jo. Lyd. de Ostent. 54.

σειστός, ἡ, ὄν, (σειώ) shaken, Ar. Ach. 346.

II. σειστός, ὁ, as Subst. a woman's ornament, Byz.; v. Lob. Paral. 348.

σειστρον, τό, (σειώ) a rattle used in the worship of Isis, described by Plut. (de Iside 63) 2. 376 C sq., cf. Philostr. 769; the Lat. sistrum is freq., v. Lat. Dict.

2. a child's rattle, Jo. Chrys. II. a broths-l, Socr. H. E. 5. 18.

σειστρος, ον, ὁ, a vetch-like plant, growing in the Scamander, Arist. Mirab. 160 (Bekk. σίστρ.), cf. Plut. 2. 1157 E.

σειστρο-φόρος, ον, bearing the sistrum, Βούβατος Epigr. Gr. 1028. 3.

σεισίων, ὄνος, ὁ, (σειώ) an earthen vessel for shaking beans in while being roasted, like our coffee-roaster, Alex. Δημ. 1, Axionic. Χαλκ. 3. Also σειεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Poll. 7. 181.

—σειώ, ending of Verbs expressing desire or intention, Desideratives, like Lat. -urio. They are formed from the fut. of the orig. Verb, as γελασειώ, παραδωσειώ, πολεμησειώ, etc.

σειώ, ποῖτ. σίω Anacr. 42: Ep. impf. σείων Od.; Ion. σείασκον or -εσκον (ἀνασ-) h. Hom. Ap. 403:—fut. σείσω LXX, (δια-) Hdt. 6. 109, (ἐπι-) Eur. Or. 613:—aor. ἔσεισα, Att.:—pf. σέσεικα (κατα-) Phileni. Φασμ. 1, (ἐν-) Luc. Merc. Cond. 30:—Med., Ep. aor. σείσατο Il. 8. 199, (ἀπεσ-) Ar. Nub. 287, Plat.:—Pass., aor. ἐσεισθην Hdt. 6. 98, Att.: pf. σέσεισμαι Pind., Att. (Lob. Rhem. 112 suggests that by the sense of unsteady motion this Root is connected with that of σάλος, σαλεύω, etc.)

To shake, move to and fro, Hom. (esp. in Il.); σ. ἐγχείην, ἔγχοι, μελίην to shake the poised spear, Il. 3. 345., 13. 135., 22. 133, etc.; αἰγίδα 15. 321; στανίδας σ. to shake the door by knocking, 9. 583; of galloping horses, σείων ζυγίων ἀμφὶς ἔχοντες Od. 3. 486; σ. λόφον, of a warrior, Alcae. 14 Ahr., Aesch. Theb. 385; ἡνίας χερσῶν σ. Soph. El. 713; χαλινούς Eur. I. A. 151; σ. χαίτην, κόμην, etc., Anacr. 49, Eur. Cycl. 75, Med. 1191; εὐπτερον δέμας Id. Ion 1204; κόρα σ., as sign of discontent, Soph. Ant. 291; but of one dancing, Eur. Bacch. 185:—also σείειν τῇ οὐρᾷ Xen. Cyn. 3, 4, cf. Aesop. 278.

2. of earthquakes, which were attributed to Poseidon (cf. Plat. Crat. 403 A), ὅστις νομίζει Ποσειδῶνα τὴν γῆν σείειν Hdt. 7. 129; then without τὴν γῆν, αὐτοῖς ὁ Ποσειδῶν σείσας ἐμβάλοι οἰκίας Ar. Ach. 511, cf. Lys. 1142; so, βρονταῖς χθόνα σ. Id. Ach. 1752; also impers., σείει there is an earthquake, Thuc. 4. 52, Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 4; cf. νίφω, ὕω.

3. metaph. to shake, agitate, disturb, πόλιν Pind. P. 4. 485; τὰ πόλεος .. θεοὶ πολλῶν σάλω σείσαντες ἄρθωσαν πάλιν Soph. Ant. 163; so, σ. τὴν καρδίαν to turn the stomach, Ar. Ach. 10; σ. τὴν κεφαλὴν to cause a concussion of .., Hipp. 80 A, v. infr. II. 2:—σ. τινὰ εἰς τι to stir up or excite him to .., Plut. Phoc. 23, Jac. Philostr. Imag. 574.

4. in Att., to accuse falsely or spitefully, so as to extort hush-money (v. συκοφάντης), σ. καὶ ταραττειν Ar. Eq. 840; ἔσειον τοὺς παχεῖς καὶ πλουσίους Id. Pax 639; ἐτέρους τῶν ὑπευθύνων ἔσειε καὶ ἐσυκοφάντει Antipho 146. 22; cf. Lat. concussio, concussor.

II. Pass. to shake, heave, quake, of the earth, ἔσειοντο πόδες Ἰδης Il. 20. 59; Δῆλος .. πρῶτα καὶ ὕστατα .. σεισθεῖσα Hdt. 6. 98; v. supr. 1. 2 and σεισμός 1:—metaph. to be shaken to its foundation, τὸ τερπνὸν πιτνεῖ .. σεσεισμένον Pind. P. 8. 134; οἶς .. ἂν σεισθῆ θεόθεν δῆμος Soph. Ant. 584.

2. generally, to move to and fro, ἔγχεα σείμενα Il. 13. 135, 558; φαεινὴ σείετο πῆληξ Ib. 805; κόμαι σείονται Ar. Lys. 1312; ὄρχος σείμενος φύλλοισι an orchard waving with foliage, Hes. Sc. 298; ὀδόντες ἐσειοντο his teeth were loosened, Hdt. 6. 107; σεισθῆναι σάλω Eur. I. T. 46; τὸν ἐγκέφαλον σεσεισθαι Ar. Nub. 1276, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1260; ἐὰν σεισθῆ ὁ ἐγκέφαλος Id. 197 F:—of drugs, to be passed through a sieve, Medic.

III. Med. to shake something of one's own, σεισαμένας πτερὰ πατρός Theocr. 13. 13; σ. γυῖων ἀπο νήχυντον ἀλμην Ar. Rh. 4. 1367; σ. πλοκαμίδας Anth. P. 5. 273.

2. like Pass. to shake oneself, to shake, stir, Ἥρη σείσατο ἐνὶ θρόνῳ Il. 8. 199; ἐσεισατο δάφνινος ὄρηξ Call. Ap. 1.

σελαγέω, (σέλας) to enlighten, illumine, ἀκτὶς ἀελίω σελάγασκε .. γαίαν Epigr. Gr. 1028. 9:—Pass. to beam brightly, σελαγείτο δ' ἄν' ἄστρῳ Eur. El. 714; ὕμμα σελαγείται Ar. Nub. 285, cf. 604 (where σελαγεί is 2 sing.); also, to be in a blaze, Id. Ach. 924 sq.

II. intr. to shine, beam, Opp. C. 1. 210., 3. 136.

σελαγίζω, = foreg. II, Nonn. D. 7. 195, etc.

σελαγισμα [α], τό, Manetho 4. 189; and σελαγισμός, ὁ, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 362, lightning.

σελαη-γενέτης, ον, ὁ, father of light, Anth. P. 9. 525. 19.

σελαη-φόρος, ον, (σέλας) light-bringing, Manetho 4. 333.

σελατίζω, = σελαγίζω, Tzetz.

σελάνα, -ναία, Dor. for σελήνη, -ναία.

σέλας, αος, τό: Hom. uses, besides nom., the dat. σέλαϊ Il. 17. 739, contr. σέλα Od. 21. 246: in later Poets we have also a pl. σέλα Anth. P. 9. 259:—poët. Noun, light, brightness, the bright flame or blaze of fire, σ. πυρός Il. 19. 366, al.; καιόμενιο πυρός, π. αἰθόμενιο Ib. 375., 8. 563, etc.; σ. ἐν σέλαϊ μεγάλῳ, without any word added, 17. 739; δαίδων σ.

Od. 18. 353, Hes. Sc. 275; σ. λαβρὸν Ἡφαίστου Pind. P. 3. 69; Ἡφαίστος .. λαμπρὸν ἐκπέμπων σ., of a beacou fire, Aesch. Ag. 281, cf. 289; Ἡραϊστότευκτον σ., of a volcano, Soph. Ph. 986; καμίνου Aesch. Fr. 280; ἐφέστιον σ. Soph. Tr. 607:—of the heavenly bodies, σ. γένητ' ἠὺτε μήνης Il. 19. 374; ἡλίου σ. Aesch. Eum. 926, Soph. El. 17, Ar. Av. 1711; and so of daylight, καθαρὸν ἀμέρας σ. Pind. Fr. 106. 4, cf. Soph. Aj. 856; πρὶν θεοῦ δῦναι σέλας Eur. Supp. 469; τὸ σ. καὶ τὸ φῶς ταυτόν Plat. Crat. 409 B:—lightning, a flash of lightning, δαιόμενον σ. Il. 8. 76; called σέλας Διός Soph. O. C. 95; σέλας ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ Hdt. 3. 28; a meteor, Arist. Mund. 4, 23:—a torch, h. Hom. Cer. 52, Anth. P. 9. 46, etc.:—the flash of an angry eye, ἐξ ὀμμάτων ἡστραπτε γοργῶπόν σ. Aesch. Pr. 356, cf. Eur. Cycl. 663 (as in Hom., ὅσσε λαμπέσθην ὡσεὶ τε πυρὸς σέλας Il. 19. 366; ὅσσε δεινὸν ὑπὸ βλεφάρων ὡσεὶ σέλας ἐξεφάανθεν Ib. 17): metaph., ἔρωτος σ. Theocr. 2. 134, cf. Anth. P. 12. 93. (σέλας seems properly to be light not (necessarily) accompanied by heat, cf. σελήνη; whereas εἶλη, ἡλιος always imply light and heat: cf. Lewis Astr. of Ancients, p. 17, and v. sub σείριος.)

σελάσκω, to shine, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 11.
σελασμα, τό, a shining, Manetho 4. 601; σελασμός, ὁ, Ib. 36, etc.
σελασσομαι, Dcp. to shine: impers., σελάσσειται it shines, Nic. Th. 46.
σελασφόρος, ον, light-bearing, light-bringing, λαμπάς Aesch. Eum. 1022; ἀστὴρ Christod. Ecphr. 360; name of Ἄρτεμις (v. πυρφόρος), Paus. 1. 31, 4:—σελασφορέω, to shine, Byz.; -φορία, ἡ, splendour, Eust. Opusc. 320. 36.

σελάτης, ον, ὁ, a snail, Hesych.
σελάχιον, τό, Dim. of σέλαχος, Eupol. Αἴγ. 2, Plat. Com. Κλεοφ. 1, Luc. Lexiph. 6:—poët. σελάχειον, τό, Opp. H. 1. 643.

σελάχος, τό, mostly in pl. σελάχη, τά, of all cartilaginous fishes, including the sharks, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 6., 3. 1, 26, al.; ἰχθύσι σελάχεσι Hipp. 478. 54, etc. (Some derived the name from σέλας, because fishes of this kind emit a phosphorescent light, Galen. 6. 737 Kuhn.)

σελαχώδης, es, (εἶδος) of or like the tribe of σελάχη, ἰχθύες Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 5, P. A. 3. 7, 5., 4. 13, 20, al.

σελάω (σέλας) intr. to shine, Nic. Th. 691. II. trans. to enlighten, Greg. Naz. Carm. 2. 72.

σελευκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of woman's shoe from Seleucia in Syria, Poll. 7. 94, Hesych. II. a drinking-cup, so named after Seleucus, Polemo ap. Ath. 497 F, Plut. Aemil. 33.

III. σ. τριήρης, a kind of ship, Plut. Pomp. 77. IV. a bird which eats locusts, Plin. 10. 39, Hesych., etc.

σεληναίη, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. for σελήνη, Emped. 244, Ar. Nub. 614, and in late Prose, e. g. Luc. Astrol. 3 and 15; Dor. and Att. σελαναία Eur. Phoen. 176 (lyr.), Plat. Crat. 509 C.

σεληναῖος, α, ον, lighted by the moon, σ. νύξ a moonlight night, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 62: of the moon, αἴγλη Ar. Rh. 4. 167; ἀκτίς, αὐγή Anth. P. append. 51. 27, etc.; τοῦ σεληναίου [μεγέθους] Diog. L. 1. 24. 2. moon- or crescent-shaped, v. σελίνιος: τὸ σ. a horseshoe, Leo Tact. 5. 4.

3. σ. πάθος = σεληνιασμός, Eccl.

σελήνη, ἡ, Dor. σελάνα, Pind., etc., Aeol. σελάννα Sappho 3. 58 (cf. κρήνη, κράννα), Abr. D. Aeol. 1. p. 65: cf. also σεληναίη:—the moon, Lat. luna, Hom., etc., cf. κύκλος II. 4; σ. πλήθουσα the full-moon, Il. 18. 484; σ. ἀεζομένη, ὀλίγη κεράεσσι Arat. 780, 733; νομηνία κατὰ σελήνην, i. e. by the lunar month, as opp. to the reckoning of the Calendar, Thuc. 2. 28; τὰς ἡμέρας κατὰ σ. ἀγειν Diog. L. 1. 59; πρὸς τὴν σελήνην ὄραν by moonlight, Andoc. 6. 18, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 9; also, εἰς τὴν σ. Aeschin. 67. 35; ἐν σελήνῃ Ach. Tat. 3. 2:—ἡ ἐκ τῆς σ. νόσος, = σεληνιασμός, Ael. N. A. 14. 27:—τὴν σ. καθαιρεῖν, Horace's lunam deducere, of Thessalian witches, Ar. Nub. 750, Plat. Gorg. 513 A:—also for a month, δεκάτη σελήνη in the tenth moon, Eur. El. 1126, cf. Alc. 431, Tro. 1075; πολλὰς σελήνας Id. Hel. 114.—The full moon was an auspicious time for marriage, v. sub διχόμενις; whereas the new moon was the time at which the monthly interest on loans became due (as the Kalends at Rome), Ar. Nub. 17, 1131 sq.; cf. ἐνος 1. 2. 2. a round, moonshaped wheaten cake, Eur. Fr. 352, cf. Alciphro 2. 4, Poll. 6. 76. 3. a round table, etc., Ath. 489 C. 4. name of a plant, Pseudo-Plut. 1161 B, cf. σελήνιον II. 5. the bald crown of the head, Synes. 74 C sq., Nicet. Ann. 222 A. II. as fem. prop. n., Selené, the goddess of the moon, never in Hom., Nitzsch Od. 9. 144; acc. to Hes. Th. 371 sq., she was the daughter of Hyperion and Theia; in h. Hom. Merc. 100, her father is Pallas, in later writers Helios: the worship of Selené often agrees with that of Artemis, Nitzsch l. c. (σελήνη is plainly akin to σέλας (q. v.), as Lat. luna (Lucina) to luceo: v. σείριος, and cf. M. Müller Chips, 1. ch. xv.)

σεληνήεις, εσσα, εν, lighted by the moon, Paul. S. Ambo 244.

σεληνιαζομαι, Dep. to be moonstruck, i. e. not what we call lunatic, but epileptic, Ev. Matth. 4. 24., 17. 15, cf. Marc. 9. 17, Luc. 9. 39; v. Origen 3. 575-577, Caesarius Quaest. 50, who clearly identify σεληνιασμός with ἐπιληψία.

σεληνιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the moon, lunar, μὴν Plut. Num. 18; σφαῖρα Id. 2. 376 D: Adv. -κῶς, by lunar reckoning, Chron. Paseh. 371:—also σεληνιαῖος, α, ον, Byz. II. epileptic, cited from Alex. Trall., cf. Orph. Lith. 50.

σεληνιασμός, ὁ, epilepsy, Diosc. Noth. 478 F, Orig. 3. 578 B: cf. σεληνιαζομαι.

σεληνιαῖος, poët. for σεληνιαζομαι, Ep. 3 pl. -ιδῶντι Manetho 4. 548.

σεληνίζω, = σεληνιαζομαι, prob. l. Manetho 4. 81; al. σεληνόζω.

σεληνιον, τό, Dim. of σελήνη, moonlight, Arist. Mirab. 55, Ath. 276 D, E. II. the peony, Diosc. Noth. 3. 157.

σεληνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the ivory crescent on the boots of the Roman senators, Plut. 2. 282 A; Dim. σεληνίσκος, ὁ, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 2. 13. 2. a similarly shaped amulet, Hesych. 3. = σελήνη 1. 2, Phot.

σεληνίτης λίθος [ἴ], ὁ, moon-stone, selenite, i. e. foliated sulphate of lime, so called because it was supposed to wax and wane with the moon, Diosc. 5. 159, Psell. in Ideler's Phys. 1. 246. It was sometimes used to glaze windows, (whence it was called φεγγίτης); also known as ἀφροσέληνος, moonfrost. 2. οἱ Σεληνίται the men in the moon, Luc. V. H. 1. 18.

σεληνό-βλητος, ον, moonstruck, epileptic, Schol. Ar. Nub. 398.

σεληνό-γονος, ἡ, or -γονον, τό, the peony, Diosc. 3. 157; v. σελήνιον.

σεληνοδρόμια, τά, (δρόμος) certain astrological books, Byz.

σεληνο-ειδής, ἐς, like the moon, moonshaped, Cleomed., Suid.

σεληνό-πληκτος, ον, = σενηλόβλητος, Schol. Ar. Nub. 397, Suid.

σεληνο-τρόπιον, τό, name of a mystic plant, formed after ἡλιοτρόπιον, Procl.

σεληνό-φως, ὠτος, τό, moonlight, moonshine, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B; formed like λυκόφως, ακιόφως.

σελίδη-φάγος [ἄ], ον, (σελίς) devouring leaves of books, of a book-worm, Anth. P. 9. 251.

σελίδιον, τό, Dim. of σελίς, the page or column of a book, v. l. Polyb. 5. 33, 3, Suid., freq. in Ptol.

σελίδωμα, τό, a broad plank, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 528.

σελίνιος [ἴ], ἡ, ον, of parsley, Lat. apiaceus, Dio C. Fr. 3, Tzetz. Lyc. 1232: but Toup ad Suid. proposes σεληναῖος, moonshaped.

σελινίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with parsley, Diosc. 5. 74. II. -ῖτις, ἴδος, ἡ, = χαμαίκισσος, Diosc. 4. 126 (Noth.).

σελίνο-ειδής, ἐς, like parsley, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 5.

σελίνον, τό, Aeol. σελίνιον Anecd. Oxon. 2. 258:—a kind of parsley, Lat. apium, Pl. 2. 776, Od. 5. 72; σελίνου σπέρμα Hdt. 4. 71:—the Ancients ate the roots (Ar. Nub. 982, Eubul. Ἰξ. 1, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 10), and made chaplets of the leaves (Anacr. 54, Theocr. 3. 23, Anth. P. 4. 1, 32); and with such chaplets the victors at the Isthmian and Nemean games were crowned, Pind. O. 13. 46, N. 4. 143, I. 2. 23, cf. Diod. 16. 79: such chaplets were also hung on tombs, whence proverb. of persons dangerously ill, σελίνου δέται Plut. 2. 676 D, cf. Meineke Euphor. p. 108: mostly planted in garden borders, whence the prov., οὐδ' ἐν σελίνῳ σουστὶν οὐδ' ἐν πηγάνῳ 'tis scarcely begun yet, Ar. Vesp. 480. II. pudenda muliebria, Phot., cf. Schol. Theocr. 11. 10. (Perh. from the same Root as εἶλιξ, ἐλίσσω, from its crisped leaves (ὡσπερ σ.; οὐλα, cf. Poëta ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13, Anth. P. 5. 121; πολύγναμpton α. Theocr. 7. 68): others from ἔλος, because it delights in wet spots, ἐλεόθρεπτον σελίνιον Pl. 2. 776.) [only in Anth. P. 7. 621.]

σελίνο-σπερμον, τό, parsley-seed, Geop. 8. 30.

Σελίνου, οἶνος, ὁ, Selinus, in Sicily, Thuc. 6. 4:—Adj. Σελινούντιος, α, ον, of Selinus, Id. 8. 26, Strab. 275; cf. sq.

σελίνοσιος, α, ον, parsley-leaved, κράμβη Endem. ap. Ath. 369 E. II. in Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 2, Σ. πυρός is prob. wheat of Selinus in Sicily, cf. H. P. 8. 4, 3., 8. 5, 1, Plin. 18. 64; so, γῆ Σελινοῦσία is earth used in adulterating indigo, Diosc. 174, Plin. 35. 46 and 194.

σελίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plank: mostly in pl. the planks or rowing-benches of a ship, cf. σέλμα, Eust. 1041. 27, Poll. 1. 88, Hesych.: also the benches in a theatre, A. B. 62. II. metaph. a leaf or sheet of papyrus, several of which were gummed together to make a page, and divided by ruled lines (v. Ritschl Alex. Bibl. p. 128) σελίδων κανόνισμα φιλόρθιον Anth. P. 6. 295; σελίδων σημάτων πλεურῆς, of a lead pencil, Ib. 62:—generally, the page of a book, Polyb. 5. 33, 3, Anth. P. 6. 227., 7. 117, 594, al.; Σαπφῶναι .. σελίδες Posidipp. ap. Ath. 596 D; and more generally still, a book, σ. Ἰλιάδος Anth. P. 7. 138, cf. append. 109, 134, 148.

σέλλα, ἡ, a seat, Lat. sella, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 860. II. a saddle, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 32: hence σελλάριος, ὁ, the Lat. sellarius, C. I. 3372.

σελλίζομαι, Pass. to imitate the Selli, affect an ostentatious poverty, Phrynich. Com. Κρον. 5, ubi v. Meineke:—σελλισμός, ὁ, prob. l. Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 11.

σεκλίον, τό, Dim. of σέλλα, Byz.

Σελλοί, αἱ, the Selli, original inhabitants of Dodona, guardians of the oracle of Zeus bound to live a rough, austere life, Σελλοὶ ἀνιπτόποδες χαμαιεῦναι Il. 16. 234; τῶν ὀρείων καὶ χαμαικοιτῶν .. Σελλῶν Soph. Tr. 1167; ἐν ἀστρώτῳ πέδῳ εὐδουσι, πηγαῖς δ' οὐχ ὑγραίνουσιν πόδας Eur. Fr. 368, cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 15, Strab. 328. (Pind. has Ἑλλοί, which is a sister-form of the same word, akin to Ἑλλην, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1. 81: Curt. suggests ἄλλομαι as the Root, comparing Lat. Sali from salio: Hesych. seems to connect the word with the sacred seat of Zeus at Dodona, Ἑλλα καθέδρα, καὶ Διὸς ἱερὸν ἐν Δωδώνῃ (v. ἔλα ap. eund.), cf. σέλ-μα, Lat. sell-a.)

σέλμα, τό, (akin to σελίς?) the upper planking of a ship, the deck, h. Hom. 6. 47; metaph., γεμισθεὶς ποτὶ σ. γαστρὸς ἀκρας Eur. Cycl. 506: generally, a ship, Lyc. 1216, Anth. P. append. 15. 2. in pl. σέλματα, rowing-benches, Lat. transtra, Archil. 4, Aesch. Pers. 358, Ag. 1442, Soph. Ant. 717, Eur. Or. 242; in Hom. ζυγά, though the compd. ἐτσελμος shews that the word σέλμα was not unknown to him. 3. generally, a seat, throne, Aesch. Ag. 183; cf. ἦμαι fin. II. any timberwork, σέλματα πύργων, prob. scaffolds behind the parapet, on which the defenders of the wall stood, Id. Theb. 32. 2. logs of building timber, Strab. 222.

σελμίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an angler's noose made of hair, Hesych. 2. also, = σέλμα, Id.; also σελμός, ὁ, Id.

σέλπον, τό, = σίλφιον, Hesych.

σέλω, Lacon. for θέλω, Ar. Lys. 1080.

σεμίδαλις, ἡ, eus or ios, (in Arcestr. ap. Ath. 112 B eos):—the finest wheaten flour, Lat. simila, similago, Hipp. 356. 28., 405. 39, Ar. Fr. 364, Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 22, Strattis' Ανθρ. 2 (who has genit. -ιδος):—σεμίδα-

λίτης ἄρτος, ὁ, *bread made of semidalis*, Hipp. 356. 17, cf. Ath. 109 C, 115 C, D.—Later the Romans had a still finer flour, which Galen. 6. 483 calls *σίλιγγις* (Lat. *siligo*), adding that the word is not good Greek.

σεμνείον, τό, (σεμνός) *a sanctuary*, Gramm.; in Eccl. *a monastery*, and used of something similar in Philo 2. 475.

σεμνηγορέω, = σεμνολογέω, *περί τινος* Philo 2. 164; *τι* Heliod. 9. 9: —σεμνηγορία, ἡ, = σεμνολογία, Timo ap. Plut. Num. 8.

σεμνό-βιος, ον, *of grave, holy life*, Manass. Chron. 2574, 4283.

σεμνο-γάμια, ἡ, (γάμος) *holy wedlock*, Jo. Chrys.

σεμνο-ειδής, ἐς, *solemn-looking; majestic*, Eccl. Adv. —ῶς, Eccl.

σεμνο-ήθης, ἐς, *of grave character*, Eccl.

σεμνό-θεοι, οἱ, *Druids*, Arist. Fr. 30.

σεμνό-θεσμος, ον, *worshipped with solemn rites*, θείου δὲ σεμνόθεσμον αἰθέρος μυχόν as Pflugk in Eur. Hel. 866; cf. θειάω.

σεμνο-κομπέω, *to vaunt, boast highly*, Aesch. Fr. 123; cf. Lob. Phryn. 416.

σεμνο-κομψο-ψευδο-μῦθο-πλαστία, ἡ, (πλάσσω) *fine dainty lying story-making*, Theodoret.

σεμνο-ληρέω, *to trifle solemnly*, Cyrill.

σεμνολογέω, *to speak gravely and solemnly, affectedly*, σ. τιμι ὡς.. *to tell one gravely that*.., Aeschin. 40. 29; ἀμφί or περί τινος App. Hispan. 18, Civ. 1. 9; *τι* περί τινος Luc. Sacr. 5:—also as Dep. σεμνολογέομαι, *to talk in solemn phrases*, Dem. 421. 19; νεανικῶς σ. τι Luc. Amor. 50; σ. τὸν Θησέα καὶ τὰ Μηδικά Plut. Sull. 13.

σεμνολόγημα, τό, = σκ., *pride*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 201. II. *anything that one may be proud of*, Dio C. 50. 27.

σεμνολογία, ἡ, *grave, solemn speech*, Dion. H. de Comp. 11, de Thuc. 23 and 50, Plnt. 2. 1046 D.

σεμνολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for grave, solemn speech*, Suid. in Adv. —κῶς.

σεμνο-λόγος, ὁ, *one who speaks solemnly or affectedly*, Dem. 271. 19: —Adv. —γως, App. Mithr. 70.

σεμνό-μαντις, ἐως, ὁ, *a grave and reverend seer*, Soph. O. T. 556.

σεμνο-μῦθέω, = σεμνολογέω, Eur. Hipp. 490, Andr. 234: also as Dep. σεμνομυθέομαι, Philo 1. 233.

σεμνομῦθία, ἡ, = σεμνολογία, Suid. s. v. Ἀδάμ.

σεμνόν, τό, = λόγος, Diosc. 1. 35.

σεμνο-νυμφοστολία, ἡ, *a solemn decoration of the bride*, Eccl.

σεμνο-πανούργος, ὁ, *a solemn rascal*, Eustrat. in Arist. Eth. N.

σεμνο-παράσιτος, ον, *a pompous parasite*, Alex. Κυβερν. 1. 5.

σεμνο-περιπάτητος, ον, *walking solemnly about*, Eccl.

σεμνοποιέω, *to make august, to magnify*, Strab. 467, Joseph. A. J. 16. 5 (9), 3:—*to praise*, Eust. 748. 49. II. *to reverence*, Eccl.

σεμνο-ποιός, ὄν, *giving an air of gravity*, Eccl.

σεμνό-ποτος, ον, *costly to drink*, of Lesbian wine, Antiph. Ὅμοι. 1. 5.

σεμνό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, *πουν, τό, marching solemnly*, Byz.

σεμνοπρέπεια, ἡ, *a grave, solemn bearing*, Diog. L. 8. 36: in addresses, ἡ σὴ σ. *your majesty*, Synes. 266 B, etc.; of the Virgin, Eccl.

σεμνο-πρεπής, ἐς, *solemn-looking, dignified*, Dio C. 42. 34; τὸ σ. = σεμνοπρέπεια, Id. 68. 31. Adv. —πῶς, Hdn. 2. 10.

σεμνο-πρόσωπος, ον, *of a grave countenance*, Eust. Opusc. 119. 2:—hence σεμνοπροσωπέω, *to assume a grave, solemn countenance*, ἐπὶ τιμι Ar. Nub. 363, cf. Anth. P. 11. 382.

σεμνός, ἡ, ὄν: (v. σέβομαι):—*revered, august, honoured, holy, solemn*: I. properly of certain gods, of Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 1, 486; of Rhea, h. Hom. 12. 1; of Hecate, Pind. P. 3. 140; of Thetis, Id. N. 5. 45; of Apollo, Aesch. Theb. 800; of Poseidon, Soph. O. C. 55; of Pallas Athena, Ib. 1090:—at Athens the Erinyes were specially the σεμναὶ θεαί, Id. Aj. 837, O. C. 90, 459, Ar. Eq. 1312, Thesm. 224, Thuc. 1. 126, ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 12; or simply Σεμναί, Aesch. Eum. 383, 1041, Eur. Or. 410; τὸ σ. ὄνομα their name, Soph. O. C. 41; σ. βάθρον the threshold of their temple, Ib. 100; σ. τέλη their rites, Ib. 1050: cf. Meineke Menand. p. 346, cf. Müller Eum. § 80, 87. 2. then of things divine, ὕργια σ. h. Hom. Cer. 478, Soph. Tr. 765; θέμεθλα δίκης Solon 3. 14; ὑγία Simon. 70; θυσία Pind. O. 7. 75; σ. ἄντρον the cave of Cheiron, Id. P. 9. 50, cf. O. 5. 44; σ. δῶμος the temple of Apollo, Id. N. 1. fin.; παιάν Aesch. Pers. 393; σέλμα σ. ἡμένων, of the Olympian gods, Id. Ag. 183; σ. ἔργα, of the gods, Id. Suppl. 1037; μυστήρια Soph. Fr. 943, Eur. Hipp. 25; οὐρανοῦ τέρμων Eur. Hipp. 746; σ. βίος devoted to the gods, Id. Ion 56; σεμνὰ φθέγγεσθαι = εὐφημα, Aesch. Cho. 109, cf. Ar. Nub. 315, 364; σ. τι ξυναμπέχειν, of an oracular saying, Aesch. Pr. 521; τὸ σ. holiness, Dem. 556. 10. II. of human beings, *reverend, august, solemn, stately, majestic*, ἐν θρόνῳ σεμνῶ σεμνὸν θαυρόντα Hdt. 2. 173, cf. Aesch. Cho. 975; σ. θάλος Ἀλκαίδαν Pind. O. 6. 115, and often in Trag., esp. Eur.; πρόσχημα σεμνὸς κού ταπεινός Id. Fr. 689; αἱ φαυλότεραι.. παρὰ τὰς σεμνὰς καθεδούνται beside the great ladies, Ar. Eccl. 617, cf. Isocr. 35 C; so in Plat., σ. καὶ ἅγιος νοῦς Soph. 249 A; οἱ σεμνότατοι ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν Phaedr. 257 D; of Tragedy, Gorg. 502 A; opp. to χαῖνος, Soph. 227 B; to κομψός, Xen. Oec. 8, 9; σεμνὸς οὐ προσώπου συναγωγαῖς ἀλλὰ βίου κατασκευαῖς Isocr. 197 E. 2. of human things, *august, solemn, noble, stately, grand, majestic, dignified*, θάκοι Aesch. Ag. 519; ἰμάτια Ar. Pl. 940, cf. Ran. 1061; ταφή Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 1; πράγματα, ἔργα Ar. Vesp. 1472, Isocr. 277 C; σεμνοτέραν τὴν πόλιν ποιεῖν Isae. 55. 31; οἰκία τοῦ γείτονος οὐδὲν σεμνοτέρα Dem. 35. 22, cf. 36. 21; ψεύδει [τοῦ Ὀμήρου] σ. ἐπεστί τι Pind. N. 7. 32; λεγόντων.. περὶ αὐτοῦ σ. λόγους Hdt. 7. 6; so of style, Arist. Poët. 22, 3, cf. Rhet. 3. 2, 2, al.; of certain metres, Ib. 3. 8, 4; ἐπὶ τὸ σ. μιμῆσθαι to imitate it in its noble qualities, Plat. Legg. 814 E; σ. τι λέγειν, πράττειν Id. Rep. 382 B, Eur. Tro. 447; σεμνὰ ἄττα μεμαθηκέναι Id. Epist. 341 E; οὐδὲν σ. nothing wcry wonderful, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 6; so, τί ἄν

εἶη τὸ σ. (sc. τοῦ νοῦ); Id. Metaph. 11. 9, 1:—σεμνόν ἐστι, c. inf., 'tis a noble, fine thing to.., Plat. Crat. 392 A, Isocr. Antid. § 6. III. in bad sense, *proud, haughty*, Aesch. Cho. 795, Eur. Med. 216, etc.; τὰ σέμν' ἔπη Soph. Aj. 1107; σεμνότερος καὶ φοβερώτερος Andoc. 31. 27. 2. mostly in contempt or irony, *solemn, pompous, grand*, σεμνόν ἐστιν ὁ ξυναμπέχεις Aesch. Pr. 521; σεμνὸν βλέπειν to look grave and solemn, Eur. Alc. 773; σεμνὰ σεμνύνεται Id. 1. A. 996; τὸ σεμνόν = σεμνότης, Id. Hipp. 93; τὸ σ. ἄγαν καὶ τραγικόν Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4:—the word is very freq. in Com. writers, ἀνελεγκτοῖς ὄφρῳσι σεμνός Cratin. Incert. 123; ὡς περ κοχλίας σεμνῶς ἐπηρκῶς τὰς ὄφρῳσι, of Plato, Amphip. Δεξ. 1; ὡς σ. οὐπίτριπτος how grand the rascal is! Ar. Pl. 275; ὡς σ. ὁ κατόρατος Id. Ran. 178; λόγοι σ. Id. Vesp. 1175; σεμνὸς σεμνῶς χλανὶδ' ἔλκων Ephipp. Πελαστ. 1:—of things, σ. βρώμα a noble dish, Aristopho Πειρ. 1, cf. Arcestr. ap. Ath. 295 C; σ. ὄσμή Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 60; etc. IV. Adv. —ῶς, Aesch. Supp. 193, Eur. Ion 1133, Ar. Vesp. 585, etc.; σεμνῶς κεκοσμημένος Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 6; etc.; περὶ εὐτελῶν σ. λέγειν Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 1:—Comp. —ότερον, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 20; Sup. —ότατα, Polyb. 15. 31, 7. σεμνό-στομος, ον, *solemnly spoken, haughty*, in sarcastic sense, μῦθος Aesch. Pr. 953:—Adv. Comp. —ώτερον, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 35. σεμνότης, ἡ, *gravity, solemnity, dignity, majesty*, σεμνότητ' ἔχει σκότος Eur. Bacch. 486, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 1, Isocr. 283 C, Plat. Menex. 235 B; ἐπὶ τῆς σεμνότητος αὐθάδεις ὑπολαμβάνεσθαι Dem. 1405. 16; ἡ σ. τοῦ ῥήματος Id. 1452. 27; τῆς λέξεως Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4; and in pl., σ. ἀληθινὰ καὶ πεπλασμένα Isocr. 136 C, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 4. II. in bad sense, *affected gravity, solemnity, pomposeness*, Luc. Prom. 7; and of a girl, *prudery*, Eur. 1. A. 1344. σεμνό-τίμος, ον, *reverenced with awe*, Aesch. Cho. 358, Eum. 833. σεμνό-τροπος, ον, *of grave manners*, Poëta ap. Cram. An. Par. 4. 271. σεμνο-τύφια, ἡ, (τύφος) *empty solemnity, grave airs*, M. Anton. 9. 29. σεμνο-φάνης, ἐς, *grave-looking*, Origen, Eus. P. E. in prooem. σεμνο-φορέω, *to be gravely clad*, Byz. σεμνό-φωνος, ον, = σεμνόστομος, Eccl. σεμνό-ψαλτον, τό, (ψάλλω) *solemn song*, Theod. Stud. σεμνώω, fut. —ώσω, *to make solemn or grand, to exalt, magnify, embellish*, τὰ περὶ Κύρον Hdt. 1. 95; ἄλλως σ. τι Id. 3. 16:—Pass. to hold the head high, give oneself airs, Callias Πεδ. 2. σεμνύνω, = φορέω, *to exalt, magnify, τὸν σαυτοῦ θεόν* Plat. Phileb. 28 A; τὸ ὦ Id. Phaedr. 244 D; ἔαυτοῦ Id. Phileb. 28 C, cf. Polit. 263 D; ὑμᾶς Dem. 415. 12; τὰ παρ' ἑαυτοῦ Id. 691. 5; also with a satirical sense, ταῦτα περὶ ἑωυτὸν ἐσεμνυνοῦσθαι thus did he throw a cloak of majesty about himself, Hdt. 1. 99:—Pass. to be in high repute, δικανικὴ καὶ ἰατρικὴ σεμνύνονται Plat. Rep. 405 A. II. Med., with aor. ἐσεμνυνάμην, *to be σεμνός, grave, solemn, esp. to affect a grave and solemn air*, σεμνὰ γὰρ σεμνύνεται Eur. 1. A. 996, cf. Fr. 916; μὴδ' αὐθαδῶς σεμνυόμενος χαλέπαινε Ar. Ran. 1020, cf. Av. 727; with part., σεμνύνονται ὡς τι ὄντε Plat. Phaedr. 242 E; οὐ σεμνύνεται ἐσχηματισμένη Id. Gorg. 511 D; σ. πολιτῆς ὦν Luc. Patr. Enc. 2; also, σ. ἐπὶ τιμι, like λαμπρύνεσθαι, *to be proud of a thing, to pique oneself on it*, Plat. Theaet. 175 A, Isocr. 352 C, Dem. 414. 12; ἐν τιμι Dem. 313. 7; also c. dat., τῷ σπανίως δρᾶσθαι σ. Xen. Ages. 9, 1, cf. 2, 11dn. 1. 5; rarely c. acc., σ. τὴν μοιχείαν Id. 5. 7, cf. Plat. Theag. 130 B; c. inf., Heliod. 2. 34; σ. διότι Polyb. 9. 35, 1. σέμνωμα, τό, *dignity, majesty*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 9. 77; in pl., Eust. 18. 25. σενδούκη, ἡ, Dim. σενδούκιον, τό, = κιβώτιον or σκευάριον Schol. Ar. Pl. 711, 810. Σεξτίλιος [ἴ], ον, = Lat. *sextilis*, Σ. μὴν August, Dion. H. 9. 25, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 71. σέο, v. sub σύ. σεπτὰς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἐπτὰ, septem) = ἐπτὰς, in Pythagorean philosophy, Theol. Arithm. 43, cf. Nicom. ap. Phot. Bibl. 144. 15. Σεπτέμβριος, α, ον, = Lat. *Septembris*, Jo. Lyd. de Ost. 25. σεπτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of σέβομαι, *to be reverenced*, Greg. Naz. σεπτέω, (σεπτός) = σέβομαι, Hesych. σεπτήριον, τό, *a novennial festival at Delphi in commemoration of Apollo's combat with the Python*, Plut. 2. 293 B, cf. Hesych. σεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *reverential*, of words, Hesych., Suid. σεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of σέβομαι, *august*, σ. Νείλου ρέος Aesch. Pr. 812; σεπτὰ μόρφα βουσιληίδος Epigr. Gr. 989. 3, cf. 991. 9; in late Prose, Dio C. 53. 16. Adv. —τῶς, Eccl. σεραπιάς (or σαραπιάς), ἄδος, ἡ, *an archideous plant, elsewhere ὄρχις and τρίορχις*, Diosc. 3. 142, Plin. 26. 62. σεράπιον, τό, *syriac*, cited from Actuar. Σέρᾶπις, Σεραπέιον, v. sub Σάραπις. Σεραφέιμ, οἱ, the Hebr. *Seraphim*, LXX (Isai. 6. 2):—Σεραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Seraphic*, Eccl. σέρψις, ἡ, gen. —ιδος, and in Gramm. —εως: pl. σέρπει Diog. Cyn. Epist. 32 (Hercher):—a kind of *endive* or *chicory*, Lat. *seris*, Epich. 113 Ahr. (who gives σερίδια), Diosc. 2. 160, Anth. P. 11. 413; called also τρώξιμα, and (from its bitter flavour) πικρίς. σέρψος, ἡ, Diosc. 3. 27 (with v. l. σερίφιον, τό), or σέρψον, τό, Diosc. prooem., Galen.:—a kind of *wormwood*, called also ἀψίνθιον θαλάσσιον, *Artemisia maritima* L. II. γράυς σέρψος or σερίφη, a kind of *locust*, = μάντις, a name used for an old maid, Zenob. 2. 94, Suid. σέρφος, ὁ, a small winged insect, prob. a kind of *gnat* or *winged ant*, Ar. Vesp. 352 (ubi v. Schol.), Av. 82, 570:—proverb., ἐστὶ κἂν μύρμηκι κἂν σέρφῳ χολή 'even the gnat has its sting,' Schol. Ar. Av. 82, Vesp. 352, cf. Anth. P. 10. 49:—written ουρφόσ in Hesych.

σεσαρώς, Dor. for σεσηρώς, Ep. fem. σεσαῦρα (like ἀραῦρα).
 σεσελειο-πάγης, ἐς, compounded with σεσελις, Philox. 16.
 σεσελις, εὖς, ἡ, a shrub of the same kind as the κρότων or σίλι (Tor-
 dylium officinale, acc. to Littré Hipp. Acut. 387), Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 1,
 Diosc. 3. 54-56, Plut. 2. 383 E:—also σεσελι, τό, Alex. Αεβ. 2. 8,
 Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 5.
 σεσερίνος, ὁ, a sea-fish, Arist. Fr. 278.
 σεσηρότως, Adv. of σεσηρα (σαίρω) with a grin, Poll. 3. 132, Boiss.
 Anecd. 5. 455.
 σεστυγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *silently*, Jo. Chrys.
 σεσίλος, ὁ, a snail with a shell, living on shrubs, Epich. (?) ap. Ath.
 63 C, cf. Diosc. 2. 11; also σεσηλος Hesych.: cf. also σέμελος, which,
 acc. to Hesych., has no shell.
 σεσοβημένως, Adv. *hurriedly, rapidly*, Thom. M. s. v. ἀποσοβῶ.
 σεσοφισμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *cunningly*, Xen. Cyn. 13, 5.
 σεστέρτιος, ὁ, the Lat. sestertius, C. I. 2905 G. 8; σηστέρτιος in
 Plut. Fab. 4?
 σεσυκοφαντημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *sycophantically*, Epiphan.
 σεσωφρονισμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *temperately*, Aesch. Supp. 724.
 σέτω, Lacon. for θέτω, v. sub τίθημι, Ar. Lys. 1080.
 σεύ, Ion. for σου, v. sub σύ.
 σεύα, σεύμαι, v. sub σεύω.
 Σευτλαίος, ὁ, (σεύτλον) name of a frog in Batr. 212, Beety.
 σεύτλιον, σευτλῖς, ἡ, v. sub τευτλ—.
 σευτλο-μόλοχον, τό, literally, *beet-mallow*, by some supposed to be
 spinach, Geop. 12. 1, 4.
 σεύτλον, τό, Ion. and late Att. for τεύτλον.
 σεύω, with σ doubled after the augm., as always in Hom. (except in
 ἐξ-εσύθη II. 5. 293): Ion. impf. σεύεσκε Q. Sm. 2. 353: aor. ἐσσευα
 II.; Ep. also σεύα 20. 189:—Med., subj. σεύωνται II. 415: impf. ἐσ-
 σεύαντο 2. 808: aor. ἐσσεύαντο II.; Ep. also σεύατο Ib.:—Pass., aor.
 ἐσύθη [ῥ] Eur. Hel. 1302 (ἐξ- II., v. supr.), ἐσύθην Soph. Aj. 294,
 poet. also σύθην Aesch. Pr. 135, part. συθείς Id. Theb. 942, Pers. 865,
 Soph. O. C. 119 (all lyr.), but in iamb., O. T. 446:—pf. (with pres. sense)
 ἐσσύμαι, part. ἐσσύμενος (not -μένος), Adv. ἐσσύμένως Hom.:—to these
 must be added poet. aor. 2 (with plqpf. form) ἐσσύμην [ῥ], 2 sing. ἐσσυο
 for ἐσσυο II. 16. 585, Od. 9. 447; 3 sing. ἐσσύτο, Ep. σύτο Hom. ἐπέ-
 συτο Eur. Hel. 1163, Phoen. 1065; part. σύμενος Aesch. Ag. 746, Eum.
 1007, cf. 786, 816 (all lyr.):—besides these forms, we find σεύται,
 3 sing. of a syncop. pres. pass., Soph. Tr. 645; also σουμαι (Dor. σώμαι
 Epilyc. Κωραλ. 2), σουνται Aesch. Pers. 25; imperat. σου Ar. Vesp. 209;
 σουσσω Soph. Aj. 1414; σουσθε Aesch. Theb. 31, Ar. Vesp. 458, etc.;
 inf. σουσθαι Plut. 2. 362 D:—Hesych. cites an imperat. σύθι or
 σύθι. (From √ΣΥ, i. e. ΣFE or ΣEF, whence also perh. come
 σοβ-ή (cauda), σοβ-έω, σοβ-αρός, cf. O. N. svip-a, O. H. G. sveif
 (schweif).) Poët. Verb (used here and there in late Prose), to put in
 quick motion, drive: esp., 1. to hunt, chase, Διωνύσιου τιθήνας
 σεύε κατ' ἡγαθέην Νυσήιον II. 6. 133: to drive away, σεύεν κύνας ἄλ-
 λυδῖς ἄλλη πυκνήσιν λιθάδεσσιν Od. 14. 35:—more often in Med., ὡς
 δ' ὅτε κάπριον ἀμφὶ κύνας σεύονται II. 11. 415, cf. 549, 3. 26; ὡς
 τ' ἄγριον αἶγα ἐσσεύαντο κύνας 15. 272, cf. 20. 148; metaph.,
 σ. κακότητα ἀπὸ καρῆνου h. Hom. 7. 12; θάμβος με σ. Orph. Lith.
 531. 2. to set on, let loose at, ὅτε πού τις θηρητήρ κύνας .. σεύη
 ἐπ' ἀγροτέρῳ συτ II. 11. 293. 3. to drive or hurry away to or from
 a place, Αἰνείαν δ' ἐσσευεν ἀπὸ χθονός II. 20. 325; ἵππους ἐκ πεδίοιο 15.
 681; [τινὰ] κατ' Ἰδαίων ὀρέων 20. 189:—c. inf. to urge on, set to
 work, ἡμίονους ποταμὸν παρὰ δινήεντα τρώγειν .., Od. 6. 89:—me-
 taph., σ. νόον πρὸς μόχθον Anth. P. 1. 93. 4. of things, to throw,
 hurl, [τὸν δὲ] ὄλμον ὡς ἐσσευε κυλίνδεσθαι threw him so that he rolled,
 II. 11. 147; στρόμβον δ' ὡς ἐσσευε βαλῶν 14. 413; also, αἶμα ἐσσευα
 (v. sub ἀτρεκής) 5. 208; v. infr. II. 1. II. Pass. and Med. to
 be put in quick motion, and so, to run, rush, dart or shoot along, ἐπὶ
 τεύχεα το ἀρμα, 2. 808; ἐπὶ καίτων Od. 14. 456; νέρθε δὲ πασσὶν
 ἐσσυμαι II. 13. 79; σεύατ' ἐπειτ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ 6. 505; σεύατ' ἐπειτ' ἐπὶ
 κύμα Od. 5. 51, cf. II. 14. 227; κατ' ἀμαξίτον 22. 146; παρ' ἐρινέον
 II. 167; ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆα II. 419; ἰθὺς Λυκίων 16. 585; διὰ σπέος Od.
 9. 447; so in Trag., ἐκτόπιος συθείς having gone, departed, opp. to
 παρών, Soph. O. C. 119; ἀφ' ἐστίας Aesch. Pers. 865; ἐκ ναοῦ, ἐξ ἔδρας
 Eur. I. T. 1294, etc.; σύθην δ' ἀπέδιδας ὄχρ πτερωτῶ Aesch. Pr. 135;
 κατὰ γὰς σύμεναι Id. Eum. 1007, cf. Ag. 746; ἀνὰ νάπη Eur. Hel. 1302:
 —of things, αἶμα σύτο shot or gushed out, II. 21. 167; ψυχὴ κατ' ..
 ὠτειλήν ἐσσυτο 14. 519; ἐκ πυρός συθείς σίδηρος Id. Theb. 942; ἐσύθη
 ἔξω πῦον Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 9. 2. c. inf. to hasten, speed,
 ὅτε σεύαίτο διώκειν when he hastened to pursue, II. 17. 463; ὄφρα ὕλη
 σεύαίτο καήμεναι that the wood might speed to the burning, i. e. burn
 up quickly, II. 23. 198, cf. 210; ἐσσυται κελαδῆσαι is eager to sing of,
 Pind. I. 8 (7). 133. 3. metaph. to be eager, have longings, θυμὸς
 ἐσσυται Od. 10. 484; esp. in pf. part. ἐσσύμενος used as Adj. (and there-
 fore not written ἐσσυμένος), v. sub voce.
 σεφθείς, v. sub σεβόμαι.
 σεώ, Dor. for θέω.
 σεών, gen. pl. of σῆς.
 σεωυτοῦ, -τέου, fem. σεωυτής etc., Ion. for σεαυτοῦ, q. v., Ildt.
 σήθω (for the pres. v. σάω, ἀπο-σήθω): aor. part. σήσας Hipp. 614.
 53:—Pass., aor. ἐσήσθην or ἐσήθην Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4, and cited
 from Diosc.: pf. σεσησμαι or σεσημαι Hipp. 491. I., 533. 44. To
 sift, dole.

σηκάζω, (σηκός) to drive to a pen and shut up in it, hence generally,
 to pen in, coop up, σήκασθεν (for ἐσηκασθησαν) κατὰ Ἴλιον were cooped
 up there, II. 8. 131; ἐν αὐλίῳ σηκασθέντες Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 4.

σηκη-κόρος, ὁ, ἡ, = σηκοκόρος, Poll. 7. 151, Suid.
 σηκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (σηκός) a female house-slave, housekeeper, portress, Ar.
 Vesp. 768, Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 1; cf. Poll. 3. 76, Phot.
 σηκίτης [ῖ], ου, Dor. σακίτας, α, ὁ, (σηκός) kept in the fold, sucking,
 of a young lamb, Theocr. 1. 10, Epigr. 4. 18.
 σηκο-κόρος, ὁ, ἡ, (κορέω) cleaning a stable, byre or pen, a herdsman,
 Od. 17. 224; cf. σηκηκόρος. II. a chapel-keeper, Zonar.
 σηκο-ολός, ου, ὁ, (ὄλλυμι) a stall-waster, ληστής Hesych.
 σηκός, Dor. σακός, ὁ, a pen, fold, esp. for rearing lambs, kids, calves,
 Od. 9. 219, 227, 319, 439, 10. 412, cf. II. 18. 589, Hes. Op. 785; εἰς
 τὸν σ. φέρειν, metaph. of young children, Plat. Rep. 460 C; σηκὸν
 νομίζειν τὸ τεῖχος Plat. Theaet. 174 E; σ. δράκοντος the dragon's den,
 Eur. Phoen. 1010, cf. 931; οἱ πέρδικες δύο ποιούνται τῶν φῶν σηκούς
 nests, Arist. H. A. 6. 8, 4. II. a sacred enclosure, a chapel,
 shrine, Soph. Ph. 1328, Eur. (v. infr.), v. l. Hdt. 4. 62:—acc. to Ammon.,
 the σηκός was sacred to a hero, the ναός to a god,—a distinction not
 observed by the Poets, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1753, Rhés. 501, with Ion 300,
 etc., and v. Valck. Hdt. 6. 19. 2. a sepulchre, burial-place, enclosed
 and consecrated, ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν ὅδε σακός Simon. 5. 6, cf. Trag. Fr.
 Odes, p. 137 Nauck, Plut. Cim. 8, Epigr. Gr. 781. 7, C. I. 4264, -65,
 -66 c, al. III. the hollow trunk of an old olive-tree, v. Lysias
 περὶ τοῦ σηκοῦ. IV. a weight, in the balance, Eust. 1625.
 26. (Cf. Lat. saep-es, saep-io.)
 σηκῶ, to weigh, balance, C. I. 151. 40, Plut. 2. 928 D: cf. ἀντισηκῶ.
 σηκῦλη, ἡ, = σηκίς, Ael. Dionys. ap. Eust. 1625. 24, Phot., Hesych.
 σηκῶδης, ες, (σηκός II, εἶδος) chapel-like, Ael. N. A. 10. 31.
 σήκωμα, Dor. σάκωμα, τό, (σηκῶ) a weight in the balance, C. I. 123.
 8, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 4. 172, Arist. Mechan. 20, 5; σμικρὸν τὸ σὸν σ.
 προστίθης slight is the weight that you throw into the scale, Eur. Heracl.
 690; σ. μολίβδινα leaden weights or counterpoises, Polyb. 8. 7, 9; τὸ
 κατόπιν σ. τῆς προβαλῆς of the spear, Id. 18. 12, 3. 2. = ῥοπή,
 a momentum, Id. 18. 7, 5. 3. a return, recompense, Phalar.
 57. II. = σηκός II, a sacred enclosure, Eur. El. 1274.
 σηκωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (σηκῶ) the beam of a balance, Hesych.
 σηλαγγεύς, ὁ, a gold-miner, Agatharch. M. Rubri § 27, 2S.
 σηλία, ἡ, = Att. τηλία, A. B. 382.
 σήλιον, τό, a small vessel used by bakers, Hesych.
 σῆμα, Dor. σάμα, τό, a sign, mark, token, whereby to know a person
 or thing, II. 10. 466., 23. 326, Od. 19. 250, etc.: the star on a horse's
 forehead, II. 23. 455; ἦβης σήματα γιγνομένης Solon 25. 4; νέφος σ.
 χειμῶνος Archil. 49:—esp., 1. a sign from heaven, an omen,
 portent, Hom., etc.; in phrases, σήματα φαίνειν II. 2. 353, cf. 308;
 κτύπε Ζεὺς, σῆμα τιθεῖς Τρώεσσι 8. 171; δεικνὺς σῆμα βροταίοι 13.
 244; so, θεοῦ σήμασι πιθέσθαι Pind. P. 4. 355, cf. 1. 5; φλογωπὰ σ.
 Aesch. Pr. 498, cf. Cho. 259; ἐφηῦρε .. οὐράνιά τε σ. Soph. Fr. 379;
 of things heard as well as seen, ἔπος φάτο σῆμα ἀνακτι Od. 20. 111. 2.
 generally, σ sign to do or begin something, τῦδε σ. τετύχθω 21. 231;
 σ. ἀροτοῖο Hes. Op. 448: esp. a watchword, τί τὸ σῆμα θραεῖ Eur.
 Rhés. 12, cf. 688; a dattle-sign, signal, σ. μάχης Id. Phoen. 1377; in
 Byz. the danner for giving such signals; v. s. σημαία. 3. the sign
 by which a grave is known, a mound, cairn, barrow, Lat. tumulus, II. 2.
 814, etc.; τοῦ δὲ τάφου καὶ σῆμ' αἰδὲς παίησεν Ἄναυρος Hes. Sc. 477;
 σ. χέειν to raise a mound, 6. 419, etc.; c. dat. pers., σῆμά τέ οἱ χέω
 Od. 2. 222; σῆμά τέ μοι χεῦαι .. ἀνδρὸς δυστήνου II. 75; παρὰ σάματι
 Πέλοπος Pind. O. 10 (11). 30:—generally, a grave, tomb, Hdt. 1. 93.,
 4. 72; τὸ δημόσιον σ. Thuc. 2. 34; στήλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων Id. 1. 93, cf.
 2. 34; later also a gravestone, Ar. Thesm. 886, 888, etc.:—Plat. plays
 upon this sense, τὸ μὲν σῶμα ἐστὶν ἡμῖν σῆμα, Gorg. 493 A, cf. Crat.
 400 B, and v. ἀσήμαντος III. 4. a mark to shew the cast of a quoit
 or javelin, ὑπέρβαλε σήματα πάντων II. 23. 843; ὑπέρπτατο σ. πάντα
 Od. 8. 192 sq.: also a boundary-mark, Dion. P. 18. 5. a token by
 which any one's identity or commission was certified, μιν ἐρέεινε καὶ
 ἦτε σ. ἰδέσθαι II. 6. 176, cf. 178; the tokens produced, 168, the σήματα
 λυγρά, by Bellerophon, were doubtless pictorial, not written, tokens, v.
 γράφω init.:—the mark, taken on the lot of Ajax, 7. 189, cf. 175; so,
 the device or bearing on a shield, by which a warrior is known, often in
 Aesch. Theb., as 387, 404, Eur. El. 456; of the seal impressed on a
 letter, τῶνδ' ἀποίσεις σ. Soph. Tr. 614:—cf. σημεῖον 5, ταυρόπους. 6.
 a constellation, σ. κύνος Eur. Hec. 1273; mostly in pl. the heavenly
 bodies, Lat. signa, Soph. Fr. 379:—cf. II. 22. 30, of Sirius, λαμπρότα-
 τος μὲν ὅδ' ἐστί, κακὸν δὲ τε σῆμα τέτυκται. (Of doubtful etymo-
 logy. Lob., assuming that θ and σ may be interchanged, as in Lacon.
 Gr., refers it to √ΘΕ, τί-θη-μι.)
 σημάδιον, τό, = σημάτιον, Schol. Ar. Pl. 451, Eust. 1675. 46.
 σημαία, ἡ, (σῆμα 2) a military standard, Lat. signum militare, Polyb.
 2. 32, 6, C. I. 4040 IV, al. 2. a band under one standard, the
 Roman manipulus, Polyb. 6. 24, 5, etc. II. an image, statue,
 like Lat. signum, Joseph. B. J. 2. 9, 2. III. in Schol. Ar. Rau.
 963, a coat of arms.
 σημαίνω II., Att.: Ion. impf. σημαίνεσκον Q. Sm. 4. 193:—fut. ση-
 μᾶνῶ Aesch. Ag. 497, Thuc. 6. 20, Ion. -ἀνέω Od. 12. 26, Hdt. 1. 75:
 —aor. ἐσήμηνα Hdt., Att.; but in Mss. of Xen. and later writers ἐση-
 μᾶνα:—pf. σεσήμαγκα Arr. Epict. 3. 26, 29, Eus. P. E. 666 D, and other
 late writers:—Med., fut. σημανοῦμαι, Ion. -έομαι Hipp. 383. 52, etc.:
 aor. ἐσημνήμην II. 7. 175, Att.:—Pass., fut. σημανθήσομαι Sext.
 Emp. M. 8. 267, (ἐπι-) Eur. Ion 1593; fut. med. in pass. sense, Hipp.
 556. 22:—aor. ἐσημάνθη Dem. 1143. 26: pf. σεσήμασμαι Hdt. 2. 39,
 Plat. Legg. 954 B, etc.; but 3 sing. σεσήμανται Hdt. 2. 125, inf. σεση-
 μάνθαι Ar. Lys. 1198: (σῆμα). To shew by a sign, indicate, make
 known, point out, τέρματα II. 23. 358, 757; δείξω ὑδὸν ἠδὲ ἕκαστα ση-

μανέω Od. 12. 26; τοῦτον σημήνας after indicating the person, Hdt. 1. 5, cf. 34; τέκμαρ Aesch. Cho. 667; θησαύρισμα Soph. Ph. 37; σ. τι περί τιος Plat. Legg. 682 A; σ. ὅ τι χρῆ ποιεῖν Xen. Apol. 12; σ. εὐδία πάντα (sc. εἶναι) Theocr. 22. 22:—Med., πάντα σημαίνει you have all things *show you*, Epigr. Gr. 1039. 11.

2. absol. to give signs, φθόγγος, φῶς σ. Aesch. Supp. 245, Ag. 293; ὁ λόγος σ. Soph. Tr. 345; καπνῶ σ. to make signal, Aesch. Ag. 497; esp. in fut. with αὐτός, πλοῦς αὐτὸς σημαίνει Eur. Hel. 151; τὸ δ' ἔργον αὐτὸ σημαίνει Id. Andr. 265; αὐτὸ σημαίνει (without subst.), Id. Phoen. 623; τὰλλα δ' αὐτὸ σημαίνει Id. Bacch. 976.

3. of omens, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 2, etc.; σ. ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς Id. An. 6. 1, 31; περί τιος Id. Mem. 1. 1, 19; ἐπὶ τοῖς μέλλουσι γενήσεσθαι Thuc. 2. 8; πρὸ τῶν μελλόντων Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 17:—Pass., σημαίνεσθαι διὰ τῶν ἐμπύρων Plut. 2. 222 F, etc.

4. in later Prose intr. to appear, be manifest, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 4; (but Pass. in same sense, Ib. 8. 1, 7); σ. ἐκ τῶν εἰρημένων Plat. Epin. 989 A; v. δηλώω II.

b. σημαίνει impers., signs appear, Arist. Probl. 26. 12, 1.

II. to give a sign or signal to do a thing, c. dat. pers., II. 10. 58., 17. 250; c. inf., σ. τιὸν ποιεῖν τι Hdt. 1. 116, cf. 6. 78, Aesch. Ag. 26, Soph. Aj. 688, Xen. An. 6. 1, 24; μὴ σημήναντός σου without any order from you, Plat. Phaedo 62 C:—also c. gen., like ἀρχεῖν, to bear command over, στρατοῦ II. 14. 85; also, σ. ἐπὶ δμῶσιν γυναιξί Od. 22. 427:—to give orders, ὁ δὲ σημαίνων ἐπέτελλεν II. 21. 445, cf. Od. 22. 450; πᾶσι δὲ σήμαινεν II. 1. 289; in part., σημαίνων = σημάτωρ, Soph. O. C. 704, O. T. 957:—also, σ. ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι to give a sign to do something, Wern. Tryph. 145.

2. in war or battle, to give the signal of attack, etc., Thuc. 2. 84, etc.; in full, σ. τῆ σάλπιγγι Andoc. 7. 9, Xen. An. 4. 2, 1; σ. τῶ κέρατι ὡς ἀναπαύεσθαι Ib. 2. 2, 4; c. acc., σ. ἀναχώρησιν to give a signal for retreat, Thuc. 5. 10; ἐπειδὴν ὁ σαλπικτῆς σημήνη τὸ πολεμικόν Xen. An. 4. 3, 29, cf. 32; τὸ ἀνακλητικόν Plut. 2. 236 E; c. inf., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 18, etc.:—also impers., σημαίνει (sc. ὁ σαλπικτῆς) signal is given, as, τοῖς Ἕλλησι ὡς ἐσήμηνε when signal was given for the Greeks to attack, Hdt. 8. 11, cf. Thuc. 2. 84; c. inf., ἐσήμηνε πάντα παραρτέεσθαι signal was given to make all ready, Hdt. 9. 42, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 830; v. s. κηρύσσω I, σαλπίζω.

3. generally, σ. τῶ ἵππῳ τι σ. ποιεῖν τι Xen. Eq. 9, 4, 7, 10.

4. to make signals, εἰς τὴν πόλιν Id. Hell. 6. 2, 33; σ. ὡς πολεμίων ἐπιόντων Ib. 7. 2, 5:—Pass., ἐσημάνθησαν προσπλέουσαι Ib. 6. 2, 34.

III. to signify, indicate, announce, declare, φόνον Eur. H. F. 1218; τιὸν τι Hdt. 7. 18., 9. 49, Soph. O. T. 225:—foll. by a relat., σ. ὡς .., ὅτι .. Hdt. 1. 34, 108, Soph. O. C. 320; σ. ὅ τι χρῆσαι συμπράσσειν Aesch. Pr. 295; σ. ὅ πῃ γῆς πεπλάνηται Ib. 565; σ. ὅπου .. Soph. El. 1294; σ. ὅπου τ' εἴ χῶπιθεν Id. Fr. 91; σ. εἶτε .. Id. Ph. 22:—c. part. to signify that a thing is, σημαίνει φρυκτοῦ φῶς .. μολὴν Aesch. Ag. 293; Κρέοντα προσσείχοντα σημαίνουσι μοι Soph. O. T. 79, cf. O. C. 1669; ταῦτα ὡς πολέμου ὄντος σημαίνει Plat. Legg. 626 E, cf. 722 E.

2. generally, to signify, interpret, explain, Hdt. 1. 108., 3. 106, Aesch. Pr. 618; absol., σήμαινε tell, Soph. O. C. 51, cf. O. T. 1050; σὺ στηλῶν μόνον σ. ἐπιγραφή Thuc. 2. 43.

3. of a writer, to signify, indicate, ὅτι .. Strab. 639:—of words, sentences, etc., to signify, mean, ταῦτόν σημαίνει Plat. Crat. 393 A, cf. 437 C, Phaedr. 275 D, Arist., etc.; σημαίνοντα significant sounds, opp. to ἄσημα, Arist. Poët. 21, 1 sq.:—Pass., τὸ σημαίνον the sense, meaning of words, Id. Rhet. 3. 2, 13, Dion. H., etc.; hence Gramm., πρὸς τὸ σημαίνον according to the implied sense rather than the form.

IV. = σφραγίζω, to stamp with a sign or mark, to seal, Lat. *obsignare*, mostly in Med., Plat. Legg. 954 C, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 17, Isac. 63. 6:—Pass., εὖ σεσημάνθαι to be well sealed up, Ar. Lys. 1198; τὰ σεσημασμένα, opp. to τὰ ἀσήμαντα, Plat. Legg. 954 A, cf. Lysias 897. 2, Dem. 999. 16.

B. Med. σημαίνομαι, like τεκμαίρομαι, to give oneself a token, i. e. conclude from signs, conjecture, τὰ μὲν σημαίνονται, τὰ δ' ἐκπέληγμαι Soph. Aj. 32; ἀστροῖς σ. τὸ δείπνον, proverb. in Ael. N. A. 7. 48; σ. τι ἐκ τιος Ib. 2. 7; of dogs hunting, μῦσῳ τῆσσι σ. τι Opp. C. 1. 454.

II. to mark for oneself, σημαίνεσθαι βύβλω (sc. βούν), i. e. by sealing a strip of byblus round his horn, Hdt. 2. 38, cf. 39.

2. to mark out, choose for oneself, τοὺς εὐρωστοτάτους Polyb. 3. 71, 7.

σημαιοφόρος, ὄν, Lat. *signifer*, a standard-bearer, Polyb. 6. 24, 6, etc.

σημαδέος, ἄ, ὄν, (σῆμα) giving a sign, epith. of Zeus, who sends signs by thunder, Paus. 1. 32, 2.

σήμανσις, ἡ, (σημαίνω) = σημασία, cited from Nicom. Geras.

σημαντέος, ἄ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be noted, τόποι Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.

2. σημαντέον, one must note, point out, Ammon.

σημαντήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, = σημάτωρ, Ar. Rh. 1. 575; σ. κλήρου its owner, Id. 3. 1403.

II. a seal, signet, Joseph. A. J. 11. 6, 12., 20. 2, 3.

σημαντήριον, τό, a mark or seal upon anything to be kept, Aesch. Ag. 609; of dub. signif. in Soph. Fr. 379.

II. a place for coining money, a mint, ap. Harpocr.

σημαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, significant, opp. to ἄσημος, ὄνομά ἐστι φωνῆ ἀνευ χρόνου σημαντική Arist. Interpret. 2, 2; ῥῆμα .. φωνῆ .. σημαντική μετὰ χρόνου Id. Poët. 20. 9; λόγος .. ἐστι φωνῆ σ. κατὰ συνθήκην Id. Interpret. 4, 1;—c. gen., σ. ὑγείας Id. Top. 1. 15, 10; σ. πάσης κακίας Diod. 3. 4:—σ. ὕψη mountains giving signs of the weather, Theophr. Fr. 6. 4, 2.

Adv. —κῶς, Arist. Top. 1. 15, 10; Sup. —ώτατα, Longin. 31. 1.

σημαντός, ἡ, ὄν, marked, emphatic, of time in music, Plut. 2. 1140 F, Aristid. Mus. 1, p. 37, cf. Böckh Metr. Pind. p. 23.

σημάντρια, ἡ, fem. of σημαντήρ, Iambl. V. Pyth. 236.

σημάντριον, τό, = σήμαντρον, Soph. Fr. 379.

σημαντρὶς γῆ, clay used for sealing, like our wax, Hdt. 2. 38.

σήμαντρον, τό, = σημαντήριον, a seal, σήμαντρα σῶα unbroken seals, Hdt. 2. 121, 2; σ. ἀνιέναι, ἀνοίγειν Eur. I. A. 325, Xen. Lac. 6, 4; metaph., δεινοῖς σημάτρουσιν ἐσφραγισμένοι, i. e. wounded, Eur. I. T. 1372.

σημάντωρ, ὄρος, ὄ, (σημαίνω II) one who gives a signal, a leader, commander, II. 4. 431, cf. Od. 19. 314; of a horse, a driver, II. 8. 127; of a herd, a herdsman, 15. 325; Jupiter is called θεῶν ο., Hes. Sc. 56; σημάτωρες ἄνδρες h. Ap. 542; ἐθνέων ἔσαν ἄλλοι σημάτωρες, of the subordinate officers, Hdt. 7. 81.

2. an informer, guide, v. l. Soph. O. T. 957; παγίδων σ. φελλός indicator of the nets, Anth. P. 6. 27; μόλιβον, σελίδων σημάτωρα πλευρῆς (v. σέλις II), Ib. 62, cf. 64.

II. later merely as an Adj., even in fem., σημάτωρι φωνῆ Nonn. D. 37. 551, cf. Wern. Tryph. 237.

σημασία, ἡ, (σημαίνω II) the giving a signal or command, LXX (Num. 29. 1); αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρκτων σ. Diod. 2. 54.

II. a marking, signifying, αἱ πράξεις ἡθους σ. ἐστίν Arist. Probl. 19. 27, cf. Strab. 369.

2. the signification of a word, Gramm.:—notation in Music, Gaudent. p. 20.

III. the decisive appearance of a disease, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5, al.

IV. a mark, ἐν δέρματι χρωτὸς LXX (Lev. 13. 2).

σηματίζομαι, = σημαίνομαι, Schol. Soph. Aj. 31.

σημάτιον [ἄ], τό, Dim. of σῆμα, Eust. 1675. 44. 2. as Byz. law-term, a bond, = ἐνέχυρον.

σηματόεις, εσσα, ἐν, (σῆμα 3) full of tombs, χθῶν Anth. P. 7. 628.

σηματουργός, ὄ, (*ἔργω) one who makes devices for shields, Lat. *signifex*, Aesch. Theb. 491.

σημεία, ἡ, late form of σημαία, introduced by Copyists into the text of Dion. H., Diod., etc.

σημαιογράφος [ἄ], ὄν, writing in certain characters, a shorthand writer, Plut. Cato Mi. 23, C. I. 3902 d:—hence —γραφεῖον, τό, his office or shop; and —γραφικὴ τέχνη his art, Byz.

σημαιολύτης, ὄν, ὄ, an interpreter of signs, Byz.: —λύτιω, Planud.

σημεῖον, τό, Ion. σημήιον, Dor. σαμῆον (q. v.): = σῆμα in all senses, and more common in Prose, but never in Hom. or Hes.: a mark by which a thing is known, Hdt. 2. 38; σημεῖα τῶν δεδικασμένων .., σημεῖα πάντων ὧν ἔπραξαν Plat. Rep. 614 C; and of the future, τυραννίδος σ. Aesch. Ag. 1355; σ. λαβεῖν ἐκ τιος Eur. Hipp. 514: a trace, track, σημεῖα δ' οὔτε θηρὸς οὔτε τοῦ κυνῶν .. ἐξεφαίνετο Soph. Ant. 257, cf. El. 886; τῆς καταβάσεως Xen. An. 6. 2, 2; of a cork on a buoy, Paus. 8. 12, 1.

2. a sign from the gods, an omen, Soph. O. C. 94; σ. ἀπὸ θεῶν Antipho 139. 2; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 244 C, Apol. 40 B, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 1:—esp. of the constellations, regarded as signs, δύεται τὰ σημεῖα Eur. Rhes. 529, cf. Ion 1157.

3. a sign or signal to do a thing, made by flags, ἀνέδεξε σημήιον τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνάγεσθαι he made signal for the rest to put to sea, Hdt. 7. 128; αἰρεῖν, κατασπᾶν τὸ σ. to make or take down the signal for battle, Thuc. 1. 49, 63, etc.; καθαιρεῖν τὸ σ. to take it down, strike the flag,—a sign of dissolving an assembly, Andoc. 6. 4; ὕστερος ἐλθεῖν τοῦ σημείου Ar. Vesp. 690: generally, a signal, σ. ὑποδηλοῦν τινα ὅτι .., Ar. Thesm. 1111; τὰ σημεῖα αὐτοῖς ἤρθην the signals agreed upon, Thuc. 4. 42; τὸ σ. τοῦ πυρός, ὡς εἴρητο, ἀνέσχον Ib. 111.

4. a standard or flag, on the admiral's ship, Hdt. 8. 92; on the general's tent, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 13:—then, generally, a standard, ensign, Eur. I. A. 255; ἔξω τῶν σημείων out of the lines, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 19: hence, a boundary, limit, ἔξω τῶν σ. τοῦ ὑμετέρου ἐμπορίου out of the limits of your factory, Dem. 932. 15; of mile-stones, Plut. C. Gracch. 7.

5. a device upon a shield, Hdt. 1. 171, Eur. Phoen. 143. 1114; upon ships, a figure-head, Ar. Ran. 933, cf. Eur. I. A. 255, Ar. Eq. 952, Vesp. 585, Plat. Theaet. 191 D, al., Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 30, cf. Dem. 1039. 11:—a figure, image, σ. Διὸς κτησίου Anticl. ap. Ath. 473 B; worked on carpets, Hesychn., s. v. Ἰππαλεκτριῶν:—a badge, τρίαῖναν σ. θεοῦ Aesch. Supp. 218:—in pl. written characters, γράψαι σημεῖα .. φωνῆς Epigr. Gr. 550. 11.

6. a signal, watchword or warcry, Polyb. 5. 69, 8; ἀπὸ σημείου ποιεῖν τι Thuc. 2. 90, 4, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 28.

II. a sign, token, indication of anything that is or is to be, Soph. O. T. 1059, Eur. Phoen. 1332; σ. φαίνεις ἐσθλὸς .. γεγώς Soph. El. 24, cf. O. T. 710; τέχνης σ. τῆς ἐμῆς Id. Ant. 998:—in reasoning, a sign or proof, Ar. Nub. 369, Thuc. 1. 6, 10, etc., Andoc. 22. 42, etc.; σ. ἐπιδεικνύναι ὅτι .., Aeschin. 41. 35., 60. 8; τάδε τὰ σ. ὡς .., Xen. Ages. 1, 5; σ. εἰ .., Plat. Gorg. 520 E; ὅτι ἀγαθὸς ἦν .., τοῦτο μέγιστον σ. Id. Min. 321 B; τὸ μὴ ἐκδυθῆναι οὐδὲν σ. ἐστὶ is no proof to the contrary, Antipho 117. 2: also an instance, example, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17:—σημεῖον δέ· ὁ σημεῖον γάρ· to introduce an argument (cf. τεκμήριον II. 2), Dem. 563. 6, Isocr. 58 C, 63 A, etc.

2. in the Log. of Arist. a sign, used as a probable argument in proof of a conclusion, opp. to τεκμήριον (a demonstrative or certain proof), v. Anal. Pr. 2. 27, 2, Soph. Elench. 5, 9, Rhet. 1. 2, 16.

3. in Medic. writers, a symptom, Aretae., etc.

III. = στιγμή, a mathematical point, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 3, Top. 6. 4, 5, Phys. 8. 8, 6, Eucl. Def.: also, σ. χρόνου punctum temporis, Id. Cael. 1. 12, 19, Phys. 8. 8, 20 sq.

2. in Prnsody and Music, a time, unit of time, note, Lat. *mora*, Aristox. p. 39; cf. Herm. Opusc. 2. 108.

σημαιοσκοπός, ὄ, one who observes omens, a diviner, Aquila V. T.:—hence —σκοπέω, to divine, Symm. V. T.; —σκοπία, ἡ, divination, Tzetz.

σημαιοφόρος, ὄν, f. l. for σημαιοφόρος in Dion. H. 8. 65, Plut. Brut. 43.

II. a miracle-worker, Byz.

σημειώω, = σημαίνω, to mark (by milestones), Polyb. 3. 39, 8, in Pass., cf. 1. 47, 1:—to seal, ἐπιστολὰς σφραγίδι Dion. H. 4. 57.

II. Med. to mark for oneself, note down, remark, Theophr. C. P. 1. 21, 7, Polyb. 22. 11, 12, etc.

2. to interpret anything as a sign or portent, Id. 5. 78, 2, Strab. 404.

3. in Gramm., of marginal notes, σημειώσαι = nota bene, Ath. 55 B, oft. in Scholl.:—in Pass. σεσημειώσται it is written in the margin, Eus. H. E. 6. 16; τὰ σεσημειωμένα noted as exceptions, A. B. 1257; fut. σεσημειώσεται Id. 2. 577, 583, 588, al.

σημειώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *marked, remarkable, conspicuous*, Strab. 334; of pedantic language, *peculiar, singular*, Dion. H. de Isocr. 2. II. *significant*, of something to come, *αἰ ἄλω σημειώδεις* Arist. Meteor. 3. 3, 10, cf. Theophr. Vent. 35; τὰ ἐνύπνια ἔχει τι σ. Arist. Divin. 1, 2, cf. Plut. 2. 286 A:—Adv. —δῶς, Strab. 759.

σημειώμα, τό, =sq. 1. 2, Byz.

σημειώσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a marking, signification*, Plut. 2. 961 C. 2. *a sealing*: and so, *a sealed document, decree*, Byz. II. *a marking, observing* of symptoms, Galen.; v. Foës. Oec. Hipp. III. *a marginal or parallel annotation*, Eus. H. E. 6. 16: in pl. *marginal notes*, Ib. 5. 19. IV. *a visible sign or token*, as a banner, LXX (Ps. 59. 6).

σημειωτέος, *a*, *ov*, verb. Adj. *to be noted as an exception*, Longin. Fr. 3. 5, etc. 2. *σημειωτέον, one must note*, Gramm.

σημειωτικός, ἡ, *ὄν, observant of signs*, δ ὄντως φιλόσοφος σ. Porphy. de Abst. 2. 49. II. ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη) *the science of symptoms* in medicine, *diagnosis*, Galen.

σημειωτός, ἡ, *ὄν, signified, noted*, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 101.

σημερινός, ἡ, *ὄν, of to-day*, Gloss.

σήμερον, Adv. *to-day*, Il. 7. 30, Od. 17. 186, etc., Eur. Rhes. 683; Dor. σάμερον Pind. O. 6. 47, P. 4. 1:—the familiar Att. form was τήμερον, Cratin. Νομ. 6, Ar. Eq. 68, etc., Piers. Moer. p. 364; (though σήμερον appears now and then in Com. Poets, Hermipp. Incert. 3, Philem. Incert. 29); *eis τήμερον* Plat. Symp. 174 A; τὸ τ. Ib. 176 E; τὸ τ. εἶναι for *to-day*, Id. Crat. 396 D; ἡ τ. ἡμέρα Dem. 51. 23:—also in the form τήμερα, Ar. Fr. 354. (The σ or τ was prob. a pronominal prefix; cf. Skt. *sa, sâ* (*he, she*):—σήμερον (τήμερον) is *to ἡμέρα*, as σήτες (τῆτες) to ἔτες.)

σημήιον, τό, Ion. for σημείον.

σημικίνθιον or σικικίνθιον, τό, the Lat. *semicinctium, an apron or kerchief*, Act. Ap. 19. 12.

σημό-θετος, *ov*, *having a mark set or affixed*, Anth. P. 6. 295.

σημύδα, ἡ, supposed to be *the birch-tree*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 14, 4.

σημών, δ, Lacon. for θημών, E. M.

σήνουρος, *ov*, Ion. for σαινέουρος, Hesych.

σηπάς, *ades*, pecul. fem. of σηπτός, dub. Jac. Anth. P. p. 857.

σηπεδονικός, ἡ, *ὄν, leading to decay*, Chirurg. Vett. Cocch. 158. 39. Adv. —κῶς, Ib. 38.

σηπεδονώδης, *es*, *inclined to putrefy*, ἔλκεα Hipp. 604. 55.

σηπεδών, *όνος*, ἡ, (σήπομαι) *rottenness, decay, putrefaction*, in animal bodies or wood, or even stone, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1083, Plat. Phaedo 110 E, etc.; *σηπεδῶνα λαβεῖν* Ibid. 96 B. 2. of live flesh, *mortification*, of two kinds, σ. *χλωρή* when a humour discharges, and *ξηρή* when it is dry, cf. Hipp. Epid. 3. 1082, and Foës. Oecon. II. in pl. *putrid humours*, Hipp. Aph. 1259, Polyb. 1. 81, 7, etc. III. *a serpent whose bite causes putrefaction*, Nic. Th. 326, Ael. N. A. 15. 18. IV. generally, *moisture, damp*, such as causes putrefaction, Antipho ap. Harp. s. v. ἔμβιος, E. M. 334. 31.

σηπέιον, τό, v. sub σήπιον.

σηπετός, δ, =σηπεδών, Hesych.: also σήπη, ἡ, LXX (Job 17. 13., 21. 6).

σηπέω, (σήπω) *to make to putrefy*, Manetho 4. 269.

σηπία, ἡ, *the cuttle-fish or squid*, which when pursued troubles the water by ejecting a dark liquid, whence the colour *sepia* is prepared, Hippon. 62, Epich. 33 Ahr., Ar. Ach. 351, al., Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 21, al.; cf. θαλός (δ), θαλώω:—it was a dainty at Athens, Ar. Ach. 1040, etc.

σηπιάς, *ados*, ἡ, =σηπία, Nic. Al. 472.

σηπίδιον, τό, =sq., Philyll. Πολ. 1, cf. Ath. 86 E.

σηπίδιον [ῖ], τό, Dim. of σηπία, Ar. Fr. 242, Ephipp. Ὀβελ. 1. 4, etc.

σήπιον (or σηπίον), τό, *the bone of the sepia or cuttle-fish, pounce*, Lat. *os sepiae*, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 21., 4. 7, 10, Id. An. Post. 2. 14, 4.

σηπιώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *like the cuttle-fish*, Greg. Naz.

σηπο-ποιός, *όν*, =σηπτικός, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 66.

σηπτικός, ἡ, *ὄν, putrefactive, septic*, τὸ σηπτικόν (sc. φάρμακον), Arist. H. A. 8. 29, 3; σ. φάρμακον Diod. Exc. 492. 49:—so, σηπητήριον φ. Hipp. 420. 9.

σηπτός, ἡ, *ὄν, verb. Adj. of σήπω*: of food, τὸ σ. περίττωμα τοῦ πεφθέντος ἐστίν Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 15; cf. σήψις II. II. act. =σηπτικός, Diosc. 2. 67, etc.

σήπω: fut. σήψω Aesch. Fr. 270: aor. ἔσηψα (δι-) Ael. N. A. 9. 62. *To make rotten or putrid*, Aesch. l. c., Plat. Tim. 84 D; esp. of a serpent's poison, Aesch. Cho. 995; of the sting of the σήψ, Ael. N. A. 16. 40. 2. metaph. *to corrupt, waste*, αἰ ἡσυχίαί σήπυσαι καὶ ἀπολλύασι Plat. Theaet. 153 C; σ. τὰ τῆς πόλεως πράγματα Dion. II. 11. 37. II. mostly in Pass., the pf. σέσηπα being used in pres. sense for σήπομαι, Il. 2. 135, Eur. El. 319, (κατα-) Ar. Pl. 1035, (ἀπο-) Xen. An. 4. 5, 12:—aor. ἐσάπην [ᾶ] Hes. Sc. 152, Hdt. 2. 41., 3. 66, and Att.; σαπήη (κατα-), Ep. subj. for σαπήη, Il. 19. 27:—rarely ἐσήφθην Apollin. V. T.: pf. part. σεσημμένος Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 10. *To be or become rotten, to rot, moulder*, of dead bodies, χρῶς σήπεται Il. 24. 414, cf. 19. 27., Hdt. 2. 41; περὶ μιν οἶε σαπέειης Hes. Sc. 152; of wood, δεῦρα σέσηπε Il. 2. 135; τριήρης ὑπὸ τερηδόνων σαπέεισα Ar. Eq. 1308. 2. of live flesh, *to mortify*, δ μὴρὸς ἐσάπη Hdt. 3. 66; σηπομένου τοῦ μὴρὸς Id. 6. 136, cf. Plat. Phaedo 80 D; αἷμα σέσηπεν Eur. El. 319. 3. of water, Hipp. Aer. 285. 4. of the food rejected after digestion, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 22, al.; cf. σηπτός, σήψις II. 5. metaph., σ. ὑπὸ τῆς ἡδονῆς Menand. Ἀλ. 3. (The √ΣΑΠ (σαπήναι, σαπρός) is perh. the same as that of ὄπος, *sucus*, so that the orig. sense would be *to drop, fall to pieces*.)

Σήρ, δ, gen. Σηρός, mostly in pl. Σῆρες, *the Seres*, an Indian people from whom the ancients got the first silk, Strab. 516, 701:—Adj. Σηρικός, q. v. II. *the Seric worm, silkworm*, Paus. 6. 26, 6. 2. in pl. *silks*, σῆρας Ἰνδικεύς Clem. Al. 234.

σήρ, δ, Lacon. for θήρ, Hesych.; cf. σηροκτόνος.

σηράγγιον, τό, Dim. of σήραγξ, *a place in the Athenian Peiræus, where was a bath*, Ar. Fr. 173, Lysias ap. Harpocr., Isae. 59. 30, cf. Bergler Alciph. 3. 40 (where σήραγγεῖον).

σηραγδόμαι, Pass. *to be or become hollow*, Diosc. 5. 139.

σηραγώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *full of holes or caverns*, Ἴδη Paus. 10. 12, 4. 2. porous, *spengy*, Hipp. V. C. 896, al.; cf. Foës. Oecon.

σήραγξ, *αγγος*, ἡ, *a cave hollowed out by water, a hollow rock, cave*, Soph. Fr. 493, Plat. Phaedo 110 A, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 16; of a lion's den, Theocr. 25. 223; of the sponge-like pores of the lungs, Plat. Tim. 70 C; φυσικὰ τῶν μαστῶν σ. Clem. Al. 122: cf. σήραγώδης, σῦριγξ II. 4.

σηρῖκο-διαστής, οὐ, δ, *a silk-weaver*, Pallad. Hist. Brachm. p. 17.

σηρῖκο-πλόκος, *ov*, *spinning silk*, Gloss.; cf. σιρικοποιός.

σηρικός, ἡ, *ὄν, (Σήρ) Seric, silken* (v. sub βύσσος), ἐσθῆς Luc. Salt. 63; σκευή Dio C. 59. 26; νῆμα Heliod. 2. 31; τὰ σ. τῶν ὑφασμάτων Plat. 2. 396 B:—as Subst., σηρικόν (v. l. σιρικόν), τό, *a silken robe, silk*, Apocal. 18. 12, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri 49; in pl., Strab. 693.

σηρῖκο-φόρος, *ov*, *silk-bearing*, Byz.

σηρο-κτόνος, *ov*, Lacon. for θηρο-κτ-, Ar. Lys. 1262.

σηρο-σκώληξ, *ηκος*, δ, *a silkworm*, Philes p. 300 Wernsd.

σῆς, δ, gen. σεός (as if from σεός); pl., nom. σέες; gen. σεών Hermipp. Incert. 20, Br. Ar. Lys. 731; acc. σεάς Luc. adv. Indoct. 1, v. Thom. M. p. 700:—the regul. forms σήτος, σήτες, etc., were not used until later, as in Menand. Incert. 12, Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 1, Philo 2. 361; cf. Choerob. 1. 209, Moer., etc.:—*a moth, clothesmoth*, which eats woollen stuff, Lat. *linea*, Pind. Fr. 243, Ar. l. c. 2. metaph., ἀπ' Ἀριστάρχου σήτες ἀκανθολόγοι or —βάται, nickname of the Grammarians, *bookworms*, Anth. P. 11. 322, 347.

σησαμαῖος, *η*, *ov*, *made of sesamé*, πλακοῦς Luc. Pisc. 41; μυστάκια σ. (σησαμάτα in text) *seasoned with sesamé*, Ath. 647 D.

σησαμή [ᾶ], ἡ, *sesamé*, an eastern leguminous plant, from the fruit of which (σήσαμον) an oil is still pressed; the seeds also are often boiled and eaten, like rice, Geop. 3. 2: cf. σησαμή, —μῖς, —μύεις.

σησαμή, ἡ, contr. from σησαμέα (which occurs in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 306), *a mixture of sesamé-seeds, roasted and pounded with honey*, an Athenian delicacy, given to guests at a wedding, Ar. Pax 869; in pl., Amphis. Γυναικ. 1, Meineke Menand. Incert. 435; wrongly written σησαμή in Hipp. 555. 7, Galen. Gloss., etc. Cf. σησαμῖς, —μύεις.

σησαμίνος [ᾶ], *η*, *ov*, *made of sesamé*, σ. ἔλαιον *sesamé-oil*, Diosc. 1. 41, Strab. 742; σ. χρῖσμα Xen. An. 4. 4, 13.

σησαμίον, τό, Dim. of σησαμή, Hdn. Epim. 125.

σησαμῖς, Dor. σασαμῖς, *idos*, ἡ, =σησαμή, Stesich. 2, Eupol. Κολ. 17, Antiph. Δευκαλ. 2, Ath. 646 F. II. a plant, elsewhere σησαμειδὲς μέγα, Diosc. Noth. 4. 152.

σησαμίτης (sc. ἄπτες or πλακοῦς), δ, *bread or a cake sprinkled with sesamé seeds*, v. ap. Ath. 114 A sq., Poll. 6. 72. II. =σησαμῖς II, Diosc. Noth. 4. 152.

σησαμο-ειδής, *es*, *like sesamé or sesamé-seeds*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 6. II. σησαμοειδὲς μέγα and μικρόν, *two sesamé-like plants*, kinds of *Reseda*, acc. to Sprengel, Diosc. 4. 152; used medically, Hipp. 406. 38., 1288. 15; also, σ. φάρμακον Strab. 418.

σησαμύεις, *εσσα*, *ev*, of sesamé, ἐδέσματα Hipp. 527. 53. II. as Subst. (contr.) σησαμύεις (sc. πλακοῦς) *a sesamé-cake*, Ar. Ach. 1092, Thesm. 570.

σησαμόν, τό, Lacon. σάαμον (C. I. 1464), *the seed or fruit of the sesamé-plant* (σησαμή), Hippon. 27, Solon 39, Hdt. 1. 193., 3. 48, 117; in pl., Ar. Vesp. 676, etc.:—σ. ἄγριον, =κίκι, Diosc. 4. 164. 2. τὰ σ. *the sesamé-market*, Moer. p. 209. II. =σησαμή, *the sesamé plant*, Ar. Av. 159, Xen. An. 1. 2, 22, etc.; ἀλείφεται ἐκ τοῦ σ. i. e. *with sesamé-oil*, Strab. 746; cf. σήσαμος.

σησαμόπαστος, *ov*, *sprinkled with sesamé-seeds*, Philox. ap. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 636.

σησαμός, δ (as now read in Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 13), =σήσαμον, Geop. 9. 18, Suid.

σησαμό-τύρον, τό, *a mess of sesamé and cheese*, Batr. 36.

σησαμο-τύρο-πάγης, *es*, *compounded of sesamé and cheese*; or σησαμο-τύρο-παγής, *compounded of sesamé and rue*, Philox. ap. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 636.

σησαμούς, v. sub σησαμύεις:—σησαμούντιος, *a*, *ov*, *made of sesamé*, Schol. Ar. Pax 869.

σησαμόφωκτος, *ov*, *toasted with sesamé*, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 641.

σησαμώδης, *es*, =σησαμοειδής, Theophr. H. P. 6. 5, 3., 9. 9, 2.

σήσις, *ews*, ἡ, (σήσω) *a sifting*, Suid.

σηστέον, verb. Adj. of σήσω, *one must sift*, Diosc. 5. 103.

σηστέρτιος, δ, v. σεστέρτιος.

Σηστιώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *like one Sestius*, i. e. *foolish, silly*: Adv. Comp. Σηστιωδέστερον, Cic. Att. 7. 17.

σηστός, ἡ, (σήσω) name of the courtesan Phryné, *the sifter*, because she drained her lovers of money, Ath. 591 C.

Σηστός, ἡ, also δ, *Sestos*, a town on the European side of the Hellespont, over against Abydos, Il. 2. 836, etc.:—Adj. Σηστιος, *a*, *ev*, Inscr. pecul. poet. fem. Σητιάς, *ados*, Musaeus 24, 189.

σήστρον, τό, (σήσω) *a sieve*, Hesych.

σητάνειος, *ov*, Plut. 2. 466 D; σητάνιος, *a*, *ov*, Hipp., etc.: Dor. σατάνιος Schol. Ar. Nuh. 626:—derived by Eust. 1792. 4, Suid., Zonar. from σήσω, *sifted, batted*, but by Galen from σῆτες, τῆτες, *of this year*, Lat. *hornus, hornotinus*; and the latter deriv. seems necessary in the phrases σ. πυροί, *this year's, summer-wheat*, wheat, Hipp. 405. 30., 581. 16., 609. 32; σ. κρόμυα Theophr. Il. P. 7. 4, 7; μεσίλη Ib. 3. 12, 5;

μῆλα Ath. 81 A;—though in other usages, as, σ. ἄλευρον Hipp. 407. 8, Diosc. 2. 107; σ. ἄλγος Hipp. 407. 32., So2. 28; ἄργος Plut. 1. c., either sense is appropriate; v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., Poll. 6. 73:—Hesych. also expl. σῆταιος by νέος:—Galen. has σητανώδης, ες, in same sense:—cf. also σιτανίας.

σητάω, (σῆς) to eat, fret, of moths, Suid.

σητες, Dor. σάτες, this year, εἰς τὸν σάτες ἐνιαυτὸν C. I. 5475. 10; but mostly found in the familiar Att. form τῆτες, q. v.

σητό-βρωτος, ον, eaten by moths, LXX (Job 13. 28), Ep. Jacob. 5. 2.

σητόδοκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a butterfly, Hesych.

σητό-κοπος, ον, (κόπτω) = foreg., Diosc. 2. 213, Anth. P. 11. 78.

σήψ, gen. σηπός, ἡ, (σήπω) a putrefying sore, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1085. II. σήψ, ὁ Arist., Theophr., ἡ Diosc. 1. 68, al.:—a serpent, the bite of which causes intense thirst, Arist. Mir. 164, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 1, etc.; δίψιος Nic. Th. 147; putrefaction followed, Ael. N. A. 16. 40: cf. Lob. Paral. 113.

2. a kind of lizard, Nic. Th. 147, 817; called σαύρα χαλκιδική by Diosc. 2. 70.

σηψι-δακῆς, ἐς, causing putrefaction by its bile, Plato ap. Arist. Top. 6. 2, 4.

σηψίς, Dor. σᾶψίς, εως, ἡ, (σήπωμαι) fermentation, putrefaction, decay, ὑγρῶν Tim. Locr. 102 C, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 4; τὸ τέλος τῆς κατὰ φύσιν φθορᾶς σ. ἐστίν Id. Meteor. 4. 1, 5 sq.; σ. χλωρή Hipp. Protrh. 75; σ. ὀστέων = σφάκελος, Moer. II. (σήπω) the process by which the stomach rejects that part of food which is not nutritious, opp. to πέψις, Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 15, cf. Ath. 276 E, and v. σήπω II. 4.

—σθα, an ancient ending of 2 pers. sing. in the Act., retained in Hom. and other Poets, freq. in the subjunctive, more rarely in opt., as in ἐθέλησθα, ἔχρησθα, εἴπρησθα, κλαίσισθα, etc. In Dor. and Aeol. it was general; while in Att. it was retained only in some irreg. Verbs, ἦσθα, ἔφησθα, ὀσθα, ᾗδησθα.

σθενᾶρός, ἄ, ὄν, ποῖτ. Adj. strong, mighty, Ἄτη II. 9. 505; βραχίων Eur. El. 389; σιδήρια Hipp. Fract. 773:—Comp., σθεναρώτερον ἵππων φνυγᾶ πόδα νωμῶν Soph. O. T. 467.

σθένεια, τά, (σθένος) a trial of strength, an ἀγὼν at Argos, Plut. 2. 1140 C, Hesych. II. σθένεια, ἡ, the strong one, of Athena, Lyc. 1104; also σθενιάς, ἄδος, Paus. 2. 30, 6.

σθένιος, ὁ, = σθεναρός, epith. of Zeus at Argos, Paus. 2. 32, 7., 2. 34, 6: fem. σθενιάς, ἄδος, of Athena at Troezen, Ib. 2. 30, 6., 2. 32, 5.

σθενο-βλαβής, ἐς, hurting the strength, weakening, Opp. C. 2. 82.

σθενοβριθής, ἐς, stout and strong, ἵπποι Polyaeu. 4. 7, 12 (Schneid. στερνοβρ-).

σθένος, εος, τό, strength, might, esp. bodily strength, first in Il., where it is very freq., but not so in Od.; κάρτετ τε σθένετ τε II. 17. 329; ἀλκῆς καὶ σθένεος Ib. 499; χερσίν τε ποσίν τε καὶ σθένει 20. 361; so, ποδῶν χερῶν τε σθ. Pind. N. 10. 90; opp. to φρήν, Id. N. 1. 39; γνῶμαι πλέον κρατοῦσιν ἢ χειρῶν σθ. Soph. Fr. 676:—c. inf., σθ. πολεμίζειν strength to war, Il. 2. 451; σθ. ποιεῖν εὔ Aesch. Eum. 87; σθ. ὥστε καθελεῖν Eur. Supp. 66:—more rarely of the force of things, as of a stream, Il. 17. 751; so, σθ. ἀελίου Pind. P. 4. 256; σθένος ἔμαρψαν Id. N. 6. 20:—σθένει by force, Soph. O. C. 842, Eur. Bacch. 953; λόγῳ τε καὶ σθένει both by right and might, Soph. O. C. 68; so, ὑπὸ σθένους Eur. Bacch. 1127; παντὶ σθένει with all one's might, Thuc. 5. 23, Plat. Legg. 646 A, etc.,—the only phrase in which prose writers use the word; v. infr. III.

2. later, strength, might, power of all kinds, moral as well as physical, ἀνάγκης Aesch. Pr. 105; τῆς ἀληθείας Soph. O. T. 369; ἀγγέλων σθ. their might or authority, Aesch. Cho. 849; c. gen. obj., ἀγωνίας σθ. strength for conflict, Pind. P. 5. 151; εἰ σθ. λάβοιμι if I had strength enough, Soph. El. 333, cf. 348; etc. II. a force of men, like δύναμις, Il. 18. 274; ἐπελθῶν οὐκ ἐλάσσονι σθ. Soph. Aj. 438.

2. metaph., like Lat. vis for copia, a quantity, profusion, flood, σθ. πλούτου Pind. I. 3. 3; ὕδατος, νιφετοῦ Id. O. 9. 77, Fr. 74. 8. III. periph., like βίη, ἰς, μένος, as σθένος Ἰδομενεῆος, Ὀρίωνος etc., for Idomeneus, Orion, etc. themselves, Il. 13. 248., 18. 486, Hes., etc.; σθ. ἵππων, ἵππιον Id. Sc. 97, Pind. P. 2. 22; etc.;—in Plat. Phaedr. 267 C, Χαλκηδονίῳ σθ. is ironical.

σθενῶ, to strengthen, Hesych.

σθένω, only used in pres. and impf., Trag. Verb. found also in late Ep., and in Ael. N. A. 11. 31: (σθένος). To have strength or might, be strong or mighty, οὐκ ἂν σθένοντά γε .. εἶλεν με in my strength, Soph. Ph. 947; σθενόντων βραχιόνων Eur. H. F. 312; c. dat. modi, σθ. χερί, ποσὶ to be strong in hand, in foot, Soph. El. 998, Eur. Cycl. 651, Alc. 267; also, σθ. μάχη, χρήμασι Id. Fr. 1035, El. 939; σθένοντος ἐν πλούτῳ Soph. Aj. 488: often with a neut. Adj., μέγα, μείζον σθ. Aesch. Ag. 938, Pr. 1013; οὐδὲν σθ. Soph. O. C. 846; ὅσον σθ. quantum volet, Aesch. Eum. 619; τοσοῦτον σθ. Soph. Aj. 1062; ὅσονπερ ἂν σθ. Id. El. 946, cf. Tr. 927; εἰς ὅσον σθ. Id. Ph. 1403.

2. to have strength or power, εἰ τις ἄλλος ἐν πόλει σθ. Id. O. C. 456, cf. 734; οἱ κάτω σθένοντες they who rule below, the gods below, Eur. Hec. 49.

3. of things, σθένουσα λαμπάς Aesch. Ag. 296; ἀστραπαῖσι λαμπάδων σθένει Id. Fr. 383.

4. c. inf. to have strength or power to do, be able, mostly with a negat., οὐδέπω μάκρην πτόσθαι σθ. Soph. O. T. 17; προσβλέπειν γὰρ οὐ σθ. Ib. 1486; οὐ γὰρ ἂν σθένει .. ἔρπειν Id. O. C. 501, cf. 256, 1345, Aj. 165, etc.; σιγᾶν οὐ σθ. Eur. I. A. 655;—with inf. omitted, τόδ', εἴπερ ἔσθενον, ἔδρων ἂν Soph. El. 604; εἴμι .. ὑποίπερ ἂν σθ. Id. Aj. 510, etc.

5. c. acc., βάρος οὐκέτι χεῖρες ἔσθενον Anth. P. 6. 93.

σιά, Lacon. for θεά, Ar. Lys. 1263, 1320.

σιᾶγονιον, Ion. σιηγ-, τό, Dim. of σιαγών, Hipp. 469. 32, LXX (Deut. 18. 3).

σιᾶγονίτης μῦς, ὁ, the muscle of the jawbone, Alex. Trall. 1. 97.

σιᾶγών, Ion. σιηγών, ὄνος, ἡ, the jawbone, jaw, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1096, Soph. Fr. 114, Ar. Fr. 278; κινεῖται δὲ τοῖς .. ζῴοις ἀπασιν ἢ κάτωθεν σ., κτλ., Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 4, cf. H. A. 1. 11, 10;—cf. ἰαγών.

σιαινῶ, to cause loathing or disgust to a person, c. acc., Schol. Luc. D. Mort. 10. 9:—Pass., aor. ἐσιάνθη, to feel it, Hesych., and Eccl. Cf. Hemst. Luc. 1. c.

σιᾶλενδρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = σιαλῖς, Call. ap. Hesych.

σιᾶλίξω or σιελ-, (σίαλον) to slaver, foam, Hipp. Protrh. 77; σιαλίξων ἦχος a slaving noise, Ibid.

σιᾶλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σίαλον) of spittle or slaver, Gloss.

σιαλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of bird, Ath. 392 F.

σιᾶλισμός or σιελ-, ὁ, a flow of saliva, Galen., Rufus, al.

σιᾶλιστήριον or σιελ-, τό, a bridle-bit, which is apt to be covered with foam, Geop. 16. 1, 12.

σιᾶλίτης or σιελ-, ον, ὁ, secretion of saliva, μύες Anecd. Oxon. 3. 136.

σιᾶλον or σιελον, τό, (cf. ὕαλος ὕελος, πτύαλον πτύελον):—spittle, saliva, Hipp. Aph. 1259, Pherecr. Kor. 3, Xen. Meni. 1. 2, 54; σιάλαφ παιδία παραλείφειν Democr. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 4, 3:—in Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2, LXX (Isai. 40. 15) σιελον is restored. II. also, = μύξα, κόρυζα, Hipp. 251. 36; cf. σαλός (Adj.). (Cf. Lat. saliva; O. Norse, A. S., and O. H. G. slim; Slav. slina:—Curt. refers σιάλος to the same Root:—cf. also σιγαλῶεις.)

σιᾶλο-ποιός, Ion. σιελοπ-, ὄν, producing spittle, Xenocr. Aq. § 47.

σιᾶλος, ὁ, a fat hog, Il. 21. 363, Od. 2. 300., 20. 163; also, σῦς σιάλος Il. 9. 208, Od. 14. 41, 81, etc.,—where σιάλος is the specific Subst., added as in ἀνὴρ βασιλεύς, ἱρηξ κίρκος, σῦς κάπριος, etc. 2. fat, grease, Hipp. 403. 11. II. = σιάλον, E. M. 712. 3, Moer., etc. (V. σιάλον).

σιᾶλο-χόος, ον, (χέω) letting the spittle run, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7, Diut. 2. 6; σ. ἀδένες the salivary glands, Galen.:—hence σιᾶλοχοέω, to slaver, Hipp. 357. 34.

σιᾶλώω, (σίαλος) to fatten, Hesych.:—to make shining, polish, Id.

σιᾶλώδης, ες, (σίαλον) like slaver, slaving, Hipp. 304. 51, Dion. P. 791. II. (σίαλος) fat-like, fatty, Hipp. 678. 13.

σιᾶλωμα, τό, = σιάλον, cited from Aretae. II. an ornamental shield-rim, Polyb. 6. 23, 4; cf. σιγάλωμα.

σίβδη, ἡ, Dor. for σίδη, Call. Lav. Pall. 28.

Σίβυλλα, ἡ, a Sibyl, Ar. Pax 1095, 1116, Plat. Phaedr. 244 B.—Acc. to Hieron. adv. Jov. 1. 41, for Θεο-βούλη (Dor. Σιο-βόλλα), she that tells the will of God, a prophetess. Earlier writers only recognise one Sibyl (for Σίβυλλαι καὶ Βάκιδες, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 19, is evidently no exception). She was first localised at Erythrae, or Cumae, Arist. Mir. 95, Schol. Plat. 1. c.; later many Sibyls are spoken of, the Delphic, Samian, etc., cf. Salmas. in Solin. pp. 75 sq., Alexandre Or. Sib. Excurs. 1. pp. 98 sq.

Σίβυλλαῖνω, to foretell like a Sibyl, Diod. 4. 66.

Σιβύλλειος, α, ον, Sibylline, Σ. βίβλοι, at Rome, Plut. Fab. 4; τὰ Σ. Dion. H. 6. 17, Plut. Marcell. 3, etc.; also Σιβυλλιακός, ἡ, ὄν, Diod. Excerpt. 602. 37. On the χρησμοὶ Σιβ. of the Greeks, v. Alexandre Or. Sib. Excurs. 2; of the Romans, Ib. 3; of the Christians, Ib. 4.

Σιβυλλιάω, to play the Sibyl: metaph. to be like an old Sibyl, old womanish, Ar. Eq. 61.

Σιβυλλιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a believer in the Sibyl, Cels. 2p. Orig. 5. 61: a seer, diviner, Plut. Mar. 42.

σίβυνη, ἡ, and σιβύνης [ῥ], ον, ὁ, Alex. Aeuκ. 3, Anth. P. 7. 421, Anth. P. 6. 93:—a hunting spear, generally, a spear, pike, Diod. 18. 27., 20. 33:—Dim. σιβύνιον, τό, Polyb. 6. 23, 9. Cf. ζιβύνη, σιγύνης, συβήνη.

σίγα, Adv. (σιγή) silently, used in Att. Poets, αἰγ' ἔχοντες Soph. Ph. 258; σιγ' ἔχουσα πρόσμενε Id. El. 1236; ἀλλὰ σ. πρόσμενε Ib. 1399; σιγ' ἀκούειν Id. Fr. 819; κάθησο σίγα Ar. Ach. 59; also as an exclam., σίγα hush! be still! Aesch. Ag. 1344; so, οὐ σίγα; Id. Theb. 250; οὐ σιγ' ἀνέξει; Soph. Aj. 75:—the public crier proclaiming silence said σίγα πᾶς (sc. ἔστω) Ar. Ach. 238, cf. Eur. Hec. 532; σίγα κηρύσσειν Id. Phoen. 1224.

2. under one's breath, in a whisper, quietly, secretly (cf. σιγή II), τάδε σιγά τις βαῦζει Aesch. Ag. 449; σιγ' ἐπέρχεται φάτις Soph. Ant. 700; σίγα σήμαινε Id. Ph. 22; σίγα μὲν ἠρώεσσιν ἐκέλευτο Orph. Arg. 700; πῶς αἱ πατρῴαι σ' ἄλοκες φέρειν .. σιγ' ἐδυνάθησαν; Soph. O. T. 1212.

σίγα, imperat. of σιγάω, q. v.:—σιγά, Dor. for σιγή.

σιγᾶ, 3 pers. sing. of σιγάω; or Dor. dat. of σιγή.

σιγάζω, to bid one be silent, silence him, τινά Xen. An. 6. 1, 32; τύμπανα Opp. C. 3. 286.

σιγαῖος, α, ον, silent, still, Anth. P. 7. 597, Orph. Arg. 1001, etc.

σιγαλῶεις, εσσα, εν, (v. sub fin.):—glossy, glittering, Ep. Adj.: I. of woman's apparel, σ. χιτῶν Od. 15. 60., 19. 232; εἴματα Il. 22. 154, Od. 6. 26; βήγεα Ib. 38; δέσματα Il. 22. 468;—cf. Pindar's νεοσιγαλός, new and glossy.

2. of horses' reins, glittering with colour or metal work, Od. 6. 81, Il. 5. 226, etc.;—not supple, flexible, like ὑγρός nor yet foamy (as if from σιάλον):—so also of house-furniture, θρόνος Od. 5. 86; of a queen's chamber, ὑπερώια σιγαλόντα Ib. 449., 18. 206, etc.; in Homer's time kings' houses were decked with precious metals, v. 7. 84 sq., cf. 4. 45; so, νηὸν σιγαλόεντα Epigr. Gr. 832. II. fatty, oily, ἀμύγδαλα Hermipp. Φορμ. 20; μνία Numen. ap. Ath. 295 C. (The only true deriv. is from σιάλος, cf. σιγάλωμα II with σιάλωμα II, Φιγαλεῖς Φιγαλία with Φιαλεῖς Φιαλία, ἐγὼ ἐγών with Boeot. ἰὼ ἰών, and v. Lob. Path. 93, Aglaoph. 853. From the shining or glossy look of fat things the transition is very easy to the general notion of rich, splendid, as is the case with λιπαρός from λίπα, λίπος; and it was evidently so taken by the writers cited under II.) [σῖ, metri gr.; cf. ἀθάνατος.]

σιγαλός, Dor. for σιγηλός, Pind.

σιγαλώω, (σιγαλῶεις) to make smooth, polish, Apoll. Lex. Hom.

σιγάλωμα, τό, an instrument for smoothing or polishing, esp. of shoemakers for smoothing leather, Apoll. Lex. Hom., Hesych. II. a border, edging of a dress, Hesych.; v. σιάλωμα II.

σιγάς, the reading of the MSS. in Aesch. Ag. 412, i. e. perh. σιγάς, Dor. for σιγῆς, σιγῆεις, silent: but the passage is hopelessly corrupt.

σιγάω, fut. ἤσομαι in correct writers, as Soph. O. C. 113, 950, Eur. Bacch. 880, etc.; later, ἤσω Anth. P. 9. 27, Dio Chr. (cf. σιωπάω):—pf. σεσίγηκα Aeschin. 85. 9:—Pass., fut. σιγηθήσομαι Eur. I. T. 1076; σεσιγήσομαι Ep. Plat. 311 C: aor. ἐσιγήθην Eur. Supp. 298, Aeschin. 39. 28; pf. σεσίγημαι, v. infr.: (σιγῆ). To be silent or still, to keep silence, used by Hom. only in imper. σίγα, hush! be still! Il. 14. 90, Od. 17. 293; σιγᾶν h. Hom. Merc. 93, Hdt. 8. 61, 110; but freq. in Pind. and Att., as Pind. N. 10. 53, Aesch. Pr. 198, etc.; σ. περί τινος Eur. Hipp. 312; πρόσ τινα Plat. Phaedr. 276 A; πρόσ τι, ἐν τινι Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 20, An. 5. 6, 27.

2. metaph. of things, σιγῶν δ' ἄλεθρος καὶ μέγα φωνοῦντ' . . ἀμαθύνει Aesch. Eum. 935; σύριγγες οὐ σιγῶσιν Id. Supp. 181; σ. αἰθήρ Eur. Bacch. 1084; σ. πόντος, σ. ἀῆται, ἃ δ' ἐμὰ οὐ σ. ἀνία Theocr. 2. 38:—in Eur. Fr. 781. 13, τὰ σιγῶντ' ὀνόματ' . . δαιμόνων seems to be = τὰ ἄρητα, secret, mystical:—Pass., μέμφομαι σιωπῆν ὡς ἐσιγήθη κακῶς, where σιώπη ἐσιγήθη is taken from an act. constr. c. acc. cogn., σιγᾶν σιώπην Id. Supp. 298; also, τί σεσίγηται δόμος Ἀδμήτου; why is it all silent? much like τί σιγᾶ; Id. Alc. 78. See the fallacy which turns on the usage of σιγᾶν in regard to speech and sound in Plat. Euthyd. 300 B, Arist. Soph. Elench. 4. 4.

II. trans. to hold silent, to keep secret, Hdt. 7. 104, Pind. Fr. 49, Aesch. Pr. 106, 441, Ag. 36, etc.:—Pass. to be kept silent or secret, Lat. taceri, σεσιγαμένον χρῆμα Pind. O. 9. 156 (v. sub σκαῖός II. 2); ὁ θάνατος . . ἐσιγήθη Hdt. 5. 21; σιγῶμενος Soph. Fr. 585, Eur., Plat., etc.—The rule, that σιγῶω is always intr., whereas σιωπάω is also trans., is sufficiently refuted by the passages cited under each word: cf. Lat. sileo, taceo, each of which is used in both senses.

σιγαῖν, Lacon. for θιγαῖν, Ar. Lys. 1004.

σιγγάριος, ὁ, the Lat. singularis, C. I. 3497.

σιγ-έρπης, ου, ὁ, (ἐρπω) one that glides silently to a place, Call. Ep. 45. 6.

σιγή, Dor. σιγά, ἡ, (v. sub fin.), silence, σιγῆν ἔχειν to keep silence, Hdt. 1. 86; σιγῆν ποιεῖσθαι to make silence, Id. 6. 130; παρέχειν Soph. Tr. 1115, etc.; σιγῆν φυλάσσειν Eur. I. A. 542; σιγῆν τῶνδε θέσομαι, πέρι Id. Med. 66; γύναι, γυναιξὶ κόσμον ἢ σιγῆ φέρει Soph. Aj. 293; κόσμος ἢ σ. τε καὶ τὰ παῦρ' ἔπη Id. Fr. 61; ὦ παῖ, σιώπα· πόλλ' ἔχει σ. καλὰ Ib. 102, cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 13, 11, etc.; ἢ ἄγαν σ. Soph. Ant. 1251, cf. 1256:—in pl., σιγαὶ ἀνέμων Eur. I. A. 10; σιγαὶ . . τῶν νεωτέρων παρὰ πρεσβυτέροις Plat. Rep. 425 B.

II. σιγῆ, as Adv. in silence, the only case used by Hom. (cf. σιωπή II), πάντες εἶατο σιγῆ Il. 19. 255, etc.; and, like σίγα, as an exclam., σιγῆ νυν be silent now! Od. 15. 440; so, τῆ σιγῆ Hdt. 7. 237; also, in an under tone, in a whisper (cf. σίγα 2), σιγῆ ποιεῖσθαι λόγον Id. 8. 74; σιγῆ βουλευέσθαι Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 19; also, διὰ σιγῆς, μετὰ σ. Plat. Gorg. 450 C, Soph. 264 A.

2. secretly, σιγῆ ἔχειν τι to keep it secret, like σιωπᾶν, Hdt. 9. 93; σιγᾶ καλύψαι, στέγειν, κεύθειν Pind. N. 9. 14, Soph. O. T. 341, Tr. 989.

3. c. gen., σιγῆ τινος, like κρύφα τινός, unknawn to him, Hdt. 2. 140, Eur. Med. 587. (Hence σιγ-άω, σίγ-α, σιγ-ηλός:—prob. from same root as O. Norse sveig-ja (flectere), M. H. G. swig-en (cf. Germ. schweigen), though by Grimm's law g ought to be k: in this case the root must have been ΣFII or ΣFIK.)

σιγηλός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. σιγᾶλός, ὄν, Pind. P. 9. 163:—disposed to silence, silent, mute, Hipp. Acut. 395, Soph. Tr. 416, Ph. 741; of animals, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 29; τὰ σιγηλά silence, Eur. Bacch. 1049. Adv. -λῶς, Poll. 5. 147.

σιγηρός, ἄ, ὄν, less Att. form for σιγηλός, Menand. Monost. 167; opp. to talkative, γυνή LXX (Sirach. 26. 14).

σιγῆς, Dor. 2 sing. of σιγάω, Ar. Ach. 778.

σιγητέον, verb. Adj. one must be silent, Eur. Hel. 1387.

σιγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = σιγηλός, Hipp. 22. 48.

σιγῆλλάρια, τά, the Lat. sigillaria, puppets, M. Anton. 7. 3.

σίγιον, τό, a kind of cicada, Schol. Ar. Av. 1095.

σίγλαι, αἰ, earrings, Aeol. word, Poll. 5. 97, and Hesych.

σίγλος or σίκλος, ὁ, the Hebr. shekel, a weight and coin, expressed by δίδραχμον in LXX (Gen. 23. 15, al.); but = 4 Att. δραχμαί in Joseph. A. J. 3. 8, 2: the latter value agrees with Ev. Matth. 17. 24, where δίδραχμον expresses the half-shekel paid as the Temple-tribute, cf. Ex. 30. 13, Dict. of Bible, 2. pp. 408 sq.

2. the Persian σ. was the πρῶτον part of the Babylonian silver talent, half the silver stater of Asia Minor, and = 7½ Att. ὕβολοι, Xen. An. 1. 5, 6; or 8 ὕβολοι, acc. to Phot.: v. Mommsen Röm. Münzwesen, p. 13.

II. an earring, Phot.; whence σιγλο-φορέω, to wear earrings, in Hesych.

III. a measure of corn, etc., = μέδιμνος, in Polyb. 34. 8, 7,—perh. corrupt for Σικελικός (sc. μέδιμνος).

σίγμα or σίγμα, the letter sigma, v. sub Σσ. II. a C shaped portico, Byz.; v. Ducang.

σιγματίζω, to write with sigma, διπλῶς σιγματίζεται is written with double σ, Eust. 1389. 15.

σιγμο-ειδής, ἐς, of the shape of sigma (C), crescent-shaped, semicircular, Galen. 4. 133:—also σιγματο-ειδής, Onosand. 21, Malal., etc. Cf. Bast. Greg. Cor. 916.

σιγμός, ὁ, (αἰζῶ) hissing, as of tortoises, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 9; as a signal, Plut. 2. 593 B; in Gramm., of sibilants, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 102.

σίγνον, τό, the Lat. signum, a statue, C. I. 6015, Anna Comn. 2. 246.

σιγνο-φόρος, ὁ, the Lat. signifer, of begging priests (μητραγύρται), Tzetz. Hist. 13. 245.

σίγος, εὐς, τό, = σιγῆ, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 319.

σίγραυ, οἶ, acc. to Hesych. a kind of wild swine, βραχεῖς καὶ σιμοί.

σίγυνης, ου, ὁ, a spear, like σιβύνη, Hdt. 5. 9, Opp. C. 1. 152; also σίγυνος, ὁ, Ar. Rh. 2. 99, Anth. P. 6. 176; σίγυνον, τό, Arist. Poët. 21, 6, Anth. P. 7. 578; and in Lyc. 556, σίγυμνον.—Seemingly a dialectic form of σιβύνη or -ύνης, Cyprian acc. to Hdt. and Arist. Il. c., Thracian and Maced. acc. to Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 320, etc. (cf. signif. III); v. Sturz Dial. Mac. pp. 46 sq.

II. σιγύνης among the Ligyes near Marseilles was used for κάπηλος, Hdt. 1. c.

III. the Σιγύναι were a people on the Middle Danube, Hdt. 1. c.; in Ar. Rh. 4. 320, Σιγύνοι; in Strab. 520, Σίγυνοι. [In Ar. Rh. and Opp., ὅ; which led to its being often written with double ν, σιγύννης, etc.;—but ὅ in σιβύνη.]

σίγχος, ὁ, v. sub σκίγγος.

σιγῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος, silent, cited from Hipp.

σίδαρος, Aeol. and Dor. for σίδηρος; for all forms in σιδαρ-, v. sub σιδηρ-.

σίδειος, α, ὄν, (σίδη) of the pomegranate, Theognost. Can. 54.

σιδεύνης, ου, ὁ, Lacon. word, a boy in his fifteenth or sixteenth year, Phot.; v. Müller Dorians, 4. 5, § 2.

σίδη, ἡ, = βόα, a pomegranate tree and fruit, Emped. 287, Hipp., Nic. (v. infr.): σιδέα in a Sicil. Inscr. (C. I. 5594. 1. 54); σίβδα in Call. Lav. Pall. 28.

II. a water-plant, near Orchomenus, in Boeotia, perhaps the water-lily, Lat. Nymphaea alba, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 1, etc. [ῖ in signif. 1, Emped. 1. c., Nic. Ther. 72, 870, etc., and so in all derivs., v. σίδιον; ῖ in signif. II, Ib. 887.]

σίδηρ-αγωγός, ὄν, attracting iron, μάγνης σ. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 226.

σίδηρεια, ἡ, a working in iron, Xen. An. 5. 5, 1.

σίδηρεια, τά, iron-works, iron-mines, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 11, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 2, de Lap. 52; cf. σιδηρουργεῖον.

σίδηρ-ἐνδύτος, ὄν, iron-clad, Theod. Prodr.

σίδηρεος, α, Ion. and Ep. η, ὄν, Att. contr. σιδηροῦς, ἄ, οὖν (cf. χάλκεος, -οῦς, χρύσεος, -οῦς): in later writers also ος, ὄν, Theognost. Can. 56; Ep. also σιδήρειος, η, ὄν, -αῖος Cyrill.: Dor. σιδάρεος, -εἰος, Aeol. σιδάριος Ahr. D. Aeol. § 12, 4: (σίδηρος):—made of iron or steel, iron, Lat. ferreus, Hom., etc.; σιδήρεος ἄζων Il. 5. 723; σιδηρεῖη κορύνη 7. 141; σιδήρειαί πύλαι 8. 15; ὑποκρητηρίδιον Hdt. 1. 25; σκύνταλον Theocr. 17. 31; χεῖρ σιδηρᾶ a grappling-iron, Thuc. 4. 25., 7. 62:—also, σιδήρειος δ' ὀρμαγδός, i. e. the clang of arms, Il. 17. 424; σιδήρεος οὐρανός the iron sky, the firmament, which the ancients held to be of metal, Od. 15. 329., 17. 565 (cf. χάλκεος):—Hesiod's last and worst Age was that of Iron, Op. 174 sq.

2. metaph., ἡ γὰρ σοί γε σιδήρεος ἐν φρεσὶ θυμός a soul of iron, i. e. hard, stubborn as iron (cf. σίδηρος 1. 2), Il. 22. 357, Od. 23. 172; οὐδέ μοι . . θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι σ.; ἀλλ' ἐλεμῶν 5. 191; οὐδ' εἰ οἱ κραδίη γε σιδηρῆ ἐνδύθεν ἦεν 4. 293; σιδήρειόν νύ τοι ἦτορ Il. 24. 205, 521; ἡ βὰ νυ σοίγε σιδήρεα πάντα τέτυκται thou art iron all! Od. 12. 280; πυρὸς μένος . . σιδήρεον the iron force of fire, Il. 23. 177:—of Hercules, the iron-sided, Simon. 16; so of men, Ar. Ach. 496; σὰρξ σ. Theocr. 22. 47; ὦ σιδήρειο Ο γε ironhearted! Aeschin. 77. 25, cf. Lys. 117. 44; εἰ μὴ σιδηροῦς ἐστι, οἶμαι ἐννοῦν γεγονέναι Lys. 17. 44; σ. λόγοι Plat. Gorg. 509 A.

II. σιδάρεοι, οἶ, a Byzantine iron coin, always used in Dor. form, even at Athens, Ar. Nub. 249, Plat. Com. Πεισ. 3, cf. Poll. 7. 105.

σίδηρεὺς, ἐως, ὁ, a worker in iron, a smith, Xen. Ages. 1, 26, Vect. 4, 6.

σίδηρεύω, (σίδηρος) to work in iron, Poll. 7. 105.

σίδηρῆεις, ἐσσα, ἐν, poet. for σιδήρεος, Nic. Al. 51, Manetho 1. 313.

σίδηριζω, to be like iron, of the magnet, Galen.; of chalybeate baths, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 279 Matth.

σίδηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or far iron or iron-working, Gloss.

σίδηριον, τό, (σίδηρος) an implement or tool of iron, θερμοῖσι σ. ἐκκαίειν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς with hot irons, Hdt. 7. 18; σιδηρίων ἐπαίειν to feel iron, not to be proof against it, Id. 3. 29; of a knife, Id. 9. 37, cf. Lys. 95. 35; σ. λιθουργία, of a stonemason's tools, Thuc. 4. 4, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 300 B, Theophr. de Lap. 41;—σ. πλατεία, Arist. Cael. 4. 6, 1.

σίδηριτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ιτις, ιδος: Dor. σιδαρίτας, α, ὁ:—of iron, σ. πύλεμος iron war, Pind. N. 5. 35; σ. τέχνη the smith's art, Eupol. Ταξ. 13; σ. πέτρα rock with iron ore in it, Diod. 5. 13; so, σ. γῆ Arist. Fr. 326, Poll. 3. 87.

2. ἡ σιδηρίτις λίθος the loadstone, Strab. 703, Plut. 2. 1005 C, etc.; (but σιδηρίτης λ. Orph. L. 355, 384, 413):—in Plin. N. H. 37. 4, 10, etc., a precious stone. II. σιδηρίτις a kind of herb, Diosc. 4. 33 sqq. (ubi v. Sprengel.), Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 12; also, σ. πῶα Hesych.; βοτάνη ἢ σ. Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 6.

σίδηρῶ-βάφος, ὄν, of ferruginous colour, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 27.

σίδηρο-βόλιον, τό, an anchor, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 15.

σίδηρο-βόρος, ὄν, = σιδηροβρώς, σ. σίδηρος a file, Opp. C. 2. 174.

σίδηρο-βριθής, ἐς, iron-loaded, ξύλον Eur. Fr. 535.

σίδηρο-βρώς, ὦτος, ὁ, ἡ, (βιβρώσκω) iron-eating, θηγάνη Soph. Aj. 820; where the Schol. has a fem. form -βρώτις, ιδος.

σίδηρο-δάκτυλος, ὄν, iron-fingered, κρέαγα Anth. P. 6. 101.

σίδηρο-δέσμος, ὄν, with bonds of iron, ἀνάγκαι LXX (3 Macc. 4. 9); also -δέσμιος, ὄν, Chron. Pasch. 729. 4; and in Sozomen. H. E. 2. 9, -δεσμώτης.

σίδηροδετέω, (δέω) to bind in iron, cited from Heraclit.

σίδηρῶ-δετος, ὄν, iron-bound, πόρπακες Bacchyl. 13. 6; ἐδέδετο ἐν ξύλῳ σ., of stocks, Hdt. 9. 37.

II. of persons, in irons, σ. ἔχειν τινά Anna Comn. 1. 401.

σίδηρο-θήκη, ἡ, an armoury, arm-chest, Hesych. s. v. δοκίαι.

σίδηρο-θώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with iron breastplate, Schol. Il. 2. 47, etc.

σίδηρο-κατάδικος, ὄν, condemned to the iron, i. e. mutilated, Basil.

σίδηρο-κμής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, (κάμνω) slain by iron, i. e. by the sword, used with the neut. dat. βοτοῖς, Soph. Aj. 325; cf. ἀνδροκμής.

σίδηρο-κόπος, ὄν, (κόπτω) forging iron, Jo. Chrys.

σίδηρο-κρότης, ὄν, forged of iron, Byz.

σιδηρο-μήτωρ, *oros, ó, ἡ, mother of iron*, Aesch. Pr. 301.
 σίδηρον, τό, v. σίδηρος.
 σιδηρο-νόμος, *ov, (νέμω) distributing with iron, i. e. with the sword*, χείρ Aesch. Theb. 788.
 σιδηρό-νωτος, *ov, iron-backed, ἀσπίδος τύποι* Eur. Phoen. 1130.
 σιδηρο-πέδη, ἡ, *an iron fetter*, Eust. 1411. 32.
 σιδηρό-πλαστος, *ov, moulded of iron*, Luc. Ocyr. 164.
 σιδηρό-πληκτος, *Dor. -πλακτος, ov, smitten by iron*, Aesch. Theb. 911.
 σιδηρό-πλοκος, *ov, plaited of iron*, Heliod. 9. 15.
 σιδηρο-πλύτης, [ῥ], *ov, ó, one who washes iron*, Hesych. s. v. ἀλάργ.
 σιδηρο-πούα, ἡ, *a working in iron*, Eust. Opusc. 34. 33.
 σιδηρο-ποικίλος, *ó, name of a variegated stone*, ap. Plin. N. H. 37. 67.
 σιδηρό-πους, *ov, iron-footed*, ἴπποι Nonn. D. 29. 206.
 σιδηρό-πτερος, *ov, iron-winged*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 1032, etc.
 σιδηρο-πώλης, *ov, ó, an ironmonger*, Poll. 7. 196.
 σίδηρος, *Dor. σιδῆρος, ó: also fem., Nic. Th. 923: a neut. σίδηρον v. l. Hdt. 7. 65, cf. Schol. Mi. 11. 4. 151, pl. σίδηρα Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 12, Tzetz.: (v. sub fin.):—iron, Lat. ferrum, first in Hom.; with the epith. πολίος Il. 9. 366, Od. 24. 168; ἰόεις Il. 23. 850; (note that πολίος, ἰοειδής are used also of the sea); μέλας Hes. Op. 150; also αἶθων σ., which seems to have polished, Il. 4. 485, Od. 1. 184. Since iron is only found in the shape of ore, and presents some difficulty in smelting, it was the last of the common metals which the Greeks were able to bring into general use, Hes. l. c. (cf. χαλκός) hence it is πολύμητος, wrought with much toil, Il. 6. 48., 11. 379., 12. 133, Od. 21. 10:—it was however wrought into farming implements in Homer's time (v. infr. II), and formed the axle of Hera's car, Il. 5. 723:—the art of hardening iron was understood, Od. 9. 391 sq., (so that κύανος may be steel): it was early made an article of traffic, ἀνίζοντο .. Ἀχαιοί, ἄλλοι μὲν χαλκῶ, ἄλλοι δ' αἶθωνι σ. Il. 7. 472; πλέων μετὰ χαλκῶν ἄγω δ' αἶθωνα σίδηρον Od. 1. 184, ubi v. Nitzsch; and was evidently of high value, since it is given with gold and copper in payment of ransom, Il. 6. 46., 10. 338; pieces of it were given as prizes, 23. 261, 850. It mostly came from the north and east of the Euxine, hence Σκύθης σ. Aesch. Theb. 817; called ὁ πόντιος ξείνος Ib. 942; cf. χάλυψ. 2. often as a symbol of hardness (cf. αἰθήρεος 2), or of stubborn force, Il. 20. 372, Od. 19. 494; ὀφθαλμοὶ ὡσεὶ κέρα ἔατασαν ἠὲ σ. Ib. 211; οὐ σφι λίθος χρῶς οὐδὲ σ. Il. 4. 509; ἕκ σ. κεχάλλεσθαι .. ψυχάν Pind. Fr. 88, cf. Soph. Fr. 573; ἦσθα πέτρος ἠ σ. Eur. Med. 1279, cf. Plat. Legg. 666 C; also of firmness, steadfastness, πέτρης νόος ἠ σ. Mosch. 4. 44, cf. Ach. Tat. 5. 22. II. like Lat. ferrum, anything made of iron, an iron tool or implement, esp. for husbandry, Il. 23. 834, cf. 4. 485; esp. of weapons, an arrow-head, 4. 123; a sword or knife, 18. 34., 23. 30, Od. 16. 294, cf. Eur. Or. 966; an axe-head, Od. 19. 587:—also generally, armour, arms, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι σίδηρον κατέθεντο Thuc. 1. 6; cf. σιδηροφορέω:—also a knife, sickle, Hes. Op. 385; in pl., fishing-hooks, Theocr. 21. 49; irons, fetters, Tzetz. 13. 302: cf. αἰθήριον. III. a place for selling iron, a smithy or a culler's shop, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 7. (Curt. compares Skt. svīd-itās (molten), svēd-ani (an iron plate), O. H. G. swēiz-an (frigere), and the name of Swed-en. But σίδηρος as a name for iron occurs only in Gr., cf. χαλκός sub fin.; and on the history of the various names for this metal iron, v. M. Müller Sc. of L. 2. pp. 230 sq.
 σιδηρό-σπαρτος, *ov, sown or produced by iron*, Luc. Ocyr. 100.
 σιδηρό-στομος, *ov, iron-mouthed, hard-mouthed*, ἴππος Epiphian.
 σιδηρο-τέκτων, *ov, ó, a worker in iron*, Aesch. Pr. 714.
 σιδηρό-τευκτος, *ov, wrought of iron*, βέλος Philippid. (?) ap. Meineke Com. Gr. 1. 529, ex Ath. 699 F, cf. Meineke l. c.
 σιδηροτοκῆ, *to produce iron*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1323.
 σιδηρο-τόκος, *ov, producing iron*, Anth. P. 9. 561.
 σιδηρο-τομέω, *to cut or cleave with iron*, Anth. P. 9. 311.
 σιδηρό-τροχος, *ov, with iron wheels*, ἄμαξα Suid.
 σιδηρο-τρύπανον [ῥ], τό, *an iron borer*, ap. Steph. B. v. Λακεδαίμων.
 σιδηρό-τρωτος, *ov, wounded with iron*, Schol. 11. 13. 323.
 σιδηρουργεῖον, τό, *iron-works*, Strab. 191, 214, 821.
 σιδηρουργία, ἡ, *a working in iron*, Poll. 7. 105.
 σιδηρουργός, *ó, an iron-worker, smith*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 5, v. Franz C. 1. 3. p. 297.
 σιδηρούς, ἡ, *ov, v. sub σιδήρεος*.
 σιδηροφορέω, *to bear iron, wear arms, go armed*, Thuc. 1. 6; also in Med., Id. 1. 5, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 19:—c. acc. cogn., σ. πελέκεις Diod. 5. 9. II. *to go with an armed escort*, Plut. Cic. 31, also in Med.
 σιδηροφορία, ἡ, *the wearing of arms*, Byz.
 σιδηρο-φόρος, *ov, producing iron*, γαῖα σ., of the Chalybes, Ap. Rh. 2. 141, cf. 1005. II. *made of iron*, γύμφοι Nonn. 10. 18. 5, etc. III. *bearing arms or tools*, Id. D. 46. 2, Anth. P. 8. 203.
 σιδηρό-φρων, *ov, gen. ovos, of iron heart*, Aesch. Pr. 242; σ. θυμός Id. Theb. 52; φόνος Enr. Phoen. 672.
 σιδηρο-φυής, *és, (φύω) of iron nature*, dub. l. in Poll. 7. 106, where Bekk. reads σιδηρό-φυσά, a forge-bellows.
 σιδηρό-χαλκος, *ov, of iron and copper*, τομή Luc. Ocyr. 96.
 σιδηρο-χάρμης, *ov, ó, fighting (or perhaps exulting) in iron*, epith. of mailed war-horses, Pind. P. 2. 4: cf. χαλκοχάρμης.
 σιδηρο-χίτων [ι], *ovos, ó, ἡ, with iron tunic*, Nonn. D. 31. 162.
 σιδηρώω, (σίδηρος) *to overlay with iron*, σιδηρώσας ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς ὀρμῆς Luc. Pisc. 51:—mostly in Pass., ἔσειδήρωτο ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ξύλου iron had been laid over a great part of the rest of the wood, Thuc. 4. 100; δράκοντα .. σεσιδηρωμένον Posidipp. Χορ. 1. 8; also iron-clad, Eccl. σιδηρώδης, *es, (είδος) of iron*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 64.
 σιδηρώμα, τό, *iron-ware, ironmongery*, Nicet. Eug. 8. 96.
 σιδηρωρχεῖον, τό, *an iron-niñe*, Ptol.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 232.*

σιδήρωσις, *ews, ἡ, iron-work*, Bito Machin. 107.
 σίδιο-ειδής, *és, of pale yellow colour, like pomegranate-peel, jaundiced*, Hipp. 58. 17., 490. 47, etc.; v. Foës. Oecon.
 σίδιον, τό, (σίδη) *pomegranate-peel*, Hipp. 574. 25, Ar. Nub. 881, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 1; τὰ σίδια = τὰ περικάρπια τῶν βολίων, Alciphr. 3. 60. [σῖ- Ar. l. c.; σῖ- Luc. Trag. 156.]
 σιδιωτόν, τό, *a medicine prepared from or with σίδιον*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 22.
 σιδόεις, *εσσα, εν, of the pomegranate*, Nic. Al. 276.
 Σιδονίηθεν, *Adv. from Sidon*, Il. 6. 291.
 Σιδον-ὑφής, *és, from the Sidonian loom; a conjecture for σινδον-*.
 Σιδούς, *ovntos, ó, Sidús, a place near Corinth, where (no doubt) pomegranates grew*, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 13, Nic. ap. Ath. 82 A; also Σιδόεις, Euphor. etc. ap. Ath. 82 A: Adj. Σιδούντιος, *a, ov, Steph. B.; fem. -τίας; ádos, Hesych.*
 Σιδών, *ovnos, ἡ, Sidon, one of the oldest cities of Phoenicia*, Od. 15. 425, Hdt., etc.: hence Adj. Σιδόνιος, *a, ov, Il. 6. 290, Aesch.; later Σιδώνιος, Hdt., Att.; fem. Σιδωνιάς, ádos, Eur. Hel. 1451:—Σιδόνες, ol, men of Sidon*, Il. 23. 743; also Σιδόνιοι Od. 4. 84, 618; Σιδονίη (sc. γῆ) 13. 485. [On the quantity, v. Draco p. 81. 23.]
 σιελίζω, *σίελον, etc., Ion. for σιαλ-:—σίελος in LXX (Isai. 40. 15)*.
 σίζω, *mostly used in pres. and impf.: aor. 1 ζαίφα Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 210 (Bekk. σίζεν):—onomatop. Verb, to hiss, esp. of the noise made by plunging hot metal into cold water, to which is compared the hissing of the Cyclops' eye when the burnt stake was thrust into it, ὦσ τοῦ σίζ' ὀφθαλμοῦ ἐλαϊνέω περὶ μοχλῶ Od. 9. 394; so, of a pot boiling, Magnes. Διονυσ. 2, Ar. Eq. 930; of fish frying, Id. Ach. 1158, and freq. in Comedy:—σίζει δὲ ταῖς βίνεσαι κινεῖ δ' οὐατα, of Hercules snorting as he eats, Epich. 10 Ahr.:—of the note of the κόψιχος, Poll. 5. 89.—(Hence σιγμός, σισμός, σίγμα, σίζις.)*
 Σιθωνία, *Ion. -ίη, Hdt. 7. 122, Sithonia, a part of Thrace, and poet., generally for Thrace: hence Σιθώνιος, a, ov, Thracian, Steph. B., Σιθών, ovos and ovos, ó, a Thracian, Lyc. 1357, 583; and Σιθωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, a Thracian woman, Nonn. D. 13. 336. Some forms in δ are used by Poets metri grat., Σιθονία Euphor. Fr. 55, Σιθονίς Nonn. D. 48. 113; so in Virg. and Ov., Sithōnis, Sithōnius.*
 Σικάνια, *Ion. -ίη, ἡ, Sicania, properly a part of Sicily near Agrigentum, so generally for Σικελία, Od. 24. 307:—Σικανός [i Call. Dian. 57], ó, a Sicilian, Thuc. 6. 2, etc.: Adj. Σικανικός, ἡ, óν, lb. 62; ἐν τῇ Σικανικῇ τῆς Σικελίας Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 40.*
 σικάριος, *ó, the Lat. sicarius, Act. Ap. 21. 38, Joseph. A. J. 20. 8, 10, al.*
 Σικελία, ἡ, *Sicily*, Pind., Hdt., etc.: hence Σικελίδης, *ov, ó, Sicilian, Theocr., etc.; Σικελιάθεν, from Sicily, Eust. Opusc. 275. 84. [Σῖ-, in dactyls, as ἀρχετέ Σικελικαί .., Bion. 1. 8, etc.; Σικελίδας, Theocr. 7. 40; cf. Virg. Ecl. 4. 1.]*
 Σικελίζω, *to do like the Sicilians; hence, 1. = ὀρχέσμαι, Theophr. ap. Ath. 22 C, from one Andron of Catania, a flute-player. 2. to play the rogue, Epich. ap. Suid. s. v.; cf. κατασικελίζω.*
 Σικελικός, ἡ, *όν, Sicilian, Ar. Vesp. 838, etc.; Σ. ποικιλία ὄψον, for the Sicilian banquets were proverbial, Plat. Rep. 404 D, cf. Hemst. Luc. D. Mort. 9. 2, Horat. Od. 1. 3, 18;—Adv. -ῶς, Ephipp. Φιλ. 1.*
 Σικελιώτης, *ov, ó, a Sicilian Greek, as distinguished from a native Σικελός, Thuc. 7. 32, etc.:—Adj. -ιωτικός, ἡ, óν, Diosc. 3. 29; and as fem. -ιώτις, ίδος, Paus. 10. 11. Cf. Ἰταλιώτης.*
 Σικελός, ἡ, *όν, Sicilian of or from Sicily, Lat. Siculus, γυνή Σικελή Od. 24. 211, 389; ἀμφίπολος Ib. 366; γαῖα Theogn. 783; πάγος, πόντος Eur., etc.; rare in Prose, πυροὶ Σ. Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 3. II. Σικελοί, ol, the Siceli, Od. 10. 383, Hdt., etc.; for their migration from Italy, v. Thuc. 6. 2, Niebuhr R. H. 1. p. 47.*
 σίκερα, τό, *a fermented liquor, strong drink, LXX (Levit. 10. 9, Isai. 24. 9), Ev. Luc. 1. 15; gen. σίκερος Eus. P. E. 275 B:—σικερο-ποτέω, Caesar. Quaest. 47:—σικερατίζω, Eus. l. c. (From Hebr. shékár.)*
 σίκη, ἡ, *the Lat. sica, Joseph. A. J. 20. 8, 10.*
 σικιννίζω, *to dance the Sicinnis, Clem. Al. 130.*
 σικιννίς [σῖ], or σίκιννις (Dind. Eur. Cycl. 37), *ιδος, ἡ, but acc. Σικιννιν Dion. H. 7. 72:—the Sicinnis, a dance of Satyrs used in the Satyrical drama, Eur. l. c., Dion. H. l. c., Luc. Salt. 22: named from its inventor Sicinnus, ap. Ath. 20 E, 630 B; or from Sicinnis, a nymph of Cybelé, Arr. ap. Eust. 1078. 20.—Also written Σίκιννον, τό, Clem. Al. 271, Suid.; Σίκιννα, τό, A. B. 267. Orig. a Cretan dance in honour of Sabazius, Höck's Kreta, 1. p. 209.*
 σικιννιστής, *ov, ó, a Sicinnis-dancer, ap. Ath. 20 A.*
 σικινο-τύρβη, ἡ, *a common air on the flute, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 E.*
 σίκλος, *ó, = σίγλος, q. v.:—Dim., σικλίον, τό, Pseudo-Galen.*
 σίκυα, *Ion. -ύη, ἡ, a fruit like the cucumber (cf. σίκυος), but not eaten till ripe, perh. the melon, Arist. II. A. 9. 14, 2, Spreusipp. ap. Ath. 68 F: the plant grew to the height of a tree, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 4. 2. in Hellespont. dialect, the long Indian gourd (the round sort being κολοκύνθη), Ath. 58 F sq., cf. Schneid. Theophr. l. c.:—in Att., κολοκύνθη was the generic name. 3. = κολοκυνθίς, ἡ, Hipp. 605. 46: also σικυώνη. II. a curving-glass, because it was shaped like the gourd, cucurbita, Crates Incert. 5, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17, Aph. 1255, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 12: cf. κύαθος III.*
 σικυάζω, (σικύα II) *to curve, Arr. Epict. 2. 17, 9, Achmes Onir. 32; later also σικυάω, Theophr. Nonn., who also ha, verb. Adj. -αστέον:—hence σικυάσις, εως, ἡ, a curving, Achmes l. c.; σικυασμός, ó, Ideler Phys. 2. 281.*
 σικύδιον, τό, *Dim. of σικύα, σίκυος, Phryn. Com. Μονοτρ. 7.*
 σικνηδόν, *Adv. (σικύα) gourd-like, esp. of a fracture, when the bone breaks smoothly off without splinters, Paul. Aeg. 6. 89; cf. κανληδόν, βαφανηδόν.*

σικυήλατον, τό, a cucumber-bed, Hipp. 234. 44, Eust. Opusc. 275. 4:—σικυήρατον, in LXX (Isai. 1. 8), Eccl.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 86.

σίκυον, τό, the seed of cucumbers or gourds, dub. in Theophr.

σίκυος-πέπων, ονος, δ, = σίκυος πέπων (v. πέπων 1. 2), Galen.

σίκυος or σικυός, δ, the common cucumber or gourd, Ar. Ach. 520, Pax 1001; eaten unripe and raw, Hipp. 360. 26; also called σίκυος άγριος, Id. 584. 13., 623. 27; and σίκυος, νος, δ, Alcae. 144. The σικυία was a different kind eaten ripe, = σίκυος σπερματίας, σ. πέπων, or simply πέπων, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., Lob. Phryn. pp. 258 sq. The Lat. *cucumis* comprehends both kinds. [στ- Cratin. 'Οδ. 8, Praxilla 1.]

σικυώδης, ες, like the σικυία or σίκυος, φύλλον Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 1. σικυών, ώνος, δ, (σικυία, σίκυος) a cucumber-bed, Eust. 291. 36, etc.

II. as pr. n. Σικυών, ώνος, ή, Sicyon, Il. 2. 572, Pind., etc.; also δ, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 14., 7. 2, 11, cf. Schweigh. Ath. 629 A; then as Adj., γή Σ. Anth. P. append. 9. 60:—regul. Adj. Σικυώνιος, α, ον, Sicyonian, Thuc. 1. 28, etc.; Σικυωνικός or -ιακός, ή, όν, Ath. 196 E, 271 D, etc.—Adv. Σικυώνοθε, of or from Sicyon, Pind. N. 9. 2.—The people themselves called their town Σικυών, A. B. 555; its oldest name was Μηκώνη, Strab. 382.

σικυώνη and -ία, ή, = σικυία, in all senses, Hipp. 423. 55., 424. 2, etc.; cf. Wyt. Plut. 2. 154 C.

Σικυώνια (sc. ύποδήματα), τά, Sicyonians, a kind of women's shoes, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 15, Poll. 7. 93, cf. Lucret. 4. 1118.

σικχάζομαι, Dep. = sq., Eust. Opusc. 158. 75. 2. to mock, Hesych.

σικχαίνω, (σικχός) to loathe, dislike, c. acc., σικχαίνω πάντα τὰ δημόσια Call. Epigr. 29. 4; absol., Polyb. Excerpt. Vat. p. 456, Arr. Epict. 3. 16, 7, etc.

II. so in Med., Call. Epigr. 30. 4, and freq. in later writers, Gataker M. Anton. 5. 9, Lob. Phryn. 226; aor. έσικχάνθη Schol. Ar. Ran. 442.

σικχαντός, ή, όν, disgusting, loathsome, M. Anton. 8. 24, Eccl.

σικχασία, ή, nausea, Moschio M. Mnl. 28; σικχασμός, δ, Eust. Opusc. 251. 93.

σικχός, δ, a squeamish, fastidious person, esp. in eating, opp. to παμφάγος, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 7, 6, Plut. 2. 87 B, Ath. 262 A. II. sickening, offensive, Eust. 1817. 63. Cf. άσικχος, σικχαίνω.

σίκχος, εος, τό, = βδέλυγμα, Symm. V. T.:—also σικχότης, ητος, ή, Eust. 972. 35.

Σιλεντιάριος, δ, the Lat. *Silentiarius*, an officer who looked to the quiet of the Byz. Palace, having the rank of Senator, Evagr. H. E. 3. 29, Agath. 297. 2, Procop. 1. 243; v. Gibbon.

σιλέντιον, τό, a secret council of the Byz. Emperor, Malal. 438. 23, etc.

Σιληνός, δ, v. Σειληνός.

σιλη-πορδέω, Dor. σιλᾶ-, (πέρδομαι) a word used by Sophron ap. Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 21, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 C, to behave with vulgar arrogance:—Subst., σιληπορδία, ή, Luc. 1. c. (The first part of the compd. is dub.:—the word remains in modern Gr.)

σίλι, τό, = κρότων or κίκι, called in Hdt. 2. 94 σιλλικύπριον, τό, v. Plin. N. H. 20. 5; cf. also σέσελι.

σίλιγιον, τό, Lat. *siligo*, fine early wheat, which the Greeks first procured from the Romans, Eccl.:—σίλιγνις, εως, ή, flour from siligo, a still finer kind than σεμίδαλις (q. v.), Galen. 6. 483, Eust. 1753. 6, E. M. 793. 8:—σιλιγνίτης άρτος, ό, bread made therefrom, Galen. 1. c.; and σιλιγνίας, ον, δ, Eust. 1753. 7.

σιλλαίνω, (σίλλος) to insult, mock, jeer, banter, Diog. L. 9. 111, Luc. Pion. 8, Ael. V. H. 3. 40, Poll. 2. 54, etc.

σιλλικύπριον, v. sub σίλι.

σιλλο-γράφος [ᾶ], ον, a writer of σίλλοι, v. σίλλος II:—hence σιλλογράφω, Eust. Opusc. 221. 1, Zonar., etc.; σιλλογραψία, ή, Eust. 1850. 34.

σίλλος (not σιλλός, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 11), ό, squint-eyed, έγώ σ. γεγένημαί σε περιορών Luc. Lexiph. 3;—prob. a variation of the form ιλλός; cf. σιλλώω.

II. commonly, a satirical poem or lampoon in hexam. verse, such as those written by Timon of Phlius (about 268 B. C.), called δ σιλλογράφος, Ath. 22 D, Julian. 207 C: in these σίλλοι he attacked all the Greek Philosophers, except Pyrrho and the Sceptics, to whose school he himself belonged, v. Diog. L. 9. 109-116:—his Fragments are found in Brunck's *Analecta* (2. 67 sq.), and separate editions have been published by Wölke (Warsaw 1820), and F. Paul (Berlin 1821):—if the poems of Xenophanes of Colophon (B. C. 538) were entitled σίλλοι by himself (as might be inferred from Strab. 143, Schol. Ar. Eq. 406, Eust. 204. 21), the first usage of the word must be thrown back accordingly; but it is prob. that σίλλοι were attributed to Xenophanes, partly from the fact that the poems in which he attacked the theology of Hom. and Hes. resembled the σίλλοι of Timon, partly because Timon introduced Xenophanes as an interlocutor in his own σίλλοι, v. Diog. L. 9. 111; so, in later writers, the name was given to any lampoon or satire in the style of Timon's poems, Lat. *sillius*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 224, Poll. 2. 54, etc.; τόν σ. ψόγον λέγουσι μετά παιδιᾶς δυσαρέστου Ael. V. H. 3. 40. (Cf. σιλλώω.)

σιλλώω, = σιλλαίνω, Poll. 9. 148; expl. by Hesych. and Phot. (who cites Archipp.), τούς όφθαλμούς ήρέμα περιφέρειν.

σίλλυβος, δ, a kind of thistle, the shoots of which were eaten, Diosc. 4. 159.

II. a parchment-label (Lat. *index*) appended to the outside of a book, Cic. Att. 4. 4 b, cf. 4. 5, 3:—but pl. σίλλυβα, τά, = θύσανοι, Poll. 7. 64; while Hesych. expl. σίλλυβον as δκάνθιον άδρον και έδάδιμόν τι και τό τών βιβλίων δέρμα, and Diosc. 3. 10., 4. 159 gives σίλλυβον in the former of these two senses.

σιλδδουροι, οί, the *soldurii* of Caesar (B. G. 3. 22), a Gallic word translated by εύχωλιμαίοι, vassals who have vowed to live and die with their lord, Nic. Damasc. ap. Ath. 249 B.

σιλουρισμός, δ, the eating of a σίλουρος, a serving it up at table, Diphil. 'Απολπ. 1. 11.

σίλουρος [r], ό, a river fish, Lat. *silurus*; it was so large as to require to be drawn out by horses or oxen, Ael. N. A. 14. 25;—perh. the *sheot*? Diodor. 'Επικληρ. 1. 36, Sopat. ap. Ath. 230 E, Juvenal. 4. 33.

σίλφη, ή, an insect, blatta, Arist. H. A. 8. 17, 8, Ael. N. A. 1. 37, Luc. Gall. 31: also tineæ, a book-worm, Luc. adv. Indoct. 17 (where the form τίλφη occurs, cf. Lob. Phryn. 300), Anth. P. 9. 251. II. a kind of boat, Schol. Ar. Pax 143, Suid. Cf. τίφη.

σιλφίβεις, εσσα, εν, of sylphium, Nic. Al. 329.

σίλφιον, τό, Lat. *laserpitium*, an umbelliferous plant, the juice of which was used in food and medicine, Solon 38, Hdt. 4. 169; όπος σ. Hipp. Acnt. 387; όπος και κανλός Ib. 389, cf. Soph. Fr. 945; freq. in Ar. as an eatable, esp. mashed up with cheese, Av. 534, 1579; and having a very strong flavour, Id. Eq. 895 sq.—It grew largely in the district of Cyrené, and was an article of export (cf. κανλός), v. Rawlinson, Hdt. 4. 169; hence the proverb, τὸ βάττον σίλφιον, of rare and precious commodities, Ar. Pl. 925, Arist. Fr. 485.—Hdt. uses τὸ σίλφιον as almost = the *silphium country*, 4. 192.—Sometimes σίλφιον was used of the root of the plant, opp. to its stalk (κανλός), seed (μαγύδαρις), and leaf (μάσπετον), Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, cf. Antiph. Δυσέρ. 1, Alex. Αέβ. 2. 5, Poll. 6. 67.—Bentl. (Correspondence, Letters 235, ap. Gaisf. Hdt. 1. c.) thinks it is the *assafoetida*, still much eaten as a relish in the East: it is now thought that the Persian sort, which yielded the όπος Μηδικός, was the *assafoetida*, and that the African sort, yielding the όπος Κυρηναϊκός, was (Della Cella) the *Ferula tingitana*, or (Sprengel) the *Thapsia gum-mifera*, v. Bähr Hdt. 1. c., v. also Theophr. H. P. 6. 3.

σιλφιο-φόρος, ον, bearing silphium, Strab. 133.

σιλφιόω, to prepare with silphium, σεσιλφιωμένος = sq., Philox. 2. 31 in Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 644.

σιλφιωτός, ή, όν, prepared with silphium, Ar. Fr. 180.

σίμαινω, to be σιμός (q. v.), Anecd. Oxon. 1. 138.

σίμαλος, δ, = σιμός, Tzetz. Post-Hom. 377.

σίμ-αύχη, ενος, δ, ή, slant-necked, dub. in Tzetz. Post-Hom. 669.

σιμβλεύω, (σίμβλος) intr. to form or grow in a hive, σ. κηρότροφα δῶρα μελισσών Anth. P. 6. 236.

σίμβλη, ή, = σίμβλος, Hesych.

σιμβλήμιος, η, ον, of or from the hive, σ. έργα honey, Ar. Rh. 3. 1036;—pecul. fem. σιμβληής, ίδος, πέτρα σ. a hole in a rock used by bees as a hive, Id. 1. 880; also, μελίσσαι σιμβληίδες Anth. P. 9. 226; written σιμβλίδες in Hesych.

σίμβλιος, α, ον, of a hive, found in one, dub. in Diosc. 2. 104.

σιμβλο-ποιέω, to make or gather into a hive, μέλι Eust. Opusc. 270. 92: Med., Ib. 145. 83.

σίμβλος, δ, a beehive, Hes. Th. 598, Theocr. 19. 2, Ar. Rh. 2. 132, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 49. 2. metaph. any store or hoard, σ. χρημάτων Ar. Vesp. 241; cf. Lat. *favissae* for *thesaurus*:—later, σίμβλον, τό, Enmath. 237, 381; pl. σίμβλα, Opp. C. 1. 128, Alciph. 3. 23.

σιμκίνθιον, τό, v. s. σημκίνθιον.

σιμίκιον, τό, a musical instrument of 35 strings, Poll. 4. 59 (v. 1. σιμκόν).

σίμο-ειδής, ές, snubby, στόμα Ael. N. A. 12. 27.

Σίμοεις, εντος, δ, Simois, Il.; contr. Σίμοϋς, ούντος, Hes. Th. 342;—Adj. Σιμοέντιος, contr. Σιμούντιος, α, ον, Eur. Or. 809, I. A. 767; also ες, ον Id. Hel. 250; poet. fem. Σιμοεντίς, ίδος, Id. Andr. 1018; Σιμούντις Ar. Thesm. 110; also Σιμοείσιος, ον, Strab. 597, Tryph. 326.

σίμο-πρόσωπος, ον, snub-nosed, dish-faced, ήπος Plat. Phaedr. 253 E.

σίμός, ή, όν, snub-nosed, flat-nosed, like the Tartars (or Scythians, as the Ancients called them), Hdt. 4. 23, cf. 5. 9; φαυλότεραι και σ., σ. και αισχροί Ar. Eccl. 617, 705, cf. Theocr. 3. 8; represented as giving an arch, pert look (as in Fr. *nez retroussé*), σιμός επίχαρις κληθείς Plat. Rep. 474 D, cf. Plut. 2. 56 C, Poll. 2. 73; Arist. says that all children are σιμοί, Probl. 33. 18; said of dolphins, Arion in Bgk. Lyr. p. 567; of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1; of the hippopotamus, Hdt. 2. 71, Arist. H. A. 2. 7, 2; of the ponies of the Sigynnæ, Hdt. 5. 9, 3; of goats and bees, Theocr. 7. 80., 8. 50; and the Lat. *simius*, *simia*, shews that it was applied to monkeys. 2. of the nose, snub, flat, opp. to γρυπός, Plat. Theaet. 209 C; τὸ σ. τῆς ρινός, = σιμότης, Xen. Symp. 5, 6, Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 7.—As this kind of nose gives a pert expression, we find σιμά γελαῖν (cf. Lat. *naso suspendere adunco*), Anth. P. 5. 177; σιμά σεσηρᾶς μυχθίζεις Ib. 179; cf. σιμώω I.

II. metaph. bent upwards, like the curved slope of a hill-side; then, like προσάντης, Lat. *acclivis*, up-hill, opp. to κατάντης, Lat. *declivis*, χωρίον Ar. Lys. 288, ubi v. Schol.; πρὸς τὸ σιμόν διώκειν to pursue up-hill, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 23; πρὸς τὸ σ. ἀνατρέχειν Dionys. Com. 'Ομων. 2, cf. Arist. Probl. 2. 38; όδος Xen. Cyn. 6, 5; τὰ σιμά ύπερβαλεῖν Ib. 5, 16:—αί σιμαί the ends of the lyre, Hesych.; also parts of the cornice, Id., cf. Vitruv. 3. § 63. 2. generally, bent in, hollow, concave, opp. to κυρτός, ή γαστήρ τών άδείπων σιμή Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 21; τὰ σιμά τοῦ ήπατος the bottom of the liver, Poll. 2. 213, Galen.; χείρ σιμή Ath. 630 A;—of splints, in Hipp. Offic. 745, acc. to Galen. rounded and tapering off towards the end, so as gradually to diminish the pressure; also of a kind of bandage, Ib. 742.

Σίμος, δ, masc. prop. n. Flat-nose, Anth. P. 6. 310, al., (where the accent. Σίμος is wrong);—used to denote a Satyr., C. I. 7417, -59, -60, al.:—Σίμυλος is a dim. form. II. a kind of tunny or (as others) mackerel, Opp. H. 1. 170.

σίμότης, ητος, ή, (σιμός) the shape of a snub nose, snubbiness, opp. to γρυπότης, Plat. Theaet. 143 E, 209 C, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 21. II. metaph., τὴν σ. τών ύδόντων the upward curve of the tusks of a wild boar, Xen. Cyn. 10, 13.

σιμο-τομέω, (τέμνω) in Geop. 5. 17, 6, perhaps to cut short off.
 σίμο-τράχηλος, ον, = σιμαύχην, Tzetz. Hist. II. 100.
 Σίμοῦς, οὐντος, ὁ, contr. for Σιμόεις.
 σίμω, (σιμός) to turn up the nose, and metaph. = μέφομαι (cf. σιμός I. 2), Hesych. II. generally, to bend upwards, τὴν ἰγνύαν Heliod. 10. 31; τὴν αὐχένα, τὰ νῶτα Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 460:—Pass. to become σιμός, Hipp. Art. 802; of the nose, Id. 1164 E; πόδες σεσιμωμένοι upturned feet, as of some wading birds, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 8, cf. Hipp. Art. 826.
 σίμωδία, ἡ, a loose song, named from one Σίμων, its inventor, Strab. 648:—σίμωδός, ὁ, Aristod. ap. Ath. 620 D; cf. ἰλαρωδός.
 σίμωμα [ἴ], τό, anything turned up, σ. ναός the upturned bow of a ship, Plut. Pericl. 26: cf. σάμαινα.
 Σίμων, ὄνος, ὁ, Simon, one of the Telchines (v. Ῥελχίν), used prov. of a confederate in evil, οἶδα Σίμωνα καὶ Σ. ἐμέ Zenob. Prov. 5. 41. II. name of a throw on the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2. 6.
 Σιμωνίδης, ον and Ion. εω, ὁ, Dor. -δας, a, voc. -ίδη (Theogn. 469), Simonides, the name of two celebrated poets, Hdt. 5. 102, Plat. Prot. 339 A, Ath. 460 B, etc.:—Adj. Σιμωνίδειος, ον, of or like Simonides, τρόπος Plut. 2. 1137 F.
 Σιμωνίξω, to imitate Simon, Eust. Opusc. 261. 57.
 σινᾶμώρευμα, τό, a stolen dainty, Pherecr. Incert. 10.
 σινᾶμωρέω, (σινάμωρος) to ravage or destroy wantonly, τῆς Ἑλλάδος μηδεμίαν πόλιν σιναμωρέειν Hdt. 1. 152, cf. 8. 35; also intr., σ. ἐς τι Paus. 2. 32, 3:—Pass. to be treated wantonly, lewdly, γυνὴ σιναμωρούμενη χαίρει Ar. Nub. 1070.
 σιναμωρία, ἡ, mischievousness, joined with ὕβρις, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 6, 6: greediness, Schol. Ar. Av. 1690: extravagance, Themist. 294 A.
 σινά-μωρος [ᾶ], ον, mischievous, hurtful, ὀλέθρια καὶ σ. Hipp. Art. 816; wantonly mischievous, wanton, Anacr. 52; of a dog, Plut. 2. 3 A, Schol. Ar. Pax 1009:—c. gen. rei, τῶν ἑωντοῦ σ. ruining his own affairs, Hdt. 5. 92, 6. 2. wanton, lewd, Jac. Ach. Tat. 609. (The deriv. from σίνομαι is clear: as to the term. -μωρος, v. sub ἰδμωρος.)
 σινᾶπ-έλαιον, τό, mustard-oil, Diosc. 1. 47.
 σινᾶπι [σῖ], εως, Anaxipp. Ἐγκαλ. 1. 45, N. T., and σινᾶπυ, ὄνος Diocl. ap. Ath. 68 E, τό; Ion. σίνηπι, εως or ιος, Arist. Plant. 1. 5, 5, Archig. ap. Galen., etc., or σίνηπυ Nic. ap. Ath. 366 D; also σίνηπυς, acc. υν, ὁ, Nic. Al. 533, mustard, Lat. sinapi:—in correct Att. none of these forms appear, but νᾶπυ, Ath. 367 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 288.
 σινᾶπιδιον, τό, Dim. of σίναπι, Alex. Trall. 7. 311. II. = μίλτος, as if = σιναπική, Eust. Dion. P. 1178.
 σινᾶπιζω, pf. σεσινάπικα, to apply a mustard-blister to one, τινά Xenarch. Σκυθ. 1, v. Matthaei Med. pp. 298 sq.:—Pass. to have a mustard-plaster applied, τὰ σεσινάπισμένα μέρη Ib. p. 300.
 σινάπινος [ᾶ], ἡ, ον, of mustard, Diosc. 1. 47, Galen.
 σινάπιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of σίναπι, E. M. 713. 38.
 σινάπισμα, τό, a mustard-blister, Soran. Obstet. 227. fin.
 σινάπισμός, ὁ, the use of a mustard-blister, Diosc. Ther. 3, Aët., etc.
 σινᾶπιστέον, verb. Adj. one must put on a mustard-blister, Diosc. Ther. 2.
 σινᾶρδός, ἁ, ὄνος, (σίνομαι) hurt, damaged, ὀδόντες, σκέλος Hipp. 781 F, 800 D, 819 G; τὸ σιναρόν Id. Fract. 774.
 σινᾶς, ἁδος, ἡ, destructive, Hesych.
 σινδόνη, ἡ, f. l. for σινδόνιον in Galen. Gloss.
 σινδόνιον, τό, a curtain, garment, etc., made of σινδών, Dio C. 79. 13, Poll. 7. 73; also σινδονίσκη, ἡ, Plut. 2. 340 D.
 σινδονίτης [ἴ], ον, ὁ, wearing clothes of σινδών, Strab. 719:—made of σινδών, τελαμῶν Poll. 4. 181; χιτῶν Phot.
 σινδονο-ειδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) like σινδών, cited from Eust.
 σινδονο-φορέω, to wear clothes of σινδών, Strab. 711.
 σινδον-ὑφής, ἔς, woven like or of σινδών, Philox. 2. 43; v. Σιδον-.
 σινδρων, ὄνος, ὁ, = σιναρός II, βλαπτικός, mischievous, Hermon ap. Ath. 267 B;—also = δουλέκδουλος, Ath. l. c.:—Hesych. also cites σινδρός, ὁ.
 σινδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (acc. pl. in Hesych. σινδούς, as εἰκούς from εἰκάν):—sindon, a fine cloth, a kind of cambric or muslin, (prob. derived from Ἰνδός, Sind), Hdt. 1. 200., 2. 95, v. Ritter Erdkunde 5. 436; σινδών βυσσίνη, used for mummy-cloth, Hdt. 2. 86., 7. 181 (v. sub βύσσοος); but also ἐξ ἐρίου τὰς σινδῶνας ὑφαίνουσιν, says Theophr. H. P. 4. 7, 7, cf. Strab. 693:—later, generally, fine linen, βρόχῳ μιτῶδει σινδῶνος Soph. Ant. 1222; σινδῶνος βυσσίνου τελαμῶνες surgeons' bandages, Hdt. 7. 181; τῶν πάντων λεπτῶν ἱματίων καὶ σινδῶνων Thuc. 2. 49, 4. 2. anything made of this cloth, a muslin garment, Luc. D. Conc. 10; a napkin, Lat. mappula, Alciphro 3. 66; a ship's sail, Eur. Fr. 775. 36, Alciphro 1. 12, etc. Cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 180.
 σινέομαι, dub. Ion. form for σίνομαι, q. v.
 σίνηπι, Ion. for σίναπι.
 σινιάζω, (σινίον) = σήθω, to sift, winnow, Ev. Luc. 22. 31, Hesych., Phot.:—aor. pass. σινιάθηναι (from σινιάω), v. Eust. Opusc. 140. 77.
 σινίασμα, τό, that which is sifted off, chaff, Pallad. H. Laus. 39.
 σινίον, τό, late word for a sieve; so σινιατήριον, τό, Hesych., σινιατρον, Syntipas ap. Ducang.; v. Lob. Phryn. 131.
 σίνις [σῖ], ἰδος, ὁ, acc. σίνιν, (σίνομαι) a ravager, plunderer, σ. κτεάνων Soph. Fr. 230; λέοντα σίνιν δόμοις (Coningt. suggested λέοντος ἴνιν here and ἦθος in v. 728), Aesch. Ag. 718, cf. Call. Ap. 90, Lyc. 539:—also as Adj. destroying, σ. ἀνὴρ as an example of a γλώσσα, Poëta ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 2. II. as prop. n., Σίνις, the Destroyer, a famous robber of the Isthmus of Corinth, called ὁ Πιτυοκάμπτης, Eur. Hipp. 977, Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 36, Xen., etc. The form Σίνις is incorrect.

σιν-όδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, hurting with the teeth, Hesych. Cf. συνόδους.
 σιν-όδων, οντος, ὁ, a gregarious and carnivorous fish, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 24., 9. 2, 1, al.: the MSS. vary between σινόδων, σινώδων, συνόδων.
 σίνομαι, Aeol. σίννομαι Sappho 14; 2 sing. σίνηαι Od. 12. 139: Ion. impf. σινέσκετο, -οντο Hes. Fr. 137 Marksch., Od. 6. 6:—fut. σινήσομαι Hipp. 610. 10:—aor. 3 pl. ἐσίναντο Hdt. 8. 31, -έατο 7. 147:—the MSS. give a form σινέομαι in Hdt. 4. 123., 5. 81, etc., Hipp. 500. 47 sq, 510. 52; but σίνομαι is the only form in Hom., and prob. should be restored everywhere, v. Dind. Dial. Herod. p. xlii:—no Act. σίνω occurs (except in Galen.), but σίνομαι is used as Pass. by Orph. Arg. 212. (From √ΣΙΝ come also σίν-ος, σίν-ις, σίν-της, σίν-τωρ, Σίν-τιες, Σίν-ων, σινά-μωρος.) [ἴ in Hom., Hes., and later Ep.; but ἴ in ἀσινής; and Aesch. and Soph. use σίνος, σίνις with ἴ]. I. to harm, hurt, do one harm or mischief, in Hom., who uses the Verb only in Od. (but v. infr. II, and cf. σίντης), of plunderers and marauders, οἱ σφέας σινέσκοντο, of the Cyclopes who used to plunder the Pbaeacians, Od. 6. 6; ὅτε μοι σινοῖτό γ' ἑταίρους, of Charybdis destroying his comrades, 12. 114; εἰ δέ κε σίνηται (sc. Ἡελίου βόας) II. 112., 12. 139 (cf. βόες ἀσίνες Ib. 110); so, οὐ σινέσκετο καρπὸν Hes. Fr. 2. 3; and in later Ep., ἀλώπηξ .. σινομένη τὰν τρώξιμον plundering the grapes, Theocr. 1. 49; σ. ἔπαυλα καὶ .. ἀνδρας Anth. P. 6. 272, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 951, 1260, etc.:—so in Ion. Prose, to pillage, waste a country, Hdt. 5. 74, 2., 6. 97, 2., 8. 31, 3; to waste, destroy the crops, Id. 1. 17, 3., 4. 123, 1; so in a Cretan inscription, αἱ δέ κα σίνηται [τοὺς καρπούς], ἀποτεισάτω τὰ ἐπιτίμια ὁ σινόμενος C. I. 2556. 28; in a Delphic, 1688. 42; in a Sicilian, 5774. 81; σ. τὴν Μηδικὴν Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 4, cf. 3. 3, 5; ἐὰν ὑποζύγιον .. σινηταί τι τῶν πέλας Plat. Legg. 936 E. II. generally, to hurt, harm, damage, like Att. βλάπτω, αἰδῶς, ἢτ' ἀνδρας μέγα σίνεται Hes. Op. 316 (interpolated also in Il. 24. 45, v. Schol. Ven.); [ὁ κροκόδειλος] οὐδὲν σ. τὸν τρόχιλον Hdt. 2. 68, 5; τὴν ἔδραν τοῦ ἵππου μὴ σ. not to hurt his back, Xen. Eq. 12, 9: esp. in war, to injure, harass, σ. τὸν στρατὸν Hdt. 5. 27, 2; τοὺς πολεμίους μέγα σ. Id. 7. 147, 1, cf. 9. 49, 2, Xen. An. 3. 4, 16; opp. to ἀφελεῖν, Id. Lac. 12, 5.—The word is orig. Ion., being never used by Att. Poets, and in Att. Prose chiefly by Xen.; but cf. σίνος, σίνις.
 σίνος, εος, τό, hurt, harm, a lesion, Hipp. 759 A; pl. lesions, Id. Acut. 393, al.: generally, mischief, injury, Hdt. 8. 65. II. of things, a mischief, bane, plague, used by Aesch. alone of the Trag., πρέπει σ. the mischief is revealed, Ag. 388 (lyr.); σ. ἐσθημάτων ruin to them, Ib. 561 (iamb.); σ. πολυκτόνον, of Helen, Ib. 733 (lyr.); of the ἀστήρ (star-fish), Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 20, cf. Theophr. C. P. 2. 7, 5.—Ion. word, very rare in the best Att. Prose, as Isocr. 415 E. [σῖ, Aesch. Il. c., Nic. Th. 1. 653; but, in Al. 231, αἰνεα, v. sub σίνομαι.]
 σινότης, ητος, ἡ, faultiness, Gloss.
 σινῶ, late form of σίνομαι, Manetho 6. 552, cf. Phot. Bibl. 57. 38.
 σίντης, ον, ὁ, (σίνομαι) poet. word, tearing, ravenous, of the lion, like the later σίνις, Il. 11. 481., 20. 165; of the wolf, 16. 353; with a fem. Subst., σίντας φάλαγγος Nic. Th. 715. 2. as Subst., = ἔχισ, Ib. 623; a spoiler, thief, Opp. H. 4. 602.
 Σίντιες, οἱ, the Sintians, a name of early inhabitants of Lemnos, who were pirates (cf. σίνομαι), Il. 1. 594, Od. 8. 294:—hence Σιντιῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, old name of Lemnos, Ap. Rh. 1. 608., 4. 1759;—Adj. Σιντιακός, ἡ, ὄνος, Orph. Arg. 473.
 σίντωρ, ορος, ὁ, = σίντης, Anth. P. 6. 45.
 σινῶδων, v. σινόδων.
 σίνων, ὄνος, ὁ, v. sub σίσων.
 Σίνων, ὄνος, ὁ, (σίνομαι), Sinon, i. e. the Mischievous, the Greek who persuaded the Trojans to receive the wooden horse: the story is not in Hom., but Soph. had a play of this name, cf. Arctin. ap. Procul. Chrestom. p. 11 Bekk.
 Σινώπη, ἡ, Sinopé, a town of Paphlagonia on the Black Sea, Hdt. 1. 76, etc.; Σινωπέυς, εως, ὁ, an inhabitant of it, Simon. 119, Xen. An. 5. 3, 2, etc.; Σινωπίτης, Dion. P. 225; ἡ Σινωπίς or Σινωπίτις, the country, Strab. 561. fin. 546: Adj. Σινωπικός, ἡ, ὄνος, Steph. B. II. ἡ Σινωπική (sc. μίλτος), a red earth found in Cappadocia, imported into Greece from Sinopé, Lat. rubrica Sinopica, v. Theophr. Lap. 52, Diosc. 5. 111, Strab. 540, etc.; so, ἡ Σινωπίς Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 8; and σινωπίδιον, τό, Tzetz. Hist. 13. 44.
 Σινωπίζω, to behave like the courtesan Sinopé, Hesych.
 σινωπικός, ἡ, ὄνος, (σινῶ) mischievous, Schol. Nic. Al. 231, Ptol.
 σίξις, εως, ἡ, (σίξω) a hissing, such as is made by plunging hot metal in water, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 16.
 σιο-ειδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) like σίον, E. M. 134. 25.
 σιο-κόμος, ον, Lacon. for θεο-κόμος, with hair like the gods, Eupol. Incert. 129 (as Meineke corrects σιῶκολλοι).
 σιο-κόπος, ὁ, Lacon. for θεο-κόπος, = νεωκόπος (q. v.), Hesych.
 σίον, τό, a marsh plant, perhaps the water parsnep, Sium latifolium and augusti., or marshwort, heliosciadion nodiflorum, Theocr. 5. 125 (in pl.) Diosc. 2. 154:—v. ἴον sub fin.
 σιός, Lacon. for θεός, Ar. Lys. 81, 174, al., v. ap. Thuc. 5. 77, and θεός II.
 σίπᾶλός, purblind, Poëta ap. E. M. 714. 5, Eust. 972. 30:—v. σιφλός.
 σιπταχόρας, ον, ὁ, an Indian tree mentioned by Ctes. Ind. 19.
 σίπυδνος, ἡ, collat. form of σπ., Poëta ap. Luc. Alex. 25.
 σίπυή, ἡ, a vessel for keeping meal in, a meal-tub, meal-jar, Ar. Eq. 1296, Pl. 806, Pherecr. Τυρανν. 3, Anth. P. 6. 302: the Att. form αἰπύα, though cited by Harp. and Hesych., does not occur: on a collat. form without σ, v. Lob. Phryn. 301: cf. also σίφνις.
 σίπυήθεν, Adv. from the meal-tub or bread-basket, Call. Fr. 454.
 σίραιον [ῖ], τό, new wine boiled down, Lat. defrutum, Ar. Vesp. 878, Antiph. Λευκ. 1, Alc. Aëβ. 2. 8, Πονηρ. 2. 3; also, οἶνος σίραιος Diosc.

5. 9, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1, or σίρινος Eust. 1385. 14; also of figs, Galen.

σιρίασις, σιριάω, σίριος, worse forms for σειρ-.

σιρικόβν, τό, silk, v. sub σηρικός.

σιρικόποιός, δ, a silk-manufacturer, C. I. 5834, v. addend.

σίρις or σίρις, ιδος, ἡ, name of a plant, also ξίρις or ξύρις, E. M.

σιρο-μάστις, ου, δ, properly a pit-searcher, i. e. a sort of probe or gauge, with which the tax-gatherers searched corn-pits and magazines, used also in war to try whether there were pits in the ground, Math. Vett.

II. a barbed lance of the same shape, LXX (3 Regg. 18. 28, etc.), Philo 1. 135, Joseph. A. J. 7. 2, 2.

σιρός, δ, a pit or vessel for keeping corn in, Eur. Fr. 824, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 28, Dem. 100. fin.

II. a pitfall, Lat. *sirus*, Long. 1. 11. [ξ, Anaxandr. l. c., Anth. P. append. 25; but in common language ξ, Draco p. 81, whence the form σειρός.]

σισάριον, τό, a woman's ornament of gold, Poll. 5. 101, Hesych.

σισάρων, τό, a plant with an eatable root, perhaps *Sium sisarum*, Lat. *siser*, Epich. ap. Ath. 120 C, Diosc. 2. 139.

σισιλισμός, or -ιγμός, δ, = σισμός, Schol. Od. 9. 394, Eust. 1636. 17.

σισμός, δ, (σίζω) = σίξις, a hissing, Suid.

σισόη, ἡ, a roll of hair, like κρώβυλος, LXX (Levit. 19. 27).

σίστρος, ἡ, a kind of plant, Arist. Mirab. 160, Plut. 2. 1155 E.

σίσυβος, δ, a rare dialectic form for θύσανος, akin to σίλλυβος and σίττυβος, Eust. 976. 28, Phot.

σισύμβρινος, η, ου, of σίσυμβρον, μύρον Antiph. Θεορκ. 1. 5, Theophr. σίσυμβριον, τό, = σκ., Cratin. Μαλθ. 1. 3, Ar. Av. 160, Arist. Fr. 325, Theophr., etc.

II. a woman's ornament, Poll. 5. 101.

σισύμβρον, τό, a sweet-smelling plant, perhaps mint or thyme. [σῖ- Anth. P. 4. 1, 19, but σῖ- Nic. Th. 896.]

σισύρα [ῦ], ἡ, a cloak of goats-hair, which served as a garment by day and a coverlet by night, like the modern Greek *grego* (cf. βαίτη, and v. sub χλαίνα), Ar. Ran. 1459, cf. Vesp. 738, Eccl. 347; ἐν πέντε σ. ἐγ-κεκορδυλημένος Id. Nub. 10; σ. δερματίνη Plat. Eryx. 400 E; cf. σισύρα: Hesych. also has σίσις.—Tzetz. (Schol. ad Lyc. 634) distinguishes σισύρα as made ἐκ δέρματος ἐντρίχου from σισύρα = ἄτριχον δερμάτιον.

σισύριγγιον, τό, a bulbous plant of the *Iris* kind, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 7.

σισύρνα, ἡ, = σισύρα, a garment of skin, v. l. Hdt. 4. 109, 7. 67; τῆς σ. τῆς λεοντείας Aesch. Fr. 108; also σισύρνος, δ, σίσυρνον, τό, Hesych.: —a Dim. σισύρινον (lib. σισυρίνιον), τό, in Schol. Theocr. 5. 15.

σισύρνο-δύτης [ῦ], ου, δ, one who wears a σισύρνα, Lyc. 634.

σισύρνο-φόρος, ου, = σισυροφόρος, Hdt. 7. 67.

σισύρνωδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a skin or fur, στόλος Soph. Fr. 362.

σισύρο-φόρος, ου, wearing leather, Synes. 23 C; —φορέω, Anna Comn.

σίσις, δ, any coarse or cheap garment, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 634.

σισύφιζω, to act like Sisyphus, i. e. slyly and unscrupulously, A. B. 64.

Σισύφος [ξ], ου, δ, a mythic king of Corinth, noted as the craftiest of men, Il. 6. 153; punished in the shades below, Od. 11. 593; proverb., πλείονα δ' εἰδείης Σισύφου Theogn. 702; Σισύφου μηχαναί Ar. Ach. 391; nickname of the Spartan Dercyllidas, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 8; —Adj. Σισυφείος, α, ου, Eur., etc.; also Σισυφία χθών, i. e. Corinth, Pöcta ap. Paus. 5. 2, 5; or Σισυφίς ἀκτῆ, αἶα Theocr. 22. 158, Anth. P. 7. 354; —Σισυφείον, τό, the temple of S., Diod. 20. 103, Strab. 379. (Prob. a redupl. form of σοφός (with Aeol. υ for ο), the Wise or Crafty; Hesych. cites σέσυφος πανούργος.)

σίσιων, δ, a Syrian plant, *Sison atomum*, the seeds of which were used as a spice and as a medicine, Diosc. 3. 64; apparently the same as σίνων in Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 5, etc.

σίτα, τά, heterog. pl. of σίτος.

σίτ-ἀγέρτης, ου, δ, (ἀγείρω), a collector of corn for state purposes, a commissary, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 177; such persons are called ἀγερται οἱ ἀπὸ σιτωνίας in a Taurom. Inscr. (C. I. 5640 III. 34); or simply ἀγερται Ib. 1. 35, al.: cf. σιτολόγος, σιτοφύλαξ.

σίτ-ἀγωγέω, to convey corn, Luc. Nav. 14; —c. acc. cogn., σ. σιταγωγίαν Luc. l. c.; absol., Dio C. 47. 37, 49. 27.

σίτ-ἀγωγία, ἡ, conveyance of corn, Luc. Nav. 14.

σίτ-ἀγωγός, όν, (ἀγω) conveying or transporting corn to a place, σ. πλοῖα provision-ships, Hdt. 7. 147; ἀκατοι Ib. 186; ναῦς Andoc. 22. 21, Thuc. 8. 4; ὀλκάς Ib. 6. 30; cf. σιτηγός, and v. Phryn. p. 430.

σίτανίας πυρός, δ, prob. buck-wheat, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 3; prob. diff. from σητάνιος, v. C. P. 4. 10, 3.

σίτ-ἀποχία, ἡ, (ἀπέχω) abstinence from food, Hesych. s. v. βουβίλιξ.

σίτ-ἀριον, τό, Dim. of σίτος, mostly in pl., a little corn, Philem. In-cert. 12, Plut. 2. 1097 D: a little bread, Polyb. 16. 24, 5: a little food, Hipp. 1093 G.

σίτ-ἀρκεία, ἡ, = σιταρκία, v. l. Polyb.

σίτ-ἀρκέω, to supply with provisions, σιταρκῆσαι (vulg. -χῆσαι) Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 39, cf. Eust. 626. 55; —Pass., Strab. 833.

σίτ-ἀρκησις, εως, ἡ, a supplying with provisions, Zonar.

σίτ-ἀρκία, ἡ, sufficiency of provisions, supplies, τριμήνου σ. Arist. Oec. 2. 24, 2; and the same form ought prob. to be restored in 2. 29., 2. 39, though the Ms. authority is in favour of σιταρκία; there is the same uncertainty in MSS. of Polyb., e. g. 1. 52, 5., 1. 70, 3, etc.

σίτ-ἀρκιον, τό, a store-chest, Eccl.

σιταρχέω, v. σιταρκέω.

σίτ-ἀρχημα (-ἀρκημα?), τό, a soldier's rations, Antiph. Διδυμ. 2. 12.

σίτ-ἀρχης, ου, δ, (ἀρχω) the president of the commissariat, a commissary-general, victualler, Philo 2. 69; —σίταρχος, δ, in Harmod. ap. Ath. 148 F.

σίταρχία, ἡ, the office of supplying a town or army, the commissariat,

victualling department, Philo 2. 64, Phot., etc.

II. the supplies

furnished, v. σιταρκία.

σίτεία, ἡ, (σιτεύω) a feeding, fattening, Gloss.

σίτεύσιμος, η, ου, of or for feeding: τὸ σ. a fowl stuffed for the table, Lemma to Anth. P. 9. 484 and 486.

σίτευσις, εως, ἡ, = σιτεία, Gloss.

σίτευτής, ου, δ, one who feeds cattle, etc., Plut. 2. 750 C.

σίτευτός, ἡ, όν, fed up, fattened, παῖδες Xen. An. 5. 4, 32; of beasts, Polyb. 39. 2, 7, N. T.; σ. χῆν, Lat. *allilis*, Epigen. Βάκχ. 2, etc.

σίτεύω, to feed, fatten, σιτεύεσκον κτήνεα (Ion. impf.) Hdt. 7. 119, cf. Plut. 2. 661 B; but παίνω is the Att. word, Moer. 332.

II. Pass. to feed on, to eat, c. acc., Polyb. 12. 2, 5 (v. l. σιτέομαι), Plut. Lucull. 40, Ath. 651 E; cf. sq.

σίτέω, part. gen. σιτέοντων Hipp. 228. 40 (v. l. σιτευμένων): aor. 1 part. σιτήσας Hesych.: —elsewhere as Dep. σιτέομαι, Ion. impf. σιτέ-σκοντο Od.: fut. σιτήσομαι Ar. Nub. 491, Pax 724, Arist. Mund. 6, 34:

aor. ἐσιτήθη C. I. 1327, Dor. ποῖτ. σιτάθη Theocr. 9. 26: (σίτος). To take food, eat, οἶκος ἐν τῷ σιτέσκοντο Od. 24. 209, so Hdt. 1. 94, 133, Plat. Apol. 36 D; v. Πρυτανείον 1.

2. c. acc., like Lat. *vescor*, to feed on, eat, ἰχθύς, καρπούς σιτέεσθαι Hdt. 1. 71, 200, 202; ἐλπιδας Aesch. Ag. 1663; ἀπομαγαλιᾶς Ar. Eq. 415 sq. (ubi v. Br. et Dind.); τὴν σοφίαν Id. Nub. 1. c.; ὅπως, οἷς αὐτὸς σιτοῖτο σίτοις, τούτοις ὅμοια παρατίθειτο αὐτῷ Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 3; κρέας σ. Theocr. l. c.

3. c. gen. to eat of, Philes de An. 1. 24; ἀπὸ τίνος Heliod. 2. 23; τινι Scymn. 8. 54.

σίτη-βόρος, ου, (βόρα) eating corn, Nic. Al. 115.

σίτηγέω, = σιταγωγέω, to convey or transport corn, εἰς τὸ Ἀττικὸν ἐμπόριον Dem. 917. 26, Ἀθήναζε Id. 941. 4, cf. Lycurg. 151. 21: to im-

port corn, παρά τίνος Dem. 467. 25.

σίτηγία, ἡ, the conveyance or importation of corn, εἰς τόπον Dem. 1286. 17.

σίτη-γονος, ου, produced for food, Nic. Al. 424 (Schneid. χιλήγ-).

σίτ-ηγός, όν, (ἀγω) = σιταγωγός; σ. πλοῖα Dem. 1213. 2; τὰ σ. (sub πλοῖα), Plut. Galb. 13.

σίτηρεσιάζω, to supply with provisions, εἰς δῖμηνον Arist. Oec. 2, 38.

σίτηρέσιον, τό, provisions, victuals, esp. of soldiers' provision-money, Xen. An. 6. 2, 4; δέκα ἕκαστος τοῦ μηνὸς δραχμὰς σιτηρέσιον λαμβάνει Dem. 48. 4; ἐδίδου τοῖς ναύταις σ. Id. 1223. 6, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 365:

—at Rome, σιτ. ἔμμηνον a monthly allowance of grain to the poorer citizens, Lat. *tessera frumentaria*, Plut. Crass. 2, Caes. 8, 57, Cato Mi. 26; cf. σιτοδοτέω.

σίτηρός, α, όν, (σίτος) of corn, τὰ σ. γεύματα food made from corn, Hipp. Acut. 385; —μέτρα σ. corn measures, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 5; μέ-

διμνος σ. C. I. 123. 27. II. fit for food, eatable, Xenocr. Aquat. 41.

III. καρπὸς δ σ. corn or grain in all its various kinds, cereals, Theophr. Vent. 13; so, τὰ σιτηρά = τὰ σιτάδη, as opp. to ζῶα,

λάχανα, Id. H. P. 1. 10, 7, Diosc. 3. prooem.

σίτησις, εως, ἡ, (σίτέω) an eating, feeding, ἐπὶ σιτήσει for home consumption, opp. to πρᾶσις, Hdt. 4. 17; σ. καὶ διαίτα Plat. Rep. 404 D;

σ. ἐν Πρυτανείῳ public maintenance in the Prytanæum, Ar. Ran. 764, Andoc. 33. 14, Plat. Apol. 37 A; —so, absol., σίτησιν αἰτεῖν Ar. Eq. 574; γέρα .. διδοται σ. Timocl. Δρακ. 1. 18; also in pl., Dem. 489. 25; cf. Πρυτανείον 1, σίτιον II. 3.

II. food, σίτησιν εἶναι κρέα ἐφθά Hdt. 3. 23, 1.

σίτη-φάγος, ου, (φάγειν) = σιτηβύρος, ἀκρίς Anecd. Oxon. 1. 210.

σίτιζω, aor. ἐσίτισα Xen. Symp. 4, 9; —Med., fut. -ίσσομαι (ἐπι-) Arr. An. 3. 20; Att. -ισσομαι Pherecr. Γρα. 1; Ion. -ιεύμαι (ἐπι-) Hdt. 9. 50:

aor. ἐπιτισάμην (ἐπι-) Thuc.: pf. σεσίτισμαι, v. infr.: (σίτος). To feed, nourish, fatten, τινά Hdt. 6. 52, Ar. Eq. 716, Isocr. 8 C; τινά τι Xen. Symp. 4, 9; cf. σιτεύω: —Pass. = σιτέομαι, to eat, c. acc., πρῶκας σιτίζεται Theocr. 4. 16; —metaph., τὸν Ἰσαῖον ὄλον σεσίτισται (of Demosthenes), Pyth. ap. Dion. H. de Isaeo 4.

σίτικός, ἡ, όν, (σίτος) of wheat or corn, σ. ἐξαγωγή exportation of corn, Polyb. 28. 14, 8; οἱ σ. καρποί Diod. 5. 21, etc.; σ. τροφή Strab. 242; δ σ. νόμος, lex frumentaria, Plut. C. Gracch. 5; σ. πρόσοδοι C. I. 4697. 11.

σίτινος, η, ου, = σιτικός, Geop. 2. 23, 9.

σίτιον, τό, (σίτος) mostly in pl. σιτία; (the sing. in Hipp. 10. 33., 610. 10, Plat. Rep. 338 C, Phaedr. 241 C, and some later writers, in signf. II. 2); only used in Prose and Comedy:

1. grain, corn, ἡλουν ὄρθρῆαι τὰ σ. Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 1. II. food made from grain, bread, σιτία .., μάλιστα μὲν τοὺς ἐκ πυρῶν ἀρτους λέγων Hipp. 404. 32;

ποιεῖσθαι σιτία ἀπὸ ὕλυρέων to feed off spelt, Hdt. 2. 36, cf. ἀπο-ζῶα. 2. generally, food, victuals, provisions for men, opp. to χόρτος (fodder for cattle), Id. 1. 94, 188, etc.; σιτί ἡμερῶν τριῶν three days' provision, of soldiers, Ar. Ach. 197, Pax 312, cf. Thuc. 1. 48., 3. 1; σιτία καὶ ποτά meat and drink, Plat. Gorg. 490 B, Xen. An. 1. 10, 9; ἐν τοῖς σ. τε καὶ ὕψοις Plat. Prot. 334 C; opp. to ροφήματα, Hipp. Acut. 385; cf. σίτος 1. fin.

3. τὰν Πρυτανείῳ σιτία public maintenance in the Prytanæum, Ar. Eq. 709; cf. σίτησις. 4. rarely food for dogs, Xen. Cyn. 7, 11.

III. = σίτος III, Ar. Eccl. 355.

σίτισις, εως, ἡ, freq. v. l. for σίτησις, which is now generally restored.

σίτισμα, τό, a feeding, fattening, Anon. ap. Wernsd. ad Philen p. 42; σίτισμός, δ, Schol. Nic.

σίτιστής, ου, δ, = σιτευτής, Philes de Anim. 5. 96.

σίτιστός, ἡ, όν, verb. Adj. of σιτίζω, = σιτευτός, Ath. 656 E, Ev. Matth. 22. 4, Joseph. A. J. 8. 2, 4.

σίτλα, ἡ, = Lat. *situla*, Alex. Trall. 1. 2; —Dim. σιτλίον, τύ. II. a water-bucket, pail, Ulp. in Dem. Mid., Eccl.

σίτο-βολών, ὠνος, δ, (βάλλω) a place for laying up corn in, a corn-loft, granary, Lat. *horreum granarium*, Philo Belop. p. 87, Geop.; cf.

βολεών:—so σιτοβόλιον, τύ, Polyb. 3. 100, 4; σιτοβολεῖον, Menand. Eύν. 6, σιτόβολον, τó, C. I. 2058 B. 48.
 σιτο-βόρος, ον, = σιτοφάγος, read by E. M. in Nic. Th. 802.
 σιτο-βρύτις, ιδος, ή, *abounding in corn*, of Demeter, Poëta ap. Wernsd. ad Philen p. 40.
 σιτο-δάπης, ό, *corn-eater*, Theod. Prodr. Galeom.
 σιτο-δεία, ή, *want of corn or food*, Hdt. 1. 22, 94, Thuc. 4. 36.
 σιτο-δόκη, ή, *a granary*, Poll. 6. 34.
 σιτο-δόκος, ον, *holding food*, πήρα, γαστήρ Anth. P. 6. 95., 11. 60.
 σιτοδοσία, ή, *gratuitous distribution of corn*, Dion. H. 7. 45, Antipho ap. Poll. 8. 103.
 σιτοδοτώ, *to furnish corn or provisions*, like σιτομετρέω, Poll. 6. 36. II. *to furnish with provisions or victuals*, τινας Themist. 292 D:—Pass. *to be provisioned or victualled*, Thuc. 4. 39; esp. at Rome, ό σιτοδοτούμενος όχλος or δήμος Dio C. 43. 21., 55. 10; cf. σιτηρέσιον, σιτοδοσία.
 σιτο-δότης, ου, ό, *a furnisher of corn*, like σιτομέτρης, C. I. 2804, Manetho 5. 308.
 σιτο-δοχέιον, τύ, = σιτοδόκη, Aquila V. T., Eccl.
 σιτο-θήκη, ή, *a granary*, Themist. 221 B.
 σιτο-κάπηλεύω, *to deal in corn*, Poll. 7. 18.
 σιτο-κάπηλος, ον, *a dealer in corn, cornfactor*, Philostr. 19, Poll. 7. 18.
 σιτο-κλέπτης, ου, ό, *a stealer of corn*, etc., Byz.
 σιτο-κλονέομαι, Pass. *to be in want of corn*, Hesych.
 σιτό-κουρος, ον, (κείρω) *consuming bread and doing nothing else*, fruges consumere natus, Alex. Πανν. 6, Menand. Θρασυλ. 4, Πωλ. 1.
 σιτό-κρίθον, τύ, *a sort of corn-rent, consisting of wheat and barley*, Byz.
 σιτ-όλεθρος, ό, *pest of corn, destruction of corn*, Hdt. Epim. 203.
 σιτο-λειψία, ή, (λείπω) = σιτοδεία, Greg. Nyss.
 σιτολογέω, *to collect corn, to forage*, Polyb. 1. 17, 9: c. acc., σ. τήν χώραν Id. 3. 101, 2.
 σιτολογία, ή, *a collecting of corn, a foraging*, Diod. 20. 42, Plut. Fab. 8; also σιτολόγιον, τó, Hdt. Epim. 237.
 σιτο-λόγος, ό, (λέγω) *a collector of corn or provisions*, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4862 b. A, cf. σιταγέρτης.
 σιτομετρέω (σιτομέτρης), *to deal out portions of corn or provisions*, Polyb. Fr. 44; σ. τινι Diod. 13. 58; c. acc. cogn., σ. σίτον LXX (Gen. 47. 12). 2. trans., σ. δύναμιν *to supply a force with provisions, to victual it*, Polyb. 4. 63, 10, etc.:—Pass., οί πεζοί σιτομετρούνται τι they have it served out as rations, Id. 6. 39, 13.—Phryn. 383, Thom. M. 795, object to the word, preferring σίτον μετρούμαι.
 σιτο-μέτρης, ου, ό, *one who measures and deals out corn or provisions*, Byz. 2. *a magistrate who had to inspect the corn-measures*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 18, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 3.
 σιτομετρία, ή, *the office of σιτομέτρης*, Plut. Cato Ma. 8. II. *a measured allowance of corn, rations*, Diod. 2. 41, C. I. 4039. 29: so, σιτομέτριον, Ev. Luc. 12. 42; -μετρον, τó, Plut. 2. 313 B.
 σιτο-μνημονέω, (μνήμων) = σιτομετρέω, A. B. 62 Hesych.
 σιτο-νόμος, ον, (νέμω) *dealing out corn or food*, σ. έλπίς the hope of getting food, Soph. Ph. 1091.
 σιτοποιέω, *to prepare corn for food, to make bread*, Eur. Tro. 494; σ. τινι *to give victuals to any one*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 4, 7. II. *Med. to prepare food for oneself*, Ib. 6. 2, 31: *to take food*, Ib. 1. 6, 36.
 σιτοποιία, ή, *breadmaking, the preparation of food*, Xen. Oec. 7, 21.
 σιτοποιικός, ή, όν, *for breadmaking*, όργανα, σκεύη Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 31, Oec. 9, 9; μηχανήσις Polyb. 1. 22, 7:—in Galen. σιτοποιητικός.
 σιτο-ποιός, ό, ή:—σ. ανάγκη the task of grinding and baking, Eur. Hec. 362. II. as Subst. *one that ground the corn in the hand-mill*, οί σ. εκ τών μυλώνων Thuc. 6. 22; but mostly fem., *a baking-woman*, Hdt. 3. 150; γυναίκες σ. Id. 7. 187, Thuc. 2. 78; opp. to ύφοποιός (a cook), Plat. Gorg. 517 D, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 3; *to μάγειρος*, Plut. Alex. 23.
 σιτο-πομπία (in Mss. often -εία), ή, *the conveyance or convoy of corn*, Dem. 254. 22., 307. 16., 326. 11., 671. 13. II. *a supply of corn*, τής σ. έπιλιπούσης Diod. 14. 55.
 σιτοπονέω, = σιτοποιέω, Philo 2. 233., 467:—so, σιτοπονία, ή, Id. 1. 392;—σιτο-πόνος, ύ, ή, Ib. 131, al.
 σιτο-πράτης [α], ου, ύ, = σιτοπώλης, Poëta ap. Wernsd. ad Philen p. 36, Tzetz.
 σιτοπώλῳ, *to deal in corn*, Poll. 7. 18.
 σιτο-πώλης, ου, ό, *a cornmerchant, cornfactor*, Lys. Or. 22 (κατὰ τών Σιτοπωλών), Arist. H. A. 6. 24, 3 (where Bekk. -πώλους).
 σίτος, ό, heterog. in pl. σίτα, τά, Hdt. 4. 128., 5. 34, and Att., cf. Pors. Med. 494:—no neut. sing. σίτον has been found, and pl. masc. σίτοι, σίτους only in Eust. Opusc. 140. 77:—*corn, grain*, comprehending both wheat (πυρός) and barley (κριθή), εν [Ιθάκη] σ. άθέσφατος ήδὲ καὶ οἶνος γίγνεται Od. 13. 244; περι σίτου έκβολήν about the shooting of the corn into ear, Thuc. 4. 1; του άκμάζοντος at its ripening, Id. 2. 19; σ. εν άκμῇ έστι Id. 3. 1., 4. 2; τον νέον σ. σὺν τῇ καλάμῃ άποκείμενον Xen. An. 5. 4, 27; σ. άηλεσμένος, άπηλοημένος ground corn, Hdt. 7. 23, Thuc. 4. 26, Dem. 1040. 22; σίτον εισάγειν Thuc. 2. 6, etc.; σ. έπί-σακτος Dem. 254. 20; σίτου εισαγωγή, εξαγωγή Arist. Fr. 410, Eth. N. 5. 5, 13; συγκομιδή Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 14; cf. σιτοφύλακες. 2. *food made from grain, bread*, as opp. to flesh-meat, σίτος καὶ κρέα Od. 9. 9., 12. 19, Hdt. 2. 168; σίτον έδοντες is a general epith. of men as opp. to beasts, όσσοι νῦν βροτοί εισιν έπὶ χθονὶ σ. έδ. Od. 8. 222, cf. 9. 90; hence it is said of savages, who eat flesh only, that οὐδέ τι σίτον ήσθιον, Hes. Op. 145; and to shew that men are not savage, σίτον καὶ σπείρουσι καὶ σιτέονται Hdt. 4. 17; σωρὸν σίτου κεχυμένον Id. 1. 22; so, Palamedes is said to have taught men σίτον ειδέναι, Aesch. Fr. 181; cf.

cf. σιτοφάγος:—also, έσθίειν έπὶ τῷ σ. ύψον Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 2; κάρ-δαμον έχειν έπὶ τῷ σ. Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 11; ύδωρ πίνειν έπὶ τῷ σ. Ib. 6. 2, 27, cf. Plut. Them. 29, with Id. 2. 328 F. 3. in a wider sense, *meat*, as opp. to *drink*, σίτος ήδὲ ποτῆς Od. 9. 87, Il. 19. 306; σ. καὶ οἶνος Od. 3. 479, Il. 9. 706; σ. καὶ μέθυ Od. 4. 746, etc.; even of porridge (κυκεών), Io. 235; so, σίτα καὶ ποτά Hdt. 5. 34, Xen. An. 2. 3, 27; σ. ποιείν καὶ οἶνον Plat. Rep. 372 A:—generally, *food*, άκμηνος σίτοιου Il. 19. 163, cf. 166, Aesch. Fr. 181; as opp. to *sleep*, σίτος καὶ εὐνή Od. 20. 130, Il. 24. 129; ύπνον καὶ σ. αίρείσθαι Thuc. 2. 75; *provisions*, σίτα άναυρέεσθαι Hdt. 4. 128; σίτα καὶ νέας παρέχειν Id. 7. 21; τριά-κοντα ήμερών σ. Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 47. 4. rarely of beasts, *food*, fodder, Hes. Op. 602, Eur. H. F. 383, Xen. Eq. 4. 1.—In the general sense of *food*, Prose writers prefer the dim. form σιτία, τά. II. in Att. Law, *the public allowance of grain made to widows and orphans*, σίτον διδόναι, άποδιδόναι Dem. 818. 6., 839. 4, Arist. Fr. 384. 2. σίτου δίκαι, *actious under the Athen. Corn-law against regraters and monopolists*, Isae. 38, Dem. 1362. 27, cf. Att. Proc. p. 425. 3. *the allowance made to the 'Ιππείς*, C. I. 147; v. Böckh P. E. 2. 19. 4. *the public distribution of corn in Rome*, τὸν έπὶ τοῦ σίτου όντα εν τῇ Ρώμῃ Arr. Epict. 1. 10, 2. III. in Medic. writers, also, *the food which is rejected in digestion*, Hipp. 1143 A, 1164 F, al.; v. Foës. Oecon.
 σιτό-σπορος, ον, *sown with corn*, Dion. H. 4. 56.
 σιτουργία, ή, = σιτοποιία, Schol. Call. Cer. 22.
 σιτουργός, όν, (*έργω) = σιτοποιός, Plat. Polit. 267 E.
 σιτοφαγέω, *to feed on bread*, etc., Eust. Dion. P. 310.
 σιτο-φάγος [ά], ον, *eating corn or bread*, Od. 9. 191, Hdt. 4. 109,—2 common epith. of men, like σίτον έδοντες, opp. to ύφοφάγος, Clem. Al. 202.
 σιτο-φόρος, ον, *carrying corn or provisions*, of beasts of burden, Hdt. 1. 80., 3. 153., 7. 125. II. *producing corn*, Thcophr. H. P. 8. 2, 8, Philo 2. 390.
 σιτοφύλακεῖον, τó, *a granary*, Suid.
 σιτο-φύλακες, οί, *corn-inspectors*, Athenian officers, originally three in number, but afterwards ten in the City and five in Peiræus, who registered all imports of corn, and superintended the sale of corn, flour, bread, to see that they were sold by lawful measure, Lys. 165. 35, Dem. 467. 5, Arist. Fr. 411, v. 396; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. p. 113. II. similar officers at Tauromenium, C. I. 5640 I. 28, II. 26, al. (where the metapl. dat. σιτοφυλάκοις is used), v. Franz p. 643.
 σιτοφύλακῳ, *to act as σιτοφύλαξ, to watch corn*, App. Pun. 8. 47.
 σιτό-χρoος, ον, contr. -χρoος, ονν: (χρóα):—*of the colour of ripe wheat*, Lat. robeus, Opp. C. 1. 435:—of a person, σ. τήν ύψιν Anna Comn. 1. 446.
 σίττα, a cry of drovers to urge on or guide their flocks (Hesych.), *st! sht! chit! σίττα, νέμεσθε* Theocr. 8. 69; σίτθ', ό λεπαργός Id. 4. 45;—when άπό follows, to drive them off, οὐκ άπό τās κράνος σίττ', άμνί-δες; Id. 5. 3; σίττ' άπό τās κορίνω Ib. 100; when πρós follows, to lead them on, σίτθ', ά Κυμαίθα, ποτὶ τον λόφον Id. 4. 46; also ψίττα, ψύττα.—Still in use in Lower Italy, acc. to Stollberg.
 σιττάκη, ή, softer pronunciation for ψίττακος, Philostorg. H. E. 3. 11. Perhaps σίττας, ό, cited in Hesych., is the same.
 σίττη, ή, a bird, *the nuthatch*, Sitta Europaea, (Hippon.) ap. Schol. Ar. Av. 704, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 21., 9. 17, 1, Call. Fr. 173:—Hesych. has also σίττος, ό, as a kind of owl, jay, or hawk.
 σιττύβη, ή, *a leathern garment*, Hesych., and prob. l. Poll. 7. 70.
 σίττυβον, τó, *a small skin, piece of leather*, Arcad. 122, Phot.
 σίττυβος, ό, = κάκκαβος, λοιπός, Antiph. Παρασ. 1. 7.
 Σίτώ, οὐς, ή, epith. of Demeter, Polemo ap. Ath. 416 B, Ael. V. H. 1. 27.
 σιτώδης, es, (είδος) *like corn*, Hipp. 339. 25, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1; τὰ σ. cereals, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 1; cf. σιτηρός III.
 σιτών, ώνος, ό, *a cornfield*, v. l. Plut. 2. 524 A: *a granary*, Byz.
 σιτ-ώνης, ου, ό, (ώνέομαι) *a buyer of corn, a commissary for buying it*, a public officer in many Greek states, as at Athens, Dem. 310. 1; in Laconia, C. I. 1370; at Thyatira, 3490; at Tauromenium, 5640 I. 32, al.; cf. σιταγέρτης:—σιτώνέω, *to be a σιτώνης*, C. I. 1370., 2058 A. 65. II. *a corn-merchant*, Liban. 4. 164, Greg. Naz.
 σιτωνία, ή, *a purchase of corn, the office of σιτώνης*, Dem. 918. 27, C. I. 2058 A. 67., 5640 I. 35, Philo 2. 64, etc.:—so σιτωνικόν, τó, C. I. 2140.
 σιτώνιον, τó, *a public granary, storehouse*, C. I. 5640 I. 1. 37, 41., III. 33, al. 2. *an allowance for bread*, cited from Peyron Pap. Gr.
 σιφαῖος άρτος, ό, a dub. phrase in Luc. Lexiph. 6; Suid. gives σιλφαῖος.
 σίφαρος, ό, Lat. supparum, *a top-sail*, έπαίρειν τους σ. Arr. Epict. 3. 2, fin.
 σιφλός, ή, όν, *crippled, maimed*, Lat. mancus, πόδα σιφλός Ap. Rh. 1. 204: of the eyes, *blinking, purblind*, v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 662. II. *empty, hollow*, νάρθηξ τὰ εντὸς σ. quoted as a Lycian phrase by Eust. 972. 38; of persons, *with an empty stomach*, i. e. hungry, greedy, σ. γένος πλωτών Opp. H. 3. 183; metaph. *of light character, untrustworthy*, Eust. l. c.—A late word, known however to Hom. in the Verb σιφλώω: Hesych. cites a form σιφνός· κενός; and there is still another form, σιπαλός, cited by Hesych. and Zonar. with the expl., χαλεπός, άκόθαρτος, άμορφος.
 σίφλος, ό, *a defect, reproach*, μορφῆς Lyc. 1134.
 σιφλώω, *to maim, cripple, bring to misery*, Il. 14. 142, et ibi Heyn.; cf. σιφλός.
 σιφλώζω, (σιφλός) *to mock*, Gloss.
 σίφλωμα, τó, *a feebleness, hollowness*, Eust. 972. 41.
 σιφνεύς, έως, ύ, (σιφνός) *a mole*, so called from its supposed blindness, Lyc. 121.
 σιφνιαζώ, *to play the Siphnian*, Ar. 2p. Suid. s. v. χιόζειν, cf. Poll. 4. 65, Hesych.

σιφνίς, ἡ, = σιφύα, Poll. 10. 162.
 Σίφνος, ἡ, *Siphnus*, one of the Cyclades, Hdt. 3. 57, etc.: Adj. Σίφ-
 νιος, α, ον, Strab. 484; οἱ Σίφνιοι Hdt., etc.
 σιφνός, ἡ, ὄν, = σιφλός, Cyrill.
 σιφνύω, = σιφλόω, Hesych.
 σίφων, ὄνος, ὄ, a tube, pipe, Lat. *siphon*; esp., 1. a siphon, used
 for drawing wine out of the cask or jar, Hippon. 47. 2. a fire-
 engine, or its pipes, Apollod. Pol. 32 D; georally a service-pipe for
 water in houses, Strab. 235. 3. a surgical instrument, = καθήτηρ,
 Galen., Paul. Aeg. 4. a tube (like our rocket-tubes) for throwing
 the Greek fire, Leo Tact. 19. 6 (who also has σιφωνάτωρ, ὄ, a fire-
 man). 5. a water-spout, Olympiod. in Arist. Meteor.; cf. τυφών,
 τυφώς II. 6. mosquitoes are called αἵματος ἀνδρῶν σίφωνες blood-
 suckers, Anth. P. 5. 151. 7. in Eur. Cycl. 439, sens. obsc. for τὸ
 αἰδοῖον. [I in Anth. l. c., Juven. 6. 310, Lucan. 7. 156; but I Eur. l. c.]
 σίφωνατῶρ, ὄρος, ὄ, v. sub σίφων 4.
 σίφωνίζω, to draw off wine with a siphon, οἶνον Ar. Thesm. 557.
 σίφώνιον, τό, Dim. of σίφων, Hesych. II. a kind of oats,
 Diosc. 4. 139.
 σίφωνο-φόρος, ον, carrying siphons (signf. 4), Byz.
 σίω, rare collat. form of σείω, used metri grat., cf. Bgk. Anaer. 49 (47),
 Herm. El. Metr. p. 484.
 σιώ, Lacon. dual of θεός, Ar. Lys. 142; so, dat. σιῶ for θεῶ, Ib. 174.
 σιωπάω, inf. σιωπᾶν (contr.) II. 2. 280: fut. -ήσομαι in correct writers,
 as Soph. O. T. 233, Ar. Pax 309, Av. 225, Lys. 364, Plat., etc.; later
 -ήσω Dion. H. 11. 6, Plut., etc. (v. σιγάω):—aor. ἐσιώπησα Hom., Att.:
 —pf. σεσιώπηκα Ar. Vesp. 944, Dem. 74. 2:—Med. and Pass., v. infr.:
 —a Dor. form σιωπάω also occurs, v. sub voce. To be silent or still, keep
 silence, σιωπᾶν λαδν ἀνώγει II. 2. 280, cf. 23. 568, Od. 17. 513 (where
 it may be taken trans.); then in Hdt. 7. 10, init., and Att.; Σιμωνίδης
 τὴν ζωγραφίην ποίησιν σιωπᾶσαν προσαγορεύει Plut. 2. 346 F; φησὶν
 σιωπᾶν, i. e. his silence gives consent, Eur. Or. 1592, cf. I. A. 1245;
 πονηρῶν ἔργων δόξει κοινωνεῖν τῷ σιωπᾶσαι Dem. 351. 17; σ. τινὶ το
 keep silence towards another, Ar. Ran. 1134, Lys. 530; σ. πρὸς τινα Plat.
 Phaedr. 234 A; πρὸς τι Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 20; ὑπὲρ τινος Trag. ap. Plut.
 2. 1108 B; περί τινος Isocr. 218 A:—also like σιγάω, in imperat., σιώπα
 be silent, hush! be still! Soph. Fr. 102, Ar. Lys. 530, etc. 2. of
 bees, to be still, opp. to βομβέω, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 53. II.
 trans. to hold silent, keep secret, not to speak of, Eur. Fr. 1024, Ar. Thesm.
 27, Xen. Symp. 6, 10, etc.:—Pass. to be kept silent or secret, ἂν σιωπηθῆ
 τὰ παρὰ τῶν πολεμίων Isocr. 6 E, etc.; τί σιγῶσ' ὦν σιωπᾶσθαι χρεῶν;
 Eur. Ion 432; σιωπῶμενον καὶ ἀβασάνιστον ἐᾶν Antipho 112. ult.; οὐ
 τὸ ἀσχυρὸν σιωπηθῆσεται Aeschin. 75. 37; ταῦτα σιωπᾶσθαι συνέφερον
 Dem. 354. 20; ἡ σεσιωπημένη ἀλήθεια Dion. H. 1. 76.—On its relation
 to σιγάω, v. sub σιγάω. III. Med. to make silent, to silence,
 τὰ πλήθη σιωπησάμενος Polyb. 18. 29, 4.
 σιωπή, ἡ, silence, Soph. O. T. 1075, Fr. 667, Eur. Hipp. 911; σιωπή
 ὑπεσημάνθη Thuc. 6. 32; σιωπὴν ποιεῖν, ποιεῖσθαι Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 10,
 Isocr. 281 D; ἦν σ. there was a hush or calm, Soph. O. T. 1623, cf.
 Aeschin. 33. 3:—in pl., τῶν ἀπειράτων ἀγνωστοὶ σιωπαὶ inglorious silence
 is their lot who make no venture, Pind. I. 4. 51 (3. 48). 2. the
 habit of silence, ἐκ τῆς σ. τὴν τῆς σωφροσύνης δόξαν θηρᾶσθαι Dem.
 1407. 16, cf. Plut. 2. 39 B, etc. II. dat. σιωπῆ as Adv., in
 silence, the only case used by Hom. (cf. σιγή II), ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ
 II. 3. 95, etc.; σ. ἦσο 4. 412; ἐπ' ὄφρ' ἴσῃ νεύσει σ. made a sign without
 speaking, 9. 620; σ. πίνειν Od. I. 339; σ. ἄλγεα πάσχειν 13. 309; so
 in Pind. P. 4. 100, and Att.; στήναι, πορεύεσθαι, καθῆσθαι σ. Eur. H. F.
 930, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 43, Dem. 1176. 2:—secretly, II. 14. 310; σιωπῆ
 τῶντ' ἀκύρωτον μένει Eur. Ion 801, cf. Ar. Eq. 1212.
 σιωπηλός, ἡ, ὄν, silent, still, quiet, Eur. Med. 320, Arist. Probl. 30. 1,
 6, Plut., etc.; σιωπηλότερος τῶν Πυθαγόρα τελεσθέντων Proverb. ap.
 Suid. s. v. σιωπή: τὸ σ. taciturnity, Plut. 2. 47 D; of things, σ. κίθαρις
 Call. Ap. 12. Adv. -λῶς, Poll. 5. 147.
 σιωπηρός, ὄ, ὄν, collat. form for foreg., Anth. P. 7. 199, 211; σιωπη-
 ρότερος (-ηλότερος as cited in Ath. 188 A) Xen. Symp. 1, 9. Adv. -ρῶς,
 Mai Coll. Vat. 7. p. ult.
 σιώπησις, εως, ἡ, taciturnity: metaph. a veil, covering, LXX (Cantic.
 4. 1 and 3., 6. 6, cf. Symm. Isai. 47. 2, where the LXX κατακάλυμμα).
 σιωπητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be passed over in silence, Luc. Hist.
 Conscr. 35. II. σιωπητέον, one must pass over in silence, Ib. 6.
 σιωπητικός, ἡ, ὄν, taciturn, Byz.
 σκάζω, only used in pres. and impf. to limp, halt, II. 19. 47; ἐκ πολέμου
 II. 811, cf. Plut. 2. 317 E; metaph., δόμος σκάζει totters, Anth. P. 1. 2,
 3; ὄρῳ τὰ ἡμέτερα σκάζοντα, of parasites, Alciphro 3. 50; σ. τῆ πίστει
 Origen.; πρὸς τὴν θεραπείαν Luc. Merc. Cond. 39. II. ὁ σκά-
 ζων, also χωλίαμβος, the iambic verse of Hipponax, being a regular
 senarius, with a spondee or trochee in the last place, σκάζοντα μέτρα
 Anth. P. 7. 405. (From √ΣΚΑΓ, cf. Skt. (with a nasal) *khañj*, *khañj-*
āmi; H. G. *hink-en*.)
 σκαίο-βᾶτέω, to walk or dance awkwardly, Eust. 1468. ult.; σκαίεμ-
 βατέω, Suid., Phot.
 σκαίο-βούλως, (βουλῆ) ill-advisedly, Byz.
 σκαίοθεν, Adv. from the left, Suid.
 σκαίο-λογέω, to speak amiss, Suid. s. v. ῥόζειν.
 σκαίος, ὄ, ὄν, (v. sub fin.) left, on the left hand or side, poet. word for
 ἀρίστερος (used by Prose writers in metaph. sense, and once by Plat. in
 literal sense, Phaedr. 266 A); τὸ σκ. ὄμμα παραβαλῶν Aesch. Fr. 297
 (v. Ath. 303 A):—Hom. always σκαίῳ (sc. χειρὶ) with the left hand, II.
 1. 501, etc.; χειρὶ σκαίῳ Hes. Th. 179:—hence, II. western,
 westward, for the Greek *auspex* always turned his face northward, and so

had the West on his left; hence, Σκαίαι πύλαι the West-gate of Troy,
 Il. 3. 149, etc.; so in Od. 3. 295, σκαίων ῥίον is prob. the west headland;
 so also, σκ. λιμὴν Orac. ap. Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 11; πόρος Dion. P. 161,
 481, 541. 2. unlucky, ill-omened, mischievous, because birds of ill
 omen always appeared on the left or in the West, birds of good omen on the
 right or in the East (cf. δεξιός II, Nitzsch Od. 2. 154), φιλοτιμὴ κτῆμα
 σκαίων Hdt. 3. 53; σεσιγαμένον οὐ σκαίότερον χρῆμ' ἕκαστον a thing
 is none the worse for remaining unsaid, Pind. O. 9. 157; σκαίων ἐκλύσων
 στόμα about to speak mischief, Soph. Aj. 1225. III. metaph.
 of persons, like French *gauche*, left-handed, awkward, clumsy, lubberly,
 loutish, σκαίοτατος καὶ ἀδικώτατος Hdt. 1. 129; σκ. ἰατροί Hipp. Art.
 808; σκαίοισι πολλοῖς εἰς σοφὸς διόλλυται Soph. Fr. 660, cf. 707; εἶπον
 δ' Ἀπόλλων σκαίος ἦ, τίνες σοφοί; Eur. El. 972, cf. Heracl. 258, H. F.
 283; ᾧ σκαίε κἀπαίδευτε Ar. Vesp. 1183, cf. 1266; ἐπιλησμέτατον καὶ
 σκαίοτατον γερύοντιον Id. Nub. 290; οὕτως σκ. ὥστε μαθεῖν οὐ δύνασθαι
 Lys. 117. 27, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 295 D; σκ. καὶ βάρβαρος Dem. 805. 19;
 σκ. καὶ ἀναίσθητος Id. 267. 12; σκ. καὶ ἀνήκοος Id. 441. 15;—so Adv.,
 σκαίως λέγειν Ar. Eccl. 644, cf. Pl. 60. 2. of words or thoughts,
 σκαίοτατον ἔπος Id. Av. 174; cf. Arist. Rhet. Al. 12, 2.—In these senses
 σκαίος is opp. to δεξιός, q. v. IV. like πλάγιος, *aslant*, *crooked*,
 Lat. *obliquus*, of serpents, Nic. Th. 266; for 660, v. σκοίος. (From
 √ΣΚΑΓ or ΣΚΑΙΓ; cf. Skt. *san-yas* (left); Lat. *scaev-us*, *Scaev-ola*;
 O. Norse *skeif-r* (*skew*); O. H. G. *scheib* (*schief*); perh. also akin to
 σκαῦ-ρος, *Scau-rus*.)
 σκαίοσύνη, ἡ, =sq., Soph. O. C. 1213.
 σκαίοτης, ητος, ἡ, (σκαίος III) left-handedness, awkwardness, ἀγνω-
 μοσύνη καὶ σκ. Hdt. 7. 9, 2; αὐθαδία τοι σκαίοτητ' ὄφλισκάνει Soph.
 Ant. 1028; ἐν ἀμαθίᾳ καὶ σκ. Plat. Rep. 411 E; σκ. τῶν τρόπων
 Dem. 70. 20.
 σκαίο-τροπος, ον, ill-conditioned, ill-behaved, Athanas.
 σκαίουργέω, to behave amiss, περὶ γονέας towards one's parents, Ar.
 Nub. 994: -ούργημα, τό, ill-behaviour, Tzetz.
 σκαίρω, only used in pres. and impf., Ion. impf. σκαίρεισθε Ar. Rh. 4.
 1402:—to skip, dance, frisk, of calves, Od. 10. 410, cf. Theocr. 4. 19;
 οὐρῆ σκ. Ar. Rh. 4. 1402; of dancers, ποσὶ σκαίρειν II. 18. 572, cf. Arist.
 Probl. 2. 31, 2. (Hence σκαρθμός, σκαρίζω, cf. ἀσκαρίζω:—σκιρτάω is
 prob. a frequent form.)
 σκαίωρέω, = πανουργέω, to devise mischievously, Schol. Soph. O. T.
 673, etc.;—Pass., ἐσκαίωρημένα Eus. H. E. 6. 9, 8; cf. σκευωρέομαι:
 —σκαίωρία, ἡ, mischief, Theod. Prodr., Tzetz. Hist. 8. 903, etc.;—
 σκαίωρήμα, τό, a mischievous device, Poll. 6. 182, Schol. Aesch. Cho.
 728, Eccl.
 σκάλα, ἡ, = Lat. *scala*, stairs, the gangway of a ship, etc., Poll. 1. 93,
 Byz.:—in Theoph. Cont. 687 it seems to mean a *stirrup*.
 σκάλαβώτης, ον, ὄ, later form for ἀσκαλαβώτης, Hecate ap. Eus. P. E.
 200 C; but Meineke, Com. Gr. 4. 124, proposes *καλαβώταις*.
 σκάλαθυρμάτιον, τό, Dim. of σκαλάθυρμα (cited in Phot. and Hesych.),
 a trifling subtlety or technicality, petty quibble, Ar. Nub. 630.
 σκάλαθύρω [ῶ], (σκάλλω) to dig, Hesych.:—sens. obsc., Ar. Eccl. 611.
 σκαλαπάζω, to roam about, Hesych.
 σκάλαυθρον and σπάλαυθρον [ᾶ], τό, an oven-rake or poker, Hesych.,
 Phot.; Poll. 10. 113 gives σπάλαυθρον, and in 7. 22 σκάλεθρον:—the
 correct forms seem to be σκάλευθρον, σπάλαυθρον.
 σκάλεα, ἡ, (σκαλεῶ) a hoeing, Geop. 2. 24.
 σκάλευμα, τό, that which is hoed, Schol. Ar. Nub. 630, Hesych.
 σκάλευς, εως, ὄ, (σκάλλω) a hoer, Xen. Oec. 17. 12 and 15.
 σκάλευσις, ἡ, a hoeing; σκάλευτής, οὔ, ὄ, = σκαλεῦς, Gloss.
 σκάλεύω, = σκάλλω, to stir, roke, ἀνθρακας Ar. Pax 440, cf. Luc. V. H.
 2. 28; πῦρ μαχαίρα μὴ σκ., i. e. don't provoke an angry man, Pythag.
 proverb in Arist. Fr. 192, cf. Diog. L. 8. 17, Plut. Num. 14; σκ. τὰ ὄντα,
 τὸ οὖς Arist. Probl. 32. 6 and 13:—absol., of poultry, to scratch, Plut. 2.
 516 D.
 σκάληνῆς, ἐς, = σκαληνός, Arist. An. Post. 1. 5, 4, Phys. 4. 14, 11 (but
 in both places with v. l. σκαληνόν).
 σκάληνία, ἡ, unevenness, Plut. 2. 697 A.
 σκάληνο-ειδής, ἐς, crooked, σκ. ὄχετός, the ureter, Hipp. 916 B.
 σκάληνόμοι, Pass. to have the conception or impression of something
 unequal or crooked, Plut. 2. 1121 A.
 σκάληνός, ἡ, ὄν, and in Anth. P. app. 48. 3, ὄς, ὄν, uneven, unequal,
 Democr. ap. Theophr. Scns. 66; ἀταρπὸς σκ. a rugged path, Anth. l. c.;
 σκ. φλέψ a slanting vein, Hipp. 916 B:—ἀριθμὸς σκ. an odd number (v.
 ἰσοσκελής) Plat. Euthyphro 12 D; τρίγωνον σκ. a triangle with unequal
 sides, Tim. Locr. 98 B; so, τὸ σκαληνόν Arist. An. Post. 1. 23, 1; cf.
 σκαληνός. Adv. -νῶς, Eriphan. (Prob. akin to σκολιός.)
 σκάλλας, ον, ὄ, the head of the κάκτος or artichoke, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 11.
 σκάλλιδεῦω, (σκαλῖς) = σκαλίζω, σκάλλω, Gloss.
 σκάλλιδιον, τό, Dim. of σκαλῖς, a little hoe, Eccl.
 σκαλίδρις, ἡ, a speckled waterbird, prob. the redshank, *Scolopax cali-*
dris, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 13 (with v. l. κάλιδρις).
 σκάλλίζω, like σκάλλω, σκαλεῶω, to hoe, Att. ἀσκαλ-, A. B. 24.
 σκάλλις, ἴδος, ἡ, an instrument for stirring or hoeing, a hoe, mattock,
 shovel, Strab. 147, Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 9. II. a bowl, cup, Hesych.
 σκάλλισις, ἡ, = σκάλλισις, v. l. Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 6., 4. 13, 3; σκάλλι-
 σμός, ὄ, v. Eunap. p. 59.
 σκάλλιστήριον, τό, = σκαλῖς, Schol. Theocr. 10. 14.
 σκαλλίον, τό, Dim. of σκαλῖς II, Philet. 53.
 σκάλλω, to stir up, hoe, Hdt. 2. 14; σκ. καὶ σκάπτειν Arist. Mirab. 91,
 cf. Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 5, etc.:—metaph. to search, probe, σκ. τὸ πνεῦμά
 μου LXX (Ps. 76. 7). (From √ΣΚΑΛ come also σκαλ-ίς, σκαλ-εῦς,
 σκαλ-εῦω, σκαλ-ίζω, σκαλ-ιδεῦω, σκαλ-αθύρω, σκαλ-οψ, σκαλ-μη;

O. H. G. *scar* (plough-share):—a lengthd. form appears prob. in $\sqrt{\Sigma\text{KAA}\Pi}$, whence *σπάλ-αξ*, δ -*σπάλ-αξ*; Lat. *scalp-o*, *talp-a* (for *stalpa*.)
σκάλη, η , (*σκάλλω*), a *knife, sword*, Soph. Fr. 549, v. Gatak. M. Anton. II. 15. On the accent, v. Arcad. 110. 2.
σκαλμίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Ar. Fr. 714. [-μῖ-, Meineke Menand. Troph. I. p. 160.]
σκαλμός, δ , the *pin* or *thole* to which the Greek oar was fastened by the *τροπωτήρ*, Lat. *scotmus*, *raxillus*, h. Hom. G. 42, cf. Aesch. Pers. 376, Eur. Hel. 1598, I. T. 1347; *ὑπομόχλιον δ σκ. γίνεται* Arist. Mechan. 4, I. II. *σκ. θρανίτης* a *bank* or *bench* of rowers, Polyb. 16. 3, 4.
σκάλο-βάτης, δ , (*σκάλα*) *one who goes up a ladder*, Gloss.:—*σκαλοβατέω*, to go up a ladder, Hesych.
σκάλοπιά, η , a *molehill* or *mole's run*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 12, 3.
σκάλοψ, *σπος*, δ , (v. *σκάλλω*) the *digger*, i. e. the *mole* (O. Engl. *mould-warpr*, i. e. *thrower up of earth*), Ar. Ach. 879; cf. *σπάλαξ*: Phot. cites *σκάλοψ* (*σκάλοψ*?) from Cratin. Κλεοβ. 6.
σκάλοψις, *εως*, η , (*σκάλλω*) a *hoeing, digging*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 5 (al. *δσκαλοψις*), cf. *σκάλοψις*:—also *σκαλεία*, *σκαλευσις*.
σκάλωματα, τά, in Polyb. 5. 59, 9, seems to be the *breaks* or *reaches* of a river:—*σκάλωμα* and *σκάλωσις* are used for a *rope ladder*, Cotelier. Mon. Eccl. 3. p. 336 B.
σκαλωτής, δ , = Lat. *scandularius*, a *shingler, roofer*, Theophr. Cont. 808.
Σκάμανδρος, δ , the *Scamander*, the famous river of Troy, *ὄν Ξάνθον καλέουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δὲ Σκάμανδρον* Il. 20. 74 (cf. *κύμινδης*),—now called the *Bouñabashi*:—Adj. *Σκάμάνδριος*, *ον*, *Scamandrian*, Il. 2. 465, Soph. Aj. 419, Eur. Tro. 374, etc.; whence Hector called his son *Σκαμάνδριος*, Il. 6. 402. [*Σκά-*; Hom. does not lengthen a short vowel before the *σκ-*, cf. *σκέπαρνον*.]
σκαμβός, η , *όν*, *crooked, bent*, *σκ. ξύλον οὐδέπορ' ὀρθάν' there's no straightening a crooked billet*, Pargoemiogr.: esp. *bent asunder, bow*, of the legs, opp. to *βλαισός*, Geop. 19. 2, 1:—metaph., *σκ. καρδία* LXX (Ps. 100. 4).—Hesych. cites *σκαμβάλυξ* = *σκαμβός*, *σκαμβάς* = *πδρνη*, *σκαμβυξ* = *σκόλοψ*.
σκαμβότης, *ητος*, η , *crookedness*, and *σκαμβώω*, to *twist*, Athanas.
σκαμβώδης, *ες*, (*είδος*) = *σκαμβός*, Nicet. Ann. 386 D.
σκαμβωσις, *εως*, η , a *crooking, bending*, Eccl.
σκάμμα, τό, (*σκάπτω*) *that which has been dug, a trench, pit*, Plat. Legg. 845 E. II. in the gymnastic schools, a *place dug out and sanded*, on which the leapers practised, C. I. 2758 III. col. 3 D. 8, etc.: proverb., *ἐπὶ σκάμματος εἶναι* to stand at bay, Polyb. 40. 5, 5; *εἶσω τοῦ σκ. ἐστηκέναι* lo. Chrys.; *ἐπὶ μείζονα σκ. καλεῖν* to greater trials, Id.—For *τὰ ἐσκαμμένα*, which were different, v. sub *σκάπτω* II. 3.
σκαμματίζω, to contend on the *σκάμμα* (II), Eccl.
σκάμμωνία, η , a plant, *Convolvulus Scammonia*, from the roots of which the purgative medicine *scammony* is extracted, Eubul. Γλανκ. I, Arist. Probl. I. 41, 43, Theophr. (v. Schneid. Ind.), Diosc. 4. 171;—in Nic. Al. 578 we find *σκαμμώνιον*, τό; and in 484 occurs a seemingly poet. form *κάμων*, *ωνος*.
σκάμμωνίτης οἶνος [ῖ], wine prepared with *σκαμμωνία*, used as a purgative, Diosc. 5. 83, Plin. 14. 19, 5.
σκάμνον, τό, Lat. *scamnum*, a *seat, bench*, Byz.:—but *σκάμνος*, δ , = *σκήμπος*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 633; v. *ἀσκάντης*.
σκάνα, Dor. for *σκηνή*, Theocr.
σκανδάλα, η , or rather *σκανδάλη*, = sq., Alciphro 3. 22.
σκανδάληθρον [α], τό, the *stick in a trap* on which the bait is placed, and which, when touched by the animal, springs up and shuts the trap, the *trap-spring*, also called *πάσσαλος* or *ρόπτρον*, Poll. 7. 114., 10. 156: metaph., *σκανδάληθρ' ἱστάς ἐπὼν* setting word-traps, i. e. throwing out words which one's adversary will catch at, and so be caught himself, Ar. Ach. 687, ubi v. Schol. (*σκανδαλον* is the simpler form, though not found in classical Gr.)
σκανδαλίζω, to make to *stumble, give offence* or *scandal* to any one, *τινά* Ev. Matth. 5. 29., 17. 27, etc.:—Pass. to be made to *stumble, to take offence*, Ib. 26. 33, etc.; *ἐν τινι* Ib. 11. 6., 26. 31, etc.; *ἀπὸ πίστεως* Eccl.
σκανδάλον, τό, (v. *σκανδάληθρον*) a *trap* or *snare laid for an enemy*, LXX (Josh. 23. 13., 1 Sam. 18. 21), cf. Ep. Rom. 11. 9., 1 Petr. 2. 7:—metaph. a *stumbling-block, offence, scandal*, Ev. Matth. 18. 7, Luc. 17. 1, etc.
σκανδαλο-πλόκως, Adv. by contriving *snares*, Theod. Prodr. Galeom. 31.
σκανδαλο-ποιός, *όν*, causing offences, Eccl.
σκανδάλος, δ , = *σκανδαλον*, Hesych.
σκανδαλο-ουργός, *όν*, = *σκανδαλοποιός*, Eccl.
σκανδαλώω, = *σκανδαλίζω*, prob. I. in Aquila V. T.
σκανδαλώδης, *ες*, (*είδος*) *offensive, scandalous*, Eccl.
σκανδικο-πώλης, *ου*, δ , a *dealer in chervil*, as Aristoph. called Euripides, Phot., Hesych., cf. Ach. 478 sq.
σκανδικώδης, *ες*, like, of the nature of *chervil*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 1.
σκανδική, *ικος*, η , (Schol. Ar. I. c.), *chervil* (i. e. *Chaerophyllum*), *shepherd's needle*, eaten as a vegetable in Attica, Ar. Ach. 478, Andoc. ap. Suid. s. v., Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 1; cf. *σκανδικοπώλης*.
σκανδικός, *ἄκος*, δ , = foreg., Diosc. 2. 168.
σκανδικίζω, = *σκανδικίζω*, Poll. 9. 122, 126.
σκανδική, *ικος*, δ , η , = *σκαίος*, Hesych.
σκάνος, Dor. for *σκήνος*, Tim. Loer.
σκάπνεύς, *έως*, δ , = *σκαφεύς*, Lyc. 652, Luc. Tim. 7, Vit. Auct. 7.
σκάπνη [α], η , (*σκάπτω*) a *digging tool, mattock*, used by athletes for exercise, Wüstem. Theocr. 4. 10, Anth. P. 5. 240., 9. 644; cf.

σκαφεύς. II. the act of digging, trenching, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 1, Anth. P. 9. 644.
σκάπνήτης, *ου*, δ , = *σκαπανεύς*, *σκαφεύς*, Zonar.
σκάπνιον, τό, Dim. of *σκαπνή*, Eccl.:—but *σκάπ-*, Dor. for *σκηπ-*, *σκαπέρδα*, η , a *game of youths at the Dionysia*: a rope was passed through a hole in a post, and boys at each end (placed back to back) tried to pull their opponent up, Poll. 9. 116, Hesych.: playing at this game was called *σκαπέρδαν ἔλκειν*, Poll. I. c.
σκαπερδεύω, in Hippon. I, expl. by Tzetz. (Anecd. Oxon. 3. 351) *συμμαχῆσαι*; but by Hesych., *λοιδορῆσαι*.
σκάπετος, δ , (*σκάπτω*) mostly in form *κάπετος*, q. v.: *σκαφετός* and *σκαφητός* are also cited by Gramm.
σκάπος, δ , Dor. for *σκήπτρον*, Lat. *scapus* (*shaft*), Hesych.
σκάπος, δ , = *κάπος*, Hesych.
σκάπτειρα, η , fem. of *σκαπτήρ*, σ. *δίκελλα* Anth. P. 6. 21.
σκαπτέον, verb. Adj. *one must dig*, Schol. Soph. O. C. 884; pl. -έα, Poll. I. 226.
σκαπτήρ, *ἦρος*, δ , a *digger, delver*, Hom. ap. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 2.
σκάπτον, τό, Dor. for *σκήπτρον*.
σκαπτός, η , *όν*, (*σκάπτω*) *dug: that may be dug*:—*Σκαπτή ὕλη* a country in Thrace, named after a forest, Hdt. 6. 46, Theophr. Lap. 17:—*ἐν τῇ σκαπτῇ ὕλῃ* Plut. Cim. 4, Marcellin. V. Thuc. 40, 74:—the form *Σκαπτή-σὺλη* (cf. *ὕλη*, *σὺλο*) is preserved in Theophr. Lap. 17, Steph. B.; so, *Scapten-sula* Lucret. 6. 810.
σκαπτοφόρος, *ον*, Dor. for *σκηπτοφόρος*.
σκάπτω, fut. *σκάψω* Plat. Legg. 778 E, (*κατα-*) Eur. H. F. 566:—2or. *ἔσκαψα* Hipp. 789 G, (*κατ-*) Hdt., etc.: pf. *ἔσκαφα* (*κατ-*) Isocr. 298 A, 303 B:—Pass., fut. *σκάψομαι* Polyaeu. 5. 10, 3: 2or. *ἔσκαψην* [α] Genr., (*κατ-*) Eur., etc.: pf. *ἔσκαμμα* Plat. Crat. 413 A, Luc. Gall. 6. (From $\sqrt{\Sigma\text{KAA}\Pi}$ come *σκαπ-άνη*, *σκάπ-ετος* (*κάπετος*); cf. Slav. *kop-ati* (*fodere*); Lith. *kap-as* (*tumulus*):—the π is aspirated in *ἐσκάφ-α*, *ἐσκάφ-ην*, *σκάφ-ος*, *σκάφ-η*.) To dig, absol., Hipp. Art. 789, Plat. Legg. 778 E; *μοχθεῖν κατ σκ.* Ar. Pl. 525; proverb., *σκάπτειν οὐκ ἐπίσταται* Id. Av. 1432, cf. Fr. 4: also in Med., *σκ. δίκηλη* Pseudo-Phocyl. 146. II. c. acc. 1. to dig, delve, for cultivation, *σκάπτων, ἀρῶν γῆν, ποιμνίοις ἐπιστατῶν* Eur. Fr. 188, cf. Xen. Oec. 16, 15; *τοὺς ἀμπελώνας* Diod. 4. 31; *ὑπόλιθον γῆδιον* Luc. Tim. 31. 2. to dig about, cultivate by digging, *φυτὰ σκ.* (as we say to hoe turnips), h. Hom. Merc. 90, cf. Xen. Oec. 20, 20:—metaph., *σκάπτει, μοχλεῖ θύρετρα* digs about them, digs them up, Eur. H. F. 999. 3. of the thing dug, *σκ. τάφρον* to dig a trench, Thuc. 4. 90; *σκ. βαθείαν* (sc. *τάφρον*) Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 4; *θεμελίους* Luc. Alex. 20:—P2ss., *τὰ ἐσκαμμένα scores to mark the leaps of the πένταθλοι*, hence, metaph., *ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐσκαμμένα ἄλλεσθαι* to overleap the mark, Plat. Crat. 413 A, cf. Luc. Gall. 6, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 243, and v. *σκάμμα* II.
σκαρδαμυκτέω, = *σκαρδαμύσσω*, Luc. Lexiph. 4; *τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς* Schol. Il. 13. 443.
σκαρδαμυκτής, *ου*, δ , *one who blinks or winks*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 47.
σκαρδαμυκτικός, η , *όν*, given to *winking, blinking*, of the eye, Arist. H. A. I. 10, 3, cf. Physiogn. 3, 6.
σκαρδαμύσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. *ξω*:—to *blink, wink*, Lat. *nictare*, opp. to a steadfast gaze, Hipp. Coac. 128, Eur. Cycl. 626, Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 28, Symp. 4, 24; *σκ. τοῖσιν ὀφθαλμοῖσι* Hipp. 555. 54; of birds, *σκ. ὑμένι* Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 1., 4. 11, 8, cf. H. A. 2. 12, 7; of the eyes, Id. Physiogn. 3, 2 and 6; cf. *ἀσκαρδαμυκτος*.—Also written *καρδαμύσσω*.
σκαρθμός, δ , (*σκαίρω*) a *leaping, leap, run*, Ar. Rh. 3. 1260, Nic. Th. 139; *ἵππου σκ.* the foot of the bounding horse, Arat. 281; *σκ. στόλου*, of a ship, Lyc. 101, cf. Epigr. in Suid. (in Anth. P. 7. 215 *σκαλμοῖσι*).
σκαρίζω, (*σκαίρω*) to *jump, throb, palpitate*, Geop., Eccl.: cf. *ἀσκαρίζω*, *σπαρίζω*.
σκαρίς, *ίδος*, η , another form of *ἀσκαρίς*, Hesych.
σκαρίσμός, δ , (*σκαρίζω*) = *σκαρθμός*, Hesych., Eust. 1164. 31.
σκαρίτις, *ίδος*, η , a *stone coloured like the fish σκάρος*, v. Plin. 37. 72.
σκαρίφάομαι, Dep.: (*σκαρίφος*):—to *scratch an outline, sketch lightly*, to do anything *slightly or slovenly*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1545 (1497); so *σκαρίφεύω*, Ib.; cf. *διακαρίφάομαι*. (Hence Lat. *scarificare*, to scarify.)
σκαρίφισμός, δ , a *scratching up, σκαριφισμοὶ λήρων* small criticisms, petty quibbles, Ar. Ran. 1497, ubi v. Schol.; also *σκαριφήμοι*, Numen. 2p. Eus. P. E. 728 B; *σκαριφήματα*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 630, Phot.; -εύματα, Suid.; -ισματα, Hesych. s. v. *σκαθύρματα*.
σκαρίφος, δ , properly the same as *κάρφος*, cf. *σκαρίφον*:—but in usage, 1. a *pencil, a stile*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1545 (1497), Hesych.; also *σκαρίφον*, E. M. 273. 34. 2. an *outline, sketch*, Schol. Ar. I. c., Hesych.; also *σκαρίφον*, τό, Eust. Opusc. 326. 61.
σκαρμός, = *σκαλμός* I, Leo Tact. 19. 5.
σκαρο-λάχυνον, τό, a plant, perhaps *mercury* or *endive*, Geop.
σκάρος, δ , a sea-fish, *scarus Cretensis*, supposed by the ancients to chew the cud, Epich. 24 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 25, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 A. (Prob. from *σκαίρω*, Arist. Fr. 313.) [α, ll. c.; but in Ennius, *scarus*, Meineke Philem. (Στρατ. I. 20.) p. 386.]
σκάρος, τό, = *σκαρθμός*, E. M. 723. 2.
σκάρτης, *ου*, δ , (*σκαίρω*) *springing, nimble*, Hesych.
σκάρφη, η , *black hellebore*, ap. Ducang.
σκαρίφον, τό, a *fragment or splinter*, used in drawing lots, Byz.
σκασμός, δ , (*σκάσω*) a *limping, halting*, Aquila V. T.
σκατός and *σκάτους*, gen. of *σκάω*.
σκατοφάγος, to eat *dung or dirt*, Antiph. Kor. I. 4.
σκατο-φάγος, *ον*, (*φάγειν*) *eating dung or dirt*, Epich. 34 Ahr., Menand. Incert. 237; as epith. of Asclepius, with allusion (says one Schol.) to a foul practice of Hippocrates, Ar. Pl. 706, cf. Argem. Metr. Eq.

σκαῦρος, ὁ, Lat. *scaurus*, with projecting ankles, Hippiatr. (Cf. σκαῖός.)
 σκάφαλος, ὁ, (σκάφη) a bucket for drawing water, Hesych.
 σκάφεια, ἡ, a digging, hoeing, Suid.
 σκάφειδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Hdn. Epim. 239 (not to be confused with σκαφίδιον, q. v.).
 σκάφειον, τό, a digging tool, spade, hoe, mattock, Diod. 4. 31, Clearch. ap. Ath. 648 F, Inscr. in Böckh's Urkunden p. 106, 540; cf. σκάφιον IV.
 2. a concave mirror, v. σκάφιον I. 3.
 σκάφετός, ὁ, = σκάπετος, Gloss.
 σκάφεις, ἑως, ὁ, (σκάπτω) a digger, delver, ditcher, Eur. El. 252, Archipp. Incert. 2; — in Alcman 59, Dind. σκάφεις as Dor. gen. of σκάφος.
 σκάφεις, ἡ, = σκαφεία, Suid. II. a cruel mode of death, v. σκαφεία, Eunap. p. 59, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 885.
 σκάφεντής, οὐ, ὁ, = σκαφείς Manass. Chron. 6707.
 σκάφειω, (σκάφη) to lay a person in a trough with the head, arms and legs hanging out, and so expose him in the heat of the sun, until he dies eaten by insects, — a Persian mode of torture, cf. Ctesias Pers. 30, Plut. Artox. 16.
 σκάφη [ᾶ], ἡ, (σκάπτω) like σκάφος, anything dug or scooped out, as
 I. a trough or tub, basin or bowl, (known to Hom. only in the Dim. σκαφίς), Hdt. 4. 73, Ar. Eccl. 742, Fr. 154 and often in Com.; a kneading-trough, Timocl. Ψευδ. 1, cf. Poll. 10. 102; a washing-tub, bath, Hipp. 684. 53, Aesch. Fr. 224; a bowl or tray on which offerings were carried by metoechi at the Panathenaea, C. I. 150. 46., 151. 26; cf. σκαφηφόρος. 2. a light boat, skiff, cutter, Lat. *scapha*, Ar. Eq. 1315 (with a pun on signif. 1), Polyb. 1. 23, 7. 3. an ark in which children were exposed, Soph. Fr. 574, cf. Arist. Poët. 16, 3, Phylarch. 56, Plut. Rom. 3. 4. proverb., τὴν σκάφην σκάφην λέγειν 'to call a spade a spade,' to call things by their right names, without affected delicacy, Plut. 2. 178 B, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 41. II. a kind of head-band, Galen. 12. 468; cf. σκάφιον II. III. a concave sundial (cf. πόλος), Lat. *scaphium*, Vitruv. 9. 9, § 42, Poll. 6. 110; σκαφίς in Martian. Cap. 6. § 597.
 σκάφή, ἡ, (σκάπτω) a digging, like σκαφεία, Procl. Hes. Op. 569; cf. Arcad. 115. 2. in App. Pun. 8. 136, = κατασκαφή.
 σκάφή-πλοος, ον, navigable, Byz.
 σκάφητός, ὁ, = σκαφετός, σκάπετος, a hoeing or digging, Theophr. C. P. 3. 16, 2, Strab. 165.
 σκάφη-φόρος, ὁ, a bowl-carrier: — at Athens the μέτοικοι were esp. called σκαφηφόροι, because in the Panathenaic procession they had the duty of carrying bowls or trays (v. σκάφη I. fin.), filled with offerings of honey, cakes, etc., as their wives were called ὑδριαφόροι from their carrying pitchers (ὑδρίαί) for the wives of the citizens; and their daughters σκιαδηφόροι, from their carrying parasols (σκιάδια) over their heads, Dinarch. ap. Harp., Poll. 3. 55 Phot.: — these duties were considered servile, v. Ael. V. H. 6. 1, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 115. 10. — Hence σκαφηφορέω, to be a σκαφηφόρος, Ael. l. c.; and in A. B. 280, σκαφηφορία, ἡ.
 σκάφιά, ἡ, Sicil. for σκάφος, a trench, pit, C. I. 5594.
 σκάφιδιον, τό, Dim. of σκαφίς I. 2, a small skiff, Polyb. 34. 3, 2, Strab. 24, Contempl. 8: cf. σκαφείδιον.
 σκάφιό-κουρος, ον, one with his hair cut in the fashion σκάφιον (II), Phot.
 σκάφιον [ᾶ] (not σκαφίον), τό, Dim. of σκάφη, a small bowl or basin, Theophr. C. P. 4. 16, 3; used in baths, Lyc. ap. Ath. 501 E, cf. Hesych. s. v. χύτλον: a small cup, Ath. 142 D, etc. 2. a woman's chamberpot or nightstool, Ar. Thesm. 633, cf. A. B. 301; so Lat. *scaphium* in Juven. 6. 264. 3. a concave mirror, used as a burning-glass, with which the Vestal virgins kindled the fire, Plut. Arat. 3, and (in form σκαφείον) Id. Num. 9; cf. ὕαλος. II. a fashion of hair-cutting (borrowed from the Scythians), in which the hair was cut close off round the head, so as to leave it only on the crown, which then looked like a bowl, σκάφιον ἀποκεκαρμένος shorn in this fashion, Ar. Thesm. 838; σκάφιον ἀποτετιλμένος Id. Av. 806: — hence, 2. the crown of the head, μὴ καταγῆς τὸ σκάφιον Id. Fr. 502. III. in pl. = ἰσχία, τά, Poll. 2. 183. IV. = σκαφείον, Hipp. Fract. 757.
 σκάφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, like σκάφιον, Dim. of σκάφη; esp., I. a bowl, ἀγγεα πάντα, γαυλοὶ τε σκαφίδες τε small milk-pails, Od. 9. 223; mentioned among bakers' vessels in Ar. Fr. 367: — later a drinking vessel or measure, like κόγχη, Hipp. 632. 30, etc., v. Foës. Oecon.: — a pot for honey, Theocr. 5. 69. 2. a small boat, skiff, canoe, Anth. P. 7. 214. 3. cf. σκάφη III. II. = σκαφεῖον, a shovel, Ib. 6. 297, Synes. 66 D.
 σκάφίτης, ον, ὁ, (σκαφίς I. 2) one who guides a skiff or small vessel, a rower, steersman, Dem. Phal. 97, Strab. 817.
 σκάφο-ειδής, ἑς, like a boat or skiff, Diod. 2. 31: like a bowl, Stob. Eccl. Phys. p. 46 Gaisf., Plut. 2. 890 D sq.; τὸ σκ. a bowlshaped body, Plut. 2. 891 E.
 σκάφο-λουτρέω, to bathe in a tub, Alex. Trall. 12. 696.
 σκάφος [ᾶ], ὁ, (√ΣΚΑΠ, σκαφήναι) a digging, hoeing, τότε δὴ σκ. οὐκέτι οἰνέων the time for hoeing vines, Hes. Op. 570; ὁ δεύτερος σκ. τῶν νέων ἀμπέλων Geop. 3. 4, 5.
 σκάφος [ᾶ], εος, τό, (√ΣΚΑΠ, σκαφήναι) anything hollowed, like σκάφη, the hull of a ship, Lat. *alveus*, Hdt. 7. 182, Thuc. 1. 50; ἐν μέσῳ σκάφει Soph. Tr. 803; ὑπτιᾶντα δὲ σκάφη νεῶν Aesch. Pers. 419 (v. Blomf. Gloss. 425); ναυτικὰ σκ. Soph. Aj. 1278; Ἄργους σκάφος Eur. Med. 1; ναὸς or νεὸς σκάφος is used poet. = ναῦς, Id. I. T. 732, al.: — generally, a ship, οὐδ' ἐπόντιαι ἀκάφος Aesch. Ag. 1014, cf. Suppl. 440, Ar. Ach. 541, Dem. 128. 21; σκάφεις ἀνάσσων Anacr. 59: — metaph., σκ. πόλεως the ship of the state, Ar. Vesp. 29. 2. the hollow of the external ear, Poll. 2. 85. II. = σκαφεῖον, Anth. P. 6. 21.

σκάφωρη, ἡ, = καφώρη, a bitch-fox, vixen, Ael. N. A. 7. 47.
 σκεδάω, late form of sq., Eccl.
 σκεδάννυμι, Theophr., etc.; also σκεδάω Nic. Al. 596: — fut. σκεδάσω [ᾶ] Theogn. 883, Plut., etc.; Att. σκεδῶ Aesch. Pr. 25, 925, (ἀπο-) Soph. O. T. 138; (δια-) Ar. Vesp. 222, Av. 1053 (also in Hdt. 8. 68); (συσκ-) Ar. Ran. 903: — aor. ἐσκεδάσα, Ep. σκεδάσα, the only tense used by Hom.: — Med., aor. ἐσκεδασάμην (κατ-) Xen. An. 7. 3, 32, (ἀπ-) Plat. Ax. 365 E: — Pass., fut. σκεδασθήσομαι M. Anton. 6. 4, Galen.: — aor. ἐσκεδάσθην, pf. ἐσκεδάσμαι, v. infr. (From √ΣΚΕΔ come also σκεδ-ασις, σκιδ-ναμαι, etc., and without the σ, κεδ-άννυμι; or, with κ aspirated, ΣΧΕΔ, whence σχέδ-ος, σχέδ-ία; also ΣΧΑΔ, as in σχάζ-ω, cf. χάζω.) To scatter, disperse, ἀπὸ πυρκαϊῆς σκέδασον [λαβὼν] Il. 23. 158, cf. 19. 171; λαβὼν σκέδασον κατὰ νῆας 23. 162: — also of things, σκέδασον δ' ἀπὸ κήδεα θυμοῦ Od. 8. 149; ἡέρα μὲν σκέδασον Il. 17. 649, cf. Od. 13. 352; τῶν νῦν αἶμα .. ἐσκεδάσ' ὄξυς Ἄρης shed the blood all round, Il. 7. 330; πάχνην .. ἥλιος σκεδᾷ πόλιν Aesch. Pr. 25; τρίαναν .. σκεδᾷ will shiver it, Ib. 925; μὴ σκεδάσαι τῷδ' ἀπὸ κρατὸς βλεφάρων θ' ὕπνον, sleep being conceived of as a cloud over the eyes, Soph. Tr. 989: to scatter abroad, of Pandora opening the fatal casket, Hes. Op. 95. II. Pass. to be scattered, to disperse, σκεδασθήναι ἀνὰ τὰς πόλεις Hdt. 5. 102; esp. of a routed army, Thuc. 4. 56, 112., 6. 52; σκ. καθ' ἀρπαγὴν, of plundering parties, Xen. An. 3. 5, 2; ἐπὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια Id. Eq. Mag. 7. 9; — of the rays of the sun, πρὶν σκεδασθήναι θεοῦ ἀκτῖνας to be shed abroad (cf. σκιδναμαι), Aesch. Pers. 502; — of a report, to be spread abroad, ἐσκηδασμένου τοῦ λόγου Hdt. 4. 14; also, ὕψις ἐσκεδασμένη vision not confined to one object, Xen. Cyn. 5, 26.
 σκεδάσις, ἡ, a scattering, σκέδασις θείναι = σκεδάσαι, Od. 1. 116., 20. 225; σκ. τοῦ ζοφώδεος Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3.
 σκεδασμός, ὁ, = σκέδασις, Philo 1. 686, M. Anton. 7. 32, etc.
 σκεδαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a scatterer, Philo 1. 135, Phot.
 σκεδαστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. that may be scattered, οὐσία κ. dissoluble substance, *materia mutabilis* Cic., Plat. Tim. 37 A, Plut., etc.
 σκεδάω, later form of σκεδάννυμι.
 σκεθρός, ἄ, ὄν, exact, careful, γνώμη σκεθρῆ βασανίσας Hipp. 595. 27; ἴησις σκεθροτέρη Id. Art. 817; διαίτα Galen., etc., v. Foës. Oecon.; τάλαντον τρυτάνης Lyc. 270. Adv., σκεθρῶς προὔξειπισταθαί Aesch. Pr. 102, cf. 488; ὄρᾶν Eur. Fr. 88.
 σκειρός, σκείρος, Σκείρων, etc., incorrect forms of σκῆρός, etc.; v. Schmidt Hesych. s. vv.
 σκελε-ᾶγής, ἑς, (ἄγνυμι) breaking the legs, Schol. Il. 7. 101; τὸ σκ. a fracture of the legs, Gloss.
 σκέλαι, αἱ, (σκέλος) breeches, Antiph. Ἄντ. 3; cf. περισκελί, ἀναξυρίδες, σαράβαρα, and v. Poll. 7. 59, Hesych.
 σκελετεία, ἰον. -ίη, ἡ, a being withered, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13.
 σκελετεύμα, τό, anything withered, Schol. Nic. Th. 696.
 σκελετεύω, = σκέλλω, Poll. 2. 194, Zonar.: — Pass. to wither or waste away, Ar. Fr. 677. II. to dry or salt flesh, Diosc. 2. 2; in full, σκελ. δι' ἄλός Id. 2. 27; also, to embalm a corpse, Teles ap. Stob. 234. 11; and Pass. to be embalmed, Galen.
 σκελετίω, = σκελετεύω, Zonar.
 σκελετός, ἡ, ὄν, (√ΣΚΕΛ, σκέλλω) dried up, withered, Κινησίας σκ., ἄπυγος Plat. Com. Incert. 2; σκ. δάκος Nic. Th. 696. II. σκελετόν (sc. σῶμα), τό, a dried body, a mummy, Plut. 2. 736 A, cf. 148 A; also piase., Λάμπρων .. Μουσῶν σκέλετος Phryn. Com. Incert. 1; ἡμιθανῆ σκελετόν Anth. P. 11. 392; τῶν ὑπὸ γῆν σκελετῶν λεπτότατος Ibid. 92; κείσεται σκελετὸς καὶ τὸ μηδὲν γενόμενος Plut. Anton. 75. 2. a skeleton, Galen. 2. 221, 222, al.
 σκελετώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like a mummy, Luc. Salt. 75, Erotian.
 σκελίδιον, τό, Dim. of σκελλίς, σκελίς, Schol. Nic. Al. 432.
 σκελίω, (σκελίς) = ὑποσκελίω, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 159, LXX (Prov. 19. 3).
 σκελίς, ἴδος, ἡ, later form for σχελίς, q. v. II. v. sub σκελλίς.
 σκελίσκος, ον, ὁ, Dim. of σκέλος, Ar. Eccl. 1168.
 σκέλισμα, τό, and σκελισμός, ὁ, a tripping up, a snare, Eccl.
 σκελιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a supplanter, Eccl.
 σκελιφρός, (in Erot. σκελεφρός), ἄ, ὄν, dry, parched, lean, dry or lean looking, Hipp. Aër. 282, Art. 785; Att. σκληφρός, q. v.
 σκελλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἀγλίς (?), Plut. 2. 349 A.
 σκελλός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκέλος) crook-legged, Schol. Ven. Il. 16. 234, Hesych.; common word for ραιβός, E. M. 701. 10.
 σκέλλω: fut. σκελῶ Galen. 6. 558: aor. 1 ἔσκηλα, opt. σκῆλειε Il.; ἔσκειλα Zonar. 1650: — Pass., v. infr. II. (From √ΣΚΕΛ come also δ-σκελ-ής, περι-σκελ-ής, σκελ-ιφρός, also σκλη-ρός, σκληφ-ρός; perh. akin to Lat. *squal-eo*.) To dry, dry up, make dry, parch, μὴ μένος ἡελίου σκῆλει' ἀμφὶ περὶ χροῖα ἵνεαιν ἠδὲ μέλεσσιν Il. 23. 191; cf. ἐνσκελλῶ. II. Pass., σκέλλομαι (κατα- Aesch. Pr. 481): fut. σκελοῦμαι Hesych.; with intr. pf. act. ἔσκηκα in pres. signif.: — (in compds. also with an intr. aor. 2 act. σκλήναι, cf. *ἀπόσκημι): — to be parched, lean, dry, ἐσκληκότα καπνῷ smoke-dried, Choeril. 4, cf. Nic. Th. 718; χροῖς ἐσκληκεῖ Ar. Rh. 2. 201; Ep. part. noni. pl. ἐσκληῶτες Ib. 53; cf. ἐν-, ἐξ-έσκηκα.
 σκελό-δεσμος, ὁ, a garter, = περισκελίς, Gloss.
 σκελο-κοπία, ἡ, (κόπτω) the fracture of a leg, Gloss.
 σκελο-πέδη, ἡ, a fetter, Gloss.
 σκέλος, εος, τό, the leg from the hip downwards, only once in Poim., πρυμνὸν σκέλος the ham or buttock, Il. 16. 314; ὁ κάμηλος ἐν ταῖσι ὑπισθίοισι σκέλεσι ἔχει τέσσερας μηρούς καὶ γούνατα τέσσερα Hdt. 3. 103, cf. 7. 61, 88; τὰ σκέλη τε καὶ τὰ ἰσχία πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἐρείσας Plat. Phaedr. 254 E, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5; of dancers, σκέλη ρίπτειν, αἶρειν Ar. Pax 332, Eccl. 295; σκ. οὐράνιον ἐκλακτίσειν Id. Vesp. 1492, cf. 1525; οὐρανῶ σκέλη προφαίνων, of one thrown head foremost, Soph. El. 753;

βαδίζειν ἐπὶ δυοῖν σκελοῖν, ἐφ' ἑνὸς σκέλους πορεύεσθαι Plat. Symp. 190 D; ὁ δεινός, ὁ ταλαύρινος, ὁ κατὰ τοῖν σκελοῖν he with the legs, the strider, Ar. Pax 241; of men commonly τῶ σκέλη, ποτ τὰ σκ., Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 451; but τὰ σκ., Luc. Indoct. 9. 2. as a military phrase, ἐπὶ σκέλος πάλιν χωρεῖν, ἀνάγειν to retreat with the face towards the enemy, retire leisurely, Lat. *pedetentim*, Eur. Phoen. 1400, Ar. Av. 383; (like ἐπὶ πόδα in Xen., cf. πούς 1. 6. b. 3. κατὰ σκέλος βαδίζειν, of the lion and the camel, with the hind foot following the fore on the same side (not crosswise as most do), to amble, *pace*, (*pedatim gradi* Plin. 11. 105), Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 15., 9. 44. 3. 4. παρὰ σκέλος ἀπαντᾷ it meets one across, i. e. crosses one's path, thwarts one, Ar. Epict. 2. 12, 2 (unless π. μέλος be read). II. metaph., τὰ σκέλη the legs, i. e. the two long walls connecting Athens with Peiræus, Strab. 395, Plut. Cim. 13; τὰ μακρὰ σκ. Diod. 13. 107, Plut. Lys. 14; called *brachia* by Liv. 31. 26, Propert. 3. 20, 23; v. Wordsw. Ath. and Att. c. 24;—also of the long walls between Megara and Nisaea, Ar. Lys. 1170, cf. Thuc. 4. 109; between Corinth and Lechaum, Strab. 350. 2. the sidepoles or frames of an engine, Oribas. 122 Mai. 3. part of a surgical bandage, Ib. 92. 4. the members of a sentence, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 94.

σκελο-τύρβη, ἡ, a lameness in the leg, such as to make one totter about, frequent in Arabia, Strab. 781; acc. to Galen., a kind of paralysis.

σκελύδριον, τό, Dim. of σκέλος, Ar. Epict. 1. 12, 24.

σκελύθριον, σκέλυθρος, f. l. for σκύλυθριον, -θρος, qq. v.

σκέμμα, τό, (σκέπτομαι) a subject for speculation or reflection, a question, Hipp. Acut. 384, Plat. Rep. 435 C, 445 A. II. speculation, Id. Crito 48 C; τὸ σκ. περὶ δυοῖν ἐστὶν Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 2.

σκεμμός, ὁ, late form for σκέψις, only ap. Suid.

σκενδύλη, ἡ, v. the Att. σχενδύλη;—Dim. σκενδύλιον, τό, Hero Belop. 123.

σκένος, Aeol. for ξένος.

σκέπα, v. sub σκέπας.

σκεπάζω, fut. ἄσω, (σκέπω) prose form of σκεπάω, to cover, shelter, σκ. τὰ δέοντα σκέπης Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 9, cf. Eq. 12, 8, Arist. Incess. An. 12, 11; αἱ τρίχες σκεπάζουσι Id. P. A. 2. 14, 6, cf. G. A. 5. 5, 5:—1 aor. med., Galen. 4. 549;—Pass., ὑφ' ἱματίου Hipp. Aër. 285, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 17; esp. of armour, Polyb. 1. 22, 10, etc.; ἐσκεπασμένην σκοπαῖς guarded, watched, Lyc. 1311; σκ. ἀπὸ καύματος LXX (Sirach. 14. 27);—cf. στεγάζω. II. c. acc. rei, to keep off, Lat. *defendo*, τὸ καῦμα σκ. τινὶ Anacreont. 17 (18). 9.

σκέπανον, τό, a covering, κεφαλῆς Anth. P. 6. 298.

σκέπανός, ἡ, ὄν, sheltered or sheltering, κευθμῶνες Opp. H. 3. 636; ὑφόρμισις Anth. P. 7. 699; cf. σκεπηνός.

σκέπανος (not σκεπανός), ὁ, a fish of the tunny kind, Lat. *umbra*, Opp. H. 1. 106; in Dorio ap. Ath. 322 E, σκέπινος.

σκεπαρνηδόν, Adv. like the bandage called σκέπαρνον, Hipp. Fract. 770.

σκεπαρνίζω, to hew with a σκέπαρνον, Hero in Math. Vett. 244.

σκεπαρνιον, τό, Dim. of σκέπαρνον, Byz.

σκεπαρνισμός, ὁ, a severance of the skull, cited from Hipp.

σκέπαρνον, τό, or σκέπαρνος, ὁ, (the Homeric passages leave the gender uncertain, but acc. to Phot., the masc. was the old form, as in Hipp. Art. 802, Soph. Fr. 787; later, the neut. prevailed, Leon. Tar. in Anth. P. 6. 205, Luc. Jup. Conf. 11, Poll. 10. 146);—a carpenter's axe or adze, esp. for hewing and smoothing the trunks of trees, different from the πέλεκυς (felling-axe or hatchet), Od. 5. 235-7., 9. 391; ἀμφίζουν Leon. Tar. l. c. II. from some likeness in the shape, a surgical bandage which winds slightly, Lat. *ascia*, Hipp. Offic. 742, in neut. form; pl. Id. Art. 802, πλείους σκεπαρνῶν several turns of the ascia. III. used, as a sort of pun, of a sheepskin, as if σκέπαρνον, Artemid. 4. 24, cf. Dion. Tyr. ap. Pallad. in Phot. Bibl. 532. 28, A. B. 734. (✓ΣΚΕΠ seems to be akin to ΣΚΑΠ in σκάπτω, perhaps also to ΚΟΠ in κόπτω.) [Hom. does not lengthen the short vowel before σκ-, so that perh. it was pronounced κέπαρνον, cf. Σκάμανδρος.]

σκέπας, αὐός, τό, (σκέπω) a covering, shelter, Hom. (but only in Od.); καὶ δ' ἄρ' Ὀδυσσῆ' εἶσαν ἐπὶ σκέπας placed him in or under shelter, 6. 212, cf. 210; σκέπας ἀνέμοιο shelter from the wind, 5. 443., 7. 281., 12. 336; absol. in poet. nom. and acc. pl. σκέπα (cf. κρέα) Hes. Op. 530, cf. Ruhuk. h. Hom. Cer. 12; so, σκ. ὄρου Lyc. 736; of clothes, Anth. P., etc., but of the Maced. hat (καυσίη), Ib. 6. 335;—in pl., ζωσάμενοι σκέπασι λινοῖς Porph. Abst. 4. 12.—In Prose commonly σκέπη (q. v.), or σκέπασμα.

σκέπασμα, τό, (σκέπαζω) a covering, τῶν σκ. ὑποπετάσματα μὲν ἄλλα, περικαλύμματα δὲ ἕτερα Plat. Polit. 276 D; of a cap or shoe, Id. Legg. 942 D; of clothing generally, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 3; also, ἄνυχες σκ. τῶν ἀκρωτηρίων εἰσὶν Id. P. A. 4. 10, 28; of the eyelashes, Id. G. A. 5. 1, 36; of the pericarpium in plants, Id. de An. 2. 1, 6; οἰκία σκ. ἐκ πλίνθων καὶ λίθων Id. Metaph. 7. 3, 1. Also σκεπασμός, ὁ, E. M.

σκεπαστέον, verb. Adj. one must cover, Geop. 9. 11, 3;—τῆα, Medic. σκεπαστήριος, α, ον, fitted for covering, defensive, δοραῖς χρῆσθαι σκ. Diod. 1. 25; ὄπλον Id. 5. 18; τὰ σκ. ὄπλα Dion. II. 2. 38, 39; also τὸ σκ. (without ὄπλον) Id. 8. 89; of a cloak, Philo. 1 20.

σκεπαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (σκεπάζω) a shelterer, protector, LXX (Ex. 15. 2, 3 Macc. 6. 9, etc.).

σκεπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, =σκεπαστήριος, Arist. G. A. 1. 12, 5; ἀγγεῖον σκ. σωμάτων Id. Metaph. 7. 2, 8; σκ. ὄπλα Ath. 193 C. Adv. -κῶς, Hipp. 20. 10.

σκεπαστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. covered, σκ. (sub κλισία), ἡ, a shed, Eust. 1165, 52, etc.;—σκεπαστόν, τό, a tilted wagon, Hdn. p. 444 Piers.; in Gloss. a hood.

σκεπάστρα, ἡ, a surgical bandage, Galen.

σκεπαστρον, τό, contr. for σκεπαστήριον, a veil, Symm. V. T. σκεπάω, (σκέπω) like the prose form σκεπάζω, to cover, shelter, ἀνέμων σκεπόωσι κύμα (Ep. for σκεπάουσι, σκεπῶσι) they ward off (provide shelter against) the sea raised by the wind, Od. 13. 99; κύρην σκεπάουσι ἔθειραι Theocr. 16. 81.

σκεπεινός, ἡ, ὄν, =σκεπανός, ὑπὲρ ἀνχένος σκεπεινῆς (vulg. ταπεινῆς) Scymn. 335; ἐν τοῖς σκεπεινοῖς in the sheltered places, LXX (Nehem. 4. 13).

σκέπη, ἡ, like the Ep. σκέπας (q. v.), a covering, shelter, protection, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14; σκ. ἀκαπνος Id. Acut. 395; of clothes, Id. Aër. 285; of arms, Polyb. 6. 22, 3, etc.; of the flesh as the covering of bones, Tim. Locr. 100 B; of the hair, σκέπης χάριν αἱ τρίχες Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 3; δεῖσθαι σκεπῆς Ib.; ἐν σκέπη εἶναι Ib. 4. 10, 57; σκ. δερματική Id. G. A. 1. 12, 2; σκ. φλοιῶτις = φλοιός, Lyc. 1422. II. shelter, protection, τὰ δέοντα σκεπῆς the parts of the body needing protection, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 9; σκιάν καὶ σκ. παρέχειν Plat. Tim. 76 D; ἐν σκέπη εἶναι Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 57; σκέπην ἔχειν Diod. 5. 65. 2. c. gen., σκέπη πνευμάτων shelter from them, Hipp. Aër. 281; so, ἐν σκέπη τοῦ πολέμου Hdt. 7. 172, 215; τοῦ φόβου Hdt. 1. 143; τοῦ κρύους Ael. N. A. 9. 57;—but, ὑποστέλλειν ἑαυτὸν ὑπὸ τὴν Ῥωμαίων σκέπην under their protection, Polyb. 1. 16, 10.

σκεπίνος, ἡ, ὄν, =σκεπανός, Archig. in Cocch. Chirurg. p. 118.

σκέπινος, ὁ, =σκέπανος, ὁ, q. v.

σκέπος, εὐός, τό, =σκέπη, E. M.

σκεπτέον, verb. Adj. of σκέπτομαι, one must reflect or consider, Ar. Eq. 35, Thuc. 1. 72; σκ. τι ταύτη Plat. Theaet. 188 C; περὶ τίνος Id. Tim. 28 B; τόδε, εἰ . . , Xen. Eq. 3, 4; τίς ἐστι Id. Cyr. 1. 3, 17; ποῖά ποτε . . Id. Symp. 8, 39; ὅπως . . , Id. An. 1. 3, 11. 2. στεπτέος, α, ον, to be considered, examined, ἡ ἀλήθεια αὐτῶν σκ. Antipho 124. 10.

σκεπτήριον, τό, =τεκμήριον, a proof, Manetho 4. 65.

σκεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκέψις) thoughtful, reflective: οἱ σκεπτικοί, also ἀπορητικοί, ἐφετικοί, the Sceptics or hesitating philosophers, who asserted nothing positively, but only opined, Cic. *opinatores*, the followers of Pyrrho, Luc. Vit. Auct. 27, Diog. L. prooem. 20., 9. 69 sq., v. Gell. 11. 5; ἡ σκ. φιλοσοφία or ἀγωγή Sext. Emp. P. 1. 5, 7, etc. Adv., σκεπτικῶς ἔχειν to profess the Sceptical philosophy, Diog. L. 9. 71; Comp. -ώτερον, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 295, etc.

σκεπτομαι, Hom., Theogn., and Ion. Prose; but Att. writers (before Arist.) hardly ever have the pres. and impf. σκέπτομαι, ἐσκεπτόμην (Plat. Lach. 185 C, Alc. 2. 140 A are exceptions; in Thuc. 8. 66, Elmsl. restored plqpf. προῦσκεπτο);—they use σκοπῶ or σκοποῦμαι as pres., while they always take the other tenses from σκέπτομαι,—viz. fut. σκέψομαι Ar. Pax 29, Thuc. 6. 40, etc.; aor. ἐσκεψάμην Aesch. Cho. 229, Soph., Eur., Thuc., etc.; pf. ἐσκεμμαι, Eur., Plat., etc., v. Elmsl. Heracl. 148, cf. σκοπέω;—but the pf. is used also in pass. sense, as also some other tenses, v. infr. II. 4. (From ✓ΣΚΕΠ come also σκοπ-ή, σκοπ-ιά (and perh. σκόπ-ελος), σκοπ-ός, σκόψ; cf. Lat. *spec-io* (*pro-spicio*, etc.), *spec-ula*, *spec-ulum*, *spec-to*; Skt. *spas* (*specular*), *spas-as* (*speculator*); Zd. *spas* (*specular*); O. Norse *spá* (Scott. *spae*, to predict); O. H. G. *spreh-ōm*, *spāh-i* (*prudens*, *callidus*); etc.) I. to look about, look carefully, spy, σκεψάμενος δ' ἐς νῆα θοῆν ἄμα καὶ μεθ' ἐταίρους Od. 12. 247; so, σκέψασθε δ' ἐς τόνδ' Eur. Hipp. 943; c. acc., σκέπτετ' ὑστὸν τε βοῖζον καὶ δοῦπον ἀκόντων he looked after the whistling of the darts (so as to shun them), Il. 16. 361; σκέπτεο δὴ νῦν ἄλλον Theogn. 1095; σκεπτόμενος τοὺς νεκροὺς Hdt. 3. 37; σκέψαι . . βύστρυχον τριχός lock well at it, Aesch. Cho. 230; τὴν ἐγγελευν Ar. Ach. 889; κλόνουν Eur. Ion 206; τὰ ἔνδον Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 8; τιν' ἐς σὲ μωρίαν ἐσκεμμένοι looking into you and seeing . . , Eur. Heracl. 147;—foll. by a Relat., σκέπτεο νῦν . . , αἶκεν ἰδοῖν Il. 17. 652; σκ. πόθεν ἢ στάσις, ἢ τίς ὁ θρῦλος Batr. 135; τί εἶη τὸ κωλῶν Xen. An. 4. 5, 20; εἰ εἶη ἴχνη ἀνθρώπων Ib. 7. 3, 42;—absol. to look out, reconnoitre, σκέπτεσθαι Hdt. 4. 196; εἰς τὸ σκεφθῆναι for observation, Hipp. 6. 43; σκέψαι look, Aesch. Cho. 229, etc.; σκέψασθε, παῖδες look out, lads! Ar. Eq. 419. II. later of the mind, to look to, view, examine, consider, think on, σκέψασθε . . τὴν τύχην δυοῖν βροτοῖν Soph. Aj. 1028; σκέψαι δὲ τοῦτο πρῶτον Id. O. T. 584; δ πολλὰκις ἐσκεψάμην Thuc. 6. 38, etc.; τὸ δίκαιον Eur. Or. 494; μηδὲν ἐσκέφασι δικ. Dem. 576. 27; τι πρὸς ἑαυτὸν Plat. Phaedo 95 E; τι ἐκ τῶνδε from these facts, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 38, Dem. 23. 1; also, περὶ τίνος Plat. Lach. 185 C, Crat. 401 A;—absol., σκέψασθε νῦν ἄμεινον Eur. Or. 1291; σκεψάμεθα δὴ Ar. Thesm. 802; σκέψασθαι ἀπὸ τῶν παίδων to judge by what children do, Ar. Pl. 576; ἐν σοι σκεψάμεθα Plat. Soph. 239 B;—σκέψασθε δέ· only consider, to call people's attention to a point, Antipho 146. 10, Thuc. 1. 143;—foll. by a Relat., as οἶος, ὁποῖος, ὅπως, ὡς, Aesch. Pr. 1015, Soph. Tr. 1077, Eur. I. A. 1377, etc.; by ὅτι τρόπος, Thuc. 1. 107; by πῶς . . , πόθεν . . , πότερον . . ἢ . . , Xen. An. 4. 5, 22., 5. 4, 7., 3. 2, 20, etc.; by εἰ, where ἢ μή must be supplied, to consider whether or no, Ar. Pax 29, Xen. An. 3. 2, 22; in full, σκ. τοῦτο, εἰ . . , Soph. O. T. 584, cf. El. 442, Ar. Eq. 1141, etc.; σκεπτόμεθα τί ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρετή Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 1. 2. rarely, to think or deem a thing to be so and so, καλλίω θάνατον σκεψάμενος Plat. Legg. 854 C. 3. to think of beforehand, provide, τὰναγκαῖα ἐκάστης ἡμέρας Menand. Incert. 28; τὸ εὐμφρόν Plat. Rep. 342 A; to prepare, premeditate, excogitate, λόγους Dem. 749. 18; εἰ τι χρήσιμον ἐσκεμμένος ἦκει Id. 9. 6. 4. the pf. is also used in pass. sense, πάντα ἐσκεμμένα ἠτοίμασται with consideration, Thuc. 7. 62; σκοπεῖτε οὖν. Ausw. ἐσκεπται Plat. Rep. 369 B, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 8, Dem. 576. 27., 1403. 21; so also 3 fut. pass. ἐσκέψεται, Plat. Rep. 392 C; aor. ἐσκέφθην Hipp. 6. 43; aor. 2 and fut. 2 ἐσκέπην (ἐπ-), σκεπήσομαι (ἐπι-), LXX.

σκεπτοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for σκέψις, Timo ap. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 224. σκέπω, radic. form of σκεπάζω, only in pres. and impf., Hipp. Art. 789,

Polyb. 16. 26, 13; but freq. in Luc. and later Prose, Tim. 21, Pisc. 29, etc., Idn. 3. 3., 5. 3, etc.

σκέραφος or σχέραφος, τό, expl. by Hesych., etc., who explain it by λοιδορία, κακολογία, βλασφημία, etc.

σκερβόλλω, *to scold, abuse*, σκ. πονηρά 'to talk Billingsgate,' use foul abuse, Ar. Eq. 822, Hesych. (who also cites κερβολέω).

σκέρβολος, *scolding, abusive*, Call. Fr. 287, Hesych.

σκευαγωγέω, *to pack up and carry away goods*, ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν σκ. *to pack up one's chattels and remove into the city*, Dem. 237. 21, Aeschin. 46. 28., 65. 10:—Med., Schol. Ar. Pax 631.

σκευαγωγήμα, τό, *a wagon for removing goods*, Nicet. Ann. 67 A.

σκευαγωγός, ὄν, (σκεύος) *conveying goods*, ἄμαξαι Poll. 10. 14; ἡμίονοι Synes. 118 D; τὰ σκ. *baggage-wagons*, Plut. Pomp. 6:—also *transport vessels, transports*, Strab. 780.

II. as Subst. *one who looks to the baggage of an army, the baggage-master*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 4. Cf. σκευοφόρος.

σκενάζω, fut. ἄσω Ar. Eq. 372: aor. ἐσκενάσα Ar., Plat.; Dor. -αφα (κατ-) Tim. Locr. 99 A:—Med., aor. ἐσκενασάμην Dinarch. Fr. 31: pf., v. infr.:—Pass., fut. -ασθήσομαι Oribas.; (κατα-) Dem.:—pf. ἐσκενάσμαι, Ion. 3 pl. ἐσκενάδαται, and so of plqpf. -ατο, Hdt.; used in med. sense, Eur. Supp. 1057, Lys. Fr. 54: (σκεύος, σκευή). *To prepare, make ready*, esp. *to prepare or dress food*, πρόβατα Hdt. 1. 207, cf. 73; ὅ τι ἂν τις . . σκενάσῃ Ar. Eq. 53; ἄλφια Ib. 1104; ὄψον Alex. Δημητρ. 5, Philem. Στρατ. 1; τὸ δείπνον Plat. Com. Ζεὺς κακ. 1; θοίνην Plat. Theaet. 178 D; σκ. ἑλλέβορον μετὰ φαρμάκου Strab. 418; κρέα ὀπτὰ σκ. Diod. 2. 59; metaph., ἐπίστασαι τὸν παῦρον ὡς χρὴ σκενάσαι Alex. Λευκ. 1; σκ. ἐκ τινος περικόμματα *to make mincemeat of him*, Ar. Eq. 372; ὕμῶν . . φρυκτοὺς σκενάσω Id. Vesp. 1331:—Med. *to prepare for oneself*, and then much like the Act., θοίνην Eur. H. F. 956; ἄλφια Plat. Rep. 372 B.

2. generally *to make ready*, σκ. κατὰ οἶκον *making all ready in the house*, h. Hom. Merc. 285; χαλινὸν . . χαλκεῖ ἐκδιδόντα σκενάσαι *giving it him to make*, Plat. Parm. 127 A; σκ. ἡδονὰς *to provide, procure*, Id. Rep. 559 D; also, τόξα σκ. ἐαυτοῦ πασι for (i. e. against) them, Eur. H. F. 969:—so in Med., like μηχανᾶσθαι, *to contrive, bring about*, πόλεμον, προδοσίην σκ. Hdt. 5. 103., 6. 100: hence, *to purvey for oneself, secure, carry off*, Lys. Fr. 32, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 10. 16; cf. συσκευάζω.

II. of persons, *to furnish, supply*, only in Pass., σιτίοισι καὶ προβάτοισι ἐν ἐσκενασμένους Hdt. 1. 188; ποταμοῖσι οὕτω σκύνθαι ἐσκενάδαται Id. 4. 58; ἐς πᾶγμα νεοχμὸν ἐσκενάσμεθα Eur. Supp. 1047.

2. *to dress up, dress out*, τὴν γυναικα σ. πανοπλίην Hdt. 1. 60, cf. 80; ἄνδρας τῇ τῶν γυναικῶν ἐσθῆτι Id. 5. 20; τὴν ἀδελφεὴν ὡς εἶχον ἄριστα Ib. 12; σκ. τινὰ ὡσπερ γυναικα Ar. Thesm. 591; σκ. τινὰ [ὡς] χοῖρον Id. Ach. 739; σκ. [αὐτὴν] ὡς ἐδύνατο κάλλιστα Xen. An. 6. 1, 12; οὕτω σκενάσαντες ἐαυτοὺς (sc. ὡς οἰκέτας) Plut. Caes. 31; also, σκ. τινὰς ἐς ὑπηρετάς, ἐς στρατιώτας App. Civ. 4. 45, 46:—σκ. εἰδωλὸν τινι *to dress up a figure like him*, Hdt. 6. 58; cf. ἐνσκενάζω:—Pass., ἐσκενασμένοι *fully accoutred*, Thuc. 4. 32; εὐνοῦχος ἐσκενασμένος *dressed up as . .*, Ar. Ach. 121; rarely of things, τὰ προπύλαια τύποισι . . ἐσκενάδαται *are decorated with . .*, Hdt. 2. 138.

σκευάριον, τό, Dim. I. of σκεύος, *a small vessel or utensil*, mostly in pl., Ar. Ach. 451, Ran. 172, Pl. 809, al.; in sing., Ib. 1139.

2. *implements of gaming*, Aeschin. 9. 8. II. of σκευή, *a paltry garment*, Plat. Alc. 1. 113 E.

σκευασία, ἡ, (σκενάζω) *a preparing, dressing*, esp. of food, ὄψου Plat. Lys. 209 E, Alc. 1. 117 C, Min. 316 E; and absol., ἐὰν ἡ σκ. καθάριος ἢ Menand. Φασμ. 1; σκ. φαρμάκων Diod. 5. 74: in pl. *modes of dressing, receipts*, Alex. Κρατ. 1. 24; metaph., σκ. τῆς μουσικῆς Astydam. ap. Ath. 411 A.

II. *furniture*, ὄνων Callix. ap. Ath. 200 E.

σκευᾶσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., dub. Alex. Κρατ. 1. 24.

σκενάσμα, τό, *a preparation, a dish of food*, Schol. Ar. Lys. 664; of Deianira's φίλτρον, Schol. Soph. Tr. 594. II. in pl. *equipment*, LXX (Judith. 15. 11).

σκευαστέον, verb. Adj. *one must prepare to do a thing*, c. inf., Ar. Pax 885. II. *one must prepare, compound a medicine*, Diosc. 2. 90.

σκευαστής, οὔ, ὄ, *a preparer, φαρμάκων* Tzetz. Hist. 8. 920.

σκευαστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of σκενάζω, *prepared by art, artificial*, opp. to φυτευτός, Plat. Rep. 510 A; of drugs, Luc. Alex. 31; τὰ σκευαστά Plat. Rep. 515 C, Arist. Metaph. 4. 2, 7.

σκευή, ἡ, (v. σκεύος fin.):—*equipment, attire, apparel, dress*, Lat. apparatus, Hdt. 7. 15, Soph. O. C. 555, Eur., etc.; σκ. Μηδικὰς ἐνδύεσθαι Thuc. 1. 130; σκευὴν τινα περιθέσθαι Plat. Crito 53 D; σκευῆς ἀνάθεσις, of the chorus, Lysias 162. 2; esp. *of the dress of a singer or actor*, ἐνδὺς πᾶσαν τὴν σκ. Hdt. 1. 24, cf. Ar. Ran. 108; τραγικὴ σκ. Plat. Rep. 57 B; of soldiers, σκ. ψιλὴ Thuc. 3. 94; of horse-furniture, Id. 6. 94; of the dress of priests and public officers, Andoc. 15. 10.

2. *a fashion, style of dress or equipment*, Μηδικὴ αὐτὴ ἡ σκ. ἐστὶ Hdt. 7. 62; τὴν αὐτὴν σκ. ἔχοντες Id. 7. 66, cf. 73, al.; ἐπὶ πολὺ αὐτὴ ἡ σκ. κατέσχευεν Thuc. 1. 6; ἡ σκ. τῶν ὕλων Ib. 8.

II. *tackle*, as of a net, Pind. P. 2. 145, cf. ἐνάλιος; of a ship, Diod. 14. 79, Act. Ap. 27. 19.

2. = αἰδοῖον, Anth. P. 5. 242; cf. σκεύος III.

σκευη-φορέω, -φόρος, ὄν, = σκευοφ-, Schol. Ar. Ran. 14.

σκευο-γραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, *descriptive of tools or utensils*; τὸ σκ. name of a work by Eratosthenes, Poll. 10. 1.

σκευο-θήκη, ἡ, *a chest for all kinds of σκευή, esp. an arms-chest*, Aesch. Fr. 273, cf. Aeschin. 57. 27, Philoch. 135, Ath. 460 D.

σκευο-πλαστικά, ἡ, *a moulding of pots, pottery*, Suid. s. v. Κωλιάς:—Adj., σκευοπλαστικὸς τροχός, ὄ, *a potter's wheel*, Ib.

σκευοποιέω, *to fabricate, ὄργανα* Plut. Marcell. 16; ῥυτόν Ath. 497 B.

II. esp. *to prepare by art or cunning*, σκ. τὰς ὄψεις, of women painting their faces, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 27; σκ. διαθήκας *to forge a will*, cf. Isae. ap. Poll. 10. 15, Hyperid. ap. Harp.;—Pass. *to be tricked out, disguised*, τοῖς τοῦ φίλου ἐπισήμοις Plut. 2. 59 B; cf. σκευωρέομαι II.

σκευοποιία, ἡ, *a preparing of masks and other stage-properties*, Philostr. 245, Poll. 10. 15.

σκευο-ποιός, ὄ, *a maker of masks and other stage-properties*, Ar. Eq. 232, cf. Arist. Poët. 6, 28, Ath. 621 E, Plut. 2. 1123 C.

σκευο-πώλης, οὔ, ὄ, *one who sells σκευή*, Poll. 7. 197.

σκεύος, εος, τό, (v. sub fin.) *a vessel or implement of any kind*, in sing., Ar. Thesm. 402, Thuc. 4. 128; in dual, σκευὴ δύο χρησίμω Ar. Eq. 983, cf. Plat. Rep. 596 B; and in pl., κλίνει καὶ . . τάλλα σκευή Ib. 573 A, al.:—but the pl. is often used in a collective sense, *all that belongs to a complete outfit, house-gear, utensils, chattels*, as opp. to live-stock and fixtures, Ar. Pax 1318, Lysias 154. 35, Plat., etc.; σ. γεωργικά *farming implements*, Ar. Pax 552; σ. ἱερά *sacred vessels and implements*, Thuc. 2. 13:—esp. of military accoutrements, equipment, καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸ σῶμα σκευή Id. 6. 31; τὰ τῶν ἵππων σκ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 55; so also of the baggage of an army, and, generally, *baggage, luggage*, Lat. impedimenta, Ar. Ran. 12, 15, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 6; ὄνοι αὐτοῖς σκεύεσι packs and all, Id. Hell. 5. 4, 17:—*the tackling or gear of ships, naval stores*, etc., Plat. Criti. 117 D, Lach. 183 E, Xen. Oec. 8, 11; σκ. τριηρικὰ Dem. 1145. 2; (so, collectively, in sing., Act. Ap. 27. 17):—all kinds of σκευή are catalogued by Pollux (10).

2. *an inanimate object, a thing*, opp. to ζῶν, σῶμα, Plat. Rep. 601 D, Gorg. 506 D;—Protagoras gave the name of σκευή to neut. nouns, ἄρρενα καὶ θήλεα καὶ σκευή Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 5; the same as τὰ μεταξὺ ὀνόματα, Id. Soph. Elench. 14, 4:—so, σκεύος ὑπηρετικόν *a subordinate person, a mere tool or chattel*, Polyb. 13. 5, 7:—in N. T., in good sense, σκ. ἐκλογῆς *a chosen instrument*, of S. Paul, Act. Ap. 9. 15.

II. τὸ σκεύος, *the body*, as the vessel of the soul, a metaph. clearly expressed in 2 Ep. Cor. 4. 7, ἔχομεν δὲ τὸν θησαυρὸν τοῦτον ἐν ὀστρακίνοις σκεύεσιν, cf. 1 Thess. 4. 4, 1 Petr. 3. 7;—so the body is called τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀγγεῖον by Philo 1. 223, 467; vas animi by Cic. Tusc. 1. 22, cf. Lucret. 6. 17.

III. = αἰδοῖον, Ael. N. A. 17. 11, Anth. Plan. 243; so vas in Plaut. (From √ΣΚΥ come also σκευ-ή, σκευ-άζω; prob. also σκῦ-τος, κύ-τος (cutis);—cf. Skt. sku, sku-nōmi (tego), Lat. ob-scu-rus, scu-tum, cū-tis; A. S. scū-a (umbra), hūd (hide); Slav. sti-tu (ἀσπίς); Lith. sku-ra (leather):—cf. also σκῦ-λον, σκῦ-λος.)

σκευό-τριψ, ἴβος ὄ, ἡ, (τρίβω) *one who breaks vessels*, Arcad. 94.

σκευουργία, ἡ, (*ἔργω) = σκευοποιία, Plat. Polit. 299 D: also σκευουργική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, Poll. 7. 210.

σκευοφορέιον or -φόριον, τό, *a yoke resting on the shoulders for carrying rails*, elsewhere δνάφορον, Plat. Com. Ζεὺς κακ. 8.

II. pl., *baggage*, Leo Tact. 5. 7.—On the form, v. Theognost. Can. 129.

σκευοφορέω, *to carry σκευή or baggage, be a baggage-carrier*, Xen. An. 3. 2, 28, Cyr. 3. 1, 43., 8. 3, 7:—Pass., σκευοφορεῖσθαι *καμήλοισι to have one's baggage carried by camels*, Plut. Crass. 21.

σκευοφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for baggage-carrying*, στρατὸς σκ. the body of σκευοφόροι Xen. Lac. 73, 4; βόρος σκ. the load usually packed on one animal, a beast's load, Id. Cyr. 6. 1, 54.

σκευοφόριον, τό, v. sub σκευοφορεῖον.

σκευοφοριώτης, οὔ, ὄ, comic form of σκευοφόρος, formed after εἰραφιώτης, Eupol. Ταξ. 9.

σκευο-φόρος, ὄν, *carrying σκευή, αἱ σκ. κάμηλοι the baggage-camels*, Hdt. 1. 80; ὑποζύγια Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 24; ὄνος Poll. 1. 139; so, τὰ σκ. (sc. κτήνη), *the beasts of burden in the train of an army*, Thuc. 2. 79, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 45, An. 1. 3. 7, al.; in sing., Polyb. 3. 79, 2, etc.

II. as Subst., of persons, *a baggage-carrier, porter*, Ar. Ran. 497; οἱ σκ. the sutlers, camp-followers, esp. the servants of the ὀπλίτης, who carried his baggage and shield, οἱ σκ. τε καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια Hdt. 7. 40, cf. Thuc. 2. 79, Xen., etc. Cf. σκευαγωγός.

σκευοφύλακίω, *to watch the baggage*, Plut. Alex. 32.

σκευοφύλακίον, τό, *a storehouse, repository*, (also written -εῖον), Byz.

σκευο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὄ, *a storekeeper*, Poll. 10. 16, LXX (1 Regg. 17. 22).

II. in Eccl. an officer who had charge of the sacred vessels and implements:—hence, ὁ τῆς . . σοφίας σκ. C. I. 8694.

σκευόω, (σκεύος) = σκευόζω, Hesych.

σκευύφιον, τό, Dim. of σκεύος, Io. Lyd. de Magistr. 2. 7.

σκευωρέομαι: aor. ἐσκευωρησόμεν Dem. 1116. 8; pf. ἐσκευώρημαι Id. 884. 22., 885. 10, and Dep.; but an Act. σκευωρέω occurs in Philo 2. 569; and pf. ἐσκευώρημαι in pass. sense, Dem. 1103. 9: (σκευωρός). Properly, *to look after the baggage or utensils (σκευή)*, but only found in general sense, *to inspect, examine thoroughly*, τοὺς τάφους Strab. 741; σκ. τὴν Πομπηίου οἰκίαν *to ransack it*, Plut. Caes. 51, cf. Camill. 32., 2. 587 F.

II. *to fabricate, make up*, c. acc., Dem. 884. 22., 885. 10., 1116. 8., 1134. 7; mostly with a sense of *fraud or intrigue*, τὰ ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ Id. 115. 5; σκ. ὑποκρίσεις *to contrive dramatic effects*, Plut. 2. 711 E.

III. intr., σκ. περὶ τὰς νεοττιός *to be busy about them*, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 8; also pf. in pass. sense, πρὸς ἀπάτην, ἐπὶ ἀπάτη ἐσκευωρημένα Eus. P. E. 131 C, 213 C, cf. V. Const. 3. 57,—but in both places with v. l. ἐσκαιωρημένα, cf. σκαιωρέω.

2. *to act knavishly*, Dem. 217. 16. 3. absol. *to plagiarise*, Diog. L. 2. 61.

σκευώρημα, τό, *a fabrication, fraud*, Dem. 955. 3., 1035. 14.

σκευωρία, ἡ, *attention to baggage, etc.*, Poll. 10. 15; then, generally, *great care, excessive care*, σκ. ποιεῖσθαι περὶ τοὺς νεοττούς Arist. II. A. 9. 49, 3, etc.; ἡ περὶ ταῦτα σκ. Id. G. A. 1. 7, 3; σκ. γίνεται περὶ τι Philem. Παρεισ. 2; *critical nicety or elaboration*, Dion. H. de Comp. 25; σκ. ποιητικὴ Id. de Thuc. 29; τεχνικὴ Ib. 5.

II. *fabrication, knavery, intrigue*, Dem. 1272. 8, cf. Plut. Lysand. 25, Dion. 30.

σκευωρός, ἴν, (ἄρα, οὔρος) = σκευοφύλαξ, Cratin. Πανοπτ. 7.
 σκέψις, εως, ἡ, (σκέπτομαι) a viewing, perception by the senses, ἡ διὰ τῶν ὀμμάτων σκ. Plat. Phaedo 83 A: watching, Hdn. 8. 3. II. examination, speculation, consideration, reflection, πολλῆς σκέψις τὸ εὔρημα Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, cf. Plat. Alc. 1. 130 D; βραχείας σκέψεως ἐστὶ Id. Theaet. 201 A; νέμειν σκέψιν to take thought of a thing, Eur. Hipp. 1323; ἐνθεὶς τῇ τέχνῃ σκέψιν Ar. Ran. 974; σκέψιν ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 237 D; προβάλλειν σκ. Id. Phileb. 65 D; σκ. λόγων Id. Rep. 336 E; σκ. περί τινος inquiry into, speculation on a thing, Id. Gorg. 487 E, etc.; περί τι Id. Legg. 636 D; ἐπὶ σκέψιν τινὸς ἐλθεῖν, ἰέναι, ὄρμῃν Xen. Oec. 6, 13, Plat., etc. 2. a speculation, consideration, inquiry, ταῦτα ἐξωτερικωτέρας ἐπὶ σκέψεως Arist. Pol. 1. 5, 4; ἔξω τῆς νῦν σκ. Id. Phys. 5. 4, 9; οὐκ οἰκεία τῆς παρουσίας σκ. Id. Eth. N. 8. 1, 7, etc. 3. hesitation, doubt, esp. of the Sceptic or Pyrrhonic philosophers, Anth. P. 7. 576; v. σκεπτικός II. 4. in politics, a resolution, decree, Lat. consultum, συνεδρίου Hdn. 4. 3, 21, cf. Poll. 6. 178.
 σκῆλαι, v. sub σκέλλω.
 σκηνάω, = sq., σκηνῶσιν, v. l. for -οῦσιν, Xen. An. 7. 4, 12. II. elsewh. as Dep., with pf. and plqpf. pass., to dwell, live, σκηνᾶσθαι παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν Plat. Rep. 621 A; σκηνησάμενος ἐν θαλάττῃ Id. Legg. 866 D; ἐσκηνημένοι, prob., in covered carriages (v. σκηνή III), Ar. Ach. 69; τὰ .. ἰερά, ἐν οἷς ἐσκηνητο in which they found harbourage, Thuc. 2. 52. 2. c. acc., σκηνησαμένου καλύβην having built him a hut or cottage, Id. 1. 133.—Cf. σκηνέω.
 σκηνεύομαι, Dep. to pretend, feign, εὐήθειαν Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 31.
 σκηνέω, fut. ἤσω, (σκηνή) to be or dwell in a tent, to be encamped, often in Xen., v. σκηνάω: generally, to be quartered or billeted, ἐν οἰκίαις Thuc. 1. 89; ἐν κώμας, κατὰ τὰς κώμας Xen. An. 1. 4, 9, 4. 5, 23; κατὰ ναῦν Id. Hell. 5. 1, 20. σκ. εἰς τὰς κώμας to go to the villages and quarter themselves there, Id. An. 7. 7, 1; πρὸς τῷ ὄρει Id. Hell. 4. 6, 7; ἐν τῷ ὄρει, ἐν τῷ αἰγιαλῷ πρὸς τῇ θαλάττῃ Id. An. 4. 8, 25, 6. 4, 7, etc.; οἰκοί, ἔξω σκ. to have one's meals at home, abroad, Id. Lac. 5, 2, 15, 4; hence, to banquet, Id. An. 4. 5, 33, 5. 3, 9, etc.—The fut., aor., and pf. pass. may belong either to σκηνέω or -άω: we have confined the Deponent usage to σκηνάω, because σκηνᾶσθαι is certainly found in Plat., and the other Dep. forms may belong to it; cf. σκηνῶ I. 2.—The proper difference of σκηνέω (or -άω) and σκηνῶ is, that the former signifies to be in tents, be encamped; the latter, to set up tents, encamp; though this is not strictly observed, v. Eust. 70 sq., Poppo Indices ad Xen. An. et Cyr.
 σκηνευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = σκηνίτης, acc. to E. M. 743, A. B. 304.
 σκηνή, ἡ (v. σκιά fin.), a covered, sheltered place; (Hom. has only κλισίη, q. v.); esp., I. a tent or booth, ἐπὶ σκηναῖς .. ναυτικαῖς Soph. Aj. 3; σκηνῆς ἔνδον Ib. 218; ὑπὸ σκηναῖσιν Ib. 754; σκηνῆς .. ὑπαυλοῦ Ib. 796; σκηνὴν ποιεῖν Thuc. 2. 34; πήξασθαι Hdt. 3. 83, cf. Andoc. 33. 8; ἴστασθαι Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 3; τὰς σκηνὰς καταλύειν, διαλύειν to strike the tents, Polyb. 6. 40, 2, Paus. 10. 25, 3:—a booth in the market-place, Ar. Thesm. 658, Dem. 284. 24:—in pl. a camp, Lat. castra, Aesch. Eum. 686, Ar. Pax 731, freq. in Xen. 2. generally, a dwelling-place, house, temple, Eur. Hec. 1289, Ion 806. II. a wooden stage or scaffold for actors to perform on, Plat. Legg. 817 C, cf. Vitruv. 5. 8; σκανὰ ἐμ Πυλαίᾳ ἃ πρῶτα Aneid. Delph. 45:—in the regular theatre, the σκηνή was a wall at the back of the stage, with columns, and doors for entrance and exit; the stage (in our sense) was προσκήνιον or λογεῖον, the sides or wings παρασκήνια, and the wall under the stage, fronting the orchestra ὑποσκήνια. The scenes (in our sense) were changed by various contrivances (v. ἐκκύκλημα, ἐξώστρα, περίακτος). As to scene-painting v. σκηνογραφία:—τραγικῆ σκηνή is esp. a high sort of tower, such as that from which the prologoc of Aesch. Ag. is perhaps spoken, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 54, Plut. Demetr. 44, Suid.—On the whole subject, v. Poll. 4. 123-132, Dict. of Antiqq. p. 1122. 2. οἱ ἀπὸ σκηνῆς, the actors, players, the σκηνικοί, opp. to the θυμηλικοί (members of the chorus), Dem. 288. 18; also, οἱ περὶ σκηνὴν Plut. Galb. 16; οἱ ἐπὶ σκ., Alciphro 3. 65, Luc. Nocyom. 16, v. Schäf. Mel. 27; cf. σκηνικός. 3. τὸ ἐπὶ σκηνῆς μέρος that which is actually represented on the stage, Arist. Poët. 24, 6:—and, τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς σκηνῆς (sc. ἔσματα), songs or odes sung by one of the choracters standing on the stage (not by the chorus), Ib. 12, 2; τὰ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς σκ. οὐκ ἀντίστροφα, τὰ δὲ τοῦ χόρου ἀντίστροφα Id. Probl. 19. 15, cf. 48. 4. metaph. stage-effect, acting, unreality, σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος 'all the world's a stage,' Anth. P. 10. 72: a theatrical trick, a deception, Joseph. B. J. 2. 21, 2, Hdn. 3. 12. III. the tented cover, tilt of a wagon or carriage, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 11; σκ. τροχήλατοι Aesch. Pers. 1000, cf. Ar. Ach. 69; also a dectester, Dem. 1031. 10. 2. in large ships, a state-cabin on the poop, Poll. 1. 89. IV. an entertainment given in tents, a banquet, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 1., 4. 2, 34, etc.; σκ. δημοσία Id. Lac. 15, 4.
 σκηνήμα, τό, = σκηνή, a dwelling-place, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 19, Anon. ap. Suid.: in pl. a nest, Aesch. Cho. 251.
 σκηνήτης, οὔ, ὁ, f. l. for σκηνίτης, q. v.
 σκηνίδιον, τό, Dim. of σκηνή, Thuc. 6. 37.
 σκηνίκεύομαι, Dep., properly to play a part as an actor: metaph. to deceive one in a thing, τινί τι Menimon 51.
 σκηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκηνή II) of the stage, scenic, theatrical, Plut. 2. 1142 B; ἀγών C. I. 2820 A. 15; σκ. φιλόσοφος, of Euripides, Ath. 561 A:—Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 2. ὁ σκηνικός an actor, esp. as opp. to one of the chorus (θυμηλικός), Plut. Otho 6; cf. σκηνή I. 2.
 σκηνίπτω, in Hesych., expl. by διαφθεῖρω;—Nic. Th. 193 has the compd. διασκηνίπτω, of the ichneumon and the crocodile's eggs.
 σκηνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = σκηνή, Plut. Lucull. 7.
 σκηνίτης (in Mss. sometimes wrongly σκηνήτης), οὔ, ὁ, a dweller in

tents or booths, of nomad tribes, Strab. 130, 492, etc.: one who keeps a stall instead of a shop, C. I. 1625. 53, v. Keil Inscr. Bocot. p. 143; and so a low fellow, Isocr. 365 C. II. as Adj. in or belonging to a tent, Bion Diod. 2. 40; κισσός Anth. P. 7. 36.
 σκηνο-βῆτέω, to tread the stage, Synes. 20 A, cf. Clem. Al. 293. II. to bring on the stage, exhibit publicly, τὴν μοχθηρίαν Heraclit. ad Hermod.:—Pass., ποιήματα σκηνοβατεῖται are brought upon the stage, Strab. 233, cf. Heraclid. Alleg. 30, Philo 2. 597.
 σκηνογράφω, to depict as in scene-painting, Clem. Al. 768. 2. to represent theatrically, to exaggerate, Heliod. 10. 38.
 σκηνογράφια, ἡ, scene-painting, Arist. Poët. 4, 16 (who ascribes its introduction to Sophocles). 2. metaph. illusion, σκ. καὶ τραγωδία Plut. Arat. 15, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 88.
 σκηνογράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, for or in the manner of scene-painting, ὕψις Strab. 236; θαυματουργία Heliod. 7. 7.
 σκηνογράφος [ᾶ], ὁ, a scene-painter, Diog. L. 2. 125.
 σκηνο-πάγής, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) put together like a tent, θαλάμαι Epigr. ap. Suid., (but in Anth. P. 6. 239 κηροπαγεῖς is read).
 σκηνο-πηγέω, to put up a tent; σκ. τὰ καπηλεῖα to set them up like tents, Ath. 442 C. 2. of the feast of tabernacles, Joseph. A. J. 13. 11, 1.
 σκηνοπηγία, ἡ, a setting up of tents: nest-building, ἡ τῆς χελιδόνος σκ. Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 1. 2. the feast of tents or tabernacles, LXX (Deut. 16. 16, 2 Macc. 1. 9), Ev. Jo. 7. 2; ὁ σύλλογος τῆς σκ. Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 5361:—in Eccl. also σκηνοπήγια, τά.
 σκηνοποιέω, to make a tent or booth, LXX (Isai. 13. 20., 22. 15), Greg. Naz.; so in Med., Diosc. 2. 176:—but Med. in prop. sense, to make oneself a tent or booth, Arist. Meteor. 1. 12, 16, Clearch. ap. Ath. 522 E, Diod. 3. 27.
 σκηνοποιία, ἡ, tent-making: a pitching of tents, Polyb. 6. 28, 3: metaph., σκ. τῆς τύχης frequent change of fortune, as if she was one of a nomad tribe, Heliod. 10. 16. II. theatrical display, Julian. 216 D.
 σκηνο-ποιός, ὄν, tentmaking, φύσις Stob. Eccl. 1. 1084:—as Subst. a tentmaker, Act. Ap. 18. 3. II. a maker of stage-properties, Coni. Anon. 312.
 σκηνορράφειον, τό, the workshop of a tentmaker, Zonar.:—in Isocr. Antid. § 306, f. l. for σκιραφείον.
 σκηνορράφω, (ράπτω) to sew or make tents, Nicet. Ann. 143 B.
 σκηνορράφος, ὄν, (ράπτω) sewing tents; as Subst. a tentmaker, Ael. V. H. 2. 1:—also, σκηνορραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, Nicet. Eugen. 1. 115.
 σκῆνος, Dor. σκᾶνος, εως, τό, like σκηνή, a hut, tent, etc., C. I. 3071. II. the body (as the tabernacle of the soul), Hipp. 269. 22., 916 A, Democr. ap. Stob. 133. 40, Plat. ap. Clem. Al. 703, Tim. Locr. 100 A, 101 C, E, 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 1; σκ. μελίσης Anth. P. 9. 404. 2. a dead body, corpse, Epigr. Gr. 97, 226, 422, al.; cncu of an animal, σκ. μάσχον Nic. Al. 447, cf. Th. 742; cf. σκευός II.
 σκηνο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, a guard or watcher in a tent, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 5, Dion. H. 10. 44.
 σκηνῶ, to pitch tents, encamp, Xen. An. 2. 4, 14., 7. 4, 11. 2. = σκηνέω (q. v. sub fin.), to live or dwell in a tent, Id. Cyr. 2. 1, 25: generally, to settle, take up one's abode, κατὰ τὰς κώμας Xen. An. 4. 5, 23; ταῖς οἰκίαις Ib. 5. 5, 11; ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει Id. Hell. 5. 4, 56:—hence in pf. pass. to live or be, πόρρω ἐσκήνωται (v. l. ἐσκήνηται) τοῦ θανάσιμος εἶναι Plat. Rep. 610 E. II. to pitch a tent, Polyacn. 7. 21, 6. 2. to occupy with tents, ἐρείπια Plut. Camill. 31.
 σκηνύδριον, τό, Dim. of σκηνή, Plut. Mar. 37.
 σκηνώμα, τό, = σκηνήμα, mostly in pl., Eur. Hec. 616, Ion 1133, Cycl. 323, Xen., etc.; soldiers' quarters, Xen. An. 7. 4, 16. 2. in sing. metaph. the body, = σκῆνος II, 2 Ep. Petr. 1. 13:—a corpse, Byz.
 σκηνώσις, ἡ, the construction of a tent or house, Agatharch. Periopl. M. Rubri p. 35. II. a dwelling in one, Diod. 3. 19.
 σκηνωτής, οὔ, ὁ, a comrade in a tent, Hesych.
 σκηνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, represented on the stage, scenic, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 40.
 σκηπάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, A. B. 794; Dim. σκηπάνιον, τό, ll. 13. 59., 24. 247-σκηπίων, ὁ, later form of σκίπων, q. v.
 σκηπτάρχῶ, to wield the sceptre, Tzetz. All. II. 21. 68.
 σκηπτο-βάμων [ᾶ], ὄν, gen. onos, sitting on the sceptre, ὁ σκ. ἄετός, κύων Διός Soph. Fr. 766, cf. Pind. P. 1. 10.
 σκῆπτρον, τό, for σκῆπτρον, seems only to be found in Dor. form σκᾶπτρον, and the compds. σκηπτοῦχος, σκηπτουχία, σκηπτοβάμων.
 σκηπτός, ὁ, (σκῆπτω) a thunder-bolt (σκηπτοὶ λέγονται τῶν κεραυνῶν ὅσοι κατασκήπτουσιν εἰς τι Arist. Mund. 4, 20), Soph. Ant. 418, Xen. An. 3. 1, 11; οἷα σκ. ἐμπύτων Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6:—metaph., λοιμοῦ σκ. Aesch. Pers. 715, cf. Soph. O. T. 28; of war, Eur. Andr. 1047, cf. Rhes. 674, Dem. 292. 28; καλοῦσιν μ' οἱ νεώτεροι .. σκηπτόν, says a parasite, Antiph. Προγ. 1. 10; σκ. πόθος falling like a thunderbolt, Herodic. ap. Ath. 219 E.
 σκηπτουχία, ἡ, the bearing a staff or sceptre as the badge of command, military command, esp. of the Persians, ἐπὶ σκηπτουχία ταχθεῖς Aesch. Pers. 297; and technically, the rank or power of a Persian σκηπτοῦχος (v. sq. 2), Strab. 498. 2. generally, command, power, Lyc. 111, Anth. P. append. 357.
 σκηπτοῦχος, Dor. σκαπτ-, ὄν, (σκῆπτρον, ἔχω) bearing a staff, baton, or sceptre as the badge of command, σκ. βασιλεύς, a sceptred king, Il. 2. 86, Od. 2. 231, etc.; ὅστις σκ. εἴη Il. 14. 93; c. gen., σκ. θεῶν, of Aphrodité, Orph. H. 54 (55). 11; Ἄρης ἠγορεύς σκ. h. Hom. Mart. 6. 2. as Subst. a wand-bearer, a great officer in the Persian court, generally a eunuch, ἡ τύραννος ἡ σκ. Simon. Iamb. 6. 69, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 16., 8. 1, 38., 8. 3, 15, An. 1. 6, 11.
 σκηπτο-φάρος, ὄν, = σκηπτοφόρος, Anth. P. 7. 428.
 σκῆπτρον, τό; Dor. σκᾶπτρον (Pind. O. 7. 50, P. 1. 9, etc.), later σκᾶπτρον (Anth. P. 7. 428), but σκῆπτρον in lyr. passages of Trag., as

Soph. Ph. 140: (σκήπτω):—a staff or stick to lean upon, used by lame or aged persons, Il. 18. 416, Od. 13. 437., 14. 31., 17. 199., 18. 103; *ισχὺν .. νέμοντες ἐπὶ σκήπτροις* Aesch. Ag. 75; *σκήπτρω προδεικνύς*, of a blind man feeling his way with his stick, Soph. O. T. 456; *πρεσβύται .. σκήπτροισιν ἄκασκα προβῶντες* Cratin. Νόμ. 5: metaph. of the daughters of Oedipus, *ὡ σκήπτρα φωτός his staffs or supports*, Soph. O. C. 1109, cf. 848, Eur. Hec. 281:—*σκιπών* is used in this sense, but the Prose word is *βακτηρία*.

II. a staff or baton, esp. as the badge of command, a sceptre: in Hom. borne by kings and chiefs, and transmitted from father to son, whence the passage in Il. 2. 100 sqq. is called *ἡ τοῦ σκήπτρου παράδοσις*, Thuc. 1. 9:—also borne by judges, Il. 1. 238., 9. 156, Od. 11. 569; by heralds, Il. 7. 277, etc.; by speakers, who on rising to speak received it from the herald, Il. 23. 568, Od. 2. 37; by priests and soothsayers, Il. 1. 15, Aesch. Ag. 1265; later also by minstrels, first in Hes. Th. 30; cf. *βάβδος, βαψφδός*. The *σκήπτρον* was of gold or gilt, *χρύσειον* Il. 1. 15., 2. 268, Od. 11. 91, 569; wrought by Hephaestus, Il. 2. 101; *χρυσείοις ἡλοισι πεπαρμένον* 1. 246. In oaths or protests they held it up and called the gods to witness, Ib. 234., 7. 412., 10. 321, 328; *ὁ δ' ὄρκος ἦν τοῦ σκήπτρου ἐπανάτασις* Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 12. They used it as a stick or cudgel to punish the refractory, Il. 2. 199, 265, cf. Pind. O. 7. 50, Soph. O. T. 811.

2. often, as we also used the word, for *royalty, kingly power, rule*, etc., Il. 6. 159., 9. 38; *ᾧ ἔδωκε Κρόνου παῖς σκήπτρόν τ' ἠδὲ θέμιστας* 2. 206, cf. 9. 156, 298, Aesch. Pr. 171; *τὸ θεῖον Διὸς σκ.* Soph. Ph. 140; commonly in pl. in this sense, Hdt. 7. 52; *τύραννα σκ.* Aesch. Pr. 761, cf. Eum. 626; *ὄς .. σκήπτρα καὶ θρόνους ἔχει* Soph. O. C. 425, cf. 449, etc.; so, *σκήπτρα χάρας* Eur. H. F. 1167; cf. Pors. Phoen. 600, 1268.

III. in LXX, *σκήπτρον* is used = *φυλή*, of the Jewish tribes, to translate the Hebrew *Shevet*, (but in I Regg. 10. 20 sq., *φυλή* is a subdivision of *σκήπτρον*); v. *δοκεκασκηπτρον*.

σκηπτρο-φόρος, *ον*, bearing a sceptre, kingly, σοφία Anth. P. 7. 428:—*σκηπτροφορέω*, to rule over, γῆς Id. 12. 56; absol., Philo 2. 363.

σκήπτω, Aesch.: fut. *σκήψω* (ἐπι-) Plat. Theaet. 145 C: aor. *ἔσκηψα* Trag.: pf. *ἔσκηψα* (ἐπ-) Diog. L. 1. 117:—Med., fut. *σκήψομαι* Hdt., Att.: aor. *ἔσκηψάμην* Att.:—Pass., aor. *ἔσκήφθην* Inscr. in Böckh Urk. p. 214, (ἐπ-) Plat.: pf. *ἔσκημμαι* (ἐπ-) Isae. 39. 15. (From *ΣΚΑΠ* come also *σκάπ-ος* (Dor.), *σκήπ-τρον*, *σκηπ-άνιον*, *σκήπ-ων* (*σκηρίπτω*), also *σκηπ-τός*, *σκήψ-ις*; and from another form *ΣΚΙΠ*, *σκιπ-ων*, *σκιμπ-τω*; cf. *σκηρίπτω*; Lat. *scā-pus*, *scip-io*, *scōp-us*, *scam-num*; O. Norse, *skap-t*; O. H. G. *scaft* (*shaft*)).

I. to prop, stay, press one thing against or upon another: Pass. and Med. to prop oneself or lean upon a staff, of an aged beggar, *πτωχῷ .. ἐναλίγκιον ἠδὲ γέροντι, σκηπτόμενον* Od. 17. 203, 338., 24. 158; of a wounded man, *αὐτῷ σκηπτόμενον* (sc. τῷ ἄκοντι) Il. 14. 457; *βάκτρω* Ap. Rh. 2. 198: metaph. to lean or depend upon a person or thing, *μάρτυρι* Dem. 915. 14., 921. 13.

2. c. acc. rei, to put forward by way of support, allege by way of excuse, *τὴν βίαν σκήψασ' ἔχει = σκήπτει*, Eur. Hel. 834;—but this sense is most common in Med. to allege on one's own behalf, *τὸ σκηπτόμενοι οἱ Πέρσαι ..* Hdt. 5. 102; *σκ. τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι* Id. 7. 28; *σκήπτεσθαί τι πρὸς τινα* Thuc. 6. 18, Plat. Soph. 217 B; *σκ. ἀσθένειαν* to allege or pretend illness, Polyb. 40. 6, 11; *σκ. πρόφασιν* Bast Ep. Cr. 201:—also c. inf. to pretend to be, *σκήπτομαι ἔμπορος εἶναι* Ar. Eccl. 1027, cf. Pl. 904, Dem. 69. 13, etc.; *σκ. εἶναι φυλῆς τινος* Lys. 166. 34: c. acc. et inf. to allege or pretend that .., *σκ. [τινα] παίζοντα λέγειν* Plat. Theaet. 145 C, cf. Isae. 57. 25; so, *σκ. τοῦτο, ὡς ..*, Aeschin. 88. 21; *σκ. ὅτι ..*, Plat. Symp. 217 D:—absol., *σκήπτεσθαι ὑπὲρ τινος* to make a defence for another, Id. Legg. 864 D.

II. like *ἐνσκήπτω*, *ἐνσκήπτω*, *ἐπισκήπτω*, to let fall upon, hurl, shoot, or dart, βέλος Aesch. Ag. 366; metaph., *σκ. ἀλάστορα εἰς τινα* Eur. Med. 1333; so in Med., *σκήψασθαι κότον τῇ γῇ* Aesch. Eum. 801.

2. intr. heavily, πέδω (or πέδοι) σκήψασα having fallen on the plain below, Id. Pr. 749; *Διὸς ἔριν πέδω (or πέδοι) σκήψασαν* Id. Theb. 429; of plague, *σκήψας ἐλαύνει .. πόλιν* Soph. O. T. 28; *λίμνην ὑπὲρ Γοργῶπιον ἔσκηψεν φάος* shot down across .., of the beacon-light, Aesch. Ag. 302, cf. 308, 310.

σκήπων, *ωνος*, δ, v. sub *σκιπών*.

σκηρίπτω, like *σκήπτω*, to prop, fix, plant firmly, *χηλὰς ἐν γαίῃ* Ap. Rh. 2. 667.

II. Hom. has only Med., *ὄς δέ μοι [βόπαλον], .. σκηρίπτεισθ' to support myself withal*, Od. 17. 196; *σκηριπτόμενος χερσίν τε ποσίν τε pressing, pushing against it, with hands and feet*, Il. 595; so, *φρίκη ἐν βέθει σκ.* Nic. Th. 721; *ἐπὶ τινος* Philo 2. 274; *βακτηρία* Ib. 317; absol., *πῦρ σκηριπτόμενον ὀρθοῦται sustained*, Ib. 512, cf. 1. 352.

σκήψις, *ως*, ἡ, (*σκήπτω* I. 2) a pretext, plea, excuse, pretence, *τοιαδε μέντοι σκ. οὐ δόλον φέρει* Aesch. Ag. 886; *μὴ σκ. οὐκ οὔσαν τιθῆς* Soph. El. 584, cf. Eur. I. T. 122, etc.:—c. gen., *κατὰ φόνου τινὰ σκήψιν* on some pretence of murder, Hdt. 1. 147 (where the gen. expresses the plea for doing something else); but also, *σκ. τοῦ μὴ τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν a plea, excuse for not doing*, Dem. 10. 27; *σκ. ἡ νόσος* the sickness was pretence, Luc. Merc. Cond. 31:—with Verbs, *σκήψιν ποιεῖσθαι τι* to use as an excuse, Hdt. 5. 30; *πρὸς Ἑλληνάς σφι σκ. ἐπεποίητο* Id. 7. 168; *σκήψιν εὐπρεπέστατην ἔχειν* Id. 3. 72; *σκήψιν εἶχ' ὀλωλότα* (sc. τὰ τέκνα) Eur. El. 29; *σκ. προτείνειν, δεικνύναι* Ib. 1067, Med. 744; *τοῖς νέοις σκήψιν φέρει* Id. Or. 122; *σκήψεις καὶ προφάσεις ἐρεῖ* Dem. 373. 10; opp. to *σκ. ἐσδέχεσθαι*, Ar. Ach. 392; *σκ. παραδέχεσθαι* Hyperid. Eux. 22; *εὐρίσκειν* Dem. 540. 26; *διδόναι* Arist. Top. 5. 3, 7; *προβάλλεσθαι, πορίζεσθαι*, etc., Polyb., etc.

σκιά, *ας*, Ion. *σκιή*, ἡ, ἡ: (v. sub fin.):—a shadow, Od. 11. 207; *σκιά ἀντίστοιχος ὡς like the shadow that is one's-double*, Eur. Andr. 745; *ὑπὸ κίονος σκιάν ἔπηξεν* Id. H. F. 973; proverb., *τὴν αὐτοῦ σκιάν δέδοικεν*

Ar. Fr. 62, Plat. Phaedo 101 D.

2. the shadow or shade of one who is dead, a phantom, Od. 10. 495, Aesch. Theb. 988 (cf. Herm. 955), Soph. Aj. 1257; *σποδὺν τε καὶ σκιάν* Id. El. 1159; *κατθανὼν δὲ πᾶς ἀνὴρ γῆ καὶ οκία* Eur. Fr. 536; *σκιᾶ τινι λόγους ἀνέσπα* Soph. Aj. 301; also, of one worn to a shadow, Aesch. Eum. 302; *φωνῆ καὶ οκία γέρον ἀνὴρ* Eur. Fr. 512:—freq. in proverbs of man's mortal estate, *σκιᾶς ἀναρ ἀνθρώπος* Pind. P. 8. 136; *εἶδωλον οκιάς* Aesch. Ag. 839, cf. Soph. Fr. 587. 6; *ὄρω γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν εἶδωλα .. ἢ κούφαν σκιάν* Id. Aj. 126; *ἀνθρώπος ἐστὶ πνεῦμα καὶ σκιά μόνον* Id. Fr. 13; *οὐδὲν ἐσμεν πλὴν σκιάς εἰκοίτες* Ib. 682; of human affairs, *εὐτυχοῦντα μὲν σκιά τις ἀν τρέψειεν* Aesch. Ag. 1328; *οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἢ καπνοῦ σκιά* Soph. Fr. 295; of worthless things, *τάλλ' ἐγὼ καπνοῦ σκιάς οὐκ ἀν πριαίμην* Id. Ant. 1170, cf. Ph. 946; *καπνοῦ καὶ οκιάς* Eur. Pol. Aut. 14:—*τὰ πάντ' ὄνου σκιά* Soph. Fr. 308; *περὶ ὄνου σκιάς μάχεσθαι* Ar. Vesp. 191, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 260 C; Archipp. wrote a Com. entitled *ὄνου σκιά*;—*ἡ ἐν Δελφοῖς σκιά*, that phantom at Delphi, of the Amphictyonic council, Dem. 63. fin.; *αἱ τοῦ δικαίου σκ. mere shadows of ..*, Plat. Rep. 517 D; *σκιά καὶ ἐν ὕδασι εἰκόνες* Ib. 510 E; *σκιά τῶν ὄντων, ἀλλ' οὐκ εἰδῶλον σκ.* Ib. 532 C; *στιγμὴ ἢ σκιά τούτων* Dem. 552. 7; *ἀν ἔχη φίλου σκιάν* Menand. Incert. 24.

II. the shade of trees, etc., as a protection from heat, *πετραίη σκίη the shade of a rock*, Hes. Op. 587 (where a short syll. stands before *σκ.*); *ἐν σκίῃ ἐζόμενος* Ib. 591; *εἰ ὑπὸ σκίῃ ἔσοιτο ἢ μάχη* Hdt. 7. 226; *ὑπὸ σκιάς* Eur. Bacch. 458, v. *συμμιγῆς*; *ὑπὸ σκιάν εἰσελθὼν καθίζεσθαι* Andoc. 6. 14; *σκιάν παρέχειν* Plat. Tim. 76 D; *ἐν οκίᾳ*, i. e. indoors, Xen. Symp. 2. 18, cf. 3, 3 (v. sub *σκιατροφέω*); *σκιάν ὑπερτίνασα* Σειρίου *κυνός shade from its heat*, Aesch. Ag. 967:—in pl., *αἱ τῶν δένδρων καὶ αἱ τῶν πετρῶν σκιά* Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 17; *ὑπὸ σκιάς* Id. Occ. 20, 18, cf. 5, 9.

III. a shade or shadow in painting, *τὰ λαμπρὰ τῇ σκίᾳ τρανότερα ποιοῦσι* Plut. 2. 863 E, cf. 407 A, and v. *σκιαγράφος*. IV. like Lat. *unibra*, an uninvited guest, one guest introduced by another, Plut. 2. 707 A, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀπίκιος. (Hence *σκι-άω*, *σκι-άζω*, *σκι-ερός*, *σκι-άς*, *σκι-άδειον*; cf. Skt. *kḥā-yā* for *skāyā* (*shadow*); O. Norse *sky*, O. Sax. *sci-o* (*cloud*):—perh. from the same Root comes *σκη-νῆ* (*tent*), *σκό-τος*:—from a stronger form of the Root appears in Goth. *skad-us* (*σκιά*), and perh. Lat. *ca-sa*, *ca-ssis*, *ca-strum* (for *scad-sa*, etc.):—*σκέπω*, *σκέπας*, *σκέπη* also are prob. akin.)

σκιᾶγράφω, to draw with gradations of light and shade: and so, to sketch out, sketch roughly, Lat. *adumbrare*, Philostr. 728; *βέλεσι σκ. τινα* Id. 81:—Pass., *τὰ πόρρωθεν .. φαινόμενα .. καὶ τὰ ἐσκιαγραφημένα* Plat. Rep. 523 B; *ὡς ἐσκιαγραφημένα τὰ δίκαιά ἐστι* Id. Parni. 165 C; metaph., *ἔσκ. ἠδονὴ faintly drawn, unreal*, opp. to *παναληθής, καθαρά*, Id. Rep. 583 B, cf. 586 B; cf. *σκιαγραφία*.

σκιᾶγράφημα, τό, a sketch in light and shade, a mere sketch, Lat. *adumbratio* (cf. *σκιαγραφία*), *ἐπειδὴ ἐγγὺς ὡσπερ σκιαγραφήματος γέγονα τοῦ γενομένου, ξυνήμι οὐδὲ σμικρὸν* Plat. Theaet. 208 E, cf. Eust. Opusc. 57. 76.

σκιᾶγράφια, ἡ, the work of a *σκιαγράφος* (q. v.): a sketch or rough painting, such as to produce an effect at a distance, *scene-painting*, *σκ. ἀσαφεῖ καὶ ἀπατηλῷ χρώματι* Plat. Criti 407 C; *σκιαγραφίαν ἀρετῆς περιγράφειν* Id. Rep. 365 C, cf. 602 D, Phaedo 69 B; *ἡ σκ. καὶ τὰ ἐνύπνια*, compared as being both illusory, Arist. Metaph. 4. 29, 2; *ἡ δημηγορικὴ λέξις εἰοικε τῇ σκ.*, i. e. in being calculated for effect, Id. Rhet. 3. 12, 5.

σκιᾶ-γράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *σκιαγραφία*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), = foreg., Procl. in Wyttenb. Philomath. 3. p. 91.

σκιᾶ-γράφος [ᾶ], ὄν, drawing in light and shade, sketching, Theod. Prodr. p. 81; cf. *σκιαγραφέω*, -γράφημα, -γραφία.

II. painting figures with proper gradations of light and shade, which art was first understood by Apollodorus, *ἀνθρώπων πρῶτος ἐφευρὼν φθορὰν καὶ ἀπόχρωσιν σκιάς* Plut. 2. 346 A: hence, 2. generally, *σκιαγράφος*, δ, one who understands the principles of painting, esp. a perspective-painter, *scene-painter* (cf. *σκηνογράφος*), v. Müller Archäol. of Art § 136.—The forms in *σκιογρ-* are later, Phot. Bibl. 187. 24, LXX, etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 646.

σκιᾶδειον [ᾶ], τό, (*σκιά*), a sunshade, umbrella, *ἐξεπετάννυτο ὡσπερ σκ. καὶ πάλιν ξυνήγετο* Ar. Eq. 1348, cf. Av. 1508, 1550; as a sign of effeminacy, *καθήμενον ὑψηλῶς ὑπὸ σκιᾶδῆφ* Pherecr. Ipn. 1; Bacchus is often so represented in vase-paintings, cf. Eupol. Incert. 130, Strattis Incert. 6; (so Anacr. 19, *παῖς Κύκῆς .. σκιάδισκην φορέει γυναιξίν αὐτῶς*):—cf. *σκιάς*, *σκιάδισκη*.

2. a sort of broad-brimmed hat, like *θολία*, Schol. Theocr. 15. 38, Hesych. 3. a carriage with a tilt or hood, Eust. 613. 43, Phot. 4. = *σκιάς* II, Theophr. H. P. 9. 12, 2, Diosc. 3. 58.—The Mss. give *σκιᾶδιον* in Pherecr., Theophr., etc.; but this is at least a late form, v. Dind. in Steph. Thes.

σκιᾶδεύς, ἔως, δ, = *σκίαίνα*, Numen. ap. Ath. 322 F.

σκιᾶδηφορέω, to carry a sunshade, Ael. V. H. 6. 1: later *σκιαδοφ-*.

σκιᾶδη-φόρος, ὄν, (*σκιάς*) carrying an umbrella or sunshade, of the daughters of *μέτοικοι* at Athens, who were required to carry sunshades for the *κανηφόροι* in their procession, Poll. 7. 134 (but *ibid.* 174, *σκιαδοφόροι*): cf. *σκαφηφόρος*.

II. generally, shading, shady, Ael. N. A. 16. 18.

σκιᾶδίσκη, ἡ, v. sub *σκιάδειον*.

σκιαδο-φόρος, v. sub *σκιαδηφόρος*.

σκιάεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, = *σκιάεις*, Choerobosc. p. 59. 35.

σκιάζω, (cf. *σκιάω*): fut. Att. *σκιάω* (κατα-) Soph. O. C. 406: aor. *ἔσκιασα* Hom., Hes., Luc.:—Pass., *ἔσκιάσθην* v. l. Eur. Andr. 1115, Arist. Color. 2, 4: pf. *ἔσκιασμαι* (ἐπ-) Soph.: (*σκιά*). To over-shadow, shade, darken, *εἰσέκεν ἔλθη δέλεος ὑψὲ δόων σκιάση δ' ἐρίβωλον ἄρουραν* Il. 21. 232; *Ἄθως σκιάζει νῶτα* Αἰθιόπ. βόος Soph. Fr. 348;

σκ. τὰ ἡλιούμενα Xen. Oec. 19, 18; σκ. ἔθειραν, with a chaplet, Simon. 150; φάρεα, παραβαλλόμενα γένυσιν, ἐσκίαζον Eur. I. T. 1152, cf. Hipp. 134; absol., of the Sun, to cast a shadow, Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 17:—of the sundial, ὁ γνῶμων σκιάζει τὴν ἔκτην marks it by its shadow, Alciphro 3. 4:—Pass. to be in shadow, Arist. Color. 2, 4; cf. σκιάω: σκιάζεσθαι τοῖς ποσὶ, of the Σκιάποδες, Ctes. ap. Harp.

II. generally, to overshadow, cover, Τιτῆνας βελέεσσιν Hes. Th. 716; τὸ γένειον τὴν ἀσπίδα πᾶσαν σκιάζειν Hdt. 6. 117; σκιάσαι γένυν, of a youth's beard just darkening the chin, Anth. P. 12. 26; so in Pass., ἐπεὶ δὲ τέκνων γένυς ἐμῶν σκ. Eur. Phoen. 63.

III. to shade in painting, Luc. Zeux. 5; cf. σκιαγράφος II.

IV. καῦμα σκ. to keep off the sun's heat, Lat. defendere aestatem, Alciphro 3. 12.

σκιαθήρας, οὐ, ὁ, (θηρῶν) the shadow-catcher, i. e. a sundial, Vitruv. 1. 6; v. l. σκιοθήρας, v. σκιάθηρον.

σκιαθηρέω, to seek the meridian-line, Hesych. s. v. φρέαρ (ubi σκιοθ-). σκιαθηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, ὄργανον, = σκιαθήρας, Byz.; τὸ σκιοθηρικόν in Cleomed.; and σκιοθ. γνῶμονες in Strab. 125.

σκιάθηρον (sc. ὄργανον), τό, = σκιαθήρας, Diog. L. 2. 1;—also σκιοθηρον, Plut. Marcell. 19, Diog. L. 2. 1; σκιοθήρος, ὁ, Schol. Ptol.; and, as Adj., σκ. ὄργανον Ptol.—Dim. σκιοθήριον, τό, Schol. Luc.

σκίανα, ἡ, a sea-fish, Lat. umbrina, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 5, cf. Ath. 322 F:—also σκιάθις, ἴδος, ἡ, Epich. 28 Ahr.; and in Galen., σκινίς, ἴδος. σκιάκος, ἡ, ὄν, shady, Hdn. Epim. 126, prob. f. l. for σκιαρός.

σκιαμύχέω, to fight in the shade, i. e. in the school (for practice), to spar, σκ. πρὸς τὸν οὐρανόν to practise the arms by beating the air, Cratin. Bouk. 3, cf. Posidon. ap. Ath. 154 A, et ibi Schweigh.

II. to fight with a shadow, Plat. Apol. 18 D: to fight, struggle in vain, σκ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους Id. Rep. 520 C; πρὸς ἡμᾶς αὐτοῦς Id. Legg. 830 C:—Pass., ἐπη μάτην σκιαμαχούμενα thrown out at random in disputations, Luc. Pisc. 35.—σκιομαχέω is a later form, Philo 2. 356, Antyll., etc.

σκιαμῆχία, ἡ, a fighting in the shade, i. e. practising in the school, Lat. umbratilis exercitatio: esp. an exercise with the hands and feet not much unlike χειρονομία, cf. Paus. 6. 10, 3.

II. a fighting with a shadow, a mock-fight, Plut. 2. 130 E, Eust. 663. 16.—σκιομαχία is a later form, Galen.

Σκιά-ποδες [α], οἱ, Shade-footed or Shady-feet, a fabulous people in the hottest part of Libya, with immense feet which they used as sunshades as they reclined, Ar. Av. 1553, cf. Schol. ad l., Ctes. Fr. 89.

σκιαρό-κομος, οὐ, with shading leaves, ὕλη Eur. Bacch. 876, v. Elmsl. σκιαρός, ἄ, ὄν, v. sub σκιερός.

σκιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (σκιά) any thing serving as a shade, a kind of canopy or arbour (in form like an umbrella), Theocr. 15. 119, Callix. ap. Ath. 141 F, Plut. Themist. 16; of Dionysus (cf. σκιάδειον), Poll. 7. 174, Hesych.

2. Σκιάς = the θόλος at Athens, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 123. 39; ἐπὶ Σκιάδος Tholo praefectus, Ib. 184, 191-4, v. Böckh p. 326, Ammon. ap. Harp.: also, a rotunda at Sparta in which the assemblies of the people were held, Paus. 3. 12, 8, Anth. P. 9. 488.

II. the umbel of umbelliferous plants, Phanas ap. Ath. 371 D. III. = ἀναδενδράς, Hesych.

σκιάσμα, τό, (σκιάζω) a shadow thrown over, a shadow, τῆς γῆς, of eclipses, Diod. 2. 31, Plut. 2. 891 F; a reflected image, shadow in water, Callistr. p. 896, etc.:—generally, a shelter, = σκιάδειον, Eust. Opusc. 284. 36.

σκιασμός, ὁ, = foreg., Schol. Arat. 869.

σκιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, dub. word in Greg. Naz. by some explained an umbrella-bearer; by others an embroiderer (cf. σκιατός): fem. σκιάστρια, Byz.; v. Ducang.

II. epith. of Apollo, of dub. sense, Lyc. 562.

σκιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, shading, covering, Schol. Soph. O. C. 318.

σκιατραφέω, v. l. for σκιατροφέω, in Plat. and Stob. II. c.

σκιατραφέης, ἐς, (τρέφω) brought up in the shade, i. e. leading a sedentary life, Lat. umbratilis, Agath. Hist. 1. 7.

σκιατραφία, ἡ, a being brought up in the shade, a sedentary, effeminate life, Plut. Aemil. 31: in pl. effeminate habits, Id. 2. 209 C; and so Dind. reads elsewhere in Plut., and Diod. 20. 62, where others σκιατροφία.

σκιατραφίας, οὐ, ὁ, = σκιατραφής, Poll. 4. 147., 6. 185 (v. l. -τροφίας).

σκιατροφέω, Ion. σκιατροφέω; in Att. also σκιατραφέω, v. infr., and cf. Lob. Phryn. 578: (σκιά, τρέφω). To rear in the shade or within doors, i. e. to bring up tenderly, σκ. τὰ σώματα Max. Tyr. 28. 3:—Pass. to keep in the shade, shun heat and labour, σκηνὰς πηξάμενοι ἐσκιατροφέοντο Hdt. 6. 12; μὴ σκιατραφούμενος Poëta ap. Stob. 520. 38; καθῆσθαι καὶ σκιατραφεῖσθαι Xen. Oec. 4, 2; ἐσκιατραφημένη σωματων ἐξίς Plut. 2. 8 D; of plants, to be reared, grow in the shade, Theophr. C. P. 2. 7, 4.

II. intr. in Act. to wear a shade, cover one's head, σκιατροφέουσι, .. τιάρας φορέοντες Hdt. 3. 12: hence also just like Pass., πλούσιος ἐσκιατροφηκώς a rich effeminate man, opp. to πένης ἡλιωμένος one who bears all the heat of the day, Plat. Rep. 556 D, cf. Phaedr. 239 C, Pers. Sat. 4. 18, 33.

σκιατροφία, ἡ, v. sub σκιατραφία.

σκιαυγέω, (σκιά, αὐγή) to have dim sight, to be purblind, from having as it were shadows before the eyes, Hipp. 57. II., 558. 22.

σκιάω, = σκιάζω, to overshadow, make shady, Λῆμνον .. ἀκροτάτη κορυφῇ σκιάει Ar. Rh. 1. 604, cf. Nic. Th. 30, Arat. 864:—Pass. to be shaded or dark, δύσετό τ' ἥλιος σκιάωντό τε πᾶσαι ἀγυαί (Ep. 3 pl. impf.), Od. 2. 388., 3. 487, etc.

σκίγγος or σκίγκος, ὁ, a kind of lizard found in Africa and the East, used in medicine, Diosc. 2. 71, cf. Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 5 (v. l. σίγγος).

σκίδνημι, collat. form of σκεδάννυμι (q. v.), to disperse, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5, Plut. 2. 933 D; used by Hom. in compd. διασκίδνημι.

II. mostly used in Pass. σκίδναμαι, and hardly seen in pres. and impf., (in Hipp. 336. 3 Littré has restored σκεδασθῆ from

MSS.):—to be spread or scattered, disperse, as a crowd or assembly, αὐτοὶ δ' ἐσκίδναντο κατὰ κλισίας τε νέας τε Il. 1. 487; ἐπὶ σφέτερα σκίδνασθαι Od. 1. 274; ἐσκίδναντο ἐπὶ ἐπὶ νῆα ἕκαστος Il. 19. 277., 23. 3; ἐπὶ νῆας ἕκαστοι ἐσκίδναντ' ἴνα 24. 2; σκίδνασθ' ἐπὶ ἔργα ἕκαστος Od. 2. 252; ἐσκίδναντο ἐὰ πρὸς δώμαθ' ἕκαστος Ib. 258; of foam or spray, ὑψόσε δ' ἄχνη σκίδναται Il. 11. 308; of a cloud of dust, ὕψι δ' ἄελλα σκίδναται Ib. 375; of a stream, ἀνὰ κῆπον ἅπαντα σκίδναται Od. 7. 130; also, ὄδμη σκίδνατο h. Cer. 279; δψ σκιδναμένη Hes. Th. 42; σκιδναμένα γάρυς Simon. 51; σκιδνάμεναι ἐν στάθεσιν ὄργαι Sappho 31; σκιδναμένης Δημήτερος, i. e. at seedtime, in spring, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 14; ἅμα ἡλίω σκιδναμένω as the sun begins to spread his light, i. e. soon after sunrise, Id. 8. 23; also not seldom in Hipp. of the spread of a disease through the system, 305. 36., 408. 44, etc.; also in Plut.; but not found in good Att., except compd. διασκίδναμαι in Thuc. 6. 98; and the simple σκίδναμαι in Theophr. Sens. 55, 56.

σκιερός or σκιαρός, ἄ, ὄν, but the former prevails, v. l. c.: (σκιά):—shady, giving shade, ἐν νέμει σκιερῶ Il. 11. 480; ἄλλος ἐπὶ σκιερὸν Od. 20. 278; σκιερὸν τε φύτευμαι Pind. O. 3. 32; σκιεροῖσιν ὑπ' ἔρνεσιν Ibyc. 1. 3; σκιερῶ δάφνα Eur. I. T. 1246; ὃ σκιερὰ φυλλάς Id. Fr. 310; ὄρος σκιερὸν Ar. Av. 349:—oddly, σκιεροῖσι πόθοισι longings for the shade, Opp. H. 4. 438.

2. shady, in the shade, σκιεροῦς θώκους Hes. Op. 572; ἀπὸ σκιαρῶν παγῶν Pind. Q. 3. 24; ἀνάπανλαι σκιαραὶ (v. l. -εραὶ) Plat. Legg. 625 B.

3. dark-coloured, Hipp. 1082 A; τὸ σκ. μέλαν φαίνεται Arist. Col. 1, 5; ἄνθος ὀπώρης Anth. P. 6. 154; φρίκη σκ. θάλαττα Alciphro 1. 17; κεῖται ὑπὸ σκ. κόβιν Epigr. Gr. 212, etc.

σκιή, σκιοτροφέω, ἡ, Ion. for σκιά, σκιοτροφέω.

σκίλλα, ἡ, ἡ, the squill, like σχίνος, Theogn. 537, Arist. H. A. 5. 30, 4, Theophr. H. P. 7. 9, 4, Theocr. 7. 107; used in purificatory rites, Diphil. Incert. 3, Theophr. Char. 16, ubi v. Casaub.—Dim. σκιλλάριον, τό, Aët.

σκιλλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκίλλα) of squills, ὄξος σκ. vinegar of squills, Diosc. 2. 202, Oribas. 31 Mai, etc.; sometimes wrongly written σκιλλητικός;—also σκίλλινος, ἡ, ὄν, Diosc. Parab. 1. 78, Oribas. 65 Mai; and σκιλλίτης, οὐ, ὁ, late Medic.

σκιλλο-κρόμμυον, τό, = σκίλλα, Schol. Theocr. 5. 121.

σκιλλώδης, ἐς, like squills, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 3; of taste, Id. C. P. 1. 7, 4, Hices. ap. Ath. 87 C; Comp. -έστερος, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 A.

σκιαλίξω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to jeer at, flout, τινά Ar. Pax 549; ῥηματίους Id. Ach. 444; σκ. ποδὶ to kick, Diog. L. 7. 17;—expl. as Att. for the common Gr. καταδακτυλίξω by Moer. 360, A. B. 48, cf. Schol. Ar. II. c.; another expl. is given in Schol. Ar. Pac. I. c., viz. to hold up the middle finger (sens. obsc.), v. Juv. 10. 53, Mart. 2. 28; called digitus infamis by Pers. 2. 33. [The quantity of σκι- is not determined.]

σκιαβάξω, to halt, limp, Ar. Fr. 678; also κιαβάξω, ὀκιαβάξω, Hesych., who also cites the Adj. σκιαβός, ἡ, ὄν, halt, Hesych., cf. Schol. Ar. Nub. 254.

σκίμβρον, τό, = σισύμβριον, Geop. 12. 35.

σκιαπόδιον, τό, Dim. of σκίμπους, Philem. Ἐφεδρ. 1, Luc. Asin. 3, etc.; so σκιαποδίσκος, ὁ, Synes. 23 D.

σκίμπους, ποδος, ὁ, a small couch, low bed, like ἀσκάντης or κράββατον, Ar. Nub. 254, 709, Plat. Prot. 310 C, Xen. An. 6. 1, 4.

II. a kind of litter or palanquin used by invalids travelling, Galen.

σκίμπτομαι, = σκῆπτομαι, to allege, ἀροτρον σκίμπτο καὶ βόας Pind. P. 4. 399, v. Böckh v. l. O. 6. 101 (171).

II. Pass., ἦν [τὸ βῆγμα] ἐς τὴν φλέβα σκιαμψῆ fall upon it, Hipp. 455. 26.

σκίμπων, a late form of σκίπων, sometimes introduced into MSS. of good authors.

σκίναξ [τ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (commonly deriv. from κινέω): quick, nimble, epith. of hares, σκ. νεαροῖο λαγωῦ Nic. Th. 577; so ὁ σκ., = λαγώς, Id. Al. 67; and Hesych. has κίναξ in same sense.

σκινᾶρ [τ], ἄρος, τό, the body, Nic. Th. 694; cf. σκῆνος II.

σκινδάλμιξω, to search thoroughly, Theophr. Sim. Ep. 24.

σκινδάλμιξος, ὁ, a splinter, shingle, Lat. sciudula, σκινδαλμός Hipp. 649. 49; syncop. σκινδαλμός Diosc. I. 17, Alciphro 3. 64.

II. metaph., λόγων ἀκριβῶν σκινδαλαμοὶ straw-splittings, quibbles, Ar. Nub. 130, cf. Ran. 819, Luc. Hes. 5:—cf. ἀνασχινδυλεύω.

σκινδάλμο-φράστης, οὐ, ὁ, a straw-splitter, Anth. P. 11. 354.

σκινδάριον, τό, an unknown fish, Anaxandr. Λυκουργ. 1. 4.

σκινδαρος, ὁ, an indecent gesture, Hesych., Phot.: Hesych. also cites Verbs σκινδαρεύομαι, σκινθαρίζω, σκινθίζομαι.

σκινδαψός, ἡ, a she-fox, vixen, Ael. N. A. 7. 47; cf. κίδαφος.

σκινδαψός, ὁ, a four-stringed musical instrument, Anaxil. Λυρ. 2, Theopomp. Coloph. al. ap. Ath. 182 A, cf. 636 B.

2. a word without meaning, a 'what d'ye call it,' used when one is uncertain about a word, Timo ap. Diog. L. 7. 15, Artem. 4. 2, Galen. (the last also uses the Verb σκινδαψίζομαι, 8. 662), Io. Damasc. 1. 12 C, etc.

II. an ivy-like tree, Clitarch. ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 906.

III. an unknown bird, Hesych.

σκινδινον, τό, = λεύκωμα, Lat. album, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 15.

σκινθός, ἡ, ὄν, diving, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 9.

σκιο-γράφος, etc., later forms for σκια-γράφος, Lob. Phryn. 646.

σκιο-ειδής, ἐς, fleeting like a shadow, shadowy, σκιοειδέα φύλ' ἀμνηνά Ar. Av. 686 (in a mock heroic line); σκιοειδῆ φαντάσματα Plat. Phaedo 81 D; θυσίην σκ. Anth. P. 11. 34:—Adv. -δῶς, Eccl. 2. of colours, dark, Arist. Color. 5, 11: cf. σκιάδης.

σκίοεις, εσσα, εν (a neut. σκίοειν metri grat., Ar. Rh. 2. 404):—like σκιερός, shady, shadowy, οὔρεα, ἄρεα σκ. shady, i. e. thickly-wooded, mountains, Il. 1. 157, Od. 7. 268, Pind. P. 9. 60; σκ. μέγαρα dark chambers, Od. 1. 365., 4. 768; ὄρθρον ὑπὸ σκίοεντα the morning twilight, Tryph. 236.

2. act., νέφεα σκ. overshadowing clouds, Il. 5. 525.

Od. 8. 374, etc. II. *unsubstantial*, of a reflexion in a mirror, τύπος Anth. P. 6. 20., 9. 807; κέρδος ονείρου Ib. 11. 366.

σκιοθήρας, -θήρον, -μαχέω, -μαχία, -τραφέω, -τραφής, etc., late forms of σκία—

σκιοσυργέω, (*έργω) to be busy about shadows, Theod. Metoch. p. 389. σκί-ουρος, ὄ, (οὐρά) properly the shadow-tail (cf. σκιάποδες), i. e. the squirrel, Opp. C. 2. 586; cf. Plin. 8. 58; also καμφίουρος, ἵππαυρος. (Hence our *squir-rel*, through a Lat. Dim. *sciur-iolus*.)

σκιοφάνης, ἐς, shadowy, phantom-like, Eust. 1699. 8. σκιο-φόρος, ον, shadow-bringing, shadowy, Gloss. σκίε-φως, ὠτος, τό, twilight, formed like λυκόφως, Heliod. 5. 27, Eccl. σκιδύψυκτος, ον, cooled or dried in the shade, Schol. Nic. Th. 97, 693. σκίπτω, = σκίμπτομαι, Schol. Il. 1. 220; σκίπω Hesych.

σκίπων, ὠνος, ὄ, (σκίμπτομαι) = σκῆπτρον, a staff, Hdt. 4. 172, Hipp. Art. 820, Eur. Hec. 65, Cratin. Χειρ. 2, Ar. Vesp. 727; σκ., γεροντικόν ὄπλον Call. Ep. 1. 7.—The form σκίμπων occurs as v. l. in Hdt., Eur., etc.; σκῆπτων in Anth. P. 6. 293, 294., 7. 65, 89, etc., recognised also by Hdn. Epim. 127, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 34: the prop. n. *Scipio* is Σκιπίων in Paus. 8. 30, 9, C. I. 2656 b (p. 1107), though Σκηπίων occurs in MSS. of Plut., etc.

Σκίρα [Ὶ], τά, the festival of Athena Σκιράς, held in the month Pyanepsion (i. e. in October), Ar. Thesm. 834, Eccl. 18, 59, Pherecr. Incert. 49: to be distinguished from the Σκιροφόρια, which fell in Scirophorion (June), Clem. Al. 14, Phot., etc.: v. C. F. Herm. in Dind. Annot. ad Dem. 2. p. 740.

σκίραίνω, = σκίρω, Schol. Soph. Aj. 651.

Σκίρας, ἄδος, ἡ, name of Athena (v. σκίρον), Strab. 393, Paus. 1. 1, 4., 1. 36, 4.

σκίραφειον (in MSS. sometimes σκίραφιον), τό, a place where persons play at dice, a gambling-house, Isocr. 149 C, Antid. § 306, cf. Amphib. Κυβ. 1, Theopomp. Hist. 254. Hence, σκίραφεία, ἡ, dicing, gambling, Gloss.

σκίραφευτής, οὐ, ὄ, a dice-player, Amphib. Κυβ. 1.

σκίραφος [Ὶ], ὄ, a dice-box, E. M. 717:—metaph. trickery, cheating, Hippoc. 84. (Commonly deriv. from the place Σκίρον, v. σκίρον II.)

σκίραφώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) tricky, swindling, A. B. 101.

σκίρια, ἡ, = σκίρος I. 2, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 14.

σκίριδιον, τό, a name of the fish βασιλίσκος, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 129.

Σκίριται, οἱ, the Scirites, a distinguished division of the Spartan army, consisting of six hundred foot: they fought on the left wing near the king, and were (originally at least) περίοικοι, from the Arcadian town Σκίρος, and its district Σκιρίτις, Thuc. 5. 67, 68, 71, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 24, cf. Thuc. 5. 33, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 21: also Σκιρίτης λόχος Diod. 15. 32. Some have supposed that they were cavalry, from Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 1, but wrongly; v. Müller Dor. 3. 12. § 6.

σκίριτης, ὄ, (σκίρος) a worker in stucco, Zonar. 1651.

σκίρον [Ὶ], τό, the white sunshade which was borne from the Athenian Acropolis (Strab. 393, Lysimach. ap. Harp. s. v.), in the festivals of Athena Σκιράς, thence called Σκίρα and Σκιροφόρια (v. Σκίρα); others derive these names from an image of Athena made of gypsum (σκίρος), cf. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 925 (921), A. B. 304; (in which case it must be written σκίρον). Others derive it from Σκίρος, a seer, who built a temple to Athena under this name in the district called Σκίρον (v. signf. II), Paus. 1. 36, 4, Plut. Thes. 17;—and a promontory of Attica opposite Salamis was called Σκίραδιον, Plut. Sol. 9. II. Σκίρον, τό, like Lat. *Sub-urra*, the disreputable part of a town, district of brothels and the like, Alciphro 3. 8, 25, Steph. B.

σκίρον, τό, = σκίρος (q. v.), the hard rind of cheese, cheese-parings, Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. 5, Ar. Vesp. 925, ubi v. Dind. II. a scar, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 702.

σκίρος or σκιρρός (v. σκίρος fin.), ὄ, ὄν, hard, νοσήματα Themist. 110 C: metaph., σκιρροὶ θεοὶ (v. l. for σκληροὶ) Plut. 2. 421 E, ap. Eus. P. E. 188 D; γέροντες Schäf. Long. p. 364.

σκίρος or σκίρρος (v. sub fin.), ὄ, gypsum, stucco, also λατύπη II, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 925 (921), Suid.; in Suid. also σκίρρα, ἡ; also γῆ σκιρράς, Schol. Ar. l. c. 2. any hard coat or covering, a hardened swelling or tumour, induration, Lat. *scirrhus*, Hipp. 598. 48, cf. Foës. Oecon.: a coat of dirt, σκίρον ἡμφισμένη Eupol. Χρυσ. 5, cf. Cratin. Incert. 28. II. a copse, copse-land, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 144 (v. Franz, p. 706 a). 2. a root or stump, acc. to Aristarch., who shortened Il. 23. 332, 333 into one line, ἡ δὲ σκίρος ἐν νῦν αὐθέρτο τέρματ' Ἀχιλλεύς, v. Schol. Victor. ad l. III. Σκίρος, ἡ, a town in Arcadia; v. sub Σκιρίται. (The forms σκίρρος, σκείρος arose from ignorance that the ι was long by nature; cf. κνίσα, θρυλέω: so, Σκείρων, Σκειρωνίδες, etc., v. Schmidt Hesych. s. vv.)

Σκίρο-φορία, τά, v. sub Σκίρα, τά. Σκίροφοριών, ὠνος, ὄ, Scirophorion, the 12th Attic month, the latter part of June and former part of July, so called from the festival Σκιροφόρια, Antipho 146. 18, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 11, 1., 6. 21, 7, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 5, C. I. 109. 1., 113. 9, al.

σκίρομαι, Pass. to be or become indurated, Hipp. 658. 45, cf. 569. 44: to be ingrained, πρὶν τὰν νόσον εἰς τὸν μυελὸν σκιρωθῆμεν Sophron ap. E. M. 718.—In Nic. Th. 75, pro σκίρωσαι, legend. videtur σκιρῶσαι. σκιρραίνω, -ρράς, -ρρία, -ρρίτης, -ρρον, -ρρος, -ρρός, -ρρόω, -ρρων, v. sub σκίρ—

σκιρτάω, Ion. -έω Opp. C. 4. 342:—a sort of frequent. of σκαίρω, to spring, leap, bound, of young horses, αἱ δ' ὅτε μὲν σκιρτῶεν ἐπὶ ζείδωρον ἀρουραν . . . ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ σκ. ἐπ' εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης Il. 20. 226 sq.; πῶλοι ἐσκίρτων φόβῳ Eur. Phoen. 1125; of goats, Theocr. 1. 152; of the Bacchae, Eur. Bacch. 446; ὄρχεῖσθε καὶ σκ. καὶ χορεύετε Ar. Pl. 761, cf. Vesp. 1305; ἀλλεσθαι καὶ σκ. Plat. Legg. 653 E: to be

skittish, unruly, unmanageable, Eur. Fr. 364. 31, Plat. Rep. 571 C, etc.:—metaph., σκιρτᾶ δ' ἀνέμων πνεύματα πάντων Aesch. Pr. 1086.

σκιρτηδόν, Adv. by leaps or bounds, Orph. Fr. 24.

σκιρτηθμός, ὄ, = σκίρτησις, Orph. L. 218.

σκιρτημα, τό, a bound, leap, esp. of restive or frightened animals, ἐμμανεῖ σκ. ἤσσον Aesch. Pr. 600, cf. 675; ποδῶν σκιρτήματα ἔλαυνε Eur. H. F. 836, cf. Hec. 526, etc.—Hence Adv. σκιρτηματικῶς, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1125.

σκιρτησις, ἡ, a bounding, leaping, Plut. Cleom. 34., 2. 1091 C:—rioting, uproar, σκιρτήσεις ἐθνῶν Id. 2. 341 F.

σκιρτητής, οὐ, ὄ, a leaper, Σάτυρος Mosch. 6. 2; Πάν Orph. H. 10. 4, etc.

σκιρτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, skittish, unruly, Plut. 2. 12 B, Comut. N. D. 20.

σκιρτο-βάτέω, to leap about through, τι Eccl.

σκιρτο-πόδης, ον, ὄ, spring-footed, Σάτυρος Anth. Plan. 15*.

σκιρτο-ποιέω, to make to leap, LXX (Ps. 28. 6); Aq. σκιρτώσει.

Σκίρτος, ὄ, Leaper, name of a Satyr, Anth. P. 7. 707, Nonn.; Σκίρτοι, attendants of Bacchus, Comut. N. D. 30.

σκίρωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of a hard nature, callous, Poll. 4. 203, Galen.

σκίρωμα, τό, = σκίρος I. 2, Diosc. I. 1, Poll. 4. 198.

Σκίρων [Ὶ], ὠνος, ὄ, Attic name for the wind which blew from the Scironian rocks in the Isthmus of Corinth, Arist. Fr. 238, Strab. 28, 391; but it is a north-west wind, like ἀργέστης, in Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 8:—the form Σκίρων is warranted by an Att. Inscr. (C. I. 518), cf. σκίρος and v. Elmsl. Heracl. 860. II. a mythical robber who haunted the rocks between Attica and Megara, killed by Theseus, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 14, Plat., etc.; Σκείρωνος ἀκτῆ or ἀκταί the coast near these rocks, Soph. Fr. 19, Eur. Hipp. 1208; the adjacent sea was Σκιρωνικὸν οἶσμα θαλάσσης Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 496; the rocks themselves Σκιρωνίδες πέτραι, Eur. Hipp. 979, Heracl. 860, Strab. 391; without πέτραι Polyb. 16. 16, 4; written Σκιρωνίδες in Arist.; Σκιρωνίς ὁδός the road from Athens to Megara, Hdt. 8. 71.

Σκίταλοι [Ὶ], οἱ, lewd fellows, lechers, invoked as demons in Ar. Eq. 634; a word of quite uncertain origin:—Toup restores ἐσκίταλιε was lustful, for ἐσκυτ—, in Longus. 3. 13.

Σκίτων, ὄ, Feeble, Pherecr. Incert. 50; v. Phot.

σκίφη [Ὶ], ἡ, (σκιφός) = κνιπέα, Crantor ap. Diog. L. 4. 27:—also σκιφία, ἡ, Hesych., s. v. κνυβία.

σκίφιας, ον, ὄ, Dor. for ξιφίας, the sword-fish, Epich. 29 Ahr., Hesych.

σκίφίζω, Dor. for ξιφίζω, Hesych.

σκίφινιον, τό, a basket of palm-leaves, Hesych.

σκίφος [Ὶ], τό, Aeol. for ξίφος, a sword, Schol. H. 1. 220, E. M. 718. 11, etc.; κσίφος A. B. 815. On the form v. Meineke. Com. Fr. 3. 73.

σκίφός, ἡ, ὄν, = κνιπός, Hesych., Suid.

σκίφύδιον, τό, Dor. for ξιφύδιον, Epich. 23. 5 Ahr.

σκίψ, ὄ, = σκνίψ, Lob. Phryn. 400.

σκιώδης, ἐς, contr. from σκιοείδης, shady, πέτρα Eur. Supp. 759; χωρία Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 2. 2. of weather, dark, gloomy, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1082; of colours, dark, Arist. Color. 3. 9. Adv. -δῶς, Byz.

σκιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκιώω) shaded; σκ. ζώνη a belt striped with colours shading into one another, Ar. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 13.

σκλημα, τό, dryness, hardness, induration, Galen.

σκληναί, v. sub σκέλλω.

σκληράγωγιώ, to bring up hardy, τὰς θυγατέρας Luc. D. Marin. 16. 1; σκλ. πτὴν λέξιν to make it harsh or austere, Dion. H. de Thuc. 30.

σκληράγωγια, ἡ, hardy training, Λακωνική Philo 2. 482, Suid.

σκληρ-ἀργιλλος, ον, of or with hard clay, Geop. 9. 4.

σκληρ-αύχην, ενος, ὄ, ἡ, stiff-necked, unmanageable, properly of horses, Philo 1. 528, Plut. 2. 2 F, Clem. Al. 73:—σκληραυχενία, ἡ, stiffness of neck, prob. I. Eriphan. Cf. σκληροτράχηλος.

σκληρ-εννία, Ion. -λή, ἡ, the use of a hard bcd, Hipp. 366. 55.

σκληρία, ἡ, = σκληρότης, hardness, Plut. 2. 376 B, Clem. Al. 488. 2. an induration, Diosc. 2. 81, Aretae., etc. II. metaph. = σκληρο-καρδία, Eus. D. E. 24 B.

σκληρίασις, ἡ, an induration of the eye-lid, Galen.

σκληρό-βιος, ον, leading a hard life, Tzetz.; -βίος, A. B. 62.

σκληρό-γεως, ον, with a hard soil: ἡ σκλ. (sc. γῆ), Philo 2. 619.

σκληρο-γνώμων, ον, hardhearted, Moschop. ad Hes. Op. 146:—Subst. σκληρογνωμοσύνη, ἡ, Byz.

σκληρό-δερμος, ον, with hard skin, Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 2, al.: τὰ σκληρόδερμα crustaceous animals, such as the κάραβος, Ib. 1. 5, 10., P. A. 2. 13, 2, al.

σκληρο-δίαυτος, ον, of a hard, austere way of life, Philo 2. 163.

σκληρο-ειδής, ἐς, of hard nature or kind, Hesych.

σκληρό-θριξ, ὄ, ἡ, with hard, coarse hair, πρόβατα Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 19; opp. to μαλακόθριξ, Id. Physiogn. 2, 7.

σκληρο-καρδία, ἡ, hardness of heart, LXX (Jer. 4. 4), Ev. Marc. 16. 14.

σκληρο-κάρδιος, ον, hardhearted, stubborn, LXX (Prov. 17. 20, Ezek. 3. 7).

σκληρο-κέφαλος, ον, hard of head, Theophr. Nonn.

σκληρό-κηρος, ον, overlaid with hard wax, δέλτοι Diog. L. 7. 37.

σκληρό-κοιλίος, ον, costive, Diosc. 5. 27.

σκληροκοιτέω, (κοίτη) to sleep on a hard bed, Hipp. 338. 23:—σκληροκοιτία, ἡ, = σκληρευνία, Theophr. Fr. 7. 2.

σκληρό-κοκκος, ον, with hard seeds, ρόαι Antiph. Βοιωτ. 2.

σκληρο-λέκτης, ον, ὄ, harsh-speaking, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1367.

σκληρο-πᾶγής, ἐς, firmly put together, hard, Xenocr. Aquat. 8.

σκληροπαίκτης, ον, ὄ, (παίζω) a kind of buffoon or juggler, also σκίροπαίκτης, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 D.

σκληρο-πετρέ-στερνος, ον, stony-hearted, Nicet. Eug. 6. 468.

σκληροποιέω, to *harden*, Xenocr. Aquat. 15.
 σκληρο-ποιός, *όν*, making hard, hardening, Plut. 2. 953 C.
 σκληρό-πους, ποδος, *δ*, *ή*, hard-footed, Gloss.
 σκληρο-πρόσωπος, *ον*, hard, bold of face, Theodot. V. T.
 σκληρός, *ά*, *όν*, Dor. σκλήρος Tim. Locr. 104 C: (v. sub fin.):—hard, Lat. *durus*, opp. to μαλακός in all senses: 1. hard to the touch, ξύλον σκλ. *ή* μαλακόν Theogn. 1194; έλαία Pind. O. 7. 53; γή Aesch. Pers. 319, cf. Xen. Oec. 16, 11; κοίτη Plat. Legg. 942 D; etc. 2. of sound, hard, harsh, crashing, σκληρόν έβρόντησε Hes. Th. 839; σκλ. βρονταί Hdt. 8. 12; σκληροτέρα *ή* φωνή Arist. Audib. 17, 27, al.; τόνος άπηνης καί σκ. Plut. Phoc. 2; cf. *αδός*, and Virgil's *aridus fragor*. 3. of taste and smell, hard, harsh, as opp. to sweet, Lat. *asper*, σκλ. *υδατα* (springing from a rocky soil) Hipp. Aër. 280; so, σκληρότατος *άηρ* καί τόπος Polyb. 4. 21, 5; άνεμος Poll. 1. 110, cf. Ael. N. A. 9. 57; of wine, dry, austere, Ar. Fr. 563; *δσμαι* Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 12; metaph., σκ. φράσις Dion. H. ad Pomp. 1. 2, 6. 4. hard, stiff, unyielding, Lat. *rigidus*, opp. to *υγρός* (lithe and supple), τιτθία σκλ. καί κυδώνια Ar. Ach. 1199; σκληρότεροι *μαστοί* Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 33; σκέλη, χαλινός Xen. Eq. 1, 5; τί τὸ *υγρόν* τοῦ χαλινού καί τί τὸ σκλ. Ib. 10, 10; of the hair (cf. σκληρότριξ), Arist. H. A. 3. 10, 4, al.; σκλ. δέρμα, σάρξ, etc., Id. P. A. 3. 3, 14, etc.;—of persons, Plat. Theaet. 162 B; of dogs, σκλ. τὰ *είδη* Xen. Cyn. 3, 2; τράχηλος Ib. 5, 30; *οί* τὸ *σῶμα* σκληροί Arist. Probl. 3. 16, al. 5. κοιλία σκλ. *costive*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 15. 6. of boys who look old for their age, stiff, sturdy, Plut. Ages. 15, Luc. Salt. 21, cf. Stallb. Plat. Symp. 196 A. 7. of light, strong, *έν* σκληρῇ *αύγῃ* *ή* μαλακῇ Arist. Color. 3, 11. II. metaph., 1. of things, hard, austere, *μη* τὰ μαλακά *μῦθο*, *μη* τὰ σκλ. *έχρη* Epich. 121 Ahr.; τροφή Soph. O. C. 1615; *δίαίτα* Eur. Fr. 529; *άγωγαί* Plat. Legg. 645 A; *βίος* Menand. Ψευδ. 5; τὰ σκλ. *hard words* or *hardships*, Soph. O. C. 1408, etc.; σκλ. *συμφοραί* Eur. Fr. 685; σκληρά *μαλθακῶς* λέγων Soph. O. C. 774; τὸ σκλ. = σκληρότης, *ή* *δίαίτα* .. *υπερβάλλει* *ἐπὶ* τὸ σκλ. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 24. 2. of persons, hard, harsh, austere, stern, cruel, obstinate, stubborn, Soph. Fr. 19, Plat. Theaet. 155 E, Tim. Locr. l. c.; σκλ. *δοιδός*, of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 36; σκλ. γὰρ *αί* Eur. Alc. 500; σκλ. *δαίμων* Ar. Nub. 1264; σκληρός *τοὺς* τρόπους Id. Pax 350; *άγριοι* καί σκ. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 3;—so, σκλ. *ψυχή* Soph. Aj. 1361, Tr. 1260; σκλ. *άγαν* φρονήματα Id. Ant. 473; *ήθος* Plat. Symp. 195 E; σκλ. *θρόσος* stubborn courage, Eur. Andr. 260; of a wind, violent, Ep. Jacob. 3. 4. III. Adv., σκληρῶς *καθῆσθαι*, i. e. *on a hard seat*, Ar. Eq. 783; *εὐνάξεσθαι* Xen. Cyn. 12, 2. 2. hardly, with difficulty, Eur. Fr. 284. 9. 3. harshly, obstinately, σκλ. *διαμάχεσθαι* Plat. Legg. 629 A; *άπειλεῖν* 885 D; τὰ μαλακά σκλ. καί τὰ σκληρά *μαλακῶς* λέγειν Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 10; σκλ. *αὐλεῖν* Id. Audib. 48. (The Root seems to be the same as that of σκέλλω, σκλήναι, v. sub σκέλλω.) σκληρό-σαρκος, *ον*, with hard flesh, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 7, de An. 2. 9, 4. σκληρό-στομος, *ον*, hard-mouthed, of horses, Poll. 1. 197. II. hard to pronounce, σίγμα Aristox. ap. Ath. 467 B. σκληρό-στράκος, *ον*, hard-shelled, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 9. σκληρόστηρ, Eretrian for σκληρότης, Plat. Crat. 434 C. σκληρό-στρωτος, *ον*, hard-bedded, κοίτασμα Manass. Chron. 5843. σκληρο-σώματος, *ον*, with a hard body, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 120. σκληρότης, *ητος*, *ή*, hardness, opp. to μαλακότης Plat. Rep. 523 E, Arist. P. A. 1. 4, 8, al. 2. of taste, austerity, harshness, οἶνου Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 12. 3. stiffness, rigidity, Arist. Probl. 5. 6; *ή* τῆς κοιλίας σκλ. *costivity*, Hipp. Aër. 284. II. of persons, hardness, austerity, sternness, τοῦ δαίμονος Antipho 122. 44; σκλ. καί *άγροικία* Plat. Rep. 607 B, cf. 410 D; Achilles as a παράδειγμα σκληρότητος, Arist. Poët. 15, 11. σκληρο-τράχηλος, *ον*, stiffnecked, LXX (Ex. 33. 3, al.), Act. Ap. 7. 51; cf. σκληραύχην:—σκληροτραχηλέω, Phot., Hesych.; also -ιάω, Byz.:—σκληροτραχηλία, *ή*, Eccl. σκληρο-ουργός, *δ*, apparently, one of a corps of masons in the Roman army, C. I. 4716 d. 15, 20, 35. σκληρουχία, *ή*, (έχω) severity, Joseph. A. J. 8. 8, 2. σκληροφθαλμία, *ή*, hardness of the eyes, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22. σκληρο-όφθαλμος, *ον*, having hard dry eyes, opp. to *υγρόφθαλμος*, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 12, P. A. 2. 2, 8, al.; also, σκλ. *όμματα* H. A. 4. 2, 10. σκληρό-φρων, *ον*, hard of mind or soul, Schol. Soph. Aj. 926. σκληρο-φυής, *ές*, of hard, harsh nature, tough, Xenocr. Aquat. 7. σκληρό-φυλλος, *ον*, with hard leaves, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 2. σκληρο-χάλινος, *ον*, hardbitted, hardmouthed, Achmes Onir. 152. σκληρό-χειρ, *δ*, *ή*, hardhanded, Hesych. σκληρό-ψυχος, *ον*, hardhearted, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 242. σκληρυντικός, *ή*, *όν*, hardening, Medic. σκληρύνω, to *harden*, opp. to μαλάσσω, Hipp. Acut. 391, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 7:—Pass., with pf. *έσκληρυσμαι* Hipp. 427. 20, and -υμαι, to be hardened, grow hard, Id. Vet. Med. 18. 2. metaph., σκλ. τὴν καρδίαν *τινος* to *harden* his heart, LXX (Ex. 7. 3, etc.), cf. Ep. Rom. 9. 18, Hebr. 3. 8: Pass., LXX (Sirach. 30. 11). σκλήρυσμα, τό, = σκλήρωμα, Hipp. Coac. 167. σκληρυσμός, *δ*, hardening, induration, Hipp. Prorrh. 68, cf. 131 D, etc. σκληρώδης, *ές*, contr. for σκληροειδής, Manetho 4. 325. σκλήρωμα, τό, an induration, Hipp. 1135 G, Oribas. 39 Mai. σκλήρωσις, *εως*, *ή*, = σκλήρωμα, Moschio 133. σκληφρός, *ά*, *όν*, (prob. from σκέλλω) slender, slight, thin, Plat. Euthyd. 271 B, and prob. 1, in Arist. Somn. 3, 17, Probl. 30. 1, 14; of a woman, Theopomp. Com. Στρατ. 4. σκλοτός, *α*, *ον*, = σκολιός, Arcad. 37. σκνήφη, *ή*, = άσκαλάφη, Hesych. s. v. κνίδαι.

σκνίπαϊος, *α*, *ον*, (σκνίπος B) like κνεφαίος, dark, σκν. *υδίτης* a wanderer in the twilight, Theocr. 16. 93.

σκνίπια, *ή*, = κνίπια, Byz.

σκνίπος (A), *ή*, *όν*, (σκνίψ) niggardly, stingy, Aspas. ad Arist. Eth. fol. 51 A, Hesych.; σκνίφος in Phryn. 398.

σκνίπος (B), *ή*, *όν*, dim-sighted, *ή* τυφλός *ή* τις σκνίπος Simon. Iamb. 17; σκνίφος in Hesych. (who also cites σκνίφος τὸ σκύτος), cf. σκνιπαίος. σκνιπότης, *ητος*, *ή*, stinginess, like κνιπότης, Schol. Luc. Jup. Tr. 15.

σκνίπο-φάγος [ά], *ον*, eating σκνίπες, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 7.

σκνίπτω, to pinch, nip, Hesych. (Akin to σκνίψ. The form σκνίπτω also occurs in Hesych. = διέφθειρεν, etc.)

σκνίφος, *ή*, *όν*, v. σκνίπος.

σκνιφότης, *ητος*, *ή*, = σκνιπότης, Byz.

σκνίψ, *δ*, not *ή* (Lob. Paral. 114), gen. σκνίπος: nom. pl. σκνίφες Origen. c. Cels. 5. 7:—an insect found under the bark of trees eaten by the woodpecker, Arist. H. A. 9. 9, 1, Sens. 5, 22 (in both places with v. l. κνίψ, as in Theophr.), Plut. 2. 636 D: from its quick jump comes the proverb, *ή* σκνίψ *έν* *χώρῃ* 'a flea at home!' Strattis Incert. 12, Pseudoemigr. (Cf. Slav. *sknīpa* = *culex*.)

σκοίδιον, τό, = σκιοδειον, Hesych.

σκοίδος or κοίδος (Arcad. 47), *δ*, Maced. for διοικητής or ταμίης, Poll. 10. 16, Phot., Hesych.;—as epith. of Dionysus, Menand. Κισ. 9, v. Hemst. Poll. 1. c.

σκοιός, *ά*, *όν*, read by Schneid. in Nic. Th. 660, from the Schol. (who explains the vulg. σκαιοῖς by σκιεροῖς, *άνηλίοις*), and Hesych.

σκοῖπος, *δ*, the wall-plate of a building, Hesych.

σκολιάζω, to be crooked, σκ. ταῖς *οδοῖς* to walk in crooked ways, LXX (Prov. 14. 2).

σκολιαίνομαι, Pass. to grow crooked, esp. sideways, Hipp. Art. 812; *είσω* σκ. Ib. 815.

σκολιό-βουλος, *ον*, of crooked counsel, A. B. 329, Suid.

σκολιό-γνωμος, *ον*, crooked-minded, Theod. Stud.

σκολιό-γραπτος, *ον*, marked with oblique lines, Arist. Fr. 281.

σκολιο-γράφω, to write across or crooked, Byz.

σκολιοδρομέω, to run a crooked course, Cyrill.

σκολιο-δρόμος, *ον*, of the moon, going in an oblique orbit, Orph. H. 50. 4, Manetho 4. 478.

σκολιό-θριξ, τριχος, *δ*, *ή*, with curled hair, Nonn. D. 15. 137: with crisp leaves, *άκανθα* Anth. P. 4. 1, 37.

σκολιό-καυλος, *ον*, with crooked or slanting stalk, v. l. Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 2.

σκόλιον, τό, properly neut. of σκολιός (sub. μέλος), a song which went round at banquets, esp. at Athens during the Peloponnes. war; being sung to the lyre by the guests one after another. It is said to have been introduced by Terpander (Plat. Gorg. 451 E sq.), and σκόλια μέλη are attributed to Alcaeus and Anacreon, Ar. Fr. 2 (p. 530), cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 10; but the first extant examples occur in Pind. Fr. 87. 9, Ar. Ach. 532, Ran. 1302, cf. Vesp. 1222-1248. The name is of uncertain origin: some refer it to the character of its music (νόμος σκολιός, as opp. to *όρθιος*); others to the *ρυθμός* σκολιός, or amphibrachic rhythm, recognised in many Scolia; but most, after Dicaearch., Plut., etc., to the irregular, zigzag way it went round the table,—each guest who sung holding a myrtle-branch (*μυρρίνη*), which he passed on to any one he chose, cf. Ar. Nub. 1364, et ibi Schol.—There is a collection of the extant Scolia by Ilgen., Carm. Conviv. Graec. (Jena 1798), v. also Bgk. Lyr. Gr. pp. 871 sq. On their nature, see Ilgen, pp. lxxxv. sq., Ath. 649 sq. σκολιόμοιαι, Pass. to be bent, crooked, Hipp. Art. 807; of plants with crooked roots, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 4.

σκολιο-πλάνης, *ές*, darting aslant, κερασταί Nic. Th. 319.

σκολιο-πλόκαμος, *ον*, with twisted locks or curls, Nonn. D. 26. 65.

σκολιο-πόρος, *ον*, with winding passages, *άτα* Sext. Emp. P. 1. 126.

σκολιός, *ά*, *όν*, curved, bent, aslant, Lat. *obliquus*, opp. to *όρθός*, *εὐθύς*, σκ. *σίδηρος* Hdt. 2. 86; σκ. *σκήπωνι* Eur. Hec. 65; of rivers and paths, winding, ποταμός Hdt. 1. 185., 2. 29; Μαίανδρος σκ. *εις* *υπερβολήν* Strab. 577; *οἶμος*, *άτραπιτός*, etc., Ar. Rh. 4. 1541, Nic. Th. 478, etc.; *ρηγμίνας* Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 25; so, λαβύρινθος Call. Del. 311; *πλέγμα* *έλικος* Anth. P. 7. 24; *πλοκαμίδες* Nonn. D. 14. 182:—twisted, tangled, *βάτος* Anth. P. 7. 315, cf. II. 33; *εις* τὸ σκ. Hipp. Art. 803. 2. bent sideways, δουλείη κεφαλή, σκολιή (Hor. *capite obstipō*) Theogn. 536; *πόδες* Pind. Fr. 217; *ίππος* σκ. *crooked* made or going askew, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D.—Cf. σκόλιον. II. metaph. crooked, i. e. unjust, unrighteous, *θέμιστες* Il. 16. 387; *μῦθοι*, *δίκαι* Hes. Op. 192, 219; *λόγος* Theogn. 1147; *άπάται* Pind. Fr. 232. 2; *πατέων* *οδοῖς* σκολιαῖς Id. P. 2. 156: riddling, obscure, *ρημάτια* Luc. Bis Acc. 16:—rarely of men, *ιθύνει* σκολιόν makes the crooked one straight, Hes. Op. 7; σκ. καί φοβερός Plut. 2. 551 F; in Eccl., *δ* σκ. the Evil One:—with Verbs, σκολιά φρονεῖν, opp. to *εὐθύς* *έμμεν*, Scol. Gr. 15 Bgk.; σκ. *πράττειν*, *είπειν* Plat. Theaet. 173 A; *τυφλά* καί σκ. Id. Rep. 506 C, cf. Gorg. 525 A:—so in Adv. σκολιῶς, Hes. Op. 256, 260; σ. *έχειν* Diod. 16. 91; so, *εις* σκολιά Plat. Theaet. 194 B.

III. Strabo's σκολιά *έργα* (p. 640), which has caused great discussion, is only a corrupt reading for *Σκόπα* *έργα*, as restored by Tyrwhitt. (Prob. akin to σκαληνάς.)

σκολιότης, *ητος*, *ή*, crookedness, σκ. τῆς *καμπῆς*, of a Parthian bow, Plut. Crass. 24: in pl. the windings of a stream, etc., Strab. 577. II. metaph. inequality, σκολιότητα *έχειν* to be unequally affected, Hipp. 400. 8.

2. of men, crookedness, dishonesty, LXX (Ezek. 16. 5).

σκολιόφρων, *δ*, *ή*, (φρήν) of crooked mind, Hipp. 1283. 35, Nonn. Jo. 8. 129, etc.; cf. σκολιόβουλος.

σκολιό-χειλος, *ον*, crook-beaked, like *άγκυλοχείλης*, A. B. 329.

σκολιῶδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *crooked-looking*, Apoll. Lex. Hom.
 σκολίωμα, τό, *a bend, curve*, Strab. 107, 193.
 σκολιωπός, ὄν, (ᾠψ) *looking askew*, and generally *oblique*, cited from Maxim. in Bandin. Bibl. Med.; neut. pl. as Adv., Manetho 4. 78.
 σκολίωσις, *ews*, ἡ, *crookedness, obliquity*, βινός, τραχήλου Soran., etc.
 σκόλλυς, *vos*, ὁ, (σκολύπτω) *a way of cutting the hair, in which a tuft is left on the crown*, Diosc. Parab. 2. 93; σκόλλυν ἀποκείρειν Pamphil. ap. Ath. 494 F:—also σκολλύς oxyt., Hesych.; and σκόλλις, Eust. 1528. 18.
 σκολλυφόρος, *ον*, *wearing a tuft on the crown*, Hesych.
 σκολοβράω, *to be displeased, vexed*, Hesych.
 σκολόπαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, perh. *the woodcock, Scolopax rusticola*, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 12: *scolopax* in Nemesian. Aucup. 21: Arist. also has ἀσκαλώπας, q. v.
 σκολόπενδρα, ἡ, *the scolopendra or milliped*, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 6., 4. 7, 4, al.; classed with ἴουλος, Ib. 4. 1, 6. 2. *the sea-scolopendra*, an animal of the genus Nereis or Aphrodité, Ib. 2. 14, 2., 9. 37, 9, Ael. N. A. 7. 26. II. = σκολοπένδριον, Galen.
 σκολοπένδριος, *α*, *ον*, *of or like the scolopendra*, Nic. Th. 684.
 σκολοπένδριον, τό, *a kind of fern, hart's tongue*, (so called from a fancied likeness to *the scolopendra*), Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 7, Diosc. 3. 151; cf. ἀσπληνον.
 σκολοπενδρώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *like a scolopendra*, of a hill that throws out a number of spurs (πρόποδες), Strab. 583.
 σκολοπέυς, *έως*, ὁ, = σκόλοψ, ap. Bandin. Bibl. Med. 1. 231, v. 191.
 σκολοπιής μοίρα, ἡ, *the fate of one impaled*, Manetho 4. 198.
 σκολοπιζώ, (σκόλοψ) *to impale*, cf. ἀνασκολοπιζώ:—Pass., σκολοπισθῆναι *to run a splinter into oneself*, Diosc. Noth. p. 477 F.
 σκολόπιον, τό, Dim. of σκόλοψ 1. 3, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 184 Mai.
 σκολοπισμός, οὐ, ὁ, *crucifixion*, Eust. Opusc. 286. 16.
 σκολοπο-ειδής, *ές*, *pointed like a pale*, ἀκανθα Diosc. 1. 134.
 σκολοπο-μαχαίριον, τό, *a pointed surgical knife*, Galen., Paul. Aeg.
 σκολοπώδης, *es*, contr. for σκολοποειδής, in Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 5, f. 1. for κορωνοποδώδης.
 σκόλοψ, *οπος*, ὁ, *anything pointed: esp. a pale, stake*, for fixing heads on, Il. 18. 177; or for impaling, Eur. Bacch. 983, I. T. 1430, El. 898; ἐπὶ σκολοψὶ ἀναρτᾶσθαι Diod. Excerpt. 596. 65:—in pl. σκόλοπες, *pales, a palisade*; used in fortification as early as Hom., τείχεα .. σκολόπεσσιν ἀρηρότα Od. 7. 45; and often in Il., ἐν δὲ [τάφρῳ] σκόλοπας κατέπηξαν 7. 441; διὰ τε σκόλοπας καὶ τάφρον ἐβησαν 8. 343, cf. 12. 63., 15. 344; so, σκόλοπας περὶ τὸ ἔρκος κατέπηξαν Hdt. 9. 97, cf. Eur. Rhés. 116, Xen. An. 5. 2, 5;—though the usual Att. word was σταύρωμα. 2. *a thorn*, LXX (Num. 33. 55, al.), Babr. 122, Diosc. 4. 49, cf. 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 7. 3. *an instrument for operating on the urethra*, Orib. p. 187 Mai. 4. *the point of a fishing-hook*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 3. II. *a tree*, Eur. Bacch. 983, ubi v. Elmsl.
 σκόλυθρον, τό, *a stool*, Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 5:—Dim. σκολύθριον, τό, Plat. Euthyd. 278 B, cf. Poll. 3. 90., 10. 48.
 σκόλυθρος, *ον*, *low, mean, shabby*, Phot., Suid.
 σκόλυμος, ὁ, *an eatable kind of thistle, which blossoms in the heat of summer, prob. a cardoon or artichoke*, Hes. Op. 580, Alcaea. 39, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 3, etc.:—in Numen. ap. Ath. 371 C, fem.; and in Zonar., σκόλυμον, τό.
 σκολυμώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *like a σκόλυμος*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 5.
 σκολύπτω, = κολούω, κολοβόω, Hesych.; cf. ἀποκ-.
 σκομβρίζω, = γογγύζω, Hesych., Phot.; cf. Hesych. s. v. ραθαπυγίζειν.
 σκομβρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of sq., Hesych.:—v. sub σκορπίς.
 σκόμβρος, ὁ, *a gregarious sea-fish, classed with the θύννος and πηλαμύς, Scomber scomber*, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 12., 8. 12, 6., 9. 2, 1, cf. Epich. 32 Ahr.; caught in the Hellespont, Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 5, cf. Ar. Eq. 1008.
 σκόμιον, τό, *a projecting, coping, eaves*, Schol. Arat. 970.
 σκονθύλλω, *to murmur, mutter*, Phot.
 σκόνυζα, ἡ, Att. for κόνυζα, Pherecr. Incert. 51.
 σκοπ-άρχης, *ον*, ὁ, *the chief scout, the leader of a reconnoitring party*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 6.
 σκοπᾶω, = σκοπιᾶζω, Ar. Fr. 679.
 σκοπελισμός, ὁ, *the putting great stones on a piece of land, to bar its occupation*;—those who did so were called σκοπελισταί, οἱ, Byz.
 σκοπελο-δρόμος, *ον*, *running over rocks*, πέρδιξ Anth. P. 6. 74.
 σκοπελο-ειδής, *ές*, *rock-like*; generally, *rocky*, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 370.
 σκόπελον, τό, = σκόπελος, LXX (4 Regg. 23. 17).
 σκόπελος, ὁ, perh. orig., like σκοπιᾶ, *a lookout-place*: hence *a high rock or peak, a headland or promontory*, Lat. scopulus, Hom., esp. in Od., as 12. 73, 83, 430, etc.; προβλής σκ., Il. 2. 396; φάραγγος σκ. ἐν ἄκροις Aesch. Pr. 142; ακ. πέτρας Eur. Ion 274; Θηβῶν σκ. of the Theban acropolis, Pind. Fr. 209; Ἀθῶνας σκ. of the Athenian, Eur. Ion 1434, cf. 871, 1578; σκ. νιφόντα Μίμαντος Ar. Nub. 273.
 σκοπελώδης, *es*, contr. for σκοπελοειδής, Schol. Theocr. 13. 22, etc.
 σκοπεύς, *έως*, ὁ, *a spy*, Anna Comn.
 σκόπευσις, *έως*, ἡ, *a look-out*, Aquila V. T., Schol. Lyc. 784.
 σκοπευτήριον, τό, = ακοπιᾶ, *a beacon-hill*, Orig. 2. 745 D, al.
 σκοπευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = σκοπός 1. 2, Eust. 810. 25.
 σκοπευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for a spy or spying*, Schol. Lyc. 784, Origen.
 σκοπεύω, later form for σκοπέω, Diod. 3. 25, Strab. 520, LXX (Job. 39. 29, etc.); formerly read in Hdt. 1. 8, and still in Xen. Eq. Mag. 7, 6; v. A. B. 435, Lob. Phryn. 591.
 σκοπέω, used by correct writers only in pres. and impf. Act. and Med. (v. infr. II), the other tenses being supplied by σκέπτομαι, q. v.:—but in later writers we find fut. σκοπήσω, Walz Rhett. 1. 615, Galen., etc.; aor. ἐσκόπησα Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 10, Theophr. Sign. 1. 1, Polyb., etc.:

and of Med., aor. ἐσκοπήσαμην (περι-) Luc. V. H. 1. 32; pf. ἐσκόπημαι (προαν-) Joseph.: (v. sub σκέπτομαι). *To look at or after a thing: to behold, contemplate*, ἄστρον Pind. O. 1. 7; πλοῦν μὴ ἔξ ἀπόπτου μάλλον ἢ ἄγγυθεν σκόπει Soph. Ph. 467, cf. Eur. I. A. 490; τὰ πόρρω Id. Rhés. 482; τὰ ἔμπροσθεν Xen. An. 6. 3, 14:—absol., ἀλλόσε σκ. Soph. El. 1474; σκοπεῖτε look out, watch, Aesch. Supp. 232; εὖ σκοπῶν εὕρισκον Soph. O. T. 68; etc.:—foll. by a relat. clause, σκ. ὅπου .. Id. Ph. 16; σκ. ποῦ .. Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 1, etc.:—foll. by a Prep., σκ. εἰς .. Eur. Fr. 809. 6, Plat. Polit. 305 B. 2. metaph. *to look to, consider, examine*, τὰ ἑαυτοῦ σκ. *to look to one's own affairs*, Hdt. 1. 8; τὸ σεαυτοῦ Plat. Phaedr. 232 D; τὸ ὑμέτερον Antipho 126. 36; τὸν καιρὸν Thuc. 4. 23; τὸ συμφέρον Plat. Rep. 342 B sq.; τὰ πρὸς ποσὶν Soph. O. T. 130; τοὺς νόμους πρὸς τοὺς τῆδε with reference to the laws here, Plat. Tim. 24 A τι πρὸς ἑμαυτὸν Id. Euthyphro 9 C:—absol., σκοπῶν εὕρισκον ἱασιν Soph. O. T. 68, cf. Ph. 282:—foll. by an acc. and relat. clause, σκοπεῖν τὴν τελευταίην κῆ ἀποβήσεται Hdt. 1. 32, cf. Soph. Ph. 506, O. T. 407;—foll. by a relat. clause alone, σκ. πότεν χρῆ ἄρξασθαι Andoc. 2. 9; σκ. εἰ .. Soph. Ant. 41, Plat. Legg. 861 E; ὅπως .. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26; σκόπει μὴ .. take heed lest .., Soph. O. C. 1179, Plat. Gorg. 458 C:—sometimes c. gen. pers. as well as acc. or relat. clause, σκόπει δὴ τὸδε αὐτῶν Id. Theaet. 182 A; πρῶτον αὐτῶν ἐσκόπει πότερα .. Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 12;—also, foll. by a Prep., ἐξ ὧν ἀγγέλλουσι σκοποῦντες λογιεῖσθε τὰ εἰκότα Thuc. 6. 36, cf. Xen. An. 3. 1, 13; πρὸς τὸ ἀρχειν σκοπῶν λογίεσθαι Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 8; πρὸς ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς σκ. Antipho 114. 37; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Rep. 348 B; σκ. περὶ τινος Ib. 351 B, etc.; περὶ τι Id. Soph. 239 B:—with Adv., absol., ὀρθῶς σκοπεῖν Eur. Phoen. 155; καιρίως Rhés. 339; ἀμεινον Plat. Symp. 219 A. 3. *to look out for*, παύλαν Xen. An. 5. 7, 32; τι ἀγαθόν Id. Hiero 9, 10; ἐσκόπει γυναῖκά μοι Isae. 2. § 22, cf. Dem. 1470. 1; σκ. ὄνομα κάλλιον αὐτῆ Plut. 2. 991 F. 4. *to inquire, learn*, ἀπὸ τινος Br. Soph. O. T. 286. II. Med., used just like Act. 1. 1 (perh. implying a more deliberate consideration), c. acc., Ib. 964, Eur. I. T. 68, Hel. 1537; τένοντ' ἐς ὀρθὸν ὄμμασι σκοπούμενη Id. Med. 1166. 2. = I. 2, σκ. τύχας βροτῶν Id. Fr. 264; and freq. in all the same constructions as Act., in Plat., Xen., etc.: also absol., ἐνεστὶ τοῖσιν εὖ σκοπούμενοις ταρβεῖν .., Soph. Tr. 296. 3. = I. 3, ὅτανπερ ἀδικεῖν ἐπιχειρῶσιν, ἅμα καὶ τὴν ἀπολογία σκοποῦνται Isocr. 403 A.—As θεάομαι, θεωρέω refer to *universal contemplation*, so do σκοπέω, σκοπέομαι *to particular*, cf. Hdt. 1. 30, Thuc. 1. 1, Plat. Phaedo 99 D. III. Pass., not common in classic Gr.; but, σκοπῶν καὶ σκοπούμενος ὑπ' ἄλλων *considering and being considered*, Id. Legg. 772 D; and perh. it is so used in Dem. 473. 13, ὁ λόγος .. αἰσχρὸς τοῖς ἀσκοπούμενοις *is disgraceful in the very matter considered*;—later, σκοπεῖται τὸ ἄστρον Hierophil. in Ideler Phys. 1. 410; τὸ σκοπηθέν Anna Comn. 139 B.
 σκοπή, ἡ, = σκοπιᾶ, *a lookout-place, watchtower*, Aesch. Supp. 713; in pl., Id. Ag. 289, 309, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 11, etc.; cf. Herm. Aesch. Theb. 223. II. *a lookout, watch*, πατρὸς σκοπαί Aesch. Supp. 786, cf. Lyc. 1311; σκοπὰς ποιεῖσθαι ἀπὸ δένδρων Diod. 3. 26, cf. Luc. Conscr. Hist. 29.
 σκόπησις, ἡ, = σκέψις, dub. in Hesych.
 σκοπητέον, later form of σκεπτέον, Clem. Al. 773, etc.
 σκοπιᾶ, ἰου. -τή, ἡ, (σκοπός, σκοπέω) *a place whence one can look out, a lookout-place*, in Hom. always a *mountain-peak*, σκοπιῆν εἰς παιπαλόεσσαν Od. 10. 97; ἀπὸ σκοπιῆς εἶδεν Il. 4. 275, Od. 4. 524; ἡμενος ἐν σκοπιῆ Il. 5. 771; ὀπητήρας δὲ κατὰ σκοπιὰς ἄτρυνα νέεσθαι each to his *lookout-place*, Od. 14. 261; ἄγγελος .. ἀπὸ τηλαυγέος φαινόμενος σκ., Theogn. 550; of Cithaeron, Simon. 130; of Athos, Soph. Fr. 229; Ἰλιάς σκ., of the Trojan acropolis, Eur. Hec. 931, cf. Phoen. 233, Ar. Nub. 281, etc., and v. σκόπελος. 2. metaph. *the height or highest point of anything*, Pind. N. 9. 112. 3. in Prose, simply, *a watchtower*, Lat. specula, Hdt. 2. 15; ὡσπερ ἀπὸ σκ. μοι φαίνεται Plat. Rep. 445 C. II. *a lookout, watch*, σκοπιῆν ἔχειν *to keep watch*, Od. 8. 302; οὐ κη .. σκ. ἔχοντες τούτων Hdt. 5. 13; κρυπταί σκ. Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 10, cf. Arat. 883. III. Σκοπιαί, αἱ, = Ὀρειάδες, Welcker ap. Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 421.
 σκοπιᾶζω, (σκοπιᾶ) poet. Verb, hardly used but in pres. and impf., *to look about one, spy from a high place or watchtower*, Il. 14. 58; generally, *to spy, explore*, even on a plain, Od. 10. 260. II. trans. *to spy out, search out, discover*, c. acc., Il. 10. 40, Anth. P. 9. 606, etc.:—so in Med. *to look out for, watch*, τῶς θύννας Theocr. 3. 26; νῆα Ar. Rh. 2. 918, etc.; aor. σκοπιασάμενος Callicr. ap. Stob. 487. 14.
 σκοπιᾶω, later form for foreg., σκοπιασκον Q. Sm. 2. 6 (al. -ίαζον).
 σκοπιήτης, *ου*, ὁ, (σκοπιᾶ) *a highlander*, epith. of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 16, 34., 109; where Suid. explains it *a spy, scout*, from σκοπιᾶω.
 σκοπικόν, τό, *a speculation, περὶ ζῶης καὶ θανάτου* ap. Bandin. 3. 168.
 σκόπιμος, *ον*, (σκοπός) *suitable to a purpose*, Eust. Opusc. 13. 28, etc. σκοπιώρομαι, Dep. *to look out for, watch*, Hermipp. Incert. 9, Ar. Vesp. 361, Xen. Cyn. 9, 2, Philostr. 784.
 σκοπιωρής, ὁ, (ᾠρα) *a watcher*, Philostr. 784, Alciphro 1. 17.
 σκοπός, ὁ, also ἡ, Od. 22. 396, Call. Del. 66: (✓ΣΚΕΠ, σκέπτομαι):—*one that watches, one that looks about or after things*, παρὰ δὲ σκοπὸν εἶσεν Il. 23. 359; γυναικῶν δμῶων σκ. ἔσσι, of a housekeeper, Od. 1. c.: in Pind., of gods and kings, c. gen. loci, its *guardian, protector*, Ὀλύμπου σκ. O. 1. 86; Δάλου 6. 101; Μαγνήτων σκ., of Peleus, N. 5. 51; τὸν ὑψόθεν σκ., φύλακα βροτῶν Aesch. Supp. 381; also, σκοποὶ τῶν εἰρημένων Soph. Ant. 215;—in bad sense, *one who watches or lies in wait for*, Od. 22. 156; *a watchful, jealous master*, Soph. Aj. 945. 2. mostly, *a lookout-man, watchman, watcher*, stationed in some high place (ακοπιᾶ) to overlook a country, esp. in war, Lat. speculator, Il. 2. 792, Od. 16. 365, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 1., 4. 1, etc.; hence ἥλιον

.. θεῶν σκ. ἡδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν h. Hom. Cer. 62: also, one who watches or marks game, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 40. 3. in Hom., also, a spy, scout, Il. 10. 324, 526, 561 (in which sense Xen. prefers κατάσκοπος); σκ. καὶ κατοπτῆρας στρατοῦ ἐπέμψα Aesch. Theb. 36, cf. Eur. Tro. 956;—so, of a messenger who has been sent to learn tidings, Soph. O. C. 35, cf. Ph. 125; σκοπός, ναῶν κατόπτας Eur. Rhés. 556. II. the distant mark or object on which one fixes the eye, a mark, Lat. scopus, σκοπὸν ἄλλον, δὲ οὐπω τις βάλεν ἀνὴρ, εἴσομαι αἴκε τύχωμι Od. 22. 6; ἀπὸ σκοποῦ away from the mark, Il. 344; ἀπὸ σκ. εἰρηκέναι, εἰρησθαι Plat. Theaet. 179 C, Xen. Symp. 2, 10; so, παρὰ σκοπὸν Pind. O. 13. 134; σκοπῶ ἐπέχειν τόξον to aim at it, Ib. 2. 160; σκοποῦ τυχεῖν Id. N. 6. 46; ἔκυρσας ὥστε τοξότης .. σκοποῦ Aesch. Ag. 628; ὥστε τοξόται σκοποῦ, τοξέυετ' ἀνδρὸς τοῦδε Soph. Ant. 1033; σκοπὸν ἀκοντίσας ὄθλιον ἐμοί Antipho 123. 10; ἐπὶ σκοπὸν βάλλειν Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 29; παραλλάξει τοῦ σκοποῦ καὶ ἀμαρτεῖν Plat. Theaet. 194 A; ἀποτυγχάνειν σκοποῦ Id. Legg. 744 A; στοχάζεσθαι σκοποῦ Id. Rep. 519 C. 2. metaph. αἱ αἰμ, end, object, οὗτος .. δοκεῖ δ σκ. εἶναι πρὸς δὲ βλέποντα δεῖ ζῆν Id. Gorg. 507 D; τὴν ἡδονὴν σκ. ὄρθον πᾶσι ζῴοις γεγεμέναι Id. Phileb. 60 A; σκοπὸς τυραννικὸς τὸ ἡδύ Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 9; etc. III. name of a dance, Eurpol. Incert. 131.

σκορακίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to bid one go ἐς κόρακας, to dismiss contemptuously, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 16, Alciphro I. 38:—Pass. to be treated contemptuously, Lat. contumelia affici, Dem. 155. 15 (but v. Cobet V. LL. p. 48), Plut. Artox. 27; σκ. εἰς χῶρον ἀσεβῶν Philo I. 139. σκορακισμός, δ, contumely, Plut. 2. 467 A, LXX (Sirac. 41. 19). σκορακιστέον, verb. Adj. one must reject with contempt, Philo I. 267, al. σκέρδαξ, v. l. for κόρδαξ, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. I. 18.

σκορδίνωμαι, Ion. -έομαι, Dep.:—to stretch one's limbs, yawn, gape, properly of men or dogs half roused from sleep, Lat. pandiculari, Hipp. 262. 28, cf. Poll. 5. 168; hence also of a person tired or ennuyed, στένω, κέχηνα, σκορδινῶμαι Ar. Ach. 30; σκ. καὶ δυσφορεῖς Id. Ran. 922, cf. Vesp. 642. II. in Medic. writers, of one who is disposed to vomit, to retch, Erotian.; and in the same sense σκορδίνημα, τό, σκορδίνησμός, δ, Hipp. 1020 F, 1184 E; cf. Lob. Phryn. 511.

σκορδίξω, (σκόρδον) to be like garlic, τῆ δαμῆ Diosc. 3. 115. σκόρδιον, τό, a plant which smells like garlic, perhaps water-germander, Diosc. 3. 125, Orib. 196 Mai. [I, Androm. (127) ap. Galen. 4. 429.]

σκορδό-ζεμα, τό, a decoction of garlic, Hieroph. in Ideler Phys. I. 410. σκορδο-λάσαρον, τό, in late Medic., assafoetida, laserpitium, Ducang. σκόρδον, τό, late form for σκόροδον, garlic, often in Geop., etc.; and used, metri grat., by Crates ap. Diog. L. 6. 85:—Dim., σκορδόνιον, τό, Diosc. Parab. 2. 112.

σκορδό-πράσον, σκορδοφαγία, σκορδοφόρος, v. sub σκοροδ-.

σκορδύλη [ῥ], ἡ, a young tunny-fish, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 13; cf. κορδύλη III.

σκορόβυλος, δ, a kind of beetle, Hesych. σκοροδ-άλμη, ἡ, a sauce or pickle composed of brine and garlic, Cratin. Ὀδ. 5, Ar. Eq. 199, 1095, Eccl. 292. σκοροδίξω, to dose with garlic, properly of game-cocks which were primed with garlic before fighting, φάσκων φιλεῖν μ' ἐσκοροδίσας Ar. Eq. 946:—Pass., ἐσκοροδισμένος primed with garlic, lb. 494, Ach. 166, cf. Xen. Symp. 4, 9, and v. φυσιγγῶ. II. to flavour with garlic, κάθαλα ποιήσας .. κάσκοροδισμένα Diphil. Ἀπολ. I. 13.

σκοροδίον, τό, Dim. of σκόροδον, in pl., Ar. Pl. 818, Antiph. Βομβ. 3. σκοροδοειδής, ἐς, like garlic, Diosc. 3. 47.

Σκοροδο-μάχοι, οἱ, Garlic-fighters, Luc. V. H. I. 13. σκοροδο-μίμητος, ἡ, ὄν, resembling garlic, φύσις Ar. Fr. 122.

σκόροδον, τό, contr. σκόρδον (q. v.), garlic, Lat. allium, the root of which consists of several separate cloves (γελγίθες), and is thus distinguished from the onion (κρόμμυον), and leek (πράσον), first in Hdt. 2. 125., 4. 17, Hipp. Acut. 389; also in pl., σκορόδων κεφαλαί Ar. Vesp. 679, cf. Pl. 718; σκορόδοις ἀλείφειν = σκοροδίξιν, Id. Pax 502; σκόροδα φαγεῖν = ἐσκοροδίσθαι, Id. Lys. 690. II. τὰ σκ. the garlic-market, Eurpol. Incert. 5.

σκοροδο-πανδοκετρι-αρτοπώλις, ἰδος, ἡ, Comic word in Ar. Lys. 458, a garlic-bread-selling hostess.

σκοροδό-πράσον, τό, a kind of garlic, Diosc. 2. 183, in form σκορδ-.

σκοροδο-πώλης, οὐ, δ, a garlic-seller, Schol. Vesp. 680, Poll. 7. 198.

σκοροδο-φάγῶ, to eat garlic, Hesych.:—σκοροδο-φάγῖα, ἡ, an eating of garlic, Diosc. Par. 2. 15; σκορδ-, Theoph. Nonn.

σκοροδο-φόρος, οὐ, garlic-bearing, Schol. Ar. Pl. 718, Pax 245; σκορδ-, Eust.

σκοροδῶν, ὠνος, δ, a bed of garlic, Hesych.

σκόρπαινα, ἡ, a kind of fish, Ath. 320 F; fem. of σκορπίος, acc. to Eust. 1129. 24, v. Lob. Path. 279.

σκόρπειος, α, οὐ, Ion. -ήιος, η, οὐ, of the scorpion, Orph. L. 504. 616, Manetho I. 35.

σκορπαινομαι, Pass. to be enraged, Procop., Suid.

σκορπιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a scorpion; τὸ σκ. a remedy against the scorpion's sting, Byz.

σκορπιανός, ἡ, ὄν, born under the Scorpion, Basil.: cf. κριανός.

σκορπίδιον, τό, Dim. of σκορπίος v, Polyb. 8. 7, 6, LXX (I Macc. 6. 51).

σκορπίξω, fut. ἴσω, to scatter, disperse, just like σκεδάννυμι, an Ion. word, used by Hecataeus (Fr. 371), cf. Phryn. 218, Lob.; but elsewhere only in later writers, as Strab. 198, LXX, and N. T.

σκορπίδ-δηκτος, η, οὐ, stung by a scorpion, Diosc. I. 4, Geop. 12. 13, 6. σκορπιο-ειδής, ἐς, scorpion-like, cf. σκορπιώδης. II. τὸ σκορπιοειδές, a plant, so called from the likeness of its seed to a scorpion's tail, Diosc. Noth. 4. 195; also σκορπιούρος.

σκορπιβείς, εσσα, εν, of a scorpion, τύμμα Nic. Th. 654, cf. Al. 145.

σκορπίθην, Adv. from, by a scorpion, σκ. βεβολημένος Orph. L. 755. σκορπιο-κτόνον, τό, synon. for ἡλιοτρόπιον in Diosc. (Noth.) 4. 193. σκορπιο-μάχος [ᾶ], οὐ, fighting with scorpions, ἀκρίς Arist. Mirab. 139. σκόρπιον, τό, a name of the σίκυς ἄγριος, Diosc. Noth. 4. 152. σκορπίδομαι, = σκορπιαίνομαι, Hesych.

σκορπίδ-πληκτος, οὐ, = σκορπιόδηκτος, Diosc. 4. 195.

σκορπίος, δ, a scorpion, Aesch. Fr. 165, Plat., etc.; σκ. δ χερσαῖος (v. infr. II) Arist. H. A. 5. 26:—proverb., ὑπὸ παντὶ λίθῳ σκορπίον φυλάσσει Praxilla 4; ἐν παντὶ σκορπίος φρουρεῖ λίθῳ Soph. Fr. 35; ὥσπερ ἔχισ ἡ σκ. ἤρκως τὸ κέντρον Dem. 786. 4; used to punish adulterers, Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 21. (Perhaps akin to σκοροβαῖος, which Hesych. cites as equiv. to σκόραβος, κόραβος.)

II. a prickly sea-fish, Comici ap. Ath. 320, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 26. III. a prickly plant, perhaps Spartium scorpius, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 2, etc. IV. the constellation Scorpion, Arat. 85, Eratosth. Catast. 7. V. an engine of war for discharging arrows, Plut. Marcell. 15, Böckh Urkunden p. 411, etc.

σκορπιούρος, οὐ, (οὐρά) scorpion-tailed: esp. as the name of a plant, Scorpiurus sulcatus (Sprengel), Diosc. 4. 28.

σκορπιο-φόρος, οὐ, producing scorpions, Eust. Opusc. 113. 5, Ptol. σκορπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of sea-fish, Arist. H. A. 5. 10, 5; v. l. σκομβρίς.

σκορπισμός, δ, a scattering, Aquila 21. V. T.:—σκόρπισμα, τό, Byz. σκορπιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of σκορπίξω, dispersed, Jo. Chrys.

σκορπίτης [ῖ], οὐ, δ, scorpion-like, name of a stone, Plin. H. N. 37. 10. σκορπιώδης, ἐς, contr. for σκορπιοειδής:—metaph. scorpion-like, Philo 2. 576, malignant, Poll. 6. 125, Eust. 851. 52. II. τὸ σκορπιώδες, the Chelifer cancrōides, an insect found in books, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 7, cf. 5. 32, 3.

σκορπίων, δ, = σκορπίος v, Gloss. σκοτάζω, to grow dark, LXX (Ezek. 31. 15, etc.), cf. συσκοτάζω:—so in Pass., σκοτασθήσεται Schol. Pind. N. 4. 64.

σκοταῖος, α, οὐ, and in Diod. and Plut. os, οὐ:—in the dark, joined with a Verb, of persons, 1. before morning, ελείπετο τῆς νυκτὸς ὅσον σκοταῖους διελθεῖν τὸ πεδίον Xen. An. 4. 1, 5, cf. 10; ἔτι σκ. παρήλθεν Id. Hell. 4. 5, 18; or, 2. after nightfall, ἦδη σκ. ἀναγαγῶν Id. Cyr. 7. 1, 45; σκοταῖοι προσιώντες Id. An. 2. 2, 17: cf. κνεφαῖος.

II. of things, dark, obscure, νύξ Diod. 3. 48; ἐνέδραι Plut. Fab. 7.—Cf. σκοτιαῖος.

σκοτάρια, ἡ, darkness, Hesych. σκοτάρχης or σκόταρχος, δ, the prince of darkness, Theod. Stud., who has also the Verb σκοταρχέω.

σκοτασμός, δ, a being or becoming dark, τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν Diosc. 7. 8. σκοτάω, = σκοτάζω: Ep. 3 pl. σκοτώσι, Nic. Al. 35.

σκοτεία, ἡ, = σκοτία, LXX (Mich. 3. 6). σκοτεινίασμα, τό, a becoming dark, Gloss.

σκοτεινο-ειδής, ἐς, = σκοτώδης, Schol. Opp. H. 3. 163. σκοτεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκότος) dark, like σκότιος, νυκτὸς ἄρμ' ἐπέιγεται σκ. Aesch. Cho. 661; σκ. τῶν ἐνεργέτων βέλος Ib. 286; σκ. περιβολαί, of a scabbard, Eur. Phoen. 276; τόπος Plat. Rep. 432 C; ὀδοί Xen. Cyn. 6, 5; τὰ σκ. θεάσασθαι Plat. Rep. 520 C; τὰ σκ. καὶ τὰ φανά Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1; ἀνὰ τὸ σκ. προῖδειν in the darkness, Thuc. 3. 22:—of a person, darkling, blind, καίπερ σκ. Soph. O. T. 1326; σκ. ὄμμα Eur. Alc. 385; —τὰ σκοτεινά the dark shadows in a picture, Plut. 2. 57 C; σκοτεινὸν ζῆν to live in darkness, Plat. Legg. 781 C. II. metaph., like σκότιος, dark, obscure, opp. to ἐλλόγιμος καὶ φανός (well-known), Id. Symp. 197 A; σκ. καὶ δυαδιερένητος Id. Rep. 432 C; so Heraclitus was called δ σκοτεινός, Arist. Mund. 5, 5, Cic. Fin. 2. 5, 15; σκ. προοίμιον Aeschin. 32. 41; σκ. ἀκοαί obscure reports, Plat. Criti. 109 E; σκ. μηχανήματα dark, secret, Eur. Fr. 290; ὀρκαναί Id. Bacch. 611:—Adv., σκοτεινῶς διαλέγεσθαι Plat. Rep. 558 D, cf. Dion. H. de Thuc. 32. 1:—for Pind. N. 7. 90, v. sub κοτεινός.

σκοτεινότης, ητος, ἡ, dorkness, obscurity, Plat. Soph. 254 A.

σκοτεινο-φόρος, οὐ, bringing darkness, Jo. Cbrys.

σκοτεινώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = σκοτώδης, Schol. Nic. Th. 28, Hesych., etc.

σκοτερός, α, ὄν, = σκότιος, σκ. νύξ Orph. Arg. 1045; cf. νύκτερος for νύχιος, ζοφερός for ζόφιος, δυοφερός, etc.

σκοτεῖω, (σκότος) to hide oneself in darkness, Hesych.

σκοτέω, = σκοτώω, in Philo Byz. de vii Mir. 2, Greg. Nyss. 2. 670 B, but prob. f. l. for σκοτώω, v. Bast. Ep. Crit. p. 44.

σκοτία, ἡ, (σκότος) dorkness, gloom, Ap. Rh. 4. 1698, Gregor. in Anth. P. 8. 187, 190, and other late writers; v. Moer. p. 354. II. in Architecture, the scotia or cavetto, a sunken moulding, so called from the dark shadow it casts, Hesych., Vitruv. 3. 3.

σκοτιαῖος, α, οὐ, collat. form of σκοταῖος, Hipp. 595. 24, Poll. 1. 69; v. Lob. Phryn. 552.

σκοτίας, οὐ, δ, one who keeps in the dark, a runaway slave, Lat. tenebrio, Hesych.

σκοτίξω, to make dark, Themist. 153 A:—Pass. to be dark, darkened, Plut. 2. 1120 E; τῆ διανοία Ep. Eph. 4. 18; χολῆ τὰς φρένας Tzetz.

σκότιον, τό, = σκότος, Or. Sib. 14. 6, where Dind. σκοτίην.

σκότιος, α, οὐ, also os, οὐ, Eur. Alc. 125, Joseph. A. J. 19. 7, 1: (σκότος):—dark, I. of persons, in the dark, darkling, in secret, secret, σκότιον δέ ἐ γείνατο μήτηρ, i. e. not in open, lawful wedlock, Il. 6. 24; so prob., καὶ σκότιοι φθινύθουσι παῖδες ἐν θανάτῳ (the Schol. expl. it οἱ μὴ γνήσιοι ὄντες τῶν θεῶν παῖδες), Eur. Alc. 989; so also, σκ. εὐναί secret, clandestine loves, Id. Ion 860· γομεῖ .. σκ. λέχος, opp. to a wedded wife, Id. Tro. 44; λέκτρων σκότια νυμφευτήρια lb. 252; λέχη σκότια νυμφεύειν Eubul. Navn. 1; σκ. Κύπρις Anth. P. 7. 51; rare in Prose, Charax ap. Schol. Ar. Nub. 508. 2. in Crete the boys were called σκότιοι, because they lived in the women's apartment, Schol. Alc. l. c. II. of things, dark, νύξ Eur. Hec. 68, Alc. 269, etc.; θάλαμοι

Eur. Phoen. 1542; of the nether world, Id. Alc. 125. 2. metaph., like σκοτεινός, dark, obscure, of dithyrambs, Ar. Av. 1389; ἢ διὰ τῶν αἰσθησέων κρίσις Democr. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 138:—Adv. -ίως, Byz. σκοτισμός, ὁ, a darkening, σκ. καὶ φωτισμοὶ ἀέρος Cleomed. Math. p. 49, cf. Eust. 849. 24: of the mind, Clem. Al. 214: = σκοτοδινία, Hesych. σκοτίτας, οὐ, ὁ, epith. of Zeus, like κελαινεφής, νεφεληγερέτης, etc., Paus. 3. 10, 6; so in Steph. B., Zeus Σκοτίνας or -νάς. σκοτο-βινιάω, (βινέω) Comic word formed after σκοτοδινιάω, in *tenebris concumbere cum aliqua gestio*, Ar. Ach. 1221. σκοτο-δασύ-πικνό-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, dark with shaggy thick hair, κυνή σκ., of a 'cap of darkness,' Ar. Ach. 390. σκοτό-δειπνος, οὐ, eating in the dark, Hesych. s. v. ζοφοδερκίας. σκοτο-δινέω = σκοτοδινιάω, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 1. σκοτο-δινία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, dizziness, vertigo, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12. 11., 144 A, 463. 3, Plat. Soph. 264 C; cf. Ἰλιγγος. σκοτο-δινιάσις, ἡ, = foreg., Poll. 2. 41., 4. 184. σκοτο-δινιάω, to suffer from dizziness or vertigo, Ar. Ach. 1219, Plat. Theaet. 155 C, Legg. 663 B, etc.:—on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 82. σκοτό-δινος, ὁ, = σκοτοδινία, Hipp. Aph. 1249, 109 H. Adv.-νος, Aretae. σκοτο-δότης, οὐ, ὁ, bringing the darkness of death, Manass. Chron. 4459. σκοτο-ειδής, ἔς, dark-looking, Plat. Phaedo 81 D Bekk. (al. σκιοειδ-). σκοτῆεις, ἐσσα, ἐν, poet. for σκότιος, dark, νέφος Hes. Op. 553; ζάφος Ar. Rh. 2. 1106; νύξ Nic. Al. 188: metaph., σκοτούσσα θεῶν περί δόξη a dark, doubtful opinion, Emped. 388. II. Σκοτούσσα, ἡ, a town in Thessaly, Polyb., etc.; sometimes written Σκοτούσα; but the double σ occurs in C. I. 1936. 23, and is confirmed by the uncontr. form Σκοτούσσα in a verse cited by Paus. 7. 27, 6. σκοτοεργός, ὄν, working in the dark, κλιβανεύς Manetho 1. 80. σκοτοιβόρος, οὐ, (βορά) devouring in the dark: metaph. malicious, mischievous, Hesych., Eust. 1496. 38. σκοτόμανα, ἡ, = σκοτομήνη, Anth. P. 13. 12, Or. Sib. 5. 479: generally, darkness, Greg. Naz.:—cf. Phryn. 499. σκοτο-μήτης, ἐς, of dark counsel, wily, Eust. 1496. 37. σκοτο-μήνη, ἡ, a moonless night, Aristid. 1. 570, Eus. V. Const. 1. 59: also σκοτομηνία, Chrysipp. ap. Schol. Ven. II. 21. 483, Aquila V. T. σκοτο-μήνιος, οὐ, dark and moonless, νύξ Od. 14. 457. σκοτο-ποιός, ὄν, making darkness, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 952:—hence, σκοτοποιέω, Schol. II. 20. 38; and σκοτοποιία, ἡ, Dion. Areop. σκότος, οὐ, ὁ, more rarely σκότος, εὐς, τό, v. sub fin.: (perh. akin to σκιά):—darkness, gloom, Od. 19. 389, Pind., and Att.; opp. to φάος, Aesch. Cho. 320, Soph. Aj. 394, etc.; to ἡμέρα, Plat. Def. 411 B. 2. in II. always of the darkness of death, mostly in phrase, τὸν δὲ σκότος ὕσσε κάλυψεν 4. 461., 6. 11, al.; στυγερός δ' ἄρα μιν σκότος εἶλεν 5. 47., 13. 672; so in Att. Poets, e. g. σκότῳ θανεῖν Eur. Hipp. 837; ἦδη με περιβάλλει σκ. Id. Phoen. 1453; σκ. γίγνεται Pherecr. Δουλ. 5; σκότον εἶναι τεθνηκότος (sc. Αἰσχύλου) Ar. Fr. 565. 3. so of the nether world, Pind. Fr. 95; σκότον νέμονται Τάρταρόν τε Aesch. Eum. 72, cf. Pers. 223; τὸν αἰὲ κατὰ γὰς σκότον εἰμένος Soph. O. C. 1701; παῖδες ἀρχαίου σκότου Ib. 106; ἰὼ σκ., ἐμὸν φάος Id. Aj. 394; γῆς σκότῳ κέκρυπται Eur. Hel. 62, cf. Hipp. 837; σκότου πύλαι Id. Hec. 1. 4. the darkness of the womb, φυγόντα μητρόθεν σκότον Aesch. Theb. 664; in pl., ἐν σκότοισι νηδύος τεθραμμένη Id. Eum. 665. 5. also of blindness, σκότου νέφος Soph. O. T. 1313; ὀθύνε'.. ἐν σκότῳ.. ὀφθαλμοί, i. e. οὐκέτι ὀφθαλμοί, Ib. 1273; βλέποντα νῦν μὲν ὄρθ', ἔπειτα δὲ σκότον, i. e. μῆδεν, Ib. 419; σκότον δεδορκώς Eur. Phoen. 377, cf. H. F. 563:—also, dizziness, vertigo, Hipp. 1149 B; σκότοι πρὸ τῶν ὀμμάτων Arist. H. A. 7. 4. 3; cf. σκοτόδινος, -δινιάω. 6. metaph., σκότῳ κρύπτειν, like Horace's *noctis premere*, to hide in darkness, Soph. El. 1396, cf. Pind. Fr. 171. 5., 252; opp. to σκότον ἔχειν, to be in darkness, obscurity, Id. N. 7. 19, Eur. Fr. 1039. 8; ἀπορία καὶ σκ. Plat. Legg. 837 A; καὶ περικαλύψαι τοῖσι πράγμασι σκότον Eur. Ion 1522: so with Preps., διὰ σκότους ἐστὶ it is dark and uncertain, Xen. An. 2. 5, 9; ἐν σκ. καθήμενος Pind. O. 1. 134; ἐν σκ. τεχνᾶσθαι Soph. Ant. 494; κατὰ σκότον Id. Ph. 578; ὑπὸ σκότου Id. Ant. 692, Eur. Or. 1457, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4; ὑπὸ σκότῳ Aesch. Ag. 1030, Eur. Phoen. 1214. 7. of a person, Μητρότιμος ὁ σκ., like ὁ σκοτεινός, the mystery, v. l. Hippon. Fr. 112:—also darkness, i. e. ignorance, Dem. 411. 25; but also deceit, σκ. καὶ ἀπάτη Plat. Legg. 864 C. 8. the dark part or shadow in a picture, Eust. 953. 51, Suid. s. v. ἀπεσκοτωμένα.—A neut. σκότος was also used, though Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1390. 56 regarded the masc. as the Att. form: the neut. never occurs in Ar., and is nowhere required by the metre in the Trag., though it occurs in the Mss. here and there, mostly as a v. l., Aesch. Fr. 5, Soph. O. C. 40, Eur. Hec. 831, H. F. 563, 1159, Fr. 538; it is found however, without v. l., in the best Att. Prose, Plat. Rep. 516 E, Crat. 418 C, Xen. An. 2. 5, 9., 7. 4, 18, Dcm. 281. 3, etc.; also in Hdt. 2. 121, 5. σκοτο-φόρος, οὐ, bringing darkness, Eust. Opusc. 174. 68: -φορέω, Ib. 236. 53. σκοτό-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, dark-minded,—a nickname, suggested by the pr. n. Λυκόφρων, Schol. Lyc. 1. σκοτόω, to make dark, darken, to blind, σκοτώσω βλέφαρα καὶ δεδορκότα Soph. Aj. 85:—Pass. to be in darkness, 'be blinded, suffer from vertigo, like σκοτοδινιάω, Plat. Rep. 518 A, Prot. 339 E, Theaet. 209 E. II. to slay, Byz.; v. Ducang. σκοτώδης, ἐς, contr. for σκοτοειδής, dark, Plat. Phaedo 81 B, Rep. 518 C. 2. obscure, Id. Crat. 412 B. II. dizzy, Hipp. 72 F; τὰ σκ. = σκοτοδινία, Id. Epid. 1. 948, cf. 948 H. σκοτωδία, ἡ, darkness, Phot. Bibl. 143. 28, Thcol. Arithm. 6. σκότωμα, τό, dizziness, vertigo, Polyb. 5. 56, 7 (in pl.), Plut. 2. 137 D, etc. II. slaughter, Byz.; v. Ducang.

σκοτωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, causing dizziness, Diosc. 5. 43. 2. suffering from it, Id. 2. 78, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 71, etc. σκότωσις, ἡ, (σκοτώω) a darkening, eclipse, μαντικῶν δυνάμεων σκοτώσεις Plut. 2. 414 D. II. dizziness, vertigo, Galen., Theoph. Protosp. p. 133; cf. σκότωμα. σκουτουλάτος, οὐ, Lat. *scutulatus*, checkered or of light texture, of dresses, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 13, cf. Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 10:—Subst. σκουτλωσις, εὐς, ἡ, a being checkered, Hero:—v. Ducang. σκριβλίτης, ὁ, a kind of cheese-cake, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D. σκυβάλλω, to look on as dung, to reject contemptuously, Dion. H. de Oratt. 1:—Pass., opp. to λαμπρίζομαι, Pempel. ap. Stob. 460. 51:—also σκυβαλεῦω, Schol. Luc. Nec. 17. σκυβάλικτός, ἡ, ὄν, dirty, mean, σκ. ἀργύρια, of bribes, Timocreon 1. 6; Mss. σκυβαλικά, contra metrum. σκυβάλισμα [ᾶ], τό, = σκύβαλον, Pseudo-Phocyl. 144. σκυβάλισμός, ὁ, contemptuous rejection, Polyb. 30. 17, 12. σκυβάλον, τό, dung, excrement, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 18, Plut. 2. 352 D; pl., σκ. λευκά καὶ ἀργιλώδεα Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15, cf. Ep. Phil. 3. 8, Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 7. 2. refuse, offal, leavings, ἀποδειπνίδιον σκ. Anth. P. 6. 302; ἀνδρα πολὺκλαυτον, ναυτιλίας σκ. Anth. P. 7. 276; τέφρης λοιπὸν ἔτι σκ. Ibid. 382; pl., δείπνον ἀπὸ σκυβάλων Ib. 6. 303; σκ. ἀνθρώπου LXX (Sirach. 27. 4). (Commonly deriv. from ἐς κύνας βαλεῖν, cf. σκουρακίζω.) σκυβλώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) refuse-like, Byz.: τὸ σκ. = σκύβαλον, Eccl. σκυβελίτης αἶνας [ῖ], ὁ, wine run from grapes without pressure, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 9, Diut. 1. 5, Galen., etc. σκιδίζω, = σκινθίζω, Hesych. σκυδμῆνιος, οὐ, = σκυθρωπός, dub. in Hesych.; v. Lob. Techn. 279. σκυδμῆνιος, = σκύζομαι, μή μοι, Πάτροκλε, σκυδμῆνιέμεν II. 24. 592. σκύζα, ἡ, (κύνω, κύνω) lust, Philet. 32, but v. Meineke Com. Fr. 4. p. 648. σκυζάω, to be at heat, of dogs (cf. καπρώω), Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 8; of women, A. B. 12. II. to bark during sleep, Poll. 5. 86. σκύζομαι, Ep. Dep., used mostly in pres.: impf. ἐσκύζοντο, σκύζοντα Q. Sm. 3. 133., 5. 338; Ep. aor.-opt. σκύσσαιτο (ἐπι-) Od. 7. 306. Ta be angry or wroth with one, σκυζομένη Διὶ πατρί II. 4. 23., 8. 460; σκύζεσθαι οἱ εἶπε θεοῦς 24. 113; μή μοι σκύζεν Od. 23. 209; absol. to be wroth, οὐ σεῦ ἔγωγε σκυζομένης ἀλέγω II. 8. 483, cf. 9. 198. (Prob. from √ΣΚΥΔ (cf. σκυδ-μαίνω), which becomes ΣΚΥΘ before ρ, as in σκυθ-ρός, σκυθ-ρωπός, though other examples of such a change may be hard to find.) Σκύθαινα, ἡ, a fem. form of Σκύθης, Ar. Lys. 184, Alex. Incert. 64. σκυθάριον, τό, Scythian wood, = θάψος, Schol. Theocr. 2. 88. Σκυθ-άρχης, οὐ, ὁ, chief of the Scythians, Byz. Σκύθης [ῦ], οὐ, ὁ: voc. Σκύθᾶ Theogn. 829, Ar. Thesm. 1112, etc.:—a Scythian, first in Hes. Fr. 17; proverb., Σκυθῶν ἐρημία, as we might say 'the desert of Africa,' Ar. Ach. 704, cf. Aesch. Pr. 2:—metaph. any rude, rough person, ἐν λόγοις Σκ. Plut. 2. 847 F; cf. Menand. Incert. 4. 13. 2. as Adj. Scythian, Σκ. ὄμιλος Aesch. Pr. 417; σίδηρος Id. Theb. 817 (cf. Χάλυψ); κύανος Theophr. Fr. 2, 55. II. at Athens, a policeman, one of the city-guard, which was mostly composed of Scythian slaves, Ar. Thesm. 1017, 1026, Lys. 451; cf. ταξότης III. Σκυθία, ἡ, Scythia, Call. Dian. 174; Σκυθίηνδε, Ib. 256:—Σκυθιάς, ἡ, a name of Delos, Nicanor ap. Steph. B., cf. Hdt. 4. 33. Σκυθίζω, fut. ἴσω, to behave like a Scythian; i. e., 1. to drink immoderately, Hiero. Rhod. ap. Ath. 499 F; cf. ἐπισκυθίζω. 2. from the Scythian practice of scalping slain enemies (Hdt. 4. 64), to shave the head, ἐσκυθισμένος ξυρῶ Eur. El. 241; so, [χαίτην] ἐσκυθίξε cut it off in mourning, Epigr. Gr. 790. 8; cf. ἀποσκυθίζω, χειρόμακτρον. Σκυθικός, ἡ, ὄν, Scythian, Aesch. Cho. 160, etc.; of persons with a ruddy complexion, Cratin. Incert. 64:—ἡ-κή (sc. γῆ), Alcae. 49, Hdt., etc.:—τὸ -κὸν the Scythian race, Zosim. 4. 20, cf. Luc. Tox. 54:—fem. Σκυθίς, ἴδος, acc. ἴν, Aeschin. 78. 19. II. al. Σκυθικά a kind of shoes, like Περσικά, Σικυώνια, etc., Lys. ap. Harpocr. III. Adv. -κῶς, Strab. 513, Plut. Σκυθισμός, ὁ, the Scythian age, preceding the Hellenic, Epiphan. Σκυθιστί [τῖ], Adv. (Σκυθίζω) in Scythian fashion, Soph. Fr. 420. 2. in the Scythian tongue, Hdt. 4. 27, 59. Σκυθό-γλωσσος, οὐ, speaking Scythian, Manass. Chron. 6698:—Σκυθογνώμων, οὐ, Scythian-minded, Ib. 3948:—Σκυθολογός, ὁ, a Scythian-killer, Theod. Prodr. in Notices des Mss. 8, 2, p. 171:—Σκυθόμητρες, αἱ, children of Scythian mothers, Tzetz. Anteh. 22:—Σκυθοτρόφος, οὐ, rearing Scythians, Manass. Chron. 3754. σκύθος, ὁ, Aeol. for σκύφος, Parmeno ap. Ath. 500 B. Σκυθο-τοξότης, οὐ, ὁ, a Scythian Bowman, v. l. Xen. An. 3. 4, 15. σκυθράζω, to be angry, peevish, Eur. El. 830. σκυθραξ, ὁ, v. κυρσάνιος. σκυθρός, ὁ, ὄν, (√ΣΚΥΔ, σκύζομαι) angry, sullen, Menand. Ἀδελφ. 13, Arat. 1120. σκυθρωπάζω, to look angry or sullen, be of a sad countenance, mostly in pres., Ar. Lys. 7, Pl. 756; ὡς οὐδὲν ἦθα πλὴν σκυθρωπάζειν μόνον Amphic. Δεξ. 1, cf. Antiph. Φιλοσθ. 2; aor. 1, ἐσκυθρώπασαν ἀκούσαντες Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 21; σφόδρα πάνυ σκυθρώπασας Aeschin. 33. 5; pf. ἐσκυθρωπακέναι Plat. Alc. 2. init.; ἐσκυθρωπακώς Dem. 1122. 12; cf. σκυθρωπός. 2. to be of a sad colour, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 378. σκυθρωπασμός, ὁ, sadness of countenance, τῶν φιλοσόφων Plut. 2. 49 F. σκυθρω-ωπός, οὐ, also ἡ, ὄν Hipp. 1114 A, Ephor. Fr. 155, Plut. 2. 417 C, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 105: (σκυθρός, ᾤψ):—angry-looking, of sad or angry countenance, sullen, Eur. Med. 271, Hipp. 1172; γέλωσ Aesch. Cho. 738; ὄμμα, πρόσωπον Eur. Phoen. 1333, etc.; σκ. τιμὶ Id. Alc. 774; ἐπὶ τιμὶ Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 4; opp. to ἰλαρός, φαιδρός, Ib. 2. 7, 12., 3. 10, 4:—also of affected gravity, Dcm. 1122. 20, Aeschin. 56. 31:—

τὸ σκυθρωπὸν, =sq., Eur. Alc. 797, cf. Bacch. 1252, Plat. Symp. 206 D. —Adv., σκυθρωπῶς ἔχειν Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 1. II. of things, gloomy, sad, melancholy, γῆρας Eur. Bacch. 1252; σκυθρωποτέρα ὁδός Archyt. ap. Stob. 13. 2; μέλη Paus. 10. 7; πύλαι Plut. Demosth. 30, etc.: —of colour, sad-coloured, dark and dull, Lat. tristis, opp. to λαμπρός, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 378.

σκυθρωπότης, ἡ, sullenness, Hipp. Coac. 152 D, Dion. H. de Rhet. 8. σκυλαδέψης or -ος, ὁ, =σκυλοδέψης, Eust. 450. 6.

σκυλάκαινα [ἄ], ἡ, poet. fem. of σκύλαξ, Anth. P. 9. 604, Orph. Arg. 982. σκύλακεία, ἡ, a breeding of dogs, Plut. Cato Ma. 5, Poll. 5. 51.

σκυλάκειος, α, ὄν, of puppies, κρέα Hipp. 536. 10, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 225. σκυλάκευμα [ἄ], τό, a whelp, cub, contemptuously of a boy, Epigr. ap. Plut. 2. 241 A, Anth. P. 3. 7.

σκυλάκευς, ὁ, =σκύλαξ, Ep. gen. -ῆος, -ῆων Opp. C. 1. 481., 4. 227. σκυλακευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a dog-trainer, Himer. ap. Phot. 373.

σκυλακευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for puppies, Philo 1. 202.

σκυλακεύω, (σκύλαξ) to pair dogs for breeding, c. acc., Xen. Cyn. 7, 1, Agr. Cyn. 31, 3:—Pass., ὑπὸ λυκαίνης σκυλακεύεσθαι to be suckled by a she-wolf, Strab. 299.

σκυλακιδόν, Adv. like a young dog, puppy-like, Synes. 90 A.

σκυλάκινος [ἄ], ἡ, ὄν, of young dogs, Gloss.

σκυλάκιον [ἄ], τό, Dim. of σκύλαξ, a young puppy, Plat. Rep. 539 B, Xen. Cyn. 7, 3. 2. of other young animals, Poll. 5. 15.

σκυλακίτις, ἡ, protectress of dogs, of Artemis, Orph. H. 35. 12.

σκυλακο-δρόμος, ὄν, ὥρα, of the dog-days, Poëta de Herb. 140.

σκυλακο-κτόνος, ὄν, dog-killing, Glycon ap. Hephaest. 62.

σκυλακοτροφία, ἡ, a breeding, rearing of dogs, Opp. C. 1. 436.

σκυλακοτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the breeding and rearing of dogs: ἡ σκ. (sc. τέχνη), this art, Ael. N. A. 6. 8.

σκυλακο-τρόφος, ὄν, breeding or rearing dogs, εὐνή Opp. H. 1. 719.

σκυλακώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a young dog: τὸ σκ. a puppyish character, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4.

σκύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, and (as always in Hom., and Hes.) ἡ:—a young dog, whelp, puppy, Lat. *catulus*, Od. 9. 289., 12. 86, Hes. Th. 834; κύων ἀμαλῆσι περὶ σκυλάκεσσι βεβῶσα Od. 20. 14; in full, σκ. κυνός Hdt. 3. 32:—generally, a dog, masc. in Eur. Bacch. 338, Plat. Rep. 375 A, 537 A; fem. in Plat. Parm. 128 C, Xen. Cyn. 7, 6; ἄδου τρίκρανος σκ., of Cerberus, Soph. Tr. 1098. 2. of other young animals, like σκυμνός, a whelp, cub, ὄρεσκῶν σκυλάκων πελαγίων τε Eur. Hipp. 1277; ἄρκτου Luc. D. Mar. 1. 5; γαλέης Nic. Th. 689; of a dolphin, Arion Bgk. p. 567:—the Grammarians are called σκύλακες Ζηνοδότου, whelps of his litter, in Anth. P. 11. 321. II. a chain (cf. *canis*, *catellus*, in Plaut.), Plat. Com. Έλλ. 5; a chain or collar for the neck, Polyb. 20. 10, 8; whence Hermst. restores σκύλακα for κόρακα in Luc. Nec. 11. III. σχῆμα ἀφροδισιακόν, Hesych. (Prob. from √ΣΚΥΛ, σκύλλω, from the nature of young dogs; cf. Σκύλλα.)

σκυλάω, =σκυλεύω, Anth. P. 3. 6.

σκυλεία, ἡ, a despoiling, plundering, LXX (1 Macc. 4. 23).

σκύλευμα [ῥ], τό, esp. in pl. the arms stript off a slain enemy, spoils, Eur. Phoen. 857, Ion 1145, Thuc. 4. 44.

σκύλευσις, ἡ, =σκυλεία, Symm. V. T.:—σκυλευμός, ὁ, Eust., etc.

σκυλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who strips a slain enemy, Symm. V. T., Byz.

σκυλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, stripping a slain enemy, Ἀθηναῖος Tzetz. Lyc. 853.

σκυλεύω, (σκύλον) to strip or despoil a slain enemy of his arms (for it was not right to take off the clothes also, Plat. Rep. 469 C), Lat. *spoliare*, first in Hes., and Hdt.; c. acc. pers. et rei, Κύκνον σκυλεύσαντες (v. l. συλησ-) ἀπ' ὤμων τεύχεα Hes. Sc. 468; c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, σκ. τοὺς τελευτήσαντας πλὴν ὄπλων Plat. l. c.; ἀμφίσβαιναν δερματος Nic. Th. 379:—c. acc. pers. only, σκ. τοὺς νεκρούς Hdt. 1. 82, Thuc. 4. 44, 97; σκ. τὰς πόλεις Polyb. 9. 10, 13. 2. c. acc. rei et gen. pers. to strip the arms off an enemy, τὰ ὄπλα σκ. τῶν πολεμίων Lys. 123. 44, cf. Xen. An. 6. 1, 6, Hell. 2. 4, 19; so, ἀπὸ τῶν .. νεκρῶν σκ. ψέλια κτλ. Hdt. 9. 80.

σκυλέω, =σκυλεύω, C. I. 3757, 4077, al., Eust.

σκυλήτρια, ἡ, she who strips a slain enemy, παρθένος Lyc. 853.

σκυλη-φόρος, ὄν, poet. for σκυλοφόρος, Anth. P. 9. 428.

σκύλιον, τό, a dog-fish, Lat. *canicula*, Arist. H. A. 6. 10, 10 sq.

Σκύλλα, ἡ, Od. 12. 235; elsewhere in Od. Σκύλλη, Scylla, daughter of Crataeis, a monster barking like a dog, with twelve arms, and six necks, who inhabited a cavern in the Straits of Sicily, Od. 12. 85 sq., 108, 230, 245; cf. Aesch. Ag. 1233, etc.:—a fable that afterwards underwent many changes, v. Dict. of Biogr. s. v.:—Σκύλλαν αὐλεῖν, in allusion to a drama bearing that name, Arist. Poët. 26, 3. (From σκύλλω, because she rent her prey and barked like a σκύλαξ, Od. 12. 86, 96, 245.)

σκύλλαρος, v. l. for κύλλαρος in Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 32.

σκυλλο-πνίκτης, οὔ, ὁ, dog-throttler, choke-dog, as interp. of the Lydian name *Can-daules*, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 482; v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 84.

σκύλλος or σκύλος, ὁ, =σκύλαξ, E. M. 720. 191, Hesych.

σκύλλω, aor. ἔσκυλα:—Pass., aor. ἔσκύλην Eust. 769. 41., 1516. 57; in Eccl. also ἔσκύλην [ῥ]: pf. ἔσκυμαι, v. infr. (From √ΣΚΥΛ come also σκύλον, σκύλ-μα, σκυλ-μός, Σκύλ-λα, σκύλ-αξ:—Curt. compares also κο-σκυλ-μάτια, Lat. *qui-squill-iae*.) To rend, mangle:—Med., σκύλαιο κάρη μαγ'στ θου tear thy hair, Nic. Al. 412:—Pass., σκύλλον-ται, of dead bodies torn by fish, Aesch. Pers. 577; ἔσκυλται .. κίκιννος Anth. P. 5. 175; ἔσκυλται δὲ κόμη Ib. 259. 2. metaph. to trouble, annoy, Lat. *vexare*, σκύλας καὶ ὑβρίσας Hdn. 7. 3; σκ. τὸν στρατὸν Id. 4. 13; μὴ σκύλλε τὸν διδάσκαλον Ev. Marc. 5. 35, Ev. Luc. 8. 49:—Pass. and Med., μὴ σκύλλου trouble not thyself, Ev. Luc. 7. 6; σκυλῆναι πρὸς τινα to lake trouble for him, Eccl.; ἔσκυμένοι Ev. Matth. 9. 36.

σκύλα, τό, hair plucked out, κόμης σκύλαμα Anth. P. 5. 130; σκύλαμα κόμης Ib. 248; cf. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. 73.

σκυλμός, ὁ, (σκύλλω) a rending, mangling, laceration, Anth. P. 5. 199, Schol. Il. 17. 62:—in pl. vexations, LXX (3 Macc. 3. 25., 4. 6), Artemid. 2. 30, Manetho 4. 364.

σκυλοδεψέω, to tan hides, Ar. Pl. 514 (as Benti. for σκυτοδεψεῖν).

σκυλοδέψης, οὔ, ὁ, (δέψω, δεψέω) a tanner of hides, Ar. Av. 490, Eccl. 420; cf. σκυτοδέψης, from which it differs only in the quantity of the first syllable:—so σκύλο-δεψος, ὁ, Dem. 781. 18; v. σκυλαδέψης, -ος.

σκύλον, τό, mostly in pl. σκύλα, like ἔναρα, the arms stript off a slain enemy, spoils, Lat. *spolia*, Soph. Ph. 1428, 1431, l. T. 74, El. 7, 1000, Thuc. 4. 134; εἰς σκύλα γράφειν to write one's name on arms gained as spoils, which were then dedicated to a deity, Eur. Phoen. 574, cf. Cycl. 9, Thuc. 2. 13., 3. 57:—rarely in sing., like ἔλωρ, booty, spoil, prey, σκύλον οἰωνοῖς Eur. El. 897, cf. Rhés. 620; τὰς πτέρυγας .. τῆ Νίκη φορεῖν ἔδοσαν, .. σκύλον ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων Aristopho Πυθαγ. 2. 9; σκύλον τὴν ὑπατείαν φέρεσθαι Plut. Mar. 9. (For the Root, v. σκεῦος; akin to σῦλ-ον, σῦλ-η, σῦλ-άω, and to Lat. *spol-ia*:—perh. also to σκύλος [ῥ], cf. σκύτος, κύτος.)

σκύλος [ῥ], εος, τό, an animal's skin, lion's hide, etc., τὸ δὲ σκ. ἀνδρὶ καλύπτρη Call. Fr. 142, cf. Theocr. 25. 142, Anth. P. 6. 35, 165; the outer husk of a nut, Nic. Al. 270:—in Nic. Th. 422, the heterocl. pl. σκύλα occurs. (V. sub σκύλον.)

σκυλοφορία, ἡ, spoliation, Philodem. de Rhet.

σκυλο-φόρος, ὄν, receiving the spoil, Anth. P. 6. 161; Ζεὺς σκ., as a transl. of the Rom. *Jupiter Feretrius*, Dion. II. 2. 34.

σκυλο-χάρης, ες, delighting in spoils or booty, Anth. Plan. 214.

σκύλω, (σκύλος) to veil, cover, Hesych.

σκύλισις, ἡ, (σκύλλω) =σκυλμός, Hesych., Eccl.

σκυμν-αγωγέω, to lead about whelps, Eust. 1098. 49, Schol. Il. 17. 133.

σκύμνιος, α, ὄν, belonging to whelps, Suid.

σκυμνεύω, =σκυλακεύω, Philostr. Imag. 2. 18.

σκυμνίον, τό, Dim. of σκύμνος, σκ. τῆς φώκης, τῆς ἄρκτου Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 9., 9. 6, 1:—σκυμνίσκος, ὁ, Theod. Prodr.

σκύμνος, ὁ, (and in Eur. Or. 1493, ἡ), a cub, whelp (cf. σκύλαξ 1. 2), esp. a lion's whelp, Il. 18. 319; in full, σκ. λέοντος Hdt. 3. 32, Eur. Supp. 1222, Ar. Ran. 1431, cf. Eq. 1039; λαινῆς Soph. Aj. 987; also of other animals, σ. λύκου Eur. Bacch. 699; λυγγός Lasus 4 Bgk.; τῆς ἄρκτου, τῆς ἐλέφαντος Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 5., 6. 27; ἀλώπεκος Plut. Lycurg. 18. 2. in poets also of men, Ἀχίλλειος σκ. Andr. 1171, cf. Rhés. 382; of women, Or. 1213, 1388.

σκυμνο-τοκέω, to produce its young alive, Arist. Fr. 305.

σκυμνο-τρόφος, ὄν, suckling, rearing whelps, Manass. Chron. 5861.

σκύνιον [ῥ], τό, (σκύζω) the skin above the eyes, Nic. Th. 177, 443, Poll. 2. 66, in pl.: cf. ἐπισκύνιον.

σκύπφιος, σκύπφος, v. sub σκύφιος, σκύφος.

σκυράω, to gambol (from eating the herb σκύρον), Nic. Th. 75.

σκυρθαλίας, σκυρθάλιος, σκυρθάνιος, v. κυρσάνιος.

σκυρίπτω, =κυρίπτω, Suid.

σκύρον [ῥ], τό, a plant, prob. the same as ἄσκυρον, Nic. Th. 74; cf. σκυράω.

σκυρομαι, Pass. to be raved, Hesych.; and ὁδὸς σκυρωτή, uia strata, Id.:—also σκυρώδης, ες, stony, Eust. Dion. P. 520.

σκύρος, ὁ, =λατύπη, the chippings of stone, Schol. Pind. P. 5. 124, Hesych.

Σκύρος, ἡ, the isle of Scyros, one of the Sporades, not far from Euboea, so called from its ruggedness (cf. σκύρος, σκυρομαι), Hom.; ἀπείρα Il. 9. 688:—Adj. Σκύριος, α, ὄν, of or from Scyros, Pind. Fr. 73, etc.; Σκ. ἀρχή, proverb. of a useless acquisition, Eust. 782. 52:—Σκύριος, ὁ, a Scyrian, Hdt. 7. 183, etc.; Σκυρία δίκη, a phrase for severe punishment, such as banishment to Scyros, Poll. 8. 81.—Adv. Σκυρόθεν, from Scyros, Il. 19. 332.

σκυσμός, οὔ, ὁ, (σκύζομαι) anger, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 134.

σκυτάλη [ἄ], ἡ, a staff, cudgel, club, Diod. 3. 8; σκ. ἀγριέλαιος, of Hercules' club, Anth. P. 9. 237; cf. σκυτάλον:—Special usages: I. at Sparta, a staff or baton, used as a cypher for writing dispatches, thus:—a strip of leather was rolled slantwise round it, on which the dispatches were written lengthwise, so that when unrolled they were unintelligible: commanders abroad had a staff of like thickness, round which they rolled these papers, and so were able to read the dispatches:—hence σκυτάλη came to mean a Spartan dispatch, Thuc. 1. 131, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 8, cf. Ar. Lys. 991, Plut. Lysand. 19, A. Gell. 17. 9; and, generally, a dispatch, message, as Pind. calls the bearer of his ode σκυτάλα Μοισᾶν, O. 6. 154, where the Schol. quotes ἀχρυμένη σκυτάλη from Archil. (Fr. 82), cf. Plut. 2. 152 E:—ἡ σκυτάλης περιτροπή, of labour in vain (v. sub ὑπερος), Plat. Theaet. 209 D. 2. a pole or staff, like those of a sedan-chair, LXX (Ex. 30. 4). 3. a strickle or rule for levelling grain piled up in a measure, Poll. 4. 170. 4. a wooden tally or ticket on a money-bag, etc., Diod. 13. 106. 5. a strip or rod of metal, Heliod. 9. 15. III. a sucker from the stem, Geop. 9. 11, 4, al. IV. a cylinder or roller wherewith heavy weights are moved, Arist. Mechan. 9. 1., 11, 1; so Lat. *scutula* in Caes. B. C. 3. 40. V. a serpent, of uniform roundness and thickness, Nic. Th. 384. 2. a fish of like shape, Opp. H. 1. 184. V. =φάλαγξ III, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 126.

σκυτάλη-φορέω, to carry a club, Strab. 688; -φόρος, ὄν, Id. 776.

σκυτάλλας, οὔ, ὁ, cudgel-shaped, σκ. σίκυος a long cucumber, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 6, Ath. 74 A; αὐλὸς σκ., Jub2 ap. Ath. 177 A.

σκυτάλιζω, to cudgel, τινά Tzetz.

σκυτάλιον [ἄ], τό, Dim. of σκυτάλον, a little staff, baton, σκυτάλι' ἐφόρου Ar. Av. 1283, where the Schol. remarks on the exceptional quantity σκυτάλι' ἐφόρου, quoting Nicoph. Ἀφρ. (2) as another example;

Pors. however doubted, and proposed to read *ἐσκυτάλιοφόρον* in Ar. l. c.; see also Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 848. 2. a little pipe, flute, Poll. 4. 82. 3. a lever, handle for turning a windlass, etc., Hero Spir. 230 A. II. name of a plant, = *κοτυληδών* 5, Diosc. 4. 92. σκυτάλις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of σκυτάλη, a stick, Hdt. 4. 60. 2. = σκυτάλιον I. 3, esp. as used by fishermen for drawing the net to land (Lat. *scutula*), Ael. N. A. 12. 43. 3. = σκυτάλη I. 2, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 3. 4. = σκυτάλη I. 1, Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 12, Aen. Tact. 22. fin., etc. 5. an engine for hurling fire, Suid. 6. a finger-joint, like σκυτάλη V, Poll. 2. 144, Galen. II. = σκυτάλη II, Geop. 4. 3, 11; hence a withy, willow wand, Strab. 818. III. a small crab, of the *καρίς* kind, Hesych. 2. a kind of caterpillar, E. M. 720. 45. σκυτάλισμός, ὁ, club-law, such as prevailed at Argos, Diod. 15. 57, Plut. 2. 814 B, Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 534. 34. σκυτάλον [ῥ], τό, = σκυτάλη, a cudgel, club, Pind. O. 9. 45, Hdt. 3. 137, Ar. Eccl. 76, Xen. An. 7. 4, 15:—so σκύταλος, ὁ, Tzetz. II. v. σκῦτη. σκυτάλω, to cudgel, E. M. 720, Hesych. σκυτάλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, = βαβδωτός, E. M. 720. σκυτάριον, τό, Dim. of σκῦτος, Anaxil. Λυροπ. I. II. a little shield (*scutum*), Hesych., s. v. σκουτάριον. σκυτεία, ἡ, shoemaking, Hipp. 820 D (vulg. σκυτίης), Poll. 7. 80; also σκ. τέχνη, Manetho 4. 321. σκυτεῖον, τό, a shoemaker's workshop, Teles ap. Stob. 95. 21, Vit. Hom. 9. σκυτεύς, ἔως, ὁ, (σκῦτος) = σκυτοτόμος, Ar. Av. 491, Plat. Gorg. 491 A, Xen. Ages. 1, 26, etc. σκυτεύσις [ῥ], εως, ἡ, = σκυτεία, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 1, 6. σκυτεύω, to be a shoemaker, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 22. σκῦτη, Dor. σκύτα, ἡ, = κεφαλή, Hesych., cf. Boisson. Anecd. 1. 239:—in Archil. 109 occurs σκύταν (Bgg. σκῦτην), expl. by Erotian, as part of the neck, as the scalp, as the marrow of the spine: Hesych. also has σκύτα τὸν τράχηλον, Σικελοί; and in Schol. Ar. Pax 1283, τὰ σκύταλα (σκύτα?) . . . ὅ ἐστι τοὺς τραχήλους. σκυτίζω, to scourge, Hesych. σκυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκῦτος) skilled in shoemaking, Ep. Socr. 13: ἡ -κή (sub. τέχνη) = σκυτοτομία, Plat. Rep. 374 B, al. σκυτίνος, ἡ, ὄν, (σκῦτος) leathern, made of leather, μάστιξ Anacr. 19; ἀναξυρίδες, ἐσθής, σκευή Hdt. 1. 71., 4. 189., 7. 71; πλοῖον I. 194; ἀμαξίς Ar. Nub. 880; χύτρα Crates Σαμ. 1; ὑποκεφάλαιον Hipp. Art. 798; κράνη Xen. An. 5. 4, 13:—σκῦτινον καθειμένον a leathern phallus, Ar. Nub. 538; cf. σκῦτος II. fin.; so, σκυτίνη ἐπικουρία Id. Lys. 110; a phrase which is used by Strattis to denote the feebleness of Sannyrio, Ψυχαστ. 4; prob. both writers meant to pun upon the proverb σκυτίνη ἐπικουρία, v. σῦκινος. 2. metaph. of skin and bone, gount, σκ. δαιμόνια Anth. P. 11. 361. σκῦτις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of σκῦτος, Diog. L. 4. 56. σκῦτο-βράχιων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, with the leathern arm, nickname of Dionsius the historian, Ath. 515 D, cf. Sueton. Gramm. 7. σκῦτοδεψέω, to dress leather, Poll. 7. 81. σκῦτοδέψης, ον, ὁ, a leather-dresser, currier, Theophr. Char. 17, Plut. Num. 17; cf. σκυλοδέψης. σκῦτοδεψικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for curriers or currying, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 5., 5. 15, 2:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of leather-dressing. σκῦτόδεψος, ὁ, = σκυτοδέψης, Plat. Gorg. 517 E, Luc. V. Auct. 11. σκῦτον, τό, v. sub σκῦτη. σκῦτο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a leather-seller, Poll. 7. 80. σκῦτορράφος [ᾱ], ὁ, (ράπτω) a shoemaker or leather-worker, Oribas. in Cocch. Chirurg. 161:—Verb. -ραφέω, Theod. Metoch. σκῦτος, τό, like κύτος [ῥ], a skin, hide, esp. a dressed or tanned hide, Od. 14. 34, Hipp. Art. 799, Ar. Eq. 868, Pax 669; εἰ ἐμβάται γένοιτο σκῦτους Xen. Eq. 12, 10; τῶν σκυτῶν βυτίδες Plat. Symp. 191 A; σκυτῶν τομή Id. Charm. 173 D; v. sub fin. II. a leather thong, a whip, Dem. 572. 27, Plut. Pomp. 18, etc.; σκῦτη βλέπειν to look as if one was going to be whipt, Eur. Xpυc. γεν. 12, Ar. Vesp. 643; ὁ νοῦς γὰρ ἡμῶν ἦν τὸτ' ἐν τοῖς σκῦτεσι (but with a reference to Cleon the tanner), Id. Pax 667; σκ. τέμνειν εἰς νοουθεσίαν ἀφρόνων Ep. Socrat. p. 28. 2. the leathern phallus introduced in Att. Comedy; cf. σκῦτινος. (Cf. Skt. *sku*, *sku-nōmi* (*tego*); Lat. *ob-scū-rus*; and with σκῦτος, κύτος [ῥ], cf. *scū-lum*, *cū-tis*:—v. σκεῦος.) [σκῦτος with ῥ occurs in Mss.; but in Ar. Pl. 514 Bentl. restored σκῦλοδεψέειν; so in Theocr. 25. 142 Toup restored σκύλος, and in Lyc. 1316 Bachm. gives κύτος.] σκῦτοτομεῖον, τό, a shoemaker's shop, Lys. 170. 9, Macho ap. Ath. 581 D (v. l. -ιον). σκῦτοτομέω, to cut leather for shoes, to be a shoemaker, Ar. Pl. 162, 514, Plat. Rep. 454 C, al.; σκ. ὑποδήματα Id. Charm. 161 E. σκῦτοτομία, ἡ, shoemaking, Plat. Rep. 397 E, cf. Charm. 173 D. σκῦτοτομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a shoemaker, τὸ σκ. πλήθος Ar. Eccl. 432; ὁ σκ. = ὁ σκυτοτόμος, Plat. Rep. 443 C; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), = foreg., Ib. 333 A, etc.; ἡ σκ. τέχνη, Aeschin. 14. 1. σκῦτο-τόμος, ὁ, (τέμνω) a leather-cutter, a worker in leather, Il. 7. 221, Plat. Rep. 601 C, Xen., etc.: csp. a shoemaker, cobbler, Ar. Eq. 740, Lys. 414, Plat. Gorg. 447 D, al. σκῦτο-τραγέω, to gnaw leather, κύων Luc. Indoc. 25, Alciphro 3. 47. σκῦτο-φάγος, ον, (φάγειν) leather-eating, v. l. Poll. 6. 40. σκῦτόω, to cover or guard with leather, ξύλινα ἐσκυτωμένα μάχαιραι Polyb. 10. 20, 3; τόξα ἐσκ. Böckh Urk. p. 111, etc. σκῦτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like leather, Arist. II. A. 9. 37, 24. σκῦφειος, α, ον, like a σκύφος, δέπας Stesich. Fr. 7. [ῥ; but Stesich. l. c. has ῥ (unless we read with Bgg. σκυφίον); v. sub σκύφος.] σκῦφη, ἡ, = σκύφος, Gloss.

σκῦφίον, τό, Dim. of σκύφος, Ath. 477 E:—also σκυφίδιον, E. M. 549: 13; σκυφάριον, Gloss. II. Medic., the skull, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22. σκυφισμός, ὁ, an operation to relieve the eye, Boiss. Anecd. 1. 230. σκυφο-ειδής, ες, like a σκύφος, Ath. 499 A. σκυφο-κώνακτος, ον, carried round in cups, Epich. ap. Hesych. s. v. σκύφος, ον, ὁ, and σκύφος, εος, τό:—a cup, can, esp. used by poor country folks, Od. 14. 112 (where Aristarch. read δῶκε σκύφον, Aristoph. Byz. σκύφος): the neut. is used by Epich. 61 Ahr., Eur. Cycl. 390, 411, Fr. 135, Epigen. Βακχ. 3, Alex. Λευκ. 2, Archipp. Ἄμφ. 3; but the masc. by Alc. 18, Anacr. 82, Simon. 247, Eur. Cycl. 256, 556, Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11, C. I. 2852. 55, etc.:—of wooden milk-vessels, Theocr. 1. 143; κισσοῦ σκ., κισσινον σκ.; = κισσύβιον, Eur. Il. c., Fr. 135. (Prob. from κῦω to contain, akin to κῦφος II, κῦπελλον, κῦπη, Lat. *cūpa*.) [ῥ;—yet Hes. Fr. 42. 2, 5, Anaximand. and Panyas. ap. Ath. l. c., have ῥ, in which case it was purposed to write σκῦψος: but even if the word was so pronounced in Ion. and Aeol., the spelling of the old form was prob. not changed, Scaliger Eus. Chron. 119, Wolf praef. II. p. lxxi; cf. Ζεφυρή, ὄφει, φιλόσοφος, βρόχος, λαχέω.] σκῦφωμα, τό, = σκύφος, Aesch. Fr. 184. σκωληκίασις, ἡ, = σκωλήκωσις, Theodot. V. T. σκωληκιάω, to breed worms, be wormeaten, Achmes Onir. 60 and 65, Geop. 10. 90, 5. σκωληκίζω, to wriggle like a worm, Hesych.: of the pulse, to beat feebly and irregularly, Galen. σκωλήκιον, τό, Dim. of σκῶληξ, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 18., 6. 17, al. σκωληκίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, wormlike, κηρός Diosc. 1. 79. σκωληκό-βρωτος, ον, wormeaten, of a tree, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 1; eaten of worms, of a man, Act. Ap. 12. 23; cf. σκωληκοτόκος. σκωληκο-ειδής, ες, wormshaped, Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 3, Galen. 2. 730. σκωληκο-κάμπη, ἡ, a kind of caterpillar, Eccl. σκωληκόμοι, Pass. to breed worms, be wormeaten, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 2, C. P. 4. 14, 4, etc. σκωληκοτοκίω, to breed, produce worms, of animals that produce their young in this shape, Arist. G. A. 1. 21, 7, al.:—Pass. to be born in this shape, Ib. 2. 1, 28, al. σκωληκο-τόκος, ον, breeding worms, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 9, al. σκωληκο-φάγος [ᾱ], ον, eating worms, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 4. σκωληκώδης, ες, contr. for σκωληκοειδής, πᾶ Arist. G. A. 2. 1, 22; τὰ σκ. the grubs or larvae of insects, Arist. G. A. 3. 9, 6. σκωλήκωσις, εως, ἡ, a being wormeaten, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 6. σκῶληξ, ηκος, ὁ, a worm, esp. the earthworm, Lat. *lumbricus*, ὡστε σκῶληξ ἐπὶ γαίῃ κείτω ταθείς Il. 13. 654. 2. of the grubs or larvae of insects, Ar. Vesp. 1111, Fr. 503, Nicopho Ἄφρ. 1; ἐξ οὗ ὄλον ὄλον γίνεται τὸ ζῶον, opp. to the egg (ῥόν), Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 3, cf. G. A. 2. 1, 10, H. A. 5. 19, 2 sq., al. 3. of worms in dung, in decayed matter, in trees and wood, Ib. 5. 19, 3., 9. 19, 4, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 6, etc. 4. in animals, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 10, al. 5. the silkworm, Eust. Opusc. 304. 70. 6. metaph., οἱ κόλακίς εἰσι . . οὐσίας σκῶληκες Anaxil. Lucert. 1. II. the thread twisted from the distaff, Epigen. Ποντ. 1. III. Aeol. for κολύκυμα, Plat. Com. Ἑλλ. 8; cf. A. B. 62. 20, Hesych., Phot. IV. a wormshaped cake, Alciphro Fr. 10. V. a heap of threshed corn, also ἀντλος, Hesych. σκωλο-βάτιζω, to walk on stilts, Epich. ap. E. M. 155. 39; cf. ἀσκωλιάζω.—But σκωλοβάτης, ὁ, acc. to Hesych., is the weevil. σκῶλον, τό, = σκῶλος, E. M., Hesych. II. a stumblingblock, hindrance, like σκάνδαλον, LXX (Ex. 10. 7, al.);—whence σκωλόμοι, Pass., to be offended, Aquila V. T. σκῶλος, ὁ, like σκόλοψ, a pointed stake, ὡστε σκ. πυρίκαυστος Il. 13. 564; also a thorn, prickle, Ar. Lys. 810. 2. metaph. evil, ruin, LXX (2 Paral. 28. 13). σκωλύπτομαι, Dep. to wave to and fro, νεάτην σκ. οὐρήν Nic. Th. 229. σκῶμμα, τό, (σκῶπτω) a jest, joke, gibe, scoff, Eur. Pol. Kól. 1. 15., Προσπ. 2, Ar. Nub. 542, Pax 750, Pl. 316, Plat., etc.; ἐν σκῶμματος μέρει by way of a joke, Aeschin. 17. 41; εἰς γέλωτα καὶ σκῶμματα ἐμβαλεῖν Dem. 1261. 14; εἰς σκ. καταστήναι Lys. Fr. 45; σκ. πορὰ γράμμα a pun, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6; it generally implies scurrility, but not necessarily, v. Eth. N. 4. 8, 9 sq. σκωμματικός, ἡ, ὄν, mocking, satirical, Procl. in Tim. 2. p. 108. σκωμματίον [ᾱ], τό, Dim. of σκῶμμα, Ar. Vesp. 1289. σκωπαῖος, ὁ, among the Sybarites, a dwarf, Timo ap. Athen. 518 E; also στίλων or στίλων. (Prob. from σκῶπτω.) σκωπάλεος, α, ον, = σκωμματικός, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 4. σκῶπευμα, τό, = σκῶψ (2); cf. Aesch. Fr. 73, Lob. Phryg. 613. σκωπίας, ον, ὁ, = σκῶψ (2), Poll. 4. 103. σκωπτηλός, ὄν, = σκωπτικός, Zonar. Adv. -λῶς, Epiphan. σκῶπτης, ον, ὁ, (σκῶπτω) a scoffer, E. M. 593. 7, Suid. σκῶπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to mockery, jesting, Plut. Lucull. 27; σκ. τι εἰπεῖν Luc. Demosth. Enc. 33. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 5. 161., 9. 149. σκωπτόλης, ον, ὁ, a mocker, jester, Ar. Vesp. 758, Dio C. 46. 18, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryg. 613. (From σκῶπτω, as μαινόλης from μαινόμεαι.) σκωπτο-λόγος, ον, = σκωπτικός, Schol. Ar. Ach. 854. σκῶπτρια, ἡ, fem. of σκῶπτης, Procop. Anecd. p. 41. σκῶπτω: fut. σκῶψομαι Ar. Ach. 854, whence Elmsl. (278) restores σκῶψει for -εις in Nub. 296: aor. 1 ἐσκῶψα Hdt., Att.:—Med., aor. ἐσκῶψάμην Alciphro 3. 57:—Pass., aor. ἐσκῶψθην Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 18: pf. ἐσκῶψμαι, imper. ἐσκῶψθω (ἀπ-) Luc. Bacch. 8: (v. sub σκῶψ). Το ἡσὶ, mock, jeer, scoff at, τινά Ar. Nub. 540, 992, Ran. 417, etc.; σκ. τὴν μανίαν τινός Id. Nub. 350, cf. Pax 745; τινά τῆς ἀμεριμνίας for his want of thought, Ach. Tat. 1. 7; τινά εἰς τι Plut. Lycurg. 19; also, σκ. εἰς τὰ δάκρια to jest at them, Ar. Pax 740; εἰς τινά Aeschin. 33. 30;

πρός τινα Plat. Theag. 125 E. b. in good sense, to joke with, τινά Hdt. 2. 121, 4:—Pass. to be jeered, Nicol. Com. Incert. 1. 31. 2. absol. to jest, joke, be funny, Cratin. Incert. 152, Ar. Eq. 525, Nub. 296, etc.; σκώψαντα εἰπεῖν Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8; σκ. καὶ κωμῶδειν Ar. Pl. 557; σκ. ἀγροίκως Id. Vesp. 1320; χλευάζειν καὶ σκ. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 12; ὡς περ' Ἀναξανδρίδης ἔσκωπεν according to the joke of An., Id. Eth. N. 7. 11, 3:—to joke, jest, be in fun, opp. to σπουδάσω, Eur. Cycl. 675, Xen. Symp. 9, 5; sometimes in a positively good sense, εὖ σκώπτειν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 7; ἐμμελῶς σκ. Id. Rhet. 2. 4, 13.

σκωπτῶδης, es, = σκωπτικός: in Adv. -δῶς, Epiphani. σκῶρ (not σκῶρ, Dind. Ar. Ran. 146), τό; gen. σκῶτος, in Sophron σκάτους, v. Lob. Phryn. 293:—dung, ordure, Ar. l. c., Pl. 305, Strattis Ἄταλ. 3. (Prob. from √ΣΚΑΡΤ, (σκατ-ός for σκαρτ-ός as ἡπατ-ός for ἡπαρτ-ός); cf. Skt. sakrit, Lat. sterc-us, stercq-iliunium (cf. στεργ-άνος· κοπρών Hesych.); but √ΣΚΑΤ recurs in O. Norse skit-a, A. S. scit-an, etc.) σκωρᾶμις, ἴδος, ἡ, a night-stool, Ar. Eccl. 371.

σκωρία, ἡ, (σκῶρ) the dross of metal, slag, scoria, as in Lat. stercus ferri, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 9, de Sens. 5, 5, Strab. 399, Diosc. 5. 9, 4. σκωριο-ειδής, ἐς, like dross, Greg. Nyss.

σκῶψ, ὁ, gen. σκῶπος, nom. pl. σκῶπες:—a small kind of owl (γλαυῆ being the generic name), prob. the little horned owl, Strix scops, Od. 5. 66, Theocr. 1. 134; cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 3., 9. 28, 1. 2. a dance in which the dancers mimicked an owl, Ael. N. A. 15. 28, Ath. 391 A, 629 F;—in the last place it is explained of blinking with the eyes and shading them with the hand so as to see better; so also Poll. 4. 103, Hesych.: cf. σκέπτομαι sub fin., ὑπόσκοπος. 3. a kind of fish, Nic. ap. Ath. 329 A. (Prob. from √ΣΚΕΠ, σκέπ-τομαι, because of its large glaring eyes (cf. ll. cit. sub 2), just as κλώψ from κλέπ-τω, φῶρ from φέρ-ω:—if so, σκῶπτω must be derived from σκῶψ (not σκῶψ from σκῶπτω), so that the orig. sense of σκῶπτω would be to hoot like an owl.)

σκῶψις, ἡ, (σκῶπτω) mockery, scoffing, banter, Alex. Ὀδ. ὑφ. 1. σμᾶλερός, ἄ, ὄν, = μαλερός, Poëta de Herbis 101. σμᾶράδειος, α, ὄν, of smaragdus, μέταλλα Heliod. 2. 32, etc. σμᾶραγδίω, to be of a smaragdus green, Diod. 2. 52, Diosc. 5. 160. σμᾶράγδινος, η, ὄν, of smaragdus, λίθος Apocal. 4. 3. II. smaragdus-green, ap. Cels. 5. 19.

σμᾶράγιον, τό, Dim. of σμᾶραγδος, M. Anton. 4. 20. σμᾶραγδίτης, ὄν, ὁ, of the kind or colour of the smaragdus, λίθος LXX (Esth. 1. 6); niens Smaragdites, Plin. 37. 18. σμᾶραγδος, ἡ, (the masc. is not certain until late, Orph. Lith. 608, Cosmas), Lat. smaragdus, a precious stone of a light green colour, first in Hdt. 2. 44., 3. 41, who calls it σμ. λίθος. It is commonly identified with the emerald; but King (Antique Genis pp. 27 sq.) argues that the true emerald was unknown to the Ancients;—it was apparently a semi-transparent stone like aqua marina, cf. Theophr. Lap. 23 sq., Plin. 37. 5, Lucas Quaest. Lexilog. § 46; or, perhaps, all greenish crystals were so called; e. g. there was a pillar of smaragdus in the temple of Hercules at Tyre, Hdt. 2. 44, which Theophr. (l. c. 25) suspects to have been false;—these giant smaragdi may have been green jasper or malachite, or (more probably still) green glass. King supposes the 'Bactrian or Scythian emerald' of Pliny to have been the green ruby.—A form μᾶραγδος occurs in Poets, as Orph. l. c., Nonn. D. 5. 178., 18. 80, cf. Ath. 94 B. (Prob. a foreign word. The Skt. marakatas or maraktas has the same sense; but neither can its etymology be traced, Curt. p. 526.)

σμᾶραγδό-τιμος, ὄν, precious as the smaragdus, Byz.:—and σμαραγδῶδης, ἐς, like smaragdus, Schol. Nic. Th. 443. σμᾶρᾶγέω, to crash, of various loud noises, as of thunder, ὄτ' ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν σμαραγήσῃ Il. 21. 199; σμαραγεῖ πόντος 2. 210; σμ. λειμών sounds with the screaming of cranes, Ib. 463; of the battle of the Titans, Hes. Th. 679 (so σμαραγίζω Ib. 693); of the bowels, Hipp. 658. 29:—rare of persons, Ἄρης ὑψόθεν ἔσμαρ. Call. Del. 136. (Onomatop. like σφαραγέω.)

σμᾶρᾶγή, ἡ, a crashing, roar, Opp. H. 5. 245. σμᾶρᾶγίζω, v. sub σμαραγέω. σμᾶραγνα, ἡ, a sounding scourge, Hesych.; cf. μᾶραγνα. Σμᾶρᾶγος [ᾶ], ὁ, Smasher, a lubber-fiend in Ep. Hom. 14. 9. σμᾶράσσω, = μαράσσω, σμαραγέω, E. M. 720. 58. σμᾶριλη [ῖ], ἡ, = μαρίλη, Arist. Mirab. 41.

σμᾶρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a small poor sea-fish, picarel, Epich. 35 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 5, Opp. H. 1. 109, etc. [ᾶ: only in Marcell. Sid. 97, ᾶ.] σμάω, 3 sing. contr. σμῆ (ἐπι-) Cratin. Κλεοβ. 9, Ar. Thesm. 389, inf. σμῆν Luc. Lexiph. 3; 3 sing. pass. σμῆται Antiph. Μαλθ. 1; but in Ion. and late Prose, σμᾶ, σμᾶται, Hdt. 9. 110, Luc. Gymn. 29 (cf. χράω C):—the Ion. form σμέω is prob. corrupt, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. 29:—impf. ἔσμων (ἐξ-) Hdt. 3. 148: aor. ἔσμησα Alex. Πον. 3:—Med., pres. part. σμῶμενος Ar. Fr. 326: aor. ἔσμησάμην Hdt. 4. 73; Dor. part. σμᾶσάμενος Call. Lav. Pall. 32. (From √ΣΜΑ comes also σμῆ-χω, cf. ψᾶω ψήχω, νᾶω νήχω.) To wipe or cleanse with soap or unguent (σμῆμα), ἀποπλύματι τὰς τρίχας Diod. 5. 28; metaph., σμῆσας τε λεπτοῖς ἀλοῖ (sc. τὴν σπηῖαν) Alex. l. c.;—but the Act. is mostly found in compds. δια-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-σμάω:—oftener in Med. σμᾶσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν Hdt. 4. 73., 9. 110; λιπαρόν σμασάμενοι πλόκαμον Call. Lav. Pall. 32; absol., κατέλιπον αὐτὴν σμωμένην ἐν τῇ πύελφί Ar. Fr. 326, cf. Antiph. Μαλθ. 1. 4.—σμάομαι, σμῆμα are said by Phryn. to be more Att. than σμῆχομαι, σμῆγμα, v. Lob. p. 253; Moer. however cites ῥύπτομαι, ῥύμμα as the true Att. words. II. to wipe, wipe clean, τὴν κάρδοπον Luc. Lexiph. 3.

σμερδαλέος, α, Ion. η, ὄν, Ep. Adj. (for Ar. Av. 553 is a mock heroic line), terrible to look on, fearful, δράκων Il. 2. 309; of Ulysses when cast up by the sea, Od. 6. 137; σμ. κεφαλῆ, of Scylla, 12. 91; χαλκὸς σμ. brass dire-gleaming, Il. 12. 464., 13. 192; so, of armour of all kinds,

σάκος, αἰγίς, ἀορτήρ 20. 260., 21. 401, Od. 11. 609; οἰκία σμ., of Hades, Il. 20. 64; ἔρις Hes. Th. 710; πόλισμα Ar. l. c., etc. 2. terrible to hear, esp. in neut. as Adv., σμερδαλέον δ' ἐβύησε Il. 8. 92, etc.; σμ. κονάβησαν, κονάβιζε 2. 334, Od. 10. 399; so also in pl., σμερδαλέα κτυπέων, of Zeus, Il. 7. 497; σμ. λάχων 5. 302. (The Root prob. appears in Skt. mard, Lat. mord-ere; O. H. G. schmerz-an; Engl. to smart.) σμερδνός, ἡ, ὄν, = σμερδαλέος, αἰγίς Il. 5. 742; σμερδναῖσι γαμψηλαῖσι συρίζων φόνον Aesch. Fr. 355; μυγαλέη Nic. Th. 815:—as Adv., σμερδνὸν βοῶων Il. 15. 687, 732; δέρεται h. Hom. 31. 9. σμέω, v. sub σμάω.

σμῆγμα, τό, = σμῆμα (v. σμάω fin.), Hipp. Acut. 395, Plut. Demetr. 27. σμηγματο-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, one who sells soap and the like, Gloss. σμηγματῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of detersive quality, Hipp. Acut. 392, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10. σμήκτης, ὄν, ὁ, one who rubs or cleanses, Gloss. σμηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, purgative, of certain medicines, Diphil. Med. ap. Ath. 55 B, 64 B; δύναμις σμ. τῶν ὀδόντων Diosc. 2. 4. σμηκτρῖς (sc. γῆ), ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of fuller's earth, for cleaning cloth, Nicoch. Ἡρακλ. 1, Cephisod. Τροφ. 4; also, γῆ σμ. Hipp. 667. 1 (v. l. σμηκτίς), 884 E:—on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 253. σμηλακέω, to produce a sound, Hesych. σμηλη, ἡ, = σμῆγμα, dub. in Alex. Trall. 6. 86. σμήλω, = σμάω, σμῆχω, only in Hesych. σμῆμα, τό, (σμάω) lit. anything used for wiping and cleansing, soap, unguent, Antiph. Κωρυκ. 1, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 E:—σμῆγμα is said to be less Att., v. σμάω fin.

σμηματο-φορεῖον, τό, a box of unguents, etc., Ar. Fr. 120:—also σμηματο-δοκίς and -θήκη, ἡ, Hesych. s. v. ῥύμμα. σμηνεύω, to settle in a swarm, ἐπί τι Epiphani. σμηνηδόν, Adv. (σμῆνος) in swarms, Hdn. Epim. p. 127. σμηνίον, τό, Dim. of σμῆνος, Diosc. 2. 106. σμηνίων, ὄν, ὁ, a stand of beehives, Apollon. Hist. p. 89. σμηνο-δόκος, ὄν, holding a swarm of bees, Anth. P. 9. 438. σμηνο-κόμος, ὄν, (κομέω) keeping bees, Hesych. σμῆνος, Dor. σμᾶνος, εος, τό, = σίμβλος, a beehive, Lat. sineare, σμῆνεσσι (v. l. σίμβλοισι) κατηρεφέεσσι Hes. Th. 594, cf. Plat. Rep. 552 C, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 6 sq.:—in Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 16, σμῆνη, ἡ. II. commonly = ἔσμος, a swarm of bees, σμ. ὡς μελισσῶν Aesch. Pers. 129, cf. Plat. Polit. 293 D, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 44, al.; of wasps, Ar. Vesp. 425; of hornets, Arist. H. A. 9. 42, 3. 2. generally, a swarm, crowd, βομβεῖ δὲ νεκρῶν σμ. Soph. Fr. 693; οἶον σοφιστῶν σμ. Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 2; σμ. θεῶν, of the clouds, Ar. Nub. 297; and, metaph., τὸ τῶν ἡδονῶν σμ., σμ. τι δρετῶν Plat. Rep. 574 D, Meno 72 A; ἀποικίων σμῆνη Aristid. 1. 115:—a pl. σμῆνα μελισσῶν occurs in Orac. ap. Plut. 96 B.

σμηνοργέω, to be a beemaster, Suid. II. in Pass., of bees, to swarm, ἐν τοῖς δένδροισι Strab. 509, cf. 73. σμηνοργία, ἡ, beekeeping, Poll. 7. 101. σμηνοργός, ὁ, = μελισσοργός, a beemaster, Ael. N. A. 5. 13, Poll. σμῆξις, εως, ἡ, a cleansing, τῶν ὀδόντων Diosc. 2. 5., 5. 116. II. a wiping off, τῶν αἱμάτων Eus. P. E. 453 D. σμηρέα, ἡ, a plant, perh. f. l. for σπειραία in Theophr. II. P. 6. 1, 4, cf. Plin. 21. 29; but Hesych. has σμηρία· κισσός. σμῆριγξ, ἡ, = μῆριγξ, Lyc. 37, Poll. 2. 22. σμηρίζω, to polish by rubbing, Hero. Spir. 165 D, 180 D. σμῆρινθος, ἡ, = μῆρινθος, Plat. Legg. 644 E. σμηρίον, τό, = πρόπολις II, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 14. σμῆρις, ἡ, v. σμύρις.

σμηρίσμα, τό, the tube of a siphon, Dim. σμηρισμάτιον, τό, Hero. Spir. 159, 160. σμῆρη, ἡ, = σεύτλιον, Hesych. σμῆχω, impf. ἔσμηχον Od. 6. 226: aor. ἔσμηξα Nonn. D. 25. 331, etc.:—Pass., σμῆχομαι Hipp. Acut. 395: aor. ἔσμηχθην (δι-) Ar. Nub. 1237. Lengthd. form of σμάω, to wipe off by help of soap or unguent (cf. σμῆμα, σμῆγμα), to wash off, ἐκ κεφαλῆς δ' ἔσμηχεν ἀλὸς χυρόν Od. l. c. 2. to clear off by help of lotions or salves, Diosc. 1. 39., 2. 11, etc.: to purge away, τὸ φλέγμα Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10. II. to wipe clean, Lyc. 876; ἀσπίδα σμ. Babr. 76. 12: proverb., Αἰθίοπα σμ. 'to wash a blackamoor white,' Luc. adv. Indoct. 28, Pseudoemigr., Aesop.:—Med. and Pass. to wash oneself or get oneself washed, Hipp. l. c.; σμηχομένα κρόταφον wiping her brow clean, Anth. P. 6. 276.—Cf. σμάω fin.

σμίγδην, σμίγω, occasional v. l. for μίγδην, μίσγω. σμίκρασπις, ἴδος, ὁ, v. μίκρασπις. σμικρίζω, to make very small, reduce to powder, Hesych. σμικρίνης [κρί], ὄν, ὁ, one who minds little things, a niggard, used as a generic name in the new Greek Comedy, like Harpagon in the French, Menand. Ἀσπ. 3, Ἐπιτρ. 5, cf. Alciph. 3. 43. σμῖκρο-, for all words beginning thus v. sub μικρο-. σμῖκρός, ἄ, ὄν, Ion. and old Att. for μικρός, q. v. σμῖκρότης, σμικρόφθαλμος, σμῖκρύνω, v. sub μικρο-. σμίλα, ἡ, = σμίλη, Anth. P. 6. 62, 295. σμιλάκινος, η, ὄν, of the σμίλαξ, ξύλον Poll. 5. 32:—also σμιλάκειος, α, ὄν, Theognost. p. 55.

σμίλαξ, older Att. μῖλαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, (but τοῦ σμίλακος Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 5, ὁ):—in Arcadia, a tree of the πρίνος kind, Ib. 3. 16, 2, cf. Plin. H. N. 16. 6. II. = μῖλος, Lat. taxus, the yew, Plat. Rep. 372 B, Diosc. 4. 80, Plut. 2. 647 F; cf. σμίλος. III. σμίλαξ κηπαία, like δόλιχος or φάσηλος, a leguminous garden-plant, Phaseolus vulgaris, the fruit of which (λόβια) was dressed and eaten like kidney-beans, Diosc. 2. 176. IV. a bindweed or convolvulus, σμ. τραχεῖα the rough bindweed, Theophr. II. P. 3. 18, 11, Sprengel Diosc. 4. 142 (144); σμ. λεία,

acc. to Sprengel, *Convolvulus sepium*, Ib. 143 (145).—This last is prob. the *σμιλαξ* or *μίλαξ* of the Trag. and Com.; v. Eur. Bacch. 108 (where Mr. Sandys thinks that the *σμ. τραχεία* is meant, and connects it with our *black bryony*), 703, Ar. Nub. 1007, Av. 216, etc.; *σμ. ἢ πολύφυλλος* Eur. Pol. ΑΓ. I, ubi v. Meineke. (On the form, v. Dind. Ar. Nub. l. c.)

σμιλάριον, τό, Dim. of *σμίλη*, Paul. Aeg.

σμίλεια, and *σμίλευσις*, ἢ, a *carving*, Hdn. Epim. p. 127.

σμίλευμα [ἴ], τό, a *piece of carved work*: metaph., *σμιλεύματα* ἔργων finely carved works, Ar. Ran. 819.

σμίλευτός, ἢ, ὄν, *cut, carved*, (cf. *νεοσμίλευτος*), Anth. P. 7. 411.

σμίλευω, to *carve finely*, Greg. Naz.; *σμ. ἐννοίας* Eust. Opusc. 106. 29.

σμίλη [ἴ], ἢ, a *knife for cutting, carving or pruning*, Lat. *scalprum*, Ar. Thesm. 779, Plat. Rep. 353 A, Babr. 98. 13; a *graving tool, sculptor's chisel*, Anth. P. 7. 429; a *surgeon's knife or lancet* (cf. *φλεβοτόμος*), Luc. adv. Indoct. 29, Poll. 4. 181; a *shoemaker's*, Plat. Alc. 1. 129 C; a *vinedresser's*, in Geop. 5. 35, 1 (but v. Plat. Rep. 353 A); a *penknife*, Anth. P. 6. 67, etc.:—cf. *σμίλα*.

σμιλι-γλύφος [ῦ], ὄν, *chiselling*, τέχνη Epigr. Gr. 402. 3.

σμιλίον, τό, Dim. of *σμίλη*, Lat. *scalpellum*, Plut. 2. 60 A, Luc. Gall. 26.

σμιλιωτός, ἢ, ὄν, *shaped like a σμιλίον*, Heliod. in Chirurg. Cocch. 94, cf. Paul. Aeg. 6. 91.

σμιλοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like a σμίλη*; in Adv. -δῶς, Greg. Nyss.

σμίλος, ὁ, = *μίλος*, the *yew*, Nic. Al. 624 (611).

σμιन्दυρίδια (sc. *ὑποδήματα*), τά, a *kind of shoes*, Poll. 7. 89, Hesych. (For *Smindyrides* of Sybaris, v. Hdt. 6. 127.)

Σμινθεύς, ἔως, ὁ, epith. of Apollo, Il. 1. 39; either (from *Σμίνθος* or *Σμίνθη* a town in Troas, Hesych., Steph. Byz.), the *Sminthian*; or (from *σμίνθος*) the *mouse-killer*, Schol. Ven. ad l., cf. Strab. 604, 613:—also *Σμίνθιος*, ὁ, Ael. N. A. 12. 5, Schol. Il. l. c.

σμίνθος, ὁ, a *mouse* (a Cretan word, Schol. Ven. Il. 1. 39), Aesch. Fr. 226, Lyc. 1307, Anth. P. 9. 410, Strab. 613 (where the MSS. *σμίνθιοι*):—also *σμίνθα*, ἢ, Hesych.—Cf. *Σμινθεύς*.

σμίνυδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Ar. Fr. 372.

σμίνυτή (not *σμινύα*), ἢ, a *two-pronged hoe or mattock*, Lat. *bidens*, like *δίκελλα*, Ar. Nub. 1486, 1500, Av. 602, Pax 546, Plat. Rep. 370 D; cf. Lob. Phryg. 302; *σμινύδας* in Ar. Fr. 372 (Poll. 10. 173) is perh. an error for *σμινύας*, cf. Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. p. 1118.

σμίνυον, τό, = foreg., prob. l. for *σμίνον* in Nic. Th. 386.

σμοιός, ἢ, ὄν, Arcad. 37, *σμοῖος*, a, ὄν, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 49), = *ακυθραπός*; also *μοιός*, *σμοός*, Gramm.

σμούω, = *σμούωω*, E. M., Anecd. Oxon. 2. 407.

σμούγερός, ποῖτ. for *μογερός*, with *rain, painful*, Ar. Rh. 2. 374., 4. 380; *σμουγερὸν σμουγερῶς* Soph. Ph. 166, as Brunck for *στουγερὸν στουγερῶς*; cf. Schol. ad l., Hesych., Eust. 315. 4:—Hom. has only the compd. Adv. *ἐπισμουγερῶς*, q. v.

σμούλα or *σμούλλα*, ἢ, a *fish*, Alex. Trall. 11. 617, Geop. 20. 7, 1.

σμουλίχη, ἢ, the *hole in the yoke in which the pole was inserted*, Hesych.

σμούξων, ὁ, = *μούξων*, Arist. H. A. 5. 11, 3.

σμούραινα, ἢ, = *μούραινα*, Plat. Com. Συμμ. 6, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 5; cf. *σμούρος*. Adj. -ώδης, ἐς, Epiphani.

σμούριζω, ποῖτ. for *μυρίζω*, κόμας Archil. 26.

σμούρις, ἴδος, ἢ, *emery-powder*, used by lapidaries, Diosc. 5. 165; *σμούρις* in Hesych.;—also *σμούριτης λίθος*, ὁ, LXX (Job 41. 7).

σμούρνα, Ion. *σμούρνη*, ἢ, like *μούρρα*, *myrrh*, the resinous gum of an Arabian tree (prob. a kind of acacia), used for embalming the dead, Hdt. 2. 40, 73, 86; called *σμούρνης ἰδρῶς* by Eur. Ion 1175; burnt as incense, βωμὸς ἀτμίζων πυρὶ σμούρνης σταλαγμούς Soph. Fr. 340; ὑποθυμῆν *σμ.* Hipp. 565. 16; used for anointing, *σμούρνη κατάλειπτος* Ar. Eq. 1332; as a salve for ulcers, *σμούρνησι λώμενοι τὰ ἔλκεα* Hdt. 7. 181; cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 2., 9. 4, 3, 10, Diosc. 1. 77. (The orig. form must have been *μούρρα*, from Phoen. *μούρᾱ*; cf. *κιννάμωμον*.)

Σμούρνα, Ion. -νη, ἢ, *Smyrna*, in Ionia, Hom. Ep. 4. 6, Mimn. 9 (where it is called *Aeolic*, cf. Hdt. 1. 149):—*Σμυρναῖος*, a, ὄν, of *Smyrna*, Pind. Fr. 218; *Σμυρναϊκός*, ἢ, ὄν, Ath. 319 D, etc.—In Inscr. and Coins often written *Ζμούρνα*, C. I. 247, 1590, al.

σμυρναῖος, a, ὄν, of *myrrh*, Anth. P. 4. 1, Arr. Peripl. M. Eux. pp. 13 sq.

σμυρνεῖον, τό, = *σμυρνίον*, Nic. Th. 848, Al. 405.

σμυρνηφόρος, ὄν, = *σμυρνοφόρος*, Greg. Nyss.

σμυρναίξω, = sq. 1, dub. in Alex. Trall. 9. 165.

σμυρνήζω, to *flavour or drug with myrrh*, οἶνος ἐσμυρνημένος Ev. Marc. 15. 23. 2. intr. to be like *myrrh*, Diosc. 1. 79.

σμούρνινος, η, ὄν, (*σμούρνα*) of *myrrh, made from it*, LXX (Esth. 2. 12).

σμυρνίον, τό, = *ἵπποσέλιον*, Diosc. 3. 72 (79): cf. *σμυρνεῖον*.

σμούρνησις, ἐως, ἢ, *an embalming with myrrh*, Aët. 16.

σμυρνο-βότανον, τό, = *σμυρνίον*, Gramm.

σμυρνο-φόρος, ὄν, *bearing myrrh*, γῆ Strab. 769.

σμούρος, ὁ, a *kind of eel*, different from *σμούραινα*, Arist. H. A. 5. 10, 3.

σμούχω: aor. *ἔσμουξα* (κατ-) Il. 9. 653, Anth. P. 5. 254:—Pass., aor. *ἔσμούχθην* (κατ-) Theocr. 8. 90; *ἔσμούχην* (ἀπ-) Luc. D. Mort. 6. 3; pf. *ἔσμουγμα* (κατ-) Heliod. 7. 21; [ῦ, except in aor. pass. *σμούχηναι*.] *To burn in a slow mouldering fire, to make a thing smoulder away*, cf. *κατασμούχω*: metaph. of grief, *τεῖρ' ὑδὸν σμούχουσα* Ar. Rh. 3. 762:—Pass. to *smoulder away*, Ἴλιος πυρὶ σμούχοιτο Il. 22. 411; by the fires of love, Mosch. 6. 4, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 446.

σμούωω, to *smite*, cited as the Root of *σμούδιξ*, E. M. 721. 23.

σμούδικός, ἢ, ὄν, *belonging to weals or bruises*, *σμ. φάρμακον* a plaster for them, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

σμούδιξ, ἰγγος, ἢ, a *weal, swollen* οἶνισ, caused by a blow, Lat. *vibex*, *σμούδιξ δ' αἱματέσσα μεταφρένου ξυπανέστη* Il. 2. 267; *πυκναὶ δὲ σμούδιγγες .. αἱματι φοινικέουσαι ἀνέδραμον* 23. 716.

σμώνη, ἢ, a *squall of wind*, Arcad. 112, E. M. 721. 28, al.

σμούχω, fut. *ξω*, (σμάω), to *rub down, grind down*, καὶ *σμούχεται ἀμφοῖν ταῖν γνάθων* Ar. Pax 1309; *σμούχας* Nic. Th. 530. 2. metaph. to *attack with abuse*, Diod. ap. Schol. Ar. Thesm. 396 (389).

σοβαρεύομαι, Dep. to *bear oneself pompously, give oneself airs*, Anth. P. 5. 273, 280., 11. 382.

σοβαρητικός, ἢ, ὄν, = *σοβαρός, σφοδρός*, Hesych.

σοβαρο-βλέφαρος, ὄν, with *haughty upraised eyebrows*, i. e. *supercilious, pompous*, Anth. P. 5. 217.

σοβαρός, ἄ, ὄν, (σοβέω) properly, *scaring birds away*:—and so, I. *rushing, rapid, violent*, ἀνεμος φέρεται σ. Ar. Nub. 406; σ. κατέχει αὔρα Id. Pax 944:—Adv. -ρῶς, opp. to *ἡσυχῶς, ἡρέμα*, Ib. 83. II. *swaggering, pompous, magnificent, haughty*, much like *σεμνός* III, *συκοφάντης* Id. Pl. 872; *λίαν ἦν θρασὺς καὶ σ.* [ὁ Ἔρωσ] Aristopho Πυθαγ. 2; of a horse, like *γαῦρος*, Xen. Eq. 10, 17; σ. καὶ ὑλίγωρος Dem. 1357. 25; σ. αὐχὴν, ὑφρὺς Anth. P. 5. 28, 92; *σοβαρὸς τῇ χαίτῃ* Luc. Zeux. 5; of a triumphal procession, Plut. Sull. 34:—Adv. -ρῶς, Polyb. 3. 72, 13, Plut. Alcib. 4. 2. of things, σ. μέλος Ar. Ach. 674; *τιάρα* Plut. Alex. 45; *σοβαρωτέρῃ τιμῇ* at a *higher price*, Ael. N. A. 16. 32; *σοβαρὸν γελᾶν* Plato in Anth. P. 6. 1, Theocr. 20. 15.

σοβαρότης, ητος, ἢ, *arrogance*; and *σοβαρό-φρων*, ὄν, *arrogant*, Byz.

σοβάς, ἄδος, ἢ, ποῖτ. fem. of *σοβαρός*, of *bacchanals and courtesans, insolent, capricious*, Eur. Pol. Incert. 62. II. ἢ *σοβάς* a kind of *dance*, Ath. 629 F.

σοβέω, to *scare away birds* (v. sub fin.), ἡμεῖς δὲ .. οὐ σοβοῦντος οὐδένος, ἀνεπτόμεθ' Ar. Av. 34; ἐπειδὴ τουτουὶ σεσοβήκαμεν (just above he had been called *στρούθος*), Id. Vesp. 211; σ. τὰς ἀλεκρούνας Plat. Coin. Δαῖδ. 2; οὐ σοβήσεται ἔξω τὰς ὄρνιθας ἀφ' ἡμῶν; Menand. Ἐπίκλ. 5; *τέπτιγας* Arist. H. A. 5. 30, 7; so also, ὡσπερ αἰπόλιον .. αὐτοὺς τῇ βάβδω σ. Luc. Catapl. 3; v. sub ἀποσοβέω. 2. generally, to *drive away, clear away, τὴν κόριν* Xen. Eq. 5, 5. II. to *move rapidly or violently* (cf. *σοβαρός* I), *ταχὺν πόδ' ἐν κύκλῳ σοβεῖτε* Ar. Vesp. 1523; σ. τὸν κύλικα to *push about* the bottle, cited from Philostr.; *ἔχοντες ξύλα σοβοῦσι τὴν ὕλην* they *beat* the wood (so as to put up the birds), Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 4. 2. metaph., ὁ παῖς σοβεῖται τοῖς ποτηρίοις let him *ply* [the guests] with cups (cf. *πατάσσω* II, 2), Amphis Ἐπιθ. 2. 3. metaph. also in Pass. to *be much agitated, vehemently excited*, *γυνὴ σεσοβημένη* Hipp. 1278. 4, cf. Philostr. 519; *σεσοβημένος οἴστρω* Anth. P. 6. 219; *σεσ. πρὸς δόξαν* all in a *fever* for glory, Plut. Pomp. 29; *σεσ. περὶ τι* Philo 1. 131; *βύθμος σεσ.* *hurried, wild*, Longin. 41. 1; *σεσ. κίνησις* Philo 2. 267. III. intr. to *walk in a stately, pompous manner, to strut, swagger*, διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς σοβεῖ Dem. 565. fin.; *σοβοῦντες ἐν ὄχλῳ προπομπῶν* Plut. Solon 27; *μετὰ παρασκευῆς καὶ θεραπείας σ.* Alciphro 1. 38; *σὸβει ἐς Ἄργος* off with you! Luc. D. Deor. 24. 2; σ. παρὰ τὸν Δρύαντα Longin. 3. 29. (From √ΣΟΒ or ΣΟΥ (=ΣΟΦ), which is akin to √ΣΥ, *σεύω, ἔσσυμαι*:—*σοῦ, σοῦ* was a cry to *frighten birds, shoo, shoo!* Ar. Vesp. 209; perh. however this was independent of *σοβέω*. Hence come *σοβ-αρός*, etc.)

σόβη, ἢ, a *horse's tail*, Hippiatr.:—the *horsehair plume* of a helmet, Suid.:—a *growth of rough hair*, Synes. 80 D: cf. *φόβη*.

σόβησις, ἢ, *agitation, excitement*, περὶ τι Plut. 2. 286 C, 671 F.

σοβητής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who scares or drives away*, Epiphani.

σόβητρον, τό, a *fly-flap*, οὐρά, σ. τῶν ἐπιποτωμένων Philo 2. 42S.

Σόβος, ὁ, (σοβέω) = *Σάτυρος*, Schol. Dem. (?)

σογκίτης [ἴ], ὁ, a name of *hawkweed*, Diosc. Noth. 3. 72.

σόγκος, ὁ, = *σόγχος*, q. v.

σογκώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like the plant σόγκος*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 5.

σογκίτης [ἴ], ὄν, ὁ, *hawkweed*, Diosc. (Noth.) 3. 72.

σόγχος, ὁ, the *sowthistle, sonchus*, Antiph. Incert. 1; also *σόγκος*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 10., 6. 4, 3, etc.

σοί, v. sub *σῶ*.

σοῖο, Ion. gen. of *σός, σόν*.

σοῖς, ἴδος, ἢ, = *σοβάς*, Hesych.

σοῖσφα and *σοῦσφα*, a *bird* which indicates the nearness of land in the Indian ocean, Cosmas Ind. 2. 132 D, 133 A.

σόκκος, ὁ, a *sort of lasso, to entrap cavalry*;—*σοκκεύω, -ίζω*, to use the *σόκκος*, Byz.; cf. Chilmead. ad Malal. p. 619 ed. Bonn.

σολοικία, ἢ, = *σολοικισμός*, Luc. Salt. 80; v. Ammon. περὶ σολοικίας.

σολοικίζω, fut. Att. *ιῶ*, to *speak or write incorrectly, commit a solecism*, φωνῆ Σκυθικῆ σολ. to speak bad Scythian, Hdt. 4. 117; σ. τῇ φωνῇ Dem. 1110. 29, cf. Arist. Soph. Elench. 14, Rhet. 3. 5, 7; *σολοικίζειν* = *τῇ λέξει βαρβαρίζειν* Id. Soph. Elench. 3, 2; σ. καὶ βαρβαρίζειν Plut. 2. 59 F; cf. *σολοικισμός*. II. to *err against good manners or propriety* in any way, to *behave awkwardly*, περὶ τι Plut. 2. 45 E, ubi v. Wyttenb.; τῇ χειρὶ Philostr. 542.

σολοικισμός, ὁ, *incorrectness in the use of language, a solecism*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 14; *βαρβαρισμὸς ἢ σ.* Plut. 2. 731 F, cf. Luc. Vit. Auct. 23; and v. *σολοικίζω*; but the Gramm. distinguished *βαρβαρισμὸς, incorrectness in the use of words*, from *σολ. incorrectness in the construction of sentences*, Apollon. de Constr. p. 198, Suid. s. v. *βαρβαρισμὸς*, al. II. *awkwardness*, Plut. 2. 520 A.

σολοικιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (σολοικίζω) *one who speaks incorrectly, commits solecisms*, title of a Dialogue by Luc.

σολοικο-ειδής, ἐς, *like a solecism, solecistic*, Eust. 1752. 43, etc.: Adv. -δῶς, Orig. 3. 438 A:—in Galen. also -ώδης, ἐς.

σόλοικος, ὄν, *speaking incorrectly, using provincialisms, barbarous*, φθύγγος Anacr. 79; οἱ Σόλοικοι *foreigners*, Hippon. 36; *βάρβαρον ἢ σ. τι* M. Anton. 1. 10. II. metaph., like *ἀπειρόκαλος, erring against good manners, awkward, clumsy*, σ. τῷ τρόπῳ Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 21, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 16, 2, Plut. 2. 817 A; *σολοικότερον ἂν εἶη*, c. inf., it would be

clumsy, absurd, Hipp. Fract. 763:—Adv. —ως, rudely, α. κεκομμένοι, of coins, Diog. L. 7. 18. (Said to come from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι in Cilicia, Strab. 663, Diog. L. 1. 51.)
σολοικο-φάνης, ές, like a solecism, σχηματισμοί Dion. H. de Dinarch. 8. Adv. —ως, Eust. 630. 46.
σολοι-τύπος [υ], ον, hammering a mass of iron (σόλος), Hesych.:—but also, II. forged at Soli, χαλκός Ib.
σόλος, ό, a mass or lump of iron, used in throwing, σόλον αυτοχόωνον Il. 23. 826; held in the palm and thrown after whirling the arm round, Ib. 840, cf. 844, C. I. 1541, Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 59; distinguished from the flat stone δίσκος or quoit; but in μέγαν περιηγέα πέτρον, .. σόλον Ἄρεος, σόλος seems = δίσκος, Ar. Rh. 3. 1366.
σομφός, ή, όν, spongy, porous, α. οίον σπογγία Hipp. 408. 42; of pumice-stone, Alex. Λεβ. 5. 10; ή γλώττα σάρξ μανή και σ. Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12; often of the lungs, Ib. 1. 17, 7, Respir. 15, 1, al.; σομφή σάρξ, of fish, Archestr. ap. Ath. 316 A; of ground, χάρη σ. και υπαντρος Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 8, cf. 1. 14, 17. II. metaph. of sound, hollow or thick, σομφόν φθέγγεσθαι Hipp. 471. 43; half way between λευκός and μέλας in sounds, as φαιός is in colours, v. Arist. Top. 1. 13, 6 sq.; so in Lat. fusca vox, opp. to candida, Cic. N. D. 2. 146; cf. ζουθός. (A comparison of the Lat. fung-us, Goth. svanum-s (σπόγγος), O. Norse svamp-r, O. H. G. swam (schwamm) leads Curt. to identify σομφός with σπόγγος, σπόγγος, sprunge.)
σομφότης, ητος, ή, sponginess, του πλεύμονος Arist. P. A. 3. 6, 4.
σομφώδης, ες, (είδος) of spongy, porous nature, Theophr. H. P. 9. 14, 1. σόος, η, ον, Ep. and Ion. form of σῶος, σῶς: v. sub σῶς.
σορέλλη, nickname of an old man, with one foot in the grave (cf. σοροδαίμων, σορό-πληκτος), Ar. Fr. 1. 1, ubi v. Dind. The form σορέλλη (Eust. 1289. 15) is rejected by Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 1034.
σορδιδιον, τό, Dim. of σόρος, Hierocl. cited by Boisson. in Steph. Thes.:—σόριον, τό, C. I. 2846. 10.
σορίς, ίδος, ή, a sorceress, Achmes Onir. 275.
σορο-δαίμων, ονος, ή, a nickname of one on the brink of the grave, an old ghost, Com. Anon. 277, cf. Plut. 2. 13 B; cf. σορέλλη, σοροπλήξ.
σορο-εργός, όν, (*έργω) coffin-making, τεχνάσματα Manetho 4. 191.
σορο-πηγός, ού, ό, (πήγνυμι) a coffin-maker, Ar. Nub. 846, Anth. P. 11. 122, 123:—σοροπήγιον, τό, his workshop, Poll. 7. 160.
σορό-πληκτος, ον, σορο-πλήξ, ό, ή, =σοροδαίμων, Eust. 1431. 43.
σορο-ποιός, όν, making coffins, Poll. 10. 150.
σορός, ή, a vessel for holding anything, esp. a cinerary urn, ως δέ και δατέα νῶν όμη σορός αμφικάλυπτοι Il. 23. 91 (made of gold, if the following line be genuine):—a coffin, Hdt. 1. 68., 2. 78, Ar. Ach. 691, Lys. 600, etc.; of stone, Theophr. Ign. 45, cf. Böckh C. I. 2. p. 533:—proverb., τον έτερον πόδα έν τή σορῶ έχειν Luc. Hermot. 78. II. as nickname of an old man or woman, Ar. Vesp. 1365, Macho ap. Ath. 580 C.
σός, ή, όν, possessive Adj. of 2 pers. sing. (σύ), the earlier Ep. and Dor. form being τέός (q. v.), thy, thine, i. e. of thee, Lat. tuus, tua, tuum, Hom., etc.; Ep. gen. σοίο Od. 15. 511; σόν δέμας, σόν έργον, λέχος σόν, etc., Aesch. Pr. 146, 635, al.; σός έταίρος a friend of yours, Plat. Lys. 204 A, etc.;—in Att. often with the Art., δέμας τῶ σόν, τῶ σόν κάρα, etc., Aesch. Pr. 1019, Ag. 1615, al.; (but never so when it serves as predicate, ού σόν τῶδ' έστὶ τούργον Soph. El. 296; πάτερ, σός εἰμι Ant. 635); σόν έργον c. inf., 'tis thy business to .., έργον ήδη σόν τὰ λοιφ' ύπηρετεῖν Soph. Ph. 15; so, σόν [έστι] alone, σόν δ' αυ τῶ σιγῶν Aesch. Theb. 232, cf. Soph. El. 1470:—σῆ μὲν έγώ, σά δέ πάντα thine am I, thine are all things, Call. Del. 219. 2. without a Subst. thine, εἰ έτερόν γε σός εἰμι thy son, Od. 9. 529, cf. Eur. Hel. 226; σὸν μὲν άπάγου τήν σήν Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 37:—οἱ σοί thy kinsfolk, people, Soph. O. T. 416, 1448, etc.:—τῶ σόν what concerns thee, thy interest, advantage, Id. El. 251, Aj. 1313; thy words, thy purpose, Id. Aj. 99, 1401, etc.:—τὰ σά thy property, έπὶ σοῖα καθημένος Od. 2. 369, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 12; εὖ φρονῶ τὰ σά thy interests, Soph. Aj. 491; και σέ και τὰ σά Id. El. 522, etc. 3. with a gen. added, τὰ σ' αύτῆς έργα Il. 6. 490; σῶ δ' αύτῆς κράατι Od. 22. 218; σόν μόνης δώρημα Soph. Tr. 775; τόν σόν του πρέσβεως [όφθαλμόν] Ar. Ach. 93. 4. less freq. in apposition with another Adj., ό σός όμώνυμος ούτος Plat. Theact. 147 C. II. objective, of or for thee, σῆ ποθῆ Il. 19. 321; σός τε πόθος σά τε μήδεα Od. 11. 202; σῆ προμηθία Soph. O. C. 332; προνοία τῆ τε σῆ κάμη Eur. Andr. 660; εὐνοία τῆ σῆ Plat. Gorg. 486 A.
σόςσος, ό, a geometrical instrument, Hesych.
σοῦ, gen. of σύ; also of σός: in Hom. only the latter.
σοῦ, σοῦ, shooll shooll, a cry to scare away birds, v. σοβέω fin.
σοουβίτυλλος, ό, a kind of cake, Lat. savillus, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 C.
σοῦβλα, ή, Lat. subula, Eccl.:—σοουβλίω, to pierce, Suid. s. v. πείρω.
σοῦβλος, ό, an unknown animal, Opp. C. 2. 382, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 267.
σουδάριον, τό, the Lat. sudarium, Ev. Luc. 19. 20, Io. 11. 44, cf. Poll. 7. 71: but Dor. form σωδάριον occurs as early as Hermipp., Incert. 8.
σουκίνος, η, ον, made of amber (succinum), Artemid. 2. 5: cf. σουχιον.
σοῦμαι, v. sub σεύω: cf. also άπέσσομαι.
σοῦνεκα, Att. crasis for σοῦ ένεκα, Soph. Ph. 554 (Aurat. σοῦ νεα).
Σουνη-άρπτος, ον, (Σούνιον) worshipped at Sunium, Ποσειδῶν Ar. Eq. 560; parodied in Av. 868, Σουνιέρακος Hawk of Sunium.
Σούνιον, τό, Sunium, the southern headland of Attica, first in Od. 3. 278:—Adj., Σουνιακός, ή, όν, Hdt. 4. 99; pecul. fem. —νιάς, άδος, Dion. P. 511:—Σουνιεύς, έως, ό, pl. Σουνιεύς, a man of Sunium, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 17, Anaxandr. Άγχ. 1.
σοῦρίζει, Att. crasis for σοι ὑρίζει, Aesch. Cho. 927.
σοῦς, ό, upward motion, a Democritean term, Arist. Cael. 4. 6, 31; Lacon. for ή ταχεία όρμή, acc. to Plat. Crat. 412 B;—in Hesych. σοῦσις, εως, ή. (Akin to √ΣΥ, σεύω, σοῦμαι.)

σοῦσθαι, σοῦσθε, σοῦσθω, v. sub σεύω.
Σουσι-γενής, ές, born at Susa, Aesch. Pers. 644.
σοῦσίνος, η, ον, (σοῦσον) of lilies, έλαιον Hipp. 573. 28., 582. 36; cf. Theophr. Odor. 27, Diosc. 1. 62, and v. λείρινος.
σοῦσις, εως, ή, v. sub σοῦς.
σοῦσον, τό, the lily, ap. Ath. 513 F;—a Phoen. word, acc. to Zonar.; cf. Hebr. shúshan; σασα in Diosc. Noth. 3. 116. II. Σοῦσα, τά, Susa, in the province of Susiana or Shushan, Hdt. 1. 188; the winter and spring residence of the King of Persia, Id. 5. 52, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 22, An. 3. 5, 15:—Σούσιος, ό, a man of Susa, Id. Cyr. 5. 1, 1:—Σούσις, ίδος, ή, this province, Aesch. Pers. 119, 557; (Σ. γυνή a woman of Susa, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 11); also Σουσιάδες πέτραι, Diod. 17. 68; and Σουσιανή, ή, Id. 2. 2.
σοῦστί, Att. crasis for σοι έστί, but only when σοι is enclitic, Aesch. Eum. 913, Ar. Ach. 339.
σοῦσφα, v. σοῖσφα.
σοῦχιον, τό, =Lat. succinum, Clem. Al. 443.
σοῦχος, ό, name of the crocodile in one part of Egypt, Strab. 811.
σοφία, Ion. —τη, ή, properly cleverness or skill in handicraft and art, as in carpentry, τέκτονος, δε βά τε πάσης εὖ είδη σοφίης Il. 15. 412; of the Telchines, Pind. O. 7. 98; ή έντεχνος σ., of Hephaestus and Athena, Plat. Prot. 321 D; of Daedalus and Palamedes, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 33, cf. 1. 4, 3; in music and singing, τέχνη και σ. h. Hom. Merc. 483, cf. 511; in poetry, Pind. O. 1. 187, cf. Ar. Ran. 882, etc., Xen. An. 1. 2, 8; in driving, Plat. Theag. 123 C; in medicine or surgery, Pind. P. 3. 96; δυσθανατῶν ὑπό σοφίας εἰς γῆρας άφίκετο Plat. Rep. 406 B; σ. δημηγορικῆ, δικανικῆ Ib. 365 D:—σ. τινός knowledge of, acquaintance with a thing, Ib. 360 D; ή περι Όμηρου σ. Id. Ion 542 A; cύ σοφία αλλά φύσει ποιείν Id. Apol. 22 C; σημαίνοντες τήν σοφίαν .., ότι δρετή τέχνης έστιν Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 1:—rare in pl., Pind. O. 9. 161, cf. Ar. Ran. 676, Epigr. Gr. 1100. 2. skill in matters of common life, sound judgment, intelligence, prudence, practical and political wisdom, etc., such as was attributed to the seven sages, like φρόνησις, Theogn. 1074, Hdt. 1. 30, 60; ή περι τῶν βίον σ. Plat. Prot. 321 D; ή τῶν δεινῶν σ., opp. to άμαθία, Ib. 360 D; τήν τότε καλουμένην σ., οὔσαν δε δεινότητα πολυτικήν και δραστήριον σύνεσιν Plut. Themist. 2; also, in not so good a sense, cunning, shrewdness, craft, like δεινότης, Hdt. 1. 68, etc.; τῶ λοιδορησαι θεοῦς έχθρά σ. Pind. O. 9. 57. 3. knowledge of the sciences, learning, wisdom, philosophy, Theogn. 790, 876; σοφία σοφίαν παραμείβειν Soph. O. T. 504; freq. in Eur., e. g. μόρασμα .. ού σοφία τις άπώσεται Heracl. 615; τῶ σοφῶν ού σοφία (v. σοφός 1. 3), Bacch. 393, etc.;—often in Arist., the supreme science, the science of causes, philosophy, metaphysic, Eth. N. 6. 7, Metaph. 1. 1, 17., 1. 2, 1 sq., 2. 1, 6., 10. 1, 1; but also of natural philosophy and mathematics, Ib. 3. 3, 4., 10. 4, 3. 4. among the Jews, Σοφία, recognised first as an attribute of GOD, became identified with the Spirit of God, cf. Prov. 8 with Sirach. 24 sq., and v. Westcott in Dict. of Bible, 3. 1782:—canonized as S. Sophia by the Greek Christians, v. Gibbon, ch. 40.—Cf. σοφός, σοφιστής throughout.
σοφίζω, to make σοφός, to make wise, instruct, LXX (Ps. 19. 7); τινά εἰς τι 2 Ep. Tim. 3. 15. 2. Pass. to become or be σοφός, to be clever or skilled in a thing, c. gen. rei, ναυτιλίης σεσοφισμένος skilled in seamanship, Hes. Op. 647 (like νηῶν πεπειρημαι Ib. 658); so, σοφ. έν όνόμασι Xen. Cyn. 13, 6:—absol. to pursue wisdom, be well instructed, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 283 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 46; βέλτερος άλκήεντος έφν σεσοφισμένος άνήρ Pseudo-Phocyl. 122. 3. Med. to teach oneself, learn, τοιαῦτα έμελετῶμεν και έσοφίζόμεθα Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 46; έσοφίσασθε ότι .., he became aware that .., LXX (1 Regg. 3. 8). II. σοφίζομαι, as Dep., with aor. med. and pf. pass. (v. infr.), to play subtle tricks, deal subtly, Theogn. 19, Eur. I. A. 744, Dem. 303. 19, etc.; οὔδέν σοφίζόμεσθα τοῖσι δαίμοσι we argue not subtly about the gods, Eur. Bacch. 200, ubi v. Elmsl.:—in speaking, to use sophistical arguments, to quibble, περι τῶ όνομα Plat. Rep. 509 D, cf. Polit. 299 B; σοφίζόμενος φάναι to say rationalistically, Id. Phaedr. 229 C; καιπερ οὔτω τούτου σεσοφισμένου though he has dealt thus craftily, Dem. 853. 5; σοφίσασθαι προς τι to use fraud for an end, Polyb. 6. 58, 12; οι ήτροι σοφίζόμενοι έστιν οἱ άμαρτάνουσι when they deal in subtleties, Hipp. 750 D; οἱ μυθικῶς σοφ. Arist. Metaph. 2. 4, 14, cf. H. A. 7. 2, 1, Dem. 942. 26; σ. προς τόν νόμον to evade it, Plut. Demosth. 27. 2. c. acc. rei, to devise cleverly or skilfully, Ildt. 1. 80., 2. 66., 8. 27; καινάς ιδέας σοφίζεσθαι Ar. Nub. 547; χαρίεντα και σοφά Id. Av. 1401; άλλότρια σ. to meddle with other men's craft, Id. Eq. 299; δσα .. σοφίζονται προς τόν δήμον Arist. Pol. 4. 10, 6; άλλ' αυτό τούτο δεῖ σοφισθῆναι this is the very thing one must gain by craft, Soph. Ph. 77; σ. οἶνον από τῶν φοινίκων to make spurious wine, Philostr. 54; πορφύραν παρὰ τῆς κόχλου Id. 744:—later in Pass., σεσοφισμένοι μῦθοι craftily devised, 1 Ep. Petr. 1. 16; τήν σεσοφισμένην μήτερα surposititious, Greg. Nyss. 1. 171 D. b. σ. τήν άλήθειαν to quibble or exploit away the truth, Clem. Al. 547; σ. νόμον to evade it, Philostr. 92, cf. Ael. V. H. 2. 41. ο. σ. τὰς τρίχας, of dyeing it, Clem. Al. 262. 3. c. acc. pers. to deceive, μή με σοφίζου Anth. P. 12. 25; so, σ. τήν άίσθησιν Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15.
σοφικός, ή, όν, of or for wisdom or knowledge, Boiss. Anecd. 4. 366.
σοφίς, ίδος, ή, a wise woman, witch, and σόφισις, εως, ή, skill, Byz.
σόφισμα, τό, any clever, skilful act, the skilful dressing of food, Xen. Hier. 1, 23. II. a clever device, an ingenious contrivance or invention, Pind. O. 13. 24; σ. μηχανάσθαι Hdt. 3. 85; σ. και μηχαναί Ib. 152; άριθμόν έξοχον σοφισμάτων Aesch. Pr. 459; σ. όπν .. πημονῆς άπαλλαγῶ Ib. 470; μη .. κάκχέω τῶ πάν σ. Soph. Ph. 14; τῶ Θεσσαλόν σ. a trick in fighting, v. Θεσσαλός; πολλαῖαι μορφαῖς οι θεοὶ σοφισμάτων σφάλλουσιν ήμῶς Eur. Fr. 925; τέχνηαι .. και σ. Ar. Pl. 161; 4 X

τὸ γὰρ σ. δημοτικὸν Ar. Nub. 205; πρὸς μὲν Σωκράτη . . τὸ σ. μοι οὐδὲν Plat. Symp. 214 A; τὸ τοῦ δρεπάνου σ. Id. Lach. 183 D. 2. in less good sense, a *sly trick, artifice*, δίκην δοῦναι σ. κακῶν Eur. Bacch. 489, cf. Hec. 258; ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ταῦτ' ἀπαρτὰ σ. Thuc. 6. 77, cf. Dem. 924. 2; a *stage-trick, claptrap*, Ar. Ran. 17, cf. 872, 1104; of *tricks* in government, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 4., 6. 8, 12. 3. a *cautious argument*, such as the Sophists used, a *quibble, fallacy, sophism*, Plat. Rep. 496 A, Dem. 775. 6, Arist., etc.; σ. ὑλιγαρχικά Id. Pol. 4. 13, 5, cf. 5. 8, 4; σ. τῆς ῥητορικῆς Longin. 17. 2; opp. to a true logical conclusion (φιλοσόφημα, ἐπιχείρημα), Arist. Top. 8. 11, 12:—Ar. calls a person σόφισμ' ὄλον, Av. 431, cf. Casaub. Ath. 11 B.

σοφισματίας, ου, ὁ, a *clever sophist*, Nicet. Ann. 363 A.
σοφισματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *sophisms*, of a person, Gell. 18. 3.
σοφισμάτιον, τό, Dim. of σόφισμα, Luc. Parasit. 43.
σοφισματώδης, ες, *sophistical*, Arist. Top. 8. 3, 1.
σοφισμός, ὁ, late form for σόφισμα, Byz.
σοφιστεία, ἡ, the *art of a sophist, sophistry*, Diog. L. 2. 113, Plut. 2. 78 F, etc.; σ. μαντική, of Balaam, Philo I. 609; acc. to Poll. 4. 50, a barbarism for σοφιστική, ἡ.
σοφιστέον, verb. Adj. one *must contrive*, ὅπως ἂν . . Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 19.
σοφιστεῦμα, τό, = σόφισμα, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 259 C.
σοφιστεύω, to *play the sophist, deal or argue as one*, Dem. 1415. ult., Arist. Soph. Elench. 1, 7, cf. Cic. Att. 9. 9. 2. to *give lectures*, as the Sophists did, esp. in Rhetoric, Plut. Lucull. 22, Caes. 3, etc.; ἐπ' ἀργυρίῳ Id. 2. 1047 F:—also c. acc. cogn., σ. τὰ ῥητορικά to *lecture in rhetoric*, Strab. 614. II. trans. to *deceive artfully*, τι Heliod. 6. 9: also to *conceal artfully, to dissemble*, τὸν ἔρωτα Id. 1. 10.

σοφιστήριον, τό, a *sophist's school*, Clem. Al. 11.
σοφιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (σοφίζω) a *master of one's craft or art*, of a diviner, Hdt. 2. 49; of poets, μελέταν σοφισταῖς πρόσβαλον Pind. I. 5 (4). 36, cf. Cratin. Ἀρχ. 2; of musicians, σοφιστής . . παραπαίων χέλυν Aesch. Fr. 320, cf. Eurpol. Incert. 73, Plat. Com. Σοφ. 13; σοφιστῆ Ἐρηκί (sc. Orpheus) Eur. Rhes. 924, cf. Ath. 632 C:—with modal words added, οἱ σ. τῶν ἱερῶν μελῶν Ael. N. A. 11. 1; of the Creator of the universe (ὁ δημιουργός), πάνυ θαυμαστὸν λέγεις σ. Plat. Rep. 596 D; of cooks, εἰς τοὺς σ. τὸν μάγειρον ἐγγράφω Alex. Mil. I. 14, cf. Euphrō Ἀδελφ. I. 11; τὴν ἱππείαν skilled in . . , Ael. N. A. 13. 9; metaph., σ. πημάτων skilled, learned in misery, Eur. Heracl. 993:—then, 2. like φρόνιμος, one who is *clever in matters of life, a wise, prudent man, wise statesman*, in which sense the seven Sages are called σοφισταί, Hdt. 1. 29, cf. Isocr. Antid. § 251, Arist. Fr. 7, Dem. 1416. 11, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 208 R:—so too Pythagoras, Hdt. 4. 95, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; so of the Βραχμᾶνες, Agr. An. 6. 16, 5, v. sub γυμνοσοφιστής; often with a slightly iron. sense, ἵνα μάθῃ σοφιστής ἂν Διὸς νοθέστερος Aesch. Pr. 62 (ubi v. Blomf.), cf. 944; κρείσσων σοφιστοῦ παντὸς εὐρέτις Soph. Fr. 88, cf. Eur. Hipp. 921; pron., μισῶ σοφιστὴν ὅστις οὐχ αὐτῷ σοφός Menand. Monost. 332: cf. omnino Aristid. 2. p. 311, in the noblest sense of σοφός, the *wise man, philosopher*, v. Valek. Hipp. 921.

II. at Athens, from Plato's time, a *Sophist*, i. e. one who gave lessons in grammar, rhetoric, politics, mathematics, for money, such as Prodicus, Gorgias, Protagoras, (τὴν σοφίαν τοῦ ἀργυρίου τῷ βουλομένῳ πωλοῦντας σοφιστὰς ἀποκαλοῦσιν Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 13), Thuc. 3. 38, Plat. Prot. 313 C, Euthyd. 272 A, Lach. 186 C, Meno 85 B, cf. Isocr. Antid. § 159, Arist. Soph. Elench. 2, 6, Aristid. 2. 311; σ. ἀχρηστοὶ καὶ βίον δεόμενοι Lys. 912. ult.—The Sophist, acc. to Cic. de Orat. 3. 16, united *dicendi faciendique sapientia*, ability both to speak and act; for many of them, as Gorgias, were themselves public speakers (*oratores*), as well as teachers of rhetoric (*rhetores*). Many of the Sophists doubtless cared not for truth or morality, and merely professed to teach how to make the worse appear the better reason; but there seems no reason to hold that they were a special class, teaching special opinions; even Socrates and Plato were sometimes styled Sophists, Aristid. 2. 249; and Philosophers generally are so called in a law of 307 B. C.; v. Grote Plato 1. p. 262 note, cf. 177, 541 sq., and cf. Cope in Journ. of Classical Philol. 1. pp. 145 sq., Jowett Introd. to Plat. Soph.—From the ill repute of the professed sophists at Athens, it came to mean, 2. a *sophist* (in bad sense), a *quibbler, cheat*, Ar. Nub. 331, 1111, al., Plat. Soph. 268 D; γόητα καὶ σοφιστὴν ὀνομάζων Dem. 318. 1. 3. in later times, the term σοφιστής returned into honour, being applied to the ῥήτορες, *Professors of Rhetoric*, and *prose writers of the Empire*, such as Philostratus and Libanius; it often appears as a title in Epitaphs, C. I. 373 b (addend.), 397, 424, Epigr. Gr. 591, 877, al.—Cf. σοφία, σοφός throughout.

σοφιστιάω, to *play the sophist*, Eubulid. Κωμ. 1, Plut. 2. 42 A.
σοφιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σοφιστής) of or for a *sophist*, βίος Plat. Phaedr. 284 E; τὸ σ. γένος the *class of sophists*, Id. Soph. 224 C; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) their *art, sophistry*, Ib. 224 D, al. 2. like a *sophist, sophistical*, μὴ σοφιστικὸς ποιεῖν ἀλλὰ σοφούς Xen. Cyn. 13, 7; σοφὸν ἢ σ. ἐροῦμεν Plat. Soph. 268 B; σ. λόγος a *fallacy*, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 3:—Arist. wrote a treatise περὶ σοφιστικῶν ἐλέγχων. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. Theaet. 154 D, Arist. Rhet. 3. 18, 4.

σοφιστο-μᾶνέω, to *be mad after the sophists*, Greg. Naz.
σοφιστο-ρήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = σοφιστής καὶ ῥήτωρ, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 189.
σοφιστό-τακτος, ον, *wisely set or placed*, Eccl.
σοφιστρια, ἡ, fem. of σοφιστής, prob. coined by Plat. Euthyd. 297 C.
σοφο-δότης, ἴδος, ἡ, *giver of wisdom*, and -δωρος, ον, Dion. Ar.
Σοφοκλῆς Ar. Ran. 787, Pax 695. contr. Σοφοκλῆς, ὁ; gen. έους, later also έος; acc. έα, later ἦν Epigr. in Vit. Soph.:—*Sophocles*:—Adj. Σοφοκλείος, α, ον, Dion. H. de Comp. 9.
σοφό-voos, ον, contr. -vous, ουν, *wise-minded*, Luc. Rhet. Pracc. 17.

σοφο-ποιός, ὄν, *making wise*, hence -ποιέω, -ποίησις and -ποιία, ἡ, all in Dion. Ar.

σοφός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. fin.):—properly, *skilled in any handicraft or art, cunning in his craft*, generally, of any one who excelled his fellows in anything, Theogn. 120; ἀρματηλάτας σ. Pind. P. 5. 154, cf. N. 7. 25; κυβερνήτης Aesch. Supp. 770; μόντις Id. Theb. 382; οἰωνοθέτας Soph. O. T. 484; of a sculptor, Eur. Fr. 373; even of hedgers and ditchers, as in the Margites ap. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7; but in this sense, mostly of Poets and Musicians, Pind. O. I. 15, P. I. 42., 3. 200; ἐν κιθάρα σ. Eur. I. T. 1238, cf. Ar. Ran. 896, etc.; cf. σοφία I, σοφιατής I. 1; σ. τὴν τέχνην Ib. 766; περὶ τι Plat. Legg. 696 C; γλώσση σ. Soph. Fr. 109:—also, *clever, one who has natural abilities* for anything, opp. to δ μαθῶν one who owes all to teaching, σοφὸς ὁ πόλλ' εἰδὼς φυᾶ Pind. O. 2. 154. 2. like φρόνιμος, *clever in matters of common life, wise, prudent*, ὁ χρησίμ' εἰδὼς, οὐχ ὁ πόλλ' εἰδὼς, σοφός Aesch. Fr. 286 a; esp. in political matters, in which sense the seven Sages were so called, v. Dicaearch. ap. Diog. L. 1. 40 sq., cf. σοφιστής I. 2: hence, *cunning, worldly wise*, Pind. I. 2. 19, cf. Hdt. 3. 85; σ. ἄνδρες Θεσσαλοὶ shrewd fellows, the Thessalians I Id. 7. 130; σ. παλαιστής . . , ἀλλὰ καὶ σοφὰ γινῶμαι . . ἐμποδίζονται Soph. Ph. 431, cf. 440, Aj. 1374; πολλὰ σ. Aesch. Ag. 1295; ἀ δεῖ σ. Eur. Bacch. 655 sq.; μείζω σοφίαν σ. Plat. Apol. 20 E:—so, σ. πραπίδες Pind. O. II (10). 10; νοῦς Soph. El. 1016; φύσις Ar. Vesp. 1282:—so even of animals, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7., 6, 13; σ. πειθῶ Pind. P. 9. 69; εὐβουλία Aesch. Pr. 1038:—τὸ σοφὸν a *shrewd thought, shrewdness*, Plat. Rep. 502 D, etc.; τὰ π' ἐμοῦ σοφά, δάκρυα my tears, all the resources that I have, Eur. I. A. 1214; εἰ δίκαια, τῶν σοφῶν κρείσσω τὰδε better than all craft, Soph. Ph. 1246; σοφὸν [έστι] c. inf., Eur. Hec. 228.

3. as restricted by philosophers, *skilled in the sciences, learned, profound, wise*, freq. in Eur., Plat., etc.; hence, ironically, *subtle, abstruse, obscure* (as the word *transcendental* is sometimes used with us), opp. to σαφής, Ar. Ran. 1434, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 293 D, (whereas Eur. Or. 397, says σοφὸν τὸ σαφές, οὐ τὸ μὴ σαφές); τὸ σοφὸν οὐ σοφία wisdom overmuch is no wisdom, Id. Bacch. 392; τό τε μὴ θνητὰ φρονεῖν οὐδὲν ποικίλον οὐδὲ σοφὸν is nothing curious or *recondite*, Dem. 120. 21.—For these successive limitations of sense, v. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, and cf. σοφία.—The history of our word *cunning* may be compared with that of σοφός, or rather of σοφιστής.—Construction:—c. acc. rei, Eur. Bacch. 655, Plat. Phileb. 17 C, etc.; also, σ. ἐν τινι Eur. I. T. 662, 1238; εἰς τι Id. Fr. 162; περὶ τι or τινος Plat. Symp. 203 A, Apol. 19 C; rarely c. gen. solo, κακῶν σοφός Aesch. Supp. 453; also c. inf., Pind. P. 8. 104, Soph. Fr. 470, cf. Valck. Hipp. 921: but it is mostly used absol.

II. pass., of things, *cleverly devised, prudent, wise, νόμος* Hdt. 1. 196; νοήματα, ἔπεα Pind. O. 7. 132, P. 4. 244, etc.; γινῶμαι Soph. Aj. 1091, Ph. 431; νοῦς Id. El. 1016; πάντα προσφέρων σοφά all *wise sayings*, Id. Fr. 702, cf. Ph. 1245; χρόνου τε διατριβὰς σοφωτάτας ἐφηῦρε Id. Fr. 380; σοφώτερ' ἢ κατ' ἄνδρα συμβαλεῖν ἔπη Eur. Med. 675; σ. φυγή Id. Supp. 151; οὐδὲν σοφὸν εἶναι shews no great wisdom, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 9, 15.

III. Adv. σοφῶς, *cleverly, wisely*, etc., first in Soph. Ph. 423, al.; then in Eur., Ar., etc.; cf. σαφής fin.:—Comp. -ώτερον, Eur. Hec. 1007; later -ωτέρως, Schol. Hec. 984; Sup. -ώτατα, Eur. Hel. 1528, Ar. Nub. 522. The word does not occur in Hom. or Hes. (though it was an ancient v. l. in Il. 23. 712), except in the Margites l. c.; but its derivs. σοφία, σοφίζομαι do. (The Root appears in Lat. *sap-ere, sap-or, sap-rens*:—the pr. n. Σί-συφ-ος (with Aeol. υ for ο) is prob. from the same Root, the *Crofty*:—v. also σαφ-ής.)

σοφο-τέχνης, ὁ, *skilled in art*, Epigr. Gr. 841. 3 (where a nom. pl. σοφοτεχνήεις occurs).

σοφουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) *working skilfully*, Anth. P. 1. 106:—also

σοφουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, *adapted for so doing*, Eccl.

σοφῶς, = σοφίζω, LXX (Ps. 145. 8), Eccl.

σοφώδης, ες, (εἶδος) of *wise character*, Byz.

σῶω, rare Ep. Verb for σάωω, σώζω, to *preserve, save, deliver*, σῶης, σῶη Il. 9. 424, 681; σῶωσι 9. 393.

σο-ωδίνη, ἡ, *saving in travail*, epith. of Artemis, C. I. 1595. 3.

σω-ναύτης, ὁ, *saver of sailors*, of a harbour, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 746.

σπάδαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, v. σπάκα.

σπαδίω, (σπάω) to *draw off*, σπαδίξας τὸ δέρμα Hdt. 5. 25.

σπαδίξ [ᾶ], ἴκος, ἡ, (σπόω) a *bough or branch torn off* (cf. κλόδος from κλόω), esp. a *palm-branch* or *frond*, like βαῖς (cf. σπάθη 7), σπ. φοίνικος Porph. Abst. 4. 7; and so absol., Plut. 2. 724 A; pl. in Lat. *spadica* (Ammian. 24. 3); applied to other plants, e. g. ῥυτῆς Nic. Al. 528. 2. as Adj. *palm-coloured* (cf. φοίνιξ), our bay, Lat. *spadix* in Virg. G. 3. 82, cf. A. Gell. 2. 26, 9.

II. a *stringed instrument like the lyre*, with high notes, Poll. 4. 59; condemned by Quintilian as effeminate, 1. 10, 31. III. the *rind stripped from the root of the πρίνος*, Gramm.

σπαδίον, τό, Dor. for σπάδιον (cf. Lat. *spatium*), Inscr. Arg. in C. I. 17; cf. Ahr. D. D. p. 109.

σπαδονίζω, (σπαδών):—σπ. τὸν ἦχον to *have a feeble, enervated sound*, of the short vowels, Dion. H. de Comp. 14.

σπαδόνισμα, τό: σπαδονίσματα μαστῶν, prob. *relaxed condition, flaccidity*, Anth. P. 5. 204; cf. σπαδονίζω.

σπαδονισμός, ὁ: in Dion. H. de Dem. 40, ἡχων σπαδονισμοί must be *harsh, unpleasant sounds*, such as are produced by the concurrence of aspirates.

σπάδων [ᾶ], ὁ, ὠνος and ὄντος Lob. Phryn. 273: (σπάω): an *eunuch*, Lat. *spado*, Diod. Excerpt. 5So. 46, Philo I. 604, Plut. Demetr. 25, Artemid. 2. 69. Hence, in Zonar., σπαδωνισμός, ὁ, *castration*.

σπαδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (σπόω) a *convulsion, cramp, spasm*, Hipp. 451. 2S sq. Nic. Al. 317. 2. generally, a *tear, rent, rag*, Hesych. (Sometimes less accurately written σπάδων.)

σπάζω, Achaean word for σκόζω, Hesych.
 σπαθάλιον [ᾶ], τό, v. sub σπατάλιον.
 σπαθάριον, ἡ, a match at sword-play, E. M. 212. 10.
 σπαθάριος, ὁ, (σπάθη 5) in Byz. a guardsman, C. I. 8902, al.: cf. πρωτοσπαθάριος.
 σπαθατός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. for σπαθητός, Hesych.
 σπαθάω, in weaving, to strike down the woof with the σπάθη (q. v.), σπ. τὸν ἰστόν to make the web close and strong, Philyll. Πολ. 4, cf. Poll. 7. 36. II. metaph. in Ar. Nub. 55, λίαν σπαθᾶν to lay it on too thick, go too fast, a cant phrase for throwing away money (prob. with a play on σπαταλάω); — so, τὰ πατρώα βρῦκει καὶ σπαθᾶ Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2: 27; σπ. τὰ χρήματα Plut. Pericl. 14, cf. 2. 168 A, Luc. Catapl. 20, Philostr. 223, Alciphro 3. 34:—metaph. also in Dem. 354. fin., ἐσπαθατο ταῦτα καὶ ἐδημηγορεῖτο, — where the best interpr. seems to be that of the Scholium, ἐσπαθατο = ἐδαψιλεύετο, these were the prodigalities indulged in, thus were all advantages squandered away; so, ἀκριτῶς φέρεται καὶ σπαθαται τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων Plut. 2. 168 A. 2. also = ἀλαζονεύομαι, Menand. ap. Phot. (Μισ. 1). III. σπ. φυτὰ to prune, clip plants, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 496.
 σπάθη [ᾶ], ἡ, any broad blade, of wood or metal: 1. a flat wooden blade used by the ancient weavers in their upright loom (instead of the comb (κτεῖς), used in the horizontal), for striking the threads of the woof home, so as to make the web close, Aesch. Cho. 232, Philyll. Πολ. 4, Plat. Lys. 208 D; acc. pl. Aeol. σπάθας, Anth. P. 6. 288:—cf. σπαθαῶ, κερκίς. 2. a spaddle or spatula, Lat. spatula, for stirring anything, Alex. Δρωπ. 2; esp. for medical purposes, Oribas. 122 Mai., etc. 3. like πλάτη, the paddle or blade of an oar, Lyc. 23. 4. the broad ribs, in pl., Poll. 2. 181, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 256:—in Hipp. also the shoulder-blade, scapulae, 273. 17. 5. the broad blade of a sword, Χαλκιδαι σπάθαι Alcae. 15 B; σπάθη κολούων φασγάνου Eur. Fr. 374; σπάθη παραφαίων .. χρυσένδετον Philem. Πτωχ. 4. 6. a scraper for currying horses, Poll. 1. 185. 7. the stem of a palm-frond, Hdt. 7. 69: also the spathe of the flower in many plants, esp. of the palm kind, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 6., 2. 8, 4, Poll. 1. 244. (Lat. *spatha*, Ital. *spada*, Germ. *spatel*, our *spade*, *paddle*, etc.)
 σπάθημα, τό, a web made close by striking, Hesych. II. metaph., σπ. φρενῶν, = τὸ πυκινόφρον, a shrewd fellow, Phot., Suid.
 σπάθησις, ἡ, a striking the web with the σπάθη, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 4. II. a squandering, Suid.: hence σπαθητής, οὐ, ὁ, Byz.
 σπαθητός, ἡ, ὄν, struck with the σπάθη, compactly woven, Aesch. Fr. 331, Soph. ap. Poll. 7. 36, cf. Ath. 525 D.
 σπαθηφόρος, ὁ, a sword-bearer, a police-officer at Alexandria, Philo 2. 528.
 σπαθία, ἡ, a blow with a σπάθη, Achmes Onir. 119, 249, Byz.
 σπαθίας, ον, ὁ, like a σπάθη, κτένες σπ. the broad ribs, Opp. C. 1. 296.
 σπαθίζω, (σπάθη 2) to spread with a spatula, Nicol. Myreps.:—Med. to use one in anointing oneself, Hesych. 2. (σπάθη 5) to play with the sword, v. l. Cratin. Τροφῶν. 4:—to strike with the sword, Nicet. Eug. II. = σπαθαῶ II, to squander, Byz.:—Pass. to be destroyed, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 2. 1.
 σπαθίνης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, (σπάθη) a young deer, so called from the shape of its horns, Eust. 711. 38: in Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 175, σπαθίνα, ἡ.
 σπαθιον, τό, Dim. of σπάθη (signf. 1), Anth. P. 6. 283; (signf. 5), Math. Vett. 318; (signf. 2), Galen.; (signf. 6), Hippiatr.; (signf. 7), Cosmas Ind.
 σπαθί-ουρος, ὁ, sword-tail, name of an animal that kills mice, perhaps the γαλή, Aët.
 σπαθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = σπάθη, 1. a spatula, Ar. Fr. 8, Eubul. Στεφ. 7. 2. a small sword, Gramm. in Bibl. Coisl. p. 514. II. a closely-woven cloth (v. σπάθη 1), Poll. 7. 36.
 σπαθισμός, ὁ, a smiting with the sword, Achmes Onir. 119.
 σπαθιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a surgical instrument, Eriphan., Byz.
 σπαθίτης οἶνος [ῖ], ὁ, palm-wine, Alex. Trall., etc.; v. σπάθη 7.
 σπαθα-μήλη, ἡ, a flat broad probe, Galen.
 σπαθα-φοῖνιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, = σπάθη 7, Nicol. Myreps.
 σπαθα-φυλλος, ον, (σπάθη 5) with sword-shaped leaves or spines, as the fir, prob. l. Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 4, for σπανόφ-.
 σπαίρω, to gasp, rant, quiver, of dying fish, Arist. Resp. 3, 2, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 874, Anth. P. 6. 30, etc.; oftener with a prefixed, ἀσπαίρω, q. v. (From √ΣΠΑΡ come also σπαράσσω; cf. Skt. *sphar*, *sphur-āmi* (miceo, tremo); Zd. *spar* (gradior):—Curt. regards σπαίρω as belonging to the same Root; cf. also πάλλω.)
 σπάκα, Median for κύνα, Hdt. 1. 110; whence the Gramm. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 284 formed σπάξ, ακός, ἡ, cf. κύων fin.; and in Hesych. σπάδακες is expl. by κύνες.
 σπάλαθρον, τό, v. σκάλευθρον.
 σπάλακία, ἡ, a defect in the eye, dim-sighledness, Hesych.
 σπάλαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, also ἀσπάλαξ (q. v.), a mole, Arist. de An. 3. 1, 5; but masc. in Ael. N. A. 11. 37, Clem. Al. 71, Or. Sib. 1. 370:—also written σφάλαξ, Paus. 7. 24, 11, Draco 51. (V. sub σκάλλω.)
 σπάλεῖς, Aeol. for σταλεῖς, part. aor. pass. of στέλλω.
 σπάλιον, τό, Aeol. for ψάλιον, ψέλιον; σπαλῖς, for ψαλῖς, v. Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 49.
 σπάλιον, ὁ, a wicker-roof to shelter soldiers, Lat. *vinea*, Byz.
 σπᾶν-ἀδελφος, ον, with few brothers or sisters, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 101, Manetho 4. 390, etc.:—Subst. σπαναδελφία, ἡ, Ptolem.
 σπανακόν, τό, spinach, Byz.; σπάρνακα is f. l. in Hesych.
 σπᾶν-ανδρία, ἡ, lack of men or persons, Cyrill.
 σπάνη, ἡ, = σπάνις, Eccl.; v. l. in Theophr. C. P. 3. 8, 3, Paus. 10. 33, 8, etc.
 σπάνια, ἡ, = σπάνις, Eur. Rhes. 245, Diod. Excerpt. 507. 91, Phot.
 σπανιάκις, Adv., = Att. ὑλιγάκις, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 17, Phot., etc.
 σπανίζω, fut. Att. ἰω:—of things, to be rare, scarce, few, scanty [καλὰ

ἔργα) Βασίδαισιν οὐ σπ. Pind. N. 6. 54; τοῦλαίου σπανίζοντος Ar. Vesp. 252; τὰ παρ' ἀμφοτέροις σπ. Diod. 2. 54, etc. 2. of persons, to lack or be in want of a thing, ὑδάτων Hdt. 2. 108; χρημάτων, βίου Id. 1. 187, 196; οὐ σπανίζοντες φίλων Aesch. Cho. 717; πέπλων, πομπῆς, βωμοῦ, etc., Eur. Med. 960, etc.; ἀργυρίου Ar. Nub. 1285; νεῶν μακρῶν Thuc. 1. 41; τροφῆς Id. 4. 6, etc.; of a country, σπ. πύκνης Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 1. II. trans. to make rare or scarce, τὰ μέταλλα Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 4:—Pass., = Act. (signf. 1), to be rare, LXX (Job 14. 11): but, 2. the Pass. is used in the best authors, = Act. (signf. 2), to be in want of, ἐσπανιάμεθ' ἀρωγῶν Aesch. Pers. 1024; ὄρεσ .. φίλων ὡς ἐσπανίσμεθα Eur. Or. 1055; πάντων ἀπανιζόμενοι Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 16: absol. to be in want, μὴ σπανιζάμεσθα Eur. Med. 560. III. in Dicaearch. (?) for σπανίζειν σίτω, and in Strab. 155 for σπανίζονται οἶνω, Dind. restores σίτω, οἶνον.
 σπάνιος [ᾶ], α, ον, (also ος, ον, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 9, Theophr. Lap. 3, Polyb., etc.), of persons and things, rare, scarce, scanty, first in Hdt. 2. 67., 5. 29; σπ. θήρευμα λαβεῖν .., a rare catch, Eur. I. A. 1162; δυσπρόσιτος, ἔσω τε κλήθρων σπάνιος, Ib. 345; σπάνιον ἐαυτὸν παρέχειν, like Lat. *difficiles aditus habere*, Plat. Euthyphro 3 D; ὕδατι σπανίω χρώμενοι having a scanty supply of water, Thuc. 7. 4:—c. inf., σπ. ἰδεῖν rare to behold, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3: of persons in an Adv. sense, σπάνιος ἐπιφαιτᾶ he seldom visits, Hdt. 2. 73; so, σπ. φανῆναι to be seldom seen, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 46, cf. Plat. Legg. 953 C; σπάνιοι περιπεπλευκασί Strab. 686:—σπάνιον ἔστι, c. inf., it is seldom that .., Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3, Isocr. 210 C; σπάνιον εἴ τις it is rare for one to .., Strab. 297:—τὸ σπάνιον = σπάνις, Aeschin. 79. 27, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 8; ὁ ταῶς διὰ τὸ σπ. θαυμάζεται Eubul. Φοῖν. 1. II. Comp. σπανιώτερος, Hdt. 8. 25, Thuc. 1. 33, etc.:—Sup. -ώτατος, Id. 7. 68, Plat., etc. III. Adv. -ίως, seldom, Xen. Ages. 9, 1, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 30; so σπανία, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C; and σπάνιον Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 6, Strab. 168, Plut., etc.: Comp. -ιώτερον Thuc. 1. 23; -ιαιτέρον v. l. Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 5; Sup. -ιώτατα Aen. Tact. 37; -ιαιτάτα Clem. Al. 202.—Rare in Poets, as Ion Chius 3. 4.
 σπανιότης, ἦτος, ἡ, = sq., lack, γῆς Isocr. 47 C, 68 A.
 σπάνις, ἡ, gen. εως, dat. εἰ, Ion. ι: (v. sub πένομαι):—of things, scarcity, rareness, dearth, lack, τόλμης Eur. Or. 942; ἀνδρῶν Dem. 779. 16; θηρίων Strab. 127; νεκρῶν Anth. P. 9. 53:—οὐ σπάνις .. ἔχειν = οὐ σπάνιον, there is no lack, no difficulty, in getting, Eur. I. A. 1163; σπ. ἔστι τυχεῖν τινος 'tis rare to get a thing, Epigr. Gr. 52, 53:—absol. dearth, τροφᾶς ἐν τῇ μεγάλῃ σπάνει παρέσχε C. I. 378; ἡ .. σπ. πρόχειρος εἰς τὸ δρᾶν κακά want, poverty, Philem. Incert. 69. II. of persons, lack, want, c. gen., ἐν σπάνι βύβλων Hdt. 5. 58; σπ. τοῦ βίου poverty, Soph. O. T. 1461; βίου Eur. Hec. 12; ἦν δέ του σπάνω τιν' ἰσχυρῆς Soph. O. C. 506, cf. Plat. Legg. 678 D; σπ. τῶν ἀναγκαίων Antipho 125. 24; τῇ τῶν χρημάτων ἀπάνει Thuc. 1. 142; ἀργυρίου Lys. 152. ult.; ἐν σπάνει χρημάτων Dem. 389. 6.
 σπανισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Nicet. 24 D.
 σπανιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπανίζω) of things, scanty, δωρήματα Soph. O. C. 4;—scarce, ἄρωμα Philostr. 611; ἐν σπανιστοῖς κεῖται Id. 604. II. of a country, σπανιστὴ καρποῦ stinted of .., Strab. 727.
 σπάνο-καρπία, ἡ, lack of fruit, Diod. 5. 39.
 σπανό-ουρος, ον, (οὐρά) with scanty tail, Achmes Onir. 152.
 σπάνο-πώγων, ὠνος, ὁ, with scanty beard, Ion ap. Poll. 2. 88.
 σπάνός, ἡ, ὄν, = σπάνιος, rare, uncommon, Hesych.:—lacking, esp. in compos.: in Byz. = σπανοπώγων.
 Σπάνός, ἡ, ὄν, older form of Ἰσπανός, Schäf. Plut. Sert. 11.
 σπάνο-σῖτια, ἡ, lack of corn or food, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 7.
 σπάνο-σπερμος, ον, with few seeds, Paul. Alex. Apotel. 4.
 σπάνο-τεκνος, ον, lacking children, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 101.
 σπάνο-φυλλος, ον, lacking in leaves; v. sub σπαθόφυλλος.
 σπάν-υδρος, ον, lacking water, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 80 C. Hence, σπανύδριον, τό, a spot where water is scarce, Eccl.
 σπάρραγμα, τό, a piece torn off, a piece, shred, ὅσων σπάρραγματα all whose mangled corpses, Soph. Ant. 1081; σπάρραγμα κόμας Eur. Andr. 826; γίνεται τὰ μὲν διπρ σπερμάτων τὰ δ' ἀπὸ σπαραγμάτων others from slips, Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 11; σπ. κρημνῶν jagged fragments, Plut. Mar. 23; σπ. στεφάνων, λόγων fragments of .., Plut. 2. 463 A, etc.; σπ. γραμμάτων abbreviations, Ib. 1011 D. II. = σπαραγμός, a tearing, rending, δαμάλας διεφόρου σπάρραγμασιν Eur. Bacch. 739.
 σπάρραγμάτῳδης, ες, (εἶδος) convulsive, κραυγή Plut. 2. 130 D.
 σπάρραγμός, ὁ, a tearing, rending, mangling, δίαμιον ὄνυχα τιθεμένα σπαραγμαῖς Eur. Hec. 656; σκ. Βακχῶν by them, Id. Bacch. 735; but σπαραγμοὶ χαίτης, χρωτῶς etc., rending of them, Id. Phoen. 1525, Tro. 453. II. a convulsion, spasm, Aesch. Fr. 165, Soph. Tr. 778, 1254:—generally, an agony, Walz Rhett. 1. 613.
 σπάρραγμῳδης, ες, (εἶδος) = σπαραγματῳδης, Hipp. 1215 F.
 σπάρρακτης, ον, ὁ, one who rends in pieces, Walz Rhett. 3. 606. Fem. σπάρρακτρια, Manass. Chron. 3552:—Adj., σπαρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, and Adv. -κῶς, Eccl.
 σπάρραξις, ἡ, = σπαραγμός, Gloss.
 σπάρρασσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω Aesch. Pr. 1018: aor. ἐσπάρραξα Babr. 95. 40, (κατ-) Ar. Eq. 729:—Med., fut. -ξομαι Eur. Andr. 1209, (in I. A. 1459 σπάρρασσεσθαι is now restored in pass. sense):—Pass., pf. ἐσπάρρακται (δι-) Eubul. Λύγ. 1. (Akin to σπαίρω.) To tear, rend in pieces, mangle, Lat. *lacerare*, esp. of dogs, carnivorous animals, and the like, σπ. σάρκας διπ' ὀστέων Eur. Med. 1217; also, σπ. τὰς γνάθους Ar. Ran. 424:—Med., σπάρρασσεσθαι κόμας to tear one's hair, Id. Andr. 1209. 2. to rend asunder, φάρραγα βροντῆ .. πατήρ σπάρραξει Aesch. l. c. 3. metaph. to pull to pieces, attack, Lat. *conviciis lacerare*, ἀνδρα σπάρραττων καὶ τάρραττων καὶ κυκῶν Ar. Ach. 688; σπ.

τινὲ τῷ λόγῳ ὡς περ σκυλάκια Plat. Rep. 539 B; τὰς ἀρχάς Dem. 785. 18, cf. Ar. Pax 641; λώβαις σπ. τινά Lyc. 656. 4. Medic., σπ. στόμαχον to provoke sickness, Galen.; so, σπαρακτέον Orib. 136 Matth.:—Pass., σπ. ἀνημέτως to retch without being able to vomit, Hipp. 207 H.

σπαργάνω, = σπαργανῶ, Plat. Legg. 782 E.
σπαργάνω, = σπαργανῶ, Hes. Th. 485.
σπαργάνιον, τό, Dim. of σπάργανον, a water-plant, Linnaean name of the bur-reed, (others the butomus), Diosc. 4. 21, Plin. N. H. 25. 9.
σπαργανιώτης, ου, ὁ, a child in swaddling-clothes, h. Hom. Merc. 301; formed like εἰραφιώτης.

σπάργανον, τό, (σπάργω) a band for swathing infants, a swathing band, h. Hom. Merc. 151, 306, Pind. N. 1. 58:—mostly in pl. swaddling-clothes, h. Merc. 237, Pind. P. 4. 202; παῖς ἔτ' ὄν ἐν σπαργάνοις Aesch. Cho. 755, cf. 529, 759, Ag. 1606; εἰς σπάργανον μ' αὐτὸς ἔθηκεν Epigr. Gr. 314. 6; ἐκ πρώτων σπ. ab incunabulis, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 41; τὰ τῆς γενέσεως εὐτελεῖ σπ. a mean origin, Hdn. 7. 1:—hence, 2. in Trag. anything which reminds of one's childhood, the marks by which a person's true birth and family are identified, Lat. monumenta, crepundia, cf. Brunck Soph. O. T. 1035, Donat. Terent. Eun. 4. 6, 15; allusion is prob. made to this usage in Ar. Ach. 431, τούτου (sc. τοῦ Τηλέφου) δὲς . . μοι τὰ σπ. II. a plant, = ὠκιμοειδές, v. Diosc. 4. 28.

σπαργάνω, like σπάργω (q. v.), to wrap in swaddling-clothes, swathe, σπαργανώσαντες πέπλους [τὸν παῖδα] Eur. Ion 955, cf. Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 10, Ath. 258 A; metaph., θρίοισι ταύτην (sc. τὴν ἀμίαν) ἐσπαργάνωσα Sotad. Ἐγκλ. 1. 28; ἀχύροισι σπ. τὴν χιόνα Plut. 2. 691 C:—Pass., Hipp. Aët. 292, 766 C; ἐσπαργανωμένος Ev. Luc. 2. 12.

σπαργάνωμα, τό, = σπάργανον, A. B. 304, Phot.; cf. σπάργωσις.
σπαργῶ, fut. ἦσω, like ὀργῶ, to be full to bursting, to swell, be ripe, μαστὸς σπαργῶν Eur. Bacch. 701, Cycl. 55; of a woman with child, Plat. Symp. 206 D; or swelling with milk, μήτερες σπαργῶσαι Id. Rep. 460 C; σπ. τοὺς μαστοὺς ὑπὸ γάλακτος or γάλακτι Dion. H. 1. 79, Plut. 2. 320 C. 2. to swell with humours, τὰ ἄνω . . σπ. Hipp. 1053 G. 3. of plants, Poll. 1. 230. II. metaph., like Lat. turgere, to swell with desire or passion, Plat. Phaedr. 256 A; περὶ τινος, πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 585 C, 1100 A; ἐπὶ τι for a thing, Id. Artox. 3:—absol. to wax wanton, be insolent, σπαργῶσαν . . τὴν ἀρχὴν ὄρων Plat. Legg. 692 A; ὀλιγαρχία Plut. Lycurg. 7; δῆμος Id. Comp. Per. c. Fab. 1. (An altered form of σφριγῶ, and prob. Lat. turgeo has the same origin, Curt. p. 653: cf. also σφαραγέομαι.)

σπαργέω, = σπαργῶ, Hesych., v. l. Q. Sm. 14. 283.
σπαργνόμεαι, Ep. for σπαργανόμεαι, acc. to some in Or. Sib. 8. 478.
σπάργω, only once, in Ep. aor. 1, = σπαργανῶ, σπάρξαν ἐν φάρει λευκῶ h. Hom. Ap. 121. (This is the Root of σπάργανον, σπαργανῶ, etc.: the meaning of σπείρον, σπείρα, σπειρώ, bring them into connexion with these words.)

σπάργωσις, ἡ, a swelling, distention, μαστῶν Diosc. 3. 41, and so prob. in 2. 129, where the MSS. σπαργανώσις.
σπαρίζω, older form of σκαρίζω, acc. to Eust. 943. 13, Phot.
σπαρνός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for σπανός, σπάνιος, Aesch. Ag. 556.
σπάρος [ἄ], a sea-fish, the gill-head, sparus auratus, Epich. 24 Ahr., Matro ap. Ath. 136 C, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 26.

σπαρτα-γενής, ἐς, producing the shrub spartos, App. Hisp. 12.
Σπαρτάκειος, α, ὄν, of Spartacus, Plut. Pomp. 31.
σπαρτέον, verb. Adj. of σπείρω, one must sow, Clem. Al. 188.
σπάρτη, ἡ, = σπάρτον, a rope or cord of spartos (v. σπάρτος, ὁ), Ar. Av. 815 (with a play upon Sparta), cf. Cratin. Νέμ. 9, et ibi Meineke. II. like στάθμη, a plummet, Hesych., cf. Alciphro 2. 4, 15: cf. σπάρτος I.

Σπάρτη, Dor. Σπάρτα, ἡ, Sparta in Laconia, Hom., etc.:—hence Adv., Σπάρτηθεν, from Sparta, Od.; Σπάρτηνδε, to Sparta, Ib.:—Σπαρτιάτης, [ἄ], ου, ὁ, a Spartan, Eur. Or. 457, Thuc., etc.; Ion. -ήτης, εω, Hdt. 1. 65:—fem. -ἄτις, ἴδος, (sub. γυνή) a Spartan woman, Eur. Andr. 596, etc.; (sub. χώρα) Laconia, Plut.; also as Adj., Σπ. γυνή, χθών, γῆ Eur. Hel. 115, Or. 537, etc.; also Σπαρτιάς, ἄδος, Steph. B:—Adj. Σπαρτιάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Spartan, Paus. 6. 4, 10, Luc., etc.
σπαρτίνη, ἡ, = σπάρτη, Ael. N. A. 12. 43.
σπαρτίνοσ, η, ὄν, made of σπάρτος, Cratin. Νέμ. 9, ubi v. Meineke.
σπαρτίον, τό, Dim. of σπάρτον, a small cord, Ar. Pax 1247; Philippid. Λακ. 1; of the cords of a bedstead, Arist. Mechan. 25, 2, Poll. 10. 36. II. the tongue of a balance, Lat. onsa, agina, Arist. Mechan. 2, 1., 9. III. = σπάρτος I, Diosc. 4. 158.

σπαρτιο-χαλῆς, ου, ὁ, with scattered, scanty hair, Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 2; cf. Lob. Phryn. 662.
σπαρτό-δετος, ου, (δέω) bound with σπάρτος, Opp. C. 1. 156., 4. 412.
σπάρτον, τό, a rope, cable, Il. 2. 135, Hdt. 5. 16; τὰ σπ. ἐκ κλιωνῶν Thuc. 4. 48:—properly, like σπάρτη, a rope made of σπάρτος, Lat. spartum, sparteā.—Homer's cables could not be made of the Spanish σπάρτος (v. sub voc.), as this plant was not known to the Greeks till long after, Varro ap. Gell. 17. 3, Plin. 24. 40; and the latter supposes they were made of the common broom (Spartium scoparium); cf. σπάρτος I, in which sense σπάρτον is used by Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 49. 2. a measuring cord, like σχοῖνος, Call. Fr. 158. II. = σπαρτίον II, Arist. Mechan. 1, 17 and 20.

σπαρτο-πλόκος, ου, making ropes of σπάρτος, Poll. 7. 181.
σπαρτο-πόλιος, ου, with a sprinkling of grey hairs, like the Homeric μεσαιπόλιος (Schol. Il. 13. 361), Menand. ap. Phot. (v. Com. Fr. 5. p. 108), Poll. 4. 133, 134, 151; σπαρνο- in Hesych. II. name of a gem, Plin. 37. 73.
σπαρτο-πώλης, ὁ, a dealer in ropes or mats of σπάρτος, Poll. 7. 181.
σπαρτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Eur. Supp. 578: (σπείρω):—sown, grown

from seed, cultivated, Diosc. 3. 45, etc. 2. of men, οἱ . . σπαρτοί τε καὶ αὐτόχθονες Plat. Soph. 247 C; σπαρτῶν γένους children of men, Aesch. Enn. 410:—at Thebes, Σπαρτοί, οἱ, the Sown-men, those who claimed descent from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, the Cadmeans, Thebans, Pind. 1. 1. 41., 7 (6). 13; Σπαρτῶν στάχυς Eur. H. F. 5; λόγῳ σπαρτός the Theban spear, Id. Supp. 578; Ἐχίων σπαρτός C. I. 6126 B, 6129 A. II. scattered, of the limbs of a corpse, Anth. P. 7. 383:—Adv. -τῶς, Eccl.

σπάρτος, ὁ and ἡ, the shrub σπάρτος, broom, comprising (acc. to Beckmann Hist. of Inventions) both Spartium junceum and Stipa tenacissima L., growing in Spain (both kinds being still called esparto there), and (as Pliny says) used by the people of the country for divers purposes, but by the Carthaginians and Romans (and afterwds. by the Greeks) for making cords or ropes; the former prob. in Plat. Polit. 280 C, Xen. Cyn. 9, 13, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2; the latter in Plin. 19. 7. 2. the common broom, genista (Spartium scoparium), Id. 24. 40; v. sub σπάρτον. II. σπάρτος, ἡ, = σπάρτη II, Schol. Plat. Charm. 154 B.

σπαρτο-φόρος, ου, bearing the shrub σπάρτος, Strab. 160.
σπαρτώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like σπάρτος, susp. in Ael. N. A. 1. 19.
σπάσις, εως, ἡ, a drawing up, traction, Arist. Probl. 5. 19. II. drawing in, suction, ἡ τῆς τροφῆς σπ. Id. P. A. 4. 12, 10; σπάσει πίνειν, opp. to λάψει and κάψει, Id. H. A. 6. 8, 1; cf. σπάω.
σπάσμα, τό, (σπάω) a sprain or rupture of muscular fibre, Hipp. Aph. 1254, Plat. Tim. 87 E: a spasm, convulsion, τῶν ὑστερῶν Arist. H. A. 10. 4, 1, cf. Probl. 5. 39. II. that which has been torn off, a piece, shred, Plut. Lys. 12, Sull. 21; cf. Wyttenb. 2. 99 C. 2. σπ. ξίφους, the sword-blade, as drawn from the scabbard, Plut. Otho 17.
σπασμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 2 (al. σπάσματα).
σπασματώδης, ἐς, = σπασμώδης, Arist. Probl. 5. 1, 1 (v. σπερματώδης), Theophr. Fr. 7. 15.
σπασμός, ὁ, (σπάω) = σπάσμα, a convulsion, spasm, Hdt. 4. 187, Hipp. Aph. 1245; βρυχώμενον σπασμοῖσι Soph. Tr. 805: a fit of epilepsy, Hipp. 174 B:—metaph., ἔθαλψεν ἄτης σπ. Soph. Tr. 1082. II. priapism, Lat. tentigo, Ar. Lys. 845. III. violent agitation, as of the sea, Diod. 3. 44, Plut. Cic. 32. IV. a drawing, μαχαιρῶν 2 Macc. 5. 3.
σπασμώδης, ἐς, convulsive, spasmodic, Hipp. Protrh. 69; τὰ σπ. attacks of cramp, Id. 173 F; ἀλγήματα σπ. Id. 77 A.
σπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπάω) drawing in, absorbing, πρὸς αὐτὴν Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 4; τῆς τροφῆς Id. P. A. 4. 6, 13.
σπατάγγης, ου, ὁ, a kind of sea-urchin, Ar. Fr. 359, Arist. H. A. 4. 5, 2; πάταγγας acc. pl., Poll. 6. 47.
σπατάλαω, to live lewdly, to run riot, Polyb. Excerpt. Vat. p. 451, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 646a, LXX (Sirach. 21. 15), 1 Tim. 5. 6; τὰ σπαταλῶντα τῶν παιδιῶν spoilt children, Theano p. 741 Gale: cf. κατασπαταλάω.
σπατάλη, ἡ, lewdness, wantonness, riot, luxury, Anth. P. 11. 17, LXX (Sirach. 27. 13); of a dainty feast, Anth. P. 7. 206., 11. 402; of ornaments, χρυσομανῆς σπ. Ib. 5. 302; χρυσόδετος σπ., i. e. a bracelet, Ib. 6. 74; χουσοφόρος σπ. ταρσῶν, i. e. an anklet, Ib. 5. 27, cf. 271. (Hence also σπαταλάω, σπατάλημα, σπατάλιον, etc.)
σπατάλημα, τό, = foreg., Anth. P. 9. 642.
σπατάλιον, τό, written also σπαθάλιον, a kind of bracelet, Tertull. Cult. Fem. 13: also, a mode of dressing the hair in a simple knot, corymbus, Constit. Apost. 1. 3; v. Salmas. ad Solin. p. 537.
σπατάλιστής, ου, ὁ, a profligate, Eccl.
σπατάλος, ου, wanton, lascivious, κλέμματα Anth. P. 5. 18; of persons, Eus. P. E. 276 A, Eust., etc.;—written oxyt. in Anth. P. 5. 27.
σπάτειος [ἄ], ου, (σπάτος) of a skin or leather, Hesych.
σπατίζω, fut. ἴσω, (σπάω) to draw, suck, Hesych.
σπατίλη [ἴ], ἡ, thin excrement, as in diarrhoea, Hipp. Acut. 388: generally, ordure, Ar. Pax 48. II. (σπάτος) parings of leather, Schol. Ar. l. c.; also πατίλη Anecd. Oxon. 2. 303; πασίλη Arcad. 109, Theognost. Can. 111. 10.
σπατίλ-ουρος [ἴ], ὁ, (οὐρά) foul-tailed, filthy, Hesych.
σπατο-λειαστής, Dor. -ληαστάς, ὁ, a leather-dresser, restored by Böckh in an Arg. Inscr. (C. I. 1134).
σπάτος [ἄ], τό, a hide, leather, Boeot. word ap. Schol. Ar. Pax 48.
σπάω, Att.: fut. σπάσω [ἄ] Lyc. 484, (δια-) Hdt. 7. 236, (ἐπι-) Soph. Aj. 769:—aor. ἐσπάσα Att., Ep. σπάσα Hom.:—pf. ἐσπάκα Arist. Probl. 22. 2, (ἀν-) Hipp. 262. 35, Ar. Ach. 1069:—Med., fut. σπάσομαι Aesch. Theb. 1036, etc.:—aor. ἐσπάσαμην, Ep. σπασάμην, the tense most in use in Hom., Ep. σπάσσασθε, σπασάμενος (metri grat.) Hom.:—Pass., fut. σπασθήσομαι Galen., (δια-) Xen. An. 4. 8, 10:—aor. ἐσπάσθην Il. 11. 458, Att.:—pf. ἐσπασμαι Hipp. 455. 13, (δι-) Thuc., etc.; but also in med. sense, Xen. An. 7. 4, 16, Cyr. 7. 5, 29. (A comparison of the O. H. G. spann-ai leads to the conjecture that √ΣΠΑ is a shorter form of √ΣΠΑΝ; cf. πένομαι.) Mostly poet. (ἔλκω being preferred in Prose), to draw, hence, 1. of a sword, to draw, mostly in Med., φάσγανά τε σπάσσασθε Od. 22. 74; σπασάμενος . . ἄορ παχέος παρὰ μηροῦ Il. 16. 473; ἐκ δ' ἄρα οὐρίγγος . . ἐσπάσατ' ἔγχος 19. 387; ἐκ χειρὸς χεῖρα σπάσατο Od. 2. 321; σπασάμην βῶπας τε λύγους τε 10. 166; but in Act., ξίφος σπάσαντα Eur. Or. 1194; φάσγανον σπάσας χερί Id. I. T. 322:—Pass., σπασθέντος (sc. ἐγχεος ἐξ ὠτειλῆς) Il. 11. 458; also, ἐσπασμένοι τὰ ξίφη having their swords drawn, Xen. An. 7. 4, 16; ἐσπασμένον δν εἶχεν ἀκινάκην Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 29; ἐσπασμένοι τοῖς ξίφεσι Diod. 4. 52. 2. of other things, πάλον σπᾶν to draw the lot (out of the helmet, etc.), Aesch. Ag. 333:—absol., σπᾶτ' ἀνδρείως pull, hoist away, like men, Ar. Pax 498. II. of violent actions, to pluck off or out, κόμην Soph. O. T. 1243; λάχνην Tr. 690. 2. like σπαράσσω, to tear, rend, esp. of ravenous animals, like σπαράσσω, Soph. Ant. 258, 1003; λαιμοτόμους κεφαλὰς Eur. 1. A. 776; σπ. τοῖς

δρυξιν [τοὺς νεοτούς], of the eagle, Arist. II. A. 9. 34, 3:—Pass., φλέβιον, σάρκα σπασθῆναι Hipp. 453. 13 sq. 3. to wrench, sprain, τὸ σκέλος ἔσπασε Plut. Arat. 33:—Pass., τὸν μηρὸν σπασθῆναι Hdt. 6. 134; τοὺς πύδας Eur. Cycl. 639. 4. to snatch, tear or drag away, πῶλον παρὰ ξυινόμων Plat. Legg. 666E; ἔλαφον ἀπ' ἐμῶν γονάτων Eur. Hec. 92:—Pass. νεκ βραχίονος σπασθεῖς Ib. 408; ὑπὸ πτερῶν Id. Andr. 441. 5.

metaph. to carry away, draw aside, ἀλλά σ' ἔσπασεν πειθῶ Soph. El. 561; τὰ πάθη οἷον νεῦρα σπ. ἡμᾶς Plat. Legg. 644E. 6. Medic. to cause convulsion or spasm, prob. I. Hipp. Art. 830, v. Littre:—Pass. to be convulsed, σπασθεῖς ἀποθνήσκει Hipp. Aph. 1252, cf. 1255, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 11, etc.; ἐσπᾶτο γὰρ πέδονδε καὶ μετάρσιος, of Hercules in his agony, Soph. Tr. 786; cf. σπᾶσμα, σπασμός:—metaph. to be harassed, anxious, Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 16.

III. to draw in, suck in, θρόμβον αἵματος Aesch. Cho. 533; ἔσπασεν ἀμυστιν ἐλκύσας Eur. Cycl. 571; συνεκθανεῖν σπῶντα χρῆ τῷ πώματι Ib. 573; μεστήν ἀκράτου Θηρίκλειον ἔσπασεν Alex. Ἀγων. 4, cf. Incert. 20; this was the mode of drinking used by the συνόδοντα and by birds, while λάπτω designates that of the καρχαρόδοντα (cf. σπᾶσις), Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 1, cf. Plut. 2. 699D; so, σπ. τὸν μαστόν to suck it, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 5; σπᾶν ἀμυστί Ael. N. A. 6. 51; and in Med., ταύρου αἷμα σπασάμενος Apollod. 1. 9, 27:—Pass., of the female, to be sucked, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 11; cf. ἔλκω II. 4. 2. so also, σπᾶν τὸ πνεῦμα Id. de Resp. 5, 6; τὸν ἀέρα τὸν κοινόν Menand. Incert. 2. 7; c. gen. part., σπ. τῆς ἀριγάνου Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 7; ἕκαστον τῶν τοῦ σώματος τὸ αὐτῷ οἰκείον ἔσπακέναι Id. Probl. 22. 2, cf. H. A. 10. 5, 7.

3. metaph., πειθῶ τε καὶ ἡμερον ἔσπασεν ἐκ .. drew, derived .., Epigr. Gr. 810. 5; σπ. ἔρωτα to enjoy it, Opp. H. 4. 269; ὀλίγον ὑπνον σπ. to snatch a little sleep, Heliod. 5. 1; and in Med., Id. 2. 16. IV. to draw tight, pull the reins, ἵππον, ἵππον στόμα Xen. Eq. 7. 1., 9, 5;—but, τὸν χαλινὸν ἐκ τῶν ὀδόντων ἵππου Plat. Phaedr. 254E. 2. of angling, ἡ μῆριθος οὐδὲν ἔσπασεν Ar. Thesm. 928: hence, proverb., οὐκ ἔσπασεν ταύτη γε 'he took nothing by his motion,' Id. Vesp. 175.

V. σπᾶσαι ἐπωνυμίαν to adopt, appropriate a surname, Philostr. 590, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 46; ἀρχὴν λυρικῆς καὶ πέρας ἔσπ. Anth. P. 9. 184; ῥίζαν σπ. τινος to derive one's origin from .., Lyc. 623; σπ. τὴν κλήσιν ἀπὸ τινος Sext. Emp. M. 1. 46; ἐννοίαν θεοῦ ἐκ τῶν κατὰ τοὺς ὑπνοὺς φαντασιῶν Ib. 9. 25.

σπεῖν, σπέω, v. sub ἔπω.

σπέως, τό, Ep. for σπέος.

σπεῖρα, ἡ, Lat. *spira*, anything wound or wrapt round, ποιεῖν τι οἷον σπεῖραν to twist it into a ball, Hipp. 471. 44. 2. in pl. the coils or spires of a serpent, Soph. Fr. 480, Ar. Fr. 4a6; πολύπλοκοι σπ. Eur. Med. 481, cf. Ion 1164; and so in sing., Nic. Th. 156, etc.; hence, of the creature itself, Ar. Rh. 4. 151, Arat. 47, 89, etc.: cf. σπεῖρημα. 3. a rope or cord, Hipp. 685. 10, Nic. ap. Ath. 683C; σπεῖραις δικτυόκλωστοις with the net's meshy folds, Soph. Ant. 347: esp. a ship's cable, Plut. 2. 507A: a padded circle used by women carrying weights on their head, Apollod. 2. 5, 11. 4. a mode of dressing the hair, Poll. 2. 31., 4. 149. 5. σπεῖραι βόειαι thongs or straps of ox-hide to guard and arm a boxer's fist, the caestus, Theocr. 22. 80. 6. a knot or curl in wood, Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 3, Plin. 16. 76, 1. 7. a kind of cheesecake (al. σπῖρα), Chrys. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647D. 8. = Lat. *torus*, one of the large rounded mouldings in the base of an Ionic or Corinthian column, C. I. 160. 64., 2713-14, Poll. 7. 121, Vitruv. 3. 41 sq. II. a body of men-at-arms, used to translate the Roman *manipulus*, = two centuries, Polyb. 11. 23, 1, etc.; κατὰ σπέρας, *manipulatum*, Ib. 3. 115, 1:—but in Act. Ap. 10. 1, a cohort, cf. C. I. 4. p. 162 (Indices), Joseph. B. J. 3. 4, 2. (Cf. σπάρτον, *spuris*, Lat. *sporta*.)

σπειραλα, ἡ, meadow-sweet, *spiraea*, so called from the shape of its follicles, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2., 6. 1, 4.

σπεῖραμα, Ion. -ημα, τό, (σπειράσμαι) a coil, spire, convolution, ἐχίδνης Aesch. Cho. 248; ὀφέων Arist. Mirab. 130, cf. Diod. 3. 36, Plut., etc.; σπ. περισφυρίοιο δράκοντος, of a serpent-shaped ornament, Anth. P. 6. 207:—metaph., αἰῶνος σπ. a period, cycle, Anth. P. append. 109. 2. = σπάργανον, Nic. Al. 417. 3. a twisted cord or thread, Phot., etc.

σπειράσμαι, (σπεῖρα) Pass. to be coiled or folded round, πέντε ζῶναι ἔσπειρηται Eratosth. ap. Ach. Tat. Isag. 153C; περίξ .. σπειρηθεῖς [δράκων] Nic. Th. 457; δράκοντα .. ἔσπειραμένον περὶ τὸ ἀγγεῖον Paus. 10. 33, 9; σχαινίου ἔσπειραμένου .. ὡς δράκων Sext. Emp. P. 1. 227; c. dat., ὄφεις ἔσπειρημένους τοῖς παισίν coiled round them, praef. ad Schol. Lyc. 2. metaph., λόγος Dem. Phal. 8.—Cf. περι-, συ-σπειράω.

σπειρ-άρχης, αυ, ὁ, a leader of a σπεῖρα (II), *spirarches*, Orell. Inscr. Lat. 1. 411.

σπεῖρασις, εως, ἡ, a being coiled up, compressed, Plut. 2. 1077B.

σπειρ-αχθῆς, ἐς, with heavy coils, κνώδαλα Nic. Th. 399.

σπειρηδόν, Adv. in coils or spires, spirally, Opp. H. 1. 516, Anth. P. 9. 301; σπ. γράφειν A. B. 1170. II. (σπεῖρα II) of troops, in *maniples*, *manipulatum*, Polyb. 5. 4, 9, etc.; ἡ σπ. μάχη Strab. 155.

σπεῖρημα, Ion. for σπεῖραμα.

σπειρικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a coil, spiral, Procl. in Euclid.

σπειρόν, τό, Dim. of σπέρον, a light, summer-garment, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 4. II. Dim. of σπεῖρα (8), the base of a column, Hero Autom. 246C.

σπειρα-δράκοντῶ-ζωνος, ον, girt with coils of snakes, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 182.

σπειρο-ειδῶς, (ειδός) Adv. spirally, Ruf. Eph. 62.

σπειρο-κέφαλον, τό, (σπεῖρα 8) the base and head of a column, C. I. 3148. 19, 29.

σπεῖρον, τό, a piece of cloth, Hom. (only in Od.), εἴλυμα σπέρων a wrapping cloth, 6. 179; κακὰ σπεῖρα sorry wraps, of a beggar, 4. 245; αἶκεν ἄτερ σπέρον κῆται without a cerc-cloth or shroud, 2. 102., 19. 147., 24. 137; σπέρον καὶ ἐπικριον sail and sailyard, 5. 318; πείσματα καὶ

σπεῖρα [where the ult. is long in arsi], 6. 269; v. Nitzsch 10. 32:—later, a garment, νυμφιδίου σπέροιο καλύπτρη Eurhor. 48; cf. σπειρίον. σπειρῶ-πωλις, ἴδος, ἡ, one who sells old clothes, σπ. ἀγορά the old clothes market, Poll. 7. 78. For the accent, cf. λαχανόπωλις.

σπέρος, τό, = σπέρον: metaph., σπέρεα βολλῶν the coats of onions, Nic. Th. 882.

σπειροῦχος, ὁ, (ἔχω) circle-holding, v. καρκίνος v.

σπειρόω, (σπέρον) = σπαργανῶ, Call. Del. 6, Jon. 33. II. Pass. to be coiled up or concentrated, περί τι Hipp. 278. 47., 279. 15.

σπέρω, Aeol. σπέρω: A. B. 663, E. M. 300. 19: Ion. impf. σπέρεσκον Hdt. 4. 42:—fut. σπερῶ Eur. El. 79, Plat.; Aeol. σπέρω Schol. Eur. Hec. 202:—aor. ἔσπειρα Eur., Plat.:—pf. ἔσπαρκα Polyaeon. 2. 1, 1, etc.:—Med., aor. σπέρασθαι Ar. Rh. 3. 1028; aor. 2 σπαρέσθαι or σπερέσθαι Polyaeon. 8. 26:—Pass., fut. σπαρήσομαι LXX, (δια-) Diod. 17. 69: aor. ἔσπαρην [α] Soph. O. T. 1498, Thuc. 2. 27; (the forms σπαρθήσομαι, ἔσπαρθην are now corrected in Zach. 14. 2, Xen. An. 4. 8, 17):—pf. ἔσπαρμαι Eur. H. F. 1098, Ar. Ran. 1206, Plat., etc. (From √ΣΠΑΡ or ΣΠΕΡ; cf. σπαρ-ῆναι, ἔ-σπαρ-μαι, σπαρ-τός, σπέρ-μα.) To sow:

I. to sow seed, Hes. Op. 389, Ar. Av. 710, etc.; c. acc., κέγχρους Hes. Sc. 399; σῖτον Hdt. 4. 17; στάχυν Eur. Cycl. 121; of Cadmus, σπ. γηγενῆ στάχυν Id. Bacch. 264; and in Med., σπέρασθαι ὀδόντας Ar. Rh. 3. 1028:—absol. to sow, opp. to θερίζω, Ar. Av. 710, etc.:—metaph., θερ. καὶ σπ. ταῖς γλώσσαις, of corrupt orators, Ib. 1697; καρπὸν ὡν ἔσπειρε θερίζειν Plat. Phaedr. 260D; αἰσχροῦς μὲν ἔσπειρας κακῶς δὲ ἐθέρισας Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4:—proverb., σπ. εἰς πέτρας τε καὶ λίθους Plat. Legg. 838E; σπ. κατὰ πετρῶν, κατὰ θάλασσαν, etc., Luc. Amor. 20, etc. 2. to sow children, to engender, beget them, Soph. Aj. 1293, Tr. 33, etc.; οἱ σπέραντες the parents, Epigr. Gr. 145. 5, cf. 713. 3; σπ. ἄθυτα παλλακῶν σπέρματα Plat. Legg. 841D:—Pass. to spring or be born, ἔθενπερ αὐτὸς ἔσπαρῃ Soph. O. T. 1498, cf. Eur. Ion 554, Plat. Rep. 460B; v. infr. II. 2. 3. to scatter like seed, strew, throw about, χρυσὸν καὶ ἀργυρον Hdt. 7. 107; σπ. φλόγα Trag. ap. Arist. Poët. 21, 14: of liquids, to scatter or sprinkle, ἐκ τευχέων σπ. δρόσαν Eur. Andr. 167:—to spread abroad, extend, σπ. ἀγαθὰν νάσφ Pind. N. 1. 16; of a report, σπ. ματαίαν βᾶξιν, as Virg. *spargere voces*, Soph. El. 642; μὴ σπέρε πολλοῖς τὸν παρόντα δαίμονα do not speak of it indiscriminately, Id. Fr. 585:—Pass. to be scattered or dispersed, ἔσπαρμένος κατὰ .. πόλιν, of the ashes of Solon scattered over Salamis, Cratin. Χειρ. 5; ἔγχη τύφα τ' ἔσπαρται πέδω Eur. H. F. 1098; of persons ἔσπαρθησαν καθ' Ἑλλάδα Thuc. 2. 27; ἔσπαρμένοι εἰς ἀρπαγὴν Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 22; κατὰ χώραν Ib. 6. 2, 17; also, ἔσπαρται λόγος Ar. Ran. 1206. II. to sow a field, νεῖον Hes. Op. 461; γῆν, πεδιάδα, τέμενος Hdt. 4. 42., 9. 116, 122; ἄρουραν Aesch. Fr. 155; ἡ σπειρομένη Αἴγυπτος the arable part of Egypt, Hdt. 2. 77; τυχεῖν μὲν ἤδη σπαρμένα Ar. Pax 1140; ἀροῦνται καὶ σπείρεται τὸ Θηβαίων ἄστυ Dinarech. 93. 14:—proverb., πόντον σπείρειν, of lost labour, Theogn. 106, 107:—metaph., σπ. καινοτάταις διανοίαις Ar. Vesp. 1044; σπ. εἰς ἀρετῆς ἐκφυσίον Plat. Legg. 777E. 2. of procreation, ματρὺς .. σπ. ἀρουραν Aesch. Theb. 754; σπ. τέκνων ἄλοκα Eur. Phoen. 18; σπ. λέχη Id. Ion 64; v. supr. I. 2.

σπειρώδης, ες, (σπέρος) with many coats, of onions, Nic. Al. 253, 527.

σπείρωσις, εως, ἡ, = σπείραμα, cited from Schol. Arat.

σπέισαι, σπέισασκε, σπέισω, v. sub σπένδω.

σπέισις, ἡ, (σπένδω) = σπονδή, Zonar.

σπειστέον, verb. Adj. of σπένδω, one must pour a drink-offering, Poll. 10. 65.

σπέκλον, τό, = Lat. *speculum*, a mirror, Zonar.: hence σπεκλο-ποιός, ὁ, *specularius*, Gloss.

σπεκλώω, σπέκλωμα, v. σπλεκ-.

σπεκουλάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, in Ev. Marc. 6. 27, for the Latin *speculator*, = δορυφόρος, one of the body-guard, employed in carrying messages, and seeking out those who were proscribed or sentenced to death, cf. Seneca Benef. 3. 25, etc.

σπέλεθος, v. l. for πέλεθος in Ar. Eccl. 595.

σπέλιον or σπέλλιον, τό, Aeol. for ψέλιον, A. B. 815, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 326.

σπενδαυλέω, σπενδεῖον, σπενδαποιέω, f. ll. for σπονδ-.

σπένδω, Ep. subj. 2 σπένδησθα Od. 4. 591: Ion. impf. σπένδεσκον II. 16. 227, Od. 7. 138:—fut. σπέισω Or. Sib. 7. 81, (κατα-) Hdt. 2. 151, Eur.:—aor. ἔσπεισα Hom., Trag.; Ep. σπέισα Hom.; σπέισασκε Od. 8. 89:—pf. ἔσπεικα (κατ-) Plut. Sertor. 14:—Med., aor. ἔσπεισάμην Hdt., Att.; Ep. subj. σπέισομεν, for -ομεν, Od. 7. 165, 181:—Pass., ἔσπεισθην Plut. Rom. 19: pf. ἔσπεισμαι, v. infr. II. fin. (From √ΣΠΙΕΝΔ come also σπονδ-ῆ, σπονδ-εῖος, etc.) To pour or make a drink-offering, because before drinking wine they poured a portion on the table, hearth, or altar, Lat. *libare* (cf. λείβω), often in Hom.:—absol., σπέισάν τ' ἐπιόν θ' ὕσον ἤθελε θυμός II. 9. 177, Od. 3. 342; ἐπὶν σπέισης τε καὶ εὔξαι Od. 3. 45, cf. Soph. Ph. 1033, Eur. Bacch. 313, etc.:—also with dat. of the god to whom the libation was made, δέπας ἑλὼν σπέισασκε θεοῖσι Od. 8. 89; οὐτέ τρω σπένδεσκε θεῶν ὕτε μὴ Δίῃ, of Achilles, II. 16. 227, cf. 6. 259, Od. 3. 334, etc.; so Theogn. 490, and Att.:—the liquid poured is mostly in acc., σπ. οἶνον to pour wine, II. 11. 775, Od. 18. 151; λαιβάς Soph. El. 270; σπονδός, χοῆς Eur. El. 512, Or. 1322; ellipt., σπ. ἀγαθῶν δαίμονος (sc. σπονδῆν) Ar. Eq. 106; σπ. οἴνου (partit. gen.) Hdn. 5. 5:—rarely c. dat. rei, ὕδατι σπ. to make a drink-offering with water, Od. 12. 363; Ὀλυμπίῳ σπ. αἰοδαῖς to make libations with songs to Zeus, Pind. I. 5 (6). 13:—also c. dat. instrumenti, σπ. δέπαι, δέπασσι II. 23. 196, Od. 7. 137; χρυσίδι Cratin. Νύμ. 7; χαλκῆ φιάλῃ Hdt. 2. 147; ἐκ χρυσέης φιάλης Id. 7. 54; and c. gen., σπ. βαιᾶς κύλικος Soph. Fr. 49:—in N. T. (Ep. Phil. 2. 17, cf. 2 Tim. 4. 6) the Pass. is used metaph. of a person, σπένδομαι ἐπὶ τῇ θυσίᾳ I am offered (as a drink-offering) upon it, which Hesych. explains,

θυσιάζομαι.

2. the religious sense, which the word always has in Hom., was afterwards lost, so that it means simply *to pour*, Hdt. 4. 187, Plat. Legg. 799 B, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 1:—metaph., σπ. δάκρυα Anth. P. 7. 555, Epigr. Gr. 559. 6, al.; ξίφος αίμα τυράννων έσπ. Anth. P. 9. 184.

II. Med. *to pour libations one with another*, and, as this was the custom in making treaties or agreements, *to make a treaty, make peace*, Hdt. 3. 144, cf. Ar. Ach. 199, Av. 1534, Thuc. 4. 99, 119, Xen., etc.; τὰ μὲν σπενδόμενοι τὰ δὲ πολεμοῦντες Thuc. 1. 18:—Construction, σπένδεσθαι τινι *to make peace with one*, Eur. Bacch. 284, Ar. Ach. 225, Thuc. 5. 5, etc.; in full, σπένδεσθαι τινι σπονδὰς Id. 5. 14; (but, σπένδεσθαι τῇ πρεσβείᾳ *to give it pledges of safe conduct*, Aeschin. 62. 39, cf. 42. 27; so, σπ. τινι *to obtain a truce for one*, Xen. An. 2. 3, 7); σπένδεσθαι πρὸς τινα, *for τινι*, Thuc. 5. 17, 30, Xen. An. 3. 5, 16;—metaph., σπ. ξυμφοραῖς καὶ θεσπίσμασιν Eur. Or. 1680 sq.:—the object of the treaty is expressed by ἐπὶ τοῖσδε, *on these terms*, Id. Phoen. 1240; ἐφ' ᾧ, Xen. An. 4. 4, 6; also, σπ. τινι ὥστε, c. inf., Thuc. 6. 7; σπ. ἢ μήν, c. inf., Id. 4. 118; or c. inf. alone, Id. 7. 83; more rarely c. acc., λ' ἔτεα εἰρήνην σπεισάμενοι Λακεδαιμονίους *to conclude a 30 years' peace with them*, Hdt. 7. 148; ἐσπείσθαι νεῖκος *to make up a quarrel*, Eur. Med. 1140; πόλεμον Dion. H. 9. 36; σπ. ἀναίρεσιν τοῖς νεκροῖς *to obtain a treaty for taking up the dead*, Thuc. 3. 24; σπ. τινι ἡμέραν τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνελεῖσθαι Id. 4. 114; σπ. ἀναχώρησιν τινι Id. 3. 109; σπ. περί τινος Plut. 2. 494 D:—pf. ἔσπεισμαι is used in med. sense in Eur. Med. l. c.; but in pass. sense, ἐσπείσθαι τὰς σπονδὰς Thuc. 4. 16; οἷς ἔσπειστο Id. 3. 111; so in aor., ἐσπείσθησαν ἀνοχαί Plut. Romul. 19.

III. the Act. seems to be used for the Med. in Thuc. 4. 98, τοὺς νεκροὺς σπένδουσιν ἀναίρεῖσθαι, where Πορρο σπένδουσιν; and in Anth. P. 9. 422, σπείσαι δεύτερα φίλτρα γάμου, where Dind. σπένσαι:—of the Med. in sense of Act. the only sure example is Eumath. p. 254.

σπέος, Ep. σπέος, τό, Ep. Noun, *a cave, cavern, grotto*, deeper (it seems) than ἀντρον, Nitzsch Od. 5. 57; used for folding sheep in, Il. 4. 279; as the dwelling of the Cyclopes, Od. 9. 400; ἐν σπέσσι γλαφυροῖαι Ib. 114; for drawing a ship into, 12. 317.—Of the form σπέος, Hom. uses only nom. and acc. sing., Il. 13. 32, ll. c.; irreg. dat. σπῆι 18. 402, Od. 2. 20, etc., cf. Hes. Th. 297 (σπέϊ in Opp. C. 4. 246): of the Ep. form σπέος, acc. sing. only in Od. 5. 194; gen. σπέους several times, but only in Od.: of the pl., only dat. σπέσσι and σπῆεσσι, which are freq., but only in Od.; in h. Ven. 264, also gen. σπέων; an irreg. dat. pl. σπέατεσσι, as if from σπέας, in Xenophan. ap. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 30. (Cf. σπήλαιον, σπήλυξ; Lat. specus, spelaeum, spelunca.)

σπεράδος, τό, = σπέρμα, Nic. Th. 649, Al. 330; Ep. dat. pl. σπεράδεσσι, Al. 134.

σπεργδην, Adv. (σπέρχω) *hastily*, Hesych.

σπεργουλος, ὁ, *a little bird, sparrow*, Hesych., cf. Lob. Path. 24.

σπέρμα, τό, (√ΣΠΕΡ, σπείρω) *that which is sown, the seed or germ* of anything, in Hom. only once in metaph. sense, v. infr. 1. 2: I. mostly, *the seed* of plants, ἀνιέναι, κρύπτειν h. Hom. Cer. 308, Hdt. 3. 97; σπέρματα seeds, Hes. Op. 444, 469; σπ. τῇ γῆ δίδόναι, ἐμβάλλειν Xen. Oec. 17, 8 and 10; proverb., εἰς πέλαγος σπ. βαλεῖν Epigr. Gr. 1038. 9;—of fruit, Antiph. Βοιωτ. 1;—pl., τοῖς γαίης σπέρμασι *with the products of earth, of corn-stalks*, Anth. P. 9. 89.

2. metaph. of *the germ, origin, element* of anything, σπ. πυρός Od. 6. 490; φλογός Pind. O. 7. 87, cf. P. 3. 65; σπέρματα = στοιχεῖα, semina rerum, Anaxag. ap. Arist. Cael. 3. 3, 4; σπ. ὄλβον Pind. P. 4. 453; σπ. κακῶν παρασχέιν Dem. 280. 28; συκοφάντου σπ. καὶ ρίζαν δεῖν ὑπάρχειν τῇ πόλει Id. 784. fin.; σπ. τῆς στάσεως Plut. Mar. 10; τοῦ ὄρκου Longin. 16. 3.

II. of animals, = γονή II, Lat. semen genitale, σπ. θεοῦ φέρειν *to be pregnant by the god*, Pind. P. 3. 27; but, σπ. φέρειν Ἡρακλέους *to be pregnant of Hercules*, Id. N. 10. 29; so, σπ. ἔχειν, δέχεσθαι Id. O. 9. 92, P. 4. 452; μυελὸν .. εἰς σπ. καὶ γόνον μερίζεσθαι Tim. Locr. 100 A, cf. Plat. Tim. 86 C; σπ. παραλαβεῖν Eur. Or. 543; σπέρματος πλῆσαι Plut. Lyc. 15:—in pl., κατ' ἀμφοτέρα τὰ σπ. θεῶν ἀπόγονος Hipp. 1271. 41, cf. Aesch. Eum. 803, 909, Soph. O. T. 1246.

2. *race, origin, descent*, τοῦ μὲν .. σπέρμ' ἰδεῖν βουλήσομαι Ib. 1077; τίνος εἰ σπέρματος πατρόθεν; Id. O. C. 215; γένεθλον σπέρμα τ' Ἀργείον Aesch. Supp. 290, cf. Cho. 236; σπ. ἀντασ' Ἐρεχθεῖδαν Soph. Ant. 981; cf. Pind. O. 7. 171, etc.

3. in Poets often, *seed, offspring*, Orac. ap. Thuc. 5. 16; τὸ βρότειον σπ. Aesch. Fr. 295; σπ. Πελοπιδῶν Id. Cho. 503, cf. 236; sometimes of a single person, Pind. O. 9. 92, Aesch. Pr. 705, Cho. 474, Soph. Ph. 364, etc.; rarely in pl., Aesch. Supp. 290, Eum. 909, Soph. O. C. 600; once even in Plat., ἀνθρώπων σπέρμασι νοουθετοῦμεν Legg. 853 C.

σπερμ-ἄγοραιο-λεκίθο-λαχάνό-πωλις, ἰδος, ἡ, *a green-grocery-market-woman*, Ar. Lys. 457.

σπερμαίνω, (σπέρμα) *to sow with seed, fertilise*, of the Nile, Plut. 2. 366 A; of the male, Horapoll. 2. 115; c. acc. cogn., σπ. σπέρμα Aquila V. T.

2. metaph. *to procreate*, σπ. γενεήν Hes. Op. 734, cf. Call. Fr. 207, Christod. Ecphr. 210; absol., Arist. Probl. 4. 4, 2:—Med., Nonn. D. 3. 295.

σπερματία, ἡ, *seed, a crop of seeds*, Symm. V. T.

σπερματίας σικυός, ὁ, *a cucumber or gourd left to ripen for seed*, opp. to εὐνουχίας, Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 8.

σπερματίζω, *to sow, τι εἰς γῆν* Hermes Stob. Ecl. 1. 476:—Pass. of a woman, *to conceive, be pregnant*, LXX (Lev. 12. 2); cf. ἐκσπερματίζω. 2. *to trace one's seed or family*, Eust. 1348. 52. II.

σπερματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπέρμα) *of or for seed or generation, spermatic*, πόροι, ὄργανα Arist. G. A. 1. 3, 2., I. 4, 1; περίττωμα Ibid. 7; ζῶα Ib. 1. 19, 16; ἀπόκριαις Id. P. A. 4. 5, 55; *fruitful in seed*, Id. G. A. 1. 19, 16, Theophr. C. P. 1. 16, 4; σπ. γένεσις *from seed*, Ib. 1. 2, 1. b.

spermatic, capable of procreating, Arist. Probl. 4. 4, cf. G. A. 3. 1, 13.

2. metaph. *containing the germs of things*, hence in Stoic philosophy, σπ. λόγοι certain laws of generation, contained in matter, Diog. L. 7. 148, Plut. 2. 637 A, Ritter's Hist. of Philos. 3. p. 528:—Adv., σπερματικῶς λέγειν Clem. Al. 308. II. *like seed, scattered*, Ulpian. Dem. 9. 6, Walz Rhett. 4. 414.

σπερμάτιον, τό, Dim. of σπέρμα, Theophr. ap. Ath. 66 E, Diosc. 2. 211. σπερματισμός, ὁ, *production of seed, μεταφυτεύουσι πρὸς τοὺς σπερματισμοὺς* (sc. τὰ φυτὰ) Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 3, whence in the similar passage, Ib. 7. 4, 3 (τοὺς σπ. μεταφέροντες), Schneid. conjectures that πρὸς ought to be inserted. II. *copulation*, LXX (Lev. 18. 23).

σπερματίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, fcm. Adj. *spermatic, φλέβες σπ.* (al. σπερματίδες) Syennes. ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 15, Clem. Al. 126. II. masc.

σπερματίτης λόγος, = σπερματικός 2, Nicom. ap. Phot. 143. 32.

σπερματο-θήκη, ἡ, *a seed-chest or granary*, Psell.

σπερματολογέω, v. sub σπερματολόγος.

σπερματο-λόγος, ον, = σπερματολόγος, τέτρακες Epich. 25 Ahr.

σπερματόομαι, Pass. *to be sown, of land*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 2. 2.

of plants, *to come to seed, bring seed to perfection*, Id. H. P. 6. 8, 2.

σπερματο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, *a seedsman*, Nicoph. Χειρογ. 1. 5.

σπερματοῦχος, ον, (ἔχω) *seed-holding, fruitful, δύναμις* Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 109 C, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 85.

σπερματο-φάγος [ᾶ], ον, *eating seeds*, Diod. 3. 24.

σπερματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like seed*, Schol. Nic. Al. 252; σπ. κίνησις *the action of a sower*, v. l. for σπασματώδης in Arist. II. *germinating*, metaph., Charond. ap. Stob. 289 fin.: *in the germ, undeveloped*, Artemid. 4. prooem.

σπερμάτωσις, ἡ, *a bearing of seed, seeding*, Phanias ap. Ath. 61 F.

σπερμαῖον, τό, = σπέρμα, Nic. Al. 201, Th. 599, 894, etc.

σπερμαῖος, α, ον, of, *presiding over seeds*, Orph. H. 33. 3., 39. 5.

σπερμο-βολέω, *to emit seed*, Horapoll. 1. 46.

σπερμογονέω, *to bear seed*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 14, 3.

σπερμογονία, ἡ, *the production of seed*, Eccl.

σπερμο-γόνος, ον, *bearing seed*, Greg. Naz.

σπερμολογέω, *to pick up seeds, like birds*, Hipp. 357. 40, Plut. 2. 473 A:

metaph. *to glean, pick up, collect by little and little*, Philostr. 524 (Kayser from MSS. σπερματολ-).

2. *to be a σπερματολόγος* (signf. 2), *a babbler, buffoon*, Philostr. 203.

σπερμολογία, ἡ, *babbling, gossip*, Plut. Alcib. 36., 2. 65 B, etc.

σπερμολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, *like a σπερματολόγος* (II), *frivolous, τὰ σπ. καὶ περίεργα* Plut. 2. 664 A.

σπερμο-λόγος, ον, (λέγω) *picking up seeds*, of hard-billed, granivorous birds, Plut. Demetr. 28, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 387 F; βασιλεὺς σπ., i. e. the wren, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 6:—and as Subst., σπερμολόγων τε γένη Ar. Av. 232, cf. 579.

II. *picking up scraps, gossiping*, ἀνθρώπος Dion. H. Excerpt. p. 2340 Reisk.; also, σπ. ῥήματα Plut. 2. 456 D.

III. as Subst. *one who picks up and retails scraps of knowledge, an idle babbler*, Dem. 269. 19, Ath. 344 C, Act. Ap. 17. 18, cf. Casaub. Theophr. Char. 6; in Sup., Dion. H. Epit. 17. 6.

σπερμο-νόμος, ον, = foreg., I, Eust. 1547. 54, Hesych.

σπερμόομαι, Pass. *to bear seed*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 8 (v. l. σπερμουχέω).

σπερμο-ποιέω, *to generate seed*, of men, Arist. H. A. 10. 5, 5.

σπερμουχέω, f. l. for σπερμόομαι, q. v.

σπερμοφαγέω, *to eat seeds*, -φαγία, ἡ, *an eating of seeds*, Byz.

σπερμο-φάγος, ον, = σπερματοφάγος, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 56, Greg. Nyss.

σπερμοφορέω, *to bear seed*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 2., 6. 7, 1.

σπερμο-φόρος, ον, *bearing seed*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 21, 1, Anth. P. 6. 104.

σπερμοφυέω, *to produce seed*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4. 7, etc.

σπερμο-φυής, ες, *growing from seed*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 10, 1.

Σπερχεῖος, ὁ, *the Spercheius*, i. e. Rapid (from σπέρχω), a river of Thessaly, II.

σπερχνός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπέρχω) *hasty, rapid, βέλος* Hes. Sc. 454: generally, *hasty, hurried, ἀγγελοι* Aesch. Theb. 285; so, of diseases and pains, *violent*, Hipp. 483. 48., 577. 6, al.

II. act. *hastening, pressing*, Hesych.; so σπερχνο-ποιός, ὄν, Id.

σπερχυλλάδην, Adv. (σπέρχωμαι), *hastily, vehemently*, Com. Anon. 387.

σπέρχω, Hom.; in Att., ἐπι-, κατα-σπέρχω; in Hdt., περι-σπερχέω;

—the Act. used only in pres. and impf.:—Pass., Hom.: aor. part. σπερχθείς Hdt. 1. 32, Pind. N. 1. 60. (From √ΣΠΕΡΧ come also σπερχνός, σπέργδην, ἀ-σπερχ-ής, Σπερχ-εῖος; cf. Skt. sparh, sprih-ayāmi (appetere); Zd. spar-ez (niti).) Poët. Verb (used also in Ion. Prose),

to set in rapid motion:—but this sense of the Act. is only inferred from the Pass. *to move rapidly or hastily, to haste, be in haste*, c. inf., ὁπότε σπερχοῖατ' Ἀχαιοὶ .. φέρειν Ἄρηα Il. 19. 317, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 211; ὁπότε σπ. ἔρετμοῖς Od. 13. 22; σπ. μετά, ποτί τι Ap. Rh. 1. 1255, Orph. L. 700; of the sea, *to rage*, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 61;—but Hom. mostly uses part. pres. pass. σπερχόμενος as Adj., *in haste, hastily, hurriedly*, σπ. δ' ὁ γέρον ἐοῦ ἐπεβήσετο δίφρον Il. 24. 322, cf. 23. 870, Od. 9. 101, etc.; νηὺς ἐπέ-κελσεν σπερχομένη 13. 115; so also Eur. Alc. 255. 2. metaph.

to be hasty and angry (but the senses of *haste of movement* and *haste of temper* are often combined), σπερχομένοιο γέροντος Il. 24. 248, cf. Hdt. 3. 72; so, σπερχθείς Id. 1. 32; σπερχθείσα θυμῷ *in haste and heat*, Pind. N. 1. 60; μὴ σπέρχου *be not hasty*, Eur. Med. 1133; σπ. μέγα τι καὶ οὐ φατόν Call. Del. 60; σπέρχεσθαι τινι *to be angry with one*, Hdt. 5. 33, Call. Del. 158. II. intr. = Pass., ὅθ' ὑπὸ λιγέων ἀνέμων σπέρχουσιν ἄελλαι *are driven rapidly*, Il. 13. 334, cf. h. Hom. 33. 7; ὅπότε σπέρχουεν ἄελλαι (v. l. σπερχοῖατ') Od. 3. 283; ἵππος σπέρχων Opp. C. 1. 342; εἰρεσίη σπ. Id. H. 5. 295.

σπέσ, σπέτε, imperat. aor. of εἰπεῖν, as σχέσ, σχέτε of ἔχω, E. M. 740. 11.

σπέσθαι, inf. aor. of ἔπομαι, as σχέσθαι of ἔχομαι.

σπευδόντως, Adv. in haste, Hesych.

σπεύδω, Ep. inf. σπευδέμεν Od. 24. 324: fut. σπεύσω Att.: aor. ἔσπευσα Att., Ep. subj. σπεύσομεν for -ωμεν, Il. 17. 121: pf. ἔσπευκα Paus. 7. 15, 11:—Med., Aesch. Ag. 151: fut. σπεύσομαι Il. 15. 402:—Pass., pf. ἔσπευσμαι Luc. Amor. 33, etc. (From √ΣΠΕΥΔ come also σπουδ-ή; cf. Lat. stud-eo, stud-ium, with a change similar to that in σπαλεῖς Aeol. for σταλεῖς, ἀπολάς for στολάς, ἀπάδιον for στάδιον: perh. also O. H. G. sru-on, sruo-on, sruo-tōn, A. S. sped-an (speed).) I. trans. to set a-going, to urge on, hasten, quicken, ταῦτα δ' ἅμα χρῆ σπεύδειν Il. 13. 236; οἱ δὲ γάμον σπεύδουσιν Od. 19. 137, cf. Hdt. 1. 38, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 7, 4; παῦσαι σπεύδων τὰ σπεύδεις Hdt. 1. 206; σπ. ἀλθίαν ὁδὸν Eur. Ion 1226; σπ. οἱ μὲν ἴγδιν, οἱ δὲ σίλφιον, οἱ δ' ὄξος procured quickly, got ready, Solon 38; κλίμακος Eur. I. T. 1351; so in Hdt. 8. 46, Δημοκρίτου σπεύσαντος, an acc. must be supplied:—also, to seek eagerly, strive after, μηδὲν ἄγαν Theogn. 335, 401; σπ. βίον ἀθάνατον, ἀρετάν Pind. P. 3. 110, I. 4. 22 (3. 31); εὐψυχίαν ἀντ' εὐβουλίας Eur. Supp. 161; τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Thuc. 5. 16; χάριν τινός Eur. Hec. 1175; θανάτου τελευταῖαν Med. 152; πόλεμόν τινι H. F. 1133:—to promote or further zealously, to press or urge on, τι τῶν φέρει φρήν Aesch. Supp. 599; τὸ ἀνὸν σπεύδουσ' ἅμα καὶ τοῦμόν Soph. El. 251; ἀγαθὸν τινος Eur. Hec. 122; τὸ ἐφ' ἕκαστον Thuc. 1. 141; σπ. ἀσπούδαστ' ἐπὶ τινι Eur. I. T. 200; σπ. τὰ ἐναντία τινί Andoc. 20. 4; in arguing, σπ. ἐαυτῷ ἐναντία Plat. Prot. 361 A; σπ. τοῦτο, ὅπως . . . Id. Legg. 687 E; μὴ σπεύδ' ἂ μὴ δεῖ, μηδ' ἂ δεῖ σπεύδειν μένε Menand. Monost. 358;—foll. by a conj., εἰς τοὺς πλουσίους σπεύσω ὅπως ἀν ἐγγραφῆς Ar. Eq. 926:—Med., σπευδομένα θυαίαν Aesch. Ag. 151:—Pass., ξυγνὸν πᾶσι ἀγαθὸν σπεύδεται Hdt. 7. 53; ἐσπευσμένοι χρεῖαι pressing needs, Luc. Amor. 33; ἐσπευσμένος in haste, App. Pun. 8. 24. 2. c. acc. et inf., σπεύσατε . . . Τεῦκρον ἐν τάχει μολεῖν urge him to come quickly, Soph. Aj. 804; σπεύσον . . . κάπετόν τιν' ἰδεῖν hasten to look out for . . . , Ib. 1165.

II. more often intr. to press on, hasten, Il. 8. 191., II. 119., 23. 414, Hes. Sc. 228, and Att.; σπ. ἀπὸ βυτῆρος with loose rein, Soph. O. C. 900; σπ. δρόμῳ Eur. Ion 1556; περὶ Xen. An. 3. 4, 49, etc.:—to exert oneself, strive eagerly or anxiously, of warriors fighting, Il. 4. 232., 5. 667, etc.; of a smith at work, 18. 373; of beasts of draught, 17. 745; of bees working, Hes. Th. 597; ὡς σὺ σπεύδεις as you urge, contend, Plat. Prot. 361 B:—proverb., ὅταν σπεύδῃ τις χῶ θεὸς ξυνάπτεται Aesch. Pers. 742; σπεύδε βροδέως festina lente, Gell. 10. 11; σπ. τινί to exert oneself for another, Alex. Incert. 65:—Construct., 1. c. part., σπεύσε πονησάμενος τὰ ἄ ἐργα (for σπουδαῖος ἐπονῆσατο), Od. 9. 250, cf. 310, Soph. El. 935, Eur. Med. 761, Ar. Ach. 179; and reversely σπεύδων is used as an Adv. in haste, eagerly, τοὶ δὲ σπεύδοντε πετέσθην Il. 23. 506; ἵκετο σπεύδων Pind. P. 4. 167; εἰς ἀρθμόν ἐμοὶ . . . σπεύδων σπεύδοντί ποθ' ἤξει Aesch. Pr. 192; σπ. ἐβόηθει Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 1. 2. c. inf. to be eager to . . . , Hes. Op. 22, 671, Pind. O. 4. 21, N. 9. 50, Hdt. 8. 41, Aesch. Ag. 601, Soph., etc.; so in Med., σπευδομένοι ἀφελεῖν Aesch. Eum. 306. 3. c. acc. et inf. to be anxious that . . . , εἰρήνην ἐνωτοῖσι γενέσθαι Hdt. 1. 74; ἐσπευδεν εἶναι μὴ μάχας Ar. Pax 672, cf. Plat. Prot. 361 B; so, τὸ λεκτικὸς γενέσθαι τοὺς συνόντος οὐκ ἔσπ. Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 1. 4. foll. by a relat., σπ. ὡς Ζεὺς μήποτ' ἀρξείεν Aesch. Pr. 203; σπ. ὅπως μὴ . . . Plat. Gorg. 480 A; ἵνα . . . , ἵνα μὴ . . . , Id. Polit. 264 A, Isocr. 75 A; ὥστε μὴ, c. inf., Theophr. Odor. 57. 5. foll. by a Prep., σπ. ἐς μάχην to hasten to . . . Il. 4. 225; so also in Med., σπεύσομαι εἰς Ἀχιλλῆα, ἵνα . . . 15. 402; σπ. εἰς ἀφενον Hes. Op. 24; εἰς ἀρετήν Theogn. 403; ἐς θαλάμους Eur. Hipp. 183; ἐς τὰ πράγματα Id. Ion 599, etc.; εἰς τοῦτό τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4; δώματος εἶσω Eur. Med. 100; ἐπὶ τι Lycurg. 155. 10, Plut., etc.; σπ. περὶ Πατρόκλοιο θανόντος to struggle for him, Il. 17. 121; ὑπὲρ τινος C. I. 2147; πρὸς τινα Ar. Vesp. 1026, etc.; also, σπ. ὁδὸν Epigr. Gr. 653. 3. 6. with an Adv., σπ. οἱ θέλεις Soph. Tr. 334; δέυρο Ar. Ach. 179; ἐνθα Xen. An. 4. 8, 14, etc. 7. to be troubled in mind, harassed, LXX (Ex. 15. 15, 1 Regg. 28. 21, al.).

σπευστίον, verb. Adj. one must hasten, Ar. Lys. 320, Polyb. 4. 30, 5. σπευστικός, ἢ, ὄν, hasty, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 34. Adv. -κῶς, E. M. 738. 27.

σπευστός, ἢ, ὄν, vcrb. Adj. to be done or pursued eagerly, A. B. 63.

σπήεσσι, σπήι, v. sub σπέος.

σπηλάδιον [ᾱ], τό, Dim. of σπήλαιον, Theopomp. Com. Παντ. 1.—For the form, cf. ἐλάδιον [ᾱ], E. M. 240. 3.

σπηλαιο-ειδής, ἐς, = σπηλαιώδης, Eust. 187. 41., 892. 33.

σπήλαιον, τό, (σπέος) like σπήλυγξ, a grotto, cave, cavern, Lat. spelaeum, Plat. Rep. 514 A, 515 A, 539 E. 2. in LXX (Hab. 2. 15), it seems to be used for the privy parts. 3. a place behind the scenes in a theatre, Poll. 4. 124.

σπηλαῖτης, ου, ὄ, worshipped in grottos, of certain gods, Paus. 10. 32, 5.

σπηλαιώδης, ἐς, cavern-like, κατάγειος οἰκησις σπ. Plat. Rep. 514 A.

σπηλαιώτης, ου, ὄ, a dweller in a cave, hermit, Eccl.

σπηλυγγώδης, ἐς, = foreg., E. M. 724. 3. Also σπηλυγγοειδής, ἐς, Schol. Od. 5. 405.

σπήλυγξ, υγγος, ἢ, (σπέος) = σπήλαιον, Lat. spelunca, οἰκὲ σπήλυγα Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 568; Νυμφῶν σπ. αὐτόσπεγον Dionys. ap. Ath. 401 F; πόντος ἐνὶ σπήλυγξι βαθείαις Epigr. Gr. 1028. 61.

σπίγγος, ὄ, = σπίνος, Hesych.

σπίδης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, only in Il. 11. 754, διὰ σπιδέος πεδίοιο which is interpr. by the authorities cited in Schol. Ven. as meaning either vast, broad, or rugged, difficult: the former interpr. is confirmed by other forms, viz. σπιδίον μήκος ὁδοῦ Aesch. Fr. 334 (which is interpr. in E. M. by μακρόν); σπιδόθεν = μακρόθεν, Antim. 74; σπιδνός = πυκνός, συνεχής, and σπιδόεις = πλατύς, μέγας, πυκνός, Hesych.; and σπίζω = ἐκτείνω Schol. Ar. Vesp. 18, Eust. 996. 22 sq. (which seems to be the Root of

σπιθαμή).—We may therefore put aside the suggestion of Ptolem. Ascal. and others, who read δι' ἀσπιδέος π. shield-like, round;—indeed such a form in such a sense is impossible; even if the form ἀσπιδέος be accepted, it must still be regarded as = σπιδής with a euphon. prefixed.

σπίζα, ἢ, (σπίζω) a bird of the finch kind, perh. the chaffinch, Fringilla caelebs, Soph. Fr. 382, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 4., 9. 7, 11; ἤντε γλαῦκα πέρι σπίζαι Timo ap. Diog. L. 4. 42:—Dim. σπιζίον, τό, Hesych.

σπιζίας, ου, ὄ, the sparrow-hawk, Falco Nisus, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 1., 9. 36, 1.

σπιζίτης, ου, ὄ, the great lit, ox-eye, Parus major, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 4. σπίζω, to pipe, chirp, of the shrill note of small birds, also πιπίζω, Lat. pipio, Arat. 1024, Theophr. Fr. 6. 3, 2.

σπίζω, to extend, v. sub σπιδής.

σπιθάμη, ἢ, (v. sub σπιδής) the space one can embrace between the thumb and little finger, a span, Lat. dodrans (E. M. s. v. παλαιστή), as a fixed measure, about 7½ inches, first in Hdt. 2. 106, Hipp. Mochl. 865 (though the compd. τρισπίθαμος occurs in Hes. Op. 424); also in Plat. Alc. 1. 126 C, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 5, Pol. 5. 3, 6:—metaph., σπ. τοῦ βίου Diogenian. 8. 17.—Cf. δοχμή.

σπιθαμαῖος, α, ον, of a span, a span long, broad, etc., Hipp. Art. 834, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 4, Pol. 7. 4, 10 (σπιθαμαῖος is f. l., v. Lob. Phryn. 544):—also σπιθαμήσιος, α, ον, Athanas.

σπιθαμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = foreg., v. l. Diosc. 4. 59.

σπιλάδωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) rock-like: rocky, Strab. 777.

σπιλάζω, = σπιλάω, Basil.

σπιλάς (A), ἄδος, ἢ, a rock over which the sea dashes (opp. to ὑφαλοῖ πέτραι in Anth. P. 11. 390), νηῖς γε ποτὶ σπιλάδεσσιν ἔαζαν κύματα Od. 3. 298; δοῦπον ἄκουσε ποτὶ σπιλάδεσσι θαλάσσης 5. 401 (v. sub πάγος); ἐφ' ὑψηλαῖς σπιλάδεσσι Soph. Fr. 341; πλαγκταὶ σπ. Ar. Rh. 4. 932; πέτρα σπ. Id. 3. 1294; ρεῖθρον ἀπὸ σπ. Theocr. Ep. 4. 6:—generally, a slab, Soph. Tr. 678: a hollow rock, cave, Simon. (?) 191. II. as Adj. stony, chalky, γῆ Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 4.

σπιλάς (B), ἄδος, ἢ, = σπίλος (δ), a spot, κατάστικτον σπιλάδεσσι πυρῆσιν Orph. L. 614:—in Ep. Jud. 12, either σπιλάς spot, or σπιλάς rock will suit the sense.

σπίλη, ἢ, = σπίλος (δ), Hesych.

σπίλο-λογέω, to gather spots: to stain, τι Eccl.

σπίλον, τό, only in pl. strings of gut, Hesych. II. = στέμφυλα, Id.

σπίλος, ἢ, = σπιλάς, a rock, cliff, Arist. Mund. 3, 4, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 12, Lyc., etc. [I in Lyc. 188, cf. Ion ap. Hesych., so that the accent σπίλος is wrong.]

σπίλος [ι], ὄ, a spot, speck, fleck, stain, blemish, Dorio ap. Ath. 297 C; σπ. αἵματος Joseph. A. J. 13. 11, 3; σπ. σελήνης Plut. 2. 921 F: esp. on the body, Diosc. 1. 39, Luc. Amor. 15, etc.:—metaph. a stain of impurity or vice, Lysis ap. Iambl. V. P. 162; of persons, Dion. H. 4. 24 (perhaps with a play on πῖλοι), Ep. Ephes. 5. 27. The Att. use κηλῖς instead, Lob. Phryn. 28. [In the equiv. σπιλάς (B) and in the compd. ἄσπιλος, ι is short; so that the accent is not σπίλος.]

σπιλάω, to stain, soil, Dion. H. 9. 6, Ep. Jacob. 3. 6, Clem. Al. 295:—Pass., part. pf. ἐσπιλωμένος Luc. Amor. 15, Ep. Jud. 23: cf. ψελίω.

σπιλώδης, ἐς, (σπιλάς, σπίλος, ἢ) rocky, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 19, Polyb. 10. 10, 7. Lob. (Phryn. 28) would read σπιλαδῶδης, but v. Dind. in Steph. Thes. s. v.

σπίλωμα, τό, defilement, filth, dung, LXX (Isai. 28. 8).

σπίλωτός, ἢ, ὄν, (σπιλάω) stained, soiled, Gloss.

σπίνα or σπίνη, ἢ, = σπίνος, Hesych. II. a fish, Alex. Ἐρετρ. 1.

σπινθαῖρις, ἴδος, ἢ, = σπινθήρ, a spark, h. Hom. Ar. 422; σπινθόρυξ, υγος, ἢ, Ar. Rh. 4. 1544.

σπινθεύω, to emit sparks, Hesych.

σπινθήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, a spark, Ar. Pl. 1053, Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 19, Cael. 1. 7, 18; of a star, τοῦ δὲ τε πολλοὶ ἀπὸ σπινθῆρες ἰένται Il. 4. 77: metaph., σπ. Μεγαρικοῦ ψηφίσματος ἐξεφύσησεν πόλεμον Ar. Pax 609; ἐκ τούτου τοῦ σπ. ἐξεκαύθη πόλεμος Polyb. 18. 22, 2; ὀφθαλμοὺς σπινθῆρας ἔχεις Anth. P. 12. 196. (Cf. Lat. scintilla.)

σπινθῆραξ, ακος, ὄ, = σπινθήρ; a form implied in σπινθηράκισμα, τό, Byz.; σπινθηράκιον, τό, Greg. Nyss.; σπινθηρακώδης, ἐς, Cramer An. Pag. 4. 324.

σπινθηρίζω, to emit sparks, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 7, Sign. 1. 19; so σπινθηριάω, Theod. Prodr.; σπινθηράκιζω, Nicet. Ann. 17 D. II. to cause the emission of sparks, Plut. 2. 893 C.

σπινθηρο-βόλος, ον, emitting sparks, Jo. Chr.:—σπινθηροβολέω, Byz.

σπινθηρο-ειδής, ἐς, like a spark, Epiphani., etc.

σπινθίδιον [ιδ], τό, Dim. of σπίνος, Ar. Fr. 344. 7; also σπινθίον, τό, Eubul. Incert. 14.

σπίνος, ὄ, (σπίζω) a bird, of the finch kind, perh. the siskin, Fringilla spinus, Ar. Av. 1079, Pax 1149, Eubul. Incert. 15 a. 5, etc.; σπ. στρούθος Theophr. Sign. 3. 2:—the name σπίνος still remains in Chios.—In Hesych. also σπίνα, σπίνγος. II. a kind of stone, which blazes when water touches it, Arist. Mirab. 41, Theophr. Lap. 13.

σπινός, ἢ, ὄν, = ισχνός, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 202; so, σπινώδης, ἐς, Ptol.

σπλαγχνεύω, to eat the inwards (σπλάγχνα) of a victim after a sacrifice, Ar. Av. 984; cf. Lat. visceratio, and v. Dio C. 37. 30, Dorothe. ap. Ath. 410 A:—Pass., ἐσπλαγχνευμένων τῶν ἱερῶν Dion. H. 1. 40. II. to prophesy from the inwards, (cf. σπλαγχνοσκόπος), Strab. 154; so in Med., Poll. 1. 27.

σπλαγχνίδιον, τό, Dim. of σπλάγχνον, in pl., Diphil. Ἀπληστ. 1. 2.

σπλαγχνίζομαι, Dcp. to feel pity, compassion or mercy, ἐπὶ τινα Ev. Marc. 6. 34., 8. 2, etc.; περί τινος Ev. Matth. 9. 36:—the Act. σπλαγχνίζω occurs in LXX (2 Macc. 6. 8), = σπλαγχνεύω.

σπλαγχνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the bowels, φάρμακα Diosc. 1. 51.
σπλαγχνισμός, ὁ, a feeding on the inwards of a sacrifice, Lat. *visceratio*, LXX (2 Macc. 6. 7, al.).

σπλάγχνον, τό:—mostly in pl. σπλάγχνα, the inward parts, esp. the nobler pieces, the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys (*viscera thoracis*) which in sacrifices were reserved to be eaten by the sacrificers at the beginning of their feast (distinguished from the ἔντερα or κοιλία (*viscera abdominis*), as Lat. *viscera* from *intestina* by Cels., cf. Hdt. 2. 40, Aesch. Ag. 1221, Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 1 sq.); σπλάγχν' ἐπάσαντο Il. 1. 464, Od. 3. 9; δῶκε δ' ἄρα σπλάγχνων μοίρας Od. 3. 40; σπλάγχνα δ' ἄρ' ὀπτήσαντες ἐνώμων 20. 252, cf. Ar. Pax 1105:—hence the sacrificial feast, Lat. *visceratio*, Id. Eq. 410, Vesp. 654, cf. C. I. 2448. VI. 17., 2656. 11, al.:—also as used in divination, σπλάγχνων τε λειότητα Aesch. Pr. 493, cf. Eur. Supp. 212, Aeschin. 76. 26. 2. though the σπλάγχνα were mostly distinguished from the ἔντερα yet the word was sometimes applied to the latter also, cf. Eur. El. 828 sq., with 838 sq.

3. any part of the inwards, ὑπὸ σπλάγχνων ἐλθεῖν to come from the womb, cf. a babe, Pind. O. 6. 73, N. 1. 53; τῶν σῶν . . ἐκ σπλάγχνων ἕνα Soph. Ant. 1066; μητρὸς ἐν σπλάγχνοισι Epigr. Gr. 691. 2;—and in sing., τὸ κοινὸν σπλ. οὐ πεφύκαμεν Aesch. Theb. 1031; of the lungs, μόχθοις ἀνδροκμήσι φυσίᾳ σπλ. Id. Eum. 249; τοῦ γείτονος αὐτῷ σπλάγχνου of the liver and spleen, Plat. Tim. 73 C.

II. metaph., like our heart, the seat of the feelings, affections, esp. of anger, σπλ. θερμαίνειν κότῳ Ar. Ran. 844; τὰ σπλ. ἀγανακτεῖ Ib. 1006; μομφὰς ὑπὸ σπλάγχνοισι ἔχειν Eur. Alc. 1009; and, generally, of anxiety, Aesch. Ag. 995; σπλάγχνα δέ μου κελαινοῦται Id. Cho. 413; of pity, Ep. Phil. 1. 8., 2. 1, etc.:—so in sing., Soph. Aj. 995, Eur. Or. 1201, Hipp. 118; ἀνδρὸς σπλάγχνον ἐκμαθεῖν, i. e. to learn a man's true nature, Id. Med. 220; ἀνδρὸς πονηροῦ σπλ. οὐ μαλάσσεται Menand. Monost. 31. (Hence σπλαγχνίζομαι: v. sub σπλήν.)

σπλαγχν-όπτῆς, οὐ, ὁ, one who roasts σπλάγχνα, but only as n. pr. of a slave of Pericles, Plin. H. N. 22. 20., 34. 19.

σπλαγχνο-σκόπος, οὐ, examining the inwards of a victim, to prophesy from them, Lat. *extispex*, Theophan. Chron. 43 C:—hence the Verb σπλαγχνοσκοπέω, Socrat. H. E. 3. 13, and Subst., σπλαγχνοσκοπία, ἡ, Hermias in Plat. Phaedr. p. 109.

σπλαγχνο-τόμος, οὐ, cutting up the σπλάγχνα, Ath. 147 A: hence Subst., σπλαγχνοτομία, ἡ, the cutting them up; and Adj., σπλαγχνοτομικός, ἡ, ὄν, Tzetz. Il. p. 97, 108.

σπλαγχνο-τύπος [ῥ], οὐ, striking, injuring the stomach, etc., Byz.

σπλαγχνοφάγος [ᾱ], οὐ, eating the σπλάγχνα, ἀετός Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1153 A, cf. LXX (Sap. Sol. 12. 5).

σπλεκώ, to have sexual intercourse (whence διασπλ-), also written πλεκώ, σπεκλώ, Ar. Lys. 152, cf. Poll. 5. 93. Hence Subst., σπλέκωμα, τό, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1083. (Root supposed to be πλέκω, Hemst. Schol. Ar. Pl. 1082.)

σπληνός, ὁ, = σποδός, Lyc. 483, Nic. Th. 763:—σπληνός, ἡ, Hesych.

σπλήν, ὁ, gen. σπληνός:—the mill, spleen, Hdt. 2. 47, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Ar. Fr. 421, Antiph. Φιλωτ. 1. 8; τὸν σπλήνα ἐκβάλλειν, of one dying with anxiety, Ar. Thesm. 3. 2. pl. σπλήνες, affections of the spleen, Hipp. Aph. 1248. 3. 3. αἴγος σπλήν, a name of the mallow, Diosc. 2. 144. II. = σπληνίον, Hipp. Offic. 745. (Akin to σπλάγχνον: cf. Skt. *plihan*; Lat. *lien*; Slav. *slezena*; Lith. *bluznis*.)

σπληνάριον, τό, = σπληνίον I, Diosc. Parab. 1. 54.

σπληνιάω, to be splenetic, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 15, Probl. 9. 5.

σπληνίδιον [ι], τό, = σπληνίον, Alex. Trall. 8. 480.

σπληνίζομαι, Dep. = σπληνιάω, Grcg. Naz.

σπληνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπλήν) of the spleen, ἡ σπλ. ἀρτηρία Anecd. Oxon. 3. 120. II. of persons, diseased in the spleen, *hypochondriac*, splenetic, Macho ap. Ath. 348 E, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. s. v. σπλήν.

σπληνίον, τό, a bandage or compress of linen moistened or spread with something to lay on a wound, Hipp. Fract. 769, Philcm. Incert. 25; cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. s. v. σπλήν. II. a plant of the fern kind, *spleenwort*, = ἀσπληνίον, Diosc. 3. 151.—On the accent, v. Theognost. 123. 20.

σπληνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of σπληνίον I, Hipp. 467. 42.

σπληνίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, of the spleen, φλέψ σπλ. a bloodvessel of the spleen, Syennes. ap. Arist. Il. A. 3. 2, 7, Rufus.

σπληνο-δάπανος, οὐ, consuming, wasting the spleen, Nic. Myreps.

σπληνόομαι, Pass. to have a compress applied (σπληνίον I), Oribas. in Cocch. Chirurg. p. 90. II. to be distended, [τὸ αἷμα] ὑφ' οὗ σπληνοῦται τὸ ἥπαρ Philostr. 350.

σπληνώδης, es, = σπληνικός, Hipp. Aph. 1257, etc.

σπογγάριον [ᾱ], τό, Dim. of σπόγγος, M. Anton. 5. 9. II. a kind of eyesalve, Alex. Trall. 2. 127.

σπογγεύς, ἔως, ὁ, = σπογγοθήρας, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 6, Probl. 32. 5.

σπογγία, ἰον. σπογγίη, ἡ, = σπόγγος, a sponge, Lat. *spongia*, Ar. Ran. 482, 487, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 3, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 10; σπογγιάς μαλακώτερον τὸ πρόσωπον Com. Anon. 285; σπογγιάς ἐπαινος, said of a toper, Aeschin. 42. 40.—On the Att. and Ion. accent, v. Greg. C. p. 148, Suid.

σπογγίλας, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., Ar. ap. Schol. Aeschin. 42. 40; v. Meineke Com. Fr. 4. 647.

σπογγιεύς, ἡ, dub. form for σπογγεύς, in Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 5.

σπογγίζω, fut. ἴσω, to wipe with a sponge, Ar. Thesm. 247; τὰ βάρβαρα Dem. 313. 12; τὰ ὑπόδηματα Ath. 351 A, Ar. Epict. 2. 22, 31. II. to wipe away, τὸν ἰδρῶτα . . ἀπ' ἐμοῦ σπόγγισον Pherecr. Ἐπιλ. 7.

σπογγίον, τό, Dim. of σπόγγος, Ar. Ach. 463; v. σπόγγος fin.

σπόγγισμα, τό, that which is wiped off with a sponge, cited from Eust.

σπογγιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for sponging: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) Plat. Soph. 227 A.

σπογγίτης, οὐ, ὁ, of, in, or like a sponge; of a stone, in Plin. N. H. 37. 10, cf. Psell. in Ideler Phys. 1. 244.

σπογγο-ειδής, ἐς, sponge-like, spongy, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17., 274. 41, al.; cf. σπογγώδης. Adv. -δῶς, Epicur. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 532.

σπογγο-θήρας, οὐ, ὁ, a diver for sponges, Plut. 2. 950 B, 981 E:—ἡ σπογγοθηρική (sub. τέχνη) Poll. 7. 139.

σπογγο-κολυμβητής, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., Lycurg. ap. Poll. 7. 137, A. B. 301.

σπογγο-λογέω, to collect with a sponge, τὰς ψίχας Pallad. H. Laus. 41.

σπόγγος, ὁ, a sponge, σπ. πολυτρήτοισι τραπέζας νίζον Od. 1. 111, cf. 22. 439; σπόγγῳ ἀμφὶ πρόσωπα καὶ ἄμφω χεῖρ' ἀπομόργνυ Il. 18. 414; ὑγρώσων σπόγγος ὤλεσεν γραφήν Aesch. Ag. 1329; used at the bath, Ar. Fr. 50, Crates Θηρ. 2; for cleaning shoes, Ar. Vesp. 600, v. sub σπογγίζω. On their nature, v. Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 18., 8. 1, 7; on the mode of getting them, Ib. 9. 37, 6. II. any spongy substance, σικιώνης σπ. Hipp. 679. 33: οἱ σπόγγοι the glands in the throat, tonsils, from their spongy nature and liability to swell, Id. 1121 E, Galen. (The form σπόγγος is doubted by Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 463, Lob. Phryn. 113, but etym. reasons make it prob. that the form in φ was the older, v. sub σομφός.)

σπογγο-τήρας, οὐ, ὁ, the sponge-watcher, a small creature like a spider which inhabits sponges, Plut. 2. 980 B; cf. πιννοθήρης.

σπογγο-τόμος, οὐ, ὁ, one that cuts sponges from the rocks, Opp. H. 2. 436., 5. 612, Schol. Aesch. Supp. 412.

σπογγώδης, es, = σπογγοειδής, Hipp. 270. 30, Hesych.

σποδά, ἡ, appears to be Lacon. for σπουδή, Ar. Lys. 173.

σπόδειος, v. sub σπόδιος.

σποδ-εῦνης, οὐ, ὁ, lying on ashes, Anth. P. 15. 26.

σποδέω, to round, smite, crush, τοὺς καδίσκους συγκεραυνώσω σποδῶν Cratin. Πυτιν. 8. 4, cf. Ar. Nub. 1376, Ran. 662, Av. 1016; σπ. τοῖς κονδύλοις Id. Lys. 366; cf. ἀπο-, κατα-σποδέω:—Pass., σποδοῦμενος νιφάδι pelted by the storm, Eur. Andr. 1129; πρὸς πέτρας σπ. dashed against the rocks, Id. Hipp. 1238; absol., στρατὸς κακῶς σπ. handled roughly, in sorry plight, Aesch. Ag. 670. II. = βινέω, Ar. Eccl. 942, 1016:—Pass., of the woman, Ib. 908, Thesm. 492; of boys, Id. Eccl. 113. III. to eat greedily, devour, Ar. Pax 1306; ὀβελίαν Pherecr. Ἐπιλ. 1; cf. παίω (B). IV. in Diphil. Ἄπολ. 1. 12, ἀψινθίῳ σπόδησον, smother them in wormwood, is now received e conj. Dind. (There is no indication of the connexion of this Verb with σποδός, except perh. in Cratin. l. c.)

σποδησι-λαύρα, ἡ, a street-walker, Com. Anon. 106.

σποδιά, ἰον. -ιή, ἡ, a heap of ashes, ashes, Od. 5. 488, Eur. Cycl. 615, Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 9; σποδιῆ κεχρήμενος Call. Dian. 69; often in Epitaphs of the dead, Anth. P. 7. 279, 435, al.: *scoria*, the dross of metals, Diosc. 5. 85. II. metaph., cf. σποδός IV.

σποδιάζω, = σποδίζω, ἄρτος σποδιασθεῖς Psell. in Boiss. Anecd. 3. 217.

σποδιαῖος, α, οὐ, = σπόδιος, ap. Salmas. in Solin. 181 E.

σποδιακός, ἡ, ὄν, made from σπόδιον, cited from Paul. Aeg.

σποδιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a tree of the plum kind, *bullace*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 6, 4; written σπονδιάς in Ath. 50 B.

σποδίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to roast or bake in the ashes, μύρτα καὶ φηγοὺς πρὸς τὸ πῦρ σπ. Plat. Rep. 372 C; ἡ με κεραυνῶ . . σπόδιον burn me to ashes, Ar. Vesp. 329; σπ. τὰς τρίχας to singe, Diod. 3. 25: cf. ποδίζω. II. intr. to be ash-coloured, Diosc. 5. 170.

σπόδιον, τό, = σποδός III, Posidon. ap. Strab. 163.

σποδιόομαι, Pass. to smoulder, metaph., Nicet. Ann. 166 D.

σπόδιος, α, οὐ, ash-coloured, gray, ὄνος Simon. Iamb. 6. 43 (where Bgk. σπόδειος), Arist. Fr. 271. 2. of the ashes, epith. of Apollo, Paus. 9. 11, 7 (vulg. Σπόνδιος), 9. 39, 9. 3. metaph., v. σποδός IV.

σποδίτης ἄρτος [ι], ὁ, bread baked in hot ashes, Diphil. Διαμαστ. 1.

σποδο-ειδής, ἐς, ashy, ash-coloured, like σπόδιος, Hipp. 1221 B, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 2., 9. 22, 2:—so σποδιώδης, es, Erotian.

σποδόεις, εσσα, εν, ashy, dusty, τέφρη Or. Sib. 4. 178.

σποδο-κράμβη, ἡ, ashes of cabbage, Synes. in Fabr. Bihl. Gr. 8. 245.

σποδόομαι, Pass. to be burnt to ashes, Hipp. 667. 10, Lyc. 178, Auth. P. 10. 90. II. Med., ἐσποδώσαντο τὰς κεφαλὰς strewed their heads with ashes, LXX (Judith. 4. 11).

σποδο-όρχης, οὐ, ὁ, (σποδέω) a eunuch, Eust. 1431. 47.

σποδός, ἡ, wood-ashes, embers, Od. 9. 375, h. Merc. 238, Soph. Ant. 1007: generally, ashes, Hdt. 2. 140; ἐπ' ἱσμηνοῦ τε μαντεῖα σποδῶ, of the ashes of an altar, Id. 4. 35, Soph. O. T. 21; of the dead, Aesch. Ag. 435, 443, Cho. 687, Soph. El. 758, etc.; ἀμφὶ σποδὸν κἀρα κεχύμεθα, in sign of mourning, Eur. Supp. 826, cf. 1160; σποδός δὲ τᾶλλα, Περικλέης, Κόδρος, Κίμων Alex. Ἄσωτ. 1. 12;—it was a Persian punishment to throw culprits into a room filled with ashes, with meat and drink in sight but out of reach, ρίψαι ἐς οἴκημα σποδοῦ πλέον Hdt. 2. 100, 7; εἰς τὴν σποδὸν ἐμβάλλεται Ctes. Pers. 18. § 48; cf. omnino LXX (2 Macc. 13. 5 sq.), Val. Max. 9. 2, 7, Ovid. Ibis 317.—There seems to be no difference in sense between σποδός and τέφρα: both occur in Trag., the latter alone in Com. and Prose. II. dust, τῆς χαμάθεν σποδοῦ Hdt. 4. 172; μετρεῖν τὴν σποδὸν, of labour in vain, Arr. Epict. 3. 26, 17. III. the oxide of certain metals, σπ. Κυπρίη oxide of copper, σπ. Ἰλλυριώτις, etc., Hipp. 877 C, cf. Diosc. 5. 85. IV. metaph., σπ. κυλίκων, πίθων, of a bibulous old woman, 'a soaker,' 'a sponge,' Anth. P. 6. 291., 7. 455; so, διψὰς σποδιῆ 9. 549.

σποδώδης, es, contr. for σποδοειδής, App. Civ. 5. 114, etc.

σπολά, ἡ, Aeol. for στολή, Sappho 74 Ahr., v. Dial. Aeol. p. 41.

σπολάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a leathern garment, buff-jerkin, Aeol. for στολάς (cf. σπολά), but found in Soph. Fr. 16, Ar. Av. 933, 935, 944, Xen. An. 3.

3, 20., 4. 1, 18 (with v. 1. *σπολάς*).—Prob. the name was adopted with the thing from some Aeol. tribe, cf. Poll. 1. 135., 7. 70.

σπόμενος, part. aor. 2 med. of *ἐπομαι*.
σπονδ-ἄγωγός, ὄν, offering σπονδαί, A. B. 62.
σπὸνδ-ἄρχος, ὄν, beginning the drink-offering, A. B. 62:—σπονδ-ἄρχεω, Poll. 6. 30:—σπονδαρχία, ἡ, for σπονδῆς ἀρχή, the beginning of the drink-offering or libation, the right of beginning it, Hdt. 6. 57.
σπονδαυλέω, to play the flute at a σπονδή, Artemid. 1. 58.
σπονδ-αύλης, ὄν, ὁ, playing the flute at a σπονδή, C. I. 2915, 2983, al.
σπονδαιάζω, (σπονδαίος II) to consist of spondees, Plut. 2. 1137 B:—metaph., in Cic. Att. 7. 2.—Sometimes written σπονδαίω and σπονδίω, v. Dind. Steph. Lex.

σπονδαιακός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπονδαίος II) spondaic, consisting of spondees, τρῶπος Plut. 2. 1137 B; αὐλοί Poll. 4. 81:—Adv.—κῶς, Eust. 546. 16. II. an *antispast*, Schol. Hephaest. p. 160.

σπονδαιασμός, ὁ, (σπονδαίω) the use of the spondee, Plut. 2. 1135 A, B. II. in Music, a raising of the voice through an interval of three quarter-tones (διέσεις), Aristid. Quint. p. 28.

σπονδειο-δάκτυλος, ὁ, a spondee and dactyl, Walz Rhett. 6. 103.
σπονδειο-κατάληκτος, ὄν, ending with a spondee, Schol. Ar. Ran. 243.
σπονδεῖον (sc. σκύφος), τό, a cup from which the σπονδή was poured, Clearch. ap. Ath. 486 B, Philo 2. 157, Plut. 2. 377 E, etc.: Ion. σπονδήιον, C. I. 2384 g (addend.).

σπονδειο-παράληκτος, ὄν, of a verse with a spondee before the last syllable, Tzetz. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 311, cf. Hephaest. 45.

σπονδειο-πυρρίχιος, ὁ, a foot consisting of spondee and pyrrhic, i. e. *Ionicus a majore*, Tzetz. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 305.

σπονδαίος, α, ὄν, used at a libation, αἴλημα, μέλος Dion. H. de Demosth. 22, Poll. 4. 79, etc. II. σπονδαίος (sc. πούς), ὁ, in metre, a spondee, a foot consisting of two long syllables, Dion. H. de Comp. 17, Plut. 2. 1135 A, etc.;—so called because this was the metre proper to the slow solemn melodies used at σπονδαί.

σπονδειο-τρόχαιος, ὁ, a foot consisting of spondee and trochee, Tzetz. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 315.

σπονδή, ἡ, (σπένδω) a drink-offering, like *χοή*, i. e. the wine which was poured out to the gods before drinking to hallow the draught, Lat. *libatio*, σπονδή θυέσσει τε ἰλάσκεσθαι Hes. Op. 336; οὐ σπονδή χρέωνται οἱ Πέρσαι Hdt. 1. 132; ἦν δὲ κάμπελου σπονδή Soph. Fr. 464; ἐκ σπονδῆς θεοῦ after the drink-offering to him, Eur. Cycl. 469; σπονδὴν ἔγχεῖν Ar. Pax 1102, Antipho 113. 25; ἐγκανάξαι Ar. Eq. 106; σπονδὴς θεοῖς λείβειν, σπένδειν Aesch. Supp. 982, Eur. El. 511; Διοσκόρων μέτα σπονδῶν μεθέξει Eur. Hel. 1668, cf. Bacch. 45; σπονδὰς ποιεῖν Menand. Kεκρ. 2; more often ποιεῖσθαι, Antipho 113. 24, etc.; τρίτας σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι (where the pl. is used of a single libation), Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 1, cf. τριτάσπονδος, σωτήρ I. 2; the custom is described in Il. 7. 480; the rite was accompanied by a hymn, v. Ar. Pax 431 sq.; σπονδῶν μετείχε καὶ εὐχῶν was partaker in the festal rites, Dem. 380. 24; περὶ σπονδὰς καὶ κύλικας ἔχειν to be engaged in feasting, Hdn. 4. 11; of the rites of hospitality, Dem. 400. 17.

II. in pl., σπονδαί was a solemn treaty or truce, (because solemn drink-offerings were made on concluding them, Diod. 3. 71; different from εἰρήνη, Andoc. 24. 40); σπονδαί τ' ἄκρητοι καὶ δεξιά τῆς ἐπέπιθμεν the truce made by pouring unmixed wine, Il. 2. 341., 4. 159; σπ. τοῦ πολέμου Aeschin. 51. 15; αἱ Λακεδαιμονίων σπ. the truce with them, Thuc. 1. 35, cf. 5. 30; αἱ πρὸς τινα σπ. Id. 1. 44, etc.; σπονδὰς φέρειν to offer a truce, Eur. Phoen. 97; παραδιδόναι Ar. Eq. 1389; προκαλεῖσθαι Ib. 796; σπ. δέχεσθαι Thuc. 5. 21, 30; ἀγειν Id. 6. 7; αἰρεῖσθαι Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 1; σπονδῶν τυχεῖν Id. An. 3. 1, 28;—σπ. ποιεῖσθαι τινα to make a truce with any one, Hdt. 1. 21; πρὸς τινα Ar. Ach. 52, 131; more rarely, σπ. ποιεῖν Ar. Ach. 58, Thuc. 5. 76; σπ. σπένδεσθαι (v. sub σπένδω); ὑμνύειν Thuc. 5. 23; σπ. γίγνονται Hdt. 7. 149; ἐπὶ τούτοις on these conditions, Thuc. 4. 16; σπονδῶν εὐσεῶν Hdt. 7. 149; αἱ σπ. προχωροῦσι Thuc. 1. 87; μένουσι Xen. An. 2. 3, 24; even, σπονδὰς τέμνειν (on the false analogy of ὄρκια τ.) Eur. Hel. 1235; σπ. ἀπειεῖν Lys. 165. 28; συγχέειν Thuc. 5. 39, cf. 1. 146; λύειν Id. 1. 78, etc.; παραβαίνειν Ar. Av. 461; σπονδῶν σύγχυσις Plat. Rep. 379 E; σπονδὰς ἀγειν πρὸς τινας Thuc. 6. 7; ἐμμένειν ἐν σπονδαῖς Id. 5. 18; σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι τὰ περὶ Πύλον = σπένδεσθαι τὰ π. Π, to make a truce as regards . . . , Id. 4. 15; σπ. αἰτεῖν τοῖς σώμασι, ὥστε ἀπελθεῖν to ask for a safe-conduct, Aeschin. 46. 38. 2. esp. the solemn truce or armistice (like the Truce of God) during the Olympic games, etc., αἱ Ὀλυμπικαὶ σπ. Thuc. 5. 49, cf. Aeschin. 45. 38; τὰς σπ. ἐπαγγέλλειν εἰς τόπον Thuc. 5. 49. 3. the treaty itself, the document, εἰρηται ἐν ταῖς σπ. Id. 1. 35.

σπονδήσιμος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a drink-offering, σοὶ φέρω σπονδήσιμα Philem. Πτωχ. 1 (where Meineke σπονδῆν ἄμα).

σπονδηφόρος, ὄν, = σπονδοφόρος, Method. p. 409 B:—σπονδηφορέω Luc. Syr. D. 42 (al. σπονδῆν φαρ-).

σπονδιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, f. l. for σποδιάς, q. v.

σπονδίω, late form for σπένδω, Eccl. II. to use a spondee, Byz.

σπόνδιξ, ὁ, one who offers a σπονδή, Hesych.

σπονδίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, making a σπονδή, Anth. P. 6. 190.

σπονδο-ποιεῖσθαι, Dep. to conclude a truce, C. I. 1570 a. 10, Posidon. ap. Ath. 477 B, Nic. ib. 477 B. II. to represent as making libations, τινὰς Ath. 179 C.

σπονδοφορέω, to offer a σπονδή, Poll. 8. 139.

σπονδο-φόρος, ὁ, one who brings proposals for a truce or treaty of peace (σπονδαί), Ar. Ach. 217. II. a herald or officer who published the sacred σπονδαί and ἐκεχειρία of the Olympic and other games, σπονδοφόροι Ζηνὸς Ἀλείου Pind. 1. 2. 35, ubi v. Dissen. (23); cf. Thuc. 5. 49, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 2; οἱ σπ. οἱ τὰς μυστηριώτιδας σπονδὰς

ἐπαγγέλλοντες Aeschin. 45. 38; cf. C. I. 1240, -49, -52, -53. 2. as a translation of the Latin *fetialis*, Dion. H. 1. 21, Plut.

σπονδύλη, -ύλιον, -ύλιος, -υλώδης, -ύλος, v. sub σφονδ-.

σπορά, ἡ, (σπείρω) a sowing of seed, σπερμάτων Plat. Rival. 134 E; hence metaph., σπ. μαθημάτων εἰς ψυχὴν Ibid. b. of children, σπορὰς γὰρ μὴν ἐκ τῆσδε from this origin, Aesch. Pr. 871; τοιοῦτος ὢν τοιῶδ' ὄνειδίζεις σποράν; his origin, birth . . . ? Soph. Aj. 1298: procreation, Plat. Legg. 729 C, 783 A. 2. seed-time, sowing-time, ἀπὸ τῆς σπορᾶς Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 6; δεκέτεσιν ἐν σποραῖσιν in the tenth seed-time, i. e. year, Eur. El. 1153.

II. the seed sown, ξηρὰ σπ. seed sown in a dry land, Id. Andr. 637. b. of persons, seed, offspring, Soph. Tr. 316, 420; σπ. δράκοντος Id. Ant. 1125; γυναῖκα καὶ τέκνων . . . σποράν Menand. Incert. 41:—in pl. young ones, dub. in Eur. Cycl. 56: generally, θηλὺς σπ. the female race, Id. Hec. 659, cf. Tro. 503.

σποράδην [ᾶ], Adv. scatteredly, here and there, Lat. *sparsim*, σπ. ἀπόλλυσθαι Thuc. 2. 4; οἰκεῖν Plat. Prot. 322 A, cf. Isocr. 48 C; τὰ λεγόμενα σπ. Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 7; σπ. τὸ πρὶν αἰετὸς casually, promiscuously, Anth. P. 11. 442; σπ. ἀναγέγραπται Plut. 2. 269 D; οἱ σπ. Πυθαγόρειοι, opp. to οἱ ἐλλόγιμοι, Diog. L. 8. 91.

σποράδικός, ἡ, ὄν, scattered, living here and there, τὰ σπ. ζῶα, opp. to τὰ ἀγελαῖα, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 5, II. A. 1. 1, 23; of diseases, *sporadic* (v. σπορὰς fin.), Galen.

σποράζω, to scatter, tear asunder, τὰ μὰ θέλων σποράσαι (sc. μέλη), of a lion, Epigr. Gr. 96. 3.

σποραῖος, α, ὄν, = σπόριμος:—σποραῖα, τά, seeds, Babr. 13. 2.

σποράς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (σπείρω) mostly in pl. scattered, Hdt. 4. 113; of ships scattered by a storm or a defeat, Thuc. 1. 49., 3. 69, 77; βακολικαὶ Μούσαι σπ. πόκα, i. e. not collected into a volume, Anth. P. 9. 205, cf. 11. 442; νησιώτης σπ. βίος, prob. a vagrant life, Eur. Rhes. 701; so of men, σποράδες . . τὸ ἀρχαῖον ᾤκουν, i. e. not in communities, Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 7; of animals, opp. to ἀγελαῖος (cf. σποραδικός), Id. H. A. 9. 25, cf. 1. 1, 23; σπ. ἀστέρες Id. Meteor. 1. 8, 17, 19; σπ. λόγοι unconnected, Plut. 2. 431 C; σπ. νῆσοι scattered, not in a group, Diod. 3. 44; hence, αἱ Σποράδες the islands off the west coast of Asia Minor, opp. to αἱ Κυκλάδες, Ar. Rh. 4. 1711, Strab. 124:—of diseases, scattered, *sporadic*, opp. to endemic, Hipp. Acut. 384 (Littre σποραδέες).

σπορευός, ἔως, ὁ, a sower, Xen. Oec. 20, 3:—σπορευτής, ὁ, Hesych.

σπορευτός, ἡ, ὄν, sown, σπ. χώρα seed-land, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 6.

σπορητός, ὄν, ὁ, sown corn, growing corn, Aesch. Ag. 1392. 2. a sowing of corn, τοῦ σπ. διακαλύειν Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 13; σπ. ὑσπρίαν Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 8.—On the accent, v. ἀμητος.

σπόριμος, ὄν, (σπείρω) sown, to be sown, fit for sowing, αὐλαξ Theocr. 25. 219; γῆ σπ. seed-land, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 10; so, ἡ σπ. (sc. γῆ), Theophr. H. P. 6. 5, 4; τὰ σπόριμα the corn-fields, Ev. Matth. 12. 1, Geop. 1. 12, 37; σποριμῶν πεδίων βάσιν, i. e. solid corn-fields, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 72. 2. of the seed, fit for sowing or bearing seed, LXX (Gen. 1. 29). 3. μὴν σπ. the month for sowing, Plut. 2. 378 E. 4. μέτρον σπ. a measure of seed-corn, Anth. P. 6. 95. II. act., αἰδῶς σπ. = τὸ αἰδοῖον, Manetho 3. 396.

σπορο-λογεῖσθαι, Pass. to have its produce gathered, of land, Dion. H. Epit. 15. 3 (v. l. ὑπωρολογεῖται).

σπόρος, ὁ, (σπείρω) a sowing, Hdt. 8. 109, Xen. Oec. 7, 20, Theocr., etc., μετὰ τὸν σπ. Plat. Tim. 42 D; metaph., ὁ γῆς σπ. καὶ ἄριστος Plut. 2. 144 B:—pl., Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 5. 2. seed-time, Xen. Oec. 17. 4; ἀπὸ σπόρω Theocr. 10. 14. II. seed, σπ. ἐν νεοῖσιν βάλλοντες Theocr. 25. 5, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 413. 2. produce, fruit, harvest, crop, Hdt. 4. 53; γὰρ σπ. Soph. Ph. 706. 3. offspring, Lyc. 221, 750, etc. 4. = γονή, semen genitale, Hipp. 359. 41, Plut., etc.

σποῦ, in Scythian, an eye, Hdt. 4. 27.

σπουδάζω: Att. fut. ἄσομαι Plat. Euthyphro 3 E, Dem. 583. 2, later ἔσω Polyb. 3. 5, 8, Diod., etc.:—aor. ἐσπούδασα Eur. II. F. 507, Plat. Phaedo 114 E:—pf. ἐσπούδακα Ar. Vesp. 694, Plat., etc.:—Med., v. supr., and cf. διασπουδάω:—Pass., fut. σπουδασθήσομαι Ael. N. A. 4. 13: aor. ἐσπούδασθην Strab. 833, Plut.: pf. ἐσπούδασμαι Plat. Lys. 219 E, v. infr.: I. intr. to make haste, 1. of things, to be busy, eager, zealous, earnest to do a thing, c. inf., Soph. O. C. 1143, Eur. Hec. 817, Plat., etc.; δ' ἐσπούδαζες ἀρχεῖν wast eager to rule, Eur. I. A. 337; c. part., ἐσπ. διδάσκων Xen. Oec. 9, 1: often also, σπ. περὶ τινος or τι Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 8, Plat. Rep. 330 C, etc.; ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 1371. 10; εἰς τι Id. 577. 14; πρὸς τι Id. 617. 10; ἐπὶ τι Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 11; c. dat., σπ. γάμφ Aristaeon. 2. 3; σπουδάζοντα τοῖς πράγμασι τοῖς ὀνόμασι παίζειν Dion. H. de Lys. 12; σπ. ὅπως . . . to endeavour that . . . , Dem. 1053. 21. 2. of persons, σπ. πρὸς τινα to be busy with him, Plat. Gorg. 510 C, etc.; εἰς τινα Anth. P. 9. 422; σπ. περὶ τινα to be anxious for his success, canvass for him, Isocr. 4 A, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 13, etc.; περὶ τινος Xen. Lac. 4, 1; ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 583. 2, etc.; so, σπ. τινὶ Plut. Artox. 21, Arr. Epict. 1. 11, 27. 3. absol. to be serious or earnest, Ar. Ran. 813, and often in Plat.; opp. to σκώπτειν καὶ κωμωδεῖν, Ar. Pl. 557; σπουδάζει ταῦτα ἢ παίζει; Plat. Gorg. 481 B, etc.; ἐσπούδακας, ὅτι ἐπελαβόμεν ἔρεσχηλῶν σε you took it seriously, because I . . . , Id. Phaedr. 236 B; ἐσπουδάκατον they have worked hard, Ar. Vesp. 694, cf. Plat. Tim. 21 C; μάλα ἐσπουδακότη προσώψω with a very grave face, Xen. Symp. 2, 17; ἐσπουδακῦτα in haste, hurriedly, Ar. Thesm. 572; ἐσπουδακῶς eagerly, Menand. Incert. 37. II. trans., I. c. acc. rei, to do anything hastily or earnestly, τὸ αὐτοῦ Eur. H. F. 507; ἠδονάς Plat. Phaedo 114 E, etc.; opp. to παρέργω χρᾶσθαι τι, Id. Euthyd. 273 D; τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἠδέα Xen. Symp. 8, 17; σπ. τοῦτο, ὅπως . . . Id. Eq. 11, 10:—Pass., σπουδάζεται τι is zealously pursued, πᾶν ὃ τι σπ. Eur. Supp. 761; ἀγῶν σπ. Xen. Lac. 10, 3; χρήματα μετὰ πολλῆς δαπάνης σπ. Plat. Rep. 485 E; ἡ κωμωδία διὰ τὸ μὴ

σπουδάσθαι .. ἔλαθεν because it was not treated with any care, Arist. Poët. 5, 3; οὐ πάνν σπουδάσεται ὑπ' αὐτῶν is not much valued, Luc. Contempl. 11:—esp. in part. pf., ἡ τῶν χρημάτων ἐσπουδασμένη σπουδῇ their serious pursuit, Plat. Lys. 219 E; προίμια θαυμαστῶς ἐσπουδασμένα elaborately worked up, Id. Legg. 722 D, cf. 659 E; so, τὰ μάλιστα ἐσπ. σίτα καὶ ποτά the choicest, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 38; εἰ ταῦτα ἐσπουδασμένα ἐτέθη ἐν γράμμασι if those pains were seriously bestowed on letters, Ep. Plat. 344 C; αἱ ἐσπουδασμένοι παιδία Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 15, cf. Pol. 7, 17, 5.

2. Pass., also, of persons, to be treated with respect, opp. to καταφρονεῖσθαι, Arist. Rhet. 2, 3, 7: to be courted, Strab. 833, Plut. Them. 5, Diog. L. 5, 75; of women, Plut. Cimon 4, cf. Artox. 26. b. in LXX, to trouble, disturb any one, Job. 22, 10., 23, 16.

σπουδαιογέλιος, ον, = σπουδογέλιος, Eust. Opusc. 89, 47.

σπουδαιογράφω, to write gravely, Byz.

σπουδαιολογέω, to speak seriously, talk on serious subjects, Xen. Symp. 8, 41; and so in Med., Id. An. 1, 9, 28:—Pass., ὁ λόγος ἐσπουδαιολογήθη the matter was treated seriously, Id. Symp. 4, 50.

σπουδαιολογία, ἡ, serious talk or conversation, Anecd. Oxon. 2, 318.

σπουδαιολόγος, ον, = sq., Phot. Bibl. 205, 14. Adv. -γῶς, Philo 1, 218.

σπουδαῖο-μῦθος, ον, speaking seriously or on grave matters, Democrat. Pythag. p. 631 Gale.

σπουδαῖος, α, ον, (σπουδῇ) properly in haste, quick, only in Poll. 1, 197., 3, 149, cf. Polyacn. 6, 24, 1:—but in usage always denoting energy or earnestness in action: I. of persons, earnest, serious, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 16, cf. Symp. 8, 3; opp. to παίζων, Schäf. Plut. 4, p. 409; active, zealous, in canvassing, Plut. Aemil. 1: hence 2. good, excellent in his kind, Hdt. 8, 69; but not freq. till Plat.; opp. to φαῦλος, Plat. Legg. 757 A, 814 E, Arist. Poët. 2, 1; σπ. ἀκροατής Isocr. 289 E; σπ. αὐλητής, ἀλλ' ἀνθρώπος μοχθηρός Antisth. ap. Plut. Per. 1; κιθαριστής Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 14; ἀνδράποδον Dem. 119, 8; σπ. τὴν τέχνην Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 2; περί τι Plat. Legg. 817 A.

3. of men of character and importance, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 24. 4. in moral sense, good, opp. to πονηρός, Id. Hell. 2, 3, 19; οἱ σπ. τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Ib. 3, 1, 9; σπ. τὰ ἦθη Isocr. 2 D; τῷ ἀρετὴν ἔχειν σπ. λέγεται Arist. Categ. 8, 27, cf. Eth. N. 9, 4, 2; and Arist. uses the word often to express a man who does his duty in life, Ib. 5, 3, 6, Pol. 3, 4, 4., 7, 13, 10, al.:—so, σπουδαῖον = ἀγαθόν, Id. Eth. N. 5, 9, 6., 5, 10, 1;—and generally of all good and virtuous objects or qualities, Id. Metaph. 4, 16, 3., 8, 9, 1, Eth. N. 7, 8, 5, al.

II. of things, worth one's serious attention, serious, weighty, Theogn. 65, 70, 116, etc.; τὰ σπουδαίεστερα (-έστατα) τῶν πραγμάτων Hdt. 1, 8, 133, cf. Isocr. 24 D; ταῦτά ἐστι σπουδαίωτα Dem. 701, 4, etc.; opp. to γελοῖος, Ar. Ran. 390; γελαῖν ἐπὶ σπουδαίωσι Plat. Euthyd. 300 E. 2. good of its kind, excellent, σπ. νομαί Hdt. 4, 23; ἡ σπουδαιοτάτη [τῶν ταριχεύσεων] the most elaborate, costliest, Id. 2, 86; ἰσηγορίη χρημα σπουδαῖον Id. 5, 48; λόγοι σπ. Pind. P. 4, 235; μουσική Plat. Legg. 668 B; τιμαί Id. Rep. 519 D; σπέρματα Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 23; δῶρον οὐ σπ. εἰς ὄψιν not goodly to look on, Soph. O. C. 577; τραγωδία σπ. Arist. Poët. 5, 10; σπ. ὑπόδημα Id. Eth. E. 2, 1, 6.

III. Adv. σπουδαίως, with haste or zeal, seriously, earnestly, well, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 9, Plat. Crat. 406 B, etc.:—Comp., -ότερον, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 20; Sup. -ότατα, most carefully, in the best way, Hdt. 2, 86.—Beside the regul. Comp. and Sup., we find irreg. forms -έστερος, -έστατος, Hdt. 11, c., Hecatae. ap. Eust. 1441, 15.

σπουδαῖότης, ἦτος, ἡ, the character of the σπουδαῖος, earnestness, seriousness, goodness, ἦθος Def. Plat. 412 E, Diod. 1, 93.

σπουδαιο-τρίβέω, to be active, busy, and Subst., -τρίβησις, εως, ἡ, activity, zeal, Byz.

σπουδ-αρχαιρεσίας, ον, ὁ, a busy electioneerer, Hesych.

σπουδαρχέω, = σπουδαρχιάω, Themist. 103 C, Synes. 240 A, Dio C. 36, 10, al.

σπουδ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, one who is eager for offices of state, a place-man, Xen. Symp. 1, 4; but L. Dind. rejects the word, reading σπουδαρχίας from Hesych. and A. B. 63.

II. one who begins a thing with zeal, Theod. Stud. 22 B, 39 A.

σπουδαρχία, ἡ, eagerness to gain offices of state, active canvassing for them, Lat. ambitus, Plut. Aemil. 38, Dio C. 52, 15, Philo 1, 290.

σπουδαρχίας, ὁ, v. sub σπουδαρχης.

σπουδαρχιάω, to be eager for offices of state, canvass for them, Arist. Pol. 5, 5, 10, Dio C. 36, 22., 55, 5, al.:—on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 81.

σπουδαρχίδης, ον, ὁ, comic Patronymic of σπουδαρχης, Son of Place-man, Ar. Ach. 595; cf. Meineke Com. Frr. 5, p. 38, and v. στρατωνίδης, μισθαρχίδης.

σπουδασμα, τό, a thing or work done with zeal, a pursuit, τὰ ἀνθρώπινα σπ. Lat. hominum studia, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D; a great work, Ar. An. 7, 7, 13, Sext. Emp. P. 3, 279; of literary work, Eus. H. E. 2, 18.

σπουδασμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., a short treatise, Phot. Bibl. 150, etc.

σπουδαστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of σπουδάσω, to be sought for zealously, Xen. Lac. 7, 3.

II. σπουδαστέον, one must bestir oneself, be earnest or anxious, περί τινος Eur. 1, A. 902; ἐπὶ τινι Plat. Rep. 608 A; ὑπέρ τινος Isocr. 135 A; ὅπως .., Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 21.

σπουδαστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who wishes well to another, a supporter, partisan, Lat. fautor, Plut. Caes. 54, Artox. 26.

σπουδαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, zealous, earnest, serious, opp. to φιλοπαίγμων, Plat. Rep. 452 E; σπουδαστικώτεροι Arist. Rhet. 2, 17, 3. Adv., σπουδαστικῶς ἔχειν Plut. 2, 613 A.

σπουδαστός, ἡ, ὄν, that deserves to be sought or tried zealously, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 297 B, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 14, 4.

σπούδεργος, ον, (*ἐργω) working diligently, Anna Comn. 2, 346.

σπουδῇ, ἡ, (σπεύδω) haste, speed, σπουδῆν ἔχειν, ποιεῖσθαι to make haste, Hdt. 9, 89., 3, 4, Thuc. 4, 30; σπ. τῆς ὁδοῦ haste on the journey, Thuc. 7, 77; σπ. τίθεσθαι Soph. Aj. 13, cf. Fr. 235; ὅπως σπουδῆς ἔχει τις according as one makes speed, Hdt. 9, 66:—χωρίον .., οἱ σπουδῆν ἔχω whither I am hastening, Ar. Lys. 288:—σπουδῆν in haste, v. infr. IV; so, σὺν σπουδῇ ταχύς Soph. Ph. 1223; διὰ σπουδῆς Eur. Bacch. 212, Xen., etc.; ἐκ σπουδῆς Arist. Mirab. 86; μετὰ σπουδῆς Hdn. 6, 4, etc.; κατὰ σπουδῆν Thuc. 1, 93., 2, 90, Xen., etc.; (but this sense often runs into the next).

II. zeal, pains, exertion, trouble, ἄτερ σπουδῆς Od. 21, 409; σῆς ὑπὸ σπουδῆς Aesch. Theb. 585; σπουδῆς ἄξιος Soph. O. T. 778, Plat. Rep. 604 C, etc.; often in dat. σπουδῇ, zealously, v. infr. IV, 2;—so, σὺν σπουδῇ Plat. Legg. 818 C, cf. Xen. An. 1, 8, 4; ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ σπ. Plat. Symp. 192 C; μετὰ πολλῆς σπουδῆς Id. Charm. 175 E:—σπουδῆν ποιεῖσθαι, c. inf., to take pains to .., Hdt. 7, 205; πολλῆν σπ. ποιεῖσθαι Id. 6, 107; σπ. ποιεῖσθαι περί τινος Plat. Symp. 177 C, etc.; περί τι Id. Phaedr. 179 D; also c. gen., σπουδῆν τινος ποιήσασθαι to make much ado about a thing, Hdt. 1, 4; σπ. λόγων κατατενομένων zeal for the conflicting arguments, Eur. Hec. 132; σπ. ἐπὶ τινι Luc. Salt. 1; πρὸς τι Diod. 17, 114;—so, σπ. τιθέναι ἀμφὶ τινος Pind. P. 4, 492; σπ. θέσθαι χάριν τινος Soph. Aj. 13;—σπ. ἔχειν, c. inf., Hdt. 6, 120, cf. 7, 149; σπ. ἔχειν τινός Eur. Alc. 778, 1014; περί τινος Plat. Rival. 136 C; εἰς τι Eur. Med. 557; ὅπως τι γένηται Dion. H. de Comp. 22:—σπ. γίγνεται περί τι Plat. Phaedr. 276 E; σπ. ἐστὶ περί τινος Dem. 90, 10:—σπουδῆς καὶ βουλῆς προσδεῖσθαι Dem. 123, 3:—ἡ σπ. τῆς ἀπίθιος my zeal in coming, Hdt. 5, 49; σπουδῇ ὄπλων with great attention to the arms, Thuc. 6, 31, cf. Plat. Legg. 855 D; ἐρώτων Ib. 632 A; σπ. πλήθους γεννημάτων eagerness for .., Ib. 740 D:—in pl. zealous exertions, Hdt. 5, 5, Eur. Ion 1061, Arist. Rhet. 1, 11, 4.

2. esteem, regard for a person, διὰ τὴν ἐμὴν σπ. Antipho 146, 13; πάνν πολλῆς σπ. ἄξιος Xen. Symp. 1, 6:—in pl. party feelings or attachments, rivalries, σπ. ἰσχυρὰ φίλων περί τινος Hdt. 5, 5; κατὰ σπουδᾶς Ar. Eq. 1370, Ael. V. H. 3, S; σπουδαὶ ἐρώτων Plat. Legg. 632 A:—esp. canvassing, Lat. ambitus, Plut. Lucull. 42, Crass. 7.

3. a disputation, Philostr. 167, 252. III. zeal, earnestness, seriousness, σπουδῆν ἔχειν, ποιεῖσθαι, = σπουδάσειν, Eur. Phoen. 901, Ar. Ran. 522; σπουδῆς μὲν μεστοί, γέλωτος δὲ ἐνδεδέστεροι Xen. Symp. 1, 13;—often with a Prep., in adv. sense, ἀπὸ σπουδῆς ἀγορεύειν in earnest, seriously, Il. 7, 359., 12, 233;—μετὰ σπουδῆς, opp. to ἐν παιδίαῖς, Xen. Symp. 1, 1; μετὰ τε παιδίαῖς καὶ μετὰ σπουδῆς Plat. Legg. 887 D; οὐ σπουδῆς χάριν ἀλλὰ παιδίαῖς ἔνεκα Id. Polit. 288 C, cf. Symp. 197 E; χωρὶς σπουδῆς Arist. Rhet. 1, 9, 2.

2. an object of attention, a serious engagement, σπουδῆν ἐπ' ἄλλην Ἡρακλῆς ὀρμώμενος Eur. Supp. 1199; pl., ἐν τε παιδίαῖς καὶ ἐν σπουδαῖς Plat. Legg. 647 D, cf. 732 D, al.

IV. σπουδῇ, as Adv. in haste, hastily, προερέσσαμεν Od. 13, 279; ἀνάβαινε 15, 209; στρατιῆν ἄγειν Hdt. 9, 1, al., cf. 89; often in Att., σπ. πάνν Thuc. 8, 89, etc.; σπουδῇ ποδός Eur. Hec. 216.

2. with great exertion and difficulty, and so, hardly, scarcely, much like σχολῇ, Il. 2, 99., 5, 893, Od. 3, 297; σπ. παρπεπιθόντες Il. 23, 37, Od. 24, 119.

3. earnestly, seriously, urgently, σπουδῇ καλεῖν τινα Eur. Phoen. 849; πλεῖν Thuc. 3, 49; ἀκούειν Plat. Rep. 388 D; σπ. χαριεντίζεσθαι Id. Apol. 24 C; πάνν σπουδῇ attentively, Id. Phaedo 98 B; πολλῇ σπ. very busily, Hdt. 1, 88, Xen., etc.; πάσῃ σπ. μανθάνειν Plat. Legg. 752 A, etc.

σπουδογέλιος, ον, blending jest with earnest, Strab. 759, Diog. L. 9, 17.

σπύραθος [ῥ], ὁ or ἡ, = σπυράς, only in pl., Hipp. 571, 18., 575, 48, Diosc. 2, 98; so σπυράθιον, τό, Diosc. 6, 55; σπυραθία, ἡ, Poll. 5, 91.

σπύραθώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like sheeps' or goats' dung, τὰ σπ. Hipp. Progrh. 70, cf. 217 C, etc.; σπ. κοιλία Id. Coac. 194.

σπύρας, Att. σφυράς, ἄδος, ἡ, a ball of dung, such as that of sheep or goats, hence in pl., σφυράδων ἀποκνίσματα scraps of sheeps' or goats' dung, Ar. Pax 790, ubi v. Schol., and cf. Hesych.: metaph. a pill, τρεῖς σπυράδας Hipp. 657, 24.—Cf. σπύραθος.

σπυρθίζω, = πυδαρίζω, Ar. Fr. 681.

σπύριδιον [ῥ], τό, Dim. of σπυρίς, Ar. Ach. 453, 469, Phocrecr. Ἐπιλησμ. 3:—also, in Byz., σπυριδάλιον, τό.

σπύριδόν, Adv. like a σπυρίς, A. B. 783.

σπύριδώδης, ες, (εἶδος) of the look of a σπυρίς, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1096.

σπύρίς, ἴδος, ἡ; σφυρίς in Hipp. Art. 838, C. I. 2347 k (add.), 2956:—a large basket, a creel (v. κόφινος), Hdt. 5, 16, Ar. Pax 1005, cf. Fr. 368, 464, Antiph. Ἄντ. 1, etc.

2. used to translate the Lat. sporta, sportula, σπυρίσι δειπνίζειν Arr. Epict. 4, 10, 21; δειπνον ἀπὸ σπυρίδος, cena e sportula, Ath. 365 A, C. I. 11, c.

σπύριχτιον, τό, Dim. of σπυρίς, Poll. 6, 94.

σπύρός, ὁ, Syracusan form for πυρός, Anecd. Oxon. 1, 362.

σταβατίνης, ον, ὁ, and σταβεύς, ἔως, ὁ, = κωπέων, κωπεύς, Hesych.

στάγδην, Adv. (στάζω) in drops, drop by drop, Hipp. 1174 H, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2, 2.

Στάγειρος, ἡ, a city in Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 115, etc.; also Στάγειρα, τά, Arist. Fr. 619, etc.:—Σταγειρέτης, ὁ, a Stagyrite, esp. of Aristotle, Steph. Byz.:—Σταγειροθεν, from Stageira, Tzetz. in Anecd. Oxon. 4, 131, 32, Eust.

στάγες, v. σταγών 1. fin.

στάγετός, ὁ, (στάζω) a drop, Aquila V. T., Nilus.

στάγμα, τό, that which is dropped, a drop, distilment, τῆς ἀνθεμουργού στ., i. e. honey, Aesch. Pers. 612; μίλπειον στ. Anth. P. 6, 103.

στάγοντας, ον, ὁ, running in drops, drop by drop, Diosc. 1, 81.

σταγονό-θαλπος, ὁ, one who melts and purifies metals, Hesych.

σταγών, ὄνος, ἡ, (στάζω) a drop, κροκοβαφῆς στ., of blood, Aesch. Ag. 1122, cf. Cho. 400; φάνου Soph. O. T. 1278, cf. Eur. Bacch. 767; ὡς ἐκ πέτρας ὑγρά ρέουσα σταγών, of water, Id. Supp. 81; δῖψοι στ., of tears, Aesch. Cho. 186, cf. Ag. 888; σταγόνες οἴνου Eur. Cycl. 67;

Λεσβία στ., of wine, Ephipp. Incert. 1; τῆς .. ἀπὸ Λεσβου .. σταγόνος Antiph. Ὀμ. 1; σπονδίτις στ. = σπονδή, Anth. P. 6. 190; στ. μαζῶν, of milk, Anth. P. 7. 552; στ. πίσεως, Strab.; στ. τοῦ κόσμου, the sea, M. Anton. 6. 36; μεταβάλλεται εἰς σταγόνας [ἢ ἀτμίς] Arist. Plant. 2. 1, 10; ψυχραῖς σταγόνεσσι with dew-drops, Epigr. Gr. 551. 7; σταγῶνα κατέστικται is bedropt with speckles, Ael. N. A. 12. 24; κατὰ σταγῶνα guttatim, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 90:—irr. nom. pl. στάγες as if from στάξ, Ap. Rh. 4. 626.

II. a metal, = δρείχαλκος, Tim. Locr. 99 C, v. Schol. στάδα, acc. fem. metapl. of στάδιος (as if from στάς) λίμνην στ. standing, still water, Draco 36. 15.

στάδαλος, α, ον, (στάδην) standing erect or upright, Ζεὺς στ., in act to hurl his bolt, Aesch. Theb. 513; στ. ἔγχη pikes for close fight, opp. to missiles (cf. στάδιος 1), Id. Pers. 240; στ. αῶμα firm, steady, of the cube, Tim. Locr. 98 C.

στάδην [ᾶ], Adv. (ἴστημι) in standing posture, στάδην ἐστῶτες standing stock-still, Plat. Com. Σκευ. 1.

II. (ἴστημι Δ. IV) according to weight, Nic. Al. 327; cf. στήδην.

σταδιάζω, to measure by stades:—metaph., ὁ σταδιάζων (sc. λόγος) conjecture, Mar. Victor. ad Cic. Rhet.

σταδιᾶδρομέω, -δρομέω, v. sub σταδιοδρ-.

σταδιαῖος, α, ον, (στάδιον) a stade long, deep, high, στ. βάθος Polyb. 34. 11, 14; ὁ στ. δρόμος Dion. H. 7. 73; πυραμίδες σταδιαῖαι τὸ ὕψος Diod. 1. 52; διφθέραι στ. τοῖς μεγέθειν Ath. 539 C.

σταδιασμός, ὁ, α measuring by stades, Strab. 47. 75, C. I. 2758 (saepius).

σταδιεύς, ἔως, ὁ, = σταδιοδρόμος, Polyh. 40. 1, 1, Anth. P. 9. 557; παῖς στ., in the title of Pind. O. 14, cf. N. 8.

σταδιεντής, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg., ἵππος Nicet. Ann. 158 B.

σταδιεύω, (σταδιεύς) to run as in the stadium, δρόμους Arist. Fr. 13; βίον Philo 1. 328; δόλιχον βίον Epigr. Gr. 311. 4.

σταδίη, ἡ, v. s. στάδιος.

σταδιοδρομέω, to run in the stadium, race, Plat. Theag. 129 A, Dem. 1386. 10:—in Eur. H. F. 863, where the MSS. give the anomalous form σταδιοδρομοῦμαι, though the correct form σταδιοδρομήσω would have equally well suited the metre, Herm. proposes στάδια δραμοῦμαι; but v. Lob. Phryn. 618.

σταδιοδρόμος, ὁ, one who runs the stadium, one who runs for a prize, Simon. 154, Pind. O. 13 (in titulo), Plat. Legg. 833 A, Aeschin. 22. 30:—the collat. form σταδιαδρ-, C. I. 2758. 7 sq., Paus. 6. 20, 9, etc.; σταδιοδρόμης, ον, ὁ, Ar. Fr. 682. Cf. σταδιεύς.

στάδιον [ᾶ], τό, ὁ. στάδια and heterog. στάδια; Hdt. uses both, στάδιοι 1. 26., 2. 149, 158, al., στάδια 4. 101., 5. 53., 9. 23; so Thuc. in the same chapt. (7. 78) has στάδια once and σταδίου twice; στάδια Eur. Ion 497, Ar. Av. 6, Antiph. Ἐφέσ. 1, Plat. Phaedr. 228 A, etc.; στάδια Ar. Ran. 1319, Plat. Criti. 113 C, 117 E, etc.; but there is no example of the sing. masc.:—properly, that which stands fast (v. sub fin.), hence, I. as a fixed standard of length, a stade, = 100 ὀργυαῖ or 6 πλέθρα (Hdt. 2. 149), i. e. 600 Greek, 606½ English feet, about ½ of a Roman mile, Polyb. 3. 39, 8, Strab. 322:—a longer stade, of which there were 7½ in a Roman mile, is mentioned first by Dio C. 52. 21; cf. Ideler in the Berlin Acad.'s Transactions, 1812-13, pp. 157 sqq., Hussey Weights and Measures, append. 11 sq.

2. in Ar. we have ἑκατὸν σταδίοισιν ἄριστος 'best by a hundred miles,' Nub. 430; πλεῖν ἢ σταδίῳ λαλιότερος Ran. 91. II. a race-course, (because the most noted, that of Olympia, was exactly a stade long): properly, a single course, opp. to the διαυλος (cf. C. I. 232), Pind. O. 13. 50; σταδίου πόνος (or τόνος), δρόμος, τιμά Id. O. 10 (11). 76., 13. 41, 49; γυμνὸν στ., opp. to ὀπλίτης δρόμος, P. 11. 74; ὠκύτερον σταδίου Theogn. 1306; ἀγωνίζεσθαι στ. to run a race, Hdt. 5. 22; ἀμιλλᾶσθαι Plat. Legg. 833 A; νικᾶν Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 1, cf. Pind. N. 8. 26; ἀσκεῖν Plat. Theag. 128 E:—ἐν σταδίοις, i. e. in the amphitheatre, C. I. 4377.

2. any area, for dancing, Eur. Ion 497:—ξύλινον στ., of a chess-board, Anth. P. 15. 18. (From √ΣΤΑ, ἴστημι, στή-ναι: with Dor. σπάδιον (q. v.), cf. Lat. spatium.)

στάδιο-νίκης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, a winner in the stadium, Byz.

στάδιος [ᾶ], α, ον, (√ΣΤΑ, ἴστημι) standing, fast and firm, σταδίη ὕμνῃ close fight, fought hand to hand, Lat. pugna stataria, Pl. 13. 314, 713, cf. Thuc. 4. 38; ἐν σταδίῳ (sc. ὕμνῃ) Il. 7. 241., 13. 514; ἡ στ. μάχη Ath. 273 E; cf. σταδαῖος:—πίδαξ σταδίη μένει, of a spring from which no water flows, Opp. C. 4. 326.

2. firm, fixed, strong, θάλαμοι Pind. O. 5. 29;—τὸ στ. immobility, Dio C. 39. 43.

3. standing upright or straight, στ. χιτῶν = ὀρθοσταδίας, an ungirt tunic hanging in straight plaits, Call. Fr. 59, v. Lob. Phryn. 238; θώραξ στ. a stiff breastplate, plate-armor, as opp. to στρεπτός or ἀλυσιδωτός, Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 337. 3., 342. 4.

II. (ἴστημι Δ. IV) weighed, Nic. Al. 402.

στάξω, Att.: fut. στάξω Il., Dor. 1 pl. σταξέμεν Theocr. 18. 46: aor. ἔσταξα Eur., Ep. στάξα Hom.:—Pass., aor. 1 ἐστάχθην (ἐπ-) Hipp. 880 E, (ἐν-) Diosc. 2. 210: aor. 2 ἐστάχην (ἐπ-, ἐν-) Id. 1. 18., 2. 37. (From √ΣΤΑΓ, cf. σταγ-ῆναι, σταγ-ῶν, and perh. Lat. stagnum.)

I. of persons, I. c. acc. rei, to drop, let fall or shed drop by drop, Πατρόκλω .. νέκταρ στάξει κατὰ ῥινού Il. 19. 39, cf. 348, 354; σπέρμα θνατὸν ματρὶ τεᾶ στάξεν Pind. N. 10. 151; στ. αἷμα Aesch. Cho. 1059; ἰδρῶτα αἰμάτων ἀπο Eur. Bacch. 620, cf. Tro. 1199; βότρυν Id. Phoen. 230; πέτρα στ. ὕδωρ Id. Hipp. 122; esp. of tears, στ. δάκρυ Id. 1. A. 1467; δπ' ὀμμάτων ἔσταξα πηγᾶς Id. H. F. 1355; and metaph., στ. πόθον κατ' ὀμμάτων Id. Hipp. 526; χάριτας Anth. P. 5. 13; ἴμερον etc., Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 728.

2. c. dat. rei, αἵματι ἀτάζοντα χεῖρας having one's hands dripping with blood, Aesch. Eum. 42; κᾶρα ἀτάζων ἰδρῶτι Soph. Aj. 10; δακρύοισι στ. κύρας Eur. Andr. 234; ἀφρῶ γένειον Id. 1. T. 308:—also without any acc.,

the part affected being in the nom., στάζοναι κύραι δακρύοισι Id. Ion 876; also, ἐν αἵματι στάζουσαν χέρα Id. Bacch. 1164:—rarely c. gen., χεῖρ στάζει θυηλῆς Ἀρεῶς Soph. El. 1423.

II. of things, to drop, fall in drops, drip, trickle, Hdt. 6. 74; στάζει φοῖνιον τόδ' αἷμα Soph. Ph. 783; metaph., στ. δ' ἐν ὕπνῳ πρὸ καρδίας .. πόνος Aesch. Ag. 178; ὑβρός στ. δι' ὕτων Eur. Rhés. 566:—c. gen., ὄπὸν στάζοντα τομῆς dripping from the cut, Soph. Fr. 479; ἐκ κρατὸς αἷμα στ. Eur. Med. 1199, etc.; σμικρὸν ἀπὸ ῥινῶν ἔσταξε Hipp. 951 E.

2. of dry things, as ripe fruit, to drop off, Aesch. Supp. 1001.—Cf. καταστάζω.

στάθεν, στάθεν, v. sub ἴστημι.

στάθερο-ποιέω, to make firm, establish, Eus. H. E. 9. 7.

στάθερός, ἄ, Ion. ἡ, ὄν, (v. sub fin.) standing fast, steadfast, firm, fixed, στ. γαῖα, terra firma, opp. to ἄστατος, Opp. C. 2. 412; ἡ στ. (sc. γῆ) Anth. P. 7. 393., 8. 159;—of the sea, calm, still, στ. χεῦμα Aesch. Fr. 274 (nisi legend. χεῖμα); βύθος Dion. H. 1. 71; ἡ στ. (sc. θάλασσα) Anth. P. 10. 17, cf. Poll. 1. 106; στ. ὕδωρ stagnant, App. Pun. 99; στ. μέλαν, of ink, Anth. P. 6. 66.

2. στ. μεσημβρία high noon, when the sun as it were stands still in the meridian, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A; so, στ. ἡμῶν mid-day, Ap. Rh. 1. 450; τὸ σταθερώτατον τῆς μεσημβρίας Synes. 202 C; νυκτὸς τὸ σταθερώτατον Eunap. p. 74; θέρας σταθερόν mid-summer, Antim. 76.

3. steady, settled, of weather, δῆρ εὐδῖος καὶ στ. Dion. H. de Dem. 7; στ. εὐδία Plut. Dion. 38, cf. M. Anton. 12. 22; οὐ σταθερόν φῶς οὐδ' ἡρεμοῦν Id. 2. 934 E.

4. metaph. στ. κάλυξ ἤβης Ar. Fr. 74; στ. ἡλικία Joseph. B. J. 3. 1, 3; ἡ ἀρετὴ στ. τι Anth. P. 10. 74; σωφροσύνη Epigr. Gr. 910. 2; στ. βάδιαμα, βλέμμα, etc., Philo, etc.; of speech, calm, deliberate, τὸ βραδὺ καὶ στ. Dion. H. de Comp. 23.

5. not used, properly, of persons, Phryn. 215, Thom. M. 301, hut v. E. M. 277. 49. Adv. -ρῶς, constantly, Cratin. Σεριφ. 4. (The √ΣΤΑΘ is lengthd. from √ΣΤΑ, ἴστημι, στή-ναι, as in σταθ-μός, σταθ-μή, ἀ-σταθ-ῆς, Lat. stab-ulum).

στάθερότης, ητος, ἡ, steadiness, firmness, Eustrat. ad Arist. Eth. N. 1, Theod. Prodr.

στάθερώ, to make firm, establish, Theod. Stud.

στάθευσις, ἡ, a scorching, Arist. Meteor. 4. 2, 1., 4. 3, fin. (where the MSS. στάτευσις, cf. σταθεύω).

στάθευτός, ἡ, ὄν, scorched, burnt, Aesch. Fr. 22.

στάθεύω, to scorch, roast, fry, esp. fish, Ar. Ach. 1041, cf. Eccl. 127, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 21, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 3; στ. τινὰ τῇ λαμπάδι Ar. Lys. 376.

στάθῆρός, σταθῆρότης, late forms of σταθερός, σταθερότης, Schäf. Dion. H. Comp. p. 338.

στάθῆ, Dor. for στήθῆ, imperat. aor. 2 of ἴστημι.

σταθμάω, to measure by rule (στάθμη), πλέθρου σταθμῆσας μήκος εἰς εὐγώνιον (sc. τῆν σκῆνην) Eur. Ion 1137; στ. τὸ ὕδωρ to measure or weigh it, Ath. 43 B:—Pass. to be measured, estimated, σταθμέμενα Hipp. 246. 24; fut. med. in pass. sense, ταλάντῳ μουσικῇ σταθμήσεται Ar. Ran. 797; plqpf. pass., ἐπὶ τρισὶν ἐστάθμητο πλευρῆσιν Arat. 234, cf. Call. Fr. 94.

II. more often as Dep. σταθμάομαι Soph., Plat.; Ion. σταθμάομαι (like ἐσάομαι for ἠττάομαι), v. sub σταθμῶω:—to measure, σταθμάτω .. ἄλας πατρὶ Pind. O. 10 (11). 53:—also to calculate, estimate distance or size, without actual measurement, Hdt. 2. 150; στ. ὅκως ἐξελεύσεται .., 9. 37; μετρεῖν ἢ σταθμάομαι Plat. Legg. 643 C, cf. Call. Fr. 94; σταθμῆ στ. τι Luc. Hist. Conscr. 63.

2. metaph. to measure, estimate a thing, τινὶ by some property, τὸ σῶμα .. στ. ταῖς χάρισι Plat. Gorg. 465 D; εἴ τι δεῖ σταθμάομαι τούτῳ Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 9; absol. to conjecture, Soph. O. T. 1111.

3. to attach weight to a thing, value it, στ. ὦν ἄδε λέγει Plat. Lys. 205 A.

σταθμεύω, (σταθμός) to have or take up quarters, App. Mithr. 20; ἐπὶ τοῦ δέματος Anon. ap. Suid.; ἐπὶ λίμνῃ App. Pun. 99.

στάθμη, ἡ, (v. σταθερός sub fin.):—a carpenter's line or rule, Lat. amussis, ξέσσε δ' ἐπισταμένως καὶ ἐπὶ στάθμῃν ἴθουεν [δοῦρα] Od. 5. 245, cf. 17. 341., 21. 44., 23. 197; so, τάφρον ἐπὶ στ. ἴθ. 21. 121; also, στάθμη δόρυ νήιον ἐξιθύνει Il. 15. 410; τόνου καὶ στάθμης καὶ γνώμονος .. εὐθύτερον Theogn. 805; ἐπὶ στ. θεῖναι μίαν οὐκ ἐπὶ στάθμῃ, P. A. 2. 10, 20:—properly στάθμη was the line rubbed with chalk or red ochre, Lat. linea rubricata, being expressly distinguished from the rule (κανών) by Plat. Phileb. 56 B, Xen. Ages. 10, 2, Plut., etc.: hence, proverbially, τοῖς μὲν λόγοις τοῖς σοῖσιν οὐ τεκμαίρομαι, οὐ μᾶλλον ἢ λευκῷ λίθῳ λευκῇ σταθμῇ, like a chalked line on chalk, i. e. a line that leaves no mark, Soph. Fr. 307; so elliptically, ἀτεχνῶς λευκῇ στάθμῃ εἰμι πρὸς τοὺς καλοὺς Plat. Charm. 154 B, cf. Plut. 2. 513 F.

2. proverb. also, παρὰ στάθμῃν by the rule, Lat. ad amussim, εἶμι παρὰ στ. ὀρθῆν ὕδον Theogn. 939, cf. 543; τεκτόνος παρὰ στ. ἰόντος Soph. Fr. 421; (but in Aesch. Ag. 1045, παρὰ στ. seems to mean beside or beyond the line, beyond measure); also, κατὰ στάθμῃν ἵστασθαι Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 929 C κατὰ στ. νοεῖν to guess aright, Theocr. 25. 194; ὡς ἀπὸ στάθμης Dion. H. de Comp. 23; στάθμη Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 11; πρὸς στάθμῃν τίθεσθαι Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 75 F:—στάθμα πατρός the measure [of piety] towards his father, Pind. P. 6. 45:—for Pind. P. 2. 166, v. sub ἔλκω B. 3.

II. the plummet or the plumbline, μολιβαχθῆς Anth. P. 6. 103; κατὰ στάθμῃν φέρεσθαι to descend perpendicularly, Arist. Cael. 2. 14, 6.

III. like γραμμῆ, the line which bounds the racecourse, the goal, Lat. meta, πρὸς στάθμῃν δραμεῖν, metaph. of man's life, Pind. N. 6. 13; so, παρ' αἴαν ἠκομεν στ. βίου Eur. Ion 1514:—also the starting point, Lat. carceres, στάθμης ὀρμηθέντες ἀπόσαντοι Opp. H. 4. 102.

IV. metaph. a law, rule, ὑπὸ στάθμῃ νέμεσθαι Pind. Fr. 4. 5; Ἰλλίδος στάθμας ἐν νόμοις, i. e. according to laws of Dorian rule, Id. P. 1. 120, cf. Fr. 4. 4.

V. δοράτων στάθμαι the butt-ends, like σαυρωτῆρες, Diod. 17. 35.

στάθμησις, ἡ, (σταθμάω) a measuring or weighing, Gloss.

σταθμητέον, verb. Adj. *one must estimate*, Eust. Opusc. 170. 96., 171. 2. σταθμητικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for measuring, στ. τῆς ἰσότητος Sext. Emp. M. 7. 442; στ. λέξις a carpenter's word, Eust. SI. 17.

σταθμητός, ἢ, ὄν, (σταθμάω) *to be measured*, τινι by a standard, Plat. Charm. 154 B, cf. Poll. 4. 93; οὐ στ. incalculable, Nicet. Ann. 81 D; οὐ στ. τὸ μέγεθος Arr. ap. Suid.

σταθμίδιον, τό, in Galen. seems to be a small box.

σταθμίζω, = σταθμάω, *to weigh*, Aq. V. T., Eust. 114. 6, Suid.

σταθμίον or στάθμιον, τό, Dim. (in form) of σταθμός III, *the weight of a balance*, Hipp. Fract. 756. II. a standard-weight, στ., ἃ ὁ δῆμος σηκῶσαι ἐψηφίσαντο C. I. 150. 45., 151. 40.

σταθμιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who weighs*, Gloss.

σταθμο-δότης, οὐ, ὁ, a quartermaster, Plut. Demetr. 23.

σταθμόνδε, Adv. *to the stall, homewards*, Od. 9. 451.

σταθμός, ὁ, in Att. with heterog. pl. σταθμά, Soph. Ph. 489, O. T. 1139, Eur. H. F. 999, Xen. Eq. 4, 3, etc.; σταθμοί however occurs not only in Hom., but in Eur. Andr. 280, Or. 1474: (for √ΣΤΑΘ, v. σταθερός sub fin.). A standing place for animals, Lat. stabulum, a stable, stall, fold, sty, the particular kind being determined by the context or by an epith.; τῶ μὲν (the lions) ἀρ', ἀρπάξοντε βόας καὶ ἴφια μῆλα, σταθμοὺς ἀνθρώπων κεραίξοντο Il. 5. 557; κατὰ σταθμοὺς δύεται [δ λέων] Ib. 140, cf. 12. 304., 18. 589; κατὰ στ. ποιμνήιον 2. 470; σταθμῶ ἐν οἰοπόλῳ 19. 377; of styes, Od. 14. 32, 504, etc.; the stable of the griffin of Oceanus in Aesch. Pr. 396; of a deer's lair or harbour, Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 4., 9. 5, 2:—of men, a dwelling, abode, first in Hes., ἀπὸ σταθμῶν [Χείρωνος] Th. 294, cf. Pind. O. 5. 21; Ἄϊδα Id. O. 10. 110; οὐρανοῦ I. 7 (6). 65, cf. Soph. Ph. 489, Eur. Rhes. 293.

2. quarters, lodgings for travellers or soldiers, Lat. statio, mansio, castra, Xen. An. 1. 8, 1, al. 3. in Persia, σταθμοί were stations or stages on the royal road, where the king rested in travelling, σταθμοὶ βασιλῆιοι Hdt. 5. 52., 6. 119, cf. 7. 119, Plut. Artox. 25: hence in reference to Persia it is used loosely of distances, a day's journey, day's march, averaging about 5 parasangs or 150 stades, for the length of the stage depended on the nature of the road, cf. Hdt. 5. 53, Xen. An. 1. 2, 10-20, and Sturz Lex. Xen. 4. like Lat. statio, a station for ships, Eur. Rhes. 43, Lyc. 290, 1371. II. an upright standing-post, often in Hom.; sometimes of the bearing pillar of the roof, παρὰ σταθμὸν τέγεος Od. 1. 333., 8. 458., 18. 209; παρὰ στ. μεγάροιο 17. 96, cf. 22. 120, 257; in pl., Eur. I. T. 49:—also a door-post, Od. 4. 838., 17. 340; and in pl., like παραστάδες, door-posts, ἀργύρεοι σταθμοὶ ἐν χαλκῆφ ἔστασαν οὐδῶ Od. 7. 89, cf. 10. 62, 11. 14. 167, etc.; so in Hdt. 1. 179, Soph. El. 1331, Eur. Or. 1474: later, the pl. σταθμά was used in this sense, Id. H. F. 999, Ar. Ach. 449; στ. θυράων Theocr. 24. 14. III. (ἴστημι A. IV) the balance, γυνή .. αταθμὸν ἔχουσα Il. 12. 434; ἰστᾶν σταθμῶ τι πρὸς τι *to weigh one thing against another*, Hdt. 2. 65; ἀγειν ἐπὶ τὸν στ. Ar. Ran. 1365; ἐμβὰς ἐς τὸν στ. Ib. 1407; ἔλκειν σταθμὸν *to weigh so much*, Hdt. 1. 50, cf. Eupol. Δημ. 1. 2. weight, στ. σίτου Hdt. 2. 168; σταθμὸν ἔχειν τάλαντον *to weigh a talent*, Id. 1. 14; διαφέρειν ἐν τῶ σταθμῶ Hipp. Aër. 280; absol. in acc., ἀναθήματα ἴσα σταθμὸν τοῖς .. equal in weight to .., Hdt. 1. 92; ἡμιπλίνθια σταθμὸν διτάλαντα *two talents in or by weight*, Ib. 50; σταθμὸν Βαβυλωνίων τάλαντον a talent, Babylonian weight, Id. 3. 89, cf. Thuc. 2. 13; μυρίος χρυσοῦ σταθμός Eur. Bacch. 811; σταθμός τινος ἦν τι Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 7; νόμισμα .. ὀρισθὲν μεγέθει ἢ σταθμῶ Id. Pol. 1. 9, 8:—in pl. weights, ἐφηύρε .. σταθμῶν ἀριθμῶν καὶ μέτρων εὐρήματα Soph. Fr. 379, cf. Decret. ap. Andoc. 11. 25, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 10, etc.; μέτρα .. καὶ μέρη σταθμῶν Eur. Phoen. 541, cf. Ar. Av. 1040, Plat. Legg. 757 B; μέτρα .. καὶ σταθμά Plat. Legg. 746 E. 3. a standard weight kept under public authority, C. I. 123. 38, al.; cf. Böckh p. 165. § 2.

σταθμοῦχος, ὁ, (ἔχω) a keeper of a house, landlord, Aesch. Fr. 225, Antiph. Ὄβρ. 1: esp. a lodginghouse-keeper, one who rents a whole house, and sub-lets it by separate rooms, Böckh P. E. 1. 188., 2. 15. σταθμῶ:—the aor. med. αταθμῶασθαι is freq. in Hdt. in sense of σταθμησασθαι (v. σταθμάω II), *to form an estimate, to judge or conclude by or from a thing*, τινι Hdt. 7. 11, 214; στ. τινι, ὡς .. or ὅτι .. *to conclude by a thing that ..*, Id. 3. 15, 38., 4. 58., 7. 102:—but the MSS. give σταθμήσαμενος in 2. 2., 9. 37; so also part. pres. σταθμῶμενος or σταθμεῶμενος appears in 2. 150., 7. 237; but in 8. 130 σταθμεύμενος.

σταθμῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) full of dregs or sediment, turbid, τὸ σταθμῶδέστατον τοῦ ὕδατος Hipp. Aër. 285.

σταθμῶν, ὄνος, ἢ, = σταθμός II, Hesych.

σταῖμεν, σταῖτε, σταῖεν, Att. ἴοι σταίημεν, σταίητε, σταίηεν, opt. aor. 2 of ἴστημι. σταῖς or σταῖς (not στᾶς), τό, gen. σταίτης:—flour of spelt mixed and made into dough, Hdt. 2. 36, Hipp. Art. 805, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 16, Probl. 21. 8, 1; εἰ μὴ κόρη δεύσειε τὸ σταῖς Eupol. Incert. 40: cf. ζεῖα. II. = στέαρ, Hipp. 585. 3., 631. 41.

σταίτινος, ἢ, ὄν, of flour or dough of spelt, Hdt. 2. 47, Plut. Lucull. 10:—so, σταίτημα, τά, cakes of spelt, Hesych.

σταίτινης [ῖ], οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., Epich. ap. Ath. 110 B.

σταίτιδος, ἐς, (εἶδος) like dough, τὸ στ. τοῦ ἄρτου the soft, crumbly part of the loaf, Poll. 6. 93.

στακτή, ἢ, (στάζω) Lat. stacte or stacta, the oil that trickles from fresh myrrh or cinnamon, oil of myrrh or cinnamon, Antiph. Φρεαρρ. 1, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 10, Odor. 29, etc.

στακτικός, ἢ, ὄν, = sq., cited from Paul. Leg. 2. fit for filtering, ἀγγεῖα Hesych.

στακτός, ἢ, ὄν, (στάζω) oozing out in drops, trickling, dropping, distilling, μύρον Ar. Pl. 529; χυλοὶ Plat. Criti. 115 A; στακτὸν ἔλαιον oil

that runs off without pressing, virgin-oil, like στακτή, Geop. 7. 12, 20; στ. ἄλμη brine, Ib. 20. 46, 5; στ. κονία lime-water, Ib. 6. 7, 1. 2.

στακτά, τά, perhaps filtering vessels, Athen. ap. Oribas. 54 Matth.

στακτώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) ash-coloured, ashy, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 214.

στάλα, Dor. for στήλη.

σταλαγέω, f. l. for σελαγέω in Or. Sib. 5. 117, Hesych.

στάλαγμα, τό, (σταλάσσω) that which drops, a drop, Aesch. Eum. 802; προῆ φοινίου σταλάγματος Soph. Ant. 1239; πόματος Philostr. 116.

στάλαγμαῖος, α, ὄν, in drops, drop by drop, Paul. Alex.

στάλαγμα, οὐ, ὁ, dropping, trickling, Plin. H. N. 34. 32.

στάλαγμα, τό, Dim. of στάλαγμα; in pl. eardrops, earrings, in Plaut. Men. 3. 3, 18.

στάλαγμός, ὁ, (σταλάσσω) a dropping, dripping, from the mouth of horses and hunted animals, Aesch. Theb. 61, Eum. 247, cf. 783; στ. φόνου Eur. Hec. 241; αἵματος Id. Ion 351, 1003; of a profuse sweat, Hipp. Aph. 1261, cf. Progn. 38; ὁ στ. κατατρίβει τοὺς λίθους Arist. Phys. 8. 3, 5; κίων πεπήγασιν ἀπὸ τινῶν στ., of stalactites, Id. Mirab. 59;—also, στ. σμύρνης Soph. Fr. 340; στ. εἰρήνης the least drop of .., Ar. Ach. 1033; τύχης στ. Menand. Monost. 240;—contemptuously of a little man, Anaxandr. Ὀδ. 2. 3.—In Arat. 966, Dind. reads στάλαγμός metri grat., comparing σταλαγῶν in Hesych. 2. acc. to E. M. 576. 25, Aeol. = ὀδύνη.

στάλαξ, = σταλάσσω, Aquila V. T.

στάλακτικός, ἢ, ὄν, dripping, dripping, χάλκανθον Diosc. 5. 114; cf. σταλαγμίας.—Also σταλακτός, ἢ, ὄν, and σταλακτίς, ἴδος, ἢ, Ib.

στάλασσω, late -τω (Porph., Theod. Prodr.): aor. ἐστάλαξα Lyc. 37, LXX (Mic. 2. 11): I. of persons, to let drop, δάκρυ στ. Eur. Hel. 633; δακρύνον αὐγὰς εἰς οἶδμα Id. Hipp. 741; ἡμιτύβιον σταλάσσαν having a napkin dripping wet, Sapph. 116. II. of things, to drop, driph, Eur. Phoen. 1388:—c. acc. cogn., στ. φόνον *to drip with blood*, Id. Andr. 1047. Cf. στάζω, καταστάζω, σταλάω.

στάλαξ, = σταλάσσω, I. of persons, to drop, let fall, δάκρυ Anth. P. 7. 552; αἵγειροι τὸ ἠλεκτρον ἐπ' αὐτῶ δάκρυον σταλάουσι Luc. AstroI. 19; στ. γόον Christ. Ecphr. 160:—with δάκρυα omitted, στάζει ὄμματα Anth. P. 5. 237. II. of things, to drop, driph, Arat. 962; ὕθεν ἀμβρόσια στ. Synes. 337 B.

στάλαξ, ἴκος, ἢ, (√ΣΤΑΛ, στέλλω) a stake to which nets are fastened, Theocr. Epigr. 3, Plut. Pelop. 8, Anth. P. 6. 109, etc.; distinguished from σχαλίς, Opp. C. 1. 150, 157, Poll. 5. 19, 31., 10. 141.

στάλις, ἴδος, ἢ, = στάλαξ, Hesych., v. l. Xen. Cyn. 2, 8., 6, 7, for σχαλίς.

σταλίτις, ἴδος, ἢ, Dor. for στηλίτις.

στάλλα, Aeol. for στήλη, C. I. 4923. 9.

στάλουργός, ὄν, Dor. for στηλ-, (*ἔργω):—with a στήλη or gravestone, τύμβος Anth. P. 7. 423; but σταλοῦχος is the prob. l., v. Jacobs.

στάλσις, ἐως, ἢ, (στέλλω) a compression, restriction, Galen.

σταλτέον, verb. Adj. of στέλλω, one must check, Galen. II. one must deck out, equip, Clem. Al. 277.

σταλτικός, ἢ, ὄν, capable of contracting, contractile, Arist. Probl. 1. 33; οἶνος κοιλίας σταλτικώτατος Strab. 237; δύναμις στ. τῶν ἐκσαρκούντων Diosc. 5. 102.

στάλυξ, ἢ, = σταλαγμός, prob. l. for στάληξ, Zonar.:—hence νεοστάλυξ, and (through σταλύζω, which is not found) ἀσταλύζω, ἀνασταλύζω.

σταμάγορις, ἴδος, ἢ, Dor. for στημαγ-, (στήμων I, ἀγείρω) the twisting of several threads of the warp into one, Hesych.

στάμεν, Dor. for στήναι, v. s. ἴστημι, Pind.

στάμιν or στάμις, ὁ; Ep. dat. pl. στάμινεσσι is the only case found in use: (√ΣΤΑ, ἴ-στη-μι);—in pl. the ribs or frame-timbers of a ship, which stand up from the keel, Lat. statumina, (ἀρθὰ ξύλα, οἶον στήμοσιν εἰκοῖα Aristarch. ap. E. M. 724; v. sub. ἴκρια), Od. 5. 252, cf. Nonn. D. 40. 446, Poll. 1. 92;—Ath. 207 B, who makes the word fem., seems to have taken it as = ἐπηγκενίδες, but wrongly.

σταμνάριον, τό, Dim. of στάμνος, Eupol. Μαρικ. 17, Ephipp. Incert. 3.

σταμνίον, τό, Dim. of στάμνος, a wine-jar, Ar. Ran. 22, Lys. 196, 199, Menand. Δυσκ. 3. 2. = ἀμῖς, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 234, cf. Phryn. 400. —Also σταμνίσκος, ὁ, Poll. 7. 162.

στάμνος, ὁ, also ἢ, Hermipp. Φορμ. 2. 7, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 499 E: (√ΣΤΑ, ἴ-στημι):—an earthen jar or bottle for racking off wine, Ar. Pl. 545, Lys. 196, Fr. 448, Hermipp. l. c., Dem. 933, 25, etc.; the operation was called κατασταμνίζειν:—generally, a jar, Hipp. 1234 B. The word is less Att. than ἀμφορεύς, Moer. 44: it seems to have been the generic word, ἀμφορεύς being a special kind with handles, Letronne Vases grecques p. 12.

σταμν-οῦρος, ὁ, a keeper of the oil-jars in the palaestra, Hesych.

στάν, Aeol. 3 pl. aor. 2 of ἴστημι. 2. neut. of part. aor. 2.

στανύω, Cretic for ἴστημι:—Med., στανύεσθαι πόλιον Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2556. 66, v. Böckh p. 416.

στάξ, v. s. σταγών.

στάξις, ἢ, (στάζω) a dropping, dripping, e. g. of blood from the nose, Hipp. Coac. 125, cf. 80 E, 171 E; στ. αἵματος ἐκ ρινῶν Id. 183 H.

στάς, v. σταῖς.

στάσάνη [ᾶ], ἢ, (ἴστημι) a pledge given, Hesych.

στάσιάζω, fut. ἄσω, (στάσις): I. intr. to rebel, revolt, rise in rebellion, τινί against one, Hdt. 4. 160, Xen. An. 2. 5, 28, etc.; πρὸς τινα Id. An. 6. 1, 29, Plat. Rep. 545 D, etc. 2. in the Greek states, to form a party or faction, be at odds (defined by Arist. as existing ὅταν ἐκάτερος ἐαυτὸν [ἀρχεῖν] βούληται, Eth. N. 9. 6, 2), Hdt. 1. 59., 7. 2, Cratin. Δραπ. 5, Plat. Rep. 488 B, al.; ἀλλήλοισι Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 17; ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι Hdt. 1. 60; περὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίης Id. 8. 3; ὑπὲρ τῆς δημοκρατίας Lys. 196. 18; πρὸς τινα ὑπὲρ τοῦ δήμου Andoc. 23. 2:—

generally, to quarrel, τάξιος είνεκεν Hdt. 9. 27; διά τι Plat. Rep. 464 E; ἐν ἑαυτοῖς Ib. 465 B; στ. τοῖς ἐχθροῖς μεθ' ἡμῶν to side with us against them, Ar. Eq. 590; στ. κοτ' ἀλλήλους περί τινος Thuc. 4. 84; πρὸς ἀλλήλους περί τινος Plat. Rep. 488 B. 3. of the states themselves, to be at discord, be distracted by factions and party strife, Ar. Av. 1014, Thuc. 4. 1, 66, Plat., etc. 4. generally, to be in a state of discord, to disagree, περί τινος Plat. Euthyphro 8 D, al. 5. σῶμα στ. αὐτὸ αὐτῷ Id. Rep. 556 E, cf. 352 A; ἡ ψυχὴ στ. Ib. 586 E, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 9. II. trans. to revolutionise, throw into confusion, τὴν πόλιν Lys. 151. 4; τὰ πράγματα Pseudo-Dem. 157. 10; τοὺς οἴκους Anon. ap. Stob. 510. 1, etc.; and so in Pass., = signf. 1. 3, διὰ τὸ ἐν Ῥώμῃ στασιάζεσθαι Dio C. 40. 32; τὸ ἐστασιασμένον Sext. Emp. M. 7. 346.—This trans. sense is expressed by στασιάζειν ποιῶν in Isocr. 68 B, etc. στασι-αρχος, ου, ὁ, (στάσις B. II) the chief of a band or company, Aesch. Supp. 13. 2. the head of a party, a leader in sedition, App. Civ. 1. 2, Dio C. Excerpt. 109 Sturz.—Also στασιάρχης, ὁ, Dio C. 60. 31. στασιασμός, ὁ, a raising of sedition, Thuc. 4. 130., S. 94, Menand. Incert. 388. στασιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who stirs up to sedition, Dion. H. 6. 70, Joseph. A. J. 14. 1, 3.—The Att. word was στασιώτης, Moer. 359. στασιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, seditious, factious, opp. to πολιτικός, Plat. Polit. 303 C; λόγοι Aeschin. 83. 34; πράττειν οὐδὲν στ. Plut. Cor. 6. Adv., στασιαστικῶς ἔχειν to be factious, περί τι Plat. Phaedr. 263 A; πρὸς τινα Dem. 116. 9., 245. 20; στ. χρησθαι τοῖς δατρακισμοῖς in a factious spirit, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 23. στάσιμος, ον, (στάσις): I. act. setting, stopping, τὰ στάσιμα τοῦ αἵματος styptics, Hipp. 638. 18. II. pass. brought to a stand, standing, stationary, Hipp. Acut. 388; of water, stagnant, Id. Aër. 253, Xen. Oec. 20, 11, etc.; στασιμώτατος ποταμῶν Hipp. Aër. 290; στ. αἷμα Id. 397. 34; στ. ὕδατα, opp. to ῥυτά, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 5. b. stable, stedfast, steady, set, firm, like στρυφνός, opp. to ὑγρός and βρώδης, Hipp. 638. 36, cf. 563. 36; τὸ ψυχρὸν εἰσὶ στ. εἶναι, opp. to κινητικόν, Plut. 2. 945 F; στ. κίνησις Plat. Soph. 256 B, cf. Theact. 180 B, Arist. G. A. 1. 4, 5; πνεῦμα Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 11; στ. ἄστρα fixed, Poll. 4. 156:—Adv. —ως, Hipp. 388. 41; Comp. —ωτέρως Plat. Tim. 55 E. 2. of men, stedfast, steady, solid, Lat. constants, φύσεις κόσμοι καὶ στ. Id. Rep. 539 D; τὰ στ. γένη ἐξίσταται εἰς νοθρότητα Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 3; φρόνιμοι καὶ στ. Polyb. 27. 13, 10; —ώτερος, opp. to τολμηρότερος, Id. 21. 5, 5; τὸ στ. steadiness, Id. 6. 58, 13; τὸ στ. τοῦ ἵππου the heavy cavalry, Id. 3. 65, 6; so, οἱ στασιμώτατοι τῶν ἀνδρῶν Id. 15. 16, 4. 3. of music, ἡ Δωρισιτὶ στασιμωτάτη καὶ μάλιστ' ἦθος ἔχουσα ἀνδρείον Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 12, cf. 8. 5, 23, Probl. 19. 48; μέτρον στασιμώτατον, of heroic verse, Id. Poët. 24, 9; λέξις στ. Id. Eth. N. 4. 3, 34:—but, b. στάσιμον (with or without μέλος), Sext. Emp. M. 6. 17, Ath. 592 B, Poll. 4. 53, in Tragedy, a song of the Chorus continued without the interruption of dialogue or anaepastics, and perhaps so named from its regular structure; or, acc. to others, because the στάσιμον was not sung till the chorus had taken its place in the orchestra, after the πάροδος, Ar. Vesp. 270, Arist. Poët. 12, 8; ἀτάσιμον is also called στάσις μελῶν in Ar. Ran. 1281:—in Comedy there were no στάσιμα, Herm. Arist. Poët. l. c. 4. ἀργύριον στ. money out at interest, Solon ap. Lys. 117. 39. III. (στάσις A. II) weighed, weighable: τὰ στάσιμα, = σταθμία, Cephisod. Incert. 2; τὸ τῆς πράξεως στ. Polyb. 8. 21, 1. στασιοκοπέω, (κύπτω) to stir up sedition, Nicet. Ann. 157 B. στασιο-ποιός, ὄν, causing sedition, Joseph. Vit. 27:—στασιοποιέω, Id. A. J. 17. 5, 5; and στασιοποιία, ἡ, Olympiod. in A. B. 1410. στάσις [ᾶ], εως, ἡ, (√ΣΤΑ, ἴ-στημι) a placing, setting, τῶν δικτύων Xen. Cyn. 2, 8., 9, 16 (which others interpret in signf. B. 1); τῶν κλιμάκων Polyb. 5. 60, 7. II. (ἴστημι A. IV) a weighing, weighing off or to, αὐτῇ ἁπὶ λοιπῇ σφῶν στάσις Ar. Ran. 1401; ἡ στ. τοῦ μισθοῦ the weighing out or paying of wages, cited from Hipp. B. (ἴσταμαι) a standing, the posture of standing, Aesch. Eum. 36 (al. βάσις): a standing still, stationariness, ἀπόφασις τοῦ ἵεναι acc. to Plat. Crat. 426 D; opp. to φορά, κίνησις, Ib. 437 A, 438 C, Soph. 250 A, 251 D, Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, 4, al.; ὑμμάτων στάσις a fixed stare, Hipp. Foës. 397. 7; στ. ὤτων a pricking of the ears, Poll. 5. 61. 2. the place in which one stands or should stand, a position, posture, post, station, ἔχοντες στάσις ταύτην ἐς τὴν ἴστημεν Hdt. 9. 21; λέβης. . φυλάσσων τὴν ὑπὲρ πυρὸς στάσις Aesch. Fr. 1; ἰδέσθαι. . τίν' ἔχει στάσις Eur. Fr. 310, cf. Ar. Pl. 953; τὴν Ἰουὺς στάσις ἱστάναι Eur. Bacch. 925; περί στάσεως πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαγωνίζεσθαι Aeschin. 83. 22; τῆς αὐτῆς ἠξιοῦσθαι στάσεως Dem. 428. 19; στ. ἵππων = ἵπποστασις, σταθμός, a stable, stall, Eur. Fr. 445; ὄνων ἵππων τε στάσεις Ephipp. Πελλ. 3; τῆς στάσεως παρασύρων. . τὰς δρῦς Ar. Eq. 528; κατὰ τὴν στ. δὴ στάντες standing each in his place, Antidot. Πρωτ. 1. b. a point of the compass, ἡ στ. ἡλλακτο τῶν ὠρέων Hdt. 2. 26; ἡ στ. τοῦ νότου καὶ τῆς μεσαμβρίας Ibid.; cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 18. 3. the position, state or condition of a person, Lat. status, ἐν τῇ καλλίονι στάσει εἶναι Plat. Phaedr. 253 D:—csp. of moral, social, political position, μεираκιώδης Polyb. 10. 33, 6; ἰδιώτων Epict. Ench. 48; φιλοσόφου Arr. Epict. 3. 15, 13; στ. ἔχειν ἐν τῷ βίῳ Ib. 1. 21, 1. 4. στάσις μελῶν, v. sub στάσιμος II. 3. II. a party, company, band, Aesch. Ag. 1118, Cho. 114, 459, Eum. 311: a sect of philosophers, Plut. Cic. 4, and freq. in Sext. Emp.:—hence a philosophic position or opinion, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 48., 3. 33, etc. III. csp. a party formed for seditious purposes, an illegal union to carry out political views, a faction, Theogn. 51, 779, Solon 3. 19, Hdt. 1. 59, 60; ἐπεκράτησε τῇ στάσει Ib. 173; αἱ τῶν Μεγαρέων στάσεις Thuc. 7. 41:—hence, 2. faction, sedition,

discord, αἰκῶν Pind. N. 9. 31, al., Hdt. 5. 28, al.; στ. ἀντιάνειρα Pind. O. 12. 23; ἀκεπτομένον πόθεν ἡ στ. how the row began, Batr. 135; στάσις ἐν ἀλλήλοιον ὠρθύνητο a contest, Aesch. Pr. 200; εἰς λόγον στάσις ἐπελθεῖν Soph. Tr. 1180; στ. γλώσσης Id. O. T. 634; στάσει νοσοῦσα πόλις Eur. H. F. 34; στάσιν ποιέσθαι Isocr. 56 D; στάσεις παύειν Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 14; καταλύειν Ar. Ran. 359; πόλιν εἰς στάσιν ἐμβάλλειν Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 11; εἰς στάσεις καθιστάναι Lys. 174. 6; κατὰ στάσιν ἀποκτείνειν Id. 184. 21; opp. to πόλεμος, Plat. Rep. 470 B, cf. Phaedo 66 C; στάσεις καὶ διαστάσεις Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 12. 3. division, dissent, στάσιν ἐνεσεσθαι τῇ γνώμῃ Thuc. 2. 20; οὐκ ἐνι στάσις there's no disputing it, Aesch. Pers. 738. 4. metaph., στ. τῶν ἀνέμων Alcae. Fr. 18; ἀνέμων πνεύματα. . στάσιν ἀντίπνουν ἀποδεικνύμενα Aesch. Pr. 1088; γίγνεται τις ἀνέμων στ. Polyb. 1. 48, 2; στ. κυμάτων Ach. Tat. 3. 2. IV. στάσεις = τὰ πεφυκῶτα σπέρματα Ar. Fr. 683. V. a statute, decree, LXX (Dan. 6. 7., I Macc. 7. 18). στασιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) factious, seditious, Arist. Probl. 30. 11, 3; τὸ κινητικὸν καὶ στ. Polyb. 1. 9, 6. Adv., στασιωδῶς ἔχειν Schol. Lyc. 128. 2. quarrelsome, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 4. στασιωρός, ὁ, (ῶρα) watcher of the station or fold, like θυρωρός, πυλωρός, Eur. Cycl. 53, v. Herm. στασιωτεία, ἡ, a state of faction, formed after πολιτεία, Andoc. 30. 4, Plat. Legg. 715 B, 832 C. στασιώτης, ον, ὁ, (στάσις B. III) mostly in pl. the members of a party or faction in a state, partisans, οἱ τοῦ Μεγακλέους στ. Hdt. 1. 60, cf. 59, 173, al.; acting as a body-guard, Antipho ap. Harp.:—οἱ στ. τοῦ δλου the partisans of this theory, with a punning allusion to στάσιμοι, as opp. to οἱ βέοντες, Plat. Theact. 181 A, v. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 10. 46. Cf. στασιαστής. στασιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to faction, seditious, κατὰ τὸ στ. Thuc. 4. 130; καιρός 7. 57; λόγοι 8. 92. Adv. —κῶς, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 15. στάσκε, Ion. 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἴστημι, II. 3. 217. στατέον, verb. Adj. of ἴστημι, one must appoint, ἄρχοντα Plat. Rep. 503 A. στατεύσις, v. sub στάθεισις. στατήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (√ΣΤΑ, ἴ-στημι A. IV) a weight, = λίτρα, κρόκης πέντε στατήρες Eupol. Ταξ. 7, cf. Poll. 4. 173, Phot. II. a coin of a certain weight, a stater, both gold and silver, properly the πρῶτον part of a talent (v. τάλαντον II. 2): 1. the gold stater best known at Athens was the Persian (Hdt. 3. 130), which took the name στατήρ, Δαρεικός or simply Δαρεικός, Daric, acc. to most authorities from the new coinage of Darius Hystaspes (cf. Louis d'or, Napoleon, as names of coins), though the Persian stater itself is older than D., Hdt. 7. 28, Thuc. 8. 28, cf. Harpocr.: it weighed πρῶτον of the Euboean gold talent, and was worth about 11. 2s. The Athenians occasionally coined gold staters slightly heavier than Darics, but current at the same rate, both kinds being called στατήρες or στατήρες χρυσοῦ, Ar. Nub. 1041, Pl. 816, Plat. Euthyd. 299 E; Philip of Macedon and Alexander coined staters of the same weight as the Attic, called Φιλίππειοι and Ἀλεξάνδρειοι, Poll. 9. 59, 84. These staters had the weight of two Solonic silver drachmae (v. τάλαντον II. 2. b); and in Xen. An. 1. 7, 18 we find 10 Attic talents (60,000 drachmae) paid by 3000 Darics (gold to silver being as 10:1). 2. the oldest gold staters were probably the Cyzicene and Phocaeon of Asia Minor (Κυζικηνοί and Φωκαῖται), which were both double staters, of about twice the weight of the Daric, but often so alloyed that their value was very low; in Dem. 914. 11 the Κυζικηνοῦς is valued at only 28 Attic drachmae (instead of 40), cf. 1019. 16, Thuc. 4. 52, Xen. An. 5. 6, 23; the staters of Croesus (Hdt. 1. 54) were probably of this kind, but purer, εὐδόκιμος δὲ Γυγάδας χρυσοῦς καὶ οἱ Κροῖσειοι στατήρες Poll. 3. 87. 3. a silver stater was current in Asia Minor, weighing πρῶτον of the Babylonian silver talent (or 1/4 of the Daric): a silver coin of half this weight was the σίγλας (q. v.), representing the drachma (i. e. the πρῶτον part) of the Babylonian talent, Xen. An. 1. 5, 6. 4. there was also a Greek silver stater (somewhat heavier than no. 3), being πρῶτον of the Aeginetan talent, Ib. 5. 2, 22. 5. the Corinthian silver stater was borrowed directly from the Persian gold standard (like the Solonic silver coins): its weight and value are disputed, v. Jowett on Thuc. 3. 70. 6. later writers sometimes call the Attic silver τετραδραχμον (the most common coin of Athens) στατήρ, A. B. 307. 13, cf. Phot. s. v. στατήρ. III. one who owes money, a debtor, πολλοὶ στ., ἀποδοτήρες οὐδ' ἂν εἰς Epich. 79 Ahr. στατηριαῖος, α, ον, worth a stater, Theopomp. Com. Καλλ. 3. στατίας, ον, ὁ, Att. for σταίτης, Hesych. στατίζω, poet. for ἴστημι, to place: Pass. = ἴσταμαι, to stand, Eur. Alc. 90. II. the Act. also is used intr. to stand, Id. El. 315. στατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἴστημι) causing to stand, bringing to a stand-still, Arist. Probl. 13. 5; ἄτρον γένος στ. κοιλίας Strab. 824; hence, astringent, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 80 F; ἡ στατική, an astringent herb, staticē, Diosc. Parab. 2. 82. II. (ἴστημι A. IV) skilled in weighing, Plat. de Justo 373 C, E:—ἡ στατική (sc. τέχνη) the art of weighing, Id. Charm. 166 B; opp. to μετρητική, Id. Phileb. 55 E; ἀρχὴ στ., opp. to κινητική, Arist. Metaph. 8. 8, 1, cf. 4. 2, 5, Top. 4. 6, 6. Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 4. 171. στατικός, στατίτης, (στάς) Att. for σταίτ-. [ᾶ] στατιών, ἡ, = the Lat. statio, C. I. 5853. 5, al.: and στατιωάριος, ὁ, = stationarius, Ib. 32. στατός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἴστημι, placed, standing, στατὸς ἵππος a stalled horse, II. 6. 506., 15. 263; στατὸν ὕδωρ standing water, Soph. Ph. 716; στατοῖς λίκνοισι Id. Fr. 724; στ. λίθος set up, Anth. P. 9. 806:—στατὸς χιτῶν = ὀρθοσταδίας or στάδιος χιτῶν (v. στάδιος I. 3), Plut. Alcib. 32; and στατός alone (without χιτῶν), Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 9;

στ. θώραξ = στάδιος, Schol. Ar. Pax 1227. II. οἱ Στατοί, = Ἀγαθοεργοί, A. B. 305, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.
 στάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = Lat. stator, C. I. 4956. 23.
 σταῦ, v. sub δίγαμμα.
 σταυρικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or like a cross, σημείον, θάνατος, σχῆμα Byz.
 σταυρίον and σταυρίδιον, τό, Dim. of σταυρός, Byz.
 σταυρο-γράφω, to write, draw the figure of a cross, Tzetz. in Cramer Anecd. Par. I. 63.
 σταυροδόχος, ον, receiving the cross, Eccl.:—neut. as Subst. a roodloft, Ib.
 σταυροειδῶς, (εἶδος) Adv. like a cross, Hesych.
 σταυρο-λάτρης, ου, ὁ, a worshipper of the cross, Eccl.
 σταυρόμορφος, ον, (μορφή) cross-shaped, Pisid.
 σταυροπάγης, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) crucified, Eudocia.
 σταυρο-πάτης [ᾶ], ὁ, one who tramples on the cross, an apostate: hence σταυροπατέω, to trample on the cross; and -πατία, ἡ, a trampling on the cross, apostasy, esp. applied to perjury, Eccl.
 σταυρο-πήγιον, τό, the planting or setting up of a cross, as in the consecration of churches; also the right of doing so, Byz. II. a cross or instrument of torture, Byz.
 σταυρο-προσκύνησις, εως, ἡ, the worship of the cross, Byz.
 σταυρός, ὁ, an upright pale or stake, σταυροῦς ἐκτός ἐλάσσε διαμπερῆς ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα πυκνοῦς καὶ θαμέας Od. 14. 11, cf. Il. 24. 453, Thuc. 4. 90, Xen. An. 5. 2, 21; of piles driven in to serve as a foundation, Hdt. 5. 16, Thuc. 7. 25; cf. σταύρωμα.
 II. the Cross, as the Roman instrument of Crucifixion, Diod. 2. 18, cf. Plut. 2. 554 A; ἐπὶ τὸν στ. ἀπάγεσθαι Luc. Peregr. 34; στ. λαμβάνειν, αἶρειν, βαστάζειν, metaph. of voluntary suffering, Ev. Matth. 10. 38, Luc. 9. 23, 14. 27: its form was represented by the Greek letter T, Luc. Jud. Voc. 12, cf. σταυρωτός:—also a pale for impaling, Plut. Artox. 17. 2. the sign of the cross, as a signature to bonds, etc., Byz. 3. the sceptre of the Emperors of Constantinople, Byz. 4. a diacritic mark in Mss., Böckh Schol. Pind. p. 3. (The √ΣΤΑΥ or ΣΤΑΥ is lengthd. from √ΣΤΑ, ἰ-στη-μι; cf. Skt. sthāu-aras (firm); Zd. stav-ra (strong); Lat. stiv-a, in-stau-ro; Goth. stiu-ian (ιστάναί, διαβεβαιούσθαι).)
 σταυρό-τύπος, ον, marked with the cross, Eccl. Adv. -πῶς, Hesych.
 σταυροφάνεια, ἡ, (φάνηται) the appearance of the Holy Cross, Eccl.—Adv. σταυροφάνως, in the form of the Cross, Anth. P. 1. 60.
 σταυροφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing the cross, Anth. P. 8. 146, Byz.:—σταυροφορέω, to bear the cross, Nicet. Ann. 253 A.
 σταυρο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκος, ὁ, guardian of the cross, Eccl.
 σταυροχάρης, ἐς, (χαρῆναι) rejoicing in the cross, Eudocia.
 σταυρώω, (σταυρός) to fence with pales, impalisade a place, Thuc. 7. 25; στ. τὰ βάθη ξύλοις Diod. Excerpt. 507. 69:—Pass., Thuc. 6. 100. II. to crucify, Polyb. 1. 86, 4, Ev. Matth. 20. 19, etc.; cf. ἀναστ.:—metaph., στ. τὴν ἀρκα to crucify it, destroy its power, Ep. Gal. 5. 24, cf. 6. 14.
 σταύρωμα, τό, a palisade or stockade, Lat. vallum, Thuc. 5. 10., 6. 64, 74, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 3, etc.
 σταυρώσιμος, ον, of the crucifixion, ἡμέρα στ. Eccl. 2. deserving crucifixion, Lat. furcifer, Hesych.
 σταύρωσις, ἡ, a palisading, Thuc. 7. 25. II. crucifixion, Eccl.
 σταυρωτής, οὔ, ὁ, a crucifier, Eust. Opusc. 162. 11.
 σταυρωτός, ἢ, ὄν, made cross-wise, cruciform, of a church, Byz.
 σταφίδευταῖος, α, ον, (σταφίς) of dried grapes, like στεμφυλίτης, Hipp. 497. 8; σταφίδιος οἶνος raisin wine, Ib. 7; σταφιδίτης οἶνος Gloss.
 σταφίδο-ποιία, ἡ, a making of raisins, Geop. 5. 52.
 σταφίδώω, to dry grapes, make them into raisins, Diosc. 5. 27:—Pass., Geop. 5. 45, 4.
 σταφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub ἀσταφίς.
 σταφύλαγρον, ἡ, (σταφυλή, ἀγρεύω) a forceps for taking hold of the uvula, Hipp. 21. 20, Paul. Aeg. 6. 31; who has also (3. 26) σταφυλεπάρτης, ὁ, (ἐπαίρω) in same sense.
 σταφύλη, ἡ, a bunch of grapes, σταφυλῆσι μέγα βρῖθουσαν ἀλωήν Il. 18. 561; ἡμερὶς ἡβώωσα τεθήλει δὲ σταφυλῆσι Od. 5. 69, cf. 7. 121; σταφυλαὶ παντοῖαι 24. 343, cf. Plat. Legg. 844 E, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 11; πυρναλαὶ στ. Theocr. 1. 46; of ripe, fresh grapes, opp. to ὄμφαξ on the one hand, and σταφίς on the other, Anth. P. 5. 304. II. the uvula in the throat when swollen at the end so as to resemble a grape on the stalk, Hipp. Progn. 45, Nicoph. Incert. 8, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12; cf. Foës. Oecon., and v. sub κατάρροος. III. parox. σταφύλη, the plummet of a level, ἵπποι σταφύλη ἐπὶ νῶτον ἕισαι horses equal in height even by the level, matched to a nicety, Il. 2. 765; cf. Call. Fr. 159, Hesych., E. M. 742. 44.
 σταφύληκόμος, ον, (κομέω) cultivating grapes, Nonn. D. 9. 29., 12. 21.
 σταφύλητομία, ἡ, a cutting of the uvula, Poll. 4. 185.
 σταφύλη-τόμος, ον, grape-cutting, Nonn. D. 7. 165.
 σταφύληφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing grapes, Planud.
 σταφύλιζω, (σταφύλη) to make even, Hesych.
 σταφύλινος, η, ον, of a bunch of grapes, dub. in Schol. Nic. Th. 858.
 σταφύλινος, ὁ, and (in Numen. ap. Ath. 371 C) ἡ, a kind of carrot or parsnep, Hipp. 686. 37, Nic. ap. Ath. l. c., Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 5. 2. = βρωνία, dub. in Schol. Nic. Th. 858. II. στ., ὁ, an insect, about the size of the σφονδύλη (Sundev. thinks the Meloë), Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 6, Hesych.
 σταφύλιον, τό, Dim. of σταφυλή, M. Anton. 6. 13.
 σταφύλις, ἴδος, ἡ, like σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, Theocr. 27. 9. II. the swollen uvula, Hipp. 471. 4, Hesych.
 σταφύλιτης, ὁ, guardian of grapes, epith. of Bacchus, Ael. V. H. 3. 41.
 σταφύλο-βολεῖον, τό, Poll. 7. 151., 10. 129; and -βόλιον, Id. 1. 245, A. B. 303, a vat or basket in which grapes are put for pressing.

σταφύλο-δένδρον, τό, name of a tree in Plin. N. H. 16. 27.
 σταφύλο-δρόμης, Dor. -as, ὁ, one who runs at the Carneia (prob. at the time of vintage), Inscr. Lacon. in C. I. 1387-8; -δρέμος in A. B. 305, Hesych., where an explan. is given.
 σταφύλο-κάτοχαν, τό, = σταφυλάγρον, cited from Aët.
 σταφύλο-καύστης, ὁ, an instrument for burning the uvula, Paul. Aeg. 6. 31.
 σταφύλοκλοπίδης, ὁ, a grape-stealer, Anth. P. 9. 348.
 σταφύλοτομέω, to cut grapes, or to cut the swollen uvula; the two meanings seem to be confused in Artemid. 3. 46.
 σταφύλο-τάμον, τό, a knife for cutting the uvula, Paul. Aeg. 6. 31.
 σταφύλο-φόρος, ον, carrying grapes, κόφινος Eust. 1625. 14. II. τὸ στ. μόριον = σταφυλή I. 2, the uvula, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12.
 σταφύλωμα, τό, a defect in the eye inside the cornea, Diosc. 1. 137.
 σταχάνη, ἡ, (ἰστημι, στήκω) a balance; Doric word, Paroemiogr., Suid., etc.; v. Lob. Pathol. 176.
 στάχι, ἴος, τά, a sort of vermilion, Choerob. 1. 373.
 στάχος, τό, Indian or Syrian nard, Hierophil. in Ideler Phys. 1. 409 sq., cf. Salmas. in Solin. pp. 746 sq.
 στάχυηκομάω or -έω, to be decked with ears of corn, of fields, Opp. C. 2. 150; cf. Lob. Phryg. 629.
 στάχυη-κόμος, ον, cultivating ears of corn, Δημήτηρ Nonn. D. 1. 104.
 στάχυη-λόγος, ον, gleanings ears of corn, Eust. 100. 14.
 στάχυηρός, ἂ, ὄν, bearing ears of corn, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 4; τὰ στ. the plants that bear ears, the cereals, Ib. 1. 11, 4, etc.
 στάχυη-τόμος, ον, cutting ears of corn, reaping, ὄπλον Anth. P. 6. 95.
 στάχυη-τρόφος, ον, nourishing ears of corn, ἀύλαξ Anth. P. 7. 209.
 στάχυη-φόρος, ον, bearing ears of corn, Epitaph. in C. I. 948, Philo 2. 583, Manetho 4. 454.
 στάχυῖνος, η, ον, of an ear of corn, Lat. spicicus, Jo. Lyd. de Ostent.
 σταχυίτης [ῖ], ὁ, synonym. of ποταμογείτων, Diosc. Noth. 4. 101, 135.
 στάχυ-μήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, mother of ears of corn, of Isis, Anth. Plan. 264.
 στάχυο-βολέω, to put forth ears, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 2.
 στάχυο-ειδής, ἐς, spiked like an ear of wheat, Diosc. 4. 15:—so σταχυόθριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, νάρδος Anth. P. 4. 1, 45.
 στάχυολογέω, to glean ears of corn, Schol. Theocr. 3. 32, Suid.; and -λογία, ἡ, Gloss.
 στάχυόομαι, Pass. to grow in a spike or as an ear, σπέρμα Diosc. 4. 1.
 στάχυο-πλόκαμος, ον, wreathed with ears of corn, Orph. L. 240.
 στάχυο-στέφανος, ον, crowned with ears of corn, Δηώ Anth. P. 6. 104.
 στάχυο-τόμος, ον, cutting ears of corn, Gramm.:—σταχυοτομέω, to reap corn, Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 982.
 στάχυο-τρόφος, ον, nourishing ears of corn, Orph. H. 39. 3.
 στάχυο-φόρος, ον, bearing ears of corn, Gloss.:—σταχυοφορέω, to bear them, Philo 2. 400;—and -φορία, ἡ, the bearing of them, Phot. ap. Maii Coll. Vat. 1. 307 (where -εία).
 σταχυο-φύω, to produce ears of corn, Gloss.
 στάχυς [σταχῦς Eur. H. F. 5], vos, ὁ: pl., Ep. dat. σταχέεσσι Il. 23. 598; acc. στάχῦς Ar. Eq. 393:—an ear of corn, Lat. spica, in pl., Il. l. c., Hes. Op. 471, etc.; τοὺς ὑπερέχοντας τῶν στ. Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 17; in sing., Aesch. Supp. 761, Fr. 304, 305, Soph. Fr. 462 b, and freq. in Eur.:—metaph., στ. ἀτης Aesch. Pers. 821; ἐκ καλᾶμης . . στάχυες of Bacchylides' poems, Anth. P. 4. 1, 34:—in Eur. of the Theban Σπαρτοί, Phoen. 939, H. F. 5, Bacch. 264; and in Ar. Eq. 393, of the crop reaped by Cleon in capturing the Spartans at Sphacteria. 2. generally, a scion, child, progeny, στ. ἄρσην Eur. Fr. 362. 22, cf. Lye. 214; δισσοὺν Βορέου στ. Orph. Arg. 216; τέκνων Manetho 6. 304; ἀνδρῶν Nonn. D. 18. 267; Ἑλλάδος ἀμῶν ἄγαμον στ. Anth. P. 9. 362. 3. name of a star in the constellation Virgo, spica Virginis, Arat. 97; in pl., Manetho 2. 134. II. the lower part of the abdomen, Lat. pubes, Poll. 2. 168, Eust. 194. 4. III. the plant stachys, woundwort, Diosc. 3. 120, Plin. 24. 86. IV. νάρδου στάχυς = στάχος, Geop. 7. 13, 1. V. a surgical bandage, described by Oribas. 106 Mai. (The √ΣΤΑΧ is perh. lengthd. from √ΣΤΑ, ἰ-στη-μι: the form ᾄ-σταχυς has a euphon. prefixed.)
 σταχυώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like ears of corn; of the cereal kind, τὰ στ. Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2., 8. 3, 3:—στ. κούρη the constellation Virgo, Nonn. D. 2. 655.
 στεάζω, to fatten, Theodot. V. T.
 στεᾶρ, τό, gen. στεάτος [v. sub fin.]; contr. στήρ (Archigen. ap. Galen. 13. 476; gen. στήρος Afr. Cest. 294 D; also στεῖαρ, Choerob. 1. 381: (√ΣΤΑ, ἰ-στη-μι):—stiff fat, tallow, suet, such as ruminating animals have, Lat. sebum, opp. to πιμέλη (Lat. adeps, soft fat), ἐκ δὲ στεάτος ἐνεικε μέγαν τροχόν a large cake of suet, Od. 21. 178, 183; οὔτε πιμελὴν οὔτε στεᾶρ Arist. P. A. 2. 5, 2; τὸ τῶν ἰχθύων στ. πιμελῶδες Id. H. A. 3. 17, 3, al.;—but we find στεᾶρ used for πιμελή in Xen. An. 5. 4, 28, etc.; so, στ. χήνειον, ὀρνίθειον Diosc. 2. 93. II. = σταῖς, dough made from flour of spelt, Hipp. 570. 6., 610. 19, Arist. Probl. 4. 21, Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 2, ubi v. Schneid., Strab. 823 (citing Hdt. 2. 36, where σταῖς is in our text), cf. LXX (Dent. 32. 14, Ps. 81. 16, al.); as vice versa σταῖς (q. v.) is used for στεᾶρ. [The gen. is used as disyll. στεάτος in Od. ll. c.; but στεᾶτι trisyll., Diphil. Incert. 38; στεᾶτιον [ᾶ] as quadris., Alex. Ἐρετρ. 1.]
 στεᾶτινος, η, ον, (στεᾶρ II), = σταίτινος, Aesop. 36 (Furia):—also στεᾶτιτης (sc. πλάκους), ὁ, Hesych.
 στεᾶτιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of στεᾶρ, q. v. sub fin. II. = ζύμη, Paul. Aeg. 3. 28.
 στεᾶτο-κῆλη, ἡ, a sebaceous formation in the scrotum, Galen.
 στεᾶτόομαι, Pass. to be fattened, μόσχοι ἐστεατωμένοι LXX (Ezek. 39. 18). II. to have a στεᾶτωμα, Hippiatr.

στεατώδης, εσ, (είδος) like tallow or suet, Arist. H. A. 3. 17, 2, al.; ζῶα στ. animals that have tallow or suet, Id. P. A. 2. 6, 2, Diosc., etc.

στεάτωμα [α], τό, a sebaceous tumour, Galen., etc., v. Poll. 4. 103:—also Dim. στεατωμάτιον, τό, Heliod. ap. Oribas. 37 Mai.

στεγάζω, fut. άσω, = στέγω, to cover, άσπίδες τὰ σώματα στεγάζουσι Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 32; τὸ στεγάζον, of the body which covers the soul, Diog. L. 10. 65: to roof a building, C. I. (add.) 2056 g, al.: metaph., ὕπνος στ. τινα covers, embraces, Soph. El. 817:—Pass., στεγάζεσθαι τῇ γῇ Theophr. C. P. 1. 12, 3; πλοῖον έστεγασμένον a decked vessel, Antipho 132. 8, cf. Xen. Occ. 19, 13.

στεγάνη [α], ἡ, a covering, Anth. P. 6. 294. Hence, στεγανέω, to be under cover, Hesych.

στεγα-νόμιον, τό, house-rent, Ath. 8 D, Poll. 1. 75., 10. 20; στεγονόμιον, Eust. 1761. 25, Eccl.

στεγανόμος, ον, (στέγη, νέμω III) inhabiting a house, Lyc. 1095: δ στ. the master of a house, Poll. 1. 74., 10. 20; v. Lob. Phryn. 641.

στεγανό-πους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, covering oneself with one's feet, Alcman 56 (Welck.); cf. σκιάποδες. II. web-footed, opp. to σχιζόπους, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 3., 8. 3, 15, al.; τὰ στεγανόποδα Id. P. A. 4. 12, 8, al.; cf. στεγνός.

στεγαῖνος, ἡ, ὄν, (στέγω) covering so as to keep out water, water-tight, waterproof, impervious to wet, τρίχες Xen. Cyr. 5, 10; πλοῖα Arist. Fr. 513; κλώνες . . κεράμων στεγανώτεροι Anth. P. 9. 71; πυκνὸν καὶ στεγανὸν Plut. 2. 692 A; προβλημάτων στεγανώτατον πρὸς ὕστους Plut. Ant. 45; cf. στεγνός.

2. generally, covering, enclosing, confining, δίκτυον Aesch. Ag. 358. II. closely covered, sheathed, λευκῆς χιόνος πτέρυγι στεγανός, of Polynices, represented as an eagle, covered by his white Argive shield (v. λεύκασπις), Soph. Ant. 114; of a building, άνωθεν στ. roofed over, Thuc. 3. 21, cf. Call. Cer. 55, Poëta ap. Clem. Al. 586, Dion. H. 1. 26; οὖς [ναοῦς] . . δοκὸς στεγανοῦς παρέχει Eur. Fr. 475 a. 6.

2. metaph., διὰ τὸ ἀκόλαστον αὐτοῦ καὶ οὐ στεγανὸν because of its intemperance and leakiness, Plat. Gorg. 493 B; and of persons, close, reserved, Lat. tectus homo; proverb., Ἄρεοπαγίτου στεγανώτερος Alciphro 1. 13, cf. Themist. 263 A, 323 D, etc., v. infr. III. 2.

III. Adv. -νώς, confinedly, through a covered passage or tube, ἡ πνοὴ ἰούσα στ. Thuc. 4. 100; πωμάζειν στ. to cover tightly, Diosc. 2. 91; στ. πρὸς τὰς τῶν ὑετῶν φορὰς ἀντέχειν cited from Philo. 2. metaph., στεγανώτερον φρονεῖν Anth. P. 5. 216; στεγανώτατα τὴν αὐτοῦ γνώμην ένδον κατέχευε Memnon 6.—Cf. στεγνός.

στεγαῖνότης, ητος, ἡ, imperviousness, Dion. P. 1166: security, τῶν ὄπλων Nicet. Ann. 265 C.

στεγαῖνω, = στέγω, Eust. Opusc. 273. 46., 286. 57, Galen.

στεγάνωμα, τό, roofing-timber, E. M. 725. 43, Hesych.

στεγάνωσις, εως, ἡ, a covering, defence, Eust. Opusc. 50. 46.

στέγ-αρχος, ὁ, master of the house, Hdt. 1. 133, Antiph. Ὁβρ. 1.

στεγάσιμος, ον, covered: shady, Hesych.

στέγασμα, τό, (στεγάζω) a covering: roofing, Gloss.

στέγασμα, τό, anything which covers or shelters, a covering, Xen. An. 1. 5, 10; έν τεύτλου κρύπτεται στεγάσμασιν Antiph. Παιδ. 1. 2.

a roof, Lat. tectum, opp. to σκέπασμα, Plat. Polit. 279 D, cf. Criti. 111 C.

στεγαστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a coverer, a tile, Hesych. s. v. σωλήνες; κέραμος στ. Poll. 7. 124., 10. 182; δ στ. ὄροφος 10. 172.

στεγαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who covers, Gloss.

στεγαστός, ἡ, ὄν, covered, sheltered, Strab. 773, Poll. 10. 52.

στεγαστρίς, ἡ, that serves for covering, διφθέρα Hdt. 1. 194. II. as Subst., prob., the cornice, C. I. 4712, v. Franz. ad 1.

στέγαστρον, τό, a covering, cover, wrapper, Aesch. Cho. 984, Fr. 355; esp. of leather, Lat. segestre, Plut. Crass. 3. 2. a place in which to hide or keep anything, a receptacle, Antiph. Ἄφρ. 1. 9. 3. a covered carriage, cf. Varro L. L. 5. 166.

στέγη, ἡ, (στέγω) a roof, Lat. tectum, Hdt. 6. 27, Aesch. Ag. 897, Xen., etc.; παρέχειν τινὶ στέγην to give one shelter, Arist. Fr. 588. II. a roofed place, a chamber, room, Hdt. 2. 2, 148, 175, Eupol. Κόλ. 13, Xen., etc.; ἔρκειος στ., of a tent, Soph. Aj. 108; a hare's seat or form, Id. Fr. 184; εκ κατώρυχος στ., of the grave, Id. Ant. 1100, cf. 888:—a story of a house, Byz. 2. often in pl., like Lat. tecta, a house, dwelling, Alcae. 15, Aesch. Ag. 3, 518, al.; κατὰ στέγας at home, Soph. O. T. 637, al. III. the deck of a ship, stega in Plaut. Bacch. 2. 3, 44, Stich. 3. 1, 12.

στεγ-ήρης, ες, with roof, roofed, οἶκος Moschio 2p. Stob. Ecl. 1. 242.

στεγίτις, ιδος, ἡ, (στέγος IV) a prostitute, Poll. 7. 201, Hesych.

στεγνο-πάθειω, to suffer from constipation, Soran. 213 Dietz:—στεγνοποιέω, to cause it, Hermes in Ideler. Phys. 1. 395:—ποίησις, Soran. 162.

στεγνός, ἡ, ὄν, contr. from στεγανός, watertight, waterproof, πῖλος Hdt. 4. 23; οἰκήματα στ. πρὸς ὕδωρ καὶ πρὸς χιόνα Hipp. Aër. 291, cf. Theophr. C. P. 6. 19, 3; στέγν' έχω οἰκήματα, of a cave, Eur. Cycl. 324. 2. as Subst., στεγνόν, τό, a covered dwelling, Xen. Oec. 7, 19, cf. 9, 3, An. 7. 4, 12, Diod. 18. 25, etc.; έν στεγνῷ ποιέσθαι τὰς νεοττίας under cover, Arist. H. A. 9. 30, 2; έν τῷ στ. φυλάττειν Id. Mirab. 138. II. closed, costive, Hipp. 604. 21, Diosc. 5. 17; τὰ στ. πάθη Id. 1. 3. III. στεγνὰ πτερά wings joined by a membrane, like those of the bat, Nic. Th. 762; cf. στεγανόπους II.

στεγνότης, ητος, ἡ, eloseness: στ. γαστρός costiveness, Hipp. 404. 27.

στεγνο-φυής, ές, of thick nature, Anth. P. 11. 354.

στεγνώω, (στεγνός) to cover closely, τί τινι Galen. II. to make costive, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. praef.:—Pass. to check bleeding or other discharges, cited from Diosc. 2. to solder, cf. αστεγνώω.

στέγνωσις, ἡ, a making close or costive, a checking of natural evacua-

tions, κοιλίας Diosc. 1. 160; a stoppage of the pores, Oribas. ap. Phot. Bibl. 175. 32, Galen.; opp. to χαύνωσις, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 238.

στεγνωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, making costive, astringent, Diosc. 1. 160; στ. κοιλίας Id. 1. 164.

στεγο-νόμιον, τό, = στεγανόμιον, Byz.

στεγο-ποιέω, to build for a dwelling, αὐλάς Schol. Tzetz. Antehom. 262:—Med. to build oneself a house, Procl. in Hes. Op. 569.

στέγος, εος, τό, = the Homeric τέγος, properly a roof, Diod. 19. 7, 45, Poll. 1. 81. II. mostly, like στέγη, a house, mansion, Aesch. Pers. 141, Ag. 310, Soph. Aj. 307, etc. III. δέξαι μ' έν τὸ σὸν στ., i. e. into the urn containing his ashes, Id. El. 1165; so, of a grave, Lyc. 1098. IV. = τέγος, a brothel, στεγέεσσι Manetho 2. 430, cf. 6. 533. Poët. noun, used only in nom. and acc. sing., except in Manetho.

στέγω, used by correct writers mainly in pres. and impf.: fut. στέξω Diod. 11. 29: aor. έστεξα Polyb. 8. 14, 5, Plut., etc., v. sub fin.:—Med., aor. έστέξατο Anth. P. 13. 27:—Pass., aor. έστέχθην Simplic. (From √ΣΤΕΓ' come also στέγη, στέγος, στεγανός, στεγνός; cf. Skt. sthag, sthag-āmi; Lith. steg-iu (tego), stog-as (tectum):—this Root loses the init. σ in τέγος, τέγη; Lat. teg-o, teg-imen, teg-ula, tug-urium, tec-tum; O. Norse þek-ja; A. S. þecc-an; O. Norse þak (Scott. thack, our thatch); O. H. G. dak-ju (decke).) To cover closely, so as to keep water either out or in:

A. to keep out water, δόμος ἅλα στέγων 2 house that keeps out the sea, i. e. a good ship, Aesch. Supp. 134; absol., νῆες οὐδέν στέγουσαι not watertight, Thuc. 2. 94; έννάς τοιαύτας ὥστε . . ατέγειν . . Ικανός εἶναι Plat. Rep. 415 E, cf. Tim. 45 C, Crat. 412 D; τῇ . . στεγούση γῇ in the impervious earth, Id. Criti. 111 D; ξύλα . . συμμύει καὶ ατέγει Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 4, cf. 5. 4, 5; οἰκία στέγουσα καὶ ὀρθή (as now deciphered) C. I. 103. fin.:—so in Med., στέγεσθαι ὄμβρους to keep off rain from oneself, Pind. P. 4. 144; ναὺς οὐκ έστέξατο κύμα Anth. P. 1. c.; παρέχειν στεγόμενα (sc. τὰ οἰκοδομήματα) C. I. 5774-142. 2. of other things, to keep off, fend off, repel, πῖλοι οὐκ έστεγον τοξέματα Thuc. 4. 34; δόρυ πολέμιον ατέγειν Aesch. Theb. 216; στέγων γὰρ έχθροὺς θάνατον εἶλετ' Ib. 1009; στ. τὰς πληγὰς At. Vesp. 1295. 3. later, to bear up, sustain, support, ἡ θάλαττα . . στ. τὰ βάρη Arist. Fr. 209; στ. τὸν ὄροφον Joseph. A. J. 5. 8, 12; δ κρύσταλλος στ. τὰς διαβάσεις στρατοπέδων Diod. 3. 34: to bear up against, endure, resist, Polyb. 3. 53, 2., 18. 8, 4, etc.; στ. νόσον Anth. P. 11. 340; βάρος Ib. 6. 93; τὸ δυσώδες Memnon ap. Phot. Bibl. § 224; τὰς ένδείας Philo 974 C ad Hæschel; ἡ ἀγαπή στ. πάντα 1 Ep. Cor. 13. 7, cf. 9. 12:—absol. to contain oneself, hold out, 1 Thess. 3. 1 and 5:—in Soph. O. T. 11 a Copyist introduced στέξαντες, in this late sense, for στέξαντες.

II. with acc. of the thing covered, to cover, shelter, protect, πύργου πόλιν στέγουσιν Soph. O. C. 15, cf. Aesch. Theb. 797, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 33:—metaph., ὄρκος στ. τὴν ὀμόνοιαν αὐτῶν Diod. 11. 29; ἡ γῆ έστεξε ξύλον retained and cherished it, so that it struck root, Plut. Rom. 20, cf. Alex. 35. 2. to cover, conceal, keep hidden, κακόν τι κεύθει καὶ στέγεις ὑπὸ σκότῳ Eur. Phoen. 1214; ἤξει . . κὰν ἐγὼ αἰγῇ στέγω Soph. O. T. 341; τί χρῆ στέγειν ἡ τί λέγειν; Id. Ph. 136; τὸ γὰρ γυναιξίν αισχρὸν έν γυναιξὶ χρῆ στέγειν Id. Fr. 609; στ. τὰμὰ καὶ α' έπη Eur. El. 273:—Pass. to be kept secret, Thuc. 6. 72; παρ' ὑμῶν εὔ στεγοίμεθ' let my counsel be kept secret by you, Soph. Tr. 596.

B. to keep water in, hold water, to hold water within itself, keep in, δάκρυον ὄμματ' οὐκέτι στέγει Eur. 1. A. 888; οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην μὴ στέγοντα πιμπλάναι I could not fill leaky vessels, Id. Fr. 891; ὕδωρ στ., of a vessel, Plat. Rep. 621 A; also, στ. τὸ πῦρ to keep it in, Id. Tim. 78 A, cf. Arist. Probl. 8. 19:—metaph., τὴν ψυχὴν κοσκίνῳ ἀπέκασε . . τετρημένην, ἅτε οὐ δυναμένην ατέγειν δι' ἀπιστίαν καὶ λήθην Plat. Gorg. 493 C; [ψυχὴν] ατέγουσαν οὐδέν Id. Legg. 714 A; τὸ οὐ στέγον έαυτῶν the incontinent part of men, Id. Rep. 586 B; then, II. generally, to contain, hold, ἄγγος στ. σῶμα τοῦκείνου Soph. El. 1118, cf. Eur. Ion 1412; ὄχλον στ. δῶμα Id. Hipp. 843.

στέα, ἡ, worse form for στία.

στειβεύς, στειβία, = στιβεύς, στιβία, dub.

στέιβω: Ep. impf. στέιβον Hom., Ion. στέιβεσκον Q. Sm. 1. 352: fut. στέιβω Apollin. V. T.: aor. έστειψα (κατ-) Soph. O. C. 467. (From √ΣΤΙΒ' come also στιβ-έω, στίβ-ος, ἀ-στιβ-ής, στιβ-άς, στιβ-αρός, στιπ-τός, and with long penult. στίφ-ος, στωιβ-ή, στωιβ-άζω:—prob. akin to √ΣΤΕΜΦ, στέμβω.) To tread or stamp on, tread under foot, of horses, στέιβοντες νέκμας τε καὶ άσπίδας Il. 11. 534, cf. 20. 499; στέιβον έν βόθροισιν εἶματα trod the clothes in pits (cf. Germ. walcken), in order to wash and clean them, Od. 6. 92; στ. δόμον ποσί Anth. P. 9. 327. 2. c. acc. cogn. to tread or walk on a path, κέλευθον ποδί Eur. Hel. 869; πέδον Ap. Rh. 3. 836: also, χορούς στέιβουσι ποδοῖν tread measures, Eur. Ion 495; νομόν στ. Nic. Th. 609. 3. absol. to tread, κατὰ τόπον h. Hom. 18. 4; ποδί στ. άνοσίῳ Eur. Hel. 689; ίνα στέιβουσι κύνες Id. Hipp. 217, cf. Opp. C. 1. 456. II. to stamp down, in Pass., κοιλία στειβομένα Theocr. 17. 122; αἱ στειβόμεναι ὁδοί the beaten, frequented roads, Xen. An. 1. 9, 13.

στειλαιός, ὁ, = sq., Hipp. Fract. 757, cf. 633. 34.

στειλειή, ἡ, Ion. word, the hole for the handle of an axe, Od. 21. 422, Nic. Th. 387; στελειή in Ap. Rh. 4. 957; Att. στειλεά in Antiph. Κιβ. 4, v. Aen. Tact. 18.

στειλειόν, τό, the handle or helve of an axe fitted into the στειλειή, Od. 5. 236:—also στειλειός, ὁ, Aesop. 420 de Fur. (cf. στειλαιός); and στειλαίριον, τό, Eust. 1531. 39. Cf. στελεόν, στέλεχος.

στειν-αύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, narrow-necked, Ion. for στεν-, λάγυνος Anth. P. 6. 248.

στεινό-πορος, στεινός, στεινότης, Ion. for στεν-.

στέινος, εος, τό, (στέινω) a narrow, close or confined space, στέινει έν αἰνοτάτῳ Il. 8. 476; μάχης έν στ. τῷδε 15. 426; έν στ. Od. 22. 460;

στεινός ὁδοῦ κοιλῆς Il. 23. 419. II. generally, *pressure, straits, distress*, ὀνόμι καὶ στεινὰ, Lat. *angustiae*, h. Hom. Ap. 533; so στεινός in Aesch., σωφρονεῖν ὑπὸ στεινῶν to learn wisdom by suffering, Eum. 520. στεινω (v. sub στεινω), to make strait, straiten, confine, crowd, στεινω-τες Noun. D. 23. 5; Ep. impf. στεινον Orph. Arg. 112. 2. poet. for στεινω, to grieve, C. I. 4749. 8. II. used by Hom. and Hcs. only in Pass., and that only in pres. and impf., to become strait, to be narrowed, θύρετρα στεινεται φεύγοντι Od. 18. 386; of persons, to be straitened for room, στεινοντο δὲ λαοί Il. 14. 34, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 128. 2. to be or become full, be thronged, γαῖα στεινομένη Hes. Th. 160: c. gen., στεινοντο δὲ σηκοὶ ἀρνῶν ἢ ἐρίφων Od. 9. 219; νεκρῶν ἐστεινέτο γαῖα Q. Sm. 7. 100; c. dat., ποταμὸς στεινόμενος νεκύεσσι crowded with . . , Il. 21. 220; νῆσοι στεινόμεναι Κόλχοισι Ap. Rh. 4. 335; πάρεσι .. αὐτῆ στ. Opp. H. 4. 397; στεινοντο .. ἄγροι μυκηθμῶ were filled with . . , Theocr. 25. 97. 3. hence metaph. to be straitened, distressed, ἀρνείδς λαχνῶ στεινόμενος burdened with its wool, Od. 9. 445: metaph., στ. πυκινῆσι μεληδόσιν Christod. Ecphr. 16. στεινωπός, v. sub στενωπός. στεινομεν, Ep. 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 of ἴστημι, Il. 15. 297; cf. βείομεν for βῶμεν, τραπέιομεν for τράπωμεν, etc. στειπτός, ἢ, ὄν, v. sub στιπτός. στειρα (A), ἢ, (στερεός) the stout beam of a ship's keel, esp. the curved part of it, cutwater, Lat. *carina*, ἀμφὶ δὲ κύμα στειρὴ πορφύρεον μεγάλ' ἴαχε Il. 1. 482, Od. 2. 428, cf. Poll. 1. 85; cf. στειρωμα, στερέωμα, ἀτήριγμα:—a form στειρὴ only in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 396. II. in Poll. 2. 31, prob. f. l. for σπειρα. στειρα (B), ἢ, a cow that has not calved, βοῦν στειραν .. βέξει Od. 10. 522, II. 30,—where στειραν is a specific Subst. in appos. with βοῦν, like βοῦς ταῦρος, σὺς κάπρος, etc.; for if it were an Adj., the Homeric form would be στειρὴ: cf. στειρος. στειρεύω, to be barren, Byz. στειρόμαι, Pass. to be hard, barren, LXX (Sirac. 42. 10), Philo 1. 564. στειρός, ὄν Eur. Andr. 711, like στέρφος II, barren, Lat. *sterilis*, of females, ἢ στειρός οὔσα μόσχος Eur. 1. c.; of eunuchs, Maneth. 1. 125. 2. fem. στειρα, of a woman, LXX (Gen. 11. 30., 25. 21), Ev. Luc. 1. 7, 36, cf. Anth. P. 7. 468, Lyc. 670; στειρῆσι γυναίξιν Orph. Lith. 453. στειροφυής, ἐς, (φυή) barren, Jo. Damasc. στειρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) as it were barren, Hipp. 659. 44, Iambl. V. Pyth. 73. II. = στειρος, Mantho 1. 49. στειρωμα, τό, (στείρος) = στειρα (A), στερέωμα, Hesych. στειρωσις, ἢ, (στείρος) barrenness, unfruitfulness, Philo 2. 310, Eccl. στειρωτικός, ἢ, ὄν, making barren, Eccl. στειχω, Hom., Att.; also στίχω Hesych. (a form restored, metri grat., by Dind. in Soph. Ant. 1129): impf. ἐστειχον Il. 9. 86, etc.: aor. ἐστειξα (only in compd. περιστεις Od. 4. 277): aor. 2 ἐστίχον Il. 16. 258, Theocr., etc., but never in Att. (From √ΣΤΙΧ come also στίχ-ος, στιχ-άομαι, στοῖχ-ος, στοιχ-άς, στοιχ-άομαι, στοιχ-εῖον; cf. Skt. *stigh* (*ascendere*); Lat. *ve-stig-ium*, *fa-stig-ium*; Goth. *steig-a* (*ἀναβαίνειν*), *stai-g-a* (*ὁδός*); O. H. G. *steg-a* (*ascensus*, cf. *steigen*); Slav. *stiz-a* (*semita*); Lith. *stai-g-us* (*hasty*)). Ion. Verb, used by Hom. and other Poets, to walk, march, go or come, the direction being given by a Prep. or by the context, a. of motion to or towards, πρὸς οὐρονόν Od. 11. 17; ποτὶ πύργους Aesch. Theb. 297; πρὸς δόμους Id. Ag. 1657; πρὸς Ἄιδην Eur. Or. 97; στειχ' εἰς ἀγορὰν πρὸς τοὺς Ἑρμᾶς Mnesim. Ἰππότ. 1. 2; ἐπὶ τὴν εὐνὴν Hdt. 1. 9; στ. ἀνὰ, κατὰ ὁδόν Od. 23. 136., 17. 204; ἀνὰ ἄστν 7. 72; δι' ἄστεως Aesch. Supp. 496; ἐς Ἄργος Id. Cho. 675; ἐς Ἄιδαν κατὰ γᾶς Eur. Hipp. 1366; θύραζε Od. 9. 418; ἔσω Aesch. Cho. 554; δεῦρο Soph. O. C. 1151:—c. acc. loci, to go to, approach, γῆρας, πόλιν, δόμους Aesch. Fr. 708, Supp. 955, Soph. O. C. 643; absol., Id. Tr. 179, Eur. Rhes. 992. b. of motion from, ἀπ' Ἄργεος στ. Il. 2. 287; ἀπ' Οὐλύμπου Hes. Th. 690; ἐκ δόμων Soph. O. T. 632; οἴκοθεν Pind. N. 9. 46; and absol. to go, depart, στειχόμεν Aesch. Fr. 81, cf. Cho. 98, Soph. Ant. 98, Fr. 47. 2. to go after one another, go in line or order (whence στίχος, στίχες, στοιχος), ἐς πόλεμον στ. to march to war, Il. 2. 833; οἱ δ' ἄμα Πατρόκλῳ ἔστιχον 16. 258; στ. ἐπὶ τοὺς ξείνους against them, Hdt. 9. 11; στ. ἐν εὐθείαις ὁδοῖς Pind. N. 1. 37. 3. c. acc. cogn., στ. ὁδόν Aesch. Ag. 81, Soph. Ant. 808; so the words ἀνὴρ ὑπλίτης κλίμακος προσαμβάσεις στειχεῖ, in Aesch. Theb. 467, may be compared to our phrase of 'walking a horse up to a place.' 4. metaph., αἰοιδὰ στ. ἀπ' Αἰγίνας Pind. N. 5. 6; ῥιπὴ ἐπ' ἐμοί Aesch. Pr. 1090; ἴουλος ἄρτι διὰ παρηγίδων Id. Theb. 534; πρὸς τοὺς φίλους στειχοντα .. κακά Soph. Ant. 10; τὴν ἄτην .. στειχουσαν ἄστοις Ib. 186; ἀκτὶς ἡλίου Eur. Rhes. 992. στεκτικός, ἢ, ὄν, (στέγω) of or for keeping out water, c. gen., τέχνηαι βεμάτων στεκτικαί, i. e. house-building, Plat. Polit. 280 C. Adv. -κῶς, metaph. guardedly, Poll. 5. 147. στελιγδο-λήκῃθος, ὄ, collat. form of σλεγγιδο-. στελιγδο-ποιός, ὄν, = ατλεγγιδοποιός, E. M. 730. 36. στελιγίς, ἴδος, (and acc. to Hesych., εως), ἢ, = the usual σλεγγίς, Polyb. 26. 7. 10. στελιγισμα, τό, στέλιγιστρον, τό, = σλεγγι-. στελεά, Ion. -εή, v. sub στελειή. στελεόν, τό, = στελειόν, a handle, Babr. 139, Anth. P. 6. 297;—also στελεός, ὄ, E. M. 339, 57, etc. 2. an implement of cookery, Anaxipp. Κιθαρ. 1. 3. (Cf. στέλεχος.) στελεόω, to furnish with a handle, Anth. P. 6. 205. στελεφούρος, ὄ, a plant of the grass kind, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 2. στελεχηδόν, Adv. stem by stem, Ap. Rh. 1. 1004 (al. στοιχηδόν). στελεχητόμος, ὄν, cutting stems, Anth. P. 6. 103. στελεχιαῖος, α, ὄν, of a trunk or stem: φλέψ στ. the vena porta, from

which all the others were supposed by the Ancients to branch, Galen.; cf. Greenhill Theophil. p. 78.

στελέχιον, τό, Dim. of στέλεχος, Hesych. στελεχο-ειδής, ἐς, = στελεχιαῖος, Stephan. de Urin. στελεχο-καρπος, ὄν, bearing fruit on the stem, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 4. στέλεχος, τό, also ὄ, Luc. V. H. 1. 8, Poll. 10. 166: (v. sub στέλλω):—the crown of the root, whence the stem or trunk springs, Lat. *codex*, δρυὸς ἐν στελέχει Pind. N. 10. 115, cf. Hdt. 8. 55. 2. generally, a trunk, log, στελέχη φέρειν, 'portare fustes,' Ar. Lys. 336; ἐκπρεμνίζειν στελέχη Dem. 1073. 27; εἰσδύεσθαι εἰς τὰ στ. of hollow trunks, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 7. 3. metaph. a blockhead (like *stipes*), Lysipp. Incert. 1. στελεχόω, to form a stem:—Pass. to grow into one, Strab. 694. II. metaph. to bring to full growth, ἀρετὰς Philo 2. 456:—Pass., Ib. 348. στελεχόωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) with a stem or trunk, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 1., 3. 17, 1. στελιδίων [ῖ], τό, Dim. of στελεόν, Babrius Fab. 21. στελις, ἴδος, ἢ, a parasitic plant, a kind of mistletoe, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 1; acc. *stelin* in Plin. 16. 93. στέλλω Hom., Hdt., Att.: fut. στέλω Trag., Ep. στέλω Od. 2. 287:—aor. ἐστείλα Att., Ep. στείλα Od. 14. 248:—pf. ἐσταλκα Arr. An. 2. 11, (ἀπ-, ἐπ-) Eur., etc.:—plqpf. ἐστάλκει Arr., (ἐπ-) Thuc.:—Med., Hom., Att.: fut. στελοῦμαι Lyc. 604:—aor. ἐστείλαμην Il. 1. 433, Trag.:—Pass., fut. στάλλομαι (ἀπο-) Aeschin. 69. 34, Dem. 730. 4:—aor. ἐστάλην (in compd. ἀποσταθέντες) C. I. 3053 A. 4, cf. Schol. Od. 8. 21; but commonly ἐστάλην [ᾶ] Hdt., Att.:—pf. ἐσταλμαι Hdt., Att.: plqpf. ἐστάλην, 3 pl. ἐστάλατο Hes. Sc. 288; ἐσταλάδατο (a dub. form) Hdt. 7. 89. (From √ΣΤΕΛ, ΣΤΑΛ come also στάλ-ιξ, στάλ-ις, στάλ-ον, στελ-εόν, στέλ-εχος, στειλ-εῖη, and perh. στήλ-η; cf. Lat. *prae-stol-ari*, *stol-idus*, *stul-tus* (cf. *stipes*); O. H. G. *stiel* (*stiel*, *stal-k*); *stell-an* (*stellen*); Lith. *stel-uti* (*bestellen*)). Radic. sense: to set, place; esp. to set in order, to arrange, array, equip, make ready, ἐτάρους στέλλων Il. 4. 294; στ. τινὰς ἐς μάχην 12. 325; στ. νῆα to rig or fit her out, Od. 2. 287., 14. 247; πλοῖον Hdt. 3. 52; ναὺς τριάκοντα Thuc. 7. 20; τὰ ἐκ νεώς Soph. Ph. 1077; also, στρατιήν, στόλον, στρατὸν στείλαι to fit out an armament, get it ready, Hdt. 3. 141., 5. 64, Aesch. Pers. 177, etc.; φῶ δὴ τοῦτον πλοῦν ἐστείλαμεν Soph. Aj. 1045:—also, ἀτέλλειν τινὰ ἐσθῆτι to furnish with, dress in, a garment, Hdt. 3. 14; χιτῶνι Soph. Tr. 612; also c. dupl. acc., στολήν στ. τινὰ Eur. Bacch. 827 sq.; στ. τινὰς ὡς δεσποίνας Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 5; στ. ἔλκος to dress, anoint it, Hipp. V. C. 908; to bury, ἐνὶ γαίῃ στ. Ap. Rh. 3. 205; νῆα δ' ὡς ἐστείλα Anth. (?):—Med., στείλασθαι πέπλους to put on robes, Eur. Bacch. 821; metaph., ἐπὶ θήρας πόθον ἐστέλλου *didst set thy heart upon the chase*, Id. Hipp. 234; c. dat., ἐσθῆτι στείλαμενοι *having dressed oneself in* . . , Luc. Philops. 32; metaph., στ. κιθάρην *Hermesian*. 5. 2:—Pass. to fit oneself out, get ready, ἄλλοι δὲ στέλλεσθε κατὰ στρατὸν Il. 23. 285; στρατὸν κάλλιστα ἐσταλμένον Hdt. 7. 26, cf. 3. 14, al.; c. acc. cogn., ἱππάδα στολήν ἐσταλμένος *equipt in* . . , Id. 1. 80, cf. 7. 62, 89, 93; also c. dat., προπούση στολή ἐστ. Plat. Legg. 833 D:—foll. by a Prep., ἐστ. ἐπὶ πόλεμον Xen. An. 3. 2, 7; ἐς, ἐπ' ἄγραν Lyc. 604, Anth. P. 7. 535; περὶ ὄργια Eur. Bacch. 998; metaph., ἐπὶ τυραννίδ' ἐστάλης Ar. Vesp. 487; πρὸς κρίσιν Plat. Phileb. 50 E; also c. inf., ἐστέλλετο ἀπιέναι *he prepared to go*, Hdt. 3. 124; κινεῖν κώπας Eur. Tro. 181. II. from the sense of getting a ship or army ready, comes that of to despatch on an expedition, and, generally, to despatch, send, ἐς οἶκον πάλιν Aesch. Pr. 387, etc.; ἐξ ἐνὸς στείλαντος Soph. O. C. 737; c. inf. to charge one to do, Id. Ph. 495:—Pass. to get ready for an expedition, to start, set out, Hdt. 1. 165., 5. 53, 124, al.; and so (esp. in aor. 2 pass.) to have set out, to be on one's way, Id. 4. 159., 5. 92, 2., 125; c. acc. cogn., ὁδὸν στέλλεσθαι Soph. Ph. 1416, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 296; στ. πρὸς θάλασσαν Eur. Hel. 1527; ἐπὶ τι for some purpose, Hdt. 3. 102, Soph. O. C. 550; τούτων γὰρ εἵνεκ' ἐστάλην Id. Aj. 328; ἴδιος ἐν κοινῶ σταλείς Pind. O. 13. 69; οἵπερ ἐστάλην ὁδοῦ Soph. El. 404; οἴκαδε ἀπὸ Τροίας Eur. Tro. 1264; κατὰ γῆν (al. γῆς) Xen. An. 5. 6, 5:—absol., στέλλου, κομίζου *begone!* Aesch. Pr. 392:—c. acc. loci, ὀμφαλὸν γῆς στ. Eur. Med. 668; μέλαθρα Id. H. F. 109;—of things, to be sent, Soph. Tr. 776. 2. in Att. the Act. has sometimes the intr. sense of the Pass., like Lat. *trajicere*, to prepare to go, start, set forth, where στόλον may be supplied, ἐσταλλε ἐς ἀποικίην Hdt. 4. 147, cf. 148, 5. 125, Soph. Ph. 571, 640, Eur. Supp. 646:—c. acc. cogn., κέλευθον τήνδε .. ἐστείλα Aesch. Pers. 609. b. reversely, ἢ ὁδὸς εἰς Κόρινθον στέλλει *leads to Corinth*, Luc. Hermot. 27. 3. to undertake a task, Ep. Plat. 313 E:—so in Med., στέλλεσθαι πρὸς τι Plat. Phileb. 50 E; ἐπὶ τι Id. Soph. 230 B. III. Soph. has the Med. in the sense of μεταστέλλομαι, μεταπέμπομαι, to send for one, O. T. 434;—hc also uses in a somewhat similar way, to fetch, bring a person to a place, Ib. 560, cf. O. C. 298, Ph. 60, 495, 623, 983; ὑμᾶς ἐστειλ' ἰκέσθαι Ant. 165. IV. to bring together, gather up, make compact (cf. συστέλλω), esp. as a nautical term, ἰστία .. στείλαν took in, furled the sails, Od. 3. 11., 16. 353; στείλασα λαῖφος Aesch. Supp. 723; and in Med., ἰστία μὲν στείλαντο Il. 1. 433, cf. Call. Del. 320, Arist. Mech. 7. 1; and absol., στέλλεσθαι (sub. ἰατρία) Polyb. 6. 44, 6, Teles ap. Stob. 5. 67; so, ἐπιστολάδην δὲ χιτῶνας ἐστάλατο *they girded up, tucked up their clothes to work*, Hes. Sc. 288, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 45. 2. in Medic. writers to bind, make costume, στ. τὴν κοιλίαν Alex. Aphr. Probl. praef.:—Pass., φλέβες στέλλονται *shrink up*, Nic. Al. 193. 3. generally, to check, repress, Philo 2. 274, etc.; and so in Med., Polyb. 8. 22, 4; λόγον στέλλεσθαι *to draw in, shorten one's words, i. e. not speak out the whole truth*, Eur. Bacch. 669, cf. Anth. P. 11. 149; στ. τὸ συμβεβηκός *to hush it up*, Polyb. 3. 85, 7:—πρόσωπον στέλλεσθαι *to draw up one's face, look*

rueful, A. B. 62. 4. also in Med. *to shrink, flinch* from a thing, οὐτ' ἂν ἀπόσχονται ὡν ἐπιθυμούντων, οὔτε στείλαιντο Hipp. Vet. Mcd. 10; στελλόμενοι τοῦτο avoiding this, 2 Ep. Cor. 8. 20.

στελμονίαι, αἱ, broad belts put round dogs when used to hunt wild beasts, Xen. Cyn. 6, 1:—Hesych. has also στέλμα = στέφος.

στεμβάζω, =sq., Hesych.; aor. inf. -άζαι, E. M. 158. 37.

στέμβω, *to shake about, agitate*, Aesch. Fr. 412: *to misuse, handle roughly*, Eust. 235. 8. (From √ΣΤΕΜΒ or ΣΤΕΜΦ, cf. δ-στεμφής, στέμφυλον, Skt. stambh, stabh-nōmi, stabh-nāmi (fulcio, innitor), stambh-as (postis); O. H. G. stamph (pilum), stamph-on (stampfen, stamp); √ΣΤΙΒ, στείβω is prob. akin, as is indicated by στέμφυλον and the Teut. words cited.)

στέμμα, τό, (στέφω) mostly in pl. (sing. in Il. 1. 28, Ar. Pax 498), a wreath, garland, chaplet, esp. of the suppliant's laurel-wreath, wound round a staff, στέμματ' ἔχων ἐν χερσὶν χρυσέφ' ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ Il. 1. 14, 373; σκήπτρον καὶ στ. θεοῖο Ib. 28, cf. Eur. Andr. 894; sometimes worn on the head, στέμμασι πυκασθεῖς Hdt. 7. 197; στ. ἐπὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν ἐχούσας Plat. Rep. 617 C; Φοῖβος ἔλακεν ἐκ τῶν στεμμάτων from shrine with chaplets decked, Ar. Pl. 39, cf. Eur. Ion 1310, Thuc. 4. 133: στ. πάλας, as a prize, Epigr. Gr. 247; στέμματ' Ὀλυμπιάδων Ib. 881, etc.; ὁ ἐπὶ στεμμάτων, cf. στέφανος II. 2. 2. the Schol. Soph. O. T. 3 says the στέμματα were wreaths of wool wound round the olive-branch; hence στέμματα ζαίνειν, Eur. Or. 12. II. in Plut. Num. 1, στέμματα = Lat. stemmata (Juven. 8. 1, Plin. N. H. 35. 2), pedigrees, family-trees. 2. so στέμμα = a guild, C. I. 3995 b; =φυλή, Ib. 9897.

στεμματή-φόρος, ον, decked with a wreath, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 447; so στεμματιαῖος, α, ον, Hesych., A. B. 305.

στεμματίας, ον, ὁ, one who wears a wreath, of Apollo, Paus. 3. 20, 9.

στεμματίον, τό, Dim. of στέμμα, Gloss.

στεμματο-φόρος, ον, wearing a garland, Ptol. Tetr. 176; -φορέω, Tzetz.

στεμματόω, *to furnish with a wreath or chaplet*, Eur. Heracl. 529.

στεμφυλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, dub. I. for στεμφυλίτις, Ath. 56 C.

στεμφυλίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἴδος, made from grapes already pressed, πρύγες στεμφυλίτιδες wine made in this way, Lat. lora, Hipp. 359. 8., 497. 8.—Also στεμφυλίαις, ὁ, Hesych. s. v. λάκυρος.

στέμφυλον, τό, (στέμβω) a mass of olives from which the oil has been pressed, olive-cake, Lat. fraces (from frango), Ar. Eq. 806; but mostly in pl., Hipp. Acut. 395, Ar. Nub. 46 (ubi v. Schol.), Fr. 345; λιπῶσι στεμφυλοῖς Phryn. Com. Ποαστρ. 1, cf. Androcl. ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 22, Ath. 56 D. II. in pl. also, a mass of pressed grapes, Lat. floces, Hipp. 485. 39., 523. 29, Lyc. 678; σταφυλῆς στέμφυλα Arist. Fr. 102.—The former sense is said to be that of the Att. writers, Phryn. 405.

στέναγμα, τό, a sigh, groan, moan, Soph. O. T. 5, Eur. Or. 1326, Heracl. 478, Ar. Eccl. 367, etc.

στεναγμός, ὁ, a sighing, groaning, moaning, Pind. Fr. 150. 4, Aesch. Pers. 896, Fr. 382, Soph. O. T. 30, 1284, Eur. Or. 959, Plat. Rep. 578 A.

στεναγμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a sigh or groan, accompanied therewith, ἀναπνοή Nemes. N. H. 28.

στενάξω Trag.: fut. -άξω Lyc. 973, (ἀνα-) Eur. I. T. 656:—aor. ἐστέναξα Att.:—Pass., pf. ἐστέναγμα Lyc. 412. Properly a Frequentat. of στένω, *to sigh often, sigh deeply*, generally, *to sigh, groan, moan*, Aesch. Pr. 696, Pers. 1046, Eum. 789, Soph. Ph. 916; ἐπ' ἄτη Id. El. 1299; στ. κακοῖς Eur. Alc. 199, cf. Phoen. 1035; often with a neut. Adj., οἰκτρὸν, δεινὸν στ. Id. Supp. 104, Med. 1184; πολλὰ, μέγα στ. Id. I. A. 1143, I. T. 957; τί ἐστένας τοῦτο; why utteredst thou this moan? Id. I. T. 550; hence c. acc. cogn., παιᾶνα στ. Id. Tro. 578, cf. H. F. 753; ἀρὰς τέκνοισ Id. Phoen. 334; πηλίκον τί ποτ' ἂν στενάξειαν; Dem. 690. 18. 2. trans. *to sigh over, bemoan, bewail*, πύτμον Soph. Ant. 882, cf. O. C. 1672, Eur. I. T. 550, etc.; τινά Id. Phoen. 1640, Bacch. 1028, Dem. 835. 12.

στενακτέον, verb. Adj. one must bewail, τὰ τούτων Eur. Supp. 291.

στενακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, =sq., Theod. Stud., Hesych.

στενακτός, ἡ, ὄν, *to be mourned, giving cause for grief*, ἀνὴρ Soph. O. C. 1663; ἄτη Eur. H. F. 917. 2. mournful, λαχὴ Id. Phoen. 1302.

στεν-αύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, narrow-necked, cf. στειν-.

στεναχέω, -χῆ, =στοναχέω, στοναχῆ, Epigr. Gr. 208. 20., 707; cf. στεναχίζω.

στεναχίζω or στοναχίζω, (the latter form seems to have most authority for Hom., La Roche. Text-Kr. p. 354):—Ep. lengthd. form of στενάχω (q. v.), only used in pres. and impf., *to groan, sigh, wail*, Il. 19. 304, Od. 9. 13., 11. 214, Hes. Th. 858; μεγάλα στ. Il. 23. 172; ἀδινά, ἀδινὸν στ. Il. 23. 225, Od. 24. 316:—so in Med., Il. 2. 784., 7. 95. II. trans. *to bewail, lament*, c. acc., Od. 1. 243; v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.

στενάχω [ᾶ], poet. lengthd. form of στένω, only used in pres. and impf. (v. sub fin.), and mostly in part. pres., *to groan, sigh, wail*, freq. in Hom., who joins ἀδινά στενάχων Il. 24. 123, etc.; βαρέα στ. 8. 334, etc.; βαρὸν στ. Od. 8. 95, 534; μεγάλα Od. 4. 516, etc.; πυκνὰ μάλα στ. Il. 18. 318., 21. 417:—he also uses the Med. in act. sense, στενάχοντο 19. 301., 23. 1, etc.; sometimes also in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 99, Soph. El. 141, 1076; metaph. of the roar of torrents, Il. 16. 391; the loud breathing of horses galloping, Ib. 393; θῆρ. . . στενάχων βρέμει Ar. Rh. 1. 1247; στοᾶς στεναχούσης groaning from being overcrowded (cf. γέμω, γέμο), Ar. Ach. 548;—in Soph. El. 1076, πατρός seems to be corrupt.

II. trans. *to bewail, lament*, τὴν αἰεὶ στενάχσκε Il. 19. 132; τὸ παρὸν . . πῆμα στενάχω Aesch. Pr. 99; so in Med., τοὺς δὲ στενάχοντο Od. 9. 467. The aor. to στενάχω and στεναχίζω is ἐστονάχησα; and these are the three forms which seem guaranteed by the best authorities, στενάχω alone of the three being used in Trag.—Cf. στεναχίζω.

στενό-βουλος, ον, of narrow counsel, inaps consilii, Or. Sib. 5. 241.

στενό-βρογχος, ον, narrow-throated, of vessels, Arr. Epict. 3. 9, 22.

στενο-επιμήκης, ες, of a narrow oblong shape, Eust. 849. 8.

στενο-θώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with narrow breast or chest, Galen.

στενο-κόλιος, ον, narrow-bellied, Ael. ap. Ptol. Harmon.

στενο-κορίασις, ἡ, (κόρη III) unnatural contraction of the pupil, Vegct.

στενο-κύμων, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, surging in a strait, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 313 A.

στενο-κώκυτος, ον, of hair, so fast set in, that one screams when it is pulled out, Comic word in Ar. Lys. 448.

στενολεσχέω, *to talk subtly, quibble*, Ar. Nub. 320.

στενο-λέσχης, ον, ὁ, one that talks subtly, a quibbler, Suid.

στενολεσχία, ἡ, quibbling, Cyrill.

στενο-λογέω, Hesych.; and -λόγος, Eust. 25. 33, = -λεσχέω, -λέσχης.

στενό-μακρος, ον, narrow and long, Schol. Soph. Tr. 98:—also -μήκης, ες, Schol. Eur. Hec. 29.

στενο-μονία, ἡ, (μονή) a narrow dwelling, Byz.

στενο-πάθew, *to be distressed*, Cass. Probl. 70 (Ideler στεγνοπ-).

στενό-πορθμος, ον, at or on a strait, Καλκίς Eur. I. A. 167:—pecul. fem. στενοπορθμῖς, ἴδος, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 92 D.

στενο-πορία, ἡ, a narrow way or pass, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 20 (v. l. -χωρία, cf. I. 3, 7), Dio C. 48. 41; cf. δυσπορία.

στενό-πορος, Ion. στειν-, ον, with a narrow pass or outlet, χῶρος Hdt. 7. 211; πύλαι Aesch. Pr. 729; ἔξοδοι Eur. Andr. 1144; ὄρμοι Ἀυλίδος Id. I. A. 1497; διὰ κυανέας στ. πέτρας Id. I. T. 899; ἀκτὴ Lyc. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 1; ὅτα Sext. Emp. P. 1. 126. 2. as Subst. στενόπορα, Ion. στειν-, τά, narrow passes, defiles, Hdt. 7. 223; τὰ στ. τῶν χωρίων Thuc. 7. 73:—in sing. στενόπορον, τό, a strait, narrow, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 12, Ath. 2. 13.

στενό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, narrow-footed (al. στεγανόπους), Arist. Physiogn. 6, 2.

στενο-πρόσωπος, ον, narrow-faced, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 5, in Comp.

στενό-πρωκτος, ον, narrow-rumped, Phot.

στενόρρινος, ον, (ῥίς) with a narrow nose, Theoph. Protosp. p. 149.

στενορρύμη [ῦ], ἡ, (ῥύμη II) a narrow lane, Hdn. Epim. p. 123.

στενός, Ion. στεινός, ἡ, ὄν: (v. sub στένω):—narrow, strait, opp. to εὐρύς, πλατύς, first in Hdt. 2. 8., 4. 195, al.; ψαλίς Soph. Fr. 336; δίαυλος Eur. Tro. 435; ἐσβολή Hdt. 7. 175; πόρος Ib. 176; ἡ ἐσόδος Thuc. 7. 51; οὐτ' εὐρεία οὔτε στενή διαφυγή Plat. Legg. 737 A; ἐν στενῷ, Ion. στεινῷ, in a narrow compass, Hdt. 8. 60, 2, Aesch. Pers. 413; ποιεῖν τὸν δῆμον εὐρὺν καὶ στενόν Ar. Eq. 720; also, στ. ποδῶν Hdt. 8. 31; ἔντερον Ar. Nub. 161; πόροι, φλέβες Tim. Locr. 101 A, Plat. Tim. 66 A; κεφαλή, πόδες Xen. Cyn. 5, 30. 2. as Subst., τὰ στενά the narrows, straits, of a pass, Hdt. 7. 223; of a sea, Thuc. 2. 86, etc.; τὰ στ. τοῦ πορθμοῦ Strab. 257; so, τὸ στενὸν the strait (Hellespont), Luc. D. Mar. 9. 1; ἐπὶ στ. τῆς ὁδοῦ Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 29; also, ἡ στενή a narrow strip of land, Thuc. 2. 99. II. metaph. narrow, close, confined, ἀπειληθῆναι ἐς στεινόν to be driven into a corner, Hdt. 9. 34; στ. ζῶμεν χρόνον Menand. Πλοκ. 9; εἰς στ. κομιδῆ τὰ τῆς τροφῆς τινι καταστήσεται Dem. 15. 24; εἰς στ. τοῦ καιροῦ φθείρεσθαι Alciphro 1. 24. 2. scanty, little, petty, Plat. Gorg. 497 C; ὑποθέσεις Polyb. 7. 7, 6; ἐλίπιδες Dion. H. 4. 52. 3. of sound and style, thin, meagre, Arist. Audib. 57, Rhet. 3. 12, 2.—The old Gramm. say that στενός, like κενός, forms the Comp. and Sup. στενότερος, στενοτάτος, prob. from the earlier Ionic forms στεινότερος, -ότατος, (στεινότερος occurs in Hdt. 1. 151., 7. 175, στενότερος in Plat. Phaedo 111 D (in most MSS.), Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 3), Choerob. 550. 17 Gaisf., E. M.; and στενοτάτου is required by the metre in Scymn. 709; the reg. form στενώτερος is found in Hipp. Vet. Med. 17, Plat. Tim. 66 D, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 29, al. III. Adv., στενώως διακεῖσθαι to be in difficulties, Diog. L. 8. 86.

στένος, εος, τό, cf. Ion. στεινός.

στενό-σημος, ον, with narrow border: ἡ στ. the Roman tunica angusticlavia, opp. to πλατυσ-, Arr. Epict. 1. 24, 12.

στενό-στομος, ον, narrow-mouthed, τεύχος Aesch. Fr. 107, cf. Artem. 1. 66; of a harbour, Strab. 308.

στενότης, Ion. στειν-, ητος, ἡ, (στένος) narrowness, straitness, Ἑλλησποντον, ἐόντα στεινότητα μὲν ἑπτα σταδίου Hdt. 4. 85; τῆ τοῦ λιμένος στ. Thuc. 7. 62, cf. 4. 24; θώρακος Hipp. Vet. Med. 18; διὰ τὴν στ. τῶν χωρίων, of Thermopylae, Lys. 193. 29; τοῦ οἰσοφάγου Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 8; pl., βέουσα κατὰ τὰς στ. through the narrows, Id. Meteor. 2. 1, 9. II. metaph. scantiness, δαπανημάτων Joseph. A. J. 19. 7, 5.

στενο-τράχηλος, ον, narrow-necked, Schol. Ar. Rh.

στενό-φλεβος, ον, with narrow, small veins, Galen.

στενο-φλεβο-τόμος, ὁ, a narrow lancet, Paul. Aeg. 6. 8.

στενο-φυής, ες, narrow by nature, Alex. Incert. 30. 5.

στενο-φυλλία, ἡ, narrowness of leaf, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 8.

στενό-φυλλος, ον, narrow-leaved, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 1, Diosc. 2. 131.

στενό-φωνος, ον, with a weak, thin sound, ὄργανον Poll. 2. 111.

στενοχωρέω, *to be straitened or pressed for room*, Comic ap. Ath. 583 B; metaph. *to be anxious, in difficulty* about, τινι Hipp. 27. 35. II. trans. *to crowd, straiten*, τοὺς ἀπαντῶντας Luc. Nigr. 13; τὰς πύλας, τὰς ὁδοὺς Charito 5. 3, etc.:—Pass., with fut. med. (Themist. 310 D), *to be crowded together*, Arist. Plant. 2. 1, 11, Diod. 20. 29; ἐν ταῦτῳ στ. Luc. Tox. 29; ἐστ. τὰ κολαστήρια Synes. 147 A; of a picture, *to be cramped or confined*, Themist. l. c. 2. metaph. *to press closely*, τινα LXX (Judic. 16. 16):—Pass. *to be straitened, cramped*, ἐν τοῖς σπλάγχνοις 2 Ep. Cor. 6. 12; τῷ κακῷ Schol. Eur. Med. 57; τῷ βίῳ Greg. Nyss.

στενοχώρημα, τό, a case of straitening, difficulty, Hesych.

στενοχωρῆς, ες, = στενόχωρος, Arist. G. A. 3. 4, 5, v. Lob. Phryn. 185.

στενοχώρησις, εως, ἡ, = στενοχωρία, Eust. Opusc. 166. 76.

στενοχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for straitening: τὸ -κὸν distress, Theod. Stud. 2. straitened, βίος Id.

στενοχωρία, ἡ, narrowness of space, a confined space, Hipp. Art. 791; στ. παρέχειν φάρυγγι Ib. 807: want of room, by sea or land, Thuc. 2. 89., 4. 26, 30, Plat. Legg. 708 B; ὑπὸ στενοχωρίας Id. Theaet. 195 A; στ. βίου the short space of life remaining, Ael. V. H. 2. 41; opp. to εὐρυχωρία and ἀνεσις, Plut. 2. 679 E.

II. metaph. straits, difficulty (cf. στενοπορία), ἡ στ. τοῦ ποταμοῦ difficulty of passing the river, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 7, cf. Plut. 2. 182 B; distress, ἡ τῆς πόλεως Polyb. 1. 67, 1, etc.; ἡ τοῦ καιροῦ Dio C. 39. 34; cf. 2 Ep. Cor. 6. 4.

στενό-χωρος, ον, of narrow space, strait, Hipp. 589. 19: crowded, Greg. Naz.

στενό-ψυχος, ον, narrow-souled, Theod. Stud.

στενόω, Ion. στεινῶω, to straiten, confine, contract, Liban. 4. 205:—mostly in Pass., στενοῦσθαι ἐς στενώτερον Hipp. Vet. Med. 17; τὰς διεξόδους ἐστενῶται has its outlets narrow, Hdn. 8. 1; στεινούμενον αὐλαῖς .. ἄλσος Anth. P. 9. 656, 13:—metaph. to be in difficulty, Byz.

Στέντωρ, ορος, ὁ, Stentor, a Greek at Troy, famous for his loud voice, Il. 5. 785; proverb., μείζον ἐμβοᾶν τοῦ Στ. Luc. Luct. 15:—Adj. Στεντέρειος, ον, Stentorian, with a voice like Stentor's, κῆρυξ Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 11; βοᾶν Στεντέρειον Aristid. 2. 28:—also Στεντορόφωνος, ον, Byz.

στενυγρός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for στενός, Simon. Iamb. 13; στενυγρή, ἡ, a narrow pass or strait, Oeonom. ap. Eus. P. E. 210 C, 211 A.

στενυγρο-χωρή, ἡ, Ion. for στενοχωρία, Hipp. (791 G) as cited by Galen.; so, στενυγρώω, Ion. for στενώω, to contract, Hipp. (1168 F) as cited by Galen.

στένω, only used in pres. and impf.: Ep. impf. στένον Hom. (From √ΣΤΕΝ come also στεν-άχω, στόν-ος, and (with a limitation of sense) στεν-ός, στειν-ός, στείν-ος, στείν-ομαι, περι-ατέν-ομαι (comp. γέμω with Lat. gemo); cf. Skt. stan, stan-āmi (sono, gemo); O. Norse stynja, styn (Germ. stöhen-en); O.H.G. stun-ōd (suspirium); Lith. sten-eli and Slav. sten-ati.) Poët. Verb (of which the primary sense to straiten only occurs in the Ep. form στείνω, unless Eur. Ion 721 be an exception), to moan, sigh, groan, μέγα δ' ἔστενε κυδάλιμον κῆρ Il. 10. 16, Od. 21. 247, etc.; ἐν δέ τέ οἱ κραδίη στ. ἄλκιμον ἦτορ Il. 20. 169; of persons, often in Trag.; of the sea (cf. στόνος), ὁ δ' ἔστενε οἴδατι θύων Il. 23. 230; στένει βυθός Aesch. Pr. 432; ἐκοίμισεν στένοντα πόντον Soph. Aj. 675; of the plaintive note of the turtle-dove, Theocr. 7. 141; in Trag. of persons wailing aloud, Aesch. Pers. 285, 295, Ag. 445, al.:—Med., κλάω, στένομαι Aesch. Theb. 872; στενομένα πόλις (Herm. πενομένα) Eur. Ion 721.

2. after Hom., c. gen. to μοαι or sigh for... Ἐλλάδος Eur. I. A. 370; κακῶν Id. Phoen. 1425; ὑπὲρ τινος Aesch. Pr. 66, 68; τινί at a thing, Id. Pers. 295; ἐπί τινι Eur. Hipp. 903; ἀμφί τινι Soph. El. 1180; c. acc. cogn., πένθος οἰκείον στ. Id. Ant. 1249:—Med., σ. περί τινα Aesch. Pers. 62.

3. in Trag., also, c. acc. to bewail, lament, Aesch. Pr. 435, Soph. O. C. 64, Ph. 338, al.; rarely in Com., Ar. Eccl. 462, Eubul. Nann. 1. 10, Menand. Kith. 1. 2; στένειν τινὰ τῆς τύχης to pity him for his ill fortune, Aesch. Pr. 398; στ. τινά or τι δακρύοις Eur. H. F. 1045, Fr. 44:—Med., στένεσθαι τινα Eur. Bacch. 1371.

στενώδης, es, (στένος) somewhat narrow, Anon. Peripl. 1. p. 8 Huds.

στένωμα, τό, a narrow place or pass, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri init.

στενώπ-αρχος, ὁ, a surveyor of lanes or roads, Dio C. 55. 8.

στενωπέϊον, τό, = στενωπός, ἡ, Ach. Tat. 8. 9 (v. Jac. p. 962).

στενωπός, Ion. and Ep. στεινωπός, ὄν: (ατενός, ὠψ):—narrow-looking, narrow, strait, confined, στεινωπὸς ὁδός Il. 7. 143., 23. 416; στενωπότεραι αἱ διεξόδοι τροφῆς Hipp. 355. 30; στειν. πόντος Ar. Rh. 2. 1191; στειν. παλάμαι Emped. 36; ἐν οὕτω στενωπῶ in so narrow a space, Diod. Eclog. p. 516. 45.

II. mostly as Subst., στενωπός (sc. ὁδός), ἡ, a narrow passage, strait, of the straits of Messina, στεινωπὸν ἐπλέομεν Od. 12. 234; στενωποῦ πλησίον θαλασσίον Aesch. Pr. 364; στ. ἄλός Ar. Rh. 2. 333, cf. 549; (so, of the Hellespont, στ. ὕδωρ Ἐλλης Dion. P. 515): a narrow way, mountain-pass, Soph. O. T. 1399, Arr. An. 6. 22, etc.: a lane, alley, Lat. angiportus, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 4, Nicostr. Συρ. 1, Diod. 12. 10, Paus. 5. 15, 2; στ. Ἄιδου the narrow entrance to Hades, Virg. fauces, Soph. Fr. 716; of the blood-vessels, Plat. Tim. 70 B.—Luc. Nigr. 22 has it masc.; and στενωπή is also cited, Lob. Phryn. 106.

στένωσις, ἡ, a being straitened, LXX (Jer. 49. 24), Schol. Ar. Eccl. 355.

στεπτήριος, ον, of or for crowning, τὰ στ. = στέμματα, Hesych.

στεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (στέφω) crowned, prob. l. Anth. Plan. 306.

στέργανος, ὁ, = κοπρών, Lat. sterquilinum, Hesych.

στέργηθρον, τό, (στέργω) a lovecharm, as a name given to the herb navelwort, from its supposed properties, Diosc. 4. 92.

II. love itself, affection, in sing., Aesch. Cho. 241; in pl., Id. Pr. 492; στέργηθρα ἔχειν τινός Id. Eum. 192; στέργηθρα φρενῶν Eur. Hipp. 256.

στέργημα, τό, a love-charm, τινος to influence him, Soph. Tr. 1138.

στεργίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = στλεγγίς, Artem. 1. 66.

στεργο-ξύνευνος [ῦ], ον, loving one's consort, Lyc. 935.

στέργω, fut. στέρξω, aor. ἔστερξα, all freq. in Att.: ἔστοργα, Hdt. 7. 104:—Pass., fut. (in med. form) στέρξομαι Or. Sib. 3. 437: aor. ἔστερχην Lyc. 1190, Plut., etc.: pf. ἔστεργμαι Emped. 190 Stein, Anth. P. 6. 120. (From √ΣΤΕΡΓ, comes also στοργ-ή.) To love, esp. of the mutual love of parents and children, Soph. O. T. 1023, O. C. 1529, etc.; παῖς στέργει τε καὶ στέργεται ὑπὸ τῶν γεννησάντων Plat. Legg. 754 B; στ. τὰ νεογνὰ βρέφη Xen. Oec. 7. 24; τὸν πατέρα, τοὺς γονεῖς Eur. El. 1102, Dem. 790. 7, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 2;—of the love of king for people and people for king, Hdt. 7. 104., 9. 113, Soph. Ant. 292; of the love of a tutelary god for the people, Aesch. Eum. 911; so, ἐμὲ γὰρ ἔστερξαν .. Μοῦσαι Ar. Ran. 229; of a wheedling demagogue,

ᾧ Δῆμ', εἰ μὴ σε .. στερῶ Id. Eq. 769; of a country and her colonies, Thuc. 1. 38; of the love of dogs for their master, Xen. Cyn. 7. 12.

2. less frequent of the love of husband and wife, Hdt. 2. 181., 7. 69, Soph. Tr. 577, Aj. 210; ἄλλην τιν' εὐνήν Eur. Andr. 907; πόσιν στέργοντ' ἔχειν Id. Incert. 34; of brothers and sisters, Id. I. A. 502; of friends, Soph. Ant. 543, Tr. 486, etc.

3. seldom of sexual love, cf. Xen. Synip. 8, 14 and 21, Sosicr. Incert. 3;—so in Med., c. gen., δυοῖν γυναικοῖν εἰς ἀνήρ οὐ στέργεται Com. Anon. 89.

II. generally, to be fond of, shew affection for, στ. τινα ἔπεισιν Theogn. 87; οὐδεὶς στ. ἄγγελον κακῶν ἐπῶν Soph. Ant. 277, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1054, etc.:—also of things, εὐνοίην .. οὐ διωθέεσθαι, ἀλλὰ στ. to accept it gladly, Hdt. 7. 104; μακρὰν γε .. ῥῆσιν οὐ στ. πόλις Aesch. Supp. 273, cf. Theb. 717; ὕβριν γὰρ οὐ στ. οὐδὲ δαίμονες Soph. Tr. 280; ἔστερξε τὴν ἀπλῶς δίκην Id. Fr. 709; τὴν ἀλήθειαν Plat. Rep. 485 C, etc.:—reversely, σωφροσύνη στ. τινά Eur. Med. 635.

III. to be content or satisfied, acquiesce, like ἀγαπᾶν, αἰνεῖν, Soph. O. T. 11 (v. infr. 14), O. C. 7; στεργέτω Plat. Legg. 849 E; στέρξω καὶ σιωπήσομαι Dem. 264. 8; στέρξον comply, oblige me, do me the favour, Soph. O. C. 518.

2. c. acc., στ. τὰ παρεόντα to be satisfied or content with the present state of things, acquiesce in, submit to, bear with them, Hdt. 9. 117; στ. τὴν τυραννίδα bear with it, Aesch. Pr. 11; ἐθέλω τάδε μὲν στ. δύσκλητά περ ὄντα Id. Ag. 1570, cf. Eum. 673; ἀνάγκη προῦμαθον στ. κακά Soph. Ph. 538, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1685; στ. τὴν γυναῖκα Soph. Tr. 486, cf. Eur. Andr. 180, 469; τὴν τύχην Dem. 1278. 1.

3. c. dat., στ. τοῖσι σοῖς Eur. Supp. 257, cf. Valek. Phoen. 1679; τοῖς παροῦσι Isocr. 411 A; τῇ ἐμῇ τύχῃ Plat. Hipp. Ma. 295 B; also, στ. ἐπὶ τούτῳ Dem. 996. 15; ἐν μικροῖς Eur. El. 407.

4. c. part., πῶς ἂν στέρξαιμι κακὸν τόδε λεύσσων Soph. Tr. 992; στ. ξυμφορᾷ νικώμενοι Eur. Hipp. 458; στ. εἰκόντες Dem. 802. 7; Ζεὺς εἴτ' Ἀΐδης ὀνομαζόμενος στέργεις whether thou likest to be named (libentius audis) Zeus or Hades, Eur. Fr. 904.

5. rarely c. inf., οὐκ ἔστεργέ σοι ὁμοῖος εἶναι Eur. Ion 817.

6. στ. εἰ .., ἐὰν .., Id. Hec. 789, Plat. Legg. 849 E, etc.

IV. like εὔχομαι, to pray, entreat, c. acc. et inf., ἀπόλλω καὶ κασιγνήταν .. στέργω μολεῖν Soph. O. C. 1094, cf. Orph. Arg. 769; and many take it so in Soph. O. T. 11, δέισαντες ἢ στέρξαντες in fear or in supplication; but Schneidewin (after the Schol.) expl. it through fear of future or acquiescence in past ills (cf. στέγω fin.).

στερεμνιόμαι, Pass. to become solid, Zeno ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 498.

στερέμνιος, α, ὄν, also ος, ον, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 10, Eust.:—later form of στερεός, hard, fast, firm, οὐρανός Emped. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 500; φύσις Plat. Epin. 981 D; ὠτειλαί Aretae. l. c.; σιτίον Ath. 10 C; ἡ πίστις στερεμνιωτέρα τῆς ἀκοῆς Clem. Al. 120; τὰ στερέμνια solid bodies, realities, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 46, 48; τὰ στερεμνιώτερα Diod. 1. 7. Adv. -ίως Hipp. 380. 50.

στερεμνιότης, ητος, ἡ, firmness, solidity, cited from Eust.

στερεμνιώδης, es, (εἶδος) of solid nature (vulg. -νώδης) Porph. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1012.

στερεο-βάρης, ἐς, v. στερροβ-.

στερεο-βόας, ον, ὁ, mightily shouting, Schol. Soph. O. C. 1046.

στερεο-δερμος, ον, with hard skin or coat, Schol. Nic. Th. 376.

στερεο-ειδής, ἐς, of solid nature, κόσμος Plat. Tim. 32 B.

στερεο-κάρδιος, ον, hard-hearted, LXX (Ezek. 2. 4, v. l.).

στερεομετρέω, to measure solids, Onesand. Strat. 8.

στερεο-μέτρης, ον, ὁ, one who measures solids, Galen.

στερεομετρία, ἡ, the measurement of solids, geometry of three dimensions, Arist. An. Post. 1. 13, 7.

στερεο-μετρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the measurement of solids; πούς στ. a cubic foot, cited from Didym. Mediol.

στερεο-ποιέω, to make hard, firm or solid, Athanas.

στερεό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, solid-footed, Schol. Hom., as synonym for χαλκόπους.

στερεός, ἄ, ὄν, (v. sub fin.), stiff, stark, hard, firm, solid, στ. λίθος ἢ ἐσίδηρος Od. 19. 494; βύβαι Il. 17. 493; αἰχμὴ στερεὴ πᾶσα χρυσῆ all of solid gold, Hdt. 1. 52, cf. 183; ἔρμα στ. γῆς Eur. Hel. 554, cf. Xen. Cyn. 9. 16; στ. ὑστέα, opp. to ἀραιά, Hipp. Fract. 774; στ. σῶμα, opp. to μανόν, μαλθακόν, Democr. ap. Arist. Phys. 1. 5, 1, Metaph. 1. 4, 9, Plat. Phaedr. 239 C; κυσὶ στ. καὶ ἰσχυοῖς, opp. to πῖσαι καὶ ἀπαλοῖς, Id. Rep. 422 D; ἀθλητῆς Diog. L. 2. 132; βραχίονες Theocr. 22. 48; δέρματα Plat. Prot. 321 A; νῆμα Id. Polit. 282 E; στ. κέρατα solid, opp. to κοῖλα, Arist. II. A. 2. 1, 36; so, στ. κάλαμος Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 10; στερεὰ τροφή Diod. 2. 4, Ep. Hebr. 5. 12, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 39; στ. κοιλὴ costive, Hipp. 406. 7:—Adv. -ῶς, firmly, fast, καταδῆσαι Od. 14. 346; ἐντετάσθαι Il. 10. 263; νῶτα .. ἐλκόμενα στ., of wrestlers, 23. 715.

2. metaph. stiff, stubborn, harsh, στερεοῖς ἐπέεσσι, opp. to μελιχίοις, Il. 12. 267; κραδίη στερεωτέρη ἐστὶ λίθοιο Od. 23. 103; so also Hom. uses the Adv., στερεῶς ἀρνεῖσθαι, ἀποκρίπειν Il. 9. 510, etc.:—so, 3. later, hard, stubborn, cruel, πῦρ Pind. O. 10 (11). 45; ὀδύνας Id. P. 4. 394; ἀπειλαί Aesch. Pr. 174; ἀμαρτήματα Soph. Ant. 1261; ἦθος Plat. Polit. 309 B; οὕτω στ. τι χρῆμα θερμόν ἐστ' ὕδωρ Antiph. Incert. 9; στ. φωνή Tryph. 490; τοῦτο ἦδη στερεώτερον harder, more difficult, Plat. Rep. 348 E; τὸ εὔτονον καὶ στ. solidity of language, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 8; στερεῶς ἐκθερμανθῆναι thoroughly, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14.

II. of bodies and quantities, solid, cubic, opp. to ἐπίπεδος (superficial), Plat. Phileb. 51 C; στ. γωνία a solid angle, Id. Tim. 54 E, sq., cf. Eucl. 11. def. 1:—στ. ὀρθιμός a cubic number, Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 8; τὰ στερεὰ cubic numbers, representing solids (or bodies of three dimensions), Plat. Theaet. 148 B. (From the same Root come also στερ-ρός, στέρ-φος, στείρ-α, and στηρ-ίζω, στηρ-ιγξ; Skt. sthir-as (firm), star-ḍ (vacca sterilis, robur); Lat. ster-ilis; Goth. stair-o (στείρα); A. S. stear-c (stark); O. H. G. star (starr); Lith. styr-u (rigeo); ster-ua (cadaver).)

στερ-ρός, ὁ, ἡ, solid, cubic, opp. to ἐπίπεδος (superficial), Plat. Phileb. 51 C; στ. γωνία a solid angle, Id. Tim. 54 E, sq., cf. Eucl. 11. def. 1:—στ. ὀρθιμός a cubic number, Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 8; τὰ στερεὰ cubic numbers, representing solids (or bodies of three dimensions), Plat. Theaet. 148 B. (From the same Root come also στερ-ρός, στέρ-φος, στείρ-α, and στηρ-ίζω, στηρ-ιγξ; Skt. sthir-as (firm), star-ḍ (vacca sterilis, robur); Lat. ster-ilis; Goth. stair-o (στείρα); A. S. stear-c (stark); O. H. G. star (starr); Lith. styr-u (rigeo); ster-ua (cadaver).)

στερεόσαρκος, *ov*, with hard or firm flesh, Hipp. 589. 5.
 στερεότης, *ητος*, *η*, stiffness, hardness, firmness, solidity, Plat. Tim. 74 E, Arist. P. A. 3. 3. 5.
 στερεόφρων, *ονος*, *ου*, *η*, (φρήν) stubborn-hearted, Soph. Aj. 926.
 στερεόφωνος, *ον*, of hard, strong voice, Byz.
 στερεώω, to make firm or solid, τοὺς πόδας Xen. Eq. 4. 3, cf. 5:—Pass., Arist. G. A. 2. 2. 2. 2. to make strong, strengthen, τινα Act. Ap. 3. 16:—Pass. to be made strong, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 8, Act. Ap. 3. 7: metaph. to be firmly established, confirmed, Diod. 17. 57, LXX.
 στερέω, 3 sing. imper. στερείτω Plat. Legg. 958 E; otherwise the pres. only occurs in form στερίσκω and compd. ἀπο-στερῶ:—fut. στερήσω Soph. Ant. 574, but στερῶ Aesch. Pr. 862:—aor. ἐστέρησα Eur. Andr. 1213, Plat., but inf. στερέσαι Od. 13. 262; ἐστέρησεν Epigr. Gr. 325. 14; στερέσας Ib. 624. 6:—pf. ἐστέρηκα Polyb. 31. 19, 7, (ἀπ-) Thuc., etc.:—Pass., pres. hardly to be found except in forms στέρομαι, στερίσκομαι (v. Dind. Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 14, An. 1. 9, 13): fut. στερηθήσομαι Diod. 4. 23, Dio C. 41. 7, etc.; and as v.l. in Isocr. 121 C (cf. 146 C), but in the best MSS. στερήσομαι, as in Soph. El. 1210, Thuc. 3. 2, Xen. An. 1. 4, 8., 4. 5, 28, Mem. 1. 1, 8:—aor. ἐστερήθη v. infr.; poët. also in aor. 2 part. στερείς Eur. Alc. 622, Hec. 623, Hel. 95, El. 736:—pf. ἐστέρημαι v. infr.; in Anecd. Oxon. ἐστέρησαι:—plqpf. ἐστέρητο Thuc. 2. 65. (From √ΣΤΕΡ come also στερ-ίσκω, στέρ-ομαι; cf. Goth. *stil-a* (steal).) To deprive, bereave, rob of anything, c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, οὐνεκά με στερέσαι τῆς ληίδος ἤθελε Od. 13. 262; ἀνδρ' ἕκαστον αἰῶνος στερεῖ Aesch. Pr. 862, cf. Soph. Ant. 574, Eur. Heracl. 807, etc.; στ. τινα τῆς σωτηρίας, τῆς ψυχῆς, etc., Thuc. 7. 71, Plat., etc.; μὴ στερείτω τὸν ζῶντ' ἡμῶν Plat. Legg. 958 E:—Pass. to be deprived, bereaved or robbed of anything, c. gen., ὄπλων στερηθείς Pind. N. 8. 46; τῶν ὀμμάτων, τῆς ὕψις στερηθῆναι Hdt. 6. 117., 9. 93; φροντίδος στερηθείς Aesch. Ag. 1530; τῆς βασιλείης ἐστέρημαι Hdt. 3. 65, cf. 5. 84; τοῦ παιδὸς ἐστερημένος Id. 1. 46; γῆς πατρίδας Aesch. Eum. 755; μετοικίας τῆς ἀνω Soph. Ant. 890; φίλων Id. Fr. 741; τῆς πόλεως Antipho 117. 18, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 8; ἀγαθῶν Andoc. 24. 25; so also Plat., etc.:—absol., τὸ ἐστερηθῆναι a state of negation or privation, Arist. Categ. 10, 10. II. rarely c. acc. rei, to take away, μισθόν Anth. P. 9. 174, 12:—Pass. to have taken from one, πλούτου .. κτήσιν ἐστερημένην Soph. El. 960 (though this acc. may be construed with στένειν); βίον στερείς Eur. Hel. 95; cf. ἀποστερέω.
 στερεώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) of firm or solid nature, cited from Alex. Trall.
 στερέωμα, *τό*, (στερέω) a solid body, Anaxag. ap. Plut. 2. 891 C; a cube, Nemes. N. H. 5. 2. a foundation, e. g. the skeleton, on which the body is, as it were, built, Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 12: metaph. the solid part, strength of an army, LXX (1 Macc. 19. 14): also, a ratification, Ib. (Esth. 9. 29): steadfastness, Ep. Col. 2. 5. 3. also = στείρα (of a ship), Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 3. 4. in LXX, the firmament, i. e. the sky, the heaven above, Gen. 1. 6, Ezek. 1. 22.
 στερέωσις, *ὀ*, (στερέω) a making firm or hard, confirmation, Aquila V. T. 2. ἡ στ. τῆς μάχης obstinacy of conflict, LXX (Sirac. 28. 10).
 στερεωτής, *οῦ*, *ὀ*, one who strengthens, Schol. Opp. H. 4. 421.
 στερεωτικός, *ἡ*, *ὀν*, strengthening, consolidating, τῆς σαρκός Antyll. ap. Matth. Medic. 123.
 στέρημα, *τό*, (στερέω) that which is taken away, ναὸς στ., f. l. prob. for τέρεμμα, Soph. Fr. 226. II. = σκ., cited from Callisthen.
 στέρησις, *ἡ*, (στερέω) deprivation, privation, loss, of a thing, ἀρχῆς Thuc. 2. 63; πνεύματος Plat. Legg. 865 B. 2. negation, privation, Arist. Rhet. 3. 6, 7, Categ. 8, 8, Metaph. 3. 2, 11, al., v. Bonitz Indic. Arist. p. 699 b; τὰ κατὰ στέρησιν λεγόμενα negatively, Chrysipp. ap. Diog. L. 7. 190.
 στερητέος, *α*, *ον*, verb. Adj. to be deprived, τινός Hipp. Acut. 390.
 στερητικός, *ἡ*, *ὀν*, depriving: τὰ στ. = στερήσεις, Plut. 2. 947 D. II. = ἀποφατικός, privative, negative, of propositions, opp. to κατηγορικός, καταφατικός, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 18, 1, al.:—Adv. -κῶς, negatively, Ib. 1. 4, 14, Metaph. 9. 5, 8.
 στέριπο, for στέριφος, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1185.
 στερίσκω, Att. collat. pres. of στερέω, τινα τινος Thuc. 2. 43, Diod., etc.:—Pass., c. gen., Eur. Supp. 1093, Agatho ap. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 2, 6, Thuc. 1. 73., 2. 49, Plat., etc.; but also in Hdt. 4. 159., 7. 162.
 στερίφουμαι, Dep. to be unmarried, Hesych.
 στεριφνός, *ἡ*, *ὀν*, cited by Erotian from Hipp. 337. 36 (where our text has στρυφνός), and Ar. Ach. 180 (where στυπτοί).
 στερίφομαι, Pass. to become hard or solid, Philo 2. 117.
 στερίφοποιέω, to make firm or hard, Suid.
 στέριφος, *η*, *ον*, = στερεός, στερρός, firm, solid, of ground, διὰ τοῦ ἔλους, ἡ ἦν .. στεριφώτατον Thuc. 6. 101, cf. Anon. ap. Suid. s. v.; τὰς πρώτας στεριφώτερας ἐποίησαν Thuc. 7. 36; στεριφοῖς .. τοῖς ἐμβόλοις with their rams made solid, Ib. II. = στείρος, Lat. *sterilis*, barren, unfruitful, of women, Ar. Thesm. 641, Plat. Theaet. 149 B, cf. Ruhnck. Tim.; of animals, Arist. H. A. 9. 4; of fruit, Theophr. C. P. 2. 11, 2. III. as Subst., στέριφος, ἡ, = στείρα (B), Suid.
 στερίφότης, *ητος*, *η*, hardness, solidity, Schol. Il. 11. 256.
 στερίφωμα, *τό*, a solid foundation, App. Civ. 4. 109.
 στερκτέον, verb. Adj. of στέργω, one must acquiesce, τινί in a thing, Dinarch. 101. 42, Poëta ap. Suid. s. v. ἀνάγκη.
 στερκτικός, *ἡ*, *ὀν*, (στέργω) disposed to love, affectionate, πρὸς τὰ συνήθη Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 2; στ. τέκνων Plut. 2. 7 E; τὸ στ. = στοργή, Ib. 769 C; ἔχομεν φύσει τι στ. Arr. Epict. 2. 10, 23.
 στερκτός, *ἡ*, *ὀν*, verb. Adj. of στέργω, to be loved, amiable, loved, Soph. O. T. 1338; στ. κακόν Io. Pedias. de Mul. Mal. 5.
 στερνίδιον, *τό*, Dim. of στέρνον, Gloss. II. = προσστερνίδιον, dub. ap. Walz Rhett. 1. 531.

στερνίζομαι, Dep. to receive into the bosom, Clem. Rom. 1. 2.
 στέρνιξ, *ικος*, *η*, = ἐντερώνη, Hesych.
 στερνίον, *τό*, some kind of meat, freq. in Alex. Trall.
 στερνίτης [ἴ], *ου*, *ου*, fem. -ῖτις, ἴδος, of the breast, Poll. 2. 182.
 στερνοβρίθης, *ἑς*, with a strong chest, ἵππος Polyae. 4. 7, 12.
 στερνοκοπέομαι, Dep. to beat one's breast for grief, Schol. Arat. 195.
 στερνοκτύπια, *ἡ*, the sound of beaten breasts, Manass. Chron. 3024, 3324:—for στερνοκτυπέω, v. sub στερνοτυπέομαι.
 στερνόμαντις, *εως*, *ὀ*, ἡ, = ἐγγαστρίμυθος, Soph. Fr. 52; cf. θυμόμαντις.
 στέρνον, *τό*, the breast, chest, freq. in Hom. both in sing. and pl.; he always has it of males (using στήθος of both sexes), βάλε δουρὶ στέρνον ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο Il. 4. 528, etc.; κρήδεμνον ὑπὲρ στέρνου τανύσσαι Od. 5. 346, cf. Pind. N. 10. 127, Xen. An. 1. 8, 26; and in pl., εὐρύτερος δ' ὤμοισιν ἰδὲ στέρνοισιν Il. 3. 194; ἐν δὲ τέ οἱ κραδίη .. στέρνοισι πατάσει 13. 282; στέρνα λαχνάεντα Pind. P. 1. 34; also of horses, Il. 23. 365, 508; and of sheep, Od. 9. 443:—in Trag. also of women, in sing., Soph. Tr. 482, Eur. Hec. 563; in pl., μαστοῦς τ' ἔδειξε στέρνα θ' Ib. 560; στέρνων πληγαί, like Lat. *planctus*, Soph. El. 90; ἐν στέρνοισι πεσοῦνται δοῦποι Id. Aj. 632; στέρν' ἀρασσαε Aesch. Pers. 1054; cf. στερνοτυπῆς:—Xen. also uses it in pl. of a single man, Cyr. 1. 2, 13; πάσις εἰς τὰ στέρνα .. παῖδα Ib. 4. 6, 4. 2. in Trag. also, like στήθος, στήθεα, the breast as the seat of the affections, the heart, ἀνδρῶν γὰρ ἐσθλῶν στέρνον οὐ μαλάσσεται Soph. Fr. 203; τὸ σὸν μὴ στ. ἀλγύνοιμι Ib. 482; but mostly in pl., ἡλγυνεν ἐν στέρνοισι φρένα Aesch. Cho. 746, cf. Soph. Ph. 792; οὕτω χρῆ διὰ στέρνων ἔχειν one ought to feel thus, Id. Ant. 639; στέρνοισι ἐγκαταθέσθαι τι Simon. 85; Ἄρη ἐν στέρνοισι ἔχειν Eur. Phoen. 134; ἐξ εὐμενῶν στ. δέχεσθαι τινα Soph. O. C. 487. II. metaph., στέρνα γῆς a broad swelling country, Poëta ap. Suid., cf. στερνοῦχος. 2. ὑπὸ στέρνοισι καμίνου in the heart of the fire, Nic. Th. 924.—The word is little used by Prose writers, except Xen.
 στερνόπληκτος, *ον*, struck in the breast, Nicet. Eugen. 4. 396.
 στερνοσώματος, *ον*, v. sub στερροσώματος.
 στερνοτυπέομαι, = στερνοκοπέομαι, Lat. *plangere*, Hippias ap. Ath. 259 E, Plut. 2. 114 F, Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 48:—hence also Act. στερνοτυπέω, Byz.; and, in Aesop. 159, στερνοκτυπέω, v. Lob. Phryn. 593.
 στερνοτύπης, *ἑς*, (τύπτω) of or from beaten breasts, κτύπος Eur. Supp. 604; πάταγος στ. Anth. P. 7. 711; cf. στέρνον I. 1.
 στερνοτύπια, *ἡ*, a beating of the breast for grief, Lat. *planctus*, Luc. Luct. 19, Philo 2. 579:—also στερνοκτυπία, q. v.
 στερνοῦχος, *ον*, (ἔχω) broad-swelling, χθὼν στ. of the plain of Athens, Soph. O. C. 691; cf. στέρνον II.
 στερνόφθαλμος, *ον*, with eyes in the breast, Aesch. Fr. 202.
 στερνώδης, *ἑς*, (εἶδος) with large broad breast, Gloss.
 στέρξις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (στέργω) affection, Clem. Al. 451: cf. στοργή.
 στέρομαι, only used in pres. and impf., the other tenses being derived from στερέομαι (v. sub hac v.):—to be without, to be wanting in, to lack, want, lose, Lat. *carere*, νίκης τε στέρεται Hes. Op. 209; στέρεσθαι τῆς χώρας Hdt. 8. 140, 1; στερομένην φίλων Aesch. Ag. 1429, cf. Eur. I. A. 889; στέρεσθαι κρατός Aesch. Pers. 371; στέρομαι δ' οἴκων, στ. παίδων Eur. Ion 865; φίλων στερομαι Id. El. 1309; στερομένος ἄν ὁ θεὸς ἔδακεν Antipho 125. 27; στερέσθω τῆς ἀρχῆς Plat. Legg. 948 A; ὅπως ἄν .. τῶν αὐτῶν στέρανται Id. Rep. 433 E, etc.:—absol., χαίρειν τε καὶ στέρεσθαι Soph. Tr. 136; ὑπὸ Ἀγησιλάου στέρεσθαι οὐδεὶς οὐδὲν πάποτε ἐνεκάλεσε Xen. Ages. 4, 1.
 στεροπέυς, *ὀ*:—for the pl. στεροπῆς in Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 1129 D, Wyt. restored ἡεροπῆας.
 στεροπή, *ἡ*, poët. word, like ἀστεροπή, ἀστραπή, a flash of lightning, στ. πατρὸς Διὸς Il. 11. 66, 184, Hes. Th. 845; ἀκτίνες στεροπῆς ἀπορηγνύμενα Pind. P. 4. 353; στεροπῶν κεραυνῶν τε πρύτανις, i. e. Zeus, Ib. 6. 24; ἔλικες .. στεροπῆς ζάφυροι Aesch. Pr. 1084; βροντῆ στεροπῆ τε Id. Supp. 35, etc.:—generally of flashing dazzling light, gleam, sheen, χαλκοῦ ὑπὸ στεροπῆς Il. 11. 83, cf. Od. 4. 72; of the sun, ὦ λαμπρᾷ στεροπᾷ φλεγέθων Soph. Tr. 99.
 στεροπηγερέτα, *ὀ*, Ep. for στεροπηγερέτης, either (from ἀγείρω, cf. νεφεληγερέτα), he who gathers the lightning, or (from ἐγείρω) who rouses the lightning, Zeus Il. 16. 298, Q. Sm. 2. 164. [ἀ, except by position.]
 Στερόπης, *ου*, *ου*, Lightner, name of one of the three Cyclopes, Hes. Th. 140, Call. Dian. 68.
 στέροψ, *οπος*, *ὀ*, ἡ, flashing, στ. λιγνύς Soph. Ant. 1127: acc. to Gramm. also as Subst. = στεροπή.
 στερροβάρης, *ἑς*, hard and heavy, prob. l. in Hesych. for στερεοβαρής.
 στερροβόας, *ὀ*, v. l. for στερεοβόας, q. v.
 στερροβράχιων [ἴ], *ονος*, *ου*, ἡ, strong of arm, Manass. Chron. 5242.
 στερρόγυιος, *ον*, with strong limbs, Anth. Plan. 52.
 στερρόνους, *ονν*, hard, stern-ninded, Tzetz. Hes. Op. 129.
 στερρόομαι, Pass. = στερεόομαι, Bacchius ap. Erotian.
 στερροποιέω, to harden, strengthen, Schol. Od. 9. 393: metaph., φίλον App. Pun. 61; Med., οὐραγίαν Polyb. 5. 24. 9.
 στερρόπυργος, *ον*, with strong towers, Manass. Chron. 1442, etc.
 στερρός, *ἂ*, *ὀν*, also ὄς, ὀν Pors. Hec. 147, cf. 296:—collat. form of στερεός, stiff, firm, solid, opp. to soft, pliant, fluid, Tim. Locr. 101 A; of certain animals, Arist. G. A. 4. 5, 7; of earth, opp. to χαῦνος, Id. Probl. 23. 29; of water, frozen, ρεῖθρον Hdn. 6. 7, 16; but also hard, Plut. 2. 725 D:—stiff, strong, δόρυ Eur. Supp. 711; σῶμα Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8; στ. ἀντικνημίον stiff, numb with age, Ar. Ach. 218. 2. hard, rugged, uneasy, λέκτρα Eur. Tro. 114; στ. τροφή hard fare, Luc. Lexiph. 23; Adv., στερρότατα βιώσαι Id. Macrobr. 8. 3. metaph. stiff, stubborn, hard, cruel, ἀνάγκης στερραὶ δῖναι Aesch. Pr. 1052, cf. Eur. Hec. 1295; στ. δαίμων, ἀλγυδόνες etc., Id. Andr. 98, Med. 1031;
 4 Y 2

ψυχῆ Ar. Nub. 420:—Adv., στερρῶς, *stiffly, obstinately*, Xen. An. 3. 1, 22; στερρῶς φέρειν χρῆ συμφορὰς *stiffly, firmly*, Menand. Monost. 480:—Sup. στερρότατα Clem. Al. 183.

στερροσώματος, *ov*, with strong body or frame, Xenarch. Bourt. 1, as Lob. for στερροσώματος, v. Meineke ad l.

στερρό-τειχος, *ov*, strongly walled, Manass. Chron. 3170.

στερρότης, *ητος, ή*, hardness, firmness, ή *στ.* τοῦ πάγου of ice that will bear, Plut. 2. 969 A, etc. II. *solidity*, opp. to ὑγρότης, Arist. G. A. 4. 5, 6.

III. ή *ση* *στ.*, as a title, Eus. H. E. 10. 6, 1.

στερρώνυξ, *υχος, ό, ή*, with strong claws, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 233, Hdn. Epim. p. 204.

στερφίνος, *η, ov*, and στέρφινος, *ov*, hard, stiff, Hesych.

στερφό-πεπλος, *ov*, clad in hide or skin, Lyc. 652.

στερφος, *εος, τό*, a hide, skin, στέρφεσιν αἰγείοις Ap. Rh. 4. 1348, cf. Anth. P. 6. 298; στέρφος ἐγχαλινοῦμενον Lyc. 1347; cf. τέρφος, έρφος.

II. = κεράμιον, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. c.

στερφώω, to cover with hide, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1348, etc.:—Subst.,

στέρφωσις, *ή*, Hesych.: and στερφωτήρ, *ήρος, ό*, one clad in hides, *στ.* στρατός Ibyc. 55.

στέρω, not used in Act., v. στέρομαι.

στεύμαι, an Epic Dep., used by Hom. only in 3 sing. of pres. and impf., στεύται, στεύτο, and once by Aesch. in 3 pl. στεύνται; 1 sing. στεύμαι only in Orph. L. 82. In ll. always with inf. fut., to make as if one would .., to promise or threaten that one will .., στεύται γάρ τι έπος έρέειν Il. 3. 83; στεύτο γάρ .. νικησέμεν 2. 597; στεύται γάρ νηών ὑποκόψειν άκρα κόρυμβα 9. 241; στεύτο γάρ .. οἰσέμεν έντεα καλά 18. 191; στεύτο .. άπολεσέμεν οὔατα χαλκῶ 21. 455; έμοί τε καί 'Ηρη στεύτ' άγορευών Τρωσὶ μαχήσεσθαι 5. 832; once with inf. aor., στεύται δ' 'Οδυσῆος άκούσαι Od. 17. 525; so, στεύται .. ζυγόν άμφιβαλεῖν δούλιον 'Ελλάδι Aesch. Pers. 49; with inf. pres., στεύται δ' 'Ηλίου γόνος έμμεναι boasts that he is .., Ap. Rh. 2. 1204:—absol. once in Od., στεύτο δέ διαψάων, πείειν δ' οὐκ έίχεν έλίσθαι he made eager efforts in his thirst, 11. 584. (The Root seems to be ΣΤΥ, ΣΤΕF, v. sub στύω, στύλος: the orig. sense therefore would be to raise oneself up, exert oneself; and so it was taken by Aristarch., κατά διάνοιαν άρίσζετο, οὐκ έπὶ τῆς τῶν ποδῶν στάσεως, Schol. Ven. 11. 2. 597, cf. Apollon. Lex., Hesych.)

στεφάνη [ά], *ή*, (στέφω) anything that surrounds or encircles the head, for defence or ornament: I. the brim of the helmet, projecting behind as well as before, βάλ' έγχεί δρυόνεντι αυχέν' ὑπὸ στεφάνης ευχαλκου Il. 7. 12; *στ.* χαλκοβάρεια 11. 96: the helmet itself, έπὶ στεφάνην κεφαλήφιν άείρας θήκατο χαλκείην 10. 30, cf. Plut. 2. 726 F. 2. part of a woman's head-dress, a diadem, coronal, Il. 18. 597, h. Hom. 5. 7, Hes. Th. 578, Ar. Eccl. 1034; found on statues of Hera, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 532. 5; distinguished among the votive offerings from στέφανος, C. I. 140. 43 sq., 141. 39, al.; also of men, *στεφ.* χρυσέη of a crown of honour, Hdt. 8. 118; as a piece of outlandish luxury, Ar. Eq. 968:—metaph., of a city, άπὸ στεφάναν κέκαρσαι πύργων thou hast been shorn of thy coronal of towers, Eur. Hec. 910, cf. Tro. 779, Anth. P. 9. 97:—*στ.* τριχῶν the outer fringe of hair round bald or shaven crowns, as represented on comic masks, Poll. 4. 144, cf. 2. 40; of the clerical tonsure, Byz. 3. in Medic., the sutura coronalis, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 12, Poll. 2. 39. b. in the eye, the iris, Galen.; acc. to others, the rim of the eyelids, Ruf. Eph., Hesych. c. a circular muscle, such as the sphincter ani, Poll. 2. 211, cf. Oribas. p. 183, Mai, etc. d. of animals, the upper rim of the hoof, coronet, Opp. C. 1. 232:—also of the stripes of the wild ass, Ib. 3. 187. 4. a kind of laurel, of which crowns were made, Diosc. 4. 147. II. the brim or edge of anything, the brow of a hill, edge of a cliff, Il. 13. 138, cf. Polyb. 7. 16, 6:—and, generally, the edge, border of anything, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 2; ταλάροιο Mosch. 2. 55; τύμβου Ap. Rh. 2. 918; βωμοῦ Hesych. 2. part of the ποδοστράβη, Xen. Cyn. 9, 12, cf. Poll. 5. 32.

στεφάνηδόν, Adv. like a crown, Manetho 4. 429, Nonn. Io. 6. 8.

στεφάνηπλοκείω, to plait wreaths, Sappho 33, Ar. Thesm. 448.

στεφάνηπλόκια, τά, a place where wreaths are plaited or sold, Anth. P. 12. 8.

στεφάνηπλόκος, *ov*, plaiting wreaths, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1, Plut. 2. 645 F; also στεφανοπλόκος, Parmen. ap. Ath. 608A;—but in all these compds. the form with *η* is best, Lob. Phryn. 650.

στεφάνηφορέω, Dor. στεφανᾶφ-, to wear a wreath, Eur. H. F. 781, Dem. 530. fin.; oft. in Inscr., C. I. 3595. 32, al.; c. acc. cogn., *στ.* κίττου στέφανον Ib. 2144. 7. II. to be a στεφανηφόρος (signf. II), Ib. 2264. m. 11 (p. 1034).—Also στεφανοφορέω, Hipp. 1285. 6, Hephaest.

στεφάνηφορία, Dor. στεφανᾶφ-, *ή*, the wearing a wreath, esp. of victory, Pind. O. 8. 13; νίκης *στ.* Eur. El. 862. II. the right of wearing a crown, which belonged to certain magistrates (v. sq. II), Dem. 525. 2; ταῖς κοιναῖς *στ.* Lex ap. Aeschin. 4. 1; πολλὰς .. *στ.* πεποιηκῶς C. I. 2771. 4, cf. 2814, al.

στεφάνηφόρια, *ων, τά*, = foreg., Cyrill.

στεφάνηφόρος, *ov*, wearing a crown or wreath, crowned, θίασος Eur. Bacch. 531; ἱπποῖ Theocr. 16. 47; *στ.* άγών = στεφανίτης, a contest in which the prize was a crown, Hdt. 5. 102, Andoc. 29. 11; hence, 'Αλφειέ, Διός *στ.* ὕδωρ Anth. P. 9. 362; *στ.* ὕραι Schol. ap. Ath. 694 C; νίκη Anth. Plan. 62. II. στεφανηφόρος, *ό*, the title of certain magistrates in the Greek states who had the right of wearing crowns when in office, as the Archons at Athens, Aeschin. 3. 33; compared with the Roman flamen by Dion. H. 2. 64, cf. Ath. 215 B, 533 D; often in Inscr., Φοίβου *στ.* Ιρεῦς Epigr. Gr. 823, cf. C. I. 2671, -73, -74, al.; and of women, Ib. 2162., 2331. 2; δ άρχων τῆν *στ.* άρχήν Ib. 2330. 6., -32, -33, al.; δραχμαὶ τοῦ *στ.*, i. e. fresh from the mint, Lenormant Μοισι. Ant. 2. 238.

στεφάνιαλος, *α, ov*, of or like a crown, κάλαμοι *στ.* τὸ πάχος Diod. 2. 59 (si vera l.):—*στ.* βαφή sutura coronalis, Galen., Ruf., etc.

στεφανίας, *ov, ό*, = στεφανηφόρος, Argum. Eur. Hipp. στεφανίζω, Dor. aor. 1 έστεφανίξα, to crown, Ar. Eq. 1225.

στεφανικός, *ή, όν*, of or for a crown, C. I. 3971. v, Theod. Stud. στεφάνιον [ά], τό, Dim. of στέφανος, Alciphro 1. 36.

στεφάνις, *ίδος, ή*, = στεφάνη II, a parapet, Schol. Ar. Ach. 922.

στεφάνισκος, *ό*, Dim. of στέφανος, Anacr. 54, Anacreont. 45. 15; also -ίσκη, *ή*, Theognost. Can. 110.

στεφάνιτης [ί], *ov, ό*, of or consisting of a crown: *στ.* άγών a contest in which the prize was a crown, Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 1, Dem. 500. 5, Lycurg. 154. 22, Ister 60 B: esp. of the four great games, cf. άργυρίτης. 2. in late Greek, of persons, a crowned conqueror, victor, Eumath. p. 141, C. I. 2931, 5906, al. II. fem., στεφανίτις wreathed, μυρσίνη Schol. Il. 17. 51. 2. ή *στ.* (sc. βαφή) sutura coronalis, Poll. 2. 37.

στεφάνιον, *ωνος, ή*, the crested daw, Hesych.

στεφάνο-δότης, *ov*, a giver of crowns, rewarder, Theod. Stud. στεφάνο-ειδής, *ές*, = στεφανώδης, Eust. Opusc. 179. 4.

στεφάνο-πλοκείω, -πλοκία, -πλόκιον, -πλόκος, worse forms for στεφανηπλ-, Lob. Phryn. 650.

στεφάνο-ποιός, *ό*, a crown-maker, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 7, 30, A. B. 602.

στεφάνο-πώλης, *ov, ό*, a dealer in crowns or chaplets, Poll. 7. 199, Suid.:—fem. -πώλις, *ιδος*, Plut. 2. 646 E, 972 E; Στεφανοπώλιδες, name of a comedy by Eubulus;—also -πωλήτρια, *ή*, Poll. 7. 199.

στέφανος, *ό*, (στέφω) properly, that which surrounds or encompasses, *στ.* πολέμοιο the circling crowd of fight, Il. 13. 736; of the wall round a town, Pind. O. 8. 42; πόλιος *στ.* Anaer. 76, cf. Orph. Arg. 762, 895; v. στεφάνη, εύστέφανος; καλλίπαις *στ.* a circle of fair children, Eur. H. F. 839. II. mostly, a crown, wreath, garland, chaplet, whether as a prize, mark of honour, or festal ornament, h. Hom. 6. 42: χρύσεος Ib. 32. 6; *στ.* ποιῆς Hes. Th. 576, cf. Pind. P. 4. 426; κίσσινος Eur. Bacch. 702; ρόδινος, ρόδοις Anaer. 83, Theocr. 7. 64; άνθεμεῦντες Anaer. 61, cf. 95; *στ.* πλεκτός εκ λειμώνος Eur. Hipp. 73, cf. Xenophan. 1. 2; *στ.* δρυός Eur. Bacch. 703; μύρτων Ar. Ran. 330; κίττου καὶ ἴων Plat. Symp. 212 E; φιλύρας Xenarch. Στρατ. 1, etc.; στεφάνωσεν δρακόντων στεφάνοις Eur. Bacch. 102; *στ.* εἶρειν, πλέκειν, άνείρειν Pind. N. 7. 113, I. 8 (7). 148, Ar. Ach. 1006; ὑφαίνειν Plut. 2. 646 E; περιθέσθαι φόβαισι Sappho 44, cf. Eur. Med. 984; θείσα άμφὶ βοστρύχοις Ib. 1160; περιθεῖναι *στ.* τινι Ar. Eq. 1227; χρυσῶ *στ.* άναδεῖν τινα Thuc. 4. 121; στεφάνῳ στεφανωθῆναι Plat. Ion 530 D;—στέφανοι were the regular accompaniment of a feast, μύρα, στεφάνους έτοιμασον Menand. Κεκρύφ. 2, cf. Amphis Γυναικομ. 1, Alex. Φίλισκ. 1, etc.; and were hung at the door on festive occasions, Ephipp. Γηρ. 2. 2. b. in pl., *οί στ.* the garland-market, place where the garland-makers had their shops, Antiph. Δίδυμ. 4, v. Meineke. 2. the conqueror's wreath at the public games, crown of victory, Pind. O. 8. 99; *στ.* τῆς έλαίης Hdt. 8. 26, cf. Eur. Ion 1433; also called *στ.* θαλλοῦ, Plat. Legg. 943 C, Aeschin. 34. 12., 80. 37; *στ.* θαλλοῦ χρυσοῦς an olive crown worked in gold, C. I. 151. 33, v. Böckh p. 242, cf. Callix. ap. Ath. 198 A, 201 D; also, *στ.* χρυσοῦς διάλιθος Ib. 199 C:—hence, generally, the meed of victory, the prize, victory, like Lat. palma, τοῦδε γάρ *ό* στέφ. Soph. Ph. 841; νικᾶν παγκρατίου στέφανον Pind. N. 5. 9, cf. I. 1. 29; στέφανον προτιθέναι to propose a prize, Thuc. 2. 46; *στ.* λαχεῖν, δέχεσθαι to win one, Pind. O. 10 (11). 73, P. 1. fin.—These prize-crowns were mostly of leaves (v. supr.), as of κότινος at the Olympic games (Ar. Pl. 586), δάφνη at the Pythian, σέλινον at the Nemean, κισσός or πίτυς at the Isthmian:—*ό* έπὶ τοῦ στεφάνου was the title of an officer who had charge of these matters, C. I. 3151, cf. 4705. 3. generally, a crown of glory, an honour, glory, Inscr. ap. Hdt. 4. 88, Lycurg. 154. 17; έλευθερίας άμφέθετο *στ.* Simon. 105; *στ.* ευκλείας μέγας Soph. Aj. 465, cf. Eur. Supp. 315, etc.; άνδρὸς στέφανος παῖδες Epigr. Hom. 13, cf. Eur. I. A. 194. 4. in the later times of Athens a public officer was often presented with a golden crown in approbation of his conduct; see the famous Orations of Aeschin. in Ctesiphontem, and Dem. pro Corona. 5. a crown as a badge of office, public honours, distinction, Dem. 524. 24; πέπαννται άρχοντες καὶ τοῦς *στ.* περιήρηνται Id. 802. 5: v. στεφανηφόρος, στεφανίω fin. 6. a constellation, the Crown, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 14, Arat. 71.—Cf. στεφάνη.

στεφάνουχος, *ov*, (έχω) wearing a crown, Diog. L. 1. 73.

στεφάνο-φορέω, -φερία, -φόρος, worse forms for στεφανηφ-, Lob. Phryn. 650.

στεφάνωω, fut. ώσω: Ion. pres. pass. στεφανεύμαι for στεφανοῦμαι, Hdt. 8. 59: (στέφανος): I. used by Hom. and Hes. only in Pass. to be put round as a crown or garland, and simply to be put round, Lat. circumdari, ἦν περι μὲν πάντη φόβος έστεφάνωται round about the shield is Terror wreathed, Il. 5. 739; so, τῆ δ' έπὶ μὲν Γοργῶ έστεφάνωτο 11. 36; άμφὶ δέ μιν θυβεν νέφος έστεφάνωτο all round about him was a cloud, 15. 153; περι νῆσον πόντος έστεφάνωται the sea lies round about the island, Od. 10. 195: rarely c. acc., τείρεα, τά τ' οὐρανὸς έστεφάνωται constellations which heaven has all round it, Il. 18. 485, Hes. Th. 382; of a crowd of people surrounding anything, άμφὶ δ' όμιλος άπέριτος έστεφάνωτο h. Hom. Ven. 120; περι δ' όλβος έστεφάνωτο around were riches in a circle placed, Hes. Sc. 204:—this old Ep. usage recurs in Ap. Rh. 3. 1214, Q. Sm. 5. 99, Orph. Arg. 45, Dion. P. 4, etc.; and so the Act. is used in Opp. C. 4. 90, περίτροχον έστεφάνωσεν αἰμασίην made a fence round. 2. to be surrounded, Lat. cingi, έστεφανωμένος τιήρην μυρσίνη having his tiara wreathed with myrtle, Hdt. 1. 132; πεδία ὕρεσιν έστεφάνωται are surrounded by .., Hipp. Aër. 292; όπλοισιν πύλις Epigr. ap. Paus. 9. 15; χθῶν έν ώκεανῶ Dion. P.

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4;—so the Act., [Βαβυλώνα] τείχεσιν ἐστεφάνωσε Dion. P. 1006. II. after Hom. in Act., to crown, wreath, χαίτην Pind. O. 14. 35; στ. τινα δσ . . , Eur. Or. 924; κράτα κισσίνους βλαστήμασιν Id. Bacch. 177; στεφάνω Ib. 101, Ar., etc.; ῥόδοις Ar. Eq. 966; στ. τινα ὡς σωτήρα Andoc. 7. 13; πόλιν ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Id. 32. 28; τὸν νικῶντα θαλλῶ Plat. Legg. 946 B; τοῖς ἀριστείοις Diod. 4. 32, cf. 20. 84 (but τὰ ἀρ. στεφανοῦσθαι Philostr. 711); νῆκαι στ. τινα Pind. N. 11. 26;—of crowning a corpse, Ar. Eccl. 538; a tomb, Luc. Contempl. 22; ships, Plut. 2. 981 E; metaph., στ. τινα μολπῆ Pind. O. 1. 162; χρηστοῖς ἦθεσι Ar. Nub. 960:—sometimes also c. gen. rei, στ. τινα πίτυος Philostr. 720, Schäf. Long. p. 369, Phalar. 149; so in Med., Dio Chr. 1. 291:—στεφανοῦν εὐαγγέλια to crown one for good tidings, Ar. Eq. 647:—Pass. to be crowned or rewarded with a crown, Hdt. 7. 55., 8. 59; ἐλαία Pind. O. 4. 19; πῶα P. 8. 27; φυτὸν (al. φυτῶ) στεφανοῦμενος Ach. Tat. 1. 5; στ. καὶ ἀνακηρύττεσθαι Andoc. 22. 4:—Med. to crown oneself, στεφανωσαμένη δρυὶ καὶ . . σπείραισι δρακόντων Soph. Fr. 480; στεφανοῦσθε κισσῶ Eur. Bacch. 106; στεφανωσάμενος καλάμῳ Ar. Nub. 1006: also absol., of one going to sacrifice, Thuc. 4. 80; τῶ θεῶ Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 21; at a festival, Ar. Ach. 1145, Menand. Ψευδ. 1. 15, etc.; of a Spartan preparing for battle, cf. Xen. Lac. 13, 8. 2. to crown, honour, Ἑλλάδα Eur. Tro. 1030, cf. Critias 3. 1; of a gift of money, στ. τινα τάλαντοις, μυαῖς Polyb. 13. 9, 5, Diod. 14. 53, Plut. Timol. 16. 3. in Med. also to win a crown, of the victor at the games, Pind. O. 7. 29, 146., 12. 25, N. 6. 33. 4. to crown as an honour or reward (cf. στέφανος 11. 4), δοκιμάσαντες τὸν ἄξιον στεφανοῦν Lys. 176. 1: generally to honour, Harpocr. s. v. 5. to crown or honour with libations, σ. τύμβον αἵματι Eur. Hec. 128; cf. στέφω 11. 3. III. Pass. to wear a crown as a badge of office, esp. of persons sacrificing, Xen. An. 7. 1, 40; of magistrates in office, ὁ ἀρχων ὁ ἐστεφανωμένος Dem. 520. 16.—V. plura in Spitzn. Excurs. 28. ad 11. στεφάνωδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a wreath, wreathed, χλόη Eur. I. A. 1058. στεφάνωμα [ᾶ], τό, that which surrounds, a crown or wreath, Theogn. 995; βωμῶν Pind. I. 4. 106; μεγάλαιν θεαῖν ἀρχαίων στ. Soph. O. C. 684; στ. πύργων [the city's] coronal of towers, the encircling towers, Soph. Ant. 122, cf. O. C. 14. 2. a crown as the prize of victory, Pind. P. 12. 9; σελίνων I. 2. 22. 3. in pl. the place where crowns or garlands were sold, Ar. Eccl. 503, Pherecr. Ἀγ. 2. 4. of plants used for making garlands, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 1, ap. Ath. 672 A, F, Hesych. II. a reward, ornament, honour, glory, πλούτου, Κυράνας Pind. P. 1. 96., 9. 5, cf. I. 4 (3). 76; παῖδα Διὸς ὑμνήσαι, στ. μόχθων as a reward for . . , Eur. H. F. 355. στεφάνωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a crown, Theophr. H. P. 1. 12, 4, Diosc. στεφάνωσις, ἡ, a crowning, C. I. 2525 b. C. 27, Ath. 673 A sq.; μετὰ τὴν στ. τῶν δήμων after being crowned by the peoples, C. I. 3067. 24, cf. 3068 A. 20. στεφάνωτής, οὗ, ὁ, one who crowns, Hdn. Epim. p. 211, Cyrill. στεφάνωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for crowning, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 3, etc. II. στεφανωτικόν, τό, money for crowning a tomb, left by will, C. I. 3912, -16. στεφάνωτρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, of or fit for a crown or wreath, Apollonphan. Κρητ. 1; βύβλος Theopomp. Hist. 168, cf. Plut. Ages. 36: also στεφανωτίς, Theophr. H. P. 5. 8, 3: cf. Lob. Phryn. 255. στεφην-πλόκος, ὄν, = στεφανηπλόκος, Plut. 2. 41 E; so στεφηνφόρος, = στεφανηφόρος, Lyc. 327, C. I. 8695, al.; -φορέω, Dion. H. 3. 21; -φορία, Byz.:—v. Lob. Phryn. 680. στεφο-δότης, οὗ, ὁ, a giver of crowns, Eccl.:—στεφοκόσμης, Manass. στέφος, εὐς, τό, (στέφω) ποῖτ. for στέφανος, a crown, wreath, garland, Emped. 402, Eur. I. A. 1512, etc.:—pl. στέφη, = στέμματα, Aesch. Ag. 1265, Theb. 101, Soph. O. T. 913. 2. of libations, Aesch. Cho. 95; cf. στέφω 11. 3. στέφω, Od. 8. 170, Soph. Ant. 431, Hyperid.: impf. ἔστεφον 11. 18. 205, Aesch. Theb. 50: fut. στέψω Soph. Aj. 93, Eur. Tro. 576:—aor. ἔστεψα Att.:—Med., fut. στέψομαι Ath. 676 D: aor. ἔστεψάμην Anth. P. 9. 363, 3, Dion. H., etc., (ἐπ-) 11. 1. 470:—Pass., fut. στεφθήσομαι Galcn.: aor. ἔστέφθην Eur. Hel. 1360: pf. ἔστεμμαι Aesch. Supp. 344, Plat., etc.—στεφανῶ is more freq., esp. in Prose. (From √ΣΤΕΦ (for ΣΤΕΠ, v. infr.) come also στέφ-ος, στεφ-ανή, στέφ-ανος; cf. Skt. sthāp-ayāmi (stare facio, colloco); Lat. stip-s, stip-o, stip-ulor, stip-es; O. H. G. stif-t. A comparison of the Lat. words with the Homeric usage of ἐπεστέφαντο (v. sub ἐπιστέφω), and of ἐπιστεφής in Archil. suggests that the orig. notion was that of filling, packing close, τὸ στέφειν πλήρωσιν τινα σημαίνει Arist. Fr. 108; cf. stipatores from stip-o.) In usage, to put round, Lat. circumdare, ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ κεφαλῇ νέφος ἔστεφε δια θεῶν 11. 18. 205; ἀλλὰ θεὸς μορφὴν ἔπει στέφει Od. 8. 171; μνημεῖα χερσὶν ἔστεφον πρὸς ἄρμ' Ἀδράστου hung then round it, Aesch. Theb. 50; λάφυρα δατῶν . . ἀγνοῖς δόμοις στέψω πρὸ ναῶν Ib. 278:—Med. to put round one's head, ποιήν, ῥοδά Anth. P. 9. 363, Ath. 676 D, cf. Orph. Arg. 323; στ. λούλους Mehlh. Anacr. 32. 10:—cf. ἀμφιπεριστέφω. II. to surround, encircle, crown, wreath, τινὰ ἀνθεσι Hes. Op. 75; παγχρύσοις λαφύροις Soph. Aj. 93; μυρσίνης κλάδοις Eur. Alc. 759; ἐρίφ Plat. Rep. 398 A; κᾶρα κισσῶ Eur. Bacch. 341; στ. τὴν πρύμναν τοῦ πλοίου Plat. Phaedo 55 C; νεκρόν Lyc. 799; στήλην Call. Ep. 7, cf. Anth. P. 7. 657:—Med., στέφου κᾶρα crown thy head, Eur. Bacch. 313; στέψασθαι φύλλοις crown thyself with . . , Ar. Rh. 1. 1124; κεφαλὰς τινι Nic. Fr. 38:—Pass. to be crowned, Aesch. Supp. 344; τινι with a thing, Id. Eum. 44; τινος Nonn. D. 5. 282; with acc. of the games in which the prize is won, στεφθεὶς παγκράτιον C. I. 4350. 10; ἔστεψαι τὰ Ὀλύμπια Luc. Musc. Enc. 13; ἔστέφθη δρόμον [ὁ ἵππος] Epigr. Gr. 625; στεφθεὶς στάδιον Ib. 947. 3; so also in Med., στέψασθαι Ἴσθμια καὶ Νεμέοις . . πιτύσιν Orph. Fr. 15; στεψάμενοι

σταδίοις Anth. Plan. 371. 2. to wreath a bowl or cup with leaves, Alex. Κύκν. 1. 6, cf. Ar. ap. Ath. 479 C, and v. ἐπιστέφω 1. 3. to crown or honour with libations, λοιβαῖσι τρισπόνδοισι τὸν νέκυν στ. Soph. Ant. 431; τύμβον λοιβαῖσι . . στέφαντες Id. El. 53; ὅπως . . αὐτὸν ἀφνεωτέροις χερσὶν στέφωμεν Ib. 458; cf. στεφανῶ 11. 5, στέφος 2, Eur. Or. 1322. III. Pass., στέφανος ἐκ βίβλου στεφόμενος twined of biblus, Ath. 676 D, cf. Plin. 34. 19. στέψις, εὐς, ἡ, a crowning, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 159. στέωμεν, Ion. 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 of ἴστημι, dissyll. in 11. 11. 348., 22. 231. στήδην, Adv., = στάδην 11, by weight, Nic. Al. 327. στήρης, στήρη, Ep. 2 and 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 of ἴστημι. στήθᾶριον, τό, the pommel of a war-horse, Byz. 2. a bust, Byz. στήθειος, ὄν, of the breast, Eust. 1189. 54:—στήθειον, τό, a breast-work, parapet, Moschop.; στήθαῖον in Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1180. στήθιαῖος, α, ὄν, of the breast, Schol. Ar. Eq. 765. στήθιας, οὗ, ὁ, a kind of bird, Hesych. στήθικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the breast, τοῦ στ. τόπου Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 19. στήθιον, τό, Dim. of στήθος, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 13, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 11:—στήθιδιον, Suid. στήθιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = στήθᾶριον 1, Gloss.:—στήθιστήριον, τό, Byz. στήθο-δέσμη, ἡ, a breast-band for women, E. M. 749. 44; στήθόδεσμος, ὁ, Poll. 7. 66:—also, Dim. -δέσμιον, τό, E. M.; and in LXX (Jer. 3. 22), Galen., -δεσμός, ἴδος, ἡ:—v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst 339. 3. στήθο-εἰδής, ἐς, rounded like the breast, Hipp. 476. 53. στήθο-κυρτός, ὄν, with gibbous breast, Schol. Clem. Al. στήθο-μελής, ἐς, singing with the breast, epith. of the cicada, Greg. Naz. ap. Valck. Theocr. 7. 139: cf. Cramer An. Par. 4. 350. στήθος, εὐς, τό, (v. sub fin.):—the breast, Lat. pectus, being the front part of the θώραξ, divided into two μαστοί (Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 2, P. A. 4. 10, 32 sq.); Hom. uses it of both sexes (whereas he has στέρνον only of the male), βάλε στήθος παρὰ μαζόν 11. 4. 480; ἔβαλε στ. μεταμάζιον 5. 19; πλῆξι ἀποέργει αὐχένα τε στήθος τε 8. 326; also in pl., like Lat. pectora, διὰ στήθεσφιν (Ep. gen.) ἔλασεν 5. 41, Od. 22. 93; στήθεά τ' ἦδ' ἀπαλὴν δειρήν (of Briseis), 11. 19. 285; of animals, 11. 282., 12. 204, al., cf. Xen. Cyn. 4, 1:—the seat of the voice and breath, the chest, 11. 3. 221., 9. 610; but more often as the seat of the heart, 1. 189, Od. 1. 341, etc., cf. Sappho 2. 6:—heoce, II. metaph. the breast as the seat of feeling, passion, and thought, as we use the heart, freq. in Hom., but always in pl., θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι δρῖνεν 11. 2. 142, etc.; θάρσος ἐνὶ στ. ἐνήκεν 17. 570; ἔχει κόρον . . ἐν στ. ἐοῖσιν 1. 83; ἐν γέροντι στ. μένος πατρώιον ἦκα 5. 125; νόον καὶ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στ. ἔχοντες 4. 309; μῆτιν ἐνὶ στ. κέκευθεν Od. 3. 18, cf. Pind. Fr. 239; twice in Aesch. (lyr.), διὰ, ἐκ στήθεων Theb. 563, 865; never in Soph. or Eur.; in Prose, εἰπεῖν ἂ ἐφησθα ἐν τῷ στήθει ἔχειν Plat. Phaedr. 236 C; πλῆρες τὸ στ. ἔχειν Ib. 235 C:—proverb., ἀπό or ἐκ στήθους by heart, Byz. III. in Hipp. = στέρνον, the breast-bone, 791 H: but also generally the chest, 24. 5, etc. 2. the ball of the foot, Id. Art. 822, 824, cf. 276. 9, 1120 B; τὸ σαρκώδες τοῦ ποδός Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 6; also προστήθις, Poll. 2. 198. 3. a swelling, tumour, ἐν τῷ ἥπατι Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6. IV. a breast-shaped hill or bank, a bank of sand or earth in a river or the sea, Lat. dorsum, Polyb. 4. 41, 2; cf. ταῖνια 11. (Prob. from √ΣΤΑ, ἴ-στη-μι, implying firmness and strength.) στήθιον [ῆ], τό, Dim. of στήθος, Ephipp. Γηρ. 2. 7, LXX (Ex. 29. 26, al.), etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 384. στήκω, late pres. formed from ἔστηκα (pf. of ἴστημι), to stand, LXX (3 Regg. 8. 11), Ep. Rom. 14. 4., 1 Cor. 16. 13; so ἔστηκω in Anth. P. append. 65. στήλη, Dor. στάλα, ἡ, (v. sub fin.):—a block of stone used as a prop or buttress to a wall, στήλας τε προβλήτας ἐμόχλεον 11. 12. 259; as an image of firmness, v. infr. 11. 1:—also, a block of rock-crystal, in which the Egyptian mummies were cased, Hdt. 3. 24:—and so, generally, a block or post, Lat. eippus, (rather than a pillar, κίων, Lat. columna), μεταξὺ τοῦ κίονος καὶ τῆς στήλης ἐφ' ἧ ἔστιν ὁ στρατηγὸς ὁ χαλκοῦς Andoc. 6. 15. II. a block or slab, bearing an inscription, a monument; and so, 1. a gravestone, 11. 11. 371., 16. 457, Od. 12. 14, Hippocr. 9, Simon. 6; ὥστε στήλη μένει ἔμπεδον, ἦτ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ ἔσθήκει 11. 17. 434; cf. 13. 437, ὥστε στήλην ἀτρέμας ἔσταβτα; στήλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων Thuc. 1. 93; οὐ στήλων μόνον . . ἐπιγραφή Id. 2. 43; μήτε στήλαις μήτε ὑνόμασι δηλοῦντας τοὺς τάφους Plat. Legg. 873 D; στάλαν θέμεν (of a poet), Pind. N. 4. 130. 2. a block or slab set up in a public place, a monument, inscribed with record of victories, dedications, votes of thanks, treaties, decrees, and other documents, Hdt. 2. 102, 106., 4. 87, Ar. Ach. 727, Thuc. 5. 49, 56; στήλη λιθίνη, χαλκῆ Ib. 47; τί βεβούλευται περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἐν τῇ στήλῃ παραγράψαι; Ar. Lys. 513; ἐκ κύρβεων καὶ στήλων Lysias 184. 38, cf. Andoc. 13. 1., 27. 43:—γράφειν τινὰ εἰς στήλην, ἀναγράφειν ἐν στήλῃ, whether for honour, as in Hdt. 6. 14; οἷον for infamy, as in Andoc. 7. 45, Dem. 121. 21, etc. (cf. στήλιτης, στήλιτεύω):—also the record itself, a contract, agreement, στήλας ἀναγράφειν Lys. 185. 12; κατὰ τὴν στήλην according to agreement, Ar. Av. 1051; στ. αἰ πρὸς Θεβαίους Dem. 209. 5; μάτην ἐν ταῖς στ. ἔστιν Ἰσοστ. 77 D; τῆς στ. τὰ ἀντίγραφα Dem. 495. 23; παραβῆναι τὰς στ. Polyb. 26. 1, 4. 3. a block or post placed on mortgaged ground, as a record of the fact, Poll. 3. 85; v. s. στίζω. 4. a boundary post, στήλας ὀρίζεσθαι Xen. An. 7. 5, 13; στήλαις διαλαβεῖν τοὺς ὄρους Decret. ap. Dem. 278. 23:—the turning-post at the end of the racecourse, Lat. meta, Soph. El. 720, 744, Xeo. Synpr. 4, 6:—hence, περὶ τὴν στ. διαφθεῖρεσθαι Lys. Fr. 2. 3. 5. for Στήλαι Ἡρακλήϊαι, v. sub Ἡράκλειος, and cf. Strab. 170 sq.;—so, στ. Διονύσου mountains in India marking the limits of the progress of Bacchus, Dion. P. 623, cf. 1164. (From √ΣΤΑ, ἴ-στη-μι, as στυ-λος from √ΣΤΥ, στύω:—but the Acol.

form *στάλλα* (q. v.) inclines Curt. (no. 218) to refer it to $\sqrt{\Sigma\tau\alpha\lambda}$, *στέλ-λω*; cf. also *στήλλη*, C. I. 3627. I., 3902 b. 10., 3982. 17, al.)

στηλίδιον, τό, Dim. of *στήλη*, a little monument, Theophr. Char. 21: a boundary-stone, Hesych.

στηλίδας, ἴδος, ἡ: acc. pl. *στηλίδας* Epigr. Gr. 425. 7:—Dim. of *στήλη*, Strab. 171:—name of a turret near Rhegium, Id. 257, etc. II. = *στυλὶς* II, Poll. 1. 90.

στηλίτευσις, [ἴ], ἡ, a being placarded as infamous, Byz.:—*στηλίτευμα*, τό, an invective, Poll. 181.

στηλίτευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fitted for invective, λόγος Eccl.

στηλίτευω, to inscribe on a *στήλη*, τὴν κατὰραν Plut. 2. 354 B: to record, τὰς ἀρετὰς ἐν ταῖς γραφαῖς Philo 2. 2, cf. 1. 206. II. in bad sense, to post or placard publicly, and metaph. to inveigh against, Eccl.: ἐστηλιτευμένος branded as infamous, Poll. 8. 73.

στηλίτης [ἴ], οὐ, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ἴδος, of or like a *στήλη*, λίθος Luc. Philops. II; ἐπὶ σταλίτιδι πέτρα (Dor.) Anth. P. 7. 424. II. inscribed on a *στήλη*, posted or placarded as infamous, *στηλίτην* τινὰ ἀναγράφειν, ποιεῖν Isocr. 348 D, Dem. 122. 24; στ. γεγωνὸς ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 25; cf. *στήλη* II. 2, *στηλιτεύω*.

στηλοβάτης [ἄ], οὐ, ὁ, one who ascends a pillar, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 330.

στηλογράφειν, to inscribe on or as on a tablet, Philo 1. 477, Joseph., Eccl.: generally, to describe, Byz.

στηλογράφημα, τό, a portrait-statue, Manass. Chron. 4789.

στηλογραῖφία, ἡ, an inscription on a tablet, Eccl.: also = *στηλογράφημα*, lb.

στηλογραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, inscribed on or as on a tablet, Byz.

στηλοειδής, ἐς, like a *στήλη*, of the form of one, v. l. for *στυλ-*.

στηλοκόπας, οὐ, ὁ, tablet-picker, epith. of Polemo, a sort of 'Old Mortality', who went about copying the inscriptions on public monuments (*στήλαι*), Ath. 234 D.

στηλοκοπέω, to inscribe on a *στήλη*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 8. 73.

στηλουργός, v. *σταλουργός*.

στηλώω, to set up as a *στήλη* or monument, πέτρον ἐπ' ἠρίῳ Anth. P. 7. 394; σωρὸν λίθων ἐπὶ τινα LXX (2 Regg. 18. 17):—Pass. to be so set up, to stand firm, lb. (Judic. 18. 16, etc.):—Med., *στηλοῦσθαί τινι* to devote oneself to another, Eccl.

στήλωμα, τό, a pillar, v. l. in LXX.

στήλωσις, ἡ, a recording on a tablet, τοῦ ψηφίσματος C. I. 3600. 20.

στήμα, τό, the exterior part of the membrum virile, Poll. 2. 171. II. the stamen of a flower, Hesych. III. as nautical term, prob. = *σταμίν*, Id.

στημ-ἄγορίς, ἴδος, ἡ, s. v. *σταμ-*.

στήμεν, *στήμεναι*, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of *ἴστημι*.

στημονάριον, τό, Dim. of *στήμων*, a machine used in building, Math. Vett. 320 C.

στημονίας, οὐ, ὁ, in Cratin. Incert. 96, στ. κίκιννας a thread-like curl.

στημονίζομαι, Dep. to stretch the warp in the loom: of the spider, to begin his web, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 3.—The Act. *στημονίζω* is explained by *λεπτύνω* in Zonar.; but Eust. 1770. 64 has the part. *στημονίζων* neut. = *τρίβων*, threadbare.

στημόνιον, τό, Dim. of *στήμων* (signf. 1), Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 14. 2. pl., in wicker-work, of the upright sticks, into which the pliant twigs are plaited, Math. Vett. 30.

στημόνιος, οὐ, ὁ, of or like the threads of the warp, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, II:—written *στήμνιος* in Hesych.

στημονονητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the *στήμων* or warp, τέχνη στ. the art of spinning, Plat. Polit. 282 E, cf. Poll. 7. 30, 209.

στημονοφυής, ἐς, (φύη) of the same kind with the threads of the warp, Plat. Polit. 309 B.

στημονώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the threads of the warp, of a torn, ragged edge, Plut. 2. 966 E.

στημορράγιον, ($\sqrt{\text{ΠΑΓ}}$, ῥήγνυμι) intr. to be torn to shreds, στ. λακίδες ἐσθημάτων Aesch. Pers. 836.

στήμων, ονος, ὁ, (*ἴστημι*) the warp in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood instead of sitting, (the woof being called *κρόκη*, v. sub voc.), *στήμονι* δ' ἐν παυρῷ πολλὴν κρόκα μὴρῦσασθαι Hes. Op. 536; ἀττεσθαι Hermipp. 'Aθ. γον. 5; ἀκλώστους στ. Plat. Com. Incert. 53; cf. Plat. Polit. 281 A, 282 D, Crat. 388 B. II. a thread, στ. νεῖν Batr. 183, Ar. Lys. 519, Menand. Incert. 301; *στήμων* ἔξεσμένος, nickname of a very thin person, 'a threadpaper,' Ar. Fr. 684.

Στήνια, τά, a festival in which the return of Demeter from the nether world was celebrated by women by night, with mutual abuse and low language, cf. Ar. Thesm. 834, Eubul. Incert. 25:—hence the Verb *στηνιῶσαι* to be scurrilous, Hesych. II. a place at Athens, Alciphro 2. 3.

στήρ, contr. for *στέαρ*, as *κῆρ* for *κέαρ*.

στήριγμα, τό, a support, foundation, χερὸς στ. the support of one's hand, Eur. I. A. 617; θνητῶν στ. κραταῖον Orph. H. 17. 7; *στήριγματος* δεῖσθαι Plut. 2. 649 B. 2. = *στήριγξ* 2, Nicostr. Incert. II, Plut. Coriol. 24. 3. = *στεῖρα* (A), *στερέωμα*, Noun. D. 40. 451.

στηριγμός, ὁ, a setting firmly, propping, supporting, τινος Eccl. II. pass. a being fixed, standing still, τῶν πλανητῶν Diod. 1. 81, cf. Plut. 2. 76 D. 2. fixedness, of steady light, as opp. to flashing, Arist. Mund. 4. 23; ἐκπεσεῖν τοῦ ἰδίου στ. from your proper firmness, Ep. Petr. 3. 17. 3. in Rhet. a sustaining of the voice on certain words or syllables, so as to give them force, αἱ μακρὰ συλλαβαί, *στηριγμούς* τινὰς ἔχουσαι καὶ ἐγκαθίσματα Dion. H. de Comp. 20, cf. Longin. 40. 4; so, ἀντιστηριγμός, Dion. H. de Comp. 16.

στήριγξ, ἰγγος, ἡ, a support, prop, stay, στ. τοῦ σώματος, of the κνήμη or large bone of the leg, Xen. Eq. 1. 5; αἱ στ. τῶν πύργων Diod. 18. 70. 2. the fork with which the shafts or pole of a two-wheeled

chariot was propped, until the beasts were yoked to it, Lat. *furca*, Lys. ap. Poll. 10. 157, cf. Plut. 2. 280 E.

στηρίζω Soph., etc.: fut. -ίξω, -ίσω, -ιῶ—all in LXX:—aor. *ἐστήριξα* II., Ep. *στήριξα*, inf. *στηρίζαι* Od. 12. 434, Thuc. 2. 49; later *ἐστήρισα* App. Civ. 1. 98, *στηρισάτω* Anth. P. 14. 72:—Med., aor. *ἐστηριξάμην* II., Hipp., etc., v. infr.:—Pass., fut. *στηριχθήσομαι* Galen.: aor. *ἐστηρίχθην* Tyrtae. 8. 22, Hipp. 898 B; pf. *ἐστήριγμα* Hes. Th. 779, Hipp., etc.: plqpf. *ἐστήρικτο* II. 16. 111, Hes., etc. (From $\sqrt{\Sigma\tau\alpha}$, *ἴστημι*.) To set fast, make fast, prop, fix, set, ἱρίδας ἐν νέφει *στήριξε* he set rainbows in the cloud, II. 11. 28; οὐρανῷ *ἐστήριξε* κάρη, of Eris, 4. 443; *στηρίζειν* αὐτὸ αὐτό φησι τὸ ἀπειρον (sc. Anaxagoras) Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 17; στ. *σήματ' ἐν οὐρανῷ* Arat. 10;—so, prob., λίθον κατὰ χθονὸς *ἐστ.* he set the stone fast in the ground, Hes. Th. 498; βάσιν *ἐστήριξαν* Nic. Fr. 2. 49. 2. support, οἴτω τινα LXX (Gen. 27. 37): metaph. to confirm, establish, τὴν ἀρχὴν App. Civ. 1. 98; τοὺς ἀδελφούς Ev. Luc. 22. 32, cf. 2 Thess. 2. 17. 3. Med. like Act. to fix, ground, establish for oneself, κόσμον *ἐαῖς* *στηρίζατο* βουλαῖς Orph. Fr. 5; πόδα ἐπὶ γαίης Anth. P. 14. 72; *στηρίζατο* κύμα νήνεμον settled its wave into a calm, lb. 9. 271.

B. Pass. and Med. to be firmly set or fixed, to stand fast or steady, οὐδὲ πόδεσσιν εἶχε *στηρίζασθαι*, i. e. he could not get a firm footing, II. 21. 242, cf. Plut. Eum. 11; οὐδαμῇ *ἐστήρικτο* Hes. Sc. 218; δώματα κίουσιν πρὸς οὐρανὸν *ἐστήρικται* the house is lifted up to heaven on pillars, Id. Th. 779; so, ὀρθὴ δ' ἐς ὀρθὴν αἰθέρ' *ἐστήριξατο* Eur. Bacch. 1073; *στηριχθεῖς* ἐπὶ γῆς Tyrtae. 7. 32; πρὸς τῇ γῇ Arist. Meteor. 3. 5, 15; *στηρίζεσθαι* ἰσχυρῶς τῇ πτέρνῃ to light heavily on it in jumping, Hipp. Fract. 759, Art. 840; ὕβον, ἐφ' οὗ *ἐστήρικται* τὸ ἄλλο σῶμα is steadied, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 24; ἄμπελος κάμακι στ. Auth. P. 7. 731:—of the fixed stars, Arat. 230, 274, etc.; opp. to *ἀκοντίζεσθαι*, Arist. Mund. 4. 23:—πέτρος *ἐστήρικται* Call. Ap. 23; χάσμα μέγα *ἐστ.* Ev. Luc. 16. 26; of places, merely to be situated, Dion. P. 204, etc. 2. metaph., κακὸν κακῷ *ἐστήρικτο* evil was set upon evil, II. 16. 111; τί τοι χόλος *ἐστήρικται*; Ap. Rh. 4. 816; δέκατος μείς οὐρανῷ *ἐστήρικτο* the tenth month was set in heaven, h. Hom. Merc. 11; of a person, ὅπου .. *στηρίζει* ποτέ wheresoever thou art tarrying, art settled, Soph. Aj. 195. II. the Act. also occurs intr. in same sense, οὐδέ πη εἶχον *στηρίζαι* ποσὶν ἔμπεδον Od. 12. 434 (like *στηρίζασθαι* in II. 21. 242, v. supr.); κύμα οὐρανῷ *στηρίζων* a wave rising up to heaven, Eur. Hipp. 1207; and metaph., κλέας οὐρανῷ *στηρίζον* Id. Bacch. 972, v. Elmsl.; πρὸς οὐρανὸν καὶ γαίαν *ἐστήριξε* φῶς lb. 1081, cf. Plut. Sull. 6. 2. of diseases, to fix, settle, determine to a particular part, ὅποτε εἰς τὴν καρδίαν *στηρίζαι* (sc. ἡ νόσος) Thuc. 2. 49; ἐνταῦθα στ. ἡ νόσος Hipp. Aph. 1250; βέλος Id. V. C. 904, etc.; cf. *στήριξις* 2:—Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5 has this in Pass. 3. of the heavenly bodies, to pause, stand still, Plut. 2. 76 D, etc. 4. metaph., στ. ἐπὶ δόγματος Ding. L. 2. 136.

στηρικτέον, verb. Adj. one must fix, make firm, Poll. 1. 213.

στηρικτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who fixes, a fastener, Schol. Opp. II. 3. 373.

στηρικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, firmly set, fixed, Procl.:—also *στηρικτός*, ἡ, ὄν, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 73, Isid. 4. 26.

στήριξις, εως, ἡ, a fixed position, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1509. 2. determination of a disorder to a particular part, ἐς ὀφθαλμὸν Hipp. II 34 A; cf. *στηρίζω* B. II. 2.

στήσιος, ὁ, (ἴστημι) Zeus Στ. the Rom. Jupiter Stator, Plut. Cic. 16;—called Ἐπιστάσιος, Id. Rom. 18.

στησι-φύλλον, τό, = *τηλέφιλον*, Hesych.

στησι-χορος [ἴ], οὐ, establishing or leading χοροί:—hence as n. pr., Στησίχορος, Dor. Στῆσ-, ὁ, the Lyric poet Stesichorus, whose real name was Tisias, Simon. 19, Plat. Phaedr. 243 A:—proverb., οὐδὲ τὰ τρία Στησιχόρου (i. e. strophé, antistrophé, epode) γινῶναι, of illiterate persons, Paroemiogr.:—Adj., Στησιχόρειος, οὐ, Plut. 2. 1135 D, etc. 2. a throw on the dice which shewed eight pips,—acc. to Poll. 9. 100, from the eight-sided monument of the poet at Himera. II. Στησιχόρη occurs as = Τερψιχόρη, C. I. 8185 d.

στήτη or **στήτηα**, ἡ, rare Dor. word for γυνή, Anth. P. 1. 15, 21, 26; cf. Lob. Paral. 429. (Perh. the form arose from a false reading of II. 1. 6, διὰ στήτην ἐρίσαντε, having quarrelled about a woman, Eust. ad l., A. B. 735.)

στητώδης, ἐς, contr. for *στεατώδης*, Hipp. ap. Galen.

στι, v. sub Σσ.

στία, ἡ, like ψῆφος, a small stone, pebble, Ap. Rh. 2. 1176 (ubi v. Schol.): also *στιῶν*, τό, Hipp. ap. Galen.; cf. *στιάζω*, *στιώδης*. (Curt. compares Goth. *stains*, stone, etc.) [ἴ: later writers, ignorant of this, wrote *στεία*, *στείον*.]

στιάζω, to pelt with pebbles, Hesych.

στιβῦδεύω, to use as litter for animals, spread as litter, Diosc. 3. 29.

στιβάδιον, τό, Dim. of *στιβάς*, Plut. Philop. 4, Luc. Tox. 31.

στιβάδο-κοιτέω, to sleep on litter, Polyb. 2. 17, 10; ἐν σάγαις Strab. 155.

στιβῦδο-ποιέομαι, Dep. to make oneself a bed of straw and leaves, Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 4., 9. 7, 2;—so in Act., Schol. Soph. Ph. 1105.

στιβάζω, to tread upon, ἐστίβακα πεπάτευκα Hesych. 2. to spread as bedding, in Pass., Schol. Theocr. 7. 67. 3. in Med. to follow the track, track out, Aresas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 848, 854:—cf. *στιβίζομαι*.

στιβῦρός, ἁ, ὄν, (v. sub fin.) strong, stout, sturdy, freq. in Hom. and Hes., both of men's limbs, ὤμος, αὐχὴν, βραχίονες II. 5. 400., 18. 415, Od. 18. 68; μέλεα Hes. Sc. 76; so, στ. πλευραί Pind. Fr. 77; and of weapons, ἔγχος, σάκος II. 5. 746., 3. 335, etc.; δίσκος στιβαρώτερος more massy, Od. 8. 187:—later, of persons, στ. τις καὶ καρτέρα Ar. Thesm. 639; στ. τὸ αἶμα Joseph. B. J. 6. 2, 8; στ. τῇ γλώσσῃ LXX (Ezek. 3. 6); μοῖρα στ. Anth. P. app. 101; εὐεπίη (of Aeschylus), Anth.

P. 7. 39; λέξίς Dion. H. de Thuc. 24:—Adv., πύκα στιβαρῶς ἀραρυῖαι . . . πύλαι gates close shut, Il. 12. 454; στ. φρόντιζε M. Anton. 2. 5. (Prob. from √ΣΤΙΒ, στείβ-ω, so that the orig. sense would be compact, solid; akin to √ΣΤΙΦ, στιφ-ρός, and prob. also to √ΣΤΥΦ, στυφ-ερός.)
 στιβαρότης, ἡ, firmness:—as an official title, Eus. H. E. 9. 9, 11.
 στιβαρόω, to strengthen, confirm, Byz.
 στιβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (στείβω) a bed of straw, rushes, or leaves (cf. στιπτή φυλλάς, Soph. Ph. 33), whether strewed loose (see Ev. Marc. 11. 8, where στιβάς is the true reading for the vulg. στειβάς), or stuffed into a mattress, Eur. Hel. 798; -χαμαιπετής Id. Tro. 507; χῶ στ. ἐσσεῖται πεπυκασμένα . . . κνύζα τ' ἀσφοδέλω τε Theocr. 7. 67, cf. 13. 34. 2. a mattress, Hdt. 4. 71, Ar. Pl. 663; esp. one used by soldiers, Eupol. Ταξ. 4 (ubi v. Meineke.), Ar. Pax 348, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 16; σχοίνων Ar. Pl. 541; ἐπὶ στιβάδων σμίλακι καὶ μυρρίναις ἐστρωμένων Plat. Rep. 372 B. 3. generally, a bed, Theopomp. Hist. 190. 4. the nest or lair of mice, Arat. 1139; of fishes, Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 4.
 στιβεία, ἡ, a treading, walking: hence, a path, way, Hdn. Epim. 128:—cf. στιβίη.
 στιβέω, ἔως, ὁ, (στείβω) a walker, traveller, Hesych.:—esp. a fuller (Germ. walker), who cleans clothes by treading them, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 30, Nic. Th. 376:—cf. στείβω I. 1. fin. II. one who tracks out, στ. κύων Opp. C. 1. 462.
 στιβευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., στ. κύων Sostrat. ap. Stob. 403. 56.
 στιβέω, to track out, Diod. 5. 3, Plut. 2. 966 C: to explore, τὸ μέλλον Ib. 399 A:—Pass., στιβευόμενος τόπος Ib. 918 B. II. intr. to walk, travel, Hesych.
 στιβέω, (στίβος) to tread, traverse, only once in Pass., πᾶν ἐστίβηται πλευρόν every side has been traversed, searched, Soph. Aj. 874; cf. ἀστιβής, ἀστίβητος.
 στίβη [ῖ], ἡ, frozen dew, rime, hoar frost, Od. 5. 467., 17. 25, Call. Ep. 32. (Prob. from στείβω, as πάγος, πάχνη, from πήγνυμι.)
 στίβη, ἡ, = στίμμι, A. B. 68, 114.
 στίβηεις, εσσα, εν, frosty, rimy, Suid.
 στίβι, τό, Lat. stibium, = στίμμι, q. v.
 στίβιη, ἡ, Ep. for στίβεια I, Opp. C. 1. 37.
 στίβιῶ, (στίβη) to freeze, Hesych.
 στίβιζομαι, Med. or Pass. to paint one's eyelids and eyebrows with black paint (στίβι), Strab. 775, LXX (Ezek. 23. 40), Eus. H. E. 5. 18.—Wrongly written ατιβάζομαι in Mai's Spicil. 2. 189 B, etc.
 στίβος [ῖ], ὁ, (στείβω) a trodden way, track, path, h. Hom. Merc. 352; ἔρημος ἐνθ' ἂν ἦ βροτῶν στίβος Soph. Ant. 773, cf. Ph. 157, Eur. I. T. 67, Or. 1274; so, ξύμβλητο κατὰ στ. Ἡρακλῆι Ar. Rh. 1. 1253; v. sub ὀγμεύω. II. a track, footstep, h. Hom. Merc. 353, Hdt. 4. 140, Aesch. Cho. 210, 228, Soph. Ph. 29, 48, etc.; ἐπεσθαι κατὰ στίβον on the track or trail, Hdt. 5. 102, cf. 4. 122., 9. 59; also, στίβοι ποδῶν Aesch. Cho. 205; ἵππων Xen. An. 1. 6, 1; λέχος καὶ στίβοι φιλάνορες traces of those who had lain there, Aesch. Ag. 411; μινῶν στίβος of hounds on the track, Anth. P. 9. 516. III. = ατιβεία, a going, gait, as Herm. takes στίβου κατ' ἀνάγκην in Soph. Ph. 206.
 στίβω, to afflict; and στίβωσις, ἡ, affliction, Eccl.
 στίγεις, ἔως, ὁ, (στίζω) one who tattoos, a tattooer, Hdt. 7. 35. II. in Suid. = κεντήριον, an awl or needle for puncturing.
 στίγμα, τό, (στίζω) the prick or mark of a pointed instrument, a spot, mark, Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 6; στ. ἐγγράφειν κεφαλῇ Polyæn. 1. 24; esp. a tattoo-mark, brand, στ. ἱρά, shewing that the persons so branded were devoted to the service of the temple, Hdt. 2. 113, cf. 5. 35 and v. στίζω; esp. of a runaway slave, Plat. Com. Ὑπερβ. 2 (cf. Ep. Gal. 6. 17). 2. generally, a mark, spot, as on the dragon's skin, Hes. Sc. 166 (where Herm. would read στιγμαὶ δ' ὡς ἐπέφαντο . . . κύναι κατὰ νῶτα).
 στιγματῆφορέω, to bear tattoo-marks, Luc. Syr. Dea 59.
 στιγματῆφόρος, ον, bearing tattoo-marks (v. στιγματοφ-).
 στιγματίας, ον, Ion. -της, εω, ὁ, one who bears tattoo-marks, a branded culprit, runaway slave, Asius 1, Pseudo-Phocyl. 212, Ar. Lys. 331, Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 19, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 24; στ. οἰκέτης Lys. ap. Ath. 612 C: generally, a scoundrel, Byz.; cf. στίγων. 2. in Comedy, one whose property is marked as mortgaged, Cratin. Incert. 140; cf. στίζω. II. a critic who lays great stress on punctuation, of Nicanor, Eust. 20. 12, Suid.; v. στιγμή II.
 στιγματίζω, like στίζω, to prick, puncture, Chron. Pasch.: to brand, metaph., ψυχὴν διὰ κληίδων Basil.
 στιγματοφόρος, ον, = στιγματῆφόρος, Polyæn. 1. 24; v. Lob. Phryn. 682.
 στιγμή, ἡ, (στίζω) like Lat. punctum, a mark made by a pointed instrument, a prick, spot, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 398 D. 2. a mathematical point, Arist. Top. 1. 18, 8, Eth. N. 10. 3, 4, de An. 3. 2, 20, al.; ὅσον στ. αἱματίνη of the size of a spot of blood, Id. H. A. 6. 3, 2. 3. metaph. of anything very small, a jot, tittle, εἴ γε εἶχε στιγμὴν ἢ σκιδαν ταύτων Dem. 552. 7, cf. Menand. Incert. 389:—of time, Simon. 201; ἐν αὐτῷ χρόνῳ in a moment, Ev. Luc. 4. 5; στιγμὴ χρόνου ὁ βίος Plut. 2. 13 D, cf. 111 C, Anth. P. 7. 472. II. in Gramm., στιγμὴ or τελεία ατιγμὴ is the full stop, period, μέση στ. the colon, ὑποστιγμὴ the comma, A. B. 758: Nicanor made 8 στιγμαί, Ib.
 στιγμαῖος, α, ον, no bigger than a point, Plut. 2. 1084 B, Cleomed. p. 72; of time, momentary, Plut. 2. 117 E; στιγμαῖος is f. l., Lob. Phryn. 544.
 στιγμακῶς, Adv. with a full stop, Eust. 399. fin.
 στιγμός, οὐ, ὁ, a pricking, Aesch. Supp. 139.
 στίγων, ἄνος, ὁ, = στιγματίας, Ar. Fr. 46; cf. πέδων.
 στίζω, Simon. 78; fut. στίξω Hdt. 7. 35, Eupol. Ταξ. 11: aor. ἐστίξα Hdt. 5. 35:—Med., Luc., etc.: aor. ἐστιξάμην Nonn.:—Pass., aor. part. στιχθείς Porph. V. Pyth. 15: pf. ἐστιγμαί Hdt., Att. (From √ΣΤΙΠ,

cf. ἔ-στιγ-μαι, στιγ-μή, στίγ-μα, also στικ-τός; cf. Lat. di-sting-uo, in-stinc-tus, in-stig-o, sti-mulus, sti-lus (for stig-lus); Goth. stik-s (στιγμή), stak-s (στίγμα); A. S. stic-ian (to stick); O. H. G. stih-u (stechen); stach-ila (stachel), stich-ila (stichel), etc., in Skt. without the s, tig, téj-āmi (acu), tig-mas (acutus), tik-tas (amarus); so, Zd. tigh-ra (acutus), tigh-ri (sagitta). To mark with a pointed instrument, to prick, stab, Lat. pungere, στίξω σε βελόνησιν τρισίν Eupol. Ταξ. 11. II. to tattoo, as the Thracians used to do, among whom τὸ ἐστίχθαι εὐγενὲς κέκριται Hdt. 5. 6 ἀποξυρήσας τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐστίξε Ib. 35; so, ἐστιγμένους ἀνθέμιον Xen. An. 5. 4, 32; of the Britons, τὰ σώματα ἀτίξονται γραφαῖς ποικίλων ζώων Hdn. 3. 14. 2. to brand, as a mark of disgrace, Hdt. 7. 35, Ar. Ran. 1511; τοὺς δὲ . . . ἐστίξον στίγματα βασιλῆα branded them with the royal brand-marks (as we might say, with the broad arrow), Hdt. 7. 233; esp. of runaway slaves, δραπέτης ἐστιγμένος Ar. Av. 760, cf. Andoc. ap. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1001; so, ἐστ. αὐτομόλος Aesch. 38. 26 (cf. στιγματίας); κατὰ τοῦ προσώπου Ael. V. II. 2. 9, cf. Diphil. Πολυπρ. 1. 7. 3. merely for the purpose of marking as one's property, as στίξαι ἵππον Phot.; cf. κοππατίας, σαμφόρας:—στίξιν χωρίον to mark a piece of land as mortgaged, by a notice set up upon it, Poll. 3. 85; cf. ἀστικτος, στιγματίας 2. 4. rarely c. dupl. acc., στίγματα στίξιν τινά to brand one with a mark, Hdt. 7. 233; στ. ἵππον εἰς τὸ μέτωπον to brand the figure of a horse on one's forehead, Plut. Nic. 29; στ. εἰς τὰ μέτωπα γλαυκῆς Id. Pericl. 26; cf. Xen. 1. c. 5. metaph., εἰς ἅλα στίξισσα πνοά Simon. 78; βακτηρία στ. to beat black and blue, Ar. Vesp. 1296: II. in Gramm. to put a full stop, Lat. interpungere, Anth. P. 15. 38; cf. στιγμή II.
 στικτέον, verb. Adj. one must put the stop (στιγμή), Schol. Il. 2. 173, al.
 στικτό-πους, ον, with spotted feet, ἔλαφοι Opp. C. 1. 307.
 στικτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of στίζω, pricked, punctured, βραχίονες Anth. P. 7. 10;—generally, spotted, dappled, of fallow-deer (cf. λάσιος), Soph. Ph. 184, El. 568; νεβρίδες Eur. Bacch. 111, cf. 835; ἔλαφος Epigr. Gr. 1082. 4; ὑαίνοι Opp. C. 3. 288; ταῦς Philostr. 856:—also, στ. πτέρυξ, of the ἔποψ, Aesch. Fr. 305. 7; and so Eur. Phoen. 1115, στικτοῖς ὄμμασιν δεδρακόντα, where the Schol. has ποικίλοις.
 στίλβη, ἡ, (στίλβω) a lamp, Ar. Fr. 470, Hermipp. Θεοί 8, Plat. Com. Incert. 15. II. a mirror, Hesych.
 στίλβηδόν, Adv. shining, glittering, Suid.
 στίλβηδόν, ὄνος, ἡ, brilliance, brightness, polish, στ. λαβεῖν Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 2; ὀφθαλμῶν Plut. 2. 889 D.
 στίλβόντως, Adv. of στίλβω, brilliantly, Schol. Arat. 330.
 στίλβο-ποιέω, to make to shine, Diosc. 1. 90.
 στίλβός, ἡ, ὄν, = στίλπνός, Galen., Eccl.
 στίλβότης, ητος, ἡ, = στίλπνότης, Plut. Alex. 57, Eccl.
 στίλβω, = στίλπνώω, Diosc. 5. 173, LXX (Ps. 7. 13):—Pass. to glitter, shine, Eccl.
 στίλβω, used chiefly in pres. and impf.: aor. ἐστίλψα Charito 2. 2, v. sub fin. (The √ΣΤΙΛΒ becomes ΣΤΙΛΠ in στίλπ-νός.) To glitter, gleam, of polished or bright surfaces, ἦκα στίλβοντας ἐλαίω Il. 18. 596; κάλλει τε στίλβων καὶ εἵμασιν 3. 392; κάλλει καὶ χάρισι στίλβων Od. 6. 237; λαμπραὶ δ' ἀκτίνες ἀπ' αὐτοῦ αἰγλήεν στίλβουσιν beam from him, h. Hom. 31. 11; στ. ὄπλοισι Eur. Andr. 1146; ἰδῶν στίλβοντα τὰ λάμβδα, i. e. the λ upon the Lacedaemonian shields, Eupol. Incert. 37; στ. νῶτον πτερύγων χρυσαῖν Ar. Av. 697; στ. ἄνθει . . . ἐπωμίδας Achae. ap. Ath. 414 D; στ. ἐν χρωμάτων ποικιλίᾳ Plat. Phaedo 110 D: absol., of sleek horses, Eur. Rhes. 618; of brilliant complexion, Theocr. 2. 79, etc.; of water in motion, Plat. Tim. 59 B, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 18; of the white gleam on the eye, Id. H. A. 6. 3, 6; of the fixed stars, as opp. to the planets, to twinkle (but cf. στίλβων), Id. An. Post. 1. 13, 2, Cael. 2. 8, 10: c. acc. cogn., στ. ἀστραπᾶς to flash lightning, Id. Or. 480; and so, metaph., στ. ὀμηλικὴν ἐρατεινὴν Orph. Arg. 1113. 2. metaph. to shine, be bright, Eur. Hipp. 195. II. trans. = στίλπνώω, στίλβει τὸ πρόσωπον Diosc. 1. 111; στίλψασα τὰς παρείας Aristaeon. 1. 25.
 στίλβωμα, τό, = στίλβωτρον, Diosc. 1. 57. II. a glittering ornament, Byz.
 στίλβων, οντος, ὁ, the Shiner, name of the planet Mercury, Arist. Mund. 2. 9, Plut. 2. 430 A, and (in acc. form στίλβωνα) 1029 B, Cic. Nat. D. 2. 20. II. v. στίλπων.
 στίλβωσις, ἡ, a making to shine, γενέσθαι εἰς στ. to be made bright, LXX (Ezek. 21. 10), Eccl.
 στίλβωτής, οὐ, ἄ, a polisher, Gloss.
 στίλβωτρον, τό, a cosmetic, Diosc. 1. 33.
 στίλη [ῖ], ἡ, a drop, Lat. stilla: metaph., like στιγμή, a little bit, a moment, κατεκοιμήθημεν ὅσον στίλην Ar. Vesp. 213.
 στίλπνός, ἡ, ὄν, glittering, glistening, ἔρσαι Il. 14. 351; ὀφθαλμοί Arist. Physiogn. 6, 38; μαργαρίται Luc. Imag. 9; of cosmetics, Diosc. 5. 99.
 στίλπνότης, ητος, ἡ, = στίλβότης, Plut. 2. 921 A, etc.
 στίλπνώω, to make to shine, polish, Arr. Epict. 2. 8, 25, Galen.
 στίλπων, or στίλβων, ὁ, Sybar. name for a dwarf, Ath. 518 E.
 στίλψις, εως, ἡ, (στίλβω) a shining, glittering, Origen., Tzetz.
 στίμμι or στίμι, ιος or εως, or ιδος, τό, Lat. stimmi or stibium, sesquimulphuret of antimony, whence a dark pigment was made, with which women, esp. in the East, stained their eyelids, so as to add to the beauty of the eyes, Diosc. 5. 99, cf. Plin. 33. 33:—also στίμμις or στίμις, ἡ, acc. στίμιν Antiph. Παροιμ. 2, Ion. ap. Poll. 5. 101.—It is still used in Asia under the names cohel, surme.
 στιμμίζω, to tinge the eyelids black with στίμμι, Democr. ap. Fahr. Bibl. Gr. 5. 337:—Med. to tinge one's eyelids with black, Galen. 6. 439; στ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς LXX (4 Regg. 9. 30, Ezek. 23. 40).

elements, reduced to four by Empedocles, who called them *ρίζματα*, v. Sturz. Emped. pp. 255 sqq.; the word *στοιχεία* being first used by Plat., τὰ πρῶτα οἰονπερὶ στ., ἐξ ὧν ἡμεῖς τε ἐνυκείμεθα καὶ τὰλλα Theaet. 201 E; τὰ τῶν πάντων στ. Polit. 278 C; αὐτὰ τιθέμενοι στ. τοῦ παντός Tim. 48 B, cf. Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 3, Metaph. 2. 3, 2, Diog. L. 3. 24, Bentr. Phal. p. 523; στ. σωματικά Arist. Meteor. 1. 1, 1; equivalent to ἀρχαί, Thales ap. Plut. 2. 875 D, Anaxim. ap. Diog. L. 2. 1, Arist. Phys. 1. 5, 6, Metaph. 12. 10, 5, al.; but Arist. also distinguishes στ. from ἀρχή as less comprehensive, and takes στ. for *the material cause*, as opp. to ἀρχή (*the formal or motive*), Metaph. 4. 1, 1., 4. 3, 1., 6. 17, 12; αἰθέρ, κύσμον στ. ἄριστον Orph. H. 4. 4; ἀνηλεές στ., of the sea, Babr. 71. 4. 3. also *the elements of knowledge and the sciences*, in Geometry, points, lines, surfaces, Arist. Categ. 12, 3, Metaph. 4. 3; in Arithmetic, a unit, Ib.; in Grammar, στ. τῆς λέξεως parts of speech, Id. Poët. 20, 1, Dion. H. de Comp. 2; in Logic, *the major premisses* of syllogisms, Arist. Metaph. 4. 3, 3; in Rhet. *common places*, Id. Rhet. 1. 6, 1., 2. 22, 13. 4. generally, a simple or elementary principle, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τῶν στ. from the first elements, in teaching, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 1; χρηστῆς πολιτείας στ. Isocr. 18 A; τὸ πολλάκις εἰρημένον μέγιστον στ. Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 5; τὸ νόμισμα στ. καὶ πέρασ τῆς ἀλλαγῆς a first principle or condition, Ib. 1. 9, 12; στ. τῆς ὄλης τέχνης Nicol. Incert. 1. 30. 5. in later writers the planets were called *στοιχεία*, Eccl., v. Vales. ad Eus. H. E. 3. 31, Manetho 4. 624: esp. a sign of the Zodiac, Diog. L. 6. 102; cf. *στοιχείωμα*.—See further M. Müller, *Science of Lang.* 2. pp. 79 sq.

στοιχειώω, to teach or set down as elements (*στοιχεία*), Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1036 A: Pass. to be trained, disciplined, Eccl. II. to enchant, charm, Tzetz. II. p. 93.

στοιχειώδης, ες, (εἶδος) elementary, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 1, 15; Sup. στοιχειωδέστατος Id. Metaph. 1. 8, 3; Comp. —έστερος Plut. 2. 1004 A; esp. of Grammar, τὰ στ. μόρια Dion. H. de Thuc. 22:—Adv. —δως, Diog. L. 7. 131., 10. 34.—Cf. *στοιχῶδης*.

στοιχείωμα, τό, an element, principle, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 36. II. in pl. the signs of the Zodiac:—hence *στοιχειωματικοί*, ol, persons who cast nativities from the signs of the Zodiac, Ptolem., Byz.

στοιχειώσις, εως, ἡ, elementary instruction, an elementary treatise, Diog. L. 10. 37; al. στ. a work by Epicurus, Ib. 44:—the alphabet, Eriphan. II. enchantment, Byz.

στοιχειωτής, οὔ, ὁ, a teacher of elements, of Grammarians, Apoll. de Constr. p. 303, Walz Rhett. 7, 2. p. 903.

στοιχειωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, elementary, Diog. L. 10. 30; διδαχῆ, φιλοσοφία Clem. Al. 673, 771. II. magical, Byz.

στοιχέω, fut. ἤσω, (στοῖχος) to go in a line or row, of waves, Alcae. 11 Ahr.; μὴ ἐγκαταλιπεῖν τὸν παραστάτην, ᾧ στοιχοῖη not to desert him beside whom he ought to stand in battle,—from the oath of Athenian citizens, ap. Stob. 243. 21, Poll. 8. 105;—hence, to go in battle-order, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 34, Eq. Mag. 5. 7:—to dance in rows, Jac. Philostr. Imag. 647; to be in rows, of leaves, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 5, cf. 3. 5, 3; κατὰ τὸ στοιχοῦν in sequence, Arist. Interpr. 10, 3. II. c. dat. to be in line with, walk by, agree with, submit to, τῇ προθέσει τῆς συγκλήτου Polyb. 28. 5, 6; ταῖς πλείοσι γνώμαις Dion. H. 6. 65; τῷ νομίματι Sext. Emp. M. 1. 178; τοῖς προειρημένοις φιλοσόφοις Ib. 11. 59; τῷ κανόνι τούτῳ Ep. Gal. 5. 25, cf. Philipp. 3. 16; τοῖς ἔχουσι Ep. Rom. 4. 12; μιᾷ στ. to be contented with one wife, Schol. Ar. Pl. 773. III. στοιχεῖς φυλάσσω τὸν νόμον observest it regularly, Act. Ap. 21. 24.

στοιχηγορέω, to tell in regular order, Aesch. Pers. 430.

στοιχηδῆς, Adv., =sq., Theognost. Can. 163.

στοιχηδόν, Adv. in a row, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 6, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 7, Ap. Rh. I. 1004.

στοίχημα, τό, a contract, pledge, Byz.:—a deposit, Enst. 1312. 21.

στοιχητιόν, verb. Adj. one must agree with, τινί Eust. Opusc. 49. 80.

στοιχιαῖος, α, ὄν, of one row or course, of range-work in masonry, Inscr. ap. Müller Munim. Ath. p. 36.

στοιχίζω, to set in a row, esp. to set a row of poles with nets to drive the game into, Xen. Cyn. 6, 8; cf. *στοῖχος* II, περιστοιχίζω:—Pass. to be set in rows, LXX (Ezek. 42. 3). II. to order or arrange in system, τρόπους μαντικῆς Aesch. Pr. 484; cf. *διαστοιχίζομαι*.

στοιχισμός, ὁ, a surrounding with hunting-nets, Poll. 5. 36.

στοιχο-μῦθῳ, =στοιχηγορέω, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 429, Phot.

στοῖχος, ὁ, (στεῖχω, cf. στίχος) a row, στοῖχοι τῶν ἀναβαθμῶν, of a flight of steps, Hdt. 2. 125; esp. a row of persons standing one behind another, as in a procession, ἐπὶ στοῖχου =στοιχηδόν, Ar. Eccl. 756; κατὰ στοῖχον Thuc. 2. 102; κατὰ στοῖχους Ar. Fr. 45;—so, of ships, a column, ἐν στοῖχοις τρισί Aesch. Pers. 366; of soldiers, a file, Thuc. 4. 47; διὰ στοῖχων παρατάσσεσθαι Dio C. 63. 4; of deer swimming, Opp. C. 2. 226; of the ranks and files of the chorus in Greek plays, Poll. 4. 108, 109;—a row or course of bricks, etc., in building, Inscr. l. c. sub *στοιχιαῖος*:—an arithmetical series, Arist. Metaph. 13. 6, 2. II. a line of poles supporting hunting-nets, into which the game were driven, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10 and 21.

στοιχῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) in rows, κριθῆ στ. barley which has its grains one directly under another, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2 (vulg. *στοιχειώδης*).

στολ-άρχης, οὔ, ὁ, =στόλαρχος, Anth. P. append. 204, Hesych.

στολαρχία, ἡ, the office or rank of στόλαρχος, Manass. Chron. 2911.

στόλαρχος, ὁ, the commander of a fleet, Poll. 1. 119.

στολάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (στόλος 1. 3) moving in close array, λίβυες οἰωνοὶ στολάδες Eur. Hel. 1480; Ald. στοχάδες, in a row.—Cf. *σπολάς*.

στολή, ἡ, Acol. σπολά q. v.: (στέλλω):—an equipment, fitting out, στρατοῦ Aesch. Supp. 764. 2. like στόλος 1. 3, an armament, Id. Pers. 1018. II. equipment in clothes, raiment, dress, lb. 192,

oft. in Soph., and Eur.; *στολήν ἱππὰδα ἐσταλμένοι* Hdt. 1. 80; στ. ἱππική Ar. Eccl. 846; Σκυθική Hdt. 4. 78; Ὀρηκία Eur. Rhos. 313; Μηδική Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 40; γυναικεία Ar. Thesni. 851, cf. 92; τοξική Plat. Legg. 833 B, etc.; cf. Ἑλλην II:—metaph. of birds, στ. πτερῶν Ach. Tat. 1. 15. 2. a piece of dress, a garment, robe, Lat. stola, Soph. O. C. 1357, 1597, Eur., etc.; στ. θηρῶν, of the lion's skin which Hercules wore, Eur. H. F. 465; ἐν στ. περιπατεῖν in full dress, M. Anton. 1. 7, cf. Ev. Marc. 12. 38.

στολίδιον, τό, Dim. of στόλις, Aen. Tact. 29.

στολιδόομαι, Med. to dress oneself in, νεβρίδα στολιδωσαμένα Eur. Phoen. 1754.

στολιδῶδης, ες, in folds, folded, Hipp. Art. 826, in Comp. —έστερος.

στολιδῶμα, τό, a fold, πέπλου Anth. P. 5. 104.

στολιδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of στολιδόομαι (στολίσ II), στ. χιτῶν a long tunic hanging in many folds, such as we see in many ancient statues, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2; cf. Poll. 7. 54.

στολίζω, fut. ἴσω, (στολίσ) like στέλλω, to put in trim, στολίσας νηὸς πτερὰ drawing in the sail, Hes. Op. 626. 2. to equip, dress, τινά τινι Anacreont. 15. 29; τινά Plut. 2. 366 F:—Pass., ἐστολισμένος δορὶ armed with spear, Eur. Supp. 659; νῆες σημείους ἐστ. Pseudo-Eur. 1. A. 255; νυμφικῶς ἐστ. Ach. Tat. 3. 7; ἐστ. στολήν βασιλικήν LXX (Esth. 8 (9). 15); absol., ἐστ. in full dress, Ib. (1 Esdr. 1. 2, etc., cf. Esth. 4. 4., 6. 9). 3. metaph. to deck, adorn, τί τινι Anth. P. 9. 214. II. to be a στολιστής, C. I. 481. 9.

στόλιον, τό, Dim. of στολή II, a scanty garment, of the dress of philosophers, Anth. P. 11. 157, Arr. Epict. 3. 23, 35.

στολίσ, ἴδος, ἡ, =στολή II, a garment, robe, Eur. Phoen. 1491, Anth. P. 7. 27, etc.; νεβρῶν στολίδες, i. e. fawnskins worn as garments, Eur. Hel. 1539. 2. νηῶν στολίδες sails, Anth. P. 10. 6:—but, στολίσ ἄκρα =ἀκροστόλιον (q. v.), Eratosth. Catast. 35. II. in pl. folds or tucks in a garment, πέπλων Eur. Bacch. 936; τῶν ἀνδριάντων Arist. Audib. 35; cf. *στολιδωτός*: so of wrinkles or folds in the womb or other parts, Medic.; also the wrinkles of a knitted brow, Plut. 2. 64 A, cf. Poll. 2. 46.

στόλισις, εως, ἡ, a clothing, dressing, Philo 2. 157.

στόλισμα, τό, an equipment, garment, mantle, Eur. Hec. 1156.

στολισμός, ὁ, an equipping, dressing with robes, στ. θεῶν Inscr. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 6, cf. 8795. 2. equipment, dress, LXX (2 Paral. 9. 4, al.).

στολιστήριον, τό, a place where the priests attired themselves or the statues of the gods, a vestry, Plut. 2. 359 A, cf. Wytt. 352 B.

στολιστής, οὔ, ὁ, =ἱεροστόλος, Plut. 2. 366 E, Clem. Al. 758:—fem. *στολιστρία*, ἡ, Manass. Chron. 6096.—Cf. *πρωτοστολιστής*.

στολμός, ὁ, =σταλή, equipment, raiment, Eur. Supp. 1055; but mostly with a word added, πρόστερνοι στ. πέπλων Aesch. Cho. 29; μέλανα στ. πέπλων Eur. Alc. 215, cf. 819, 923; also, στ. τε χρῶνός τῶνδε .. πέπλων over the body, Id. Andr. 148; also of chaplets, στεφῆων ἱεροῦς στ. Id. Troa 258, cf. H. F. 526:—also of sails, στολμοί τε λαίφους Aesch. Supp. 715.

στολο-δρομέω, to go in a fleet, Hero in Math. Vett. 265 A.

στόλοκρος, ὄν, of a kid 'cui frons turgida cornibus,' with knobs instead of horns, Hesych.: τὸ σκ. the knob or young horn, Phot. 2. of men, bald, Hesych.: metaph. ugly, rude, Id.

στόλος, ὁ, (στέλλω) an equipment, esp. for warlike purposes, an expedition by land or (more frequently) sea, often in Hdt.; στόλον .. οὐκ ἐτι κατὰ θάλασσαν .. ἀλλὰ κατ' ἡπειρον 5. 64; often followed by ἐπί c. acc., ὁ ἐπ' Αἰθίωπας στ. 3. 25; ἐπὶ Λιβύην στρατιῆς μέγας στόλος 4. 145; also, ὁ στ. ἐστὶν εἰς Πισίδας Xen. An. 3. 1, 9, cf. Eur. Hec. 1141; so, ὁ πρὸς Ἴλιον στ. Soph. Ph. 247; οὔτε τοῦ πρώτου στ. Ib. 73; στόλον αἶρειν Aesch. Pers. 795, Eur. Hec. 1141; τεθριποβάμων στ. an equipage with four horses, Eur. Or. 989. 2. generally, a journey or (oftener) a voyage, Soph. Ph. 499; οὐ μοι μακρὸς εἰς Οἴτην στ. Ib. 490; στ. ποιέσθαι Xen. An. 1. 3, 16; πλεῦσαι Soph. Ph. 1037; ἰδίῳ στόλῳ in a journey privately undertaken, on one's own account, opp. to δημοσίῳ or κοινῷ στ., Hdt. 5. 63., 6. 39, cf. Thuc. 8. 9; metaph., εὐανθέα στ. ἀναβαίνειν Pind. P. 2. 114; ἐλευθέρῳ στόλῳ with free course, Ib. 8. 141; πατρῶον στόλον, adverbially, by my father's sending, Schäf. Soph. Tr. 562. b. the purpose or cause of a journey, a mission, errand, Soph. O. C. 358; τινί στόλῳ προσέσχεσ .. πόθεν πλέων; where Neoptolemus answers ἐξ Ἰλίου .. ναυστολῶ, Soph. Ph. 244; ὁ δὲ στ. νῶν ἐστὶ παρὰ τὸν Τηρέα Ar. Av. 46. 3. an armament, army, Hdt. 5. 64; τὸν ἐπτάλοχον στ., of the Seven against Thebes, Soph. O. C. 1305, cf. Tr. 226, 496, etc.;—or, a sea-force, fleet, Hdt. 1. 4., 5. 43; στ. χιλιοναύτης of the expedition against Troy, Aesch. Ag. 45, cf. 577; ναυβάτη στόλῳ Soph. Ph. 270; οὐ πολλῶ στόλῳ, i. e. in one ship, Ib. 547, cf. 561; νεῶν στ. Thuc. 1. 31; στ. ἀγείρειν Ib. 9; συναγείρειν Hdt. 1. 4; opp. to καταλύειν, Hdt. 7. 16, 2; generally, a party, a band, troop, freq. in Aesch. Supp., as 2, 29; παίδων, γυναικῶν, πρεσβυτῶν Id. Eun. 1027, cf. 856; νοσεῖ δὲ μοι πρόπας στόλος all the people, Soph. O. T. 169. 4. παγκρατίον στ., periphr. for παγκράτιον, Pind. N. 3. 27; στ. λόγων a set narrative, Emped. 87. II. an appendage, excrescence, στ. δειπάλωδης Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 6; the stump of the tail, in animals, Id. P. A. 2. 14, 5; μικροῦ γ' ἔνεκεν [κέρκου] ἔχουσί τινα στόλον Ib. 4. 10, 52. 2. =ἔμβολον, a ship's beak, of which the extremity was called ἀκροστόλιον, Pind. P. 2. 114; plated with brass, χαλκήρης στόλος Aesch. Pers. 408, cf. Intertp. ad Eur. I. T. 1135; δώδεκα στόλοι ναῶν, for δώδεκα νᾶες, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 277; δρυοπαγῆς στ. = πάσσαλος, Soph. (Fr. 629) ap. Hesych.

στόμα, τό, Dor. στόμα Theocr. 29. 25; (v. sub fin.):—the mouth, Lat. os, Il. 14. 467, etc.; σύν τε στόμ' ἐρείσαι Od. 11. 425; ἰμείρων γλυκεροῦ στ. Solon 21; of animals, Hes. Sc. 146, 389, etc., Soph. Ph. 1156:—the pl. is sometimes used for the sing., like Lat. ora, ἀμφιπίπτων στό-

μασιν, of kissing, Soph. Tr. 938, and freq. in later Poets, Ap. Rh. 4. 1607, Nic. Al. 210, 240, etc.:—metaph., στόμα πτολέμοιο, ὑσμίνης the very jaws of the battle, as of a devouring monster, Il. 10. 8., 20. 359 (but cf. infr. III. 1).

2. esp. the mouth as the organ of speech, δέκα μὲν γλώσσοι, δέκα δὲ στόματ' 2. 489; Βραχὺ μοι στόμα πάντ' ἀνάγησασθαι Pind. N. 10. 35; often in Trag., στ. θηλυθῆναι Soph. Aj. 651 (v. infr.); στ. τὸ δῖον the mouth of Jove, Aesch. Pr. 1032; τὸ Φοῖβου θεῖον ἀψευδὲς στ. Id. Fr. 281, cf. Soph. O. C. 603; τὸ στρογγύλον τοῦ στόματος Ar. Fr. 397; ἐγὼ Μοισῶν καπυρὸν στόμα their mouthpiece, organ, Theocr. 7. 37, cf. Mosch. 3. 73; Πιερίδων τὸ σοφὸν στ., of Homer, Anth. P. 7. 4, cf. 7. 6., 7. 75., 9. 184:—then, sometimes, for speech, words, Soph. O. T. 426, 706, O. C. 132, etc.; εἰς τὸδ' ἐξεληθύντος ἀνόσιον στ. Ib. 981; κἂν φέρη καλὸν στ. Id. Fr. 669; τὸ σὺν .. στ. ἐλεινὸν Id. O. T. 671; δίδουαι στ. καὶ σοφίαν Ev. Luc. 21. 15; in pl. of a single speaker, Soph. O. T. 1219:—special phrases: οἴγειν στ. Aesch. Pr. 611; λύνειν, διαίρειν στόμα Eur. Hipp. 1060, Isocr. 252 C, Dem. 375. 15; κοιμᾶν στόμα, i. e. to keep silence, Aesch. Ag. 1247, 293; ἴσχε δακῶν στ. σὺν Soph. Tr. 977; ὕδοντι πρὶε τὸ στ. Id. Fr. 777; so, στόμα κλείειν, ἐπέχειν Eur. Phoen. 865, Hec. 1283; σῖγ' ἔχειν στ. Id. Hipp. 660; εὐ ἔχειν = εὐφημεῖν, Eur. Incert. 117; δάκνειν στ., i. e. to keep a forced silence (cf. ὄδαξ), Aesch. Fr. 293;—v. sub θηλύνω; συγκληῖν Ar. Thesm. 40.

3. with Preps., a. ἀνὰ στόμα ἔχειν to have always in one's mouth, whether for good or ill, Eur. El. 80; ἀνὰ στ. καὶ διὰ γλώσσης ἔχειν Id. Andr. 95. b. ἀπὸ στόματος εἰπεῖν, like ἀπὸ γλώσσης, to speak by word of mouth, i. e. by memory (cf. ἀπὸ χειρὸς), Plat. Theaet. 142 D, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 9, Philem. Nem. 1, etc. c. διὰ στόμα λέγειν Aesch. Theb. 579, cf. Eur. Or. 103; (so, κατὰ τὸ στ. ἄδειν Ar. Nub. 158); διὰ στόμα ἔχειν Id. Lys. 855; οἴκτος ἦν διὰ στόμα was in every one's mouth, Aesch. Theb. 51; πᾶσι διὰ στόματος 'tis the common talk, Theocr. 12. 21, cf. Theogn. 18.

d. ἐν στόμασιν or στόματι ἔχειν Hdt. 3. 157., 6. 136; πολλῶν κείσθαι ἐν στόμασιν Theogn. 240: ἐν τῷ στ. λέγειν Ar. Ach. 198. e. ἐξ ἑνὸς στ. with one voice, Ar. Eq. 670, Plat. Rep. 364 A; so, ὡς ἀφ' ἑνὸς στόματος Anth. P. 11. 159. f. ἐπὶ στόμα or one's face, face-foremost, ἐξεκυλίσθη πρήνης .. ἐπὶ στ. Il. 6. 43., 16. 410; ἐπὶ στ. πίπτειν Plut. Artox. 29, etc.;—also, ὅ τι ἦλθεν ἐπὶ στ. whatever came uppermost, Lat. quicquid in buccam venerit, Plat. Rep. 563 C, cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 13; for ὕς ἐπὶ στ., v. βοῦς IV. g. κατὰ στόμα face to face, Lat. adversa fronte, Hdt. 8. 11, Eur. Heracl. 801, Rhes. 409, cf. Xen. An. 5. 2, 26; κατὰ στ. τινος confronted with him, Plat. Legg. 855 D; v. supr. c.

II. στ. ποταμοῦ the mouth of a river, Lat. ostia, Il. 12. 24, Od. 5. 441, Aesch. Pr. 847, etc.; so, ἡόνος στ. μακρόν the wide mouth of the bay, Il. 14. 36, cf. Od. 10. 90, Hdt. 2. 17; στ. τοῦ Πόντου, Lat. fauces Ponti, Id. 4. 86, cf. Thuc. 4. 49, 102; τὸ στ. τῆς ἐσβολῆς Ar. Eccl. 1107:—but also, a chasm or cleft in the earth or rock with a stream gushing out, Hdt. 1. 202; τὸ ἄνω, τὸ κάτω στ. τοῦ ὀρύγματος the width of the trench at top, at bottom, (cf. γαφῆ, γαφ), Id. 7. 23, 37. 2. any outlet or entrance, ἀργαλέον στ. λαύρης Od. 22. 137; στ. τῆς ἀγνῆς Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 4; στ. φρέατος Id. An. 4. 5, 25; καδίσκου Ar. Fr. 231, cf. Anth. P. 6. 251; χθόνιον Ἄϊδα στ. Pind. P. 4. 44; διεξῶδων Plat. Phaedr. 251 D; ἐπτάπυλον στ. the seven gates of Thebes, Soph. Ant. 119:—medic., στ. τῶν μητρώων, τῶν ὑστερέων Hipp. 604. 24., 1254. fin., al.; τῆς κοιλίας Arist. An. Post. 2. 11, 5; γαστρός Nic. Al. 20.

III. the foremost part, face, front: 1. of weapons, the point, κατὰ στόμα εἰμένα χαλκῶ Il. 15. 389; the edge of a sword, Lat. acies, τὸ στ. τῆς αἰχμῆς Philostr. 732, Ev. Luc. 21. 24, etc.; (but wrongly so taken in Soph. Aj. 651):—also like Lat. acies, the front ranks of the battle, the front, οἱ ἀπὸ στόματος (opp. τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς οὐράς), Xen. An. 3. 4, 42 and 43, cf. Hell. 4. 3, 4; τὸ στ. τοῦ πλαισίου Id. An. 3. 4, 43, cf. 5. 4, 22, Polyb. 10. 12, 7; (so perhaps στ. πολέμοιο, ὑσμίνης in Hom. should be taken, v. supr. 1. 1). 2. generally, ἄκρον στ. πύργων the edge or top of the towers, Eur. Phoen. 1166; στ. πέπλου Paul. Sil. Ambo 257; στ. σιδηροῦν κριοῦ Math. Vett. 6 C:—in Xen. Ages. 11, 15, πρὸς τῷ στόματι τοῦ βίου at the very verge of life. (Cf. Zd. staman (os). From the same Root come στόμαχος, στόμιον, στωμύλος, etc.)

στομακάκη [ἄ], ἡ, a disease in which all the teeth fall out, scurvy of the gums, Strab. 781 (where Mss. -κάκη), cf. Plin. H. N. 25. 6; the analogical form στομοκόκη has no authority, v. Lob. Phryn. 668.

στομαλγέω, to have a sore mouth, Poll. 4. 185.

στομαλία, ἡ, (ἄλγος) soreness of the mouth, Poll. 4. 185:—metaph. a mouth-plague, i. e. incessant chattering, Id. 2. 101. Cf. γλώσσαλος. (στόμαργος, στομαργία, στομαργέω, are prob. merely Att. forms of στομαλγ-, v. Pott Et. Forsch. 2. 98.)

στομαλίμνη, ἡ, like λιμνοθάλαττα, a salt-water lake, estuary, Strab. 184, 595; there was an old reading in Il. 6. 4, μεσσηγὺς ποταμοῖο Σκαμάνδρου καὶ στομαλίμνης, v. Schol. Ven.:—the form στομάλιμνον, τό, occurs in Theocr. 4. 23.

στομαργία, ἡ, endless talking, Philo 2. 219.

στόμαργος, ὄν, busy with the tongue, a noisy prater, loud-tongued, Aesch. Theb. 447, Soph. El. 607; στ. γλωσσαλία wearisome talkativeness, Eur. Med. 525. Cf. γλώσσαλος.

στοματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στόμα) good for the mouth, φάρμακον Diosc. 3. 7, cf. Antyll. in Matth. Med. 336.

στοματο-διαστολεὺς, ἔως, ὄ, a surgical instrument used to keep the mouth open, Heliod. ap. Oribas. in Mai Class. Auct. 4. p. 10.

στοματουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) wordmaking, γλώσσα Ar. Ran. 826.

στομαυλέω, to mimic a flute with the lips, Plat. Crat. 417 E, cf. Poll. 2. 101.

στομαχέω, to be squeamish, fastidious, Greg. Nyss.; in Basil. M. στομαχάω, but with v. l. -έω.

στομαχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the stomach, πάθος Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 6;

συγκοπή Galen. 2. disordered in the stomach, Diosc. 4. 38, Aretae., etc.; mentioned with μελαγχολικός, Plut. 2. 732 A. Adv. -κῶς, Galen. στόμαχος, ὄ, (στόμα II) properly, a mouth, opening: hence, 1. in the oldest Greek, the throat, gullet, ἀπὸ στομάχου ἀρνῶν τάμε νηλεῖ χαλκῶ Il. 3. 292., 19. 266; κατὰ στομάχοιο θέμεθλα νύξε 17. 47; the same as οἰσοφάγος, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 8 sq., compared with 1. 12, 1.

2. in Hipp. also, the neck of the bladder, Aër. 286; or of the uterus, 598. 45., 677. 32, etc. 3. after Arist. the orifice of the stomach, = στόμα γαστρός Nic. Al. 22, Plut. 2. 687 D, Galen.; and later, the stomach itself, Plut. 2. 698 A, Ath. 79 F.—Cf. Foës. Oecon., Greenhill Theophil. p. 56. 10.

στόμβος, ἡ, ὄν, = βαρύηχος, βαρύφθογγος, Hipp. (471. 43) ap. Galen., where φθέγγεται σομφόν stands in the text.

στομήρης, ἐς, v. sub στομῶδης.

στομίζομαι, Dep. to take with the mouth, Aquila V. T.

στόμιον, τό, Dim. of στόμα: generally, a mouth, Posidipp. Χορ. 1. 16;

στομιοῖσι δυσαλθές Nic. Al. 12; of a venomous beast, Ib. 524, Th. 233. II. the mouth of a vessel, κέρασι χρυσᾶ στ. προσβεβλημένοις Aesch. Fr. 183; the mouth of a cave used as a grave, Soph. Ant. 1217: hence a cave, vault, as if it were the entrance of the lower world, Aesch. Cho. 807 (of Delphi), cf. Plat. Rep. 615 D, E:—of any aperture or opening, Tim. Locr. 101 D, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 2; a cavity from which winds issue, Arist. Mund. 4, 28; στ. γαστρός Nic. Al. 509; the socket of a bolt, στομίοις κληῖθρα δέχοισθε Anth. P. 7. 391. III. a

bridle-bit, bit, χαλινούς καὶ στόμια ἐμβαλεῖν Hdt. 4. 72, cf. 1. 215; χάλυβος .. στόμιον παρέχουσα Soph. Tr. 1261; γνώμη στομίων ἄτερ εὐθύνας Aesch. Pr. 287; δακῶν δὲ στ. ὡς νεοζυγῆς πῶλός Ib. 1009; στόμιον δέχεσθαι Soph. El. 1462; στ. ἐνδακείν Eur. Hipp. 1223; συνδάκνειν Xen. Eq. 6, 9; στ. Τροίας a bit or curb for Troy, of the Greek army, Aesch. Ag. 133. 2. = φορβεία, Eust. 539. 16. 3. a female ornament for the neck, Poll. 5. 98.

στόμις, ὄ, a hard-mouthed horse, Aesch. Fr. 346, ubi v. Herm. (386); στομίας in Suid.

στομίσ, ἴδος, ἡ, = στόμιον III. 2, Poll. 10. 56.

στομο-δῆκος, ὄν, = στωμύλος, Pherocr. Incert. 71.

στομο-κάκη, ἡ, v. s. στομακάκη.

στομο-κοπέω, to chew, Lat. maxilla, Gloss.

στομοποιέω, (as if from στομοποιός) = στομῶ III, Schol. Od. 9. 393.

στομῶ, fut. ὦσω, (στόμα) to muzzle or gag, Hdt. 4. 69;—Pass., πῶλους .. φμοῖσιν .. ἐστομωμένους having their mouths muzzled, Aesch. Fr. 341.

II. (στόμα II) to furnish with a mouth or opening, λιμένα Poll. 2. 100; also, 2. = ἀναστομῶ, to open, in a medic. sense, either by the knife, or by alteratives, Hipp. Art. 805.

III. (στόμα III. 1) of iron, to harden so as to take a sharp edge, make into steel, Plut. 2. 943 D, 946 C, Philo Belop. 104 B:—Pass., ἔγχος ἐστομωμένον Epigr. Gr. 790. 5. 2. metaph. to steel, harden, train for anything, Ar. Nub. 1108, 1110; στ. στομάχους Muson. ap. Stob. 160 fin.:—Pass., στομοῦται φύσις πρὸς τι Philo 1. 625; στομοῦσθαι κοῖ κρατύνεσθαι [τὰ βρέφη] Plut. Lyc. 16.

IV. ἀκοντιστοῖς τὴν οὐραγίαν καὶ τὰς πλευρὰς στ. to edge, fringe, fence with javelin-men, Plut. Anton. 42; so perh., in Pass., [δράκαινα] ἐχίδναις ἐστομωμένη Eur. I. T. 287.

στομφάζω, fut. ἄσω, (στόμφος) to speak mouthfuls, to mouth, rant, vaunt, Ar. Vesp. 721. 2. to speak a broad, coarse dialect, Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 3. 224: cf. στομφάζω.

στόμφαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, ἡ, (στόμφος) one who speaks mouth-filling words, esp. such as have the broad α and ω (cf. στομφάζω),—as Aeschylus is called in Ar. Nub. 1367, v. Schol. ad l.: cf. ὄμφαξ fin.

στομφασμός, ὄ, a talking big, bragging, Nicet. Chron. 17 D. II. a talking broad, as ἀμφασία, γνάμπτω for ἀφασία, γνάπτω, Eust. 1123. 41., 1350. 26.

στομφαστής, οὐ, ὄ, a big talker, Timario in Notices des Mss. 9. 229.

στομφαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, using broad forms of words, Eust. 12. 4, etc.

στομφο-λογέω, = στομφάζω, Hesych.

στόμφος, ὄ, also στόβος Lyc. 395: (στόμα):—a full mouth, hence, 1. lofty phrases, like ὄγκος, Lat. ampullae, Longin. 3. 1: also in worse sense bombast, Id. 32. 7. 2. scoffing, abuse, like λοιδορία, Lyc. 1. c.

στομφός, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν, high-sounding, bombastic, bragging, Walz Rhett. 7. 2, 963;—also στομφώδης, ἐς, Ib. 6. 225; τὸ στ. Greg. Nyss.

στομῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = εὐστομος, εὐφημος, Soph. Fr. 947.

στόμωμα, τό, (στομῶ) like στόμα II, a mouth, Πόντου Aesch. Pers. 878.

II. (στομῶ III) hardened iron so as to take a sharp edge, χαλυβδικόν στ. iron hardened into steel, Cratin. Χείρ. 14, cf. Plut. 2. 326 B; σιδήρου τὸ στ. the hardening of iron into steel, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 9, Plut. 2. 625 B, cf. 510 F, 625 C, 693 A; ὕξει διαπύρου σιδήρου στ. κατασβέσαι Id. Lyc. 9.

2. λεπίς στομώματος a scale which flies from hammered iron, Lat. squama ferri, Diosc. 5. 90; στόμωμα alnuc, Plin. N. H. 34. 25, Oribas., etc. 3. metaph. of an army (cf. acies), στ. δυνάμεως Diod. 19. 30:—hence, στ. εἰς μάχην ἡ ἀρχή Plut. Flam. 2:—also, στ. τοῦ οἴνου Id. 2. 692 D; τῆς ἀνδρείας 9SS D.

στόμωσις, ἐως, ἡ, (στομῶ) a hardening of iron so as to take a sharp edge, a making it into steel, πελέκως Plut. 2. 156 B; δεῖσθαι στομώσεως Muson. ap. Stob. 160. 55; δέχεσθαι τὴν στόμωσιν Plut. 2. 73 C, etc.:—metaph., στόμα πολλὴν στόμωσιν ἔχον a mouth that hath much sharpness of tongue, Soph. O. C. 795; cf. ὀξύναι στόμα in Tr. 1176, and v. ἀναστομῶ.

στομωτής, οὐ, ὄ, (στομῶ III) one who hardens iron into steel, Gloss.;

στομωτήρ, ἦρος, Byz.

στομωτός, ὄν, verb. Adj. hardened, hard (?), Aesch. Fr. 248.

στοναχέω, 3 pl. -έντι Mosch. 3. 28: fut. ἦσω Or. Sib. 10. 297: aor. ἐστοναχῆσα, the only tense used by Hom., (ἐπ-) Il. 24. 79, inf. στο-

ναχῆσαι 18. 124, cf. Q. Sm. 1. 573: (v. sub στενάχω):—Er. form of στενάχω (in Soph. El. 133 Elnsl. restored στενάχειν), to groan, sigh, II. 1. c.; στ. πόντος Orph. H. 37. 17.

II. trans. to sigh, groan over or for, τινα Soph. El. 133, Mosch. 3. 28.

στοναχή, ἡ, (στενάχω) like ατόνος, a groaning, wailing, II. 24. 512, 696, Od. 16. 144; στ. ἀνακαλείσθαι Eur. Phoen. 1500; also in pl. groans, sighs, II. 2. 39, al. (cf. ὄρημα); so in Pind. N. 10. 141, Soph. Aj. 203; στοναχὰς μέλπεσθαι τεκέων Eur. Andr. 1037:—so, στοναχή θαλάσσης Anth. P. 7. 142.

στοναχίσις, εὖς, ἡ, = στοναχή, Theod. Stud.

στοναχίζω, v. sub στενάχω.

στοναχός, ὁ, = στοναχή, Suid.

στονόεις, εἶσα, εν, (ατόνος) causing groans or sighs, βέλεα II. 8. 159; ὄιστοί Od. 21. 60; κήδεα 9. 12; ἀεθλαί Hes. Sc. 127; πλαγά Aesch. Pers. 1053; σίδαρος Soph. Tr. 887, etc.

2. generally, mournful, sad, wretched, αὐτή, εὐνή Od. 11. 382., 17. 102; αἰοιδή II. 8. 159; ὕμαδος Pind. 1. 8 (7). 55; γῆρυς Soph. O. T. 187; ἄ στ. ὄρνις, of the nightingale, Id. El. 147; στονόφρασαν ἀφύταν Epigr. Corc. in Epigr. Gr. 180:—neut. as Adv., στονόεν λέλακε χώρα Aesch. Fr. 406.

στόνος, ὁ, (στένω) a sighing or groaning, Ἐρις ὑφέλλουσα στόνον ἀνδρῶν II. 4. 445; αἶμα καὶ ἀργαλέος στ. ἀνδρῶν 19. 214; τῶν δὲ στόνος ὄρνυτ' αἰκίης 10. 483, Od. 22. 308; στόνον .. ἄκουσα κτεινομένων 23. 40; διήκει δὲ καὶ πόλιν ατ. Aesch. Theb. 900; στόνον σαυτοῦ ποιεῖς Soph. Ph. 752; in pl., Aesch. Theb. 146; of the sea, στόνω .. βρέμουσιν ἀκταί Soph. Ant. 592:—rare in Prose, Thuc. 7. 71.

στόνυξ, ὄχος, ὁ, any sharp point, as of a rock, πρὸς ὄξυν στόνυχα πετραίου λίθου Eur. Cycl. 401; πετραίω στόνυχι Ar. Rh. 4. 1679; νησιωτικὸς στ., Πάχυνος Lyc. 1181; Οὐταῖος ατ., of the boar's tusk, Lyc. 486; λείγιος ατ., of the spike of the fish τρυγῶν, Id. 795; of the claw of a beast of prey, Opp. C. 3. 232; of pen-knives, τοὺς σὺλόνυχας στόνυχας Anth. P. 6. 307. Cf. στόρθυγξ.

στοργέω, = στέργω, Hesych.

στοργή, ἡ, (ατέργω) love, affection, esp. of parents and children, Emped. 380, Antipho ap. A. B. 78; ἡδύ γε πατὴρ τέκνοισιν, εἰ στοργὴν ἔχει Philem. Incert. 108; γονέων πρὸς ἔκγονα ατ. Plut. 2. 1100 D; in pl., Manetho 4. 378, etc. 2. rarely of sexual love, Anth. P. 5. 166, 191., 7. 476. Cf. στέργω, φιλόστοργος, -έω, -ία.

στορέννυμι not found in use, though Pass. στορέννυμι occurs in Schol. Theocr. 7. 59;—shortened στόρνυμι Eur. Heracl. 702, (κατα-) Od. 17. 32; imper. στόρνυ Ar. Pax 844; part. στορνύντες, ατορνύντα Hdt. 7. 54, Soph. Tr. 902; compd. καστορνύσα Od. 17. 32; by metath., στρώννυμι Aesch. Ag. 909, cf. Com. Anon. 17; also στρωννύω, Aristid. 1. 216, cf. Ath. 48 D; imper. στρώννυ Com. Anon. 17; imperf. ἐστρώννυον Ev. Matth. 21. 8, Ev. Marc. 11. 8:—fut. σταρέω Theocr. 6. 33; Att. ατορῶ (para-) Ar. Eq. 481, (ὑπο-) Eubul. Προκρ. 1; also ατρώσω (ὑπο-) Eur. Hel. 59, Amph. Incert. 10; and στρωννύσω (ἐπι-) Luc. Philopat. 24:—aor. ἐστόρεσα, Er. ατόρεσα Hom., Att.; also ἐστρωσα Hdt. 6. 139, Trag.:—plqpf. ἐστρώκειν Heliod. 4. 16, (κατ-) Babr. 34:—Med., στόρνυμαι (ὑπο-) Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16; imperf. ἐστόρνυντο Theocr. 22. 33:—fut. στρώσομαι LXX:—aor. ἐστορεσάμην, Er. στ-, Theocr. 13. 33, Ar. Rh. 1. 375 (ὑπ-) Ar. Eccl. 1030; also ἐστρωσάμην Theocr. 21. 7:—Pass., inf. στόρνυσθαι (ὑπο-) Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16; fut. στρωθήσομαι Or. Sib. 5. 437:—aor. ἐστορέσθην Plut. 2. 787 E, Dio C. 74. 13, (κατ-) Hipp. 16. 26; ἐστορήσθην Hesych.; ἐστρώσθην (κατ-) Diod. 14. 114:—pf. ἐστόρεσμαι Theod. Prodr.; ἐστρωμαι h. Hom. Ven. 159, Eur. Med. 380, Thuc., etc.:—plqpf. ἐστόρεστο Dio C. 74. 13, Himer. ap. Phot. Bibl. 369. 22; also ἐστρωτο II. 10. 155, Hdt. (From √ΣΤΩΡ,

v. supr., whence prob. στρατός; cf. Skt. star, stri-nāmi, stri-nāmi, star-as (lorus); Zd. star (sternere), stair-is (στρώμα); Lat. ster-no, stra-men, stra-mentum, and (with the s dropped) tor-us; Goth. strau-ja (στρώννυμι); O. H. G. strū-o (strew), strū-wes (straw); Lith. stra-je (straw); Slav. ro-stel-ja (στρωμήνη). Properly, to spread the clothes over a bed, λέχος στορέσαι, Lat. lectum sternere, to spread or make up a bed, II. 9. 621, 660; so, δέμνια, τάπητας, κώεα στ. Od. 4. 301., 13. 73, II. 24. 798; στορνὺς δέμνια Soph. Tr. 902; κλίνην ἐστρωσαν Hdt. 6. 139; στ. τινὶ λέχος Ar. Pax 844; λέκτρα αὐτὶ γάμων ἐπιτύμβια Anth. P. 7. 604:—also absol. without λέχος or δέμνια, to make a bed, χαμάδις στορέσας Od. 19. 599; στρώσαν ἡμῖν ἔνδον Macho ap. Ath. 581 B, cf. Act. Ap. 9. 34: cf. στρώμα, στρωμήνη. b. generally to spread, strew, ἀνθρακίην, στ. II. 9. 213; φιτροὺς στ. καθύπερθεν ἐλαίης Ar. Rh. 1. 405; στιβάδας εἰς ὄδον Ev. Marc. 11. 8; also in Med., often in Theocr., as 13. 33, al. 2. to spread smooth, level, πόντον ατ., Lat. sternere aequor, Od. 3. 158, cf. h. Hom. 33. 15, Theocr. 7. 57, etc.; τὸ κῦμα ἐστρωτο Hdt. 7. 193; αἰθὴρ ἐστόρεσεν δίνας Ar. Rh. 1. 1155; and singularly, ἡ θάλαττα τὴν γαλήνην ἐστ. Alciphro 1. 1 (ubi omnino cf. Wagner):—metaph. to calm, soothe, ἀτέραμον στορέσας ὄρηγῆν Aesch. Pr. 190; [φθόνου] στορεσθέντος Plut. 2. 787 E. b. to level, lay low, πλάτανον δαπέδω Anth. P. 9. 247; and metaph., Μήδων στ. δύναμιν Simon. 93; λῆμα στόρνυσι χρόνος τὸ σύν Eur. Heracl. 702; ἴνα Πελοποννησίων στορέσωμεν τὸ φρονήμα Thuc. 6. 18. 3. ὄδον στ. to pave a road, Lat. viam sternere, viam stratum facere, λίθους Dio C. 67. 14, cf. Luc. Amor. 12, C. I. 3148. 11, Epigr. Gr. 818. 7:—Pass., ἐστρωμένη ὄδός Hdt. 2. 138. II. tostrew or spread with a thing, μυραίνηαι τὴν ὄδον Id. 7. 54, cf. 8. 99; πετάσμασιν Aesch. Ag. 209, cf. 921, Plat. Rep. 372 B:—Pass., of a room, furnished with στρώματα, Ev. Marc. 14. 15. III. intr. to extend to, in part. aor. στορέσας Nic. Th. 25, Anacreont. 30. 3.

στορεστής, οὐ, ὁ, = sq. 1, ζύλης Anth. P. 1. 118.

στορεῦς, εὖς, ὁ, one who spreads smooth, metaph. a calmer, Hesych. II. the undermost of two substances by which fire is produced (cf. πυρεῖον), Schol. Ar. Rh. 1182.

στόρθυγξ, υγγος, ὁ or ἡ (both in Lyc.), a point, spike, esp. the tyn of a deer's horn, Soph. Fr. 110; δικάριος στ. Anth. l'. 6. 111; the tusk of a boar, Lyc. 492; a point or tongue of land, Id. 761, 865, 1406: a tag of hair, Com. Anon. 313;—in Schol. II. 13. 443, = σαυρωτήρ (with v. l. στρόφιγξ).—Cf. ατόνυξ. (Hesych. cites ατόρθη: seemingly akin to στορίνη, στύραξ.)

στόρνη, ἡ, = ζώνη, Call. Fr. 476, Lyc. 133c

στόρνυμι, = στορέννυμι, q. v.:—verb. Adj. στορνυτός, α, ον, = καταατρωτός, Hesych.

στορίνη [ῶ], ἡ, a pointed instrument used by surgeons, Aretae. Cnr. M. Diut. 1. 2. (Seemingly akin to στόρθυγξ.)

στοχάζομαι, Dep., Antipho, etc.: imperf. ἐστοχαζόμεν Plat. Euthyd. 277 B:—fut. -άσομαι Isocr. 420 A, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 12, 6:—aor. ἐστοχαζάμην Plat. Gorg. 464 C, Hipp. 11. 24:—pf. ἐστόχασμαι Plat. Legg. 635 A, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 15:—Galen uses this pf., as also aor. ἐστοχάσθην, in pass. sense: (ατόχος). To aim or shoot at, c. gen., τοῦ σκοποῦ Plat. Rep. 519 C, Isocr. 420 A; δίκην τοξότου στ. τινος Plat. Legg. 705 E; ἄλλου στοχαζόμενος ἔτυχε ταύτου aiming at one thing he hit another, Antipho 115. 19; στ. ἀνθρώπων Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 29. 2. metaph. to aim at, endeavour after, μέτρου Hipp. Vet. Med. 11; ταῦ ἡδέος Plat. Gorg. 465 A; τοῦ μεγίστου ἀγαθοῦ Id. Rep. 462 A; τῆς σωτηρίας Id. Legg. 961 E; τοῦ γέλωτα ποιῆσαι Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 3; τοῦ ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ γινομένου Id. H. A. 1. c.; στ. τῶν μάλιστα φίλων κριτῶν to aim at having them as judges, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 27; στ. τοῦ συμβουλευομένου aiming at, falling in with his opinions, Plat. Lach. 178 B; so, τῆς τοῦ δήμου βουλήσεως Polyb. 6. 16, 5;—also, πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 693 D, 962 D; οὕτω στ. ὄπως .., Hipp. Art. 782. II. to endeavour to make out, to guess at a thing, c. gen., τοῦ τιθέντος αὐτὰ ἐστοχάσθαι Plat. Legg. 635 A; στ. τῆς τῶν θεῶν διανοίας Isocr. 12 E:—absol. to make guesses, feel one's way, εὐ γε ατοχάζει Soph. Ant. 241; στοχαζομένη τὰ συμφέροντα ἐκπληροῦν by guessing, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5; οὐ γνοῦσα, ἀλλὰ στοχασαμένη Plat. Gorg. 464 C, cf. Phileb. 56 A.

στοχανδόν, Adv. by conjecture, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 162.

στοχάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a contrivance for fixing net poles (στοίχοι II) on uneven ground, Poll. 5. 36.

στόχασις, εὖς, ἡ, = στοχασμός, Plat. Phileb. 62 B.

στόχασμα, τό, the thing aimed, an arrow, javelin, Eur. Bacch. 1205.

στοχασμός, ὁ, an aiming at a mark: hence, a guess, conjecture, μελέτης στ. Plat. Phileb. 56 A; τοῦ πρόποντος Plut. 2. 616 B: as a technical term in Rhet., Hermog., etc.:—endeavour after, regard for, τινος Plut. 2. 981 B. II. the fixing of a hunting-net, Poll. 5. 36.

στοχαστέον, verb. Adj. one must aim at, τοῦ μέσου Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 7. II. one must form a conjecture, ἐκ τινος Polyb. 9. 15, 13.

στοχαστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who conjectures, a diviner, τῶν πιθανῶν καὶ εἰκότων Philo 1. 10; τῶν μελλόντων Joseph. B. J. 4. 4, 6.

στοχαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilful in aiming at, able to hit, c. gen., τοῦ ἀρίστου Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 6; ἀρετὴ μέσου ατ. Ib. 2. 6, 9, 13. 2. able to guess, guessing, conjecturing, ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Plat. Phileb. 55 E:—sagacious, Plat. Gorg. 463 A:—Adv., στοχαστικῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 11.

στόχος, ὁ, an aim, shot, Eur. Bacch. 1100 (restored by Reiske for τ' ὄχον); στοχῶ (sic) βάλλειν Ael. N. A. 1. 31. 2. a guess, conjecture, Aesch. Supp. 243. II. = στοχάς, Poll. 5. 36. (Not connected with στοίχος, στίχος, but from √ΣΤΕΧ or ΣΤΑΧ; cf. Goth. aus-stigg-an (ἐξαιρεῖν); O. Norse sting-a; A. S. stigan, etc.; cf. M. Müller Sc. of Lang. 2. p. 79:—this Root seems to be akin to √ΣΤΙΓ, στίξω.)

στράβυλο-κόμας, α, ὁ, curly-headed, Soph. (Fr. 948) ap. Poll. 2. 23 (who blames the word), Hesych. (With στραβαλός, which is not found out of comp., cf. ἀτράβηλος, στρεβλός.)

στράβηλος [ᾶ], ὁ and ἡ, (ατρέφω) a twisted or wreathed creature (cf. ἀτράβηλος), a snail, Soph. Fr. 299, Arist. Fr. 287, cf. Ath. 86 C sq. II. a wild olive, Pherecr. Agr. 2.

στράβιζω, (στραβός) to have distorted eyes, to squint, Hesych.

στράβισμός, ὁ, a squinting, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 11.

στράβο-πόδης, ον, ὁ, with twisted feet, Hdn. Epimer. 5 and 212.

στράβος, ἡ, ὄν, (ατρέφω) like ἀτρεβλός, distorted, oblique: esp. squinting, Lat. strabus, Galen.; rejected by Poll. 2. 51, Phryn. in A. B. 62.

στράβότης, ητος, ὁ, distortion, ὀφθαλμῶν Eust. 915. 31.

στράβων [ᾶ], ἄνος, ὁ, = στραβός, Lat. strabo, Com. Anon. 314, v. Poll. 2. 51. (For the accent, v. Arcad. 10.)

στράβυλλινος, ὁ, = ἀστραγαλίνος, Tzetz. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 359.

στραγγάλα, = στραγγαλίω, Menand. Incert. 390: Pass., Diod. 1. 68.

στραγγάλη, ἡ, (v. ἀτράγξ) a halter, Sext. Enip. P. 3. 15; ἐπὶ τὴν στρ. πορεύεσθαι death by strangling, Plut. Agis 20.

στραγγάλια, τά, indurations in the limbs, esp. by humours, Hippiatr.

στραγγαλιά, ἡ, = στραγγαλίς, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 278, Hesych.:—metaph., LXX (Isai. 58. 6).

στραγγαλιάω, to tie knots, start difficulties, Plut. 2. 618 F; cf. στραγγαλίς.

στραγγαλίω, to strangle, Lat. strangulare, Strab. 260, Plut. 2. 530 D; τὸν τράχηλον Alciphro 3. 49.

στραγγαλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an intricate knot, Strattis Φοιν. 5; ὕμεις .. ἀεὶ στραγγαλίδας ἐαφίγγετε tie the knots fast (cf. στραγγαλιάω), Pherecr. Αὐτόμ. 12; hence, Chrysippus was called by Aristocreon στραγγαλίδων Ἀκαδημαϊκῶν κοπίς, a knife to cut Academic knots, ap. Plut. 2. 1033 E. 2. a knot or induration in the breast or other parts, Arist. H. A. 7. 11, 1; cf. ἀστραγγαλία. 3. some kind of ornament, LXX (Judic. 8. 26).

στραγγαλιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a knot: metaph. knotted, tortuous, οὐδὲν σκολιῶν οὐδὲ ἀτρ. LXX (Prov. 8. 8).

στραγγαλόμαι, Pass. (v. στράγγε) *to be twisted or knotted up*, Philo Belop. 57 D; *ἡ αὐτὰ στρ. is curled tight*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 76. II. *to be strangled*, LXX (Tob. 2. 3).

στραγγεῖα, ἡ, *hesitation, loitering*, rejected by Poll. 9. 137; but to be read in M. Anton. 4. 51.

στραγγεῖον, τό, *a cupping instrument*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 59; cf. σικύα.

στράγγευμα, τό, *an act of hesitation or delay*, prob. 1. in Plut. Alex. 58.

στραγγεύομαι, Med. (στράγγε) *to squeeze oneself up, twist oneself about*, only found in metaph. sense, *to loiter*, ἐγὼ δὴτ' ἐνθαδὶ στραγγεύομαι Ar. Ach. 126; τί ταῦτ' ἔχων στρ.; *why keep loitering thus?* Id. Nub. 131; στρ. περί τι Macho ap. Ath. 580 E; restored for στατευομένω in Plat. Rep. 472 A; v. Kuster Suid. s. v. ἡ δει χελώνης. Cf. the Homeric στρεύομαι. II. the Act. is cited in Schol. Ar. Lys. 17, E. M. 330. fin., in the sense of the Med.

στραγγίαις πυρός, ἡ, *a kind of wheat*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 2.

στραγγίζω, (στράγγε) *to wring or squeeze out*, ὕδωρ Diosc. 1. 32; στραγγεῖ τὸ αἷμα LXX (Lev. 1. 15):—*to press, squeeze*, ἐλαίας Geop. 9. 32. II. Med. = στρεύομαι, Schol. Il. 15. 511, E. M.; but Act. in same sense, Schol. Od. 12. 351.

στραγγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = στράγγε, dub. in Phot.

στραγγός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. στράγγε) *twisted, crooked*, Phot., Hesych., Suid. II. metaph. *tortuous, complicated, irregular*, Medic. 2. *shameless*, Basil.—In MSS. sometimes wrongly στραγός.

στραγγουρία, ἡ, (οὐρέω) *retention of the urine (when it falls by drops)*, strangury, Hipp. Aph. 1247, al., Ar. Vesp. 810, Ep. Plat. 358 E:—and στραγγουρέω, *to suffer from strangury*, Poëta de herbis 38; also στραγγουριῶν, Ar. Thesm. 616, Plat. Legg. 916 A.

στραγγουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, *liable to, suffering from strangury*, Hipp. 513. 23: τὰ στρ. = στραγγουρία, Id. Coac. 190; πάθη Plut. 2. 1089 E.

στραγγουριώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *of the nature of strangury*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 943, 947, etc.

στράγγε, ἡ, gen. στραγγός, *that which is squeezed out, a drop*, Menand. Θση. 4, Anth. P. 4. 1, 38; cf. Schol. Ar. Nub. 131; κατὰ στράγγα βεῖν Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 14, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 9. (The √ΣΤΡΑΓΓ, Lat. STRING, has two chief signfs., I. *to squeeze out*, as in στράγγε, στραγγουρία, στραγγίζω, or *to squeeze, twist*, as in στραγγάλη, στραγγαλῖς, etc., and metaph. in στραγγεῖομαι, στρεύομαι. II. *to strip*, as in Lat. string-o, stric-tus.)

στράπη, ἡ, = ἀστράπη, E. M. 514.

στράπτω, fut. ψω, rarer and later for ἀστράπτω, *to lighten*, Soph. O. C. 1515, Ar. Rh. 1. 544; metaph., νόψ Anth. P. 8. 23; σοφίη Ib. 125. 2. c. acc. cogn., αἴγλην Orph. H. 19. 2; μαρμαρυγήν Opp. C. 3. 349.

στρατᾶγέω, στρατᾶγός, Dor. for στρατηγ-, C. I. 1702, -57, 1841, al.

στράτᾶρχέω, *to command an army*, τινι for one, Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 10.

στράτ-ἀρχης, ου, ὄ, *the general of an army*, = στρατηγός, Hdt. 3. 157, 8. 44, Aesch. Fr. 181.

στράτᾶρχία, ἡ, *the office or dignity of general*, Philo 2. 90.

στράτ-ἀρχος, ὄ, = στρατᾶρχης, Pind. P. 6. 31, 1. 5 (4). 50.

στράτᾶτάω, assumed as pres. of the Ep. impf. ἐστρατόωντο, *they were encamped*, Il. 3. 187, 4. 378.

στράτᾶτεία, Ion. -τή, ἡ, (στρατεύω) *an expedition, campaign*, στρατηγίην or -εῖαν ποιέσθαι Hdt. 1. 71, 171, Thuc. 2. 11, etc.; ἐπὶ τινος Hdt. 5. 77, etc.; στρ. γίγνεται ἐς .., Hdt. 7. 174, Plat. Symp. 219 E, etc.; ἀπὸ στρατείας coming from war, after service done, Aesch. Ag. 603, Eum. 631; κατὰ τὴν Σιτάλκον στρατείαν about the time of his expedition, Thuc. 2. 101; εἰς στρ. ἀγειν τινὰς Eur. Supp. 229; ἐπὶ στρατείας εἶναι *to be on foreign service*, Andoc. 21. 29, Plat. Symp. 220 A; so, ἐν στρατεία εἶναι Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 19; παραγγέλλειν τινὶ στρατείαν κατὰ γῆν Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 13; στρατείας ἐκδήμους αὐκ ἐξήεσαν Thuc. 1. 15; στρατείαν ξυνηλεῖν I. 3; οἶκοι καὶ ἐπὶ στρατείας, Lat. domi militiaeque, at home and abroad, Plat. Phaedr. 260 B, ubi v. Stallb.; στρ. δ' οὐ φέρεי περιουσίαν Menand. Παρακ. 2:—often also in pl. *military service, warfare*, Plat. Rep. 404 A; πρὸς ταῖς αὐτοῦ στρατείας in addition to the campaigns which he is bound to serve, Id. Legg. 878 C; ἀφίεσθαι στρατείας, Lat. exauctorari, Plut. 2. 274 A. 2. στρ. ἐν τοῖς ἐπώνυμοις *a levy of those liable to serve* in the year of such and such archons, Harpocr. s. v. 3. στρ. ἡ ἐν τοῖς μέρεσιν, *an expedition for special service, to train the young soldiers next after serving as περίπολοι*, Aeschin. 50. 34 sq., cf. Suid. s. v. τερθρεία, C. F. Hermaon, Pol. Ant. 152. 13. 4. *military discipline*, ἡ ἀκριβὴς στρ. Dio C. 78. 36.—στρατιά is a constant v.l., and is sometimes undoubtedly used = στρατεία, v. στρατιά II and cf. Meineke Eupol. Incert. 63; but στρατεία = στρατιά is very rare, and only metri grat., as Eur. Rhos. 263, I. A. 495.

στράτειας, ὄ, as a name of Zeus, *warrior*, C. I. 5935; so στρατεία, ἡ, of Aphrodité, 2693 f.

στράτευμα, τό, (στρατεύω) like στρατεία, *an expedition, campaign*, often in Hdt. and Att.; στρ. ἐπὶ Σάμον Hdt. 3. 49; ἐφ' Ἑλλάδα Aesch. Pers. 758; διέφυγον τὸ στρ. *escaped the threatened invasion*, Hdt. 8. 112; in pl., Ar. Lys. 1133. II. *an armament, army, host*, Hdt. 1. 6., 7. 48, and Trag.; στρ. πεζόν Aesch. Pers. 469; διαπόντιον στρ., i. e. composed of Asiatic mercenaries, Hermipp. Στρατ. 1; ἱππικόν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 26; πολιτικόν Id. Hell. 5. 4, 41:—also *a naval armament*, Thuc. 6. 74; τὸ ναυτικόν στρ. Ἀχαιῶν Soph. Ph. 59. 2. = στρατός 2, *the people*, στρ. Παλλάδος Eur. Supp. 653.

στράτευσεῖω, Desiderat. *to be anxious for war*, Dio C. 53. 25.

στράτευσιμος, ον, *fit for military service, serviceable*, ἡλικία Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 12; στρ. ἔτη Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 4; οἱ στρατ. Polyb. 6. 19, 6.

στράτευσις, ἡ, *an expedition*, like στρατεία, Hdt. 1. 189, Dion. II., etc.

στρατευτέον, verb. Adj. *one must make an expedition*, ἐπὶ τινος Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 41.

στράτευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to war, warlike*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 562 F; στρατευτικώτατος Alex. Τραυμ. 2.

στράτευω: Boeot. impf. ἐστροτεύαον Keil Inscr. II. 6: (στρατός). *To serve in war, serve as a soldier, do military service, take the field, march*, first in Hdt., ἐπὶ ταῖς Πέρσας, ἐπὶ τὴν Μίλητον I. 77., 6. 7, cf. Eur. H. F. 825, Thuc. 3. 7, etc.; ἐς Πλαταιάν, εἰς Σικελίαν, etc., Id. 2. 6, Xen., etc.; πρὸς Ἀβυδὸν Id. Hell. 1. 2, 16; στρ. ἄποι Κύρος ἐπάγγελ-λοι Id. Cyr. 7. 4, 9; c. acc. cogn., στρ. στρατεῖαν Eur. Supp. 116; πόλεμον Thuc. 1, 112. 2. as Dep. στρατεύομαι: fut. -εύσομαι Hdt. 7. 11, Dem. 95. 19: aor. ἐστρατεύσαμην Hdt. 1. 204, Soph. Aj. 1111, Isocr. 111 C, etc.; also ἐστρατεύθην Pind. P. 1. 98, Apollod. 1. 9, 131, Boeot. ἐστροτεύθη Ussing Inscr. no. 52: pf. ἐστράτευμαι Isae. 49. 28, etc., v. infr.:—used just like the Act. *to serve, take the field*, Lat. militari, Hdt. 7. 61, 64, 66, al.; ἐστρατευμένος *having been a soldier*, Ar. Ran. 1113, cf. Lysias 114. 33; ψιλὸς αὐτὸν στρατεύσομαι Ar. Thesm. 232, cf. Eupol. Δῆμ. 15. 8; στρ. ἀπλίτης Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 1; στρ. ἐκ καταλόγου (v. sub κατάλογος 2). 3. *to lead an army, march*, στρ. ἐπὶ ταῖς Πλαταιέας, ἐπὶ τὰς Θήβας Hdt. 6. 108., 9. 86; ἐπὶ κρυστάλλου Id. 4. 28, etc.; μετὰ τινος Eur. I. A. 967; ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Rep. 429 B, etc.; ἐνεκά τινος Soph. Aj. 1111; ὑπὸ τινι Plut. Camill. 2; ἐπὶ τινι Hdt. 3. 139, etc.; ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην Id. 1. 4, cf. Aesch. Pers. 790, Andoc. 27. 20, etc.; πρὸς .., Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 3; στρ. μισθοῦ Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 7; στρ. ἔξω Plat. Legg. 814 A; opp. to ἐπιδημεῖν, Lys. 160. 2; *to demagogize*, Andoc. 32. 4; c. acc. cogn., Isae. 82. 25, etc.—In Hdt. the MSS. vary between the Act. and Med., as in 1. 204., 6. 7; in Att. writers the Med. became much the most freq. II. later, in Act., *to take or receive into the army, to enroll, enlist*, App. Civ. 1. 42., 2. 141., 5. 137, Hdn. 2. 14.

στράτηγείαν, f. l. for στρατήγιον, q. v.

στράτηγέτης, ου, ὄ, = στρατηγός, Byz.: the fem. -ηγέτις, ἴδος, Nicet. An. 99 D, Tzetz.: -ηγεσία, ἡ, = στρατηγία, Byz.

στράτηγέω, Aeol. στραταγέω C. I. 2189. *To be στρατηγός, to be general*, Hdt. 5. 27, Eur. Heracl. 391:—esp. at Athens (v. στρατηγός II), Ar. Eq. 288, Nub. 586, Thuc. 1. 57, etc.; προγόνων τῶν ἐστρατηγηκότων υἱὸς Aeschin. 4. 38, cf. Dem. 922. 7; καὶ πολιτεύεσθαι καὶ στρατηγεῖν Isocr. 110 D; στρ. ἀπὸ μεγάλων τιμημάτων *to be elected general* from the amount of one's property, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 16:—so, at Rome, *to be consul*, Polyb. 2. 21, 7, etc.; or (more commonly) *to be praetor*, Plut. Anton. 6; στρατηγῶν καὶ ὑπατεύων Id. Cato Ma. 4, Ar. Epict. 4. 1, 149. b. c. gen. *to be general of an army*, τῶν Αὐδῶν, Ἐρετριέων, etc., Hdt. 1. 34., 5. 102., 7. 82, 161; often so in Att., as Thuc. 1. 29, Xen., etc.; so, στρ. Σάμον Plut. Pericl. 26; πολέμου Dion. H. 3. 22 (v. l. -ον). c. also like ἐγγεῖσθαι, c. dat., ἐστρατήγησε Λακεδαιμονίοισι ἐς Θεσσαλίην Hdt. 6. 72, cf. Aesch. Eum. 25, Eur. Tro. 926, Andr. 324, Lys. 135. 29; but, στρ. Ξέρξην *to be general of his army*, Paus. 9. 1, 2. d. foll. by a Prep., στρ. ἐπὶ τόπῳ Andoc. 30. 39; ἐν Τροίᾳ Soph. El. 1; ἐς Θεσσαλίην Hdt. 6. 72; στρ. ὑπὲρ τινῶν *to serve as general* in their service, by their authority, Dem. 482. 14, Isocr. 73 A. e. c. inf. *to manoeuvre so as ..*, μάχην θέσθαι Plut. Pyrrh. 21, cf. Crass. 25, etc. f. c. acc. cogn., στρ. στρατηγίας Andoc. 19. 11; ναυμαχίαν, πόλεμον Dem. 172. 15., 1191. 21:—but also with neut. Adj., *to do a thing as general*, τοῦτο Xen. An. 7. 6, 40; πάντα στρ. ὑπὲρ Φιλίππου *to carry on the whole war in Philip's favour*, Dem. 30. 13; ταυτὰ στρ. *to manage matters so in his command*, Hdt. 9. 106; εἰ μὲν ἄλλο τι καλῶς ἐστρ. Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 51; hence sometimes in Pass., ἡ πόλις .. ὑπὸ ὑμῶν .. στρατηγεῖται Plat. Ion 541 C, cf. Dem. 52. 2; στρατιὰ στρατηγουμένη ὑπὸ τινος Isocr. 79 E; εὐοῖν .. στρατηγεῖται φυγή Eur. Heracl. 39; τὰ στρατηγούμενα Dem. 47. 5; στρατηγηθῆναι *to serve under a στρατηγός*, Polyb. 3. 4, 14. 2. metaph., ἡ τύχη ἐστρ. Xen. An. 2. 2, 13, cf. 3. 2, 27; ποῦ σὺ στρατηγεῖς τοῦδε; Soph. Aj. 1100; ἐστρ. ἡ σιωπὴ τὰν ἀγῶνα Plut. 2. 506 E. II. c. acc. pers. *to out-general*, Epist. Socr. 28 (in Pass.), Polyb. 9. 25, 6 (with v. l. καταστρατηγέω), cf. Dion. H. 5. 29; metaph. of Homer, δημαγωγῶν καὶ στρατηγῶν τὰ πλήθη Strab. 20.

στράτηγῆμα, τό, *the act of a general, esp. a piece of generalship, a stratagem*, Xen. Mem. 5. 5, 22, Isocr. 248 C, Polyb. 3. 18, 9, etc.:—στρατηγήματα was the title of a work by Polyaeus; so στρατηγηματικά by Frontinus.

στράτηγῆσις, εως, ἡ, *the command of an army*, Nicet. Ann. 99 B.

στρατηγητέον, verb. Adj. *one must be a general, one must command*, Plat. Sisyph. 389 D.

στράτηγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. for στρατηγικός in Plat. Phileb. 56 B.

στράτηγία, Ion. -τή, ἡ, *the office, dignity, or post of general, command*, Hdt. 1. 59., 5. 26, Eur. Andr. 678. 704, Eupol. Δῆμ. 13, Μονότρ. 4, Thuc., etc.; παραλύειν τινὰ τῆς στρ. Hdt. 6. 94; ἀνάσσων Ἑλλάδος στρατηγίας being chief general of Greece, Eur. I. T. 17; τυραννίδος μίμησις μάλλον ἢ στρ. Thuc. 1. 95:—of a naval command, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 13. 2. *the office of στρατηγός, an ἀρχή at Athens, a sort of War-minister*, Ar. Pl. 192, Aeschin. 33. 28; so in pl., Plat. Apol. 36 B, Rep. 599 C, etc.; ἐν ταῖς ἐνιαυσίοις στρ. Plut. Per. 16; *the Presidency of the Achaean league*, Polyb. 4. 37, 1, etc.:—at Rome *the Praetorship*, Plut. Cato Mi. 39, etc.; cf. στρατηγός II. 3. 3. *a period of command, campaign*, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 39. II. *the qualities or skill of a general, generalship*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 14, Mem. 3. 1, 5, Plat., etc.: *a device, piece of strategy*, Diod. 17. 23; cf. στρατήγημα. III. *the province governed by a στρατηγός*, ap. Plin. 6. 9.

στράτηγιῶν, Desiderat. of στρατηγέω, *to wish to be a general, wish to make war*, Xen. An. 7. 1, 33, Dem. 435. 27: *to be going to war*, ἐπὶ τινι Strab. 309.

στρατηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a general, πράξις Plat. Polit. 304 E; ἐπιστήμη, δύναμις Arist. Eth. N. I. 1, 2., I. 6, 4, etc.; ἔργα Xen. Occ. 20, 6; σκηνή Plut. Luc. 16:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) = στρατηγία II, Plat. Euthyd. 290 D, etc.:—so, τὰ στρ. Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 12, Isocr. 103 C; also a treatise on strategy, Diog. L. 5. 80.

II. of persons, suited or fitted for command, general-like, versed in generalship, Plat. Gorg. 455 C, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 7, Mem. I. 1, 8, etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, εἶ καὶ στρ. Ar. Av. 362; Comp. -ώτερον, Polyb. 10. 32, 7. 2. at Rome, praetorian, Strab. 684, Plut. Oth. 9.

στρατήγιον (in MSS. sometimes -εῖον), τό, the general's tent, Lat. praetorium, Soph. Aj. 721, Dem. 1043. II. 2. at Athens, the place where the στρατηγοὶ held their sittings, Aeschin. 39. 24., 74. 21, Plut. Per. 37, etc. 3. a camp, Byz. (and so some take it in Soph. l. c.).

στρατήγισ, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. Adj. of the general, σκηνή Paus. 4. 19, 1; πύλαι στρ. the door or entrance of the general's tent, Soph. Aj. 49; ναῦς στρ. the admiral's ship, flag-ship, Thuc. 2. 84, cf. Andoc. 2. 31; so, ἡ στρ. alone, Hdt. 8. 92:—at Rome, σπείρα στρ. cohorts praetoria, Plut. Ant. 39, cf. App. Civ. 3. 45., 5. 3. II. as Subst., fem. of στρατηγός, a female commander, Ar. Eccl. 835, 870, Pherecr. Incert. 53.

στρατήγισσα, ἡ, the wife of the στρατηγός, Byz.

στρατηγός, ὁ, Dor. στρατῶγός, Aeol. στραταγός, v. sub. vocc.: (the fem. in Ar. Eccl. 491, 500, is merely comic):—the leader or commander of an army, a general, Archil. 52, and freq. from Hdt. downwards; ἀνὴρ στρ. Aesch. Ag. 1627, Plat. Ion 540 D; opp. to ναύαρχος (admiral), Soph. Aj. 1232 (v. infr. II. 1). 2. generally, a commander, governor, πύλει κήρυγμα θείναι τὸν στρατηγόν Soph. Ant. 8, cf. Arist. Mund. 6, 11.

3. c. gen., στρατηγῶν τοῦ πεζοῦ Hdt. 7. 83; τῶν παραθαλασσιῶν 2. 25, etc.; Ἀχαιῶν Soph. Aj. 1. c.; στρατεύματος Xen. An. 1. 7, 12. 4. metaph., παραλαβῶν .. ὄνον στρατηγόν Antiph. Ἀκαστρ. I; στρατηγοὶ κυνηγεσιῶν masters of hounds, Arist. Mund. 6, 10; so, strategum te facio huic convivio, Plaut. Stich. 5. 4, 20. II. at Athens, the title of 10 officers elected by yearly vote to command the army and navy, and conduct the war-department at home, commanders in chief and ministers of war, first in Hdt. 6. 109,—where they are all in the field, with the Polemarch at their head, cf. πολέμαρχος, and v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 152; οἱ στρ. οἱ εἰς Σικελίαν Andoc. 2. 30; μετὰ τὴν ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν στρ. after I went as general to Amph., Thuc. 5. 26; στρατηγούς εἶλοντο δέκα Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 16, cf. Eupol. Δῆμ. 15. 4 sq., Plat. Com. Incert. 5, etc.; when distinguished from ναύαρχος and ἱππαρχος, the στρατηγός is commander of the infantry, Dem. 290. 3: we hear of eleven στρατηγοὶ sent to Potidaea, Thuc. 1. 57; five to Macedonia, Ib. 61; three to Sicily, Id. 4. 2, etc.; cf. Dem. 47. 13. 2. also of chief magistrates of the cities of Asia Minor, Hdt. 5. 38; of the Achaians and some other Greek states, Polyb. 2. 43, 1, etc. 3. στρ. ὑπατος, the Roman Consul, Id. 1. 52, 5; so, στρατηγός alone, Id. 1. 7, 12, etc.: cf. ὑπατος II; στρ. ἐξαπέλεκτος the Praetor, Id. 3. 106, 6; even the Praetor urbanus, Id. 33. 1, 5; called στρ. κατὰ πόλιν, C. I. 5879. 2; and στρ. alone for the Praetor, Dion. H. 2. 6, etc.; cf. στρατηγέω I. 1, στρατηγία I. 2:—also of the duumviri or chief magistrates of Roman colonies, as of Philippi, Act. Ap. 16. 20, sqq.; at Agrigentum, Ath. 37 C; in Egypt, C. I. 4721, 4723, 5078. 4. an officer who had the custody of the Temple at Jerusalem, ὁ στρ. τοῦ ἱεροῦ Ev. Luc. 22. 52, Act. Ap. 4. 1, Joseph. B. J. 6. 5, 3. 5. στρ. νυκτερινός a superintendent of police in Egypt, Strab. 797.

στρατηγία, ἡ, Ion. for στρατεία, Hdt.

στρατήλασσία, Ion. -λή, ἡ, an expedition, campaign, Hdt. 4. 105., 7. 14, al.; στρ. ἐπὶ Αἴγυπτον ἐποιέετο 2. 1; also in Plut. 2. 326 C. II. improperly, the army itself, as Hdt. 8. 140, 1.

στρατήλας, ὁ, to lead an army into the field, ἐπὶ τινα, ἐπὶ χώραν Hdt. 1. 124., 5. 31, al.; στρ. ἐκέισε Aesch. Pers. 717; δεῦρο Eur. Heracl. 465; absol., Hdt. 7. 108, Aesch. Eum. 687. II. c. gen. to be commander of, to command, Eur. H. F. 61, Rhés. 276; c. dat., Id. Bacch. 52, El. 321, 917.

στρατήλας [α], ὁ, ὄν, (ἐλαύνω) a leader of an army, a general, commander, Pratin. I. 11, Soph. Aj. 1223, Eur., and in late Prose; Ἐλλάδος Id. Or. 970; also of an admiral, στρ. νεῶν Aesch. Eum. 637.

στρατήλατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a commander, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 247. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 254. 60.

στρατιά, Ion. -τή, ἡ, = στρατός, an army, Pind. O. 6. 28, Aesch. Pers. 534, Ag. 799, etc.; στρ. ναυτική, πεζή Thuc. 6. 33, etc.; in Hdt. 6. 12, absol. for a land force, as distinguished from seamen; so, τῆς στρ. κάκιστος ἦν ἀνὴρ Eupol. Ἀστρατ. 1. 2. generally, a host, company, band, Pind. P. 11. 75, N. 11. 45. II. sometimes = στρατεία, an expedition, Ar. Eq. 587, Thesm. 828, 1169, Lys. 592, Thuc. 8. 108; ἴτε .. ἐπὶ στρατιάν go .. on service, Ar. Ach. 1143; v. sub στρατεία.

στρατί-αρχος, ὁ, = στρατάρχος, Xen. Lac. 13, 4, Anth. P. 1. 98:—also, στρατιάρχης, Dio C. 55. 28, etc.

στρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. for -ατικός, Xen.

στράτιος [α], α, ὄν, of an army or war, warlike, Ἀρεῖος στρατιώτερος Alcae. 29; epith. of Zeus, Hdt. 5. 119, Arist. Mund. 7, 3; of Ares, Plut. 2. 757 D; στρατία, of Athena, Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 1:—στράτιαν as Adv. valiantly, μέγα καὶ στρ. κατέπαρδεν Ar. Vesp. 618.

στρατιώτης, α, ὄν: voc. στρατιώτα Philem. Incert. 63 a: (στρατία):—a citizen bound to military service; then generally, a soldier, Hdt. 4. 134, al., Cratin. Ὀδ. 5, etc.; στρατιώτας καταλέγειν Ar. Ach. 1065; ἀνδρες στρ., in a speech, Thuc. 7. 61; collectively, in sing., ὁ πολὺς ὄμιλος καὶ στρ. Id. 6. 24; also of soldiers serving on ship-board, Id. 2. 88. 2. later, a soldier by profession, = μισθοφόρος, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 9, cf. Archestr. ap. Ath. 4 E. II. ποτάμιος στρ. an Egyptian

water-plant, Sprengel Diosc. 4. 102; στρ. χιλιόφυλλος, Achillea millefolium, yarrow or milfoil, Ib. 103.

στρατιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for soldiers, οἰκήσεις Plat. Rep. 415 E; σκηνή Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 39, etc.; ὄρκος Dion. H. 6. 23; χρήματα Dem. 14. 18:—τὸ στρ. (sc. ἀργύριον) the pay of the forces, Dem. 167. 16; but, τὸ στρ. (sc. πλῆθος) the soldiery, Thuc. 8. 83; τὰ στρατιωτικά (sc. ἔργα, πράγματα), military affairs, Plat. Ion 540 E, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 22. II. fit for a soldier, military, like στρατεύσιμος, στρ. ἡλικία the military age, Ib. 6. 2, 37; φίλον εἶχύν τινα στρατιωτικόν a military friend, Phoenicid. Incert. 1. 5. III. warlike, soldierlike, γένη Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 7, cf. Polyb. 23. 17, 3; opp. to πολιτικός, Ib. 10. 4; but also to στρατηγικός, Id. 3. 105. 9.

B. Adv., like a soldier, στρατιωτικῶς (ἦν Isocr. 248 E; like a rude soldier, brutally, Polyb. 22. 21, 6. 2. of ships, στρατιωτικώτερον παρεσκευασμένοι equipped rather as troop-ships than for an engagement, Thuc. 2. 83.

στρατιώτης, ἴδος, fem. of στρατιώτης; as Adj., στρ. ἀρωγία the martial aid, Aesch. Ag. 47; τέχνη Plut. Marcell. 14; λεχὼ στρ. a soldier's wife, Eupol. Ταξ. 9. 2. στρ. (sc. ναῦς), a troop-ship, transport, Thuc. 1. 116., 6. 43., 8. 62, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 36. 3. (sub μῦθῳ) the soldier-fly, elsewh. κύων, Luc. Musc. 12.

στρατοκῆρυξ, ὁ, the herald of a camp or army, LXX (3 Regg. 22. 36), Arr. Tact. 10. 4.

στρατολογία, (λέγω) to levy an army, enlist soldiers, Dion. H. 11. 24, etc.:—Pass., συμμαχῶν στρατολογηθέντων Diod. 12. 67, cf. Plut. Caes. 35.

στρατολόγημα, τό, an army, a levy, Nicet. Ann. 57 D, Eccl.

στρατολογία, ἡ, a raising, levying an army, Dion. H. 6. 44, etc.:—also, στρατολόγησις, ἡ, Byz.

στρατο-μάντις, εως, ὁ, prophet to the army, Aesch. Ag. 122.

στρατο-νομάρχης, ον, ὁ, a military prefect, C. I. 8617.

στρατοπεδαρχέω, = στρατηγέω, Eust. Opusc. 273. 92.

στρατοπεδ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, a military commander, Lat. tribunus legionis, Dion. H. 10. 36, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 22.

στρατοπεδάρχια, ἡ, the office of στρατοπεδάρχης, Dion. H. 10. 36.

στρατοπεδάρχικος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a στρατοπεδάρχης, Ptol.

στρατοπεδεία, ἡ, = στρατοπέδευσις, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 24, Dion. H. 10. 23.

στρατοπέδευμα, τό, a camp, an army, Diod. 15. 83 (Diud. στρατεῦμα), Eust. Opusc. 210. 50.

στρατοπέδευσις, ἡ, an encamping, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 6, Plat. Rep. 526 D. 2. an encampment, the position of an army, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 25.

στρατοπεδευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, of an encampment, σχήματα Polyb. 6. 30, 3.

στρατοπεδεύω, to encamp, bivouac, take up a position, Xen. An. 7. 6, 24, cf. Porro Cyr. 4. 2, 6:—more often as Dep. στρατοπεδεύομαι, Hdt. 1. 62, 76., 2. 141, Thuc. 1. 30, etc.; ἐστρατοπεδεύομαι to be in camp, Xen. An. 2. 2, 15: of a fleet, to be stationed, Hdt. 7. 124.

στρατό-πεδον, τό, the ground on which soldiers are encamped, a camp, encampment, Hdt. 5. 63, Aesch. Theb. 79; so in Hdt. 2. 154, Στρατόπεδα is the name of a part of Egypt, cf. 112:—hence, a camp, encamped army, Hdt. 4. 114, Soph. Ph. 10, etc.; in both senses, Thuc. 3. 81. 2. at Rome, the Castra Praetoriana. II. generally, an army, Hdt. 1. 76., 9. 51, 53; also, a squadron of ships, Id. 8. 94, Thuc. 1. 117, Lys. 162. 9; στρ. ναυτικά καὶ πεζικά Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 18. 2. the Greek name for the Roman legion, Polyb. 1. 16, 2, etc. III. the court or suite of the emperor or his representative, Byz.

στρατόπλωτος, ον, (πλέω) transporting an army, βῆτραι στρ. orders for sailing, Lyc. 1037.

στρατός, ὁ, (v. απορέννυμι):—properly an encamped army, generally, an army, host, often from Hom. downwards, who most often has ἀνὰ στρατόν or κατὰ στρ. throughout the army; Ep. gen. στρατόφι II. 10. 347; στρ. ἀνδρῶν a military force, Hdt. 1. 53; of a naval force, στρ. ναυβάτης, χιλιόναυς, νηίτης, ναυτικός Aesch. Ag. 987, 634, Eur. Or. 341, Thuc. 4. 85., 7. 71; in Prose it is to be supplied with ὁ πεζός, ὁ ναυτικός, Hdt. 8. 130, etc., cf. Aesch. Pers. 728. 2. in Hom. στρατός always means the soldiery, the people, exclusive of the chiefs: so, in later Poets, the commons, people, = λαός, δῆμος, opp. to οἱ σοφοί, Pind. P. 2. 160, cf. O. 9. 143, Aesch. Eum. 683, 762, Soph. El. 749; so, στόλος I. 3. 3. any band or body of men, as of the Amphictyons, Pind. P. 10. 12; of the Centaurs, Ib. 2. 86: metaph., ἐριβρόμου νεφέλας στρ. ἀμείλιχος Ib. 6. 11.

στρατο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, a commanding officer, Strab. 567.

στρατώω, to lead to war, Arcad. 157; otherwise only found in part. aor. I pass. στρατωθέν, Aesch. Ag. 135. For ἐστρατώνω, v. στρατάω.

στρατύλλαξ, ὁ, Comic Dim., Lat. imperatorculus, Cic. ad Att. 16. 15. Στρατωνίδης, ον, ὁ, Comic patronymic, as we might say Son of a Gun, Ar. Ach. 596; cf. Σπουδαρχίδης.

στράτωρ [α], ὁ, = Lat. strator, a groom, Const. Porph. de Caer. 452.

στρέβλημα, τό, as if from στρεβλεύω, perversity, frowardness, Symm. V. T.: v. s. στρεβλός.

στρέβλη, ἡ, (στρεβλός) an instrument for twisting or winding, a windlass, Arist. de Motu An. 7, 7 sq.; and some such instrument must be meant by the στρέβλαι ναυτικά in Aesch. Supp. 441:—a screw, Plut. 2. 950 A. II. an instrument of torture, Polyb. 18. 37, 7, Joseph. Macc. 7. 4, Luc., etc. 2. metaph. torture, λύπας, μερίμνας, ἀρπαγίας, στρέβλας, νόσους Diphil. Incert. 5.

στρεβλο-κάρδιος, ον, perverse or froward of heart, Aquila V. T.:—hence the Verb στρεβλοκαρδιάω, Byz.

στρεβλό-κερως, ον, and -κέρῳτος, ον, with crumpled horns, Eust. 1394. 39, Hesych.

στρεβλό-voos, ον, contr. -voos, ον, of perverse mind, Byz.

στρεβλόπους, πουν, *crook-footed*, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 623.
 στρεβλόρριν, ἴνος, (βίς) *crook-nosed*, Tzetz. post-Hom. 663:—also
 -ρίνος, ον, Byz.
 στρεβλός, ἡ, ὄν, (στρέφω) *twisted, crooked, κύτταρον* Ar. Thesm. 516;
 στρεβλὸν ὀρθῶσαι κλάδον Menand. Incert. 163; *λοξοβάται, στρεβλοί*,
 of crabs, Batt. 307; *μυκτῆρ* Nic. Al. 442; *κανών* Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 5:
 of one with distorted eyes, *squint-eyed*, like *στραβός*, Eupol. Mar. 6, cf.
 A. B. 62, Hipp. Aët. 289; of the brows, *knit, wrinkled*, Anth. P. 7.
 440. II. metaph., like *σκολιός, crooked, cunning, στρεβλοῖσι*
παλαίσμασι by *cunning* dodges in wrestling, Ar. Ran. 878:—*perverse,*
froward, LXX (Ps. 17. 26, Sirach. 36. 20).
 στρεβλόστομος, ον, *with perverse mouth*, Byz.
 στρεβλότης, ητος, ἡ, *a being twisted, crookedness, τῆς αἰχμῆς* Plut.
 Mar. 25; *καμπαῖς καὶ στρεβλότησι*, of roads, Id. 9. 968 A.
 στρεβλόχειλος, ον, *of crooked, i. e. deceitful lips*, Nicet. Ann. 16. 3.
 στρεβλώ, fut. ὤσω Plut. Phoc. 35: aor. ἐστρέβλωσα Dinarch. 98.
 14. To twist or strain tight, τὰ ὄπλα ὄνοισι ξυλίνοισι *drawing* the
 cables taut with windlasses (cf. στρέβλη), Hdt. 7. 36: to screw up the
 strings of an instrument, ἐπὶ τῶν κολλύπων στρεβλοῦν τὰς χορδὰς Plut.
 Rep. 531 B. II. to twist or wrench a dislocated limb, with a view
 to setting it, στρ. τὸν πόδα Hdt. 3. 129; also of wrestlers, Jac. Philostr.
 Imag. p. 435:—Med., ἐς τοῦπίσω τὰς χεῖρας στρ. Alciphro 3. 43:—
 Pass., στρεβλοῦσθαι τὰς ὑφθαλμούς *to squint*, cited from Alex.
 Aphr. 2. to stretch on the wheel or rack, to rack, torture, applied
 to slaves for the purpose of extracting evidence, Ar. Nub. 620, Ran.
 620, Antipho 133. 17; στρεβλοῦν .. τοῦτον ὡς κατάσκοπον Antiph.
 Incert. 17:—Pass., στρεβλοῦσθαι ἐπὶ τροχοῦ Ar. Lys. 846, Pl. 875;
 στρεβλωθεὶς ἀπέθανε Lysias 134. 40, cf. Andoc. 7. 2:—Plat. also has
 fut. med. στρεβλώσομαι in pass. sense, Rep. 361 E. 3. metaph. to
 pervert or distort words, 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 16:—Pass., LXX (2 Regg. 22. 27).
 στρέβλωσις, ἡ, *a putting to the torture*, Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 5, Plut. 2.
 1070 B:—also στρέβλωμα, τό, Greg. Naz.
 στρεβλωτήριος, α, ον, *racking, torturing*, Hesych. s. v. λύγος:—
 στρεβλωτήριον, τό, *a rack*, Joseph. Macc. 8.
 στρεβλωτής, οὔ, ὄ, = στρεβλωτήριον, Gloss.
 στρέμμα, τό, *that which is twisted, a thread*, LXX (Judic. 16. 9):—*a*
twist, roll, = στρεπτός 3, Hesych. 2. *a winding*, paraphr. Dion. P.
 p. 395 Bernh. II. *a wrench, strain, sprain*, Hipp. Offic. 748;
 ῥήγμα ἢ στρέμμα Dem. 24. 6., 156. 1.
 στρέπταιγλος, α, ον, (αἰγλή) *whirling-bright, Νεφελᾶν στρεπταίγλαν*
 (or -ᾶν) .. ὄρμάν Ar. Nub. 335, in imitation of dithyrambic poetry, v.
 Schol.:—Bentl. reads *στραπταίγλαν, flashing light*, cf. *στράπτων αἰγ-*
λην Orph. H. 18. 2.
 στρεπτιόν, verb. Adj. *one must turn*, Theod. Prodr. p. 390.
 στρεπτήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, (στρέφω) = *τροφεύς*, Anth. P. 5. 294.
 στρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for twisting*; τὸ στρεπτικόν, as a part of
 ὑφαντική, Plat. Polit. 282 D, cf. Poll. 7. 209.
 στρεπτινῶδα, Adv. (στρέφω) *a game in which a piece of money, shell,*
or the like being laid down, was to be struck by another so as to be made
to turn over, Poll. 9. 110, 117.
 στρεπτόλυτον, τό, (λύω) *a grammatical figure, in which the clauses*
are as it were intertwined, Schol. Aristid. p. 105.
 στρεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of στρέφω, *easily twisted, pliant*: στρεπτός
 χιτῶν was (acc. to Aristarch.) *a shirt of chain-armor or mail*, Lat.
 lorica annulata, elsewhere ἀλυσιδωτὸς χιτῶν, Il. 5. 113., 21. 31; στρεπταὶ
 λύγος *pliant withs*, Eur. Cycl. 225; στρ. κάλωες *twisted*, Orph. Arg. 621;
 ἀρπεδύνη Anth. P. 6. 160; ξύλον στρ. καὶ ἐλιττόμενον *twisted, gnarled*,
 Theophr. H. P. 3. 13. 2; στρ. κεκρύφαλοι *twined, wreathed*, Anth. P.
 6. 219; θύσανοι Ib. 225; ῥυτίδες Ib. 5. 204. 2. στρεπτός, ὄ, (in
 Diod. 5. 45, στρ. κύκλος), *a collar of twisted or linked metal*, Lat.
 torques, esp. among barbarous nations, χρύσεος στρ. περιανχένιος Hdt.
 3. 20., 9. 80, cf. Plat. Rep. 553 C, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, etc.:—also, στρεπτόν,
 τό, C. I. 150. 27., 151. 38; pl., Plut. Artox. 13. 3. of pastry, *a*
twist or roll, Dem. 314. 1, cf. Hippol. ap. Ath. 130 D, Poll. 6. 77. II.
 metaph. *to be bent or turned*, στρεπτοὶ καὶ θεοὶ αὐτοὶ the gods them-
 selves may be turned (by prayer), Il. 9. 497; στρ. φρένες 15. 203; also,
 στρ. γλῶσσα *a glib, pliant tongue*, 20. 248. III. *bent, curved*,
 στρ. σίδηρος, of a pick-axe, Eur. H. F. 946; κορώνη, of a bow, Theocr.
 25. 212; ἀγκιστρα Anth. P. 6. 27.
 στρεπτοφόρος, ον, (στρεπτός I. 2) *wearing a collar or necklace*, Lat.
 torquatus, Hdt. 8. 113.
 στρευγεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, *distress, suffering*, Nic. Al. 313.
 στρεύομαι, Pass. *to be squeezed out in drops*; Homeric Verb, only
 used metaph., *to be drained of one's strength, to be exhausted or worn out,*
to weary oneself, δῆθα στρεύεσθαι ἐν αἰνῇ δημοσῆτι Il. 15. 512; δῆθα
 στ. ἐὼν ἐν νήσῳ ἐρήμη Od. 12. 351; στρ. καμάτοισι Ar. Rh. 4. 384; νόσῳ
 Call. Cer. 68:—absol. *to be distressed, suffer distress or pain*, Nic. Al.
 291, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 621, 1058. Cf. *στραγγεύομαι*.
 στρεφεδίνεω, *to spin or whirl something round*: Pass. *to spin round*
and round, ὄσσε οἱ στρεφεδίνηθεν (for -νήθησαν) his eyes went round,
 of one stunned by a blow on the nape of the neck, Il. 16. 792. II.
 intr. in Act. *to spin, whirl round*, Q. Sm. 13. 6.—Cf. *στροφοδινέομαι*.
 στρέφος, εος, τό, = στρέμμα, Hesych.
 στρέφος, τό, = στέρφος, and στρεφόω, = στερφώω, Hesych.
 στρέφω, Il., Att.: Ep. impf. στρέψασκον Il. 18. 546:—fut. στρέψω
 Att.:—aor. I ἐστρέψα, Ep. στρέψα:—pf. ἐστράφα (ἀν-) Theognet.
 Φάσμ. 1. 8, (ἐπ-) Polyb. 5. 110, 6, (μετ-) Aristid.:—Med., Hom., Att.:
 fut. στρέψομαι Ib.: aor. ἐστρέψαμην Soph. O. C. 1416, (κατα-) Thuc.:
 —pf. pass. ἐστραμμαι (in med. sense), v. καταστρέφω:—Pass., fut.
 στρέψομαι (ἀνα-) Isoer. 95 A, (δια-) Ar. Eq. 175, Av. 177, (μετα-) Plat. Rep. 518 D, (συσ-) Hipp. 242. 33; also fut. med. ἀποστρέψομαι
 in pass. sense, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 36:—aor. I ἐστρέφθην often in Hom.
 (but only in part.); Ion. and Dor. ἐστράφθην Sophron 81, Theocr. 7.
 132, and Hdt. 1. 130, in composit., (but στραφῆναι Id. 3. 129):—aor. 2
 ἐστράφην [ᾶ] Solon 36. 6, always in Trag., and almost always in Att.,
 yet cf. Ar. Thesm. 1128, Plat. Polit. 273 E. (From √ΣΤΡΕΦ come
 also *στροφ-ῆ, στρόφ-ιγξ, στροφ-άλιγξ*, etc.; it becomes ΣΤΡΕΒ in
στρεβ-λός, στρέβ-λη, στρόβ-ος, στρόβ-ἴλος, στράβ-ων, and has μ before β
 in *στρόμβ-ας, στραμβ-έω*.—Notwithstanding its resemblance to *τρέπω* in
 form and sense, a comparison of the derivs. of στρέφω (στρεβλός,
 στρόβος, etc.) with those of *τρέπω* (esp. Lat. *torq-ueo*) shews that the
 Roots are independent.) To turn about or aside, turn, ἀψ δὲ θεοὶ
 οὔρον στρέψαν Od. 4. 520; ἵππους στρ. *to turn* horses, Il. 8. 168, Od.
 15. 205, etc.; (for Il. 18. 544, 546, v. infr. D); so, στρ. πηδάλιον Pind.
 Fr. 15; τὸν οἶακα Anaxandr. Ἀγχ. 1. 5, cf. Menand. Ὑποβ. 3. 4; σάκος
 Soph. Aj. 575; of persons, ἡλίου πρὸς ἀντολὰς στρέψασα σαυτὸν Aesch.
 Fr. 707; πρόσωπον πρὸς κασίγνητον στρέφε Eur. Phoen. 457, cf. Hec.
 344; πάλιν στρέψεις κᾶρα Id. Med. 1152; ὄμμα πανταχῆ στρέψαν Id.
 1. T. 68; στρ. ἀνταυγείς κύρας Ar. Thesm. 902; ἐαυτὸν εἰς πονηρὰ
 πράγματα Ar. Nub. 1455; πόλιν πρὸς κέρδας ἴδιον Eur. Supp. 413;
 στρατὸν πρὸς ἀλκῆν Andr. 1149: *to wheel* soldiers round, Xen. Lac. 11,
 9; v. infr. D. 2. *to poke to revolve* as on an axis, *κεραμικὴν*
γαῖαν στρ., i. e. on the potter's wheel, Sannyr. Γέλ. 4; τὸν κύσμον
 μήτε αὐτὸν στρέφειν ἐαυτὸν, μήτε .. ὑπὸ θεοῦ στρέφεσθαι διττὰς περι-
 αγωγὰς Plat. Polit. 269 E, cf. Rep. 617 A, Epin. 977 B. II. πάντ'
 ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω στρ. *to turn* upside down, Aesch. Eum. 651; so, κάτω
 στρ. Soph. Ant. 717, Ar. Eccl. 733; στρ. λόγους ἄνω καὶ κάτω Plat.
 Gorg. 511 A, cf. Euthyd. 276 D; ἄνω κάτω στρ. Dem. 544. 2; so, δίκαι
 καὶ πάντα πάλιν στρέφεται Eur. Med. 411; and στρέφειν alone, *to*
ouverture, upset, Id. 1. T. 1166, Fr. 540; γῆν στρ. *to turn* it up by
 digging or ploughing, Xen. Oec. 16, 25:—c. acc. cogn., πῶσας στρ.
 στροφᾶς *to try all kinds of twists*, Plat. Tim. 43 D:—στρ. πανταχῆ
 τὰ γράμματα *to change and modify* them, Id. Crat. 414 C; c. inf. *to*
change a thing so as to .., εὔκλειαν ἔχειν βιοτᾶν στρέψουσι φᾶμαι
 Eur. Med. 416. III. *to twist* a rope, Xen. An. 4. 7, 15; στρ.
 τὸ σφυρόν *to sprain or dislocate* it, Arr. Epict. 3. 15, 4; (so, στραφῆναι
 τὸν πόδα Hdt. 3. 129, cf. Plat. Legg. 789 E). 2. metaph. of grip-
 ping pain, *to twist, torture, κακὸν στρέφει με περὶ τὴν γαστέρα* Antiph.
 Ὀμφ. 2, cf. Ar. Pl. 1131, Fr. So, Ael. N. A. 2. 44; v. sub στρόφος II,
 στροφῆω: so, στρ. τὴν ψυχὴν *to torture, agitate, alarm*, Plat. Rep.
 330 D. 3. of corruptions in Music, v. κάμπω III. IV. *to*
twist, plait, σπάρτα ἐστραμμένα Xen. An. 4. 7, 15, cf. h. Hom. Merc.
 411: *to spin, ὑπὸ μακρῶ λίνῳ στρεφομένη* Luc. Jup. Conf. 7: metaph.,
 στρ. μεγάλας περιόδους Plut. 2. 235 E. V. as a technical term
 of wrestlers, *to twist* the adversary back, Poll. 3. 155, cf. Ar. Eq. 264:—
 metaph., ἔριδα στρέφειν Pind. N. 4. 151. VI. metaph. *to turn* a
 thing over in one's mind, Lat. *consilium animo volvere*, absol., τί στρέφω
 τάδε; Eur. Hec. 750; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Luc. Alex. 8; βουλήν ἐν ἐαυτῷ
 Ael. N. A. 10. 48; τὸ πρᾶγμα πανταχῆ στρέφων ἀγαγεῖν εἰς τινα Dem.
 552. 13. VII. *to turn from the right course, divert, embezzle*
 moneys, Lys. 905. 4.
 B. Pass. and Med. *to twist or turn oneself, to turn round or about,*
turn to and fro, Il. 5. 40, 475, etc.; ἐν τε κύνεσσι κάμπριος ἢ ἐλίων στρέ-
 φεται 12. 43; ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα στρέφεσθαι, of one tossing in bed, 24. 5; τί
 δυσκολαινεις καὶ στρέφει τὴν νύχθ' ὄλην; Ar. Nub. 36, cf. Amphip.
 Ἰαλ. 1. 2. *to turn to or from* an object, acc. to the context, ἐμελλεν
 στρέψεσθ' ἐκ χώρης Il. 6. 516; *to turn back*, 15. 645; *to return*, Soph.
 O. C. 1648, Ant. 315, etc.; *στραφέντες ἐφευγον* Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 63, cf.
 An. 3. 5, 1, etc.; ποῖ στρέφει; *whither away?* Ar. Thesm. 230,
 610. 3. of the heavenly bodies, *to revolve, circle*, Od. 5. 274, Plat.
 Tim. 40 B; of the distaff, Id. Rep. 617 A; of a joint, ἐν ἄρθροισι στρ.
 κοτυληδῶν Ar. Vesp. 1495. II. *to turn or twist about*, like a
 wrestler trying to elude his adversary; and so, in argument, *to twist and*
turn, shuffle, τί ταῦτα στρέφει; Ar. Ach. 385; τί δῆτα ἔχων στρέφει;
 Plat. Phaedr. 236 E, etc.; πῶσας στροφᾶς στρέφεσθαι *to twist every way*,
 Id. Rep. 405 C, v. supr. II. 1, Euthyd. 302 C, στροφή I. 2. 2. *to turn*
and change, κὰν σοῦ στραφείη θυμός Soph. Tr. 1134; *στρεφόμενα λέγων*
things that tell both ways, Dion. H. de Rhet. 15: c. gen. causac, τοῦ δὲ σοῦ
 ψόφου οὐκ ἂν στραφείην *I would not turn for any noise of thine*, Id. Aj.
 1117; cf. ἐπιστρέφω I. 3. III. *to attach oneself, stick close,*
νωλεμέως στρεφθεὶς Od. 9. 435., 16. 362:—then simply, like Lat. *versari,*
to be always engaged, ἐν τιτι Plat. Theaet. 194 B, cf. 181 C; περὶ τι Arist.
 Metaph. 3. 2, 20. 2. generally, *to be at large, go about, ἀνειμένη*
στρέφει Soph. El. 516; and of things, *to be rife, ταῦτα μὲν ἐν δήμῳ*
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 N. H. 11. 45.

Plat. Rep. 518 D, (συσ-) Hipp. 242. 33; also fut. med. ἀποστρέψομαι
 in pass. sense, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 36:—aor. I ἐστρέφθην often in Hom.
 (but only in part.); Ion. and Dor. ἐστράφθην Sophron 81, Theocr. 7.
 132, and Hdt. 1. 130, in composit., (but στραφῆναι Id. 3. 129):—aor. 2
 ἐστράφην [ᾶ] Solon 36. 6, always in Trag., and almost always in Att.,
 yet cf. Ar. Thesm. 1128, Plat. Polit. 273 E. (From √ΣΤΡΕΦ come
 also *στροφ-ῆ, στρόφ-ιγξ, στροφ-άλιγξ*, etc.; it becomes ΣΤΡΕΒ in
στρεβ-λός, στρέβ-λη, στρόβ-ος, στρόβ-ἴλος, στράβ-ων, and has μ before β
 in *στρόμβ-ας, στραμβ-έω*.—Notwithstanding its resemblance to *τρέπω* in
 form and sense, a comparison of the derivs. of στρέφω (στρεβλός,
 στρόβος, etc.) with those of *τρέπω* (esp. Lat. *torq-ueo*) shews that the
 Roots are independent.) To turn about or aside, turn, ἀψ δὲ θεοὶ
 οὔρον στρέψαν Od. 4. 520; ἵππους στρ. *to turn* horses, Il. 8. 168, Od.
 15. 205, etc.; (for Il. 18. 544, 546, v. infr. D); so, στρ. πηδάλιον Pind.
 Fr. 15; τὸν οἶακα Anaxandr. Ἀγχ. 1. 5, cf. Menand. Ὑποβ. 3. 4; σάκος
 Soph. Aj. 575; of persons, ἡλίου πρὸς ἀντολὰς στρέψασα σαυτὸν Aesch.
 Fr. 707; πρόσωπον πρὸς κασίγνητον στρέφε Eur. Phoen. 457, cf. Hec.
 344; πάλιν στρέψεις κᾶρα Id. Med. 1152; ὄμμα πανταχῆ στρέψαν Id.
 1. T. 68; στρ. ἀνταυγείς κύρας Ar. Thesm. 902; ἐαυτὸν εἰς πονηρὰ
 πράγματα Ar. Nub. 1455; πόλιν πρὸς κέρδας ἴδιον Eur. Supp. 413;
 στρατὸν πρὸς ἀλκῆν Andr. 1149: *to wheel* soldiers round, Xen. Lac. 11,
 9; v. infr. D. 2. *to poke to revolve* as on an axis, *κεραμικὴν*
γαῖαν στρ., i. e. on the potter's wheel, Sannyr. Γέλ. 4; τὸν κύσμον
 μήτε αὐτὸν στρέφειν ἐαυτὸν, μήτε .. ὑπὸ θεοῦ στρέφεσθαι διττὰς περι-
 αγωγὰς Plat. Polit. 269 E, cf. Rep. 617 A, Epin. 977 B. II. πάντ'
 ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω στρ. *to turn* upside down, Aesch. Eum. 651; so, κάτω
 στρ. Soph. Ant. 717, Ar. Eccl. 733; στρ. λόγους ἄνω καὶ κάτω Plat.
 Gorg. 511 A, cf. Euthyd. 276 D; ἄνω κάτω στρ. Dem. 544. 2; so, δίκαι
 καὶ πάντα πάλιν στρέφεται Eur. Med. 411; and στρέφειν alone, *to*
ouverture, upset, Id. 1. T. 1166, Fr. 540; γῆν στρ. *to turn* it up by
 digging or ploughing, Xen. Oec. 16, 25:—c. acc. cogn., πῶσας στρ.
 στροφᾶς *to try all kinds of twists*, Plat. Tim. 43 D:—στρ. πανταχῆ
 τὰ γράμματα *to change and modify* them, Id. Crat. 414 C; c. inf. *to*
change a thing so as to .., εὔκλειαν ἔχειν βιοτᾶν στρέψουσι φᾶμαι
 Eur. Med. 416. III. *to twist* a rope, Xen. An. 4. 7, 15; στρ.
 τὸ σφυρόν *to sprain or dislocate* it, Arr. Epict. 3. 15, 4; (so, στραφῆναι
 τὸν πόδα Hdt. 3. 129, cf. Plat. Legg. 789 E). 2. metaph. of grip-
 ping pain, *to twist, torture, κακὸν στρέφει με περὶ τὴν γαστέρα* Antiph.
 Ὀμφ. 2, cf. Ar. Pl. 1131, Fr. So, Ael. N. A. 2. 44; v. sub στρόφος II,
 στροφῆω: so, στρ. τὴν ψυχὴν *to torture, agitate, alarm*, Plat. Rep.
 330 D. 3. of corruptions in Music, v. κάμπω III. IV. *to*
twist, plait, σπάρτα ἐστραμμένα Xen. An. 4. 7, 15, cf. h. Hom. Merc.
 411: *to spin, ὑπὸ μακρῶ λίνῳ στρεφομένη* Luc. Jup. Conf. 7: metaph.,
 στρ. μεγάλας περιόδους Plut. 2. 235 E. V. as a technical term
 of wrestlers, *to twist* the adversary back, Poll. 3. 155, cf. Ar. Eq. 264:—
 metaph., ἔριδα στρέφειν Pind. N. 4. 151. VI. metaph. *to turn* a
 thing over in one's mind, Lat. *consilium animo volvere*, absol., τί στρέφω
 τάδε; Eur. Hec. 750; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Luc. Alex. 8; βουλήν ἐν ἐαυτῷ
 Ael. N. A. 10. 48; τὸ πρᾶγμα πανταχῆ στρέφων ἀγαγεῖν εἰς τινα Dem.
 552. 13. VII. *to turn from the right course, divert, embezzle*
 moneys, Lys. 905. 4.
 B. Pass. and Med. *to twist or turn oneself, to turn round or about,*
turn to and fro, Il. 5. 40, 475, etc.; ἐν τε κύνεσσι κάμπριος ἢ ἐλίων στρέ-
 φεται 12. 43; ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα στρέφεσθαι, of one tossing in bed, 24. 5; τί
 δυσκολαινεις καὶ στρέφει τὴν νύχθ' ὄλην; Ar. Nub. 36, cf. Amphip.
 Ἰαλ. 1. 2. *to turn to or from* an object, acc. to the context, ἐμελλεν
 στρέψεσθ' ἐκ χώρης Il. 6. 516; *to turn back*, 15. 645; *to return*, Soph.
 O. C. 1648, Ant. 315, etc.; *στραφέντες ἐφευγον* Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 63, cf.
 An. 3. 5, 1, etc.; ποῖ στρέφει; *whither away?* Ar. Thesm. 230,
 610. 3. of the heavenly bodies, *to revolve, circle*, Od. 5. 274, Plat.
 Tim. 40 B; of the distaff, Id. Rep. 617 A; of a joint, ἐν ἄρθροισι στρ.
 κοτυληδῶν Ar. Vesp. 1495. II. *to turn or twist about*, like a
 wrestler trying to elude his adversary; and so, in argument, *to twist and*
turn, shuffle, τί ταῦτα στρέφει; Ar. Ach. 385; τί δῆτα ἔχων στρέφει;
 Plat. Phaedr. 236 E, etc.; πῶσας στροφᾶς στρέφεσθαι *to twist every way*,
 Id. Rep. 405 C, v. supr. II. 1, Euthyd. 302 C, στροφή I. 2. 2. *to turn*
and change, κὰν σοῦ στραφείη θυμός Soph. Tr. 1134; *στρεφόμενα λέγων*
things that tell both ways, Dion. H. de Rhet. 15: c. gen. causac, τοῦ δὲ σοῦ
 ψόφου οὐκ ἂν στραφείην *I would not turn for any noise of thine*, Id. Aj.
 1117; cf. ἐπιστρέφω I. 3. III. *to attach oneself, stick close,*
νωλεμέως στρεφθεὶς Od. 9. 435., 16. 362:—then simply, like Lat. *versari,*
to be always engaged, ἐν τιτι Plat. Theaet. 194 B, cf. 181 C; περὶ τι Arist.
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στρεψί-μαλλος, *ov*, with tangled fleece; *στρ. τὴν τέχνην*, metaph. of Euripides, in reference (it is said) to his complex phrases, Ar. Fr. 542, cf. Eust. 1638. 17, Hesych., Phot., but Dind. corrects στρεψίμελος, as given by Schol. Nub. 787.

στρέψις, *εως*, ἡ, a turning round, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 21: a change, Byz. 2. metaph. deceit, Hesych.

στρεψο-δικέω, to twist or pervert the right, Ar. Nub. 434: and στρεψο-δικο-πάνουργία, ἡ, cunning in the perversion of justice, Id. Av. 1468.

στρήνα, ἡ, = Lat. *strena*, Ath. 97 D; cf. ἐπινομίς II.

στρηνής, *ἐς*, strong, hard, rough, harsh, esp. of sounds, like τραχύς, ὄξυς: hence neut. as Adv., στρηνές βρέμει ἀκτὴ Ar. Rh. 2. 323; στρηνές φωνεῦσα θάλασσα Anth. P. 7. 287; στρηνές φθέγγεσθαι, of the piercing sound of the trumpet, Id. 6. 350: cf. στρηνός, στρηνύζω. (Perh. connected with √ΣΤΕΡ, στέρ-εός, Lat. *strē-nuus*.)

στρηνιάω, fut. *άσω*, (στρηνής) to run riot, wax wanton, a word of the new Comedy for τρυφάω, Antiph. Διδ. I (ubi v. Meineke), Sophil. Φυλ. 1. 3, Diphil. Incert. 48, also in N. T., Apocal. 18. 7 and 9; cf. Phryn. 381. II. to exult over, τινι Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. l. c.

στρήνος, ὁ, Lyc. 438, and Epiphani.; but in Anth. P. 7. 686, LXX, and N. T., *εως*, τό, (στρηνής):—haughtiness, arrogance, like ὕβρις, LXX (4 Regg. 19. 28), Apoc. 18. 3, etc. II. c. gen. eager desire, μόρου Lyc. l. c.

στρηνός, ἡ, ὄν, = στρηνής, Nicostr. in Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 84, Theod. Stud.

στρηνό-φωνος, *ov*, rough or loud-voiced, Callias Incert. 5.

στρηνύζω, (στρηνής) to trumpet, of elephants, Juba ap. Poll. 5. 88 (with v. l. στρυνύζω).

στρίβιλίκιγξ, Comic word, οὐδ' ἂν στριβιλίκιγξ not the least, not a fraction, Ar. Ach. 1035: the Schol. ad l. cites also στρίβος, a weak fine voice; comparing also λίκιγξ, a bird's voice.

στριγγίζω, to scream, screech, Byz.

στρίγλος, ὁ, a wizard, and στρίγλα, ἡ, a witch: v. Ducang.

στρίξ, ἡ, gen. στριγός, a night-bird, so called from its shrieking cry, Lat. *strix*, Anton. Liber. 21, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 41, 132 (where also a form στλίξ is cited).—Cf. σύριγξ II. 8.

στριφνός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. στιβαρός):—firm, hard, solid, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Plut. 2. 642 E; ὅσπερ στριφνότατα Hipp. 249. 42.

στρίφνος, ὁ, hard, sinewy flesh, LXX (Job 20. 18).

στροβάνικος, *ov*, in Hesych., ἡ τῶ στροβεῖν νικῶσα.

στροβανίσκος, ὁ, a tripod, Hesych.

στροβεύς, *εως*, ὁ, an instrument for stirring used by fullers, Schol. Ar.

στροβέω: fut. *στροβήσω* Lyc. 756:—aor. *ἐστρόβησα* Plut. Num. 13:—Pass. and Med., v. infr.: pf. *ἐστρόβημαι* Lyc. 172: (στρόβος, cf. στρόμβος). To twist, whirl or whirl about, πάντα τρόπον σαυτὸν στρόβει Ar. Nub. 700; στρόβει (sc. σαυτὸν), Id. Eq. 386, Vesp. 1528:—metaph., με δεινὸς ὀρθομαντείας πόνος στροβεῖ Aesch. Ag. 1215; τίνας σε δόξαι . . στροβοῦσαι; Id. Cho. 1052: to distract, distress, νόσος ἐστρόβησε τὴν Ῥώμην Plut. Num. 13:—Med., *μανίας ὑπὸ δεινῆς ὕμματα στροβήσεται* Ar. Ran. 817:—Pass. to whirl about (cf. στρόβος), οἰοῖσιν ἐν χειμῶσι στροβούμεθα Aesch. Cho. 203: to be distracted, νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν Polyb. 24. 8, 13:—an inf. στροβοῦσθαι (—εἶσθαι?) is cited by Moer. p. 196.

στρόβησις, *εως*, ἡ, distraction, confusion, Epiphani. 1. 35.

στροβητός, ἡ, ὄν, wheeled round or about, Luc. Trag. 12.

στροβιλία, ἡ, = στρόβιλος I. 6, Gloss.

στροβιλίω, = στροβιλίζω, dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 396 sq.

στροβιλέων, ὠνος, ὁ, (στρόβιλος I. 6), Lat. *pinetum*, Gloss.

στροβίλη [ἰ], ἡ, a plug of lint twisted into an oval shape like a pine-cone, Hipp. 884 D sq.; cf. Foës. Oecon.

στροβιλίζω, to twist about, ἀνχένα Anth. P. 6. 94.

στροβίλιος [ἰ], ἡ, ὄν, of a pine-cone, βητίνη Diosc. 1. 92.

στροβίλιον [ἰ], τό, Dim. of στρόβιλος, a small pine-cone, Diosc. Par. 2. 108.

2. a cone-shaped earring, Poll. 5. 97.

στροβιλίτης, flavoured with pine-cones, οἶνος Diosc. 5. 44.

στροβίλο-βλέφαρος, *ov*, = ἐλικοβλέφαρος, Orph. Lith. 666; Tyrwhitt, metri grat., στροβιλοβλέφαρος, yet v. στρόβιλος, fin.

στροβίλο-ειδής, *ἐς*, like a στρόβιλος, conical, σχῆμα Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 9; ὕφος Strab. 795.

στρόβιλος, ὁ, (στρόβος, στρέφω):—anything twisted up (cf. στροβιλός), hence of the hedgehog, στρόβιλος ἀμφ' ἄκανθαν εἰλίξας δέμας Ion ap. Ath. 91 E; ὄστράκου *στρ.* of an egg-shell, Lyc. 506, cf. 89. II. as a name of various twisted or spinning objects: 1. a kind of sea-snail, Schol. Ar. Pax 864. 2. a top, Plat. Rep. 436 D, Plut. Lysand. 12. 3. a whirlpool, a whirlwind which spins upwards, Arist. Mund. 4, 16, Menand. Incert. 7; τρικυμῖαι καὶ *στρ.* Luc. Tox. 19, cf. Aristid. 1. 164, Poll. 4. 159. 4. a twist or turn in music (cf. καμπή III), Pherecr. Χείρ. 1. 14, Plat. Com. Incert. 57. 5. a whirling dance, pirouette, Καρκίνου στρόβιλοι Ar. Pax 864, cf. Vesp. 1502, Ath. 630 A. 6. = κῶνος, the cone of the fir or pine, fir-apple, pine-cone, Lat. *nux pinea*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 1; κόκκοι στροβίλου C. 1. 598o. 12; cf. Schneid. in Indice, Lob. Phryn. 397: also of the tree itself, a fir, pine, Plut. 2. 684 D, Diosc. 1. 86. [ἰ regularly, as in ll. cc.; but ἰ in signf. 6, Anth. P. 6. 232, cf. στροβιλοβλέφαρος.]

στροβιλός, ἡ, ὄν, spinning, whirling, Anth. P. 15. 25.

στροβιλώω, to turn about, keep going, τὴν γλῶσσαν Plut. 2. 235 E.

στροβιλώδης, *εως*, contr. for στροβιλοειδής, Plut. Sull. 17.

στρόβος, ὁ, a twisting or whirling round; in Aesch. Ag. 657, the words ποιμένος κακοῦ στρόβω refer to the whirlwind, which scattered the ships, instead of keeping them together like a good shepherd (cf. στροβώω (Pass.), στρόμβος 2); but cf. Supp. 767.

στρογγύλαίνω, to make round or globular, Plut. 2. 894 A, in Pass.

στρογγύλιζω, = στρογγύλλω, τὰ νοήματα Dion. H. de Lys. 13.

στρογγύλισμα, τό, a pithy, terse expression, Walz Rhett. 8. 619.

στρογγύλιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who rounds or turns round, Mai Spicil. 2. 205.

στρογγύλλω, (στρογγύλος, cf. στωμύλλω, στωμύλος), to round off, make round, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 8, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 96 (both in Pass.). II. to whirl, spin, χειρὶ *στρ.* κρόκην Anth. P. 7. 726.

στρογγύλλωμα, τό, a globular morsel, grain, Byz.

στρογγύλο-γλύφος, *ov*, eut round, Hero Autom. 269 B.

στρογγύλο-δίνητος [ἰ], *ov*, turned into a round shape, rounded, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 112 A.

στρογγύλο-ειδής, *ἐς*, of round form or look, Plut. 2. 1121 C. Adv. -δῶς, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 107.

στρογγύλο-καυλος, *ov*, with a round stalk, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 5.

στρογγύλο-ναύτης, *ov*, ὁ, a merchant-seaman, Ar. Fr. 685.

στρογγύλοπλευρος, *ov*, round-sided, of an eel, Strattis Φιλ. 1

στρογγύλο-πρόσωπος, *ov*, round-faced, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 4, Physiogn. 3, 5.

στρογγύλος [ῦ], ἡ, ὄν, (στράγγω) round, spherical, opp. to πλατύς, Hipp. Vet. Med. 171, Hdt. 2. 92, Ar. Nub. 676, 751, 1127, Plat., etc.; ἄτομα στρογγυλότατα Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 66; λίθοι *στρ.* pebbles, Xen. Eq. 4. 4; ξύλα *στρ.* unsquared logs of timber, opp. to σχιστά and πελεκητά, Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 6; of the Sphere, *στρ.* τὴν ὄψιν Hermipp. Ἀθ. γων. 1; of gourds, Epicr. Incert. 1. 25. 2. circular, opp. to εὐθύς, Plat. Meno 74 D; *στρ.* καὶ προμήκη σχήματα Id. Tim. 73 D; τὸ *στρ.* καὶ τὸ εὐθύ Id. Meno 75 A. 3. of persons, round, compactly formed, Xenarch. Πεντ. 1, 8, cf. Plat. Symp. 189 E; so of lions, opp. to μακρός, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 7; of dogs, σκέλη Xen. Cyn. 4, 1. 4. of ships, *στρ.* ναῦς, *στρ.* πλοῖον, = γαῦλος, ὀλκάς, a merchant-ship, from its round, roomy shape, as opp. to the long narrow ship-of-war (μακρὰ ναῦς), Hdt. 1. 163, Thuc. 2. 97, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 21;—so, of cups and vessels, Alex. Incert. 12, Menand. Ἀναίθ. 1:—of sail, rounded, full, App. Civ. 4. 86.

II. metaph. of words and expressions, well-rounded, compact, pithy, terse, *στρ.* βήματα Ar. Ach. 686; *στρ.* ὀνόματα ἀπορετῶνενται Plat. Phaedr. 234 E, cf. Plut. 2. 45 A; *στρ.* λέξις Dion. H. de Comp. 7. fin.; αὐτῶν τὸ *στρ.* τοῦ στόματος his compactness, terseness of expression (of Euripides), Ar. Fr. 397; συστρέφειν τὰ νοήματα καὶ στρογγύλας ἐκφέρειν to express neatly and tersely, Dion. H. de Isocr. 11; so Cic., *apte et rotunde*, de Fin. 4. 3; *verba or oratio pressa*, de Or. 2. 23, Brut. 55; *προσπιθεῖς τὸ διόρι στρογγυλότατα as tersely as possible*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 7; so Germ. *gedrungen*. 2. στρογγύλας βιοῦν i. e. to live closely, i. e. simply, economically, Plut. 2. 157 B.

στρογγύλο-στεγος, *ov*, with a round roof, dome, or vault, Byz.

στρογγύλοτης, *ητος*, ἡ, roundness, Plat. Meno 73 E, 74 B, Arist., etc.

στρογγύλο-οψις, *εως*, ὁ, ἡ, round-faced, Byz.

στρογγύλλω, to be round, only in Byz.: but II. Pass. στρογγυλόομαι, to be or become round, globular, Anaxag. ap. Stob. Append. p. 6 Gaisf. 2. to have the semblance of roundness, opp. to being really round, Plut. 2. 1121 A.

στρογγύλωμα [ῦ], τό, a knot, τριχῶν LXX (1 Regg. 13. 16).

στρογγύλωσις [ῦ], ἡ, a rounding, Hipp. Art. 827.

στρογγυλ-ώψ, ὠπος, round-eyed, synonym of Κυκλώψ in Schol. Virg.

στροιβάω, στροιβός, ὁ, = στροβέω, στρόβος, Hesych.

στρομβεῖον, τό, Dim. of στρόμβος (4), θύμβρης Nic. Th. 629.

στρομβέω, = στροβέω, συστρέφω, Phot.

στρόμβη, ἡ, = στρόμβος 1, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 887.

στρομβηδόν, Adv. like a top, whirling, Anth. Plan. 300.

στρομβο-ειδής, *ἐς*, contr. -ώδης, *εως*, like a στρόμβος (2): τὰ στρομβώδη spiral shells and the creatures in them, snails and the like, often in Arist., as H. A. 4. 4, 2, P. A. 4. 9, 2, al.; τὰ στρομβοειδή, H. A. 4. 4, 18.

στρόμβος, ὁ, (στρέφω) like στρόβος, στρόβιλος, a body rounded or spun round: hence, 1. a top, Lat. *turbo*, Il. 14. 413; ὥσπερ *στρ.* στρέφεσθαι Luc. Asin. 42. 2. = στροφάλιγξ, a whirlwind, Aesch. Pr. 1085. 3. a spiral snail-shell, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 1, P. A. 2. 17, 16, etc.: a shell used as a trumpet, a conch, Lyc. 250, Plut. 2. 713 B:—also, the snail, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 22, cf. 4. 4, 35, Theocr. 9. 25. 4. = στρόβιλος II. 6, Nic. Th. 884. 5. a spindle, Lyc. 585.

στρομβώω, to whirl round, στρομβούσης αὐτὸν τῆς δίνης Philostr. 815.

στρομβώδης, *εως*, v. sub στρομβοειδής.

στροπᾶγέω, στροπᾶγός, Aeol. for στρατηγ-, C. 1. 2189, -86, -91.

στρουθάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of στρουθός (1), Eubul. Incert. 14.

στρουθειον μῆλον, τό, a kind of quince, Anth. P. 6. 252; and so, without μῆλον, Nic. Al. 234, cf. Diosc. 1. 160; also written στρουθίον (v. l. -ειον) Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 5, cf. Philem. Ἀγρ. 1. II. v. στρουθίον II.

στρουθίας, *ov*, ὁ, = στρουθός, Com. Anon. 172, ubi v. Meineke.

στρουθίζω, to chirp like a στρουθός, to twitter, chatter, Ar. Fr. 717. II. to cleanse with the herb στρουθίον, Diosc. 2. 84.

στρουθίον, τό, Dim. of στρουθός (1), Anaxandr. Ἀντ. 1, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 4, 9, 7, 10. II. Dim. of στρουθός (II), soap-wort, a plant used for cleaning wool, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 3, al.; στρουθίον ρίζα Hipp. 571. 54: a sprig or chaplet of this plant, Eubul. Στεφ. 2 (with a play on στρουθός III), cf. Ath. 679 B; written στρουθειον, Orph. Arg. 963.

στρουθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of στρουθός 1, Eust. Opusc. 312. 1, cf. Alex. Μανδρ. 1, et ibi Meineke:—also στρουθίσκος, ὁ, Theod. Prodr.

στρουθίων, ὠνος, ὁ, = sq., Greg. Naz.

στρουθο-κάμηλος [ᾶ], ὁ, also ἡ, an ostrich, from its camel-like neck, Diod. 2. 50, Strab. 772, (cf. Opp. C. 3. 483, μετὰ στρουθίου κάμηλον); *struthio-camelus* in Plin. N. H. 10. 1, 1. II. = στρουθίον II, Diosc. 2. 192.

στρουθο-κέφαλος, *ov*, with the head of a στρουθός, Plut. 2. 520 C.

στρουθοπιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, (πιάζω) a birdcatcher, fowler, Hesych.
 στρουθό-πους, πουν, with sparrow's or ostrich's feet (for authorities differ,—Schol. Ar. Av. 876 explaining it of large, Plin. 7. 2 of small feet.)
 στρουθός, ὁ, also ἡ, the sparrow, *Fringilla domestica*, Il. 2. 311 sq. (where it is fem.), Hdt. 1. 159, Ar. Vesp. 207, Av. 578, etc.;—in κατόμομά τε φάσματα στρουθῶν (Aesch. Ag. 145); στρουθῶν is prob. an interpolation, due to a remembrance of the sparrows mentioned in Il. l. c.; for the word spoils the dactylic metre, and is so foreign to the sense of the passage, that the Schol. interpreted it by τῶν ἀετῶν, referring to v. 136 sq.
 2. ὁ μέγας στρ. the large bird, i. e. the ostrich, *Struthio*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 2: also called στρουθὸς κατάγαιος (i. e. the bird that runs, does not fly), Hdt. 4. 175, 192, Schneid. Xen. An. 1. 5, 2; or χερσαῖος, Ael. N. A. 14. 13; ὁ στρ. ὁ Λιβυκός Arist. P. A. 4. 14. 1., 4. 12, 34, etc.; ὁ ἐν Λιβύῃ Id. H. A. 9. 15, 2; ὁ Ἀράβιος Ath. 145 D; also simply στρουθός (fem.), like στρουθοκάμηλος, Ar. Ach. 1106, Av. 875; masc., Luc. Dips. 6:—the word is also applied to the mythic birds of Lake Stymphalus, Epigr. Gr. 1082. 5. 3. στρ. κατοικῆς a hen, Nic. Al. 535, cf. 60.
 II. στρ., ἡ, a plant, = στρουθίον II, Theophr. H. P. 9. 12, 5.
 III. στρ., ὁ, a lewd fellow, lecher, (as in Juvenal, passer), Hesych.; cf. στρουθίον II. (Curt. compares Goth. *sparv-a*, O. H. G. *spar-o* (sparrow); the *p* and *t* being interchanged, as in σπουδή, *studium*:—Hesych. cites a form *στρούς*.)
 στρουθοφάγος, ον, feeding on birds, esp. ostriches, Diod. 3. 28, Strab. 772.
 στρουθώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like an ostrich, Schol. Ar. Av. 877.
 στρουθωτός, ἡ, ὄν, as if from στρουθῶω, painted or embroidered with birds, Sophron ap. Ath. 48 C.
 στροφαῖος, α, ον, (στροφεύς II), epith. of Hermes, standing as porter at the door-hinges, Ar. Pl. 1153, with a play on the etymol. meaning, twisty, shifty, v. Schol. ad l.: also στρεψαῖος, Id. Fr. 174,—which others regard as a prop. n.
 στροφάλιγξ [ᾱ], ἰγγος, ἡ, (στρέφω, στροφαλίζω):—a whirl, eddy, μετὰ στροφάλιγγι κοίτης Il. 16. 775., 21. 505, Od. 24. 39; ἀελλῶν Opp. H. 1. 446; κάπνοιο Ar. Rh. 4. 140; of water in a bucket, Ib. 3. 759.—metaph., στρ. μάχης Anth. P. 7. 226. II. a curve, bend, Dion. P. 162, 584: also a star's orbit, Arat. 443. III. anything of a round shape, e. g. a cheese, Nic. Th. 697. IV. like στρούφιγξ, a thing to turn upon, a pivot, hinge, Epigr. in Cramer. An. Par. 4. 385.
 στροφάλιζω, a lengthd. form of στρέφω, ἡλάκατα στρ. to turn the spindle, i. e. to spin, Od. 18. 315: cf. Anth. P. 6. 218.
 στροφάλος, ὁ, a top or whirling instrument, στρ. Ἐκατικός, used in magic, Schol. ad Synes. 361 D. II. a curved handle on a catapult, Nicet. Ann. 88 B, etc.
 στροφάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (στρέφω) turning round, revolving, circling, of the constellations, ἀρκτου στροφάδες κέλευθαι the Bear's circling paths, Soph. Tr. 131, (so, ἀρκτου στροφαί Id. Fr. 379); cf. Dion. P. 594:—ἄελλα στρ. a whirlwind, Orph. Arg. 675:—of cranes on their return, Arat. 1032; of fish, στροφάδες περὶ πέτρην Numen. ap. Ath. 319 B. II. Στροφάδες (sc. νῆσοι), αἱ, the Drifting Isles, a group not far from Zacynthus, supposed to have been once floating, cf. Thuc. 2. fin.; in earlier times called Πλωταί, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 295:—cf. Σποράδες, Κυκλάδες.
 στροφέιον, τὸ (στρέφω) a twisted noose, cord, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6, cf. Poll. 5. 29. II. an instrument for turning anything with, esp. in the theatre, a machine, by which an actor disappeared from the audience, Id. 4. 127, 132. 2. a wooden windlass, capstan, on which a cable runs, Luc. Navig. 5.
 στροφεύς, ἔως, ὁ, (στρέφω) one of the vertebrae of the neck or spine, Poll. 2. 130. II. the socket in which the pivot of a door (ὁ στρούφιγξ) moved, Ar. Thesm. 487, Fr. 251, Hermipp. Moῖρ. 2, Theophr. II. P. 5. 6, 4, Polyb. 7. 16, 5.
 στροφέω, to have the colic (v. στρούφος II), Ar. Pax 175.
 στροφή, ἡ, (στρέφω) a turning, e. g. of a horse, Xen. Eq. 7, 15 and 17., 10, 15: a revolving, circling, v. sub στροφάς; τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν Plat. Legg. 782 A; ἐν στροφαῖσιν ὀφθαλμῶν with rolling of the eyes, Eur. H. F. 932. 2. a twist, such as wrestlers make to elude their adversary, πάσας στροφὰς στρέφεισθαι Plat. Rep. 405 C:—metaph. a slippery trick, a dodge, οὐ δεῖ στροφῶν Ar. Pl. 1154, Eccl. 1026, cf. Ran. 775; so, δημηγόρους εὐπιθεῖς στρ. Aesch. Supp. 623; cf. στρέφω B. II. 3. in Music, a twist or turn, κατακάμπειν τὰς στρ. Ar. Thesm. 68: cf. καμπή III. II. the turning of the Chorus, dancing towards one side of the ὀρχήστρα: the strain sung during this evolution, the strophé, to which the ἀντιστροφή answers, Pherocr. Χειρ. 1. 9, Dion. H. de Comp. 19, and freq. in Gramm.
 στρούφιγγιον, τό, Dim. of στρούφιγξ, θύρας Zonar.
 στρούφιγγο-εἰδήτης, ἐς, like a στρούφιγξ, Apoll. Poliorc. 44 B in Adv. -δῶς.
 στρούφιγξ, ἰγγος, ὁ, and in E. M. 446. 31, etc., ἡ: (ατρέφω):—like στροφεύς, the pivot, axle or pin on which a body turns, Eur. Phoen. 1126. 2. στρούφιγγες were pivots working in sockets, Lat. *scapi cardinales*, at top and bottom of a door, which served instead of hinges: they were made from the λωτός, πύξος or πρίνος, whereas the στροφεύς, made from the πελέα, was the socket in which the στρούφιγξ turned, Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 4 sq., cf. Vitruv. 4. 6, Plut. Rom. 23:—hence of the vertebrae, as the pivots on which the body moves, Pherocr. Incert. 71 b, Plat. Tim. 74 A, B. 3. the cock, tap of a water-pipe, etc., Schol. Ar. Nub. 450. 4. metaph., στρ. γλώττης, of a well-hung tongue, Ar. Ran. 892.
 στροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for turning, turned, v. sub λισχραί.
 στρούφιον, τό, Dim. of στρούφος, a band worn by women round the breast, Pherocr. Ἀῆρ. 1, Ar. Lys. 931, Thesm. 139, 255, Fr. 509, C. I. 151. 8; cf. στρούφος I, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 339. 3. II. a headband worn by priests, Plut. Arat. 53, cf. Philoch. 141 B, Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 16.

στρόφισ, ἰος, ἡ, a twisting, slippery fellow, Ar. Nub. 450, Poll. 6. 130; cf. στρέφω B. II.
 στροφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = στρούφιον, Eur. Andr. 718.
 στροφο-δίνεομαι, Pass. to wheel eddying round, of vultures wheeling round their nest, Aesch. Ag. 51. Cf. στρεφιδίνεω.
 στροφόομαι, fut. -ώσομαι, Pass.: (στρούφος II): properly, to have the colic, Diosc. 1. 30, Arr. Epict. 4. 9, 4:—cited from Alex. Trall. as intr. in Act.
 στρούφος, ὁ, (στρέφω) a twisted band or cord, used as a sword-belt, ἐν δὲ στρούφος ἦεν ἀορτήρ on it was a cord to hang it by, Od. 13. 438., 17. 198: generally, a cord, rope, Hdt. 4. 60. 2. = στρούφιον, a maiden-zone, Aesch. Theb. 871; and Spanh. restored στρούφος for στρούβους in Supp. 457. 3. a swathing-cloth, swaddling-band, h. Hom. Ap. 122, 128; like σπάργανα. II. a twisting of the bowels, colic, Lat. *tormina*, στρούφος μ' ἔχει τὴν γαστέρα Ar. Thesm. 484, cf. Damox. Σύντρ. 1. 25, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Aph. 1249; κοιλίας Id. Acut. 389; v. στρέφω A. III. 2, στροφέω.
 στροφώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) the colic (στρούφος II), Erot. Gloss. Hipp.; but in Hipp. Protrh. 81, the prob. l. is τροφιῶδες (Kuhn τρομῶδες). Adv. -δῶς, Archigen. ap. Galen. 7. 415 E.
 στρούφωμα, τό, = στρούφιγξ 2, Hero Belop. 130 A.
 στρούφωματιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Hero Spir. 166 A.
 στρούφωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from στροφῶω) made with hinges or pivots, turning on them, θυρώματα LXX (Ezek. 41. 24); cf. στρούφιγξ 2.
 στρούζω, rare collat. form of τρύζω, Erotian.
 στρουθίον, τό, Aeol. for στρουθίον (II), Galenē ap. Ath. 679 C.
 Στρυμόνιας, ἰων. -ίης (sc. ἄνεμος), ὁ, a wind blowing from the Strymon towards Greece, i. e. a NNE. wind, Hdt. 8. 118, cf. Aesch. Ag. 192; Στρ. Βορέας, Call. Del. 26.
 Στρυμών, ὄνος, ὁ, the Strymon, a river of Thrace, Hes. Th. 339, Hdt., etc.:—Adj. Στρυμόνιος, α, ον, of the Strymon, Aesch. Pers. 569, Eur., etc.; pecul. fem. Στρυμονίς, ἴδος, Steph. B.:—also Στρυμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, Strab. 330, Ptol.
 στρυνίζω, v. sub στρηνύζω.
 στρυφνός, ἡ, ὄν, (στύφω) of a taste which draws up the mouth, rough, harsh, astringent, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13, Plat. Tim. 65 D, Xen. Hier. 1, 22; τὸ στρυφνὸν συνάγει τὰν γεῦσιν Tim. Locr. 101 C; στρ. μῆλα Antiph. Παροιμ. 1; βόλβη Anth. P. 11. 410. II. metaph. of temper or manner, harsh, austere, στρ. ἦθος Ar. Vesp. 877, Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 1; ἄνθρωποι Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 11; οὐ στρ. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 5, 2; ἐν τοῖς στρ. καὶ πρεσβυτικοῖς Ib. 8. 6, 1;—οἴνου πολίτης ὦν κρατίστου στρυφνὸς εἰ Amphib. Incert. 1. III. like στρυφνός, stiff, rigid, Hipp. Aër. 282; οὐρή Opp. C. 1. 411:—Adv. -νῶς, Eust. 931. 45, etc.—στρυφνός, στιφρός are freq. vv. ll.
 στρυφνότης, ἦτος, ἡ, a rough, harsh taste, sourness, Arist. Categ. 8, 8, Probl. 1. 42, 4. II. metaph. harshness of style, Dion. H. de Demosth. 34; στρ. περὶ τὸ ἦθος, Plut. Mar. 2.
 στρυφνῶω, (στρυφνός) to act as an astringent, τοῦ στρυφνοῦντος πικροῦ Plut. 2. 624 E. II. metaph. of style, to make harsh, Eust. 1151. 27, etc.
 στρύχνον, τό, = sq., Nic. Th. 878, Diosc. 4. 72:—στρύχνη, ἡ, is dub.
 στρύχνος, ὁ, also ἡ, nightshade, solanum, a family of plants of which the Ancients knew three or four species, some poisonous, one (κηπαῖος) bearing an edible berry of an acid vinous flavour, Theophr. H. P. 7. 15, 4, Diosc. 4. 71-4.
 στρώμα, τό, (στρώννυμι) anything spread or laid out for lying or sitting upon, a mattress, bed, Lat. *stragulum*, *vestis stragula*, ἀσπάλαθοι δὲ τάπησιν ὁμοίον στρώμα θανόντι Theogn. 1193:—in pl. the bedclothes, the coverings of a dinner-couch, Ar. Ach. 1090, Nub. 37, 1069, 21., cf. Ath. 48 B sq. (στρωμνή is the Trag. word); στρ. παρφυρόβαπτα Plat. Com. Incert. 8; κατακέεσθαι ὑπὸ στρ. Lys. 142. 5; στρ. ἱμάτια, ἐπιπλα Id. 903. 5; στρ. αἰρεσθαι Ar. Ran. 596; στρ. ὑποσπᾶν to pull the bed from under one, Dem. 762. 4; περισπᾶν Luc. Asin. 38: cf. στρωματεύς. 2. a horsecloth, horse-trappings, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 19, Antiph. Ἰππ. 1, cf. Poll. 1. 183. II. a pavement, C. 1. 2266. 24, 4957 h (add.). III. in pl. also piles for building bridges on, Lat. *sublicae*, Polyæn. 8. 23, 9.
 στρωματεύς, ἔως, ὁ, the coverlet of a bed, first in the New Comedy, Antiph. Ἀποκαρτ. 1, Alex. Κρατεῦ. 4, etc., cf. Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 7:—also = στρωματοδεσμος, Poll. 7. 79, cf. Lob. Phryn. 401. 2. in pl. στρωματεῖς, patchwork (such as these coverlets were often made of), the name of works such as we call *Miscellanies*, Gell. Epil. § 7; the στρωματεῖς of Plut. is cited by Eus. P. E. 22 A; the best known is the στρωματεῖς of Clemens Alex. II. a flat fish marked with divers colours, Philo ap. Ath. 322 A.
 στρωματίζω, = στρώννυμι, Poll. 10. 14, Hesych.
 στρωματίον, τό, Dim. of στρώμα, in pl. bedclothes, M. Anton. 5. 1.
 στρωματίτης ἔρανος [ῖ], ὁ, a pic-nic at which the guests found their own στρώματα, Cratin. Incert. 88, cf. Hesych. s. v.
 στρωματό-δεσμον, τό, a leathern or linen sack in which slaves had to tie up the bedclothes (στρώματα), Ar. Fr. 249, Pherocr. Κρατ. 9, Xen. An. 5. 4, 13, Aeschin. 41. 10; στρ. συσκευάζεσθαι Plat. Theaet. 175 E; δησαι Arist. Mund. 6, 8; ἱμαντι συνδησαι Plut. Caes. 49.—In the last cited place it is masc., cf. A. B. 113, Lob. Phryn. 401.
 στρωματό-θήκη, ἡ, a packsaddle, Nicet. Ann. 189 D.
 στρωματό-φθορέω, to spoil carpets, etc., cf. σωματοφθ-.
 στρωματό-φύλαξ [ῖ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, one who has the core of the bedding, tablecloths, etc., Plut. Alex. 57.
 στρωμνή, ἡ, a bed spread or prepared; generally, a bed, couch, Pind. P. 1. 54, etc., and Att., as Aesch. Cho. 671, Eur. Phoen. 421, Thuc. 8. 81, Xen. Symp. 4, 38: a mattress, bedding, Id. Mem. 2. 1, 30; στρ. ἄφθιτος, of the golden fleece, Pind. P. 4. 410.

στρωμνη-φόρος, *ov*, carrying the bedding, Theognost. 96. 31.
στρώννυμι and -ύω, v. sub *στορέννυμι*.
στρώσις, *εως, ή*, a spreading, covering, Ath. 48D: bedding, Eccl. II. a paving, *δδών* Dion. H. 3. 67; λίθου στρώσει πεποικιλμένα Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 3, cf. C. I. 5578.
στρωτήρ, *ήρος, ό*, (*στρώννυμι*) a rafter laid upon the bearing beam; mostly in pl., Ar. Fr. 54 (where allusion is made to the proverb in A. B. respecting a drunken man, *δταν μη δύνηται τις τοὺς στρωτήρας ή τὰς δοκοὺς ἀριθμεῖν*), Theophr. Fr. 8, 12, Polyb. 5. 89, 6, C. I. 2454, cf. Büchh Inscr. I. 281: generally, a crossbeam, Hipp. Art. 783, 838:—cf. A. B. 302, where *στρωτήρες* are said also to mean the planks nailed across the rafters; opp. to *δοκοί*, Strab. 773. II. = *στρώτης*, Greg. Naz.
στρωτήριον, *τό*, Dim. of *foreg.*, E. M. 228.49:—στρωτηρίδιον, Hesych.
στρώτης, *ου, ό*, (*στρώννυμι*) like *στρωτήρ*, one that spreads, esp. one that gets ready the beds and dinner couches, Lat. *strator*, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 48D, Plut. Pelop. 30.
στρωτός, *ή, όν*, (*στρώννυμι*) spread, laid, covered, Lat. *stratus*, λέχος Hes. Th. 798, Eur. Or. 313; λέκτρα Id. Hel. 1261; *στρωτὰ φάρη* = *στρώματα* Soph. Tr. 916.
στρωφάω, *poët. and Ion.* Frequent. of *στρέφω*, as *τρωπῶ* of *τρέπω*, to turn constantly, *στρ. ήλάκατα* to keep turning the spindle, i. e. spin, Od. 6. 53, 306, etc.; *πηδάλιον παλάμη* to steer, Anth. P. 9. 242: metaph., *βουλήν* Ap. Rh. 3. 424:—Pass. to turn oneself about, keep turning, so as to face the enemy, *κατ' αὐτοὺς στρωφᾶτ' Il.* 13. 557: to roam about, wander, *δηρὸν ἐκὰς στρ.* 20. 422; *στρ. ἐπὶ πόλεις* to visit cities and abide there, Hes. Op. 526; *καθ' Ἑλλάδα .. ἀνὰ νήσους* Theogn. 247; *ἀνὰ τὴν πόλιν* Hdt. 2. 85; *ἄλλη κάλλη δωμάτων* Soph. Tr. 907; hence, like Lat. *versari in loco*, to move freely in a place, live there, *κατὰ μέγαρον Il.* 9. 463 (459), cf. Hipp. Art. 826 (where it is wrongly written *στροφάομαι*); *ἐν λέχει στρωφώμενος*, i. e. claiming a husband's rights, Aesch. Ag. 1224; *ἐν νέοις στρωφωμένη* Eur. Alc. 1052;—of the heavenly bodies, to revolve, Manetho 2. 34. II. intr., *στρωφᾶν* for *στρωφᾶσθαι*, Ap. Rh. 3. 893.
στῦγ-άνωρ [*ᾶ*], *ορος, ό, ή*, (*στυγέω*) hating a man or the male sex, Aesch. Pr. 724.
στύγαξ, *ό*, in Eust., only an error for *στύπαξ*, q. v.
στύγερός, *ά, όν*, (*στυγέω*) *poët. Adj.* hated, abominated, loathed, or hateful, abominable, loathsome, freq. in Hom., Hes., and Trag., both of persons and things; *στ. Αἰδης Il.* 8. 368, Od. 2. 135; *δαίμων, πόλεμος, γάμος, πένθος*, etc., Od. 5. 396, Il. 4. 240, etc.; *μοῖρα, μοῦσα* Aesch. Pers. 909, Eum. 308; *γαῖα* Soph. Ph. 1174; *μάτηρ* Eur. Med. 113:—c. dat. filled with hate to any one, *στυγερός δέ οἱ ἔπλετο θυμῷ* he was his enemy in heart, Il. 14. 158; but, *λάθα Πιερίσι στ.* hateful to them, Soph. Fr. 146. 2. *hateful, wretched, miserable*, βίος Id. Tr. 1016; *στ. πάθεα, στ. ἐγώ* Ar. Ach. 1191, 1207 (prob. a parody); *πλουτός .. θνάσκοντι στυγερώτατος* Pind. O. 11 (10). 108. II. Adv. *-ρῶς*, to one's sorrow, miserably, Il. 16. 723, Od. 23. 23, Soph. Ph. 166.
στύγερ-ώπης, *es, (ᾠψ)* with hateful, horrid look, horrible, epith. of ζήλος, Hes. Op. 194:—also *στύγερ-ωπός, όν, στ. ἰδέσθαι χῶρος* Anth. P. 9. 662.
στύγέω, Il. 7. 112, Hdt., Trag.: aor. *ἐστύγησα* Aesch. Supp. 528, Eur. Tro. 705, (*ἀπ-*) Soph.: pf. *ἐστύγηκα* Joseph., (*ἀπ-*) Hdt.:—Pass., fut. *στυγήσομαι* in pass. sense, Soph. O. T. 672: aor. *ἐστυγήθην* Aesch., Eur.: pf. *ἐστύγημαι* Lyc. 421.—This *poët. Verb* is lengthd. from √ΣΤΥΓ (whence also *Στύξ, στύγ-ος, στυγ-ερός, στυγ-νός*), and from this Root the tenses used by Hom. are directly formed, viz. aor. I *ἔστυξα*, opt. *στύξαιμι* Od. 11. 502; aor. 2 *ἔστυγον* Io. 113, cf. Il. 17. 694. To hate, abominate, abhor, c. acc., freq. in Hom., Hes., and Trag.; also in Theogn. 278, Pind. Fr. 217. 2, Hdt. 7. 236, and thrice in Ar., but never in Att. Prose; being a stronger word than *μισέω*, for it means to shew hatred, not merely to feel it, *τὸ πρᾶγμα .. ἦν μὲν ἀξίως μισεῖν ἔχη, στυγεῖν δίκαιον* Eur. El. 1016:—c. inf., also, to hate or fear to do a thing, Il. 1. 186., 8. 515, cf. Soph. Ph. 87, Ap. Rh. 2. 628:—Pass. to be abhorred, detested, *τὸν μέγα στυγούμενον* Aesch. Fr. 1004; *Φοῖβῳ στυγηθέν* Id. Theb. 791; *τί δ' ἐστι .. πρὸς γ' ἐμοῦ στυγούμενον*; what is the horrid thing that I have done? Soph. Tr. 738. II. in aor. I, to make hateful, *τῷ κέ τεφ στύξαιμι μένος καὶ χεῖρας* then would I make my courage and my hands a hate and fear to many a one, Od. 11. 502:—but this aor. is used in the common sense by Ap. Rh. 4. 512, Anth. P. 7. 430.
στύγημα [*ῦ*], *τό*, an abomination, Eur. Or. 480; *ᾧ στύγημα*, in addressing a person, Babr. 95. 62.
στύγητός, *όν, hated, abominated, hateful*, Ἥρα στ. Aesch. Fr. 592; absol., Ep. Tit. 3. 3; *στ. ἔρως* Heliod. 5. 29.—Also *στυγητέος*, Byz.
Στύγιος [*ῦ*], *α, όν*, Aesch. Pers. 668; also *ος, όν*, Eur. Med. 195, Hel. 1355: (*Στύξ*):—Stygian, of the nether world, ἀχλὺς Aesch. l. c.; *δύμος* Soph. O. C. 1564; *ποταμός* Plat. Phaedo 113 C. II. = *στυγητός, hateful, abominable, λῦπαι, ὀργαί* Eur. Il. c.; *ἡμέρα* Plut. 2. 828 A.
στυγνάξω, fut. *άσω, (στυγνός)* to have a gloomy, lowering look, ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ Ev. Marc. 10. 22; *στ. τὸ πρόσωπον* Eumath. 9S:—absol., of threatening weather, Ev. Matth. 16. 3; cf. *στυγνότης*.
στύγνᾶσις, *εως, ή*, = *στυγνότης*, Apollod. ap. Stob. Eccl. I. 1012.
στυγν-ηγόρος, *όν, gloomy of speech*; generally ominous, Greg. Naz.
στυγνία, *ή, sadness, gloom*, Schol. Il. 24. 253.
στυγνοποιέω, to sadden, make gloomy, Gloss.
στυγνο-ποιός, *όν, making sad or gloomy*, Schol. Il. 14. 158.
στυγνο-πρόσωπος, *όν, of sad countenance*, Greg. Naz.
στυγνός, *ή, όν*, (contr. from *στυγανός* = *στυγερός*), hated, abhorred, hateful, of persons and things, Archil. 74; *ἄτη, δαίμων* Aesch. Fr. 886, Pers. 472; *ᾧ στυγνὸς αἰών* Soph. Ph. 1348; *λῶβαι* Id. Aj. 561, etc.:—c. dat. hateful or hostile to one, Aesch. Pers. 286, Soph. El. 918. II.

gloomy, sullen, like Lat. *tristis*, πρόσωπον Aesch. Ag. 639, Eur. Alc. 777; *ὄφρων νέφος* Eur. Hipp. 173, cf. 290; *στυγνοὶ κλαίουσιν Ἐρωτες* Mosch. 3. 67; *ὄραν στυγνός*, opp. to *φαιδρός*, Xen. An. 2. 6, 9 and 11 (but rare in Prose);—*στυγνός μὲν εἰκὼν δῆλος εἶ* sullenly, with an ill grace, Soph. O. T. 673; neut. as Adv., *στυγνὸν οἰμῶξας* Ant. 1226.
στυγνότης, *ητος, ή*, gloominess, sullenness, Lat. *tristitia*, Alex. Πυθαγ. 3; *βλέμματος*, Plut. Mar. 43; of the sky, Polyb. 4. 21, 1; cf. *στυγνάξω*.
στυγνό-χροος, *όν, sad-coloured*, Nicet. Ann. 352 D.
στυγνώω, to make gloomy, Hesych.:—Pass. to be gloomy, *κλαίοντι καὶ ἐστυγνωμένῳ* Anth. P. 9. 573.
στύγῳ-δεμνος, *όν, hating marriage, νόος* Anth. P. 10. 68.
στύγος [*ῦ*], *eos, τό*, (√ΣΤΥΓ, *στυγέω*) hatred, esp. as expressed in looks, sullenness, gloom, τὸ δύσφρον στ. Aesch. Ag. 547; *φρενῶν στ.* Ib. 1308, Cho. 81. II. an object of hatred, an abomination, Id. Ag. 558, Cho. 392; of persons, *δεσπότην στ.* thy hated lord, Ib. 770; *στύγη θεῶν*, of the Erinyes, Id. Eum. 644, cf. Theb. 653; *θεῶν στ.*, of a particide, Id. Cho. 1028; *τοῦτ' ἐμήσατο στ.* this deed of horror, Ib. 991.—Rare, except in Aesch.
*στύγω, v. *στυγέω*.
στυλάριον, *τό*, Dim. of *στυλος*, Math. Vett. 119 A; *στυλίδιον*, Strab. 49.
στυλῆς, *ἴδος, ή*, Dim. of *στυλος*, Dion. H. 3. 21:—a strange form of the acc., *στυλλεῖδαν*, occurs in C. I. 3293. II. like *σπηλῆς*, a mast to carry a sail at the stern, as in a yawl, Plut. Pomp. 24, cf. Poll. 1. 90. III. the cartilage which divides the nostrils, Id. 2. 79.
στυλίσκος, *ύ*, Dim. of *στυλος*, a staff or rod, Hipp. Mochl. 865, Strab. 164. 2. part of a surgical instrument, Oribas. 128 Mai. II. = *στυλῆς* II, Eust. 1039. 38.
στυλίτης [*ῖ*], *ου, ό*, standing or dwelling on a pillar, Evagr. H. E. 1. 13 (in tit.), cf. 5. 21:—Adj., *στυλιτικός, ή, όν*, Eust. Opusc. 97. 78, etc.
στυλο-βάτης [*ᾶ*], *ου, ό*, the base of a column, stylobate, Plat. Com. Eorp. 12, Hero Autom. 259 B, Vitruv. 3. 3., 4. 7.
στυλο-γλύφος [*ῦ*], *όν, cutting pillars*, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 1.
στυλο-ειδής, *és, like a stile*, Galeu. 4. 43 B.
στυλο-πινάκιον, *τό*, a pillar with figures on it, Anth. P. 3, in tit.
στυλος, *ό*, (v. fin.) a pillar, esp. as a support or bearing, Hdt. 2. 169; *στέγης* Aesch. Ag. 898; *δόμων* Eur. I. T. 50; *στ. οἰκῶν .. εἰσὶ παῖδες ἄρσενες* Ib. 57. 2. a post, pale, Hipp. Art. 813, Eur. Fr. 202, Polyb. 1. 22, 4. II. = Lat. *stilus* (cf. *στυλοειδής*); but as the best authorities write *stilus*, not *stylus*, and the penult. of this word is short, *stilus*, whereas *ῦ* always in *στυλος* (Eur. ll. c., Anth. P. 7. 648, Inscr. ap. Paus. 5. 20, 7), it is prob. that the Lat. *stilus* rather belongs to *στέλεχος, stalk*, which is one of its senses. (From √ΣΤΥΓ, a modified form of √ΣΤΑ, ἴ-στη-μ, comes also *στώ*; cf. Skt. *sthū-nā* (pillar), *sthū-las* (stupidus); Zd. *stū-na* (pillar); Lith. *stu-lys* (stump).)
στυλώω, to prop or stay with pillars, Apoll. Poliorc. 17 B; metaph., *ζῶν στυλώσασθαι* to give stay to one's life (by means of children), Anth. P. 7. 648.
στυλώμα, *τό*, a prop, support, Apoll. Poliorc. 17 A.
στυλωτός, *ή, όν, having pillars, supported on them*, Schol. Il. 20. 11.
στύμα, *τό*, Acol. for *στόμα*, Theocr. 29. 25.
στύμα, *τό*, (*στύω*) priapism, Plat. Com. Φά. 1.
στυμμα, *τό*, (*στύφω*) an astringent, esp. used for thickening oil, that it may retain scent better, Diosc. 1. 76, Galen.; cf. *στυψῆς* III. II. metaph., *στυμματι αὐστηροτάτῳ τῷ φόβῳ* Clem. Al. 144.
στυμνός, *ή, όν*, (*στύφω*) drawn up: firm, solid, Arcad. 62, Hesych.
Στυμφάλος, Ion. -ήλος, *ή*, (also *ύ*, Polyb., Strab.), a city and mountain of Arcadia, Il. 2. 608, etc.:—Adj. *Στυμφάλιος, α, όν*, Ion. -ήλιος, *η, όν*, Hdt. 6. 76, Pind., etc.; fem. *Στυμφαλίς, ἴδος*, Ap. Rh. 2. 1054, Strab. 371, 389, etc.
Στύξ, *ή*, gen. *Στύγος*, (v. *στυγέω*) the Styx, i. e. the Hateful, a river of the nether world, Il. 8. 369; by which the gods in Homer swore their most sacred oaths, v. sub *ἔρκος*:—also the nymph of this river, eldest daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 361. 2. a well of fatal coldness in Arcadia, v. Hdt. 6. 74, Strab. 389, Paus. 8. 18. II. as appellat. a horrid monster, a reptile, *ἄτρωτον .. ὑπὸ στύγος* Aesch. Cho. 532 (where however Schütz restored *στύγους*). 2. a piercing chill, as of frost, in pl., *αἱ στύγες εἰσδύονται εἰς τὰ σώματα* Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 4. 3. hatred, abhorrence, esp. of mankind, Alciphro 3. 34.
στυπάξω, (*στύπος*) to strike, beat, Hesych. 2. to thunder, Id.
στυπο-γλύφος, *όν, cutting, working trunks or stems*, Hesych.
στύπος [*ῦ*], *eos, τό*, a stem, stump, block, Lat. *stipes, στιβαρὸν στ. ἀμπέλου* Ap. Rh. 1. 1117; *δρύινον* Polyb. 22. 10, 4:—also = *κύτος, ὄλμου στ.* Nic. Th. 952, Al. 70. (From √ΣΤΥΠ, cf. Skt. *stūp-as* (cumulus); Lat. *stīp-a, stūp-eo, stīp-es*; akin prob. to √ΣΤΥΦ, v. sub *στυφ-ερός*.)
στυππαξ, *ό*, = *στυππειοπάλης*, nickname of Eucrates, Ar. Fr. 540.
στυππέινος, *η, όν*, of tow, LXX (Levit. 13. 27); Cod. Vat. *στυπ-πύινος*:—the more correct form *στυππίνος* appears in Com. Anou. 261, Diod. 1. 35, A. B. 33. II. metaph. like tow, feeble, Parocmiogr.
στυππέιον, *τό*, the coarse fibre of flax or hemp, tow, oakum, Lat. *stippa*, Hdt. 8. 52, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 23, Dem. 1145. 6, etc. (In MSS. written also *στυπείον* and *στυππίον*; but the ancient Att. Inscr. in Böckh's *Urkunden* ii. d. *Seeewesen*, p. 533, confirms the form *στυππέιον*.)
στυππειο-πώλης, *ου, ό*, a dealer in oakum, Ar. Eq. 129; cf. *στυππαξ*.
στυππη, *ή*, = *στυππέιον*, Joseph. ap. Suid. s. v., Schol. Luc. Asin. 31.
στυπτηρία, Ion. -ήη (sc. γή), *ή*, an astringent earth, made from χαλκίτης (q. v), comprehending apparently both *alum* and *vitriol*, Hdt. 2. 180, Tim. Locr. 99 D, and freq. in Hipp. (e. g. 877), Arist., etc.; v. Foës. Occou., Beckm. Arist. Mirab. 139.
στυπτηριώδης, *es, like στυπτηρία, containing it, ὕδατα* Hipp. Acr. 286, Probl. 24. 1S, Theophr. C. P. 2. 5, 1.

στυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στυφώ) *astringent*, Diosc. 1. 168 (in Comp.), etc.; τὰ στυπτικά *astringents*, Hipp. Aph. 1259.

στυράκιζω, (στυράξ Β) *to stick or thrust with the butt end of a lance*, Hesych., etc. II. (στυροξ Δ) *to be like the gum of the storax*, esp. in smell, Diosc. 2. 106.

στυράκιον [ἄ], ἡ, ὄν, (στυράξ) *made of storax*, μύρον Diosc. 1. 79. 2. *made of the wood of the tree στυράξ*, ἀκοντίσματα Strab. 570.

στυράκιον [ἄ], τό, Dim. of στυράξ (Β), ἀκοντίου Thuc. 2. 4.

στυράξ (Α), ἄκος, ὄ, *storax*, a sweet-smelling gum or resin used for incense, Mnesim. Ἴπποτρ. 1. 62, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 27, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 3, Diosc. 1. 79. II. στυράξ, ἡ, *the shrub or tree producing this gum*, Hdt. 3. 107; but masc. in Strab. 570, Plut. Lysand. 28.

στυράξ (Β), ἄκος, ὄ, like *σαυρωτήρ*, *the spike at the lower end of a spear-shaft*, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 19, Plat. Lach. 183 E; cf. ἐπιδορατίς.

στυρβάζω, = τυρβάζω, A. B. 303.

στυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στυώ) *causing priapism*, στ. δυνάμεις ἀφροδισιακός, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 18 E.

στυφεδάνος, ὄ, v. τυφεδανός.

στυφελιγμός, ὄ, *ill-usage, abuse*, Ar. Eq. 537 (as the Rav. Ms.; vulg. -ισμός).

στυφελίζω, (στυφελός) *to strike hard*, τρίς δέ οἱ ἐστυφέλιξε .. ἀσπίδ' Ἀπόλλων Il. 5. 437; πολλὰ δὲ χερμάδια μέγαλ' ἀσπίδας ἐστυφέλιξαν 16. 774; στυφέλιξε δέ μιν (sc. ἐγχείη) 7. 261; ὡς ὅποτε νέφεα Ζέφυρος στυφέλιξεν drives away the clouds, II. 305; εἰ .. κ' ἐθέλησιν Ὀλύμπιος .. ἐξ ἐδέων στυφέλιξαι *to thrust him from his seat*, I. 581; τὸν δ' .. ἐκ δαιτύος ἐστ. 22. 496; οὐδέ μιν ἐκτὸς ἀταρπιτοῦ ἐστ. Od. 17. 234; τινα κορύνην Ar. Rh. 2. 115; κῦμα .. ναύτας ἐς κοιλὴν ἐστυφέλιξεν ἄλα Anth. P. 7. 665; ἀνακτας ἐκ θεμέθλων Ib. 15. 22. 2. generally, *to treat roughly, misuse, maltreat*, Il. 21. 380, 512, Od. 18. 416; τινὰ ὀνειδέσει Ar. Rh. 1. 273.—Ep. word, used by Pind. Fr. 247, Soph. Ant. 139 (where it is absol.); also, στ. τρώματα Hipp. Fract. 772.

στυφελός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Aesch. Pers. 964, and στυφλός, ὄν;—the latter form only used by Trag. in senarians, the former twice by Aesch. in lyrics, and by late Poets; v. infr.:—*hard, rough, στυφελού* .. ἐπ' ἀκτῆς Aesch. l. c.; στυφλοὺς παρ' ἀκτῆς Ib. 303; τῆσδ' ἀπὸ στυφλοῦ πέτρας Id. Pr. 748; στυφλὸς δὲ γῆ καὶ χερσός Soph. Ant. 250; ὑπὸ στυφλοῖς πέτραις Eur. Bacch. 1137;—so in later Poets, ἀκτὴ στ. Ar. Rh. 2. 323, etc.; σκόπελος Anth. P. 11. 31; ὕδους Opp. C. 3. 442; rare in Prose, C. I. 1755. II. of flavour, *astringent, sour, acid*, μέλι Anth. P. 4. 1, 22; σταγῶν Ib. 9. 561. III. metaph. *harsh, severe, cruel*, ἐφέται Aesch. Pers. 80; Κόλχοι Orph. Arg. 1010. (From √ΣΤΥΦ come also στυφ-λός, στυφ-ω, στυψ-ις, στυμ-μα: prob. akin to √ΣΤΥΠ, and perh. √ΣΤΙΒ, στείβ-ω; cf. στιβ-αρός, στιφ-ρός.)

στυφλώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = στυφλός, Q. Sm. 12. 449.

στυφθείς, ἐσσα, ἐν, poet. for στυπτικός, v. l. Nic. Al. 375.

στυφοκόπος, ὄν, (στυπος, κόπτω) *striking with a stick*; used, like ὀρυγοκόπος, of a favourite Athen. game, in which they put quails in a small ring, and hit them on the head with little sticks: if a quail flinched and ran out of the ring, it was reckoned as beaten, Ar. Av. 1299 (the Mss. and Schol. στυφοκόπου, but cf. ὀρυγοκόπος and v. Brunck. ad l.).

στυφός, ἡ, ὄν, *astringent*, Arist. Plant. 2. 10, 2, Geop. 6. 11, 2.

στυφότης, ἡ, ὄν, *thickness, firmness, solidity*, Plut. 2. 96 F. 2. of taste, *austerity, acidity*, Synes. 53 C, etc.

στυφώ [ῥ], fut. ψω (v. sub στυφελός):—*to contract, draw together*, κοιλία στυφεται becomes costive, Hipp. Aër. 285; esp. of mordants used to fix the colours in dyeing, στ. τὰ βόψιμα τῶν ἱματίων Lysis ap. Iambl. V. P. p. 162, cf. Plat. Rep. 429 D:—esp. of an astringent taste, χεῖλεα στυφθεῖς having his lips drawn up by the taste, Anth. P. 9. 375; also ἄνδρες ἐστυμμένοι, = στυφελοί, Eccl.:—metaph. of sounds, φωναὶ στυφουσαι τὴν ἀκοήν, opp. to διαχέουσαι, Dion. H. de Comp. 15. II. intr. (though an acc. may easily be supplied), *to draw up the mouth, to be astringent*, Arist. Probl. 1. 38, Philonid. ap. Ath. 675 E, Diosc. 1. 169, 172, Hices. ap. Ath. 321 A. 2. metaph. *to be harsh, austere, gloomy*, Themist. 339 A. [ῥ, Nic. Al. 375.]

στυφωλία, ἡ, a plant, = στοιχός, cf. Diosc. Noth. 3. 31.

στυψις, ἐως, ἡ, *contraction, astringency*, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 80 F; of food which has a costive effect, Hipp. Acut. 385: *contraction of the skin*, Schol. Il. 14. 216. II. in dyeing, *the steeping of the fabric in some astringent solution*, as alum, to prepare it for taking the dye aright, Arist. Color. 4, 4, Clem. Al. 237, 792;—*sufficere lanam medicamentis, ut purpuram combibat*, Cic. III. in perfumery, *the thickening of oil with certain drugs to make it retain the scent longer*, Diosc. 1. 5; cf. στυμμα.

στυώ, fut. στυώω [ῥ] Anth. P. 10. 100: aor. ἔστῳσα Ar. Lys. 598: (v. sub στυλος). *To make stiff or erect*: sens. obsc., *penem erigere*, Ar. l. c.:—Pass., with intr. pf. act. ἔστῳκα (Lacon. 3 pl. -αντι Ar. Lys. 996), Ar. Av. 1256; ἐπὶ τινα Luc. Alex. 11.

Στώξ, ἄκος, ὄ, (στοά) *one of the Porch*, i. e. a Stoic (a nickname, the true name being Στωϊκός), Hermias ap. Ath. 563 D.

στωίδιον, τό, Dim. of στοιά, Diog. L. 5. 51, E. M. 486. 20., 550. 6; written στωίδιον in Math. Vett. 9 A; (which in early Greek would be στοϊδίων), v. Lob. Phryn. 88.

στωικέομαι, Dep. *to play the Stoic*, πρὸς τινα Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 736 C.

στωικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στοά) *of a colonnade or piazza*:—hence, *Stoic*, of or belonging to the Stoics or their system (because Zeno taught in the στοὰ Ποικίλη), οἱ τῆς Στ. αἰρέσεως ἡγεμόνες Dion. H. de Comp. 2; ἡ Στωικὴ Diog. L. 6. 14; Στωϊκός a Stoic, C. I. 880, Diog. L. 7. 5; οἱ Στ. φιλόσοφοι Act. Ap. 17. 18:—in Anth. P. 9. 496, metri grat., Στωϊκός.

στωμίξ, ἰκος, ἡ, a wooden beam; Hesych.

στωμύλλεομαι, Dep. = στωμύλλομαι, Alciphr. 2. 2, Clem. Al. 297; τι περί τινος Phot. Bibl. 415.

στωμύλληθρα, ἡ, = στωμυλία, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 735 C; στωμυλλήθρα A. B. 5.

στωμύλληθρος [ῥ], ὄν, *talkative, babbling*, Aristaen. 1. 1:—Ath. 381 B has ὡ στωμυλλήθραι δαιταλεῖς, as if from στωμυλλήθρας, ὄ,—unless it be abstract for concrete, from foreg.

στωμυλία, ἡ, *wordiness*, Ar. Ran. 1069, Polyb. 9. 20, 6: *persiflage, small talk*, Anth. P. 7. 222; στ. Ἀττικὴ Plut. Cim. 4.

στωμύλιο-συλλεκτάδης, ὄν, ὄ, a *gossip-gleaner*, Ar. Ran. 841.

στωμύλλω, (from στωμύλος, as στρογγύλλω from στρογγύλος):—*to be talkative, to chatter, babble*, τριβολεκτράπελα Ar. Nub. 1003; ludicrously of birds, Id. Ran. 1310. II. more freq. as Dep. στωμύλλομαι Id. Thesm. 1073, Ran. 1071; fut. στωμυλοῦμαι Eq. 1376; aor. ἐστωμυλάμην Ach. 579, Thesm. 461: also in good sense, *to talk, chat away*, εἰς ἀλλήλους Pax 995.

στωμύμμα, τό, = στωμυλία, Ar. Ran. 943. II. of persons, a *chatterbox*, Ib. 92; cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 18.

στωμύλος [ῥ], ὄν, and in Luc. Mus. 10, ἡ, ὄν: (στώμα):—*mouthy, wordy, talkative, chattering*, Ar. Ach. 429, Theocr. 5. 79, Plat. Eryx. 397 D, etc.; c. inf., λαλήσαι στωμύλος Alciphro 3. 65; ὀμιλήσαι στ. Luc. Imagg. 15; τὰ στ. ταῦτα this nonsense, Anth. P. 9. 39:—in good sense, *fluent*, στ. εὐτυχίη Ib. 187:—so, τὸ στ. Dem. Phal. 151. Adv. -ύλως, Poll. 5. 161; -ωτέρως Io. Lyd.

σύ, subst. Pron. of the second pers., *thou*: Ep. nom. τύνη Il. 5. 485, al. (Lacon. τούνη, Hesych.): Aeol. and Dor. τύ Sapph. 1. 13, Pind., Epich., Theocr., etc.: Boeot. τοῦ, v. sub v. (The orig. form was τύ, acc. τέ (for τφέ); cf. Skt. *tva, tvam*, Zd. *tum (tu)*; whence τε-ός i. e. τεφός (σός), Skt. *tav-as*, Zd. *thva (tu-us)*; Lat. *tu, tuus*; Lith. *tu, tavasis*; Slav. *ty, tvoj*; Goth. *thu, theins (thine)*; O. Norse and A. S. *þu*, etc.) [ῥ, except in Ep. nom. τύνη: Dor. dat. τῖν Theocr. 2. 20., 3. 33, etc., and (acc. to the old reading,—Herm. etc. τῖν γ') Pind. I. 6 (5). 5; but τῖν, Alcman 19, Pind. P. 1. 56., 8. 97, etc.—Even in Ep. there seems to have been no elision of the dat. σοί or τοί, Heyne Il. T. 7. p. 401.] Nom. σύ, Od. 18. 31, etc.; vocat., 21. 193, Ar. Pl. 1069.—Gen. σοῦ, enclit. σου, never in Hom., who uses σεῦ, σέο, σεῖο; also ἀέθεν (which also occurs in Lyr. and Trag.), and as enclit. σευ, σεο: Hdt. has only σεο (enclit.), σεῦ;—Dor. τεῦ, τευ Theocr. 5. 19, etc.; rarely τέο, Alcman 51; lengthd. τεοῦ Epich. 157 Ahr., Sophron 76, and (in Il. 8. 37, 468) τεοῖο;—Aeol. and Dor. τεῦς Corinna 24; and τεοῦς Sophron Fr. 76; enclit. τεος Id. 77; Cret. τέορ Hesych.;—other Dor. forms are τῖω, τῖως, τῖος, Apollon. de Pron. 96 C, cf. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 250.—Dat. σοί, Ion. and Dor. τοί; Hom. and Hdt. use τοί only as enclit., σοί when it is made emphatic by the accent; in Att. both σοί and σοι (enclit.);—Dor. τῖν, τῖν, the former also in Il. 11. 201, Od. 4. 619, Inscr. ap. Hdt. 5. 60, 61, etc.; the latter in Alcman 19, Pind. O. 10 (11). 114, Theocr., etc., cf. Ahrens p. 254.—Acc. σέ, enclit. σε, Hom., etc.; Dor. τέ Alcman 36, Theocr. 1. 5; or (enclit.) τυ, cf. Ar. Eq. 1225, Theocr. 56, 78, etc. 2. strengthd. by compos. with the enclit. γε, σύγε, σοῦγε etc., (like ἐγώγε), *thou at least, for thy part*, several times in Hom. and freq. in Att.; Dor. τύγε Epich. 125 Ahr., Timocr. 1; τύγα Theocr. 5. 69, 71: Dat. σοίγε: Acc. σέγε Hom.:—also σύπερ, Il. 24. 398. 3. in the Prose of Hdt. σύ is used c. inf., as c. imperat., 3. 134., 4. 163. II. Dual nom. and acc. σφῶι (v. τφέ, sub σύ), *you two, both of you*, Hom. and Ion.; σφῶ (not σφῶ) Il. 1. 574., 11. 782, etc., and Att.:—Gen. and Dat. σφῶιν freq. in Hom.; contr. σφῶν once in Hom., Od. 4. 62, and always in Att., e. g. Aesch. Pr. 12, cf. Piers. Moer. 266. None of these forms are enclit.—It has been supposed that σφῶι and σφῶιν are used for each other; but in Il. 4. 286, σφῶι is the acc. depending on κελεύω; and in Od. 23. 52, σφῶιν is dat. commodi after ἦτορ; v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. νῶι 7, 8. III. Plur., nom. ὑμεῖς (cf. Skt. *yushmē*, Goth. and Lith. *jus*); γε, you, Hom. etc.; Aeol. and Ep. ὑμμες Hom., Sappho 26; Dor. ὑμέες Sophron 33, cf. Ar. Ach. 760, 761, 862; Boeot. οὐμέες Corinna 6;—a resolved Ion. form ὑμέες is quoted in a hexameter of Parthenius (ap. Apoll. de Pron. 378) and another of Tzetzes (Anecd. Oxon. 3. 333), but prob. only by an error of the copyists, v. Dind. Dial. Hdt. p. xx.—Genit. ὑμῶν, Att.; in Hom. ὑμέων (dissyll.) and ὑμείων, Il. 7. 159, etc., 4. 348., etc.; Aeol. ὑμμέων Alcae. 93; Boeot. οὐμίων Corinna 22.—Dat. ὑμῖν, Hom., etc.; in Trag. also ὑμῖν [ῖ] Soph. Aj. 864, El. 1328, etc., or, as some Gramm. wrote it, ὑμῖν: these same Gramm. wrote ὑμῖν (as enclit.) in Od. 1. 376., 2. 141, etc., v. E. M. 432:—Aeol. and Ep. ὑμμί, ὑμμῖν Od. 2. 316., 11. 335, etc., Hes. Sc. 328, Sappho 17, and Pind.—Acc. ὑμᾶς, Att.; but Hom. uses the Ion. form ὑμέας (dissyll.); Aeol. and Ep. ὑμμε Il. 11. 781, al., Pind. I. 5 (6). 28; also in Aesch. Eum. 620 (senar.), and Soph. Ant. 846 (lyr.); Dor. ὑμέ Alcman 37, Sophron 99.—The pl. is sometimes used in addressing one person, when others are included in the speaker's thought, as Od. 12. 81 sq., cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 7. 17, Tibull. 1. 3, 1; and v. s. ὑμέτερος fin.

συνάγρειος, ὄν, *of the wild boar*, στέαρ Diosc. 2. 90; and so it should be τὰ σ. (sc. κρέα), Lync. ap. Ath. 402 A.

συναγρεσία, ἡ, (σῦς, ἄγρα) *a boar-hunt*, Anth. P. 6. 34.

συναγρευτής, οὗ, ὄ, a *boar-hunter*, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 69.

συναγρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a *sea-fish*, v. l. for *αυναγρίς*, q. v.

σύναγρος, ὄ, (αῦς, ἄγρα) *one who hunts wild boars*, of a dog, Soph. Fr. 166. II. = σῦς ἄγριος, a *wild boar*, Antiph. Ἀρπαξ. 1, Dionys. ap. Ath. 401 F, etc.; but never in the best Att., Lob. Phryn. 381. III. name of a kind of *frankincense*, Diosc. 1. 81.

συναγρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like a wild boar*, Polyb. 34. 3, 8.

σύ-αγχος, ὄν, *choking or suffocating swine*, Hesych.

σύαινα, ἡ, (σῦς) properly, a *sow*:—name of a *sea-fish*, Opp. H. 1. 129.

συάκιον, τό, Dim. of *σύαξ*, Hieroph. in Ideler Phys. I. 412.
 συάνια, ἡ, Dor. for *συνήια*, q. v.
σύαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a kind of *pulse*, Choerob. 305, cf. Lob. Paral. 276. II.
σύαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a kind of *fish*, Nicet. Ann. 39 B.
σύας, ἄδος, ἡ, a *sow*, Hesych.
σύβαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (*σὺς*) *hoglike, swinish*, Hesych.: also *σὺβάλλας*,
σὺβάς, *ruttish, lustful*, Id.: cf. Lat. *subare*.
Σὺβάρειος, α, ον, = *Συβαριτικός*, Epich. ap. Suid.
Σὺβάριζω, fut. *ίσω*, to *live like a Sybarite or voluptuary*, Archyt. ap.
 Stob. 269. 52:—*συβαρίζειν* also occurs in Ar. Pax 344, and *συβαρισμός*
 in Phryii. Com. ap. Schol. l. c. with *ῥ* in both passages, whereas *υ* of *Σὺ-*
βαρις and its derivs. is short: hence Meineke restored in Ar. l. c., *σὺβριάζειν*
 (v. sub v.), and in Phryn. l. c. *Συβαριασμός*.
Σὺβάρης [ῥ], ἡ: gen. *εως* Diod. Excerpt. 550. 93, Ath. 521 A; dat. *ει*
 Ar. Vesp. 1435: Ion. gen. *-ιος* Hdt.: also *ιδος* Strab. 386, Philostr. 166:
 —*Sybaris*; a city of Magna Graecia, on a river of the same name, noted
 for luxury, Hdt. 5. 44, etc. II. as appellat. *luxury, voluptuous-*
ness, *συβάριδος μεστοί* Philostr. l. c.; cf. Plut. Crass. 32. (From *σοβαρός*,
 acc. to Valck. Callim. p. 182. But the name of the city and river was
 doubtless older than the luxury of the citizens, though this existed in very
 ancient times, and seems to have given rise to the words *Συβαρίζω*,
Συβαριασμός.)
Σὺβάριτης [ῥ], ον, ὁ, a *Sybarite*, Hdt. 5. 44, Ar. Vesp. 1427:—fem.
Συβαρίτις, *ιδος*, Ib. 1438; and as Adj., *Συβαρίτιδες εὐωχίαι* *Sybaritic*
feastings, Id. Fr. 3; Σ. *κράνα* Theocr. 5. 146.
Σὺβάριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of *Sybaris*: *λόγοι* Σ. a class of fables among the
 Greeks, Ar. Vesp. 1529, ubi v. Schol., Ael. V. H. 14. 20. Adv. *-κῶς* ap.
 Snid. s. v. *ἄδην*.
σὺβάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, v. *σὺβαξ*.
συβαύβαλος, ὁ, cf. *σσοβ-*.
σὺβήνη or *σὺβίνη* [ῥ], ἡ, a *flute-case*, Ar. Thesm. 1197, 1215 (where
 a barbarian is speaking); the latter form in Poll. 7. 153., 10. 153, E. M.,
 Hesych.
σὺβόσιον, τό, (*σὺς*, *βόσκω*) a *herd of swine*, Il. II. 679, Od. 14. 101
 (both times in pl. *σῶν συβόσια*, where the metre requires *σὺβόσια*, as
 it is in the Townley Ms.), Polyb. 12. 4. 8. II. a *pigsty*, Suid.
Σύβοτα, τά, in Thuc. 1. 47, 50, 52, the name of some islets near Cor-
 cyra, with part of the opposite coast; originally, no doubt, *swine-pastures*,
τὰ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Σ. Ib. 54.
σὺβότης, ον, ὁ, = *σὺβώτης*, Arist. Poët. 16, 4, Hesych.; cf. Jac. Ael. 8. 19.
σὺβριάζω, = *σοβαρεύομαι*, *τρυφάω*, Hesych.; and *σὺβριασμός*, ὁ, = ἡ
ἐν εὐωχίᾳ θόρυβος Id.:—whence it has been suggested to restore *σὺβριάζω*
 for *Σὺβαρίζω* (q. v.) in Ar. l. c.; and in E. M. *σὺβριάζω* is expl. as put
 by metath. for *σὺβαρίζω*; but it is prob. that *σὺβριάζω* is derived not
 from *Σὺβαρις*, but from $\sqrt{\Sigma\Upsilon\text{PB}} = \text{ΤΥΡΒ}$, v. sub *τύρβη*.
σὺβριακός, ἡ, ὄν, = *πολυτελής*, Hesych.
σὺβωτέω, to be a *swineherd*, Moer. 355 (al. *σὺβοτέω*).
σὺβώτης, ον, ὁ, (*σὺς*, *βόσκω*) a *swineherd*, Od. 4. 640., 14. 420, Hdt.
 2. 47, 48, Plat., etc.; cf. *σὺβότης*, *ὑφορβύς*.
σὺβωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a *swineherd*, μέλος *σὺβ.* the *swineherd's*
song, Plat. Com. Incert. 12, cf. Plut. 2. 776 D.
σὺβώτρια, ἡ, fem. of *σὺβώτης*, Plat. Com. Incert. 12.
συγγάλακτος, ον, (*γάλα*) = *ὀμογάλακτος*, Byz.
συγγάληνιάω, to be *calm or smooth together with*, ποταμῶ Eust. 1233. fin.
σύγγαμβροι, οἱ, the *husbands of two sisters*, Poll. 2. 32, etc.:—hence
 Adj., *συγγαμβρικός*, ἡ, ὄν, Byz.:—*συγγαμβρία*, ἡ, Ib.
συγγάμνω, to *marry together or at the same time*, Sext. Emp. M. 10.
 99:—*συγγάμια*, ἡ, *union by wedlock*, Gloss.
σύγγαμος, ον, *united in wedlock, married*, ἄλλω to another, Eur. El.
 212; σ. *δάμαρ* Lyc. 1220:—as Subst., *σύγγαμος*, ὁ or ἡ, a *husband or*
wife, Orph. Arg. 893, Epigr. Gr. 266:—generally, *connected by marriage*,
 Eur. Phoen. 428 (but the line is prob. spurious). 2. *ξύγγαμός σοι*
Zeús, *sharing your marriage-bed*, of Amphitryon, Id. H. F. 149; in pl.
the rival wives of one man, Id. Andr. 182.
συγγανύσκομαι, Dep., = *συγχαίρω*, *τινί* Themist. 57 D.
συγγαυριόω, to *boast, exult together*, Eccl.
συγγείτων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, *bordering, neighbouring*, γαῖα Eur. Supp. 386.
συγγελάω, fut. *άσομαι*, to *laugh with, join in laughter*, Eur. Fr. 364.
 22; *οἶνω καίρια* σ. Call. Epigr. 32.
συγγελοιάζω, to *laugh and joke with*, *τινί* Io. Chrys.
συγγεμίζω, to *help in loading*, Eccl.
συγγένεια, ἡ, (*συγγενής*) *sameness of stock, descent or family, relation-*
ship, kin, Eur. I. A. 492, Thuc. 3. 65, etc.; *πρὸς συγγενείας καὶ κηδεστίας*
 Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 21: c. gen. *kin, relationship, with or to another*, ἡ ξ. τοῦ
 θεοῦ Plat. Prot. 322 A; *διὰ τὴν τοῦ Ἡρακλέους ξ.* Id. Lys. 205 C, cf. Charm.
 155 A;—so c. dat., *κατὰ τὴν αὐτῶν ἑκατέροις ξ.* with either of them, Id.
 Polit. 307 D; ξ. *ἔχειν τινί* Ib. 257 D; also, ἡ *πρὸς τοὺς παῖδας* σ. Isocr.
 119 D; ἡ *πρὸς ἀλλήλους* σ. Id. 49 B, etc.:—not properly applied to the
 relation of parents and children (v. *συγγενής* II. 1. b), *γένος γάρ, ἀλλ'*
οὐχὶ συγγένεια, τοῦτ' ἔστιν Isae. 72. 32, yet cf. Diod. 13. 20. 2.
ties of kindred, family connexion, family influence, Plat. Rep. 491 C, Symp.
 178 C. 3. *the relation of a colony to the mother-city*, Wolf Dem. Lept.
 p. 328. 4. metaph., *κατὰ σ. τῆς μορφῆς* Arist. H. A. 5. 1, 5; ἡ *πρὸς*
τὸ .. ἱερὸν πῦρ σ. *παντὸς πυρός* Plut. 2. 702 E; *ἄτων καὶ γλώττης* Luc.
 Herc. 5. II. *kinsfolk, kin, family*, Eur. Or. 733; of a single *kins-*
mon, Ib. 1233:—collectively, *one's kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen*, Id. Tro. 749; ἡ
Περικλέους ὄλη οἰκία ἢ ἄλλη συγγένεια Plat. Gorg. 472 B, cf. Charm.
 155 A; in pl. *families*, Dem. 25. 87., 796. 17. 2. of animals, *kind,*
species, *παρὰ τὰς συγγενείας συνδυάζεσθαι* Arist. H. A. 6. 11, 7, cf. 5. 1:
 —generally, a *kind, class*, Id. An. Post. 1. 9. 2.

συγγένειος, ον, *akin, kindred*, Zeús σ. *presiding over kindred*, Eur. Fr.
 988:—*συγγενειάζω*, to be *akin to*, *τινί* Epiphan.
συγγενέτρα, ἡ, (cf. *γενέτης*) a *kinstwoman*, Eur. El. 746.
συγγενεύς, ἔως, ὁ, late form for sq., Jo. Malal. 326. 14.
συγγενής, ἐς, (*γενέσθαι*) *born with, congenital, connate, natural, in-*
born, ἦθος Pind. O. 13. 16; *εὐδοξία* N. 3. 69; *νόσημα σ. ἐστὶν* Hipp.
 Prorrh. 83; *φόβος* Aesch. Eum. 691; *παυροῖς .. ἐστὶ συγγενὲς τὸδε*
natural to them, Id. Ag. 832; ἡ *τυχὴ προσγίγνεθ' ἡμῖν σ. τῷ σώματι*
 Philem. Ἀποκαρτ. 1; *προῖδειν σ. οἷς ἔπεται* who have the *natural gift*
 to foresee, Pind. N. 1. 41; *συγγενεῖς μῆνες* my *connate months*, the
 months of my *natural life*, Soph. O. T. 1082; σ. *τρίχες* the hair *born*
with one, i. e. the hair of the head as opp. to the beard, Arist. H. A. 3.
 11, 7. 7. 4, 7; *σημεῖα σ.* marks *born with one*, Ib. 7. 6, 5; *δυνάμεις*
αἱ σ., opp. to *αἱ ἔθει* and *αἱ μαθήσει*, Id. Metaph. 8. 5, 1; *τὸ συγγενὲς*
αὐξεί increases its *natural force*, Id. Eth. N. 3. 12, 7:—so in Adv., *συγ-*
γενῶς δύστηνος miserable from my birth, Enr. H. F. 1293; v. sub *σὺμ-*
φυτος. II. of the same kin, descent or family, *akin to, τινί* lhd.
 1. 109., 3. 2, Att.:—absol. *akin, cognate*, Pind. P. 4. 236; *θεός* Aesch.
 Pr. 14; *γυνή* Eur. Andr. 887; *χείρ* Soph. O. C. 1387; *συγγενέστατος*
most nearly akin, Isae. 85. 25; σ. *γάμος* marriage with *one's kin*, Aesch.
 Pr. 885; of animals, Arist. H. A. 5. 1, 6, G. A. 2. 8, 2, al.:—hence, b.
 as Subst. a *kinsmon, relative, οὔσα σ. ἐκείνου* Ar. Pax 618; *τῆς ἐμῆς*
γυναικὸς ξυγγενῆ (dual, cf. *περικαλλῆ* Thesm. 282), Id. Av. 368; *φίλος*
καὶ ξ. τινος Plat. Rep. 487 A, cf. 378 C; *ἔργον εὐρεῖν συγγενῆ πένητός*
ἐστιν Menand. Ἀδ. 8; *γάμει τὴν συγγενῆ* Id. Incert. 224; oft. in pl.,
οἱ συγγενεῖς kinsfolk, kinsmen, Pind. P. 4. 236, Hdt. 2. 91, al.; not prop-
 erly applied to children (*ἐκγονοί*) in relation to their parents, Isae. 72.
 12, v. sub *συγγένεια* I, yet cf. Andoc. 3. 31; proverb., *τοῖς συγγενεῖσι*
τὰ τῶν συγγενῶν Id. 48. 40. c. *τὸ συγγενές, = συγγένεια, kindred,*
relationshíp, Aesch. Pr. 289, Soph. El. 1469, Thuc. 3. 82, etc.; also the
spirit of one's race, Pind. P. 10. 20, N. 6. 15; *εἰ τοῦτω προσήκει* Δαῖψ
τι σ. if he had any *connexion* with him, Soph. O. T. 814; of tribes,
κατὰ τὸ ξ. Thuc. 1. 95. 2. metaph. *akin, cognate, of like kind,*
τοὺς τρόπους οὐ συγγενῆς Ar. Eq. 1280, cf. Thesm. 574; *συγγενῆς ὁ*
κύσθος αὐτῆς θάτερα (for *τῷ τῆς ἐτέρας*) Id. Ach. 789, cf. *ὅμοιος* B. 2;
 freq. in Plato, ἡ *ψυχὴ σ. οὔσα τῷ σώματι* Rep. 611. 8; *τῇ πολεμικῇ*
σ. ἡ πάλη Legg. 814 D; *τοῖς .. λόγοις τὴν αἰτίαν συγγενῆ δεῖ νομίζειν*
 Arist. G. A. 5. 8, 1, cf. Rhet. 2. 23, 8;—rarely c. gen., *νοῦς αἰτίας ξ.*
 Plat. Phileb. 31 A, cf. Phaedo 79 D, Rep. 403 A; absol., σ. *τιμωρία α*
fitting, proper punishment, Lycurg. 165. 10; *συγγενῆ things of the same*
kind, homogeneous, Arist. An. Post. 1. 9, 1; τὰ σ. καὶ τὰ *ὁμοειδῆ* Id.
 Rhet. 3. 2, 12; *ἐν γαίῃ μὲν σῶμα τὸ συγγενές* its *congener*, Epigr. Gr.
 261. 7:—Adv., *ξυγγενῶς ἔρχεσθαι* Plat. Legg. 897 C; ξ. *τρέχων* Πλά-
 τωσι Alex. Ἀγκ. 1. III. at the Persian court, *συγγενής* represented
 a title bestowed by the king as a mark of honour (like our English *Cousin*,
 Germ. *Vetter*, and v. *ὅμοιος* II), Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 27, Ib. 2. 2, 31,
 Diod. 16. 50; oft. in Inscri., e. g. C. I. 2285, 2622, al.
συγγένησις, ἡ, a *meeting*, Plat. Legg. 948 E; cf. Lob. Phryn. 352.
συγγενικός, ἡ, ὄν, *congenital or hereditary*, of a predisposition to
 disease, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1074, cf. Plut. Pericl. 22, Diog. L. 10. 129; σ.
τρίχες Arist. Probl. 4. 18, 1. II. of or for *kinsmen*, Lat. *gen-*
tilicius, σ. *φιλία between kinsfolk*, opp. to *ἐταιρικῆ*, Id. Eth. N. 8. 14, 1;
 σ. *ἱερωσύναι* Dion. H. 2. 21; τὰ .. *πρὸς ἀλλήλους σ. δίκαια* C. I. (add.)
 2152 b:—Adv. *-κῶς*, like *kinsfolk*, Dem. 797. 2. 2. metaph.
kindred, of a common kind, ἔχειν τὴν μορφήν σ. Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 1;
 τὰ *κοινὰ καὶ σ.* things common and of *our own nature*, Alex. Ἀγκ. 1. 7;
εἶδη πρὸς ἀλλήλα σ. Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 1:—Adv., in this sense, Diog. L.
 10. 72. 3. of, *belonging to the συγγενεῖς* (III), Ath. 48 E.
συγγενίς, *ιδος*, pecul. fem. of *συγγενής*, Plut. 2. 265 C, C. I. 2995,
 5852;—acc. to Poll. 3. 30, *ἐσχάτως βάρβαρον*:—*συγγένισσα*, Epiphan.
συγγεννάω, to *assist in procreating*, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 7, cf. 3. 1, 18:
 metaph., ξ. *τὸ χρῶμα* to *assist in generating it*, Plat. Theaet. 156 E.
συγγεννήτωρ, οπος, *one who assists in generating, a common parent*,
 ξ. *τέκνων* (where from the context it seems to mean *the wife*), Plat.
 Legg. 874 C.
συγγενο-κτόνος, ον, (*κτείνω*) *slaying one's kindred*, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 391.
συγγέρον, οντος, ὁ, a *co-mate in old age*, Babr. 22. 7.
συγγεόμαι, Dep. to *taste with, eat with*, *τινος* Schol. Ar. Pax 1115.
συγγεωργέω, to be a *fellow-labourer*, Isae. 76. 25. 2. trans. to
help to till, χωρίον Eunap. p. 32.
συγγέωργος, ὁ, a *fellow-labourer*, Ar. Pl. 223 (v. Schol. on the accent).
συγγηθῆω, pf. *-γέθηθα*, to *rejoice with, τινί* Eur. Hel. 727; *συγγηθῶ*, Byz.
συγγηράσκω, fut. *-γηράσομαι*, aor. *-εγήρασα*. To *grow old together*
with, γηράσκοντι τῷ σώματι συγγηράσκουσι καὶ αἱ φρένες Hdt. 3. 134;
ἐγὼ σ' ἔθρεψα σὺν δὲ γηρᾶναι θέλω (v. sub *γηράσκω*) Aesch. Cho. 918;
 cf. Eur. Fr. 1044, Isocr. 2 C, and v. *συννείζω*:—a pres. *συγγηράω* occurs
 in Aretae. Cur. M. Acut. 1. 5.
σύγγηρος, ον, *growing old together*, Anth. P. 7. 260, 635.
συγγίγνομαι, Ion. and in later lyr. *συγγίν-* [ῥ]: fut. *-γενήσομαι*, aor.
-εγενόμην, pf. *-γέγονα*: Dep. To be *born with, ἅμα γινομένοις*
 Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 18, cf. Diod. 2. 56, Manetho I. 200:—but most
 commonly, II. to be with any one, *hold converse or communi-*
cation with, associate or keep company with, τινί Hdt. 3. 55, Eur. El. 603,
 Ar. Nub. 1317, Vesp. 1468, Thuc. 2. 12, Plat., etc.; *χαλεποὶ ξυγγενέσθαι*
 Plat. Rep. 330 C; *πᾶσαν τὴν συνουσίαν ξ.* Id. Legg. 672 A;—also, σ.
ἐς λόγους τινί Ar. Nub. 253. 2. of disciples or pupils, to *hold*
converse with a master, *consult him, περί τινος* Plat. Phaedo 61 D, cf.
 Ar. Av. 113, Eq. 1291, cf. Plat. Meno 91 E, Xen. Mem. 1. 21, 27; of
 the master, Plut. Pericl. 4. 3. σ. *γυναικί*, like *συνουσιάζειν*, to *have*
sexual intercourse with her, Hdt. 2. 121, 5, Xen. An. 1. 2, 12, etc.; of

the woman, Plat. Legg. 930 D. 4. to come to assist, τινί Aesch. Cho. 245, 456; absol., Soph. El. 411; ξὺν δὲ γενοῦ πρὸς ἐχθροῦς Aesch. Cho. 460. 5. absol. to come together, meet, Thuc. 4. 83., 5. 37; σ. ἐς πόσιν Hdt. 1. 172; οἱ συγγιγνώμενοι comrades, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 16; ἀριθμὸς συγγ. accompanying, associated, Plat. Epin. 978 A. III. of things, to fall in with, become acquainted with, σπλάγχνοισι Eupol. Δῆμ. 22, cf. Ἄστρ. 6; ἐνδεία Plat. Phileb. 45 B; ὑδροποσίαι Id. Legg. 674 A; λόγῳ Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 10.

συγγιγνώσκω, Ion. and in later Gr. συγγίν-: fut. συγγνώσομαι; aor. 2 συνέγνω: pf. συνέγνωκα. To think with, agree with, τινί Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 27; τινί τι Isae. 73. 21; μετὰ πολλῶν τὴν ἀμαρτίαν ξυνέγνωσαν shared the error with them, Thuc. 8. 24:—absol., like Lat. consentire, to consent, agree, Hdt. 4. 5, Thuc. 2. 60; so in Med., Hdt. 3. 99., 7. 12. 2. later, to be privy to a thing, join in a plot with, τινί App. Civ. 2. 6, Dio C. 44. 13, etc.; συνεγνωκότες conspirators, App. B. C. 2. 5. II. σ. ἐαυτῷ to be conscious, with part. in nom., σ. κοὶ αὐτοὶ σφίσι ὡς ἡδικηκότες Lys. 115. 11; σ. ἐαυτοῖς κλαῖως βουλευόμενοι Dion. H. 2. 55; but with part. in dat., σ. αὐτοῖσιν ὑμῖν οὐ ποιήσασι ὀρθῶς Hdt. 5. 91, cf. Dion. H. 3. 60:—so in Med., συνεγιγνώσκετο ἐαυτῷ οὐκέτι εἶναι δυνατός Hdt. 3. 53; and without ἐαυτῷ, εἰ συγγινώσκεαι εἶναι ἔσσω Id. 4. 126, cf. 1. 45., 5. 86. 2. to allow, acknowledge, own, confess, τι Id. 4. 3, Ar. Eq. 427, Thuc. 7. 73; c. acc. et inf. to acknowledge, allow, confess that ..., συγγινόντες ποιεῖν σε δίκαια Hdt. 1. 89; συνέγνω ἐαυτοῦ εἶναι τὴν ἀμαρτίαν Ib. 91, cf. 4. 43:—so, c. part., παθόντες ἀν' ἐγγυνοῦμεν ἡμαρτηκότες Soph. Ant. 926; also, σ. ὡς .. Plat. Legg. 717 D:—absol. to confess one's error, νῦν συγγνοῦς χρῆσθαι τῇ ἐκείνου γνώμῃ Hdt. 7. 13, cf. 9. 122:—so also in Med., οὔτε συγγινωσκόμενοι (sc. τοῦτο) Id. 5. 94, cf. 6. 92; c. inf., οὐ συνεγιγνώσκετο αὐτὸς .. εἶναι αἴτιος Id. 6. 61, cf. 140. 3. c. acc. rei, to yield up, Xen. Ath. 2, 20. III. to collect or conclude from premises, ἐκ τίνος ὅτι .. Dion. H. 4. 4. IV. to have a fellow-feeling with another: and so, to make allowance for him, excuse, pardon, forgive, Soph. El. 257, Eur. Ion 1440, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 13; τινί Soph. Tr. 279, Eur. El. 1105, etc.; σ. τινὶ τὴν ἀμαρτίαν, Lat. ignoscere alicui culpam, Id. Andr. 840, cf. Aesch. Supp. 215; τινὶ τῆς ἐπιθυμίας Plat. Euthyd. 306 C; τινὶ ὅτι .. Id. Menex. 244 B; ξ. εἰ .. Ar. Vesp. 959; also, ξ. τοῖς εἰρημένοις Eur. El. 348, Plat. Symp. 218 B; κλοπαῖς Eur. I. T. 1400, cf. Ar. Eq. 1299; ξ. ἡμῖν τοῖς λελεγμένοις Eur. Hel. 82:—so in Med., Aesch. Supp. 216:—Pass., used impersonally, συγγινώσκειται μοι, Lat. ignoscitur mihi, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 44, and cited from Synes.—This last sense of the Verb first occurs in Att., though Hdt. uses συγγνώμη in the sense of pardon.

συγγλυκαίνω, to join in sweetening, στόμα Nic. Eug. 5. 202.

σύγγνωια, ἡ, = συγγνώμη 2, only in Soph. Ant. 66.

συγγνώμη, Att. ξυγγν-, ἡ, acknowledgment, confession, συγγνώμην ἔχειν, ὅτι .. to acknowledge that .., Hdt. 7. 13, Plat. Rep. 472 A. II. a fellow-feeling with another, Ar. Pax 997; implying a moral estimate of the nature of an act, a lenient judgment, allowance, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 11, 1, cf. 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 6. 2. pardon, forgiveness, (v. συγγιγνώσκω IV), a.

συγγνώμην ἔχειν to pardon, Eur. Or. 661, Ar. Pax 668, etc.; σ. ἔχειν τινί Hdt. 1. 116, 155, Soph. Ph. 1319, Ar. Nub. 138, Xen., etc.; ἐαυτῷ κακῷ ὄντι Plat. Rep. 391 E; τίνος for a thing, Hdt. 6. 86, 3, Soph. El. 400, Ar. Vesp. 368, Plat., etc.; περὶ τι Arist. Eth. N. 6. 11, 1; foll. by εἰ .., Eur. Hipp. 117, etc.; by inf., Soph. Aj. 1322; c. gen. absol., σ. ἔχε ἐμοῦ παρανοήσαντος Ar. Nub. 1480:—so, σ. ποιήσασθαι Hdt. 2. 110; διδόναι Polyb. 8. 1, 2; νέμειν, ἀπονέμειν Paus. 2. 27, 4, Luc. Nigr. 14:—opp. to

b. συγγνώμης τυγχόνειν, Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 4, cf. Andoc. 18. 30, Lys. 92. 7; παρά τίνος from a person, Id. 190. 22, Isocr. 240 C, etc.; τινός, ὑπὲρ τίνος for a thing, Eur. Hipp. 1326, Isocr. 289 D; συγγνώμην ἀμαρτεῖν .. λήφονται will be pardoned for offending, Thuc. 3. 40; συγγνώμην αἰτεῖσθαι Plat. Criti. 106 B. ο. γίγνεται τινί ἐκ τίνος συγγνώμη Hdt. 9. 58; ἐστὶ ται συγγνώμη I excuse you, Id. 1. 39, cf. Thuc. 8. 50:—συγγνώμη [ἐστὶ], c. acc. et inf., it is excusable that .., Id. 4. 61., 5. 81, Dem. 415. 16; τὸ πεπεῖσθαι .. συγγνώμη Id. 1443. 27; also with a part., σ. [ἐστὶ τινί] πλοῦτον ἀγειρομένῳ Anth. P. 11. 389; σ. [ἐστὶ] εἰ .., ἐὰν .., Thuc. 1. 24, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 372 A. 3. of acts, etc., κακὰ μὲν, ἀλλὰ συγγνώμην ἔχει admit of excuse, are excusable, Soph. Tr. 328; ἔχειν τι συγγνώμης Thuc. 3. 44, cf. Plut. 2. 1118 E; τὰ βῆθησόμενα συγγνώμης δέεται Plat. Criti. 107 A.

συγγνωμονέω, later form for συγγιγνώσκω IV, Apollod. 2. 7, 6, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 126, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 382.

συγγνωμονητέον, verb. Adj. one must make allowance, Schol. Arist. Rhet.

συγγνωμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to pardon or make allowance, indulgent, Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 19, Eth. N. 6. 11, 1:—Adv. -κῶς, Eccl. II. of things, pardonable, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 12; οὐ θαυμοστόν, ἀλλὰ σ. Ib. 7. 8, 6.

συγγνωμοσύνη, ἡ, = συγγνώμη, θέσθαι σ. Soph. Tr. 1265.

συγγνώμων, Att. ξυγγν-, ὄν, gen. ονος: (συγγιγνώσκω I):—agreeing with, Plat. Legg. 770 C; τινί App. Civ. 2. 122; τίνος about a thing, Plut. Cleom. 10. II. (συγγιγνώσκω IV) disposed to pardon or forgive, indulgent, Eur. Fr. 1030, Plat. Legg. 921 A; συγγν. εἶναι τινί to be indulgent, shew favour to a person, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 14; σ. εἶναι τίνος to be disposed to forgive a thing, Eur. Med. 870, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 37; σ. τινί τίνος Dion. H. 1. 58:—συγγνωμονές ἐστε τισὶ κολόζεσθαι and τῆς τιμωρίας τυγχάνειν you allow them to .., Thuc. 2. 74:—τὸ ξύγγνωμον indulgent, Plat. Legg. 757 D. 2. pass. pardoned, deserving pardon or indulgence, ξ. ἐστὶ τὸ ἀκούσιον, Thuc. 3. 40; ξ. τι γίγνεται indulgent is shewn, Id. 4. 98.

συγγνωρίξω, to share in knowledge, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 12, 5.

σύγγνωσις, ἡ, (συγγιγνώσκω I) joint knowledge, Clem. Al. 327.

συγγνωστός, ὄν, and in Schol. Soph. Tr. 729 ἡ, ὄν:—verb. Adj. to be pardoned, pardonable, allowable, Eur. Heracl. 435, 981, Bacch. 1039, Ar. Thesm. 418, etc.:—συγγνωστόν or συγγνωστά ἐστὶ, c. inf., Soph. Fr. 323, Eur. Alc. 140, Med. 491, 703, etc.; c. part., αὐτοῖς συγγνωστόν πλαττουσιν .., they may be forgiven for .., Plut. 2. 1083 F. 2. of persons, σ. τῆς φιλοτιμίας Philostr. 491, cf. Max. Tyr. 4. 3; c. part., σ. ἐπικλασθεῖς for being .., Plut. Coriol. 36, cf. Luc. Anach. 34; σ. εἰ .., Luc. D. Deor. 6. 3:—Adv. -τῶς, late Byz.

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συγγραμμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Luc. Herod. 1, Longin. 1. 1.

συγγραμμάτο-φύλαξ, ὁ, a keeper of books, Schol. Luc. Apol. 2, Suid.

συγγραφεύς, ἔως, ὁ, one who collects and writes down historic facts, an historian, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 1, Dion. H. de Thuc. 5: then, generally, a prose-writer, opp. to ποιητής, Plat. Phaedr. 235 C; τῶν λόγων Ib. 278 E, Isocr. 317 C; and, simply, a writer, author, Ar. Ach. 1150, Plat. Phaedr. 272 B; cf. Heind. Plat. Lys. 204 D, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. 105. II. συγγραφεῖς, οἱ, at Athens (in the 21st year of Pelop. war) commissioners appointed to draw up measures for altering the constitution, Thuc. 8. 67, cf. Isocr. 151 D.

συγγραφή, ἡ, a writing or noting down, Hdt. 1. 93; ἔχει συγγραφὴν affords material for writing, Aristid. 1. 274. II. that which is written, a writing, book, esp. in prose: a history, narrative, ἡ Ἀττικὴ ξ. Thuc. 1. 97, cf. Arr. An. 6. 16, 5, Paus. 10. 19, 5, etc. 2. a written contract, a covenant, bond, Lat. syngrapha, opp. to the looser συνάλλαγμα, Hipp. Jusj., Thuc. 5. 35, etc.; συγγ. ναυτικαί a bond to secure money lent on bottomry, Dem. 932. 3., 882. 7., 883. 16; so in sing., 908. 21., 923. 4; κατὰ τὰς συγγραφάς according to the bond or covenant, Lys. 184. 38; ἀνδριάντα ἐκδεδωκὼς κατὰ συγγραφὴν having contracted for its execution, Dem. 268. 10; μὴ κατὰ συγγραφός Aeschin. 23. 3; δοκιμασθῆναι κατὰ τὴν σ. ταύτην C. I. 2266. 15; ξ. ἔχειν παρά τίνος to have entered into a contract for the execution of a painting, Andoc. 31. 17; cf. συγγράφω IV. 3. any document, Plat. Legg. 953 E.

συγγραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to writing, esp. prose works, ποιητικὸς ἢ ξ. Luc. Merc. 35: of or in prose composition, δεινότης Id. Pisc. 23; ἀρετὴ κοὶ κακία Hist. Conscr. 42; συγγραφικώτερον εἶδος more suited to prose, Walz Rhet. 9. 279. Adv., συγγραφικῶς εἶρεῖν to speak like a book or bond, i. e. with great precision, Plat. Phaedo 102 D.

σύγγραφος, ἡ, = συγγραφή, Inscr. Orchom. in C. I. 1569. 4.

συγγραφο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ὁ, a keeper of bonds or contracts, Papyr. in Reuven's Trois. Lettre, p. 21.

συγγράφω [ᾶ], fut. ψω, to write or note down, Lat. conscribere, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 16:—so in Med. to have a thing written down, take care that it is written down, Hdt. 1. 47, 48., 7. 142, Ar. Thesm. 432. 2. to describe, σ. εἶδος τοῦ καμήλου ὀκείδον τί ἐστὶ Hdt. 3. 103, cf. 6. 14. II. to compose a writing or a work in writing, Lat. conscribere, (cf. συγγραφεύς, σύγγραμμα), περὶ τίνος Xen. Eq. 1, 1, Plat. Min. 316 D: c. acc., πόλεμον ξ. to write the history of the war, Thuc. 1. 1, cf. 6. 7; ξ. τὴν ὕποποιαν to compose a book on cookery, Plat. Gorg. 518 B; ξυμβουλήν περὶ βίου ξ. Id. Legg. 858 C; to describe, Theocr. Epigr. 20. 4 (where it is used of poetry, cf. Anth. P. 9. 165) esp. to write in prose, opp. to poetry (ποιεῖν), Plat. Lys. 205 A; ξ. ἐπαίνους καταλογάδην Id. Symp. 177 B, cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. pp. 25, 70, 105, 185. 2. esp. to compose a speech to be delivered by another, Isocr. I C, 230 A, and Plat.; so also in Med., ξ. λόγους οἴους εἰς τὰ δικαστήρια to get speeches composed, Id. Euthyd. 272 A; and in Pass., λόγος συγγεγραμμένος Id. Phaedr. 258 A. III. to compile, draw up, τοὺς πατρίους νόμους Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 2, cf. Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 3:—Med., συγγράφεσθαι τι to draw up a contract or bond (cf. συγγραφὴ II. 2), συγγραψάμενος ἂ δεήσει ἀποδοῦναι Xen. Eq. 2, 2, cf. Plat. Gorg. 451 B; συγγράφεσθαι εἰρήνην πρὸς τινά to make a treaty of peace with another, Isocr. 265 E; σ. περὶ τίνος Id. 78 B; so absol. to sign a treaty, Thuc. 5. 41; σ. γάμον to make a contract of marriage, Plut. 2. 1034 A:—c. inf., Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 5; and elliptically, συγγράφεσθαι ἐς ἐμπόριον to make a contract [to carry a ship] to a port, Dem. 1286. 19., 1297. 3:—Pass., ὁ συγγε-

συγγνωστόν or -έα, verb. Adj. one must pardon, indulge, τινί Plat. Phaedr. 236 A.

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γραμμένος one bound by contract, Hipp. Jusj. ;—but πατέρες συγγεγραμμένοι = the Rom. *Patres conscripti*, Plut. Rom. 13. 2. to draw up a form of motion to be submitted to vote, παράνομα συγγεγραμέναι Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 12; elsewh. but this sense is confined to the Med., μετὰ τῆς γραμματέως συγγράφομαι Ar. Thesm. 432, cf. Plat. Gorg. 451 B. IV. to paint to order or by contract, Ar. Av. 805; cf. εὐτέλεια. 2. to paint together, τινὰς ἐν γραφαῖς Dio C. 58. 4, cf. 50. 5. συγγυμνάζω, to exercise together, τὴν φάλαγγα ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 5. 65, 3; ἐαυτὸν πρὸς τι Diog. L. 6. 90, cf. 5. 3:—Pass. to exercise oneself with or together, Plat. Symp. 217 B, C, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 12, 2, etc.; so in aor. med., Phot. Bibl. 173. 8. συγγυμνάσια, ἡ, common exercise, αἰσθήσεων Plut. 2. 898 B, 905 B, etc. συγγυμναστής, οὐ, ὁ, a companion in bodily exercises, Plat. Soph. 218 B, Legg. 830 B, etc.; ἐν παλαίσματι Xen. Lac. 9, 4. σύγε, v. σύ. συγκαθαίρω, to burn up together, Plut. Aemil. 24: to burn along with, τινί τι Id. 2. 141 E. συγκαθαίρω, Ion. συγκατ—: fut. ἤσω: aor. συγκαθεῖλον:—to put down together, to join in putting down, τὸν βάρβαρον Thuc. 1. 132; τὴν ἐκείνων δύναμιν Id. 6. 6; τοὺς κρατοῦντας Id. 8. 46. 2. to take down with others, ἐκείνην τοῖς ὑπηρέταις συγκαθεῖλε with their help took down the body, Plut. Agis 20; φορτίον σ. to help to take it off, opp. to συνεπιτιθέναι, Pythag. ap. Porph. V. Pyth. 42, cf. Diog. L. 8. 17. II. to accomplish a thing with any one, σ. τινὶ ἀγῶνας τοὺς μεγίστους Hdt. 9. 35. συγκαθάρω, to be pure along with, καθαρῶντι Eust. 143. 6. συγκαθαρμόζω, to join in composing the limbs of a dead man, to join in preparing for burial, Soph. Aj. 922. συγκαθαρπάζω, to snatch, plunder together, Nicet. Eug. 1. 28. συγκαθέδρος, ὁ, an assessor, colleague, Eccl.; v. Lob. Phryn. 465. συγκαθέζομαι, fut. —εδοῦμαι, to sit down together, Plat. Theaet. 162 D, Prot. 317 E, Isocr. 236 D; of a body of people, γεροσία Plut. Marcell. 23; τοῖς ἀρχουσι συγκαθεσθεῖς their assessor, C. I. 4266 e. II. to crouch down, cower, Plut. 2. 970 E. συγκαθειμαρμαί, pf. pass. with pres. sense, to be joined together by fate, ἀλλήλοισι Hierocl. ap. Stob. 416. 3; impers., συγκαθειμαρταί τινὶ it is one's joint destiny, c. inf., Nemes. N. H. 37. συγκαθειργώ, Att. for συγκατείργω, to shut up with others, τινά τινι Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 36, Plut., etc.:—Pass. to be shut up with, τινι Aeschin. 26. 9, Luc. Calumn. 18. συγκαθέλω, fut. ξω: aor. —εἰλκῶσα (cf. ἔλκω):—to drag down with or together, τὸ γεῶδες πρὸς τὴν γῆν Jobius ap. Phot. Bibl. 206. 4:—fut. pass., συγκαθελκυσθήσεται Aesch. Theb. 614. συγκαθέσις, ἡ, = συγκατάθεσις, v. l. in Plut. Anton. 24. συγκαθεύδης, ἡ, sexual intercourse, Schol. Od. 23. 346. συγκαθεύδω, fut. —ευδήσω, to sleep with, ταύτῃ θανούσα ξ. Aesch. Cho. 906; esp. of sexual intercourse, σ. τινί Cratin. Incert. 174, Ar. Eccl. 1009, Plat. Legg. 828 B. συγκαθέψω, fut. —εψήσω, to boil down with, τί τινι Diosc. 2. 129. συκάθημαι, properly pf. of συκαθέζομαι, to be seated or sit with or by the side of, Hdt. 3. 68, Eur. Bacch. 810: of a number of persons, to sit together, Xen. An. 5. 7, 21; esp. of persons sitting to deliberate, to sit in conclave, meet in assembly, ἐν τῇ Πικλί Ar. Vesp. 32; ἐν συνεδρίῳ Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 23; περὶ εἰρήνης Thuc. 5. 55; absol., Aeschin. 69. fin. II. to sink or subside together, settle down, Lat. *considerare*, Strab. 775; ἐς γόνυ καθήμενος Luc. Pseudol. 20. συγκαθιδρύω, to set up or dedicate with, τὸν Ἑρμῆν ταῖς Χάρισι Plut. 2. 44 E:—Pass., οἱ συγκαθιδρυμένοι θεοὶ C. I. 1444. 6, cf. Strab. 411. συγκαθιερόω, to join in dedicating, Plut. Camill. 8, C. I. (add.) 3827 q. συγκαθίζω, fut. —ιζήσω, to make to sit together or in a body, τὸν λαόν LXX (Ex. 18. 13):—Med. or Pass. to sit in conclave, meet for deliberation, σ. τὸ δικαστήριον Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 35, cf. Dem. 1434. 6. II. intr., = Med. to sit with one, παρά τινι Luc. Merc. Cond. 33. 2. to sit or settle down, of quadrupeds that lie down by doubling their legs under them, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 9; σ. ἐπὶ τὰ ὑπισθεν Ib. 6. 27, cf. LXX (Num. 22. 27), and v. συκάμπτω; σῶμα συγκεκαθικός a bent, stooping figure, Arist. Probl. 3. 2; of men, to crouch down, Plut. Arat. 21; also, τὰ νέφη σ. εἰς τὰ κοῖλα Theophr. Sign. 1. 3. συγκαθίημι, fut. —καθήσω, to let down with or together, to deposit together, κόσμον Eur. Hel. 1068:—σ. ἐαυτὸν to let oneself down, lower oneself, εἰς τι Plat. Theaet. 174 A; ὁμοῦ σ. ἐαυτὸν εἰς θάλασσαν to throw himself into it along with her, Plut. 2. 163 C; σ. Μούσας τοῖς Βατράχοις to bring them upon the stage at the same time with . . , Didasc. ad Soph. O. C.:—Pass. to stoop down and enter, εἰς τόπον of an ambush, Polyb. 8. 26, 1. II. (sub. ἐαυτὸν) to settle down, crouch, squat, Arist. Probl. 2. 31, 2, Diod. 20. 51; συγκαθείσης τῆς θηλείας ἐπιβαίνει τὸ ἄρρεν Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 4. 2. to stoop, condescend, accommodate oneself, αἰ . . γέροντες συγκαθιέντες τοῖς νέοις Plat. Rep. 563 A; εἰς . . Dion. H. 6. 56, etc.: absol., Plat. Prot. 336 A, Theaet. 168 B: cf. συγκαταβαίνω 6, and v. Lob. Phryn. 398. 3. to descend a hill, σ. τῇ τιμῇ to come down in price, Lync. ap. Ath. 313 F. συκάθλις, εως, ἡ, a sitting together, session, Byz.:—also συκάθισμα, τό, Ephr. Syr. συκαθίστημι, to bring into place together, τὸν στόλον μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων τριηράρων ap. Dem. 569. 6. 2. to join in setting up or establishing, esp. of setting up kings, Lat. *constituere*, τὴν τυραννίδα Aesch. Pr. 305; τὰς μοναρχίας Isocr. 67 A; cf. Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 13, Plat. Rep. 567 A, Xen. Ages. 2, 31; or, of settling disturbed countries, Thuc. 4. 107:—to help in arranging, managing, treating, νόσον Eur. Hipp. 294, cf. Thuc. 8. 68; κυνὸς κόμιστρ' ἐς Ἄργος ξ. Eur. H. F. 1387. II. in Pass., and intr. tenses of Act. to go down (into the

arena) with another, to take one's ground for a contest with any one, σ. τοῖς πολεμίοις εἰς τὴν μάχην, τοῖς ὑπεναντίοις κατὰ πρόσωπον Polyb. 11. 23, 4., 9. 3, 6; πρὸς τινα Id. 31. 20, 8; οἱ συγκαθεστώτες the contending parties, Id. 4. 12, 6. συγκαθοράω, to see at once or together, Basil. συγκαθορμίζομαι, Pass. to be at anchor along with one, Polyb. 5. 95, 3. συγκαθοσιώω, to consecrate together with, Plut. 2. 636 E, Joseph. A. J. 16. 2, 4. συγκαθυβρίζω, to join in insulting, τινά Greg. Nyss. συγκαθυφαίνω, to interweave with, τι σύν τινι LXX (Ex. 28. 17), and Eccl.:—Pass., LXX (Isai. 3. 23). συγκαινοτομέω, to join in innovating, Sever. in Mai Coll. Vat. 7. 71. σύκαιρος, ον, of the season, ἀνθη Alciphro 3. 16; seasonable, suitable, τῇ ἡρᾷ Anon. ap. Suid. συκαίω, Att. —κάω [ā]; fut. —καύσω. To set on fire with or at once, burn up, Lat. *comburare*, Plat. Tim. 22 C; δ αἶνος σ. τὰς φλέβας Hipp. 286. 45:—Pass. to be burnt up, calcined, Plat. Tim. 49 C, Hipp. 976 E, etc.; also of the effect of intense cold, Diog. L. 2. 118. 2. intr., κοιλίαι ξυγκαίειν ἀγαθαί liable to inflame, Hipp. Aër. 284, cf. Vet. Med. 12. συκακοπάθειω, to partake in sufferings, 2 Ep. Tim. 1. 8: to feel for or with, τινι Eccl. συκακοπράγημα, τό, fellowship in ill, Nicet. Eug. 7. 47. συκακουργέω, to be party with another in injuring, τινί τινα Dion. H. 1. 78, cf. 6. 41: absol. to join in the injury, Dem. 881. 19 (in argum.). συκακούργος, ὁ, an accomplice in mischief, Eust. Opusc. 280. 5. συκακουχέομαι, Pass. to endure adversity with, τινι Ep. Hebr. 11. 25, Eccl. συκακῶ, to injure, harm, or corrupt conjointly, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 281:—Pass. to be injured also, together, Hipp. Mochl. 854.—Also συκακύνω, Theophr. Odor. 56. συκαλέστέον, verb. Adj. of sq., one must summon, Theod. Prodr. συκαλέω, fut. έσω, Att. —καλώ Xen. An. 3. 1, 46. 1. to call to council, convoke, convene, Il. 2. 55., 10. 302; so in Hdt. 1. 206, Aesch. Supp. 517, Ar. Av. 201, Xen., etc.; τὰς γυναῖκας ἐπὶ τι Ar. Lys. 22; σ. τινὰς παρεῖναι Luc. Vit. Auct. 1: also in Med., Hdt. 2. 160, Ev. Luc. 9. 1, etc. 2. to invite with others to a feast, σ. αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἀρτάβαζον Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 1. συκαλινδέομαι, v. l. in Xen. for συγκυλ—, Plut. 2. 902 C. συκαλλύνω, to sweep together, Arist. Probl. 24. 9, 1; cf. καλλύνω. συκαλύμμα, τό, a covering, LXX (Deut. 22. 30., 27. 20):—συκαλυμμός, ὁ, is f. l. for ἐγκαλ— in Ar. Av. 1496. συκαλυπτέος, α, ον, to be veiled, concealed, λόγος Aesch. Pr. 523. συκαλυπτός, ἡ, ὄν, wrapped up, κνίσση κῶλα σ. Aesch. Pr. 496. συκαλύπτρα, ἡ, a covering, Byz. συκαλύπτω, fut. ψω, to cover or veil completely, σὺν δὲ νεφέεσσι κάλυψεν γαῖαν Od. 5. 293; σ. τι χρόνῳ Eur. Phoen. 872, cf. Plat. Rep. 452 D; ἐξάγει συγκεκαλυμμένην puffed up, Plut. Num. 10:—Med., aor. συκαλύψασθαι, to wrap oneself up, cover one's face, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 28, Symp. 1, 14. 2. intr. in Act., λόγος συκαλύψας ἀχλύϊ Themist. 59 B. συκαλύψις, ἡ, a covering quite up, Byz. συκάμνω, to labour or suffer with, sympathise with, τινί Aesch. Pr. 413, 1059, Eur. Alc. 614, etc. 2. to work, toil or travail with, τινί Soph. El. 987, Eur. Rhes. 396; ἐν μοι . . σύκαμνε Id. H. F. 1386; τὰ πολλά Paus. 8. 14, 9, cf. Plut. 2. 95 E; ἡ ψυχὴ σ. τῷ σώματι Id. 2. 137 D: absol., Soph. Aj. 988; σ. δορί with the spear, Eur. Rhes. 326. συκαμπή, ἡ, a bight, joint, αὐχλὴν λαγαρὸς κατὰ τὴν σ. Xen. Eq. 1, 1; αἰ σ., of the fingers, Polybus ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 4; αἰ τῶν ἄρθρων σ. Poll. 2. 234. συκαμπτός, ἡ, ὄν, bent together, Arist. Incess. An. 9, 11. συκάμπτω, fut. ψω, to bend together, esp. to bend the knee-joint, τὸ σκέλος Hipp. Art. 791, Plat. Phaedo 60 B; τὸν νῶτον τινος LXX (Ps. 68. 22); and intr. to bend down, Ib. (4 Regg. 4. 35):—mostly in Pass., opp. to ἐκτείνεσθαι, Xen. Eq. 12, 5; συγκεκαμμένῳ τῷ σκέλει, of a person mounting a horse, Ib. 7, 2; συγκεκαμμένος τοῖς δακτύλοις with the fingers doubled up, Diog. L. 6. 29: esp. of the action of sitting down, ξυκαμφθεῖς κάθημαι Plat. Phaedo 98 D, cf. Hipp. Offic. 743, Arist. Probl. 6. 3; of the foetus in the womb, Id. H. A. 7. 8, 2; of animals lying down with their knees bent under them, σ. ἡ βοῦς Ib. 6. 21, 1; cf. συκαθίζω II. σύκαμψις, ἡ, a bending together, Hipp. Offic. 746; ἐν συκάμψει at the bend of the arm, Id. Fract. 752; ἡ σ. τοῦ σκέλους Arist. Incess. An. 12, 5; τοῦ σώματος Id. Probl. 2. 38, 2; τῶν κῶλων Poll. 2. 234. συκακνηφορέω, to help as κνηφόρος, Scol. ap. Eust. 1574. 21; (but συστεφανηφορέω in Ath. 695 D). συκακπηλεύομαι, Dep. to join in bargaining away, Philostorg. H. E. 3. 18. συκακδιώσω, to suffer in the heart together, Theod. Prodr. συκαρκινύομαι, Pass., to entwine or interlace its roots, of wheat, Pherecr. Αὐτόμ. 8, cf. Poll. 7. 150. συκακτερέω, to endure together, Theod. Prodr. συκακσιγήτη, ἡ, an own sister, Eur. I. T. 800. σύκασις, ὁ and ἡ, an own brother or sister, κούρα Eur. Alc. 410. συκαταβαίνω, fut. —βήσομαι: aor. —έβην. To go or come down with, τὰ σῆ πτέρυγι Eur. Andr. 505; ἅμα τοῖς φίλοις Arist. G. A. 3. 5, 13:—metaphr., σ. ταῖς ἡλικίαις ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν Id. Pol. 7. 16, 2, cf. Ib. 9:—of the hair on the side of the face, like συκάτειμι, Jacobs Philostr. p. 266. 2. to go down together, opp. to ἀνέρχομαι, Id. Meteor. 2. 3, 32; esp. to the sea-side, Thuc. 6. 30; εἰς ὀμαλοὺς τόπους Polyb. 1. 39, 12; ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου Plut. Crass. 31. 3. to come down to one's aid, Ζεὺς . . Μοῖρὰ τε συκατέβα Aesch. Eum. 1046, cf. Cho. 727. 4. like Lat. *descendere in arenam*, σ. εἰς κίνδυνον, εἰς πόλεμον, etc., Polyb. 3. 89, 8.

5. 66, 7, Diod., etc.; *εἰς παράταξιν* Diod. 17. 98, etc. 5. *to come down to, agree to, εἰς κρίσιν, εἰς συνθήκας, etc.*, Polyb. 3. 90, 5., 4. 4, 5, etc. 6. metaph. *to let oneself down, submit to, εἰς τι* Id. 4. 45, 4, etc.; *σ. εἰς πᾶν to agree to all conditions*, Id. 3. 10, 1: generally, *to stoop, condescend*, Id. 26. 10, 4; esp. in Eccl., of God's dealings with mankind. 7. *to come down in one's price or demands*, Id. 22. 9, 12. Cf. *συγκαθίημι*.
- συγκαταβάλλω, to throw down along with, εαυτὸν τινι* Plut. Lucull. 23; *τὰ χρήματα σ. to contribute*, Dio C. 48. 53; *τὸ πλεόν* Anth. P. 4. 3, 24.
- συγκατάβασις, ἡ, condescension, accommodation, of God's dealings with mankind, ἡ πρὸς πάντας σ.* Eus. H. E. 7. 24; *ἡ πρὸς τὸ ταπεινὸν σ.* Greg. Naz.; esp. of the Incarnation, cf. Suicer s. v.
- συγκαταβάτης [βᾶ], ου, ὁ, one who stoops*, Theod. Stud.
- συγκαταβάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, condescending, accommodating*, Jo. Chrys. Adv. — *κῶς, by way of accommodation, condescendingly*, Eccl.
- συγκαταβιβάζω, to lead or decoy down with one*, Polyb. 5. 70, 8.
- συγκαταβιδῶ, fut. -βιώσομαι, to live with or together*, Plut. 2. 754 A, Alciphro 1. 32; *ἡ κακία τοῖς πολλοῖς σ.* Plut. 2. 500 F.
- συγκαταγήρασις, ἡ, a growing old together*, Plat. Legg. 930 B.
- συγκαταγήρασκω, fut. -γήρασσομαι: aor. -εγήρασα. To grow old with or together, τινί* Isae. de Menecl. hered. 7; *λύπη σ. ἀπὸρῳ βίῳ to last to the end of it*, Menand. Kit. 1; so of fast colours, *σ. τῷ εἰρίῳ* Hdt. 1. 203; *πάθος σ. τινί* Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 3, cf. G. A. 4. 7, 3; absol., *σ. οἱ ὀδόντες* Hipp. 251. 54, cf. 641. 27.
- συγκαταγιγνώσκω, later -γινώσκω, to condemn along with or at once, σ. ὑμῶν παθεῖν τι* Aristid. 1. 495; — *Pass.*, Ap. Civ. 1. 62.
- συγκατάγνυμι, to crush*, Symm. V. T., Julian. Or. 60 A.
- συγκαταγομφῶ, to nail together, join together*, Plut. 2. 426 C.
- συγκαταγράφω [ᾶ], fut. ψω, to inscribe together, εἰς τι* Procl. Sphaer. p. 19.
- συγκατάγω, fut. ξω, to bring down along with or together*, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 2, Meteor. 3. 1, 8. 2. *to join in bringing back, τὸν τύραννον* Ar. Thesm. 339, cf. Isocr. 349 D; *τὸν δῆμον* Aeschin. 38. 21; from exile, Ep. Plat. 333 E.
- συγκαταγωγῆ, ἡ, a bringing down together*, Philo Belop. 74.
- συγκαταδαρθάνω, to sleep with one*, Ar. Eccl. 613, 622.
- συγκαταδηῶ, to join in fighting*, Cyrill. 741 D.
- συγκαταδικάζω, to sentence or condemn together, τινά τινι* Eccl.
- συγκαταδιώκω, to pursue with or together*, Thuc. 8. 28, in Pass.
- συγκαταδουλόω, to join in enslaving, τινά τινι* Thuc. 8. 46; so also in Med., Id. 3. 64, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3. 81.
- συγκαταδύνω [ῥ] and -δύω: aor. -κατέδυν. To sink or set together with, Πλειάδι* Theocr. Epigr. 9; — *to sink, be drowned together*, Plut. 2. 599 B: *to dive together*, in Med., Luc. Tox. 18. II. trans., *σ. τὸν ἥλιον* Eust. 182. 28.
- συγκαταδύσις, εως, ὁ, a sinking, setting together*, Strab. 12, Ptol.
- συγκαταζάω, to spend one's life with, τινι* Plut. 2. 749 D, 1129 B.
- συγκαταζεύγνυμι, fut. ξω, to yoke together, join in marriage, τινά τινι* Plut. Camill. 2: — *Pass.*, *ἄτη συγκατέζευκται κακῇ* has become a yoke-fellow with misery, Soph. Aj. 123; cf. *συγκεράννυμι*.
- συγκαταθάπτω, to bury along with*, Hdt. 2. 81., 5. 92, 7, Lys. 196. 12.
- συγκατάθεσις, ἡ, approval, sanction*, Polyb. 2. 58, 11, etc.: — *agreement, concord*, 2 Ep. Cor. 6. 16. 2. in Stoic philos. *the assent given by the mind to its perceptions, assensus* in Cic. Acad. Pr. 2. 47, cf. Plut. 2. 1055 F, 1056 C, etc.; a term introduced into Latin by Cicero, Plut. Cic. 40: cf. *συγκατατίθημι*. II. *submission*, Plut. Anton. 24, Eus. H. E. 7. 24.
- συγκαταθετέον, verb. Adj. one must agree with, τινί* Diosc. praef.
- συγκαταθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, assenting, approving*, Plut. 2. 1122 B: *affirmative*, Suid. s. v. ἀππαπαί. Adv. — *κῶς, Arr. Epict. 1. 14, 7.*
- συγκαταθέω, to make an inroad with another*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 1.
- συγκαταθλάω, to break all to pieces, ποτήριον* Macho ap. Ath. 348 F.
- συγκαταθνήσκω, to die along with, τινί* Mosch. 3. 65, Anth. P. 7. 139.
- συγκαταθύω, to sacrifice together*, Eust. 1875. 10.
- συγκαταίθω, to burn together*, Soph. Ant. 1202.
- συγκαταίνεω, to agree with, favour, τινι* Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 20, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 444. II. c. acc. rei, *to sanction, approve*, Hipp. 25. 49, Polyb. 15. 8, 9, Plut. Camill. 6. 2. *to yield, grant, τί τινι* Lyc. 1223.
- συγκάταινος, ὄν, agreeing with, assenting, τινι* Philipp. ap. Dem. 284. 3, Diod. 15. 92; *πρὸς τι* Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 23.
- συγκαταιρέω, Ion. for συγκαθαιρέω*, Hdt.
- συγκαταίρω, to come to land together*, Plut. Crass. 20, v. l. Polyb. 1. 52, 6: metaph., *αἱ νῆκαι σ. τινι εἰς πόλιν* Themist. 42 B.
- συγκαταϊτιάομαι, in aor. I συγκαταϊτιᾶσθαι as Pass., to be jointly accused*, Joseph. A. J. 15. 7. 10.
- συγκατακαίνω, = συγκατακτείνω*, App. Civ. 4. 42.
- συγκατακαίω, Att. -κᾶω [ᾶ]: — to burn along with a thing, τὰς σκηνάς* Xen. An. 3. 2, 27, Anth. P. 11. 133: — *Pass. to be burnt with, τινι* Hdt. 4. 69, Diod. 2. 28., 19. 33.
- συγκατακαλύπτω, to wrap up with or in, σῶμα τρίβωνι* Diod. 18. 46.
- συγκατακέμμαι, Pass. to lie with, of sexual intercourse, ἀνδράσι* Ar. Eccl. 614; absol., Plat. Symp. 191 E, Phaedr. 255 E. 2. *to recline together at meals, οἱ συνανακείμενοι the guests*, Plut. 2. 660 A.
- συγκατακεράννυμι, to commingle, mix up with*, Greg. Nyss.; in Pass., Aresas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 856.
- συγκατακερματίζω, to reduce to small pieces*, Eust. Opusc. 206. 65.
- συγκατακλάω, to break to pieces at once*, Nicet. Eug. 1. 26.
- συγκατακλειστέον, verb. Adj. one must shut up together*, Geop. 6. 2, 7.
- συγκατακλείω, Ion. -κλήϊω, to shut in or enclose with or together*, Hdt. 1. 182, Alcae. Com. Παλ. 2; *ἀνδρας λέουσι* Luc. D. Mort. 14. 4; metaph., *σ. τινὰ ἀπορίᾳ* Id. Vict. Auct. 9: — *Pass.*, Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 1.
- συγκατακληρονομέομαι, Dep. to inherit along with, LXX (Num. 32. 30).*
- συγκατακληρώω, to allot along with something else*, Byz.
- συγκατακλίνω [ῖ], to make to lie with, τινὰ γαμετῇ* Plut. 2. 665 A: — *Pass. to lie together*, Ar. Nub. 49; *συγκατακλιθέντες πλησιάσειν* Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 23; *τινι with one*, Plut. 2. 138 D, Clearch. ap. Ath. 516 B. 2. *Pass.*, also, *to lie on the same couch with another at table, ἄσεται ξυγκατακλινεῖς* Ar. Ach. 981.
- συγκατάκλισις, ἡ, a lying together with another, ἀνδρὸς ἀλλοτρίου σ.* Plut. 2. 768 B.
- συγκατακλύζω, to overflow all at once*, Psell. in Ideler Phys. 1. 238.
- συγκατακοιμάω, to cause to sleep with another*, Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 6.
- συγκατακολουθέω, to follow together*, Strab. 809.
- συγκατακομίζω, to bring down together, σκάφαις σ. τι εἰς πόλιν* Dion. H. 7. 12.
- συγκατακόπτω, to cut up or in pieces along with or together*, Matthaei Medic. p. 36: — *Pass.*, Plut. Sull. 22, Caes. 18, etc.
- συγκατακοσμέω, to order or arrange together*, Plut. 2. 938 F.
- συγκατακόσμησις, εως, ἡ, an ordering or settling together*, Philodem. ap. Vol. Hercul. 1. 38, 39.
- συγκατακρημνίζω, to throw down a precipice along with or together*, Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 9, in Pass.
- συγκατακρίνω [ῖ], to condemn together*, Eccl.
- συγκατάκριτος, ὄν, condemned together*, Byz.
- συγκατακτάομαι, Dep. to join with another in acquiring, σ. Φιλίππῳ τὴν ἀρχήν* Dem. 246. 3, cf. Strab. 287, Diod. 14. 98.
- συγκατακτείνω, to stay together, aor. 2 part., ξυγκατακτὰς .. βοτὰ καὶ βοτῆρας* Soph. Aj. 230; but *-έκτανον* Eur. Or. 1089.
- συγκατακυλίνδομαι, Pass., pf. -κεκύλισμαι, to be rolled down together with*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 168.
- συγκαταλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, to seize, take possession of together*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 42: *to occupy at the same time, in a military sense, τὸ χωρίον* Thuc. 7. 26; *τὴν πόλιν* Isocr. 488 A. 2. *to comprehend together with, τινί* Diog. L. 9. 97, in Pass. 3. *to conclude from premises*, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 394.
- συγκαταलगύνω, to join in distressing*, Cyrill. 384 E.
- συγκαταλέγω, to select and arrange*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 23, 2. 2. *to elect with or together*, Plut. 2. 819 A; *τινὰ τινι* Clearch. ap. Ath. 235 A. 3. *to reckon or count among*, Strab. 620, cf. 619; *τινὰ τισι* Apollod. 3. 6, 3. II. *Pass. to recline along with, in aor. sync., συγκατέλειτο ἡμῖν* Luc. Charid. 4.
- συγκαταλείπω, to leave together, σ. φρουράν to leave a joint garrison in a place*, Thuc. 5. 75.
- συγκαταλήγω, to leave off together*, Dem. Phal. § 2, Greg. Nyss.
- συγκαταλογίζομαι, Dep. to take into account together*, Joseph. A. J. 15. 7. 4., 16. 4, 1.
- συγκαταλύω, to join or help in undoing or putting down, τὸν δῆμον* Thuc. 8. 68, Andoc. 13. 39, Lys. 146. 7, etc.; c. acc. pers., Plut. Pomp. 67; *σ. βίον ἄμα τινί* Dion. H. de Isocr. 1. II. *intr. to halt or stop for the night with another*, Plut. 2. 94 A.
- συγκαταμένω, to remain, wait together*, Synes. 149 D.
- συγκαταμίγνυμι, and -ύω, fut. -μίξω, to mix in with, mingle, blend with, Χάριτας Μούσαις συγκαταμιγνύς* Eur. H. F. 674, cf. Strab. 570: — *Pass.*, *φῃδαῖς καὶ θαλῖαις τὴν ψυχὴν συγκαταμίγνυται* has his spirit absorbed in .., Xen. Hier. 6, 2; *σ. εἰς τὸ σῶμα to be absorbed into ..*, Plat. Polit. 288 E; *τῷ ὑγρῷ* Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 13.
- συγκαταμύω, to be quite closed up*, Anth. P. 9. 311. 2. trans., Euthym. ap. Tafel. Thessal. 394.
- συγκαταναυμάχέω, to assist in conquering by sea, τινὰ* Aeschin. 38. 23, Diod. 5. 52.
- συγκατανέμω, to assign or ascribe also*, Longin. F. 5. 5. II. *Med. to divide jointly among themselves, τὴν γῆν* Thuc. 6. 4.
- συγκατανευσί-φάγος, ὄν, living by saying 'yes,' Comic epith. of parasite*, Crates ap. Stob. 150. 40.
- συγκατανέω, to agree, consent to, τοῖς λεγομένοις* Polyb. 3. 52, 6, etc.; absol., Anth. P. 5. 287. 2. *to grant at the same time, τινί τι* Polyb. 7. 4, 9.
- συγκατανοέω, to understand together*, Greg. Nyss.
- συγκαταπαίζω, to jest on a thing at the same time, τι* Eust. 1653. 26.
- συγκαταπατέω, to trample down together*, ἀλλήλους Diod. 17. 34.
- συγκαταπαύω, to bring at the same time to an end*, Eust. 1393. 5.
- συγκαταπέμπομαι, to be sent along with, τινι* Joseph. A. J. 18. 1, 1.
- συγκαταπίμπλημι, fut. -πλήσω, to infect likewise (v. ἀναπίμπλημι II. 2), τοὺς ἀναίτιους* Antipho 116. 13.
- συγκαταπίμπραμαι, aor. -επρήσθην, to be burnt with or together*, Philo 2. 21, Paus. 2. 35, 4, Dio C. 44. 50.
- συγκαταπίνομαι [ῖ], Pass. to be swallowed together*, Philo 2. 178, Clem. Al. 14.
- συγκαταπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, to fall down along with, σ. ταῖς τύχαις to let one's spirits fall with one's fortunes*, Dion. H. de Isocr. 9.
- συγκαταπλέκω, to intertwine or internix with, τοῖς κάρφεσι πηλόν* Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 2; *τοῖς ἐπαίνοις νόμους* Dion. H. ad Pomp. 1, cf. Plut. Solon 3, etc.: — *Pass.*, Id. 2. 648 B.
- συγκαταπλήσσω, to join in striking down, cited from Mai Bibl. Uffenb.*
- συγκαταπνίγω [ῖ], to throttle together*, Psell.
- συγκαταπολεμέω, to join in subduing, τοὺς Ἀθηναίους* Diod. 16. 22; *τινὲ τὴν Ἀσίαν* Id. 19. 15, cf. Strab. 624.
- συγκαταποντώω, to sink in the sea together*, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 92.
- συγκαταπράσσω, Att. -πρω, to join in accomplishing, Dem. 63. 2, Dio C. 59. 10: — Med., Dem. 96. 21.*
- συγκαταριθμέω, to reckon together with, τινί τι* Acl. V. H. 2. 41, etc.;

Med. to reckon in the number, take into account, Arist. Categ. 8, 38:—
Pass. to be included in the number, Philo 1. 83, Plut. 2. 120 B.

συγκαταριθμητέον, verb. Adj. one must include in the account, Origen.
συγκαταρρέω, to flow down or fall off together, Onesand. 4, Phot.
συγκαταρρίπτω, to throw down together, Diod. Excerpt. 577. 30, Luc.
Contempl. 5.

συγκαταρροφέω or -άω, to swallow down together, Theod. Prodr.
συγκατάρχω, to rule over others together with . . . , τινός τινι Cyrill. 2.
in Med. to begin the sacrifice together, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 8. 83.

συγκατασβέννυμαι, Pass. to be extinguished together, Plut. 2. 973 D.
συγκατασειομαι, Pass. to be shaken down together, Greg. Nyss.: me-
taph., κ. τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπὶ τῷ γεγονότι Manass. Chron. 4826.

συγκατασημαίνω, to signify, imply at the same time, Cyrill.
συγκατασκάπτῃς, ου, ὅ, a joint-destroyer, Lyc. 222.

συγκατασκάπτω, to demolish with another or altogether, Eur. Or. 735,
Phoen. 884, Rhés. 391, Andoc. 13. 38.

συγκατασκεδάννυμι, to pour over at the same time, in Med., Xen. An.
7. 3, 32; but v. Schneid.

συγκατασκευάζω, to help in establishing or framing, τὴν ἀρχὴν Thuc.
1. 93, cf. Xen. Lac. 8, 3; πάνθ' ὄψοσα σ. τὸν ἀνθρώπινον βίον Plat.
Polit. 274 D, cf. Isocr. 27 E, etc.; [δημιουργοί] τὸν βίον ἡμῖν σ. τέχνας
Plat. Legg. 920 D; σ. τὸ ἐπιτήδειον Xen. Vect. 4, 38; σ. τὸν ἐν Ἀμ-
φίσσῃ πόλεμον to join in promoting it, Dem. 275. 16; πάντα σ. τινὶ to
assist him in promoting, Id. 33. 4; absol., Id. 215. 27.

συγκατασκηνώω, to bring into one dwelling with others, Xen. Cyr.
5. 4, 17.

συγκατασκήπτω, to dart down together, σ. ἀετοὶ δύο Plut. Brut. 37.
συγκατάσκοπος, ὅ, a fellow-spy, Byz.

συγκατασπάω, to pull down with oneself, τὸν ἥρωα Luc. Nigr. 11;
τινα ἐπὶ τὴν ὁμοίαν διαβολὴν Id. Pisc. 32:—Pass. to be dragged down
along with, τινι Plut. 2. 914 E; τὰ φρούρια τὰ εἰς τὴν Σύρων ἐπικράτειαν
συγκατασπασθέντα which were at the same time brought under their
dominion, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 24. II. to gulp down, swallow together,
ἀγκιστρον δελέασι Luc. D. Mort. 8.

συγκατασπείρομαι, Pass. to be sown or planted together, Epiphani. 188 A.
συγκατασπασιάζω, to help in stirring up, τὴν πόλιν Plut. Philop. 13.

συγκατάσπασις, ἡ, a falling in with so as to fight, σ. τῶν θηρίων a
conflict with animals, Polyb. 4. 8, 9 (where Suid. συγκατάσπασις).

συγκαταστέλλω, to help to repress, τι Theod. Prodr.
συγκατασπενάζω, to mourn along with, τινί Nicet. Eug. 1. 73.

συγκαταστρέφω, to bring to an end together, τὰν βίον Plut. Demosth.
3. II. Med. to conquer together or at the same time, Thuc. 6.

69, Isocr. 107 E, etc.; σ. τὴν ἀρχὴν Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 18.
συγκατασύρομαι [ῥ], to be dragged down with, τινι Philo 2. 666.

συγκατασφάττω, to slay together, Byz.
συγκατασχηματίζομαι, Pass. to be in conformity with, τινι Plut. 2. 442 D.

συγκατασχίζω, to slit or split at the same time, τί τινι Galen. 8. 323.
συγκατατάσσω, Att. -ττω, to arrange or draw up together, τινὰ εἰς
τὴν φάλαγγα Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 32; metaph., σ. τινὰ εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φιλίαν
Polyaen. 5. 2, 22:—Pass. to be arranged harmoniously, M. Anton. 7. 9.

συγκατατεθειμένως, Adv. pf. pass. part. in an orderly way, Hesych.
συγκατατείνω, to extend with or together, τὸ σκέλος Hipp. Art. 833.

συγκατατήκομαι, Pass. to melt away together with, συγκατατήκεσθαι
τοῖς ἔργοις, Lat. intabescere rei, to pine away over, M. Anton. 5. 1.

συγκατατίθημι, to deposit together or at the same time, ἑμαυτὴν συγ-
κατέθηκα τάφω Epigr. Gr. 367, cf. Poll. 8. 157; in Med., Isae. 59.
28. 2. Med., σ. τινι τὴν αὐτὴν δόξαν περὶ τινος (where δόξαν
represents ψήφον) to put down the same vote or opinion with another,
agree entirely with him, Plat. Gorg. 501 C:—then, with dat. only, to
agree with, assent to, ταῖς παρακαλουμένοις Philipp. ap. Dem. 283. 22;
ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς σ. τινί Polyb. 3. 71, 5, etc.: σ. ὅτι . . . to agree that . . .
Arist. Top. 3. 1, 1:—cf. συγκατάθεσις.

συγκατατρέχω, to run over so as to join, ἄλληλα Leucipp. ap. Diog. L.
9. 31.

συγκατατριβώ [ῖ], to crush together, Plut. Cleom. 26.
συγκατατρώγω, aor. -έτρωγον, to eat at the same time, Plut. Sol. 20.

συγκαταυγάζω, to join in illuminating, Cyrill.
συγκαταυλίζομαι, to dwell, settle with or together, Cyrill.

συγκαταφάγειν, inf. aor. of συγκατεσθίω.
συγκαταφέρω, to carry down or away together, τί τινι Plut. 2. 994 D:
—Pass. to be carried down together, Arist. Probl. 23. 4, 1 and 5, 4, cf.
Meteor. 2. 3, 10 and 13; σ. τῷ βάρει τῆς πληγῆς to sink down with . . .
Diod. 16. 12; metaph., σ. δόξῃ περὶ τινος to go along with an opinion,
Polyb. 10. 5, 9, etc.

συγκαταφεύγω, to flee to for safety together, εἰς τὸ ἱερόν Ath. 593 B;
πρὸς τὰς ἀμάξας Dio C. 38. 33.

συγκαταφθείρω, to destroy or lose together, Polyb. 9. 26, 6.
συγκαταφλέγω, to burn with or together, Luc. Nigr. 30; τὸν κόσμον
Id. Luct. 14:—Pass., σ. τῷ ἀνδρὶ Plut. 2. 499 C; αὐτὸς καὶ πόλις ἑμοῦ
συγκατεφλέγησαν Polyaen. 7. 24.

συγκαταφοιτάω, to go down together, Cyrill.
συγκαταφονεύω, to put to death with or together, Polyaen. 8. 69.

συγκατάφυρτος, ον, (φύρω) mixed or kneaded in with, Philox. 3. 17.
συγκαταχορεύω, to dance over, i. e. insult, together, Eust. Opusc. 298. 29.

συγκαταχράομαι, Dep. to abuse or misuse together, Clem. Al. 615.
συγκαταχρώννυμι, to stain, or metaph. to imbue, together, Greg. Nyss.

συγκαταχώννυμι, fut. -χώσω, to bury with, τινί Geop. 1. 6, 3, in Pass.
συγκαταψέγω, to blame together, τινὰ τινι Cyrill.

συγκαταψεύδομαι, Dep. to join in a lie against, τινος Aeschin. 49. 21.
συγκαταψηφίζομαι, Dep. to condemn with or together, Plut. Themist.

21. II. Pass. to be reckoned along with, μερά τινων Act. Ap. 1. 26.
συγκαταψύχομαι [ῥ], Pass. to be cooled together, Planud. Ov. Met. 12.
422, etc.

συγκατέδομαι, fut. of συγκατεσθίω.
συγκάτειμι, (εἶμι ἰβο) to go down with, τινι Luc. D. Mort. 27. 7; like
συγκαταβαίνω, of hair on the side of the face, σ. τῷ λούλῳ παρὰ τὸ οὖς
Philostr. 779:—absol. to descend together, Arist. Probl. 12. 12.

συγκατείρω, fut. ξω, Att. συγκαθείρω.
συγκατεπίγω, to urge on together, Eust. 682. 61, in Pass.

συγκατεργάζομαι, fut. -άσομαι: pf. pass. -είργασμαι: Dep. To
help or assist any one in accomplishing a work, σ. τινι τὴν βασιλιχὴν
Hdt. 1. 162, Eur. Or. 33; τὸ πᾶν ξ. Thuc. 1. 132: c. dat. only, to be of
use to any one, to help, aid, assist, Hdt. 2. 154., 8. 142, etc. 2. to
help to conquer a country, Plut. Pyrrh. 18. 3. to kill with or
together, join in murdering, Eur. H. F. 1024.

συγκατέρχομαι, Dep. with aor. and pf. act.:—to descend in company
or together, Arist. Insomn. 3, 10. II. to come back together,
return from exile together, Lys. 187. 33, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 15, etc.; τινι
with one, Lys. 188. 6; μερά τινος Plut. Dio 29.

συγκατεσθίω, fut. -έδομαι, Ath. 386 E: pf. -εδήδοκα Plut. 2. 94 A:
aor. -εφάγον:—to eat up, devour with or together, Plut. 1. c., Thes. 22,
Mnesith. ap. Ath. 357 E, etc.; τοῖς ἀπροις τὰς τρίχας Julian 338 C.

συγκατευθύνω, to help to direct, τὴν γνώμην ἐπὶ τι Plut. 2. 778 F.
συγκατευνάζομαι, Pass. to go to bed to, sleep with, τινι Zonar.:—also
συγκατευνάσις, εως, ἡ, Eccl.

συγκατεύχομαι, Dep. to join in praying for a thing, τι Soph. Ant.—συκ
1336. II. to pray to with or together, Plut. 2. 492 D.

συγκατέχω, to help in holding down, Plat. Crat. 404 A.
συγκατηγορεύω, to join in accusing, τινος μετὰ τινος Dem. 434. 22,
1232. 24; τινι with one, Id. 302. 25; absol., Hyperid. Euxen. 26. II.
in Logic, to predicate jointly;—whence συγκατηγόρημα, τό, a co-predi-
cate, a word which can only be predicated in conjunction with other words,
such as Adjectives and Adverbs; and συγκατηγορηματικός, ἡ, ὄν,
that can be used as a συγκατηγόρημα.

συγκατηγόρησις, ἡ, a joint accusation, Schol. Ar. Eq. 826.
συγκατηγορος, ὅ, a joint accuser, counsel for the prosecution, Hyperid.
Euxen. 27.

συγκατηρεφής, ἐς, quite covered, Lyc. 1280.
συγκατοικέω, to dwell with one, τινι Plut. Pericl. 20; metaph., γέρων
γέροντι συγκατώκηκεν πίνος Soph. O. C. 1259.

συγκατοικίζω, to colonise jointly, join or assist in colonising, τὴν Σάμον
Hdt. 3. 149, cf. Thuc. 6. 4., 8. 79. II. σ. τινὰ τινι to settle or
plant in a place along with, αὐταῖς σ. δάκη Eur. Hipp. 646. III.
metaph. to establish jointly, μνημεῖα κακῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν ἄτδια Thuc.
2. 41; ἔρωτα τοῖς λογισμοῖς Max. Tyr. 7. 5.

συγκάτοικος, ον, dwelling together, Theod. Prodr.
συγκατοικτίζομαι, Med. to lament with or together, Soph. Tr. 535.

συγκατοιμῶζω, =foreg., Theod. Prodr.
συγκατοίχομαι, to go to ruin, perish with, τινι Eust. Opusc. 289. 34.

συγκατολισθαίνω or -άνω, to slip and fall together, Diod. 1. 30.
συγκατονομάζω, to join in naming, τινί Athanas.

συγκατορθόω, to help in righting, τι Isocr. 112 E; τινι πάσας τὰς
πράξεις Strab. 617, cf. Dion. H. 6. 86.

συγκαταρύσσω, Att. -ττω, to bury with, τί τινι Plut. Lysand. 30, cf.
Luc. Luct. 14; τινὰ τινι Plut. 2. 1113:—Pass., σ. τινι Satyr. ap. Ath. 249 A.

συγκάττυσις, ἡ, a patching up; generally, a hashing up, preparation,
βρωμάτων Clem. Al. 852. Hence συγκαττυστής, οὔ, ἄ, in Gloss., con-
cinnator.

συγκαττύω, to patch up, cobble, of shoemakers, saddlers, etc., θώραξ
ἐκ δερμάτων συγκεκαττυμένος Luc. Hist. Conscr. 23, cf. Saturn. 28:
—metaph., ψεύσματα συγκαττύειν to patch up lies, Clem. Al. 893.

σύγκαυσις, ἡ, (συγκάω) a burning up, conflagration, Plat. Tim. 83
A; a burning, baking, e. g. of bricks, Arist. Audib. 37.

συγκέας, v. snb συγκάω.
σύγκειμαι, Pass. to lie together, τρεῖς ὁμοῦ ξ. Soph. Aj. 1309; μερά
τινος Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 1; νεκρὸς μόνα τὰ ὀστά κατὰ σχῆμα συγ-
κείμενος having the bones laid together in their places, Luc. Philops.
31. II. as Pass. to συντίθημι, to have been put or fitted together,
to be composed or compounded, σύγκειται τὸ σῶμα ἐξ ὕστων καὶ νεύρων
Plat. Phaedo 98 C; ἐκ στοιχείων Id. Theaet. 201 E, cf. Xen. Cyn. 5, 29;
τὴν φύσιν ἡμῶν ἐκ τε τοῦ σώματος συγκείσθαι καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς Isocr.
Antid. § 193; χορὸς ἐξ ἀνθρώπων ξ. Xen. Oec. 8, 3; μέλος ἐκ γριῶν σ.,
λόγου, ἀρμονίας, ρυθμοῦ Plat. Rep. 398 D, cf. Phaedo 92 A; πολιτεία σ.
ἐκ δημοκρατίας καὶ τυραννίδος Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 18; of quack-doctors, ἐξ
ἀδοξίας συγκείμενοι Hipp. Lex. p. 2; ἐξ ὀνομάτων σ. ἄνθρωπος Aeschin.
86. 27; σ. τὴν ψυχὴν ἐξ ἀσελγείας καὶ ὀμότητος Plut. Sull. 13:—c.
gen. only, ἄρμα ἵππων σ. τεττάρων Philostr. 788; εἰς ἐν σ. compounded
into one body, Plat. Phileb. 29 D. 2. of written compositions, to
be put together, composed, κτῆμα ἐς ἀεί . . . σύγκειται [ἄ λόγος] Thuc. 1.
22, cf. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 A; σ. ποίημα Id. Lys. 221 D; λόγοι πρὸς
Δημοσθένην αὐτῷ συγκείμενοι Aeschin. 34. 18; συμφοραὶ ὑπὸ ποιητῶν
συγκείμεναι misfortunes composed or invented by poets, Isocr. 76 A;
οὐπω σ. τέχνην περὶ αὐτῶν no art of Rhetoric has yet been put together,
Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 5, cf. 2. 24, 11; ὁ μῦθος σ. ἐκ θαυμασίων Id. Metaph.
1. 2, 10:—also, λόγος λαμπρὸς καὶ συγκείμενος, like Lat. composi-
tus, Suid. s. v. Μεδόδιος; and of persons, τὴν γλῶτταν σ. Philostr.
176. 3. to be contrived, concocted, τῆδε σ. δόλος Eur. Rhés. 215;
πιστότερον ἢ ἀληθέστερον σ. Antipho 122. 41; πάντα αὐτῷ σύγκειται
καὶ μεμηχάνηται Lys. 98. 34; τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν τριάκοντα πλασθέντα . . .
συγκείμενα ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν πολιτῶν βλάβῃ concocted, Id. 124. 33. 4.

in the Log. of Arist., τὸ συγκειμένον = τὸ σύνθετον (v. σύνθετος I. 2),
Metaph. 8. 10, 1 sq., cf. 9. 3. 4. III. to be agreed on by two
parties, σημείον δ' ἐνέκειτο Thuc. 4. 111; ταῦτα ἡμῖν οὕτω ἐνγείσθω
Plat. Legg. 822 C; also, σπονδαὶ οὐ καλῶς ἐνγείσθω Thuc. 8. 43;—often
in part. *agreed on, arranged*, αἱ συγκειμέναι ἡμέραι Hdt. 3. 157; ἡμέρη
μῆ τῆς σ. one day after that agreed on, Id. 6. 89; φλογοὶς σημεία τὰ
ξ. Ar. Eccl. 6; δ σ. χρόνος the time agreed upon, Hdt. 4. 152; τὸ σ.
χωρίον Id. 8. 128, cf. 5. 50; κατὰ τὰ σ. according to the terms of the
agreement, Id. 3. 158, etc.; κατὰ τὰ σ. πρὸς τινα according to what had
been agreed on with him, Id. 6. 14, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 4; ἐκ τῶν ξ. Thuc. 5.
25; παρὰ τὰ σ. Luc. J. Trag. 37; ἀπὸ ξ. λόγου Thuc. 8. 94. 2. *impers.*
σύγκειται, it has been or is agreed on, τῆς ὕλης ἐς τὴν συνεκείτο σφι ἀπαλ-
λάσσεισθαι Hdt. 9. 52; absol., καθάπερ ἐνέκειτο Thuc. 4. 23; ὡς περ σ.
Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 10, cf. Plat. Crat. 433 E; καθάπερ ἦν ἐνγείσθω Ar. Eccl.
61; so, συγκειμένον σφι, c. inf., since they had agreed to . . . , Hdt. 5. 62.
συγκειμένως, Adv. *connectedly, without interval*, Eust. 1634. 54.
συγκεκαλυμμένως, Adv. of *αυκαλύπτω*, *furtively*, Athanas.
συγκεκομμένως, Adv. of *συγκόπτω*, *concisely*, A. B. 751. II.
in a fainting fit or syncopé, Psell. in Ideler Phys. 1. 231. 2. *in*
Gramm., by *syncopé*, in a syncopated form, Et. Gud. 631. 57.
συγκεκροτημένως, Adv. of *συγκροτέω*, in a finished way, Luc. Merc.
Cond. 15.
συγκελαρύξω, to babble, of a fountain, Poëta in Cramer. An. Par. 4. 323.
συγκελεύω, to join in ordering, bidding, etc., Eur. I. A. 892, Thuc. 8. 31.
σύγκελλος, δ, the attendant of a bishop or abbat, Byz.; v. Ducang.
συγκέλλω, to push together, Opp. H. 5. 602.
συγκενώω, to empty out together, cited from Alex. Trall., Porph.
συγκεντέω, to pierce together, to stab at once, Lat. *telis confodere*,
Hdt. 3. 77, Polyb. 4. 22, 11, etc.:—Pass., ἐμελλε συγκεντηθήσεται
Hdt. 6. 29; cf. συνακοντίξω.
συγκέντρωσις, εως, ἡ, astronom. term in Ptol., interpreted a *simul-*
taneous relation of centres.
συγκεράννυμι or -νύω, poët. *συγκεράω* Nic. Al. 321; fut. -κεράσω
[α]: pf. -κέκρᾶκα:—Pass., fut. *συγκραθήσομαι* Eur. Ion 406; aor. I
συνεκράθη [α], Ion. -εκρήθη; also -εκεράσθη Plat. Legg. 889 C; pf.
συγκεκράμαι. To mix up with, commingle or blend with, πολλά ἐνί
or εἰς ἐν Id. Crat. 424 D, Tim. 68 D; λύπη τὴν ἡδονὴν ξ. to temper
pleasure by a mixture of pain, Id. Phileb. 50 A; τὸ πικρὸν μέλιτι Anth. P.
12. 154. 2. to mix together, commingle, πολλά Plat. Crat. 424 E;
τὸν πέμπτον [κύαθον] Anth. P. 12. 168; μέλος συγκεράσας τις ἐγχείοι
Anacreont. 20; ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων ξ. to make a mixture of both, Plat. Rep.
397 C. 3. to attempt, compose, τὸ σῶμα I Ep. Cor. 12. 24. II.
more freq. in Pass. to be mixed or blended with, coalesce, τινι or πρὸς τι
Plat. Tim. 68 C, Phileb. 46 E. 2. to be commingled, blended to-
gether, τὰ παλαιὰ συγκεκρ. ἄληθι the old commingled woes, Aesch. Chn.
744; παίδων ὅπως νῶν σπέρμα Eur. Ion I. c.; ὁμοῦ τὸ τε φαῦλον καὶ
τὸ μέσον καὶ τὸ πᾶν ἀκριβῶς . . . ξυγκραθέν Thuc. 6. 18; τῆ τῶν ἐναν-
τιῶν κράσει ξ. Plat. Legg. 889 C; ἐκ τινῶν Id. Tim. 37 A; ἀπὸ τινῶν Id.
Phaedo 59 A; παιδεία εὐκαίρως συγκεκραμένη Dem. 1414. 7; συγκεκρα-
ται αὐτῶν ἡ φύσις, of the dog and fox, Xen. Cyn. 3, 1. 3. of friend-
ships, to be formed by close union, φιλίαι μεγάλαι συνεκρήθησαν Hdt. 4.
152, ubi v. Wess.; and so in Med., *συγκεράσασθαι φιλίαν* to form a
close friendship, πρὸς τινα with any one, Hdt. 7. 151; cf. Dion. H. 6. 7,
Pors. Med. 138. 4. of persons, to be closely attached to, be close
friends with, τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 1. b. to become closely acquainted
with, become deeply involved in, *συκέκρᾶμαι* δῦα Soph. Ant. 1311;
πολυφύρῳ συκέκρᾶμαι δαίμονι Ar. Pl. 853; so, *πενία δὲ συκρᾶθεῖσα*
δυσσεβεῖ τρόπῳ Soph. Fr. 681; *οἴκτῳ τῷδε συκρᾶμένη* deeply affected
by . . . , Id. Aj. 895; for Tr. 662, v. sub *πάγχριστος*. 5. of vowels, to
coalesce, Draco. III. Med. to mix with or for oneself, πάντα εἰς μίαν
ἰδέαν Plat. Tim. 35 A, cf. 69 D; σ. αλαθήσεις νῶ Id. Legg. 961 E.
συκέρασμα, τά, a mixture, a tempering, Eccl.
συκέρασμός, δ, a mixing, tempering, Gloss.
συκέραστός, ἡ, ὄν, tempered by mixing; τὸ σ. a mixed drink, Gloss.
συκερατίζομαι, Dep. to fight with the horns, LXX (Dan. 11. 40).
συκεραυνός, to strike with or as with a thunderbolt, shiver in pieces,
Cratin. Pnt. 8, Eur. Bacch. 1103, ubi v. Elmsl.:—Pass., *ξυκεραυνωθείς*
thunder-stricken, Lat. *attonitus*, οἶνω ξ. φρένας Archil. 72.
συκεράω, v. sub *συκεράννυμι*.
συκερκίξω, to weave together, Plat. Polit. 310 E.
συκεφάλαϊόω, to bring together under one head, to sum up, make a
summary of, τὰ λεχθέντα Arist. de An. 3. 8, 1; more freq. in Med.,
βοῦλει *συκεφαλαιώσωμεθα* ἐκάτερον Plat. Phileb. 11 B, cf. Soph. 219 B;
τὰς πράξεις Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 15; *συκεφαλαιώσωμεθα* εἰπεῖν Arist. Pol.
6. 8, 21:—Pass. to be brought under one head, summed up, Aeschin. 62.
9. Arist. Metaph. 9. 9, 1: σ. πολλά πράξεις ὀλίγοις ἐπιστάταις much
business is summarily done by few officers, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 14; ἐκ πολ-
λοῦ ὀλίγον σ. a small quantity is distilled from a large, Arist. Probl. 4. 12, 2.
συκεφάλαϊσμα, τό, the sum total, Iambl. Arithm. 90 C, etc.
συκεφάλαϊσις, ἡ, a summing up, summary, Def. Plat. 415 B, Polyb.
9. 32, 6; σ. τῶν ἐπὶ μέρους εἰς τὸ καθόλου Sext. Emp. M. 7. 244.
συκεφάλαϊωτέον, verb. Adj. one must sum up, Iambl.
συκεφάλαϊωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, summing up the chief points, Eust. 1521. 19.
συκεχυμένως, Adv. of *συγχέω*, mixedly, confusedly, indiscriminately,
Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 6, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 171, Plut., etc.
συκεηδεστής, οὐ, ὁ, one's brother-in-law, wife's sister's husband, ap.
Dem. 949. 6; one's father-in-law, Diod. Excerpt. 594. 57.
συκεηδέω, to join in burying, Phylarch. 25; metaph., κακὰ *συκε-*
ηδέω ἐνί Plut. 2. 114 E, cf. Suid. s. v. *δανάκη*.
συκεηρύσσω, to proclaim, preach along with, τινι Clem. Al. 683.

συκινδυνευτέον, verb. Adj. one must face danger along with, τινι Cic.
Att. 9. 4, 2, Epict. Enchir. 32. 3.
συκινδυνεύω, to incur danger along with others, τινι Thuc. 8. 22,
Plut., etc.; τῷ φράζειν σ. τινι by saying, Plat. Legg. 969 A; μετὰ τινος
Polyb. 2. 3, 5;—absol. to share in the danger, be partners in danger,
Xen. Ages. 11, 13, Plat. Phileb. 29 A, Dem. 196. 3, etc.; c. dat. modi,
τῷ ναυτικῷ with their navy, Isocr. 179 A.
συκινέω, to move together, to stir up or excite together, Polyb. 15.
17, 1, Act. Ap. 6. 12:—Pass. to move along with or together, Arist. Top.
2. 7, 5, Probl. 18. 42, 4, etc.; σ. κινήσεις ἀνελευθέρους Plut. 2. 704 D:—
τὸ *συκικνημένον* excitement, Longin. 15; *συκεκ. λόγοι* Id. 29. II.
apparently intr., Arist. Probl. 27. 11, 2.
συκίνημα [τ], τό, a commotion, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 170 (v. l. κίνημα).
συκίνησις [τ], ἡ, commotion, τῶν θερμοῦ Arist. Probl. 26. 48, 1; τῆς
ψυχῆς Longin. 20.
συκινητικός, ἡ, ὄν, stimulative, Cass. Probl. 16 (vulg. συγκριτικός).
συκίρνημι, = *συκεράννυμι*, Ath. 38 F; also *συκίρνώω*, Tzetz. prolog.
ad Lyc.:—Med., Ath. 476 A, Diog. L. 7. 158; Pass., Tim. Locr. 96 A,
Schol. Soph. O. C. 159.
συκλαίω, to weep with, τινι Luc. Asin. 22, Anth. P. 9. 573.
σύγκλασις, ἡ, a breaking together, Theodot. V. T.:—also *συκλασ-*
μός, οὐ, ὁ, a gnashing, ὀδόντων LXX (Joel 1. 7); and *σύγκλασμα*,
τά, breakage, Hesych. s. v. *λύγισμα*.
συκλάω, fut. -κλάσω, to break together, break off, κλήματα Ar.
Eccl. 1031, cf. Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C:—Pass., of persons engaged in
servile occupations, to be doubled up, cramped, τὰς ψυχὰς *συκεκλοσ-*
μένοι τε καὶ ἀποτεθρυμμένοι διὰ τὰς βαναυσίας Plat. Rep. 495 E;
οἱ δούλοι . . . κάμπτονται καὶ *συκλώνται* Id. Theaet. 173 A; cf. ἐκ-
κλάω. II. intr. to dash together, Ath. 608 C.
σύγκλεισις, old Att. *ξύγκλησις*, εως, ἡ: (*συγκλείω*):—a shutting up,
closing up (of a line of battle), Thuc. 5. 71; τῆς φάλαγγος ἡ ξ. Ar. An.
1. 4; *συγκλείσει* κωλύειν τὴν δίοδον Theophr. Odor. 36. II. a
being closed, *σύγκλεισιν* ἔχειν to be closed, Hipp. 310, v. Foës.; *ἰσχυρὰν . .*
τὴν ξ. αὐτῶν πρὸς ἀλληλα κέκτιται are closely locked together, Plat.
Tim. 81 B; *συναφῆς καὶ συγκλείσεως* χάριν Arist. Spir. 7, 3. 2.
συγκλείσεις narrow passes, defiles, Polyb. 5. 44, 7, Plut. Camill. 41 (Reiske
et Schäf. *συγκλίσεις* in the sense of *συγκλίσεις*).
σύγκλεισμα, τό, a border, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 29); cf. *συγκλειστός* 3.
συγκλεισμός, δ, a being shut up, confinement, LXX (Isai. 24. 22,
Ezek. 4. 3, 7): metaph., σ. καρδίας, closeness, hardness of heart, Ib.
(Hos. 13. 8).
συγκλειστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. shut up, ζόφῳ Luc. Trag. 64. 2.
with the power of closing, ὄστρακα Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 11. 3. in LXX
(3 Regg. 7. 28) ἔργον *συγκλειστόν* is = *σύγκλεισμα*.
συγκλείω, fut. -κλείσω: Ion. -κλήρω, fut. -κλήρω: old Att. *ξυγκλήρω*,
fut. -κλήρω: Ep. aor. *συνεκλήρισσα* Nonn. D. 48. 309:—Pass., aor.
συνεκλήρισθην, old Att. *ξυνεκλήρισθην*: pf. *συγκέκλειμαι* Isocr. 342 D, but
-εἶσμαι Menand. Incert. 124, Diod. 15. 63, etc.; old Att. *ξυνεκλήρημαι*,
Ion. *συνεκλήρημαι* (v. infr.). To shut or close up, hem in, enclose, Hdt. 4.
157, 7. 41; ξ. τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸ ἱερόν Thuc. 8. 67; πρὶν *συγκλείσαι*
(sc. τοὺς ἰχθύς τοῖς δικτύοις) Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 14; αἱ *συγκλείουσαι*
πλευραὶ τὸ στήθος Id. P. A. 2. 9, 8; σ. τινὰς ἐντὸς τειχῶν Polyb. 1. 17,
8; εἰς *πολιορκίαν* Id. 1. 8, 2; σ. θεοὺς ὕλην to include them in matter,
Plut. 2. 426 B; [ἡ *πολεμία*] *ξυνεκλήθη* διὰ μέσου shut off and intercepted
them, Thuc. 5. 64:—Pass., *λίμνη* *συκεκλήμενη* παντόθεν οὖρεσι Hdt.
7. 129; σ. εἰς *στενὴν ἐντομήν* Diod. 1. 32; *συκεκλήμενη* πέπλοις close
muffled, Eur. Hec. 487. 2. generally, of straits or difficulties, τινὰ εἰς
or πρὸς *καιρὸν* Polyb. 3. 63, 3, 11. 2, 10:—Pass., *συγκλείεσθαι* ὑπὸ *καιρῶν*,
πραγμάτων Id. 2. 60, 4, 11. 20, 7; εἰς *χαλεπὸν . .* *συκεκλεισμένος* βίον
'cabin'd, cribb'd, confined,' Menand. 1. c. 3. to pit against one
another, set together to fight as in the lists, οἱ σε καὶ Ἐρμιόναν ἐρίδι . .
ξυνεκλήσαν Eur. Andr. 122; cf. *συνέηκε μάχεσθαι* Il. 1. 8. II.
to shut close, to close, στόμα Hipp. Aër. 292, Eur. Hipp. 498; ὄμμα Id.
Hec. 430, Ion 241; τὰ *βλέφαρα* Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6; ξ. τὰς *πύλας* Thuc.
4. 67, etc.; τὰς *θύρας* Aeschin. 11. 5; absol., *ἀγίλειε* shut the doors,
Ar. Ach. 1096; so, σ. τὰ *δικαστήρια* to close the courts, Ar. Eq. 1317;
τὰ *καπηλεία* Lys. Fr. 2. 5; σ. τοὺς *ὀφθαλμούς* to close them up by blows,
Dem. 1259. 13:—Pass., τὸ *δεσμωτήριον* *συνέκλειστο* Andoc. 7. 26; of
bivalve fish, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 4. 2. as if intr., ὥρα *ἤδη* *συκλειούσης*
as the season was now closing in, i. e. the days becoming shorter, Polyb.
17. 7, 3. III. to close jointly, *συνανοιγόντων καὶ αὐγκλειόντων*
C. I. 76. 17. IV. σ. τὰς *ἀσπίδας* to lock their shields, Xen. Cyr.
7. 1, 3; hence, absol., to close up, as an army closes its ranks, Thuc. 4.
35; τὸ οὐ *ξυγκλησθέν* the part that was not closed up, of a gap in the
line, Id. 5. 72. 2. to connect closely together, ἐν ἄρθροις *συκεκλή-*
μένον καλῶς well linked or compacted, Eur. Bacch. 1301; σ. (sc. τὴν
πόλιν) εἰς ταύτην Plat. Criti. 117 E, cf. Tim. 76 A, etc.; σ. τὴν *ἀρχὴν*
τῶν βηθησέσθαι μελλόντων τῆ *τελευτῆ* τῶν *προειρημένων* Isocr. 238 A,
cf. 342 D:—Pass., *συγκλεισθήσονται* ταῖς *τε ἐπιγαμίαις* καὶ *ἐγκτήσεσι*
παραλλήλαις Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 19. Cf. *κλείω*.
συκλέπτῃς, οὐ, ὁ, a fellow-thief, Poll. 6. 158.
συκλέπτω, to steal along with, μετὰ τινος Antipho 145. 27; τὰς
ψήφους Sext. Emp. M. 2. 39. II. to deceive, elude, evade, αἱ
βαφαὶ σ. καὶ τὴν ὕψιν καὶ τὴν γνώμην Hipp. V. C. 903.
συκκληρία, ἡ, a connexion, παθημάτων Hipp. 1194 D; v. Foës. Oecon.
συκκληρονομέω, to be joint-heir, LXX (Sirach. 22. 26).
συκκληρονόμος, οὐ, a joint-heir with, τινος Ep. Rom. 8. 17, Eph. 3. 6, etc.
σύγκληρος, οὐ, having lots or portions that join, bordering upon, neighbour-
ing, χθῶν Eur. Heracl. 32; *τείχεα* Nic. Al. 1. II. assigned by the same
lot, allotted, σ. *θνητῶ* βίῳ Plut. 2. 103 F, cf. Luc. Amor. 24; c. gen., Lyc. 995.

συγκληρώ, to join or embrace in one lot, δύο τμήματα Plat. Legg. 745 C. 2. to choose by lot, δικαστήριο Plut. Alcib. 19. II. to assign by the same lot, τινί τι Dem. 183. 1: to couple with one, τινά τι Aeschin. 52. 34:—Pass., τὰ ἄλογα πολλὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων .. ἔχει συγκληρωμένα assigned them by the same lot, Ael. N. A. praef.; συγκληρωσθαι σιωπῇ to be all doomed to silence, Ib. 15. 28.

συγκληρώσις, ἡ, community, Lat. consortium, τοῦ βίου Pandect. σύγκλησις, συγκληρῶ, v. σύγκλεισις, συγκλείω. συγκλητικός, ἡ, ὄν. (σύγκλητος) of senatorial rank, Lat. senatorius, Diod. 20. 36, Plut. Galb. 9, Luc. Alex. 25, and oft. in Inscr., as C. I. 423, 2782, al.

σύγκλητος, ὄν, called together, summoned, στρατεύμα v. l. Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 301 (v. σύγκλυς); σύγκλητον τήνδε γερύτων .. λέσχην Soph. Ant. 159; οἱ σ. invited guests, Poll. 6. 12. II. σ. ἐκκλησία at Athens, an assembly specially summoned by the στρατηγός (opp. to the ordinary meetings, αἱ κυριαί), Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 2, cf. 249. 12, and Dict. Antiqq. 2. generally, σύγκλητος (sc. ἐκκλησία), ἡ, a legislative body, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 10; at Argos, C. I. 1124; at Carthage, Polyb. 10. 18, 1; and in the Achaean League, Id. 29. 9, 6; oft. of the Roman Senate, Id. 20. 12, 3, al., and in Inscr., as C. I. 1711. 7., 2222, al.

συγκλίνης, ἐς, (κλίνω) inclining together, τὸ σ. ἐπ' Αἴαντι, perhaps, the united force directed against Ajax, Aesch. Fr. 77. συγκλίνιαί, αἱ, the meeting-line at the foot of two mountain slopes, αἱ ξ. τῶν τόπων narrow defiles, Plut. Pomp. 32, Pyrrh. 28.

σύγκλινος, ὄν, sharing one's couch, = συγκλίτης, Menand. Incert. 393. συγκλίνω [ῖ], to lay together:—Pass. to lie with, γυναικί Hdt. 2. 181; of the woman, Eur. Alc. 1090. 2. intr. in Act. to lean, incline together, Polyb. 7. 12, 4. II. to decline alike, Apollon. de Constr. p. 107.

σύγκλισις, ἡ, an inclining together; cf. σύγκλεισις fin. συγκλίτης [ῖ], ὄν, δ, one who lies with one, a companion at table, Plut. 2. 149 B, 503 A.

συγκλονέω, to dash together, confound utterly, συνεκλόνεον γὰρ οἴστοι [τοὺς Τρῶας] Il. 13. 722; νέας Anth. P. 9. 755; ἀκολασίη ψυχῆν, ὡσπερ νῆα ἀνεμοί .. σ. Eus. ap. Stob. 79. 18; τοὺς καρπούς E. M. 378. 48.

συγκλυδάξομαι, = sq.; metaph., lambl. V. Pyth. 65.

συγκλυδωνίζομαι, Dep. to be disturbed by the waves, Eumath. p. 254. συγκλύζομαι, Pass. to be washed over by the waves, of a ship, Plut. 2. 206 C, 467 D. II. metaph. to be plunged in debt, Ib. 831 B. 2. to be in agitation, confusion, τὰ τῆς Ἀσίας συγκεκλυσμένα πράγματα Philostr. 509.

σύγκλυς, ὕδος, δ, ἡ, washed together by the waves; but only used metaph., ἀνθρωποι σύγκλυδες a promiscuous crowd, a mob, rabble, Lat. colluviēs hominum, Thuc. 7. 5; so σύγκλυδες alone, Plat. Rep. 569 A, Strab. 190, etc.; σ. ὄμιλος Plut. Mar. 45:—also with neut. Subst., συγκλυδῶν καὶ μεγάλων ἡθῶν ἀνάπλεοι Philo 2. 312; so, σ. στρατεύμα restored for σύγκληταν in Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 301:—also σύγκλυδος, ὄν, Clem. Al. 796 (unless συγκλύδου be an error for σύγκλυδος); and Hesych. cites a neut. pl. σύγκλυδα.—Cf. Dorv. Charit. p. 612, and v. s. σύνηλvs.

συγκλυσμός, δ, a meeting of waves, Menand. Incert. 7 Arist. Mirab. 130, 2. συγκλώθω, to connect by spinning; metaph., M. Anton. 10. 5; so in Med., Eust. Opusc. 276. 37:—Pass., Plotin. 145 E; συγκεκλωσμένον ἦν αὐτῷ, c. inf., Schol. Pind. O. 1. 38.

σύγκλωσις, εως, ἡ, a spinning together:—a uniting by fate, M. Anton. 2. 3., 3. II.

συγκνίσσομαι, Pass. to slew together with, συγκεκνισσόμενα ζωμῶ κρέατα Ath. 395 F.

συγκοιλαίνω χεῖρα, to hold out the hollow of the hand together, of a beggar, Byz.

συγκοιμάομαι, Pass., with fut. -ήσομαι, pf. -κεκοίμημαι. To sleep with, lie with, of the man, σ. γυναικί Hdt. 3. 69, Lys. ap. Ath. 535 A; of the woman, Aesch. Ag. 1258, Soph. El. 274, Eur. Phoen. 54, etc.:—absol. to be bedfellows, of children, Arr. Epict. 2. 22, 13. II. metaph., σ. τοῖς πράγμασι, of an historian, rebus gestis indormire, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 401.

συγκοιμήμα, τό, partner of one's bed, in pl., Eur. Andr. 1273, cf. Monk Hippol. 11.

συγκοιμίσις, ἡ, a sleeping together, lying with, ἡ τῶν γυναικῶν ξ. Plat. Phaedr. 255 E, cf. Rep. 460 B; μετὰ τινος Dio C. 79. 13.

συγκοιμητής, οὐ, δ, a bedfellow, Hesych., Gloss.

συγκοιμίζω, to put to bed together, join in wedlock, τινά τινι Ar. Av. 1734.

συγκοινοῦμαι, Med. to communicate, impart, τινί τι Thuc. 8. 75.

σύγκοινος, ὄν, v. s. σύγκωμος.

συγκοινωνέω, to have a joint share of, τινος Hipp. Art. 840, v. l. Isae. 70. 28, Dem. 1299. 20: σ. τινί τινος to go shares with one in a thing, Alex. Ὀλυμπ. 1. 5. 2. in N. T. c. dat. to take part in, have fellowship with, ταῖς ἀμαρτίαις Aroc. 18. 4; τοῖς ἔργοις Ep. Eph. 5. 11; σ. μου τῇ θλίψει Ep. Phil. 4. 14.

συγκοινωνητέον, verb. Adj. one must have a share of, τινός Theod. Stud.:—and συγκοινωνία, ἡ, a partaking, communion, Id.

συγκοινωνός, ἡ, ὄν, partaking jointly of, τινος Ep. Rom. 11. 17, 1 Cor. 9. 23; ἐν τῇ θλίψει Aroc. 1. 9.

συγκοιτάδιος, ὄν, = σύγκοιτος, Hesych. (for -τάλιος).

συγκοιτάζω, to make to lie with, τινά τινι Tzetz. Lyc. 848:—Pass., = συγκοιμάομαι, Zonar., etc.

συγκοίτιον (sc. ἀργύριον), τό, a harlot's hire, Hesych.

σύγκοιτις, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of sq., Gloss.

σύγκοιτος, ὄ, ἡ, a bedfellow, Com. Anon. 305, Anth. P. 5. 152, 191, etc.: metaph., ὕπνον σ. γλυκύν Pind. P. 9. 42; ἡ κακία σ. ὀδυνηρά Plut. 2. 100 F. II. as Adj. of or for sexual intercourse, φίλτρα Anth. P. 5. 196.

συγκολάζω, to help in chastising, τινί τινα Plat. Legg. 730 D.

συγκολάπτω, to hew in pieces, Aquil. V. T.

συγκολλάω, to glue or cement together, Ar. Vesp. 1041, Plat. Menex. 236 B; τινά εἰς ταῦτό Id. Tim. 43 A; τινί τι Luc. Alex. 14.

συγκόλλησις, ἡ, a glueing or sticking together, Clearch. ap. Ath. 393 A; metaph. an attachment, Themist. 268 A.

συγκολλητής, οὐ, δ, one who glues together, a fabricator, ψευδῶν Ar. Nub. 446.

σύγκολλος, ὄν, (κόλλα) glued together, βάρη Nic. Fr. 9:—mostly in Adv. συγκόλλως, in accordance with, τινί Aesch. Supp. 310; σ. ἔχειν to agree, Id. Cho. 542; σ. κολλᾶν τι ἐπὶ τινι Anth. P. append. 117;—also neut. pl. as Adv., λόγος σύγκολλα .. τεκταίνεται Soph. Fr. 746.

συγκολυμβάω, to swim with or together, Antisth. ap. Diog. L. 6. 6, Anticlid. ap. Ath. 11. 15.

συγκομιδή, ἡ, of harvest, a gathering in, ἐν καρποῦ ξυγκομιδῇ εἶναι to be engaged in gathering in the harvest, Thuc. 3. 15; ξ. τῶν ἐκ γῆς καρπῶν Plat. Theaet. 149 E, etc.; τῶν ὀραίων Id. Legg. 845 E; σίτου Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 14; absol. harvest, C. I. 355. 12: cf. συγκομίζω 1. 2. 2. in pass. sense, a being gathered together, crowding, ἐξ ἀγρῶν ἐς ἄστυ Thuc. 2. 52. 3. σ. ἱστορίας a compiling of history, Hdn. init.

συγκομίζω, fut. Att. -ῶ, to carry or bring together, collect, Hdt. 1. 21., 2. 121, 4., 9. 80:—Med., with pf. pass., to bring together to oneself, collect round one, ἰατροὺς ἀρίστους πρὸς αὐτόν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 24; συγκεκόμισθε κάλλιστον κτῆμα εἰς τὰς ψυχὰς ye have stored up in your souls to learn, Ib. 1. 5, 12; ὀλίγα τῇ μνήμῃ Luc. Nigr. 10; σ. πρὸς ἑαυτὸν to elain as one's own, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 17:—Pass., ἐκέατο ἀλέες συγκεκομισμένοι heaped together, Hdt. 8. 25; metaph., ἐνταῦθα γὰρ μοι ταῦτα συγκομίζεται are gained both at once, Soph. O. C. 585. 2. of the harvest, to gather in, store up, house it, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 3, etc.; and in Med., Id. An. 4. 6, 37, cf. Hdt. 2. 94:—Pass., of the harvest, ὀργῆ συγκομίζεσθαι it is ripe for carrying, Id. 4. 199; ἐλαχίστοις πόνοις συγκομίζεται is got in .., Diod. 1. 36: cf. συγκομιδή.

II. to help in burying, τόνδε τὸν νεκρὸν .. μὴ ξυγκομίζειν Soph. Aj. 1048; ἐφθῆ τὸ σῶμα συγκομισθέν the burial was completed, Plut. Sull. 38.

συγκομισμός, δ, = συγκομιδή, Eust. Opusc. 178. 58.

συγκομιστέον, verb. Adj. one must gather, collect, Hesych.

συγκομιστήρια (ἱερά), τά, the feast of harvest-home, Hesych.; also θαλάσσια, τά, cf. Eust. 772. 23.

συγκομιστής, οὐ, ὄ, a gatherer, καρποῦ Eust. 1488. 59, cf. C. I. 8751.

συγκομιστός, ἡ, ὄν, brought together, Lat. collatitius, δειπνον σ. a picnic, cited from Ath. II. ἄρτος σ. bread of unbolled meal, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13, Acut. 389, Trypho ap. Ath. 109 F, cf. 115 D; σ. διαιτήματα mixed food, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—On the accent, v. Lob. Paral. 489.

σύγκομμα, τό, (συγκόπτω) some kind of food or medicine, in Alex. Trall. 9. 525:—also Dim., -μάτιον, τό, Hesych.

συγκονίομαι [ῖ], Pass. to roll in the dust with another, i. e. to wrestle or struggle with, τινι Plut. 2. 52 B, 97 A, Max. Tyr. 7. 6 (where some MSS. have -ῖδομαι).

συγκοπή, ἡ, a cutting up, cutting into small pieces, Schol. Luc. V. Auct. 19, cf. Plut. 2. 912 E: a cutting of metal into pieces for coinage, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubric: metaph., extreme conciseness, opp. to συντομία, Longin. 42. 2. in Gramm. syncopé, i. e. a cutting a word short by striking out one or more letters, Plut. 2. 1011 E; κατὰ συγκοπήν καλεῖσθαι Id. Rom. 11; but in Longin. 39, = ἀποκοπή II. II. collision, αἱ σ. τῶν ἡχῶν Dion. H. de Comp. 22. III. sudden loss of strength, syncopé, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 3, Galen., etc.; ἡ τοῦ πνεύματος σ. Dion. H. de Comp. 15:—cf. σύγκοπος, συγκόπτω III.

συγκοπιᾶω, to labour with, ἀλλήλοισ Ignat. ad Polyc. 6, Byz.

σύγκοπος, ὄν, (συγκοπή III) falling down in a swoon, Diod. 3. 57.

συγκοπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to cause syncopé, Eust. Opusc. 9. 10; σ. πάθος = συγκοπή III, Psell. in Ideler Phys. 1. 231.

συγκοπτός, ἡ, ὄν, chopped up, λάχανα Ath. 373 A: on the accent v. Lob. Paral. 489.

συγκόπτω, fut. ψω: pf. -κέκοφα Plat. Theaet. 169 B, etc. To beat together, cut up, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 3; χειμῶν .. συνέκοψε πάντα καὶ διέλυσε Hdt. 7. 34:—Pass. to be broken up, C. I. 1570 b. 1; metaph., πολλαὶ φίλιαὶ συνεκόπησαν Luc. Calumn. 1. 2. to thrash soundly, round well, τινά Lys. 97. 42, Plat. 1. c., Xen. Symp. 8, 6, Metagen. Θουρ. 4; of cocks fighting, Aesop. 16 de Fur.:—Pass., συγκεκομμένος Eur. Cycl. 228, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 20; συγκεκόφθαι Ar. Nub. 1426, etc. 3. Med. to beat oneself, lament, Eumath. 390, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 23. II. to cut short a sound or word (v. συγκοπή 1. 2), Dion. H. de Comp. 16, E. M. 299. 28, etc. III. in Pass., esp. in pf., to be worn out, suffer from συγκοπή (III), Theophr. Fr. 7. 2; συγκεκομμένοι τὰ πνεύματα Dion. H. 5. 44; συγκεκ. ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγῶνων Plut. Comp. Cim. et Luc. 3; often in Galen.

συγκοπώδης, es, (εἶδος) accompanied by syncopé, Galen. 7. 6S6.

συγκορδύλλομαι, Pass. to be wrapped close up, συγκεκορδυλημένος Phot.; and this should be read in Hesych. for -λιμένος.

συγκορῦβαντιάω, to join in Corybantic revels, to share in inspiration or frenzy, Plat. Phaedr. 288 B, Eus. P. E. 737 C, Anon. ap. Suid.

συγκορῦφαῖος, ὄ, a joint chief, Eccl.

συγκορῦφος, ὄν, with the vertices joined, κῶνοι Arist. Probl. 15. 11, 2.

συγκορῦφῶω, to bring together to one point, Longin. 24: to bring to a head, to complete, Dion. H. de Thuc. 9. 5.

συγκορῦφωσις, ἡ, = συγκεφαλαίωσις, Theol. Arithm. p. 25.

συγκοσμέω, to arrange together, to adjust, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 2:—Pass., ἐξ ἐναντιῶν συγκεκ. M. Anton. 7. 48. II. to confer honour on, to be an ornament to, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26.

συγκοτταβίζω, to play at the cottabos together, Com. Anon. 74.

συγκουφίζω, to help to lift or lighten, τὸ βάρος Sext. Emp. P. 3. 15; to help to keep above water, τινά Luc. Tox. 20, cf. D. Deor. 20. 6.

συγκυδαίνω, to shake together, Arist. Mund. 4, 29:—Pass., Hypsae. ap. Stob. 505. 50.

συγκράζω, v. συγκρέκω.

συγκραιπάλω, to revel together, cited from Nicet. Ann.

σύγκραμα, τό, a commixture, mixture, Arist. Mirab. 33, Plut. 2. 943 E.

συγκραματικός, ἢ, ὄν, mixed together, Plut. 2. 904 F.

σύγκρασις, εως, ἢ, a mixing together, commixture, blending, tempering, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Eur. Fr. 21. 4, Alex. Πανν. 2. 10, Plat., etc.; ἢ σ. τῶν χρωμάτων Id. Polit. 277 C; ἢ τε ἐς τοὺς ἀλέγους καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς ξ. a blending of oligarchy with democracy, Thuc. 8. 97; ἢ .. ἕγρότης μὴ φέρουσα τὴν πρὸς τὸ φῶς σ. Plut. Arat. 10:—of friendship, Id. Anton. 31; cf. συγκεράννυμι. II. a mixture, compound, οὐ θνητὸς οὐδ' ἀθάνατος, ἀλλ' ἔχων τινὰ σύγκρασιν but compounded so to say of both, Alex. Ἰπν. 1; τὸν καιρὸν .. τῆς συγκράσεως, i. e. the moment when the dish is neither too hot nor too cold, Id. Πανν. 2. 10; τὴν τοῦ βίου σ. Menand. Incert. 468.

συγκράτειον, verb. Adj. of συγκεράννυμι, Plat. Phileb. 62 B.

συγκρατέω, to hold together, ἢ ψυχῇ σ. ἡμᾶς Plut. 2. 876 A; to keep troops together, Id. Phoc. 12. 2. to sustain, strengthen, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5. 3. to hold in, keep under control, τὸ πνεῦμα Diog. L. 6. 76; ἀπορρήτους λόγους Plut. 2. 508 D.

συγκρατικός, ἢ, ὄν, =συγκραματικός, Ptol., etc.

σύγκρατος, ὄν, mixed together, Luc. Amor. 12, Heliod. 3. 15, etc.; closely united, σ. ζεύγος Eur. Andr. 494.

συγκρατύνω, to strengthen at the same time, to make quite strong, τὸ πῦρ σ. τὸν κέραμον Plut. 2. 656 E:—Pass. to become so, Hipp. 1006.

συγκρέκω, to sing together, Ael. N. A. 11. 1, with v. l. συγκράζω.

συγκρέμαμαι, to hang together, Eccl.

συγκρημνίζω, to throw down a precipice together, Polyb. 8. 34, 7.

συγκρητίζω, of two parties, to combine against a common enemy, E. M. 732. 54:—συγκρητισμός, ὁ, Plut. 2. 490 B.

σύγκρημα, τό, a body formed by concretion, a compound, Democr. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 17, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 2. 24, Anaxag. ap. Plut. 892 A, Poeta ap. Plut. 2. 883 A, Polyb. 8. 34, 7, Plut. 2. 898 D, etc. 2. σ.

μουσικῶν a concert, LXX (Sirach. 35. 5). II. a judgment, decree, Ib. (1 Macc. 1. 57), cf. Theodot. Dan. 4. 21. III. =σύγκρισις

III, LXX (Dan. 5. 26).

συγκριματικός, ἢ, ὄν, =συγκραματικός, Galen.

συγκριμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., M. Anton. 8. 25.

συγκρίνω [ῖ], to separate and compound anew, generally, to form by concretion, compose, compound, opp. to διακρίνω, Emped. ap. Arist. Metaph. 1. 4, 6, cf. 1. 3, 8, Epich. 126 Ahr., Tim. Locr. 101 C, Plat. Tim. 67 D, etc.; esp. in physical philosophy, τὰ συγκρινόμενα bodies in course of formation by concretion, Anaxag. 3, cf. Plat. Phaedo 72 C, Parm. 157 A; συνεκρίθη, συνέστη Hipp. 1170 H; συγκρίνεσθαι εἰς ὕδωρ, of vapour, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 20, cf. 1. 13, 12; ἐξ αὐτῆς συνεκρίθη of which it was formed, Plut. 2. 905 A. II. to compare, τι πρὸς

τι Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 38, Pol. 4. 11, 1, cf. Philem. Incert. 17, Lob. Phryn. 278; τινί τι Anth. P. 12. 204; εαυτὸν τινί Plut. C. Gracch. 4, N. T.; συγκρ. τι ἐκ παραθέσεως Polyb. 12. 10, 1; σ. τὰ λεγόμενα to compare and examine them, Id. 14. 3, 7, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 9; μή με τάφω

σύγκρινε do not measure, estimate me by my tomb, Anth. P. 7. 137:—Pass. to measure oneself with another, strive or contend, τινί Diod. 4. 14; εἰς ἀμύλλαν Id. 1. 58:—a usage blamed by Luc. Soloec. 5, Thom. M. p. 821. III. σ. ἐνύπνια to interpret dreams, LXX (Gen. 40. 8).

σύγκρισις, ἢ, a forming by concretion, composition, opp. to διάκρισις, Tim. Locr. 100 E, Plat. Tim. 64 E, 65 C, Arist. Phys. 8. 9, 6 sq., Metaph. 1. 3, 9, etc.; of formation and birth, as opp. to dissolution (διάκρισις), Dion. H. 2. 56: γεώδους ἀντεχόμενα συγκρίσεως of an earthy consistency, Dion. 1. 7. 2. in a concrete sense, a compound substance, Arist. Meteor. 1. 8, 16, al., G. A. 1. 20, 9. II. a comparing, comparison, Philem. Incert. 17; πρὸς ἄλλα Arist. Top. 1. 5, 9, cf. Polyb. 15. 11, 9; τινὸς τινί Id. 6. 47, 10; οὐκ ἔχων σ. πρὸς τι admitting of no comparison with .., i. e. beyond all comparison better, Demetr. Scops. ap. Ath. 658 B; συγκρίσει by comparison, Babr. 101. 8; κατὰ σύγκρισιν Gramm.:—freq. in late Prose, as Luc. and Plut. III. σ. ἐνυπνίου interpretation of a dream, LXX (Gen. 40. 12, al.); τῆς γραφῆς Id. (Dan. 5. 7, 17).

συγκρίτιον, verb. Adj. one must compare, Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 3, Origen.

συγκρίτης [ῖ], οὐ, ὁ, a judge's assessor, E. M. 779. 17, Eccl.

συγκρίτικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for compounding, compositive, opp. to διακριτικός, Plat. Polit. 282 B sq., Arist. Top. 1. 15, 21; ἢ -κή (sc. τέχνη) Plat. l. c. B, C. II. comparative, Plut. 2. 616 D: ὁ συγκρ. (sc. τρόπος) the comparative degree, Ib. 677 D, Gramm.; τὰ σ. (sc. ὀνόματα) Greg. Cor. p. 110:—Adv. -κῶς, Diog. L. 9. 75.

σύγκριτος, ὄν, (συγκρίνω) formed by concretion: compact, firm, opp. to λευμένος, Xenocr. Aq. 1. 38. II. comparable, τινί Polyb. 12. 23, 7, prob. l. Dion. H. de Thuc. 61. 3:—Adv. -τως, Athanas.

συγκροτάλιζω, =sq. 1, Byz.

συγκροτέω, to strike together; σ. τῶ χεῖρε to clap the hands for joy, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 5, Ath. 420 C; but also to smite them together in grief or anger, Luc. Somn. 14; so, σ. τοὺς ὀδόντας ὑπὸ τρόμου, ὑπὸ τοῦ κρύους Id. Jup. Trag. 45, Catapl. 20. 2. absol. to clap, applaud, approve, Isidor. 3. 353:—and, in Pass. to be applauded, Xen. Symp. 8, 1. II. to hammer or weld together, Ar. Eq. 471; ἀπὸς συγκεκροτημένη Plut. Nic. 28. 2. metaph., σ. ὀνόματα to weld words together (by composition), Plat. Crat. 409 C, 415 D, 416 B;—of style, λέξις συγκεκροτημένη pithy, terse, Dion. H. de Dem. 18, de Isocr. 2, etc. b. to hammer

out, concoct, ἀνάπαιστα Luc. Symp. 18; κατηγορίαν Id. Eun. 13; ἔριν Id. Jup. Trag. 33. c. to weld a number of men into one body, i. e. organise them, τὸν χορὸν Dem. 520. 11; σύνδειπνον Plut. 2. 528 B; πότον Luc. Gall. 12; ξυνωμοσίαν Id. Phal. 1. 4; γάμους Ach. Tat. 2. 11:—esp. of military or naval forces, to collect, levy, σ. δύναμιν, στράτευμα

—esp. of military or naval forces, to collect, levy, σ. δύναμιν, στράτευμα Hdn. 1. 9, etc., cf. Aristid. 2. 157:—also of philosophic training, Diog. L. 7. 32, 185:—often in pf. part. pass. συγκεκροτημένος well-trained, in good discipline, ναὺς συγκεκρ. Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 12; συγκεκροτημένος τὰ τοῦ πολέμου Dem. 23. 3; εἰς πολεμικὴν ἀσκήσιν Hdn. 7. 2; συγκεκρ. πληρώματα Polyb. 1. 61, 3; ἐταιρίαι Plut. Lys. 13. d. συγκεκροτήται ἢ μάχη is joined, Cyrill.

συγκρότημα, τό, anything welded together; metaph. a compact body or mass, organised company, Schol. Ar. Pl. 325, Greg. Nyss., etc.; of a single man, Schol. Eur. Rhes. 499:—an expedition, Cyrill. II. metaph. also an artifice, craft, Schol., Dem.

συγκρότησις, ἢ, (συγκροτέω) a welding together, Eust. Dion. P. 558, Id. Opusc. 199. 62.

συγκροτητικός, ἢ, ὄν, for combining, opp. to διαλυτικός, Jo. Chrys. σύγκρουμα, τό, borrowed money, or a compound dish, Hesych.

συγκρούσιος γέλωσ, ὁ, laughter accompanied by clapping of the hands, immoderate mirth, Paroemiogr.; in Suid., γέλωσ συγκροτούσιος.

σύγκρουσις, ἢ, collision, ἀνέμων Theophr. Vent. 54; νεφῶν Diog. L. 2. 9; νεῶν Dio C. 49. 1; φωνήεντων Dion. H. de Vet. Cens. 3, Plut. 2. 1047 B. 2. metaph. a collision, conflict, Id. Num. 17; πρὸς τινα Argum. Ar. Nub. II. in Music, the rapid alternation of two notes, a shake, Ptol. Harmon. III. in Rhet. the collision of contradictory statements, Walz Rhet. 9. 509.

συγκρουσμός, ὁ, =foreg., νεῶν Plut. Marcell. 16; νεφῶν Id. 2. 893 E, etc.

συγκρουστικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for σύγκρουσις III, Ulpian.

συγκρουστός, ἢ, ὄν, struck together, ἱμάτιον συγκρ. a cloth with a close shaggy pile, like velvet or plush, Hesych. II. σύγκρουστον, τό, seems to be an enclosure in C. I. 3900 (p. 25), 3902 i, o.

συγκρούω, to strike together, Lat. collido, σ. τῶ χεῖρε to clap the hands, Ar. Ran. 1029; πλοῖα ἀλλήλοισ Plut. Lucull. 12; ταῖς δόρασι τὰς ἀσπίδας Apollod. 1. 1, 7; τὰ φωνήεντα Dem. Phal. 68 sq., cf. Philostr. 594. 2. metaph. to bring into collision, ὁ Φίλιππος .. πάντας συνέκρουε Dem. 231. 12, cf. 282. 1; σ. τινὰ ἀλλήλοισ to wear out by collision, Thuc. 1. 44; σ. φίλους φίλοισ καὶ τὸν δῆμον τοῖς γνωρίμοισ Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 8; διάλυε, μὴ σύγκρουε μαχαμένους φίλους Menand. Monost. 122; σ. τινὰ πρὸς τινα Luc. Icarom. 20, etc., cf. Babr. 44. 4; τὰ δοξάσματα πρὸς ἄλλα Iambl. ap. Stob. 472. 29; σ. πόλεμον Diod. 12. 3:—σ. τι τῶν ἐκείνου πραγμάτων to throw them into confusion, Isocr. 68 B. 3. intr. to clash together, come into collision, τὸ ἀντίπρῳρον ξυγκρούσαι Thuc. 7. 36; of a horse's front and hind hoofs, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 2; νῆες ἀλλήλοισ συγκρούουσαι Polyb. 1. 50, 3, cf. Diod. 3. 51, etc.; metaph., Theophr. Char. 12, Plut. Alex. 47. III. =συγκροτέω, to weld together: metaph. to try to reconcile discrepancies, Strab. 510.

συγκρύπτω, to cover up or completely, ὄπλοισ δέμας Eur. Heracl. 721:—to conceal utterly, Hipp. Fract. 765, Eur. I. T. 1052, Fr. 684, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 40, Dem. 23. 29; πενίαν Amphip. Ἐπιθ. 1; τῷ λόγῳ σ. τι Dem. 1446. 8 (where Schäfer συγκρύπτει); δυσμένειαν Plut. Galb. 18. II. to join or help in concealing, σ. τινί τὴν ἀμαρτίαν Andoc. 9. 34, cf. Antipho 118. 19, Isocr. 37 E, 362 B.

συγκτάσμαι, Dep. to win or gain along with, τί τινί Thuc. 6. 69., 7. 57; τὴν ἄλην χώραν συγκτήσασθαι to have gained joint possession of it, Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 9.

συγκτερεῖζω, fut. ἔζω, to join in paying the last honours to a corpse, Ar. Rh. 2. 838.

συγκτησείδιον or -ίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Julian. 426 D.

σύγκτησις, ἢ, joint possession of estates, Nicet. Ann. 61 A:—also συγκτησία, ἢ, Eccl.

συγκτήτωρ, ἀπος, ὁ, a joint-possessor, Gloss.

συγκτίζω, fut. ἴσω: pf. -έκτικα:—to join with another in founding or colonising, σ. Βάττω Κυρήνην Hdt. 4. 156, cf. Thuc. 7. 57; τῶν συνεκτικῶτων τὴν πατρίδα C. I. 2771. 1. 6, cf. 2814. 2. αὐλῶνες εὖ συνεκτιαμένοι well cultivated, Strab. 206. II. in Eccl. to share in the act of creation:—Pass. to be created along with, LXX (Sirach. 1. 14).

σύγκτισις, ἢ, the joint-founding of a city, Nicom. Arithm. 1. 3, p. 71.

συγκτίστης, οὐ, ὁ, a joint-founder or coloniser, Hdt. 5. 46.

συγκτύπέω, to clang together, κύμβαλα Nonn. D. 3. 240.

συγκυβερνάω, to share in governing; and συγκυβέρνησις, εως, ἢ, joint government, Eccl.

συγκυβευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a person with whom one plays at dice, a fellow-gamster, Aeschin. 8. 41., 9. 6.

συγκυβέω, to play at dice with, τινί Hdt. 2. 122, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 12, 2.

συγκυέσμαι, Pass. to be generated together, τινί Porph. Antr. Nymph. 28.

συγκυκάω, to throw into a ferment, to confound utterly, τὴν Ἑλλάδα Ar. Ach. 531: to mix confusedly, ἐς ταῦτὸν ἡμᾶς τρύβλιον Id. Pl. 1107; τοιαῦτα σ. to make such confusion, Plat. Legg. 669 D.

συγκυκλέω, to help in rolling or revolving, Plat. Polit. 269 C.

συγκυκλόμαι, Med. to encircle completely, of netting fish, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 12.

συγκυκλώψ, ὄπασ, ὁ, a fellow-Cyclops, Eust. 1622. 49.

συγκυλινδέσμαι, Pass. to roll about or wallow together, ἀκρασία Xen. Symp. 8. 32: so συγκυλινδομαι in Sext. Emp. M. 1. 291.

συγκυλλίομαι [ῖ], Pass., =foreg., Diod. 5. 32; Διαγένοι with him, ap. Ath. 588 E. 2. of an eagle, to swoop, ἐπὶ γῆν Diod. 16. 27.

συγκυμαίνομαι, Pass. to be all stormy with waves, of the Atlantic Ocean, Seleuc. ap. Stob. append. p. 79. 4, Gaisf.

συγκυνηγετέω, *to hunt together*, Plut. 2. 97 A, etc.
 συγκυνηγέτης, *ov, á*, = *συγκυνηγός*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3, Aeschin. 90. 6.
 συγκυνηγέω, = *συγκυνηγετέω*, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 12, 2, Diod. 4. 34.
 συγκυνηγός, Dor. and Att. συγκυνηγός, *ó, ἡ*, a fellow-hunter, Eur. I. T. 709, Bacch. 1146, Plut. 2. 749 E; fem. a fellow-huntress, Eur. Hipp. 1093.
 συγκυνίζω, *to play the dog (i. e. the cynic) together*, Crates in *Notices des Mss.* 11. 2, p. 34.
 συγκύπτῃς, *ov, ó*, one who leans forwards: in Mechanics, a kind of prop or support, Lat. *capreolus*, Vitruv. 4. 2.
 συγκύπτω, fut. ψω, *to bend forwards, stoop and lay heads together*, παιδάρια συγκύπτουτ' ἀμβληχᾶται Ar. Vesp. 570; σ. πρὸς ἀλλήλας, of mares, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 11:—metaph., οἱ κακοῦντες τὰ κοινὰ συγκύψαντες ποιοῦσι they do it in concert, in conspiracy, Hdt. 3. 82, cf. 7. 145; καὶ συγκύψαντες ἅπαντες γελῶσιν Phryn. Com. Ἐφ. 1; τοῦτο δ' ἐς ἐν ἔστι συγκεκυφός Ar. Eq. 854:—generally, *to draw together*, ἦν μὲν συγκύπτῃ τὰ κέρατα τοῦ πλαισίου Xen. An. 3. 4, 19, cf. 21. II. *to be bowed down, to be bent double*, as under a burden, Philostr. 843, Ev. Luc. 13. 11; *συγκεκυφός* Themist. 90 B; σ. τῷ προσώπῳ LXX (Job 9. 27); hence *to toil painfully*, Synes. 273 A.
 συγκύρῃς: aor. -ἐκύρῃσα and -έκυρσα:—*to come together by chance*, μήπως συγκύρῃσαι ἀδῶ ἐνὶ μώνυχες ἵπποι Il. 23. 435; so of ships, Hdt. 8. 92: *to meet with an accident*, τῆδε συγκύρῃσαι τύχη Soph. O. C. 1404; κήτεσι πολλοῖς συγκεκυρηκέναι Diod. 17. 106; τραγικοῖς πάθει Id. 20. 21; εἰς ἐν μοίρας ξυνέκυρσας art involved in one and the same fate, Eur. Andr. 1172. 2. c. part. like τυγχάνω, συνέκυρσε θεῶν happened to be running, Emped. 260; εἰ συνέκυρσε .. παραπεσοῦσα νηὺς whether it fell in the way by chance, Hdt. 8. 87. II. of events and accidents, like συμβαίνω, *to happen, occur*, ἦν δέ τι δεινὸν συγκύρῃση Theogn. 698 B; τὰδε οἶδα .. τοῖς ἐν Ἰταλίῃ συγκυρήσαντα Hdt. 4. 15; σ. μοι ἀδονά Eur. Ion 1448; τίς τύχα μοι ξυγκυρήσει; Id. I. T. 874; impers., c. inf., συνέκυρσε γενέσθαι it came to pass that .., Hdt. 9. 90; τὰ συγκυρήσαντα what had occurred, Id. 1. 119; δ καὶ συνέκυρσε Polyb. 2. 65, 7, cf. Diod. 1. 1; παρά τινος on his part, Dion. H. 5. 56: so in Pass., τὸ ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους συγκεκυρημένον Hdt. 9. 37. III. of places, *to be contiguous to*, τινί Polyb. 3. 59, 7, etc.; πρὸς τόπον Plut. Aristid. 11.
 συγκύρημα [ῥ], τό, a coincidence, Polyb. 4. 86, 2, Dion. H. 9. 38, etc.: a combination, Eust. 1363. 15.
 συγκύρησις, ἡ, concurrence, coincidence, κατὰ συγκυρήσεις καιρῶν Diog. L. 10. 98: a conjuncture, Polyb. 9. 12, 6.
 συγκυρία, ἡ, a rarer form for foreg., τὰ ἀπὸ συγκυρίας chance events, Hipp. 49. 28; διὰ συγκυρίαν Id. Vet. Med. 11; κατὰ σ. Ev. Luc. 10. 31, Eust. 376. 12.
 συγκυρίαλογέσθαι, Pass. *to be styled Lord together with*, τινί Athanas. συγκυρκάνω, = συγκυκᾶω, Epinic. Mνησ. 1.
 σύγκυρμα, τό, = συγκύρημα, Boisson. Anecd. 3. 57.
 συγκυρόω, *to sanction along with*, Walz Rhett. 9. 271.
 σύγκυρσις, ἡ, = συγκυρήσις, Synes. 134 B.
 συγκωθωνίζομαι, Dep. *to tittle together*, Ath. 19 D.
 σύγκωλος, *ov*, with limbs set close together, σκέλη Xen. Cyn. 5, 30.
 συγκωμάζω, fut. ἄσω Dor. ἄξω, *to march together in a κῶμος*, Pind. O. 11 (10). 16; τινὶ πρὸς τινα Antig. Caryst. ap. Ath. 603 E: generally, *to join in revelling*, τινί Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 E, Luc. Salt. 11.
 σύγκωμος, *ó, ἡ*, partner in a κῶμος, a fellow-reveller, Eur. Bacch. 1171, Ar. Ach. 264; c. dat., σ. Διονύσῳ Aesch. Fr. 392 (as Pors. for σύγκοινος):—Tzetz. has also συγκωμαστής, *ov, ó*.
 συγκωμωδέω, *to satirise as in a comedy*, τινί τι Luc. Pisc. 26.
 συγξάινω, *to card wool with or together*, Crates ap. Plut. 2. 830 C.
 συγξενιτεύω, *to live abroad along with another*, C. I. 6341, Nicet. Eug. 9. 247, Jo. Chrys.
 συγξέω, fut. -ξέσω, *to smooth by scraping or planing*:—Pass., metaph. of style, *to be polished*, Dion. H. de Comp. 22 ad f.; cf. Alcidas. Soph. 20, Plut. 2. 853 D.
 συγξηραίνω, *to dry up together*, Galen.
 συγξυρέω, *to shear, clip together*, Byz.
 συγξύω, fut. ὕσω, *to grind up, bruise*, φάρμακον Hipp. 893 A: *to tear in pieces*, τὰ γράμματα Diog. L. 4. 47.
 συγχαίω, = συγχωρέω, Hesych.
 συχαίρω, fut. -χάρησομαι: aor. -εχάρην (Polyb. 30. 16, 1., 15. 5, 13), imperat. -χάρηθι Anacreont. 34. 30. *To rejoice with, take part in another's joy*, Aesch. Ag. 793, Ar. Pax 1317; χαίρε .. καὶ ξυχαίρομεν ἡμεῖς Id. Eq. 1333; σ. ἐπὶ τινί at a thing, Xen. Hiero 11, 12; σ. ἀγαθῷ γενομένῳ Plat. Epin. 988 B; also c. dat. pers., τὸν συναλγοῦντα καὶ σ. τῷ φίλῳ Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 1; οὐ σ. οὐδὲ συναλγεῖν ἑαυτοῖς Ib. 9. II. *to wish one joy, congratulate*, σ. τινὶ τῶν γεγεννημένων *to wish one joy of ..*, Dem. 194. 23; so, σ. τινὶ ἐπὶ τινί Polyb. 30. 16, 1; σ. τινὶ ὅτι .. Aeschin. 34. 9.
 συγχαλάω, *to relax with or at the same time*, Archyt. ap. Steph. Excerpt. p. 81: Pass., σ. τῷ ἦρι Clem. Al. 221.
 συγχαλεπαίνω, *to be angry together*, Memnon 51.
 συγχαλεπύω, *to weld together*, τινί τι Ath. 488 F.
 συγχαρκτηρίζω, *to stamp, designate together*, Eccl.
 συγχαράσσω, *to lacerate at the same time*, Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2.
 συγχαρητικός, ἡ, *ón*, = συχαρητικός, q. v.
 συγχαρίζομαι, Dep. *to be agreeable at the same time or with others, to comply with, gratify*, Athanas.; τὸ συγχαρισμένον τοῦ λόγου Plut. 2. 44 E (v. l. κεχαρ-).
 συχαρητικός, ἡ, *ón*, congratulatory, Joseph. B. J. 4. 10, 6, with v. l. συχαρητικός, which form occurs in Zonar and in Philo I. 81 (ubi Codd. συχαρητικόν).

συγχαυνομαι, Pass. *to be swollen, puffed up*, τινί Tzetz. Hist. 10. 932.
 συγχειλῖαι, αἶ, *the joining of the lips*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 18.
 συγχειμάζω, *to winter along with*, τινί App. Civ. 5. 27:—Med. *to go through the winters with one*, Ar. Pl. 847.
 συγχειρίζω, *to administer along with*, τινί τι Polyb. 6. 2, 14.
 συγχειροπονέω, *to do also by manual labour*, δλίγα Luc. Lexiph. 2.
 συγχειροτανέω, *to confer on one together*; in Pass., Greg. Nyss.
 συγχειρουργέω, *to put hand to a thing together, to accomplish*, τὰ ἱερά Isae. 70. 28; ἀδίκημα Philo 2. 15.
 συγγέω, fut. -χεῶ, εἰς, εἶ (v. sub χέω): Hom. uses pres. and impf. act. and Ep. aor. συγγέας, but more commonly Ep. form συνέχευα, inf. συγγεῦαι; and 3 syncop. aor. pass. σύγγυτο:—aor. pass. -εχύθη [ῥ] and later -εχέθη, Lob. Phryn. 731. *To pour together, conmingle, confound*, συνέχευε ποσὶν καὶ χερσὶν [τὰ ἀθύρματα] Il. 15. 364, cf. 366, 373; σ. τὰ διακεκριμένα Plat. Phileb. 46 E; σ. τὰς ψήφους *to mix them up*, Isae. 52. 26; τὰ σύμβολα Dem. 570. 18; τὰς τάξεις Polyb. 1. 40, 13; τὰς ὄψεις Poll. 1. 118:—Pass., ἡνία δέ σφιν σύγγυτα Il. 16. 471; μεταλλεῖα συγκεχυμένα *all in confusion*, Plat. Legg. 678 D; τοὺς στήμονας συγκεχυμένους διακρίνομεν Id. Crat. 388 B. 2. like συγγώννυμι, *to make ruinous, destroy, obliterate, demolish*, σ. τοὺς τάφους Hdt. 4. 127; τὴν ὁδὸν Id. 7. 115 (cf. Bähr ad l.); δῶμα, δόμους, etc., Eur. Ion 615, etc. 3. *to confuse, blur*, τὰ γράμματα Id. 1. A. 37; συγκεχυμένον μέλαν an indistinct black mark, Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 6, v. sub ἀμυδρός; φωνή σ. Diod. 1. 8:—so of style, Rhetor. II. of the mind, *to confound, trouble*, μή μοι σύγγει θυμὸν Il. 9. 612, cf. 13. 808; σὺν δὲ γέροντι νόος χυτο 24. 358; συνεχέοντο αἱ γνῶμαι τῶν φαμένων Hdt. 7. 142: also with the person as object, ἀνδρα γε συγγεῦαι Od. 8. 139, cf. Hdt. 8. 99:—Pass., τί συγγυθεῖσ' ἔστηκας Eur. Med. 1005. 2. *to confound, make of none effect, obliterate*, παλὺν κάματον καὶ δῖζὺν σύγγεας Ἀργείων Il. 15. 366, cf. 473; τὴν πάρος σ. χάριν Soph. Tr. 1229: esp. of contracts, engagements, and the like, *to make of none effect, frustrate, violate them*, ἐπεὶ σὺν γ' ὄρκῳ ἔχευαν Τρῶες Il. 4. 269, cf. Plat. Rep. 379 E, Hipp. Juss., Eur. Hipp. 1063; τὰ πάντων ἀνθρώπων νόμιμα Hdt. 7. 136, cf. Antipho 125. 26; ἄνω κάτω τὰ πάντα σ. ὁμοῦ Eur. Bacch. 349; τὴν πολιτείαν Dem. 729. 14; συγγέχυκε νῦν τὴν πίστιν ὃ καθ' ἡμᾶς βίος Menand. Incert. 286; συνουσίαν Luc. Bis Acc. 17:—Pass., λέλυται πάντα, συγγέχυται Dem. 777. 10. III. πόλεμον συγγ. *to stir up a war*, Lat. *conflare bellum*, Polyb. 4. 10, 3, etc.
 συγγήρα, ἡ, a sister-widow, Eccl.:—συγγηρεύω, *to become or be widowed together*, Eccl.
 συγγιλίαρχος, *ó*, a fellow-tribune, Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 5.
 συγγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of shoe or sock, Anth. P. 6. 294, Suid.: the form συκχάς, ἄδος, occurs in Poll. 7. 86, Hesych.; and in Hesych. also σύκχαι, *ov*.
 συγγλευάζω, *to mock together*, Jo. Chr.
 συγγλῶνδρωσις, ἡ, a growing into one cartilage, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 32, 130.
 συγγαρδία, ἡ, harmony, concord, Soph. Fr. 361, Aristoxen. p. 22.
 σύγχορδος, *ov*, in harmony, of musical strings, Hesych. s. v. ἀντίχορδα.
 συγχορεία, ἡ, = συναρδία, Hesych.
 συγχορευτής, *ov, ó*, a companion in a dance, Plat. Legg. 653 E, 665 A, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 20.
 συγχορευτρία, fem. of foreg., partner in the dance, Ar. Fr. 399.
 συγχορεύω, *to join in the dance*, Ar. Av. 1761. II. *to be of the same chorus*, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 21, Plut. 2. 94 B.
 συγχορηγέω, *to assist with supplies*, τινί εἰς τοὺς παρεστῶτας καιροῦς Polyb. 4. 46, 5; τινί Id. 5. 55, 1, etc.; c. acc. rei, σ. τροφάς τινί Plut. Rom. 6; absol., σ. ἀφειδῶς Id. Cleom. 6. II. *to contribute towards*, τοῖς γάμοις Id. Phoc. 30.
 συγχορηγός, *ón*, a fellow-choragus: generally, *sharing with a partner in the expense*, Dem. 853. 1.
 σύγχορος, *ov*, partner in the chorus, Νυμφῶν Orph. H. 10. 9.
 σύγχορτος, *ov*, with the grass joining, i. e. bordering upon, marching with, χθόνα σύγχορτον Συρία Aesch. Supp. 5; Οἰνόη σύγχορτα .. πεδία Eur. Fr. 179; also c. gen., σύγχορτοι Ὀμόδας Id. H. F. 371; Φθίας .. καὶ πόλεως Φαρσαλίας σύγχορτα πεδία i. e. the marches or boundaries of .., Id. Andr. 17.
 συγγόω, v. sub συγγώννυμι.
 συγγραίνομαι, Pass. *to incur contamination*, Eust. Opusc. 34. 38.
 συγγράσσομαι, fut. ἦσομαι, Dep. *to make joint use of*, generally, *to make use of, avail oneself of*, τῇ συμμαχίᾳ, τοῖς καιροῖς, etc., Polyb. 1. 8, 1., 18. 34, 6, etc.; ταῖς ναυσὶ πρὸς τι Id. 4. 6, 2; τινί συναγωνιστῇ as a coadjutor, Id. 3. 14, 5: of commercial dealings, σ. τῇ νήσῳ Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 159; generally *to have dealings or associate with*, Ev. Ioann. 4. 9: of sexual intercourse, Byz. II. *to borrow jointly*, τι τινας something from another, Polyb. 1. 20, 14.
 συγγρηματίζω, *to be spoken of together, called by the same name with*, τινί Origen.:—*to be conjoined*, Ptolem.; cf. χρηματίζω.
 σύγγρησις, ἡ, common or joint use, τῶν ἐμπορίων Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 15; ἀρετῶν Clem. Al. 376. II. σ. ὀνομάτων the use of words as synonymous, Ath. 477 C (Casaub. συγγύσει).
 συγγρηστέον, vrb. Adj. one must use or apply, Clem. Al. 853.
 συγγρηστηριάζομαι, Dep. *to consult an oracle together*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1091, Eust. Dion. P. 369.
 συγγρίπτω, = συγκρούω, Hesych.
 σύγγρισμα, τό, an ointment, salve, Diosc. 1. 131, Oribas. 67 Mai.
 συγγριστέον, vrb. Adj. one must anoint, cited from Alex. Trall.
 συγγριστός, ἡ, *ón*, verb. Adj. *to be applied as ointment*, Paul. Aeg. 3. 18.
 συγγρίω [ι], *to anoint together or all over*, τῷ χεῖρει Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2; τὴν κεφαλὴν μύρῳ Ath. 46 A:—Pass. *to be rubbed in*, Diosc. 1. 18.

συγχροίζω, = συγχρώζω II; σ. αὐτοῖς τὸν ἀέρα giving it the same tinge with themselves, Stob. App. 10. 2.

συγχρονέω, to be contemporary with, τινι Clem. Al. 382, Suid.; of several persons, to be contemporaries, Ath. 599 C. II. in Med. to be in the same tense, Apoll. de Constr. 205.

συγχρονίζω, = foreg. I, τινί Sext. Emp. P. 2. 245, Eust. II. (as if from χρονίζω) to spend some time in a place, LXX (Prol. Sirac.).

συγχρονισμός, ὁ, agreement of time, ap. A. Gell. 17. 21.

σύγχρονος, ον, contemporaneous, Nonn. Io. 9. 14.

σύγχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ον (χρῶα) of like colour or look, like ὁμόχρους, Polyb. 3. 46, 6. II. skin to skin, touching, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 596 D, Nic. Fr. 19.

συγχρώζω, to give a colour to:—Pass. to take the same or a like colour, Diod. 2. 52, Plut. 2. 934 D. II. in Pass. also, to be closely joined,

Com. Anon. 333, cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 366, Valck. Phoen. 1619.

συγχρωματίζομαι, = συγχρώζομαι, Herni. Trism.; -ματισμός, ὁ, Hesych.

συγχρῶτα or σύγχρωτα (Lob. Phryn. 414), Adv. as if from σύγχρωσ, body to body, Artemid. 1. 82.

συγχρωτίζομαι, Pass. = συγχρώζομαι, to have intercourse with, τοῖς νεκροῖς Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 2, cf. Just. M. Ep. ad Diog. 12; of sexual intercourse, Eust. 1069. 1.

συγχυλόμαι, Pass. to be converted into chyle, Diosc. Par. 2. 137.

σύγχυμος, ον, easily converted into nutriment, Et. Gud. 571. 34.

συγχύνω, to confound, by reasoning, Act. Ap. 9. 22.

σύγχυσις, εως, ἡ, (συγχέω) a mixing together, commixture, confusion, confounding, ἡ τῶν ὄλων σ. Hipp. 1174 F; σ. ποιέσθαι Polyb. 30. 13, 7; σύγχυσις λαβεῖν to be commingled, Plut. 2. 990 A; σ. ὄρων Ib. 122 B; σ. literalarum, Cic. Att. 6. 9, 1: political confusion, σ. τῆς πολιτείας Ib. 7. 8, 4. 2. confusion, ruin, βίου, δόμων Eur. Andr. 292, 959.

III. of persons, confusion, Luc. Nigr. 35, cf. Polyb. 14. 5, 8; σ. ἔχειν to be confounded, Eur. I. A. 354, 1128; σ. ὀμματίων Anth. P. 5. 130.

III. of contracts, and the like, a violation, τῶν σπονδῶν Thuc. 1. 146., 5. 46; νόμων Isocr. 64 C; σ. ὀρκίων Plut. Alcib. 14,—a title given to the first half of II. 4, cf. v. 269, Plat. Rep. 379 E. 2. confusion, destruction, C. I. 1543.

συγχυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, commingling, confounding, τινος Plut. 2. 948 D. 2. in Eccl. of heretics who confounded the two natures of CHRIST.

συγχωλαίνω, to halt along with, τινί Eust.:—in Basil. also -χωλεύω.

σύγχωμα, τό, that which is heaped together, a heap, Or. Sib. 1. 568.

συγχωνεύω, to melt down, Lycurg. 164. 29, 39, Dem. 615. 12.

συζώννυμι and -ύω, in earlier writers συγχόω, inf. συγχούν Hdt. 4. 120, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 18: fut. -χώσω: pf. pass. -κέχωσμαι Hdt. 8. 144. To heap all together, to heap with earth, cover with a mound, bank up, τὴν σορόν, τοὺς τάφους Hdt. 1. 68; σ. τὰς κρήνας, τὰ ὕδατα to fill them up with earth, Id. 4. 120, 140, Xen., etc.;—also of persons, σ. τοὺς ἀποσφαγέντας εἰς τάφρους to bury them, Diod. 19. 107, cf. Plut. Alex. 77.

II. to make into ruinous heaps, demolish, τὸ ἔρμα Hdt. 7. 225; τὰ τείχεα καὶ τὰ οἰκήματα Id. 9. 13; τὴν ὕδον Id. 8. 71; also in Pass., οἰκήματα συγκεχωσμένα Ib. 144. 2. generally, to confound, κύμα .. τῶν τ' ἄστρον διόδους Aesch. Pr. 1049.

συγχωρέω; fut. ἦσω Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 12, Isocr. 118 D, -ἦσομαι Eur. I. T. 741, Menand. Ἡρ. 5, Plat., etc. To come together, meet, πέτραι συγχωροῦσαι the Symplegades, Eur. I. T. 124: to combine, opp. to ἐκχωρέω, Anaxag. 19; σ. ἕτερον ἑτέρῳ Arist. Cael. 2. 14, 9;—συγχωρεῖν λόγους to meet in argument, bandy words with one, Eur. Hipp. 703; so, perhaps, Antipho 132. 35. II. to get out of the way, make way, τινι Ar. Vesp. 1516: to give place, give way, yield or defer to, Lat. concedere, τινι Id. Lys. 1111, Thuc. 1. 140, Plat., etc.; ξ. ἀνάγκη Eur. Fr. 956; Συρηκοσίοισι τῆς ἡγεμονίης συγχ. to make concessions to them about the command, Hdt. 7. 161; ξ. ἀλλήλοισι to make a compromise, Thuc. 3. 75; and, in bad sense, to be in collusion with, connive at, τοῖς πονηροῖς Dem. 922. 17; ξ. πρὸς τινος to come to terms with them, Thuc. 2. 59., 3. 27:—absol. to give way, Hdt. 5. 40, Soph. Ph. 1343, Plat., etc.; οὐ συγχωρεῖν to refuse to come to terms, Thuc. 2. 66, cf. 3. 96, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 27. 2. to accede or agree, assent to, acquiesce in, τῇ γνώμῃ Hdt. 4. 148, Thuc. 7. 72; γνώμῃ μὰ ξυνεχωρείτην, c. inf., agreed to do, Eur. Hec. 127, cf. Hdt. 2. 2; τοῖς εὐ λεχθεῖσι σ. λόγους Eur. Hipp. 299; ξ. τῇ αἰτίᾳ Plat. Phaedo 100 A; opp. to ἐναντιοῦσθαι, Andoc. 23. 32; so, ξ. παθήμασιν ἢ ἐναντιομένην Plat. Phaedo 94 B:—absol. to agree, acquiesce, consent, assent, συγχώρει θέλων Soph. Ph. 1343, cf. Hdt. 3. 83., 4. 43, Dem. 303. 23; τὸ συγκεχωρηκὸς τῆς εὐσεβείας a yielding, unexacting temper of piety, Dem. 433. 17. 3. c. acc. rei, to concede, give up, yield, συγχωρησάντων ταῦτα τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Hdt. 9. 35; ταῦτα συγχωρήσεται; Eur. I. T. 741; ξ. τούτοιισι τάπεικῆ Ar. Nub. 1438, cf. Av. 1685; σ. τινι τὴν εἰρήνην Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 10; ξ. τι περὶ τῆς χώρας Isocr. 130 D; σ. θάνατον ἑαυτῷ τὴν ζημίαν to acquiesce in death being his punishment, Dinarch. 91. 11:—Pass., τὰ συγχωρηθέντα χρήματα Dcm. 985. 22; εἰρήνη, ἡμέρα συγχωρηθεῖσα Id. 231. fin., 1042. 26. 4. to concede or grant in argument, Plat. Legg. 811 B, cf. Rep. 383 C, etc.; c. acc. ct inf. to grant that..., Ib. 489 D, Theaet. 169 D, 183 B, al.; σ. ὅτι .., Legg. 705 E; σ. τάδε, ὡς .., Rep. 543 B; σ. τοῦτο, ὡς .., Enthypbro 13 C, etc.:—Pass., τὰ συγκεχωρημένα ὑπὸ πάντων Phileb. 14 D. 5. to forgive a debt, Diog. L. 1. 45; σ. ἀμαρτήματα Eccl.: absol., συγχώρησον pardon me, Byz. 6. impers. συγχωρεῖ, it is agreed, it may be done, ὅπη ἂν ἐνυχωρηῖ as may be agreed, Thuc. 5. 40; εἰ συγχωροῖη if it were possible, v. l. Xen. Eq. 9, 11.

συγχώρημα, τό, a concession, consent, Polyb. 5. 67, 8, etc.; συγχ.

λαβεῖν παρά τινος 4. 73, 10; περί τινος 1. 85, 3; σ. γίγνεται τινι 6. 13, 3; σ. τιμῆς Plut. Popl. 20.

συγχώρησις, ἡ, concession, consent, Plat. Legg. 770 C; τὴν σιγὴν σ. θεῖναι to take silence for consent, Id. Crat. 435 B; τὴν τῷ λόγῳ σ. consent signified in word, Id. Legg. 837 E. 2. forgiveness, Jo. Chr.

συγχωρητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be conceded, Luc. Herm. 74. 2. neut., συγχωρητέον, one must concede, Plat. Phaedr. 234 E, etc.: so in pl. συγχωρητέα, Soph. O. C. 1426, Plat. Legg. 895 A, etc.

συγχωρητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who forgives, Ephr. Syr.

συγχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to yield, forgiving, Byz. Adv. -κῶς, Origen.

συγχωρία, ἡ, = συγχώρησις, Hipp. 28. 36.

σύγχωρος, ον, (χώρα) of the same country, αἱ πόλεις αἱ σ. C. I. (add.) 2561. 44.

σύγχωσμα, τό, (συζώννυμι) that which is heaped or thrown up, dub. in Greg. Naz.:—συγχωσμός, ὁ, Phot. in Mai Coll. Vat. 1. 305.

σύδην [ῦ], Adv. (σεύω) impetuously, hurriedly, σ. αἰρεσθαι φυγὴν Aesch. Pers. 480.

σύνειος, α, ον, (σὺς) of swine, Lat. suillus, χρῖσμα σ. hogs'-lard, Xen. An. 4. 4, 13 (ubi Muret. σούσιον); τὰ σ. (sc. κρέα) Luc. Hist. Conscr. 20; σ. δίκτυα hunting nets, Aen. Tact. 11.

συσάω, to live with, χαλεπὴ συζῆν Plat. Polit. 302 B, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6, 1, 9. 9, 10, al.; c. dat. pers., σ. τινι Ar. Fr. 231 b, Dcm. 363. 4; μετὰ τινος Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, 4; c. dat. rei, σ. φιλοπραγμοσύνη to pass one's life in meddling, Dem. 13. 10; βίω ἀχμηρῷ σ. Luc. Salt. 1; but, θηρίον ὕδατι συζῶν a creature living in water, Aesch. (?) in A. B. 5. 2. absol. to live together, Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 3, cf. 3. 9, 13, Eth. N. 8. 3, 5; οἱ συζῶντες Ib. 8. 5, 1.

συσζεύγνυμι, fut. -ζεύξω, to yoke together, couple or pair together, unite, ἵππους Hdt. 4. 189, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26: esp. in marriage, Eur. Alc. 166, Xen. Oec. 7. 30; σ. νέους καὶ νέας Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 6, sq.; τὸν Ἄρη πρὸς τὴν Ἀφροδίτην Ib. 2. 9, 8:—Med. to yoke for oneself, ἄρμα Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 51:—Pass. to be yoked with, coupled with, paired, μετ' ἀλλήλων Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 1; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Polyb. 8. 6, 2; metaph., τῷ συνέζευξαι πλάνῳ; Eur. Alc. 482; τὸν ἔμδν δαίμον', ᾧ ξυνεζύγην Id. Andr. 98, cf. Ion 343; τινί πότμῳ ξυνεζύγην; Id. Hel. 255; οἶα ξυμφορᾷ ξυνεζύγησιν Id. Hipp. 1389; συζυγέντες ὀμιλοῦσι they live in close familiarity, Xen. Lac. 2, 12. 2. more rarely, also in Pass., of things, to be closely united, πεμπάδι συζυγείς Plat. Rep. 546 C; συνέζευκται ἡ φρόνησις τῇ τοῦ ἡθους ἀρετῇ Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 3, cf. 10. 4, 20.

σύνζυξις, εως, ἡ, a being yoked together; esp. of wedded union, Plat. Legg. 930 B, Arist. Pol. 1. 3, 2., 7. 16, 10. 2. of things, close union, combination, Hipp. Art. 792, Plat. Rep. 508 A; ὁ τῆς συζ. τῆς τούτων ἀριθμὸς the number of their combinations, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 8; τοσαῦτ' εἶδη .. ὄσαιπερ αἱ συζ. τῶν μορίων Ibid.; cf. διάμετρος, συνδυασμός.

σύνζω, fut. -ζέσω, to boil together, σύζεσον τρίς Diosc. 2. 91.

σύνζησις, ἡ, a living together, Athanas.

σύνζητέω, to search or examine together with, τινι Plat. Crat. 384 C, etc.; τινί and μετὰ τινος, περί τινος Id. Meno 90 B. II. σ. τινί or πρὸς τινα to dispute with .., Act. Ap. 6. 9., 9. 29; σ. πρὸς αὐτοῖς Ev. Marc. 1. 27, cf. Luc. 22. 23.

σύνζητησις, ἡ, a joint inquiry, Cic. Fam. 16. 21, 4. II. a disputation, Philo II (Hoeschel), Act. Ap. 15. 7, etc.

σύνζητητής, οὔ, ὁ, a joint inquirer: a disputer, I Ep. Cor. 1. 20.

σύνζοφώω, to darken utterly, Anna Comn. 1. 35:—Pass., Anth. P. 9. 290.

σύνζυγέω, to draw together in a yoke, to be yoke-fellows, of beasts of draught; then, metaph., ὅπου γὰρ ἰσχυρὸς ξυζυγοῦσι καὶ δίκη Aesch. Fr. 311 a. 2. of soldiers, to stand in one rank, Polyb. 10. 21, 7. 3. to be correlative, Plut. 2. 1022 E, Sext. Emp., etc.:—in Gramm., of forms, to correspond, E. M.

σύνζυγής, ὁ, ἡ, a consort, LXX (3 Macc. 4. 8).

σύνζυγία, ἡ, = σύνζυξις, Eur. H. F. 675: a union of branches with the trunk, σ. τῶν φλεβῶν Arist. H. A. 7. 8, 6; so in plants, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 3, etc. II. a yoke of animals, a pair, σ. πῶλων Eur. Hipp. 1131, cf. Plut. Demetr. 1: generally, a pair, Plat. Phaedo 71 C, Parni. 143 D, Arist., etc.; κατὰ συζυγίας in pairs, esp. of animals, κατὰ συζυγίας φωλοῦσιν .. οἱ ἄρρενες θήλειον Id. H. A. 8. 15, 3, cf. 9. 48, 6: hence, 2. coupling, copulation, Anth. P. 5. 221., 10. 68; σ. πτερύγων, δονάκων Ib. 5. 268, 6, etc. 3. in war, a squadron of four war-chariots, = two ζυγαρχίαι, Asclepiod. Tact. 8. III. a conjunction of words or things in pairs, a syzygy, Arist. Top. 2. 7, 3, Gen. et Corr. 2. 5, 7, Meteor. 4. 1, 1: but also relation of terms, Cic. Top. 3. 2. in Gramm., a conjugation or declension, Dion. H. de Comp. 14, Ath. 392 B. 3. in Prosody, a syzygy, dipodia; cf. τετράμετρος.

σύνζυγιος, α, ον, poet. for σύνζυγος, joined, united, χάριτες Eur. Hipp. 1147. II. act. joining, uniting, like ζυγία, epith. of Hera, as patroness of marriage, Stob. Eccl. 2. 54, cf. Poll. 3. 38.

σύνζυγίτης, ον, ὁ, = sq., Nicet. 343 A.

σύνζυγος, ον, (συσζεύγνυμι) yoked together, paired, united, esp. by marriage, σ. ὀμαυλῖαι wedded union, Aesch. Cho. 599; ζῶα σ. living in pairs, Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 2. 2. as Subst., fem., a wife, Eur. Alc. 314, 342; masc., a yoke-fellow, comrade, Id. I. T. 250, Ar. Pl. 945; σ. brother, Eur. Tro. 1001; of things, ἀδελφὰ τούτοις καὶ σ. ποιεῖν Plut. 2. 10 D. II. common, σ. πᾶσι πατρῖς Epigr. in Brunck. Anal. 2. p. 57:—Adv. -γως, conjointly with, τινί Apoll. de Pron. 324 C, etc.

σύνζυμώω, to leaven, make to ferment, v. l. for ζυμώω in Schol. Lyc. 640.

σύνζυξ, ὅ, ἡ, = σύνζυγος, Plat. Phaedr. 254 A; of wedded pairs, Eur. Alc. 921, cf. C. I. 4175. II. united, ἐπιμέλεια Isocr. Antid. § 182.

σύνζωμα, τό, a girdle, Aesch. Supp. 462.

σύνζώννυμι, fut. -ζώσω, to gird together, gird up, τι Ar. Thesm. 255:

—Med. to gird up one's loins, Ib. 656, Lys. 536. 2. in Med. also to gird on one's armour, LXX (1 Macc. 3. 3).
 συζωγονέω, to make quick at the same time, Eust. Opusc. 263. 9.
 συζωποιέω, to quicken together with, τινά τινη Ep. Ephes. 2. 5.
 σύζωος, ov, living with or together, Greg. Nyss.
 συη-βόλος, ov, striking or killing swine, Opp. C. 2. 27.
 συήλη, ἡ, a pig-sty, Lat. suile, formed like θυήλη, ἀνθήλη, Hesyech.
 συηνέω, συηνία, v. ὑηνέω, ὑηνία.
 σύθεν, σύθι, v. sub σεύω.
 σύδιον [ἴ], τό, Dim. of σῦς, a porker, M. Anton. 10. 10.
 σύϊνος, ἡ, ov, v. l. in Xen. An. 4. 4, 13 for σύειον.
 συκάζω, (συκῆ) to gather or pluck ripe figs, Ar. Av. 1699 (with a play on συκοφαντέω, cf. συκαστής), Poll. 1. 242, etc.; σ. σύκα Xen. Oec. 19, 19; σ. ἀπὸ δένδρων Dio C. 56. 30; σ. τὰς συκάς to gather figs from the fig-trees, Poll. 1. 226. II. to scrutinise, Aristaen. 1. 22, Hesyech.; hence sensu obsc., Strattis Ἀταλ. 1. 2. Cf. συκοφαντέω II.
 συκάλλις, ἰδος, ἡ, (σῦκον) prob. the becca-fico, *Sylvia ficedula*, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, Ael., etc.: Epich. Fr. 49 Ahr. writes συκαλλίς, metri. grat.: cf. μελαγκόρυφος.
 συκάμινέα, ἡ, = συκάμινος, Diosc. 1. 180.
 συκάμινίνος [μί], ἡ, ov, of or belonging to the συκάμινος, σ. τρίμμα (cf. συκάμινος) Sotad. Ἐγκλ. 1. 4.
 συκάμινον [ἄ], τό, the fruit of the συκάμινος, a mulberry, Lat. morum, Amphisc. Incert. 6, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 15, LXX (Amos 7. 14); its juice was used by women as a wash, Eubul. Στεφ. 1. 2, Philippid. Φιλαθ. 1.
 συκάμινος [ἄ], ἡ, more rarely ὁ, the mulberry-tree, morus, ὁ σ. συκάμιν', ὄρεσ, φορεῖ Amphisc. Incert. 6, etc.; there were two kinds, red (or black) and white, Theophr. C. P. 6. 6, 4, v. Schneid. in Jud. II. σ. ἡ Αἰγυπτία, = συκόμορος, v. sub h. v.
 συκάμινώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a mulberry, σφαῖρα Phanias ap. Ath. 51 E.
 συκάριον [ἄ], τό, Dim. of σῦκον, a small fig, Eurpol. Λακων. 1.
 συκάς, ἰδος, ἡ, = συκίς, Poll. 1. 242.
 συκάσιος, ov, of or belonging to figs, Ζεὺς συκάσιος = καθάρσιος (because figs were used in lustration), Eust. 1572. 58; or (from some Com. Poet) the god of sycophants, Hesyech.
 συκαστής, αὐ, ὁ, = συκοφάντης, E. M.:—fem. συκάστρια, Hesyech.
 συκέα, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. συκέη as always in Hdt., but in Od. the nom. sing. is contr. συκῆ, ἡς, whereas nom. pl. is συκέαι Od. 7. 116, acc. συκέας 24. 341 (and these must be pronounced as dissyll.): Ion. gen. pl. συκέων (better συκέων, Dind. Dial. Hdt. p. XII), Hdt. 1. 193; Dor. συκία, q. v. The fig-tree, Lat. ficus (the fruit being σῦκον), Hom. only in Od.; γλυκερή 7. 116; Theophr. mentions many kinds, cf. Schneid. Index s. v., Ath. 74 C sq.:—ἱερὰ σ. a place at Athens, where Demeter first produced the fig-tree, Ib. D, cf. Paus. 1. 37, 2. 2. = σῦκον I, a fig, Ar. Av. 590. II. the resin of the pine or fir, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3, Plin. 16. 19. III. a kind of spurge, also called πέπλος or πεπλίς, Diosc. 4. 186, Plin. 27. 93. IV. = σῦκον II, piles, Diosc. 2. 200:—also an excrescence on a horse's hoof, Poll. 4. 203, Hippiatr.
 συκηγορία, ἡ, (σῦκον, ἀγαρεύω) = συκοφαντία, Hesyech.
 συκία, ἡ, Dor. for συκέη, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 172; but συκέα in an Inscr. of Halesus, 5594. 1. 66.
 συκίδιον [κί], τό, Dim. of σῦκον, Ar. Pax 598.
 συκίζω, fut. ἴσω, to fatten with figs, Anth. P. 9. 487; cf. συκόμορος.
 συκίνος, ἡ, ov, (σῦκον) of the fig-tree, σ. ξύλον fig-wood, Ar. Vesp. 145 (where reference is made to the pungent smoke produced by burning-it); κλωδὸς σ. Ib. 897; τορύνη Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 D, sq.:—the wood of the fig was spongy and proverbially useless (Horace's *inutile lignum*), Plat. l. c., Theophr. Ign. 72, Plut., etc.:—hence, 2. metaph., σῦκινος ἀνδρες worthless, good-for-nothing fellows, Theocr. 10. 45; σ. σοφιστῆς Antipho. Κλεοφ. 1. 4; proverb., σ. ἐπικουρία, of feeble, useless help, Hesyech. (v. sub σκύντινος); σ. γνώμη Luc. Indoct. 6; so, in Ar. Pl. 946, σ. σύζυγος a false, treacherous comrade, with a play on συκοφαντικός. II. of figs, πόμα σ. fig-wine, Plut. 2. 752 B.
 συκινόφυλλον, τό, a fig-leaf, Gloss.
 συκίον, τό, a decoction of figs, Hipp. 470. 50., 471. 28.
 συκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (συκέη) a slip or cutting from a fig-tree, a young fig-tree, Ar. Ach. 996, Fr. 340.
 συκίτης [ἴ], ov, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, fig-like, of figs, οἶνος σ. fig-wine, Diosc. 5. 41. 2. sycitis, a fig-coloured gem, Plin. 37. 73. II. a Lacedaem. name of Bacchus, Ath. 78 C.
 συκο-βασίλεια, τό, royal figs, a very fine kind, Ath. 78 A; cf. σῦκον:—when dried they were called βασιλίδες ἰσχαδες, Id. 76 E.
 συκόβιος, ov, living on figs, living by slander, Schol. Ar. Pl. 873, E. M.; cf. συκολόγος.
 συκολογέω, to gather figs, Ar. Pax 1346. II. to speak about figs, Ath. 79 A.
 συκο-λόγος, ov, gathering figs: picking up slander, Schol. Ar. Pl. 873, E. M.; cf. συκόβιος:—both these words imply συκοφάντης.
 συκομαγίς, ἡ, a conserve of figs and other fruits, Eust. Opusc. 259. 12.
 συκομάμμας, ὁ, a poltroon, Schol. Plat. p. 73 (387); cf. βλιτομάμμας.
 συκομορέα or -αία, ἡ, = συκόμορος, Ev. Luc. 19. 4.
 συκομορίτης [ἴ], ὁ, prepared from συκόμορος, οἶνος Diosc. 5. 41.
 συκόμορον, τό, the fruit of the συκόμορος, Strab. 823, Diosc. 1. 181, Ath. 51 B.
 συκόμορος, ἡ, (μόρον) the fig-mulberry, an Egyptian kind that bears its fruit on the branches, and has leaves like the white mulberry, *Ficus sycomorua*, Diosc. 1. 181, Plin. 13. 14; Theophr. calls it συκάμινος ἡ Αἰγυπτία, H. P. 1. 1, 7., 14. 2; and the συκόμορος was often called

simply συκάμινος, as in Strab. 823, Diosc. l. c., Diod. 1. 34, Ev. Luc. 71. 6. (The Hebrew is *sikmah*.)
 σῦκον, Boeot. τῦκον (Strattis Φοιν. 3), τό, the fruit of the συκῆ, a fig, Lat. ficus, Od. 7. 121, Hdt. 2. 40, and Att.; βασιλεια σ. were a large kind, Philem. Incert. 130 a:—to eat figs in the heat of the day was thought to cause fever, Pherecr. Κραπ. 2, Ar. Fr. 76, Nicoph. Σειρ. 1; ξηρὰ σ. Plat. Legg. 845 B:—proverb., ὄσφ διαφέρει σῦκα καρδάμων 'as different as chalk from cheese,' Plenioch. Τροχιλ. 1. 2; σῦκα αἰτεῖν, proverb. for τρῦφαν, Ar. Vesp. 303; σῦκον χειμῶνος ζητεῖν, of a foolish enterprise, M. Anton. 11. 33. II. from its shape, a large wart on the eyelids, Ar. Ran. 1247, cf. Hipp. Epid. 3. 1085; also of piles, Galen., cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., and v. σύκωσις, συκέα IV. III. *prudenda muliebria*, Ar. Pax 1349, cf. 1346.
 σῦκόμορος, Pass. to be fed with figs, Anth. P. 9. 487; cf. συκίζω.
 σῦκο-πέδιλος, ὁ, fig-sandaled, a parody on Homer's χρυσοπέδιλος, with a play on συκοφάντης, Cratin. Εὐν. 2.
 σῦκο-πρατέω, to sell figs, Tzetz. in Anecd. Oxon. 4. 77.
 σῦκό-πρωκτος, ov, (σῦκον II) with piles at the anus, Hesyech.
 σῦκο-σπαδίας, ὁ, (σπάω) a word cited as = συκοφάντης in Schol. Ar. Pl. 874.
 σῦκοτραγέω, to eat figs, Theophr. Char. 10, Poll. 6. 40.
 συκοτραγίδης [ἴ], ov, ὁ, fig-nibbler, Comic nickname for a miser, Archil. Fr. 183, Hippon. Fr. 117.
 σῦκο-τράγος, ov, (τραγείν) fig-eating, Ael. N. A. 17. 31.
 σῦκοφάγος, to eat figs, Eccl.: σῦκο-φάγος, ov, = συκοτράγος, Hesyech.
 σῦκοφάντης (συκοφάντης): 1. c. acc. pers. to accuse falsely, slander, calumniate, Ar. Ach. 519, Vesp. 1096, Av. 1431, Plat., etc.; σ. καὶ σείειν τινά Antipho 146. 22; σ. τοὺς τὰς οὐσίας ἔχοντας Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 1; cf. συκοφάντης:—Pass. to be falsely accused, Lys. 152. 36, Xen., etc.; ὑπὸ τινος συκοφαντοῦμαι Lys. Fr. 26. 2. c. acc. rei, to represent falsely, misrepresent, Dem. 639. 17:—but, σ. τριάκοντα μνᾶς to extort them by false accusations, Lys. 177. 32; εἴ τινὸς τι ἔσυκοφάντησα Ev. Luc. 19. 8. 3. absol. to deal in false accusations, Ar. Av. 1452, Plat. Rep. 341 B, Lys. 164. 15; σ. κατ' ἀγοράν Diphil. Ἐμπ. 1. 16: generally, to deal falsely, to give false counsel, Dem. 475. 26. II. to argue like a συκοφάντης, argue sophistically, Arist. Top. 6. 2, 1., 8. 2, 2; cf. συκοφάντημα II, συκοφαντία II. III. = κνίζω ἐρωτικῶς, Meineke Plat. Com. Incert. 36, Menand. Incert. 439. IV. συκοφαντήεον one must complain, Schol. Ran. 1044.
 σῦκοφάντημα, τό, a sycophant's trick, false accusation, calumny, Aeschin. 33. 19 C. I. 4957. 40. II. a sophisticated artifice, Arist. Soph. Elench. 15, 5.
 σῦκοφάντης, ov, ὁ, a false accuser, backbiter, slanderer, Ar., etc.; (but never used by the Greeks in the modern sense of sycophant, i. e. κόλαξ):—generally, a false adviser, Dem. 475. 27.—The Sycophants began to multiply from the time of Pericles, and were a common object of attack to the Comic writers, Ar. Ach. 559, 818 sq., al., v. Schol. Pl. 31, Antipho 138. 32, Andoc., etc. (The word was derived, acc. to Ister and Philonnest. ap. Ath. 74 E, Plut. Solon 24. 2, 523 B, from σῦκον, φαίνω, and properly meant one who informed against persons exporting figs from Attica, or persons plundering sacred fig-trees. But συκοφάντης in the sense of an informer never occurs, and this explan. is prob. a mere invention; cf. Lys. 171. 14 (τῶν συκοφαντῶν ἔργον ἐστὶ καὶ τοὺς μηδὲν ἡμαρτηκότας εἰς αἰτίαν καθιστάνειν), Dem. 1309. 12 (ταῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ σ., αἰτιάσασθαι μὲν πάντα, ἐξελέγξαι δὲ μηδέν). It was suggested by Mr. Lancelot Shadwell, that the word properly meant a fig-shewer, i. e. one who brings figs to light by shaking the tree (the figs having been hidden in the thick foliage); and then, metaph., one who makes rich men yield up their fruit by false accusations and other vile arts: in support, he cites the usage of σείω in the sense of concutio (σειώ I. 4), and compares the phrases ἐσειον, ἦτουν χρήματ', ἠπέιλουν, ἔσυκοφάντουν, Ar. Fr. 20, cf. Eq. 840, Pax 639; ἐτέρουσ' ἔσειε καὶ ἔσυκοφάντει Antipho 146. 22; μηδὲνα διασεισητε μηδὲ συκοφαντήσητε Ev. Luc. 3. 14; so also, ἀποσυκάξεις πιέζων τοὺς ὑπευθύνους, σκοπῶν ὅστις .. Ar. Eq. 259 sq.; ἀμέλγει τῶν ξένων τοὺς καρπίμους Ib. 324.
 σῦκοφάντησις, ἡ, = συκοφαντία, Nicet. Ann. 74 A.
 σῦκοφάντητός, ἡ, ὄν, liable to false accusation, Schol. Ar. Ran. 53.
 σῦκοφαντία, ἡ, false accusation, slander, calumny, Lys. 102. 5., 180. 2, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 12, Dem., etc.; σ. τινὶ διδόναι to give occasion for false accusation against him, Id. 642. 11. II. a logical deception, sophism, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 10, cf. Eth. E. 2. 3, 11; σ. τοῖς πράγμασι προσάγειν to pervert facts, Dem. 372. 25.
 σῦκοφαντίας, ov, ὁ, in Ar. Eq. 437, πνεῖ καικίας καὶ συκοφαντίας, Caecias is blowing and the Sycophant-wind; but there is a play on καικίας καὶ συκοφαντίας, there is a wind of villany and sycophancy.
 σῦκοφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, slanderous, calumnious, Dem. 967. 11, Philostr. 307. Adv. -κῶς, Isocr. Antid. § 330, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 10.
 σῦκοφάντρια, ἡ, fem. of συκοφάντης, Ar. Pl. 970.
 σῦκοφαντώδης, es, (εἶδος) sycophant-like, Lys. Fr. 2. 1, Diod. 15. 40.
 σῦκόφασσις, ἡ, used metri grat. for συκοφαντία, Anth. P. 7. 107.
 σῦκοφαρτεῖον, τό, a basket for carrying figs, Gloss.
 σῦκοφορέω, to carry figs, Anth. P. 9. 563.
 σῦκο-φόρος, ov, fig-bearing, γῆ Strab. 178.
 συκό-φυλλον, τό, a fig-leaf, Hesyech.
 συκχάς, συκχίς, σῦκχος, v. συγχίς.
 σῦκώδης, es, (εἶδος) fig-like, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 5; σ. ἐπαναστάσεις σ., of warts or piles, Oribas. ap. Phot. 176. 3; cf. σῦκον II. II. sycophantic, Schol. Ar. Pl. 873.
 σῦκωμα [ῦ], τό, = σύκωσις, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1247.
 σῦκῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a fig-garden, LXX (Jer. 5. 17); συκεῶν, Ib. (Amos 4. 9).

συκωρέω, to watch figs, Poll. 7. 143:—συκωρός, ὄν, (ῥα) watching figs, Id. 7. 140, 143, Phot.; but in Schol. Ar. Pl. 874, =συκοφάντης.

σύνκωσις [ῥ], ἡ, an ulcer resembling a fig ripe to bursting, with projecting edges, esp. on the eyelids, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; cf. σῦκον II.

σύνκωτος, ἡ, ὄν, fed on figs, ἡπαρ συκ. the liver of an animal so fattened, Lat. *jecur ficatum*, Oribas., cf. Salmas. Solin. 743 F. II. made of figs, συκωτά, τά, Galen.

σῦλα, τά, v. sub σῦλη.

σῦλ-ἄγωγέω, (σῦλον) to carry off as booty, lead captive, τινα Heliod. 10. 35, Ep. Col. 2. 8. II. to rob, despoil, τὸν οἶκον Aristaen. 2. 22.

σῦλαγωγία, ἡ, robbery, Epiphan. 56 D.

σῦλάω, impf. contr. even in Ep. ἐσύλα, σῦλα II. 6. 28., 4. 116, Ion. 3 impf. σύλασκε Hes. Sc. 480:—Pass., fut. συληθήσομαι Aesch. Pr. 761, and συλήσομαι in same sense, Paus. 4. 7, 10. (From σῦλον, σῦλη, v. sub σκύλον.) To strip off, esp. to strip off the arms of a slain enemy, Hom. (only in II.), Pind., etc. Constructio: I. in full, c. acc. pers. et rei, to strip off from another, strip him of his arms, (cf. σκυλεύω), μή μιν Ἀχαιοὶ τεύχεα συλήσωσι II. 15. 428., 16. 500; ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰ (sc. ἔναρα) .. νεκρὸς ἄμ πεδῖον συλήσετε 6. 71; σὺλᾶς με κασίγητον Eur. I. T. 157; σ. τὴν θεὸν τοὺς στεφάνους Dem. 616. 19:—Pass., c. acc. rei, to be stripped, robbed, deprived of a thing, σκῆπτρα συληθήσεται Aesch. Pr. 761; ταῦτ' (sc. τὰ τόξα) ἐσυλήθη ἐγὼ Soph. Ph. 413; λέκτρα συλᾶσθαι βία Eur. I. A. 1275; συληθεὶς τὰς βούς Isocr. 119 D; σεσυλήμεθα τὰ ἡμέτερα ὑπὸ τούτων Dem. 931. 21. 2. c. acc. pers. only, to strip, strip of his arms, ἢ τινα συλήσων νεκῶν II. 10. 343, 387; to strip bare, pillage, plunder, τὰ ἱρά, τοὺς θεοὺς, etc., Hdt. 6. 101, Plat., etc.; θεῶν βρέτη Aesch. Pers. 810; νεκρὸν Plat. Rep. 469 D:—Pass., συλᾶσθαι βαρβάρων ὕπα Eur. Hel. 600. 3. c. acc. rei only, to strip off, ὄφρα τάχιστα τεύχεα συλήσειε II. 4. 466, etc.; often with additions, ἀπ' ὤμων τεύχε' ἐσύλα 6. 28, etc.; τὰ μὲν ἔντε' ἀπὸ χροδὸς .. συλήσας 13. 640:—then, b. to take off or out, ἐσύλα τύξον τοὸκ out the bow [from its case], II. 4. 105; σῦλα πῶμα φαρέτρης took the lid off the quiver, Ib. 116; with a notion of violence or suddenness, σ. κράτα Μεδοίσας Pind. P. 12. 28. c. to carry off, τοὺς πολεμίους οὐ συλήσειν αὐτὰ (sc. τὰ χρήματα) will not seize them as booty, Hdt. 5. 36, cf. 9. 116; σ. θεῶν γέρα Aesch. Pr. 83, cf. Soph. O. C. 922, Ph. 1363; συλ. τῶ λόγῳ τὰ τῶν προγόνων ἔργα Dem. 442. 7:—Pass. to be carried off as spoil, σεσυλημένον ἀγαλμα Hdt. 6. 118; to be taken away, Eur. Hipp. 799; metaph., συλᾶται ὕπνος ἀπὸ γλεφάρων Bacchyl. 13. 10. 4. after Hom., c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, τίς σε δαίμων συλᾶ πάτρας; carries thee away from .., Eur. Hel. 669:—Pass., συλαθεὶς ἀγενεῖων stealing from among the boys, and enlisting among the men, Pind. O. 9. 135.—Cf. συλεύω, συλέω.

σῦλεύω, Ep. form of foreg., used only in pres. and impf. to despoil of arms, τὸν μὲν ἀρ' .. ἐσύλενον II. 5. 48; also, to despoil secretly, to trick, cheat, 24. 436. 2. to steal away, σ. βλεφάρων φάος Anth. P. 5. 231. Cf. σκυλεύω.

σῦλέω, =συλάω, Q. Sm. I. 717; ῥήματα σ. ἀλλήλους Xanth. I:—Med. to steal for oneself, κηρίαν ἐκ σίμβλων συλεύμενος Theocr. 19. 2. II. to rescue, συλέων τινα ὡς ἐλεύθερον ἔδντα σι ἐπ' ἐλευθερία, a formula in the manumission of slaves at Delphi, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1699, 1701-6.

σῦλη, ἡ, or σῦλον, τό: (v. σκύλον):—the right of seizing the ship or cargo of a foreign merchant, to cover losses received through him (cf. σύμβολον II); generally, the right of seizure, right of reprisal, properly of goods, as opp. to ἀνδροληψία, σῦλαν ἔχειν κατά τινος Arist. Oec. 2. 11, 1; ἐν σῦλῳ when engaged in privateering, C. I. (add.) 2447 b, 11;—but mostly in pl. σῦλαι or σῦλα, διὰ τὰς σῦλας Dem. 1232. 4; σῦλας δίδόναι τινὶ κατά τινος Id. 931. 23; ὅπου σῦλαι μὴ ὦσιν Ἀθηναίους where the Athenians have [to fear] no right of seizure, ap. Dem. 927. 4; δίδομένων σῦλῶν Φασηλίταις κατά Ἀθηναίων Id. 931. 23; [ὄρων] Βοιωτᾶν σῦλα ποιουμένων [seeing] the B. exercising this right, Lys. 185. 18; σῦλα συλᾶσθαι to be plundered, Babr. 2. 12.—This right of reprisal, when exercised in war towards a whole state, answers more or less to the modern letters of marque, v. Böckh P. E. I. 185., 2. 575.

σῦλημα [ῥ], τό, spoil, booty, plunder, Theod. Prodr. σῦλησις, ἡ, (σῦλάω) a spoiling, plundering, Plat. Legg. 853 D, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 583.—In the latter place, some take συλήσιος as an Adj. stolen.

σῦλήτειρα, ἡ, fem. of sq., as if from συλητήρ, Eur. H. F. 377. σῦλητής, οὐ, ὄ, a robber, Epiphan. 336 B. σῦλήτωρ, ορος, ὄ, =συλητής, Aesch. Supp. 927, Nonn. D. 24. 306.

συλλαβή, ἡ, (συλλαμβάνω IV), conception, pregnancy, only in Menand. ap. Clem. Al. 505. II. act. that which holds together, συλλαβαὶ πέπλων, i. e. a girdle, Aesch. Supp. 457. 2. pass. that which is held together, esp. of several letters taken together so as to form one sound, a syllable, βοᾶ .. γραμμάτων ἐν συλλαβαῖς Aesch. Theb. 468; ἄφωνα καὶ φωνᾶντα συλλαβὰς τε θεῖς Eur. Fr. 582. 2; oft. in Plat., Arist., etc., γράψαντος τὰς αὐτὰς συλλαβὰς ἄσπερ .. νῦν γέγραφε verbatim et literatim, Dem. 253. 5; σ. βραχεία καὶ μακρά Arist. Categ. 6, 3:—in Byz., συλλαβαί=Lat. *literae*, a letter. III. in Music, the chord called the Fourth, Bückh Philolaos p. 68.

συλλαβίζω, to join letters into syllables, to pronounce letters together, Plut. 2. 496 F, Luc. Gall. 23. συλλαβικός, ἡ, ὄν, syllabic, Porph. Adv. -κῶς, E. M. συλλαβο-μάχέω, to fight for syllables, Philo I. 526.

συλλαβοπευσίᾳλητής, οὐ, ὄ, (συλλαβή, πεύθομαι, λαμβάνω):—examining each syllable before pronouncing it, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 162 A. συλλαγνεύω, =συμπαρνεύω, Hesych. συλλαγχάνω, pf. -λήξαμαι: pf. -είληχα. To be joined by lot with, τινὶ

Plat. Polit. 266 C, E, Tim. 18 E; ὁ ταῖς ῥαῖς ἐκείναις συνεληχῶς μεσοβασιλεύς who was chosen by lot to be interrex at that time, Plut. Num. 7.

συλλαλέω, to talk with or together, τινι Polyb. 4. 22, 8; ἐπὶ τὸν δῆμον ὑπὲρ τινος C. I. 1337. 23; μετὰ τινος Ev. Matth. 17. 3, etc.; πρὸς τινα Ev. Luc. 4. 36; ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἐνδοῦναι Polyb. 1. 43, 1.

συλλάλημα, τό, a speaking together, Hesych.:—so συλλάλησις, ἡ, Philodem.; and συλλαλία, ἡ, Eccl.

συλλαμβάνω, fut. -λήξομαι: pf. -είληφα, pass. -είλημαι: aor. συν-έλαβον, inf. συλλαβεῖν:—the pres. med. occurs in Philem. Παγκ. 1; the aor. med. frequently; (in Xen. An. 7. 2, 1 συλληφθήσεται has been restored for συλλήψεται). To take and bring together, collect, gather together, esp. to rally scattered troops, τῆς στρατιῆς τοὺς περιγενομένους Hdt. 5. 46; τὸ στράτευμα Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 1; τὰς δυνάμεις Plat. Gorg. 456 A; so, ξ. θανάτορας Eur. Ion 1217. 2. simply, to take with one, carry off, Soph. Tr. 1153, etc.; ξυλλαβὼν κατέκλινεν εἰς Ἀσκληπιοῦ Ar. Vesp. 122, cf. Antli. P. 5. 53; ξυλλαβὼν θεσπίσματα κεῖται παρ' Αἰδη with all his prophecies, Soph. O. T. 971; ἔρρε, τάσδε συλλαβὼν ἀράς Id. O. C. 1384; ἔκπλει σεαυτὸν συλλαβὼν ἐκ τῆσδε γῆς pack yourself off, Id. Ph. 577. 3. to put together, close, τὸ στόμα καὶ ὄφθαλμούς (of a corpse), Plat. Phaedo s. fin.; σ. αὐτοῦ τὸ στόμα shut his mouth, Ar. Ach. 926, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 7. 4. in speaking, to comprehend, comprise, ἐνὶ ἐπεί πάντα συλλαβὼν εἰπεῖν Hdt. 3. 82; πᾶν .. συλλαβὼν εἰρηκας Id. 7. 16, 3; ξ. εἰς ἐν πάντα Plat. Soph. 234 B, cf. Theaet. 147 D; τὰ ἄλλα εἰς ταῦτό Id. Polit. 263 D:—Pass. to be comprehended (logically), μετὰ τοῦ γένους αἱ συλλαμβανόμεναι διαφοραὶ Arist. Metaph. 6. 12, 5, cf. 2. 3, 8; συνειληφθαι τῇ ὕλῃ, i. e. to be concrete, opp. to abstract, Ib. 6. 10, 9, cf. 6. 15, 1, al. II. to lay hold of, seize, grasp, Hdt. 6. 26; κόμην ἀπρὶξ ὄνυξι συλλαβὼν χερί Soph. Aj. 310; σ. τέττιγα τοῦ πτεροῦ to catch and hold it by the wing, Archil. ap. Luc. Pseudol. 1; σ. τῶν σχοινίων to lay hold of them, help to pull, Ar. Pax 437; hence in part., ξυλλαβὼν ποιεῖν τι to do it quickly, in a hurry, Id. Eq. 21; also in Med., ξυλλαβεῖσθαι τοῦ ξύλου Id. Lys. 313, Pax 465:—to buy up, τὰ τρύβλια Id. Eq. 650. 2. to seize the person of .., apprehend, arrest, Hdt. 1. 80., 2. 114, al., Ar. Ach. 206, Antipho 133. 3, Andoc., etc.; σ. ζῶντα, ὕμηρον Eur. Rhes. 513, Or. 1189; τινὰ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ Isocr. 73 A:—Pass., πρὶν ξυλληφθῆναι before they were arrested, Thuc. 1. 20. 3. of the mind, to grasp the meaning of, conceive, comprehend, understand, τὸ χρηστήριον, τὸ ῥηθέν, τὸν λόγον, τὴν φωνήν Hdt. 1. 63, 91., 2. 49., 4. 114; παρκειμένον συλλαβὼν τέρας Pind. O. 13. 103, cf. Plat. Soph. 218 C. III. to receive at the same time, enjoy together, Hdt. 1. 32. IV. of females, to conceive, become pregnant, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 16, G. A. 1. 19, 19, al.; ἐν γαστρί Hipp. Aph. 125; σ. ἔμβρυον Luc. V. H. 1. 22:—of the womb, σ. τὸ σπέρμα Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 1, al. V. to take with or besides, take as an assistant, τὴν δίκην σ. Eur. Fr. 588; ἀτεγκτον ξ. καρδίαν Id. H. F. 883. VI. c. dat. pers. to take part with another, assist him, οὐ τοῖς ἀθύμοις ἢ τύχῃ ξ. Soph. Fr. 666, cf. Eur. Med. 813, Hdt. 6. 125, etc.; τὰ δυνατὰ τῇ πόλει ξ. Ar. Eccl. 861; σ. τινὶ τι to take part with or assist one in a thing, Id. Lys. 540, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 49, etc.; so, σ. τινὶ τινος Eur. Med. 946, Ar. Vesp. 734; σ. τινὶ τινι Dem. 231. 25; also with a Prcp., συνέλαβε γὰρ ἄλλα .. ἐς τὸ πείθεσθαι contributed towards persuading, Hdt. 7. 6, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 28:—absol. to assist, Aesch. Cho. 812, Soph. Tr. 1019, Ar. Eq. 229, Thuc. 1. 118, etc. VII. in Med., c. gen. rei, to take part in, συναλάβετο τοῦ στρατεύματος Hdt. 3. 49; ὅστις νόσου κάμνοντι συλλαβοῖτο Soph. Ph. 282; ξυνελάβοντο τοῦ τοιούτου οὐχ ἥκιστα, ὥστε .. especially contributed to this, Thuc. 4. 47:—rarely c. acc., σ. κυβερνητικὴν Plat. Legg. 709 C:—sometimes in tmesi even in Prose, ξύμ μοι λάβεσθε τοῦ μύθου Id. Phaedr. 237 A, cf. Anth. P. 9. 559.—Cf. συνεπιλαμβάνομαι.

συλλάμπω, to shine together with, τινὶ Synes. H. 5. 13, Nonn. Io. 1. 6. σύλλαμψις, ἡ, a union of light, Plut. 2. 625 F; opp. to ἔλλαμψις.

συλλανθάνω, to escape at the same time, τι καὶ τι Geop. 11. 22, 1. συλλατρεύω, to serve with or together, Plut. 2. 941 E. συλλαφύσσω, to devour or carry off together, Lyc. 1267.

συλλαεῖνω, Ion. συλλαιεῖνω, to smoothen by rubbing together, to polish, Dion. H. de Dem. 1090. II. to pound up with, τι μετὰ τινος Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1; Pass., Galcn. 9. 432.

συλλέγη, Adv. collectively, Byz. σύλλεγμα, τό, a collection, heap, Hesych. συλλέγω: fut. -λέξω: aor. -έλεξα Ar. Ran. 1297, etc.: pf. -είλοχα Dem. 328. 11., 522. 12:—Med., fut. -λέξομαι, aor. -ελέξαμην Hom., Att.: pf., v. mox inf.:—Pass., fut. -λεγήσομαι Aeschin. 68. 1:—aor. -ελέχθην Hdt. 1. 97, etc., but rare in Att., Ar. Lys. 526, Plat. Legg. 784 A; the aor. 2 -ελέγην being preferred, Ar. Vesp. 1107, Eccl. 116, Thuc., etc., and sometimes in Hdt., 7. 173., 9. 27:—pf. -είλεγμα Ar. Av. 294, Thuc. 3. 94, etc., (also used in med. sense, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 1, Hyperid. p. 14 Schneidew., Dem. 1351. 10); -λέλεγμα Hdt. 7. 26., 9. 41, rare in Att. as Ar. Eccl. 58. To bring together, collect, gather, κτέατα II. 18. 301; ξύλα Soph. Fr. 218; τὰ ὄστια, τὸν λιβανωτὸν Hdt. 1. 68., 3. 107; σ. σφίσι φερνάς Id. 1. 93; βίον ἀνευ πόνου Eur. El. 81; ἐράνους Dem. 574. 12; ἐρανὸν παρὰ φίλων Antipho 117. 9, Xen.:—σ. μονωδίας, μέλη to compose, or rather to compile, scrape together, Ar. Ran. 849, 1297, cf. Ach. 398; ῥήματα καὶ λόγους Dem. 328. 11; σ. ὕβρεις αὐτοῦ to compile a list of them, Id. 522. 12; absol., ὁ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῷ συλλέγει collects for himself, Menand. Kól. 6; περιούντα συλλέγειν to go about picking up information, Dem. 525. 23:—Med. to collect for oneself, for one's own use, ἅπλα τε πάντα λάρνακ' ἐς ἀργυρέην συλλέξατο II. 18. 413, cf. Ar. Pax 1327, Plat., etc.:—Pass., αἶμα συλλέγεται τινὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς τιτθοὺς gathers there, Hipp. 1056 G; ἀμαρτή-

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συλλέγω, fut. -λέξω: aor. -έλεξα Ar. Ran. 1297, etc.: pf. -είλοχα Dem. 328. 11., 522. 12:—Med., fut. -λέξομαι, aor. -ελέξαμην Hom., Att.: pf., v. mox inf.:—Pass., fut. -λεγήσομαι Aeschin. 68. 1:—aor. -ελέχθην Hdt. 1. 97, etc., but rare in Att., Ar. Lys. 526, Plat. Legg. 784 A; the aor. 2 -ελέγην being preferred, Ar. Vesp. 1107, Eccl. 116, Thuc., etc., and sometimes in Hdt., 7. 173., 9. 27:—pf. -είλεγμα Ar. Av. 294, Thuc. 3. 94, etc., (also used in med. sense, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 1, Hyperid. p. 14 Schneidew., Dem. 1351. 10); -λέλεγμα Hdt. 7. 26., 9. 41, rare in Att. as Ar. Eccl. 58. To bring together, collect, gather, κτέατα II. 18. 301; ξύλα Soph. Fr. 218; τὰ ὄστια, τὸν λιβανωτὸν Hdt. 1. 68., 3. 107; σ. σφίσι φερνάς Id. 1. 93; βίον ἀνευ πόνου Eur. El. 81; ἐράνους Dem. 574. 12; ἐρανὸν παρὰ φίλων Antipho 117. 9, Xen.:—σ. μονωδίας, μέλη to compose, or rather to compile, scrape together, Ar. Ran. 849, 1297, cf. Ach. 398; ῥήματα καὶ λόγους Dem. 328. 11; σ. ὕβρεις αὐτοῦ to compile a list of them, Id. 522. 12; absol., ὁ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῷ συλλέγει collects for himself, Menand. Kól. 6; περιούντα συλλέγειν to go about picking up information, Dem. 525. 23:—Med. to collect for oneself, for one's own use, ἅπλα τε πάντα λάρνακ' ἐς ἀργυρέην συλλέξατο II. 18. 413, cf. Ar. Pax 1327, Plat., etc.:—Pass., αἶμα συλλέγεται τινὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς τιτθοὺς gathers there, Hipp. 1056 G; ἀμαρτή-

ματα .. συνειλεγμένα Dem. 131. 5; etc. 2. σ. σθένος to collect one's powers, make a rally, Eur. Phoen. 850; so, ἐκ τῆς ἀσθενείας σ. εαυτὸν Plat. Ax. 370 E:—Pass., ψυχὴν εἰς αὐτὴν συλλέγεσθαι Id. Phaedo 83 A. 3. Pass. to come together, become customary, ἡ πολυλογία σ. αὐτῷ Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3. II. of persons, to call together, Eur. I. T. 303; ὡς ἐμέ Lys. 170. 3:—so in Med., ἐταίρους συλλέξομαι Od. 2. 292, cf. Xen. An. 7. 4, 8, etc.:—Pass. to come together, assemble, esp. in aor. 2, Hdt. 1. 81., 7. 8, 1, etc.; ἐκείσε σ. Andoc. 17. 25; εἰς ταῦτ' σ. Plat. Legg. 961 A. 2. to collect, get together, στασιώτας Hdt. 1. 59; ἐγχαρίους Eur. I. T. 303; χορὸν Antipho 142. 34; ἐκκλησίαν Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 8; σ. στρατὸν to raise or levy an army, Lat. conscribere, Thuc. 4. 77, Xen. An. 6. 1, 6, etc. συλλείβω, to collect and distil, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 12:—Pass. to be distilled, Hipp. 278. 53, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 24. συλλειδῶ, to make smooth by rubbing together, Geop. 17. 5, 3. συλλειτουργέω, to be συλλειτουργός, Athanas, etc. συλλειτουργός, ὄν, performing a public service (λειτουργία) with or at the same time, a colleague, Theodot. V. T., Eccl. σύλλεκτος, ὄν, gathered or brought together, Hesych. σύλλεκτρος, ὄν, partner of the bed, husband or wife, Eur. H. F. 1268; σ. Διὸς shoring [Alcmena's] bed with Zeus, of Amphitryon, Ib. 1; so, of Ixion, σ. τῷ Δίῳ Luc. D. Deor. 6. 5. σύλληξις, ἡ, a contribution, Antiph. Turp. 1, cf. Poll. 6. 179. συλλεσχηνεύω, to converse with, τινί App. Civ. 2. 98. συλλήβδην, Adv. collectively, in sum, in short, Theogn. 147, Phocyl. 18; βραχεῖ δὲ μύθῳ πάντα σ. μάθε Aesch. Pr. 505; ἀγαθὰ σ. ἅπαντά σοι φέρω Ar. Pl. 646; τὸν φόρον .. σ. τὸν προσιόντα Id. Vesp. 657; ἡ ἀδικία καὶ ἡ ἀσέβεια καὶ ξ. πᾶν τὸ ἐναντίον τῆς .. ἀρετῆς Plat. Prot. 323 E, cf. 325 C; σ. διδάσκειν Isocr. 46 C; opp. to κατὰ μικρόν (little by little), Plat. Rep. 344 A; to καθ' ἑκάστον, Xen. Oec. 19, 14. συλλήγω, to come to an end together, σ. ὀκκάδι καιομένη Anth. P. 7. 585. II. to end in the same way, Apoll. de Constr. 168. συλληίζομαι, Dep. to join in plundering, Joseph. B. J. 2. 22, 2. σύλληξις, εως, ἡ, (λαγχάνω) a joining together by lot or fate, Plat. Tim. 18 E, M. Anton. 3. 11, etc.; σ. πυκτῶν a pairing of boxers by lot, Plat. Legg. 819 B, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 390 B. συλληπτέον, verb. Adj. one must seize together, τι Eur. Cycl. 472. 2. συλληπτέος, α, ὄν, to be seized, Luc. D. Mar. 6. 3. συλληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, collective, ὀνόματα Eust. 219. fin.: comprehensive, Porph. Isag. 2; σ. σχῆμα = σύλληψις 1, Walz Rhet. 8. 666:—Adv. -κῶς, Gramm. II. apt or able to conceive, θήλειαι Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 15 = promoting conception, Aët. ap. Phot. Bibl. 180. 25. συλληπτρία, ἡ, fem. of sq., Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 32. συλληπτῶρ, ὄρος, ὅ, a partner, accomplice, assistant, Aesch. Ag. 1506; τινός in a thing, Eur. Or. 1229, Antipho 123. 35, Plat. Symp. 218 D, etc. συλληρέω, to trifle with, τινί Greg. Naz. συλληστεύω, to join in robbing, Eunap. ap. Suid. s. v. γυγαντώδες; σ. τινί Eust. Dion. P. 680. συλληστής, ὄν, ὅ, a fellow-robber, Xen. Ephes. 1, Charito 3. 3:—fem. συλληστρία, Ar. Fr. 399. σύλληψις, εως, ἡ, a taking together, conjunction, of sounds, Nicom. Harm. p. 16. fin.; of two consonants, Gramm. 2. in Rhet. a figure by which a predicate belonging to one subject is attributed to several, Walz Rhet. 8. 604, etc. II. a seizing, laying hold of, arresting, apprehending, ποιείσθαι ξύλληψιν to arrest, Thuc. 1. 134; σ. κατασκευάζειν τινός Aeschin. 85. 37, cf. Lys. 152. 29; σ. νεώς Polyb. 1. 46, 9. III. conception, pregnancy, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 3, al.; ἡ ἐν μητρὶ σ. Ῥωμύλου Plut. Rom. 12. IV. a taking part with another, assistance, Id. 2. 808 F. συλληπαίνομαι, to be melted together, Strab. 223, Plut. 2. 1011 B. συλλογεύς, εως, ὅ, one who collects, Polyæn. 2. 34:—at Athens, a collector of dues, C. I. 99 (ubi v. Böckh), 157. 20: cf. συλλογή. συλλογευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for collection, τὸ σ. (sc. ἀργύριον), C. I. 2448 v. 10., VII. 11. συλλογή, ἡ, (συλλέγω), like σύλλεξις, a gathering, collecting, φρυγᾶνων Thuc. 3. 111; τῶν καρπῶν Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 11; συλλογὰς .. τοῦ βίου scraping together of the means of life, Philem. Incert. 7: metaph., ἐν γενεῖου ξύλλογῃ τριχώματος in the first harvest of a beard, i. e. in early manhood, Aesch. Theb. 666. 2. at Athens, the collection of dues, Isae. ap. Harp. (where Meier συλλογῆς, old Att. nom. pl. of συλλογεύς). 3. a raising, levying of soldiers, Lat. conscriptio, συλλογὴν ποιείσθαι Xen. An. 1. 1, 6. 4. a summary, recapitulation, Dem. 522. 14. II. (from Pass.) an assembly, meeting, Hdt. 5. 105, C. I. 112. 14; ποιεῖν συλλογὴν to hold an assembly, Lys. 160. 23: of things, an aggregation, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 42. συλλογίζω, to gather together, glean from various quarters, Dion. H. de Vett. Cens. 1. fin. II. elsewhere only as Dep. συλλογίζομαι: aor. -ελογισάμην Plat. Rep. 618 D, al.; rarely -ελογίσθην Ib. 531 D: pf. -λελόγισμαι, v. inf. —: to collect and bring at once before the mind, to compute fully, sum up, τὰ ἐξ Ἑλλήνων .. τείχεα Hdt. 2. 148; ἔτερα σ. πρὸς τὸ κεφάλαιον Lys. 906. 10; τὰς ἐορτὰς εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν Plat. Legg. 799 A; ταῦτα πάντα σ. Id. Charm. 160 D; τὰ κατηγορημένα ἐξ ἀρχῆς σ. to recapitulate, Dem. 396. 28; τοὺς καιροὺς, τὰς ὑποσχέσεις Id. 356. 1 sq.; ἐκ τῶν εἰρημένων σ. τὸ κεφάλαιον Arist. Metaph. 7. 1, 1; μαθάνειν καὶ σ. τι ἕκαστον Id. Poët. 4, 5; τὰς χρεῖας Polyb. 1. 44, 1; τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ τολμήματος Plut. Pomp. 60; σ. ὅτι .., Plat. Legg. 670 C. III. to collect or conclude from premisses, Lat. colligere, τὰ συμβαίνοντα ἐκ τοῦ λόγου Plat. Gorg. 479 C, al.; σ. τι ἐκ τῶν ὁμολογημένων Ib. 498 E; σ. περί τινος, ὅτι .., Id. Rep. 516 B; σ. ἐξ αὐτῶν ποῖός τις .., Ib. 365 A; σ. ὁρθῶς τίνος ἔνεκα ἔπραττε Dem. 285. 23:

and in pass. sense, συλλελογισμένον ἦν αὐτῷ c. inf., he had resolved to .., Polyb. 14. 4, 4:—hence, 2. in the Logic of Aristotle, to conclude by way of syllogism, infer logically by figure and mood, συλλ. τι κατὰ τινος one thing of another, An. Pr. 1. 23, 3; τὸ .. ἄκρον τῷ μέσῳ σ. Ib. 2. 23, 2; τι ἐκ τινος Rhet. 1. 2, 13; συλλ. τι εἶναι An. Post. 1. 16, 1:—the pf. is used in pass. sense, οὗτος δὲ λόγος οὐ συλλελόγισται is not syllogistic, An. Pr. 1. 25; συλλελογισμένα logically concluded, opp. to ἀσυλλόγιστα, Rhet. 1. 2, 18, etc.: cf. συλλογισμός II. 2. συλλογίματος, α, ὄν, disposed to unite, collected from divers places, ὕδατα (opp. to πηγαῖα) Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 6; ἄνθρωποι Luc. Tox. 19. Adv. -ως, Nicet. συλλογισμός, ὅ, a reckoning all together, calculation, κατὰ τοὺς τῶν πατέρων σ. according to the calculations of what their fathers received, Diod. 17. 94. 2. generally, ratiocination, reasoning, Hipp. 24. 38, Plat. Theaet. 186 D, Arist. P. A. 2. 12, 8, etc. 3. consultation, deliberation, Polyb., etc. II. a conclusion, inference from premisses (Cicero's ratiocinatio) Plat. Crat. 412 A; σ. ἐστίν, ὅτι τοῦτο ἐκεῖνο Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 23:—hence, 2. in the Logic of Aristotle, a syllogism or demonstrative argument, in which a conclusion is deduced by comparison of its terms with a third or middle term, invented by Aristotle himself (Soph. Elench. 33) and elaborately worked out in his Organon: this deductive process was properly opposed to the inductive (ἐπαγωγή), An. Post. 2. 23, 1, Rhet. 1. 2, 8, Eth. N. 6. 3, 3; but the word is sometimes used in a looser sense, ὁ ἐξ ἐπαγωγῆς συλλ. inductive argument, An. Pr. 2. 23, 2; τὸ ἐνθύμημα σ. τις Rhet. 1. 1, 11; cf. συλλογίζομαι III. 2. συλλογιστέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be concluded, Plat. Rep. 517 C. II. neut. συλλογιστέον one must conclude, Arist. Top. 8. 11, 2: one must compute, Id. Eth. N. 1. 11, 5. συλλογιστία, ἡ, argumentation, Epiphon. συλλογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for concluding, illative, Def. Plat. 414 E. 2. syllogistic, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 25, 9, al.:—Adv. -κῶς, Id. Rhet. 2. 24, 2. σύλλογος, ὅ, an assembly, concourse, meeting of persons, whether legal or riotous, σ. ἐγένετο Hdt. 8. 74; Ἀχαιῶν ξ., name of a play by Soph.; ξ. γυναικοπλήθεις Eur. Alc. 951; σ. στρατεύματος Id. I. A. 514, cf. 825; σ. ἐστὶ περί τινος Id. Hel. 878; σ. ποιεῖν Thuc. 1. 67., 4. 114 (cf. ἐκκλησία); σ. ποιήσασθαι, opp. to διαλύειν, Hdt. 7. 10, 4, cf. 7. 8 init., 8. 24, Eur. Heracl. 335, etc.; of the people, διαλύεσθαι ἐκ τοῦ σ. Hdt. 3. 73:—in Attica of any special public meeting or assembly, opp. to the common ἐκκλησία, Thuc. 2. 22, Plat. Legg. 764 A; ἐκκλησίᾳ καὶ ἄλλῳ ξ., ὅστις ἂν πολιτικὸς ξ. γένηται Id. Gorg. 452 E, cf. Xen. An. 5. 7, 2, Dem. 378. 24:—often of a muster of forces, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 11, al.; so, σ. νεῶν Andoc. 28. 17:—σ. θεραπείης a medical consultation, Hipp. 28. 28. II. metaph. collectedness, presence of mind, σύλλογον ψυχῆς λαβεῖν Eur. H. F. 626. συλλοχεύω, to pierce with lances together, Theod. Stud. συλλοιδορέω, to join in reviling, Lxx (Jer. 29. 22). συλλοξοβλεπτέω, to eye askance together, Theod. Prod. συλλοόομαι, Med. or Pass. to bathe together, Plut. Cato Ma. 20, etc. συλλοχάω, to lie in ambush together, Hesych. II. in Lxx (1 Macc. 4. 28), Plut. Galb. 15, συλλοχῆσαι is f. l. for συνελοχίσθαι. συλλοχία, ἡ, incorporation of soldiers into λόχοι, κατὰ τὰς σ. in masses, Hipp. 259. 34 (Galen. expl. it by ἀθροίσματα). συλλοχίζω, to embody or incorporate soldiers, εἰς ἐν τάγμα Plut. Galb. 15; εἰς ἑκατοστίας Id. Rom. 8, cf. App. Civ. 5. 3; κατὰ φύλα Plut. 761 B:—v. συλλοχάω. συλλοχίτης [ῖ], ὄν, ὅ, a soldier of the same λόχος, Hdt. 1. 82, Plut. 2. 858 D. συλλυπέω, to hurt or mortify together, σ. τινα αὐτῷ to make him share one's grief, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 4. II. Pass., with fut. -λυπηθήσομαι Hdt. 6. 39, but med. -λυπήσομαι Plat. Rep. 462 E:—to feel pain for, sympathise or condole with, τινί Hdt. 9. 94, cf. 6. 39, Antipho 122. 4, etc. σύλλυσις, εως, ἡ, a solution of difficulties, settlement, agreement, treaty, Diod. 12. 4 and 25, C. I. 2139 b. 18 (add.), 2265. 15, 2561 b. 34 (add.). συλλυσοόμαι, Pass. to go mad with, τινί Anth. Plan. 83. συλλύω, fut. ὕσω, to help in loosing, ξύλλυε δεσμὰ μητρός Eur. Andr. 723:—Med., τῷ Πριάμῳ συλλυσόμενοι τὸν παῖδ' to assist him in redeeming .., Ar. ap. Ath. 21 F. II. to solve difficulties, settle, put an end to, τὰ νεῖκη, τὸν πόλεμον Diod. 3. 63, Excerpt. 623. 23; σ. τινὰς to reconcile them, Inscr. Megar. IV. b. 8 Keil; and so prob. Soph. Aj. 1317, εἰ μὴ ξυνάψων, ἀλλὰ συλλύσων πάρεϊ not to stir conflict, but to reconcile, (or it may be taken in signif. 1, not to bind fast, but to undo the knot, cf. Ant. 40, Eur. Hipp. 671):—Med. and Pass. to come to a settlement, πρὸς τινα Diod. 12. 4; ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς δικαίοις Lxx (2 Macc. 11. 14). III. in Aesch. Cho. 294, δέχεσθαι δ' οὔτε συλλύειν τινα, the Schol. expl. συλλύειν by συγκαταλύειν, συναικεῖν, to rest under the same roof. σύλο-λωπία, ἡ, clothes-stealing, Poll. 7. 42: vulg. συλωπία. σύλον, τό, v. sub σύλη. σύλ-όνυξ, ἔχος, ὅ, ἡ, (συλάω) paring the nails, Anth. P. 6. 307. σύλο-χρηματέω, to rob of money, Basil. σύμα, Lacon. for δύμα, Thuc. 5. 77. συμβάδην [ᾶ], Adv. with the feet together, opp. to περιβάδην (astride as in riding), Nicet. 41 A; cf. συστάδην. συμβαδίζω, to go with, τινί Joseph. A. J. 1. 20, 3, Dio C. 77. 13, Ael. συμβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι: pf. -βέβηκα, 3 pl. sync. -βεβάσι Eur. Hel. 622, Ion. inf. -βεβάναι Hdt. 3. 146: pf. inf. pass. -βεβάσθαι Thuc. 8.

98: aor. 2 συνέβην, inf. συμβῆναι: aor. 1 subj. pass. ξυμβᾶθῃ Thuc. 4. 30. To stand with the feet together, opp. to διαβαίνειν, Hipp. Offic. 740; διαβαίνοντες μᾶλλον ἢ συμβεβηκότες Xen. Eq. 1, 14; συμβεβηκώς τὸ πόδε Poll. 3. 91; συμβᾶσα τὸ πόδε, opp. to περιβάδην (cf. συμβάδην), Ach. Tat. 1. 1; ἀνδριάς συμβεβηκώς a statue with closed feet, as in early Greek art, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 68. 3. 2. to stand with or beside, so as to assist, συμβῆναι ποδί Soph. Aj. 1281, cf. 1237; σ. κακοῖς to be joined to them, i. e. increase them, Eur. Hel. 37. 3. to meet, τὸν συμβαίνοντά σοι Eur. Pol. Δίαιτ. 1; σ. αὐτοῖς αὐτοῖς Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 17; συμβέβηκεν οὐδαμοῦ has never come in my way, has had naught to do with me, Eur. Hel. 1007. II. most commonly metaph. to come together, come to an agreement, come to terms, Lat. convenire, Hdt. 1. 13, 82, Eur. Phoen. 71, etc.; τινί with another, Hdt., etc.; Τίρυνθι συμβέβηκε has agreed with the Tirythians, Soph. Tr. 1152; πρὸς τινα Thuc. 4. 61, etc.: with a neut. Adj., ἢν ξυμβῶ τί σοι Ar. Ran. 175; ἢν τι ξυμβαίνωσι Thuc. 2. 5; ξ. τὰ πλείω, οὐδέν Id. 4. 117., 5. 36; τὰλλα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις Id. 8. 98;—c. inf., συνέβησαν ἐς τὰντὸ . . , τὸν δὲ βασιλεύειν Hdt. 1. 13; σ. ὑπήκοοι εἶναι Thuc. 1. 117; ξ. ἢν τις ἀλί-σκηται, . . δούλον εἶναι Ib. 103; σ. τοῖς Πλαταιεῦσι παραδοῦναι σφᾶς αὐτοῦς Thuc. 2. 4; σ. πρὸς Νικίαν . . ἐπιτρέψαι Id. 4. 54; also, συνέβησαν . . ὥστε τριηκοσίους μαχέσασθαι Hdt. 1. 82; σ. εἰς τὸ μέσον to agree to a compromise, Plat. Prot. 337 E; λόγους σ., of a verbal agreement, Eur. Med. 737; but in Andr. 233, prob. to agree to her words:—generally, to make friends with, τινί Ar. Ran. 807; ἐκ πολέμου ξυμβ. Id. Vesp. 867; ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου Thuc. 4. 19; ἐπὶ τοῖς εἰρημένοισι Eur. Phoen. 590:—in pf. συμβεβάναι and Pass., of the terms, to be agreed on, δοκούντες πάντα συμβεβάναι (though πάντα may be neut. Adj. after σ.), Hdt. 3. 146; ἐπὶ τούτοις ξυμβεβάσθαι Thuc. 8. 98; ἔως ἂν τι περὶ τοῦ πλείονος ξυμβᾶθῃ Id. 4. 30, cf. Poll. 8. 140. 2. to agree with, be on good terms with, οὐ . . Ἀθηναίοισι συνέβαιν' Αἰσχ. Ar. Ran. 807; σ. ἐκατέρᾳ τῶν στάσεων to hold with one and other of them, Dion. H. 2. 62. 3. of things, to coincide, correspond with, Lat. quadrare, ὁ χρόνος τῇ ἡλικίᾳ συμβαίνει Hdt. 1. 116; ἐθέλων εἰδέναι εἰ [οἱ ἐκείνων λόγοι] συμβήσονται τοῖσι λόγοισι τοῖσι ἐν Μέμφι Hdt. 2. 3, cf. Lys. 113. 10; ἐς ταῦτ' σ. τοῖς ἐμοῖς στίβοις Aesch. Cho. 210; τῷ πάντι Plat. Legg. 903 D:—absol., ὅπως ἂν ἀρτίκολλα συμβαίνῃ τάδε Aesch. Cho. 580; οἱ λόγοι σ. Eur. Hel. 622; χρησμοὶ τε συμβαίνουσι are in harmony therewith, Ar. Eq. 220, cf. Soph. Tr. 1164; foll. by a Prep., συμβαίνει αὐτὸ εἰς ταύτην εἶναι πέμπτην Dem. 360. 5; τοῦτο σ. οὐ πλεον ἢ εἰς δώδεκα comes to no more than 12, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 12, cf. Aristid. 1. 343:—of ashlar-work, to fit or range exactly, M. Anton. 5. 8. 4. to fall to one's lot, c. dat. pers., ἄται σ. μοι Eur. I. T. 148; ἡδοναί τινι Isocr. Antid. § 222; τριηραρχία μοι Dem. 1154. 11; ἀτυχία Id. 1319. 10; εὐεργεσιῶν συμβαίνειν καιρὸν Id. 493. fin. III. of events, to come to pass, fall out, happen. Lat. contingere, συμβαίνει δ' οὐ τὰ μέν, τὰ δ' οὐ Aesch. Pers. 802; τῶνδε ναμέρτεια σ. Soph. Tr. 173; ἐὰν μὴ θεία τις ξ. τύχη Plat. Rep. 592 A; αἱ αἰεὶ συμβαίνουσαι τόχαι Id. Criti. 120 E; εἰ καιρὸς σ. Xen. Eq. Mag. 2, 5; χρηστόν τι σ. παρὰ θεῶν Dem. 12. 15:—also euphem., ἂν τι ξυμβῆ if anything happen (i. e. any evil), Id. 551. 15:—generally, to occur, be found, exist, ἐν τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ ἡμετέρᾳ φωνῇ Plat. Crat. 398 B:—but. b. mostly impers., sometimes c. dat. et inf., συνέβη αὐτῷ Ὀλυμπιάδα ἀνελεῖσθαι Hdt. 6. 103, cf. 3. 50, Thuc. 1. 1; sometimes c. acc. et inf., συνέβη Γέλωνα νικᾶν Hdt. 7. 166, cf. Thuc. 8. 25, etc.; in Plat. often συμβαίνει εἶναι or γίνεσθαι ἢ happens to be, i. e. is, καθαροῖς εἶναι τοῦτο σ. Phaedo 67 C, cf. Crat. 396 B; ὅσα ξυμβαίνει γίνεσθαι καὶ ὅσα ξυμβήσεται Id. Polit. 301 E; σ. τῷ οἰκοδόμῳ μουσικῶ εἶναι Arist. Metaph. 4. 7, 1; foll. by ὥστε, Soph. Tr. 1152, Arist. Pol. 2. 2, 5; but also c. part., σ. ὄν, γινόμενον Plat. Soph. 224 D, Phileb. 42 D. c. τὸ συμβεβηκός a chance event, contingency, Plat. Parm. 128 C, Dem. 89. 27; so, τὰ συμβαίνοντα Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43; τὰ συμβάντα Xen. An. 3. 1, 13; ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβαίνοντος εἰληφέναι τὴν προσηγορίαν Polyb. 10. 28, 7:—κατὰ συμβεβηκός by accident, contingently, opp. to καθ' αὐτό, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 5, al. (v. infr. IV); so, τοῦ συμβαίνοντός ἐστι 'tis on every-day matter, Isae. 47. 40. 2. joined with Adverbs or Adjectives, to turn out in a certain way, ὀρθῶς σφι συνέβαινε ἢ φήμη ἐλθοῦσα Hdt. 9. 101; κακῶς, καλῶς ξυμβῆναι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 63, Cyr. 5. 4, 14, Eur. I. T. 1055; τὰ ματρὸς ἔχθιστα συμβέβηκε Soph. El. 262; ταῦτα . . λαμπρὰ σ. Ib. 1164; συμβεβᾶσιν οἱ λόγοι . . ἀληθεῖς Eur. Hel. 622; ἀπιστ' ἀληθῆ πολλὰ σ. βροτοῖς Poëta ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 1; σ. μέγιστον κακὸν ἢ ἀδικία Plat. Gorg. 479 C, cf. Alc. 1. 130 C, Crat. 398 E; τὸ μαντεῖον τούναντιον ξυνέβη Thuc. 2. 17; τοιούτου ξυμβαίνοντος τοῦδε Id. 1. 74; ξυνέβη τι αὐτοῖς ὥστε . . , Id. 4. 79:—absol. to turn out well, Lat. succedere, ἢν ξυμβῆ ἢ πείρα Id. 3. 3; εἴ μοι σ. τοῦτο Plat. Legg. 744 A. 3. of consequences, to come out, result, follow, δαπανῶντες ἐς τοιαῦτα ἀφ' ὧν ἢ ἀσθένεια ξυμβαίνει Thuc. 8. 45; κάλλιστον δὴ ἔργων ἡμῖν ξυμβήσεται Id. 6. 33. b. of logical conclusions, to result, follow, often in Plat. and Arist., as Phaedo 74 A, Gorg. 459 B, etc.; σ. ἐκ τῶν κειμένων Arist. Top. 8. 1, 17, al.:—impers., it follows, c. inf., Plat. Theaet. 170 C, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 12, 1, al., cf. Dem. 792. 7; also, σ. ὅτι ἀδόνατον [ἐστὶ τι] Arist. Cael. 1. 3. IV. in the Logic of Arist. τὸ συμβεβηκός has several senses: 1. a contingent attribute or 'accident' (in the modern sense), An. Post. 1. 4, 6, Top. 1. 5, 8, al.; κατὰ συμβεβηκός 'accidentally,' opp. to καθ' αὐτό, Phys. 2. 1, 2, Metaph. 9. 1, 1, al.; to ἀπλῶς, An. Post. 1. 2, 1, al.; to φύσει, de An. 1. 3, 4. 2. any attribute, whether 'property' or 'accident,' necessarily resulting from the notion of a thing, so that it do not enter into the essence or definition thereof, ὅλον τῷ τριγώνῳ τὸ δύο ὀρθὰς ἔχειν Metaph. 4. 30, 4; distinguished by the addition of καθ' αὐτό, An. Post. 1. 22, 8, Top. 1. 8, 3, al.; cf. Trendel. de An. 1. 1, 1.

συμβακχεύω, to join in the feast of Bacchus or Bacchic revelry, absol., πᾶν ὄρος ξ. Eur. Bacch. 725; μετὰ τινος Plat. Phaedr. 234 D. σύμβακχος, ὁ and ἡ, joining in Bacchic revelry, Philodem. ap. Ath. 445 B; Κασσάνδρα ξ. θεοῖς Eur. Tro. 500. συμβαλλάνεομαι, Med. to bathe together with, τινι Io. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 62. συμβαλλο-μάχος, ὄν, joining in the fight, Et. Gud. s. v. συμβάλλω: fut. -βάλλω: aor. -έβαλον, inf. -βάλλειν: pf. -βέβληκα: aor. 1 pass. -εβλήθη:—of these tenses Hom. uses only pres. act., aor. act. and med., but most commonly Ep. intr. aor. συμβλήτην, -βλήμεναι, Med. σύμβλητο, -βλητο, -βληται, -βλήμενος, fut. συμβλήσομαι, 2 sing. συμβλήσει (Il. 20. 335):—the forms συμβαλλεόμενος, συμβαλλεόμενος in Hdt. appear to be false, Ion., cf. 1. 68 with the v. ll. To throw together, dash together, σὺν β' ἔβαλον βινούς, of men in close combat, Il. 4. 447., 8. 61; τὰς ἀσπίδας Eur. Phoen. 1405, cf. Ar. Pax 1274, Xen., etc.: to bring together, unite, e. g. of rivers that fall into one another, ἐς μισγάγκειαν συμβάλλετον ὕδωρ Il. 4. 453; ῥοὰς Σιμβέις συμβάλλετον ἠδὲ Σκάμανδρος 5. 774:—so in Med., πολλοὶ ποταμοὶ σ. τὸ σφέτερον ὕδωρ Hdt. 4. 50 (cf. δάκρυα δάκρυσι σ. Eur. Or. 336); ὁ Ἀκείνης σ. τῷ Ὑδρατώη (sc. τὸ ὕδωρ) Ar. An. 6. 1; σ. τὰ ὦτα πρὸς τὴν γῆν have their ears reaching to . . , Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 5. 2. to throw together, collect, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 5, etc.; so, διαφέροντα σ. εἰς ταῦτόν to treat things different as if they were similar, Plat. Polit. 285 A. 3. seemingly intr. to come together, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 41; ἐνθα δι-στομοὶ . . σ. ὁδοί where two words join, Soph. O. C. 901; ἢ φλέψ σ. τῇ ἀποσχίσει Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 21; αἱ φλέβες σ. εἰς ἓν Id. P. A. 3. 5, 17; etc. 4. σ. βλέφαρα to close the eyes, in sleep, Aesch. Ag. 15; σ. ὄμμα, in death, Ib. 1294 (but, ποῖον ὄμμα συμβαλλῶ; how shall I meet her eyes with mine? Eur. I. A. 455). 5. generally, to join, unite, σ. σχοινία to twist ropes (cf. συμβολεύς), Ar. Pax 37; ξ. δεξιὰς ἀλλήλοισι to join hands, Eur. I. A. 58; σ. λόγους τινί Ib. 830; κριθὰς ἵπποις συμβεβλη-μένας thrown in heaps before them, Xen. An. 3. 4, 31; σ. τὰ χέδρωπα εἰς τὰς νέας Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 7. 6. σ. συμβόλαιά τινι or πρὸς τινα to make a contract with a person, esp. to lend him money on bond, Dem. 907. 5, Plat. Rep. 425 C, cf. Thuc. 5. 77; συμβόλαιον εἰς τὰν-δράποδα συμβεβλημένον money lent on the security of the slaves, Dem. 822. 4, cf. 8; absol., in same sense, Isocr. 402 D, Plat. Alc. 1. 125 D: to advance, lend, πέρα μεδίμνον κριθῶν Isae. 80. 30; ἐπὶ τισι on certain terms, Dion. H. 6. 29; σ. δανεισμῷ Plat. Legg. 921 C; ὁ συμβαλὼν the lender, creditor, Dem. 1283. 15, cf. Dion. H. 5. 63 (but, οἱ συμβ. the bor-rows, debtors, Id. 4. 9):—Med., with pf. pass. to bring together some of one's own property, to pay a share, contribute, συμβάλλεσθαι ὀκκάδα τινί to give him one's merchant-vessel, Hdt. 3. 135, cf. Lys. 908. 1, Xen. Ages. 2, 27; σ. χρήματά τινι εἰς τροφήν τῶν στρατιωτῶν to advance it, Id. An. 1. 1, 9; τριήρεις εἰς κίνδυνον Isocr. 61 A. 7. generally, to contribute, lend, ἰμάτια, χρυσία, etc., Ar. Eccl. 446, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 5; and in Pass., συμβάλλεται τις . . μερίς Alex. Μιλησ. 1. 4:—but this sense mostly in Med., συμβάλλεσθαι τέμενος Pind. I. 1. 84; ἢ τύχη οὐδὲν ἔλασσον ξυβάλλεται εἰς τὸ ἐπαίρειν Thuc. 3. 45, cf. Hipp. Aër. 281; τὸ μὴ ἀγανακτεῖν . . ἄλλα τέ μοι πολλὰ συμβάλλεται, καὶ . . many circumstances contribute to my feeling no vexation, and especially . . , Plat. Apol. 36 A; σ. βοήθειαν οὐ μικρὰν πρὸς τι Id. Legg. 836 B; σ. τιμὴν τινι Isocr. 425 D; οὐ δεῖ λογίζεσθαι, πύτερος πλείω συμβέβληται Xen. Oec. 7, 13; often with μέρος as the obj., σ. μέρος ἔργων Andoc. 18. 38; μέρος σ. πρὸς ἀρετήν Plat. Legg. 836 D, cf. Rep. 331 B, Dem. 1031. 14; οὐκ ἐλάχιστον μέρος πρὸς τι Isocr. 156 B; μεγίστην μοῖραν εἰς τι Plat. Tim. 47 C, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 28:—so also absol., οὔτε ποταμοὶ οὔτε κρήνη οὐδέμια ἐσδιδοῦσα ἐς πλῆθός αἱ συμβάλλεται contributes to its bulk, Hdt. 4. 50; συμβάλλεσθαι πρὸς τι Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 21, Isocr. 143 E:—πολλὰ ἐστὶ τὰ συμβαλλόμενα τοῖς βουλομένοις Antipho 138. 38, where it is almost = to help, be useful to them, cf. Plat. Legg. 905 B, Dem. 555. 13; c. part., ξ. φθείρουσα contributes towards destroying, Aesch. Cho. 1012; rarely c. gen. partit., ξυβάλλεται πολλὰ τοῦδε δέϊματος many things contribute [their share] of this fear, i. e. join in causing it, Eur. Med. 284. 8. συμβάλλεσθαι γνώμας to add one's opinion to that of others, Hdt. 8. 61; περὶ τινος Plat. Polit. 298 C; συμβαλοῦ γνώμην contribute your opinion, help in judging, Soph. O. C. 1151; σ. τὴν γνώμην τῆς βουλῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον to communicate it, C. I. 85 b. 12 (addend.), cf. 108. 25., 2270. 26. 9. συμβάλλειν λόγους to converse, and συμβάλλειν, absol., like Lat. conferre for conferre sermonem, σ. τινί or πρὸς τινα Plat. 2. 222 C, Act. Ap. 4. 15:—also in Med., συμβάλ-λεσθαι λόγους περὶ τινος Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 21; but, λόγον σ. περὶ βίου to give an account of life, Plat. Legg. 905 C:—also, συμβάλλεσθαι τι to have something to say, Id. Ion 532 C, 533 A; περὶ τινος Id. Symp. 185 C, Xen. An. 4. 6, 14. 10. συμβάλλεσθαι λόφον to agree upon a hill, Ib. 6. 1, 3. II. to bring men together in hostile sense, to set them together, match them, like συνήμι, Lat. committo, ἀμφοτέρους θεοὶ σύμβαλον Il. 20. 55; ἐμὲ . . καὶ Μενέλαον συμβάλετε . . μάχεσθαι 3. 70; σ. σκύμνον λέοντος σκύλακι κυνός to set one to fight with the other, Hdt. 3. 32; ἀνδρα ἀνδρὶ καὶ ἵππον ἵππῳ σ. Id. 5. 1; σ. τινὰ εἰς ἔριν περὶ τινος Xen. Lac. 4, 2; σ. ἀλεκτρούνας Id. Symp. 4, 9; ἀνδρας φίλους Id. Cyr. 6. 1, 32; εἰς χεῖρα δούλον δεσπότη μὴ συμβάλῃς Philem. Incert. III b:—metaph., ἀναισχυντία ξ. τινὰ καὶ προσγυμνάσειν κτλ. to make him contend with . . , Plat. Legg. 647 C. b. Med. to join in fight, σὺν δ' ἔβαλοντο μάχεσθαι ἐναντίον Il. 12. 377. c. intr. to come together, σύμβαλον μάχεσθαι Ib. 565; also συμβ. alone, to come to blows, engage, often in Hdt., either absol., or c. dat. pers., as 1. 77, 80, 82, 103; Ἄρης Ἄρει ξυμβαλεῖ, δικά δικά Aesch. Cho. 461; Ἑλληνες Μήδοις σ. Simon. 138; also, σ. πρὸς τινα Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 20, Isocr. 54 D; εἰς μονομαχίαν πρὸς τινα Strab. 676; ξυβάλλων coming into collision, Plat. Polit. 273 A. 2. in a dub. passage, Il. 12. 181, we have σ.

πόλεμον καὶ δημοσότητα *to engage in war*; and so in Att., *σ. μάχην τινί*, Lat. *coimpmittere pugnam*, Eur. Bacch. 837; ἔχθραν, ἔριν *σ. τινί* Id. Med. 44, 521;—so, metaph., *συμβαλεῖν ἔπη κακά* *to bandy reproaches*, Soph. Aj. 1323; *αἰσχρὸν δέ μοι γυναιξὶ συμβάλλειν λόγους* Eur. I. A. 830.

3. in Med. *to fall in with one, meet him by chance*, c. dat., often in Hom., who uses Ep. aor. *ξύμβλητο* and fut. *συμβλήσομαι* solely in this sense, Νέοτορι δὲ *ξύμβλητο* Il. 14. 27, cf. 39; *εἰ δ' ἄρα τις . . ξύμβληται ὀδίτης* Od. 7. 204; *ξύμβλημένος ἄλλος ὀδίτης* II. 127; *ὅτε κεν συμβλήσεται αὐτῷ* Il. 20. 335; *ξύμβλητήν ἄλλήλαιον* Od. 21. 15, cf. II. 21. 578.

4. so in Act., *συμβαλὼν having met*, Aesch. Cho. 677; *οἱ συμβάλλοντες those who come in contact with one*, Plut. Marcell. 20; *πρὸς ἐμὲ σ. γόθη round me*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 41.

III. *to put together*, and in Pass. *to correspond, tally*, φόνου δὲ κηκίς ξὺν χρόνῳ *ξύμβάλλεται* Aesch. Cho. 1012. 2. *to compare*, *σικκὰ μεγάλοι* Hdt. 2. 10; *ἐωυτὺν τινί* Id. 3. 160; *ἐν πρὸς ἐν* Id. 4. 50; *τι πρὸς τι* Lycurg. adv. Leocr. § 68; *πρὸς ἄλληλα* Plat. Theaet. 186 B; *οὐδὲν ἦν τούτων . . πρὸς ἀτταγήνα συμβαλεῖν* Phoenic. Mss. 1. 5;—so in Pass., Hdt. 2. 10., 3. 125; *τὸ βαβυλωνίων τάλαντον συμβαλλόμενον πρὸς τὸ εὐβοικόν* the Babyl. talent being compared with, reduced to, the Euboic, Id. 3. 95;—hence, b. in Med. *to put together, reckon, compute*, Id. 6. 63, 65, cf. 2. 31., 4. 15; so in Pass., *ἡ ὕδὸς ἀνὰ διηκόσια στάδια συμβέβληται μοι* Id. 4. 101; v. sub δάκτυλος I. 1. c. *to compare one's own opinion with facts*, and so *to conclude, infer, conjecture, interpret*, *συμβαλεῖν τι εἶναι* Pind. N. II. 43; *σ. ἄτι . .* Plat. Crat. 412 C; *ξ. τοῦτο* Soph. O. C. 1474; *τοῦτο σ., ὅτι . .* Ar. Vesp. 50; *τὰ πρὶν οὐκ εὐγνώστα σ.* Eur. Or. 1394; *εὖ ξυνέβαλεν αὐτὰ* Ar. Eq. 427; *ἦν [νόσον] οὐδ' ἂν εἰς γνοίη ποτ' οὐδ' ἂν ξυμβάλοι* Id. Vesp. 72; *σ. ἔπη* Eur. Med. 675; *τοῦναρ* Id. I. T. 55; *τὴν μαντείαν* Plat. Crat. 384 A; *τὸν χρησμόν* Arist. Fr. 489, cf. 66; *σήματα σ., εἰ . . ἡ* Arat. 1146;—so in Med., absol., often in Hdt., as 4. 15, 45, 87; c. acc. *to make out, understand*, *τὸ πρῆγμα* 4. 111; *σ. τι ἐκ τινος* 6. 107; c. acc. et inf., 1. 68., 2. 33, 112, al.; *συμβάλλεσθαι ὅτι . .*, 3. 68. IV. in Med. *to agree upon, fix, settle*, *λόφον εἰς δν . . ἀλίξεσθαι* Xen. An. 6. 3, 3. *σύμβαμα, τό, (συμβαίνω III) a chance, casualty*, Luc. Vit. Auct. 21 (but as a parody on signf. II), M. Anton. 7. 58. II. as philosoph. term of the Stoics, = *κατηγορήμα, a complete predicate*, such as an intrans. Verb, e. g. *Σωκράτης περιπατεῖ*: while an impers. Verb was regarded as an incomplete predicate, e. g. *Σωκράτει μέλει*, and called *παρασύμβαμα, παρακαταγόρημα*, Apoll. de Constr. p. 36; v. Menag. Diog. L. 7. 64. [If Dnr. for *σύμβημα*, it must be *σύμβᾶμα*: but Lob. Paral. 423 questions this.]

συμβαματικός, ἡ, ὄν, = κατηγορικός, Ptolem. Tetrab. 4. p. 203.

συμβαπτίζομαι, Pass. *to be plunged along with others in*, τῷ πάθει Heliod. 4. 20.

συμβαρξάριζω, to join or side with the barbarians, Basil.

συμβάρβᾶρος, ὄν, a fellow-barbarian, Eust. Opusc. 292. 28.

συμβάρωνω, to use the grave accent with, A. B. 581.

συμβᾶσειω, Desiderat. of *συμβαίνω* II, *to wish to make a league or covenant with*, τινί Thuc. 8. 56.

συμβᾶσιλεύς, ὄ, a joint-king, Eus., etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 172.

συμβᾶσιλεύω, to rule or reign together with, τινί Polyb. 30. 2, 4, Plut. Lyc. 5, Luc. D. Deor. 16. 2, etc.

σύμβᾶσις, εὼς Ion. ιος, ἡ, (συμβαίνω) a bringing one foot up to the other, in walking, Hipp. Art. 824 D. II. (συμβαίνω II) *an agreement, arrangement, treaty*, *συμβάσιες . . οὐκ ἐθέλουσι συμμένειν* Hdt. 1. 74; *ξ. ποιείσθαι* Eur. Supp. 739; *δὸς ξύμβασιν τέκνοις* make them friends, Id. Phoen. 85; *εἰς ξ. ἄγειν τινάς* Id. Andr. 423; *ἡ ξ. ἐγένετο* Thuc. 3. 28; *ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως by agreement*, Id. 4. 130. III. (συμβαίνω III) like *σύμβαμα, a chance, casualty*, Ep. Plat. 359 B. *συμβαστιάω, to carry together with*, τινί τι App. Civ. 4. 27. II. Pass. *to be compared with*, τινί LXX (Job. 28. 19). *συμβᾶτέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be agreed*, Schol. Soph. O. C. 1426. *συμβᾶτεύω, to couple with a female*, Lat. *coire*, Palaeph. 40. *συμβᾶτήριος, ὄν, = sq., λόγοι* Thuc. 5. 76, Dion. H. 2. 45, al.; *σπονδαί* Philo 1. 392, al.

συμβᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συμβαίνω II) tending or leading to agreement, disposed thereto, ξυμβ. λόγοι Thuc. 6. 103; *οὐδὲν πράξαντες ξυμβατικόν* having effected nothing towards an agreement, Id. 8. 91, cf. 71;—Adv., *συμβατικῶς ἔχειν* to be disposed for agreement, Plut. Flamin. 5, etc. II. (συμβαίνω III) Adv. *-κῶς, by chance*, Eus. P. E. 248 C.

συμβᾶτόν ἐστι = συμβαίνει, Polyb. 9. 2, 4.

συμβδελύσω, to abominate together, Theod. Prodr.

συμβεβαίω, to confirm, ἔργῳ σ. τι Clem. Al. 205. 47.

συμβεβηκότως, Adv. part. pf. act. of *συμβαίνω*, *by chance*, cited from Nicom. Ar.

συμβεβηλόω, to desecrate along with, τινί Nemes. Nat. Hom. p. 356.

συμβελής, ἐς, (βέλος) hit by several arrows at once, Polyb. 1. 40, 13; elsewhere *καταβελής*.

συμβελτιόμαι, Pass. *to be improved together*, Phot. Bibl. p. 94. 14.

συμβία, ἡ, in late Inscr. for σύμβιος (ἡ), a wife, C. I. 5870, 8767, 9297.

συμβιάζομαι, Dep. *to force into union, els ἄλλήλας* Longin. 10. 6;—pf. in pass. sense, *πάντα τὰ νῦν συμβεβιασμένα* which have been reduced or extorted by force, Dem. 100. 3.

συμβιβάζω, Causal of *συμβαίνω*, *to bring together*: Pass. *to be put together, to be knit together, framed*, ἐκ τινος Ep. Ephes. 4. 16, Col. 2. 19. 2. metaph. *to bring together, bring to terms, reconcile*, Hdt. 1. 74; *σ. τινά τινι* to reconcile one to another, Thuc. 2. 29; *σ. τινὰς εἰς τὸ μέσον*, as mediator, Plat. Prot. 337 E;—Pass., *συμβιβασθέντας ὁμοίως* by common agreement, Arist. Soph. Elench. 24. 1. II. like *συμβάλλω* III, *to put together, compare, examine*, τὰ λεγόμενα Plat.

Hipp. Mi. 369 D; *σ. περί τινων ὁ ἕκαστον εἶη* Id. Rep. 504 A (though Timaeus here explained it intr. *to agree*, v. Ruhnk.). III. *to prove logically* (cf. *συμβαίνω* III. 3. b), Arist. Top. 7. 5, 10, Soph. Elench. 28; *τι ἐκ τινων* Id. Top. 8. 11, 9; *σ. ὅτι . .* Ib. 7. 5, 2; *σ. ὡς . .* Id. Rhet. Al. 4. 9., 36, 8; *σ. πότερον . .* Id. Top. 8. 3, 4; *ὅτι . .*, Act. Ap. 9. 22; c. acc. ct inf., Ocell. Luc. 3. 2. *to teach, instruct*, τινά and τινά τι, like *διδάσκω*, LXX (Isai. 40. 14), 1 Ep. Cor. 2. 16;—the Attics using *προσβιβάζειν* in this sense.

συμβιβᾶσις [ἡ], a bringing together, reconciliation, Hesych., Suid.:—*an agreement, union*, Ptol. Tetr. 4. p. 182; *φιλίας καὶ σ.* Artemid. I. 67. II. *teaching, instruction*, Hesych. II. *mediation*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 69; *σ. εἰρήνης* Epiphan.

συμβιβαστέον, verb. Adj. one must reconcile, Byz.

συμβιβαστής, οὐ, ὄ, a reconciler or comparer, Gloss.

συμβιβαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, leading to reconciliation, Plut. Alcib. 14.

σύμβιος, ὄν, living with, τινι Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 5. II. as Subst., ὄ and ἡ, *a companion, partner*, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 1: *a husband*, Anth. P. app. 331. 4; *a wife*, Ib. 282, Diod. 4. 46; cf. *συμβία*.

συμβιότευσις, ἡ, a living together, Eust. Opusc. 16. 14.

συμβιοτεύω, = sq., Anth. P. append. 39, Synes., etc.

συμβιώω, fut. -βιώσομαι: pf. *-βεβίωκα*: aor. *-βίωον*, inf. *-βιώναι*, but also aor. I *-βιώσαι* Theophr. H. P. 2. 1, 2, Diod. 4. 54. *To live with, τινι* Isocr. Antid. § 97, Dem. 313. 5; *μετά τινος* Arist. Magn. Mor. 2. 15, 9; *πρὸς τινά* (v. *συμβιωτέον*); *ἡδιστος συμβιώναι* Isocr. 414 A; *χείρους πρὸς τὸ συμβιοῦν* Arist. Eth. N. 4. 11, 12; *ὡς κοινῇ συμβιωσόμενοι* Plat. Symp. 181 D; of a wedded pair, as opp. to mere cohabitation (*συνοικεῖν*), Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 142 F. 2. of plants, *ἐλαία πρὸς κίττον σ.* Theophr. l. c. 3. metaph., *σ. τῷ φρονεῖν* Clearch. ap. Ath. 548 D; *ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ* Dem. 315. 18; *χαρὰ σ. τινι* Plut. 2. 1099 F; *σ. μέοφι θανάτου*, of a disease, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 4.

συμβιώσις, ἡ, a living with, companionship, connexion, Polyb. 5. 81, 2, Cic. Att. 13. 23, etc.; *μετά τινος* Polyb. 32. 11, 10: of wedded life, Diod. 4. 54, C. I. 1433, al. II. = *συμβία*, Ib. 5006.

συμβιωτέον, one must live with, ἀνδρὶ πρὸς γυναῖκα Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 8.

συμβιωτής, οὐ, ὄ, one who lives with, a companion, partner, prob. 1. Eupol. Kόλ. 26, cf. Polyb. 8. 12, 3, Cic. Fam. 9. 10, etc. II. esp. of the *confidants* or *minions* of the Roman Emperors, Plut. 2. 207 C, Jul. Caes. 21, cf. Becker Röm. Alt. 2. 3, p. 231.

συμβιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for companionship, Greg. Nyss.

συμβλάπτομαι, Pass. *to be hurt also*, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 65, Eust. 1946. 32.

συμβλασάνω, to sprout together, M. Anton. 11. 8, Galen.

συμβλασφημέω, to speak ill of together, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 221.

συμβλήδην, Adv. = συλλήδην, in Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2.

σύμβλημα, τό, a joining, joint, seam, LXX (Isai. 41. 7).

συμβλής, ἦτος, ὄ, ἡ, thrown together, Orph. Arg. 684.

σύμβλησις, ἡ, union: a joint, LXX (Ex. 26. 24). II. *comparison, κατά σύμβλησιν* Sext. Emp. M. 7. 375, etc.; *ἡ πρὸς ἄλληλα σ. reference to . .*, Diog. L. 9. 87. 2. *interpretation, τοῦ σημείου* Ar. An. 1. 18, 12. III. *assistance, πρὸς βίον* Id. 7. 105.

συμβλητέον, verb. Adj. one must compare, Gloss.

συμβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. contributive, πρὸς τι Arist. Probl. 30. 14.

συμβλητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. comparable, capable of being compared, absol. or c. dat., Arist. Top. 1. 15, 19, Phys. 7. 4, 1 sq., Metaph. 12. 6, 2., 12. 8, 4, Eth. N. 5. 5, 10; *σ. πᾶν πρὸς πᾶν* Id. Pol. 3. 13, 6, cf. Theocr. 5. 92; *τὸ πλήθος* Theophr. C. P. 6. 3, 4; *οὐ σ. κατὰ τοῦτο, πότερον . .*, Arist. Phys. 7. 4, 8; *κατὰ τὸ μᾶλλον* Id. Top. 1. 15, 19. II. *intelligible, ἀνθρωπίνῃ γνώμῃ οὐ σ.* ap. Suid. s. v.

συμβλύζω, Eccl., and in Nonn. D. 4. 330, *συμβλύω, to spurt out together*.

συμβοάω, fut. ἴσομαι, to cry aloud or shout together with, τινί Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 26; *σ. τισὶ τὸ πολέμιον* Dio C. 41. 58. II. *σ. ἀλλήλους* to shout to, call on at once, Xen. An. 6. 3, 6; and so prob., Cyr. 3. 2, 6.

συμβοηθεία, ἡ, joint aid or assistance, Thuc. 2. 82.

συμβοηθέω, to render joint aid, join in assisting, τινί Xen. Ages. 1, 38; *ἐπὶ τινά* Ar. Lys. 247; *ἐς Ἄργος* Thuc. 3. 105; absol., Id. 2. 80, 81, etc.

συμβοηθός, ὄν, assisting jointly, LXX (3 Regg. 20. 16).

συμβολαιογράφω, to write contracts, Eust. Opusc. 71. 94.

συμβολαιογράφος [ᾶ], ὄ, a notary, C. I. 8855, Hesych.

συμβόλαιον, τό, like σύμβολον, a mark or sign from which one concludes anything, a token, Hdt. 5. 92, 7; *a symptom*, Soph. Ph. 884. II. 'at Athens, a contract, covenant, engagement, bond, in acknowledgment of a loan (v. *συβάλλω* I. 6), *συμβολαίου λαχεῖν* (sc. *δίκην*) to obtain leave to bring an action for enforcing a contract, Lys. 148. 21; *οὐ τὸ παράπαν σ. ἐξαρνοῦνται μὴ γενέσθαι* Dem. 907. fin.; *συμβολαίου . . οὔτε ναυτικῶν αὐτὲ ἐγγείων* a bond without security either on bottomry or on land, Id. 893. 14; *ἀπώλλυτο ἂν τῷ πατρὶ τὸ σ.* his loan would have been lost, Id. 1185. 11; *ποιεῖσθαι τὸ σ.* Arist. Rhet. Al. 14. 2;—but mostly in pl., even of a single contract, *τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους συμβ.* Plat. Polit. 294 E; *σ. ᾶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους συμβάλλομεν* Id. Rep. 425 C; *σ. συμμίξαι* Id. Legg. 958 C; *τὰ Ἀθήναζε καὶ τὰ Ἀθήνηθεν συμβ.* a bond for money lent on freights to and from Athens, Dem. 882. 6; *τὰ σ. διαλύειν* Arist. Pol. 3. 3, 2;—this money was recoverable by action, *αἱ τῶν συμβολαίων δίκαι* Dem. 882. 6, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 10; *ἀντιδικος ἐκ συμβολαίων* the opposite party in such a suit, Isac. 54. 16; *συμβόλαια ἀποστερεῖν* to fail in payment of money lent on such bond, Isocr. 283 D, Dem. 884. 9; *πράξεις συμβολαίων* exaction of such moneys, Andoc. 12. 8; *μικρῶν ἔνεκα σ.* for paltry sums so lent, Lys. 129. 24; *τὰ τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν βίου συμβ.*, i. e. the engagements of life, common civil rights, Dem. 298. 3; *τὰ περὶ τὴν ἀγορὰν σ.* A. ist. Pol. 4. 15, 22.—Cf.

συγγραφή, συνάλλαγμα, συνθήκη. 2. generally, an engagement, Eur. Ion 411. III. intercourse, ἀνδρὸς πρὸς γυναῖκα Plut. Alex. 30, cf. Anton. 25. συμβολαίος, α, ον, of or concerning contracts, αἱ ξ. δίκαι, in Thuc. I. 77, are = αἱ τῶν συμβολαίων δίκαι (actions for enforcing contracts) and not αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν συμβόλων δίκαι suits instituted according to treaty, (v. σύμβολον II) acc. to Grote H. of Gr. 6. p. 57 note, Goodwin in Amer. J. of Philology, no. 1; but see against them, Jowett Thuc. 2. p. lxxxv.

συμβολᾶτεῦω, Epich. ap. Hesych., cf. συναλλακτεῦω. συμβολεὺς σχοινίων, ὁ, a twister of cords, Greg. Cor. 551. 2. the forked pole with which fishermen stretch their nets, Hesych. II. σ. φίλων one who sets friends at enmity, Phrynich. ap. A. B. 61. III. γλώττης σ. an interpreter, Poll. 5. 154.

συμβολέω, like συμβάλλομαι, to meet or fall in with, τινι Aesch. Theb. 352 (cf. σύμβολος), App. Civ. 4. 65, 85.

συμβολή, ἡ, (συμβάλλομαι) a coming together, meeting, joining, συμβολὰς τριῶν κελυθῶν Aesch. Fr. 171, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 29; the confluence of two rivers, Diod. 17. 97, Arr. An. 6. 4, 6, Ussing Inscr. p. 3; συμβολαὶ τῶν νεύρων Arist. Audib. 39; σ. φωνηέντων a meeting of vowels in compound words, Id. Rhet. ad Alex. 24. 1, cf. Dion. H. de Dem. 40. 2. in concrete sense, the part that meets, the joining, end, Lat. commissura, τοῦ ζωστήρος Hdt. 4. 10; τῶν ἀξόνων Xen. Eq. 10, 10; τῶν ὀστέων, of the joints, Hipp. Art. 838, cf. Plat. Phaedo 98 D; τοῦ ἰσχίου Hipp. 1143 G; the suture of the skull, Arist. de Spir. 5, 10, Poll. 2. 36; τῶν χειλῶν συμβολαί, opp. to τῆς γλώσσης προσβολαί, of the pronunciation of labial and lingual letters, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 15. II. in hostile sense, an encounter, engagement, battle, συμβολὴ γίνεται Hdt. I. 74., 7. 210; συμβολὴν ποιέσθαι Id. 6. 110; τῆ σ. νικᾶν, ἐσσωθῆναι Id. 4. 159., 1. 66; of ships, Aesch. Pers. 350; ἀλεκτρούων σ. Hdn. 3. 10. III. = συμβόλαιον II, a contract, covenant, συνθήκη καὶ σ. πρὸς τινος Arist. Rhet. I. 4, 11; (in Ar. Ach. 1210, 1211, there is a play on signfs. II and III, encounter and accounts, charge and charges).

IV. in pl., συμβολαί were contributions made to provide a common meal, Cicero's collectae, συμβολὰς πράττεσθαι to make people pay their share of the reckoning, Eubul. Oid. I. 4; τὰς ξ. κατατιθέναι, καταβάλλειν to pay one's shot, Antiph. Ἄλ. I. 8, Diod. Com. Ἐπίκλ. I. 13; σ. φέρειν, εἰσφέρειν Alex. Μανδρ. 4, Hegesand. 2p. Ath. 365 D; πίνειν ἀπὸ συμβολῶν, like de symbolis esse in Terent. Eun. 3. 4, 2, Alex. Ἴσοστ. 2; cf. συνάγω II. 3, σύμβολον I. 8, συμβολικός 2:—also, the meal or entertainment itself, a picnic, Xen. Symp. I, 16. 2. generally, a contribution or subscription, συμβολὰς δίδοναι τῆ πολιτεία Plut. Agis 9, cf. Arat. II; εἰς τὸν πόλεμον σ. παρασχέσθαι Id. Comp. Dion. I:—rarely in sing., Luc. D. Meretr. 7.

συμβόλησις, ἡ, (συμβολέω) = foreg. I. 2, Poll. συμβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a συμβολή or a σύμβολον, esp., 1. shewing, signifying by a sign or symbol, symbolical, figurative, Luc. Salt. 59:—Adv., συμβολικῶς φράζειν by signs, Plut. 2. 511 B, cf. Diog. L. 7. 66. 2. of or for a contribution, esp. for a picnic, πρόποισις Anth. P. 5. 134, cf. Ath. 547 D.

συμβολίμαϊος, α, ον, = συμβόλαιος, Hesych.

συμβολο-γράφος [ᾶ], ον, the writer of a symbol or creed, Greg. Nyss.:—hence -γράφω, and -γράφημα, τό, Eust.; -γραφία, ἡ, Eccl. συμβολο-δείκτης, ον, ὁ, an interpreter of signs, Eccl. συμβολοκοπέω, to contribute to feasts (v. σύμβολον I. 8), to be given to feasting, LXX (Deut. 21. 20, Sirach. 18. 33), Philo I. 359.

συμβολο-κόπος, ον, (κόπτω) given to feasting, Aquila and Symm. V. T. συμβολομαντεία, ἡ, divination from signs, Greg. Nyss.:—μαντις, εως, ὁ, Eccl.

σύμβολον, τό, (συμβάλλω III. 2. c) a sign or token by which one knows or infers a thing; φυλάσσω λαμπάδος τό σ. the token of the beacon-fire, Aesch. Ag. 8; τέκμαρ τοιοῦτον ξ. τέ σοι λέγω Ib. 315; σ. σαφὲς λύπης Soph. Ph. 403, cf. O. T. 221, Eur. Or. 1130, etc.; σ. ποιέσθαι τῆς σωτηρίας, ἐάν .. Dem. 191. 22:—often in pl., σ. τινι τίθεσθαι Theogn. 1146; εὔρειν Pind. O. 12. 10; of marks on the body, Eur. El. 577; of omens, Archil. 41, Aesch. Ag. 144. 2. a token, badge, ensign, σ. νίκης Ἴσθμιάδος, of the ivy-wreath, Call. Fr. 103; of a standard, Hdn. 4. 7; of the insignia of deities, Dion. H. 8. 38; τῆς βασιλείας Plut. Comp. Cim. 3; εἰράνας ξ. καὶ πολέμου of a trumpet, Anth. P. 6. 151; νόμισμα ξ. τῆς ἀλλαγῆς ἐνεκα γενήσεται Plat. Rep. 371 B; ὄνομα ξ., a noun, as the conventional sign of a thing (notae rerum verba, Cic.), Arist. Sens. I, 11. 3. a pledge or pawn, on which money was advanced, Lys. 154. 14; also, = ἀρραβών, a token, earnest, or pledge, χρυσίον φιλίας συμβ. Plut. Pyrrh. 20, cf. Artox. 18, Ar. Fr. 145. 4. in medic. sense, a symptom, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 4, 21. 5. in pl. also tallies, Lat. tesserae hospitoles, i. e. the halves or corresponding pieces of a bone or coin, which two ξένοι, or any two contracting parties, broke between them, each party keeping one piece, (διαπερισμένα ἡμίσε' ἀκριβῶς ὡσπερὶ τὰ σύμβολα Eubul. Ξουθ. I), Hdt. 6. 86, 2, Eur. Med. 613, C. I. 87; (and in sing. one half or corresponding portion, ζητεῖ .. τὸ αὐτοῦ ἕκαστος ξ. Plat. Symp. 191 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 9, 1); ὡσπερ σύμβολα ὑρέγεται ἀλλήλων τὰ ἐναντία Id. Eth. E. 7. 5, 5; ὡσπερ ἐκ συμβόλων Id. Meteor. 2. 4, 8; ἐχέειν σύμβολα πρὸς ἀλλήλα to have fixed relations .., Id. Gen. et Corr. 2. 4, 4, cf. Emped. ap. G. A. I. 18, 9, Ar. (Fr. 145) etc. ap. Poll. 9. 71 sq., and v. sub λίσπη: so of tokens, by which to identify one, = γνωρίσματα, Eur. Ion 1386, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 46; so also, εἰς σ. ἐλθεῖν to compare notes, Eur. Hel. 291:—in Com., τί δράσω σύμβολον κεκαρμένος; i. e. having half my head shaven, Hermipp. Δημ. I. 6. at Athens, a ticket, cheque, counter, Lat. tessera, such as the dicasts had given them on entering the court, and on presenting which they received their fee, Dem. 298. 6, Arist. Fr. 420, Poll. 8. 16; also in the ecclesia, Ar. Eccl. 297; cf. Böckh P. E. I.

315. 7. a permit or licence to reside, given to aliens, σ. ἐπιβάλλειν τινί to make one take out his licence, Ar. Av. 1214, ubi v. Schol. 8. a ticket or cheque given by each person who joined in a picnic, to be presented for payment at the end, cf. συμβολή III: these were commonly sealed, or signets were given instead of them, whence σύμβολον and σφραγίς are often synon., Ar. Av. ubi supr. 9. at Rome, = tessera frumentaria, a ticket entitling the holder to a donation of corn or money, cf. Dio C. 49. 43:—also a small coin, Hermipp. Φορμ. 4, Ar. Fr. 145. 10. like Lat. tessera, a signal, ἐπιχειρήσεως Plut. Rom. 14: a verbal signal, watchword, like σύνθημα, v. Eur. Rhes. 573, Or. 1130. 11. a symbol, outward sign, of a thought or feeling, Arist. Interpr. I, 2., 2, 2., 14, 14; τὰ σ. Πυθαγόρου, his allegorical precepts, Arist. Fr. 192, Plut. 2. 727 C sq.; σ. τῶν ὀργιασμῶν their symbols or outward expression, Ib. 611 D; so of allegorical style, Demetr. Phal. in Walz 9. 102; διὰ συμβόλων μνηύειν Philo, etc. 12. in Eccl. the watchword or distinctive mark of the Christian body, consisting in their confession of faith, a creed, Lat. symbolum; but also used of the symbols or outward signs in the sacraments. 13. in C. I. 123. 8, σύμβολα seem to be the standard weights of the city. II. in legal phrase, σύμβολα were covenants between two states for mutual protection of commerce, such, that all commercial disputes were settled in the law-courts of the defendant's city (cf. συνάλλαγμα), v. Harpocr. s. v.; εἰσὶ .. αὐτοῖς συνθήκαι περὶ τῶν εἰσαγωγίμων καὶ σύμβολα περὶ τοῦ μὴ ἴδικεῖν Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 7; σύμβολα ποιέσθαι πρὸς πόλιν to make a commercial treaty with a state, Dem. 79. 17, cf. Andoc. 31. 28, C. I. 87. 10; τὰ σ. συγχέειν to violate such treaty, Dem. 570. 18:—this relation (which superseded the more ancient process of reprisals, σῦλα, βύσια) was called ἀπὸ συμβόλων κοινωνεῖν, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 4; or δίκας λαμβάνειν καὶ δίδοναι (cf. λαμβάνω II. I. d); these lawsuits were αἱ ἀπὸ συμβόλων δίκαι, Arist. Fr. 378 (cf. συμβόλαιος); and to bring such action was ἀπὸ συμβόλων δικάζεσθαι δίκας, Antipho 138. 31:—at Athens, however, these phrases were often applied to the arrangement by which that state compelled all her subject-states to bring their causes for trial to her courts, Xen. Ath. I, 16.—Cf. Böckh P. E. 2. p. 141, Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. 2. in sing. a convention, or ordinance, ἡ κατὰ τὸ σ. δικαιοδοσία πρὸς τινά Polyb. 24. 1, 2, cf. 32. 17, 3; κατὰ τὸ σ. C. I. 1607, 1707; κατὰ τὸ δοχθὲν κοινῶ σ. Ib. 2556. 70, App. Civ. 2. 132.

σύμβολος, ον, (συμβάλλω) meeting by chance, (but Valck. ξυμβολοῦσιν, for -οῖσιν), Aesch. Supp. 502. II. σύμβολος (sc. οἰωνός), ὁ, = σύμβολον I. 1, an augury, omen, Aesch. Pr. 487, Xen. Apol. 13, cf. Soph. Fr. 161, Ar. Av. 721.

συμβόσκομαι, Pass. to feed together, LXX (Isai. 11. 6). σύμβοτος, ον, pastured together or in common, Hesych. συμβούλευμα, τό, advice given, Xen. Apol. 13, Eq. 9, 12; σ. Περιάνδρου πρὸς Θρασύβουλον Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 13. συμβούλευσις, ἡ, advice, Def. Plat. 413 C.

συμβουλευτέος, α, ον, to be given as advice, Thuc. I. 140. II. συμβουλευτέον, one must advise, τινί Isocr. Antid. § 187. συμβουλευτής, ὁ, (συμβουλεύω) an adviser, Lat. auctor, Plat. Legg. 921 A. II. (βουλευτής) a fellow-senator, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6. 159, Dio C. 59. 26.

συμβουλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for advising, hortatory, opp. to βιαστικός, Plat. Legg. 921 F:—of oratory, deliberative, opp. to δικανικός and ἐπιδεικτικός, Arist. Rhet. I. 3, 3:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) Sext. Emp. M. 2. 90; so τὸ -κόν and τὰ -κά, Arist. Rhet. 2. 18, 1, Plut. 2. 744 D, Philostr. 731. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 4. 26.

συμβουλεύω, to advise, counsel, τινί, like Lat. consulere alicui, esp. used of orators who recommend measures to the people. c. dat. pers. et inf., to advise one to do a thing, Hdt. I. 53, 59., 2. 107, Thuc. I. 65, etc.; οὐ συμβουλεύων Ξέρξη στρατεῦσθαι advising him not .., Hdt. 7. 46:—rarely c. acc. et inf., συμβουλεύω .. συμβῆναι ὑμᾶς I advise that you should .., Plat. Prot. 337 E. 2. and without the inf., σ. τινί τι Hdt. I. 71, etc.; τινί περὶ τινος Plat. Prot. 319 D, etc.; εὔ σ. τινι Theogn. 38:—σ. τι to recommend a measure, τὰ ἀριστα Hdt. 7. 237; χρηστόν τι Ar. Nub. 793; πορείαν Xen. An. 5. 6, 12; etc.; but c. acc. cogn., σ. συμβουλὰς to give advice, Plat. Gorg. 520 D:—Pass., συμβουλεύεται τι advice is given, Ep. Plat. 330 D; τὰ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν συμβουλεύόμενα Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 2; τὰ συμβουλευθέντα Isocr. 29 C. 3. foll. by a relat., σ. περὶ τινος ὡς .. Xen. Vect. 4, 30; σύμ μοι βούλευσον, ποτέρην ἄγω Call. Ep. I. 5. 4. absol. to advise, give advice, Soph. O. T. 1370, etc.; ὁ συμβουλεύων or -εύσας, an adviser, Lat. auctor, suasor sententiae, Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 8, Arist. Rhet. I. 1, 10; τὰ συμβουλεύοντα τῶν ποιημάτων didactic poems, Isocr. 23 B. II. Med. to consult with a person, i. e. ask his advice, τινι, Lat. consulere alicui, Hdt. 2. 107, Plat., etc.; τι in a matter, Thuc. 8. 68; σ. τι μετὰ τινος to debate a matter with another, Ar. Nub. 475; absol. to consult, deliberate, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 7, etc.—We have the Act. and Med. opposed, συμβουλενομένου ἂν συμβουλεύσειε τὰ ἀριστα if one asked his advice he would give him the best, Hdt. 7. 237; [τοῖς Ἑλλησι] ξυμβουλενομένος ξυμβούλευσε τάδε Xen. An. 2. 1, 17. 2. = Act., often in late writers, v. Dind. Diod. t. 3. p. 57.

συμβουλή, ἡ, = συμβουλία, Hdt. I. 157, Xen. An. 5. 6, 4, Plat., etc.:—proverb., ἱερὸν συμβουλή counsel is divine, Ar. Fr. 104, cf. Ep. Plat. 321 C:—pl., συμβουλὰς συμβουλεύειν Id. Gorg. 520 D, al. II. counsel, consultation, deliberation, debate, εἰς ξ. παρακαλεῖν τινά Id. Prot. 313 A; ξ. πολιτικῆς ἀρετῆς a debate on it, Ib. 322 E; ὅταν περὶ τινος ξ. ἡ Id. Gorg. 455 C; ἐνεκά τινος Id. Legg. 942 A; εἰς ξ. καλεῖν τινά Id. Prot. 313 A.

συμβουλία, Ion. -λή, ἡ, advice or counsel given, esp. in public affairs, Hdt. 3. 1, 125., 4. 97, al., Xen. Mem. I. 3, 4; ἡ Περιάνδρου Θρασυβούλου

σ. Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 16; in pl. *counsels*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 2, Dem. 342. 29. II. *counsel, consultation*, λαβεῖν τινα εἰς σ. Menand Monost. 355. Cf. *συμβουλή*.
 συμβούλιον, τό, *advice, counsel*, Plut. Rom. 14; esp. with purposes of evil, Ev. Matth. 12. 14, Ev. Marc. 3. 6. II. *a council*, C. I. 1543-11, Plut. Lucull. 26., 2. 169 D.
 συμβούλομαι, Dep. with fut. med. and pf. pass.:—*to will or to wish together with*, συμβούλου μοι θανεῖν Eur. Hec. 373. 2. *to agree with*, τινι Plat. Crat. 414 E, Lach. 189 A. 3. *absol. to consent*, Id. Legg. 718 B, Euthyd. 298 B.
 σύμβουλος, ὁ, (βουλή) *an adviser, counsellor*, esp. in public affairs, Hdt. 5. 24., 7. 50, 2, Soph. Ph. 1321, Thuc. 3. 42, etc.; σ. πανηρός Antipho 137. 41; as fem., Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 13:—c. gen. pers. one's *adviser*, Aesch. Pers. 175, Ar. Thesm. 921, etc.; so, σ. τινι Ar. Nub. 1481, Xen. Symp. 8, 39; *μαρία σ. ταῦ κασιγνήταν* Eur. Hel. 1019, cf. Isocr. 23 C:—but also c. gen. rei, σ. λόγον τοῦδέ μαι γένεσθε Aesch. Pers. 170; τῆς ἀρχῆς .. *ἐμβουλοῖσιν* .. ὑμῖν χρῆσθωμαι Ar. Eccl. 518; σ. περί τινος Aesch. Cho. 86, Plat. Prot. 319 B; ὑπέρ τινος Isocr. 9 D:—*ἐμβουλάς εἰμι* = *συμβουλεύω*, *to advise*, c. inf., Aesch. Eum. 712, cf. Plat. Legg. 930 E:—opp. to *σκοφάντης*, Dem. 291. 16. II. as a title, 1. at Athens, the council of the Θεσμοθέται were called their *σύμβουλοι*, Id. 1330. 15, cf. Dict. of Antiq. v. *πάρεδροι*. 2. at Sparta, a *board of counsellors* sent with the general, Thuc. 5. 63. 3. *officers* at Thuri, Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 13. 4. = Roman *legatus*, Polyb. 6. 35. 4:—also used to expl. the Rom. *con-sul*, Dion. H. 4. 76.
 συμβράβεύω, *to minister along with*, τινί LXX (1 Esdr. 9. 14).
 συμβράσσομαι, Pass. *to boil up together, to be shaken up*, Galen. 14. 333; metaph., *καχασμῶ συμβράττεσθαι to be convulsed* with laughter, Nicet. II. *to be thrown out as in boiling*, LXX (2 Macc. 5. 8).
 συμβρέμω, *to roar along with or together*, Dio C. 66. 22.
 συμβρέχω, *to wet or moisten together*, Galen. 14. 399.
 σύμβρος, ὁ, = *κόπρος*, Hesych.
 συμβροχθίζω, *to gulp down together*, Eccl.
 συμβρύκω [ῦ], *to gnash*, ταὺς ὀδόντας Iambl. V. Pyth. 194.
 συμβύω, fut. ὕσω, *to cram or huddle together*, Ar. Vesp. 1110.
 σύμβωμος, ον, *sharing the altar, worshipped on a common altar*, θεοί Strab. 512, etc., cf. *σύνναος*; σ. τινι Plut. 2. 492 C.
 συμμαθητής, οὔ, ἄ, *a fellow-disciple, schoolfellow*, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C; ἐγένανθ' ἐαυτῶν *συμμαθηταὶ τῆς τέχνης fellow-pupils* in the art, Anaxipp. Έγκ. 1. 2.
 συμμαθητιάω, Desiderat. of *συμμανθάνω*, Dionys. Ar.
 συμμαίνομαι, with pf. 2 *συμμέμηνα*: aor. *συνεμάνην* [ᾶ]:—Pass. *to be mad together, join in madness*, τινι with one, Luc. Salt. 83; σ. τοῖς *μαινομένοις* proverb. in Suid.: *absol.*, Menand. Πωλ. 2.
 συμμακάριζω, *to praise as happy together*, Athanas.
 συμμαλάσσω, *to soften together*, τινί τι Diosc. 1. 79, cf. Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 E; σ. εἰς ἐν E. M. 793. 9.
 συμμανθάνω, *to learn along with, share in the knowledge*, τινί Xen. Symp. 2, 21; ὁ *συμμανθάνων* *one that is accustomed to a thing*, Id. An. 4. 5, 27;—in Soph. Aj. 869 *συμμανθεῖν* is interspr. by the Schol. by *διδάσθαι*, which indicates that it is corrupt; Elmsl. expl. it ὥστε με σ. so that *I may share in the knowledge, may learn the secret*.
 σύμμαντις, εως, ὁ, *a fellow-prophet*, Schol. Lyc. 429.
 συμμαραίνομαι, Pass. *to wither together*, Epiphan.
 συμμαρπτω, *to seize or grasp together*, *συμμάρψας δόνακας μυρίκης τ' .. ὄζους* Il. 10. 467; *πάσαν γενεήν* Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86, 3; *σὺν δὲ δῶμαρψας* Od. 9. 289, cf. Eur. Cycl. 397.
 συμμαρτυρέω, *to bear witness with or in support of another*, *ἐμμαρτυρῶ σοι* Soph. Ph. 438, Eur. Fr. 321, cf. Thuc. 8. 51; *τι* to a fact, Solon 35, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 2: *συμμ.* τὰ βῆθέντα τοῖς ἔργοις Isocr. 47 A; foll. by a relat., *σὺ μοι ξ. οἷα πέφυκα* Eur. Hipp. 286; σ. ὡς .., Id. 1. A. 1158; σ. τινι πάντα ὡς ἀληθῆ λέγει Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 35; σ. τινι ὅτι .., Plat. Hipp. Ma. 282 B:—*absol.*, Soph. Ph. 438, El. 1224, Thuc. 8. 51.
 συμμαρτύρομαι [ῦ], Dep. = *συμμαρτυρέω*, Apocal. 22. 18.
 συμμαρτύρος, αν, = *συμμάρτυς*, Manetho 6. 393.
 συμμάρτυς, ὕρος, ὁ, ἡ, *a fellow-witness, joint-witness*, Soph. Ant. 846: *τινός* of or to a thing, Plat. Phileb. 12 B, cf. C. I. 3194.
 συμμαραόομαι, Dep. *to chew together*, Greg. Naz.
 συμμαστῖγώω, *to whip or lash along with or together*, Luc. Indoct. 9.
 συμμαδέω, *to be an ally, to be in alliance*, Aesch. Pers. 793, Thuc. 1. 35., 7. 50; οὐ ξ., ἀλλὰ *ξυναδικεῖν* *to join not in war but in doing wrong*, Id. 1. 39:—generally, *to help, aid, succour*, σ. τινι Soph. Ant. 740, Ph. 1366, Plat., etc.; τοῖς εὖ φρονούσι *συμμαχεῖ τύχη* Critias 13; σ. ὥστε .. *to assist towards* .. Hdt. 1. 98:—Pass., *συμμαχεῖσθαι* ὑπὸ τινος Luc. Calumn. 22. Cf. *συμμαχομαι*.
 συμμαχία, Ion. -ία, ἡ, *an alliance offensive and defensive* (opp. to an *ἐπιμαχία* or *defensive* one, Thuc. 1. 44), Hdt. 2. 181., 4. 120; σ. *παίεσθαι* πρὸς τινα Id. 5. 73, cf. 63, Xen., etc.; τινι Thuc. 1. 44, 57; ἡ *ἔξω* ξ. Id. 3. 65; *ἔξωθεν ἐπάγεσθαι* ξ. Plat. Rep. 556 E; ξ. *παρέχεσθαι* Ib. 474 B. 2. generally, *the duty of an ally*, *ξυμμαχίας ἀμαρτῶν* Aesch. Ag. 214 (which others take in signif. II.) 3. *συμμαχίαν φρουρεῖν*, i. e. *συμμαχῶν χώραν*, Thuc. 5. 33. II. = τὸ *συμμαχικόν*, *the body of allies*, Hdt. 1. 77, 82, Eur. Rhes. 994, Thuc. 1. 119., 2. 9; *συμμαχίας συνελθούσης* Aeschin. 32. 26; cf. *ἐπικουρία* II. 2. *an allied or auxiliary force*, Thuc. 6. 73; σ. *πέμπειν* Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 24; generally, *a body of friends*, Pind. O. 10 (II). 88.
 συμμαχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *alliance*, θεαὶ ξ. *the gods invoked at the making of an alliance*, Thuc. 3. 58; σ. *αἵρεσις, νόμος*, etc., Polyb., Plut., etc. II. τὸ *συμμαχικόν*, *the auxiliaries, allied forces*, Hdt. 6. 9.,

9. 106, Ar. Eccl. 193, Thuc. 4. 77. 2. *a treaty of alliance*, Thuc. 3. 91., 5. 6: τὰ -κά *matters respecting alliances*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 12. III. Adv. -κῶς, *like an ally*, Isocr. 62 C, 186 A.
 συμμαχίς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of *σύμαχος*, *allied, vñes* Thuc. 8. 23, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 29; ξ. *πόλις*, *an allied state*, Thuc. 1. 98, Isocr. 126 E, etc.; also ἡ σ. (without *πόλις*), Thuc. 2. 2, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 11. II. = τὸ *ξυμμαχικόν* *the body of allies*, Thuc. 5. 36, 110.
 συμμαχομαι [ᾶ], fut. οὔμαι: aor. *συνεμαχεσάμην*: pf. *συμμεμάχημαι*: Dep. *To fight along with others, to be an ally, auxiliary*, Plat. Legg. 699 A, and Xen.: generally, *to help, succour*, τινι Id. An. 5. 4, 10; τὸ *αἰκὸς ἐμοὶ συμμαχεται* *probability is on my side*, Hdt. 7. 239, cf. Antipho 134. 24; σ. *πρὸς τὸν δῆμον* against .., Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 15; σ. *τὴν μάχην* Aeschin. 50. 38.—Prose word, *συμμαχέω* being used by Poets.
 σύμμαχος, ον, (μάχη) *fighting along with, leagued or allied with*, τινι Hdt. 1. 22, and Att., as Aesch. Pers. 792, Cho. 2. 19, etc.; often also *absol.* as Subst. *an ally*, and in pl. *allies*, Hdt. 1. 102, al.; σ. *ἐπὶ τινα* Xen. An. 5. 5, 22. 2. as a real Adj., of things, places, circumstances, *συμμαχῶ* δαρί Aesch. Eum. 773; *συντυχίῃ ἐπεγένετό τινι σ.* Hdt. 5. 65; *νόμον σ. τῶ θέλοντι* Id. 3. 31; σ. τὸ *εἰκὸς ἐστὶ* Antipho 134. 24, cf. Hdt. 4. 129; *ταῦ χωρίων τὸ δυσέμβατον ξύμμαχον γίνεσθαι* Thuc. 4. 10; *παλλὰ ἐστὶ τὰ ξύμμαχα* Xen. An. 2. 4, 7; σ. *ἔχειν τὸ δίκαιον* Lys. 191. 21; *ἄρκοι καὶ ξυνηθῆκαί* Id. 196. 24; *τάχας σ. εἰς τὸ πραχθῆναι* Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 4; c. gen. rei, *ἀρετῆ τῶν ἐν παλέμφ σ. ἔργων* Id. Mem. 2. 1, 32. *συμμεγεθύνωμαι*, Pass. *to grow great together*, Psell.
 συμμεθάλλωμαι, Dep. *to leap together with*, Greg. Naz.
 συμμεθαρμόζομαι, Med. *to alter along with or together*, Dion. H. do Dem. 1096.
 συμμεθέλωμαι, Pass. *to be drawn along with*, σ. *ταῖς ἔλκουσι* Eumath, p. 258:—Med. *to draw along with oneself*, Id. 421.
 συμμεθεξίς, ἡ, *participation in*, τινος Arist. Eth. E. 7. 12, 20.
 συμμεθέπω, *to sway jointly*, σκῆπτρα Anth. P. 15. 15.
 συμμεθίστημι, *to help in changing*, Arist. Probl. 26. 2, 2; 3 sing. *συμμεθιστᾶ* (from -ιστάω) Strab. 56. II. Pass., with aor. 2 et pf. act., *to change places along with another*, Plut. Pyrrh. 16, etc.
 συμμεθύσκομαι, Pass., = sq., Plut. 2. 97 A, 124 C.
 συμμεθύω, *to get drunk together*, Phanias ap. Ath. 6 F, Clem. Al.
 συμμεῖομαι, Pass. *to become less along with*, Galen. 4. 128, Eust., etc.
 συμμεϊρακίωδης, es, *altogether childish*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 18. 8, dub.
 συμμεῖραξ, ὁ, ἡ, *a partner in youth*, Byz.
 συμμελαίνωμαι, Pass. *to become quite black*, *καπνῶ* Plut. 2. 587 C.
 συμμελᾶνδομαι, = foreg., Origen.
 συμμελάνειμανέω, *to wear mourning along with others*, Basil.
 συμμελετάω, *to exercise or practise with or together*, Antipho 124. 26, Anth. P. 12. 206.
 συμμελής, ἐς, *in unison, in time*, Ael. N. A. 9. 29, Philostr. 779.
 συμμέλωμαι, *to sing together with*, Plaut.
 συμμελωδέω, = foreg., Byz.
 συμμέμαα, *to be eager together with*, τινι Q. Sm. 5. 105.
 συμμεμετρημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of *συμμετρέω*, *in due proportion*, Hipp. Mochl. 864, Poll. 4. 167.
 συμμεμιγμένως, Adv. *confusedly*, Schol. Nic. Th. 677.
 συμμένω, *to hold together, keep together*, *αἴτιον ταῦ ἐν εἶναι καὶ συμμένειν* Arist. Metaph. 12. 2, 13; of an army, Thuc. 7. 80, Isocr. 71 C, Dem. 101. 7; of two states, *οὕτω .. μάλιστα συμμέναιμεν ἄν* Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 2. 2. of treaties or agreements, *to hold, stand fast, continue*, *συμβάσεις ἰσχυραὶ οὐκ ἐθέλουσι συμμένειν* Hdt. 1. 74; *ξυνέμεινεν ἡ ἀμαιχμία* Thuc. 1. 18; ἡ *ἀρχὴ ἐς ταῦτο ξυνέμεινεν* Id. 8. 73; *χαλεπὸν φιλίαν συμμένειν* Plat. Phaedr. 232 B, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 6; τῶ *ἀντιποιεῖν* .. σ. ἡ πόλις Ib. 8. 5, 5; cf. μένω I. 5.
 συμμερῖζω, *to distribute in shares*, τισί τι Byz.; and so in Med., Diog. L. 6. 77, C. I. 3916. 11, etc.:—but 2. in Med. also, *to take share in or with*, *ἐκατέρας ταῖς γνώμας* Diod. Excerpt. 540. 96; τῶ *θυσιαστηρίφ* I Ep. Cor. 9. 13. 3. Pass. *to be portioned out, proportioned*, *εἰς ἀπόλαυσιν τῶν καλῶν συνεμερίσθη αὐτῶ δ χρόνος* Dion. H. de Rhet. 5.
 συμμεριμνάω, *to be anxious with or together*, Eccl.
 συμμεριστέον, verb. Adj. *one must distribute*, Greg. Naz.
 συμμεριστής, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, *a partaker*, Eccl.:—*συμμερίτης* [ῖ], Schol. Aesch. Theb. 508:—fem. *συμμεριστρια*, Schol. Pers. 705.
 συμμεσουρανέω, *to be in the same meridian*, Ptolem.
 συμμεσουρανῆσις, ἡ, *a being in the same meridian*, Strab. 12.
 συμμεσουρανῖος, α, ον, *in the same meridian*, Ptolem.
 συμμεταβαίνω, *to pass over together*, Strab. 455, Luc. Nigr. 38.
 συμμεταβάλλω, *to change along with*, *τύχας χρώμασι καὶ πέπλαις* Anth. P. 15. 46; *ταῖς ὥραις τὰς διαίτας* Plut. Lucull. 39; σ. *ταὺς τόπους* *to exchange places simultaneously*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 32; σ. *τὰς χώρας* *to change our places of abode*, Plut. 2. 424 F:—Pass. *to change sides and take part with*, τινι Aeschin. 77. 18, cf. Anth. P. 10. 35, 4. II. intr. in Act. *to change with or together*, τινί or *absol.*, Arist. G. A. 1. 2, 8, Mot. An. 9, 3, Eth. N. 1. 10, 5.
 συμμετάγω, *to carry away together*, τὸν ἀκρατήν *ἐαυτῶ* Eust. ad Dion. P. p. 75. 32; *τινὰ εἰς τὸ καλόν* Id. Opusc. 289. 50.
 συμμεταδίδωμι, *to impart information about a matter*, σ. τινί τινος or *περί τινος* Polyb. 5. 36, 2., 23. 14, 7.
 συμμεταίτιος, αν, *contributing jointly*, πρὸς τι Plat. Tim. 46 E; cf. *μεταίτιος, συναίτιος*.
 συμμετακινέω, *to transfer at the same time*, Galen. 12. 101, Greg. Nyss.
 συμμετακίρνωμαι, Pass. *to be mixed up together*, Greg. Nyss.
 συμμετακλίνομαι [ῖ], Pass. *to recline at meals together*, Clem. Al. 1201.

συμμετακοσμέομαι, Pass. to change one's habits along with, τινί Plut. Alex. 47.
 συμμεταλαμβάνω, to partake in a thing with another, τινί τινος Joseph. A. J. 5. 9, 1; also, σ. τινός of a thing, M. Anton. 9. 41.
 συμμεταμορφόω, to alter together, Eccl.
 συμμετανίσταμαι, Pass. to be removed together, Greg. Nyss.
 συμμετανοέω, to repent along with, τινί Greg. Nyss.
 συμμεταπίπτω, to change along with, τοῖς αὐτομολοῦσιν Aeschin. 64. 22; τῷ συμφέροντι Arist. M. Mor. 2. 11, 18; τῷ μεταβαλλομένῳ συμμετέπιπτε θρόνῳ Anth. P. 9. 584, 14.
 συμμεταπλέκω δεσμόν, to transfer the entwining bonds, Eccl.
 συμμεταποιέω, to alter along with or together, Greg. Nyss.
 συμμεταποιόομαι, Pass. to change the quality together, Nicet. Ann. 152 B.
 συμμεταρρέω, to flow away together, Simplie.
 συμμεταρρυθμίζω, to bring into harmony with, τινί τι Byz.
 συμμεταστέλλομαι, Med. to send for together, πάντας Eus. V. C. 3. 12.
 συμμετασχηματίζω, to change the shape of a thing with or together, Onesand. 13:—Pass. to change form along with, τοῖς καιροῖς Aesop.; πρὸς τι Greg. Nyss.
 συμμετατίθημι, to transfer at the same time, Io. Chrys.:—Med., τὸν θυρεὸν συμμετατίθεσθαι πρὸς τὸν τῆς πληγῆς καιρὸν to shift one's shield at the same time to meet the blow, Polyb. 18. 13, 7:—Pass. to change along with, ταῖς πραγμάτων μεταβολαῖς Id. 9. 23, 4.
 συμμετατρέπω, to change along with, Theod. Metoch.
 συμμεταφέρω, to transfer at the same time, Plut. 2. 901 C; σ. τὴν ἀτοπίαν τῷ λόγῳ to carry over together with, Ib. 1071 B:—Pass. to be borne away together, Id. Anton. 66.
 συμμεταχειρίζομαι, Dep. to take charge of along with, μεθ' ἡμῶν τὸ σῶμα Isac. 71. 17.
 συμμετέρχομαι, Dep. to follow hard upon, go along with, τινί Basil.
 συμμετέχω, to partake of with, take part in with, c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, Βάκχαις συμμετασχῆσω χορῶν Eur. Bacch. 63; τινί τῆς μάχης, τῆς ἀριστείας Plut. Pyrrh. 4, etc.; c. gen. solo, δорός Eur. Supp. 648; τοῦ ἔργου Xen. An. 7. 8, 17; βουλῆς Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 12; absol., Plat. Theaet. 181 C: cf. συμμετίσχω.
 συμμετεωρίζομαι, Pass. to be raised together, Strab. 56.
 συμμετεωροπολέω, to traverse the heights together with, τινί Philostr. 249.
 συμμετεωροπορέω, to walk on high together, Greg. Nyss.
 συμμετίσχω, = συμμετέχω, τῆς αἰτίας Soph. Ant. 537.
 συμμετοικέω, to emigrate along with, τινί εἰς τόπον Plut. Num. 21.
 συμμετοικίζομαι, Pass. to be transplanted together, εἰς Φθίαν Eust. 77. 4.
 συμμετοχή, ἡ, participation, Epiphani.
 συμμετοχος, ον, partaking with another in a thing, τινί τινος Joseph. B. J. 1. 24, 6; ὁ συμμετοχος τινος the partner of another, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 22, cf. Ep. Ephes. 5. 7.
 συμμετρέω, to measure jointly or in company, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 11., 5775. 10. II. to measure by comparison with:—Pass. to be so measured, Arist. Mechan. 20; ἡμαρ συμμετρούμενον χρόνῳ this day measured by comparison with or calculated by the time of his absence, Soph. O. T. 73; ἐφθίτο .. μακρῶ συμμετρούμενος χρόνῳ he died in right measure with (i. e. having reached to) length of days, Ib. 963; absol., οἷς ἐνευδαιμονῆσαι τε ὁ βίος καὶ ἐντελευτῆσαι ξυμεμετρήθη who had their life measured out .., Thuc. 2. 44; σ. πρὸς εὐωδίαν are calculated to produce, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 3; σ. πρὸς ἀνδρὸς πνεῦμα calculated to suit it, Dion. H. de Dem. 43; so, σ. τινί Luc. Gall. 27; εἰς τι Philostr. 804. III. Med. to measure for oneself, συμμετρήσασθαι τὴν ὥρην τῆς ἡμέρας to compute the exact time of day, Hdt. 4. 158; ξυμεμετρήσαντο [τὸ τεῖχος] ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς τῶν πλίνθων calculated its height by counting the courses of bricks, Thuc. 3. 20; σ. πρὸς ἀλληλα Plat. Tim. 39 C; σ. τὴν δαπάνην, τὰς ἐφόδους Dion. H. 4. 19., 7. 10; τὰ διανύσματα Polyb. 9. 15, 3. IV. to limit, φιλοχρηματίον Poll. 4. 39:—Pass., συμμεμετρημένον of limited size, Id. 3. 88, cf. 9. 24.
 συμμέτρησις, ἡ, a measuring by comparison, ἡ τῶν κλιμάκων ξ. computation of their length, Thuc. 3. 20; τῆ σ. καὶ συμφερόντων καὶ ἀσυμφόρων Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 130.
 συμμετρητής, οὐ, ὁ, a measurer, calculator, Jo. Chrys.
 συμμετρία, ἡ, commensurability, reducibility to a common measure, opp. to ἀσυμμετρία, Arist. Metaph. 10. 3, 7, cf. 3. 2, 18, Eth. N. 5. 5, 14. II. symmetry, due proportion, opp. to ἀμετρία, one of the characteristics of beauty and goodness, Plat. Phileb. 64 E sq.; ἡ νυκτὸς πρὸς τὴν ἡμέραν ξ. Id. Rep. 530 A; ἡ πρὸς ἀλληλα ξ. Id. Soph. 228 C; παρὰ τὴν σ. out of proportion, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 12; but, ξ. πρὸς τι, also, proportion calculated to produce .., Plat. Tim. 66 D; ξ. τῶν καλῶν Id. Soph. 235 E; ὑγίειαν ἐν .. σ. θερμῶν καὶ ψυχρῶν τίθεμεν Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 7; ἡ τοῦ τῶν γάμων χρόνου ξ. suitability, Plat. Legg. 925 A:—in pl., αἱ ξ. the proportions, Id. Tim. 87 D, Soph. 235 D, 236 A. 2. of a woman's robe without a train, Poll. 7. 54, Hesych.
 συμμετριάζω, to keep in due measure, Dion. H. de Comp. 11, Greg. Naz.
 συμμετρικός, ἡ, ὅν, of moderate size, Poll. 9. 24.
 σύμμετρος, ον (μέτρον):—commensurate with, ξύμμετρος σῶ ποδὶ (sc. ἡ βάσις) Eur. El. 533; also c. gen. of like measure or size with, Id. Fr. 677; τριχὸς .. ξύμμετρον τῷ κάρῳ exactly like it, Aesch. Cho. 227:—of Time, commensurate with, keeping even with, δαλὸν ἤλικα σύμμετρον τε διατὸ βίου Ib. 612; τῷδε τῶνδρὶ ξ. being of like age with, Soph. O. T. 1113; ποῖα σύμμετρος προὔβην τύχῃ; coincident with what chance have I come? i. e. in the very nick of time, Id. Ant. 387, cf. Eur. Alc. 26 (infr. 111). 2. in Mathematics, having a common measure, σύμμετροι αἱ τῷ αὐτῷ μέτρῳ μετρούμεναι (sc. γραμμαί) Arist. de Lin.; often used of the relation between the diameter of a circle and

its circumference, Id. An. Pr. 1. 23, 9, Phys. 4. 12, 16, Rhet. 2. 19, 5: [τὸ νόμισμα] πάντα ποιεῖ ἀύμμετρα commensurable, Id. Eth. N. 5. 5, 15; μήκει οὐ ξύμμετροι τῇ ποδιαίᾳ not admitting of linear measurement by the foot, Plat. Theaet. 147 D, cf. 148 A. 3. in accord with the metre, ap. Bgk. Lyr. p. 452. II. in measure with, proportionable, exactly suitable, λόγοι ἀνδρὶ σ. Isocr. 57 C, cf. 104 D, 260 D; γῆ θηρίοις σ. Strab. 697; σ. πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 625 D, Tim. 67 C. 2. absol. in right measure, in due proportion, symmetrical, opp. to ὑπερβάλλων and ἐλλείπων, often in Plat. and Arist.; τὸ ξ. καὶ καλόν Plat. Phileb. 66 B. 3. generally, fitting, meet, due, ξύμμετρον δ' ἔπος λέγω Aesch. Eum. 531; δένδρον πολυκαρπότερον τοῦ σύμμετρον Plat. Tim. 86 C;—σύμμετρος ὡς κλύειν within fit distance for hearing, Soph. O. T. 84. 4. moderate, πόνοι Isocr. 4 C; ὥστε σύμμετρον .. τὸ πνεῦμα .. ποιεῖν Antiph. Στρατ. 2. 16; σ. στέγη moderate in size, Xen. Oec. 8, 13; δένδρον Plat. Tim. 86 C. III. Adv. —τρως, Isocr. 9 B, etc.; in due time, Eur. Alc. 26; σ. πρὸς τι conveniently, Hipp. Offic. 740; σ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι to be in proportion to .., Xen. Eq. 1, 16; εἰς τι Arist. Mirab. 51; σ. ἔχειν πάχους Plat. Tim. 85 C; τὸ μετὰ νοῦ καὶ τὸ σύμμετρως Nicom. Eil. 1. 36:—Comp. —ότερον, better fitted, τινί Dem. 1409. 22.
 συμμετρότης, ητος, ἡ, = συμμετρία, Galen. 3. 152.
 συμμηκίζομαι, Pass. to be equal in height, τινί Nicet. Ann. 347 D.
 συμμηγία, ἡ, (μήνη) the period when the moon does not shine, Lat. interlunium, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 27.
 συμμηγία, ἡ, the meeting of the thighs, Soran. Obst. 77.
 σύμμηρος, ον, with the thighs closed, μηροὶ σ. Hipp. Art. 837.
 συμμηρύομαι, Dep. to wind together, connect, compose, M. Anton. 8. 23.
 συμμηρύσις, ἡ, a winding together, connexion, M. Anton. 4. 40: so, in Eccl., συμμηρυσμός τῶν λογισμῶν.
 συμμηστῶρ, ορος, ὁ, a fellow-counsellor, Ap. Rh. 1. 228.
 συμμητιόομαι, Dep. to take counsel with or together, Il. 10. 197.
 συμμηχάνομαι, Dep. to help to provide or procure, τὰ ἐπιτήδεά τισι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11; τὰ πρὸς τὸν βίον Muson. ap. Stob. 412. 44. 2. to form plans with, τινί Plut. Alex. 72. II. Pass. to be mechanically adapted, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 25.
 συμμιαίνω, to defile together with, τινί Joseph B. J. 4. 6, 3, LXX (Bar. 3. 10).
 συμμιαιφονέω, to murder together, Heraclit. Ep. p. 58.
 σύμμιγᾶ, Adv. promiscuously with, c. dat., Hdt. 6. 58.
 συμμίγδην, Adv., = foreg., Nic. Th. 677, Manetho, etc.
 συμμίγη, ἡ, = σύμμιξις, Eccl.
 συμμίγης, ἐτ, mixed up together, commingled, promiscuous, βοσκήματα Soph. Tr. 762; φόνος Eur. Rhes. 431; τεύχη Id. Cycl. 226; βοή Ar. Av. 771; ἡχῆ ἀκριτος καὶ σ. Plut. Timol. 27; ἐν συμμιγεί σκιᾷ in a blended shade, formed by trees growing closely together, Plat. Phaedr. 239 C, cf. Plut. Caes. 20; of water, σ. καὶ θολερός Id. 2. 725 E. 2. c. dat. commingled with, μελίσσης νόμασιν .. συμμιγῆ .. θρόμβον milk mixed with honey, Antiph. Ἄφρ. 1. 7; πόνοι .. νέοι παλαιοῖσι συμμιγείς κακοῖς Aesch. Theb. 741, cf. Soph. Fr. 464; ἀνδρὶ καὶ γυναικὶ σ. κακά common to both, Soph. O. T. 1251.
 σύμμιγμα, τό, a commixture, Plut. 2. 922 A, 955 A.
 συμμίγνυμι, Plat., etc.; more rarely —ύω Xen. An. 4. 6, 24, etc.; imper. συμμίγνυ Plat. Phileb. 25 D;—Er., and Ion., pres. συμμίσγω, as always in Hom., Theogn., Hdt., sometimes in Att. (Thuc. 7. 6, Plat. Legg. 678 C, Phileb. 23 C), and in late Prose:—fut. —μίξω: pf. —μέμιχα Polyb. 3. 5, 5:—Med., fut. —μίξομαι, in pass. sense, Theogn. 1245, Bacis ap. Hdt. 8. 77. To mix together, commingle; the Act. first in h. Hom. Merc. 81, though the Pass. occurs in Il. (v. infr.); of two things, both in acc., συμμίσγων μυρίκας καὶ μυρσινοειδέας ὄζους h. Hom. l. c.; βοῶν αὐλῶν ἐπέων τε θέσιν ξυμμίξαι Pind. O. 3. 12, etc.; also c. acc. et dat. rei, τοῦτο .. γάλακτι συμμίσγοντες Hdt. 4. 23; κεδνὰ τοῖς κακοῖσι συμμίξω; Aesch. Ag. 648, cf. Eur. Supp. 222, 224, Plat. Rep. 415 A, etc.; or c. acc. only, ὀργὴν συμμίσγων mixing in, adding, Theogn. 214; συμμίξαντες τὰ στρατόπεδα σ. having combined them, Hdt. 4. 114; ἐς ταῦτ' ῥέεθρον τὸ ὕδωρ συμμίσγοντες Id. 7. 127:—rarely in Med., χρώματα συμμίξασθαι Poll. 7. 128:—Pass., with fut. med. (v. supr.), to be commingled, ὁ γε Πηνεῖφ συμμίσγεται Il. 2. 753; συμμίσγεται τῷ Ἰστροφῷ Hdt. 4. 48; σ. ὕδωρ καὶ πῦρ Theogn. 1245; θαλίασι σ. νέκταρ Sappho 6; οὐρανὸς σ. τῇ γῆ Eur. Cycl. 578; ἀπὸ πλείστων Hipp. Aër. 255; τινί or πρὸς τι Plat. Tim. 83 C, 57 D: to join forces, of two armies, Thuc. 2. 31:—to be formed by combination, opp. to διακρίνομαι, a term used by Anaxag.; ἐξ ἀμοιβῶν συμμιχθεῖς Plat. Phileb. 22 A, cf. 23 C:—metaph., οὐδεὶς [ἔστι] τῷ κακῷ οὐ συνεμίχθη there is none who has not misery as an ingredient in his nature, Hdt. 7. 203; cf. συγκεράννυμι; συμμιγμένους παῖδαν, of Greeks and barbarians, Lys. 194. 16; συμμιγέντων τούτων πάντων when all these things happened together, Hdt. 8. 35. 2. to unite in sexual intercourse, θεοὺς γυναικί, θεὸς ἀνθρώποις h. Hom. Ven. 50, 52, 251; so, λέχος τινὶ συμμ. Ar. Thesm. 891, cf. Eur. Supp. 222, 224:—Pass., συμμιχθῆναι γυναικί Hdt. 4. 114; ξυμμιγῆναι ἀλλήλοισι Plat. Symp. 207 B; ὕταν .. συμμιχθῆτον εἰς ταῦτ' ὄν δύο Eur. Fr. 890. 11; Ἔρωσ ξυνέμιξεν ἅπαντα ξυμμιγνυμένων δ' ἐτέρων ἐτέροις γένετ' οὐρανός Ar. Av. 700. 3. to associate with them, Hdt. 6. 138; ἀνοσίοιαι συμμιγείς mixed up, connected with ungodly men, Aesch. Theb. 611, cf. Eur. Ion. 1017. 4. metaph., τινὰ εὐθαλεῖ τύχῃ to introduce him, make him acquainted with high fortune, Pind. P. 9. 128; χρῆμα δὲ συμμίξῃς μηδενὶ communicate it not to any one, Theogn. 64; κοινόν τι πρῆγμα συμμιξάι τινί to communicate to one a subject of common interest, Hdt. 8. 58; σ. συμβύλαια to form mutual contracts, Plat. Legg. 958 C. II. intr. in Act., in sense like the Pass., to have dealings or intercourse with, to associate or communicate with, κακοῖσι, ἀγαθοῖς

Theogn. 36, 1165, cf. Hdt. 4. 151, etc.; *πονηροῖς ἀνθρώποις* Dem. 885. 8; *σ. πρὸς τινα* to join him, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 7:—generally, to meet for conversation or traffic, Hdt. 2. 64., 4. 151., 6. 23, etc.; *σ. τινι* to talk or converse with, Id. 1. 123, Eur. El. 324, Ar. Eccl. 516, and Xen.; *διὰ λόγων σ. τινι* Plat. Polit. 258 A; *πρὸς τινα* Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 11. 2. of sexual intercourse, Hdt. 2. 64, Plat. Symp. 207 B, Legg. 930 D. 3. in hostile sense, to meet in close fight, come to blows, engage, *τινι* with one, Hdt. 1. 127., 6. 14, Thuc. 1. 49., 7. 6, etc.; also, *συμμ. τῇ ναυμαχίῃ* Hdt. 1. 166; *συμμ. τινι εἰς μάχην* Id. 4. 127, etc.; *σ. ὁμίσει τινί* Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 26; (in full, *σ. χεῖράς τινι* Ib. 2. 1, 11); of ships, Thuc. 2. 84; absol., 8. 104, Xen. An. 4. 6, 24. 4. generally, to meet, *εἰς τόπον* Ib. 6. 3, 24; *πρὸς ἀλλήλους* Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 8; *ἀλλήλους* Diod. 2. 37.

συμμικτέον, verb. Adj. one must commingle, Plat. Phileb. 62 E, Legg. 828 C.

σύμμικτος, *ον*, also *η, ον*, Stob. tit. 17. 29:—commingled, promiscuous, *καρπὸς* Hes. Op. 561; *σύμμικτα* .. *βουκόλων φρουρήματα* Soph. Aj. 53 (for the constr. of *λείας*, v. Herm.); *θηρώμενοι ξύμμικτα μὴ δίκαια καὶ δίκαι' ὁμοῦ* Eur. Fr. 423; *σ. εἶδος*, of the Minotaur, Ib. 383; esp. of irregular troops, *σ. στρατός* Hdt. 7. 55; *ἀνθρωποι, ὄχλος* Thuc. 6. 4, 17; so as opp. to true citizens, Id. 4. 106; *σ. χαλκώματα miscellaneous*, Lys. 154. 22; *χρυσία σ. διάλιθα* C. I. 150 B. 12, ubi v. Böckh; —Adv. *-τως*, Strab. 33. 2. c. dat., *θυσίαι τελεταῖς* ξ. Plat. Legg. 738 C. 3. compounded, *ἐκ γῆς τε καὶ ὕδατος* Id. Tim. 61 B, cf. Legg. 692 A.

συμμιμέομαι, Dep. to join in imitating, Plat. Polit. 274 D.

συμμιμητής, *οῦ, ὅ*, a joint-imitator, Ep. Phil. 3. 17.

συμμιμησκομαι, Pass. to bear in mind along with, τι Dem. 1129. 15.

συμμίνυθω [ν], to decrease with or together, Philostr. 189.

συμμίνυρίζω, to whimper or whine together, Nicet. Eug. 1. 32.

σύμμιξ, *ιγος, ὅ, ἡ*, = *συμμιγῆς*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 285.

σύμμιξις, *εως, ἡ*, a commingling, commixture, *τινος πρὸς τι* Plat. Phileb. 23 D, cf. Polit. 309 B; *τινος καὶ τινος* Id. Soph. 264 B; *ἡ τῶν γάμων* ξ. καὶ *κοινωνία* Id. Legg. 721 A; *ἐκ συμμιξῆως* by commixture, Arist. G. A. 5. 5, 8, cf. Plat. Tim. 60 D. II. intercourse, Plut. Num. 4:—sexual intercourse, Plat. Legg. 839 A.—In Phot. also *συμμιξία, ἡ*.

συμμίσγω, v. sub *συμμίγνυμι*.

συμμίσσω, to join with in hating, *τοῖς φίλοις τοὺς ἐχθροὺς* Polyb. 1. 14, 4.

συμμίσοπνηρέω, to feel common hatred to what is bad, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 36).

συμμημόνευσις, ἡ, concurrent recollection, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 279, P. 3. 108.

συμμημονεύω, to remember at the same time, *τῶν ὁμοίων* Plut. 2. 460 A. II. to mention at the same time, Galen. 12. 155, in Pass.

συμμηστέον, verb. Adj. one must remember at the same time, Eust.

συμμογέω, to toil or weary oneself with, *τινι* Opp. H. 5. 567.

συμμοιράω, fut. *άσω* [α], to impart at the same time:—*τὰ συμμοιραμένα things allotted, destiny*, M. Anton. 2. 5.

συμμοιχεύω, to join in harlotry, Theod. Stud.

σύμμολπος, ον, = *συνωδός*, Eur. Ion 165.

συμμολύω [ν], to defile together with, in Pass., Epiphan. 722 B.

συμμονάξω, to be a monk with or together, Eust. Opusc. 161. 24.

συμμοναρχέω, to reign along with, *τινι* App. Civ. 5. 54.

συμμονή, ἡ, a remaining together, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1054 F, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 72, etc.: a living together, Muson. ap. Stob. 425. 20.

συμμονόομαι, Pass. to be alone with, *τινι* Joseph. A. J. 3. 4, 1, etc.

συμμορία, ἡ, (*μέρος*) properly, a co-partnership or company, a term used at Athens after the census of 377 B.C., when the 1200 wealthiest citizens were divided into 20 *συμμορίαί* or companies, 2 in each tribe (*φυλή*), and each containing 60 members: each *συμμ.* was called on in its turn to discharge extraordinary expenses of war by payment of the property-tax (*εἰσφορά*):—the word first occurs in Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 32; but the chief authority is the speech of Dem. *περὶ τῶν Συμμοριῶν*: cf. *συντέλεια* II, and v. Böckh P. E. 2. 285 sqq., Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. *εἰσφορά*. 2. generally, partnership with, concern in, *τινός* Aristid. 2. 20: absol. *partnership*, C. I. 3065-6; *δειπνεῖν κατὰ σ.* Joseph. A. J. 5. 7, 3. II. the word is used by Dion. H. 4. 18, of the Roman Classes in the constitution of Servius.

συμμοριάρχης and *-αρχος, ὁ*, the president of a *συμμορία*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3. 53; Dem. calls him *ἡγεμὼν συμμορίας*, 565. 12., 836. fin.

συμμοριάω, to be in the same *συμμορία*, Hesych.

συμμορίτης [ι], *ον, ὁ*, a member of a *συμμορία*, Poll. 3. 53, etc.

σύμμορος, ον, like *συντελής*, united for purposes of taxation, *Θηβαῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμοροι αὐτοῖς*, of the minor states of Boeotia, Thuc. 4. 93, cf. Arnold 76.

συμμορφίζω, = *συμμορφίω*, Eccl.

συμμορφόομαι, Pass. to be conformed to, *τινι* Ep. Phil. 3. 10.

σύμμορφος, ον, conformed to, *τινι* Nic. Th. 321, Ep. Phil. 3. 21; *τινος* Ep. Rom. 8. 29: absol. *similar*, Luc. Amor. 39.

συμμόρφωσις, ἡ, conformation, Theod. Stud.

συμμουσουργέω, to sing or play together, Eccl.

συμμοχθέω, to share in toil with, *τινι* Eur. I. T. 690.

σύμμοχος, ον, sharing in toil, Byz.

συμμυέω, to initiate together, Plut. Alex. 2.

συμμυολόγος, ον, one that shuts up his words, Hesych.; and *συμμυολογαγράφω*, to write so as to conceal one's meaning, Eccl.

συμμύσις, εως, ἡ, a closing up, as of the womb, Hipp. 263. 53; *σ. καὶ δίοιξις*, of flowers, Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 3.

συμμύστης, ον, ὁ, one who is initiated with others, Phot. Bibl. 97. 20, Byz.: fem. *σύμμυστις, ιδος, ἡ*, Byz.

συμμύω, fut. *ύσω*, to be shut up, close, be closed, of wounds, *ὄν δ' ἔλκεα*

πάντα μέμυκε II. 24. 420; mostly of the eyelids and lips, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B, Tim. 45 E; and of persons, *κάτω συμμεμυκώς* looking down with closed eyes, Id. Rep. 529 B (hence, to be silent, Polyb. 31. 8, 8):—but also of other openings, of the mouth of the uterus in pregnant women, Hipp. Aph. 1255, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 4, 21.; of pores, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B; of bivalve shell-fish, Epich. 23 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 32; of plants and flowers, Theophr., etc.

συμμωραίνω, to be foolish together, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 394.

σύμμος, Lacon. for *θυμός*, Ahrens D. Dor. p. 66.

συμπάγῃς, ἐς, joined together, compacted, *ὄμοιον πρὸς ὄμοιον* Plat. Tim. 45 C, cf. 46 B, 56 E.

συμπάγια, ἡ, = *σύμπηξις*, Stob. Ecl. 1. 1100; cf. *συμπηγία*.

συμπάθεια, ἡ, fellow-feeling, community of feeling, sympathy, Arist. Probl. 7. in tit., Polyb. 22. 11, 12, Stoic. ap. Plut. 2. 906 E, cf. 119 C, etc.; *τινος πρὸς τινα* Geop. 2. in Music, used of chords which vibrate together, Theo Smyrn. 6. p. 80. II. a legacy, Byz.

συμπάθω, to feel with or together, sympathise with, *συμπαθεῖν δοκεῖ ἀλλήλοις ἡ ψυχὴ καὶ τὸ σῶμα* Arist. Physiogn. 4. 1; ξ. *κεφαλῇ τὰ μέσα* Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4. 2. c. dat. rei, to sympathise in, feel for, *ἀτυχίαις* Isocr. 64 B, cf. Plut. Cleom. 1, Ep. Hebr. 4. 15, etc. 3. absol. to feel sympathy, Plut. Timol. 14; *ἐκ τοῦ παθεῖν γίγνωσκε καὶ τὸ συμπαθεῖν καὶ σοὶ γὰρ ἄλλος συμπαθήσεται παθῶν* (where the fut. med. is used in act. sense) Philem. Incert. 51 b.—Cf. *συμπάσχω*.

συμπάθῃς, ἐς, affected by like feelings, sympathetic, *οὐδεὶς ὁμαίμου συμπαθέστερος φίλος* Plat. Com. Incert. 19; *νεῦρα ἀλλήλοις σ.* Anth. P. 11. 352; *σ. ἐστὶ ὁ ἀκροατῆς τῷ ἄδοντι* Arist. Probl. 19. 40, cf. Pol. 8. 5, 13; *ἡ ψυχὴ τε καὶ τὸ σῶμα συμπαθῆ* Id. Physiogn. 4. 2; absol., *συμπαθέστατον* Id. P. A. 2. 7, 19. 2. exciting sympathy, Dion H. 2. 45. II. Adv. *-θῶς*, sympathetically, *τῇ σελήνῃ* Strab. 173; *σ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα* Joseph. A. J. 7. 10, 5; *συμπαθέστερον ἐρᾶσθαι* Arist. Mirab. 163, cf. Plut. 2. 3 C; *συμπαθέστατα* C. I. (add.) 2167 d.

συμπαθητέον, verb. Adj. one must sympathise, Theod. Stud.

συμπαθητιάω, to feel disposed to sympathise, Nicet. 218 D.

συμπαθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *συμπαθῆς*, Eccl.

συμπαθία, Ion. *-ία, ἡ*, poet. for *συμπάθεια*, Anth. Plan. 143, C. I. 3546. 19.

συμπαθοπρεπῶς, Adv. befitting a compassionate person, Theod. Stud.

συμπαϊανίζω, to sing the paeon with another, *τινί* Dem. 380. 27: generally, to shout out together, Polyb. 2. 29, 6.

συμπαϊγμός, ὁ, collusion, Peyron Pap. Gr. 1. p. 36.

συμπαϊγμων, ον, playing with; as Subst. a playfellow, Nicet. 146 B.

συμπαϊγνία, ἡ, = *συμπαϊγμός*, Gloss.

συμπαϊδᾶγωγέω, to bring up along with, Themist. 124 A, 225 A.

συμπαϊδεύω, to teach together, *τοὺς υἱοὺς* Joseph. A. J. 16. 8, 3:—Pass. to be educated with others, Isocr. 193 B; *μετὰ τινος* Isae. 77. 32; *τινι* Id. 78. 37. 2. to educate at the same time, *εἰς τι* Xen. Occ. 5, 14:—Pass., Polyb. 6. 44, 9.

συμπαίζω, fut. *ξομαι* Luc. D. Deor. 4. 3:—to play or sport with, *ᾧναξ, ᾧ .. Ἔρωσ καὶ Νύμφαι .. συμπαίζουσι*, of Dionysos, Anacr. 2. 4, cf. 13. 4, Soph. O. T. 1109; absol., Hdt. 1. 114; c. acc. cogn., *μετ' ἐμοῦ σύμπαϊζε τὴν ἑορτὴν* keep the feast together with me, Ar. Pax 817.

συμπαϊκτής, ον, ὁ, = *συμπαϊστής*, Anth. P. 5. 214:—fem. *συμπαϊκτρια, ἡ*, Anton. Lib. 21, etc.; *συμπαϊκτεῖρα* Orph. H. 28. 9.

συμπαϊκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *συμπαϊστής*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 14, Anth. P. 6. 154, 162.

συμπαϊσδεν, Dor. for *συμπαϊζειν*, Theocr. 11. 77.

συμπαϊστής, οῦ, ὁ, a playmate, playfellow, Plat. Minos 319 E, Ael. N. A. 14. 28:—fem. *συμπαϊστρία, ἡ*, Ar. Ran. 411.

συμπαϊστωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *foreg.*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 14.

συμπαίω, fut. *-παίησω*, to dash together or against, *πῶλοι μέτωπα* συμπαίουσι .. *ὄχοις* Soph. El. 727. II. intr., *ἐριδος ξυνέπαισε κλύδων* Eur. Hec. 118, ubi v. Pors.

συμπαϊωνίζω, = *συμπαϊανίζω*, Liban. 2. p. 49.

συμπάλαω, to wrestle with, Plut. Alcib. 4, Galen., etc.

συμπάλαμαμαι, Dep. to help in contriving, Synes. 21 C, 148 B.

Συμπανέλληνες, οἱ, all the Hellenes together, C. I. 3833.

συμπᾶνηγυρίζω, to attend a solemn assembly together, Dion. H. Rhet. 2. 5; c. dat. pers., Dion. H. 4. 25, Plut. Demetr. 25, Hdn. 4. 9.

συμπᾶνηγυρίσταί, οἱ, persons who join in keeping festival, Poll. 1. 34.

συμπαννυχίζω, to keep vigil all night, Byz.

συμπᾶνουργέω, to play the knave along with, *τινί* Plut. 2. 64 C.

συμπᾶντως, Adv. on the whole, Eccl.

συμπαραβᾶδίζω, to go along together, Themist. 272 B.

συμπαραβαίνω, to transgress together, Eccl.

συμπαραβάλλω, to compare with or together, Justin. M.

συμπαραβύω, to cram in along with, *τινά τινι* Luc. Merced. 32:—Pass., *ξυμπαρὰβυθῆναι μετὰ τινος* Id. Pisc. 12.

συμπαραγγέλλω, to help in canvassing for an office (v. *παραγγέλλω* 3), *τινί* Dion. H. 10. 58, Plut. Crass. 7.

συμπαραγίγνομαι, Dep. to be ready at the same time, of fruit ripening, Hdt. 4. 199. II. to stand by another, *τινί* Dem. 1369. 17: to come in to assist, Thuc. 2. 82., 6. 92.

συμπαραγράφω, to write beside together, Greg. Nyss.

συμπαραγῶ, fut. *ξω*, to help to lead or draw aside, Hipp. Art. 797. II. to lead alongside, *σ. τὴν πεζὴν σ. παραπλευσάσας ταῖς ναυσὶν* Diod. 14. 59:—Pass. to be cited as a parallel case, Apollon. de Pron. 300 A.

συμπαραδείκνυμι, to shew as an example together, Greg. Nyss.

συμπαραδέχομαι, Dep. to receive at the same time, Eccl.

συμπαραδηλόω, to shew at the same time, incidentally, Strab. 118.

συμπαραδίδωμι, to give up along with, Eumath. p. 258, Procl.

συμπαραζεύγνυμι, to join in together, Eccl.

συμπαράθεω, to run along together, ἄνω καὶ κάτω Dem. 52. 2; περὶ Luc. Hist. Conscr. 45, cf. Plut. Them. 10, etc.

συμπαρ-αθύρω [ῦ], to play together, Nicet. Ann. 282 C.

συμπαραινέω, fut. ἔσω, to join in recommending, χρηστὰ τῇ πόλει ξ. Ar. Ran. 687; καλῶς κακῶς πράσσοντι συμπαραινέσαι Soph. Fr. 14. 2. to join in approving, Ar. Av. 852.

συμπαραινέομαι, Dep. to deprecate together, Apoll. de Constr. 292.

συμπαράϊτιος, ov, jointly the cause, Cyrill.

συμπαρκαθίζω, to make to sit close beside, τινὰ ἐν θρόνῳ Themist. 189 C; so in Med. to make to sit close beside one, Dem. 840. 9. II.

in Med. also to sit close beside, aor. συμπαρκαθέζετο μετὰ τοῦ Μενεξένου Plat. Lys. 207 B.

συμπαρκαλέω, fut. ἔσω, to call upon or exhort together, ἐπὶ συμμαχίαν Plat. Rep. 555 A: to invite at the same time, εἰς τὴν θήραν Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 38; ἦρας π. αἰκίτορας to invite them as . . , Ib. 3. 3, 21; c. inf., π. τινὰ σώσαι Dinarch. 98. 28. II. to ask for at the same

time, τι ἀπὸ τινος Id. Hell. 4. 8, 13.

συμπαρκατακλίνω [ῖ], to make to lie beside, τινὰ τινί Dio C. 60. 18.

συμπαρκαταμίγνυμι, to mix in beside together, Greg. Nyss.

συμπαράκειμαι, Pass. to lie along with or by the side of any one, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 107.

συμπαρκακεύομαι, Dep. to join in exciting, Isocr. 295 D.

συμπαρκακινέω, to stir up at the same time, Byz.

συμπαράκλητος, ὁ, = παράκλητος, Eriphan.

συμπαρ-ακμάζω, to decay along with, τινί Diosc. 2. 211.

συμπαρ-ἀκολουθέω, to follow along or in a parallel line with, keep up with, τινί Plat. Polit. 308 D, etc.; ἡ τύχη σ. τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ Aeschin. 87. 12; ἡ μνήμη σ. τῷ χρόνῳ Isocr. 109 C; σ. τῷ λόγῳ Plat. Polit. 271 C; absol., συμπ. φόβος Xen. Hier. 6, 6.

συμπαρκομίζω, to carry along the coast with one, τὰς ναῦς, of a naval commander, Thuc. 8. 41; and in Pass. of the ships, Ib. 39. II. Med. to assist in conveying, Diod. 3. 21.

συμπαρκακύνω, to bend oneself along with, Luc. Icarom. 25.

συμπαρκαλαμβάνω, to take along with one, take in as an adjunct, κοινωνόν τι σ. Plat. Phaedo 65 A, cf. 84 D, Lach. 179 E; σ. τὴν ἐκτὸς εὐετηρίαν include in their account, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 6; τὰς τῶν προτέρων δόξας Id. de An. 1. 2, 1; σ. τοὺς ἐκτὸς τῆς πολιτείας included in the franchise, Id. Pol. 5. 4, 7:—Pass. to be invited, Anticleid. ap. Ath. 157 F; σ. ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα to be called into counsel, Dion. H. 7. 55.

συμπαρκαληπτέον, verb. Adj. one must take along with, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 4, Ptol. II. —τέος, α, ov, to be taken in also, Id. M. Mor. 2. 11, 1.

συμπαρκαληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to take together, τινος Vol. Herc. 1. 15 A.

συμπαρκαλύω, to unloose together, Byz.

συμπαρκαμένω, to stay along with or among, Hipp. Protrh. 100; c. dat., Thuc. 6. 89; [γυνή] ἀτυχοῦντι συμπαρκαμένειν Menand. Μισογ. 1. 11.

συμπαρκαμετρέω, to measure out together, Eccl.

συμπαρκαμιγνύω, to mix in together, Ar. Pl. 719.

συμπαρκαῖναισκα, aor. —ανάλωσα, to destroy together, Dio C. 47. 39.

συμπαρκανεύω, to express assent also, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 4.

συμπαρκανέω, to swim beside together, τοῖς ἰχθύσι Aristid. 2. 423; so συμπαρκανήχομαι, Luc. Tox. 20.

συμπαρκανομέω, to transgress the laws along with, cited from Joseph.

συμπαρκαπέμπω, to escort along with others, τὴν παραπομπὴν Aeschin. 50. 34; τὸν κῶμον Plut. Alex. 67; τὴν ἄψιν σ. τινί to follow him with one's eyes, Id. Ages. 23.

συμπαρκαπέπηγα, to be fixed beside together, Walz Rhett. 6. 59.

συμπαρκαπίπτω, to befall together, Byz.

συμπαρκαπλέω, to sail along with also, Polyb. 5. 68, 9, Diod., etc.

συμπαρκαπληρωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, expletive, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1.

συμπαρκαπολαύω, to enjoy or feel together, τινός Basil.

συμπαρκαπόλλυμι, to destroy along with:—Pass. and Med. to perish along with or besides, Dem. 396. 7.

συμπαρκαρρέω, to flow beside together, Eccl.

συμπαρκαρσκαίρω, to skip beside together, Byz.

συμπαρκασκευάζω, to assist in getting ready or bringing about, ὁ δαίμων ἡμῖν ταῦτα συμπαρκασκεύασεν Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 81, cf. Dem. 280. 18; σ. τὰ ἔνδον Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 14; πλοῖα Id. An. 5. 1, 10; σ. τὸν ἀγῶνα to help in providing for it, Andoc. 17. 16; σ. τόπον κατὰ τινος Dem. 681. 22; σ. ὄπλιτας ὅπως γέωνται Id. 413. 5:—Med., συμπαρκασκευασάμενος δύναμιν Isocr. 102 D.

συμπαρκασπεύω, to sow beside together, Basil.

συμπαρ-ασπίζω, to assist in battle together, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 227.

συμπαρ-ασπονδέω, to join in breaking a truce, Eust. 479. 31.

συμπαρκαστατέω, to stand by, so as to assist, ἐκόνθ' ἐκόντι Ζηνὶ σ. Aesch. Pr. 218, cf. Ar. Eccl. 15; absol., Ar. Ran. 385.

συμπαρκαστάτης, ov, ὁ, one who stands by to aid, a joint helper or assistant, Soph. Ph. 675, Ar. Pl. 326.

συμπαρκασύρω [ῦ], to drag away together, Vol. Herc. 1. c. 14.

συμπαρκατάξις, ἡ, a meeting in battle, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 633: a desperate struggle, between disease and one's constitution, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

συμπαρκατάσσομαι, Att. —ττομαι, Pass.:—to be set in array with others, fight along with, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 22; μετὰ τινων v. l. Dem. 304. 10, cf. 300. 15; τισι Isocr. 271 A:—the Act. in Theophylact. Ep. 59.

συμπαρκατείνω, to stretch out alongside of, τινί τι Galen. 4. 318:—Pass. to be so stretched out, Basil.

συμπαρκατηρέω, to stand by and watch together, Dem. 204. 20, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 100.

συμπαρκατήρησις, ἡ, joint watching, observation, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 154. συμπαρκατίθημι, to place alongside of, περὶ Polyb. 2. 66, 7:—Med., Phot., etc.

συμπαρκατρέφω, to bring up or keep at the same time, of dogs and other animals, Xen. Oec. 5, 5, cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 1040.

συμπαρκατρέχω, to run alongside with, Plut. Cato Ma. 5, etc.

συμπαρκατροχάζω, = foreg., Plut. 2. 970 B.

συμπαρκαυξομαι, Pass. to grow up together, Basil.

συμπαρκαφέρω, to carry along together with, Ptol. 1. 22, 6:—Pass. to rush along together, Xen. Cyn. 3, 10, Plut. Caes. 34.

συμπαρκαφύλλάσσω, to watch carefully together, Greg. Nyss.

συμπαρκαφύομαι, Pass. to grow together, Themist. 56 A, Phot.

συμπαρκαχωρέω, to give way together, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 360 D.

συμπαρκαεδρεύω, to sit beside together, τοῖς ἀθανάτοις Schol. Luc. D. Deor. 1. 1, Eccl.

συμπαρκαεδρος, ov, sitting beside together, Eccl.

συμπαρκαεῖμι, (εἰμί sum) to be present also or at the same time, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Andoc. 2. 42, Xen. Lac. 2, 2., 12, 3, etc. 2. to stand by, to come to help, τινί Id. Hell. 4. 6, 1; of an advocate, Dem.

749. 16.

συμπαρκαεῖμι, (εἰμί ibo) to go beside also or together, impf. συμπαρκαεῖται, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 28, Aeschin. 42. 37.

συμπαρκαεῖσέρχομαι, Dep. to go in along with, μετὰ τινος Luc. Tim. 28.

συμπαρκαεῖσάγω, to bring in together, Greg. Nyss.

συμπαρκαεῖσφθείρομαι, Pass. to slip in mischievously together, Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 3: cf. φθείρω II.

συμπαρκαεῖκτάσις, ἡ, a comparing, Greg. Naz.

συμπαρκαεῖκτείνω, to stretch out side by side, to compare, τινί τι M. Anton. 7. 30, Eccl.:—Pass. to be coëxtensive with, Galen. 4. 605, Cleomed. pp. 93, 94, etc.: to be compared, τινί Suid. s. v. τὴν κατὰ

σαυτόν.

συμπαρκαεῖκτέον, verb. Adj. one must carry along with, Themist. 275 A.

συμπαρκαεῖπομαι, Dep. to go along with, accompany, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 8, etc.: metaph., τιμὴ συμπαρκαεῖπεται τινί Ib. 2. 1, 23, Hier. 8, 5; ὅσοις σ. τις χάρις Plat. Legg. 667 E; αἱ σ. ἄσμαί Arist. Probl. 12. 4.

συμπαρκαεῖρπω, to creep along together, Byz.

συμπαρκαεῖρχομαι, Dep. to pass by together, Philo 2. 513; c. acc., Greg. Nyss.

συμπαρκαεῖρνος, ov, = πάρεννος, Manass. Am. 2. 16, Tzetz.

συμπαρκαεῖρω, to assist in causing, φόβον τινί Xen. An. 7. 4, 19; in procuring, ἀσφάλειάν τινί Ib. 7. 6, 30; in Med., σ. εὐκλειαν Id. Symp. 8, 43.

συμπαρκαεῖρομαι, to console together, τινά Eccl.

συμπαρκαεῖρω, to be present together with, accompany, τῷ αἰσθητῷ τὸ αἰσθανόμενον σ. Plut. 2. 1024 C, cf. 1032 B.

συμπαρκαεῖρνος, ἡ, a fellow-maiden, Ael. V. H. 12. 1.

συμπαρκαεῖρνεύω, to ride along with, τινί Dio C. 63. 2.

συμπαρκαεῖρπταμαι, Dep. to fly along with, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 6.

συμπαρκαεῖρπημι, to place by one's side together, τῷ δ' (sc. Εὐάδω) . . Ἐλευθῷ συμπαρκαεῖρπηται τε Μοίρας Pind. O. 6. 72: to express also, Apoll.

de Constr. 234. II. Pass., c. aor. et pf. act., to stand beside so as to assist, τινί Soph. O. C. 1340, C. I. 2056. 8; ἅπαντι δαίμων ἀνδρὶ συμπαρκαεῖρπηται εὐθὺς γενομένῳ Menand. Incert. 18.

συμπαρκαεῖρομαι, to travel beside together, Greg. Nyss.

συμπαρκαεῖρικός, to be a sojourner together, Greg. Naz.

συμπαρκαεῖρικός, ov, dwelling beside together, Eupol. Kol. 26.

συμπαρκαεῖρομαι, Dep. to have past by together, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 201, 202.

συμπαρκαεῖρσθαίνω, to slip past together with, τινί Plut. 2. 699 A.

συμπαρκαεῖρστέω, = συμπαρκαεῖρομαι, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 24: of things, to accompany, σ. πάση ἡλικίᾳ τὸ κάλλος Id. Symp. 4, 17; φόβος σ. τινί Id.

Cyr. 8. 7, 7; ὁσμὴ Id. Oec. 4, 4.

συμπαρκαεῖρσύνω, to provoke along with or together, τινά Plut. 2. 859 F, etc.; τινὰ εἰς τι Xen. Oec. 6, 10.

συμπαρκαεῖρσώω, to urge on along with or together, Plut. Cic. 3; πρὸς τι Arist. M. Mor. 2. 10, 3.

συμπαρκαεῖρσύνω, = foreg., Schol. Soph. El. 301.

συμπαρκαεῖρσύνω, to carry beside together, Eccl., Byz.

συμπαρκαεῖρσύνω, Pass. to exist together with, τινί Eccl.

σύμπασις, σύμπασις, σύμπασις, Att. ξύμπασις (ξύμπασις in Od. 7. 214., 14. 195, though the metre does not require it):—all together, all at once, all in a body, mostly (in Hom. always) in pl.; νῆας Ἀχαιῶν σύμπασις Il. 1. 241, etc.; σύμπασις δ' ὑμῖν, opp. to εἰς ἕκαστος, Solon 10. 8, cf. Hdt. 6. 128; ξύμπασις τ' εἰπὼν Aesch. Fr. 281; ξ. ἡμέραι Antipho 146.

30; ξ. τε θεῶν καὶ ἀνθρώπων Plat. Symp. 197 E; in Att., the Art. is usually added in the case of Numerals, πέντ' ἦσαν αἱ ξύμπασις Soph.

O. T. 752, cf. Xen. An. 1. 2, 9, Plat. Prot. 317 C; but also without Art., ξ. ἐγένοντο τετρακισχίλιοι Thuc. 1. 107. II. in sing. with collective

nouns, the whole, ὁ σ. στρατός Hdt. 7. 82; στρατός σ. Soph. Ph. 387; στρατῷ σ. Id. Aj. 1055; τῷ σ. στρατῷ Id. Ph. 1257; ξ. λαός Ib. 1243;

ξύμπασις πόλις the state as a whole, Thuc. 2. 60., 3. 62; so, σ. ἡ πόλις Plat. Rep. 423 D, al.; also with some other Nouns, χρόνῳ σύμπασις Pind. O. 6. 94; αἰῶνα τὸν ξύμπασις Eur. Hec. 757; ἡ ξ. (sc. γῆ) Soph.

Fr. 360, Ar. Nub. 204; ξ. γνώμη the general scope (of a speech), Thuc. 1. 22; σ. ἡ ὁδός Xen. An. 7. 8, 25; σ. ἀρετή, σ. πονηρία Plat. Legg. 630 B, Gorg. 477 C; σ. ἀριθμός Id. Rep. 525 A, etc.;—but, in Arithm., ὁ

ξύμπασις the sum.—For the Att. position of the Art., v. πᾶσις B. 2. τὸ

ξύμπασις the whole together, the sum of the matter, Hdt. 7. 143; τὸ ξύμπασις εἰπεῖν Thuc. 7. 49, cf. Aesch. Fr. 281. 3; the universe, Isocr. 223 E;

the whole, opp. to τὸ μέρος, Plat. Phaedr. 246 C, Arist. Top. 5. 5, 9. b. τὸ

ξύμπασις, as Adv. altogether, on the whole, in general, Thuc. 4. 63, Isocr. 18 B, etc.; so, ξύμπασις Plat. Legg. 679 E.—Cf. συνάσις.

σύμπασμα, τό, powder for sprinkling, Cael. Anr. Chron. 3. 5, 7.
 συμπάσσω, to besprinkle, bespatter, bestrew, Plut. 2. 89 D, 638 E.
 συμπασχάξω, to keep the Paschal feast together, Basil.
 συμπάσχω, to suffer together, be affected by the same thing, οἱ ταῦς χασ-
 μωμένοις . . ὀρώντες ταῦτόν τοῦτα ξ. Plat. Charm. 169 C. II. c.
 dat. to sympathise with, ἀλλήλαις Arist. An. Pr. 2. 27, 9; ταῖς τῆς ψυχῆς
 παθήμασι τὸ σῶμα σ. Id. Physiogn. 1, 2; τοῖς ἀναπνευστικαῖς ὀργανοῖς
 τὸ ἦπαρ σ. Galen. ad Hipp. Aph. 6. 16. III. to have a fellow-
 feeling, sympathise, to feel sympathy, Plat. Rep. 605 D, Antiph. Διδ. 5.—
 Cf. συμπαθέω.
 συμπᾶτάγέω, to strike together, clap, χεῖρες σ. Sext. Emp. M. 6. 20;
 v. συμπλαταγέω.
 συμπᾶτάσσω, to strike along with or together, Eur. Supp. 699.
 συμπᾶτέω, to tread together, tread, as clothes in washing, Cratin. Incert.
 116: to trample under foot, γέννημα φρύου Babr. 28. 1; σταφυλάς
 Geop. 8. 23, 1; metaph., σ. κόσμαν Clearch. ap. Ath. 681 C:—Pass. to be
 trampled under foot, as by horses, Aeschin. 77. 10, Polyb. 1. 34, 7, etc.
 συμπᾶτήρ, ερας, ὁ, a joint-father, Eccl.
 συμπᾶτησις, ἡ, a treading under foot, βοτρώων Eccl.
 συμπατριώτης, ὁ, a fellow-countryman, Lat. concivis, Archipp. Incert. 5.
 συμπαύσμαι, Pass. to cease together with, τινι Galen. 4. 59.
 συμπαχύνω, to make thick together, Hipp. 510. 11, Dem. Phal. § 158.
 συμπεδάω, to bind together, bind hand and foot, Onosand. Strat. 11,
 Nicet., etc.; Pass., Plut. 2. 924 F:—metaph. of frost, τα βενυμβ, Xen. An.
 4. 4, 11 (but συνεπῶδισεν is the better reading).
 συμπεῖθω, to join or assist in persuading, absol., Plat. Legg. 720 D,
 Lycurg. 162. 2; c. acc. rei, τὰ μὲν συμπεῖθων, τὰ δὲ βιαζόμενος Xen.
 Mem. 2. 4, 6; σ. τάναντία Dion. H. 6. 49:—c. acc. pers. et inf., σ.
 πολλοὺς ὁμογνωμονεῖν Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 24, cf. Aeschin. 73. 40; σ. τινά
 Plut. Camill. 23;—also, σ. τοῦ μὴ ἀθυμεῖν to help in persuading against
 despair, Thuc. 7. 21:—Pass. to allow oneself to be persuaded at the same
 time, Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 13; ποιεῖν τι Ib. 4. 11, 19, Polyb. 17. 13, 4; τι
 to a thing, Aeschin. 64. 1; absol., Demetr. Incert. 2; συμπεπεισμένοι
 καθ' ἡμῶν Luc. Jup. Trag. 45.
 συμπεινάω, to be hungry together, Clementin. 13. 18.
 σύμπερος, ον, acquainted with, Lat. expertus rei, c. dat., Pind. N. 7. 15.
 συμπεῖρω, to pierce through together, Q. Sm. 1. 612, Plut. Camill. 41.
 συμπέμπω, to send or despatch along with or at the same time, ἕμγον
 Pind. 1. 5 (4). fin.; ὁπάνας Aesch. Supp. 493; c. dat. pers., νηνίας καὶ
 κύνας σ. ἡμῖν Hdt. 1. 36; τοῖσι παισὶ φίλακων Id. 8. 104, cf. 5. 80; ἀγω-
 γοὺς τινι Thuc. 2. 12; τινὰ σὺν τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 7, cf. Hell. 1. 4,
 21. 2. to help in conducting, τὴν πομπήν Isae. 61. 17, Lys. 137. 23.
 συμπένης, ὁ, ἡ, a companion in poverty, Greg. Naz.
 συμπενθέρα, ἡ, a step-mother, and συμπενθέρας, ὁ, a step-father, Byz.:
 —συμπενθερία, ἡ, Byz. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 173.
 συμπενθέω, trans. to join in mourning for a thing, τι Isocr. 176 C,
 Lycurg. 153. 23. II. intr. to mourn together, τινι with one, Aesch.
 Cho. 199; absol., Eur. H. F. 1390, Dem. 1399. 29.
 συμπέναμαι, Dep. to be poor along with another in a thing, τινί τινος
 Plat. Meno 71 B.
 σύμπεντε, five together, by fives, Hyperid. ap. Harp. 172. 12.
 συμπεπαίναμαι, Pass. to come to a head, Hipp. 1165 B, Oribas.
 συμπεπλεγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. complicatedly, Galen. 19. 489,
 Athanas.
 συμπεπνιγμένως, Adv. pf. part. pass. like one strangled, Psell.
 συμπεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, promoting digestion, digestive, Galen. 14. 694, 764.
 συμπεραίνω, to join or assist in accomplishing, τι Eur. Med. 886, Isocr.
 76 C:—Med., συμπεραίνεσθαι τινι ἐχθρῶν to join fully in enmity with
 another, Dem. 281. 27; σ. ἀπέραντα Luc. Philaps. 9:—Pass. to be ac-
 complished simultaneously, τὰ συμπερανθέντα τάχη (?). II. to decide
 or conclude absolutely, σ. φραντίδα to make up one's mind, Eur. Med.
 341; σ. καὶ κλώθειν ἐκάστω τὰ οἰκεία Arist. Mund. 7, 4; κλήθρα μαχλαῖς
 σ. to make the doors doubly sure by bars, Eur. Or. 1551:—Pass. to be
 quite finished, Plat. Tim. 39 D, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 30. 2. in Logic,
 Med. συμπεραίνεσθαι to conclude syllogistically, draw conclusions, Arist.
 An. Pr. 2. 5, 1, Eth. N. 1. 3, 4:—Pass. to be so concluded, to be conclu-
 sive, Id. Phys. 1. 3, 4; τὸ συμπερανθέν the conclusion drawn, Id. Eth.
 N. 7. 2, 8; ἔστιν συμπεπερασμένον Id. An. Pr. 1. 25, 3; σ. τι κατὰ τινος
 Ib. 2. 19, 2. III. intr. in Act. to extend equally far, Id.
 II. A. 5. 5, 7.
 συμπεραῖώω, to conclude along with or together, τὴν διάνοιαν Dem.
 Phal. § 2, cf. Stob. 1. 108. 74:—Pass. to be concluded together, Philo 2.
 374, etc.; εἰς τι Clem. Al. 452; ἐν τινι Phot.
 συμπεραῖωσις, ἡ, a common ending, τοῦ βίου Clem. Al. 623.
 συμπεραίνωσις, ἡ, σ. concluding, Eus. D. E. 419 C.
 συμπεραντέον, verb. Adj. one must conclude, Galen. 5. 66.
 συμπεραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, tending to a conclusion, Phot. Bibl. 154. 15.
 Adv. —κῶς, conclusively, λέγειν Arist. Soph. Elench. 15, 11.
 συμπεράσμα, τό, a finishing, end, Ocell. Luc. 1. 3, Eust., etc. II.
 in Logic, the conclusion in a syllogism, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 8, 3., 1. 25, 2 sq.,
 Top. 8. 1, 3, al. 2. the subject of the conclusion, Id. An. Pr. 2. 1, 4.
 συμπερασματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the conclusion, conclusive, Schol. Eur.
 Hec. 511. Adv. —κῶς, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 2.
 συμπερασμός, ὁ, = συμπεράσμα, Artemid. 3. 58.
 συμπεραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = συμπεραντικός (q. v.), Greg. Nyss.
 συμπερατῶ, = συμπεραίνω, Byz.
 συμπεράω, to bring together, unite, Plotin. de Pulchr. p. 134 Creuz.
 συμπερῶ, to destroy with or together, Eur. Hel. 106, in tmesi.
 συμπεριάγω, to carry about along with or together, Xen. Oec. 8, 12:—
 Pass. to be so carried, to go round with or together, Id. Cyr. 4. 3, 1, Arist.

Meteor. 1. 7, 3; τῇ στρατίᾳ Arr. An. 4. 14:—Med. to lead about with
 oneself, Xen. Hier. 2, 8, Dio C., etc.
 συμπεριᾶγωγός, ὁ, ἡ, an assistant in converting others, Plat. Rep. 533 D.
 συμπεριαίρω, to help in taking away from all around, Theod. Stud.
 συμπεριακαλουθέω, to follow all about together, Jo. Chrys.
 συμπεριβάλλω, to cover all round together, Galen. 14. 402.
 συμπεριβαμβέω, to buzz about together, Themist. 233 A.
 συμπεριγίγνομαι, Dep. to surpass along with or together, Hesych.
 συμπεριγράφω, to circumscribe or cancel together with, τί τινι Sext.
 Emp. P. 1. 14, Clem. Al. 927, etc.
 συμπεριδινέσμαι, Pass. to be whirled round with or together, Tim.
 Loctr. 96 D, Phot.:—so συμπεριδανέσμαι, Cass. Probl. 60.
 συμπεριειλέω, to wrap round also, Oribas. 170 Mai.
 συμπεριειλημμένως, Adv. comprehensively, Epiphan. 987 A.
 συμπερίεμι, (εἶμι ibo) to go round with, τινι Xen. Cyn. 10, 4.
 συμπεριέλκω, to drag about together, Plut. 2. 190 B, Galen. 19. 276.
 συμπεριενεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must accommodate oneself to, τινί
 Sacrat. ap. Stob. 456. 50.
 συμπεριέρχομαι, Dep. to go round together, τὰς Ἄλπειν App. Civ. 5.
 20; σ. τινι to go round with . . , Cleomed. p. 74.
 συμπεριέχω, to embrace in the same circuit, Dion. H. 3. 43, in Pass.
 συμπεριζώννυμαι, Med. to gird round oneself, gird oneself with, Ath.
 551 D.
 συμπεριθέω, to run about with, M. Anton. 7. 47; ἄνω καὶ κάτω Luc.
 Merc. Cand. 24.
 συμπερίπταμαι, Dep. to fly about with, τινι Zozim. 1. 57.
 συμπερίσταμαι, Pass. to stand round together, Eccl.
 συμπερικινέω, to move round together, Cass. Probl. 27.
 συμπερικλέω, to include together, Schol. Luc. Anach. 17, Tzetz., etc.
 συμπερικλῶθω, to spin together, τὰ λυπρά Nicet. Eug.
 συμπεριλαμβάνω, to embrace, enclose or include together, [ταῖς νεύραις]
 τὰ ὀστά καὶ τὸν μυελόν Plat. Tim. 74 D; τὰ φά Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 5;
 πολλὴν ἀναθυμίασιν Id. Meteor. 2. 3, 25:—Pass., Plat. Tim. 83 D. 2.
 to embrace or comprehend at once, τὰ γένη Ib. 58 A: to comprehend in
 a treaty with others, ἐν ταῖς συνθήκαις Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 9, cf.
 Decret. ap. eund. 235. 16: to embrace in the same history, τι Polyb. 8.
 13, 4, Diad., etc.:—Pass., συμπεριελήφθαι Arist. Top. 6. 4, 13. II.
 Med. to take part in together, τινος Luc. Dom. 4.
 συμπεριληπτέαν, verb. Adj. one must also embrace, cited from Theophr.
 συμπεριληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, comprehensive, Epiphan.
 συμπερινήχω, to swim round together, Eccl.
 συμπεριναέω, to consider well with or together, M. Anton. 8. 36.
 συμπερινοστέω, to go round together with, follow along with, τινι Luc.
 Tox. 56, etc.; σ. τῇ σκιᾷ ἢ γῆ Cleomed. p. 60; σ. ἡμῖν ὁ λόγος Paus.
 5. 14, 10.
 συμπερινοδεύω, to come round together with, ἀμπώτεισ σ. τῇ σελήνῃ
 Arist. Mund. 4, 35. II. to travel round and describe together,
 Strab. 785, 821.
 συμπεριπατέω, to walk round or about with, τινι Plat. Prot. 314 E,
 Menand. Διδυμ. 1: absol., τοὺς συμπεριπατοῦντας their companions in
 walking round, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 6.
 συμπεριπλέκω, to plait round with, encompass with, Aquila V. T.:—
 Pass. to have intercourse with, γυναίφ Eccl.
 συμπεριπέτομαι, Dep. to fly about with, Themist. 233 A.
 συμπεριπίπτω, to fall about together, Hypsaenus ap. Stob. 505. 50.
 συμπεριπλανάσμαι, Pass. to wander about together, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 167.
 συμπεριπλέω, to sail about with, τινι App. Civ. 5. 96, Vita Ham. 8.
 συμπεριπλακή, ἡ, inter-connexion, τῶν πραγμάτων Luc. Hist. Conscr. 55.
 συμπεριπαιέω, to help in procuring, τὴν ἀρχὴν τινι Polyb. 3. 49, 9, cf.
 Diod. 11. 81.
 συμπεριπολέω, to go round together, accompany, Philo 1. 16, Plut. 2.
 745 E, etc.:—Subst. συμπεριπόλησις, ἡ, Procl. ad Plat. Alc. p. 138.
 συμπερίπολος, αν, going round together, Πάν C. 1. 1728, Themist.
 συμπεριπτύσσονται, Med. to embrace together, Basil.
 συμπερισκοπέω, to examine together, Theod. Prodr.
 συμπερισπάω, to circumflex the ultima also, Apollon. Constr. 329, E. M.
 συμπεριστέλλω, to help in cloaking, ἀμαρτίας Polyb. 10. 25, 9.
 συμπεριστρέφομαι, Pass. to revolve along with, τῷ αὐρανῷ σ., of the
 fixed stars, Arist. Mund. 2, 7; τὸ πῦρ τῇ δίνῃ Plut. 2. 927 D.
 συμπερισύρω [ῦ], to drag round together, Greg. Nyss.
 συμπερισφίγγω, to bind tight round together, Theod. Prodr.
 συμπεριτείνω, to stretch round together, Greg. Nyss.
 συμπεριτειχίζω, to help in walling round, Plut. Timol. 9.
 συμπεριτέμνω, to circumcise together, Byz.
 συμπεριτίθημι, to put round together, π. αὐτῷ δόξαν to get honour for
 himself at the same time, Plut. Nic. 5.
 συμπεριτρέπω, to overthrow together with, ἐαυτὴν τινι Sext. Emp. P.
 2. 188, cf. 193, etc.
 συμπεριτρέχω, to run round together, Luc. Dem. Encom. 37.
 συμπεριτυγχάνω, to fall in with at the same time, τινί Ael. V. H. 3. 44,
 and v. l. Xen. An. 7. 8, 22.
 συμπεριφαντάζομαι, Med. to form conceptions of also, M. Anton. 10. 38.
 συμπεριφέρω, to carry round along with or together, Plat. Rep. 404 C,
 Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 22. II. Pass. to be carried round together,
 Plat. Rep. 617 B; συμπεριφέρεσθαι περιφανάν Id. Phaedr. 248 A; τινι
 with one, Diog. Ap. ap. Diog. L. 9. 53; τὰ ἀπλανῆ συμπεριφέρεται τῷ
 οὐρανῷ Diog. L. 7. 144. 2. συμπεριφέρεσθαι τινι to go about with
 one, to have intercourse with one, live in his society, Polyb. 2. 17, 12, cf.
 Wyt. Plut. 2. 124 B, Ath. 548 A; of intercourse with a woman, Diod.
 17. 77. 3. of circumstances, to accommodate or adapt oneself to, τοῖς

καιροῖς σ. πρὸς τὸ κράτιστον Aeschin. 50. 17; τοῖς πράγμασιν ἐλαφρῶς καὶ μετρίως Plut. 2. 468 E; absol. to shew indulgence, C. I. 2058 A. 31, 79 and B. 69., 2356, v. Böckh p. 124; cf. συμπερινεκτέον, συμπεριφορά 2.

4. of things, to understand and follow them, be well acquainted with, τοῖς λεγομένοις, τοῖς παραγγελλομένοις Polyb. 3. 10, 2., 10. 21, 9. συμπεριφθείρομαι, Pass. to go about with any one to one's own ruin, Luc. Pseudol. 18, Ath. 289 C; cf. φθείρω II.

συμπεριφορά, ἡ, intercourse, companionship, society, Polyb. 5. 26, 15, etc.; also, like συνουσία, sexual intercourse, Diod. 3. 64:—reveiry, debauch, Wytt. Plut. 2. 124 B.

2. an accommodating temper, indulgence, complaisance, Polyb. 1. 72, 2, cf. 24. 2, 10; σ. ποιέσθαι χρημάτων to be indulgent in demanding repayment, C. I. 2335. 14.

συμπεριφόρητος, ον, accommodating, complaisant, Apollon. Lex. 146.

συμπεριφράσσω, to fence all round or together, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 16.

συμπεριφύομαι, Pass. to grow together all round, Oribas.

συμπεριχέω, to pour all round together, Eccl.

συμπεριχορεύω, to dance round together, Byz.

συμπερονάω, to pin together, χείρας θυρεοῖς συμπεπερονημένας Plut. Crass. 25, cf. Themist. 253 A.

συμπέσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -πέσω. To soften by heat, to mature, ripen, work up, prepare, Lat. concoquo, ὑμαλῦναι καὶ συμπέσαι Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 17; ἡ γῆ σ. τῇ θερμότητι Id. G. A. 3. 2, 16, cf. 11, etc.: to hatch eggs, Id. H. A. 5. 17, 7, cf. 6. 2, 22., 9. 40, 23, G. A. 3. 2, al.; —Pass., Id. P. A. 4. 3, 5; of food, to be digested, Id. Meteor. 4. 2, 3.

συμπετάννυμι, to spread out with or together, Aen. Tact. 37. fin.

συμπέτομαι, Dep. to fly with or together, Luc. Musc. Enc. 6, Ael. N. A. 2. 48.

συμπεφορημένως, Adv. closely pressed together, Gloss.

συμπεφυρμένως, Adv. confusedly, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 345, 347.

σύμπεψις, ἡ, digestion, Galen. 2. 12, Alex. Trall.

συμπηγία, ἡ, = συμπαγία, Galen. 8. 129, Oribas.

σύμπηγμα, τό, something put together, Apollod. Pol. 28 C.

συμπήγγυμι and -ύω: fut. -πήξω. To put together, construct, frame,

τάφον Eur. Supp. 938; ψεύσαν λόγον Pind. N. 5. 53; στέγασμα Plat. Tim. 73 D; σύριγγα Theocr. 8. 23, etc.; σ. τὴν οὐαίαν ἐκ . . , Plut. 2. 1118 D:—Med. to construct for oneself, σ. δίφρον Critias I. 10, cf. Luc. D. Deor. 25. 3, Amor. 53.

2. Pass., with pf. 2 συμπέπηγα, to be compounded, Anaxag. 4, cf. Plat. Tim. 46 B; of the human frame, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16.

II. to make solid, congeal, condense, Il. 5. 902 (v. sub ἐπέγω III. 2); σ. τὸ σῶμα Arist. Respir. 4, 8, cf. Plat. Tim. 85 D:

—Pass., with pf. 2, to become solid, to be condensed, Ib. 59 E, 81 B, 91 A, etc.: of calculi in the bladder, Hipp. Aër. 286.

συμπήδημα, τό, a leap taken with or together, Hesych. s. v. σύναλμα.

σύμπηκτος, ον, put together, constructed, framed, οἰκήματα σ. ἐξ ἀνθερίκων Hdt. 4. 190; πλαίσια ξ. compact, Ar. Ran. 800 (v. l. ξύμπτυκτα; contrariwise συμπηκτόν is v. l. for συμπτυκτόν in Diphil. Incert. 7).

2. curdled, σ. γάλα Philox. 2. 37.

συμπήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Theognost. Can. 40. 23.

σύμπηξις, ἡ, a putting together, constructing, framing, ξύλων Hdn. 4. 2; σύγκρασις καὶ σ. Plut. 2. 433 D, cf. 95 B.

2. condensation, coagulation, γόνου Hipp. Aër. 292; τοῦ ὑγροῦ Arist. Mund. 4, 7, cf. Plant. 2. 1, 2.

συμπήσσω, later form for -πήγγυμι, Diosc. 4. 9.

συμπιέζω, to press or squeeze together, to grasp closely, τὰς τρίχας Plat. Phaedo 89 B; τι ταῖς χερσὶ Id. Soph. 247 C; σ. τὸ στόμα Ephipp. Ἐμπ. 1. 3; σ. χεῖλεα χεῖλεσι Anth. P. 5. 128; τὸ ἐλάττων σ. τὸ πλεόν Arist. Probl. 21. 26:—Pass. to be squeezed up, opp. to διέλκεσθαι, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 7; σ. τὰς ἀκοάς Arist. Probl. 11. 44; ἡ κοιλία σ. ταῖς πλευραῖς Ib. 34. 11; συμπιασθῆναι, of the body, to be pinched in, to grow lean, Hipp. 1228. 5; of an army, συνεπιέζετο τὰ μέτα Dio C. 36. 32.

συμπιέσις, ἡ, compression, Plat. Crat. 427 A.

συμπιέσμα, τό, that which is pressed together, a sheaf, Eust. 1162. 26.

συμπιέσμός, ὁ, = συμπίεσις, Arist. Plant. 2. 1, 11, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 82.

συμπιλῶ, to force together like felt: generally, to compress, Plat. Tim. 45 B; and more often in Pass., Ib. 49 C, Polit. 281 A; θριξ̄ ξυνεπιλήθη was matted together, Id. Tim. 76 C; κύμη αὐχμηρὰ καὶ συμπεπιλημένη Luc. Tox. 30; τὸ αὐτὸ μέγεθος οὐ δοκεῖ συμπιληθὲν γίνεσθαι βαρύτερον Arist. Cael. 3; ἀναπνοαὶ συμπεπιλημένοι, of Vesuvius, Dio C. 66. 21; παρφύρα ἄκρατος συμπεπ. Plut. Demetr. 41.

συμπίλησις, ἡ, compression, τῆς ὑγρότητος Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 12, cf. Poll. 7. 171:—συμπίλημα, τό, Boisson. Anecd. 2. 446:—συμπιλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to compress or close, τῶν πόρων Tim. Locr. 100 F.

συμπιλῶ, = συμπιλέω, Schol. Od. 21. 122.

συμπίνω[ι], fut. -πίομαι: to drink together (cf. συμπόσιον), μετὰ τινος Hdt. 2. 121, 4, Ar. Ach. 277; παρά τινι Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 28; σ. ἀλλήλους εἰς μέθην Plat. Minos 320 A; absol., κᾶτά τις εἶπεν τῶν ξυμπινόντων Pherecr. Χείρ. 3. 5; συμπίεσθε, ἡ οὐ; will you . . ? Plat. Symp. 213 A; συμπιεῖν δεινός Aeschin. 34. 42, etc.

συμπιπράσκω, to sell with or together, Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 4, in Pass.

συμπιπρημι, to set fire to or burn along with, Theod. Prodr. p. 5.

συμπίπτω, Ion. imperf. συμπίπτεσκον Emped. 311; fut. -πεσοῦμαι: pf. -πέπτωκα. To fall together, meet violently, Lat. concurrere, of winds, σὺν δ' Εὐρὸς τε Νότος τε πέσον Od. 5. 295; of two champions beginning to fight, to fall to, fight hand to hand, σὺν β' ἐπεσον Il. 7. 256., 21. 387; opp. to distant fighting, αἰχμησὶ καὶ ἐγχειριδίαισι Hdt. 1. 214, cf. 5. 112, Pind. I. 4. 86 (3. 69); σ. ἐς νεῖκεα Hdt. 3. 120., 9. 55; c. dat. pers., ξυμπεσῶν μόνος μόνους Soph. Aj. 467; εἰς ἀγῶνα τῶδε συμπεσῶν Id. Tr. 20; σ. τοῖς πολεμοῖσι Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 11; εἰς μάχην Diod. 3. 35; σ. ἀντίοι τινί Polyb. 3. 51, 5; συμπεσύντες μάχεσθαι Luc. Tox. 36:—of ships, λάβρω κλύδωνι σ. Eur. I. T. 1393; ξυμπεσοῦσης νηὶ νεῦς

Thuc. 7. 63; ξ. πρὸς ἀλλήλας τὰς ναῦς Id. 2. 84.

2. generally, to fall in with, meet with, esp. with accidents, misfortunes, c. dat. rei, ἀσπίτησι Hdt. 3. 52; φόνῳ Soph. O. T. 113; κακοῖς τοῖσδε Id. Aj. 429.

II. also of accidents, ailments, events, to fall upon, happen to, τοῖσιν αὐτουργία ξυμπέσωσι μάταιαι Aesch. Eum. 336; καιρὸς ξ. τινί Isocr. 9 A; νοσήματα, ἀσθένεια σ. τινί Plat. Tim. 17 A, 82 C; πάθη Dem. 805. 24; σ. τι ἐς τινος Hdt. 7. 137; φιλία σ. πρὸς τινος Plat. Legg. 698 C.

2. absol. to happen or fall out at the same time, concur, τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρης συμπεσοῦσης τοῦ τε ἐν Πλαταιῆσι καὶ τοῦ ἐν Μυκάλη . . τρώματος since the day on which both happened chanced to be the same, Hdt. 9. 100; ξυμπεσόντων καιρῶν Lys. 154. 11; τῶν κακῶν τῶν σ. Philem. Incert. 16. 4.

3. c. part., like τυγχάνω, καὶ τότε ἕτερον συνέπεσε γενόμενον Hdt. 9. 101; σ. ἐοῦσα ξίρις Id. 1. 82; Ἄριστα γόρη συνέπιπτε . . ταῦτα συνελθόντα Id. 5. 36; but the part. is sometimes omitted, ἐὰν ἴσοι συμπέσωσιν (sc. ὕντες) Arist. Pol. 6. 3, 6.

4. more often impers., συμπίπτει, συνέπιπτε, συνέπεσε, it happened, fell out, came to pass, foll. by inf., Hdt. 1. 139; by ὥστε c. inf., 8. 15, 132, 141; ξυπέπεσεν εἰς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης ὥστε . . matters came to such a pass that . . , Thuc. 1. 49; or c. acc. et inf., συνέπιπτε [αὐτὸν] ἀπίχθαι Hdt. 5. 35, cf. Thuc. 4. 68, etc.; c. dat. et inf., ὅσαις ἀν συμπέση . . ἐμέσαι Arist. H. A. 7. 11, 3; ὅταν ἀτυχεῖν σοι συμπέση Philippid. Φιλαδ. 1:—absol., ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου, ἀπὸ τύχης, διὰ τύχην σ. Arist. Cael. 2. 8, 5, Rhet. 2. 7, 5, Pol. 2. 9, 2:—τὰ συμπίπτοντα one's lot or fortune, Eur. Fr. 576, cf. Isocr. 22 A; πρὸς τὸ συμπίπτον διατάττων Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 16; so, τὸ συμπέσον Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 17.

III. to coincide, agree or be in accordance with, σ. τοῦτοιςι τόνδε τὸν λόγον Hdt. 7. 151; ὥστε σ. τὸ πάθος τῷ χρηστηρίῳ turned out in accordance with it, Id. 6. 18; absol. to agree exactly, Id. 2. 49; εἰς ταῦτὸν σ. to agree in one, Plat. Theaet. 160 D, Rep. 473 D, etc.; ἐμοὶ σὺν συμπέτωκας ἐς ταῦτὸν λόγου have come to exactly the same point with me, Eur. Tro. 1036.

IV. to fall together, i. e. fall in, esp. of a house, Lat. concidere, συμπ. στέγη Id. H. F. 905; πόλις ὑπὸ σεισμῷ ξυμπεπτωκυῖα Thuc. 8. 41; ἡ οἰκία σ. Xen. An. 5. 2, 24, etc.:—esp. of the vessels of the body, to fall in, collapse, Hipp. Offic. 745; μυκτῆρες συμπεπτωκυῖτες, opp. to ἀναπεπτάμενοι, Xen. Eq. 1, 10; σῶμα συμπεσόν a frame fallen in or having collapsed from disease, Plat. Phaedo 80 C; ὀφθαλμοὶ σ. Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 3; αἱ κοιλίαι σ. Id. Probl. 26. 6, al.

V. to fall together, fall into the same line, σ. ἐπ' ἀλλήλων ὑπὸ στενοχωρίας to jostle one another, Plat. Theaet. 195 A: to converge, meet, τὸ τὰς παράλληλους σ. αἰεσθαι Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 4; οἱ πύροι παρ' ἀλλήλους εἰσὶ καὶ οὐ σ. Id. H. A. 1. 16, 7; of the sides of a triangle, Polyb. 2. 14, 5; of a river, σ. τῷ Κηφίῳ Plut. Sull. 16.

VI. σ. τινὶ πρὸς τὰ γόνατα to fall down before him, Polyb. 39. 3, 1.

συμπιστεύω, to believe or trust along with, Joseph. B. J. 1. 26, 5.

συμπιστόμαι, Med. to confirm, τὸ δόγμα Sext. Emp. M. 1. 271.

συμπίτνω, poet. for συμπίπτω, when the penult. is to be short (v. sub πίτνω), to fall or dash together, of waves, Aesch. Pr. 432; to concur, εἰς ταῦτὸν σ. μοι μεῖς me exactly here, Eur. Hec. 966.

II. to concur, πολλαὶ γὰρ εἰς ἐν ξυμπίτνουσιν ἡμεροὶ Aesch. Cho. 299; δίκαι . . οὐ ξ. κακόν Eur. Hec. 1030; δεινόν γε, θνητοῖς ὡς ἅπαντα σ. Ib. 846.

συμπλάζομαι, = sq., Soph. Fr. 342 (Dind., the MSS. of Dion. H. give συνοπά(ζεται), Nicet. Ann. 24 C.

συμπλάνάομαι, fut. ἤσομαι, Pass. to wander about with, τινι Diod. 3. 59, etc.; metaph., ταῖς ἀγνοῖαις τῶν συγγραφέων Polyb. 3. 21, 10.

συμπλανητής, οὐ, ὁ, fem. -ήτις, = sq., Nicet. Ann. 21 C, 93 A.

σύμπλάνος, ον, wandering about together, κώμων σ. Νύξ Night the fellow-roamer of revelry, Anth. P. 5. 162, cf. 191., 6. 248.

σύμπλᾶσις, ἡ, fiction, fabrication, Greg. Nyss.

συμπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, to mould or fashion together, γαίης of clay, Hes. Th. 571; said of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 10, G. A. 3. 10, 28:—Pass., σησαμῆ ξυμπλάττεται Ar. Pax 869.

2. of speakers and writers, ξυνομολογοῦντες καὶ ξ. by agreeing on an hypothesis and a fiction, Plat. Charm. 175 D:—Med., συγγράφεσθαι καὶ συμπλάττεσθαι Dio C. 50. 5.

3., metaph. to feign or fabricate together, αἰτίας καὶ ἐγκλήματα Dem. 949. 13; σ. τι ἐαυτῷ Aeschin. 64. 34.

συμπλάστουργος, ὁ, a fellow-statuary, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 330:—Verb -έω, Phot. in Mai Coll. Vat. 9. 3.

συμπλατᾶγέω, to sound by striking together, σ. χερσὶ to clap with the hands, Il. 23. 102 (v. l. συμπατάγησεν); χείρας Tzetz.

συμπλατύνομαι, Med. to widen together, Eccl.

συμπλέγδην, Adv. by plaiting together, Nonn. D. 10. 158.

σύμπλεγμα, τό, entanglement, name of a piece of sculpture representing a pair of wrestlers with their limbs entwined, Lat. symplegma, Plin. 36. 4, 6 and 10; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 126. 4.

συμπλείονες, neut. -ονα, several together, Lat. complures, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 16; σύντρεις καὶ σ. Aristid. 1. 525.

συμπλεκής, ἐς, entwined, entangled, Nonn. Jo. 6. 38.

συμπλέκτειρα, ἡ, f. l. for συμπαίκτηρα, q. v.

συμπλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, twining or plaiting together, Plat. Polit. 282 D; ἡ σ. τέχνη Poll. 7. 207; σ. δεσμός a copulative conjunction, Diog. L. 7. 72. Adv. -κῶς, Apollon. de Constr. 15.

σύμπλεκτος, ον, twined together, ἔρνεσι Anth. P. 4. 1, 18.

συμπλέκω, fut. ξω, to twine or plait together, ξυνδεῖν καὶ ξ. Plat. Polit. 309 B, etc.; στέφανον Plut. Eum. 6; σὺν δ' ἀναμῆ πλέξας ἴριον having twined the iris into a wreath, Anth. P. 4. 1, 9; τι ἐκ τινος Dinarch. 92. 30; τινὶ τι Theocr. 18. 34; συμπλέκοντες τῷ χεῖρε εἰς τοῦπίσω joining their hands behind them, Thuc. 4. 4; but, σ. τινὶ τὰς χείρας to join hands, become intimate with one, Polyb. 2. 45, 2, cf. 47. 6;—so, σ. σπέρμα καὶ γάμους τέκνων Eur. Fr. 328. 5.

2. to combine words so as to form a proposition, σ. τὰ ῥήματα ταῖς ὀνόμασι Plat. Soph. 262 D, cf. Theaet.

σ. τὰ ῥήματα ταῖς ὀνόμασι Plat. Soph. 262 D, cf. Theaet.

202 B:—to combine notions logically under one term, σ. εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ κίνησιν καὶ ἀριθμὸν Arist. de An. 1. 5, 3, cf. Eth. N. 4. 1, 3; v. infr. II. 4.

3. generally, σ. τοῖς ὀνόμασι τῶν νόμων to frame the laws in complex terms, Dem. 1335. 17; so, σ. τὰς πίστεις Dion. H. de Rhet. 5; cf. συμπλοκή:—σ. πράξεις to connect, involve them in mutual relations, Polyb. 5. 105, 4, Diod. 16. 42:—but, σ. τὰς πράξεις ἀλλήλαις to mix them up, confuse them in a narrative, Polyb. 5. 31, 4.

II. Pass. to be twined together, plaited, ἕκ τινος Plat. Rep. 533 C, Dinarch. 92. 28; πρὸς ἄλληλα Plat. Tim. 80 C; λύγισσι σῶμα συμπεπλεγμένοι Eur. Cycl. 225; ὅταν συμπλακῆ [τὰ στελέχη] when they be twined together, Theophr. C. P. 5. 5, 4; ἵχνη συμπεπλεγμένα tracks entangled, crossing in different directions, opp. to ὀρθά, Xen. Cyn. 5, 6.

2. of persons wrestling, to be intertwined, locked together (cf. σύμπλεγμα), συμπλακέντος Γωβρύνεω τῷ μάγῳ Hdt. 3. 78: generally of combatants, to be engaged in close fight, συμπλακέντες διαγωνίζεσθαι, μάχεσθαι Dem. 124. 10, cf. Polyb. 1. 28, 2, Luc. Symp. 44; σ. τοῖς πολεμίοις Polyb. 3. 69, 13; πρὸς τὴν οὐραγίαν Id. 4. 11, 7: so of a ship, to be entangled with her opponent, Hdt. 8. 84, Polyb. 1. 23, 6:—then, metaph. to be entangled in, τῇ Σκυθῶν ἐρημῖα συμπλακῆναι Ar. Ach. 704 (not without allusion to a struggle with Cephalodemus); συμπεπλεγμένα ξένῳ we are entangled or engaged with him, Eur. Bacch. 800, cf. Aeschin. 48. 33; and of war, ἐὰν συμπλακῆ πόλεμος Dem. 24. 10, cf. συνάπτω: so of disputes and contentions, λοιδορίας ξ. Plat. Legg. 935 C; σ. τινι περὶ τὸ βῆμα Plut. Per. 11; σ. τοῖς Στωικοῖς Luc. Conviv. 30; σ. καὶ μέψιμοιρεῖν Polyb. 17. 8, 3.

3. of sexual intercourse, Θέτιδι συμπλακείς Soph. Fr. 548; συμπλέεσθαι ἀλλήλοισι to be locked together, Plat. Symp. 191 A, cf. 192 A; in Arist. of animals, H. A. 5. 6, 1., 5. 8, 4, al.

4. to be closely combined, ἡ ψυχὴ συμπλέκεται πρὸς τὸ σῶμα Arist. de An. 1. 3, 13; of words, opp. to ἀπλῶς λέγεσθαι (to be used singly), Id. Phys. 2. 3, 12, cf. 1. 6, 5, Metaph. 4. 2, 13; κατηγορία συμπεπλεγμένη, complex, opp. to ἀπλῆ, Id. An. Pr. 1. 37, cf. Interpret. 2, 2, P. A. 1. 3, 18; v. σύμπλεξις.

5. of ingredients, to mix together, Chrysipp. Tyran. ap. Ath. 647 E.

III. intr. in Act., = Pass. (II. 2), ναυσὶν ἐσχάταις ξ. Eur. I. A. 292.

σύμπλεξις, ἡ, a complex term, Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 20; cf. συμπλέκω II. 4.

σύμπλεος, α, ον, quite full, τινος of a thing, Hipp. 296. 35; Att. σύμπλεως Xen. An. 1. 2, 22 (as the best MSS. for ἔμπλεως).

σύμπλευρος, ον, side by side, Eriphan.

συμπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι: Ion. -πλώω, -πλώσομαι:—to sail in company with, τινι Hdt. 4. 149., 5. 46, Eur. I. A. 102, Antipho 131. 40, Thuc., etc.; ἐν τῇ Ἀργῷ Hdt. 4. 179; μετὰ τῶν δελφῶν Thuc. 6. 44; absol., Id. 1. 27; τῶν συμπλεόντων Plat. Gorg. 511 E; συμπλέοντες ναῦται C. I. 495:—metaph., ξ. τοῖς φίλοισι δυστυχοῦσι Eur. H. F. 1225.

συμπληγὰς, ὄδος, ἡ, striking or dashing together, ζυμπληγάδες πέτραι the justling rocks, i. e. the Κυάνεαι νῆσοι, which were supposed to close in on all who sailed between them (also called συνδρομάδες), Eur. I. T. 355, Strab. 21, 149; Κυάνεαι σ. π. Eur. Med. 1263; also ζυμπληγάδες (sub. πέτραι) Ib. 2, 1. T. 260, 1389:—in sing., γῆν κυανέαν ζυμπληγάδα (Ald. κυανεάν ζυμπληγάδων) Ib. 242; Ἄζενον .. ἐκπερᾶσαι ποντίαν ζυμπληγάδα, of the passage out of the Euxine (Herm. ποντιάν ζυμπληγάδων), Id. Andr. 796.

II. 2s Subst. a collision, conflict, Arist. Mund. 2, 10, Eriphan.

συμπλήγηδην, Adv. with clapping of hands, Theocr. 24. 55.

συμπληθύνω [ῶ], to multiply or increase together, Xen. Oec. 18, 2.

II. Pass. to take plural forms, Apollon. de Constr. 205.

συμπληθύω, to help to fill or increase, ποταμόν Hdt. 4. 48, 50; τὰς ἀτυχίας Longin. 23. 3; τὸ γένος, τὴν πατρίδα Dio C. 52, 42, etc.

συμπλημελέω, to sin together with, τινι Aquila V. T.

συμπλημμῦρέω, to flood together, Greg. Nyss.

σύμπληξις, ἡ, a collision, Dem. Phal. § 207, 299; cf. συμπίλησις.

συμπλήρης, ες, = σύμπλεος, Plat. Epin. 985 A, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 10.

συμπληρόω, to help to fill, σ. τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι τὰς νέας to help them in manning .., Hdt. 8. 1.

II. to fill up or completely, ἐξήκοντα ναῦς to man them fully, Thuc. 6. 50, Plat. Symp. 202 E; σ. τὸ περιγηθέν Id. Legg. 770 B; τὸν μεταξὺ τόπον, τὸ μ. Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 14. P. A. 4. 12, 24; τοὺς πόρους Theophr. Odor. 45; ἔρανον Plut. 2. 694 D:—so in Med., σ. τὰ διαστήματα Plat. Tim. 35 C, cf. 36 B:—Pass., πάντα ζυμπεπλήρωται σαρκίῳ Ib. 75 A; σ. ἕκ τινων Tim. Locr. 105 A, Diod. 1. 2.

2. to complete, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 10, 11:—Pass. to be in course of completion, Id. Plant. 1. 2, 19, Ath. 671 A.

συμπλήρωμα, τό, the complement, Tim. Locr. 96 B, Arist. Probl. 11. 18.

συμπλήρωσις, ἡ, completion, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 12; τῆς εὐδαιμονίας Polyb. 5. 90, 4; ἐτῶν LXX (2 Paral. 36. 21); σ. ἀπὸ πόντων completeness in all .., Longin. 12. 2.

συμπληρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, for filling up, complementary, τινος Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 131, Plut. 2. 1060 C, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Dion. Ar.; so συμπληρωματικῶς, Eust. Dion. P. 41.

συμπλοϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, sailing with or together, συμπλ. φιλία friendship of shipmates, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 1.

συμπλοκή, ἡ, an intertwining, complication, combination, τῇ [τῶν ἀτόμων] συμπλοκῇ .. πάντα γενέσθαι Democr. ap. Arist. Cael. 3. 4, 6; used by Plat. as a generic term for weaving and its kindred arts, Polit. 281 A, 305 E, al.; ἡ ἀπάντων πρὸς ἄλληλα σ. Polyb. 1. 4, 11.

2. a struggle, esp. of wrestlers, ἡ ἐν ταῖς συμπλοκαῖς μάχη a close struggle, Plat. Legg. 833 A, cf. Polyb. 1. 15, 3; also of ships, close engagement, Id. 1. 27, 12., 1. 28, 11.

3. an embrace, sexual intercourse, Plat. Symp. 191 C, Arist. H. A. 5. 5.

4. a combination of letters to form a word or of words so as to form a proposition, Plat. Polit. 275 B, sq.; λόγος ἐγένετο .. ἡ πρώτη σ. Id. Soph. 262 C, cf. Theaet. 202 B; also a combination of mental acts so as to form one entity, οὐδὲ σ. δόξης καὶ αἰσθήσεως

φαντασία ἂν εἴη Arist. de An. 3. 3, 9, cf. P. A. 1. 3, 15, Top. 2. 7, 2:—the combination of subject and predicate, σ. γὰρ νοημάτων ἐστὶ τὸ ἀληθὲς ἢ ψεῦδος Id. de An. 3. 8, 6; κατὰ συμπλοκὴν λέγεσθαι, opp. to ἀνευ συμπλοκῆς, Id. Categ. 2, 1, etc.

5. in Grammi. a conjunction.

σύμπλοκος, ον, entwined, interwoven, involved, Anth. P. 5. 255, 290, Nonn., etc.

σύμπλοος, ον, contr. -πλοος, ον: (πλέω):—sailing with one in a ship, a shipmate, Hdt. 2. 115., 3. 41; τινι Eur. Hel. 1207, Antipho 132. 2, etc.; ξύμπλοι ἢ ξυστρατιῶται Plat. Rep. 556 C:—poet. of ships, ναῦς σ. εἰς ἄγρην Anth. P. 7. 381, cf. 585.

2. metaph. a partner or comrade in a thing, πάθους Soph. Ani. 541.

συμπλουτέω, to be rich together, Io. Chrys.

συμπλουτίζω, to enrich together, Eccl.; in Aesch. Ag. 586, σύν is adverbial.

συμπλωτήρ, ὁ, = σύμπλοος, Eccl.

συμπλώω, Ion. for συμπλέω.

συμπνευσμός, ὁ, = σύμπνοια, Hesych.; so σύμπνευσις, ἡ, Athanas.

συμπνέω, fut. -πνεύσομαι, to breathe together with, τινι Anth. P. 7. 595, M. Anton. 8. 54: metaph., like Lat. conspire, to agree with, Plat. Legg. 708 D; ἐμπαίσις τύχαισι σ. to go along with the sudden blasts of fortune, to yield or bow to them, Aesch. Ag. 187.

2. absol. to agree together, conspire, συμπνευσάντων ἡμῶν καὶ Θεβαίων Dem. 284. 17, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 11; εἰς τι Ael. N. A. 3. 44.

συμπνίγης, ἐς, strangling, choking by pressure, Diod. 3. 51.

συμπνίγω [ῖ], to throttle, press closely, τινά Ev. Luc. 8. 42; σ. τὸ σπέρμα to choke it, Ev. Marc. 4. 7:—metaph., σ. τὸν λόγον Ev. Matth. 13. 22, cf. Luc. 8. 14:—Pass., δένδρα συμπνιγόμενα Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 6.

σύμπνοια, ἡ, a breathing together, τῶν φυσῶν Artemid. 2. 37:—metaph. an agreement, union, Diog. L. 2. 137; ἡ ἀπόντων σ. Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 5.

σύμπνοος, ον, contr. -πνοος, ον, (πνοή) animated by one breath, Plut. 2. 574 E: agreeing with, in accord with, τινι Anth. P. 6. 227., 11. 372: accordant, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 10, Plut., etc.

συμποδηγέω, to conduct or lead together, Plat. Polit. 269 D, 270 A.

συμποδίζω, to tie the feet together, bind hand and foot, τινά Ar. Ran. 1512; συμπ. τινά χεῖράς τε καὶ πόδας καὶ κεφαλὴν Plat. Rep. 615 E; cf. συμπεδάω:—Pass. to be entangled in a net, of dogs, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 8; ἀμφοῖν ποδοῖν σ. Luc. Ocyr. 149.

II. metaph., like Lat. impedire, to entangle, enchain, μέθη τινά Plat. Rep. 488 C:—Pass., λύγισσι σ. ὑπὸ τινος Id. Gorg. 482 D, cf. Theaet. 165 E.

συμποδισμός, ὁ, an entangling, τῶν σκελῶν Nicet. Eug., Eust.

συμποδιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who fetters, Eccl., Byz.

συμποιέω, to help or assist in doing, τι Andoc. 9. 8, Isac. 70. 29, etc.; v. σύν C.

II. to make poetry in company with, τοὺς Ἰππέας ξυνεποίησα τῷ φαλακρῷ τούτῳ (i. e. Eurpolis in partnership with Aristophanes) Eurpol. Βαπτ. 16; Εὐριπίδῃ .. συνεποίησις .. τὴν μελωδίαν Ar. Fr. 231 b, cf. Thesm. 158:—of a sculptor, συμποιεῖσθαι ὄγαλμα μετὰ τινος Schol. Ar. Nub. 857.

συμποικίλλομαι, Pass. to be wrought in with, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 5.

συμποιμαίνομαι, Pass. to feed together, herd together, Eur. Alc. 579.

συμποίμην, ενος, ὁ, a fellow-shepherd, Nicet. Eug., Eccl.

συμπολεμέω, to join in war, Thuc. 1. 18., 8. 46, Andoc. 26. 27, Xen., etc.; τινι with one, Id. An. 2. 3, 1, etc.; μετὰ τινος Plat. Rep. 422 D; σ. τὸν πόλεμον Dem. 354. 24.

συμπολέω, to revolve together, Theod. Stud.:—Med., Hesych.

συμπολιζέω, to unite into one city, Joseph. B. J. 5. 4, 2:—Pass., τῶν ἑπτὰ λόφων συμπεπολισμένον τῇ Ῥώμῃ Dion. H. 1. 71, cf. 32; Αἴγιον ἐξ ἑπτὰ δήμων συνεπολίσθη Strab. 337.

συμπολιορκέω, to join in besieging, to besiege jointly, Hdt. 1. 161, Thuc. 3. 20, Dem., etc.:—Pass., οἱ συμπολιορκοῦμενοι Polyb. 2. 7, 8.

συμπολιτεία, ἡ, a federal union of several states, with interchange of civic rights, a confederacy, league, τῶν Ἀχαιῶν Polyb. 3. 5, 6, cf. 2. 41, 12., 44. 5, etc.; v. Nieb. R. H. 2. p. 51.

συμπολιτεύω, to live as fellow-citizens or members of one state, τισὶ with others, Thuc. 6. 4., 8. 47, 73; νόμοις τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρῆσθαι καὶ σ. Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 12:—also in Med., συμπολιτεύομαι, Lys. 116. 6, etc.: μηδενὶ with no one, Dem. 1431. 22; μετὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν Polyb. 23. 8, 9; οἱ συμπολιτευόμενοι one's fellow-citizens, Isocr. 27 C, 238 E; σ. καὶ κοινωνεῖν πόλεως Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 3:—metaph., τὰ σύντροφα καὶ συμπολιτευόμενα ἀδικήματα Plut. Cat. Mi. 47.

συμπολίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, a fellow-citizen, Lat. concivis, Eur. Heracl. 826, C. I. 6446; condemned by Phryn. p. 172; fem. -ῖτις, Diod. Excerpt. 528. 97, Schol.

σύμπολλοι, αι, α, many together, Plat. Alc. 1. 114 B, Polit. 261 E, al.

συμπομπεύω, to accompany in a procession, to escort, Aeschin. 6. 43, Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 5 and 11, C. I. 1193. 1.

συμπονέω, to work with or together, to take part in labouring, τινι with one, συμπονήσατε τῷ νῦν πονοῦντι Aesch. Pr. 274; συμπονεῖ πατρί Soph. El. 986, etc.; σ. καὶ συγκινδυνεύειν τινί Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 55; τοῖς κακοπαθοῦσι Plut. Anton. 43; σ. τινι πόνους Eur. Or. 1224; but also, σ. κακοῖς to take part in them, Ib. 6S3:—absol. to labour or suffer together, Soph. Ant. 41, etc.; σ. πολλά Ar. Ach. 695; ἐὰν τι πονήσῃ μέρος, συμπονεῖ τὸ ὅλον Arist. Probl. 5. 22.

συμπονηρεύομαι, Dep. to join others in villainy, play the knave together with, τισι Ar. Lys. 404, Isocr. Antid. § 240.

συμπορεύομαι, fut. -εύσομαι: aor. -επορεύθην: Dep. To go or journey together, Eur. I. T. 1488; τινι with one, Plat. Phaedr. 249 C, Xen. An. 1. 3, 5, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι συμφέροντι for some advantage, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 9, 4.

II. to come together, of the Senate, Polyb. 6. 16, 4:—metaph. to consort together, hold intercourse, Plut. Lycurg. 15.

συμπορθέω, like συμπερθεω, to help to destroy, δς σῶ πατρὶ συνεπόρθει Φρύγας Eur. Or. 888; οἱ συμπεπορθημένοι involved in like ruin, Strab. 353.

συμπορθητής, οὐ, ὁ, one who helps to destroy, Schol. Lyc. 222.
συμπορίζω, to help in procuring, ἐκ τῶν ξυμμάχων τι Thuc. 7. 20:—Med. to do so for oneself, Id. 8. 1, Isocr. 47 A:—Pass. to be provided also, Plut. Mar. 40.

συμπορισμός, ὁ, assistance in procuring, Joseph. B. J. 2. 20, 8.
συμπορνεύω, to commit fornication with, Clem. Al. 53.
σύμπορος, ον, accompanying, Procl. ad Plat. Alc. 1. 165.
συμπορπάομαι, Pass. to be fastened together, LXX (Ex. 36. 9), Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. θώραξ.

συμποροσύνη [ῶ], to help to arrange, to promote, τὴν κατόρθωσιν Hipp. Art. 792; κέλευθόν τινα Ap. Rh. 4. 549.

συμποσία, ἡ, a drinking together, Alcae. 46, Pind. P. 4. 524.
συμποσιάζω, to drink together, Heliod. 5. 28.
συμποσιαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Eust. 770. 15.

συμποσιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for a drinking party, convivial, λόγος Eust. 89. fin.; τὰ σ. distinguished from τὰ συμποτικά by Plut. 2. 629 D.

συμποσί-αρχος, ὁ, the president of a drinking-party, toastmaster, Lat. rex conviviū or magister bibendi, Xen. An. 6. 1, 30, Alex. Ἀποκοπτ. 2, C. I. 4485. 15, Plut., etc.; also, συμποσιάρχης, ον, ὁ, Id. 2. 620 E, C. I. 2163:—hence συμποσιαρχέω, to be a συμποσιάρχος, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 12, Plut. 2. 620 C; and συμποσιαρχία, ἡ, his office of συμποσί-αρχος, Ib. 620 A. Cf. συμποτικός.

συμποσιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = συμποσιακός, Nicet. Eug.

συμπόσιον, τό, (συμπίνω) a drinking-party, symposium, Theogn. 298, 496, Phocyl. 11, Hdt. 2. 78, Pind., etc.; σ. κατασκευάζειν, παρασχέειν τινι, συνάγειν Plat. Rep. 363 C, Plut., etc.:—properly it followed the δείπνον, cf. Ar. Ach. 1142: cf. συμποτικός. On the Athenian symposia, v. Dict. of Antiqq.—Plat., Xen., and Plut. wrote dialogues under this name.

II. the party itself, the guests, Plut. 2. 157 D, 704 D.

III. the room in which such parties were given, the drinking-room, τοῦ σ. στέγη Callix. ap. Ath. 196 B; σαίρειν τὸ σ. Luc. D. Deor. 24, 1, etc.:—in Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 10, the sense is dub.

συμπόσιος, α, ον, = συμποτικός, E. M.

συμποσώω, to reckon together, Eccl.

συμποτάζω, = συμποσιάζω, Eccl.

συμπότης, ον, ὁ, a fellow-drinker, a boon-companion, Hdt. 2. 78, 173, Pind. O. 1. 99, Eur. Alc. 343, Ar. Ach. 1135, Antipho 115. 18, Plat., etc.

συμποτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a συμπότης or a συμπόσιον, convivial, jolly, σ. πρήγματα Ar. Ach. 1142; νόμοι σ. the laws of such parties, enforced by the συμποσιάρχος, Plat. Legg. 671 C (whence the phrase συμπόσιον παιδαγωγέειν, Ib. 641 B); σ. ἀρμονίαι airs suited for drinking songs, Id. Rep. 398 E; σ. προβλήματα, title of a book by Plut. (v. sub συμποσιακός); σ. ὑπομνήματα Diog. L. 7. 1; σ. νόμοι rules for convivial meetings, Plat. Legg. 671 C:—συμποτικός a jolly fellow, Ar. Vesp. 1209, cf. Polyb. 31. 21, 8.—Comp. —ώτερος, Luc. Ep. Sat. 32; Sup. —ώτατος, Id. Tim. 46. Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 6. 20.

συμπότης, συμπότρια, fems. of συμπότης, Gloss.

συμποτνιάω, (ποτνιάομαι) to lament together, Theod. Stud.

σύμπος, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, with the feet together or closed, Ar. ap. Poll. 6. 159; σύμποδα ἐλέφαντα δεσμεῖν Strab. 703.

συμπραγματεύομαι, fut. —εύσομαι: aor. —επραγματεύθην Diog. L. 5. 71; Dep. To assist in transacting business, τινι Plut. Cato Ma. 21; σ. τι Id. Lycurg. 5; absol., Id. 2. 417 A, C. I. (add.) 1997 d.

συμπράκτωρ, Ion. —πρήκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a helper, assistant, Hdt. 6. 125; σ. γενέσθαι τινί Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 29; c. gen. rei, σ. ὁδοῦ a companion in travel, Soph. O. T. 116; συμπράκτορες τῆς αἰτίας involved as accomplices in the charge, Antipho 124. 33.

σύμπραξις, ἡ, assistance, Plut. 2. 478 D:—συμπραξία, Schol. Pind. N. 10. 6.

συμπράσσω, Att. —πτω: Ion. —πρήσσω. To join or help in doing, τινί τι Aesch. Pr. 295, Eur. I. T. 980, Heracl. 451, Xen., etc.; σ. τινὶ τάγαθὰ to assist one in procuring what is good, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 25, cf. Eth. N. 9. 5, 2:—c. acc. rei only, σ. τὰ ἄλλα Soph. Aj. 1396; ξ. τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Thuc. 4. 74; σ. εἰρήνην to help in negotiating, Xen. Ages. 7, 7: c. dat. pers. only, to act with, cooperate with, τινι Thuc. 3. 101, Lys. 128. 5, Isocr., etc.; τινὶ περί τινος Xen. An. 5. 4, 9; ὑπέρ τινος Polyb. 28. 7, 2; σ. ὥστε γενέσθαι τι Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 28, etc.; σ. τινὶ ὅπως ἔξει Isocr. 67 B. 2. absol. to lend aid, cooperate, opp. to ἀντιπράσσω, Soph. Tr. 1177, Xen., etc.; οἱ ξυμπράσσοντες the confederates, Thuc. 4. 67., 8. 14, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 10.

II. intr., σὺν κακῶς πράσσοντι σ. κακῶς to share in another's woe, Eur. Heracl. 27. III. Med. to assist in avenging, συνεπρήξαντο Μενέλεω τῆς Ἑλένης ἀρπαγὰς Hdt. 5. 94; cf. συνεκπράσσομαι.

συμπράτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, a fellow-dealer, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 12. Also συμ-πράτηρ, ἦρος, A. B. 193.

συμπρεπής, ἐς, befitting, Aesch. Supp. 458, Thcb. 13.

συμπρεπόντως, Adv. befittingly, Epiphan.

συμπρέπω, to befit, beseech, βοᾷ σὺν Ἀριστοκλείδᾳ πρέπει Pind. N. 3. 119, cf. Plut. Philop. 11, Aristaen. 1. 12.

συμπρεσβευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a fellow-ambassador, Lys. 177. 41, Aeschin. 24. 12.

συμπρεσβεύω, to be a fellow-ambassador, be joined or associated with on an embassy, Dem. 400. 11, Aeschin. 50. fin.:—Med. to join in sending an embassy, Thuc. 3. 92., 5. 44.

σύμπρεσβυς, εως, ὁ, = συμπρεσβευτής, but prob. only in pl. (cf. πρέσ-βυς II), Thuc. 1. 90 sq., Dem. 400. 6, etc.; σ. τινι Xen. An. 5. 5, 24.

συμπρεσβύτερος [ῶ], ὁ, a fellow-presbyter, 1 Ep. Petr. 5. 1. Eccl.

συμπρεσβύτης, ον, ὁ, one who is old together, Theod. Prodr.

συμπρήκτωρ, συμπρήσσω, Ion. for συμπράκτωρ, συμπράσσω.

συμπρίασθαι, inf. aor. 2 (no pres. in use, cf. *πρίαμαι), to buy together, buy up, τὸν σῖτον Lys. 164. 33; πάντα τὸν σῖδηρον Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 11.

συμπροάγω [ᾶ], to lead forward together: to contribute, εἰς αὐξήσιν Dion. H. de Dem. 48. II. intr. to move forward with or together, Plut. Philop. 21, Agis 19.

συμπροαιώνιος, α, ον, coeternal, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 212.

συμπροαύξομαι, Pass. to increase with or together, Hipp. 1006 C.

συμπροβαίνω, to advance together, Gloss.

συμπροβάλλω, to put forward together, Epiphan.: Subst. —προβολή, ἡ, Greg. Nyss.

συμπρόβουλος, ον, a fellow-πρόβουλος, Argum. Ar. Lys.

συμπρογιγνώσκω, to foreknow or foresee along with, Iambl. Myst. 4. 6.

συμπροδίδωμι, to join in betraying, Aen. Tact. 40.

συμπρόεδρος, ὁ, a joint-president, C. I. 96, 97 (ubi v. Böckh), 105, 111–113, al., Aeschin. 39. 21, Decret. Att. ap. Joseph. A. J. 14. 8, 5.

συμπρόειμι, (εἶμι ibo) to go forth along with or together, Hdn. 1. 16, Ath. 272 E, Phot.

συμπροέρχομαι, = foreg., Satyr. ap. Ath. 248 F, Galen. 4. 136, etc.

συμπροθύμιομαι, Dep.:—to have equal desire with, share in eagerness with, τινι Thuc. 2. 80; τινι περί τι Dio Chr. 2. p. 307: so also absol., Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 14., 5. 4, 5. 2. c. acc. rei, to join zealously in promoting, τὸν ἐκπλοῦν Thuc. 8. 1, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 19, An. 7. 1, 5. 3. c. dat. rei, to take zealous part in, τῇ προαιρέσει, τῇ ἀλώσει Diod. 14. 41, Luc. Calumn. 21. 4. c. inf. to have a joint zeal, share in the desire that . . . Thuc. 8. 2, Plat. Euthyphro 11 E, Xen. An. 3. 1, 9, etc.; so, σ. ὅπως . . . Ib. 7. 1, 5.

συμπροθυμοποιέομαι, Med. to encourage together, Theod. Stud.

συμπροίημι, to put forward together, Arist. Mechan. 4, 3.

συμπροικίζω, to furnish with a dowry together, Schol. Dem. 316. 4.

συμπροκόπτω, to advance or increase with, τινι Nicom. Arithm. 97.

συμπροκύπτω, to bend forward along with, Synes. 17 C, Eust.

συμπρομνάμων [ᾶ], ονος, ὁ, a joint-προμνάμων (q. v.), C. I. 1793.

συμπρονοέω, to join in providing, C. I. 4051.

συμπρονομέω, to join in plundering, τινι Joseph. B. J. 4. 9, 3.

συμπροξενέω, to help in furnishing with means, Eur. Hel. 146.

συμπροορίζω, to preordain together, Eccl.

συμπροπέμπω, to join in escorting, τινά Hdt. 9. 1, Ar. Ran. 403, 413, Xen., etc.; σ. τινά ναυσίν Thuc. 1. 27; τὸ σῶμά τινος, in funeral procession, Dion. H. 8. 59.

συμπροπηλάκίζω, to abuse together, Phot. in Wolf Anecd. 2. 183.

συμπροπίπτω, to rush forth with, τινί Polyb. 31. 22, 1.

συμπροπορεύομαι, Dep. to travel forward with, v. l. LXX (Deut. 31. 8).

συμπροσάγω, to bring along with or together, Aen. Tact. 10, Galen.

συμπροσβάλλω, to come in collision with together, τινι Io. Chrys.

συμπροσγίγνομαι, Dor. συμποτιγ-, Dep. to be added or joined together, Ross. Inscr. 1. 67.

συμπροσδέχομαι, Dep. to admit or accept together, Eccl.

συμπρόσειμι, (εἶμι sum) to be present together, LXX (Ps. 93. 20).

συμπροσέρχομαι, Dep. to approach together, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 260.

συμπροσεύχομαι, Dep. to beseech together, Byz.

συμπροσίσχομαι, Pass. to attach oneself to, τινος Plut. 2. 322 F.

συμπροσκύνέω, to worship along with or together, Eccl.:—Subst., —κύνησις, ἡ, Eccl.; Adj., —κύνητος, ον, Epiphan.

συμπροσλαμβάνω, to take besides together, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 54.

συμπροσμίγνυμι, intr. to be in company with, προσέμιξα τῷ ἀνδρὶ Plat. Theaet. 183 E.

συμπροσπίπτω, to happen at the same time, Galen. 2. 306. II. to occur to one, τινι M. Anton. 7. 22.

συμπροσπλέκομαι, Pass. to contend or struggle hard, LXX (Dan. 11. 10).

συμπροστάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, a joint-προστάτης, C. I. 4157, Greg. Naz.

συμπροστίθημι, to add at the same time, prob. 1. for νῦν προστιθείς, Strab. 598.

συμπροσφέρω, = foreg., Eccl.

συμπροσψαύω, to touch together, clash against, τινι Aesop. 329.

συμπροτείνω, to stretch forth together, Pasin. Cod. Taur. 1. 328 A.

συμπροτερέω, to precede or exceed together, Suid. s. v. Ἡσίοδος.

συμπροτρέπω, to urge on or exhort together, Dion. H. de Rhet. 7. 6.

συμπροφαίνω, to bring forth to light together, Plotin. 2. 1009.

συμπροφέρω, to bring forward together, Schol. Pind. O. 3. 81.

συμπροφήτεύω, to prophesy along with or together, Plut. 2. 860 D.

συμπροφήτης, ον, ὁ, a fellow-prophet, Georg. Syncell. 406. 6.

συμπροχέω, to pour out together, v. l. Orph. Arg. 573.

συμπροχωρέω, to go forward together, Poll. 1. 215.

συμπρυτάνεύω, to administer together, Schol. Pind. N. 11. 1.

συμπρύτανις, εως, ἡ, a joint-πρυτανις, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6. 159, C. I. 132, 5763, 5771.

συμπρῶτα, Adv. first of all, Emped. 218.

συμπτερόομαι, Pass. to get wings together, Longin. 15. 4, Eust.

συμπτερύσσομαι, Dep. to fly or flutter with, Eust. Dion. P. p. 75. 33.

σύμπτυγμα, τό, a fold, Nicet. Ann. 247 A.

συμπτυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, folding up together, Dionys. Areop.

σύμπτυκτος, ον, folded together, ἀρνα σ. a lamb slit open to receive the stuffing and then sewn up, v. l. Diphil. Incert. 7; σ. ἀνάπαιστοι folded anaepastics, i. e. spondaic, Pherecr. Κοριανν. 5, ubi v. Meineke: cf. σύμπτυκτος.

σύμπτυξις, εως, ἡ, a folding up or together, closing, Basil.

συμπτύσσω, to fold together, fold up and lay by, Soph. Tr. 691: Pass., opp. to ἀνατείνομαι, Io. Diac.

σύμπτωμα, τό, (συμπίπτω) anything that has befallen one, a chance, casualty, τὰ σ. καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τύχης Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 32; ἀπὸ συμπτώματος, much like ἀπὸ τύχης, Id. Phys. 2. 8, 5, cf. Pol. 2. 12, 5; opp. to αἰτία, Id. Divin. per Somn. 1, 5, etc.; v. Trendel. de An. 3. 12, 3. 2. often in bad sense, a mishap, mischance, Thuc. 4. 36, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 5; ἀκούσιον σ. Dem. 1295. 20; ὅταν τις . . ἀδίκους περιπέσῃ σ. Menand. Incert. 63; τὰ κοινὰ κοινῶς δεῖ φέρειν σ. Ib. 281 c. II. in diseases, a symptom, Plat. Ax. 364 C; σ. κεφαλῆς Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 3. III. a falling in, collapse, of the lacus Fucinus, Dio C. 60. 33.

συμπτωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, casual, Theod. Stud. Adv. -κῶς, app. to ἀνάγκη, Ptol.

συμπτωσία, ἡ, =sq., Archimed. 94 (239).

σύμπτωσις, ἡ, (συμπίπτω) a falling together, collapsing, Hipp. Aph. 1243; τῆς οἰκίας Strab. 670, cf. C. 1. 3293. II. a falling together, meeting, ποταμῶν Polyb. 3. 49, 6; ὄρων Id. 2. 14, 8; τῶν εὐθειῶν Ptol. 2. in hostile sense, an attack, onset, Polyb. 1. 57, 7, etc. 3. =συνέμπτωσις, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 21, A. B. 561. III. an incident, accident, Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 4.

σύμπτωχος, ὄν, a fellow-beggar, Synes. 214 D:—συμπτωχεύω, Eccl. συμπτύκω, to cover quite up, Diad. 17. 116.

σύμπυκνος, ὄν, pressed together, compressed, tight, Xen. Eq. 10, 10. συμπτύκνω, to press close together, make compact, Theophr. C. P. 6. 4, 2. συμπτύκτεω, to engage in pugilistic contests with, Boiss. Anecd. 2. 452. συμπτυνθάνομαι, Dep. to inquire about with, τινί τι Eur. Hel. 328.

συμπύρω, to burn up, consume along with or together, Eur. Cycl. 307. Rhcs. 960:—Pass., Id. Supp. 1071.

συμπυρπολέω, =foreg., Tzetz. Hist. 11. 86.

συμπωλέω, to sell with or together, Dio C. 59. 21, C. 1. 2338. 114.

συμπωρόμαι, Pass. to be united or to grow together by a callus (πῶρος), Hipp. 539. 45.

συμφάγειν, inf. aor. of συνεσθίω, Plat. Legg. 881 D.

συμφαιδρύνω, to cheer together, Greg. Naz.

συμφαίνομαι, Pass. to appear along with or together, Eunap. p. 18, Eriphan.

συμφάνεια, ἡ, appearance, aspect, Aristes de LXX 113 B.

συμφάνερός, to manifest at once, Greg. Naz.

συμφάνης, ἐς, manifest at the same time, quite manifest, σ. ποιεῖν τι Arist. Probl. 19. 43; ἀμφανές ἐστίν ἐκ τοῦ λόγου Id. Eth. N. 1. 9, 7, de An. 1. 2, 25, al.; σ. γενέσθαι or γεγονέναι Polyb. 2. 25, 5, C. 1. 3025;—Comp. -έστερος, Theophr. C. P. 3. 18, 2.

συμφαντάζομαι, Pass. to be imagined along with, τινί Plut. 2. 392 E.

σύμφασις, ἡ, joint appearance, conjunction, φασίν εἶναι τοὺς κομήτας σ. τῶν πλανήτων ἀστέρων Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 1.

συμφατικός, ἡ, ὄν, agreeing, Eunap. p. 112; v. l. συμφαντικός.

συμφατριάζω, to agree together, τινί or μετὰ τινος Eccl.: -φατριαστής, ὁ, Gloss.

συμφένας, akos, ὁ, a partner in deceit, Eccl.

συμφερόντως, Adv. part. pres. of συμφέρω, profitably, τινί Plat. Legg. 662 A, Isocr. 19 E, etc.; οὔτε δικαίως οὔτε σ. on no plea either of justice or expediency, Antipho 116. 8; σ. ἔχει Isocr. 156 C, etc.

συμφερότης, ἡ, ὄν, like συμφορητός, united, in conjunction, συμφερετή ἀρετή Il. 13. 237; ἡχώ, θάλασσα, λιβάδες, etc., Nann.

συμφέρω, fut. συνοίσω: aor. 1 συνήνεγκα, Ion. -ήνεικα: aor. 3 συνήνεγκον: pf. συνενήνοχα Dem. 294. 15. A. Act. I. to bring together, gather, collect, τὰ κακὰ ἐς μέσον Hdt. 7. 152; τάλαντα ἐς τῶντό Id. 3. 92, cf. Dem. 724. 10; δαπάνην σ. Thuc. 1. 99; esp., like συγκομίζω, of dead bodies, cf. Xen. An. 6. 4, 9, Lycurg. 153. 29:—Pass. συμφέρεσθαι, opp. to διαφέρεσθαι, Heraclit. ap. Arist. Mund. 5, 5.

2. to bring together, contribute, βουλευματα Aesch. Pers. 528; ἐκ πάντων γόους Eur. H. F. 488; πολλοὶ πολλὰ συνενήνοχασιν μέρη Arist. Soph. Elench. 33, 15:—Med., of a river, Φάσιδι σ. ῥόον Ar. Rh. 4. 134.

3. like συμβάλλω II, to bring into conflict, πολεμίουσ θεοῦσ Aesch. Theb. 510; v. infr. B. 1. 2.

4. to bear along with or together, ὁ ἵππος ὄπλον σ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 13; ἐγὼ σοι ξυμφέρω (sc. τὴν παμπησίαν) Ar. Eccl. 869:—of sufferings, labours, and the like, to bear jointly, help to bear, ξυνοίσω πᾶν ὅσανπερ ἄν σθένω Soph. El. 946; σ. κακά Eur. H. F. 1366; πένθος τινί Id. Alc. 369; τὰς τούτων ἀμαρτίας Antipho 122. 21:—hence, to suffer, bear with, indulge, ὄργας συνοίσω σοι Aesch. Eum. 848.

II. intr., the acc. rei being omitted, to confer a benefit, to be of use, be useful or profitable, οὐ αἱ συνήνεικε τὸ ἔχθος did not come to good in the end, Hdt. 9. 37; τὸ καὶ συνήνεικε ποιησάση Id. 8. 87; καλῶς γ' ἄν ἡμῖν ξυμφέρωι ταῦτα Aesch. Supp. 753, cf. Ar. Ach. 252; τοῦτο σ. τῷ βίῳ Id. Pl. 38; ἀπαντ' ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον ξ. to turn out for the best, Id. Eccl. 475, cf. Nub. 595; βρῶμα, σίον ἄν ἐς πολιρκίαν ξυμφέρη Thuc. 4. 26; πάντα ὅσα ἄν οἴηται ξυμφέρειν αὐτοῖσ πρὸς τὸν βίον Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5; δ σ. πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 10; etc.

2. impers. it is of use, is profitable, serviceable, expedient, mostly c. inf., ξυμφέρει σωφρονεῖν ὑπὸ στένει Aesch. Eum. 520, cf. Soph. El. 1440, Thuc. 2. 63, etc.; with Art. prefixed to inf., τὸ περιγιγνεσθαι . . αὐτοῖσ σ. Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 10; the inf. is often to be supplied, Thuc. 1. 1231, Xen. Ath. 3, 11; also, ὡς νομίζω ξυμφέρειν ἡμῖν γενομένων τούτων Plat. Phaedr. 230 E; foll. by a relat. clause, σ. τῷ κοινῷ, ἦν . . Id. Legg. 875 A; σ. ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον, ἐπὶ τὸ ἀμεινον Xen. An. 7. 8, 4, Andoc. 10. 35.

3. part. συμφέρων, οὔσα, ὄν, useful, expedient, fitting, Soph. O. T. 875, etc.; βίος . . ἐκεῖσε συμφέρων profitable even beyond the grave, Plat. Gorg. 527 B; ἐστιν ἡσυχία . . ξυμφέρουσα τῇ πόλει Dem. 328. 3.

b. in neut. as Subst., συμφέρον, ὄντας, τό, use, profit, advantage, expediency, Lat. utile, Soph. Ph. 926, Antipho 135. 18, etc.; ἐς τὸ ξ. καθίστασθαι τι Thuc. 4. 60; ἡδῖω τοῦ ξυμφέ-

ροντος more pleasant than is good for one, Xen. Symp. 4. 39; περαιτέρω τοῦ ἡμετέρου σ. Aeschia. 65. 8; τὸ σ. τινός or τινί Plat. Rep. 341 A, B, 342 D, E, etc.; in Arist. Top. 3. 3, 7, for συμφερότερον, συμφορ- seems the prob. 1.:—often also in pl., τὰ σ. Soph. Ph. 131, cf. O. T. 875, etc.; τὰ μικρὰ σ., opp. to τὰ ὄλα, the petty interests, Dem. 234. 26; τὰ ξυμφέροντα ἀνθρώποισ Plat. Legg. 875 A; but also, τὰ τῆσ πατρίδος σ. Dinarch. 102. 40, cf. Plat. Polit. 297 A, Dem. 267. 16, etc.; also in aor. part., τό τῷ ξυνενεγκόν Thuc. 2. 51; (hence Adv. συμφερόντως, q. v.):—ξυμφέρον ἐστί, =ξυμφέρει, Heraclit. ap. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 1, 6, Ar. Pl. 49, Xen., etc.; εἰ μὴ ξυμφέρων (sc. ἐστί) Thuc. 3. 44.

III. intr., also, 1. to work with, assist, σφῶν ὅπως ἀριστα ξυμφέρωι θεός Soph. Ph. 627, cf. 1085; πάντα ξυμφέρουσ' Ἰάσωνι Eur. Med. 13; ξυμφέροντι Ἡρακλεῖ C. 1. 146, in margine.

2. to agree with, ταῦμόν ξυνοίσειν ὄνομα τοῖσ ἐμοῖσ κακοῖσ Soph. Aj. 431; εἴ τι ξυνοίσεισ . . τοῖσ θεσφάτοισ Ar. Eq. 1233; ἄν μὴ τῇ γυναικὶ ξυμφέρη Id. Lys. 166:—to come to terms with, bear with, give way to, τοῖσ κρείσσοσι Soph. El. 1465, v. infr. B. II.

3. to fit, suit, ἢ μήτε χλαῖνα μήτε σισύρα ξυμφέρει (v. sub χλαῖνα) Ar. Ran. 1549; γυνὴ σιμὴ ἄν σοι ἰσχυρῶσ ξυμφέρει Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 21.

4. of events, to happen, take place, turn out, c. inf., Hdt. 3. 129., 6. 23, 117, al.; c. acc. et inf., Id. 1. 73, etc.; with ὥστε . . 1. 75; τὰ ἄλλα . . συνήνεικε αὐτῇ ἐς εὐτυχίην γενομένα turned out for her advantage, Id. 8. 88; v. infr. B. III. 2.

B. Pass. συμφέρομαι: fut. συνοίσομαι: aor. pass. συνήνεχθην, -είχθην Hdt.: pf. συνενήνεγμαι (Herm. Hes. Sc. 440), v. συνενείκομαι. To come together, opp. to διαφέρεσθαι, Heraclit. ap. Plat. Symp. 187 A, cf. Soph. 242 D, Arist. Mund. 5, 5; of sexual intercourse, σ. γυναικὶ Ar. Lys. 166, cf. Luc. Hermot. 34.

2. in hostile sense, to meet in battle, engage, Lat. congregari, πόλεμόνδε Il. 8. 400; μάχη Il. 736; τινί with one, Aesch. Theb. 636; absol., Thuc. 7. 36; so, συνοισόμεθα πολεμίζειν Hes. Sc. 358; περὶ σ. τινί Plut. Sol. 9.

II. to come to terms, be of one mind or to agree with, τινί Hdt. 1. 173., 2. 80, etc.; opp. to διαφέρεσθαι, Antipho 134. 19:—to live on friendly terms with, τινί Hdt. 4. 114; simply, to be with, ἀλλά μοι καὶ θηήσκοντι συνοίσει [σὺ] Soph. Ph. 1085:—absol. to agree together, be of one mind, concur, consent, τῆδέ σοι ξυνοίσομαι Id. O. C. 641; εἰ δὲ μὴ ξυμφεροῖατο if they could not come to terms, Hdt. 1. 196; ἐὰν δὲ ἀνήρ καὶ γυνὴ μηδαμὴ ξυμφέρωσι Plat. Legg. 929 E; also, σ. ὥστε ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου Thuc. 4. 65; καθ' αὐτοῖσ ξ. to settle their affairs by themselves, Id. 6. 13.

2. c. dat. rei, to adapt oneself to, acquiesce in, εὖ τοῖσ πράγμασι ξ. Plat. Crat. 419 D; τοῖσ παρούσιν Plut. Timol. 15; c. inf., ἐγὼ δὲ τούτοισ κατὰ τοῦτο εἶναι οὐ ξυμφέρωμαι Plat. Prot. 317 A; ξυμφέρεται αὐτοῖσ εἶναι is found to be one and the same, Hdt. 2. 79; οὐ ξυμφέρεται περὶ τινος does not agree with their story, Id. 4. 13; ξ. τὰ πολλὰ πολλοῖσ corresponds with, Eur. Heracl. 919; χαιτήσ . . ξυμφέρεται πλόκος corresponds, is like, Id. El. 527.

3. to meet with, κακῷ συνοισόμενος Hdt. 6. 50.

4. to confer with, consult a person, λητήρι συνοισόμενος Theocr. Epigr. 7.

III. of events, to happen, turn out, occur, come to pass, ξμελλε τιοιούτῳ σφι συνοίσεσθαι Hdt. 8. 86; οὐδὲν σφι σ. χρηστόν Id. 4. 157; οὐδὲν οἱ ἀνάροιον πρήγμα Id. 3. 10; ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον τὸ πρᾶγμα . . συνοίσεται Ar. Nub. 594; οὐδὲ πυθέσθαι βᾶδιον ἦν . . ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἕκαστα ξυνηνέχθη Thuc. 7. 44; ξ. θόρυβος Id. 8. 84; μεταβολαί Plat. Polit. 270 B, etc.:—also,

2. impers., ξυμφέρεται ἐς τὸ ἀμεινον it happens, falls out for the better, Hdt. 7. 8, 1; ἀμεινον συνοίσεσθαι Id. 4. 15; αὐτῷ ξυμφέρετο παλιγκότῳσ it turned out ill to him again, c. inf., Id. 4. 156; so, ξυνηνέχθη γενέσθαι Id. 1. 19., 6. 86, Thuc. 1. 23, al.; σ. οἱ τυφλὸν γενέσθαι Hdt. 2. 111; so, σ. ὥστε c. inf., Id. 1. 74; v. supr. A. III. 4.

IV. literally, to be carried along with, ἀστρασι μήνη σ. Manetho 6. 313; κύδεα . . ψυχαῖσ οὐ μάλα σ. do not follow them beyond the grave, Anth. P. 4. 4, 4.

συμφερότερος, α, ὄν, more expedient, Arist. Top. 3. 3, but ξυμφορότερος is the analogous form.

συμφεύγω, fut. -φεύξομαι, to flee along with, τινί Hdt. 4. 11, Eur., etc.; σὺν φεύγουσι συμφεύγειν Id. Heracl. 26.

2. to be banished along with or together, Lycurg. 151. 13; ξυνέφυγε τὴν φυγὴν ταύτην shared in this banishment, Plat. Apol. 21 A.

σύμφημι: fut. -φήσω Plat. Prot. 357 B, al.: aor. 1 συνέφησα Id. Rep. 342 E, Soph. 236 D, al.: aor. 2 συνέφημι oft. in Plat. To assent, approve, or agree fully, Aesch. Pr. 40, Soph. Ph. 1310, etc.; ξύμφημι κάγῳ Id. El. 1257; ξ. δὴ σοι Id. Aj. 278, cf. Eur. Hipp. 266, Plat., etc.

2. c. acc. rei, to concede, agree to, grant, ταῦτα . . πάντες ἀρα ξυνέφασαν Id. Symp. 177 E, cf. Soph. 247 A, Prot. 330 D, Xen., etc.; hence absol., ξύμφημί σοι I grant you, Plat. Rep. 403 C, 608 B; and often in Platonic dialogue, ξύμφημι ἢ ἀπειπε say yes or no, Ib. 523 A, cf. Gorg. 500 E; ἀνέφη Id. Phaedo 102 D, etc.

3. c. acc. et inf. to agree that . . , Soph. O. T. 553, Plat. Legg. 831 B, etc.; so, σ. ὅτι . . Id. Phaedo 64 B; σ. τῷ νόμῳ ὅτι καλός = σ. τὸν νόμον καλὸν εἶναι, Ep. Rom. 7. 16.

4. c. inf. fut. to promise, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5.

σύμφημος, ὄν, agreeing with, τινί Method. 423.

συμφήτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, a witness, Hesych.

συμφθάνω [ᾶ], to keep pace with, τινί Suid. s. v. Σίβυλλα:—also ξυμφθάζω, Syncell. 144 C.

σύμφθορασις, ἡ, a melting into one another, of colours, Iambl. ad Nicom. Arith. 44; τῶν ἰδεῶν Walz Rhett. 7. 2, 1042.

σύμφθοσις, ἡ, coincidence, χρόνον Theod. Stud.

ξυμφθέγγομαι, Dep. to sound with, accord with, τινί Plut. Alcib. 2, etc.; absol., Dio C. 74. 3.

ξυμφθείρω, to destroy together or altogether, Eur. Andr. 947, Luc. Prom. es 5, etc.:—Pass. to perish along with, τινί Arist. Top. 6. 13, 4, Polyb. 6. 5, 6; ξυμφθείρεσθαι εἰς τὸ αὐτό to meet unfortunately at one place, Plut. 2. 708 E; of sexual intercourse, Luc. Philopat. 9.

Eccl. II. of colours, to melt or die away into each other, Plut. 436 B; so of sounds, cadence, etc., Dion. H. de Dem. 48.

συμφθίνω [τ], to decay along with, τὰ ὁστὰ σ. τῷ σώματι Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 49, cf. Ael. N. A. 12. 13; also in aor. pass. συνέφθιτο, Anth. P. 8. 135.

σύμφθαγγος, *ov*, sounding together, χόρος σύμφθαγγος, οὐκ εὐφωvos in concert, but not in harmony, of the Furies, Aesch. Ag. 1187.

συμφιλίω, to love mutually, Soph. Ant. 523.

συμφιλία, ἡ, mutual friendship, f. l. for συμφυλία.

συμφιλιάζω, and -φιλιάσμαι, to live together as friends, Eccl.

συμφιλαδοξέω, to agree in promoting one's honour, Cic. Att. 5. 17, 2; τινι with another, C. I. 2815.

συμφιλοκαλέω, to join in love of the beautiful, Plut. 2. 53 C; τινι with one, Joseph. A. J. prooem. 2; εἰς τι Diod. 3. 59. 2. to be candidate for an honour along with another, Plut. Sertor. 14.

συμφιλολαγέω, to join in the study of language, Cic. Fam. 16. 21, 8.

συμφιλολόγας, ἄ, Alex. word for συμφοιτητής, Phavorin.

συμφιλομαθέω, to join in love of knowledge, Dicaearch. p. 2. 23.

συμφιλονεικέω, to take part in a dispute with, to take part with, side with, τινι Andoc. 31. 39, Plat. Prot. 336 E, Strab. 381, etc. 2. absol. to join in a disputation, Plut. Arat. 3.

συμφιλοπανεύω, to join willingly in labour, Origen.

συμφιλοσαφέω, to join in the love and pursuit of wisdom, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 12, 2, Plut. Cic. 24, Luc. D. Deor. 18. 2, etc.: σ. τινι τὰ Ἀριστοτέλεια to study Aristotle's philosophy with .., Strab. 757, cf. Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 17.

συμφιλοτιμέομαι, Dep. to join in zealous efforts, Diod. 2. 18, Plut. Lucull. 6, etc.; τινι εἰς τι Diod. 19. 52; absol., Plut. 2. 813 D.

συμφλάω, to crush in pieces, Hipp. 914 F, 1159 B.

συμφλεγμαίνω, to be inflamed together, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 8.

συμφλέγω, to set on fire together, burn to cinders, Eur. Bacch. 595; σ. κεραυνῷ Theocr. 22. 211:—Pass., συμφλέγεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν κεραυνῶν Plut. Alex. 60; of love, Anth. P. 5. 111.

συμφλογίζω, = foreg., LXX (2 Macc. 6. 11).

συμφλυᾶρέω, to chatter or trifle along with, τινι M. Anton. 9. 41.

συμφοβέω, to frighten at the same time, Dio C. 51. 26:—Pass. to be afraid of the same time, Thuc. 6. 101.

συμφοιτάω, Ion. -έω, to go regularly to a place together, Hdt. 2. 60., 4. 180: esp. to go to school together, Ar. Eq. 988, Plat. Euthyd. 272 D, Dem., etc.; τινί with one, Luc. Indoct. 3; παρά τινα Plat. Euthyd. 304 B, etc.; εἰς ταῦτὰ διδασκαλεῖα τινι Xen. Symp. 4, 23; εἰς τινος Aristid. 1. 520. Cf. φοιτάω 1. 5, φοιτητής.

συμφοιτήσις, ἡ, a going to school together, Aeschin. 2. 23; to the Senate, Dio C. 55. 3. 2. a coming together, of the coupling of beasts, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Ael. N. A. 6. 60.

συμφοιτητής, αὐ, ὁ, a schoolfellow, Plat. Euthyd. 272 D, Phaedr. 255 A, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 20, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 8. Cf. φοιτητής.

συμφονεύω, to kill along with, join in killing, τινι Eur. Hec. 391, Ion 851, 1044:—συμφανευτής, οὐ, ὁ, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 312.

συμφορά, Ion. -ρή, ἡ, (συμφέρω) a bringing together, collecting, Βελῶν Polemo 4. 12; a conjunction, νούσων Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 11:—pedantically for συμβαλή, a contribution, Luc. Lexiph. 6. II. commonly (from συμφέρω A. III. 4, and B. III), an event, circumstance, chance, hap, πᾶν ἐστὶν ἄνθρωπος συμφορῆ Hdt. 1. 32; αἱ σ. τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀρχοῦσι, καὶ οὐκ ἄνθρωποι τῶν σ. Id. 7. 49, 1; συμφοράς βίου Aesch. Eum. 1020, cf. 897; ἐν τε συμφοραῖς βίου Soph. O. T. 33; αἱ ξ. τῶν βουλευμάτων their results, issues (τὰς συντυχίας καὶ ἀποβάσεις Schol.), Ib. 44; συμφοράς ἴν' ἔσταμεν in what a hazardous state we are, Id. Tr. 1145; συμφοράς τινος κυρῆσαι Eur. Ion 536; πρὸς τὰς ξ. καὶ τὰς γνώμας τρέπεσθαι Thuc. 1. 140; αἱ ξ. τῶν πραγμάτων Ibid. 2. to denote a mishap, mischance, misfortune; earlier writers often add an epith., σ. ἀχαρὶς Hdt. 1. 41, 7. 190; αἰκτρά, κακῆ, τάλαινα, etc., Pind. O. 7. 141;—but the word came to be used alone in a bad sense, συμφορά δειδαγμένα Id. P. 8. 125; ὑπὸ τῆς σ. ἐκπεπληγμένος Hdt. 3. 64; συμφορῆ χρῆσθαι to be unfortunate, Id. 1. 42, cf. Antipho 122. 2; ἐπὶ συμφορῆν ἐμίπτειν, of a hurt or a disease, Hdt. 7. 88, cf. Soph. Ph. 885; so of overpowering passion, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 37:—euphem. for ἄγος, Soph. O. T. 99; for ἀτιμία, Andoc. 11. 41; for banishment, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 27; for condemnation, Isocr. 94 A; so also, rarely, in a moral relation, an offence, trespass, Plat. Legg. 854 D, 934 B:—συμφορῆν σι μεγάλην σ. ποιείσθαι τι to look upon or consider a thing as a great misfortune, Hdt. 1. 83., 4. 79., 5. 35, etc.; foll. by ὅτι, Id. 1. 216, etc.; so, σ. νομίξειν, κρίνειν, ἡγεῖσθαι Xen. Ages. 7. 4., 11, 9, Plat. Phaedo 84 E:—proverb., πίνε, πίνε ἐπὶ συμφοραῖς Simon. (7) ap. Ar. Eq. 406:—of a person, μηδὲ συμφορὰν δέχου τὸν ἄνδρα, i. e. ὡς ὄντα σ., Soph. Aj. 68; τὸν ἄνθρωπον .. κοινῆν τῶν Ἑλλήνων σ. Aeschin. 89. 39; σ. τῆς πόλεως Dinarch. 98. 24. 3. rarely in good sense, good luck, a happy issue, Aesch. Ag. 24, Cho. 1064, Eum. 1031, Soph. El. 1230; σ. ἐσθλαί, εὐδαίμονες Eur. Alc. 1155, El. 457; σ. ἀγαθῆ Ar. Eq. 655.

συμφοράζω, to bewail one's ill-luck, like συμφορὰν ποιεῖσθαι, Schol. Soph. Ant. 528, Eccl.: so, συμφοραίνω, Vit. Hom. 14.

συμφορεύς, ὁ, in Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 14, a Lacedaemonian officer, a sort of aide-de-camp or lieutenant.

συμφορέω, = συμφέρω, but only in the primary sense, to bring together, to gather, collect, heap up, τὰ ὕστια ἐς ἓνα χῶρον Hdt. 5. 92, 7., 9. 83; τὰ χρήματα 9. 81; τὰ γέγρα 9. 99; λίθους καὶ ξύλα Thuc. 6. 99; εἰς μίαν οἰκησιν πάντα χρήματα Plat. Legg. 805 E; καλιὰν ἐκ δένδρων Luc. V. Hist. 2. 40; πνεῦμα σ. τὴν χιόνα Xen. Cyn. 8, 1; αἰτίας καὶ σκώματα καὶ λοιδορίας σ. Dem. 230. 6; λόγους Luc. Pisc. 22:—Med. to collect for oneself, Arist. Mirab. 25; of birds building nests, Id. II. A. 6. 1,

7:—Pass. to be collected, opp. to διαφορεῖσθαι, Plat. Legg. 693 A; ἵππος εἰκῆ ζυμπεφορημένος put together at random, Id. Phaedr. 253 E; ζυμπεφορημένη jumbled together (with a play on συμφορά), Id. Phileb. 64 E:—to join streams, of rivers, Ap. Rh. 1. 39, cf. 4. 134.

συμφορηδόν, Adv. collectedly, closely, Nicet. Ann. 243 B, 403 A.

συμφορήμα, τό, that which is brought together, a heap, Plut. 2. 955 A, Philo 1. 184: a mixture, compound, Id. 1. 654.

συμφορήσις, ἡ, a bringing together, Plut. Pericl. 34, Otho 14. II. = foreg., Plotin. 2. 1009.

συμφαρητός, ἡ, ὄν, brought together, collected promiscuously, πόλις ἐκ πολλῶν σ. ἐθνῶν Dion. H. 3. 10; χρησμοὶ ἐκ πολλῶν τόπων Id. 4. 62; σ. ὄχλος Id. de Dem. 36; λόγος ἐκ ποικίλων πτερῶν σ. Luc. Pseudol. 4. 2. σ. δεῖπνον, σ. ἐστίασις a meal towards which each guest contributes, Lat. coena collatitia, a picnic, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 2., 3. 15, 7; v. Lob. Paral. 493.

σύμφορος, *ov*, (συμφέρω) happening with, accompanying, λιμὸς ἀεργῷ σύμφορος ἀνδρὶ hunger is the sluggard's companion, Hes. Opp. 300; c. gen., πενήσι οὐ σύμφορα, ἀλλὰ κόροια Hes. Th. 593; cf. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 83. II. useful, profitable, expedient, suitable, good, c. dat., κούρη οὐ σύμφορος ἐστὶν ἕκτη the sixth day is not good for a girl, Hes. Op. 781; γυνὴ νέα .. οὐ σύμφορον ἀνδρὶ γέροντι Theogn. 457; ἡ πενίη κακῷ σύμφορον ἀνδρὶ φέρειν Id. 526; πολλῶ ζυμφορώτερον ἐς .. Thuc. 3. 47; πρὸς .., Plat. Legg. 766 E, Isocr. 131 C:—σύμφορον ἐστὶ = συμφέρει, c. inf., Hdt. 8. 60, 1; Πλούτῳ .. τοῦτο συμφορώτατον Ar. Pl. 1162, cf. Thuc. 2. 36:—τὰ ἀμφορα what is expedient, Soph. O. C. 464, 592, Thuc., etc.; τῶν ἀναγκαίων ζυμφορῶν διαναστάς departing from his necessary (i. e. natural) interests, Id. 4. 128; δρᾶν τὰ ζυμφορώτατα τινι Eur. Med. 876; τὸ ὑμέτερον ξ. your plea of expediency, opp. to τὸ δίκαιον, Thuc. 5. 98, cf. 3. 47:—Adv., συμφορώς ἔχειν to be expedient, Isocr. 102 E, Xen.; Comp. συμφορώτερον, Thuc. 3. 40, Xen.; Sup. -ώτατα, Eur. Med. 876, Thuc. 8. 43, Xen., etc. 2. rarely of persons, ζυμφορώτατοι προσπολεμῆσαι most convenient to make war upon, Thuc. 8. 96.

συμφράδμων, *anas*, ὁ, ἡ, one who joins in considering, a counsellor, εἰ γὰρ .. τοιοῦτοι δέκα μοι συμφράδμονες εἶεν Il. 2. 372; σ. θέσθαι τινά Naumach. 22. II. sounding together, in accord, κανύνας αὐλῶν Anth. P. 9. 365; θυμὸς Ap. Rh. ap. Ath. 283 F.

συμφράζομαι, fut. -άσομαι, Ep. -άσσαμαι: pf. συμπέφρασαι (Soph. Ant. 364): Med. —Poët. Verb. to join in considering, to take counsel with, c. dat., ἐφ' συμφράσσατο θυμῷ, ὅπως .., Od. 15. 202; also, τίς νύ τοι θεῶν συμφράσσατο βουλὰς; who imparted his counsels to thee? Od. 4. 462, cf. Il. 1. 537., 9. 374:—but, μῆτιν συμφράσσασθαι (sc. ἐαυτῷ) to contrive a plan, Hes. Th. 471; νάσων φυγὰς ζυμπέφρασται Soph. I. c. II. in later Prose occurs the Act. συμφράζω, to mention at the same time, Strab. 376:—Pass., Plut. 2. 22 A.

σύμφραξις, *eas*, ἡ, a closing up, obstruction, Theophr. C. P. 5. 11, 3. σύμφρασις, ἡ, the connection of speech, context, Phot. Bibl. 107.

συμφράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω:—to press or pack closely together, Hdt. 4. 73; τὰς ναῦς Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 7; τὰς σαρίσας Polyb. 2. 69, 9. 2. absol. of troops, to close their ranks, form in close order, Id. 4. 64, 7., 10. 14, 12, Plut. Ages. 18; so in Med., Dio C. 62. 12, Nicet. 3. in Med. also to conspire, Eccl. II. to fence all round, λιθοειδεῖ περιβόλῳ Plat. Tim. 74 A, cf. E. 2. to block up, close, τὰ παράδρομα Xen. Cyn. 6, 9:—Pass., of the neck of the bladder, Hipp. Aët. 286; ἔλυσε τὰ συμπεφραγμένα the obstructed pores, Plat. Phaedr. 251 E, cf. Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 7; ἡ ἀναπνοὴ συμφράττεται (libri συμφράττει) Arist. Probl. 34. 9.

συμφρονέω, to be of one mind with any one, to agree with, assent to, σ. ἀλλήλους εἰς τι Polyb. 4. 60, 4; ἐπὶ τινι Id. 3. 2, 8; πρὸς τινα σι τινι περὶ τινος Id. 4. 81, 3., 7. 16, 3; σ. ταῦτά Id. 6. 46, 8; absol. to agree together, Lat. conspirare, Id. 2. 22, 1, etc. 2. to think with, τῷ νοερῷ M. Anton. 8. 54. II. σ. τῇ διανοίᾳ to comprehend together with .., Arist. Mund. 1, 2. III. to consider well, ἄ δέον ἦν παεῖν Id. 18. 9, 2, cf. Dian. H. 5. 9, Plut. Alex. 71, etc. 2. to recollect oneself, Id. Cato Mi. 70, Alex. 73.

συμφρόνημα, τό, agreement, Theod. Stud.

συμφρόνησις, Dor. -ᾶσις, ἡ, agreement, union, Philol. ap. Nicom. Intr. 2. 19, Polyb. 2. 37, 8, Joseph., etc.

συμφραντίζω, to have a joint care for, τινός Luc. Dem. Enc. 25; τινὲ περὶ τινος Synes. 23 C.

συμφροσύνη, ἡ, = συμφρόνησις, App. Civ. 2. 9.

συμφρουρέω, to guard together, Theod. Stud., in Med.

σύμφραυρος, *ov*, watching with, μέλαθρον σύμφραυρον ἐμοί the chamber that keeps watch with me, i. e. in which I lie sleepless, Soph. Ph. 1453.

συμφρνάτταμαι, Dep. to be wanton together, Athanas.

συμφρῦγω [ῦ], fut. ξω, to roast or burn quite up, Theophr. Igu. 62: parch up, ἐπιθυμία ὕδατος σ. τινα Joseph. Macc. 3. 11:—Pass., aor. συνεφρῦγην [ῦ], LXX (Job 30. 30, al.); γλώσσα συμπεφρυγμένη Ideler Phys. 1. 222.

σύμφρων, *ovos*, ὁ, ἡ, (φρῆν) of one mind, brotherly, Aesch. Ag. 110:—favouring, propitious, θεοί Id. Cho. 802.

συμφυάς, *ados*, ἡ, (συμφύω) a growing together, connexion by natural growth, as of the joints, Hipp. Fract. 778; σ. δένδρων Schol. Il. 22. 191.

συμφυᾶδεύω, to banish at the same time, Iambl. V. P. 35, Phot.

συμφυγάς, *adas*, ὁ, ἡ, a fellow-exile, Eur. Bacch. 1382, Thuc. 6. 88, Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 13.

συμφυή, ἡ, = σύμφυσις, Ael. N. A. 14. 6.

συμφυής, *es*, born with one, congenital, natural, σ. γενέσθαι τινί = συμπεφυκέναι, Plat. Soph. 247 D, Tim. 45 D, 64 D, etc.; ὕδωρ .. εἴτ' ἐπακτὸν εἴτε συμφυές Arist. Meteor. 4. 5, 5; συμφυέστερον δνελευθερία .. τῆς ἀσωτίας Id. Eth. N. 4. 1, 37; σ. κακά Polyb. 6. 4, 8, etc.:—Adv.,

συμφυῶς ἔχειν πρὸς ἄλληλα to be naturally related, Arist. Physiogn. 1, 2, cf. Ael. N. A. 12. 27. 2. adapted by nature, ἀκοῆ σ. ἀήρ Id. de Au. 2. 8, 7; τῷ κοινῷ σ. adapted to a commonwealth, of bees, Plut. Lycurg. 25. II. growing or grown together, naturally united, of the embryo in the womb, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 2; of the shells of bivalves, opp. to *μανοφυής*, Id. H. A. 4. 1, 2S, Fr. 287; of trees or roots, Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 4, al.; also, σ. λίθος compact, solid, Id. C. P. 3. 6, 5; τοῖχος Diod. 2. 49. 2. c. dat. attached, adhering, ἡ γλῶττα τῇ κάτω σιαγόνι σ., of the crocodile, Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 10; μῆλον .. σ. ἀκρεμύσιν Anth. P. 6. 252. 3. continuous, of the tongue of the τέττιξ, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 12; of matter, Id. Gen. et Corr. 1. 9, 2, Phys. 8. 4, 8. III. rarely c. gen., ξ. τοῦ παντὸς χρόνου coeval with .., Plat. Legg. 721 C.— Cf. *σύμφυτος*.

συμφυία, ἡ, = *σύμφυσις*, Plut. 2. 1080 F, 1112 A, Sext. Emp., etc.
 συμφυλάκιζω, to keep watch together, Byz.
 συμφυλάκιτης [ῖ], ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a fellow-prisoner, Byz.
 συμφύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκος, ὁ, a fellow-watchman or guard, Thuc. 5. 80, Plat. Rep. 463 B, C; σ. τινὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς, τῆς εὐδαιμονίας, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 11, etc.
 συμφυλάσσω, to keep guard along with others, Hdt. 7. 172; τὴν οὐσίαν Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 3, cf. Plat. Rep. 451 D.
 συμφυλέτης, οὐ, ὁ, of the same φυλή, Lat. *contribūlis*: generally, a countryman, 1 Ep. Thess. 2. 14, Eccl.; fem. -φυλέτις, ἴδος, Eccl.—The Att. used φυλέτης, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 471, cf. *συμπολίτης*.
 συμφύλλια, ἡ, accordance, agreement, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 115 (vulg. *συμφιλία*).
 σύμφυλος, οὐ, of the same stock or race with, αἱ μέλιτται καὶ τὰ σ. ζῶα ταύταις Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 3; cf. Mund. 4. 3; οἱ σύμφυλοι his congeners, Babr. 101. 3. II. metaph. cognate, natural, suitable, νομή, τροφή Plut. 2. 729 B, 991 B; τὸ σύμφυλον Ib. 661 E, etc.; τὰ σύμφυλα τῷ σώματι Ib. 137 B.
 συμφυράω, = *συμφύρω*, Ath. 464 B: to form by kneading with, λίθω καὶ χαλκῷ θεύω Plut. 2. 398 B.
 συμφύρδην, Adv. mixedly, Nic. Th. 110.
 σύμφυρσις, ἡ, a commingling, Eccl.
 συμφύρτης, ὁ, one who commingles, Nicol. Methon. 11. p. 7 Voemel.
 σύμφυρτος, οὐ, commingled, confounded, Eur. Hipp. 1234.
 συμφύρω [ῦ], aor. 2 pass. *συνεφύρην* [ῦ], Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 10; fut. pass. *συμφύρῃσομαι* Schol. Pind. N. 1. 100; but most common in pf. part. pass. To knead together, σ. κόμμι αἵματι Diosc. 2. 26; πλαγοῖς *συνέφυρε* πρῶσωπον Theocr. 22. 111; σ. εἰς ἓν Plat. Phileb. 15 E:—but mostly in Pass., *σιτίον συμπεφυρμένον* Plut. 2. 94 D; metaph., αἷμα *συμπεφυρμένον* πυρί Eur. Med. 1199; πλούτῳ .. πάντα *συμπεφ.* Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1; ἡδοναὶ *συμπεφ.* λύπαις Plat. Phileb. 51 A; ψυχὴ *συμπεφ.* μετὰ τοῦ κακοῦ Id. Phaedo 66 B:—also, τὴν πόλιν *συμπεφ.* ταῖς οἰκῆσεσιν Plut. Camill. 32; αἵματι *συνεπέφυρτο* τὴν κεφαλὴν Id. Fab. 16.
 συμψύσάω, to blow together, Arist. Cael. 3. 5, 7, in Pass.:—hence, like Lat. *conflare*, to beat up, contrive, ταῦτ' ἐφ' οἷσιν ἔστι *συμφυσώμενα* Ar. Eq. 468. II. metaph., εἰς ταῦτόν (τὸ λεγόμενον) *ξυμφυσῶσῃσαι* to blow (as the saying is) into one horn, i. e. work together, Plat. Legg. 708 D. 2. in Pass., of the wind, to blow at the same time, Plut. Sertor. 17.
 συμψύσιδομαι, Pass. to be combined with, Epiphan.
 σύμφυσις, ἡ, (συμφύω) a growing together, natural junction, esp. of the bones, Hipp. Fract. 776, Art. 800; opp. to ἀφή, as being not mere contact, but continuity of substance, Arist. Metaph. 4. 4, 2, cf. 10. 12, 15, Phys. 5. 3, 9; σ. ὀστέων Id. H. A. 3. 11, 11; so of bones united, κατὰ σύμφυσιν, opp. to articulation (κατ' ἄρθρον), Galen. 2. 734; ἡ σ. τοῦ δέρματος καὶ τῆς σαρκός Plat. Tim. 77 D, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 4; ἔντερον *συμφύσεις* ἔχον, of intestines divided into chambers by constriction, Ib. 2. 17, 16, cf. P. A. 4. 12, 17; ἡ σ. τοῦ πνεύμονος κατὰ βάχιν Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 9; of the tongue, Ib. 1. 7.
 συμψύτεω, to plant along with or together, σύν τέ οἱ δαίμων φυτεύει δύξαν Pind. I. 6 (5). 16: metaph. to have a hand in contriving, ξ. τοῦργον Soph. O. T. 347:—Pass. to be implanted also, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ σώματι *συμπεφ.* τῇ ψυχῇ ἡδοναί Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 23.
 συμψυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, promoting the healing of wounds or perh. made of comfrey (σύμφυτον), κατάπλασμα Arist. Probl. 1. 33; φάρμακον Galen.
 συμψύτων, τό, a plant, comfrey, old English *boneset*, named from its healing qualities (v. foreg.), *S. officinale*, Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 4, Diosc. 4. 10, Aretae, etc.
 σύμφυτος, οὐ, (συμφύω) born with one, congenital, innate, natural, in-born, inbred, ἀρετά Pind. I. 3. 23; κοκόν, πονηρία, ἐπιθυμία Plat. Rep. 609 A, Polit. 272 E, etc.; σ. αἰών our natural age, i. e. our old age (acc. to the Schol.), Aesch. Ag. 107 (but see the Interpp.); *νεκίων σ. τέκτων* the natural author of strife, i. e. a cause of strife natural to the race, Ib. 152 (here also the Interpp. differ); ἐς τὸ σ. according to one's nature, Eur. Andr. 954; σ. ὕδωρ ἐν γάλακτι, opp. to ἐπακτόν, Arist. Meteor. 4. 5, 6; τὸ μιμῆσθαι σ. τοῖς ἀνθρώποις Id. Poët. 4. 2:—τὰ ἀύφυτα natural attributes or properties, Id. G. A. 3. 2, 15, Phys. 8. 2, 8, cf. Spir. 2. 9, sq. 2. c. dat. natural to, σ. δειλία τινί Lys. 118. 31; ἀύφρια σ. τόποις τισί Plat. Legg. 844 A; τὰ ὑγρά σ. τοῖς ζῴοις, opp. to τὰ ὑστερογενῆ (such as milk), Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 2; σ. ἐμποιεῖν τινί τι Plat. Phaedo 81 C. 3. c. gen., ἡδοναί ξ. τῶν φθίγγων Id. Phileb. 51 D; ἀρετὴ λογισμοῦ ξ. Id. Def. 413 C: cf. συγγενής, σύγγονος. 4. like by nature, cognate, kindred, Id. Phaedr. 246 A, cf. Phileb. 16 C. II. grown together, διάστασις τῶν σ. μερῶν Arist. Top. 6. 6, 20, sq.; σ. τῷ χιτῶνι Id. H. A. 5. 32, 4.—Cf. *συμφυής*.
 συμψύω, fut. -ψύω, to make to grow together, συντήξαι καὶ συμψύσαι εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ Plat. Symp. 192 E, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 4, 6; σ. τὰ ὁμογενῆ Id. Meteor. 4. 1, 1; σ. τοὺς ἀνωθεν ὑδόντας to cut them together, Id. P. A. 2. 16; σ. τινὰς εἰς φιλύτητα to unite them, Ep. Plat. 323 B. II.

Pass., with act. pf. *συμπέφυκα*, aor. 2 *συνέφυν*; also *συνεφύην* Theophr. C. P. 5. 5, 3, Plut., etc.; fut. *συμφυήσομαι* Geop.:—to grow together, Plat. Symp. 191 A, Tim. 76 E, Xen., etc.; of bones, to knit, Hipp. Art. 791; σ. ψυχὴ καὶ σῶμα Plat. Phaedr. 246 D; of a political constitution, Polyb. 4. 32, 9. 2. to grow together, grow up, as a wound, Hipp. Aph. 1257; of the mouth of the womb and other passages, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, cf. 2. 7. 3. to grow to, οὐ τῷ τυχόντι *συμφύεται* τὸ τυχόν Arist. de Sens. 2; σ. ἀλλήλαις to grow one to another, grow into one, Plat. Rep. 588 C; so, σ. εἰς ἓν, εἰς ταῦτό Ib. 503 B; σ. πρὸς τι Plat. 2. 924 E; σ. τοῖς χωρίοις to cling to them, Id. Camill. 27. 4. to be congenital with, [τὰ ἔντομα] πολλοῖς ζῴοις σ. Arist. H. A. 6. 2: to grow up with one, to become natural, Id. Eth. N. 7. 3, 8.
 συμφωνέω, to agree in sound, be in harmony or unison, (cf. *συμφωνία*), ἐκ πασῶν μία ἁρμονία *ξυμφωνεῖ* Plat. Rep. 617 B, cf. Arist. Probl. 19. 23; καθαρισταὶ σ. Callix. ap. Ath. 201 F, cf. Anth. P. append. 327:—Pass., τὰ συμφωνούμενα consonants, Dion. H. de Dem. 43. II. metaph. to agree with, hold or express the same opinions with, τινι Plat., etc.; opp. to *διαφωνέω*, Phaedo 101 D, etc.; σ. τοῖς εἰρημένοισι Rep. 398 C; τὰ ἔργα οὐ ξ. τοῖς λόγοις Lach. 193 E; ἐπιθυμία οὐ σ. ἀλλήλαις Isocr. 99 D; also, ταῦτα πρὸς ἄλληλα σ. *συμφωνίαν* τὴν ἀρίστην Arist. Pol. 7. 15, 7:—σ. τι in a thing, Theophr. C. P. 6. 9, 2; ἐν τινι Plat. Phaedr. 263 B, etc.; ἐπὶ τινος Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 1; περὶ τινος Dion. H. 2. 47:—so also in Med., Theophr. C. P. 1. 1, 1, Diod. 3. 65:—Pass. to be agreed to, παρὰ πᾶσι Diod. 1. 20; c. inf., ἡ ἐφοδος σ. γενέσθαι Dion. H. 1. 74; impers., *συμπεφώνηται* τὴν ἀρπαγὴν γενέσθαι Diod. 5. 69; σ. ἅτι .., Id. 1. 26. 2. to make an agreement or bargain with one, πρὸς τινα ὑπὲρ τινος δοῦναι .., Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 8; περὶ τινος Polyb. 2. 15, 5; σ. τινι δηναρίου for a denarius, Ev. Matth. 20. 13:—Pass., *συνεφωνήθη* πειρᾶσαι Act. Ap. 5. 9; ὥστε .., Diod. 14. 26; τὸ *συμφωνηθέν* the agreement, Id. Excerpt. 580. 60. 3. to unite for a bad purpose, to conspire, τοῖς πένησι ἐπὶ τοὺς μέσους Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 5. III. to agree in saying, ὡς πάντα καλῶς κεῖται Plat. Legg. 634 E; ἅτι οὐκ ἀσφαλές ἐστι Arist. Mirab. 101.
 συμφώνημα, τό, an agreement, Scholl. Thuc. 7. 33, Eur. Or. 1130.
 συμφώνησις, ἡ, agreement, Eccl.: a contract, Byz. II. = *συνίζησις*, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 326.
 συμφωνία, ἡ, concord or unison of sound, *συνήρῳ*, τὴν ἐν ᾧδῃ ἁρμονίαν, ἡ δὴ σ. καλεῖται Plat. Crat. 405 D; ἡ γὰρ ἁρμονία σ. ἐστὶ, σ. δὲ ὁμολογία τις Id. Symp. 187 B, cf. Rep. 430 E; λόγος ἀριθμῶν ἐν ὀξεῖ ἢ βαρεῖ Arist. An. Post. 2. 2, 3, cf. de An. 3. 2, 11 sq.; κρᾶσις ἐστὶ λόγον ἐχόντων ἐναντίων πρὸς ἄλληλα Id. Probl. 19. 38. 2. properly of two sounds only, a musical concord, accord, such as the fourth, fifth and octave (v. sub *διαπασῶν*), Plat. Rep. 531 A, C, Arist. Probl. 19. 39, etc.; distinguished from mere *ἁμοφωνία*, Id. Pol. 2. 5, 14, Plut. 2. 389 D; cf. Dict. of Antiqq. p. 629. 3. the harmonious unison of many voices or sounds, a concert, of τῶν σ. λόγοι, the Pythag. doctrine of the music of the spheres, Arist. Cael. 2. 9, 3. II. metaph. harmony, agreement, Plat. Legg. 689 D, Arist. Pol. 7. 15, 7; σ. τῷ λόγῳ Plat. Rep. 401 D; ξ. τῆς ψυχῆς ἐαυτῇ Id. Tim. 47 D; μίξας πάντα κατὰ *συμφωνίαν*, of a cook, Damox. Σύντ. 1. 54: cf. *συμφωνέω* II. III. prob. as name of a musical instr., Polyb. 26. 10, 5, cf. 31. 4, 8, Diod. Excerpt. p. 577; so, *symphonia* in Prudent. seems to be the Egypt. *sistrum*: v. Isid. Etym. 3. 22, Ducang. s. v. *symphonia*.
 συμφωνιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for symphony: *pueri symphoniaci*, singing boys, Cic. Mil. 21. II. ἡ -κή, a name for the *υσοκύαμος*, Apulei. Herb. 4. init.; so perhaps *σύμφωνος*, ἡ, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 5, Galen. 2. 265.
 σύμφωνος, οὐ, agreeing in sound, harmonious, Ar. Av. 221, 659; χορδαί h. Hom. Merc. 51: generally, echoing to cries, Soph. O. T. 421:—of a musician, Anth. P. 9. 584. 2. as musical term, in concord with, accordant, Plat. Tim. 80 A, Legg. 812 D; distinguished from *ἁμόφωνος*, Arist. Probl. 19. 16, and 39; τὸ σ. = *συμφωνία*, Plat. Phileb. 56 A. 3. τὰ σ. consonants, Gramm.; cf. *ἁφῶνος* 2. II. metaph. harmonious, in harmony or proportion, τίνες ξ. ἀριθμοί, καὶ τίνες οὐ Plat. Rep. 531 C; σ. φοραί Arist. de An. 1. 3, 11; ὁ βίος σ. τοῖς λόγοις πρὸς τὰ ἔργα Plat. Lach. 188 D; of a person, σ. ἐαυτὸν κατασκευάσαι κατὰ τὸν βίον Polyb. 32. 11, 8:—τὸ σ. harmonious order, Arist. Mund. 5, 4. 2. harmonious, agreeing, friendly, ἡσυχία Pind. P. 1. 136; δεξιώματα Soph. O. C. 619; σ. τινι in harmony or agreement with, ξ. αὐτὰ αὐτοῖς Plat. Rep. 380 C; ξύμφωνα οἷς ἔλεγε Id. Gorg. 457 C; ξ. τῷ ὀνόματι Id. Crat. 395 E, cf. 436 C; ἡδοναί .. ξ. τοῖς ὀρθοῖς λόγοις Id. Legg. 696 C, cf. Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 13; rarely πρὸς τινα, as Ep. Plat. 332 D:—c. gen., ἄσα τοῦ γένους ἐστὶ τούτου ξύμφωνα Plat. Phileb. 11 B, cf. Diod. 1. 9S:—*σύμφωνόν* ἐστὶ, c. inf., it is in accordant with reason, reasonable, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 3; σ. ἐγένετό τισι they were agreed, περὶ τινος Polyb. 24. 4, 8; σ. ἐστὶ τινι πρὸς τινα Id. 6. 36, 5:—rarely, of persons, σ. γενέσθαι περὶ τινος Id. 17. 9, 5; σ. εἶναι τινι Id. 30. 8, 7:—Adv. -ως, Plat. Epin. 974 C, Diod. 15. 18; τινί Id. 1. 98; σ. ἔχειν τινί Ptol. 3. pass. agreed upon, σ. ὕροι Diod. 5. 6 (but v. Wessel.):—τὸ σ. an agreement, contract, Arr. Epict. 1. 19, 27. III. σύμφωνος, ἡ, v. sub *συμφωνιακός*.
 συμφωνούντως, Adv. in harmony with, ξ. ἐαυτῷ λέγειν Plat. Legg. 662 E.
 συμψυτίξομαι, Med. to give light together, Plut. 2. 893 A.
 συμψάλλω, to sound in concert, Eccl.: verb. -ψαλλέον, Theod. Stud.
 συμψαλμα, τό, a sounding in concert, Eccl.
 σύμψαυσις, εὐς, ἡ, a joint touching, Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 9, Ptol.
 συμψάω, to touch one another, Hipp. Offic. 744, Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 18, Fr. 202; τοῖς στόμασι Xen. Symp. 4, 26; ἀλλήλοισι Polyb. 6. 29, 3:—c. gen., Strab. 514, Iambl.

συμφάω, to rake together, συμψήσασα τάργυριδιον Eur. Pol. Δημ. 42; συμψήσαι to obliterate the traces left by anything in sand, Ar. Nub. 975; of a rapid river, to sweep away, ὁ ποταμὸς τὸν ἵππον συμψήσας ὑποβρύχιον οἰχώκεε φέρων Hdt. 1. 189, cf. Iambl. ap. Suid. s. v., Eus. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 416:—Pass., aor. -εψήσθην, to be swept away, LXX (Jerem. 22. 19., 31. 33).

συμφέλια, τά, the Lat. *subsellia*, Byz.; συμφέλλια, in Anth. P. append. 385.

συμφελλίζω, to stammer with or together, Att. Epict. 2. 24, 18, Max. Tyr., etc.:—Subst. -ισμός, Procop.

συμφεύδομαι, Dep. to tell a lie together, Polyb. 6. 3, 10; τινι with one, Plut. 2. 508 E.

συμφευδομαρτύρω, to bear false witness together, Byz.

συμφηφίζω, to reckon together, count up, Act. Ap. 19. 19:—Pass., Epiphani., etc. II. Med. to vote with, τινι Ar. Lys. 142, cf. Poll. 8. 15:—also in Pass., Byz.

συμφηφισμός, ὁ, a computation, Psell.

σύμφηφος, ον, voting with, τινι Plat. Gorg. 500 A, Lach. 184 D, etc.; σ. τινί τινος voting with one for a thing, Id. Rep. 380 C, Crat. 398 C; also c. dat. rei, σ. τῷ ἐπαίῳ, ταῖς λόγοις Id. Legg. 811 E, 907 B; ὁ λόγος . . σ. ὧν (sc. τοῖς πάθεισιν) Arist. M. Mor. 2. 7, 37, cf. 2. 6, 48:—

absol. voting together, of the same opinion, λαβεῖν τινα σύμφηφον Plat. Legg. 929 B, Dem. 206. 15:—preferred by the Atticists to ὁμόψηφος, Lob. Phryn. 2. II. pass. elected by a joint vote (of clergy and people), Eccl.

συμφήχω, to rub with or together, cited from Diosc.

συμφιθύρίζω, to whisper with, τινί Plut. 2. 519 F.

συμφιλῶ, to write with the spiritus lenis also, Anecd. Oxon. 1. 132, E. M.

συμφοφέω, to make a noise together, τοῖς ὕπλοις Polyb. 1. 34, 2; σ. τοὺς θυρεοὺς ταῖς μαχαίραις to rattle upon the shields with the swords, Id. 11. 30, 1, cf. 15. 12, 8.

σύμφυχος, ον, of one mind, at unity, Ep. Phil. 2. 2:—Verb συμψυχέω, Theod. Stud.:—Subst. συμψυχία, Greg. Naz.

συμψύχομαι [ῦ], Pass. to grow cold together, Hipp. 244. 15.

συμψύχω, to unite with the soul, Eumath. 7. 316.

σύν [ῦ], old Att. ξύν; a Boeot. form σούν in C. I. 1569: Prep. with dat., perh. akin to Skt. *sa-*, *sam*, *ἄμ-α*, *sim-ul*, *κοιν-ός* (*ξυνός*), and it can hardly not be connected with Lat. *cum*,—the Radical sense being *with*.—As to the form ξύν, it seldom occurs in Hom., though it is not rare in compds. even when not required by the metre, as in ξυνέαφα, ξυνόχησιν, ξύμβλητο, ξύμπαντα; Hes. also uses ξύν, ξύμπας, ξυνιέναι:—in Ion. Prose prob. never; in Aeol. and Dor. very rarely, v. Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 49, D. Dor. p. 360: but in old Att. it is the only form (except perh. in comp. with a word beginning with ξ); but it gradually gives way to σύν, so that in Xen. the latter becomes prob. the only form, v. L. Dind. praef. Xen. An. p. viii. In Trag., both forms occur; and in other cases the MSS. are capricious; and prob. Porson's rule is as good as any, that ξύν should be restored except when the metre requires σύν; (on limitations to this rule, v. Dind. Lex. Aesch. p. 340).—The Prep. σύν gradually gave way to μετά with gen., so that whereas Aesch. has 67 examples of σύν to 8 of μετά with gen., the proportions in Thuc. are 400 of μετά to 37 of σύν, in Dem. 346 of μετά to 15 of σύν, and in Arist. 300 of μετά to 8 of σύν: v. T. Momms. progr. Francof. 1874. I. along with, in company

with, together with, δεῦρ' ἦλυθε . . σὺν Μενελάῳ Il. 3. 206; ξὺν παιδὶ . . πύργῳ ἐφεστήκει 6. 372; σὺν τοῖσδε ὑπέκφυγον Od. 9. 286; καταφθίσθαι σὺν ἐκείνῳ 2. 183; ἀπελαύνειν σὺν τῷ στρατῷ Hdt. 8. 101; ἐπαιδεύετο σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ Xen. An. 1. 9, 2, etc. 2. with collat.

notion of help or aid, σὺν θεῷ with God's help or blessing, as God wills, (the God being conceived as standing with one), Il. 9. 49, Od. 13. 391; πέμψον δέ με σὺν γε θεοῖσιν Il. 24. 430; σὺν θεῷ φευτευθεὶς ὄλβος Pind. N. 8. 28; σὺν θεῷ εἰρημένον spoken as by inspiration, Hdt. 1. 86; σ. θεῷ δ' εἰρήσεται Ar. Pl. 115; σ. θεῷ εἰπεῖν Plat. Theaet. 151 B: so, σὺν δαίμονι, σὺν Δίῳ, σὺν Ἀθῆνῃ Il. 11. 792., 20. 192, etc.; σὺν Χαρίτεσσιν Pind. N. 9. 129; cf. Böckh ad P. 9. 2; σὺν τῷ θεῷ πᾶς καὶ γελᾷ κώδύρεται Soph. Aj. 383; so also, σὺν θεοῦ παλάμα, τύχα Pind. O. 11 (10). 25, N. 6. 40:—generally, of personal coöperation, σὺν σοὶ φραζέσθω let him consult with you, Il. 9. 346; λοχησάμενος σὺν ἐταίρῳ Od. 13. 268; so in Att., σὺν τινι μάχεσθαι to fight at his side, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 5, cf. Hell. 4. 1, 34 (though this is more commonly μετά τινος); σὺν τινι εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι to be with another, i. e. on his side, of his party, Id. An. 3. 1, 21; οἱ σὺν τινι any one's friends, followers, Ib. 1. 2, 15, etc. 3. furnished with, endowed with, ἄκοιτις σὺν μεγάλῃ ἀρετῇ Od. 24. 193; πόλιν θεοδμάτῳ σὺν ἐλευθερίᾳ ἐκτίσσο' Pind. P. 1. 118.

4. of things that belong, or are attached, to a person, σὺν νηί or σὺν νηυσί, i. e. on board ship, Il. 1. 389, 179, etc.; σὺν νηυσὶν ἀλαπάσειν, opp. to πεζός, 9. 328; (so in Att., σὺν ναυσὶ προσπλεῖν Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 7, etc.); σὺν ἵπποισιν καὶ ὄχεσφιν Il. 3. 219; esp. of arms, μιν κατέκχε σὺν ἔντεσι 6. 418; στή δ' εὐράξ σὺν δουρὶ 15. 541; ἀντίβιον σὺν ἔντεσι, οἱ σὺν τεύχεσι πειρηθῆναι 5. 220., 11. 386; σὺν ἔντεσι μάρνασθαι 13. 719; σκῆπτρον, σὺν τῷ ἔβη 2. 47; ἄγγελος ἦλθε . . σὺν δγγελίῳ 2. 787. 5. of two or more things taken together, or of concurrent circumstances, θέλλαι σὺν βορέῃ, ἀνεμος σὺν λαίλαπι Il. 15. 26., 17. 57; in some such cases σύν is little more than expletive, as σὺν τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες 8. 530, etc.: also of coincidence in point of time, ἄκρα σὺν ἐσπέρα Pind. P. 11. 17; καιρῷ σὺν ἀτρεκέϊ Ib. 8. 7; σὺν τῷ χρόνῳ προϊόντι Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 6. 6. of necessary connexion or consequence, σὺν μεγάλῳ ἀποτίσαι to pay with a great loss, i. e. suffer greatly, Il. 4. 161; σὺν δημοσίῳ καιῷ with loss to the public, Theogn. 50; σὺν τῷ σῶ ἀγαθῷ to your advantage, just like the Lat. *tu cum commodo, publico cum incommodo*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 15; σὺν

μιάσματι attended with pollution, Soph. Ant. 172:—and so, generally, to denote agreement, in accordance with, σὺν τῷ δίκαιῳ καὶ καλῷ Xen. An. 2. 6, 18; σὺν δίκῃ Pind. P. 9. 170, σὺν κόσμῳ, σὺν τάχει, etc., which answer very nearly to the Adv. *δικαίως, κοσμίως, ταχέως*, etc.: this usage is common in Att. 7. of the instrument or means, with which a thing is done, with, by means of, σὺν νεφέεσσι κάλυψεν γαίαν καὶ πόντον Od. 5. 293; σὺν ἐλαίῳ φαρμακώσασα Pind. P. 4. 394; διήλλαχθε οὐν σιδάρῳ Aesch. Theb. 885; πλοῦτον ἐκτόω σὺν αἰχμῇ Id. Pers. 755; ἡ [τῶν φίλων] κτήσις ἐστὶν οὐδαμῶς σὺν τῇ βίᾳ Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 13, cf. Thuc. 1. 84. 8. with Ordin. Numerals, ἐμοὶ σὺν ἐβδόμενῳ, i. e. myself with six others, Aesch. Theb. 282. II. the Att. often use the dat. alone, where in Ep. the Prep. σύν is added, esp. in such phrases as αὐτοῖς συμμάχοισι compared with ἀνόρουσεν αὐτῇ σὺν φόρμιγγι Il. 9. 194; αὐτῷ σὺν τε λίνῳ καὶ ῥήγῃ Od. 13. 118; v. sub αὐτός I. 5.

B. POSITION:—σύν sometimes follows its case, Il. 10. 19, Od. 9. 332., 15. 410, Pind. N. 10. 90. It often stands between Adj. and Subst., as Od. 11. 358, Il. 9. 194, etc.; more rarely between Subst. and Adj., Od. 13. 258, Pind. P. 8. 9; so, δρόμῳ σὺν ποδῶν Id. N. 10. 90. 2. often in tmesis in Hom., as Il. 4. 447., 23. 687, etc.

C. σύν AS ADV. together, at once, jointly, κενεὰς σὺν χεῖρας ἔχοντες Od. 10. 42; mostly foll. by δέ or τε, σὺν δὲ πτερὰ πυκνὰ λίσσθεν Il. 23. 879; σὺν τε δὴ ἔρχομένῳ 10. 224 (cf. σύνδυο); σὺν τε διπλοῖ βασιλῆς Soph. Aj. 960. It is sometimes hard to distinguish this from a mere tmesis, e. g. in Il. 23. 879; so, ξὺν κακῶς ποιεῖν is = ξυγκακοποιεῖν in Thuc. 3. 13;—in Hellenistic Greek, it is placed, peculiarly, between the trans. verb and its case, ἐμίσησα σὺν τὴν ζοήν, altogether, LXX (Eccl. 2. 17); so, Aquila Gen. 1. 1, ἔκτισεν ὁ θεὸς σὺν τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ σὺν τὴν γῆν, etc. 2. besides, also, likewise, σὺν δὲ πλουτίζειν ἐμέ Aesch. Ag. 586; Δίρκα τε . . σὺν τ' Ἀσωπιάδες κόραι Eur. H. F. 785; in later Ep. σὺν καὶ Ar. Rh. 1. 74, Dion. P. 843; σὺν δ' αὐτῶς ἐγὼ Soph. Ant. 85, etc.; σὺν δ' ἐγὼ παρών Id. Aj. 1288, cf. El. 299.

D. IN COMPOS. 1. with, along with, together, at the same time, hence of any kind of union, connexion, or participation in a thing, and metaph. of agreement or unity, like Lat. *cum*-. In Compos. with a trans. Verb σύν may refer to the Object as well as the Subject, as σύν in συγκτείνειν may mean to kill one person as well as another, or, to join with another in killing. 2. of the completion of an action, altogether, completely, utterly, as in συμπληρῶ, συνάγνυμι, συγκόπτω, συμπατέω, συντέμνω; sometimes therefore it seems only to strengthen the force of the simple word; cf. συναναίρω II. 2. 3. joined with numerals, σύνδυο two together, which sense often becomes distributive, by twos, two and two; so σύντρεψ, σύμπεντε, etc., like Lat. *bini, terni*, etc. II. further it must be remarked, that σύν in Compos., before β μ π φ ψ, becomes συμ-; before γ κ ξ χ, συγ-; before λ συλ-; before σ. usu. συσ-; but becomes συ- before σ followed by a conson. (e. g. συστήναι), before ζ, and perhaps sometimes before ξ. In one poet. passage, ap. Plat. Phaedr. 237 A, we have ξύμ alone in tmesi, ξύμ μοι λάβεσθε for συλλάβεσθέ μοι.

συνᾶρων, ὁ, a joint-priest, τινι with one, Anth. P. 8. 83. συναγαλλιάομαι, = συναγάλλομαι, Eust. Opusc. 221. 80:—Subst. -ιάσις, εως, ἡ, Theod. Stud. συνᾶγάλλομαι, Dep. to rejoice with, τινι with a person, Greg. Naz.; or at a thing, Eccl.

συνᾶγαμαι, Dep. to join admiration, Dion. Ar. συνᾶγᾶνακτέω, to be vexed along with, τινι Polyb. 4. 7, 3, Dion. H., etc.; τινι ἐπὶ τινι Polyb. 2. 59, 5, etc.: absol., Menand. Incert. 13. συνᾶγᾶνάκτησις, ἡ, common anger or vexation, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 4, Dion. H. 7. 45.

συνᾶγάω, to love along with, τοῖς φίλοις τοὺς φίλους Polyb. 1. 14, 4. συναγγέλλω, to announce together, v. l. Dion. H. 10. 26.

συνᾶγγελος, ὁ, a fellow messenger or ambassador, Hdt. 7. 230.

συναγγία, ἡ, (ἄγγος) a confined space, Babr. 27. 2.

συνᾶγείρω, fut. -αγερῶ: aor. συνήγειρα, Ep. ξυνάγειρα Il. 20. 21: Ep. aor. I pass. συναγερθεν (for ησαν) Theocr. 22. 76. To gather together, assemble, ὧν ἕνεκα ξυνάγειρα (sc. τοὺς θεαὺς) Il. 1. c.; ἐκκλησίην Hdt. 3. 142, cf. 1. 206; τὸν Ὀλυμπικὸν . . ἀγῶνα, ἵνα τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἅπαντας . . ξυναγείρει Ar. Pl. 584, cf. Plat. Criti. 121 C; also, σ. ἀγῶνα Lys. 911. 3; σ. κύκλους Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 9:—esp. to collect armies, soldiers, etc. στόλον, στρατευμα Hdt. 1. 4., 4. 4, Polyb., etc.; σ. στρατιὰν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 19; τοὺς ἀριστέας ἐπὶ τὸν δῦν Anton. Lib. 2:—Pass. to gather together, come together, assemble, συναγειρόμενοι those assembling, Il. 24. 802; but συναγρόμενοι, Ep. syncop. part. aor. 2 pass., those assembled, an assembly, Il. 11. 687. 2. to collect the means of living, βίοτον Od. 4. 90; and in Med. to collect for oneself, ὅσα [κτῆματα] ξυναγείρατ' Ὀδυσσεύς 14. 323., 19. 293; for Il. 15. 680, v. sub συναείρω. 3. metaph., σ. ἐαυτὸν to collect oneself, Plat. Prot. 328 D:—so in Pass. to collect oneself, Id. Phaedo 67 C, Charm. 156 D, Theocr. 15. 57; so Med., συναγείρατο θυμόν Ar. Rh. 1. 1233.

συνᾶγελάζομαι, Pass. to herd together, of gregarious fish, Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1, Fr. 291, 297, 318; μετ' ἀλλήλων Id. H. A. 1. c.; σ. εἰς τὸ ὁμόφυλον, of men, Polyb. 6. 5, 7; also, σ. ταῖς ἄρρεσι, of sows, Plut. 2. 917 D:—metaph., ἡ διανοία συναγελάζεται τοῖς ψέγουσιν takes part with . . , Ib. 40 A.

συνᾶγελασμός, ὁ, a herding together, Plut. 2. 980 A, Geop.; of men, Porphyr. ap. Stob. 22. 9; in pl. assemblies, παίδων Plut. Comp. Lyc. 4.

συνᾶγελαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, gregarious, of fish, Arist. Fr. 302, cf. Porph. de Abst. 3. 11; of men, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 414. 40: τὸ -κόν gregariousness, Artemid. 2. 20.

συνᾶγέννητος, ον, (γίγνομαι) or συνᾶγέννητος, ον, (γεννάω):—alike uncreated, co-eternal, Eccl.

συναγερμός, οὔ, ὅ, a gathering together, assembling, Poll. 3. 129., 9. 142; ὁ λογισμὸς σ. τῆς μνήμης Porphyg. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1036.
 συναγερτικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for assembling, Eccl.
 συναγιάζω, to consecrate together, Greg. Nyss.
 συναγινέω, to collect, Arr. Ind. 8.
 συναγιος, α, ον, holy with or together, Eccl.
 συνάγκεια, ἢ, a later form for Homer's μισγάγκεια, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 8, Anth. P. 6. 188, Polyb. 18. 14, 5, Diod., etc.: cf. συναγγία.
 σύναγκος, εος, τό, = συναγκία, Themist. 151 D.
 συναγλαίττω, to deck out, adorn, Eust. II. 1053. 45, etc.
 σύναγμα, τό, (συνάγω) a collection, concretion, such as stone or gravel in the kidneys, Hipp. 1175 C, 1230 D; σ. στρατοῦ LXX (Eccl. 12. 11, in Cod. Alex.).
 συναγενέω, to be pure or chaste together, πρὸς τι Porph. de Abst. 4. 6.
 συναγνοέω, to be ignorant with or together, Hierocl. in Pyth. p. 153.
 συνάγνυμι: aor. συνέαξα (the only tense in use):—to break together, break to pieces, shiver, ἔγχεος, δ ξυνέαξε Il. 13. 166; νῆας . . τὰς οἱ ξυνέαξαν ἄελλαι Od. 14. 383; ἐλάφοιο τέκνα . . ξυνέαξε he broke their necks, Il. 11. 114; v. σύν sub init.
 συναγοράζω, fut. ἄσω, to buy up, τὸν σῖτον πάντα Arist. Oec. 2. 9, 1, cf. Ath. 6 A, 214 E.
 συναγόρευσις, ἢ, joint advocacy, Poll. 4. 26.
 συναγορεύω (the fut. in use being συνεῶ, aor. συνεῖπον, pf. συνεῖρηκα). To join in advocating, advocate the same thing with, ξ. τί τινι Thuc. 7. 49; τι Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 21, Plut., etc.; c. inf., σ. ποιεῖν τι Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 20; foll. by ὡς . . , Id. Cyr. 6. 2, 24. 2. to join in advising another, τινί, opp. to ἀντιλέγω, Lys. 122. 23. 3. σ. τινί to speak with or in behalf of a person, support him, advocate his cause, Thuc. 6. 6., 8. 84, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 16, etc.:—Pass. to have others advocating one's cause, Plut. 2. 841 E. 4. c. dat. rei, σ. τινὸς σωτηρίᾳ Dem. 194. 22; σ. νόμῳ Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 20; τῇ συμμαχίᾳ Ib. 24; ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις Isocr. 82 C; σ. τοῖς λεγομένοις to agree or assent to, Id. 69 B.
 συναγραυλέω, to live in the country along with, τινι Dion. H. 1. 39.
 συναγρεύω, to join in the chase, Anth. P. 9. 337.
 συναγριαίνω, to be fierce along with, τινι Themist. 191 C.
 συναγρίς, ἴδος, ἢ, a kind of sea-fish, Epich. 47 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 8., 2. 15, 14.
 συναγρυπνέω, to keep awake with, Aristaen. 2. fin., Philostr. 934.
 συναγρώσω, = συναγρεύω, Nonn. D. 11. 75, 302.
 συναγυρμός, ὁ, a bringing together, collecting, τροφῆς Dion. H. Excerpt. p. xxxi Didot.; τῆς φρονήσεως Plat. Polit. 272 C.
 συναγυρτός, ὄν, collected, ὕδωρ σ., opp. to πηγαῖον, Plat. Legg. 845 E.
 συνάγχη, ἢ, (ἀγχω) a kind of sore throat, Demad. ap. Poll. 7. 104, Plut., etc.; v. sub κυνάγχη.
 συναγχικός, ἢ, ὄν, affected with συνάγχη, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 7, Diosc. 1. 66, etc.
 συνάγχομαι, Pass. to be choked, v. l. LXX (Sap. 17. 11).
 σύναγχος, ὄ, = συνάγχη, Hipp. 397. 28.
 συνάγω: impf. συνῆγον, Dor. -ἄγον Aesch. Theb. 756, Ep. σύνᾳγον II.; fut. συνάξω: aor. 1 συνῆξα, part. συνάξας, only in late writers (in Hdt. 7. 60 f. l. for συννάξας), med. συνηξάμην C. I. 2271. 10: but the regul. aor. is συνῆγαγον: Att. pf. συνῆχα Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 8; συναγήσοχα Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 10, Diosc., etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 121; in Dor. Inscr. συναγάγοχα, Ahrens D. Dor. 331, 337: pf. pass. συνῆγμαι, Dor. -ἄγμαι, Tim. Locr. 101 B.—Old Att. ξυνάγω, which Hom. also uses metri grat. To bring together, to gather together, Lat. colligere: I. of persons, animals, etc., ἢ δὲ ξυνάγουσα γεραιὰς νηὸν . . to the temple, Il. 6. 87, cf. Hdt. 2. 111., 3. 150, etc.; ἐς ἓνα χῶρον σ. μυριάδα ἀνθρώπων Id. 7. 60; ἐνθα ποτ' Ὀρφεὺς σύναγεν δένδρεα Μούσαις, σύναγεν θῆρας Eur. Bacch. 562; σ. ποιμένας Ὀλύμπου Soph. Fr. 468; Ἑλληνας εἰς ἐν καὶ Φρύγας ξ. Eur. Or. 1640, cf. Ar. Lys. 585; σ. ἐς ὄλιγον to crowd them into a narrow compass, Thuc. 2. 84; σ. εἰς ταῦτόν Plat. Phaedr. 256 C, cf. Theaet. 194 B; εἰς ἐν, εἰς μίαν ἀρχὴν Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 4., 4. 15, 8; much like συνοικίζω, Ib. 3. 14, 12;—so in Med., Plut. Comp. Lyc. 4. 2. to bring together for deliberation or festivity, βουλήν Batr. 134; τὸ δικαστήριον Hdt. 6. 85; τοὺς στρατηγούς Id. 8. 59; τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τινὸς ἕνεκα Thuc. 2. 60; ἐς τι, περί τινος Id. 1. 120, Xen., etc.; οἱ νόμοι σ. ὑμᾶς, ἵνα . . Dem. 341. 12; τὴν βουλήν, τὸν δῆμον Arist. Fr. 394, sq.; σ. πανηγύρεις, ἐταιρείας, ξυσαίτια, etc., Isocr., Plat., etc. 3. in hostile sense, συνάγειν Ἄρηα, ἔριδα Ἄρηος, ὑσμίνην, πόλεμον, to join battle, begin the battle-strife, etc., Il. 2. 381., 5. 861., 14. 448, al.; so, πόλεμον σ. Isocr. 57 D:—also, b. like συμβάλλω, συνίημι, to match two warriors one against the other, Aesch. Theb. 508; σ. τινὰ εἰς χεῖρας Plut. Popl. 9:—hence intr., σ. εἰς μέσσον to engage in fight, Theocr. 22. 82, cf. Polyb. 11. 18, 4. c. to collect or levy soldiers, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 5, etc. 4. to bring together, join in one, unite, ἀμφὺ ἐς φιλότητα h. Merc. 507; παράνοια σ. νυμφίους φρενώλεις Aesch. Theb. 756; τὸ κακὸν σὲ τε κάμει σ. Eur. Hel. 644, cf. Ar. Ach. 991; τινὰ εἰς κηδείαν Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 36;—hence, σ. γάμους to contract a marriage, Id. Symp. 4, 64; σ. ἐταιρείας, συσαίτια to organise them, Plat. Rep. 365 D, Legg. 625 E. 5. to bring together, make friends of, reconcile, Emped. ap. Arist. Metaph. 2. 4, 18, Dem. 1335. fin., 1360. 6, cf. Plat. Polit. 311 C:—to bring persons together in works of fiction, Κρέοντα καὶ Τειρεσίαν Ep. Plat. 311 A; Σείληνον καὶ Μαραύαν . . εἰς ἐν Strab. 470. 6. σ. ἑαυτόν to collect oneself, Plut. Philop. 20, etc.; τὸν λογισμὸν, τὸν νοῦν Io. Chrys. 7. to lead with one, receive, σ. εἰς τὸν οἶκον LXX (2 Regg. 11. 27, cf. Judic. 19. 15); so συνάγω alone, Ev. Matth. 25. 35. II. of things, σύναγεν νεφέλας Od. 5. 291; ἵνα οἱ σὺν φόρτον ἄγοιμι 14. 296; κήρυκες ὕρκια σύναγον

(v. ὕρκιον II); τὰ χρήματα ἐκ τῶν ἄγων Xen. An. 6. 2, 8; τὸ ἔλαιον ἐν ἀγγείοις Hdt. 6. 119; τὰς εἰσφοράς Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 14; καρπούς Polyb. 12. 2, 5; εἰς ἀποθήκας Ev. Matth. 6. 26; κοινὸν ξ. τὸν βίον Plat. Polit. 311 C; σ. ἐκ δικαίων τὸν βίον Menand. Monost. 196; ἀπὸ συμβολῶν σ. (sc. τὸ δεῖπνον) Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2. 28, cf. Euphro Ἄδ. 1. 10 (cf. συναγώγιμον); of an artist, σ. τὰ κάλλιστα ἐκ πολλῶν Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 2, cf. Plat. Rep. 488 A. b. of an historical writer, σ. τὰς πράξεις, Isocr. 285 B, 319 B; but also to bring together into a short compass, Plat. Legg. 811 A, cf. Soph. 251 D; σ. εἰς ταῦτόν τὰ κάλλιστα τοῖς αἰσχίοις Aeschin. 47. 26:—συνηγμένος concise in style, Diog. L. 4. 33. 2. to draw together, so as to make the extremities meet, τὰ κέρατα (of an army) Hdt. 6. 113; Αἴας δὲ . . λαίῳ ξυνᾳγε δέξιον κέρας Eur. I. A. 290; σ. ἐς τετράγωνον τάξιν τοὺς ὀπλίτας Thuc. 4. 125, cf. 1. 63, etc.; σ. τὰ τέρματα, of two rivers which gradually approach one another, Hdt. 4. 52; so, σ. τοὺς πόρους Tim. Locr. 101 B; σ. ἑαυτόν, of a snake, Arist. H. A. 8. 4, 3, etc. b. to draw together, narrow, contract, τὴν διώρυχα Hdt. 7. 23; πρῶρην σ. to bring it to a point, τὸν . . χρόνον ὡς εἰς μικρότατον σ. Dem. 1445. 26; τὴν πόλιν Polyb. 5. 93, 5, etc.:—Pass., συναγεται καὶ διοίγεται ὁ φάρυγξ Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 11; ἐς δὲ ξυνῆχθαι Id. H. A. 1. 17, 3; εἰς μικρόν Id. Meteor. 2. 1, 9; εἰς στενὸν Didym. ap. Ath. 477 E; ποτήριον συνηγμένον εἰς μέσον Callix. Ib. 474 E. c. σ. τὰς ὀφρῦς Soph. Fr. 752; τὸ ἐπισκύνιον Ar. Ran. 823; τὰ ὄμματα Arist. Probl. 31. 7, 6; of a short-sighted man, σ. τὰ βλέφαρα Ib. 16; but, σ. τὰ ὦτα to prick the ears, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5, cf. Ar. Eq. 1348. d. metaph., σ. τινὰς ἐς κίνδυνον ἔσχατον App. Hann. 60; συνάγεσθαι to be straitened, afflicted, λιμῶ, σιτοδείᾳ Polyb. 1. 18, 7 and 10. 3. to collect or club things for a picnic; hence seemingly intr., συνάγειν ἀπὸ συμβολῶν to have a picnic (cf. συμβολή IV), Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2. 28; cf. Meineke Menand. 58, Schweigh. Ath. 142 C. 4. to collect from premises, i. e. to conclude, infer, draw an inference, Lat. colligere, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 13., 2. 22, 15, Metaph. 7. 1, 1, Pol. 4. 15, 8, etc.; σ. ὅτι . . , Id. Rhet. 1. 15, 33; c. inf., Luc. Hist. Conscr. 16; c. gen. absol., σ. ὡς τινος γενομένου to form a conclusion of his having been . . , Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 7:—also of summing up numbers, Dion. H. 4. 6, Byz. 5. Pass., συναγεται τῇ περιφορᾷ is carried along with it, Tim. Locr. 98 E. 6. to bring about, τὸ τέλος τῆς νίκης App. Civ. 1. 101; also, σ. τι εἰς τέλος Ib. 5. 145.
 συναγωγέυς, ὁ, one who brings together, an assembler, τῶν πολιτῶν Lys. 124. 13, cf. Luc. Peregr. 11; λόγος σ. τῶν ἀνθρώπων Max. Tyr. 7. 3. II. one who unites, ἔρωσ τῆς ἀρχαίας φύσεως ξ. Plat. Symp. 191 D; τῆς φιλίας Greg. Nyss. III. οἱ συναγωγέες the contracting muscles, Hipp. 278. 35.
 συναγωγή, ἢ, a bringing together: I. of persons, ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν Plat. Theaet. 150 A: a collecting, ὄχλων, ἀνδρῶν, etc., Polyb. 4. 7, 6, Diog. L. 2. 129, etc.; συμποσίου Ath. 192 B: an assembling, meeting, τῶν λογιστῶν C. I. 76. 9, cf. 2448 IV. 7. 2. an assembly, LXX (Ex. 12. 3, etc.): a place of assembly, a synagogue, Ev. Luc. 8. 41, Act. Ap. 9. 2, etc. II. of things, σ. τῶν ἐκπεπταμένων Hipp. Offic. 744; opp. to διαίρεσις, Plat. Phaedr. 266 B; σ. πολέμου a levying of war, Thuc. 2. 18; a gathering in of harvest, τοῦ σίτου, οἶνον, etc., Polyb. 1. 17, 9, etc.; χρημάτων, ὑδάτων, etc., Id. 2. a drowing together, contracting, συναγωγὰς καὶ ἐκτάσεις στρατιᾶς forming an army in column or in line, Plat. Rep. 526 D; σ. τοῦ προσώπου a pursing up or wrinkling of the face, Isocr. 197 D; τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν Arist. Probl. 4. 2; opp. to διαστολή, Id. Phys. 4. 9, 9; σ. ἔχειν, σ. λαμβάνειν = συνάγεσθαι, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 5, Strab. 335, 536, etc. 3. a collection, τῶν νόμων καὶ τῶν πολιτειῶν Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 21, cf. Pol. 6. 1, 3; of writings, Dion. H. 2. 27, Cic. Att. 9. 13, 3., 16. 5, 5. 4. a conclusion, inference, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 30., 3. 9, 8, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 143, 170.
 συναγωγή, ἢ, = foreg. II, Plut. 2. 632 E, dub. for προαγωγή.
 συναγώγιμον δεῖπνον, τό, = sq., Alex. Φιλοκ. I, Ephipp. Γηρ. 3.
 συναγώγιον, τό, (συνάγω II. 3) a picnic, Menand. Ἐμπιπρ. 6: also the place of a picnic, Poll. 6. 7. II. a synagogue, Philo 1. 675.
 συναγωγός, ὄν, bringing together, uniting, ἀμφοῖν Plat. Tim. 31 C; δεσμοὶ φιλίας σ. Id. Prot. 322 C; τὸ σ. ἀνθρώπων εἰς εὐνοίαν Plut. 2. 632 E:—absol., Sext. Emp. M. 9. 10, etc. II. living together, gregarious, Philo 2. 255, Hesych.
 συναγωνιάω, to share in the anxiety, Polyb. 3. 43, 8, Plut., etc.; τινι with one, Diod. 17. 100; ὑπὲρ τινος Plut. 2. 486 B. II. to assist in the contest, Or. Sib. 3. 712.
 συναγωνίζομαι, Dep. to contend along with, to share in a contest, τινι with one, Ar. Thesm. 1061, cf. Antipho 140. 26, Thuc. 1. 143, etc.; τινι πρὸς τινα Plat. Alc. I. 119 E; ἐπὶ τινα Dem. 1053. 2; σ. ἐν μάχῃ Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 64:—generally, ξ. τινι to share in the fortunes of another, Thuc. 3. 64. 2. to help, aid, succour, second, τινι Dem. 576. 7; τινί τι one in a thing, Id. 233. 19., 872. 20; τινι πρὸς τι one towards a thing, Id. 231. 20; εἰς τι Dion. H. 4. 4, C. I. 106. 6; σ. μετὰ τινος κοινῇ Dem. 1179. 5. 3. absol. to fight on the same side, οἱ ξυναγωνιούμενοι Thuc. 5. 109, cf. 1. 123, Xen., etc.; of a Trag. chorus, to join in the contest, Arist. Poët. 18, 21.
 συναγωνισμα, τό, succour in a contest: succour, support, πρὸς τ: Polyb. 10. 43. 2:—so συναγωνισμός, ὁ, Eccl.
 συναγωνιστής, οὔ, ὅ, one who shares with another in a contest, a fellow-combatant, coadjutor, Plat. Alc. I. 119 D, Isocr. 70 B, Dem. 239. 21, etc.; τινος for a thing, Aeschin. 52. 37., 66. 24, Dem. 239. 21; πρὸς τι Polyb. 10. 34, 2. 2. οἱ σ. those who take part in contending for the prize, C. I. 3068 B. I: of a company of artificers, Ib. 3082, Isocr. 70 B, etc.
 συνάδελφος, ον, one that has a brother or sister, opp. to ἀνάδελφος, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 4.
 συναδέσποτος, ον, equally without a master, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 336.

συναδηλέομαι, Pass. *to be obscure together*, τὸ ἀληθές Sext. Emp. M. 8. 2.
 συνᾶδικέω, *to join in wrong or injury*, τινί with another, Thuc. 1. 37.
 Xen. An. 2. 6, 27; absol., Thuc. 1. 39, Plat. Rep. 496 D, Xen., etc.:—
 Pass. *to be wronged alike*, Dem. 1296. 8, etc.; ἐπὶ τινί Id. 556. 6, 10.
 συναδόντως, Adv. pres. part. of συναδῶ, *in unison*, Epiphon.
 συνᾶδοξέω, *to share in disgrace*, Plut. 2. 96 A, Agath. Hist. 5. 24.
 συναδῶ, fut. -ᾶσομαι, *to sing with or together, to accompany in a
 song*, Aeschin. 50. 3; α. φῶδαν Ar. Av. 858; σ. παιᾶνά τιμι or μετά τινος
 Aeschin. 49. 42., 50. 7; also of instruments, Plut. Alcib. 2. 2.
 generally, *to be in accord with, agree with*, τινί Ar. Lys. 1088, Plat.
 Phaedo 92 C, etc.; τινί in a thing, Id. Rep. 432 A; ἐν μακρῷ γῆρα ξ.
 τινί Soph. O. T. 1113:—*to act in concert with*, τινί Plut. 2. 55 D:—
 absol. *to be in unison*, opp. to διαδεῖν, Heraclit. ap. Arist. Mund. 5. 5,
 cf. Plat. Prot. 322 A. II. trans. *to sing of or celebrate together*,
 τινά Theocr. 10. 24.
 συναεθλεύω, = συναθλεύω, Theod. Met.; -αεθλευτής, δ, Eust. Opusc.
 307. 12.
 συναεθλος, αν, = σύναθλος, Opp. C. 1. 195, Nonn., etc.
 συναείδω, poet. for συναδῶ, Theocr. 10. 24, Arat. 752.
 συναείρω, = συναίρω, *to raise up together*, σὺν δ' ἔταροι ἤειραν [αὐτὸν]
 ἐπ' ἀπῆνης Il. 24. 590. II. *to bind or yoke together* (cf. συνή-
 ορος, συνωρίς), σὺν δ' ἤειρεν ἱμάσι 10. 499:—Med., ἐκ πολέων πίσυρας
 συναείρεται ἵππους 15. 680; vulg. συναγείρεται.
 συναηδίζομαι, Pass. *to be displeased together*, Philo 1. 405.
 συναθετέω, *to agree in declaring spurious*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1500, Phot.
 συναθλέω, = συναγωνίζομαι, τινί with one, Ep. Philipp. 4. 3: *to struggle
 together*, τινί for a thing, Ib. 1. 27. II. *to impress by practice*
 ἡρῶν, μεταφορᾶς μνήμη συνηθλημένης Diod. 3. 4.
 συναθλητής, δ, = συναγωνιστής, Eus. H. E. 3. 4:—so σύναθλος, δ,
 Nicet. Eug. 5. 346, C. 1. 8717, Phot.
 συναθρέω, *to consider together*, Nicet. Ann. 315 A.
 συναθραίζω, *to gather together, assemble*, esp. of soldiers, Xen. An. 7.
 2, 8, Plat., etc.; τὸ ναυτικὸν Lys. 194. 2; ἀγέλην Babr. 124. 8; ὑπε-
 ρεσίαν ξ. *to form the dependent members into a body*, Plat. Tim. 44 D,
 cf. Poll. 5. 168; ξ. ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν .. Ἑλληνάς τε καὶ βαρβάρους Plat.
 Menex. 243 B:—Pass., Xen. An. 6. 5, 30. 2. of things, *to gather
 into one mass*, τὸ κατάγμα εἰς ἓν Ar. Lys. 585:—Pass., ἐὰν εἰς μίαν . .
 πόλιν .. συναθροισθῆ τὰ .. χρήματα Plat. Rep. 422 D; τὸ κεφάλαιον
 ταύτων ξυνηθροισμένων the sum of these collected amounts, Ib. 563 D;
 ξ. εἰς ἓν Id. Tim. 25 B; εἰς ταῦτό Arist. H. A. 15. 15; δόξα τῇ πόλει
 ξυνηθροισθῆ Lysias 163. 34. 3. of a single person, οὐ ξυνηθροισται
 στρατῶ has not joined the main army, Eur. Rhes. 613.
 συναθροισίς, ἡ, a collecting, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 27. II. an
 assembly, Epiphon.: a mass, Suid. s. v. ἐπιστραφής.
 συναθροισμα, τό, an assemblage, Apoll. Lex., Athanas.
 συναθροισμός, δ, a collection, union, Babr. 28, Plut. 2. 884 D. II.
 a rhetor. figure, by which dissimilar things were associated, Walz Rhett.
 8. 439, Quintil. 8. 4, 27.
 συναθροιστέον, verb. Adj. one must collect, Psell. 121. fin.
 συναθροιστής, οὐ, δ, a collector, Hesych. s. v. ἀγρέτας.
 συναθροιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for collecting, Hesych. s. v. ἀγυρτικός.
 συναθύρω [ῶ], *to play with*, τινί Mosch. 2. 30.
 συναῖγδην, Adv. *pressing violently or boisterously together*, Hes. Sc.
 189; olim συναῖκτην.
 συναῖδιος, ον, co-eternal, σ. καὶ δημοσίου τῷ Πατρί C. 1. 8959, Eccl.:
 —Verb συναῖδιάζω, Greg. Nyss.
 συναιθριάζω, *to clear at the same time*, v. l. Xen. An. 4. 4, 10.
 συναιθύσσω, *to stream or wave with*, λιγυρῶ δήτη Nonn. D. 10. 183.
 συναικλία, ἡ, (αἰκλον) Lacon. for σύνδειπνον, Alcman 57.
 σύναιμος, ον, (αἷμα) of common blood, kindred, γονῶ ξ. Soph. El. 156;
 σ. ὕμμα, λέχος Id. Aj. 977, Eur. Phoen. 817. 2. as Subst., a kinsman,
 kinswoman, esp. a brother, sister, Soph. Ant. 198, 488, etc.; οἱ σ. kinsmen,
 Id. O. C. 943. 3. Zeus ξ. as presiding over kindred, Soph. Ant.
 659; νεῖκος ξ. strife between kinsmen, Ib. 794.—Poët. word.
 συναίμων, ον, gen. ονος, = foreg., Phocyl. 194.
 συναινετέον, verb. Adj. one must approve of, τινά Philo 2. 343. 2.
 one must assent to, τινί Ib. 3. 344.
 συναινέω, fut. ἔσω, *to join in praising*, χάριν Aesch. Ag. 484. II.
to consent, absol., Ib. 1208, Soph. Ph. 122, El. 1279, Plat. Rep. 393 E,
 etc.; σ. τινί *to agree with* a person, Hdt. 5. 92, fin., Soph. El. 402. 2.
 c. Adj. neut., *to agree to, promise*, ἄπερ ξυνηήσα Id. O. C. 1508; σ.
 ταῦτα Id. Fr. 337, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 47, etc.:—σ. τινί τι *to grant at once*,
 Eur. Rhes. 172, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 20, An. 7. 7, 3. 3. c. inf. *to agree
 or consent to do*, Id. Cyr. 4. 4, 9., 7. 2, 14.
 συναίνησις or -σις, ἡ, approbation, assent, Plut. 2. 258 B.
 συναίνιπτομαι, Dep. *to intimate obscurely together*, Byz.
 σύναινος, ον, agreeing with, τινί Justin. M., Hesych.
 συναίνυμαι, Dep. *to gather up*, Ἀητῶ δὲ συναίνυτο τόξα Il. 21. 502.
 συναίρεμα, τό, a union, μονάδων Olympiod. II. = συναίρεσις II,
 Eust., Olympiod.
 συναίρεσιώτης, ον, δ, a partisan, Phot. Bibl. 97. 2, etc.
 συναίρεσις, ἡ, a taking or drawing together, ἡ τῶν ἄκρων εἰς ταῦτό σ.
 Longin. 10. 3; σ. καρπῶν Ath. 489 F, Plut. 2. 924 F. II. a con-
 tracting, Ptol. 1. 8, 4, Eust. Opusc. 143. 43. 2. in Gramm. synae-
 resis, whereby two vowels are not changed, but coalesce into a diphthong,
 as ὄϊατός οϊατός, opp. to διαίρεσις, Quintil. 1. 5, 17.
 συναιρετέον, verb. Adj. one must take together, Platin. 1. 605.
 συναιρετίζω, *to belong to a sect with* another, τινί Nicet. Ann. 54 B:
 —Subst. -ετίστης, δ, Valens.
 συναιρετικίζω, *to be a fellow-heretic*, Theod. Prodr.

συναιρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for taking together, Herenn. in Mai Auct.
 Class. 9. 585.
 συναίρειω, fut. ἦσω, fut. 2 συνελῶ: aor. συνείλον: Hom. only uses 3
 sing. aor. σύνελεν, and part. συνελών. *To grasp or seize together*,
 χλαῖναν μὲν συνελών καὶ κῶεα Od. 20. 95:—*to seize at once*, πάντα
 ξυνήρει ἡ νόσος Thuc. 2. 51; of the mind, λογισμῶ σ. τὸ πρᾶγμα Plut.
 Lysand. 22:—Pass. *to be brought together*, opp. to διαιρεῖσθαι, Arist. Soph.
 Elench. 31, 2; so, εἰς ἓν λογισμῶ ξυναιρούμενον *to one conclusion* by
 reasoning, Plat. Phaedr. 249 B; συνήρηται is used similarly in Arist. Rhet.
 1. 1, 7 (but συνήρηται is a not improb. emendation). 2. *to bring
 together, bring into small compass, limit*, πόλεως περίβολον Polyb. 10. 11,
 4; τὸν χρόνον Diod. 17. 116:—esp. of speaking, ξυελών λέγω *concisely*,
 briefly, in a word, Thuc. 1. 70., 2. 41, etc.; ὡς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν Xen. An.
 3. 1, 38, Meni. 3. 8, 10, etc.; so, συνελόντι alone, Isae. 48. 36; συνελόντι
 ἀπλῶς Dem. 42. 10; συνελόντες τὰ ἐν μέσῳ Luc. Phal. 1. 6:—Pass. *to
 be contracted*, Polyb. 10. 11, 4. II. *to carry quite away* (v.
 σύν D. 1. 2), hence *to make away with, destroy all trace of*, ἀμφοτέρας
 δ' ὀφρῶς σύνελεν λίθος Il. 16. 740:—metaph. *to cut short, make an end
 of*, σ. τὰς ἀσπίδας διδ' ἀπὸ τῶν μετὰ τὴν μάχην, Diod. 15. 44; τὸν πόλεμον
 Plut. Marcell. 3; καῦμα, πῦρ, φάρμακον, etc., Dio C.:—Pass., τὰ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων τάχα ξυναιρεθήσεσθαι Thuc. 8. 24, cf. συναναίρειω; τὸ διά-
 σσημα συνήρητο was achieved, Plut. Lysand. 11, cf. 2. 759 C. 2.
to help to take or conquer, τὴν Σύβαριν Hdt. 5. 44 sq.; βουλόμενοί
 σφισι .. ξυνελεῖν αὐτὸν wishing that he should help them to conquer,
 Thuc. 2. 29.
 συναίρω, poet. συναίρειω (q. v.):—*to take up together*, Arist. Probl. 26.
 46, Plut. 2. 659 A; σ. λόγον μετά τινος *to cast up accounts* .., Ev.
 Matth. 18. 23., 25. 19; and absol., συναίρειν 18. 24. II. Med.
to take part in a thing, c. gen. rei, συναίρεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου, τοῦ κινδύ-
 νου Thuc. 5. 28., 4. 10; σ. τινὶ τοῦ πολέμου Dion. H. 6. 3; σ. τινί *to
 assist him*, Paus. 7. 7, 7, al. 2. c. acc. rei, *to help in bearing*, οὐ
 ξυναίρεται δόρυ Eur. Rhes. 495; ξυναίρεσθαι κίνδυνον Thuc. 2. 71; τὰ
 πρᾶγματα Dem. 16. 6; also, ξ. Κύπριν *to engage in love with* another,
 Aesch. Pr. 650; φόνον τινί Eur. Or. 767; σ. τὴν χόριν τινός *to join in
 courting his favour*, Dio C. 45. 15; but, πᾶν ὃ τι ἔχομεν σ. τῷ κάλλει
to enlist all we have in the service of beauty, Luc. Charid. 12. 3.
 τῶν σκελῶν σ., seemingly, *to catch by both legs, to trip up*, Plut. Lysand.
 15. III. Pass., συναίρεσθαι εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ *to be joined together*,
to unite, Xen. Ath. 2, 2; μηδένας ὑμῶν οὐδὲν συναραμένον *having con-
 tributed or assisted*, Dem. 1449. 16, cf. 1443. 5; σ. τινί with one, Plut.
 Galb. 18, etc.; τινί ἐς τι Paus. 3. 1, 7; σ. πρὸς τι, κατὰ τινος Dio C. 37.
 49; ἐπὶ τινά in attacking him, Plut. Comp. Dion. 3. IV. the
 Act. is sometimes used in this sense, σ. τινί Dio C. 46. 3, Excerpt. 55.
 66; also in pf. 2 act., συναρηρῶς joined together, Ap. Rh. 1. 467., 2. 1112.
 συναισθάνομαι, Dep. *to perceive also or at the same time*, esp. by the
 organs of sense, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 26; c. gen. rei, Id. Eth. N. 9. 9, 10;
 c. acc., Id. Audib. 59; σ. ἀλλήλοις Plut. Sol. 18.
 συναίσθησις, ἡ, joint-sensation, joint-perception, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 12,
 18, Aretae., etc.; πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 75 A, 76 B.
 συναίσσω, *to hasten together*, Ap. Rh. 4. 112, Q. Sm. 2. 456.
 συναισχύνω, *to disgrace with or at the same time*, Max. Tyr. 18. 9.
 συναιτιάομαι, Dep. *to accuse along with*, Plut. Fab. 8.
 συναίτιος, ον, also α, ον (v. infr. 3): 1. c. gen. rei et dat. pers.
 being the cause of a thing jointly with another, σ. τινί ἀθανασίας, σωτη-
 ρίας helping him towards .., Isocr. 89 A, 91 B; σ. τινος γενέσθαι τινί
to share in the guilt of a thing with another, Id. Antid. § 96, cf. Xen. Cyr.
 1. 4, 15, etc. 2. c. gen. rei only, being joint-cause of, accessory to,
 contributing to, Plat. Polit. 281 E, Dem. 246. 11, etc.; σ. τούτου συνει-
 πῶν Φιλοκράτει by acting as his advocate, Id. 372. 29:—as Subst. ἡ
 ξυναίτια φόνον accomplice in murder, Aesch. Ag. 1116; δοξάζεται .. οὐ
 ξυναίτια, ἀλλ' αἷτια εἶναι τῶν πάντων Plat. Tim. 46 D. 3. absol.
 being a joint cause, secondary cause, accessory, οὐκ αἰτίων .., ἀλλ' ἴσως
 ξυναίτιων Plat. Gorg. 519 B, cf. Polit. 287 B, Arist. de An. 2. 4, 13;
 ἀναγκαῖον λέγεται, οὐ ἀνευ οὐκ ἐνδέχεται ζῆν ὡς συναίτιου Id. Metaph.
 4. 5, 1.—Cf. μεταίτιος.
 συναιχμάζω, *to fight along with or together*, Anth. P. 15. 50, Nonn. .
 συναιχμάλωτιζω, *to take captive along with*, τινί Sext. Emp. M. 1. 295,
 in Pass.:—so, συναιχμαλωτεύω, Zonar.
 συναιχμάλωτος, ον, a fellow-prisoner, Ep. Rom. 16. 7, Luc. Asin. 27:
 —fem. -ωτίς, ἴδος, Conon ap. Phot. Bibl. 133. 8.
 σύναιχος, ον, allied with, an ally, Hesych.
 συναίωνιος, α, ον, co-eternal, Eust. Opusc. 126. 63.
 συναιωρέομαι, Pass. *to be raised or held suspended together*, ξυναιωρού-
 μενον τῷ ὑγρῷ τὸ πνεῦμα Plat. Phaedo 112 B, cf. Plut. 2. 564 D.
 συναίωρησις, ἡ, a being raised up together, Plat. Tim. 80 D.
 συνακαταληπτέομαι, Pass. *to be not understood together*, Sext. Emp.
 M. 1. 243., 11. 38.
 συνακέφαλος, ον, also without a head, Theod. Stud.
 συνακμάζω, *to blossom or flourish at the same time*, of plants, Anth. P.
 11. 417:—of persons, Ἰφίτη σ. with Iphitus, Arist. Fr. 420, cf. Polyb. 32.
 12, 3, Plut. Lycurg. 1:—absol. *to flourish together*, Id. T. Gracch.
 3. II. συνακμάσαι ταῖς ὀρμαῖς πρὸς τι *to be in the highest
 degree zealous for a thing*, Polyb. 16. 28, 1.
 συνακλασταινω, *to live dissolutely with*, τινί Plut. Demetr. 24; μετά
 τινος Id. Sull. 2, cf. 2. 140 B, etc.
 συνακμαστής, οὐ, δ, one who flourishes at the same time, Epiphon.
 συνακολουθέω, *to follow along with or closely, to accompany*, of
 persons in motion, τινί Thuc. 6. 44, etc.; α. τινί σίκαδε Ar. Pl. 43;
 πρὸς τὴν θέον Id. Ran. 399; μετά τοῦ στρατηγοῦ Isocr. 71 B; metaph.,
 σ. ταῖς τύχαις *to dance attendance upon*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 8. 2.

to follow an argument completely, λόγῳ Plat. Phileb. 25 C, Legg. 629 A; σ. τινί τι to follow him in a matter, Ib. 792 C. 3. to follow or be in agreement with, ἀλλήλοις Arist. G. A. 2. 1, 14:—absol. to follow or agree completely, Id. Phys. 1. 5, 7. 4. to follow with the sense of obeying, Plat. Legg. 711 C, 716 B. II. of effects, to follow closely upon the cause, πάντα ξ. τῷ τοῦ πάντος παθήματι Id. Polit. 274 A; μετὰ τοῦ ῥήματος .. ξ. τὰς ἡδονάς Id. Rep. 464 A; τοῖς πλούτοις σ. ἀναία καὶ μετὰ ταύτης ἀκολααία Isocr. 140. fin. III. in the Logic of Arist., to follow necessarily with a term, to be involved in it (cf. ἀνεπιφέρω II), An. Pr. 1. 46, 15; σ. αἱ ἀρχαί Metaph. 12. 9, 3. 2. of events, to accompany, be consequent, Id. Meteor. 3. 1, 2. συνακόλουθος, *av*, accompanying, Arist. Rhet. Al. 26, 2. συνακοντίζω, to throw a javelin along with or at once, Antipho 124. 31. II. to strike with many javelins, Lat. telis confodere, ἀν-ηκοντίσθησαν Polyb. 1. 34, 7., 40. 12., 43. 6. συνακουω, fut. οὔσομαι, to hear along with or at the same time, τι Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 36; τινός Arist. Cael. 2. 9, 4; but, σ. ἀλλήλων to hear each the other, Xen. An. 5. 4, 31: σ. τινί τι something with another, Dio C. 46. 41; absol., Plut. Pyrrh. 5, etc. II. to understand so as to complete, Lat. subaudire, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 239. συνακρωτίξομαι, Dep. to breakfast with, μετὰ τινος Antiph. Incert. 26. συνακρόασμαι, Dep. to listen together, be a fellow-hearer, Plat. Menex. 235 B; σ. τινός τινι be his hearer with another, Id. Sisyph. 387 A. συνακτέον, verb. Adj. of συνάγω, one must bring together, μαθήματα εἰς σύνοψιν Plat. Rep. 537 C, cf. Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 19. II. one must conclude, ὅτι .. Id. Rhet. 1. 15, 33, cf. Hipp. 51. 29. συνακτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, anything which girds, an apron, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 1. συνακτῆριον, τό, an assembly, Eccl., Hesych.:—συνακτῆριος, α, *av*, assembling, Byz. συνακτικός, ἦ, ὄν, able to bring together, τὸ σ. power of accumulation in oratory, as Luc. speaks of τὸ σ. καὶ κρουστικόν of Demosthenes, Dem. Epcom. 32:—c. gen., ἡ δικαιοτάς κωνωνίας συνεκτικὰ καὶ συνακτικά Diotog. ap. Stob. 331. 51. II. conclusive, λόγοι Epict. Enchir. 44, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 2. 137, 143, etc. Adv. —κῶς, Ib. 170. συνακτός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj., collected, ὕδωρ Porphy. Abst. 1. 42. συναλάζω, to cry aloud together, Polyb. 1. 34, 2, Plut., etc.:—ἦν .. ἐμεναίαισι σ. whom they greeted with loud wedding-songs, Eur. H. F. 11. συναλάσμαι, Dep. to roam together, Manetho 4. 290; σ. τινι to partake in exile with any one, Diog. L. 6. 20. συναλγέω, to share in suffering, sympathise, μετὰ τινος Soph. Aj. 253; c. dat. pers., with a person, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 1, etc. 2. absol., δήλωσον ἡμῖν ταῖς ξυναλαγούσιν τύχαις reveal them to us who are partners in his sorrow, Soph. Aj. 283; cf. Eur. Alc. 633, H. F. 1202, Antipho 122. 4, Plat. Rep. 462 D; τῇ ψυχῇ in one's soul, Dem. 321. 19; τῇ διανοίᾳ Arist. Probl. 6. 7:—but, 3. c. dat. rei, to sympathise, shew sympathy at or in, ταῖς σαῖς τύχαις Aesch. Pr. 288; σοῖς κακοῖς Eur. Rhes. 807; ταῖς λυπηροῖς Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 3. συναλγηδών, ὄνος, ἦ, joint grief:—in pl., = αἱ συναλγοῦσαι, fellows or partners in pain, Eur. Supp. 74. συναλγησις, ἦ, participation in grief, Theod. Stud. συναλγος, *av*, sharing in grief, Eccl. συναλγύνω, to fill with compassion, Opp. H. 1. 726. συναλδής, ἐς, growing together, καρπός Nic. Al. 544. συναλαίω, to help to warm, Plut. 2. 691 E. συναλειμμα, τό, salve, Soran. 50 B, 274 A. συναλειπτικός, ἦ, ὄν, coalescing by συναλοιφή:—τὸ —κόν Eust. 25. 33. Adv. —κῶς, by coalition, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 165, Eust. συναλειπτός, ὄν, coalescing by συναλοεφῆ, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 412. συναλείφω, fut. ψω, to smear together, hide by daubing, gloss over, τὰ φαῦλα Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 8; γῆ ὑγρά .., ἐὰν ξηρανθῇ, ξ. τὸ σπέρμα forms one mass with it, Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 1:—Pass., τὰ μὲν ἄνω [τῆς γῆς] συνηλίφθαι διὰ τοὺς ὕμβρους have been effaced, Arist. Meteor. 2. 7, 2. 2. in Gramm. to unite two syllables into one, Dion. H. de Comp. 22, etc.:—Pass. to coalesce, of two syllables, Id. de Demosth. p. 1070 R; v. συναλοιφή. II. to assist in anointing, τινά Plut. Pomp. 73, cf. 2. 1094 B. συναλέω, to grind together, Geop. 15. 2, 23. συναλθεύω, to be true together, Arist. Interpr. 10, 5. II. to join in seeking or speaking the truth, Plut. 2. 53 B. συναλήθω, = συναλέω, Gloss. συναλητεύω, to wander about with, Helioid. 6. 7. συναλθεομαι, aor. —αλθεσθῆναι, Pass.:—to heal up, of a wound or fracture, Hipp. Art. 792; also in the form συναλθέσσομαι, Id. Fract. 758. συναλιάζω, fut. ξω, (ἀλία) = sq., Ar. Lys. 93. συναλίζω, aor. συνήλισα:—to bring together, collect, assemble, τινάς Hdt. 1. 125; σ. ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν τὰς γυναῖκας Ib. 176, cf. 2. 111; τοὺς ἐπιεικεστάτους .. πρὸς τὴν σκῆνην Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 30:—Pass. to come together, assemble, Hdt. 1. 62., 5. 15, 102, Xen., etc.; σ. εἰς τοὺς τελείους ἄνδρας Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 15; of a single person, to associate with others, Act. Ap. 1. 4:—of things, τὸ πλεῖστον ἐκ τοῦ μυελοῦ σ. Hipp. 278. 55; βαρβόρου περὶ αὐτὰ συναλισθέντος Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 31. συναλίσκομαι, fut. —ἀλώσομαι, pf. —εάλωκα: Pass.:—to be taken captive together, Plut. Comp. Dion. 3, Ael. N. A. 11. 12; τινι with one, Diog. L. 2. 105. συναλιφή, ἦ, = συναλοιφή, q. v. συναλλάγή, ἦ, an interchange, esp. for purposes of conciliation, ἐν ξυναλλαγῇ λόγου by reconciling words, Soph. Aj. 732; ἐν λόγων ξυναλλαγαῖς Eur. Supp. 602: absol. a reconciliation, making of peace, Thuc. 4. 20; ὕρκοι ξυναλλαγῆς Id. 3. 82; in pl. ξυναλλαγαί, a treaty of peace, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 8. 2. generally, commerce, intercourse, λέκτρων

ἐλθεῖν εἰς ξυναλλαγὰς Eur. Hipp. 652; ἐπὶ συναλλαγαῖς γάμου Dion. 11. 1. 60; ἢ κατὰ γάμον σ. Clcm. Al. 538:—a covenant, contract, Dion. H. 6. 22. II. that which is brought about by the intervention or agency of another, ἐν τε δαιμόνων ξυναλλαγαῖς by special interventions of the deities, opp. to συμφοραῖς βίου, Soph. O. T. 34; νόσου ξυναλλαγῆ by the intervention of disease, i. e. by disease as an agent, Ib. 960: generally, the issue of such intervention, a contingency, Id. O. C. 410; μολόντ' ὀλεθρίασι συναλλ. coming with destructive issues or results, Id. Tr. 845. συναλλάγιον, τό, = συναλλαγή I. 2, Byz. συναλλάγμα, τό, intercourse, τινι πρὸς τινα Hipp. 19. 24. II. a mutual agreement, covenant, contract, Dem. 766. 3, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 10, etc.; σ. ποιεῖσθαι Dem. 869. 22; διαλύειν Dion. H. 6. 22. 2. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 13 took συναλλάγματα in the widest sense for any dealings or transactions between men, being divided into ἐκαύσια σ., i. e. contracts, covenants, engagements, agreements (cf. συγγραφή II. 2, συμβόλαιον II, σύμβολον II, συνθήκη II); and ἀκαῖσια, which comprehended all sorts of crimes, cf. Rhet. 1. 15, 22. συναλλαγματικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for contracts, Schol. Thuc. 1. 77, al. συναλλαγμός, ὁ, interchange, Theod. Stud. συναλλακτεῖω, in Hesych. to expl. συμβολατεῖω, to barter. συναλλακτής, οὔ, ὁ, a mediator, negotiator, Eccl. συναλλακτικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for contracts, οἱ νόμοι οἱ σ. Dion. H. 4. 13: of persons, versed in business, Ptol. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 330. συναλλάξις, ἦ, exchange, Plat. Legg. 850 A. συναλλάσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. ξω:—to bring into intercourse with, associate with, δίκαιον ἄνδρα τοῖσι δυσσεβεστέροις Aesch. Theb. 597:—Pass. to have intercourse with, Ἐλένω συναλλαχθεῖσαν εὐναίαις γάμοις Eur. Andr. 1245; ἦ [εὐνῆ] ξυνηλλάχθης ἐμοί Soph. Aj. 493. 2. to reconcile, τινά τινι Thuc. 1. 24; τινάς Xen. Vect. 5, 8; absol., Plat. Legg. 930 A:—Pass. and Med. to be reconciled or come to terms with, to make a league or alliance with, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 8. 90, Xen. An. 1. 2, 1; absol. to make peace, Thuc. 5. 5, Xen., etc.; μετρίως on fair terms, Thuc. 4. 19. II. intr. to have dealings with another, Soph. O. T. 1110, Eur. Heracl. 4, Dem. 760. 12; also, ἦ ξυνηλλάξας τί πω; hast thou had any dealings with him, Soph. O. T. 1130. 2. to enter into engagements or contracts (v. συνάλλαγμα II), Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 7, cf. 8. 13, 5 sqq.; c. acc. cogn., τοιαῦτο πρᾶγμα συναλλάττων Dem. 867. 11, cf. 869. 21. συναλληγορέω, to express allegorically together, Origen. συναλλοῖω, to alter at the same time, Arist. Physiogn. 4, 1, Theophr. C. P. 2. 14, 3, Galen. συνάλλομαι, Dep. to leap together, Luc. Gymn. 4; of a horse, Plut. 2. 970 D. II. to start back with terror, Artemid. 1. 29. συναλλοστρίω, to alienate together, τινος φρονι one, Greg. Nyss. σύναλμα, τό, a leap taken together, Hesych. σύναλμος, *av*, (ἄλμα) salted, Macho ap. Ath. 580 D. συναλοάω, Ep. aor. —ηλοιῆσα:—to thresh out together, to trample in pieces (by oxen), Heraclid. ap. Ath. 524 A. 2. to grind to powder, crush, shiver, Theocr. 22. 128, Q. Sm. 11. 472, Opp. C. 1. 268, Plut., etc. συναλοιφή, ἦ, a melting together, a coalescing of two syllables into one, either by synaeresis, crasis, or elision (θλίψις), Dion. H. de Comp. 6, 22, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 161; Draco p. 157 enumerates seven kinds of συναλοιφή; Eust. 1561. 6 admits only crasis and synaeresis; κατὰ συναλοιφήν Strab. 370. 2. generally, combination, blending together, τινος πρὸς τινα Eccl.:—in these late writers the form συναλιφή is freq. σύναλος, *av*, eating salt with one, Gloss. συναλλῶ, to wander about with, τινι Plut. Anton. 29. συναλωνιάζω, (ἄλων) to keep the threshing festival together, Suid. συνάμα, Adv. for σὺν ἄμα, together, Anth. P. 7. 9 (where it is written σὺν ἄμ'), Luc. Pisc. 51, Bis Acc. 11, etc.; τινί with one, Theocr. 25. 126; σ. τοῖς φύλλοις Arist. Plant. 2. 7, 1; often in tmesi, σὺν δ' ἄμα Jac. Anth. P. 217, 795; so in Eur. Med. 1143, σὺν τέκναις ἄμ' ἐσπόμην, —which is the first trace of the word. συναμάθωνω, to annihilate together, σὺν κάρφεια πάντ' ἄμ. Ap. Rh. 3. 295. συναμάσμαι, Med. to gather together, Ap. Rh. 3. 154, E. M. 83. 3. συναμαρτάνω, to sin along with or together, Plut. 2. 53 C. συναμείβω, to interchange, Greg. Nyss. συναμιλλάσμαι, Dep. to contend or struggle together, Eur. II. F. 1205 (Herni. restores δακρύοισιν ἀμιλλάται), Plut. 2. 786 E. συναμιλλος, *av*, a joint-competitor, Eccl. σύναμμα, τό, (συνάπτω) a connexion, bond of union, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 26, G. A. 5. 7, 22. συναμπτίζομαι, Pass. to be tied together, Schol. Nic. Al. 382. συναμπέχω and —ίσχω, to cover up together or closely, to wrap up, ἦ πού τι σεμνόν ἐστιν ὃ ξυναμπέχεις Aesch. Pr. 521:—Med., τί συναμπίσχει κόρας; why dost veil thine eyes? Eur. H. F. 1111. συναμπρεύω, to help in drawing, Arist. H. A. 6. 24, 3. συναμύνω [ῦ], to join in assisting, τινί Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 62, Joseph. B. J. 2. 20, 7:—Med., Eratosth. 12, Ael. N. A. 3. 36. συναμφιάζω, to envelope closely, τοὺς πόδας ληδίω Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 F. συναμφιβάλλομαι, Pass. to be matter of doubt together, Eust. 316. 26. συναμφότεροι, αἱ, α, both together, Theogn. 818, Hdt. 1. 147., 3. 97, al., and Att.; τὰ ξ. Plat. Phileb. 46 C, etc. 2. sing. in collective sense, ὁ ξ. βίος Ib. 22 A; τὸ ξ. = συναμφότεροι, Id. Symp. 209 B, Tim. 87 E; or without the Art., Id. Rep. 400 C, Soph. 250 C; τοῦτο συναμφότερον this united power, Dem. 22. 6. συνάμφω, οἱ, αἱ, both together, Plat. Polit. 278 C, etc.; οἱ σ. Polyb. 1.

63, 5, etc.; with a gen., Ἰαπύγων καὶ Μεσσηπίων συνάμφω Id. 2. 24, 11, cf. 65. 9. 2. with the Art. in sing., ἄροι τοῦ συνάμφω Arist. Metaph. 7. 2, 9, cf. Interpr. 11, 4; τοῦ συνάμφω, τῆς τε Λιβύης καὶ τῆς Ἀσίας Strab. 107, cf. 82; κατὰ τὸν συνάμφω χρόνον Id. 44.

συναβαίνω, *to go up with or together*, esp. of going into central Asia, Hdt. 7. 6, Xen. An. 5. 4, 16, Isocr. 71 B; *τινὶ with one*, Ib. 70 E, Xen. An. 1. 3, 18; so, σ. μέχρι Σύνης Strab. 118, cf. 504, etc. 2. σ. ἄρμα *to mount it together*, Luc. Charid. 19.

συναβακχεύω, *to break into Bacchic frenzy together*, Liban.

συναβαβίβάζω, Causal of συναβαίνω, Oribas.:—Pass., of the accent, *to be thrown back together*, Apollon. de Adv. 545.

συναβαβλαστάνω, *to shoot forth together*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 4, 2, Philo.

συναβαβλύζω, *to spirt up together*, Eust. Opusc. 171. 69.

συναβαβοάω, *to cry out together*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6.

συναβαβόσκομαι, Pass. *to grow up together with*, τινὶ Plut. 2. 409 A.

συναβαγαργαρίζω, *to use as a gargle together*, Galen. 14. 439.

συναβαγιγνώσκω, *to read together*, Plut. 2. 180 D; τινὶ Ib. 97 A, etc.

συνάναγκάζω, *to press together, compress*, Hipp. Art. 802; τὰς πρῶθεις Longin. 10. 6. II. *to join or assist in compelling*, ἢ χρεία σ. Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 9; σ. τινὰ ποιεῖν τι Dem. 1324. 3., 1425. 19; ὥστε c. inf., Isocr. 58 D:—Pass. *to be compelled at the same time*, c. inf., Xen. Hier. 3, 9, Dem. 803. 24. III. *to execute by force also*, Isocr. 58 E:—Pass., ἄρκοι συνηναγκασμένοι extorted (but Stob. κατην-), Eur. I. A. 395.

συνάναγκασμός, ὁ, *constraining proof*, Iambl. Protr. 326.

συνανάγνωσις, ἡ, *a reading together*, Plut. 2. 700 B, Phot., etc.

συναναγορεύω, *to proclaim at the same time*, Boisson. Anecd. 2. 42.

συναναγράφω, *to register or record together*, Diad. 17. 1:—Pass., συναναγραφῆναι ἐν τοῖς συμμάχοις Aeschin. 39. 10.

συναναγυμνῶ, *to leave naked together*, Plut. Comp. Lyc. 3: Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 8. 274.

συνανάγω, fut. ξω, *to carry back together*, τι cited from Philo:—Pass. *to retire together*, Polyb. 1. 66, 10, Ael. N. A. 10. 34. II. Pass. also, *to go to sea together*, Dem. 910. 17.

συναναδείκνυμι, *to proclaim together*, Eccl.

συναναδέχομαι, Dep. *to undertake together*, τὸν κίνδυνον Polyb. 16. 5, 6.

συναναδίδωμι, *to give back along with*, τι μετὰ τινος Luc. Symp. 15: *to digest together*, Alex. Aphr.

συναναδίπλωσις, ἡ, *reduplication*, Gloss.

συναναζεύγνυμι, *to set out along with*, Plut. Eum. 13.

συναναζέω, *to make to boil together*, Diosc. 1. 33: intr., Ib. 65.

συναναζητέω, *to search out with*, Heliod. 6. 7.

συναναζυμόομαι, Pass. *to be thrown into a ferment together*, Eust. Opusc. 105. 1.

συναναζωπυρέω, *to kindle together*, Menand. Byz. Exc. p. 367. 14.

συναναθάλλω, *to grow up together with*, τινὶ Greg. Nyss.

συναναθεμάτιζω, *to pronounce a curse together*, Phot. Bibl. 286. 26.

συναναθρηνέω, *to mourn over along with*, Xen. Ephes. 3, 3.

συναναθυμιάομαι, Pass. *to be burnt together*, Arist. Probl. 12. 11.

συναναίρεισις, ἡ, *a destroying together*, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 267.

συναναίρειω, *to take up together with*, τινὰ τινὶ Antipho 134. 23. II. *to destroy together with*, τινὰ τινὶ Polyb. 5. 11, 5, etc.:—Pass. *to be destroyed together with*, τινὶ Lycurg. 155. 32; τι ἅμα τινὶ Polyb. 6. 46, 7. 2. *to destroy altogether or utterly*, τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν εὐδαιμονίαν Isocr. 407 C:—Pass., τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ταχὺ ξυναιρεθήσεσθαι Thuc. 8. 24. 3. in the Lag. of Arist., σ. τὸ γένος καὶ ἡ διαφορὰ τὸ εἶδος the genus and difference (being abolished) abolish also the species, Top. 6. 4, 7, cf. 4. 2, 17, Metaph. 10. 1, 13; τὸ .. αἰσθητὸν ἀναίρειν συναναίρει τὴν αἰσθησιν ἢ δὲ αἰσθησις τὸ αἰσθητὸν οὐ σ. Categ. 7, 23; cf. Schol. p. 65 a. 3. III. *to give the same answer*, ἐὰν καὶ ἡ Πυθία συναναίρη Plat. Rep. 540 C; cf. ἀναίρειω III. 2.

συνανακάμπω, intr. *to return along with*, Polyb. 8. 29, 6; *to walk backwards and forwards with*, τινὶ Diog. L. 2. 127, cf. 139.

συνανάκειμαι, Pass. *to recline together at table*, Ev. Matth. 9. 10, etc.

συνανακεράννυμι, aor. -εκράθην [ᾶ], Pass. *to be mixed up with*, τινὶ Luc. Gall. 26; metaph., Plut. Them. 29:—Med., Philo 2. 315. II. in Gramm. *to suffer synizesis*, Eust. 11. 32.

συνανακεφαλαίω, *to sum up briefly*, τὰς χρόνους Dion. H. de Thuc. 12.

συνανακηρύσσω, *to proclaim together*, Phot. Bibl. 255. 22.

συνανακινέω, *to move or stir up along with or together*, Geop. 8. 41, 2.

συνανακίρνημι, *to mix up with*, τινὶ τι Sext. Emp. P. 3. 59; Med., Greg. Nyss. in Mai Coll. Vat. 8. 2, p. 19:—a Pass. συνανακίρνώομαι, Id. 2. 684 B.

συνανακλίνομαι [ῖ], Pass. *to lie down along with*, esp. in bed or at table, τινὶ Clem. Al. 271; μετὰ τινος Luc. Asin. 3.

συνανάκλισις, ἡ, *a sinking together*, Eust. Opusc. 153. 40.

συνανακοινολογέομαι, Dep. *to agree after deliberation*, dub. I. Dinarch. 93. 41; Bekk. συνεκοινολογεῖτο; Sauppe συνωμολογεῖτο.

συνανακομίζω, *to join in restoring*, Polyb. 4. 25, 8, in Med.

συνανακόπτω, *to beat back together*, Oribas.

συνανακουφίζω, *to help in lifting up*, τινὶ Walz Rhett. 1. 470.

συνανάκρῃσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a mixing up with other things*, Eccl.

συνανακρᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for mixing up, τινος Leont. in Mai Coll. Vat. 9. 447.

συνανακράω, late form for συνανακίρνημι, Phot., Theod. Stud.

συνανακρίνω [ῖ], *to examine together with*, Arist. Fr. 407.

συνανακτίζω, *to recreate or renew together*, Athanas.

συνανακυκλέομαι, Pass. *to come round together*, Plat. Polit. 271 B.

συνανακυλίομαι [ῖ], Pass. *to roll along with*, in Notitt. Mss. 10. p. 245.

συνανακύπτω, *to raise up the head along with*, Themist. 223 C.

συναναλαμβάνω, *to take up along with*, τινὶ Plut. 2. 214 E, Ath. 113 D.

συναναλάμπω, *to shine forth together*, Philo 2. 141; τινὶ Greg. Nyss.

συναναληψία, ἡ, *restoration to a healthy state*, Soran. p. 33 Ermerins.

συνᾶνάλισκω, fut. -ανάλωσω, *to consume together or likewise*, τοὺς λεγαμένους ἄλας σ. *to consume in company* the proverbial salt, i. e. to live in close companionship, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, 8; ὅσα εἶδω εἰς τὴν ναῦν σ. Dem. 1220. 2: metaph., σ. τὸ μνησθῆναι τὴν χάριν Id. 12. 12. II. *to help by spending money*, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 6.

συνανάλογος, ὄν, *in correspondence with*, τινος Clem. Al. 787.

συναναμαλάσσω, *to soften along with or together*, Diosc. Par. 2. 20.

συναναμέλω, *to sound with, sing with*, Ael. N. A. 11. 1.

συναναμίνυμι, fut. -μίξω, *to mix up together*, Ath. 177 B: Pass. *to associate with*, τισι Id. 256 A, Plut. Philop. 21; ἡ ἀγναία ξ. αὐτοῖς is part of their nature, Luc. Contempl. 15.

συναναμυμήσκω, *to remind together*, τινός of a thing, Plut. 2. 397 E:—Pass. *to remember together with*, τινὶ Plat. Legg. 897 E.

συνανάμιξις, ἡ, *combination with another*, Daniel. (Theodat.) 11. 23.

συναναμίσγω, = συναναμίγνυμι, Schol. Hipp. p. 170 Dietz.

συνανανεόομαι, Med. *to join in renewing*, ξενίας Polyb. Exc. Vat. 383.

συναναπάλλομαι, Pass. *to fly forth along with*, Philostr. 799.

συναναπαύομαι, Pass. *to sleep with*, τινὶ Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 4, Plut. 2. 125 A:—*to be refreshed, receive comfort along with*, τινὶ Ep. Rom. 15. 32:—an aor. συναναπαύην, in Hegesipp. ap. Eus. H. E. 4. 22.

συναναπειθῶ, *to assist in persuading*, τινὰ παιεῖν τι Thuc. 6. 88, Isocr. 50 A; τινὰ Plut. Papl. 21.

συναναπέμπω, *to send up together*, Plut. Rom. 28. II. *to admit together*, Theophil. Institt.

συναναπηδάω, *to spring up along with*, App. Hisp. 88.

συναναπιέζω, *to press up together*, Hero Spir. 164 D.

συναναπίμπλημι, *to fill up with*, Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 7, in Pass.

συναναπίπτω, fut. -πεσαύμαι, = συνανάκειμαι, Eccl.

συναναπλάσσω, *to mould or farm at the same time*, Max. Tyr. 24. 5, Eccl.

συναναπλέκω, *to entwine also*, κόμας τῷ χρυαίῳ Luc. Gall. 13, cf. Gynn. 15; metaph., Longin. 20. 1. II. intr. *to be enfalded with*, τινὶ Eumath. 345.

συναναπληρῶ, *to fill up at the same time*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 4, in Pass.: *to make up or compensate*, τινὶ τι Polyb. 23. 18, 7, Plut.

συνανα-απλώω, *to unfold together*, Jo. Damasc.

συναναπνέω, *to respire together*, Eccl.

συναναπράσσω, Att. -πτω, *to join in exacting payment*, μισθὸν παρά τινος Xen. An. 7. 7, 14.

συναναπτερόω, *to cause to fly up together*, Jo. Chrys.

συναναρπάζω, *to snatch up with or together*, Eccl.

συναναρριπτέω, *to throw up together*, Luc. Zeux. 10.

συναναρτάομαι, Pass. *to be closely connected*, Dia C. 38. 24.

συνάναρχος, ὄν, *likewise without beginning*, Anth. P. 1. 24, Eccl.

συνανασκάπτω, *to dig up besides*, τοὺς τάφους Strab. 381.

συνανασκευάζω, *to refute along with*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 214, Galen.

συνανασκευή, ἡ, *a joint refutation*, Sext. Emp. ubi supr.

συνανασκιρτάω, *to leap up together*, Cyrill.

συνανασπᾶω, *to draw up together*, Luc. Catapl. 18.

συνᾶνάσσω, *to rule with*, Anth. P. app. 336. 20, C. I. 8749. 20.

συναναστεφάνω, *to crown together*, Eccl.

συναναστομόομαι, Pass. *to be joined by a mouth or opening, to open into*, τὸ ἔξω [πέλαγος] συναναεστόματα τῇ Προποντίδι Arist. Mund. 3, 10, cf. Galen. 4. 76, 78:—so in Act., λίμνη Μαιώτις εἰς τὸν Ὠκεανὸν ἀνανασταμοῦσα Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 37:—cf. συναταμόομαι.

συναναστρέφω, *to turn back together*, intr., Plut. Galb. 10, 25. II. Pass. and Med. *to live along with or among*, τινὶ Diad. 3. 58, Plut. Lycurg. 17; and so in Act., Agatharch. ap. Ath. 168 D. 2. *to struggle with*, τινὶ LXX (Gen. 30. 8).

συναναστροφῆ, ἡ, in pl. *a living with, intercourse, social life*, Diad. 4. 4, Arr. Epict. 1. 9, 5, etc.

συναναστώζω, *to restore along with*, τινὶ τι Polyb. 3. 77, 6., 4. 25, 6:—Pass., Strab. 480.

συνανατέλλω, *to rise or grow up with or together with*, τινὶ Ael. V. H. 13. 1; of stars, Nonn. D. 1. 175., 3. 431.

συνανατήκω, *to melt with or together*, Plut. Pomp. 8.

συνανατίθημι, *to help in putting on*, φορτίον τοῖς βαστάζουσιν Parph. V. Pytb. 18. 87. II. *to dedicate along with*, Luc. Phal. 2. 7.

συνανατολή, ἡ, *a rising together*, Strab. 12, Ptol.

συνανατρέπω, *to overturn or defeat together*, Eccl.

συνανατρέφω, *to rear along with*, Canon ap. Phot., etc.

συνανατρέχω, *to run up along with*, Plut. Alex. 15.

συνανατρίβομαι, Pass. *to be rubbed against*, τινὶ Diog. L. 7. 22: *to have intercourse with*, Epict. Enchir. 33. 6.

συναναφαίνομαι, Pass. *to appear together with*, τινὶ Dem. Phal. § 6, Luc. Salt. 7, etc.

συναναφέρω, fut. -ανάισω, *to carry up together*, LXX (Gen. 50. 25):—Pass. *to be carried up or ascend together with*, [ὁ ἀήρ] σ. τῷ .. πυρὶ Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 27. II. metaph. *to bring before one with itself*, Plut. 2. 451 A; πρ. τὴν ἀρχὴν *to refer to its origin at the same time*, Polyb. 5. 32, 4.

συναναφθέγγομαι, Dep. *to cry out or speak together*, Plut. Mar. 19.

συναναφλέγω, *to set fire to along with or together*, Philo 1. 345., 2. 27.

συναναφορά, ἡ, *a referring at the same time*, ἢ ἐπὶ τὰ θεῖα σ. M. Anton. 3. 13. II. *a rising together*, Ptol.

συναναφύρω, = sq., τι μετὰ τινος Diosc. 1. 65.

συναναφύρω [ῦ], *to knead or mix up together*, τινὶ τι Byz.:—Pass. *to wallow together*, ἐν τῷ πηλῷ Luc. Gynn. 1; α. ἐν καπηλείῳ μεθ' ἐται-

ρῶν Hyperid. ap. Ath. 567 A; παισὶν ἢ γυναῖξιν συναναφύροντες Luc. Saturn. 28.

συναναφύομαι, Pass. with aor. 2 συνέφυν, to grow up with, Clem. Al. 648, 888.

συναναχῦλάω, to release at the same time, Soran. Obst. 9. 26.

συναναχέω, fut. -χεῶ, to pour upon together with, τινί τι Heliad. 5. 76.

συναναχορεύω, to dance in chorus with, τοῖς ἀστροῖς Arist. Mund. 2. 2.

συναναχρέμπτομαι, Dep. to cough up together, τι μετά τινος Luc. Gall. 10.

συναναχρώννυμι, fut. -χρώσω, to impart colour by contact: metaph. to impart, τινος some of a thing, Geop. 6. 2, 9:—Pass. to be imbued by contact with a thing, Diod. 3. 15: metaph. to be imbued and infected, βαρβάρους καὶ μοχθηροῖς Plut. 2. 4 A; τοῖς ἀνθρωπίνους ἤθεσιν Ib. 975 E; τοῖς πολιταῖς Id. Agis 10.

συνανάχρωσις, ἢ, infection, Plut. 2. 680 E.

συναναχρωτίζω, = συναναχρώννυμι, Gemin. El. Astr. 7 E.

συναναχωρέω, to retire together, μετά τινος Plat. Lach. 181 B.

συνανδάνω, v. συνεάδα.

συνανδραῖαθῆω, to behave bravely together, Diod. 1. 55.

συνανδρίζομαι, Pass. to have intercourse with a man, ap. Mai Bibl. Uffenb. 1. p. 678.

συνανδρόομαι, Pass. to grow up along with, ὁκόσοισι ἀν συνανδρούται τὸ νόσημα Hipp. Prorrh. 92.

συνάνειμι, (εἶμι ibo) to go up with, Greg. Nyss.: σ. τὴν ἡλικίαν to grow up with, Ael. N. A. 6. 63.

συνανείργω, to assist in repulsion, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 3.

συνανέλκω, to draw up together, Philo 2. 513, Schol. Ar. Pax 706.

συνανέρχομαι, Dep. to come or go up with, τινί Ap. Rh. 2. 913, Arat. 561.

συνανέχω, to uphold together, τὸ κράτος Byz. II. intr. to rise together, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 6; τινί with one, Themist. 42 B. III. to abstain together, Aretae. Cur. M. Acut. 2. 3.

συνανηβάω, to grow young again with or together, Themist. 223 C.

συνανηκῶ, to have reference also to a thing, Phot. Bibl. 162. 22.

συνανθεῶ, to blossom together, ἅμα τινί Theophr. Odor. 63; τινί Polyb. 6. 44, 2. II. of a cloth, to be wrought with divers colours also, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 2.

συνανθομολογέομαι, Med. to join in a compact, Aristeas de LXX.

συνανθρωπέομαι, Dep. to live with or among men, ἐν ταῖς οἰκῆσεσι Arist. H. A. 8. 14, 1; ζῷα συνανθρωπεύομενα domesticated animals, Ib. 5. 8, 6, etc.—The Act. συνανθρωπέω occurs in Porph. Abst. 1. 36., 4. 22; but he says συνανθρωποῦντα θῆρια, 1. 14 and 20., 3. 9; so also Plut. 2. 823 B uses συνανθρωπέω.

συνανθρωπέω, v. foreg.

συνανθρωπίζω, = συνανθρωπέομαι, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 30; τὸ σ. καὶ οἰκουρὸν Ath. 611 C.

συνανθρωπιστικός, ἢ, ὄν, gladly living with men, ὄνιθες Basil.

συνάνθρωπος, ὁ, a fellow-man, Eust. Opusc. 117. 57: συνανθρωπότης, ἦτος, ἢ, the joint nature of man, Eccl.

συνανιαόομαι, Pass. to suffer affliction together, Poll. 5. 129, Synes., etc.

συνανιήμι, to relax along with or together, Philo 2. 23.

συνανίπταμαι, Dep. to fly up or forth together, Eccl.

συνανίστημι, to make to stand up or rise together, τινά Xen. Symp. 9, 5: to assist in restoring, τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη Id. Hell. 4. 8, 9. II. Pass. with aor. 2 act., to rise at the same time, Id. An. 7. 3, 34; τινί with one, Id. Cyr. 5. 1, 4.

συνανίσχω, = συνανέχω, to rise or spring forth together, of rivers, Ael. N. A. 14. 23, cf. 10. 45; πῶλος σ., out of the sea, Philostr. 831.

συνανιχνεύω, to track along with, Ael. N. A. 10. 45.

συνανοηταίνω, to join in foolish conduct, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 394, al.

συνανοίγω, to open together, σ. τὰς θύρας, opp. to συγκλείω, C. I. 76. 16:—Pass. συνανοίγνυμαι, Themist. 235 C.

συνανοιμῶζω, to bewail together with, τινί App. Pun. 91.

συνανολολύζω, to bewail together, περί τινος Byz.

συνανομολογέω, to be generally approved, Eus. H. E. 7. 23, in Pass.

συνανταίρω, to rise against together, Eunlog. ap. Phot. Bibl. 282. 10.

συναντάω (cf. συνάντομαι): Ion. impf. -ήντεον Ap. Rh., Ep. 3 dual συναντήτην Od. 16. 333 (v. Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v.): fut. -ήσω Xen. An. 7. 2, 5 (cf. ἀπαντάω): aor. -ήντησα Ib. 1. 8, 15: pf. -ήντηκα Polyb., Luc.:—Med., once in Il., elsewhere only in late Prose: fut., LXX (Eccl. 2. 15, etc.): pf. pass. in med. sense, Hdu. 1. 17. To meet face to face, of two persons, Od. 1. c.; of many persons, to meet together, assemble, εἰς τύπον Philipp. ap. Dem. 280. 10; to meet in battle, Polyb. 3. 92, 9.

II. strengthd. for ἀντάω, to meet with, meet, τινί Eur. Ion 787, Ar. Ach. 1187, Pl. 41, 44; so in Med., ᾧ .. συναντήσονται ἐν ὕλῃ ἄνδρες Il. 17. 134; absol., τὰ συννητηκῶτα τῶν πλοίων Polyb. 1. 52, 6; σ. συνάντησιν Eur. Ion 535. 2. c. dat. rei, to come in contact with, φόνψ Id. I. T. 1209. 3. c. acc., only among Asiatic Greeks, Iambli. in Phot. Bibl. 76. 21, Lesbonax de Fig. p. 182. III. to befall, of accidents, dangers, etc., τινί Diog. L. 6. 38, Plut. Sull. 2, Act. Ap. 20. 22:—so in Med., σ. τι παρά τινος Polyb. 22. 7, 14, C. I. 3045. 14.

συναντή, ἢ, = συνάντησις, LXX (3 Regg. 18. 16, 4 Regg. 5. 26).

συνάντημα, τό, a hap, incident, occurrence, Ideler Phys. 2. 370, Walz Rhett. 1. 646:—in LXX (Ex. 9. 14) of the plagues of Egypt.

συνάντησις, ἢ, a meeting, Eur. Ion 535; κατὰ τὰς σ. in chance-meetings; Dion. H. 4. 66; ἐς σ. προάγειν τινάς, of soldiers, Plut. Pyrrh. 16.

συναντιάζω, = συναντάω, τινί, Soph. O. T. 804.

συναντιβάλλω, to compare closely, Clem. Al. 410, in Pass.

συναντιλαμβάνομαι, Med. to help in gaining a thing, τινος Diod. 14. 8, Inscr. Delph. 68: to assist in supporting, τι LXX (Num. 11. 17). II. c. dat. to take part with, lb. (Ex. 18. 22, Ps. 88. 21).

συναντιλήπτωρ, ορος, ὁ, one who takes part with, Epiphan.

συναντιλήψις, ἢ, a taking part with, support, Eust. Opusc. 7. 23.

συναντιτίθημι, to join in setting against, τινί τι Byz.

συναντλέω, to drain along with, σ. πόνους τινί to join him in bearing all his sufferings, Lat. una exhaurire labores, Eur. Ion 200.

συνάντομαι, Dep. only used in pres. and impf., poet. for συναντάω, to fall in with, meet, absol., Od. 15. 538; τινί 4. 367., 21. 31, Archil. 82. 5; ἀλλήλοισι δὲ τῶγε συναντέσθην παρὰ φηγῶ Il. 7. 22, Hes. Th. 877; also in hostile sense, to meet in battle, Il. 21. 34, cf. Pind. O. 2. 71; κύρος οὐ δίκῃ συναντόμενος satiety that accompanies not justice, Ib. 175; metaph., φόρμιγγι σ. to approach (i. e. use) the lyre, Id. I. 2. 4.—Also in late Prose, v. Lob. Phryn. 288.

συνανυμνέω, to celebrate together, Jovius in Phot. Bibl. 182. 13.

συνανύτω [ῦ], = συνανύω (but in intr. sense), to come to an end together with, ξυνανύτει βίου δύντος ἀγαθῶν Aesch. Ag. 1123.

συνανυψῶ, to raise on high together, Eccl.

συνανύω, to accomplish together, ἐρόμῶν App. Pun. 47. 2. absol. to arrive together, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 54, Plut. Alcib. 27, etc.—Hesych. also cites συνάνεσθαι.

συνανωθέω, to push up together, exalt together, Greg. Nyss.

συναξάριον, τό, the memoir of a saint or martyr, put together from various scattered notices, Eccl.: συναξαρίστῆς, ον, ὁ, the writer of such a memoir, lb.

συνάξιμος, ον, = συνακτός, Eust. 929. 32.

συναξιώω, to join in thinking fit, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 15.

σύναξις, ἢ, (συνάγω) a bringing together: an assembly, Achmes Onir. 210, Eust. 1335. 55, etc. 2. of Christians, an assembling at the Holy Communion, the Holy Communion itself, Eccl., v. Suicer.

συναοιδός, ὄν (or συνάοιδος, Arcad. 81), = συνφδός, Eur. H. F. 787.

συναορέω, to accompany, ἐλπίς οἱ συναορεῖ Pind. Fr. 233.

συναόρος, ον, Dor. and Att. for συνήρος, q. v.

συναπαγορεύω, to join in forbidding, Byz.

συναπάγω, fut. ξω, to lead away with or together, τινί Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 23; absol., Id. Hell. 5. 1, 23. II. Pass. to be led away likewise, Ep. Gal. 2. 13., 2 Petr. 3. 17. 2. metaph. = συμπεριφέρομαι (συμπεριφέρω Il. 3), Ep. Rom. 12. 16.

συναπαθῶνᾶτιζω, to make immortal with or at once, Byz.

συναπαθίζω, to make apathetic together, Leont. in Mai Vat. 9. 424.

συναπαιδευτέω, to deal foolishly together, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 394.

συναπαίρω, intr. to sail or march away together, Diod. 5. 49, 59, Luc. Tox. 18; τινί with one, Luc. Bis Acc. 27, Ael. V. H. 3. 36. 2. to start or depart at the same time, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 11.

συναπαλλάσσομαι, Pass. to be set free together, τινος from .., Greg. Nyss.; σ. τινί to depart or die with .., Eus. H. E. 7. 22.

συναπαντάω, to come to a place at the same time, Arist. Mirab. 56.

συναπαρνέομαι, Dep. to deny together, Theod. Stud.

συναπαρτάω, to append together, Basil.

συναπαρτίζω, to make complete together, τι Soran. p. 208:—Pass. to be exactly equal, Clem. Al. 544—Subst. συναπαρτισμός, ὁ, Gloss. II. intr. to correspond exactly with, τινί Dion. H. de Comp. 26 init; cf. συναρτίζω: to lie over against, τινί Strab. 617.

συναπάρχομαι, Med. to begin at the same time, τινος Byz.

συνάπᾶς, ἄσα, ἄν, like σύμπας, strengthd. for πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all together, mostly in pl., with or without the Art., Hdt. 1. 98, 134, 178., 5. 49., 9. 28; αἱ ξυνάπασαι ἐπιστήμαι Plat. Phileb. 13 E, etc. II. in sing., with collective Nouns, τὸ ἀνάπαν στράτευμα Hdt. 7. 187; especially of countries, ὁ χῶρος ὁ σ. Id. 2. 112; Αἰγύπτῳ τῇ σ. Ib. 39, cf. 9. 45; μουσική συνάπασα the whole range of .., Plat. Soph. 224 A.

συναπαῦτάω, to join in cheating, Plut. Comp. Nic. 4, in Pass.

συναπαυγάζομαι, Pass. to beam forth together, Eccl.

συναπειλέω, to threaten at the same time, Luc. Demon. 15.

συνάπειμι, (εἶμι sum) to be away or absent with or at once, Byz.

συνάπειμι, (εἶμι ibo) to go away, depart together, Xen. An. 2. 2, 1, Lys. 134. 34. 2. to depart or die simultaneously, Arist. Probl. 1. 28; σ. τῷ συμπτώματι with .., Ideler Phys. 2. 163.

συναπειπεῖν, inf. aor. with no pres. in use, to deny together, Byz. II. intr. to fail together, ὡς ξύν τ' ἀπειπεῖν .. μέλη (as Markl. for ὡστε ξυνάπτειν) Eur. I. T. 1371.

συναπείργω, to keep off together, τινος from .., Greg. Nyss.

συναπεκδύω, to put off together, Origen.:—Med., Eust. Opusc. 189. 82.

συναπελαύνω, to drive away together, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 35 (Ideler συναπολαύουσα), Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 5.

συναπελέγχομαι, to confute together, Greg. Nyss.

συναπελεύθερος, ον, set free with a fellow-freedman, Byz.

συναπεμπολάω, to sell with or together, Theod. Prodr.

συναπέραντος, ον, nat to be completed together, Eccl.

συναπεργάζομαι, Dep. to help in finishing or completing, Plat. Rep. 443 E, Tim. 38 E. II. σ. τοὺς μύθους τῇ λέξει, τοῖς σχήμασι to aid the effect of the stories by language and gestures, Arist. Poët. 17, 1, cf. 3; so of an orator, σ. σχήμασι καὶ φωναῖς καὶ ἐσθῆτι καὶ ὄλως τῇ ὑποκρίσει to help the effect by the use of gestures, etc., Id. Rhet. 2. 8, 14.

συναπερείδω, to fix firmly together, v. συνεπερείδω.

συναπέρχομαι, Dep. to depart together with, τινί Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 53; μετά τινος Id. Meteor. 4. 6, 5, al.

συναπευθύνω, to make straight together, help to guide, Plut. 2. 426 C, Oribas. 101 Mai; cf. Plut. 2. 1027 A.

συναπεχθάνομαι, Dep. to become an enemy together, Plut. 2. 96 A.

συναπίσταμαι, Ion. for συναφίσταμαι.

συναπλώω, to unfold together, metaph., Walz Rhett. 8. 609:—Pass., of metal, to be beaten out together, Callistr. Strat. 904.

συναποβαίνω, to disembark together with, τινί Hdt. 6. 92; σ. τῆς γῆς to go away from it together, Philostr. 105.

συναποβάλλω, to lose at the same time, Diod. 3. 7, Plut. Philop. 21:— in later Gr. the Med. is preferred.

συναποβιάζομαι, Med. to assist in checking or repressing by force, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 4, Probl. 33. 5.

συναποβράσσω, to throw off together, Ideler Phys. 2. 321.

συναποβρέχω, to macerate along with, Diosc. 1. 57.

συναπογεννάω, to generate together, Plotin. 672 B, 749 B, al.

συναπογιγνομαι, Dep. to be absent together, Walz Rhett. 1. 607.

συναπογιγνώσκω, to despair of together, Theod. Prodr.

συναπογράφομαι, Med. to enter one's name together with others, as a candidate, Plut. Aemil. 3. 2. also, σ. τινί to enter one's name with his, as a supporter, to support him, be his follower, Posidon. ap. Ath. 214 E, 385 C, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 45;—so verb. Adj. συναπογραπτέον, one must support, τοῖς ἀρίστοις Cic. Att. 9. 4, 2.

II. to write off or copy together, represent exactly, πάντα Plot. 1. 1, 1; so the Act. in Eust. Dion. P. p. 78. 30.

συναπογυμνόομαι, Pass. to be stripped along with, Schol. Hes. Op. 751.

συναποδείκνυμι, to demonstrate together, Eucl.:—Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 11. 216.

συναπόδειξις, ἡ, joint demonstration, Plut. 2.

συναποδεκατώ, to give tithes together with, τινί τι Eccl.

συναποδέρω, to skin together, Galen. 4. 73, etc.

συναπόδημέω, to be abroad together, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 20, Plut., etc.; τινί with one, Diod. 4. 4., Plut. Crass. 3; μετά τινος Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 1.

συναπόδημοι, οἱ, those who live abroad together, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 4, C. 1. 4931.

συναποδιδράσκω, to run away along with, συναποδράναι τινί (aor. 2), Ar. Ran. 81; aor. 1 συναποδράσαντος, Luc. Asin. 27.

συναποδίδωμι, to render or recount together, Ptol. 1. 2, 4; τινί with one, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 1, etc.; τῇ ἐννοίᾳ συναποδέδοται is rendered or represented with the idea, Id. P. 1. 11. II. Med. to sell together, Dio C. 59. 21, Inscr.

συναποδοκιμάζω, to join in reprobating, τι Xen. Oec. 6, 5;—verb. Adj. συναποδοκιμαστέον, Eust. 185. fin.

συναποδύομαι, Med. to strip off from oneself or put off together, τὸ Αἰθίοπες εἶναι Philostr. 246, cf. Plut. 2. 406 E; τῇ φαινόλῃ τὸ νουεχέσ Menand. Byz. p. 429;—absol., συναποδύεσθαι τινί εἰς or πρὸς τι to strip oneself for a contest along with another, Plut. 2. 94 C (ubi v. Wytttenb.), cf. Ath. 15 C.

συναποδύομαι, Dep. to lament together, Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 26.

συναποθεώ, to deify together, Greg. Nyss.

συναποθλίβω [ῥ], to crush together, Diosc. 4. 157.

συναποθνήσκω, fut. -θᾶνομαι, to die together with, τινί Hdt. 3. 16., 5. 47; absol., to die with one, αἱ δυνάμεις Isocr. 425 C; τοῦ ἀποθανόντος οὐ σ. ἡ ψυχὴ Plat. Phaedo 88 D; σ. νοσήματα, i. e. cling to one until death, Hipp. Aph. 1246, cf. Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 3, G. A. 4. 7, 3.

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evil of . . . τὸ ἀσύμμετρον . . . οὐ σ. τῶν μερῶν Arist. Probl. 5. 22, 1; altogether in bad sense, αἱ στάσεις συναπολαύειν ποιούσι τὴν ἄληθιν πόλιν make it suffer with them, Id. Pol. 5. 4, 4; σ. νόσου, κακοῦ Themist., etc.; cf. ἀπολαύω 1. 3. 3. simply to share in, have somewhat of, τινός Theophr. C. P. 6. 8, 3.

συναπολείπω, to leave behind along with, τινά τινι Diod. 19. 69. II. intr. to fail or cease together, Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 3.

συναπολήγω, to cease along with, σ. τὰς πόδας τῷ ἀκρωτηρίῳ to have the feet ending with (i. e. reaching to) it, Philostr. 670; χάρις σ. τινί Id. 841.

συναπόλλυμι, to destroy together, μετά τινος Antipho 139. 7; σ. τοὺς φίλους to destroy one's friends as well as oneself, Thuc. 6. 12; συνηγῶρους καλεῖν τοὺς συναπολούντας τινα Hyperid. Lyc. 15; σ. τὰ χρήματα to lose the money also, Dem. 907. 14; τινί τι one thing with another, Plut. Cat. Mi. 38:—Pass. to perish together, Thuc. 2. 60, Lys. 128. 20; τινί with one, Hdt. 7. 221, Plat. Criti. 121 A.

συναπολογέομαι, Dep. to join in defending, Dem. 749. 9, 23, etc.; σ. τινα τοῖς νόμοις ap. Eund. 707. 15; μισθοῦ for hire, Lycurg. 167. 23.

συναπολούομαι, Med. to wash oneself clean of together, τι Eccl.

συναπολύω, to release together, Eccl.: Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 11. 66.

συναπομαλάσσω, to soften together, Aristaen. 1. 1.

συναπομαραίνομαι, Pass. to fade away and die together, Xen. Symp. 8, 14; τινί with one, Plut. Philop. 18.

συναπομένω, to remain away together, Byz.

συναπονεκρῶ, to kill together with, τινά τινι Eccl.

συναπονεύω, to bend away together, τοῖς σώμασιν αὐτοῖς ἴσα τῇ δόξῃ . . . συναπονεύοντες swerving with their bodies in sympathy with their thought, of the spectators of the sea-fight at Syracuse, Thuc. 7. 71; referred to by Dio C. 49. 10 and by Plut. 2. 347 B (where the Mss. συμπεύοντες):—to swerve from the straight line or upright position together, lb. 780 A; to bend away so as to meet, ταῖς τοῦ λούλου ἀρχαῖς Philostr. Jun. 886; cf. Poll. 4. 95.

συναπονήδμαι, to have benefit from together, Themist. 58 B.

συναπονοέομαι, Dep. to defend oneself desperately together with, τινί Diod. Excerpt. 598. 72: to act desperately together, Philo 2. 160, etc.; in aor. pass., Joseph. A. J. 5. 2, 9, etc.

συναποξενόομαι, Pass. to be in a foreign land together, Theod. Prodr.

συναποξύω, to scrape or strip off together, τὸ γῆρας Themist. 223 C.

συναποπαύομαι, Med. to leave off together, Medd. p. 103 Matth.

συναποπέμπω, to send off together, Xen. Cyn. 3. 1, 2 (v. l. συνέπεμπε).

συναποπέτομαι, Dep. to fly away together, Eccl.

συναποπετρόομαι, Pass. to be turned into stone together, Byz.

συναποπήγνυμι, Pass. to be congealed together, Byz.

συναποπλέω, to sail away with, τινί Byz.

συναποπνέω, to expire together, Byz.

συναποπτύω, to spit out together, Galen. 7. 467, Oribas.

συναπορέομαι, Pass. to be called in question together with, τινί Sext. Emp. P. 2. 21, M. 10. 5.

συναπορρέω, to run off together, Plut. 2. 1005 E, Eccl.

συναπορρήγνυμι, to break or tear off together, Plut. Mar. 12, Joseph.

συναπορρίπτω, to throw away along with, Alex. Trall. 7. 101.

συναπορρύπτομαι, Med. to wash off together with, Philostr. 676.

συναποσβέννυμι, to put out with or together, τί τινι Anth. P. 7. 367; σ. τὰς ψυχὰς Themist. 59 D:—Pass., with aor. -έσβην, pf. -έσβηκα, to be put out together, Diod. Excerpt. 541. 22, Plut. Marcell. 24, etc.; πυρὰς συναπέσβετο λύχνῳ Anth. P. 5. 279.

συναποσεμνύνω, to exalt or extol highly together, Diod. 1. 92.

συναποσπάω, to tear off together, Apollod. 2. 7, 7, in Pass.

συναποστάζω, to drop down from along with, τινί Himer. Or. 1. 19.

συναποστάτης [ᾶ], οὐ, ὁ, a fellow-rebel or apostate, Diod. 15. 66:—Verb συναποστατέω and -στασιάζω, Eccl.

συναποστατικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, apostatising together, Eccl.

συναποστέλλω, to despatch together with, τινί Thuc. 6. 88, Isae. 59. 9, Xen., etc.

συναποστενῶ, to make narrow together, Liban. 4. 506.

συναποστερέω, to help to strip or cheat, τινά τινος one of a thing, Dem. 872. 21, cf. 864. 16. II. to help abstracting, πολλὰ χρήματα Plat. Legg. 948 C.

συναπόστολος, ὁ, a fellow-apostle, Eccl.

συναποσχίζω, to cleave together, in Med., Eccl.

συναποσώζω, to help in preserving, Eccl.

συναποτείνω, to make equal in length, τινί τι Himer. Or. 2. 22.

συναποτελέω, to finish off together, Plat. Polit. 258 E, Epin. 986 C.

συναποτέμνω, to cut off together from, Greg. Nyss.

συναποτερματίζομαι, Pass. to be conterminous with, τινί Schol. Od. 19. 242.

συναποτεφρώ, to make into ashes together, Io. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 70.

συναποτίθεμαι, Med. to put off together, τὸ αἰδεῖσθαι καὶ τὸ φοβεῖσθαι Plut. 2. 37 D. II. absol. to abdicate together, App. Civ. 2. 32.

συναποτίκτω, to produce at the same time, Plat. Theaet. 156 E, Plut., al.

συναποτίλλω, to pluck off along with or together, τινί τι Diosc. 1. 7.

συναποτίνω, to join in paying, τὰ δάνεια Ussing. Inscr. 2. 18.

συναποτρέπω, to turn away together, Ep. Soer. p. 6. Orell.

συναποτροχάζω, to run off together, A. B. 427.

συναποφαίνω, to prove together, Phot. Bibl. 172. 38, Theod. Stud. II. in better writers only in Med. to assert likewise or together, σ. τι τοιοῦτον, ὡς . . . Aeschin. 33. 32; σ. to agree in asserting, Isocr. 288 C; σ. τῷ λόγῳ Strab. 686; τινὲς περὶ τινος Id. 77; σ. τινί, c. inf., Polyb. 4. 31, 5, etc.; σ. οὕτως (sc. εἶναι) Strab. 689.

συναπόφασις, ἡ, a joint denial, Arist. Metaph. 9. 5, 10.

συναποφέρω, to carry off along with or together, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086;

τὰς λύπας ἐαυτῷ Alciphro 2. 3, 74:—Pass. to be borne along with, τῷ
 ρεύματι Demad. 180. 17:—Med. to take away with one, Ath. 273 F.

συναποφεύγω, to escape together, Eccl.
 συναποφθίνω, aor. 1. —ἀπέφθισα, to destroy together, Opp. H. 5. 576:
 Pass. to perish together, συναπέφθιτο Ib. 587.
 συναποφύσμαι, Pass. to grow up together with, τι Galen. 4. 530.
 συναποχράομαι, Dep. to use up together, ap. Suid. s.v. ἀποχρησάμενος.
 συναποχωρέω, to go away together, Polyb. 20. 10, 5.
 συναπτέον, verb. Adj. one must unite, τι πρὸς τι Arist. Phys. 8. 3, 11.
 συνάπτῃς, ου, ὁ, one who unites, Theod. Stud.:—συναπτῆριον, τύ, a
 bond, Id.

συναπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for uniting, copulative, σ. σύνδεσμος οἱ δ σ.
 alone, a copulative conjunction, Plut. 2. 385 E, Apoll. in A. B. 501. Adv.
 —κῶς, Schol. Hes. Sc. 189; also to expl. ἀφαρ, Schol. Od. 2. 169.

συναπτός, ὄν, οἱ ἢ, ὄν, verb. Adj. joined together, linked together,
 continuous, χάλα συναπτὸς ἡνίας Ar. Eccl. 508; συναπτὰς ποιεῖν τὰς
 πράξεις Arist. Rhet. Al. 32, 2; χρόνος Psell.:—ἡ συναπτή (sc. εὐχή) a
 collect, Eccl.:—Adv. —κῶς, to expl. ἀφαρ, Eust. II. 158. 39. II.
 that can be joined together, Simplic.

συνάπτω, fut. ἀψω, to tie or bind together, to join together, unite,
 connect, combine, I. in physical sense, σ. χειρὶ χεῖρα, of dancers,
 Ar. Thesm. 955; σ. καὶ ξυναρίζω χεῖρα, in sign of friendship, Eur.
 Bacch. 198, cf. I. A. 832, Plat. Legg. 698 D; ἰδοῦ, ξύναψον (sc. τὴν
 χεῖρα) Eur. Phoen. 105; but, σ. χεῖρά τινος ἐν βρόχοις to bind it fast,
 Id. Bacch. 615, cf. 545:—σ. πύδα οἱ ἴχνος τινὶ to meet him, Id. Ion
 538, 663; πύδα ἐς ταῦτόν ἰδοῦ Id. Phoen. 37; σ. δρόμῳ to meet in full
 career, Ib. 1101; σ. κῶλον τάφῳ to approach the grave, Id. Hel. 544;
 so, φόνος σ. τινὰ γὰρ Id. Phoen. 674:—ξ. βλέφαρα to close the eyes,
 Id. Bacch. 747; σ. στόμα to kiss one, Id. I. T. 375:—σ. κακὰ κακοῖς
 to link misery with misery, Id. H. F. 1212; (but, σ. κακὸν τινὶ to link
 him with misery, Id. Med. 1232); proverb., σ. λίνον λίνῳ to join thread
 to thread, i. e. to compare things of the same sort, Plat. Euthyd. 298 C,
 Strattis Ποταμ. 2, Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 12; v. Schol. Plat. I. c.:—also, σ.
 τι ἐκ τινος Eur. I. T. 488, cf. Hipp. 515; κοινῇ ξ. τινὶ δαῖτα to give
 him a common meal, Id. Ion 807. 2. metaph. of combination in
 thought, σ. αὐτὰ εἰς ἓν τρία ὄντα Plat. Rep. 588 D; σ. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις
 Id. Soph. 252 C; ἔχουσί τι κοινὰν [αἱ ἀρχαὶ] τὸ συνάπτου αὐτάς Arist. Fr.
 16; εἴ τι σ. ἡ ἀφαιρεῖ ἡ διόνοια Id. Metaph. 5. 4, 3; ἀδύνατα σ. Id.
 Poët. 22, 5; also, σ. τὸ γίγνεσθαι ἄμα καὶ τὴν τελευταίαν τοῦ βίου
 Alex. Mil. I. 18:—σ. μηχανὴν to frame a plan, Aesch. Ag. 1609, cf.
 Eur. Hel. 1034; σ. ὄναρ εἰς τινα to connect it with him, refer it to him,
 Id. I. T. 59; so, σ. λόγον πρὸς τι Dem. 1392. 21; but, σ. τὸν λόγον to
 abridge, Theopomp. Com. Καλλαισχρ. 2:—Pass., συνάπτεται ἕτερον ἐξ
 ἑτέρου Plat. Soph. 245 E, cf. Phaedo 60 B. II. with regard to
 persons, 1. in hostile sense, σ. τὰ στρατόπεδα εἰς μάχην to bring
 them into action, Hdt. 5. 75; ἐλπίς .. ἡ πολλὰς πόλεις ξυνῆψε has en-
 gaged them in conflict, Eur. Supp. 480; so, ξυνῆψε πάντας ἐς μίαν
 βλάβην involved them in .., Id. Bacch. 1304; for Soph. Aj. 1317, v.
 συλλύω II:—also b. σ. μάχην to join battle, Hdt. 6. 108; τινὶ with
 one, Id. I. 18, Aesch. Pers. 336, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 808; πρὸς τινα Thuc.
 6. 13, al.; συνάψαι πόλεμον Ἑλλήνων μέγαν Eur. Hel. 55; σοφῶ ἔχ-
 θραν ξυνάπτειν Id. Heracl. 459; σ. ἀλκὴν Id. Supp. 683:—also (with-
 out μάχην) to engage, Hdt. 4. 80, cf. Ar. Ach. 686:—these phrases
 come from the simple notion of σ. φάσγανα, Lat. conserere manus, cf.
 Eur. Or. 1482, Phoen. 1192:—Pass., νεῖκος συνῆπται τινὶ πρὸς τινα
 Hdt. 7. 158, cf. 6. 95. 2. in friendly sense, σ. ἐαυτὸν εἰς λόγους
 τινὶ to enter into conversation with him, Ar. Lys. 468 (cf. infr. B. 3);
 φιλία σ. τοὺς κακοὺς τε κάγαθούς Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 22:—Pass., συνάπ-
 τεσθαι τινὶ to have intercourse with, Anth. P. append. 321. b. c. acc.
 rei, σ. μῦθον Eur. Supp. 566; σ. ὄρκους Id. Phoen. 1241; κοινωνίαν
 Xen. Lac. 6, 3; φιλίαν πρὸς τινα Dion. H. Excerpt. p. 2345 Reiske;
 and often in Eur., σ. τινὶ γάμου, λέκτρα, κῆδος to form an alliance by
 marriage, Phoen. 1049, 49, Andr. 620, etc.; but in Med., ξυνάπτεσθαι
 κῆδος τῆς θυγατρὸς to get one's daughter married, Thuc. 2. 29. III.
 in Mathem. writers, σ. ἐαυτοὺς to converge, Eucl.; ἀναλογία συννημένη
 continuous proportion (v. συνεχής I. 3), Nicom. Arithm. 2. 21. 2. in
 Music, v. sub συναφή III. 3. in Logic, συννημένον ἀξίωμα οἱ τὸ
 σ., Lat. connexum, a hypothetical syllogism, as εἴπερ ἡμέρα ἐστὶ, φῶς
 ἐστὶ, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 109, A. Gell. 16. 8, 9, cf. Plut. 2. 43 C (ubi v.
 Wytth.); so, κοῖα συνῆπται; what conclusion follows? Call. Fr. 70. 3:—
 cf. συνάρτησις II.

B. intr.: I. in local sense, to border on, lie next to, τὸ πεδῖον
 τοῦτο συνόπτει τῷ Αἰγυπτίῳ πεδίῳ Hdt. 2. 75; Τήνω .. συνάπτουσ' Ἄνδρος
 Aesch. Pers. 55; γεώλαφοι συνάπτοντες τῷ ποταμῶ reaching to .., Polyb.
 3. 67, 9:—then of other things, οὐ σ. αὐταὶ αἱ φιλίαι do not unite, Arist.
 Eth. N. 8. 4, 5; αὐταὶ μὲν σ., αἱ δ' ἄλλαι ἀσύναπτοι Id. H. A. 3. 7, 6; οἱ
 πόροι σ. Ib. 2. 17, 4; τὰ βράγχια σ. ἀλλήλοισ Ib. 2; ἡ κοιλία σ. πρὸς
 τὸ στόμα Ib. 6, cf. Categ. 6, 2, Pol. 3. 2, 5. 2. of Time, to be nigh
 at hand, ὥρα συνάπτει Pind. P. 4. 440; σ. πρὸς τὸν χειμῶνα Hipp. Aph.
 1245; χρόνου συνάψαντος Polyb. 2. 2, 8; συνάψαντος ταῦ καιροῦ Id. 6.
 36, 1, etc.; so of events, λύπη σ. τινὶ Eur. Hipp. 188, cf. Epicur. ap.
 Plut. 2. 1054 C. 3. metaph. of thought, σ. ἐν αὐτῇ πάνθ' ἄσα δεῖ
 meet together, Arist. Eth. N. S. 4, 7; τῷ γένει αἱ ἰδέαι σ. Id. Metaph.
 7. 1, 3:—also, to be connected with, σ. πρὸς τι Id. Pol. 3. 3, 1; but
 also to approach, resemble, Id. H. A. 6. 35, 1; σ. εἰς τι to have reference to,
 Theophr. C. P. 6. 1, 2. II. of persons, σ. λόγοισι to enter into
 conversation, Soph. El. 21; so, ἐς λόγους ξ. τινὶ Eur. Phoen. 702; also,
 σ. εἰς χορεύματα to join the dance, Id. Bacch. 133; σ. ἐς χεῖρα γῆ, i. e.
 to come close to land, Id. Heracl. 429; σ. εἰς τὸν καιρὸν to come in just at
 the right time, Polyb. 3. 19, 2; σ. τοῖς ἀκροῖς to reach them, Id. 3. 93,

5, etc.; σ. εἰς Σελευκίαν Id. 5. 66, 4; πρὸς τὴν παρεμβολὴν Id. 3. 53,
 10, etc. 2. τύχα ποδὸς ξυνάπτει μοι, i. e. I have come fortunately,
 Eur. Supp. 1014.

C. Med. to unite for oneself and so form, φιλίαν Diod. 13. 32; κῆδος
 Dio C. 41. 57; v. supr. II. 2. 2. be next to, connected with, τι Xen.
 Oec. 5, 3. 3. to lay hold of, τοῦ καιροῦ Polyb. 15. 28, 8:—to take
 part with one, to assist, τι Eur. Hel. 1444; absol., Aesch. Pers. 742;
 τινος in a thing, Ib. 724, Soph. Fr. 710. 4. to bring upon oneself,
 πληγὸς Dem. 1018. 8.

συναπθῶ, to push away together, Luc. Tox. 19:—Pass., Arist. Probl.
 33. 18.

συνάρρισκω, aor. συνήρσα Ep. σύναρσα, to join together, γόμον .. Πηλῆτι
 συνάρσαμεν Q. Sm. 3. 100. II. intr. in pf., συνάρηρεν ἀοιδὴ the
 song hung well together, h. Hom. Ap. 164; φάλαγξ συναρρυῖα, for
 συντεταγμένη, Luc. Zeuxid. 8; σ. ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισ Ap. Rh. 2. 1112.

συνδράσσω, Att. —ττω:—to dash together, dash in pieces, Hom. only
 in tmesi, σύν κεν ἀραξ' ἡμέων κεφαλὰς Od. 9. 498; σύν δ' ὄστ' ἀραξεν
 πάντ' ἀμυδῖς Il. 12. 384; σ. ὄικον, πόλιν Eur. H. F. 1142, Heracl. 378;
 σ. τινὰ λίθοις, ὄδοισι Dion. H. 8. 59, Luc. V. H. 1. 30; σ. τοὺς ἵππους
 Δίου. H. 5. 15:—Pass. to be dashed in pieces, σύν τ' ὄστ' ἀράχθη Od.
 5. 426; συναραχθέντων τῶν πλοίων, by the storm, Hdt. 7. 170; συν-
 ἀράσσεσθαι κεφαλὰς to have their heads dashed together, Id. 2. 63;
 νῆσοι σ. ἀλλήλαις Luc. V. H. 1. 4, 1. 2. intr. to dash together,
 Lat. collidi, of winds, Arist. Mund. 5, 10; of enemies, Dio C. 73.
 15. II. to beat or hammer together, make fast, Ap. Rh. 2. 614.,
 3. 1318; but συνάρηρε is the prob. I., v. Od. 5. 248, E. M. 237. 58.

συναραχνόομαι, to be covered as with a spider's web, v. συναρθῶ.
 συνᾶρέσκω, to please or satisfy together, συνήρεσκέ μοι ταῦτα Dem.
 404. 12:—Pass. to be pleased, satisfied with, τι Sext. Emp. M. 10.
 60. 2. impers., like Lat. placet, συναρέσκει μοι I am content also,
 c. inf., Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 42. II. to concede, grant, τινὶ τι Ap.
 Rh. 3. 901, cf. 4. 373:—or without an acc., to agree with, τινὶ Ib.
 3. 1100.

συνᾶρθῶ, to assist also with or together, Byz.
 συναρθῶ, to be fitted together, σ. ἐπέεσσι to agree .., Ap. Rh. 4. 418.
 συναρθμίζομαι, Pass. = συναρθῶμαι, Galen. Exeg. Hipp.

συνάρθμιος, ον, stronger form of ἀρθμιος, Opp. H. 5. 424.
 συναρθῶμαι, Pass. to be joined together, fit closely, as Hipp. 662. 34
 is cited by Galen. and Erot., where the MSS. of Hipp. give συναραχνούται.
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συναρμολογέομαι, Pass. to be fitted or framed together, Ep. Eph. 2. 21., 4. 16.

συναρμονιάω, to fit together, Schol. Ar. Eq. 461.

σύναρμος, ον, joined or framed together, Philo Bel. 64 B, etc.

συναρμοστέον, verb. Adj. one must fit together, Plat. Tim. 18 C.

συναρμοστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who fits together, λίθων Luc. Somn. 2. II. a joint adviser, Greg. Naz. III. an assistant ἀρμοστής, deputy-governor, Luc. Toxar. 32.

συναρμοστικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for uniting, τινος Diotog. ap. Stob. 331. fin., Iamb. Myst. 4. 12.

συναρμοττόντως, Adv. part. pres. fittingly, Plat. Legg. 967 E.

συναρμόττω, Att. for συναρμύζω.

συναρνέομαι, Dep. to deny together, Theod. Stud.

συναρπάγή, ἢ, joint robbery, Symm. V. T., Eccl. II. reckless-ness, Eccl.

συναρπάζω, fut. -άσω Luc., etc., -άσομαι Ar. Lys. 437, Xenarch. Πορφ. 2. To snatch and carry away with one, carry clean away, Soph. O. C. 819, Eur., Xen., etc.; ξ. τινὰ βίᾳ Aesch. Pers. 195; σ. τινὰ βίᾳ ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ Lys. 100. 28, cf. 129. 12; σ. πάντα ὡσπερ θύελλα Soph. El. 1150; ὁ κρατῶν ἅμα πάντα σ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 26; ἀετὸς τὸν λαγὼ σ. Ib. 2. 4, 19; σ. γόνον Hipp. Aër. 292: metaph. to carry away with one (by persuasive arguments), ξυναρπάσας στρατῶν Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 531, cf. Call. Epigr. 31. 5, Longin. 16. 2, etc.:—Pass. to be seized and carried off, βίᾳ ξυναρπασθεῖσαν Soph. Aj. 498; ξ. βουκόλων ὑπο Id. Fr. 587.

2. ξ. χεῖρας to seize and pin them together, Eur. Hec. 1163, cf. Lys. Fr. 45. 4:—Med., σ. τινα μέσον, of a wrestler, Ar. Lys. 437. 3. metaph., σ. φρενί to seize with the mind, grasp, Soph. Aj. 16, Ar. Nub. 775; τὸ βῆθῆν Simyl. ap. Stob. 378. 13; σ. τὸ ζητούμενον, in arguing, to be guilty of a petitio principii, Luc. Jup. Trag. 38, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 35, etc.; σ. τὰ φαινόμενα Ib. 1. 90. 4. to carry away, destroy all traces of, τι Luc. Dnm. 16, Walz Rhett. 5. 518, 519, etc.

συναρπακτικός, ἢ, ὄν, inclined to robbery, Eccl.

συναρρωστέω, to be sick with or together, Cyrill.

σύναρσις, ἢ, union, support, Byz.

συναρτάω, to knit or join together, σ. γένος Eur. Med. 564; (so ξυνῆψε γένος Id. Fr. 562); τὴν γῆν ἅμα καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν Luc. D. Deor. 21. 21:—Pass., to be closely engaged, δύο περὶ μίαν καὶ ἔστιν ἢ καὶ πλείους ναῦς . . ξυνηρηθῆσαι Thuc. 7. 70; σ. τινι is closely attached to it, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 12; πρὸς τι Ib. 1. 17, 8; σ. εἰς ἓν Id. P. A. 3. 7, 7; ἀφ' ἑνός, ἐξ ἑνός H. A. 3. 7, 1, Probl. 31. 7. 2. metaph., ξυνηρηθῆναι ἀρετῶν τοῖς πάθεσι Id. Eth. N. 10. 8, 3; τῷ ἀθανάτῳ τὸ ἀθάνατον σ. Id. Cael. 1. 3, 10; ξυνηρηθῆναι πολέμῳ to be implicated in . . , Plut. Num. 20; σ. διώξει καὶ φυγαῖς to be always engaged in . . , Id. Sert. 12; ξυνηρηθῆναι τινι to be engaged with him, Id. Marcell. 24; to hang close on an enemy's rear, Id. Pomp. 51.

συνάρτησις, ἢ, a junction, union, τῶν φλεβῶν καὶ νεύρων Arist. Probl. 5. 26; combination of words, Apoll. de Constr. 16. 19. II. a kind of argument, (v. συνάπτω III. 3), Sext. Emp. P. 2. 111, M. 8. 430, Plut. 2. 387 A.

συναρτίζω, to complete, περιόδους συναρτιζούσας τὸν νοῦν Dion. H. de Comp. 22, cf. de Dem. 39 (where Reiske συναρπασούσας; but in both places συναρτίζω is prob. the true form).

συναρτύνω [ῦ], to fit out, furnish with, ἀσπίδι Ap. Rh. 2. 1077:—Med. to join in accomplishing, τι Id. 4. 355.

συναρτύω, = foreg., Medic., Hesych.

συναρχαιρεσιάζω, to help in canvassing for election, Plut. 2. 97 A.

συναρχία, ἢ, joint administration or government, τινῶν Dio C. 53. 2; πρὸς τινα Id. 47. 7; περὶ τὰ στρατιωτικὰ Strab. 708. II. in pl., αἱ συναρχίαι, the collective magistracy, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 4, Decret. Aetol. ap. Eust. 279. 40, Polyb., etc.

συναρχιεράομαι, Dep. to be a colleague in the high-priesthood, τινι with one, C. I. 4385. 12.

συναρχίνη [ῆ], ἢ, a fem. of σύναρχος, Ross Inscr. 2. praef. p. 2.

συναρχομένω, Adv. with the same beginning, E. M., Anecd. Oxon. 2. 412.

σύναρχος, ον, a partner in office, colleague, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 12, Inscr. Lacon. in C. I. 1345, Corcyr. ib. 1847-49 b, Dio C. 67. 15.

συνάρχω, fut. ξω, to rule jointly with, τινί Hdt. 8. 130. 2. absol. to be a colleague or partner in office, Thuc. 7. 31: ὁ συνάρχων one who is a partner in office, a brother-officer, colleague, Id. 6. 23., 8. 27, Lys. 125. 6, Plat., and oft. in Inscr., as C. I. 138-150; στεφανοῦσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν συναρχόντων Hyperid. Lyc. 13; τῶν τουτονὶ συναρχόντων Lys. 127. 27. II. Dep. συνάρχομαι, to begin in like manner, Gramm.

συνῶρωγός, ὄν, a joint helper, h. Hom. 7. 4, Anth. P. 6. 259.

συνῶσεβέω, to join in impiety, Antipho 125. 29, Diod. 16. 61.

συνῶσεγαίνω, to be a companion in debauchery, Dio C. 79. 19.

συνασκέω, to join in practising, τὴν τῶν πολιτικῶν ἐπιμέλειαν Isocr. 295 D: to assist in practising, Dem. 450. 6. 2. of persons, to train or discipline together, Diog. L. 4. 67, etc.; σ. τὴν αἴσθησιν Dion. H. de Lys. 11; τινα εἰς τι Id. de Rhet. 7. 4; ἐν τινι Sext. Emp. M. 1. 190; ἐπὶ τι Phalar. Ep. 1; περὶ τι Eunap. p. 78; c. acc. et inf., Diog. L. 2. 72:—Pass. to be trained so as to act together, of soldiers, Plut. Cleom. 20. 3. to work up together, λίπαμα αὐν ἐλαίῳ Manetho 4. 345.

συνάσκησις, ἢ, joint practice, Dion. H. 2. 74, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 146, etc.

συνασκητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who practises together, Boisson. Anecd. 4. 160.

συνασμενίζω, to rejoice or be glad with, E. M.

συνῶσοφέω, to be unwise or foolish along with, τοῖς μὴ σοφοῖς Eur. Phoen. 394: on this Verb, v. Lob. Phryn. 630.

συνασπάζομαι, Dep. to welcome or accept joyfully together, Eccl.

συνασπιδάω, to keep the shields close together, stand in close order, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 23: to fight side by side, Ib. 3. 5, 14 (with v. l. συνασπιούντες).

συνασπίζω, fut. ἰω (v. foreg.):—to be a shield-fellow or comrade, (v. συνασπιστής), Eur. Cycl. 39: to second or support, τινί Walz Rhett. 7. 355:—Med., Sext. Emp. M. 7. 328. II. = συνασπιδάω, Polyb. 4. 64, 6, etc.: to fight side by side, ἐπὶ τινα Luc. Pisc. 1; σ. τισὶ to stand in line with them, Diod. 17. 84, cf. 4. 16. 2. trans., σ. τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ forms them in close order, Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 5.

συνασπισμός, ὁ, a holding of the shields together, fighting in close rank, Diod. 16. 3, Arr. Tact. 11. 4, Plut., etc. II. succour, support, Poll. 1. 152.

συνασπιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a shield-fellow, comrade, Soph. O. C. 379; σ. τινι Anth. Plan. 184.

συναστατέω, to be unsteady together, Pisid.

συνασταχύω, to be full of ears of corn, Arat. 1050.

συνάστερος, ον, born under the same star, Greg. Naz.:—Verb -αστρέω, Pseudo-Callisth. p. 4 Didot.

συναστράγαλιζω, to play at ἀσπράγαλοι with, Max. Tyr. 9. 6.

συναστράπτω, to flash like lightning together, Nonn. D. 1. 457, etc.

συναστρία, ἢ, a constellation, Greg. Nyss. II. slight disagreement among friends, Procl. paraph. Ptol. p. 267, Tetrab. 4. 193.

συνασφάλλίζομαι, Dep. to secure along with, Justin. M., Gramm.

συνασχαλάω, to sympathise indignantly with, τίς οὐ ξυνασχαλῆ κακοῖς τεοῖσι; Aesch. Pr. 161, cf. 243; but in 303, θεωρήσων τύχας ἐμὰς . . , καὶ ξυνασχαλῶν κακοῖς,—ξυνασχαλῶν must be fut. of συνασχάλλω; v. sub ἀσχαλάω.

συνασχημονέω, to join in unseemly conduct, Plut. 2. 64 C, Dio C. 79. 13.

συνασχολέομαι, Pass. to share in business with, τινι Plut. Philop. 4. Id. 2. 95 D, E.

συνᾶσωμάτος, ον, also incorporeal, Greg. Nyss.

συνᾶσωτεύομαι, Dep. to live profligately together, Origen.

συνᾶπενίζω, to look fixedly at together, Gloss.

συνᾶτιμάζομαι, Pass. to be disgraced together, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 26; τινι Plut. Agis 17.

συνᾶτιμόδομαι, = foreg., Plut. Flamin. 19; and -δομαι, Eust. 66. 21.

συνατιμίζομαι, Pass. to be joined in vapourous form, Diog. L. 6. 73.

συνᾶτονέω, to be relaxed or languid together, Ideler Phys. 2. 370.

συνᾶτροφέω, to waste away together, Galen. 12. 322, Soran.

συνᾶτύχῳ, to be unlucky with or together, μετὰ τινος Lycurg. 166. 28; τινι Diod. 13. 52, etc.; absol., Plut. 2. 64 C.

συνᾶτύχης, ἐς, sharing in ill luck, Tzetz., Il. p. 78.

συναυαίνω, to dry quite up, τι Hipp. Aër. 286, Eur. Cycl. 463:—Pass. to be dried up also, Hipp. 420. 36, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D.

συναυγάζω, to illumine together, Mauric. Strat. 203 B, etc.

συναυγασμός, ὁ, a meeting of rays, Plut. 2. 893 A, 929 B.

συναύγεια, ἢ, = foreg.: in the Platonic philos. the meeting of the rays of sight from the eye (ὄψις) with the rays of light from the object seen, the union of which was supposed to produce sight, Plut. 2. 901 C, Stob. Ecl. 1. 1108; cf. Plat. Tim. 45 C.

συναυδάω, to speak together: hence, like ἀύφημι, to agree, confess, allow, Soph. Aj. 943, cf. Theophr. Metaph. 315. 11 Brandis.

συναυλέω, to accompany on the flute, Luc. Dom. 16, Ath. 617 B. II. to modulate to the flute, νόμους Chiron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 49.

συναυλία, ἢ, (αὐλός) a playing on the flute together, a concert of flutes, Soph. Fr. 79: a concert of the flute and lyre, Ath. 617 F: generally, instrumental music, a concert, opp. to μονωδία, Plat. Legg. 765 B; σ. ᾄδειν Antiph. Αὐλ. 1; ξυναυλίαν κλάειν Οὐλύμπου νόμον to sob or whimper one of Olympus' pieces in concert, Ar. Eq. 9. 2. nietaf., δύσσορvis ἄδε ξ. δορός this ill-omened concert of battle, of the single combat of the brothers, Aesch. Theb. 839; α. θρήνου, πένθους, etc., Philostr. Imag. 781, cf. Jacobs p. 275. II. (prob. from αὐλή, cf. συναυλίζομαι, μοναυλία) σ. dwelling together as man and wife, σ. ποιείσθαι Arist. Pol. 8. 16, 10.

συναυλιζομαι, Pass. to dwell together, associate with, τινι Eccl.; absol. to congregate, θηρῶν ὄμιλος συνηλισθη Babr. 106. 6; also in aor. med., Phalar. Ep. 34:—it is a freq. v. l. for συναυλίζομαι, as in Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15, Act. Ap. 1. 4.

συναυλισμός, ὁ, a dwelling together, Tzetz. Il. p. 44; -αὐλισις, ἢ, Byz.

σύναυλος, ον (αὐλός) in concert with the flute; then generally, sounding in concord or unison, harmonious. ξ. βοά Ar. Ran. 212:—then, more generally, in harmony with, βοά ξ. χαρᾶ Eur. El. 879; ἀνέμφ σύναυλος ἦχθη he was borne away in union with the wind, as fast as the wind, Anacreont. 62. 10.

σύναυλος, ον, (αὐλή) dwelling with, living in the folds with (sc. ταῖς ποίμαις), Soph. O. T. 1126; metaph., θεία μανία ξ., i. e. afflicted with madness, Id. Aj. 611.

συναυξάνω and -αύξω, fut. -αυξήσω:—to increase or enlarge along with or together (in h. Hom. Cer. 268, Ilgen restores συναύξουσι), συναύξειν τῇ γῇ τὰ χρήσιμα Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 6:—Pass. to increase with or together, wax larger together with, ἀύξανόμενῳ δὲ σώματι συναύξονται καὶ αἱ φρένες Hdt. 3. 134, cf. Hipp. Art. 789; εἰ μὴ ξυναύξοιθ' οἱ πέπλοι τῷ σώματι Eur. El. 544; ἀνδρὶ γενομένῳ ταῦτα πάντα συνηυξήθη Isocr. 193 C, cf. 3 C.

2. to join or assist in increasing, συναύξειν οἴκου Xen. Oec. 3. 10; συναύξει τὴν ἐνέργειαν ἢ ἡδονή Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 2; συναυξάνειν τὴν ἀρχὴν Xen. Cyr. S. 3, 21: to join in exaggerating, τι Polyb. 6. 15, 7:—Pass., συναυξανομένην . . τὴν δύναμιν Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 6; συναύξεσθαι πρὸς τι in proportion to, Id. Eq. 1, 16.

συναύξεις, εως, ἢ, a growing together, common growth, τῶν ὀστέων Hipp. Art. 821; τοῦ ὀσπράκου Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 31; absol., Polyb. 1. 6, 3.

συναυξομειόομαι, Pass. to increase and decrease together with, τινι Strab. p. 1314 Almelov.

συναυτοκρατορέω, to rule absolutely with, τινι Nicet. Ann. 173 D.

συναυχμέω, to be squalid together, Liban. 4. 1170.

συναφαιρέω, to take away together, τι A. B. 523; τί τινος Max. Tyr. 2. 1:—Med. to assist in rescuing, Thuc. 8. 92.

συνᾶφάνιζομαι, Pass. to disappear or perish together with, τινι Dion. H. 1. 1, Strab. 257, 578, etc.; absol., Sext. Emp. M. 5. 51.

συνᾶφάνιστής, ὁ, a joint destroyer, Schol. Lyc. 222.

συνᾶφαναίνω, to dry up together, Eccl.

συνάφεια, Ion. ξυναφή (Aretae. Sign. M. Acut. 1. 10), ἡ, = συναφή (v. Lob. Phryn. 497), combination, connexion, union, junction, πραγμάτων καὶ τόπων Plut. Demetr. 5, etc.; γένους Phalar. Ep. 142; πρὸς γένος Walz Rhett. 8. 126:—of connexion in grammar, Apoll. de Conj. 501. 2. in Prosody, the connexion or continuation of all the lines in an anapaestic system, so that they are scanned as one verse.

συνάφεσις, ἡ, a letting loose together, ἀρμάτων Hesych. II. a running out together, as of rivers meeting, Schol. Od. 10. 515.

συναφέψω, fut. ἦσω, to boil off or down together, cited from Diosc.

συνᾶφή, ἡ, = σύναψις, connexion, union, Arist. Spir. 7, 3, Theophr. Ign. 33, etc.; in pl., Plut. 2. 1080 F:—sexual intercourse, Moschio Morb. Mul. 25: the concurrence of stars, Manetho 1. 74, etc.; ἡ πρὸς ἀλλήλους σ. Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 8; τινος πρὸς τι Ptol., etc. II. the point or line of junction, a junction, as in bivalve shells, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 30; the touching point of a circle and straight line, Id. de Lin. 45; ἡ τοῦ βέλους πρὸς τὸ ξύλον σ. Polyb. 6. 23, 11; τῶν μισθοφόρων καὶ τῶν ἱππέων Id. 12. 18, 10; κατὰ τὴν σ. κεκλιμένοι converging, Plut. 2. 1079 D.

III. in Music, the conjunction of two tetrachords, opp. to διάζευξις (v. διαζεύγνυμαι 2), Plut. 2. 491 A: hence τετράχορδα συνημμένα, ἡ σ. νῆτη Ib. 1029 A, 1137 C; cf. Chappell. Hist. of Mus. pp. 95 sq.

συνᾶφης, ἐς, united, connected, Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 26; κόλποι σ. ἀλλήλοισ Id. Mund. 3, 8; τὰ ξυναφέα the adjoining parts, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 7.

συναφιδρόομαι, Pass. to be dedicated together, Schol. Pind. N. 1. 3.

συναφίημι, to send forth together, μετὰ τοῦ ὕδατος καὶ γῆν Arist. Probl. 23. 38, cf. 20. 22; ἐς τὸ μέσον Plut. 2. 674 C. 2. to let loose also upon the enemy, Polyb. 11. 12, 7.

συναφικνέομαι, Dep. to arrive together, Diog. L. 10. 47; τινι with... Ideler Phys. 2. 353.

συναφίπταμαι, Dep. to fly awny together, Byz.

συναφίστημι, Ion. συναπ-: aor. I συναπέστησα, to assist in removing, Joseph. B. J. 1. 24, 2; συναφιστάνειν τὸ σῶμα τῆς γῆς Clem. Al. 854. II. to draw into revolt together, Thuc. 1. 59:—Pass., Ion.

συναπίσταμαι, with aor. 2 and pf. act., to fall off or revolt along with, τινι Hdt. 5. 37, 104, Thuc. 1. 56, al.; ὁ δῆμος ξυναπίσταται τοῖς ὀλίγοις Id. 3. 39; οἱ ξυναποστάντες Id. 1. 104; τὰ ξυναφεστῶτα χωρία Ib. 59.

συναφομοίω, to make quite like, ἐαυτὸν τινι Plut. 2. 52 E, cf. 51 D.

συναφορίζω, to mark off together, ἅμα τινί Plut. 2. 425 B.

συναφραίνω, to be senseless together, Cyrill.

συνάφραστος, ον, indescribable also, Pisd.

συναφθνήσκω, Pass. to wake from sleep together, Greg. Nyss.

συνάχθομαι, fut. -αχθέσομαι, also -αχθεσθήσομαι Aeschin. 88. 22: aor. -αχθεσθῆην Dem. 491. 10, etc.: Dep. To be troubled or grieved along with or together, to condole with, c. dat. pers., πιεζυμένοισι ὑμῖν συναχθόμεθα Hdt. 8. 142, cf. Isocr. 64 B, 137 B, Dem. 491. 10, etc.; c. dat. rei, at a thing, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5, Dem. 1340. 24; ἐπὶ τινι, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 2, Dem. 1248. 14; περὶ οἱ ὑπὲρ τινος Phalar. Ep. 85, Theophr. Char. 29; also c. gen. rei, because of a thing, Alciphro 1. 31; σ. ἦν.. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 24, Symp. 8, 18.

συνάχνημαι, Pass. to be grieved along with, τινι Q. Sm. 2. 625, Nonn.

συναχρειόω, to make useless together, Eccl.

συνάχρονος, ον, co-eternal, Anth. P. 1. 23.

σύναψις, ἡ, = συναφή, a conjunction, connexion, union, contact, Arist. Phys. 5. 3, 7, Metaph. 10. 12, 14; ἡ σ. τινος πρὸς τι Plat. Theaet. 195 C:—in pl., Id. Tim. 40 C, Plut., etc. 2. wedlock, Theod. Stud. II.

the point or line of junction, junction, ἡ σ. τῶν στιγμῶν Arist. de Lin. 46; τῶν πλευρῶν Id. Mechan. 23, 5; τῆς θερμαστρίδος Ib. 21, 2; τοῦ ἥπατος τῆ μεγάλης φλεβί Id. P. A. 3. 4, 32; τῆς ἀορτῆς (sc. τῷ πλεύμονι) Id. H. A. 3. 3, 14. III. in concrete sense, a union, collection (of stars), Id. Meteor. 1. 6, 11. IV. a league, plot, LXX (3 Regg. 16. 20).

συνάωρ, v. sub συνήωρ.

συνδαίω, fut. ξω, to kill with the rest, kill also, Soph. Aj. 361.

συνδαίνυμι, fut. -δαισω, to entertain together, σ. γάμους τινί to share a marriage feast with one, Eur. Hel. 1439:—Med. to feast together, Satyr. ap. Ath. 248 F.

συνδαιτᾶλεύς, ὁ, a fellow-guest, Ath. 354 D, Suid. s. v. δαιταλεύς.

συνδαίτης, ον, ὁ, = συνδαίτωρ, Luc. Ep. Sat. 36; fem. voc. σύνδαιτι, Orph. h. 55. 10.

συνδαιτῶμων, ὄνος, ὁ, v. l. in Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 3 for σύνδειπνος.

συνδαίτωρ, ὄνος, ὁ, a companion at table, οὐδέ τις σ. Aesch. Eum. 351.

συνδάκνω, fut. -δήξομαι, to bite together, συνδ. τὸ στόμιον of a horse, to take the bit in his teeth and run away, Xen. Eq. 6, 9: to crush by closing the teeth, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 6., 9. 37, 13; σ. τὸ πνεῦμα to hold the breath, Cercid. ap. Diog. L. 6. 77:—Pass. to smart exceedingly, LXX (Tobit 11. 12).

σύνδακρυς, vos; ὁ, ἡ, abounding in tears, Eccl.

συνδακρῶ, to weep with or together, Eur. I. A. 1242; τῷ πάθει Clearch. ap. Ath. 619 D. II. c. acc. to lament together, Plut. Lucull. 29.

συνδᾶμάω, to subdue together, Nicet. Eug.:—poët. Pass. συνδᾶμᾶμαι, to be subdued together, Nic. Al. 173.

συνδᾶνείζομαι, Med. to scrape together by borrowing, Plut. Eumcn. 13.

συνδᾶπᾶνάω, to spend in or upon along with, Greg. Nyss.

συνδᾶσύνω, to aspirate also, E. M.

συνδεδεμένως, Adv. conjunctively, opp. to ἀσυνδέτως, Schol. Soph.

συνδείδω, to have a common fear, pf. with pres. sense συνδέδια, App. Civ. 2. 141.

συνδειπνέω, to dine or sup with, Lat. coenari apud aliquem, συνδειπνέω τῷ λῶντι Epich. 19 Ahr., cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 6, Lys. 93. 43; μετὰ τινῶν Isac. 39. 26, Dem. 554. 19:—absol. to dine or sup with others, Plat. Symp. 174 E, 217 C, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 9, etc.; οἱ ξυνδειπνοῦντες the members of a picnic party, Id. Mem. 3. 14, 2.

σύνδειπνον, τό, a common meal or banquet, Lat. convivium, Ar. Fr. 204, Plat. Symp. 172 B, Lys. ap. Ath. 365 B, etc.:—later also συνδείπνιον, Call. Cer. 73, Diod. 14. 42, Ath. 140 C.

σύνδειπνος, ὁ, ἡ, a companion at table, Lat. convivā, Eur. Ion 1172, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 25., 8. 2, 3; ξ. τινα ποιεῖσθαι Id. An. 2. 5, 27; ξ. τινα ἄγεσθαι to take him with one as an umbra, Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 28; σ. τῆ γαστρί, οὐ τῆ ψυχῆ Plut. 2. 660 B:—a Satyr. drama by Soph. was named Σύνδειπνοι, Fr. 146 sq.

συνδειςτῆδαίμων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, sharing in superstition, Cyrill.

συνδεκάω, to bribe all together, τοὺς δικαστάς, Xen. Ath. 3, 7; τὴν ἡλιαίαν Lex ap. Dem. 1137. 1; τὰ δικαστήρια Aeschin. 12. 25, etc.; συνδικάω is a common f. l.

συνδενδρία, ἡ, a thickly-wooded place, Eust. 1652. 16.

συνδενδρόομαι, Pass. to become a tree together, Liban. 4. 1020.

σύνδενδρος, ον, thickly-wooded, Polyb. 12. 4, 2, Dicaearch. p. 12; ὕλη Babr. 43; ἐν τινι συνδένδρῳ in a thickly-wooded place, Plut. 2. 310 E.

συνδέομαι, Dep. to join in digging, σ. τινι ἵνα.. Plat. Parm. 136 D; σ. τινος μὴ ποιεῖν τι to dig of him also.., Ep. Plat. 318 C; τί τινος something of a person, Dem. 962. 1; σ. περὶ τινος Plut. Caes. 66.

σύνδερμον, τό, a common hide, Tzetz. Lyc. 88.

συνδέρω, to flay together, Theod. Stud.

σύνδεσις, ἡ, a binding together, colligation, Plat. Tim. 43 D, Plut. 2. 697 B; τινος πρὸς τι Ib. 793 A; πρὸς τὴν τῆς κονίας σ. so as to bind the mortar or stucco, Diod. 13. 113. II. (from Pass.) constriction,

τοῦ δέρματος Hipp. 1174 F, Galen. Exeg. 572.

συνδεσμῶ, to bind together, Polyb. 3. 42, 8; -δεσμῶ, A. B. 954.

συνδεσμικός, ἡ, ὄν, conjunctive, A. B. 502, 510, etc.

συνδέσμιος, ον, bound or captured along with, Byz.

σύνδεσμος, ὁ, heterog. pl. σύνδεσμα Eur. Il. citand.:—that which binds together, a bond of union, bond, fastening, σ. ἦν.. τὰ ξύλα, τοῦ μὴ ἀσθενῆς εἶναι τὸ οἰκοδόμημα Thuc. 2. 75; ἀραρότως σύνδεσμα χρυσοῦς εἶχε the golden headband kept its bonds firmly fixed, Eur. Med. 1193; ἀμμάτων σύνδεσμα fastenings of garments, Id. Bacch. 697; μελέων σύνδεσμα the sinews or ligaments by which the joints are knitted together, Id. Hipp. 199, cf. Tim. Locr. 100 B, Arist. P. A. 2. 6, 7, Incess. An. 13, 1; v. Foës. Oec. Hipp. 2. metaph. a bond of union; good men are called ὁ ξ. τῆς πόλεως, the bond that keeps the state together, Plat. Rep. 520 A, cf. Polit. 310 A; so, νόμος ὁ βοηθῶν.. τῷ τῆς πόλεως σύνδεσμῳ Id. Legg. 921 C; ξ. τοῦ οὐρανοῦ Id. Rep. 616 C; σ. τὰ τέκνα δοκεῖ εἶναι Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 7. 3. in Grammar, a conjunction,

Id. Rhet. 3. 5, 2; σ. ἐν ποιεῖ τὰ πολλά Ib. 3. 12, 4, cf. Rhet. Al. 23, 5, Poët. 20, 6; cf. ἀσύνδετος II. II. = σύνδεσις I, Plat. Epin. 984 C; συνδέσμῳ ἐν Arist. An. Post. 2. 10, 1, Metaph. 7. 6, 2. III. a union, that which is bound together, a bundle, Hdn. 4. 12.

συνδεσμώτης, ον, ὁ, a fellow-prisoner, Thuc. 6. 60, Plat. Rep. 516 C.

συνδεσποτεία, ἡ, joint dominion, Eccl.

συνδετέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be tied or bound together, Ar. Eccl. 785; πρὸς τι Hipp. Art. 837.

συνδέτης, ον, ὁ, (συνδέω) one bound hand and foot, Ath. 213 B, cf. Suid. s. v. II. act. binding together, Nicet. Ann. 317 B.

συνδετικός, ἡ, ὄν, binding together, conjunctive, Plut. 2. 908 B, etc.; τὸ σ. a bond of union, Id. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 4:—νεῦρα σ., = σύνδεσμα, Galen. 2. in Gramm., copulative, Apoll. de Constr. 23.

σύνδετος, ον, bound hand and foot, Soph. Aj. 65, 296. 2. united with, τινι Plat. Polit. 279 E. 3. well knit together, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 3. II. as Subst. σύνδετον, τό, a hand, Eur. Ion 1390.

συνδέω, to moisten and mix up together, Q. Sm. 4. 213.

συνδέω, Att. ξυνδέω, fut. -δήσω:—to bind or tie together, of two or more things, συνέδησα πόδας δεινοῦ πελώρου Od. 10. 168; σὺν δὲ πόδας χεῖράς τε δέον 22. 189; οἶνος σ. πόδας χεῖράς τε γλῶσσάν τε νόον τε Hes. Fr. 43; τοὺς πόδας καὶ τὰς χεῖρας Plat. Euthyphro 4 C; σ. γαύλους to bind them together, side by side, Hdt. 8. 97, cf. Polyb. 1. 22, 9; δέλτον λύειν καὶ σ. to fasten it up, Eur. I. A. 110:—Pass., τὰς χεῖρας συνδέθησαν had their arms tied together, Demad. 180. 8; ἰσχία μὴ συνδεδεμένα flanks not drawn up, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1, cf. Arist. Probl. 3. 16. 2. of persons, to bind hand and foot, ὅπότε μιν ξυνδέησαι Ὀλύμπιοι ἤθελον ἄλλοι II. 1. 399, cf. Hdt. 9. 119, Soph. Aj. 62, Ph. 1016, Eur., etc.; λαγῶς αὐτὸς σ. ἐαυτὸν entangles itself, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40:—Pass., συνδεδεμένος constrained, hampered, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 522. b. to bind up a wound, σφενδύνη with.., Il. 13. 599. 3. to bind up with, combine closely, τὴν ψυχὴν τῷ σώματι Plat. Tim. 84 A, cf. 73 B, Symp. 202 E, Theaet. 160 B; also, τι ἀπὸ τινος Luc. Syr. D. 29. 4. generally, to bind together, unite, ἰσότης φίλους φίλοις πόλεσι τε πάλεσι ξ. Eur. Phoen. 538; τὸ κοινὸν ξυνδεῖ τὰς πόλεις Plat. Legg. 875 A; ἡδονῆς καὶ λύπης κοινωνία ξυνδεῖ Id. Rep. 462 B; σ. καὶ συνέχειν Id. Phaedo 99 C; σ. τινα πενία to bind him to.., Alciphro 3. 49. II. Med., σύνδησαι πέπλους gird

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- up thy robes*, Eur. Andr. 832 (vulg. πέπλοις): *to have things bound together*, Tim. Locr. 99 A, Themist. 59 A. 2. *to unite themselves, form an union*, Plat. Polit. 310 B.
- σύνδηλος, *av*, quite clear or manifest, Arist. Poët. 7, 12.
- σύνδηλώω, *to make altogether clear*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 14:—Pass., Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 8.
- σύνδημῶγωγέω, *to join in seeking popularity*, Plut. Pomp. 2; *συνδημαγώγησε τῷ πάθει τοὺς πολλοὺς joined with his calamity in persuading the mob*, Id. Caes. 5:—Pass., App. Civ. 3. 24.
- σύνδημιουργέω, *to create together*, Hierocl. 284, Iambl. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1068.
- σύνδημιουργός, *δ*, a fellow-workman, Plat. Legg. 671 D.
- σύνδημότης, *δ*, = δημότης, rejected by Thom. M. 96, 292.
- συνδιαβαίνω, *to go through or cross over together*, Thuc. 6. 101, Xen. An. 7. 1, 4; *τινὶ with one*, Plut. Sert. 12.
- συνδιαβάλλω, *to convey over together*; and absol., like Lat. *una tragicere*, *συνδ. τὸν κόλπον to cross the gulf together*, Thuc. 6. 44. II. *to accuse along with*, ἐπὶ τινὶ for a thing, Dem. 1404. fin.:—Pass. *to be accused together*, Thuc. 6. 61, Lys. 128. 40, Dem. 1000. 1.
- συνδιαβαπτίζωμαι, Pass. *to be plunged in together*, Greg. Nyss.
- συνδιαβαστάζω, *to carry through together*, Eust. 1603. 62.
- συνδιαβιβάζω, Causal of *συνδιαβαίνω, to carry through or over together*, Plat. Legg. 892 E, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 10.
- συνδιαβρέχω, *to wet through together*, Galen.
- συνδιαγιγνομαι, Dep. *to meet with*, τινὶ Schol. Burd. Ar. Thesm. 19.
- συνδιαγιγνώσκω, *to join with one in determining or decreeing*, ἐμὲ . . . ᾧ ξυνδιέγνωτε πολεμεῖν Thuc. 2. 64.
- συνδιαγνωμονέω, *to determine together with*, τινὶ Eust. 341. 8.
- συνδιαγράφω [ᾶ], *to cancel or reject together*, Eccl.
- συνδιάγω [ᾶ], *to go through together*, τὴν ἡμέραν Hesych.; absol. (sc. τὸν βίον) *to live together*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 12; *σ. τινὶ* Id. Eth. N. 9. 4, 5; *μετὰ τινος* Ib. 8. 5, 3; *ἐπιθυμίας ἀνόμοις συνδ.* Plut. 2. 993 C.
- συνδιαγωγῆ, ἡ, a living together, Eccl.
- συνδιαδέχομαι, Dep. *to wait for together*, Aristid. 2. 353.
- συνδιαδίδωμι, *to let through along with or also*, Galen. 2. 9. II. *to distribute together*, Greg. Nyss.
- συνδιαδορατίζω, *to pierce through with a spear together*, Eccl.
- συνδιαζάω, *to pass one's life together*, Eccl.
- συνδιαθερμαίνω, *to warm thoroughly together*, Hipp. 458. 10.
- συνδιαθέσις, ἡ, common disposition or condition, Eccl.
- συνδιαθέω, *to keep running together*, μετὰ τινος Plat. Polit. 266 C.
- συνδι-αθλείω or -έω, *to struggle to the end together*, Byz.
- συνδιαίρῶ, *to divide together*, Plut. 2. 425 B, etc.: Med., Zonar.
- συνδιαίτα, ἡ, a living together, Theophil. ad Autol. 2. 28.
- συνδιαιτάομαι, Pass. *to dwell with or together*, Thuc. 2. 50, Isocr. Antid. § 87, Plat. Legg. 929 D; *μετ' ἀλλήλων* Id. Tim. 18 B; *τινὶ* Plut. Num. 4, etc. II. Act. *συνδιαιτάω, to decide as διαιτητής together*, Poll. 8. 129, Themist. 146 B.
- συνδιαίτησις, ἡ, a living together, intercourse, Plut. Aemil. 1, Dio 16, etc.; *μετὰ τινος* Clem. Al. 297; *σ. εἰς τινὰ ordinary behaviour towards one*, Arr. An. 4. 7.
- συνδιαιτητής, αὐ, *δ*, a joint arbitrator, (v. διαιτητής), Dem. 898. 25., 902. 25. II. *one who lives with another, a companion*, Luc. Ep. Sat. 36, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 602.
- συνδιαίτος, *δ*, = *συνδιαιτητής* II, Anton. Lib. 30; *τινος* Tzetz. Hist. 5. 464; *τινὶ* Hierocl. ap. Stob. 461. 40.
- συνδιαιωνίζω, *to pass all one's life with*, τινὶ Eust. Opusc. 69, Hesych. II. *to be co-eternal*, Eccl.
- συνδιακαίω, *to burn or heat through at the same time*, Plut. 2. 752 D.
- συνδιάκειμαι, Pass. *to take part with*, τινὶ Themist. 270 B.
- συνδιακινδυνεύω, *to share in danger*, Hdt. 7. 220; *μετὰ τινος* Plat. Lach. 189 B.
- συνδιακαμίζω, *to carry through or over together*:—Pass. *to cross over together*, Polyb. 3. 43, 4, Plut. Brut. 37.
- συνδιάκανος [ᾶ], *δ*, a fellow-servant, Posidipp. Χαρ. I. 1; as fem., Clem. Al. 536. II. *a fellow-deacon*, Eccl.; so the Verb *συνδιακονέω*.
- συνδιακόπτω, *to cut through together*, Oribas. Fract. p. 88.
- συνδιακοσμέω, *to set in order together*, τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς νόμους Plat. Legg. 712 B, cf. Plut. Num. 1, Solon. 26.
- συνδι-ακριβάω, *to make exact together*, Eccl.
- συνδιακρίνω [ῖ], *to determine together*, Tim. Locr. 104 E. II. Pass. *to be separated at once*, Arist. de Xenophane 2, 29.
- συνδιάκταρος, *δ*, a fellow-διάκτορος, of Hermes, Luc. Contempl. 1.
- συνδιακυβερνάω, *to guide or govern jointly*, Plat. Polit. 304 A.
- συνδιαλαμβάνω, *to examine together*, Ptol. Tetrab. p. 8. fin.; *περί τινος* Polyb. 16. 25, 1.
- συνδιαλάμπω, *to shine through together*, Greg. Nyss.
- συνδιαλέγμαι, Dep. *to converse with or together*, Ath. 97 D.
- συνδιάληψις, ἡ, joint consideration, M. Anton. 1. 10.
- συνδιαλικμάω, *to winnow together*, Theod. Prodr.
- συνδιαλλάγῃ, ἡ, a reconciliation, v. 1. Dion. H. 6. 22.
- συνδιαλλάσσω, Att. -πτω, *to help in reconciling*, ἵνα συνδιαλλάττωσιν αὐτῷ τοὺς Ἀλεῖς πρὸς τοὺς Φαρααλίους Dem. 352. 17, cf. Plut. Lysand. 8, etc. II. *to alter together*, Apoll. in A. B. 372.
- συνδιαλαιδερέω, *to abuse together*, Eccl.
- συνδιαλύμαι, Dep. *to help to ruin*, Dion. II. 1. 23.
- συνδιαλύω, fut. -λύσω, *to help in putting an end to, τὰς παραχάς* Isocr. 68 C. 2. *to help in reconciling*, Dem. 897. 28. 3. Med. *to help to pay*, Luc. Dem. Encom. 45. II. in Pass. *to be dissipated, melt away with*, ὁμοῦ τινὶ Plut. 2. 823 E.
- συνδιαμάχομαι [ᾶ], Dep. *to fight to the end together*, τινὶ πρὸς τινὰ ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Phileb. 66 E.
- συνδιαμένω, *to stand one's ground with others*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 53, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 1, 13.
- συνδιαμνημονεύω, *to call to remembrance along with or together*, Dem. 347. 3, Aeschin. 3. 25.
- συνδιανέμομαι, Pass. *to be distributed together with*, τινὶ Plut. 2. 1024 C, 1082 B:—absol., Clem. Al. 702.
- συνδιανεύω, *to turn every way together*, Polyb. 1. 23, 10; metaph., *σ. τῇ διανοίᾳ ἐπὶ τι* Id. 3. 38, 5.
- συνδιανήχεται, Dep. *to swim through together*, Sotion ap. Stob. t. 14. 10.
- συνδι-ανίστημι, *to wake up thoroughly together*, Io. Chrys.
- συνδιαναέομαι, Dep. *to deliberate along with*, τινὶ περὶ τινος Polyb. 2. 54, 14; *σ., πῶς ἂν . .* Id. 31. 20, 7.
- συνδιανυκτερεύω, *to pass the night together*, σύν τινι Eus. V. C. 4. 57.
- συνδιαπείρω, *to bore through together*, Planud. Ov. Metaph. 12. 331.
- συνδιαπεραίνω, *to assist in bringing to an end*, τὸν λόγον Plat. Gorg. 506 B.
- συνδιαπεραιόομαι, Pass. *to pass over together with*, Basil.
- συνδιαπεράω, = *συνδιαπεραιόομαι*, Greg. Nyss.
- συνδιαπέταμαι, Dep. *to fly through together or also*, Plat. Theaet. 199 E.
- συνδιαπήγνυμαι, Pass. *to be put well together*, Soran. Obst. 199 Dietz.
- συνδιαπιπράσκω, *to sell off together*, Theophil. Instt. 2. 12, 282.
- συνδιαπίπτω, *to fall through together*, Phot. Bibl. 120. 13.
- συνδιαπλέκομαι, Pass. *to be interwoven with*, Iambl. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 864, Phot.
- συνδιαπλέω, *to sail through together*, Luc. Bis Acc. 27.
- συνδιαπληκτίζομαι, Dep. *to spar together with*, τινὶ Basil.
- συνδιαπνέω, *to blow through together*, Stob. Ecl. 1. 54, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 42.
- συνδιαπαλεμέω, *to carry on a war along with*, τὸν πόλεμον Curt. Inscr. p. 29; *νῆες αἱ μετὰ Γυλίππου ξυνδιαπολεμήσασαι which remained with him throughout the war*, Thuc. 8. 13.
- συνδιαπανεώ, *to continue to work together*, μετὰ τινος Plat. Soph. 218 B; *περὶ τινος*, Id. Legg. 842 E.
- συνδι-ἄπαρέω, *to start doubts or questions together*, Plut. Aristid. 11; *περὶ τινος* Id. Pomp. 75; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Dion. H. 11. 25; foll. by a relative, Plut. Caes. 32.
- συνδιαπράσσω, Att. -πτω, *to accomplish together or besides*, Isocr. 48 A, Luc. D. Deor. 24. 1, etc. II. Med. *to negotiate at the same time*, ὑπὲρ τινος Xen. An. 4. 8, 24.
- συνδιαρθρόω, *to express distinctly at the same time*, Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 11, cf. Phot. Bibl. 468. 23.
- συνδιαρκέω, fut. ἔσω, *to last as long as*, Themist. 68 B.
- συνδιαρρέω, fut. -ρέυσαι, *to flow through along with*, τοῖς ὕγροις Diod. 3. 22. II. *to fall asunder together*, Byz.
- συνδιαρρήγνυμι, *to break in pieces with*, Eccl.
- συνδιασειώ, *to agitate together*, Greg. Nyss.
- συνδιασήπω, *to make putrid together*, Galen. 7. 114:—Pass. *to be or become so*, Ib. 146.
- συνδιασκοπέω, fut. -σκέψομαι, *to look through or examine along with*, τί τινὶ or μετὰ τινος Plat. Prot. 349 B, 361 D:—so in pres. med., Id. Rep. 458 B:—the form -σκέπταμαι in Hierocl. ap. Stob. 415. 38.
- συνδιασπάρασσω, *to tear asunder together*, Eccl.
- συνδιασπάω, *to part forcibly together*, Eccl.
- συνδιαστέλλω, *to separate also*, Apoll. de Constr. 108.
- συνδιαστρέφω, *to distort or pervert together*, τοὺς ὀμιλητάς Eust. Opusc. 224. 43:—Pass. *to be twisted together with*, τινὶ Plut. Lysand. 17, etc.
- συνδιασύρω [ῦ], *to depreciate together*, Leont. in Mai Coll. Vat. 7. 150.
- συνδιασχηματίζομαι, Med. *to conform oneself*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 117.
- συνδιασχίζω, *to split asunder together*, Eccl.
- συνδιασώζω, *to assist in preserving*, Thuc. 4. 62., 7. 57; *σ. τινὶ τὴν οὐσίαν* Dem. 840. 16; *σ. καὶ τὰ ὄπλα καὶ αὐτὸν ἐμὲ* *to save both my arms and myself together*, Plat. Symp. 220 E:—Med., Phot. Bibl. 491. 42.
- συνδιατάλαιπωρέω, *to endure hardship with or together*, Plat. Crito 45 D.
- συνδιατᾶράσσω, *to alarm all at once*, Plut. Demetr. 28.
- συνδιατείνω, *to extend all together with*, τινὶ Plut. 2. 63 C.
- συνδιατελέω, Att. fut. -τελώ, *to continue with to the end*, Plat. Phaedo 91 B, Dem. 1412. fin.
- συνδιατέμνω, *to cut through together*, Eccl.
- συνδιατηρέω, *to assist in maintaining*, Polyb. 2. 58, 3, C. I. 3137. 65, etc.
- συνδιατίθημι, *to help in arranging*, Ἰφίτω σ. τὴν Ὀλυμπιακὴν ἐκχειρίαν Arist. Fr. 490, cf. Plut. Timol. 24:—Med., Hierocl. de Provid. init. II. *to help in disposing*, τὴν ψυχὴν πρὸς τι Longin. 7, cf. 39:—Pass. *to be disposed or affected together*, Plut. 2. 443 B, Diog. L. 4. 18, etc.
- συνδιατρᾶνώω, *to explain clearly together*, Phot. Bibl. 277. 3.
- συνδιατρέπομαι, Pass. *to turn away or be ashamed along with*, τὸ πρόσωπον σ. τῇ ψυχῇ Plut. 2. 528 E.
- συνδιατρέφω, *to bring up together with*, τινὰ τινὶ Ael. N. A. 3. 45.
- συνδιατρίβῃ, ἡ, a passing time together, intercourse, Philo 2. 671, Eriphan., etc.
- συνδιατρίβω [ῖ], fut. ψω, *to pass or spend time with or together*, σύν . . Κίμωνι αἰῶνα πάντα σ. Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 1. 5; *σ. διατριβὰς ἀλλήλοις* Aeschin. 21. 1; *τὸν ἄλλον σ. χρόνον* (sc. ταῖς τεθηκόσι) Antiph. Ἀφρ. γον. 2. 2. more commonly absol. (sub. βίον) *to live constantly with*, esp. with a master, τινὶ and μετὰ τινος Plat. Symp. 172 C, Isocr. 20 B; *οἱ τῷ Σωκράτει συνδιατρίβοντες* his disciples, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 3. 4.

I, I. II. of things; to occupy oneself with, *μύθοις* Isocr. 73 E, cf. 23 C, 206 D.
 συνδιατριπτέον, verb. Adj. one must live with, Clem. Al. Paed. 3. 4, inscr. συνδιατῦπώ, to form together with, *τινί τι* Stob. append. t. 10. 3.
 συνδιαφαίνομαι, Pass. to appear through together, Schol. Hipp. 107 Dietz.
 συνδιαφέρω, to bear along with one, *άνεμος σ. τὴν ναῦν* Luc. Hist. Conscr. 45. II. to bear to the end along with, help in maintaining, *οἱ Μιλήσιοι τοῖσι Χίοισι τὸν πόλεμον συνδιήνεικαν*, Hdt. 1. 18, cf. 5. 79, 99; *ξυνδιήνεγκαν μεθ' ἡμῶν ἐσβολάς τε καὶ μάχας* Ar. Eq. 597; *σ. πάθος* Plut. Brut. 13.
 συνδιαφεύγω, fut. *ξομαι*, to escape along with or together, Dio C. 48. 44.
 συνδιαφθείρω, to destroy at the same time, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 18:—Pass. to perish along with, *τινι* Isocr. 167 D, Dinarch. 110. 37; *τῷ σώματι συνδιαφθαρείς τὰς φρένας* having his mind destroyed with .., Dion. H. 3. 36; pf. *συνδιέφθορα* in pass. sense, Diad. Excerpt. 541. 45.
 συνδιαφορέω, to scatter together, Longin. 40. 1.
 συνδιαφύλασσω, to assist in preserving, Lycurg. 168. 16, C. I. 3048. 31, 3058; *σ. τινι τὴν ἀρχὴν, τὰ πράγματα* Polyb. 7. 3, 7, etc.
 συνδιαχειμάζω, to pass the winter, be in winter quarters along with or together, *μετά τινος* Plut. Ages. 40, etc.
 συνδιαχειρίζω, to assist in accomplishing, *τὰ λοιπά* Hdt. 9. 103.
 συνδιαχέω, fut. *-χεῶ*, to dissolve a thing so as to melt it into another substance, Plut. 2. 953 D; *φωνὴ τῷ φθύγγῳ συνδιαχομένη* Greg. Nyss.
 συνδιαχρῶννυμαι, Med. to colour all over together, Nicet. Eug.
 συνδιαψέλλίζομαι, Dep. to speak indistinctly together, Greg. Nyss.
 συνδιδασκαλίτης [ῖ], ὁ, a fellow-teacher, Ignat. ad Ephes. 3.
 συνδιδάσκω, to teach along with, of a drama, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 1021.
 συνδιδωμι, to give together, to contribute, *τινί τι* Plut. 2. 660 B; *τι ἐς τι* Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 8. 2. to grant or concede also, Apoll. de Adv. 587. II. intr. to eodperate, Hipp. Art. 797. 2. to give in, abate, slacken, of symptoms, Id. Epid. 3. 1079; to waver, sink, opp. to *συντείνω*, Id. 748 D, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 13; of the eyes, to sink in, Arist. Probl. 4. 2. 3. to extend, spread, *ξυνδιδοῖ τὸ κακὸν ἐς τὸ πᾶν* Aretae. Sign. M. Ac. 1. 6.
 συνδιεκβάλλω, to throw out together, Galen. 4. 516.
 συνδιεκκύπτω, to stoop and slip out, project together, Eust. 1114. 25.
 συνδιεκπίπτω, to rush out through together, Plut. Poplic. 19, Galen.
 συνδιελαύνω, to drive away together, Greg. Nyss. II. intr. to pass rapidly through, *ἐκ .. εἰς ..* Themist. de Praef. p. 40 Mai.
 συνδιεξάγω, to lead through together, Eccl.
 συνδιεξιέμι, to go through together with, *πάντα τοῖς συνοῦσι* Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 8:—so *συνδιεξέρχομαι*, Hesych.
 συνδιεξυφαίνω, to weave to the end together, finish off, *λόγον* Eccl.
 συνδιέπω, to manage together, Eccl., Byz.
 συνδιερευνάω, to search through together, Liban. 1. 516, etc.;—Med., Poll. 585.
 συνδιέρχομαι, Dep. to go through together, Galen. 8. 83, Suid.
 συνδιηθέομαι, Pass. to be filtered through together, Plat. Tim. 66 E.
 συνδιήκω, to have gone through together, Eust. Opusc. 201. 18, al.
 συνδιημέρευσις, ἡ, a passing the day together, Plut. Demetr. 32.
 συνδιημερεύω, to spend the day with, *τινί* Xen. Symp. 4. 44, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 12, Eth. N. 8. 13, 3; *μετά τινων* Ib. 9. 4, 9.
 συνδικνέομαι, Dep. to go through together, Eust. Opusc. 205. 79, etc.
 συνδιίστημι, to separate together with, *τινί τι* Synes. Ep. 137, Byz.
 συνδικάζω, fut. *άσω*, to have a share in judging, Plat. Legg. 798 B: to be assessor to a judge, Lys. 184. 11, 24; *πείρα σ. Paul. Sil. Therm. Pyth. 11.*
 συνδικᾶσία, ἡ, a common lawsuit, Poll. 8. 24.
 συνδικαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a fellow-dicast or jurymen, Ar. Vesp. 197, 215, al.
 συνδικέω, to act as one's advocate, Aesch. Eum. 579, Xen., etc.; *σ. τινι* Plat. Legg. 937 A, Dem. 885. 24, al.; *Zeus σοι τὸδε συνδικήσει* Zeus will be thy advocate herein, Eur. Med. 157. 2. to be one of the public advocates (*σύνδικος* 1. 2), *οἱ φυλέται οἱ ἡρημένοι μοι συνδικεῖν* Andoc. 19. 31, cf. Dem. 503. 18; *σ. τῷ δήμῳ* Lex ap. Aeschin. 3. 33. 3. *σ. ἐπὶ τοῦ νόμου* Inscr. Spart. in C. I. 1241. 28.
 συνδικία, ἡ, advocacy, *ξ. κακή* Plat. Legg. 938 B; *εἰς συνδικίας δημοσίων πραγμάτων* C. I. 2768.
 σύνδικος, ὁ, ἡ, (δικη) one who helps in a court of justice, an advocate, Lat. *patronus*, *ἀρωγὰς ξυνδικούς θ' ἤκω λαβῶν* Aesch. Supp. 726; *μητρὸς τάσδε σ. ὄρων* Id. Eum. 761; *τύμβος Ἰολάου σ. αὐτῷ* Pind. O. 9. 148; *ξυνδικοί τε καὶ μάρτυρες* Plat. Legg. 929 E; *τὸν νόμον σύνδικον ἔχων* having the law on one's side, Isocr. 387 A; *σ. ὑπὲρ τινος* Dem. 271. 22. 2. at Athens, the *σύνδικοι* were public advocates, appointed to represent the state in matters concerning its interests or dignity, C. I. 126, etc.; *ἡρῆνται δὲ τῷ νόμῳ σύνδικοι, καὶ μάλισθ' οἱ δεινοὶ λέγειν ἄνδρες* Dem. 501. 22, cf. 503. 15; esp. to plead the cause of Athens before foreign tribunals, as before the Amphictyons, Id. 271. 23:—similar officials are found at Sparta, Böckh C. I. 1. p. 610; and at Delphi, Dem. 271. 22, cf. 272. 7:—also advocates chosen by the tribes to defend their interests, Id. 689. 7.—Legal advocates were generally called *συνήγοροι* (v. sub v.), or (in cases of *εἰσαγγελία*) *κατήγοροι*, v. Herm. Pol. Antt. § 132 sq. 3. after the 30 Tyrants, the *σύνδικοι* or *syndies* were judges appointed to determine disputes respecting confiscated property, Lys. 146. 12, sq.; cf. Harp. s. v., Att. Process p. 110. II. belonging jointly to, *σ. Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ Μοισῶν κτέανον* their joint possession, Pind. P. 1. 3; so Adv. *συνδικῶς*, with joint sentence, jointly, (Herm. *communis iustitia*, altogether), Aesch. Ag. 1601.
 συνδινέω, to whirl round together, Zonar.
 συνδιογκόομαι, Pass. to swell up together, Soran. Obst. 12. 6 Dietz, Greg. Nyss.
 συνδιοίγω, to open together, Theod. Prodr.

συνδιοικέω, to administer together, Isac. 64. 15, Polyb., etc.; *τινι* with one, Dem. 750. 11:—Med., *μετά τινος* Theophr. Char. 21.
 συνδιοικονομέω, to regulate together, *τὴν φροντίδα* Greg. Nyss.
 συνδιόλλυμι, to kill together, Eur. Fr. 555:—Pass. to perish together, Greg. Naz.
 συνδιοπτάνομαι, Dep. to scrutinise together, Eust. Opusc. 164. 22.
 συνδιοράω, to examine together, foll. by a relat., Isocr. 80 C Bekk.
 συνδιορθόω, to straighten at the same time, to set a dislocated joint, Hipp. Fract. 753. 2. to correct or improve at the same time, *τι* Arist. Top. 6. 14, 4; *τινα* Iamb. V. Pyth. 19.
 συνδιορίζομαι, Pass. to be determined also, Strab. 96 (where Kramer restores *τοῖς περισκόις καὶ τοῖς ἀμφισκόις* for *τοῖς κτλ.*).
 συνδιπλώω, to double at the same time, Galen. Gloss.
 συνδισκεύω, to play at quoits with, *τινί* Luc. D. Deor. 14. 2.
 συνδιυλίξω, to filter together, Theodot. in Clem. Al. 979.
 συνδιψάω, to thirst along with, *διψῶντι* Arist. Eth. E. 7. 9, 6.
 συνδιωκομένως, Adv. part. pres. pass. in haste, Clem. Al. 205.
 συνδιώκω, fut. Att. *ξομαι*, to chase away together, join in the chase, Thuc. 1. 135. 8. 17, Polyb. 1. 17, 13, etc.:—Pass. to be chased away, *ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης* Longin. 43 5; *τὸ συνδεδιωγμένον* hurry, vehemence, Id. 21. 1. II. as law-term, to join in the prosecution, Lex ap. Dem. 1068. fin., Luc., etc.
 συνδιώξις, ἡ, joint pursuit, Schol. Il. 17. 597.
 συνδογματίζω, to determine together, Eccl.
 συνδοιάζω, συνδοιασμός, late forms for *συνδύζω*, *συνδυσασμός*.
 συνδοκέω, fut. *-δόξω* and late *-δοκήσω*:—to seem to one as to another, to seem good also, *ταῦτα κάμοι συνδοκεῖ* Ar. Av. 811; *εἴ τοι δοκεῖ σφῶν ταῦτα, κάμοι ξυνδοκεῖ* Ib. 1630, cf. Lys. 167; *ταῦτα ξυνέδοξε τοῖς ἄλλοις* Thuc. 8. 84; *ὅ τι ἂν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις .. ξυνδοκῆ* Id. 6. 44; *εἰ σοὶ συνδοκεῖ ὅπερ ἐμοί* Plat. Prot. 340 B; *πᾶσι ξυνέδοξε ταῦτα* Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28; *συνδοκεῖ μοι μέτριος χρόνος* Plat. Rep. 460 E; *διάνοιαν ἢ σ. τοῖς πολλοῖς* Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 8; *τοῦτο οὕτω σ. περὶ τινος* Plat. Soph. 235 B:—absol., in answers, *ξυνεδόκει ἡμῖν .. ταῦτα* Id. Euthyd. 289 B; *ξυνεδόκει* Ib. C; al. 2. but more commonly impers., it seems good also, *σοὶ δὲ συνδοκεῖν χρεῶν* Eur. I. T. 71; *εἰ ξυνδοκίη τοῖσιν ἄλλοις ὀνείσι* Ar. Av. 197, cf. 811; *ἢ καὶ σοὶ ξυνδοκεῖ οὕτως* Plat. Prot. 331 B; *σ. ὅτι ..* Id. Hipp. Ma. 283 B; foll. by inf., Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 8; *ξυνέδοξε .. τὸν ἡλάττονα αἰρετέον* (sc. *εἶναι*) Plat. Tim. 75 C. 3. part., *συνδοκοῦντά τινι* matters which please him also, Dion. H. 6. 44; but the part. is mostly used absol. like *ξέον, παρόν*, etc., *συνδοκοῦν ἅπασιν ὑμῖν* since you all agree, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 51; *συνδόξαν τῷ πατρί* since the father approved, Id. Cyr. 8. 5, 28, cf. 8. 1, 8. b. Plato has also part. pf. pass., *λόγος τοῖς ἐπεικεστάτοις συνδεδογμένος* in which they also agree, Legg. 659 D, cf. 719 C, Phaedr. 267 D; also of persons, *συνδεδογμένοι τινί* of like opinion with him, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 727 D.
 συνδοκίμάζω, to examine along with or together, Plat. Theact. 197 B, Isocr. 20 C; *εἶτε .. εἶτε ..*, Plat. Tim. 20 D.
 συνδολιχέω, to run along with, *τινί* Io. Damasc.
 συνδολοπλοκέω, to weave wiles together, Byz.
 συνδονέω, to shake together, Hipp. 1289. 36, Androm. ap. Galen. 13. 876.
 συνδοξάζω, to join in approving, *νόμοι συνδεδοξασμένοι ὑπὸ πάντων* Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 12. 2. to agree with, *τῷ σώματι* Porph. in Stob. 22. 25. II. to glorify or extol jointly, Eccl.:—Pass., Ep. Rom. 8. 17, C. I. 8960.
 συνδορπος, ον, = *σύνδειπνος*, Lyc. 135, Nonn.
 συνδορυφόρος, ὁ, a courier on guard, Io. Chrys.
 συνδοσία, ἡ, a contribution, Byz.
 σύνδοσις, ἡ, = *συνδοσία*, Byz. II. an effusion, *ὕγρων κατὰ κοιλίην* Hipp. Aph. 1251; v. Ermerins ad Aretae. p. 496.
 συνδοτήρ, ἡρος, and *συνδότης*, ον, ὁ, a contributor, Eccl., Byz.
 συνδοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to give way, Hipp. Art. 812, v. Littré.
 συνδουλαγωγέω, to carry into slavery together, Eumath. 4. 134.
 συνδουλεύω, to be a fellow-slave, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 3. 81; *τινί* with one, Eur. Hec. 204.
 συνδουλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a fellow-slave, Io. Chrys.
 συνδουλογραφέω, to register as a fellow-slave, Eumath. 11. 413.
 σύνδουλος, ὁ, ἡ, a fellow-slave, as masc., Eur. Ion 1109, Ar. Pax 745, Lysias, etc.; as fem., Hdt. 1. 110., 2. 134, Eur. Med. 65, etc.; but a special fem. *συνδούλη* occurs in Babr. 3. 6, v. l. Hdt. 1. 110.
 συνδραματουργέω, to write dramas together, Byz.
 συνδραπέτευω, to run away together, Byz.
 συνδράσσω, to clutch together, Q. Sm. 13. 185:—Med., c. gen., Schol. Aristid. 3. 325.
 συνδράω, fut. *άσω* [ᾶ], to do along with or together, help in doing, *τοῖς δρώσι καὶ ξυνδράωσι* Soph. El. 498, cf. 1025, Thuc. 6. 64; *σ. τινί τι* Eur. Andr. 40; *ξ. αἶμα καὶ φόνον* to help in bloodshed and murder, Id. Or. 406; *τὸ συνδρῶν χρεός* the joint necessity, Id. Andr. 337.
 συνδρήστειρα, ἡ, Ion. for *συνδράστειρα*, a joint-agent, assistant, Ar. Rh. 3. 700.
 συνδρομάς, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of *σύνδρομος*, αἰ σ. *πέτραι*, = *συμπληγάδες*, Eur. I. T. 422; *σ. Κυνάειαι* Theocr. 13. 22.
 συνδρομή, ἡ, a tumultuous concourse of people, Cephisod. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7, Polyb. 1. 67, 2; *ἐπὶ τινα, κατὰ τινος* Diod. 3. 71., 15. 90; *σ. τῶν ὄχλων εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν* Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 E; *ἀπὸ συνδρομῆς tumultuously*, Diod. 13. 87. 2. of things, *σ. αἵματος εἰς τὸν πληγέντα τόπον* a determination of blood, Arist. Probl. 9. 3; *σ. πορθμῶ* (v. *συνδρομάς*), Lyc. 649; *σ. ἀγαθῶν* Strab. 235; *ἢ σ. τοῦ λόγου* its conclusion, moral, Auth. P. 9. 203:—in Medic. a concurrence of symp-

toms, Galen., Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; σ. τοῦ θερμοῦ Plut. 2. 695 A. 3.

in Rhet. collusion, Walz Rhett. 3. 296., 9. 383.

σύνδρομος, ον, running together, meeting, σ. πέτραι, = συνδρομάδες, Pind. P. 4. 370; σύνδρομα πετράων Ap. Rh. 9. 346. 2. as Subst.

a place where several roads meet, Strab. 705. II. running along

with, following close, Anth. P. 6. 251., 8. 67, etc.; σ. Ἀρτέμιδος Call.

Lav. Pall. 110; of Time, τὴν ὥραν τὴν τοῦ τρυγᾶν Ἀρκτούρω ξ. con-

current with, Plat. Legg. 844 E:—Adv., ἴχνος συνδρόμων ῥινηλατεῖν

Aesch. Ag. 1184; σ. ἔχειν πρὸς ἀλλήλους Arist. H. A. 10. 5, 1; so,

σύνδρομά τιμι πορεύεσθαι to keep up with in running, Plat. Polit. 266 C,

cf. Anth. Plan. 276. 2. metaph. assisting, Eccl., Byz.

συνδύαζω, fut. ἀσώ:—Pass., aor. —ἐδύασθην Arist. G. A. I. 18, 38: συν-

δεδύασμαι lb. 1. 21, 7. To join two together, join two and two,

couple, Id. Eth. N. 5. 3, 11; τι πρὸς τι Id. Pol. 6. 7, 2, cf. 6. 1, 1, etc.:

—Pass. to be taken two and two, Id. Rhet. 1. 15, 32, Pol. 4. 15, 16: to

be coupled with another person or thing, Id. Top. 3. 3: absol. to be

coupled with something else, Id. Rhet. 1. 15, 32. 2. in Pass. often

of marriage or mere sexual intercourse, to be coupled, to pair, copulate,

Id. Pol. 1. 2, 2, etc.; σ. τῶ τυχόντι Id. Eth. E. 7. 10, 5; esp. of animals,

Xen. Cyn. 5, 6, Arist. H. A. 5. 1, 9, al.; c. dat. συνδυασθέντες ἄρην

θηλεία καὶ θήλεια ἄρην Plat. Legg. 840 D, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 4, G.

A. 2. 7, 13, al. II. intr. in Act. to join oneself with, pair with,

τιμι Polyb. 4. 38, 6, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 254: absol. to combine, Polyb. 30.

5, 8. III. as law-term, συνδύαζεσθαι τιμι to be in collusion with

any one, Byz.; cf. συνδυασμός II.

συνδυαίνω, (δύω) to double, Galen. Lex. Hipp. 572.

συνδυάς, ἀδος, ἡ, paired, σ. ἄλοχος one's wedded wife, Eur. Alc. 473.

συνδύασις, ἡ, =sq., Byz.

συνδυασμός, ὁ, a being taken two together, πάντες οἱ ἐνδεχόμενοι σ.

all possible combinations of two and two, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 8, cf. 4. 9, 3,

6. 1, 4; v. σύζευξις. 2. coupling, copulation, Hipp. 657. 3, Arist.

Pol. 7. 16, 6, H. A. 5. 1, 6; esp. of animals, lb. 5. 2, 3, al.; ἐκ συν-

δυασμοῦ γίνεσθαι lb. 5. 1, 6; σ. πρὸς τὴν θήλειαν Id. G. A. 1. 15, 3;

τὸ ὄργανον τὸ πρὸς τὸν σ. lb. 1. 5, 1. II. collusion of a judge

with either party, Lat. compactum, Casaub. Suet. Jul. 20.

συνδυαστέον, verb. Adj. one must join, Eccl.

συνδυαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to live in pairs, ἄνθρωπος γὰρ τῆ φύσει

συνδυαστικὸν μᾶλλον ἢ πολιτικὸν Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 7, cf. Hierocl. ap.

Stob. p. 414. 41.

συνδύναμέω, to have joint power, Herenn. in Mai Auctar. 9. 580.

συνδύναμόω, to strengthen together, Eccl.

συνδύναστεύω, to rule or have chief power along with or together,

Nicol. Damasc. ap. Ath. 249 B, Achm. Onir. 94.

σύνδυο, οἱ, αἱ, τά, two together, two and two, in pairs, Lat. bini, h.

Hom. Ven. 74, Pind. P. 3. 146, Hdt. 4. 66, Hyperid. Euxen. 29, Plat.,

etc.; σύνδυο unaltered in dat., Polyb. 8. 6, 2.—For II. 10. 224, v. sub

συνέρχομαι I.

συνδυοστυχέω, to share in misfortune, Eur. Or. 1099, Isae. 56. 17.

συνδυοστυχής, ἐς, sharing in misfortune, Tzetz. II. p. 78.

συνδυοσφημέω, to speak ill of together, Eccl.

συνδυοσχεραίνω, to be displeased together, ἐπί τιμι Greg. Naz.

συνδυοσωπέω, to importune together, Eust. Opusc. 320. 72.

συνδύω, to immerse together, τινὰ τοῖς κύμασιν Eumath. II. 258.

συνδώδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, twelve in all, Eur. Tro. 1076.

συνεἰρίζω, to pass the spring with, τινί Plut. 2. 959 C; v. l. συνοαρίζω.

συνεγγίζω, to draw near together, Polyb. 1. 23, 8; τινί to a person or

thing, Id. 3. 69, 13, Diod., etc.

συνεγγισμός, ὁ, a drawing near together, of constellations, Strab. 174,

Ptol., etc.; τῆς ἀποτίξεως Soran. Obstet. p. 78; πρὸς τὸν ἀρετὴν Ap.

Epict. 1. 4, 8.

συνέγγονος, ὁ, a grandson, C. I. 2210.

συνεγγράφω [ᾶ], to register or enter along with, Lat. adscribere, eis

θεοῦ Plut. 2. 763 E; τῶ ψηφίσματι συνεγγραφήσονται Dion. H. 6. 84.

συνεγγυάω, to join in betrothing, Plut. Cato Mi. 25:—Med. to join in

warranting, τι Philo 2. 60:—Subst. —σητής, ὁ, Theophil.

σύνεγγυς, Adv.: I. of Place, near together, close together, Hipp.

Art. 807, Thuc. 4. 24, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 17, etc.: σ. ἀλλήλων quite close

one to another, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 8, etc.; ἀλλήλοις Id. Pol. 2. 11, 1, P.

A. 4. 5, 42, etc.:—τὸ σ. nearness, proximity, Id. Pol. 1. 9, 15; τὸ μὴ σ.

non-proximity, lb. 3. 9, 11; τὰ σ. = τὰ συνεχῆ, Arist.:—Sup. συνέγ-

γιστα, Plut. 2. 619 D. 2. of Time, Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 1, Eth. N.

8. 12, 4, al. 3. of Quality, οἱ σ. persons of similar rank, Arist.

Pol. 4. 11, 11; ἡ σ. αἰτία the proximate cause, lb. 6. 11, 9, Dicaearch.

ap. Ath. 594 F; τὰ σ. τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν approximating to the real

qualities, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 28, cf. 2. 9, 3; σ. εἰσι τοῖς ὅστοις .. ὄνυχές

τε καὶ ὄπλαι κτλ. Id. P. A. 2. 9, 16; τὰ σ. ἀλλήλοις, opp. to τὰ πολὺ

διεστῶτα, Id. Top. 3. 1, 1; and sometimes used just like an Adj., καὶ

τούτοις ἄλλα ὀνόματα σ. (= ὅμοια) Id. Pol. 6. 8, 7, cf. Eth. N. 3. 2, 7.

συνεγεῖρω, to help in raising, κτήνος Pseudo-Phocyl. 132; νεκρούς

Ep. Eph. 2. 6:—to awaken together, θρήνουσ. Plut. 2. 117 C:—Pass. to

rise together, Ep. Col. 2. 12, etc.

συνεγερτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for awakening.

συνεγκηδεύω, to join in mourning, C. I. (add.) 4303 h⁶.

συνεγκλείω, to shut in together, Nicet. Eug.

συνεγκλίνω [ῖ], to bend towards together, v. συνεκκλίνω. II.

to write as an enclitic, Schol. Thuc. 1. 11: συνεγκλιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, A. B.

1142.

συνεγχυλίξω, to turn into juice together, Matthaei Med. p. 42.

συνέδρα, ἡ, = συνέδρια, Inscr. Corcyr. in C. I. 1845. 95, Hesych.

συνεδρεία, ἡ, v. sub συνέδρια.

συνεδρευτής, οὔ, ὁ, an assessor in council, cited from Ignat.

συνεδρεύω, (σύνεδρος) to sit together, to sit in council, Ἀθήνησι Aeschin.

66. 39, cf. 67. 35; οἱ συνεδρεύοντες members of council, Dem. 215. 21,

Aeschin. 64. 13. 2. to hold a council, consult, deliberate, ὑπέρ τινος

Dem. 133. 7, cf. Polyb. 2. 26, 4; σ. τινί to consult with him, Id. 3. 68,

15:—σ. τῶ λόγῳ to be present at, take part in a discussion; Arist.

Metaph. 1. 5, 14. 3. τὰ συνεδρεύμενα orders in council, decrees of

the senate, Dion. H. 10. 13. II. to lie in ambush together, Hesych.

s. v. συναλόχησε. III. metaph. to attend, accompany, of symp-

toms, Galen. 7. 214. 2. in Gramm., τὰ συνεδρεύοντα αὐτοῖς their

accompanying relations, Dion. H. de Comp. 5 and 16.

συνεδρία, ἡ, a sitting together, a circle of friends, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 3:

—gregariousness, of birds from whose position favourable omens were

drawn, opp. to διεδρία, Aesch. Pr. 492; τὰς διεδρίας καὶ τὰς σ. οἱ μάν-

τεισ λαμβάνουσι διέδρα μὲν τὰ πολέμια τιθέντες, συνέδρα δὲ τὰ εἰ-

ρηγνέοντα πρὸς ἄλληλα Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 10. II. a sitting in

council, a council, Aeschin. 67. 1 and 7; a sitting of the Roman Senate,

Dio C. 55. 3.—The readings constantly fluctuate between συνέδρια and

—εία; the latter is received in Arist. Eth. E. 7. 2, 13, Polyb. 18. 37, 2,

cf. C. I. 3832. 7., 3833. 11.

συνεδριάζω, = συνεδρεύω, LXX (Prov. 3. 32), Eccl.; τινί with one,

Phot. Bibl. 480. 28:—τὰ συνεδριασθέντα decrees, Theod. Stud.

συνεδριακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a συνέδριον, Polyb. 31. 12, 12.

συνεδρίαομαι, poet. for συνεδρεύω, Ap. Rh. 1. 328.

συνέδριον, τό, a body of men assembled in council, a council-board,

council, σ. κατασκευάζειν, συνάγειν Plat. Prot. 317 D, etc.; of a council of

war, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 31, etc.; of the Areopagus, Aeschin. 13. 11, Dinarch.

97. 9, etc., C. I. 402; of a board of trade, Dem. 1324. 11; of the Roman

Senate, Polyb. 1. 11, 1, etc.; the Carthag. Senate, Id. 1. 31, 8; the Jewish

Sanhedrim, Ev. Matth. 5. 22, etc.:—esp. of a congress of Allies or Con-

federates, Hdt. 8. 56, 75, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 39, Dem. 232. 16, Aeschin. 37. 12.,

61. fin., etc. 2. the place of session, council-chamber, Lat. curia, Hdt.

8. 79, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 23; ἐν τῶ σ. in court, Lys. 114. 39 sq.

σύνεδρος, ον, (ἔδρα) sitting with in council, of persons, Hdt. 3. 34,

Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 192; ἐκ .. ξυνέδρου καὶ τυραννικοῦ κύκλου, = ἐκ κύκλου

τῶν συνεδρευόντων τυράννων Soph. Aj. 749. 2. of birds, gregarious,

v. sub συνέδρια. II. as Subst., σ., ὁ, ἡ, one who sits with others,

a councillor, senator, Δίκη ξ. Ζηνός Id. O. C. 1382; σύνεδροι select

commissioners, Thuc. 4. 22, cf. 5. 85; deputed by the Allies to attend

the common assembly, Isocr. 165 A, Jusj. ap. Dem. 747. 4.

συνεείκοσι, Ep. for συνεείκοσι, twenty together, by twenties, Lat. viceni,

ξυνεείκοσι Od. 14. 98.

συνεέργαθον, συνεέργω, v. sub συνέργω.

συνεέρρασα, Aeol. for συνεείρασα, Neue Sapph. Fr. 44.

συνεξευγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. by pairs, Schol. Ar. Av. 305.

συνέζομαι, Med. to sit together, Gramm.

συνεθελητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who has the same will, τινί Cyrill.

συνθέλω, to have the same wish, to consent, Antipho 122. 4, Xen. Eq.

Mag. 9, 7; τινί to a thing, Aen. Tact. 11:—in Poets συνθέλω, Soph.

O. C. 1344, Fr. 435, Eur. Tro. 62, H. F. 832, Ar. Av. 851, also in Arist.

Eth. N. 9. 5, 2.

συνεθίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to accustom, ἔτερον ἐτέρω Plat. Rep. 589 A; σ.

τινὰ ποιεῖν τι to accustom him to do .., Dem. 169. fin., Aeschin. 4. 17,

etc.; σ. τινὰ πρὸς τὰ ψύχη to accustom him to bear cold, Arist. Pol. 7.

17, 2; σ. κατὰ μικρόν Id. H. A. 6. 12, 9:—Pass. to become used or habituated,

and in aor. 1 and pf. to have become so, be so, Thuc. 4. 34, Plat.

Theaet. 146 B, Polit. 285 A, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 17; c. inf., συνεθίσθην

ποιεῖν τι Isocr. 22 C, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 6; τινί to a thing, Arist. Probl.

18. 6:—also impers., συνεθισμένον ἦν it had become the custom, Lys.

92. 31.

συνεθισμός, ὁ, habituation, Plotin. 20 G, Walz Rhett. 3. 468.

συνεθιστέον, verb. Adj. one must accustom oneself, Plat. Rep. 520

C. II. one must accustom, τινὰ πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 522 D; τινὰ

ποιεῖν τι Id.

συνειδέσθαι, v. σύννοια.

συνειδησις, ἡ, consciousness, perception of one's own thoughts, Luc. Amor.

49, 2 Ep. Cor. 4. 2., 5. 11., 1 Ep. Petr. 2. 19; τινος of a thing, Diod. 4. 6,

Ep. Hebr. 10. 2;—in 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 7, τῆ σινηθεία τοῦ εἰδώλου is now re-

stored for τῆ συνείδησει. 2. consciousness of right or wrong doing,

conscience, Periander and Bias ap. Stob. p. 192. 21 sq.; βροτοῖς ἅπασιν

ἡ σ. θεός Menand. Monost. 654, Dion. H. de Thuc. 8, LXX (Sap. 17.

11); σ. ἀγαθή Act. Ap. 23. 1; ἀπρόσκοπος πρὸς τὸν θεόν lb. 24. 16;

καθάρᾳ 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 9.—The two senses sometimes run one into the

other, v. 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 7., 10. 28 sq.

συνείδων, inf. ιδεῖν, aor. 2 of συνοράω.

συνειδοποιεῖσθαι, Pass. to become like, Eccl.

συνεικάζω, to compare together, Ptol. Tetrab. 3. 120. II. to

copy, mimic, Ath. 391 B.

συνείκω, to give way, Lat. concedere, τῶ καιρῶ Polyb. 32. 19, 3, cf. 5.

71, 10:—of things, σ. τὸ φύλον Id. ap. Suid., cf. Diod. 2. 8, etc.

συνειλάπινάζω, to feast with or together, Nonn. D. 11. 76.

συνειλέω, to crowd together, τὰ τέκνα καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας ἐς τοὺς νεω-

σοίκους σ. Hdt. 3. 45; also of things, to bind tight together, βάβδους Id.

4. 67:—Pass. to be crowded or pressed together, εἰς ἑλαττον into less

compass, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 8; περὶ τὸν ναόν Joseph. B. J. 5. 3, 1; absol.,

Plut. Alex. 60; (so, συνειλεῖν ἑαυτὸν Ael. N. A. 6. 64); τροφή συνει-

ληθείσα compressed, Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 8; κύστις σ. εἰς ἑωυτήν Aretae.

Sign. M. Diut. 1. 7; ἐς κκεῶνα πάντα συνειλέονται Luc. Vit. Auct. 14:

metaph., σ. ἀπορία Sext. Emp. M. 7. 304.

συνειλημμένως, Adv. pf. pass. collectively, Dion. Ar.

συνείλησις, ἢ, *a crowding together*, Ael. N. A. 6. 64.
 συνειλύω, *to roll together*, E. M.
 συνείμαρται, (μείραμαι) *has been determined by fate together*, Aristid. 1. 571; τὰ συνειμαρμένα *that which is jointly dependent on fate*, Plut. 2. 569 E.
 συνειμί, fut. έσομαι: (είμι sum):—*to be with, be joined or linked with*, έμελλον έπι ξυνέσεσθαι δίξυι Od. 7. 270; often periph. for a Verb, σ. όνειρασιν *to dream*, Aesch. Pers. 177; σ. νόσω = νοσείν, Soph. O. T. 303; σ. σὺν δίκη = δίκαιος είναι, Id. El. 611; κακοίς πολλοίς ξ. *to be acquainted with* . . , Soph. El. 600; ξ. τῷ κόπῳ Ar. Pl. 321; γνώμας καὶ μερίμνας Id. Nub. 1404; σ. πράγμασι *to be engaged in business*, Id. Ran. 957; ξ. ᾧπερ ἤδεσθον βίῳ Id. Fr. 503; τρυφερῷ βίῳ σ. Menand. Kit. 1. 9; γεωργία σ. Xen. Oec. 15, 12; εὐωχίαις, ἡδοναῖς, λύπαις, δέμασι Plat. Rep. 586 A, B, Legg. 791 B; ἀπαρία, εὐδαιμονία Luc. Cron. 11, Bis Acc. 3:—also, reversely, ὄψω τὸ μὴ καλὸν ξύνεστι Soph. Ant. 372; ὄψω γάμοι ξυνόντες εὐρέθησαν ἀνόσιοι Id. O. C. 946; έμοί ξύνεστιν έλπίς Eur. Tro. 677; and absol., ἀται ἀέξινουσαι Soph. O. C. 1244; τὰ πάλαι νοσήματα σ. Id. Aj. 338; ὁ χρόνος ξυνῶν μακρός Id. O. C. 7.
 II. with regard to persons, *to have intercourse with, live with*, τινι Id. El. 264, Eur., etc.; μετὰ τινος Ar. Pl. 504, Plat., etc.; σ. έαυτῷ *to live alone*, Plat. Prot. 347 E, Xen. Hier. 6, 2; φιλικῶς, οἰκείως σ. τινι Xen. An. 6. 6, 35, etc.; σ. ἀλλήλοις εν τῷ ποτῷ Plat. Prot. 347 C:—also, ξυνῆμεν . . έγώ τε καὶ σύ Ar. Vesp. 236:—absol., τὸν νεανίσκον συνιῶν διέφθορον Eupol. Incert. 51. 2. of a woman, *to live with a husband*, = συνοικέω, Hdt. 4. 9, Soph. El. 276, etc.; and then, merely, *to have sexual intercourse*, Ar. Eccl. 619, Arist. Pol. 2. 4, 2; of animals, *to copulate*, Id. H. A. 5. 2, 7; cf. συνουσία 1. 4. 3. *to attend*, as to a pupil, Plat. Theaet. 151 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 24, etc.; also of the teacher, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 14, etc.; also of a follower in war, σ. Βρασιδά Ar. Vesp. 475:—οἱ συνόντες *followers, partisans, associates, disciples*, Antipho 137. 21, Plat. Apol. 25 E, Theaet. 168 A, al.; *guests*, Ar. Vesp. 1300, Xen. Symp. 1, 15, etc.; *comrades in war*, Id. Cyr. 8. 2, 2. 4. *to have dealings with*, τινι Thuc. 4. 83; σ. ἵπποις *to have to do with them*, Plat. Apol. 25 D. 5. *to be with, take part with, shew favour to*, δίκη ξυνούσα φωτί Aesch. Theb. 671, cf. Soph. O. T. 275, Aj. 700, etc.; εἰ μοι ξυνείη μοῖρα Id. O. T. 863; σ. τινι πόλεμος Thuc. 4. 18.
 III. of stars, *to be in conjunction*, Manetho 1. 78, etc.
 σύνειμι, (είμι ibo) *to go or come together, to assemble*, ές χῶρον ένα ξυνιόντες ἴκοντο Il. 4. 446., 8. 60; ές τῶντῷ Hdt. 1. 62; ές τὸν Ἰσθμόν Thuc. 2. 10. 2. in hostile sense, *to meet in battle*, Il. 14. 393; ές μέσον . . συνίτην μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι 6. 120., 20. 159, cf. Hes. Th. 686, etc.; έριδι ξυνιόντες Il. 20. 66, Hes. Th. 705; έριδος πέρι θυμοβύριοιο Il. 16. 476; σ. ές τὴν μάχην Hdt. 1. 80; also of states, *to engage in war*, Thuc. 2. 8. 3. in peaceable sense, *to come together, meet to consult or deliberate*, Ib. 15, Lycurg. 165. 32, etc.; σ. περί νόμων θέσεως Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 4; of conspirators, συν. έπι καταλύσει τοῦ δήμου Dem. 745. 15, cf. Dinarch. 102. 15:—also of festive meetings, ξυνιέναι ξυνόδους Plat. Symp. 197 D. b. of the assembly, ξύλλογος σύνεισι Id. Legg. 962 C. 4. σ. ές κοινωνίαν, of marriage, Ib. 773 A; of sexual intercourse, Lat. coire, Diod. 17. 77; of animals, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 2.
 II. of things, *to gather*, σ. ἀήρ Plat. Tim. 49 C; τὸ ὑγρόν Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 3; of clouds, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 22; opp. to χωρίζεσθαι, Id. Gen. et Corr. 1. 10, 6; σ. πρὸς αὐτὴν recurs, Plat. Tim. 58 A, cf. 76 A. 2. of money, *to come together*, come in, of revenue, Hdt. 1. 64., 4. 1. 3. *to be contracted*, σ. καὶ ψύχεσθαι Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 12, cf. 2. 9, 4, etc. 4. of stars, *to come into conjunction*, Manetho 2. 423, etc.
 σύνειξις, εὖς, ἢ, *a giving way*, Soran. Tract. p. 51.
 συνειπών, imperat. συνειπέ Hyperid. Lyc. 16, aor. of συναγορεύω or σύμφημι:—*to speak with any one, confirm what another says*, Isocr. 399. fin.: *to agree with*, τινι Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 46, etc.; opp. to άντειπεῖν, Lys. 123. 12. 2. *to advocate his cause*, Isac. 46. 25, Dem. 580. fin.; and, generally, *to help, further*, σ. ταῖς επιθυμίαις τινός Isocr. 412 B. 3. *to tell along with, help to tell*, Eur. Hipp. 557. 4. in Med. συνειπασθαι, *to agree upon, settle*, Dion. H. 5. 48, 51.
 συνείργνυμι, = συνέργω, τινὰ ές θάλαμον Plut. Alc. 2; τινὰ εν δεσμῷ Id. 2. 493 D; absol., Id. Rom. 5, Crass. 8.
 συνείργω, Att. for the old form συνέργω, q. v.
 συνειρμός, δ, *a joining together, connexion*, of words, Dem. Phal. § 180.
 συνείρω, *to string together*, Lat. connectere, Ar. Av. 1079; ᾠδαῖς τε καὶ ὀρχήσεσιν ἀλλήλους Plat. Legg. 654 A; σ. [ῥόδοματᾶ] *to connect them with their roots*, Id. Crat. 425 B; ξ. επανελθόντες έπι τὴν ἀρχὴν μέχρι τῆς τελευτῆς τὸν λόγον *to trace its connexion*, Id. Polit. 267 A; σ. τοὺς κύνας ἀπὸ τινος *to lead them on connectedly from a point*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 21; σ. στεφάνους Aristid. 1. 143, etc.:—Pass., συνείρεται τὸ έφεξῆς *is closely connected, follows of itself*, Arist. G. A. 2. 5, 9, cf. Gen. et Corr. 2. 10, 11; συνειρομένη πραγματεία *a connected system*, Id. Metaph. 1. 5, 3. II. in speaking, often in a disparaging sense, σ. λόγους ἀπνευστί (v. sub ἀπνευστί), Dem. 328. 12; συνειρουσι μὲν τοὺς λόγους, ἴσασι δ' αὐτῶν Arist. Eth. N. 7. 3, 8; ὑπὸ τὴν ἀναπνοὴν έπτά καὶ πέντε στίχους σ., in a breath, Polyb. 10. 47. 9; σ. λήρους Luc. Tim. 9, cf. Nigr. 8, Bacch. 7:—but also simply of a circumstantial narrative, σ. καθ' εν εκαστον Isocr. Antid. § 184; σ. τὰς έξῆς πράξεις Diod. 16. 76; τὴν κατηγορίαν Luc. Pisc. 22; τὸ γυνῶθι σεαυτὸν πολ-λόκις Id. D. Mort. 2. 2. 2. seemingly intr. (sub. λόγους) *to connect one's reasoning, speak on, continue the subject*, Arist. Top. 8. 3, 1, Metaph. 1 (min.) 3, 2., 13. 3, 10; σ. ές τὸ πρόσω Id. Div. per Somn. 2, 11; ἀπὸ τῶν ειρημένων Id. G. A. 1. 2, 1; σ. περί κλοπῆς Luc. Prom. 5: and then, more generally, *to continue*, c. part., συνειρον ἀπιόντες, i. e. they went off *without pausing*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6; σ. κινούμενος *to con-*

tinue moving, Arist. Phys. 8. 8, 5:—absol. *to be continuous or connected*, Id. Soph. Elench. 16, 5, Metcor. 2. 5, 17, Gen. et Corr. 1. 3, 11, 21.
 συνεισάγω, *to bring in together*, τὰ επιτήδεια Xen. Cyr. 3. 2. 24; ἢ έχθρα σ. τῷ μίσει φθόνον Plut. 2. 91 B:—Pass., συνεισάγεται *follows at the same time, of an influence*, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 86:—verb. Adj. συνεισακτέον, Origen.
 συνεισακτος, ον, *introduced together*; ἢ σ. in Eccl. *a priest's house-keeper*, Lat. subintroducta, Heinichen Eus. H. E. excurs. 13; θυγατέρες σ. *illegitimate*, Eust. 1954. 8.
 συνεισάλλομαι, Dep. *to leap in together*, Synes. Epist. 35.
 συνεισβαίνω, *to embark in together with*, πλοῖον ναύταισι Aesch. Theb. 602; ταὐτὸν Ἀργῶν σκάφος Eur. Med. 477; ές τὸ πλοῖον Antipho 139. 7.
 συνεισβάλλω, intr. *to make an inroad into a country together, join in an inroad*, ές Ἀθήνας Hdt. 9. 17; *with another, τινί or μετὰ τινος* Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 30, Hell. 6. 5, 22 absol., Thuc. 2. 31., 4. 94, etc.
 συνεισβολή, ἢ, *a joint invasion, inroad or attack*, Eust. 76. 10.
 συνεισδύω, *to slip into together*, Arist. Mirab. 99.
 συνείσειμι, (είμι ibo) *to go in or enter together*, Arist. Respir. 4, 3, Color. 4, 3; δέυρο σὺ ξυνεισίθι έμοί Athenio Σαμ. 1. 45.
 συνεισελαύνω, *to join in driving into*, Theod. Stud. II. intr. *to enter along with*, Plut. Artox. 13, etc.
 συνεισέρχομαι, Dep. *to enter along with or together*, δόμους Eur. Hel. 327; ές οἶκους τινί Ib. 1083; ές τείχος Thuc. 4. 57; οἶκαδε Andoc. 31. 15:—of things, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 10, etc.
 συνεισευπορέω, *to furnish besides*, τινί τι Ath. 367 B.
 συνεισηγέομαι, Dep. *to introduce together*, λόγους Plut. 2. 795 B.
 συνεισθέω, *to run in together*, Cyrill.
 συνεισκατοικέω, *to settle in together*, dub. I. in Hipp. 1289. 6.
 συνεισκομίζω, *to introduce along with or together*, Cyrill.
 συνεισκρίνομαι [ε], Pass. *to be introduced (as into the body, cf. εκκρίνω) with or together*, Plut. 2. 902 A.
 συνείσομαι, v. s. σύννοια.
 συνεισπέμπω, fut. ψω, *to send into along with*, Ael. V. H. 12. 43.
 συνεισπηδάω, *to leap into with or together*, App. Mith. 98.
 συνεισπίπτω, *to fall or be thrown into along with or together*, ές τὴν θάλατταν Xen. An. 5. 7, 25. II. *to rush in along with or together*, esp. of soldiers pursuing the besieged to their own gates and getting in with them, σ. ές τὸ τείχος Hdt. 3. 55., 9. 102; τινί with one, Hdt. 3. 78, Thuc. 6. 100, Xen., etc.; μετὰ τινος Ar. Eccl. 1095; σ. είσω τῶν πυλῶν σὺν τινι Xen. An. 7. 1, 18; κατὰ τὰς πύλας Id. Hell. 4. 7, 6; absol., Lys. 97. 38.
 συνεισπλέω, *to sail into together*, ές λιμένα Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 16.
 συνεισποιέω, *to draw into one's own party*, τινά Plut. 2. 482 E, 484 D.
 συνεισπορεύομαι, Pass. *to enter together*, Dion. H. 9. 52.
 συνεισπράσσω, Att. -πτω, *to help one (τινί) in exacting money from another (τινά)*, Dem. 1205. 9; τιμωρίας παρά τινος Dion. H. 10. 11.
 συνεισρέω, *to flow in together*, Ael. N. A. 1. 2, Joseph. B. J. 2. 17, 6.
 συνειστρέχω, *to run into together*, App. Pun. 113, Aen. Tact. 39.
 συνεισφέρω, *to join in paying the war-tax (εισφορά)*, Hen. Hell. 2. 1, 5, Dion. H., etc.; metaph., σ. τι πρὸς τι, έπί τι Themist. 88 A, Ptol.:—Med., σ. κριόν Alciphro 3. 35.
 συνεισφορά, ἢ, *a joint contribution*, C. I. 4422, 4551, Poll. 8. 157.
 συνεισφρίω, *to let into together*, Hesych.
 συνεκβαίνω, *to go out together*, έπι τὸ ὄρος Xen. An. 4. 3, 22, cf. Strab. 726.
 συνεκβάλλω, *to cast out along with*, τῷ τέκνῳ τὰς μήτρας Hdt. 3. 108; Περιάνδρον τοῖς επιθεμένοις Periander *with the other assailants*, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 9; τὸ πνεῦμα μετὰ τῶν φθόγων Id. Audib. 70. 2. *to assist in casting out or expelling*, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 13., 6. 5, 33, Arist. Pol. II. intr. of a river, *to discharge itself together*, Ael. N. A. 14. 23.
 συνεκβιβάζω, Causal of συνεκβαίνω, *to help in bringing out, τὰς ἀμάξας εκ τοῦ πηλοῦ* Xen. An. 1. 5, 7.
 συνεκβλύζω, *to spirt out together*, Boisson. Anecd. 5. 475.
 συνεκβοάω, *to shout out together*, Hdn. 2. 2, 21; ὅτι . . , Dio C. 39. 19.
 συνεκβοηθέω, *to join in going out to aid one*, Diod. Excerpt. 511. 70.
 συνεκβράσσω, of the sea, *to throw on shore along with*, ατραπηλάτην ναύταις Lyc. 898:—in Pass. *to be ejected*, Hesych.
 συνεκδᾶπανάω, *to expend together*, Galen. 10. 342.
 συνεκδέχομαι, Dep. *to take on oneself together*, ὀργὴν Plut. 2. 482 E; ἡδονὴ σ. τὸν κάμνοντα *possesses him together*, Ib. 662 B. II. *to understand a word also*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 200, 202.
 συνεκδημέω, *to be abroad with another*, Ephor. 155, Plut. Cato Mi. 5.
 συνεκδημητικός, ἢ, ὄν, *fond of going abroad together*, name of a play by Ion, Poll. 2. 88.
 συνεκδημία, ἢ, *a being or going abroad together*, Gloss.
 συνεκδημος, ὁ, *a fellow-traveller*, Act. Ap. 19. 29, Plut. Otho 5, etc.
 συνεκδιδάσκω, *to teach together*, Phot. in Mai Coll. Vat. 1. 266.
 συνεκδίδωμι, *to give out or give up together*, τινά Plut. Demosth. 23: *to throw out together*, Id. 2. 699 B. 2. *to help a poor man in portioning out his daughter (cf. εκδίδωμι 1. 2)*, σ. τινί τὴν θυγατέρα Lys. 157. 18, Dem. 316. 4; so in Med., Dion. 11. 2. 10. II. intr. *to end in like manner*, E. M.
 συνέκδοσις, εὖς, ἢ, *an editing together*, Phot. Bibl. 545. 15.
 συνεκδοχή, ἢ, *an understanding one thing with another*: hence in Rhetoric, *synecdoché*, an indirect mode of expression, *when the whole is put for a part or vice versa*, Quint. Instt. 8. 6, 19, Walz Rhett. 8. 691.
 συνεκδοχικός, ἢ, ὄν, *making use of συνεκδοχή*, Athanas. Adv. -κῶς, *in the way of synecdoché*, Diod. 5. 31; in Schol. Thuc. 1. 10, συνεκδοχι-κῶς is the prob. l. for -δρομικῶς.

συνεκδρομή, ἢ, a running out together: metaph. a following the same rule, analogy, A. B. 552, Eust. 341. 23, E. M.: v. ἀκαμαντοχόρμας.
 συνέκδρομος, ον, running out or ending together, Pisid.
 συνεκδύομαι, Med. to put off together, ἅμα κίθωνι ἐκδυομένῳ συνεκδύεται καὶ τὴν αἰδῶ γυνή Hdt. 1. 8. II. Pass. to go out together, Polyæn. 2. 31, 2, Nicet. Eug., etc.
 συνεκθειάζω, to join in placing among the gods; Plut. 2. 492 E.
 συνεκθερμαίνω, to heat together, Plut. Pomp. 8, Galen.
 συνεκθέω, to run out along with, τινὶ ἐκ τῶν τάξεων App. Mithr. 49.
 συνεκθηλύνω, to help to make womanish, Clearch. ap. Ath. 687 A.
 συνεκθλίβω [ῖ], to squeeze out together, Arist. Probl. 4. 2, 1.
 συνεκθνήσκω, to faint along with or together, σ. τῷ πώματι, i. e. to drink till wine and drinker fail together, Eur. Cycl. 571.
 συνεκθρώσκω, to leap out together, Byz.
 συνεκκαίδεκα, sixteen together, by sixteens, Dem. 260. fin.
 συνεκκαίω, fut. -καύσω, to set on fire together, Ael. V. H. 13, 1, Plut. Alex. 35:—metaph. to help to inflame, τινά Polyb. 3. 14, 3, Plut., etc.
 συνεκκαλέομαι, Med. to call out or excite together, τινὰ πρὸς τι Polyb. 18. 2, 11; τὴν ὄρεξιν Plut. 2. 917 C.
 συνεκκάμνω, to work out together, τι Themist. 42 D.
 συνέκκειμαι, Pass. to be exposed with a child, Heliod. 2. 31, Longus 4. 18.
 συνεκκενώω, to empty out together, Eccl.:—Pass. to be frustrated together, Eust. Opusc. 286. 78.
 συνεκκεντέω, to pierce or stab at once, LXX (2 Macc. 5. 26), Eust., etc.
 συνεκκλέπτω, to help to steal away, Eur. Tro. 1018, Hel. 1370; σ. γάμους to help in concealing it, Id. El. 364.
 συνεκκλησιάζω, to frequent the ἐκκλησία together, Plut. Sol. 18:—hence συνεκκλησιαστής, ὁ, Poll. 6. 157. II. to be in communion with the Church, Eccl.:—hence συνεκκλησιᾶσις, ἡ, Eccl.
 συνεκκλίω [ῖ], to bend aside together, Diod. 3. 26; but Dind. συνεγκλ-
 συνεκκλύζω, to wash out together, Arist. Color. 5, 12:—Pass., Id. G. A. 1. 19, 20.
 συνεκκολυμβάω, to swim out from together, Galen.
 συνεκομίζω, to carry out along with, αὐτῷ τὴν μητέρα Isocr. 388 C; of a funeral, Phylarch. 25, Plut. C. Gracch. 14; cf. συνεκφέρω. II. to help in carrying out, help in achieving, Eur. Hipp. 465; σ. τινὶ κακά, πόνους to help one in bearing them, Id. Or. 685, El. 73.
 συνεκκόπτω, to help to cut away, Xen. An. 4. 8, 8; σ. τὴν πίστην Plut. 2. 1101 C.
 συνεκκρίνω [ῖ], to help in clearing out by secretion, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 5:—Pass. to be got rid of by secretion also, σ. ἡ περιττωσις Ib. 1. 19, 13; ἰδρωτι with the perspiration, Id. Meteor. 2. 3, 13, cf. 3. 1, 3.
 συνεκκρούομαι, to be driven from one's purpose together, Plut. Caes. 33.
 συνεκκᾶλέω, to utter along with or together, Eust. 72S. 55.
 συνεκλαμβάνω, to take out together with, τινὶ τι Ptolem. Harm. 2. 3. II. to understand together, Byz.
 συνεκλάμπω, to shine forth together, Plut. 2. 627 D, Longin. 44. 3.
 συνεκλαίνω, to pound together, Diosc. Alex. 4, Oribas.
 συνεκλέγομαι, Med. to contract an illness, Luc. Ep. Saturn. 28; v. 1. συνελέξαντο.
 συνεκλειώω, = συνεκλαίνω, Galen. 2. 101, Alex. Trall.
 συνεκλείπω, to vanish together, Strab. 455; τινὶ with . . . Plut. 2. 777 A, etc.; Νούμα συνεξέλιπε ἐν εἰρήνῃ τὴν Πρώμην εἶναι Id. Comp. Lycurg. 4.
 συνεκλεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, chosen along with or together, 1 Ep. Petr. 5. 13.
 συνεκλύομαι, Pass. to be set free together, μεριμνῶν Greg. Nyss. II. to be dissolved together, συνεκλυμένος τὴν ψυχὴν τῷ σώματι Plut. 2. 596 A; πάντα συνεκλύονται Anth. P. 6. 56; of language, Longin. 39. 4.
 συνεκμαίνω, to make frantic together, Eust. Opusc. 278. 25.
 συνεκμαχέω, to march out to fight together, Ar. Lys. 1154.
 συνεκμοχλεύω, to join in forcing open, Ar. Lys. 430.
 συνεκνήχομαι, Dep. to swim out along with, Basil.
 συνεκπέμπω, to send out or forth together, τοὺς ἀχρεῖους εἰς Πελλήνην Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18; τοὺς οἰκέτας Id. Oec. 7, 35; τινὰ ἅμα τινὶ ἐπὶ Θερμοπύλας Diod. 11. 4: to send out secretly, Plut. Mar. 40. 2. of things, to send forth or eject together, τὸ πῶμα Plat. Tim. 91 A; φωνῆν ap. Suid. s. v. φιμοῖ.
 συνεκπεπαίνω, to help to ripen, Plut. 2. 700 F.
 συνεκπεράω, to come out together, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 11; μετὰ τινος Xen. Cyn. 4, 5.
 συνεκπέσσω, Att. -πτω, fut. -πέψω:—to help in getting rid of by digestion, Arist. Probl. 2. 21, 1, Plut. 2. 647 D. II. to assist in ripening, Theophr. C. P. 4. 9, 5: to assist in digesting, Ael. V. H. 12. 37:—metaph. to make mild, mellow together, Plut. 2. 648 F, 664 E, 676 B, etc.
 συνεκπηδάω, to spring out along with, ὁ θυμὸς τῆ γνῶμη Philostr. 733.
 συνεκπιέζω, to press out together: vcrb. Adj. -πιεστέον, Geop.
 συνεκπικραίνομαι, Pass. to be much provoked also, Plut. 2. 468 B.
 συνεκπίμπλημι, to fill up together, Eccl.
 συνεκπίμπρημι, to inflame also, τὸν ἀέρα Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 9.
 συνεκπίνω [ῖ], to drink off together, τὸ κέρας Xen. An. 7. 3, 32.
 συνεκπίπτω, to come forth or be cast out together, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 2; μετὰ τινος Plat. Theaet. 156 B. II. c. dat. to rush out together with, Plut. Pclop. 32, Lysand. 2S. 2. to be driven out or banished together with, Id. Anton. 32. 3. to disappear together with, ἀτμὸς σ. ἀπὸντι τῷ θερμῷ Id. 2. 496 A, cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 62. III. in impf. of the voting tablets coming out of the urn in which they were collected, to come out in agreement, to happen to agree, κατὰ ταῦτ' αἱ γνῶμαι συνεκπίπτουσιν Hdt. 1. 206; αἱ πλείστα γνῶμαι σ. ναυμαχέειν agreed in advising to fight, Id. 8. 49; οἱ πολλοὶ σ. Θερμοπύλας κρίνοντες agreed in choosing, Ib. 123. 2. c. dat.

to come out equal to another, run a dead heat with him, ἀγωνίζομενος στάδιον συνεξέπιπτε τῷ πρώτῳ Id. 5. 22, cf. Plut. 2. 1045 D. IV. to be thrown out or fail together, ἐν τινι Demad. 179. 29 (Bekker would eject the ἐν): of a play, to be rejected, Luc. Nigrin. S. V. to be torn out together, ἐκ τῶν βίβλων Plat. Tim. 84 B. VI. to degenerate together, εἰς τι Longin. 41. 1.
 συνεκπλέω, Ion. -πλώω: fut. -πλευσεῖσθαι Lys. 132. 7. To sail out along with, τινὶ Hdt. 1. 5, Thuc. 4. 3, etc.; μετὰ τινος Lys. 132. 16; absol., Ib. 7 and 10:—Συνεκπλέουσα or -αι, name of a Comedy by Philippides.
 συνεκπληρώω, to fill up the measures of, complete, τὸ ἔλλιπές Polyb. 16. 28, 2; τὰς ἐπιβολὰς 14. 4, 3: to indulge to the full, τὰς ὀρμὰς 3. 78, 5.
 συνεκπλήσσω, Att. -πτω, to strike with fear together, Plut. 2. 41 C.
 συνεκπνέω, fut. -πνεύσομαι, to breathe one's last along with, τινὶ Eur. I. T. 6S4; σ. τῷ χαίρειν Luc. Laps. 3.
 συνεκποιέομαι, Pass. to be sufficiently supplied by, be content with, τινὶ Polyb. 6. 49, 7; cf. ἐκποιέω III.
 συνεκπολεμέω, to vanquish together, Diod. 15. 25., 16. 43, Eust.
 συνεκπολεμώω, to excite to war together, τινὰ τινὶ ap. Suid. s. v. πολεμῶσαι:—Pass. to become hostile together, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plut. 2. 380 B.
 συνεκπονέω, to help in working out, τῷ θανόντι χάριτα Eur. Hel. 137S: to help in achieving or effecting, φυγὰς Id. I. T. 1063; τὰδε Hel. 1406. 2. without acc., σ. τινὶ to join in labour with, assist to the utmost, Id. Ion 850. Fr. 132. II. to assist in supporting, συνεκπονοῦσα κῶλον Id. Ion 740.
 συνεκπονῆτέον, verb. Adj. one must help in working out, Clem. Al. 453.
 συνεκπορεύομαι, Pass. to go forth together with, τινὶ LXX (Judic. 13. 25).
 συνεκπορίζω, to help in procuring or supplying, τινὶ τι Xen. An. 5. 8, 25; προφάσεις Plut. 2. 73 E.
 συνεκποτέα, verb. Adj. of συνεκπίνω, one must drink off at the same time, καὶ τὴν τρύγα Ar. Pl. 1085.
 συνεκπράσσομαι, Ion. -πρήσσομαι, Med. to assist in avenging, συνεπρήξαντο αὐτῷ τὸν . . θάνατον Hdt. 7. 169; cf. συμπράσσω III.
 συνεκπτύω, to spit out together, Greg. Nyss., Tzetz.
 συνεκπύρω, to inflame together, Plat. Tim. 65 E.
 συνεκρέω, to flow or run out along with or together, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 11, Clem. Al. 375:—metaph. to vanish together, Epict. ap. Stob. 72. 39.
 συνεκρήγγυμαι, Pass. to break out together, Ideler Phys. 2. 413.
 συνεκρίζομαι, Pass. to be uprooted together, Greg. Nyss.
 συνεκροφέω, to gulp down together, Max. Tyr. Diss. 20. 4.
 συνεκσπᾶω, to draw out together, Eccl.
 συνεκστράτεύω, to march out together, Joseph. A. J. 7. 10, 1.
 συνεκσφίγγω, to bind fast together, τινὰ δεσμοῖς Nicet. Eug.
 συνεκσώζω, to help in preserving or delivering, ξένον Soph. O. C. 566; τὸ σῶμα ἢ ψυχὴ σ. with itself, Antipho 140. 28.
 συνεκτανύω, = συνεκτείνω, Hipp. Art. 823.
 συνεκταπεινώω, to humble greatly, σ. εαυτὸν to condescend greatly, Plut. 2. 529 E.
 συνεκτάσσω, Att. -πτω, to arrange in line with, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 18.
 συνεκτείνω, to prostrate beside, Heracl. All. Hom. 54: to make parallel, τινὶ τι Zoim. 4. 33. II. intr. to extend along with, be equal, τινὶ Plut. 2. 901 B; al. Pass., as in Greg. Nyss.
 συνεκτελέω, to help in completing, τὰ πράγματα Aristid. 1. 442: to help in ripening, Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 9 (Schneid).
 συνεκτέμνω, to exterminate together with, τινὶ τι Plut. 2. 159 C.
 συνεκτέον, verb. Adj. of συνέχω, one must keep together, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 70.
 συνεκτίθημι, to put on shore along with or together, Plut. 2. 27 C; σ. αὐτὰ carry themselves off together, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 480.
 συνεκτίθηνόμαι, Dep. to assist in fostering, Plut. 2. 321 D. 662 C.
 συνεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συνέχω) fit for holding together, ἡ τῶν ὄλων σ. αἰτία Arist. Mund. 6, 1; σ. αἰτία conclusive or effective causes, opp. to συναίτια, συνεργά, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 15, cf. Cic. Fat. § 19; Ideler Phys. 2. 441, Clem. Al. 376, 929, 931; συνεκτικώτατα the most essential doctrines, Iambli. V. Pyth. § 226; σ. τῆς σωφροσύνης Phintys. ap. Stob. 444. 27; v. συνακτικός 2. II. Adv. -κῶς, summarily, Procl. in Plat. Alc. p. 52, Zonar.
 συνεκτίκτω, to bring forth together, τροφὴν σ. τοῖς τέκνοις to produce food simultaneously with the young, as oviparous animals do, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 9, cf. Pol. 1. 8, 10.
 συνεκτίμᾶω, to value or honour together, Athanas.
 συνεκτίνω [ῖ], fut. -τίσω [ῖ], to pay along with or together, to help in paying, Plat. Legg. 855 B, Dem. 1254. 27, Plut. Rom. 13 (v. l. συνεκτινύοντες), etc.
 συνεκτοκίζω, to help in parturition, Symm. V. T.
 συνεκτραχελίζομαι, Pass. to be run away with as by a horse, Plut. 2. 802 D.
 συνεκτραχύνομαι, Pass. to be furious together, of torrents, Plut. Sull. 16: συνεκτρέπω, to turn aside together, Pisid.
 συνεκτρέφω, fut. -θρέψω, to rear up along with or together, τὸ γεννηθὲν κοινῇ μετ' ἐκείνου Plat. Symp. 209 C; ξ. τοὺς παῖδας to assist in bringing them up, Id. Menex. 249 A:—Pass. to grow up with, συνεκτραφεῖς ἐμοί Eur. I. T. 709, cf. Andoc. 7. 29, Luc. Amor. 32.
 συνεκτρέχω, aor. -έδραμον:—to run out along with or together, to sally out together, Xen. Hell. 4. 3. 17, Ages. 2, 11; σ. λόγῳ Plut. 2. 933 F: to be an accomplice, ἰδὼν ποτ' αἰσχρὸν ἔργον μὴ συνεκδράμης Menand. Monost. 272. 2. of plants, to shoot up together, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 11, Plut. 2. 723 B. II. to turn out well, to prosper, speed, Polyb. 12. 3. 5, cf. 10. 40, 6. III. to be of the same length

with another line, Dion. H. de Comp. 26: to have the same ending, A. B. 587, Eust. 769, 28.

συνεκτριβω [ῖ], to destroy utterly together, LXX (Sap. II. 19), Byz. συνεκτραφος, ον, reared up together, LXX (I Macc. I. 7, Cod. Vat. συντρόφους).

συνεκτυφλώω, to make quite blind together, Theod. Stud. συνεκφαίνω, to shew forth or display together, τὴν παρασκευὴν App. Civ. I. 39: to signify together, τινί τι Plut. 2. 33 D:—Pass. to shine forth together, Greg. Nyss.

συνεκφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, connotative, E. M. 30. 8, Anecd. Oxon. I. 436. συνεκφέρω, to carry out together, esp. to burial, τινά Phylarch. ap. Ath. 606 F: to attend a funeral, Thuc. 2. 34, Dio C. 56. 42:—to disgorge together, τῷ νοσήματι τὸν λόγον Plut. 2. 453 D. II. to bear to the end along with, τινὶ ἔρωτας Eur. Fr. 340. III. to express with or together, of an artist, σ. τῇ μορφῇ τὴν ἀρετὴν Plut. 2. 335 B, cf. 25 C; so, ἔργα ὕψος τι διανοίας σ. Id. Demetr. 20. IV. Pass. to be carried away with, τῇ δυνάμει τῶν λεγόντων Diod. I. 76; τοῖς θυμοῖς Id. 17. 70; τῇ νίκῃ, φιλοτιμία, etc., Plut., etc.

συνεκφεύγω, to escape with, Philostr. 813. συνεκφλεγμαίνω, to become inflamed together, Theophr. Fr. 7. 12. συνέκφοβος, ον, terrified together, Eccl. συνεκφοιτάω, to go constantly together, εἰς τὰ θέατρα Themist. 304 B. συνεκφορά, ἡ, a carrying out together, esp. to burial, Aen. Tact. 17. II. an uttering together, Dion. H. de Comp. 14, p. 166.

συνεκφορέω, = συνεκφέρω, Heliod. 4. 17. συνέκφρασις, εως, ἡ, a joint description, Athanas. συνεκφροντίζω, to think out together, Greg. Naz. συνεκφύομαι, Pass. with aor. 2 act., to be born together, Philostr. 852. συνεκφώνέω, to call out at the same time, Ach. Tat. I. 12:—Pass. to be uttered together, Longin. 38.

συνεκφώνησις, ἡ, joint utterance, Clem. Al. 374, 854:—in Gramm., = συνίησις 2, Eust. p. 11. 32. συνεκφωτίζω, to lighten quite up, or mutually, Plut. 2. 806 A. συνεκχέω, to pour out together, ἰὼν τῷ γάλακτι Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13; πνεῦμα κωκυτῷ Anth. P. 7. 608:—Pass. to stream out together, metaph. of men, Polyb. 9. 9, 7, cf. II. 14, 7.

συνεκχῦμώω, to assist nature in emptying the vessels of the body, Hipp. 1168 G, Galen. Lex. s. v.: v. Foës. Oecon. συνελᾶσις, εως, ἡ, a driving together, Gloss. συνελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω [ᾶ]: Ep. aor. συνέλασσα: pf. part. συνεληλάμενος Arat. 176 (on the accent, v. Apoll. in A. B. 500, 545, 549), but συνεληλαμένος Polyb. 4. 48, 2, Aretae.: plqpf. -ηλάσμεν LXX: aor. pass. -ηλάσθη [ᾶ] Polyb. 18. 5, 6, -ηλάσθη LXX, Plut. Caes. 17. Used by Hom. only in pres. and Ep. aor. (save when he has σὺν δ' ἤλασε in tmesi); he uses the Att. form ξοῦ- where required by the metre. To drive together, λήϊδα δ' ἐκ πεδίου συνελάσασαμεν Il. II. 677; τὰς μὲν [βοῦς] συνέλασεν ἐς αὐλίον h. Hom. Merc. 106, cf. Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 14; σὺν δ' ἤλασ' ὀδόντας gnashed his teeth together, Od. 18. 98: to hammer together, Plut. 2. 567 E:—to force together, συνέλασσε κάρη χεῖράς τε h. Hom. Merc. 240; τινὰ εἰς ὄλοσιν κῆρα Anth. P. 7. 604; σ. εἰς στενὸν Luc. Hermot. 63:—Pass. to be driven or forced together, Polyb. 4. 48, 2, etc.; εἰς βραχὺ διάζωμα σ. to be contracted into .., Plut. Phoc. 13; συνεληλαμένοι σφυγμοὶ Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1. II. to match in combat, set to fight, like συνίημι, συμβάλλω, Lat. committere, θεοὺς ἔριδι ξυελάσσαι Il. 20. 134; θεοὺς ἔριδι ξυελαύνεις 21. 394; absol. ξυελάσασαμεν ὄκα Od. 18. 39. 2. intr., ἔριδι ξυελαυνέμεν to meel in quarrel, Il. 22. 129.

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συνελαύω, fut. -ελάσω [ᾶ]: Ep. aor. συνέλασσα: pf. part. συνεληλάμενος Arat. 176 (on the accent, v. Apoll. in A. B. 500, 545, 549), but συνεληλαμένος Polyb. 4. 48, 2, Aretae.: plqpf. -ηλάσμεν LXX: aor. pass. -ηλάσθη [ᾶ] Polyb. 18. 5, 6, -ηλάσθη LXX, Plut. Caes. 17. Used by Hom. only in pres. and Ep. aor. (save when he has σὺν δ' ἤλασε in tmesi); he uses the Att. form ξοῦ- where required by the metre. To drive together, λήϊδα δ' ἐκ πεδίου συνελάσασαμεν Il. II. 677; τὰς μὲν [βοῦς] συνέλασεν ἐς αὐλίον h. Hom. Merc. 106, cf. Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 14; σὺν δ' ἤλασ' ὀδόντας gnashed his teeth together, Od. 18. 98: to hammer together, Plut. 2. 567 E:—to force together, συνέλασσε κάρη χεῖράς τε h. Hom. Merc. 240; τινὰ εἰς ὄλοσιν κῆρα Anth. P. 7. 604; σ. εἰς στενὸν Luc. Hermot. 63:—Pass. to be driven or forced together, Polyb. 4. 48, 2, etc.; εἰς βραχὺ διάζωμα σ. to be contracted into .., Plut. Phoc. 13; συνεληλαμένοι σφυγμοὶ Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1. II. to match in combat, set to fight, like συνίημι, συμβάλλω, Lat. committere, θεοὺς ἔριδι ξυελάσσαι Il. 20. 134; θεοὺς ἔριδι ξυελαύνεις 21. 394; absol. ξυελάσασαμεν ὄκα Od. 18. 39. 2. intr., ἔριδι ξυελαυνέμεν to meel in quarrel, Il. 22. 129.

intr. to fall upon also, to join in attacking, Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 22; σ. εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν to make a joint inroad .., Dem. 299. 10, cf. 304. 9.

συνεμβιβάζω, Causal of συνεμβάινω, to put on board together, Diod. 20. 68.

συνεμβολή, ἡ, a throwing in together, σ. κώπης the regular dip of all the oars together, to the sound of the κέλευσμα, Aesch. Pers. 396:—in Id. Ag. 984, πρυμνησίων ξυεμβολαῖς is generally received (for ξυεμβόλοις), with the interpr.—since the fastening of the cables; Herm. ξὺν ἐμβολαῖς;—but prob. the passage is corrupt.

συνέμεν, for συνεῖναι, inf. aor. of συνίημι, Pind. συνεμέω, to vomit up together, χολὴν Theod. Prodr. συνεμπάσσω, to strew upon along with or together, Diosc. 5. 85. συνεμπείρω, to fix on spits together, Planud. Ov. Met. 12. 387. συνεμπίπρημι, to burn together, Eur. Rhes. 489:—Pass., συνεμπρησθῆναι ἐν τῷ νάφῳ Strab. 640, cf. 717.

συνεμπίπτω, to fall in or upon together, ἐς τὸ πῦρ Luc. Peregr. 24, cf. D. Mort. 10. 4. 2. to fall on or attack together, Plut. Brut. 42; of diseases, σ. τινί Hipp. Acut. 390, Aretae. 3. to befall at the same time, τινί Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 32, Plut., etc.; σ. πρὸς ἄλληλα to follow one another, Id. 2. 399 E. 4. to be like, Schol. Ar. Nub. 651, A. B. 814, etc.

συνεμπλέκω, to implicate also, αἰτίας σ. τινά Joseph. B. J. 7. 11, 2; τῷ ἐγκλήματι Plut. 2. 71 F. συνεμπνέω, to blow favourably on, τοῖς ἀγῶσιν Longin. 9. 11. συνέμπνοος, ον, contr. -πνοος, ον, inspired together, Nicet. Eug. συνεμπολάω, to sell together, Theod. Prodr. συνεμπορεύομαι, Dep. to traffic together, Synes. 145 C, 147 D. συνεμπορία, ἡ, a travelling together, Planud., etc.

συνέμπορος, ὁ, ἡ, a fellow-traveller, companion, attendant, Aesch. Cho. 208, 713, Soph. Tr. 318, Ph. 542: c. gen. pers., οἱ ξ. σέθεν Aesch. Supp. 939; opp. to ἡγεμών (a guide), Plat. Phaedo 108 B; c. dat., ξυεμπόρους ἐμοί Eur. Bacch. 57, cf. Hel. 1538. 2. metaph., λύπη δ' ἀμισθός ἐστί σοι ξ. Aesch. Cho. 733; c. gen. rei, σ. χορείας partner in .., Ar. Ran. 396; σ. ἀνέρι κέρδους partner with him for gain, Anth. P. 9. 415.

συνέμπωσις, ἡ, concurrence, μέτρων Longin. Fr. 3. 4; νοημάτων Eust. Opusc. 169. 79; σ. Σοφοκλεῖ καὶ Εὐριπίδῃ a meeting between .., Schol. Ar. Thesm. 21; σ. ἱστορικῇ Ptol. in Phot. Bibl. 148. 25. II. in Gramm. similarity of form, Apoll. de Constr. 57, etc.

συνεμφαίνω, to indicate together, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 1, Ath. 663 C; σ. ὅτι .. Diod. 3. 3:—Pass. to appear together, Theophr. H. P. I. 12, 2. συνεμφανίζω, to make visible together, Aristid. Q. Mus. 84 B. συνέμφασις, ἡ, a joint or secondary indication, Clem. Al. 680; τινος of a thing, Ath. 325 B, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 239.

συνεμφέρω, to bring in with, M. Antou. 3. 4; v. Gataker. συνεμφύω, to implant together, Galen. συνενδείκνυμι, to indicate together, Galen. 10. 210. II. intr. to appear together, Athanas. συνενδεκάτιζω, f. l. for ἐνδεκάτω in Dem. 1335. 7; v. Harp. συνένδεσις, ἡ, a binding in together, τινος πρὸς τι Schol. Il. 4. 133. συνενδιᾶω, to linger in a place together, Nonn. Io. 20. 14. συνενδίδωμι, to give in or give way together, Diod. 17. 43, Strab. 51, Plut. Caes. 31; ἐπιθυμίαις Id. Pericl. 15.

συνένδοσις, ἡ, a giving in, giving way, Plut. 2. 680 A. συνενδύομαι, Med. with aor. 2 -ενέδυν, to put on together, Arr. An. I. 25. συνενεύκομαι, Ep. for συμφέρομαι, to strike or dash against, τῷ δὴ συνενεύκεται Hes. Sc. 440;—a Boeot. form, acc. to E. M. 691. συνένεξις, εως, ἡ, complaisance, Eust. Opusc. 7. 26. συνενθάπτομαι, Pass. to be buried together, C. I. 4244, 4247. συνενθουσιάζω, to be inspired and rave together, of the Bacchae, Diod. 4. 3:—so, συνενθουσιάζω, Polyb. 38. 4. 7, Strab. 147, etc.; τινι with a person, Plut. Cor. 17; or at a thing, Longin. 13. 2.

δύμων Eur. Ion 1044; σ. τὸ διανοεῖσθαι *take it away also*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 28. 2. *to help in taking*, σ. τινὶ πόλιν Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 12; *μετά τινος* Aeschin. 32. 28; so, σ. δόρι Eur. Ion 61; Φρύγας Id. Tro. 24; Τροίαν Isocr. 192 C. II. *to help in rescuing*, Polyb. 5. 11, 5. *συνεξαίρω*, *to assist in raising*, τὴν θάλατταν Strab. 173; *συνεξαρθεῖς ὑπὸ τινων* being lifted up at once, Plut. Anton. 12. 2. metaph., σ. τὴν ἠχώ *to help in calling forth* the echo, Philostr., v. Jacobs p. 321, cf. 219; σ. τὴν φιλοτιμίαν Plut. 2. 819 F; *συνεξαρθεῖς τοῖς λόγοις* excited at the same time by . . ., Diod. 17. 72; *πρὸς τι* Luc. Dom. 4. II. *intr. to rise together*, of the sea, Strab. 51:—*to go out along with*, τινὶ Id. 760; of colonies, Polyb. 12. 5, 8 (3. 68, 8 is now altered). *συνεξακολουθεῖν*, *to follow constantly*, *to attend everywhere*, *συνεξακολουθεῖ τινὶ ὄνειδος* Polyb. 2. 7, 3, cf. 58, 11; *τὸ νικᾶν σ. τινὶ* 3. 63, 11, etc.; *συνεξηκολούθει αὐτῷ ἀσέλγεια* was habitual to him, 37. 2, 4; *τὰ συνεξακολουθοῦντα τούτοις* the consequences, 3. 109, 9. 2. of events, *to turn out in accordance with*, τινὶ 18. 15, 12; *τὸ σ. τούτοις* their consequences, 3. 55, 3. 3. in Gramm. = *συνεκτρέχω*, Eust. 630. 20, Anecd. Oxon. 1. 97; also a Subst. -ησις, εως, ἡ, Eust. l. c. *συνεξακοντίζομαι*, Pass. *to dart out along with*, τινὶ Eust. 1108. 3. *συνεξακούω*, fut. οὔσομαι, *to hear all of a thing together*, τὶ Soph. Tr. 372; τινος Plut. 2. 720 D. II. *to understand as implied in a thing*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 241, Eust. 769. 58, etc.:—verb. Adj. -ουστέον, Schol. Strab. p. 427 Falc. *συνεξαλείφω*, *to abolish together*, Plut. Cato Mi. 17, Greg. Nyss. *συνεξαλλάσσω*, *to exchange together*, τινὶ τι Eccl. *συνεξάλλομαι*, Dep. *to leap out along with*, τινὶ Eust. 837. 26. *συνεξαμαρτάνω*, *to err along with*, *have part in a fault*, Thuc. 3. 43, Lys. 97. 29, etc.; τινὶ with one, Isocr. 119 E, Dem., etc.; *μετά τινος* Antipho 138. 18; σ. τοῖς ἀσεβήμασιν τινος Polyb. 5. 11, 1. *συνεξαμείβω*, *to remove to another place together*, Babr. 59. 15. *συνεξαμλλάομαι*, Dep. *to begin a contest with*, labour equally with, Plut. 2. 137 C (v. l. συναμ-). *συνεξανάλισκομαι*, Pass. *to be expended with*, τινὶ Dion. H. 4. 23. *συνεξαναπληρῶ*, *to fill up again with or together*, Hipp. 915 H. *συνεξανθέω*, *to blossom or break out together*, Plut. 2. 434 B. *συνεξανιέμαι*, Pass. *to be relaxed together*, Soran. Obst. 19 B. *συνεξανίστημι*, *to stir up or excite together*, Plut. 2. 44 C. II. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., *to rise up at the same time*, *rise and come forth with*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 27, Plut. Ages. 12, etc.; ἅμα τινὶ Id. Pyrrh. 11; σ. τοῖς καιροῖς Polyb. 16. 9, 4. 2. *to rise in rebellion*, *revolt along with together*, Id. 5. 39, 4, etc.; τινὶ Dio C. 71. 28; *πρὸς τι* Plut. Cat. Mi. 59, etc. *συνεξανοίγω*, *to open together with*, τινὶ Leont. in Phot. Bibl. 506. 1. *συνεξανύω*, Att. -ανύτω [ῥ], *to accomplish together*, Dio Chr. 1. 395. II. *to overtake or equal in running*, Plut. 2. 137 C, 298 A. *συνεξαπατάω*, *to cheat together or also*, Dem. 673. 2: Pass., Id. 202. 14. *συνεξαποστέλλω*, *to send forth together*, Polyb. 8. 21, 6, Diod. 14. 20:—Pass., fut. -σταλήσομαι, *to go out with*, ἅμα τινὶ Polyb. 23. 15, 11. *συνεξαπτω*, *to set on fire together*, Plut. 2. 433 D, 929 B; τὸν ἔρωτα Heliod. 7. 9:—Pass., M. Anton. 9. 9. *συνεξαριθμέω*, *to reckon with or besides*, ἐν τισὶ Diod. 14. 53, Joseph. *συνεξαρκέω*, fut. -έσω, *to suffice along with or together*, Strab. 648. *συνεξαρνέομαι*, Dep. *to join in denying*, Athanas. *συνεξαρχῶ*, *to join in leading*, τῷ δήμῳ, Plat. Ax. 368 D. *συνεξαστράπτω*, *to flash forth together*, Phot. Bibl. 195. 27., 469. II. *συνεξατμίζω*, *to cause to evaporate together*, τὸ ὑγρὸν Arist. Meteor. 4. 5, 8. 2. *intr. to evaporate*, Id. G. A. 3. 2, 5., 5. 3, 20, P. A. 2. 4, 1;—so in Pass., Ideler Phys. 2. 401. *συνεξατονέω*, *to lose tension or become powerless together*, τὸ πρόσωπον σ. τῆ ψυχῆ Plut. 2. 528 E. *συνεξαφάνιζω*, *to cause to disappear together*, Athanas. *συνεξεγείρομαι*, Pass. *to be roused together*, Polyb. 4. 47, 3. *συνεξεῖμι*, (εἰμι ἰβο) *to go out along with or together*, *μετά τινος* Thuc. 3. 113; τινὶ Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 15, etc. II. *to pass away together*, νόσος σ. τῷ κάλλει τῆς ὥρας Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 4. *συνεξεῖπον*, aor. of *συνεξαγορεύω*, Byz. *συνεξελαίνω*, fut. -ελάσω, *to drive out along with or together*, Aesch. Ag. 1606; βοῖδιον βοῦσι Anth. P. 9. 715. *συνεξελέειν*, Ion. aor. 2 inf. of *συνεξαιρέω*. *συνεξελεύθερος*, ὁ, a fellow-freedman, C. I. 418, Dio C. 60. 15. *συνεξελίττομαι*, Pass. *to be unrolled together*, χαλκὸς . . . πλοκαῖς σ. follows all the curls, Callistr. 904. *συνεξέλομαι*, Pass. *to be lengthened together*, Apoll. de Pron. 377 B. *συνεξεμέω*, *to vomit out together*, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 10:—Pass., Ideler Phys. 2. 397. *συνεξεργάζομαι*, Dep. *to destroy together*, Aristid. 1. 412. *συνεξερέυθομαι*, Pass. *to be inflamed together*, Hipp. Progn. 45; aor. opt. -ερευθείην Id. Coac. 175. *συνεξερευνάω*, fut. ἦσομαι, *to examine thoroughly with*, τινὶ τι Eccl.; in aor. med., Plat. Theact. 155 E. *συνεξερύω*, *to drow out together*, Anth. P. 6. 57. *συνεξέρχομαι*, Dep. *to go or come out with*, τινὶ Hdt. 5. 74, Eur. Hec. 1012, Thuc. 8. 61, etc.: esp. *to attack*, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 2. 2. of things, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 2, G. A. 5. 3, 23, etc. 3. *to come out or result together with*, τινὶ Sext. Emp. M. 7. 421. *συνεξετάζω*, *to search out and examine along with or together*, Plat. Legg. 900 D:—Pass. *to be reckoned with or among*, οἱ συνεξεταζόμενοι *μετά τινος* or τινὶ his party or adherents, Dem. 556. 16., 576. 12, cf. Luc. Imagg. 15:—also, *συνεξετάζεσθαι τινὶ* to measure oneself with one, rival him, Alciphro 3. 54.

συνεξέτασις, εως, ἡ, a joint scrutiny, Eccl. *συνεξευπορέω* or -ίζω, f. l. for *συνεκπορίζω* in Xen.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 525 sq., Schäf. Mel. p. 6: aor. -ῆσαι Procl. ap. Mai Auct. Class. I. xiv. *συνεξευρίσκω*, *to assist in finding out*, τινὰ Ar. Thesm. 601; πάντα Isocr. 50 B; τινὶ τι *to join him in finding out*, Dion. H. 3. 70; σ. ὕπνω σωθήεσθε Eur. Heracl. 420. *συνεξεύχομαι*, Dep. *to boast loudly together*, Philodem. de Ira p. 60. *συνεξηγέομαι*, Dep. *to expound together*, Apollon. de Pr. 273 A, 306 B. *συνεξημερόομαι*, Pass. *to be civilised together*, ὁ δῆμος ἅμα τῇ χώρᾳ Plut. Num. 16. *συνεξηγέω*, *to chant together*, τι Eus. H. E. 2. 17; *συνεξιάομαι*, Dep. *to heal together*; τὰς ὀδύνας Galen. *συνεξιδρόω*, *to exude together*, σ. δυσώδη *to send forth* an ill odour with the perspiration, Arist. Probl. 13. 11. *συνεξικμάζω*, *to exude or throw off together*, ἄλλα περιπτώματα μετὰ τοῦ ἰδρώτος Arist. Probl. 5. 27; cf. Theophr. Sudor. 13. *συνεξινπάζομαι*, Pass. *to ride away together*, Memnon 34 Orell. *σύνεξις*, εως, ἡ, union, Pisid. *συνεξισάζω*, = sq., Eccl. *συνεξισῶ*, *to equalise, make even with*, τινὶ τι Dion. H. ad Pomp. 5:—Pass. *to be or be made exactly equal*, Id. 10. 16, C. I. (add.) 2167 d. 7. *συνεξίσταμαι*, Pass. *to march out together*, Polyb. 3. 34, 9, cf. 5. 39, 4. *συνεξιχνεύω*, *to trace out along with*, τινὶ τι Plut. Cic. 18. *συνεξογκῶ*, *to swell up together*, Ideler Phys. 2. 407. *συνεξοδεύω*, *to go out along with*, τινὶ Satyr. ap. Ath. 248 F. II. *to join in a procession* (ἐξοδεία), Lap. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 43. *συνεξόζω*, *to smell of a thing besides*, Theophr. Odor. 62. *συνεξοκέλλω*, *intr. to push out together*, metaph., Plut. 2. 985 C. *συνεξολισθάνω*, *to slip out along with*, Manetho 5. 43, in aor. -ῶλισθεν. *συνεξόλλυμι*, *to annihilate together*, Greg. Naz. *συνεξομοίω*, *to make quite like, to equalize*, τί τινὶ Plut. 2. 1054 B; τὰ ἦθη Ib. 97 A; τι πρὸς τι Greg. Nyss.:—Pass. *to become or be quite like*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 9, 3, etc.; *συνεξομοιοῦσθαι τῷ περιέχοντι* to become acclimated, Polyb. 4. 21, 1:—*συνεξομοίωσις*, ἡ, complete assimilation, πρὸς τι Eust. 1541. 39, etc. *συνεξοπλίζομαι*, Pass. *to arm oneself together*, Byz. *συνεξορθιάζω*, *to excite together*, Plut. 2. 998 E. *συνεξορίζω*, *to help to banish*, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1673. *συνεξορμάω*, *to help to urge on*, Isocr. 216 C; τινὰ πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 685 E; ὁ ἥλιος σ. τὰ πνεύματα assists in raising them, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 1. II. *intr. to rush forth or sally out together*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 20., 7. 1, 29; ὕλη συνεξορμᾷ τῷ σίτῳ shoots up along with the corn, Id. Oec. 17, 12 and 14:—so in Pass., Dio C. 41. 9. *συνεξορούω*, *to rush out with*, τῷ κύματι Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 D. *συνεξορύσσω*, Att. -ττω, *to dig out with or together*, Byz. *συνεξορχέομαι*, Dep. *to insult together*, Synes. 69 A, Theod. Met. 334. 5, Phot. in Wolf's Anal. 2. 153. *συνεξοστράκιζω*, *to banish by ostracism together*, Byz. *συνεξουδενέω* or -ουθενέω, *to set at naught together*, Eccl. *συνεξουρέω*, *to discharge with the urine*, Hipp. Aph. 1252, in Pass. *συνεξυβρίζω*, *to insult grossly together*, Phot. in Wolf's Anal. 2. 95, 207. *συνεξυγραίνω*, *to moisten with or together*, Plut. 2. 752 D. *συνεξυμνέω*, *to praise loudly together*, Themist. 102 B. *συνεξυπάγομαι*, Med. *to lead forth together with oneself*, Byz. *συνεξυφαίνω*, *to weave or compose together*, μέλη, ῥήματα, Byz. *συνεξωθέω*, *to thrust out together*, ἰδρώτα Hipp. 364. fin.; τινὶ τι Plut. 2. 819 F; [τὸν Ἀρίωνα] ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν Ib. 984 F; τινὰ ἐκ τοῦ ζῆν Ib. 1110 E; τὴν συνοδίαν εἰς τὰς φάραγγας Strab. 204. *συνεξωραίζω*, *to beautify together*, Eust. 1598. 49. *συνέορσις*, ἡ, dub. l. in Plut. 2. 449 A: the sense requires *συνέπαρσις*, or some such word. *συνεορτάζω*, *to join in keeping festival*, Diod. 4. 4, C. I. 2820. 19; τινὶ with one, Plut. 2. 666 D, etc.; σ. γάμους τινὶ Dio C. 59. 8. *συνεορταστής*, οὐ, ὁ, a sharer in a festival, Plat. Legg. 653 D. *συνεοχμός*, ὁ, poet. for *συννοχμός*, = *συννοχή*, a joining, joint, κεφαλῆς τε καὶ αὐχένος ἐν συνεοχμῷ Il. 14. 465, ubi v. Spitzner.; cf. ὄχμα. *συνεπάγω*, fut. ξω, *to lead together against*, ἐπὶ τινὰ Thuc. 3. 11. 2. *to join in bringing in against* another, of those who call in a foreign force to aid them, Id. 4. 1, 79, 84; so in Med., Plut. Cat. Ma. 17, Dio C. 41. 7. *συνεπαγωνίζομαι*, Dep. *to join in stirring up a contest besides*, τοῖς γεγονόσι besides all that had happened, Polyb. 3. 118, 6. *συνεπαῖδω*, poet. -αείδω, *to join in celebrating*, *συνεπαείδεται Ἀρτεμιν* Eur. I. A. 1492. II. *to sing spells or charms at the same time*, ἐπαῖδας *συνεπαῖδεν* Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 4. *συνεπαινέω*, fut. ἔσω, Ep. ἦσω:—*to approve together*, give joint assent, consent, approve, ξ. πόλις καὶ τὸ δίκαιον Aesch. Theb. 1073, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 23, Dem. 288. 6;—c. inf., σ. μάχεσθαι *to join in the recommendation to fight*, Thuc. 4. 91, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 34;—σ. τι *to approve, consent or agree to*, Id. An. 7. 3, 36, Plat. Hipp. Mi. init.; σ. τινὶ ὅ τι πράττη *to agree with one in all that he does*, Dem. 1438. 9. II. *to join in praising*, τινὰ Xen. Eq. Mag. 5. 14, Plat. Menex. 246 A:—Pass., Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 11. *συνέπαινος*, ον; *joining in approbation of a thing*, συν. εἶναι *to give one's consent to a thing*, τινὶ Hdt. 3. 119; absol., 5, 20, 31; c. acc. et inf., *to consent that* . . ., 7. 15. *συνεπαίρω*, *to raise or lift at the same time*, ἑαυτὸν Xen. Eq. 7, 2: τὰ πρόσθια σκέλη Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 15; ἦχον σάλπιγγι σ. Greg. Nyss.:—Pass. *to be elevated together*, ἡ λέξις τῷ μεγέθει σ. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 45. II. *to urge on together or also*, c. inf., Xen. Symp. 8, 24,

cf. Occ. 5, 5:—Pass. to rise together with, *τινι*, of insurgents, Plut. Cor. 12, cf. Joseph. B. J. proem. 2.
 συνεπαισθάνομαι, Dep. to feel together, *τινος* Greg. Naz.
 συνεπαιτιάομαι, Dep. to accuse also of a thing, Μηδισμοῦ ξ. καὶ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα Thuc. 1. 135; Λακωνισμοῦ σ. τινα Plut. Pericl. 10; absol., Id. Themist. 23.
 συνεπαιωρέομαι, Pass. to continue soaring over, Plut. Alex. 33.
 συνεπακολουθέω, to follow together, follow closely, accompany, Plat. Phaedo 81 E; *τινι* Callicrat. ap. Stob. 426. 15, Strab. 380; of things, Hipp. 274. 40, Plut., etc.
 συνεπακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a fellow-huntsman, Eust. Od. 1688. 24.
 συνεπαλάλαζω, to join in raising the war-cry, *τινί* Joseph. B. J. 4. 5, 1.
 συνεπαλείφω, to join in provoking, *τινὰ πρὸς τι* Byz.
 συνεπαμύνω [ῶ], to join in repelling, *τινὰ* Thuc. 6. 56. II. to join in assisting, *τινι* App. Civ. 3. 32.
 συνεπανέρχομαι, Dep. to return with, *τινι* Synes. 21 B:—so συνεπάρνεμι, Byz.
 συνεπανθέω, to bloom together, Byz.
 συνεπανίστημι, to make to rise up against together, Theodot. V. T. II. Pass., with aor. 2 act., to join in a revolt or rebellion, Hdt. 3. 84, Thuc. 1. 132; *τινι* with one, Hdt. 3. 61; ἅμα *τινι* Id. 1. 59; *τινι* μετὰ *τινος* against one with another, Dion. H. 6. 74.
 συνεπανορθόω, aor. συνεπηνόρθωσα (v. ἀνορθόω) Dem. 140. 14:—to join in reestablishing, Dem. 1. c., Polyb. 30. 18, 4.
 συνεπάπτομαι, Ion. for συνεφάπτομαι.
 συνεπαρήγω, to succour together, Eust. 40. 25, Byz.
 συνεπαρσις, εως, ἡ, elation, Theod. Stud. p. 453; cf. συνέορσις.
 συνεπασκέω, to join in practising, Aristid. 1. 452.
 συνεπαυγάζω, to illumine together, Theod. Prodr.
 συνεπαύξω, to help to increase, C. I. 2347 e. 58 (add.), 3045. 23., 3050. 10, Dio C. 39. 25:—επαυξάνω, Boiss. Anecd. 2. 35.
 συνεπαφίημι, to throw upon together, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 28.
 συνεπεγείρω, to help to arouse against, Or. Sib. 1. 220, Nicet., etc.
 συνέπεια, ἡ, (ἔπος) connexion of words or verses, Dion. H. de Comp. 23 (al. συνέχεια), Apoll. de Constr. 41, etc.
 συνεπέγω, to help to urge on, ἐπὶ τὸ κάκιον Hipp. Epid. 1. 946; ἐς τὸν κίνδυνον Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4; absol., Ib. 10, etc.; and intr. to hasten on, Ib. 2. 2:—Pass., in same sense, Ib. 1. 10. II. συνεπέγεοθαί *τινι* to increase or grow with, Ael. N. A. 14. 23.
 συνέπειμι, (εἶμι ἰδο) to join in attacking, μετὰ *τινος* ξ. *τινί* Thuc. 3. 63.
 συνέπεισις, εως, ἡ, great haste, Nicom. Harin. p. 2.
 συνεπέσειμι, (εἶμι ἰδο) to go upon together, τὴν σκηνὴν Polyb. 30. 13, 9.
 συνεπεισκυκλέω, to introduce besides, Phot. Bibl. 145. 41.
 συνεπεισπίπτω, to rush in upon together, εἰς πόλιν ἅμα *τινί* Plut. Fab. 17, cf. Coriol. 8.
 συνεπεισρέω, to flow in upon together, Herni. Trism.
 συνεπεισφέρομαι, Med. to help to bring in, τὸν βάρβαρον τῇ Ἑλλάδι Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 43; v. l. ἐπεισφέρεσθαι.
 συνεπεκπίνω, to drink off together, ἅμα *τινί* Anth. P. 6. 292.
 συνεπεκτείνω, to extend or spread over together, *τινί τι* Aristaen. 2. 15:—Pass., Arist. Phys. 4. 9, 3, Galen.
 συνεπελαφρίζω, = sq., Medd. Vett.
 συνεπελαφρύνω, to help to make light, i. e. to assist in bearing, σ. *τινί* τὸν πόλεμον Hdt. 1. 18.
 συνεπεμβαίνω, to mount upon together, σ. τοῖς καιροῖς, τοῖς ἀτυχίαις to rounce upon opportunities, etc., Polyb. 20. 11, 7., 30. 9, 21. II. σ. *τινί* to join in trampling on him, Aristid. 1. 471.
 συνεπεξάγω, to lead forth against together, in Mai Coll. Vat. 2. 604.
 συνεπεξεργάζομαι, Dep. to help in performing, Aristid. 2. 175.
 συνεπερείδω, to bring on with violence together, c. acc. rei, Plut. 2. 939 B; to help in inflicting, πληγὴν Id. Brut. 52; σ. ὑπόνοιαν *τινι* to help to fix a suspicion on him, Id. Caes. 8, cf. Id. Cic. 21. II. c. acc. pers. to transfix, *τινὰ* Id. Philop. 10; συνεπερείσας τῇ ῥύμη τοῦ ἵππου charging him with all the force of his horse, Id. Mareell. 7.
 συνεπερίζω, to contend also with, *τινί* Anth. P. 9. 709.
 συνεπέρχομαι, Dep. to attack together, *τινι* Pisisd.
 συνεπευδοκέω, to join in assenting, Nicet. Ann. 250 C, etc.
 συνεπεσπόμεν, Ion. aor. of συνεφέπομαι.
 συνεπευθύνω, to help to direct or guide, *τι* Plut. Romul. 7, etc.
 συνεπευφημέω, to join in cheering or applauding, Diod. 1. 72., 17. 72.
 συνεπεύχομαι, Dep. to join in prayer, Thuc. 6. 32; ἅμα *τινί* Plut. 2. 708 C:—c. acc. et inf. to profess also that . . . , Ar. Thesm. 952; but c. inf. fut. to make a vow also to . . . , σ. θῆσαι Xen. An. 3. 2, 9.
 συνεπέχω, to refer together to a thing, Iambl. in Nicom. 8 C.
 συνεπηρεάζω, to insult together, Phot. Bibl. 481. 31.
 συνεπηχέω, to join in singing, join in a chant or chorus, ὁ μὲν ἐξῆρχε παιᾶνα, οἱ δὲ πάντες συνεπήχθησαν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58, cf. 7. 1, 25; κορυφαίου κατόρσαντος σ. πᾶς ὁ χόρος Arist. Mund. 6, 20:—metaph. to chime in with, Plut. 2. 44 D, Themist. 218 A. II. to resound with a thing, οἶκος Luc. Dom. 3, cf. Dio C. 66. 22, etc.
 συνεπιβαίνω, to mount together, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 31; τοῦ τείχους on the wall, Plut. T. Graech. 4: to mount a ladder together, Polyb. 10. 13, 8. II. to enter upon or undertake along with, *τινί τι* Antipho 117. 41.
 συνεπιβάλλω, (ἐπιβάλλω II. 3) to apply one's mind also, to consider a thing together, Arist. Fr. 24, Polyb. 3. 38, 4, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 348., 8. 161; foll. by a relat. clause, M. Anton. 3. 11. II. to coincide with, καιροῖς Polyb. 2. 56, 4.—V. sub συνεπιλαμβάνω.
 συνεπιβλάπτομαι, Pass. to be damaged together with, *τινι* Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 20.

συνεπιβλέπω, to regard at the same time, Antip. ap. Stob. 418. 27, Galen.
 συνεπιβοῶ, to call on at the same time, Byz.
 συνεπιβοηθέω, to come to aid together, Eccl.
 συνεπιβουλεύω, to join in plotting against, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 22, Diod., etc.; *τινί* Isae. 61. 40, Dion. H., etc.
 συνεπιγαυρόω, to encourage along with, Plut. 2. 746 D, 796 A.
 συνεπιγελᾶω, to laugh at together, Ammon.
 συνεπιγίγνομαι, Dep. to come on together, of fevers, Diod. Exc. 520. 25.
 συνεπιγραφέω, ὁ, a fellow-registrar, fellow-clerk, Isocr. 367 A.
 συνεπιγράφω [ᾶ], fut. ψω, to ascribe or assign besides, τύχην πράγμασι Plut. 2. 816 D:—Pass. to give one's name to, take part with, *τινι* Philo 1. 464, Hipparch. ad Arat. Phoen. 172 B, Clem. Al. 860, etc.
 συνεπιδεικνύμι or -ύω, to point out together, Polyb. 3. 38, 5, in Pass.
 συνεπιδέχομαι, Dep. to receive together, Eccl.
 συνεπιδέω, to bandage with another, *τινί τι* Hipp. Offic. 748.
 συνεπιδημέω, to take up one's abode together, Strab. 685. 2. of things, σ. τῇ κιβωτῷ to be associated with the stay of the ark, Joseph. A. J. 6. 1, 2.
 συνεπιδίδωμι, to give up wholly or willingly, ἑαυτὸν *τινι* or εἰς *τι* Polyb. 32. 10, 5., 21. 10; τὰ σώματα προκινδυνεύσαι Dion. H. 3. 15. 2. to offer together, τὴν χεῖρά *τινι* Themist. 90 A. II. intr. to increase along with or together, Plut. 2. 448 D.
 συνεπιδράσσομαι, Med. to grasp together, *τινος* Eust. Opusc. 279. 30.
 συνεπιζητέω, to examine along with, *τινί τι* Aristaen. 2. 3.
 συνεπιθειάζω, to ascribe to divine interposition, Plut. Sull. 6, etc.; σ. τὸ χρηστήριον to recognize it as divine, Id. 2. 409 C.
 συνεπιθεισις, εως, ἡ, a joint assault, Aquila V. T.
 συνεπιθεωρέω, to contemplate along with, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 46; *τινί τι* one thing with another, Ideler Phys. 2. 62; or a thing with a person, Jovius in Phot. Bibl. 188. 29.
 συνεπιθήγω, to help to sharpen or stimulate, Plut. 2. 433 D.
 συνεπιθορυβέω, to join in applauding loudly, Plut. 2. 531 C.
 συνεπιθρηνέω, to join in bewailing, Plut. 2. 56 A, etc.; *τινι* Ib. 541 A, etc.
 συνεπιθρηνησις, εως, ἡ, a joint-bewailing, Plut. 2. 610 B, in pl.
 συνεπιθρυψις, ἡ, participation in luxury, Plut. 2. 1092 D, in pl.
 συνεπιθύμω, to desire along with, *τινί* *τινος* Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 8.
 συνεπιθύμητης, οὔ, ὁ, one of the same desires, Plat. Clit. 408 C.
 συνεπιθύσσω, to halloo so as to cheer on together, Plut. 2. 757 D.
 συνεπικάθημαι, Pass. to sit upon together, Eumath. p. 10.
 συνεπικαίω, to set on fire together, *τινί τι* Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 6.
 συνεπικαλέομαι, Med. to invoke together with, *τινὰ* *τινι* Arr. An. 6. 3.
 συνεπικέμαι, Pass. to join in attacking, Ar. Eq. 267.
 συνεπικερδαίνω, to make gain together, *τινί* with one, Athanas.
 συνεπικεράννυμι, to mix with besides, Philostorg.: so -κερνάω, Procl.
 συνεπικλάω, to break or bow down at once, metaph., τῆς αἰσθήσεως συνεπικλώσεως τὴν διάνοιαν Plut. Philop. 9.
 συνεπικλύζομαι, Pass. to overflow together, Greg. Naz.
 συνεπικοινωνέω, to have part with one in a thing, *τινός* *τινι* Ideler Phys. 2. 376.
 συνεπικομίζω, to bring on or to together, Phot. Epist. 5.
 συνεπικόπτω, to cut short together, Greg. Nyss.
 συνεπικοσμέω, to help to adorn, Xen. Hier. 8, 6; τὸν λόγον Arist. Top. 8. 1, 18; τὸν βίον Id. Eth. N. 1. 10, 12.
 συνεπικουρέω, to join as an ally, help to relieve, Xen. Hier. 3, 2; *τινι* Sext. Emp. M. 5. 32; ταῖς ἀπορίαις *τινός* Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 24.
 συνεπικουρία, ἡ, joint assistance, Byz.
 συνεπικουρίζω, to lighten at the same time, Plut. Camill. 25. II. to help in relieving, Philo 2. 364, Plut. Eumen. 9.
 συνεπικραδαίνω, to move backwards and forwards together with, τὸ σῶμα τῇ οὐρᾷ συνεπ., of dogs near game, Xen. Cyn. 6, 16.
 συνεπικρίνω [ῖ], to help to judge between, *τινάς* Plat. Legg. 792 C. 2. to help to decide a matter, Plut. 2. 53 B, Longin. 1. 2.
 συνεπικροτέω, to join in applauding, Plut. 2. 56 B, 63 A.
 συνεπικρύπτω, to help to conceal, Plut. Alcib. 28, Timol. 10, etc.
 συνεπικυρόω, to join in ratifying, *τι* Polyb. 4. 30, 2, etc.
 συνεπικωκύω, to join in lamenting, Byz.
 συνεπικωμάζω, to join in a κῶμος, Satyr. Ath. 534 E, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 8.
 συνεπιλαμβάνομαι, Med.:—to take part in together, have a share in, partake in, c. gen. rei, τοῦ στρατεύματος, τοῦ πολέμου Hdt. 3. 48., 5. 45, v. Thuc. 8. 26; so absol., Id. 1. 115; (cf. συλλαμβάνω VI, προσεπιλαμβάνω II. 2). 2. σ. *τινί* *τινος* to take part with or assist one in a thing, σ. *τινι* τοῦ ἔργου Luc. Pr. 13, cf. Imagg. 8; σ. *τινι* σωτηρίας to help one towards it, Polyb. 11. 24, 8, etc.; σ. *τινι* τοῦ φόβου to contribute towards increasing their fear, Thuc. 6. 70:—e. dat. pers. only, to take part with, support, Id. 3. 74, Polyb. 5. 90, 2, etc. 4. c. gen. pers. to take the part of, Plut. Themist. 12. II. the Act. is used sometimes in this same sense, λόγω καὶ ἔργω σ. *τινί* to take part with him in word and deed, Thuc. 2. 8; *τινί* *τινος* Max. Tyr. 14. 7; *τινὶ* πρὸς *τι* Id. 16. 8; c. dat. rei, to assist in . . . , Id. 21. 4:—absol. to assist, Arr. Anab. 6. 3, 3.—Cf. προσεπιλαμβάνω II. 2.
 συνεπιλαμπρύνω, to help to brighten, τὸ φρόνημα Plut. 2. 795 C.
 συνεπιλάμπω, to illumine at the same time, Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 13.
 συνεπιλέγομαι, Dep. to read over together, Heliod. 10. 13. II. as Pass. to be read along with, *τινι* Eus. P. E. 224 D.
 συνεπιλείπω, to fail together, Iambl., Plotin., etc.
 συνεπιλεκτέον, verb. Adj. from συνεπιλέγω (not found), one must further add, Eust. 1406. 50.
 συνεπιλογίζομαι, Dep. to calculate also, Ptol.: verb. Adj., Id., Eust. 366. 34.
 συνεπιμαρτυρέω, to join in attesting, Arist. Mund. 6, 31; *τινι* with

one, Polyb. 26. 9, 4, Ath. 595 E, etc. II. *to join in recommending*, Plut. 2. 486 C, 539 D, etc.
 συνεπιμαρτύρησις [ὑ], ἢ, *joint testimony or approval*, M. Anton. 1. 10.
 συνεπιμαρτύρομαι [ὑ], Dep. *to join in attesting*, Phot. 128. 26., 199. 20.
 συνεπιμειδιάω, *to smile at together*, τοῖς πάθεσι Plut. 2. 672 E.
 συνεπιμελέομαι, Dep. (μέλομαι) *to join in taking care of or attending to*, τινος Thuc. 8. 39, Xen.; σ. τῆς στρατιᾶς *to have joint charge of*, Id. An. 6. 1, 22; σ. τινος μετά τινος Dem. 1168. 17; absol., Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 3; foll. by a rclat., *ξυνεπιμεληθῆναι ὅπως τι ἔσται* Plat. Legg. 754 C; σ. ὡς .. C. I. 115.
 συνεπιμελητής, οὗ, ὁ, *a coadjutor*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 17, C. I. 109.
 συνεπιμερίζω, *to assign along with or together*, Eust. 100. 4, etc.
 συνεπιμετρέω, *to add to the measure*, Byz.
 συνεπιμίγνυμι, *to mix in besides*, Ideler Phys. 2. 389; *τινί τι* Aristaen. 1. 10.
 συνεπινεύω, *to join in assenting, give one's consent*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 7, 2, C. I. (add.) 2114 bb. 15; *τινί* *to a thing*, Ib. 3524. 20; *ἐξ ὕλης ψυχῆς ταῖς ἡδοναῖς σ. τινί* Plut. 2. 446 A.
 συνεπινήχομαι, Dep. *to float on the surface together*, Aristaen. 1. 3, Ideler Phys. 2. 181.
 συνεπινοέω, *to join in contriving*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 161; σ. πῶς .. Polyb. 8. 17, 2. II. verb. Adj. *one must understand also*, Eust. 821. 1.
 συνεπινορέω, *to join in swearing falsely*, Plut. 2. 808 A.
 συνεπιπάσχω, *to feel emotion together*, μετά τινος Plut. 2. 1037 A.
 συνεπιπλέκω, *to help to twine or plait*, Anth. P. 4. 2, 13:—Pass. *to be closely implicated*, ἀλλήλοισι Afric. ap. Eus. H. E. 1. 7.
 συνεπιπλέω, *to join in a naval expedition*, Dem. 1224. 27.
 συνεπιπολάζω, *to be on the surface together*, Eccl.
 συνεπιπονέω, *to help in extra-work*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 17 (v.l. ἐπιπονέω).
 συνεπιπρεσβεύω, *to go as envoy together*, Theod. Stud.
 συνεπιπρᾶπίζω, *to chastise together*, Phot. Bibl. 208. 19.
 συνεπιπρέπω, *to incline towards together*, Plut. Phoc. 2.
 συνεπιπρέω, *to flow to together*, σ. ὁ ὄχλος Dion. H. 10. 16; *ἔλαιον* Plut. 2. 696 D.
 συνεπιπρῶννυμι, *to help to strengthen or support*, τινά Plut. Alex. 33, etc.:—Pass. of language, *to be strengthened also*, Longin. 11. 2.
 συνεπιπείω, *to shake at together*, so as to threaten, τι Greg. Naz.
 συνεπισημαίνω, *to help to indicate*, Plut. 2. 398 A:—mostly in Med. *to join in expressing a judgment of a thing* (c. acc.), whether in disapproval, Polyb. 4. 24, 4; or in approval, Diod. 17. 25.
 συνεπισκευάζω, *to prepare along with*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 1, 2.
 συνεπισκοπέω, fut. -σκέψομαι, *to look over, examine together with*, τί τινι Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 8, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 296 B; *μετά τινος* Id. Crat. 422 C; (but, σ. τινί τι *to compare one with another*, Galen.); *τι ἕκ τινος* Arist. M. Mor. 2. 6, 1; *τι* Strab. 349, etc.; foll. by a relat., σ. ἦ .. Plat. Apol. 27 A.—The non-Att. pres. *συνεπισκέπτομαι* in Galen., and late writers.
 συνεπίσκοπος, ὁ, *a joint overseer, a brother-bishop*, Eccl.
 συνεπισκοπέω, *to help to obscure*, τὴν ὄψιν Ideler Phys. 2. 447.
 συνεπισκυθρωπάζω, *to look sternly at with or together*, Plut. 2. 672 E.
 συνεπισπᾶω, *to draw on together*, βία σ. τὸν ἠνίοχον εἰς τὸ βεῖθρον Plut. Crass. 19. II. mostly in Med. *to draw on along with one*, esp. *to ruin*, τοὺς φίλους Plat. Rep. 451 A, cf. Dem. 411. 2; and without any bad sense, Plat. Tim. 44 A, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 24. 2. *to draw on along with one*, i. e. *to one's own views*, τινα πρὸς τὸ συμφῆσαι Plat. Soph. 236 D; *πρὸς τὴν αὐτῶν γνώμην* Polyb. 30. 6, 7. 3. σ. τὸν ἀέρα *to inhale at the same time*, Arist. Probl. 11. 62.
 συνεπισπείδω, *to join in forcing onward*, τὰς ἀμάσας Xen. An. 1. 5, 8.
 συνεπίσταμαι, Dep. *to know along with, be privy to*, τι Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 19; σ. τινι *πονηρὰ δρᾶσαντι* Luc. Catapl. 23, cf. 27; *οὐδὲν ἐμαυτῷ ψεύδος εἰπόντι* σ. Id. V. H. 2. 31, cf. Calumn. 9. 2. *to know in common, know well*, τινα δρῶντα *that he is doing*, Plat. Legg. 821 C; *οὐκ ἄρα σ. ὅτι ἐπίστανται* Arist. Soph. Elench. 19, 3.
 συνεπίστασις, ἢ, *joint observation*, Iambl. V. Pyth. p. 390 Kiessl.; cf. *συνεπίτασις*.
 συνεπιστάτῳ, *to act as a common patron*, Plat. Rep. 528 C.
 συνεπιστέλλω, *to send with or together*, Luc. Cron. 15.
 συνεπιστενάζω, *to groan at or over together*, Epict. Euchir. 16.
 συνεπιστένω, = foreg., Plut. Galb. 23.
 συνεπιστήμων, ονος, ὁ, ἢ, *sharing in knowledge*, Zonar. Lex.
 συνεπιστρέφω, *to join in making war*, τινί Thuc. 5. 48, Dem. 61. 10, etc.
 συνεπιστρέφω, fut. ψω, *to turn at the same time*, τοῦ ἀτράκτου τὴν περιφορὰν Plat. Rep. 617 C, cf. Tim. 84 D. 2. *to help to turn towards, serve to make attentive*, Plut. Num. 14; *τὸν ἀκροατὴν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν* Id. 2. 542 C, etc.:—Pass., *συνεπιστρέφεσθαι τοῖς ἡθεσι* *to turn with one's whole character to ..*, πρὸς τι Id. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 4. II. intr. *to turn jointly towards*, πρὸς ἀλλήλας Id. Num. 13.
 συνεπισύρομαι [ὑ], Med. *to draw to oneself together*, Ideler Phys. 1. 331, Galen.
 συνεπισφάζω, *to kill besides, along with*, Parthen. 6. 4.
 συνεπισφραγίζω, *to seal or approve together*, Theod. Stud.:—Med., Eriphan.
 συνεπισχῶ, *to join in supporting, assist*, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 6; *τινί* Polyb. 6. 6, 10, etc.; *κατά τινος* Ib. 6. 8, 1; σ. ταῖς πλεονεξίαις τινός Id. 28. 5, 5; in bad sense, *to be in collusion with*, τινί C. I. 123. 6.
 συνεπίτασις, ἢ, *joint exertion*, Iambl. V. Pyth. § 69.
 συνεπιτάχυνω, *to join in hastening*, Plut. Agis 8, etc.
 συνεπιτείνω, *to help to strain or aggravate*, τὴν ὀργὴν τινος Polyb. 3. 13, 1; *τὴν ψυχρότητα* Plut. 2. 691 B; *τὰ ἀλγεῖνά* Basil., etc.:—Pass. *to*

be increased along with, τινι Plut. 2. 1020 C. 2. intr. *to agree in intensity with*, τινί Arist. Insonn. 2, 17, cf. Plut. 2. 451 E.
 συνεπιτελέω, *to help to accomplish*, Arist. Metcor. 4. 2, 3 (in Pass.), Plut. Pericl. 13. 2. *to join in performing*, παιᾶνα θεῶ Xen. Ages. 2, 17.
 συνεπιτέλλω, *to rise together with*, τῷ ἡλίῳ Io. Diac. Alleg. Hes. p. 472 Gaisf.
 συνεπιτέμνω, *to help to cut off, shorten, abridge*, Eust. 1167. 62.
 συνεπιτίθημι, *to help in putting on, put on still more*, βάρος Plut. 2. 748 C. II. Med. *to join in attacking*, τῷ Μήδῳ Thuc. 3. 54, cf. 6. 17; ξ. τινὶ μετά τινος Id. 1. 23., 6. 10, Plat. Phileb. 16 A; absol., Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 3. 2. ξ. τῷ ἔργῳ *to fall to the work together*, Thuc. 6. 56, cf. Isae. 59. 17. 3. *to set upon and use to one's own advantage*, σ. τῇ ἀγνοίᾳ, τῷ μίσει τινός Polyb. 6. 43, 4; so, σ. τοῖς καιροῖς Id. 3. 15, 10., 5. 87, 2.
 συνεπιτιμάω, *to join in chiding*, Plut. Lys. 15.
 συνεπιτρέπω, *to join in permitting*, τινὶ ποιεῖν τι Joseph. A. J. 16. 6, 7.
 συνεπιτρέχω, *to overrun together*, Schol. Pl. 7. 256.
 συνεπιτρίβω [ἰ], *to destroy at once or utterly*, πάντα Xen. An. 5. 8, 30.
 συνεπιτροπεύω, *to act as joint guardian*, Olympiod. Plat. Alc. 1. p. 60, C. I. (add.) 2114 b and bb.
 συνεπιτροπος, ὁ, *a joint guardian*, τινι Dem. 818. 2 and 21.
 συνεπιτροχάζω, *to hurry along with*, τῇ σπουδῇ τινος Eust. 1719. 13.
 συνεπιτύφω, *to help to puff up*, Plut. 2. 58 B.
 συνεπιφαίνομαι, Pass. *to be exhibited along with*, Plut. 2. 767 C, etc.
 συνεπιφάσκω, *to assent together*, Plut. 2. 63 C.
 συνεπιφέρω, *to carry with one*, πίστιν Dion. H. de Lys. 18: *to join in applying*, ὄνομα Plut. Pomp. 2:—Pass. *to be borne along with*, τινι Diod. 13. 45. II. of a term, *to carry along with it*, i. e. *to imply*, *involue* (as 'quadruped' implies 'animal'), Arist. Top. 6. 6, 12., 8. 2, 6, An. Pr. 1. 46, 15.
 συνεπιφθέγγομαι, Dep. *to join in calling to*, Plut. Timol. 27; ὁ αὐλὸς σ. τῷ παιᾶνι τὸ θεῖον *sounds it with ..*, Id. 2. 713 A.
 συνεπιφορτίζω, *to help to load still more*, Plut. 2. 728 C.
 συνεπιφώνεω, *to raise a cry together*, Aristes de Lxx.
 συνεπιχαίρω, *to rejoice at together*, Achmes Onir. 151.
 συνεπιχειρέω, *to make an attempt together upon*, πανταχόθεν ἅμα τοῖς πολεμίοις Polyb. 3. 84, 1.
 συνεπιχειρονομέω, *to second by fresh violence*, τοῖς παρανομήμασι Diod. Excerpt. 593. 14 Wess. (prob. should be ἐπιχειρ-).
 συνεπιχωρέω, *to concur in*, τοῖς ἐψηφισμένοις C. I. 2270. 34.
 συνεπιχωριάζω, *to be at the same place*, μετά τινος Greg. Nyss.
 συνεπιψεύδομαι, Dep. *to join in lying*, Call. Dian. 223, Luc. D. Mcrctr. 13. 5.
 συνεπιψηφίζω, *to join in ratifying a law*, σ. τὰ δόξαντα τοῖς γέροισι Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 7, cf. Polyb. 22. 15, 1.
 συνεποκέλλω, *to put on land together*, τὸν ἄνθρωπον Plut. 2. 161 A.
 συνέπομαι, aor. -εσπόμην: Dep. *to follow along with, follow closely*, σὺν δ' ὁ θρασὺς εἶπετ' Ὀδυσσεύς (where however σὺν may be an Adv.), Od. 10. 436, cf. Thuc. 1. 60, Xen., etc.; σ. τινι Hdt. 5. 47., 7. 39, Aesch. Ag. 955, etc.; ποίμναις .. *ξυνεπόμην used to follow the flocks*, i. e. *tend them*, Soph. O. T. 1125; οὐ σοὶ τῷ βίῳ *ξυνέσπετο* (thy fortunes) *remained not constant to thy life*, Ib. 1523; ταῦρος ἀντυγι ξ. *kept pace with it*, Eur. Hipp. 1231; so, τῷ χρόνῳ ξ. Plat. Legg. 721 C. 2. *to comply or be in accordance with*, τῷ νόμῳ *ξυνεπόμην* Ib. 916 D; *μὴ ξυνέπεσθαι ἔθελεν* Thuc. 3. 38. 3. of things, *μουσικῇ ξυνεπόμηναι τέχνηαι* *the arts attendant on music*, Plat. Phileb. 56 C; *τὰ τούτοις ξυνεπόμηναι* *the consequences of these*, Id. Legg. 679 E, cf. 706 A, Phileb. 24 D, Tim. 52 D; but also c. gen., like Lat. *consequentia*, ὕσπερ τούτων *ξυνεπόμηναι* εἶπομεν Id. Legg. 899 C. 4. σ. τῷ λόγῳ *to follow the argument to its consequences*, Ib. 695 C; σ. τοῖς ἀποβαίνουσι Arist. Eth. N. 4. 12:—absol., *ξυνέπομαι* *I follow*, i. e. *understand*, you, Plat. Soph. 238 E; *συνέψεσθε* Id. Tim. 53 C.
 συνεπόμνυμι, *to swear to in addition or besides*, τι Ar. Lys. 237; c. inf., Xen. An. 7. 6, 19.
 συνεποπτεύω, *to view as an ἐπόπτης together*, Themist. 235 C.
 συνεποτρύνω, *to join in urging on*, Soph. El. 299, in tmesi.
 συνεπούλωσις, ἢ, *a scarring quite over*, Arist. Probl. 1. 49.
 συνεπουρίζω, *to help onwards in one's own course*, metaph. from a fair wind, Arist. Cael. 3. 2, 17, cf. H. A. 8. 13, 9: Pass., Id. Mechan. 23, 7.
 συνεποχέομαι, Pass. *to be mounted together with*, τινι Phot. Bibl. 475. 22: Subst. *συνέποχος, ον*, *travelling together*, Eust. Opusc. 174. 77.
 συνεπτυγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *folded or taken together*, Eccl.
 συνεπιάζω, *to sit on eggs together with*, τῇ θηλείᾳ Arist. II. A. 5. 27, 4.
 συνεπωθέω, *to help to push to or towards*, Plut. 2. 1005 A, etc.; σ. τινα ἐπί τι Ar. Epict. 3. 7, 28.
 συνερανίζω, *to join in contributing, contribute jointly*, ἀλλήλοισι τὰς χρείας App. Civ. 2. 9, cf. Diog. L. 4. 38:—Med. *to receive contributions*, Plut. Ages. 35. II. *to collect, gather*, Luc. Lexiph. 17; παραδείγματα Plut. 2. 963 B, etc.:—Pass., *συνηρανισμένος ἐκ συγκλύδων ὄχλος* *collected by chance contributions from ..*, Plat. Ax. 369 A, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 295, Dion. H. de Isocr. 3.
 συνερανισμός, ὁ, *a gathering in, collecting*, Plut. 2. 992 A.
 συνερανιστής, οὗ, ὁ, *a member of a club* (ἐρανός), C. I. 2525 b. 46.
 συνερανιστός, ὄν, *one who is contributed* (but does not contribute) to a picnic, of a parasite, Crobylus Ἀπαρχ. 1 (as Pors. for *συνερανιστής*).
 συνεραστής, οὗ, ὁ, *a joint lover*, Timocl. Δρακοντ. 1. 6; σ. τινός τινι *loving one jointly with another*, Xen. Symp. 8, 41.
 συνεράω (A), *to pour together, gather together*, *συνεράσαι* τοὺς λόγους ἅπαντας Isocr. 110 B; *πολλὰ συνεράσας* *ὡς εἰς κύστην* Arist.

G. A. 3. 1, 38; *συνεράω καὶ συμφέρειν*, to explain *ἔρανος*, Ath. 362 E. — Cf. *ἔξεράω*.

συνεράω (B), to love jointly or together with, *σοὶ καὶ ξυνήρων* Eur. Andr. 223; *σύν μοι πίνε, συνήβα, συνέρα* Scol. ap. Ath. 695 D, cf. Plut. Ages. 20, Alex. 41: so also II. as Dep., *καλὸν δὲ τ' ἔρασασαμένω συνέρασθαι* Bion. 16. 8; *ἴσα συνηράσθησαν* what loves they had enjoyed together, Dio C. 51. 8.

συνεργάζομαι, fut. *-άσομαι*, Dep. to work with, coöperate, Soph. Ant. 41, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 16; σ. *πρὸς τι* to contribute towards or to a thing, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 33, Arist. Probl. 5. 1, 2; with neut. Adj., *πολλά τιμι ξυνειργασμένη* Luc. Enc. Dem. 38, cf. Prom. 3. II. also in pass. sense, *γῆ συνεργαζομένη* being under tillage at the same time, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 3; but mostly in past tenses, *γῆ συνεργασθεῖσα* Id. C. P. 3. 12, 1; *λίθοι ξυνειργασμένοι* stones wrought so as to fit together, i. e. wrought for building, *αὐτῶν*, Thuc. 1. 93; *ἐκ χρυσοῦ ξυνειργασμένους* wrought of .., Luc. Gall. 24; *τοῦτο συνεργασθῆ ἔργον* was wrought, Anth. P. 9. 807.

συνεργασία, ἡ, a company or guild of fellow-workmen, ἡ σ. τῶν ἀργυροκόπων C. I. 3154, cf. 3304; ἡ τῶν γραφέων σ. Ib. (add.) 3558 e. II. a place where many slaves are employed together, a workhouse, Lat. *ergastulum*, εἰς σ. ἐμβαλεῖν Diod. 20. 13, etc.

συνεργάτης [ᾶ], οὐ, ὁ, a fellow-workman, helprate, coadjutor, *πεμφθεῖς* .. σοὶ ξ. Soph. Ph. 93; ξ. *σκύτος* Eur. Hipp. 417; c. gen. rei, an accomplice or assistant in, *ἄγρας* Id. Bacch. 1146; so in fem., *συνεργάτις φόνου* Id. El. 100.

συνεργάτινης [ι], οὐ, ὅ, poet. for *συνεργάτης*, Anth. P. 7. 295.

συνέργεια, sometimes found in MSS. for *συνεργία*.

συνέργειον or *-ιον*, τό, a workshop, Jo. Malal. II. = *συνεργασία* I, C. I. 4346 (v. add.).

συνεργέω, impf. *συνήργουν* : (**ἔργω*) :—to work together with, help in work, coöperate, Eur. Hel. 1427, Xen., etc.; *ἀλλήλοισιν* Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 18, cf. 2. 9, 8; *μετ' ἀλλήλων* Arist. M. Mor. 2. 3, 16;—generally, to coöperate with, assist, *τινι* Dem. 799. II; σ. *τινι* *συμφέροντα* to do one fitting service, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 16; σ. *τινι* *ἔς* or *πρὸς τι* Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 6, Polyb. 3. 97, 5; σ. *πρὸς τι* to contribute to or towards .., Arist. M. Mor. 1. 4, 11, Theophr. C. P. 4. 8, 3; σ. *τινί τι* in a thing, Heliud. 9. 11 :—Pass. to receive aid, be helped, Dion. H. 9. 23.

συνέργημα, τό, assistance, support, Polyb. 2. 42, 4; *πρὸς τι* Id. 3. 99, 9.

συνεργῆς, ἐς, working with, Aristeas de Lxx.

συνεργήτης, οὐ, ὁ, poet. for *συνεργάτης*, Anth. P. 7. 693; cf. Lob. Paral. 437.

συνεργητικός, ἡ, ὅν, coöperative, M. Anton. 6. 42, Arr. Epict. 2. 22, 20: τὸ *-κόν*, Ib. 4. 4, 18.

συνεργία, ἡ, joint working, coöperation, Arist. Probl. 4. 2, 4; in pl., Id. Oec. 1. 3, 2, Polyb. 8. 35, 10. II. in bad sense, conspiracy, collusion, Dem. 1285. 17; *περὶ τι* Dinarch. 104. 33.

συνέργιον, τό, v. *συνέργειον*.

συν-εργο-λάβος [ᾶ], οὐ, contracting for work in partnership with others, Strab. 354.

συν-εργο-πονέω, to help in work or labour, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 41.

συνεργός, ὄν, ἡ, working together, joining or helping in work, and as Subst., ὁ, ἡ, a helper in work, fellow-workman, helpr-mate, coadjutor, accomplice, Eur. Or. 1446, Med. 395, Thuc. 8. 92, Plat., etc.; c. dat. pers., Eur. Hipp. 523, Thuc. 3. 63, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 17, etc.; so, *θρήνοισ ἐμοῖς* ξ. seconding them, Eur. Hel. 1112; rarely c. gen. pers., Plut. Pericl. 31 :—c. gen. rei, taking part in a thing, σ. *τείχεος* helping to make it, Pind. O. 8. 43; σ. *ἀδίκων ἔργων*, ἀρετᾶς helping towards them, Eur. Hipp. 676, Med. 845; σ. *τινί τινος* helping a person in a thing, Plat. Symp. 150 E, Xen. An. 1. 9, 21; σ. *εἰς τι* Id. Mem. 4. 3, 10, Symp. 8, 38; *πρὸς τι* Id. Mem. 4. 3, 7; *ἐν τινι* Ar. Eq. 588 :—c. inf., σ. *τῷ παιδὶ μὴ ἐκπεσεῖν* Eur. Ion 48. II. of the same labour or trade as another, a fellow-workman or colleague, c. gen. pers., Dem. 385. 23, Inscr. in Rangabé 56 A :—in this sense some write *σύνεργος*, Ammon. 131, Thom. M. 339.

συνέργω, old form of Att. *συνείργω*, fut. *συνείρξω* : Ep. *συνεέργω*, impf. *συνεέργων* or *συνεέργαθον* : in late Att. *συνείργνυμι* (q. v.). To shut up or enclose together, [*δῖας*] *ξυνεέργε* *λύγοισι* Od. 9. 427; *ἴσον ξυνεέργαθον* ἀκραι enclosed between them, Il. 14. 36; *οὐ ξυνέρξεται* ..; i. e. shut them up, Soph. Aj. 593; *οὐδὲ συνεργῶντι* (*-έρξουσι*) *τὰς ὁδοὺς* Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5574. 133. II. to fasten together, *συνεέργων* ὁμοῦ *τρόπιν ἠδὲ καὶ ἰατόν* Od. 12. 424; *ζωστήρι* .. *ξυνεέργε* *χιτῶνα* 14. 72 :—to unite, *τινάς* Plat. Tim. 34 C; esp. as man and wife, Id. Rep. 461 B, cf. Wytttenb. Plut. 2. 138 B.

συνέρδω, fut. *ξω*, to join in a work, help, *τινί* Soph. El. 350, Tr. 83.

συνερίδω, fut. *σω*, to set firmly together, *σύν τε στόμ' ἐρείσαι* *χερσὶ* Od. 11. 426; σ. *ὀδόντας* to set the teeth, lock them fast, Hipp. Coac. 157, cf. 670. 11., 671. 9, and v. infr. II: to bind together, bind fast, *τινὰ περόναις* Eur. Bacch. 97 :—Pass., *ξυνεηρησθαι* *τοὺς ὀδόντας* to have them set or locked, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; *συνερισθεῖς* *χέρας δεσμοῖς* with one's hands tight bound, Eur. I. T. 457, cf. Theocr. 22. 68; *διὰ τὸ μὴ σ. τὴν ἀρτηρίαν* Arist. Audib. 13; *χεῖρες ξυνερισμέναι* close-locked, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6. 2. σ. τὸν λογισμὸν to reason closely, Plut. 2. 600 D. II. intr. to be firmly set, *συνερίσουσιν οἱ ὀδόντες* Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5; *γένυς* ξ. *τῆ ἀνω* is locked with .., Ib. 6 :—also of soldiers, σ. *πρὸς ἀλλήλους* Polyb. 12. 21, 3. 2. to meet in close conflict, *τοῖς ἐναντίοις* Polyb. 5. 84, 2; to dash together, of ships, Diod. 13. 46, Plut. Themist. 14.

συνερείπω, to dash together, destroy, Alcidas. de Soph. 25.

συνείρξω, ἡ, a setting firmly together, τῶν ὀδόντων Hipp. 1215 F; τὴν σ. πρὸς ἀλλήλα ποιείσθαι Soran.

συνεριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, set firmly together, stable, Plut. 2. 946 C, 954 D.

συνερέω, Att. *-ερώ*, pf. *-είρηκα*, fut. and pf. without pres. in use (v. *συναγορεύω*) :—to speak with or together, advocate, support in a speech, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 22., 8. 1, 6; *τινι* Lys. 128. 9, Dem. 202. 4., 605. 27; σ. *νομῶ* Id. 503. 19. Cf. *συνεῖπον*.

συνερίζω, to contend together, ὑπὲρ τινος Lxx (2 Macc. 8. 30).

συνερίθως, ἡ, a fellow-worker, helprmate, esp. one who is hired to assist in domestic work, as spinning or sewing, Od. 6. 32, Anth. P. 9. 89, etc.; *Μούσα* .. *μὴ ἔλθης σ. αὐτοῖς* Ar. Pax 786; *Κύπρις* σ. *ἀέθλων* Ar. Rh. 3. 942; σ. *τέχναι* assistant arts, Plat. Rep. 533 D; *ἴσαι ταύταις* εἰσὶ σ. *τέχναις* Id. Legg. 889 D :—less often as masc., σ. *ἄτρακτος* Anth. P. 7. 726; *λύχικος* Musae. II.

συνερκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συνέργω) of a speaker, driving his opponent into a corner, cogent, Ar. Eq. 1378; cf. *συνακτικός*, *συνεκτικός* :—but the words of the Schol., *συνείρων τοὺς λόγους*, point to a reading *συνερτικός* (συνείρω II).

συνερμηνεύω, to interpret together, Greg. Nyss.

σύνεργις, ἡ, (συνέργω) a forcing together, junction, ἐν τῇ σ. in close order of battle, Dio C. 50. 32; ἡ τῶν γόμων ξ. wedlock, Plat. Tim. 18 D; so, absol., Id. Rep. 460 A.

συνέρομαι, only in aor. *συνηρόμην*, inf. *συνερέσθαι* : Dep. :—to ask with or together, Phot., Hesych.

συνερπύζω, to creep together, Opp. H. 1. 328 :—also *συνέρπω*, Arr. Epict. 2. 24, 18, Anth. P. 4. 4, 5.

συνέρρωγα, pf. 2 of *συνρήγνυμι* (II) :—*συνέρρωσε*, in Heracl. Alleg. 52, either should be altered into *συνέρρωγε*, or must come from *συνρῶννυμι* in intr. sense.

συνέρχομαι, fut. *-ελεύσομαι* (Phintys ap. Stob. 444. 33), but the Att. fut. is *σύνειμι* (εἶμι) : Dep. with aor. 2 and pf. act. To go together or in company, *σύν τε δὴ ἔρχομένω* II. 10. 224 (where a tmesis of *σύνδου* is erroneously assumed). II. to come together, assemble, meet, Hdt. 1. 152., 7. 97, Eur. Bacch. 714, Thuc., etc.; σ. *ἐς ταῦτό* Hdt. 1. 202; *εἰς ταῦτό εἰς μίαν νῆσον* Xen. Ath. 2, 2; *εἰς τὸ κοινόν* Plat. Legg. 680 E; *εἰς ἐν ἱερόν* Ib. 767 G; *ἐνθάδε* Ar. Lys. 39; *δεῦρο ἐς Κλεισθένους* Ib. 621; *ἐκ τῶν ἄγων* Id. Pax 632; *ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων* Thuc. 5. 55; σ. *ἐς λόγους* *τινί* Hdt. 1. 82, cf. Ar. Eq. 1300; *ἐπὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα* Dem. 532. 8; and simply, σ. *τινι* to have dealings with, Soph. O. T. 572; σ. *χοροῖς* to take part in .., Eur. Hel. 1469. 2. in hostile sense, to meet in battle, σ. *τινι* *ἐς πεδίον* Hdt. 1. 80; *εἰς μάχην* Plat. Theaet. 154 D; *ἐπὶ ἀγῶνα* Dem. 532. 8; also of the battle, *μάχη ὑπὸ τινων ξυνελευσῶσα* engaged in, contested by them, Thuc. 5. 74. 3. to come together, be united or bonded together, φίλος φίλω εἰς ἐν σ. Eur. Phoen. 462; *δύο οἰκίαι* σ. *εἰς ταῦτόν* Plat. Charinid. 157 E; σ. *τοῦ ζῆν* *ἔνεκεν* Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 4; σ. *ἐπὶ κοινωνία βίω* Phintys ap. Stob. 444. 33; *αἱ πόλεις* σ. *formed a league*, Dem. 231. 18; to come together, after quarrelling, *ἀδελφοὶ οὐ ῥαδίως* σ. Plut. 2. 481 D. b. of sexual intercourse, σ. *γυναικί* Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 4, Strab. 735; σ. *εἰς ὑμίλιαν* *τινί*, of a woman, Diod. 3. 58, cf. Plat. Symp. 192 E; so, absol., Plut. Thes. 3, etc.; of animals, to couple, Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 1. 4. c. acc. cogn., *ταύτην τὴν στρατείαν* ξ. (like *ὑδὸν ἔρχ.*) joined in this expedition, Thuc. 1. 3; so, *τὸ σὸν λέχος ξυνῆλθον* shared thy bed, Soph. Aj. 491; *λέχος* *ασυτάσῃ* Id. Tr. 28; cf. Pors. Phoen. 831. III. of things, to be joined in one, *χάρις* *κείνου* *τε* *κάμου* ξ. Soph. Tr. 619; *τὰπ' ἐμοῦ* *τε* *κάπο* *σου* *εἰς ἐν* ξ. Eur. Tro. 1155; so, σ. *εἰς ταῦτό* Hdt. 4. 120; σ. *εἰς ἐν* Arist. Cael. 2. 6, 1; of one river joining another, Ar. Fr. 198. 12; of stars, to be in conjunction, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 15; of numbers, to make up a sum, Hdt. 3. 159; of a chasm, to close, Plut. 2. 306 E. 2. of events, to concur, happen together, Hdt. 6. 77; *τῆς τύχης οὕτω* σ. Plut. Camill. 13.

συνερωτάω, to ask with or at the same time, Luc. Bis Acc. 22. II. λόγον σ. to draw conclusions by means of question and answer, Cicero's *interrogatione concludere*, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 131, cf. Diog. L. 2. 119 :—Pass. to be established by such mode of argument, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 17 :—Verb. Adj. *συνερωτητέον*, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 251. — Cf. *ἐρωτάω* II. 2.

συνερώτησις, ἡ, a syllogism couched in questions, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 160, etc.

συνεσθίω, aor. *συνέφαγον*, to eat together, Charon Fr. 10, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 12, 9; *τινί* with one, Plat. Legg. 881 D.

σύνεσις, Att. *ξύνεσις*, ἡ; (v. sub fin.) :—a coming together, union, *πέτρη τε ξύνεσις τε δύο ποταμῶν* Od. 10. 515 (in Att. form metri grat.); ἡ τῶν δύο γραμμῶν σ. *εἰς ἐν* Iambl. ad Nicom. 133 B; ἡ τῶν ὄλων σ. Clem. Al. 674. II. the faculty of quick comprehension, mother-wit, intelligence, sagacity, Thuc. 2. 62., 3. 82, etc.; *οἰκεία ξύνεσις*, opp. to *μαθήσει* (of Themistocles), Id. 1. 138, cf. Plat. Crat. 412 A, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 10, and v. *συνετός*; hence of animals, δ [*ζῶον*] *σύνεσει* .. *ὑπερέχει τῶν ἄλλων* Plat. Menex. 237 D, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 1, 2 :—Phrases, *εἴ τις σύνεσιον ἔχει* Hdt. 2. 5, cf. 7. 49; *ἀρκεῖν ξύνεσει* Eur. Tro. 669; ξ. *καὶ σοφία* Id. H. F. 655; *φρόνησις* *τε* *καὶ* ξ. Plat. Crat. 411 A; σ. *λαβεῖν*, of children, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 2;—also with qualifying words added, σ. *φρενῶν* Pind. N. 7. 88; ξ. *γνώμης* Thuc. 1. 75; σ. *πολιτικῆ* Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 14; ἡ *περὶ διανοίαν* σ. Id. H. A. 8. 1, 2. 2. c. gen. objecti, intelligence in a thing, sagacity in respect to it, Plat. Crat. 412 C, Diod. 1. 1; *περὶ τινος* Thuc. 2. 97; so, σ. *πολιτικῆ* Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 14. III. conscience, = *συνείδησις*, Eur. Or. 396, Menand. Incert. 86, Polyb. 18. 26, 13. IV. in objective sense, a branch of art or science, οἱ *περὶ τὴν σ. ταύτην*, i. c. music, Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 11 :—also knowledge, opp. to *ἄγνοια*, Id. de An. 1. 5, 13. (Signif. I. corresponds with Plato's deriv. from *συνιέναι* (σύνειμι) to come together; but the other signfs. point rather to *συνίημι* II, to perceive, apprehend, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 10, 4.)

συνεσκευασμένως, Adv. by joint preparation, v. l. Xen. Oec. II, 19.
 συνεσκιασμένως, Adv. obscurely, Eccl., Byz.
 συνεσπειρᾶμένως, Adv. densely packed, Procl.
 συνεσπουδασμένως, Adv. with earnest zeal, Ennap.
 συνεσταλμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of συστέλλω, contractedly: I. in Gramm. with a short vowel, Ath. 106 B, 393 B. II. of a mode of life, simply, frugally, σ. ζῆν Plut. 2. 216 F, etc.: humbly, Poll. 3. 137.
 συνεστέον, verb. Adj. of σύνειμι, one must associate with, τινί Plat. Prot. 313 B.
 συνεστηκότως, Adv. steadfastly, gravely, σ. ἔχειν Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 22.
 συνεστιάσις, ἡ, a feasting or banqueting together, Dion. H. 4. 19.
 συνεστιάτωρ [ᾶ], ὁ, a boon-companion, Eccl.
 συνεστιάω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to entertain in one's house, Anth. P. 4. 3, 24:—Pass. to live or feast along with or together, Lys. Fr. 31. 2, Isac. 45. 7, Dem., etc.; τινί Plut. 2. 121 F, etc.; μετά τινος C. I. 101. 14.
 συνεστή, v. συνεστώ.
 συνέστιος, ον, sharing one's hearth or house, living together, a fellow-lodger, guest, Lat. contubernalis, Soph. O. T. 249, Eur. Alc. 1151; σύσσιτος καὶ σ. Ep. Plat. 350 C:—ξυνέστιοι πόλεος his fellow-citizens, Aesch. Theb. 773; σ. δαιτός, of a bottle, Anth. P. 6. 248:—c. dat. pers., σ. σοι καὶ ὁμοτρόπεζος Plat. Euthyphro 4 B, cf. Legg. 868 E; ἀθανάτοισι σ. Ap. Rh. 1. 1319; Μούσαισιν Anth. P. 7. 41; ὄρνις σ. ἀνθρώποισι Opp. C. 3. 118; c. dat. rei, ξ. ἐμοὶ θοίνῃ γενέσθαι associates with me in the feast, Eur. El. 784. 2. as epith. of Zeus, guardian of the hearth, Aesch. Ag. 704.
 συνεστραμμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of συστρέφω, as if twisted up, σ. ἐπιεῖν to speak tersely, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 2.
 συνεστώ, οὖς, ἡ, (σύνειμι) = συναυσία II, a party, banquet, ἐν τῇ συνεστοῖ Hdt. 6. 128:—so Schäf. and Schweigh. (with the corrector of one Ms.) for συνεστιά, which at all events ought to be συνιστή (lon.): cf. ἀπεστώ, εὐεστώ.
 συνεσφιγμένως, Adv. as if closely bound together, Byz.
 συνεταίρα, ἡ, a fellow-courtesan, Byz.
 συνεταιρέω, to cohabit illicitly with, cited from Aeschin.
 συνεταιρίζω, to make another one's companion, Aquila V. T., in Pass.:—so in Med., τινά Phot. Bibl. 473. 30.
 συνέταρος, ὁ, a companion, partner, comrade, Hdt. 7. 193, LXX (Gen. 26. 26, Dan. 2. 17): fem. συνεταρίς, ἰδος, Erinn. 4. 7.
 συνετέω, to understand, τινος Hipp. 273. 12.
 συνετίξω, to make sensible, make to understand, LXX (Ps. 118. 27, 34, etc.), Eccl.
 συνετός, ἡ, ὄν, (συνήμη) intelligent, sagacious, wise, Lat. prudens, Hdt. 1. 185, Pind. P. 5. 144, Thuc. 3. 82, etc.; φωνᾶντα συνετοῖσι Pind. O. 2. 152; esp. by nature, opp. to ὁ μαθῶν (cf. σύνεσις), Thuc. 1. 84, etc.; of Zeus and Apollo, ξυνετοὶ καὶ τὰ βροτῶν εἰδότες Soph. O. T. 498; ξ. φρένες Ar. Ran. 876; of animals, Arist. H. A. 8. 1, 10; σ. ἡλικία the age of wisdom, Anth. P. 5. 112, etc.; so ἡ συνετή alone, Ib. 11. 25; also, τὸ συνετόν, = σύνεσις, Eur. Or. 1180, Thuc. 2. 15; τὸ πρὸς ἅπαν ξ. Id. 3. 82:—c. gen. rei, intelligent in a thing, ξ. πολέμου Eur. Or. 1406; also c. acc., τὰ οἰκτρὰ ξ. Id. I. A. 1255; τὰ πολεμικά Dion. H. 4. 45. II. pass. intelligible, αὐ ξ. θνητοῖς πείρατα Theogn. 1078; συνετὰ αὐδᾶν, λέγειν Hdt. 2. 57, Eur. Phoen. 498, etc.; esp. in oxymora, ἀναβοᾶν αὐ συνετὰ συνετῶς Id. I. A. 466; δυσζύνετον ξυνετόν μέλος Id. Phoen. 1507;—the act. and pass. senses conjoined, εὐζύνετος ξυνετοῖσι βαά Id. I. T. 1092;—φωνῆ σ. significant, Arist. Poët. 20, 2. III. Adv. —τῶς, intelligently, Eur. I. c., Ar. Vesp. 633. 2. intelligibly, διαλέγεσθαι Arist. Probl. 11. 27; φθέγγεσθαι Plut. Sull. 27; συνετὰ ὁμιλεῖν to discourse intelligibly, Babr. proem. 11.
 συνετυμολογέω, to join in deriving a word, Tzetz. Hes. Op. 54.
 συνευᾶδον, Ep. aor. of obsol. συναυδάνω, to please likewise, συνευᾶδε Ap. Rh. 3. 30, Pseudo-Phocyl. 178.
 συνευαρεστέω, to give one's consent, C. I. 1608 d, 2448 I. 5:—in Pass., Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 131.
 συνευαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a fellow-baschanal, Orph. H. 1. 34.
 συνευγνωμονέω, to join in shewing good feeling, Athanas.
 συνευδαιμονέω, to share in happiness, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 16; τινί with one, Luc. Herm. 10.
 συνευδοκέω, to join in approving, to give one's consent, Demad. 180. fin., Polyb. 7. 1, 3, Diod. 4. 24, etc.; εὐδοκείοντος τοῦ δεῖνα, in forms of sale, C. I. 1699, 1700, -2, -5, al. 2. c. dat. rei, to consent or agree to a thing, LXX (I Macc. 1. 57), Ev. Luc. 11. 48., 8. 1. 3. c. gen. pers. to agree or sympathise with .., Ep. Rom. 1. 32. II. Diod. uses aor. pass. συνευδοκήθην in same sense, 18. 49;—but συνευδοκεῖται τι, as Pass., is approved, Theog. ap. Stob. p. 8. 53.
 συνεύδω, fut. —εὐδήσω:—to sleep or lie with, γυναικί Hdt. 3. 69; ἀνδρί Soph. El. 587, Eur. El. 1145; τοῦ ξυνεύδαντος χρόνου the time coincident with sleep, Aesch. Ag. 894.
 συνευημερέω, to enjoy the day or be happy together, Plut. Coriol. 4.
 συνευκοσμέω, to assist in arranging, τοὺς ἀγῶνας C. I. 6819. 24.
 συνευλογέω, to join in praising, Eccl.
 συνευνάξω, to make to lie with, τινά τινι Apollod. 2. 4, 10, etc.:—Pass. to lie with, of sexual intercourse, Pind. P. 4. 452, Soph. O. T. 982.
 συνευνάομαι, Pass., = συνευνάξω, Hdt. 6. 69, 107, Luc. V. H. 2. 46.
 συνευνάσις, ἡ, sexual intercourse, Nicet.; so συνευναστήρια, τά, Eutecn.
 συνευνετέω, to be a consort, sleep with, τινι Tzetz. Hist. 9. 36.
 συνευνέτης, ον, ὁ, a bed-fellow, husband, consort, Eur. Med. 240, Hipp. 416, etc.: συνευνέτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a wife or concubine, Id. Andr. 908.
 συνεύνιος, ον, = σύνευνος, Phot., Hesych., Suid.
 συνευνομέομαι, to live together under good laws, v. συννομέομαι.

σύνευνος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐνή) a bed-fellow, consort, mostly of the wife, Pind. O. 1. 143, Aesch. Ag. 1116, 1442, Soph. Aj. 1301, Eur. Med. 1001, etc.; but of the husband, Aesch. Pr. 866, Ar. Eccl. 953, Anth. P. 7. 699, 700:—a fem. συνεύνα in Ib. 5. 195 is confirmed by C. I. 2498.
 συνευνάσχω, to receive favours or derive profit together, Dem. 105. 23, 26;—but better σὺν εὐ πεπονθήτων, Lob. Phryn. 619, cf. ἀντευνάσχω; for by analogy the compd. would be συνευνπαθέω. as in Greg. Nyss.
 συνευνπαρέω, to help to contribute, c. acc., τριάκοντα μνᾶς εἰδέτο μου . . συνευνπαρήσαι Dem. 894. 10; absol., σ. ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων πρὸς τὴν κοινὴν σωτηρίαν Lycurg. 167. 34. 2. c. gen. rei, to assist by contributing towards, σ. τινι προικὸς Isae. 87. 40; χρημάτων, ἀναλωμάτων Dem. 94. 21., 1369. 18. 3. generally, to assist, help, τινι Dinarch. 97. 32:—to help in contriving, συνευνπ. ὅπως . . Plut. Lycurg. 15.
 συνευνρίσκω, to find out together, Luc. Jup. Trag. 5, A. B. 817, etc.
 συνευνρυθμίζομαι, Pass. to be in harmony with, τινι Ignat. ad Phil. 1.
 συνευνρύνω, to widen or extend together, Philo 1. 209, Eccl.
 συνευνσχημονέω, to observe decency with, τινι Plut. 2. 442 F.
 συνευντελίξω, to depreciate together with, τινί τι Greg. Nyss.
 συνευντύχέω, to be fortunate together, βίον during life, Eur. Hipp. 1119; τινί with one, Strab. 478, 623.
 συνευνφημέω, to use words of good omen, shout applause or blessings, Plut. 2. 272 A, Philo 2. 58, etc.
 συνευνφράζομαι, Med. to counsel well with, Ap. Rh. 3. 918; but better written divisim, σὺν εὐ φρ., Lob. Phryn. 624.
 συνευνφραίνομαι, Pass. to rejoice together, Dion. H. de Rhet. 2. 5; τινι with one, Hdn. 2. 8.
 συνευνχαριστέω, to return thanks together, Theod. Stud.
 συνευνχή, ἡ, united prayer, in pl., Charito 6. 2., 8. 6.
 συνευνχομαι, fut. ξομαι, Dep. to pray with or together, Eur. I. T. 1221; ταῦτά δὲ ξ. I join in the same prayer, Eur. Hel. 646; τινι with one, Plat. Legg. 687 E, etc.; c. acc. rei et inf., ξ. τέλεα πόλει γενέσθαι Ar. Thesm. 352; σ. σοι ταῦτα γενέσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 257 B; καὶ ἐμοὶ ταῦτα ξ. join with me in praying that . ., Ib. 279 C, cf. Xen. Oec. 7, 8; σ. μετά τινος Plat. Legg. 909 E; but also, τινί τι something for one, Ib. 687 D, Dio C. 52. 4.
 συνευνωδιάξω, to be fragrant together, Cyrill.
 συνευνωχέομαι, Pass. to fare sumptuously or feast together, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 12, 14, Ath. 152 B; τινι with one, Luc. V. H. 2. 15, etc.—Subst. συνευνωχητής, ὁ, Schol. Il. 17. 577.
 συνευνφάπτομαι, Ion. συνευν-: fut. —ἄφομαι: Dep.: 1. c. gen. rei, to lay hold of jointly, τινος Plut. Brut. 52: to put hand to along with another, to take part in, ἔργου Pind. O. 10 (11). 117; οὐ γιγνώσκεις . . τοὺς συνευφάπτομένους, ὡς περ ἐν ταῖς σπένδουσι τῶν ἱερῶν not to acknowledge . . those who take part in [the war], as in the case of persons offering libations [we acknowledge those who have part in the victims, i. e. who wish to share the profits, without the expenses and dangers of the war], Aeschin. 39. 17; so, σ. τῆς στρατείας Luc. Amor. 6; τῆς διακονίας, τοῦ φόβου, etc., Plut., etc. 2. c. gen. pers. to join one in attacking, Hdt. 7. 158.
 συνευνφάρμδξω, to fit along with or together, τινί τι Eccl. and Gramm.
 συνευνφεδρεύω, to wait as ἐφεδρος together, wait to fight the conqueror, Polyb. 1. 27, 9. II. σ. τινί to watch closely, 2. 12, 2; σ. τοῖς καιροῖς 31. 13, 6.
 συνευνφέλω, aor. —εἰλκῶσα (cf. ἔλκω):—to draw after or along with one together, Plat. Phaedo 80 E, Arist. de An. 1. 3, 12:—Pass. to be drawn on along with, τινι Id. Phys. 7. 2, 8, Meteor. 1. 3, 26: to be drawn up also, Id. Probl. 27. 11:—Med., much like Act., Hipp. 617. 43, Aretac. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 13, Plut. 2. 529 C, etc.
 συνευνφέπομαι, aor. —εφεσπόμην, Ion. —επεσπόμην: Dep.:—like συνευπακολουθέω, to follow together, Hdt. 5. 47., 9. 102, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 10, Plat. Legg. 701 A, etc.; τινι with one, Xen. An. 4. 8, 18, etc.: metaph., σ. τῷ λόγῳ Plat. Soph. 254 C. Cf. συνέπομαι.
 συνευνφενρίσκω, to discover with, τινι Greg. Nyss.
 συνευνφηβέω, to pass one's youth together, Plut. 2. 816 A.
 συνέφηβος, ὁ, at the age of youth together, a young comrade, Aeschin. 7. 37., 50. 53, C. I. 266, 269, 285, 287, al.;—Συνέφηβοι a name of Comedies by Menander and others.
 συνευνφιζάνω, to sit by the side of, Eumath.
 συνευνφίστημι and —ιστάνω (Polyb.): fut. —επιστήσω: aor. —επέσθησα. To set as watchers or guards, τοὺς ἱππεῖς Dioc. 17. 84: metaph. to set on the watch, make attentive, τοὺς ἀναγινώσκοντας Polyb. 10. 41, 6; τινά ἐπὶ τι II. 19, 2; περί τινος 3. 59, 6. 2. seemingly intr. (sub. τὸν νοῦν), to attend to, observe along with, ἐπὶ τι 3. 9, 4; τινι 9. 2, 7, cf. 4. 40, 10, etc. II. Pass. συνευνφίστάμαι, with aor. 2 act. to stand over, superintend along with or together, Thuc. 2. 75. 2. to rise together, τινι with .., Diosc. Ther. praef., Greg. Nyss.; κατὰ τινος against one, Act. Ap. 16. 22.
 συνευνφοδιάξω, to help in equipping or assisting, Ptol. Tetr. 1. 47 C.
 συνευνφοράω, to inspect or superintend together, Themist. 122 D, etc.
 συνευνφορμάω, to urge on together, Hesych.:—intr., Byz.
 συνευνφορος, ὁ, a joint-ephor, C. I. 4157.
 συνέχεια, ἡ, continuity, unbroken succession, τῆς κινήσεως Arist. Metaph. 8. 8, 18; τῶν νεύρων Id. H. A. 3. 5, 4; [ἡ δάχτυς] μία μὲν διὰ τὴν σ., πολυμερὴς δὲ τῇ διαίρειται τῶν σπανδύλων Id. P. A. 2. 9, 5, cf. H. A. 6. 1, 6; σ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Id. P. A. 2. 7, 4; σ. τῶν ἀκραβουλισμῶν, τῆς μάχης Polyb. 5. 100, 2, Hdn. 8. 5. 2. connexio or sequence of words in a sentence, Plat. Soph. 261 E, 262 C; τῶν ὀνομάτων Dion. H. de Vett. Script. 5. 2; ἀποδειξέων Luc. Dem. Enc. 32; ἡ ἐν τῷ λαγίζεσθαι σ. Plut. 2. 792 D. 3. of Time, Arist. Phys. 4. 13, 1. 4. continuity of substance, density, ἐλαίου Theophr. Odor. 18; τῶν φυτῶν Hdn. 7. 2. II. continued attention, perseverance, Dem. 301. 14.

συνεχής, ἐς, (συνέχω) *holding together*: I. of space, *continuous, in an unbroken line or series*, Parmen. 79, Arist. An. Post. 1. 29, 1, Metaph. 10. 12, 14, Phys. 3. 1, 1, al.; opp. to διαωριαμένος, Id. Categ. 6, 1; σ. νῶτον Plat. Rep. 616 E; συνεχὲς ποικίλον a *continuity of variety*, Id. Phaedo 110 D; σ. οἰκήματα Thuc. 3. 21; θέσις Arist. Mund. 2, 9. b. c. dat. *continuous with or contiguous to, in a line with*, Hdt. 4. 22, Eur. Hipp. 226, Arist. Meteor. 1. 2, 2, al.; more rarely c. gen., Id. Mund. 3, 9; also foll. by a Prep., σ. πρὸς τι Id. H. A. 1. 16, 16; τομαὶ σ. ἀπὸ μᾶς μέχρι τῶν δέκα Plat. Legg. 738 A; μεθ' οὗς Μυσοὶ .. σ. ἦσαν Polyb. 31. 3, 3. 2. of words, etc., ξ. ῥήσις Thuc. 5. 85; πᾶς ὁ σ. λόγος Polyb. 1. 5, 5; τὸ σ. connexion of words, Plut. Lys. 19: c. dat., λόγος σ. τῷ νῦν γενομένῳ Ep. Plat. 318 E; σκέψις σ. τοῖς πρότερον Theophr. C. P. 6. 3, 3. 3. of Mathem. proportion, Archimed.; κατὰ τὸ σ. ἀνάλογον, opp. to τὸ διαίρετον, Euclid. 4. of things, *continuous, conjoined*, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 5, etc.: of substance, *clinging, dense, ἀήρ, ἔλαιον* Plut. 2. 396 A, 696 B; τὸ πυκνὸν καὶ α. lb. 701 F. II. of Time, *continuous, unremitting, unintermitting, α. πυρετός*, opp. to διαλείπων, Hipp. Aph. 1248, al., v. Foës. Oecon.; πόνος συνεχέστερος Thuc. 7. 81; καύματα Plat. Tim. 86 A; πόλεμος διὰ βίου συνεχῆς Id. Legg. 625 E; συνουσία, βασιλεία Xen. Symp. 8, 18, Ages. 1, 4; πότοι Menand. Incert. 350, cf. Sophil. Ἐγχειρ. 1; α. γίνεσθαι, πνεῖν, of winds, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 8 and 10:—τὸ σ. = συνέχεια, Thuc. 7. 71; τὸ σ. ἔργου (sic Meineke in add.) Anaxandr. Incert. 12; τοῦ δήμου τὸ σ. continued intercourse with .., Plut. Pericl. 7. 2. constantly visible, ὄρνις Id. 2. 286 A. III. of persons, *constant, persevering*, Xen. Oec. 21, 9; ἐν τινι in a thing, Plut. 2. 74 C; cf. Poll. 4. 20., 6. 147. B. Adv. *συνεχῶς*, Ion. —έως (v. sub fin.): 1. mostly of Time, *continually, unremittingly*, Hes. Th. 636, Hdt. 7. 16, 3, Eur. I. A. 1008, etc.; σ. πολεμεῖν Thuc. 2. 1, cf. I. 11., 5. 24, Antipho 146. 26; συνεχέως αἰεὶ Hdt. 1. 67, cf. Plat. Legg. 706 A; αἰεὶ σ. lb. 807 E: Comp. —έστερον Apoll. de Pron. 342 C; Sup. —έστατα Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 6. 2. often with Numbers, ὄρμαθους μελῶν ἐφεξῆς τέτταρας σ. Ar. Ran. 915; ἡμέρα ἐβδομήκοντα σ. Thuc. 2. 75, cf. 5. 24; μῆνας ὄκτω σ. Ephipp. Γηρ. 1 15. 3. rarely of Space, σ. εἶναι (ἔχειν?) Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 17; σ. μέχρι .., Polyb. 2. 14, 6, cf. Strab. 744. II. in Ep. we have *συνεχὲς* as Adv., ll. 12. 26; and strengthd. *συνεχὲς αἰεὶ, unceasing ever*, Od. 9. 74; also in Pind. l. 4. 110 (3. 83), Ar. Eq. 21, and freq. in late Ep.;—so, κατὰ τὸ σ. Polyb. 2. 2, 7., 3. 2, 6, al. [συνεχὲς Hom., and *συνεχέως* Hes., the first syll. being lengthd. by pronunciation in arsi, though the ν was not doubled in writing; so also Theocr. 20. 12, Ap. Rh. 1. 1271.] συνεχθαίρω, to hate together, join in hating, Anth. P. 6. 20. συνεχθραίνω, = foreg., Plut. 2. 490 F; τινί Basil. συνέχθω, poet. for συνεχθαίρω, Soph. Ant. 523. συνεχίζω, (συνεχῆς) to combine, connect, Ideler Phys. 2. 365, Byz. συνεχισμός, ὁ, = συνέχεια, Medic. συνεχόντως, Adv. = συνεχῶς, Hippiatr. συνέχω, fut. ξω: aor. συνέσχον:—fut. med. in pass. sense, Dem. 1484. 23; so aor. med. συσχόμενος, Plat. Theaet. 165 B:—Pass., aor. συνεσχέθην Diog. L. 7. 185. To hold or keep together, confine, secure, ὅθι ζωατῆρος ὄχητες χρύσειοι σύνεχον (sc. θώρηκα) ll. 4. 133., 20. 415; ἵνα τε ζυνέχουσι τένοντες ἀγκῶνος where the sinews of the elbow hold [it] together, ll. 20. 478, (though in these passages it may be intr. to join, meet); Ὀκείανος .. συνέειχε σάκος enclosed, compassed it, Hcs. Sc. 315; Αἴτνα σ. [Τυφῶνα] Pind. P. 1. 35; σ. τοὺς δακτύλους, τὸ μῆρῳ Ar. Vesp. 95, Nub. 966; τὸ δέρμα σ. τὰ ὀστά Plat. Phaedo 98 D; Ἄτλας σ. ἅπαντα lb. 99 C:—Pass., ἐν φρέατι συνέχεσθαι Id. Theaet. 165 B. 2. to keep together, keep from dispersing, of soldiers, Xen. An. 7. 2, 8, Dem. 108. 30, etc.; σ. ἐν τῷ χάρακι, ἐν τὸς τοῦ τείχους, etc., Lat. continere, Polyb. 10. 39, 1, etc.:—then, b. of social and political order, σ. πόλιν to keep the state together, keep it from falling to pieces, πόλιν Eur. Supp. 312, cf. Andoc. 2. 20; τὸ φρονεῖν ξ. δάματα Eur. Bacch. 392, cf. 1309; καὶ θεοὺς καὶ ἀνθρώπους ἢ κοινωνία ξ. Plat. Gorg. 508 A; δίκη ξ. πολιτεύματα εἰς ἓν Id. Legg. 945 D, cf. Polit. 311 C; σ. τὴν πολιτείαν Dem. 700. 15; τὴν πολιτικὴν κοινωνίαν Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 4, cf. 2. 9, 21; also, σ. τὸν ὄλον κόσμον Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 13; so, ξ. τὴν εἰρεσίαν to keep the towers together, make them pull in time, Thuc. 7. 14:—Pass., τὸ ὄν ζυνέχεται .. φιλία Plat. Soph. 242 E; τὰ πράγματα ὑπ' εὐνοίας Dem. 154. 7. c. to keep together in friendship, τινάς Ar. Lys. 1265; μετ' ἀλλήλων ζυνέχεσθαι Plat. Tim. 43 E. d. in Pass. also, to engage in close combat, αἰχμησι Hdt. 1. 214:—and, = συμπλέκεσθαι, of sexual intercourse, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 10, G. A. 1. 23, 5. e. to occupy or engage, ἐαντὸν ἐν οἱ ἐπὶ τινι Plut. Cleom. 34, etc.; τοὺς ἐρωμένους Ath. 563 E. 3. to contain, comprise, embrace, εἰς λόγος ξ. πάσας τὰς αἰσθήσεις Plat. Hipp. Mi. 374 D; τὸ συνέχον that which contains the chief matter, Polyb. 2. 12, 3, etc.; τὰ συνέχοντα Id. 6. 46, 6; c. gen., τὸ σ. τῆς ἐκκλησίας the chief reason for .., Id. 28. 4, 2; τῆς σωτηρίας the chief means of .., etc., Id. 10. 47, 11, etc. 4. to constrain or force one to a thing, 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 14: to compress, oppress, Ev. Luc. 8. 45., 19. 43:—used by classic writers only in Pass., συνέχεσθαι τινι to be constrained, distressed, oppressed, afflicted, and, generally, to be affected by anything whether in mind or body, πατρὶ συνέχετο .. χαλεπῶ Hdt. 3. 131; ξ. τοῖσι Λυκούργου πατριώταις Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 5; σ. πολέμῳ δουλήν Hdt. 5. 23., 6. 12; δνειράσι Aesch. Pr. 656; φροντίδι Eur. Heracl. 634; διψῆ, πόνῳ Thuc. 2. 49., 3. 98; κακῶ Ar. Eccl. 1096; μεγάλοις καὶ ἀνιάτοις νοσήμασι Plat. Gorg. 512 A, cf. 479 A; πάσῃ ἀπορίᾳ Id. Soph. 250 D; γέλωτι Diog. L. 7. 185. 5. to constrain, hinder, prevent, Eur. Rhcs. 59 (but the passage is dub.). 6. to hold continuously, δύο σχολὰς Strab. 650, Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 1:—Pass. to be continuous, Parmen. 77. II. intr. to meet, εἰς ἔν

Arist. H. A. 4. 5, 6; πρὸς τι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 145. 2. to cease, lo. Chrys. συνέψημα, τό, anything boiled together, Galen. συνεψητέον, verb. Adj. one must boil together, Geop. συνεψιάω, to play together, Anth. P. 5. 288. συνέψω, fut. —εψήσω, to boil together, Luc. Jup. Trag. 30, Galen., etc.:—of the coction of humours, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; of urine retained and heating in the bladder, Id. Aër. 286:—of heat, to cause to ferment, Theophr. C. P. 1. 21, 2, etc.:—Pass. to be boiled together, Arist. Fr. 105: to be boiled or smelted with, χαλκῶ Id. Mirab. 62.—The pres. συνεψέω or —άω occurs in late writers, v. sub ἐψέω: the erroneous aor. συνήψας, Timocl. Αἴθ. 1, is corrected by Dind. συνηβάω, to pass youth together with, to join in youthful sport, οὐ γὰρ ἐμοὶ παῖς ἐθέλει συνηβᾶν Anacr. 23; cf. Scol. ap. Ath. 695 D, Opp. H. 5. 471; ἡ Πυλαία τοῖς Δελφοῖς σ. Plut. 2. 409 A. συνηβολέω, to fall in with, meet, ἀλλήλοις Babr. 61. συνηβολή, ἡ, an occurrence, Ap. Rh. 2. 1159. σύνηβος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡβη) a young friend, Eur. H. F. 438. συνηγεμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for ruling conjointly, Greg. Naz. συνηγεμών, ὄνος, ὁ, a joint-ruler, Nicet. Ann. 179 C. συνηγέσμαι, Dep. to command together, Diod. 14. 81. συνηγήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = συνηγεμών, Byz. συνηγμένως, Adv. collectively, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 407, Tzetz., etc. συνηγορέω, to be an advocate, Plat. Legg. 937 A, etc.; ἐπὶ μισθῶ σ. Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 33; σ. τινι to be his advocate, plead his cause, Ar. Ach. 685, Aeschin. 30. 12, etc.; also c. dat. rei, σ. πονηρῶ πράγματι Isocr. 10 C; so, σ. ὑπὲρ τοῦ δικαίου Dem. 1233. 18; ὑπὲρ Εὐκλήμονος Arist. Rhet. 1. 14, 3; σ. περὶ τῶν ἀριστείων τῇ ἡδονῇ to advocate its claims to the first place, Id. Eth. N. 1. 12, 5. 2. σ. τῷ κατηγορῶ to second the accuser, Soph. Tr. 814. συνηγόρημα, τό, = συνηγορία, Dio C. 37. 33. συνηγορητέον, verb. Adj. one must act as advocate, τινί Sext. Emp. M. 2. 11. συνηγορία, ἡ, advocacy of another's cause, a speech in his behalf, Aeschin. 54. 33; περὶ τῶν συμμάχων Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 26; in pl., C. I. 2795. συνηγορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a συνήγορος, Poll. 4. 25, etc.: Adv. —κῶς, lb. 26. II. τὸ συνηγορικόν the advocate's fee, being a drachma per diem, but only (as it seems) paid to the public συνήγοροι, Ar. Vesp. 691, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. p. 317;—for the private συνήγοροι were forbidden under penalties to accept a fee, Lex ap. Dem. 1137. 5. συνήγορος, ον, (ἀγορά) speaking with, of the same tenor with, μαντεῖα καινὰ τοῖς παλαῖ ξ. Soph. Tr. 1165. II. as Subst. one who speaks with another, an advocate, ξυνήγορόν μ' ἔχεις Aesch. Ag. 831:—at Athens the συνήγοροι were of two kinds, 1. public advocates, chosen by the state to defend laws against proposed changes before the νομοθέται, Dem. 711. 19; or to conduct an εἰσαγγελία (where κατήγορος is the proper term), Decret. ap. Plut. 2. 833 F; cf. σύνδικος:—ten such were appointed annually to represent the state at the εὐθυναί of magistrates, Arist. Fr. 407; and in Boeotia the magistrates in charge of the εὐθυναί were called συνήγοροι, C. I. 1570. 26, cf. Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 16;—the Att. συνήγοροι are often attacked by Ar., v. Ach. 705, 715, Eq. 1358, Vesp. 482. 2. private advocates, called in by either party to support his case in court (each party being expected to open the business themselves), Dem. 922. 21., 1349. 28; they were not allowed to take a fee, v. συνηγορικός 11; Demosth. delivered his oration de Corona as συνήγορος of Ctesiphon. συνηδέατε, v. s. σύννοια. συνήδομαι: fut. —ήσθησομαι: aor. —ήσθη: Dep. To rejoice together, Plat. Rep. 462 E, Xen., etc.:—σ. τινι to rejoice with him, sympathise with, Eur. Ion 728, Dem. 579. 19, etc.; σ. τινι περιέοντι Hdt. 3. 36; opp. to συλλυπεῖσθαι, Antipho 122. 4, Plat. Rep. 462 E; to συναχθεσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 24, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 10, 5; to συναλγεῖν, lb. 9. 4, 5; σ. ὅτι .. Xen. An. 5. 5, 8, etc. 2. c. dat. rei, to rejoice at a thing, be pleased, gratified, σ. τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 3; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 2, etc.; τινος because of .., App. Maced. 15, C. I. 3832. 3. c. dat. pers. et rei, Soph. O. C. 1398. II. mostly of joy at good fortune, ἐφήδομαι being used of malicious joy at misfortune; but we have, οὐδὲ συνήδομαι .. ἀλγεσι δάματος Eur. Med. 136; τί τάλας τοῖσδε συνήδει ..; Id. Hipp. 1286; θανόντι γ' οὐδαμῶς ξ. Id. Rhcs. 958; συνησθησόμενοι ταῖς συμφοραῖς Isocr. 176 C Bekk. (vulgo ἐφήσθ-). συνηδύνω, to sweeten or make pleasant to the taste, τὸν ἀπτόν Plut. 2. 668 E, cf. 661 B:—generally, to help in cheering, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6, 6. συνήθεια, ἡ, habitual intercourse, acquaintance, society, intimacy, Lat. consuetudo, πρὸς τινα with another, Isocr. 2 A, etc.; μετὰ τινος Aeschin. 31. 18; ἡ τῶν φίλων σ. Id. 48. 27; σ. καὶ φιλία Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 15; ἡ πολιτικὴ σ. Id. Eth. N. 10. 9, 19; pl. intimacies, τῶν φαυλῶν σ. ὀλίγος χρόνος διέλυσεν Isocr. 2 A; ὅπως αἰ σ. διαζευχθῶσιν Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 19:—sexual intercourse, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 31; σ. ἔχειν μετὰ γυναικός Sost. ap. Stob. t. 64. 34; of animals, Arist. ll. A. 6. 21, 7. 2. of animals, a herding together; νέμεσθαι κατὰ συνηθείας in herds, lb. 9. 4, cf. Ael. N. A. 2. 31:—so of soldiers, κατὰ συνηθείας in messes, Polyb. 35. 4, 14. II. habit, custom, habituation, h. Hom. Mocr. 485, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Plat. Rep. 516 A; κατὰ σ. τοῦ προτέρου βίου lb. 620 A; τοῖς ἡθεσι τῆς ἑαυτοῦ συνηθείας in his own accustomed haunts, Id. Legg. 865 E; σ. τοῦ ἔργου habituation to it, Xen. Cyn. 12, 4; λήθην ἢ συνηθειαν τῶν ἀδικημάτων Dem. 342. 11, cf. 1397. 13; τῇ σ. τοῦ εἰδῶλου by being used to it, 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 7:—practice, Polyb. 1. 42, 7, cf. Plat. Legg. 656 D:—with Preps., διὰ συνηθειαν Id. Soph. 248 B; διὰ τὴν σ. Arist. ll. A. 1. 16, 1; κατὰ or παρὰ συνηθειαν, opposed, Plat. Rep. 5 C 2

620 A, Legg. 655 E; ὑπὸ συνηθείας Id. Theact. 157 B:—α. ἔχειν τινί to be used to it, practised in it, Polyb. 40. 10, 2; σ. κτᾶσθαι πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 791 A.

2. the customary usage of language, ἐκ σ. ῥημάτων καὶ ὀνομάτων Plat. Theact. 168 B; εἰς συνήθειαν ἐποίησε τοῦ λόγου ταύτου τὴν πόλιν καταστῆναι brought the city to habitual use of this phrase, Aeschin. 23. 37; σ. Ἀθηναίων Sext. Emp. M. 1. 228:—esp. the common or vulgar dialect, ἐν τῇ σ. Plut. 2. 22 F, cf. ib. C, 1113 A, and Gramm. III. in Byz., 1. tribute, toll, tax. 2. pay.

συνηθέομαι, Pass. to be filtered together, Galen.

συνήθης, es, gen. eos, contr. οὐς, gen. pl. συνηθέων, contr. συνηθῶν (or συνήθων, Arcad. 136):—dwelling or living together, accustomed or used to each other, συνήθεες ἀλλήλοισιν Hes. Th. 230: like each other in habits, Thuc. 1. 71; συνήθεις καὶ γνώριμοι, οἰκείοι καὶ σ. acquaintances, Plat. Rep. 375 E, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6, 5, Philem. Incert. 1. 13:—σ. τινί well-acquainted or intimate with one, Plat. Crito 43 A, Lach. 188 A; more rarely c. gen. as Subst., ὁ σ. τινός one's intimate or confidant, Diod. 19. 47, Plut.

II. habituated, accustomed, τινί to a thing, Plat. Rep. 517 D, etc.; σώματα πᾶσι πότοις καὶ πόναις ξ. γιγνόμενα Ib. 797 E; of animals, χειρὶ σ.=χειροσθής, Anth. P. 9. 287; and absol., τὰ σύντροφα καὶ συνήθη those reared and bred with him, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 2; οἱ σ. τόποι their wonted haunts, Ib. 8. 12, 3:—c. inf., σ. ἔδειν γινόμενος Plat. Legg. 666 D.

2. of things, habitual, customary, usual, ordinary, ἔθος, πόντος Soph. Ph. 894, Tr. 88; ξ. ὄμμα a customary vision, Id. El. 903, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1246; διαίτα Thuc. 6. 18; σημεῖα τῷ γένει ξυνηθέατερα Andoc. 23. 2; τὸ ξύνηθες ἤσυχον your habitual quietness, Thuc. 6. 34; τὸ ξύνηθες φοβερὸν Ib. 55; ἀννηθές [ἐστι] ταῦτα βαστάζειν ἐμοὶ Eur. Alc. 40, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 6; διὰ τὸ μὴ ξ. νομοθέτη Plat. Legg. 739 A:—τὸ σ. custom, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 6, Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 18, al.; τὸ τῆς ἐαρήτης ξ. Plat. Tim. 21 B.

III. Adv. —ως, habitually, as is usual, σ. παρακαλουθεῖν Aeschin. 45. 28, Plut., etc.

συνηθία, ἡ, =συνήθεια, Arcad. 195: soldats' pay, C. I. 5817. b. 29.

συνηθίζομαι, Pass. to be accustomed, Eccl.; so also in Act., Byz.

συνηθικός, ἡ, ὄν, usual, ordinary, Byz. Adv. —κῶς, Eccl.

συνηκολουθητικῶς, Adv. by way of consequence, Chrys. ap. Galen.

συνήκοος, ον, (ἀκοή) hearing together, οἱ σ. τῶν λόγων Plat. Legg. 711 E; τῷ κορυφαίῳ σ. as able to hear as the first, Plut. 2. 678 D.

συνήκω, to have come together, to be assembled, to meet, Thuc. 5. 87.

II. σ. εἰς ἐν, of walls, to meet in a point, Xen. Vect. 4. 44; σ. εἰς στενὸν to become narrow, Arist. de Inc. An. 10, 10; so, εἰς ὄξύ Id. H. A. 1. 16, 13, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 1.

συνηλικιώτης, ον, ὄ, Dion. H. 10. 49, Diod. 1. 53, Alciphro 1. 12, C. I. 4929;—fem. —ῶτις, ἴδος, Eccl.

συνήλιξ, ἴκος, ὄ, ἡ, of like or equal age, Lat. aequalis, a playmate, comrade, ἐμοὶ ξυνήλικες Aesch. Pers. 784; ἡκούσατ', ὦ σ.; Eupol. Μαρικ. 5. 5; συνήλικα (acc. sing.) Anaxil. Βουτρ. 2; as fem., Anth. P. 7. 711:—συνήλικος, ον, Eccl.—It appears to be noted as less Att. than ἡλιξ, A. B. 113. 22.

συνηλόω, to nail together, Polyae. 7. 21, 3, Philo Bel. p. 57, etc.

σύνηλϋς, ὕδος, ὄ, ἡ, going along with, coming together, assembling, Nonn. Jo. 2. 65., 17. 75, etc.; cf. σύγκλυς.

συνηλϋσίη, ἡ, a meeting, assembly, Anth. P. 9. 665; so συνήλυσις, ἡ, Ib. app. 92.

συνήλωσις, ἡ, (συνηλόω) a nailing together, Gloss.

συνημέρευσις, ἡ, daily intercourse, ἀλλήλοισιν Arist. Eth. E. 7. 5, 3.

συνημερευτής, οὐ, ὄ, a daily companion, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 14.

συνημερεύω, to pass the day together or with, Plat. Symp. 217 B, Phaedr. 240 C; σ. καὶ συζῆν Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, 5; τινί Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 1, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 5, 2, al.; μετὰ τινος Ib. 9. 4, 9; ἐν τινί in a practice, Ib. 10. 12, 2: cf. συνδημερεύω.

συνημερόομαι, Pass. to be reclaimed together, of land, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 3.

συνημμένως, Adv. of συνάπτω, connectedly, Alex. Aphr., Galen.; τινός with .., Schneid. Eccl. Phys. 1. 479.

συνημοσύνη, ἡ, used in pl., like συνθήκαι, agreements, covenants, solemn promises, Il. 22. 261; cf. συνθεσία. II. ties of friendship or relationship, Ap. Rh. 3. 1105; in sing., Theogn. 284, with v. l. φιλημοσύνη.

συνήμων, ον, united, ἀ δὲ σ. λάθα my comrade oblivion, of one dead, Epigr. Dor. in C. I. 2445; pl. friends, comrades, Ap. Rh. 4. 1210.

συνήνεμος, ον, wholly exposed to the wind, Poll. 5. 110; σ. ἐλπίδες all unstable, Heraclid. All. Hom. (?)

συνηνοχέω, to drive a chariot together, Schol. Ar. Nub. 25: to govern jointly, Greg. Nyss.

συνηνωμένως, Adv. of συνενόω, unitedly, Tzetz., Epiphan.

συνήνορος, Dor. and Att. συνάνορος, ον: (συναίρω):—poët. Adj. linked with, wedded to, ἡ [φόρμιγγ] δαυτὶ συνήνορός ἐστι θαλείη Od. 8. 99; εὐλογία φόρμιγγι σ. Pind. N. 4. 9: in communion with, ξυνάρονον ξυναῖς γυναιξί Id. Fr. 87. 9.

2. absol. joined in wedlock, and as Subst. a consort, whether a husband, Eur. Or. 1136; or (as more usual) a wife, Ib. 654, 1556, 1566, Alc. 824, etc.; cf. αννωπίς:—generally, united, Nonn. Jo. 4. v. 23. Cf. συνήνωρ.

συνηπειρώτης, ον, ὄ, a fellow-Epirate, Varro R. R. 2. 5, init.

συνηπεροπεύω, to join in cheating or tricking, Ar. Lys. 843.

συνηρεμέω, to be at peace together, τινί with one, Hero Spir. 154 D.

συνηρετέω, to work with, assist, befriend, τινί Soph. Aj. 1329 (as Lob. from Hesych. for ξυνηρεμεῖν); ἀρ' ὄλβος αὐτοῖς .. ξυνηρετεῖ; Eur. Fr. 773 (as Dobree for ξυνηρετεῖ):—συνηρέτης, ον, ὄ, a colleague, in Phot.

συνηρέφεια, ἡ, a thick tangled shade of trees, Nicet. Eug. 4. 39; wrongly ξυνηρεφία in App. Civ. 4. 103.

συνηρεφέω, to throw a thick shade over, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3; cf. ξυνηρετέω.

συνηρεφής, ἐς, (ἐρέφω) thickly shaded or covered (cf. αννεφής), χώρα .. ἴδρησι σ. Hdt. 1. 110; οὔρεα .. ἴδρηαι καὶ χιόνι σ. Id. 7. 111, cf. Strab. 244; σῶμα .. πετελέρησι σ. Anth. P. 7. 141; σ. λόφος, ὄδος Plut. Lucull. 32, etc.; ἐν τῷ σ. Luc. Anach. 18: metaph., ξυνηρεφὲς πρόσωπον ἐς γῆν βαλοῦσα Eur. Or. 957.

2. close-covering, ἐπικάλυμμα Arist. H. A. 4. 3, 8., 5. 7, 3; ὕστρακον Id. P. A. 4. 5, 23; ὕλη Plut. Demetr. 49. Adv. —φῶς, Nicet. Eug.

συνηρημένως, Adv. of συναίρω, collectively, Phot. Bibl. 323. 9; in general, Ammon., etc.

2. by contraction, Hesych. s. v. ἄλιον.

συνήρης, es, joined together, common, δαίς Nic. Al. 512. II.

=συνηρεφής, Id. Th. 69.

συνήριθμος, ον, poët. for συνάριθμος.

συνηρμοσμένως, Adv. of συναρμόζω, conformably, M. Anton. 4. 45.

συνήρωες, οἱ, companion-heroes, C. I. 2127.

συνησθημένως, Adv. with consideration, Eccl.

συνήσθησις, ἡ, sympathetic joy, App. Civ. 5. 69; but Musgr. restored ανθέσει.

συνησκομένως, Adv. pf. pass. of συνασκέω, neatly, Gloss.

συνησάομαι, Att. —ττάομαι, Pass. to be conquered together, μετὰ τινος Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 10.

συνησυχάζω, to rest together, Philo 2. 168, Eccl.

συνηχέω, to sound together or in unison, τὰ χαλκεῖα καὶ τὰ κέρατα Arist. Audib. 22, cf. Plut. C. Gracch. 3, Anton. 18; τοὺς σαλπικτὰς σ. κελεύσας Dio C. 51. 9.

II. to ring with, echo to, ὥστε ξυνηχεῖν αὐτοῖς τὴν στοάν Theophr. Char. 6, cf. Polyb. 2. 29, 6.

συνήχησις, ἡ, a sounding in unison, Philo 2. 226, Plut. 2. 1021 B.

συνήνωρ, ἡ, =συνήνορος, acc. ανήνορα Orac. ap. Eunap. p. 27; pl. ξυνηνορας restored by Mützell for ξυνηνορας in Hes. Th. 595, 601; ξυνάνωρ · εὐναία δάμαρ .. Hesych.; gen. αννάνορος, Suid.

συνθᾶκέω, to sit with, σ. νυκτί to take counsel with the night, Eur. Heracl. 994, cf. Pind. P. 4. 204.—Also συνθᾶκεύω, Nicet. Eug.

σύνθᾶκος, ον, sitting with or together, ἐστι γὰρ Ζηνὶ σ. θρόνων Αἰδῶς partner of his throne, Soph. O. C. 1267; cf. σύνεδρος, σύνθρονος:—generally, a partner, Eur. Or. 1637.

συνθᾶλαμέομαι, Med. to live in the women's chambers together, Walz Rhett. 1. 470.

συνθάλλω, to bloom together, Byz.

συνθάλλω, to warm together, εἰσαυτῶς Plut. 2. 974 C:—metaph. to warm or soothe by flattery besides, μηδέ μ' .. ξυθαλλπε μύθοις ψευδέσιν Aesch. Pr. 685.—Verb. Adj., Geop.

συνθαμβέω, to be astounded along with, τοῖς λεγομένοις Plat. Ion 535 E.

συνθᾶνάτω, to put to death together, Nicet. Eug.

συνθάπτω, to bury together, join in burying, τινά Aesch. Theb. 1027, Soph. Aj. 1378, Eur., Plat., etc.; τινά τινί one with another, Eur. Alc. 149, etc.:—Pass. to be buried with, τινί Hdt. 5. 5, Thuc. 1. 8, Plat., etc.

συνθανμάτουργέω, to join in working wanders, Eccl.

συνθανμάζω, to join in wandering, εἰ .., Plat. Theaet. 162 C.

συνθεάζω, to join in divine frenzy, Diod. 4. 51.

συνθεάομαι, Dep.: to view or see together, of spectators at games, Plat. Lach. 178 A, Xen. Oec. 3, 7; οἱ ανθεάομενοι the other spectators, Antipho 124. 27.

2. to examine together, τὰ ἱερά Xen. An. 6. 4, 15; σ. τὰ κατὰ τὴν μούσαν Plat. Legg. 967 E.

συνθεᾶτής, οὐ, ὄ, a fellow-spectator, companion at the theatre, Plat. Rep. 523 A, Lach. 179 E:—fem. συνθεᾶτρια, Ar. Fr. 399.

συνθεῖα, ἡ, (θεῖος) coequal Divinity, Eccl.

συνθελητής, οὐ, ὄ, one who has the same will with another, Eccl.

συνθέλω, poët. form of συνθελέω.

σύνθεμα, τό, poët. for σύνθημα, Anth. P. app. 30 (where both forms occur). 2. a compound word, Eust. 340. 35. 3. a sum, Diophant. Arithm. 5. 19.

4. an assembly, LXX (Eccl. 12. 11).

συνθεμιστεύω, to speak legally, Timario in Notices des MSS. 9. 215.

συνθεολογέω, to hold also as a God, Cyrill., in Pass. II. to discuss theologically with, τινί τι Eccl.

σύνθεος, ον, sharing in the divine nature, Eccl.

συνθεράπων [ᾶ], αντος, ὄ, a fellow-servant, Eus. V. Const. 2. 72:—fem. συνθεράπαινις, ἴδος, ἡ, Clem. Al. 335.

συνθεράπεύω, to pay court to one along with or together, Philostr. 270.

συνθερίζω, to reap together, Eccl.; in Ar. Ach. 948, Meineke νῦν θερίζε.

συνθερμαίνω, to warm together, Arist. H. A. 6. 4, 5, Theophr. C. P. 1. 3, 4:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 8. 16.

συνθεσία, ἡ, =σύνθεσις; but mostly used in pl., like ανθηῖκαι, a covenant, treaty, πῆ δὴ συνθεσίαι ..; Il. 2. 339; οὐδ' .. ἐλήθετο ανθεσίαιων nor did he forget the instructions, 5. 319; so in Ap. Rh. 1. 340, etc.; also in sing., Id.; περὶ συνθεσίης for a wager, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 412 E.—Cf. σύνθεσις III, ανθηῖκη II, ανημοσύνη.

σύνθεσις, ἡ, a putting together, composition, combination, Plat. Phaedo 92 E, Rep. 611 B; τῶν λίθων Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 2, etc. b. in concrete sense, a junction, ὁστῶν Id. P. A. 2. 15, 2; συνθέσεις λέγω τὰς γωνίας Id. Probl. 15. 1.

2. in various technical senses: a. in Grammar, composition, γραμμάτων τε συνθέσεις, i. e. syllables and words, Aesch. Pr. 460, cf. Arist. Metaph. 13. 5, 4; σ. ἐκ τε ῥημάτων γιγνομένη καὶ ὀνομάτων, i. e. sentences, Plat. Soph. 263 D, cf. Crat. 431 B, Arist. Poët. 22, 5, Dion. H. περὶ ανθηῖαews ὀνομάτων:—also the compounding of words, Arist. Rhet. Al. 24, 1:—also, of an author's composition, Isocr. 210 B: so, ἡ τῶν μέτρων σ. metrical composition, Arist. Poët. 6, 6; ἡ τῶν ἐπῶν σ. Diod. 5. 74; of musical composition, Plut. 2. 1143 B, D:—and in concrete sense, a composition, treatise, Hipp. 562. 24. b. in Arithmetic, addition, Diophant. Arithm. 1. def. 10, Plut., etc. c. in

Logic, the combination of subject and predicatē, Arist. Interpr. I, 4, de An. 3. 6, 1:—also the fallacy of composition, by which what is true of several parts is inferred as true of the compound, opp. to διαίρεσις, Id. Soph. Elench. 20, 1. d. in Physics, the combination of elementary particles into substances, Id. P. A. 2. 1, 2, Top. 6. 14, 1 sq. e. in Medicine, a compounding of essences and drugs, Theophr. Odor. 47, Diod. 4. 45. II. a combination of parts so as to form a whole, construction, γενέσεις καὶ σ. Plat. Rep. 533 B; ἡ τῶν στρωμάτων σ. Id. Polit. 280 B, etc. — b. in concrete sense, a social or political combination, Arist. Pol. 3. 3, 8. III. metaph., like συνθεσία, an agreement, treaty, Pind. P. 4. 299, Fr. 221; ἐκ συνθέσεως ex composito, Diod. 13. 112, etc.; συνθέσεις περὶ γάμων Plut. Sull. 35. IV. in the Roman times, synthesis was 1. a collection of clothes, a wardrobe, Digest. ;—but also a suit of clothes, Mart. 2. 46, 4; esp. a loose gown, worn at dinner-parties, Id. 5. 79, 2, cf. Suet. Ner. 51, Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. 2. a service of plate, Mart. 4. 46, 15, Stat. Sylv. 4. 9, 44. συνθεσπιωδέω, to prophesy together, Byz. συνθετέον, verb. Adj. one must compound, Plat. Crat. 434 B, Arist. Pol. 4. 9, 1. συνθέτης, ου, ὁ, a composer, writer, Plat. Legg. 722 E; σ. ὑνομάτων, etc., Dion. H. de Dem. 36; σ. λόγων a prose-writer, like συγγραφεύς, opp. to ποιητής, Paus. 10. 26, 1. συνθετίζομαι, Dep. to arrange, Joseph. B. J. 4. 9, 10; cf. εὐθετίζω. συνθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in putting together, τινος Luc. Hist. Conscr. 47; σ. ἐπιστήμαι constructive sciences or arts, Plat. Polit. 308 C; ἡ σ. ἐπιστήμη the art of composition, Dion. H. de Comp. 6, al. συνθετισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a putting together, setting, of bones, Galen. σύνθετος, ον, also fem. συνθετή (sic) Lys. Fr. 18, Arist. Phys. 8. 9, 2., Metaph. 8. 10, 6, Poët. 16, 10., 20, 5; (συντίθημι). Put together, compounded of parts, composite, compound, Plat. Phaedo 78 B, al.; of a centaur, διαιρετὸς .. καὶ πάλιν σ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 20, cf. Lys. l. c.; σ. ἐκ πολλῶν Plat. Rep. 611 B; ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν Id. Phileb. 29 E;—σ. ἀναγνώρισις complex, Arist. Poët. 16, 10. 2. σύνθετον, τό, a compound, Id. Phys. 1. 4, 6; opp. to στοιχείον, Id. Cael. 3. 8, 3, Metaph. 11. 4, 3; so, ἡ σύνθετος (with or without οὐσία) Ib. 7. 3, 1, al. 3. in various technical senses, a. in Grammar, φωνή σ., a compound sound, i. e. a syllable, Id. Poët. 20, 5; φωνῶν αἱ μὲν ἀπλαῖ (i. e. vowels), αἱ δὲ σ. Sext. Emp. M. 8. 135; σ. ὀνόματα compound nouns, Arist. Rhet. Al. 24, 1, Dem. Phal. § 91, Ath. 445 B; hence Adv. —τως, Strab. 618, Galen.:—also, b. σ. ῥυθμός a compound foot (in metre), Plat. Rep. 400 B; so of Music, Id. Phaedo 92 A, Plut. 2. 1135 B, etc. c. in Arithmetic, σ. ἀριθμός a number composed of several factors, Arist. Metaph. 4. 14, 2, Euclid. d. in Medicine, ξύθεται solid excrements, Hipp. 133 A. II. put together, got up, fictitious, λόγοι Aesch. Fr. 686. III. metaph. agreed upon, covenanted, ὡσπερ ἐκ συνθέτου by agreement, Lat. ex composito, Hdt. 3. 86; ὕνομά ἐστι φωνή σ. conventional, Arist. Poët. 20, 8 sq.; cf. σύνθημα 1. 1. συνθέω, fut. —θεύσομαι, to run together with, τοῖς ἀνέμοις Poëta ap. Poll. 1. 196; metaph. of things, to go along with, to go smoothly with, οὐχ ἡμῖν συνθεύσεται ἦδε γε βουλή Od. 20. 245. II. to run together, i. e. to the same place, εἰς ταὐτό Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 13; πρὸς τὸ μέσον Id. Cael. 2. 14, 12; absol., Id. H. A. 9. 3, 4. 2. of lines, and the like, to run together, meet in one point, Xen. Eq. 10, 11. 3. metaph. to agree, τῷ Ἐφόρου λόγῳ Aristid. 2. 350. 4. to shrink up, μύες Hipp. Fract. 755. συνθεωρέω, to contemplate or observe at the same time, Arist. P. A. 1. 5, 5, An. Pr. 2. 21, 8. II. to act as θεωρός or go to a festival together, Ἐλευσινάδε Lysias 112. 35; τινι with one, Ar. Vesp. 1187; σ. καὶ συνενωχεῖσθαι Arist. Eth. E. 7. 12, 24. συνθεωρητέον, verb. Adj. one must observe together, τι Diog. L. 10. 96. συνθέωρος, ὁ, colleague in a mission (θεωρία), C. I. 2270, Poll. 2. 55. συνθήγω, to help to sharpen, ὀργῇ συντεθηγμένος φρένας Eur. Hipp. 689. συνθήκη, ἡ, (συντίθημι) a composition, esp. of words and sentences, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 46, cf. A. B. 368, Phot. Bibl. 127:—but commonly, II. a conventional agreement, convention, compact, σ. καὶ ὁμολογία Plat. Crat. 384 E, cf. 433 E; ὁ νόμος σ. καὶ ἐγγυητής ἀλλήλοισ τῶν δικαίων Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 8, cf. Rhet. 1. 15, 21; ἐκ συνθήκης ex composito, by agreement, Plat. Legg. 879 A; διὰ συνθήκης Arist. An. Pr. 1. 44, 1; κατὰ συνθήκην, conventionally, opp. to φύσει, Id. Eth. N. 5. 5, 12, al.; so, συνθήκη Ib. 5. 7, 4. 2. the article of a compact or treaty, τὴν ξ. προφέροντες ἐν ἡ εἴρητο Thuc. 1. 78:—but mostly in pl. the articles of agreement, and collectively, a contract, compact, covenant, treaty, between individuals or states (cf. συνάλλαγμα II), Aesch. Cho. 555, Ar. Lys. 1268, Isocr. 77 E, etc.; συνθήκαι περὶ εἰρήνης Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 17; γάμων σ. Plut. Lucull. 18; σ. κυρίαί, ἄκροισ Lys. 150. 35; σ. εἰσι .. βοηθεῖν, and οὐκ ἐστιν ἐν ταῖς σ. στρατεύειν Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 4, cf. Inscr. in Sauppe Inscr. Maced. iv. p. 15; ξυθηκαὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρὸς βασιλέα .., σπόνδας εἶναι καὶ φιλίαν κατὰ τὰδε Thuc. 8. 37, cf. Plat. Crito 54 C, Dem. 199. 9; συνθήκας ποιέεσθαι τινι Hdt. 6. 42, Ar. Pax 1065, Xen., etc.; ὑπὲρ τινος Isocr. 78 A; ποιεῖν τινι πρὸς τινα between them, Xen. Lac. 15, 1; σ. συνθέσθαι Lys. 138. 17; γράφειν, γράφεισθαι Dem. 1170. 9, Diod. 1. 66; ἀναιρεῖν, λυεῖν Isocr. 365 A, 37 B; παραβαίνειν Plat. Crito l. c.; ὑπερβαίνειν Aeschin. 23. 20; παρ' οὐδὲν ἡγεῖσθαι Dem. 282. 12; συνθήκαις ἐμμένειν Isocr. 57 A; ἐκ τῶν σ. according to the covenant, Id. 78 C; κατὰ τὰς σ. Thuc. 1. 144, Plat. Theaet. 183 C; opp. to παρὰ τὰς σ., Id. Crito 52 D.—Cf. συνθεσία, σύνθεσις III, συνημοσύνη. 3. a monk's contract or vow, Byz. III. =θήκη, a coffin, Liban. 1. 253. συνθηκίζω, to wager, Byz.

συνθηκο-ποιέομαι, Dep. = συνθήκας ποιέομαι E. M., Hesych. συνθηκο-φύλαξ, ὁ, the guarantee of a covenant, Schol. Il. 23. 486. σύνθημα, τό, anything agreed upon, a preconcerted signal, Hdt. 8. 7; given by means of a beacon-fire, Thuc. 4. 112; συνθήματα εἶναι τὰ ὀνόματα that nouns are conventional signs, Plat. Crat. 433 E; τὰ παρὰ φύσει σ. Id. Gorg. 492 C; so, δέλτον ἐγγεγραμμένην ξυθημαθ' having ciphers inscribed upon it, Soph. Tr. 158; despatches or letters in cipher, Polyb. 8. 17, 9; cf. συνθηματικός. 2. a watchword, Hdt. 9. 98 (where Ἡβη is the word), Thuc. 7. 44, etc.; σ. παρέρχεται the word is passed round, Xen. An. 1. 8, 16, cf. 6. 6, 25; σ. παραδιδόναι to pass it, Ib. 7. 3, 34; so, σ. παραφέρειν Eur. Phoen. 1140; παραγγέλλειν, παρεγγυᾶν Xen. An. 1. 8, 16, Cyr. 7. 1, 10; δίδοναι πρὸς τὴν μάχην Plut. Sull. 28; ἐνδιδόναι Luc. Salt. 10; opp. to παρασύνθημα (any other kind of military signal), v. Stanl. Aesch. Ag. 21:—in Diod. 1. 86, a military standard. 3. any token or sign, ξυμοφῶς ξ. ἐμῆς Soph. O. C. 46; τὰ θήσεως Πειρίθου τε .. ξυθηματα the tokens or pledges of their compact, Ib. 1594. 4. = συνθήκαι, an agreement, covenant, Plat. Gorg. 492 C; σ. ποιέσθαι Xen. An. 4. 6, 20; σ. ἦν .. παίειν Id. Hell. 5. 4, 6; ἀπὸ συνθήματος by agreement, Lat. ex composito, Hdt. 5. 74, Thuc. 4. 67., 6. 61, etc.; so, ἐκ σ. Hdt. 6. 121; ἀφ' ἑνος σ. Plut. Aemil. 19; ἐφ' ἐνὶ σ. Hdn. 2. 13. II. communion, connexion, τί σ. ἀσπίδι καὶ βακτηρίᾳ Ath. 215 D. συνθημαπαῖος, α, ον, agreed on, bespoken, Ar. Thesm. 458, cf. Ath. 680 C. συνθηματίζω, to give signal for, μάχην Eust. 700. 12:—Med. to agree upon, ἀρροῖναι, παιδιᾶς ἡμέραν Nicet. Ann. 71 C. συνθηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, by preconcerted signs, γράμματα σ. writings in cipher, Polyb. 8. 18, 9:—Adv. —κῶς, in cipher, Ib. 19. 4; cf. σύνθημα 1. συνθημάτιον, τό, Dim. of σύνθημα, Gloss. συνθηρατής, οὔ, ὁ, one who joins in quest of, τινος Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 15. συνθηράω, to hunt together, join in the chase, Xen. An. 5. 3, 10; τινι with one, Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 14 and 38. 2. to catch or find together, in Med., σὺν δὲ νιν θηρώμεθα Soph. Ant. 433:—so in Pass., χεῖρες συνθηρώμεναι hands caught and bound together, Id. Ph. 1005. συνθηρευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = συνθηρατής, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 15, Themist. 254 D. συνθηρεύω, = συνθηράω, Plat. Rep. 451 D; σ. ὡσπερ κύνες Ib. 466 C. 2. to catch or win together, Eur. Fr. 971: so in Med., to quest after, reach by efforts, ἀ δ' οὐ κεκτήμεθα, μίμησις .. ταῦτα συνθηρεύεται Ar. Thesm. 156. σύνθηρος, ον, (θήρα) hunting with, τινι Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 7: absol., σ. κύνες hunting in company, Anth. P. 9. 303:—as Subst., σ. Ἀρτέμιδος her fellow-huntress, Apollod. 3. 8, 2. 2. c. gen. object., joining in quest of, τῶν ἀγαθῶν φίλων Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 35. συνθητεύω, to be an hireling together, μετὰ τινος Eust. 1338. 62. συνθιάσειω, to join in leading the θίασος, Strab. 471. συνθιάσωτης, ου, ὁ, a partner in the θίασος, Ath. 362 E, Themist. 53 D: generally, a fellow, comrade, σ. τοῦ ληρεῖν a fellow-gossip, Ar. Pl. 508; σ. τοῦ Μωυσεῶς Clem. Al. 67. συνθιγγάνω, to touch together, τινός Themist. 235 B. συνθλασμός, ὁ, a gnashing together, Hesych. s. v. γομφιασμόν. συνθλάσσω, = σκ., Aristaen. 1. 16, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 412, Byz. συνθλάω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to crush together, Eratosth. Catast. 11, Diod. 1. 57:—Pass., ποτήριον ὦτα συντεθλασμένον Alex. Incert. 12; βίη συνθλάμενος δαστᾶ Manetho 5. 201; absol. to be crushed, Arist. Probl. 1. 38 (as Prantl. for συντεθῆ), Ev. Matth. 21. 44. συνθλίβω [ῆ], fut. ψω, to press together, compress, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 12, Cael. 3. 8, 14, al.:—Pass., Plat. Tim. 91 E, Arist. H. A. 5. 28, 2; σ. εἰς τὴν κοιλίαν Id. Probl. 10. 43, 1; πρὸς ἄλληλα Ib. 21. 16. σύνθλιψις, ἡ, compression, Arist. de Resp. 4, 9; metaph., ἔπος Longin. 10. 6. II. affliction, Theod. Stud. συνθνήσκω, fut. —θάνουμαι, to die with or together, Aesch. Ag. 1139, Cho. 979, Soph. Tr. 720, etc.; c. dat., θανόντι συνθανεῖν Ib. 798, Fr. 690:—of things, συνθνήσκουσα δὲ σποδός expiring with (the flames), Aesch. Ag. 819; ἡ γὰρ εὐσέβεια σ. βροτοῖς accompanies them even in death, Soph. Ph. 1443; ἡ ποίησις οὐχὶ συντέθηκέ μοι Ar. Ran. 868. συνθινάτωρ [ᾶ], ορος, ὁ, a partaker in a feast, Eur. El. 638. σύνθινος, ον, = σύνδειπνος, Polemo ap. Ath. 234 D. συνθολόω, to make muddy, τὸν οἶνον Pisd.; τὴν πηγὴν Walz Rhett. 1. 425; τοὺς λογισμοὺς Byz.:—Subst. —θόλωσις, ἡ, Tzetz. συνθορυβέω, to join in putting down by clamour, Diod. 13. 101. συνθραῖνομαι, Pass. to be broken in pieces, shivered, Eur. Bacch. 633. συνθράσσω, = συνθραύω, Planud. Ov. Met. 9. 38. συνθραύω, to break in pieces, shiver, Eur. Or. 1569, Plut. Aristid. 18, C. l. 989—91:—Pass., Xen. Ages. 2, 14, Polyb. 8. 7, 11, etc. συνθρηνέω, to join in mourning, C. I. 9438. 6, Eccl. συνθρηνητρία, ἡ, a fellow-mourner, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1514. σύνθρηνος, ον, mourning with, τινι Anth. P. 7. 407: a partner in mourning, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 4. συνθριαμβεύω, to share in a triumph, Plut. Mar. 44, Lucull. 36. συνθρίζω, contr. for συνθριζώ, Hesych. συνθρόησις, ἡ, (θροέω) perplexity, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 169. σύνθρονος, ον, enthroned with, σύνθρονος Ἡφαίστω Orac. ap. Luc. Peregr. 29, cf. Anth. P. 1. 24, etc.; σ. τέρμασιν εὐμαθίας Ib. 12. 257: also c. gen., σ. τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ θεῶν C. I. 6006 and —7, cf. Philo 1. 136:—absol., σ. Δίκη Anth. P. 9. 445. σύνθροος, ον, sounding together, ἡχώ Nonn. D. 16. 335; [Ἀρίων] σ. κιθάρῃ Anth. P. 9. 308. συνθρύπτω, to break in pieces: to crush, τὴν καρδίαν Act. Ap. 21. 13: aor. 2 pass., συν-εθρύβη Theod. Prodr. 4. 325. συνθρίωσκω, to spring, rush together, Acl. N. A. 5. 7, in aor. 2, συν-έθορον.

συνθυμέω, to be of one mind, Epich. 115.
 συνθυμόμαι, as Pass. to be angry with or together, Choric. p. 165.
 συνθυραυλέω, of soldiers, to be in the field together, Synes. 15 E.
 σύνθυρος, ov, next door to, δελία θράσους σ. Byz.
 συνθύσιάζω, to sacrifice together, Eulog. ap. Phot. Bibl. 536. 33.
 συνθύτης [ῥ], ov, δ, a fellow-offerer, C. I. 1193. 16, Apollod. 2. 7, 2.
 συνθύω, to offer sacrifice together, join in sacrifice, Isac. 70. 23, Aeschin. 61. 2; οἱ συνθύοντες Polyb. 4. 49, 3; τινί with one, Xen. Oec. 7, 8, etc.; εἰ δὲ ξένους ἀστοῖσι συνθύειν χρέων strangers and countrymen together, Eur. El. 795; also, μετά τινος Dem. 1313. 26.
 συνθωκέω, = συνθακέω, Joseph. A. J. 15. 3, 8:—συνθωκέω, Nicet. Ann. 86 D.
 σύνθωκος, ov, = σύνθακος, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 223 C. II. a seat, Sophron ap. Poll. 9. 46.
 συνιάνω, to cheer together, θυμόν τινος Opp. C. 3. 167, Greg. Naz.
 συνιδιάζω, to appropriate along with, τινί τι Apoll. de Constr. 47. II. intr. to be peculiar, Ib. 54.
 συνιδρώω, to perspire at once or much, Diod. 3. 28, Geop. 18. 8, 5.
 συνιδρύω, to dedicate together with, Καίσαρα τοῖς θεοῖς App. Civ. 5. 132:—Pass., συνιδρύσθαι Ἐρμῆ Ath. 561 D:—Med., Schol. Pind. P. 3. 137.
 συνιεράομαι, Dep. to be a colleague in the priestly office, τινί with one, Plut. 2. 276 E, Phot.:—so συνιεράτεύω, Theod. Stud.; συνιερίτεύω, C. I. 5130; συνιερεύω, Greg. Naz.
 συνιερεύς, έως, δ, a fellow-priest, Plut. Aemil. 3, Dio C. 40. 62:—fem. συνιέρεια, Procl. in Phot. Bibl. 322. 4.
 συνιεροποιέω, to join in sacrifice with, τινί Isac. 71. 5.
 συνιεροποιός, όν, a joint-sacrificer, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6. 159.
 συνίερος, ov, having joint sacrifices, Plut.; v. sub σύνναος.
 συνιερουργέω, = συνιεροποιέω, Dion. H. 4. 14. The nouns συνιερουργία, ή, and συνιερουργός, ό, in Theod. Stud. 239, 271.
 συνίζανω, to sink or settle down, sink in, collapse, Arist. Somn. 2, 16; σάρκες δ' ιδρώτι συνίζανον Theocr. 22. 112; πηλόν έν πυρί .. συνίζανειν Plut. Poplic. 13; τόν άργυρον σ. τακέντα Id. 2. 665 B; σ. τὰ στήθη Schol. Clem. Al. 264. 2. to sink, εις βύθον Theophr. Odor. 29; of the wind, Luc. V. H. 1. 29. II. Causal, to cause to collapse or sink, Arist. de Resp. 7, 7.
 συνίζησις, ή, a settlement, collapse, of the earth, ές τὰ κοίλα Arist. Mund. 4, 30; of houses, Plut. Crass. 2. 2. synizesis, a melting of two vowels into one, without alteration of letters, as in πόλεως, μη ού, etc., E. M., Gramm.
 συνίζω, fut. -ιζήσω, to sit together, to hold a sitting or be seated (for the discharge of business), of a court of magistrates, Hdt. 6. 58. 2. to fall together, sink in, collapse, opp. to αίρεσθαι, Arist. Probl. 2. 20., 21. 9, Resp. 19, 2; so, ές ταυτόν σ. Plat. Tim. 72 D; ή κεφαλή συνιζηκυία εις τὸ στήθος Clem. Al. 187. II. Causal, to make to sink, τόν πνεύμονα αίρειν καί σ. Arist. de Resp. 17, 9, cf. 9, 3.
 συνίημι, Att. ξυν-, 2 pers. ξυνίης Soph. El. 1347, Ar. Pl. 45, Plat. Soph. 238 E (v. l. ξυνιείς); 3 sing. and pl. συνιεί, συνιοῦσι LXX, N. T.; imperat. ξυνίει Od. 1. 271, etc.; 3 subj. συνίη (vulg. -ίη) Plat. Prot. 325 C; inf. συνιέναι, Ep. -ίέμεν Hes. Th. 831; part. συνιείς Ar. Lys. 1016, Plat., etc.; incorrectly, συνίων in Theod. Stud.:—impf. συνίην (or rather συνιείν Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 442), Luc. D. Deor. 6. 2, Philops. 39; 3 sing. συνίει, Xen. An. 7. 6, 8; 3 pl. ξυνίεσαν Thuc. 1. 3, Ep. ξύνιεν Il. 1. 273:—fut. συνήσω Hdt. 9. 98, Att.:—aor. 1 συνήκα (in indic.) Aesch. Ag. 1112, 1243, etc.; Ep. ξυνήκα Hom.; ξυνήκα, έσυνήκα Alcae. 126, Anacr. ap. E. M.; but imperat. aor. 2 συνές, Soph. Tr. 868; part. συνείς, Hdt. 1. 24., 5. 92, 3 and 7, Aesch. Pers. 361:—pf. συνείκα Polyb. 5. 101, 2, etc.—In Hom. we find of pres., only imperat. ξυνίει; of impf., 3 pl. ξύνιεν for ξυνίεσαν, Il. 1. 273; of aor. 1, Ep. 3 sing. ξυνήκε; of aor. 2, imperat. ξύνες Il. 2. 26, al.; of aor. 2 med., 3 sing. ξύνετο Od. 4. 76; subj. 1 pl. συνώμεθα Il. 13. 381;—all except the last form with the Att. ξυν-, though seldom required by the verse.—Further may be remarked an old inf. pres. συνιείν Theogn. 565; Dor. inf. aor. 2 ξυνέμεν Pind. P. 3. 141. [As in ίημι, the 1st syll. is short in Ep., long in Att.: Hes. however has συνιέμεν (metri grat.); Soph. ξυνίημι in a dactylic verse, El. 131; and Ar. ξυνίημι in an iamb. trim., Av. 946.]
 I. to send together, to bring or set together, in hostile sense, like συμβάλλω, Lat. committere, τίς τ' άρ σφωε .. έριδι ξυνήκε μάχεσθαι; Il. 1. 8; οὖς έριδος μένει ξυνήκε μάχεσθαι 7. 210; but, άμφοτέρησ .. ένα ξυνήκεν οἰστόν shot one arrow at both together, Musae. 18. 2. Med. to come together, come to an agreement, όφρα .. συνώμεθα .. άμφι γάμφ Il. 13. 381: hence συνήμων, συνημοσύνη. II. metaph. (v. sub fin.), to perceive, hear, often in Hom. (who also has Med. in this sense, άγορεύοντος ξύνετο Od. 4. 76); ώς φάθ', ό δὲ ξυνήκε Il. 15. 442; εἰ δ' άγε νῦν ξυνίει Od. 1. 271:—Constr. much like άκούω, c. acc. rei, ξυνήκε θεάσ όπα φωνησάσης Il. 2. 182; έμέθεν ξυνίει έπος Od. 6. 289, cf. Soph. Ant. 1218, Ar. Pax 603; c. gen. pers., νῦν δ' έμέθεν ξυνές ώκα Il. 2. 26; καί κωφοῦ ξυνίημι Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47: rarely c. gen. rei, μεῦ βουλέων ξύνιεν Il. 1. 273. 2. to be aware of, take notice of, observe, τῶν Od. 18. 34; τῶν δὲ σὺ μη σύνιει Theogn. 1240 B; foll. by a relat., ξυνές δὲ τήνδ', ώς .. χωρεῖ Soph. Tr. 868; absol., πολλά με καί συνιέντα παρέρχεται Theogn. 419. 3. to understand, ξ. άλλήλων to understand one another's language, Hdt. 4. 114, Thuc. 1. 3; εὔ λέγοντος .. τοῦ Δελφικοῦ γράμματος οὐ ξ. Plat. Alc. 1. 132 C, cf. Legg. 791 E; but mostly c. acc. rei only, Hdt. 3. 46, Pind. P. 3. 141, Aesch. Pers. 361, etc.; ξυνήκα τοῦπος ξέ αἰνιγμάτων Id. Cho. 887, cf. Ag. 1243, Soph. El. 1479; ξ. δὲ αὐτὸς Ἐλληνιστὶ τὰ πλείστα Xen. An. 7. 6, 8; δι' έρμηνείων ξ. τι Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 2; συνιέντες τὰ ναυτικά Id. Hell. 1. 6, 4:—absol., τοῖς ξυνιέισι to the intelligent, Theogn. 904; in Com. dialogue, parenthetically, συνίης; like μάθανεις; Lat. tenes? Alex. Λέβ. 1. 6, Diphil. Έμπ. 1. 13:—also

foll. by a relat., ξυνίημι', ότι βούλει Ar. Av. 946; σ. τὸ γράμμα δ βούλεται Plat. Parm. 128 A, cf. Hdt. 9. 110:—in late Prose, like other Verbs of perception, c. part., οὐ συνίης καταναλίσκων Plut. 2. 231 D; συνήκα ήδὺς γεγενημένος Luc. D. Deor. 2, 1, cf. Tim. 8.—The word in this metaph. sense seems properly to mean, to bring the outward object into connexion with the inward sense.

συνίκετεύω, to supplicate together with, τινί Plut. Aristid. 4; absol., Phot. συνίκετής, ov, δ, a fellow-suppliant, Malal.
 συνικμάζομαι, Pass. to get wetted, Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 6, de Lap. 11.
 συνικνέομαι, Dep. to reach quite, πρόσ τι Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 4 (Schneid. δικνεῖσθαι); to pertain to, interest, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11, 2.
 συνίλλομαι, Pass. to be rolled together, dub. in Eubul. Στεφ. 2. 3.
 συνιπάζομαι, Dep. to ride with, τινί Joseph. B. J. 1. 20, 3, Plut. 2. 1043 C.
 συνίππαρχος, ά, a joint commander of horse, Hdt. 7. 88.
 συνιππεύς, έως, ά, a comrade in cavalry service, Dem. 558. 13.
 συνιππεύω, = συνιπάζομαι, Dio C. 50. 5, etc.
 συνιππία, ή, a troop of horses, Gloss.
 συνίπταμαι, Dep. to fly with or together, Sanchun. ap. Eus. P. E. 39 E.
 σύνισαν, Ep. 3 pl. impf. of σύνειμι (είμι ibo) went together. II. Ep. 3 pl. plqpf. of σύνοιδα, shared in the knowledge.
 συνίστημι, v. sub σύνοιδα.
 συνισθμίζω, to join by an isthmus, τι πρόσ τι Scymn. 370.
 συνισόμαι, Pass. to be or be made equal, Theod. Stud.
 συνίστημι, also συνιστάνω (Polyb. 4. 82, 5, etc.); συνιστάω (Arist. G. A. 4. 8, 12, Probl. 21. 11, Conon in Phot. Bibl. 141. 26, 2 Ep. Cor. 6. 4); impf. συνίστα, Polyb. 3. 43, 11, Dion. H. 8. 18); impf. συνίστην: fut. συστήσω, aor. 1 συνέστησα:—in late writers pf. συνέστακα is also trans., Sext. Emp. M. 7. 109, Iambl. V. Pyth. 261, Anth. P. 11. 139. To set together, combine, τὰς χορδάς άλλήλαισ Plat. Rep. 412 A; τὰς άρκυσ καί τὰ δίκτυα Xen. Cyn. 6, 12. II. to combine, associate, unite, band together, σ. τὸνσ Ἀρκάδας επί τῇ Σπάρτῃ Hdt. 6. 74, cf. 3. 84; τὰ δυνατώτατα τοῦ Πελοποννήσου Thuc. 6. 16; τὰς πόλεις Isocr. 88 C, etc.; τὸνσ έπιτηδείους ές ξυνωμοσίαν Thuc. 8. 48; τὸνσ γνωρίμους Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 5. b. σ. Ἀσίαν έαυτῷ to unite Asia in dependence on himself, Hdt. 1. 103; μαντικὴν έαυτῷ συστήσαι to bring prophetic art into union with himself, i. e. to win, acquire it, Id. 2. 49; σ. τινά αντίπαλον έαυτῷ Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 26; σ. τισίν ήγεμόνα Polyb. 2. 24, 6, cf. 3. 42, 6., 15. 5, 5. III. to put together as a whole, to put together, compose, organise, frame, ζῶν έμψυχον Plat. Tim. 91 A; τέχνην Id. Symp. 186 E; πᾶγμα ότιοῦν εκ χρηστῶν καί πονηρῶν σ. Id. Polit. 308 C; σ. τὴν ύλιγαρχίαν Thuc. 8. 48; εκ δημοκρατίας καί μοναρχίας τὴν πολιτείαν Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 22, cf. 3. 13, 23; έταιρείαν Dem. 1137. 4. 2. to contrive, σ. θάνατον επί τινί Hdt. 3. 71; πόλεμον επί τινά Dem. 191. 13; επίθεσιν επί τινά Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 3; σ. τιμάσ to settle prices, Dem. 1285. 6. 3. in these senses, the Med. is also used, τὸ όλον ξυνίστασθαι Plat. Phaedr. 269 C; τὸ δελπνον Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2. 5; but mostly in aor. 1, μη εκ χρηστῶν καί κακῶν ανθρώπων συστήσθαι πόλιν Plat. Polit. 308 D; συστήσασθαι οὐρανόν Id. Tim. 32 B; πᾶν τόδε Ib. 69 C; πόλεμον, πολιορκίαν, κίνδυνον, έπιβουλήν, etc., Isocr. 215 D, Polyb. 2. 1, 1, etc.; σ. άγῶνα, έορτήν, εὐωχίας, etc., Plut. Fab. 19, Apollod., etc.; ναυτικὰς δυνάμεις, ξενικόν, μισθοφόρους Polyb. 1. 25, 5, etc.: but also, to arrange in order of battle, rally, Id. 3. 43, 11, Dion. H. 8. 18:—to construct a figure, Eucl. 4. of an author, to compose, μύθους, τὴν Ὀδύσειαν, etc., Arist. Poët. 17, 1., 8, 3, etc. IV. to bring together as friends, introduce or recommend one to another, τινά τινί Plat. Lach. 200 D, Xen., etc.; ίνα τῷ τῶν .. σοφιστῶν .. συστήσω ταυτονί, as a pupil, Plat. Theag. 122 A; σ. τινά ιατρῷ περί τῆς άσθενείας Id. Charm. 155 B; and in Pass., συνεστάθη Κύρῳ Xen. An. 3. 1, 8, cf. 5. 9, 23; συσταθείς συνήγορος recommended or appointed to be .., Plut. 2. 840 E. 2. of a debtor, to offer another as a guarantee, τινί τινά Isocr. 366 B; c. inf., Dem. 1032. 27, cf. 1029. 26. V. to make solid or firm, brace up, τὸ σῶμα Hipp. Aph. 1247; σ. τὰ ίχνη sets them, Xen. Cyn. 5, 3, cf. Theophr. C. P. 1. 8, 3:—to contract, condense, opp. to διακρίνω or διαλύω, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 9, 11, Cael. 1. 10, 9, etc.: of liquids, to make them congeal, curdle, γάλα, Poll. 1. 251:—metaph., συστήσαι τὸ προσῶπον vultu composito, Plut. 2. 152 B. VI. to exhibit, give proof of, εὔνοιαν Polyb. 4. 5, 6; σ. ότι .. Id. 3. 108, 4; c. acc. et inf., Diod. 14. 45; c. part., σ. τινά όντα Id. 13. 91.
 B. Pass., with aor. 2 act. συνέστην; pf. συνέστηκα, part. συνεστηκώς, contr. συνεστώς, ώσα, ώς or ός (Eur. Alc. 797, Plat. Tim. 56 B), Ion. συνεστεώς, εῶσα, έως: so fut. med. συστήσασθαι Aesch. Theb. 435, 509, 672. To stand together, περί τὸν τρίποδα Hdt. 8. 27; opp. to διάστασθαι, Xen. Cyn. 6, 16; of soldiers, to form in order of battle, Xen. An. 5. 7, 16., 6. 5, 28, al.; συστάντες άθροοι Ib. 7. 3, 47: to keep their ranks, Hdt. 6. 29. II. in hostile sense, to meet, come together, be engaged, once only in Hom., πολέμοιο αννεσταῖτος when battle is joined, engaged, Il. 14. 96; τῆς μάχης αννεστεώσης Hdt. 1. 74; πόλεμος ξυνέστη Thuc. 1. 15, cf. Hdt. 7. 144., 8. 142; μάχη τις ξυνέστηκε Plat. Soph. 246 C:—then, 2. of persons, συνίστασθαι τινί to meet him in fight, be engaged with, Hdt. 6. 108, Aesch. Theb. 435, 509, Ar. Vesp. 1031; θνατόσ δ' άθανάτω συστήσασθαι Anth. P. 5. 93; έν μάχη σ. τινί Eur. Supp. 847; συσταθείς διὰ μάχης Id. Phoen. 755; αννεστάναι μαχομένους Hdt. 1. 214; and αννεέστασαν alone, Id. 6. 29:—metaph., αννεστήκεε δὲ ταῦτῃ τῇ γνώμῃ ή Γωβρύεω was at odds with .., Id. 4. 132:—absol., αννεστηκῶτων τῶν στρατηγῶν when the generals were at issue, Id. 8. 79; γνώμαι μεν αὐται αννεέστησαν Id. 1. 208, cf. 7. 142. 3. like σύνειμι, to be involved or implicated in a thing, λιμῷ, πύνῳ, λίμῳ καί καμάτῳ Id. 7. 170., 8. 74.

9. 89; ἀληθδόνος ἢ ξυνέστας Soph. O. C. 514; *συνεστῶτες ἀγωνί ναυτικῶ* Thuc. 4. 55; *καρτερῶ μάχη* Ib. 96. III. of friends, to form a league or union, to band together, Id. 6. 21, 33, etc.; *κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοῦς* ξ. Id. 2. 88; *ἀλλήλοισ* Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 1; *συνίατασθαι πρὸς τινα* to league oneself with him, Thuc. 1. 1, 15; *μετὰ τινος* Dem. 917. 13, etc.; *ἐπὶ τινος* against them, Lys. 165. 40, cf. 184. 7; *τὸ ξυνιστάμενον* the conspiracy, Ar. Eq. 863, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 2; *οἱ συνιστάμενοι* the conspirators, Ar. Lys. 577; so, *οἱ ξυνεστῶτες, τὸ συνεστηκός* Thuc. 8. 66, Aeschin. 44. 23. 2. generally, to be connected or allied, as by marriage, c. acc. cogn., *λέχος Ἑρακλεῖ ξυστάσα* Soph. Tr. 28 (cf. *λέχος ξυνήλθον* Id. Aj. 491):—σ. *τινι* to be his associate, Isocr. Epist. 4. 8, Max. Tyr. 10. 8. IV. to be put together, composed, organised, framed, Eur. Fr. 902, Plat. Rep. 530 A, etc.; *ἐπειδὴ πάντα ξυνειστήκει* Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 54; ξ. *ἐξ ὀλιγίστων μερῶν* Plat. Tim. 56 B, cf. 54 C; *ἢ πόλις ἐξ οἰκίων* σ. Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 14; *ἐξ ὧν ὁ κόσμος* σ. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 4, etc. b. of a play, to be composed, Id. Poët. 14, 2:—hence, c. to arise, become, take place, *τὸ συνιστάμενον κακόν* Dem. 245. 24; *πόλις οὕτως συστάσα* Plat. Rep. 546 A; *ἐνταῦθα συνίστανται* [ψύλλαι] Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 2, cf. Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 10, H. P. 3. 18, 6, etc. d. in pf. or aor. 2, to exist, be so and so, ἢ *πολιτεία ξυνέστηκε μίμησις τοῦ καλλίστου βίου* Plat. Legg. 817 B, cf. Tim. 25 A; *συμμαχία ἢ περὶ Κόρινθον συστάσα* Isocr. 70 C. e. to hold together, endure, continue, *τοῦτο συνεστήκει μέχρι οὗ* .. Hdt. 7. 225:—esp. in military sense, *ξυνεστῶς στρατός* a well-disciplined army, Eur. I. A. 87; *ἰππικὸν συνεστηκός*, i. e. not disorganised, Xen. An. 7. 6, 26:—*τὸ στράτευμα συνεστηκός* a standing army, Dem. 93. fin., cf. 92. 23., 101. 8. V. to be compact, solid, firm, *σώματα συνεστηκότης*, of animals in good condition, Xen. Cyn. 7, 8, cf. Plat. Tim. 83 A:—to acquire substance or consistency, of eggs, Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 3; of blood, honey, etc., Ib. 3. 6, 2., 5. 22, 7; of the embryo, *συνίσταται καὶ λαμβάνει τὴν οἰκείαν μορφήν* Id. G. A. 2. 1, 26; of the brain, Ib. 2. 6, 36, etc.; of the bowels, v. *κοιλία* I and Foës. Oecon. s. vv. *ξυνίστημι, συνίστασθαι, συνεστηκός; συνεστηκυῖα χιών* congealed, frozen, Polyb. 3. 55, 2. VI. to be contracted, *συνεστῶς πρόσωπον* frowning, Plut. Demetr. 17; *τὸ ξυνεστὸς φρενῶν* = *σύστασις* B. II. 3, Eur. Alc. 797. *συνιστορέω, to know together*, σ. *αὐτῷ τι* to be conscious of a thing, Menand. Incert. 86. II. to recount or record together, Cleanth. 2p. Ath. 471 B, Ptol. 1. 17, 5, Eust. *συνίστωρ, opos, ὁ, ἢ, knowing along with another, conscious, ὡς θεοὶ ξυνίστορες* as the gods are witnesses, Soph. Ph. 1293, cf. Ant. 542, Eur. Supp. 1174, Thuc. 2. 74. 2. *conscious of a crime*, c. gen., Anth. P. 5. 4 and 5, Polyb., etc.; or c. acc. (with the verbal constr.), *πολλὰ συνίστορα .. κακά* (sc. *τὴν στέγην*) Aesch. Ag. 1090; cf. *φύξιμος*. *συνισχναίνω, to help to dry up*:—Pass. *to shrivel up*, Hipp. 306. 19:—metaph. *to join with in reducing, ὁ νόμος αὐτὰ τῷ χρόνῳ ξυνισχναίνει* Eur. I. A. 694 (v. sub *ισχναίνω*). *συνισχυρίζω, to help to strengthen, τινά* Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26. *συνισχύω* [ῥ], *to be strong with or together*, Athanas. *συνίσχω*, = *συνέχω*:—Pass. *to be afflicted*, Plat. Gorg. 479 A. *συνίτικός, ἢ, ὄν, disposed to come together or to be condensed*, σ. *εἰς αὐτό*, opp. to *διυτικός*, Arist. Probl. 11. 58, 4. *συνιχνεύω, to track, trace out together*, Nonn. D. 16. 193. *συνναίω, to dwell or live with, γυναιξί* Aesch. Theb. 195; *τοῖσιν ἐχθίστοισι* σ. *ὀμοῦ* Soph. Tr. 1237, cf. El. 241; of things, *πόνους* σ. Id. Ph. 892. *σύννακτος, ὄν, heaped together*; v. sub *νακτός*. *σύνναος, ὄν, having the same temple, θεοῖς* σ. *καὶ συμβώμοις* C. I. 2230, cf. 2293, 2297, 2302, al., Plut. 2. 708 C: c. gen., *συνίερος καὶ σ. τοῦ Ἑρωτος* Ib. 753 E, cf. Dio C. 55. 1: c. dat., in metaph. sense, *τῆς συννάου ταύτη* (sc. *τῆ φιλοσοφίας*) *ποιητικῆς* associated with, Synes. Ep. 1; cf. Ernesti Indic. Cic. *συννάσσω, fut. ξω, to pack tight together, συννάξαντες* Hdt. 7. 60, restored by Reiske for *συν-άξαντες*. *συνναυαγέω, to suffer shipwreck together*, Aesop., Byz. *συνναυβάτης* [ᾶ], *ὄν, ὁ, a shipmate*, Soph. Ph. 565. *συνναυκληρος, ὁ, f. l. for σύγκληρος*, in Luc. Trag. 328. *συνναυμάχέω, to engage in a sea-fight along with, τινι* Hdt. 8. 44, cf. Ar. Ran. 702, Thuc. 1. 73. *συνναυσθλόομαι, Pass. to cross by ship together*, Hesych. *συνναυστολέω, to be a shipmate, σοὶ .. συννεναυστοληκότες* (so Dobree for *οἱ ναυστ.*) Soph. Ph. 550. *συνναύτης, ὄν, ὁ, a shipmate*, Soph. Aj. 902, Eur. Cycl. 425, Plat. Rep. 389 C. *συννεάζω, to be young with another, συννεάζων ἠδὲ παῖς νέω πατρί* Eur. Fr. 319: absol., σ. *καὶ συγγηράσκειν* Alciphro 2. 3, 9: *to join in youthful wantonness, τινί* with one, Philostr. 603. *συννεᾶνίας, ὄν, ὁ, a youthful companion*, Nicet. Eug. *συννεᾶνιεύομαι, Dep. to wanton youthfully together*, Dio C. 51. 8., 72. 4. *συννεκρῶ, to make dead together*, Greg. Naz.:—*συννεκρῶσις, ἢ, Id. συννέμησις, ἔως, ἢ, relation, πρὸς τι* Plut. 2. 393 A. *συννέμω, to feed or tend together*, of the shepherd:—Pass. *to feed with, τοῖς θήλεσι*, of the herds, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 17. 2. generally, to make one's partner or associate, *προσποιεῖν ἑαυτῇ καὶ συννέμειν τινάς* Plut. Rom. 16:—Pass., Id. 2. 424 A, 744 F. *συννεᾶται, v. συννέω*. *σύννευμα, τό, a sign of consent*, Antiph. Αὔλ. 1. 7. *συννεύρωσις, ἢ, union by sinews*, Galen. 4. 11; *συννευρία, ἢ, Demetr. Hierac. p. 70*. *σύννευσις, ἢ, convergence, πρὸς τι* Strab. 199, Plut. 2. 428 A:—me-

taph. *agreement, union, πρὸς ἀλλήλας* Polyb. 2. 40, 5. II. a beckoning, so as to invite, Thom. M. 277. *συννεύω, to contract, τὰς ἐφρῦς* Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 1. II. intr. *to incline to a point, converge, εἰς δεξιὰ* Theophr. Ign. 51; *εἰς ἐν κέντρον* Plut. Num. 9; *εἰς ταῦτό* Id. 2. 666 C; *πρὸς τὴν αὐτὴν ὑπόθεσιν* Polyb. 3. 32, 7; *πρὸς ἀλλήλα* Greg. Nyss. 2. *to bow down together*, Ar. An. 1. 1, cf. 6. 10; *κάτω συνν.* Luc. Gymn. 24. 3. *to consent, agree, ξύννευσον* Soph. O. T. 1510, cf. Pind. O. 7. 121; *πρὸς ἐν ἔργον* Muson. ap. Stob. 413. 4, Plut. III. *to invite by beckoning*, Thom. M. 276. *συννέφεια* or *-ία, ἢ, a clouded sky*, Arist. Probl. 26. 38 (a gloss on *ἐπίνεψιν*), Schol. Ar. Nub. 573, E. M., Eccl. *συννέφελος, ὄν, = συννεφής*, Thuc. 8. 42, Alciphro 1. 10. *συννεφέω*: pf. *συννένοφα*:—*to collect clouds, Ζεὺς ξυννεφεῖ* Ar. Av. 1502; σ. *τὸ περιέχον* Plut. 2. 641 D:—also impers., *συννεφεῖ, it is cloudy* (like *ῥεῖ, νίφει*, etc.), *εἰ συννεφεῖ, εἰκὸς ὕσαι* Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 24; *ξυννένοφε* Ar. Fr. 142. II. metaph. of persons, *συννεφούσαν ὄμματα* wearing a dark and gloomy look, Eur. El. 1078; *κύψασα κάτω καὶ ξυννενοφυῖα βαδίζει* Ar. Fr. 349, cf. Philostr. 508; *ἤρετο διὰ τί συννένοφεν* Dio C. 55. 11. 2. *to be under a cloud, in adversity, opp. to εὐτυχεῖν*, Eur. Fr. 332. 7, cf. Eust. 127. 27. *συννεφής, ἔς, clouded over, cloudy* (cf. *συνηρεφής*), ἀήρ Theophr. Vent. 2; *νύξ* Polyb. 9. 15, 12., 16, 3; *ἡμέρα* Diod. 5. 25; *καιρός* Strab. 455:—of persons, *gloominess*, Eur. Phoen. 1307; σ. *μέτωπον ἔχειν* Arist. Physiogn. 6, 29; *ὄμμα* Anth. P. 12. 159; *ὄφρῦς* Philostr.; etc. *σύννεφος, ὄν, = συννεφής*, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 6. *συννεφός, = συννεφέω* Hesych., Eust. Opusc. 339. 27. *συννέω*, (cf. *νέω* D): fut. *-νήσω*:—*to pile or heap together, heap up*, [τὰ ἀκόντια] *ἐς τοὺς θαλάμους συννένησε* Hdt. 1. 34; *συννήσας πύργῳ* Ib. 86., 7. 107; Ion. pf. pass. 3 sing. *συννεᾶται* Hdt. 2. 135., 4. 62; *τῶν νεκρῶν ὄμοῦ ἀλλήλοισ ξυννενημένων* Thuc. 7. 87. *συννέω, fut. -νεύσομαι, to swim together*, Luc. Tox. 20, Ael. N. A. 1. 17; *τινί* Luc. Philops. 34. *συννεωκόρος, ὁ, a fellow-νεωκόρος*, Theod. Stud. *συννεωτερίζω, to join in innovation or sedition, τινί* Strab. 287, 668. *συννήθω, fut. -νήσω, to allot by the wheel of fate, τινά τινι* M. Anton. 4. 34. *συννηπιάζω, to be a child or play the child with*, Athanas. *σύννησις, ἢ, a spinning together: connexion*, M. Anton. 4. 40. *συννηστεύω, to fast together with, τινί* Eccl. *συννήχομαι, Dep. to swim together with, τινι* Ar. Eccl. 1104, Luc. V. H. 1. 33, Plut., etc. *συννικῶ, to have part in a victory, τινι* with another, Eur. Alc. 1103; *μετὰ τινος* Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 14; absol., Andoc. 27. 2. II. trans. *to help in conquering*:—Pass. *to be conquered together*, Dio C. 49. 10. *συννοέω, to compare in thought, to think, meditate or reflect upon a thing, τὰξ ἐμοῦ παλαίφατα* Soph. O. C. 453, cf. Plat. Symp. 220 C, Phaedr. 241 C, Legg. 712 D; ξ. *τί τις χρήσεται* to think what one can do with it, Ib. 835 D:—so in Med., *ἐν ἑμαυτῷ τι συννοούμενος* Eur. Or. 634, cf. Ion 644. II. *to perceive by thinking, comprehend, understand*, Plat. Thezet. 164 A, Soph. 280 B, al.; c. part., ξ. *τινα μανθάνοντα* Id. Epin. 976 B, cf. Plut. Pomp. 74; foll. by a relat., σ. *ὅτι .., to understand that ..*, Plat. Polit. 280 B, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 17; σ. *ὡς ..* Plat. Soph. 238 C, etc.:—so in Med., Ar. Ran. 598. *συννοητικός, ἢ, ὄν, comprehensible*, Plotin. 1. 200. *συννοητός, ἢ, ὄν, comprehensible*, Justin. M. *σύννοια*, Ion. *-η, ἢ, (σύννοος) meditation, deep thought, συννοίη ἐχόμενος* wrapt in thought, Hdt. 1. 88; *ἐμοὶ .. ἢ ξ. βουλευεῖ παλαί* Soph. Ant. 279; *ἐς σ. αὐτὸς αὐτῷ ἀφικέσθαι* Plat. Rep. 571 D, cf. Legg. 790 A; *ἐπὶ συννοίᾳ* or *-as βαδίζειν* Luc. Pisc. 13, Cronos. 11; *ἐπὶ συννοίας γενέσθαι* Alciphro 3. 67; *μετὰ συννοίας ποιεῖν τι* Arist. Probl. 18. 4. 2. *anxious thought, anxiety, συννοία δάπτομαι* κέαρ Aesch. Pr. 437; *ἐπὶ συννοίᾳ πόδα κυκλεῖν* Eur. Or. 632; *σύννοϊαν ὄμμασιν φέρων* Id. Heracl. 381. II. *συννοία .. ὄν, δέδρακε remorse* for the deed, Id. Andr. 805; expl., in Def. Plat. 415 A, by *διάνοια μετὰ λύπης*. *συννομέομαι, Dep. to live together*, Plut. 2. 1065 E; v. l. *συννευνομ-*. *συννομέυς, ἔως, ὁ, a fellow-shepherd*, Schol. Theocr. 9. 28. *συννομή, ἢ, a feeding together, joint pasture*, Plat. Polit. 268 C; v. l. *συννομηκή*. II. in Plat. Legg. 737 E, Bekk. reads *γενόμενα ἀνὴρ καὶ κλῆρος ξυννομή* (for *ξὺν νομή*), the man and his allotment being a joint affair; but Ast's reading, *ξύννομα*, is easier. *συννομίζω, to agree with, τινί* Plat. Minos 316 D. *συννομικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for feeding together*, v. sub *συννομή*. *συννομοθετέω, to be a joint-lawgiver*, Plat. Legg. 833 E, Dem. 708. fin. *συννομοθέτης, ὁ, a joint-lawgiver*, Greg. Naz. *σύννομος, ὄν, (νέμω, νομή) feeding together, feeding in herds, gregarious, ταῦροι, κριοί, τράγοι, ἵπποι* Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 4., 6. 9, 4; *μᾶλα* Theocr. 8. 56; *ἀγέλη* Plut. 2. 329 B; implying closer kindred than *ἀγελαῖος* (gregarious), Ib. 93 E; *φύλα πάντα συννόμων* of birds that flock together, Ar. Av. 1756, cf. 209, 678; *πάνθ' ὅσα ξύννομα* all animals that herd together, Plat. Criti. 110 B, cf. Legg. 666 E:—c. dat. *living with, τινι* Luc. Syr. D. 54; metaph., *ἔρωτες ἀταισι* σ. *associated with ..*, Aesch. Cho. 598; *πνεύματα τόπῳ* σ. Hipp. Aër. 281. 2. c. gen. rei, *sharing or partaking in a thing, σ. τινί τινος partner with one in ..*, Pind. I. 3. 27; *τῶν ἐμῶν λέκτρων γεραῖά ξύννομε* partner of .., Aesch. Pers. 704; *τῶν ἐμῶν ὕμνων* Ar. Av. 678: metaph., *θαλάσσης σύννομοι πέτραι*, οἱ the Symplegades which lie between two seas, Eur. Hipp. 979; *ποταναὶ σύννομοι νεφέων δρόμου* winged partners with the racing clouds, i. e. swift as the clouds, Id. Hel. 1488. 3. absol. as Subst., *σύννομος, ὁ, ἢ, a partner, consort, mate*, of soldiers, Aesch. Theb.

354, cf. Soph. Ph. 1131; ὡς λέοντες συννόμω Ib. 1436; of wives, αἱ δὲ σ. τᾶςω .. τροφεία πορσύνουσ' αἰεί Id. O. C. 340; of a paramour, Id. El. 600; of a lioness, Ap. Rh. 4. 1339; θηλεία καὶ ἄρρην οἶον ξύννομοι ἴωσαν εἰς τὸν αἶκον Plat. Legg. 925 C, cf. 943 B; τὰς θηλείας τὰς σ., of mares, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 15, cf. 9. 4. II. of things, kindred, of like kind, correspondent, [τέχνη] ὅσαι ξύννομοι Plat. Polit. 287 B, cf. 289 B; ἡθη Id. Legg. 930 A; ἄστρον Id. Tim. 42 B; φωνή, ὁσμὴ, Dion. H. 1. 39; λίθοι σ. stones cut so as to fit, ashlar, Polyb. ap. Suid. s. v., Strab. 235, 817.

σύννομος, ὁ, a living together, pairing, Ael. N. A. 15. 5, but v. Jacobs. σύννοος, ον, Att. contr. -νοος, ουν, in deep thought, thoughtful, Isocr. 5 A, Plut. 2. 206 B, etc.; σ. πρὸς ἑαυτῷ Id. Themist. 3. 2. anxious, gloomy, βλέμμα Arist. Probl. 31. 7, 5, cf. Hipp. 1277. 30, Dion. H. 4. 66, etc. 3. thoughtful, circumspect, σ. γενέσθαι Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 17.

συννοσέω, to be sick or ill together, Hipp. Aph. 1244, Eur. I. A. 407; νεοσαρκώτος τοῦ δέρματος καὶ ἡ θρῖξ σ. Arist. G. A. 5. 4, 2; τινι with one, Eur. Andr. 948, Luc. Amor. 46, etc.; νοσοῦντι συννοσοῦσ' ἀνέταμαι Eur. Fr. 901. 11.

συννυκτερεύω, to pass the night with, Plut. Dio 55. συννυμφεύομαι, Pass. to be married with, τινι Basil. συννυμφόκομος, ον, helping to deck a bride, Eur. I. A. 48. σύννυμφος, ὁ, ἡ, a brother's wife or sister's husband, Eust. 648. 43, Byz. συννυμφοστολέω, to help to dress and escort the bride, Eumath. 438. συνογκάομαι, Dep. to bray along with, ὄνω Arr. Epict. 2. 24, 18. συνογκόομαι, Dep. to be sworn together, Soran. Obst. p. 78, Liban. 4. 1092.

συνόδευσις, ἡ, a travelling in company, Eust. 1789. 35. συνοδεύω, to travel in company, Plut. Pomp. 40, etc.; τινι with one, Id. 2. 609 D, etc.; of a star, σ. τῷ ἡλίῳ Ib. 891 F, Cleomed., etc.: metaph. to keep company with, τινι Apoll. de Constr. 54, etc.

συνοδία, ἡ, a journey in company, Cic. Att. 10. 7, 2, Plut. 2. 48 A, ubi v. Wyttenb.: generally, companionship, society, Plut. Galb. 20; ἀνδρὸς πονηροῦ φεῦγε συνοδίαν αἰεί Menand. Monost. 24. II. in concrete sense, a party of travellers, caravan, Strab. 204, 528, Ev. Luc. 2. 44; συνοδίαν ἀνακομίσει C. I. 4485-6; cf. συνοδιάρχης.

συνοδιάρχης, ὁ, ἡ, a family, LXX (Neh. 7. 5, al.):—in Suid. also συνοδεία. συνοδιάζω, to call an assembly, Basil.

συνοδιάρχης, ὁ, the leader of a caravan, C. I. 4489. συνοδικάριος, ὁ, a bishop travelling to a synod, Eccl. συνοδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a synod, cf. συνοδίτης I. 4. ● II. of or from a conjunction of sun and moon (σύννοδος II. 3), νύξ συνοδική a moonless night, Synes. 166 C.

συνοδίτης [ι], ον, ὁ, the member of a σύννοδος, Anth. P. app. 252. 2. in Eccl., συνοδῆται, οἱ, a. members of a convent, different from μοναχάι. b. those who accepted the synod of Chalcedon, also called συνοδικοί. II. a fellow-traveller, voc. συνοδιτᾶ Epitaph. in C. I. (add.) 2264 r. III. relating to the σύννοδος (II. 3) of the sun and moon, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 349. 27.

συνοδοιοπορέω, to travel together, τινι with one, Luc. Hermot. 13:—συνοδοιοπορία, ἡ, a travelling together, Babr. 110:—συνοδοιοπόρος, ὁ, a fellow-traveller, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 12, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 7.

συνοδοντίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (συνόδου) a kind of tunny, caught in the Nile, Ath. 312 B, Diphil. Siphn. ib. 356 F:—συνοδοντίτις (λίθος), ἰδος, ἡ, a stone found in its head, Plin. 37. 67.

σύννοδος, ὁ, ἡ, =συνοδοιοπόρος, Anth. P. 7. 635, cf. Arr. Epict. 2. 14, 8., 3. 21, 5, Manetho 5. 58.

σύννοδος, ἡ, an assembly, meeting, esp. for deliberation, Orac. ap. Hdt. 9. 43, cf. 27, Andoc. 7. 18, Thuc. 1. 96, 119, etc.; σ. Ἀχαιῶν Eur. Hec. 109; σ. συλλέγειν Hdt. 9. 27; ποιεῖν Ar. Thesm. 301; ἀπὸ κοινῶν ξ. βουλευεῖν Thuc. 1. 97; ἐκ τῶν ξ. Id. 5. 17; σ. πρὸς τῷ διαιτητῇ a meeting of parties in court, Dem. 1266. 9:—ξύννοδοι political unions, Thuc. 3. 82, cf. Solon 3. 22, Ar. Eq. 477, Plat. Theaet. 173 D; ἐταιρείας μὴ ποιέσθε μὴδὲ σ. Isocr. 38 A. 2. a national meeting, like πανήγυρις, Thuc. 3. 104, Plat. Theaet. 173 D, Symp. 197 D; αἱ ἀρχαῖαι θυσίαι καὶ σ. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 9, 5:—hence a society for festal purposes, τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ ξενίου, τῶν ἐρανιστῶν C. I. 124, 126, 349:—also, σ. διαλεκτική Arist. Top. 8. 5, 1. 3. =θίασος, a company, guild, C. I. 123. 15, cf. 126, Böckh i. p. 170. 4. a synod, in Eccl. sense, C. I. 8953-64; in hostile sense, a meeting of two armies, Lat. concursus, Ar. Ran. 1532, Thuc. 3. 107., 5. 70, Xen., etc. 5. =συνουσία, Lat. coetus, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 14, Clearch. ap. Ath. 555 D, Plut., etc.

II. of things, a coming together, in-coming, χρημάτων σύννοδοι Hdt. 1. 64; cf. πρόσσδος II. 2. a meeting, junction, κνάναει σύννοδοι θαλάσσης, of the straits of the Hellespont, Eur. I. T. 393; ἡ ὕδατος ξ. Plat. Tim. 61 A; αἱ περὶ τὸ στόμα ξ. Ib. 60 B; ἡ τῆς πλῆσεως ξ. the junction caused by condensation, Ib. 58 B; ἡ ξ. τοῦ πλησίον ἀλλήλων τεθῆναι the junction resulting from approximation, Id. Phaedo 97 A; αἱ σ. τῶν μηνῶν, i.e. the end of one month and beginning of another, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 9. 3. a conjunction of planets, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 15; of the sun and moon, Plut. 2. 269 C; σ. ἐλλειπτικῆ·σελήνης πρὸς ἡλίον Id. Rom. 12; cf. συνοδίτης III. 4. generally, union, Plat. Phaedo 97 A; τοῦ εἶδους καὶ τῆς ὕλης Arist. Metaph. 6. 8, 5.

συνόδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, with teeth together, i.e. that meet along their whole surface, opp. to καρχαρόδους (q. v.), τὰ συνόδοντα animals with such teeth, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 1. II. as Subst., συνόδοντες, αἱ (also αἱ, Numen. ap. Ath. 322 B), fish with such teeth, Lat. denticies, Epich. 47 Ahr., Anaxandr. Πρωτεσ. 1. 50, Archemstr. ap. Ath. 1. c.:—a sing. nom. συνόδων occurs in Antiph. Κυκλ. 1. 3, Philox. 2. 15. Cf. συνόδους, συνώδοντα.

συνοδύνάομαι, Pass. to suffer pain with another, LXX (Sirach. 30. 10).

συνοδύρομαι [ῥ], Dep. to lament together, Plat. Menex. 247 C, Plut., etc.; τινι with one, Greg. Naz.

συνόζω, to smell (intr.) or be smelt together with, τινι Arist. Probl. 12. 4. σύννοδα, pf. with pres. sense (there being no pres. συνείδω), 1 pl. ξύννισμεν Eur. Supp. 1176, etc., 3 pl. συννίσσαι Soph. El. 93, Isocr. 182 A, Xen., etc. (rarely συννοδασι Lys. 119. 5); imper. ξύννισθι Eur. Hec. 869: inf. συννείδεναι Soph., al.:—plqpf. with impf. sense, συννῆδεν, Att. συννῆδη, dual συννῆστην, pl. -ῆσμεν, -ῆστε, -ῆσαν, Ion. 2 pl. συννῆδέατε Hdt. 9. 58: to this also belongs fut. συννείσομαι (rarely συννείδησω, Isocr. 5 B) Ar. Vesp. 999, etc. To share in knowledge, be cognisant of a thing, be privy to it, Lat. conscius esse, absol., Hdt. 6. 57, Soph. O. T. 330, Ar. Thesm. 475, 553; πλήθος δ ξυνῆδει Thuc. 4. 68; αὐτὸς ξυνειδῶς ἡ μαθὼν ἄλλου πάρα Soph. O. T. 704; etc.:—σ. τι Hdt. 5. 24., 6. 39:—σ. τινι Eur. Ion 956, Ar. Fr. 21. 2. often with the reflex.

Pron. in dat., to be conscious of a thing, ξυνείδεναι .. ἑμαυτῷ τι καλὸν Id. Eq. 184; ξύννοιδ' ἑμαυτῇ πολλὰ δεινά Id. Thesm. 477, cf. 999, Plat. Prot. 348 B; εἰς τὴν πατρίδα εὐνοίαν ἑμαυτῷ σ. Dem. 1472. 16; σ. ἑαυτοῖς ἀγνοίαν Arist. Eth. N. 1. 4, 3; σ. αὐτῷ τὴν δειλίαν Id. H. A. 9. 29, 3; μηδὲν ἑαυτῷ συννείδεναι to have no load on one's conscience, Auctt. ap. Stob. Tit. 24, cf. 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 4, and v. infr. 5. 3. c. dat. pers., also, to know something of another, Hdt. 9. 58, Plat. Prot. 348 B, etc.; so, σ. περὶ τινος to know all about it, Isocr. 360 D; σ. φόνῳ to be privy to it, Walz Rhett. 4. 355. 4. with part., which may be a. in nom., ἐσθλὸς ὢν αὐτῷ σύννοιδε Soph. Fr. 669; ξ. ἑμαυτῷ οὐδ' ὄτι οὐδὲν σοφὸς ὢν Plat. Apol. 21 B, cf. Xen. An. 1. 3, 10, etc.; without the reflex. Pron. to be conscious that .., ξύννοισθά γ' εἰς ἔμ' οὐκ εὐορκος ὢν Eur. Med. 495, cf. Or. 396. b. in dat., συννοίδαμεν ὑμῖν .. ἐοῦσι προθυμοτάτοις we also know that you are .., Hdt. 9. 60; τίνα σύννοισθά μοι καλουμένην ..; whom dost thou know that I am calling ..? Aesch. Cho. 217, cf. Soph. Ant. 266; ξ. ἑμαυτῷ οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένῳ I am conscious that I know nothing, Plat. Apol. 22 C, cf. Symp. 193 E, 216 B; τοῖς λόγοις ξύννοίδα οὖσιν ἀλάξοσι I am conscious that they are .., Id. Phaedo 92 D; συννείδθ' αὐτῷ φαῦλα διαπεπραγμένῳ Philem. Incert. 51 d. c. in acc., εἰ .. τι χρηστὸν συννῆδεε πεποιημένον Hdt. 8. 113, cf. 7. 164; σ. Ὀρέστην πολλὰ σ' ἐκπαγλουμένην Aesch. Cho. 218, cf. Soph. O. C. 948, Antiph. 112. 25, Plat. Legg. 773 B, etc. 5. foll. by a relat., συννίσσ' εὐνοῖα .. ὅσα θρηνώ Soph. El. 93; σ. ἑαυταῖς, ὅτι .. Xen. Cyr. 3. 7, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 257 D, Symp. 216 A, etc.; ξύννισμεν, ὡς .. Id. Soph. 232 C; σύννοιδέ μοι, εἰ .. Xen. An. 7. 6, 18; ποιὸς [ἔστι] .. συννείδεναι ἰχθὺς .. χρησιμώτατος it is most useful to know about, Damasc. Σύντρ. 1. 19. 6. part. ξυννείδως, an accomplice, ξ. τις Thuc. 4. 68; δ ξ. καὶ μὴ φράζων Plat. Legg. 742 B; also, ὁ ξ. τινι Thuc. 1. 20; αἱ σ. πεποιηκότι τι δεινόν Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 7. b. neut. τὸ συννείδως = συννείδωσις, joint knowledge, consciousness, Dem. 263. 18; τὸ σ. τῶν πραγμάτων Plut. Poplic. 4, cf. 2. 84 B; σ. ἀγαθοῦ Paus. 7. 10, 10; cf. Alciphro 1. 10, 5, Heliod. 6. 7.—Cf. συννείδω.

συννοιδάω, to swell up together, Diod. 1. 7, Philo, etc. συννοίδησις, εως, ἡ, a swelling up together, Soran. Obst. 273. 7, etc. συνοικεῖω, to bind together as friends or kinsmen, to associate or combine with, τινι τινα Polyb. 5. 21, 5, Plut. Num. 8, Anton. 75, etc.; cf. Wyttenb. 2. 355 B: to adapt exactly, τὰ σώματα ταῖς ὥραις Luc. Gymn. 24, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 5. 95:—Pass. to be bound by ties of kindred, to be closely united, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 4; τινι to one, Ib. 8. 12, 2; συνωκεῖται ἡδονῇ τῷ γένει ἡμῶν Ib. 10. 1, 1, cf. 10. 5, 2., 10. 8, 2, Plut. Lycurg. 4.

συννοικέωσις, ἡ, a binding together, bringing into combination, in astrol. sense, Ptol. Tetrab. 1. p. 50, etc. 2. a figure in Rhetoric, whereby heterogeneous things were combined or attributed to one person, Arist. Rhet. Al. 4, 1, Rutil. Lup. 2. 9, Quintil. 9. 3, 64.

συννοικέσις, ἡ, =συννοίκησις, Greg. Naz. συνοικέσιον, τό, =συννοίκησις, esp. marriage, Walz Rhett. 9. 204, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 516. II. v. σύννοικια.

συννοικέτης, ον, ὁ, =συννοικητήρ, Nicet. Eug. 6. 110, Hesych. συνοικέω, to dwell or live together, Ep Hom. 15. 15; Plat. Rep. 577 A, etc.; σ. τινι to live with, Aesch. Cho. 909, Ar. Av. 414, etc.; σ. τῆδ' ὄμοῦ Soph. Tr. 545; σ. μετὰ τινος Plut. Rom. 9:—of peoples, to live together, form a community, συνοικήσαν τούτοις Hdt. 4. 148; absol., Soph. O. T. 58, Thuc. 2. 68., 6. 63; cf. συνοικία, τά. 2. to live together, in wedlock, or merely to cohabit with, of the man, σ. γυναικί Hdt. 1. 91, 196, Eur. Med. 242, etc.; of the woman, νέφ γεραίτερα Sappho 49 (20), cf. Hdt. 1. 37, 108, Eur. Andr. 18, etc.; and absol. to live in wedlock, Hdt. 1. 93., 4. 168, Plat., etc.; τούτων συνοικησάντων γίνεται Κλεισθένης from their marriage sprang Cleisthenes, Hdt. 6. 131. 3. metaph. of feelings, circumstances, etc., μύριον ἄχθος ᾧ ξυννοικεῖ with which he is associated, Soph. Ph. 1168; so, σ. φόβῳ Eur. Heracl. 996; ἡδοναῖς, ἀμαθία Plat. Rep. 587 C, Alc. 1. 118 B; also, ἰππικαῖς ἐν ἡθεσὶ πολλὸς ξ. being much used to them, Eur. Hipp. 1220:—then, b. reversely, with the thing as subject, γῆρας ἵνα πάντα κακὰ κακῶν ξυννοικεῖ Soph. O. C. 1238; ἡ ἂν ξυννοικία μήτε πλοῦτος ξυννοικῆ μήτε πενία Plat. Legg. 679 B; βαρυνάτη ξυννοικῆσαι (sc. ἀνομος μοναρχία) Id. Polit. 302 E; ὅπου σ. ἐρημία Lyc. 957; of the poisoned robe of Hercules, to cling closely, Soph. Tr. 1055. II. c. acc. loci, to people or colonise jointly with, Κυρηναίοισι σ. Λιβύην Hdt. 4. 159; Τραιζηνίαις Ἀχαιοὶ συννώκισαν Σύβαριν Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 10:—Pass., of a country, to be thickly peopled, Xen. Oec. 4, 8, cf. Plat. Criti. 117 E, Strab. 270, Plut., etc.

συννοίκημα, τό, that with which one lives, νομίζων δῆμον εἶναι σ. ἀχαριτώτατον a most unpleasant house-fellow, Hdt. 7. 156.

συννοίκησις, ἡ, cohabitation, Plat., etc.; esp. of marriage, πωλέεσθαι ἐπὶ συνοικήσει (Ion. for -ῆσει), Hdt. 1. 196; ξ. ποιέεσθαι Plat. Legg. 930

A. II. πόλεων συνοικήσεις *collections of people into cities* (cf. συνοικίζω II), Id. Legg. 713 A: *a settlement, community*, Ib. 735 B, 739 B, 752 A.

συνοικητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *a house-fellow*, Lat. *contubernalis*, λιμὸς, ἐχθρὸς σ. Simon. Iamb. 6. 102:—so, συνοικήτωρ ἐμοί Aesch. Eum. 833.

συνοικία, ἡ, = συνοικήσις, Παλλάδος δέξομαι συνοικίαν will accept her offer of *living with her*, Aesch. Eum. 916. II. *a body of people living together, a settlement, community*, Id. Supp. 267; ταύτη συνοικία ἐθέμεθα πόλιν ὄνομα Plat. Rep. 369 C, cf. Legg. 679 B; φίλοι, βοηθοί, μάρτυρες, συνοικίαι Philem. Πτερ. 1.

III. *a house in which several families live, a house divided into chambers or flats*, like the Lat. *insula*, opp. to οἰκία (a dwelling occupied by one family), Thuc. 3. 74, Xen. Ath. 1, 17, Isae. 53. 30., 58. 21, cf. Ar. Thesm. 273; ὅπου πολλοὶ μισθωσάμενοι μίαν οἰκίαν διελόμενοι ἔχουσι, συνοικίαν καλοῦμεν Aeschin. 17. 29:—at Athens it was usual to invest money in these *lodging-houses*, Dem. 946. 6., 1110. 12; cf. Böckh. P. E. 1. 90, Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. 2. *a side-room, out-house*, Ar. Eq. 1001 (unless here too it is a *hired room*), v. Schol. ad l. 3. generally, *the neighbourhood*, Plut. 2. 280 E, etc.: in pl. *a village, hamlet, as being made up of a number of poor houses joined in one*, Polyb. 16. 11, 1.

συνοίκιον, τό, *a joint lodging*, Petron. 33 (in Lat. form *synoecium*).

II. pl. συνοικία (sc. ἱερά), τά, at Athens, *a public feast in memory of Theseus' uniting all the towns of Attica under the single government of the capital*, celebrated on the 17th Boëdromion, Thuc. 2. 15, Schol. Ar. Pax 1019, Steph. B. s. v. Ἀθήναι; cf. sq. (signf. II):—συνοικέσια is a later form; cf. also μετοίκιον II.

συνοικίδιον, τό, Dim. of συνοικία III, Arist. ap Stob. 1. 118. 29.

συνοικίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ Diod. 2. 6: pf. -ῶνικα Strab. 544. *To make to live with, συνοικίζων νέφ' σ' ὄλεσσα πολὺν παλαιτέραν* Epich. 148 Ahr., Isocr. 391 C; σ. τινὶ τὴν θυγατέρα *to give him one's daughter in marriage*, Hdt. 2. 121, 6; σ. νύμφας νυμφίοις Plat. Rep. 546 D, cf. Soph. 242 D; so, ἐμὲ .. εὐνῆν Ἑρακλεῖ συνοικίσας Eur. H. F. 68; rarely in the reverse order, τοὺς δούλους ταῖς γυναῖξί σ. Polyb. 16. 13, 1:—Med., Greg. Nyss.

II. *to combine or join in one city, unite under a capital or metropolis*, ξ. πάντας (sc. ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας), Thuc. 2. 15; Θησεὺς .. τὰς δώδεκα πόλεις εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ συνώκισεν Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 35 (cf. συνοίκιον II); ξ. τὴν Λέαβον ἐς τὴν Μυτιλήνην Thuc. 3. 2; Ἐρετρία συνώκισε τὰς περὶ Παλλήνην πόλεις Arist. Fr. 560:—Pass., *συνωκισθείσης πόλεως the city having been regularly formed*, opp. *το κατὰ κώμας οἰκίζεσθαι*, Thuc. 1. 10, cf. 2. 16., 3. 93; ἐκ μικρῶν πόλεων συνωκισθέντες Xen. Ath. 2, 2; Χαλκιδέων εἰς ἐν συνωκισμένων Dem. 425. 18; ξ. κατὰ πόλεις Isocr. Antid. 88 (S2); ἐκ τῶν τυχόντων ἀνθρώπων σ. Lycurg. 155. 43.

III. *to join in peopling or colonising a country, τὴν Τροίαν* Eur. Hec. 1139; cf. Thuc. 1. 24., 6. 5.

IV. generally, *to unite, associate, οἶφ' με δαίμων φιλοσόφω συνώκισεν* Theogn. Φασμ. 1. 6; λιμὸν σ. τινὶ Alciphro 1. 20; ἄλλοτριφ' δαίμονι συνοικίζεσθαι Plut. Cor. 13.

συνοικίσις, ἡ, *a combination or union with one city as a capital*, Thuc. 3. 3, Agr. An. 1. 4; cf. foreg. II.

συνωκισμός, ὁ, *a living together, marriage*, Diod. 18. 23; ἀνδρὸς καὶ γυναικὸς Plut. Sol. 20. II. = συνοικίαις, Polyb. 4. 33, 7, Plut. Rom. 9, etc.

συνωκιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *one who joins in peopling, a fellow-colonist*, Pind. O. 6. 8, Fr. 185:—συνωκιστής, οὗ ὁ, Steph. Byz. s. v. Αἰμονία.

συνωκοδεσπότης, ὁ, *joint lord of the house, of a star*, Ptol. Tetrab. p. 63; so, -δεσποτέω, Ib. 61. 66.

συνωκοδομέω, *to build together, ἐκ πολλῶν ἐν οἰκητήριον* Plut. Comp. Thes. 4; οἰκίαι ἐκ πλίνθων συνωκοδομημέναι *entirely built*, Dio C. 39. 61:—metaph. in Pass. of believers, Ep. Ephes. 2. 22. 2. Pass. *to be built in with other materials, λίθοι συνωκοδομημένοι* Thuc. 1. 93; σ. οἰκίονες τοῖς τοίχοις Diod. 13. 82. 3. *to build up, block up*, Id. 3. 37.

συνωκοδομέω, *to administer jointly, of executors*, Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5. 56; ὤνησιν καὶ πρᾶσιν C. I. 3597 b.

συνωκοίος, ον, *dwelling in the same house with*, Lat. *contubernalis*, τῷ γυναικείῳ γένει Aesch. Theb. 188, cf. Cho. 1005; ξ. εἰσιέναι *to enter the house as an inmate*, Soph. El. 818; of domestic animals, Plut. 2. 974 D, Hdn. 1. 12. b. of persons *living in the same city or country, a fellow-inhabitant, denizen*, (properly of those who join in colonising a place, opp. to ἐποικοί, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 11), σ. ἐγένοντο Ἀθηναίοισι (sc. οἱ Πελασγοί) Hdt. 1. 57, cf. 2. 51., 7. 73; ξ. ἐπαγαγέσθαι τινὰς Thuc. 2. 68; ξ. δέχεσθαι or προαδέχεσθαι Ar. Pl. 1147, Plat. Legg. 708 A; σ. ἔχειν τῇ πόλει Isocr. 270 B; σ. τινὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει Plat. Legg. 920 A; ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ σ. τινος γενέσθαι Lycurg. 168. 33:—so of gods worshipped in the country, τὸν θεὸν βαρὺν ξ. θησόμεσθα Aesch. Supp. 415, cf. Isocr. 218 C; also, ἡ σ. τῶν κάτω θεῶν Δίκη Soph. Ant. 451. 2. metaph. associated with, wedded to, used to, of persons, ἐν πόνοις ξ. ἀλλαγῆ βίου Id. O. T. 1206; ξ. ἐνδεία, κακῶ Plat. Symp. 203 D, Rep. 367 A. b. of things, associated with, ὁ δυσφιλεῖ σκότῳ λιμὸς ξ. συνοίκοις Aesch. Ag. 1642; ᾧ τίς οὐ κηλὶς κακῶν ξ.; Soph. O. C. 1134; ὑμῖν τὰς μεγίστας ἡδονὰς ξ. εἶναι Plat. Phileb. 63 D; ὁ δαί σ. ἐμοὶ ἔρωσ Xen. Symp. 8. 24.

συνωκοορέω, *to live at home together*, Dion. H. 8. 46.

συνωκοορός, ὄν, *living at home together*: c. gen., σ. κακῶν *a partner in mischief*, Eur. Hipp. 1069.

συνωκοκτίζω, *to have compassion on, τινά* Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5.

συνωκοίμιος, ον, (σῆμη) *harmonising with, like σύμφωνος*, c. dat., φόρμιγγι σ. ὕμνος Ar. Rh. 2. 161:—neut. συνοίμιον, τό, Suid.; cf. προοίμιον.

συνωκομῶζω, *to lament together*, Schol. Il. 23. 14, Theod. Prodr.

συνωκοοχεύω, *to be a joint cupbearer*, Eumath. p. 377.

συνωκοομαι, aor. -ῶθην, Dep. *to hold the same opinion, assent, ἐγώ .. ξ.*

Plat. Rep. 500 A; εἰ .. αὐτὸς μὲν ᾤετο, τὸ δὲ πλῆθος μὴ σ. Id. Theaet. 171 A: with neut. pron., αὐτὸ τοῦτο ξ. *to assent to ..*, Id. Rep. 500 B; καὶ τὸδε συνοικήθη τι Ib. 517 C.

συνωκοιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of συμφέρω, *accordant*, Apoll. de Adv. 533, 541.

συνωκοίω, v. sub συμφέρω.

συνωκοκλάζω, *to cower and sink down, πρὸς τι* so as to avoid .., Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 25, Greg. Nyss.

συνωκοκτώ, οἰ, αἰ, τά, *eight together, by eights*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 702 C.

συνωκοκωχί, ἡ, like συνοχή, *a joining, στήθεος* Hipp. 275. 24.

συνωκοισθαίνω or rather -άνω, *to slip and fall together*, Strab. 182, Plut. Pericl. 6, etc.; σ. αὐτοῖς παραβαίνουσι Plut. 2. 807 D.

συνωκοκλή, ἡ, *a drawing together*, Oribas., etc.

σύνωκοκος, ον, *drawn together*, Arist. Probl. 20. 8.

συνωκολοθρεύω, *to destroy together*, Theod. Prodr.

συνωκολλύμι, *to destroy together*, Bion 1. 29:—Med. *to perish along with*, αὐτῷ δ' οὐ ξυνωλόμην ὁμοῦ Eur. Hel. 104.

συνωκολολύζω, *to raise a loud cry together, of women*, Xen. An. 4. 3, 19; cf. ὀλολύζω.

σύνωκολος, ον, Arist. Metaph. 6. 11, 17; also η, ον Ib. 15, Plat. Polit. 299 D:—*all together*, Plat. and Arist.; τὸ σῶμα τὸ σ. Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 1, etc.; ἡ σ. οὐσία, or τὸ σύνολον, in Arist. is either *the concrete*, made up of ὕλη and εἶδος (matter and form), Metaph. 11. c., cf. 2. 1, 11., 12. 2, 18; or *the species* made up of genus and difference, Id. Top. 5. 2, 6.

II. τὸ σύνολον, as Adv. *on the whole, in general, altogether*, Plat. Soph. 220 B, Legg. 654 B, Dem. 1407. 24, Philem. Ἀγυρτ. 1, etc.; ὡς τὸ σ. εἰπεῖν Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 3. 2. the reg. Adv. συνόλωσ occurs in Isocr. 278 B, Ath. 31 B.

συνωκολοφύρομαι [ῶ], Dep. *to wail with or together*, Walz Rhett. 10. 1, 238.

συνωκομαίμος, ον, = sq., Orph. Arg. 1191.

συνωκομαίμων, ον, gen. onos, *of the same blood*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 194:—as Subst., *a brother or sister*, Aesch. Pr. 410, Eur. Hel. 640, 1. T. 848.

συνωκομᾶλύνω, *to make quite level*, Plut. Timol. 22, Sull. 14.

συνωκομαρτέω, *to follow along with, attend on, τινι* Solon 5. 55, Periclyoné ap. Stob. 488. 56; absol., ξὺν δ' ὀμαρτοῦσιν φίλοι Eur. Or. 950.

συνωκομβρίζω, *to deluge with rain*, Plut. Fr. 9. 7.

σύνωκομβρος, ον, *joined or mixed with rain*, E. M.

συνωκομεινός, ὁ, ἡ, *a bedfellow*, Anth. P. 3. 3, append. 244, 384.

συνωκομήτης, ες, = συνήτης, Anth. P. 6. 206.

συνωκομήλιξ, Dor. -ἀλιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, like συνήλιξ, *a fellow, comrade*, Theogn. 1059 (Bgk. σὺν ὁμήλικι), Theocr. 18. 22, Anth. P. 7. 203.

συνωκομηρεῦω, *to be a joint hostage, ἅμα τινὶ* Polyb. 21. 9, 9.

συνωκομήρης, ες, *assembled*, Nic. Al. 449.

συνωκομίλέω, *to converse with, μετὰ τινος* Cebes 13; τινι Act. Ap. 10. 27.

συνωκομίλια, ἡ, *conversation with, τινός* Ideler Phys. 2. 242.

συνωκομίλος, ον, *living with, an associate*, Clem. Al. 52, Hesych.; θεῶ or θεοῦ Greg. Nyss.:—fem., συνομιλήτρια, Hesych. s. v. συνεψία.

συνωκομνύμι or -ύω: fut. -ομύσω. *To swear together, ἡ μὴν τὸν παῖδα .. φιλεῖσθαι* Xen. Symp. 9, 6; ὄρκον Plut. Brut. 12. 2. c. acc. rei, *to pledge one's oath to a thing, promise by oath, ἃ μοι ξυνώμοσας* Soph. Ph. 1367; ξυνώμοσαν μὲν θάνατον .. πατρί *joined in swearing death against him*, Aesch. Cho. 978:—Pass., τὸ πρᾶγμα πανταχόθεν συνομώμοται Ar. Lys. 1007. II. *to join in a league or confederacy*, Thuc. 5. 48., 6. 18; ξυνώμοσαν γάρ, ὄντες ἐχθιστοὶ τὸ πρὶν, πῦρ καὶ θάλασσα Aesch. Ag. 650; cf. συνωμότης. 2. σ. τινὶ *to form a confederacy with ..*, Thuc. 1. 71., 2. 72; πρὸς τινα, Hyperid. p. 25 Schneidew. 3. esp. in bad sense, *to conspire together, conspire, τισὶ* with others, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 23; ἐπὶ τινὶ against one, Hdt. 7. 235, Ar. Eq. 236; ἐπὶ τινα Dem. 1319. 1; so also, σ. ὄρκους Hdt. 1. 176; c. inf., σ. ἀποκτείνειν (leg. ἀποκτενεῖν) Lycurg. 165. 34:—so in Med., Plut. Alcib. 14, etc.; οἱ συνομοσάμενοί τινι his fellow-conspirators, Id. Sertor. 27.

συνωκομοδίτης [ῖ], ὁ, *a fellow-traveller*, Poëta in Cramer An. Par. 4. 483.

συνωκομοζύγω, *to bear the same yoke together*, Byz.

συνωκομόθρονος, ον, *on the same throne together*, Byz.

συνωκομοιοομαι, Pass. *to become quite like*, Dion. H. 4. 3, Plut. 1003 A.

συνωκομοιοπαθέω, *to be similarly affected with another, τινι* Arist. Rhet. 3. 7. 5.

συνωκομολογέω, *to say the same thing with, to agree with, τινι* Hdt. 2. 55, Xen., etc.:—*to confess together, confess the whole, concede, αὐτὰ ταῦτα* Thuc. 1. 133:—often of disputants, *to concede, agree upon, ὅσα ἂν συνομολογῶμεν* Xen. Symp. 4, 56, cf. Plat. Rep. 342 D, Gorg. 504 B, etc.; c. acc. et inf., περὶ δικαιοσύνης σ. πάντα εἶναι ταῦτα καλά Id. Legg. 859 D, cf. Phaedo 91 D;—so in Med., Id. Euthyd. 280 A, Legg. 660 D:—Pass., τὰ ἄλλα συνομολογητῆται Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 2; οὐκουν καὶ τὸδε ξυνομολογοῦτο; Plat. Phileb. 60 B; συνομολογημένον τοῦτο κεῖται Ib. 41 D; τοῦτο ἡμῖν .. μενέτω ξυνομολογηθέν Id. Soph. 248 A, cf. Polit. 284 C; τὸ συνομολογοῦμενον, opp. to τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα, Isocr. 25 A; ἔστω συνομολογημένον Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 10. II. *to agree to do, promise, τινὶ τι* Xen. An. 4. 2, 19, etc.; c. inf. fut., Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 10.

III. *to come to terms with, make a covenant with*, Ib. 5. 3, 15, etc.; so in Med., Ep. Plat. 356 B.

συνωκομολογία, ἡ, *concession, agreement*, Plat. Soph. 252 A, Legg. 966 A.

συνωκομολογουμένως, Adv. *confessedly*, Eust.

συνωκομόλογος, ον, *agreeing to, τινος* Clem. Al. 673.

συνωκομονοέω, *to be of one mind with, τινι* Nicet. 316 A.

συνωκομοπαθέω, = συνομοιοπαθέω, v. l. Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 5, Plut. 2. 96 F, etc.

συνωκομορέω, *to border on, abut upon, τῇ συναγωγῇ* Act. Ap. 18. 7.

συνωκομορός, ον, *bordering on*, Eccl.

συνωκομοταγέω, *to help in promoting health*, Soron. Obst. p. 25.

συνομοφρονέω, *to be of one mind with*, τινι Theod. Stud.
 συνομωνύμειω, *to be synonymous*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 494.
 συνομώνυμος, *on, having the same name with*, τινος Achae. ap. Ath. 173 D, Anth. P. 6. 206, Orac. ap. Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 11 Mai.
 συνονειρώσω, *to dream together*, Eccl.
 συνονομάζω, *to name with or after*, τινί Greg. Nyss.
 συνοξύνω, *to bring to a point*, Polyb. 6. 22, 4. II. *to write with the acute accent together with*, τί τινι Gramm.
 σύνοξυς, *v, brought to a point, pointed*, βίζα Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 8.
 συνοπαδέω, *to attend closely upon*, τινι Byz.
 συνοπαδός, *όν, following along with, accompanying*, ψυχὴ θεῶ ξ. γενομένη Plat. Phaedr. 248 C; ξεινῶ σ. Ar. Rh. 4. 745; ὄνειαρ σ. ἀοιδῆς Panyas. 1. 13; ἐν αὐλοῖς σ. Telest. ap. Ath. 626 A:—*absol., a companion*, Plat. Soph. 216 B.
 συνοπάζομαι, Pass. = συνοπαδέω: *v. sub συμπλάζομαι*.
 συνοπάων [ᾶ], *ονος, ὁ, ἡ, a companion*, Ἑρμῆς .. Νυμφάων σ. C. I. 457, cf. Orph. H. 30. 5.
 συνοπλίξομαι, Pass. *to be a companion in arms*, Poll. 1. 152, Nilus in Phot. Bibl. 512. 6.
 συνοπλίτεω, *to serve as a man-at-arms with or together*, Synes. 12 C, Zonar. Ann. 330 A.
 σύνοπλος, *ον, under arms together, allied*, δόρατα Eur. H. F. 128.
 συνοπλοφορέω, *to bear arms together*, Themist. 59 A.
 συνοπτᾶω, *to roast together*, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 B, cf. 333 B.
 συνοπτέον, *verb. Adj. one must consider together*, Hipp. 19. 31.
 συνοπτικός, *ἡ, ὄν, seeing the whole together, taking a comprehensive view*, Plat. Rep. 537 C; ἐρεύνη σ. Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 10:—*Adv. -κῶς*, Marin. Vit. Procl. 13, Byz.
 σύνοπτος, *ον, that can be seen at a glance, in full view*, τάφος σ. πρὸς τόπον Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 9; τοῖς μακρὰν ἀπέχουσι σ. Id. Mirab. 130; ὄρος, ἐξ οὗ σ. ἐστὶν ἡ Ῥώμη Dion. H. 9. 24; κίνδυνος ἀπασι σ. Polyb. 2. 28, 9; σ. οὐδὲν ἦν ἀπὸ τινος Plut. Tim. 27; ἐν συνόπτῳ εἶναι *to be within sight of land*, Aeschin. Ep. 1: cf. εὐσύνοπτος. II. *intelligible*, Hesych.
 σύνοπτρον, *τό, an orrery*, Hesych.
 συνόρασις, *ἡ, = σύνοψις*, Clem. Al. 821.
 συνοράτικός, *ἡ, ὄν, = συνοπτικός*, Arr. Epict. 1. 6, 1, Stob. Ecl. 1. 6.
 συνοράω, *fut. συνόραμαι: aor. συνείδον, inf. -ιδεῖν: cf. σύνοιδα. To see together or at the same time, συνεῶρων ἀλλήλους Xen. An. 4. 1, 11., 5. 2, 13:—Pass., δεῖ συνοράσθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ τὸ τέλος Arist. Poët. 24, 5. II. to see in one view, see at a glance, whether with the eyes or mind, ταῦτα πάντα ξυνιδῶν Plat. Legg. 904 B, Dem. 17. 7; συνοράωντα .. τὰ πολλαχῆ διεσπαρμένα Id. Phaedr. 265 D; δεινὸς συνοράν τὰ πράγματα Memnon in Phot. Bibl. 223. 23; συνιδεῖν ἦν ἡ ἀρχὴ ἰσχυρὰ οὕσα one might see at a glance that it was .., Xen. An. 1. 5, 9; τὸ αἴτιον ἐκ τῶν νῦν λεχθέντων σ. Arist. G. A. 4. 4. 38:—in speaking, to take a general view, οὐ διὰ πολλῶν συνοράν Id. Rhet. 1. 2, 12; τὸν βίον συνεορακῆναι καὶ λελογίσθαι ὅτι .. Dem. 1122. 16; συνιδεῖν ὅτι .. Isocr. 93 D; ὡς .. Luc. Jup. Trag. 42; χαλεπὸν συνιδεῖν εἰ .. Isocr. 16 B; σ. ποία πολιτεία ἀρίστη Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 23; πότερον .. Id. Phys. 7. 1, 1:—Pass., οὐδὲν πῶ συνῶπται Id. H. A. 6. 35, 2, etc.; συνοφθῆναι τὴν δύναμιν Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 2; πρὸς τὰ συνωραμένα Memnon l. c. III. to resolve, Byz.*
 συνοργιάζω, *to hold orgies together*, Plut. 2. 944 C, Themist. 236 C.
 συνοργίζομαι, *fut. -ισθήσομαι, Dem. 547. 6, -ιοῦμαι Liban.: aor. συνωργίσθη: Dep. To be angry together, τινι with one, Isocr. 78 E, Dem. 516. 7, l. c., Plut., etc.*
 συνορέγομαι, *Med. to desire along with, τινι Arr. Epict. 2. 17, 23., 4. 7, 20.*
 συνορέω, *to be conterminous*, Polyb. 1. 8, 1., 5. 55, 1; τινι with .., Strab. 388.
 συνορθιάζω, *to rise up together*, Philo 1. 319.
 συνορθομαι, *Pass. to be successful together with, τινι Arr. An. 3. 9, S. συνορθρος, on, dawning along with, ἤξει συνορθρον αὐγαῖς dawning with the first beams of day, Aesch. Ag. 254, as restored by Wellauer and Herm. for σύναρθρον αὐταῖς: one copy gives σύναρθρον.*
 συνορία, *Ion. -ίη, ἡ, border-land, Αἰγύπτου καὶ Αἰθιοπῶν C. I. 5100; cf. Arr. Periopl. p. 37 Huds.*
 συνοριγνάομαι, *Dep. to desire together, τινος Auct. ap. Suid.*
 συνορίζω, *fut. ἴσω, to bring within the same limits, Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 12:—Pass., Ptol. Harm. 22 C. II. intr. = συνορέω, to be conterminous with, τινί Diod. 1. 30, Arr.; absol., Diod. 14. 44., 17. 4.*
 συνορίνω [ῖ], *to rouse or stir up together, ἵνα οἱ σὺν θυμὸν ὀρίνης Il. 24. 467, cf. 568:—Pass., συνορινόμεναι κίνυντο φάλαγγες the lines moved on by one impulse, 4. 332; κέαρ συνορινεῖται ἄτη is stirred up, agitated, Ar. Rh. 3. 56.*
 συνόριον, *τό, = συνορία*, Hdn. Epim. 173. 4.
 σύνορκος, *ον, bound together by oath*, Xen. Vect. 5, 9.
 συνορμάς, *ἄδος, ἡ, = συνδρομάς, συμπληγᾶς*, Simon. 30, in pl.
 συνορμάω, *to set in motion or urge on together, τινί τι one thing with another, Plut. 2. 1129 E. II. intr. to move on together, Phalar. 15, with συνορμηθῆναι as v. l.*
 συνόρμενος, *v. s. συνόρνημαι*.
 συνορμέω, *to lie at anchor with, τινι Polyb. 5. 68, 6., 110. 2.*
 συνορμίζω, *to bring to anchor together, τὰς ναῦς Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 17; τὸν στόλον Polyb. 3. 96, 14, etc.*
 συνόρνημαι, *Pass. = συνορῖνομαι, to start or set forth together, ἀφ' Ἑλλάδος αἴας συνορμένους (part. aor. 2) Aesch. Ag. 420.*
 σύνορος, *Ion. σύνουρος, on, marching with, conterminous, τῇ Ἀττικῇ or τῆς Ἀττικῆς Plut. Lys. 29, Demosth. 17: metaph., κύνις πηλοῦ κάσις*

ξύνουρος *dnst twin-sister of mud, Aesch. Ag. 495; σύνουροι πολιτεῖαι Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 3; σ. ἡ πραγματεία τοῦ ἱατροῦ καὶ τοῦ φυσικοῦ Id. de Resp. 21, 7.*
 συνορούω, *to rush on together, συνόρουσαν ἐναντίοι Ar. Rh. 2. 88.*
 συνοροφῶ, *to roof over, overarch, τὸν πέριξ ἀέρα Luc. Amor. 12.*
 συνορχέομαι, *Dep. to dance together, Plut. 2. 52 B, etc.; τινι with one, Ib. 13 A, etc.*
 συνοσφραίνω, *to give to smell together, τι Galen.*
 συνοτρύνω, *to urge on together, Themist. 295 B.*
 συνουλώω, *to cause to cicatrize completely, Galen. 1. 344, Soran. Obst. 217 A:—metaph., σ. τὸ τραῦμα τῆς πόλεως Eust. Opusc. 293. 89.*
 συνούλωσις, *ἡ, a complete cicatrization, soundness, LXX (Jer. 40. 6), Medic.*
 συνουλωτικός, *ἡ, ὄν, promoting cicatrization, Hesych.*
 συνουρίζω, *σύνουρος, Ion. for συνορ-.*
 συνουσία, *Ion. -ίη, ἡ: (συνών, συνοῦσα part. of σύνειμι):—a being with or together, esp. for purposes of feasting or conversing, social intercourse, intercourse, society, conversation, communion, Hdt. 6. 128, Aesch. Eum. 285, Soph. O. C. 648, etc.; κομψὸς ἐν συνουσίᾳ Ar. Nub. 649; σ. τινός intercourse with one, σοφοὶ τύραννοι τῶν σοφῶν ξυνουσία, Soph. Fr. 12, cf. Dind. Ar. Fr. 289; γυναικῶν σ. (with a play on signf. 4), Id. Eccl. 110; ἡ τοῦ θείου σ. communion with .., Plat. Phaedo 83 D; ἡ σὴ ξ. intercourse with thee, Id. Prot. 318 A; ἡ τῶν καλῶν σ. Id. Legg. 838 A, etc.; so, τῆς νόσου ξυνουσία by long intercourse with it, Soph. Ph. 520; also, ἡ πρὸς Σωκράτην σ. αὐτοῖν their intercourse with him, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 13; προϊούσας τῆς ξ. as the conversation went on, Plat. Theaet. 150 D; σ. ποιεῖσθαι to hold conversation together, Id. Soph. 217 D, Symp. 176 E, al.; σ. συγγενέσθαι Id. Legg. 672 D; τὴν σ. διαλύσαι Id. Lach. 201 C:—also in pl., Eur. Fr. 325, Isocr. 49 E, oft. in Plat.; ξυνουσίαι θηρῶν, = οἱ ξυνόντες θῆρες, Soph. Ph. 936. 2. οὐ λόγους .., ἀλλὰ τῇ ξυνουσίᾳ but by habitual association, constant resort, Soph. O. C. 63. 3. intercourse with a teacher, attendance on his lectures, μισθὸς τῆς σ. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 60, cf. 6. 11; ἡ περὶ γράμματα σ. τῶν μαθανόντων Plat. Polit. 285 C. 4. sexual intercourse, Lat. coitus, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 31, etc.; ἡ ἀνδρὸς καὶ γυναικὸς ξ. Plat. Symp. 206 E; ἀνδρῶν Xen. Oec. 9, 11; ἡ πρὸς τινα σ. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 7; ἡ τῶν ἀφροδισίων σ. Plat. Symp. 206 C; ἡ τῆς παιδογονίας Id. Legg. 838 E:—of animals, copulation, Arist. H. A. 9. 47, 1, al.; cf. σύνειμι II. 2. II. in concrete sense, a society, company, party, Hdt. 2. 78, Plat., etc.; ἡ ἐν αἴνῳ σ., = συμπόσιον, Id. Legg. 652 A, cf. Isocr. 9 A; and absol., Id. Antid. § 305; αἱ σοφαὶ ξυνουσίαι literary parties, conversazioni, Ar. Thesm. 21; εἰς τὰς σ. .. παραλαμβάνουσι τὴν μουσικὴν Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 11.*
 συνουσιάζω, *to keep company with: esp., to have sexual intercourse, Theopomp. Hist. 65, Plut. Alex. 22, etc. II. trans. to bring into such intercourse, τινά τινι Xen. Eph. 2. 9, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1067; metaph., σ. περόνας τῷ πυρί Theophr.*
 συνουσιασμός, *ὁ, = συνουσία I. 4, Plut. 2. 1 E, LXX (Sirach. 23. 5).*
 συνουσιαστής, *οὐ, ὁ, a companion, Plat. Minos 319 E; a disciple, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 1, Plut., etc. II. οἱ σ. a Christ. sect, who held a specific union of the divine and human in Christ, Eccl.*
 συνουσιαστικός, *ἡ, ὄν, suited for society, sociable, Ar. Vesp. 1209. II. promoting sexual intercourse, aphrodisiac, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 335 D. 2. lewd, salacious, Philo 2. 22, etc.*
 συνουσίδομαι, *Pass. to be joined essentially with, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 121.*
 συνουσίος, *ον, coexistent, Epiphan.*
 συνουσίωσις, *ἡ, ὄν, essential connexion, Hermias ad Plat. Phaedr. p. 131, Eccl.*
 συνουσωτής, *οὐ, ὁ, = συνουσιαστής, Theophr.*
 συνουτάομαι, *Pass. to be wounded together with, τινι Nonn. D. 29, 150.*
 συνοφείλω, *to be bound jointly, δοῦναι τὴν δίκην C. I. 3059. 16 (ubi συνοφελείτω).*
 συνοφρυόομαι, *Pass. to have the brow knitted, ἀήθης καὶ ξυνοφρυωμένη Soph. Tr. 869; ξυνοφρυωμένῳ προσώπῳ with frowning countenance, Eur. Alc. 777, cf. 800; ξυνοφρυώσθαι Poll. 2. 50.*
 σύνοφρυς, *v, gen. vos, with meeting eyebrows, still considered as a beauty in the East, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 41; of girls, Theocr. 8. 73; σύνοφρυν βλεφάρων ἴτυν κελαινὴν Anacreont. 15. 16; cf. Poll. 2. 49. II. with knitted brow, Hesych.*
 συνοφρύωμα, *τό, a meeting of the eyebrows, Schol. Il. 17. 136, E. M.*
 συνοχεύς, *έως, ὁ, one that holds together, τῶν ἐνύλων εἰδῶν σ. ὁ θεός Julian. 165 D; ὁ τῶν οὐρανῶν σ. Io. Damasc.*
 συνοχέω, *to carry together:—Pass. to travel together in a chariot, Plut. Galb. 20; μετὰ τινος Id. Anton. 11. II. to bear together, τι Eust. Opusc. 349. 57.*
 συνοχή, *Att. ξυν-, ἡ, (συνέχω) a holding together, grasping in the hand, τινος Philostr. 168. II. (συνέχομαι) a being held together, I. contraction, ἐν ξυνοχῆσιν ὁδοῦ where the road contracts, at a narrow part of the road, Il. 23. 330; ἄλδς ἐν ξυνοχῆσιν in the narrows or straits, Ar. Rh. 2. 318; ἐν ξυνοχῆ λιμένος Id. 1. 1006. 2. conflict in battle, ξυνοχῆσιν ἀγῶνος Q. Sm. 4. 342; ἐν ξυνοχῆ πολέμοιο Ar. Rh. 1. 160. 3. continuity, Arist. Top. 4. 2, 13, cf. Alex. Aphr. ap. Suid. 4. a line of union, meeting-place, βλεφάρων Coluth. 73; ξ. χιτῶνος the joining of the tunic on the shoulder, Ar. Rh. 1. 744; ἡ κατὰ ἐσθῆτα σ. the clinging of the garment to the body, Arr. Epict. 4. 11, 12. 5. a being checked, stoppage, τῆς κινήσεως Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 4, cf. 1. 3, 8; σ. ἐαυτοῦ self-control, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1054 F; προνοία καὶ σ. θεοῦ lb. 886 E, cf. 881 B. 6. metaph. constraint, distress, affliction, anguish, Ev. Luc. 21. 25, 2 Ep. Cor. 2. 4:—of imprisonment, Maneth. 1. 313, 21.*
 συνοχηδόν, *Adv. holding together, Anth. P. 9. 343.*

συνοχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for holding together, Dion. Areop.
 συνοχίτης [ἰ], ὄ, or -ίτης, ἡ, a precious stone, Plin. 37. 73.
 συνοχμάζω, to bind together, δεσμῶ πόδα Luc. Trag. 215.
 συνοχμός, v. sub συνοχμός.
 σύνοχος, αν, (συνέχω) joined together: metaph. agreeing with, suit-
 ing, παύματα... ξ. φοιτάσι Eur. Bacch. 161; κακοῖς... ξ. δάκρυα Id. Hel.
 171. 2. unintermitted, of fevers, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 10, Galen.
 συνόχωκα, old Ep. intr. pf. of συνέχω (for συνόχωκα), to be held to-
 gether, ὤμων ἐπὶ στῆθος συναχωκότε shoulders bent in or contracted upon
 the chest, Il. 2. 218: cf. συνοχωχῆ. II. to fall together, sink
 down, collapse, Q. Sm. 7. 502.—On the form v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 85
 Anm. 5.
 συνοψίζω, to bring within view, Eccl.:—to bring into a general view,
 sum up, Walz Rhett. 6. 29:—hence συνοψις and συνοψισμός, Theod.
 Stud.; συνοψιασμός, Eccl.
 σύνοψις, ἡ, a seeing all together, a general view, whether with the
 eyes or mind, ἡ σ. τῶν νόμων Plat. Legg. 858 C; συνακτέον εἰς σ. one
 must bring under one view, Id. Rep. 537 C; ὑπὸ μίαν σ. ἀγαγεῖν Polyb.
 1. 4, 1; τόπος ἐπιτηδεύματος εἰς σ. Id. 6. 27, 1; ἐν σ. ἀλλήλων in sight
 of one another, Id. 40. 5, 6; ἐς σ. ἐλθεῖν (sc. ἀλλήλων) Diod. Exc. 508.
 28; πεσεῖν εἰς σ. λογισμοῦ Dion. H. de Thuc. 6. 2. a table of con-
 tents, synopsis, Plut. 2. 1057 C; κατὰ σύνοψιν παραγράφεσθαι C. I. 4957.
 58. 3. a sketch, outline, Eus. V. Const. 3. 35.
 συνοψοφάγέω, to be gluttonous with or together, Plut. 124 C.
 συσ-, συσκ-, συστ-:—for words wrongly so written v. sub συσ-,
 συσκ-, συστ-.
 συντάγή, ἡ, an order, command, κατὰ συνταγήν, C. I. 1874 b: a phy-
 sician's prescription, Artemid. 2. 44 fin. II. in pl., like συνθήκαι,
 a covenant, Iambl. V. Pyth. 185.
 σύνταγμα, τό, that which is put together in order: 1. a body of
 troops drawn up in order, τὸ σ. τῶν συμμάχων their contingent, Xen.
 Hell. 3. 4, 2, cf. 5. 2, 20, Ages. 1, 7; σ. ἰππέων a corps of cavalry,
 Polyb. 9. 3, 9; τὸ σ. τῶν πέζων the Rom. cohorts, Id. 11. 23, 1:—μάχαι
 αἰ κατὰ τὸ σ. regular, pitched battles, Ephor. ap. Strab. 480:—metaph.,
 σ. τῶν αἰμωξομένων a whole army of them, Luc. Tim. 58. 2. the
 constitution of a state, σ. πολιτείας a form of constitution, Isocr. 145
 B, 264 C; τὸ Λακωνικὸν κατάστημα καὶ σ. Polyb. 6. 50, 2; σ. τῆς
 πολιτείας τρία, three classes or orders of men in the state, Diod. 1.
 74. 3. an arrangement of musical notes, συντάγματα τὰ μὲν
 Δώρια τὰ δὲ Φρύγια καλαῶσιν Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 7; μουσικῶ σ. C. I.
 2722; cf. ἀρμονία IV. 3. 4. a regular collection of writings, a
 work, book, Diod. 1. 3, Plut. 2. 1036 C, etc.:—a doctrine, Id. Num.
 22. 5. = σύνταξις II. 3, Aeschin. 67. 16.
 συνταγματ-ἀρχης, αν, ὄ, the leader of a σύνταγμα (1), Luc. Bacch. 2,
 Pseudol. 18, Arr. Tact. 10. 3: -ἀρχέω, Philo 2. 66: -ἀρχία, ἡ, Arr.
 Tact.
 συνταγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like a σύνταγμα (4): τὰ συνταγματικά
 a regular treatise, opp. to ὑπομνηματικά, Ammon.
 συνταγματίων, τό, Dim. of σύνταγμα, Eust. Dion. P. 33. 34.
 συντακτής, ἐς, asthmatic, Philostr. 565.
 συντακτέον, verb. Adj. of συντάσσω, one must arrange, Sext. Emp. M.
 9. 367. 2. one must construe, Eust., Scholl.
 συντακτήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, one who arranges, E. M.: also συντάκτης, ου, ὄ,
 Epiphan.
 συντακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συντάσσω) putting together, composing, Theo
 Smyrn. 15 B, Suid. II. (συντάσσω IV) of or for departure, ὄ σ.
 (sc. λόγος), or ἡ σ. (sc. ῥῆσις) a farewell speech, Walz Rhett. 9. 309.,
 313; σ. ὁμιλίαν παρέχειν to give a farewell audience, Eus. V. Const.
 21:—so συντακτήριος, ον, Phot. Bibl. 108. 14.
 συντακτός, ἡ, ὄν, constructed with (cf. συντάσσω II. 5), ὀρθῆ πτώσει
 Diog. L. 7. 64, cf. 58.
 συντάλαιπυρῶ, to endure hardships together, share in misery, τάδε
 Soph. O. C. 1136; σ. μετὰ τινος Ar. Lys. 1221; ξ. ἡ ἀρτηρή τῶ στο-
 μάχῳ suffers with it, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.
 συντάλαιπυρος, ον, sharing in misery, Eccl.
 συντάλασιουργέω, to work wool together, Clearch. ap. Ath. 516 B.
 συντάμίας, ου, ὄ, colleague in the quaestorship, Dio C. 48. 21; vulg.
 -είας.
 συντάμνω, Ion. for συντέμνω, Hdt.
 συντάνύω, = συντείνω, to stretch together, πολλῶν πείρατα συντανύσαις
 ἐν βραχεῖ bringing together the issues of many events in small compass,
 Pind. P. 1. 158.
 σύνταξις, εως, ἡ, a putting together in order, arranging, organisation,
 esp. of soldiers, σ. ποιεῖσθαι τοῦ στρατεύματος to arrange in complete
 order, Thuc. 6. 42, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 1; σ. στρατιωτικῆ Ib. 8. 1, 14;
 ἀνευ συντάξεως ἀχρηστον τὸ ὀπλιτικόν Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 10. 2.
 generally, system, arrangement, organisation, order, Lat. constitutio,
 Plat. Rep. 462 D, 591 D, Tim. 24 C; ἡ συσταθεῖσα σ. its organisation,
 of the Assyrian empire, Id. Legg. 685 C; τῆς πολιτείας Arist. Pol. 7. 2,
 16; of the system of the symmoriae, Dem. 182. 25; μίαν εἶναι τὴν
 αὐτὴν σ. τοῦ τε λαμβάνειν καὶ τοῦ ποιεῖν one and the same system or
 rule for... Id. 14. 27, cf. 168. 22; ἡ σ. τοῦ βίου Alex. Ὀλυμπ. 1. 10:
 —the order or system of the world, Sosip. Καταψ. 1. 31; σ. βιβλιο-
 θήκης Strab. 608:—also as concrete, εἰς τὰς σάρκας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην σ.
 τῶν μερῶν Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 14. 3. a systematic treatise, Arist.
 Rhet. Al. 39, 10: a volume, a narrative, Polyb. 1. 3, 2., 4. 2, al., Diog.
 L. 7. 193 sq. 4. grammatical construction, syntax, αἰ πρὸς ἄλ-
 ληλα σ. Plut. 2. 731 E, cf. Luc. Jud. Voc. 3; see the treatise of Apollo-
 nius περὶ συντόξεως. II. like σύνταγμα, a body of troops, ἡ εἰς
 μυρίους σ. their contingent towards..., Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 37; σ. Ἑλληνική

the combined forces of Greece, Plut. Aristid. 21. 2. a covenant,
 contract, Dem. 1334. 12, Polyb., etc.; ὡς περ ἀπὸ συντάξεως ταυτηναι
 ex composito, Plut. 2. 813 B. 3. an assigned impost, contribution,
 euphem. for φόρος (tribute), Dem. 60. 11., 305. 16; σ. τελεῖν, ὑποτελεῖν
 Aeschin. 67. 21, Isocr. 140 B; δοῦναι Id. 165 A; introduced at Athens
 by Callistratus, Theopomp. Hist. 97, Böckh P. E. 2. 162: cf. συντάσσω
 II. 2. 4. a payment, allowance, pension, euphem. for μισθός,
 Dem. 95. 9 and 20, Diod. 5. 46, Plut. Alex. 21, etc.; συντάξεις τῶν
 ἀναγκαίων Diod. 1. 75.
 συντᾶπεινόμαί, Pass. to be lowered together with, τινι Strab. 817.
 συντάραξις, ἡ, total disturbance, in medic. sense, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17,
 Arist. Probl. 1. 4.
 συντᾶράσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω. To throw all together into
 confusion, to disturb, trouble, Lat. conturbare, σὺν δ' ἵππους ἐτάραξε Il.
 8. 86; σὺν δ' ἡμῖν δαῖτα ταρ. I. 579; σ. τὴν κρήνην to trouble the
 water, Hdt. 9. 49, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 8, 2; σ. τὴν Ἑλλάδα Hdt. 3. 138;
 τίμας τὰς εὐσας σ. to alter them, Id. 1. 59; σ. πόλιν Eur. Heracl. 378,
 Andoc. 9. 39; τὰς πόλεις πρὸς ἀλλήλας Aeschin. 42. 8; τὸ στρατό-
 πεδον Isocr. 71 C; σ. πάντα to confound all arguments, Ar. Nub. 1037;
 τὰ πράγματα Dem. 714. 26; τὴν εὐπρέπειαν Id. 1404. 24; etc.:—Pass.,
 αἰθὴρ πόντῳ ξυντετάρακται air is confounded with sea, Aesch. Pr. 1088;
 to be thrown into confusion, of soldiers, Thuc. 7. 81; of social order,
 συνταράσσονται πόλεις Soph. Ant. 1080, cf. Eur. I. T. 557, Xen., etc.;
 ξυνταραχθέντος τοῦ βίου τῆ πόλει Thuc. 3. 84; νόμοι πάντες ξυνταρ-
 ἀχθησαν all legal order was at an end, Id. 2. 52; σ. ὁ τῶν νόμων
 κόσμος Dem. 775. 18: of calculations, to be confounded, Hdt. 5. 65:—
 metaph. of persons, to be confounded, greatly troubled, much distressed,
 συντεταραγμένος τῷ θανάτῳ Id. 1. 44; συνταραχθεὶς ὑπὸ νόσων Plat.
 Legg. 798 A; τί συντετόραξαι; Ar. Lys. 7. II. c. acc. rei,
 σ. πόλεμον to stir up war, Polyb. 4. 14, 4, Plut. Aristid. 20.
 συνταργᾶνδομαι, Pass. to be wrapt up, Lyc. 1101.
 συνταρρόδομαι, Pass. to be full of interlacing roots, ὥστε συνταρροῦ-
 σθαι (vulg. συνταράττεσθαι) τὰ χωρία Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 7.
 σύνταρρος, ον, (ταρρός, ταρρός) interwoven, entangled, δένδρον σ. a
 tree with interlacing roots, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 2., 10, 7.
 σύντασις, ἡ, a stretching together, tension, Lat. contentio, Hipp. Epid.
 1. 969, Arist. Probl. 4. 26, 4. 2. vehement effort, exertion, Plat.
 Symp. 206 B, Phileb. 46 D. II. distension, Hipp. Epid. 1. 948.
 συντάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω:—to put in order together, esp. as a
 military term, to draw up, put in array, like διατάσσω, Hdt. 7. 78, Thuc.
 8. 28, Xen., etc.; σ. πεζοὺς τῷ ἵπικῷ to draw up the foot in line with
 the horse, Id. Hell. 7. 5, 24, cf. 4. 8, 28:—Pass. to be drawn up in
 line, Eur. H. F. 191, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 18, etc.; μάλιστα ξυντεταγμένοι
 παντὸς τοῦ στρατοῦ in the best order of all the army, Thuc. 3. 108;
 μεθ' ὅλων συντεταγμένοι Dem. 585. 27:—so also in Med. to form in
 line, ὁμοσε χωρῶμεν συνταξάμενοι Ar. Lys. 452; τισι οἱ μετὰ τινῶν
 with others, Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 15, Vect. 2, 3, cf. An. 6. 4, 21, etc.;—but
 the Med. is also trans., συνταξάμενος βαθεῖαν τὴν φάλαγγα having
 drawn up his phalanx in deep order, Id. Hell. 2. 4, 34; v. infr. II. 1,
 2. 2. in Pass., of single persons, to be collected, resolute, steady,
 συντεταγμένος στρατηγός Ib. 4. 8, 22; περὶ τινος Diog. L. 5. 65; so,
 of the mind, πρὶν ξυνταχθῆναι... τὴν δόξαν before they had time to get
 their thoughts collected, Thuc. 5. 9; ἡ ἐπὶ τοῦ συντετάχθαι... φρόνησις
 οὕσα Amphis Φιλαδ. 1. 4; ἐφοδος ἐνεργος καὶ σ. Polyb. 3. 19, 5. II.
 to arrange, organise, Lat. constituere, τὸ σῶμα, Plat. Gorg. 504 A; τὰ
 ξυσσίτια Id. Legg. 625 C; ἐνιαυτούς τε καὶ ὥρας καὶ μῆνας Id. Phileb.
 30 C; σύνοδον Plut. Anton. 71:—in bad sense, to concoct, ψευδῆ κατη-
 γορίαν Aeschin. 52. 37, cf. Dem. 888. 26:—Pass., ψυχὴ συντεταγμένη
 σώματι organically united with, Plat. Legg. 903 D, cf. 817 E; ὀλιγαρ-
 χικῶς συντετ. Arist. Pol. 6. 1, 4; τί σημεῖον πολιτείας συντεταγμένης;
 of an organised state, Ib. 2. 11, 2; ἐπὶ τοῦ συντετάχθαι for the purpose
 of orderly arrangement, Amph. Φιλαδ. 1; Τροισὶν σ. εἰς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς
 joined the Ach. League, Plut. Arat. 24; οἱ συντεταγμένοι the con-
 spirators, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 7:—Med. to arrange for oneself, i. e. make
 one's own plans of life, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11: also to get matters or-
 ganised or arranged, or simply to ordain, settle, τὰ νόμιμα ἡμῖν συνε-
 τάτατο [ὁ νομοθέτης] Plat. Legg. 626 A, cf. 625 E, 781 B; τὴν περὶ
 τοὺς νέους ἐπιμέλειαν Lyeurg. 162. 23. 2. of taxation, to fix or
 assess the payment, σύνταγμα συντάξας εἰς ῥ' ταλάντων πρόσδοον
 Aeschin. 67. 16:—Pass. to be organised for paying contributions, Ib. 28,
 Dem. 167. 6., 168. 21; but, τὸ συντεταγμένον the assessed sum, Arist.
 Pol. 7. 10, 10:—Med. to agree to such assessment, Dem. 815. 11.,
 838. 9; σ. τι εἰς τι to contribute, Aeschin. 14. 33: cf. σύνταξις II.
 3. 3. to compose or compile a narrative, Polyb. 2. 40, 4, Plut.
 Brut. 4; so in Med., Plat. Phaedr. 263 E, Polyb. 1. 3, 8; absol. to write
 a book, Id. 9. 2, 2; σ. ὑπόθεσιν to treat of..., Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp.
 p. 70:—Pass., προσίμιον ξυντεταγμένον εἰς τι Plat. Legg. 930 E, cf.
 Aeschin. 82. 33. 4. c. inf. to ordain, prescribe, τινὰ ποιεῖν τι
 Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 8, Aeschin. 31. 8. b. c. acc. rei, to prescribe, of
 a physician, θεραπείαν σ. τινὶ Plat. Pericl. 13; νοσοῦντι κίχλην Id. 2.
 204 B, cf. Diod. 1. 70; also, σ. τί πρῶτον οἰστέον Alex. Πονηρ. 1. 3:—
 Pass., generally, to be prescribed or ordained, ταῦτον περὶ τὰς ἡδονὰς
 συντέτακται Plat. Legg. 634 B, cf. 817 E; ταῦτα τῷ ναυαρχῷ συνε-
 τάχθη Dem. 251. 11. 5. in Gramm. to construct or construe a
 word, γενικῆ οἱ μετὰ γενικῆς, Bast. and Schäf. Greg. C. 45:—Pass.,
 Diog. L. 7. 64; cf. συντακτός, σύνταξις I. 4. III. in Med. to
 agree together, πάντα συνταξάμενοι καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου Dem.
 708. 18; σ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους Polyb. 3. 67, 1: c. inf., συνετάττετα κοινῇ
 πρεσβεύειν Dem. 344. fin., cf. Aeschin. 14. 33:—so in Pass., τὸ συντε-
 ταγμένον, τὸ συνταχθέν an agreement, Polyb. 3. 42, 9, etc.; cf. σύνταξις

II. 2. IV. in Med. also, to take leave of one, bid him farewell, *τινι* Anth. P. 9. 171, Walz Rhett. 9. 309; cf. ἀποτάσσω III. *συντάτεον*, verb. Adj. one must strive earnestly, Ep. Plat. 340 C. *συντάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συντείνω) astringent, bracing*, Galen. *σύνταφος, ὄν, buried in the same grave*, Plat. Legg. 873 D. *συντάχυνω, to hurry on, τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν* Hdt. 3. 71. II. intr. to hurry on, hasten, 3. 72; ὁ βίος *συνταχύνει* life hastens to an end, 2. 133. *συντεθειμένως*, Adv. in regular order, Byz. *συντείνω, to stretch together, strain, draw tight, brace up, σ. τὰ νεύρα*, opp. to χαλάω, Plat. Phaedo 98 D; metaph. of the mind, Eur. Hipp. 257; ἁρμονίαις σ. τὰς ψυχὰς Plat. Legg. 800 D:—Pass. to be in a state of tension, Hipp. Art. 784; to be distended, Id. Epid. 3. 1070. 2. to strain to the uttermost, urge on, exert, ποδὸς ὄρμην Eur. El. 112; δρόμημα κυνῶν Id. Bacch. 872; λοχίαν στερερὰν παιδείαν Μαίραι *συντείνουσι*, of the pains of childbirth, Id. I. T. 207; ἑαυτὸν Plat. Euthyphro 12 A:—Pass. to strain all one's powers, πᾶν ποιεῖν *συντεινομένου* Id. Rep. 504 E; *ξυντεταμένον τε καὶ σπουδάζοντα* Id. Euthyphro 288 D; γνώμη *συντεταμένη* with earnest, serious purpose, Xen. Oec. 2. 18. 3. intr. in Act. to exert oneself, strive, Plat. Soph. 239 B; σ. τόξῳ Hipp. Aër. 292:—hence, like Lat. contendere, to hasten, σ. δρόμῳ εἰς ἄστυ Plat. Nic. 30:—of things, to become intense, *συντεινοντος τοῦ κακοῦ* Plat. Dio 45. II. to direct earnestly to one point, πάντα τὰ αὐτοῦ εἰς τοῦτο Plat. Rep. 591 C, cf. Gorg. 507 D; ἐπὶ τὸ μαθεῖν ξ. τὸν λόγον Id. Legg. 641 E; ἐπὶ πόλεμον τὰς αὐτῶν ξ. πόλεις Id. Polit. 308 A; and in Pass., *συντετάσθαι πρὸς τὸ μέλλον* Plat. 2. 473 C. 2. intr. to direct all one's powers to one object, to be bent upon, and of things, to tend towards . . ., Lat. contendere ad . . ., c. inf., σφάσαι σ' Ἀργείων . . . *συντείνει* . . . γνώμη Eur. Hec. 190; εἰς μίαν τινα ἰδέαν σ. Plat. Theaet. 184 D, cf. Crat. 403 B; ξν, εἰς δὲ πάντα σ. Dem. 145. 23; εἰς ἀδικίαν ἢ δικαιοσύνην, etc., Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 7; ἐπὶ τὴν ἀνδρείαν Plat. Polit. 309 B, cf. 294 B; πρὸς ἀρετὴν Id. Legg. 731 A, Isocr. 342 A; πρὸς τὸν σκοπὸν, πρὸς τὸ τέλος, etc., Arist. Eth. N. 6. 12, 9, al. b. in physical sense, σ. πρὸς τὸν ἄνω τόπον, πρὸς τὴν καρδίαν Id. de Juvent. 3, 8 and 10; τὰ *συντεινοντα* πρὸς τὸ ζῆν καλῶς Athenio Σαμ. 1. 43. *συντεχνίω*, to help to build a wall or fortification, Thuc. 4. 57, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 24. *συντεκμαίρομαι*, Dep. to conjecture from signs or symptoms, Hipp. Progn. 37: to take into account in reckoning, Id. Aph. 1243; *ξυντεκμηράμενοι ἤνικ' ἂν φωντο* . . . calculating the time when . . ., Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 15; *ξυντεκμηράμενοι* having calculated the distance, Thuc. 2. 76, cf. Xen. Symp. 2, 8, App. Mithr. 36. *συντεκνοποιέω, to breed children with, ἀνδρὶ* Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5. *συντεκνία*, Ion. -λη, ἡ, a joint family (?), C. I. 1889. *σύντεκνος, ὁ, ἡ, brought up from childhood together*, C. I. 2015. *συντεκνώω, to breed, ζῶα* Ar. Thesm. 15. II. to produce or rear children with another, C. I. 4180. *συντεκταίνομαι*, Dep. to help in constructing or making, τὸ πᾶν Plat. Tim. 30 B, cf. 45 B. 2. metaph. to help in devising, εἰ τινα οἱ σὺν μῆτιν ἀμύμονα τεκτῆναιτο II. 10. 19; σ. δάλον Ar. Rh. 1. 1295. *συντελέθω, = συντελέω* III, to belong to, Pind. P. 9. 100. *συντέλεια, ἡ, (συντελέω II), a joint payment, joint contribution for the public burdens, χρημάτων σ. ποιεῖν* Dem. 306. 18; σ. φόρου Dio C. 42. 6; εἰς σ. ἀγειν τὰς χορηγίας, i. e. to leave the choregia to be defrayed by subscription, not by a single person, Dem. 463. 24; μικρὰς σ. ἐκάστῳ γιγνομένης Id. 464. 1; πρὸς σ. χρημάτων Arist. Rhet. Al. 3. 5. 2. metaph., ἡ παρὰ τοῦ διδασκάλου σ., i. e. instruction, Aristid. 2. 226. II. at Athens, a body of 5, 6, 10 or more citizens, who contributed jointly to equip a ship for the public service: they were called *συντελεῖς*, and formed a portion of the συμμορία (q. v.), Hyperid. ap. Harp.; (but the subject is obscure, v. Böckh P. E. 2. 344 sq.):—any similar partnership for bearing public burdens, Decret. ap. Dem. 261. 16., 262. 8; ἡ πρὸς τινὰς σ. Paus. 7. 15, 2:—cf. τέλος III. 3. 2. generally, a company, ᾧ *ξυντέλεια* (sc. θεῶν) of the gods, who separately were called τέλειαι, Aesch. Theb. 251, v. Schol. ad l. 3. a federal union of cities with a common treasury, σ. confederacy, Polyb. 5. 94, 1, cf. Diod. 5. 80, Plut. Comp. Philop. 1. III. combination of efforts, joint action, Plat. Legg. 905 B:—the consummation of a scheme, opp. to ἐπιβολή, Polyb. 1. 3, 3., 3. 1, 5; σ. ἐπιθεῖναι τι Id. 11. 33, 7; σ. ἔχειν, λαμβάνειν Id. 1. 4, 3., 4. 28, 3; εἰς σ. ἐλθεῖν Id. 2. 40, 5; ἡ σ. τῆς ἐπιβολῆς Id. 5. 32, 3; ἡ σ. τοῦ ἀγῶνος C. I. 1625. 59 and 63. IV. complete wickedness, LXX (I Regg. 8. 3), Hesych. V. in Grammar, the perfect tense, Dem. Phal. § 214, E. M. VI. in later Philosophers, like ἐντελέχεια, reality, Ocell. Luc. 2. 3. *συντελειόομαι*, Pass. to be made quite perfect, Clem. Al. 644; *συντελειόομαι* in Polyaen. 8, prooem. *συντελειώσις, ἡ, completion, perfection*, Clem. Al. 623. II. a completed action, opp. to παράτασις, Apoll. de Constr. 77; cf. *συντέλεια* V. *συντελειουργία, ἡ, absolute completion*, Poll. 9. 157. *συντέλεισις, ἡ, = foreg., Eccl.* *συντέλεσμα, τό, joint contribution*, 4 Esdr. 4. 13 (Compl.). II. completion, Brut. Epist. praef. *συντελεστής, οὗ, ὁ, a contributor, e. g. to a tax*, Byz. II. a completer, finisher, Fabric. Cod. Pseud. 2. 362:—hence *συντελεστήω*, Ptol. in Fabric. Bibl. Gr. 3. 429. *συντελεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, completing*, Ptol. II. Grammat., ὁ σ. (sc. χρόνος) the perfect tense, opp. to παρατατικός, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 91, etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 101. *συντελεστρία, ἡ, fem. of συντελεστής*, ap. Priscian. 5. 7, 40. *συντελευτάω, to die along with, τινι* Diod. 3. 7, Liban. *συντελέω, fut. ἔσω, to bring to one end together, bring quite to an end,*

complete, finish, σ. τὴν δαπάνην to make up the whole expense, Dem. 183. 13; σ. εἰς τὰ ἑκατὸν ἄρματα to make up the number of the chariots to one hundred, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 50:—of a workman, σ. γέισον to finish it off, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 120; στέφανον ap. Dem. 522. 4; ναῦς Polyb. 1. 21, 3; σ. ταχύ to finish it in a hurry, Alex. Μιλήσ. 1. 12;—also, σ. τὴν ἐπίνοιαν to accomplish it, Polyb. 4. 81, 3; τὴν νομοθεσίαν, εἰρήνην, Diod. 12. 26, etc.:—so in Med., Polyb. 1. 9, 6, Diod. 1. 59; and in pf. pass., Polyb. 5. 100, 9. 2. to perform or hold sacred rites, ἀγιστείας Plat. Ax. 371 D; τὸν ἀγῶνα, τὴν πανήγυριν Diod. 11. 29., 17. 16; τὰ Ἰαθμία, etc., Plut. Ages. 21; τοὺς κόσμους παρὰ τῆ μητρὶ C. I. 3657. 3:—Pass., θυσία τῷ Διὶ σ. Arist. Mirab. 137. II. to pay towards common expenses, contribute, σ. ἐξήκοντα τάλαντα Aeschin. 67. 17; εἰσφορὰς τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς Polyb. 4. 60, 4:—but mostly without the sum expressed, σ. εἰς τὸν πόλεμον ἐν ταῖς εἰσφοραῖς to contribute by payment of the εἰσφοραὶ towards the war, Dem. 465. 23. 2. generally to contribute, πρὸς or εἰς τὴν γένεσιν Arist. G. A. 1. 1, 2, H. A. 3. 1, 1; εἰς μίαν ἀρχὴν Id. P. A. 3. 7, 2; πρὸς ἐν ἅπαντα σ. Id. Eth. N. 1. 6, 12:—also c. dat. to be of service, be profitable, τῷ βίῳ Alex. Incert. 31; τινι πρὸς τι Luc. Alex. 36, etc.:—Pass. to be contributed, εἰς τι Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 43, al. III. since at Athens all citizens were classed acc. to their rateable property, and the contributions to which they were liable, σ. εἰς . . . meant to belong to a class, be counted in it (cf. τελέω II. 3), σ. εἰς ἀνδρας Isocr. 277 B; εἰς τοὺς νόθους Dem. 691. 18; ἐς τὸ μετοικικόν, ἐς τὸ συνῆδριον Luc. Bis Acc. 9, Deor. Conc. 15; c. dat., σ. τῷ χόρῳ Alciphro 3. 71. 2. σ. εἰς Ἀθήνας, εἰς Ὀρχομενόν, εἰς τὸ Ἀρκαδικόν, used of a number of small states tributary to or under the protection of a larger, Thuc. 2. 15., 4. 76, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 12; c. dat., σ. Θεβαίους Isocr. 298 B, cf. Plut. Arat. 34; absol., οἱ *συντελοῦντες* the tributaries, Ib. 54; cf. *συντελής* II. *συντελής, ὁ, ἡ, joining in the payment of contributions or taxes, a contributor*, Antipho ap. Harp.; ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος σ. Dem. 261. 3; *συντελεῖς* Ib. 5. 2. belonging to the same *συντέλεια* (II) or company, Id. 564. 27, cf. Poll. 8. 156; σ. τινος with another, Inscr. in Böckh's Urkund. pp. 547, 550 sq.:—metaph., [οὔτε] Πάρις . . . οὔτε σ. πόλις neither Paris nor his associate city, Aesch. Ag. 532. II. generally, contributory, ἡ κοιλία καὶ τὰ σ. μόρια Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 3; cf. *συντελέω* II. III. tributary to another state, πόλιν εἰς αὐτὰς *συντελεῖ* ποιεῖν Dem. 198. 15; οἱ *συντελεῖς* Aristid. 1. 141; cf. *συντελέω* III. 2. *συντελικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συντελής II) liable to pay contributions, τὸ μετὰ τούτων συντελικόν = συντέλεια* II, a body of persons paying tax jointly, Polyb. 40. 3, 4. II. perfect, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 7. 190:—in Gramm., χρόνος σ. the perfect tense; ῥῆμα σ. verbum perfectum; στάσις σ. status facti seu praeteriti et consummati, Quintil. 3. 6, 46:—Adv. -κῶς, Apoll. Lex. 93. 32, Schol. II. 9. 578, etc. *συντέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω, Hdt.; fut. -τεμῶ: aor. -έτεμον. To cut all in pieces, to chop up*, Plat. Polit. 261 A. II. to cut down, cut short, Lat. concidere, *συντ. τὰς πράξας ἐς ἔλασσαν* Thuc. 7. 36; σ. χιτῶνας to cut out, shope them, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5; *ξυντέμνει δ' ὄρος ὑγρὰς θαλάσσης* the sea cuts short, terminates (my realm), Aesch. Supp. 258; σ. τὰς πλεκτάνας to cut them off, Alex. Παν. 3, cf. Ἐρετρ. 1. 2. metaph., εἰς ἐν . . . πάντα τὰ μέλη *ξυντεμῶ* Ar. Ran. 1262; τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν σ. εἰς μῆν' ἓνα Philippid. Incert. 1; ξ. τιμὰς to abridge them, Aesch. Eum. 227; πόνους Eur. Rhes. 450; so in Med., πάντα τοὶ *ξυντέμνεται* Κύπρις . . . βουλευμάτα Soph. Fr. 678. 16. 3. esp. of expenses, σ. τὴν μισθοφορὰν Thuc. 8. 45; σ. τὰς δαπάνας εἰς τὰ καθ' ἡμέραν to cut down one's expenses to one's daily wants, Xen. Hier. 4, 9:—Pass., εἰ . . . ἐς εὐτέλειαν *συντέμνηται* τι (v. εὐτέλεια II), Thuc. 8. 86. 4. of persons, to cut them off, *συντέμνουσι γὰρ θεῶν . . . τοὺς κακόφρονας βλάβαι* Soph. Ant. 1103. 5. to divide logically, Plat. Soph. 227 D, Polit. 261 A. III. seemingly intr. (sub. ὁδόν) to cut the road short, cut across, σ. ἀπ' Ἀμπέλου ἀκρῆς ἐπὶ Καναστραίην ἀκρῆν Hdt. 7. 123. 2. of language, σ. πολλοὺς ἐν βραχεῖ λόγους Ar. Thesm. 178, cf. Aeschin. 32. 23; *σύντεμένε μοι τὰς ἀποκρίσεις καὶ βραχυτέρας* παίει Plat. Prot. 334 D: then (λόγον being omitted) to cut the matter short, speak briefly, ὡς δὲ *συντέμω* Eur. Tro. 441; ἅπαντα *συντεμῶν* φράσω Id. Hec. 1180; *σύντεμνε* cut short, make an end, Mnesim. Δυσκ. 1. 4; αἶνον εἶπε *συντεμῶν* Antiph. Ἀφρ. 1. 12; *συντεμῶντι*, like *συνελόντι* εἰπεῖν, in brief, Anaxil. Neopt. 1. 30. IV. really intr. to be cut short, τοῦ χρόνου *συντάμνοντος* as the time became short, Lat. instante tempore, Hdt. 5. 41; cf. *σύντομος* II. *συντεράτευομαι*, Dep. to tell marvels together, Eust. Dion. P. 204. 13. *συντερετίζω, to whistle an accompaniment*, Theophr. Char. 21, Schneid. *συντερμονέω, to march with, border on, τινι* Polyb. 1. 6, 4., 2. 21, 9. *συντέρμων, ὄν, bordering on, close together*, Anth. Plan. 185. *συντέρπομαι*, Pass. to join in feeling delight, Schol. Ar. Lys. 227. *συντεταγμένως*, Adv. part. pf. pass. of *συντάσσω*, in set terms: v. sq. *συντεταμένως*, Adv. part. pf. pass. of *συντείνω*, earnestly, eagerly, vigorously, Ar. Pl. 325, Plat. Apol. 23 E, Rep. 499 A, Phileb. 59 A (in Plat. always with v. l. *συντεταγμένως*). *συντετελεσμένως*, Adv. completely, Philodem. de Ira p. 68. *συντετηρημένως*, Adv. with utmost care, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 333. *συντετηρημένως*, Adv. concisely, Schol. Thuc. 8. 52, Tzetz. *συντετραίνω: fut. -τρήσω, aor. -έτρησα; pf. pass. -τέτρημαι. To bore through so as to meet, σ. τοὺς μυχοὺς ἀλλήλοις* carrying their specks through so as to meet, Hdt. 2. 11 (cf. παραλλάσσω II. 1); τὴν τοῦ ποτοῦ διέξοδον *συντέτρησαν* εἰς τὸν μυελόν they carried the passage through into the marrow, Plat. Tim. 91 A, cf. Criti. 115 D; ἕτερον [μέταλλον] *συντρήσαι* εἰς τὰ τῶν πλησίον to run another gallery into one's neighbour's mines, Dem. 977. 22:—Pass. to be carried by a connecting channel or duct, οὐρητῆρες *συντετρημένοι* εἰς τὰ αἰδοῖα Hipp.

Aēr. 286; εἰς ἀλλήλους Plat. Phaedo III D; εἰς ὃν ἡ θάλαττα συν-
τέρηται Id. Criti. 115 E; συντέρηται [αἱ κοιλίαι] πρὸς τὸν πλεύμονα
Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 11; συντέρηται ἢ ὑσφρησις τῷ στόματι Id. Probl. 13.
2, cf. 33. 17, 2; οὐκ εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν, ἀλλ' εἰς τὴν γλῶτταν ἢ ἀκοὴ συν-
τέρηται Plat. 2. 502 D; συντετρημένων τῶν μυκτῆρων connected by a
passage, Arist. de Resp. 7, 8: cf. σύντησις. II. metaph., δι'
ῶτων δὲ συντέτραινε μῦθον let words pierce in through thy ears, Aesch.
Cho. 451 (where Blomf. δι' ῶτων δὲ ὄων τέτραινε, Herm. δέ σοι,
Bamberger δ' ἔσω), cf. Soph. Fr. 737.

σύντευξις, ἢ, (συντηγχάνω) a coincidence, M. Anton. 3. 11, Phot.
συντεχνάζω, to help in contriving, ἀπάρτην Plat. Timol. 10: absol. to
join in plots with, τινί, Marcell. 11.

συντεχνάσαι, Dep. to assist in the art of shipbuilding, Plat. Demetr. 43.
συντεχνίτης [ἱ], συ, ὁ, =sq., Gloss.:—Verb. —ἵτεώω, Heraclit. Epist. 7.
σύντεχνος, ὁ, ἢ, practising the same art, a fellow in art, Ar. Fr. 226;
c. gen. one's mate or fellow-workman, Id. Ran. 763; Athena is the σύν-
τεχνος of Hephaestus, Plat. Polit. 274 C. In Ideler Phys. 2. 210, as Adj.
σύντεχνος, ἢ, συ.

σύντηγμα, τό, colliquament, used by Arist. to express the humours that
permeate the body, but are not regularly either secreted or excreted, diff.
from τὰ περιτώματα (v. περίσσωμα), G. A. 1. 18, 40 sq., Somn. 3, 10,
Probl. 1. 41, 3; apparently of a morbid or abnormal kind, τὸ ἀποκριθὲν ..
ὑπὸ τῆς παρὰ φύσιν ἀναλύσεως G. A. 1. c.; ἢ μὲν σ. αἰὲ νοσώδης Ib. 63.
συντηκτικός, ἢ, ὄν, able to liquefy, colliquative, τὸ ἀλμυρὸν σ. τῆς
γλῶττης Arist. de An. 2. 10, 2, Somn. 3, 10, Resp. 20, 2. II.
intr. easily liquefied, colliquable, Id. H. A. 9. 37, 23, Strab. 317. 2.
apt to faint, of sick persons, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 13, Plin.

συντηκτός, ὄν, easily liquefied, colliquable, of the polypus, Arist. Meteor.
4. 11, 3.

συντήκω, fut. ξω, to melt or fuse into one mass, to weld together, Lat.
conflare, ὑμᾶς σ. καὶ συμφύσαι εἰς τὸ αὐτό Plat. Symp. 192 E; τὰ μύρια
γόμοις σ. Id. Tim. 43 A; συμμιγνύειν καὶ σ. τὰς ψυχὰς τοῖς σώμασι
Plut. 2. 156 D. 2. to melt together, dissolve, liquefy, καίειν τὴν γῆν
καὶ σ. Antipho ap. Harp.; σ. καὶ διακρίνειν Theophr. C. P. 6. 13, 2: to
colliquate, αὐτὰ ἑαυτὰ Arist. de Long. Vit. 5, 10. 3. metaph. to
make to waste or pine away, ἐμὲ συντήκουσι νύκτες ἡμέραι τε δακρύοις
Eur. 1. A. 398; τὸν πάντα χρόνον συντήκουσα δοκρούοις Id. Med.
25. II. Pass. συντήκομαι, aor. 1 συνετήχθην, aor. 2 συνετάκην [ᾶ]:
and in same sense intr. pf. act. συντέτηκα:—to be fused into one mass,
Plut. 2. 395 B; metaph., σ. τινι to become absolutely one with .., γομέτας
συντηχθεὶς ἀλόχῳ Eur. Supp. 1029; κακὸς κακῷ συντέτηκε Id. Fr. 298;
ἀγαθὴ γυνὴ ἀνδρὶ συντέτηκε Trag. ap. Clem. Al. 621; συντακὲς τῷ
ἔρωμένῳ Plat. Symp. 192 E, cf. 183 E. 2. to melt away, be dissolved,
disappear, ἵχνη οὐ ταχὺ συντήκεται Xen. Cyn. 10, 1; σ. ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρός
Plat. Tim. 83 B. 3. metaph. to waste or fall away, συντήκεσθαι
ὑπὸ λιμοῦ Hipp. Vet. Med. 12; σ. λύπαις, νόσῳ Eur. El. 240, Or. 34,
cf. Ib. 283, Med. 689; πυρετοῖσι Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8.

σύντηξις, ἢ, colliquation, opp. to περίπτωμα (cf. σύντηγμα), Arist.
P. A. 4. 2, 7, G. A. 1. 18, 63, 1. 19, 8, Theophr. C. P. 1. 22, 6: esp. as
a disease, Hipp. Epid. 1. 946, Progn. 40. al. 2. metaph., σ. στοργῆς
Cic. Att. 10. 8, 10.

συντηρέω, to keep or preserve closely, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 12; σ. τὴν
γνώμην παρ' ἑαυτῷ to keep it close, Polyb. 31. 6, 5, cf. Ev. Luc. 2.
19. 2. to preserve together, C. I. 3052. 21, Ev. Matth. 9. 17, Luc.
5. 38:—Pass., C. I. 2335. 44. 3. to observe strictly, Ib. 6819.
18. 4. to watch one's opportunity, συντηροῦντα ποίειν Plut.
Marcell. 12.

συντήρησις, ἢ, preservation, μνήμης Eumath. 445; ὑγιείας Eccl.
συντηρητικός, ἢ, ὄν, preservative, τινος of a thing, Greg. Nyss.
συντίθημι, fut. συνθήσω (used by Hom. only in Med., v. infr.):—the
Pass. is in use (v. infr.), but σύγκειμαι is more freq. as Pass. To place
or put together, τὴν οὖρον καὶ τὸν σπλῆνα .. συνθεὶς ὁμοῦ Hdt. 2. 47, cf.
4. 67; ὄπλα ἐν τῷ νάφ Xen., etc.; σ. ἰμάτια, opp. to ἀνασεῖν, to fold
them together, Id. Oec. 10, 11; σ. σκέλη, opp. to ἐκτείνειν Id. Cyn. 5,
10; opp. to διαίρειν, Plat. Soph. 252 B; σ. ἄρθρα στόματος to close the
lips, Eur. Cycl. 625. 2. in various technical senses, a. in
Arithm., to add together, of numbers, Hdt. 3. 95; ἅπαντα εἰς ἓν Eur.
I. A. 1016; ἐν ὀλίγῳ πάντα Id. Supp. 1126; τὸ τε ἀρχαῖον καὶ τὸ
πρῶσεργον principal and interest, Dem. 819. 2, cf. 853. 19. b. in
Arithmetic also, conjungere, to combine the terms of a proportion, Arist.
Eth. N. 5. 3, 11. c. in Logic, to combine the terms of a proposition,
Id. Metaph. 3. 7, 4., 4. 29, 1:—also to use the fallacy of composition (cf.
σύνθεσις I. 2. c), Id. Rhet. 2. 24, 3, cf. Soph. Elench. 20, 3. d. in
Rhet. to accumulate, joined with ἐπικοδομεῖν (to form a climax), Arist.
Rhet. 1. 7, 31. II. to put together constructively, so as to make
a whole, λίθους, πλίνθους, ξύλα, of builders, Thuc. 4. 4, Xen. Mem. 3.
1, 7, etc.; συλλαβὰς Plat. Crat. 424 E. 2. to construct, frame,
build, σ. πεντηκόντερος κοῖ τριήρεας Hdt. 7. 36; τὸ θνητὸν γένος Plat.
Tim. 69 D; ὁ συνθεὶς the creator, Ib. 33 D:—Pass. to be constructed, of
the material universe, opp. to διαλύεσθαι, Arist. Cael. 3. 6, 2. b. σ.
τι ἀπὸ τινος to compose or make one thing of or from another, Hdt. 4.
23; τὸ ἐκ τῶν νεῶν καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ πλήθος συντιθέμενον Id. 7. 184; ἐξ
ῶν [συλλαβῶν] τὰ ὀνόματα συντίθεται Plat. Crat. 425 A, cf. 434 A;
συνθεὶς πρᾶγμα πράξει δι' ὀνόματος καὶ ῥήματος Id. Soph. 262 E;
εἶδωλον οὐρανοῦ ξυυθεῖσ' ἀπο (vulg. ὑπο) Eur. Hel. 34:—metaph., συν-
τιθεὶς γέλων πολὺν Soph. Aj. 303; σ. δυοῖν ἄμιλλαν to strive for two
things at once, Eur. El. 95. 3. to construct or frame a story, συν-
θέντες λόγον Id. Bacch. 297, cf. Aesch. Supp. 65, Ar. Ran. 1052, Plat.
Phaedr. 260 B; σ. τέχνην λόγων Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 3:—of an author, to
compose, τὰ Ἑλληνικά Thuc. 1. 97, cf. 21; σ. μύθους, ποίησιν, μελω-

δίαν, ὕρρησιν, Plat. Rep. 377 D, Phaedr. 275 C; αἰνίγμα Id. Apol. 27
A:—Pass., περὶ ὀλίγας οἰκίας αἱ .. τραγωδίαί σ. Arist. Poët. 13, 7. 4.
to construct a diagram, opp. to ἀναλύω, Id. Soph. Elench. 16,
5. 5. to frame, devise, contrive, ὁ συνθεὶς τὰδε the framer of this
plot, Soph. O. T. 401; ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς σ. ταῦτα Antipho 132. 26, cf. Thuc.
8. 68; σ. λόγους ψευδεῖς Antipho 142. 22; ψευδεῖς αἰτίας Dem. 778.
22; τὴν κατηγορίαν Andoc. 1. 32, etc.:—rarely in good sense, εὖ πρᾶγ-
μα συντεθὲν ὕψεσθε Dem. 275. 26. 6. to put together, take in, com-
prehend, παιδὸς μόνον Aesch. Supp. 65; ὄμνυ .. θεῶν συντιθεὶς ὄπαν
γένος Eur. Med. 747; πάσας ξυυτιθεὶς ψέγει γυναικας Id. Fr. 658, cf.
Hec. 1184; ἐν βραχεὶ ξυυθεὶς λόγῳ putting things shortly together,
speaking briefly, Soph. El. 673. III. to commit to a person's care,
τινὶ τι Polyb. 5. 10, 4., 8. 19, 4, etc. IV. to collect, conclude, in-
fer, Id. 28. 15, 14; σ. λογισμῶν Ar. Ind. 34.

B. Med. συντίθεμαι, used by Hom. only in aor. 2 and in signf.
1: 1. to put together for oneself, i. e. to observe, take heed to,
σύνθετο βουλὴν θυμῷ Il. 7. 44; φρεσὶ σύνθετο θέσπιν αἰδὴν Od. 1.
325; ἐμείο δὲ σύνθετο μῦθον 17. 153; and, simply, to perceive, hear,
κλαιούσης ὄπα σύνθετο Od. 20. 92; so, συνθέμενος ῥῆμα Pind. P. 4.
494: but Hom. mostly uses it absol., σὺ δὲ σύνθεο do thou take heed,
Il. 1. 76, Od. 15. 318, etc.; σὺ δὲ σύνθεο θυμῷ. Ib. 27. 2. to
set in order, organise, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 20., 6. 1, 17. II. to agree
on, conclude (cf. συνθήκη), ἀνδρεσσι κακοῖς συνθέμενοι φιλήν, Theogn.
306; so, συντίθεσθαι συμμαχίην, ὁμαιχμίην, Hdt. 2. 181., 8. 140, 1;
εἰρήνην Isocr. Antid. § 109; σ. ναῦλον to agree upon the fare, Xen. An.
5. 1, 12; ταῦτα συνθέμενοι having agreed on these points, Hdt. 1. 87,
cf. Ar. Lys. 178, Thuc. 3. 114, etc.; ξυυθέσθε κοινῇ τὰδε Eur. Bacch.
807, cf. 808; so, συντίθεμαί τινί τι with another, Hdt. 3. 157; σ.
ξυυθίην τινί Id. 1. 27; μισθὸν τινί Plat. Gorg. 520 C; also, σ. τι πρὸς τινα
Hdt. 7. 145, Xen., etc.:—Pass., τοῦ συντεθέντος χρόνου agreed upon, Plat.
Phaedr. 254 D. 2. c. inf. to covenant or agree to do, μισθῷ συυτίθευ
παρέχειν Pind. P. 11. 64; σ. ἀλλήλοισι μῆτ' ἀδικεῖν μῆτ' ἀδικεῖσθαι
Plat. Rep. 359 A; c. inf. fut., ξυυθέθεντο ἤξειν Thuc. 6. 65; σ. τινι foll.
by inf. fut., συνθέμενον ἡμῖν τὸν Πέρσην ἀντιώσεσθαι Hdt. 9. 7, 2, cf.
Andoc. 6. 38; and an inf. must be supplied in the phrases, κατὰ (i. e.
καθ' ἃ) συυθέθηκαντο, καθ' ὅτι ἀν συυθῶνται, etc., Hdt. 3. 86, Thuc. 5.
18:—also, σ. ὡς .. Id. 6. 84, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 2. 3. absol. to make
a covenant, ἔβαν συυθέμενος Pind. N. 4. 122; τινι with one, Hdt. 6.
115, Xen. An. 1. 9, 7; αὐτὸς συυτῷ συυθέσθαι Plat. Crat. 435 A; συυ-
θέσθαι πρὸς τινα to come to terms with him, Decret. ap. Dem. 291. 3,
Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 8; περὶ τινος πρὸς τινα Diod. 1. 98; also, to bet, wager,
πρὸς τινα Plut. Alcib. 8. 4. to vote with, support, τινί Lys. ap.
Harp., Call. Ep. 1. 14.

συντίκτω, to procreate together, τὰ οἰκεῖά τινι Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1.
4, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 139.
συντίλλω, to pluck together, Anth. P. 12. 27, in Pass.
συντίμαω, to honour together or alike, Lys. 189. 40; τινι with another,
Apollod. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 56. II. to value or estimate
together:—Med., συυτιμήσαντο ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ταύτην τὴν εἰσφορὰν they
fixed this as the estimate of my contribution, Dem. 815. 19, cf. 838. 26:
—Pass. to increase in value, rise in price, Id. 1285, 15.

συντίμησις [ἱ], ἢ, an estimate of value, price, LXX (Lev. 27. 18., 4
Regg. 12. 4).

συντίμαρέω, to contribute to help or cure, Hipp. Art. 815; τῷ πνεύμονι
Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 7, etc.

συντινάσσω, fut. ξω, to shake to the foundations, Lat. concutere, Arist.
Mund. 4, 29; σὺν δὲ μάχαν ἐτίναξε, i. e. closed with him, Theocr. 22.
90:—Pass., τιναττομένου τινὸς συυτ. being shaken also, Plut. 2. 1089 E.

συντινώ [ἱ], to play together, χρέος τινί Themist. 461. 22 Dind.
συντιπάλω, =συντινω, Hipp. 637. 40, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 11.
συντιπρώσκω, to wound in many places, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 18, Plut.
Alex. 63; of ships, Id. Alcib. 27. II. to wound at the same time,
τὰ συυτιπρωσκόμενα (sc. τοῖς ὀστέοις) νεῦρα Hipp. Fract. 775.

συντολμάω, to venture together, δεινότερα Eunap. p. 481 Boiss., cf.
Auct. ap. Suid. 3766 D Gaisf.:—Dor. aor. συυέτλας, Eur. Alc. 411.

συνταλύπειω, to help in winding up a business, Nicet. Ann. 4 A.
συντομάς, ἄδος, ἢ, pecul. fem. of σύντομος (II), ὁδός C. I. 162. 14.
συντομεύω, to cut short, Suid. s. v. ἀποσχεδιάσας, Zonar.:—also συυ-
τόμησον, for -ευσον or -ισον, Suid. s. v. κεφαλαίωσον.

συντομή, ἢ, (σύντομος II) a cutting short, τῆς μισθοφορᾶς Dio
C. II. an edict, Aquila V. T.

συντομία, ἢ, (σύντομος II) conciseness, λόγων Plat. Phaedr. 267 B, cf.
Lycurg. 161. 44, Arist. Rhet. 3. 6, 1. II. a dub. term in Music,
Ath. 638 A.

συντομίξω, =συντέμνω, Suid. s. v., Phot.
συντομόδακρυς, vos, ὁ, ἢ, weeping but little, Tzetz.
συντομολόγος, ὄν, speaking concisely, Tzetz.:—λαγία, ἢ, Athanas.
σύντομος, ὄν, just like Lat. concisus, cut short, abridged, shortened,
esp. of a road, σ. ἄτραπος ὁδός a short cut, Ar. Ran. 123; ἢ κατάβασις
συντομωτέρη Hdt. 7. 223; τὰ σύντομα τῆς ὁδοῦ Id. 1. 185., 4. 136;
συντομώτατον the shortest cut, Id. 2. 158., 4. 183; τὰ ξυυτομώτατα
Thuc. 2. 97; ἢ σύντομος (sc. ὁδός) Hdt. 5. 17, Xen., etc.; ἢ συυτο-
μωτάτη Id. Hell. 7. 5, 21; cf. συυτέμνω II, III. 2. of language,
concise, brief, cut, short, μῦθος Aesch. Pers. 698, Eur., etc.; συυτομώ-
τερος ὁ λόγος Isocr. 32 C; σ. λέξις Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 6; ἐπεισόδιον
Id. Poët. 17, 9; σ. ἀνάμνησις a concise summary, Id. Rhet. Al. 21, 1;
φανῶ .. σημεῖα τῶνδε σ. Soph. O. T. 710; τὸ σύντομον conciseness,
Dion. H. de Vett. Script. 3. 1. 3. of other things, ξυυτομωτάτη
διαπολήμησις Thuc. 7. 42; σ. ἐμβολή, παρουσία, etc., Polyb. 3. 78,
6, etc. 4. of stature, short, Call. Ep. 12. II. Adv. συυτόμως

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concisely, shortly, briefly, σ. φημίσειν, λέγειν, etc., Aesch. Ag. 629, Eum. 585, Soph., etc.; *πεύσει τὰ πάντα* σ. Aesch. Eum. 415; *ὡς σ. εἰπεῖν* Plat. Tim. 25 E:—so also neut. pl., *εἰπέ μοι μὴ μήκος, ἀλλὰ σύντομα* Soph. Ant. 446:—Comp. —*ώτερον*, Isocr. 53 D, etc.:—Sup. —*ώτατα* Id. 214 A; *συντομώτατον γ' εἰπεῖν* Alex. Φαιδρ. I. 4;—but we also find —*ωτέρως*, Isae. 83. 11; —*ωτάτως*, Soph. O. C. 1579. 2. of Time, *shortly, quickly, immediately*, ἀπολλύναι Hipp. Aph. 1247; so also Soph. O. T. 810, Xen., etc.

συντομοργός, ὄν, working quickly, Pisd.

συντονέω, to stretch tight, strain, Alex. Trall. 8. 493, etc.

συντονία, ἡ, tension, of the body or its organs, Hipp. 401. 28, Plat. Tim. 84 E, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 6, al. 2. *tension of mind, intense application*

or *exertion*, opp. to *ἀνεσις*, Id. Pol. 8. 7, 3, Rhet. 1. 11, 4; σ. ψυχῆς πρὸς τὸ καταμαθεῖν Def. Plat. 413 D. II. *intensity, φλεγμονῆς* Hipp. Progn. 38. III. *agreement*, Diog. L. 7. 140.

συντονολυδιστὶ ἀρμονία, ἡ, a musical mode, called also *ὑπερλύδιος*, Plat. Rep. 398 E; cf. Poll. 4. 78, Böckh Pind. I. part. 2. 237.

σύντονος, ὄν, strained tight, ἔχειν τὸ σ. to be strained tight, Xen. Cyn. 6, 7; *κατατείνας χορδὴν σ.* Arist. G. A. 3. 5, 18. II. *intense*

πόνος Hipp. Coac. 143; *ἐπιθυμίαι τε καὶ ἐρωτες* Plat. Legg. 734 A; *ὄργαι, δέματα* Tim. Locr. 102 E, 104 C; *βῆξ* Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2. 2. of actions and the like, *impetuous, eager, vehement*, *συντόνω*

χερὶ λυεῖ τὸν αὐτῆς πέπλον Soph. Tr. 919; *συντόνω .. αὐλῶν πνεύματι* Eur. Bacch. 126; σ. *δρομήματα* Ib. 1091; σ. *πῦρ* Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 18; σ. *πορεία a forced march*, Polyb. 5. 47, 4. 3. of persons, *earnest, serious, severe, vehement, ἀνδρείος ὄν .. καὶ ξ.* Plat. Symp. 203 D, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 34; *ἀκριβῆς καὶ σ. περὶ τι* Plut. Cat. Mi. 3; so also, *συντονώτερον ποιεῖν τὴν πολιτείαν* Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 8. 4. of Music,

Μοῦσα σ. severe, opp. to *ἀνειμένη*, Pratin. 5; *Μοῦσαι συντονώτεροι, to μαλακώτεροι*, Plat. Soph. 242 E; σ. *ἀρμονίαι*, opp. to *ἀνειμένοι καὶ μαλακαί*, Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 8, cf. 8. 7, 7. 5. of sound, also, *high-pitched, acute*, opp. to *βαρῦς, ὀξύς*, Id. G. A. 5. 7, 6, cf. Probl. 11. 50, Mus. Vett.

III. *in harmony, accordant with*, only in Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 116. IV. Adv. —*ῶς, intensely, earnestly, unflinchingly*, *βλέπειν, μένειν* Plat. Phaedr. 253 A, Rep. 539 D; σ. *ἵναί* eagerly or rapidly, Id. Tim. 88 A; *τρέχειν, βαδίζειν* Arist. Probl. 5. 16, al.; σ. *ζῆν strictly*, Plat. Rep. 629 B:—also *σύντονα* Eur. Hipp. 1361:—Comp. —*ώτερον*, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 34, etc.; also —*ωτέρως*, Theophr. Vent. 58.

συντονόω, to brace up, strengthen, Alex. Trall. 8. 493, etc. II. *to mark with the same tone or accent*, Apoll. de Constr. 342, A. B. 585. •

συντορμώω, to fasten with pegs, Philo Belop. p. 75.

συντορυνάω, to stir as with a spoon, Philom. in Matthaei Med. p. 223.

συντοξεύω, to shoot together, Eunap. 29. 465.

συντραγωδεῖω, to act tragedy together, play a leading part together, Luc. Alex. 12; c. acc. cogn., σ. *τὴν ἰκεσίαν* Plut. Them. 24, cf. Nic. 5. II. *to play in accordant with, τινι* Id. 2. 771 A.

συντρανδομαι, Pass. *to be made clean together*, Philo 2. 271.

συντρέπεζος [α], ὄν, *a messmate*, Xen. An. 1. 9, 31; *βίον σ. ἔχειν* to live with one, Eur. Andr. 658; of a dog, Babr. 74. 7.

συντραυλίζω, to lisp together with, νηπίοις Clem. Al. 117.

σύντρεψ, οἱ, αἱ, —τρια, τὰ, three together, by threes, σύντρεψ αἰνύμενος Od. 9. 429; *κατὰ σύντρεψ* Plat. Tim. 54 E; cf. *σύνδυο*.

συντρέπω, to help in turning, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5, Iambl.:—Pass. *to be turned with, τινι* Aretae. l. c., M. Anton. 10. 24;—in Diod. 15. 17, Reiske *συνετέτριπτο*.

συντρέφω, to feed together or besides, ἵππους Xen. Oec. 5, 5, Mem. 4. 3, 6. II. Pass. *to grow up together*, Plat. Legg. 752 C; *ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ* Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 14; *τινι with one*, Eur. Hel. 1036; *τινι ἐκ παιδίου* Isae. 78. 2: absol., *τὰ συντρεφόμενα ζῶα*, such as dogs, Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 42. 2. of feelings or sentiments, *to be bred up with, grow up with, τὸ ἡδὺ ἐκ νηπίου ἡμῖν συντέθραπται* Arist. Eth. N. 2. 3, 8; *ἐμπεφυκῶς καὶ συντεθραμμένος αὐτῷ ζῆλος* Plut. Alex. 8, cf. Mar. 14, Anth. P. 12. 42; of diseases, Hipp. 306. 24., 307. 23. 3. *to be educated in, ταῖς γεωργικαῖς ἐπιμελείαις, τοῖς μαθήμασι, πονηροῖς ἐθισμοῖς* Diod. 1. 74., 2. 29, 60. 4. *to grow by composition* of different substances, *to be organised*, of bodies, Plat. Phaedo 96 B, Tim. 75 A.

συντρέχω: fut. —*θρέξομαι*, usu. —*δράμομαι*: aor. 2 *συνέδραμον*. *To run together so as to meet in battle, to encounter*, Πηνέλεως δὲ Λύκων τε συνέδραμον Il. 16. 335; *ξίφεισσι σ.* Ib. 337; σ. *εἰς τινα* Polyb. 2. 7, 6; *ἐς χεῖρας σ.* Id. 2. 33, 5; σ. *τινί* Plut. Artox. 7:—metaph., *εἰπέ τῷ μὲν συντρέχει* say with what death she has met, Soph. Tr. 880. 2. *to run together, to assemble, gather together*, Hdt. 8. 71; *ἐς τὴν ὕδν* Id. 2. 121, 4; *εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν* Lycurg. 149. 40:—of clouds, *to gather*, Id. 1. 87; of liquids, *κάθυδρος οὗ κρατῆρ μελιχίων ποτῶν βέματι συντρέχει is mingled with ..*, Soph. O. C. 160. 3. *to come together, concur, agree, ἀμφοτέρων ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ αἰ γνῶμαι συνέδραμον* Hdt. 1. 53; *συντρέχειν τοῖς κριταῖς to concur in the choice of judges*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 27. 4. generally, *to run together, meet, εἰς μίαν βάσιν* Eur. Fr. 885. 12. 5. *to concur, coincide*, of points of time, *εἰ μὴ τέρμα συντρέχει βίον* Aesch. Fr. 299; *τοῦ .. χρόνου μήκος αὐτὸ σ. exactly coincides*, Eur. Or. 1215; *εἰς ταὐτὸ τὸ δίκαιον ἅμα καὶ ὁ καιρὸς καὶ τὸ συμφέρον συνεδράμηκε* Dem. 214. 7, cf. Isocr. 130 B; *impers., συντρέχει εἰς ἐν τὸδε there is a concurrence in this one point*, Eur. Fr. 584:—σ. *τινί to concur or coincide with*, Soph. Tr. 295; σ. *τῇ διαβολῇ to concur in, second*, Luc. D. Meretr. 10. 4; σ. *βασίλῃ to vie with*, Anth. P. 7. 420. 6. *to run together, run or shrink up, μύες* Hipp. Fract. 775; *τρίχες* Xen. Cyn. 10, 17, cf. Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 14; *πλεκτάνη σ. εἰς ἑαυτὴν* Plut. 2. 978 D. 7. of events, *to concur, happen*, like *συμβαίνω*, Arist. Fr. 178, Polyb. 3. 43, 11. II. *to run a race with, τινί* Plat. Polit. 266 C. 2. *to run alongside*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 9. •

σύντρησις, ἡ, connexion by a passage or channel, ἡ ἐκ τῶν μυκτῆρων σ. εἰς τὸ στόμα Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 9, cf. 2. 17, 13; *ἡ καρδία τὴν σ. ἔχει πρὸς τὸν πλεύμονα* Id. Resp. 16, 1: v. *συντετραίνω*.

σύντρητος, ὄν, pierced through, joined by a passage, Suid.

συντριαινώω, to shatter with a trident, Plat. Com. Ἑλλ. 2: generally, *to shatter, στρεπτῷ σιδήρῳ συντριαινώσω πόλιν* Eur. H. F. 940.

συντριβή [ῖ], ἡ, *a crushing, τινος* Heliod. 10. 28, Eust. II. = *συντριμμός*, LXX (Prov. 16. 18).

συντριβῆς, ἐς, living together, Hesych.: *used to, τινι* Procop.

συντριβῶ [ῖ], fut. *ψω, to rub together, σ. τὰ πυρεῖα to rub dry sticks together to procure a light*, Luc. V. H. 1. 32; *φάρμακα* Plut. 2. 436 B. II. *to shatter, shiver to atoms, τοὺς χόας* Cratin. Πυτ. 8;

τὴν χύτραν Ar. Ach. 284, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 E; *τὰ σκευάρια* Aeschin. 9. 8; σ. *τὰς ναῦς to stave them in*, by running them aground, Thuc. 4. 11 (v. infr. 2), cf. Diod. 13. 16; *τὰ δόρατα, τὴν ἀσπίδα* Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 14, etc.; *τὰ ποτήρια* Eubul. Λακων. 4; *τὰ φά* Arist. H. A. 6. 9, 3:—Pass., *συντριβέντων τῶν σκευῶν*, of a ship, Dem. 293. 3. 2. of parts of persons, *to beat to a jelly*, Lat. *contundere*, Eur. Cycl. 705, etc.; of parts of the body, *to crush, shiver, smash, λιθῶ σ. τὸ μέτωπον, τὸ σκέλος*, etc., Lys. 97. 10, etc.:—Pass., *τὰ .. τῶν σωματῶν μέρη συντετριφῆσθαι* Plat. Rep. 611 D; *συντετριμμένοι σκέλη καὶ πλευράς* Xen. An. 4. 7, 4; *συντετριβὴν τὴν κλεῖν* Andoc. 9. 6; *συντριβόμεθα τὰς κεφαλὰς* Lys. 98. 7.

b. c. gen. *partis, συντριβειν τῆς κεφαλῆς* Isocr. 381 B:—Pass., *συντριβῆται τῆς κεφαλῆς to have one's head broken* (like *καταγῆναι*, v. *κατάγνυμι* fin.), Ar. Pax 71;—so some interpret Thuc. 4. 11, *φυλασσόμενοι τῶν νέων μὴ συντριψώσιν*, v. supr. II. 1. 3. *metaph. to shatter, crush, τὴν ἐπίνοιαν* Ar. Vesp. 1050; *τὴν ἐλπίδα* Demad. 150. 6, cf. Dem. 142. 22; *ὅταν πέρη .. πλείστα συντριβει καλά* Menand. Incert. 2. 16; σ. *τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς* Polyb. 5. 47, 1; *δέος σ. τὸν ἄνθρωπον* Plut. 2. 165 B:—Pass., *τῇ διανοίᾳ* Polyb. 21. 10, 2; *ταῖς ἐλπίσιν* Diod. 4. 66; *τὴν καρδίαν* Ev. Luc. 4. 18.

συντριηραρχέω, to be a συντριηραρχος, Lys. 107. 21, Isocr. 382 D.

συντριηραρχος, ὁ, a partner in the equipment of a trireme, Dem. 566: 24., 1145. 23:—*συντριηράρχημα, τό, his contribution*, Böckh *Seewesen*, pp. 209, 484.

συντρίκλιος, ὄν, lying at the same table, C. I. 269.

σύντριμμα, τό, a fracture, Arist. de Aud. 34, LXX (Lev. 21. 19). II. *a crushing, affliction, ruin*, Ib. (Isai. 59. 7, Jer. 3. 22).

συντριμμός, ὁ, = σύντριμμα II, ruin, LXX (Zeph. 1. 10). II. *συντριμμοὶ θανάτου afflictions, miseries*, Ib. (2 Regg. 22. 5).

συντριπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, crushing, destructive, Eust. Opusc. 222. 21.

σύντριχος, ὄν, covered with hair, Schol. Philostr.

σύντριψ, ἴσος, ὁ, ἡ, the Smasher, a lubber-fiend that breaks all the pots in the kitchen, Epigr. Hom. 14. 9.

σύντριψις, ἡ, ruin, destruction, LXX (Josh. 10. 10), Eccl.

συντρομάζω, to tremble together, Fabric. Cod. Pseud. V. T. 2. 94.

σύντρομος, ὄν, all trembling, Eccl.

συντροφέω, to be reared together, dub. in Theophr. C. P. 3. 5, 2.

συντρόφη, ἡ, a foster-sister, C. I. (add.) 3857 i.

συντροφία, ἡ, a being reared together, common nurture, Plut. Cat. Ma. 20, etc. 2. generally, *a living together, society*, Polyb. 6. 5, 10, Dion. H., etc.; *τινός with one*, Diod. Excerpt. 580. 46; *ἡ πρὸς ἡμᾶς σ.* Strab 337. II. *a brood*, Anth. P. 7. 216.

συντροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Syntip. p. 123.

σύντροφος, ὄν, brought up together with, τινι Hdt. 1. 99; *ὦ Κύπριδι .. καὶ Χάρισι .. ζύντροφε Διαλλαγῇ* Ar. Ach. 959; also c. gen., *a foster-brother, οἱ μόθακες σ. Λακεδαιμονίων* Phylarch. ap. Ath. 271 E; and in Com. phrase, *τηγάνων σ. μειρακύλλια* Eubul. Ὀρθ. 1. 2; cf. Polyb. 5. 9, 4, etc.:—often of domestic animals, σ. *αὐτοῖσι ἀνθρώποισι* Hdt. 2. 65; *τοῖς θηρίοις πόθος τῶν σ.* Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 4; *ἐστὶ λέων πρὸς τὰ σ. καὶ σνηθήη λίαν φιλοπαίγμων* Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 2; σ. *κυνίδιον, ὕρνης* Plut., etc.:—absol., *τὸ σ. γένος bred up with me*, says Ajax of the Athenians, Soph. Aj. 861: *of like habits with oneself*, Plat. Legg. 949 C:—often in Inscr., *Ζωτίκῳ συντρόφῳ his foster-brother*, C. I. 3109, cf. 3142. 3., 3268, al.; cf. *συντρόφη*:—*τὸ σύντροφον = συντροφία I. 1*, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 4. 2. generally, *living with, τοῖς φονεῦσι* Soph. El. 1190; σ. *ὄμμα the eye or presence of a companion*, Id. Ph. 171; *used to a thing, σ. ὦν* (sc. *ἀνάγκαις*) Eur. I. T. 1119; *γυμνασίῳ* Plut. 2. 130 C; *φιλοσοφία, πενία, κολακεία* Luc. Nigrin. 12, 15;—and c. gen., σ. *τῆς τύλμης* Polyb. 1. 74, 9; *ἀρμονίης, μέθας*, Anth. P. 6. 26, 423. 3. of things, *having grown up with one, congenital, natural, habitual, νόσημα* Hipp. Aeg. 283; *φάρμακον* Id. Fract. 770; *οὐκέτι συντρόφοις ὄργαις ἐμπεδος* Soph. Aj. 639; *τὰ ζύντροφα every-day evils*, Thuc. 2. 50; *τὸ τῆς φύσεως ξ. the congenital property of nature*, Plat. Polit. 273 B:—σ. *τινι natural or habitual to*, Hipp. Offic. 744; *τῇ Ἑλλάδι πενήη αἰεὶ σύντροφος* Hdt. 7. 102; c. gen., *κτύπος φωτὸς σύντροφος* Soph. Ph. 203:—Adv., *συντρόφως ἔχειν τινί* Hipp. Fract. 773. II. act. *a joint-herd, joint-keeper, τῆς ἀγέλης* Plat. Polit. 267 E. 2. σ. *ζωῆς helping in the preservation of life*, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8; ξ. *τινί τινος assisting one in nourishing ..*, Plat. Legg. 845 D.

συντροχάζω, like συντρέχω, to run together, Anth. P. 7. 417, Anacreont. 32. 3, Plut. Ages. 36, etc.:—also *συντροχάω*, Manetho 2. 492.

συντρογγάω, to gather grapes together with, τινί τι Geop. 5. 17, 3.

συντρούφω, to share in luxury with, τινι Dio C. 48. 27.

συντρούγω, to eat together, Tzetz.

συντυγχάνω, fut. —τυψομαι: aor. 2 συνέτυχον: I. of persons, to meet with, fall in with, τινί Hdt. 4. 14, Ar. Nub. 608, etc.; so, *μοίρη τοῦδ' ἔχθιονι σ.* Soph. Ph. 683; σ. *νεκρῶν ἀσπαίρουσι* Antipho 119. 38; *ξυνέτυχεν ἐξίοντι μοι ἄνθρωπος ἀποφράς* Eupol. Incert. 22; absol., *αὐτῷ being omitted*, Soph. O. C. 122; but, *οἱ συντυχόντες*, of two per-

sons meeting, Hdt. 1. 134, cf. Plat. Tim. 56 D. 2. rarely, like τυγχάνω, c. gen., *syn* being taken literally, *συντυχῶν κακῶν ἀνδρῶν* having like others met with evil men, Soph. Ph. 320, cf. O. C. 1484. 3. ὁ συντυχῶν, like ὁ τυχῶν, *the first that meets one, any one*, Eur. Rhes. 864; ὁ δὲ ξυντυχῶν Id. Hec. 1182; rarely in pres., ὁ συντυγχάνων Plat. Legg. 762 D; (also of things, τὸ συντυχόν *the first that comes to hand, anything common, mean, bad*, Hdt. 1. 51, Xen. Ages. 9, 3). II. of accidents and chances, *to happen to, befall*, τὰ συντυχόντα σφι Hdt. 8. 136; ὅσα δὲ χώρα ξυντυχεῖν Plat. Legg. 709 C:—absol. *to happen, fall out*, εὖ ξυντυχόντων *if things go well*, Aesch. Theb. 274; πάν τὸ ξυντυχόν πάθος Soph. Aj. 313; ὁ ξ. κίνδυνος Thuc. 3. 59; πρὸς τὰ σ. according to circumstances, Plut. Ath. 13, cf. 9:—impers., συνετύχανε, συνετύχε *it happened that . . .*, c. inf., Thuc. 7. 70, Plut. Lys. 12, Pelop. 18; and c. part., ἡ οὐσία συντέτευχε τὸν μέσον κατειληφῆα τύπον Chrysipp. ap. Eund. 2. 1054 C. σύντμβος, *syn*, buried together, and σύντμβία, ἡ, Nicet. Eug. σύντμβωρῦχέω, *to help in grave-digging*, pedantic word in Luc. Lexiph. 2. σύντῦδομαι, Med.:—συντῦποῦσθαι τὰς ψυχὰς τοῖς παροῦσι *to allow the soul to be moulded by circumstances*, Simplic. σύντῦραννέω, *to share in absolute power with*, τῷ δεσπότη Strab. 610. σύντῦραννακτονέω, *to join in slaying tyrants*, Luc. Tyrann. 7. σύντῦραννος, ὁ, also ἡ, *a fellow-tyrant*, Plut. 2. 105 B. σύντῦρεύω, = σύντῦρώω, Theodoret.:—εὐτής, οὐ, ὁ, Byz. σύντῦρώω, *to make into cheese together*: hence, comically, τὰκ Βοιωτῶν σύντῦρούμενα *the troubles that are being concocted on their part*, Ar. Eq. 479. σύντῦχία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, *an occurrence, a hap, chance, event, incident*, its nature being often marked by an epithet, ἀγαθή Theogn. 590, Solon 13. 70; σ. κρυόεσσα Pind. 1. 1. 54; δεινὴ καὶ μεγάλη Hdt. 3. 43; κατὰ σ. ἀγαθὴν Ar. Av. 544; καλὴ ἡ ξ. *the conjuncture is fair*, Thuc. 1. 33; ἐρωτικὴ ξ. *an incident of a love-affair*, Id. 6. 54:—then without any qualifying word, μεταλλαγὰι ξυντυχίας *changes of fortune*, Eur. H. F. 766; σ. τις τοιαύτη ἐγένετο Hdt. 3. 121; σύντυχίη ταύτη χρᾶσθαι Id. 5. 41; θυμοῦμαι τῇ ξ. Ar. Ran. 1006; ὡς ἐκάστοις τῆς ξυντυχίας . . . ἔσχεν according to the chance or circumstances of each party, Thuc. 7. 57; ἅμα τοῦ ἔργου τῇ ξ. *at the very moment of action*, Id. 3. 112; ἀπὸ τοιαύτης ξ. Id. 5. 11; κατὰ σύντυχίην *by chance*, Hdt. 3. 74., 9. 21; κατὰ τινα σ. Polyb. 10. 32, 3:—in pl. *the chances or incidents of life, circumstances*, Thuc. 3. 45. 2. absol. also, acc. to the context, of good or evil chances, a. *a happy chance, happy event, success*, Pind. P. 1. 70; σύντυχίη χρᾶσθαι καὶ σοφίη Hdt. 1. 66; θεῶν ἐπὶ σύντυχίαις *the happy issues due to them*, Soph. Ant. 158. b. *a mishap, mischance, misfortune, ξυντυχία βαρυνόμενοι* Cratin. Πλοῦτ. 7, cf. Eur. Tro. 1119, El. 1358, H. F. 766, Plat. Phaedr. 248 C. II. later, *conversation, acquaintance*, Synes. Ep. 100, etc. σύντῦχικός, ἡ, ὄν, *accidental*, Plut. 2. 611 A. Adv. -κῶς, Greg. Nyss. συνυβρίζω, *to injure along with*, Plut. 2. 631 F, Eccl. συνυγραίνομαι, Pass. *to be wet along with or together*, Galen. συνυθλέω, *to chat together*, Luc. Lexiph. 14. συνυλακτέω, *to bark together*, Nonn. D. 3. 176, etc. συνῦμεναιῶ, *to join in the bridal hymn*, Plut. 2. 138 B. συνυμνέω, *to sing hymns together*, Clem. Al. 92, Schol. Theocr. 10. 24. συνύμνωδος, ὁ, *a fellow-singer of hymns*, C. 1. 3170. 16. συνυπάγω, *to bring under together*: Pass. *to be subject together*, Cyrill. II. *to make dependent together*, Schol. Eur. Or. 854. συνυπακούω, fut. σομαι, *to obey together*, τινί Polyb. 5. 56, 9, etc.; πρὸς τι *in a thing*, Id. 1. 66, 7. II. *to comprehend under the meaning of terms*, Stob. Ecl. 2. 120:—*to understand [a word] together*, Gramm.; so verbal *συνυπακουστέον*, Strab. 431. συνύπαρκτος, *syn*, coëxistent, Epiphani. συνύπαρξις, ἡ, coëxistence, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 199, M. 10. 267, Eccl. συνύπαρχος, ὁ, *a fellow-governor*; among the Romans, *a joint-prefect*. συνυπάρχω, *to exist together, coëxist*, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 9, 3, Polyb. 12. 18, 3, Arr. Epict. 2. 1, 2; τινί with one, Philo 2. 620. συνύπατος, ὁ, *a colleague in the consulship*, Dion. H. 6. 22, Dio C. 78. 14:—Verb. *συνυπατεύω*, Plut. Poplic. 1, Fab. 25, etc. συνύπειμι, (εἰμί *sum*) *to be in or under together*, Ocell. Luc. 3. συνυπεξουσίος, *syn*, subject to authority also, Theophil. Instt. 2. 10, 246. συνυπερβάλλω, *to pass over together*, τὸν Ταῦρον Polyb. 4. 48, 6. συνῦπηρετέω, *to concur in helping*, τινί Plat. Legg. 934 B; σ. πρὸς τὸ φέρειν Arist. P. A. 4. 9, 10. συνυπηχέω, *to accompany in singing*, τινί Himer. Or. 18. 4; πρὸς τι Greg. Nyss. συνυπνῶμαι, Pass. *to sleep together with*, τινί Epiphani. συνυποβάλλω, *to subject at the same time*, ζητήσῃ σ. τι Plut. Fragm. 1. 1 (Wytt.). II. *to contribute*, πρὸς τι Clem. Al. 924. συνυπογράφω [ᾶ], *to subscribe together*, Phot. Bibl. 93. 9:—Pass. *to agree with*, Philo 2. 600. συνυποδείκνυμι and -ύω, *to indicate together*, τινί τι Polyb. 3. 48, 7; σ. ὅτι . . . πῶς . . . 1. 27, 1., 5. 9S, 11; absol., 17. 15, 12; and so verb. Adj. *συνυποδεικτέον*, 5. 21, 4. συνυποδύομαι, Pass. and Med. *to insinuate oneself along with*, τινί Plut. 2. 542 B. II. c. acc. *to undergo together*, κίνδυνον Id. Brut. 18. συνυποξέγνυμι, *to put under the yoke together*, Ath. 533 D. συνυπόκειμαι, Pass. *to lie under together*, C. 1. 3063. 12, Liban. συνυποκορίζω and -αμαι, *to call by diminutive names*, Eust. 1283. 43., 1390. 19. συνυποκουφίζω, *to relieve together*, Greg. Naz.

συνυποκρίνομαι, Dep. *to play a part along with or together with*, τινί Polyb. 3. 52, 6; cf. 31, 7:—σ. τινί τὸ προσποιήμα *to help another in maintaining his pretence*, Plut. Mar. 14. συνυπολαμβάνω, *to help in supporting*; Geop. συνυπολήγω, *to cease gradually together with*, τινί Phot. in Mai Coll. Vat. 9. 717. συνυπονοέω, *to understand in thought*, Lat. *subintelligo*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 15, Polyb. 4. 24, 2. συνυποπίπτω, *to be comprised together*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 174. συνυποπίπτω, *to suspect together*, Polyb. 14. 4, 8. συνυποπίπτωσις, ἡ, *a being comprised in one view*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 174. συνυποσπάομαι, Pass. *to be withdrawn together*, Greg. Nyss. συνυπόστασις, ἡ, coëxistence, Plotin. 695 B, 732 B. συνυπόστατος, *syn*, coëxistent, Epiphani. συνυποστέλλομαι, Pass. *to be concealed together*, Max. Tyr. 21. 10. II. *to be shortened together*, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 262. συνυποστηρίζω, *to support together*, Basil. συνυποστρέφω, *to turn about or overturn together*, Byz. συνυποτάσσομαι, Pass. *to be subject or obedient together*, Hesych. συνυποτίθεμαι [τ], Med. *to assume also*, in arguing, Plat. Ax. 370 A. II. *to help in composing*, σ. τινί λόγον Plut. Cato Mi. 66. συνυποτύπομαι, Med. *to pourtray to oneself together*, Eccl. συνυπουργέω, *to join in serving, cooperate with*, τινί Hipp. Art. 824, Luc. Bis Acc. 17, N. T. συνυποφαίνω, *to make visible together*, Phot. Bibl. 119. 26. συνυποφέρω, *to sustain along with*, τινί τι Schol. Eur. Or. 1. συνυπαφύομαι, Pass. *to grow up together*, ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς χώρας Plut. 2. 554 A. συνυποχωρέω, *to give way, retire together*, Plut. 2. 248 B. συνῦφαίνω, pf. συνῦφαγκα:—*to unite by a web*, of the spider, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 3:—Med., πλέγμα ἐξ ἀέρος καὶ πυρὸς συνυφήνασθαι Plat. Tim. 78 B, cf. Phot. Bibl. 186. 31:—Pass. of the horns of certain oxen, *to be knitted together*, Arist. Fr. 321. 2. metaph. *to weave together, frame with art, devise cunningly*, ἵνα τοὶ σὺν μῆτιν ὑφαίνω Od. 13. 303; ἡ πάντα ξυνυφαίνουσα πολιτικὴ *which weaves all into one web*, Plat. Polit. 305 E; σ. τὸν λόγον Arist. Rhet. Al. 33, 8; τοὺς ῥύθμους Dion. H. de Comp. 18; ὑπόμνημά τι Luc. Hist. Couscr. 48:—Pass., ὥστε ταῦτα συνυφανθῆναι *so that this web was woven*, i. e. this business undertaken, Hdt. 5. 105; of the parts of a sentence, Dion. H. de Comp. 23; θύννοι ἀλλήλοις συνυφασμένοι *quite close together*, Ael. N. A. 15 3. II. *to weave in company*, Menand. 'Eaut. 3. συνυφαιρέομαι, Med. *to take away secretly together*, Greg. Nyss. συνύφανσις [ῦ], ἡ, *a weaving together*, Plat. Polit. 310 E. συνύφασμα, τό, *that which is woven together, a web*, Gloss. συνύφειαι [ῦ], αἱ, *bees' cells* (from their net-like appearance), *a honeycomb*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 9; which he also calls ἱστοὶ συνυφεῖς, Ibid. 8. συνῦφή, ἡ, = συνύφασμα, *a web*, Plat. Legg. 734 E. 2. metaph. construction, οἰκήσεων Id. Epinom. 975 B; σ. ἐρωτικὴ Max. Tyr. 265. συνῦφής, ἐς, *woven together*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 8 (cf. συνύφειαι); συνυφές τι *a kind of web*, Ib. 37, 30. συνῦφίστημι, *to call into existence together with*, τινί τι Athanas.:—Pass., with pf. and aor. 2 act., *to coëxist*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 26, M. 8. 273. II. Med. *to undertake along with*, τινί τι Polyb. 4. 32, 7. συνυψόδομαι, Pass. *to be exalted together with*, τινί Clem. Al. 780. συνυφδέω, = συνῦδω, for which it is v. l. in Ecphant. ap. Stob. 334. 24. συνυφδία, ἡ, *concord*, and metaph. *agreement, assent*, Plat. Legg. 837 E, Clem. Al., etc.:—also συναοιδία, Onatas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 96; συνυφδή, Suid. συνυφδίνω [ῖ], *to be in travail together*, σ. κακοῖς *to share in the agony of woes*, Eur. Hel. 727; οἱ συνυφδίνοντες ὄρνιθες Arist. Eth. E. 7. 6, 5. συνῦδοντα, τά, incorrect form of συνῦδοντα in Ael. N. A. 11. 37. συνυφδός, ὄν, (φδῆ) *singing or sounding in unison with, echoing or responsive to*, ὄρνις ἄχρεσι ξ. Eur. Phoen. 1518; θρηνημασι φίλαι ξυνυφδοὶ Id. Or. 133, cf. Hel. 174; ᾧ ξυνυφδοὶ κακοῖς Id. Supp. 73. 2. absol. *in harmony, accordant*, Plat. Phaedo 92 C, Dion. H. de Comp. 22; ῥῆμα Anth. Plan. 226. II. metaph. *according with, in harmony with*, τινί Hdt. 5. 92, 3, Eur. Med. 1007, etc.; ἐμοὶ φρονῶν ξυνυφδά Ar. Av. 634; λόγοι σ. τοῖς ἔργοις Arist. Eth. N. 10. 1, 4, cf. 1. 8, 8. συνυφθέω, fut. -ωθήσω and -ώσω, *to force together, compress forcibly*, τὰ μικρὰ εἰς τὰ τῶν μεγάλων διάκενα Plat. Tim. 58 B; εἰς ταῦτόν Ib. 53 A; εἰς μικρόν Arist. Resp. 20, 2; πρὸς τὸν πόλον ὡς εἰς στενότατον Xen. Oec. 18, 8; ἐπὶ τὸ στρατεύεσθαι Aristoccl. ap. Eus. P. E. 791 B:—Pass., *ξυνέωσται εἰς αὐτό* Plat. Tim. 59 E; *ξυνωσθεῖσα* Ib. 85 E. II. intr. *to force one's way together*, Arist. Mirab. 99. συνυφθίζω, = συνυφθέω, Eccl., Byz.: also συνυφθισμός, ὁ, Byz. συνῦθησις, ἡ, = σίνωσις, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 10. συνῦμεθα, v. s. συνίημι. συνωμία, ἡ, (ᾠμος) *the joining of the shoulder-blades*, Polyh. 12. 25, 3. II. in horses, *dislocation of the shoulder-blades*, Hippiatr. συνωμίασις, ἡ, = foreg. II, Hippiatr. συνωμοσία, (sometimes wrongly written *συνωμ-*), ἡ: (συνόμνυμι):—*a being leagued by oath, conspiracy*, Ar. Eq. 476, Thuc. 6. 60, etc.; ξ. δήμου καταλύσεως *for putting down the democracy*, Id. 6. 27; οἱ ἐν τῇ ξ. Id. 8. 49; οἱ ἐκ τῆς σ. Plut. Anton. 13; ἡ ἐπὶ τινα, ἡ κατὰ τινος σ. Id. Sert. 26, Cat. Mi. 29. 2. *a confederacy, ἡ πρὸς Ἀργείους γενομένη ξ.* Thuc. 5. 83. II. *a body of men leagued by oath, a political union or club*, Id. 8. 54, 81, Plat. Apol. 36 B, Rep. 365 D; v. sub *ἔταιρεία*.

συνωμόσιον, τό, an oath of clubbists or conspirators, Dion. H. 10. 41, Longus.

συνωμόσιος, ὁ, =sq., Schol. Ar. Av. 1075.

συνωμότης, ου, ὁ, one who is leagued by oath, a fellow-conspirator, confederate (cf. συνόμνημι II), Soph. O. C. 1302, Ar. Eq. 257, 453, al., Vesp. 507, Andoc. 29. 29, etc.; οἱ σ. ἐπὶ τῷ Πέρσῃ Hdt. 7. 148; σ. τινός his fellow-conspirator, Plut. Anton. 2; σ. τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς confederate in the plot, Hdn. 4. 14:—metaph., ὕπνος πόνος τε, κύριοι ξ. Aesch. Eum. 126.

συνωμοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a conspiracy; Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 813 A. συνωμότις, ἴδος, fem. of συνωμότης, Nicet. 340 D.

συνώμοτος, ον, leagued by oath: ξυνώμοτον, τό, a league, confederacy, Thuc. 2. 74; a conspiracy, Dio C. 37. 39. II. of things, agreed to under oath, Thom. M. 346 (where it is -ος, η, ον).

συνωνέομαι, fut. ἡσονται, Dep. to buy together, collect by offering money, σ. ἵππων to hire a body of cavalry, Hdt. 1. 27. II. to buy up, Lat. coëmere, σίτων Lys. 164. 36, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 56; μαθήματα Plat. Soph. 224 B; θήρια Plut. Brut. 21, etc.:—the pf. συνέωνημι is used as Pass., ὁ συγεωνημένος σίτος corn bought up, Lys. 165. 17; but with act. sense in Dem. 175. 11., 689. 22; cf. ἄνεομαι fin.

συνωνή, ἡ, a buying up, Lat. coëmpitio, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 70, Procop., etc. συνωνητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who buys up, Gloss.: συνώνητος, ον, bought up, Pandect.

συνωνυμέω, to be synonymous with, τινι Ath. 11 E, Philo 1. 304, etc. συνωνυμία, ἡ, a synonym, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 7, etc.; cf. ὁμωνυμία.

συνώνυμος, ον, of like name or meaning, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 6, etc.; c. gen., συνώνυμος τῆς ἐνδον οὔσης ἐγγχελευς Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 1, cf. Eur. Hel. 495; τινι Arist. Metaph. 1. 6, 3. II. in the Logic of Arist. συνώνυμα are the names of genera common to all species comprised therein (ὡν τό τε ὄνομα κοινόν καὶ ὁ .. λόγος τῆς οὐσίας ὁ αὐτός Categ. 1. 3, cf. Top. 4. 3, 2., 6. 10, 3 sq.), i. e. univocal words, as opp. to ὁμωνυμία (equivocal), v. Trendelenb. de Arist. Ideis p. 33:—so in Adv. -μωσ, Id. Categ. 5, 15, de An. 2. 1, 8. III. in Rhet., τὰ σ. are synonyms, words having a different form but the same sense, as πορεύεσθαι and βαδίζειν, Id. Rhet. 3. 2, 7.

συνωρίαστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who drives a συνωρίς, Luc. Zeux. 9. συνωρίζω, to yoke together, Ael. N. A. 15. 24:—Med., ξυνωρίζου χέρα join thy hand with mine, Eur. Bacch. 198. II. intr. to be yoked together, Manetho 4. 453, and so perhaps in Nic. ap. Ath. 683 D.

συνωρίκεύομαι, Dep. to drive a pair, Ar. Nub. 15. συνωρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (συνήρος) a pair of horses, Eur. Rhes. 987, Ar. Nub. 1302, Plat. Phaedr. 246 B; τέθριππα καὶ ξυνωρίδες Com. Anon. 98; ἔξριππα καὶ τέθριππα καὶ σ. Poëta ap. Eust. 1539. 31; σ. πωλική Paus. 10. 7, 8, cf. 5. 8, 10; also of mules, Id. 5. 9, 2; ἐλεφάντων ἄρμα καὶ σ. Polyb. 31. 3, 11: a coin stamped with a biga (cf. πῶλος II), Eur. Fr. 676:—cf. ζεύγος I. 2. 2. generally, a pair or couple of anything, like Lat. biga, Aesch. Ag. 643, Fr. 298, Soph. O. C. 895, Eur. Med. 1145. II. of things, πέδας τε χειροῖν καὶ ποδοῖν ξυνωρίδα manacles for the hands and for the feet a coupling fetter, Aesch. Cho. 982; ὅπου γὰρ ἰσχυρὸς συζυγοῦσι καὶ δίκη, ποῖα ξ. τῆσδε καρτερωτέρα; what pair is stronger than this? Id. Fr. 311. (This word is most frequently used in the old Att. form ξυνωρίς.)

σύνωρος, ον agreeing, akin, Hesych. σύνωσις, ἡ, (συνωθέω) a forcing together, compression, Plat. Tim. 62 B; δῶσις ἢ σ. Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 4; cf. ἄπωσις, ἄντωσις, δῶσις.

συνωφελέω, to join in aiding or relieving, τινι Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 16, Oec. 18, 2, etc.; τινι εἰς τι Ib. 2, 14; rarely τινι, Soph. Ph. 871:—absol. to be of use or assist together, ἐν τινι Hipp. Art. 794; εἰς τι Xen. An. 3. 2, 27:—Pass. to derive profit together, Lys. 128. 40.

συνωχᾶδόν, Adv. (συνέχω) poet. for συνοχηδόν, of Time, perpetually, continually, Hes. Th. 690, Q. Sm. 14. 517;—acc. to others, forthwith, straightway.—On the form, v. A. B. 609, Lob. Phryn. 701.

συνωχριάω, to grow pale together, Theod. Prodr. συνο-βαύβαλος, of or from a pig-sty, σ. λόγος a swineherd's song, Cratin. Incert. 33 b, ubi v. Meineke:—as Subst. (sub. σταθμός) a pig-sty, Phot., Hesych.

Συο-βωιωτοί, οἱ, the Hog-Boeotians, Cratin. (Incert. 153) ap. Schol. Pind., as corr. by Pors. Hec. praef. lvii; cf. σὺς.

συοβόσιον, τό, = συβόσιον, Greg. Naz. συοβόσκης, ὁ, a swine-herd, Hesych. s. v. ὑοβόσκης: συόβοσκος, ὁ, Gloss.

συο-δήλητος, ον, hurt or slain by a boar, Aglaïas Byz. συο-θήρας, ον, ὁ, a boar-hunter, Philostr. 838:—Συοθήραι, οἱ, was a poem by Stesich., v. Ath. 95 D.

συο-θρέμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, swine-fattening, φορβή Greg. Naz. συο-κτάσια, ἡ, =sq., Anth. P. 7. 421, 12.

συοκτονία, ἡ, slaughter of swine, Dion. P. 853. συο-κτόνος, ον, slaying swine or boars, Call. Dian. 216, Nonn. D. 1. 27.

συο-τρόφος, ον, feeding swine, χώρα Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 13:—as Subst. a swineherd, Schol. Od. 13. 404.

συο-φόντης, ον, ὁ, swine-slayer; fem. συοφόντις, Anth. P. 11. 194. συοφορβέομαι, Pass. to be fed like swine, Longin. 9. 14.

συοφόρβιον, τό, a herd of swine, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 3, Dion. H. 1. 79:—on the form, v. Anecd. Oxon. 2. 309.

συο-φορβός, ὄν, later form of συφορβός, Polyb. 12. 4, 6, Dion. H. 1. 84 (Vat. Ms.), Hesych.

σύρα or συρία, ἡ, apparently the same as σισύρα, Poll. 10. 64, Hesych. Σῦράκουσαι, αἱ, Syracuse; Ion. Σῦρήκουσαι, Hdt.; Dor. Σῦράκουσαι, Pind. P. 2. 1; also metri grat. Σῦράκουσαι, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 6. 6; Σῦράκουσα, ἡ, occurs in Steph. Byz., Diod. 13. 75., 14. 11; Σῦράκουσα

Id. Excerpt. 490. 58; also Συρακῶ, οὖς, ἡ, Epich. 166 Ahr.—Adj. Σῦράκσιος, α, ον, Syracusan, and as Subst. a Syracusan, Ion. Σῦρηκούσιος, Hdt. 7. 154, etc.; poet. Σῦρηκόσιος, Anth. P. 5. 192; a form Συρακόσιος is cited by Theognost. Can. p. 56; a fem. Συρακοσσίς [γλῶσσα] Nonn. D. 9. 22:—ἡ Συρακοσία [χώρα] the territory of S., Thuc. 6. 52 (and so L. Dind. reads for ἡ Συράκουσα or Σῦράκουσα in Diod. (v. supr.): Σ. τράπεζα, proverb. of luxurious living, Lat. Siculae dapae, Ar. Fr. 3, Paroemiogr.

σύρβα, v. sub τύρβα. σύρβη, ἡ, v. sub τύρβη. II. = αὐλοθήκη, Hesych.

συρβηνεύς, ὁ, noisy, rowing, Lat. turbulentus, χόρος Cratin. Θράττ. 13, cf. Ath. 669 B, 671 C, 697 F, Paroemiogr. 376.

σύρ-γαστρος, ὁ, properly συρόγαστρος, trailing the belly, as a worm or snake, Anth. P. 15. 26. II. metaph. a common man, day-labourer, Alciphro 3. 19, 63; so also συργάστρω, ορος, ὁ, Alciphro 3. 63.—Both words are expl. by ἀνόφορβος or ὑόφορβος in Hesych., Phot., E. M.,—prob. in reference to the meanness of the employment.

σύρδην, Adv. (σύρω) dragging, in a long line, Lat. tractim or agmine longo, Βαβυλων .. πάμικτον ὄχλον πέμπει σ. Aesch. Pers. 54. II. as if dragged along, violently, Nicet. Ann. 119 C:—in Eur. Rhes. 58, σ. ἅπαντα .. ἀναλώσαι δορί, it must have a like sense, unless φύρδην be the true reading, as in Aesch. Pers. 812.

Συρι-άρχης, ον, ὁ, governor of Syria; and -αρχία, ἡ, his office, Byz. σύριγγιᾶκός, ἡ, ὄν, like a pipe, Byz.

σύριγγιᾶς κάλαμος, ὁ, a hollow reed, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 10, Diosc. 1. 114.

σύριγγιον, τό, Dim. of σύριγγις, a little reed or pipe, in Plut. 2. 456 A, of a pitch-pipe: also σύριγγιδιον, Hero Spir. 170 A. 2. the hole in a wheel, Hesych. 3. a small fistula or ulcer, Hipp. 1201 D.

σύριγγις, ἴδος, ἡ, like a pipe, κασία Galen. Antid. 1. 14. σύριγγιτῆς [ζ], ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἴδος, a precious stone, Ideler Phys. 1. 244, Plin. 37. 67.

σύριγγο-έμβολος, ὁ, a line of pipes for conveying water, Eust. 1189. 48. σύριγγο-τόμος, ον, for cutting fistulas, of a knife made for this purpose, Paul. Aeg.:—συριγγοτόμον, τό, a knife for this purpose, Galen., Orib.; syringotomium in Veget.

συριγγό-φωνος, ον, sounding like a pipe, Caesar. Quaest. 78. σύριγγώω, to make into a pipe, carry along like a pipe, σ. φλέβα Hipp. 277. 55., 279. 17:—Pass. to grow hollow, to end in a fistula, Id. Progn. 43, cf. 883 D; σεσυριγγωμένος τόπος Diod. Excerpt. 521. 11.

σύριγγώδης, ες, (είδος) like a pipe or tube, Oribas.:—perforated, carious, ὁστέα Hipp. 1153 A, cf. 1210 C, 1222 D.

συριγγώμα, τό, a fistula, Boisson. Anecd. 1. 234. συριγγωσις, εως, ἡ, the formation of a fistula, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 16 Mai.

σύριγκτής, οὔ, ὁ, συρικτής. σύριγμα [ῦ], τό, the sound of a pipe, Eur. Bacch. 952, Ar. Ach. 554: a whistling, ἀνέμων Orph. H. 34. 25.

σύριγματῶδης, ες, like the sound of a pipe, whistling, Cassii Probl. 82. σύριγγός, ὁ, a shrill piping sound, a hissing, as of serpents, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 9, cf. Strab. 422; in sign of derision, Xen. Symp. 6, 5; σ. καὶ χλευασμός Polyb. 30. 20, 6; σ. κάλων the rattling of ropes, Lat. stridor rudentum, Dion. H. de Comp. 14; of the sound of certain letters, Ib. 14; of the cry of elephants, Arr. An. 5. 17; a ringing in the ears, Diosc. 2. 96.

σύριγγις, ἡ, any pipe or tube: I. a musical pipe, a shepherd's pipe, Panspipe, αὐλῶν συριγγῶν τ' ἐνοπή II. 10. 13; νομῆς τερπόμενοι σύριγγι 18. 526; συριγγῶν ἐνοπή h. Merc. 512; ὑπὸ λιγυρῶν συριγγῶν ἴεσαν αὐδὴν Hes. Sc. 278; οὐ μολπὰν σύριγγος ἔχων Soph. Ph. 213; καλαμίνη σ. Ar. Fr. 622; κατ' ἀγροῦς τοῖς νομῆσι σύριγγις ἂν εἴη Plat. Rep. 399 D. 2. a cat-call, whistle, hiss, as in theatres, Id. Legg. 700 C; cf. συρίζω II. 2, συριγγός:—the last part of the νόμος Πυθικός was called σύριγγες, prob. because it imitated the dying hisses of the serpent Pytho, Strab. 421. 3. the mouthpiece of the αὐλός or flute, Plut. 2. 1138 A, cf. 1096 A. 4. the tube of the cassia, Androm. ap. Galen. Antid. 1. 14, Actuar.; cf. συριγγίς. II. anything like a pipe: 1. a spear-case, =δορατοθήκη, II. 19. 387. 2. the hole in the nave of a wheel, Aesch. Theb. 205, Supp. 181, Soph. El. 721, Eur. Hipp. 1234, etc. 3. the hollow part of a hinge, Parmenid. 19. 4. in Anatomy, σύριγγες are the pores or perforations of the lungs (cf. σῆραγξ), Arist. de Resp. 15. 1., 21. 4, H. A. 1. 17, 7., 3. 3, 15 sq.; μεριεῖται τὸ πνεῦμα κατὰ τὰς ἀρτηρίας εἰς τὰς σ. Id. P. A. 3. 3, 3:—also of other ducts or channels in the body, σύριγγες σαρκῶν Emped. 344; σ. αἱματέσσα, in the ankle, Ap. Rh. 4. 1646; the cavity of the spine, Poll. 2. 180; the passage through the elephant's trunk, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13:—in Soph. Aj. 1412, σύριγγες ἄνω φυτῶσι μέλαν μένος, the word may mean either the air-passages of the lungs or the nostrils. 5. a fistulous sore or abscess, Hipp. 200 D, al. 6. σ. πτεροῦ; v. πτέρον I. 1. 7. the groove or barrel of a catapult, Vitruv. 10. 15, Hero Belop. 135 D. 8. a subterraneous passage, a gallery or mine, Lat. cuniculus, Polyb. 9. 41, 9., 22. 11, 8, etc.:—also of the burial vaults of the Egyptian kings at Thebes, Ael. N. A. 6. 43, Paus. 1. 42, 3, Inserr. Aegypt. in C. I. 476S-71, -89, -91, al. 9. a covered gallery or cloister, Polyb. 15. 30, 6, Ath. 205 D.

σύριγγις, εως, ἡ, a playing on the syrinx, Schol. Eur. Or. 144. σύρίζω, later Att. συρίττω, Lob. Phryn. 192 (in very late writers, συρίσσω), Dor. συρίσσω Theocr. 1. 3, etc.:—fut. συρίσομαι Luc. Bis Acc. 12, etc.; συρίσω Hero Spir. 194 D, Longus 2. 23; συρίω LXX:—aor. ἐσύριξα Ar. Pl. 689; later ἐσύρισα, Babr. 114, Luc. Harmon. 2. (Cf. σύριγγις, σύριγμα, συριγγός; Skt. svar, syri, svar-āni (canto), svar-as (sonus); Lat. su-sur-rus, absurdus (cf. absonus); Slav. svir-ati (tibia

tanere); Lith. *sur-me (tibia)*. To play the *σύριγγ*, to pipe, *ὅταν* . . *συρίτης*, ὦ Πάν Eur. Ion 500; ἀδὲ δὲ καὶ τὸν *συρίσδες* Theocr. I. 3; *συρίζων* κισσοδέτας ὁ κάλαμος Eur. I. T. 1125: c. acc. cogn., *συρίζων* ποιμνίτας ὑμεναίου Id. Alc. 579. II. to make any whistling or hissing sound, to hiss like a serpent (cf. *συριγμός*), *συρίσας* ἐγὼ Ar. Pl. 689; *ψόφος* . . οἷον *συριπτούσης* τῆς γλώττης, of the tongue sounding σ, Plat. Theaet. 203 B; *φιμολὸς* δὲ *συρίζουσι* (v. *φιμολὸς* II), Aesch. Theb. 463; *συρίζοντων* κατὰ πρύμναν . . *πηδαλίων* Eur. I. T. 431; of the wind, to whistle, Babr. l. c.:—c. acc. cogn., *συρίζων* φόνον hissing forth murder, Aesch. Pr. 355. 2. to hiss an actor (cf. *σύριγγ* I. 2), *σὺ γ' ἐξέπιπτες* ἐγὼ δ' ἐσύριπτον Dem. 315. 10, cf. Luc. Nigr. 10, etc. b. c. acc. pers., like Lat. *explodere*, to hiss him, hiss off the stage, Dem. 586. 16; and in Pass., Aeschin. 64. 29., 86. 41, Plat. Ax. 368 D. *Συρίζω*, to speak like a Syrian, Sext. Emp. M. I. 314, Luc. Merc. Cond. 10. *Συριη-γενής*, ἐς, Syrian-born, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, Orph. Lith. 259. *Συρικὸς*, ἢ, ὄν, from Syria, Syrian, Steph. B. *συρικτήρ*, *συρικτής*, v. sub *αυριστής*. *Σύριος* [ῥ], a, on, of or from Syria, Aesch. Pers. 83, etc.: cf. *Σύρος*. II. *Σύριος* [ῥ], of the island Syros, Strab. *συρίσδω*, Dor. for *συρίζω*, Theocr. I. 3, etc. *συρίσκος*, *σύρισσος*, ὁ, v. sub *ὕριαός*. *Συρίσκος*, ὁ, Dim. of *Σύρος*, little Syrus, Anaxipp. Φρε. I. *σύρισμα*, τό, and *συρισμός*, δ, later forms of *σύριγμα*, -μός, the former in Hesych., Basil.; the latter in Luc. Gymn. 32, Nonn. *συριστής*, οὐ, δ, a player on the Panspipe (*σύριγγ*), a piper, Luc. Syr. D. 43; also *συρικτής*, Arist. Probl. 18. 6, 1; Dor. *συρικτάς*, Theocr. 7. 28, Anth. P. 6. 73, 237; and *συριστήρ*, ἦρος, Ib. 206. II. the male crane, so called from his note, Hesych.; cf. Eur. Hel. 1483. *Συριστί*, Adv. in the Syrian language, Σ. ἐπίστασθαι to understand Syrian, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 31, cf. Plut. Anton. 46, Luc. Alex. 51. *συριστική* (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of piping, A. B. 653. *συρίττω*, v. *συρίζω*. *σύριχος*, δ, v. *ὕριχος*. *συρκίζω*, Aeol. for *σαρκίζω*, Hesych. *σύρμα*, τό, (*σύρω*) anything trailed or dragged: I. a theatric robe with a long train, Poll. 7. 67, Cramer An. Pat. I. 19; *syрма* in Juven. 8. 229, Martial.; cf. *σύρω* I, *συρτός* II:—periphr., *σύρμα* πλοκάμων long flowing hair, Anth. P. 5. 13; σ. *τερηδόνος* a long woodworm, Ib. 12. 190. 2. sweepings, refuse, litter, ὄνον *σύρματ' ἂν ἐλέσθαι* μάλλον ἢ χρυσόν Heraclit. ap. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 8; cf. *συρφετός*. 3. in Medic., a place where the skin has been torn off, Lat. *desquamatum*, Hipp. 1133 C; cf. *ἀπόσυρμα* I. II. a dragging along, trailing motion, *μόσχων* Dionys. H. Apoll. 23; of serpents, Ael. N. A. 9. 61, Dio Chrys. I. 193:—σ. Ἀντιγόνης a place at Thebes, where Antigone was said to have dragged the body of Polynice to his brother's pyre, Paus. 9. 25, 2. 2. in Music, a drawing out or prolonging the tones, Ptolem. Harm. 2. 12. *συρμαία*, Ion. -αίη, ἡ, (*συρμός* II), *purge-plant*, a name given to the radish, as used by the Egyptians (v. *μελανοσυρμαίος*), Hdt. 2. 125, Ar. Pax 1254, Diod. I. 64, cf. Erotian. s. v.:—its juice mixed with salt water they used as a purgative and emetic (cf. *συρμαίω*, *συρμαϊσμός*), Hdt. 2. 88, Didym. ap. Schol. Ar. l. c. 2. a purge, Hipp. 626. 37:—proverb., *συρμαίαν* βλέπειν to look like one just going to vomit, ap. Phavorin. II. also, acc. to Hesych., a mixture of honey and suet, given as a prize at Sparta, in a contest of the same name. *συρμαίω*, to take an emetic or purge, of the Egyptians, *συρμαίωσι* τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἐπεξῆς μηνὸς ἐκάστου, ἐμετοῖσι θηρώμενοι τὴν ὑγιεινὴν καὶ κλύσμασι Hdt. 2. 77, cf. Ael. N. A. 5. 46. *συρμαίο-πώλης*, οὐ, ὁ, one who sells emetics or purges, Ar. Fr. 252. *συρμαϊσμός*, ὁ, the use of an emetic, ἐμεῖν ἀπὸ σ. Hipp. Art. 805. *συρμάς*, ἄδος, ἡ, (*σύρω*) a drift, as of snow, always in pl., Walz Rhett. 3. 579, Pisid. ap. Suid. s. v. *συμφορά*, etc. *συρματίτις κόπρος*, ἡ, manure mixed with litter (v. *σύρμα* I. 2), Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 4., 7. 5, 1. II. *συρματίς*, ἴδος, ἡ, sweeping up, carrying away, Hesych. (cf. Lat. *symaticus*). *συρμή*, ἡ, = *συρμός*, Schol. Luc. Hermot. 79. *συρμιστήρ*, ὁ, one who sells shavings, etc., for firing, Hesych. *συρμός*, ὁ, (*σύρω*) any lengthened sweeping motion, like *ὕλκος*, Lat. *tractus*, the track of meteors, *πρηστήρων* Plat. Ax. 370 C, cf. Arist. Mirab. 130. 1; the sweep of waves, Philo I. 298; of storms and winds, Anth. P. 7. 8, 498; *χαλαζήεις* Ib. 6. 221; the trail of a serpent, Plut. Anton. 86. II. a vomiting or purging (cf. *συρμαία*), Nic. Al. 256. *σὺρξ*, ἡ, Aeol. for *σάρξ*, flesh. *Συρο-γενής*, ἐς, born in Syria, Eccl. *συρομένως*, Adv. part. pres. med. of *σύρω*, = *σύρδην*, Justin. M. *Συρο-μέτοικος*, ὁ, a settler in Syria, Tzetz. *συρο-πέριδιξ*, ἴκος, ὁ, = *Σύρος* *πέριδιξ*, Ael. N. A. 16. 7. *Σύρος*, ὁ, Syros, one of the Cyclades, Strab. 487; called *Συριή* in Od. 15. 403; and later, as at the present day, *Σύρα*, Diog. L. I. 119:—*Σύριος*, ὁ, a Syran, Ib. 116. *Σύρος* [ῥ], ὁ, a Syrian, Hdt. 2. 104, Aesch. Fr. 264, Soph., etc.; often used as a slave's name, Comici ap. Ath., Dem. 1127. 25, etc.; cf. *Συρίσκος*:—fem. *Σύρα*, Ar. Pax 1546, Philem. Incert. 30.—The country was Syria, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, Hdt., etc.; Σ. ἡ Παλαιστίνη Id. 3. 91., 4. 39, C. I. 4029. 22; ἡ Φοινίκη Σ. Diod. 19. 93; Κοιλὴ Σ. between Libanus and Anti-libanus, Strab. 133, etc.; ἡ ἄνω Σ. Ibid.—The inhabitants were also called *Σύριοι*,—a name which in early times was given to the Assyrians, Hdt. 7. 63, cf. Aesch. Pers. 83; and to the Cappadocians or *Αευκόσυροι* (v. sub voce), *Σύροι* or *Σύριοι* Hdt. 1. 6, 73; Σ. Καππαδόκαι (where the latter word is perhaps a gloss) Id. 1. 72., 2. 104, etc.—Adj. *Σύριος*,

a, on, Syrian, Aesch. Ag. 1312, Eur., etc.; Σ. πῶτα Arist. H. A. 9. 40; Σ. πύλαι (v. sub πύλη):—also *Συριακός*, ἡ, ὄν, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 3, Strab., etc.—Adv. *Συρίθθεν*, from Syria, Dion. P. 895; *Συρίοθεν* Anna Comu. *Συρο-φοινίξ*, ἴκος, ὁ, a Syro-phoenician, Luc. Deor. Conc. 4, cf. Juvnal 8. 159:—fem. *Συροφοίνισσα*, Ev. Marc. 7. 26. *σύρραγμα*, τό, a conflict, Plut. 2. 346 E:—*συρράγγη*, ἡ, Tzetz. *συρράδιος*, ὄν, promiscuous, Hesych.; cf. *ὕρραδιος*. *συρράδιουργέω*, to commit a crime with, *τινὶ* Philo 2. 196, Plut. 2. 53 C. *συρράθᾶγέω*, to make a noise together, Nic. Th. 194. *σύρραξις*, ἡ, a dashing together, τῶν κλυδάνων πρὸς ἀλλήλους Arist. Mirab. 130. 2; ὄπλων Plut. 2. 339 B, cf. Id. Caes. 44. *συρράπίζω*, to drive together with blows, Nicet. Eug. *συρραπτός*, ὄν, sewn together, Galen. *συρράπτω*, fut. *ψω*, to sew or stitch together, Lat. *consuo*, *δέρματα* *νεύρω* βοός Hes. Op. 542; so Hdt. 2. 86., 4. 64; *ῥήγμα* Archipp. Πλουτ. 4; τὰ στόματα τῶν ἀνθρώπων *συρρ.* to sew men's mouths up, i. e. stop their mouths, muzzle them, Plat. Euthyd. 303 E; σ. ἐπιθυμίας ἀπολαύσει to bring appetites into connexion with enjoyment, i. e. to gratify them immediately, Plut. 2. 565 D; σ. τί πρὸς τι Themist. 252 D; σ. Βόκχον *μηρῶ* to sew him up in . . , Nonn. D. 7. 152. II. metaph., σ. *τοιαῦτα* to form such machinations, Dio C. 38. 14. *συρράσσω*, Att. -ττω, = *αυρρήγνυμι* II (cf. *σύρραγμα*), to dash together, fight with, *τινὶ*, Lat. *confligere cum aliquo*, ἀδελον ὄν ὑπότε σφίσιν αὐτοῖς *συρράσσει* Thuc. 8. 96; ἀντιμέτωπος *συνέρραξε* τοῖς Θηβαίοις Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 19, cf. 7. 5, 16; σ. εἰς τὴν μάχην Diod. 16. 4; of ships, Ib. 20. 51; of rivers, to meet with a roar, Ib. 17. 97. *συρράφεις*, ὁ, one who stitches together, Schol. Ar. Nub. 446. *συρράφῃ*, ἡ, a sewing together, seam, Hipp. Offic. 743, Oribas. *συρρέζω*, fut. *ξω*, to do sacrifice together, Anth. P. append. 164. *συρρέμβομαι*, Dep. to roam together, v. l. LXX (Prov. 13. 21), Diog. L. 9. 63 ed. Cobet, Hesych. *συρρέπω*, to incline together, σ. τῇ διανοίᾳ ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 3. 38, 5. *σύρρευσις*, ἡ, a flowing together, conflux, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 4; written *σύρρυσις* in Polyb. 9. 43, 5, Diod. 1. 39, etc. *συρρέω*, fut. -*ρεύσομαι*: pf. -*έρρηκα*: aor. pass. -*έρρηην*, Arist. Probl. 4. 34., 8. 14; (later -*έρρευσα*, Alex. Trall.). To flow together or in one stream, εἰς τοῦτο τὸ χάσμα *συρρέουσι* . . πάντες οἱ ποταμοὶ Plat. Phaedo 112 A, cf. 109 B, C:—metaph. of men, to flow or stream together, *συνέρρεον* ἐς τὴν ἀγορὴν Hdt. 5. 101, cf. 8. 42, Xen. An. 5. 2, 3; and of money, Isae. Menecl. hered. § 34; of diseases, Plut. Sull. 13; πάντα τὰ χαλεπὰ σ. εἰς τὸ γῆρας Xen. Apol. 8, cf. Plat. Legg. 708 D. II. to float together with, Luc. Hermot. 86. *σύρρηγμα*, τό, = *αύρραγμα*, σ. *φάλαγγος* Plut. 2. 550 E. *συρρηγνύμι* or -*νώ*: fut. -*ρήξω*: pf. pass. -*έρρηγμαι*: aor. pass. -*έρρηγην* [ᾱ]: intr. pf. 2 -*έρρωγα*: (*συρράσσω* (q. v.) is a collat. form): I. trans. to break in pieces, τὴν κεφαλὴν Plut. Timol. 34:—Pass., *κακοῖσι* *συνέρρηκται* he is broken down by sufferings, Od. 8. 137. 2. *συρρηξάι* εἰς ἐν ἅπαντα to break all up into one, to round into one mass, Ar. Eccl. 674. 3. to dash together: metaph., σ. πόλεμον to cause war to break out, Plut. 2. 1049 D:—Pass., *πολέμου* *συρραγέντος* Ib. 322 B; *κραυγῇ* *συνέρρηγνυτο* Id. Arat. 21; *ποτοῦ* *νεανικοῦ* *συρραγέντος* Id. Alex. 50; also, *συνερωγῶτων* . . αὐτῶν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον Dio C. 48. 28. II. intr. to break out together, break forth, of rivers, *ποταμοὶ* καὶ ἄλλοι καὶ ἄλλος *συρρηγνύσι* ἐς τὸν Ἑρμῶν break into the Hermus, join it, Hdt. 1. 80; but this sense is chiefly confined to the pf. form *συνέρρωγα* (in pres. signif.) and plqpf. (in impf.), δ πόλεμος *συνέρρωγει* Thuc. 1. 66, cf. Dio C. 38. 47. 2. like *αυρράσσω*, to meet in battle, engage, αἱ δυνάμεις *συνερωγῶσαν* Plut. Sull. 18, cf. Caes. 45; *τινὶ* or *πρὸς* *τινα* Id. Mar. 26, Dio C. 40. 17. 3. of sores, to run together, pass into one another, Hipp. Art. 788; so, of ducts in the body, τὸ ἐξωτάτω *τρήμα* *συνερωγῶς* εἰς ταῦτό Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 18; cf. *συντετραίνω*. *σύρρηξις*, ἡ, a breaking out, eruption, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 13. 2. a rupture, τοῦ ἥπατος Theophil. Nonn. *συρρηγορεύω*, to be a rhetorician with, *τινὶ* Nicol. Damasc. *συρριζόομαι*, Pass. to have the roots united, Arist. de An. 2. 4, 9, Luc. V. H. 1. 8. II. to be rooted or founded with, *τινὶ* Themist. 183 D. *σύρριζος*, ὄν, rooted together, Schol. Soph. El. 512, Eust. *συρρίπτω*, to throw together, *κῶμος* μ' εἰς πόλιν Diod. 15. 72. *συρροή*, ἡ, = *σύρρευσις*, a conflux, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 8., 7. 15, 2, Plut., etc.: also *σύρροια*, Hipp. ap. Alex. Trall. 1. 102 C, Polyb. 2. 32, 2.—On the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 497. *συρροίξω*, to whistle or scream together, Planud. Ov. Met. 13. 608. *σύρροος*, ὄν, flowing together, confluent, Tim. Locr. 101 E, 104 A; *λίμνη* σ. τῇ θαλάττῃ Polyb. 10. 10, 12, cf. 4. 40, 9. II. as Subst. *σύρρους*, ὁ, = *συρροή*, a conflux, Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 12. *σύρρῶσις*, ἡ, v. sub *συρρέυσις*. *συρρῶννυμαι*, Pass. to be strengthened together or at once, Philo 1. 223. *σύρτης*, οὐ, ὁ, (*σύρω*) a cord for drawing with, a rein, Manetho 5. 172, Hesych. II. the sheaf of a block, Apollod. Pol. 47 C. *Σύρτις*, gen. *εως*, Ion. *ιος*, also *ιδος* Dion. P. 477, ἡ: (*σύρω*):—the Syrtis, name of two large sand-banks (Major and Minor) on the coast of Libya, Hdt. 2. 32, 150, etc. II. metaph. destruction, ap. Hesych. *συρτός*, ἡ, ὄν, swept or washed down by a river, of gold-dust, etc., Polyb. 34. 9, 10, Strab. 246. II. trailing, *χιτῶν* σ. = *σύρμα* I. 1, Schol. Ar. Lys. 45, cf. Poll. 4. 118. *συρτός*, ὁ, the name of a dance, ἡ τῶν *συρτῶν* ὄρχησις C. I. 1625. 47, cf. Keil Inscr. Bocot. p. 143. *σύρφαξ*, ἄκος, ὁ, = *συρφετός* I. 1, Ar. Vesp. 673, Luc. Lcxiph. 4, etc. II. 2s Adj. = *συρφετώδης*, Suid.

συρφετός, ὁ, = φορντός, anything dragged or swept together, sweepings, refuse, rubbish, litter, Lat. *quisquiliae*, χόρτος καὶ συρφετός Hes. Op. 604, Call. h. Ap. 109, Plut. 2. 97 F; συρφετὸν ἡγεῖσθαι τι Ib. 811 D; cf. σύρμα I. 2. 2. metaph. a mixed crowd, mob, rabble, σ. δούλων Plat. Gorg. 489 C; τῶ πολλῶ σ. to the many-headed mob, Id. Theaet. 152 C; ἐλθεῖν εἰς τοιοῦτον σ. Euphro Συμφ. I. 6. b. of a single person, one of the mob (cf. Hor. *plebs eris*), οὐ κομψός, ἀλλὰ σ. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 D:—hence as an Adj. of or like the mob, vulgar, Simplific. ad Epict. p. 325 Schw., Walz Rhett. 4. 40. (The Root is manifestly σύρω. Hesych. cites a neut. form σύρφος (σύρφη· φρύγανα): σύρφαξ is another form. Akin to οὐρβη, τύρβη, turba.)
 συρφετώδης, ες, like a συρφετός, jumbled together, promiscuous, vulgar, σ. ὄχλος Polyb. 4. 75, 5, cf. Luc. Salt. 83, etc.; σ. βωμολοχία, Plut. 2. 454 E. σύρφος, ὁ, = σέρφος, Hesych. II. σύρφος, τό, v. συρφετός.
 σύρω [ῶ]: fut. σύρω LXX (2 Regg. 17. 13):—aor. ἔσυρα (κατ-) Hdt. 5. 81, (παρ-) Aesch. Pr. 1065, (δι-) Dem. 442. 6:—pf. σέσυρα Diphil. Συναρ. 3, (ὑπο-) Dion. H. I. 7:—Med., aor. ἐσύραμην (ἀν-) Diog. I. 85, etc.—Pass., aor. ἐσύρην [ῶ] Paus. 2. 32, 1, etc.: pf. σέσυρμαι Polyb. 12. 4 (Bekk.), Luc., etc. To draw, drag, or trail along, χιτῶνα Theocr. 2. 73; μέχρι τῶν σφυρῶν τὴν ἐσθῆτα σ. Dio C. 46. 18; βλαύτας σύρων trailing his torn slippers, Anaxil. Λυρ. I. 2; cf. σύρμα I. 1:—to drag a net, Plut. 2. 977 F; σ. πηκτίδα, v. πηκτίς I. 2:—to drag along, drag about, τι Luc. Asin. 56, Orph. H. 81. 4:—Pass. τα ἕλκω trailing, trail along, οὐρή, νηδύς Tryph. 82, Anth. P. 9. 310; of a person, σύρεσθαι γαστέρι Ib. 5. 294, 12. 2. to drag by force, force away, hale, αἰχμάλωτον Theocr. 30. 12; Ἐκταρα Anth. P. 7. 152, etc.:—of rivers, to sweep or carry down with them, κλύδων δελφίνα ἔσυρεν ἐπὶ χέρον Anth. P. 7. 216, cf. 9. 84; so, πόλεμος χεῖμαρρον δίκην πάντα σ. Plut. 2. 5 F; metaph., φάραγγα σ. the dough has a cleft made in it, Eubul. Ὀρθ. I. 12:—Pass., σύρεσθαι κατὰ ροὴν Plut. Mar. 23; χρυσοῦς οὐ μεταλλεύεται μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ σύρεται, of gold-dust (cf. συρτός), Strab. 146:—absol. in Pass., of a stream, to flow or run down, Dion. P. 16. 46, cf. Anth. P. 10. 62:—so also intr. in Act., to approach, Lyc. 217, Pisid. ap. Suid. 3. in Pass. also to be protracted, Iamb. V. Pyth. 3.
 σύς, acc. σύν, v. sub ὕς.
 συσβέννυμι or -ύω, to extinguish together, Schol. Ar. Lys. 349:—aor. med. in pass. sense, συνέσβετο Opp. H. 2. 477.
 σύσκᾶνος, ον, Dor. for σύσκηνος.
 συσκάπτω, to fill up by digging, τοὺς γύρους Theophr. C. P. 3. 12, 1. συσκεδάννυμι, fut. -σκεδῶ, to help in scattering, ta toss about, Ar. Ran. 903.
 συσκέλλω, to dry up: pf. -έσκληκα, to be dried up, A. B. 304, Agath. σύσκεμμα, τό, joint consideration, Eust. 1403. 53.
 συσκεπάζω, to cover entirely, Apollod. 2. 5, 12, in Pass.
 συσκεπτέον, verb. Adj. one must consider, μετά τινος Plat. Soph. 218 B.
 συσκέψομαι, fut. of συσκοπέω.
 συσκευάζω, fut. ἄσω, to make ready by putting together, to pack up baggage for another, Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 25. 2. to help in preparing, τὸ δειπνόν τινα Ar. Vesp. 1251:—Pass., συσκευασμένα παρασκευάσματα Xen. Oec. II, 19. b. in bad sense, to contrive, concert, get up, Dem. 764. 7, cf. 275. 24., 365. 5; ἅπαντα εἰς ἐν ψήφισμα Id. 358. 14; σ. λοιδορίας Hyperid. Lyc. 7; σ. τινὶ τὴν βασιλείαν Dion. H. 3. 35. II. Med., with pf. pass. συσκευάσμαι, to pack up one's own baggage, to pack up, Lat. *convasare*, *vasa colligere*, Thuc. 7. 74, Xen., etc.; σ. ὡς εἰς στρατείαν Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 11; εἰς τὸ ἀπιέναι Ib. 5. 2, 28; πρὸς τὴν φυγὴν Luc. Tim. 4: esp. in part. aor. I med. or pf. pass., all packed up, in marching order, ready for a start, παρῆναι συσκευασμένος Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 3; πορεύεσθαι συσκευασμένοι Ib. 6. 2, 3, etc. 2. c. acc., οἶον στραματόδεσμον συσκευάσασθαι Plat. Theaet. 175 E; συσκευασμένος τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἐνθάδε with all his goods packed up and brought hither, Lys. 187. 28, cf. Id. Fr. 32, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 16, etc.:—to prepare, make ready, τὴν πορείαν Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 1; σίτον, ἐπιτήδεια, etc., Id. b. in bad sense, like Act. (I. b), to contrive, get up, organise, τόλμαν καὶ κραυγὴν καὶ ψευδεῖς αἰτίας καὶ συκοφαντίαν καὶ ἀνασχυντίαν .. συσκευασμένοι Dem. 772. 11; τι κατὰ τινος Plut. Artox. 18; ἐπὶ τινα Luc. Pisc. 25. 3. to bring together, scrape up for one's own use or advantage, σ. χρήματα Lycurg. 149. 44, cf. Dinarch. 100. 25; also, σ. τὸν βίον εἰς ἡδονὴν Plut. Cat. Ma. II. 4. to arrange for his own interests, dispose in his own favour, band together, τὴν Ἑλλάδα Dem. 438. 14; σ. πάντας ἀνθρώπους ἐφ' ἡμᾶς Id. 91. 9; and of love, συσκευάζεται τὸν ἄνθρωπον Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 16.
 συσκευασία, ἡ, a packing up, getting ready, for a journey or march, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 35.
 συσκευαστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who gets ready, τινος Clem. Al. 268, Byz.
 συσκευή, ἡ, preparation: metaph. intrigue, Hdn. 3. 12, Eus., etc.
 συσκευοφορέω, to carry baggage together, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 7.
 συσκευωρέομαι, Dep. to contrive, devise, organise, τὰ ἄλλα Dem. 313. 15; σ. ἀδικημα μετά τινος Id. 883. 7.
 σύσκεψις, εως, ἡ, much consideration, Symm. V. T.
 συσκηνώ, to live in the same tent with another, like ὁμοσκηνέω, to lodge together, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 8; ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ 5. 3, 20; τινὶ with one, Id. Lac. 13, 1: to mess together, Ib. 5, 4, Cyr. 2. 2, 1., 3. 2, 25.
 συσκηνητήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a messmate: fem. -ήτρια, Ar. Thesm. 624.
 συσκηνία, ἡ, a dwelling in one tent: esp. of soldiers, a messing together, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 20, v. l. Cyr. 2. 1, 26:—Dor. συσκᾶνία, Hippod. ap. Stob. 249. 56.
 συσκήνια, τὰ, the Spartan φιδίτια, Xen. Lac. 5, 2.
 σύσκηνος, ὁ, one who lives in the same tent, a messmate, comrade, Lat. *contubernalis*, Thuc. 7. 75, Lys. 137. 18, Xen. An. 5. 8, 6, etc.; Dor., οἱ σύσκανοι Διοσκούροισι C. I. 2165.

συσκηνώ, = συσκηνέω, Ael. V. H. 4. 9, Aristid., etc.; συσκηνοῦν τινα is also given by the MSS. in Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 38.
 συσκήνωσις, εως, ἡ, a lodging together, C. I. 3070. 30 (v. Böckh).
 συσκιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to shade quite over, throw a shade over, shade closely or thickly, Hes. Opp. 611; σκηναὶ σ. τοὺς περιπάτους Moschio ap. Ath. 507 E; γένων σ., i. e. to get a beard, Eur. Supp. 1219: metaph., συγκρῦσαι καὶ σ. τὰς ἀμαρτίας Dem. 155. 25, cf. 23. fin.; σ. τινά Plut. Arat. 22:—Pass., σ. φύλλοις Strab. 800; συσκιασθεῖσα κεφαλὴ, opp. to ψιλή, Plat. Tim. 73 E. II. intr., ἄγκος .. πεύκαισι συσκιάζον a vale with pines thick-shading, Eur. Bacch. 1052.
 συσκίασμα, τό, a close shade or veil, Nicet. Ann. 151 D, Cyrill.
 συσκιασμός, ὁ, = συσκίασις, Aquila V. T.
 σύσκιος, ον, closely shaded, thickly shaded, Xen. Cyn. 8, 4, Arist. H. A. 5. 30, 3; τὸ σύσκ. the thick shade of a tree, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; σύσκιον τι a closely-shaded place, Luc. Gymn. 16.
 συσκίρομαι, Pass. to become indurated together, Galen.
 συσκιρτάω, to leap together, Ael. N. A. 2. 7, Nonn. D. 8. 28.
 συσκολύπτομαι, Pass. = συγκαλύπτομαι, Hesych.
 συσκοπέω, to contemplate along with or together, τὸν λόγον Plat.; Phaedo 89 A; τὰ λεγόμενα Id. Lach. 197 E; fut. συσκέψομαι, Hdn. I. 17:—pres. συσκέπτομαι, Symm. V. T.
 συσκοτάζω, to make quite dark, τὰ ἄστρα LXX (Ezek. 32. 7); ἡμέραν εἰς νύκτα σ. Ib. (Amos 5. 8). II. intr. to grow quite dark, ὁ οὐρανὸς συσκοτ. νεφέλαις Ib. (3 Regg. 18. 45, cf. Joel. 3. 15, al.):—but, 2. in Class. writers, always impers., συσκοτάζει it grows dark, Thuc. I. 51., 7. 73, Xen., etc.; ἡδὴ συσκοτάζοντος when it was now getting dark, Lys. Fr. 45. 4; cf. ὕω, νίφω.
 συσκοτασμός, ὁ, a becoming dark, Origen.
 συσκοτόμαι, Pass. to become quite dark, Porph. Qu. Hom. 9.
 συσκυθροπάζω, to look sad or gloomy together, τινὶ with one, Eur. Fr. 901. 9; absol., Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 21.
 συσκώπτω, to mock together, Io. Chrys.
 συσμηρίζω, to solder together, Hero in Math. Vett. p. 181, etc.
 συσπᾶράσσω, Att. -ττω, to tear in pieces, Ev. Luc. 9. 42, Max. Tyr. 13. 5.
 σύσπασις, εως, ἡ, contraction, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 14.
 σύσπαστος, ον, or συσπαστός, ὄν (Lob. Paral. 490), drawn together, closed by drawing together, βαλλάντιον Plat. Symp. 190 E, Ath. 783 F, Galen.; σ. ἐγχειρίδιον a stage-dagger, the blade of which runs back into the hilt, such as was used in the Ajax (815 sq.), Polemo ap. Hesych.
 συσπᾶω, fut. -σπάσω [ᾶ], to draw together, draw up, contract, opp. to ἀνίημι, Plat. Tim. 71 C, Arist. Probl. 27. 11, al.; τὸ δέρμα Ib. 8. 12; συνεσπᾶως τοὺς δακτύλους Luc. Tim. 13; τὰς ὀφρῦς Id. Vit. Auct. 7:—Med., σ. τὰς κοχῶνας Ar. Fr. 406:—Pass. to be drawn up, contracted, as by cold, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 20, etc., cf. Ath. 565 D; συνεσπασμένους ὑπὸ νόσου Diog. L. 6. 92; metaph., λόγοι ἰσχυροὶ καὶ συνεσπ. dry and shrunken, Dion. H. de Dem. 15. II. to draw together by stitching, sew together, τὰς διφθέρας Xen. An. I. 5, 10. III. in Med. to draw along with one, Plut. Poplic. 16.
 συσπειράω, to roll up together, ἑαυτὸν Galen.:—Med. to wrap one's cloak about one, metaph. of one who is content with a little (cf. *mea virtute me involvo*), Plut. 2. 828 C, v. Wyttenb. 157 C. II. Pass., of soldiers, to be formed in close order (v. σπείρα 9), Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6, An. I. 8, 21, etc.; σ. ἐπὶ τόπον to march in such order to a place, Id. Hell. 2. 4, 11; of bees, περὶ τὸν βασιλέα συνεσπειραμένοι, Lat. *conglobati*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 29. 2. of serpents, to lie coiled up, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 13 (v. l. συνεσπειρωμένος); so, σ. ὡς καθευδήσαν Plut. 2. 77 F; πλόκαμος συνεσπειραμένος ἐς τοῦπισω Luc. Navig. 2. 3. to shrink up, contract, Plat. Symp. 206 C; εἰς ἑαυτὸ Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 6. 4. to concentrate oneself, εἰς αὐτὰ τὰ χρέσιμα Plut. 2. 828 C.
 συσπείρω, to sow or sprinkle together, Geop.:—Pass., Luc. Dom. 8.
 συσπένδω, fut. -σπείσω, to join in making a tibation, Dem. 400. 21, Aeschin. 61. 2.
 συσπεύδω, to assist zealously, c. dat. pers. et inf., σ. τινὶ γενέσθαι τι Hdt. I. 192; φιλεῖ δὲ τῷ κάμνοντι συσπεύδειν θεός Aesch. Fr. 291; σ. τινὶ τι Paus. 2. 19, 8.
 συσπίλω, to defile utterly, Gloss.
 συσπλαγχνέω, to join in eating the sacrificial meat (τὰ σπλάγχνα), Ar. Pax 1115.
 συσποδάω, to mince up, Hesych.
 σύσπονδος, ον, = ὁμόσπονδος, Aeschin. 50. 9; cf. ὁμόσπονδος.
 συσπουδάζω, fut. ἄσω, to make haste together, to join in zealous exertion, Xen. An. 2. 3, 11; περὶ τινος Ar. Pax 768:—also c. acc. rei, to pursue or execute zealously together with, τινὶ τι Xen. Ages. 8, 2. 2. to take part eagerly with, ἀθλήτη τινὶ Dio C. 63. 26, cf. 59. 5, C. I. 4006.
 συσπουδαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a zealous supporter, Nicet. Ann. 22 D.
 συσπουδαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, zealous in supporting, M. Anton. I. 16.
 συσσαινομαι, Pass. to feel flattered by a thing, τινὶ Polyb. I. 80, 6.
 συσσαρκία, ἡ, = εὐσαρκία (for which it is v. l. in Hipp.), Greg. Nyss.
 συσσαρκόμαι, Pass. to be grown over with flesh; and συσσάρκωσις, εως, ἡ, a being overgrown with flesh, Galen. 4. 11, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 22 Mai:—the Adj. συσσαρκωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, should be read Ib. p. 45 for -ρωτικός.
 συσσάπτω, to stop or fill quite up, Arist. Probl. 25. 8, 4, cf. 8. 21.
 συσσεβίζω, to join in celebrating, σ. θυσίας θεῷ Eur. Hel. 1357 (as Scidl. for οὐ σ.):—so συσσεβω, to join in worshipping, Origen.
 συσσεισμός, ὁ, a commotion of the earth or air, an earthquake or hurricane, LXX (3 Regg. 19. 12., 2. 1).
 συσσειώ, to shake together, τὰ τείχη Polyaen. 6. 3:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 37. 6. 2. to make to tremble, LXX (Ps. 28. 7, al.). 3. metaph. of intoxication, συνέσειέ μ' ἐκποθείσα φιάλη Xenarch. Διδ. I.

συσσεύω, to urge on together, βοῶν κάρηνα h. Hom. Merc. 94; συσεσσεύοντο Πουναί Orph. Arg. 980.

συσσημαίνω, to signify one thing along with another, Sext. Emp. P. I. 199. II. Med. to seal or sign with others, join in signing, Dem. 928. 4., 1034. fin., Lycurg. ap. Suid.:—Pass. to be sealed at the same time, C. I. 76. 17.

συσσημαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, co-significative, connotative, E. M.

σύσσημον, τό, = σύμβολον, a fixed sign or signal, δοῦναι σ. Ev. Marc. 14. 44; αἶρειν τὸ σ. Strab. 280, Diod. 11. 22; ἦρε τὸ συγκείμενον πρὸς μάχην σ. Id. 20. 51.

2. the stamp on weights and measures, ἀπὸ συσσήμου πωλεῖν Strab. 708. 3. a badge, ensign, τὰ σ. τῆς ἀρχῆς the insignia, regalia, Id. 1. 70.

4. a pledge, Anth. P. append. 32. συσσηπῶ, to macerate food completely, for digestion, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 13:—Pass., with pf. act., to grow putrid together, Ael. N. A. 10. 13, Clem. Al.

σύσσηψις, ἡ, a putrefaction, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 2, Geop.

συσσιτέω, to mess with, τιμὴ Ar. Eq. 1325, Lysias 137. 18, etc.; μετ' ἀλλήλων Arist. Pol. 6. 2, 7; so in Med., σ. ἀλλήλοις Philostr. 675:—absol. in pl. to mess together, συσσιτοῦμεν .. ἐγὼ τε καὶ Μελησίας Plat. Lach. 179 B, cf. Symp. 219 E, Dem. 401. 1.

συσσίτησις, ἡ, = sq., Plut. Lycurg. 12.

συσσιτία, ἡ, a messing together or in common, Plat. Legg. 781 A, Dosiad. ap. Ath. 143 B:—a public mess, Xen. Oec. 8, 12.

συσσιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a mess, οἶκος Dosiad. ap. Ath. 143 C; σ. νόμος Ath. 585 B, cf. Böckh Plat. Min. 79.

συσσίτιον [ῖ], τό, only used in pl. τὰ συσσιτία (except in Eur. I. citand.), a common meal, public mess, such as were used in Crete and Lacedaemon, Hdt. 1. 65, Ar. Eccl. 715, Plat., etc.; cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 31., 2. 10, 7 sq., 7. 10, 2.

2. a company, Anaxil. May. 1, Strab. 793: cf. φιλίτια, and v. sub κινδυνεύω 4. b. II. a mess-room, common-hall, ἐν μέσῳ ξυσσιτίῳ κρατήρας ἔστησ' Eur. Ion 1165; ξυσσιτία ἐν οἴσ' .. τὴν δίαίταν ποιητέον Plat. Legg. 762 C; σ. χειμερινά Id. Criti 112 B; γυμνάσια σ. τε Ibid. C.

συσσιτοποιέω, to knead up with, ἀρτῶ Diosc. 4. 150.

σύσσιτος, ὁ, one who eats together, a messmate, Theogn. 309, Hdt. 5. 24, Ar. Vesp. 557, Ran. 1075, Pl. 602, Plat., Xen.

συσσιωπάω, to keep silence together with, τιμὴ App. Pun. 91.

σύσσοια, Ion. -οίη, ἡ, joint motion of several bodies to one point, a word of the atomic Philosophy in Hesych., who also cites the Verb συσσοῦμαι.

συσσοκοφαντέω, to join in laying false informations, Dem. 1359. 4.

συσσύρω [ῶ], to pull about, LXX (2 Macc. 5. 16), Phryn. 433.

συσσφραγίζομαι, Med. to seal and sign together, τὴν ὁμολογίαν C. I. 3137. 28.

συσσώζω, to help to save or preserve, Eur. I. A. 1209, Hel. 1389, Ar. Thesm. 270; ὑμᾶς τε καὶ ἡμᾶς Thuc. 1. 74; τινὰ μετὰ τινος Isae. Fr. 2:—but also, σ. τινὰ τιμὴν to save one together with, as well as another, Polyb. 5. 11, 5.

II. to observe together, Id. 2. 14, 1., 10. 47, 10.

συσσωμάτοποιέω, to incorporate, amalgamate, Arist. Mund. 4. 32.

σύσσωμος, ὄν, united in one body, Ep. Eph. 3. 6, Eccl.

συσσωρεύω, to heap up together, Diod. 3. 40, Ath. 333 B, Joseph.

συσσωφρονέω, to be a partner in temperance, ξυσσωφρονεῖν γὰρ, οὐχὶ συννοσεῖν ἔφην Eur. I. A. 407.

συστάδην [ᾶ], Adv. = sq., Polyb. 3. 73, 8., 13. 3, 7:—in Poll. 6. 175, Bekker συμβάδην.

συστάδον, Adv. (συνίσταμαι) standing close together, συστ. μάχαις χρησθῆναι to fight in close combat, Lat. cominus pugnare, Thuc. 7. 81; σ. ἀγωνίζεσθαι Dio C. 41. 60; ἡ συσταδὸν μάχη Hdt. 6. 7, etc.; θηρίων σ. ἀναιρέσεις Id. 4. 7.

συστάθειω, to warm thoroughly, metaph. of cajoling, Ar. Lys. 844.

συσταθμάομαι, Dep. = συμμετρέω, Iambl. in Nicom. 171.

συσταθμία, ἡ, equality of weight, Diosc. 1. 64, Alex. Trall., etc.

σύσταθμος, ὄν, (σταθμός III) of equal weight, Hipp. ap. Galen.

συσταλτέον, verb. Adj. one must pronounce short, Schol. Il. 4. 151.

συσταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, contractile, Arist. Qu. Mus. 30 D, etc.

σύστημα, τό, Dor. for σύστημα.

συσταμνίζω, to put into the same vessel with, Nic. ap. Ath. 133 D.

συστάς, ἄδος [ᾶ], ἡ, standing together, αἱ συστάδες τῶν ἀμπέλων vines planted closely (not in exact rows, στοιχάδες), Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 6; cf. Hesych. s. v. ξυστάδες, Poll. 7. 146, Eust. 1524. 33.

2. συστάδες θαλάσσης, ὑμβρίων ὑδάτων, cisterns, reservoirs, Strab. 773.

συστάσιάζω, to join in faction or sedition, take part therein, Thuc. 4. 86, Lys. 184. 12, etc.; τινὶ with one, Julian. 437 B. II. trans. to band together for seditious purposes, τινὰς Dio C. 35. 14.

συστάσιαστῆς, ὁ, a fellow-rioter, Ev. Marc. 15. 7, Joseph. A. J. 14. 2, 1.

σύστασις, ἡ, (συνίστημι) a putting together, composition, organisation, of the parts of an animal, Arist. P. A. 2. 1, 4, G. A. 2. 6, 44, sq., al.; ἡ ξ. τοῦ σώματος ἡ διὰ γυμνασίων Plat. Tim. 89 A.

2. generally, composition, τῶν ῥησέων Id. Phaedr. 268 D; τῶν πραγμάτων Arist. Poët. 7, 1; τοῦ μύθου lb. 10, 4; absol., the plot of a drama, lb. 13, 4; ἡ σ. τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς the formation of a plan, Polyb. 6. 7, 8; σ. προσώπου a studied arrangement, serious expression of countenance, of Pericles, Plut. Pericl. 5.

II. a bringing together, introduction, recommendation, πατρικὴν ἔχων σ. Polyb. 1. 78, 1; ἡ πρὸς τινα σ. Id. 4. 82, 3; cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 2, Plut. Them. 27.

III. a representing, proving, Alex. Aphr.

B. (συνίσταμαι) a standing together, meeting: esp. in hostile sense, close combat, conflict, mêlée (cf. συσταδόν), ἐν τῇ σ. μάχεσθαι Hdt. 6. 117, cf. 7. 167; ἡ ἐν ταῖς συμπλοκαῖς μάχη καὶ ξ. Plat. Legg.

833 A; ἡ ἐκ σ. μάχη Hdn. 4. 15; ὅταν .. σύστασιν δ' ἀγῶν ἐχη Plut. Dcmetr. 16, cf. Aemil. 20:—metaph., σ. γνώμης a conflict of mind, intense anxiety, Thuc. 7. 71; so, ἦν τις πόνος ἡ σ. γίνηται τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ Hipp. 310. 9.

2. a meeting, collection, e. g. of humours, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; of water, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 5; of winds, Diod. 3. 51; also of the place where waters collect, lb. 36:—metaph., λόγων Plat. Rep. 457 E.

3. a meeting, union, a knot of men assembled, Eur. Andr. 1088, Heracl. 415; κατὰ ξυστάσεις γιγνόμενοι forming into knots, Thuc. 2. 21, cf. Xen. Eq. 7, 19, etc.

b. a political union, more general than ἑταιρεία or σύνοδος, Isocr. 38 A, Dem. 1122. 5:—ἔθνικαί σ. national unions, Polyb. 24. 1, 3; κατὰ συστάσεις κωμάζειν Dio C. Fr. p. 60 Urs.

4. friendship or alliance, πρὸς τινα Polyb. 3. 78, 2; a conspiracy, ἐπὶ τινα Plut. Pyrrh. 23. II. the composition, construction, structure, constitution of a person or a thing, τοῦ κόσμου Tim. Locr. 99 D, Plat. Tim. 32 C; τῶν ὠρῶν, τοῦ κόσμου, τῆς ψυχῆς Id. Symp. 188 A, Tim. 32 C, 36 D, etc.; ἡ περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ξ. lb. 75 B; φυσικὴ σ. Arist. Categ. 8, 13; ἡ σ. τῆς πόλεως Id. Pol. 4. 11, 8., 7. 13, 9.

b. absol. a political constitution, Plat. Rep. 546 A, Legg. 702 D, etc.

2. existence, origin, νόσων Id. Tim. 89 B, cf. C; ἡ ξὲ ἀρχῆς τῶν ὄλων σ. Diod. 1. 7, cf. Plut. 2. 427 A, B; σ. λαμβάνειν Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 14, Polyb., etc.; of a river, Id. 9. 43, 1.

3. metaph. of the mind, σ. φρενῶν contraction, sternness, sullenness, (cf. συνίστημι B. VI), Eur. Hipp. 983.

4. of bodies, a becoming compact or solid, ἡ σ. τοῦ ὑγροῦ περὶ τὴν ὑπερώην Hipp. 157 D, cf. Plut. 2. 130 C; ἔψιν μέχρι συστάσεως Galen.

5. a substance, πλάττειν ἐκ πηλοῦ ζῶον ἢ τινος ἄλλης ὑγρᾶς σ. Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 7, cf. Plut. 2. 696 A; ξηραὶ σ. Arist. H. A. 3. 15, 2.—Cf. συνίστημι throughout.

συστάσιώτης, ὄν, ὁ, a member of the same faction, a partisan, Hdt. 5. 70, 124, Strab., etc.

συστάται, ὄν, pairs of young men matched for wrestling and other games, φίλοι καὶ σ. C. I. 268 II. 13 sq., 273. II. the rafters of the roof which meet at top, Schol. Il. 23. 712.

συστάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for putting together, constructive, μόρια Sext. Emp. M. 8. 84; opp. to διαιρετικός, Ammon.:—Adv. —κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 67. 52.

2. drawing together, consolidating, opp. to διαχυτικός, Theophr. Sens. 84: component, τὰ σ. μόρια Sext. Emp. M. 8. 84. II. of or for bringing together, introductory, commendatory, τὸ κάλλος πάσης αὐστατικώτερον ἐπιστολῆς personal appearance is better introduction than any letter, Diog. L. 5. 18; σ. ἐπιστολή a letter of introduction, 2 Ep. Cor. 3. 1; or ἡ σ. alone, Diog. L. 8. 87; also, σ. γράμματα Arr. Epict. 2. 3, 1.

III. holding in check, τινος Eccl.

συστάτος, ἡ, ὄν, to be put together or constructed, Apoll. de Constr. 179. 2. constructed, ἐξ ἑτέρων Sext. Emp. M. 1. 104: well-made, consistent, lb. 57. II. v. θεο-σύστατος.

συσταυρόομαι, Pass. to be crucified together with, τιμὴ Ev. Marc. 15. 32, Ep. Gal. 2. 20.

συστεγάζω, to cover entirely, τινὶ with a thing, Plat. Tim. 75 C:—Pass., Xen. Cyr. 2. 6, 17.

συστεγνῶ, to solder together, Hero in Math. Vett. p. 156.

σύσταιπος, ὄν, pressed together, prob. l. Hesych.

συστελλομένως, Adv. pronounced short, Draco 45. 24.

συστέλλω, pf. συνέσταλκα. To draw together: to shorten sail (sub. τὰ ἱστία), Ar. Ran. 999, cf. Eq. 432:—to draw in, contract, of the mouth, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17; σ. εἰσπύον, of a snake, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 3; σ. καὶ προβάλλειν τὴν γλώτταν Id. P. A. 2. 17, 2; σ. τὸ πρόσωπον, so as to express disgust, Luc. D. Mcrctr. 13. 5; of soldiers, σ. τινὰς εἰς τὸ τεῖχος, εἰσῶ τοῦ χάρακος Plut. Sull. 9, Cam. 34:—Pass. to contract oneself, draw in, Arist. de Motu An. 7, 9, etc.; συστ. εἰς ὀλίγον Theophr. C. P. 1. 15, 1, Plut. Aristid. 14, etc.; εἰς μείον τι Xen. Vect. 4, 3; ἐς βραχὺ Luc. Icarom. 12; συνεσταλμένος ὕγκῳ Diod. 4. 20; cf. συνεσταλμένος.

2. to contract, reduce, τὴν τῶν βασιλέων γένεσιν εἰς τὸ μέτριον Plat. Legg. 691 E; ταπεινῶντα καὶ σ. Id. Lys. 210 E; σ. τὰ ἀμαρτήματα εἰς τὸ ἐλάχιστον Dem. 309. 2; σ. ἐπὶ τὸ ταπεινότερον Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 9; τὰ συσσίτια πρὸς τὸ σωφρονέστερον Dio C. 54. 2:—Pass. to draw cowering together, Eur. I. T. 295; σ. τῇ διαίτῃ to be moderate, Hipp. Art. 817; ξ. ἐς εὐτέλειαν to retrench expenses, Thuc. 8. 4; cf. συντέμνω II. 3.

3. metaph. to lower, humble, abase, τὰ μέγιστα θεὸς συνέστειλεν Eur. Fr. 724; αἱ συμφοραὶ σ. τινα Isocr. 176 A:—Pass. to be lowered or cast down, συνέσταλμαι κακοῖς Eur. H. F. 1417, cf. Tro. 108; δούλοι σ. τὰς φύσεις Heraclid. ap. Ath. 512 B, cf. Polyb. 5. 15, 8, etc.

4. σ. λέξιν to lower it, make it mean, Walz Rhett. 3. 225:—to pronounce a syllable short, opp. to ἐκτείνω, Dion. H. de Comp. 14, etc.

II. to wrap closely up, shroud, οὐ δάμαρτος ἐν χερσὶν πέπλοις ξυνεστάλησαν Eur. Tro. 378, cf. Luc. Imag. 7:—Med., συστείλασθαι θαλάμια to wrap our cloaks close round us, Ar. Eccl. 99; συσταλεῖς tucked up, ready for action, Id. Vesp. 424, Lys. 1042.

2. to cloak, hide, Plut. Galb. 18.

συστενάζω, to lament with, τινὶ Eur. Ion 935; absol., Ep. Rom. 8. 22.

συστενάχομαι [ᾶ], = foreg., Nonn. D. 40. 163.

σύστενος, ὄν, running to a narrow point, Antimach. Fr. 89.

συστενοχωρέω, to drive into a narrow place together, τρανιμὴν quite up, Plut. 2. 601 D:—where, however, it may be intr., cf. στενοχωρέω.

συστέρω, = συστενάζω, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 4.

συστερέομαι, Pass. to be deprived together, τιμῆς Schol. Il. 1. 505.

συστεφάνηφορέω, to wear a crown with, v. συγκανηφορέω.

συστεφανίτης [ῖ], ὄν, ὁ, wearing a crown together, Byz.

συστεφᾶνώ, to crown with or together, Anth. P. 5. 36:—Pass. to wear a crown with, συνεστεφαναῦτο καὶ συνεπαίωνιζε τῷ Φιλίππῳ Dcm. 380. 27: to be crowned together, C. I. 3200, 4353.

συστέφομαι, Pass. to be crowned together, C. I. 4240 c, 4380 g.

συστήκω, late pres. formed from συνέστηκα, to be coëxistent. Basil.
 σύστημα, τό, a whole compounded of several parts or members, a complex or organised whole, a system, Plat. Epin. 991 E, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 36., 3. 9, 3; τὸ ὅλον σ. τοῦ σώματος Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 6:—in literary sense, a composition, ἐποποιικὸν σ. Arist. Poët. 18, 13:—τέχνη ἐστὶ σ. ἐκ καταλήψεων ἐγγεγυμνασμένων Luc. Paras. 4, cf. Arr. Epict. 1. 20, 5, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 173, etc. 2. an organised government, constitution, Plat. Legg. 686 B, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 6; σ. δημοκρατίας, πολιτείας Polyb. 2. 38, 6., 6. 11, 3: a confederacy, σ. τῶν Ἀχαιῶν Id. 2. 41, 15, cf. 9. 28, 2:—it seems to have meant also a college or guild, C. I. 2508, 2562, 2699; or a committee, Ib. 2930. 3. a body of soldiers, a corps, commonly of a definite number, like τάγμα, σύνταγμα, σ. μισθοφόρων, ἱππέων, etc., Polyb. 1. 81, 11, etc.; but, τὸ τῆς φάλαγγος σ. the phalanx itself, Id. 5. 53, 3. 4. generally, a flock, herd, ζῶον, ἱπποτροφείων Id. 12. 4, 10., 10. 27, 2. 5. a college of priests or magistrates, Id. 21. 10, 11, Strab. 806, etc.; of the Roman Senate, Plut. Rom. 13. 6. in Music, a system, constituted according to intervals, as the Octave or Conjunction, Plat. Phileb. 17 D; v. Chappell Hist. of M. pp. 60 sq., 71 sq., 95. 7. in Metre, the union of several versus next into one whole, as in Anapaestics: cf. συνάφεια. 8. in Medicine, like ἄθροισις, an accumulation of sediment, Hipp. 1230 D, Galen.—The word first occurs in Hipp. and Plat., but is chiefly used in later Prose.
 συστηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like an organised whole, systematic, Plut. 2. 1142 F, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 41: σ. μέτρα forming a complete system, Hephaest. 111, etc.; cf. σύστημα 7. II. σ. σφνγμός a pulse beating quickly but irregularly, Galen.; σ. ἀνωμαλία Id.
 συστηρίζω, to confirm together, Ptol.
 συστηχόμεναι, to accompany, Ep. impf. —εστηχόωντο Nonn. D. 34. 255.
 συστοιβάω, to stop up together, Gloss.
 συστοιχέω, to stand in the same rank or line, of soldiers, Polyb. 10. 21, 7. 2. to be coördinate with, correspond to, τινι Ep. Gal. 4. 25: to walk according to, τῷ λόγῳ Σωκράτους Muson. ap. Stob. 167. 12.
 συστοιχία, ἡ, a standing in one row or line, ἡ τοῦ ἀμπέλου σ. Schol. Theocr. 1. 48. II. a series of things or ideas belonging to the same class or kind, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 21, 2, Top. 2. 9, 3, Theophr. C. P. 6. 5, 6; αἱ σ. ἐπαλλάττουσιν the two series have interchanging or common properties, Arist. An. Post. 1. 15, 3: cf. σύστοιχος. 2. in the Pythag. philosophy, a coördinate or parallel series, αἱ ἀρχαὶ αἱ κατὰ ἀσσοιχίαν λεγόμεναι in a series of coördinate pairs, as odd and even, one and many, right and left, Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 6, cf. 3. 2, 21., 9. 3, 10, P. A. 3. 7, 17, Eth. N. 1. 6, 7, al. 3. for the Gramm. sense, v. σύστοιχος 2.
 σύστοιχος, ὄν, standing in the same row or line with others, coördinate, correspondent, opp. to ἀντίστοιχος (standing in opposite rows), as the elements of air and fire, water and earth, are σύστοιχα, but water and fire, air and earth are ἀντίστοιχα, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 1, 14, cf. Meteor. 1. 3, 11; so, λέγεται σύστοιχα τὰ τοιαῦτα οἷον τὰ δίκαια καὶ ὁ δίκαιος τῆ. δικαισύνη Id. Top. 2. 9, 1, cf. Rhet. 1. 7, 27; σύστοιχα ἀλλήλοις Id. P. A. 3. 7, 17; τὸ γλυκὸν καὶ τὸ λευκὸν (λιπαρὸν?) καλῶ σύστοιχα Id. de Sens. 7, 14; ὁ γλυκὸς καὶ λιπαρὸς καὶ ὅσοι σ. τούτοις Theophr. C. P. 6. 4, 2:—Adv., τὰ συστοιχῶς λεγόμενα Arist. de Sens. 7, 14. 2. in Gramm., letters classed acc. to the organ of pronunciation are σύστοιχα, viz. the labials π β φ, the palatals τ δ θ, the gutturals κ γ χ: this relation of letters is called συστοιχία, (whereas their relation as tenues, medial, and aspirates was called ἀντιστοιχία, e. g. ἡ φιάλη κατ' ἀντιστοιχίαν ἐστὶ πιάλη, Asclep. ap. Ath. 501 B). 3. generally, consonant, congruous, νοῦς Luc. Hist. Conscr. 43.
 συστολή, ἡ, (συστέλλω) a drawing together, drawing up, contraction, ἡ εἰς ἑαυτὸν σ. Plut. 2. 564 B: esp. in Medic., a diseased contraction or spasm of the heart, Herophil. ap. Plut. 2. 903 F, Diog. L. 7. 111, Galen. 2. contraction, limitation, συστολῆς μᾶλλον ἢ προσθέσεως δεῖσθαι τὰς τιμὰς Plut. Caes. 60, cf. 2. 135 C. 3. metaph. repression, Plut. 2. 544 E, etc.; in Gramm. the change of a long vowel into a short e. g. ἔσαν for ἦσαν: also a pronouncing as short a syllable that is strictly long:—so also in Music. 4. a lessening of expenses, retrenchment, Polyb. 27. 12, 4. 5. sparseness, tenuity, τῶν ἀγαλμάτων Demetr. Phal. § 14. 6. pusillanimity, Poll. 5. 122, 10. Damasc.—A late word, in all senses opp. to διαστολή.
 συστολίω, =συστέλλω, to put together, fabricate, ἀγάλματα λίνω with or out of yarn, Eur. Or. 1435. II. to unite, Μούσας σ. Χάρισιν Anth. P. 7. 419.
 συστομόομαι, Pass. to be joined by a mouth, στόματι μεγάλῳ σ. τῆ Μαιάτιδι λίμνῃ Strab. 308: cf. ἀναστομῶ I. 3, συναναστομόομαι.
 σύστομος, ὄν, with a narrow mouth, opp. to μεγαλύστομος, of fishes, Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 12; of vessels, συστομώτερος σκάφης Menand. Ἐφεσ. 5; πίθος μέγας καὶ σ. Moer. 2. mouth to mouth, of a kiss, Teleclid. Ἄψ. 2.
 συστονάχω, =συστενάξω, Q. Sm. 1. 296.
 συστορέννυμι, to spread together, Diphil. Κισαρ. 1: συστορνύω, Iambl.
 συστοχάζομαι, Dep. to aim at together, τινος M. Anton. 3. 11.
 συστράτῶμαι, =συστρατεύω, Ep. impf. —ῶντο Nonn. D. 17. 138.
 συστράτάρχης, ὄν, ὁ, a joint-commander, Byz.
 συστράτεια, ἡ, a common campaign, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 6, Dio C.
 συστράτεύω, fut. —εύσω, more often in Med. —εύομαι, fut. —εύσομαι:—to make a campaign or serve together, to join or share in an expedition, absol., Hdt. 5. 44., 6. 9., 9. 11, Thuc. 1. 99., 2. 56, Xen., etc.; τινί with another, Hdt. 7. 11., 9. 106, Thuc. 2. 12, Xen., etc.; μετὰ τινος Thuc. 2. 29, 80, etc.; σὺν τινι Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 36.—Hdt. always uses it in Med., as also Plat. (Rep. 468 B, 471 D); Thuc. prefers the Act., but

also uses the Med., cf. 1. 99., 2. 12, al., with 2. 56, 80, al.; Xen. has both, but more commonly the Med., as also Lys. 160. 32, etc.
 συστράτηγέω, to be the fellow-general of, τινος Dem. 401. 2, Plut. II. trans. to help in procuring, τὴν κάθοδόν τινι Strab. 259.
 συστράτηγος, ὁ, a fellow-general, partner in command, Eur. Phoen. 745, Thuc. 2. 58, Plat., Xen., etc.: fem. συστρατηγέτις, Nicet.
 συστράτιώτης, ὄν, ὁ, a fellow-soldier, Lat. commilito, Xen. An. 1. 2, 26, Plat. Rep. 556 C, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 9, 1:—fem. —ῶτις, ἴδος, Themist. 197 C; τύχη σ. χρῆσθαι Joseph. B. J. 6. 9, 1.
 συστράτολογέομαι, Pass. to be enlisted together with, τινι Nicet. 237 A.
 συστράτοπεδεύομαι, Dep. to encamp along with, τινι or σὺν τινι Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 19, An. 2. 4, 9:—in Byz. also συστραπεδεύω.
 σύστρεμμα, τό, anything twisted up together, like συστροφή II: hence, 1. a globe, ball, σ. ἐξ ἐρίων Paul. Aeg. 3. 27; ἐκ σχοινίου Hesych. s. v. σπέρον; ὄμβρου συστρέμματα round drops of water, Arist. Mund. 4, 6. 2. a body of men, a crowd, concourse, Polyb. 1. 45, 10., 4. 58, 4:—a band or company banded together, LXX (2 Regg. 4. 2, al.):—esp. a corps of 1024 men, whence συστρεμματάρχης, Arr. Tact. p. 10, cf. C. I. 285. 3. a tumour, Hipp. Protrh. 112, cf. 1028 E, Galen., etc. b. a concretion in the bowels, Hipp. 1139 A, Antyll.
 συστρεμμάτιον, τό, Dim. of σύστρεμμα, σ. ὕδατος a whirlpool, Arist. Mirab. 29. 2. a little knot or coil, Poll. 4. 116.
 συστρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, congelative, of cold, Hipp. 1175 C: v. συστρέφω I. 6.
 συστρέφω, fut. ψω, to twist up, roll up into a ball, Lat. conglobare, of a whirlwind, μὴ σ' ἀναρπάσῃ .. συστρέψας ἄφνω Aesch. Fr. 195, cf. Ar. Lys. 975, Thesm. 61: of animals, to gather themselves together, in preparing to spring, σ. ἑαυτὸν ὡσπερ θηρίον Plat. Rep. 336 B; σ. τὴν αὐχένα, of one struggling to get loose, Eupol. Incert. 54; συστρέψαι ἑαυτόν, of the dolphin, Arist. H. A. 9. 48, 5; φρυγάνων πλήθος σ. Act. Ar. 28. 3:—Pass. of a whirlwind, Menand. Incert. 7. II. often of soldiers, σ. ἑωυτοῦς to form in a compact body, for attack or defence, to collect themselves, rally, Hdt. 9. 18; σ. εἰς ταυτό (sc. τὰς ἵππους) Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 16: metaph., σ. ἑαυτὸν to collect oneself, Plat. Rep. 336 B:—oft. in Pass., συστραφέντες in a body, Hdt. 4. 136., 6. 6, 140; συστρεφόμενοι Id. 9. 62, Thuc. 7. 30; ξυνεστρέφοντο ἐν σφίσι αὐτοῖς Id. 2. 4; ὅσον .. ἦν ξυνεστραμμένον Ib.; ἐπὶ πενήκοντα ἀσπίδων συνεστραμμένοι ἦσαν they were formed in a mass 50 deep, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 12:—so of bees, etc., Arist. H. A. 9. 42, 5, cf. 37, 10. 2. of soldiers, also, συστρέφειν ἐπὶ δόρῳ to wheel them to the right, Xen. Lac. 13, 6; so, prob., σ. τὸν ἵππον to turn him sharply, Plut. Pyrrh. 16; σ. τὴν ὕψιν Satyr. ap. Ath. 248 E. III. to form into an organised whole, unite, σ. τὸ Μηδικὸν ἔθνος Hdt. 1. 101; τοὺς τὰς οὐσίας ἔχοντας Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 1:—Pass. to unite, to club together, conspire, Thuc. 4. 68., 8. 54; ἐπὶ τινι Aeschin. 52. 6. IV. to collect, gather, σ. αἷμα εἰς .. Hipp. Aph. 1254:—Pass., νιφετοῦ συστραφέντος Arist. Mund. 4, 8; of humours, to gather, come to a head, φύματος συστραφέντος Hipp. Progn. 45; of gravel collecting in the bladder, Id. Aër. 286. V. to twist or curl the hair, Theodect. ap. Strab.:—Pass., αἱ συνεστραμμένα τῶν τριχῶν Clem. Al. 289; συνεστραμμένα ξύλα knotted, gnarled, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 2; σ. ῥίζα Id. C. P. 1. 3, 3; κίττος συνεστραμμένος ταῖς ῥίζαις Id. H. P. 3. 18, 9. VI. to condense, congeal, harden, τὸ ψυχρὸν συστρέφει Athl. 41* B; τὰ γυμνάσια τὰς σάρκας σ. Antyll. in Medd. Vett. p. 98:—Pass. to be condensed, acquire substance or consistency, ἄφρος σ. Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 7; σπέρμα Ib. 3. 22, 3; νέφος ἐστὶ πάχος ἀτμῶδες συνεστραμμένον Id. Mund. 4, 5; σωματίον συνεστραμμένον Arr. Epict. 1. 24, 8. VII. of sentences, narratives, and the like, to bring into a close form, compress, ἐὰν μὴ συστρέφῃ τὰ πράγματα Cratin. Κλεοβ. 1; ἐνθυμήματα σ. Arist. Rhet. 3. 18, 4; σ. τὰ νοήματα, τὴν νοῦν ἐν ὑλίγοις ὀνόμασι Dion. H. de Isocr. 11, al.; and absol., συστρέψας γράφει writes briefly, curtly, Aeschin. 68. 2; σ. εἰπεῖν Dion. H. de Lys. 24:—often in Pass., ῥῆμα βραχὺ καὶ συνεστραμμένον a short and pithy saying (so Cicero contortus), of the Lacedaemonians, Plat. Prot. 342 E, cf. Diou. H. de Rhet. 5. 7 (where λέξις σ. is opp. to διηρημένη); ἡ Ἀττικὴ γλῶσσα σ. τι ἔχει Dem. Phal. 177; συνέστραπται τοῖς νοήμασι Dion. H. de Lys. 5, cf. Id. de Dem. 19:—cf. συνεστραμμένως. b. also to speak or write in an involved style, twist one's words, Antiph. Ἀφροδίσ. 1. 17, Φιλοθ. 1. 17.
 συστροβέω, to whirl or wind together, Pedias. Mul. Mal. 18, Planud.
 συστροβιλέω, =foreg., Phryn. 396.
 συστρογγύλλω, to roll up into a ball:—οὐσίαν συνεστρώγγυλεν ployed at ball with it, i. e. squandered it (made ducks and drakes of it is our phrase), Alex. Φαιδρ. 2. 4; οὐσίδιον .. συνεστρώγγυλα κάξεκῆκισα (vulg. συνεστρωγγύλικα), Nicom. Incert. 1:—cf. σφαῖρα I.
 συστροφή, ἡ, a twisting together, σ. χαυνήν λαμβάνειν to be loosely twisted, of yarn, Plat. Polit. 282 E. 2. a turning round, Plut. 2. 891 E. 3. condensation, density, Arist. Probl. 34. 7. 4. metaph., of style, terseness, Dion. H. de Dem. 18, de Thuc. 53. II. that which is rolled into one mass, any dense mass, like σύστρεμμα: hence, 1. a collection, gathering, πλήθος σ. Hdt. 7. 9, 2: a seditious meeting, mob, Polyb. 4. 34, 6; κατὰ συστροφάς in knots, Dion. H. 5. 31, etc.; μετὰ συστροφῆς in close array, Diod. 11. 8:—also, a swarm of bees, LXX (v. l. Judic. 14. 8); a flock of birds, Artemid. 2. 20:—of other things, σ. δρυῶν Dio Chrys. p. 61. 2. a morbid collection or deposit, of tubercles, Hipp. Art. 807; αἱ περὶ τοὺς κονδύλους σ. chalk-stones, Diosc. 1. 35: σ. νεύρων a complication of nerves or sinews, Id.: a tumour, Galen. Lex. Hipp., cf. Plut. 2. 664 F. 3.

a knot in wood, Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 3., 5, 1. 4. *συστροφή*, with or without *δμβρου*, a sudden storm of rain, Polyb. 3. 74. 5., II. 24. 9; so, σ. *ἀνέμου*, πνεύματος a whirlwind, Phryn. 176, LXX (Hos. 4. 19); νεφελώδεις σ. Clem. Al. 489. 30:—metaph., αἱ σ. τῶν παθῶν Ibid.—Cf. *συστρέφω* throughout.

συστροφία, ἡ, versatility, Polyb. 24. 2, 2; Reisk. suggested *εὐστροφίας*. II. familiarity with an author, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 7: in Diod. Excerpt. 580. 46, Wess. *συντροφίαν*.

συστροφόδομαι, Pass. to become dizzy, Hesych. *συστρώννυμι*, to spread out together, Eunap. p. 111.

συστυγνάζω, to mourn with one, Simpl. Epict. p. 336 Schweigh. *σύστυλος*, ον, with columns standing close, Vitruv. 3. 2.

συστύφω [ῦ], to draw together, contract, τὰ στόματα τῶν φλεβῶν Hipp. 369. 33:—Pass. to be gloomy, morose, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1497, Hesych.

συσφάζω, to slay along with, οὐ χρῆ.. σοι.. *συσφαγήναι* Eur. I. T. 685. *συσφαιρίζω*, to play at ball together, Plut. 2. 94 A, Antyll. in Medd. Vett. p. 122.

συσφαιριστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who plays at ball with another, Ep. Plat. 363 D, Ath. 19 A.

συσφαιρώ, to round off or make quite round, Byz. *συσφάλλομαι*, Pass. to fall with, τινι Max. Tyr. 13. 4.

συσσηκώ, to join closely together, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 6. *συσσίγγω*, to bind close together, condense, συμπήγνυσι καὶ σ. [τὴν χιόνα] ἀήρ Arist. Plant. 2. 3, 10:—Pass., Ib. 2. 6, 5, cf. Anth. Plan. 199: metaph., σ. τὸν λόγον Walz Rhett. 3. 536.

συσσικτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, σφικτήρ III, Io. Chrys. *σύσφικτος*, ον, laced close together, Aquila V. T. (Ex. 28. 4).

σύσφιγμα, τό, in pl. chains, Symm. V. T.; so *συσφίγεις*, αἱ, Aquila V. T. *συσσφραγίζω*, v. *συσσφραγίζομαι*.

συσσητήριον, τό, a repository, coffer, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1082. *συσσηματίζω*, to conform one thing to another, σ. τι πρὸς τι Arist. Top. 6. 14, 4; absol., Plut. 2. 83 B:—Pass. to form oneself after another, to be conformed to his example, πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 100 F; πρὸς τι Id. Num. 20; τινι Ep. Rom. 12. 2, 1 Pet. 1. 14, Clem. Al. 194; of actors or orators, Walz Rhett. 5. 610.

II. Pass., of the constellations, to stand in mutual opposition, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 33, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 142; whence *συσσηματισμός*, ὁ, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 30; *συσσηματισίς*, ἡ, Procl.

συσσηματίζω, to devote one's leisure to anything with others: to be a fellow-pupil or companion in philosophy, to pass one's time with or together, Plut. Lycurg. 16, Alc. 24; τινί with another, Ath. 168 A, Luc. Jud. Voc. 8, Alex. 65, etc.; τινὶ παρά τινι Ath. 354 E.

συσσηλαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a school-fellow, Dion. H. de Rhet. 349, Plut. 2. 47 E; σ. τινος Diog. L. 7. 9; τινος παρά τινι, Strab. 614.—The word is noted as not Att. by Phryn. and Thom. M.

σύσχυλος, ὁ, = foreg., Cosmas Hieros. in Mai Spicil. 2. 268. *σύττο* [ῦ], v. sub *σεύω*.

σύφαξ, ὁ, = γλευκός, Hesych.: hence *συφακίζω*, = ὀπωρίζω, Id. (Perhaps akin to ὑπόσ, *sucus*, O. H. G. *saf*; Engl. *sap*.)

σύφαρ, τό, a piece of old or wrinkled skin, Sophron ap. E. M., Call. Fr. 49: the slough of a serpent, Lat. *exuviae*, Luc. Hermot. 79, cf. A. B. 66.

2. the skim of milk, = γραῦς, Hesych. 3. a wrinkled fig, Id. II. as Adj., *σύφαρ*, ὁ, ἡ, wrinkled, decrepit, Lye. 793.

σύφεις, ὁ, a hog-sty, Od. 10. 238., 14. 13, 73; *συφεύνδε* to the sty, Id. 10. 320:—Ep. form *συφειός*, Ib. 389. (From *σῦς*: perh. for *σν-φεός*.)

σύφειων, ὠνος, ὁ, later form for *συφειός*, Byzant. *συφορβέω*, to be a swineherd, Schol. Od. 17. 219.

σύφορβιον, τό, = *ανοφόρβιον*, Anth. P. 11. 363, etc. *σύφορβός*, ὁ, (σῦς, φέρβω) a swineherd, Il. 21. 282, Od. 14. 504, Theocr., Plut.; in Prose, *συφορβός*, q. v.:—Hom. also uses *ὑφορβός*, (as *ὑς* for *σῦς*), when the metre requires it, *δῖος ὑφορβός* Od. 14. 3, 413, al.—Noted as not Att. by Thom. M.

σύφος, ὁ, = *συφειός*, Lyc. 676, Poll. *σύφος*, α, ον, Aeol. for *σοφός*, E. M.

συχνάζω, fut. *άσω*, to be frequent, to do or come frequently, = *θαμίζω*, Eust. Opusc. 242. 79, E. M.

συχνάκις [ά], Adv. frequently, often, oftentimes, Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 6, Luc. Scyth. 2.

σύχνασμα, τό, that which is done frequently, Poll. 6. 153. *συχνεών*, ὠνος, ὁ, a thicket, Aquila V. T.

συχνολουσία, ἡ, frequent bathing, Aët. ap. Soran. p. 266 Dietz. *συχνός*, ἡ, ὁν. I. in sing., 1. of Time, long, σ. χρόνος Hdt. 8. 52, Plat., etc.; χρόνῳ οὐ σ. ὑστερον, σ. ὑστερον χρόνῳ Xen. An. 1. 8, 8, Plat. Gorg. 518 D:—c. gen., *συχνὸν τοῦ βίου* a great part of life, Ep. Plat. 322 E:—hence, 2. long in point of time, σ. λόγος a long, unbroken speech, Plat. Gorg. 465 E, etc.; μάλα σ. λόγος Id. Theaet. 185 E; σ. τῶν λόγων Id. Gorg. 519 E; σ. πραγματεία long, wearisome, Dem. 1242. 2.

II. of Number, like *πολύς*, many, *ἔθνεα* Hdt. 1. 58; *πόλιες* Id. 6. 33; *πόνοι* Ib. 108; *πρόλογοι* Ar. Ran. 1237; *πληγαί*, *κακά* Id. Av. 1014, Plat., etc.; *ἡμέρας συχνάς* for many days together, Id. Prot. 313 A, Dem. 932. 27; *τεκεῖν πέντε συχνά* five at once, Plut. 2. 429 F:—c. gen., *συχναὶ τῶν νήσων* Hdt. 3. 39; *τῶν ληφθέντων* σ. Thuc. 4. 106, cf. Xen. An. 5. 4, 16, etc.:—absol., *συχνοί* many people together, Ar. Ran. 1267, Thuc., etc.; ἄλλοι σ. many others, Ar. Eccl. 388.

2. with sing. nouns, great, large, *λεπαστή* Theopomp. Com. Παμφ. 2; *σφύραινα* Antiph. Eὐθ. 3; *τὸ πολίχθιον* σ. ποιεῖν to make the small town populous, Plat. Rep. 370 D; so, σ. χώρα Strab. 698; *οἰκία* Anon. ap. Suid.:—but com-

monly b. much, great, σ. οὐσία Ar. Pl. 754; *πειθῶ* Plat. Rep. 414 C; σ. ἔργον great, difficult, Ib. 511 C; σ. εὐλάβεια, σκέψις, μελέτη great, constant, Ib. 539 A, Lys. 968 B, Theophr.; σ. εἶδος *ἀσθεν- recurring*, Plat. Polit. 287 E; ἡ διοίκησις σ. the expense was great, Dem. 1359. 9; σ. αἷμα ἔρρηξ Hipp. 1229 D; σ. δειπνον plentiful, Anth. P. 6. 203; σ. θεραπεία, πληθὺς, δύναμις, etc., Plut. Poplic. 5, etc.:—c. gen., *τῆς μαρίλης συχνήν* Ar. Ach. 350. III. of Space, far, distant, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 10.

B. the Adv. *συχνῶς* (Antiph. 122. 37) is rare, the neut. *συχνόν*, *συχνά* being used instead, 1. often, much, *συχνὸν διαμαρτάνειν* Plat. Phaedr. 257 C; *συχνά χαίρειν* εἶν Id. Phileb. 59 B; so, ἐπὶ *συχνόν* Hipp. Fract. 761. 2. far, *διαλείπειν συχνὸν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων* Xen. An. 1. 8, 10; *προελαύνειν* Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 12; *ἀποπτῆναι* Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 10.

II. the dat. *συχνῶ* is often joined with a Comp. Adj., like *πολλῶ*, σ. *βελτίων* far better, Plat. Legg. 761 D; *νεώτερος ἐμοῦ καὶ συχνῶ* younger by a good deal, Dem. 1002. 23. III. Comp. Adv. —*στέρω*, E. M., Byz.; —*ότερον* Aristaen. p. 86, Theod. Stud. (Acc. to Pott, for *συχνός*, *συν-εχνός*, from *σύν*, *ἔχω*, cf. *συν-εχής*.)

συχνο-σύνθετος, ον, compounded of many words, Eust. 1277. 48. *συνώδης*, ες, (εἶδος) swine-like, swinish, gluttonous, Plut. 2. 716 E, v Jac. Philostr. Imag. 511: *brutish, stupid*, Phot. Bibl. 54. 14, Eunap.

σφάγαλον, τό, a word coined to expl. *φάσγανον*, Schol. Il. 1. 190. *σφάγειον*, τό, (σφάζω) a bowl for catching the blood of the victim in sacrifices, Eur. El. 800, I. T. 335, Cycl. 395, Ar. Thesm. 754; for Aesch. Ag. 1092, v. *ἀνδρσφαγείον*. II. like *σφάγιον*, the victim itself, Eur. Tro. 742.

σφάγεύς, ἴως, ὁ, (σφάζω) a slayer, butcher, Eur. Rhes. 251, I. T. 623, H. F. 451, etc.: a murderer, cut-throat, Lex ap. Andoc. 11. 2, Dcm. 175. 27:—in Soph. Aj. 815, ὁ σφαγεύς ἔσθηκε, of the sword on which Ajax is about to throw himself:—a sacrificial knife, Eur. Andr. 1134.

σφάγη, ἡ, (σφάζω) slaughter, butchery; the sing., often in Eur., as Hec. 571, 1037, al.; in pl., Aesch. Eum. 187, 450, Soph. El. 37, Eur. Hec. 522, al.; ἔσθηκε.. *μῆλα πρὸς σφαγὰς πυρός* ready for the sacrificial fire (where Musgr. suggests *πάρος*), Aesch. Ag. 1057; *πολυθύτους τεύχειν σφ.* to offer many sacrifices, Soph. Tr. 756:—also in Prose, *ὑπὸ σφαγῆς* Plat. Rep. 610 B; *θανάτους τε καὶ σφαγὰς* Id. Legg. 682 D; *σφαγὰς ποιεῖσθαι* Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 2; *σφαγὰς ποιεῖν* Ib. 2. 2, 6, Isocr. 178 E, Dem. 424. 22; *σφαγὰς ἐμποιεῖν* Isocr. 103 D. 2. with collat. sense of a wound, αἱ ἐμαὶ σφ. Soph. Tr. 573, cf. 717; *ἐκφυσιῶν.. αἷματος σφαγῆν* the blood gushing from the wound, Aesch. Ag. 1389; *καθάρμοσον σφαγὰς* close the gaping wound, Eur. El. 1228; *ἔσφαγη.. σφαγῆν βραχεῖαν* Ath. 381 B. II. the throat, the spot where the victim is struck (*κοινὸν μέρας αὐχένος καὶ στήθους σφαγῆ* Arist. H. A. 1. 14, 2, cf. Lat. *jugulum, jugulari*), Antiph. 137. 2S; in pl., like Lat. *fauces*, ἐν σφαγαῖσι βάψασα ξίφος Aesch. Pr. 863; ἐς σφαγὰς ὦσαι ξίφος Eur. Or. 291; so in Prose, *οἰατοὺς.. ἐς τὰς σφ. καθέντες* Thuc. 4. 4S; ἐς τὴν κεφαλὴν.. διὰ τῶν σφαγῶν Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 6.

σφαγιαζομαι, fut. *άσομαι*; Dep.: (σφάγιον):—to slay a victim, sacrifice, ταῦρον Hdt. 9. 61, 72; absol., *ἐσφαγιαζέτο αὐτῶ [τῷ ποταμῶ]* Id. 6. 76; (but just below, *σφαγιασάμενος τῇ θαλάσῃ ταῦρον*), cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 20, An. 4. 5, 4; σφ. εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν Ib. 4. 3, 18. II. an Act. *σφαγιαζώ* occurs in Ar. Av. 569, Diod. 13. 86, Plut.; also part. pres. in pass. sense, Ar. Av. 570; and aor. part. *σφαγιασθεῖς*, in pass. sense, Hdt. 7. 180, Xen. Lac. 13, 8, C. 1. (add.) 2561 b. 26.

σφάγιασμός, ὁ, a slaying, sacrificing, Eur. El. 200, Plut. Ages. 6. *σφάγιασθήριον*, τό, = *σφαγείον* I, Schol. Lyc. 194. *σφάγιδιον*, τό, Dim. of *σφαγίς*, Suid.

σφάγιον [ά], τό, a victim, offering, Soph. Ant. 1291; *σφάγιον ἔθετο μητέρα* Eur. Or. 842; *σὴν παῖδ' Ἀχιλεῖ σφ. θέσθαι* Id. Hec. 111; *διδύναμι τύμβῳ σφ.* Ib. 121; *αὐτὰς ἔδοσαν σφάγιον τοῖς πολίταις ὑπὲρ τῆς χώρας* Dem. 1398. 7:—mostly in pl., *σφάγια παρθένους κτανεῖν* Eur. Ion 278; *τὰ σφ. ἐγίνετο καλά* Hdt. 6. 112, cf. Aesch. Theb. 379, Xen. An. 1. 8, 15; οὐ γόρ σφι ἐγένετο τὰ σφ. χρηστά Hdt. 9. 61, 62; *τὰ σφ. οὐ δύναται καταθύμια γενέσθαι* Id. 9. 45; *τῶν σφ. οὐ γινομένων* (without any Adj.) not proving favourable, Id. 9. 61; *σφάγια ἔρδειν, τέμνειν* Aesch. Theb. 230, Eur. Supp. 1196; *προφέρειν* Thuc. 6. 69; *ἄπτεσθαι τῶν σφ.* Antiph. 130. 39; *τὰ σφ. δέξαι*, addressed τὸ a god, Ar. Lys. 204. 2. in Eur. also *slaughter, sacrifice*, *δοῦλα σφάγια* Hec. 137; *σφάγια τέκνων* Or. 815, cf. 658.

σφάγιος, α, ον, slaying, slaughtering, σφ. μέρος slaughter, Soph. Ant. 1291: *fatal, deadly*, Hipp. Fract. 775; σφ. ξίφεα Manetho 1. 316. II. Hesych. *σφαγία* ἡ τῆς ἱερουργίας ἡμέρα.

σφάγις, ἴδος, ἡ, a sacrificial knife, Eur. El. 811, 1142: generally, a knife, Polyae. 3. 9, 40. *σφάγιτις*, ἴδος, ἡ, (σφαγή II) of the throat, Lat. *jugularis*, φλέξ *σφαγίτις* Polybus ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 2.

σφάγμα, τό, slaughter, Schol. Eur. Hec. 132. *σφάγνος*, ὁ, = *σφάκος* I, Diosc. 3. 40. II. = *ὑσπάλαθος*, Id. Noth. 1. 19.

σφάδαζω, to toss the body about, to struggle, of unbroken horses, Aesch. Pers. 194; *εἰκὸς σφαδάζειν ἦν ἄν, ὡς νεόζυγα πῶλον* Eur. Fr. 818. 3, cf. 1009; *σὺ δὲ σφ., πῶλος ὡς ἐφορβία* Soph. Fr. 727: of men, to struggle spasmodically, be in convulsions, Hipp. 606. 17; in death, Plut. Anton. 76; so, of wounded horses, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 37; of a dying fish, Polyb. 34. 3, 5, Ath. 283 C: cf. *ἀσφάδατος*. 2. to struggle, show impatience, Plut. 2. 10 C (ubi v. Wyt.), 550 E; ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην Id. Caes. 42; *πρὸς τὸν ἀγῶνα* Id. Philop. 6; *πρὸς δόξαν* Id. 2. 1100 A; *ὑπὲρ κτημάτων* Id. Ages. 35.—Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. p. 23 prescribes the form *σφαδάζω*, contr. from *σφαδαίζω*, cf. *σφαδασμός*, and v. *ματάζω*, *τεράζω*, (Prob. from √ΣΠΑ, *σπά-ω*, *σπα-σμίς*, *σπαί-ρω*, π being aspirated after σ,

as in σφριγῶ σπαργῶ, σφονδύλη σπονδύλη, σφυράς σπυράς, σφυρίς σπυρίς:—Curt. connects it with σφεδανός, σφοδρός, σφενδύνη.)

σφῦδῶνός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. II. II. 165., 16. 372, for σφεδανός, q. v.

σφάδασμα, τό, =sq., Byz., Eccl.

σφάδασμός, ὁ, like σπασμός, a spasm, convulsion, Plat. Rep. 579 E: in Eriphan., σφαδαῖσμός.

σφάδαστικῶς, Adv. convulsively, Eust. 1693. 5.

σφάζω,, Hom., Hdt., and old Att.; in Com. and Prose, from Plat. downwards, σφάπτω; Boeot. σφάδδω Anecd. Oxon. 4. 325: fut. σφάξω: aor. ἔσφαξα: pf. ἔσφακα, known from plqpf. ἔσφακειν Dio C. 73. 6., 78. 7:—Pass., fut. σφάξομαι Eur. Andr. 315, Heracl. 583, and late Prose: aor. ἔσφαγγην [ᾶ] Trag. and late Prose; more rarely ἔσφαχθην Hdt. 5. 5, Pind. P. II. 36, Eur. I. T. 177 (nowhere else in Trag.): pf. ἔσφαγμα Od. 10. 532, Dem. 642. 19. (From √ΣΦΑΓ, as appears from σφᾶγ-ἦναι, σφᾶγ-ῆ, σφαγ-εύς.) To slay, slaughter, properly by cutting the throat (v. σφαγή II), in Hom. always of cattle, μῆλ' ἀδινὰ σφάζουσι καὶ εἰλίποδας ἔλικας βοῦς Od. 1. 92., 4. 320, cf. 9. 46., 23. 305, II. 9. 467.

II. esp. to slaughter victims for sacrifice, II. 1. 459, etc.; σφ. ἐπ' ὤμων μόσχον to cut its throat, as it hung from the servant's shoulders, Eur. El. 813; σφ. παρθένου δέρην Id. Or. 1199.

2. generally to slay, kill, first applied to human victims, as Iphigenia, Menoeceus, Pind. P. II. 36, Eur. Phoen. 913, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1433, Cho. 904; σφ. τινὰ ἐς τὸν κρητῆρα so that the blood run into the bowl, Hdt. 3. 11:—Pass., σφάζεται ἐς τὸν τάφον Id. 5. 5, cf. Eur. El. 92; πρὸς βωμῶ σφαγείς Aesch. Eum. 305, cf. Eur. I. A. 1516:—then,

3. of any slaughter by knife or sword, Hdt. 5. 25., 7. 107, Aesch. Ag. 1433; σφ. ἐαυτὸν Thuc. 2. 92; σφ. καὶ ἐκδέρειν Plat. Euthyd. 301 C:—still more generally, σφ., ὡς περ οἱ λύκοι τὰ πρόβατα Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 9.

σφαῖρα, as, ἡ, a ball, playing-ball, σφαῖρα παίζειν to play at ball, Od. 6. 100; σφαῖραν βίπτειν Ib. 115; σφ. καλὴν μετὰ χερσίν ἔλοντο 8. 372; σφαῖρην ἀν' ἰθὺν πειρήσαντο Ib. 377; ὡς περ σφαῖραν ἐκδεξάμενος τὸν λόγον Plat. Euthyd. 277 B; βαπτὴ σφ. (cf. δωδεκάσκυτος), Anth. P. 12. 44, cf. Nicom. Eil. 1. 25; ἡ διὰ τῆς σφαῖρης ὄρχησις Ath. 14 D:—metaph., σφαῖραν ἀπέδειξε τὴν οὐσίαν, just like συστρογγύλλω (q. v.), Alex. Φαῖδρος 2. 3. On the game, v. Meineke ad Antiph. Incert. 7.

2. any ball or globe, Parmen. ap. Plat. Soph. 244 E, etc.: a sphere, as a geom. figure, Tim. Locr. 95 E, etc.:—esp. the terrestrial globe, the earth, Strab. 96: an artificial globe, Hermesian. 88, Strab. 546: (the doctrine that the earth was spherical prob. first appears in Plat., v. Phaedo 97 D, and cf. εἶλω V):—also a star, σφ. πλανωμένη, opp. to σφ. ἀπλανής (a fixed star), Plut. 2. 1028 A.

3. a hollow sphere or globe: in the Ancient Physics, from the time of Anaximander, the earth was supposed to be the centre of a series of concentric spheres or globes revolving round it, one appropriated to the stars, another to the moon, another to the sun, the heavenly bodies being set therein like studs (cf. the Homeric οὐρανός):—this theory was worked out by the Pythagoreans, who imagined these spheres revolving round a central fire, and arranged after the intervals of the musical scale, Stob. Ecl. 1. p. 500, Plut. ap. Eus. P. E. 22 B sq., Cic. de Rep. 6. 18 (with the notes of Macrobius), Grote's Plato 1. pp. 6, 13 sqq. This doctrine of revolving spheres was maintained by Eudoxus and other Greek astronomers, Arist. Metaph. 2. 8, 9-13, cf. de Cael. 2. 3 and 4, Meteor. 1. 4, 4., 2. 2, 6, Theophr. Ign. 4. V. Lewis' Astron. of Ancients, pp. 209 sq.

4. a weapon of boxers, prob. an iron ball, worn with padded covers (ἐπισφαῖρια) instead of boxing-gloves (ἰμάντες) in the σφαιρομαχίαι, Plat. Legg. 830 B, v. Wytt. Plut. 2. 80 B.

5. αἱ σφ. τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ the eye balls, Arist. Probl. 31. 7.

6. σφ. θαλαττία a sea-urchin, Id. H. A. 9. 14, 2.

7. a pill, Archigen. in Medd. Vett. 161, etc.

σφαιρ-ἀρχης, οὐ, ὁ, president of the σφαιρομαχία, C. I. 4794.

σφαιρεὺς, ἑως, ὁ, a Spartan youth, between ἐφήβεια and manhood, Paus. 3. 14, 6, C. I. 1386, 1432:—prob. from his then beginning to use the boxing-gloves (σφαῖρα I. 4), or to play at foot-ball, cf. Müller Dor. 4. 5. § 2.

σφαιρηδόν, Adv. like a sphere, globe, or ball, ἦκε δέ μιν σφαιρηδὸν ἐλιξάμενος II. 13. 204, cf. Anth. P. 6. 45, etc.

σφαιρίδιον [ρί], τό, Dim. of σφαῖρα, Eumath. 37 B, 45 A.

σφαιρίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ: Lacon. φαιρίδδω, Hesych. To play at ball, Plat. Theaet. 146 A, Damox. Incert. 1, Plut., etc.

II. Pass. to roll like a ball, πρὸς ἔδαφος Leo Diac. 83 D.

2. to expr. τυμπανίζομαι, Hesych.

σφαιρικός, ἡ, ὄν, globular, spherical, Plut. 2. 883 B, v. l. Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 35, Ptol., etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, like a globe, spherically, Arist. Mund. 3. 5, Plut. 2. 404 F.

II. of or about a sphere, τὰ σφαιρικά the geometry of the sphere, Euclid.

2. of or about the celestial sphere, ὁ σφ. λόγος the doctrine of the spheres, Diod. 4. 27; so, τὰ σφαιρικά Anth. P. II. 318, Eus. P. E. 98 C; ἡ τῶν σφ. ἀστρονομία, a work cited by Olympiod.; also ἡ -κή (sc. ἐπιστήμη), Iambli., Nicom.

III. ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) = ἡ σφαιριστική, Ath. 14-C, 15 C.

σφαιρίον, τό, like σφαιρίδιον, Dim. of σφαῖρα, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 4, Ep. Plat. 312 D: a globe or ball of flowers, corymbus, Diosc. 2. 213.

II. a molecule, atom, Democr. ap. Arist. de An. 1. 4, 19.

III. a round ticket or token, entitling the bearer to a present specified upon it, Dio C. 61. 18.

IV. the end of the nose, Poll. 2. 80, Oribas.

σφαίρισις, ἡ, a playing at ball, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 15.

σφαίρισμα, τό, = σφαίρισις, Eust. 1601. 63: σφαιρισμός, ὁ, Artemid. 4. 69.

σφαιριστήριον, τό, a ball-court, Theophr. Char. 5 (6).

σφαιριστής, οὐ, ὁ, a ball-player, Anth. P. 5. 214, Antig. Car. ap. Ath. 548 B.

σφαιριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for playing at ball, ἐπιμέλεια Arr. Epict. 2. 5, 20; ὁ σφαιριστικός a clever player Poll. 9. 107: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), skill in ball-play, Timocr. ap. Ath. 15 C, etc.

σφαιρίστρα, ἡ, = σφαιριστήριον, susp. l. in Plut. 2. 839 B; to be defended perhaps by the analogy of ἀλινδήθρα, ποτίστρα, etc.

σφαιρίτις κυπάρισσος, ἡ, a kind of cypress, so called from its globular fruit, Galen.

σφαιρο-γραῖα, ἡ, a delineation of the globe, Theophr. ad Autol. 3. 2.

σφαιρο-δρόμος, οὐ, coursing through the sphere (of heaven), Tzetz.

σφαιρο-ειδής, ἐς, ball-like, globular, spherical, Hipp. Aër. 289, Democr. ap. Arist. de An. 1. 2, 3, Plat. Tim. 33 B, 63 A, etc.; σφαιροειδές a rounded end (cf. σφαιρώ II), Xen. An. 5. 4, 12:—Adv. -δῶς, Diog. L. 7. 158, etc.

II. τὸ σφ. a spheroid, Archim.

σφαιρο-θεσία, ἡ, astronomical position, Schol. Arat. 147.

σφαιρο-κύλισις, ἡ, motion of spheres, Caesario Quaest. 36.

σφαιρομαχέω, to spar with the σφαῖραι (σφαῖρα I. 4), Plat. Legg. 830 E.

2. to play at ball, Polyb. 16. 21, 6.

σφαιρομαχία, ἡ, a sparring-match with the σφαῖραι (σφαῖρα I. 4), Aristom. Διον. 3.

II. a game at ball, Poll. 3. 148, 150; and -μάχια, τά, a Lacedaemonian game, Eust. 1601. 25, Schol. Od.

σφαιρομάχος, ὁ, one who spars with the σφαῖρα (I. 4), A. B. 602.

σφαιρό-μορφος, οὐ, globe-shaped, spherical, Ideler Phys. 2. 206.

σφαιρο-παίκτης, οὐ, ὁ, a player at ball, Gloss.: -παικτέω, Suid.: -παικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Walz Rhett. 5. 22.

σφαιρο-ποιός, ὄν, making globular or spherical, Gloss.: -ποιέω, to make so, Strab. 55, cf. Plut. 2. 355 A: -ποιία, ἡ, Theon, etc.

σφαῖρος, οὐ, = σφαῖρα, the condition of the Universe (ὁ Κόσμος), when brought together by Eros, Emped. 168, 176.

σφαιρο-σύνθετος, οὐ, constructed in spherical form, Pisid.

σφαιρώ, to make globular or spherical, v. Grote Plato 1. 41:—Pass. to be rounded, Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6, Diosc., etc.; στήθεα δ' ἔσφαιρωτο his chest was round and arched, Theocr. 22. 46.

II. in Pass., also, of blunted weapons, ἀκόντια ἔσφαιρωμένα spears with buttons at the point, like our foils, Xen. Eq. 8, 10; opp. to λελογχωμένα, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 17, cf. σφαιρωτός, σφαιροειδής.

σφαίρωμα, τό, anything made round or globular: 1. the round weight, in steelyards, Arist. Mechan. 20, 2.

2. in pl. the buttocks, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 211.

3. a sphere or star, Manetho 5. 32, Or. Sib. 3. 88.

σφαιρών, ὄνος, ὁ, a round fishing-net, Opp. H. 3. 83.

σφαιρώσις, ἡ, a spherical shape, rotundity, Paul. Aeg. 6. 62.

σφαιρωτήρ, ὁ, a leathern thong, latchet, because cut from the leather in circles, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 184, LXX (Gen. 14. 23, but in Cod. Vat. σφυρωτήρ).

II. a ball to ornament pillars, a knob, LXX (Ex. 25. 31).

σφαιρωτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who makes round, Synes. H. 5. 17.

σφαιρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, rounded, Opp. C. 2. 92.

II. with a ball or button at the end, like ἔσφαιρωμένος, Xen. Eq. 8, 10.

σφακέλιζω, to suffer from σφάκελος, to be gangrened, mortify, ἔσφακέλισέ τε τὸ ὀστέον καὶ ὁ μῆρὸς ἐσάπη Hdt. 3. 66; σφακέλισαντος τοῦ μηροῦ καὶ σαπέντος Id. 6. 136, cf. Plat. Tim. 74 B, 84 B, Arist. H. A. 3. 13, 2; also in Pass., ἔσφακέλισθη ὁ ἐγκέφαλος Hipp. Aph. 1260, cf. 463. 10.

2. of the effect of severe cold on single limbs, to be frost-bitten, Dion. H. Epit. 12. 8.

3. of plants and trees, to be blighted, Arist. de Juvent. 6, 3, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 4, etc.

II. generally, to have spasms or convulsions, like σφαδάξω, ἀπορεῖν καὶ σφ. τῷ δεινῷ Cratin. Incert. 48, cf. Pherecr. Κραπ. 1.

σφακέλισμός, ὁ, =sq., ὀστέων Hipp. Art. 799; τοῦ ἐγκεφάλου Id. 463. 7; cf. Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 16; of plants, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 12, etc.

σφάκελος [ᾶ], ὁ, gangrene, mortification, sphacelus, or, of bones, caries, Hipp. Aph. 1261 τοῦ ἐγκεφάλου Id. Aër. 287: the technical word is γάγγραινα, cf. Galen. 2. 263.

2. generally, a spasm, convulsion, like σφαδασμός, Aesch. Pr. 878; κατὰ δ' ἐγκέφαλον πηδᾶ σφ. Eur. Hipp. 1353: metaph., σφ. ἀνέμων the convulsive fury of winds, Aesch. Pr. 1046.

σφακέλωδης, ἐς, like gangrene, Archig. ap. Galen. 3. 263.

σφάκος, ὁ, the plant sage, Lat. salvia, Cratin. Incert. 135, Eupol. Αἴγ. 1, Ar. Thesm. 486; still called ἐλελισφακία in Greece, v. Schneid. Ind. Theophr., cf. ἐλελισφάκος, φασκομηλία, σφάγνος.

II. a kind of tree-moss, found on oaks, Plin. 24. 17; also written sphagnos, Ibid. and 12. 50; φάσκον in Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 6; φάσκος in Hesych.

σφάκτης (al. -τής), οὐ, ὁ, a slayer, murderer, Zenob. Prov. 3. 94.

σφακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for slaughtering, μάχαιρα Zonar. Lex.

σφακτός, ἡ, ὄν, slain, slaughtered, δαίς Eur. Hec. 1077.

σφάκτρια, fem. of σφάκτης, a priestess, ap. Suid.; v. Jac. Anth. P. 594.

σφάκτρον, τό, (σφάζω) a tax paid for victims, Poll. 10. 97.

σφακώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) abounding in sage, Hesych.

σφάλαξ, ακος, ὁ, v. sub σπάλαξ.

σφαλάσσω, to sting, scratch, Hesych.

σφαλερό-νηκτος, οὐ, dangerous to swim, ποταμός Poll. 3. 103.

σφαλερός, ὁ, ὄν, (σφάλω) likely to make one stumble or trip: metaph. slippery, perilous, dangerous, Lat. lubricus, τυραννὶς χρῆμα σφαλερόν Hdt. 3. 53; τῶν γνωμῶν .. τὴν σφαλερωτέραν σεωυτῶ Id. 7. 16, 1;

σφαλερόν ἡγεμῶν θρασύς Eur. Supp. 508; τοῦτο δέ γ' ἐστὶν τὸ καλὸν σφαλερόν Id. I. A. 22; βιοτὰ .. ἐπὶ παντὶ σφαλερὰ κείται Id. Fr. 908;

πάντων σφαλερώτατον, of future events, Thuc. 4. 62, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1244; of poems, Plat. Legg. 810 B; σφ. τόπος a place where the symptoms are dangerous, Hipp. Progn. 44:—σφαλερόν [ἔστι], c. inf.,

Plat. Rep. 450 E, Legg. 688 B; σφ. τὸ ἐπιχειρῆσαι Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 2.

II. (σφάλλομαι) *reedy to fall, tottering, reeling, staggering, κῶλα* Aesch. Eum. 371; ῥῦμα Soph. Aj. 159; σφ. πρὸς ὑγίειαν ἐξίς *uncertain* in point of health, Plat. Rep. 404 A.

III. of persons, where the sense often fluctuates between I and II, ἵχνησι σφαλεροί Nic. Al. 189, cf. 800; σφ. σύμμαχοι *tottering, uncertain*, Dem. II. 3; προστάτης σφ. Poëta ap. Stob. t. 43. 3.—Adv. —ῶς, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 601, Isocr. 104 A.

σφαλερότης, ητος, ἡ, *delusiveness, uncertainty*, Byz.

σφαλίζω, *to fetter*, Hesych., Phot.

II. *to shut up, close*, τὰ λουτρά, τὸ στόμα, Byz.

σφαλλός or σφαλός, ὁ, *a round leaden plate*, which was thrown by a strap attached to a ring, a variety of the δίακος, Hesych., Poll. 8. 72.

II. *a round block of wood* with two holes for the feet, *a pair of stocks*, Epich. ap. Ath. 36 D (vulg. σφάκελος), Hesych., Poll.: cf. σφέλας.

σφάλλω: fut. σφᾶλῶ, Thuc. 7. 67, Plat.: aor. I ἔσφηλα, Ep. σφῆλα Od. 17. 464, Dor. ἔσφαλα Pind. O. 2. 145; pf. ἔσφαλλα Polyb.:—Pass., fut. σφᾶλλομαι Soph. Tr. 719, 1113, Thuc., etc.; often in med. form σφᾶλομαι Soph. Fr. 513, Xen. Symp. 2, 26; aor. ἔσφαλην [ᾶ] Hdt. and Att.; ἔσφαλην only in Galen.: pf. ἔσφαλμαι Eur. Andr. 897, Plat.: plqpf. ἔσφαλτο Thuc. 7. 47.—The aor. 2 act. and med., ἔσφαλον, —όμην, used by very late writers, has been introduced by copyists into Thuc. I. 140., 5. 110., 6. 23, etc. (From √ΣΦΑΛ come also σφάλμα, σφαλ-ερός, ἄ-σφαλ-ής, also σφηλ-ός (ἔ-σφηλ-α), ἐρί-σφηλ-ος: cf. Skt. sphaḷ, sphul, sphal-āmi, sphul-āmi (vacillo, concutio); Lat. fall-o, fall-ax, etc.; O. H. G. fall-an (fall-en, fehlen; to fall, fail); the s being dropped, as in φηλός, φηλητής, φηλώ, Lat. funda = σφενδόνη, fungus = σφύγγος.)

To make to fall, throw down, overthrow, properly *by tripping up* (pedes fallere, Liv. 21. 36), to trip up in wrestling, αὐτ' Ὀδυσσεὺς δύνάτο σφῆλαι αὐδὲ τε πελάσσαι Il. 23. 719; αὐδ' ἄρα μιν σφῆλεν βέλος Od. 17. 464; σφ. Ἐκτορα Pind. O. 2. 145; ἀλλάως σφάλλοντι παλαίσμασι Theocr. 24. 110; σφ. ἵππους Eur. Hipp. 1232; σφ. γόνυ τινός Id. Heracl. 129; σφ. τινὰ γυνή Ar. Rh. 3. 1310; ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν Diod. 14. 23; αἱ πόσεις σφ. σώματα Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 10, cf. I. 3, 10: —σφ. ναῦς to throw her on her beam-ends, Plut. Them. 14, Polyacn. 3. 11, 13: —ἵππος σφ. τὸν ἀναβάτην throws him, Xen. Eq. 3, 9: —Pass. to be tripped up, Φρυνίχου παλαίσμασιν Ar. Ran. 689; of a drunken man, σφαλλόμενος προσέρχεται reeling, staggering, Id. Vesp. 1324; σφ. ὑπὸ οἴνου Xen. Lac. 5, 7; σφ. ἵππος Plut. Philop. 18; σφ. ἵππεὺς is thrown, Xen. Eq. 7, 7.

II. generally, to cause to fall, overthrow, defeat, βία σφάλλει καὶ μεγάλων Pind. P. 8. 19; ἀνθρώπων κακῶν ὕμλιαί σφ. τινὰ Hdt. 7. 16, 1; μικροὶ λόγοι ἔσφηλαν ἤδη καὶ κατάρθωσαν βροτοῦς Soph. El. 416; σφάλλω... ὅσοι φρονοῦσι μέγα Eur. Hipp. 6; ὀργῇ πλείστα σφ. βροτοῦς Id. Fr. 31; ἡ καταφρόνησις, ἡ ἀπειρία σφ. τινὰ Thuc. I. 122., 2. 87; absol., ἀτρεκέϊς ἐπιτηδεύσεις σφ. μᾶλλον ἢ τέρπουσι Eur. Hipp. 261: —also of things, ἀμαρτίαι σφ. σωτηρίαν Soph. Fr. 204; δειναὶ τύχαι σφ. δόμους Eur. Med. 198; σφ. τὰς πόλεις Thuc. 3. 37, etc.; σφ. δίκαν Eur. Andr. 780: —σφάλλων, name of a throw of the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2. 5: —Pass. to be overthrown, to fall, fail, be undone, become helpless, persons falling from high fortunes, σφαλεῖς γὰρ οὐδεὶς εὖ βεβουλεύσθαι δοκεῖ Aesch. Fr. 258, Soph. Tr. 297, 719, Eur., etc.; ἦν σφαλῆ ἡ Ἑλλάς Hdt. 7. 168; ἦν ἄρα τι σφαλλόμεθα, opp. to κατορθοῦν or κατορθοῦσθαι, Thuc. I. 140, Ar. Ran. 736, Pl. 351; σφαλλομένους ἐπανορθῶν Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 6; ταῖς τύχαις σφάλλονται Thuc. 2. 87, cf. 43; ὑπὸ νόσων, ἔρωτος, μέθης ἔσφαλμένος Plat. Rep. 396 D; ὑπὸ χρόνων σφ. to suffer from length of time, Id. Legg. 769 C: —c. dat. modi, σφάλλονται ἀξιοχρεῶ δυνάμει Thuc. 6. 10; τοῖς ἀγῶσι Id. 7. 61; τοῖς ὄλοις Polyb. I. 43, 8: —with a Prep., ἐν τῇ μάχῃ Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 2, cf. Hdt. 7. 50, 1; ἐν ταῖς λόγοις Plat. Gorg. 461 D; περὶ τι Id. Rep. 451 A; περὶ τίνος Plut. 2. 164 C; and with a neut. Adj., ἐν μέγα σφάλλονται Plat. Legg. 648 E: —so, ἐν ταῖς δικασταῖς, καὶ ἐμοί, τὰδ' ἔσφαλη this mishap took place by means of... Soph. Aj. 1136; οὐ τι μὴ σφαλῶ γ' ἐν σοί I shall not fail in thy business, Id. Tr. 621.

III. to baffle, fail, balk, disappoint, frustrate, of an oracle, Hdt. 7. 142; θεὰ σφ. τινὰ Soph. Aj. 452, cf. Eur. Alc. 34, Andr. 223; ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ τὴν πόλιν σφ. Aeschin. 71. 20: —Pass. to err, go wrong, be mistaken, κατά τι Hdt. 7. 52, Soph. El. 1451, Eur. I. A. 1541, Plat., etc.; μὴν ἔσφαλμεθ'; am I mistaken? Eur. Andr. 896; ἡ ψυχὴ πολλὰ σφάλλεται Isocr. 9 B; γνώμη σφαλέντες Thuc. 4. 18; σφ. διανοία Plat. Soph. 229 C; so, σφ. τὴν γνώμην, τὸν λογισμὸν Clearch. ap. Ath. 590 C, Plut. Sull. 15.

2. the Pass. is also used in Att. c. gen. rei, to be balked of or foiled in a thing, ἡ καὶ πατήρ τι σφάλλεται βουλευμάτων; Aesch. Eum. 717; γάμου, δάξης, τύχης Eur. Or. 1078, Med. 1010, Phoen. 758; τῆς δόξης Thuc. 4. 85; τοῦ ἀρχήματος Id. 7. 66, cf. 5. 110; οὐκ ἔσφαλται τῆς ἀληθείας Plat. Crat. 436 C; also, σφάλλονται ἀνδρὸς to lose him, Soph. Tr. 1113; τοῦ πάντος Plut. Brut. 20: —σφάλλειν τινὰ ἀπ' ἐλπίδος to balk him of his hope, Luc. Dem. Enc. 29.

σφάλμα, τό, a trip, stumble, false step, Anth. P. 7. 634, Manetho 4. 289..

II. metaph., 1. a fall, failure, defeat, Hdt. 7. 6., 9. 9, Thuc. 5. 14, etc.; σφάλματα ποιεῖν to cause losses, Plat. Polit. 298 B. 2. a fault, failing, error, Hdt. I. 207., 7. 10, 6; τὰ πρόσθε σφ. Eur. Andr. 54, Supp. 416, cf. Plat. Theaet. 167 E, Rep. 487 B.

σφαλμάω, or —έω, = σφάλλομαι, Polyb. 35. 5, 2: —Hesych. explains σφαλμάω by σκιρτάω, σφαδάζω.

σφαλός, ὁ, v. σφαλλός.

σφάλτης, ου, ὁ, one who trips up or throws down, Lyc. 207.

σφάξ, σφαγός, = σφαγή II, Schol. Eur. Icc. 566; elsewh. only in compos., διασφάξ, etc., Lob. Paral. 97.

II. σφάξ, σφᾶκός, Dor. for σφήξ.

σφᾶρᾶγέομαι, Dep. to burst with a noise, to crackle, sputter, as liquids when thrown upon the fire, ρίζαι σφαραγεῦντο the roots of the eye crackled or hissed (when Ulysses burnt them with the hot stake), Od. 9. 390.

II. to groan with fulness, to be full even to bursting, αὐθατα γὰρ σφαραγεῦντο 9. 440. Cf. σφάραγος.

σφᾶρᾶγίζω, to stir up with noise and bustle, σὺν δ' ἀνεμοὶ ἐνοαῖν τε κόνιν τ' ἔσφαραγίζον Hes. Th. 706.

σφάραγος, ὁ, a bursting with a noise.—This word is cited in Gramm., but only occurs in the derivs. σφαραγέομαι, —ίζω, and the compos. βαρυ-, ἐρι-σφάραγος. (The Root is found in Skt. sphurj, sphurj-āmi (tono), vishpurj (strepo): Lith. spragu (crepare):—it is difficult not to refer σπαργάω, σφριγάω to the same Root, cf. σφαραγέομαι II.)

σφᾶς and σφᾶς, acc. of σφεῖς, q. v.: but σφᾶς [ᾶ], acc. fem. of σφός.

σφάττω, later Att. for σφάζω, impf. ἔσφαττων:—no pres. σφάσσω occurs.

σφε, with apostr. σφ', acc. masc. and fem. of σφεῖς, = αὐτούς, αὐτάς, them, Il. 19. 256, Simon. 98, Pind. P. 5. 115, Aesch. Theb. 630, 788, 864, Soph. O. T. 1505, O. C. 605, 1669, and late Poets; once in Hdt. (7. 170, with v. l. σφέας); never in Com. (for Ar. Eq. 1020 is a burlesque oracle), nor in Prose.

2. as acc. dual, = αὐτῶ, αὐτά, Il. II. 111, Od. 8. 271., 21. 192, 206. 3. neut. acc. pl., = αὐτά, Theocr. 15. 80.

II. in Attic Poets also as acc. sing. of ἴ, = αὐτόν, αὐτήν, him, her, Aesch. Pr. 9, Theb. 469, al., Soph. O. T. 761, O. C. 40, Ant. 44, Ph. 200, al., Eur., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1253; so also in Pind. I. 6 (5). 108, and later Poets; also in Hdt. 3. 52, 53. (V. σφεῖς, οὔ.)

σφέα, σφέας, v. sub σφεῖς.

σφεδᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, = σφᾶδρός, vehement, violent, στάσιες Xenophon. I. 23; γένυες λέοντος Anth. P. 11. 219; κάρηνα Nic. Th. 642.

II. in Hom. only as Adv. eagerly, σφεδανὸν Δαναοῖσι κελεύων Il. II. 165., 16. 372; σφεδανὸν ἔφει' ἔρχεῖ 21. 542 (where Heyne, with Aristarch., wrote σφεδανῶν, from σφεδανᾶω, raging, cf. Theognost. Can. 12, Hesych.; but v. Spitzn. ad h. l. et ad II. 165).

σφεῖς (prob. from σφεῖς, cf. οὔ):—masc. and fem. pl. of the personal Pron. of 3rd person, they, = αὐτοί, Hdt. 7. 168, Thuc. 5. 46, Plat., etc.: —the uncontr. form σφέες is never found, Dind. praef. Hdt. p. xx: —the obl. cases only are used by Hom.

2. Gen. σφέων, in Hom. of course a monosyll., and sometimes enclitic, Il. 18. 311, Od. 3. 134; poët. σφέων only in Il., and always in phrase ὡσαν ἀπὸ σφέων, 4. 535., 5. 626, etc.: Att. σφῶν, also in Hom. in the phrase σφῶν αὐτῶν, Il. 12. 155., 19. 302.

3. Dat. σφισι (-ιν), 17. 453., 22. 288; σφίσιν Aesch. Pr. 481, Xen. Hell. I. 7, 5, and often in late Prose; more common in the apoc. forms σφι, σφιν, Hom., Hdt., etc.; in Att. Poets always σφιν (σφιν is restored by Elmsl. in Soph. O. C. 421); sometimes elided σφ', Il. 3. 300., 8. 4, etc.: —properly enclit., but σφιν δ' αὐτοῖς Hes. Op. 56 (as cited by ap. Apoll. de Pron. 125): —the use of σφι, σφιν as dat. sing. for αἱ is rare, h. Hom. 18. 19., 30. 9, Aesch. Pers. 759, Soph. O. C. 1490, v. Lob. Aj. 801; (in Od. 15. 524, σφιν should with Voss be referred to all the suitors, and in Hes. Sc. 113, to Ares and Cycnus).

4. Acc. σφέας Hom. and Hdt., mostly enclit., and then always to be pronounced as one long syllable, as is proved by Od. 8. 315; for where a short syll. is wanted, σφᾶς is now restored from the MSS.: when accentuated in Hom. it is a dissyll., Il. 12. 43, Od. 12. 225, etc., (so that in Od. 8. 480., 13. 276, the accent should be taken off): Ep. σφείας (or σφείας) Od. 13. 213: Att. σφας (enclit.) or, when a long syll. is required, σφᾶς, Aesch. Pr. 128, Soph. O. T. 1470, 1508, O. C. 486, Ant. 128, Eur.; apoc. σφε (v. sub voce): —neut. σφέα (v. infr. III. 1).

II. Rare dialectic forms:—Lacon. dat. φιν, E. M. 702. 41; used also by late Ep., Call. Dian. 125, 213, Fr. 183, and Nic.: Accl. dat. and acc. σσφι, σσφε, Sappho 48, Alcae. 69; Syrac. dat. and acc. ψιν, ψε, Sophron ap. Apoll. de Pron. 386, 388, Theocr. 4. 3.—For the dual v. σφωέ.

III. Usage:—in Hom. this Pron. is always personal, and therefore he uses no neut.; in Od. 9. 70., 10. 355, indeed, it refers to a thing, which however is a feminine noun; but in Ion. Prose occurs the neut. pl. σφέα, Hdt. I. 46, 89., 2. 119., 3. 53 (MSS. σφε), 7. 50; cf. σφε 3.

2. this Pron. is used both for the demonstr. αὐτοί, they, and for the reflex. αὐτῶν, etc., themselves;—as early as Hom. the notion is often strengthened, σφῶν αὐτῶν, v. supr.; σφέας αὐτούς Od. 12. 225; σφᾶς αὐτούς Hes. Th. 34; σφᾶς ἑαυτάς Hipp. 996 B (which is prob. corrupt), v. Thom. M. p. 826; it sometimes stands for ἀλλήλους, Hes. Sc. 403, cf. Xen. Lac. I. 5; παρά σφιν ἐκάστω, rare phrase for παρά σφεων ἐκάστω, Il. 5. 195.

3. we must here remark a rare usage of σφεῖς for 2nd pers. pl., μετὰ σφίσιν for μεθ' ὑμῖν, 10. 398; so also in Hes. Op. 56 σφιν αὐτοῖς for ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς; σφέας for ὑμᾶς in Hdt. 3. 71 (but with v. l. σφέα).

4. in late writers also of the 1st pers. (cf. σφέτερος, σφώτερος, εἶς), ἡμῖν ἐνὶ σφίσιν Ar. Rh. 2. 1278; σφᾶς αὐτούς for ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, Clem. Al. 170; censured by Luc. Soloec. 8, 9.

σφέκλον, τό, the Lat. speculum, Jo. Philop.

σφέλας, τό, a footstool, Od. 18. 394; Ep. pl. σφέλα Od. 17. 231; dat. σφέλαϊ Ar. Rh. 3. 1169.

II. the pedestal of a statue, Inscr. Del. in C. I. 10.

III. a hollow block of wood, for putting anything into, Nic. Th. 644.

σφέμα, τό, the blossom of the holm-oak (πρίνος), Hesych.

σφενδάμνινος, η, αν, of maple wood, τράπεζαι Cratin. Inscr. 9: metaph. for tough, stout, 'hearts of oak,' Ar. Ach. 181: cf. πρίνινος.

σφένδαμνος, ἡ, the maple, Lat. acer, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 1, etc.

σφενδικίζω, = σφενδονάω, Luc. Pseudol. 24; but dub.

σφενδαβόλον, τό, a kind of catapult; σφενδοβολιστής, οὔ, ὁ, Byz.

σφενδονάω, to sling, to use the sling, Thuc. 2. 81, Xen. An. 3. 3, 7, 15, etc.; σφ. τοῖς λίθοις Ib. 17; ἐν τῷ σφενδονᾶν ἡ χεὶρ γίνεται κέντρον Arist. Mechan. 12, 3.

2. to strike by slinging, θηρία Greg. Naz.; τὰς αὔρας Babr. 26. 5: —metaph., ἔντερ' ἄλλ' καὶ σιλφίω σφ.

Axionic. Καλκ. 2. II. *to throw as from a sling*, LXX (1 Regg. 25. 29):—Pass., ἐκ κλιμάκων ἐσφενδονάτο χωρὶς ἀλλήλων μέλη Eur. Phoen. 1183, cf. Heliod. 10. 30. 2. *to move like a swing, to swing to and fro*, ὄπλισμα .. διαφέρων ἐσφενδόνω Eur. Supp. 715.

σφενδονέω, later form of σφενδονάω, Strab. 734 (perh. f. l.), Tzetz.

σφενδόνη, a *sling*, Lat. *funda*, being a strip of leather broad in the middle and narrow at each end, Il. 13. 600 (where it is used as a *bandage*), Archil. 3, Eur. Phoen. 1142, Ar. Av. 1185, Thuc. 4. 32; σφενδόνη οὐκ ἂν ἐφικοίμην αὐτόσ' could not reach it *with a sling*, Antiph. Ἀφρ. γον. 1. 19. 2. metaph., σφενδόνω ἀπ' εὐμέτρου with well-measured *throw, as from a sling*, Aesch. Ag. 1010. III. *anything of like shape*: 1. *a sling for a disabled arm*, Hipp. Art. 793, v. Il. l. c.:—also *a band round the middle*, Lat. *subligaculum*, Hipp. 656. 29., 687. 54. 2. *a headband worn by women, broad in front*, Poll. 5. 96, Eust.; v. Winckelm. *Gesch. d. Kunst* 3. 2, § 13. 3. *the hoop of a ring in which the stone was set as in a sling, esp. the outer or broader part round the stone*, as in Lat. *funda for pala annuli*, Eur. Hipp. 862, Plat. Rep. 359 E sq., Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 10; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. 4. *the white of the eye*, Poll. 2. 70. 5. *a strip-shaped travelling map, like the Tabula Peutingeriana*. 6. *like funda, an elliptical arch, a vaulted way*, Nicet. Ann. 153 A, 200 A, Malal. III. *the stone or bullet of the sling*, Xen. An. 3. 4, 4., 5. 2, 14, etc.; *τοιούτους σφ.*, of hailstones, Ar. Nub. 1125. (σφενδόνη is the Lat. *funda*-a, the σ being lost, as in σφάλω, fallo:—Curt. connects it with σφιδάω, σφιδανός, σφιδάω, and σφιδανός, the common notion being that of *whirling round*.)

σφενδονηδόν, Adv. *like a sling*, Schol. Il. 11. 165, E. M. s. v. σφιδανόν.

σφενδονησις, ἡ, *a slinging, the art thereof*, Hipp. Fract. 751, Plat. Legg. 794 C.

σφενδονήτης, ου, ἄ, *a slinger*, Hdt. 7. 158, Thuc. 6. 22, Plat. Criti. 119 B.

σφενδονητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *slinging*, εὐστοχία Schol. Lyc. 633:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of slinging*, Plat. Lach. 193 B.

σφενδονίζομαι, Pass. *to wear a tiara* (v. σφενδόνη II. 2), Byz.

σφενδονιστής, -ίτης, freq. v. ll. for σφενδονήτης.

σφενδονίστρα, ἡ, = σφενδόνη, Melet. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 114.

σφενδονοειδής, ἐς, *sling-shaped*, Agathem. 1. p. 2 Huds.

σφεός (or σφέος), -εή, Dor. -εά, -εόν, poet. for σφός, σφέτερος, *your*, σφεά δώματα Ar. Rh. 1. 849, cf. 872. 2. = σός, *thine*, Alcman 38. 3. *his, her*, σφεᾶς ἔειξε χάρας Ibid.

σφετερίζω, fut. σω or ξω (v. infr.):—*to make one's own, appropriate, usurp*, ἐὰν ἐσμοὺς ἀλλοτρίους σφετερίζῃ τις Plat. Legg. 843 D; τὰ πράγματα κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐσφετερίσαν Ib. 715 A:—Pass., τῆς ἐσφετερισμένης ἀρχῆς App. Hann. 45. II. more commonly as Dep. σφετερίζομαι, σφετεριζόμενον πατραδέλφειαν Aesch. Supp. 39, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 36, Dem. 882. 12; σφ. τι ἀλλοτρίων Arist. Probl. 29. 14; τι τῶν πέλας Polyb. 2. 19, 4; ὄλον τὸν ἀκροατὴν σφετερισάμενος Luc. Calumn. 8; pf. pass. in same sense, Dion. H. 10. 32, cf. Dio C. 50. 1.

σφετερισμός, ὁ, *appropriation*, ἐπὶ σφετερισμῷ ἑαυτοῦ for one's own *use and advantage*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 10:—also σφετερισίς, ἡ, Byz.

σφετεριστής, ὁ, *an appropriator*, opp. to ἐπίτροπος, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 33.

σφέτερος, α, ον, possessive Adj. of the 3rd pers. pl. σφεῖς, *their own, their*, Lat. *suis*, Hom., Hes., Pind., Aesch.; strengthd., αὐτῶν σφετέρησιν ἀτασθαλίησιν Od. 1. 7:—rare in Com., Ar. Ran. 1464, Fr. 128:—in Prose, the gen. ἑαυτῶν is commonly used for it, but σφέτερος also occurs, Thuc. 3. 95., 7. 1; τὰ σφέτερα *their own property*, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 12 (as in Od. 1. 274, al.); or *their interests*, Thuc. 2. 20; ὅσοι τὰ σφ. φρονούντες Id. 3. 68, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 5; τὸ σφέτερον *their own feelings*, Thuc. 6. 36; τὸ σφ. αὐτῶν *their own business*, Plat. Soph. 243 A; τὸ σφ. αὐτῶν σύμφερον *their own proper interest*, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 18; ἀπὸ τῆς σφετέρας αὐτῶν (sc. χάρας) Xen. Ath. 2, 5; οἱ σφέτεροι *their own people*, Thuc. 6. 71, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 18. 2. also of the 3rd pers. sing., *his or her own, his, her*, for ἐός, ὅς, Hec. Sc. 90, Pind. O. 13. 86, P. 4. 147, Aesch. Ag. 760, Pers. 900, and in later Prose, Arist. Mund. 6, 16, Polyb., etc. II. in Poets sometimes also used of other persons: 1. of the 2nd pl., = ὑμέτερος, *your own, your*, Lat. *vester*, Il. 9. 327, Hes. Op. 2, Alcman 37, Ar. Rh. 4. 1327, Anth. P. 9. 134; cf. σφεῖς III. 3. 2. of the 2nd sing., = σός, *thine own, tuus*, only in Theocr. 22. 67. 3. of the 1st sing., = ἐμός, *mine own, meus*, Id. 25. 163, Ar. Rh. 4. 1353. 4. also of the 1st pl., = ἡμέτερος, *our own, noster*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 10, Polyb. 11. 5, 3., 31, 6, App., etc.—Cf. σφός. (Cf. Lat. *vester*; and v. sub σφ, σφε, σφεῖς.)

σφέων, Ep. and Ion. gen. of σφεῖς:—σφῆ, dat. fem. of σφός.

Σφήκεια, ἡ, *Wasp-land*, old name of Cyprus, Lyc. 447, Hesych.

σφηκείον, τό, *an insect that stings like a wasp*, Nic. Th. 738.

σφηκία (not σφηκία), ἡ, *a wasps' nest*, Soph. Fr. 856, Eur. Cycl. 475, Ar. Vesp. 224, al.; σφηκία ἐχθρῶν, opp. to ἐσμός φίλων, Plut. 2. 96 B.

σφηκίας, ον, ὁ, = σφηκίσκος II, Pherecr. Incert. 54. II. a verse divided by caesura into equal halves, Draco 141, 142.

σφηκίον, τό, *a cell in a wasps' nest*, as κηρίον in that of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 6, al., Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 7, Ael. N. A. 4. 39. II. Dim. of σφήξ, Eriphan.

σφηκίσκος, ὁ, *a piece of wood pointed like a wasp's tail, a pointed stick or stake*, elsewhere σκόλοψ, Ar. Pl. 301. II. in the Inscr. from the temple of Athena Polias (C. I. 160. 81), σφηκίσκοι are mentioned with ἱμάντες as *timbers for the roof*; so σφηκίσκοι and στρωτήρες are mentioned together in Polyb. 5. 89, 6. Böckh. l. c. p. 281 believes that σφηκίσκοι are *the long timbers or rafters*, on which are laid the ἱμάντες and στρωτήρες: cf. σφηκίας, σφήξ II. III. in Arist. Fr. 430, σφηκίσκος seems to be a *projecting stone over the entrance-door*

of the δικαστήριον, painted so as to distinguish each court, v. Böckh. ib. p. 341.

σφηκισμός, ὁ, *an imitation of the hum of a wasp on the flute*, Hesych.

σφηκοειδής, ἐς, = σφηκώδης, Schol. Nic. Th. 816; also σφηκιδής, ἐς, Eriphan.—Cf. σφηκώδης.

σφηκός, ὁ, = σφηκώδης I, Soph. Fr. 27. II. = σφήκωμα II, Hesych.

σφηκώω, fut. ὠσω, (σφήξ) *to make like a wasp, i. e. to pinch in at the waist, to bind tightly*, Phryn. ap. Phot.; σφ. τὰ ὄλον ὠμα Heliod. 10. 31; χεῖρας Anth. Plan. 195; δέσμῶν σφ. τινα Nonn. D. 1. 192; τοὺς κορακίνοὺς Ael. N. A. 13. 17; aor. med. σφηκώσατο Nonn. D. 15. 147. II. used by Hom. once in Pass., πλοχοῖ θ', οἱ χρυσῶ τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ ἐσφήκωντο braids of hair, which were bound tightly, Il. 17. 52; κόμη ἐσφηκωμένη Poll. 2. 25; σφηκούμενος *one binding up his hair*, Philo 2. 479; δεῖρην ἐσφήκωται he is narrow in the neck, Nic. Th. 289; θυρίδες εὖ καὶ καλῶς ἐσφηκωμέναι well-closed window-shutters, Aristid. 1. 348; so, καλύμματα ἐσφηκ. Anacr. 20. 3.—σφηκώω is often confounded with σφηνώω, as in Arat. 526, cf. 441.—Cf. διασφηκόμεαι.

σφηκώδης, ἐς, contr. for σφηκοειδής, *wasp-like*, Schol. Nic. Al. 183: *pinched in at the waist like a wasp*, Ar. Pl. 561 sq. II. στίχος σφηκώδης a *wasp-like verse, with a time wanting in the middle*, Hephaest. 182, v. Butt. Schol. Od. 10. 60; so, τὸ σφηκοειδές Eust. 641. 31.

σφήκωμα, τό, *the point of a helmet where the plume is fixed in*, εὐλόφω σφ. Soph. Fr. 314, cf. Ar. Pax 1216. II. = σφηνίσκος II, Diosc., Paul. Aeg.

III. a *rope, cord*, Mauric. Strateg. 4. 3, cf. A. B. 64.

σφηκῶν, ἄ, *a wasps' nest*, prob. l. for σφηκωνεύς, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 5. σφήλαι, σφήλεν, v. sub σφάλω.

σφηλός, ἡ, ὄν, *easily moved*, Hesych., who also cites its oppos., ἀσφηλος, = ἀσφαλής: in use we have only the compd. ἐρίσφηλος.

σφήν, σφηνός, ὁ, *a wedge*, Ar. Ran. 801, etc.;—used as an instrument of torture, Aesch. Pr. 64, Plut. 2. 498 D, Joseph. Macc. 8. 13, al.

σφηνάριον, τό, Dim. of σφήν, Oribas p. 10 Mai, Hesych., Suid.

σφηνεύς, ἔως, ὁ, *a sea-fish, a kind of mullet*, prob. from its wedgelike shape, Euthyd. ap. Ath. 307 B.

σφηνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of σφήν, Hipp. Mochl. 863, Moschop. and Prod. ad Hes. Op. 421 (425). II. a *wedge-shaped bandage*, Paul. Aeg.

III. a *mathematical solid of three unequal dimensions*, with v. l. σφηκίσκος, Hero and Nicom. Ar.

σφηνοειδής, ἐς, *wedge-shaped*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 8, Oribas.

σφηνοκέφαλος, ον, *with wedge-shaped or peaked head*, Strab. 70.

σφηνοπώγων, ωνος, ὁ, *with wedge-shaped or peaked beard*, as Hermes is represented, Artemid. 2. 42, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 379:—in Comedy old men were thus represented, Luc. Ep. Sat. 24.

σφηνώω, *to cleave with a wedge*, Geop. 17. 19, 4:—Pass. *to be so cloven*, Arist. Mechan. 17, 2; κλίνη χρυσῶ ἐσφηνωμένη inlaid (?), Luc. Asin. 53. 2. Pass. *to be wedged in*, εἰς τὸ μέσον Polyb. 27. 9, 4, cf. Arat. 526. 3. *to wedge up, close up, τὴν ὀπήν* Geop. 9. 10, 4, cf. Schol. Ar. Ach. 463:—Med., σφήνου τὸ πρόθυρον close the vestibule, Anth. P. 5. 41:—Pass., Diosc. 5. 40; σφηνωθείς ἀπέθανεν of obstruction, Anon. ap. Suid.—Cf. σφηκώω. II. *to torture, rack* (v. σφήν II), Plut. 2. 498 D.

σφήνωσις, ἡ, *the use of the wedge*, Hipp. Fract. 773, Oribas. 2. a *wedging or closing up, τοῦ πνεύματος* Plut. 2. 127 D, cf. 654 A, 896 C: *difficult passage*, of calculi, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3: *obstruction, τῶν πόρων*, etc., Alex. Trall., etc.

σφήξ, σφηκός, Dor. σφᾶξ, σφᾶκός (Theocr. 5. 29), ὁ, *a wasp*, σφήκες μέσον αἰόλοι Il. 12. 167; then in Hdt. 2. 92, Ar., etc.; called εἰνύδιοι, from their making their nests by the road side, Il. 16. 259; on the different species, v. Arist. H. A. 9. 41, cf. 5. 20: proverb., μὴ πως ἐγείρησ σφ. τὸν κοιμώμενον Anth. P. 7. 405, cf. 408. II. = σφηκίσκος II, Pherecr. Incert. 54:—and also used for σφήν, Phot., E. M. (Curt. considers Lat. *vesp-a* as nearest the orig. Root, so that the Gr. must have been *φέσπ-η*, lengthd. *φέσπ-ηξ*, with the loss of the 1st syll., and π being aspirated after σ (as in σφαδάω σπᾶω, σφόγγος σπόγγος, etc.), σφήξ).

Σφηττός, ὁ, *a deme of the Acamantian φυλή in Attica*, Strab. 397; Σφηττοῖ in or at Sphettos, Lys. 148. 32, Aeschin. 13. 43; Σφηττόθεν, from Sph., Plut. Thes. 13; Σφηττόνδε to Sph., Steph. B.:—Σφήττιος, ὁ, *a Sphettian*, Ar. Nub. 156, Aeschin.; also as Adj., Σφ. ὄξος, proverbial, Ar. Pl. 720, cf. Ath. 67 D.

σφί, σφίν, v. sub σφεῖς.

σφιγγία, ἡ, *greed*, LXX (Sirach. 11. 18), perh. corrupt for σκνιφία. II. a kind of *ape*, C. I. 6131 b, cf. Plin. 6. 34, al.

σφιγγίον, τό, *a bracelet, necklace*, Luc. Apol. 1.

σφιγγόπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, *with sphinxes' feet*, κλίνη Callix. ap. Ath. 197 A.

σφίγγω, fut. σφίγγω Anth. P. 12. 208: aor. ἐσφιγγα Alex. Ἀχ. 2, Anth., etc.:—Med., aor. ἐσφιγγάμην Hermesian. 81, Nonn.:—Pass., aor. ἐσφιγγθην Anth. P. 6. 331, (ἀπ-) Hipp. 860 D: pf. ἐσφιγγαίον Dion. H. 7. 72, Luc., inf. ἐσφιγγθαι or ἐσφιγχθαι, cited from Philostr. (Hence Σφίγγ, σφιγγκ-τήρ, σφιγγκ-τός, σφίγγ-μα:—Curt. connects also φιμός and Lat. *fi-lum* (*fig-lum*), *fig-o* with this Root.) *To bind tight, bind fast*: 1. of the person or thing bound, σφ. πύδας χεῖρας Batr. 71, 88; ἀρασε μάλλον, σφίγγε Aesch. Pr. 58; σφίγγετ', ἀμαλλοδέται, τὰ δράγματα Theocr. 10. 44; κεκρύφαλοι σφ. τὴν τρίχα Anth. P. 5. 260; κρεμᾶ ἑαυτὴν σφίγγασα ἐκ τοῦ τραχήλου Luc. Asin. 24; σφ. πύλας *to shut close*, Anth. P. 5. 294; σφ. τόκους *to clutch*, lb. 11. 289; σφ. τὴν φράσιν *to straiten, abridge*, Plut. 2. 1011 F, cf. Demetr. Phal. § 244; but, σφ. λόγον *to have one's utterance stop*, be tongue-tied, Plut. 2. 6 E:—Pass., ἐσφιγγετο πέπλος ζωστήρι Theocr. 7. 17; σ. ὑπὸ τοῦ βρόχου Diod. 12. 17; σφιγγθελὶς χέρας Anth. Plan. 198; σφ. ἐράκοντι Id. P. 6. 331; οὐ κατὰ τοὺς σφήκας πάνυ ἐσφιγγέμενοι Luc. Musc. Enc. 3:—also in

Med., σφ. πλοκάμους to bind one's hair, Christod. Ecphr. 273; and just like the Act., Hermesian. 81, Nonn.

2. of the thing used in binding, στραγγαλίδας ἐσφιγγετε you tied knots fast, i. e. raised all sorts of difficulties, Pherecr. Aut. 12; σφ. τὴν ἀγκύλην τῆς ἐμβάδος Alex. Ἀχαΐς 2; σφίγγω σοὶς περὶ ποσσὶ πέδη Anth. P. 5. 179; νεβρίδα στέρνοισι Nonn. D. 1. 36; πέπλον ἐφ' καρῆναι Musae. 252; σφιγγεῖς στέφανος Anth. P. 12. 135.

II. to bind or hold together, αἰθῆρ σφ. περὶ κύκλον ἅπαντα Emped. 236; σφ. πάντα Plat. Tim. 58 A; ὁ ὠκεανὸς σφ. τὴν οἰκουμένην Arist. Mund. 3, 11; cf. Melinno ap. Stob. 87. 26, Anth. P. 5. 294, 20.

σφιγκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, that which binds tight, a lace, band, Lat. spinther, or rather spinter, κόμας σφιγκτήρα .. κεκρύφαλον σφ. Anth. P. 6. 206; σφ. δεσμός Nonn. D. 16. 391.

II. a muscle closing an aperture (such as the sphincter ani), which naturally remains in the state of contraction, Anth. P. 12. 7, Paul. Aeg., etc.

III. a Tarentine χιτῶν, prob. because laced tight to the body; cf. συσφιγκτήρ.

σφίγκτης, ον, ὁ, = κιναιδος, Cratin. Incert. 89, Hesych.; —so spintriae in Tacit. and Suet.; the reason of the name being in σφιγκτήρ II.

σφιγκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. tight-bound, 1. of the person bound, Anth. P. 5. 230., 9. 641.

2. of the thing that binds, σφιγκτὸς στεφάνων ἀμφὶ κόμαισι μίτος Anth. P. 5. 175; σφ. μύρος death by strangling, Opp. H. 3. 590, cf. Eust. Opusc. 269. 56; σφ. ἐπίδεσμοι Paul. Aeg. 6. 99. Adv. —τῶς, Eust. 1424. 49; also σφιγκτά as Adv., Anth. P. 6. 272.

σφίγκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for σφιγκτήρ, Anth. P. 6. 233.

σφίγμα, τύ, that which is bound tight, Eccl., Byz. II. compression by machines, Hero in Math. Vett. 245 A.

σφιγγμός, ὁ, = σφίγγις, Apoll. Pol. in Math. Vett. 25 acc. to Schncid.; —metaph. in Eust. Opusc. 179. 54., 333. 13.

Σφίγγξ, ἡ, gen. Σφιγγός: (v. fin.): —Sphinx, a she-monster, daughter of Chimaera and her brother Orthros, Hes. Th. 326 (where Wolf has restored the Boeot. form Φίξ); or of Echidna and Typhon, Apollod. 3. 5, 8. The Trag. represent her as proposing a riddle to the Thebans, and murdering all who failed to guess it; Oedipus guessed it, and she killed herself, v. Argumenta ad Soph. O. T., Aesch. Fr. 233-5. In works of art she is usually represented with a woman's bust on the body of a lioness. The legend seems to come from Egypt, where the colossal head of a Sphinx is still left uncovered by the sand. Formerly there were many, male as well as female, Hdt. 2. 175, cf. Meineke Philem. p. 411: they are said to have symbolised the annual overflow of the Nile; and were also connected with the mystic worship of Bacchus, Hdt. 4. 79.

2. metaph. of rapacious persons, Anaxil. Neott. 1. 5, 22, cf. Poët. ap. Ath. 253 C: also of those who speak riddles, Σφίγγ' ἄρρεν', οὐ μάγειρον κτλ. Strato Φοινικ. 1. 1; ἡ ἀφροσύνη .. σφίγγξ ἐστίν Cebes Tab. 3.

II. a kind of ape, found in Aethiopia, Agatharch. p. 50 Huds., Artemid. ap. Strab. 775, Diod. S. 3. 35, cf. Ael. N. A. 16. 15, and v. σφιγγία II. (Prob. from σφίγγω, the Throtter. The Aeol. form Φίξ connects the name with Mount Φίκιον in Boeotia.)

σφίγγις, ἡ, a binding tight, constriction, Hipp. Fract. 768, Ael. N. A. 8. 18, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 3.

σφίδη, ἡ, = χορδή, gut (cf. Lat. fides), Hesych.; a pl. σφίδες, Id.

σφικᾶω, to hum, buzz, of gnats, Anon. ap. Valck. Amm. 231.

σφίον, σφίσι, σφίσιν, v. sub σφείς.

σφογγία, σφογγίον, σφδγγος, v. σπόγγος, sub fin.

σφοδελός, ὁ, = ἀσφδδελος, Ar. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 1198.

σφδδρα, Adv., properly neut. pl. of σφδδρός, very, very much, exceedingly, violently: 1. with Verbs, ἐμήδιζον γὰρ σφ. Hdt. 9. 17; σφ. ἱμείρουσα Soph. El. 1053; καὶ σφ. πείθει persuades them too well, Id. Aj. 150, etc.; σφ. λέγειν with vehemence, Antipho 143. 12; σφ. κολάζειν severely, Thuc. 3. 46; σφ. ὀρίζειν exactly, Plat. Phaedr. 263 D, cf. Phileb. 58 D.

2. with Adjs., σφ. ἰπέρτεροι far superior, Pind. N. 4. 61; μισύδημος σφ. Ar. Fr. 164; σφ. ἄδικος Plat. Rep. 361 A; ἀλμυρὸν σφ. Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 35; κακοδαίμων σφ. Antiph. Βάκχ. 1; εὐγενὴς σφ. Menand. Θεοφ. 2. 14; πολλοῦ σφ. at a very high price, very dear, Id. Ἐφ. 3; πολλοὶ σφ. Bato Incert. 1; σφ. ὀλίγοι Menand. Ὑποβ. 2. 6: —with Adjs. it most commonly follows, and in Com. Poets it usu. stands at the end of the verse.

3. with a Subst., τὴν σφδδρα φιλίαν Plat. Legg. 731 E; τίνων σφ. γυναικῶν some mere women, Ib. 639 B; τῆς σφδδρα προθυμίας Ib. 952 C; τῆς σφδδρα μανίας Id. Phaedr. 251 A; ἐν τοῖς σφ. ψύχεσιν Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 16.

4. with other Adverbs, ἐπάταξε πῶς οἶει σφ. Ar. Ran. 54; θανμαστῶς ὡς σφ., ἀμηχάνως ὡς σφ. Plat. Rep. 331 A, Phaedr. 263 D; μάλα σφ. Id. Alc. 1. 124 D; πάνυ σφ. Ar. Pl. 25, 745, Plat., etc.; σφ. πάνυ Aeschin. 33. 4; πάνυ καὶ σφ. Plat. Legg. 627 A; οὐ σφ. τι not very much, Hipp. 290. 23, Antiph. Στρατ. 1. 11, Plat.; οὕτω σφ. ἦν ἀρχαῖος Antiph. Incert. 27; οὕτω σφ. ἐστὶ .. Βοιωτίος Eubul. Ἴων 3.

5. τὸ σφδδρα = σφδδρότης, Plat. Symp. 210 B, al.

II. σφδδρα γε or καὶ σφ. γε, in answers, strongly affirmative, oft. in Plat., πάνυ γε σφ. Meno 82 B; πάνυ σφ. ταῦτα λέγω Apol. 25 A, etc.

σφδδρόμαι, Pass. to be violent, of a wind, Philo 2. 99.

σφδδρός, ὁ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Plat. Rep. 586 C: —like σφεδανός, vehement, violent, excessive (used by Hom. once in Adv., v. infr.), πόνος Hipp. Aph. 1246; μῖσος Thuc. 1. 103; ἐνδεῖα Xen. An. 1. 10, 18; ἐπιθυμία Plat. Polit. 308 A; αἱ σφ. ἡδοναί Id. Phileb. 52 C; of a wound, serious, Dem. 1260. fin.; σφδδρότερα ὑμιοῦτης Arist. Top. 1. 7, 3; τὸ σφδδρόν vehemence, excess, Plat. Phileb. 52 C. 2. of men, violent, impetuous, νέος καὶ σφ., σφ. καὶ νέος Id. Legg. 698 E, 839 B; φιλότιμος καὶ σφ. Id. Apol. 23 E; σφ. ἐπὶ τι Ib. 21 A; πρὸς τι Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 25: —also, active, zealous, ὑπηρετᾷ Ib. 2. 1. 31: —also, strong, robust, ἡ γεωργία σφδδρὸν τὸ σῶμα παρέχει Id. Oec. 5, 5.

II. Adv. σφδδρῶς, &

vehemently, etc., μάλα σφ. ἐλάαν Od. 12. 124; πάνυ σφ. Xen. Oec. 1, 21; alone, Ib. 5, 4 and 13, Plat. Apol. 23 E, Tim. 43 D, Arist. Categ. 7. 35; —but in Att., σφδδρα (q. v.) is the common Adv.: Comp. —ότερον and —ότερος, Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 1., 9. 13; Sup. —ότατον, Xen. Eq. 12, 13. (With √ΣΦΕΔ, ΣΦΟΔ, Curt. compares Skt. *spand-é* (*prurio*), also Gr. σφαδ-άζω, σφενδ-όνη, etc.; cf. σφαδάζω.)

σφδδρότης, ἦτος, ἡ, vehemence, violence, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 23, Plat. Polit. 306 E; ἡ σφ. δὲ θηρὸς is the quality of a beast, Alex. Φαίδρ. 1. 12; in pl., Plat. Legg. 733 B; πάγων σφδδρότητες Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 2.

σφδδρῶνω, to make vehement or violent, Philo 1. 355, Porphy. —Pass. to be or become so, σφδδρῶναι γ' ἀσθενεῖ σοφίσματι τοῦ πύττειν overweening trust in .., Aesch. Pr. 1011; ποιότητες σφδδρῶνόμεναι, opp. to μαραινόμεναι, Plut. 2. 732 C: —also in aor. med., Poll. 4. 25.

II. intr. in Act., Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 73.

σφονδύλη, ἡ, Att. for σπονδύλη, Lob. Phryn. 113: —an insect which lives on the roots of plants, prob. a kind of beetle, which has a strong smell when attacked, Ar. Pax 1077, cf. Schneider. Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 3 (v. 1. σπονδύλη), 8. 24, 6, Theophr.

II. Att. for γαλή, Hesych. [ῶ, Ar. 1. c.]

σφονδύλιον, τό, a plant, cow-parsnep, *Heracleum spondylium*, Diosc. 3. 90; σφονδύλειον [ῶ], in Nic. Th. 948; σπονδύλιον, Nonn.; *spondylium*, Plin.

II. Dim. nf σφόνδυλος, Achmes Onir. 264.

III. = ὀροπύγιον, Poll. 2. 182; but v. Dind.

σφονδύλιος [ῶ], ὁ, like σφόνδυλος, a vertebra, Il. 20. 483, Antim. ap. Poll. 2. 178.

σφονδύλις, ἴδος, ἡ, = σφονδύλιον I, Diosc. Noth. 3. 90.

σφονδύλιων μυελός, ὁ, the marrow of the spine (a word suggested by a misunderstanding of Il. 20. 483), Poll. 2. 130.

σφονδύλο-δίνητος [ῆ], ον, twirled on a spindle, νῆμα Anth. P. 6. 247.

σφονδύλεις, εσσα, εν, composed of vertebrae, Manetho 1. 318.

σφονδύλό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, prophesying from the spindle, Poll. 7. 188.

σφόνδυλος, ὁ, Ion. and in the common dial. σπόνδυλος (as in Hipp., and some passages of Arist., as P. A. 2. 9, 5, al., v. Lob. Phryn. 113): —a vertebra, Ar. Vesp. 1489, Plat. Tim. 74 A; συγκεῖται ἡ βᾶχις ἐκ σφονδύλων Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 2, cf. P. A. 2. 6, 3: —esp. one of the cervical vertebrae, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 6., 4. 11, 17; properly the second, also called μέγας σφ. and ὑδούς, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. s. v. σπόνδυλος: —in pl. the backbone, spine, Eur. Phoen. 1413; (so in sing., Pherecr. Aut. 1. 4); or the neck, Eur. El. 841.

b. generally, a joint, esp. in the scorpion's tail, Nic. Th. 797 (where it is fem.), 781.

c. the prickly ridge on the head of the κεστρεύς, Dorio ap. Ath. 306 F.

d. a kind of muscle or oyster, Lat. *spondylus*, Plin., etc.

II. from resemblance to vertebrae, 1. one of the tambours in a column, Callix. ap. Ath. 206 A.

2. verticillus, the round weight which balances and twirls a spindle, Plat. Rep. 616 C sq., Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 745 F, Poll. 7. 31; σπόνδυλος Themist. 356 C, Poll. 10. 125: —then, any round stone, σφ. μεγάλοι Athen. in Math. Vett. p. 11: —also of the voting pebbles, Eust. 1669. 62, Hesych.; σπόνδυλος Poll. 8. 17, Hesych.

3. the head of a kind of artichoke (κινάρα), Galen. 14. 180 Kuhn., Geop. (in form σπόνδυλος).

4. a contrivance for closing or opening a trap-door, Aen. Tact. 36.

σφονδύλωδης, es, like vertebrae, in form σπονδ-, Schol. Il. 5. 586.

σφός, σφή, σφόν, their, their own, belonging to them, like σφέτερος, Il. 1. 534, etc., Hes., Pind., etc.; but never in Att.

2. in post-Hom. Poets also in sing., his or her, his own or her own, Theogn. 712, Alcman 41.

II. = σός, Orph. Lith. 166. (σφός is to σφέτερος, as ἡμός (ἄμός) to ἡμέτερος: v. sub οὐ, sui.)

σφραγίδιον [ῆ], τό, Dim. of σφραγίς, Ar. Thesm. 427, Theophr. Lap. 18, etc.: cf. θριπήδεστος.

σφραγίδον-ονύχ-αργο-κομήτης, ον, ὁ, Comic name for a coxcomb, a lazy long-haired for with his rings and natty nails, Ar. Nub. 332, cf. Eccl. 632.

σφραγίδο-φύλακion [ᾶ], τύ, a ring or jewel-box, Phot., Harpocr.: so also σφραγίδο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, A. B. 295, Phot., Hesych.

σφραγίζω, Ion. σφρηγίζω: fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω. To seal, γράμματα Eur. I. A. 38; in documents, ἐσφράγισα, ἐσφράγικα (or ἐσφράγισμαι) C. 1. 1732: —Med. to seal for oneself, have sealed, σφρ. τοῖς δακτυλίοις Arist. de Mem. 1, 10, cf. C. I. 2265. 26., 2332, al., Plut. Pomp. 5: —Pass., ἐν φῆ [δῶματι] κεραυνός ἐστιν ἐσφραγισμένος sealed up, kept under seal, Aesch. Eum. 828.

II. to mark as with a seal, to mark, Anth. Plan. 25; δεινοῖς .. σημάντροισιν ἐσφραγισμένοι, of wounded persons, Eur. I. T. 1372; σφραγίζόμεναι γελασίνοις marked with dimples, Anth. P. 5. 35.

III. metaph. to set a seal on, confirm, stamp with approval, Ib. 9. 236, Nonn., etc.; σφρ. ὅτι .. Ev. Io. 3. 33: —often in Med., Sext. Emp. M. 1. 271; σφρ. τὸν καρπὸν τινι to assure him of it, Ep. Rom. 15. 28: —to limit, in Med., ῥώμην ἀνερχομένῃ ἡλίῳ Anth. P. 9. 297, cf. Antig. Car. 96: —σφρ. τινὰ δεσμῶ ἀφθόγγων στομάτων to make him mute, Nonn. D. 26. 261, cf. Io. 21. 139; σφρ. ἀμαρτίας to regard as past, make an end of, Theodot. Dan. 9. 24 (σπανίσαι LXX).

2: to seal or accredit as an envoy, etc., τινὰ Ev. Io. 6. 27: —hence in Eccl. of ordination, σφραγισθῆναι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐπισκόπου Eus. H. E. 6. 43, 15.

2. to mark with the sign of the cross, esp. of baptism, Eccl.; with reference prob. to 2 Ep. Cor. 1. 22, Eph. 1. 13., 4. 30, Apocal.: —v. Ducang.

σφραγίς, Ion. σφρηγίς, ἴδος, ἡ: Aeol. acc. σφραγίν Eust. 265. 18: —a seal with which anything is marked, warranted, or secured, a signet, seal-ring, Hdt. 1. 195., 3. 41; distinguished from δακτύλιος, Ar. Fr. 309; Plat. Hipp. Ma. 368 C; σφραγίδα ἐπιβάλλειν Ar. Av. 560, cf. 1213 sq., Thesm. 415; τῶν σφραγίδας ἐχόντων, i. e. forgers, Id. Eccl. 632; ἔχων .. σφραγίδα καὶ μεμυρισμένος Antiph. Πλούσ. 1: —of the public seal of a state, τὴν δημοσίαν σφρ. φυλάττει ὁ ἐπιστάτης Arist. Fr. 397, cf. Strab.

416. 2. *the gem or stone for a ring*, Hdt. 7. 69, cf. Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 30, Theophr. Lap. 44; τὰς τῶν δακτυλίων σφρ. Arist. Audib. 21; σφρ. ἰάσις χρυσοῦν δακτύλιον ἔχουσα C. I. 150 B. 36; σφ. ὑάλινη Ib. 37, al.: generally, a *gem*, Luc. adv. Indoct. 2. II. *the impression of a signet-ring, a seal*, σφρ. δακτυλίου Lex Solonis ap. Diog. L. 1. 57; σφραγίδος ἔρκος Soph. Tr. 615, cf. El. 1223, Eur. I. A. 155, Thuc. 1. 129; παραποιήσασθαι σφρ. to counterfeit it, Ib. 132:—metaph., σφρηγίς ἐπικείσθω τοῖσδε, as a warrant, Theogn. 19; γλώσση σφρ. ἐπικείσθω Anth. P. 10. 42, cf. Christod. Ecphr. 31; ἔχεις κόσμου σφρηγίδα τυπῶτιν, of the Creator, Orph. H. 34. 26, cf. 64. 2. 2. *any round mark*, as the spots on a leopard, Opp. C. 2. 299, Hesych.: a *wound*, βλοῦν, Lyc. 780. III. *the earth used for sealing*, like our wax, σφρ. Ἀημνία Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2, Diosc. Alex. praef.; also called ἡ Α. σφραγίτις, Ideler Phys. 2. 13. IV. a measure used by geographers for the graduation of maps, Strab. 78, 84. V. a *pill*, Galen., etc. VI. in Eccl.: 1. *approval, ratification*. 2. a *token, character*. 3. *the seal of ordination*. 4. *the sign of the cross*. [i, except in late Poets, ασφραγίς [i] Anth. P. 10. 42; σφρηγίδας Greg. Naz. Carm. 48, 207.] σφράγισμα [α], τό, an impression of a signet-ring, a seal, Eur. Hipp. 864, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 3; μόχλοις καὶ διὰ σφραγισμάτων σώζειν γυναῖκα with bars and seals affixed to the door, Menand. Incert. 1. 11. σφραγιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a sealer, i. e. a seal-ring, signet, Diocl. ap. Diog. L. 7. 50:—Adj., σφρ. λίθος the stone of a seal-ring, Planud. Ov. Met. 9. 565. σφραγιστήριον, τό, a seal, stamp, Gloss. σφραγιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a sealer, name of an Egyptian priest, Plut. 2. 363 B. σφραγιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for sealing, Gloss. σφραγιστός, ἡ, ὄν, stamped with the public seal, μέτρον C. I. 123. 67. σφραγίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, v. sub σφραγίς III. σφρηγίζω, σφρηγίς, Ion. for σφραγ-. σφρηγιάς, ἡ, ὄν, plump, fresh, Hipp. ap. Timae. Gloss., Poll. 4. 137. σφρηγιάω [v. fin.], to be full to bursting, to be plump and full, Lat. *turgere, turgescere*, esp. (like κυδωνιάω) of a woman's breasts, Hipp. 618. 47., 684. 13; μαζοὺς σφρηγιάωντας Christod. Ecphr. 105, cf. Poll. 1. 250: then, 2. generally, of young persons, high-fed horses, etc., to be full, fresh, vigorous, to be in full health and strength, Lat. *vigere, νέφ τε καὶ σφρηγιάωντι σώματι* Eur. Andr. 196; εὐσωματεῖ καὶ σφρηγιά Ar. Nub. 799; σφρηγιά τὸ σώμα σου Lys. 80; τὰ σώματα σφρηγιάωντες Plat. Legg. 840 B; ἦβη σφρηγιάωντες Achae. ap. Ath. 414 D:—also of animals, ἡμίονος σφρηγιάωσα Eust. 1322. 34; βόες τὸν αὐχένα σφρηγιάωντες Heliod. 3. 1:—of trees, δένδρα σφρηγιάωντα νέοις κλωσίν luxuriant, Luc. Amor. 12, cf. Dio Chrys. 113 D; so, εὐδία καὶ γαλήνη σφρ. Philo 1. 14. 3. metaph. of words and actions (v. sub σφυδᾶω), σφρηγιάων μῦθος a vigorous, violent speech, Eur. Supp. 478; σφρηγιά ὁ πόλεμος rages, Theophr. 4. to swell with desire, be at heat, Opp. C. 3. 368; μὴ σφρηγιάω περὶ τὰ Ἀφροδίσια Clem. Al. 850; τῶν σφρηγιάωντων ἐν λόγοις Com. Anon. 205;—c. inf., Ael. N. A. 14. 5.—On the word, v. Ruhnck. Tim.—The examples cited will shew that it is chiefly used in the pres. part. (σφρηγιάω is seemingly only another form of σπαργιάω, perhaps akin to σφαραγέσθαι, σφάραγος q. v.; for the variation of π and φ, v. σφαδάζω.) [In Opp. l. c., for σφρηγιάω it is proposed to read σφρηγιάω.] σφρηγίος [i], τό, full strength, σφρηγίει βραχιόνων Hermipp. Στρατ. 1. 6. σφρηγιάωδης, es, in full strength, Lat. *vegetus*, Math. Vett. 275, Origen. σφυγματώδης, es, = σφυγματώδης, throbbing, Hipp. Art. 805, Plat. Ax. 368 D, Plut. 2. 1088 D. Adv. -δῶς, Byz. σφυγμῆ, ἡ, = σφυγμός, dub. in Galen. σφυγμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the pulse, Nemes. N. H. 22, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Ruf. σφυγμοειδής, es, = σφυγματώδης, Theophil. Med. σφυγμο-λόγος, ον, speaking of the pulse, Theod. Prodr.: -λογέω, Steph. in Mai Spic. 5. 27. σφυγμός, ὁ, in the earliest medic. writers, the throbbing of inflamed parts, elsewhere παλμός, Hipp. Aph. 1259, cf. σφύζω:—then, 2. the beating of the heart, and, generally, of an artery or vein, pulsation, Arist. de Spir. 4, 1, de Resp. 20, 1, al. 3. a vibration of the earth, Id. Meteor. 2. 8, 12, Plut. Alex. 35. 4. metaph. any violent emotion, Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 132 D. σφυγματώδης, es, (εἶδος) like the pulse, Arist. de Spir. 4, 8, Galen. σφυδᾶω, to be in full health or vigour, σφυδᾶωντα θυμὸν ἰσχυναίνειν βία Aesch. Pr. 380 (as in Cod. M. a 2^{da} m., for σφρηγιάωντα); cf. Hesych., σφυδᾶων· εὐρωστος, ἰσχυρός, σκληρός;—διασφυδᾶσαι· αὐξήσαι:—a pass. form occurs in Timocl. Πυκτ. 1, δειπνοῦσιν ἐσφυδᾶμένοι τὰλλότρια they sup even to bursting; cf. σφυρόμαι. σφύζω, Dor. σφύσδω, only used in pres. and impf. To throb, beat violently, of inflamed parts (cf. σφυγμός), Hipp. 1046 C, 1050 F, Galen., etc. 2. to beat, of the regular pulse, σφ. τὸ αἷμα ἐν ταῖς φλεβίαις Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 7; πηδῶσα οἶον τὰ σφύζοντα like the veins or arteries, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D. 3. metaph. of any violent motion, Theocr. 11. 71; σφύζοντος καὶ σφαδάζοντος καὶ πηδῶντος Walz Rhett. 9. 573; σφ. ἐπὶ τι to be very eager after . . . , Anon. ap. Suid. σφύξις, εως, ἡ, = σφυγμός, Arist. de Resp. 20, 7; G. A. 5. 2, 3. σφύρα, ἡ, a hammer, Od. 3. 434, Hdt. 1. 68, Aesch. Fr. 297, Cratin. Κλεοβ. 3; ἡ σφ. καὶ ὁ ἄκμων Arist. G. A. 5. 8, 12. 2. an implement of husbandry, a beetle, mallet, for breaking clods of earth, Hes. Op. 423, Ar. Pax 566. II. in Poll. 7. 145 (acc. to Dind.) the balk between the furrows of ploughed land, Lat. *porca*. 2. a land measure, C. I. 1732 a. 39. III. a fish, = σφύραϊνα, Hesych. [In the earliest and best Poets *v* is long; in Cratin. and in Ar. ll. c., as also in Anth. P. 6. 61, the ult. is short; so that the accent σφύρα is certain, independently of the testimony of Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 17, Arcad. 96.] σφύραϊνα, ἡ, a sea-fish, so called from its shape, the hammer-fish, in

Att. κέστρα, Stratt. Μακεδ. 2, Antiph. Εὐθ. 3, Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1. [We should expect *v*, but Strattis l. c. has σφύρ-; and in Opp. H. 1. 172., 3. 117 there is a v. l. μύραϊναι.] σφύρας, Att. for σφυράς. σφύρηλατέω, to work with the hammer, to hammer, Philo 1. 247. σφύρηλάτης, ον, ὁ, a hammerer, Theod. Prodr. 318. σφύρηλάτης, ἡ, a hammering, Timario in Notices des Mss. 9. 196. σφύρηλάτος, ον, (σφύρα, ἐλαύνω) wrought with the hammer, σίδηρας, πέδαι Aesch. Theb. 816, Pers. 747. 2. esp. of statues, as opp. to those of cast metal (χωνευτὰ) εἰκὼ χρυσοῦν σφ. ἐποίησαντο Hdt. 7. 69; Παλλὰς χαλκῆ σφ. Anth. P. 14. 2, cf. Strab. 378, Diod. 18. 26, etc.; σφ. οἶα Κόλοσσος Theocr. 22. 47, cf. Anth. P. append. 35; σφ. ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ σταθῆναι Plat. Phaedr. 236 B. II. metaph. wrought as of iron, ἀνάγκαι σφ. Pind. Fr. 223; σφ. φιλία Plut. 2. 65 B; σφ. νοῦς, like Homer's πυκινὸς νόος, Ib. 408 B, 511 B; σφ. λόγος Luc. Dem. Enc. 15. *REVI 1571 opp. 917 σφύρηλατος, ον, (σφύρον) propelled by the feet, of a swimming elephant, Philes Eleph. 295. σφύριον, τό, also προπαροχ. σφύριον, Dim. of σφύρα, a small hammer or mallet, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 8, Philo Bel. 65 D. σφύρις, Att. for σφυρίς. σφύρο-δέτης, ον, ὁ, (δέω) an ankle-band, ap. Hesych. σφύρο-κόπανον, τό, (σφύρα) a kind of hammer, Gloss. σφύρο-κόπειον, τό, hammered work, Zonar. Lex. σφύροκοπέω, to beat, smite with a hammer, Philodem. in Gompercz. 1. p. 4, LXX (Judic. 5. 26). σφύροκοπία, ἡ, a beating with the hammer, Symm. V. T. σφύρο-κόπος, ον, one who beats with the hammer, LXX (Gen. 4. 22), Philo 1. 247:—name of a play by Soph., also Πανδώρα. σφύρο-κτύπος, ον, = σφυρηλάτος, Theod. Prodr.: -κτύπέω, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 84. σφύρον, τό, the ankle, κνήμαί τ' ἡδὲ σφυρά Il. 4. 147, cf. 518; ποδῶν τένοντε ἐς σφυρὸν ἐκ πτέρνης 22. 397; ὀρθῶ στήσαι ἐπὶ σφυρῶ (metaph.) Pind. I. 7 (6). 19; βαίνοισα . . σφ. κουφῶ Eur. Alc. 586; σφ. μονόχλον, of a horse, Id. I. A. 225; τὸ σφ. ἐξεκύκκισε put out his ankle, Ar. Ach. 1179; τὸ ἔσχατον ἀντικνημίον Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5. II. metaph. the lower part or edge, skirt, of a mountain, ἐν Παλίου σφυροῖς Pind. P. 2. 85, cf. Anth. P. 6. 114., 7. 501, Nonn., etc.; also, Λιβύας ἄκρον σφυρὸν the very furthest part of Libya, Theocr. 16. 77; σφ. νήσων Musae. 45; ὕλης Nonn. D. 2. 1. σφύρομαι, Pass. to have buskins on, in an Ithyphallic song (Bgg. Lyr. Gr. 879) ap. Ath. 622 C, ἐθέλει γὰρ ὁ θεὸς ὀρθὸς ἐσφυρωμένος διὰ μέσου βαδίζειν, where Meineke suggests ἐσφυδᾶμένος. σφύρο-πρησι-πύρα [v], ἡ, (πρήθω, πύρ) firing the ankle, epith. of the gout, Luc. Trag. 199. σφύρο-τυπία, ἡ, = σφυροκοπία, Byz. σφύρώω, to hammer, Gloss. II. to rake in the seed with the σφύρα (1. 2), known only from σφύρωσις, ἡ, in Hesych. σφύρωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, v. sub σφαιρωτήρ, LXX (Gen. 14. 23). σφύρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σφυρώω) hammered, Gloss. σφύσδω, Dor. for σφύζω. σφῶ, shortened nom. and acc. for σφῶι, v. sub σφῶ II. σφῶέ, dual nom. and acc. of the Pron. of 3rd pers.; dat. σφῶιν:—they two, both of them, only used as masc. and fem., and always enclit., Hom.; strengthd. σφῶιν ἀμφοτέρων Od. 20. 327:—the contract. of σφῶέ into σφῶ is only found in late Ep., as Antimach. ap. Apoll. de Pron. 373; (in Il. 17. 531 Wolf has restored σφῶ' Αἴαντε): but σφῶιν was shortd. into σφιν, σφῶέ into σφε, so that the dual and pl. became one, Il. 11. 111, Od. 8. 271, etc.; cf. σφεῖς, and v. Butt. Lexil. s. v. νῶι 13. σφῶι, dual masc. and fem. of the Pron. of 2nd pers., ye two; v. σφῶ II. σφῶίτερος [i], α, ον, possess. Adj. of σφῶί, Pron. of 2nd pers., of you two, σφῶίτερον ἔπος the word of you two, Hera and Athena, Il. 1. 216. 2. of σφῶέ, Pron. of 3rd pers. dual, of them two or both of them, Antimach. ap. Apoll. de Pron. 401; v. Butt. Lexil. v. νῶι etc. 6. II. directly for σφέτερος in Ar. Rh.: 1. for 2nd pers. pl., your own, your, 1. 1286., 4. 454. 2. for 2nd pers. sing., thine own, thine, thy, 3. 395; (so Theocr. 26. 67). 3. for 3rd pers. sing., his or her own, Lat. *suus*, 2. 465, 544, etc. (so Theocr. 25. 55): his or her, Lat. *ejus*, 1. 643., 3. 600. 4. for 3rd pers. pl. their own, Manetho 2. 190. σφῶν, contr. Att. gen. and dat. of σφῶι, for σφῶιν, also in Od. 4. 62. σχαδίζω, v. sub σχαλίζω. σχαδῶν or σχαδῶν (as in Arist.), ὄνος, ἡ, the larva of the bee or wasp, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 12., 5. 23, 4. II. the breeding-cell of the larva, Ib. 9. 40, 54, Theaet. ap. Schol. Theocr. 1. 147. III. the honey-cell, and in pl. a honeycomb, Lat. *favus*, Ar. Fr. 302. 6., 476. 3, Antiph. Incert. 21, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 52, Theocr. l. c.; but also in sing., σχαδῶνα δεῖ πάντως φαγεῖν Euthycl. Ἀσωτ. 1. IV. a throw of the dice, Hesych. σχάζω, an inf. κατα-σχᾶν, as if from σχάω, in Hipp. 1229 B; so impf. ἔσχων, Ar. Nub. 409; 3 pl. ἔσχάζουσαν Lyc. 21; v. Lob. Phryn. 219:—fut. σχάσω (ἀπο-) Crates Incert. 5: aor. ἔσχᾶσα Pind., Att.:—Med., aor. ἔσχασάμην Ar. Nub. 107, Plat. Com. Ἔορτ. 5:—Pass., fut. σχασθήσομαι LXX: aor. ἔσχάσθην Hipp. 881 H, Plut., etc.: pf. ἔσχασμαι Diosc. 3. 160. (Prob. akin to σκεδ-άννυμι, cf. also χάζ-ομαι.) Orig. sense, to let loose, 1. to slit, open, οὐκ ἔσχων ἀμελήσας [τὴν γαστέρα] I carelessly forgot to slit the haggis, Ar. Nub. 409; σχ. φλέβα to open a vein, Hipp. 1185 C, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 58, Plut., etc.; ἐκ βραχιόνων τὰς φλέβας Arr. ap. Suid. 1 (so, σχ. φλεγμονὴν to lance a boil, Galen.); often also without φλέβα, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6, 7, etc.;

σχ. ὑπὸ τὴν γλῶτταν *to bleed* it under the tongue, Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 3; σχ. τὸν ἀγκῶνα, i. e. *to bleed* in the arm, Hipp. 552. 40, cf. 516. 47; c. acc. cogn., σχ. τομήν *to make an incision*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 7; σχ. αἷμα Poll. 2. 215:—metaph. in Pass. *to be purged by bleeding*, Antisth. in Stob. 165. 17. 2. of flowers, σχ. κάλυκας Anth. P. 6. 345; στόμα Lyc. 28; so metaph., θάλαμον σχάσε μήνις Ib. 9. 422. II. *to let fall*, σχ. τὴν οὐράν *to drop* the tail, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5; σχ. βαλβίδα μῆρινθου *to let fall* the rope, and so open the racecourse, Lat. *aperire carceres*, Lyc. 13; so, σχ. ὑσπληγγα Heliod. 4. 3; σχ. πεύκης ἰδόντας = σχ. ἄγκυραν, Lyc. 99; (but, σχ. ὑσπληγγας ἀπὸ γῆς *to loose* them, Id. 21); σ. τὰ φράγματα Ath. 130 A:—Med., τὰς ὀφρῦς σχάσασθε *let down your eyebrows*, Plat. Com. Eort. 5; metaph., σχασάμενος τὴν ἰππικὴν *having let drop one's horsemanship*, 'given up the turf,' Ar. Nub. 107. 2. *to let go*, σχάσας τὴν φροντίδα *having let* the mind go, given it *play*, Ib. 740 (others *having bled* it, *refined* it by *bleeding*, v. supr.); σχ. τὰς μηχανάς *to let off* the engines, Plut. Marcell. 15; σχ. τὸ παττάλιον Poll. 7. 114:—*to let a joint go and then pull it back, to set it by a wrench*, in pass. form σχάται, Hipp. Art. 797, etc. 3. *to check, stop, slay*, Lat. *inhibere*, κώπαν σχάσον i. e. cease rowing, Pind. P. 10. 79; cf. Eur. Tro. 809, Call. Fr. 104; σχάσον δὲ δεινὸν ὄμμα καὶ θυμοῦ πνοάς Eur. Phoen. 454; γῆρην ἀφθογγον σχάσας Ib. 960, cf. Pind. N. 4. 104. 4. *to give up, betray*, τινί τι Lyc. 329. σχαλίδωμα [ι], τό, *a forked prop or stay*, Poll. 5. 19 and 31. σχαλίζω, *to suckle*, Phot., Hesych., Suid.; σχαδίσαι in E. M. Hesych. also cites ἰσχαλεύω, = θηλάζω. σχαλῖς, ἴδος, ἢ, *a forked stick used as a prop for nets*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 8., 6, 7 (v. 1. σταλῖς), Poll. 5. 19 and 31 sq.; cf. σταλίξ. σχάσις [α], ἢ, *a scarifying*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 8. 2. *a bleeding*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10., 2. 3. σχάσμα, τό, (σχάζω) *an incision*, Hipp. 882 C, 883 A, and restored by Littré in 881 G (for χάσμοισι). σχασμός, οὐ, δ, = σχάσις, Theophran. σχαστήρια, ἢ, (σχάζω) *a rope for letting down across the entrance to a racecourse*, Galen. 12. 338 A; cf. χαλαστήρια. II. *a pulley*, Polyb. 8. 7, 10., 8. 3. III. διὰ μιᾶς ὀργάνου σχαστηρίας by one movement of a machine, Arist. Mund. 6, 14. σχαστήριον, τύ, (σχάζω) *a lancet*, Hippiatr. σχάω, rare Att. collat. form of σχάζω, used in a few forms which are given under that Verb. σχεδάριον, τό, Dim. of sq., Eccl.: *a rough draft*, Epiphan. σχεδῆ, ἢ, *a leaf, tablet*, prob. borrowed from the Lat., for it is first used in Greek by Eust. and Moschop.; while the Lat. *scheda* and *scida* (from *scindo*) occur in Cic. and Plin. σχεδῆν, Adv., (ἔχω, σχεῖν) *gently, thoughtfully*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 4, Macho ap. Ath. 349 B, Semus ibid. 622 B, often in Plut. II. = σχεδόν, Anon. ap. Suid. σχεδία, Ion. -ίη, ἢ, *a raft, float*, ἐπὶ σχεδίης πολυδέσμου Od. 5. 33, 174, cf. 177; ὡσπερ ἐπὶ σχεδίας Plat. Phaedo 85 D; ἐπὶ σχεδιῶν Thuc. 6. 2; σχ. διφθερίνη *a raft* of hides, Xen. An. 2. 4, 28: poet. *a boat, ship*, Eur. Hec. 113, Theocr. 16. 41. 2. *a light military bridge, a bridge of boats or pontoons*, of the bridge of Xerxes, Hdt. 4. 88, 97, al.; so, λινοδέσμω σχ. πορθμὸν ἀμείψας Aesch. Pers. 69, cf. Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 66. 3. *a light scaffold or frame*, σχ. ὑπότροχος *a frame on wheels* for moving anything upon, Math. Vett. p. 3. II. *a cramp or holdfast*, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 4. (In signif. I the word is prob. fem. of σχεδῖος (sub. ναῦς or γέφυρα) *something knocked up off-hand*: Curt. refers it to σχεδῆ, *a leaf, tablet*.—Signif. II must be connected with σχεῖν, *to hold*, cf. σχεδόν.) σχεδιάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to do a thing off-hand or on the spur of the moment*, σχεδιάζοντα λέγειν ὅ τι ἂν τύχη Plat. Sisyph. 387 E: absol. *to speak off-hand*, λαβὼν τὸ μελετητήριον, εἶτ' ἐσχέδιασε δριμύτως Anaxandr. Ἡρακλ. I. 3, cf. Cic. Att. 6. 1, 11: *to invent stories*, Dion. H. 1. 7, Diod. 1. 23. 2. *to be careless or negligent*, τοῖς κοινοῖς πράγμασι in the administration of the government, Polyb. 23. 9, 12; ὑπὲρ τινος Id. 12. 4, 4; ἐν τινί Diod. 13. 31; πρὸς τι LXX (Barnch 1. 19).—Cf. αὐτοσχεδιάζω. σχεδιάς, ἄδος, ἢ, acc. to Galen, *the anchusa, alkanet*, Hipp. 622. 54. σχεδιάσμα, τό, *an extempore speech or action*, Cic. Att. 15. 19, 2. σχεδιασμός, ὁ, *a doing, speaking, or writing off-hand*, Plat. Sisyph. 390 C, Agatharch. p. 3 Huds., Eust. 146. 29. σχεδιαστής, οὐ, δ, *one who does, speaks, or writes off-hand*, Clem. Al. 192. σχεδιαστικῶς, Adv. *off-hand, hastily*, Eust. 836. 38. σχεδίην, Ep. Adv. formed from the fem. of σχεδῖος, of Place, *near, nigh*, Lat. *cominus*, τύψεν δὲ σχεδίην Il. 5. 830: cf. νῦτοσχεδόν. II. of Time, soon, Nic. Al. 88: *straightway, at once*, Babr. 57. 4. σχεδικῶς, ἢ, ὄν, of or for parsing, Eust. 241. 8., 714. 51, al. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 1545. 7 (vulg. -ιακῶς). σχεδῖος, α, ον, (σχεδόν): I. of Place, *near*, σχεδία βέλη weapons for close combat, Aesch. Cho. 162; σχ. δόρυ Arist. ap. Schol. Rhes. 311; ἐν σχ. μάχῃ C. I. 3557. 3; cf. σχεδίην, αὐτοσχεδῖος. 2. *careful, cautious*, ἰππασία Poll. 1. 214. II. of Time, *sudden, unexpected*, αἰτή, πρόφασις, πόνος Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 7, etc.; ἐπὶ σχεδῖου as Adv., Ib. 2. 6:—*on the spur of the moment, off-hand*, Lat. *extemporalis*, ποτῶν Anth. P. 11. 64; λόγος Dion. H. de Comp. 18, etc.; σχεδῖον, τό, *an extemporaneous speech, impromptu*, Walz Rhett. 3. 422. 2. *done or made off-hand, ordinary, common*, (= εὐτελής, Phot., Hesych.), οἶνη Nic. Th. 622, cf. Greg. Naz. Carm. 4. 124; τροφή Walz Rhett. 1. 576.—Adv. -ως, *suddenly*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 2: *carelessly*, ἀρτὸς σχ. ὠπημένους Schol. Luc. Pisc. 45; *in vain*, Arat. 1154. σχεδιουργός, ὁ, (σχεδία, *ἔργω) *a raft-builder*, Themist. 316 B. σχεδισμός, ὁ, *a dance of women*, Schol. Vict. 11. 22. 391.

σχεδο-γράφος, ὁ, (σχεδός) *a leacher of parsing*, Byz.:—σχεδογράφω *to ply his art*, Basil.; and -γραφικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or belonging to it, Tzetz Exeg. 11. p. 114; cf. Boiss. Anecd. 4. 336. II. *writing riddles*, Byz. σχεδογράφια, ἢ, *the art of parsing*, Schol. Hes. ap. Ducang. II. *a sketch, draft*, Schol. Arat. 248, 250. σχεδῶθεν, Adv. *properly, from nigh at hand*; but used much like σχεδόν, *nigh at hand, near*, Lat. *cominus*, ὤμων μεσσηγὺς σχ. βάλε Il. 16. 807; σχ. δέ οἱ ἦλθεν Ἀθήνη Od. 2. 267. 13. 221, etc.; στή β' αὐτῶν σχ. 19. 447. σχεδόν, Adv. (ἔχω, σχεῖν): I. of Place, *close, near, hard by, nigh*, Lat. *cominus*, Hom., Hes., and late Ep.; σχ. εἶναι, στήναι, often in Hom.; σχεδόν οὐτασε Il. 5. 458; sometimes c. dat., νῆσοι σχ. ἀλλήλοισι 9. 23; οἱ δὲ σφί σχ. εἶσι Hes. Sc. 113; so, τύμβω σχ. Pind. N. 10. 123; (also, πᾶρ ποδὶ σχ. Id. O. 1. 118; ἀμφ' ἀνδριάντι σχ. Id. P. 5. 53); more often c. gen., γαίης σχ. Od. 5. 288, cf. 475., 6. 125, etc.; σχ. αἵματος 11. 142; σχ. ἔγχεος 11. 20. 263. 2. with Verbs of motion, σχ. ἐλθεῖν, λέναι, often in Hom.; σχ. ἐλθεῖν τι 11. 9. 304, Hes. Sc. 435; τινος Od. 4. 439., 11. 481. II. metaph. of relationship, καὶ πῆφ' περ εὐνίτι μάλα σχ. 10. 441. III. of Time, [θάνατος] δὴ τοι σχ. ἐστίν Il. 17. 202, cf. Od. 2. 284; σοὶ δὲ γάμος σχ. ἐστὶ 6. 27; σοὶ .. φημὶ σχ. ἐμμεναι, ὀππότ' .. [the time] is near, when .., 11. 13. 817. IV. after Hom. of Degree, *nearly, pretty nearly, all but, almost, just*, with Pronouns, σχ. ταῦτά Hdt. 2. 48, cf. 6. 42; σχ. τι ταῦτά Plat. Parm. 128 B; σχ. τι τοιαῦτα Id. Symp. 201 E; σχ. τι ταῦτα Id. Gorg. 472 C; σχ. πάντες, σχ. πάντα Hdt. 1. 10, 65, Att.; so, σχ. πρόσθεν *just before*, Soph. O. T. 736:—also, σχ. ἴσως Plat. Soph. 253 C, etc.; σχ. που Diod. Excerpt. 537. 51. 2. with Verbs, esp. of saying or knowing, σχ. εἶρηκα ἂ νομίζω συμφέρειν Dem. 38. 27; εἶρηται σχ., διώρισται σχ. Arist. An. Pr. 1. 12 (v. Waitz.), etc.; σχ. ἐπίσταμαι satis scio, Soph. Tr. 43; σχ. οἶδα Eur. Tro. 898; also with other Verbs, σχ. τι .. μωρίαν ὑφλισκάνω Soph. Ant. 470:—often used merely to soften a positive assertion, much like Lat. *fere*, with a sense of modesty, sometimes of irony, σχ. γὰρ .. συνίημι Hdt. 5. 19; σχ. τι τὴν σὴν οὐ κατασχύνω φύσιν *I think I do not* .., Soph. El. 608; σχ. δέ τι καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν *pretty well* altogether, Thuc. 3. 68; σχ. οὐδ' ὑπαστιοῦν σοὶ πείσεται hardly at all, Plat. Phaedo 61 C; σχ. γὰρ ἔχω δὲ εἰπὼν ἀναγκάσω σε *I think I have an argument*, Id. Phaedr. 236 D. 3. used in affirmative answers, *nearly so, just so*, Id. Soph. 250 C, 255 C, al. V. *perhaps*, ὑποδραμών σχ. φάσει Diu ap. Stob. 409. 16. σχεδός, εος, τό, *grammatical parsing*, Byz. word, cf. Anna Comn. 15. p. 485, Ducang. s. v. II. *a riddle*, Eust. 1634. 13. σχεδουργός, ὁ, = σχεδογράφος, Tzetz. σχεδύνη, ἢ, (ἔχω, σχεῖν) *tenacity*, dub.; v. Sturz Emped. p. 230, cf. Lob. Pathol. 228. *σχεῖω, assumed as a collat. form of ἔχω, as φλεγέω of φλέγω: but this pres. appears to be a fiction, no form being found in use, that may not be referred to an aor. ἔσχεθον, a poet. lengthd. form of ἔσχον; (the Gramm., as Arcad. 155, E. M. 739. 51, and the Copyists were prob. misled by faulty accents,—σχεθεῖν, σχεθῶν for σχεθεῖν, σχεθῶν; cf. Elmsl. Med. 186, 995, Heracl. 272, Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v. εἰκαθεῖν; cf. ἀνασχεθέειν, ἐπι-, κατα-, ὑπο-σχεθεῖν. *To hold*, ἀσπίδας πάροθεν σχεθῶν αὐτοῦ Il. 14. 428, cf. 4. 113; ἀσπίδα .. σχεθ' ἀπὸ ἔο 13. 163; ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος κεφαλὴν σχεθῶν Od. 14. 494; σχεθῶν ἔξω νῆα 10. 95. 2. simply *to have, νόον σχεθε τόνδ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ 14. 490*; Ἀργεῖ δ' ἔσχεθε κῦδος Pind. O. 9. 132; τόλμαν σχεθεῖν Aesch. Pr. 16; ἐν φρεσὶν καρδίαν σχεθῶν Id. Cho. 832; ἔδραν .. ὄσην παρ' ἄλλοις οὐποτ' ἂν σχεθῶις Id. Enm. 857, cf. Pind. O. 1. 114; ἐκ μὲν Ἐριχθονίου .. ἔσχεθε κούρον *had a child*, Soph. Fr. 230; ἐν φυλάκῃ σχεθέμεν τινά Pind. P. 4. 134. II. *to hold back, keep away or off*, στεφάνη δόρυ οἱ σχεθε 11. 11. 96, cf. 12. 184; ἔσχεθεν ἱεμένους περ Od. 16. 430, etc.; σχεθῶν ἵππους 11. 16. 506; ἔσχεθον αὐδὴν 19. 418; σχεθέτω φόρμιγγα Od. 8. 537; νύκτα σχεθῶν 23. 243; αἷμα ἔσχεθον *staunch*ed it, 19. 458; c. gen., σχεθε δ' ὄσσε γόοιο 4. 758; ὅπως ἂν αὐτοῦς ὕβρεως σχεθῶ Ar. Lys. 425, cf. Theocr. 22. 96: c. part. ἐρέφοντα σχεθοὶ *might stop* him from wreathing, Pind. I. 4 (3). 93; c. inf., οὐτ' ἂν Αἴαντος δόρυ μὴ πάντα πέρσαι .. σχεθοὶ Eur. Rhes. 602. III. absol., οὐδ' ἄρ' ὀχῆτες ἔσχεθέτην *did not hold*, 11. 12. 461.—Rare in Prose, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 4. σχελῖς, ἴδος, ἢ, mostly in pl. σχελίδες, *ribs of beef*, Aesch. Fr. 342, Ar. Eq. 362, Fr. 249; σχελίδες ὀλόκημοι Pherect. Μεταλλ. 1. 13, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 6:—also, σχ. ὤων *sides of bacon*, Dio Chr. Or. 7. p. 236. II. σκελῖς is late Gr. for ἀγλῖς, Geop. (The deriv. from σκέλος ill agrees with the sense given by the Gramm.;—σχελίδας· βοὸς πλευρά, ἢ ἀπλῶς τὰ πλευρικὰ τῶν βοῶν Schol. Ar. l. c., cf. Hesych.) σχελυνάζω, v. χελυνάζω. σχέμα, Aeol. for σχῆμα, Hesych. σχέμεν, σχέμεναι, v. s. ἔχω. σχένδυλα, ἢ, *a ship-carpenter's and blacksmith's tool*, perhaps a pair of pincers or tongs, Anth. P. 11. 203; also σχεδύλη, Hesych. s. v. σχενδύλοληπτος. Hesych. also cites σχενδύλαω; and the Dim. σκενδύλιον, (sic), τό, occurs in Hero Belop. p. 123. (From ἔχω, σχεῖν.) σχέω, v. s. ἔχω. σχέρυφος, v. σκέραφος. Σχερία, ἢ, *Scheria*, the island of the Phaeacians, Od.: supposed to be that later called Κέρκυρα, *Corcyra, Corfu*, v. Strab. 44. 299; v. sq. 11. σχερός, ὁ, found only in dat., ἐν σχερῶ *in a line, one after another, uninterruptedly, successively*, Pind. N. 1. 105., 11. 49, 1. 6 (5). 32: written ἐνσχερῶ in Ap. Rh. 1. 912; cf. ἐπισχερῶ. II. σχερός is expl. by ἀκτῆ, αἰγιαλός by Hesych., cf. Theognost. Can. p. 12. (Signif. I indicates a connexion with σχεῖν, ἔχω: and perh. σχερός, with the name of Σχερία, mean simply *a continuous coast, a coast-line*.)

σχές, σχέσθαι, v. s. ἔχω.

σχέσις, εὖς, ἦ, (ἔχω, σχεῖν) a state, condition, σχ. σώματος habit of body, much like διάθεσις, which is alterable, opp. to ἔξις (constitution or temperament, which is permanent), Hipp. Art. 784; and so, temporary, passing diseases are said to be ἐν σχέσει, opp. to those which have become constitutional (ἐν ἔξει), Galen.; σχέσις ἔξεως Luc. Symp. 23, cf. Hermot. 81; σχ. ἀθλητικὴ the habit of an athlete, Diog. L. 5. 67.

2. generally, the nature, quality, fashion of a thing, οὐτ' εἶδος. .. οὐθ' ὕλων σχ. Aesch. Theb. 507; ἡ τῶν ὕλων σχ. Plat. Rep. 452 C; ἡ τῆς ὀπίσσεως αὐτῶν σχ. Id. Tim. 24 B; τριχῶν καὶ ἐσθῆτος Xen. Symp. 4. 57; βίου σχ. a way of life, Dem. 1122. 25; κρέα .. δροσώδη τὴν σχέσιν Alex. Λέβ. 5. 12.

3. position, posture, as in dancing, Plut. 2. 747 B. 4. relation, σχ. ἀνδρὸς πρὸς γυναῖκα Arist. Fr. 178; ἡ πρὸς τι σχ. Diog. L. 9. 87; absol., Schol. Ar. Pl. 2: also relationship, Arr. Epict. 4. 6, 26:—also in metre, κατὰ σχ. εἶναι to be relative, as the strophé and antistrophé, Aristid. Q. Mus. 58. 8, Schol. Ar. Nub. 518, Hephaest.

II. a checking, retention, τῆς καθάρσιος, τῶν ἐπιμνηνίων Hipp. Aph. 1261, Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 11; τοῦ οὐρου Hipp. 1159 F; opp. to ροή, Plat. Crat. 424 A.

III. possession, Aristaen. 1. 19.

σχετέος, α, ον, what ought to be stopt, σχετέα δρᾶν, i. e. to behave unseemly, Hipp. 648. 25; Schneid. plausibly suggests σχέτλια.

σχετήριον, τό, a check, remedy, λιμοῦ ἀγῆστου hunger, Eur. Cycl. 135. σχετικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for holding back, holding firm, retentive, τινος Plut. 2. 428 E, 725 A; absol., Ib. 952 B, etc.

II. in Eccl.

writers, relative; also non-essential, accidental.

σχετλιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to complain of hardship, to complain angrily, utter indignant complaints, Ar. Pl. 477, Aeschin. 74. 23, Dem., etc.; σχ. φάσκων. Antipho 124. 17; σχ. ὡς δεινὰ πάσχουσι Plat. Gorg. 519 B; σχ. καὶ λέγειν ὡς. Aeschin. 49. 1; σχ. ἐπὶ τῇ τόλμῃ Dem. 913. 9; πρὸς τὴν τύχην Aristaen. 2. 7; also c. neut. Adj., σχ. τι Id. 1. 6, Plut. Cam. 31.

σχετλιασμός, ὁ, indignant or passionate complaint, Cicero's conquestio, Thuc. 8. 53, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 10.

σχετλιαστικός, ἦ, ὄν, expressive of anger, ἐπίρρημα Schol. Ar. Nub. 1.

σχετλίος, α, ον, σχετλίη Il. 3. 414, Od. 23. 150; σχετλιαί 4. 729; rarely σχετλίος, ον Eur. I. T. 651: (σχεθ-εἶν, aor. 2. of ἔχω).

I. of persons, properly, able to hold out, unwearied, unflinching, but even here with a sense of wondering compassion, σχ. ἔσσι, γεραιέ· ἀνδρῶν πόνου οὐποτε λήγεις Il. 10. 164; σχ. εἰς, Ὀδυσσεύ· περί τοι μένος οὐδέ τι γυῖα κάμνεις Od. 12. 279: but,

2. mostly in bad sense, flinching from no force and cruelty, cruel, merciless, reckless, in Hom. mostly of heroes, as Achilles, Il. 9. 630., 16. 203; Diomed, 5. 403; Hector, 17. 150., 22. 86; Patroclus, 18. 13; Odysseus, Od. 9. 478., 11. 474, etc.; Heracles, σχετλίος, οὐδὲ θεῶν ὅπιν ἠδέσαστο 21. 28; of the Cyclops, 9. 351, 478; of Zeus, Il. 2. 112, Od. 3. 161; of the gods generally, σχετλιοὶ ἔστε, θεοὶ Il. 24. 33, Od. 5. 118; of Cronos, Hes. Th. 488; of men or women generally, σχετλιοὶ, οἱ. Od. 12. 21, cf. 4. 729, al.:—so also in Att. of men, wicked, σχετλιώτεροι ἢ ἀνομώτεροι Antipho 147. 3, cf. Dem. 874. 15; σχετλιώτατος Andoc. 16. 24, Isocr. 103 A, etc.; σχ. καὶ ἀναιδῆς Dem. 346. 1, etc.:—of wild beasts, ὅσα σχετλια καὶ ἀνιηρά savage, Hdt. 3. 108.

3. just like τλήμων, miserable, wretched, unhappy, Aesch. Pr. 644, and often in Eur.; often with a notion of contempt, ὦ σχετλιώτατε ἀνδρῶν O most wretched fool! Hdt. 3. 155; ὦ σχετλίη Soph. Ph. 369, 930, cf. Ant. 47, Eur., etc.: sometimes c. gen., ὦ σχετλία τῶν πόνων because of sufferings, Eur. Hec. 783, cf. Alc. 741, Andr. 1179.—This sense of miserable never occurs in Hom.; in Il. 3. 414., 18. 13, the sense of reckless, rash, should be retained.

II. of things, first in Od., σχ. ὕπνος cruel sleep, during which Odysseus was abandoned by his companions, 10. 69; and often in the phrase, σχετλία ἔργα cruel, shocking, abominable doings, 9. 295; opp. to δίκη and αἵσιμα ἔργα, 14. 83; as=ἀτασθαλίαι, 22. 413; so in Hes. Op. 236, Theogn. 731, Hdt. 6. 138, Eur. Cycl. 587, etc.; so also, σχ. πέπονθα πράγματα Ar. Pl. 856; τοῦτο δὴ τὸ σχ. πάθημα Xen. An. 7. 6, 30:—also σχετλία alone, σχετλία παθεῖν Eur. Supp. 1074, Ar. Pl. 856, etc.; σχ. λέγεις καὶ ὑπερφυῆ Plat. Gorg. 467 B; σχ. καὶ δεινὰ Ar. Ran. 612; δεινὰ καὶ σχ. Isocr. 378 A; σχετλιον shocking! h. Hom. Ven. 255; σχ. γε Ar. Lys. 498; δ δὲ πάντων σχετλιώτατον Isocr. 127 D: also, σχετλία [ἔστι], c. acc. et inf., Soph. Aj. 887.

III. Adv. -ίως, Isocr. 390 D; Sup. -ιώτατα, Soph. Tr. 879 (where Herm., metri grat., σχετλίως τὰ πρὸς γε πρᾶξιν). [Hom. always puts σχετλίος emphatically at the beginning of a line, except once in fem., Il. 3. 414; and twice in neut., Od. 14. 83., 22. 413. Hence he always uses the 1st syll. long, except in Il. 3. 414, where σχετλίη has the first syll. short, as in Eur. Andr. 1179, Cycl. 587, etc., and Ar.]

σχετλιό-τεκνος, ον, unfortunate in children, Theod. Prodr.

σχετό, v. s. ἔχω.

σχῆμα, τό, (ἔχω, σχεῖν) like Lat. habitus, the form, shape, figure, Eur. Ion 238, Ar. Vesp. 1170, Plat., etc.; καθ' Ἡρακλῆα τὸ σχ. καὶ τὸ λῆμ' ἔχων Ar. Ran. 463; διερεισαμένη τὸ σχ. τῆ βακτηρία Id. Eccl. 150; Ἴππομέδοντος σχ. καὶ μέγας τύπος Aesch. Theb. 488; but in Trag. it is often used as a mere periph., σχῆμα πέτρας=πέτρα, Soph. Ph. 952; σχ. τέκνων Eur. Med. 1071; σχ. δόμων Id. Alc. 911, cf. Hec. 619; Ἀσιάτιδος γῆς σχ. Id. Andr. 1; in pl., of one person, φωτὸς κακουργοῦ σχήματ' Id. Fr. 209:—the form in which troops are drawn up, Xen. An. 1. 10, 10; μορφῆς σχῆμα or σχήματα Eur. Ion 992, I. T. 292:—νόσοι ἀπὸ σχημάτων caused by peculiar conformations, Hipp. Vet. Mcd. 17.

2. the form, figure, appearance, as opp. to the reality, οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν .. σχῆμα a mere outside, Eur. Fr. 25, cf. 362. 27:—then, like πρόσχημα, a show, pretence, ἣν δὲ τοῦτο .. σχ. πολιτικὸν τοῦ λόγου Thuc. 8. 59; οὐ σχήμασι, ἀλλ' ἀληθείᾳ Plat. Epin.

989 C; σχήματι ξενίας under the show of .., Plut. Dio 16, etc. 3. the bearing, look, air, mien of a person, Hdt. 1. 60; τύραννον σχ. ἔχειν Soph. Ant. 1169; ἀφοβὸν σχ. δεικνύναι Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 20; τοπεινὸν σχ. Ib. 5. 1, 5; ὑπηρέτου σχ. Dem. 690. 21; τῷ σχήματι, τῷ βλέμματι, τῇ φωνῇ Id. 537. 25; ὄμμασι καὶ σχήμασι καὶ βαδίσματι φαιδρὸς gestures, Xen. Apol. 27, cf. Mem. 3. 10, 5:—esp. outside show, pomp, τὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς σχ. Plat. Legg. 685 C:—dignity, rank, οὐ κατὰ σχ. φέρειν τι not according to his rank, Polyb. 3. 85, 9, cf. 5. 56, Plut., etc.:—ἔχει τι σχῆμα, c. inf., there's something to be said for .., Eur. Tro. 470, cf. I. T. 983:—of the stately air of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 8., 7, 10.

4. the fashion, manner, way of a thing, σχ. ζητήσιος Hipp. Vet. Med. 8; σχῆμα μὲν γὰρ Ἑλλάδος στολῆς ὑπάρχει fashion of dress, Soph. Ph. 223; σχ. τοῦ κόσμου Eur. Bacch. 832; σχ. βίου, μάχης Id. Med. 1039, Phoen. 252; τοῦτω .. κατόκου τῷ σχήματι Plat. Criti. 112 D.

b. absol. dress, equipment, ἀρχαίω σχ. λαμπρὸς Ar. Eq. 1331; βαβαιὰξ τοῦ σχήματος Id. Ach. 64, cf. Xen. Oec. 2, 4, Theocr. 10. 35.

5. a character assumed, Lat. persona, partes, τὸ σχ. μεταβάλλειν Plat. Alc. 1. 135 D; πάντα σχ. ποιεῖν Id. Rep. 576 A; ἐν μητρὸς σχήματι, Lat. in matris loco, Id. Legg. 918 E, cf. 859 A, Isocr. 311 E; ἀπολαβεῖν τὸ ἐουτῶν σχ. to recover their proper character, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 49.

6. the form, character, characteristic property of a thing, πόλεως Thuc. 6. 89; πολιτείας Plat. Polit. 291 D; βασιλείας σχ. ἔχειν the form of monarchy, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 4; σχ. λέξεως ἔμμετρον a metrical form, Id. Rhet. 3. 8, 1; (but, τὰ σχ. τῆς λέξεως the forms used in dramatic poetry, such as intreaty, threat, command, Id. Poët. 19. 7); τὰ σχ. τῆς κωμωδίας its characteristic forms, Ib. 4, 12:—ἐν σχήματι νόμου in form of law, Plat. Legg. 718 B; ἐν ἀπολογίας σχ. Isocr. 311 E; ἐν μύθου σχ. Arist. Metaph. 11. 8, 19, cf. Plat. Tim. 22 C.

7. a figure in dancing, Ar. Vesp. 1485, Plat. Legg. 669 D; mostly in pl., figures, pantomimic gestures, postures, (cf. σχημάτιον), Phryn. Trag. ap. Plut., Eur. Cycl. 221, Ar. Pax 323, Xen., etc.; σχήματα πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν ὀρχεῖσθαι Id. Symp. 7, 5; σχήμασι μιμῆσθαι, v. χρῶμα II. 1:—also of the postures of an athlete, Isocr. Antid. § 183:—generally, posture, position, Hipp. Offic. 744; cf. σχηματίζω II. 3.

b. in Music, ἐν .. μουσικῇ καὶ σχήματα .. καὶ μέλη ἔνεστι figures and tunes, Plat. Legg. 655 A. c. in Rhetoric, Id. Ion 536 C, cf. Cic. Brut. 37, etc.

d. in Logic, the figure of a syllogism, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 22, etc. e. τὸ σχ. τῆς λέξεως, both the grammatical form of a sentence, Id. Soph. Elench. 4, 1, etc.; and its rhythmical form, Id. Rhet. 3. 8, 1, etc.

8. a geometrical figure, Id. de An. 2. 3, 5 sq., al.: a sketch, outline, plan, scheme of a thing, Plat. Rep. 365 C.

σχηματίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ:—pf. pass. ἐσχημάτισμαι Arist., v. infr. II. 1; but in sense of Med., v. infr. I. 2.

I. intr. to assume a certain form, figure, posture or position, ὅσα σχηματίζουσι τὰ στρατόπεδα .. ἐν ταῖς μάχαις Plat. Rep. 526 D; τὰ αἰσχρὰ καὶ πονηρὰ σχήματα σχ. Id. Hipp. Mi. 374 B:—absol. to gesticulate, dance figures, Ar. Pax 324; so in Med., Poll. 4. 95; (so, σχ. ἑαυτὸν to put oneself in posture, Luc. Salt. 17); v. infr. II. 3:—Med., also, προστάσεως, ἣν σχηματίζονται πρὸς τοὺς ἔξω the pompous appearance, which they assume, Plat. Rep. 577 A.

2. in Med. also, to demean oneself in a certain way, make a show of being or doing, Lat. simulare, ὡς εἶδὼς ἐσχημάτισται he made as if he knew him, Id. Soph. 268 A; αεμνύνεται ἐσχηματισμένη ὡς .. gives itself airs under the pretence that .., Id. Gorg. 511 D; c. inf., σχηματίζονται ἀμαθεῖς εἶναι Id. Prot. 342 B; σχηματίζόμενος, opp. to ἀληθῶς τι πεπονθῶς, Id. Phaedr. 255 A; c. acc., σχ. τροπήν to pretend defeat, Mauric. Strateg. 4. 3, cf. Polyæn. 5. 16, 1.

3. of a star, to be in position, Manetho 4. 500; and in Med., Tzetz.

II. trans. to give a certain form to a thing, to form, shape, fashion, σχ. τὸ ἀρμόσον σχῆμα (sc. τὸ ὀθύνιον) to give such a form to the cloth as will fit .., Hipp. Art. 802; σχ. τὰ ἀπλᾶ σώματα Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 1; τὸν ὄγκον Id. Gen. et Corr. 1. 10. 4; παρ-θίνον ἀκέφαλον σχ. Eratosth. Catast. 9; ἕκαστον μέρος πρὸς τὸ βέλτιστον Diod. 5. 73; τὸ πρόσωπον εἰς ἠδονῆν Ach. Tat. 6. 11; τὸν βραχίονα γυμνὸν οἶον ἐφ' ὕβρει Plut. C. Gracch. 13:—Med., σχηματίζεσθαι κάμην to arrange one's hair, Eur. Med. 1161:—Pass., τὰ κατὰ φύσιν ἐσχηματισμένα Arist. Cael. 3. 4, 4; τὸ ἐσχ. γίνεται ἐξ ἀσχημοσύνης Id. Phys. 1. 5, 5, etc.; ἐσχημάτισται δ' ἀσπίς Aesch. Theb. 465.

2. to deck out, dress up, embellish, ἑαυτὸν ὡς κοσμιώτατα Luc. Merc. Cond. 14, cf. Fugit. 13, Jup. Trag. 16; in Rhet., σχ. λόγον Philostr. 519, cf. 561; opp. to εὐθέως εἰπεῖν, Walz Rhet. 9. 345:—Pass., ἐσχηματισμένοι περιέρχονται Lys. ap. Suid.; θεοὶ κατὰ τέχνην ἐσχηματισμένοι Luc. Jup. Trag. 8; τὸ ἐσχηματισμένον a figurative style, Dem. Phal. 294, cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 8 and 9, Philostr. 597.

3. to arrange in certain figures, χοροῦς Chamael. ap. Ath. 21 F; σχ. αὐτὸν to pose oneself, for being painted, Ib. 543 F:—Pass. and Med. to put oneself in certain forms or postures, assume various shapes, Hipp. Fract. 751; εἵθισται σχ. to assume a position, Ib. 763; ἐς σχήματα σχηματίζεσθαι Id. Art. 787; of actors, to gesticulate, Ar. Fr. p. 514 Dind., p. 1177 Meineke, cf. Xen. Symp. 1, 9; σχηματίζόμενοι ῥυθμοὶ accompanied with gestures, Arist. Poët. 1, 6.

4. in Pass. to be affected in a certain way, of sick persons, Hipp. 192 H, 193 B; cf. χειμάζω.

5. to adapt, τι πρὸς τι Geop.

6. to form a word, Schol. Od. 17. 134.

σχηματικός, ἦ, ὄν, in outward show, pretended, Mauric. Strateg. 4. 3; Adv. -κῶς, Ib.

σχημάτιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of σχῆμα: in pl. the figures of a dance, σχημάτια Λακωνικά Hdt. 6. 129; figures of speech, Longin. 17. 1.

σχημάτισις [ᾶ], ἡ, configuration, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 9. Iambli.

σχηματισμός, ὁ, the assumption of a certain form or appearance, deportment, ὄλον τὸν τοῦ σώματος σχ. Plat. Rep. 425 B, cf. Plut. Demosth. 10, Num. 8, Dio 13; σχηματισμοὶ προσώπου expressions assumed

by . . . Dion. H. de Dem. 54; τοῦ τε προσώπου καὶ τῶν χειρῶν Plut. 2. 1047 A. 2. in bad sense, *assumption of manner*, σχηματισμοῦ καὶ φρονήματος κενού . . . ἐμπιπλάμενος Plat. Rep. 494 D:—generally, *assumption of what does not belong to one, pretence*, Plut. Nic. 3, Arat. 49, etc. II. *configuration, τῆς σελήνης* Arist. Cael. 2. 14, 17; τοῦ στόματος Id. Audib. 4; of language, ὁ ποιητικὸς σχ. Ath. 490 D. σχηματο-γραφίω, to describe figures, Arithm. Vett.; -γραφία, ἡ, Ib. σχηματο-δεσμός, ὁ, a kind of bandage, Oribas. p. 52 Mai. σχηματο-θήκη, ἡ, a magazine of gestures, of a parasite, Ath. 258 A. σχηματο-ποιέω, to bring into a certain form or shape, σχ. τι οἶον ἂν θέλωσιν Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 10:—Pass., like ἀχηματίζομαι, to take a certain shape or posture, Xen. Eq. 10, 5; in Rhet. to have a particular character or air, Lat. *colorari*, Aristid. in Walz Rhet. 9. 441. 2. Med. to represent in pantomime, Poll. 4. 95. σχηματοποιία, ἡ, a configuration, grouping, of a constellation, Eratosth. Catast. 3. 2. in writings, *mannerism*, Aristid. in Walz Rhet. 9. 440. 3. *pantomimic gesticulation*, Ath. 628 E. σχηματοτύτης, ἡ, a late form for σχῆμα, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 162. σχιδάκηδόν, Adv. splinter-wise, Diosc. 5. 123;—esp. of fractures of the bones, Medic. σχιδάκιζω, to splinter, τι Epiphan. σχιδάκωδης, es, like a splinter; Diosc. 5. 181, has ὑποσχιδ-. σχιδανό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, = σχιδάπους, Arist. Fr. 269, 270, 272, 274, 275. σχιδάξ, ἄκος, ἄ, = σχιδά, Anth. P. 6. 231, Dioc. 13. 84, Diosc., etc. σχιδιον [r], τό, Dim. of σχιδά, cf. Vitruv. 2. 1. σχιδά, Ion. σχιδή, ης, ἡ, (σχιδίω) a piece of wood cleft off, a lath, splint, splinter, like σχιδάξ, Lat. *scindula*, σχιδίη δρυός Od. 14. 425, cf. Ar. Pax 1032: in pl. wood cleft small, esp. fire-wood, καὶ ἐπὶ σχιδίης [τοὺς μηρούς] Il. 1. 462, Od. 3. 459; τὰ μὲν . . . σχιδίησιν ἀφύλλοισιν κατέκαιον Il. 2. 425. 2. an arrow, LXX (1 Regg. 20. 20 sq.), cf. Anth. P. 6. 282: a spear, LXX (1 Macc. 10. 80); so, σχιδίαι εἰς βέλη καταπαλτῶν Böckh Urkunden p. 446. II. a cleft, separation, ὁδῶν Synes. 91 C. σχιδίαι, av, δ, = ἰσχνός, τετανός, long, lathy, Cratin. Incert. 90 (ubi v. Meineke), Dicaearch. ap. Clem. Al. 26. σχιδίαν, τό, Dim. of σχιδά, Poll. 10. 111, Alciphro Fr. 6, Cyrill. σχιδό-πους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, with parted toes, opp. to στεγανόπους (web-footed), Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 12, P. A. 1. 3, 20:—σχιδόποδια, ἡ, the nature of a σχιδόπους, Ib. 1. 3, 18, Metaph. 6. 12, 8. σχιδό-πτερος, av, with parted wings, of birds, opp. to bats and winged insects (ὀλόπτερα), Arist. Incess. An. 10, 4, P. A. 4. 13, 30. σχιδίω, fut. ἴσω [r]: Ep. aor. σχιδίσα:—Pass., pf. ἐσχιδίμαι. (From √ΣΚΙΑ or ΣΧΙΑ come also σχιδ-η, σχιδ-αξ, σχιδ-α, σχιδ-άλμος or σκινδ-άλμος: in Skt. the s disappears, *khid*, *khinad-mi*, *khind-āmi* (*discerpo*); Lat. *scind-o*, *scid-i*, *caed-o*, *cecid-i*; Goth. *skaid-a* (*χωρίζω*); O. Norse *skid* (*lignum fissum*); O. H. G. *scieit* (*discissio*); Lith. *skēdz-u* (*dividere*).) To split, cleave (cf. ἀποσχίζω), ῥινδὸν ὀνύχεσσι Hes. Sc. 428; ἐσχισε δώδεκα μοίρας, i. e. divided them into twelve parts, h. Hom. Merc. 128; σχ. νῶταν γαίας, of the plough, Pind. P. 4. 406; σχισσε κεραυνῷ Ζεὺς χθόνα Id. N. 9. 59; ποδὶ γὰν Id. Fr. 148; κάρα πελέκει Soph. El. 99; esp. of wood, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12, etc.:—of the wind, σχ. περὶ πρῶταν τὰ κύματα Simon. 32; but, πρῶτα σχ. τὸ κύμα Luc. Amor. 6; θάλασσα σχ. νῆα shatters it, Anth. P. 9. 40:—σχ. ὑποδήματα, to cut out, opp. to νευροραφεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5; cf. πρόσχημα. 2. generally, to part, separate, Νείλος μέσσην Αἴγυπτον σχιδίων Hdt. 2. 17, cf. 4. 49; σχ. διχῆ Plat. Soph. 264 E; κατὰ μήκος Id. Tim. 36 B; σχ. τὰς φλέβας to divide them, Ib. 77 D:—Pass., σχισθέντα Aesch. Ag. 623; φλέψ σχισμένη Hipp. Art. 795; ἐσχίσθη ὁ ποταμὸς Hdt. 1. 75; Νείλος σχιδίεται τριφασίας ὁδοῦς branches into three channels, Id. 2. 17, cf. 15; (so, ὁ λύχνος ἐσχισται διδύμην φλόγα Anth. P. 12. 199); περὶ δ σχιδίεται τὸ τοῦ Νείλου ρεῦμα Plat. Tim. 21 E; σχιδιμένη ὁδός Hdt. 7. 31; ἡ στρατιὴ ἐσχιδέτο the army divided, Id. 8. 34; ἐσχίζοντά σφεων αἱ γνώμαι their opinions were divided, Id. 7. 219, cf. Xen. Symp. 4. 59:—of a bird's wings (cf. σχιδόπτερος), Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 2; of feet divided into toes (cf. σχιδόπους), Id. H. A. 1. 15, 6; and of various parts of the body, Ib. 1. 16, 12., 2. 17, 2, al.:—to branch off, ἀπὸ τοῦ στελέχους Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 9; φύλλα ἐσχισμένα εἰς ε' μοίρας Diosc. 4. 41. 3. σχιδίειν γάλα to make milk curdle, i. e. make the whey separate from the curds, Diosc. 2. 77; so, γάλα σχιστόν curds, Ibid.; cf. σχιδίς 2. σχινδάλαμος, -αλμός, ἄ, Att. for σκινδάλαμος, q. v. σχινδύλλησις [y], ἡ, a cleaving into small pieces, Hipp. ap. Galen. σχινέιος [i], a, av, = σχινίνας, Theognost. Can. p. 55. σχιν-έλαιον, τό, mastich-oil, made from the berries of the σχίνος, Diosc. 1. 50 (in lemma), Suid. σχινίζω, fut. ἴσω, to clean with a maslich toothpick, τοὺς ὀδόντας Iambl. V. Pyth. 189, cf. Diosc. 1. 89; so also absol. in Med., E. M., Phot. II. in Med. also of certain movements in a dance, Ath. 621 C, ubi al. σχινίζομαι (from σχινίαν II). σχινίνας [i], η, av, of mastich-wood, Hipp. 587. 2, Diosc. 1. 50, etc. σχινίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the berry of the mastich, Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 7. σχινο-κέφαλος, av, (σχίνος II) with a squill-shaped, i. e. peaked head, epith. of Pericles, Cratin. Θραττ. 1, cf. Plut. Pericl. 3 and 13. Poll. 2. 42. σχίνος, ἡ, the mastich-tree, Lat. *lentiscus*, Hipp. 670. 5, Theocr. 7. 133; browsed by goats, Id. 5. 129, Babr. 3. 4; cf. λήδανον. 2. the fruit of the mastich-tree, Hdt. 4. 177. II. a squill, = σκίλλα, Cratin. Χειρ. 7, Ar. Pl. 720, Fr. 251, Comici ap. Ath. 68 B, 71 A; v. Foës. Oec. Hipp. σχινο-τρώκτης, Dor. -τας, ὁ, one who chews mastich-wood, to make his teeth white, Luc. Lexiph. 12, Zenob. 5. 96:—σχινοτρώξ, ὁ, Suid. σχιδίς [r], εως, ἡ, (σχιδίω) a cleaving, cleavage, parting, division, Plat.

Phaedo 97 A, 101 C; of roads, Ib. 108 A; of the wings of birds (cf. σχιδόπτερος), Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 8; of the feet of animals (cf. σχιδόπους), Id. P. A. 3. 2, 8; of rivers, Plut. 2. 93 F. 2. ἡ σχ. τοῦ γάλακτος (v. σχιδίω 3), Oribas. 63 Mai. σχίσμα, τό, a cleft, division, as of hoofs, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 26; of leaves, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 1: a rent in a garment, Ev. Matth. 9. 16. II. division of opinion, Ev. Joh. 9. 16:—schism, Eccl. σχισματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for dividing: schismatic, Eccl. σχισμάτο-ποιός, ὄν, causing schism, Athanas. σχισμή, ἡ, a cleft, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 6, LXX (Isai. 2. 21, al.). σχισμός, ὁ, a cleaving, Aesch. Ag. 1149, Plut. 2. 893 E. σχιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (σχιδίω) cloven, parted, divided, σχιστὴ κέλευθος, σχ. ὁδός Aesch. Fr. 171, Soph. O. T. 733, Eur. Pboen. 38; ἀντοξ Id. Rhes. 373; λίνον σχ. lint, Hipp. 580. 47; πέρκη σχιστὴ a split perch, Antiph. Κύκλ. 1:—Ἀργεῖαι σχισταὶ a kind of women's shoes, Eupol. Φιλ. 2; σχιστὸς χιτωνίσκος, a tunic open at the side (cf. χιτών 1. 2), Apollod. Συνεφεβ. 1;—σχιστὰς ἔλκειν, of a certain dance (cf. Hesych. s. v. σχιδίω), Poll. 4. 105. 2. cloven-hoofed, opp. to μῶνυξ, Plat. Polit. 265 D; so of wings, etc., Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 3, etc. 3. σχ. γάλα, v. σχιδίω 3. II. that may be split or cleft, divisible, σχ. κατὰ μήκος Id. H. A. 3. 5, 6, cf. Meteor. 4. 9, 19, etc.; σχ. λίθος, prob. talc, Diosc. 5. 145, cf. 123, etc.; σχ. κρόμνα Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 7. σχοῖατα, σχοίην, v. sub ἔχω:—a 3 pl. σχοίησαν in Hyperid. p. 14 Schneidewin. σχοινάνθη, σχοινάνθος, v. sub σχοῖνος. σχοινεύς, ἔως, ἡ, an unknown bird, Anton. Lib. 7. σχοινιά, ἡ, (σχοῖνος) a clump or bunch of rushes, Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 2:—σχ. βοτρυῶν a garland or cluster of grapes, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 10. II. a place measured out (v. σχοῖνος III), the circuit of a city or part thereof, Casaub. Strab. 379, C. 1. (add.) 2056 g. σχοινιαία, ἡ, a certain measure of length (cf. σχοῖνος III), C. I. 2058. B. 59. σχοινίζομαι, v. sub σχινίζομαι II. σχοινίκλος or σχοινίλος, ὁ, a bird, perh. the reed-bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 13: cf. σχοινίαν. σχοινικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., ἄνθος Geop. σχοινίος, η, av, (σχοῖνος) of rushes, made of rushes, τεύχη Eur. Cycl. 208; ἡνία Id. Fr. 286; ἡθμός Cratin. Νόμ. 13; φορμός Ar. Fr. 227. σχοινίον, τό, Dim. of σχοῖνος II, a small rope, cord, Hdt. 1. 26., 5. 85, 86, Ar. Ach. 22, al.: proverb., ἐξ ἄμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν Aristid.; πλεῖς τὴν θάλατταν σχοινίων πωλουμένων; when there are ropes for sale? Antiph. Ἐφέσ. 1, cf. Anon. 54. 2. a measuring-line, Math. Vett. p. 310, LXX (2 Regg. 8. 2), C. 1. 4957. 60:—hence, b. like σχοινίσμα, a measure, portion, LXX (Ps. 15. 6). 3. a girdle, Ib. (Jer. 45. 11, Epist. Jer. 37). 4. σχ. βοτρυῶν, = σχοινιά, Aristaeas de LXX p. 111 A. II. metaph. an unbroken series or chain, λύνει σχοινίον μεριμῶν Pind. Fr. 124; like *negotiorum catenam abrumperē* in Seneca. III. in Comedy, the *membrum virile*, Ar. Vesp. 1342. σχοινιο-στρόφος, ὁ, a rope-maker, Poll. 7. 160. 2. a water-drawer, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1297. II. σχοινίστροφον, τό, a plant, Diosc. Noth. 4. 46. σχοινιο-συμβολεύς, ὁ, = σχοινιοστρόφος I, Poll. 7. 160, A. B. 302: so -σύμβολος, av, Schol. Ar. Pax 37 (Cod. Ven. σχοινιοσυνδέται). σχοινίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = σχοινίαν, a rope, cord, Theocr. 23. 51. 2. in C. 1. 2852. 55, a silver cup is said σχοινίδα ἔχειν, perh. to be made so as to imitate a rush-basket, v. Böckh. II. a name of Aphrodité, Lyc. 832, ubi v. Schol. σχοινίς, ἴδος [i], poet. fem. of σχοῖνος, Nic. Al. 546. σχοινίσμα, τό, a piece of land so measured out, a portion, allotment, LXX (Deut. 32. 9, Josh. 17. 14, al.). 2. generally, a division, portion of a people, Ib. (2 Regg. 8. 2). σχοινισμός, ὁ, a fencing with ropes: in pl. roping, rope-fences, Plut. Lucull. 20; v. Schäf. ad l. II. = foreg., an allotment, LXX (Josh. 17. 5). σχοινίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, made of rushes, καλύβη Anth. P. 7. 295. σχοινίων, avos, ὁ, a bird, perh. the sedge-bird, *Motacilla salicaria*, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 27: cf. σχοινίκλος. II. an effeminate air on the flute, Plut. 2. 1132 C, 1133 A, Poll. 4. 65, 79. σχοινο-βάτης [ā], av, ὁ, (βαίνω) a rope-dancer, Manetho 4. 287; *schoenobates* in Juven. 3. 77:—hence σχοινοβατία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, rope-dancing, Hipp. 366. 55 (but v. Littré 6. p. 596); and σχοινοβατική (sc. τέχνη), A. B. 652. σχοινό-δεσμος, ὁ, a rope of rushes, Nicet. Ann. 382 A. σχοινό-δετος, av, bound with ropes or cords, Nicet. Ann. 86 C, 200 A. σχοινοδρομία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, a rope-dancing, Hipp. 366. 55, but v. Littré 6. p. 596. σχοινο-δρόμος, ὁ, a rope-climber, ὁ ἐν τῇ νηὶ σχ. Hesych. σχοινο-εἰδής, ἔς, like a rope or cord, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 9. σχοινολαγέω, to talk long and weakly (metaph. from the nature of a rush), Nilus in Act. Monac. 3. 1. p. 82. σχοινο-μέτρης, av, ὁ, one who measures by σχοῖνοι, Eus. P. E. 9. 36, Müller Hist. Fr. 3. 209:—μέτρησις, εως, ἡ, Alex. Polyb. ap. Eus. l. c. σχοινό-πλεκτος, av, plaited of rushes, ἄγγας Αγαρος Καμπυλ. 1. 4. σχοινοπλοκίω, to twist ropes, ἐκ τριχῶν Eust. Opusc. 289. 79. σχοινοπλοκικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for rope-making, σπάρτον Strab. 160. σχοινο-πλάκος, ὁ, a maker of rush-ropes or mats, Hipp. 1120 C, Schol. Ar. Pax 36, Suid. σχοινο-πώλης, av, ὁ, a dealer in ropes, prob. l. C. 1. (add.) 4512 d. σχοινο-ρῦφέω, to stitch with cord, Schol. Il. 10. 262. σχοῖνος, ὁ, also ἡ (Ar. Fr. 89, Hipp., Call., etc.):—a rush, Lat. *juncus*

or *scirpus* (known to Hom., v. infr. 3), Hdt. 4. 190, etc.; *πλεκτή σχ.* Ar. Fr. 89; *στιβάς σχοίνων* (v. *στιβάς*) Id. Pl. 541:—esp. *the aromatic rush*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 1, Diod. 2. 49; *σχ. εὖσμος* Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 1; (its flower was called *σχοίνου ἄνθος*, Arist. ap. Ath. 464 C, etc.; also *σχοινάνθος*, δ, or *σχοινάνθη*, ἡ, Actuar., Hippiatr.; *σχοινάνθιον*, τό, Alex. Trall.):—various other kinds are found, *δρύσχοινος*, *δξύσχοινος*, *μελαγκρανίς*, *μυρεψικῆ*, etc., Schneid. Theophr. 3. pp. 380 sq.

2. a reed, used by the frogs as an arrow or javelin (cf. *δξύσχοινος*), Batr. 256, cf. Ar. Ach. 230; used as a spit, Plat. Com. Incert. 22; as a pen, LXX (Jer. 8. 8).

3. a place where rushes grow, a rush-bed, Od. 5. 463, Pind. O. 6. 90, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 38.

II. anything twisted or plaited of rushes, a rush-ropes, and generally, a rope, cord, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66, cf. 5. 16, Plat. Tim. 78 B, etc.; cf. *σχοινίον*.

2. a fence round a garden, Auth. Plan. 255.

3. the strap of a bed, Id. P. 5. 294, 12.

III. in Greece, the *σχοῖνος* was a land-measure, by which, as in Italy by the *pertica*, conquered countries were measured out and allotted to new settlers; called a *Persian* measure by Call. ap. Plut. 2. 602 F, cf. Ath. 122 A: the Egyptian *σχοῖνος* is stated by Hdt. 2. 6 to be = 2 Persian parasangs, = 60 stades; but the length is given by Eratosth. as = 40 stades, by Plin. and Hero as = 32 or 30; its variation in length (due perh. to the nature of the ground, like the Swiss *Stunde*) is mentioned by Strab. 803, Plin. 6. 30, cf. Franz C. I. 3. p. 706.

2. a measure or portion of land, Apollin. V. T.

σχοινο-στρόφος, ον, = *σχοινοστρόφος*, v. l. Plut. 2. 473 C.

σχοινο-τενής, ἐς, (τείνω) stretched out like a measuring line, hence,

1. drawn in a straight line, Hdt. 1. 159, 199; *σχοινο-τενές ποιήσασθαι* to draw a straight line, Id. 7. 23.

2. metaph. stretched out lengthwise, far stretched out, *πρόλιξ*, ἄσματα Philostr. 747, Eust., etc.:—in this sense Pind. Fr. 47 has a pecul. fem. *σχοινοτένεια* ἄοιδά, formed like *ἡδνέπεια*, *μουνογένεια*.

II. twisted or plaited of rushes, *σπυρίς* Anth. P. 6. 5.

σχοινό-τονος, ον, stretched with rushes or cords, *δίφρος* Hipp. 682. 26.

σχοινοურγός, δ, (*ἔργω) = *σχοινοπλόκος*, Byz.

σχοινοῦς, οὔσσα, οὖν; contr. for *σχοινούεις*:—δ *σχ.* a place grown over with rushes, C. I. 103, cf. Strab. 160.

σχοινοφίλινδᾶ, Adv. a game somewhat like our hunt-the-slipper, Poll. 9. 115.

σχοινο-φόρος, ον, carrying rushes, cords or mats, Greg. Naz., E. M.

σχοινο-χάλινος, ον, with rein of twisted rushes, ἵπποι Strab. 828.

σχοινώδης, ἐς, = *σχοινοειδής*, Nic. Al. 153 D.

σχοινωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from *σχοινώω*) twisted like a rope, κίων Cosmas Topogr. Christ. 140 D.

σχολάζω, fut. *άσω*, to have leisure or spare time, to be at leisure, have nothing to do, σὺ δ' ἦν *σχολάσης* Ar. Lys. 212, cf. Thuc. 4. 4, Plat., etc.; *διὰ τὸ μὴ σχολάζειν ὑπὸ τῶν πολέμων* because they have no leisure left by the wars, Id. Legg. 694 E; *ἀσχολούμεθα ἵνα σχολάζωμεν* Arist. Eth. N. 10. 7, 6; *σχ. καλῶς* to spend one's leisure well, Id. Pol. 8. 3, 2; *σχ. ἐλευθερίως καὶ σωφρόνως* Ib. 7. 5, 1;—c. inf. to have leisure or time to do a thing, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 9., 8. 1, 18, Plat. Legg. 763 D, etc.

2. to loiter, linger, delay, Aesch. Supp. 207, 883, Eur. Hec. 730, Dem. 38. 20.

II. *σχ. ἀπό τινος*, Lat. *vacare a re*, to have rest or respite from a thing, cease from doing, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 52, cf. Hell. 7. 4, 28; so, *σχ. τινός* Plut. Nic. 28.

III. *σχολάζειν τινί*, Lat. *vacare rei*, to have leisure, time or opportunity for a thing, to devote one's time to a thing, *ἐσχόλακεν ἐνὶ τούτῳ πάντα τὸν βίον* Dem. 594. 16; *σχ. φιλοσοφία*, *μουσικῆ*, etc., Luc. Macrob. 4. V. H. 2. 15, etc.; so, *σχ. πρὸς τι* Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 6; *πρὸς τινι* Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 16; *ἐπί τινος* Id. P. A. 4. 5, 61; *περί τι* Plut. Brut. 22.

2. also c. dat. pers. to devote himself to .., τοῖς φίλοις Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 39; esp. of scholars, *σχ. τινί* to devote oneself to a master, attend his lectures, Id. Symp. 4, 44, Plut. 2. 844 A. B; *σχ. μετὰ τινος* Phylarch. 23; *παρά τινι* Alciphro 1. 34; *πρὸς τινι* Plut. Num. 14.

3. absol. to devote oneself to learning; and then, to give lectures (cf. *σχολή*), *σχ. ἐν Λυκείῳ* Dion. H. ad Amm. 1. 5, cf. Plut. Demosth. 5; *τὰ περὶ τοῦ τέλους σχολασθέντα* lectures upon .., Sext. Emp. M. 11. 167.

IV. to be occupied or engaged, *ἐπί τινος* Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 61.

V. of a place, to be vacant or unoccupied, Plut. C. Gracch. 12, Julian Caes. 316 C.

σχολαῖος, α, ον, (*σχολή*) at one's leisure, leisurely, tardy, slow, *σχ. κοιμισθῆναι* to go leisurely, Thuc. 3. 29; *σχολαῖαν ποιεῖν τὴν πορείαν* Xen. An. 4. 1, 13; *σχ. ἀπαλλαγί* Hipp. 58. 35; *βίος* Plut. 2. 603 E:—Adv. -ως, Xen. An. 1. 5, 8, Arist., etc.;—Comp. *σχολαίτερος* Hdt. 9. 6; or -αίτερον, Thuc. 4. 47, Plat. Rep. 610 D; Sup. -αίτατα, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 6;—formed from dat. *σχολῆ* (-ῆι, -αί), as *παλαιότερος* from *πάλαι*; but also *σχολαίτερον*, -ότατα, Id. An. 1. 5, 9, Lac. 11, 3; -ότερος Diosc. praef. Ther. fin.

σχολαιότης, ητος, ἡ, leisureliness, laziness, Thuc. 2. 18.

σχολ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, the head of a school, Diog. L. 5. 2:—*σχολαρχέω*, Id. 8. 1.

σχόλασις, εως, ἡ, leisure, Jo. Chrys.

σχολαστήριον, τό, (*σχολάζω*) a place for passing leisure in, Plut. Lucull. 42, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 E.

σχολαστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who lives at ease, Lat. *homo otiosus*, Com. Anon. 8, Plut. Brut. 3. etc.

II. as Adj., like *σχολαστικός*, leisurely, idle, βίος Id. Cic. 3. 2. 135 B; *ἀργός καὶ σχ. ὄχλος* Id. Solon 22.

σχολαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to ease, enjoying leisure, Lat. *otiosus*, αἱ *σχολαστικώτεροι πόλεις* Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 22, cf. 8. 6, 11; *σύλλογοι σχ. loungeing parties*, Ib. 5. 11, 5; *τὸ σχολαστικόν leisure*, Id. Eth. N. 10. 7, 7.

II. devoting one's leisure to learning, a learned man, scholar, Lat. *scholasticus*, *scholaris*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 211 F, C. I. 2746,

al.; cf. Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5. 37, Plut. Cic. 5:—but, 2. mostly in bad sense, a pedant, learned simpleton, Arr. Epict. 1. 11, 39, M. Anton. 1. 16, Hierocl. Facet., etc.

σχολεῖον, τό, a school, Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 30, Eccl.

σχολή, ἡ, (v. sub fin.) spare time, leisure, rest, ease, Lat. *otium*, *vacatio*, first in Hdt. 3. 134, Pind. N. 10. 86, etc.; opp. to *ἀσχολία*, Arist. Pol. 7. 15, 1, etc.; *σχολῆν ἄγειν* to be at leisure, have leisure, enjoy ease, keep quiet, Hdt. l. c., Eur. Med. 1238, Thuc. 5. 29; *ἐπί τινι* for a thing, Plat. Apol. 36 D; *περί τινος* Id. Phaedo 66 D; *περί τι* Antip. ap. Stob. 418 fin.; *πρὸς τι* Arr. Epict. 1. 27, 15; *τινι* Luc. Calumn. 15; *σχ. ἐπί τινι* to give up one's time to him, Id. D. Deor. 12. 2, etc.;—*σχ. ἔχειν* to have leisure, Eur. Andr. 732, Plat., etc.; *ἀμφὶ ἑαυτὸν* for one's own business, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 42:—*σχ. ποιέσθαι* to find leisure, *πρὸς τι* Id. Mem. 2. 6, 4; c. inf., Plat. Ion 530 D:—*μὴ σχολῆν τίθει*, i. e. make haste, Aesch. Ag. 1059; *ἡνίκ' ἂν σχολῆν λάβω* Eur. I. T. 1432:—*σχολή* [ἔστι] μοι I have time, οὐ σχολῆ αὐτῷ Plat. Prot. 314 D; *οὐκ οὔσης σχ.* Ar. Pl. 281; proverb., οὐ σχ. δούλους Arist. Pol. 7. 15, 2; also, *σχ. ἐστὶ μοι πρὸς τι* Plat. Polit. 272 B, Phaedr. 227 B; also c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 1055, etc.; *εἰ τῷ καὶ λογίζεσθαι σχολῆ* Soph. Aj. 816; *καταβαίνειν οὐ σχ.* Ar. Ach. 409, al.; so, *σχ. πλείων ἢ θέλω πάρεστί μοι* Aesch. Pr. 818:—*σχολή ἐδόκει γίγνεσθαι* he thought he had plenty of time, Thuc. 5. 10:—*σχ. δίδόναι*, παρέχειν τινί Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 22, Hier. 10, 5; *σ. καταναλίσκεν εἰς τι* Isocr. 5 D:—*τὴν τοῦ πράττοντος σχολῆν περιμένειν* to wait his leisure, Plat. Rep. 370 B:—*σχολῆς ἔργον* a work for leisure, i. e. requiring attention, Eur. Andr. 552:—often with a Prep., as Adv., *ἐπὶ σχολῆς* at leisure, at a fit time, Id. I. T. 1220 (vulg. *ἐπὶ σχολῆ*), Plat. Theaet. 172 D; *κατὰ σχολῆν* Ar. Eccl. 48, Plat. Phaedr. 228 A; *μετὰ σχολῆς* Id. Criti. 110 A; *ὑπὸ σχολῆς* Plut. 2. 667 D:—v. infr. B.

2. c. gen. leisure, rest from a thing, *ἐν τινι σχολῆ* κακοῦ Soph. O. T. 1286; *σχολῆν λαβεῖν πόνων* Eur. H. F. 725; *σχ. ἐστὶ τινι τῶν πραγμάτων* Plat. Legg. 961 B, cf. Rep. 370 C; so also, *σχ. γίγνεται τινι ἀπό τινος* Id. Phaedo 66 D; *σχ. ἄγειν ἀπό τινος* to keep clear of .., Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 47; *ἡ τῶν ἀναγκαίων σχ.* Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 2.

3. idleness, *τίκτει γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐσθλὸν εἰκαῖα σχολῆ* Soph. Fr. 288; *σχολῆ* τερπνὸν κακόν Eur. Hipp. 384.

II. that in which leisure is employed, esp. a learned discussion, disputation, lecture, Lat. *schola*, Plat. Legg. 820 C, Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 13; *σχολῆν γράψας* Plut. 2. 37 C, etc.; *σχ. περὶ πολιτείας γράψασθαι* Ib. 790 E; *σχ. λέγειν* Arr. Epict. 4. 11, 35:—cf. Wytt. Plut. 2. 15 A, Cic. Tusc. 1. 4.

2. the place where such lectures were given, a school, *ταῦτ' οὐ σχολῆ Πλάτωνος*; Alex. Ὀλυμπ. 1, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 5, Dion. H. de Isocr. 1, de Dem. 44, Plut. Pericl. 35, Alex. 7, etc.; *σχ. ἔχειν* to keep a school, Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 11; *σχολῆς ἡγεῖσθαι* to be master of it, Dion. H. ad Amm. 1. 7.

3. = *σχολαστήριον*, Vitruv. III. *σχολαί*, in Byz., the cohorts of the Imperial guard, C. I. 8699, 8797.

B. *σχολῆ* as Adv. in a leisurely way, tardily, like *σχολαῖως*, *ἦνυτον σχολῆ* βραδύς Soph. Ant. 231, cf. Thuc. 1. 142., 3. 46, Andoc. 22. 13, etc.; *ἄτρεμά τε καὶ σχολῆ* Alex. Δίν. 1. 4; *σχ. καὶ βαδῆν* Polyb. 8. 30, 11.

2. at one's leisure, i. e. scarcely, hardly, not at all, ('I'll trust by leisure him that mocks me once,' Shaksp. Tit. Andron.), Soph. O. T. 434, Plat., etc.; *παραίνω πᾶσι .. σχολῆ* τεκνοῦσθαι παῖδας Eur. Fr. 319; *σχολῆ* γε Soph. Ant. 390, Andoc. 13. 45, Xen.; *σχ. πον* Plat. Soph. 261 B: a little, οὐ κάμνω *σχολῆ* Eur. Ion 276:—often in apodosis, to introduce an à fortiori argument, *εἰ δὲ μὴ .. ἢ πον σχολῆ .. γε* if not so .., hardly or much less so .., Andoc. 12. 21; *εἰ αὐταί .. μὴ ἀκριβεῖς εἰσὶ, σχολῆ αἱ ἄλλαι* Plat. Phaedo 65 B; *εἰ μὴ τούτων .. σχολῆ τῶν γε ἄλλων* Arist. Metaph. 2. 3, 10; *ὅποτε γὰρ ..* answered by *σχολῆ* γε, Plat. Rep. 610 E; *μὴ γιγνώσκων τὴν οὐσίαν σχολῆ τὴν γε ὀρθότητα διαγνώσεται* Id. Legg. 668 C. (Perh. from \sqrt{EX} , *σχέιν*, to stop.)

σχολιάζω, to write scholia or commentaries, Tzetz.

σχολιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (*σχόλιον*) a scholiast, commentator, Eust.

σχολικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*σχολή* II) scholastic, usual in the schools, ὑπομνήματα Ath. 83 B; *παράδοσις* Oribas., etc.:—Adv. -ῶς, after the manner of the schools, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 13.

2. long-winded, tedious, Dion. II. de Comp. 22, Longin. 10, etc.

II. exegetical, *σχ. παρασημειώσεις* = *σχόλια*, Arist. Plant. praef.; *σχ. ἀγνόημα* an error of the commentator, Schol. II. 2. III.

σχολιο-γράφος [ᾶ], ὁ, a writer of scholia, commentator, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 376:—*σχολιογράφῳ*, to write scholia, Eus. H. E. 6. 25.

σχόλιον, τό, (*σχολή* II) an interpretation, comment, Cic. Att. 16. 7, 3; *σχόλια λέγειν* Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 6; esp. a short note, scholium, *σχόλια συναγείρων* Luc. Vit. Auct. 23; *σχ. τινος* or *εἰς τι* on a book, Schol.

II. a long tedious speech, lecture, Phot., Hesych.

σχολιο-ποιέομαι, Pass. to be made up of scholia, Epiphan.

σχολύδριον, τό, Dim. of *σχόλιον*, Tzetz. Lyc. 1414.

σχόμενος, σχοῦ, v. s. ἔχω.

σχοινοθύλλω, = *τονθορύζω*, Hesych.

σχῦρ, ὄ, = *χῆρ*, a hedgehog, Hesych.

σχῶ, *σχῶμεν*, *σχῶν*, v. sub ἔχω.

σῶ, v. σάω, σήθω.

σῶ, Att. contr. for *σῶοι*.

σῶδάριον, τό, v. sub *σουδάριον*.

σῶδες, αἱ, a kind of singing-bird, Opp. IX. 3. 2.

σῶζό-πολις, εως, ὄ, ἡ, = *σῶσίπολις*, Schol. Pind. O. 2. 14.

σῶζω (or with *ι* subscr. wherever *ζ* follows *ω*, as *σῶζω*, Didym. in E. M. 741, and so in Inscr. (e. g. C. I. 2448 I. 7., 4838 b, 5774. 51, al.), lengthd. from *σάω*, *σαῶω*, *σῶω* (v. infr.): pf. *σέσωκα*:—Med., fut. *σῶσομαι* Eur. Bacch. 793, Xen.: aor. *ἔσωσάμην* Att.:—Pass., fut. *σῶθήσομαι* Thuc. 5. 111, Plat., etc.; aor. *ἔσῳθην* Hdt., Att., (*ἔσῳσθην*

only in Hesych.): pf. *σέσωμαι, σέσωσται*, etc., Aesch. Theb. 820, Soph. Tr. 83, Eur., Xen., etc.; but *σέσωται* Plat. Criti. 109 D, cf. 110 A; and this is reputed to be the Att. form by Phot., v. L. Dind. ad Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 25.—Of the regul. form, which is common from Theognis downwards, Hom. uses *σώζων* Od. 5. 490, and Hes. *σώζει* in a dub. passage, Op. 374: instead thereof the foll. forms were used by Hom. and non-Att. Poets: 1. from *σάω*, subj. *σάωσσι*, -η, -ωσι Il. 9. 681, 424, 393; Hesych. cites also *σοεῖς, σοῦται* as = *σώζεις, σώζεται*. 2. from *σαάω*, 3 sing. *σαοῖ* Theogn. 868, Call., etc.; 3 pl. *σαοῦσι* Tyrtae. 8. 13: imperat. *σαάω*, for *σάω*, Od. 13. 230., 17. 595, Call., etc.; (but also *σαάω* h. Hom. 12. 3, Call. in Anth. P. 6. 347, etc., though some Editors restore *σαάω*): also *σαάω* as 3 sing. impf., Il. 16. 363., 21. 238:—fut. *σαάσω*, aor. *εσαάωσα*, Hom., Pind., etc.: aor. pass. inf. *σαωθήναι* Il. 15. 503, Od. 10. 473; imperat. *σαωθήτω* Il. 17. 228; Ep. 3 pl. *εσαάωθεν* Od. 3. 185: fut. med. *σαάσομαι* 21. 309. 3. from contr. pres. *σάω*, part. *σάωντες* 7. 430; Ion. impf. *σάωσκον* Il. 8. 363; Ar. Rh. has besides *σάετε* and med. *σάεσθαι*. 4. from *σάωμι*, Aeol. 2 sing. *σάως*, Alcae. 69.—Add to these, 5. Lacon. *σοῖδδω*, fut. *ἴξω*, Valck. Ep. ad Röver. p. lxxviii. 6. *σωννύω*, Dinoloch. in A. B. 114. 7. a fut. *σωῶ* in an old Att. Inscr., v. Böckh C. I. 1. p. 107. To save, keep: 1. of persons, to save from death, keep alive, preserve, *σάωντες* *εταίρους* Od. 9. 430; *ζωούς* *σάω* Il. 21. 238; σ. *ἀπολλυμένους* Alcae. 69, cf. Xen. An. 3. 1, 38; *πάδες* *καὶ* *γούνα* σ. *τινά* Il. 21. 611; *νῆξ* σ. *στρατάν* 9. 78; etc.: also to save, spare, Od. 22. 357, cf. Thuc. 1. 91:—Pass. to be saved, kept alive, preserved, opp. to *ἀπολέσθαι*, Il. 15. 503, Od. 3. 185, etc.; *σώζεσθαι* *ἀγαπητῶς* Lys. 147. 18: generally, to be well off, do well, prosper, *οἱ* *σωθησόμενοι* *those who deserve to do well*, Plat. Theaet. 176 D; and so in pres. *σώζόμενος*, Theogn. 68, 235: to be healed, recover from sickness, Hipp. Coac. 138, Isae. 36. 12:—*σώζω*, as a wish, *God bless you, farewell*, Call. Del. 150, Anth. P. 5. 241., 9. 372; *σώζοισθε* Ib. 171: also to save oneself, escape, *σώθητι* Plat. Crito 44 B; *μόγισ* *οἱ* *μόλις* *σώζεσθαι* to escape with difficulty, Ep. Plat. 332 C, Diod., etc.; *χαλεπῶς* σ. Theogn. 675; v. infr. II. 2. 2. of things, to keep safe, preserve, rare in Hom., *σάω μὲν ταῦτα, σάω δ' ἐμέ* Od. 13. 230; *σπέρμα* *πυρὸς* *σάων* 5. 490 (in Greek poetry however *fire* is a living element); σ. *πόλιν* *καὶ* *ἄστυ* Il. 17. 144; *σαάσει* *Ἀργείους* *καὶ* *νῆας* 10. 45, cf. 9. 230;—but in Att. this usage is freq., σ. *φάρμακον* Soph. Tr. 686; *τὰ τάξα* Id. Ph. 766; *τὰ σκεῦη, οἶκον, χρήματα, καρπούς*, Ar. Pax 730, Av. 380, 1062; *τὰ πατρώα, τὰ ὑπάρχοντα* Id. Thesm. 820, Thuc. 1. 70; σ. *πόλιν* to preserve the city or the state, Hdt. 8. 34, Aesch. Theb. 749, Soph. Ant. 1058, Plat., etc.; *τὰ πράγματα* Thuc. 1. 94; *τὴν Ἑλλάδα* Ar. Lys. 525; *τὴν πολιτείαν, τὴν δημοκρατίαν*, etc., Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 1., 5. 8, 8:—*τόνδε γὰρ [λόγον]* *σάων* keeping it secret, Aesch. Pr. 524, cf. Soph. O. C. 1530:—σ. *καιρὸν* to save or recover an opportunity, Dem. 343. 4, cf. 622:—Med. to keep or preserve for oneself, *τι* Soph. El. 994, Eur. Alc. 146, etc.; *αὐτὸς αὐτῷ* σ. *τι* Ar. Eccl. 402, cf. Eq. 1017:—Pass. to be extant, of books, Longin. Fr. 5. 4, Dio C. 70. 2. 3. to keep, observe, maintain, the laws, etc., σ. *ἐφετμάς* Aesch. Eum. 241; *τὸν παράνα* *νοῦν* Id. Pr. 392; *τοὺς καθεστῶτας νόμους* Soph. Ant. 1114; *τοὺς σοὺς λόγους* Eur. Hel. 1552, etc.:—Pass. to be maintained, *τὸ ἀπραγμον οὐ σώζεται* Thuc. 2. 63; *τοῦ μήκους σωζομένου* Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 7. 4. to keep in mind, remember, Eur. Hel. 266, Plat. Rep. 486 C:—but this sense is more common in Med., *παρήκα θεσμῶν οὐδέν, ἀλλ' ἐσώζομην* .. *ὅπως δύσνιπτον ἐκ δέλτου γραφήν* Soph. Tr. 682, cf. El. 1257; and so in common language, Ar. Eccl. 219; *μηδ' ἂ ἐμαθε σώζοιτο* Plat. Rep. 455 B, cf. Theaet. 153 B;—in full, *σώζεσθαι μνήμην τινός* Eur. I. T. 302, Plat. Gorg. 501 A, Theaet. 163 D. II. Construct.: 1. simply c. acc., v. supr. 2. with a sense of motion to a place, to bring one safe to, *τὸν δ' ἐσάωσεν ἐς ποταμοῦ προχάσ* Od. 5. 452; *ἐς ὄμιλον* Il. 19. 401; *πόλινδε* 5. 224, etc.; *ἐς οἶκους* Soph. Ph. 311; *πρὸς ἠπειρον* Aesch. Pers. 737:—in Pass. to get safe off, come safe, escape to a place, *σώζεσθαι ὀπίσω ἐς οἶκον* Hdt. 4. 97, cf. 9. 104; *δεῦρο* Eur. Phoen. 725; *οἰκαδε* Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 7; *ἐπὶ τὴν ὑμετέραν [χώραν]* Hdt. 5. 98; *ἐς δόμους* Soph. Tr. 611; *ἐπὶ θάλατταν* Xen. An. 6. 3, 20; *πρὸς ἠπειρον* Aesch. Pers. 737: c. dat. pers., *μόλις ὑμῖν ἐσώθη* Theocr. 15. 4. 3. σ. *τινά* *ἐκ φλοίσβοιο, ἐκ πολέμου*, to carry off safe, rescue from .., Il. 5. 469., 11. 752; *ἐκ ποταμοῦ* 21. 274; *ἐκ θανάτοιο* Od. 4. 753, and so in Att.;—also, σ. *τινά* *ἀπὸ στρατείας* Aesch. Ag. 603:—in Il. 8. 363, *τειρόμενον σώσκον* .. *ὑπ' ἀέθλων, ὑπὸ* may belong to *τειρόμενον*:—*διὰ δεινῶν πραγμάτων σώζεσθαι* Xen. An. 5. 5, 8:—and c. gen., *ἐχθρῶν σώσαι χθόνα* to rescue it from them, Soph. Ant. 1162; *σώσαι* *τινα* *κακοῦ* Id. Ph. 919; *σωθήναι* *κακῶν* Eur. Or. 779.—Both these constructions may be combined, σ. *τινά* *ἐκ πολέμου ἐπὶ νῆας* Il. 17. 452; *ἐκ π. μετὰ νῆας* 12. 123; *ἐξ Αἰγίνης δεῦρο* Plat. Gorg. 511 D. 4. c. dat. pers. to save for another, *υἷά* *τινι* Od. 4. 765; *θακόν* *τινι* Ar. Ran. 1517; *ἡμῖν τὸν βίον* Plat. Prot. 357 A; etc.: so in Pass., *σώζεται* *τί* *τινι* Ar. Pax 1022, Xen. An. 7. 7, 56. 5. c. inf., *αἶ* *σε* *σώζουσιν* *θανεῖν* who save thee from dying, Eur. Phoen. 600. 6. c. part., *σώζεσθαι* *φεύγοντες* by flight, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 51. 7. absol., *τὰ σώσοντα* what is likely to save, Dem. 66. 27; *ἡ σώζουσα [ψήφος]* Luc. Harmon. 3. σωκάριον, τό, = *σχοινίον*, Math. Vett., Geop. σωκέω, to have power or strength, Aesch. Eum. 36. 2. c. inf. to be able, be in a condition or state to do, Soph. El. 119. σωκίζω, to entangle with a lasso (σῶκος II), Byz. σῶκιστρον, τό, = *σῶκος* II, Byz. σῶκος, ὁ, the stout, strong one, epith. of Hermes, Il. 20. 72; also as prop. n. in Il. 11. 427. (Perh. akin to Skt. *sah-yas* (strong).) II. = *σῶκος*, a lasso, Byz.

Σωκράτειον, τό, a monument to Socrates, Marin. V. Procl. 10. 12:—
Σωκράτεια, τά, a festival in memory of S., lb. 23.
Σωκράτῆω, comic word in Ar. Av. 1282, to do like Socrates, to Socratize (cf. Σωκρατίσω); but the Rav. Ms. gives *ἐσωκράτων* (from Σωκρατώω).
Σωκράτης [ᾶ], ὁ, Socrates: gen. Σωκράτους, also Σωκράτου Stob. t. 7. 66: acc. sing. in Plat. Σωκράτη (as also in Ar. Nub. 182, etc.), in Xen. Σωκράτην: vocat. Σῶκράτες:—Dim. Σωκρατίδιον, dear little Socrates I Ar. Nub. 222, al.
Σωκράτιζω, = Σωκρατέω, Alciphro 2. 2, Poëta in Argum. iv Ar. Nub.
Σωκρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, Socratic, of Socrates, Arist., etc.; οἱ Σωκρ. the philosophers of his school, Luc. Amor. 23: τὸ -κόν a saying of S., Eus. H. E. 4. 16. Adv. -κῶς, more Socratico, Cic. Att. 2. 3.
Σωκράτιστής, οὐ, ὁ, an imitator of Socrates, Argum. iii Ar. Nub.
Σωκράτῆ-γομφος, ον, patched up by Socrates, of the plays of Euripides, Telecl. Incert. 3; v. Dind. Ar. Fr. p. 511.
σωλάριον, τό, = Lat. solarium, C. I. 3281, 3386.
σωλήν, ἦνος, ὁ, a channel, gutter, pipe, Archil. 154, Hdt. 3. 60; σ. *κεραμεοῦς* Plut. 2. 526 B; *σκύντινος* Strab. 754; *μολίβδινος* Geop. b. a syringe, squirt, as perhaps in Plut. Galb. 19. 2. a cylindrical box for keeping a broken limb straight, Hipp. Offic. 745, cf. 763 D, 766 A. 3. a grooved tile, Lat. *imbrex*, Hesych. 4. a shell-fish, perhaps the razor-fish, Epich. 23. 7 Ahr., Philyll. Πολλ. 1, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 4., 5. 15, 14, al. 5. membrum virile, Hesych. 6. the cavity of the spine, Poll. 2. 180.
σωληνάριον, τό, Dim. of σωλήν, Galen. 2. a quiver, Leo Tact. σωληνεομαι, Pass. to be carried round as in a pipe, E. M., Hesych. σωληνίζω, to hollow out like a pipe, Hero in Math. Vett. 115 B, Oribas.:—σωληνισμός, ὁ, Oribas. 168 Mai.
σωλήνιον, τό, Dim. of σωλήν, Diosc. Parab. 1. 64, Antyll.:—so σωληνίδιον, τό, Galen., Hero, etc.;—σωληνίσκος, ὁ, Hero, Schol. Il. 18. 401. σωληνιστής, οὐ, ὁ, as if from σωληνίζω, one who fishes for the σωλήν (4), Phantias ap. Ath. 90 E.
σωληνοδοχείον, τό, a case for pipes, Io. Chrys. σωληνο-ειδής, ἐς, pipe-shaped, grooved, Philo 2. 244, Dio C. 49. 30. σωληνο-θήρας, ον, ὁ, one who fishes for the σωλήν (4), Ath. 90 E. σωληνόμαι, Pass. to serve as a groove or pipe, Paul. Aeg. 6. 106. σωληνωτός, ἡ, ἄν, like a σωλήν, grooved, hollowed out, Byz. σῶμα, τό, the body of a man, but in Hom., as Aristarch. remarks (v. Apollon. Lex.), always the dead body, corpse, carcase, whereas the living body is δέμας—(this is against the deriv. from *σαός, σῶς*), ὥστε *λέων ἐχάρη* *μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ σῶματι κύρσας* Il. 3. 23 (ubi v. Heyn.), cf. 18. 161; *σῶμα δὲ οἰκαδ' ἐμὸν δόμεναι* *πάλιν* 7. 79., 22. 342; σ. *κατελείπομεν* *ἄθαρτον* Od. 11. 53; *ὦν .. σῶματ' ἀκηδέα* *κεῖται* 24. 187; so also in Hes. Sc. 426, Simon. 120, Hdt. 7. 167, Pind., and Att.; *μέγιστον* σ. *σποδοῦ* = σ. *μέγιστον* *δ* *νῦν* *σποδός* *έστι*, Soph. El. 758. 2. the living body, Hes. Op. 538, Batr. 44, Theogn. 650, Pind., Hdt. and Att.; *δάμοι* *καὶ* *σώματα* Aesch. Theb. 890; *γενναῖος* *τῷ* σ. Soph. Ph. 51; *εὐρωστος* *τὸ* σ. Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 6; *τὸ* σ. *σάζειν* *οἱ* *-εσθαι* to save one's life, Dem. 610. 6, Thuc. 1. 136; *διασάζειν* *οἱ* *-εσθαι* Isocr. 125 B, Xen. An. 5. 5, 13; *περὶ* *πολλῶν* σ. *καὶ* *χρημάτων* *βουλεύει* Thuc. 1. 85; *περὶ* *τοῦ* σ. *ἀγωνίζεσθαι* for one's life, Lys. 102. 35 (but also one's personal freedom, Id. 167. 36); *τοῦ* σ. *στερεῖσθαι* Antipho 117. 19; *ἔχειν* *τὸ* σ. *κακῶς, ὡς* *βέλτιστα*, etc., to be in a bad, a good state of body, etc., Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 1, and 5. 3. body, as opp. to the spirit (εἶδωλον), Pind. Fr. 96; opp. to the soul (ψυχή), Plat. Gorg. 493 A, Phaedo 91 C; *τὰ* *τοῦ* σ. *ἔργα* *bodily* labours, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 2; *αἶ* *τοῦ* σ. *ἡδοναί, αἶ* *κατὰ* *τὸ* σ., ἡδ. (cf. *σωματικός*) Ib. 1. 5, 6, Plat. Rep. 328 D: *τὰ* *εἰς* *τὸ* σ. *τιμήματα* *bodily* punishments, Aeschin. 46. 31. 4. an animal body, as opp. to plants, Plat. Rep. 564 A. II. periphrr., *ἀνθρώπου* σ. *ἐν* *οὐδέν* = *ἄνθρωπος οὐδὲ* *εἰς*, Hdt. 1. 32; esp. in Trag., *σῶμα* *θηρὸς* = *ὑ* *θήρ*, Soph. O. C. 1568; *τεκέων* *σώματα* = *τέκνα*, Eur. Tio. 202; *τὸ* *οὐν* σ. = *σύ* Id. Ilec. 301; rarely in sing. of many persons, *σῶμα* *τέκνων* Id. Med. 1108, cf. Supp. 62:—then absol. a person, human being, *ἐμπίπτειν* *τέτρασι* *σωμάτεσσι* Pind. P. 8. 118; *τὰ* *πολλὰ* σ. = *οἱ* *πολλοί*, Soph. Ant. 676; *λευκά* *γήρα* σ. Eur. H. F. 909; σ. *ἀδिका* Id. Supp. 223, cf. Plat. Legg. 908 A, Xen., etc.; *τὰ* *φιλτάτα* σ., of children, Aeschin. 64. 42:—often of slaves, σ. *αἰχμάλωτα* Dem. 480. 10, Plut., etc.; σ. *οἰκετικά* Lex ap. Aeschin. 3. 19; *δοῦλα* Poll. 3. 78; opp. to *ἐλεύθερα* σ., Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 19, Polyb., etc.: and later, *σῶμα* is used absol. for a slave, Polyb. 12. 16, 5, Harpocr.; σ. *γυναικείον, ᾧ* *ὄνομα* .. Inscr. Delph. 2, etc.; an usage censured by Poll. l. c. and Phryn. 378. III. generally, a body, i. e. any corporeal substance, σ. *ἐμψυχον* *καὶ* *ἄψυχον* Plat. Phaedr. 245 E, cf. Polit. 2SS D, Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 9, al.; *δ* *λίθος* σ. *έστιν* Luc. Vit. Auct. 25; *φασὶν* *οἱ* *μὲν* *σῶμα* *εἶναι* *τὸν* *χρόνον*, *οἱ* *δὲ* *ἀσώματος* Sext. Emp. M. 10. 215. IV. the body or whole of a thing, esp. of complete parts of the body, τὸ σ. *τῶν* *νεφρῶν* Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 15; *τὰ* σ. *τῶν* *αἰσθητηρίων* Id. G. A. 2. 6, 43; σ. *παιδαποιόν* Ael. N. A. 17. 42:—then, generally, the whole body, mass, or frame of a thing, *ὑπὸ* *σώματι* *γὰς* Aesch. Theb. 950; *τὸ* *σῶμα* *τοῦ* *κόσμου, τοῦ* *παντός* Plat. Tim. 31 B, 32 C; *ὑδωρ, ποταμοῦ* *σῶμα* Chaerem. ap. Ath. 43 C, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 266:—τὸ σ. *τῆς* *πίστεως* *the* *body* of the proof, i. e. arguments, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 3; *τῆς* *λέξεως* *Walz* *Rhett.* 9. 560:—of a body of writings, Cic. Att. 2. 1, 4, cf. Eust. 170. 23, etc. 2. in Mathem. a figure of three dimensions, a solid, opp. to a surface, etc., Arist. Cael. 1. 1, 2, Metaph. 4. 13, 2, al. σῶμαι, Dor. for *σοῦμαι*, v. sub *σεύω*. σωμ-ασκέω, to exercise the body, to practise wrestling, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17., 3. 1, 20, etc.; σ. *αὐτόν* *Diog.* L. 8. 12:—metaph., σ. *τὸν* *πόλεμον* to train oneself for war, prepare for it, Plut. Aemil. 8.

σωμασκητής, ὁ, *one that practises bodily exercises*, Diog. L. 8. 46.
 σωμασκία, ἡ, *bodily exercise, training of the body*, esp. of an athletic kind, Plat. Phileb. 30 B, Legg. 646 D, 674 B, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 11, etc.
 σωμασκίας, οὐ, ὁ, *one who takes bodily exercise*, Poll. 3. 154, Hdn. Epim. p. 130.
 σωμάτειον, τό, v. *σωμάτιον*.
 σωμάτεμπορέω, *to trade in slaves*, Strab. 669: —εμπορία, ἡ, Gloss.
 σωμάτ-εμπορος, οὐ, *a slave-merchant*, Artemid. 3. 17, Eust. 1416. 26.
 σωμάτ-ηγός, ὄν, (ἄγω) *carrying a body*, i. e. used for riding, σ. ἡμίονος Suid.: —σωμάτηγέω, of saddle-mules, Hesych., Eust. 1625. 40.
 σωμάτιζω, (σῶμα) *to embody*, like ἐνσωματώω, Stob. Ecl. 1. 984.
 σωμάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for the body, bodily*, Lat. corporeus, opp. to ψυχικός, ἔργα Arist. Eth. N. 1. 12, 6; πάθη Ib. 10. 3, 6; ἡδοναί Ib. 2, 3, 1; τὰ σωματικά Ib. 7. 9, 5. 2. *bodily, corporeal, material*, opp. to ἀσώματος, Tim. Locr. 96 A, Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 14, Phys. 4. 7, 3, al. Comp. —ώτερος Theophr. C. P. 1. 14, 3; Sup. —ώτατος Id. Fr. 1. 37. Adv. —κῶς, Ep. Coloss. 2. 9, Plut. 2. 424 D; Comp. —ώτερον, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 7.
 σωμάτινος, ἡ, οὐ, (σῶμα) = foreg., Gloss.
 σωμάτιον, [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of σῶμα, *a small body, poor body*, Isocr. 415 D, Lync. ap. Ath. 584 B, Plut., etc.; of an animal, Ath. 326 C. 2. *a corpse*, Hdn. 2. 1. II. of things, 1. *a small body, corpuscle*, Arist. de An. 1. 4, 19, H. A. 4. 1, 23. 2. *in pl. padding*, used by actors to improve their figure, Plat. Com. Incert. 68, cf. Luc. Jup. Trag. 41, Poll. 2. 235., 4. 115. 3. *a book, a volume*, Heraclid. Alleg. 1, Longin. 9. 13. III. *a corporale body*, Pandect. —In MSS. σωμάτειον freq. occurs, cf. C. I. 2829. 9., 2835. 5.
 σωμάτο-βλάβεια, ἡ, *bodily harm or injury*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 209.
 σωμάτο-βόρος, οὐ, *devouring bodies*, θῆρες Eccl.
 σωμάτο-γραφέω, *to draw in bodily form*, τινα Theod. Stud.
 σωμάτο-ειδής, ἐς, *of the nature of a body, bodily, corporeal, material*, Plat. Phaedo 83 D, 86 A; τὸ σ. corporeal nature, Ib. 81 B, C; cf. σωματώδης. II. metaph. *organic, systematic, ἐπαγγελία* Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 14; ἱστορία Polyb. 1. 3, 4: —Adv. —δῶς, Arist. Rhet. Al. 29, 5.
 σωμάτο-θήκη, ἡ, *a coffin*, C. I. 4224 c, etc.
 σωμάτο-κάπηλος [ᾶ], ὁ, = *σωματέμπορος*, Io. Chrys.
 σωμάτο-κτόνος, οὐ, *killing the body*, Eccl.
 σωμάτο-μιξία, ἡ, *the mixing of bodies*, Byz.
 σωμάτο-πλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *forming bodies*, Io. Lyd. de Mens. 3. 6.
 σωμάτο-ποιέω, *to make into a body*, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 730. 2. *to make in bodily form*, τὸν Ἐρωτα Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 87. 3. *to personify*, Walz Rhett. 9. 133, etc. II. *to make like a body, consolidate, organise*, τὸ ἔθνος Polyb. 2. 45, 6, cf. Diod. 11. 86, Diog. L. 2. 138: *to make into a whole*, σ. τὰ κεχωρισμένα Artem. 4. proem.; σ. τὴν διαίρεσιν, τὴν φράσιν Walz Rhett. 7. 60, 791: —Pass., Longin. 40. 1. III. *to provide with bodily strength, to recruit*, τοὺς ἵππους Polyb. 3. 87, 3: metaph. *to revive, refresh*, τὰς ψυχὰς, τὴν ἐλπίδα Id. 3. 90, 4, Fr. Gr. 123; τὰς δρμάς Diod. 18. 10: —*to exalt, magnify, πράξεις* Polyb. Fr. H. 58.
 σωματοποίησης, εὐς, ἡ, *the making of bodies*, Hermes Stob. Ecl. 1. 730, Ptol. Tetrab. 3. 105. 2. *personification*, Eccl. 3. *organisation*, Eccl.
 σωματοποιία, ἡ, = foreg., Ocell. Luc. p. 451, Eccl.
 σωμάτο-πράτης [ᾶ], οὐ, ὁ, *a slave-seller*, Byz.
 σωματο-πρετής, ἐς, *proper for the body*: —Adv. —πῶς, Dion. Ar.
 σωμάτο-στρωτος, οὐ, *strewn with bodies*, Byz.
 σωμάτοτης, ητος, ἡ, *corporeality*, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 85, Galen.
 σωμάτο-τροφέιον, τό, *a place where slaves are kept*, Lat. ergastulum, Diod. Excerpt. 525. 78., 598. 75.
 σωμάτο-τροφέω, *to nourish the body*, Eccl.
 σωμάτ-ουργέω, = *σωματοποιέω*, Pisd.: metaph. *to form into a whole*, Epigr. in Cocch. Chir. pp. 35, 40.
 σωμάτουργία, ἡ, = *σωματοποιία*, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1088, Porph.
 σωμάτοφθορέω, *to ruin the body*, corrupt word in Aesch. Ag. 948; Auratus suggested στρωματοφθορεῖν *to destroy the carpets*, Franz εἰματοφθορεῖν (in the same sense), Schütz δωματοφθορεῖν *to ruin the house*.
 σωμάτο-φθόρος, οὐ, *ruining the body*, Cyrill. ap. Suid., Theod. Prodr.
 σωμάτο-φορβός, ὄν, *nourishing the body*, Manetho 4. 232.
 σωμάτο-φόρος, οὐ, *bearing the body*, Eccl.
 σωμάτο-φρουρητήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = *σωματοφύλαξ*, Manetho 4. 232.
 σωμάτο-φυής, ἐς, *of bodily nature, corporeal*, Galen.
 σωμάτοφύλακέω, *to be a body-guard*, Diod. 14. 43, Joseph. A. J. 6. 6, 1.
 σωμάτοφύλακία, ἡ, *a guarding the body or person*, Diod. 16. 93., 17. 65.
 σωμάτοφύλακίον, τό, *a place where a body is guarded or kept*, a sepulchre, Luc. Contempl. 22.
 σωμάτο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, *a body-guard*, Galen.; in pl., Diod. Excerpt. 529. 53, Agr. An. 1. 6, 5, Hdn. 4. 13.
 σωμάτο-ψύχως, Adv. *with body and soul*, Eccl.
 σωμάτώω, (σῶμα) *to embody*, Pisd.: —Pass. *to become corporeal, solid, substantial*, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 20., 2. 6, 35, Scus. 5, 30, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 14.
 σωμάτώδης, ἐς, = *σωματοειδής* I, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 6; τὰ σωματώδη Id. G. A. 2. 3, 19, al.: —Comp. and Sup. —έστερος, —έστατος, Id. Probl. 1. 37, 2, P. A. 2. 1, 17.
 σωμάτωσις [ᾶ], ἡ, *an embodying, making of bodies*, Hermes Stob. Ecl. 1. 730. 2. *a thickening, consolidation*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 14.
 σωμ-εραστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who loves the body*; and —εραστία, ἡ, Eccl.

σῶν, Att. acc. sing. for σῶον, Thuc. 3. 34.
 σωωνύω, for σῶζω, Dinoloch. in A. B. 114.
 σῶμαι, = σοῦμαι, σεύομαι, Ap. Rh. 2. 1010., 3. 307; cf. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. 206. II. v. sub σῶζω.
 σῶος, α, οὐ, contr. σῶς, q. v.
 σωπάω, Dor. and poët. for σιωπάω, like βῶσεσθε for βιώσεσθε, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 13. 87 (130), l. 1. 63 (89).—Hesych. also cites σωπαιίνουσι οὐ κύνες, as from Xen.
 σωρακίς, ἡ, *a cloth for rubbing down horses*, Poll. 1. 185., 10. 55.
 σῶρακος, ὁ, (σωρός) *a basket or box*, Ar. Fr. 244, Babr. 108. 18.
 σωρανθίς, ἡ, *a name for the plant ἀνθυλλίς*, Diosc. Noth. 3. 153.
 σωρεία, ἡ, *a heaping up*, ἡ ἐπὶ ταῦτὸ σ. Plut. Otho 14. 2. = σωρός, Greg. Nyss.; κατὰ σωρείαν in *heaps*, Nemes. N. H. p. 128, Iambl., etc. II. *the use of a σωρείτης*, Tatian.
 σωρείτης, οὐ, ὁ, *heaped up*: in Logic, ὁ σωρείτης [συλλογισμός] *a sorites*, or *a heap of syllogisms*, the conclusion of one forming the premiss of the next, Cic. Acad. 2. 16, Luc. Symp. 23, etc.; called in vernacular Latin *acervus*, Hor. Ep. 2. 1, 47, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 182.—The form σωρίτης is common in MSS.; but in all authors of better note the correct form σωρείτης should be restored, as also σωρειτικός, σωρείτις.
 σωρειτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of the nature of a sorites*, σ. ἀπορία Sext. Emp. P. 3. 80, Galen.: Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 182: —cf. σωρείτης.—In Sext. Emp. M. 1. 68 and 80, σωρικὴ ἀπορία is perh. an error for σωρειτικὴ.
 σωρείτις, ἰδος, ἡ, of Demeter, *Giver of heaps of corn*, Orph. H. 39. 5.
 σωρεός, ὁ, = σωρός, Schol. Il. 23. 160, E. M., etc.
 σῶρευμα, τό, *a heap, pile*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 32, Eubul. Κατακολλ. 2.
 σῶρεσις, ἡ, *accumulation*, Arist. Metaph. 12. 2, 7.
 σωρευτός, ἡ, ὄν, *heaped up*, Alex. Ἐπτ. 1.
 σωρεύω, fut. εὔσω (σωρός) *to heap one thing on another*, Lat. coacervare, τι πρὸς τι Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 2; τι ἐπὶ τι Anth. P. 10. 41; ἀνθρακας ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν τινος Ep. Rom. 12. 20; τι περὶ τι Plut. Pelop. 31; σ. γῆν *to heap it up*, Polyb. 16. 11, 4; νεκρούς Diod. 12. 62; πλοῦτον Id. 1. 62, cf. 5. 46: —Pass., Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 12. II. *to heap with something*, c. gen., σ. αἰγιαλὸν νεκρῶν Polyb. 16. 8, 9; c. dat., σ. βωμοὺς λιβάνῳ Hdn. 4. 8; αὐχένας στέμμασιν Anth. P. 7. 233.
 σωρηδόν, Adv. *by heaps, in heaps*, Polyb. 1. 34, 5, Anth. P. 7. 713, etc.
 σωρίτης, -ίτις, -ιτικός, less correct forms of σωρείτης, -εῖτις, -ειτικός.
 σωρικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub σωρειτικός.
 σωρο-ειδής, ἐς, *like heaps*, Hesych.
 σωρός, ὁ, *a heap*, Lat. cumulus, acervus, esp. *a heap of corn*, Hes. Op. 776, Theocr. 7. 155; σ. σίτου Hdt. 1. 22., 2. 75; πυρῶν Plut. 2. 697 B: —of other things, σ. ψήγματος Hdt. 6. 125; ἕκαστων 2. 75; ξύλων, λίθων, νεκρῶν Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 12; λίθινος σ. Anth. Plan. 254; absol., *a heap or mound of earth*, Xen. Vect. 4, 2. 2. generally, *a heap, quantity, χρημάτων, κακῶν, ἀγαθῶν* Ar. Pl. 269, 270, 804; opp. to a definite number or quantity, Arist. Metaph. 7. 3, 11., 12. 8, 26; σ. ἡ δρμαθὸν ψάμμου Id. de An. 2. 8, 5; proverb., κόγχην προπάροιθεν ἔχειν σωρῶν, of contentment, C. I. 4582. (Akin to σωρός, q. v.)
 σῶρον, τό, *a kind of ore, perhaps sulphate of iron, inkstone*: the gen. is σῶρεως in Diosc. 5. 119 and Hippiatr.; soryos in Plin. 34. 29.
 σῶς, ὁ, ἡ, σῶν, τό, defect. Adj. of which the foll. forms occur: acc. σῶν, pl. σῶς are freq.; nom. pl. σῶς Dem. 61. 13., 93. 24, but σῶ is cited by Ael. Dionys. ap. Eust. 959. 44 from Thuc. 1. 74 (where ἠὼσ σῶοι): a fem. sing. σῶ in Ar. (Fr. 529 b), but σῶς as fem. in Eur. Cycl. 294, Ar. Fr. 529 a, Plat. Phaedo 106 A; neut. pl. σῶα, Eur. Fr. 762, Plat. Criti. 111 C.—The Ion. form σῶος is used by Hom. in all cases except the nom. sing. σῶς, which is required by the metre in Il. 22. 332, and is given by the MSS. in other places; perh. also acc. σῶν, v. infr.: so in Hdt. σῶς is the nom. sing., v. infr. The form σῶος never appears in Hom. or any early Poets, (it occurs in late Poets, as Maxim. π. καταρχ. 386, Anth., etc.; σωότερος Ap. Rh. 1. 918), and in MSS. of Hdt. we find σῶαι in 1. 66, σῶα in 4. 124, σῶων in 2. 121, 2; and acc. to Thom. M. 830, the exact Att. writers used this only in the pl. forms σῶοι, σῶαι, σῶα. Lastly, the radic. form σῶος has been preserved in the Comp. σῶότερος, v. sub σῶος. (Cf. σῶος, σαῶω, σῶος, σῶος, σῶζω, σωτήρ, σῶκος; Lat. sanus; O. H. G. gasunt (gesund, sound).—From this Root, the Greeks in their fondness for good omens formed a great number of proper names, Σῶσος, fem. Σωσώ, Σωσίας, Σῶστρατος, Σωκράτης, etc.) Radic. sense *safe and sound, alive and well, in good case*, Lat. saluus, integer, incolumis, of persons, ἔφης .. σῶς ἔσσεσθ' Il. 22. 332; οὐνεκά οἱ σῶς ἔσει Od. 15. 42; ὅτι οἱ σῶς εἰμί 16. 131; βούλομαι ἐγὼ λάον σῶον ἔμμεναι Il. 1. 117; σῶν ἔμμεναι (σῶον?) 8. 246; σῶοι ἔμμεναι Od. 4. 98; ἄλοχός τε σῶη καὶ παῖδες Il. 15. 497; so, σῶοι εἶναι Hdt. 5. 96; σῶς καὶ ὑγίης Id. 4. 76, Thuc. 3. 34, Plat. Tim. 82 B. II. of things, *sound, whole, safe*, ἵνα περ τάδε τοι σῶα μίμνη (sc. τὰ κειμήλια) Il. 24. 382, cf. Od. 13. 364; οὐδέ κε φαίης ἡέλιον σῶν ἔμμεναι (σῶον?) Il. 17. 367; so, ἀγαλμα .. τὸ ἐς ἐμὲ ἦν σῶον was preserved, extant, Hdt. 2. 181; αἱ πέδαι ἔτι καὶ ἐς ἐμὲ ἦσαν σῶαι Id. 1. 66; οἱ .. λίθοι ἔτι καὶ ἐς ἡμέας ἔσαν σῶοι Id. 8. 39; cf. 2. 121, 2., 6. 86, 1; ποτὸν .. εἶπερ ἐστὶ σῶν Soph. Ph. 21; ἔστι σῶν [θολιμάτων] καὶ οὐκ ἀπύλωλε Plat. Phaedo 87 B; ἡ χιὼν οὐσα σῶς καὶ ἀτηκτος Ib. 106 A; τὸ ἀθάνατον σῶν καὶ ἀδιάφθορον Ib. E; ἔχειν τι σῶν Xen. An. 7. 6, 32; etc.: of money, *secure, secured*, Eur. Hec. 994 sq.; τὰργύριον σῶν παρέχειν Ar. Lys. 488, C. I. 82. 14, cf. Plat. Rep. 333 C; σῶα ὑποδιδύμει τὰ χρήματα Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 13. 2. of events, *safe, sure, certain*, νῦν τοι σῶς αἰτὶς ὀλεθρος Il. 13. 773, Od. 5. 305., 22. 28.
 σῶς, contr. for σῶος, σοῦς, ὁ.
 σῶσανδρον, τό, = *δελφίνιον* II, Diosc. Noth. 3. 185.
 σωσάνιον, τό, *part of a coat of mail, the shoulder-piece*, Ducang.; v. Winckelm. Gesch. d. Kunst, 3. 4. 45.

σωσιάνειρα, ἡ, *saving men*, Theod. Prodr.
 σωσί-κασμος, ον, *saving the world; the Saviour*, Anth. P. 1. 94.
 σωσί-οικος, ον, *saving the house*, Apollon. Lex. s. v. ὠκος, Hesych.
 σωσί-पालις [ἴ], ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, *saving the city*, λέως Ar. Ach. 163; Ζεὺς Strab. 648.
 σωσις, εως, ἡ, *salvation*, Cramer An. Par. 1. 103.
 σωσμά, τό, *a being saved, salvation*, Theod. Stud.
 σωστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be saved*, Aristid. 1. 566; v. ἀρκτέον. II. neut. *one must save*, Eur. H. F. 1385, Ar. Lys. 501.
 —The form σωτέος is cited by Hesych., Suid., Phot.
 σωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *able to save, maintain or uphold*, c. gen., ἡ δικαιοσύνη νόμων σωστική Arist. Tap. 6. 12, 6; σ. ἡ ποιητικὸν τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ Id. M. Mor. 1. 2, 4; τοῦ θερμοῦ Id. Probl. 23. 7; τὸ ἴσον σ. ὁμοιοῦσας Id. Mund. 5, 7:—Adv. —κῶς, Eccl.—The form σωτικός is cited from Proclus.
 σωστέος, ἡ, ὄν, *saved*, πλοῖον Apollon. Mir. 6; v. Ducang.
 σωστρα, τά, (σώζω) *a reward for saving one's life, a thankoffering for deliverance from a danger*, σωστρα τοῦ παιδὸς θύειν θεοῖς Hdt. 1. 118, cf. Anth. P. 9. 378; σ. ὀφείλειν τινί Luc. Salt. 8; τίνειν τινί Id. D. Marin. 14. 1. 2. *a reward for bringing back* last cattle or runaway slaves, σ. παρέχειν τινί Hdt. 4. 9; σωστρα τούτου ἀνακηρύσσειν Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 2. 3. *a physician's fee*, Poll. 6. 186, cf. C. I. 5974.—The sing. only in App. Civ. 4. 62.
 σωστρία, ἡ, fem. of σωτήρ, Eccl.
 σωστρία, ἡ, fem. of σωτήρ, Hdt. 2. 156, Pind. O. 13. 76, Eur. Med. 528, Heracl. 588, Plat. Legg. 960 C. 2. often as epith. of protecting goddesses (cf. *Junio Sospita*), of Τύχα, Pind. O. 12. 3 (cf. σωτήρ I. 2); of Θέμις, Ib. 8. 28; of Εὐνομία Ib. 9. 25; of Athena, Lycurg. 150. 5; of Artemis, Anth. P. 6. 267; of Hecate, C. I. (add.) 3827 q; of Rhea, Ib. 4695; etc.; ἡ Σ. absol., of Demeter, Ar. Ran. 378, Arist. Rhet. 3. 18, 1; etc. II. *an antidote*, Galen. ap. Hesych., Paul. Aeg.
 σωτήρ ἦρος, ὁ, voc. σωτήρ (v. infr. 1. 2): ποῖτ. σωτήρ Simon. 128, Call. Del. 166; a voc. σωτήρ occurs in C. I. 1667: (σώζω). *A saviour, deliverer, preserver*, c. gen. subjecti, σ. ἀνθρώπων, νηῶν h. Hom. 21. 5., 33. 6; τῆς Ἑλλάδος Hdt. 7. 139; ἐστίας πατρός Aesch. Cho. 264; but also c. gen. objecti, σ. νόσον, κακῶν, βλάβης *a preserver from disease, ills, hurt*, Soph. O. T. 304, Eur. Med. 360, Heracl. 640; cf. Pors. praef. Hec. p. xxxii; σ. τῇ πόλει καὶ νῶν φανείσθαι Ar. Eq. 149; σ. δόμοις Id. Nub. 1161. 2. esp. of Ζεὺς Σωτήρ, Pind. O. 5. 40, Fr. 6. 5, Trag., etc.; to whom persons after a safe voyage addressed their vows, Donalds. Pind. O. 8. 20 (27); to Ζεὺς Σωτήρ *the third cup of wine was dedicated*, τρίτον Σωτήρι ἀπένδειν Pind. I. 6 (5). 11; τρίτην Διὸς Σωτήρος εὐκταίαν λίβα Id. Fr. 52; Ζεὺ σῶτερ Ar. Thesm. 1009, Dinarch. 94. 45; ὦ Ζεὺ σῶτερ Philem. Στρατ. 1. 21, Menand. Incert. 3. 2:—to drink this cup became a symbol of good luck, and the *third time* came to mean the *lucky time*, Aesch. Cho. 1073; whence the proverb τὸ τρίτον τῷ σωτήρι the third (i. e. the lucky) time, Plat. Rep. 583 B, Phileb. 66 D, Charm. 167 A; and Ζεὺς was himself called τρίτος, Παλλάδος καὶ Λοξίου ἕκατι καὶ τοῦ πάντα κραινοντος τρίτου Aesch. Eum. 760, cf. Supp. 26, and v. τριτόσπονδος;—also of other gods, as of Apollo, Id. Ag. 512, etc.; of Hermes, Id. Cho. 2; of Asclepius, C. I. 1222, 1755, al.; of the Dioscuri, Ib. 489, 1261, al.; of Hercules, Ib. 5877 b; etc.;—even with fem. deities, Τύχη σωτήρ, for σωστρία, Aesch. Ag. 664, Theb. 826 (Dind.), Soph. O. T. 81; Ἀφροδίτη . σωτήρι C. I. 5954;—then, generally, of *guardian or tutelary gods*, Hdt. 8. 138, Aesch. Supp. 982, Soph. Ph. 738; τοῖς ἀπατροπαίοις καὶ σωτήρι Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 4. 3. in N. T. and Eccl., *the Saviour*. II. in Poets, as an Adj., σ. ναὸς πρότονος Aesch. Ag. 897, cf. Pind. Fr. 132; and with a fem. noun, γονῆς σωτήρος (as Herm. for γυνή) Aesch. Theb. 225; σωτήρες τιμαί the office or prerogative of *saving*, of the Dioscuri, Eur. El. 993.
 σωστρία, ἰον. —λη, ἡ, *a saving, deliverance, preservation, safety*, Lat. *salus*, Hdt. 4. 98, al., and often in Att.; σωστρίην ὑποτιθέναι τινί, μηχανάσθαι Id. 5. 98., 7. 172; σ. τινὶ δίδόναι, κατεργάσασθαι, φέρειν Eur. I. A. 1473, Heracl. 1045, Tro. 748, etc.; ἀπεργάζεσθαι, παρίσχειν, ἐκπορίζεσθαι Plat. Legg. 647 B, Prot. 321 B, Thuc. 6. 83; σωστρίαν ἔχειν Soph. Aj. 1080, Eur. Or. 1178, etc.; ζητεῖν Isocr. 60 B; εὐρίσκεσθαι Aeschin. 72. 40; also, σωστρίας τυγχάνειν Aesch. Pers. 508, Cho. 203, Xen., etc.:—in pl., τῶν πόλεων σωστρίαί Plat. Prot. 354 B, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 2, 6. 2. *a way or means of safety*, (=μηχανή σωστρίας Aesch. Theb. 209), ἐστὶ τις σ.; Id. Pers. 735; ἔχεις . . τίνα σ.; Eur. Or. 778, cf. Ar. Eq. 12; εἰς σ. ἄλλην καταφυγεῖν Antipho 119. 25, cf. Thuc. 3. 20. 3. *a safe return*, ἡ ἐς τὴν πατρίδα σ. Id. 6. 70; ἡ οἴκαδε σωστρία Dem. 1211. 17, cf. Plut. 2. 241 E; ἡ σ. γίγνεται τινὶ δεῦρο Dem. 1304. 20:—poët., also, νόστιμος σ. Aesch. Pers. 797, Ag. 343, 1238. II. of things, *a keeping safe, preservation*, τινός of anything, Hdt. 4. 98, Aesch. Eum. 909, Plat., etc.:—*maintenance*, τῶν ὀδῶν καὶ ἀικοδημάτων Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 4; τῶν νόμων Plat. Rep. 425 E; τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, τῶν ἀστρῶν Arist. Cael. 2. 1, 4, Meteor. 2. 2, 10. 2. *security, guarantee for safety*, σ. ἐστὼ τῶν ὑποκειμένων *guarantee for the safe keeping* of . . , ap. Dem. 927. 8; σωστρίας ἐνεκα τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν σωμάτων for their personal *security*, Plat. Legg. 908 A; ἐπὶ τῇ τῆς ψυχῆς σωστρίᾳ Ib. 909 A; σωστρίαί τῆς πολιτείας *ways of preserving it*, Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 1. 3. *security, safety*, τοῦ καινοῦ Thuc. 2. 60; τοῦ βίου Plat. Prot. 356 D. 4. c. gen. objecti, *security against*, ἀπορίας Philem. Incert. 1. 12.
 σωστριάκον, τό, *the charge of a funeral*, Hesych.
 σωστριάκας, ἡ, ὄν, =sq., Galen., Athanas.
 σωστρίας, ον, (σωτήρ) *saving, delivering*, Aesch. Supp. 213, al., Thuc., Plat., etc.; of symptoms, *betokening recovery*, Hipp. Aph. 1259; ἐλπίς σπέρματος σωστρίου hope of seed *to preserve or perpetuate* the race (so

that the conj. σωτήριος is needless), Aesch. Cho. 236; so, prob., σωτήριον is to be taken in act. sense, *bringing safety* to our state, Soph. O. C. 487, cf. 460. b. c. dat. *bringing safety or deliverance* to . . , ἀριστα καὶ πόλει σ. Aesch. Theb. 183, cf. Cho. 505, Eur. Heracl. 402, Phoen. 918, etc.; also c. gen., τῆς βασιλικῆς ἀρχῆς σ. Ep. Plat. 354 B, cf. Polit. 311 A:—Comp. and Sup., τὸ πείθεσθαι σωτηριώτερον αὐτοῖς Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 10; ἵππος σωτηριώτατος τῷ ἀναβάτῳ Id. Eq. 3. 12. 2. of persons, much like σωτήρ, Eur. Or. 657, Bacch. 965, etc.: θεοί, Ζεὺς σ. Soph. El. 281, Fr. 375; c. dat., Thuc. 7. 64; Ἑλένη ναυτίλοις σ. Eur. Or. 1637; also c. gen. pers., γενοίμεθ' ἂν αὐτοῦ σωτήριον Soph. Aj. 779. II. as Subst., σωτήρια, τά, like σωτήρια, ἡ, *deliverance, safety*, τὰ κείνου σωτήρια Id. El. 925; (so, σ. πράγματα Aesch. Ag. 646); ἡ ἔλπις τῶν σ. Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 16:—so also in sing., ἔρυμα τῆς χώρας καὶ πόλεως σ. Aesch. Eum. 701; ἐπινοεῖν τι σ. τοῖς παροῦσι Luc. Jup. Trag. 18, cf. D. Meretr. 9. 3. 2. σωτήρια (sc. ἱερά), τά, *a thankoffering for deliverance*, σ. θύειν θεοῖς Xen. An. 3. 2, 9., 5. 1, 1, cf. Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 7; σ. ἀγειν Luc. Hermet. 86; σ. τοῦ βασιλέως for his recovery, Hdn. 1. 10:—the Σωτήρια was a special sacrifice at Delphi, C. I. 1693. 15, v. Böckh 2. p. 659. 3. *a physician's fee*, Poll. 6. 186. 4. *the public privy*, at Smyrna, Anth. P. 9. 662 (in lemma), Suid. III. pass. = σῶς, *saved, safe*, as sometimes interpr. in Aesch. Cho. 236, Soph. O. C. 487; but v. supr. 1. 1. IV. Adv. —ίως, Antip. ap. Stob. 418. 27, Sext. Emp., etc.; σ. ἔχειν *to be convalescent*, Plut. 2. 918 D.
 σωτηριώδης, ες, *wholesome*, Dio C. 53. 19, Galen. Adv. —δῶς, Eccl.
 σωτρον, τό, *the wooden circuit of the wheel, the felloe, the iron hoop or tire* being ἐπίσωτρον, Poll. 1. 144., 10. 53.—Hesych. also cites the form σωτεύματα.
 σωφρανέω, ποῖτ. σααφ—Opp. H. 3. 446, Anth. P. 5. 302. *To be sound of mind, in one's sound senses*, Hdt. 3. 35; δς ἦν φορητὸς οὐδὲ σωφρονῶν Babr. 90. 4. 2. *to be temperate, moderate, discreet, to show self-control*, opp. to μαίνεισθαι, ὑβρίζειν, etc., Aesch. Pr. 982, Pers. 829, Ar. Nub. 1061, 1071, Antipho 117. 14, Thuc. 8. 24, Plat. Phaedr. 244 A, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 30, cf. ὑπερφρονέω; τὸ σωφρονεῖν = σωφροσύνη, Aesch. Ag. 1425, cf. 180:—σ. ἐς Ἀφροδίτην Eur. I. A. 1159; περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 20;—of soldiers, σ. καὶ εὐτακτεῖν Ib. 3. 5, 21; σ. καὶ ὁμοιοῦσας Andoc. 14. ult.; foll. by a part., πέμποντες σωφρονοῦμεν ἂν Plat. Meno 90 D. 3. *to come to one's senses, learn moderation or self-control*, Hdt. 3. 64; σ. ὑπὸ στένει Aesch. Eum. 520; σωφροναῦντες ἐν χρόνῳ Ib.; οὐ σωφρονήσεις; Soph. Aj. 1259; ἐσωφρόνησας Id. Ph. 1259; σεσωφρονηκῶς when he had recovered his senses, Plat. Phaedr. 241 B. 4. Pass., τὰ σεσωφρονημένα ἐν τῷ βίῳ μοι things I had done with discretion, Aeschin. 28. 21.
 σωφρόνημα, τό, *an instance of temperance*, Xen. Ages. 5, 4, Stob. Eccl. 2. 194; cf. σωφρόνισμα. II. = σωφρονιστής, Aristarch. ap. Stob. p. 602. 13.
 σωφρανῆτέον, verb. Adj. *one must be temperate*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 45.
 σωφρονητικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub σωφρονικός.
 σωφρανίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ:—*to recal a person to his senses, to chasten*, Eur. Tro. 350, Fr. 208, Antipho 118. 16, Plat., etc.; ἡ τοιαύτη ἦρτα σωφρονίζειν ἱκανή Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 20; τοὺς πονηροτάτους αἱ συμφοραὶ σ. Dem. 798. 7:—Pass. *to be chastened, to learn self-control*, Thuc. 6. 78, Xen., etc. 2. of passions, things, etc., σ. τὸ θυμούμενον τῆς γνώμης Antipho 118. 16; σ. τὴν λαγνείαν λιμῶ σ. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 16; σ. ἀμνησῶς *to pant less violently*, Eur. H. F. 869; τῶν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τι ἐς εὐτέλειαν σ. *to reduce the expenses of government at home*, Thuc. 8. 1. II. intr. = σωφρονέω, Joseph. B. J. 4. 2, 5.
 σωφρανικός, ἡ, ὄν, *naturally temperate, moderate, sober*, of persons, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9, Arist., etc.; σ. τὴν ἀναβολὴν Luc. Tim. 54:—Adv. —κῶς, Ar. Eq. 545; Comp. —ώτερον Ath. 426 C. 2. of things, Plat. Polit. 307 A; σεμνότης, ἔθος, etc., Polyb. 23. 18, 2, etc.; σωφρονικώτερα τροφή Muson. ap. Stob. 167. 48: τὸ σωφρονικόν (vulg. —ητικόν) Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 5.
 σωφρονισίω, Desiderat. of σωφρονίζω, Byz.
 σωφρόνισις, ἡ, *chastisement*, v. l. for sq. in App. Pun. 78.
 σωφρόνισμα, τό, *a chastisement, lesson*, Aesch. Supp. 992; prob. l. for σωφρόνημα in Aristarch. ap. Stob. 602. 13.
 σωφρονισμός, ὁ, =σωφρόνισις, Plut. 2. 653 C, etc.
 σωφρονοστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =σωφρονιστής, Plat. Cat. Ma. 27. II. in pl. *the wise-teeth*, elsewhere κρανητῆρες, Hipp. 252. 29, Hesych., etc.
 σωφρονοστήριον, τό, *a house of edification*, Plat. Legg. 908 A, Philo 2. 54.
 σωφρονοστής, αὐ, ἄ, *one that makes temperate, a chastener, chastiser*, Thuc. 6. 87, Plat. Rep. 471 A, Dem., etc.; ὁ δῆμος . . ἐκείνων σ. Thuc. 8. 48; τῆς γνώμης Id. 3. 65; ὁ σ. λόγος Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C; νόμους σ. ἐπὶ τισὶ τιθέναι Dion. H. 2. 24. II. at Athens, *superintendents of the youth in the gymnasium*, 10 in number, C. I. 214. 17., 26a., 271 sq., Plat. Ax. 367 A; v. Herm. Pol. Ant. 150. 4.
 σωφρονοστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *making temperate, chastising*, δύναμις Sext. Emp. M. 6. 21; λόγοι, φῶδαί Pall., etc.
 σωφρονοστής, ὄσ, ἡ, ἰον. for σωφρόνισις, σωφρονοστής ἐνεκα for the sake of *correction*, Plat. Legg. 933 E.
 σωφροναλογέω, *to speak temperately*, Eccl.
 σωφροσύνη, Dat. —ύνα, Ep. σααφροσύνη (as in Hom.), ἡ, *soundness of mind, moderation, good sense, prudence, discretion*, Od. 23. 13; in pl., Ib. 30; the common form first in Theogn. 379, 702, 1138, Epich. ap. Stob. t. 58. 7; αἰδῶς σωφροσύνης πλείστου μετέχει Thuc. 1. 84; σ. λαβεῖν Id. 8. 64; opp. τὸ μαρία, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 16. 2. *moderation in sensual desires, self-control, temperance, chastity, sobriety*, Lat. *temperantia, modestia*, Ar. Nub. 962, Pl. 563, Andoc. 17. 13, Plat., etc.; σ. τὸ κρατεῖν ἡδονῶν καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν Plat. Symp. 196 C; σ. τὸ

περὶ τὰς γυναῖκας Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 10, cf. Plat. Phaedo 68 C, Rep. 430 E sq., Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10; v. σώφρων, and cf. ἐγκρατής, ἐγκράτεια.

σώφρων, Ep. σάδφρων (as in Hom.), ονος, ὄ, ἡ: neut. σῶφρον. Properly, of sound mind, Lat. *sanae mentis*, (from *σῶς*, φρήν, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 5, 6, Plat. Crat. 411 E):—hence *sensible, discreet, prudent, wise, οὐκ ἂν με σαδφρονα μυθήσαιο ἔμμεναι* Il. 21. 462, cf. Od. 4. 158; opp. to ἄφρων, Theogn. 431, 454, 497; to νήπιος, Id. 483; to ἀνόητος, Hdt. 1. 4; σώφρων περὶ θεοῦ Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 2; σωφρονέστατος ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ Hipp. 84 A.

2. of things, σ. μῦθος Theogn. 754, cf. Ar. Nub. 1025; σ. οἶκτος reasonable compassion, Thuc. 3. 59; σ. κήρυγμα Aeschin. 54. 14; σώφρονα εἰπεῖν Eur. I. A. 1024; ἄλλο τι σωφρονέστερον γινώσκειν Thuc. 5. 111:—σῶφρόν ἐστι, c. inf., Id. 1. 42.

II. in Att.; esp., having control over the sensual desires, temperate, self-controlled, moderate, chaste, sober (σώφρων ὁ μετρίως ἐπιθυμίας ἔχων Def. Plat. 415 D, cf. Plat. Rep. 430 E, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10), δός μοι σωφρονέστεραν πολὺ μητρὸς γενέσθαι Aesch. Cho. 140; cf. Soph. Aj. 132, Fr. 608; γυνή σ. Andoc. 30. 43; σ. καὶ ἐγκρατῆς ἑαυτοῦ Plat. Gorg. 491 D.

2. of things, σ. γνώμη Aesch. Ag. 1664; σ. εὐχαί Id. Supp. 710; σ. ὑμέναιοι, λέχη Eur. Or. 558, El. 1099; τράπεζα, δίαίτα Id. Fr. 885, Ep. Plat. 336 C; ἀριστοκρατία Thuc. 3. 82; χόρις Ib. 58; βίος Plat. Legg. 733 E; φρονεῖν σώφρονα Soph. Fr. 62.

3. τὸ σῶφρον = σωφροσύνη, Eur. Hipp. 431, Thuc. 1. 37., 3. 82, etc.; τὸ σ. ἤβης Soph. Fr. 705; σοῦ τὸ σ. Eur. Andr. 365, cf. 346, etc.; ἐπὶ τὸ σωφρονέστερον λαμβάνειν τι Hdt. 3. 71; τὸ σωφρονέστατον Thuc. 3. 62; so, τὰ σώφρονα λάγδην πατεῖται Soph. Fr. 606.

III. Adv. -δως, Hdt. 4. 77, Aesch. Theb. 645, Eum. 44; σ. τραφῆναι Ar. Eq. 334; σ. τε καὶ μετρίως Plat. Rep. 399 B; δικαίως .. καὶ σ. Id. Alc. 1. 134 D; σ. ἐφέπεισθαι cautiously, Xen. Ages. 2, 3.—Comp. σωφρονέστερον, Thuc. 1. 84, Xen., etc.; but -εστερως, Eur. I. A. 379:—Sup. -έστατα, Isocr. 142 C, Plat. Legg. 728 E.

σώχω, a softer Ion. form for ψάχω, to rub, rub to pieces, Nic. Th. 590, 696, Hesych.:—the compd. κατασώχω occurs in Hdt. 4. 75.

σῶω, Ep. for σῶζω, q. v., Hom.

T

T, τ, ταῦ, τό, indecl., nineteenth letter of the Gr. alphabet, cf. Plat. Crat. 394 B: as numeral τ' = 300, but τ = 300,000. In MSS. and old Edd. we also find the form 7.

I. τ is the tenuis dental mute, related to the medial δ and the aspirate θ. In the Indo-Europ. languages, the Greek, Latin and Skt. t=Goth. th (or in the middle of a word, sometimes d);=O. H. G. d;—as τρεῖς, Lat. tres, Skt. trayas=Goth. threis, O. N. þrír, A. S. þrí,=O. H. G. dri;—σύ (Dor. τύ), Lat. tu, Skt. tvam=Goth. thu, O. N. and A. S. þu,=Germ. du;—τεῖνω, ταναός, Lat. tendo, tenuis, Skt. tanōmi, tanus,=Goth. thanja (extendo), A. S. þyn (thin), etc.: v. Curt. pp. 205 sq.

II. Changes of τ in the Gr. dialects: 1. Aeol. and Dor., τ for σ, as τύ (Lat. tu, thou) for σύ; τοί τέ τῶκον τευτλίον φατί for σοί σέ σῶκον σευτλίον φησί Koen Greg. p. 236: the Att. also put τ for σ, v. Σσ. II. 2. b; the Ion. preferred the softer σ.

2. in new Att., as in Dor. and Boeot., ττ for σσ, mostly in Verbs (except πτύσσω, πτίσσω, πτήσσω), but also in many Nouns (the termin. ισαα, as Φοίνισσα, never admits this change); v. Σσ. II. 2. c.

3. in Aeol. and Dor., π for τ, esp. initial σπ for στ, as σπολάς for στολάς, v. Ππ. II. 5; cf. Lat. pavo for τὰως.

4. in Ion. the tenuis τ for its aspirate θ, as αὔτις for αὔθις; so in compds. and in apostrophé, the tenuis remains unchanged before an aspirate, as κατεῖλον, κατ' ἡσυχίην.

5. in Att. also, the substantive termin. -θρον, -τρον, are sometimes convertible, e. g. μίσσητρον μίσσηθρον, Lob. Phryn. 131.

6. the Poets, metri grat., insert a τ after π at the beginning of some words, e. g. πτόλις, πτόλεμος:—τ is also inserted before the termin. -μός, -μή, as in ἀτμός, ἐφετμή:—later, the insertion of τ chiefly marked the Macedon. dialect, Koen Greg. p. 338; and the modern Greeks put a τ before ζ, to represent σ, e. g. τζάκωμα for σάκωμα, τζίζω for σίζω, etc.; they sound this τζ much like our sh or ch.—A similar relation between t and z appears in the Teutonic languages, as Germ. zu, zählen, zahm, Zunge, Eag. to, tell, tame, tongs.

7. τ is dropt in some words euphon. grat., as in πυκτίον πτυκτίον;—and Dor. in the oblique cases of some neut. nouns of 3rd decl., as κέραος κρέαος τέραος, etc., for κέρατος, etc.

8. τ is sometimes interchanged with κ, v. Κκ. II. 3.

9. see a laughable account of the encroachments of τ on other letters in Lucian's Judicium Vocalium.

τ', apostroph. for τε, and. 2. the Particle τοι, formerly written with apostrophé before ἄν and ἄρα, τ' ἄν, τ' ἄρα, μέντ' ἄν, etc., is now more correctly joined with them by crasis, τάν, τᾶρα (not τᾶρα), μεντάν, etc.—A rare elision of τοι before αἴψα is found in Od. 3. 147.

3. the Attic τό, τά are never elided by apostrophé, but may suffer crasis.

4. τὶ or τί can suffer neither elision nor crasis.

τά, v. sub δ, ὄ, and ὄς.

ταβαίτας, ου, ὄ, a wooden bowl, a Persian word, Amynt. ap. Ath. 500 D.

τάβαλά, τό, Persian for τύμπανα, a drum, (the Moorish atabal, which has been adopted into Spanish), Hesych.; v. Salmas. Solin. p. 717.

τάβλα or τάβλη, ἡ,=Lat. tabula, a dice-table, Anth. P. 9. 482, 27., 9. 767.

ταβλίζω, to play at tables or dice, Zonār., Thom. M.; v. Ducang.

ταβλιόπη, ἡ, comic word, formed after Καλλιόπη, a game at dice, Anth. P. II. 373.

ταβλιστήριον, τό, =κυβεῖον, Schol. Aeschin. p. 19. 24 Ox.

ταβλιστής, ου, ὄ, (ταβλίζω) a dice-player, Suid., Gloss.

τάγαθά, Att. crasis for τὰ ἀγαθά.

τάγατος, α, ον, acting by command, Hesych.

τάγαμέμνονος, Att. crasis for τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος.

ταγγή, ἡ, (ταγγός) rancidity, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 70:—a kind of putrid abscess, Hipp. 312. 6:—also τάγγος, εος, τό, Paul. Aeg.; ταγγίσις, εος, ἡ, Gloss.

ταγγίζω, to be or become rancid, Geop.: to have ταγγαί, Aët.

ταγγός, ἡ, ὄν, rancid, Geop.; v. Lob. Paral. 341.

τάγεια, ἡ, the office or rank of ταγός, Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 34.

τάγεις, v. s. τάσσω.

τάγεύω, to be ταγός or chief of Thessaly, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 7:—Pass. to be united under one ταγός, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4.

II. Med. to let soldiers be posted or stationed, ἀνδρας ἀρίστους .. πυλῶν ἐπ' ἐξέδοισι τάγευσαι Aesch. Theb. 58.

τάγέω, to be ruler, ἀπάσης Ἀσίδας Aesch. Pers. 764.

ταγή, ἡ, like τάξις, an ordering, arraying, array, Lat.acies, Ar. Lys. 105.

2. a command, province, Arist. Oec. 2, 1:—collectively,

ξύμφρων τ. the chiefs of one mind, Aesch. Ag. 110.

3. a command, order, Clem. Rom. 1. 20.

II. also fem. of ταγός, Lex.

Ms. in Osann. Auctar. pp. 141, 154. [ᾶ Ar. l. c.; but ᾶ Aesch. l. c.,

which leads some critics to refer it h. l. to τάγης; but this is hardly

consistent with the sense.]

τάγηνάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of ἀτταγήν, Byz.

τάγηνις, ὄ, a pancake, Magnes Διον. δευτ. 2, Cratin. Νομ. 8, Metagen.

Incert. Θουρ. 1. 8, Nicoph. Χειρ. 2: cf. ταγηνίτης, τηγανίτης.

τάγηνίζω, =τηγανίζω, to fry, broil, Eupol. Incert. 2, Galen.

ταγηνίσις, εως, ἡ, a frying, Galen.

Τάγηνισταί, the Broilers, name of a lost play by Aristoph.

τάγηνιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. fried, ἰχθύες Alex. Δημ. 4.

τάγηνίτης [ᾶ], ου, ὄ, =τηγανίτης, Ath. 646 D, Galen. 6. 490.

τάγηνο-κνίσσο-θήρας, ου, ὄ, a frying-pan-sniffer, Eupol. Κόλακ. 4;

doubted by Lob. Phryn. 627 sq., but v. Meineke l. c.

τάγηνον [ᾶ], τό, a frying-pan, saucerpan, Ar. Eq. 929, Eupol. Κόλ. 7,

Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 12, Anaxandr. Ὀδ. 1. 4, Luc. Symp. 38;—more freq.

in form τήγανον, Pherecr. Λῆρ. 4, Πέρσ. 4, Eupol. Εἰλ. 5, etc.; cf. Ath.

228 F sq., who also cites the form ἡγανον from Anacr.

τάγηνο-στροφίον, or τηγανο-, τό, a spoon for stirring a frying-pan,

Poll. 6. 59, Hesych. στροφίον.

τάγης [ᾶ], ου, ὄ, =τάγος, v. l. Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 6.

ταγίζω, to feed, Theophran.

ταγιστήριον, τό, a ration, Ducas.

τάγμα, τό, (τάσσω) that which has been ordered or arranged:

esp., I. an ordinance, command, νόμου τ. Def. Plat. 414 E; ἐκ

δύοιν τ. from a combination of two constitutions, Arist. Pol. 4. 9,

4.

II. a fixed assessment or payment, Id. Oec. 2. 21, 2, C. I.

2562. 14.

III. a regular body of soldiers, a division, brigade,

Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 11, Polyb., etc.; the Roman manipulus, Polyb. 6. 24,

5; the legion, Dio C. 71. 9, C. I. 4693.

IV. an order or rank,

Ib. 5843; βουλευτικόν τ. Ib. 4411 b. 5; ἰππικόν τ. Ib. 2803;—acc.

τάγμα as Adv., Ib. 3765, cf. 5805. 11.

ταγμαῦτ-ἀρχης, ου, ὄ, the leader of a τάγμα, Dion. H. Fr. Eскур.; and

ταγματάρχος, ὄ, Byz.:—hence the Verb ταγματάρχειω, Philo 1. 368;

and Subst. ταγματάρχια, ἡ, Dion. Areop.

ταγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a τάγμα. (III), ἐπιφορά, Diod. 17. 94.

τάγος, ὄ, (τάσσω), a commander, ruler, chief, leader, ταγός μακάρων

Zeus, Aesch. Pr. 96; ταγοὶ Περσῶν Id. Pers. 23; νεῶν, ναῶν ταγοὶ

Ib. 324, 480, cf. Soph. Ant. 1057, Eur. I. A. 269.

II. specially,

as title of the Chief of Thessaly, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 6., 4. 28, etc. [ᾶ always;

for τᾶγοί in Il. 23. 160 was only f. l. for τ' ἀγοί.]

τάγοῦχος, ὄ, having command, a commander, Aesch. Eum. 296.

τάγυρῖ, τό, indecl. a little bit, morsel, μαθόντι μηδὲ τάγυρι μουσικῆς

Eupol. Αἴγ. 10;—for Solon 22 (20), v. Bgk. ad l. Theognost. cites it

as one of the nouns ending in ι, so that ταγύρια in Hesych. is perh. an

error for τάγυρι.

τάδελφοῦ, τᾶδικον, Att. crasis for τὸ or τὰ ἀδελφοῦ, τὸ ἀδικον.

τᾶθεις, τᾶθη, v. sub τείνω.

Ταῖνᾶρος, ἡ, Taenarus, a promontory at the southern end of Laconia,

Pind. P. 4. 78 and 310; also as masc., Ταίναρον ἠνεμόεντα Orph. Arg.

1364; and as neut., Ταίναρον, τό, Strab. 363:—in most passages the

word occurs in acc. or gen. without an Adj., so that the gen. is un-

determined, as in h. Ilom. Ap. 412, Hdt., etc.; ἐπὶ Ταίναρον Id. 1.

23, 24, Thuc. 1. 133, Ar., etc.; περὶ Ταίναρον Hdt. 7. 168; ἀπὸ Ταί-

νάρον Thuc. 1. 128; ἀπὸ τοῦ T. Id. 7. 19; ἐπὶ Ταίνωρῳ Ar. Ach. 510;

etc.: there was a famous temple of Poseidon there, Ποσειδῶν οὐπὶ Ταί-

νάρῳ θεός Ar. l. c., cf. C. I. 1335:—here also was a cave which led to

the infernal regions, Menand. Incert. 239, Strab. l. c.; hence, Ταίναρην

ὑπὸ χθόνα, i. e. ad inferos, Ap. Rh. 1. 102, cf. Virg. G. 4. 467:—for

Ταινάριος λίθος, v. sub λίθος.

ταινία, ἡ, (τανύω, τείνω) a band, riband, fillet, esp. a head-band,

worn in sign of victory (cf. ταινιώω), Lat. mitella, θήσω δὲ νικητήριον

τρεῖς ταινίας Eubul. Ἀγκ. 3, cf. Xen. Symp. 5, 9, Plat. Symp. 212 E, Paus.

6. 20, 19, etc.; ταινίας πωλεῖν Dem. 1308. 5:—also the breastband of

young girls, Anacreont. 22. 13, cf. Paus. 9. 39, 8, Poll. 7. 65:—a band-

age, sling, Hipp. Art. 817, etc.

2. a stripe in fur, Opp. C. 1.

322.

3. the pennon of a ship, Dio Chr. 2. 397, Poll. 1. 90; of

a spear, Diod. 15. 52.

II. a strip or tongue of land, Diod. 1.

31, Ap. Pun. 121, Plut. Alex. 26, etc.: a sandbank, Polyb. 4. 41, 2,

Strab.

III. in joiner's work, a fillet, fascia, E. M.

IV. a tape-worm, Galeu.

V. a long, thin fish, perh. cepola taenia,

Epich. 31 Ahr., Arist. II. A. 2. 13. 4. [*ī* is found in arsi, Opp. l. c., Ep. ap. Diog. L. 8. 62, v. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 93.]

ταινιάζω, = ταινιάω, Suíd. but prob. f. l. for παινιάζω, cf. Luc. Zeux. II. ταινίδιον, τό, Dim. of ταινία, a strip of linen, Hipp. 398. 54, etc. ταινιο-ειδής, εἶ, like a headband, Hipp. Art. 813, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6. 2. ταινίον, τό, Dim. of ταινία, a small band, E. M. 749, dub. ταινιό-πωλις, ἦ, a dealer in ταινίαι, Eurpol. Προσπ. I, Dem. 1309. 2. ταινιῶν, to bind with a ταινία or headband, esp. as a conqueror, Thuc. 4. 121, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 3; in Pass. to be crowned, Ar. Ran. 393, Diod. 17. 101:—Med. to wear a headband, Ar. Eccl. 1032.

ταινιῶδης, ες, = ταινιοειδής, Theophr. Ign. 72; cf. τετανοειδής. ταῖτιον, v. sub τᾶτιον. τᾶκάτειον, Att. crasis for τὸ ἀκάτειον:—τᾶκεῖ, τᾶκείνων, for τὰ ἐκ-. τᾶκερός, ἄ, ὄν, (τᾶκῆναι, τῆκω), melting in the mouth, tender, ἀκροκώλια Ar. Fr. 109; σκελίδες τακερώταται Pherecr. Μεταλλ. I. 13; τακερούς ποιῆσαι τοὺς ἐρεβίνθους Id. Κραπ. 2; τακερὰ μηκάδων μέλη Antiph. Ἀγραικ. I. 4; τακερὰ ποιεῖν τὰ κρέα Dionys. Com. Ὀμων. I. 7. 2. metaph. melting, languishing, Ἔρωσ Anacr. 166; ὡς τακερὸν .. καὶ μαλακὸν τὸ βλέμμα ἔχει Phiktaer. Κορ. I; τακεραῖς κόραις λεύσσειν Anth. P. 9. 567; τακερὸν βλέπειν Alciphro I. 28; τ. τι ἐν τοῖς ὄμμασιν πάθος ἀνυγραίνων Luc. Amor. 14:—of the nightingale's song, in Adv., τακερῶς ἐλίττειν τὸ μέλος Ael. N. A. 5. 38. II. 2ct. serving to dissolve, soft, ὕδατα ἔψειν ἄριστα καὶ τακερώτα (as restored by Foës.), Hipp. Aër. 284.

τᾶκερό-χρως, ὁ, ἦ, with tender flesh, Antiph. Ἀφροδια. I. 5. τᾶκερώ, to boil soft, ἐρίφιον ἐτακέρωσε Athenio Σαμοθρ. I. 30:—Pass., Diosc. 4. 184.

τάκιστα, for τάχιστα, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1214. τακτέον, verb. Adj. from τάσσω, arrangements must be made, Plat. Legg. 631 D.

τάκτης, ὁ, an officer, C. I. 1086. 10. τακτικός, ἦ, ὄν, fit for ordering or arranging, esp. in war, τ. ἀνὴρ a tactician, experienced soldier, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 15; τακτικὸν ἠγεῖσθαι τι to think it a good piece of tactics, Ibid.; οἱ τ. ἀριθμοὶ the regular battalions, Ib. 3. 3, 11; cf. διέξοδος III:—ἡ τακτικὴ (sc. τέχνη) the art of drawing up soldiers in array, tactics, Nicom. Eil. I. 37;—so, τὰ τακτικά Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 14, etc.; τ. σύγγραμμα a treatise on tactics, Byz.:—Adv. —κῶς, Philes de Anim. 3; Comp. —ώτερον Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1141. 2. generally, regulating, τινός M. Anton. I. 9. II. denoting order or succession, Choerob.

τακτός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τάσσω, ordered, prescribed, τακτόν τι παρὰ τοῦ Κύρου παραγγέλλων Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 28; τ. ἀργύριον a fixed or stated sum, Thuc. 4. 65; τ. χρήματα Plat. Legg. 476 A; σῆτος τ. a fixed quantity of corn, Thuc. 4. 16; τακτὴν τροφήν λαμβάνειν Plat. Legg. 909 C; δίκαι τ. fixed penalties, Ib. 632 B; τ. ὁδός a prescribed way, Dem. 643. fin.; ἐν τακταῖς ἡμέραις βουλευέσθαι Aeschin. 42. 28; κατὰ τινὰς χρόνους τακτοῦς Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 2.

τάκω [ᾶ], Dor. for τῆκω. τᾶκων, ὁ, a kind of sausage or rissole, Crates Θηρ. 3, cf. Poll. 6. 53. τᾶλα-εργός, ὄν, (ταλα- (from *τλάω) and φέρων, cf. ταλαύριμος) bearing or enduring labour, painful, drudging, of mules, Il. 23. 654, 662, Od. 4. 636, and Hes.; also of Hercules, like πολύτλας, Theocr. 13. 19; laborious, πόνος Opp. H. 5. 50.

ταλαί-μοχθος, ὄν, = ταλαίπωρος, Eust. 1735. τάλαινα, fem. of τάλας; whence Theognost. Can. 66 invents a masc. τάλαινος.

Ταλαϊόνιδης [ἰονί], ὄν, ὁ, patronym. formed irreg. metri grat. for Ταλαΐδης, son of Talaius, Il.

ταλαι-παθής, εἶς, = ταλαίπωρος, Anth. P. I. 32.

ταλαιπωρέω: pf. τεταλαιπώρηκα Isocr., etc.:—Pass., with fut. med. -ήσομαι Aristid. I. 438; aor. ἐταλαιπώρηθην Isocr., etc., also med. -ήσασθαι Clem. Al. 28. To do hard work, to go through hard labour, to suffer hardship or distress, Eur. Or. 672, Ar. Lys. 1220, Thuc. I. 99., 5. 74; ὑπὸ χειμῶνος τ. Id. 2. 101; τ. ἑαυτοῖς for their own benefit, Hipp. Aër. 290; ταλαιπωρεῖν ἐθέλουσα Antiph. 140. 28; τ. σώματι ἀδύνατος Lys. 187. 46; λυποῦνται καὶ συνεχῶς ταλαιπωροῦσι Dem. 22. 24. 2. c. inf. to submit to do a thing, Dio C. 56. 41, cf. Ar. Lys. 1220. II. rarely trans. to weary, wear out, annoy, πάντα τρόπον τεταλαιπώρηκεν ἡμᾶς Isocr. 163 A:—but this trans. sense is implied in the freq. use of the Pass. in the intr. sense of Act. to suffer much, be sore distressed, Hipp. Aër. 292, Thuc. 3. 78, Plat. Phaedo 95 D, Rep. 372 D; ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς .. ταλαιπωρουμένους Ar. Pl. 224; ἵνα μὴ ταλαιπωροῖτο μὴδ' ἄχος φέροι Id. Rau. 24, cf. Vesp. 967; τεταλαιπωρημένοι ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου worn out by .., Thuc. 3. 3; τῷ μήκει τοῦ πολέμου Dem. 231. 15; διὰ τὸν πόλεμον Isocr. 89 D; σῶμα ταλαιπωρούμενον a worn out, exhausted frame, Plut. Brut. 37.

ταλαιπώρημα, τό, a misery, hardship, distress, Phalar. Ep. 139. ταλαιπώρησις, εως, ἦ, = ταλαιπωρία, Arr. An. 6. 26. ταλαιπωρία, ἰου. -λη, ἦ, hard work, severe labour, Hipp. Aër. 293; but also simply regular use, exercise, τῆς χειρὸς Hipp. Art. 821. 2. hardship, suffering, distress, Thuc. 4. 117; τῇ τοῦ σώματος τ. Andoc. 22. 1; ἡ ἐν τοῖς ἐργοῖς τ. Polyb. 3. 17, 8; in pl., ταλαιπωρίας ἐνδέκεσθαι Hdt. 6. 11; τετρυμένοι .. ταλαιπωρήσιν τε καὶ ἡλίφ, Ib. 12. 3. bodily suffering or pain, caused by disease, Thuc. 2. 49.

ταλαιπώριζω, = ταλαιπωρέω, Symm. V. T.

ταλαίπωρος, ὄν, prob. a collat. form of ταλαπείριος, suffering, distressed, miserable, Θῆβαι Pind. Fr. 210; βροτοὶ Aesch. Pr. 231; ὦ ταλαίπωρ Ib. 315, cf. 595, 623, Soph. O. C. 14, etc.; ἀνδρῶν γένος Id. Fr. 682; τ. ἀρα τις σύ γε Plat. Euthyd. 302 B;—Adv. —πως, Ar. Eccl. 54, Thuc. 3. 4. 2. of things, τ. βίος Soph. O. C. 91; ὦ ταλαί-

παρα πράγματα Ar. Av. 135; πάθος Alex. Μανδρ. 5; ταλαιπωρότερον οὐδὲν ἐστὶ .. τῆς γαστρὸς Diphil. Παράσ. I. 3.

τᾶλαί-φρων, ὄν, ἦ, much-enduring, wretched, Soph. Ant. 866, Eur. Hel. 524; daring, Soph. Ant. 39:—voc. ταλαίφρων, Id. Aj. 903.

τᾶλᾶ-κάρδιος, ὄν, (*τλάω) patient of heart, stout-hearted, of Hercules, Hes. Sc. 424; of Oedipus, much-enduring, miserable, Soph. O. C. 540, Epigr. 2p. Aeschin. 80. 9.

τᾶλᾶνίζω, to call oneself unhappy, like σχετλιάζω, Aesop. 58; often in Eccl. and Byz., who also have Subst. -ισμός, and Adv. -ιστικῶς.

ταλανταῖος, α, ὄν, f. l. for ταλαντιαῖος, Lob. Phryn. 544.

τᾶλᾶντάω, = ταλαντεύω, E. M.

τᾶλᾶντεία, ἦ, the swaying motion of anything suspended, Plat. Crat. 395 E (v. l. τανταλεία):—τᾶλᾶντευσίς, ἦ, = ταλαντεία, Byz.

ταλαντευτέον, verb. Adj. one must balance, Eust. Opusc. 171. 16.

τᾶλᾶντεύω, (τάλαντον) to balance, sway to and fro, τ. τι ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς to let it hover before them, Heliod. 8. fin.:—Pass. to sway backwards and forwards, to oscillate, διὰ τὸ ταλαντεύεσθαι [τὴν θάλατταν] δεῦρο κἀκεῖσε Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 9; τῆς μάχης δεῦρο κἀκεῖσε ταλαντευομένης Diod. 11. 22, cf. 16. 4; ῥέπει καὶ τ. πρὸς τοῦναντίον Plut. 2. 682 E. 2. to weigh out, measure out, ὕδασι (i. e. by the κλεψύδρα) ἡλείοιο ταλαντεύουσι κελεύθους Anth. P. 9. 782; νύκτα ταλαντεύει Τιτάν Id. append. 92; τούτων οὐ τὴν αἴρεσιν ταλ. Alciphro I. 8:—Pass., τὸ ζῆν ὑπὸ τούτων οὐ ταλαντεύεται Ib. 25. II. intr. to oscillate, ἐπὶ θάτερα Arist. Incess. An. 8, 7.

τᾶλᾶντιαῖος, α, ὄν, worth a talent, οἶκος Dem. 833. 23; κτήσις Polyb. 24. 4, 3; νόσηματα τ. costing a talent, prob. in fee, to the physician, Alcae. Com. Ἐνδ. 3. 2. of persons, worth a talent, i. e. possessed of one, Crates Τολμ. 2; ἔγγυος τ. giving surety to the amount of a talent, Arist. Oec. 2, 23. II. weighing a talent, ξύλον Id. Cael. 4. 4, 4; λιθοβόλος τ. an engine throwing stones of a talent weight, Polyb. 9. 41, 8:—generally, immense, τ. νοσήματα Alcae. Com. Ἐνδυμ. 2. 2. in which the prize is a talent, ἀγών C. I. 2810. 9.

τᾶλᾶντον, τό, (v. sub fin.):—a balance, Zeus .. τὸ τ. ἐπιρρέπει ἄλλοτε ἄλλως Theogn. 157 B; ζυγὸν τᾶλᾶντον Aesch. Supp. 823; τάλαντω μουσικῆ σταθμῆσεται Ar. Ran. 797:—but in this sense used by Hom. and most other writers only in pl., a pair of scales, ἔχον ὥστε τάλαντα γύνη .. ἦτε σταθμὸν ἔχουσα καὶ εἴριον ἀμφὶς ἀνέλκει ἰσάζουσα Il. 12. 433; esp. of the scales in which Zeus weighed the fortunes of men, χρύσεια πατὴρ ἐτίταινε τάλαντα 8. 69., 22. 209; γυνὴ γὰρ Διὸς ἰρὰ τάλαντα 16. 658; ἐπὶ κλίνησι τάλαντα Zeus, i. e. when he changes the issue of battle, 19. 223:—so in later Poets, τάλαντα βρίας οὐκ ἰσορροπῶ τύχη Aesch. Pers. 346; etc. II. anything weighed, 1. a definite weight, a talent, in Hom. always of gold, δέκα χρυσοῖο τάλαντα Il. 9. 122; δύο χρ. τ. 18. 507; δέκα πάντα τ. teu in all, 19. 247., 24. 232; χρυσοῦ .. εὐεργέος ἔπτα τ. Od. 9. 202; χρυσοῖο τάλαντον .. τιμήντος 8. 393.—We have no data for determining the weight of the Homeric talent; but, from the very large sums that would have been passed if it had been anything near its later weight (v. infr.), and from the order of the prizes in Il. 23. 262 sq. (where two talents of gold are worth less than a λέβης), this weight was probably not great; and such seems to have been the view of Arist., v. Fr. 138. 2. in post-Hom. writers, the τάλαντον and its subdivisions (μνᾶ, στατήρ, δραχμή) were both commercial weights (differing in amount in different systems), and also sums of money represented by these weights of gold or silver, the names of the smaller weights, as στατήρ, δραχμή, being also names of gold or silver coins. These weights are of Asiatic origin. a. two weights appear in the Persian Empire under Darius Hystaspes, called by Hdt. (3. 89) the Babylonian talent and the Euboean talent, the former being used in weighing silver, the latter in weighing gold; the ratio in weight of the Babylonian to the Euboean being 4:3. Each was divided into 3000 staters (v. στατήρ II): for the interpretation and necessary emendation of Hdt. 3. 89, v. Mommsen Röm. Münzw. pp. 22 sq., Hultsch Griech. u. Röm. Metrologie p. 276. b. the Babylonian talent appears in Greece (somewhat increased in weight) as the Aeginetan silver talent, which, with its subdivisions of 60 minae and 6000 drachmae, was the talent in ordinary use in classic times in most Greek states, and in Athens before Solon. Solon reduced the Attic weights and coinage by substituting for the Aeginetan talent a silver talent equivalent in weight to the Euboean gold talent, so that (acc. to Plut. Sol. 15) the new mina of 100 new drachmae should = 73 old drachmae. The former weights and coins continued to be used in foreign commerce, and the Attic law fixed the weight of the μνᾶ ἐμπορικῆ (= 100 Aeginetan drachmae) as = 138 new Attic drachmae; v. Hultsch, pp. 138 sq. The weight of the Attic talent (after Solon) was about 57.75 lbs. avoird., the drachma weighing 67.38 grains; that of the Aeginetan talent was about 82 lbs., the Aeginetan drachma weighing 95.68 grains. The value of Solon's silver talent would be 200l., with pure silver reckoned at 57d. per oz. Troy (or English standard silver at 52³/₁₆d.). Hdt. calls the money-talent, τ. ἀργυρίου, 7. 28; and this phrase recurs occasionally in Att., cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 1; also, χίλια τάλαντα νομίσματος Aeschin. 51. 24. Plut.—In Iuscr., Τ, ΤΤ, ΤΤΤ, are 1, 2, 3 talents respectively. (Though the name is Greek (v. *τλάω), the weight, like the mina, was prob. of Babylonian origin, Böckh Metrol. Unters. pp. 32 sq.)

τᾶλᾶντομαι, Pass. to be balanced, to oscillate, opp. to ἰσορροπέω, Plat. Tim. 52 E.

τᾶλᾶντοῦχος, ὄν, (ἔχω) holding the balance: metaph., Ἄρη τ. ἐν μάχῃ δορὸς he who turns the scale in battle, Aesch. Ag. 439 (where δορὸς belongs to μάχη, not to τάλ-.)

τᾶλᾶντωσις, ἦ, a weighing, Antiph. ap. Poll. 9. 53. 2. (from Pass.) an oscillating, swaying to and fro, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 9.

τᾶλαός, ἡ, ὄν, (*τλάω) = τλήμων, Ar. Av. 687.
 τᾶλα-παθής, ἐς, (*τλάω) = τληπαθής, Suid.
 τᾶλα-πέριος, ὄν, (*τλάω, περᾶω, πείρα) one who has suffered much, much-suffering, in Od. mostly of Ulysses, ξείνος τ. ἐνθάδ' ἰκάνω 7. 24., 17. 84; ἰκέτης τ. 6. 193., 14. 511:—hence in later times, vagrant, vagabond, πτωχὸς τ. Anth. P. 10. 66.—Cf. ταλαίπυρος.
 τᾶλα-πενθής, ἐς, (*τλάω) bearing great griefs, patient in woe, θυμὸς Od. 5. 222. 2. of things, toilsome, ὑσμῖναι Panyas. 1. 5.
 τᾶλαριον [ᾶ], τό, =sq., Poll. 10. 125.
 τᾶλαρίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of sq., quasillus, Arist. Probl. 20. 14, Theocr. 15. 113, Anth. P. 6. 174.
 τᾶλαρος [τᾶ], ὁ, a basket, Lat. qualus, ἀργύρεος τ., of a work-basket, Od. 4. 125; ὑπόκυκλος Ib. 131; πλεκτὸς τάλ. a basket of wicker-work, in which new-made cheeses were placed so as to let the whey run off, Il. 18. 568, Od. 9. 247, cf. Ar. Ran. 560, Anth. P. 9. 567; a basket for fruit, Hcs. Sc. 293; for flowers, Mosch. 2. 34, 61, Paus., etc. 2. a wicker cage for fowls; and, metaph., Μουσέων τ., of the Museum, Timo ap. Ath. 22 D. (Prob. from *τλάω (q. v.), that which bears or holds.)
 τᾶλας, τάλαινα, τάλαν, (like μέλας, but fem. τάλαινα in Ar. Thesm. 1038): gen. ἄνος, αἰνης, ανος, also τάλαντος Hippon. 7: voc. τάλαν as masc. in Od. 18. 327., 19. 68, Theogn., etc. (v. sub fin.), and fem. for τάλαινα, Enr. Med. 1057, Ar. Ran. 559, al.: (*τλάω):—like τλήμων, suffering, wretched, Lat. miser, ξεῖνε τάλαν Od. 18. 327, and Trag.; esp. in voc., ᾧ τάλαινα ἐγὼ Soph. O. C. 1338, 1401, Aj. 981; ᾧ τάλαινα ἐγὼ Aesch. Cho. 743; ᾧ τάλαν Soph. Ph. 1196; etc.;—c. gen. causae, οἱ γὰρ τάλαινα ξυμφορᾶς κακῆς Aesch. Pers. 445, cf. 517; τάλαινα ἐγὼ τῆς ὕβρεως Ar. Pl. 1044:—sometimes also in bad sense, τάλαν wretch! Od. 19. 68; but in Com., τάλαν, poor dear! as a sort of coaxing address, Ar. Lys. 910, 914; so, ᾧ τάλαινα Id. Eccl. 242. 2. in Trag. also of things, sad, sorry, wretched, μόχθοι Aesch. Cho. 1069; ἀρά Id. Theb. 695; παρακοπά Id. Ag. 223; πάθος Id. Theb. 983; νηδύς Soph. O. C. 1263; αἴλιον Id. Ph. 1088; συμφορὰ, νόσος, Id. El. 1179, Tr. 1084; ἔρις, φυγή Eur. Hel. 248, Phoen. 1710. Comp. τᾶλάντερος, α, ὄν (?); Sup. τᾶλάντατος, η, ὄν Ar. Pl. 684, 1046, 1060, Plat. Crat. 395 E. Poët. word, used by Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5, Luc. [τᾶλας Aesch. Pr. 158, Soph. (v. supr.), Ar. Ach. 163, 1192, Pax 79, Av. 1494, Pl. 930; Dor. also τᾶλας Theocr. 2. 4: the voc. is τάλαν in Theogn. 512, Soph. Ph. 1196, Ar. Eccl. 658, 1005.]
 τᾶλασειος, α, ὄν, only in Ion. and Ep. form τᾶλασήμιος, η, ὄν, of wool-spinning, ταλαοῦμα ἔργα = ταλασία, Ar. Rh. 3. 292; so, ταλασία ἔργα Xen. Oec. 7, 6; τ. ἰδρῶς caused by spinning, Nonn. D. 6. 142.
 τᾶλασία, ἡ, wool-spinning, = ταλασιουργία, Plat. Legg. 805 E, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 11, Oec. 7, 41, Plut., etc.
 τᾶλασιος, ὄν, v. sub τᾶλασειος.
 τᾶλασιουργέω, to spin wool, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 11, Diod. 2. 23, Luc.
 τᾶλασιουργία, ἡ, = ταλασία, Plat. Polit. 282 C, 283 A, etc.
 τᾶλασιουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for wool-spinning, ὄργανα, σκευή Xen. Oec. 9, 7, Plat. Polit. 282 C; ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη), = foreg., lb. A, B.
 τᾶλασιουργός, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἔργω) a wool-spinner, Plat. Ion 540 C, Ath. 618 D.
 τᾶλασί-φρων, ὄν, ἡ, (*τλάω) patient of mind, stout-hearted, ἐπὶ κεν ταλαοῖφρονά περ δέος εἶλεν Il. 4. 421; mostly as epith. of Ulysses, II. 466, Hes. Th. 1012, and often in Od.; τ. δμῶες Theocr. 24. 50.
 τᾶλασσης, -ση, v. sub *τλάω.
 τᾶλαύριος, ὄν, (ταλα *τλάω, φρινός, cf. ταλαφεργός) bearing a shield of tough bull's-hide, epith. of Ares, τ. πολεμιστῆς Il. 5. 289., 20. 78, etc.; so of Πόλεμος, Ar. Pax 241; and, jokingly, of Lamachus, Id. Ach. 964; τ. χρώς a thick tough hide, Anth. P. 7. 208:—neut. as Adv., ταλαύριον πολεμίζειν to fight toughly, stoutly, Il. 7. 239.
 τᾶλάφρων, ὁ, ἡ, shortd. for ταλαοῖφρων, Il. 13. 300, Opp. H. 3. 40.
 τᾶλάωρ, ὄν, ἡ, a bow, Choerob. Can. 87, 321.
 τᾶληθές, Att. crasis for τὸ ἀληθές.
 τᾶλίκος, ὄν, Dor. for τηλίκος.
 τᾶλις, ἰδος, ἡ, a marriageable maiden, Soph. Ant. 629, Call. Fr. 210. (An Aeol. word acc. to Schol. Soph. Perh. connected with θήλυς: Curt. suggests a connexion with Skt. taruṇī (a young girl).)
 τᾶλλα or τᾶλλα, Att. crasis for τὰ ἄλλα:—τάμά, for τὰ ἐμά.
 ταμάλιστα, Adv., in some MSS. for τὰ μάλιστα, = μάλιστα.
 τάμε, τᾶμέειν, v. s. τέμνω.
 τᾶμείον, τό, = ταμείον, Babr. 108. 2, Plut. 2. 9 E, and often in late writers; cf. Lob. Phryn. 493.
 τᾶμέσθαι, v. s. τέμνω.
 τᾶμεσί-χρως, οος, ὁ, ἡ, (τάμνω) cutting the skin, wounding, χαλκός, ἐγχείη Il. 4. 511., 13. 340.
 τᾶμία, Ep. and Ion. -ίη, ἡ, a housekeeper, housewife, often in Hom.; τ. ἡ πάντ' ἐφύλασεν Od. 2. 345; γυνῆ τ. Il. 6. 390, Od. 2. 345; ἀμφίπολος τ. Il. 24. 302:—also in Prose, Xen. Oec. 9, 11., 10, 10.
 τᾶμιᾶκός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the Imperial Treasury, C. I. (add.) 3641 b. 47: ταμιακόν, τό, the Treasury, Ib. 356. 33.
 τᾶμίας, Ep. and Ion. -ίης, ὄν, ὁ: heterocl. dat. pl. ταμιαῖσιν, Att. Inscr. in C. I. 137-140: (√TAM, τέμ-νω):—properly, one who carves and distributes, a dispenser, ταμῖαι παρὰ νηυσὶν ἔσαν, σίτοιο δοτῆρες Il. 19. 44, cf. Ar. Vesp. 613; τ. πλούτου ἀνθρώποις Pind. O. 13. 10; the lungs are called ὁ τῶν πνευμάτων τῷ σώματι τ., Plat. Tim. 84 D. 2. of Zeus, as the dispenser of all things to men, Ζεὺς, ὅσ' ἀνθρώπων τ. πολέμοιο τέτυκτο Il. 4. 84; (so Aeolus is τ. ἀνέμων, Od. 10. 21); τ. ἀγαθῶν τε κακῶν τε Poëta 2r. Plat. Rep. 379 E; οὐκ ἔστιν πλὴν Διὸς οὐδεὶς τῶν μελλόντων τ. Soph. Fr. 515; Ζῆνα, ὅς ὄρκων θνατοῖς τ. νενομίσται Eur. Med. 170; τῶν ὄμβρων καὶ τῶν αὐχμῶν τοῖς ἄλλοις ὁ Ζεὺς τ. ἐστίν Isocr. 224 A:—often in Pind., of kings or

persons in authority, a comptroller, manager, director, τ. Κυράνας, Σπάρτας P. 5. 82, cf. N. 10. 96; τ. κώμων master of the revels, I. 6 (5). 84; τ. Διὸς the steward or priest of Zeus, O. 6. 7; τ. Μοισᾶν, i. e. a poet, N. 10. 97, Fr. 4; ὄλκος τ. στεφάνων that hath store of crowns, N. 6. 44; so also, τ. γνώμης one that is master of his judgment, Theogn. 504, cf. 1242; ἄμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς τύχης .. τ. γενέσθαι controller both of his desire and of fortune, Thuc. 6. 78; τ. τριαίνης, of Poseidon, Ar. Nub. 566; ἄλδς ταμίαι lords of the sea, Critias 1. 11; absol., τᾶν τ. Ἰακχῶν Soph. Ant. 1154:—cf. ταμία. II. in Prose, comptroller of receipts and expenditure, a treasurer, paymaster, τ. τῶν βασιλέως χρημάτων Hdt. 2. 121, 1, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 27; τ. τοῦ ἱεροῦ the comptroller of the sacred treasure in the citadel of Athens, Hdt. 8. 51; called τ. τῆς θεοῦ by Andoc. 10. 36, Dem. 1075. 2, cf. Plat. Legg. 774 B, E, Lys. 114. 41, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 6; οἱ τῆς Ἀθηναίας τ. C. I. 76. 18; v. plura ap. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 151. 7. 2. at Rome, the quaestor, Dion. H. 5. 34, Plut. Poplic. 12, etc.
 τᾶμεία, ἡ, (ταμείω) stewardship, management, economy, Plat. Legg. 806 A, Xen. Oec. 7, 41, C. I. 2058. 65; ἡ τῆς τροφῆς τ. the storing of food, by ants, Arist. H. A. 9. 38, 2. II. the office of paymaster, as a polit. term, Id. Pol. 5. 9, 3. 2. at Rome, the quaestorship, Lat. quaestura, Plut. Cato Mi. 17, 18, al.
 τᾶμείδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Suid.
 τᾶμείον, τό, a treasury, Thuc. 1. 96., 7. 24, Plat. Rep. 416 D, 550 D, al. 2. a magazine, storehouse, Xen. Eq. 4, 1, Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 2.
 τᾶμείωμα, τό, that which one has to manage, stores, supplies, Diod. 3. 16. II. =sq., Xen. Oec. 3, 15.
 τᾶμείωσις, ἡ, = ταμεία: metaph. economy, χρόνου Ael. V. H. 2. 5.
 τᾶμειντήριον, τό, = ταμείον, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 426.
 τᾶμειντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for housekeeping, thrifty, Poll. 3. 115: τὸ -κόν, economy, thrift, M. Anton. 1. 16. II. at Rome, belonging to the quaestor or quaestorship, Lat. quaestorius, T. Gracch. 6; ἡ τ. ἐξουσία Dion. H. 8. 77; ἡ τ. ἀρχή Plut. Cat. Mi. 16; οἱ νόμοι οἱ τ. Ibid.; but, ὁ τ. νόμος the financial law, Id. Poplic. 12.
 τᾶμειντρία, ἡ, = ταμία, Andr. Cret. 201 A: τᾶμειντής, ὁ, = ταμίας, v. l. Poll. 3. 115: and τᾶμειντῶρ, Manetho 4. 580.
 τᾶμειντῶ: fut. -εύσω Ar. Eq. 948, Isae., etc.:—Med., fut. -εύσομαι Dion. H. 1. 82; aor. ἐταμεινσάμην Diod. 4. 12, Luc.:—Pass., aor. ἐταμεινθήν Greg. Naz.: pf. τεταμεινέμην Lys. 182. 17, Plut. 2. 157 A: (ταμίας). To be comptroller of receipts and expenditure, to be treasurer, paymaster, controller, οὐκέτι ἐμοὶ ταμεινέσεις Ar. Eq. 948, cf. 959, Dem. 1189. 2; σὺ γὰρ ταμεινέουσ' ἔτυχες Ar. Vesp. 964; τ. καὶ τὰς μεγίστας ἀρχὰς ἀρχειν Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 16:—c. gen., τ. τῆς Παράλου to be paymaster of .., Dem. 570. 15; τ. τῶν στρατιωτικῶν Plut. 2. 842 F:—so also in Med., αὐταῖς ταμεινέσθαι Ar. Thesm. 419, cf. Eccl. 600. 2. at Rome, to be quaestor, Plut. Num. 9, al. II. trans. to deal out, to dispense, Plat. Rep. 465 C; τὰ τῆς πόλεως Lys. 162. 43, cf. C. I. 76. 15:—Med., τὰ τίμια ταμεινέσθαι ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς Xen. Symp. 4, 41; τ. τὰς ψωμίδας, of a bird feeding, Ath. 388 C:—Pass., τὴν δύναμιν ἐκ τούτου ταμεινομένην Plat. Rep. 508 B; τοὺς νόμους τεταμεινέμεθα we have the laws dealt out, Lysias 183. 17; [ὑδωρ] ἐξ ἀγγείου ταμεινόμενον Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 5, cf. P. A. 4. 4, 5. 2. of keeping house, to regulate, manage, Ar. Av. 1542, Lys. 493 sq., Xen.:—and in Pass., χώρα ταμεινομένη τινὶ governed or possessed by one, Pind. O. 8. 40. 3. to store up, ταμεινέσας ἐν Ἀκροπόλει τὰριστέια τῆς πόλεως Dem. 741. 4; Ζηνὸς ταμεινέσκε γονάς she was the depository of it, Soph. Ant. 950:—Med., Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 1. 4. metaph. to husband, manage well, ἰσχύν Hipp. Art. 814:—Med., οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν ταμεινεσθαι εἰς ὅσον βουλόμεθα ἀρχειν to control the limits to which we mean to extend our sway, Thuc. 6. 18; so, ἔξεστιν ἡμῖν ταμεινεσθαι ὅποσιν ἂν βουλοίμεθα μάχεσθαι Xen. An. 2. 5, 18, cf. Cyr. 3. 3, 47., 4. 1, 18; ταμεινεσθαι τὴν τύχην, τὸν καιρὸν to make the best use of fortune or the time, Dion. H. 1. 65, etc.; ἐς τὸ αὐριον ταμεινεσθαι τὸ μίσος to lay it by .., Luc. Prom. 8; cf. Wytttenb. Plut. 2. 131 D. b. c. gen. to exercise control over, τοῦ πνεύματος Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 27. c. absol. Ib. 26, cf. P. A. 3. 14, 21.
 τᾶμῖη, τᾶμῖης, Ep. and Ion. for ταμία, ταμίας.
 τᾶμιοῦχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἔχω) having charge of the store-room, = ταμίας, ταμία, Aesop. ap. Valck. Opusc. 1. 251, Hesych.:—ταμιοῦχέω, to have the charge of the store-room, Nicet. 184 D (with v. l. ταμιουκῶ, cf. Andr. Cret. 91 A);—ταμιουχία, ἡ, Eust. Opusc. 350. 9.
 τᾶμῖω, to confiscate, Gloss.: in Med., Eust. Opusc. 20.
 τᾶμῖσίνης τυρός, ὁ, cheese made with rennet, Diocl. ap. Oribas. p. 35 Matth.
 τᾶμῖσος [ᾶ], ἡ, Dor. word for πνετία, rennet, δέρμα νέας ταμῖσοιο ποτόσδον Theocr. 7. 16., 11. 66, Nic., etc.
 τᾶμῖσῶ, Att. contr. for τὰ ἐν μέσῳ, Dem. 995. 27.
 τᾶμῖνω, Ep. and Ion. for τέμνω.
 τᾶν, Att. crasis for τοὶ ἄν:—but τᾶν, for τὰ ἐν.
 τᾶν or τάν, indecl., only Att. and in phrase, ᾧ τᾶν or ᾧ τάν, as a form of address, mostly in good sense, sir, my good friend, Soph. O. T. 1145, Ph. 1387, Eur. Bacch. 801, Plat. Apol. 25 C, and freq. in Com. Poets; rarely (acc. to Herm. Soph. Ph. 1373, never) in bad sense, Plat. l. c., Dcm. 16. 23; used in addressing several persons, ᾧ τᾶν, ἀπαλλαχθῆτον Ar. Pl. 66; ἀρά γε, ᾧ τᾶν, ἐβελήσεται; Cratin. Incert. 145, Nicopho Incert. 6. (The Ancients differed much about the origin and form of the word: some, as Philem. de Nomin. 319, etc., wrote it ᾧ τᾶν; others, as E. M. 825. 15, ᾧ τάν; others, as Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 569. 11, ᾧ τάν. Modern Editors also differ: some write ᾧ τάν, taking it as vocat. of ἔτάν, like μεγιστάν, ξυνάν, etc.; others, ᾧ τᾶν, as if vocat. of ἔτης;

others, *τῶ τᾶν*, without apostrophe. (As to the etymol., Curt. doubts its affinity to *έτης*, and prefers Buttmann's suggestion that it is an old form of *τύ, τύννη, thou*, comparing the gloss of Hesych., *τᾶν· σὺ Ἀττικῶς*, with Skt. *tvam*.)

τανάγρα, ἡ, a copper, kettle, Hesych. :—Dim. *ταναγρίς, ἰδος, ἡ*, Poll. 10. 165.

Τάναγρα, ἡ, a town of Boeotia, Hdt. 9. 15, Thuc., etc. (on the accent, v. Arcad. 101, 194) :—Adj. *Ταναγρικός, ἡ, ὄν*, of *Tanagra*, Hdt. 5. 57, etc. :—*Ταναγραῖος, ὁ, a mion of Tanagra*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 49, etc. ; fem. *Ταναγρίς, ἰδος, a woman of T.*, Corinna 20 (in poet. dat. *Ταναγρίδεσσι*) ; so *Ταναγρική*, Sophil. Παρακατ. 1 :—*ἡ Ταναγραϊκή the district of T.*, Plut. Pericl. 10. [Tā-, Sophil. l. c., Orph. Arg. 145.]

τᾶνα-ἡκής, es, (ἀκή) with long point or edge, *ταναήκει χάλκω*, of a sword or spear, Il. 7. 77., 24. 754 ; of an axe, 23. 118. II. tall, *σχοῖνός* Opp. H. 4. 53 ; *Ἄλπεις* Orph. Arg. 1124.—Constantly interchanged with *τανυήκης*.

τᾶνα-ηχέτης, ου, ὁ, far-sounding, poet. -ηχέτα, Opp. C. 2. 144.

τᾶναί-μυκος, ου, far-bellowing, *βοῦς* Anth. P. 6. 116 : cf. *ἐρίμυκος*.

τᾶναντία, Att. crasis for τὰ ἐναντία.

τᾶναό-δειρος, ου, long-necked, *οἰωνός* Ar. Av. 254, 1394, cf. *Cinesias* 2. [ταν- short by nature, but lengthd. in Ar. ll. c. in dactylic verses.]

τᾶναός, ἡ, ὄν, also *ὄς, ὄν*, Il. 16. 589, Eur. Bacch. 831 : (✓TAN, τείνω : proper *ταναφός, v. ταναύπους*) :—*stretched, outstretched, tall, long, taper, αἰγανέη* Il. l. c. ; *ἀστάχες* h. Hom. Cer. 454 ; *πῦρ . . ὅσον ταναώτερον ἦεν* Emped. 229, cf. 224 ; *πλόκαμος τ. long flowing locks*, Eur. Bacch. 455, cf. 831 ; *τ. αἰθήρ outspread ether*, Id. Or. 322 ; *τ. γῆρας long old age*, Anth. P. 5. 282, cf. 11. 389 ; *ἕρως* Opp. C. 1. 51 ; *ταναῆ ὀπί* with loud voice, Q. Sm. 12. 58.

τᾶναύ-πους (i. e. *ταναύπους*, cf. *ταναός*), ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, old Ep. form for *τανύπους, stretching the feet, long-striding, long-shanked, μῆλα ταναύποδα* (which shews that the Gr. sheep resembled the *moniflon* or wild sheep of Sardinia), Od. 9. 464, h. Ar. 304, Merc. 232 :—the common form *τανύπους* occurs in Soph. Aj. 837, as epith. of the Erinyes, cf. *τανύδρομος*.

τᾶνα-ὑφής [ῥ], ἐς, (ὑφή) woven long and finely, Hesych., whence Wunder restores it in Soph. Tr. 602 for γ' εὐυφή.

τᾶνά-χαλκος [να], ου, with long metal point, f. l. for τὸν εὐχαλκον in Anth. P. 6. 306.

τᾶνα-ὤπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὤψ) far-sighted, Emped. 11.

τᾶνδον, Att. crasis for τὰ ἔνδον :—τᾶνδρί, τᾶνδρός, for τῶ ἀνδρί, τοῦ ἀνδρός.

τᾶνεῖαι, αἰ, beams, Lat. *tigna*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 1, 2.

τᾶνη-λεγής, ἐς, (λέγω) laying one out at length, epith. of death, *μοῖρα τανηλεγέος θανάτῳ* Od. 2. 100, etc. ; *δύο κῆρε τ. θ.* Il. 8. 70., 22. 210 ; *κῆρ . . τ. θ.* Od. 11. 170, Tyrtae. 9. 35.

τᾶνή-λοφος, ου, long-necked, with a long dome or top, Hesych.

τανθαρίζω or (as in Hesych.) *τανθαλύζω, to quiver, shake*, a Vcrb only found in Gramm. ; but *τανθαροστός* (or *-ιστός*) ἕρμος is cited by Poll. from Theopomp. Com. (Incert. 35).

τᾶνίκα, Dor. for *τηνίκα*.

Τάνις, εως or *ιος, ἡ, a town in lower Egypt*, the Hebrew *Zoan*, Strab. 802 :—*ὁ Τανίτης νόμος the Tanite nome*, Hdt. 2. 166 ; and τὸ *Τανιτικὸν στόμα*, of the Nile, Strab. l. c.

ταντάλεια, ἡ, f. l. in Plat. for *ταλαντεία*, q. v.

ταντάλεύω, = *ταλαντεύω*, Apostol. Prov. 4. 91.

ταντάλιζω, = *ταλαντεύω, to waver about*, Anacr. 78 :—*proverb., in Med., τὰ Ταντάλου τάλαντα πανταλίζεται he weighs in purse as much as Tantalus*, v. *Τάνταλος* sub fin., *Paroemiogr.* p. 377 Gaisf.

ταντάλωμαι, Pass. *to be balanced or swung, ἐπὶ γῆ πέσε τανταλωθεῖς fell with a swing upon earth*, Soph. Ant. 134 :—the Schol. expl. it *διατιναχθεῖς, διασεισθεῖς*.

Τάνταλος, ου, ὁ, *Tantalus* king of Phrygia, ancestor of the Pelopidac, Od. 11. 582 sq.—Adj. *Ταντάλειος, α, ου, of or belonging to T.*, Eur., etc. ; *οἱ Τ. ἔκγονοι the sons of T.*, Id. El. 1176 ; *Πέλοψ ὁ Τ.* Id. I. T. 1, cf. 988, etc. ; *τιμωρία Τ.* Poëta ap. Polyb. 4. 45, 6 ; *Τ. δίκας ὑποφέρειν* Luc. Amor. 53 ;—also *Ταντάλεος, α, ου, Anth. P. 5. 2, 236* ;—*Τανταλικός, ἡ, ὄν*, Manetho 5. 187 :—*Τανταλίδης, ου, ὁ, son of Tantalus*, Aesch. Ag. 1469 :—*Τανταλῖς, ἰδος, daughter of T.*, i. e. Niobé, Anth. Plan. 134, cf. 131. (Clearly akin to *τλάω, *τάλαντον, ταλαντεύω*, in relation either to his long endurance of torment, or to the mythological story of his hanging balanced over water, Plat. Crat. 395 D ; or from his proverbial wealth, τὰ *Ταντάλου τάλαντ' ἐκείνα* Menand. Κυβερν. 1. 6, cf. *τανταλίζω*.)

τᾶνταῦθα, crasis for τὰ ἐνταῦθα, Luc. D. Mort. 26. 2.

τᾶντός, Att. crasis for τὰ ἐντός, Plat. Tim. 79 D.

τᾶνύ-γληνος, ου, large-eyed, full-eyed, Nonn. D. 43. 42.

τᾶνύ-γλωσσος, ου, long-tongued, chattering, *κορώναι* Od. 5. 66.

τᾶνυ-γλώχης, ἰνος, ὁ, ἡ, with long point, *ὄιστοί* Il. 8. 297, Simon. 111 Bgk.

τᾶνύ-δρομος, ου, running at full stretch, Aesch. Eum. 371 ; cf. *τανύω* fin., *ταναύπους*.

τᾶνυ-ἰθειρα, ἡ, long-haired, with flowing hair, Pind. O. 2. 46.

τᾶνυ-ἡκής, es, (ἀκή) like *ταναήκης, with long point or edge, τανυήκες* ἄορ Il. 14. 385, Od. 10. 439, etc. II. tapering, *ὄζοι* Il. 16. 768.

τᾶνυ-ἡλιξ, ἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, of extended age, Anth. P. 5. 206.

τᾶνυ-ηχέτα, ὁ, v. l. for *ταναηχέτα*, Opp. C. 2. 144.

τᾶνύ-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, long-haired, shaggy, *αἶξ* Hes. Op. 514 ; *ταν. ὕς* a bristly swine, Simon. lamb. 6. 2.

τᾶνυ-κνήμις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, long-legged, Nonn. D. 48. 287.

τᾶνύ-κνημος, ου, = *foreg.*, Nonn. D. 28. 17, etc.

τᾶνύ-κραιρος, ου, long-horned, *ἔλαφος* Opp. C. 1. 191 ; *ταῦρος* Anth. P. 6. 74.

τᾶνυ-κρήπις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, with long, high shoes, Nonn. D. 28. 205. On the accent v. Choerob. in Theodos. p. 183.

τᾶνύμαι, Pass., = *τανύομαι, to be stretched, τάνυται* Il. 17. 393.

τᾶνύ-μετρος [ῥ], ου, of long measure, Paul. S. Ambo 49.

τᾶνύ-μήκης, es, long-stretched, tall, *ἰτέαι* Anth. P. 6. 170, Or. Sib. 1. 262.

τανύν, Adv. for *νῦν, now, at present*, v. *νῦν* 1.

τᾶνύ-πεπλος [ῥ], ου, with flowing peplos, long-robed, often in Hom., and Hes., always as epith. of high-born dames, *Ἐλένη* Il. 3. 228, Od. 4. 305 ; *Θέτις* Il. 18. 385 ; etc. :—*πλακοῦς τ.*, comically, *Batr.* 36.

τᾶνύ-πλεκτος [ῥ], ου, in long plaits, *μίτρα* Anth. P. 7. 473 ; *ἕρκος* Opp. H. 1. 33.

τᾶνύ-πλευρος [ῥ], ου, long-sided, enormous, *πέτροι* Anth. P. 9. 656.

τᾶνυ-πλόκαμος, ου, with long locks of hair, Nonn. D. 35. 328.

τᾶνύ-πους [ῥ], ὁ, ἡ, v. sub *ταναύπους*.

τᾶνύ-πρεμνος [ῥ], ου, with long stem, *φηγός* Nonn. D. 5. 303 ; *λόχημη* Ib. 541 ; *with tall trees*, *Ἰδη Coluth.* 195.

τᾶνύ-πρωρος, ου, with long prow, Q. Sm. 5. 348., 9. 437. II.

going over the whole front, *καλύπτρα* Hesych.

τᾶνύ-πτερος, ου, shorter form of *τανυσίπτερος, with extended wings, long-winged, οἰωνοί* h. Hom. Cer. 89 ; *αἰετός* Hes. Th. 523, cf. *lbyc.* 3, *Pind.* P. 5. 149.

τᾶνυ-πτερυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, = *τανύ-πτερος, οἰωνοί* Il. 12. 237 ; *ἄρη* 19. 350 :—also *τᾶνυπτερυγος, ου, Simon.* 39.

τᾶνύ-πτορθος [ῥ], ου, with long boughs, Nonn. D. 5. 320, etc.

τᾶνύρριζος, ου, (ρίζα) with outstretching roots, *αἰγείρος* Hes. Sc. 377.

τᾶνύρρινος, ου, (ρίς) long-nosed, Nonn. D. 5. 10, acc. to Falk. ; *Gräfe ταλαυρίναιο* or *τανυκράριοι*.

τανύρροζος, ου, whizzing along, *ἀκωκή* Opp. C. 4. 194.

τανυσί-δρομος, ου, running swiftly, *Sappho* 76.

τᾶνυσί-πτερος, ου, = *τανύπτερος, τανυπτερυξ, ὕρμιθες* Od. 5. 65, Hes. Op. 210 ; *κίχλαι* Od. 22. 468 ; *ἀλκύνες* *lbyc.* 7 ; *οἰωνός* h. Hom. Merc. 213 ; *χελιδών* Ar. Av. 1411.

τᾶνυσι-πτερυγος, ου, = *foreg.*, *Manetho* 2. 78.

τᾶνύσις, ἡ, = *τάσις*, *Hipp. Art.* 833, *Aretae. Cur. M. Ac.* 2. 2.

τᾶνυσί-σκοπος, ου, far-seeing, *Poëta ap. Julian.* 299 C.

τᾶνύ-σκιος, ου, with long-stretching shadow, Opp. C. 4. 356.

τᾶνυ-σκόπελος, ου, with high-peaked cliffs or rocks, Nonn. Io. 4. 121.

τανυσμός, ὁ, = *τάσις*, *Theod. Prodr.*

τανυστέον, verb. Adj., = *τατέον*, *Nil. Ep.* 4. 41.

τᾶνύ-στροφος, ου, long-whirling, *σφενδόνη* *Orac. ap. Eus. P. E.* 215 B.

τᾶνυστύς, ὕος, ἡ, a stretching, stringing, *τόξου* Od. 21. 112.

τᾶνύ-σφύρος, ου, with long taper ankles or feet, *θυγάτηρ, παῖς* h. Hom. Cer. 2. 7 ; *Ἰκεανίνας* Hes. Th. 364, cf. *Scut.* 35.

τᾶνύ-τρίχος, ου, = *τανύθριξ*, Opp. C. 1. 187.

τᾶνύ-φθογγος, ου, far-sounding, *γέρανοι* Q. Sm. 11. 110 ; *κῆρυξ* *Tryph.* 111 ; *λαιμαί* Nonn. D. 22. 61.

τᾶνύ-φλοιος, ου, of trees, with long-stretched bark, i. e. of tall or slender growth, *κρανείη* Il. 16. 767 ; *αἰγείρος* *Soph. Fr.* 692.

τᾶνύ-φυλλος [ῥ], ου, with long-pointed leaves, of the olive, Od. 13. 102, 346. II. with thick foliage, leafy, *ἔρος* *Theocr.* 25. 221.

τᾶνύ-χειλής, ἐς, long-nebbed, of birds, of bees, Q. Sm. 3. 221.

τᾶνύω : fut. *ύσω* Anth. P. 5. 262, Or. Sib. 10. 82, Ep. -ύω in Od. 21. 152, 174, and *τανύσσω* *Orph. Lith.* 179 :—*aor. ἐτάνυσα, Ep. ἐτάνυσσα, τάνυσσα* *Hom.*, also in *Ion. Prose, Hipp.* 687. 2 :—*Med., Ep. fut. τανύσσομαι* in pass. sense, *Archil.* 3 : *Ep. aor. part. τανυσσάμενος* *Hom.* :—*Pass., 3 fut. τετανύσσεται* *Orph. Lith.* 319 ; *aor. ἐτανύσθη* *Hes. Th.* 177, etc., *Ep. 3 pl. τάνυσθεν* Il. 16. 475, Od. 16. 175. Cf. *τάνυμαι, ἐπιτανύω, τείνω, τιταίνω.* [ῥ always, except *ἐκτανῦειν* in *Anacreont.* 38. 5.]

Ep. Verb (used twice by *Pind.*, never by *Trag.*), *to stretch, strain, stretch out, βοείην* Il. 17. 390, 391 ; *ἴρων* 17. 547 ; *τ. βιόν* *to string a bow*, Od. 24. 176 ; *σὺ μὲν ἐγὼ τανύω* I cannot string it, 21. 152, cf. 171 sqq. ; and in *Med.*, τὸ μὲν τόξον .. *τανυσσάμενος* *having strung his bow*, Il. 4. 112, cf. *Archil.* 3 :—of putting the strings to a harp, *ρηθιδίως ἐτάνυσε νέφ* ἐπὶ κόλλοπι *χορδήν* Od. 21. 407 ; *τανύσασθαι* *χορδᾶς* h. Hom. Merc. 51 ; also, *τ. κανόνα* *to push the weaving-bar tight*, i. e. *to weave*, Il. 23. 761 ; *ὅπως .. τανύση βοείσιν ἱμάσιν* when .. *he reins in* [the horses], *lb.* 324 ; cf. *ἐπιτανύω* :—also in *Pind.*, ἐπὶ *Ἀκράγαντι τανύσας* (sc. *ὕστυς*) *having aimed them*, O. 2. 165 ; *ἄρμα τάνυεν ἐπὶ Ἰσθμῶ* *was driving it to the Isthmus*, *lb.* 8. 65 ; also, *τ. ὦτα λόγῳ* *to lend attentive ear*, Anth. P. 7. 562 ; *τ. ὄμμα ἐπὶ τίνος, ἐς τι* *lb.* 5. 262., 9. 188 :—*Pass. to be stretched or strained, γναθμοὶ τάνυσθεν* (for *ἐτανύσθησαν*) *the hollow cheeks filled out*, Od. 16. 175 ; *τετάνυστο λαίφρα* *Ar. Rh.* 1. 606.

2. metaph. *to strain*, i. e. *put in violent motion, strain yet further, make more intense, μάχην* Il. 11. 336 ; *ἔριδα* 14. 389 ; *κακὸν πόνον* 17. 401 ;—this is a metaphor. sense more fully expressed in 13. 359, *ὁμοῖον πολέμοιο πείραρ ἐπαλλάξαντες ἐπ' ἀμφοτέροισι τάνυσσαν* (v. sub *ἐπαλλάσσω* 1) ; cf. also *συντανύω* :—*Pass. to strain or exert oneself, to run at full stretch*, of horses galloping, *τανύοντο δὲ μῶνυχες ἵπποι ἄσπορον* *πρὸς ἄστυ* Il. 16. 375 ; *ἐν βυτήρσι τάνυσθεν* 16. 475 ; of mules, *ἄμστον τανύοντο* Od. 6. 83.

II. *to stretch out in length, stretch out, lay along, lay, ἀνθρακίην στορέσας* *ὀβελοῦς ἐφύπερθε τάνυσσεν* Il. 9. 213 ; *ἐγχοσ ἐπ' ἰκρίδιον νέος* Od. 15. 283 ; *τράπεζαν τ.* *to set out a long table*, often in Od. ; *τ. τινὰ ἐν κονίης, ἐπὶ γαίῃ* *to lay one in the dust, stretch him at his length*, Il. 23. 25, Od. 18. 92 ; *ἔνα δρόμον τ.* *to form one long flight*, of cranes, *Arat.* 1011 :—*Pass. to lie stretched out, τάπης τετάνυστο* *was spread*, Il. 10. 156 ; *σύνες .. εὐόμενοι τανύοντο* *διὰ φλογός* 9. 468, etc. ; ἐπ' *ἀντῶ ἡλακάτη τετάνυστο* Od. 4. 135 ; *to extend, νῆσος παρὲκ λιμένος τετάνυσται* 9. 116 ; *τετάνυστο* *περὶ σπέλιος ἡμερῖς*

τάρραξ(ι-κάρδιος, ov, heart-troubling, Ar. Ach. 315.
 τάρραξ(ι-πολις [I], τως and ibos, ὁ, ἡ, troubling the city, Philo 2. 520.
 τάρραξ-ἵππος, ov, troubling or frightening horses, of Pausanias, Illo Clu.
 1. 691 — τ. the name of an altar on the Olympic racecourse, described
 by Paus. 6. 20, 18. cf. Il. 19, and 10. 37. 4.
 τάρραξ-ἵππο-στράτος, ov, troubling the horses-array, of Clon as a
 sworn foe to the Ἴππεῖς, Ar. Eq. 247.
 τάρραξ[ις] [A], ἡ, = ταραγμός, confusion, τοῦ βίου Ar. Thesm. 137, cf.
 Act. N. A. 9. 49. II. In Medic. disorder of the bowels, Hipp. 47.
 18. 2. Inflammation of the eyes, Galen., Paul. Arg.
 Τάρας, αντὸς, ὁ and (acc. to Eust. 1390. 89) ἡ, Tarentum, a town of
 Magna Graecia, on a river of the same name, Hdt. 1. 24, Thuc., etc.;
 hence Τάραντινος, ἡ, ov, Tarentine, ὁ Τ. κόλπος Strab. 261; ἡ -νη Id. 254;
 Τ., ὁ, ἡ Tarentine, Hdt. 3. 138, etc.; Ταραντίνων πολιτεία Arist. Fr. 548.
 τάρρασσω, Att. -ττω, in Att. also thortid, θάρρασσω (η. v.) I fut. τάρραξω
 Att.; αὐτ. ἰτάρραξω Hom., Att.; pl. τάρραξαι, only known from paph.
 συν-επιτάρραξαι Illo C. 42. 36; Ep. pl. in neut. κενὸ τέρραχα (v. infr.
 111); — Παιον., fut. ταραχθήσομαι Menand. Incert. 244, and later med.
 τάρραξομαι in pae. κενω, Thuc. 7. 36, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1. 43; αὐτ. ἰτάρραχθην
 Att.; pl. τάρραχθαι Att. (From √ΤΑΙ'ΑΧ, cf. τι-τάρραχαι, ταραχθή.
 αὐτ. τέρραχα, τρηχά.) To stir, stir up, trouble, in a physical sense,
 πύναγεν νεφέλαι ἰτάρραξε δὲ πόντον [Πισσιδῶν] Od. 5. 291; κέρμασιν
 τάρρασσεται πόντος Archl. 49, cf. Solon 26; τ. πύλαγος ἄλδος Eur. Tro.
 88, cf. 687; ὁμοῦ τ. τὴν τε γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλατταν εἰκῆ Ar. Eq. 431; τ.
 καὶ κικῶν Id. Ach. 688, Eq. 251; so αὐτ. οὐ χόλονα τάρρασσοντες
 troubling the earth (by ploughing), Pind. O. 2. 114; βροντήμασι
 κικῶν πόντου καὶ ταρασσέτω Archl. Fr. 994; τ. φάρμακον, like κικῶν,
 Aeschyl. Suppl. 2; cf. τάρρακτρον; — metaph., τ. φωνῆν to wag the
 tongue, Pind. P. 11. 66; πάντα τ., of a speaker, to jumble up, Lat. con-
 miscalera, Dem. 370. 12; δεινὸ τ. he makes 'confusion worse confounded,'
 Soph. O. T. 483. 2. to trouble the mind, confound, agitate, dis-
 turb, διμυρίει, με δεινὸν ἄνθρωπον πόντος στρόβει τάρρασσων Archl.
 Ar. 1216; Κύπρις τ. φρένα Eur. Hipp. 969, cf. Soph. Fr. 607, Ar. Eq.
 358, etc.; τ. καρδίαν Eur. Bacch. 1322; εἰρ. of fear (cf. συντάρρασσω),
 Aesch. Cho. 289, Ar. Eq. 66, Plat., etc.; ἄν τις φόβος τ. Xen. Mem. 2.
 4. 6; αὐτ. τὸ πῶμα τ. τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Phaedo 66 A, cf. 103 C; so, τ.
 γλώσσῃν Eur. I. A. 1542; αὐτ. to cause confusion, Plat. Rep. 564 B,
 Hipp. Mi. 373 B; — Pass., Id. Phaedo 100 D, etc.; περί τι Id. Soph.
 242 C; διὰ τι Dem. 41. 7; τάρρασσεται φρένας Soph. Ant. 1095; ἄρμα
 πόντ. Eur. Or. 253. 3. of an army, to throw into disorder, Hdt.
 4. 125, 9. 81, Xen., etc.; — Pass. to be in disorder, Hdt. 4. 125, 129., 8.
 16, Thuc., etc.; ἐν σφισίν αὐτοῖν τ. Id. 7. 87; αὐτ. β. ἰτάρρασ-
 στον τοῦτε τάρρασσι τῶν κωπίων Hdt. 8. 12. 4. τ. τὴν κοιλίαν
 to disorder the bowels, of atony ruzes, Hipp. 567. 15, Arist. Probl. 1.
 43. 3; — in Pass., τάρραττομαι τὴν γαστέρα Ar. Nub. 386. β. often
 of political matters, to agitate, distract, τὴν πόλιν Id. Eq. 867; τὰ
 πράγματα Id. 214; — Pass. to be in a state of disorder or anarchy,
 ἐν ἀλλήλοις τ. Thuc. 2. 68, cf. Dem. 22. 8, etc.; cf. ταρακτικῶς. γ.
 τάρραττοσθαι ἐπὶ τῶν ἵππων to be shaken in one's seat on horseback, Xen.
 Cyr. 8. 2, 17. II. to stir up, raise by stirring up, τὸν οἶνον Ar.
 Vesp. 696; metaph., τ. νεῖκος, πόλεμον Soph. Ant. 794, Plat. Rep. 567
 A; φόνου Eur. Bacch. 792; ἡλίκα πράγματα τάρρασσα Dem. 278. 15,
 cf. Xen. An. 8. 10, 9; τ. εἶκει τινὲς Plat. Thesm. 5; — Pass., πόλεμος
 ἰτάρραχθῃ Dem. 277. 23; γῶς ταραχθεῖς Aesch. Cho. 331. III.
 except in the places mentioned, Hom. uses only the fut. pl. τέρραχα, to
 be in disorder or confusion, be in an uproar, τέρραχαι δ' ἀγορῆ Il. 2. 951
 ἀγορῆ τέρραχαι 7. 346; so, τέρραχαι θάλασσαν Anth. P. 7. 283; τέρ-
 τρηχάτα βῶλον Ar. Kh. 3. 1393; τέρραχάτι νότω Nic. Th. 267; but,
 ἐκ πόντου .. ἀλγία .. τέρραχασσι εὐρασίε, Ar. Kh. 4. 447; Nic.
 Th. 521, has a part. with pres. tense, τέρραχοντα κλήματα; — v.
 ἵπποισι. Lexil. s. v.
 τάρραχῆ, by syncop. τάρραχη (Hesych.), ἡ, trouble, disorder, confusion,
 τῆς κοιλίης Hipp. Coac. 151. 2. of the mind, of φρενῶν ταραχῆ
 Pind. O. 7. 55; γνώμη ἰσοτ. 16 A (cf. ταραχῶδης); ἐν πολλῇ ταραχῇ
 καὶ φόβῳ ὄντις Thuc. 3. 79; τ. παρέχειν Plat. Phaedo 66 D, cf. Rep.
 602 D; ἐν οἷσι τὴν ταραχῆν Dem. 301. 11; πολλὴν ἔχει τ. Arist. Pol.
 2. 8. 17; τ. μετράκωδους μετράς ἰσοτ. 278 E, cf. 42 C. 3. of an
 army or fleet, Thuc. 3. 77, Xen. Hell. 7. 5. 27, etc.; ἐν τῇ ταραχῇ in the
 confusion, in the midst, Hdt. 3. 126. 4. political confusion, tumult,
 and in pl. tumults, troubles, πολλὰ τ. περί τῶν τιμῶν ἔγιντο Id. 4.
 162, cf. 6. 5; ἐν τῇ τ. Id. 3. 150; αὐτ. γίγνεται I. γα. 125. 91 τ. ἔγ-
 γίγνεται τισι Isoc. 47. 1; τ. ποιεῖν τισι Thuc. 7. 86; ἐτ. καθιστάναι
 τινὲς Id. 4. 75, Isoc., etc.; καθιστάναι ἐτ. Dem. 179. 20; ἐν τ. καθι-
 στημέναι ἰσοτ. 281 B; ἐν ταραχῆσι εἶναι Id. 69 A, Dem. 301. 11;
 ταραχῆ τε καὶ ἀνομιῆς μετράς εἶναι Plat. Alc. 2. 146 B, cf. Isoc. 33 B;
 τ. γίγνεται τῶν ζυμμάχων πρὸς τοῦτε ἀπικειμαισίου Thuc. 6. 25, cf.
 Dem. 231. 10; τ. ἰμπίπτει Aeschyl. 65, 14; τ. διαλύειν, καταστρεφέναι
 ἰσοτ. 68 B, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3. 55.
 τάρραχο-ποιός, ov, causing disorder or confusion, Aeschyl. 37.
 τάρραχος [A], ὁ, = ταραχῆ, Xen. An. 1. 8, 2, Cyr. 7. 1, 32, Oec. 8. 10.
 τάρραχῶδης, ετ, (εἶδος) troubling, fond of troubling, turbulent, τὸ θεῖον ..
 ἰδὸν φθονερὸν τε καὶ ταραχῶδες Hdt. 1. 32; τύχη ἰσοτ. 50 C; ἴχνη τ.
 uncertain, buffing, Xen. Cyn. 8. 4; τ. ἡ κρίσις, ἡ ἀκρίβεια Arist. Pol. 2.
 8. 14., 8. 2, 2; of arguments, Isoc. 247 E; φάρμακον Luc. D. Mar. 2.
 2. 2. of political agitators, Dion. H. 6. 70. II. troubled,
 disordered, κοιλίη τ. Hipp. Epid. 1. 940, Coac. 119; generally, confused,
 Arist. Meteor. 2. 5. 4. 2. of an army, etc., τ. ναυμαχία Thuc. 1.
 49; ἀτράκτου, ἀτράκτου Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 26, Oec. 8. 4. 3. of the
 mind, disordered, delirious, γνῶμαι τ. Hipp. Coac. 168, cf. Fuchs.
 Oec. III. Adv. -δῶς, τ. ζῆν to live in a state of confusion, Isoc.

92 E; τ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα to be rebelliously disposed, Dem. 1477. 7; τ.
 ὑπολαμβάνειν περὶ τινος to have confused notions, Isoc. 236 A; ταρα-
 χῶδιστα διακρίσθαι Id. 148 B, 160 C.
 τάρραλλος, u, ov, (τάρραλος) feigned, fearful, h. Hom. Merc. 168, Soph.
 Tr. 953; τ. δάκρυα tears of distress, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 331. II.
 fearful, terrible, ἄλων Nonn. D. 25. 191.
 τάρραβω, (τάρραβος) Inti. to be frightened, alarmed, terrified, Il. 2. 268,
 etc., Od. 7. 81, etc.; ὄρασω .. φρεσὶ, μηδὲ τι τάρραβει Il. 24. 171,
 cf. 21. 288, Od. 18. 330, etc.; τ. φόβῳ Soph. Tr. 176, Eur. Il. P.
 971; — τ. μὴ .. Od. 16. 179, Soph. O. T. 1011, Tr. 297, etc.; τ. ἀμφὶ
 τινι Ar. Kh. 3. 459; τ. εἰπεῖν Eur. Bacch. 775; — absol., ἀλλὰ τι θυμῷ
 τάρραβει ὀββὶ φροσῖται neither shews fear nor turns to flight, Il. 21.
 575, cf. Eur. Phoen. 261; τὸ μὲν τάρραβησαντο καὶ ἀλδόμενω βασιλῆμι
 ἀτήτην Il. 1. 331; πῶς δ' ὀββὶ τάρραβει τοῦδ' ἐκρίπτων ἴση; Aesch. Fr.
 932, cf. 898, Vesp. 685; c. inf., τὸ τάρραβειν a state of fear, Eur. Or. 312;
 μὴ μο τάρραβησαι προδῶς from fear, Soph. Ph. 757; τάρραβησας' ἔχω Id.
 Tr. 37; τεταιρῆκῶς fear-estricken, Eur. I. A. 857. II. c. acc. to
 fear, dread, τάρραβησας χαλκῶν Il. 6. 469; πληθύν Il. 405; and so, τὴν πῆ
 σ' ἔτ' ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν τάρραβησεν 17. 886; so Aesch. Fr. 960, Thel. 35,
 Soph. Tr. 723, etc. 2. to stand in awe of, revere, σέβειν, χρησμοῦς
 αὐτ. Eur. ar. Dion. 1. 10. 128, Plat. Ax. 370 A, Plat.
 τάρραβη, ἡ, = εἶ, Build.
 τάρραβος, εος, τό, fright, alarm, terror, Il. 24. 152, 181, Trag., etc.;
 περίφοβόν μ' ἔχει τ. Aesch. Suppl. 736; ἐν χρόνῳ ἀποφθίνει τὸ τ. Id.
 Ar. 858; ἀμφὶ τάρραβει (v. ἀμφὶ v. 14. 2) toll. by an acc., (ἀποφθίνει τ.
 τὸν .. ἄλων fear of .. (cf. δῖος 1), Id. Thel. 289. 2. awe, reverence,
 τιμὴ for one, Id. Vesp. 696. II. an object of alarm, a fear or
 alarm, ἔχειν τι φόβου τοῦτε τοῦ τάρραβου πῆρα; Soph. El. 412; πόλει
 τάρραβος ἦθα Eur. Bacch. 1311; — Pass. word, rare in Ptole., as in Aetiae.
 Caus. M. Dion. 1. 6, Plat. 2. 666 B. (Hence τάρραβω, τάρραβῶς; cf.
 Ski. turῶ, turῶ-ἀμὶ (minor); O. Notus hark-a (increfate); A.S. yrac-lau
 (terrere).)
 τάρραβόνη, ἡ, Ep. for τάρραβος, Od. 18. 342.
 τάρραβόσινος, ἡ, ov, affrighted or affrighting, φόβος Aesch. Thel. 240.
 τάρραβύξ, = τάρραβω, Hesych., who cites τάρραβόμαι in same sense.
 τάρραβος τάρραβος, Att. create for τὰ ἔργα.
 τάρραβίω, = τάρραβω, Hesych.
 τάρραβῆ, ἡ, = σοργῆ, fluted work, Hesych.
 τάρραβῶν, τό, vinegar, bad wine, Lat. tora, Phoenicia ap. Ath. 495 E.
 τάρραβόμοι, Pass. I. (τάρραβῶν) to be turned into vinegar,
 οἶνος τεταιρῶν ἰσοτ. Plat. Com. Incert. 9. II. (τάρραβῆ) to
 be fluted or entwined, Hesych., V. M.
 τάρραβύριον, Att. create for τὸ ἀργύριον; τάρραβύριον for τοῦ ἀργ., etc.
 τάρραβος, γεν. τάρραβος, εἰσαῖδ. for τέρραβος, Aeschyl. Phil. 1. 11; cf. τάρ-
 τρημῆριον.
 τάρραβῆ, Ion. -τή, ἡ, a preservative, pickling, in pl., ἐν ταραβῆσι
 φῶλαι Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 6, cf. Meteor. 2. 3. 36. II. at Tarsi-
 χεῖται prob. factories for salting fish, not (as Wescl.) a place for mumi-
 nies, Hdt. 2. 15. 113, cf. Strab. 140, Poll. 6. 48.
 τάρραβῆ-ἴμπορος, ov, a dealer in salt fish, Dion. 1. 4. 46.
 τάρραβῆσις, ἡ, embalming, of mummies, Hdt. 2. 85, 88. 2.
 pickling, salting, of fish, Id. 4. 53; cf. ταραβῆ, ταραβῆσις, αὐτ. δ, an embalmer, of mummies, Hdt. 2. 89, Dion. 1. 911
 — in Manetho 4. 267, τάρραβῆσις, ἡ, οἶνος; in Tzet., τάρραβῆ, ἡ, ὄν.
 τάρραβῆσις, ἡ, ὄν, verb, Ad), salted, pickled, Plat. 2. 685 D, 912 V.
 τάρραβῆσις, fut. εἶσαω, (τάρραβος) to preserve the body by artificial means,
 to embalm, of the Egyptian mummies, Hdt. 2. 86. 90, Plat. Phaedo 80 C;
 cf. ταραβῆ. II. to preserve meat or fish by salting, pickling,
 or smoking (cf. προτάρραβῆσις), τ. ὄν Plat. Symp. 190 D; — Pass., [ἔχθισι]
 ἐξ ἄλλῃσι τεταιρῆσι μῆνους Hdt. 2. 77; τεταιρῆσι τεταιρῆσι μῆνους preserved
 meat, Xen. An. 8. 4. 28. 2. of other substances, to season with
 soaking it in water, Theophr. H. P. 5. 4. 8, etc. III. metaph.
 in Pass. to waste away, wither, κενῶς ταραβῆσιντα παμφθόρτω μέρω
 Aesch. Cho. 296, cf. Sophocles Fr. 63; τεταιρῆσι μῆνους, stale, εἰρη. to
 waste and perish, Dem. 788. 24. 2. In Medic. to reduce a
 patient by salting; cf. προτάρραβῆσις.
 τάρραβῆσις, ὁ, ἡ salt-fish hawker, Alex. Zorion. 1.
 τάρραβῆσις, ὁ, ὄν, of or for pickled food (τάρραβος), τ. κερῆμιον ἡ pickling-
 jar, Arist. H. A. 4. 8. 21; τ. ἄρμη ἡ smell of it, Il. 20; τ. γάρρος salt-
 fish pickle, Soph. Fr. 531 (in comit. Isim ταραβῆσις); κέρρα τ. Chrysiar.
 ar. Ath. 137 E, cf. Att. An. 4. 21; φαληρῆσις Clenn. ar. Ath. 393 C.
 τάρραβῆσις, τό, Dion. of τάρραβος, Ar. Pax 863, Cephelod. Tr. 2, cf. Ath.
 119 C eq.
 τάρραβῆσις, τό, v. τάρραβος fin.
 τάρραβῆσις-πλάω, ov, full of salt fish, Ptole. ap. Ath. 116 B.
 τάρραβῆσις-πωλῆσις, τό, the salt-fish market, Theophr. Char. 6.
 τάρραβῆσις-πωλῆσις, to sell salt fish, Plat. Charm. 163 B. II. to be
 engaged with the embalming of corpses, Luc. Nec. 17.
 τάρραβῆσις-πῶλη, ov, ὁ, a dealer in salt fish, Nicom. Antyll. 2, Alex.
 Apeal. 1. 14, Plat., etc.
 τάρραβῆσις [A], ov, ὁ, τάρραβος, οὐτ, τό, αὐτ, τάρραβος, τό, (v. τὸ fin.); —
 a dead body preserved by embalming, a mummy, τοῦνεως καὶ τάρραβος ἰδὸν
 Hdt. 9. 120. II. meat preserved by salting, pickling, drying,
 or smoking, εἰρη. dried or smoked fish, Hipp. V. C. 911 (v. Ptole. Oec.);
 ἐπὶ τὸ τάρραβος ὄνιον Ar. Eq. 1247; τὸ πᾶν τ. Id. Kan. 558; ὄνιον
 τάρραβος Id. Ach. 1101; τοῦτ, τάρραβος .. ἀξιώτερα Id. Vesp. 491;
 ἐπὶ τῷ τάρραβῆσι Id. Fr. 528; pl. τάρραβῆσι Hdt. 1. c.; τάρραβῆσι Ar. Ach.
 967, Herodotus. Phry. 1. 5, etc. III. metaph. of a stupid fel-
 low, a stockfish, τὸν τάρραβον τούτου Ar. Fr. 21, cf. Metheko Antyll.

ἄλιενομ. 1. 2.—It is laid down, that the masc. is Ion., the neut. Att., A. B. 309. 14: in fact, the masc. alone occurs in Hdt.; Hipp. uses both forms; the neut. greatly predominates in Att., e. g. Ar. ll. c., Chionid. Πτωχ. 2, Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 5; v. Ath. 119 B sq.;—also *τάριχον*, Anaxandr. Φαρμ. 2. 2, Philippid. Ἀργυρ. 1. 4; pl. *τάριχα*, Axionic. Φιλερπ. 1. 15. *τάριχος*, *ον*, = *ταριχευτός*, Ael. N. A. 12. 6.

ταρμύσσω, *to frighten*, Lyc. 1177, ubi v. Bachm. (Hence *ἀτάρμυκτος*.)

τάρπη, *ή*, a large wicker basket, Poll. 10. 158, E. M.: so *ταρπάνη*, *ή*, Ag. Peripl. p. 37; *ταρπός*, *ό*, Poll. 7. 174. (Akin to *ταρρός*, *ταρσός*.)

ταρπῆναι, Ep. *ταρπήμεναι*, v. s. *τέρπω*.

τάρριον, *τό*, Dim. of *ταρρός*, a small hurdle, Poll. 1. 142.

τάρροθος, v. sub *ἐπιτάρροθος*.

ταρρός, *-ρόω*, *-ρώδης*, *-ρωμα*, later Att. for *ταρσ-*.

ταρσιά, *ή*, v. sub *τρασιά*.

ταρσόομαι, Att. *ταρρόομαι*, Pass. *to be like basket-work, to be matted*, of roots, Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 3; of the reticulation of veins, *περὶ τὴν ὄλην κεφαλῶν ἐκτετάρσονται* prob. 1. Hipp. 277. 27, v. Foës. Oec.; also *τεταρσωμένος*, of plants with pinnatifid leaves, Diosc. 3. 173; *τετ. ναῦς with its oars complete* (v. *ταρσός* II. 2), Polyæn. 3. 9, 28.

ταρσός, Att. *ταρρός*, *ό*; also with heterog. pl. *ταρσά*, *τά*, Opp. C. 3. 470, Anacreont. 9, Anth. Plan. 283, Nonn.: (*τέρσομαι*):—*a stand or frame of wicker-work, a crate, flat basket*, Lat. *cratis*, for drying cheeses on, *ταρσοὶ μὲν τυρῶν βρῖθον* Od. 9. 219, cf. Theocr. 11. 37, Thuc. 2. 76:—generally, *a basket*, Ar. Nub. 226: cf. *τρασιά*. 2. *a mat of reeds*, such as were built into brickwork to bind it together, *ταρσοὶ καλάμων* Hdt. 1. 179, ubi v. Bähr. 3. *a mass of matted roots*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 2.

II. *any broad flat surface*, as, 1. *τ. ποδός* the flat of the foot, *the part between the toes and the heel*, Il. 11. 377, 388; *ό τ. τοῦ ποδός* Hdt. 9. 37, cf. Hipp. Fract. 758, Syenn. ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 10: it answers to *καρπός* in the hand, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; (and *τ. χειρός* is cited in Hesych. and Suid.):—generally, *the foot*, Anacreont. 38. 4, Opp. C. 3. 470, Anth. P. 5. 27., 9. 653. 2. *τ. κωπέως* the flat or blade of an oar, Lat. *palmula*, Hdt. 8. 12: absol. *an oar*, Eur. I. T. 1346; cf. *πλατή*:—also as a collective noun, *the whole line of oars on one side of a ship*, v. Arnold Thuc. 7. 40, Polyb. 1. 50, 3, etc. 3. *τ. πτέρυγος* the flat of the outstretched wing, Anth. P. 12. 144, Babr. 72. 9; *ό τ. τῶν πτερῶν* Ael. N. A. 2. 1; and absol. *a wing*, Anacreont. 9, Anth. P. 9. 287, etc.; even in Prose, Dion. H. 4. 63: of a peacock's tail, Mosch. 2. 60; *ταρσοὶ feathers*, Diod. 2. 50:—from the fabled fall of the wing of Pegasus, the city of Tarsus had its name, Juven. 3. 118. 4. *τ. ὀδόντων* the row of teeth in a saw, Opp. H. 5. 202. 5. *a Pan's pipe*, *τάρσῳ Πᾶν ὁ μελιζόμενος* Epitaph. in Newton's Ialic. 6. *the edge of the eyelid and its lashes*, Poll. 2. 69, Galen.

ταρσώδης, Att. *ταρρ-*, *ες*, (*είδος*) like basket-work, matted, of roots, Theophr. H. P. 6. 7, 4; *ταρσώδης τῆ πλοκῆ* (v. l. *ταρσωτός*) Diod. 3. 22. *τάρσωμα*, Att. *τάρρωμα*, *τό*, = *ταρσός*, Poll. 1. 97. II. = *κωπηλασία*, Ar. Fr. 686.

Ταρτάρειος [α], *α*, *ον*, *Tartarean, horrible*, *τάραγμα* Eur. H. F. 907, Luc. Philops. 24:—also *Ταρτάριος*, Orph. H. 17. 2, etc. *Ταρτάρίζω*, *to quake with cold, shiver*, Plut. 2. 948 F. *Ταρτάριτης* [ι], *ον*, *ό*, *a dweller in Tartarus*, Com. Anon. 342. *Ταρτάρό-παις*, *ό*, *ή*, *child of Tartarus*, Orph. Arg. 975. *Τάρταρος*, *ό*, also *ή*, Pind. P. 1. 20, Nic. Th. 203: heterog. pl. *Τάρταρα*, *τά*, Hes. Th. 119, 841, etc., (as in Lat. *Tartarus, Tartara*):—*Tartarus*, a dark abyss, as deep below Hades as earth below heaven, the prison of Cronos, the Titans, etc., Il. 8. 13 sq.; cf. 481, Hes. Th. 807, h. Hom. Ap. 336, Merc. 256, 374, etc., (never in Od.). Later, Tartarus was either *the nether world* generally, like *Αἴδης*, Hes. Sc. 255; *ἀπέραντος, κελαινός* Aesch. Pr. 154, 1051; *Ταρτάρου μελαμβαθῆς κευθμών* Ib. 219; *σκότον νέμονται Τάρταρον θ' ὑπὸ χθόνος* Id. Eum. 72; or *the regions of the damned*, as opp. to the Elysian fields, Voss Virg. G. 1. 36. In Hes. Th. 822 personified as husband of Gaia and father of Typhōeus; in Soph. O. C. 1574 Cerberus is called *ὦ Γᾶς παῖ καὶ Ταρτάρου*.—(Prob. onomatop., to express something terrible: like other redupl. forms *καρκαίρω*, *κάρκαρον*, *βάρβαρος*, *μάρμαρος*, *βόρβορος*, *μόρμυρος*, etc.)

Ταρτάρω, *to cast into Tartarus or hell*, 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 4, Schol. Vict. II. 14. 295. *Ταρτάρωδης*, *ες*, (*είδος*) *Tartarus-like*, Eccl. *ταρτημόριον*, *τό*, shortd. for *τεταρτ-*, Macho ap. Ath. 582 E: cf. *τάρες*. *Τάρτησος*, *ό*, Hdt. 1. 163, elsewhere *ή*:—*a city of Spain at the mouth of the Baetis, the Tarshish of Scripture*, Hdt. l. c., Arist. Mirab. 135, Strab. 148:—*Ταρτήσσιος*, *α*, *ον*, *Tartessiau*, Hdt. 4. 192, Ar. Ran. 475:—*Ταρτήσσιοι*, *οί*, Hdt. 1. 163, etc. *ταρφέες*, *οί*, *ταρφέα*, *τά*, v. sub *ταρφύς*. *ταρφεός*, *ά*, *όν*, v. sub *ταρφύς*. *τάρφθη*, *τάρφθεν*, v. sub *τέρπω*. *τάρφος*, *εος*, *ό*, *a thicket, βαθείης τάρφειν ὕλης* Il. 5. 555; *βαθείης ἐνὶ τ. ὕ.* 15. 606; *τάρφεια* Ar. Rh. 4. 1238. (From *τρέφω* *to thicken*.) *ταρφύς*, *εία*, *ύ*, but fem. *ταρφύς* Aesch. Theb. 535:—*thick, close*, *ταρφύς θρίξ* Aesch. l. c.; *ταρφέος ἐχέτλης* Orac. ap. Luc. Jup. Trag. 31:—Hom. only uses the pl. masc. and neut., like Lat. *frequentes*, *ταρφέες* Ioi II. 11. 387, Od. 22. 246; *ταρφέας ἰούς* Il. 15. 472; *ταρφέες κεραυνοί* Hes. Th. 693; *ταρφέα δράγματα* Il. 11. 69:—neut. pl. *ταρφέα* as Adv. *ofttimes, often*, 12. 47., 13. 718., 22. 142, Od. 8. 379.—Hom., also in Il., has a fem. *ταρφεία*, which, so written (and so Aristarch. wrote it), belongs to a nom. *ταρφείος* (as *θάμειος* and *θάμεις* are collat. forms), *ταρφεία* *νιφάδες*, *κόρυθες* Il. 12. 158., 19. 357, 359; but others write *ταρφεία*, from *ταρφύς*, Spitzn. II. 12. 158. (Prob. from *τρέφω*.) *ταρχύω*, fut. *ύσω* Il.: Ep. aor. *τάρχυσα* Q. Sm. 1. 801, etc.:—Med., aor. *ἐταρχύσαμην* Nonn. D. 37. 96, Ep. *ταρχ-* Ar. Rh. 1. 83:—Pass.,

Ep. aor. *ταρχύθη* [ν] Anth. P. 7. 176, Lyc.: pf. *τετάρχυμαι* Welcker Syll. p. 69. *To bury solemnly*, ὄφρα ἐταρχύσωσι Il. 7. 85; ἐταρχύσουσι *τύμβῳ τε στήλῃ τε* 16. 456, 674:—metaph., *τ. οὐνομα* Anth. P. 7. 537. (Hence *ἀτάρχυτος*: Hesych. also has *τάρχη* = *τάραξις*: *ταρχάνιον* = *ἐντάφιον*: *τάρχανον* = *πένθος, κῆδος*: but *ταρχύω* itself seems to be a shorter form for *ταριχεύω*, as *ταρχηρός* for *ταριχηρός*.) [ν in all tenses, Il. ll. c., Ar. Rh. 2. 838., 3. 208.]

τάσις [α], *εως*, *ή*, (*τείνω*) *a stretching, tension*, *τῆς κοιλίης* Hipp. Acut. 389; *τοῦ οἰσοφάγου* Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 4, cf. 3. 3, 4; *τάσιν ἔχειν* to be capable of tension, Id. H. A. 3. 5, 1, al.; *ὄφρων τ.* a raising of the eyebrows, Anth. P. 12. 42. 2. *extension*, *τ. ἐπὶ μήκος καὶ ἐπὶ πλάτος* Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 16; *ή τῆς φωνῆς τ.* a straining or raising of the voice, Plut. 2. 1047 A; a raising of the note in music, Id. 2. 1020 E; of the acute accent, Dion. H. de Comp. 11, cf. 158, Ath. 53 A. 3. *intensity, force*, *τάσιν λαβεῖν*, of darts, Plut. Sull. 18.

τάσσω, Att. *-ττω*: fut. *τάξω*: aor. *έταξα*:—all Att.: pf. *τέταχα* Xen. Oec. 4. 5, (*συν-*) Plat. Legg. 625 C:—Med., fut. *τάξομαι* (in pass. sense), LXX: aor. *έταξάμην* Hdt., Att.:—Pass., fut. *ταχθήσομαι* Diod. 11. 41, (*ἐπι-*) Thuc. 1. 140, etc.; later *ταγήσομαι* Oribas.; 3 fut. *τετάξομαι* Eur. I. T. 1046, Thuc. 5. 71, Ar. Av. 636: aor. *έταχθην* Hdt., Att.; rarely *έταγγην* [α] Eur. Fr. 957 Wagn., Perict. ap. Stob. 457. 53, Plut. 2. 965 E: pf. *τέταγμα* Pind., Att.; 3 pl. *τετάχεται* Thuc. 3. 13, Xen.; 3 pl. plqpf. *τετάχασθαι* Thuc. 5. 6., 7. 4. (From *√ΤΑΓ*; cf. *τάγ-ῆναι*, *ταγ-ή*, *ταγ-ός*, *τάγ-μα*.) *To arrange, put in order*, first in Pind. and Hdt.:—in military sense, *to draw up in order of battle, to form, array, marshal*, both of troops and ships, *τὴν στρατιὴν* Hdt. 1. 191; *τοὺς ὑπλίτας* Thuc. 4. 9; *νεῶν στίφος ἐν στίχοις* τρισίν Aesch. Pers. 366; *πολεμίων στίχας* Eur. Heracl. 676; *τ. εἰς μάχην στρατιάν* Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43; absol., Isocr. 350 B:—Pass. *to be drawn up, eis μάχην* Hdt. 1. 80; *οὐδένα κόσμον ταχθέντες* Id. 9. 69; *ἐπὶ τεττάρων ταχθῆναι* in four lines, Xen. An. 1. 2, 15; *ἐπὶ μίᾳ* Id. 11ell. 1. 6, 29; *ἐπὶ κέρως* Eubul. Navv. 1. 4; *κατὰ μίαν τεταγμένοι* in single column, Thuc. 2. 84, cf. 6. 67: absol., *τεταγμένοι in rank and file*, opp. to *ἀτακτοί*, Id. 2. 81, Xen., etc.:—so Thuc. uses the Med. *to fall in, form in order of battle*, 1. 48., 4. 11, etc.; *ἐς μάχην* 2. 20; *τάξασθαι κύκλον* *to form in a circle*, 2. 83., 3. 78; *τάξασθαι αὐχ ὁμοίως* 5. 68; *εἴκοσι ναυσὶ ἐτάξαντο* 3. 77;—but in 2. 90 he uses it trans., *ἐπὶ τεσσάρων ταξάμενοι τὰς ναῦς* having drawn up their ships in four lines, cf. Eur. Heracl. 664. 2. *to post, station, τὰς καμήλους ἀντία τῆς ἵππου* Hdt. 1. 80; *τινὰ ἐπὶ τινος, ἐπὶ τινι* or *ἐπὶ τινι* one against another, Id. 5. 109, Aesch. Theb. 448, 284, cf. Eur. Phoen. 749, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 9, etc.; (but, *τ. τινὰ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἵππείας* *to set him over them, to command them*, Id. Hell. 3. 4, 20); *τινὰ πρὸς τινι* Ib. 1. 7, 34, Plat. Polit. 262 E:—*τ. τινὰ* *to assign him a post in the army*, Lys. 187. 35, Lycurg. Leocr. 43:—Pass. *to be posted or stationed, τῆ οὐδεὶς ἐτέτακτο* Hdt. 1. 84, cf. Aesch. Pers. 381; *ἐς τὸ οὖρος* Hdt. 7. 212; but, *ἐς τὸ πεζόν* or *ἐς π. τετάχθαι* or *ταχθῆναι* *to serve among the infantry*, Ib. 21, 81; *πεζῆ* 5. 109; *ἐς τὸ ναυτικὸν στρατόν* 7. 203; also c. gen., *τῆς πρώτης τάξεως* (or simply *τῆς πρώτης*) *τετάχθαι* Lys. 140. 31., 147. 12; also c. acc. cogn., *τάξιν τινὰ ταχθῆναι* Plat. Phaedr. 247 A, etc.:—often foll. by Preps., *ταχθῆναι* or *τετάχθαι ἐπὶ τινι* *against* another, Thuc. 3. 78, Xen., etc.; also, *ἐπὶ τινι* Aesch. Theb. 448, Thuc. 3. 13, cf. 2. 70, etc.; but also *to be posted* at a place, *ἐφ' ἐπτά πύλαις* Soph. Ant. 142; *ἐπ' εὐωνύμῳ κέρατι* on the left wing, Xen. Oec. 4. 19; (so, *ἐπὶ τοῦ λαιοῦ κέρως* Polyb. 1. 34, 4; *δεξιὸν τ. κέρως* Eur. Supp. 657):—*τ. κατὰ τινι*, *over against* .., Hdt. 8. 85, Xen.:—*τ. μετὰ τινι* *behind him* .., Id. Hell. 7. 2, 4; (so *ἐπὶ τινι* Id. Lac. 13, 7):—*μετὰ τινος* *with him*, by his side, Polyb. 2. 67, 2, etc., cf. Thuc. 2. 63:—so, *σύν τινι* Xen. An. 3. 2, 17, etc.:—*παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν* Hdt. 9. 15; *περὶ τὸ Ἡραῖον* Ib. 69, cf. 8. 76:—also, *τ. ἐαυτὸν* *to take post, ἐν πᾶσι* everywhere, Dem. 302. 7; *τ. ἐαυτὸν εἰς τι* Plat. Polit. 289 E; *πρὸς τινι*, *σύν τινι* *to act with him*, Dinarch. 110. 33, Dion. H. 8. 47. II. *to appoint* to any service, military or civil, the latter being metaph. from the former, *τ. τινὰ ἐπὶ τινος* one over a thing, to a service or task, Dem. 143. 23, Polyb. 5. 65, 7, Plut., etc.; *ἐπὶ τινι* Aesch. Pers. 298, Eur. Ion 1040, Xen., etc.; *ἐπὶ τι* Ar. Av. 636, Isocr. 112 E, Plat., etc.:—often also, *τ. ἐαυτὸν ἐπὶ τι* *to undertake a task*, Plat. Rep. 371 C, Dem., etc.; *πρὸς τι* Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 6:—Pass., *τετάχθαι ἐπὶ τινι* *to be appointed to a service*, Hdt. 1. 191., 2. 38, Aesch. Pers. 298, Xen., etc.; *ἐπὶ τι* Ar. Av. 637, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 24, etc.; also, *ἐπὶ τινος* Polyb. 3. 12, 5; *ό πρὸς τοῖς γράμμασι τεταγμένος* *a secretary*, Id. 15. 27, 7, etc. 2. c. acc. et inf. *to appoint one to do a thing, τάττετέ με ἠγεισθαι* Xen. An. 3. 1, 25; and in Pass. *to be appointed to do*, Aesch. Eum. 279, 639, etc.; *τασσόμενος* *πορεύεσθαι* .. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 11, etc.:—also (sine inf.), *τ. τινὰ ἄρχοντα* [εἶναι] *to appoint him ruler*, Id. Hell. 7. 1, 24; *οἱ τεταγμένοι βραβεῖς* Soph. El. 709, cf. 759; *πρέσβεις ταχθέντες* Dem. 363. 3; so, *τοῦτο τετάγμεθα* (sc. *ποιεῖν*) Eur. Alc. 49. 3. c. acc. et inf. also, *to order one to do a thing*, Hdt. 3. 25, Soph. O. C. 639, Eur. Hec. 223, Xen., etc.; also, *τ. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι* Hdt. 2. 124, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 5, etc.:—Pass., *έταχθην* or *τέταγμα* *ποιεῖν τι* Hdt. 3. 133., 8. 13, Aesch. Eum. 279, etc.; also, *τεταγμένος ποιῶ τι* Aesch. Supp. 504; also impers., *ίωμεν* .., *ἴν' ἡμῖν τέτακται* (sc. *λέναι*) Soph. Ph. 1180; *οἷς ἐτέτακτο βοηθεῖν* Thuc. 3. 22; *τοῖς δὲ τέτακται ἐπεσθαι* Xen. Lac. 11, 6:—also with the inf. omitted, *κόσμον* .. *δυντίν' ἀν τάξῃ πόλις* (sc. *φυλάσσειν*), Eur. Supp. 245, cf. 460, Hel. 1390, etc.; *τάασεσθαι ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον* *to be ordered to Egypt*, Hdt. 3. 62, cf. 68., 6. 48. 4. *to assign to a class, τ. εἰς τάξιν τινὰ* Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 8; *εἰς τοὺς ἀρχικούς* Ib.; *εἰς δουλείαν* Ib. 11, cf. Plat. Polit. 289 E, etc.; *τ. τινὰ ἐν τοῖς πρεσβυτάτοις* *to place him among* .., Aeschin. 20. 4; *τ. ἐαυτὸν τινῶν* *to act as one of a set*, Dem. 438. 5; *εἰς ταῦτό τ. τὴν εὐτυχίαν τῆ εὐδαιμονία* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 17:—Pass., πρὸς

την ξυμμαχίαν ταχθῆναι to join it, Thuc. 3. 86. III. c. acc. rei, to place in a certain order, χωρὶς τ. Hdt. 7. 36; μέσον τ. τι Eur. El. 908; πρῶτον τ. τι Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 9; ἐναντίον Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 45; τ. τι ἐπὶ τινος to apply a term to a certain sense, Ath. 21 A; so in Pass., τετάχθαι κατὰ τινος Dion. H. 2. 48; ἔμπροσθεν τ. τινός Plat. Legg. 631 D, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 7, etc. b. with an Inf. and Adj. to lay down, rule to be so and so, ἄπερ ἂν .. οἰσχυρὰ εἶναι καὶ κακὰ τάττη Plat. Legg. 728 A; τά τε δίκαια ταχθέντα εἶναι καὶ ἀδίκαια Id. Polit. 305 B. 2. to appoint, ordain, order, prescribe, τι Soph. El. 709, Plat., etc.; τ. τὰ περὶ τὰ τέκνα Arist. Pol. 2. 4, 5; absol., ὁ νόμος οὕτω τ. Plat. Lach. 199 A; οὕτω τ. ὁ λόγος Arist. Eth. N. 3. 12, 9. —Pass., τὸ ταπτόμενον Ar. Eccl. 766; τὸ ταχθέν Soph. Aj. 528, etc.; τὰ τεταγμένα Xen., etc.: τοῖς ἐλευθέροις ἢ βελτίστη τροφῇ τέτακται Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 42. 3. of taxes or payments, to appoint or fix a certain payment, τ. τινὶ φόρον Andoc. 30. 21, Aeschin. 31. 20, cf. Dem. 690. 1; so, τ. δραχμὴν τινι Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 4; with an inf. added, χρήματα τάξαντες φέρειν Thuc. 1. 19, etc.; (and in Pass., φόρον ἐτάχθησαν φέρειν Hdt. 3. 97); τάσσειν ἀργυρίου to fix the price, at which .., Thuc. 4. 26: —Pass., τὸ ταχθέν τίμημα Plat. Rep. 551 B, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 8; τὸ τεταγμένον εἰσφέρειν Id. Pol. 2. 10, 7: —in Med. to take a payment on oneself, i. e. agree to pay it, φόρον τάσασθαι Hdt. 3. 13, 4. 35, 65; χρήματα ἀποδοῦναι ταξάμενοι Thuc. 1. 101; ταξάμενοι κατὰ χρόνους agreeing to pay by instalments, Ib. 117, cf. 3. 70; also, τάσασθαι ἐς τὴν δωρεὴν Hdt. 3. 97; —but in Med., also, much like the Act., ἐτάξαιτο φόρους οἱ προσίεναι Ib. 89. b. in Med., also, generally, to agree upon, settle, μισθὸν τῆς φυλακῆς Plat. Rep. 416 D; τὰς τιμὰς Id. Legg. 743 E, cf. 844 B, C, al.; c. inf., Polyb. 17. 7, 7, al. 4. to impose punishments, τ. δίκην Ar. Vesp. 1420, etc.; τ. ζημίαν, τιμωρίαν Plat. Legg. 876 C, Dem. 500. 25; τ. θάνατον τὴν ζημίαν Lycurg. 156. 10: —so also in Med., Hdt. 2. 65. b. to impose laws, οὖς [νόμους] ἔταξε αὐτοῖς Plat. Legg. 772 C. 5. in pf. part. pass. fixed, settled, prescribed, regular, ὁ τεταγμένος χρόνος (like τακτός) Hdt. 2. 41, etc.; ὦρα, ἡμέρα, ἔτος Eur. Bacch. 723, Xen., etc.; ἡ τετ. χώρα Id. Cyr. 5. 3, 40, etc.; αἱ τετ. θυσίαι the regular offerings, Id. Hell. 3. 3, 4; οἱ τετ. νόμοι Plat. Crito 50 D; ἡ τετ. διαίτα prescribed, Id. Rep. 404 A; τὰ τετ. ὄνόματα received, Isocr. 190 D; ἡ τετ. τέχνη regular, Id. 293 C; τεταγμένον, opp. to ἀτακτον, Arist. Cael. 1. 10, 8: —cf. τεταγμένως. τάτα, = τέττα, Anth. P. 11. 67; cf. Martial. 1. 101. τᾱτάω, Dor. for τητάω. τᾱτικός, ἢ, ὄν, (τείνω?) only found in Gloss., τατικόν, terrible. τᾱπιον, Att. crasis for τὸ αἴτιον, Ar. Thesm. 549. τᾱτός, ἢ, ὄν, that can be stretched, Arist. H. A. 3. 13, 1. τᾱττω, Att. for τᾱσσω. ταύρας, ὁ, oriental name of the pheasant, Persian tedsrew (Pott Et. Forsch. 1. p. lxxx), Pamphil. ap. Ath. 387 D; cf. τέταρος, τέτραξ. ταῦ, τό, the letter τ, Hipp. V. C. 895, Plat., etc.; v. sub T τ. Ταύγετον, Ion. Τηύγετον, τό, Mount Taygetus, between Laconia and Messenia, Od. 6. 103, Hdt., etc.: later Ταύγετος, ὁ, Plut., Luc. ταῦλα, ταυλίξω, sometimes found in MSS. for ταβλ-, v. Ducange. ταυραία, ἢ, ὁ, a wind-instrument of leather, Byz. ταυράω (v. l. ταυριάω), to want the bull, of cows, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 12: cf. καπράω. ταυρεία (sub. δορά), ἢ, (in MSS. sometimes corruptly ταυρία or ταυρέα, v. Suicer.) —a bull's hide, ox-hide, v. Lob. Paral. 453. 2. a kind of drum covered with skin, Geop. 3. a whip of ox-hide, Lat. toureo, Artemid. 1. 70. ταυρείος, α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν Eur. Hel. 1582: —of bulls, oxen, or cows, Lat. taurinus, φόνος Aesch. Theb. 44; κέρατα, αἶμα Soph. Tr. 518, Fr. 185, Ar. Eq. 83; ποῦς Eur. Hel. 1555; ἀγέλαι Theocr. 27. 70. 2. of bull's-hide, κυνέη, ἀσπίς Il. 10. 258, 13. 161, etc.: cf. ταυρεία. ταυρ-ελάτης [ἄ], ὄν, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) a bull-driver: —a Thessalian horseman who played a principal part in the bull-fight (ταυροκαθάψια), a tauridor, Anth. P. 9. 543, Helioid. 10. 30. ταυρ-ελάφος, ὁ, an ox-deer, an animal used as a beast of burden in India, acc. to Cosmas Topogr. 334 E, cf. Ael. N. A. 17. 45; also ταυρ-ελέφας, Philostorg. H. E. 3. 11, Niceph. 9. 19; cf. Jacobs Ael. 1. c. ταυρεος, α, ὄν, = ταυρείος, Sozom. II. epith. of Poseidon in Boeotia (cf. ταῦρος 2), Hes. Sc. 104, because bulls were offered to him at Onchestos, says the Schol.; v. Göttling ad l. Ταυρεών, ὄνος, ὁ, name of a month at Cyzicus, C. I. 3657. 14. ταυρηδόν, Adv. like a bull, fiercely, Lat. torvo vultu, ἔβλεψε γούν τ. ἐγκύβας κάτω Ar. Ran. 804; τ. ὑποβλέψας πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον Plat. Phaedo 117 B; cf. ταυρώω. ταυριανός, ἢ, ὄν, born under the constellation Taurus, Basil.; cf. κριανός, σκορπιανός. ταυριάω, v. sub ταυριάω. ταυρίδιον [ι], τό, Dim. of ταῦρος, Suid. ταυρο-βόας, ὄν, ὁ, bellowing like a bull, Orph. 5. 3. ταυρο-βόλος, ὄν, striking or slaughtering bulls, τελετή τ. a sacrifice of a bull, Anth. P. append. 164, 239. ταυρο-βόρος, ὄν, devouring bulls, λέων Anth. Plan. 94. ταυρο-γάστωρ, ὄνος, ὁ, with bull's paunch: metaph. enormous, Anth. Plan. 52. ταυρο-γενής, ἐς, doubtful epith. of Bacchus, Orph. Fr. 28. 7. ταυροδέτης, ὄν, ὁ, bull-binder, in fem. -δέτης, ἴδος, Anth. P. 6. 41. ταυρόδετος, ὄν, made from bulls'-hide, κόλλα Eur. Fr. 474. 7; cf. ταυρόκολλα. ταυρο-ειδής, ἐς, bull-like, τ. τὴν μορφήν Strab. 827. ταυρό-θροος, ὄν, roaring like a bull, Tzetz. Post-Hom. 270.

ταυροθύτω, to sacrifice a bull or bulls, C. I. 1625. Cf. ταυροκτονέω, βουθετέω. ταυρο-θύτος, ὄν, at the sacrifice of a bull, λοιβή Orph. Arg. 612. ταυρο-κάθαρτης, ὄν, ὁ, the stuffed figure used at bull-fights to enrage the bull, C. I. 2759 b (add.), 4039. 46: —ταυροκαθάψια, τά, a bull-fight, held on occasion of a festival in Thessaly, Böckh Schol. Pind. P. 2. 78; at Smyrna, C. I. 3212; at Sinopé, Ib. 4157. Cf. ταυρελάτης. ταυρο-κάρηνος, ὄν, bull-headed, Nonn. D. 26. 317. ταυρο-κέρως, ὄνος, ὁ, ἢ, bull-horned, Eur. Bacch. 100, Orph. H. 52. 2. ταυρο-κέφαλος, ὄν, bull-headed, Schol. Lyc. 1237. ταυρο-κόλλα, ἢ, glue made from bulls' hides, Polyb. 6. 23, 3, cf. Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 2. ταυροκολλώδης, ἐς, like bulls'-hide glue, Diosc. 1. 81. ταυρο-κρᾶνος, ὄν, = ταυροκέφαλος, Enr. Or. 1378, Anth. Plan. 126. ταυροκτονέω, to slaughter or sacrifice bulls, θεοῖσι Aesch. Theb. 276; βοῦς τ. Soph. Tr. 760. ταυρο-κτόνος, ὄν, killing bulls, λέων Soph. Ph. 400. II. pro-parox. ταυρόκτονος, ὄν, pass. killed by a bull, Ammon. ταυρ-ολέτωρ, ὄνος, ὁ, slaying bulls, λέων Manass. Chron. 252. ταυρο-μαχία, ἢ, a bull-fight, C. I. 4039. 46; cf. ταυροκαθάψια. ταυρο-μέτωπος, ὄν, bull-faced, Orph. H. 44. 1. ταυρο-μόρφος, ὄν, bull-formed, ὄμμα Κηφισοῦ Eur. Ion 1261, cf. Ath. 476 A. ταυρόσμαι, Pass. to become savage as a bull, Aesch. Cho. 275, Eur. Bacch. 922; ταυροῦσθαι ὄμμα τινὶ to cast savage glances on one, Id. Med. 92; cf. ταυρηδόν, ἀποταυρόμαι. II. v. sub ἀταύρωτος. ταυρο-πάρθενος, ἢ, either bull-maiden, i. e. Europa, who was carried away by a bull, or cow-maiden, i. e. Io, Lyc. 1292. ταυρο-πάτωρ [ἄ], ὄνος, ὁ, ἢ, sprung from a bull, of bees, Theocr. Fistula in Anth. P. 15. 21; cf. Virg. G. 4. 554 sq. ταυρο-πλόευτος, ὄν, ploughed by oxen, Manass. Chron. 348. ταυρο-πόλος, ἢ, Eur. I. T. 1457, Ar. Lys. 447, C. I. 2699; also ταυρο-πόλα, Soph. Aj. 172: —a name of Artemis, —variously interpreted as worshipped at Tauris (so, Ταυρῶ ἢ ἐν Ταύροις Ἀρτεμις, Hesych.); or drawn by a yoke of bulls, or hunting bulls; cf. Ister 8, Liv. 44. 44, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1089: —Ταυροπόλιον, τό, the temple of Artemis on the island of Doliché, Strab. 639, 766. ταυρό-πους, ὁ, ἢ, πονν, τό, bull-footed, τ. σῆμα of a river-god, Eur. I. A. 275. ταυρο-πρόσωπος, ὄν, bull-faced, front-de-boeuf, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 168. ταῦρος, ὁ, a bull, in Hom., esp. as a sacrifice to Poseidon: also ταῦρος βοῦς, like σῦς κάπρος, κίρκος ἱρηξ, Il. 17. 389: —ἀπεχε τῆς βοῦς τὸν ταῦρον, oracularly of Agamemnon and his wife, Aesch. Ag. 1126: a wandering murderer is compared to a bull driven by a rival from the herd, Soph. O. T. 478, cf. Virg. G. 3. 224 sq. 2. the priest of Poseidon Taureios, Ath. 425 C. III. = κοχώνη, Poll. 2. 173, Galen.: also the pudenda muliebria, Phot.; —cf. λάσταυρος: Κένταυρος III. (Cf. Lat. taurus (Umbr. turū), Lith. taurus, Slav. turū, Welsh tarw, Gael. tarbh, —forms which seem to have lost an initial s, which appears in the Vedic sthūras (in Vedic Skt. as Adj. robustus), Zd. stāora, Goth. stiuur (steer).) ταυροσφάγέω, to cut a bull's throat, τ. ἐς σάκος to cut its throat (so that the blood runs) into a hollow shield, Aesch. Theb. 43. ταυροσφάγος, ὄν, (√ΣΦΑΓ, σφάττω) like ταυροκτόνος, bull-slaughtering, esp. in sacrifice, τ. ἡμέρα Soph. Tr. 609; τ. λέαινα Lyc. 47. ταυρο-φάγος, ὄν, bull-eating, epith. of Bacchus, Soph. Fr. 594; whence Ar. Ran. 357 transfers it to Cratinus, Meineke Com. Frr. 1. p. 52. ταυρο-φάνης, ἐς, bull-like, Dion. P. 642. ταυρο-φθογγος, ὄν, bellowing like a bull, τ. μῖμοι sounds that imitate the bellowing of bulls, Aesch. Fr. 55. ταυρο-φόνος, ὄν, = ταυροσφάγος, τριετηρίς Pind. N. 6. 69; δόρπα Anth. P. 11. 60; epith. of Hercules, Theocr. 17. 20; τ. λέων Orph. H. 14. 2. ταυρο-φόρος, ὄν, of a ship, with the figure-head of a bull, Poll. 1. 83, Steph. B. ταυρο-φυής, ἐς, bull-shaped, Nonn. D. 7. 153. Ταυρῶ, οὖς, ἢ, a name of Artemis, cf. ταυροπόλος. ταυρωδής, ἐς, contr. for ταυροειδής, ταυρωδεα λεύσσω Nic. Al. 222. ταυρ-ωπός, ὄν, (ὦψ) bull-faced, Ion 9, Orph. H. 29. 4; with v. l. ταυρ-ὦψ, Cornut. N. D. 22; fem. ταυρῶπις, Nonn. D. 32. 69. ταῦς, = μέγας, πολὺς, and ταῦσας· μεγαλύνας, πλεονάσας, Hesych.: —hence Madvig would restore κεκτημένους ταῦ χρυσίον (for τ' αὐ πολὺ χρ.) in Plat. Theaet. 175 C, —πολύ being prob. a gloss. ταῦτα, neut. pl. of οὗτος: —but ταῦτά, crasis for τὰ αὐτά. ταῦτάξω, v. τευτάξω. ταῦτη, dat. fem., v. οὗτος C. IX. 4; ταυτηί, Ar. Thesm. 1221. ταυτί, strengthd. Att. for ταῦτα, v. οὗτος A. ταυτίξω, to use as identical or synonymous, Eust. 8. 33, etc.: —ταυτισμός, ὁ, identity, Nicet. Ann. 199 D. ταῦτό Ion. τωυτό, Att. also ταῦτόν, crasis for τὸ αὐτό, τὸ αὐτόν. ταῦτό-αιμος, ὄν, of the same blood, Manass. Chron. 6123. ταῦτο-βουλα, ἢ, like will or mind, Cyrill., etc. ταῦτο-γενής, ἐς, of the same sex or kind, Nicet. Ann. 191 C, Manass. ταῦτο-γνωμονέω, to be of the same mind, Manass. Chron. 2282: —ταυτογνωμοσύνη, ἢ, Theod. Met. ταῦτο-γραφέω, to write in the same way, Eust. 45. ἴν. ταῦτό-δοξος, ὄν, of the same opinion, Caesario Dial. 3. 128. ταῦτο-δυνάμειω, of words, to be equivalent, mean the same, Schol. Eur. Or. 162: —ταῦτο-δύναμος, ὄν, equivalent, Nicet. 191 B. ταῦτο-ειδής, ἐς, of the same kind, Cyrill., Theod. Met. ταῦτο-έπεια, ἢ, = ταυτολογία, Hesych., Suid.

ταῦτο-επέω, = ταῦτολογέω, Cyrill.
 ταῦτο-εργέω, *to be one in operation*; -εργία, ἡ, *unity in operation*, Cyrill.
 ταῦτο-ζήλος, *on, zealous for the same*, Nicet. 221 C, Manass. Chron. 3285.
 ταῦτο-θελής, *és, willing the same*: τὸ ταῦτοθελές, = ταῦτοβουλία, Boisson. An. 4. 162.
 ταῦτό-θρους, *ον, sounding the same*, Cyrill.
 ταῦτό-θύμος, *ον, of the same mind*, Manass. Chron. 2234.
 ταῦτο-κίνητος [ἰ], *ον, moved in the same manner*, Dion. Ar.
 ταῦτο-κλίνης, *és, under the same climate*, Strab. 74, 829.
 ταῦτολογέω, *to repeat what has been said*, περί τινος Polyb. I. 1, 3; ὑπέρ τινος Id. 1. 79, 7; τ. τὸν λόγον Strab. 554.
 ταῦτολογία, ἡ, *tautology*, Dion. H. de Comp. 23, Eust., etc.
 ταῦτολογικῶς, Adv. *tautologically*, Eust. 122. 6.
 ταῦτο-λόγος, *ον, repeating what has been said, tautologous*, Anth. P. 9. 206.
 ταῦτόματον, *crasis for τὸ αὐτόμα- a hap, chance, ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου of itself, spontaneously, by chance*, Thuc. 6. 36, Plat. Euthyd. 282 C.
 ταῦτό-μετρος, *ον, of the same measure*, Manass. Chron. 3894.
 ταῦτο-μήκης, *és, of the same length*, Nicom. Arithm. 2. 131.
 ταῦτο-νοέω, *to be of the same mind*.
 ταῦτοπάθεια, ἡ, *liability to the same sufferings*, Eccl. II. reflex signification, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 271.
 ταῦτο-πάθής, *és, (παθεῖν) having suffered the same: liable to the same sufferings, accidents, etc.*, Manass. Chron. 2954, Theod. Prodr.
 ταῦτο-πάτωρ [ἄ], *ὁ, ἡ, born of the same father*, Manass. Chron. 6396.
 ταῦτόπιστος, *ον, having the same faith*, Nicet. Ann. 155 B.
 ταῦτο-ποδία, ἡ, *repetition of the same foot in the same verse*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 350, al.
 ταῦτοποιέω, *to do the same with another*, τινι Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 3.
 ταῦτο-ποιός, *ον, doing the same*, Procl. in A. B. 1422.
 ταῦτο-πολλολογέω, *to keep repeating the same thing*, Tzetz.
 ταῦτός, ἡ, *faulty forms for αὐτός, ἡ*, Eccl., Scholl.
 ταῦτό-σημος, *ον, of the same signification*, Eust. 103. 23: -σήμαντος, *ον*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 16, al.
 ταῦτο-σθενής, *és, of the same strength*, Cyrill.
 ταῦτό-σπορος, *ον, of the same birth or sex*, Nicet. Ann. 237 A.
 ταῦτο-στεγής, *és, and -στεγος, ὄν, under the same roof*, Manass. Chron. 433, al.
 ταῦτο-συλλαβέω, *to have the same syllables*, E. M.
 ταῦτότης, ἡ, *identity*, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 3, Metaph. 2. 1, 9.
 ταῦτό-τροπος, *ον, of the same nature*, Manass. Chron. 3285.
 ταῦτό-φωνος, *ον, of the same tone*, Eust. II. 94. 19: -φωνία, ἡ, Ib. 30.
 ταῦτουργία, ἡ, *sameness of operation*, and ταῦτουργός, *ον*, Hippol.
 ταῦτο-φυής, *és, of like birth or like nature*, Phot.
 ταῦτώνυμος, *ον, (ὄνομα) of the same name*, Caesario Dial. 3.
 τάφε, in Pind. for ἔταφε, v. s. τέθηπα.
 τάφειος, *α, ὄν, v. sub ταφήσιος*.
 τάφεις, *έως, ὁ, (θάπτω) a burier*, Lat. *vespillo*, Soph. O. C. 582, El. 1488.
 τάφειων, *ωνος, ὁ, (τάφος) a burying-ground*, Eus. V. Const. 3. 1, C. I. 4507.
 τάφή, ἡ, (v. sub θάπτω) *burial*, Lat. *sepultura*, ταφῆς τυχεῖν, *κυρήσαι* Hdt. 1. 24, 112, al.: *mode of burial*, Id. 2. 85., 5. 8: in pl. of the burials of those who had fallen in battle, *δημσία ταφὰς ἐποίησαν* Thuc. 2. 34; *νόμοι . . . οἷς ἐχρῶντο περὶ τὰς ταφὰς* Ib. 52. 2. in pl. also, *a burial-place*, Hdt. 4. 71., 5. 63, Soph. Aj. 1090, 1109;—so in sing., *σῆς εἰ στερήσομαι ταφῆς*, of the urn supposed to contain the ashes of Orestes, Id. El. 1210. 3. *payment for burial, a burial-fee*, τὸν τὴν ταφὴν τοῦ πατρὸς οὐκ ἀπειληφότα Dem. 788. 1.
 τάφήσιος, *η, ὄν, Ep. and Ion. for ταφείος (not used), of or for a burial*, τ. φᾶρος *a winding-sheet, shroud*, Od. 2. 99., 19. 144, etc.
 τάφιος, *α, ὄν, = foreg., Nonn. Io. 20. v. 7; τ. λίθος a gravestone*, Anth. P. 7. 40.
 τάφωδια, Att. *crasis for τὰ ἐφόδια*.
 τάφο-ειδής, *és, like a burial or grave*, στήλη Dio C. 67. 9.
 τάφος [ἄ], *ὁ, (v. sub θάπτω) a burial, funeral*, Lat. *fimus*, Il. 23. 619, Od. 4. 547, Hes., Soph., etc.; *δαινύναι τάφον* *to give a funeral-feast*, like γάμον δαινύναι, Il. 23. 29, Od. 3. 309; *τελέσαι τόφον* *Ἐκτορι δίω* *to perform the rites of burial*, Il. 24. 660; so, *τιμᾶν τάφω τινά* Aesch. Theb. 1046; *τάφω κτερίζειν* Soph. Ant. 203; *τάφον τινὸς θέσθαι* Id. O. T. 1447; τ. *περιστέλλειν νεκροῦ* Id. Aj. 1170; *ταφοῦ τυχεῖν* *to obtain the rites of burial*, Eur. Hec. 47; *τοιῶσδε ὁ τ. ἐγένετο* Thuc. 2. 47; also in pl. of a single funeral, like *ταφή*, Plat. Rep. 414 A, etc. 2. *the act of burying*, τοῦδε τοῦ τ. φήσεις μετασχεῖν Soph. Ant. 534. II. *the grave itself, tomb*, Hes. Sc. 477, Pind. 1. 8 (7). 126, Hdt. 2. 136, Aesch. Pers. 656, Cho. 168, Soph. El. 1218 sq., etc., but never so in Hom.;—so in pl., of a single grave, Hdt. 4. 127, Soph. O. C. 411; *ὄντες ἐν τάφοις* *though dead and buried*, Aesch. Eum. 767; *μέγας γ' ὀφθαλμὸς οἱ πατρὸς τάφοι* *his being buried*, Soph. O. T. 907. 2. *ἐμψυχός τις τ. a 'living skeleton'*, Luc. D. Mort. 6. 2.
 τάφος [ἄ], *εὸς, τύ, (v. sub τέθηπα), astonishment, amazement*, τάφος δ' ἔλε πάντας Od. 21. 122; *τόφος δέ οἱ ἦτορ ἴκανε* 23. 93., 24. 445; dat. *τάφει* in Ibyc. 52.
 Τάφος, ἡ, *old name of one of the small islands between Acarnania and Leucadia, N. W. of the Echinades, perhaps the modern Meganisi*, Nitzsch Od. 1. 181.
 ταφρεία, ἡ, *a making of ditches or trenches*, Dem. 325. 20, Polyb. 5. 2, 5, etc. II. = τάφρος, Dio C. 36. 37.
 τάφρευμα, τό, *a ditch already made*, Plat. Legg. 761 B, Dio C.
 τάφρευσις, *εὼς, ἡ, a digging, method of digging*, Ael. N. A. 9. 8.
 ταφρεύω, *to make a ditch*, Plat. Legg. 760 E, 778 E, Xen., etc.; τ. τάφρους Aeschin. 87. 29.

τάφρη, ἡ, Ion. for τάφρος, Hdt. 4. 28, 201, ubi v. Schweigh.
 ταφρο-βολέω, *to throw up the earth from a ditch*, Gloss.
 ταφρο-ειδής, *és, ditch-like, trench-like*, Schol. Il. 2. 153.
 ταφρο-ποιέω, *to make a trench for besieging*, Diod. Excerpt. 502. 68.
 τάφρος, ἡ, (v. θάπτω), *a ditch, trench*, often in Hom. (esp. in Il.); *τάφρον ὀρύσσειν* Il. 7. 341, etc.; τ. *ἐλαύνειν* *to draw a trench*, Ib. 450; so Hdt. 4. 3, and Att.; *ταφρῶν ὑπὲρ* *over the trenches*, Soph. Aj. 1279:—some very late writers used it as masc., and so it is found in a MS. of Alcidas. 184. 23: but in Call. Del. 37, *βαθὺν ἤλαο τάφρον*, *βαθύν* is Ep. for *βαθεῖαν*, as often in such words. The modern Greek form *τράφος* occurs in Tab. Heracl. (C. I. 5774. 130., 5775. 51).
 ταφρώδης, *és, contr. for ταφροειδής*, A. B. 394.
 ταφρωρυχος [ῥ], *ὁ, (ὀρύσσω) a sapper and miner*, Diog. L. 4. 23.
 τᾶφών, v. sub τέθηπα.
 τάχᾶ, Adv. (*τάχύς*) *quickly, presently, forthwith*, Lat. *statim*, often in Hom., who, like Hes. and Pind., uses it only of time, Il. 1. 205, Od. 18. 72, etc.; *ἦ τάχᾳ* *soon* *ἰφαίθ*, 18. 73, 338:—so also in Att., with a fut., *τάχ' εἴσομεσθα* Aesch. Theb. 261, Ag. 489, cf. 1649, Cho. 305, Soph., Plat., etc.; *εἶοκα θεοπιωδῆσειν τ.* Aesch. Ag. 1161;—*τάχ' ἐπειδάν* *for ἐπειδάν τάχιστα*, Lat. *quum primum*, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A, ubi v. Heind. II. in Prose and Att., *perhaps*, to express any contingency from a probability to a bare possibility, from doubt to modest assertion, τ. *οὐδὲ τεθέασθε τυραννομένην πόλιν* Plat. Legg. 711 A, cf. Hipp. Ma. 303 B, Xen. An. 5. 2, 17, Theocr. 27. 60, Bion 5. 8;—more commonly *τάχ' ἄν*, *probably, perhaps, may be*, Hdt. 1. 70, al., and often in Att.; mostly with optat., as Aesch. Pr. 312, Eum. 512, Soph. O. T. 139, etc., Thuc. 1. 77, etc.; rarely with aor. indic., Plat. Phaedr. 256 C; with part., Soph. O. T. 523, Thuc. 6. 2; with inf., Luc. Icarom. 10:—*τάχ' ἄν* alone, in answers, Plat. Soph. 255 C, Rep. 369 A, etc.:—*strengthened*, *τάχα . . ἴσως* Ar. Thesm. 718; *ἴσως τάχα* Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 24; *τάχα τοίνυν ἴσως* Dem. 576. 15; *τάχ' ἄν ἴσως, τάχ' ἴσως ἄν, ἴσως τάχ' ἄν* Soph. Aj. 691, Thuc. 6. 34, Plat. Soph. 247 D, Polit. 264 D, Tim. 38 E; *ἀμφισβητοῦντες προστιθέασιν αἰεὶ τὸ ἴσως καὶ τὸ τ.* Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 2: cf. ἴσως III. III. Sup. *τάχιστα*, v. *ταχύς* C. II. IV. Ar. formed an acc. pl. *τάχας, perhaps-es*, Fr. 687.
 τᾶχέως, Adv. of *ταχύς*, q. v.
 τᾶχεωστί, = *ταχέως*, Pherecr. Incert. 83; cf. *μεγαλωστί, ἱρωστί*.
 τᾶχίνα, v. sub *ταχινός*.
 τᾶχίνας, *δ, Lacon. name of the hare*, Ael. N. A. 7. 47; of the deer, Hesych.
 τᾶχινός, ἡ, *όν, poet. for ταχύς*, Theocr. 2. 7, Call. Jov. 56, etc.; Sup. *-άτατος* Arat. 289:—neut. pl. *ταχινά, = τάχα*, Theocr. 14. 40.
 τᾶχίων, -ιον, *τάχιστος, -ιστα, v. sub ταχύς* C.
 τάχος, *εὸς, τό, (τάχύς) swiftness, speed, fleetness, velocity*, denoting properly a temporary condition, whereas *ταχύτης* denotes a permanent property, *ἵπποισι . . οἷσιν Ἀθήνη νῦν ἄρεξε τάχος* Il. 23. 406, cf. 515; but often without any such distinction, τ. *καὶ βραδύτης* Plat. Theaet. 156 C, Arist. Phys. 5. 4, 16, etc.:—pl. *velocities*, Plat. Tim. 39 D, Legg. 893 D. 2. τ. *φρενῶν quickness of temper, hastiness*, Eur. Bacch. 670; *δ χρόνος μάθησιν ἀντὶ τοῦ τάχους . . δίδωσιν* Id. Supp. 419; cf. Plat. Legg. 944 C; τ. *τῆς ψυχῆς quickness of apprehension*, Ib. 689 C. II. *τάχος* is often used in Adverbial phrases for *ταχέως*, absol. in acc., Aesch. Theb. 58, Ag. 945, Eum. 124, Eur., etc.; also in dat., Plat. Tim. 36 D:—with Preps., *ἀπὸ τάχους* Xen. An. 2. 5, 7; *διὰ τάχους* Soph. Aj. 822, Thuc. 1. 63, etc.; *ἐν τάχει* Pind. N. 5. 64, Aesch. Pr. 747, Soph. O. C. 500, Thuc. 1. 86, etc.; *εἰς τάχος* Xen. Eq. 3, 5, etc.; *κατὰ τάχος* Hdt. 1. 124, 152, Thuc. 1. 73; *μετὰ τάχους* Plat. Prot. 332 B; *σὺν τάχει* Soph. Aj. 853, O. C. 885, 904:—also with relatives, *ὡς τάχος*, like *ὡς τάχιστα*, Hdt. 5. 106, Aesch. Ag. 27, Cho. 889, Ar. Lys. 1187; so, *ὅ τι τάχος*, Hdt. 9. 7, Soph. Ant. 1323; *ὅσον τάχος* Id. El. 1373, etc.; *ἦ (Dor. ᾗ) τάχος* Pind. O. 6. 39, Theocr. 14. 68:—also, *ὡς ταχέως εἶχεν ἕκαστος* Hdt. 8. 107; *ὡς εἶχον τάχους* Thuc. 7. 2, cf. 2. 90; *πῶς τάχους ἔχει* Plat. Gorg. 451 D.
 τᾶχῦ-άλωτος, *ον, conquered quickly or easily*, χῶρη Hdt. 7. 130.
 τᾶχῦ-βάδιστος, *ον, = sq., Adamant. Physiogn. 2, 42*.
 τᾶχῦ-βάμων [ᾶ], *ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, fast-walking*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 44.
 τᾶχῦ-βάτης [ᾶ], *ον, ὁ, = foreg., Eur. Rhes. 134*.
 τᾶχῦ-βλαστία, ἡ, *a sprouting quickly*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 1, 3., 4. 8, 1.
 τᾶχῦ-βλαστος, *ον, sprouting quickly*, v. Schneider Index Theophr.
 τᾶχῦ-βουλος, *ον, hasty in counsel*, opp. to *μετάβουλος*, perh. with allusion to the votes respecting Mitylené (Thuc. 3. 36), Ar. Ach. 630; cf. Maxim. π. καταρχ. 76.
 τᾶχῦ-γηρος, *ον, soon becoming decrepit*, pl. *ταχύγηρα* Hipp. Art. 825.
 τᾶχῦ-γλωσσοσ, *ον, quick of tongue, talking fast*, Hipp. 1050 D, etc.
 τᾶχῦ-γονία, ἡ, *quick production*, Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 4.
 τᾶχῦ-γονος, *ον, yielding fruit quickly or soon*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 3, 6.
 τᾶχῦ-γοννος, *ον, quick-kneed, swift-footed*, Nonn. Io. 12. v. 15, al.
 τᾶχῦ-γράφος [ᾶ], *ὁ, a fast writer, scrivener, scribe*, Synes. Ep. 61, 67, praef. p. 10 Alexandr.:—*ταχυγράφέω, to write fast*, Tzetz.
 τᾶχῦ-δακρυς, v. gen. vos, *soon moved to tears*, Luc. Navig. 2.
 τᾶχῦ-δίνης, *és, whirling quickly*, cited from Nonn.
 ταχυδρομέω, *to run fast*, Greg. Naz.
 ταχυδρομία, ἡ, *quickness in running*, Arist. Probl. 5. 9, 1.
 ταχυ-δρόμος, *ον, fast-running*, Orph. H. 26. 3, Aesop. 170.
 ταχυ-εργής, *és, = ταχυεργός*, App. Civ. 3. 19.
 ταχυεργία, ἡ, *quickness in working*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 19. II. *wavering, inconstancy*, App. Pun. 33.
 ταχυ-εργός, *όν, doing or working quickly*, Nonn. Io. 5. 37. II. *wavering, inconstant*, App. Pun. 47, Civ. 2. 120, etc.
 ταχυ-ήρης, *és, fast-rowing, rapid*, Aesch. Supp. 33, Opp. H. 4. 569.
 τᾶχῦ-θάνατος, *ον, liable to sudden death*, Hipp. Aph. 1246; τ. *εἶναι* =

ταχέως *θυήσκειν* Id. Epid. 1. 948. II. act. *killing speedily*, Id. Acut. 393, Art. 829.
 τᾶχύ-ἵππος, *ov, riding fast*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 727.
 τᾶχύ-κίνησις [ἴ], *ews, ἡ, swiftness of motion*, Synes.
 τᾶχύ-κίνητος, *ov, moving quickly*, Polemo Physiogn. p. 284, Porph.
 τᾶχύ-κρίσιμος, *ov, coming quickly to a crisis*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 963.
 τᾶχύ-μάθης, *és, quick to learn*, Poll. 4. 11.
 τᾶχύ-μετάβολος, *ov, quickly changing*, Ptol. 1. 17, 7.
 τᾶχύ-μηνις, *ews, ὁ, ἡ, swift to anger*, Anth. P. 9. 524, 20.
 τᾶχύ-μητις, *ios, ὁ, ἡ, = ταχύβουλος*, Nonn. Io. 1. 184.
 τᾶχύ-μορος, *ov, quickly dying, shortlived*, κλέος Aesch. Ag. 486; also ταχύμοιρος, C. I. (add.) 3827 *hh*, 3857 *ni*.
 τᾶχύ-μῦθος, *ov, speaking fast*, Nonn. D. 21. 274.
 τᾶχύ-ναυτέω, *to sail fast*, Thuc. 6. 31, 34, Polyb., etc.; ναῦς ταχυναυτοῦσα Aeschin. 67. 29.
 τᾶχύνοια, *ἡ, = ἀγχίνοια*, A. B. 210.
 τᾶχύ-νοῦς, *voun, quick-witted*, C. I. (add.) 1923 *b*.
 τᾶχύνω, *to make quickly, κοιλὴν κάπετον χερσὶ ταχύνατε* Soph. Aj. 1404; so, *ὡς δύνασαι .. ταχύνας σπεύσον κοιλὴν κάπετον* Ib. 1164; τοῖα σπερχόμενος ταχύνει such are the words which in his eager haste he speaks, Eur. Alc. 255:—Pass., *σελὶς ταχνομένη quickly turned*, Anth. P. 6. 227. II. intr. *to be quick, to make haste, speed, hurry*, Aesch. Pers. 692, Cho. 660, Soph. O. T. 861, O. C. 219, Ar. Eccl. 582; and in Prose, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 15, Arist. Plant. 2. 7, 2.
 τᾶχύ-παθής, *és, soon-affected*, Choerob.
 τᾶχύ-πειθής, *és, soon persuaded, credulous*, Theocr. 2. 138., 7. 38. II. *obeying quickly or easily*, Tryph. 528.
 τᾶχύ-πεπτέω, *to digest quickly*, Ideler Phys. 2. 197.
 τᾶχύ-πέτης, *es, or -πετής, és, (πέτομαι) flying fast*, Suid., Eust.
 τᾶχυπλοῖω, *to sail fast*, Polyb. 3. 95, 6.
 τᾶχυπλοῖα, *ἡ, swiftness in sailing*, Poll. 1. 206.
 τᾶχύ-πλοος, *ov, contr. -πλους, ovv, fast-sailing*, Schol. Od. 15. 472.
 τᾶχύ-πνοια, *ἡ, quickness of respiration*, Hipp. 278. 14.
 τᾶχύ-πομπος, *ov, quick-sailing, διαγωμοί* Aesch. Supp. 1046.
 τᾶχύ-πορος, *ov, fast-going, quick of motion*, Aesch. Ag. 486, Eur. El. 451; τ. κώπη Id. Hel. 1272 (all lyric passages); τ. σιδήρια Hipp. Art. 787.
 τᾶχύ-ποτμος, *ov, = ταχύμορος*, Pind. O. 1. 107, C. I. 6289. II. *bringing quick death*, Nonn. Io. 7. v. 33.
 τᾶχύ-πους, *ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, swift-footed*, Eur. Bacch. 782, Ar. Eq. 1068; ἴχνος Eur. Tro. 232; κῶλον Id. Bacch. 168.
 τᾶχύ-πτερος, *ov, with swift heels, swift-footed*, ἵπποι Theogn. 551.
 τᾶχυ-πτερορρῦέω, *to moult quickly*, Aristaen. 2. 1 (better ταχὺ πτ-).
 τᾶχύ-πτερος, *ov, swift-winged, πνοαί* Aesch. Pr. 88.
 τᾶχύ-πυλός [ῦ], *ov, with fleet, swift horses*, constant epithet of the Greeks, Δαναοὶ τ. Il. 4. 232, al.; never in Od.
 τᾶχύρ-ροθος, *ov, swift-rushing, λόγοι* Aesch. Theb. 285.
 τᾶχύρ-ρωστος, *ov, swift-rushing, swift-flying, πελειάς* Soph. O. C. 1081.
 τᾶχύς [ῦ], *εία, ὕ: (v. sub fin.):—like ὠκύς: I. of motion, quick, swift, fleet, opp. to βραδύς, Hom., etc.: 1. of persons, either absol., Il. 18. 69, etc.; or more fully ταχύς πόδας, 13. 249, 482., 17. 709, etc.; ταχύς ἕακε θέειν Od. 17. 308; θέειν τ. Il. 16. 186, Od. 3. 112; so of animals, κύνες, ἔλαφος, πτόξ, ἵππος Il. 3. 26., 8. 248, etc.; οἰωνόν, ταχὺν ἄγγελον 24. 292, cf. Od. 15. 526:—so in Att., τ. βαδιστής a quick walker, Eur. Med. 1182; τ. ὑπηρέτης, quick, nimble, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 31. 2. of things, τ. πόδες Il. 6. 514, Od. 13. 261, etc.; τ. ἰός, οἰστός Il. 4. 94, Od. 22. 3, etc.; πτερά Ar. Av. 1453; ἄρμα Pind. O. 1. 125; νῆες, τριηρεῖς Hdt. 8. 13, Thuc., etc.; [ἴχνος] τὸ τοῦ ποδὸς μὲν βραδύ, τὸ τοῦ δὲ νοῦ ταχύ Eur. Ion 742. II. of thought and purpose, quick, rapid, hasty, φρονεῖν γὰρ οἱ ταχεῖς οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς Soph. O. T. 617; c. inf., βλάπτειν τ. Ar. Ran. 1428; τ. βουλευσαί τι ἀνήκεστον Thuc. 1. 132, cf. 118, Luc. Dem. Encom. 12; also, τ. πρὸς ὄργην Plut. Cato Mi. 1; τὸ ταχύ speed, haste, Eur. Phoen. 452, Xen. Eq. 7, 18, etc. 2. so of actions, events, etc., quick, rapid, sudden, πῆδημα Soph. Aj. 833; ἄδης, μόρος Eur. Hipp. 1047, Mosch. 3. 26; πόλεμος Thuc. 4. 55., 6. 45; φυγή Id. 4. 44; μεταβολή Plat. Rep. 553 D:—quick, short, τ. ἐλπίδες fleeting hopes, Pind. P. 1. 161; ἐπαυρέσεις Thuc. 2. 53; ὕδος Ar. Ran. 127; ταχεῖ ἐν χρόνῳ Soph. O. C. 1602; τ. διήγησις short, rapid, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 4, etc.*

325 C; ὅτε οἱ ὕταν θ. Arist. H. A. 6. 7, 1., 9. 4, 5; ὡς θ. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 57; ἐὰν οἱ ἦν θ. Ib. 3. 3, 20, An. 6. 3, 20. 3. the form ταχίων [ἴ], neut. *ιον*, is freq. in late Prose, as Dion. H., Diod., and Plut.; but rare in good Att., Piers. Moer. p. 436, Meineke Menand. p. 144. II. the regular Sup. is rare, ταχύτατα ἄρματα Pind. O. 1. 125; ταχύτατα as Adv., Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 27, Antiph. Δραπ. 1. 4. 2. the usual form is τάχιστος, *η, ov*, Hom., etc.: but Hom. uses only neut. pl. τάχιστα as Adv., *most quickly, most speedily, ὅτι τάχιστα as soon as may be, as soon as possible*, like ὅ τι τάχος (v. τάχος II), Lat. *quam celerime*, Il. 4. 193., 9. 659, etc.; Att. ὅ τι τάχιστα Soph. O. T. 1341, Thuc. 3. 31, etc.:—so, ὅσον τ., Aesch. Cho. 772, Soph. O. T. 1436, etc.; ὡς τ. Pind. O. 13. 112, Hdt. 1. 210, al., Att.; ὅπως τ. Aesch. Ag. 605, Soph. O. T. 1410, Ar. Vesp. 167:—these are ellipt. phrases, as may be seen from the foll. examples, ὡς δυνατόν ἐστι τάχιστα Plat. Legg. 710 B, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 3; ἢ δυνατόν τ. Id. Hell. 6. 3, 6; ὡς οἱ ἢ ἡδύνατο τ. Id. Cyr. 3. 2, 14, An. 1. 2, 4; ὡς δύναται τ. Hdt. 1. 79; ὡς οἱ ἢ ἂν δύναμαι τ. Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 38, Cyr. 7. 1, 9. b. τάχιστα after Particles of Time, like Lat. *quam primum*, ἐπεὶ (Ion. ἐπεὶ τε) τάχιστα Hdt. 1. 27, 75, and Att.; ἐπειδὴ τ. Plat. Prot. 310 D, Dem., etc.; ἐπεὶ οἱ ἢ ἐπὶ τ. Hdt. 4. 134., 7. 129, 163, Xen., etc.; ἐπειδὴ τ. Hdt. 8. 144, Xen., etc.; ὅταν τ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 33:—also, ὡς .. τάχιστα (for in this phrase the words are always divided), Hdt. 1. 11, 19, 47, 65, etc., and Att.:—ὅπως τ. Aesch. Pr. 228:—the same notion is sometimes expressed by the Part., ἀπαλλαγὴς τάχιστα = ὡς ἀπηλλάγη τ., Plut. Dem. 8, cf. 25. 3. often also in Prose, τὴν ταχίστην (in full, τὴν τ. ὁδὸν Xen. An. 1. 2, 20, Luc.), as Adv., *by the quickest way, i. e. most quickly*, Hdt. 1. 24, 73, 81, 86, etc. (The Root is by Curt. found in Skt. *tak, tak-ami (praeceps feror), lak-us (properans)*; he compares Zd. *tak-a (currens), takh-ma (celer, fortis)*; Lith. *tek-ù (fluo, curro)*; Slav. *tek-ù (δρόμος), tok-ù (βεῦμα).*)
 τᾶχύ-σκαρθμος, *ov, swift-springing*, Anth. P. 9. 227, e conj. Jacobs.
 τᾶχύ-σκελής, *és, swift of leg or foot*, Theod. Prodr.
 τᾶχύτης, *ἦτος, Dor. -τάς, ἄτος, ἡ, (not parox., Arcad. 28. 9), quick-ness, swiftness (cf. τάχος), of dogs*, Od. 17. 315; ταχυτήτος ἀέθλα, of the race, Il. 23. 740; τ. ποδῶν Pind. O. 1. 155; ἦσσαν ἐς ταχυτήτα Hdt. 3. 102; then in Plat. Lach. 192 A, Arist., etc.
 τᾶχύ-τόκος, *ov, quickly bringing forth*, Arist. Probl. 10. 9.
 τᾶχύ-φυής, *és, growing quickly*, Hipp. Mochl. 864 (not ταχύφυος).
 τᾶχύ-φωνος, *ov, fast-speaking*, Polemo Physiogn. 2. 13, etc.
 τᾶχύ-χειλής, *és, quick-lipped, αὐλοὶ τ. flutes or pipes over which the lips run rapidly*, Anth. P. 5. 206.
 τᾶχύ-χειρ, *ὁ, ἡ, quick of hand, nimble*, Critias 46, Poll. 2. 148.
 τᾶχύχειρία, *ἡ, quickness of hand, dexterity*, A. B. 64.
 τᾶών [ᾶ], Dor. and Aeol. gen. pl. fem. of ὁ, ἡ, τό, used also in Ep.
 τᾶώνιος or -ειος, *ov, of a peacock, πτερά* Luc. V. H. 2. 22.
 ταῶς, or ταῶς, ὁ, Ar. Av. 102, 269, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 33, al.; gen. ταῶ or ταῶ Alex. Κρατ. 1. 14; acc. ταῶν or ταῶν Eupol. Ἄστρ. 4: pl., nom. ταῶ or ταῶ ap. Ath. 655 A; gen. ταῶν Antiph. Στρατ. 3; acc. ταῶς or ταῶς Id. Ὀμοπ. 1. 5:—but also (as if from a nom. ταῶν) we have gen. ταῶνος Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 11; pl., nom. ταῶνες v. l. Ib. 6. 9, 2; dat. ταῶσι Ar. Ach. 63; acc. ταῶνας Com. Anon. 308:—a peacock, Pavo cristatus, ll. c.: metaph. of *coxcombs*, Ar. Ach. l. c., cf. Strattis Μακεδ. 7:—peacocks were rare in Greece in the time of Athenaeus, v. 259. (Acc. to Trypho ap. Ath. 397 E, the Athenians wrote it with an aspirate ταῶς, as restored in Meineke's Fragmm. Com.:—this was prob. intended to express the sound of *v*, which appears in Pers. *tanus* (whence the name seems to have been borrowed), Lat. *pavo*, A. S. *rawa*, Germ. *pfau*.)
 τε, enclitic Particle, *and*, Lat. *que* (akin to the demonstr. τό, as *que* to the relat. *qui*), passim, esp. in Ep. Poets. (Cf. Lat. *-que*, Skt. *ka*, Zd. *ca*; so the Dor. ὁ-κα, τό-κα, πρό-κα correspond to ὁ-τε, τό-τε, πρό-τε.)
 A. as a real Conjunction, distinguished from καί, as being *adjunctive*, rather than *conjunctive*, i. e. as merely stringing expressions together without implying actual connexion between them, as, *ὅς Χρῦσην ἀμφιβέβηκας Κίλλαν τε ζαθέην, Τενέδοιό τε Ἴφι ἀνάσσεις* Il. 1. 37, cf. 2. 495:—not only with single words, but also clauses, *ὃν δ' αὖ δήμου τ' ἀνδρα ἴδοι βοῶντά τ' ἐφεύροι* Il. 2. 198. I. the full construction is τε .. τε .., *both .. and ..*, where the connected words are, as it were, in equilibrium, e. g. *ἔργον τε ἔπος τε, πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε* Hom., etc.; accumulated, *ἐν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἐκ τ' ὄνομαζεν* Od. 15. 530, cf. Il. 1. 177., 2. 58, Aesch. Pr. 89 sq., etc.; so sometimes in Prose, as Lys. 153. 22, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 36:—the line *πρὶν γ' ὅταν ἐνδεκάτη τε δωδεκάτη τε γέννηται* prob. means *till the eleventh is past and the twelfth come*, Od. 2. 374:—sometimes this equilibrium seems to become an alternative, as, *ἀπόρως εἶχε .. δοῦναί τε μὴ δοῦναί τε* Eur. I. A. 56, cf. Heracl. 154, El. 391; and hence we find τε .., ἢ .., as, *καλῶν τε ἴδριν ἄλλον, ἢ δύναμιν κυριώτερον* Pind. O. 1. 167; *Δί τε μισγομέναν, ἢ Διὸς παρ' ἀδελφείοισιν* Id. I. 8. 74, cf. Plat. Theaet. 143 C, Ion 535 D; or, ἢ .., τε .., as *ὥστε γὰρ ἢ παῖδες νεαροί, χῆραί τε γυναικες* Il. 2. 289; ἢ πόλις βροτός θ' ὁμοίως Aesch. Eum. 523. 2. one clause may be negative, and the other affirm., as, *ἐκκλησίαν τε οὐκ ἐποίει .., τὴν τε πόλιν ἐφύλασσε* Thuc. 2. 22, but in this case the negat. clause commonly takes *οὔτε*; a negative clause is joined with an affirmative by *οὔτε .., τε ..*, as, *οὔτε ποῖν εἰμι ταχύς .., γινώσκω τε*, where *οὔτε ταχύς = βραδύς τε*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 6, etc.:—the like constr. occurs with *οὐ .., τε ..*, as, *οὐκ ἠσύχαζον (they began to move) .. παρεκάλουν τε τοὺς ξυμμάχους* Thuc. 1. 67; and, *μὴ .., τε ..*, as, *ἵνα μὴ τι διαφύγη ἡμᾶς, εἴ τί τι βούλει κτλ.* Plat. Phaedo 95 E. 3. τε .., τε .. is so nearly equivalent to *μὲν .. δὲ ..*, that they may generally be used in the same cases; only with τε .. τε .. the parts are viewed together, with *μὲν .. δὲ ..* in opposition or detail; sometimes the two constructions are

mixed together; e. g. a. τε .., δέ .., as, σύν τε δὲ ἔρχομένω καὶ τε πρὸ ὑ τοῦ ἐνόησεν .., μῦθος δ' εἶπερ τε νόησεν κτλ. Il. 10. 224, cf. Aesch. Pers. 625, Soph. Fr. 374 (ubi v. Dind.), O. C. 367, Tr. 285; this is most common where the whole construction is anacoluth., as Eur. Phoen. 1624; even, ἐσθὰς ἀμφοτέρων νιν ἔχεν, ἃ τε .. ἐπιχώριος .., ἀμφὶ δὲ παρδαλέα ἀτέγγοτο Pind. P. 4. 141: or where the latter clause is made more emphatic by the insertion of other particles, as, διήκουέ τε .., ἐπειτα δὲ καὶ ἐπήνεσε Xen. Cyr. 4. 4, 3; so with ἄμα δὲ καὶ .., ὠσαύτως δὲ καὶ .., Thuc. 1. 25, Plat. Symp. 186 E:—so, τε .., ἀτὰρ οὖν .., Id. Hipp. Ma. 295 E.

b. μὲν .., τε .., where the author seems to change his point of view in the course of the sentence, as Aesch. Theb. 924, and often in Pind. and Eur.:—v. μὲν A. II. 6. c:—but where μὲν is followed by τε and δέ, or by δέ and τε, τε with its clause is subordinated to that which precedes it, and the real opposition is as usual between μὲν and δέ, e. g. Eur. Phoen. 10.

II. a closer union and more real connexion are expressed by τε καί (mostly joining words), or τε .. καί (joining clauses), as, δειλός τε καὶ οὐτιδανός καλεοίμην Il. 1. 293; διαστήτην .. Ἀτρείδης τε .. καὶ δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς Ib. 7:—in Prose one or more words commonly intervene, but Thuc. writes εὖ τε καὶ χεῖρον, βούλεται τε καὶ ἐπίσταται 2. 35., 3. 25, etc.:—τε is sometimes a little misplaced, ἀσπίσι τε φαυλαῖς καὶ οἰσύναις, for ἀσπίσι φ. τε καὶ οἰσ., Thuc. 4. 9, cf. 4. 10, Hdt. 2. 79, Plat. Crito 43 B, etc.:—both .. and .., as well so, as so .., as, κάκιστος νῦν τε καὶ πάλαι δοκεῖ Soph. Ant. 181:—used to show coincidence of Time, μεσαμβρίη τέ ἐστι καὶ τὸ κάρτα γίγνεται ψυχρόν Hdt. 4. 181; or results, when immediate, ἐτυχόν τε ὕστατα ἐξαναχθεῖσαι, καὶ πῶς κατείδον αὐδ so were able to see .., Hdt. 7. 194; so, ἐπαύσατό τε ὁ ἄνεμος καὶ τὸ κύμα ἔστρωτο Ib. 193:—sometimes more fully, ὁμοῦ πόλεμος τε .. καὶ λοιμός Il. 1. 61; so of likeness or unlikeness, ἴσον τοι πλουτοῦσ' ᾧ τε .. καὶ ᾧ .., Solon 15 (5); ταῦτά .. νῦν τε καὶ τότε Ar. Av. 24; χωρὶς τό τε .. καὶ τὸ .. Soph. O. C. 808; ὅσον τό τ' ἀρχειν καὶ τὸ δουλεύειν δίχα Aesch. Pr. 927:—hence (like τε .. τε ..) even used of alternatives, διάνδιχα μερμήριζεν, ἵππους τε στρέψαι καὶ ἐναντίβιον μαχέσασθαι Il. 8. 168; ἐν δίκῃ τε καὶ παρὰ δίκην Pind. O. 2. 30; θεοῦ τε .. θέλοντος καὶ μὴ θέλοντος Aesch. Theb. 427; πείσας τε .. καὶ μὴ τυχών Thuc. 3. 42:—so we have τε .., τε .., καί, Od. 14. 75; and τε .., καὶ .., καὶ .. 15. 78, Hdt. 1. 23:—on οἱ τε ἄλλοι καί, ἄλλως τε καί, v. ἄλλως I. 3.

2. in this sense τ' ἢ δέ is only Ep., σκῆπτρόν τ' ἢ δὲ θέμιστας Il. 2. 206, etc.; also, τε .., ἰδέ, χαλκόν τε ἰδὲ λόφον Il. 6. 469, cf. 8. 162.

3. the combination καί τε is peculiar to Ep., as Il. 1. 521; καί τε .., καί τε Od. 14. 465:—but τούνεκα καί τε βροτοῖσι θεῶν ἔχθιστος, Il. 2. 159, belongs to signf. B. II:—where καί .. τε occur in other writers, καί is not copulative but intensive, as, οὕτω δὲ κάμει τήνδε τ', Ἥλέκτραν λέγω Aesch. Cho. 252; ἦν ἐγὼ καὶ μητέρα πατέρα τ' ἄν .. ἠγοίμην μύθη Eur. Alc. 646, cf. El. 241.

4. τε .., τε .., or τε .., καὶ .. sometimes occur in irreg. constructions, so as join a part. and finite verb, where the regul. construction would require two participles or two finite verbs, ἰοῖσιν τε τιτυσκόμενοι λάεσσ' ἢ ἔβαλλον (for βάλλοντες) Il. 3. 80; ἄλλα τε φραζόμενος καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐπεπόμενε (for ἐφραζε καὶ) Hdt. 1. 85; ἄλλω τε τρόπῳ πειρόζοντες (for ἐπείραζον) καὶ μηχανὴν προσήγαγον Thuc. 4. 100; τῆς τε ὥρας .. ταύτης οὕσης .., καὶ τὸ χωρίον .. χαλεπὸν ἦν (for τοῦ χωρίου .. χαλεποῦ ὄντος) Id. 7. 47, cf. 4. 85., 8. 81, 95; so, λέξασ' ὅ τι .. θέμις αἰνεῖν, παιῶν τε γενοῦ (for λέξον) Aesch. Ag. 97, cf. Cho. 557.

B. In Ep. Poetry, τε is attached to many Pronouns or Particles, sometimes singly, sometimes reduplicated, as, αἴψα τε φυλόπιδος πέλεται κόρος ἀνθρώποισιν, ἧς τε πλείστην μὲν καλάμην χθονὶ χαλκός ἐχευεν, ἀμῆτος δ' ὀλίγιστος Il. 19. 221; τοῦ γὰρ τε ξείνος μινῆσκειται .. ὅς κεν φιλόττητα παράσχη Od. 15. 54; εἶπερ γὰρ τε χόλον γε καὶ αὐτῆμαρ καταπέψη, ἀλλά τε καὶ μετόπισθεν ἔχει .. Il. 1. 81, cf. 4. 160., 10. 225; εἶπερ γὰρ .., ἀλλά τε 19. 165; μάλα γὰρ τε .., εἶπερ ἄν 3. 25; οὗτοι ἔτι δηρὸν γε .. ἔσεται, οὐδ' εἶπερ τε .. Od. 1. 204; εἰ δὲ σύ γ' .. ἦ τέ σ' οὗτο κτλ. Il. 5. 350, cf. Od. 2. 62; ἀλλά μ' ὑπήνεικαν ταχέως πόδες ἢ τέ κε δηρὸν αὐτοῦ πῆματ' ἔπασχον Il. 5. 885.

2. μὲν τε .., δέ τε .. indicate an equality between the two antitheta, κραιπνότερος μὲν γὰρ τε νόος, λεπτή δέ τε μῆτις 23. 590, cf. 5. 139., 21. 260 sqq.; so, τῆ μὲν τ' οὐδὲ ποτητὰ .., ἀλλά τε καὶ .. Od. 12. 62 sqq.:—μὲν .., δέ τε .., as, ἀνδρας μὲν κτείνουσι, πόλιν δέ τε πῦρ ἀμαθύνει, τέκνα δέ τ' ἄλλοι ἄγουσι Il. 9. 593; or δέ τε stands without either Particle preceding, ὃν Βριάρεων καλέουσι θεοί, ἀνδρες δέ τε πάντες Αἰγαίων' Il. 1. 403, and very often in Hom. (whereas δέ τε disappears in Att. in Aesch. Cho. 490, ὃς δ' ἔτ' is the prob. 1.):—a negat., οὐ γὰρ πύξ γε μαχήσεται, οὐδὲ παλαίσεις, οὐδὲ τ' ἀκοντιστὺν ἐσδύσει, οὐδὲ πόδεσσι θεύσει Il. 23. 622.

3. in apodosis, ὅς κε θεοῖς ἐπιπέιθηται, μάλα τ' ἔκλυον αὐτοῦ Il. 1. 218; ἄλλοτε μὲν τε κακῶ ὄγε κύρεται, ἄλλοτε δ' ἐσθλῶ, where μὲν τε may be rendered *while*, δέ marking the apodosis, 24. 530, cf. Od. 11. 219 sqq.; in ἦ τι μεταστρέφεις; στρεπταὶ μὲν τε φρένες ἐσθλῶν, Il. 15. 203, the apodosis must be supplied from the first words.

4. after Relatives, ἰσχύον ἔνθα τε μηρὸς ἰσχύῳ ἐναστρέφεται just where .., Il. 5. 305; ὅτε τε Ih. 500; ὅτε πέρ τε 10. 7; ἵνα τε, ὡς τε, ὡσεὶ τε, etc.; ἐπεὶ τε Hdt. 5. 33, and often;—but most common of all ὅστε (or ὅς τε), ἦτε, ὅτε, and their cognates, Hom., etc.;—the relative force of these Pronouns was developed out of the demonstrative (*and he=who*) which still exists in Hom.; when they became true relatives, as in Att., τε was dropped, except in a few phrases, as ἄτε, ὥστε, ἐφ' ᾧ τε, οἴος τε, ἔστε.

5. Hom. often puts other Particles between the Relatives and τε, ὅς βὰ τε (never ὅς τὸ βὰ) Il. 5. 137, etc.; ὅς μὲν τε, ὅσπερ τε, Herm. h. Hom. Ap. 390; οἴος πέρ τε Il. 5. 340; τίς τε, τίς τ' ἄρ .. ξυνέηκε Il. 1. 8, cf. 3. 33.

II. in Hdt. τε is sometimes used (apparently) in the sense of *too, also*, πρὸς δὲ ὧν ἐμοί τε δοκεῖ Hdt. 1. 58; νῦν, ἔφη τε

λέγων, ᾧ Πέρσαι κτλ. Ib. 125; σὺ ὧν ἐμοί, καὶ γὰρ περὶ τῆς ναυμαχίης εὖ συνεβούλευσας, νῦν τε .. πῶς ἀγαίν, Id. 8. 101, cf. 7. 175; so perh. in two passages of Soph. (Aj. 1310, El. 1416), and perh. in Thuc. 1. 9, v. Jowett. ad l.

C. Position:—τε, as an enclitic, usually stands, in joining words, after the word to be joined; or, in joining clauses, after the first word of the clause to be joined, as in Il. 1. 5: yet there are many places where it seems to go before the word to which it refers, v. Elmsl. Eur. I. A. 508, Heracl. 622, Herm. Soph. Ph. 454, etc.: but the exceptions are for the most part more apparent than real; for, often, the irregularity is caused by an ellipse; or, the word which τε actually follows is so closely connected with that to which it belongs, as to be almost part of that word; and so, τε may stand

1. after a Genitive dependent on the word to which τε belongs, as, αἰθέρι ναίων γαίης τ' ἐν ρίζῃσι καὶ ἀνδράσι Hes. Op. 19.

2. after the Article of the word to which τε belongs, τὰ τε δῶρ' Ἀφροδίτης ἢ τε κόμη τό τε εἶδος Il. 3. 54; Ἀτρείδαι ἢ τ' Ὀδυσσεῶς βία Soph. Ph. 314, cf. 325.

3. after a Relative on which the whole sentence depends, as, ὥσπερ τε πόλις καὶ τὸ δίκαιον ξυνεπαινεῖ Aesch. Theb. 1073:—after the word on which two subordinate clauses depend, ἦν ἐθέλωμέν τε μείναι καὶ μὴ .. καταπροδοῦναι Thuc. 4. 10, cf. Aesch. Cho. 130.

4. most common after a Prepos. when it refers to the second clause as well as the first, Pind. P. 1. 22, Hdt. 1. 69, etc.: but this, for the most part, only where the Prepos. is the first word of the clause, Pors. Or. 887; varied in Aesch. Eum. 904, ἔκ τε ποντίας δρόσου ἐξ οὐρανοῦ τε: but in such cases of τε .. τε, the Prep. is mostly omitted in the second clause, e. g. παρά τ' ἀθανάτοισ τοῖς θ' ὑπὸ γαίαν Ib. 951, etc. See a full investigation in Hartung, *Partikeln-Lehre*, I. 58–118.

τέ, Dor. acc. sing. of σύ, Theocr. 1. 5, cf. Ar. Ach. 779; always oxyt., whereas τυ (as acc.) is always enclit., Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 72 Anm. 7.

τέ, apostroph. for τεά, neut. pl. of τεός, Il. 5. 237.

τέαφη, ἦ, or τέαφον, τό, Alex. forms for θεῖον, *sulfur*, Moschop. 112. τέγγω, fut. τέγξω Pind. O. 4. 29, Eur. Supp. 979; aor. ἔτεγξα Aesch. Pr. 401:—Pass., aor. ἐτέγχθη Soph. Ph. 1456, Plat. (Cf. Lat. *tingo*, *tinctus*, O. H. G. *thune-on*, *dunc-on* (*tünchen*), etc.) *To wet, moisten*, Alcae. 30, Pind. N. 4. 7, Att. (but not freq. in Prose); φόρεα ποταμῖα δρόσῳ τ., so as to wash them, Eur. Hipp. 127; τ. τοὺς πόδας Plat. Legg. 866 D:—in Trag. often of tears, δάκρυσι κόλπους τέγγουσι Aesch. Pers. 540; ἀπ' ὄσσων παρειῶν νοτίοις ἔτεγξα παγαῖς Id. Pr. 401; and simply, τ. παρειῶν, ὄμμα, etc., Soph. Ant. 530, and Eur.:—Pass. *to be moistened*, δρόσοις Soph. Aj. 1209; δάκρυσί μοι τ. βλέφαρα Eur. Hipp. 854; and absol. τέγγομαι I weep, Aesch. Pers. 1065.

2. c. acc. cogn., τ. δάκρυα *to shed tears*, Pind. N. 10. 141; ἀδινῶν χλωρὰν τέγγει δακρῶν ἄχραν Soph. Tr. 849:—Pass., ὄμβρος ἐτέγγετο a shower fell, Id. O. T. 1279.

3. τ. τοὺς ἰδρώτας (sc. τὸ πῦρ) *liquefies*, Arist. Probl. 2. 32:—Pass., distinguished from τήκεσθαι, Id. Meteor. 4. 9, 4; cf. τεγκτός.

II. *to soften* (properly, by *soaking* or *bathing*), ἀοιδὰι θέλξαν νιν ἀπτόμεναι οὐδὲ θερμὸν ὕδωρ τόσον γε μαλθακὰ τέγγει γυῖα (i. e. ὥστε μαλθακὰ γενέσθαι), Pind. N. 4. 5:—metaph. in Pass., τέγγει γὰρ οὐδὲν θου ἀτ no whit softened, Aesch. Pr. 1008; οὔτε γὰρ .. λόγοις ἐτέγγεθ' ἦδε νῦν τ' οὐ πείθεται Eur. Hipp. 303; χωρεῖτ' ὕρη καὶ μὴ τέγγεσθ' Ar. Lys. 550; ὑπὸ κακοδοξίας τέγγεσθαι Plat. Rep. 361 C, cf. Legg. 880 E.

III. *to dye, stain*, Lat. *tingere*; metaph., like Lat. *imbuere*, τ. λόγον ψεύδει Pind. O. 4. 28; δάκρυα στοναχαῖς Id. N. 10. 141.

Τεγέα, as, Ion. Τεγέη, ἧς, ἦ, Tegea in Arcadia, Il. 2. 607, Pind., etc.:—Τεγεάτης [ᾶ], Ion. -ἦτης, ὅ, of or from Tegea, Hdt., etc.; then, by a play upon words, of or from a brothel, (v. τέγος III), ap. Diog. L. 6. 61: fem. Τεγεαῖτις, ἰδος, the Tegeate country, Thuc. 5. 65:—Adv. Τεγεατικός, Ion. -ητικός, ἦ, ὄν, Hdt. 8. 124.

τέγεος, ὄν, (τέγος) at or near the roof, τ. θάλαμοι of the women's chambers, = ὑπερῶν, Il. 6. 248; elsewhere ὑπερῶι οἴκοι.

τέγη, ἦ, = στέγη, τέγος, Dio C. 39. 61, Hesych.

τεγκτός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τέγγω, capable of being wetted, as wool, opp. to metal, which is τηκτόν, but not τεγκτόν, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 2 sq.

2. that may be softened, Lat. *exorabilis*, Hesych.

τέγξις, εὼς, ἦ, a wetting, moistening, Hipp. 1200 B, Aretae.

τέγος, εὼς, τό, like στέγος, a roof, covering of a house or room, Lat. *tectum*, Od. 10. 559., 11. 64 (never in Il.), Ar. Nub. 1126, 1488; οὐπὶ τοῦ τέγους you on the roof! Ib. 1502, cf. Vesp. 68; θεῶ μ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τέγους Id. Ach. 262, cf. Lysias 97. 24; τ. τοῦ οἰκήματος Thuc. 4. 48, Xen., etc.

II. any covered part of a house, a hall, room, chamber (properly at the top of the house), Od. 1. 333., 2. 458, al.; τ. Παρνασίον the temple at Delphi, Pind. P. 5. 54; λιθίνῳ ἔνδον τέγει, i. e. in a cave, Id. N. 3. 94.

III. later, a brothel, stew, Polyb. 12. 13, 2, Anth. P. 11. 363, Manetho 6. 143. (For the Root, etc., v. sub στέγω).

τεθαλυῖα, τεθηλώς, τεθαλώς, v. sub θάλλω.

τεθαρρηκότως, Adv. of θαρρέω, boldly, Polyb. 2. 10, 7., 9. 9, 8, etc.

τεθάφαται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. of θάπτω, Hdt. 6. 103.

τέθηπα, pf. with pres. sense, Ep. plqpf. ἐτεθήπεα as impf., from √ΤΑΦ (v. fin.), of which no pres. is found:—a poet. Verb, also used in Ion. and late Prose:

I. intr. *to be astonished, astounded, amazed*, θυμός μοι ἐνὶ στήθεσσι τέθηπεν Od. 23. 105; mostly in part. τεθηπώς amazed, astonished, Il. 4. 243., 21. 64, etc.; ἐτεθήπεα Od. 6. 166.—To this belongs also aor. ἔταφον, used by Hom. only in part.

τάφῶν, in the phrases ταφῶν ἀνόρουσε Il. 9. 193, Od. 16. 12, etc.; στή δὲ ταφῶν Il. 11. 545, etc.; but 3 sing. τόφε occurs in Pind. P. 4. 168, and 1 sing. ἔταφον in Aesch. Pers. 1000:—later, the pf. is sometimes joined with the part., τέθηπα ἀκούων Hdt. 2. 156, cf. Luc. Merc. Cond.

42. 2. c. acc. *to wonder or be amazed at*, Plut. 2. 24 E, Luc. Tim.

28, 56, etc., (in Od. 6. 168, the acc. με belongs only to ἀγαμαι). II. of the causative pf. *τέθαφα*, to astonish, amaze, we have 3 sing. in Crobyl. Ἀπολ. 1, as emended by Casaubon. (From √ΘΑΠ, τέθηπ-α, θάμβος; but the orig. Root had an s prefixed, cf. Skt. *stambh*, *stabh-nūmi* (*stup-efacio*); Lat. *stup-eo*; Lith. *steb-iūls* (*stupeo*)).

τέθμιος, ον, or α, ον, Dor. for θέσμιος, fixed, settled, regular, Lat. *solenis*, ἑορτάν Ἡρακλέος τέθμιον Pind. N. 11. 35; τέθμια ὦραι Call. Ap. 87.

II. τέθμιον, τό, =sq., a law, Pind. I. 6 (5). 28, cf. Call. Dian. 174, Cer. 12, Opp. C. 1. 450.

τεθμός, ὁ, Dor. for θεσμός, a law, custom, Pind. O. 6. 117., 7. 162; cf. Dissen. N. 33 (54), and v. sub ἀμφιάλος, ἐγκώμιος.

τέθναθι, τεθναίην, τεθνάκην, τεθνάμεν, τεθνάμεναι, τεθνάσαι, τεθνάσθαι, τεθνήξομαι, τεθνήξω, τεθνηώς, τεθνώσ, v. sub θνήσκω.

τεθορεῖν, redupl. for θορεῖν, aor. 2 of θρώσκω.

τεθορυβημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of θορυβέω, tumultuously, in a disorderly manner, ἀποχωρεῖν Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 5.

τεθριππο-ηλάτης, ου, ὁ, one who drives a τέθριππον, Gloss.

τεθριππο-βάμων [ᾶ], ὁ, =sq., τ. στόλος, =τέθριππον, Eur. Or. 988.

τεθριππο-βάτης [ᾶ], ου, ὁ, driver of a four-horse chariot, Hdt. 4. 170.

τέθριππος, ον, (τέτταρα, ἵππος) with four horses yoked abreast, ἄρμα Pind. I. 1. 18; ζεύγος τ. Aesch. Fr. 368; ὄχος Eur. Hipp. 1212; τ. ἡλίου σέλας Id. El. 866; ἀμιλλαι τ. the chariot-race, Id. Hel. 386; of the chariotcer, Inscr. Cyren. (?)

II. τέθριππον (sc. ἄρμα), τό, a four-horse chariot, Pind. O. 2. 91, Hdt. 6. 103, Eur. Alc. 428, etc.; τ. ἵππων a team of four abreast, Ar. Nub. 1047: in pl., of a single chariot, Pind. P. 1. 114, cf. Eur. H. F. 177.

τεθριπποτροφέω, to keep a team of four horses, Hdt. 6. 125.

τεθριππο-τρόφος, ον, (τρέφω) keeping a team of four horses, τ. οἰκία, i. e. a wealthy family that could support this the most expensive contest in the games, Hdt. 6. 35; cf. Alcib. in Thuc. 6. 16, and v. sub ἵπποτρόφος.

τεθρύλημένως, Adv. of θρύλλω, as is well known, Poll. 6. 207.

τεθρυμμένως, Adv. pf. pass. of θρύπτω, luxuriously, Plut. 2. 801 A.

τεθωμένος, part. pf. pass. of θύω.

τεί or τέι, Dor. acc. sing. of σύ, Alcman ap. Ap. Dysc. 366 C.

τείδε, Dor. for τῆδε, Theocr. I. 12., 5. 32., 8. 40; v. Ahr. D. D. 362.

τείν [ι], Dor. dat. sing. of σύ, used also in Ep., Il. 11. 201, Od. 4. 619, Inscr. in Hdt. 5. 60, 61.

τεινεσμός, ὁ, (τείνω) a vain endeavour to evocate, Hipp. Aph. 1259, Epid. 1. 943; v. τηνεσμός.

τεινεσμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a τηνεσμός, Hipp. Epid. 1. 974. II. of persons, constipated, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 5.

τείνω: fut. *τενώ* Ar. Thesm. 1205, (ἀπα-) Plat., (ἐκ-) Eur.: aor. *ἔτεινα* Il., Ep. *τεῖνα* Il. 3. 261: pf. *τέτακα* Dion. H., etc., (ἀπο-) Plat. Gorg. 465 E:—Med., fut. *τενοῦμαι* (παρα-) Thuc. 3. 46, (προ-) Dem. 179. 17: aor. *ἔτεινάμην* Ar. Rh., Att. in compds.:—Pass., fut. *τάθήσομαι* (παρα-) Plat. Lys. 204 C: aor. *ἐτάθη* [ᾶ] Att., Ep. *τάθη* Il. 23. 375: pf. *τέταμαι* Hom., Att.: plqpf. 3 sing. and pl., *τέτατο*, *τέταντο*, Od. 11. 11, 11. 4. 544; 3 dual *τετάσθην* Ib. 536. (From √TAN or TEN, whence also *τάν-υμαι*, *ταν-ύω*, *τι-ταίν-ω*, *τά-σις*, *τάν-ος*, *ταγ-αός*, *τε-ταν-ός*, *τέν-αν*, *ταιν-ία*: cf. Skt. *tan*, *tan-dmi* (*extendo*), *tan-us* (*tenuis*); Lat. *ten-do*, *ten-eo*, *ten-tus*, *ten-us*; Goth. *uf-than-jan* (*ἐκτείνειν*); O. Norse *junnr* (*thin*); O. H. G. *dunni* (*dünn*); Germ. *dehn-en*: Curt. also compares Skt. *tan-yatus*; Lat. *ton-o*, *ton-itru*; Goth. *don-ar* (*donner*); A. S. *thun-jan* (*thunder*). He recognises three principal meanings: (1) *tension*, as in *τείνω*, etc.; (2) *thin-ness*, as in *tanus*, *tenuis*, etc.; (3) *noise*, as in *tonare*, etc.)

To stretch by main force, to stretch to the uttermost, *κυκλοτερές μέγα τόξον ἔτεινεν stretched it to its full, bent it to the utmost*, Il. 4. 124; ἐπ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ *τείνοντα παλαι τόξον* Aesch. Ag. 364; ἐξ ἀντυγος ἡνία *τείνας having tied the reins tight to the chariot-rail*, Il. 5. 262; so also in Pass., [ἰμάς] ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος .. *τέτατο the strap was made tight*, 3. 372; *τελαμώνε περι στήθεσι τετάσθην* 14. 404; *ἰστία τέτατο were stretched taut*, Od. 11. 11; so, *ναὺς πόδα τείνειν to keep the sheet taut*, Soph. Ant. 716, cf. Eur. Hel. 1615, Anth. P. append. 327:—absol., *μὴ τ. ἄγαν not to strain the cord too tight*, Soph. Ant. 711:—Med., *τείνεσθαι τόξον one's bow*, Ar. Rh. 2. 1043, cf. Orph. Arg. 591. 2. metaph. to stretch or strain to the utmost, *ἴσον τείνειν πολέμου τέλος to strain the even tug of war*, Il. 20. 101; so in Pass., *τῶν ἐπὶ ἴσα μάχῃ τέτατο πόλεμος τε* 12. 436., 15. 413, cf. Hes. Th. 638; *τέτατο κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ the fight was strained to the utmost, was intense*, Il. 17. 543; *ἵπποισι τάθη δρόμος their pace was strained to the utmost*, 23. 375; *τοῖσι δ' ἀπὸ νύσσης τέτατο δρόμος they set off at full speed from the starting line*, 23. 758, Od. 8. 121:—τ. *αὐδάν to strain the voice, raise it high*, Aesch. Pers. 574:—in Pass. also, to exert oneself, be anxious, Pind. I. 1. 70; *ἀμφὶ τινι* Id. P. 11. 82. 3. to stretch out, spread, *Ζεὺς λαίλαπα τείνει* Il. 16. 365; *νύξ τέταται βροταῖσιν night is spread over mankind*, Od. 11. 19; *ἄηρ τέταται μακάρων ἐπὶ ἔργοις* Hes. Op. 547; so, of light, *τέτατο φάος* Soph. Ph. 831, cf. Plat. Rep. 616 B; of sound, *ἀμφὶ νῶτ' ἐτάθη πάταγος* Soph. Ant. 124; also, *δίκτυα τ. Xen. Cyr. 6. 9, etc.*; *ψυχὴν διὰ παντός* Plat. Tim. 34 B. 4. to aim at, direct towards a point, properly from the bow, τ. τὰ .. *ἀμάχητα βέλη ἐπὶ Τροίᾳ* Soph. Ph. 198: then, metaph., τ. *φόνον εἰς τινα to aim, design death to one*, Eur. Hec. 263; (but τ. *φόνον to prolong murder*, Id. Supp. 672); τ. *λόγον εἰς τινα* Plat. Phaedo 63 A; εἰς τι Id. Theaet. 163 A:—Pass., *ἡ γλῶσσα τ. εἰς τινα* Eur. Rhes. 875; *ἡ ἀμίλλα πρὸς τοῦτο τ.* Plat. Phaedr. 270 E, cf. Legg. 770 D; *τεταμένων εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐκ τῆς χώρας τῶν λεωφόρων* Ib. 763 D; *φλέψ τετ. ἐκ ..* Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 17, etc. II. to stretch out in length,

lay, *ζυγὰ ἐπιπαλῆς τ.* Hdt. 2. 96:—Pass. to lie out at length, lie stretched, *ταθεὶς ἐπὶ γαίῃ* Il. 13. 655; *ἐν κονίῃσι τετάσθην, τέταντο* 4. 536, 544; *ταθεὶς ἐν δεσμῶ* lying stretched in chains, Od. 22. 200; *φάσανον ὑπὸ λαπάρην τέτατο hung along or by his side*, Il. 22. 307; *διὰ .. αἰθέρος ..*

τέταται is extended, Emped. 439, cf. 344; *τεταμένος* sometimes becomes a mere Adj. long, *αὐχένα .. τεταμένον τῇ φύσει*, of birds, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 5. 2. to stretch or hold out, present, *τινὰ ἐπὶ σφαγάν* Eur. Or. 1494; *ἀσπίδα, δόρυ* Anth. P. 7. 147, 720; *παρεῖν τῷ ψιμυθίῳ* Ib. 11. 374; *τὴν χεῖρά τινι or ἐπὶ τι* Ar. Rh. 4. 107, 1049:—Med., *τείνεσθαι χεῖρε, γυῖα, δειρῆν one's hands, etc.*, Theocr. 21. 48, Ar. Rh., etc.: also to stretch out for oneself, Ar. Rh. 4. 705, 1155. 3. to extend, lengthen, of Time, τ. *βίον* Aesch. Pr. 539, Eur. Med. 670; *αἰῶνα* Id. Ion 625; *τείνειν τὸν λόγον*, like *μακρὰν τείνειν*, Aesch. Cho. 510; *μακράς τ. λόγους* Eur. Hec. 1177; *μακρὰν ῥῆσιν ἀποτείνοντες* Plat. Rep. 605 D; *τί μάτην τείνουσι βοᾶν* (where others interpr. it like τ. *αὐδάν*, v. supr. I. 2), Eur. Med. 201; v. sub *μακρὰν, ἐκτείνω*.

B. intr., of geographical position, to stretch out or extend, *παρ' ἦν* (sc. *λίμνην*) *τὸ .. οὖρος τείνει* Hdt. 2. 6, cf. 3. 5; *τὸ πρὸς Λιβύην .. οὖρος ἄλλο τείνει* Id. 2. 8; τ. *μέχρι ..* 4. 38; *ἐς ..* 7. 113; *ἐπὶ ..* Xen. Ages. 2, 17; of a dress, τ. *ὑπὸ σφυροῖσι* Eur. Bacch. 936; of a mountain, *ὑφὸθι τ.* Ar. Rh. 2. 354:—of Time, *τείνοντα χρόνον lengthening time*, Aesch. Pers. 64:—rarely so in Pass., *τὸ ὄρος τεταμένον τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον* Hdt. 2. 8. II. to exert oneself, struggle, τ. *ἐναντία τινί* Plat. Rep. 492 D: to hurry on, hasten, *οἱ δ' ἔτεινον ἐς πύλας* Eur. Supp. 720; *δηλοὶ τούργον, ἦ τ. χρεῶν* Id. Or. 1129; τ. *ὡς τινα* Ar. Thesm. 1205; *ἔτεινον ἄνω πρὸς τὸ ὄρος* Xen. An. 4. 3, 21. III. to extend to, reach, Lat. *pertinere*, ἐπὶ τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Theaet. 186 C; ἐπὶ πᾶν Id. Symp. 186 B; of the veins stretching from one point to another, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 2., 3. 3, 14 sq., al.; τ. ἐπὶ τόπου Luc. Icaroni. 22; εὐθὺ τόπου Id. Necyom. 6. 2. to tend, refer, belong to, Lat. *spectare ad ..*, *τείνει ἐς σέ it refers to, concerns you*, Hdt. 6. 109., 7. 135, Eur. Phoen. 435, cf. Hipp. 797, etc.; *ποῖ τείνει καὶ εἰς τί;* to what tends it? Plat. Crito 47 C; *μηδαμῶσε ἄλλοσε* Id. Rep. 499 A; ἐπὶ τι Id. Theaet. 186 C; *πρὸς τι* Id. Symp. 188 D, Prot. 345 B; εἰς ταυτό Id. Crat. 439 B:—Plat. uses the Pass. much in the same way, Phaedr. 270 E, Rep. 581 B, etc. 3. *τείνειν πρὸς τινα or τι, to come near to, to be like*, Id. Theaet. 169 A, Crat. 402 C; so, *ἐγγύς τι τείνειν τοῦ θανάτου* Id. Phaedo 65 A, cf. Rep. 548 D.

τείος, v. τεῖος sub fin.

τείρος, eos, τό, Ep. form of τέρας, found only in pl., the heavenly constellations, signs, only once in Hom., *τὰ τεῖρα πάντα, τὰ τ' οὐρανὸς ἐστεφάνωται* Il. 18. 485; ἐνὶ τεῖρεσιν αἰθέρος h. Hom. 7. 7; *τεῖρεσσιν ἐν ἀθανάτοισι* C. I. 6860 b, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 1362, Arat. 692. (V. sub ἀστήρ sub fin.)

τεῖρω, impf. ἔτειρον, found only in pres. and impf. act. and pass. (From √TEP (which is strengthd. in τρῶω, q. v.) come also *τερ-ήν*, *τρίβ-ω*; perh. also *τραῦ-μα*, *τι-τρώ-σκω*; *τε-τραίν-ω*, *τραν-ής*, *τόρν-ος*, *τορ-ύς* (*διάτορος*), *τορ-εύω*, *τρῦ-μα*, *τρυπ-άω*; cf. Skt. *tar-iyas* (*tener*); Lat. *ter-o*, *ter-es*; *trib-ulo*, *trit-icum*; *tereb-ra*, *tru-a*; Slav. *trēt-i*, *try-li* (*terere*); Goth. *thair-ko* (*τρομαλιά*); A. Sax. *thrau-an* (*torquere*, cf. *throe*);—O. H. G. *drāj-an* (*drehen*):—hence it appears that there are two primary senses, (1) to rub, (2) to bore.) To rub hard, esp. of the effects of pain, sorrow, etc., on body and mind, to wear away, wear out, distress, *τεῖρουσιν [ἡμᾶς] μαρνάμενοι* Il. 6. 255, cf. 8. 102., 24. 489; *ἀλλά σε γῆρας τεῖρει* 4. 315; *βέλεος δέ σε τεῖρει ἀκωκή* 13. 251; *τεῖρε γὰρ αὐτὸν ἔλκος* 16. 510; *δυνάων αἰ νῦν μιν τεῖρουσι κατὰ φρένας* 15. 61, cf. Od. 1. 342; *ἰδρῶς γὰρ νιν ἔτειρεν* 5. 796; *τεῖρε γὰρ αἰνῶς φωκῶν .. ὀδμή* 4. 441; so in later Poets, *κακαὶ τ. μέριμναι* Mimnerm. 1. 7; *ἐπεὶ με .. τύχαι τεῖρουσ' Ἀτλαντος* Aesch. Pr. 348; *ὀδύνη με τ.* Eur. Rhes. 749:—Pass., *τεῖροντο δὲ νηλεῖ χαλκῷ* Il. 17. 376; *καμάτω τε καὶ ἰδρῶ* Ib. 745; *ἐνδοθι θυμὸς ἐτείρετο πένθει λυγρῷ* 22. 242; *τεῖρετο δ' αἰνῶς she was sore distressed*, 5. 352; *τειρόμενοι*, by war, Il. 801, cf. 6. 387, etc.; so in Hes. Fr. 51, Theogn., and Att. Poets; τ. *ὑπὸ τινος* Eur. Andr. 114. II. intr. to suffer distress, ἦ μάλα δὴ τεῖρουσι .. *ὑἱες Ἀχαιῶν* Il. 6. 255.—Poët. word, used by Lys. 123. 25, Ael. N. A. 14. 11, Galen.

τειχεσι-πλήτης, ου, ὁ, (πελάζω) approacher of walls, i. e. stormer of cities, epith. of Ares, Il. 5. 31, 455 (where -βλήτης is f. l.):—Nicet. speaks of κριὸς *τειχεσιπλήτης striker of walls*: cf. *δασιπλήτης*.

τειχέω, used by Hdt. for the Att. τειχίζω, to build walls, Hdt. 1. 99, etc.; c. acc. cogn., *τειχος τεχεῖν* Id. 9. 7. II. trans. to wall, fortify, *τὸν Ἰσθμόν* Id. 8. 40., 9. 8, cf. 5. 23, etc. \

τειχίης, ες, within walls, enclosed by walls (cf. *πυργίης*): and so, 1. beleaguered, besieged, *τειχίης ποιεῖν τῖνας* Hdt. 1. 162; *τειχίης αὐτοὺς ποιήσας* Thuc. 2. 101., 4. 25; τ. *γίγνεσθαι* Andoc. 26. 9; τ. *εἶναι* Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 2, Polyb., etc.; τ. *ἐνδον καθῆσθαι* Dion. H. 6. 50. 2. walled, fortified, LXX (Num. 13. 20, Deut. 9. 1, al.); τ. *τὴν φύσιν firm by nature*, Philostr. 835. (For the term., v. *τριήρης*.)

τειχίζω, fut. Att. *ῶ* Thuc. 6. 97, Dem. 69. 18., 375. 7: aor. *ἐτείχισα* Hdt. 1. 175: pf. *τετείχικα* Dem. 375. 11:—Med., aor. *ἐτειχισάμην* Xen.: (τειχος). To build a wall (cf. *τειχέω*), Ar. Av. 538, Thuc. 1. 64, etc.: c. acc. cogn., τ. *τειχος to build it*, Id. 5. 82, Andoc. 28. 18, etc.; and in Med., *τειχος ἐτειχίσσαντο they built them a wall*, Il. 7. 449, cf. Thuc. 3. 105; *ἔρυμα τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἐτειχίσσαντο* Id. 1. 11:—Pass. to be built, *πύργος τετείχισται* Pind. I. 5 (4). 56; *ἕμων θησαυρὸς τετείχισται* Id. P. 6. 9; *τετείχιστο*, impers., *buildings had been erected, there were buildings*, Hdt. 1. 181. 2. to form a wall, τῇ τῶν ἀσπίδων *προβολῇ ὡσπερ τεχίσσαντες* Hdn. 6. 5. II. trans. to wall or fortify, τὸ οὖρος Hdt. 1. 175, etc.; τὸν Πειραιᾶ Andoc. 24. 4; τὴν πόλιν τὸν κρημνόν Thuc. 1. 93., 6. 101; *στρατόπεδα δύο* Id. 3. 6; *λίθοις τ. τὴν πόλιν* Dem. 325. 23; *χαλκοῖς τείχεσι τὴν χώραν* Aeschin. 65. 33; *Μαγνησίαν* Dem. 15. 20; so in Med., *τειχίξεσθαι τὸ χωρίον* Thuc. 4. 3:—Pass. to be walled or fenced with walls, *οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτειχίσθησαν* Id.

1. 93; τὰ τετειχισμένα *the fortified parts*, Id. 4. 9: metaph., Αἴγυπτον τῷ Νείλῳ τετειχισμένην Isocr. 224 A; ἀσφάλειαν τετειχισμένην ὄπλοις κτλ. Dem. 367. 18.

τειχιόεις, εσσα, εν, walled, high-walled, of towns, Il. 2. 559, 646.

τειχίον, τό, a wall, μέγα τειχίον αὐλῆς Od. 16. 165, 343 (the same as ἔρκα, lb. 341):—any dimin. sense it has consists in its being commonly limited to private buildings, not being used, like τείχος, of city-walls, v. Ar. Eccl. 497 (though in Ar. Vesp. 1109 it seems to be so), Thuc. 6. 66., 7. 81, etc.; cf. Thom. M. p. 837, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 511.

τείχισις, ἡ, the work of walling, wall-building, Thuc. 7. 6, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 4.

τείχισμα, τό, a wall or fort, a raised fortification, Eur. H. F. 1096, Thuc. 4. 8, 115, etc.: cf. ἀπο-, δια-, περι-τείχισμα.

τειχισμάτιον, τό, Dim. of τείχισμα, Nicet. Ann. 364 B.

τειχισμός, ὁ, = τείχισις, Thuc. 5. 82., 6. 44, etc.

τειχιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a builder of walls, LXX (4 Regg. 12. 12).

τειχοδομέω, to build a wall, Anth. Plan. 279, Poll. 7. 118.

τειχοδομία, ἡ, a building of walls, Plut. Nic. 18, C. I. 2058 B. 64.

τειχοδόμος, ον, building walls, Manetho 4. 291, Poll. 1. 161.

τειχοκαταλύτης [ῥ], ον, ὁ, demolisher of walls, Ctesias ap. Phot.

τειχοκράτῃω, to take a fort, Polyæn. 4. 2, 18.

τειχολέτης, ἴδος, ἡ, destroyer of walls, Simyl. ap. Plat. Rom. 17.

τειχομαχέιον, τό, an engine for besieging, Nicet. Ann. 159 A.

τειχομαχέω, to fight the walls, i. e. to besiege, Hdt. 9. 70, Thuc. 7. 79, Xen., etc.; τ. τινι Ar. Nub. 481; πρὸς τινα Plat. Alc. 28; τειχομαχεῖν

δυνατοί skilled in conducting sieges, i. e. good engineers, Thuc. 1. 102.

τειχομάχης [α], ον, ὁ, storming walls, an engineer, Ar. Acb. 570, in Dor. form -as.

τειχομαχία, ἰον. -ίη, ἡ, a battle with walls, i. e. a siege, Hdt. 9. 70: the twelfth book of the Iliad was so called, Plat. Ion 539 B.

τειχομαχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for besieging, in a late Schol. on Ar. Nub. 481, Hdn. Epin. p. 148.

τειχομελής, ἐς, walling by music, of Amphion's lyre, Anth. P. 9. 216.

τειχοποιέω, to build walls or fortifications, C. I. 2097, Poll. 7. 118:—Verb. Adj. τειχοποιητέον, Philo Bel. 84 A. II. to hold

the office of τειχοποιός, Dem. de Cor. Argum. 2.

τειχοποιία, ἡ, a building walls or forts, Diod. 13. 35, Plut. 2. 851 A.

τειχοποιός, ὄν, building walls or forts, Lyc. 617, Luc. Salt. 41, Poll. 1. 161. II. οἱ τειχοποιοί, at Athens, officers chosen to repair the

city-walls, Dem. 243. 26, Aeschin. 57. 15, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 5.

τειχό-πυργος, ὁ, a tower on a wall with a passage through, E. M.

τείχος, εος, τό, a wall, esp. a wall round a city, town-wall, freq. from Hnm. downwds., both in sing. and pl.; in early times always of massy stone (cf. λογάς, λογάδην, λιθολόγος); hence a ξύλινον τείχος was something unusual, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, cf. 8. 51., 9. 65, Thuc. 2. 75, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 4, cf. Ar. Eq. 1040; (Pind. uses this phrase for a funeral

pile, P. 3. 67); τ. σιδηροῦν, τείχη χαλκᾶ καὶ ἀδομάντινα Ar. Eq. 1046, Aeschin. 65. 33; τειχέων κιθῶνες coats of wall, i. e. walls one within the other, Hdt. 7. 139; τείχος ἐλαύνειν, v. ἐλαύνω III. 2; δέμειν Il. 7. 436, etc.; οἰκοδομεῖν Hdt. 1. 98, Ar. Av. 1132, etc.; (οἰκοδομεῖσθαι τ. to build oneself walls, Thuc. 7. 11); τ. ἀγειν Id. 6. 99; τ. ἰστάναι Dem. 479. 12; τ. περιβάλλεσθαι moenia sibi circumdare, Hdt. 1. 141, Thuc., etc.; (also, τ. περιβάλλεσθαι τὴν πόλιν Hdt. 1. 163; whence in Pass.,

τείχος περιβεβλημένος having a wall round it, Plat. Theaet. 174 E); but also, περιβάλλεσθαι τείχει τὴν νῆσον insulam moeniis cingere, Id. Criti. 116 A, cf. Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 11:—opp. to τ. ῥήξασθαι to breach the wall, Il. 12. 90, 257; τείχος ἀναρρήξας 7. 461; so in Prose, τ. διαιρεῖν, περιαιρεῖν, καθαιρεῖν, κατασκάπτειν, etc., Thuc. 2. 75, Hdt. 6. 46, 47, Thuc. 4. 109, etc.

2. τὰ μακρὰ τείχη at Athens were lines of wall connecting the city-wall (ὁ περίβολος) and the harbours, called respectively τὸ βόρειον or Peiraic, and τὸ νότιον or Phaleric wall (Plat. Rep. 439 E, Aeschin. 51. 17, 27), and known by the name of τὰ Σκέλη, Lat. Braehia (Strab. 395, Liv. 31. 26), v. Thuc. 2. 13: an intermediate wall (τὸ διὰ μέσον) ran parallel to the northern, which was therefore called also τὸ ἔξωθεν, Plat. Gorg. 455 E, Thuc. l. c.:—for particulars see Wordsw. Athens and Att. Ch. 24, Dict. of Geogr. 1. p. 260: the quarter inside the walls is sometimes called τὸ μακρὸν τ. Long wall, Andoc. 7. 8.—τείχος, τείχη differ from τοῖχος, as Lat. murus, moenia from paries, as city-walls from a house-wall; cf. τειχίον.

II. any fortification, a castle, fort, Hdt. 3. 14, 91, etc.: also in pl. of a single fort, as we say fortifications, Id. 4. 12.

III. a walled, fortified town or city, Id. 9. 41, 115, Xen., etc.; and so in pl., Hdt. 9. 98, Xen. (Curt. now inclines to refer it to √ΘΙΠ, θιγ-εῖν, rather than to √ΤΕΚ, τεκ-εῖν, the aspir. being transferred from the first letter to the third.)

τειχοσειστής, ον, ὁ, shaking walls, Eust. Opuse. 291. 84, Manass. Chron. 4819: fem. -σειστρία, lb. 3553.

τειχοσκοπία, ἡ, a looking from the walls: name given to the third book of the Iliad, Schol. Eur. Phoen. SS.

τειχοφύλακῆω, to watch or guard the walls, Dion. H. 4. 16, Plut. Crass. 27; v. Lob. Phryn. 574 sq., who rejects the form τειχοφυλακτέω in Polyæn. 7. 11, 5, as contrary to analogy.

τειχοφύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, one that has the guard of the walls, Hdt. 3. 157, Plut. 2. 694 C.

τειχύδριον, τό, Dim. of τείχος, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 28.

τείχωμα, τό, a fortified work, A. B. 314:—in Polyb. 4. 63, 2, τε χῶμασις is now restored.

τέως, Adv., Ep. and Ion. for τέως, Od. τέκε, τεκεῖν, v. sub τίκτω.

τεκεκτόνος, ον, f. l. in Orph. for τεκοκτόνος, Lob. Phryn. 678.

τεκμαίρομαι, fut. τεκμαίρομαι Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 21: aor. ἐτεκμηράμην

Att., Ep. τεκμ- Hom.: Dep., v. infr. B: (τέκμαρ). To fix by a mark or boundary, to ordain, decree, esp. of God or Fate, θεοὶ κατὰ τεκμηραντο Il. 6. 349; κακὰ .. τεκμαίρεται ἀνθρώποισι 7. 70; πόλεμον, δικήν τινί τ. Hes. Op. 227, 237:—generally, of any person in authority, to lay a task upon a person, ἐπιθεῖν, ἀρροῖν, πομπὴν δ' ἐς τὸδ' ἐγὼ τεκμ. Od. 7. 317; ἄλλην θ' ἤμιν ὄδον τεκμηράτο Κίρκη 10. 563; and, with a notion of foretelling, τότε τοι τεκμαίρομ' ὄλεθρον 11. 112., 12. 139:—c. inf. to settle with oneself, i. e. to design, purpose to do, h. Hom. Ap. 285 (which in v. 287 is explained by φρονεῖν), cf. Ar. Rb. 4. 559:—to mark out, Lat. designare, ἔδρας προπέουσας Plat. Legg. S49 E.

II. after Hom., almost always, to judge from signs and tokens, to form a judgment respecting a thing, seek to determine, προσβάσεις πύργων Eur. Phoen. 181; κύματα, φύλλα Ar. Rh. 4. 217: absol. to form a judgment or conjecture, τέτταρσιν ὀφθαλμοῖς Xen. l. c.; τεκμαιρόμενον λέγειν by conjecture, Id. Mem. 1. 4, 1; cf. συντεκμαίρομαι.

2. the ground on which the judgment or conjecture is founded is commonly added in the dat., ἐμπύροισι τεκμαίρεσθαι to judge by the burnt-offering, Pind. O. 8. 4; τεκμαίρομαι ἐργοῖσιν Ἡρακλέος Id. Fr. 151. 5; τ. τοῖσι νῦν ἐτι

ἐοῦσι Πελασγῶν Hdt. 1. 57; τ. τὰ μὴ γινωσκόμενα τοῖς ἐμφανέσι to judge of the unknown by the known, Id. 2. 33, cf. 7. 16, 3; ἔργω καὶ λόγῳ τ. Aesch. Pr. 336; τὰ καινὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖσι Soph. O. T. 916; τοῖς παροῦσι τὰ φανῆ Eur. Fr. 578; τοὺς .. περιεσομένους τοῖς ξύμπτωσι σημείοισι by all the symptoms, Hipp. 46. 34, cf. 396. 1; τὰ μέλλοντα τοῖς γεγενημένοις Isocr. 70 A; περὶ τῶν μελλόντων τοῖς ἤδη γεγενημένοις Id. 128 B;—also, τ. τὰ μέλλοντα ἐκ τῶν γεγενημένων Dinarch. 94. 28, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 2, Plat. Symp. 204 C; ἀφ' αὐτοῦ τὴν νόσον τ. Ar. Vesp. 76, cf. Thuc. 4. 123, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 6, Plat., etc.; τ. ἀπό τινος εἰς τι Plat. Theaet. 206 B; τ. τι πρὸς τι Dem. 820. 15; πόθεν τοῦτο τεκμαίρει; Plat. Crito 44 A, cf. Rep. 433 B:—rarely c. gen., τ. κατηγορίας οὐ προγεγενημένης from the fact that .., Thuc. 3. 53; τ. τῷ πυρὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ to judge of the road by the fire, App. Civ. 43, Mithr. 5, Arat. 1129, 1154; τ. τοῦ δένδρου πρὸς τὴν ναῦν to estimate the tree with reference to .., Philostr. 838, cf. 28; so also, ὁσθα ὅθεν τεκμαίρομαι Plat. Rep. 433 B, cf. Phaedr. 235 C.

3. c. inf., τ. τοῦτο οὕτω ξεῖν ἐκ τοῦδε Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 28, cf. Plat. Rep. 578 C; so also, foll. by a relat. Particle, τεκμαίρεσθαι τι ὅτι .. to take as a reason the fact that .. (cf. τεκμήριον 1), Thuc. 1. 1, Xen. Rep. 8, 2; ὡς μέγα .. τὴν Αἴτην ὅρος εἶναί φασι, τεκμαίρου guess how great .., Plat. Com. Ἔορ. 2; τ. εἰ .. to be uncertain whether .., Anth. P. 12. 177.—Cf. τέκμαρσις.

4. to recognise, ὅσα κούρης Ar. Rh. 4. 73; Ἄλέξανδρον Anth. Plan. 121. III. to put forth, stretch out, δλκόν, etc., Dion. P. 101, 135, 178:—absol. to project, of teeth, Nic. Th. 231.

B. an Act. τεκμαίρω occurs first in post-Hom. Poets, to shew by a sign or token, make proof of, τεκμαίρει χρῆμ' ἕκαστον circumstance proves the man, Pind. O. 6. 123; τεκμαίρει .. ἰδεῖν gives signs [for men] to see, Id. N. 6. 14; ἀλλὰ μοι .. τέκμηρον, ὅ τι μ' ἐπαμμένει παθεῖν Aesch. Pr. 605; τ. κέλευθον to indicate it, Nic. Th. 680; τ. ἀοιδὴν to guide it .., Arat. 18.

τέκμαρ, Ep. τέκμαρ, τό, as Hom. always has it, while the other form occurs in Hes. Fr. 55. 2, Pind., Aesch., etc.: indecl.: (v. sub τίκτω). A fixed mark or boundary, goal, end (=the later πέρας, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 17), ἔκετο τέκμαρ he reached the goal, Il. 13. 20; τοῖο μὲν .. εὔρετο τέκμαρ for this .. he found an end, i. e. devised a remedy, 16. 472; εἰς ὃ κε τ. Ἰλίου εὔρωσιν 7. 30; οὐδὲ τι τέκμαρ εὔρέμεναι δύνασαι Od. 4. 373, cf. 466:—in Pind., either an end, termination, τέκμαρ αἰῶνος Fr. 146, cf. N. 11. 57; or an end, object, purpose, P. 2. 90; often also in late Ep.

2. a fixed line of separation, τ. δειλῶν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν Hes. Fr. 55. 2. II. like τεκμήριον, a fixed sign, sure sign or token, though only of some high and solemn kind, as Zeus says that his nod is μέγιστον τέκμαρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν, the highest, surest pledge I can give, Il. 1. 526; of the moon, as a sign in the heavens, τ. δὲ βροτοῖσι τέτυκται h. Hom. 32. 13, cf. Ar. Rh. 1. 499., 3. 1002, etc.:—so in Trag., ἦν δ' οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς οὔτε χειμῶνος τ. οὔτ' .. ἦρος Aesch. Pr. 454; τί γὰρ τὸ .. τῶνδ' εἶμι τ.; Id. Ag. 272, cf. 315; τάνδρος ἐμφανὲς τ. Id. Eum. 244; θανόντος πιστ' ἔχων τ. Soph. El. 774, cf. 1109; τῆς ἀφίξεως τ. Aesch. Supp. 483; κύνος .. σῆμα, ναυτίλοισι τ. Eur. Hec. 1273.—Poët. word, used also in the Ion. Prose of Hipp. and Aretae. for a symptom, esp. a critical symptom, Hipp. 644. 55, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2, al.

τέκμαρσις, ἡ, a judging from sure signs: esp. in Medic. a judging or determining from symptoms, Hipp. Acut. 383, cf. Foës. Oec.: generally, οὐ δικαίον τέκμαρσιν ἔχει τὸ ἐκφοβῆσαι has no real determining cause for so alarming you, Thuc. 2. 87; τὴν τ. ποιεῖσθαι ἐκ τινος, = τεκμαίρεσθαι, Dion. H. 7. 71; τ. ἔχειν to have its interpretation, of a dream, Dio C. 47. 46. II. skill in determining, quickness, γυναικεία τεκμαρσίς Dion. H. 1. 78.

τεκμαρτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be determined, πρὸς τι according to .., Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1. II. τεκμαρτέον, one must determine, τινί τι Hipp. Offic. 746.

τεκμαρτός, ἡ, ὄν, possible to be made out, πρὸς εἶδος .. οὐδὲν προσιδόντι τεκμαρτόν Cratin. Ὄρ. 3.

τεκμηριάζω, to represent or express by signs, Nicet. Ann. 214 B, 287 D.

τεκμήριον, τό, (τεκμαίρομαι) like τέκμαρ II (cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 17), a sure sign or token, Hdt. 2. 13., 9. 100, and Att.; τεκμηρίοισιν ἐξ οἰωγμάτων Aesch. Ag. 1366; καὶ μὴν στίβοι γε, δεύτερον τεκμ. Id. Cho. 205; θανόντος πιστ' ἔχων τεκμήρια Soph. El. 744; ἐμφανῆ τ. lb. 1109; ἀσφαλῆς τ. Eur. Rhes. 94:—in Med. a sure symptom, Hipp. 46. 45, al.

II. a positive proof (properly of an argumentative kind, opp. to direct evidence, Isae. 47. 33., 69. 18), Aesch. Eum. 485, and freq. in Plat., etc.; opp. to εἰκός, Antipho 120. 18; but, οὐκ εἰκότα τεκμήρια Id. 128. 14; τ. δικαίον Id. 112. 32; τ. τινος proof of a thing, Aesch.

Eum. 662, Ar. Av. 482, etc.; rarely of a person, τ. δὲ τοῦδε τὸν Ὀμηρον λαβέ Philem. Incert. 11;—also, τ. περὶ τῶν μελλόντων Andoc. 23. 39, cf. Hdt. 2. 13, Plat. Theaet. 185 B:—τ. τινος δίδοναι, παρέχεσθαι Aesch. Pr. 826, Xen. Ages. 6, 1; λέγειν Aesch. Eum. 447; δεικνύναι, ἐπιδεικνύναι, ἀποδ. Ib. 662, Supp. 54, Plat. Theaet. 158 B; ἀποφαίνειν Id. Hipp. Ma. 283 A; ἔχειν Aesch. Supp. 271. 2. in Att., we often have τεκμήριον δέ as an independent clause, now the proof of it is this (which follows), take this as a proof, e. g. Thuc. 2. 39, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. 459. 28; more fully, τ. δέ μοι τούτου τόδε· αἱ μὲν γὰρ φαίνονται κτλ. Hdt. 2. 58; τ. δὲ τούτου καὶ τόδε· παρὰ μὲν Κύρον κτλ. Xen. An. 1. 9, 29; so, χρῆσθαι τεκμηρίῳ ὅτι.. (ὅτι introducing the reason, not the fact), Andoc. 4. 25, Lys. 184. 29; cf. σημείον II. 2. 3. in the Logic of Aristotle, a demonstrative proof, opp. to the fallible σημείον and εἰκός, v. An. Pr. 2. 27, 7, Rhet. 1. 2, 16., 2. 25, 8 sq. τεκμηριόω, to prove positively, Thuc. 1. 3, Dion. H., etc.; εἴ τῳ ἱκανὸς τεκμηριώσαι if he seem a sufficient voucher, Thuc. 1. 9; τοσαῦτα ἐτεκμηρίωσε ὅτι.. thus much evidence he gave to the fact that.., Id. 3. 104:—Pass. to be proved, τινι by a fact, Dio C. 75. 13. II. Med. = τεκμαίρομαι in late writers, as Philo 2. 505, Apoll. de Pron. 371 B. τεκμηριώδης, es, of the nature of a τεκμήριον, Arist. Rhet. 2. 25, 14. Adv. —δῶς, Stob. append. p. 72 Gaisf. τεκμηριώσις, ἡ, proof, Ar. An. 4. 7., 5. 4:—τεκμηριώμα, τό, Galen. τέκμωρ, τό, Ep. form of τέκμαρ. τεκνίδιον [νῆ], τό, Dim. of τέκνον, a little child, Ar. Lys. 889. τεκνίον, τό, = foreg., Anth. P. 11. 402, Ev. Jo. 13. 33., 1 Ep. Jo. 4. 4. τεκνο-γόνος, ov, begetting or bearing children, Aesch. Theb. 929:—hence τεκνογονέω, to bear young, bear children, Anth. P. 9. 22, 1 Ep. Tim. 5. 14:—τεκνογονία, ἡ, child-bearing, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 18, 1 Ep. Tim. 2. 15. τεκνο-δαίτης, ov, δ, (βαίω B, δαίνυμι) devouring his children, Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 42, 6. τεκνο-κτόνος, ov, murdering children, τ. μύσος, of a person, Eur. H. F. 1155:—hence τεκνοκτονέω, to murder children, Clem. Al. 930, Heliod., etc.; τεκνοκτονία, ἡ, child-murder, Plut. 2. 998 E. τεκν-ολέτειρα, ἡ, having lost one's young, of the nightingale, Soph. El. 107. τέκνον, ov, τό, (✓TEK, τίκτω) that which is borne or born, a child, (like A. S. *bearn*, Scottish *bairn*, from *beran*, to bear,—οὐκ ἔστι μήτηρ ἢ κεκλημένου τέκνου τοκεύς, τροφὸς δὲ.. Aesch. Eum. 655), ἀλοχοὶ καὶ νῆπια τέκνα II. 2. 136, al.; τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκες Hdt. 1. 164., 2. 30; γυναῖκες καὶ τ. Id. 6. 19, etc.:—the sing. is used by Hom. only in voc., as a form of address from elders to their youngers, my son, my child, sometimes with masc. Adj., φίλε τέκνον II. 22. 84, Od. 2. 363, etc.:—the relat. Pron. or Participle often follows in masc. or fem., as in Hdt. 7. 224, Pind. Fr. 157, Eur. Supp. 12 sq., Tro. 735. 2. of animals, the young, Od. 16. 217, II. 2. 311., 12. 170, al.; so Hdt. 2. 66., 3. 102, 109, Aesch. Theb. 291, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 17, etc. 3. metaph., flowers are γαίας τέκνα Aesch. Pers. 618; birds αἰθέρος τέκνα Eur. El. 897; frogs λιμναῖα κρηνῶν τ. Ar. Ran. 211, etc. [The penult. is long in Hom.; it is occasionally long in Trag. (e. g. Soph. Ph. 249, 260, 875, 914), but much more often short, as always in old Com., except in mock Tragic passages, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 479., 5. p. 70; but long again in later Com., Id. 3. p. 89.] τεκνο-ποιέω, in Act., of the woman, to bear children, in Med., of the man, to beget them, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 4 and 5; (but Diod. reverses this usage, cf. 1. 73., 4. 29); and in Med. of both parents, to breed children, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 22 sq., Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 1:—but in Med., also, to have children begotten for one, Xen. Lac. 1, 7. II. of birds, in Med., Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 4. τεκνοποίησις, ἡ, = τεκνοποιία, Schol. II. 11. 243. τεκνοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the begetting or bearing of children: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), as a subdivision of the οικονομική, Arist. Pol. 1. 3, 2 (where L. Diind. would restore τεκνοποιική). τεκνοποιία, ἡ, the begetting or bearing of children, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 7, Lac. 1, 3, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 12, 7, Pol. 2. 6, 10., 2. 9, 18:—of animals, Id. H. A. 8. 1, 11; of birds, Plut. 2. 966 D. τεκνό-ποινος, ov, child-avenging, μῆνις Aesch. Ag. 155. τεκνο-ποιός, ὄν, of the wife, child-bearing, Hdt. 1. 59., 5. 40; of the husband, child-begetting, Eur. Tro. 853:—τὰ τ. ἀφροδίσια legitimate sexual intercourse, opp. to unnatural crimes, Xen. Hier. 1, 29. τεκνορ-ραίστης, ov, δ, child-destroyer, Lyc. 38. τεκνοσπορία, ἡ, a begetting of children, Anth. P. 7. 568. τεκνο-σπόρος, ov, begetting children, Manetho 4. 597., 6. 540. τεκνοσ-σός, ov, saving children, Nonn. D. 3. 322. τεκνο-σφάγια, ἡ, child-murder, Cyrill. τεκνοτροφέω, to rear young ones, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 32, C. I. (add.) 2347 b. τεκνοτροφία, ἡ, a rearing of children, Deinoer. ap. Stob. 1. 76. 13, Plut. 2. of animals, a rearing of their young, Arist. H. A. 6. 4, 5. τεκνο-τρόφος, ov, rearing children, Eccl. τεκνο-τρώκτης, ov, δ, eating his children, Cramer An. Par. 3. 103. τεκνοურγέω, = τεκνοποιέω, Theod. Prodr.: —ουργία, ἡ, = ποιία, Tzetz. τεκνοῦς, οὔσα, οὖν, contr. for τεκνέεις, εσσα, εν, having borne children, ἀνάνδρος ἢ τεκνοῦσα (as corrected by Brunck), Soph. Tr. 308, where the Schol. cites παιδοῦσα from Call. τεκνο-φάγος, ov, eating children, Greg. Naz.: —φαγέω, to devour children, Justin. M.: —φάγια, ἡ, a devouring of children, Luc. Salt. So. τεκνόφι, poet. gen. of τέκνον, Simon. 44. ult. τεκνο-φόνος, ov, child-murdering, LXX (Sap. 14. 23):—τεκνοφονέω, Anth. P. 9. 345, etc.

τεκνο-φόρος, ov, bearing a child, pregnant, Io. Damasc. 2. 854 A. τεκνώω, fut. ὠσω, to furnish or stock with children, τ. πόλιον παισὶ Eur. H. F. 7:—Pass. to be furnished with children, i. e. to have them, ἐξ οὗ τεκνώθη Αἰῖος Id. Phoen. 868 (v. Pors. 882). II. to engender, procreate children; in Act., commonly of the man, to beget them, Hes. Fr. 43. 6, Eur. Phoen. 19, Hel. 1146; νύμφης from a bride, Id. Med. 805; (the fem. τεκνοῦσα, found in MSS. of Soph. Fr. 308, is an error for τεκνοῦσαα):—Med., of the female, to bear children, ἀρχὴ ταῖς γυναῖξιν τοῦ τεκνοῦσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἀρρεσιν τοῦ τεκνοῦν Arist. H. A. 7. 5, 2; metaph., ἄλβος τεκνοῦται it has offspring, Aesch. Ag. 754; μυρίας ὁ μύριος χρόνος τεκνοῦται νύκτας ἡμέρας τε Soph. O. C. 618; χθὼν ἐτεκνώσατο φάσματ' ὀνείρων Eur. I. T. 1262, cf. Snpp. 1087:—but the Med. is used of the man in Id. Med. 574, Orph. H. 29. 7; of both parents, Arist. H. A. 10. 4, 5; and the Act. of both parents, Id. G. A. 1. 18, 30., 4. 3, 1; of the woman, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 10; τεκνώσαα μετ' αὐτοῦ C. I. 4179:—Pass. to be born, Pind. I. 1. 25, Eur. Phoen. 863; metaph., μὴ καὶ τεκνωθῆ δυσφορώτερος γόος Aesch. Theb. 657; νόμοι.. δι' αἰθέρα τεκνωθέντες Soph. O. T. 867; and Soph., ib. 1215, has the bold phrase, γάμον τεκνοῦντα καὶ τεκνούμενον, i. e. a marriage where husband and son are one; αὐτὴ δὲ τεκοῦσ' ὑπὸ τῆσδε τεκνοῦται Theodect. ap. Ath. 452 A. III. in Pass. also, to be adopted, Diod. 4. 67. τέκνωμα, τό, a child: metaph., τ. τοῦ πόνου κλέος fame the child of toil, Aesch. Fr. 306 a. τέκνωσις, εως, ἡ, a begetting, bearing, τέκνωσιν ποιέσθαι to have children, Thuc. 2. 44; γίγνεται ἢ τ. τινος Agathocl. ap. Ath. 375 F:—τὴν τ. ποιέσθαι, of birds, Arist. H. A. 9. 29, 4. II. adoption, Diod. 4. 39, 67. τεκο-κτόνος, ov, = τεκνοκτόνος, Orph. Lith. 10. 9. τέκος, εος, τό, Ep. dat. pl. τέκεσσι, τεκέεσσι, both in Hom.: (✓TEK, τίκτω):—poët. for τέκνον, often in Hom. and Hes.; as a term of endearment from elders to their youngers, φίλον τέκος II. 9. 437, 444, etc.:—also in Pind. I. 6 (5). 44, Aesch. Theb. 203, 677, Eur. H. F. 439. 2. of animals, II. S. 248, etc.; esp. in pl. the young, 12. 222, al., cf. Ar. Pl. 292. 3. metaph., δυσσεβίας μὲν ὕβρις τέκος Aesch. Eum. 534. τέκταινα, ἡ, fem. of τέκτων, Poëta ap. Galen. Dogm. Hipp. et Plat., A. B. 1199. τεκταίνομαι, fut. τεκτάνομαι As. Lys. 674: 2or. ἐτεκτηνάμην Eur., etc.: Dep. Properly of a carpenter, to make, work, frame, νῆας II. 5. 62 (v. sub τέκτων):—absol. to do joiners' work, as opp. to smiths' work, ἕτερος δὲ χαλκεύει τις, ὁ δὲ τεκτ. Ar. Pl. 163; μηδεὶς χαλκεῶν ἄμα τεκταίνεσθω Plat. Legg. 846 E, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 22; opp. to πλάττω, Arist. G. A. 1. 22, 6. 2. of other artificers, τ. χέλυν h. Hom. Merc. 25; τάφον Call. Jov. 8:—freq. in Plat.; τέλεον αὐτὸν [τὸν κόσμον] ἐτεκτήνατο Plat. Tim. 33 A; ὁ τεκταίνόμενος the maker, Ib. 28 C. 3. metaph. to devise, plan, contrive, esp. by craft or cunningly, Lat. *struere* or *machinari* (cf. συντεκταίνομαι), λόγος σύγκολλα τὰμφοῖν ἐς μέσον τ. fits and frames together, Soph. Fr. 746; σιγῇ δ' ἐτεκτήναντ' ἀπόφθεγκτόν μ' they kept me from speech of them, Eur. I. T. 951; πᾶν ἐπ' ἐμοὶ τεκταίνεσθω (sc. Cleon) Ar. Ach. 660; τ. μαθήματα Plat. Soph. 224 D, cf. Tim. 91 A. II. later, we find the Act. τεκταίνω in same sense, Ar. Rh. 2. 381., 3. 592, Anth. P. 6. 80, Luc. Jud. Voc. 12; and even Att. writers have the partic. τεκταίνόμενα in pass. sense, ταυτὶ μ' οὐκ ἐλάνθανε τ. As. Eq. 462; τὰ ὕστερον τ. Dem. 921. 22. τεκτόν-αρχος, ov, of a Muse, presiding over practical art, Soph. Fr. 170. τεκτονεῖον, τό, the workshop of a carpenter, Aeschin. 17. 33. τεκτόνευσις, εως, ἡ, carpentry, Hero. τεκτονεύω, like τεκταίνομαι, to be a carpenter, Artemid. 1. 1. τεκτονία, ἡ, carpentry, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6 (dub.), Anth. P. 15. 14. τεκτονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τέκτων) practised or skilled in building, Plat.: as Subst., a good carpenter or builder, Id. Rep. 443, etc.; as opp. to a smith (χαλκευτικός), Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 7:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) joiners' work, carpentry, freq. in Plat.; as opp. to smiths' work (χαλκεία, ἢ χαλκευτική), Plat. Prot. 324 E, Xen. Oec. 1, 1, Diog. L. 3. 100:—τὸ -κόν, skill in carpentry, Plat. Crat. 416 D. 2. of or for a joiner or carpenter, ὄργανα Id. Epin. 975 B, Theophr., etc. τεκτονό-χειρ, ὁ, ἡ, with the hand of a τέκτων, Orph. Fr. S. 44. τεκτοσύνη, ἡ, the art of a joiner, carpentry, ἀνὴρ εὖ εἰδὼς τεκτοσύνας Od. 5. 250; ἀτιμον χέρα τεκτοσύνας hand unhonoured in its art, Eur. Andr. 1015; metaph., τ. ἐπέων Anth. P. 7. 159. τέκτων, ονος, ὁ, (✓TEK, τίκτω) any worker in wood, esp. a carpenter, joiner, τέκτονες ἄνδρες, οἱ οἱ ἐποίησαν θάλαμον καὶ δῶμα καὶ αὐλήν II. 6. 315; τέκτονος υἱόν, .. ὃς καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τεκτήνατο νῆας εἶσας 5. 59; νῆων, δούρων τ. Od. 9. 126., 17. 384, cf. 19. 56., 21. 44; πῖτυν οὔρεσι τέκτονες ἄνδρες ἐξέταμον πελέκεσσι II. 13. 390; τ., ὃς ῥά τε πάσης εὖ εἰδῆ σοφίης 15. 411; τ. γὰρ ἂν ἐπραααες οὐ ξυλοργικά Eur. Fr. 978, cf. Aesch. Fr. 372, Soph. Fr. 491, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 37:—it is commonly opp. to a smith (χαλκεύς), Plat. Prot. 419 D, Rep. 370 D, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 17; to a mason (λιθολόγος), Thuc. 6. 44, cf. Ar. Av. 1134, 1154: cf. τεκτονικός:—but also, 2. generally, any craftsman or workman, τ. κεραοξός a worker in horn, II. 4. 110: rarely of metal-workers, h. Hom. Ven. 12, cf. Eur. Alc. 5: a sculptor, statuary, Soph. Tr. 768, Eur. Alc. 348. 3. a master in any art, as in gymnastics, Pind. N. 5. 90; of poets, τέκτονες σοφοὶ ἐπέων Id. P. 3. 200; τέκτονες εὐπαλάμων ὕμνων Cratim. Eύν. 3 (ap. Ar. Eq. 530); τέκτονες κώμων, i. e. the χορευταί, Pind. N. 3. 7; τ. νοδυνίαν, i. e. a physician, Id. P. 3. 11; δεξιὰς χερὰς ἔργον, δικαίας τέκτονος' a true workman, Aesch. Ag. 1406. 4. metaph. a maker, author, νεικέων Ib. 152; κακῶν Eur. Med. 408; τέκτων

τελεο-καρπέω, -καρπος, = τελειοκ-.
 τελεό-μηνος, ον, ὁ, with full complement of months, τ. ἄροτος, i. e. a full twelvemonth, Soph. Tr. 824; τέκνον τ. a child born after the full number of months, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 20.
 Τελέοντες, οἱ, one of the four original Attic Tribes, prob. (from τελέω III) the Consecrators, i. e. Priests; or (from τελέω II) the Payers, Farmers; cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. p. 5, Grote 3. p. 69, and v. sub Αἰγυκορεῖς. Others however read Γελέοντες. Cf. Hdt. 5. 66, with Eur. Ion 1580.
 τέλειος, τελεῶ, v. sub τέλειος, τελειῶ.
 τελεσιάζω, (τελέσιος) = τελέω, A. B. 306, E. M.
 τελεσιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of armed dance, Ath. 629 D sq.
 τελεσί-δρομος, ον, = τελεόδρομος, Incert. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 274.
 τελεσί-ίερος, ον, accomplishing a sacrifice or sacred function, Hesych.
 τελεσί-καρπος, ον, and -καρπέω, = τελειοκ-, Strab. 687, 831.
 τελέσιος, ον, finishing: τ. ἡμέρα the last day, Hesych.
 τελεσιουργέω, to bring their young to perfection, of viviparous animals, Arist. G. A. 1. 8, 4., 2. 1, 8:—Pass., Id. H. A. 6. 10, 16, Diod. 5. 4. II. to accomplish fully, Polyb. 5. 4, 10, Plut., etc.:—to give effect to, τι Luc. Nav. 25.
 τελεσιούργημα, τό, an accomplished purpose, Polyb. 3. 4, 12.
 τελεσιουργία, ἡ, completion of a work, Procl. in Plat. Alc. p. 72, Eccl.
 τελεσιουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) completing a work, working out its end, effective, Plat. Phaedr. 279 A, Polyb., etc.; τ. τινος Id. 2. 40, 2.
 τελεσι-φάντης, ον, ὁ, = ἱεροφάντης, ὄρμιοφάντης, Hesych.
 τελέσκω, v. sub τελέσκω:—τέλεσκον, Ion. impf. of τελέω.
 τέλεσμα, τό, (τελέω) money paid or to be paid, a payment, Diod. Excerpt. 576. 66, Schol. Ar. Ach. 613; τ. σιτικά καὶ ἀργυρικά C. I. 4957. 47:—outlay, Luc. J. Trag. 11, Saturn. 35. II. completion, Justinian.
 III. a religious rite, Clem. Al. 18. 2. a consecrated object, turned by the Arabs into *telsam* (talisman), v. Ducang.
 τελεσμός, ὁ, completion, finishing, Gloss.
 τελεσι-γάμος, ον, Ep. for τελεσίγαμος, perfecting or consecrating a marriage, Nonn. D. 48. 232, 693, etc.
 τελεσι-γονος, ον, Ep. for τελεσίγονος, perfecting or completing the birth, Nonn. D. 48. 827, etc. II. perfectly grown, full ripe, καρποί Orph. H. 53. 10.
 τελεσι-δώτερα, ποῖτ. for τελεσιδ-, = τέλος δοῦσα, she that gives completeness or accomplishment, Μοῖρα Eur. Heracl. 899.
 τελεσι-νοος, ον, = τελεσίφρων, Orph. Arg. 1308.
 τελεσι-τοκος, ον, Ep. for τελεσιτ-, completing the birth, Nonn. D. 48. 890.
 τελεσι-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν), ποῖτ. for τελεσίφρων, working its will, μῆνις τ., of divine vengeance, Aesch. Ag. 700 (lyr.).
 τελεστήριον, τό, a place for initiation, as the temple of Eleusis, Plut. Themist. 1, Pericl. 13, Clem. Al. 1. II. τελεστήρια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a thank-offering for success, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 3, Ael. V. H. 12. 1.
 τελεστής, οὔ, ὁ, an official, Inscr. Elea in C. I. 11, v. Böckh p. 31. 2. an initiator, priest, Pythag. ap. Procl. in Tim. 5, Max. Tyr. Diss. 10.
 τελεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for finishing or accomplishing, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 44. 2. proper for initiation, initiatory, mystical, τελ. καὶ μαντικός βίος Plat. Phaedr. 248 D; τ. ἐπίπνοια Ib. 265 B; σοφία τ. the wisdom of the mysteries, Plut. Solon 12; θρηῆνος Philostr. 740; τ. καὶ μυστικόν Ael. N. A. 2. 42; Βακχικὸν .. καὶ τ. λήροι Clem. Al. 235:—τὸ τελεστικόν in the Rosetta Inscr. (C. I. 4697. 16) seems to be a fund formed of fees paid on admission to the priesthood. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 232. 20.
 τελέστρια, ἡ, fem. of τελεστής, Suid.
 τελέστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ποῖτ. for τελεστής, Anth. P. 9. 525, 20.
 τελεσφορέω, to bring fruit to perfection, Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 6, Ev. Luc. 8. 14; Pass., τελεσφορουμένων καρπῶν Diod. 2. 36. 2. of animals, to bear perfect offspring, Artemid. 1. 16. 3. generally, to bring to a head, ἔαρ τ. νοῦσον Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 16:—Pass. to be brought to perfection, Longin. 14. 6. II. to pay toll or custom, Xen. Vect. 3, 5. III. to initiate, consecrate, τινά Eust. Opusc. 341. 1.
 τελεσφόρημα, τό, full development, Schol. Synes. 414 D.
 τελεσφόρησις, ἡ, = sq., Max. Tyr. Diss. 16. 4, Eccl.
 τελεσφορία, ἡ, initiation in the mysteries, any solemn festival of this kind, τ. ἐπετήσιος Call. Apoll. 77, cf. Ccr. 129, Ap. Rh. 1. 917. II. toll, custom, A. B. 309.
 τελεσ-φόρος, ον, bringing to an end; used by Hom. always in phrase, τελεσφόρον εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν for the space of a year's accomplishing its round, for a complete year, Il. 19. 32, Od. 4. 86, al., Hes. Th. 740:—here the sense is properly pass., yet the accent is paroxyt.; and so it remained in later Poets, τελεσφόροι ἀραί, εὐχαί tending to accomplishment, Aesch. Theb. 655, Cho. 212, Eur. Phoen. 69; τὸ ὄνειρον Aesch. Cho. 541; φάσματα δὲς τελεσφόρα grant accomplishment to the visions, Soph. El. 646; τ. χάριν δοῦναι to grant the favour of fulfilment, Id. O. C. 1489; τ. διδοῦσα χρησμόν Eur. Phoen. 641. II. really act. bringing to an end, accomplishing one's purpose, Ζεὺς h. Hom. 23. 2; Μοῖρα Aesch. Pr. 511; φρενές Id. Ag. 996; Δίκη Soph. Aj. 1390; πεσεῖν ἐς τὸ μὴ τελεσφόρον to fall fruitless, powerless to the ground, Aesch. Ag. 1000; τ. προθυμία, πειθῶ, cited as examples of frigidity of style, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 1. 2. bearing fruit in due season, χῶραι Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 5: bringing its fruit to perfection, δένδρον Plut. 2. 2 E: favourable to production, ὕδωρ Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 4. 3. having the management or ordering, τ. δωμάτων γυνή Aesch. Cho. 663; cf. τέλειος II. 2. III. as pr. n., a deity worshipped in company with Aesculapius and Hygeia, C. I. 511. III, v. Böckh p. 479:—also Τελεσφορίων, Ib. 6753.

τελεταρχεῖσθαι, Pass. to be consecrated, Eust. Opusc. 215. 82. II. of things, to be accomplished, Nicet. Ann. 174 B.
 τελετ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, the founder of mysteries, Orph. H. 51, etc.
 τελεταρχία, ἡ, in Eccl. the Holy Trinity.
 τελεταρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for initiation; fem. -άρχης, ἴδος, Eccl.
 τελετή, ἡ, ἡ, (τελέω) a making perfect, esp. by initiation in the mysteries, ἡ Δήμητρος τ., τὴν οἱ Ἕλληνες Θεομοφῶρια καλοῦσι Hdt. 2. 171, cf. Andoc. 15. 5, Plat., etc.; ἐς χεῖρας ἀγεσθαι τὴν τελετὴν to take in hand the matter of initiation, Hdt. 4. 79:—in pl. mystic rites practised at initiation, Eur. Bacch. 22, 73, Ar. Vesp. 121, Pax 413, 419; attributed to Orpheus, Ran. 1032, Dem. 772. 27; καθαρῶν καὶ τελετῶν τυχοῦσα Plat. Phaedr. 244 E; λύσεις τε καὶ καθαρμῶν ἀδικημάτων διὰ θυσιῶν .., ἄς δὴ τελετὰς καλοῦσιν Id. Rep. 365 A, cf. Prot. 316 D, Isocr. 46 B. II. a festival accompanied by such rites, mostly in pl., (τελετὰς .. καλοῦμεν τὰς ἐπι μείζους καὶ μετὰ τινος μυστικῆς παραδύσεως ἑορτὰς Ath. 40 D), Pind. O. 3. 73, P. 9. 172, N. 10. 63; in sing., Eur. I. T. 959, Ar. Vesp. 876, Ran. 341, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 2:—metaph., πρωτόγονος τελετή, of a child's birth, Pind. O. 10 (II). 63; πολέμου τ. Babr. 304. III. a sort of priesthood or sacred office, Decret. ap. Dem. 1380. 27.
 τελετηφορία, ἡ, the celebration of a festival, Synes. H. 3. 45, 451.
 τελετουργός, ὄν, working by means of consecration; τελετουργέω, to consecrate; τελετουργία, ἡ, consecration; all in Dion. Arcop.
 τελευταῖος, α, ον, (τελευτή) last, Lat. ultimus, in point of Time or Order, οἱ τ. κύκλοι Hdt. 1. 98; τὰ δύο τὰ τ. the last two lines, Id. 7. 142; τὰ τ. the endings or terminations, Id. 5. 68; ἐν τελευταίοις πίπτειν Plat. Rep. 619 E; τελευταίους στήσαι to station in the rear ranks, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 25; οἱ τ. πόδες the hind feet, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 5. 2. mostly of Time, ἡ τ. with or without ἡμέρα, the last day allowed for payment, Dem. 836. 5; of a festival, Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 16, etc.; one's last day, Soph. O. T. 1528, Eur. Andr. 101; so, ὅδον τὴν τ. one's last journey, Soph. Tr. 155; τὸν τ. βίον Id. O. C. 1551; τ. ἐμοῦ φήμη Id. Tr. 1149; τὸ τ. ἐκβάν Dem. 12. 16. 3. last, uttermost, extremest, ὕβρις Soph. El. 271; ἡ δημοκρατία ἡ τ. Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 30, cf. 4. 12, 3. II. τὸ τελευταῖον, as Adv. the last time, last of all, Hdt. 1. 91, Xen., etc.; or τελευταῖον, Plat. Rep. 532 A, Xen., etc.; and τὰ τελευταῖα, Thuc. 1. 24., 8. 85, Plat. Gorg. 515 E. 2. at last, in the last place, Ar. Nub. 945, Thuc. 3. 56., 8. 8, Xen., etc.: but, 3. the Adj. is often used with Verbs, where we should use the Adv., ὁ τελευταῖος δραμών Aesch. Ag. 314; παρελθόντες τελευταῖοι Thuc. 1. 67, etc.; cf. τελευτάω II. 4.
 τελευτάω, Ion. -εω, fut. ἦσω, etc.:—Pass., fut. med. τελευτήσομαι always in pass. sense, Il. 13. 100, Od. 8. 510., 9. 511, Eur. Hipp. 370 (lyr.): aor. ἐτελευτήθη. To complete, finish, accomplish, Lat. perficere, in Hom., who uses it not only of finishing a work begun, τελευτήσαι τὰδε ἔργα Il. 8. 9; τ. ἂ μνοιωῆς Od. 2. 275; ἔπην ταῦτα τελευτήσας τε καὶ ἔρξης 1. 293, cf. 2. 306., 5. 253; τ. γάμον 24. 126; but also of fulfilling an oath or promise, wish or hope, ἐέλδωρ τ. 21. 200, cf. Il. 15. 74; τ. ὄσ' ὑπέστης 13. 375; οὐ Ζεὺς ἀνδρεσσὶ νοήματα πάντα τελευτᾷ 18. 328; and in bad sense, to accomplish a threat, Od. 3. 56, 62; τελευτᾶν τινι κακὸν ἡμᾶρ to bring about an evil day for one, 15. 524; so, τ. πόνους Δαναοῖς Pind. P. 1. 105, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1580:—so in Att., τ. λόγον Id. Tro. 1029; τὸ δ' ἐνθεν ποῖ τελευτήσαι με χρῆ; to what end must I bring it? Soph. O. C. 476; Ζεὺς δ' τι νεύσῃ, τοῦτο τελευτᾷ Eur. Alc. 979, etc.:—Pass. to be fulfilled, to come to pass, happen, ll. c. sub init.; πρὶν γε τὸ Πηλείδαο τελευτηθῆναι ἐέλδωρ Il. 15. 74, cf. Eur. Or. 1218. 2. to bring to an end, finish, ἐπεὶ β' ὄμοσέν τε, τελευτήσεν τε τὸν ὄρκον when he had pronounced the words and finished the oath, Od. 2. 378, etc.; τ. ἀσύχιμον ἀμέραν to close a peaceful day, Pind. O. 2. 61; ἀρξομαι ἐκ βολβοῦ τελευτήσω δ' ἐπὶ θύνον (sc. τὸ δειπνον) Plat. Com. Pha. 1. 6. 3. esp., τ. τὸν αἰῶνα to finish life, i. e. to die, Hdt. 1. 32., 9. 17, etc.; τ. βίον Aesch. Ag. 929, Soph. Fr. 572, Eur. Hec. 419, Plat.; τ. τὸν βίον ὑπὸ τινος, i. e. to be killed, Id. Legg. 870 E:—also, after the analogy of παύομαι, c. gen., τελευτᾶν βίου to make an end of life, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 17; so, λόγον τ. Thuc. 3. 59; ἐπαίνου τ. ἐς τὰδε ἔπη Ib. 104. b. often also without βίον, to end life, to die, Hdt. 1. 66., 3. 38, 40, al., and often in Plat., etc.; πρὶν τελευτήσαντ' ἴδης before you see him dead, Soph. Fr. 583 b; τ. μάχην Aesch. Theb. 617, cf. 931; νοῦσω Hdt. 1. 161, etc.; γήραϊ Id. 6. 24, etc.:—also, like θνήσκω, τ. ὑπὸ τινος to die by another's hand or means, Id. 1. 39., 4. 78., 6. 92; δόλω ὑπὸ τινος Id. 4. 78; ὑπὸ αἰχμῆς σιδηρῆς Id. 1. 39; ὑπ' ἀλλαλοφόνου χερσίν Aesch. Theb. 930; ἐκ τῆς πληγῆς Plat. Legg. 877 B. II. intr. (as always in Prose, except in signif. I. 3): 1. to be accomplished, τ. ὄψις τοῦ ὄνειρου Hdt. 7. 47. 2. to come to an end, to end, Lat. finire, Pind. O. 7. 125, Aesch. Ag. 635, etc.; esp. of Time, τελευτῶντος τοῦ μηνός, τοῦ θέρους Thuc. 2. 4, 32, etc.: of actions, events, etc., τ. ἡ ναυμαχία ἐς νύκτα Id. 1. 51, etc.; ἦν δ' ὄλεμος κατὰ νόον τ. Hdt. 9. 45; εὖ τ. Aesch. Supp. 211; οὕτως τ. Thuc. 1. 110, 138; etc. b. foll. by a Prep., τ. ἐς τι to come to a certain end, issue in, αἱ εὐτυχίαι ἐς τοῦτο ἐτελεύτησαν Hdt. 3. 125; τ. ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ γράμμα to end in the same letter, Id. 1. 139, cf. 2. 33., 4. 39, Thuc. 2. 51., 4. 48, Plat., etc.; εἰς ἄνδρας ἐκ μειρακίων τ. Id. Theaet. 173 B; ποῖ (= ἐς τί) τελευτᾷ; in what does it end? Aesch. Pers. 735, cf. Cho. 528, Plat. Legg. 630 C; also, τ. ἐπὶ τι Id. Rep. 510 D, Symp. 211 C; πρὸς τι Rep. 552 C; ἐν τινι Eur. Bacch. 908. 3. to die, v. supr. I. 3. b. 4. the part. τελευτῶν, ὦσα, ὦν, was used with Verbs like an Adv. to finish with, at the end, at last, as τελευτῶν ἔλεγε Hdt. 3. 75; κὰν ἐγίγνετο πληγῇ τελευτῶσα there would have been a fray to finish with, Soph. Ant. 261; τελευτῶν ἐξεβλήθη Ar. Eq. 524; τὰς ὀλοφύρσεις τελευτῶντες ἐξέκαμον at last they got tired of mourning, Thuc. 2. 51, cf. 47; ἦν δὲ τελευτῶντα καὶ τὴν στρωμνὴν 5 F

ἐξαργυρώσαι Thuc. 8. 81: freq. in Plat., etc.; sometimes even with another part., τὴν τυραννίδα χαλεπὴν τελευτῶσαν γενομένην having at last become .., Thuc. 6. 53; τελευτῶν δήσας having at last bound him, Lys. 142. 13, cf. 125. 35. 5. of local limits and the like, ἦ τ. τὰ τῆς Λιβύης Hdt. 2. 148; τῆ ἢ Κνιδία ἐς τὴν ἠπειρον τ. Id. 1. 174, cf. 4. 39. τελευτή, ἦ, (τελέω) a finishing, completion, accomplishment, τελευτῆν ποιῆσαι to accomplish, Od. 1. 249., 16. 126; κραίνειν τελευτῶν γάμου Pind. P. 9. 118; τ. νόστου Ib. 1. 68. 2. a termination, end, opp. to ἀρχή, μύθοιο Il. 9. 625, etc.; οὐδέ τις ἦν ἔριδος λύσις οὐδὲ τ. Hes. Th. 637; πρὸς τῆ τ. τῆς ὕδοῦ Ar. Lys. 294; ἦ τ. τοῦ πολέμου Thuc. 1. 13; τελευτῆν κινδύνους ἐπιθεῖναι Lys. 195. 8; τελευτῆν ἔχειν Plat. Legg. 782 A. 3. esp., βίοιο τ. Il. 7. 104., 16. 787; βίου Hdt. 1. 30, 31, etc.; τ. βίου ποιῆσθαι Andoc. 32. 22; ἐπὶ τελευτῆ τοῦ βίου Plat. Gorg. 516 A. b. often also without βίου, the end of life, death, Pind. O. 5. 52, Thuc., Plat., etc.; τ. ὑστάτη Soph. Tr. 1256; τελευτῆν τελεῖν Ib. 79; τελευτῆς λαχεῖν, τυχεῖν Thuc. 2. 44, Xen.; τ. δοῦναι Id. Cyr. 8. 7, 3; also periph., θανάτοιο τ. the end that death brings, Lat. *mortis exitus*, Hes. Sc. 357, cf. τέλος I. 2; τῆς γηραίου τελευτῆς προαποθανεῖν Antipho 125. 25. 4. the end, event, issue, πᾶσαν τελευτῆν πράγματος δεῖξεν Pind. O. 13. 104, cf. Theogn. 1075; γάμου πικρὰ τ. Aesch. Ag. 745; τ. εὐμενεῖς κτίσαι Id. Supp. 138; θεσφάτων Id. Pers. 740; κακοῦ θυμοῦ τ. κακῆ Soph. O. C. 1198. 5. with Preps., in adv. sense, ἐς τελευτῆν, at the end, at last, h. Hom. 6. 29, Hes. Op. 331, Theogn. 201, Soph. O. C. 1224; ἐπὶ τελευτῆς Plat. Phaedr. 267 D, etc.; ἐν τελευτῆ Pind. O. 7. 47, Aesch. Theb. 937. II. the end, extremity of any thing, as of limbs, Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 6, cf. 4. 9, 7, G. A. 1. 15, 1:—in local sense, τελευτὰ Λιβύης, = ἐσχατιαί, the extremities of Libya, Wess. Hdt. 2. 32, cf. Plat. Tim. 33 B. 2. the end of a sentence, Arist. Rhet. 3. 19, 6, etc.; of a play, Id. Poët. 7, 5. τελέω, Ep. also τελεῖω, both in Hom.: Ep. impf. τέλειον Il. 23. 768; Ion. τέλειον Call. Dian. 123, etc.:—fut. τελέσω Pind. N. 4. 70, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 3, (δια-) Plat.; Ep. τελέσω Il. 23. 559; but in Hom. also Ion. τελέω Il. 8. 415., 12. 59, Od. 2. 256, etc.; Att. τελέω Soph. El. 1435, Ar. Ran. 173, Plat. Prot. 311 B, also in Il. 4. 161:—aor. ἐτέλεσα Att., Ep. ἐτέλεσσα Il. 12. 222:—pf. τετέλεκα Plat. Apol. 20 A, Dem. 295. 29:—Med., fut. (v. infr.): aor. ἐτελεσάμην Dem. 990. 1, etc.:—Pass., Ep. pres. τελείομαι; fut. τελεσθήσομαι Theophr. Char. 16; but fut. med. in this sense, τελεῖται Aesch. Pr. 929, Ag. 68, etc., τελέεσθαι Il. 2. 36, τελεῖσθαι Od. 23. 284, part. τελεύμενος Hdt. 1. 206., 3. 134: aor. ἐτελέσθην and pf. τετέλεσμαι Hom., etc.:—plqpf. τετέλεστο Il. 19. 242: (τέλος). To complete, fulfil, accomplish, and, generally, to execute, perform, Lat. *perficere*, freq. in Poets, from Hom. downwards, but not so often in Prose (except in signfs. II and III); τελέσαι ἔργον τε ἔπος τε Od. 2. 272, cf. Il. 1. 108, 523, etc.; τ. φιλοτήσια ἔργα Od. 11. 246; μ' ἔφαντο ἄξειν εἰς Ἰθάκην, οὐδ' ἐτέλεσσαν but *did it not*, 13. 212; τ. ἀέθλους, πόνον 3. 262., 23. 250, etc.; so in Trag.; also, τ. τὰ προστάγματα Plat. Legg. 926 A, cf. D:—Pass. to be completed, fulfilled, accomplished, to come to pass, Hom., mostly in the pf. part. neut., τὸ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἐστί, ἔσται, etc.; the masc. only in Il. 1. 388, h. Ven. 26; the fem. not at all; so, ἔσται ταῦτα τελεύμενα Hdt. 1. 206; εἰ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἐστί = τελεῖσθαι δύναται, Od. 5. 90, etc., cf. Heyne Il. 14. 195; also, τετέλεστο δὲ ἔργον 7. 465; αὐτίκ' ἔπειθ' ἄμα μῦθος ἔην, τετέλεστο δὲ ἔργον 'no sooner said than done,' 19. 242; ἐὰν .. ἔργα τελεῖται Plat. Rep. 389 D, cf. Polit. 288 C. 2. to fulfil one's word, τ. ἔπος, μῦθον, ὑπόσχεσιν Il. 14. 44, Od. 5. 776., 10. 483; τελέω τὰ πάροιθεν ὑπέστην Il. 23. 20, cf. 21. 457, Od. 4. 699: hence also, to grant one the fulfilment or accomplishment of anything, τινί τι Il. 9. 157, Od. 22. 51; τ. νόον τινί to fulfil his wish, Il. 23. 149; τ. ἐέλδωρ Hes. Sc. 36; τελέσαι κότον, χόλον to glut his fury, wrath, Il. 1. 82., 4. 178; λίτας Aesch. Theb. 627; κατάρας Ib. 725; rarely c. inf., οὐδ' ἐτέλεσε φέρειν he succeeded not in .., Il. 12. 222 (cf. ἀνώ I. 4):—Pass. to be fulfilled, 2. 36, 330, al.; τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἐστί 1. 212., 8. 256, etc.:—Med., τελέσασθαι δίκην to bring a suit to issue, Dem. 990. 2, cf. 999. 25. 3. to grant in full, work out, ἀγαθὸν τινί, ὃ τι φρεσὶν ἦαι μενοινᾶ Od. 2. 34; νόστον 15. 112; μόγις δ' ἐτέλεσε Κρονίων 3. 119; also in bad sense, τ. λυγρὰ 18. 134; γῆρας 23. 286; κακὰ κήδεα τ. τινί Il. 18. 8, cf. Od. 18. 389, Soph. Ant. 3, etc. 4. ὄρκια τελεῖν, like ὄρκον τελευτᾶν, to finish, complete or confirm an oath, Il. 7. 69: absol. to accomplish one's work, θεῶν τελεσάντων Pind. P. 10. 78, cf. Aesch. Theb. 35, 782, Soph. El. 947, etc. 5. to make perfect, ἀρετὰν Pind. N. 4. 70; τ. τινα to bless him with perfect happiness, Id. 1. 6 (5). 67; so, τετελεσμένον ἐσλόν Id. N. 9. 13; τελεσθεὶς ὄλβος Aesch. Ag. 752:—also, to bring a child to maturity, bring it to the birth, Eur. Bacch. 100. b. with an Adj. added, ἀπαντας ἢ παιδείσιν ἡμέρους τελεῖ makes perfectly gentle, Menand. Monost. 41. 6. to bring to an end, finish, end, δρόμον, ὄδον Il. 23. 373., 2. 256; ὄδοῦ τέρματα Theogn. 1166; ἀλγινέσσαν ὄδον Mimnerm. 11. b. sometimes also without ὄδον (like ἀνώ I. 4), ἐξ Ἀβδήρων ἐς Ἴστρον τ. Thuc. 2. 97; ἐς Φάρσαλον 4. 78. 7. of Time, ὅτε δὴ τρίτον ἡμᾶρ τ. τέλει ἦς Od. 5. 390; βίον τ. Simon. 45, Soph. Ant. 1114; πολλοὺς τροχοὺς ἡλίου Ib. 1065; τελευτῆν τοῦ βίου Id. Tr. 79; also, τ. νοῦσον to come to the end of it, Hes. Th. 800:—Pass., ἡμᾶτα μακρὰ τελέσθη Od. 10. 470, cf. Hes. Th. 59; τετελεσμένον εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν Ib. 795; ἐν τοῖς ἔτεσι τοῖς δὲ ἐπὶ τετελ. Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 2, cf. Metaph. I (min.). 2, 6:—and of men, to come to one's end, οἶμοι .. δεδπότου τελουμένου Aesch. Cho. 875, cf. Dissem. Pind. O. 9. 15 (23). 8. sometimes intr. like the Pass. to come to an end, be fulfilled, turn out so and so, Aesch. Cho. 1021, Theb. 693, Pers. 225, Soph. El. 1419:—later also = τελέω, to be, Tzetz. II. to pay what one owes, what is due, θέμιστας

Il. 9. 156, 298: generally, to pay, present, δῶρα, δωτήνην Il. 9. 598, Od. 11. 352; μισθόν Il. 21. 457; ἀργύριον Plat., etc.; δύο δραχμὰς μισθόν Ar. Ran. 173; metaph., τ. ὕμνον Pind. P. 1. 153., 2. 24; τ. ψυχὰν Ἀτῆα, i. e. to die, Id. 1. 1. 99. b. esp. to pay tax, duty, toll, τ. τὸν μισθόν Eurpol. Αἴγ. 12; φόρον Plat. Alc. 1. 123 A; τὰ τέλη Cratin. Min. Χείρ. 1. 5, cf. Plat. Legg. 847 B; χρήματα Prot. 311 D; τ. τὸ μετοίκιον to pay the tax of a μέτοικος, Id. Legg. 850 B; ἱππὰδα Isac. 67. 23; τὸ θητικόν, τὸ ξενικόν, ap. Dem. 1067. 27., 1309. 5; σύνταξιν Aeschin. 66. 40; τ. σίτον to pay one's contribution of corn, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 21: absol. to pay tax, Hdt. 2. 109:—Pass., of money, to be paid, Id. 9. 93; of persons, to be subject to tax or tribute, χώραν ἀτέλεστον ἔχουσιν αὐτοὶ τετελεσμένοι Dem. 1461. 16. 2. to lay out, spend, χρήματα πολλά Hdt. 3. 137:—Pass. to be spent or expended, Id. 2. 125; ἐς τὸ δεῖπνον τετρακόσια τάλαντα τετελεσμένα laid out upon the supper, Id. 7. 118; ἔνδεκα μυριάδας μεδίμνων τελεομένας ἐπ' ἡμερῆ ἐκάστη Ib. 187; cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 13, Plat. Legg. 955 E: (hence εὐτελής, πολυτελής, etc.). 3. since, in many Greek cities, the citizens were distributed into classes acc. to their taxable property, τ. εἰς τινὰς meant to belong to a class, to be reckoned among, Lat. *censeri inter*, τ. ἐς Ἑλληνας, ἐς Βοιωτοὺς to belong to the Greeks, the Boeotians, Hdt. 2. 51., 6. 108; εἰς ἀποδοὺς τ. to become a citizen, Soph. O. T. 222; εἰς ἀνδρας τ. to come to man's estate, Plat. Legg. 923 E; εἰς γυναῖκας ἐξ ἀνδρῶν τ. to become a woman instead of a man, Eur. Bacch. 822; cf. συντελέω III, συντελής II. 4. from the last sense perh. may be expl. the phrase, κοῦς τις δοκέει ἀνὴρ εἶναι πρὸς τὸν πατέρα τελέσαι to compare with his father, Hdt. 3. 34. III. like τελεῖω II, to make perfect, i. e. to initiate in the mysteries, Plat. Euthyd. 277 D; τῆ μητρὶ τελοῦση τὰς βίβλους ἀναγιγνώσκειν Dem. 313. 14, cf. 403. 18:—Pass. to have oneself initiated, Lat. *initiari*, Ar. Nub. 258; τετελεσμένος Plat. Phaedo 69 C, etc.; ἐτέλεις, ἐγὼ δ' ἐτελοῦμην Dem. 315. 8; Διονύσῳ τελεσθῆναι to be consecrated to Dionysos, initiated in his mysteries, Hdt. 4. 79; ὀργίῳσι Hipp. Lex.; cf. Xen. Symp. 1, 10; cf. τέλος V, τελετή:—c. acc., τελεσθῆναι Βακχεῖα Ar. Ran. 357; τελέους τελετὰς τελούμενος Plat. Phaedr. 249 C, cf. 250 B; but also, τ. μεγάλοισι τέλεσι Id. Rep. 560 E. 2. metaph., στρατηγὸς τελεσθῆναι to be formally appointed general, Dem. 171. 19; τετελεσμένος σωφροσύνη a votary of temperance, Xen. Oec. 21, 12. 3. also of sacred rites, to perform, ἱερά Eur. Bacch. 485, cf. I. T. 464; θυσίαν τοῖς θεοῖς Diod. 4. 34, Plut.; ὄργια Anth. P. append. 185, Paus.; γάμον, γάμους Lyc. 1387, Call. Ap. 14:—Pass., Plat. Legg. 775 A. τελέω, Adv., v. τέλειος VI. τελεωτικός, v. τελειωτικός. τελέεις, εσσα, εν, (τελέω) Ep. Adj. = τέλειος, perfect, complete, of victims, in Il. and Od. always ἔρδειν or βέξειν τελεῖστας ἐκατόμβας, i. e. either hecatombs of full tale or number, or of full-grown beasts, or of beasts without blemish, Il. 1. 315, al.; τελέεντες οἰωνοὶ birds of sure augury, as if they brought about what they betokened, opp. to μαψιλόγοι, h. Hom. Merc. 544; (as perhaps τελειότατος πετηνῶν, —cf. τέλειος I): in this sense Tyrtae. 2. 2 has ἔπεα τελέεντα, sure predictions, from the orig. form τελέεις. II. Ὠκεανοῖο τελέεντος ποταμοῦ prob. the river in which all others end, or ending in itself, ever-circling, Hes. Th. 242, 959. τέλθος, εος, τό, rare poët. form for τέλος, Call. Lav. Pall. 106, Cer. 77. (Formed from τέλος, as ἀχθος from ἄχος.) τελικός, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to the τέλος, final, ἀγαθὰ τελικά (opp. to ποιητικά) i. e. things connected with the τέλος or chief good, Stoical term in Diog. L. 7. 96, —the *bona ad illud ultimum pertinentia* of Cic. Fin. 3. 16; κεφάλαια τελικά topics drawn from these goods, Rhetor. II. in the end or termination of a word, Clearch. ap. Ath. 448 D, E. M. 289. 33. τελίσκω, poët. for τελέω, Lap. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 32, Nic. Al. 583, Clem. Al. 11, 16; prob. to be restored for τελέσκων in Nic. Fr. 2. 10, cf. Phot., Hesych. τέλλη, ἦ, = sq., dub. in Xenocr. 30. τελλίνη [ῖ], ἦ, a kind of shell-fish, called also from its shape ξιφύδριον, Epich. 78 Ahr., Sopat. ap. Ath. 86 A. τέλλις, ἦ, = foreg., prob. 1. Epich. p. 43. τέλλω: aor. ἔτειλα Pind. O. 2. 126:—Pass. τέλλομαι:—a poët. Verb, used by Hom. only in comp. with ἀνα-, ἐπι-, περι-; in Hdt. and Poets we have also ἐπαντέλλω; in Hdt. and Att. ἐντέλλω, ἐντέλλομαι:—the pf. τέταλκα, τέταλμαι, plqpf. ἐτέταλτο, aor. med. ἐτειλάμην are only found in these compds. (Hence τελέω, in intr. sense. τέλλω is prob. orig. a collat. form of στέλλω, as τρέφω of στρέφω, τεγο of στέγω, etc., cf. Σσ. II. 7.—Its connexion with τελέω is uncertain, though Pind. O. 2. 126, favours it.) To make to arise, make, accomplish, ἔτειλαν ὄδον Ib. 2. 126:—Pass. to come forth, arise, much like τελέω, αἰεὶ τέλλετο arose in successive generations, Id. P. 4. 457; ὕμνοι τέλλεται καὶ ὄρκιον Id. O. 11 (10). 5; ἐς χάριν τέλλεται turns to good, Ib. 1. 122; ἀπὸ θεσφάτων ἀγαθὰ φάτις .. τέλλεται (so Emper. for στέλλεται), Aesch. Ag. 1133; (for Theb. 768, v. πέλω sub fin.); of the gadfly, νέαις ἐπὶ φορβάσι .. τέλλεται Ar. Rh. 3. 277; ἦως τελλομένη Ib. 1. 1360, cf. 688; of stars, Arat. 2S5, etc. II. also intr. in Act., like ἀνατέλλω, ἡλίου τέλλοντος at sunrise, Soph. El. 699; ἱρις τέλλει grows up, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E. τέλμα, τό, standing water, a pool, pond, marsh, swamp, Ar. Av. 1593, Plat. Phaedo 109 B, Xen. Oec. 20, 11: in pl. low land subject to inundation, water-meads, Hdt. 2. 93: the mud at the edge of a river-bank, Ael. V. H. 12. 46. II. the mud of a pool, mud for building with, mortar, τέλματι ἀσφάλτω χρῆσθαι Hdt. 1. 179; cf. τελμῖς. 2. the space pointed with mortar, between the courses of masonry, Procop.

τελματιαίος, α, ον, of a marsh, ὕδωρ τ. stagnant water, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 15; βάτραχοι Ib. 9. 40, 37; ποταμοί Id. G. A. 2. 5, 7.
 τελματώμαι, Pass. to become marshy, αἱ λίμναι Strab. 793.
 τελματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) marshy, swampy, muddy, λίμνη Arist. H. A. 6. 16, 2; πεδίων Diod. 1. 30; ὕδωρ Plut. Mar. 38. II. τελματώδεια parts of the body full of humours, Hipp. 271. 6.
 τελμῖς, ἴνος, ὄ, like τέλμα II, mud, slime, Isae. ap. E. M.
 τέλος, εος, τό, (v. sub fin.) the fulfilment or completion of anything, Lat. effectus, i. e. its consummation, issue, result, not its cessation (v. sub fin.), and therefore not properly used (like τελευτή) of an end or termination, nor (like πέρας) of an end or extremity, Hom., Hes., etc.; εἶως κε τ. πολέμοιο κίχαις its decisive issue, Il. 3. 291; ἐν γὰρ χερσὶ τ. πολέμου 16. 630; ἴσον τείνειεν πολέμου τ. 20. 101, cf. Hes. Th. 638; [ἐν θεοῖς] τ. ἐστὶν ὁμῶς ἀγαθῶν τε κακῶν τε Id. Op. 667; σὺν πείρᾳ τ. διαφαίνεται Pind. N. 3. 123, Aesch. Supp. 475, Cho. 874, etc.:—absol., τ. δ' οὐπω τι πέφανται Il. 2. 122; οὐ . . τί φημι τ. χαριέστερον εἶναι no issue or success is more delightful, Od. 9. 5:—τέλος ἐπιτιθέναι τινί to put a finish to a thing, i. e. give it effect, οὐ . . τ. μύρω ἐπιθήσεις Il. 19. 107., 20. 369; but, λόγῳ τ. ἐπιθεῖναι to complete it, Plat. Symp. 186 A, cf. Prot. 348 A; δ' πᾶσι τοῖς προτέροις ἐπέθηκε τ. as a finish to all his former acts, Dem. 274. 19;—τὸ τ. τινὸς ποιεῖσθαι Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 24;—τ. διδόναι Aesch. Theb. 260, Theocr. 4. 47;—τέλος ἐπιγίγνεται ἀρῆσι one's prayers are accomplished, Od. 17. 496; τέλος γίγνεται τινος the end or issue of a thing comes, Hdt. 9. 22, Xen., etc.:—τέλος ἔχειν to have reached the end, to be finished or ready, Il. 18. 378; to be completed, Aesch. Pr. 13, Plat., etc.; to be decisive, Antipho 140. 4; τ. ἔχει δαίμων ὅσα θέλει keeps the result in his own power, Eur. Or. 1545;—τ. λαβεῖν to be completed, Plat. Rep. 510 E, Isocr. 42 B, etc.; but, πημάτων λαβεῖν τ. to come to an end of . . , Eur. Hel. 534;—ἐς or ἐπὶ τ. τινὸς ἐλθεῖν Id. I. T. 83, Plat., etc.; εἰς or πρὸς τ. τινὸς ἀφικέσθαι Soph. O. C. 1530, 1621; ἐπὶ τῷ τέλει τινὸς εἶναι Plat. Rep. 532 B; ἐπὶ τέλους τοῦ δρόμου Ib. 613 D; and in Hom. without a Prep., οὐ τέλος ἴκεο μύθων did'st not complete thy speech, did'st not say all thou hast to say, Il. 9. 56, cf. 61. 2. τὸ τ. βίου, Soph. O. C. 1721, Eur. Hipp. 87, etc.; τ. ἔχειν βίου Plat. Legg. 801 E; and like τελευτή, without βίου, the end of life, death, Hdt. 1. 31, etc.; οἱ τ. ἔχοντες the dead, Plat. Legg. 717 E; cf. τ. ἔχει τινα, Ib. 740 C;—cf. κάμπω II. 1. 3. used periph. by Poets in various phrases, τέλος θανάτου the end, point, or term of death, Lat. exitus mortis, Il. 3. 309, Od. 5. 326, Hes. Op. 165, Aesch. Theb. 906, cf. τέλοσδε, τελευτή I. 3;—so, τ. γάμοιο = γάμος, Od. 20. 74, v. infr. VI. 2;—τ. νόστιο = νόστος, Od. 22. 323, Pind. N. 3. 44; τ. χαρίτων Id. I. 1. 7; ἔργων τ. things done, Id. O. 2. 32; τ. ἀπαλλαγῆς Hdt. 2. 139; τ. μαίρας Theocr. 1. 93, etc. 4. Adverbial usages: a. τέλος for κατὰ τὸ τέλος, at last, Thuc. 2. 100., 4. 46; but most commonly at the beginning of the clause, μάχης δὲ κρατερῆς γενομένης, τέλος οὐδέτεροι νικήσαντες διέστησαν Hdt. 1. 76, cf. 4. 131, al.; so, τέλος δέ Id. 1. 36., 4. 9, Theogn. 1294, etc.; ἀλλὰ τ., Hdt. 6. 137; τ. μέντοι Id. 5. 89, Xen., etc.; τ. γε μέντοι Soph. Ant. 233; καὶ τ. Hdt. 4. 154, Thuc.; etc.; τὸ δὲ τ. Plat. Legg. 740 E. b. εἰς or ἐς τέλος Hes. Op. 216, Hdt. 9. 37, Soph. Ph. 409, Eur., etc.; also completely, altogether, Polyb. 1. 20, 7, etc.;—ἐς τὸ τ. Hdt. 3. 40, etc. c. διὰ τέλους, throughout, for ever, completely, Aesch. Pr. 273, Soph. Aj. 685, Eur. Supp. 270, Antipho 134. 18, oft. in Com.; διὰ τέλους αἰεί Plat. Philcb. 56 E. d. τέλει, Lat. omnino, at all, Soph. O. T. 198; v. Elmsl. II. the end proposed, chief matter, μύθου τ. II. 16. 83:—the highest point, ideal, ἀπτεσθαι τοῦ τ. Plat. Symp. 211 C, cf. 210 E, etc. 2. in Philosophers, also, the end of action, τ. εἶναι ἀπασιέων τῶν πράξεων τὸ ἀγαθόν Id. Gorg. 499 E, oft. in Arist.; hence the final cause, = τὸ οὐ ἔνεκα, Arist. Metaph. I (min.). 2, 9., 2. 2, 2, al.:—hence simply = τὸ ἀγαθόν, the chief good, Cicero's finis bonorum, etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 2, 1, Diog. L. 10. 137, Cic. Fin. 1. 12., 3. 7. 3. a being complete or perfect, perfection, full age, ἀνδρὸς τ. man's full age, manhood, Plat. Menex. 249 A; ἡβης τ. Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 300, Eur. Med. 920; τ. ὤρης Mimnerm. 2. 9; τέλος ἔχειν or λαμβάνειν to be grown up, Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, Legg. 834 C, cf. 899 E. 4. a final decision, determination, τ. δίκης Aesch. Eum. 243, cf. 729; αἰτίας of the charge, Ib. 434; absol., Id. Ag. 934, Snpp. 603, 623. 5. the prize at games, πηγμᾶς τ. Pind. O. 10 (11). 81, cf. P. 9. 210, I. 1. 36. III. supreme authority, τέλος δ' ἐφ' ἡμῖν Eur. Hel. 887; τ. ἔχειν to have full powers, Foed. ap. Thuc. 4. 118, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 17; (also of things, to be ratified, Thuc. 5. 41). 2. also a magistracy, office, Lat. magistratus, τέλος δωδεκάμηνον Pind. N. 11. 10; οἱ ἐν τέλει men in office, magistrates, Soph. Aj. 1352, Ph. 385, Thuc., etc.; ἔξω τῶν βασιλέων καὶ τῶν μάλιστα ἐν τέλει Thuc. 1. 10, cf. 6. 88; οἱ ἐν τέλει ἔδοντες Hdt. 3. 18., 9. 106; ποῖτ., οἱ ἐν τέλει βεβῶτες Soph. Ant. 67; so, οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες Thuc. 5. 47;—then in Att., τὸ τέλος the government, τοιαυτ' ἔδοξε τῷδε Καδμείων τέλει Aesch. Theb. 1025; τὰ τέλη the magistrates, Thuc. (who joins it with a masc. part. and pl. Verb) 1. 58., 4. 15, Xen., etc.:—hence, of any superior power, τελέων τελειότατον κράτος, of Zeus, Aesch. Supp. 525, cf. Hes. Op. 667 supr. cit. 3. generally, a task, office, ὅσοις τοῦτ' ἐπέσταλται τ. Aesch. Eum. 743, cf. Ag. 908; μ' Ἀπόλλων τῷδ' ἐπέστησεν τέλει Ib. 1202, cf. Cho. 760; ἄπνα ὀμμάτων τέλη the wakeful duties of the eyes, Eur. Snpp. 1137. IV. a body of soldiers, prob. of a definite, complete number, though this is nowhere stated, Ἑλληνικῶν ἀνδρῶν τ. II. 10. 470; φυλάκων ἱερὸν τ. 10. 56; ἐν τελέεσσιν in divisions or squadrons, II. 730., 18. 295; (never in Od. in this sense); so, κατὰ τέλεα Hdt. 1. 103., 7. 87, al.: in the Roman army, a legion, App. Civ. 5. 57; cf. τάξις I. 3. 2. δῖρρυμα τέλη troops of chariots (v. δῖρρυμος), Aesch. Pers. 47; and of ships, τρία τέλη ποιήσαντες τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 1. 48:—

also, ὀρνίθων τέλεα flocks of birds, v. l. for γένεα, Hdt. 2. 64; τ. ἀθανάτων Aesch. Fr. 152, cf. Theb. 161. V. that which is paid for state purposes, a toll, tax, duty, Ar. Vesp. 658, Plat., etc.; ἀγορᾶς τ. a market-duty, Ar. Ach. 896; τέλος πρίασθαι, πωλεῖν to farm a tax, or let it, Dem. 745. 16, Aesch. 16. fin.; ἐκλέγειν, πράττειν to levy it, Dem. l. c., Alex. Incert. 7. 3; τελεῖν to pay it, Plat. Legg. 847 B; τέλη καταθεῖναι Antipho 138. 28; καταβάλλειν Andoc. 12. 32; and so Herm. takes Soph. Ant. 143, ἔλιπον Ζηνὶ τροπαίῳ πάγχαλκα τέλη abandoned them to be tributary offerings:—for λυεῖν τέλη, cf. λύω v. 2:—generally, outlay, expense, Thuc. 4. 60., 6. 16:—hence, at Athens, the property of a citizen, that of which he was rated for taxation, and according to the amount of which he belonged to a certain class, Lat. census; and then, a class, order, of citizens, Dem. 462. 26, etc.; κατὰ τέλος ζημοῦσθαι to be punished in proportion to one's property or rank, Isae. 47. 26, cf. Dem. 1076. 19; cf. τελέω II. VI. in pl. offerings or sacred rites due to the Gods, Aesch. Pers. 204, Soph. Tr. 238, Eur. Med. 1382:—esp. of the Eleusinian mysteries, which were considered as the consummation of life (cf. Isocr. 46 B), whereas the Romans took them as the beginning (initia) of a new life, οὐ πότνια σεμνὰ τιθηνοῦνται τέλη Soph. O. C. 1050, cf. Fr. 719; σεμνῶν ἐς ὕψιν καὶ μωατηρίων τέλη Eur. Hipp. 25; called τὰ μεγάλα τέλη by Plat. Rep. 560 E; rarely in sing., ἐρῶ . . τοῦδε μυστικοῦ τέλους Aesch. Fr. 384; cf. τελέω III, τελετή II. 2. of marriage, as the consummation of life, with reference also to its religious solemnities, τέλος γαμήλιον Aesch. Eum. 835; τὰ νυμφικὰ τέλη Soph. Ant. 1241; cf. τέλειος II. 1, τελεῖω II. 2, and the phrase γάμοιο τ. in Hom., supr. 1. 3. (The strict sense of τέλος—not as the ending of a past state, but the arrival of a complete and perfect one, cf. τελέω—is illustrated by the agreement of ἀρχή with τέλος III, and the Lat. initia with signf. VI; cf. Wachsm. Antiqq. 1. append. 14, pp. 465 sq. E. Tr., Nitzsch Od. 9. 5. Cnrt. however takes √ΤΕΛ, τέλ-ος, end, to be another form of √ΤΕΡ, τέρ-μα, and refers τέλος, toll, tax, to √ΤΑΛ, *τλά-ω, to bear.) τέλοσδε, Adv. towards the end or term, θανάτοιο τ. II. 9. 411., 13. 602. τέλοσιν, τό, a boundary, limit, τέλοσιν ἀρούρης II. 13. 707., 18. 544; νεῖοιο . . τέλοσιν ἰκέσθαι Ib. 547. (Prob. not connected with τέλος, v. Curt. no. 647 b.) Τελχίν (Schol. Aesch. Pers. 353, Choerob. 69), or Τελχίς (Arcad. 10, Theognost. Can. 192), ἴνος, ὄ, one of the Telchines, who were the first inhabitants of Crete (hence called Τελχινία, Steph. B.), and Rhodes (Τελχινίς, Strab. 653), and the first workers in metal; but (like the Duerger of the northern mines) of ill report as spiteful enchanters or geni, Diod. 5. 55, Strab. 472, 653; cf. Höck's Kreta 1. 345, 356, Welcker Aesch. Trilogie p. 182, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 70:—Τελχίνιος, α, ον, as a name of Apollo and Here, Diod. 5. 55. II. later, as appellat. τελχίν, a mischievous, spiteful person, τελχίν τις ἡ δαίμων Schol. Aesch. l. c.; then as Adj., τελχίνες ἀητες βιβλων, of Grammarians, Anth. P. 11. 321; and as fem., τ. δεξιά Liban.:—Τελχινιώδης, ες, mischievous, Byz. τελωνεῖα, ἡ, = τελωνία, C. I. 4957. 10. τελωνεῖον, τό, = τελωνιον, Suid. τελωνεῖω, to be a τελώνης, Plut. 2. 236 B, Luc. Pseudol. 30; in bad sense, κλέπτει, τελωνεῖ Apollod. Incert. 1. 13. II. c. acc., τ. τινα πικρῶς to take heavy toll of one, Strab. 419; metaph., τ. τοὺς λόγους to make merchandise of learning, Basil.; cf. καπηλεύω:—Pass. to be demanded or paid as toll, LXX (1 Macc. 13. 39). τελώνης, ον, ὄ, (τέλος v) a farmer or collector of the tolls, customs, or taxes of a state, Ar. Eq. 248, Aesch. 17. 3; v. Böckh P. E. 2. 52 sq.:—later, often with a sense of reproach, πάντες τελώναι, πάντες εἰσὶν ἀρπαγες, of the Oropians, Xen. in Com. Fr. 4. 596; ἐφ' οἷς ἂν καὶ τελώνης σεμνυνθείη ἡ βάνασος Polyb. 12. 13, 9, cf. τελωνεῖω;—so in N. T., to express the Lat. republicanus. τελωνητής, οὔ, ὄ, = foreg., Manetho 4. 329. τελωνία, ἡ, the office of τελώνης: τσx-gathering, or rather the farming the taxes, Dem. 568. 7. τελωνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, of tolls or customs, μάζα τ. the good fare of the τελώναι, Anth. P. 6. 295. τελωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for τελωνία, τ. νόμοι the excise and custom laws, Dem. 732. 1; πρῦσοδοι Plut. 2. 201 A:—τὰ τελωνικά the tolls, Plat. Legg. 842 D. τελωνιον, τό, a toll-house, custom-house, Posidipp. Kwd. 1, Ev. Matth. 9. 9, Marc. 2. 14. II. in Byz. a spectre, v. Ducang. τεμαχί, Adv. in pieces, Suid. τεμαχίζω, to cut up fish for salting, Xenocr. Alim. ex Pisc. 8; metaph. to retail, τὴν πραγματείαν Plut. 2. 837 D. τεμαχίον, τό, Dim. of τεμαχος, Hipp. 526. 35, Plat. Symp. 191 E, Amphiph. Φιλετ. 1, Crobyl. Incert. 1. τεμαχισμός, οὔ, ὄ, a cutting up, Hdn. Epim. 264, Byz. τεμαχιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τεμαχίζω, sliced and salted, Macho ap. Ath. 244 G. τεμαχίτης, ον, ὄ, sliced and salted, ἰχθύς Eubul. Ἀνασσωζ. 1. 4, Alciphro 3. 5. τεμαχο-πώλης, ον, ὄ, a dealer in salt-fish, Antiph. Koup. 1. τεμαχος, εος, τό, (√ΤΕΜ, τέμνω) a slice of salt-fish, τόμος being commonly employed of meat, Hipp. 526. 28, Ar. Eq. 283, Pl. 894, Xen., etc.; κεστρᾶν τεμάχη Ar. Nub. 339; θύννου Ephipp. Kwd. 1:—then, generally, for slices of meat, Philostr. 27, 54, Luc. Gall. 14; metaph., τεμάχη τῶν Ὀμήρου δειπνῶν Ath. 347 E; v. Lob. Phryn. 22. τεμενίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to make a sacred grove (τέμενος), to consecrate, τέμενος τεμ. τινί Plat. Legg. 738 C, cf. Dion. 11. 3. 70; absol., Ἡρακλέης τεμενίσσε . . Περσεφασσῆ Inscr. ap. Arist. Mirab. 133:—Pass., ἐτεμενίσθη Dio C. 57. 9, al.

τεμενικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or far a τέμενος, Anaxandr. 'Ελ. I (?), Steph. B., E. M. II. τ. πρόσδοι the rent of τεμένη, Harp. s. v. ἀπὸ μισθωμάτων.

τεμένιος, α, ον, of or belonging to the τέμενος, φυλλὰς τεμενία the grove in the τέμενος, Soph. Tr. 754.

τεμένισμα, τό, the precincts of a temple, Dio C. 42. 26., 57. 9.

τεμενίτης [ἴ], ου, δ, = τεμένιος: at Syracuse, Apollo of the Temenos, Thuc. 6. 75, Cic. Verr. 4. 53:—fem., ἡ ἄκρα ἢ Τεμενίτις the height on which was the Temenos of Apollo, Thuc. 7. 3, v. Arnold Append. p. 526.

τέμενος, εος, τό, (✓TEM, τέμνω) a piece of land cut or marked off, assigned as an official domain, esp. to kings and chiefs, καὶ μὲν αἱ [Βελλεροφόντη] Λύκιοι τέμενος τάμον ἔξοχον ἄλλων καλὸν φυταλιῆς καὶ ἀρούρης, ὄφρα νέμοιτο Il. 6. 194, cf. 20. 184, 391; τ. περικαλλές .. πεντηκοντάρυγαν 9. 578, cf. 12. 313; τέμ. βαθυλήιον Il. 18. 550; δμῶες Ὀδυσῆος τέμ. μέγα κοπρίσσοντες Od. 17. 299, cf. 6. 293; so in pl., τεμένη Il. 185; τεμένη, μέρος τιμῆς Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 9. II. a piece of land marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god, a sort of church-land or glebe, ἐνθα δέ οἱ τέμ. βωμός τε θυῆεις Il. 8. 48, cf. 2. 696., 23. 147, Od. 8. 363, Pind., etc.; in it stood the temple or shrine, Hdt. 2. 112, 155., 3. 142; Πρωτεσίλω τάφος τε καὶ τ. περὶ αὐτῶν Id. 9. 116:—hence the Pythian racecourse is called a τέμενος or sacred field, Pind. P. 5. 45; Syracuse is the τέμ. Ἀρεας Ib. 2. 2; the sacred valley of the Nile is the τέμ. Νείλοια Ib. 4. 99; the lake formed by the Cephissus is the τέμ. Καφισίδας Ib. 12. 47; the Acropolis is the ἱερὸν τ. (of Pallas), Ar. Lys. 483; and later, the sea is called the τ. of Poseidon, cf. ἄλσος II: poet. also, τέμενος αἰθέρος, like caeli templa in Ennius, Aesch. Pers. 365; ἀνέμων Philet. ap. Stob. t. 59. 5; Μαραθῶν σῆς ἀρετῆς τ. Anth. P. append. 292. Cf. Gladstone, Homer. Stud. 3. 58 sq.

τεμενοῦρας, δ, = τεμενωρός, Epit. in Newton's Halic. τεμενοῦχος, ον, (ἔχω) holding a τέμενος, Pind. Fr. 185. τεμενοῦρος, δ, (οὔρας) guardian of a τέμενος, Hesych. Τεμέση, ἡ, a place whence (acc. to Od. 1. 184) the Taphians obtained copper in exchange for iron: Strab. and others identified it with Temesa in Bruttium; but more prob. it was Tamassus in Cyprus, the original country of copper, cf. Nietzsche I. c.

τέμνω, Ion., Dor. and Ep. τάμνω, (v. also τέμω, τμήγω):—fut. τεμῶ Eur. Bacch. 493, Thuc., etc.; Ion. τεμέω Hipp. 1:—aor. Ion. and Dor. ἔταμον, Ep. τάμον, Hom., Hdt., Pind., Ep. inf. ταμέειν Il. 19. 197; Att. ἔτεμον:—pf. τέτμηκα Arist. Soph. Elench. 22, 3, (ἀπο-) Plat. Meno 85 A: Ion. and Ep. part. (in pass. sense) τετμηώς Ar. Rh. 4. 156:—Med., fut. τεμοῦμαι (ὑπο-) Ar. Eq. 291, etc.:—aor. ἐταμόμην, inf. ταμέσθαι Il., Att. ἐτεμόμην Luc. pro Imag. 24:—Pass., fut. τμηθήσομαι Arist. de Lin. Inc. 9. 30 sq.; also τετμήσομαι Philostr., (ἐκ-) Plat. Rep. 564 C:—aor. ἐτμήθη Eur., Thuc., etc.:—pf. τέτμημαι Od. 17. 195, Att. (From ✓TEM, TAM, come also τομ-ῆ, τμή-μα, τμή-γω, τέμενος, τέμ-αχος, ταμ-ίας; cf. Skt. tam-ālas (culter).) To cut, hew, Hom., etc.; ὀδόντας οἴους τέμνειν fit for cutting, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6; τοιοῦτον τμήμα τέμνεται τὸ τεμνόμενον, οἷον τὸ τέμνον τέμνει Plat. Gorg. 476 D.

2. to cut, wound, maim, ἀλλήλων ταμέειν χροῖα χαλκῷ Il. 13. 501., 16. 761; πρὸς δέρην τ. to wound her in the neck, Aesch. Eum. 592.

3. of a surgeon, to cut, ἐκ μηροῦ τ. βέλος Il. 11. 844: absol. to use the knife, as opp. to cautery (κάειν), ἦτοι κέαντες ἢ τεμόντες Aesch. Ag. 849, cf. Xen. An. 5. 8, 18, Plat. Gorg. 456 B, 480 C, 521 E, etc.:—Pass. to be operated upon, Hipp. Aph. 1260, Plat. Gorg. 479 A; cf. τομάω.

4. to cut, castrate, ἐρίφους, βοῦν, κάπρον Hes. Op. 784; 789; of men, Luc. Syr. D. 15. II. to cut up, cut to pieces, of animals, Il. 9. 209; τ. μελεῖστί, διαμελεῖστί, κατὰ μέλη 24. 409, Od. 9. 291, Pind. O. 1. 79; τ. ἰχθῆς Hdt. 2. 65., 3. 42, etc.:—Med., ταμναμένους κρέα πολλά Od. 24. 364.

b. to slaughter, sacrifice, ταμέειν Διὶ Ἡελίῳ τε Il. 19. 197; σφάγια τ. Eur. Supp. 1196:—Pass., σφάγια τέμνεται Id. Heracl. 400.

2. ὄρκια τάμνειν to sacrifice in attestation of an oath, and so to take solemn oaths, Il. 2. 124, Od. 24. 483, etc.; (also in late Prose, as Polyb. 22. 7, 3., 15, 15); φιλόνητα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμέειν Il. 3. 73, etc.; θάνατον νύ ται ὄρκι' ἔταμον I made a truce which was death to thee, Il. 4. 155; ἐπὶ ταῦτοιαι τ. ὄρκιον on these terms, Hdt. 7. 132; and (without ὄρκιον) τ. τισὶ μένειν τὸ ὄρκιον to make a covenant that .., Id. 4. 201; also, σπονδὰς τέμωμεν Eur. Hel. 1235:—Med., of two parties, ὄρκια τάμνεσθαι Hdt. 4. 70, 71, 201; but also much like the Act., φίλια τέμνεσθαι τινι Eur. Supp. 375:—cf. Lat. foedus ferire, foedus ictum.

3. φάρμακον τέμνειν to cut or chop up a plant for purposes of medicine or witchcraft, Ruhnk. h. Hom. Cer. 229, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 16, and v. Pind. P. 4. 393, Plat. Legg. 836 B, 919 B: hence, πόρον or ἄκος τέμνειν to contrive a means or remedy, Aesch. Supp. 807, Eur. Andr. 121; cf. ἀντιτέμνω, ἀντίταμος, ἐντέμνω, τομαῖος.

4. to divide, of a river, μέσση τ. Λιβύην to cut it in twain, Hdt. 2. 33, cf. Eur. El. 411; of a mountain-chain, Dion. P. 340, 890; δίχα τ. to cut in two, bisect, Plat. Symp. 190 D; Med., ἐπτά μέρη τεμόμενος having divided it into seven parts, Id. Legg. 695 C:—Pass., γραμμῆ δίχα τετμημένη Id. Rep. 509 D; τετμημένος ἐξ ἑνὸς δύο cut from one into two, Id. Symp. 191 D.

5. to divide logically, τ. δίχα Id. Phileb. 49 A, Polit. 287 B; τ. τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἀρτίῳ καὶ περιττῷ into even and odd, lb. 262 E, cf. 266 E, al.:—Pass., διχῆ τέμνεσθαι Id. Soph. 223 C.

III. to cut asunder, cut off, sever, ἐκ κεφαλῶν τρίχας Il. 3. 273; κεφαλὴν ἀπὸ δειρῆς 18. 177; κἀρα τινός Aesch. Cho. 1047, Soph. Ph. 619; λαιμούς τινος Ar. Av. 1560; πλόκαν, φόβας, βαστρύχους Soph. Aj. 1179, etc.; τράχηλον σώματος χαρῖς Eur. Bacch. 241; ὄδραν τ. Plat. Rep. 426 E:—also with double acc., ἐρινεδὸν ὀξεί' χαλκῷ τάμνε νέους ὄρηκας cut the branches off the fig-tree, Il. 21. 38; and in Pass., τρίχας ἐτμήθην had them cut off, Eur. Tro. 480.

2. to part off, mark off, τέλσον ἀρούρης Il. 13. 707; τέμενος 6. 194; ἀρο-

σιν 9. 580:—Med., τάμνοντ' ἀμφὶ βοῶν ἀγάλας they cut them off, surrounded them, 18. 528; cf. περιτέμνω II.

IV. to cut down, fell, of trees and timber, δένδρα, δρῦν, φιτράς II. 88., 23. 119., 12. 11, etc., Hes. Op. 805; τίς .. ἔτεμε τὰν δακρυόεσσαν Ἴλιῳ πέυκαν; Eur. Hel. 231, etc.; τ. ὕλην Thuc. 2. 98; τ. ξύλα ἐκ τοῦ Κιθαιρώνας Ib. 75; χάρακας ἐκ τοῦ τεμένους Id. 3. 70:—Pass., [μελίη] χαλκῷ ταμνομένη Il. 13. 180; ῥόπαλον τετμημένον Od. 17. 195; ἡ ὕλη ἢ τετμ. the felled timber, Dem. 1048. 16:—Med., δοῦρα τάμνεσθαι to fell oneself timber, Od. 5. 243, Hdt. 5. 82, cf. Eur. Hec. 634.

2. λίθον τ. to hew or quarry it, Plat. Criti. 116 A, cf. Diod. 5. 13; τ. μέταλλον to open or work a mine, Hyperid. Euxen. 44:—Med., λίθους τάμνεσθαι to have them wrought or hewn, Hdt. 1. 186.

3. to cut down for purposes of destruction, γῆς τ. βλαστήματα Eur. Hec. 1204; τ. τὸν σίταν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 13; then, also, τ. τὴν γῆν to lay waste the country by felling the fruit trees, cutting the corn, etc., Hdt. 9. 86, Thuc. 2. 19, 20, 55, Andoc. 24. 25; τῆς γῆς ἔτεμον αὐ πολλήν Thuc. 6. 7, cf. 2. 56; with partit. gen., τῆς γῆς τ. to waste part of it, Id. 1. 30., 2. 56; and in Pass., Id. 2. 18, 20:—cf. κείρω II. 2.

V. to cut or hew into shape, δούρατα Od. 5. 162, Hes. Op. 805; δέρμα βόειον Od. 14. 24; ἱμάντας ἐκ τοῦ δέρματος Hdt. 5. 25:—Med., νομέας ἰτέης ταμόμενοι Id. 1. 194.

VI. to cut lengthwise, τ. γῆν, ἀρουραν to plough it, Solon 4. 47, Aesch. Fr. 198.

2. τ. ὄδον to cut or make a road, τ. ὁδὸς εὐθείας Thuc. 2. 100; τ. διάπλους ἐκ τῶν διωρύχων Plat. Criti. 118 E; metaph., ὀχετοὺς ἐπὶ τὸν πλεύμονα ἔτεμον carried channels or ducts to the lungs, Ib. 70 D, cf. 77 C:—Pass., μυρίαί τέτμηται κέλευθοι Pind. I. 6 (5). 31; οὐ τετμημένων τῶν ὁδῶν Hdt. 4. 136, etc.

b. in another sense, to make one's way, go on, advance, ὦ τὴν ἐν ἄστραις .. τέμνων ὄδον Ἥλιε, Eur. Phoen. 1; διὰ μέσου .. αἰθέρας τέμνων κέλευθον Ar. Thesm. 1100, (so in Med., Luc. Imag. 24); τὴν μεσόγαιαν τ. τῆς ὁδοῦ to take the middle road, strike through the interior, Hdt. 7. 124, cf. 9. 89; μέσον τέμνειν to hold a middle course, Plat. Prot. 338 A, cf. Legg. 793 A; διὰ μέσων τ. Id. Polit. 262 B; τὴν μέσσην τ. Plut. 2. 7 B; metaph., τίνα πόρον τέμνω; what way shall I take? (where Herm. τέτμω) Aesch. Supp. 807; μέσον τινὰ [βίου] τ. Plat. Legg. 793 A; βίοτιο τ. τρίβον Anth. P. 9. 359, 360:—absol. to make one's way, Ar. Rh. 2. 1244., 4. 771.

3. of ships, to cut through the waves, plough the sea, Lat. secare mare, τ. πέλαγος μέσον, κύματα θαλάσσης Od. 3. 175., 13. 88, Pind. P. 3. 121; metaph., ψεύδη .. τάμνοισαι κυλίνδοντ' ἐλπίδες men's hopes are tossed about as they cut through the sea of lies, Id. O. 12. 8:—so of birds, τ. αἰθέρος αὐλακα τ. to cleave the air, Ar. Av. 1400, cf. Eur. ap. Ath. 61 B, h. Hom. Cer. 384.

VII. to cut short, bring to a crisis or decision, Lat. decidere, τ. μαχῶν τέλος Pind. O. 13. 80; κίνδυνον τ. σιδήρῳ Eur. Heracl. 758.

Τέμπεα, contr. Τέμπη, τά, Τεμπέ, the romantic valley between Mounts Olympus and Ossa, through which the Peneius escapes into the sea, Hdt. 7. 173.

II. any sequestered vale, Dion. P. 219, 916, 1017, Cic. Att. 4. 15, 5; cf. ἡ κατὰ Πηραιῶν καλὰ Τέμπεα, ἡ κατὰ Πίνδων Theocr. 1. 67.

Τεμπείτης, δ, a dweller in the vale of Τεμπέ, C. I. 1767.

Τεμπικός, ἡ, ὄν, in or of Τεμπέ, Plut. 2. 1136 A, Ael. V. H. 3. 1:—fem. Τεμπίς, ἴδος, Nic. Al. 199.

Τεμπώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a vale, Eust. ad Dion. P. 1017.

τέμω, an old form of the pres. τέμνω, Il. 13. 707; v. Spitzn. ad l.

τενᾶγίζω, to be covered with shoal water, Strab. 50; ὁ ροῦς τ. stands in pools, Plut. Lucull. 24.

τενᾶγίτις, ἴδος, fem. Adj. shallow, Anth. P. 9. 551.

τενᾶγίσσαι, Pass. to be covered with shoal-water, Xenocr. 13.

τενᾶγος, εος, τό, shoal-water, a shoal, shallow, lagoons, whether in the sea or in rivers, Lat. vadum, Pind. N. 3. 41; ἔλεά τε καὶ τ. Hdt. 1. 202, cf. 7. 176., 8. 129, Thuc. 3. 51; φύεται τὰ ἄστρα .. ἐν ταῖς τεναγέσιν Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 19. (Prob. from ✓TEN, τείνω.)

τενᾶγώδης, ες, (εἶδος) covered with shoal-water, standing in pools, Lat. vadousus, Polyb. 1. 75, 8., 10. 8, 7, Ar. Rh. 4. 1264, etc.

2. living therein, ἰχθῆς Hices. ap. Ath. 320 D.

τένδω, to gnaw, gnaw at, Hes. Op. 522.

τενθεία, ἡ, lickerishness, gluttony, Ar. Av. 1691, Alciphro 3. 24.

τενθεύω, to eat greedily, Lat. ligurrare, catillari, Poll. 6. 122:—also in Med., Nicet. Ann. 309 D, 328 C (Mss. τουθ-).

τένθης, ου, ὄ, (τένθω) a dainty feeder, gourmand, Cratin. Incert. 14, Ar. Pax 1009, 1120; cf. προτένθης.

τενθηρῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, a kind of wasp that makes its nest in the earth, Arist. H. A. 9. 43, 2, Nic. Al. 547; cf. ἀνθηρῶν, πεμφρηδῶν.

τενθηρήνη, ἡ, = forcg., Nic. Al. 560.

τενθηρήνιον, τό, the nest of the τενθηρῶν, Arist. H. A. 9. 43, 2.

τενθηρηνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) honeycombed, Hipp. 916. I (ubi τεθρ-), Democr. ap. Ael. N. A. 12. 20 (ubi θρηνώδης), Plut. 2. 721 E (ubi τενθηρηνώδες).

τέννας, (ὄ or τό?), στέφανος ἐλάϊνος ἐρίῳ πεπλεγμένος, Hesych.

τεναντ-άγρα, ἡ, stiffness of the sinews in the nape of the neck, Cael. Aur. de M. Chron. 5. 2.

τεναντο-κοπέω, to cut through the neck, behead, Aquila V. T.: also τεναντῶ, Id.

τενοντό-τρωτος, ον, wounded in the neck, Galen. 2. 346.

τένων, αντας, ὄ, (τείνω) any tight-stretched band, esp. a sinew, tendon; of the sinews of the neck, ἀπέκοψε τένοντας ἀυχενίους Od. 3. 449; often in dual, ἀμφω ῥῆξε τένοντε Il. 5. 307, etc., cf. 4. 521; of the arm, ἵνα τε ζυνέχουσι τένοντες ἀγκῶνας 20. 478; of the foot, ποδῶν τέτρηνε τένοντε 22. 396, cf. Hes. Sc. 419, Eur. Phoen. 42; τ. ποδός the outstretched foot, Id. Cycl. 400; ὁ τένων ὁ ὀπίσθιος the tendon Achilles, Hipp. Fract. 759; ὁ τ. ἐν τῇ κνήμῃ τοῦ ποδός lb. 764, cf. Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 4:—then, absol. for the fact, πτέρναι τενοντῶν θ' ὑπαγραφαί

Aesch. Cho. 209, cf. Eur. Med. 1166 (ubi v. Elmsl., 1134), Bacch. 938; *τένοντα σείων*, of a mule, Babr. 62. 3. II. metaph., like *αὐχὴν*, a strip of land, mountain-ridge, Anth. P. 4. 3, 58; cf. *αὐχὴν*. (Akin to *ταϊνία*.)

τέξις, εως, ἡ, (τίκτω, τέξω) child-bearing, Gloss.

τέο, Ion. and Dor. gen. of interrog. τίς, Il. 2. 225, etc. II. *τεο*, Ion. and Dor. gen. of enclit. τις, Od. 16. 305, Hdt.

τέο, Dor. gen. of *σύ* (τύ), Alcman 51; Ep. *τεοῖο*, Il. 8. 37.

τέοισι; Ion. for *τιοί*; Hdt. 1. 37.

τέός, ἡ, ὄν, Lat. *tuus*, Ep. and Ion. for *σός*, Hom., Hes., Hdt.: Dor. *τέός*, ἄ, ὄν, Pind., and in lyric passages of Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 162, Theb. 105, 108, Soph. O. C. 534, El. 1091, Eur. Heracl. 911. [*τέός* as one short syll. in Praxilla ap. Hephaest. p. 22 Gaisf., should be corrected *ἀλλ' ἔόν* with Dind., or *ἀλλὰ τόν* with Bgk. (Fr. 2).]

**τέος* and *τέός*, Ion. and Dor. for *τίς*, *τις*, in Nom. only found in Gramm.; but some of the oblique cases occur in Hdt., etc., v. *τέω*, *τέων*, *τεοῖσι*; cf. also *τέο*.

τεοῦ, Ep. and Dor. gen. of *σύ*, Call. Cer. 98, Apoll. de Pron. 356.

τεοῦς, Dor. and Aeol. gen. of *σύ*, Corinna 11.

τεράζω or (acc. to Hdn. π. μον. λ. 23) *τεράζω*, to interpret portents or prodigies, Aesch. Ag. 125; cf. *ματάζω*, *σφαδάζω*.

τέραμνον or *τέρεμνον*, τό, a word used by Eur., but only in pl. and always (except once, *τέραμνά τ' οἶκον* Hipp. 418) in lyr. passages, a chamber, house, like *μέλαθρα*, Lat. *tectā*, τ. ἀπὸ νυμφιδίων Hipp. 768; *πασιδάων ὑπὲρ τ.* Or. 1371; *περγάμων .. καταίθεται τ.* Tro. 1296; *ἐξ Ἀΐδα τεράμων* Alc. 457; *ἐπὶ Πυθίοις τ.* Hipp. 536; *ὑπὲρ τέραμνα* Phoen. 333.—Dind. has everywhere restored the form in a.

τέραμνος, ὄν, = *τεράμων*, Suid.

τεράμωτης, ητος, ἡ, softness, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 10.

τεράμων [ἄ], ὄν, gen. *ονος*, (τείρω, τέρην) becoming soft by boiling, of pulse, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 6, C. P. 4. 12, 1 sq.: also of soil fit for such plants, Suid.; and of water, Phot.

τέρας, τό: gen. *ατος*, Ep. *ας*, Ion. *εος* Hdt. 8. 37:—pl., nom. *τέρατᾶ*, Ep. *τέραα* Od. 12. 394, Ion. *τέραα* Hdt. 1. c., *τέρατᾶ* Dion. P. 604; *τέρα* Ap. Rh. 4. 1410; but *τέρα* Nic. Th. 186: gen. *τερών*, Ep. *τεράων* Il. 12. 229, *τερέων* Alcae. 149: dat. *τέρασι*, Ep. *τεράεσσι* Il. 4. 398, al.; (v. sub fin.). A sign, wonder, marvel, of any appearance or event, in which men believed that they could see the finger of God, and read the future, Lat. *portentum*, *prodigium*, αἰγιόχοιο ἡμῖν μὲν τὸδ' ἔφηνε τ. Ζεὺς Il. 2. 324; ἡτέομεν δὲ θεὸν φαίνειν τ. Od. 3. 173; τοῖσιν .. θεοὶ τέραα προῦφαινον 12. 394; *τέρας ἦκε Κρόνου παῖς* 21. 415; Ζεὺς δ' Ἐριδα προέηκε .., πολέμοιο τ. μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχουσαν a sign of coming war, Il. 11. 4; esp. of signs in heaven (cf. *τείρος*), *ἀστέρα ἦκε Κρόνου παῖς .., ναύτησι τ.* 4. 76; ἴρσιαι εὐκότες, ἄς τε Κρονίων ἐν νέφει στήριξε τ. μερόπων ἀνθρώπων 11. 28, cf. 17. 548; and with pass. Verbs, τ. φανήτω Od. 20. 101:—so in Prose, Hdt. 4. 28., 6. 98; τ. πέμπειν Xen. Men. 1. 4, 15; φαίνεται Hdt. 7. 57; τ. γίγνεται Id. 8. 37, cf. Hes. Th. 744, Pind. O. 13. 103, etc. II. in concrete sense, regarded as a huge, unearthly creature, monster, Διὸς τ. αἰγιόχοιο, of the Gorgon's head, Il. 5. 742; of a serpent, 12. 209, h. Ap. 302; δάϊον τ., of Typhoeus, Aesch. Pr. 352; ἀπρόσμαχον τ., of Cerberus, Soph. Tr. 1098; οὔρειον τ., of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 806; ταῦρον, ἀγριον τ. Id. Hipp. 1214, cf. 1247; ἄλον τ. ὀπτήσας .. βασιλεῖ παρέθηκε κάμηλον Antiph. Ol. 1. 7, cf. Ἐπικρ. Ἀντίλ. 1. 13. 2. a monstrous birth, monster, monstrosity, Plat. Crat. 393 B, 394 A, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 30., 4. 4, 43, al., cf. Aesch. Cho. 548. III. in colloquial language, *τέρας λέγεις καὶ θαυμαστόν* Plat. Hipp. Ma. 283 C, cf. Theaet. 163 D; *τέρας λέγεις, εἰ ..* Id. Meno 91 D. (Cf. *τείρος* (*τείρεα*), and v. sub *ἀσ-τήρ*.)

τερα-σκόπος, ὄν, poët. for *τερατοσκόπος*, Pind. P. 4. 357, Aesch. Cho. 551, Eum. 62, Soph. O. T. 605; *καρδία τ.* 'my prophetic soul,' Aesch. Ag. 978: on the form v. Lob. Phryn. 673.

τέρασμα, τό, a marvel, prodigy, dub. in Plut. 2. 1123 B.

τεραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *τεράστιος*, Basil. 1. 589 D. Adv. *-κῶς*, Nicet. Eug.

τεράστιος, ὄν, monstrous, prodigious, ὡς τ. τι πεποιηκῶς (Bernard. ὡσπερ ἀστέϊόν τι), Theophr. Char. 19; τ. τι πάχεις Luc. D. Mort. 17. 1; τ. τὸ πρᾶγμα ἐφαίνετο Id. Alex. 16; etc.:—Ζεὺς τ., as the god of portents, Id. Tim. 41; δαίμονες τ., Heliod. 2. 5:—τὸ τ. = *τέρας*, Joseph. A. J. 10. 2, 1.

τεράτεια, ἡ, a talking marvels, jugglery, Ar. Nub. 418, Isocr. 232 A; —ἡ τ. τοῦ σώματος strange deportment, Julian. 56 D, cf. Diog. L. 6. 102.

τεράτευμα, τό, a jugglery trick, Ar. Lys. 762, Dion. H., etc.

τεράτεύομαι, Dep. to talk marvels, Lat. *portenta loqui*, Ar. Eq. 627, Ran. 834; ἀποθαυμάζων καὶ τερατ. Aeschin. 13. 29; τ. τῷ σχήματι to indulge in strange gesticulation, Id. 34. 26; ψεύδεται καὶ τ. Id. 41. 9, cf. 76. 23.

τεράτεις, ὄν, ὄ, = *τερατοουργός*, a juggler, Diod. Excerpt. 529. 59.

τεράτικῶς, Adv. wonderfully, τ. εἰ Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1124 C.

τεράτισμα [ἄ], τό, = *τέρας*, Theophr. Sim. p. 24: also *τεράτισμός*, οὐ, ὄ, Io. Lyd. de Ost. 4.

τεράτο-γονία, ἡ, a monstrous birth, abortion, Poll. 7. 189.

τεράτο-γραφέω, to write of τέρατα, Eratosth. ap. Strab. 22.

τεράτολογέω, to tell of marvels or strange phenomena, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 34; τ. ὑπὲρ τινος Diod. 1. 63; τὰ τοιαῦτα τ. Luc. Philops. 37:—Pass. to be related as a marvel, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 70., 3. 31.

τεράτολογία, ἡ, a telling of marvels, marvellous tales, Isocr. Antid. § 304, Strab. 271, Luc.

τεράτο-λάγας, ὄ, a marvel-monger, Philostr. 123, Poll. 9. 147. II. as Adj., in pass. sense, of which marvellous things are told, portentous, φύσεις Plat. Phaedr. 229 E.

τεράτο-μορφος, ὄν, of marvellous strange shape, Cass. Probl. 51, Tzetz.: —μορφία, ἡ, Byz.

τεράτοδομαι, Med. to stare at as a wonder, Timo ap. Diog. L. 4. 42.

τεράτοποιέω, to do τέρατα or marvels, Cyrill.

τεράτοποιία, ἡ, jugglery, Apollon. Hist. Fab. 6, Eus. P. E. 182 A.

τεράτο-ποιός, ὄν, working wonders, LXX (2 Macc. 15. 21), Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 225. 25.

τεράτο-πρόσωπος, ὄν, with monstrous face, Hdn. Epim. p. 17.

τεράτοσκοπία, ἡ, an interpreting of τέρατα, Poll. 7. 189.

τεράτο-σκόπος, ὄ, an observer of τέρατα, a soothsayer, diviner, Plat. Legg. 933 C, E, Arist. Fr. 65: cf. *τερασκόπος*.

τεράτοτοκέω, to give birth to a monster, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 9.

τεράτο-τόκος, ὄν, giving birth to a monster, Theophr. Sim. 242. 2.

τεράτουργέω, to work wonders, Synes. 20 A, etc.

τεράτουργημα, τό, a jugglery trick, Theophr. Sim. 80. 17, etc.

τεράτουργία, ἡ, a working of wonders, Plut. 2. 17 B. II. love of the marvellous, ἡ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις τ. Luc. Icar. 6.

τεράτουργός, ὄ, (*ἔργω) a wonder-worker, Diod. Exc. 526. 101, Luc. Gall. 4.

τεράτῶδης, ες, like a τέρας, portentous, prodigious, Ar. Nub. 364; σοφία τ. Xen. Epist. 1, 8; also of men, τ. εἰς σοφίαν Plat. Euthyd. 296 E; τὸ τερατῶδες Arist. Poët. 14, 4. II. monstrous, of strange births (τέρας II. 2), Id. G. A. 4. 4, 5, al.:—Adv. *-δῶς*, opp. to *κατὰ φύσιν*, Ib. 1. 17, 9.

τεράτῶδία, ἡ, marvellousness, Io. Chrys.

τεράτ-ωπός, ὄν, marvellous-looking, τ. ἰδέσθαι h. Hom. 18. 36.

τερεβινθίζω, fut. *ίσω*, to be like turpentine, Diosc. 5. 160.

τερεβινθίνος, *τερέβινθος*, v. sub *τέρμινθος*, *τερμίνθινος*.

τερεβινθώδης, ες, (ἔιδος) full of terebinth-trees, νησίς Anth. P. 9. 413.

τέρεινος, collat. form of *τέρην*, restored by Salmas. in Anacreont. 56 (53). 2, for *τερινόν*.

τέρεμνον, τό, v. sub *τέραμνον*:—*τέρεμνος*, ἄ, C. I. 8686 B.

τέρεμνος, ὄν, for *στερεός*, *στερρός*, Hesych.; cf. *στερέμνιος*.

τερενό-χρως, ατος, ἄ, ἡ, with tender skin, *τερενόχρωτες μαζῶν ὄψεις* Anaxandr. Πρωτεσ. 1. 37; heterocl. dat. *τερενόχροϊ*, Opp. H. 2. 56; nom. pl. *τερενόχρους* Orph. L. 33.

τερετίζω, fut. Att. *ιῶ*, to whistle, *τερετιῶ .. πιστικόν* Phryn. Com. Kaw. 2, cf. Teles. ap. Stob. 69. 19, Arist. Probl. 19. 10, Babrius 9. 4; *πρὸς τὸ δίχορδον τ.* Euphro' Ad. 1. 34; *αὐτὸς ἑαυτῷ τ.* Theophr. Char. 29 Schneid. V. sub *πιστικός*, and cf. *συντερ-*. (Onomatop.)

τερέτισμα, τό, a whistling, trilling, Anth. P. 7. 612., 11. 352, cf. Luc. Nigr. 15. II. metaph. a mere sound, *τερετίσματα τὰ εἶδη* (the Platonic ideas), Arist. An. Post. 1. 22, 4.

τερετισμός, ὄ, = foreg., Arist. Probl. 19. 10, Poll. 4. 83.

τερέτριον, τό, Dim. of sq., Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 8.

τέρετρον, τό, (τείρω) a borer, gimlet, Lat. *terebra*, Od. 5. 246, 23. 198, Anth. P. 6. 103, Plut. 2. 997 D.

τερέω, fut. *έσω*, to bore through, pierce, Eust. 1532. 2. 2. to turn on a lathe, Hesych. (V. sub *τείρω*.)

τερηδονίζομαι, Pass. to be worm-eaten, of wood, Diosc. 1. 1: of bones, to be carious, Oribas. p. 19.

τερηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, the wood-worm, Lat. *teredo*, Ar. Eq. 1308, Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 4. 2. a grub which infests beehives, (*Galleria cereana*, Sundevall), Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 3. 3. a worm in the bowels, Id. Fr. 231. II. caries, in the bones, Hipp. 463. 40, etc. (From *τείρω*, *τετραίνω*, *πιτράω*, as if *τερηδών*.)

τέρην, εινᾶ, εν, gen. *τέρενος*, είνης, ενος; a poët. fem. gen. *τερένης*, Dor. *-ας*, occurs in Anth. P. 9. 430, Alcae. 60: (*τείρω*). Poët. Adj., properly meaning *rubbed smooth*, and so *smooth, soft, delicate*, Lat. *tener*, in Hom. mostly in neut., *τέρεν δάκρυ* Il. 3. 142, etc.; *τέρενα φύλλα* 13. 180, Od. 12. 357; *τέρεν ἄνθεα ποίης* 9. 449; *τέρεν αἶμα* Emped. 348; τ. *δέμας* Id. 353, 364; metaph., *τέρεν ἄνθος ἤβης* Hes. Th. 988:—masc. only in the phrase, *τέρενα χροῖα* Il. 4. 237, al., as in Hes. Op. 520, Th. 5;—fem., *γλήχωνι τερείνη* h. Hom. Cer. 209; *παρθένος τέρεινα* Hippon. 82 (64); *παῖδὲ τερείνη* Theogn. 261; *τέρειναν ματέρ' οἰνάνθας ὀπῶραν* Pind. N. 5. 10, poët. gen. *τερένας ὀπῶρας* Alcae. 60; *τέρειν' ὀπῶρα* Aesch. Supp. 998; *μυρσίνας τερείνας* Anacreont. 33. 1; *τέρεινα δάφνη* Ibyc. 5 (7); *ὄψιν τέρειναν* a tender sight, i. e. one that causes tender feelings, Eur. Med. 905:—of sound, *τέρεν φθέγγεται* (sc. ὁ αὐλός) Theogn. 266; *τερένων ὑπ' αὐλῶν* Anacr. 19:—Comp. *τερενώτερος* Sappho 54.

τερθρεία, ἡ, in Rhetoric, use of claptrops, Pherecr. Incert. 12, Isocr. 209 A; cf. Ruhnck. Tim. (Acc. to Mocris, p. 364, contr. from *τερατεία*.)

τέρθρευμα, τό, a piece of claptrop, Clem. Al. 291.

τερθρευομαι, Dep. to use claptrops, Arist. Top. 8. 1, 17, Plut. 2. 43 A; restored by Bgk. in Ar. Δαιτ. 16. 9; τ. *περὶ τινος* Dem. 1405. 27:—so in Act., Ael. N. A. 10. 24.

τερθρεύς, ὄ, a quack, sarcastically as a pr. n. in Hermipp. Μοιρ. 7.

τερθρηδών, ὄνος, ὄ, v. *τερθρωτήρ*.

τέρθριος, ὄ, the rope from the end of a sail-yard (τέρθρον), the brace, Ar. Eq. 440; τ. *κάλας* Galen. Gloss. Hipp. II. *τερθρία πνοή*, cited from Soph. (Fr. 304) in E. M., is there explained by *ὑπισθία*, a stern wind.

τέρθρον, τό, properly the end of the sail-yard, cornu antennae, Erotian. and Galen. Gloss.; cf. *τέρθριος*. II. generally, an end, extremity, *βινῶν ἔσχατα* τ. Emped. 346, cf. Poll. 2. 134; *αἴψα δὲ τέρθρον ἴκοντο ..* Οὐλύμπιο its summit, h. Hom. Merc. 322 (as Wyt. from a Moscow MS.). 2. an extremity, crisis, in a disease, *ἐπὴν τὸ τ. ἢ τοῦ πάθεος* (as Foës. from Erot. and Galen. for the MS. reading *τὸ στερέον*) Hipp. 645. 20:—hence the end, i. e. death, Eur. Fr. 372. (V. sub *τέρμα*.)

τέρθρος, ὄ, = *τέρθριος*, Hesych., dub.

τερθρωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *the end of a ship's prow, from which the πρῶρεὺς kept a look out*, Hesych. He also cites τερθρηδών (Ms. τεθρηδών) πρῶρεὺς.

τέρμα, τό, *an end, boundary*, Lat. *terminus*, chiefly poet.: 1. *the goal round which horses and chariots had to turn at races*, περὶ τέρματ' ἐλισσόμεν Il. 23. 309; βάλλειν οἱ εὖ σχεθέειν περὶ τέρμα Ib. 462, 466; τέρματα θείναι οἱ σημαίνειν Ib. 333, 358, 757; ἔστασεν ἐν τέρμασιν ἀγῶνος Pind. P. 9. 202; δρόμου τέρματα Soph. El. 686, and v. sub δωδεκάγναμπος; ἔξω ἀποκόμπειν τοῦ τ. Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 6:—the meta of the Romans, elsewh. καμπτήρ, νύσσα. 2. *the mark set to shew how far a quoit was thrown*, ἔθηκε δὲ τέρματ' Ἀθήνη Od. 8. 193. 3. *metaph. an end, issue, event*, Aesch. Ag. 781, 1176. II. generally, *an end, limit*, δολιχῆς τ. κελεύθου Id. Pr. 284, cf. 706, 823; παῦ τὸ τ. τῆς φυγῆς; Id. Eum. 422;—so in pl., ὁδοῦ τέρματα Theogn. 1166 B; ἐπὶ τέρμασι τοῖσι ἐκείνης (sc. τῆς Εὐρώπης) Hdt. 7. 54; τέρματα συνάγουσι (of two rivers) they contract their bounds, i. e. draw together and so contract the space between them, Id. 4. 53:—metaph., τέρμα πλούτου *a limit to wealth*, Theogn. 227. 2. *an end*, in point of time or distance, πρὸς τέρμα εἶναι, ἐπὶ τέρμ' ἀφικέσθαι to have reached *the limit*, be at *the end*, Aesch. Pr. 828, Soph. Aj. 48; Ἐρμῆς σφ' ἀγεί .. πρὸς αὐτὸ τ. Id. El. 1397; τ. βίτου *the term or end of life, death*, Simon. 85. 13; τ. τοῦ βίου οἱ βίου Aesch. Fr. 299, Soph. O. T. 1530, Eur. Alc. 643; γήρως ἐσχάτοις πρὸς τ. Id. Andr. 1081; τ. μόχθων, πόνων, ἀθλου Aesch. Pr. 100, 184, 257; cf. Plat. Ax. 371 E:—ἐπὶ τέρματι *at last*, Aesch. Eum. 634; so also τέρμα absol., like τέλος, Pseudo-Phocyl. 130. 3. *the end or highest point*, τ. ἀέθλων *the prize*, Pind. I. 4. 115 (3. 85); κακῶν Eur. Supp. 367; πρὸς τέρμασιν ὥρας Ar. Av. 705; τέρματα νίκης Archestr. ap. Ath. 302 A; τ. τέχνης Parrhas. ib. 543 E:—sometimes merely periph., τέρματα ἐμπορίας for ἐμπορίη, Theogn. 1168; τέρμα ὑγείας = ὑγεία Aesch. Ag. 1002; ἀγχόνης τέρματα Id. Eum. 746; τ. τῆς σωτηρίας Soph. O. C. 725; τ. θανάτου Eur. Hipp. 140, Or. 1343. 4. *the last or highest power, supremacy*, τ. Κορίνθου ἔχειν to be *sovereign* of Corinth, Simon. 117, cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἔρμα 3. not.; θεοὶ .. ἀπάντων τέρμ' ἔχοντες Eur. Supp. 617, cf. Anth. P. 12. 170; v. τέλος, κύρος; (With τέρμα, cf. τέρμων, τέρθρον; Skt. *tri*, *tar-āmi* (*trajicio*), *tir-as*; Zd. *tar-ā* (*trans*), *tir-as*, (*ripa*); Lat. *ter-minus*, *in-tr-are*, *tr-ans*.)

τερμάζω, = sq., Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 10., 5775. 9.

τερμάτίζω, like ὀρίζω, *to limit, bound*, Strab. 425: *to make an end of, finish*, τι Sext. Emp. M. 10. 102; τρεῖς δεκάδας C. I. 2127:—Pass., τ. εἰς τὸ ἀδηλον Stob. 534. 41.

τερματώω, *to bound, limit*, Manass. Chron. 2554, C. I. 8752.

Τερμέρειον or Τερμέριον κακόν, τό, *proverb. a misfortune one brings on oneself*, said to be derived from one Τέρμερος a highwayman, Plut. Thes. 11, v. Parioemiogr. 377; prob. to be restored for μερμέριον κ. in Luc. Lexiph. 11. 2. τὸ τ. for *membrum virile*, Philodem. in Anth. P. 11. 30.

τερμιεύς Ζεὺς, ὁ, *guardian of boundaries*, Lyc. 706.

τερμίνθινος, ἡ, ον, *of the terebinth-tree* (v. τέρμινθος 1. 2); ῥητίνη τ. *turpentine*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 2; ῥητίνη Diosc. 4. 154; οἶνος Id. 5. 39, etc.;—pecul. fem. *τερμινθίς, ἴδος*, Nic. Al. 300:—v. τέρμινθος.

τέρμινθος, ἡ, *the terebinth or turpentine tree*, Lat. *pistacia terebinthus*, Hipp. 667. 43, Arist. Mirab. 88, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 2, Anth. P. 1. 30, etc. 2. *a swelling like the fruit of the terebinth-tree*, Hipp. 51. 35, 1176 D, Theophr. H. P. 3. 2, 6, etc.—The later form *τερέβινθος* seems to have been introduced by the Poets, as in Anth. P. 9. 282, and finally to have become the common form, as in LXX (Gen. 14. 6., 43. 11, al.), Diosc., Galen.; but the MSS. continually fluctuate between the two forms, as also in the Adj. *τερμίνθινος*, which should prob. be restored in Xen. An. 4. 4, 13. II. *a flax like plant*, growing parasitically on the olive, from which the Athenians made fishing-lines, Phot., Hesych., E. M.; v. Salmas. ad Soliñ. 911 A.

τερμιόεις, εσσα, εν, (τέρμα) *going even to the end*, ἀσπίς *τερμιόεσσα* a shield that reaches from head to foot, Il. 16. 803; χιτῶν τ., like χ. ποδήρης, Od. 19. 242, Hes. Op. 535.

τέρμιος, α, ον, (τέρμα) *at the end, last*, always of Time, τ. ἡμέραι *the day of death*, Soph. Ant. 1331; *τερμία χώρα* the spot where one is destined to end life, Id. O. C. 89.

τέρμις, ιος, ἡ, = πούς, Hesych.

τερμο-δρομέω, *to run to the goal*, Manetho 4. 520.

τερμόνιος, α, ον, *at the world's end*, πάγος Aesch. Pr. 117.

τέρμων, ονος, ὁ, = τέρμα, *a boundary*, Aesch. Fr. 191, Eur. Hipp. 746; and in pl., Eur. ib. 3, 1053, Heracl. 37, al.: chiefly poet. 2. = Lat. *Terminus*, Plut. Num. 16. II. *an end*, Aesch. Supp. 624; βίου Eur. Phoen. 1352.

Τερπιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Son of Delight*, name of the minstrel Phemius, Od. τερπὶ-κέραυνος, ον, *delighting in thunder*, epith. of Zeus, Il. 1. 419, al., Hes. Op. 52.

τερπνός, ἡ, ὄν, (τέρπω) *delightful, pleasant, agreeable, glad*, (Hom. only as v. l., Od. 8. 45), Theogn. 1013, Mimnerm. 5. 3, Pind., Aesch., etc.; *τερπνὰ παθῶν* Tyrtae. 9. 38; also in Att. Prose, πρὸς τὸ τερπνόν Thuc. 2. 53, cf. Plat. Crat. 419 C, D; τὰ τερπνὰ *delights, pleasures*, Isocr. 6 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 23. 2. rarely of persons, αὐτῷ δὲ τερπνός *joyfully to himself*, Soph. Aj. 967. II. *regul.* Comp. and Sup. *τερπνότερας, -ότατος*, Theogn. 1062, 256; irreg., *τερπνιστος*, Call. Fr. 256. III. Adv. *τερπνῶς*, Theogn. 910, Soph. Fr. 517. 5.

τερπνότης, ἡ, *pleasantness, delight*, LXX (Ps. 15. 11), Hesych.

τερπὸ-τραμῖς, = ἡ τῶν ἀφροδισίων τέρψις (Phot.), Teleclid. Incert. 23; but Meineke takes it to be ὁ τοῖς ἀφροδισίοις τερπόμενος.

τέρπω, Ep. subj. *τέρπησι* Od.: Ion. impf. *τέρπεσκον* Anth. P. 9. 136, etc.: fut. *τέρψω* Att.: aor. *ἐτερψα* h. Hom. Pan. 47, Eur. Heracl. 433, Plat.—The Pass. and Med. have a fourfold aor., 1. *ἐτέρφθην* Soph. O. C. 1140, Eur., rare in Prose, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 24; Ep. *ἐτάρφθην*, *τάρφθην* Od. 6. 99., 19. 213, etc. (though the form in ε occurs in other places, 8. 131, al.), 3 pl. *τάρφθεν* 6. 99. 2. Ep., *ἐτέρπην*, *τάρπην* 23. 300, Il. 11. 780; often in inf., *ταρπῆναι* and *ταρπήμεναι*: and subj. *τράπειω* (by metath. for *ταρπῶ*), Ep. 1 pl. *τράπειομεν* (for *ταρπῶμεν*) inf. II. 2. 3. Ep. also, *ἐταρπύμην* Hom.; also redupl. through all moods, *τεταρπύμην*, *τετάρπετο*, *τεταρπύμεσθα*, *τεταρπόμενος*. 4. aor. I *ἐτερψάμην*, in Ep. subj. *τέρψομαι* Od. 16. 26; opt. *τέρψαιτο* h. Ar. 153; part. *τερψόμενος* Od. 12. 188. (From √ΤΕΡΠ or ΤΑΡΠ; cf. Skt. *trip*, *trip-yāmi* (*satiate*), *tarpa-yāmi* (*exhilarate*); Goth. *thrafst-ja* (*paramuθέομαι*, *parakaléō*); O. H. G. *trost*; Lith. *tarp-a*; v. also *τρέφω*.)

To satisfy, delight, gladden, cheer, of music, ὁ κεν τέρπησιν ἀείδων Od. 17. 385; τῆ [φόρμιγγι] ὄγε θυμὸν ἔτερπεν Il. 9. 189, etc.; also of games, *παισάσει .. θυμὸν ἔτερπον* Od. 1. 107, etc.; of conversation, καὶ τὸν ἔτερπε λόγοις Il. 15. 393; so also in Soph. Tr. 1246, Fr. 605; ἡ ἀγγελίη .. ἔτερψε [αὐτοῦς] Hdt. 8. 99; and sometimes in Att. Prose, ἐπεσι .. τὸ αὐτίκα τέρψει *will give momentary pleasure*, Thuc. 2. 41, cf. Plat. Legg. 658 A, E, etc.; ἡλιξ τέρπει τὸν ἥλικα, *proverb.*, Id. Phaedr. 240 C, etc.:—absol. *to give delight*, Od. 1. 347., 8. 45, Soph. Aj. 475; τὰ τέρποντα *delights*, Id. O. C. 1218; ῥήματα τέρψαντα Ib. 1281; οἱ τέρποντες *λύγφ ῥήτορες* Thuc. 3. 40; τὰ τέρψοντα Xen. Ages. 9, 4. II. more often in Pass. and Med., 1. in Ep. the aor. pass. is used, c. gen. rei, *to have full enjoyment of, to enjoy to one's heart's content*, ἐπεὶ τάρπημὲν ἔδητύος ἠδὲ πατήτος Il. 11. 780; ἐπεὶ τάρπησαν ἔδωδης Od. 3. 70; σίτου τάρφθεν 6. 99; *τεταρπόμενος σίτου καὶ οἴνοιο* Il. 9. 705; ὕπνου, εὐνῆς *ταρπήμεναι* Il. 24. 3, Od. 23. 346; φιλότῃτος ἔταρπητήν Ib. 300; ἡβης *ταρπῆναι* Ib. 212; *metaph.*, *τεταρπύμεσθα γόοιο* *let us take our fill of lamentation*, Il. 23. 10, 98, Od. 11. 212, cf. 19. 213., 21. 57. 2. *to enjoy oneself, make merry*, c. dat. modi, *φόρμιγγι, μῦθοισι, δαιτί, δίσκοισι*, etc., Hom., Hes., etc.; so, τ. ἐν θαλίῃς Od. 11. 603, Hes. Op. 115; φιλότῃτι (or ἐν φ.) *τραπέομεν εὐνηθέντε* Il. 3. 441., 14. 314; (whereas in the phrase *λέκτρονδε τραπέομεν εὐνηθέντε*, Od. 8. 292, the form *τραπέομεν* seems to belong to *τρέπω*, though others retain the usu. sense by connecting *λέκτρονδε* with *εὐνηθέντε*); so in Att. Poets, *λαμπάδι τερπόμεναι* Aesch. Eum. 1042, cf. Soph. O. C. 1140, etc.; ἐπί τινι Eur. Rhes. 194:—also c. part, οὐ μὴ τέρψει κλύων Soph. Ant. 691; τέρπεται τιμώμενος Eur. Bacch. 321; τί ἂν .. ἀκούσας *τερψθείης*; Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 24:—absol., *πῖνε καὶ τέρπου* *drink and be merry*, Hdt. 2. 78. 3. rarely c. acc., *οἶνον μοῖραν τέρπεσθαι* *to enjoy a part only*, Hes. Fr. 56. 6:—but c. acc. cogn., *κενήν ἔτερπόμεν .. τέρψιν* Soph. Fr. 508; *τέρπου κενήν ὕνησιν* Eur. Or. 1043. 4. often with words that limit its sense more closely, *τέρπεσθαι θυμῷ* Il. 19. 313, Od. 16. 26; *θυμὸν* Il. 21. 45; *κατὰ θυμὸν* Hes. Op. 58, 355; *φρένα* Il. 1. 474, Od. 4. 102, etc.; *φρεσὶν ἦσιν* Il. 19. 19, Od. 5. 74; *ἐνὶ φρεσὶν* 8. 368; *τεταρπόμενος φίλον κῆρ* 1. 310; *ἀπάταισι θυμὸν τέρπεται* Pind. P. 2. 135.

τερπωλέομαι, Med., = *τέρπομαι*, Eumath. p. 62.

τερπωλή, ἡ, poet. for *τέρψις*, Od. 18. 37, Archil. 12, Theogn. 978, 1064.

τερπωλός, ἡ, ὄν, = *τερπνός*, Origen.

τερπών, ὄνος, ἡ, = *foreg.*, E. M.

τερσαίνω, *to dry up, wither up*, αἶμα μέλαν *τέρσηνε* Il. 16. 529: pres. in Lyc. 390, Nic. Al. 551:—Pass. *to be dried up*, *μυταί τερσαίνοντο* Ar. Rh. 4. 1405: cf. *τέρσομαι*.

τερσιά, ἡ, = *τρασιά*, Julian. Epist. 24.

τέρσομαι, Pass. with inf. aor. *τερσήναι*, *τερσήμεναι*, as if from *ἐτέρσην*. (From √ΤΕΡΣ or ΤΡΑΣ come also *τρασ-ιά*, *τερσ-ιά*, *ταρσ-ύς*; cf. Skt. *trish*, *trish-yāmi* (*sitio*), *tarsh-as* (*sitis*); Lat. *torr-eo*, *torrens*, *tos-tus*; Goth. *thaur-s-ja* (*disiāw* = *to thirst*); O. H. G. *darr-u* (*torreo*, *dry*):—cf. also *θέρος*, *θερμός*.) To be or become dry, to dry up, ἔλκας ἔτέρσετο παύσατο δ' αἶμα *the wound dried up and the blood stanch'd*, Il. 11. 267, 848; οὐδὲ μοι αἶμα *τερσήναι* δύναται 16. 519; *θειλόπεδον τέρσεται ἡελίῳ* *the plain is baked by the sun*, Od. 7. 124; εἴματα δ' ἡελίοιο μένον *τερσήμεναι* αὐγῇ 6. 98; c. gen., *ὄσσε* *δακρυόφιν τέρσοντο* *eyes became dry from tears*, 5. 152. II. the Act. first occurs in later Ep. (Hom. using only *τερσαίνω*), fut. *τέρσει* (as if from *τέρρω*), Theocr. 22. 63; aor. imperat. *τέρσον*, inf. *τέρσαι*, Nic. Th. 96, 693, 709:—Hesych. cites a form *ἐτέρρατο* ἔξηράνθη.

τέρσος, υος, ὁ, ἡ (τέρω) = *ασθενής, λεπτός*, Hesych., who also cites *τέρσος ἵππους*, and *τερύνης* = *τετριμμένος ὄνος*.

τερύσκω, *τερύσκομαι*, = *τείρω*, *τρύω*, *τρίβω*, Hesych.

τέρφος, εος, τό, = *έρφος, στέρφος*, a skin, shell, Nic. Al. 268.

τέρχνος, εος, τό, also *τρέχνος*, a twig, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 502.

τερψί-μβροτος, ον, *gladdening the heart of man*, Ἥλιος Od. 12. 269, 274, h. Hom. Ar. 411, Orph. Arg. 1052.

τερψί-νοος [τ], ον, *heart-gladdening*, *φόρμιγγ* Anth. P. 9. 505 (2).

τέρψις, εως, ἡ, also *ιος* Plat. Legg. 669 D: (τέρπω):—*enjoyment, delight*, *τινός* from or in a thing, *τέρψις αἰδοῦς* Hes. Th. 917; *δείπμων τέρψις* Pind. P. 9. 35; *χλιδαῖης ἡβης* τ. Aesch. Pers. 544; *κυλίκων* Soph. Aj. 1201; *εἰς τέρψιν τινός* ἔλθειν Eur. Phoen. 195, cf. I. T. 797, Cycl. 522; *βραχεῖα* τ. ἡδονῆς *κακῆς* Id. Fr. 364. 23:—τ. *ἐστὶ μοι*, c. inf., *it is my pleasure to ..*, ἦν μοι τ. *ἐκπεσεῖν* *χθονός* Soph. O. C. 766, cf. 775:—absol. *gladness, joy, delight, pleasure*, Theogn. 787 B, Pind. O. 12. 15, Aesch. Ag. 611, etc.; distinguished from the more general term *ἡδονή* by Prodicus ap. Arist. Top. 2. 6, 6, cf. Thuc. 2. 38, Plat. Phileb. 11 B.

τερψί-φρων, ον, ονος, *delighting the mind, delightful*, ὕλη Nonn. D. 42. 44.

Τερψι-χόρη, ἡ, Dor. -χόρῳ Pind. I. 2. 12, as also Plat. Phaedr. 259 C, cf. A. B. 1173:—*Terpsichoré, Dance-enjoying*, one of the nine Muses, Hes. Th. 78, etc.

τερψι-χορος, ον, also α, ον, *enjoying the dance*, esp. the choral dance, of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 20.

τεσσαρά-βοιος, ον, *worth four steers*, Il. 23. 705.

τεσσαρά-γωνος, ον, = τετράγωνος, Tzetz. Posth. 668.

τεσσαρά-καί-δεκα, v. τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα.

τεσσαράκαιδέκα-δωρος, ον, *fourteen hand-breadths long*, Anth. P. 6. 114.

τεσσαράκαιδέκατος, η, ον, *the fourteenth*, Lob. Phryn. 409.

τεσσαράκονθ-ήμερος, ον, *of forty days*, Hipp. Progn. 42, etc.

τεσσαράκοντα [α], Att. τεττῦράκοντα, Ion. τεσσαράκοντα, οί, αί, τά, indecl.: (τέσσαρες):—*forty*, Hom., etc.:—a Dor. form τετρώκοντα in C. I. 1690. 16., 1907. 15, al., v. Ahrens D. D. p. 280, and cf. τεσσαρακοστής: Boeot. πετταράκοντα C. I. 1569. 51. II. οί τ. the Forty, a body of justices who went round the Attic demes to hear all causes up to ten drachmae, Isocr. Antid. § 237; also cases of assault, Dem. 976. 8; called δικασταὶ κατὰ δήμους Id. 735. 10: changed from *Thirty* to *Forty* after the expulsion of the Thirty Tyrants, Poll. 8. 100.

τεσσαράκοντᾶ-ετής, ἐς, *forty years old*, Hes. Op. 439:—Att. fcm. τετταρακονταετής, ἴδος, Plat. Rep. 460 E. 2. τ. χρόνος a period of forty years, Cyrill. Al.

τεσσαράκοντᾶ-ετία, ἡ, a *space of forty years*, Philo 2. 175, Dion. H. 2. 58.

τεσσαράκοντᾶ-και-πεντάκισ-χίλιοστός, Att. τεττ-, ἡ, ὄν, *the forty-five thousandth*, Plat. Legg. 877 D.

τεσσαράκοντᾶ-πηχυς, v, *forty cubits high*, Ath. 202 B, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 3.

τεσσαράκοντᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, a *period of forty days*, Hipp. 256. 23., 257. 41.

τεσσαράκοντ-ήρης, ἐς, *with forty banks of oars*, Callix. ap. Ath. 203 E, Plut. Demetr. 43: v. sub τριήρης.

τεσσαράκοντ-όργυιος, ον, *forty fathoms high*, Hdt. 2. 148.

τεσσαράκοντούτης, ον ὄ, = τεσσαρακονταετής, Luc. Hermot. 13.

τεσσαρακόσιοι, αἱ, α, late form of τετρακόσιοι.

τεσσαράκοσταῖος, α, ον, *within forty days, on the fortieth day*, Hipp. Epid. 1193, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 8, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 6.

τεσσαράκοστ-όγδοος, α, ον, *the eight-and-fortieth*, Tzetz.

τεσσαράκοστός, ἡ, ὄν, *fortieth*, Lat. *quadragésimus*, Thuc. 1. 60, etc.; Dor. τετρωκοστός, ἡ, ὄν, Archimed., C. I. 2691 d. 1. II. ἡ τεσσαρακοστή [μοῖρα]: 1. a *tax of one-fortieth*, Ar. Eccl. 825. 2. a *fortieth*, a coin of Chios, Thuc. 8. 101.

τέσσαρες, οί, αί, τέσσαρα, τά, gen. ὠν: dat. τέσσαρσι Thuc. 2. 21, Xen., etc.; poet. τέτρησι Hes. Fr. 47. 5, and in late Prose:—new Att. τέτρηρες, τέτρηρα; also τάρων for τεττόρων, Amphip. Πλάν. 1. 11:—in Ion. Prose, τέσσερες, τέσσερα, dat. τέσσερσι Hdt. 6. 41, C. I. 2741. 15, al.;—Dor. τέταρες, τέτορα, Hes. Op. 696, Phocyl. 3, Simon. 94, Epich. 100 Ahr., C. I. 1690. 10, al.;—Aeol. and Ep. πίσυρες, πίσυρα Il. 15. 680, Od. 5. 70;—Boeot. πέτταρες, α, C. I. 1569. 38. Four, Hom., etc.; cf. διαπασών. (With τέσσαρ-ες, cf. Skt. *katur*, *katvār-as*; Lat. *quatuor* (Osc. *petur*, cf. Aeol. *πίσυρες*, Welsh *pedwar*); Lith. *ketur-i*; Goth. *fidvōr*; O. H. G. *fior* (*vier*, *four*): cf. τέταρτος fin.)

τεσσαρεσ-καί-δεκα, Ion. τεσσαρ-, οί, αί, τά, *fourteen*, Lat. *quatuordecim*, the first part remaining unaltered even with a neut. Subst., as, τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἔτη Hdt. 1. 86:—when the first part changed its gender, it was written divisim, τέσσαρα καὶ δέκα, Simon. 14: v. Lob. Phryn. 409.

τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα-σύλλαβος, ον, *of fourteen syllables*, Hephaest. p. 47.

τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάταιος, α, ον, *on the fourteenth day*, ἀποθανεῖν τ. Hipp. Progn. 41, cf. 53. 30., 568. 22.

τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτιτης, ον, ὄ, *one who keeps the fourteenth day*, Eccl. 825.

τεσσαρεσκαίδέκατος, Ion. τεσσαρ-, η, ον, *fourteenth*, Hdt. 1. 84, etc.

τεσσαρεσκαίδεκά-ετής, ον, ὄ, *fourteen years old*, Plut. Aemil. 35: fem. -έτις, Galen.

τεσσαράκοντα (not τεσσαρήκ-), Ion. for τεσσαρόκοντα, Hdt., cf. C. I. 5187 a. 8:—τέσσερες, οί, αί, -ρα, τά, Ion. for τέσσαρες, Hdt., etc.

τεταγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of τάσσω, *in orderly manner, regularly*, ποιεῖν τι Xen. Oec. 8, 3; ἀρχεσθαι Plat. Legg. 700 C; πολιτεύεσθαι Isocr. 169 C.

τετᾶγών, ὄντος, ὄ, Ep. redupl. part. aor. 2, with no pres. in use, ῥῖψε ποδὸς τεταγών *having seized him by the foot*, Il. 1. 591 (cf. λαμβάνω, ἔλκω); also simply, ῥίπτασκον τεταγών 15. 23. (The old Gramm., so far as sense went, rightly recognised τεταγών as equiv. to λαβών; the Root prob. appears in the form τῆ (q. v.), in Lat. *te-tig-i* (*tang-o*), *tac-tus*, Goth. *tēk-an* (*ἀπτεσθαι*), O. Norse *tak-a*, A. S. *tac-an* (*to take*); cf. θιγγάνω.)

τετᾶμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *intently*, Schol. Soph. O. C. 499, Eust. 41.

τετᾶμιευμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ταμιεύω, *frugally, sparingly*, τ. χρῆσθαι τινι Dion. H. de Thuc. 41.

τετᾶνικός, ἡ, ὄν, *suffering from τέτανος*, Diosc. 5. 84, Cael. Aur. de M. Ac. 3. 6. Adv. -κῶς, Galen.

τετᾶνο-ειδής, ἐς, f. l. for ταινιῶδης, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 1.

τετᾶνό-θριξ, ὄ, ἡ, *with long straight hair*, Plat. Euthyphro 2 B, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 95.

τετᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, (τείνω, τανύω) *stretched, rigid*, Hipp. Fract. 751; *straightened, smooth*, ἔρφος, ῥινός Nic. Al. 343, 464; πρίων Anth. P. 6. 204; φύλλον Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 2; τ. καὶ καθαρὸν πρόσωπον Galen.

τέτανος, ὄ, a *convulsive tension* of the body, so that it becomes stiff as a corpse, *tetanus* (*rigor nervorum* in Celsus), Hipp. Aph. 1251, Plat. Tim. 84 E, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 3; cf. ἐμπροσθόνος, ὀπισθόνος. II. sens. obs., Ar. Lys. 553, 846.

τετᾶνώ, *to stretch, strain tight*, Diosc. 4. 181.

τετᾶνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *of the nature of τέτανος*, Hipp. Epid. 1159.

τετᾶνώθρον [α], τό, a *lotion for freeing the skin from wrinkles, a cosmetic*, Diosc. 3. 102.

τετᾶραγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ταραύσσω, *confusedly*, Plat. Legg. 668 E, Isocr. Antid. § 262, Plut. Anton. 37.

τέταρος, ὄ, a *pheasant*, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 654 C; cf. τατύρας.

τετάρπετο, -πόμεσθα, -πόμενος, v. sub τέρπω.

τεταρταίξω, *to have a quartan fever*, Diosc. 2. 36, Galen., etc.

τεταρταϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, *of a quartan fever*, Alex. Trall.

τεταρταῖος, α, ον, *on the fourth day*, τ. γενέσθαι *to be four days dead*, Hdt. 2. 89; ἀφικνεῖσθαι τεταρταῖους Plat. Rep. 616 B. 2. τ. πυρετός a *quartan fever*, Id. Tim. 86 A, C. I. 916. 10; so without πυρετός, Hipp. Aph. 1245, etc.; τ. πανεῖσθαι *to have fits every four days*, Id. 54 F. II. τεταρταῖη, = ἡ τετόρτη, *the fourth day*, Arat. 806.

τεταρτημοριαῖος, α, ον, *of or about a quarter or quadrant*, Lat. *quadrantarius*, Math. Vett.

τεταρτη-μόριον, τό, *the fourth part*, Hdt. 2. 180; esp. of an obolus, Lat. *quadrans*, Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 4: so τεταρτη-μορίς, ἴδος, ἡ, C. I. 2656. 14. 2. in Music, a *quarter-tone*, Chappell *Anc. Mus.* p. 203; cf. διέσις III. II. a *quadrant*, Eucl.

τεταρτο-λογέω, *to take every fourth man*, Lat. *quartare*, Gloss.

τέταρτος, Ep. also τέτρητος (q. v.), η, ον, *fourth*, Lat. *quartus*, Hom., etc. II. τὸ τέταρτον, as Adv. *the fourth time*, Hom.: also without Art., *fourthly*, Plat. Phaedr. 266 E:—but regul. Adv. -τως, *fourfold*, Lat. *quadruplo*, Id. Tim. 86 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 311. 2. (sub. μέρος) a *quarter*, Diod. 1. 50. III. ἡ τετόρτη: 1. (sub. ἡμέρα), *the fourth day*, Hes. Op. 802, Xen. An. 4. 8, 21. 2. (sub. μοῖρα), a *liquid measure* (cf. our *quart*); the Spartan kings had a μέδιμος of corn and a τετόρτη of wine on the 1st and 7th of the month, Hdt. 6. 57:—also a *fourth part*, ἐπὶ τετάρταις τῶν καρπῶν Strab. 704. (Skt. *kalurthas*, Lat. *quartus* (*quaturius*); Lith. *ketvirias*.)

τετάσθην, τέτατο, v. sub τείνω.

τετάχεται, v. sub τάσσω.

τετεύχεται, τετεύχεται, v. sub τεύχω.

τετευχῆσθαι, an Ep. inf. pf. pass. with pres. sense, formed from the Subst. τεύχεα, without any pres. in use, *to be armed*, Od. 22. 104.

τετεχνημένως, Adv. pf. pass. of τεχνάω, *artificially*, E. M.

τετηρημένως, Adv. pf. pass. of τηρέω, *attentively*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 296.

τετήμαι, an Ep. perf. formed as if from τείω, but with no pres. in use, *to be sorrowful, to sorrow, mourn*, τετήμησθον Il. 8. 447; elsewhere Hom. always uses the part., in the phrase τετιμημένος (or τετιμημένη) ἦτορ, Il. 11. 556, Od. 4. 804, etc.; so Hes. Th. 163.—We also find the act. pf. part. τετιηώς (in same sense) mostly in the phrase, τετιηότι θυμῷ with *sorrowing heart*, Il. 11. 555., 17. 664., 24. 283; also, ἴσον τετιηότες 9. 13; δὴν δ' ἀνέφ' ἦσαν τετιηότες they were long silent from grief, Ib. 30, 695.

τέτλα, shortd. for τέτλαθι, v. l. for τέττα, Il. 4. 412; cf. Hellad. Photii Bibl. 531.

τέτλαθι, τετλαῖην, τετλάμεν, τετλάμεναι, τετληώς, v. s. *τλάω.

τετμηώς, Ep. part. pf. of τέμνω (with pass. sense), Ap. Rh. 4. 156.

τέτμον, and ἔτεμον, an Ep. aor. without any pres. in use, used by Hom. in indic. both with and without augm. *To overtake, reach, come up to, find*, ἐνθ' ὄγε Νέετορ' ἔτετμε Il. 4. 293, cf. 6. 515, Od. 3. 256, al.; δν .. γῆρας ἔτετμεν 1. 218; οὐκ ἔνδον ἀνύμονα τέτμεν ἄκαιτιν Il. 6. 374, cf. Od. 5. 58; ἄφρ' ἔτι .. μητέρα τέτμης 15. 15; 3 pl. τέτμον Ap. Rh. 3. 1275; opt. τέτμοιμεν Theocr. 25. 61;—never in Trag., unless we accept Hermann's suggestion in Aesch. Supp. 787, v. τέμνω VI. 2. b. 2. c. gen. *to partake of, have allotted one*, ὅς δέ κε τέτμη ἀταρτηροῖο γενέθλης Hes. Th. 610.

τετολμηκότως, Adv. part. pf. of τολμάω, Polyb. 1. 23, 5., 9. 4, 2.

τέτορες, οί, αί, τέτορα, τά, Dor. for τέσσαρες.

τέτρη-, for τέτορα, τέσσαρα in compd. words.

τετρήβᾶμων [α], ον, gen. ὠνος (βαίνω) *four-fooled*, ἵπποι Eur. El. 476; τ. ἀπήνη = τέθριππον, Id. Tro. 517; τ. χηλαί, ψάλια the hoofs, trappings of horses, Id. Phoen. 792, 808:—τετραβάμοσι γυίοις in the shape of a quadruped, Id. Hel. 376.

τετρήβάρης, ἐς, *four times as heavy*, Alcae. 147, in poet. gen. pl. τετραβαρήων.

τετράβιβλος, ον, *consisting of four books*, title of a book by Ptolemy, Butt. Mus. d. Alterthumsw. 2. 3, p. 485.

τετράβόειος, ον, *of four bull-hides*, Call. Dian. 53, Q. Sm. 6. 547.

τετράβραχυς, εως, ὄ, a *metrical foot consisting of four short syllables*, = προκελευσματικός, Schol. Ar. Av. 237.

τετράβυρσος, ον, *of four hides*, Schol. Leid. Il. 15. 479.

τετράγγυρος, v, *four-toned*, of the tetrachord, Terpan. 1.

τετράγλωσσος, ον, *of four tongues or languages*, Gloss.

τετραγλώχης, ἴνος, ὄ, ἡ, *with four angles, square*, Anth. P. 6. 334.

τετράγναθος, ον, *with four jaws, φαλάγγιον* Strab. 772, Acl. N. A. 17. 40.

τετραγονία, ἡ, *four generations*, Aristid. 1. 42.

τετραγράμματος, ον, *of four letters*: τὸ τ. the *word of four letters*, i. e. the sacred Hebr. name JHVH (i. e. *Yehovah*), Philo 2. 152; Gr. Ἰαοῦ (Clem. Al. 666); (so, τὸ τετράγραμμον Clem. l. c., Eus. D. E. 435 C); also of 'Adam,' Or. Sib. 2. 24.

τετράγυος, ον, *containing four γῦναι of land, μέγας ὄρχιτος* .. τ. Od. 7. 113:—neut. as Subst. a *measure of land, as much as a man can plough in a day*, 18. 374, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 1344; τ. αὔλαξ in Orph. Arg. 869.

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τετραγωνέω, to stand in square with another, δ' Ἄρης τετραγωνεῖ τὸν Δία, astrolog. phrase in Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 24.

τετραγωνία, ἡ, the spindle-tree, bird-cherry, Lat. euonymus Europaeus, so called from its square fruit, Theophr. H. P. 3. 4. 2.

τετραγωνιαῖος, α, ον, = τετράγωνος, Geop.

τετραγωνίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to make square, square, of lines or numbers, Plat. Rep. 527 A, Arist. Metaph. 2. 2, 9; ὅσαι γραμμαὶ τὸν ἰσοπλευρον .. ἀριθμὸν τετραγωνίζουσι all lines which form an equilateral number as their square, Plat. Theaet. 148 A; τ. τὸν κύκλον to square the circle, Arist. Soph. Elench. 11, 3:—Pass., Id. An. Pr. 2. 25, 2.

τετραγωνισμός, ὁ, a squaring, quadrature, Arist. de An. 2. 2, 2; of the circle, Id. An. Post. 1. 9, 1, Soph. Elench. 11, 3.

τετραγωνοειδής, ἐς, square-looking, Eust. 892. 12, E. M.

τετραγωνοπρόσωπος, ον, square-faced, of otters and beavers, Hdt. 4. 109.

τετράγωνος [ᾶ], ον, with four equal angles, rectangular, or, rather, square, Lat. quadratus, Hdt. 1. 178, 181., 2. 124, Hipp. Fract. 761; δόκοι τ. squared, Thuc. 4. 112, etc.; τ. ἐργασία, of the Hermes-statues, Id. 6. 27:—τὸ τετράγωνον, a square, Plat. Rep. 510 D, etc.: esp. a body of men drawn up in square, Lat. agmen quadratum, Xen. Lac. 12, 1; τ. τάξις in Thuc. 4. 125. 2. τ. ἀριθμός, a square number, i. e. a number multiplied into itself, Plat. Theaet. 147 E, etc. II. metaph. square, i. e. perfect as a square, χερσὶ τε καὶ ποσὶ καὶ νόῳ τετράγωνος τετυγμένος Simon. ap. Plat. Prot. 344 A; τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἀνδρὰ φάναι τετράγωνον Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 2, cf. Eth. N. 1. 10, 11. III. ἰμάτιον τ. of the χλαῖνα which hung square, while the χλαμύς took a circular form, Id. Fr. 458; so also in contrast to the ἡμικύκλιον formed by the Roman toga, Posidon. ap. Ath. 213 B, App. Civ. 5. 11. IV. Adv. -ως, Philostr. 331.

τετραγωνώδης, ἐς, = τετραγωνοειδής, Schol. in Villosis. Anecd. 2. 178.

τετραδακτύλιαῖος, α, ον, four fingers long or broad, Diosc. 1. 84, Sext. Emp.

τετραδακτύλος, ον, four-toed, πόδες Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 30; of birds, Id. H. A. 2. 12, 4. 2. four fingers long, broad, etc., Hipp. Art. 783; τὸ τ. Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1291. 43.

τετραδαρχέομαι, = τετραρχέομαι, Hermiog.

τετραδαρχία, ἡ, = τετραρχία, v. l. Dem. 117. 26, App. Syr. 50, etc.

τετραδέλιον, τό, a number of four, a quaternion, Choerobosc. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 269; so, τετράδιον Philo 2. 533, Act. Ap. 12. 4.

τετραδισταί, οἱ, young people who met to make merry on the fourth of the month, Alex. Χορηγ. 1; cf. Meineke Menand. 110. II. men born to a life of toil, like Hercules, who was born on the fourth of the month (τετράς 2, q. v.), οἱ ἐπίπονον βίον διάγοντες, A. B. 309, E. M.

τετραδραχμιαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Alex. Trall. 8. 452.

τετραδραχμος, ον, worth four δραχμαί, Arist. Oec. 2, 8. II.

τετραδραχμον, τό, a silver coin of four drachms, a tetradrachm, worth about 3s. 2d. of our money, C. I. 139. 22, Plat. Ax. 366 C, Plut. Sull. 25; cf. στατήρ.

τετραδύμος [ᾶ], ον, fourfold, Opp. C. 2. 181; τ. τίκτειν to bear four at a birth, Strab. 695. (-δύμος is plainly an adj. numeral ending, cf. δίδυμος, τρίδυμος, ἐπτάδυμος, also ἀμφίδυμος.)

τετράδων, ὁ, prob. = τετράων, Alcae. 148.

τετράδωρος, ον, four palms long or broad, ap. Plin. N. H. 35. 14.

τετραέλικτος, ον, = sq., ὄφεις Anth. P. 7. 210.

τετραέλιξ, ἡ, ἡ, four times wound round: τετραέλιξ, ἡ, a plant of the thistle kind, Hesych.; τετράλιξ in MSS. of Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 4.

τετραένης, ἐς, of four years, four years old, Lat. quadrimus, Theocr. 7. 147:—so, τετράενος, ον, Call. Fr. 154.

τετραετηρία, ἡ, a term of four years, Gloss.

τετραετηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a τετραετηρίς, Julian. 155 B, Syncell., etc.

τετραετηρίς (sc. ἐορτή), ἴδος, ἡ, a quadrennial festival, C. I. 2741. 22., 2812. II. a period of four years, Horapoll. 1. 5, Censorin. 18.

τετραέτηρος, ον, = sq., Hesych.

τετραετης, ἐς, or τετραέτης, ἐς, four years old, ἐπεὶ τ. γένηται (sc. τὰ παιδιά) Hdt. 4. 187; τ. ἦθος ψυχῆς Plat. Legg. 793 E. II.

of four years, χρόνος Hdt. 1. 199, Dion. H. 3. 69; διάστημα Polyb. 9. 1, 1.

τετραετία, ἡ, a term of four years, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 7, Plut. Pomp. 55, etc.

τετραζευκτος, ον, = sq., Philem. Lex. 318.

τετραζυγος, ον, four-yoked, ὄχος, Eur. Hel. 1039:—generally, fourfold, ὄμφη Nonn. D. 12. 108; κόσμος lb. 169.

τετραζυξ, ὄ, ἡ, = τετραζυγος, Nonn. D. 7. 6.

τετράζω, to cackle like the τέτραξ, on laying an egg, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 395 D.

τετραήμερος, ον, of or lasting four days, κατὰ τετρ. in about four days, Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 4; cf. τετρήμερος.

τετραθέλυμνος, ον, (θέλυμνον) of four layers, τ. σάκος a shield of four ox-hides, Il. 15. 479, Od. 22. 122.

τετραθύρος, ον, with four doors or openings, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 5, Callix ap. Ath. 205 B.

τετραίνω: Ion. fut. τετραίνέω (δια-) Hdt. 3. 12: Ep. aor. τέτρηνα, the only tense used by Hom.:—Med., aor. ἐτετρήναμην (δι-) Ar. Thesm. 18: Pass., aor. ἐτετρήνην Lyc. 781, Anth. (v. infr.). Other tenses are formed from *τράω, fut. τρήσω Lyc. 665: aor. ἐτρησα Hipp. 471. 2, etc., (συν-) Plat., etc.:—Med., aor. ἐτρησάμην Galen. 4. 708:—Pass., aor. ἐτρήθην Geop., (ἀν-) Ath. 182 E: pf. τέτρημαι v. infr.—A pres. τιτραίνω occurs in Theophr., with an aor. ἐτίτρανα Id. H. P. 2. 7, 6 sq., 5. 4, 5 (ubi legend. ἐτέτρανα); a 3 pl. impf. pass. τετρήνοντο in Call. Dian. 244, is prob. f. l. for τετρήναντο or τετραίνοντο; and τετρήνεται

in Hipp. 238. 21 f. l. for τετραίνω. The pres. τιτρώ first in Diosc. 5. 77, 85, Phot. A part. δια-τιτράντες (as if from -τίτρημι) Dio C. 69. 12: Pass. τίτραμαι Oribas. (From √ΤΕΡ, v. sub τείρω.) Generally, the compds. with διά and σύν are more used than the simple Verb; cf. also those with κατά and ἐκ. To bore through, pierce, perforate, παδῶν τέτρηνε τένοντε Il. 22. 396; τέτρηνα δὲ πάντα τερέτρω Od. 23. 198, cf. 5. 247:—Pass., πυκιναῖς τέτρηνται ἀλοξίω Emped. 345; λίθος τετρημένος Hdt. 2. 96; ὁ οὐρανὸς τέτρηται has holes in it, Id. 4. 158; τέτρηται δικτύου πλέον (so Ahr. for τέτρωται) Aesch. Ag. 868; τέτρηται, of the urinary passage, Hipp. Aër. 286; ὡσπερ κόσκινον τέτρηται Ar. Fr. 404; ὁ τετρημένος πίθος, v. sub πίθος 1. 2; χάσμα .. δι' ὅλης τῆς γῆς τετρ. Plat. Phaedo 112 A; κοιλίαι εἰς τὸν πλευμόνα τετρη. Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 4; τετρανθεῖς αὐλός Anth. P. 6. 296.

τετραῖππον, τό, rare collat. form of τέθριππον, Gloss.

τετρακαίδεκα-έτης, ἐς, of fourteen years, Dion. H. 6. 21; but with v. l. τετρακαδέκετης. II. fem. τετρακαδέκετις, ἴδος, fourteen years old, κόρη Isocr. 388 E.

τετράκερως, ον, four-horned, ἔλαφος Anth. P. app. 319; δῖς Opp. C. 2. 378.

τετρακέφαλος, ον, four-headed, Epigr. ap. Eust. 11. p. 1353. 8; [with penult. long at the end of an hexam., as if -κέφαλλος, cf. κυνοκέφαλος].

τετρακίνη [ῖ], ἡ, = θριδακίνη, Hippon. 118.

τετράκις [ᾶ], Adv. four times, Lat. quater, Od. 5. 306, Hdt. 2. 142, Ar. Pl. 851, etc.:—post-Hom. also τετράκι C. I. 17, Pind. N. 7. 153, Call. Epigr. 55. 2.

τετρακισ-μύριοι [ῦ], αἱ, α, four times ten thousand, forty thousand, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 5, Arist. Mund. 3, 13.

τετρακισ-χίλιοι [ῖ], αἱ, α, four thousand, Hdt. 2. 9, al.; by tmesis, τετράκις γὰρ χίλιοι Thuc. 6. 31.

τετρακίων [ῖ], ον, gen. ονος, with four pillars, Orph. ad Mus. 39.

τετρακλαστος, ον, broken fourfold, in four, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 440.

τετρακλίμος (χώρα), ἡ, the four quarters of heaven, Nicet. 376 B.

τετρακλῖνος, ον, with four seats or couches, ἄμαξα Luc. Tox. 46; οἶκοι Ath. 47 F.

τετρακνήμος, ον, Dor. for τετράκνημος, four-spoked, Pherecyd. 103; δεσμός τετρ. of Ixion's wheel, Pind. P. 2. 73; ἰνγξ τετρ. the wryneck tied on the four-spoked wheel, lb. 4. 382.

τετρακόρη, ἡ, a name of Proserpine (Κόρη), C. I. 4000. 15.

τετρακόρυμβος, ον, thick-clustering, κισσός Anth. P. 7. 23.

τετρακόρωνος, ον, four times a crow's age, Hes. Fr. 50. 2.

τετρακόσιοι, αἱ, α, four hundred, Hdt. 1. 178, etc.; in sing., τ. ἀσπίς Xen. An. 1. 7, 10. II. οἱ τ., at Athens, 1. the oligarchy established in 411 B.C., Thuc. 8. 67, Lys. 183. 39, Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 41, etc. 2. a more ancient Council, Ael. V. H. 5. 13.

τετρακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν, the four hundredth, ἔτος Dinarch. 99. 29.

τετρακότυλος, ον, holding four κοτύλαι, κύλιξ Theophil. Βοιωτ. 1, Alex. Πανν. 3:—also τετρακοτύλιαῖος, α, ον, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 94.

τετρακτύς, ὄς, ἡ, (τετράς) a name for the sum of the first four numbers, i. e. 10 (= 1 + 2 + 3 + 4), held by the Pythagoreans to be the root or source of all creation, and introduced into their most solemn oath, ναὶ μὰ τὸν ἀμετέρα ψύχα παραδόντα τετρακτύν, παγὰν ἀενάου φύσεως ριζώματ' ἔχουσαν Carm. Aur. 48, cf. Hierocl. Comment. 20, Plut. 2. 381 F:—other combinations represented by τετρακτύς are pointed out by Böckh (Kleine Schriften, 2, 1, pp. 133 sq.), viz. (a). 1, 2, 4, 8; (b). 1, 3, 9, 27; in which the units represent points, the next two figures lines, the third squares, the fourth cubes; cf. τετράς 1. II. a quaternion, C. I. 8785 c.

τετρακύκλος, ον, four-wheeled, ἔλκον τ. ἀπήνην Il. 24. 324; ἄμαξαι ἐσθλαὶ τετρακύκλοι Od. 9. 242, cf. Hdt. 1. 188, cf. 2. 63, Hipp. Aër. 291. [ᾶ always, except in Od. l. c., where perh. τεσσαράκυκλοι is the true reading.]

τετρακύλος [ᾶ], ον, with four limbs, Greg. Naz. Carm. 14. 47: four-membered, στροφή Gramm.

τετρακωμία, ἡ, a union of four villages, Strab. 405.

τετρακωμος [ᾶ], ὁ, a triumphal song and dance sacred to Hercules (cf. τετραδισταί II), Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C.

τετραλίον [ᾶ], τό, a fourfold lace or string, Gloss.

τετράλιξ, v. sub τετραέλιξ.

τετραλογία, ἡ, (λόγος) a group or series of four dramas, three Tragedies and one Satyric play (or sometimes four Tragedies), which were exhibited together on the Attic stage for the prize at the festivals of Dionysus: without the Satyric play, the three Tragedies were called τριλογία, as the Oresteia of Aesch., Arist. Fr. 576, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1124 (1155 D), Diog. L. 3. 61:—v. Müller Gr. Literat. 1. p. 319, Welcker Aeschyl. Trilogie.—So of a group of four Platonic dialogues, Thrasyll. ap. Diog. L. 3. 56, cf. 9. 45.

τετραλόφος, ον, to expl. τετραφάληρος, paraphr. Il. 11. 41.

τετραμερής, ἐς, quadripartite, Arist. Fr. 43, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 23, 237. Adv. -ρως, Eust.—Tzet. Hist. 3. 341 has the noun -μέρεια, ἡ.

τετρα-μέτρητος, containing four μετρηταί, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 E.

τετραμέτρος [ᾶ], ον, consisting of four metres, i. e. in iambic and trochaic verse, consisting of four double feet or syzygies: τὸ τετραμέτρον, Lat. versus octonarius, is generally the trochaic tetrameter, Ar. Nub. 642, 645, Xen. Symp. 6, 3, Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 9., 3. 8, 4, Poët. 4, 18: also the anapaestic tetrameter, called τὸ Ἀριστοφάνειον (as in Nub. 957 sq.), Dion. H. de Constr. 25; cf. τρίμετρος. 2. γωνίαι τ. square, i. e. right, angles, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 D.

τετραμηνιαῖος, α, ον, = sq., σπονδαί Diod. 11. 80; cf. Lob. Phryn. 549.

τετράμηνος [ᾶ], ον, (μῆν) of four months, lasting four months, σπονδαί Thuc. 5. 63; τετράμηνοι ἀχεύουσι at four months old, Arist. H. A. 5. 14,

12; τετράμηνον for a space of four months, Id. H. A. 6. 18, 22; so, τετράμηνα Hipp. Aph. 1249.

τετραμναῖος, α, ον, = sq., Diod. 3. 16.

τετράμνους, ουν, (μνᾶ) worth or weighing four minae, Ath. 466 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 553.

τετράμοιρία, ἡ, a fourfold portion, Xen. An. 7. 2, 36., 6. 1.

τετράμοιρος [ᾶ], ον, fourfold, τ. νυκτὸς φρουρά Eur. Rhés. 5.

τετράμορος [ᾶ], ον, = foreg., Nic. Th. 106.

τετράμορφος [ᾶ], ον, four-shaped, four-fold, ὦραι τ. the four changing seasons, Eur. Incert. 120.

τετράμυρον, τό, an ointment compounded of four ingredients, Galen.

τετραντιαῖος, α, ον, consisting of a quarter, τόκος τ. = 25 per cent. (?)

τετρανυκτία, ἡ, (νύξ) a space of four nights, Gloss.

τέτραξ, ἄγος, and ἄκος, ὁ, name of two kinds of wild birds, 1

ὁ μείζων, prob. τετράων, the pheasant, Ath. 398 E, Eust. 1205. 27, Poët. Lat. Min. 1. p. 128 Wemsd.; coupled with the pea-fowl by Ar. Av. 885. 2. a small bird, like the σπερμολόγος, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 398 C, cf. Epich. 25 Ahr. (Cf. τέτρι-ξ, τετρι-ᾶων, τετρι-ᾶδων, τατύρ-ας, τέταρ-ος, τετρι-ᾶζω; Skt. tittir-is or -as (the francoline or Indian partridge); Lith. teter-va (black-cock); prob. onomatop.)

τετράξω, ον, (ξέω) split four times, δένδρα τ. trees which must be so split, before they can be worked, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 9: cf. δίξωος, μονόξωος.

τετραξός, ἡ, ὄν, fourfold, Arist. Metaph. 12. 2, 7.

τετραοδία, ἡ, and τετραόδιον, τό, (ὁδός) a place where four roads meet, Lat. quadrivium, Gloss.

τετράοδος, ἡ, = foreg., Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 9, 4; cf. τρίοδος.

τετραοίδιος, ον, of four notes, in music, Plut. 2. 1132 D.

τετραόργυιος, ον, four fathoms long or broad, Dio C. 70. 4.

τετραορία, ἡ, a four-horsed chariot, Pind. O. 2. 8, P. 2. 8, etc.

τετράορος, contr. τέτρωρος, ον, (ἀείρω) yoked four together, τ. ἄρσενες ἵπποι Od. 13. 81, cf. Eur. Hel. 723; τ. ἄρμα a four-horsed chariot, Pind. P. 10. 101, etc.; δίφρος Soph. Fr. 781; ὄχοι Eur. Supp. 675; also, τέτρωρος ὄχος Id. Hipp. 1229; τέτρωρον ἄρμα Id. Alc. 483, Heracl. 860; τέτρωρον a team of four, Ael. N. A. 1. 36. II. four-legged, τετραόρου φάσμα ταύρου Soph. Tr. 507.

τετράπαλαι [ᾶ], Adv. four times long ago, i. e. long long ago, Call. in Anth. P. 7. 80; cf. δεκάπαλαι.

τετραπάλαιστιαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Geop. 5. 44, 2.

τετραπάλαιστος, ον, four spans long or broad, Hdt. 2. 149.

τετραπέδος [ᾶ], ον, with four surfaces or sides, squared, λίθοι Diod. 20. 95, Arr. An. 6. 29 (Mss. τετραπόδου), Hdn. 8. 4. II. of four feet, τῷ πλάτει Polyb. 8. 6, 4; cf. Orac. ap. Plut. Aemil. 15.

τετραπέζος [ᾶ], ον, (πέζα) four-footed, Orph. Lith. 741.

τετραπήχουαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Apollod. 2. 4, 9.

τετραπήχους [ᾶ], υ, gen. εως, four cubits (six feet) long, Hdt. 7. 69, Plat. Rep. 426 D; of men, six feet high, tall fellows, Ar. Vesp. 553, Ran. 1014. II. = τετραγώνος, Philostr. 800.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 549.

τετραπλάσιάζω, to make fourfold, Nicom. Arithm.

τετραπλάσι-επι-διμερής, ἐς, 4½ times as great (14 : 3);—so, τετραπλάσι-επι-τεμπετός, ον, 4½ times as great (21 : 5);—τετραπλάσι-επι-τέταρτος, ον, 4½ times as great (17 : 4);—τετραπλάσι-επι-τετραμερής, ἐς, 4½ times as great (24 : 5);—τετραπλάσι-επι-τριμερής, ἐς, 4½ times as great (19 : 4);—τετραπλάσι-επι-τριμυς, ον, 4½ times as great (13 : 3);—τετραπλάσι-επι-μήμις, υ, 4½ times as great (9 : 2);—all in Arithm. Vett.

τετραπλάσιος [ᾶ], α, ον, fourfold, four times as much, Lat. quadruplex, Plat. Rep. 369 E, al.; c. gen. four times as large as, ἡπαρ τετρ. τοῦ βοείου Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 16:—τὴν τετραπλασίαν (sc. τιμὴν) ἐκτίνειν quadruplum solvere, Plat. Legg. 878 C, cf. 756 E.—Adv. -ίως, Aquila V. T.

τετραπλάσιων, ον, gen. ονος, = τετραπλάσιος, Diosc. 1. 74.

τετραπλεθρία, ἡ, an area of four πλέθρα, C. I. 1840. 6, 14, al.; written τετραπελεθρία, Ibid. 5.

τετραπλεθρος [ᾶ], ον, consisting of four plethra, Polyb. 6. 27, 2.

τετραπλευρος [ᾶ], ον, four-sided, σχῆμα Strab. 210; κίων Anth. P. 9. 682:—τετραπλευρον, τό, a figure with four sides, Arist. Mech. 1, 4, Probl. 15. 6.

τετραπλή, Adv. in a fourfold manner, fourfold, Il. 1. 128.

τετραπλόος, η, ον, contr. -πλοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, fourfold, Lat. quadruplus, Plut. Lucull. 2; τὸ τ., = τετραμοιρία, Xen. An. 7. 6, 7. Adv. -πλῶς, = foreg., Lxx (3 Regg. 6. 33, see Cod. Al.). (For deriv., cf. ἀπλόος).

τετραπνής, ὁ, with four nostrils, τὸν τετραπνὴν ὕδρον Lyc. 1313; if not f. l. for τετραπνουν.

τετραποδηδόν, Adv. on four feet, Ar. Pax 896.

τετραπόδης, ον, ὁ, four-footed, Manetho 4. 26:—v. sub τετραπέδος.

τετραποδητή, Adv. on all fours, Polyb. 5. 60, 7.

τετραπόδια, ἡ, a measure or length of four feet, C. I. 160. 1. 72, 74.

τετραποδίξω, to be a quadruped, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 48.

τετραποδισμός, ὁ, a going on all fours, Schol. Nic. Al. 417.

τετραποδιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who goes on all fours, E. M.

τετραποδιστί, Adv., = τετραποδητή, Luc. D. Mar. 7. 2.

τετράποδος [ᾶ], ον, late form of τετράπους, found in MSS. of Polyb. 1. 29, 7, Diod. 2. 42, Lob. Phryn. 546.

τετράπολις [ᾶ], εως (and in Androt. 35 ἴδος), ἡ, ποῖτ. τετράπολις:—of or with four cities, λαὸς τ., of the northern part of Attica, Eur. Heracl. 81, ubi v. Elmsl., Ar. Lys. 285:—ἡ τ. this part of Attica, the four cities being Oenoë, Marathon, Probalinthos, Tricorythos, Arist. Fr. 449, Strab. 383, Plut. Thes. 14. 2. in Doris, Strab. 427. 3. in Syria, Id. 749. 4. in Cephallenia, Thuc. 2. 30.

τετράπολος [ᾶ], ον, turned up or ploughed four times, Theocr. 25. 26. τετράπορος [ᾶ], ον, with four passages or openings, ἀψίδες Anth. P. 6. 696. II. coming four ways, ἀνεμοί Ib. 656.

τετράπος [ᾶ], ον, ποῖτ. for τετράπους, Arat. 214.

τετράπους [ᾶ], ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, four-footed, Lat. quadrupes, Hdt. 2. 68., 4. 71, Plat. Tim. 92 A; λεία τετράπους a booty of eattle, Polyb. 4. 75, 7; cf. τετράποδος). 2. τετράπουν, τό, a quadruped, Plat. Phaedr. 250 E, Arist., etc.; pl., τετράποδα Hdt. 3. 106, Ar. Nub. 649, Thuc. 2. 50, freq. in Arist. II. of things, δίφρος τ. Eupol. Ayt. 6. 2. of four feet in length, C. I. 160. 10, 13, Plat. Meno 85 B, C.

τετραπύριον, ον, with four faces or fronts, βωμός Plut. 2. 308 A.

τετράπτερος, ον, four-winged, of winged ants, Soph. Fr. 27; τετράπτερα, opp. to δίπτερα, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 12, P. A. 4. 6, 3.

τετραπτερυλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a four-wing, i. e. a grasshopper or locust, Boeot. word in Ar. Ach. 871: Elmsl. thinks that by τῶν ὀρταλίχων ἡ τῶν τετραπτερυλλίδων is intended birds and beasts; no doubt this is so, τετραπτερυλλίδων being brought in παρ' ὑπόνοιαν for τετραπόδων.

τετραπύλιος, ον, four-winged, Ar. Ach. 1082.

τετράπτολις, ἡ, ποῖτ. for τετράπολις, q. v.

τετράπτυχος, ον, fourfold, Hipp. Offic. 745.

τετράπτωτος, ον, with four eases, Gramm.

τετράπυλον, τό, a building with four gates, C. I. 8610. 10.

τετραπυργία, ἡ, a building with four towers, Polyb. 31. 26, 11.

τετραπύγων, ὠνος, ὁ, a plant, = τραγοπύγων, Diosc. 2. 173.

τετραπύλια, ἡ, a team of four horses, Gloss.

τετράπυλος, ον, with four horses, Theod. Prodr.

τετραρραβδος, ον, with four streaks or rows, Schol. Pind. P. 2. 73 (40).

τετραρριζος, ον, with four roots, Galen.

τετραρρυθμος, ον, consisting of four metres, Schol. Ar. Ach. 665.

τετραρρῦμος, ον, with four poles, i. e. eight-horsed, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 51., 4, 2: also τετραρῦμος.

τετραρχέω, to be tetrarch, τῆς Γαλιλαίας Ev. Luc. 3. 1:—Pass. to be under the rule of a tetrarch, Hermog.

τετραρχης, ον, ὁ, a tetrarch, Strab. 567, Plut. Anton. 56, etc.; cf. τετραρχία. II. a leader of four λόχοι, or 64 men, Arr. Tact. 10. 1.

τετραρχία, ἡ, a tetrarchy, the province of a tetrarch, esp. of Thessaly, the four provinces being Thessalotis, Phthiotis, Pelasgiotis, Hestiacotis, Eur. Alc. 1154, Dem. 117. 26; v. Hellenic. et Arist. ap. Harp. s. v., Strab. 430; so, each of the three divisions of Galatia were divided into tetrarchies, Id. 567; cf. τετράς II. 2. under the Romans the name tetrarchy seems to have been given to any division of an Oriental country, as to Palestine, which after the death of Herod was divided into three tetrarchies, cf. C. I. 2502, 4521; and the name τετραρχος seems to have been given to any native ruler below the rank of βασιλεύς, v. C. I. 4033, 4058, Plut. Anton. 36, 56, Sallust, Cat. 20, Horat. Sat. 1. 3, 12, etc. II. τ. ἱππική, the command of four λόχοι, Arr. An. 3. 18, cf. Id. Tact. 10. 2.

τετραρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a tetrarch, τὸ τ. γένος Strab. 560.

τετραρχος, ὁ, = τετραρχης, Plut. 2. 768 D.

τετράς, ἄδος, ἡ, = τετρακτύς, Arist. Metaph. 13. 3, 9., 11. 7, etc. 2. the fourth day of the month, h. Hom. Merc. 19, Hes. Op. 792, 796, Ar. Nub. 1131, etc.; τετράδι γέγονας, proverb. of one born to a life of labour, (cf. τετραδιοτής), Plat. Com. Incert. 29, Ariston. Ἠλ. β. γ. 6:—also the fourth day of the week, Clem. Al. 877. 3. a space of four days, Hipp. Progn. 44. II. = τετραρχία I, Hellen. (28) ap. Harpocr. s. v. τετραρχία.

τετράς, ἄντος, ὁ, the quadrant of a circle, Vitruv. 3. 3., 10. 11. II. a coin, Lat. quadrans, Hesych.; cf. ἐξᾶς.

τετρασήμος [ᾶ], ον, of four signs: in Music, of four kinds of time, Osann Anal. Cr. p. 76, Auctar. Lex. p. 157.

τετρασκαλμος, ον, four-oared, Diod. Excerpt. 632. 77.

τετρασκελής, ἐς, (σκέλος) four-legged, four-footed, τ. οἰωνός, of a kind of griffin, Aesch. Pr. 395; χέρον τ. γονή, i. e. quadrupeds, Soph. Fr. 678. 10; τ. ὕβρισμα the wanton violence of Centaurs, Eur. H. F. 181; τ. κενταυροπληθῆς πόλεμος Ib. 1272.

τετρασσοῦρον, τό, four ases, the Roman sestertius, one fourth of the denarius, Arr. Epict. 4. 5, 17.

τετραστάδιος, ον, four stades in length, πορθμός Strab. 369: τετραστάδιον, τό, a length of four stades, Id. 325.

τετραστάτηρος [ᾶ], ον, eosting four staters, σωτηρία Ar. Eccl. 413. II. τετραστάτηρον, τό, a four-stater piece, Arist. Fr. 486.

τετραστήχος, ον, with four stories, Diod. 20. 85, Joseph. A. J. 1. 3, 2.

τετραστοιχία, ἡ, a fourfold row or line, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 13.

τετραστοιχος, ον, in four rows, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2.

τετραστοον, τό, an antechamber, Lat. atrium, Gloss.

τετραστοος, ον, surrounded with four στοαί or eloisters, Zosim.

τετραστῦλος, ον, with four pillars in front, of a temple, Vitruv.

τετρασυλλαβία, ἡ, a being of four syllables, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 326, Eust. 11. 24.

τετρασύλλαβος, ον, of four syllables, Luc. Gall. 29. Adv. -βας, Gramm.

τετρασχιστος, ον, split or parted into four, Gloss.

τετρασχοινος, ον, four οχοῖνοι (i. e. 240 stades) long, Strab. 558.

τετρασώματος, ον, with four bodies, Theod. Prodr.

τετράτομος [ᾶ], ον, cut fourfold, in four, Paul. S. Ambo 252.

τετράτονος [ᾶ], ον, of four tones or notes; τὸ τ. Auct. Mus. Vett.

τέτράτος, η, ον, ποῖτ. for τέταρτος, fourth, Hom., Hes., Pind.; τὸ τέτρατον the fourth time, Il. 21. 177, Hes. Op. 594, Sc. 363.

τετράτροχος, ον, four-wheeled, Schol. Od. 9. 242, etc.

τετράτρυφος, ον, (θρύπτω) broken into four pieces, Hes. Op. 440; cf. ὑκτάβλωμος.

τέτραφα, v. sub τρέπω and τρέφω.

τετραφύλαγγορχία, ἡ, the command of a τετραφάλαγγια, Arr. Tact. 10. 8:—τετραφύλαγγαρχης, ον, ὁ, its commander, E. M.

τετραφύλαγγια, ἡ, a corps of four phalanxes or a phalanx in four divisions, i. e. of 16,384 men, Polyb. 12. 20, 7, Ael. Tact. 40.

τετραφάληρος [ἄ], ον, of a helmet in Il. 5. 743., 11. 41, commonly taken as a lengthened form of τετράφαλος:—but this is a suspicious assumption, inasmuch as in both places ἀμφίφαλος is added: hence Buttman's suggestion (Lexil. v. φάλος 9) becomes very prob., viz. that the second part of the word is φάληρος or -ραν (a word never found in use, but implied in the Verb φαληριάω), a crest or plume, so that τετραφάληρος would mean with four crests or plumes.

τετράφαλος, ον, epith. of κυνέη, κόρυς Il. 12. 384., 22. 315;—perh. merely a shortened form of τετραφάληρος, v. sub φάλος.

τετραφάρμακος, ον, compounded of four drugs:—as Subst., τετραφάρμακος, ἡ, or -φάρμακον, τό, a compound of wax, tallow, pitch, resin, Philo 1. 433, Galen., etc.

τετράφαται, -φατο, v. sub τρέπω.

τετρά-φορος, ον, cited by Arcad. 90 on account of its anomalous accent; so that its sense must be act., bearing fourfold.

τετράφυλος, ον, divided into four φυλαί, Hdt. 5. 66, Dion. H. 4. 14.

τέτραχῆ, Adv. in four parts, τ. ἐουτήν διανείμασα Plat. Gorg. 464 C.

τετράχειρ [ἄ], χειρὸς, ὁ, ἡ, four-handed, Zenob. 1. 54.

τετράχη, Adv. = τέτραχα, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 7, Luc. Navig. 16, Plut., etc.

τετραχθά [ἄ], Adv., poet. for τέτραχα, Il. 3. 363, Od. 9. 71; cf. διχθά, τριχθά.

τετράχιζω, to engage to do for a fourth part of the profit, Ar. Fr. 688.

τετράχμον, τό, shortd. for τετράδραχμον, in a Boeot. Inscr., C. 1. 1570 b. 25 sq.

τετράχθεν, = τετραχῆ, Liban. 1. 341, Eust. 1572. 24.

τετράχοιαίος, α, ον, = τετράχοος, C. 1. 3071.

τετράχοίνικος, ον, = sq., Diosc. 1. 39, Eust. 1854. 12, A. B. 342, etc.

τετράχοινηξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, holding four χοίνικες, Favorin.

τετράχοος, ον, contr. -χους, ον, holding four χόες, κάδος Anth. P. app. 28.

II. as Subst., ὁ, an amount of four χόες, Geop.

τετράχορδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the tetrachord, Plut. 2. 1145 C.

τετράχορδος, ον, (χορδή) four-stringed, ὄργανον Ath. 183 A:—τὸ τ. the tetrachord, a scale comprising two tones and a-half, the oldest Greek musical system, and the basis of all later ones, Arist. Probl. 19. 33, Fr. 43, Plut. 2. 1021 E, etc., v. Dict. of Antiqq. p. 625.

τετράχοῦ, Adv. in four places, square, τετράκις-τ. A. B. 1238.

τετράχρονα, ἡ, a consisting of four times, Eust. 1407. 44.

τετράχρονος, containing four times, Longin. Fr. 3. 14; -χρόνιος, ον, Gramm.

τετράχυτρος, ον, made of four pots, τρυφάλεια Batr. 258.

τετράχωρος, ον, with four divisions, Diosc. 1. 133.

τετράχως, Adv. in fourfold manner, Arist. Categ. 12, 1, Metaph. 1. 3, 1.

τετράων, ἄνος, ὁ, a pheasant, Ptol. ap. Ath. 654 C:—but also the name of two birds of the grouse kind, tetrao Linn., Plin. 10. 29.

τετράωτος, ον, with four ears, Zenob. 1. 54; with four handles, ποτήριον Sinarist. ap. Ath. 483 A.

τετρεμαίνω, redupl. form of τρέμω, used only in pres. and impf., Hipp. 663 F, Ar. Nub. 294, 374, Xenarch. Πενταθλ. 1. 19.

τέτρημαι, v. sub τετραίνω.

τετρημέρος, ον, of four days: μετὰ τὴν τετρ. (sc. ἡμέραν), after the fourth day, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 4; τετρημέρον for four days, Anth. P. 15. 40, 5: cf. τετραήμερος.

τετρηήρης (sc. νοῦς), ἡ, a quadrivium, Arist. Fr. 558, Polyb. 1. 47, 5; acc. τετρηήρη Inscr. Att. in Böckh's Seewesen, pp. 423, 496; but, -ήρη Ib. 471, Polyb. 1. 47, 7:—hence τετρηηρικὸν πλοῖον = τετρηήρης, Id. 2. 10, 5; and τετρηηρικός, Böckh ut supr. 487.

τέτρηχα, v. sub τετράσω III.

τετρίγει, τετρίγυια, τετρίγωτας, v. sub τρίζω.

τέτριξ, ἴγος, ἡ, a bird, also called οὔραξ by the Athenians, diff. from τέτραξ and τετράων, perh. the whinchat, Motacilla rubetra, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 7.

τέτρομος, ὁ, = τρόμος, Apoll. de Pron. 334 A, E. M., etc.

τετρώργιος, ον, of four fathoms, Anth. P. 6. 223; v. τετρώρυγος.

τέτροφα, v. sub τρέφω, τρέπω.

τετρωβολιαίος, α, ον, = τετρώβολος, Schol. Ar. Pax 253, Suid.

τετρωβολίζω, to receive four obols, i. e. to be a soldier, (v. τετρώβολον), Theopomp. Com. Στρατ. 2.

τετρώβολος, ον, of four obols, τόκος C. 1. 2335. 29.

II. as Subst. τετρώβολον, τό, a four-obol piece, τετρωβόλου ταῦτ' ἔστιν (as Kuster for the unknown Adj. τετρώβολον), Ar. Pax 254, cf. Alex. Πον. 1. 6, Polyb. 34. 8, 8, etc.; it was a soldier's daily pay, hence, τετρωβόλου βίος a soldier's life, Paus. ap. Eust. 1405. 29; cf. τετρώβολίζω.

τετρώκοντα, τετρωκοστός, v. τεσσαράκοντα, τεσσαροκοστός.

τετρωκοστο-μόριον, τό, Dor. the fortieth part, Archimed.

τετρώριστος, ον, = τετράορος, Soph. Fr. 781.

τέτρωρον, τό, (ὄρος) a piece of ground marked out by four boundaries, Tab. Heracl. in C. 1. 5774. 90, 159.

τέτρωρος, ον, contr. for τετρώορος.

τετρώροφος, ον, of four stories, Hdt. 1. 180.

τετρώρυγος, ον, = τετρώργιος, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5; cf. δι-, δεκ-ώρυγος.

τέττα, a friendly or respectful address of youths to their elders, τέττα, σιωπῆ ἢ σο Father, Il. 4. 442; cf. τάτα, ἄττα, ἄππα, ἀπφά, πόππας. (Cf. Skt. tātas (amicus); Bohem. tata (pater).)

τεττάρακοντα, τέτταρες, etc., Att. for τεσσαρ-.

τεττίγο-μήτρα, ἡ, the matrix or larva of the τέττιξ, Arist. II. A. 5. 30, 5.

τεττίγόνιον, τό, a smaller kind of τέττιξ, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 13; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 887.

τεττίγο-φόρος, ον, ὁ, (φέρω) wearing a τέττιξ, as the Athenians were called, because in early times they wore golden τέττιγες, as a token that they were αὐτόχθονες (cf. τέττιξ 1. 2), Ar. Eq. 1331: -φόρος, ον, Eust. 395. 34; -φορία, ἡ, Tzetz.

τεττίγώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a τέττιξ, Luc. Bacch. 7.

τέττιξ, ἴγος, ὁ, a kind of grasshopper, the cicada, Lat. cicada, a winged insect fond of basking at noon on trees or bushes, when the male makes a chirping noise by striking the lower membrane of the wing against the breast, whence the joke in Xenarch. Ὑπν. 1, εἴτ' .. οἱ τέττιγες οὐκ εὐδαίμονες, ὦν ταῖς γυναῖξιν οὐδ' ὄτιοῦν φωνῆς ἐνι;—proverb., τέττιγα πτεροῦ εἴληφας Archil. (132) ap. Luc. Pseudol. 1. This noise was so pleasing to the ear of the Ancients, that their Poets are always using it as a simile for sweet sounds, as Il. 3. 151, Hes. Op. 580, Sc. 393, Simon. 167, 174, etc.; and Plato calls cicadae οἱ Μουσῶν προφήται, Phaedr. 262 D, cf. Voss. Virg. Ecl. 5. 77; but they also became a proverb. for garrulity, λαλεῖν τέττιξ Aristopho Πυθ. 1. 6. People kept them, as now in Spain, in rush-cages, Theocr. 4. 16, and fed them on γῆτειον, Id. 1. 52, cf. Anth. P. 7. 195:—the Greeks ate their larvae, Arist. H. A. 5. 30, 5; and grasshoppers also, to whet the appetite, Ath. 133 B, cf. Ar. Fr. 146., 476. 4, Alex. Ὀλ. 1. 13, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 58 (unless here the fish τέττιξ is meant, v. infr. 11):—the larger kind were called ἀχέται (Dor. for ἡχέται), the smaller τεττιγόνια Arist. l. c.

2. χρύσεος τ. a golden cicada, such as were worn by the Athenians before Solon's time, as an emblem of their claim to being αὐτόχθονες (for such was the supposed origin of the insects): prob. it was a pin with a gold cicada for a head, which served to fasten the κρωβύλος or braid of hair on the crown, Thuc. 1. 6; ὄρχαία .. καὶ τεττίγων ἀνάμειστα i. e. full of old-fashioned notions, Ar. Nub. 984; v. Schol. and cf. τεττιγοφόρος; ὡσαυτετέττιγας ἐσιτῶντα like one feasting grasshoppers, which only chirp without singing, Ib. 1360.

3. Com. name for a foreign cook, Ath. 659 A, Hesych., Poll. 4. 148, 150.

II. τ. ἐνάλιος a lobster, Acl. N. A. 13. 26.

τέτυγμα, τετύκειν, v. sub τεύχω.

τετύφωμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of τυφώω, stupidly, Dem. 665. 13.

2. conceitedly, Clem. Al. 191.

τετύχηκα, v. sub τυγχάνω.

τεῦ, Dor. gen. of τύ, σύ, Theocr. 5. 19., 7. 27, etc.

II. τεῦ, Ion., Ep., and Dor. gen. of τίς; who?, but τευ enclit. gen. of τις, some one, Hom., Hes., Hdt.

τεύγμα, τό, that which is made, a work, Anth. P. 15. 26.

τευθενί, v. s. ἐνμεντευθενί.

τευθίδιον, τό, Dim. of τευθίς, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 10, Ephipp. Ὀμοι. 1. 4, Eubul. Τυθ. 1. [On the quantity, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 335.]

τευθιδώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a τευθίς, Ath. 318 F.

τευθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a cuttle-fish or squid, loligo vulgaris, still eaten in Greece, Ar. Ach. 1156, Eq. 929, 934, etc.; cf. τεῦθος;—in Philox. 2. 13, Bgk. reads τευθιάς, ἄδος, ἡ.

II. name of some sort of pastry, Iatrocl. ap. Ath. 326 E. [τευθίς, ἴδος Ar. II. c., but also ἴδος, Draco 15. 24, Ath. 106 C.]

τεῦθος, ὁ, a cuttle-fish, of a larger kind than the τευθίς, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 8, cf. I. 6, 2, Fr. 319, etc.

τευθός, ὁ, a gregarious fish, Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1:—also v. l. for τεῦθος.

τεῦθριον, τό, a plant, = πόλιον, ap. Diosc. 3. 124.

τεῦκριον, τό, a herb of the germander kind, Diosc. 3. 111.

τευκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a maker, Hesych., Suid., Phot.

τευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to attain to, τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 4.

τευκτός, ἡ, ὄν, = τυκτός, Antiph. Ἀφραδισ. 1. 2, Hesych., Suid.

τεύκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = τευκτήρ, Manetho 4. 423.

τευμάσμαι, Dep., = τεύχομαι, Antim. 3.

τεύξις, εως, ἡ, a making, Hesych. (ubi τύξις).

II. (τυγχάνω) attainment, acquisition, opp. to ἔφεσις, Plut. 2. 1071 E.

2. = ἐντευξις, Anth. P. 15. 25, 23.

τεῦς, Aeol. and Dor. gen. of σύ, τύ, Theocr. 11. 52, 55, Apoll. de Pron. 356.

τευτάζω, fut. ἄσω: pf. τετεύτακα Plat. Rep. 521 E:—for ταυτάζω, to say or do the same thing; τ. περί τι to linger or dwell upon a thing, be constantly employed upon, be wholly engaged in it, Plat. l. c., Phileb. 56 E, Tim. 90 B, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.; like διατρίβειν, σπουδάζειν, πραγματεύεσθαι:—absol. to be busy, bustling, Telecl. Incert. 10, cf. Meineke Plat. Com. Ξαντρ. 2:—c. inf. to bid or order one repeatedly to do a thing, Pherecr. Incert. 55:—also in Med., Phryn. Com. Μυστ. 1, Luc. Lexiph. 21, Themist.—The Subst. τευτασμός, ὁ, is cited by Hesych.

τευτλίον, τό, Dim. of τεῦτλον, but used just like it, Ar. Ran. 942, Fr. 180, Theophr. C. P. 2. 5, 3:—σευτλίον in Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 371 A; v. sub τεῦτλον.

τευτλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. τεῦτλον fin.

τευτλόεις, εσσα, εν, contr. οῦς, οῦσσα, οῦν, of or full of beet: hence the island Τεῦτλουσσα, Beet-island, Thuc. 8. 42 (al. Τεῦτλουσα).

τεῦτλον, τό, Ion. and in later Att. σεῦτλον, a kitchen-herb, beet, Lat. beta, Batr. 162, Hipp. Art. 829, and often in Com.; τέμαχος ἐν τεῦτλου .. κρύπτεται στεγάσμασιν Antiph. Παιδερ. 1; τεῦτλων περὶ σῶμα καλυπτά ἐγγέλως Eubul. Ἠχ. 1; more often in pl., τεῦτλοισι τ' ἐγγέλεια συγκεκαλυμμένα Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 12, cf. Ar. Pax 1014; ἐγγέλεις τεῦτλ' ἀμπεχόμεναι Eubul. Ion 2, cf. Προσ. 2:—the later Com. Poets ridicule the use of the Ion. forms, ἐὰν μὲν τευτλίον [εἴπη], πορείδομεν ἐὰν δὲ σεῦτλον, ἀσμένως ἠκούσαμεν,—ὡς οὐ τὸ σεῦτλον ταῦτόν ὄν τῷ

τευτλίφ Alex. Μανδρ. 2; ἐπὶ δὲ καλέσθαι τὸ τευτλίον..σευτλίαν Eurpho Ἀποδ. 1; τευτλίαν σευτλίαν καλῶν Diphil. Ἱερ. 1. V. ἐν τευτλιανόμοι.

τευτλο-φάκῃ, ἢ, a dish of beet mixed with lentils, Galen. 6. 324.

τευχες-φόρος, ον, wearing armour, Aesch. Cho. 627, Eur. Supp. 654.

τευχέω, v. τετεύχημαι.

τευχής, εσσα, εν, armed, καρήματα Opp. C. 3. 4.

τεύχημα, τό, a fabric, Aesch. Fr. 425.

τευχήρης, ες, armed, Orph. Arg. 525.

τευχιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (τεύχος), an armed man, warrior, Aesch. Pers. 901; also τευχιστής, οῦ, ὁ, Id. Theb. 644; v. Lob. Paral. 449.

τευχίτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = τευχιστήρ, Tzetz. Post-Hom. 151.

τευχο-πλάστις, ιδος, ἡ, making vessels, παρθένος Lyc. 1379.

τεύχος, εος, τό, (τεύχω) properly, like ὄπλον, a tool, implement:— but mostly in pl. τεύχεα, 1. like ἔντεα, implements of war, armour, arms, Hom., Hes., and late Ep.; more precisely, ἀρτία τεύχεα, πολεμῆα τ. Il. 6. 340., 7. 193; χρύσεια, χαλκήρεα 10. 439., 15. 544; ποικίλα, αἰόλα, παμφανόωντα, μαρμαίροντα 3. 327., 5. 295., 18. 617, etc.; always of a warrior's whole armour, harness, τεύχεα δύνει οἱ δύνειν 6. 340, al.; ἐσδύνειν Od. 24. 498; καταδύναι Il. 4. 222, al.; c. dupl. acc., τεύχεα περιέσσαι τινά 18. 451; ἀποδύνειν, ἐκδύεσθαι 4. 532., 3. 114, al.; also, χαλκήρεα τεύχε' ἀπ' ὤμων συλήσειν 15. 544; *Ἐκτορι δ' ἤρμωσε τεύχε' ἐπὶ χροῖ 17. 210; cf. ἀραβέω, *βράχω, ἐξεναρίζω:—so τεύχη in Trag., as Soph. Aj. 571, 577, etc.; uncolltr. τεύχεα Id. Ph. 398 (lyr.).

2. in pl., also, the gear of a ship, oars and the like, ἐγκοσμεῖτε τὰ τ. νηὶ μελαίνῃ Od. 15. 218; τ. δὲ σφ' ἀπένεικαν 16. 326. II. in Att. Poets (but rare in Prose) in sing. a vessel of any kind, a bathing-tub, Aesch. Ag. 1128 (Blomf. κύτει, metri grat.); a cinerary urn, Ib. 435, Soph. El. 1114, 1120; a balloting-urn, Aesch. Ag. 815, Eum. 742; a vase for libations, Id. Cho. 69, Eur. I. T. 168; a vase or ewer for water, Id. Hec. 609, Andr. 167; a cup, Id. Ion 1184; an amphora, Aesch. Fr. 107; a scent-pot, Ib. 179; matula, Soph. Fr. 147; a pot or jar, Xen. An. 5. 4, 28; ξύλινα τ. chests, Ib. 7. 5, 14; ἀλφίτων τ. a meal-barrel, Id. Hell. 1. 7, 11; a bee-hive, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 26. III. in Medic., of the vessels of the body; also, the human frame, body, as holding the intestines, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., Arist. Physiogn. 6, 10; τεύχος νεοσσῶν λευκόν, an egg, Eur. Hel. 258. IV. after the Alexandrian age, also a book, Symm. V. T., Anth. P. 9. 239, cf. Jacobs. p. 13; hence πεντότευχος, ὑκτάτευχος, etc.

τευχο-φόρος, ον, bearing arms, armed, Eur. Rhés. 3. τεύχω: fut. τεύξω Il., Soph. Tr. 756:—aor. ἔτευξα Hom., Att. Poets; Ep. τεύξα Il. 18. 609, Od. 8. 276:—pf. τέτευχα Anth. P. 6. 40., 9. 202, but intr. once in Hom. (v. infr. 1. 3); in correct writers τέτευχα is the pf. of τυγχάνω, (for in Il. 13. 346, ἠρώεσσι ἐτεύχετον is now restored for ἠρώεσσι τετεύχετον, and in Plat. Rep. 521 E τετεύτακε is received):—Med., fut. τεύξομαι in act. sense, Il. 19. 208, and so prob. Aesch. Ag. 1230, but prob. pass. in Il. 5. 653, (elsewhere it is fut. of τυγχάνω):—aor. τεύξασθαι h. Hom. Ap. 76, 221:—for the redupl. aor. τετύκειν, -έσθαι, v. infr. 1. 1:—Pass., 3 fut. τετεύξομαι Il. 21. 322, 585:—aor. ἐτύχθη 4. 470, Aesch. Eum. 353, written ἐτεύχθη in Hipp. 25. 30, Anth., etc. (but this properly belongs to τυγχάνω):—pf. τέτυγμα, plqpf. ἐτετύγμην, often in Hom., etc., v. infr.; 3 pl. τετεύχεται, ἐτετεύχασθαι, τετεύχασθαι Il. 13. 22., 11. 808., 18. 574. (For √ΤΥΚ, ΤΥΧ, v. sub τίκτω. From τεύχω came τυγχάνω, in a special sense, and some tenses are common to both Verbs, v. supr.)

To make ready, make, of any work, Hom., Hes., and all Ep. and Lyr. Poets; also in Aesch., but rare in Soph. and Eur. (once in Com., Eubul. Καμπ. 2); in Prose its equivalents are ποιεῖν, τιθέναι, ἰσθάναι οἱ καθ-ισθάναι, κατασκευάζειν, παρασκευάζειν: I. to produce by work or art; esp. of material things, to make, build, work, δώματα θάλαμον, νηόν, etc., Il. 6. 314., 14. 166, Od. 12. 347, etc.; of a worker in metal, τὸ μὲν [σκήπτρον] Ἡφαιστος κάμε τεύχων Il. 2. 101, θώρηκα, τὸν Ἡφαιστος κάμε τεύχων 8. 195; τρίποδας .. ἔτευχεν [Ἡφαιστος] 18. 373; τ. δύλον, of the net which Hephaestus wrought, Od. 8. 276; so, τέκτονος υἱόν, .. ὅς χερσὶν ἐπίστατο δαίδαλα πάντα τεύχειν Il. 5. 61; of women's handiwork, τ. εἶματα Od. 7. 235;—of a cook, δειπνον τετυκεῖν to dress or prepare a meal, 15. 77, 94; and in Med., δειπνον τετυκέσθαι to have a meal prepared, of those who were to share it, 20. 390; so, τετύκοντό τε δαῖτα Il. 1. 467., 2. 430; τεύχοντο δαῖτα Od. 10. 182; τεύξεσθαι δόρπον Il. 19. 208; δόρπον τετύκοντο Od. 12. 307, cf. 283, etc.; (the Ep. aor. τετυκεῖν, τετυκέσθαι is used in this sense only); also, τεύχε κικεῖω Il. 11. 624; ἀλφίτα τεύχουσαι preparing meal (by grinding the grain), Od. 20. 108; αὐτὰρ ὁ τεύξ' εἶδωλον formed, created it, Il. 5. 449:—so also in Pind. and Aesch.; θεὸς ὁ τὰ πάντα τεύχων Pind. Fr. 105, cf. O. 1. 48; δαῖτ' .. ἔτευξεν Aesch. Ag. 731 (lyr.); φάρμακον τεύχουσα Ib. 1261:—Pass., δώματα τετεύχεται Il. 13. 22; δώματα .. ἐν βήσσησι τετυγμένα Od. 10. 252, cf. 21. 215, al.; θεῶν ἐτετεύχασθαι βωμοί Il. 11. 808; βωμὸς .. πέτυκτο Od. 17. 210; νηὸς γ' ἐτέτυκτο Il. 5. 446; οἱ .. σῆμα τετεύξεται for him a tomb shall be built, 21. 322; εἶματα .. τετυγμένα χερσὶ γυναικῶν 22. 511; ἱμάντα .., ᾧ ἐνὶ πάντα τετεύχεται in which all is wrought, is to be found, 14. 220:—τετύχθαι τινός to be made of .., βῶες χρυσοῖο τετεύχεται κασσιτέρου τε 18. 574; περόνη χρυσοῖο πέτυκτο Od. 19. 226, cf. Hes. Sc. 208; also c. dat. rei, τετυγμένα δώματα .. ξεστοῖσιν λάεσσιν built with or of .., Od. 10. 210; αἱ μὲν γὰρ [πύλαι] κεράεσσι τετεύχεται, αἱ δ' ἐλέφαντι 19. 563; but, δόμον .. αἰθοῦσσι τετυγμένον built or furnished with .., Il. 6. 243. 2. the pf. part. τετυγμένος often passes into the sense of an Adj., = τυκτός, well-made, well-wrought, τεῖχος, βωμὸς τετ. Il. 14. 66, Od. 22. 335, etc.; σάκος, δέπας, κρητήρ Il. 14. 9., 16. 225., 23. 741, etc.; ἄγγεα Od. 9.

223; δῶρα 16. 185; in full, ἀγρὸς καλὸν τετ. well wrought, well tilted, 24. 206;—metaph., νόος ἐν στήθεσσι τετυγμένος a ready, constant mind (cf. πυκνός and τετράγωνος), 20. 366; cf. ἀτυκτος. 3. part. pf. act. occurs once in pass. sense, ῥινοῖο τετευχώς made of hide, 12. 423. II. of natural phenomena, actions, events, etc., to produce, cause, make, bring to pass, bring about, τ. ὄμβρον ἢ ἐχάλασαν, of Zeus, Il. 10. 6; αἱ δὲ [πύλαι] πετασθεῖσαι τεύξαν φάος 21. 538; τ. παλιώξιν to make a rally, 15. 70, cf. Hes. Sc. 154; βοῆν δι' ἄστεος Od. 10. 118; τ. γέλων ἐταίροισι 18. 350; τ. γάμον to bring it about, 1. 277; τ. πομπὴν prepared the escort, 10. 18, cf. Pind. P. 4. 292; τ. πόλεμον καὶ φύλοπιν Od. 24. 476; θανάτων τινι 20. 11; ἄλγεο, κήδεά τινι to work one woe, Il. 1. 110, Od. 1. 244; ἐν δ' ἄρα οἱ στήθεσσι .. αἰμυλίους τε λόγους καὶ ἐπίκλοπον ἦθος τεύξε Hes. Op. 79, cf. 263, Th. 570:—so also in later Poets, τ. ξείνια Pind. P. 4. 229; τ. μέλος Id. P. 12. 34; τ. γέρας τινί to get him honour, Id. I. 1. 19, cf. 96; τ. κακά Aesch. Eum. 125; στάσιν τ. ἐν ἀλλήλαις, i. e. to quarrel, Id. Pers. 189; τ. φόβον Id. Pr. 1090; σφαγὰς Soph. Tr. 756; τάφον Eur. Rhés. 959; ἔριν φίλοις Id. Andr. 644:—Pass. to be caused, and so to arise, occur, happen, exist, ἔργον ἐτύχθη ἀργαλέον Il. 4. 470, cf. 2. 320; οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἀνσχετα ἔργα τετεύχεται Od. 2. 63, cf. Il. 14. 53., 22. 450; τὰ δ' οὐκ ἴσαν, ὡς ἐτέτυκτο Od. 4. 772, cf. 392; ἡμῖν νεῖκος ἐτύχθη Il. 11. 671; παρ Διὸς θανάτοισι χόλος καὶ μῆνις ἐτύχθη 15. 122; Ἀργείοισι .. νόστος ἐτύχθη 2. 155; ἔμαδος, μάχη, κακὸν ἐτ. 12. 471, etc.; τετεύχεται αἰπὺς ὄλεθρος 12. 345; εἰ δὴ μοι ὁμοίη μοῖρα τέτυκται is ordained, 18. 120; ὑποπτόρῳ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέτυκται 3. 101; φόνος υἱὲ τέτ. Od. 4. 771, cf. Il. 5. 653; φίλοισι δὲ κήδεα .. τετεύχεται Od. 14. 138, cf. Il. 21. 585;—so, ἐν βροτοῖς γέρον λόγος τέτυκται there exists, Aesch. Ag. 750, cf. Eur. El. 457. III. c. acc. pers. to make so and so, ὄφρα μιν .. ἄγνωστον τεύξειεν Od. 13. 191, cf. 397; so, τ. τινὰ ἰσοδαίμονα, μέγαν, εὐδαίμονα Pind. N. 4. 136, Aesch. Eum. 668, Eur. Heracl. 614; also of things, οὐδέ κεν ἄλλως οὐδέ θεὸς τεύξειεν Od. 8. 177; c. dupl. acc., ᾧ πούς, πούς, τί σε .. τεύξω; what shall I make of thee? Soph. Ph. 1189:—hence in pf. pass. simply for γίγνεσθαι οἱ εἶναι, Ζεὺς ταμῆς πολέμοιο τέτυκται Il. 4. 84; [Ἦκεανὸς] γένεσις πάντεσσι τέτ. 14. 246; ὅς βα Σκαμάνδρου ἀρητήρ ἐτέτυκτο 5. 78, cf. 16. 605; οὐ μὲν γὰρ τι κατάθνητος ἐτ. 5. 402, cf. 16. 622; νόον ἐν πρώτοισι .. ἐτ. was among the first in mind, 15. 643; γυναικὸς ἀρ' ἀντὶ τέτυξο θου wast like a woman, 8. 163; ἀντὶ κασιγνήτου ξείνός θ' ἱκέτης τε τέτυκται Od. 8. 546; also of things, τύδε σῆμα τετύχθω let this be the sign, 21. 231, cf. Il. 22. 30:—so in aor. 1, πέπλων ἄκλῆρος ἐτύχθη Aesch. Eum. 353, cf. Supp. 86.

τέφρα, Ep. and Ion. τέφρη, ἢ, ashes, as of the funeral pile, Il. 23. 251; νεκταρέφ δὲ χιτῶνι μέλαιν' ἀμφίζανε τέφρη (sprinkling the clothes with ashes being an expression of deep sorrow, as, later, sprinkling the head), 18. 251; τέφραν καταπάσαι, ἐμπάσαι Ar. Nub. 178, Plat. Lys. 210 A:—in the phrase τέφρα τίλλεσθαι (v. τίλλω), prob. a kind of pungent dust, Ar. Nub. 1083; ἢ τ. ἢ Φρυγία was used for eye-disease, Arist. Mirab. 58, 3:—proverb., ὄρκους .. εἰς τέφραν γράφειν Philonid. Incert. 1; cf. ὕδωρ.

τεφραῖος, α, ον, = τεφρός, Ael. N. A. 6. 38.

τεφράς, ἄδος, ὁ, the ash-coloured, a kind of τέττις, Ael. N. A. 10. 44.

τεφρήεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for τεφρός, Nonn. D. 6. 228.

τεφρίζω, to be ash-coloured, Aetac. p. 38. II. trans. = τεφρώω, Hesych.

τέφρινος, η, ον, = τεφρός, χροίη Hipp. 914 H.

τέφριον, τό, an ash-coloured ointment, esp. for the eyes, Cels., Aët.

τεφρο-ειδής, ἐς, like ashes, ash-coloured, Diosc. 4. 110.

τεφρός, ἄ, ὄν, ash-coloured, Arist. H. A. 3. 12, 1; χρώμα Ib. 9. 45, 3; τεφρὴ γερανός Babr. 65. 1.

τεφρώω, to make into ashes, burn to ashes, Lyc. 227; and in Med., Nic. Al. 534:—Pass. to be burnt to ashes, Theophr. Ign. 20, Anth. P. 5. 188.

τεφρώδης, ες, contr. for τεφροειδής, Babr. 85. 14, Plut. Themist. 8.

τέφρωσις, ἡ, (τεφρώω) a burning to ashes, Schol. Ar. Nub. 773.

τεχνάζω, fut. ἄσω, to employ art, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 4, 4, M. Mor. 1. 35, 9.

II. to use art or cunning, deal subtly, use shifts or subterfuges, Hdt. 3. 130., 6. 1; τί ταῦτα στρέφει τεχνάζεις τε; Ar. Ach. 385, cf. Ran. 957; τ. τε καὶ ψεύδεσθαι Plat. Hipp. Mi. 371 D, cf. Legg. 879 A, etc.; τοὺς λαγῶς θηρῶντες πολλὰ τεχνάζουσιν Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 7; and of the hare, τ. τῇ βαδίσει Id. Cyn. 8, 3; c. acc. cogn., τ. ἀπάτην to use art so as to deceive, Plut. Timol. 10;—c. inf. to contrive cunningly that .., Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 12, Plut. Alcib. 19; so, τεχναστέον ὅπως ἂν τι γένοιτο Arist. Pol. 6. 5, 8. 2. Hdt. also uses aor. med. ἐτεχνασάμην, in same sense, 2. 121, 1; τεχνάζεσθαι ὅπως .. Plut. Caes. 43. 3. Pass., in pf. part., ἀμαφαί τετεχνασμένοι ὡσπερ οἰκῆματα artificially contrived, Hipp. Aët. 291; ἐπίνοια τετεχν. cunningly devised, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 26.—On the diff. of τεχνάζομαι and τεχνύομαι, v. Phryn. 477, et Lob. ad l.

τεχνύομαι, fut. ἴσομαι; aor. ἐτεχνησάμην, Ep. τεχν-: pf. τετέχνημαι; Ion. 3 pl. τετεχνέεται Hipp. 17. fin.: Dep. To make by art, to execute skilfully, Od. 5. 259; for Od. 11. 613, v. sub μή A. 4; πολλὰ τ. to practise many arts, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5. 2. also as Pass. to be made by art, ὅ τι καλὸν αὐτοῖς τεχνῶτο Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 23; τὰ τετεχνημένα devised by art, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9.—On the supposed Act. τεχνῆσαι, v. sub τεχνῆσαι.

II. to contrive or execute cunningly, ταῦτα δ' ἐγὼν .. τεχνῆσομαι Il. 23. 415, etc.; χερσὶν ἀτεχνησάμην Soph. Tr. 534, cf. 928; τῶν μηδὲν ὀρθῶς .. τεχνωμένων Id. Ant. 490; τ. κακά Id. Ph. 80; πύλεμος ἀφ' αὐτοῦ τὰ πολλὰ τεχνᾶται πρὸς τὸ παρατυγχάνω Thuc. 1. 122:—absol., γένοιτο .. πᾶν θεοῦ τεχνωμένον if God contrives, Soph. Aj. 86, cf. Eur. Med. 369, 382, 402, Ar. Vesp. 177:—c. inf. to contrive how to do, Thuc. 4. 26; so also, followed by

τευχο-φόρος, ον, bearing arms, armed, Eur. Rhés. 3.

τεύχω: fut. τεύξω Il., Soph. Tr. 756:—aor. ἔτευξα Hom., Att. Poets;

Ep. τεύξα Il. 18. 609, Od. 8. 276:—pf. τέτευχα Anth. P. 6. 40., 9. 202,

but intr. once in Hom. (v. infr. 1. 3); in correct writers τέτευχα is the

pf. of τυγχάνω, (for in Il. 13. 346, ἠρώεσσι ἐτεύχετον is now restored

for ἠρώεσσι τετεύχετον, and in Plat. Rep. 521 E τετεύτακε is received):

—Med., fut. τεύξομαι in act. sense, Il. 19. 208, and so prob. Aesch. Ag.

1230, but prob. pass. in Il. 5. 653, (elsewhere it is fut. of τυγχάνω):—

aor. τεύξασθαι h. Hom. Ap. 76, 221:—for the redupl. aor. τετύκειν,

-έσθαι, v. infr. 1. 1:—Pass., 3 fut. τετεύξομαι Il. 21. 322, 585:—aor.

ἐτύχθη 4. 470, Aesch. Eum. 353, written ἐτεύχθη in Hipp. 25. 30,

Anth., etc. (but this properly belongs to τυγχάνω):—pf. τέτυγμα,

plqpf. ἐτετύγμην, often in Hom., etc., v. infr.; 3 pl. τετεύχεται, ἐτε-

τεύχασθαι, τετεύχασθαι Il. 13. 22., 11. 808., 18. 574. (For √ΤΥΚ,

ΤΥΧ, v. sub τίκτω. From τεύχω came τυγχάνω, in a special sense,

and some tenses are common to both Verbs, v. supr.)

To make ready, make, of any work, Hom., Hes., and all Ep. and Lyr. Poets;

also in Aesch., but rare in Soph. and Eur. (once in Com., Eubul.

Καμπ. 2); in Prose its equivalents are ποιεῖν, τιθέναι, ἰσθάναι οἱ καθ-

ισθάναι, κατασκευάζειν, παρασκευάζειν: I. to produce by

work or art; esp. of material things, to make, build, work, δώματα

θάλαμον, νηόν, etc., Il. 6. 314., 14. 166, Od. 12. 347, etc.; of a worker

in metal, τὸ μὲν [σκήπτρον] Ἡφαιστος κάμε τεύχων Il. 2. 101, θώρηκα,

τὸν Ἡφαιστος κάμε τεύχων 8. 195; τρίποδας .. ἔτευχεν [Ἡφαιστος]

18. 373; τ. δύλον, of the net which Hephaestus wrought, Od. 8. 276;

so, τέκτονος υἱόν, .. ὅς χερσὶν ἐπίστατο δαίδαλα πάντα τεύχειν Il. 5.

61; of women's handiwork, τ. εἶματα Od. 7. 235;—of a cook, δειπνον

τετυκεῖν to dress or prepare a meal, 15. 77, 94; and in Med.,

δειπνον τετυκέσθαι to have a meal prepared, of those who were to

share it, 20. 390; so, τετύκοντό τε δαῖτα Il. 1. 467., 2. 430; τεύ-

χοντο δαῖτα Od. 10. 182; τεύξεσθαι δόρπον Il. 19. 208; δόρπον τετύ-

κοντο Od. 12. 307, cf. 283, etc.; (the Ep. aor. τετυκεῖν, τετυκέσθαι is

used in this sense only); also, τεύχε κικεῖω Il. 11. 624; ἀλφίτα τεύ-

χουσαι preparing meal (by grinding the grain), Od. 20. 108; αὐτὰρ

ὁ τεύξ' εἶδωλον formed, created it, Il. 5. 449:—so also in Pind. and

Aesch.; θεὸς ὁ τὰ πάντα τεύχων Pind. Fr. 105, cf. O. 1. 48; δαῖτ'

.. ἔτευξεν Aesch. Ag. 731 (lyr.); φάρμακον τεύχουσα Ib. 1261:—Pass.,

δώματα τετεύχεται Il. 13. 22; δώματα .. ἐν βήσσησι τετυγμένα Od.

10. 252, cf. 21. 215, al.; θεῶν ἐτετεύχασθαι βωμοί Il. 11. 808; βωμὸς ..

πέτυκτο Od. 17. 210; νηὸς γ' ἐτέτυκτο Il. 5. 446; οἱ .. σῆμα τετεύξεται

for him a tomb shall be built, 21. 322; εἶματα .. τετυγμένα χερσὶ γυ-

ναικῶν 22. 511; ἱμάντα .., ᾧ ἐνὶ πάντα τετεύχεται in which all

is wrought, is to be found, 14. 220:—τετύχθαι τινός to be made of ..,

βῶες χρυσοῖο τετεύχεται κασσιτέρου τε 18. 574; περόνη χρυσοῖο

πέτυκτο Od. 19. 226, cf. Hes. Sc. 208; also c. dat. rei, τετυγμένα δώ-

ματα .. ξεστοῖσιν λάεσσιν built with or of .., Od. 10. 210; αἱ μὲν γὰρ

[πύλαι] κεράεσσι τετεύχεται, αἱ δ' ἐλέφαντι 19. 563; but, δόμον ..

αἰθοῦσσι τετυγμένον built or furnished with .., Il. 6. 243. 2.

the pf. part. τετυγμένος often passes into the sense of an Adj., = τυκτός,

well-made, well-wrought, τεῖχος, βωμὸς τετ. Il. 14. 66, Od. 22. 335, etc.;

σάκος, δέπας, κρητήρ Il. 14. 9., 16. 225., 23. 741, etc.; ἄγγεα Od. 9.

a relat. to contrive or devise means for doing, τεχνήσομαι ὡς κε γένηται παῖς ἐμός h. Hom. Ap. 326; τ. τί ἂν φάγοι Xen. Ages. 9, 3. 2.

in pass. sense, ὁ τεχνηθεὶς δόλος Schol. Il. 15. 14. Cf. τεχνάζω sub fin. τεχνασμα, τό, anything made or done by art, a handiwork, κέδρον τεχνάσματα, of a cedar-coffin, Eur. Or. 1053; τ. σιδήρων implements of iron, Opp. C. 2. 174, cf. Hdn. 4. 15; cf. τέχνημα. II. an

artifice, trick, Eur. Or. 1560, Ar. Thesm. 198, Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 7.

τεχνασμός, ὁ, cunning contrivance, artifice, Manetho 4. 332.

τεχναστέον, v. τεχνάζω II. 1.

τεχναστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. made by art, Arist. P. A. I. 1, 11.

τέχνη, ἡ: (✓TEK, τίκτω):—art, skill, craft in workmanship, cunning of hand, esp. in metal-working, Od. 3. 433., 6. 234., 11. 614., 23. 161; also of a shipwright, Il. 3. 61; of a soothsayer, Aesch. Ag. 249, Eum. 17, Soph. O. T. 389, 562, etc.; τέχνην ἐτέρων ἕτεροι Pind. N. 1. 36; ὡπασε πᾶσαν τ. Id. O. 7. 91; etc. 2. art, craft, cunning, in bad

sense, δολίη τ. Od. 4. 455, Hes. Th. 160; in pl. arts, wiles, cunning devices, as in Lat. *malae artes*, Od. 8. 327, 332, Hes. Th. 496, 929; δολίαις τέχναισι χρησάμενος Pind. N. 4. 93; τέχναις τινός by his arts (or simply by his agency), Id. O. 9. 78, P. 3. 20; τέχνην κακὴν ἔχει he has a bad trick, Hes. Th. 770; so also Pind. I. 4. 57 (3. 53), Soph. Ph. 88, etc. 3. any way, monner or means whereby a thing is

gained, without any definite sense of art or craft, μηδεμιῇ τέχνη in no wise, Hdt. 1. 112; ἰθείη τέχνη straightway, Id. 9. 57; πᾶση τέχνη by all means, Ar. Nub. 1323, Thesm. 65, Eccl. 366; παντοίη τ. Soph. Aj. 752, etc.; πᾶση τ. καὶ μηχανῇ Xen. An. 4. 5, 16; μήτε τ. μήτε μηχανῇ μηδεμιᾶ Lys. 139. 7. II. an art, craft, trade,

ἐπίστασθαι τὴν τ. to know his craft, Hdt. 3. 130; φλαύρως ἔχειν τὴν τ. lb.; πᾶσαι τέχναι βροτοῖσιν ἐκ Προμηθέως Aesch. Pr. 506; τῆς τέχνης ἐμπειρος Ar. Ran. 811; τέχνην ταύτην ἔχει he makes this his trade, Lys. 93. 17., 103. 43; ἐν τῇ τέχνη εἶναι to practise it, Soph. O. T. 562, Plat. Prot. 317 C; ἐπὶ τέχνην μανθάνειν τι to learn a thing professionally, opp. to ἐπὶ παιδείᾳ, lb. 312 B, 315 A; τέχναι καὶ ἐργασίαι Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1; τέχνην ποιῆσθαι τι to make a trade of it, Dem. 982. 2; τ. ἀσκεῖν, μελετᾶν, ἐργάζεσθαι to practise it, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 26 and 41, Oec. 4. 3; ἀπὸ τεχνῶν τρέφεσθαι to live by them, Id. Lac. 7, 1. III. an art or craft, i. e. a set of rules, a system

or regular method of making or doing, opp. to mere ἐμπειρία, whether of the useful arts, or of the fine arts, Plat., etc., v. Arist. Rhet. I. 1, 2, Eth. N. 6. 4, 3, Metaph. I. 1, 3 sq.; ἡ περὶ τοὺς λόγους τ. the Art of Rhetoric, Plat. Phaedo 90 B; οἱ τὰς τέχνας τῶν λόγων συντιθέντες systems of rhetoric, Arist. Rhet. I. 1, 3, cf. Isocr. 295 A (but rather tricks of Rhetoric, in Aeschin. 16, 31); also, πολεμικὰ τ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 26; αἱ εὐρημέται εἰς πόλεμον τ. Ibid. 14; τέχνη by rules of art, Plat. Euthyd. 282 D; ἡ φύσει ἡ τέχνη Id. Rep. 381 B; τέχνη καὶ ἐπιστήμη Id. Ion 532 C; μετὰ τέχνης, ἀνευ τέχνης Id. Phaedo 89 D. IV. = τέχνημα, a work of art, handiwork, κρατῆρες . . , ἀνδρὸς εὐχείρος τέχνη Soph. O. C. 472; ὕπλοισι . . , Ἡφαίστου τέχνη Id. Fr. 168, and often in Paus.

τεχνήεις, εσσα, εν, poet. Adj. cunningly wrought, δεσμοὶ τεχνήεντος . . Ἡφαίστου Od. 8. 297:—Adv. τεχνήεντως, artfully, skilfully, 5. 270. II. of persons, skilful, of cunning, γυναῖκες ἰσθὸν τεχνήσασαι (vulg. τεχνῆσαι, but there is no act. verb τεχνᾶω), 7. 110, cf. Q. Sm. 2. 296.

τέχνημα, τό, that which is cunningly wrought, a work of art, handiwork, ἔκπωμα . . , τεχνήματ' ἀνδρῶν Soph. Ph. 36, (where the pl. is used of a single thing, cf. τέχνασμα, Pors. Or. 1051). 2. of a man, the abstr. for the concr., πανουργίας τέχνημα a masterpiece of villainy, Soph. Ph. 928. II. an artful device, trick, artifice, κάπηλα προσφέρων τ. Aesch. Fr. 338; δόλια τ. Eur. I. T. 1355; opp. to ἰσχύς, Hipp. Fract. 751:—generally a device, contrivance, invention, Plat. Prot. 319 A; τὸ μνημονικὸν τ. Hipp. Mi. 368 D, al.

τεχνήμων, ὄν, cunningly wrought, αὐλοὶ Anth. P. 9. 504. 2. skilful, handy, of artists, Opp. C. 1. 326.

τεχνήτης, ὄν, late form for τεχνίτης, Galen., Procop.; rejected by Bekk. in Arist. Divin. per Somn. 1. 7.—For τεχνητεία, v. τεχνιτεία.

τεχνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, artificial, refined, Lat. *elaboratus*, Polyb. 32. 20, 9 (but Schweigh. τεχνιτικός, L. Dind. τεχνητής or τεχνικός).

τεχνητός, ἡ, ὄν, artificial (as opp. to natural), αὐγὴ Hipp. Offic. 740; τ. σύμβολα, as opp. to θεῖα, Plut. Pericl. 6.

τεχνήτωρ, ὄν, an artificer, maker, μύρων Manetho 2. 327.

τεχνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τέχνη) of persons, artistic, skilful, workmanlike, Epich. 95. 11 Ahr., Plat. Symp. 186 C, etc.; τ. περὶ τινος Id. Theaet. 207 C, Lach. 185 E, etc.; εἰς τι lb. D; esp. of rhetoricians and grammarians, τεχνικός λόγων πέρι Id. Phaedr. 273 E; οἱ περὶ τοὺς λόγους τ. lbid. A; ὁ τεχν. τε καὶ ἀγαθὸς ῥήτωρ Id. Gorg. 504 D; opp. to θεωρητικός, practical, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 16; τ. περὶ τὸν βίον Id. H. A. 9. 38, 1; τ. τὴν ψυχὴν Id. Pol. 7. 7, 2; τ. ἄμματα Ael. V. H. 14. 47. 2.

artful, cunning, Polyb. 16. 6, 6. II. of things, artificial, opp. to αὐτοφύης, Theophr. Lap. 55. 2. skilfully made, workmanlike, Hipp. Art. 830. 3. made or done by art, artistic, technical, systematic, regular, τοῦτο σοφὸν εὐρῶν ἄμα καὶ τεχνικόν Plat. Phaedr. 273 B; οὐ τ. ἐστὶ τι is not matter for art, Id. Rep. 374 B, cf. Euthyphro 14 E; τ. πραγματεία Id. Gorg. 501 B, etc.; ἡ τ. παιδεία Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 15; ἔχειν τὸ τ. περὶ τι to be technically employed upon . . , Id. Rhet. 1. 2, 1, cf. Phys. 2. 1, 9.

III. Adv. —κῶς, according to the rules of art, in a workmanlike manner, τ. εἰργασμένον, πεποιημένον Plat. Charm. 173 C, Isocr. 23 C; τ. ἐξεύρηται Plat. Euthyd. 303 E; τ. ἔχειν Id. Phaedr. 271 C; τ. πολιτεύεσθαι Isocr. 37 E, al.

τεχνίον, τό, Dim. of τέχνη, Plat. Rep. 495 D. 2. in bad sense, a

low art, Diphil. Incert. 2, Antidot. Πρωτ. 1.

τεχνιτεία, ἡ, artistic execution, Lat. *elaboratio*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 93, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 130 A, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 86: vulg., τεχνητεία.

τεχνιτεύμα [ἱ], τό, a work of art, art, Max. Tyr. 34. 3.

τεχνιτεύω, to make or produce artificially, fabricate, Clem. Al. 662; θάλπος Max. Tyr., etc.:—in bad sense, to pervert by art, δεινὸς τ. λόγους ἐπὶ τὰ πανηρότερα Dion. H. de Isae. 4. II. intr. to use art or cunning, περὶ τι Sext. Emp. M. 2. 64, 88; c. inf., Joseph. A. J. 5. 8, 11.

τεχνίτης [ἱ], ὄν, ὁ, an artificer, artisan, craftsman, opp. to γεωργός, Xen. Oec. 6, 6, Arist. Pol. 2. 4, 9, al.; τεχνίται αἱ χρήσιμόν τι ποιεῖν ἐπιστάμενοι, opp. to ὁ ἐλευθερίως πεπαιδευμένος, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 4 and 5.

II. one who does or handles a thing by the rules of art, a skilled workman, opp. to ἄτεχνος, Plat. Soph. 219 A, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 5, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 9; to ὁ ἐμπειρος, Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 10;—c. gen. rei, τ. τῶν πολεμικῶν skilled in . . , Xen. Lac. 13, 5; also, οἱ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς τ. persons versed in religious practices, Id. Cyr. 8. 3, 11; τ. λόγων, as a sneer, Aeschin. 24. 19:—αἱ Διονυσιακοὶ τεχνίται or οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον τ., theatrical artists, musicians as well as actors, Dem. 401. 14, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10, Probl. 30. 10, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 D, C. I. 2619, —20, al., Polyb. 16. 21, 8. III. a trickster, intriguer, Luc. D. Mort. 13. 5.

τεχνίτις, ἰδός, fem. of τεχνίτης, of an accomplished courtesan, Anth. P. 11. 73, cf. Luc. Tox. 13.

τεχνο-γράφος [ἁ], ὄν, writing on art, esp. on the art of rhetoric, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 17, Dion. H. de Lys. 24, etc.:—τεχνογράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for rhetoric, τὰ —κά rhetorical essays, Id. de Isaeo 20.

τεχνο-δλαιοτος, ὄν, living in art, of Hephaestus, Orph. 65. 3.

τεχνο-ειδής, ἐς, like art, artistic, Diog. L. 7. 156.

τεχνολαγέω, to bring under rules of art, to systematize, τι Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 9; absol., τῶν τεχνολογούντων lb. 1. 2, 4; τ. περὶ τινος lb. 1. 1, 10; καθ' ἑαυτὸν τ. Coni. Anon. 360:—Pass., τὰ τεχνολογούμενα rules of art, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 40, P. 2. 247.

τεχνολογία, ἡ, systematic treatment, of grammar, etc., Plut. 2. 514 A, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 205, etc.; cf. Cic. Att. 4. 16.

τεχνολογικῶς, Adv. according to rules of art, Draco 147.

τεχνο-λόγος, ὄν, treating by rules of art, cited from Greg. Naz.

τεχνο-παίγνιον, τό, a game of art, esp. a way of shewing off one's powers of verse-making, title of a poem by Ausonius.

τεχνο-ποιέω, to make artificially, Cyrill.

τεχνο-πωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, making a trade of art, Plat. Soph. 224 C.

τεχνοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for τέχνη, Anth. P. 6. 4.

τεχνουργέω, (*ἐργῶ) to work artificially, Eumath.

τεχνουργήμα, τό, a work of art, Eumath.

τεχνουργία, ἡ, = foreg., Theod. Metoch.

τεχνῶω, fut. ὠσω, to instruct in art, Galen.

τεχνύδριον, τό, Dim. of τέχνη, Plat. Rep. 475 E, Democr. ap. Clcm. Al. 328.

τεχνύφιον, τό, = foreg., Sueton. Aug. 72 (MSS. τεχνόφουον).

τέω, Ion. dat. of τίς; who? Hdt. 1. 11, etc.: as fem., 4. 155. II. τεω, Ion. dat. of τις, any one, lb. 16. 227, Od. 11. 502, Hdt.

τέων, Ion. gen. pl. of τίς; who? to be pronounced as monosyll., in Od. 6. 119., 13. 200. 2. of τις, any one, Hdt. 5. 57. II. Ep. gen. pl. of ὄς, Nic. Al. 2.

τέως, Ep. τεῖως, τεῖος (v. sub fin.):—Adv. of Time, so long, mean-while, the while, correlat. to ἕως, ἕως ἐγὼ . . ἠλώμην, τεῖως μοι ἀδελφεὸν ἄλλος ἐπεφνεν Od. 4. 91; ὄφρα stands for ἕως in Il. 19. 189; τόφρα δ', for τεῖως (or τεῖος), Il. 20. 42: so in Att., Soph. Aj. 558; ἐσθίον τεῖως, ἕως . . Ar. Pax 32:—sometimes without a Relat. referring to a definite time, ἐς γάμου ὥρην . . τεῖως δὲ . . παρὰ μητρὶ κείσθω ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ Od. 15. 127; τελεσφόρον εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν . . ὁ δὲ τεῖως μὲν . . δέδετο lb. 231; but often without reference to any specific time, πασσημαρ μέμονας . . ὄφρα τεῖως . . μένω lb. 24. 658, cf. Od. 16. 370; ἐγὼ δ' αἴσω τεῖως Eur. Heracl. 725, cf. Ar. Pax 687, 729. 2. later Ep., to avoid hiatus, use τεῖως, for ἕως, Herm. h. Hom. Ven. 226, Cer. 138; a usage which the copyists have introduced into Hdt. 4. 165, into Hipp., and sometimes even into Att. writers, as Plat. Symp. 191 E, Dem. 446. 4., 519. fin., 791. 14. II. for a time, a while, mostly with some answering word, as τεῖως μὲν . . , αὐτὰρ νῦν Od. 16. 139; τεῖως μὲν . . , ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ 24. 161; φίλον τ., νῦν δ' ἐχθρόν Aesch. Cho. 993; τ. μὲν . . , εἶτα δὲ . . Ar. Nub. 67; τεῖως μὲν . . , ὡς δὲ . . , Thuc. 6. 61, Plat. Phaedo 117 C; τεῖως μὲν . . , ἐπεὶ or ἐπειδὴ δὲ . . , Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 17, Lys. 187. 25; τεῖως μὲν . . , ἠνίκα δὲ . . , Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 17;—also foll. by Adv. of Time, τεῖως μὲν . . , μετὰ δὲ . . , Hdt. 1. 11; ἐπειτα δὲ . . , Id. 6. 83; τεῖως μὲν . . , τέλος δὲ . . , Id. 1. 82; τεῖως μὲν . . , νῦν δὲ . . , Ar. Thesm. 449; ἐπειτα or εἶτα . . , without δέ, Thuc. 5. 7, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 17. III. up to this time, hitherto, Hdt. 6. 112, Ar. Pl. 834, Plat. Symp. 191 B; ὁ τ. χρόνος Lysias 179. 13; φίλοι τ. ὄντες Isae. 36. 10. [Besides the natural quantity —, Il. 19. 189, τεῖως occurs in Hom. as a monosyll., e. g. Od. 15. 231., 16. 370., 24. 162; as a trochee in the form τεῖος, Il. 20. 42 (v. l. τόφρα δ'); as a spondee in the form τεῖως, Od. 4. 91., 15. 127., 16. 139: v. ἕως fin.]

τῆ, old Ep. imperat. like λάβε, ἔχε, take, in Hom. always followed by a second imperat. of more precise sense, τῆ, σπείσον Διὶ . . Il. 24. 287; τῆ, πῖε οἶνον . . Od. 9. 347; τῆ, τόδε φάρμακον ἐσθλὸν ἔχων ἔρχευ 10. 287; so too, τῆ νῦν . . ἱμάντα τεφ' ἐγκάθεο κόλπῳ Il. 14. 219; τῆ νῦν, καὶ σοι τοῦτο κειμήλιον ἔστω 23. 618; τῆ δὴ τοῦτα πόρε κρέας Od. 8. 477; τῆ δὲ τόδε κρήδεμνον . . τανύσαι 5. 346:—very rare in Att., τῆ νῦν τόδε πῖθι λαβῶν Cratin. 'Od. 6; τῆ νῦν καταδέχεσθε τοὺς φακοὺς Eupol. Incert. 29:—in late Poets it is now and then followed by an acc., Jac. Anth. P. p. 498:—pl. τῆτε, Sophron ap. Schol. Ar. Ach. 204. (Referred by Buttm. to ✓TA, τε-ταγ-ών, q. v.: Curt. considers

it as a shorter form of √TA, TAN, TEN, τείνω, comparing ΓΑ, γενέσθαι.)

τῆ, as Adv., like ταύτη, Lat. *hac, here*, v. ὁ A. VIII. 1.

τῆβεννα, ἡ, a word used to express the Latin *trabea*, Dion. H. 2. 70., 5. 47., 6. 13, Diod. 5. 40; also for the toga, Dion. H. 3. 61 (in the form τῆβεννος, ἡ, cf. Plut. Rom. 26); for the *paludamentum*, Polyb. 10. 4. 8; assumed by Antiochus Epiphanes, Id. 26. 10, 6, Ath. 438 E, 439 B. The origin of the word is unknown:—said to be derived from Τῆμενος, king of Argos, as if τῆμενός, Artemid. 2. 3, cf. Poll. 7. 61 (where τῆβεννός is f. l.); but Dion. H. 3. 61 expressly doubts its Hellenic origin.

τῆβεννοφόρος, ον, *wearing the τῆβεννα*, Gloss.; —φορέω, Nicet. Ann. 300 B.

τῆγανίζω, *to fry in a τῆγανον*, Posidipp. Ἀποκλ. 3, LXX (2 Macc. 7. 5); a poet. aor. pass. inf. τῆγανισθῆμεν is restored by Ahrens in Epich. 24.

τῆγάνιον, τό, Dim. of τῆγᾶνον, prob. I. Teleclid. Ἀψ. 1.

τῆγανισμός, ὁ, *a frying in a τῆγανον*, Menand. Ἰπποκ. 3.

τῆγανιστός, ἡ, ὄν, *fried in a τῆγανον*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 90 E.

τῆγανίτης ἄρτος [ἴ], ὁ, *a pancake*, Hippon. 27; cf. ταγγηίας, —ίτης.

τῆγᾶνον, τῆγανοστρόφιον, v. τάγγηνον, ταγγηνοστροφία.

τῆδε, dat. fem. of ὅδε:—τῆδί, dat. fem. of ὅδι.

τῆθαλαδοῦς, ὁ, (τῆθη) *nursed by a grandmother, a granddam's pet, a spoilt child, a molly*, ὀκνεῖς λαλεῖν; οὐτῶ σφόδρ' εἶ τ.; Com. ap. Eust. 971. 40, cf. 28, v. Poll. 3. 20, A. B. 65, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 21. 34, Suid., E. M.:—but this interpr. constantly alternates with μαμβόρεπτος, as if from τίτθη, not τῆθη.—Other forms occur, viz. τῆθαλλωδοῦς in Hesych.; τῆθελάς Schol. Ar. Ach. 49; but τῆθελαδοῦς Phryn. 299, and τῆθαλώδης Zonar., seem to be mere errors.

τῆθη (sometimes written τῆθῆ), ἡ, *a grandmother*, Ar. Ach. 49, Lys. 549, Andoc. 17. 1, Plat. Rep. 461 D, Isae. 40. 16, etc. II. =

τίτθη, *a nurse*: but it is prob. that in all places where this sense is required τίτθη should be read, for the words are perpetually interchanged in MSS., v. Meineke Menand. 190 (Incert. 3. 4), Lob. Phryn. 134:—so, τιτθέεται is restored by Bekker for τῆθεύεται in Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 27.

τῆθία, ἡ, = τῆθη or τῆθίς, Eust. 971. 43.

τῆθίβιος, ἡ, = τῆθία, Eust. 971. 44.

τῆθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (τῆθη) *a father's or mother's sister, aunt*, Dem. 818. 4., 1039. 4, Menand. Incert. 17. 5, Plut. 2. 838 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 134.

τῆθος, εὐς, τό, once in Hom., τῆθεα διφῶν diving for τῆθεα, Il. 16. 747,—where it is commonly rendered *oysters* (= ὄστρεα); cf. τῆθυον.

τῆθυνάκιον, τό, Dim. of τῆθυον, Epich. ap. Ath. 85 C.

τῆθυον, τό, *a mollusc*, of the kind called *ascidia*, Arist. H. A. 4. 6, 1 (v. l. τῆθεα), P. A. 4. 5, 25, al.

Τῆθύς, ὄσος, ἡ, *Tethys*, wife of Oceanus, nurse of Hera, Il. 14. 201, 302; daughter of Uranus and Gaia, mother of the river-gods and Oceanides, Hes. Th. 136, 327, cf. Aesch. Pr. 137, Theb. 311; Ὀκείανδον .. καὶ Τῆθὺν ἐποίησαν τῆς γενέσεως πατέρας Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 6. II. in

later Poets, as Virgil, Tethys is *the sea itself*, Georg. 1. 31. (Prob. from τῆθη, *the nurse or mother of all*: acc. to others *the Earth*.) [ῆ in dissyll. cases, Virg. l. c.; ῆ in the trisyll.]

Τῆσιος, α, ον, *of or from Teos (Τέως)*, Eupol. Κόλ. 10, etc.

τῆκεδᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, *melting, molten, fusible*, Greg. Naz. Carm. 11. 160.

τῆκεδονικός, ἡ, ὄν, *wasting away, pining*, Gloss.

τῆκεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, *a melting away*, of snow, Diod. 1. 39. II.

a wasting away, consumption, decline, Od. 11. 201; νόσῳ τῆκεδόνι χρώμενος App. Civ. 1. 107. 2. *a means for reducing oneself*, Hipp. 665. 39; σαρκὸς τακεδόνες Tim. Locr. 102 C, cf. Plat. Tim. 82 E.

τῆκόλιθος, ον, *dissolving stones*, of a remedy for the stone, Paul. Aeg. τῆκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *able to dissolve*, τινος Arist. P. A. 2. 2, 15; τ. δύναμις Sext. Emp. M. 8. 198, 199.

τῆκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τῆκω, *melted, molten, μόλυβδος* Eur. Andr. 267. II. *capable of being dissolved, soluble*, σώματα τῆκτὰ καὶ ἄτηκτα Plat. Soph. 265 C, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 15; opp. to στέρεος, Plat. Criti. 114 E; to τεγκτός (q. v.), Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 2 sq.; on τῆκτόν, or φόρμακόν τῆκόμενον, Hipp. V. C. 908, v. Littre.

τῆκω, Dor. τᾰκῶ [ᾰ]: fut. τῆξω Anth. P. 5. 278; (συν-) Eur. I. A. 398; Dor. ταξῶ (κατα-) Theocr. Epigr. 6. 1: aor. ἔτηξα Hdt., Att.; (κατα-) Hom., etc.; pf. τέτηκα, v. infir.:—Med., fut. τῆξομαι (but in pass. sense) Hipp. 6. 110 Littre: aor. ἔτηξόμην Nic. Al. 63, 164, 350:—Pass., fut. τᾰκῆσομαι Anacreout. 10. 16, (συν-) Plut., v. supr.: aor. ἐτάκην [ᾰ] Eur. (v. infir. II), Plat. Phaedr. 251 B, Tim. 83 A; and often in compds. ἐξ-, ἐν-, συν-; rarely ἐτήχθη Hipp. 515. 40, Plat. Tim. 61 B, only once in Trag., συντηχθεῖς Eur. Supp. 1029: pf. τέτηγγαι Plut. 2. 106, Anth. P. 5. 273; but in classic Gr. the pf. and plqpf. pass. are supplied by the intr. act. pf. τέτηκα, ἐτετήκειν. (From √TAK, τακῆναι, come also τακ-ερός, τῆκ-εδών, τῆγ-ανον; cf. Lat. *ta-bes, ta-beo*;

O. Norse *þey-ja*; A. S. *þá-uan* (to thaw); O. H. G. *de-wan* (to melt, thaw).) I. Act. *to melt, melt down* (trans.), of metals, Hdt. 3. 96, etc.; ἥλιος τ. πετραῖαν χιόνα Aesch. Fr. 304, etc.: *to dissipate clouds*, of wind, Hdt. 2. 25; *to dissolve*, as water does salt, etc., Plat. Tim. 60 E, 84 D, etc. 2. metaph. *to dissolve, cause to waste or pine away*, μη θυμὸν τῆκε let it not melt or pine away, Od. 19. 264; τί ν' αἰεὶ τάκεισ' ὦδ' ἀκόρετον οἰμωγᾶν τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα; (i. e. τί ὦδε τῆκει οἰμώζουσα τὸν Ἀγ.) Soph. El. 123; τ. βιοτάν Eur. Med. 141; σῶμα Plat. Rep. 609 C; τ. καὶ λείβει [τὸ θυμοειδές] lb. 411 B; τῆξουσιν ἔρωτες κραδίην Anth. P. 5. 278. II. Pass., with intr. pf. act. τέτηκα, *to melt, be dissolved, melt away*, of snow, *to thaw*, χιὼν τῆκόμενη Od. 19. 207; βέειν ἀπὸ τῆκόμενης χιόνος Hdt. 2. 22; λευκῆς τακείσης χιόνος Eur. Hel. 3; ἡνίκ' ἂν τακῆ χιὼν Id. Fr. 230; τὴν χιόνα τετηκέναι Xen. An. 4. 5, 15; of metals, ἐτήκετο κασσίτερος ὡς Hes. Th. 862; σίδηρος .. πυρὶ κηλέῳ τῆκεται lb. 866, cf. 867; also, κρέα τετηκῶτα

sadden flesh, Eur. Cycl. 246; ἄλφιστα πυρὶ τ. is consumed, Theocr. 2. 18; τῆκεται κοιλίη, merely, is relaxed, Hipp. Acr. 285; of putrefying flesh, *to fall away*, Plat. Tim. 82 E; of a corpse, καταθῶν ἐτήκετο Soph. Ant. 906; so, κηκίς μηρίων ἐτήκετο Id. El. 283; πῦρ τετακός a deod fire, Eur. Supp. 1141; εἰς τοῦτο τετηκέναι to be resolved into . . , Plat. Tim. 85 D. 2. metaph. *to melt or waste away, pine*, κλοῖουσα τέτηκα Il. 3. 176; Ὀδυσσεὺς τῆκετο, from hope deferred, Od. 8. 522; τῆκετο χρώς 19. 204; τῆκετο καλὰ παρήια δακρυχεοῦσης lb. 207; ἐν νοῦσῳ .. δῆρὸν τῆκόμενος 5. 396; τ. νοῦσῳ Hdt. 3. 99, cf. Theocr. 1. 66, 82, etc.; κλάω, τέτηκα Soph. El. 283; μὴ λίαν τάκου Eur. Med. 158; ψυχὴν ἐτήκετο Id. Heracl. 645, cf. El. 207; ἐτάκευ βοσκαίνων Theocr. 5. 12; τὸ κάλλος ἐτάκετο Id. 2. 83:—*to come to naught*, δόξαι .. τακόμενοι κατὰ γᾶν μινύθουσιν Aesch. Eum. 374; τακείς ἐπὶ τινι consumed for love of . . , Anth. P. 7. 31, cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 1; βλέμμα τῆκόμενον a languishing look, Plut. Anton. 53.

τῆλαύγεια, ἡ, = τῆλαύγησις, Hdn. Epim. 132, Nicet. 260 A.

τῆλαύγημα, τό, *brightness or whiteness seen far off*, of leprosy, LXX (Lev. 13. 23), Suid.

τῆλαυγής, ἐς, (τῆλε, αὐγή) *far-shining, far-beaming*, τ. πρόσωπον, of the sun, h. Hom. 31. 13; τῆλαυγέα εἴματα, of the moon, lb. 32. 8; φῶος, φέγγος Pind. P. 3. 135, N. 3. 113; ἀκτίς, ὀκτίων σέλας Ar. Av. 1092, 1711; στέφανοι Pind. P. 2. 10; πρόσωπον θέμεν τ. to make it beam from afar, Id. O. 6. 5:—metaph., τ. νοῦς luminous good sense, Dion. H. de Thuc. 30. II. of distant objects, *far-seen, conspicuous, σκοπιή* Theogn. 550; ὄχθος Soph. Tr. 524; cf. τηλεφανής. III. Adv. —γῶς, τῆλαυγέστερον ὄραν to see to a greater distance, Diod. 1. 50, cf. Strab. 807:—*clearly, distinctly*, Ev. Marc. 8. 25. Poet. word, used in late Prose.

τῆλαύγησις, ἡ, *brightness shining from afar*, LXX (Ps. 17. 12).

τῆλε, Adv., like τηλοῦ (q. v.), *at a distance, far off, far away*, Il. 17. 190, Od. 2. 183., 17. 312; μάλα τῆλε Hes. Th. 1014; τ. πρὸς δυσμαῖς Aesch. Pers. 232 (lyr.). 2. *to a distance, afar*, τῆλε δὲ χαλκὸς λάμπε Il. 10. 153; τ. βάλλειν 20. 482; τ. πεσόντα 18. 395; ᾤχετο τ. διὰ προμάχων 11. 358. 3. c. gen. *far from*, τῆλε φίλων καὶ πατρίδος αἵης 11. 817., 16. 539; τῆλε δ' ἀπεπλάγχθη σάκεος δόρυ 22. 291; cf. Od. 2. 333., 12. 354, etc.; so, τῆλε δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ κάππεσεν Il. 23. 880, cf. 16. 117., 17. 301, Od. 5. 315, Hes. Sc. 275; also, τῆλε ἐκ .. Il. 2. 863. This Ep. word is used once by Pind., P. 11. 36, and once in Trag. (Aesch. l. c.), cf. however τῆλαυγής, τῆλέ-πλανος, —πομπος, —πορος, —σκόπος, —φανής; never in Prose, cf. τῆλαυγής.

τῆλε-βᾶθής, ἐς, *far-deep, very deep*, Opp. H. 1. 633.

τῆλε-βόας, ον, ὁ, *shouting afar or loud*, only as pr. n., a son of Lelex, Arist. Fr. 433, 503; οἱ T. an Acarnanian tribe, Hes. Sc. 19, Hdt. 5. 59.

τῆλεβολέω, *to throw from afar*, Nicet. 158 B, in Pass.

τῆλε-βόλος, ον, *striking from afar*, χερμάς Pind. P. 3. 86; of a bow, Anth. P. append. 9. 49; χρῆσθαι τῆλεβόλοις (sc. ὄπλοις) Strab., etc.

τῆλέ-γονος, ον, *born far from one's father or fatherland*, cf. τῆλύγετος, only found as pr. name, like Lat. *Proculus*, Hes. Th. 1014, etc.

τῆλεδᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, *lasting long, lingering*, Or. Sib. 14. 104, as restored by Schneider for θηλεδανός, on the analogy of πευκεδανός, τυφεδανός.

τῆλεδᾶπός, ἡ, ὄν, *from a far country*, ἄνδρες, ξείνοι Od. 6. 279., 19. 351, etc.: of places, *far off, distant*, νήσων ἐπὶ τῆλεδαπῶν Il. 21. 454., 22. 45. (On the termin. —δαπος, v. sub ποδαπός.)

τῆλεθάω, lengthd. for θάλλω (cf. τέθηλα, θηλέω, θαλέω), used only in pres., and (except in Theocr. Epigr. 4. 6, and late Ep.) only in part., *luxuriant-growing, blooming, flourishing*, ὕλη τῆλεθῶσα Il. 6. 148; ἔρνος τῆλεθάον 17. 55; ἐλαῖαι τῆλεθῶσαι Od. 5. 63; δένδρεα τῆλεθῶντα 7. 114: metaph., παῖδες τῆλεθάοντες (—δωντες?) *blooming children*, Il. 22. 423; χαιτή τῆλεθῶσα *luxuriant hair*, 23. 142; ἄσπεα τῆλεθάοντα Emped. 403:—c. dat., κισσὸς ἀνθεσι τ. *blooming with flowers*, h. Hom. 6. 41.

τῆλε-κλειτός, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν (Ap. Rh. 3. 1097):—*far-famed*, Φοῖνιξ Il. 14. 321; Ἐφιάλτης Od. 11. 308; Ἰκάριος 19. 546; elsewhere as epith. of the Trojan ἐπικούροι, Il. 2. 491, al., in which connexion Wolf wrote τῆλεκλητοί, *called from afar, summoned to aid from afar*; cf. Spitzn. Exc. xi ad Il., where he also discusses the question of accent.

τῆλε-κλυτός (not τῆλέκλυτος Buttm. Lexil. s. v. κλειτός fin.), ον, = τῆλεκλειτός (from which it only differs in the quantity of the penult.), Ὀρέστης Od. 1. 30; of horses, τῆλεκλυτὰ τέκνα Ποδάργης Il. 19. 400.

τῆλε-μάχος [ᾰ], ον, *fighting from afar*, Ἄρτεμις Luc. Lexiph. 12. II. in Hom. proparox., Τηλέμαχος, ὁ, son of Ulysses.

τῆλέ-πλάνος, ον, *far-wandering*, πλάναι τ. *devious wanderings*, Aesch. Pr. 576:—restored by Elmsl. metri grat. for τῆλέπλαγκτοι.

τῆλέ-πομπος, ον, *far-sent, far-journeying*, φάος Aesch. Ag. 300.

τῆλέ-πορος, ον, *far-travelling, far-reaching*, τ. βδάμα Cydias (Fr. 1) ap. Ar. Nub. 967. 2. *far-distant*, τ. παρ' ἀντροῖς Soph. Ant. 983; ᾄδης Orph. H. 18. 9; δῖνη Id. Fr. 7. 25.

τῆλέ-πύλος, ον, *with gates far apart*, τ. Λαιστρυγονίην Od. 10. 82., 23. 318; but it is now written Τηλέπυλον as a pr. n., Laestrygonian *Telepylus*.

τῆλεσι-φαντος, ον, = τῆλέφαντος, Orph. Arg. 339; v. Lob. Phryn. 688.

τῆλε-σκόπος, ον, *far-seeing*, ὕμμα Ar. Nub. 290. II. proparox. τῆλέσκοπος, ον, pass. *far-seen, conspicuous*, Hes. Th. 566, 569, Soph. Fr. 319, Anth., etc.

τῆλε-φαής, ἐς, *far-shining*, ap. Eus. P. E. 9. 37; elsewhere only found in the fem. pr. name Τηλεφάεσσα, contr. Τηλεφᾶσσα, Apollod. 3. 1, 1.

τῆλε-φάνης, ἐς, *appearing afar, far-seen, conspicuous*, τύμβος Od. 24. 83; πῦρ Pind. Fr. 95. 7; σκοπίαί Ar. Nub. 281; cf. τῆλαυγής II. 2. metaph., of hearing, *heard plainly from afar*, ἀχώ Soph. Ph. 189; cf. τῆλωπός 2.

τηλέφαντος, *ον*, = *foreg.*, Pind. Fr. 1: cf. *τηλεσίφαντος*.
 τηλέφατος, *ον*, = *τηλεφανής*, Pind. Fr. 5S. 4.
 τηλεφεγγής, *ές*, *far-shining*, Psell. Lap. 4.
 τηλέφιλον, *τό*, *faraway-love, love-in-absence*, the leaf of some plant used as a charm by lovers to try whether their love was returned; the leaf was laid on the hand or arm and struck smartly, and a loud crack was a favourable omen, οὐδὲ τὸ τηλέφιλον .. πλατάγησεν Theocr. 3. 29, cf. Poll. 9. 127; so, *τηλεφίλου πλατάγημα* Anth. P. 5. 296.
 τηλέφτιον, *τό*, a kind of *sedum*, also called *αείζων ἄγριον* and *ἀνδράχνη ἀγρία*, Lat. *itlecebra*, Hipp. 573. 25., 670. 29, Galen., etc.
 τηλέχθων, *ονος, ὁ, ἡ*, *far-away, γαῖα* Opp. H. 4. 336.
 τηλία, *ἡ*, a board or table with a raised rim or edge, to prevent meal and pastry placed on it from falling off, a baker's board, Pherecr. Περσ. 7, Peithol. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7, cf. H. A. 6. 24, 3, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1037, A. B. 275. 15:—but in Ar. l. c., it seems to mean *the hoop of a corn-sieve, κοσκίνου κύκλος* Schol. 2. a table or stage whereon game-cocks and quails were set to fight, Aeschin. 8. 221, Alciph. 3. 53, Poll. 9. 108: generally, a gambling table, A. B. l. c. 3. a chimney-board, Ar. Vesp. 147.—A form *σηλία* is cited in Schol. Ar. l. c., cf. *σήμερον, τήμερον*.
 τηλικός [τ], *η, ον*, of such an age, so old or so young, answering to the relat. *ἡλικός* and the interrog. *πηλικός*, Od. 1. 297, and later Ep., (*τηλικύαδε, τηλικούτος* being used in Att.); also with other relatives, *πατρὸς .. τηλικού ὡσπερ ἐγών* Il. 24. 487; *παῖς τ., ὄν ..* Od. 18. 175:—c. inf., οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ σταθμοῖσι μένειν ἐτι τηλικός εἰμί not so young as to stay at home, 17. 200, cf. 1. 297., 19. 88; οὐ γὰρ τ. εἰμί μαθεῖν Theogn. 578. II. so great, Lat. *tantus*, φρύαγμα τὸ τηλικόν Anth. P. 10. 64.—Hesych. has Sup. *-ώτατος, πρεσβύτατος*.
 τηλικόσδε, *ἡδε, ὅδε*, and *τηλικούτος, αὐτή, οὐτόν*, (also *τηλικούτος* as fem., Soph. O. C. 751, El. 614; and *-οὔτο* in neut. in Alex. Ἰποβ. 1), strengthd. forms of *τηλικός* (as *ὅδε, οὐτός* of *ὁ, τημόσδε, τημούτος* of *τῆμος, v. οὔτος* A); the latter being more common in Prose: I. of persons, of such an age, more commonly referring to great age, with a partic., *τηλικόσδ' ὄν* Eur. Alc. 643, cf. Plat. Apol. 34 E, etc.; *γεγῶσα τηλικήδ' ὄμως* Eur. Fr. 537; *τηλικούτος ὄν* Antiph. Incert. 58, Plat. Gorg. 489 B, etc.; also without a partic., *τηλικύαδε, τηλικούτος* Soph. O. C. 735, 751, Ar. Eq. 881, Plat., etc.; *νοῦς τηλικούτος* the mind of one so old as he is, Soph. Ant. 767; *τηλικῶδε ἀνθρώπῳ* Plat. Apol. 37 D; pleonast., *τηλικοῖδε γέροντες ἄνδρες* Id. Crito 49 A:—with Art., *διδάσκαεσθαι βαρὺ τῷ τηλικούτῳ* Aesch. Ag. 1620, v. infr. 3, cf. Plat. Prot. 361 E, etc. 2. of extreme youth, so young, *τηλικόσδ' ὄρων πάντων ἐρήμουσ girls of so tender age*, Soph. O. T. 1508, cf. O. C. 1116; *αἰεῖ σε κηδεύουσα .. τηλικούτος* Ib. 751, cf. El. 614; *ὄν εἰ τηλικούτον ὄντα ἀπεκτείνετε ..* Lys. 141. 10, cf. Plat. Rep. 378 D. 3. repeated in opp. senses, *ὀ τηλικοῖδε καὶ διδασκόμεσθα δὴ φρονεῖν ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς τηλικούδε τὴν φύσιν* we old as we are shall take lessons forsooth from one so young, Soph. Ant. 726; *σὺ ἐμοῦ σοφώτερος εἶ τηλικούτου ὄντος τηλικόσδε ὄν* you though so young are wiser than I though so old, Plat. Apol. 25 D. II. of things, so great, so large, = *τόσος, τοσόαδε*, Lat. *tantus*, *ἐμὲ τηλικόνδε ὄντα* Id. Theaet. 115 B; mostly in the stronger form, *ἡ τηλικαύτη πόλις* Id. Rep. 423 B; *ἀνὴρ τ. ὄν* being so great, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 31; *ἡ τ. ἀρχή, τ. ἐχθρα* Plat. Legg. 755 B, 928 E; *τ. κακά, τ. ἀγαθόν* Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 5., 4. 4, 8; *τ. ἀδικήματα* Dem. 229. 17; *τ. τιμωρίαί* Aeschin. 24. 35; *τ. τὸ μέγεθος ἀγαθὰ* Isocr. 115 E, cf. 102 A:—*τηλικούτος* is often conjoined with *τοιούτος*, like Lat. *tantus et talis*, *νησύδρια τοιαῦτα καὶ τηλ.* Id. 247 A; *τ. καὶ τοιούτον σύστημα* Plat. Legg. 686 B; *τ. καὶ τοιούτος θεός* Id. Symp. 177 A; *τοσοῦτοι καὶ τ. θόρυβοι* Aeschin. 24. 41; *τ. καὶ τοιαῦτα* Dem. 348. 18.—This sense seems to be confined to Prose.
 τηλικούτοσί, strengthd. form of *τηλικούτος*, Pherecr. Χειρ. 7, Phryn. Com. Μονύτρ. 13.
 τήλιος, *η, ον*, of fenugreek, Polyb. 31. 4, 2:—*τήλιον, τό*, an unguent flavoured therewith, Menand. Incert. 343, Ath. 689 A, cf. Diosc. 1. 57.
 τήλις, *εως* and *ιδος, ἡ*, a leguminous plant, *fenugreek, foenum Graecum*, Hipp. 668. 27, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 2.
 τήλις, *ιδος, ἡ, v. τάλις*.
 τήλιστος, *η, ον*, (*τηλοῦ*) Sup. without Posit. or Comp. in use, *farthest, most remote*, v. l. in Dion. P. 485, for *τρίλλιστος*; neut. *τήλιστον, τήλιστα*, as Adv. *farthest off*, Orph. Arg. 179, 1186.
 τηλίτης οἶνος [ι], *ὁ*, wine flavoured with *τήλις* (*fenugreek*), Geop.
 τηλόθεν, Adv. (*τηλοῦ*) from afar, from a foreign land, *τηλόθεν ἦλθεν* Il. 5. 651, cf. Soph. Aj. 1318, Ph. 454: in Hom. mostly followed by *ἐκ, τηλόθεν ἐξ ἀπίης γαίης* Il. 1. 270, etc.:—*τηλόθε* occurs in Pind. N. 3. 141, Anth. P. 9. 246. 2. it sometimes passes into the sense of *τῆλε, τηλοῦ, τηλόθι*, as in Od. 6. 312, *εἰ καὶ μάλα τηλόθεν ἐσσί*, where it properly means, though you are there, whence it is so far to come, cf. 7. 194, Il. 23. 359; more distinctly so c. gen., *τηλόθεν Πελεϊάδων* far from them, Pind. N. 2. 18, cf. Soph. Aj. 204, Eur. H. F. 1112.
 τηλόθι, Adv. = *τῆλε, τηλοῦ, far, afar, at a distance*, Od. 1. 22, Il. 8. 285, al., Theocr. 24. 114:—c. gen., *τηλόθι πάτρης* Il. 1. 30, al.
 τηλοῖ, Adv. = *τηλόσε*, Apoll. de Adv. 610.
 τηλοπέτης, *es, far-flying*, Anth. P. 6. 239.
 τηλορός, *όν*, said to be collat. form of *τηλοουρός, τηλορός ναίω* Eur. El. 251;—but altered by Seidler into *τῆλ' ὄρος*, prob. rightly.
 τηλόσε, Adv. to a distance, far away, Il. 4. 455., 22. 407, Eur. I. T. 175.
 τηλοτάτω, Adv., Sup. of *τηλοῦ, farthest away*, like the common *πορρωτάτω*, Od. 7. 322.—Comp. *τηλοτέρω, farther away* (like *πορρωτέρω*), *ἀπειναι* Hipp. Art. 821; c. gen., *further from ..*, Id. 248. 14;—hence Adj., *τηλότερος*, Anth. P. 14. 120.
 τηλοῦ, Adv., like *τῆλε, afar, far off* or *away, in a far country*, Hom.,

Hes., and later Ep.; *τηλοῦ ἐπ' Ἀλφειῷ* Il. 11. 712; *τ. τῶν ἀγρῶν in a far-away corner of the country*, like Lat. *procul terrarum*, Ar. Nub. 138: but, 2. c. gen., mostly, *far from*, Od. 13. 249., 23. 6S; so, *τηλοῦ ἀπὸ ..* Hes. Th. 304; rare in Att. Poets, *τ. αἶθεν far from thee*, Eur. Cycl. 689. (Opp. to *ἀγχοῦ, ἄγχι*. An obsol. Adj. *τηλός* may be taken as the source whence come the Adv. *τηλοῦ, τηλοῖ, τηλόθι, τηλόθεν, τηλόσε, τηλοτέρω, τηλοτάτω*, and Adj. *τηλότερος*; also *τηλύς*, whence *τῆλιστος*:—a form *τῆλυ=τῆλε* recognised by Apoll. de Pron. 329 B, and occurs in *τηλύ-γετος*:—an Aeol. form, cited by Theognost. Can. p. 160, Prisc. 1. p. 36, is restored in Sapph. 1. 6, *ἀτῖσα, πῆλυι*.)
 τηλουρός, *όν*, (*ὄρος*) with distant boundaries; hence, generally, *far-away, far off, distant, χθονὸς πέδον* Aesch. Pr. 1; *πεδία* Eur. Andr. 889; of persons, *τηλ. οὔσα* Id. Or. 1325: cf. *τηλορός, τηλωρός*.
 τηλύγετος [υ], *η, ον*, an old Ep. epith. of children, of uncertain origin and sense. In some places it manifestly means a *darting son, petted child*, *ἀλλ' οὐκ ἴδομενῆα φόβος λάβε, τηλύγετον ὡς* Il. 13. 470; *τίω δέ μιν ἴσον Ὀρέστη, ὡς μοι τ. τρέφεται θαλίη ἐνὶ πολλῇ* 9. 143, 285; the same sense is implied when it is used of an only son, *ὡς .. πατήρ ὄν παῖδα φιλήσῃ μόνον τηλύγετον* Il. 9. 482; *ὄς οἱ τ. γένετο* Od. 4. 11 sq.; *ὡς δὲ πατήρ ὄν παῖδα .. ἀγαπάσει .. μόνον, τηλύγετον* 16. 19; and of the son of one's old age (*ὀψίγονος*), as in h. Hom. Cer. 164, cf. 284; so also, *λιπῶν .. παῖδά τε τηλυγέτην*, of Hermioné, the only daughter of Helen, Il. 3. 175;—once of two sons, perhaps twins, *Φαίνοπος υἱε, ἄμφω τηλυγέτω* 5. 153:—later Ep. followed the Homeric usage, Mosch. 4. 79, Ar. Rh. 4. 719:—in Eur. I. T. 829 (the only example of the word in Att.), *τηλύγετον χθονὸς ἀπὸ πατρίδος*, it seems to bear the sense of *τηλοῦ γεγονότα, born far away, far-distant*, as it certainly does in Simmias ap. Tzetz. Chil. 8. 144, *τηλυγέτων .. Ὑπερβορέων ἀνὰ δῆμον*. (The Ancients mostly held it to be a compd. of *τῆλυ (=τῆλε)* and *γενέσθαι*, either = *τηλέγονος, born afar off*, or = *ὀψίγονος, late-born*. But the former interpr. will not suit the passages in Hom.; and for the other, the sense of *Time* given to *τῆλε* is without example, except in the late word *τηλεδανός* (which itself is not quite certain). Of modern scholars, Butt. (Lexil. s. v.) assumes that *τῆλε, τηλοῦ*, is of the same Root with *τελευτή*, and interprets *τηλύγετος* (with Orion in Etym. G. 616. 37) *ὁ τελευταῖος τῷ πατρὶ γενόμενος, the last born or born at last*, much like *ὀψίγονος*; Döderlein (*de v. τηλύγετος* Erlangae 1825) refers it to *√ΘΑΛ, τηλ-εθάω*, so that it would be = *θαλερός γεγώς*; or else (Hom. Gloss. 1. 228 sq.) connects it with *ἀ-ταλ-ίς*; Curt. suggests a possible connexion with *√ΤΕΡ, τερ-ήν*, Skt. *tar-unas*.)
 τηλύθροος, *ον*, heard from afar, loud-voiced, Hesych. (where however the alph. order requires *τηλέθροος*).
 τήλωθεν, or rather *τηλόθεν*, Adv. = *τηλόθεν*, A. B. 1423.
 τηλώπις, *ιδος, pecul. fem. of sq.*, Orph. Arg. 898.
 τηλωπός, *όν*, (*ὄψ*) seen from afar, far away, *τηλωπὸς οἰχνεῖ* Soph. Aj. 564; so fem. *τηλώπις*, Orph. Arg. 898; in 1193, Herm. restores *τηλίστον*. 2. metaph. of sound, *heard from afar, ἰωά* Soph. Ph. 216; cf. *τηλεφανής* 2.
 τημέλεια, *ἡ*, care, attention, attendance, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 477. 50; *τημελία*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 604.
 τημελίω, to take care of, look after, c. acc., *χώρει πρὸς Ἄργος παρθένους τε τημέλει* Eur. I. A. 731; *τ. τὴν κεφαλὴν* Plut. Artox. 18, cf. 2. 148 D, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 249; c. gen., *τημελοῦσι ποιμένων* Simon. Iamb. 18; *σώματός τ' ἐτημέλει* Eur. I. T. 311; cf. Plat. Legg. 953 A.
 τημέλη, *ἡ*, rare collat. form of *τημέλεια* A. B. 66.
 τημελής, *ές*, careful, heedful, Nicet. Ann. 164 D. Adv. *-ῶς*, Max. Tyr. 25. 4. (Origin uncertain: cf. *ἀτημελής*.)
 τημελοῦχημα, *τό*, an object of attention, Nicet. Ann. 863 ed. Bonn.
 τημελοῦχης, *ἡ*, care, attention, Nicet. Ann. 164 C.
 τημελοῦχος, *ον*, (*ἐχω*) full of care, Clem. Al. 999, 1000.
 τήμερα, *τήμερον, v. sub σήμερον*.
 τῆμος, Dor. *τᾶμος*, Adv. *then, thereupon*, always of past time, answering to the relat. *ῆμος* (q. v.), Il. 23. 228, Hes. Op. 486, 583, Soph. Tr. 533 (the only Att. passage where the word occurs), Theocr. 13. 25:—more often foll. by another Particle, *ῆμος .., τῆμος ἄρα* Il. 7. 434, Od. 4. 401, etc.; *τ. δὴ ..* Od. 12. 441; *τ. δὲ ..* 7. 318, Hes. Op. 668:—also antec. to *εὔτε, εὔτ' ἀστήρ ὑπέρασχε .., τ. δὴ ..* Od. 13. 95; *τῆμος, ὅτε* Anth. P. 8. 26, 10:—absol. without any Conjunction to answer to, h. Merc. 101, Hes. Op. 557.—The Att. words are *τηνικάδε, τηνικαῦτα*. II. in Ar. Rh. 4. 252, *καὶ τῆμος cven to-day*.
 τημόσδε, Dor. *ταμόσδε*, Adv., = *τῆμος*, Theocr. 10. 49, Call. Jov. 21, Ar. Rh. 2. 957:—so also *τημούτος*, Hes. Op. 574, Call. Dian. 175.
 τῆνάλλως or τὴν ἄλλως, as it must be written in *τὴν γε ἄλλως*, Dio C. 38. 24., 42. 50:—Adv., being elliptic for *τὴν ἄλλως [ἀγούσαν] ὁδόν, in the way leading elsewhere, i.e. in another manner, in no particular way, οἱ ἀγῶνες οὐδέποτε τὴν ἄλλως, ἀλλ' αἰετὴν περὶ αὐτοῦ* Plat. Theaet. 172 E: hence, 2. to no purpose, in vain (cf. *ἄλλως* II. 3), *τὴν ἄλλως θεωρεῖν* Id. Legg. 650 A; *τὴν ἄλλως ψηφίζεσθαι* Dem. 34. 11., 398. 8; *τὴν ἄλλως ἐπαρεῖ τὴν φωνήν* Id. 449. 13; *περίεισι τ. Philem. Νύξ* 1. II. otherwise, Dio C. II. c., etc.; v. Bergler Alciphro 1. 19.
 τῆνεῖ, Adv., Dor. for *ἐκεῖ, there*, Epich. 19. 3 Ahr.; opp. to *ὦδε*, Theocr. 1. 106, cf. 2. 98., 4. 35; but equiv. to *ὦδε, here*, Id. 5. 33, cf. 45.
 τήνελλα, a word formed by Archil. (Fr. 106) to imitate the twang of a guitar-string (cf. *θρεπτανελύ*): he began a triumphal hymn to Hercules with *τήνελλα, ὦ καλλίνικε χαῖρε*,—and so the words *τήνελλα καλλίνικε* became a common mode of saluting conquerors in the games, a kind of *Huzza*, Schol. Pind. O. 9. 1, Böckh Expl. ad l., Interpp. ad Ar. Av. 1764, Ach. 1227–1233:—hence II. the Adj. *τήνελλος, ον*, *ἐὰν .. νικᾷς .., τήνελλός εἰ* you will be greeted with huzzas, Id. Eq. 276.

τηνεσμός, ὁ, another form of *τεινεσμός*, Nic. Al. 382, ubi v. Schncid.
τηνίκα [I], Dor. τάνικα, Adv., (τήνος) in Att. at that time, properly answering to Relat. ήνίκα, and Interrog. πηνίκα, ὀπηνίκα, at that time then, εὔτε . . , τηνίκα . . , Ap. Rh. 1. 799; also with the Art. (often written τσηνίκα), ὅτε . . , τὸ τηνίκα . . , Soph. O. C. 440. 2. absol. at that time [of day], Theocr. 1. 17; c. gen., τοῦ ἔτους τ. at that time of the year, Ael. N. A. 15. 1.—The forms in common use are τηνικάδε, τηνικαῦτα, Lob. Phryn. 50. (For the term. -ίκα, cf. αὐτίκα.)

τηνικάδε, Adv., = foreg., answering to a Relat., at this time, then, ἐπεὶ . . , τηνικάδε . . Polyb. 16. 11, 6; ἐπειδὴ . . , τὸ τ. Ib. 30, 7; also after ὕρων = ἐπεὶ ἔωρα, Id. 10. 28, 5. 2. absol. at this time of day, so early, τοῦ ἔνεκα τ. ἀφικου; Plat. Crito 43 A, cf. Prot. 310 B; αὐριαν τ. to-morrow at this time, Id. Phaedo 76 B; c. gen., τ. τῆς ὥρας, τοῦ καιροῦ at this time of the year, Ael. N. A. 1. 36., 4. 27.

τηνικαῦτα, commoner form for τηνίκα, answering to a Relat., at that time, then, ήνίκα . . , τηνικαῦτα . . , Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 9; so answering to ὀπηνίκα, Soph. Ph. 465; to ὅτε or ὅταν, Id. O. C. 393, O. T. 76, etc.; to ὑπότρε, ὅπως, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 26, Hdt. 1. 17; 10 ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, ἐπειδάν, Xen. An. 4. 2, 3., 4. 1, 5, Cyr. 1. 2, 13; also with the Art., τὸ τ. Diod. 1. 98, etc. 2. without a Relat. expressed, Hdt. 1. 18, 63, Soph. Ant. 775, etc.; ἤδη τ. even at that time, Hdt. 2. 51; τ. ἤδη Ar. Eccl. 789; τὸ τ. ἤδη Plat. Alc. 2. 150 E.—at that time of day, Lysias 93. 43; so c. gen., τ. τοῦ θεροῦ at this time of the summer, Ar. Pax 1171; τ. τοῦ ἔτους Luc. Herod. 7.

II. without reference to Time, under these circumstances, in this case, Ar. Pax 1142, Plat. Legg. 792 B, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 14. (From τηνίκα, as ἐνταῦθα from ἐνθα.)
τηνόθι, Adv. of τήνος, in that case, then, Theocr. 8. 44.

τήνος, τήνα, τήνο, Dor. for Aeol. κήνος, Ion. and Att. κείνος, ἐκείνος, he, she, it, Epich. 19, 95 Ahr., Theocr. 1. 4, 5, 11, etc.: sometimes with a strongly demonstr. force, much like ὅδε or ὅδι, Id. 1. 1, 8, 23, etc. 2. like Lat. *ille, iste, the famous*, Id. 1. 120, 126, etc.; or *the notorious*, Id. 5. 1, 15, etc. 3. in opposed clauses, τόκα μὲν ἐν τήνοισι . . , τόκα δὲ πὰρ τήνοισι Epich. 124 Ahr., cf. Theocr. 1. 36.

τηνώ, Adv. of τήνος, Dor. for ἐκεῖ, Theocr. 3. 25 (vulg. τήνα).
τηνώθεν, Adv. of τήνος, Dor. for ἐκεῖθεν, Ar. Ach. 754; also τηνώθε, Theocr. 3. 10, Anth. P.

τηξί-μελής, ἐς, *wasting the limbs*, νοῦσος Anth. P. 7. 234.
τηξί-ποθος, ον, *wasting with desire*, ἔρωτες Crates Theb. ap. Clem. Al. 492.

τήξις, εως, ἡ, a *melting*, χιόνος Plut. 2. 692 A; κηροῦ Sext. Emp. M. 9. 251. 2. a *dissolving, dissolution*, Hipp. Coac. 203, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 1 sq.

τηρέω: (cf. τηρός, Skt. *trá* (serve).) To *watch over, take care of, guard*, δώματα Hom. Cer. 142; πόλιον Pind. P. 2. 161, Ar. Vesp. 210; τὰς κύνας Xen. Cyn. 6, 1; rarely of persons, δαιμόνων . . , αἰτίνας τηροῦσιν ὑμᾶς Ar. Nub. 579; τ. τὴν ἀρχὴν το μαινίαιν it, Polyb. 21. 15, 2; τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀξίωμα Diod. 17. 15.—Pass., τὸ ἐξῶθεν [τειχος] ἐτηρεῖτο *was constantly guarded*, Thuc. 2. 13; fut. med. τηρήσομαι in pass. sense, Id. 4. 30. 2. τ. ὅπως . . ἔσται to *take care that* . . , Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 5; ὅπως μὴ . . παρανομῶσι Ib. 5. 8, 2; τ. μὴ . . , τ. μὴ τι γένηται, *cavere ne* . . , Ar. Pax 146, Thesm. 580, Plat. Theaet. 169 C; τ. ὅπως μὴ τι γενήσεται Dem. 318. 1; so also in Med., τηρώμεσθ', ὅπως μὴ . . αἰσθήσεται Ar. Vesp. 372; τηροῦ μὴ λαβῆς ὑπόπια Ib. 1386.

II. to *have an eye upon, give heed to, watch narrowly, observe*, τηρῶ αὐτοὺς οὐδὲ δακῶν ὕραν κλέπτοντας Id. Eq. 1145, cf. Vesp. 364; τὰς ἀμαρτίας Thuc. 4. 60; τ. τι μὴ . . Ar. Pax 146, Plat. Rep. 442 A. 2. to *watch for* a person or thing, with a part., παραστείχοντα τηρήσας Soph. O. T. 808; ἐνδον ὄντα τηρήσαντες αὐτόν *having watched for his being within*, Thuc. 1. 134; τ. τὸν πορθμὸν κατιόντος ἀνέμου, i. e. τ. ἀνεμον ἐρχόμενον κατὰ τὸν πορθμὸν, Id. 6. 2; τ. τινὰ ἀνιόντα to *watch for one's coming up*, Dem. 1252. 7.—c. acc. only, τηροῦσ' ἐκείνην ἡμέραν (so Meineke for εὔροῦσ') Soph. El. 278; τ. ὅ τι καὶ δράσει Ar. Eccl. 946; τηρήσας ἀνεμον Thuc. 1. 65; τ. νύκτα χειμέριον Id. 3. 22, cf. 4. 27; νύκτα ἀσέληνον Dem. 1350. 6; τ. τοὺς ἀστέρας Arist. Cacl. 2. 12, 3, etc.; τ. καιρόν Id. Rhet. 2. 5, 8, etc.—Pass., ὁ καιρὸς ἐτηρήθη *was watched for*, Lys. 126. 35. 3. absol. to *watch, keep watch*, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 6, 4, II. A. 9. 39, 4.—c. inf. to *watch or look out*, so as to . . , ἐτήρουν ἀνέμω καταφέρεισθαι Thuc. 4. 26; τὴν ἀσφάλειαν τῆς ἐπιβουλής τηροῦντα φυλάσασθαι Antipho 117. 14.

III. to *observe or keep an engagement*, παρακαταθήκην Isocr. 6 D; ἀπόρητα Lys. 189. 37; εἰρήνην Dem. 255. 13.

τήρημα, τό, *an observation*, in Grammar, Apoll. de Constr. p. 143.
τηρήμων, ον, *watchful, observant*, τινός Or. Sib. 5. 399.

τήρησις, εως, ἡ, a *watching, keeping, guarding, ἀφύλακτος ἡ τήρησις* Eur. Fr. 162; τῆς πολιτείας Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 8, cf. P. A. 4. 11, 18. 2. *vigilance*, Thuc. 7. 13, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 8, Polyb. 6. 59, 5. 3. a *means of keeping or guarding*, τὰς λιθοτομίας . . , ἀσφαλεστάτην τ. the quarries . . , the most secure *place of custody*, Thuc. 7. 86. II. an *observing, observation*, Def. Plat. 413 E, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 23., 2. 246, etc.:—in Philo 1. 125, there is a double use.

τηρητέον, verb. Adj. *one must watch*, τ. τινὰς εἰ . . Plat. Rep. 412 E, cf. 413 C, Dion. H. de Rhet. 10, 19.
τηρητής, οὔ, ὁ, a *keeper, observer, δίκης* Diod. 3. 4; cf. τοποτηρητής.
τηρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *observant, ἀκολουθία* Sext. Emp. M. 8. 288. 2. pass. *needing to be observed*, Diog. L. 9. 108. Adv. -κῶς, *by observation*, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 70.

τηρήτρια, ἡ, fem. of τηρητής, to be restored for περήτρια in Suid. and Hesych.
τηρός, ὁ, a *warden, guard*, only found in Aesch. Supp. 248.

τήρων, ωνος, ὁ, = τηρός, C. I. 8753, 8785. 1. b.

τητάομαι, Dor. τῆτ-, (τήτη) Pass. only used in pres., to *be in want, suffer want*, σὺ δὲ τῆτῃ Hes. Op. 406; τὸ τητᾶσθαι *privation*, Soph. El. 265; Dind. proposes τητᾶσθαι for ἠτᾶσθαι in Xen. Cyr. 4. 8, 33. 2. elsewhere always c. gen. to *be in want of, be deprived or bereft of*, φίλων πατῶμενος Pind. N. 10. 146, Eur. Hel. 274; ἀνδρός, πατρός, νυμφίου τητῶμενος Soph. O. C. 1618, Eur. Heracl. 24, Hes. 324; τῶν ἐμῶν τ. πρὸς τοῦ κακίστου Soph. Ph. 383; ἀδέρκτων ὑμμάτων τ. Id. O. C. 1200; Ἑλλάδος τητῶμενοι Eur. Heracl. 31; χόρων τ. Id. El. 310; χαρμάτων τητῶμεθα Id. Or. 1084; ρυθμοῦ τε καὶ ἀρμονίας Plat. Legg. 810 B; εὐγενείας Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 16.

τητάνειος, v. sub σητάνειος:—τήτειος, ον, = τήτινος, Poll. 6. 73.

τήτες, Adv. *this year, of or in this year*, esp. in Comic Poets, as Ar. Ach. 15, Vesp. 400, Fr. 196, cf. Lys. ap. Harp. s. v.; ἡ τήτες ἡμέρα *this very day*, cited as an unusual phrase by Ath. 98 B; cf. ἀήτες;—a form τῆδες is cited by Gramm. (Hence the Adjs., τήτινος σήτινος, τήτειος σήτειος, τητάνειος σητάνειος; τήτες σήτες being related to ἔτος, as σήμερον τήμερον to ἡμέρα, cf. σήμερον.)

τήτη, ἡ, like σπάνις, *want*, as Root of τητάομαι, Hesych.

τήτινος, η, ον, or τητινός, A. B. 66, (τήτες) of *this year, this year's*, Luc. Lexiph. 1.

τήτος, εος, τό, = τήτη, only in Hesych. and Phot. (τήτει · σπάνει), unless we read in Eur. Fr. 495, τήτει σοφῶν, for τι εἰ τι: cf. χῆτος.

τηύσιος, α, ον, *idle, vain, undertaken to no purpose*, τηυσίη ὁδός Od. 3. 316., 15. 13; τηύσιον ἔπος *an idle, rash word*, h. Hom. Ap. 540. Adv. τηυσίως, Theocr. 25. 230.—A form ταύσιος is cited from Alcman, and αύσιος from Ibyc., in E. M. 171. 7.

τιάρᾱ [ā], ἡ, and τιάρας, ον, Ion. τήρης, εω, ὁ, (as in Hdt.):—a *tiara*, the Persian head-dress, esp. on solemn occasions, Hdt. 1. 132., 3. 12 (v. sub πῖλος), 7. 61., 8. 120; worn by the great king, Aesch. Pers. 661; whose tiara was upright, Xen. An. 2. 5, 23, Phylarch. 21; v. sub κυρβάσια, κίδαρις, cf. Dict. of Antiqq.; described by Curtius 3. 3, 19, *regium capitis insigne, quod caerulea fascia albo distincta circumnibat*, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 13.

τιάρό-δεσμος, ὁ, a *band for fastening the tiara behind*, Polyae. 7. 6, 2.
τιάρο-ειδής, ἐς, *shaped like or like a tiara*, Xen. An. 5. 4, 13.

τιάρο-φόρος, ον, *wearing a tiara*, Max. Tyr. 26. 7.

τιβήν, ἦνος, ὁ, = τρίπους, Lyc. 1104:—also τίβηνος, ὁ, Hesych.

τιγγάβαρι, τό, Att. for κιννάβαρι, Diocl. Mel. 4.

τιγγῦβάρινός, ἡ, ὄν, *vermilion-coloured*, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 1065.

τίγρις, ἡ, *Philem. Neair. 1, Plut. 2. 144 D, also ὁ, Alex. Πυραυ. 4, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 14, Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 7; gen. τίγριος Arist. and Theophr. II. c.; but the form τιγρίδος is preferred by Choerob. in A. B. 1423 (v. infr.); acc. τίγριν: pl., nom. τίγρεις, and τιγρίδες Dio C. 54. 9., 76. 7:—a *tiger, Felis tigris*: the animal seems to have been unknown in Greece till Alexander's time; Seleucus sent one to Athens, ὁ Σελεύκου τίγρις Alex. I. c., cf. Philem. I. c.*

τιγρο-ειδής, ἐς, *like a tiger, tiger-spotted*, ἴπποι Dio C. 75. 14.
τίζω, (τί;) to *be always asking 'what?'*, Ar. Fr. 689.

τίη, Att. τή, strengthd. form of τί; *why? wherefore?* Hom., Hes., and Att. Comedy: followed by a Particle, τίη δὲ . . ; II. 15. 244, Od. 16. 421, etc.; τίη δὴ . . ; II. 21. 436; doubled, τίη τί δὴ; standing alone, *why so, tell me?* Ar. Vesp. 1155, Pax 1018, Thesm. 84, cf. ὅτιη. (Formed from τί, as ὅτιη from ὅτι and ἐπειθὶ from ἐπεὶ:—acc. to Buttm., Lexil. sub v. δείλη 9, for τί δὴ.)

τί ἦν εἶναι, τό, as a Subst., v. sub εἰμί (sum) F. 2.

τιήρης, ον, ὁ, Ion. for τιάρας, Hdt.

τιθαίβωσσω, of bees, to *stare up honey*, Od. 13. 106. II. to

supply with food, foster, cherish, τέκνα τ. Nic. Th. 199; and metaph., γνάς θ. ἀρδηθῶ Lyc. 622. (Akin to τιθάς, τίθη, τιθήνη, τιθασός, etc.)

τιθαίνομαι, v. sub τιθηνέω.

τιθάς ὕρνις, ἄδος, ἡ, *barn-door fowl, hen*, Anth. P. 9. 95.

τιθάσεια, ἡ, a *taming, domestication*, ἰχθύων Plat. Polit. 264 C.

τιθάσευμα, τό, a *device for taming or domesticating*, Porph. Abst. 1. 9.

τιθάσεισις, εως, ἡ, = τιθασεία, Plut. 2. 441 E.

τιθασειτής, οὔ, ὁ, *one who tames*, Ar. Vesp. 704.

τιθασειτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *easy to tame*, ἐλέφας Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 33.

τιθασειτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *tamed, tameable*, Gloss.

τιθασειτύω, ορος, ὁ, poet. for τιθασευτής, Opp. C. 2. 543.

τιθασειύω, to *tame, domesticate*, τὰ ἡμερα τρέφω καὶ τ. Plat. Rep. 589 B; τιθασεύοντες τὰ χρῆσιμα τῶν ζῴων Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 10:—Pass., τ. ὁ ἐλέφας καὶ πειθαρχεῖ Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 3, cf. P. A. 3. 6, 2. 2. metaph., ὑμᾶς τιθασεύουσι χερσὶμα τῶν παιδῶν Dem. 37. 9:—Pass., ἡ γυνὴ ἐπιθασεύετο Xen. Oec. 7, 10, cf. Plat. Polit. 264 A. 3. of trees, to *reclaim, cultivate*, κοτίνοισι εἰς συκᾶς ἐξημεροῦντες καὶ τ. Plut. Fab. 20. Cf. τιθασός fin.

τιθάσιον, τό, = τιθασεία, Theophr. H. P. 3. 2, 2.

τιθασός, ὄν: (perh. from √ΘΑ, θάω, with redupl. like τι-θήνη):—*tamed, domesticated*; esp. of animals, *tame, domestic*, Lat. *cicur*, χῆν Soph. Fr. 745, cf. Epicrat. Λαῖς 1; opp. to ἄγριος, Plat. Polit. 264 A; πάντων τιθασσότατον καὶ ἡμερώτατον τῶν ἄγριων ὁ ἐλέφας Arist. H. A. 9. 46, 1:—so of persons, often in Plut., cf. Anth. P. 5. 178; of plants, *cultivated, reared in gardens*, Plut. Cor. 3:—Adv., τιθασῶς ἔχειν to *be reclaimed*, Plat. Tim. 77 A; τ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 11. 2. metaph. *domestic, intestine*, like ἐμφύλιος, Ἄρης τιθασῶς ὦν Aesch. Eum. 356. That the true form was τιθασός with single σ, is shewn not only by the best MSS., but by the usage of Poets, who always shorten the α: in later Gr. the form τιθασσός with double σ prevailed, as in the MSS. of Arist., and as is shewed by the Compar. and Sup. forms in -ότερος (Dion. II. 10. 42), -ότατος (Arist. I. c.), v. Lob. Path. 433.

τιθασο-τρόφος, *ov*, keeping tame animals, Opp. C. 1. 354.

τιθεντήρ, *δ*, = *τιθηνός*, Or. Sib. :—*sem.* τιθεύτρια, Nicet. Ann. 146 A.

τιθή, *ή*, = *τίθη*, Hesych., *dub.*

τίθημι [1], *τίθης* Soph. Ph. 992, Plat., in Hom. always *τίθηθα*; *τίθησι* Hom., Att. and Dor. *τίθητι* Theocr. 3. 48; 3 pl. *τιθέασι* Thuc. 5. 96, Alex. Λεβ. 1. 5, Ion. *τιθείσι* Il. 16. 262, Hdt.; also 2 sing. *τιθείς* (as if from *τιθέω*, *τιθῶ*, which occurs in Luc. Ocypr. 43, 81), Pind. P. 8. 14, 3 sing. *τιθεί* Il. 13. 731, Mimnerm. 1. 6., 5. 7, Hdt. 1. 113; but these forms of pres. are not Att., Pors. Or. 141 :—Impf. *ἐτίθην* Plat. Gorg. 500 B, *ἐτίθης* Id. Rep. 528 D, *ἐτίθη* Hom., Ep. *τίθη* Il. 1. 446, etc.; but in Att. the 2nd and 3rd pers. are almost always *ἐτίθεις*, *ἐτίθει* Ar. Nub. 59, 64, Ach. 532, Plat., and these forms are given in many Edd. of Hom.; Ep. 3 pl. *τίθεσαν* Od. 22. 456; *τίθεν* Pind. P. 3. 115, late *ἐτίθουν*, N. T.; Ion. impf. *τίθεσκον* Hes. Fr. 96; *ἐτίθεια* (*ὑπερ-*) Hdt. 3. 155 :—imperat. *τίθει* Il. 1. 509, Att. :—inf. *τιθέναι*; in Ep. also *τιθήμεναι*, Il. 23. 83; *τιθέμεν* Hes. Op. 742, Pind. :—Fut. *θήσω*, Ep. inf. *θησέμεναι* Il. 12. 35, *θησέμεν* Pind. :—Aor. 1 *ἔθηκα*, only used in indic., and mostly in sing., for though 3 pl. is common, the 1 and 2 pl. are rare, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 15, Aeschin. 5. 23; Ep. 3 pl. *ἔθηκαν* Il. 24. 795, etc. : the reg. aor. 1 *ἔθησα* is very late, Malal. 247. 3, etc.; and a part. *τιθήσας* in Or. Sib. 4. 122 :—Aor. 2 *ἔθην*, not used in indic. sing., whereas the pl. is very common, *ἔθεμεν*, *ἔθετε*, *ἔθεσαν*, Ep. *θέσαν* Il. 12. 29, etc. : imperat. *θείς*, Ar. Lys. 185, etc.; Lacon. 3 sing. *σέτω* Ib. 1081 : subj. *θῶ*, Ion. *θέω* (*προσ-*), Hdt. 1. 108, Ep. *θειώ*, Il. 16. 83; Ep. 2 and 3 sing. *θειῆς*, *θειῆ* (αί. *θῆης*, *θῆη*) Il. 16. 96, Od. 10. 301, 341; Ep. 1 pl. *θέωμεν* (dissyll.) Od. 24. 485, *θειόμεν* for *θειώμεν*, Il. 23. 244, Od. 13. 364 : opt. *θειήν*, 1 pl. *θειήμεν* Plat., etc.; *θειίμεν* Od. 12. 347, *προσ-θειίμεν* Plat. Rep. 370 D, and *κατα-θειίτε* (or *-θοίτε*) Dem. 185. 26; 3 pl. *θειίεν* Soph. O. C. 865 : inf. *θειῖναι*, Ep. *θειέμεναι* Il. 2. 285, *θειέμεν* Od. 21. 3, Hes. Op. 61. 67 : part. *θείς* :—Pf. *τέθεικα* Eur. El. 7, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 19 :—Med. *τίθεμαι*, 2 sing. *τίθεσαι* Plat. Theaet. 202 C : imperat. *τίθεσο* Ar. Pax 1039, Plat. Soph. 237 B, *τιθοῦ* Aesch. Eum. 226, Ep. *τίθεσσο* Anth. P. 9. 564; Ep. part. *τιθήμενος* Il. 10. 34 :—Fut. *θήσομαι* 24. 402, Att. :—Aor. 1 *ἔθηκάμην*, only used in indic. and partic., and never in Att.; 2 sing. *ἔθήκασ* Theocr. 29. 18; Ep. 3 sing. *θήκατο* Il. 10. 31, Hes.; part. *θηκάμενος* Theogn. 1150, Pind. :—Aor. 2 *ἔθην*, Hom., Att. : imper. *θέο* Od. 10. 333, *θοῦ* Soph. O. C. 466 : subj. *θῶμαι* Att. : opt. *θειίμην* Att., Ep. 3 sing. *θειίτο* Od. 17. 225, Aesch. Pr. 527, Plat., etc.; (*προσ-θοίτο*, *-θοίσθε*, *ἐν-θοίτο* are given by most Edd. in Dem. 68. 26., 575. 19., 912. 23) :—Pass. *τίθεμαι* : Fut. *τεθήσομαι* Eur. El. 1268, Thuc., Plat. :—Aor. *ἐτέθην* Eur. H. F. 1245, Thuc., Plat. :—Pf. *τέθειμαι*, inf. *τεθεισθαι* Ar. Fr. 304, part. *τεθειμένος* Demad. 180. 4, (*προ-*) Xen. Hiero 9, 11, (*δια-*) Menand. Incert. 65; (also used in med. sense, Dem. 530. 11, Luc. Somn. 9, (*ἐν-*) Dem. 912. 8) :—the Pass. never occurs in Hom., and is generally rare, *κείμαι* being used instead. (From *√ΘΕ*, which occurs in the form *προ-θέ-ουσι*, Il. 1. 291; hence *θέ-σις*, *θέ-μις*, *θεσ-μός* (*τεθμός*), *θέμ-α*, *θεμ-έλιον*, *θή-κη*, *θῆ-μα*; Skt. *dhā*, *da-dhā-mi* (*pono*), *dha-tri* (*creator*); O. H. G. *tóm*, *tāt* (*thue*, *do*; *that*, *deed*), *duom* (*doom*, *deem*.) Radic. sense *to put*, *set*, *place*; then, generally, *to bring a thing into a place*; and so, *to bring into a situation*, *to bring about*, *cause*. The Med. in Hom. only differs from the Act., in that the action is reflected on the subject, or refers to the mind of the agent, or to his interest; but in Att., like *ποιεῖσθαι*, it refers to *mental* action.

A. in local sense, *to set*, *put*, *place*, *λίθων* Il. 21. 405; *θεμεῖλια* 12. 29; *τέρματα* τ. *to set* limits, 23. 333, Od. 8. 193; *κλισίην*, *θρόνον* τ. *τινι* *to set* a stool or chair for him, 4. 123., 8. 65; and in Med. *to set oneself* a stool, 20. 387 :—in Att., *πόδα* τ. *to plant* the foot, i. e. walk, run, Aesch. Eum. 294, Eur. I. T. 32; *τετράποδας βάσιν* *θηρὸς* *τίθεσθαι*, i. e. to go on all fours, Id. Hec. 1059 :—the mode is expressed by Adv. or Preps.,

a. with Adv., τ. *τι* *πυρὸς ἔγγυς*, *ἀπάνευθε* *πυρὸς* Od. 14. 518, Il. 18. 412; *προπάρουθε* *ποδῶν* 20. 324; *χαμαὶ* τ. *τὸν πόδα* Aesch. Ag. 906; *τὰ ἄνω κάτω* and *τὰ κάτω ἄνω* τ. Hdt. 3. 3, cf. Aesch. Eum. 650, etc.; with Adv. implying motion, *ἄλλοσε* *θειῖναι* Od. 23. 184, 204; *ποῖ* *θετέον*; Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 17, cf. Plat. Rep. 479 C, etc.

b. with all Preps. of local sense, τ. *ἀμφὶ* *τινι*, as *ἀμφὶ* *ἄμοισι* *έντεα* Il. 10. 34; *στέφανον ἀμφὶ* *βοστρύχοις* Eur. Med. 1160;—*ἀνά* *τινι* *οἱ* *τι*, as *ἀμ* *βωμοῖσι* Il. 8. 441; *ἀνά* *μυρίκην* 10. 466;—*ἐπὶ* *τινος*, *τινι* *οἱ* *τι*, as *εἴ* *ματα ἐπ'* *ἀπήνης* Od. 6. 252; cf. Il. 16. 223, etc.; *κυνέην ἐπὶ* *κράτι* 15. 480; *ἐπὶ* *γούνασι* *τινος* 6. 92, etc.; *ἐπὶ* *θρόνον* *τὰ ἱμάτια* Hdt. 1. 9, cf. Aesch. Supp. 483, etc.;—*ὑπὸ* *τινι* *οἱ* *τι*, as *δέμνι* *ὑπ'* *αἰθούσῃ* Il. 24. 644; *ἀμβροσίην ὑπὸ* *βινά* *τινι* Od. 4. 445;—but most commonly with the Preps. *ἐν* *οἱ* *εἰς* *to put in* or *to put into* . . . , as *θήκεν ἐν* *ἀκμοθέτῳ* *ἄκ* *μονα* Il. 18. 476; *τόξα ἐν* *πυρὶ* 5. 215; *ἐν* *κίστη* *ἔδωδῆν* Od. 6. 76; *ἐν* *λεχέεσσι* *θ.* *τινα* Il. 18. 352; or *ἐς* *δίφρον* *θέσθαι* *τινά* *to put into* the car, 3. 310; *ἐς* *λάρνακα*, *ἐς* *κάπετον* 24. 795, 797; *ἐς* *ταφάς* or *ἐν* *τάφοισι* Soph. Aj. 1110, 1410; cf. Ant. 504, Tr. 1254. c. in Poets also with dat. only, *κολέφ* *ἄορ* *θέο* Od. 10. 333; *χρήματα* *μυχῶ* *ἄντρον* 13. 364, cf. Soph. Tr. 691, Eur. Hel. 1064.—The same constructions will be found under many of the following heads.

II. Special phrases: 1. *θειῖναι* *τινί* *τι* *ἐν* *χερσίν* *to put it in* his hands, Il. 1. 441, 565, etc.; *ἐν* *χερσὶ* *τινος* 6. 482., 23. 597; *οἶνον ἐν* *χείρεσσι* Od. 14. 448; *ἐς* *χείρά* *τινος* *into* his hand, Soph. Aj. 751. 2. of women, *θέσθαι* *υἷόν*, *παῖδα ὑπὸ* *ζώνῃ* *to have* a child *put* under her girdle, i. e. to conceive, h. Hom. Ven. 256, 283. 3. *ἐν* *ὄμμασι* *θέσθαι* *to set* before one's eyes, Pind. N. 8. 73. 4. *to set* a plant, Xen. Oec. 19, 7, and 9. 5. *θέσθαι* *τὴν ψῆφον* *to lay one's* voting-
pebble on the altar, *put* it into the urn, *ἐς* *τεῦχος* *οὐ* *διχορρόπως* *ψῆφους* *ἔθεντο* Aesch. Ag. 816, v. sub *ψῆφος* :—hence simply *to give one's* vote, *ἐπὶ* *φόνῳ* for death, Eur. Or. 756; *ἑαυτῷ* in one's own favour, Hdt. 8. 123; *σὺν* *τῷ νόμῳ* Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 17; *εὐφρονα*, *δικαίαν* *τὴν ψῆφον* τ.

Aesch. Supp. 640, Lycurg., etc.; and in Pass., *φανερὰ* *τίθεται* *ἡ ψῆφος* Plat. Legg. 855 D :—also, *τίθεσθαι* *τὴν γνώμην* *to give one's* opinion, Hdt. 7. 82; *περὶ* *τινος* Andoc. 26. 9; and *τίθεσθαι* absol., *to vote*, *γνώμη* *ταύτη* for it, Soph. Ph. 1448; *μετὰ* *τινος* Aesch. Supp. 644; *ἐναντία* *τινί* Plat. Phileb. 58 B. 6. in Hom., *θειῖναι* *τινί* *τι* *ἐν* *φρεσὶ*, *ἐν* *στή* *θεσσι*, etc., *to put* or *plant* it in his heart, like Att. *νοουθετέω*, (where we rather say, *to put* him in mind, in a rage, etc.); *ἐν* *στήθεσσι* *τιθεῖ* *νόον* Il. 13. 732; *βουλὴν ἐν* *στήθεσσι* τ. 17. 470; *ἔπος ἐν* *φρεσὶ* 19. 121, etc.; also, *μένος* *δέ* *οἱ* *ἐν* *φρεσὶ* *θῆκεν* 21. 145; and in Med., *θέσθαι* *θυμὸν ἐν* *στήθεσσι* *to lay up* wrath in one's heart, *treasure* it there, 9. 629; so, *αἰδῶ* *καὶ* *νέμεσιν ἐν* *φρεσὶ* *θέσθαι* 13. 121; *θέσθαι* *τινὲ* *κτόνον* *to harbour* enmity against him, 8. 449; *θέσθαι* *νόον* *καθαρόν* Theogn. 89; *τιθέμενος* *ἄγναμπτον νόον* Aesch. Pr. 163; *ἐν* *φρεσὶ* *θέσθαι*, c. inf., *to bear* in mind, *think* of doing a thing, Od. 4. 729; cf. *βάλλω* Il. 6. 7. *to deposit*, as in a bank, *χρήματα* *θέσθαι* *παρὰ* *τινα* Hdt. 6. 86, cf. Od. 13. 207; *τὰ* *ὄντα* *τίθεσθαι* *ἀσφαλέστατα* (Adv.) Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 10; so also in Act., Xen. Ages. 11, 12; *ἐνέχυρον* *θειῖναι* *τι* Ar. Pl. 451, cf. Eccl. 755, Dem. 1381. 8, etc. :—also, *ἐγγυὴν* *θέσθαι* Aesch. Eum. 899; *συνθήκας* *παρὰ* *τινι* Lycurg. 150. 42; Pass., *τὰ* *ληφθέντα* *καὶ* *τὰ* *τεθέντα* Dem. 186. 10 :—but the Act. and Med. are sometimes distinguished, *ὁ* *θείς* *the mort-* *gager*, *ὁ* *θέμενος* *the mortgagee*, *τοὺς* *θέντας* *ἡμᾶς* *ἢ* *καὶ* *τοὺς* *θεμένους* *ἡμᾶς* Plat. Legg. 820 E, cf. *ὑποτίθημι* III :—metaph., *χάριν* or *χάρिता* *θέσθαι* *τινί* *to deposit a claim* for favour with one, *to lay* an obligation on one, Hdt. 9. 60, 107, Aesch. Pr. 783, etc. 8. *to pay* down, *pay*, *τόκον*, *εἰσφοράς*, *μετοίκιον*, etc., Dem. 1030. 23., 606. 17., 845. 20, etc.

9. *to put* down in writing, *θῆς ἐν* *φρεσὶ* *δελτοῖσι* *τοὺς* *ἔμοὺς* *λόγους* Soph. Fr. 535; *τὰ* *ἐν* *γράμμασι* *τεθέντα* Plat. Legg. 793 B :—*to place* *to account*, *put* down, *reckon*, in *rationes* *referre*, Dem. 824. 10., 825. 2., 839. 24; *θήσω* *εἰς* *δύο* *παῖδας* *χιλίας* *δραχμὰς* *ἐκάστου* *ἐνιαυτοῦ* Lys. 910. 1; *τὸ* *μὲν* *ἡμῶν* *τίθησιν* *αὐτοῖς* *λελογίσθαι* Id. 905. 11.

10. in military language, *τίθεσθαι* *τὰ* *ὄπλα*, has three senses, a. *to stack* or *pile* arms, as in a camp, *to bivouac*, esp. in the face of an enemy, Thuc. 4. 44., 7. 3 :—hence, *to take up* a position, *draw up* in order of battle, Hdt. 9. 52, Thuc. 2. 2, Plat. Rep. 440 E, Lys. 188. 10, Xen. An. 1. 5, 17., 6. 4, etc.; so, *ὀπίσσοι* *περ* *ἂν* *ὄπλα* *ἱππικὰ* *ἢ* *πεζικὰ* *τιθῶνται* who *serve* on horseback or on foot, Plat. Legg. 753 B; *ἀντία* *τινός* against one, Hdt. 5. 74, (but in 1. 62, *ἀντία* *τοῦ* *ναοῦ* seems to be merely *over* against it, cf. Poppo Ind. Xen. An.); poet., *πατρὸς* *ἔνεκα* *εἰς* *δῆριν* *ἔθεντο* *ὄπλα* Inscr. ap. Dem. 322. 6. b. *to lay* down one's arms, *surrender*, Diod. 20. 31, 45, Plut. 2. 759 A; so, *θέσθαι* *τὰς* *ἀσπίδας* Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 12; *πόλεμον* *θέσθαι* *to settle*, end it, Thuc. 1. 82; *πόλεμον* *θ.* *ἢ* *βούλονται* Ib. 31; *νεῖκος* *εὖ* *θέσθαι* Soph. O. T. 633; and, *καλῶς* *θ.* *τὰς* *διαφορὰς* *πρὸς* *τινα* Andoc. 18. 21. c. *εὖ* *θέσθαι* *ὄπλα* merely *to keep* one's arms in good order, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 3; like *εὖ* *ἀσπίδα* *θέσθω*, Il. 3. 382.

11. *to lay* in the grave, *bury*, *ἐμὰ* *σῶν* *ἀπάνευθε* *τιθήμεναι* *ὄστρα* 23. 83; (often with words added, *ἐν* *τάφοισι*, *ἐς* *ταφάς*, etc., v. supr. I. b;) *ποῦ* *σφε* *θήσομεν* *χθονός*; Aesch. Theb. 1002, Thuc. 1. 138; Pass., *τὰ* *ὄστρα* *φασὶ* *τεθῆναι ἐν* *τῇ* *Ἀττικῇ* Thuc. 1. 138, cf. Plat. Menex. 242 C, Legg. 947 E. 12. *τιθέναι* *τὰ* *γόνατα* *to kneel* down, Ev. Marc. 15. 19, Luc. 22. 41, al.

III. *to set* up, of the prizes in games, Lat. *proponere*, *ἀεθλα* Il. 23. 263, etc.; *ἀέθλιον* Ib. 748; *νικητήρια* Soph. Fr. 482; and in Pass., *τὰ* *τιθέμενα* *the prizes*, Dem. 1408. 27; also with the object proposed as the prize, τ. *δέπας*, *βοῦν*, *ἡμιτάλαντον* *χρυσοῦ*, etc., Il. 23. 656, 750, 826, etc., cf. Hdt. 1. 144, Soph. Aj. 572 :—this is more fully expressed

b. by *θειῖναι* *ἐς* *μέσσον* Il. 23. 704; after Hom. of political proceedings, Lat. *in medio* *ponere*, *to lay* before people; *ὑμῖν* *ἐς* *μέσον* *ἀρχὴν* *τιθείς* *placing* it at your disposal, Hdt. 3. 142; *εἰς* *τὸ* *μ.* *θειῖναι* *τι* Plat. Tim. 34 B, Legg. 719 A; so also, τ. *τι* *εἰς* *τὸ* *κοινόν* Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 1;—bnt, *ἐν* *μέσῳ* τ. *τι* *to interpose* as a parenthesis, Aesch. Cbo. 145.

2. *to set* up in a temple, like *ἀνατίθημι*, *to devote*, *dedicate*, *ἀγάλματα* Od. 12. 347, cf. Il. 6. 92; *τάσδε* . . *θεοῖς* *ἀσπίδας* *ἔθηκε* Eur. Phoen. 577. IV. *to assign*, *award*, *τιμὴν* *τινι* Il. 24. 57; *ὄνομα* *θειῖναι* *τινι* *to fix* a name upon him, *solemnly* *give* it, Od. 19. 403 :—but mostly in Med., *ὄνομα* *θέσθαι*—not reflexively, *to give* one-self a name, but *to give* a child either one's own name, or at least a name at one's own discretion, Od. 18. 5., 19. 406, Hdt. 1. 107, 113, Eur. Phoen. 12 :—ellipt., without *ὄνομα*, *ᾧ* *δὴ* *ἀθροίσματι* *ἄνθρωπὸν* *τε* *τίθενται* *καὶ* *λίθον* Plat. Theaet. 157 B, cf. Crat. 402 B; pleonast., *ἴωνα* *δ'* *αὐτὸν* *ὄνομα* *κεκλήσθαι* *θήσεται* Eur. Ion 75.

V. *τιθέναι* *νόμον* *to lay* down or *give* a law, of a supreme legislator, Soph. El. 580, Eur. Alc. 57, Plat. Rep. 339 C, Dem. 731. 21, etc.; but more often in Med., of republican legislatures, *to give* one-self a law, *make* a law, Hdt. 1. 29, Plat. Rep. 338 E, Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 9; and in Pass., *τίθεται* *νόμος* Plat. Legg. 705 D, 744 A :—so also, *θειῖναι* *θεσμόν* Aesch. Eum. 484; *κῆρυγμα*, *τιμωρίας*, etc., Soph. Ant. 8, Plat., etc.; *σκῆψιν* *θειῖναι* *to allege* an excuse, Soph. El. 584; *τίθεσθαι* *ἡμέραν* *to agree* on a day, for it, Dem. 1039. 6.

VI. *to establish*, *institute*, *ἀγῶνα* Aesch. Ag. 845, Xen. An. 2. 1, 10; *πεντετηρίδα* Pind. O. 3. 38. VII. *to ordain*, *com-* *mand*, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Lac. 15, 2, cf. 1. 5., 2. 11; *γυναίξ* *σωφρονεῖν* . . *θήσει* Eur. Tro. 1057 :—also elliptically with Adv., *οὕτω* *νῦν* *Ζεὺς* *θείη* *so* *may* he ordain, Od. 8. 465., 15. 180; *ὡς* *ἄρ'* *ἔμελλον* *θησέμεναι* Il. 12. 35; *παγκάκως* [*θεοῖ*] *ἔθεσαν* Aesch. Pers. 283.

B. *to put* in a certain state or condition, much the same as *ποιεῖν*, *ποιεῖσθαι*, and so often to be rendered by our *make* : I. foll. by an attributive Subst., *to make* one something, with the predicate in apposition, *θειῖναι* *τινα* *αἰχμητήν*, *ἰέρειαν*, *μάντιν*, etc., Il. 1. 290., 6. 300, Od. 15. 253; *θ.* *τινα* *βασίλεια*, *ἀρχέπολιν* Pind. O. 13. 31, P. 9. 93; *θειῖναι* *τινα* *ἄλοχόν* *τινος* *to make* her another's wife, of a third person who negotiates a marriage, Il. 19. 298; (diff. in Med., v. inf. 3); *ἦτε*

με τοῖον ἔθηκε ὅπως ἐθέλει who has made me such as she will, Od. 16. 208; οὗς ἔθηκας ἐταίρους θου hast made my comrades swine, 10. 338; so, ναῦν λαῶν ἔθηκε 13. 163, cf. Il. 2. 318; but, θεῖναι τι γέλων to cause them laughter, Eur. Ion 1172; also, λόγους εἰς μέτρα τ. to put them into verse, Plat. Legg. 669 D. 2. with an Adj. for the attributive, θεῖναι τινα ἀθάνατον καὶ ἀγήραον to make him undying and undecaying, Od. 5. 136; so, τυφλόν, ἀφνειόν τ. τινά Il. 6. 139., 9. 483; so, τὸν μὲν .. θῆκεν μείζονά τ' εἰσιδέειν καὶ πόσσανα Od. 6. 229, cf. 18. 195. b. of things, ἄλιον, οὐκ ἀτέλεστον, μεταμῶνιον τ. τι Il. 4. 26, 57, 363; ὕλεθρον ἀπευθέα θῆκε left it unknown, Od. 3. 88, cf. 11. 274; ἀποίητον θέμεν ἔργων τέλος Pind. O. 2. 32; ἀρὰν τ. ἀληθῆ Aesch. Theb. 946; ἀναστάτους οἴκους τ. Soph. Ant. 674; τ. λείον τὸν τραχύν Ar. Pax 1086; τὸ πραχθὲν ἀγέννητον τ. Plat. Prot. 324 B. 3. often in Med., γυναῖκα οἱ ἀκοιτιν θέσθαι τινά to make her one's wife, Od. 21. 72, 316; παῖδα τὸν αὐτῆς ποσιν θ. to take her own son as husband, Aesch. Theb. 930. b. παῖδα οἱ υἱὸν τίθεσθαι τινα, like ποιεῖσθαι, to make her one's child, adopt him, Plat. Legg. 929 C, etc.; and absol., τίθεσθαι τινα to adopt, Plut. Aemil. 5. c. generally, προσφιλή, δυσμενῆ θέσθαι τινά in Poets, Soph. Ph. 532, Ant. 188; γέλωτα θέσθαι τινά to make him one's butt, Hdt. 3. 29., 7. 209. 4. c. inf. to make one do so and so, τίθεναι τινά νικῆσαι to make him conquer, Pind. N. 10. 89; μετατρέπειν Id. Fr. 164; τὸν πάθει μάθος θέντα κυρίως ἔχειν Aesch. Ag. 178, cf. 1036, 1174, Eur. Med. 718, Heracl. 990, etc. II. in reference to mental action, when the Med. is more freq. than the Act., to lay down, assume, hold, reckon or regard as .., τί δ' ἐλέγχεα ταῦτα τίθεσθε; Od. 21. 333; δαιμόνιον αὐτὸ τίθημι ἐγὼ Soph. El. 1270; τοιοῦτον θέντες τὸν δίκαιον Plat. Rep. 361 B, cf. 430 B; θὲς δὴ μοι .. now suppose so and so, Id. Theaet. 191 C; εὐεργέτημα τ. τι Dem. 12. 9; also with ὡς, θέντες ὡς ἰπάρχον δ βούλονται Plat. Rep. 458 A, cf. Phaedo 100 A; μὴ τοῦτο ὡς ἀδίκημα θῆς Dem. 292. 21. 2. foll. by Adv., ποῦ χρῆ τίθεσθαι ταῦτα; in what light must we regard these things? Soph. Ph. 451 (v. inf. IV); οὐδαμοῦ τίθεναι τι to hold of no account, pullo in numero habere, Eur. Andr. 210; πρόσθεν οἱ ἐπίπροσθὲν τινος τίθεναι τι Id. Hec. 131, Supp. 514; πόρρω τίθεσθαι τί τινος Dem. 325. 22. 3. foll. by Preps., τ. τινά ἐν τοῖς φιλοσόφοις Plat. Rep. 475 D; ἐν τοῖς φίλοις Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 4; also, εἰς γόητα καὶ μμητῆν τ. τινα Plat. Soph. 235 A, cf. 264 C, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 39;—also, οὐκ ἐν λόγῳ τίθεσθαι τινα Tyrtae. 9. 1; τίθεσθαι τινα ἐν τιμῇ Hdt. 3. 3; ἐν αἰτίῃσι τίθεναι τινά Id. 8. 99; θέσθαι παρ' οὐδέν to set at naught, Aesch. Ag. 230, Eur. I. T. 732, Plat., etc.; ἐν παρέργῳ θέσθαι Soph. Ph. 473; πάντα ἐν εὐχερεῖ θ. Ib. 876; τ. τι ἐν αἰσχροῦ Eur. Hec. 806; ἐν ἀδικήματι θέσθαι τι Thuc. 1. 35; ἐν ἀδικήματος μέρει τίθεσθαι τι Dem. 668. 25, cf. Plat. Soph. 252 B;—θέσθαι τὰ δίκαια ἐκ τινος to estimate them by .., Dem. 91. fin. 4. with the partit. gen., ἐμὲ θὲς τῶν πεπεισμένων put me down as one of the convinced, Plat. Rep. 424 C, cf. 376 E, 437 B; τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀμελείας ἂν τις θεῖη might reckon it as due to our carelessness, Dem. 12. 5. 5. with an infin., οὐ τίθημι ἐγὼ ζῆν τοῦτον I hold not that he lives, count him not as living, Soph. Ant. 1166, cf. Plat. Phaedo 93 C, Dem. 783. 18 and 22;—rarely with the partic., θῆσω ἀδικούντα [αὐτόν] Id. 645. 22. 6. elliptically, to lay down, assume, θῶμεν δύο εἶδη (sc. εἶναι) Plat. Phaedo 79 A, etc.; θῆσω οὕτω (sc. εἶναι τι) Dem. 648. 22; cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 1. III. without any attributive word following, to make, work, execute, like ποιεῖν, Lat. *ponere virum*, of an artist, ἐν δ' ἐτίθει νεῖον Il. 18. 541, cf. 550, 561, 607; of a cook, δόρπον τίθεναι οἱ τίθεσθαι Od. 20. 394., 17. 269, al.; δῶμα θέσθαι to build him a house, 15. 241. 2. to make, cause, bring to pass, ἔργα Il. 3. 321; τ. κέλαδον καὶ ἀτῆν 9. 547; ὀρυμαγδόν Od. 9. 235; ἔριν μετ' ἀμφοτέροισιν 3. 136; φιλότητα, ὕρκια μετ' ἀμφ. Il. 4. 83, Od. 24. 546; and c. dat. pers., ὅσῃσι τίθει τῶν περὶ Il. 8. 171; Ἀχαιοῖς ἀλγεῖ ἔθηκεν 1. 2, etc.; πᾶσιν ἔθηκε πόνον 21. 524, cf. 15. 721., 16. 262; φῶς ἐτάροισι 6. 6, etc.;—so often Hom., χάσματ' ἄλλοις ἔθηκεν Pind. O. 2. 180; πόλει κατασκαφὰς θέντες Aesch. Theb. 47; εἰρήνην φίλοις Id. Pers. 769; αἶμα θῆσεις Eur. Bacch. 535, etc. 3. often in Med. to make or prepare for oneself, θέσθαι κέλευθον to make oneself a road, open a way, Il. 12. 418; μεγάλην ἐπιγονίδα θέσθαι to make oneself, get a large thigh, Od. 17. 225, cf. 18. 74; θέσθαι μάχην to engage in .., Il. 24. 402, cf. 17. 158; ἰδρῶτα τίθεσθαι to have an access of perspiration, Hipp. 22. 33; μαρτύρια θέσθαι to procure oneself testimony, Hdt. 8. 55; θῆκασθαι ἀνδρὸς αἰδοίου πρόσσωιν to put on the aspect of a reverend man, Pind. P. 4. 52, cf. Abresch. Hesych. s. v. θῆκατο; θέσθαι πόνον to work oneself annoy, Aesch. Eum. 226; εὐκλεᾶ θέσθαι βίον Soph. Ph. 1422; and in many similar phrases. 4. periph. for a single Verb, σκέδασιν θεῖναι = σκεδάσαι, to make a scattering, Od. 1. 116; θεῖναι κρύφον, νέμειν, αἶνον, for κρύπτειν, νεμειν, αἰνεῖν, Pind. O. 7. 111., 8. 114, N. 1. 5; also in Med., θέσθαι μάχην for μάχεσθαι, Il. 24. 402; θέσθαι θυσίαν, γάμον, for θύειν, γαμείσθαι, Pind. O. 7. 77., 13. 75; σπουδῆν, πρόνοιαν θέσθαι Soph. Aj. 13, 536, cf. Pind. P. 4. 492; τ. ἐπιστροφήν πρό τινος Soph. O. T. 134; σχολῆν τ. Aesch. Ag. 1059; προμηθίαν θ. τινί Eur. Med. 915;—and c. gen., θ. λημοσύνην, συγγνωμοσύνην τινός Soph. Ant. 151, Tr. 1265. IV. εὐ θέσθαι to settle, arrange, or manage well, τὰ σεωντοῦ Hdt. 7. 236; θέσθαι τὸ παρόν Thuc. 1. 25, cf. 4. 59, Plat., etc.; (εὐ θεῖναι in Theogn. 845); v. supr. A. 1. 10. c;—also καλῶς, θεῖναι Soph. Tr. 26, Eur. Hipp. 521; καλῶς θέσθαι Ib. 709, cf. Andr. 378, etc.;—so also, θεῖναι τάκει κατὰ γνώμην ἐμὴν Ib. 737; esp. of settling differences, θέσθαι τὸν πόλεμον, v. A. 11. 10. b; τὰς διαφορὰς θέσθαι καλῶς Andoc. 18. 21; τὸ νεῖκος εὐ θέσθαι χρεῶν Soph. O. T. 633; cf. Thuc. 4. 17., 6. 11; and so perhaps Soph. Ph. 451 (v. supr. II. 2). τῆθηνεία, Ion. -είη, ἢ, = τῆθηνεία, Opp. H. 1. 663. τῆθηνείω, = sq., Hecych., in Pass. .

τῆθηνείω, to take care of, tend, nurse. Orph. H. 62. 15:—Pass., Hipp. Art. 826. II. elsewhere in Med. (v. Schäf. Mel. p. 82), to nurse, suckle, παῖδα νεογόνον h. Hom. Cer. 142, cf. Theogn. 1231, Simon. 150, 173; to tend as nurse, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 19. 2. to keep up, maintain, οὐ πότνια σεμνὰ τῆθηνοῦνται τέλη θνατοῖσιν Soph. O. C. 1050:—an aor. ἐτίθηνατο, as if from τῆθαινομαι, occurs in Luc. Trag. 94. τῆθηνη, ἢ, (√ΘΑ, θάω, with redupl. like τῆθηνος):—a nurse, Il. 6. 389, 467., 22. 503; παῖς ἀτερ ὡς φίλας τῆθηνας Soph. Ph. 704; Διόνυσος θείαις ἀμφιπολῶν τ. Id. O. C. 680:—metaph., Actna is called χιόνος τῆθηνα, Pind. P. 1. 39; the earth ἢ τῆς γενέσεως τ., Plat. Tim. 52 D, cf. 88 D, Arist. Top. 6. 2, 3; the dinner-table βίου τ., Timoccl. 'Hr. 2. II. = μήτηρ, Coluth. 372. τῆθηνημα, τό, a nursling, ῥόδα ἔαρος τ. Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 E. τῆθηνησις, ἢ, a nursing, Plat. Legg. 790 C, Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 6. τῆθηνητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = τῆθηνός, Anth. P. 7. 241, Plan. 179:—fem. τῆθηνητέρα = τῆθηνη, Anth. P. 9. 19, Plan. 296. τῆθηνητήριος, α, ον, nursing, Anth. P. 9. 1. τῆθηνία, ἢ, = τῆθηνησις, Joseph. Macc. 16. τῆθηνός, ὄν: (√ΘΑ, θάω, with redupl. like τῆθηνη):—nursing, χθών Lyc. 1398; πόνων τῆθηνοῦς ἀποδιδούσά σοι τροφάς repaying thee nurture for thy nursing labours, i. e. rewarding thee for thy trouble in nursing me, Eur. I. A. 1230. II. as Subst. τῆθηνός, ὁ, one who nurses or brings up, a foster-father, tutor, Nic. Al. 31, Orph. H. 10. 18, etc.; and τῆθηνός, ἢ, = τῆθηνη, Pind. Fr. 14. τῆθος, ἢ, ὄν, = τῆθασός, Arat. 960. τῆθύμαλῖς, ἴδος, ἢ, = τῆθύμαλος, παράλιος, Diosc. 4. 165, cf. Hipp. 263. 38. τῆθύμαλος [ῦ], not so well τῆθύμαλλος, ὁ, spurge, euphorbia, Cratin. Incert. 135, Ar. Eccl. 405; heterocl. pl. τῆθύμαλα, Anth. P. 9. 217.—Many kinds are enumerated by Diosc. 4. 165. Physicians used the juice or berries as a purgative or emetic. Τῆθωνός, ὁ, Tithonus, brother of Priam, husband of Eos (Aurora), and father of Memnon, Hom., Hes., etc.:—metaph. of a decrepit old man, because,—as the tale went, Eos begged Zeus to grant immortality to Tithonus, but forgot to ask for eternal youth, Ar. Ach. 688: proverb. of great old age, ὑπὲρ τὸν Τῆθωνὸν ζῆν Luc. D. Mort. 7. 1; Tithonus, as spouse of Eos, is prob. the dying day, M. Müller Sc. of Lang. 2. p. 11. τικτικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for childbirth, τ. φάρμακον, a medicine used for women lying-in, Ar. Fr. 690. τίκτω: fut. τέξω Od. 11. 249, h. Hom. Merc. 493, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2, Aesch. Pr. 851, 869, Eur. Tro. 742, Ar. Eq. 1037, Thesm. 509; also τέξομαι Il. 19. 99, Hes. Th. 469, 898, h. Hom. Ap. 101, Hdt. 7. 49, Aesch., etc.; poet. inf. also τεκέσθαι h. Hom. Ven. 127; pl. τεξείεσθε Arat. 124:—aor. ἔτεκον, Ep. τέκον, Hom., etc.; aor. 1 ἔτεξα only late, Orph. H. 40. 8, (for ἐνοστάξῃ is the prob. l. in Ar. Lys. 553):—pf. τέτοκα Hes. Op. 589, Hipp. 613. 16, Ar. Pax 757, Plat. Com. La. 2, Xen., cf. ἐντίκτω:—Med., in same sense as Act., only in Poets, Aesch. Cho. 127, Fr. 38; fut., v. supr.: aor. ἐτεκόμην, Ep. τεκόμην, Hom., and later Poets; aor. 1 τέξασθαι dub. in Hes. Th. 889:—Pass., fut. τεχθήσομαι Joseph. A. J. 2. 9, 2, Geop., etc.; aor. ἐτέχθη Pseudo-Eur. Fr. 1117. 44, Hipp. 262. 22, and late Prose: pf. τέτεγμα, inf. τετέχθαι, Ael. N. A. 2. 12, Paus. 3. 7, 7, etc.; also τέτογμα Synes. Epist. 141 (unless τετογμένας be admitted in Alcae. 82). These pass. tenses seem not to have been used in correct Att. (Curt. sets out two cognate groups of words: 1. √ΤΕΚ, τέκ-ος, τέκ-ον, τίκ-τω, τοκ-εύς, τόκ-ος, τεκμαίρομαι, τέχ-νη, τέκ-των, τέκ-μαρ, and (connected with this last) τῆξ-ον, τύσσ-αις: 2. √ΤΥΧ, τύκ-ος, τυγχ-άνω, ἔ-τυχ-ον, τύχ-η, τεύχ-ω;—as involving the common notion of generating, forming, achieving; cf. Vedic Skt. tak-man (child), tak-sh (fabricari), tak-shū (τέκτων), tōk-as (τύκος); Zd. tash (τεκταίνομαι); tash-a (axe); Lat. lig-num, telum, tela, texo; cf. esp. Germ. zeug, zeug-en (deget): Curt. cites various Slav. and Lith. words, as belonging to the series.) To bring into the world, engender; of the father, to beget, of the mother, to bring forth. In Hom. it may be observed, that 1. the impf. act. τίκτε, ἔτικτε is always used of the father, Il. 2. 628., 6. 155, 206., 11. 224, etc.;—but in Att., the pres. and impf. are also used of the mother, μάτηρ, ἃ μ' ἔτικτες Aesch. Eum. 321, cf. Ag. 764, Soph. El. 533; δεινὸν τὸ τίκτειν Ib. 770; so also Plat. Theaet. 151 A, etc.; opp. to γεννάω, Id. Symp. 206 D: of both parents, Στάσις τε καὶ Κρόνος .. τικτετον τύραννον Cratin. Χείρ. 3. 2. the aor. act. τέκε, ἔτεκε, mostly of the mother, Il. 1. 36, 352., 2. 513., 6. 22, etc.; so also fut. med. τέξεσθαι, 16. 19., 19. 99; τεκεῖν παῖδά τινα 2. 658, etc.; ὑπό τινα Ib. 714, 728, etc.;—so, τ. ἐκ τινος Plut. Thes. 20; παρά τινος Luc. Alex. 42; παρά τινα Eur. El. 62:—but τέκε of the father, Hes. Th. 208, Fr. 10. 2, cf. Plat. Symp. 212 A. 3. the aor. med. τέκετο is commonly used of the father, as Il. 6. 154, al.:—but, τέκετο of the mother, 2. 742., 15. 187., 22. 48; so, οἱ τεκόμενοι of the mother, Aesch. Cho. 419. 4. the two are conjoined, ὃν τέκετο θάνατος, ἔτεκε δ' αἰόλος δράκων Soph. Tr. 834. 5. the 3 pl. aor. act. τέκον, ἔτεκον is used of both parents, Il. 22. 234, Od. 7. 55., 8. 554; and so the aor. med. τεκόμεσθα, 23. 61., 24. 292:—hence b. οἱ τεκόντες the parents, Aesch. Pers. 245, Theb. 49, Soph. O. T. 999, etc.; the Art. is rarely omitted, πατέρων τε καὶ τεκόντων Aesch. Cho. 329 (lyr.);—c. gen., just like οἱ τοκεῖς, ἰόντων τοῖς τεκοῦσι Id. Pers. 245:—and so, separately, ὁ τεκὼν the father, Id. Cho. 690, Soph. O. C. 1108; ἢ τεκοῦσα the mother, Aesch. Theb. 928, Cho. 133, etc.; and in Prose, Lys. 116. 38; (rarely ἢ τίκτουσα, Soph. O. T. 1247, El. 342); ἢ τ. αὐτόν his mother, Hdt. 1. 116; and as a Subst., c. gen., ὁ κείνου τεκὼν Eur. El. 335;—in these cases, the accent does not change, Lob. Phryn. 322. II. of female animals, to bear young, breed, of mares, Il. 16. 150., 20. 225; of cows, Hes. Op. 589; of sheep, Od. 4. 56, etc.; of the

hare, τὰ μὲν τέτοκε, τὰ δὲ τίκτει, τὰ δὲ κύει Xen. Cyn. 5, 13: of birds, to hatch, Il. 2. 313; φὰ τ. to lay eggs, Hdt. 2. 68, Ar. Fr. 237, Arist. G. A. 1. 8, 6, etc.; of fish, to spawn, Id. H. A. 6. 14, 2, etc.

III. of vegetable produce, to bear, produce, [γαῖα] τίκτει ἔμπεδα μῆλα Od. 19. 113; ἡ γῆ τίκταυσα ποίαν Eur. Cycl. 333:—so in Med., γαῖαν . . ἡ τὰ πάντα τίκτεται Aesch. Cho. 127, cf. Fr. 41;—Pass., τίκτεσθαι δὲ φόρους γὰς . . εὐχόμεθ' αἰεί Id. Supp. 674.

IV. metaph. to generate, engender, produce, λέγω τὴν χώραν λιμὸν τέξεσθαι Hdt. 7. 49; [τὸ] ἐπειχθῆναι τίκτε σφάλματα Id. 7. 10, 6; of impiety, τὸ γὰρ δυσσεβὲς ἔργον μετὰ μὲν πλείονα τίκτει Aesch. Ag. 760, cf. 764, Cho. 805; μὴ θράσος τέκη φόβον Id. Supp. 498; of Night as the mother of Day, τῆς . . τεκούσης φῶς τὸ δ' εὐφρόνης Id. Ag. 279; δν αἰόλα νύξ . . τίκτει . . Ἄλιον αἰτῶ Soph. Tr. 95; generally, τ. νόμους Id. O. T. 870; χάρις χάριν γὰρ ἔστιν ἡ τίκταυσ' αἰεί Id. Aj. 522; τ. αἰδῶς Eur. H. F. 767; ὕδωρ δὲ πίνων οὐδὲν ἂν τίκται σοφόν Cratin. Πυρ. 6; τ. ῥήματα Ar. Ran. 1059; also in Prose, ναυήματα Hipp. 50. 6; ἂ αἰεί τίκτει πόλεμον καὶ ἔχθραν Plat. Rep. 547 A; πολλοὺς καὶ καλοὺς λόγους Id. Symp. 210 D; πῦρ τέξεται Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 23, etc.:—Pass., τῶδε κέρδει κέρδος ἄλλο τίκτεται Aesch. Theb. 437, cf. Fr. 306 b.

τίλαι, αἰ, flocks or motes floating in the air, Plut. 2. 722 A; cf. τίλος.

τίλαω, fut. ἦσω, to have a thin stool, χολὴν τιλῶν Hippoc. 46.

τίλημα [ἴ], τό, a thin stool, E. M.

τιλλάρια, τά, v. τιτλάρια.

τιλλο-πώγων, ωνος, ὁ, one who plucks out his beard, Com. Anon. 279.

τίλλω, fut. τιλῶ (ἀπο-) Cratin. Νομ. 6; aor. ἔτιλα (ἀπο-) Ar. Lys. 578, Incert. 546:—Med., fut. τίλουμαι (παρα-) Menand. Ὀργ. 1. 5:—Pass., aor. ἐτίλθην Ar. Nub. 1083; pf. τέτιλμαι (ἀπο-) Anaxil. Νεαττ. 1. 20, (παρα-) Ar. Ran. 516. Poët. Verb (used also by Hdt. and in late Prose), to pluck or pull out hair, Lat. vello, πολιὰς δ' ἄρ' ἀνὰ τρίχας ἔλκετο χερσίν, τίλλων ἐκ κεφαλῆς Il. 22. 78; τίλλε κόμην Ib. 406; so in Med., χαιτάς τίλλεσθαι to pluck out one's hair, Od. 10. 567.

2. with acc. of that from which the hair or feathers are plucked, τίλλειν πέλειαν, of birds of prey, 15. 527, cf. Hdt. 3. 76; κίρκον εἰσορῶ . . χηλαῖς κάρα τίλλαντα Aesch. Pers. 209; τίλλουσι τὴν γλαῦκα, of small birds attacking the owl, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 15; so, of the cuckoo, Ib. 9. 29, fin.; as a description of an idle fellow, τίλλων ἑαυτὸν Ar. Pax 546, cf. Ach. 31; of a cook, to pluck a fowl, Eubul. Incert. 15 a, Plut. 2. 233 A; also, τ. λαγῶν Ar. Fr. 11; τ. πλάταναν to pluck its leaves off, Plut. Them. 18:—Pass. to have one's hair plucked out, Ar. Thesm. 593; τέφρα τιλθῆναι, as a punishment of adulterers, Id. Nub. 1083, cf. Ran. 424; v. sub παρατίλλω, τέφρα.

3. τ. μέλη to pull the harp-strings, play harp-tunes, Cratin. Ὄρ. 2. II. since tearing the hair was a usual expression of sorrow, τίλλεσθαι τινα to tear one's hair in sorrow for any one, like κόπτεσθαι τινα, τύπτεσθαι τινα, Lat. plangere aliquem, τὸν γ' ἄλαχός τε φίλη καὶ πότνια μήτηρ τιλλέσθην Il. 24. 711.

III. metaph. to pluck, vex, annoy, like Lat. vellere, Bgk. Anacr. 34; στέφανον τ. = τοὺς νόμους λυμαίνεσθαι, Pythag. ap. Porph. 42:—Pass., ὑπὸ τῶν συκαφαντῶν τίλλεσθαι with allusion to a bird's feathers, Ar. Av. 285, cf. Theocr. 3. 21.

τίλημα, τό, anything pulled or shredded, lint, Hipp. 24. 15, Galen. II. anything that can be pulled or plucked, Plut. 2. 48 B.

III. = τίλοισι, cited from Diosc. IV. in later Medic. language, τίλματα = σπάσματα, Galen., etc.; v. Foës. Oec.

τιλμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Galen.

τιλμός, ὁ, a plucking or pulling out, of the hair, Aesch. Supp. 839; joined with κνημός, as a symptom in sickness, Hipp. Epid. 1. 959.

τίλος, ὁ, a thin stool, as in diarrhoea, stercus liquidum, Poll. 5. 91.

τίλας, ὁ, (τίλλω) anything pulled/or shredded, flack, down, etc.: οἱ τίλοι the fine hair of the eyebrows, Poll. 2. 50; also τὰ τίλα, Hesych.

τίλοισι, εως, ἡ, a plucking out; τίλοισι τριχῶν Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 3.

τιλτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τίλλω, τιλτός ματός shredded linen, lint, Galen.; also τὸ τιλτόν, Paul. Aeg.:—but 2. τὸ τιλτόν (sc. τὰριχας) salt fish that was stripped of its scales before curing, Nicostr. Ἀντυλλ. 2. 5, Plat. Com. Incert. 14.

τίλφη, ἡ, = σίλφη, Luc. Indoct. 17; also written τίφη, Lob. Phryn. 300.

τίλων, ὁ, a fish of the Thracian lake Prasias, Hdt. 5. 16, Arist. H. A. 6. 14, 11., 8. 20, 2 (with v. ll. τύλων, ψίλων, ψύλων, τίλλων).

Τίμαιο-γραφέω, to write a Timaeus, used of Plato by Timon 14. 7.

τίμαῖος, ὄν, highly prized, Diod. Incert. 2:—mostly as prop. n. Τίμαιος.

τίμαλφέω, to do honour to, τιμ. λόγοις νίκαν Pind. N. 9. 130; θεοὺς ταῖσδε τ. χρεῶν Aesch. Ag. 922; μαλόντα τ. to celebrate any one's arrival, Id. Eum. 15:—Pass., σκήπτροισι τιμαλφόμενος Ib. 626; ὑπ' ἀστῶν . . τ. Ib. 807:—rare in Prose, as in Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 10:—Epich. (ap. Schol. Eum. 626) ridiculed Aesch. for his use of this word.

τίμ-αλφής, ἔς, (τιμή, ἀλφεῖν) fetching a prize, costly, precious, Aesch. Fr. 53; τιμαλφέστατον κτήμα Plat. Tim. 59 B; πρᾶγμα χρυσοῦ τιμαλφέστερον Nicostr. ap. Stob. 445. 41.

τιμᾶντα, Dor. for τιμῆντα, v. τιμῆς.

τιμᾶσρας, ὄν, Dor. for τιμῶρος.

τιμᾶσχος, ὄν, Dor. and Ep. for τιμαῦχος.

τιμ-αρχία, ἡ, = τιμοκρατία, Plat. Rep. 545 B, 550 D.

τιμηγία, Dio C. 52. 21.

τιμᾶω: aor. ἐτίμησα: pf. τετίμηκα:—Med., fut. τιμήσομαι always in pass. sense, h. Hom. Ap. 485, Aesch. Ag. 581, Soph. Ant. 210, Eur. Fr. 362. 49, Thuc. 2. 87, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 15 (where Dind. restores δι' ἀνδρα), Hier. 9, 9, except in Plat. Apol. 37 B, where it is used in a technical sense (v. infr. III. 2): aor. ἐτιμησάμην; τιμήσασθαι in act. sense, Od. 19. 280., 20. 129., 23. 339, Il. 22. 235, Thuc. 3. 40, Plat. (in sense III. 2):—Pass., fut. τιμηθήσομαι Thuc. 6. So, Dem. 410. 20, etc.; τετιμησάμαι Lys. 189. 11; aor. ἐτιμήθην Hdt. 5. 5, etc.: pf. τετίμημαι Hom., Att.,

but also trans. in technical sense, v. III. 2. Ta pay honour to, hold in honour, treat honourably, to honour, revere, reverence,—the Act. and Med. being used indifferently; of the honour rendered to superiors, as of men to gods, of men to their elders, rulers, or guests, περὶ κῆρι θεὸν ὡς τιμήσαντο Od. 19. 280, etc.;—also conversely of the honour bestowed by gods upon a man, μερμήριζε (sc. Ζεὺς) . . ὡς Ἀχιλλῆα τιμήσειε Il. 2. 4, cf. 15. 612, Od. 3. 379; by a father on his son, 14. 203, Hes. Th. 532; by an elder brother, Il. 22. 235:—so also in Hdt., Pind., and Att., ἐδόχως τίμασεν Pind. O. 9. 105; δαιμόνων τιμᾶν γένος Aesch. Theb. 236; θεοὺς τιμῶντες Soph. O. C. 278, cf. 1071, etc.; σέβεσθαι καὶ τ. τοὺς θεοὺς Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 13; τὸν φίλον τιμῶσιν ἐξ ἴσου πατρί Soph. Ant. 644, cf. 516, Eur. Med. 660; θεοὶ δ' ὅταν τιμῶσιν, οὐδὲν δεῖ φίλων Eur. H. F. 1338:—absol. οἱ τύραννοι μάλιστα δύνανται τιμᾶν to bestow honours, Dem. 461. 20, cf. Plat. Legg. 631 E:—hence, simply, to reward, Hdt. 7. 213, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 6; ἐπαινεῖν καὶ τ., δωρεῖσθαι καὶ τ., etc., Id.:—c. dat. modi, δωτήνῃσι θεὸν ὡς τιμήσουσι will honour him with gifts, Il. 9. 155; ξείνον ἐτιμήσασθ' ἐνὶ οἴκῳ εὐνῆ καὶ σίτῳ Od. 20. 129; so in Att., τιμᾶν τινα τάφῳ, γόοις Aesch. Theb. 1046, Supp. 116; πόλιν τ. ξυμμάχῳ δωρί Id. Eum. 773; ἐσθήμασι Ib. 1039, Thuc. 3. 58; χοραῖς, στεφάνοις, δώραιοι, etc., Eur., Plat., etc.; in N. T. to honour by ministering to his or her support:—Pass., mostly in pf. τετίμημαι, as always in Hom., to be honoured, held in honour, Il. 9. 608 (604), Od. 7. 69, etc.; τιμηθῆναι παρὰ Ξέρξῃ Hdt. 8. 105, cf. 5. 5; ὑπό τινος Plat. Rep. 426 C, etc.; πρὸς τινος Pind. I. 3. 99; σκήπτρῳ . . δῶκε τετιμηθῆναι περὶ πάντων Il. 9. 38, cf. 12. 310; τιμᾶσθαι πραεδρίαῖς, etc., Xen. Vect. 3. 4, cf. Cyr. 8. 4, 2; ἐκ τοῦ πολεμεῖν Thuc. 5. 16:—rarely c. gen. rei, τιμῆς ἧς τέ μ' εἰοικε τετιμηθῆναι Il. 23. 649:—οἱ τιμῶμενοι, οἱ τετιμημένοι men of rank, men in office, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 9, cf. Eur. Or. 913; οἱ τιμῶμενοι Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 4; τῆς πόλεως τὸ τιμῶμενον the honour enjoyed by the state, Thuc. 2. 63.

II. of things, to hold in honour or esteem, to set a high value on, to value, prize, h. Hom. 24. 6, Pind., etc.; ταῦτα τῆδε τιμᾶτε form the same estimate with her, i. e. obey like her, Soph. Aj. 688; τί τὴν τυραννίδα τιμᾶς ὑπέρφευ; Eur. Phoen. 549; νόμους τ. Id. Tro. 1211; τὴν εὐσέβειαν, ἀγνωμοσύναν Id. Ion 1046, Bacch. 886; ἰσότητα Id. Phoen. 536; so Plat. Theaet. 149 C, etc. b. = προτιμᾶω to prefer, Aesch. Cho. 511; τ. τι πλέαν τινός Id. Supp. 1013.

2. c. gen. pretii, to estimate or value at a certain price, Plat. Legg. 917 C, 921 B; πλοῖα τετιμημένα χρημάτων Thuc. 4. 26; absol., τετιμηθῆναι ἕκαστον τὴν οὐσίαν χρεῶν that each man should have his property valued (for assessment), Plat. Legg. 955 D, etc.; οἱ ὑπὲρ τὰς μυρίας τιμῶμενοι δραχμάς Polyb. 6. 23, 15; τὸ τιμηθῆναι the estimate, Plat. Legg. 954 B:—often in Med., διακοσίων ταλάντων ἐτιμήσατα αὐτοῦ (sc. τὸ τίμημα) estimated his property at . . Lys. 156. 12; πρὸ παντὸς τιμᾶσθαι τι, like περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι (v. περί A. IV), Thuc. 3. 40; πλείονος or μείζονος τιμᾶσθαι Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 10, Cyr. 2. 1, 13; τοσαύτου Dem. 607. 5; also with Preps., τιμᾶσθαι τι ἀντί τινος Id. 299. 20; πρὸ τινος Thuc. 1. 33., 3. 40, etc.:—also without a gen., ἐτιμήσαντα τὰς οἰκίας Polyb. 2. 62, 7.

3. rarely, to award or give as an honour, Παιάν τέ σοι τιμᾶ φάος Pind. P. 4. 480; ταῦτα τῆδέ μοι . . τιμᾶτε Soph. Aj. 687; ἐκείνῳ δυσσεβῆ τιμᾶς χάριν Id. Ant. 514; πατρίαν τιμᾶν χάριν Eur. Or. 828: hence, III. as Att. law-term:

1. in Act., of the judge, to estimate the amount of punishment due to the criminals, award the penalty, Lat. litem aestimare, τιμάτω τὸ δικαστήριον, ὃ τι ἂν δέη πάσχειν . . τὸν ἡττηθέντα Plat. Legg. 843 B; τὴν ἀξίαν τῆς βλάβης Ib. 879 B; so, τ. τὴν βλάβην Ib. 843 D; τ. τὴν δίκην Ib. 880 D; τ. τὴν μακρὰν τινι to award him the long line, i. e. sentence of death, Ar. Vesp. 106, ubi v. Interpp.; and absol., ὡς ἐγὼ τιμᾶν βλέπω I carry penalty in my eyes, Ib. 847:—the sentence or judgment awarded is added in the gen., τ. τινι θανάτου (sc. δίκην) to give sentence of death against a man, or (as we say) condemn him to death, Plat. Gorg. 516 A, Dem. 886. 20; τ. τινι δέκα ταλάντων to mulct him in ten talents, Dem. 1332. 6; τίνας τιμήσειν αὐτῷ προσδοκᾶς τὸ δικαστήριον; at what do you expect the court to fix his penalty? Id. 563. 24, cf. Plat. Apol. 37 C; ἡ ἡλιαία τιμάτω περὶ αὐταῦ ὅταν ἂν δόξη παθεῖν Lex ap. Dem. 529. 21; v. infr. 2:—so in Pass., τιμᾶσθαι ἀργυρίαν to be condemned to a fine, τίνας far a thing, Lys. 105. 17, Lex ap. Dem. 529. 26, cf. 732. 21; εἰν . . ἡ τῷ θανάτου τετιμημένον if sentence of death has been passed upon one, Plat. Legg. 946 E, cf. Antipho 145. 44.

2. in Med., of the parties before the court (cf. τίμημα II), a. of the accuser, τιμᾶται μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ θανάτου (sc. τὴν δίκην) he estimates the penalty due to me at death (gen. pretii), Plat. Apol. 36 B; εἰ βούλοιο θανάτου σοι τιμᾶσθαι Id. Gorg. 486 B, cf. Lys. 178. 26, Dem. 792. 13., 794. fin., etc. b. of the person accused, τιμήσεσθαι ταιαύτου τινὸς ἑμαυτῷ to estimate the penalty due to me at so high a rate, Plat. Apol. 37 B, cf. 38 B; ἐξὴν σοι φυγῆς τιμήσασθαι Id. Crito 52 C; ἔδησεν ἑαυτὸν τιμησάμενος δεσμοῦ Lys. 105. 17; so in pf. pass., θανάτου τετιμημένως ἑαυτῷ Dinarch. 90. 2, cf. Dem. 1246. 9:—Arist., Rhet. I. 14, 3, used the Act. in this sense.

o. the acc. of the penalty or offence is added in Plut., πέντε μυριάδων τιμησάμενος τὴν δίκην Cicer. 8, cf. Lysand. 13; θανάτου τιμῶμαι τὰ πεπολιτευμένα ἑμαυτῷ Id. Phoc. 34; ἡδανὴν θανάτου τ. Id. 2. 5 B.—The counter-estimate of the accused was properly expressed by ἀντιτιμᾶσθαι, Plat. Apol. 36 B (see the whole passage), or ὑποτιμᾶσθαι, Xen. Apol. 23. 3. of the δικασταί, Diog. L. 2. 41.—Cf. τίω, τίνω, τίνυμι.

τιμᾶωρ, αρος, ὁ, v. sub τιμῶρος.

τιμῆ, ἡ, (τίω) 1. that which is paid in taken of worth or value: 2. worship, esteem, honour, and in pl. honours, such as are paid to gods or to superiors, or bestowed as a reward for services, τιμῆς ἔμμορας εἶναι Od. 8. 480; ὑπέλλειν τινὰ τιμῆ Il. 1. 510; ἐκ δὲ Διὸς τιμῆ καὶ κῦδος ὀπάξει 17. 251; ἐν δὲ ἰῆ τιμῆ ἡμῖν κακὸς ἦδὲ καὶ ἐσθλός 9. 319, cf. 4. 410; ἐν.

τιμῆν σέβειν Aesch. Pers. 166; ἐν τ. ἀγεσθαί τινα Hdt. 1. 134; ἐν τ. τίθεσθαι or ἄγειν τινα Id. 3. 3, Plat. Rep. 538 E; ἐν τιμαῖς ἔχειν Philem. Incert. 107; τιμαῖς ἀξάνειν τινα Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 24; τιμὴν νέμειν or ἀπονέμειν τινί Soph. Ph. 1062, Plat.; τοῖς φίλοις τιμὰς νέμειν to pay due regard, Soph. Aj. 1351; τιμὰς δαΐζειν, πορεῖν Aesch. Pr. 30, 946; διδόναι Eur. Hipp. 1424, etc.; ἀποδοῦναι Plat. Rep. 415 C; φέρειν τινί Eur. Hipp. 329; τιμὰς τινὶ προσάπτειν Soph. El. 356; περιάπτειν Ag. Ach. 640; —τ. εὐρίσκεσθαι, δέκεσθαι Pind. P. 1. 94., 8. 6; τιμὰς φέρεσθαι Ag. Av. 1278; ἔχειν Hdt. 2. 46, etc.; πρὸς τινος Id. 1. 120; cf. προέχω II. 2; ἐν τιμῇ εἶναι Xen. An. 2. 5, 38; τιμῆς λαχεῖν, τυχεῖν Soph. Ant. 699, El. 364; οἱ γεραίτεροι ταῖς τῶν νέων τιμαῖς ἀγάλλονται paid to them by the young, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33:—c. gen., ἡ τ. θεῶν the honour due to them, Aesch. Ag. 637, cf. Cho. 200; τιμὰς τῶν θεῶν πατεῖν Soph. Ant. 745:—τιμῇ with honour, honourably, Soph. O. C. 381; τιμῆς ἕνεκα as a mark of honour, Xen. An. 7. 3, 28, Soph. Ant. 208. 2. honour, dignity, lordship, as the attribute of gods or kings, Il. 1. 278., 9. 498 (494), Od. 1. 117., 5. 335, etc.; τ. θεῶν 5. 335; τ. βασιλῆος Il. 6. 193; so also in Hdt., Pind., and Trag., v. Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 4. 106 (191):—then, generally, like γέρας, the prerogative or special attribute of a king, and in pl. his prerogatives, Od. 1. 117 (ubi v. Nitzsch), Hes. Th. 203, Theogn. 374, Soph. O. T. 909, Ant. 745, Eur. Hipp. 107, etc.; σκήπτρον τιμὰς τ' ἀποσυλάται Aesch. Pr. 171. 3. a dignity, office, magistracy, and in pl., like Lat. honores, civil honours (τιμὰς λέγομεν εἶναι τὰς ἀρχὰς Arist. Pol. 3. 10, 4), Hdt. 1. 59, etc.; ἐν τε ταῖς ἀρχαῖς καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις τιμαῖς Plat. Apol. 35 B, etc.; μὴ φεύγειν τοὺς πόνους, ἡ μὴδὲ τὰς τιμὰς διώκειν Thuc. 2. 63; τιμὴν ἔχειν, λαγχάνειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8, Plat., etc.; οἱ ἐν τιμαῖς men in office, Eur. I. A. 20; ἐκβάλλειν τινα τῆς τιμῆς Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9; generally, an office, task, τίμη ἀχαρτῶν Hdt. 7. 36:—also, b. in concrete sense, an authority, magistracy, τ. δισκήπτρος, of the Atridae, Aesch. Ag. 44, cf. Pers. 919; κλύτε δὲ Γᾶ (so Ahr. for τὰ) χθονίων τε τιμαῖ Id. Cho. 399; καὶ τὰ καρτερώτατα τιμαῖς ὑπέκει yield to authorities, Soph. Aj. 670. 4. a present of honour, compliment, offering, e. g. to the gods, Hes. Op. 141, Aesch. Pers. 622: a reward, present, Lat. honorarium, Soph. Ant. 699, Plat. Phileb. 61 C; τιμὴ ἢ ζημία Plat. Rep. 347 A; τιμὰ καὶ δωρεὰ Ib. 361 C; τῶν εὐεργεσιῶν τιμὰς φέρεσθαι Id. Phaedo 113 D; cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 233, and v. sub γέρας. II. of things, the worth, value, or price, like ἡ ἀξία, Lat. pretium, h. Hom. Cer. 132 (in Hom. ἄνος); ξεουρίσκειν τιμῆς τι to get a thing at a price (i. e. a high price), Hdt. 7. 119; τῆς αὐτῆς τ. πωλεῖν Lys. 165. 16; πρίασθαι Dem. 563. 7; δεκαπλάσιον τῆς τιμῆς ἀποτίνειν Plat. Legg. 914 B; ἀποδιδόναι τινὶ τὴν τ. Ib. A; δύο εἰπεῖν τιμὰς to name two prices, Ib. 917 B; ἀξιῶν τι τιμῆς τινος Ib. D; περὶ τῆς τ. διαφέρεισθαι Lys. 165. 32; ἐμοὶ δὲ τιμὰ τᾶσδε πᾶ γενήσεται Ag. Ach. 895, etc. III. an estimate or assessment of damages, with view to compensation, and so compensation, satisfaction, penalty, esp. in money (cf. τίμημα), ἀρνησθαί τινι τιμὴν to get one compensation, Il. 1. 159., 5. 552; τίνειν or ἀποτίνειν τιμὴν τινὶ to pay or make it, 3. 286, 288; so, ἄγειν τιμὴν Od. 22. 57; ἐμῆς ἕνεκα τιμῆς for satisfaction to me, Il. 17. 92; cf. Od. 14. 70, 117; οὐ σὴ .. ἡ τιμὴ not yours the penalty, Plat. Gorg. 497 B. 2. a valuation, estimate, for purposes of assessment, τοῦ κλήρου Id. Legg. 744 D; generally, ὁ πλοῦτος τ. τις τῆς ἀξίας τῶν ἄλλων Arist. Rhet. 2. 16, 1. τιμήεις, εσσα, εν: contr. τιμῆς Il. 9. 605; acc. τιμήντα 18. 475: Dor. τιμάεις Pind. I. 4. 12 (3. 25):—honoured, esteemed, of men, Il. 9. 605 (601), Od. 13. 129., 18. 161:—Comp., τιμηέστερος πέλεται I. 393. 2. of things, prized, costly, χρυσός Il. 18. 475, Od. 8. 393; δῶρον I. 312; Sup., τιμηέστατον δῶρον 4. 614., 15. 114; ἐμπόλημα τιμηέστατον Com. Anon. 36. τίμημα, τό, (τιμάω) that which is determined by estimate or valuation, an estimate, valuation, τ. τῆς ἀξίας Eur. Hipp. 622; τὸ τ. τῆς χώρας ἐστὶ ἐξακισχιλίων ταλάντων Dem. 183. 5, cf. 244. 3; τ. φέρειν to make payment, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 150. 2. in legal sense, the estimate of damages done, and so a penalty, punishment, fine, Lat. litis aestimatio, τίμημα κλοφὸς σύκινος Ag. Vesp. 897; τί τίμημ' ἐπιγράψω τῇ δίκῃ; Id. Pl. 480, cf. Lysias 175. 13, etc.; καὶ ἔγωγε τῷ τιμήματι ἐμμένω, καὶ οὗτοι Plat. Apol. 39 B; τ. δὲ [ἔστω], ὃ τι χρὴ πάσχειν ἡ ἀποτίνειν Id. Legg. 941 A; τιμάτω τὸ δικαστήριον τὸ τ. Ib. 907 E, etc.; εἰς τὸ τ. ἀναβῆναι to come to the matter of the penalty, Dem. 434. 17:—generally a payment, compensation, τύμβου for neglect of his tomb, Aesch. Cho. 511. 3. in political sense, the value at which an Athenian citizen's property was rated for taxation, his rateable property, Lat. census, C. I. 103. 8; Lys. 148. 40., 156. 13, Plat., etc.; ἡ ἀπὸ τιμημάτων πολιτεία a government where the magistrates were chosen according to property, a timocracy, Plat. Rep. 550 C; ἐκ τιμημάτων αἱ ἀρχαὶ καθίστανται Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 12, cf. Legg. 698 B; ἀπὸ τ. μακρῶν αἱ μεθέξει τῶν ἀρχῶν Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 6; ἐκκλησιάζειν οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ τιμήματος οὐθενὸς οἱ δ' ἀπὸ μακροῦ τ. Ib. 4. 9, 3; δημοκρατικὸν τὸ μὴ ἀπὸ τιμήματος ὀλιγαρχικὸν δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τ. Ib. 4, cf. 5. 6, 16.—The τίμημα was different from the οὐσία or full value, being calculated at so many years' purchase (12 years for the 1st class, 10 for the 2nd, 8 for the 3rd), e. g. πεντεκαίδεκα ταλάντων τρία τάλαντα τίμημα Dem. 815. fin.;—on this, v. Böckh P. E. 2. 269 sq., Grote Hist. Gr. 10. p. 168. II. = τιμή I, honour due, rare except in late writers, as Alciphro 3. 47. τιμήντα, contr. for τιμήντα. τίμηρος, ον, Ion. for τιμάρος, τιμωρός, q. v. τίμηρῶ, (ἐρύω) in Hesych. explained by τιμοπωλεῖν. τίμης, contr. for τιμήεις. τίμησιος, ον, = τιμητός, formed like ὑμνήσιος, Ael. V. A. 11. 7. τίμησις, εως, ἡ, (τιμάω) a holding worthy, honouring, rewarding, Plat. Legg. 696 C, 728 E. II. an estimation or valuation of property,

value, worth, an estimating, valuing the worth or price of a thing, esp. of property, Plat. Legg. 878 E, Polyb. 32. 14, 3; τὰς τ. ἐκπληροῦν to defray all the expenses, C. I. 4040 VIII. 10. 2. an assessment of damages, τ. ποιεῖν τινὶ (as opp. to a capital charge) Antipho 130. 25; ἀπαντᾶν εἰς τὴν τ. Aeschin. 82. 21, cf. Dem. 1252. 15. 3. a rating or assessment for political purposes, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 10; ἀπὸ τιμήσεως πολίτευμα Diod. 18. 18. Cf. τιμάω III. τίμητεια, ἡ, the censorship, Lat. censura, Plut. Cato Ma. 16, etc.; also τιμητία, ἡ, Id. Aemil. 38, bis. τίμητός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be honoured, valued, etc., Eur. Or. 484, Plat. Rep. 561 C, 159 C, etc. II. τίμητέον, one must honour, esteem, estimate, etc., Ib. 509 A, Legg. 722 B, Xen., etc. τίμητεύω, to be censor, Plut. T. Gracch. 14. τίμητήριος, ον, estimating, honouring, Julian. Or. 176. τίμητής, οὔ, ὁ, (τιμάω) a valuer, estimator, or assessor of damages or penalties, Plat. Legg. 843 D; τ. ζημίας οἱ δικασταί Arist. Rhet. Al. 5. 12. II. at Rome, the censor, who assessed the property of the citizens, Polyb. 6. 13, 3, etc.:—as an Imperial title, C. I. 3481, 4333, al. τίμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, estimating, 1. for determining the amount of punishment, πινάκιον τ. Ag. Vesp. 167. 2. for determining the amount of property: hence as Subst., = Lat. vir censorius, one who has been censor (τιμητής), Plut. T. Gracch. 4; ἡ τιμητικὴ ἀρχή, = τιμητεια, Id. Aemil. 38, etc.; ἀρχων τ. = τιμητής II, C. I. 5796. II. doing honour to, τινος Plut. 2. 120 A. τίμητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τιμάω, rateable, v. sub ἀτίμητος. τίμιο-πώλω, to sell dear, Hesych. s. v. τιμηρῶν. τίμιο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, one who sells dear, Phryn. Com. Τραγῶδ. 5. τίμιος, α, ον, Plat. Prot. 347 C, al.; also ος, ον Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 2. (τίμη): valued: I. of persons, esteemed worthy, held in honour, honoured, worthy, ὅδε πᾶσι φίλος καὶ τίμιός ἐστι Od. 10. 38, cf. h. Ap. 483, Hdt. 9. 71, etc.; ἄνδρα τίμιον Aesch. Cho. 556; γενεᾶ τίμιος [Δανάη] Soph. Ant. 948; τίμιοι ἐν τῇ πόλει Plat. Legg. 829 D: freq. in Comp. and Sup., τιμώταται θεῶν Aesch. Eum. 967; πασῶν Ἀθῆναι τιμωτάτη πάλις Soph. O. C. 108; τιμώτερον ἐπιστήμη δρθῆς δόξης ἐστὶ Plat. Meno 98 A; etc. II. of things, costly, prized, τινὶ Hes. Fr. 39. 7; οὐδὲν κτῆμα τιμώτερον Soph. Ant. 702, cf. Eur. Alc. 301, Phoen. 439, Plat., etc.; τίμιον ποιεῖν τι to enhance its value, Id. Prot. 347 D; οὐπιρρῶν γὰρ τιμώτερος χρόνος ἐστὶ πολιταῖς more full of honour, Aesch. Eum. 853. 2. conferring honour, honourable, τιμία ἔδρα a seat of honour, Ib. 854, cf. Theb. 241; τ. γέρας an honourable privilege, Id. Supp. 986; τιμωτέρα χώρα a higher place, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 10; δῶρα Id. An. 1. 2, 27:—τὰ τίμια, = τιμαί, Pind. Fr. 242 Böckh, Polyb. 6. 9, 8; τὰ τιμώτατα = τὰ φίλτατα, Dem. 300. 2. 3. of high price, costly, dear, Lat. carus, Hdt. 3. 23., 8. 105, Lys. 165. 1, Plat., etc. τίμιότης, ητος, ἡ, worth, value, preciousness, διαφέρειν τιμότητι καὶ ἀτιμία ἀλλήλων Arist. G. A. 2. 3, 11; δυνάμει καὶ τ. ὑπερέχειν Id. Eth. N. 10. 7, 8. τίμιουλκῶ, to raise in price, σῖτον Suid., Hesych. τίμο-γραφέω, to tax by assessment, τὴν γῆν LXX (4 Regg. 23. 35). τίμό-θεος, ον, honouring God: but found only as pr. n. τίμο-κρατία, ἡ, a state in which the love of honour is the ruling principle, expl. by Plat. as ἡ φιλότιμος πολιτεία, Rep. 545 B; cf. τιμαρχία. II. a state in which honours are distributed according to a rating of property, timocracy, acc. to Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 1 and 3, = ἡ ἐκ τιμημάτων πολιτεία, which Plat. (Rep. 550 C) calls ὀλιγαρχία, and Xen. (Mem. 4. 6, 12) πλουτοκρατία. τίμοκρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a τιμοκρατία I, timocratical, Plat. Rep. 549 B, 580 B. II. ἡ τ. πολιτεία, = τιμοκρατία II, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 1 and 6. Τιμολεόντειον, τό, a shrine sacred to Timoleon, Plut. Timol. 39. τίμος, ὁ, poet. form of τιμή II, Archil. 64, Aesch. Cho. 916, Com. Anon. 207. τίμοῦς, οὔσσα, οὔν, high-priced, Comp. τιμούστερος C. I. 2058 A. τίμουχέω, to be a τιμούχος, C. I. 3044. 29; v. Böckh p. 131. τίμούχος, ον, (ἔχω) having honour, h. Hom. Ven. 31, Cer. 269 (in Dor. form τιμάοχος). II. the name of a magistrate in certain Greek cities, Strab. 179, Ath. 149 F, C. I. 3059. fin., 3060; applied to a woman, Ib. 2162. Τιμώνιον, τό, a Timon's, i. e. a misanthrope's, dwelling, Strab. 794. τίμωρέω:—Med., fut. ἡσομαι Eur. Alc. 733, Thuc.: aor. ἐτιμωρησάμην Plat.:—Pass., pf. τετιμώρημαι Hdt. 9. 78, Thuc. 7. 77; but used in med. sense, Antipho 122. 3, Lys. 110. 10, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 32, and prob. Thuc. 3. 67: (τιμωρός). To help, aid, succour, τινὶ Hdt. 1. 141, 152, al., Soph. O. T. 136, etc.:—absol. to lend aid, give succour, Hdt. 1. 18. 2. of medical aid, τ. τῷ παθήματι to relieve it, Hipp. Art. 789; cf. τιμωρία I. 2. II. to assist one who has suffered wrong, to avenge, distinguished from κόλασις (v. τιμωρία II), τινὶ Hdt. 1. 103., 8. 144, etc.; absol., Id. 1. 4;—so in Med., πατρὶ πάντα τιμωρουμένης Soph. El. 349, cf. 399, Eur. Hec. 749, Or. 1117, etc.:—in full construction the person avenged is in dat., the person on whom vengeance is taken in acc., and the crime avenged in gen., τιμωρεῖν τινὶ τοῦ παιδὸς τὸν φονέα to avenge-him on-the murderer for [the murder of] his son, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 8; so, τούτου θανόντος .. τοὺς αὐτοέντας τ. to avenge [him] on his murderers for his death, Soph. O. T. 107:—also, c. acc. rei, τ. τῷ ἐταίρῳ τὸν φόνον to avenge his slaughter, Plat. Apol. 28 C, cf. Eur. Phoen. 935; and, τ. ὑπὲρ τινος (for τινὶ) to take vengeance for him, Plat. Legg. 907 E, Lysias 129. 38., 134. 27:—Pass. to be visited with vengeance, Plat. Gorg. 525 B, D, etc.; τετιμωρημένος Lys. 172. 35; impers., τετιμώρηται τῷ Λεωνίδῃ vengeance has been taken for him, he has been avenged, Hdt. 9. 79; whereas, ἐς .. Λεωνίδα τετιμωρήσασαι

must be taken in the absol. sense of the Med. *thou wilt have taken vengeance* in respect to L., Ib. 78.

2. *τιμωρεῖν τινα* to take vengeance on him, Soph. O. T. 140, cf. Pors. Eur. Or. 427; *τινα ὑπὲρ τινος* Lys. 138. 35:—absol., Plat. Legg. 729 E; *ὑπὲρ τῶν νόμων* Ib. 907 E:—but this sense properly belongs

3. to the Med., to *avenge oneself upon, exact vengeance from, visit with punishment*, *τινα* Hdt. 3. 53., 6. 138, Soph. Ph. 1258, Eur. Hec. 756, 882, Antipho 119. 9, Thuc. 1. 121, etc.; *ὡς .. οὐχ ὅπως τιμωρήσαιντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπαιπέσαιντο τὸν Σφοδρίαν* Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 34; *Ἐαυτὸν τιμωραύμενος* *Self-tormentor*, name of a play by Menander, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 15:—c. gen. rei, *τιμωρεῖσθαί τινα τινος* to take vengeance on one for a thing, Hdt. 3. 145, Eur. I. T. 558, Lys. 106. 2, Plat. Symp. 213 D, etc.:—also, *τ. τινα ἀντί τινος* Hdt. 6. 135; *περί τινος* Lys. 139. 36:—more rarely, c. acc. rei, *εἰ μή σ' ἀδελφῆς αἷμα τιμωρήσεται* will visit thy sister's blood on thee, Eur. Alc. 733, cf. Cycl. 695.

b. absol. to *avenge oneself, seek vengeance*, Hdt. 3. 49., 7. 8, 2, Lys. 137. 40, Xen., etc.; *ταῖς ἐσχάταις τιμωρίαις τ. to visit with the extreme penalties*, Plat. Rep. 579 A; *τὸ τιμωρησόμενον the probability of vengeance*, Dem. 801. 25:—the crime is sometimes added in a relat. clause, *τ. εἴ τι .. ἠδίκησαν* Xen. An. 5. 4. 6; *τ. ὅτι ..* Id. Cyr. 5. 3, 30:—also, *τιμωρεῖσθαι ὑπὲρ τινος* to exact vengeance for him, Xen. An. 1. 3, 4.

τιμωρημα, τό, *help, aid, succour*, c. dat., *τὰ Μενέλεω τιμωρήματα succour given to him*, Hdt. 7. 169.

II. *an act of vengeance*, τ. *τινος εἰς τινα* taken by one upon another, Plut. 2. 860 A.

2. *a penalty*, *διπλᾶ .. ἔστω τὰ τιμωρήματα τῷ ὑφλύντι* Plat. Legg. 866 B, cf. Rep. 363 E.

τιμωρησις, ἡ, *a punishment, penalty*, Plat. Legg. 874 D.

τιμωρητέον, verb. Adj. *one must assist*, Hdt. 7. 168; so in pl. *τιμωρητέα*, Thuc. 1. 86.

2. of medical assistance, Hipp. Acut. 390.

II. *one must visit with vengeance, punish*, *τινά* Isocr. Antid. § 186; *τι* Plat. Legg. 867 C.

III. *τιμωρητέος*, α, ον, *thot ought to be punished, ὑπὲρ τινος* Dem. 561. 2.

τιμωρητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *an avenger*, Ildt. 5. 80:—*τιμωρητής* LXX (2 Macc. 4. 16).

τιμωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *revengeful*, opp. to *συγγνωμονικός*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5. 4; *τὰ τιμωρητικά acts of revenge*, Id. Rhet. 1. 10, 17. Adv. *-κῶς*, Chrysipp. ap. Galen.

τιμωρία, Ion. *-ίη*, ἡ, *help, aid, assistance, succour*, τ. *εὐρίσκεσθαι* Hdt. 3. 148, cf. 5. 90, etc.; *ἡ ἀφ' ἑμῶν τ.* Thuc. 1. 69, cf. 5. 112; *τ. ποιείσθαι τινι* Id. 1. 124; *τ. τοῦ τεθνεώτος due to him*, Antipho 112. 9.

2. of medical aid, Hipp. Acut. 386; cf. *τιμωρέω* I. 2.

II. *assistance. to one who has suffered wrong, retribution, vengeance, punishment*, (differing from *κόλασις*, *corrective punishment*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 17), *τ. καὶ τίσις* Hdt. 7. 8, 1; *πατρὸς τ. vengeance taken for him*, Eur. Or. 425; *μητρὸς αἵματος τιμωρία* for having shed a mother's blood, Ib. 400; *ἐπὶ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ τ.* for the purpose of punishing us, Thuc. 3. 63; *ἡ κατὰ τινος τ. vengeance against or upon ..*, Lycurg. 167. 39, cf. Dinarch. 103. 33, Dem. 317. 16; *τ. ἐσομένη ἐς τινα* Hdt. 1. 123, cf. Dem. 610. 10; *τ. ὑπὲρ ἀδικηθέντος* Antipho 142. 2, cf. Isocr. 398 E; with Verbs, of the avenger, *ποιεῖσθαι τιμωρίαν* to execute vengeance, Dem. 523. 7, etc.; *τινὸς οὐ one*, Andoc. 31. 30; *τ. λαμβάνειν ὑπὲρ τινος* Dem. 702. 20; but, *παρὰ τινος λαμβάνειν τ.* to receive it at his hand, Philem. Incert. 4. 14;—of the sufferer, *τ. εὐρεῖν τινος* to find vengeance at his hand, Aesch. Pers. 473; *τιμωρίας τυγχάνειν* Plat. Gorg. 472 D, etc.; (but also to obtain vengeance, Thuc. 2. 74, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 7); *τ. ἀντιδοῦναι* Thuc. 2. 53; *τίθειν* Plat. Legg. 905 A, etc.; *ὑπέχειν* Thuc. 6. 80, Plat., etc.; of persons in authority, *αἰ τ. εἰσὶ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν* Hdt. 2. 120; *τ. δοῦναι τινι* to give him right of vengeance, Dem. 623. 10., 637. 20., 1374. 9; so, *τ. ποιεῖν τινί* Id. 801. 20:—in pl., *penalties, λαμβάνειν τὰς ἀξίας τιμωρίας* Antiph. Incert. 73; *ταῖς ἐσχάταις τιμωρεῖσθαι τ.* Plat. Rep. 579 A, cf. Legg. 943 D, al.

2. in pl. *state-punishments*, v. *τιμωρός* II. 2.

τιμωρός, ὄν, contr. from *τιμάροπος* (v. sub fin.), which remains as a Dor. form in Pind. O. 9. 124, Aesch., etc.; in late Ep. *τιμήροπος*;—Aesch. Supp. 43 has an acc. *τιμάρα*, as if from *τιμάω*, *aros*, ὄ:—properly *upholding honour*; and so,

1. *helping, aiding, succouring*, and as Subst. *a helper, aider*, Hdt. 2. 141., 7. 171, Thuc. 4. 2; *τὸν ἐμὸν τιμάροπον Ἐρμῆν* my tutelary God, Aesch. Ag. 514.

II. *assisting one who has suffered wrong, avenging*, and as Subst. *an avenger*, τ. *τινος* any one's avenger, Ib. 1280, 1324, 1578, Soph. El. 811, 1154, etc.; also c. dat., *τιμ. τινι* Antipho 111. 40, Thuc. 4. 2; and c. gen. rei, *helping one to vengeance for a thing*, *πατρὶ τ. φόνου* Soph. El. 14:—but not always of persons, *δίκη κακῶν τ.* Id. Fr. 94; *ἡ τῶν ξυγγενῶν αἱμάτων τ. δίκη* Plat. Legg. 872 E, cf. 716 A; *χείρ* Eur. Hec. 843; *λόγος τ.* a plea or argument for vengeance, Hdt. 7. 5.

2. *an executioner*, Polyb. 2. 58, 8; = *οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν τιμωριῶν* in Plut. Artox. 14, 17. (Properly *τιμάροπος*, v. sub οὖρος (B).)

τίν [ι], Dor. dat. of *σύ*, like *τεῖν*, Pind. O. 11. 113, Theocr. 2. 11, al.;—never enclit., for in Theocr. 21. 28 *τοῖ* is now restored.

II. Dor. for *σέ*, also with the accent, *Corinna* 4, Pind. P. 8. 97, Theocr. 11. 39, 55, 68.

τίναγμα [ι], τό, *a shake, quake*, Anth. P. 9. 139; *πόθοιο τινάγματα* Ib. 8. 159.

τίναγμός, ὁ, *a swinging, shaking*, cited from Greg. Naz.

τίνακτρα, ἡ, (*τινακτήρ* not being in use) *a shaker*, γῆς *τίνακτρα* *τύσσος*, of Poseidon's trident, Aesch. Pr. 924.

τίνακτο-πήληξ, ηκος, ὁ, ἡ, *shaking the helmet or crest*, Hesych.

τίνακτρα, ἡ, = *τίνακτρα*, Byz.

τίνακτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a shaker*, τ. γαίας, of Poseidon, Soph. Tr. 502.

τίνατσω, fut. ξω: aor. pass. *ἐτινάχθην*. (The Root seems to be the

same as that of *κινέω*; cf. Hesych., *ἀκίναγματα = τινάγματα, ἀκίναγμός = τινάγμός, κίνησις*.) *To shake or brandish a weapon*, *δύο δοῦρε τινάσσων* Il. 12. 298, etc.; *ἐγχεος* 20. 163; *φάσγανον* 22. 311; *ἀστεροπήν* 13. 243; *αἰγίδα* 17. 595; *ἐν χεροῖν πυρπνοῦν βέλος* Aesch. Pr. 917; *τύβα καὶ λύγχεας ῥόπαλόν τε* Soph. Tr. 512; *λαμπάδας ἐν χερσὶ* Ar. Ran. 340, cf. 328:—Med., *ἐτινάξατο δούρατος ἀκμάς* Theocr. 22. 185.

2. generally, *to shake*, τ. γαίαν, of Poseidon, Il. 20. 57; *ἐανοῦ ἐτίναξε λαβοῦσα* shook her by the robe (to make her attend), 3. 385; *θρῦνον ποσὶ λακτίζων ἐτίναξε* upset it, Od. 22. 88; *ὡς δ' ἀνεμος .. θημῶνα τ.* scatters, 5. 368 (cf. *διατινάσσω*); *νεῦρα κιθόρας τ.* to make the strings quiver, by striking them, Anth. (?):—Med., *τιναξάσθην πτερά* they shook their wings, Od. 2. 151; (so, *τινάσσονται πτερύγεσαι* Arat. 971):—Pass.; *πήληξ τινάσσετο* Il. 15. 609; *ἐτινάσσετο μακρὸς Ὀλυμπος* shook or quaked, Hes. Th. 680; *φύβω τινάσσεσθαι* to quake with fear, Ar. Rh. 4. 641.—Cf. *ἐκ-*, *συν-τινάσσω*.—Poët. Verb, used by Hipp. 300, Arist. Mund. 5, 11, Philostr. 144.

τίνη, Tarent. Dor. for *τίν*, Apoll. de Pron. 365 C.

τινθαλέος, α, ον, = sq., Nic. Al. 445, 463, Nonn., etc.

τινθός, ὄν, *boiling-hot*, Hesych.

II. as Subst. *the steam of a kettle*, Lyc. 36.

τίνυμαι, inf. *τίνυσθαι*, poët. for *τίνομαι* (v. *τίνω* II), *to punish, chastise*, c. acc. pers., [Zeús] *τίνυται ὅστις ἀμάρτη* Od. 13. 214; *οἱ .. ἀνθρώπους τίνυσσον*, ὅ τις κ' ἐπίορκον ὑμύσση Il. 3. 279, cf. 19. 260; c. acc. rei, *λῶβην τίνυμενος* chastising insolence, Od. 24. 326: absol. *to avenge oneself*, Hdt. 5. 77.

2. *to avenge, take vengeance for*, Ὀρκον Hes. Op. 806; *αἵματος δίκαν, φόνον* Eur. Or. 323.

3. *to exact as penalty*, *δὲς τύσα* Hes. Op. 709; *ἐνδίκαι* Anth. P. 11. 374.

4. *to repay*, in good sense, τ. *καμιδὴν παιδοτροφίης* Opp. C. 2. 349.

II. the Act., *to pay penalty*, only in late writers, as Olympiod. in Phot. Bibl. 58. 15, Can. Apost.; so *τινύω* in Plut. Brut. 33; cf. *ἀποτινύω, συνεκτίνω*. [The 1st syll. is long in Ep., whence in MSS. it is often written *τίννυμαι*; and *τινύω* occurs in later writers: in Eur. I. c., the only place where it occurs in good Att., *τίνύμεναι*.]

τίνω: Ion. impf. *τίνεσκον* Ar. Rh. 4. 1327:—fut. *τίσω* [ι] Hom., Att.: aor. 1 *ἐτίσα* Ib.: pf. *τέτικα* Lyc. 765 (v. *ἐκτίνω*):—Med., first in Theogn. 204 (only *τίνυμαι* in Hom.): fut. *τίσομαι*, aor. *ἐτίσαμην* Hom., Hdt., Att.:—Pass., aor. *ἐτίσθην* (v. *ἐκτίνω*): pf. *τέτισμαι*. [τίνω in Ep.; τίνω in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 112, Soph. O. C. 635, Eur. Or. 7; also in the Dor. of Pind., as P. 2. 44, and even in Solon 5. 31, as also in later Epigr. Poets, Jac. Anth. P. p. 823; τίνω in Theogn. and Anth.:—in fut., aor. 1, and pf. ι always.] (For the Root, v. *τίω*.)

I. Act. *to pay a price* by way of return or recompense (whereas the pres. *τίω* is confined to the sense of *paying honour*, cf. *τίω* I), mostly in bad sense, *to pay a penalty*, with acc. of the penalty, τ. *θῶν* Od. 2. 193; *τιμὴν τινι* Il. 3. 289; *ποινάς* Pind. O. 2. 106; *δίκην* Soph. Aj. 113, El. 298, etc.; *τινὶ* to one, Id. Fr. 94, etc.; also, τ. *ἴσθην* [δίκην] Soph. O. T. 810; *διπλῆν* Plat. Legg. 946 E; *τὸ ἡμισυ* Ib. 767 E; *μείζονα ἐκτίσιν τινι* Ib. 933 E; *τὴν προσήκουσαν τιμωρίαν* Ib. 905 A; like Lat. *poenas dare* or *solvere*, Pors. Med. 798;—but also

b. in good sense, *to pay a debt, acquit oneself of an obligation*, τ. *ζωάγρια* Il. 11. 407; *τίσειν αἵσιμα πάντα* Od. 8. 348; τ. *χάριν τινὶ* to render one thanks, Aesch. Pr. 985; τ. *γῆν δασμόν* Soph. O. C. 635; τ. *ιατροῖς μοθόν* Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 54:—also simply,

c. *to pay for, repay*, c. acc. rei, *εὐαγγέλιον* Od. 16. 166; *τροφάς τινι* Eur. Or. 109;—so also in various phrases, τ. *ἀντιποίνους δῦας* to repay equivalent sorrows, Aesch. Eum. 268; *φόναν φόνον ῥύσιαν τ.* Soph. Ph. 959; τ. *μύσος* to send one pollution in repayment for another, Aesch. Cho. 650; *τίσις .. ὦν προπάθη, τὸ τίθειν* punishment for what one has first suffered,—so that he should be punished [for this], Soph. O. C. 228 (v. sub fin.); *ἀρᾶς τ. χρέος* (v. sub χρέος 1).—Construction:

1. with acc. of the thing *paid* or of the thing *repaid* (v. supr.):—more rarely with the dat., *κράατι τίσεις* with thy head, Od. 22. 218; *ψυχῇ* Aesch. Cho. 277.

2. with dat. of pers. *to whom payment is made*, v. supr.

3. with dat. of the penalty, τ. *θανάτῳ ἄπερ ἦρξεν* Id. Ag. 1529; *τύμμα τύμματι* Ib. 1430.

4. with gen. of the thing *for which one pays*, τ. *ἀμοιβὴν βοῶν τινι* to pay compensation for the oxen, Od. 12. 382; τ. *τινὶ ποινήν τινος* to pay one retribution for .., Hdt. 3. 14., 7. 134, cf. Aesch. Pr. 112, etc.; also, τ. *πληγὴν ἀντὶ πληγῆς* (which is prob. the full constr.) Id. Cho. 313:—but also with acc. of the thing *for which one pays*, the price being omitted, *to pay or atone for a thing*, *τίσειαν Ἀχαιοὶ .. ἐμὰ δάκρυα σοῖσι βέλεσσι* Il. 1. 42, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1430; so, τ. *ὑβριν* Od. 24. 352; τ. *φόνον* or *λῶβην τινός* Il. 21. 134., 11. 142; *κακά* Theogn. 735; *διπλᾶ δ' ἔτισαν Πριαμίδαί θάμάρτια* Aesch. Ag. 537; τ. *μητρὸς δίκας* for thy mother, Eur. Or. 531:—more rarely c. acc. pers., *τίσεις γνωτὸν τὸν ἐπέφνες* thou shalt make atonement for the soo thou hast slain, Il. 17. 34.

5. absol. *to make return or requital*, Solon 12. 29, Soph. O. C. 1203; and so it must be taken, Ib. 230, ubi v. Herm.

II. Med. *to have a price paid one, make another pay for a thing, avenge oneself on him, to chastise, punish one*, Lat. *poenas sumere de aliquo*, often from Hom. downwards.—Construction:

1. c. acc. pers., Il. 2. 743, Od. 3. 197, etc.; so in Hdt. 1. 10, 123, Trag., etc.

2. c. gen. criminis, *τίσεσθαι Ἀλέξανδρον κακότητος* to punish him for his wickedness, Il. 3. 366, cf. Od. 3. 206, Theogn. 204, Hdt. 4. 118, etc.; also, τ. *τινὰ ἐπὶ τινι* Theogn. 1248; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Hdt. 2. 27, 73.

3. also, c. acc. rei, *to take vengeance for a thing*, *τίσασθαι φόνον, βίην τινός* Il. 15. 116, Od. 23. 31; *λῶβην* Il. 19. 208, etc.

4. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, *ἐτίσατο ἔργον αἰεὶς ἀντίθεον* Νηληῖα he made Neleus pay for the misdeed, visited it on his head, Od. 15. 236; also, *τίσασθαι τινα δίκην* to exact retribution from a person, Elmsl. Eur. Med. 1283 (al. *φόνον*); cf. *ἀντι-*, *ἀπο-τίνω*.

5. c. dat. modi, *τίνεσθαι*

τινα ἄμοιβαίς, φυγῆ το ῥεπαύ or *requite* with .., Pind. P. 2. 44, Aesch. Theb. 638.

θ. absol. to *repa* oneself, take vengeance, ἡμεῖς δ' αὐτε ἀγειρόμενοι κατὰ δῆμον τισόμεθ' Od. 13. 15, cf. Il. 3. 351, Od. 3. 203., 12. 378 (where τίσαι is imperat. aor. med.).—The fut. and aor. 1, act. and med., are most common in this sense of *paying* or *receiving a price*, v. τῶ III: the sense of the Act. and Med. are never interchanged, as they have been by some interpreters in Aesch. Cho. 650, Soph. O. C. 228.—Cf. τίνυμαι, τιμωρέω.

τιό τιό, imitation of a bird's note, Ar. Av. 237.
 τίοις, Aeol. dat. pl. of τίς, Sappho 160 (113).
 τίος, τίως, τίω, Dor. genitives of αὐ, Apoll. de Pron. 356 C.
 τίός, Boeot. for τεός, αός, Apoll. de Pron. 395 A.
 τίποτε; or τί ποτε; *quid tandem?* Soph. Ph. 14, 1089.
 τίπτε; Ep. syncop. form for τίποτε; Hom., Aesch. Ag. 975 (Iyr.):—often elided before an aspirate, τίφθ' Il. 4. 243, al.:—on τίπτε δέ σε χρεώ, v. sub χρεώ I. 2.

τίρ, Elean for τίς, C. I. 11. 7; cf. τοῖρ.
 τίρος, ιορ, τό, Cretic for θέρος, Hesych. s. v. σείριος.
 τις, τι, Indef. Pron. *any one, any thing*, enclitic through all cases; for exceptions, v. II. 6., 11 b, III. 2:—but τίς; τί; Interrog. Pron. *who? what?* oxyt. in the nom., parox. in all other cases. (V. sub *πός: cf. Skt. *kos, na-kis (nemo), mākis (nequis), kim (quid)*; Osc. and Umbr. *pis, pid* = Lat. *quis, quid, pitpit = quidquid*.)

A. Indef. Pron. τις, τι:—gen. τίνος, Ion. τεο (Od. 16. 305, Hdt.), more commonly τευ Hom., Hdt.: Att. του:—dat. τινι (Hom. in the form οὔτινι, Il. 17. 68, Od. 14. 96), Ion. τεω (Il. 16. 227, Od. 11. 502), Att. τῷ (also in Hom., Il. 1. 299., 12. 328, Od. 13. 308., 20. 297, always in masc.):—acc. τινά, τι:—dual τινε Plat. Soph. 237 D:—pl. τινες, (used by Hom. only in compds. οὔτινες Od. 6. 279, and οἴτινες); neut. τίνα (ὅτινα Il. 22. 450), ἄσσα Od. 19. 218, Att. ἄττα:—gen. τίνων, Ion. τεων Hdt.:—dat. τισι, τισιν:—acc. τινάς Il. 15. 735, Od. 11. 371 (also in οὔστινας, ὄστινας), neut. τίνα. *Any one, any thing, some one, some thing*; and as Adj. *any, some*, and serving as the Indef. Art. *a, an*: in the latter case it agrees with its Subst., φίλος τις *some friend, a friend*, θεός τις *a god*, i. e. not a man; in the former it is followed by the gen. pl., φίλων τις *one of thy friends*, θεῶν τις *one of the gods*, Herm. Aj. 977, Elmsl. Med. 241: but this distinction will not always avail, as when τις θεός is foll. by a relat. pl., ἢ μάλα τις θεὸς ἔνδον οἱ οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχουσιν *one of the gods who ..*, Od. 19. 40, cf. 11. 502; in other such cases a gen. may be supplied, πείσειας ἄν τιν' (sc. ἐκείνων), οἴτινες .. ἀνάσσουσι Eur. Hel. 1039: in general, τις is used absolutely in a pronominal sense.

II. special usages: 1. *some one* (of many), i. e. *many a one*, ὧδε δέ τις εἶπεσκεν Il. 7. 201, cf. 6. 249, etc.: sometimes in ironical sense, *most men*, 13. 638, Od. 3. 224; so in Prose, Hdt. 5. 49, fin., Thuc. 2. 37, etc. 2. *any one concerned, every one*, εὐ μὲν τις δόρυ θηξάσθω Il. 2. 382; ἀλλά τις αὐτὸς ἴτω let *every man* come himself, 17. 254; ἴνα τις στυγέησι καὶ ἄλλοι 8. 515; cf. 16. 209., 17. 227, etc.; so in Att., even with the imperat., τοὔτό τις .. ἴστω Soph. Aj. 416, cf. Eur. Bacch. 346, Ar. Av. 1187; ἀγορεύω τινὲ ἐμὲ μὴ βασανίζεω Id. Ran. 629; τοὺς ξυμμάχους αὐτὸν τίνα κολάζεω that *every man* should himself chastise his own allies, Thuc. 1. 40, cf. 6. 77; ὅ τί τις ἐδύνατο Id. 7. 75; ἀμεινόν τίνος better than *any others*, Dem. 536. 5, cf. 352. 8:—this is more fully expressed by adding other pronominal words, τις ἕκαστος Od. 9. 65, Thuc. 6. 31, etc.; πᾶς τις Hdt. 6. 80, Aesch. Ag. 1205, Thuc., etc.; ἅπας τις Hdt. 3. 113, etc.; οὐδεὶς or μηδεὶς τις Eur. Alc. 79, μηδένας τινέσ Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 9, cf. Hdt. 4. 197, etc. In these senses, τις is often constructed with pl. words, οἱ κακοὶ .. οὐκ ἴσασι, πρὶν τις ἐκβάλῃ, for πρὶν ἐκβάλωσι, Soph. Aj. 965; οἳ ἂν ἐπίω, ἦσσόν τις πρόσεισι, for ἦσσον προσίασι, Thuc. 4. 85; ἐτύλμα τις .. ὀρώντες Id. 2. 53, cf. 7. 75; esp. after εἶ or ἦν τις, Eur. Phoen. 244, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 62, and often in Xen. 3. in reference to a definite person, whom one wishes to avoid naming, οὐκ ἔφασαν ἰέναι, ἂν μὴ τις χρήματα διδῶ (i. e. Cyrus) Xen. An. 1. 4, 12, cf. Hell. 1. 5, 9, Ar. Ran. 552, 554; so also euphem. for something bad, ἦν τι ποιῶμεν, ἦν τι πάθωμεν Thuc. 2. 74, etc.; hence for the 1st or 2nd pers. Pron., ποῖ τις τρέψεται; for ποῖ τρέψομαι; Ar. Thesm. 603, cf. Soph. Aj. 245, 1138, Thuc. 4. 59, Xen., etc. 4. indefinitely, where we say *they*, French *on*, sometimes with an ironical force, φοβεί-ται τις Aesch. Cho. 59; μισεῖ τις ἐκείνον Dem. 42. 17; etc. 5. τις, τι, like Lat. *aliquis, aliquid*, emphat. of a person or thing, *some great one, some great thing*, ἦν τις εἶναι you boasted that you were *somebody*, Eur. El. 939; εἰσὶν ὅμως τινέσ οἱ εὐδοκιοῦντες Arist. Pol. 4. 7. 4; τὸ δοκεῖν τιν' εἶναι Menand. Ἐμπιπρ. 3; τὸ δοκεῖν τινέσ εἶναι Dem. 582. 27; δεῖ τινά φαίνεσθαι, opp. to μηδενὸς ἀξίον εἶναι, Id. 150. 20; κήγῶν τις φαίνομαι ἦμεσ after all I too am *somebody*, Theocr. 11. 79; also in neut., οἷονταί τι εἶναι ὄντες οὐδενὸς ἀξιοί Plat. Apol. 41 E, cf. Phaedo 63 C, Phaedr. 242 E, etc.:—so, λέγειν τι to be near the mark, opp. to οὐδὲν λέγειν Id. Prot. 339 C, Rep. 329 E, etc.; ἀρ' οἴεσθέ τι ποιεῖν, οὐδὲν ποιούντες; Id. Symp. 173 C.

6. emphat. *a man*, opp. to *a brute*, τις ἢ κύων Ar. Pax 24, cf. Eur. Cycl. 117: also reversely, with sense of contempt, Θεραίτης τις ἦν there was *one* Thersites, Soph. Ph. 442. 7. with prop. names τις commonly signifies *one of the same sort*, as, ἢ τις Ἀπόλλων ἢ Πάν an Apollo or Pan, Aesch. Ag. 55; Σκύλλαν τινά Ib. 1233; Ἀφροδίτη τις Eur. I. A. 1264, cf. Ar. Vesp. 181, Av. 512, Ran. 912: so also, ὡς τις ἥλιος Aesch. Ag. 288; ἰσθμὸν τιν' Ar. Thesm. 647. 8. with Adjs. τις takes a restrictive sense, *particularly great or particularly small*, ὡς τις θαρσαλέος καὶ ἀναίδης ἴσασι *a bold and impudent kind of fellow*, i. e. *very bold*, Od. 17. 449, cf. Il. 3. 220, Od. 18. 382., 20. 140; thus *δυσμαθῆς dull*, is qualified into *δυσμαθῆς τις a dull sort of person*, Plat. Rep. 358 A, cf. Prot. 340 D;

φόβου πλέα τις εἶ *very full of fear*, Aesch. Pr. 696, cf. Theb. 977, Ag. 1140; ὡς ταχεῖά τις .. χάρις διαρρεῖ with *what great* swiftness, Soph. Aj. 1266, cf. Hdt. 4. 198. θ. with numerals and Adjs. implying *number, size or the like*, εἰς δέ τις ἀρχὸς ἀνὴρ .. ἔστω *some one* πῖαν (but only one), Il. 1. 144; ἕνα τιν' ἂν καθίσεν Ar. Ran. 911; δώσει δέ τι ἔν γε φέρεσθαι Od. 15. 83; τινὰ μίαν νύκτα Thuc. 6. 61; ἑπτὰ τινεσ *some seven*, i. e. seven or so, Id. 7. 34; ἐσ διακοσίους τινάς Id. 3. 111, cf. 7. 87., 8. 21; so without an actual numeral, ἡμέρας τινάς *some days*, i. e. *several, many*, Id. 3. 52; στρατῷ τινι *of certain amount, considerable*, Id. 8. 3; ἐνιαυτὸν τινά a year or so, Id. 3. 68; so, οὐ πολλοὶ τινεσ, τινεσ οὐ πολλοὶ Aesch. Pers. 510, Thuc., etc.; ὀλίγοι τινέσ or τινέσ ὀλίγοι Id. 2. 17, etc.; οὐ τινά πολλὸν χρόνον *no very long time*, Hdt. 5. 48; τις στρατιὰ οὐ πολλή Thuc. 6. 61:—so also ὅσος τις χρυσός *what a store of gold*, Od. 10. 45, cf. Hdt. 1. 193, etc.; πύσις τις Hdt. 7. 234, Aesch. Pers. 334, etc.:—πῆλικός τις Isocr. 396 A:—with a notion of space, πολλὰς γὰρ τις ἔκειτο Il. 7. 156. 10.

with Pronominal words, ἀλλά τί μοι τῷδε θυμῷ .. μερμηρίζει *something here*, Od. 20. 38, cf. 350; οἷός τις *what sort of a man*, Il. 5. 638, etc.; ποῖός and ὑποῖός τις Soph. Ant. 42, Xen., etc.; τις ταῖσδε Hdt. 3. 139, Xen., etc.; τοιοῦτός τις Xen. An. 5. 8, 7. 11. with the Article, a. when a Noun with the Art. is in appos. with τις, as ὅταν δ' ὁ κύριος παρῆ τις when the person in authority, *whoever he be*, is here, Soph. O. C. 288; τοὺς αὐτοέντας .. τιμωρεῖν τινάσ Id. O. T. 107; κατὰ βραχὺ τι τὸ πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν Thuc. 7. 2, cf. 55; (but in τὰ βραχὺ τι τοῦτο, I. 140, the τι applies to the word βραχὺ in signif. 8). b. in Philosophic writers, τίς (accentuated) is added to the Art. to individualise a general term, ὁ τις ἀνθρώπος *such or such a man*, opp. to ἀνθρώπος (the class man), ὁ τις ἵππος, ἢ τις γραμματικὴ Arist. Categ. 2, 2., 5, 11 sq.; τὸ τί *the individual*, opp. to τὸ ἕν, ἐνός γὰρ δὴ τὸ γε τί φῆσεισ ἀμείων εἶναι, τὸ δὲ τινέσ δυοῖν, τὸ δὲ τινέσ πολλῶν Plat. Soph. 237 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 12, 6, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 223:—τίς is also used alone in this way, τὸ μείζον τοῦθ' .. ἔτερον λέγεται τινός γὰρ λέγεται μείζον *greater than some individual*, Arist. Categ. 7, 1. c. often in opposed clauses, ὁ μὲν τις .. ὁ δὲ .. Eur. Med. 1141, Plat., etc.; ὁ μὲν τις .. ἄλλος δὲ .. Eur. I. T. 1407; ὁ μὲν .. ὁ δὲ τις .. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 15; pl., οἱ μὲν τινεσ .. οἱ δὲ .. Thuc. 2. 91, cf. 11dt. 1. 127, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 10, etc.; οἱ μὲν .. οἱ δὲ τινεσ .. Ib. 6. 1, 26, etc.:—also combined with other alternative words, ὁ μὲν τις .. ὁ δὲ τις .., ἕτερός τις .. Id. Symp. 2, 6; ὁ μὲν .. ἕτερος δὲ τις .., ὁ δὲ .., etc., Ar. Pl. 162 sq.:—also in neut., τὸ μὲν τι .., τὸ δὲ τι .. Ep. Plat. 358 A; τὸ μὲν τι .., τὸ δὲ .. Hdt. 3. 40; in adverb. sense, τὸ μὲν .., τὸ δὲ τι .., *partly .., partly ..*, Polyb. 1. 73, 4; and τι remains unaltered even when the Art. is pl., τὰ μὲν τι μαχόμενοι, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἀναπανόμενοι Xen. An. 4. 1, 14:—also τὸ δὲ τι .., but in *some measure ..*, without τὸ μὲν preceding, Thuc. 1. 107, cf. 118., 7. 48. 12. the neut. τι is used, a. collectively, ἦν τι καὶ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαισ there was *a party ..*, Id. 7. 48; τῶν ἄλλων οὐ πέρ τι πεφυγμένον ἐστ' Ἀφροδίτην, οὔτε θεῶν, οὔτ' ἀνθρώπων *no class, no creature*, h. Hom. Ven. 34, cf. h. Merc. 143. b. euphem. for something bad, v. supr. 3. c. joined with Verbs, *somehow*, in *any degree, at all*, ἢ ῥά τί μοι κεχολώσασαι Il. 5. 421; παρεθάρρυνέ τι αὐτούσ Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 7, etc.; and in a still more adverbial sense, with Adjs. or other Adverbs, οὔτω δὴ τι ἰσχυραί, οὔτω δὴ τι πολύγονον, etc., Hdt. 3. 12, 108, cf. 4. 52; so also, ὀλίγον τι ἦσσον Od. 15. 365; οὐδέ τι μᾶλλον Hdt. 6. 123, etc.; ἦσσόν τι Thuc. 3. 75, etc.; οὐ πάνυ τι, πολύ τι, ἀχεδύν τι, etc.; also in conjunction with οὐδέν, μηδέν, οὐδέν τι πάντως Hdt. 6. 3; μηδέν τι μᾶλλον Soph. Aj. 280; οὐδέν τι λίαν Eur. Andr. 1234:—we have also, καὶ τι καὶ .. ὑποψία in *parl* also from suspicion, Thuc. 1. 107; καὶ πού τι καὶ Pind. O. 1. 43, cf. Soph. Ph. 274, 308. 13. τίς τε often in Hom., ὡς ὅτε τίς τε, for ὥστε τις, Il. 3. 33., 4. 141, etc., cf. Dind. Soph. Ph. 861:—though τε is sometimes strictly a Conjunction, Od. 19. 265, etc. 14. ἢ τις ἢ οὐδεὶς few or none, *next to none*, Hdt. 3. 140, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 45; ἢ τι ἢ οὐδέν *little or nothing*, Plat. Apol. 17 B; ἢ οὐδεὶς ἢ τις Dio C. 41. 62; so, *vel duo, vel nemo*, Pers. Sat. 1. 3. 15. τις is pleonast. in such phrases as οὐδέν τι or μηδέν τι, v. supr. 12. c. b. repeated in successive clauses, ὅσα λέγει τις ἢ πράσσει τις ἢ ψέγειν ἔχει Soph. Ant. 689; εἶ τις δύο ἢ καὶ πλέουσ τις ἡμέρας λογίζεσται Id. Tr. 944, cf. Eur. Or. 1218; (whereas τις is sometimes omitted in the first clause, οὔτε φωνὴν οὔτε του μορφὴν βροτῶν Aesch. Pr. 21, cf. Soph. Tr. 3, Ar. Av. 465, Pors. Hec. 374):—but in Eur. Andr. 734, ἔστι γὰρ τις οὐ πρόσω .. πόλις τις, the repetition seems to be absolutely pleonastic, as also in Aesch. Supp. 57 sq., Euni. 549 sq., cf. Pors. Hec. 1161, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 569. 16. τις is sometimes omitted by Poets, οὐδέ κεν ἐνθα τεόν γε μένος καὶ χεῖρας ὄνοιτο (sc. τις) Il. 13. 287, cf. 22. 199, Soph. O. C. 1226; so also Xen. Symp. 5, 2, Plat. Gorg. 456 D; though many passages are wrongly referred hither, Herm. Soph. O. T. 316, cf. 612. b. sometimes also τις is omitted before a gen. case which must depend upon it, as ἢ [τις] τὰς ἀσώτων Σιαυφιδᾶν γενεᾶσ Soph. Aj. 190; ἦν γαμῆ ποτ' αὐτὸς ἢ [τις] τῶν ξυγγενῶν Ar. Nub. 1128. c. τις must often be supplied from what goes before, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 478 C, Prot. 319 D.—Cf. ὅστις, οὔτις, μήτις, ἄλλοτι.

III. Position of τις: 1. being enclitic it properly does not begin a sentence, but it precedes its Noun, as often as it follows, ἐστὶ δὲ τις ποταμός, or ἐστὶ δὲ ποταμός τις. 2. some Editors write τίς indef. with the accent, in some passages, as τίς ἐνδον ..; is *any one* within? Aesch. Cho. 654, cf. 114, Soph. Tr. 630; τί φημί; for λέγω τι; Ib. 865; in parenth. clauses, τί οὖν (τίς ἂν εἶποι) ταῦτα λέγεισ; (Lat. *dixerit aliquis*), Dem. 13. 6.—In this case τις is written with the grave accent, and Herm. gives it the name of proclitic, instead of enclitic. 3.

it stands between the Art. and Subst. in the philosophic phrases noticed above 1. 11. b: in this usage also *τις* takes the accent. 4. in Ion.

Prose *τις* is sometimes put between its genitive and the Article of that genitive, as τῶν *τις* Περσέων Hdt. 1. 85; τῶν *τις* ἱρέων Id. 2. 35; τῶν *τις* Φοινίκων Id. 8. 90; εἰς τῶν *τις* ἄλλο ατομάτων τοῦ Νείλου Id. 2. 179; so also in late Prose, as Ath. 108 D, etc. 5. *τίς* *τι* is the correct order, not *τίς* *τις*, Xen. An. 4. 1, 14, Dem. 600. 12, etc.

B. Interrog. Pron. *τίς*, *τί*:—gen. *τίνος*, Ion. *τέο* Il. 2. 225, etc., or *τεῦ* Od. 15. 509, Hdt.; Att. also *τοῦ*:—dat. *τίνι*, Ion. *τέῳ* Hdt. 1. 11, al.; Aeol. *τίῳ* Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 127; Att. also *τῷ*: acc. *τίνα*, neut. *τί*:—Pl. *τίνας*, *τίνα*: gen. *τίνων*, Ion. *τέων* Il. 24. 387, Od. 20. 192, and as *πινος*., 6. 119., 13. 200:—dat. *τίσι*, also *τοῖσι* Soph. Tr. 984, Ion. *τέοισι* Hdt. 1. 37, cf. 2. 82; acc. *τίνας*, *τίνα*.—An Aeol. nom. *τίρ* is cited by Hesych.; and a dat. pl. *τίοισι*, *τίοισιν*, v. Ahr. l. c.—Of the pl. Hom. uses only nom. *τίνας* with gen. *τέων*, nor has he any dat. sing.:

I. in direct questions, *who? which? neut. what? which?* Lat. *quis, quae, quid?*, Hom., etc.; properly at the beginning of the sentence; but this position may be varied,

a. for grammatical reasons, as between the Art. and part. or noun, *τοὺς τίς ποιούντας τὸ ὄνομα τοῦτο ἀποκαλοῦσιν*; Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 1, cf. Plat. Symp. 206 B; *τῆς περὶ τίς πειθοῦς ἡ ῥητορικὴ ἐστὶ τέχνη*; Id. Gorg. 454 A; *εἴ τις ἔροιτο, τῶν τίς σοφῶν εἰσὶν ἐπιστήμονες*; Id. Prot. 312 D.

b. for emphasis, *ἂ δ' ἐννέπεις, κλύουσα τοῦ λέγεις*; Soph. O. C. 412, cf. El. 1191; *πόλις τε ἀφισταμένη τίς πω .. τούτῳ ἐπεχείρησε*; Thuc. 3. 45; esp. when the Verb begins the sentence, *δράσεις δὲ δὴ τίς*; Eur. H. F. 1246; *ἦλθες δὲ κατὰ τίς*; Ar. Nub. 239; *διαφέρει δὲ τίς*; Dem. 296. 16.—The *person* freq. follows in gen. pl., as *τίς θεῶν*; Il. 18. 182, etc.; and of *things* or *conditions*, *τίς* is freq. with the genit. sing., of all genders, *πρὸς τίς χρείας*; Soph. O. T. 1174; *ἐλπίδων ἐς τίς*; Id. O. C. 1749; *ἐν τῷ πράγματος κυροῖ*; Id. Aj. 314; etc.

2. sometimes as the predicate, *τίς ὀνομάζεται*; *what is he named?* Enr. Phoen. 123; so also may be expl. the union of *τίς* with a demonstr. or possess. Pron., or with a Noun preceded by the Art., *τί τοῦτο*; also with Pron. in pl., *τί ταῦτα*; Ib. 382, Andr. 548, etc.; *τί γὰρ τὰδ' ἐστίν*; Ar. Nub. 200; *τί ποτ' ἐστίν, ἂ διανοούμεθα*; Plat. Theaet. 154 E; *τί ποτ' ἐστὶ ταῦτα*; Ib. 155 C; *σκεπτέον τίς τὰ συμβαίνοντα* Id. Gorg. 508 B; so *τίς* is used as predicate of a masc. or fem. subject, *τίς νιν προσείπω*; Aesch. Cho. 997; *τίς σοι φαίνεται ὁ νεανίσκος*; Plat. Charm. 154 D:—also, *τίς δ' οὗτος ἔρχεται*; *who art thou that comest?* Il. 10. 82, cf. Soph. El. 328, cf. 388, Ant. 7. 218, Pors. Hec. 499; and in the reverse order, *τῆνδε τίνα λεύσσω ..*; *who is this I see?* Eur. I. A. 821, cf. Plat. Crito 43 C; *τίς οὖν τοιούτῳ φίλους ἂν θηρήν*; *with what means of such kind ..?* Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 9; *τί τοσοῦτον νομίζοντες ἡδίκησθαι*; Id. Symp. 4. 53; *τίς με τὸ δεινὸν ἐργάσει*; *what is the dreadful thing which ..?* Eur. Bacch. 492, cf. Soph. O. C. 598, 1488, etc.; *τίς δ' ὄψιν σὴν προσδέρκομαι*; *what face is this I see of thine?* Eur. Hel. 557; *παρὰ τίνας τοὺς ὑμᾶς*; *who are 'you' to whom [I am to come]?* Plat. Lys. 203 B:—the Art. is added to *τίς*, when the speaker intends immediately to answer his own question, *ληφθήσῃ .. Πανήμου εἰκάδι καὶ Λάων τῆ—τίνι*; *τῆ δεκάδι*; on the 20th of the month Panemus and of Louis on—*what day? the tenth*, Call. Ep. 48:—in Com. also *τὸ τί*; *what is that?* Ar. Nub. 775, Pax 696, Av. 1039, Plnt. 902, etc.; and with pl. Art., *τὰ τίς*; Ar. Pax 693.

3. with prop. names (v. *τις* indef. 1. 1. 7), to express admiration, *τίς Κύπρις ἢ τίς Ἰμερος*; Soph. Fr. 710; *τίς σε Θηρικλῆς πότε ἔτευξε*; (ironically), Eubul. Καμπ. 2; *τίς .. Χίμαιρα πυρπύδος*; Anaxil. Neott. 1. 3. 4. the question is modified by a change of mood: *τίς ἂν* or *κεν*, with the opt., expresses strong doubt, *who could, who would do so?* Od. 21. 259, Il. 10. 303, etc.; (rarely so with the indic., as in Hes. Sc. 73);—*τίς ἂν δοίη*; like *πῶς ἂν, would that some one ..*, Soph. O. C. 1100, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1448:—the Poets however perhaps omit *ἂν* or *κεν* with the opt. when the doubt becomes in fact a denial, *who could do so?* i. e. *no one could*, v. Aesch. Cho. 315, Soph. Ant. 604:—but *τίς* with the subjunct. expresses deliberation whether a thing shall be done or not, *what must I do? what must I say?* Herm. Vig. n. 108. 5. a question with *τίς* often amounts to a strong negation, *τῶν δ' ἄλλων τίς κεν οὐνόματ' εἶποι*; Il. 17. 260; *τίς ἂν ἐξεύροι ποτ' ἄμεινον*; Ar. Pl. 498; *τίνας ἂν δικαιότερον .. μισοῖντο*; Thuc. 3. 64, etc. 6. *τίς ἢ ..*; = *τίς ἄλλος ἢ ..*; Xen. Oec. 3. 3. 7. sometimes two questions are asked in one clause by different cases of *τίς*, as *ἐκ τίνος τίς ἐγένετο*; *from whom is who descended?* i. e. *who is he and from whom descended?* Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 181; *ἢ τίς τί ἀποδίδουσι τέχνην δικαιοσύνην ἂν καλοῖτο* Plat. Rep. 332 D; *τί λαβόντα τίς δεῖ ποιεῖν* Dem. 50. 15:—a like doubling of the question lies in the union of *τίς* with other interrog. words, *τίς πόθεν εἰς ἀνδρῶν* Od. 1. 170, cf. Soph. Tr. 421; *πῶς τίς*; Heind. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 297 E. 8. *τίς* with Particles: *τίς γάρ*; Lat. *quisnam? why who? who possibly?* *τίς γάρ σε θεῶν .. ἦκεν*; Il. 18. 182, cf. 2. 803, etc.; v. *infr.* 9. f. b. *τίς δέ*; *marking impatience*, *ᾧ κούραι, τίς δ' ὕμν .. παλεῖται*; h. Hom. Ap. 169, cf. Herm. Soph. O. T. 1049. c. *τίς δὴ*; *who then? τίς δὴ κεν βροτῶς .. ἄζοιτ' ἀθανάτους* Theogn. 747; *τίς δὴτα*; Soph. Aj. 518. d. *τίς ποτε*; *who in the world? who ever? τίς ποτε ἂν γενεᾶν καὶ τίνα ποτὲ φύσιν ἔχων*; Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 6, cf. Soph. El. 975; *τίς δὴποτε*; Id. Fr. 93. 9. the usages of the neut. *τί*; are very various: a. *τί*; alone, as a simple question, *what?* Aesch. Theb. 336;—on *ὅτι τί*; *ὅτι τί δὴ*; *ὅτι δὴ τί*; v. sub *ὅ* *τι* 1. 2:—on *ὡς τί*; v. sub *ὡς* F. 1. b. *τί τοῦτο*; *τί ταῦτα*; v. *supr.* 2. c. *τί μοι*; *τί σοι*; *what is it to me? to thee?* Soph. Ph. 753, etc.; c. gen., *τί μοι ἔριδος καὶ ἀρωγῆς*; *what have I to do with ..?* Il. 21. 360; *τί δέ σοι ταῦτα* or *τοῦτο*; Ar. Lys. 514, Eccl. 521 (where the answerer repeats the question in indirect form, *ὅ τί μοι τοῦτ' ἐστίν*); *ἀλλὰ δὴ τί τοῦτ' ἐμοί*; Diphil. Ἐμπαρ. 18; *τί ἐμοί καὶ σοί, γύναι*; *what is there [in common] to me and thee? what have*

I to do with thee? Ev. Io. 2. 4; σοὶ δὲ καὶ τούτοις πρήγμασι τί ἐστι; *what have you to do with these matters?* Hdt. 5. 33; *τί τῷ νόμῳ καὶ τῇ βασάνῳ*; Dem. 855. 6:—*fol.* by a relat. clause, *τί δὲ τίν, εἰ κατὰλαί εἰμές*; Theocr. 15. 89; or with *inf.*, *τί γὰρ μοι τοὺς ἔξω κρίνειν*; 1 Ep. Cor. 5. 12:—v. *εἰμί* c. III. 2. d. *τί μαθῶν*; *τί παθῶν*; v. sub *μανθάνω* v. e. *τί*; also often stands absol. as Adv. *how? for why? wherefore?* Il. 1. 362, 414, etc.; so too in Att.; in full *διὰ τί*; cf. *τίη*. f. *τί* with Particles:—*τί γάρ*; *why not? how else? Lat. quid enim? quidni?* and so it came to mean *of course, no doubt*, Aesch. Ag. 1239, Cho. 880, Enn. 678, etc.; used in affirmative answers, Plat. Phaedr. 258 D, Theaet. 209 B, al.; to introduce an objection, Arist. Pol. 3. 10, 1: v. *γὸρ* III. 1:—*τί δαί*; v. sub *δαί*:—*τί δέ*; serving to pass on quickly to a fresh point, the Lat. *quid vero?* Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 C, al.; *τί δέ, εἰ ..*; but *what, if ..?* Eur. Hel. 1043; *τί δ' ἂν, εἰ ..*; Ar. Thesm. 773; *τί δ' ἦν ..*; Id. Nub. 1445; *τί δέ, εἰ μὴ ..*; *what else but ..? quid aliud, nisi ..?* Xen. Oec. 9, 1, cf. Soph. O. T. 941, Ph. 421; so, *τί δὲ δὴ*; *τί δὴ*; *τί δὴ ποτε*; *why ever? why in the world? what do you mean?* expressing surprise, Plat. Gorg. 469 A, Soph. 241 D:—so also, *τί δὴτα*; *how, pray? τί δὴτ' ἂν, εἰ ..*; Ar. Nub. 154:—*τί μή*; *why not?* Lat. *quidni?* very common as a parenthesis in Trag., e. g., Soph. Aj. 668:—*τί μὴν*; *why not?* i. e. *yes certainly*, much like *τί γάρ*; Plat. Theaet. 163 E, etc.:—*τί μὴν οὐ*; in reply to a question, Soph. El. 1280:—*τί νυ*; *why now?* Il. 1. 414, etc.:—*τί οὐ*; *why not?* Lat. *quidni?* as an affirmative answer, Trag.; *τί δ' οὐ*; parenthetic, Soph. Ant. 460:—*τί οὐ καλοῦμεν*; i. e. *let us call*, Ar. Lys. 1103; *τί οὐ βαδίζομεν*; etc., Plat. Prot. 311 A; etc.:—*τί οὖν*; *how so?* making an objection, Aesch. Theb. 208; but, *τί οὖν ἐτ' ἂν σαίνομεν .. μόρον*; Ib. 704; *τί οὖν οὐκ ἐρωτᾶς*; Plat. Lys. 211 D:—*τί ποτε*; v. *τίποτε*; *τίποτε*; g. with Conjunctions following:—*τί ὅτι ..*; *why is it that ..?* Strattis Incert. 4, Ev. Luc. 2. 49, etc.:—with Conjunctions preceding, *ἵνα τί*; v. sub *ἵνα* II. 3. c. h. with Preps., *διὰ τί*; later *διατί*; *wherefore?* Att.:—*ἐκ τίνος*; from *what cause?* Xen. An. 5. 8, 4:—*ἔς τι*; to *what point? how long?* Il. 5. 465; but also, to *what end?* Soph. Tr. 403, cf. O. C. 524:—*κατὰ τι*; for *what purpose?* Ar. Nub. 239:—*πρὸς τι*; = *κατὰ τι*; Soph. O. T. 766, 1027, etc. II. *τίς* is sometimes used for *ὅστις* in indirect questions, mostly with the opt., *ἠρώτα δὴ ἔπειτα, τίς εἴη καὶ πόθεν ἔλθοι* Od. 15. 423; cf. 17. 368; *οὐδ' ἔχω τίς ἂν γενοίμαν* Aesch. Pr. 905; and with subj., *οὐκ ἔχω τίς φῶ* Id. Cho. 91, cf. Soph. O. C. 48, etc.;—yet, from the liveliness common in Greek narrative, the Verb of the indirect question often passes into the indic., as if the question were direct, *ἐπισκεψάμεθα τίνας πέπανται* Xen. An. 3. 3, 18; *εἰπέ, τίνα γνώμην ἔχεις* Ib. 2. 2, 10: *ὅστις* and *τις* are sometimes combined, *ὡς πύθοιθ' ὅ τι δρῶν ἢ τί φωνῶν βυσαλίμην* Soph. O. T. 71, cf. Aesch. Pr. 489 sq., 617, 623:—later also, with *inf.*, as in Engl., *τί πράττειν οὐκ ἔχω* Aesop. 295, cf. Dion. H. 6. 26, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 29. b. sometimes also not in indirect questions, Soph. El. 316; and in late Poets, v. Jac. Anth. P. pp. 88, 740:—in other places, as Soph. El. 1176, Tr. 339, O. C. 1144, it is a matter of punctuation; v. Dind. O. C. l. c. 2. *τίς*; *τί*; with part., followed by a verbal clause, forms one sentence in Greek where we use two, *εἶρετο τίνας ἐόντες ἄνθρωποι .. ταῦτα προαγορεύουσι*; *who they were that ..?* Hdt. 1. 153; *καταμεμάθηκας .. τοὺς τίς ποιούντας τοῦνομα τοῦτ' ἀποκαλοῦσιν*; *what they do whom men call so and so?* Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 1:—so also with Conjunctions, *ἀλλ' ὅταν τί ποιήσωσι, νομίεις αὐτοὺς σου φροντίζειν*; *what must they do, before you will believe that they care for you?* Ib. 1. 4, 14. III. *τίς*; = *ποιός*; Soph. Tr. 311, O. T. 489. IV. = *πότερος*; like Lat. *quis?* for *uter?* (Liv.), Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 17, v. Stallb. Plat. Phileb. 52 D. C. Prosody: *τις* and *τίς* keep *ι* in all cases, unless when *τις* is made long by the ictus metr., *ὡς ποτέ τις ἐρέει* Il. 6. 462. II. *τί* was never elided; but the hiatus is allowed after *τί* in Com., as *τί οὖν*; Ar. Pl. 94; *τί ἐστι*; Nub. 82, Av. 1036; *τί, ᾧ πάτερ*; Id. Nub. 80:—a licence which is rare in Trag., and is disputed altogether by Pors. Phoen. 892, Monk Hipp. 975, etc.; but it is admitted by recent Editors, *τί ἐστιν*; Soph. Ph. 733, 753; *τί οὖν*; Aesch. Theb. 208, 704, Soph. Aj. 873, Ph. 100, etc.; *τί εἶπας*; Id. Tr. 1203, Ph. 917.] *τίσαλατο*, Ion. for *τίσαινο*. *τσιγιτής, ου, ὁ, an utensil, vessel*, Persian word, Alexandr. ap. Ath. 784 A. *τίσις* [ῖ], *εως, ἢ, (τίω) payment by way of return or recompense, retribution, vengeance*, Od. 2. 76, Il. 22. 19, etc.; *ἐκ γὰρ Ὀρέσταιο τ. ἔσεται Ἀτρείδαο retribution for his murder*, Od. 1. 40, etc.; often in Hdt., *τίσιν δοῦναι τίνος* to suffer *punishment* for an act, Lat. *poenas dare*, 8. 76; *τίσιν ἐκτίθειν* 6. 84; *τίσις ἦκει* 2. 152, cf. Soph. O. C. 228 (v. sub *τίνω* 1); *τιμωρή τε καὶ τ.* Hdt. 7. 8, 1; *πρὸς κασιγνήτου τίσιν* for him, Soph. O. C. 1329; in pl., Ὀροίτεα Πολυκράτεος τίσιες μετήλθον (where it may be personified, *the avengers of P.*, like Ἐρίνυες), Hdt. 3. 126, 128; *τῶν τοιούτων τ. retribution for such things*, Plat. Legg. S70 D. 2. *power to repay or requite*, both in bad and good sense, τ. φίλων τε .. ἐχθρῶν τε Theogn. 337, cf. 345. *Τισί-φόνη, ἢ, Tisiphoné, the Avenger of blood*, one of the Erinyes, Orph. H. 68 2, Arg. 966. *τιταίνω*, Ep. redupl. for *τείνω, τανύω*, only used in pres., impf. and aor. act.; in impf. and aor. med.; pres. and impf. pass.:—*to stretch, τόξα τιταίνων bending his bow*, Il. 8. 266; so in Med., *ἐπιταίνετο καμπύλα τόξα* 5. 97; *Τυδείδῃ ἐπι τόξα τεταίνετο* II. 370, cf. Od. 21. 259; *φόρμιγγα τιτηνάμενος having tuned his harp*, Orph. Arg. 253; hence, *τιταίνει .. νόμον plays a tune on the well-tuned strings*, Ar. ap. Schol. Av. 11. 2. *to stretch out, περὶ μέσσω χεῖρε τίτηνας* Il. 13. 334; *χρῦσεια πατήρ ἐτίτανε τάλαντα held theni out*, 8. 69; *προπάροιθε*

θρόνον ἐτίταινε τραπέζας Od. 10. 354:—Pass. to extend, τῆ καὶ τῆ Dion. P. 637, cf. 92, 116, etc. 3. to draw at full stretch, ἄρμα τιταίνειν Il. 2. 390; βύε οἴνοπε πηκτὸν ἄροτρον . . τιταίνετον 13. 704; absol., τιταίνετον haste along, 23. 403. 4. Pass. to strain or exert oneself, chiefly in part., ἄψ ὠσασκε τιταίνόμενος with vehement effort, Od. 11. 599; of a horse galloping, τιταίνόμενος πεδίοιο stretching over the plain (ventre à terre), Il. 22. 23; ἵππος ἀνακτα ἔλκει πεδίοιο τιταίνόμενος σὺν ὄχεσφι 23. 518; so of birds, τιταίνόμενω πτερυγέσαιν Od. 2. 149; and of a man running at full speed, Hes. Sc. 229; γυῖα τιταίνόμενος Anth. Plān. 105:—of rivers, τ. κατ' ὄρεσφι Opp. H. 1. 22; of time, ἦν δὲ τιταίνομένη τριτάτῃ ὥρῃ was hastening on, Nonn. Io. 19. v. 15. 5. in late writers, to strain, ὄμμα τιταίνειν Manetho 4. 496, etc.; τ. ὄμμα εἰς τι Nonn. D. 7. 283; τ. ψιθύρισμα to whistle loudly, Ib. 1. 31; etc.:—Pass. to be strained or stretched, of the skin, Hipp. 1153 F, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 5, etc.; metaph., ἡ ὕδὴν τ. becomes intense, Hipp. 652. 47. II. in Hes. Th. 209, τιταίνω is said to mean to avenge (as if from τίω), φάσκε δὲ τιταίνοντας. . μέγα βέβαι ἔργον,—but the sense is, Uranus called his sons Titans, for that they were stretching out their hands to do violence:—it is true that the Poet has ἱ; but this was suggested by ἱ in Τιτάν; cf. πιφαύσκω. Τιτάν, ἄνος, ὁ; mostly in pl. Τιτᾶνες, Ep. and Ion. Τιτῆνες, οἱ, dat. Τίτησι, Ep. Τιτῆνεσι:—the Titans, a race of gods placed beneath Tartarus, Il. 8. 481 (where two are named—Iapetus and Cronus), 14. 279, h. Ap. 336; acc. to Hes. Th. 133, six sons and six daughters of Uranus and Gaia, viz. Oceanus, Coeus, Creius, Hyperion, Iapetus, Cronus, Theia, Rheia, Themis, Mnemosyné, Phoebé, Tethys. At first they dwelt in heaven, hence called Οὐρανῖνες even in Il. 5. 898; but when Zeus prevailed he hurled them into nether darkness: their struggle with Zeus, assisted by the hundred-handed Cottus, Briareus and Gyes, is told at length by Hes. Th. 616–736, where they are always called Τιτῆνες θεοί.—(This legend must not be confounded with the like revolt of the sons of Alöeus in Thessaly, Od. 11. 305; nor with the storming of heaven by the later Gigantes). Many other names are given by later Poets, as Atlas, Aesch. Pr. 427; Prometheus, Soph. O. C. 56, Eur. Phoen. 1122; Θέμις the mother of Prometheus is a Τιτανίς, as in Hes., Aesch. Pr. 874; though, Ib. 205, Prometheus seems to separate himself from them; cf. Τιτανίς.—Later, any descendants of Uranus and Gaia are so called; and in Lat. Poets Titan is the Sun-god, Helios, cf. Emped. 236, Orph. Arg. 510; Apollo is so called, C. I. 2342, cf. 1907 (add.), 4725. (The oldest deriv. of the name is given in Hes. Th. 207, v. τιταίνω fin., the Stretchers, Strivers, Lat. Tendones, as Herm. translates it. Others connect it with τίτας (from τίνω), Avengers, Hesych., cf. Orph. Fr. 8. 41, Plut. 2. 996 C. But prob. its Root is the same as τίταξ = βασιλεύς, and τιτήνη = βασιλίς in Hesych.) Τιτάνια (sc. ἱερά), τά, the festival of the Titans, Theodos. Gramm. 69. Τιτανικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the Titans, φύσις Plat. Legg. 701 C; πάθη Plut. Galb. 1; τόπος Id. 2. 975 B. Τιτάνιος, α, ὄν, = Τιτανικός, Anecd. Oxon. 1. 101:—fem. Τιτανιάς, ἄδος, Call. Ap. Schol. Il. 18. 399. Τιτανίς, Ion. Τιτηνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of Τιτάν, Θέμις T. Aesch. Pr. 874; T. Φοίβη Id. Eum. 6, cf. Eur. Hel. 382. τίτανις, εως, ἡ, = τίτανος, Alex. Trall. Τιτᾶνο-γραφία, ἡ, a history of the Titans, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 1178. Τιτᾶνο-κράτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, conqueror of the Titans, Luc. Tim. 4. Τιτᾶνο-κτόνος, ὄν, slaying Titans, Batr. 273. Τιτᾶν-ολέτης, ὄν, ὁ, destroyer of Titans, Auson. Epigr. 29. Τιτᾶνο-μάχια, ἡ, a battle of Titans, Diod. 1. 97, Ath. 277 D. τίτᾶνόσμαι, to be whitened or plastered, Strab. 505, cf. Hesych. Τιτᾶνό-πᾶνες, οἱ, name of a Comedy by Myrtilus:—a sing. is cited in Steph. B. τίτᾶνος [ἱ], ἡ, a white earth, prob. gypsum, Hes. Sc. 141: also, chalk, lime, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 11., 4. 11, 1, Poll. 7. 124; also marble-scrappings, Luc. Sonin. 6. (Perhaps from the Thessalian Τίτανος—Τιτάνοιο τε λευκὰ κάρηνα Il. 2. 735,—as Lat. creta from Creta.) τίτᾶνό-χριστος, ὄν, white-washed, Tzetz. Τιτᾶνώδης, ες, Titan-like, Titanic, φρόνημα Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 458. 19; Τιτανῶδες βλέπειν, ἀπιδεῖν Luc. Timo 54, Icarom. 23. τίτᾶνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, whitened, Hesych. τίτας [ἱ], ὄν, ὁ, Dor. for τίτης, = τιμαρός, avenger, Aesch. Cho. 67. Τιτῆνες, οἱ, Ion. for Τιτᾶνες, Hom., Hes. τιτήνη, ἡ, = βασιλίς, Aesch. Fr. 266; cf. τίταξ. τιτθεία, ἡ, an acting as a nurse, nursing, Dem. 1312. 2. τιτθευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a nurse, nurse-like, Eust. Opusc. 242. 95. τιτθεύτρια, ἡ, = τίτθη, Nicet. 164 A. τιτθεύω, to be a nurse, act as a nurse, Dem. 1309. 16, 19. II. trans. to suckle, nurse, τινά Id. 1311. fin., 1312. 24; of one's country, Plut. Lycurg. 16:—Pass., τ. ἀπὸ τῆς μητρὸς Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 27; of τιτθεύμενοι sucklings, Id. II. A. 3. 21, 7. τίτθη, ἡ, (*θάω) a nurse, Ar. Eq. 716, Thesm. 609, Plat., etc.:—prop. a wet-nurse, opp. to τροφός, Plut. 2. 3 C. II. = τιτθός 1, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 10., 7. 12, 1, C. I. 1570 b. 18, Hesych. τιτθίδιον [θῆ], τό, = τιτθίον, Ar. Fr. 312 (where Dind. τὰ τιτθία). τιτθίζω, to suckle, Gloss.:—Pass. to suck, Aquila V. T. τιτθίον, τό, Dim. of τιτθός, Ar. Ach. 1199, Ran. 412, al. τιτθίς, f. l. for τηθίς, Plut. 2. 265 A. τιτθισμός, ὁ, the pressure of the nipple by infants sucking, Pseudo-Chrys. τιτθο-λαβέω, to take hold of the teats, Aristaen. 2. 16. τιτθός, ὁ, (*θάω) the teat or nipple of a woman's breast, Hipp. Aph. 1254, Ar. Thesm. 640, Lysias 92. 32, 38: rarely of the man's, Jac. Auth.

P. p. 573.

II. a nurser, rearer, like τροφός, Philo 1. 166; cf.

τίτθη.

τιτίζω, like πιπίζω, to cry 'ti, ti,' cheer like a young bird; τιτίζοντες was the reading of Zenodotus for τετριγῶτες in Il. 2. 314. (Onomatop.) τίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, like πιπώ, a small chirping bird, Phot. II. πυδendum muliebre, Id.

III. in late writers for the Lat. titio,

a firebrand, Alex. Trall.

τιτλάρια, τά, a kind of writing-tablets, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 74: others write τιλλάρια and take it to mean pens.

τίτλος, ὁ, the Lat. titulus, a title, inscription, Ev. Jo. 19. 20, C. I. 803. 24, 39, al., Hesych.: also τίτλον, τό, C. I. 8621. 10., 8783:—hence τιτλώω, to brand, = στιζώ, Walz Rhett. 7. 1., 676, Malal. 245.

τιτραίνω, τιτρώω, late forms for τετραίνω.

τιτρώσκω, Plat. and Xen.; also τρώω, (v. infr. 3): fut. τρώσω Eur. Cycl. 422, (κατὰ-) Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 15: 2or. ἐτρώσα Il. 23. 341, Att.: pf. τέτρωκα Ach. Tat. 2. 22; plqpf. ἐτετρώκει Philostr. 690:—Pass., fut. τρωθήσομαι Plat. Crito 51 B; also in med. form τρώσομαι Il. 12. 66: 2or. ἐτρώθη Eur. Andr. 616, Xen.: 3 fut. τετρώσομαι Luc. Navig. 37: pf. pass. τέτρωμαι Hdt., Att. (V. sub τείρω.) To wound, Il. 23. 341, Od. 16. 293, etc.; χαλκῷ μέλη τετρωμένοι Pind. P. 3. 85; θνήσκοντας ἢ τετρωμένους Aesch. Theb. 242; (for Ag. 868, v. sub τετραίνω); of a dart, Antipho 121. 28; τετρώσθαι τὸν μηρόν to have a wound in the thigh, Hdt. 6. 5; εἰς τὴν γαστέρα Xen. An. 2. 5, 33; c. acc. cogn., τιτρώσκω φόνον to inflict a death-wound, Eur. Supp. 1205; τετρωμένους καιρίας σφαγὰς Id. Phoen. 1430. 2. generally to damage, injure, τινά Hecatae. ap. Longin. 27. 2; τ. πολλὰς τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 4. 14; αἱ ἡμίσειαι τῶν νεῶν τετρωμέναι Hdt. 8. 18; so, τρ. φόν to break it, Arist. H. A. 6. 4, 5. 3. metaph., of wine, to do one a mischief, οἶνός σε τρώει μελιθήδης, ὅς τε καὶ ἄλλους βλάπτει Od. 21. 293; τρώσει νιν οἶνος Eur. Cycl. 422; so of love, ἐπεὶ μ' ἔρωσ ἔτρωσε Id. Hipp. 392; οἱ καλοὶ τ. Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 13; of a person, τρώσασαν ἡμᾶς having injured us, Eur. Hipp. 703; τὰ παραδείγματα ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν τιτρώσκει Plat. Phileb. 13 C; διχοστασίη τρώει γένος Call. Dian. 133:—Pass., τετρωμένος τὴν ψυχὴν Diod. 17. 112. 4. = συνουσιάζω, Aesch. Fr. 41; cf. Hesych., Zonar.

τιτρώσμος, ὁ, a f. l. for τρωσμός, in Hipp. 601. 30. τιττώ, barbarism for τιτθίον, Ar. Thesm. 1185.

τιτυβίζω, properly of the cry of partridges, distinguished from κακαβίζω, Theophr. ap. Ath. 390 B:—generally, like τιτίζω, of swallows and other small birds, to twitter, chirrup, Babr. Fr. 9, Manass. Chron. 164, 5270 (where it is τιτυβίζω); cf. ἀμφιτιτυβίζω.

Τίτυο-κτόνος, ὄν, slaying Tityus, Call. Dian. 110, Anth. P. 9. 790.

Τίτυός, ὁ, Tityus, son of Gaia, a giant, whose liver was constantly torn by two vultures in the nether world, as a punishment for violence offered to Leto, Od. 11. 576, cf. 7. 324.

τιτύρινος αὐλός, ὁ, a shepherd's pipe, Artemid. ap. Ath. 182 D, cf. 176 C, Hesych.:—τιτύριστής, οὐ, ὁ, a piper, App. Pun. 66:—v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 47.

Τίτυρος [ἱ], ὁ, Dor. for Σάτυρος, Ael. V. H. 3. 40, cf. Eust. 1157. 38; but Strab. distinguishes the Τίτυροι from the Σάτυροι and Σεληνοί, 468, 470. 2. a common shepherd's name, Σάτυρος also being used for a prop. n. II. τίτυρος, ὁ, 1. = σάτυρος 1. 3, a short-tailed ape, Theophr. Char. 5, cf. Ael. V. H. 3. 40, Schol. Theocr. 3. 2. 2. Lacon. name for the bell-wether, Serv. Virg. Ecl. 1. 1: generally, a he-goat, Schol. Theocr. l. c.; also called τιτυρίς, Phot. 3. a kind of bird, also τιτύρας, Hesych.; cf. τατύρας. 4. a reed or pipe (cf. τιτύρως), Id.

τιτύρως, ες, like the bird τίτυρος, Hesych.

τιτύσκομαι, Ep. Verb, used only in pres. and impf., combining the senses of the kindred Verbs τεύχω, τυγχάνω: (v. sub τίκτω):—hence, I. like τεύχω, to make, make ready, prepare, τιτύσκετο πῦρ Il. 21. 342; ὑπ' ὄχεσφι τιτύσκετο ἵππῳ he put two horses to the chariot, 8. 41., 13. 23:—in Alexandr. Poets, we find an act. form τιτύσκω, Antim. Fr. 26, Arat. 418, Lyc. 1403, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 279, Opp. H. 2. 99. II. more commonly like τυγχάνω, to aim, shoot, τινός σι 2 person, τινί with a thing, Μηριόνης δ' αὐτοῖο τιτύσκετο δουρί Il. 13. 159; ἔγχει δ' αὐτοῖο τιτύσκετο 21. 582., cf. 3. 80., 11. 350, etc.:—absol., βάλλε τιτυσκόμενος Od. 22. 118; τιτύσκεσθαι καθ' ὄμιλον Il. 13. 498, 560; ἄντα τιτύσκεσθαι to aim straight before one, at a mark right opposite, Od. 21. 421., 22. 266; so, of one putting a key into a lock, ἄντα τιτυσκομένη 21. 48:—also, χερσὶ τιτυσκόμενος, of a boxer, Theocr. 22. 88:—c. acc. cogn., φῶριον βλέμμα τιτύσκεσθαί τινος to cast a stolen glance at one, Anth. P. 5. 221. 2. metaph., φρεσὶ τιτύσκεσθαι to aim at a thing in mind, i. e. to purpose, design, c. inf., Il. 13. 558; so of the Phaeacian ships, ὄφρα σε τῆ πέμπωσι τιτυσκόμεναι φρεσὶ νῆες Od. 8. 556.

τιτώ, οὐς, ἡ, = ἡμέρα, day, Call. Fr. 206, Lyc. 941.

τίφη [ἱ?], ἡ, a kind of spelt (but not the same with ὀλύρα), Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 5, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 5. II. an insect, perh. the same as σίλφη, or perh. the water-spider, that runs on the top of smooth water, Lat. tipulo, Ar. Ach. 920, 925, cf. Ael. N. A. 8. 13;—but Elmsl. supposes it a kind of small boat, cf. σίλφη II.

τίφθ', for τίπτε, before an aspirate, Hom.

τίφιος, α, ὄν, (τίφος) of or from the marsh, ὄρνεα Hesych.

τίφος, εος, τό, standing water, a pond, pool, marsh, Theocr. 25. 15, Ar. Rh. 2. 822; ἔγχωρα τίφη Lyc. 268.

τίφουον, τό, a plant used for garlands and nose-gays, perhaps akin to ἴφουον, spike lavender (?), Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 7, C. P. 1. 10, 5.

Τίφως, υος, ὁ, Τίφως, the pilot of the ship Argo. II. the nightmare, Lat. incubus, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1033.

τίφωδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a τίφος, cf. Strab. 346.

τίω, impf. ἔτιον, Ep. τίον, Ion. τίεσκον, Ep. inf. τίεμεν, all in Ilom.: fut. τίσω Id.: aor. ἔτισα Id.; (v. infr. II):—Med., Hes. Th. 428:—Pass., Ion. impf. τίεσκειτο Il. 4. 46; part. τισκόμενος C. I. 3538. 12: pf. τέτιμαι, part. τετιμένος: Hom. [In pres. and impf. Hom. uses *τ* in arsi, *ι* in thesi, but long even in thesi sometimes before a long syll., Od. 14. 84., 16. 306., 22. 414; always short in Trag.:—in fut., aor., and pf. pass. *ι* always.] (The \sqrt{TI} gives also *τί-νω*, *τί-νυμαι*, *τί-σις*, *τι-μή*, etc.; cf. Skt. *ki*, *ki-nomi* (*ordino*, *colligo*); *ka-yé* med. (*roenas sumo*); *apa-ki-tas* (*honore affectus*); *Zd. ci* (*expiare*); *ci-tha*, *ci-thi* (*roena*)). Poët. Verb, used like *τιμάω*, to pay honour to a person (whereas *τίνω* is confined to the sense of *paying a price*), to honour, of the bearing of men towards the gods, (v. infr. Pass.), οὐδέ τι τίει ἀνέρας οὔτε θεούς (sc. Ἐκτωρ) Il. 9. 238; ὅτε με βροτοὶ οὔ τι τίουσιν, says Poseidon, Od. 13. 129, etc.; and conversely of the gods towards men, δν ἀθάνατοὶ περ ἔτισαν (sc. Ἀχιλλέα) Il. 9. 110, cf. 1. 508; (in which sense we also find the Med., Ζεὺς τίεται αὐτήν Hes. Th. 428); but more commonly of the respect paid by men to other men, kings, friends, guests, etc., οὐτ' ἴσον ἔτιομεν Ἐκτορι δίῳ Il. 5. 467, cf. 9. 142, οἱ σε θεὸν ὡς τίσουσιν 9. 302; ἴσον γὰρ σε θεῶν τίσουσιν Ἀχαιοὶ Ib. 603; ὁ δέ μιν τίεν ἴσα τέκεσσιν 13. 176, cf. 15. 439; δν Τρῶες ὁμῶς Πριάμοιο τέκεσσιν τίον 5. 536; ὄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισας 1. 244, cf. 354; οπ τ. τινα ἐν καρῶς αἴσῃ, v. sub *κάρ* (=θρίξ); τ. ξείνον Od. 15. 542; τ. τινα φιλότῃ Il. 9. 631; opp. to ἀτιμόω, 9. 110, Od. 16. 307., 20. 132:—also of things, θεοὶ δίκην τίουσιν they honour right, 14. 84, cf. Il. 4. 46:—Pass., θεὸς δ' ὡς τίετο δήμῳ 5. 78, etc.; τιοίμην δ' ὡς τίετ' Ἀθηναίῃ 8. 540., 13. 827; esp. part. pf. pass. τετιμένος honoured, of persons, Hom. and Hes.; τινί by any one, Il. 24. 533, Od. 13. 28, etc.:—the same usage is followed by Aesch. and Eur. (never in Soph.), save that the Att. Poets use only the pres. and impf. in this sense (v. infr. II), supplying the other tenses from *τιμάω*, πόλις .. δαίμονας τίει Aesch. Theb. 77; θεοὺς ἀεὶ τίειν .. βουθύτοισι τιμαῖς Id. Supp. 705; Ἐρμῶν .. τίομεν Id. Fr. 271; τὸν θεὸν μείζον τίουσα Eur. Heracl. 1013; of persons, ὅσον τότ' Οἰδίπουν τίον Aesch. Theb. 775; τίειν γυναῖκα Id. Ag. 259; of things, τ. νίκην, βρότεια Ib. 942, Eum. 171; τ. μέλος to honour (i. e. sing) the strain, Id. Ag. 706:—Pass., τίεσθαι δ' ἀξιώτατος βροτῶν Ib. 531. II. = *τιμάω* II, τὸν δὲ [τρίποδα] to value or rate at a certain worth, τρίποδα δωδεκάβοιον .. τίον Ἀχαιοὶ they valued at twelve steers' worth, Il. 23. 703; τίον δὲ ἑτεσσάραβοιον valued her at four steers' worth, Ib. 705. III. the fut. and aor. I, τίσω, ἔτισα are used by post-Homeric Poets only in the sense of *τίνω*, to pay a price, make return; and *τίσομαι*, ἔτισάμην only in that of *τίνεσθαι*, to have a price paid one, or return made one, so that these tenses properly belong to *τίνω*: v. sub *τίνω*.

τίω, τίως, Dor. forms for σοῦ.

τλάθῦμος, ον, Dor. for τλήθῦμος, Pind.

τλαιπῦθής, ἐς, τλαισίφρων, ὁ, ἡ, = τηλ-, Hesych.

τλάμων, Dor. for τλήμων, Pind., Trag.

*τλάω, a radical form never found in pres. (except in very late writers, as Tzetz.), this tense being supplied by the pf. τέτληκα, or the Verbs *τολμάω*, ἐνέχομαι, ὑπομένω, etc.: fut. τλήσομαι Il. 11. 317 and Att. Poets, (opt. τλήσοι Babr. p. 2. 91); Dor. τλάσομαι Pind.; later fut. τάλασσω Lyc. 746:—Ep. aor. 1 ἐτάλασσα Il. 17. 166; subj. τάλασσω 3. 829., 15. 164 (an aor. med. τάλασσατο, Opp. C. 3. 155); in late writers ἔτλησα Chr. Pat. 22, (δι-) Ep. ap. Diog. L. 9. 4:—but the aor. in common use was ἔτλην (as if from a pres. *τλήμι), Ep. τλήν, Dor. ἔτλᾶν, 3 pl. ἔτλησαν Eur. Supp. 171, cf. Soph. Ph. 1201, Ep. ἔτλᾶν Il. 21. 608; imperat. τλήθι Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 56, Soph., etc., Dor. τλάθι Pind.; 2 sing. subj. τλής Trag.; opt. τλαίην, 3 pl. τλαίην Il. 17. 490; inf. τλήναι Trag., Ep. τλήμεναι Theocr. 25. 174; part. τλάς, τλάσα:—pf. (with pres. sense) τέτληκα, but as a real pf. in Ar. Pl. 280:—from the pf. τέτληκα, which Hom. uses only in indic., is formed the poët. syncop. 1 pl. τέτλαμεν (Od. 20. 311), imperat. τέτλαθι Il. 5. 382, τετλάτω Od. 16. 275; opt. τετλαίην Il. 9. 373; Ep. inf. τετλάμεναι Od. 13. 307, τετλάμεν 6. 190, τετλάναι Ath. 271 A, Ep. part. τετληώς, fem. τετληυῖα Od. 20. 23, gen. τετληῶτος Hom., -ῶτος, Orph. Arg. 1358, etc. (From \sqrt{TAA} come also τλή-ναι, Ἄ-τλας, πολὺ-τλας, τάλ-ας, τλή-μων, τάλ-αντον, τολμάω, τελ-αμών, τάλ-αρος, Τάν-ταλ-ος, prob. also ἀν-τλέω, Lat. *tolleno*, and perh. τέλ-ος in the sense of *toll*; cf. Skt. *túl*, *tóla-yāmi*, *tula-yāmi* (*tollo*, *pondero*), *tul-ā* (*libra*), *tul-yas* (*aequus*, cf. ἀ-τάλ-αντος); O. Lat. *tol-i* (= *tul-i*), *toll-o*, *tol-ero*; Goth. *thul-a* (*ἀνέχομαι*); *us-thulains* (*ὑπομονή*); A. Sax. *thol-ian*, Scott. *thole* (*to endure*); O.H.G. *dol-ēm*, *dul-tu* (*dulde*)). Poët. Verb, used by Isocr. 60C (cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 11), Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 2; but *τολμάω* is the common prose form (cf. τλήμων): I. to take upon oneself, to bear, suffer, undergo hardship, disgrace, etc., but never like *φέρειν*, of bodily loads or burdens: 1. absol. to hold out, endure, be patient, submit, ἦτοι ἐγὼ μενέω καὶ τλήσομαι Il. 11. 317, cf. 19. 308; ἐπι τλαιῆς ἐνιαυτῶν Od. 1. 288., 2. 219; esp. in imperat., τέτλαθι, μήτηρ ἐμή, καὶ ἀνάσχεο Il. 1. 586; τλήτε, φίλοι, 2. 299; τέτλαθι δὴ, κραδίη Od. 20. 18; so in inf., οὐ δὲ τετλάμεναι καὶ ἀνάγκη 13. 370; and in part., τετληῶτι θυμῷ 4. 447, etc.; κραδίη τετληυῖα 20. 23:—sometimes foll. by a relat. clause, τλή δ' Ἄρης, ὅτε μιν .. δῆσαν Il. 5. 385, cf. 392, Ar. Rh. 1. 807. 2. c. acc. rei, ἔτλην οἱ οὔπω καὶ ἄλλος Il. 24. 505; ἔτλην ἀνέρος εὐνήν I submitted to be wedded to a man, 18. 433; ῥίγιστα .. τετληῶτες εἰμέν 5. 873; τλή δ' Ἄϊδης .. ὀϊστόν submitted to be wounded by it, Ib. 395; ἔτλα πένθος Pind. 1. 7 (6). 52; οἷα χρῆ πάθη τλήναι πρὸς Ἥρας Aesch. Pr. 704, cf. Ag. 1453, Cho. 753, Soph. O. C. 1077. II. -c. inf. to dare or venture to do,

πῶς ἔτλης ἐλθέμεν οἶος; Il. 24. 519; οὔτε λόχονδ' ἵεναι τέτληκας θυμῷ 1. 228; cf. 21. 150., 7. 480, etc.; so also in Hes., Pind., etc.:—in Att. Poets, to dare to do something contrary to one's feelings, whether good

or bad, hence to have the courage, hardihood, effrontery, cruelty, or the grace, charity, patience, to do anything, ἐς τε δὴ πατρὶ ἔτλην γεγωνεῖν νυκτίφοιτ' ὄνειρατα I took courage to .., Aesch. Pr. 657, cf. Ag. 224; ἔτλα .. φῶς ἀλλάξαι submitted to exchange .., Soph. Ant. 944; πῶς ἔτλης σὰς ὄψεις μαρᾶναι; how couldst thou quench thy orbs of sight? Id. O. T. 1327; οὐδ' ἔτλης .. ἐφυβρίσαι nor hadst thou the cruelty to .., Id. Aj. 1384; μὴ τλής με προδοῦναι be not so cruel as to forsake me, Eur. Alc. 275 (v. Monk. ad l.); οὐ γὰρ ἂν τλαίην ἰδεῖν I could not bear to see, Ar. Nub. 119, cf. 1386, Vesp. 1159, Pl. 280. 2. c. acc. rei (where δρᾶν may be supplied), to dare a thing, i. e. dare to do it, ἀτλητα τλάσα Aesch. Ag. 408; εἰ καὶ τοῦτ' ἔτλην Soph. Tr. 71, cf. Eur. Hec. 1251. 3. c. part., τάδε τέτλαμεν εἰσορόωντες Od. 20. 311; (but in 5. 362, Il. 5. 383 the part. is independent of the Verb); so also Simon. 85. 13, Aesch. Ag. 1041, Theb. 756, Soph. El. 943.

τλή-θῦμος, Dor. τλάθ-, ον, of enduring soul, stout-hearted, Ὀδυσσεύς Anth. P. 9. 472; τλ. κύων a staunch hound, Pind. Fr. 258; τλ. ἀλκὰ παγκρατίου Id. N. 2. 24.

τληκαρδίως, Adv., = τλησικαρδίως, Tzetz.

*τλήμι, v. sub *τλάω.

τλημόνως, Adv. of τλήμων, q. v.

τλημοσύνη, ἡ, that which is to be endured, misery, distress, in pl., h. Hom. Ar. 191. II. endurance, Archil. 8. 6, Plut. Crass. 26.

τλήμων, Dor. τλάμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ: voc. τλήμων, but ἰὼ τλήμων Soph. Aj. 893; τλήμων ἀνερ Eur. Andr. 348: (*τλάω). Poët. Adj., used by Xen. (cf. τλήμι), suffering, enduring, hence I. patient, steady,

fast, stout-hearted, of Ulysses, Il. 10. 231, 498 (to whom a τλήμων θυμός is ascribed, 5. 670); ψυχὴν καὶ θυμὸν τλήμονα παρθέμενος Tyrt. 9. 18; τλάμονι ψυχῆ Pind. P. 1. 93, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 570; τλήμων οὐδ' ἀπ' εὐτόλμου φρενός Aesch. Ag. 1302:—of patients, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4; τλ. εἰς παιδείαν Id. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 6. 2. bold, daring, hardy, θαρσαλέοι καὶ τλ. Il. 21. 430: and in bad sense, overbold, reckless, Lat. *audax*, Theogn. 196; τλάμονι καὶ πονούργῳ χειρὶ Aesch. Cho. 383, cf. 596; τλημονεστάτη γυνή Soph. El. 439, cf. 275; ἐν τλάμονι θυμῷ (al. εὐτλάμονι) Eur. Med. 865. II. full of suffering, wretched, miserable, of persons, Aesch. Pr. 614, Soph. Ph. 161, etc.; so in Ar. Pax 723, Xen. An. 3. 1, 29, Mem. 2. 1, 30; c. gen., ᾧ τλάμων ὑμεναίων Eur. Hipp. 554; θανάτου τλήμων Ar. Thesm. 1072. 2. of conditions, acts, words, etc., τλήμονες φυγαί, τύχαι Eur. Hipp. 1177, H. F. 921; τλημονεστότος λόγος Id. Hec. 562; ὀδὸς τλημονεστάτη, -τέρα, Id. Med. 1067, 8:—sometimes also, as we use *wretched*, in a disparaging sense, h. Hom. Merc. 296, Call. Epigr. 64. III. Adv. τλημόνως, patiently, Aesch. Cho. 748, Eur. Supp. 947, Tro. 40, etc. 2. miserably, Hesych.

τληπάθεια, ἡ, = τλαιπωρία, Hierocl., Eccl. τληπάθειω, to endure misery, like τλαιπωρέω, Hdn. Epim. 134, Hesych. II. to be patient, Severus de Clyst.

τληπάθημα, τό, wretchedness, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 688. τλη-πάθής, ἐς, (*τλάω) = τλαιπῶρος, wretched, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 231, Pers. 574, etc.

τλησι-κάρδιος, ον, hard-hearted, Aesch. Pr. 159:—Adv. -ως, Greg. Naz. II. miserable, πένθεια τλ. (where the Schol. must have read τλησι-κάρδιος), Aesch. Ag. 430. Cf. τλακάρδιος. τλησι-πονός, ον, patient of toil, Opp. C. 4. 4, H. 1. 35. τλήσις, εως, ἡ, (*τλάω) audacity, Hesych.

τλησιφρών, ον, (φρήν) = τλήθῦμος, Hesych. in form τλασ-. τλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for enduring, patient, Schol. Ar. Pl. 33. Adv. -κῶς, Philo, etc.

τλητός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. τλατός, ἄ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of *τλάω (cf. Lat. *lātus*, i. e. *lātus*, from *tollo*): I. act. suffering, enduring, patient, steadfast in suffering or labour, θυμός Il. 24. 49. II. pass. to be endured, always with a negat., οὐ τλ. not to be endured, intolerable, οὐ γὰρ δὴ που τοῦτό γε τλητόν .. ἔπος Aesch. Pr. 1065; οὐκ ἔστι τοῦργον τλ. Soph. Aj. 466; οὐ τλητόν [ἔστι], c. inf., Eur. Med. 797, Alc. 887. Adv. -τῶς, Theod. Prodr.

τμάγεν [ᾶ], τμάγον, v. sub τμήγω. τμήγας, in Hesych., = γατόμος, ἀροτήρ.—He also has τμήγος ἀρότης, βούτμημα,—which Musurus corrected, τμήγος ἀρότου βούτμημα, a furrow.

τμήγω, Dion. P. 1043, Nic.; Manetho (cf. ἀποτμήγω): fut. τμήξω Parmenid. 90, (ἀπο- Ar. Rh.): aor. 1 ἔτμηξα (ἀποτμήγω); Dor. δι-έτμηξα Theocr. 8. 24: aor. 2 (δι-έτμηγον) Od.:—Med., aor. ἔτμηξάμην Nic. Al. 68, Anth. P. 7. 480:—Pass., aor. 2 ἐτμάγην [ᾶ] in Ep. 3 pl. τμάγεν (cf. διατμήγω) Il. 16. 374; later also ἐτμήγην Call. Fr. 300, Anth. P. 9. 661—for τμήσσω in Mosch. 2. 83, Euthyd. ap. Ath. 116 B, τμήγω is now restored:—the Verb is more freq. in comp. with ἀπό or διά. Ep. collat. form of τέμνω, to cut; *heu*, cleave; Med., ὄδον ἐτμήξαντο cut their way, Anth. P. 7. 480. 2. metaph. in aor. 2. pass. to be divided or dispersed, to part, ἐπεὶ ἄρ τμάγεν Il. 16. 374.

τμήδην, Adv. (τέμνω) by cutting, so as to cut, Il. 7. 262.

τμήμα, τό, (τέμνω, τμήγω) a part cut off, a section, portion, piece, Plat. Symp. 191 D, al.: a segment of a circle, Arist. Metaph. 6. 10, 10, al.; ὁ τετραγωνισμὸς ὁ διὰ τῶν τμημάτων Id. Phys. 1. 2, 4. 2. a cut, incision; wound, Plat. Gorg. 476 C.

τμημάτιον, τό, a small section, τῆς γῆς Eust. 1171. 33. τμημάτωδης, ἐς, endowed with a quality of cutting or parting, Hipp. 422. 40.

τμήξις, ἡ, = sq., Greg. Naz. τμήσις, εως, ἡ, (τέμνω) a cutting, Arist. de An. 2. 2, 11. 2. ἡ τμ. τῆς γῆς the ravaging of a country, Plat. Rep. 470 A; cf. κείρω II. 2, τέμνω IV. 3. 3. a division, Id. Polit. 276 D. II. = τμήμα, a section, Id. Symp. 190 E.

τμησίχρους, ουν. = ταμείχρους, Schol. II. 13. 340.
 τμητέον, verb. Adj. one must cut, διχῆ Plat. Soph. 219 D, cf. Rep. 510 B, etc.
 τμητήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, one who cuts or severs, a destroyer, Nonn. Io. 7. 91.
 τμητής, οὔ, ὄ, = foreg., Hesych. s. v. ἐκτομεύς.
 τμητικός, ἦ, ὄν, able to cut, cutting, τμητικώτατος Plat. Tim. 56 A; τὸ τμητικόν, v. τμητός 2:—Adv. —κῶς, to expl. τμητήν, Schol. min. II. 7. 262. 2. cutting, piercing, of cold, Theophr. C. P. 5. 13, 7: biting, pungent, of smell, μύρα Id. Odor. 62; πνεῦμα δριμύ καὶ τμ. Plat. 2. 697 B. 3. metaph. incisive, trenchant, λόγος Hermog., cf. Dion. H. de Dem. 58.
 τμητός, ἦ, ὄν, (τέμνω) cut, shaped by cutting, τμ. ἱμᾶντες Soph. El. 747, Eur. Hipp. 1245; so, τμητοῖς ὀλκοῖς, cf. ὀλκός I. 2; τυρὸς τμ. Antiph. Κύκλ. 2. 9. 2. that can be cut or severed, ὡς τὸ τμητικόν πρὸς τὸ τμητόν Arist. Metaph. 4. 15, 1, cf. Meteor. 4. 9, 22, Theocr. 25. 275.
 τμητο-σίδηρος [ῖ], ον, cut down with iron, ὕλη Anth. P. 14. 19.
 Τμῶλος, ὄ, Mt. Tmolus in Lydia, II. 2. 866, etc.; written Τύμωλος in Steph. B.:—Τμωλίτης [ῖ], ὄ, a dweller on Tmolus, Galen.; οἶνος Τμωλίτης (sic), wine of Tmolus, Id.:—Adj. Τμῶλιος, α, ον, Diog. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A.
 τσαρχαῖον, τοδεύτερον, τοεπίπᾶν, better written divisim τὸ ἀρχ-, etc. πόθεν, poet. Adv., answering to relat. ὅθεν and interr. πόθεν; (being in fact old gen. forms of ὄ, ὄς, *πός):—hence, thence, Hes. Sc. 32. 2. for ὅθεν, Böckh v. I. Pind. N. 9. 18 (40), Aesch. Pers. 100. II. thereafter, thereupon, like ἐκ τούτου, Aesch. Ag. 220, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 990; also, ἐκ τοθεν or ἐκτοθεν, Ib. 520.
 τῶθι, poet. Adv., answering to the relat. ὅθι and interr. πόθι; (being locat. cases of ὄ, ὄς, *πός):—there, in that place, like αὐτοῦ, αὐτόθι, Od. 15. 239, h. Hnm. Ap. 244, Pind., and late Ep. 2. also for relat. ὅθι, where, h. Hom. 18. 25, Mimnerm. 10. 5, Pind. N. 4. 84, and in Alex. Poets, as Theocr. 22. 199; yet only to avoid a hiatus or to make a syll. long by position, Herm. Orph. Arg. 631, h. Hom. Ven. 158, Jac. Anth. P. p. 565,—except Ap. Rh. 4. 1475.
 τῶι, enclit. Particle, serving to express belief in an assertion, let me tell you, in truth, surely, doubtless, verily, (though in Engl. we often convey the impression by means of emphasis or tone); sometimes also to express a positive inference or conclusion, then, consequently;—common from Hom. downwards, αἰσχρόν τοι δηρόν τε μένειν κτλ. base it is let me say . . . , II. 2. 298; ἀλλ' ἐφομαρτεῖτε πλεόνων δέ τοι ἔργον ἄμεινον, yet no doubt . . . , 12. 412; τοῦτο δέ τοι ἐρέουσα ἔπος . . . εἰμι surely, I will go, I. 419; ταύτης τοι γενεῆς . . . εὐχόμεαι εἶναι (recapitulating) 6. 211; οὗτός τοι . . . ἀπὸ στρατοῦ ἔρχεται ἀνὴρ he comes you see . . . , 10. 341; etc.;—(often it is hard to distinguish between this τῶι and the Ep. dat., as in ποῦ τοι ἀπειλοῖ οἰχονται, 13. 219):—in Trag., often used to introduce a general sentiment or maxim, Aesch. Pr. 39, 698, Pers. 827, Theb. 438, etc.; v. Pors. Hec. 228, Valck. Phoen. 1455:—rarely to denote the apodosis, as in II. 22. 488. II. in Att., τῶι often follows hypotheticals, εἰ τῶι . . . , ἐὰν δέ τῶι . . . Soph. O. T. 549, 551, Ant. 327; and in apodosis, εἰ γὰρ κτενοῦσιν . . . , σὺ τοι πρώτος θάνοις ἄν Id. El. 582:—also after causals, ἐπεὶ . . . τῶι Id. Tr. 321, Plat.; ὅτι . . . τῶι Plat. Rep. 343 A. 2. very often also used to strengthen other Particles, ἀλλὰ . . . τῶι Aesch. Pers. 795, Ag. 1303; γὰρ τῶι (γάρ IV. 9); γέ τῶι (γε I. 5); ἦ τῶι, καί τῶι (v. sub vv.); μέν τῶι (μέν B. II. 4); μή τῶι, οὐ τῶι; cf. also τοιγάρ, τοιγάρτοι, τοιγαροῦν, τοίνυν; so in τῶι ἄρα, τῶι ἄρα, which however are mostly contracted by crasis into τᾶρα; as also τῶι ἄν into τᾶν, μέν τῶι ἄν into μεντᾶν—for τῶι is not elided in those cases, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 322, Soph. O. C. 135t, Pors. Eur. Med. 863. (Acc. to some, an old form of the dat. τῶι, in this case, so then; but this deriv. fails to satisfy the common usage. It is perh. the old dat. of σὺ, used as an ethical dat., to give assurance.)
 τῶι, Dor. Ion. and Ep. for σοί, dat. sing. of σὺ (but with this difference, that σοί always retains its accent in Dor., Ion. and Ep., while τῶι is always enclitic), Hom., Hdt., v. Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 368. [τῶι is sometimes elided by Hom., οὐ νύ τ' Ὀδυσσεύς Od. I. 60.]
 τῶι, τᾶι, Ep. and Ion. for οἰ or οἶ, αἰ or αἶ, nom. pl. of ὄ and ὄς, often in Hom., though always in strict demonstr. sense: but in Dor. merely as the Article, v. Eubul. Ἀντισπ. I.
 τῶιαυτί, strengthd. form of τῶιαῦτα, Pherecr. Χείρ. 3. 10, Ar. Fr. p. 514 Dind.
 τῶιγάρ, = τῶι γὰρ ἄρα, an inferential Particle (cf. τοίνυν), so then, wherefore, therefore, accordingly, at the beginning of a speech, τῶιγάρ ἐγὼν ἐρέω II. 1. 76., 10. 427, Od. 8. 402, cf. 3. 254, etc.; so also Aesch. Supp. 309, Soph. Ant. 931, 994, etc.; but in the middle of a speech, Aesch. Theb. 1033, Pers. 607, Soph. Aj. 666.—In Prose we have the strengthd. forms 2. τοιγαροῦν, Ion. τοιγαροῶν, Hdt. 4. 148, Plat. Soph. 234 E, 246 B, etc.; so for example, Xen. An. 1. 9. 9: also in Poets, as Soph. Aj. 490, O. T. 1519, Ph. 341, etc. 3. τοιγάρτοι, Plat. Phaedo 82 D, Gorg. 471 C, Rep. 409 B, etc.; also in Aesch. Supp. 655:—Hom. always inserts a word between τῶιγάρ and τῶι, τῶιγάρ ἐγὼ τῶι II. 10. 413, Od. 1. 179, 214, etc.; οὐ γὰρ τῶι 21. 172; εἰ γὰρ τῶι 17. 513; ἦ γὰρ τῶι 16. 199.—These forms must begin the sentence.
 τῶιθορύσσω, to shake violently, with fem. Subst. τῶιθορύκτρια, Hesych.
 τῶιν, Ep. gen. and dat. dual of ὄ, Hom.
 τῶινῦν, (νῦν) therefore, accordingly, an inferential Particle, used to express one's own strong conviction, much like τῶιγάρ, except that in correct writers it never begins a sentence, (v. infr. II), first in Hdt., Pind., and Tragg.; εἰ τοίνυν . . . Hdt. 1. 57:—sometimes it is very little more than a strengthd. τῶι, Soph. O. T. 1067, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 24, etc.: in Xen. An.

7. 6, 19, μὴ τοίνυν μὴδ' ὅσα . . . , nay truly not so much as . . . 2. in Att. often used to resume or continue a speech, further, moreover, ἔλεγες τοίνυν δὴ ὅτι . . . Plat. Gorg. 459 A, cf. Xen. An. 3. 1, 36, etc.;—sometimes slightly ironical, Soph. O. T. 1067. 3. sometimes at the beginning of a speech, ἐγὼ μὲν τοίνυν . . . , referring to something present to the mind of the speaker and hearer, now I . . . , Xen. An. 5. 1, 2, cf. Thuc. 5. 87, 89; so with an imperat., well then . . . , Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 8, etc. II. in later authors, as Galen., Sext. Emp., and others mentioned by Lob. Phryn. 342, it is sometimes the first word of a sentence; in Ar. Ach. 904 this is only by an error of punctuation. [ῶ regularly, as Aesch. Pr. 760, Soph. Fr. 71: but sometimes ὠ, as Ar. Eq. 1259, Nub. 429, 435.]
 τοῖο, Ion. and Ep. gen. sing. of ὄ, Hom.
 τοῖος, τοῖα (Ion. τοῖη), τοῖον:—demonstr. Pron., corresponding to the relat. οἶος, interrog. ποῖος; and indefin. ποῖός, Lat. talis, of such kind or quality, such, such-like, common in all Poets, but rare in Prose (where τοῖόσδε or τοῖούτος are used, v. infr.). Properly, τοῖος requires a following clause with οἶος, τοῖος ἐών, οἶος οὕτως Ἀχαιῶν (sc. ἐστίν) II. 18. 105, cf. Od. 4. 342, etc.; τοῖος ἐών, οἶον κε . . . ἴδυσθα Od. 4. 421, cf. 1. 257, etc.; οὐ γὰρ πῶ τοῖους ἴδον . . . οἶον Πειρίθοον (= οἶος Πειρίθοός ἐστι) II. 1. 262; so, οἷηπερ φύλλων γενεή, τοῖη δὲ (not τοῖηδε) καὶ ἀνδρῶν 6. 146; but for οἶος we have ὀποῖος, as in Od. 17. 421., 19. 77; or the simple relat. Pron., ἡμεῖς δ' εἰμὲν τοῖοι, οἱ ἄν σέθεν ἀντιάσαιμεν II. 7. 231, cf. 24. 153, 182, Od. 2. 286, etc.; rarely foll. by a Conj. instead of a relat. Adj., τοῖος ὅπως such as . . . , 16. 208:—but τοῖος is most common in Hom. absol., referring to something gone before, such as is said, II. 4. 289, al.; so also in Pind. I. 6 (5). 20, Aesch. Eum. 379, Soph. Aj. 562, etc. 2. with qualifying words, τοῖος δέ τε χεῖρας such in his hands, Od. 19. 359; τεύχεσι τοῖος II. 5. 450; τοῖος . . . ἐν πολέμῳ 18. 105; τοῖος ἰδεῖν Theogn. 216. 3. in correct Prose writers it is only used in the phrases τοῖος ἢ τοῖος, Plat. Rep. 429 B, 437 E; τοῖος καὶ τοῖος Id. Phaedr. 271 D; but in late Prose it is used alone, like τοῖόσδε, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 228, M. 7. 197, etc. II. τοῖος c. inf. such as to do, i. e. fit or able to do, τοῖοι ἀμυνόμενοι Od. 2. 60: cf. οἶος III. III. with an Adj. of the same gender and case, it makes the proper sense of the Adj. more prominent, so very, just . . . , ἐπιεικῆς τοῖος just of moderate size, II. 23. 246; πέλαγος μέγα τοῖον a sea so large, Od. 3. 321; κερδαλέος τοῖος so very crafty, 15. 451; and still stronger, ἀβληχρὸς μάλα τοῖος so exceeding gentle, II. 135., 23. 282; Σαρδάνιον μάλα τοῖον 20. 302; rare with a Sup., τοῖος μέγιστος δοῦπος Hes. Th. 703, cf. Lob. Phryn. 424. IV. in late Ep., = οἶος, Nic. Th. 762, Al. 232, 292. V. neut. τοῖον as Adv. so, thus, so very, so much, τοῖον γὰρ ὑπεκτρομέουσι II. 22. 241; θάμα τοῖον, ever so often, very oft, Od. 1. 209, cf. 3. 496; ἀλλ' ἴθι σιγῇ τοῖον just so, 4. 776., 7. 30;—so, in later Ep., τοῖως, Theocr. 24. 71, Ap. Rh. 3. 1399.
 τοῖόσδε, ἄδε (Ion. ἦδε), ὄνδε, a strengthd. form of τοῖος, bearing the same relation to τοῖούτος, as ὅδε to οὗτος, such as this,—in Hom. not so common as τοῖος, but in Hdt. and Att. much more so; sometimes anteced. to οἶος, as ἀοιδοῦ τοιοῦδ' οἶος ὅδ' ἐστὶ Od. 1. 371, cf. 9. 4., 17. 313, II. 24. 375: but more commonly absol., ἀλλ' ὅδ' ἐγὼ τοῖόσδε here am I such as you see, Od. 16. 205, cf. 15. 330; often with an intensive sense, so great, so noble, so bad, etc.; οὐ κε κακοὶ τοιοῦσδε τέκοιεν 4. 64; τοῖόσδε τοσοῦσδε τε λαός II. 2. 120, 799; τοῖάδε λαίφη such clothes, i. e. so bad, Od. 20. 206; τοσοῦσδε καὶ τοῖόσδε Hdt. 2. 73; ἕτερος τ. Id. 1. 207:—and often in Att.; anteced. to οἶος, Soph. Fr. 14, Plat. Phaedo 64 D, etc.; to ὄς, Hdt. 7. 158; rarely to a Conjunct., as ὡς, Aesch. Pers. 179:—also with a qualifying word, τοῖόσδ' ἡμῶν δέμας ἦδὲ καὶ ἔργα Od. 17. 313; τοῖόσδ' ἐστὶ πόδας 19. 359; ellipt., κατὰ τοῖόνδε [τρόπον] in such wise, Hdt. 4. 48., 7. 10, 5:—with the Art., ὄ τ. ἀνὴρ, αἰ τ. πράξεις Aesch. Theb. 547, Soph. O. T. 895; ἐν τῇ τ. ἀνάγκῃ Thuc. 4. 10; οἱ τοιοῖδε Soph. Aj. 330; τὸ τ. Plat. Prot. 358 B; ἐν τῷ τοῖῳδε in such circumstances, Hdt. 9. 27, Thuc. 2. 36, etc.:—the sense is made more indef. by τοῖόσδε τις, such a one, Id. 3. 139., 4. 50, and often in Att., as Plat. Symp. 173 E:—in prose narrative τοῖάδε is, properly, as follows, τοῖαῦτα as aforesaid, Hdt. 1. 8, al. (cf. ὅδε, οὗτος); but this distinction is not very strictly observed.—Adv. τοῖόσδε, Steph. B., Eust., etc. [τοῖ- in Aesch. Pr. 237, Ag. 1400, Soph. Aj. 453; but not so commonly as in τοῖούτος.]
 τοιοσδί, ἀδί, ονδί, Att. strengthd. form of τοῖόσδε, Ar. Eq. 1376, Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 6, Arist. Metaph. 10. 2, 12.
 τοιούτο-γνώμων, ον, minded in such manner, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 32.
 τοιούτο-δυνάμος, ον, with such power, Eccl.
 τοιούτο-ειδής, ἐς, of such kind, Cyrill.
 τοιούτος, -αῦτη, -οῦτο Att. also -οῦτον, which is the Ep. form (v. Od. 7. 309., 13. 330), and seems to prevail in Hdt., while we find τοιούτο in Aesch. Pr. 801, Ag. 315, Ar. Ran. 1399, Pl. 361, Thuc. 7. 86:—a stronger form of τοῖος, bearing the same relation to τοῖόσδε, as οὔτος to ὅδε, such as this, in Hom. not so common as τοῖος, but in Att. the most common of the three forms; anteced. to οἶος, as in Od. 4. 269, Plat. Symp. 199 D, etc.; to ὄσος, II. 21. 428; to ὄς, Soph. Ant. 691, Thuc. 1. 21, Xen., etc.; more rarely to a Conjunct., as ὡστε, Aesch. Ag. 1075, Plat. Symp. 175 D:—often also absol., Pind. O. 6. 24, Hdt., etc.; often with an intensive sense, so great, so noble, so bad, etc., II. 7. 242, and Att.; τοιούτον . . . ἐστὶ τὸ . . . τέλειον ἀνδρα εἶναι so great a thing is it . . . , Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 B; τοιούτος ὢν being such a wretch, Soph. Aj. 1298, cf. Ph. 1049; ἐμπίπτειν εἰς τοιούτον οὐ . . . , into such a condition in which . . . , Plat. Gorg. 511 C:—c. gen., τοιούτος Ἀχαιῶν such a man among them, II. 17. 643:—often joined with τοσοῦτος, Thuc. 5. 63, Xen., etc.; with οὗτος, Plat. Rep. 461 E, Xen., etc.:—τοιούτος

ἔστι οὐ γίγνεται εἰς οὐ περί τινα he is so disposed towards any one, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 27, Isocr. 4 D; c. dat., τοιοῦτός τινα such in a thing, Soph. Ph. 1271:—strengthened, τ. ἕτερος just such another, Hdt. 1. 207., 3. 47; ἄλλους τοιοῦτους Id. 7. 50, 2; also in neut., ἕτερον τοιοῦτον, ἕτερα τοιαῦτα Id. 1. 120., 2. 5:—with the Art., οἱ τοιοῦτοι Aesch. Pr. 962, Cho. 291, Soph.; τὰ τ. Pind. O. 9. 60; ὀνόματι ὁ τοιοῦτος ἐμὲ προσαγορεύων Antipho 146. 8.

2. the sense is made more indef. in τοιοῦτός τις οὐ τις τοιοῦτος such a one, Pind. O. 6. 25, Thuc. 1. 132, etc.; τοιαῦτ' ἅπτα Plat. Rep. 386 A; in this case it may often be rendered by an Adv., ἡ διάρρηξις τοιαύτη τις ἐγένετο took place in this wise, Xen. An. 5. 8, 7; ἐγένετο ἡ διακομιδὴ τοιαύτη τις Polyb. 3. 45, 6.

3. τοιοῦτον οὐ τὸ τ. such a proceeding, Thuc. 1. 76, etc.; διὰ τὸ τ. for such a reason, Id.; ἐκ τοῦ τοιοῦτου Id. 3. 37; ἐν τῷ τοιοῦτῳ in such a case, Id. 3. 81, etc.; (but also, ἐν τῷ τ. in such a place, Xen. Ages. 6, 7; ἐν τ. τῆς οἰκίας Id. Eq. 4, 1); also, ἐν τ. εἶναι τοῦ κινδύνου to be in such a state of peril, Id. An. 1. 7, 5.

4. in prose narrative, τοιαῦτα properly refers to what goes before, τοιαῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα Aesch. Pr. 500; καὶ ταῦτα μὲν τ. Soph. El. 691, cf. Xen. An. 2. 5, 12, etc.; cf. τοῖσδε fin.—After a question, τοιαῦτα affirms like ταῦτα (v. οὗτος VIII), just so, even so, Eur. Hec. 776, El. 645.

5. τοιαῦτα absol., like the Lat. *et sic porro*, τὰ πλοῖα, τὰ τοιαῦτα ships and such-like, Dem. 96. 10. 6. τοιαῦτα as an Adv., in such wise, Soph. O. T. 1327: the regul. Adv. τοιούτως only in Eccl. and Gramm.; for in Antipho 143. 7, ἐπεὶ τοι οὕτως is the true reading.—Cf. τοσοῦτος. (τοιούτος is not a compd. of τοῖος, οὗτος, but a lengthd. form of τοῖος, as τοσοῦτος, τηλικούτος, of τόσος, τηλίκος; v. οὗτος C.) [τοῖ—often in Att. Poets, e. g. Aesch. Ag. 593, Eum. 194, 197, 424, Ar. Ran. 1399, etc.; cf. τοῖσδε fin.]

τοιουτοσί, -αυτητ, -ουτοί οὐ -ουτονί, Att. strengthd. form of τοιοῦτος, Ar. Ran. 66, Lys. 1087, Plat., etc.

τοιουτό-σχημος, ον, οὐ -σχήμων, ον, of such shape, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 209, Eust. ad Dion. P. 175 (but only in neut. -σχημον).

τοιουτότης, ητος, ἡ, quality, Cramer An. Pas. 4. 283.

τοιουτό-τροπος, ον, of such fashion or kind, such like, Hdt. 7. 226, Hipp. Progn. 46, Art. 808, Thuc. 2. 8, 13, Plat., etc.; v. Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 79. Adv. -πως, Hipp. Art. 809, Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 13, al.

τοιουτό-χρως, ον, of such like colour, Hipp. 1212 G.

τοιουτο-ψύχως [ῥ], Adv. with such a mind or spirit, Eust. Opusc. 226. 96.

τοιουτρόπως, Adv. in such like manner, Tzetz.

τοιουτώδης, ες, of such kind, Luc. Pisc. 20, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 206, etc.

τοῖρ, Elean for τοῖς, C. I. 11. 1; cf. τίρ.

τοῖσδεσι, Od. 10. 268., 21. 93, and τοῖσδεσσι, τοῖσδεσιν, often in Hom.,—anomalous old Ep. forms for τοῖσι δέ.

τοιχάριον, τό, Dim. of τοῖχος, Eccl.

τοιχ-αρχος, ὁ, (τοιχος 2): the overseer of the rowers on each side of the ship, Artemid. 1. 35., 2. 23, cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 14. 3.

τοιχάς, ἄδος, ἡ, epith. of a ship in Nonn. D. 39. 6, perhaps with reference to τοῖχος 2.

τοιχίδιον, τό, Dim. of τοῖχος, Walz Rhett. 1. 642.

τοιχίζω, (τοιχος 2) of a ship, to lie on her beam-ends, Ach. Tat. 3. 1, Eust. 1021. 12.

τοιχίον, τό, Dim. of τοῖχος, Inscr. in *Mém. de l'Acad. des Inscr.* 14. 299.

τοιχο-γράφος, ον, writing or painting on a wall, Eccl.;—hence τοιχο-γραφέω, to write or paint on a wall, Ib.; and τοιχογράφια, ἡ, ο writing or painting on a wall, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.

τοιχο-διφῆτωρ, οπος, ὁ, one who creeps through a hole in the wall (in order to steal) and so = τοιχωρύχος, Hesych.

τοιχο-δόμος, ὁ, a waller, Dion. Al.

τοιχό-κρᾶνον, τό, the top of a wall, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 83.

τοιχόμοι, Pass. to have the concept or idea of a wall, opp. to its real existence, Plut. 2. 1120 D, 1121 A; cf. ἰππόμοι.

τοιχο-πυργίσκος, ὁ, a cupboard in a wall, *ormarium*, E. M.

τοιχο-ορύκτης, ον, ὁ, = τοιχωρύχος, Lob. Phryn. 232.

τοιχος, ὁ, the wall of a house or court, absol., Od. 2. 342, etc., and often in Att.; also, τ. δώματος Il. 16. 212; μεγάρου 18. 374, Od. 19. 37; αὐλῆς 17. 267, Hes. Op. 730; οἰκίας Plat. Rep. 574 D; γράφειν ἐν τοίχοις Id. Legg. 859 A; εἰς τοῖχον νόμους ἀναγράφειν Andoc. 11. 34; cf. διορύσσω, λευκῶν:—of the side of a tent, Il. 9. 219., 24. 598, Eur. 2. in pl. the sides of a ship, Od. 12. 420, Theogn. 674, Eur. Hel. 1573, Thuc. 7. 36, Theophr. 22. 12. 3. of other things, as the human body, εἰς ἀμφοτέρους τοίχους μελέων Eur. Tro. 118; of a cup, Pherecr. Tyr. 1; of a vessel, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 33; etc. 4. proverb., δύο τοίχους ἐπαλείφεις, as in Lat. *duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare*, 'to have two strings to your bow,' Paus. 6. 3, 15, Suid. s. v. δύο τοίχους, cf. Cic. Fam. 7. 29; ὁ εὖ πρᾶττων τοίχος 'the snug side of the ship,' 'the right side of the hedge,' Ar. Ran. 537; ἐς τὸν εὐτυχῆ τ. χωρεῖν Eur. Fr. 90; τοίχου ἄρχειν τοῦ δεξιῦ Luc. D. Meretr. 14. (Akin to τεῖχος, but used in a special sense.)

τοιχωρύχῳ, to dig through a wall like a thief, to be a housebreaker, Ar. Pl. 165, Plat. Rep. 575 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 62; c. acc., τοίχον τ. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 6; cf. διορύσσω. 2. metaph., οἷα ἐτοιχωρύχῃσαν περὶ τὸ δάνειον what thievish tricks they played with their loan, Dem. 925. 24; τ. τοῦς λόγους τινός Philostr. 552.

τοιχωρυχημα [ῥ], τό, a hole dug in the wall, Suid., Phot.:—metaph. a thievish trick, Poll. 6. 180.

τοιχωρύχια, ἡ, housebreaking, Xen. Apol. 25, Dion. H. 4. 24.

τοιχωρύχική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, a housebreaker's craft, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 12.

τοιχο-ορύχος [ῥ], ὁ, (ορύσσω) one who digs through the wall, i. e. a housebreaker, burglar, robber, Ar. Nub. 1327, Ran. 773, Pl. 204, al.; τ. καὶ ἱερόσυλοι Plat. Legg. 831 E; of things, ὡ τοιχωρύχον λαγύνιον rascally, Diphil. Ad. 1.

τόκᾱ, Dor. for τότε (v. Κκ. II. 3), Pind. O. 6. 112, N. 6. 18, Epich., etc. τοκᾱρίδιον, τό, like sq., Dim. of τόκος II. 2, Gloss.

τοκᾱριον, τό, Dim. of τόκος II, small profit, Lat. *usurula*, Gloss.

τοκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (τίκτω) of οὐ for breeding, brood, σῦες θήλειαι τοκάδες Od. 14. 16; prolific, Strab. 178. 2. having just brought forth, Lat. *feta*, τοκάς λέαινα with cubs, Eur. Med. 187; τ. κύνες with pups, Call. Dian. 89:—rarely of women, ὄσαι δὲ τοκάδες ἦσαν Eur. Hec. 1157; γενναίων δ' ἐκ τοκάδων born from noble mothers, Id. Cycl. 42; τοκάδα τὰν Βάκχου his mother, Id. Hipp. 559; cf. Theocr. 8. 63; ἐκ τοκάδων from the womb, Anth. P. 9. 268:—τοκάδα τὴν κεφαλὴν ἔχειν, of Zeus in labour of Athena, Luc. D. Deor. 9. 1; τ. κοῖς one's fatherland, Lyc. 316.

τοκαταρχάς, Adv., should be read divisim, τὸ κατ' ἀρχάς

τοκάω, to be near delivery, τοκῶσα Cratin. Incert. 93.

τοκετός, οὔ, ὁ, = τοκός, birth, delivery, Hipp. Aër. 282, Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 21, etc.; and in pl., τοκετῶν βάσανος Anth. P. 9. 311. II. that which is brought forth, Agath. proem. Anth. 64. 2. metaph. gain, profit, Ignat. ad Rom. 5.

τοκεύς, ἕως, ὁ, (√TEK, τίκτω) one who begets, a father, Hes. Th. 138, 155; generally, a parent, ἡ. . τέκνου τ. Aesch. Eum. 659:—in Hom. always, and in Hes. mostly, in pl. τοκεῖς, Ep. τοκῆες, parents; so also in Trag., etc.:—also in dual, τοκῆε δύο Od. 8. 312; so also in Prose, as Hdt. 1. 122., 3. 52, Thuc. 2. 44, Lys., Xen., etc.:—of animals, Nic. Th. 620, Al. 576.—Hom. and Hes. commonly have the Ep. forms τοκῆες, ἦων, etc.; gen. τοκῆων also in a lyr. passage of Aesch., Ag. 728; whereas in Il. we have the Att. gen. τοκέων; dat. τοκέσι in an Epigr. in C. I. 948.

τοκεύω, = τίκτω, Nicet. Eug., Theod. Prodr.

τοκήεσσα, ἡ, (τόκος) = τοκάς, Hipp. 564. 9., 646. 12., 681. 39.

τοκίζω, (τόκος II. 2) to lend on interest, Lat. *faenerari*, Dem. 1122. 27; τ. τόκον to practise usury, Anth. P. 11. 309:—Pass., ἀργύριον τοκίζεται αὐτῷ Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3. 85, cf. C. I. 1845. 12, 28.

τοκισμός, ὁ, the practice of usury, Xen. Vect. 4, 6, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 3.

τοκιστής, οὔ, ὁ, an usurer, Plat. Alc. 2. 149 E; τ. κατὰ μικρὸν ἐπὶ πολλῷ Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 40:—fem. τοκίστρια, Eccl.

τοκογλύφῳ, to practise sordid usury, Plut. 2. 34 D, Luc. Nec. 2, etc.

τοκο-γλύφος [ῥ], ὁ, one who splits interest, i. e. calculates his usury to a fraction, a sordid usurer, Plut. 2. 18 E, Luc., etc.; cf. γλύφω II.

τοκο-ληψία, ἡ, a taking of interest, Epiphan.

τοκο-πράκτωρ, ὁ, (πράσσω v. 2) one who exacts interest, A. B. 64.

τόκος, ὁ, (√TEK, τίκτω) a bringing forth, childbirth, parturition, of women, Il. 19. 119, h. Cer. 101; of animals, Il. 17. 5; πλὴν ὅταν τ. παρῆ Soph. Fr. 424; ἀπὸ τόκου just after birth, Xen. Lac. 15, 5; ποιῆσθαι τοῦς τ. Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 8, etc.; in pl., τόκοισι τ' ἀγόνους γυναικῶν Soph. O. T. 26, cf. 173, Eur., etc. b. the time of parturition, ὁ τ. τῆς γυναικός Hdt. 1. 111; τῶν μὲν ἐνιαύσιος ὁ τ. Arist. G. A. 4. 10, 4. II. the offspring, young, a child, son, πάντων Ἀργείων ἐρέων γενεὴν τε τόκον τε Il. 7. 128, cf. 15. 141; of an eagle, ἐλθὼν ἐξ ὄρεος, ὅθι οἱ γενεὴ τε τόκος τε Od. 15. 175, cf. Eur. Cycl. 162; Οἰδίπου τόκος his son, Aesch. Theb. 372, cf. 407, etc.:—the fry of fish, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 4:—product, Ἡλίου Plut. 2. 433 E; [ἡ γῆ] τόκους δίδωσιν Philem. Incert. 51 c, cf. 4. 10. 2. metaph. the produce or usance of money lent out, hence interest, Lat. *usura*, (as Shaksp. says of usurers, that they 'take a breed of barren metal,' cf. Soph. Fr. 424, Plat. Rep. 555 E, Arist. Pol. 1. 10, 5); τόκος ὀνότωρ Pind. O. 11 (10). 12; in sing. and pl., Ar. Nub. 18, 20, 34, etc.; τόκους ἀποδοῦναι Ib. 739, etc.; κομίζεσθαι Plat. l. c.; λαμβάνειν ἀπὸ τινος Isae. 72. 45; ἀπολαμβάνειν Lysias 148. 16; ἐπὶ τόκῳ δανείζειν Plat. Legg. 742 C; ἐπὶ τόκῳ οὐ τόκον δανείζεσθαι Dem. 13. 20., 1212. 1; ὑφείλειν ἐπὶ τόκῳ Isocr. 359 D; τόκοι τόκων compound interest, Ar. Nub. 1140; τῶν τόκων ἔχων τόκους Menand. Incert. 168; cf. ἐπίτοκος II, ἐπίτριτος 4; and, on the whole question of Greek interest, v. Böckh P. E. 1. 164 sq.:—Ar. plays on the double meaning of the word, Thesm. 843 sq. 3. of the produce of land, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 38; τοῦ χρόνου τόκους ἀποτίνειν Menand. Θησ. 1. 8.

τοκο-φορῶ, to bring in interest, ἐπ' ἐννέα ὀβόλοισι Dem. 1362. 25.

τόλμᾱ, ης, ἡ, and metri grat. τόλμη, which Phryn. in A. B. 66, compares with πρύμνη for πρύμνα: but only the regul. form τόλμᾱ occurs in Trag., Eur. Andr. 702, Ion 1264, Fr. 430 a, (in Eur. Ion 1416, ἦδε τόλμα σου is the prob. l.): τόλμᾱ is Dor., as in Pind. Courage to undertake or venture a thing, boldness, daring, hardihood, courage, Pind. O. 9. 122, etc., Hdt. 2. 121, 6., 7. 135, and Att.; τόλμα καλῶν courage for noble acts, Pind. N. 7. 86; τῶνδε τόλμαν σχεθεῖν to have courage or nerve for this business, Aesch. Pr. 16. 2. in bad sense, over-boldness, recklessness, Lat. *audacia*, Id. Cho. 996; πῶς οὖν . . ἐς τὸδ' ἂν τόλμης ἔβη; Soph. O. T. 125, Eur., etc.; τόλμης ἔργα κάνοισχυντίας Ar. Thesm. 702; τ. ἀλόγιστος Thuc. 3. 82, cf. 6. 59; τ. καὶ ἀναίδεια Isae. 60. 43; καὶ θρασύτης Plat. Lach. 197 B; καὶ ἀναισχυντία Antipho 123. 1, Plat. Apol. 38 D; ἡ ἄφρων τ. Id. Lach. 193 D. II. a bold or daring act, φίλτρα τόλμης τῆσδε Aesch. Cho. 1029; τόλμαν ἂν ἔρεξα Eur. Andr. 838; pl., κακὸς δὲ τόλμας μήτ' ἐπισταίμην ἐγὼ Soph. Tr. 583, cf. Aj. 46; ἀνόσιοι πλεγγῶν τ. Plat. Legg. 881 A. (V. sub *τλάω.)

τολμάω, Ion. τολμέω Hdt. 8. 77, Dor. 2 sing. τολμῆς Theocr. 5. 35; fut. τολμήσω, Dor. ἄσω, Id. 14. 67; pf. τετόλμηκα, Dor. ἄκα Pind. Like *τλάω, to undertake, take heart either to do or bear anything terrible or difficult, often in Hom., etc.: 1. mostly absol. to hold out, endure, be patient, submit (v. *τλάω), ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἐτόλμα Il. 10. 232; σὺ δ' [κραδίη] ἐτόλμας Od. 20. 20; οὐδέ οἱ ἴπποι . . τόλμων Il. 12. 51; ἐγὼ δ' ἐτόλμησ' Aesch. Pr. 235, cf. Soph. Ph. 481, etc.; ἡσυχίους βιάζεσθαι τολμᾶν Antipho 121. 13; τ. καὶ ἐκλογίζεσθαι Thuc. 2. 40; τολμῶντες ἄνδρες Ib. 43, cf. Soph. Tr. 583; also, χρῆ

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τολμᾶν .. ἐν ἀλγεσι κείμενον ἄνδρα Theogn. 555; τόλμα κακοῖσι Id. 355, 1029; τόλμα Soph. Ph. 82; τόλμησον Ib. 481: in part., τολμήσας .. παρέστη *he took courage and...*, Plut. Cam. 32, cf. Ev. Marc. 15. 43. 2. c. acc. rei, *to endure, undergo, τ. χρῆ τὰ διδοῦσι θεοῖ* Theogn. 591, cf. Eur. Hec. 333, Plat. Legg. 872 E. II. c. inf. *to have the courage, hardihood, effrontery, cruelty, or the grace, patience, to do a thing in spite of any natural feeling, to venture, dare to do, like Lat. audere, εἰ .. ταλμήσεις Διὸς ἅντα .. ἔγχος αἰεῖραι* Il. 8. 424, cf. 13. 395., 17. 68, Od. 9. 332, etc.; τόλμησαν ὀρθῶς φρονεῖν, Lat. sapere aude, Aesch. Pr. 1000, cf. Theogn. 82, 377, etc.; τ. κατακεῖσθαι *to submit to keep one's bed*, Hipp. Fract. 759; (see other examples, as of τλῆναι, in Monk. Alcest. 285). 2. sometimes c. part. pro inf., ἐτόλμα .. βαλλόμενος *he submitted to be struck*, Od. 24. 161; τόλμα ἐρώσα Eur. Hipp. 476, cf. Theogn. 442, H. F. 756. 3. c. acc., where an inf. may be supplied, τολμᾶν πόλεμον (sc. πολεμεῖν) *to undertake, venture on it*, Od. 8. 519; ἐσόδους τολμᾶν Pind. P. 5. 156; τ. ταιῶτα, δεινά, πάντα, ἔργον αἰσχιστον, etc., Trag.; ὦ πᾶν σὺ τολμήσασα καὶ πέρα Soph. Fr. 197; also, τ. τὰ βέλτιστα Thuc. 3. 56., 4. 98; τ. πικρὰν πείραν Soph. El. 471; v. τόλμημα:—hence in Pass., αἶ ἐτολήθη πατήρ such things as my father *had dared* (or *done*) against him, Eur. El. 277; τοῦτο τετολήσθω εἰπεῖν *let us take courage to say this*, Plat. Rep. 503 B. τόλμη, ἡ, v. sub τόλμα. τολμήεις, Dor. -αἰς [ā] Pind., εσσα, εν, *enduring, steadfast, stout-hearted*, Od. 17. 284: *daring, bold, adventurous*, Il. 10. 205, Pind. P. 4. 157:—the prose form is τολμηρός.—Er. contr. τολμηῖς, ἦσσα, ἦν, whence Sup. τολμησάτε (v. l. ταλμίστατε) Soph. Ph. 984. τόλμημα, τό, (τολμάω) *an adventure, enterprise, deed of daring*, often in Eur., mostly in pl.; but in sing., Phoen. 1676; τ. τολμᾶν τοιοῦτον Ar. Pl. 419, cf. Thuc. 6. 54, Plat. Legg. 636 C, etc. τολμηρία, ἡ, *audacity*, Greg. Naz., etc. τολμηρός, ὁ, ὄν, usual prose form for τολμήεις, Antipho 122. 30, Andoc. 15. 3, Lys. 110. 5, Plat., etc.; προθυμία τολμηροτάτη Thuc. 1. 74; τὸ τολμηρόν τινος his *hardihood*, Ib. 102; τὸ τολμηρότερον his *greater daring*, Id. 2. 87; τολμηρὰ πολλὰ δρᾶν Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 11; κᾶν ἢ τολμηρότερον εἰρήσθαι Plat. Soph. 267 D:—also in Eur. Supp. 305, Ar. Nub. 445, Bion 1. 60; ἀνοίας οὐδὲν τολμηρότερον Menand. Incert. 194; in bad sense, *audacious*, opp. to εὔτολμος, Id. Monost. 153. Adv. -ῶς, Thuc. 3. 74, 83, Xen., etc.; Comp. -ότερον Thuc. 4. 126; Sup. -ότατα, Poll. 3. 136. τόλμησις, ἡ, *a being bold, daring*, Def. Plat. 412 B. τολμητέον, verb. Adj. *one must venture, etc.*, τι Eur. Med. 1051, Ion 1387; c. inf., Id. I. T. 111; absol., Ib. 121, Plat. Legg. 888 A. II. τολμητέος, α, ὄν, *to be dared or ventured*, Greg. Naz. τολμητής, οὔ, ὁ, *a bold, venturesome man*, Thuc. 1. 70; τ. θυμός Anth. P. 9. 678. τολμητίας, οὔ, ὁ, late form for τολμητής, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 235, Byz. τολμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, =τολμηρός, Schol. Eur. Or. 1405; Superl. in Hippodam. in Stob. 248. 56. τολμητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τολμάω, *ventured, to be ventured*, πᾶν τολμᾶν Sappho 2. 17 (dub.); ἔστ' ἐκείνῳ πάντα .. τολμητὰ within the *compass of his daring*, Soph. Ph. 634; so, ἐλπίς τ. Eur. Hel. 816. τολοιπὸν, Adv. *henceforward, for the future*:—for the rest, *accordingly*.—But in the best Edd. written divisim τὸ λοιπὸν. τολύπευμα [ῥ], τό, =τολύπη, Suid., Phot. τολύπευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *accomplishing*, Hesych. τολύπεύω, (τολύπη) properly, *to wind off carded wool into a clew for spinning*, Ar. Lys. 587; used as early as Hom., but only, II. metaph. *to wind off, achieve, accomplish*, ἐγὼ δὲ δόλους τολυπέω, of Penelope's web (where there is a play on the literal sense), Od. 19. 137; ἔδωκε .. τολυπέειν ἀργαλέους πολέμους Il. 14. 86; ἐπεὶ πόλεμον τολύπευσε Od. 1. 238., 4. 490, etc.; ἀπόσα τολύπευσε Il. 24. 7; πένθος τινὶ τ. *to work one grief*, Eur. Rhes. 744; δόμον τ. *to finish building it*, Anth. P. 9. 655. Cf. ἐκτολυπέω. τολύπη [ῥ], ἡ, *a clew or ball of wool, wool carded and ready for spinning*, Lat. glomus, Soph. Fr. 920, Ar. Lys. 586, Anth. P. 6. 160., 6. 247, Arr., etc. II. *a ball of anything, τῶν πράσων* Eubul. Καμπυλ. 4. 2. *a globular cake*, Ath. 114 F, 140 A, Clem. Al. 19, Hesych. 3. *a round kind of gourd, pumpkin*, LXX (4 Regg. 4. 39), Phot. (Curt. refers it to √ΤΑΛ, *τλᾶω, in the sense of *a task accomplished*, with π added.) τομαῖος, α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν, (τομή):—*cut, cut off, βόστρυχος, χαίτη* (cf. τομή 1), Aesch. Cho. 168, Eur. Alc. 102. II. *cut in pieces, ἄκος τ. cut or shredded ready for use*, Aesch. Cho. 539, Supp. 268; cf. τέμνειν φάρμακα, v. τέμνω II. 3. τομάριον, τό, Dim. of τόμος, *a small volume, paper, tract*, Eust. ad Dion. P. p. 74, E. M., etc.; the τομάρια of Anonymus are often cited by Stobaeus. Τόμαρος, ὁ, v. sub Τόμουρος. τομάω, *to need cutting, πρὸς τομῶντι πῆματι for a disease that needs the knife*, Soph. Aj. 582:—for the form; cf. ναυτιάω, φονάω, φαρμακάω. τομεῖον, τό, (τομή) =sq. I. 3, cited from Hipp. τομεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Dor. dat. pl. τομεῦσι Archimed., who has also τομέσι: (τομή):—*one that cuts*, Poll. 6. 13, etc.; τ. σίδηρος Maxim. π. καταρχ. 277; πέλεκυς αὐχένος τ. Ροῦτα ap. Plut. 2. 813 F; τ. βαλαντίων *a cutpurse*, Tzetz. 2. *a shoemaker's knife*, Plat. Alc. 1. 129 C: *the edge of a knife*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 2, 3. 3. *a forceps*, cited from Hipp. 4. οἱ τομεῖς, *the cutting-teeth, incisors*, Poll. 2. 91, Geop., Suid. II. in Mathematics, =τομή I. 2, Archimed., Euclid. τομεύω, =τέμνω, Hesych.

τομέχρι, Adv., =μέχρι, Lob. Phryn. 50. τομή, ἡ, (τέμνω) *the end left after cutting, the stump of a tree, ἐπειδὴ πρῶτα τομῆν ἐν ὄρεσσι λέλοιπεν [τὸ σκῆπτρον]* Il. 1. 235, cf. Theocr. 10. 46; βιζῶν τομαί *the ends of the roots (left by cutting away the tree)*, Soph. Fr. 479. 4; ὄπδον .. τομῆς στάζαντα Ib. 2; δοκοῦ τ. *the end of a beam*, Thuc. 2. 76; ἡ τοῦ καλάμου τ. Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 7; λίθαι ἐν τομῇ ἐγγώνιοι *stones cut square*, Thuc. 1. 93; so, τομῇ προσθείσα βόστρυχαν *having fitted the lock to the place from which it was cut*, Aesch. Cho. 230; πρὸς τὴν τ. μετατρέφειν *to the part severed*, Plat. Symp. 190 E, cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 4. 2. in Math. *a section, as a circle is the section of a sphere, a conic section of the cone*, Id. Meteor. 3. 5, 3, Probl. 15. 7, 3; *the line in which two planes cut one another*, Eucl., etc.; cf. Arat. 322, Anth. P. append. 92. 3. *the incision or division between the body and head of insects (whence their name of ἔντομα, insecta)*, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 6. II. *a cutting, hewing, cleaving, ἐν τομῇ σιδήρου by stroke of iron*, Soph. Tr. 887; πελεκέως τ. Eur. El. 160; φασγάνου τομαί Id. Or. 1101: *a cutting off or down*, ξύλου Soph. Tr. 700. 2. esp. as a surgical operation, Hipp. V. C. 904, Plat., etc.; τομῇ χρῆσθαι Id. Rep. 406 D; καύσις καὶ τ. Hipp. Art. 828;—in pl., also, Pind. P. 3. 95, Eur. Fr. 407. 6; τὰς θεραπέας .. διὰ καύσεων τε καὶ ταμῶν Plat. Prot. 354 A, cf. Tim. 65 B. 3. *castration*, Luc. Philops. 2 (cf. τέμνω I. 4). 4. τ. φαρμάκων *a shredding of drugs* (cf. τομαῖος), Conon in Phot. Bibl. 134. 12. 5. *a pruning, ἀμπέλων* Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 2. 6. σκυτῶν τ. *a cutting or shaping of leather*, Plat. Charm. 173 D. III. *severance, separation, τ. καὶ διάκρισις* Id. Tim. 61 D, cf. 80 E: τ. ἀριθμοῦ *division*, Id. Legg. 738 A; τομῆν ἔχειν ἐν τινι *to admit a difference in ..*, Ib. 944 B, cf. Polit. 261 A. 2. *logical division*, Arist. An. Post. 2. 12, 9, Metaph. 6. 12, 11. 3. metaph. *conciseness or precision in expression*, Eunap. 19. 3. IV. *a cut, incision*, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 6:—metaph. *a wound, πόλις δέχεται τ.* Plut. Cor. 16, cf. Pericl. 11. 2. *the caesura in verses*, Eust. 740. 2, Mus. Vett. V. *an edge*, Arr. Tact. 15. τομία, ἡ, =τομή II, Tzetz. τομίας, οὔ, ὁ, *one who has been cut or castrated, ὅς οὐ τ.* Antiph. Κυκλ. 2. 4; οἱ τ. τῶν βοῶν, προβάτων, ὕων Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 4., 6. 28, 2; of men, *an eunuch*, =σπάδων, Hdn. 1. 11. τομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *cutting, ὀδόντες τ. the incisors*, Cels. 8. 1. τόμιον, τό, (τομή) *a victim cut up for sacrifice, over which oaths were taken, τόμιον ἐντέμνεσθαι to cut such a victim in pieces*, Ar. Lys. 192; τὰ τόμια *the parts of the victim used at this solemnity*, Ib. 186, Antipho 139. 42, Plat. Legg. 753 D; στὰς ἐπὶ τῶν τ. κάπρου καὶ κριοῦ καὶ ταύρου Dem. 642. 18, cf. Aeschin. 39. 36, Paus. 5. 24, 9, al. τομῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, =τομεῖς I. 4, LXX (Prov. 30. 14). τομο-γραφέω, *to put upon paper*; and -γραφία, ἡ, Byz. τομός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τέμνω, *cutting, sharp*, Plat. Tim. 61 E, Timo ap. Ath. 445 E; ὁ μὲν σφαγεὺς ἔστηκεν ἢ τομώτατος *as it will cut sharpest*, Soph. Aj. 815. 2. metaph., λόγος τομώτερος σιδήρου Pseudo-Phocyl. 116; of persons, οἱ τομώτατοι *the sharpest, hottest*, Call. Fr. 78; so, πράξεις τομώτεραι Luc. Tox. 11; cf. τορός. Adv. -μῶς, *sharply, clearly*, Hesych.: Sup. τομώτατα, Eust. Opusc. 200. 3. τόμος, ὁ, *a cut, slice, τ. ἐκ πτέρυγος* Batr. 37; γαστρός, πλακοῦντος Ar. Eq. 1179, 1190; τῆς χορδῆς Cratin. Πυτ. 15; ἀλλάντων, πύου Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 8 and 19; γογγυλίδος Alex. Θεοφ. 2; τυροῦ, ἡνύστρου Eubul., etc.:—*a piece of land*, C. I. 1569 c. 8 sq. II. *a part of a book written and rolled up by itself, a tome, volume*, Diog. L. 6. 15, Eccl. Τόμουροι, οἱ, *priests of Zeus at Dodona, ἦν μὲν κ' αἰνῆσαι Διὸς μέγαλοιο Τόμουροι*, an ancient reading for θέμιστες in Od. 16. 403, v. Strab. 327 sq., who expl. it as a shortd. form of Τομάρ-ουραι, *guardians of Mt. Tomarus or Tnuarus*, cf. Hesych. s. v.: τόμουρε = μάντι occurs in Lyc. 223, cf. Hesych. τωναῖος, α, ὄν, (τόνος) *stretched, τ. δρόμος* Suid. II. τωναία (sc. φωνή), ἡ, *a strained, loud voice*, Alex. Παλλ. I. τωναῖον [ᾶ], τό, (τόνος) *a pitch-pipe, to give the key-note for singing or speaking, φωνασικὸν ὄργανον, ᾧ τοὺς φθόγγους ἀναβιβάζουσιν* Plut. T. Gracch. 2, cf. 2. 456 A, Quintil. 1. 10, 27; elsewhere ἐπιτόνιον, E. Gud. τονέω, =τονῶω, Eust. 60. 14. τονή, ἡ, *the prolongation of a note at the same pitch*, Mus. Vett. τονθεύομαι, v. sub τευθεύω. τονθολυγέω, v. sq. τονθορύζω or -ίζω, *to speak inarticulately, mutter, babble*, Ar. Ach. 683, Ran. 747, Vesp. 614, Luc. Deor. Conc. 1, Arist. 2. 6:—in all these passages the best MSS. have the form in -ύζω, cf. Lob. Phryn. 358; both forms are cited by Hesych.; other Gramm. differ as to which is the correct form.—Rarer collat. forms, τονθορυγέω or -λυγέω, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 4; τονθρύζω or τονθρίζω, Opp. C. 2. 541., 3. 169; cf. τονθρύς, ἡ, *muttering*, Hesych.; τονθρυστής, οὔ, ὁ, *a mutterer*, like γογγυστής, Aquila V. T.; τονθρυσμός, οὔ, ὁ, Phryn. l. c. (Prob. onomatop.) τωναῖος, α, ὄν, *consisting of one tone*, in music, διάστημα Arist. Probl. 19. 47, Plut. 2. 1018 F, etc. τονίζω, *to furnish with an accent*, Walz Rhett. 6. 45, A. B. 1169. not. τονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *stretching, capable of extension, ἐρριβες κατὰ πτέρυγας τονικοί* Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 14. 2. *consisting of one tone, τὸ τ.*, opp. to ἡμιτόνιον, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 51. 3. of or for *accents*, Gramm.; Joann. Alex. has left us a treatise on accents, τονικὰ παραγέσματα. τόνιος, α, ὄν, =τονικός, Oribas.: τόνια, τά, *surgical bandages*, Chirurgg. Vett.; τονία, ἡ, *the rope of a pulley*, Poll. 10. 31. τονιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must accentuate*, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 9. τονο-ειδής, ἑς, of breath, *drawn with difficulty*, Erotian. p. 112. τόνος, ὁ, (τείνω) *that by which a thing is stretched, or that which can*

itself be stretched, a rope, cord, brace, band, οἱ τόνοι τῶν κλινέων the cords of beds, Hdt. 9. 118, cf. Ar. Eq. 532, Plat. Legg. 945 C; and in sing., the cordage, Ar. Lys. 923; ὠμολίνου μακροὶ τόνοι Aesch. Fr. 189; τ. δίφρου Philippid. Λακ. 1; ἐκ τριῶν τόνων of three plies or strands, of ropes, Xen. Cyn. 10, 2. 2. in animals, τόνοι are sinews or tendons, Lat. nervi, Hipp. Art. 788; v. Foës. Oecon. 3. in machines, straining-cords (cf. ἀντίτονον), Plut. Marcell. 15.

II. a stretching, tightening, straining, strain, tension, δ τ. τῶν ὄπλων Hdt. 7. 36; of the lyre, Anth. Plan. 220. 2. of sounds, a straining, raising of the voice, Aeschin. 83. 5., 84. 7, Dem. 319. 13, etc.: hence

a. the pitch of the voice, Plat. Rep. 617 D, Arist., etc.; τόνοι φωνῆς ὀξύ, βαρῦ, μικρόν, μέγα Xen. Cyn. 6, 20; τῷ αὐτῷ τ. εἰπεῖν Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 4; ἐν τόνοις ἀνιεμένοις καὶ βαρέσι Id. Audib. 65:—of a musical instrument, Plut. 2. 827 B, etc.; metaph. of colour, Ib. 563 E, Plin. 35. 11. b. the tone or accent of a word or syllable, Gramm.

a. measure or metre, ἐν ἑξαμέτρῳ τ. Hdt. 1. 47, 62., 5. 60; ἐν τριμέτρῳ τ. Ib. 174. d. in the later Musical writers, τόνοι were the ἀρμονίαι of Plato and Arist. (cf. ἀρμονία IV. 3), modes or keys differing in pitch, Lat. modi, Plut. 2. 1134 A, 1135 A, etc. In the earliest Greek music there were three, acc. to the different divisions of the Tetrachord, viz. the Dorian, Lydian and Phrygian. Of these each was one tone higher than the other, so that the Dorian was lowest, the Lydian highest, and the Phrygian between the two. But in later times each of these was subdivided by a half-tone, so that there were added two new modes, the Ionian between the Dorian and Phrygian, and the Aeolian between the Phrygian and Lydian. Afterwards the number was still further extended, and there arose two systems, the smaller of eleven, the larger of fifteen modes, having their names compounded from the five just mentioned, ὑπερ- and ὑπο-δωριστί, etc.; v. Böckh de Metr. Pind. pp. 212 sq.

3. exertion of force, mental exertion, Cleanth. ap. Plut. 2. 1034 D; bodily energy, ἰσχύς καὶ τ. Luc. Anach. 25, cf. 27; τ. πνεύματος Id. Enc. Dem. 7:—generally, force, strength, intensity, Plut. Demetr. 21, etc.; τ. ὀργῆς Id. Brut. 34; ὁ τ. τῆς φαρμακείης its effects, Hipp. 1278. 48:—energy of language, Dion. H. de Isocr. 13, Longin. 9. 13, etc.; dat. τόνῳ used as Adv. emphatically, A. B. 578. III. metaph. the tenour of one's way, a course, εὐθὺν τόνον τρέχειν Pind. O. 10 (11). 76; τόνον ἔχειν ἕνα, like Lat. unum tenorem tenere, Plut. Demosth. 13.

τονόω, to stretch, strain, brace up, τὰ σώματα καὶ τὰς ψυχὰς Tim. Locr. 103 E, cf. Plut. 2. 647 C; αἰδῶς τ. τινα Joseph. B. J. 5. 11, 6; ἡ δεξιὰ τετόνωται Ib. 1. 26, 2. II. to place the tone or accent on a word or syllable, accentuate it, Gramm.

τονῶν, v. νῦν I.

τονώδης, ες, contr. for τονοειδής, Hipp. Coac. 222, Paul. Aeg.

τόνωσις, εως, ἡ, a stretching, bracing, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3, Philo. etc. II. accentuation, Eust. 341. 21.

τονωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τονόω) of or for bracing or strengthening, Galen.; c. gen., Antyll., etc.

τοξάζομαι, fut. ἀσομαι: (τόξον): Dep. to shoot with a bow, Od. 8. 220, 228; c. gen. objecti, to shoot at, εἰ καὶ .. τοξαζοῖατο φωτῶν 8. 218; κακῶς ἀνδρῶν τοξάζει 22. 27: Opp. has the acc. τ. θῆρας C. 4. 54.—Poët. word, for which τοξεύω is usual in Prose.

τοξαλκότης, ου, ὁ, =sq., Anth. P. app. 319.

τοξ-αλκῆς, ες, mighty with the bow, Orph. H. 57. 2.

τοξάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of τόξον, Luc. D. Mort. 14. 2, Longus, etc.

τόξ-αρχος, ὁ, lord of the bow, bowman, archer, of the Persians (cf. τόξον I), Aesch. Pers. 556. II. the captain of the archers, Thuc.

3. 98; so, τοξάρχης Arr. An. 1. 8 and 22. 2. the captain of the city-guard at Athens, C. I. 80. 6; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 278:—so τοξαρχέω, to be τόξαρχος, Inscr. Hermion. in C. I. 1203.

τοξασμός, ὁ, =sq., cited from Nicet.

τοξεία, ἡ, a shooting with the bow, archery, Diod. 3. 8., 5. 74. II.

collective for οἱ τοξῶται, the archer-force, Philostr. 328.

τοξ-ελκῆς, ες, drawing the bow, Manetho 4. 244.

τόξευμα, τό, that which is shot, an arrow, Hdt. 4. 132, al., Soph. Fr. 376, Eur., etc.; ὅσον τ. ἐξικνέεται the distance of a bow-shot, Hdt. 4. 139; πρὶν τ. ἐξικνεῖσθαι before an arrow reached them, Xen. An. 1. 8, 19; εἰς τ. ἐξικνεῖσθαι to come within shot, Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 23; so, ἐντὸς τοξεύματος Ib., and Eur. H. F. 991; ἔξω τοξεύματος Thuc. 7. 30; ἔβαλλον Βακχίου τοξεύμασι κἀρα γέροντος, of the cottabus, Eur. Fr. 566:—metaph., of songs and words, Pind. I. 5 (4). 59; so, καρδίας τοξεύματα Soph. Ant. 1085; ὄμματος θελκτήριον τόξευμα Aesch. Supp. 1005, cf. Ag. 240. II. collective in pl. for οἱ τοξῶται, the archery, Hdt. 6. 112, Plut. Pyrrh. 21.

τοξεύς, εως, ὁ, a bowman: only as prop. n. Bowyer, Hes. Fr. 41. 4.

τόξευσις, ἡ, a shooting with the bow, Liban.

τοξευτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, =sq., Arat. 400, 500, etc.: fem. τοξεύτρια, Opp. C. 3. 22.

τοξευτήρ, οὔ, ὁ, a bowman, archer, II. 23. 850, Call. Fr. 130. II.

the constellation Sagittarius, Arat. 306.

τοξευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of archery, ἡ τ. τέχνη Eust. 40. 22.

τοξευτός, ἡ, ὄν, struck by an arrow, ἐκ Φαίβου Soph. Ph. 335.

τοξεύω, fut. σω, like τοξάζομαι (q. v.), to shoot with the bow, τινός at a mark, II. 23. 855; πάντες, ὥστε τοξῶται σκοποῦ, τοξεύει ἀνδρὸς τοῦδε Soph. Ant. 1034; also, τ. ἐπὶ σκοποῦ Plat. Sisyph. 391 A; εἰς τινα Hdt. 1. 214, Xen.; κατὰ τινος Luc. Pisc. 7; ἐς χωρίον, ἐς τὰ γυμνά Hdt. 8. 128, Thuc. 3. 23; ἐπ' ἐκείνο Luc. Calumn. 15; πρὸς τὸν οὐρανόν Hdt. 4. 94:—metaph., τοξεύσασα τῆς εὐδοξίας Eur. Tro. 638, cf. Ion 1411:—absol. to use the bow, Hdt. 1. 136; τὸν παῖδα τοξεύσας ἀπολωλέκει by an arrow, Id. 3. 74, cf. Ar. Av. 1188, Thuc., etc.; καθ' ὑπερβολὰν τοξεύσας having shot too high, Soph. O. T. 1196; c. dat. modi,

τ. τοξήρει ψαλμῶ Eur. H. F. 1064; εὐσκοπα or ἄσκοπα τ. with good or no aim, Luc. Nigr. 36, Tox. 62. II. c. acc. objecti, to shoot or hit with an arrow, τινά Eur. Tro. 255, Xen. An. 4. 2, 12; θηρίον Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 10; ἔλαφον Arist. Mirab. 86:—Pass. to be struck by an arrow, Thuc. 3. 98, Xen. An. 1. 8, 20., 4. 1, 18:—metaph., ἔρω, ἐτόξευσ' αὐτόν Eur. Tro. 255; ἡ τυραννὶς πάντοθεν τοξεύεται is aimed at, Id. Fr. 846:—cf. κατατοξεύω, which is the proper term for to slay with an arrow. 2.

c. acc. rei, to shoot from a bow, metaph., to discharge, send forth, τ. ὕμνων Pind. I. 2. 5; γλῶσσα τοξεύσασα μὴ τὰ καίρια Aesch. Supp. 446; ταῦτα νοῦς ἐτόξευσεν μάτην hath shot these arrows in vain, Eur. Hec. 603:—Pass., ἡμῖν γὰρ ἤδη πᾶν τετόξευται βέλος Aesch. Eum. 676.

τοξήρης, ες, (✓AP, ἀραρίσκω) furnished with the bow, χεῖρ Eur. Alc. 35, cf. Rhés. 226. 2. =τοξικός, τ. σάγη Id. H. F. 188; τ.

ψαλμός the twang of the bowstring, Ib. 1063.

τοξικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τόξον) of or for the bow, τ. θῶμιγξ, ἀτρακτος Aesch. Pers. 460, Fr. 129; τ. στολή an archer's equipment, Plat. Legg. 833 B. 2. ἡ τοξική (sc. τέχνη), bowmanship, archery, Id. Symp. 197 A, Lach. 193 C, al.; cf. τοξοσύνη. 3. ἡ τ. (sc. θυρίς) a shot-hole, loophole, narrow window, LXX (Judic. 5. 28), Symm. Ezek. 40. 16.

II. of persons, skilled in the use of the bow, Πάνδαρος Plut. 2. 405 B; τοξικώτατος Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 4. III. τὸ τοξικόν, collectively, the bowmen, for οἱ τοξῶται, Ar. Lys. 462. 2. τ. φάρμακον, poison for smearing arrows with, Arist. Mirab. 86; τὸ τ. Strab. 165, Ael. N. A. 9. 15.

τοξίτις, ιδος, ἡ, with or without νευρά, a bowstring, Math. Vett. II. a name for the plant δρεμισία, Poëta in Fabric. Bibl. Gr. 3. 634; called τοxotis by Apuleius, τοξητησία by Diosc. Noth. 3. 127.

τοξο-βέλεμος, ου, =sq., Orph. H. 33, 6.

τοξοβολέω, to shoot with the bow, Byz.

τοξοβολία, ἡ, a shooting with the bow, Schol. Lyc. 456.

τοξοβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, θυρίς, =τοξική (3), Byz.

τοξο-βόλιστρα or -βάλιστρα, ἡ, a kind of catapult, Byz.

τοξο-βόλος, ου, shooting with the bow, Anth. P. 9. 179., 12. 181.

τοξο-δάμας [δᾶ], αντος, ὁ, =sq., Aesch. Pers. 26, 30, 926.

τοξό-δαμνος, ου, subduing with the bow, τ. Ἄρης the war of archers, i. e. the Persians (cf. τόξον I), Aesch. Pers. 86; Ἄρτεμις Eur. Iliq. 1452, cf. Diphil. Ἐλενηφ. 1. 3.

τοξο-ειδής, ες, bow-shaped, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F.

τοξο-ζώνια, τά, a girdle for bearing a bow, Byz.

τοξο-θήκη, ἡ, a bow-case or quiver, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 1209.

τοξό-κλυτος, ου, famed for the bow, Pind. Fr. 279.

τόξον, τό, (v. sub fin.):—a bow, its arrows being οἰστοί, ιοί, Hom.; he is fond of using the pl. τόξα for the sing.; so also in Pind., Trag., and sometimes in Prose, v. Hdt. 2. 106., 3. 78:—the Homeric bow was of two pieces of horn joined by the πῆχυς in the middle (cf. ἕξαλος), II. 11. 375; the string was made of twisted sinews (νευρά or νεύρα βόεια), with ends or tips (κορῶναι) fitted on:—for a description of a man drawing a bow, v. II. 4. 123 sq.; τόξα τιταίνειν to draw the bow, 5. 97; so, τόξον ἔλκειν II. 582; ἀνέλκειν 13. 583; later, τόξον τείνειν, ἐντείνειν, τανύειν, v. sub vocc.; though these words often mean only to string it: cf. παλίντονος: it was slightly bent (καμπύλα), and when drawn to the full became circular (κυκλοτερές), cf. Eur. Bacch. 1066: it was kept in a case (γωρυτός), cf. γυμνός, γυμνώω. The bow was specially the Oriental weapon, hence τόξον ῥῦμα (i. e. the Persians) opp. to λόγχης ἰσχύς (i. e. the Greeks), Aesch. Pers. 147; cf. τόξαρχος, τοξόδαμνος, τοξουλκός, τοξοφόρος, τοξότης I. On the shape of the Scythian bow, v. sub Σ σ. λ. 2. τόξῳ ὄν guess, Id. Cho. 1033. 3. sometimes, the bow is used for bowmanship, archery, τόξων εὖ εἰδώς II. 2. 718, etc.; τόξοισιν πίσυνος 5. 205., 13. 716; ἡ τέχνη τῶν τόξων Hdt. 1. 73; πρὸς τόξον κρίειν Soph. Tr. 266. II. in pl. also, bow and arrows, Hom., Hdt., Soph. Ph. 68, 75, 113, etc.; and sometimes perhaps τὰ τόξα for the arrows only, Ib. 652, Plat. Legg. 815 A, cf. 795 B. III. metaph., τόξα ἡλίου its rays, Eur. H. F. 1090; ἀμπέλυνα τ., of the effects of wine, Pind. Fr. 239; τόξον μερίμνης Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 33 E. IV. anything bowed or arched, the rainbow, Lat. arcus caeli, Aeschro in Walz Rhett. 3. 651 not., LXX (Gen. 9. 13), Hesych. 2. τόξα λατάγων the curve described by liquor thrown from a cup, Critias 1. 2. 3. σι arch, Anth. P. 9. 694. (From ✓TOK, akin to TEK in τέκμαρ, ΤΥΧ in τυχεῖν, τυγχόνω, cf. τόσσαίς; and v. sub τίκτω.)

τοξο-ποιέω, to make like a bow, to arch, τ. τὰς ὄφρῶς, of a supercilious person, Ar. Lys. 8, Alciphro 319, etc. Cf. ὄφρῶς.

τοξο-ποιός, ὄν, making bows, and τοξοποιία, ἡ, Poll. 7. 156, cf. C. I. 9239.

τοξοσύνη, ἡ, bowmanship, archery, II. 13. 314, Eur. Andr. 1194:—poët. word, ἡ τοξική being used in Prose.

τοξο-τευχής, ες, armed with the bow, Aesch. Supp. 288.

τοξῶτης, ου, Dor. τοξῶτας, α, ὁ, (τόξον) a bowman, archer, II. 11. 385, Hdt. 3. 39, Trag., etc.; ἀπράκτων τοξῶται Eur. Rhés. 312; τ. στρατός Pind. O. 13. 126; cf. ἵπποτοξότης:—it was the device on Persian coins, Plut. Ages. 15, Artox. 20; cf. τόξον I. 2. the Archer, Arcitenens, Sagittarius, a sign in the Zodiac, Plut. 2. 908 C, cf. Luc. V. H. 1. 18.

II. at Athens, οἱ τοξῶται were the city-guard, also called Σκύθαι, because they were slaves bought by the State, mostly from the parts north of Greece, Andoc. 24. 8, Aeschin. 51. 19, cf. Ar. Ach. 54, 711, Eq. 665, Plat. Prot. 319 C, and v. τόξαρχος II. 2.

τοξῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg. archeress, of Artemis, Call. Dian. 223, Orph., etc.; τ. χεῖρ Anth. P. 6. 188:—Τοξῶτιδες name of a play by Aesch. II. a loophole for shooting arrows through, Polyb. 8. 9, 3; cf. τοξικός I. 3.

τοξουλκία, ἡ, (ἔλκω) the use of the bow, Manass. Chron. 3680.

τοξουλκός, ὄν, (ἔλκω) drawing the bow, τοξουλκῶ λήματι πιστούς

trusting to skill in archery, of the Persians (cf. *τύρον* 1), Aesch. Pers. 55.

II. αἰχμή τ. the bowstretching arrow, Ib. 239.

τοξο-φάρετρον, τό, a bow and quiver, Byz.

τοξοφορέω, to bear a bow, of Eros, Anth. P. 12. 162.

τοξο-φόρος, ὁ, ἡ, bow-bearing, epith. of Artemis, Il. 21. 483, Ar. Thesm. 970; of Apollo, h. Ap. 13, 126, Pind.; of Hercules, Eur. Tro. 801; of the Cretans, Pind. P. 5. 54; of the Medes, Simon. in Anth. P. 73, cf. Epigr. ap. Arist. Fr. 624; of the Phrygians, Eur. Rhes. 32:—ὁ τοξοφόρος = τοξότης, Hdt. 1. 103, Orac. ap. Hdt. 9. 43.

τοξο-χάρης, ἐς, rejoicing in the bow, Nicet. Eug.

τοξο-χίτων [τ], ἄνος, ὁ, ἡ, equipped with bow and arrows, Epich. ap. Schol. Il. 19. 1 (Ahrens χαλκοχίτωνες).

τόπαζος, ὁ, the yellow or Oriental topaz, or, acc. to King (Antique Gems, p. 56), the chrysolith or peridot, Dion. P. 1121, Orph. Lith. 278, Anth. P. 6. 329, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 6;—also τόπαζον, τό, Eust. ad Dion. P. l. c.; τοπάζιον, Strab. 770, Diod. 3. 39, LXX (Ps. 118. 126):—Pliny (37. 32) gives the name of *topazion* to two different gems.

τοπάζω, fut. ἄσω, to aim at, guess, divine, τὸ γὰρ τοπάζειν τοῦ σάφ' εἶδέναι δίχα Aesch. Ag. 1369; ἃ δὲ δόξη τοπάζω, ταῦτ' ἰδεῖν σαφῶς θέλω Soph. Fr. 225; τοπάζετε Ar. Vesp. 73; τ. περί τινας Plat. Theaet. 155 D; foll. by a relat. clause, Ib. 151 B; εἶτε . . . εἶτε μὴ . . . Id. Charm. 159 A; foll. by acc. et inf., Id. Gorg. 489 D, Phaedr. 228 D:—verb. Adj. τοπαστέον, one must conjecture, Hesych. (The literal sense to put in a place, given by Hesych., is never found in good writers.)

τοπάλαι, τοπαλαίον, τόπαν, τοπαράπαν, τοπαραντικά, τοπάροιθε, τοπάρος, now written by the best Editors divisim τὸ πάλαι, τὸ παλαιόν, τὸ πᾶν, etc.

τοπαρχέω, to be a τοπάρχης, Nicet. Ann. 111 D, Tzetz.

τοπ-άρχης, ου, ὁ, the governor, ruler of a district, a prefect, esp. in Egypt, LXX (Gen. 41. 34), C. I. 4976, Palaeoph. 72. 7; cf. τοπο-γραμματεὺς.

τοπάρχησις, εως, ἡ, =sq., Nicet. Ann. 239 D.

τοπαρχία, ἡ, the district governed by a τοπάρχης, a prefecture, LXX (1 Macc. 11. 28), C. I. 4957. 49, Joseph. A. J. 13. 4, 9, al.

τόπ-αρχος, ὁ, ἡ, ruling over a place, γυνή τ. the mistress, Aesch. Cho. 664: but Cod. M. gives τάπαρχος, whence Ahr. γ' ἀπαρχος; Bamberger στέγαρχος.

τοπέιον, τό, a rope, cord, Archipp. Ὀν. 1, Strattis Μακ. 1; cf. τοπήιον.

τοπέω or -άω, =τοπόζω, Eust. 543. 17; cf. ὑποτοπέω.

τοπ-ηγορία, ἡ, discussion on a τόπος or common-place, rhetorical treatment of the same, Longin. 11. 2., 12. 5., 32. 5.

τοπήιον, τό, Ion. for τυπέιον, Call. Del. 315. II. a cut hedge, Pliny's opus topiarium.

τοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for place, in respect to place, κίνησις τ. Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 8; ὕλη τ. =κατὰ τόπον κινήτη, Id. Metaph. 7. 1, 9:—Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 424 E. 2. local, φυλαί Dion. H. 4. 14: of medicines, to be applied locally, topical, Galen.

II. concerning τόποι or common-places, Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 13; he wrote a treatise τὰ τοπικά, being (as he says) the method or theory of drawing conclusions in probable matter, the art thereof being ἡ διαλεκτική, Top. 1. 1, 1.

τόπιον, τό, Dim. of τόπος, a small place, Byz.

τοπίτης [τ], ου, ὁ, of or belonging to a place, Steph. B.

τοπο-γραμμάτεϋς, εως, ὁ, the secretary of a τόπος (v. τοπάρχης), an Egyptian officer, C. I. 4699. 14., 4956. 32.

τοπογρᾶφέω, to describe a place or country, Ath. 16 D. II. to determine the site of a place, Strab. 583.

τοπογρᾶφία, ἡ, a description of a country, topography, Procl., etc.

τοπογρᾶφικός, ἡ, ὄν, studious of topography, Eust. Opusc. 204. 3.

τοπο-γράφος [α], ὁ, a topographer.

τοποθεσία, ἡ, the situation of a place, Diod. 1. 42, etc. II. the description of a place, topographical account, Cic. Att. 1. 13, 5., 16. fin.

τοποθετέω, to mark the site of a place, like τοπογραφέω, Strab. 109, 552 (e conj. Casaub.).

τοπο-κρῦτέω, to rule or be master of a place, Philo 2. 383, Tzetz.

τοπο-κράτωρ [α], ορος, ὁ, =τόπαρχος, Paul. Alex.

τοπολλάκις, better written divisim τὸ πολλάκις.

τοπο-μάχέω, to wage war by holding strong positions which the enemy dares not attack, Plut. Flamin. 3, Cleom. 20, etc. II. τ. περί

τῆς στάσεως το νανᾶνυρε for the position, Diod. 13. 39.

τόπος, ὁ, a place, Lat. locus, regio, first in Aesch., and then often in all Att. writers; periph., χθονὸς πᾶς τόπος, i. e. the whole earth, Aesch. Eum. 249; ἐς τὸν Ἑλλάδων τ. Id. Pers. 790; ἐν Ἑλλάδος τόποις in Greece, Ib. 796, cf. Supp. 232; ἐν Αὐλίδος τ. Id. Ag. 191; Πέλοπος ἐν τ. Id. Eum. 703, cf. 292; πρὸς ἐσπέρους τ. towards the West, Id. Pr. 348; πρόσθε Σαλαμίνος τόπων before Salamis, Id. Pers. 447; Ὁρήκης ἐκ τόπων Eur. Alc. 67; Διρκοίων ἐκ τ. Id. Phoen. 1026;—so in Prose, a district, ὁ τ. ὁ Ἑλληνικός Isocr. 103 E, cf. 406 A; ὁ περί Θράκης τ. Dem. 475. 2; ὁ περί Θρ. τ. Aeschin. 29. 20., 64. 9; ὁ τ. οὗτος, ἐν τοῦτοις τοῖς τ. Xen. An. 4. 4, 4, Cyr. 2. 4, 20; ὄλος τ. Dem. 413. 3; κατὰ τόπους καὶ κῶμας Plat. Criti. 119 A; οἱ τῆς χώρας τ. the places of a country, Id. Legg. 760 C, cf. 705 C, etc.; (but ὁ τόπος τῆς χώρας the local circumstances of the district, Dem. 48. 22). 2. place, position, οὐ τὸν πρόπον, ἀλλὰ τὸν τόπον μόνον μεταλλάσσειν Aeschin. 65. 1; τόπον διδόναι τινί Plut. 2. 462 B; μὴ καταλείπεσθαι τόπον ἐλέους Polyb. 1. 88, 2; τόπον ἔχειν to be in one's place, Dion. H. de Dem. 1026. 15, Plut. 2. 646 A; φίλου τ. ἔχειν to hold the place of . . . , Arr. Epict. 2. 4, 5:—τόπω, c. gen. in place of, instead of, Hdn. 2. 14; ἀνὰ τόπον on the spot, immediately, Herm. Eur. Supp. 622 (604); ἐπὶ τόπου Polyb. 4. 73, 8; κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τ. Sext. Emp. P. 3. 1; παρὰ τόπον at a wrong place, Strab. 459. 3. a place or part of the body, Hipp. Aph. 1246,

Galen.; ὁ τόπος, pudendum muliebre, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 18., 7. 3, 1.

4. a place, passage in an author, first in Polyb. Excerpt. Vat. p. 443, Dion. H. de Thuc. 11, N. T., etc.; for the passage of Xen., Mem. 2. 1, 20, is prob. spurious, cf. Valck. Hdt. 2. 117.

5. a burial-place, Byz.:—in Eur. Heracl. 1041 Elmsl. restores τάφου. 6. in Egypt, a district or department, being a subdivision of the νομοί, cf. τοπάρχης and v. Franz. C. I. 3. p. 293.

II. a topic, Isocr. 104 C, 215 D, Aeschin. 84. 40, Polyb., etc. 2. a common-place or element (στοιχείον) in Rhetoric, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, cf. 2. 22, 13 sq., 23, 1 sq., 26, 1; τόποι are Cicero's loci communes, de Orat. 3. 27, Topica passim; or loci or sedes argumentorum, Id. Top. 2, Quintil. 5. 10, 20.

III. metaph. a place, occasion, opportunity, ἐν τόπῳ τινὶ ὀφανεῖ Thuc. 6. 54, Heliod. 6. 13. (The Root has not been traced with certainty, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 684.)

τοπο-τηρητής, οὔ, ὁ, a lieutenant; also -τηρέω, -τηρησία, Byz.

τοπο-φυλαξ [υ], ὁ, keeper of the place, C. I. 9546.

τοπρίν, τοπρόσθεν, τοπρότερον, τοπρῶτον, v. sub πρίν, πρόσθεν, πρότερος.

τόργος, ὁ, a vulture, Call. Fr. 204, Lyc. 357, 1080. II. τ.

ὕγροφοιτις, i. e. a swan, Lyc. 88.

τορδύλιον, τό, =sq., Diosc. 3. 63.

τόρδύλον, τό, an umbelliferous plant, hart-wort, Schneid. Nic. Th. 841.

τορεία, ἡ, a carving in relief, in metal or wood, Plut. Aemil. 32, Demosth. 25, etc. 2. metaph. of rhetorical art, Poll. 6. 141.

τόρευμα, τό, embossed work, work in relief (v. τορεύω II), Menand. Ἄλ. 4, Sopat. ap. Ath. 230 E; τορεύματα ἀργυρᾶ καὶ χρυσᾶ Diod. 3. 47; ὀστράκινα τ. (for τορνεύματα) Strab. 381. II. in Eur. H. F. 978,

τόρευμα δεινὸν ποδός =τόρνευμα, a wheeling or whirling round, v. Matthiä ad l.; but Steph. restored πόρευμα.

τορέις, εως, ὁ, the knife or graver of a τορευτής, Poll. 7. 192., 10. 149: also a borer or piercer, Anth. P. 6. 205, v. Meineke Philyll. Φρεωρ. 1.

τόρευσις, ἡ, =τορεία, Gloss.

τορευτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who works in relief (v. τορεύω II), Polyb. 16. 10, 3, C. I. 3306, Dion. H. de Comp. 25. II. metaph., τ. λέξεων Basil.

τορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for work in relief, skilled therein, Clem. Al. 330:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of embossing or working in relief, esp. in metal, Plin. 34. 19, § 1, 2., 35. 36, § 8; cf. τορεύω II.

τορευτός, ἡ, ὄν, worked in relief, chased, ποτήρια Menand. Incert. 434; σκύφος C. I. 2852. 55. II. metaph. elaborate, top. ἔπος

Anth. P. 9. 545, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 25, Bentl. Call. Fr. 40.

τορεύω, (τόρος) properly =τορέω, to bore through: metaph., φῶδην τ. to sing a piercing strain, Ar. Thesm. 986, where Bentl. suggested τορνεύειν. II. to work figures by beating the metal into rounded

prominences (cf. ἔκτυπον), i. e. to work in relief or repoussé, or (acc. to others) to chase, Lat. caelare, c. acc. materiae, τ. σίδηρον Strab. 631; ἄργυρον, κύπελλον Anacreont. 3, etc. 2. c. acc. objecti, to represent

in this manner, πόντον Ib. 59; μάχην Paus. 1. 28, 2; παιδίον Id. 5. 17, 4; ἐρέβινθον Plut. 2. 204 E; Σάτυρον Anth. Plan. 248; γρόμμα τορευθέν Id. P. 7. 274:—v. Dict. of Antt. p. 167. III. metaph. of

style, Dion. H. de Thuc. 24.—Often confounded with τορνεύω, v. supr. 1, and cf. Lob. Phryn. 324, Dind. Ath. 199 B, Meineke Menand. Incert. 434.

τορέω, the pres. only in Eust. and Hesych. (except that ἀντιτορευόντα occurs in h. Hom. Merc. 283): fut. ἦσω (ἀντι-) Ib. 178: aor. 1 part. τορήσας Ib. 119, (ἀντι-) II.: aor. 2 ἔτορον II., rednpl. τετορεῖν Hesych.:—Pass., pf. τετόρημαι Nonn.: (τόρος). To bore, pierce, ἔτορε ζωτήρα

II. 11. 236; τορήσας, v. supr.:—Pass., σπλάγχνα . . . τετορημένα χαλκῶ Nonn. D. 5. 26; ἔγχεῖ Ib. 13. 493. 2. metaph. to proclaim in shrill piercing tones, in which sense Ar. Pax 381 uses the irreg. fut. τετορήσω: cf. τορεύω 1, τορός.

II. like τορνεύω, to work, shape, χελύν Arat. 269, cf. Anth. P. 9. 162.

τορητός, ἡ, ὄν, bored, pierced: vulnerable, Lyc. 456.

τόρμα, in Hesych. τόρμη, ἡ, =τέρμα, a turning-post, Lyc. 262, 487.

τόρμος, ὁ, any hole or socket, in which a pin or peg is stuck, Hdt. 4. 72, cf. Wessel. Diod. 2. 8: the nave of a wheel, like πλήμνη, Phot., Hesych.: the socket in which a door turns, Vitruv.—Dim. τόρμιον, τό, Philo in Matth. Vett. p. 75.

τορνεία, ἡ, crooked timber for ship-building, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 3.

τόρνευμα, τό, whirling motion, as of a lathe; cf. τόρευμα. 2. the turner's chips or shavings, Diosc. 1. 108.

τόρνευσις, εως, ἡ, =τορνεία I, Clem. Al. 217, Schol. Il. 18. 490.

τορνευτήριον, τό, a turner's chisel, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 4.

τορνευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a turner, M. Anton. 5. 1; ὁ τῆς γλώττης τ. Eccl.

τορνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for turning on a lathe; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) M. Anton. 5. 1.

τορνευτο-λύρ-ασπίδο-πηγός, ὁ, lyre-turner and shield-maker, Comic word in Ar. Av. 491.

τορνευτός, ἡ, ὄν, turned on a lathe, ποτήριον Menand. Incert. 434. II. fit for turning, λίθος Theophr. Lap. 5.

τορνεύω, (τόρνος) to work with a lathe-chisel, to turn, round off, Lat. tornare, Plat. Criti. 113 D; κρίκους ἐκ πυρήνος Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 7, cf. 5. 3, 2:—Med., σφαιροειδὲς αὐτὸ ἔτορνεύσατο Plat. Tim. 33 B. 2. metaph. of verses, to turn neatly, to round off, Ar. Thesm. 54, cf. Schäf. Plut. Aemil. 37. II. to turn round, as a carpenter turns an auger,

Eur. Cycl. 661.—Cf. τορεύω fin.

τορνία σταφυλή, ἡ, a kind of grape, Poll. 6. 82.

τορνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of τόρνος, Philo in Matth. Vett. p. 53.

τορνο-γραφέω, to describe a circle, Schol. Ven. Il. 23. 255.

τορνο-ειδής, ἐς, shaped like a circle, rounded, Eust. ad Dion. P. 157.

τορνόομαι, Dep. to mark off with the τόρνος, to make round, τορνώσαντο σῆμα they rounded off the barrow, Il. 23. 255; ὄσσον τίς τ' ἔδαφος

νηὸς *τορνώσεται*, large as the bottom of a ship which a man shall round off, with allusion to the round shape of a merchant-vessel (cf. γαυλός), as opp. to a ship of war, Od. 5. 249; cf. Dion. P. 1170, Tryph. 64.—The Act., *τορνοῦν ἀταρπιτόν*, in Cramer An. Par. 4. 290, cf. Hesych.

τόρνος, ὁ, (v. *τείρω*) a carpenter's tool for drawing a circle, like our compasses, prob. a pin at the end of a string, Lat. *tornus* (Plin. 7. 37), Theogn. 803; *κυκλοτερὴς ὡς ἀπὸ τόρνου* Hdt. 4. 36, cf. Plat. Phileb. 51 C, 56 B; *τροχὸς τόρμῳ γραφόμενος* Eur. Bacch. 1067:—in Xen. Vect. 1, 6, it is that end of the instrument which remains in the centre, and so the centre itself.

II. a turner's chisel, lathe-chisel, *βόμβυκας τόρνον κάματος* Aesch. Fr. 55, cf. Arist. Mund. 2, 3 (hence *τορνεύω*). III. that which is turned, a circle, round, Dion. P. 157.

τορνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. rounded with the *τόρνος*, Arcad. 82.

τορός, ἄ, ὄν, (✓*ΤΕΡ*, *τείρω*) piercing: I. of the voice, *piercing, thrilling*, Luc. Bacch. 7, Alciphro 3. 48; τὸ τ. τῆς φωνῆς Porph. V. Plotin. p. 94; so in Adv., *τορῶς γεγωνεῖν* Eur. Ion 696; *τορὸν ἤχειν*, βοῶν Philostr. 542, 738;—so, τ. φόβος *thrilling* fear, Aesch. Cho. 32. b. of the ear, *acute, fine*, Anth. P. 7. 409. e. of the eye, *piercing*, Opp. C. 1. 183. 2. metaph. like *τρανής*, *clear, distinct, plain*, ἐρμηνεύς Aesch. Ag. 616, 1062; ἔπος, μῦθος Ib. 1162, Supp. 274; *τορὸν γὰρ ἤξει* Id. Ag. 253; τ. ὕμνοι prob. I. Anth. P. 4. 1, 7; ἔρέω τ. *τορώτερον* (vulg. *τομάτερον*) Call. Del. 94:—so in Adv., ἀλλὰ *τορῶς τοῦτ' ἴσθι* Emped. 144; τ. *τεκμαίρειν*, λέγειν Aesch. Pr. 604, 609, etc.; *προὔξειπιστασθαι* Ib. 699; ἐπελξελεθεῖν Ib. 870; ἀπαγγέλλειν, φράζειν Id. Ag. 632, 1584; οὐ τ. ἴσμεν Eur. Rhes. 77; ἀκούσας οὐ τ. Ib. 656.

II. of persons, *sharp, ready, smart*, Xen. Lac. 2, II, Dion. H. de Rhet. II. 5:—so in Adv., ἐπερείδεσθαι *τορῶς* Ar. Ran. 1102; *τορῶς τε καὶ δέξως διακονεῖν* Heind. Plat. Theaet. 175 E; Comp. *τορώτερον*, Eust. Opusc. 199. 53; Sup. *-τατα*, Ael. N. A. 1. 43.

τόρος, ὁ, (τείρω) a borer, used in trying for water, Philyll. Φρεωρ. 1, ubi v. Meineke. *τοροτίξ*, imitation of a bird's note, Ar. Av. 267; *τοροτοροτοροτοροτίξ* Ib. 260; *τοροτοροτοροτορολιλίξ* Ib. 262. *τορῦνάω*, = *τορύνω*, Hipp. 556. 37, Eubul. Παρμ. 1, Diosc., etc. *τορῦνη*, ἡ, (τόρος) a stirrer, ladle for stirring things while boiling, Lat. *ludicula*, Ar. Eq. 984, Av. 78, Sophron Fr. 73 Ahr.; χρυσῆ τ. ἡ σκίνη Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 D. [ῦ in Ar. II. c., but ῥ in Anth. P. 6. 305, cf. Draco 86; nothing can be proved from Eupol. Incert. 60.] *τορῦνητός*, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. stirred about, Cael. Aurel. Chron. I. 1. *τορύνω* [ῥ], to stir, stir up or about, Ar. Eq. 1172. *τοσα-ετής*, ἐς, so many years long, πόλεμος Eust. 222. 37. *τοσάκις* [ᾶ], Adv., (τύσος) so many times, so often, used only in Ep. form *τοσσάκι*, Il. 21. 268., 22. 197, Simon., etc.; elided, *τοσοάχ' ὕδωρ* Od. 11. 585. Cf. *ὄσακι*.

τοσα-πλάσιος [ᾶ], α, ὄν, = *τοσαυταπλάσιος*, Archimed.: also *τοσαπλασίων*, ονος, Porphy.

τοσα-πληγος, ἡ, so-many-times repeated punishment, Eust. Opusc. 23. 7; cf. *δεκάπληγος*. *τοσαπλοῦς*, ἡ, ὄν, = *τοσαπλάσιος*, Planud. *τοσα-ἀριθμος*, ὄν, = *τοσαυτᾶριθμος*, Manass. Chron. 3533, Schol. II. 2. 488. *τοσαυτάκις* [ᾶ], Adv., = *τοσάκις*, Andoc. 34. 3, Plat. Rep. 546 C, etc. *τοσαυτ-ανδρῖα*, ἡ, such a number of men, Manass. Chron. 3545. *τοσαυτᾶ-πλάσιος* [ᾶ], α, ὄν, so many fold, so many times or so much more, corresponding to the relat. *ὄσαπλάσιος*, Arist. Probl. 19. 2. *τοσαυτ-ἀριθμος*, ὄν, = *τοσοῦτ-*, Eust. Opusc. 334. 16, Nicet. 285 A. *τοσαυτᾶχῶς*, Adv. in so many ways, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 36, 1, al.; τ. ὄσαχῶς Id. Metaph. 4. 17, 2. *το-σήμερον*, Adv., = *σήμερον*, to-day, Bion I. 97.

τύσος, Ep. *τύσος*, η, ὄν (the latter form also in Att. lyrics, Aesch. Ag. 140, Soph. Aj. 185), Pron. corresponding to the Relat. *ὄσος* and interrog. *πόσος*;—like Lat. *tantus*, of Size, Space, and Quantity, so great, so vast: of Time, so long: of Number, in pl., so many: of Sound, so loud: generally of Degree, so much, so very:—often in Hom. and Hes. (both in common and Ep. form); commonly answered by the Relat. *ὄσος*, which we express by *as*, οὔτι *τύσος γε ὄσος* *Τελαμώνιος* Αἴας II. 2. 528; *κακὸν τύσον ὄσσον ἐτύχθη* 17. 410; sometimes with an Adv. as relat., *τύσων .. ὡς ..*, Aesch. Ag. 566:—but *τύσος* often stands absol., when it either refers to something gone before, so great or so many as has been said, or to a well-known magnitude, which may be great or small, acc. to the context, just so much or just so many, Od. 14. 100., 22. 144, Hes., etc.; with numeral Adverbs, *τρίς τύσσα .. δῶρα* thrice as many, II. 1. 213, cf. 9. 379., 21. 80., 24. 686; *δὲς τύσον κακὸν* Theogn. 1090; *δὲς τύσα κακά* Soph. Aj. 277; *τύσαι τρίς* Alex. Πονηρ. 3.—*Τύσος* is used absol. as a demonstr. Pron. only in Poets, *τοσόσδε* or *τοσοῦτος* being used in Att. Prose, except in the neut. used as Adv., v. infr. II.

2. *τύσος* is used here and there by Poets for *ὄσος*, Lat. *quantus*, Pind. N. 4. 8; cf. Call. Apoll. 94.

II. in Hom., *τύσον* and *τύσσον* are common as Adv. with Verbs and Adverbs, so much, so far, so very, Lat. *tantum*; with a relat., *τύσον .. ὄσον* II. 3. 12., 6. 450, etc.; so, *τύσον .. ὡς ..*, 22. 424, Od. 4. 106; *τύσον .. ὡς ὅτε ..*, II. 4. 130:—often also absol., *λίην τύσον* so much too much, Od. 4. 371., 15. 405; *τύσσον πολλόν* so very far, II. 20. 178; τ. *πλέες* so many more, 2. 129, cf. Od. 21. 374; *δὲς τ. 9. 491*; so also Aesch. Ag. 140, Eum. 896, etc.; and in Prose, *τύσον καὶ τύσον* so and so much, Plat. Phaedr. 271 D; *τύσα καὶ τύσα* Dem. 1307. 18; *ζημιουσθαι τύσῳ καὶ τύσῳ* Plat. Legg. 721 D.

2. *ἐκ τύσου*, so long since, is always used of Time, often in Hdt., v. Schweigh. ad 6. 84, cf. 5. 88, Plat. Legg. 642 E.

3. *ἐς τύσον* so far, πρότερον ἢ ἐς τ. ἀφικέσθαι Hipp. 648. 34;—so, *ἐπὶ τύσσον* Ap. Rh. 3. 1146, etc.

4. *ὄσῳ μᾶλλον ..*, *τύσῳ ..*, with a Comp., Lat. *eo .. , quo .. , tanto .. , quanto ..*, Thuc. 4.

28; *ὄσῳ ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον ..*, *τύσῳ ἐχυρώτερον ..* Id. 8. 24, cf. Plat. Legg. 665 E, etc.; *ὄσῳ περ ..*, *τύσῳ ..* Ib. 902 E; *ὄσῳ ..*, *τύσῳ δὲ ..* (not *τοσόσδε*) Thuc. 1. 37.

5. *τύσον* = Lat. *tantum*, only, Opp. C. 2. 183.

III. rarely as regul. Adv. *τύσως*, *δὲς τύσως ἐμὲ κτείνας ἀδελφῆς* Eur. El. 1092, cf. Med. 1194.—Cf. *τοσόσδε*, *τοσοῦτος*.

τοσόσδε, Ep. *τοσοσόσδε*, *ἦδε*, *ὄνδε*, = *τύσος* in all senses, but like *τοσοῦτος* with stronger demonstr. sense: Hom. has both common and Ep. forms, but not so often as *τύσος* or *τύσσος*, while in Att. *τοσόσδε* or *τοσοῦτος* are the regul. forms, the latter being most freq. in Prose:—in Ep., *τοιόσδε τοσόσδε τε* joined, v. *τοιόσδε*:—*τοσοῦνδε μέντοι χάρισαί μοι* Plat. Rep. 457 E; *ἀλλὰ μοι ἔτι τ. εἰπέ* Ib. 330 D, cf. Hdt. 1. 13, etc.; and with Art., *τὸ δὲ τ. οἶδα, ὅτι ..* Plat. Legg. 672 B:—c. inf. so strong, so able, to do a thing, Od. 3. 305: with an answering *ὄσος*, II. 14. 94., 18. 430:—in Xen. An. 2. 4, 4, *τοσοῖδε ὄντες* being so many only, i. e. so few.

II. neut. *τοσοῦνδε*, Ep. *τοσοῦνδε*, as Adv. so very, so much, II. 22. 41, Od. 21. 253; also in Trag., Soph. El. 403, etc.; τ. *ὄσον ..*, Aesch. Theb. 772, Soph., etc.; τ. *ὥστε ..*, Id. Aj. 1335:—of Time, so long, τ. *ὄσον περ ..*, Aesch. Ag. 860; ἐς τ. Soph. O. T. 1212; *τοσοῦνδε* Pind. O. 1. 184.

2. as Subst., *τοσοῦνδ' ἔχεις τόλμης ..*; Soph. O. T. 532; ἐς *τοσοῦνδε τοῦ χρόνου* Id. El. 961, cf. 14; τὸ *τοσοῦνδε* quantity, Arist. Phys. 5. 1, 4.

τοσοσδί, *τοσηδί*, *τοσονδί*, = *τοσοῦτος*, Alex. Ἀπεγλ. 2. 11; in a mathematical demonstration, Plat. Meno. 83 D, Arist. Cael. 1. 8, 6.

τοσοῦτ-ἀριθμος, ὄν, of so large a number, Aesch. Pers. 432; cf. *τοσαυτ-τοσοῦτος*, *αὐτή*, *οὗτο* (or *τοσοῦτον*, v. sub fin.): Ep. *τοσοῦτος*, etc.:—Pron., = *τύσος* in all senses, but like *τοσόσδε* with a stronger demonstr. sense: Hom. has both common and Ep. forms, but not so often as *τύσος* or *τύσσος*, while in Att. it is very common, and in Prose the prevailing form, cf. *τοσόσδε*:—often answered by the Relat. *ὄσος*, Soph., etc.; also by the Adv. *ὡς*, Od. 21. 402; τ. *ἐγένετο ὥστε ..* Xen. Cyn. 1, 9:—but often also, like *τοσόσδε*, absol., τ. *ἄφενος* Od. 14. 99; *λιμὴν* Hdt. 7. 49, etc.; of persons, so large, so tall, etc., *καὶ σε τ. ἔθηκα* II. 9. 485 (481); also so great (in rank, skill, or character), Soph. Tr. 1140, Plat., etc.; *τοσ. καὶ τοιοῦτος* Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 18; *τηλικούτος καὶ τ.* Plat. Symp. 177 A:—in pl. so many, τ. *ἔτεα* II. 2. 328; *χρήματα* Od. 13. 258; *τοσαῦτ' ἔλεξε* thus much, Aesch. Pers. 372, cf. Ag. 680, Thuc. 3. 62, etc.:—foll. by a qualifying word, mostly in acc., *τοσοῦτος μέγας* so large, Hdt. 7. 103; *τοσοῦτος τὸ βάθος* so deep, Xen. An. 3. 5, 7; *τοσοῦτος τὸ πλήθος* Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 6; *τὴν ἡλικίαν* Plut. Arat. 50; also, *τοσοῦτος ἐν κακίᾳ* or ἐς *κακίαν* Luc. Alex. 1; *τοσοῦτος ἡλικίας* (perhaps f. l. for *-ίαν*) Plut. Cato Mi. 69:—with numeral Adv., *δὲς τ., πολλάκις τ., etc.*, Thuc. 6. 37, Plat. Rep. 330 B; so also, *ἔτερον τοσοῦτο* as large again, Hdt. 2. 149, cf. Thuc. 6. 37; *ἔτεροι* or *ἄλλοι τοσοῦτοι* as many again, Andoc. 24. 22, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 21:—in Cyr. 6. 3, 22, ἐς *τοσοῦτους τεταγμένους* drawn up only so few in file, opp. to *οὕτω βαθεῖα φάλαγξ*.

II. neut. as Subst., so much, thus much, *τοσοῦτον ὀνήσιος* Od. 21. 402, cf. Soph. O. T. 836, O. C. 790; τ. *οἶδα* Id. Aj. 441, 748, etc.; *τοσαῦτ' ἔλεξε* Aesch. Pers. 372, cf. Pr. 621, etc.;—often with Preps., *διὰ τοσοῦτου* at so small a distance, so near at hand, Thuc. 2. 29;—ἐς *τοσοῦτο* so far, Lat. *hactenus*, *eatenus*, Hdt. 3. 113, cf. 6. 134; ἐς τ. *ἤκομεν*, ὥστε .. Lys. 178. 35; ἐς τ. *ἐλπίδος βεβῶς* Soph. O. T. 771, cf. O. C. 748, Ar. Nub. 832, Plat., etc.;—ἐκ τ. from so far, so far off, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 16;—ἐν *τοσοῦτῳ* in the meantime, Ar. Eq. 420, Thuc. 6. 64;—ἐπὶ *τοσοῦτο* so far, Hdt. 6. 97, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 14;—*κατὰ τοσοῦτον* so far, Lys. 187. 27, Plat., etc.;—*μέχρι τοσοῦτου* so far, so long, Thuc. 1. 90, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23;—*παρὰ τοσοῦτον* ἐλθεῖν κινδύνου Thuc. 3. 49, cf. 6. 37., 7. 2;—*τοσοῦτου* δέω, v. sub δέω.

III. neut. also as Adv., so much, so far, ἡ *τοσοῦτον ..*, ἡ *ἔτι μᾶλλον* Od. 8. 203; *σθένειν τ. ὥστε ..* Soph. Ant. 453, etc.; also, *τοσοῦτον, ὄσον ..* Thuc. 3. 49, Xen., etc.; so in pl., *τοσαῦτα μάχεσθαι ὄσα ἀναγκάζονται* Thuc. 7. 81, cf. Plat. Alc. 1. 107 E.

2. so much, τ. *ὀδύρομαι* Od. 21. 250; οὐ *τοσοῦτον .. ὄσον ..* Thuc. 1. 11, 88, etc.:—with Adjs., τ. *φιλέλλην* Hipp. 1298. 26; τ. *νεώτατος* II. 23. 476; τ. *εὐτυχέστεροι* cited from Lys.;—but *τοσοῦτω* is more common with Comparatives, Hdt. 7. 49, Plat. Rep. 576 B, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 4, etc.; or with words implying comparison, *τοσοῦτω* διέφερον ὥστε .. Ib. 3. 1, 10, cf. An. 1. 5, 9.

The neut. is *τοσοῦτον* or *τοσοῦτον* in Hom., *τοσοῦτο* in Hdt., (so, *τοσοῦθ'*, *ὄσον* Pind. I. 2. 35); *τοσοῦτον* in Aesch. Pr. 621, Soph., and Att. generally; in Aesch. Eum. 201, 427, Ar. Nub. 832, where the MSS. *τοσοῦτο*, the metre will admit *τοσοῦτον*. (The word is not a compd. with *οὔτος*, but a lengthd. form of *τύσος*.)

τοσοῦτος, *τοιαυτή*, *τοσοῦτον*, later Att. for *τοσοῦτος*, with a stronger demonstr. force, Ar. Pl. 427, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 C, Dem., etc.

τύσσαις, Dor. for *τύσσαις*, aor. part. of an unknown pres. = *τυγχάνω*, to happen to be, Pind. P. 3. 48 (just as *τυχών* is used, Ib. 4. 7), cf. Bückh Nott. Crit. p. 456, and v. sub *ἐπέτοσσα*. (Prob. from ✓*ΤΟΚ*, the same as that of *τόξον*, akin to ✓*ΤΥΧ*, *τυγχάνω*: v. sub *τίκτω*.)

τοσσάκι, *τοσσάκις*, Ep. for *τοσάκις*.

τοσσάτιος [ᾶ], η, ὄν, late Ep. for *τύσος*, so great, much, Anth. P. 9. 425, etc.:—neut. *τοσσάτιον* so wide a tract, Dion. P. 363; so long, of Time, Ap. Rh. 4. 962:—in pl. so many, Anth. P. 7. 56. No form *τοσσάτιος* occurs.

τοσσῆνος, Dor. for *τοσοῦτος*, Theocr. 1. 54. No form *τοσσῆνος* occurs.

τοσσίχος, η, ὄν, Dim. of *τύσος*, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Path. p. 191.

τύσσος, *τοσοσόσδε*, Ep. for *τύσος*, *τοσόσδε*.

τοσοῦτος, *αὐτή*, *οὗτον*, Ep. for *τοσοῦτος*.

τότε, Dor. *τόκᾶ* (both forms in Pind. and Theocr.), Adv. at that time, then, corresponding to Relat. *ὅτε* or *ὅποτε* (infr. II), and to interrog. *πότε*; mostly of some point in past time, opp. to *νῦν*, II. 15. 724, etc.:—also of a time following, *τότε κέν μιν .. πεπιθόμεν* I. 100, cf. 4.

182, Od. 15. 228; λέξεις καὶ τότε εἶσομαι Soph. O. T. 1517; and sometimes, *then, next, πρώτον μὲν .., εἶτα .., καὶ τότε ..* Dem. 715. 25: —in Att. also in indef. sense, *in those times, formerly, καὶ νῦν θ' ὁμοίως καὶ τότε ἐξεπίσταμαι* Soph. El. 907, cf. 676, Aut. 391, Aj. 650, Ar. Pl. 1117, Lys. 1024, Plat. Theaet. 157 A; τότε μὲν .., νῦν δὲ .. Aesch. Ag. 799, cf. Soph. El. 907, Eur. Med. 1402, Alc. 915; ὁμοίως καὶ τότε καὶ νῦν Thuc. 1. 86, cf. 3. 40, Dem. 68. 28; also, τότε ἢ τότε *at one time or other*, Aesch. Ag. 766; ξυμφοραὶ .. βροτοῖσιν ἢ τότε ἢ λθον ἢ τότε Eur. Andr. 852.

2. joined with other Particles, καὶ τότε even *then*, or (at the beginning of a clause) and *then*, Il. 16. 691, Hes. Op. 534, etc.; καὶ τότε δὴ Il. 1. 92, Od. 8. 299; καὶ τότε ἐπειτα Il. 1. 426; καὶ τότε μὲν 20. 40; δὴ τότε Hes. Op. 415, etc.; δὴ τότε γε Od. 15. 228; τότε δὴ ῥα 9. 52; τότε γ' Il. 3. 224, Od. 12. 250; δὴ τότε γ' 15. 228; τότε δ' ἤδη *then* already, Il. 2. 699; ἀλλὰ τότε ἤδη *then* at length, Hcs. Op. 586, cf. Aesch. Pr. 911, etc.:—repeated with emphasis, τότε ἄρα τότε Soph. Ant. 1273; τότε δὴ τότε Dem. 241. 21.

3. with the Article, οἱ τότε *people then living, the men of that time*, Il. 9. 559, etc.; οἱ τότε ἔδοντες Pind. I. 3 (4). 46; ὁ τότε τυραννεύων Hdt. 1. 20; οἱ τότε ἀνθρώποι Id. 8. 8; ἡ τότε ἀρωγή Aesch. Ag. 73; τῆ πόθ' ἡμέρα Soph. El. 1134; ἐν τῷ τότε (sc. χρόνῳ), Thuc. 1. 92, Plat. Criti. 110 D, 111 E; ἐν τῷ τότε χρόνῳ Id. Polit. 270 E; εἰς τὸν τότε χρόνον Id. Legg. 740 C.

4. εἰς τότε until *then*, Ib. 830 B, Dem. 184. 27, etc.; ἐκ τότε οἱ ἐκτότε since *then*, Arr. An. 1. 26, 6, Plut. Caes. 48; so ἀπὸ τότε, LXX (Ps. 92. 2), etc.

5. in apodosis, answering to ὅτε, Soph. O. C. 778, etc.; to ὅπυτε, Il. 16. 244, Od. 23. 257; to ὅπυτε κεν οἱ ὅπυτ' ἂν δὴ, Il. 9. 702., 21. 341, cf. Od. 10. 294; to ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ, Il. 21. 451; to εἰ, 4. 36; to ἐπεὶ κε, 11. 192; to ἡνίκα, Soph. Aj. 773:—so also after a Partic., like εἶτα, .. πάντα ἔασαντες καὶ μόνον οὐχὶ συγκατασκευάσαντες αὐτῷ τότε .. ζητήσομεν; Dem. 33. 5, cf. 130. 1, etc.:—in this case, often joined with other Particles, δὴ τότε after ἦμος, Il. 1. 476, Od. 9. 59; after αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ, Il. 12. 17; also καὶ τότε δὴ after ἦμος, 8. 69; after ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ, Od. 4. 461; δὴ ῥα τότε after εὐτ' ἂν, Hes. Op. 563; τότε ἐπειτα after αὐτὰρ ἐπὶν δὴ, Ib. 614; and καὶ τότε ἐπειτα after ἦμος, Il. 1. 478; also in Att. in various phrases. II. in late Poets for ὅτε, Nic. Al. 608.

τοτέ (with changed accent, cf. ὅτε, ὅτέ), Adv. *at times, now and then*, in answering clauses, *τοτέ μὲν .., τοτέ δὲ ..*, (much like *ποτέ μὲν .., ποτέ δὲ ..*), *at one time .., at another ..*, Od. 24. 447, Aesch. Ag. 100, Soph. O. C. 1745, Ar. Eq. 540, Plat. Phaedo 74 B, al.; so, τόκα μὲν .., τόκα δὲ (Dor. parox.), Pind. N. 6. 19; *τοτ' ἄλλος, ἄλλοθ' ἄτερος* Soph. El. 739; *τοτέ μὲν .., ἄλλοτε δὲ ..*, Plat. Phaedr. 237 E, cf. Poëta ap. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 20; *τοτέ μὲν .., αὐθις δὲ* Plat. Gorg. 491 C, etc.; *τοτέ μὲν δίκαιον, ὅταν δὲ βούληται ἀδικον* Id. Phaedr. 261 C, cf. Aesch. Cho. 412 sq.:—*τοτέ μὲν* in the first clause is sometimes omitted, Il. 11. 62, Plat. Phaedo 116 A, Theaet. 192 D.

το-τελευταῖον, το-τέταρτον, το-τηνικά, το-τηνικάδε, το-τηνικάυτα, v. sub τελευταῖος, τέταρτος, τηνίκα, etc.

τοτοβρίξ, imitation of a bird's note, Ar. Av. 243.

τοτοῖ, an exclam., Aesch. Pers. 551, 561; *τοτοτοῖ*, Soph. Tr. 1009; cf. ὑτοτοῖ.

το-τρίτον, v. sub τρίτος.

τού, Boeot. for σύ, the Lat. *tu, thou*, Corinna 1 and 5; τούν, Apoll. de Pron. 324 B; τούγα for σύγε, Ib.; τούνη = τύνη, Hesych. Cf. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 256.

τούβολου, Att. crasis for τοῦ ὀβολοῦ, Ar. Av. 1079.

τούγκυκλον, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐγκυκλον, Ar. Lys. 113, 1162.

τούκ, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐκ, Ar. Av. 813.

τούκειθεν, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐκ-, Soph. O. C. 505, Eur. Supp. 758.

τούλασσον, Att. crasis for τὸ ἔλασσον, Theogn. 269; τούλάχιστον, Xen. An. 5. 7, 8.

τούμόν, τούμπάλιν, τούμποδών, τούμπροσθεν, τούμφύλον, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐμ-.

τούναντίον, crasis for τὸ ἐναντίον, Ar. Pl. 1047, Thuc., etc.

τούναρ, Att. crasis for τὸ ἕναρ, Eur. I. T. 55.

τούνεκα, crasis for τοῦ ἕνεκα, *for that reason, therefore*, Hom., Hes., Pind. O. 1. 105; also τούνεκεν, Ar. Rh. 1. 1354, Dion. P. 950, etc.

II. interrog., for τίνος ἕνεκα; *wherefore?* Anth. Plan. 275. 11.

τούνηθενδε, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐνηθενδε, Eur. Med. 1167, al.

τούνομα, crasis for τὸ ὄνομα, Il. 3. 235 (Spitzn. καὶ τ' οὔνομα).

τούντεῦθεν, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐντεῦθεν, *henceforth*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 42.

τούπί, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐπί, Eur. Or. 1345.

τούπίον, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐπίον, Eur. Rhes. 331, Fr. 1058.

τούπισθεν, Att. crasis for τὸ ὀπισθεν, Ar. Eccl. 482, Xen.

τούπίσω, Att. crasis for τὸ ὀπίσω, Eur. Fr. 50, Thuc. 4. 4, etc.

τούπος, Att. crasis for τὸ ἔπος, Aesch. Ag. 268, Eur.

τούπάνιον, Att. crasis for τὸ ὀπάνιον, Ar. Eq. 1033.

τούρανοῦ, Att. crasis for τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Ar. Pax 199.

τούργον, Att. crasis for τὸ ἔργον, Soph. Aj. 1368, Ant. 536.

τούρμα, ἡ, in Byz. writers, 1. = Lat. *urma*. 2. a sub-

division of the θέμα, equiv. to νομός, or Lat. *regio*, Eust. 1206. 49:—hence the Byz. words *τουρμαρχέω, τουρμαρχης*.

τούρπαινα, ἡ, a fish, perhaps the *torpedo*, Alex. Trall.

τουτᾶ, Cretan for *τουτεί*, Epimen. ap. Diog. L. 1. 113.

τουτάκις [ᾶ], poet. Adv. for τότε, antec. to ὅπταν, Theogn. 842; absol., Pind. P. 4. 453., 9. 24, Call., etc.; also *τουτάκι*, Pind. P. 4. 49, Call. Jon. 44.

2. = οὕτως, relative to ὡς (as), Ar. Pax 1079. II. = *τασάκις*, Hesych.

τουτεί, Adv., Dor. for ταύτη, like εἶ for ἦ, πεί for πῆ, (cf. ἐκεῖ), Theocr. 5. 45, 103.

τούτερον, Ion. crasis for τὸ ἕτερον, Hdt.

τουτέστι, = *τοῦτ' ἐστὶ, hoc est*, Arist. Fr. 85, Plut. 2. 64 C, Luc., etc.

τουτί, τουτογί, τουτοδί, v. sub οὗτος A.

τουτόθεν, Adv. *hence, thence*, A. B. 574, 604; also *τουτόθε*, Theocr. 4. 10; cf. *αὐτόθεν*.

τουτῶ, Adv., = *τουτεί, ταύτη*, Sophron ap. Apoll. de Pron. 359 A, A. B. 604, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 112, 121, al.

τουτῶθεν, Adv. *thence*, Theocr. 4. 48.

τοφῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, a *tuff-stone quarry*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 137. (Lat. *torhus*.)

τόφρα, demonstr. Adv. of Time, *up to or during that time, so long*, Hom., answering to the relat. ὄφρα, which follows, Il. 11. 753, al.; (so, ὄφρα ἂν with Subj., 1. 509, etc.); but the relat. commonly precedes, ὄφρα .., τόφρα .., *while .., so long ..*, Il. 18. 381, Od. 20. 330, h. Cer. 37; ὄφρα ἂν .., τόφρα .., Il. 7. 194, Od. 5. 361, etc.; and in this case τόφρα δὲ sometimes stands for ὄφρα, Il. 4. 221, Od. 10. 126:—for the regular ὄφρα .., τόφρα .., we also find τόφρα .., ἔως ..; τόφρα .., ἔως κε .., Od. 5. 122., 2. 77; but more often ἔως .., τόφρα .., Il. 15. 392, Od. 12. 328, etc.; ἔως .., τόφρα δὲ .., Il. 10. 507, Od. 5. 424, etc.; ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ .., τόφρα .., 10. 571; πρὶν .., τόφρα .., Il. 21. 101; εὔτε .., τόφρα δὲ .. Od. 20. 77.

b. absol. *meanwhile*, Il. 10. 498., 13. 83, Od. 3. 303, 464, al.

2. in Alex. Poets as relat., = ὄφρα, Call. Del. 39, Ar. Rh. 4. 1617, Orph. Arg. 345.

II. in Alex. Poets also as a final Conjunction, *so that, that*, Ar. Rh. 3. 807., 4. 1487, Anth. P. 9. 242., 13. 22, Orph. Arg. 937; τόφρα .., τόφρα, Call. Del. 39 sq.

τραβέα, ἡ, the Lat. *trabea*, Dion. H. 2. 70, etc.

τράγαινα [ᾶ], ἡ, a *barren she-goat*, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 15.

τράγ-ἀκανθα, ἡ, a low shrub, *the astragalus*, whence the gum tragacanth, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 3, Diosc. 3. 20; also *τραγάκανθος*, ἡ, v. l. Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 8, Galen.

τράγᾶλιζω, = *τρώγω*, Ar. Vesp. 674;—the modern Greeks say *στραγάλια* for *τραγάλια*, Coraës Heliod. 2. p. 88:—hence *τραγαλισμός*, ὁ, Theognost. Can. 5.

τραγάλιον, τό, = *τραγάλιον*, Theognost. Can. 125.

τράγᾶνός, ὁ, = *τράγος* III, Hesych. s. v. χόνδρος, ubi v. Schmidt. II. = *τράγος* V, Diosc. 4. 51.

τράγᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, (*τραγεῖν*) *estable*, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 7, E. M. II. *gristly, cartilaginous*, Ath. 347 E.

2. as Subst., *τράγανον, τό, gristle, cartilage*, Melet. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 73, Antyll., etc.

Τράγᾶσαιος, α, ὄν, *of or from the Epirotic city Τραγασαί*, Hellan. ap. Steph. B., Strab. 605, Poll. 6. 63.

II. in Ar. Ach. 808 of swine, ὡς *τραγασαῖα φαίνεται*, with a play on *τραγεῖν*; and Ib. 853, *τραγασαῖον πατρός*, with a play on *τράγος* 1. 2.

τράγᾶω, (*τράγος*) of men, = *τραγίζω*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 125, Galen.; cf. *καπρᾶω, ταυρᾶω*.

II. of vines, *to be over-luxuriant, run to leaf*, like ὑλομανέω, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 18, G. A. 1. 18, 58, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6, al.

τράγεῖν, inf. aor. of *τρώγω*.

τράγειος [ᾶ], α, ὄν, like *τράγεος*, *of or from a he-goat*, Philostr. de Gymn. p. 4 Kayser, Cleni. Al. 850; ὁ *τραγεῖη* (sc. *δορά*), a *goat's skin*, Theocr. 5. 51.

τράγ-ἐλάφος, ὁ, *the goat-stag*, as the Greeks called a fantastic animal, represented on Eastern carpets and the like, Ar. Ran. 937, Menand. 'Al. 4; *τραγέλαφοι* and *κένταυροι* are expressly named as fabulous creatures by Plat. Rep. 488 A, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 38, 2, An. Post. 2. 7, 2; *ποῦ ἐστὶ τρ. ἢ σφίγγ;* Id. Phys. 4. 1, 1.

2. a *drinking-cup*, which had such a creature worked in relief on the fore-part, or was itself in this shape, Antiph. (Χρυσ. 1) ap. Ath. 500 D, E; cf. ὄνος VII. 3; so, *θρόνος .. ἔχων τραγέλαφον προτομὰς ἐκτύπους, ἐξ ὧν ἤρτηντο κρίκοι* Diod. 18. 26; cf. C. I. 150 B. 11., 2852. 39.

II. later, a real animal of Arabia, or on the Phasis, prob. a kind of *bearded deer* or *antelope*, Diod. 2. 51, LXX (Job 39. 1), Plin. N. H. 8. 33, etc.;—called *ζόμβρος* in a gloss in Morelli Bibl. 1. p. 59.

τράγεος, α, ὄν, = *τράγειος, δειπνήσας τ. πόδα* Anth. P. 11. 325. II. *τράγᾶ* (sc. *δορά*), ἡ, a *goat's skin*, Theophr. Odor. 60, Plut. 2. 294 F; also *τραγῆ*, Poll. 4. 118, Eust., v. Lob. Phryn. 78.

τράγημα [ᾶ], τό, properly *that which is eaten for eating's sake*, mostly in pl., like *τραγάλια*, *dried fruits or sweetmeats*, eaten as *dessert*, Lat. *bellaria*, French *dragées*, Ar. Ach. 1091, Ran. 510, Xen. An. 2. 3, 15; called *δευτέρα τράπεζα*, Arist. Fr. 100, cf. Antiph. 'Ομοι. 1; *κάρνα καὶ τρ.* Clearch. Πάνδ. 1; *κάρνα καὶ .. κασταναῖα καὶ κνᾶμους Ἀιγυπτίους .. καὶ εἴ τινα ἄλλα τρ.* C. I. 123. 20; *καὶ τρ. που παραθήσομεν αὐτοῖς τῶν τε σύκων καὶ ἐρεβίνθων καὶ κνᾶμων* Plat. Rep. 372 C:—metaph., τ. τῶν λόγων Dion. H. de Rhet. p. 393:—rarely in sing., Alex. Φιλισκ. 1, Diphil. Τελεσ. 1, Crobyl. Incert. 2.

τράγηματίζω, *to eat τραγήματα, ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις* Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 4; more commonly in Med., *τραγηματίζομαι* Menand. Ψευδhp. 1. 14, Theophr. Char. 12, Ath. 140 E, etc.

τράγηματιον, τό, Dim. of *τράγημα*, Hieron.

τράγηματισμός, ὁ, *an eating of τραγήματα*, Arist. Fr. 100.

τράγηματο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a *seller of τραγήματα*, Hesych.

τράγηματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like *τραγήματα*, Eust. 1141. 15.

τράγη-φόρος, ον, *wearing the τραγῆ* (v. sub *τράγος*), Hesych.

τράγ-ιαμβος, ὁ, *the troic iambus*, Suid. s. v. Ἀπολλόδορος.

τράγίζω, fut. *ίσω*, *to be a he-goat*, τρ. ἐν ὀσμῇ Diosc. 1. 12. II. of boys' voices, *to break, grow rough and hoarse*, Lat. *hirquitallire*, Hipp. 1175 G, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 3, G. A. 5. 7, 20, etc.; cf. *τραγῶω*.

τράγικεῦμαι, Dep. *to speak in tragic fashion*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 9, 601.

τράγικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*τράγος*) *of or like a goat, goatish*, but in this sense first in later authors, as Plut. Pyrrh. 11, Luc. Gall. 10; in a double sense,

τὸ ψευδὲς τραχὺ καὶ τρ. goatlike and tragic, Plat. Crat. 408 C: cf. τράγειος, -εος.

II. commonly of or for tragedy, tragic, χόροι Hdt. 5, 67; σκευή, σκηνή, etc., Plat. Rep. 577 B, X. n., etc.; τρ. ποιητής Aeschin. 86, 38; τρ. ἀνὴρ = τραγωδός, Plat. Phaed. 115 A; οἱ τρ. Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 6; (but ὁ τρ. specially of Euripides, Philo 2, 53, 469; so, he is called τραγικώτατος τῶν ποιητῶν, Arist. Poët. 13, 10); τρ. σπουδὴ the seriousness of tragedy, Plat. Legg. 838 C; τρ. λῆρος of the gorgeous dresses worn by tragic actors, Ar. Ran. 1005, v. Müller Eumen. § 32 sq.; — ἡ τραγικὴ ποίησις tragic poetry, Plat. Rep. 602 B; so, ἡ τραγικὴ Arist. Rhet. 3, 1, 3; τὰ τραγικά Plat. Rep. 595 C, Phaedr. 269 A.

2. generally, tragic, stately, majestic, ὅπως ἐφαίνου. τραγικώτερος Ar. Pax 136; τραγικὴ γὰρ ἐστὶν ἡ ἀπόκρισις Plat. Meno 76 E; διὰ τὸ σεμνὸν. καὶ τραγικὸν tragicity, pathos, Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 4, cf. Poët. 18, 16, Probl. 19, 6.

3. in bad sense, pompous, Polyb. 5, 26, 9, Plut. 2, 330 A, Luc. Imagg. 21:—also whining in tragic style, plaintive, Dem. 329, 26.

III. Adv. -κῶς, in tragic style or fashion, τρ. λέγειν Plat. Rep. 413 B, 545 E; ἵνα σοὶ καὶ τραγικώτερον λέγω Menand. Incert. 2, 8; τραγικώτερον ποιεῖν Luc. Pisc. 39, cf. Hist. Conscr. 16.

2. οἰκεῖν τρ. to live in splendour, Plut. Poplic. 10. τρᾶγικώδης, ες, (εἶδος) of tragic kind, μῦθος Palaeph. 41.

τράγιος, η, ον, like τράγειος, of a he-goat, Anth. P. 9, 558.

τράγιον [ᾶ], τό, a plant smelling like a he-goat, a kind of hypericum, Arist. Plant. 1, 7, 1, Diosc. 4, 49, 50.

τράγιος, α, ον, = τράγειος, Achmies Onir. 242.

τράγιοςκος, ὁ, Dim. of τράγιος, a young he-goat, Theocr. 5, 141, Anth. P. 9, 317: in Hesych. also τραγίσκιον. II. a sea-fish, Marcell. Sid. 23.

τράγο-βάμων [ᾶ], ον, gen. ονος, goat-footed, Lat. capripes, of Pan, Schol. Ar. Ran. 232.

τράγο-ειδής, ἐς, like a he-goat, Plat. Crat. 408 D.

τράγο-κερως, ον, goat-horn, name of a plant, Diosc. 4, 50.

τράγο-κουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, for shearing he-goats, μάχαιρα Luc. Pisc. 46.

τράγο-κτονος, ον, of slaughtered goats, αἷμα Eur. Bacch. 139: on the accent, v. Lob. Aj. 324, p. 228.

τράγο-λας, ὁ, the Lat. tragula, Anon. ap. Suid.

τράγο-μάσχᾶλος, ον, with armpits smelling like a he-goat, Γοργῶν Ar. Pax 811.

τράγο-παν, πανος, ὁ, goat-Pan, a fabulous bird in Ethiopia, Mela 3, 9, Plin. 10, 70.

τράγο-πους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, goat-footed, Simon. 134, Anth. P. 6, 315.

τράγο-πρόσωπος, ον, goat-faced, Suid. s. v. Μένδην.

τράγο-πιτσίανη [ᾶ], ἡ, a gruel made from τράγιος (III), Cael. Aur.

τράγο-πώγων, ονος, ὁ, with a goat's beard, Cratin. Μαλθ. 6. II. as Subst., a plant, goats'-beard, Theophr. H. P. 7, 7, 1, Diosc. 2, 173.

τράγο-ορίγανος [ῖ], ἡ, goat's marjoram, Nic. 310, Galen.; also masc., Diosc. 3, 35, Cels.: also neut. -ορίγανον, Galen., Plin.:—τράγοριγανίτης αἶνος wine flavoured therewith, Diosc. 5, 55.

τράγιος [ᾶ], ὁ, a he-goat, Lat. hircus, Od. 2, 239, Pind. Fr. 215, and Att.; in full, τῶν αλγῶν οἱ τράγοι Hdt. 3, 112, cf. 2, 46; τράγιος γένειον .. πενήσεις take care you don't burn your beard, goat, Aesch. Fr. 190; Κιλίκιοι τράγοι, of long-haired men, Com. Anon. 215;—of men, τράγον ὄζειν, τράγου πνεῖν to smell like a goat, Anth. P. 9, 368, II, 240:—hence,

2. the goat-like smell of the armpits, Lat. hircus alarum, Galen.; cf. Ar. Ach. 853, Pax 811, and v. τραγομάσχᾶλος. 3. the age when this smell and other signs of puberty appear, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.:—also the change of the voice which takes place at this age, Greenhill Theophr. p. 232, 7; cf. τραγῶν, τραγίζω. 4. lewdness, lechery, Luc. Ep. Sat. 28.

II. the male of the fish μαινίς, Arist. H. A. 8, 30, 3, cf. Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 D, Opp. H. 1, 108. III. a mess of groats made of wheat, spelt, etc., Lat. tragus, Diosc. 2, 115, Galen.; cf. τραγανός.

IV. a kind of sponge, Arist. H. A. 5, 16, 3, Diosc. 5, 138.

V. name of several plants; among the Messenians, the wild fig, elsewhere ἐρινεός, Paus. 4, 20, 2, cf. Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 11:—also, like τράγανος, a prickly plant, = σκῦρπιος, Diosc. 4, 51, Plin.

VI. part of the inner ear (cf. ἀντίτραγος), Poll. 2, 85, 86.

VII. a kind of light ship, Id. 1, 83. (From τραγεῖν, τρώγω, cf. Ovid's rode, caper, vitem.)

τράγο-σκελής, ἐς, goat-shanked, applied to Pan, Hdt. 2, 46, Luc. D. Deor. 22, 2, hymn. in Eus. P. E. 124 B, etc.

τράγο-φάγέω, to eat he-goats, Strab. 155.

τράγω, Dor. for τρώγω, like πρᾶτος for πρῶτος, etc.

τράγωδᾶριον, τό, Dim. of τραγωδία, Diog. L. 6, 80.

τράγωδέω, to act a tragedy, (properly, to chant or sing it, cf. τραγωδία), Ar. Nub. 1091.

2. c. acc. objecti, to represent or exhibit in tragedy, τινος Ar. Thesm. 85; τρ. τὴν Ἀνδρομέδαν Luc. Hist. Conscr. 1; τρ. τι παρ' ἐμαυτοῦ Id. Peregr. 39:—Pass. to be made the subject of a tragedy, Isocr. 190 A, Antid. § 144, Strab. 443, etc.: to be stated in tragic phrase, Arist. Phys. 6, 9, 4; ὁ τραγωδούμενος στέφανος famous in tragedy, Plut. Alex. 35; τὰ τραγωδούμενα subjects of tragedy, Id. 2, 837 D.

II. metaph. to tell in tragic phrase, to declaim, ἡλίκα νῦν ἐτραγᾶδει Dem. 229, 18, cf. 400, 17; ὄνομα τρ. to dress up a word, Plat. Crat. 414 C, cf. 418 D:—Pass., στολαὶ τετραγωδημέναι extravagant, flaunting robes, Antiph. Ἀντ. 3; τετραγωδημένοι pompous, braggart, Diod. 5, 31.

III. late, merely to chant, recite, declaim, Io. Chrys., etc.

τράγᾶδημα, τό, a tragic event, Eumath. 297, 302, etc.

τράγᾶδητης, οὔ, ὁ, = τραγωδός, Schol. Theocr. 4, 30.

τράγᾶδητος, ἡ, ὄν, represented in tragedy, tragic, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1493.

τράγᾶδία, ἡ, (τραγωδός) a tragedy or heroic play, invented by the Dorians (Arist. Poët. 3, 5), and among them of lyric character (τραγικὸί

χοροί Hdt. 5, 67, cf. Bentr. Phal. pp. 285 sq.); then transplanted to Athens, where it gradually assumed its regular dramatic form, Arist. Poët. 4, 14 sq.:—τρ. ποιεῖν to compose a tragedy, Ar. Ach. 400, etc.; διδάσκειν (v. sub v.); ὅκτω τραγωδίας διαγωνισασθαι to enter into the contest with eight tragedies, Plut. 2, 785 C; τῇ τρ. νικᾶν Plat. Symp. 173 A.—The word first occurs in Ar. Ach. 400, 464, al., cf. Andoc. 32, 14. Its proper sense is goat-song, because at the early tragedies a goat was the prize, Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374, 58; or because the actors were clothed in goat-skins, Bentr. Phal. pp. 209, 292, Müller Literat. of Greece ch. 21, Dict. of Antiqq. s. v.: cf. also τρυγῶδία.

II. generally, any grave, serious poetry, as opp. to κωμῶδία, hence Homer is called a writer of tragedy, Plat. Theaet. 152 E, cf. Rep. 605 C.

2. in Hyperid. Lyc. 10 (prob. 1.) an exaggerated speech, made by a prosecutor, v. Babington ad l., cf. Id. Euxen. 37, Cic. de Orat. 1, 219., 2, 205: so of tragic fictions and terrors, Polyb. 6, 56, 11, Diod. 19, 8, Plut. Demetr. 41, Arat. 15, etc.:—generally, pomp, display, Pseudo-Zaleuc. ap. Bentr. Phal. 353, Luc. Sonin. 24; τραγωδίαν ἐπιθεῖναι τοῖς πράγμασι προσποιητὴν Dion. H. 6, 70.

3. a melancholy event, as we say 'a tragedy,' ὁ δὲ φάμεν. ὄντως εἶναι τραγωδίαν Plat. Legg. 817 B; ἡ τοῦ βίου τρ. καὶ κωμῶδία Id. Phileb. 50 B.

4. song, Boiss. Anecd. 4, 411, 892.

τράγᾶδικός, ἡ, ὄν, befitting a tragic poet or tragedy, τραγωδικὸν βλέπειν Ar. Pl. 424: generally, like τραγικός, τρ. χοροί Id. Ach. 886; τρ. θρόνος Id. Ran. 769; τρ. τέχνη Ib. 1495; ὠδυνήθησαν τραγωδικῶν suffered a tragic woe, Id. Ach. 9. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 632, 37.

τράγᾶδιο-γράφος, ον, writing tragedies, Polyb. 2, 17, 6., 3, 48, 8, etc.

τράγᾶδο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, a tragic poet, who himself trained his own chorus and actors, and, in early times, took a part in the representation himself, Ar. Thesm. 88, Isocr. 268 C, Arist. Poët. 4, 13:—τραγωδιοδιδάσκαλος, a late form, but prob. f. l. in Luc. Cal. 1, Ath. 699 B:—in MSS. often wrongly written τραγωδιδάσκ-, as also κωμωδιδάσκ-.

τράγᾶδο-ποδάγρα, ἡ, name of a serio-comic drama descriptive of the miseries of the goat, ascribed to Lucian.

τράγᾶδοποιητής, οὔ, ὁ, a tragic poet, Schol. Ar. Ran. 910.

τράγᾶδο-ποιός, ὁ, a maker of tragedies, a tragic poet, tragedian, Ar. Thesm. 30, Plat., etc.:—τραγωδιοποιός is a late form, occurring as v. l. in Plat. Rep. 597 E, 605 C, al.

τράγᾶδο-ψῶδός, ὁ, (αἰδός, ψῶδός) first in Ar., properly, a goat-singer, (v. sub τραγωδία), i. e. a tragic poet and singer, these characters being original, Pax 806, Av. 787; and the tragic poet acted his own tragedies, Arist. Rhet. 3, 1, 3:—later, when the poets ceased to act, the term τραγωδός, tragedian, was for the most part confined to the tragic actor, Ar. Thesm. 391, etc.; the tragic poet being called τραγωδοποιός or τραγωδιοδιδάσκαλος (but τραγωδός continued to be used also in its old sense, Plat. Rep. 395 A, Timocl. Διον. 1, 8, Diphil. Ἐλεν. 1).

2. of members of the tragic chorus, Ar. Vesp. 1498, 1505, Isae. 62, 20.

II. the pl. is often used = τραγωδία, ἐν τοῖσι τραγωδοῖσι in tragedy, Ar. Av. 512, Aeschin. 58, 42; τῶν τρ. ὁ χορός Ar. Pax 806, cf. Av. 787; οἱ ἐν ἄστει τρ. Aeschin. 59, 23, cf. 75, 26, etc.; τραγωδοῖσι καινοῖσι at the representation of the new tragedies, ap. Dem. 243, 17, cf. Aeschin. 58, 32; νικᾶν τραγωδοῖσι Andoc. 34, 30, Theophr. Char. 20.—A Boeot. form τραγαψυδός occurs in C. I. 1583, 21.

τρακταῖζω, to whiten or bleach like wax, E. M. 763. II. = Lat. tractare, to handle, manage, Byz.:—hence τρακταῖστέος, α, ον, Gloss.; -ιστής, οὔ, ὁ, Malal., -ισμός, οὔ, ὁ, Eccl.; and τράκτατον, τύ, tractatus, Byz., Eccl.:—so also τρακτεῦω, -ευτής, -ευτικός, all in Byz. Cf. τρακταῖζω.

τρακτός κηρός, ὁ, white, bleached wax, Paul. Aeg. 4, 21:—so τρακτόν, τό, E. M.; but also dough drawn out or rolled for pastry, Lat. tractum or tracta, Ath. 113 D.

τράκτωμα, τό, a plaster of white wax, Hippiatr.

Τράλλεις or Τραλλεῖς, οἱ, Trallians, Thracian barbarians employed in Asia as mercenaries, torturers and executioners, Theopomp. Hist. ap. Steph. B., Diod. 17, 65, Plut. Ages. 16, Hesych.

II. Τράλλεις, αἱ, a city in Lydia, Xen. An. 1, 4, 8, etc.; also Τράλλις, ἰος, ἡ, Epigr. in Agath. Byz. p. 102, Or. Sib., etc.; gen. Τράλλεος, C. I. 2936, E. M.:—Τραλλιανός, ὁ, a Trallian, Strab., App.

τράμης, ἡ, the perineum or line which divides the scrotum and runs on to the breech, Archil. 184, Ar. Thesm. 246, Luc. Lexiph. 2:—also τράμη, Hippon. 81.—Cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

τράμπις, ἰδος, ἡ, a ship, Lyc. 97, 1299; gen. also τράμπιος, Nic. Th. 268. (Cf. Lat. trabs.)

τράνῆς, ἐς, (√ ΤΡΑ, τε-τραίνω) piercing, but only used metaph. like τορός 1, 2, clear, distinct, ἴσμεν γὰρ οὐδὲν τρανές, ἀλλ' ἀλώμεθα Soph. Aj. 23; τρανεστέρα ἡ ὄψις τῆς ἀκοῆς cited from Arist.; τὸ τοῦ λόγου τρ. Eust. Opusc. 203, 2:—later also in form τράνός, ἡ, ὄν, Moschio ap. Stob. 585, 1, Dion. H. de Comp. 22, Plut. 2, 378 A, etc.; τρανότερα τὰ περὶ τῶν περισκίων Strab. 135.

2. of persons, Cornut. N. D. 16.

II. Adv., τρανῶς εἰδέναί, εἰεῖν, μανθάνειν Aesch. Ag. 1371, Eum. 45, Eur. El. 758, Rhes. 40, Plut., etc.; Comp. τρανότερον, Anth. P. 9, 298; Sup. -ύτατα, Tzetz.

τρανο-λογέω, to pronounce clearly, Eccl.

τρανο-ποιέω, to pronounce clearly, τ. τὸ ῥῆμα Vit. Dem.

τρανότης, ητος, ἡ, clearness, plainness, Plut. 2, 720 E, Philo, etc.

τρανόω, to make clear, plain, distinct, Anth. P. append. 304, Philo.

τράνωμα, τό, that which is made clear, τρανώματα γλώττης Emped. 349.

τράνωσις [ᾶ], ἡ, a making clear and plain, Basil.

τράνωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for clearing up, Greg. Naz.

τράπεζα [ᾶ], ης, ἡ, Dor. τράπεσδα Alcman 61: (v. sub fin.):—a table, esp. a dining-table, eating-table, often in Hom., who gives each guest

a separate one, Od. 17. 333, 447., 22. 74, cf. Menand. Ψευδερ. 1; they were brought in and removed before and after dinner, *τρ. παρατιθέναι τινί* Hdt. 6. 139, Alex. Πάμφ. 2; *τρ. παράκειται* Il. 24. 476; *τρ. εἰσφέρειν, ἐπάγειν* Ar. Vesp. 1216, Anaxandr. Ἀγροικ. 3; *εἰσαίρειν* Ar. Ran. 518; *τρ. ἀφαιρεῖν* Od. 19. 61, Xen. Symp. 2, 1; *αἶρειν* Menand. Κεκρυφ. 2, Συναρ. 2; *ἐκφέρειν* Plat. Com. Λακ. 1; (cf. Virgil's *mensisque remotis*, though Casaub. Ath. 639 B, understands this of the courses only, v. infr. 2; cf. Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. *mensa*);—*ξενίη τρ.* the hospitable board, held so sacred that it was sworn by, Od. 14. 158., 21. 28, cf. Aesch. Ag. 401, 701;—*ὄρκον μέγαν, ἄλας τε καὶ τράπεζαν* Archil. 81; *ἡ ξενική τρ.* Aeschin. 85. fin.; opp. to *ἡ δημοσία τρ.* Id. 31. 14; *τραπέζῃ καὶ κοίτῃ δέκεσθαι* to entertain at bed and board, Hdt. 5. 20; so, *τραπέζης καὶ κοίτης μετέχει* (sc. *ἡ γυνή*) Plut. Brut. 13; *ἐπὶ τὰς αὐτὰς τρ. ἵνα* Antipho 116. 12; *Περσικὴν τράπεζαν παρετίθετο* he kept a table in the Persian fashion, Thuc. 1. 130; *τρ. κοσμεῖν* Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 6, etc.; *εἰς ἄλλοτρίαν τράπεζαν βλέπειν* to live at other men's table, at their expense, Id. An. 7. 2, 33; *τὴν τρ. ἀνατρέπειν* to upset the table, Dem. 403. 17; proverb. of a spendthrift, Andoc. 17. 10;—also a table dedicated to the Gods, on which meats and offerings were set out, Dinarch. 108. 35.

2. a table, as implying what is upon it, a dinner, meal, Hdt. 1. 162, Eur. Alc. 2, Xen. An. 7. 3, 22; *παρέχειν στέγην...*, *τράπεζαν* Arist. Fr. 588; also, *βορᾶς τρ.* Soph. O. T. 1464, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 70 E; *Συρακοσία τρ.*, proverb. of luxurious living, Hor. *Siculae daptes*, Ar. Fr. 3, Plat. Rep. 404 D; *αἱ δεύτεραι τρ.*, Lat. *mensae secundae*, the second course, Plut. 2. 133 E, Ath. 639 B sq.; cf. *τράχημα*.

II. a money-changer's table or counter, a bank, Lat. *mensa argentaria, mensa nummularii*, Lys. 114. 37; *ἐν ἀγορᾷ ἐπὶ τῶν τραπέζων* Plat. Apol. 17 C, etc.; *ἡ ἐργασία ἢ τῆς τραπέζης* the trade of a banker, Dem. 946. 2; *ἡ ἐγγύη ἢ ἐπὶ τὴν τρ.* security given to the bank, Id. 895. 16; *τὸ ἐπὶ τρ. χρέος* Id. 900. 14; *οἱ ἐπὶ ταῖς τραπέζαις* bankers, Isocr. 358 B; *τράπεζαν κατασκευάζεσθαι* to set up a bank, Isac. Fr. 2. 3; *ἀνασκευάζειν τρ.* to break a bank, v. ἀνασκευάζω 4; cf. *τραπέζιτης*.

III. 1. the cross bench in which the mast is fixed, Schol. Il. 15. 729. 2. a platform on which slaves were exposed for sale, Ar. ap. Poll. 7. 11. 3. a tablet for embossed work or inscriptions, Lat. *tabula, τρ. χαλκῆ* Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 21, cf. Paus. 8. 31, 3. 4. a square-cut tombstone, Plut. 2. 838 C; *mensa* in Cic. Legg. 2. 26. 5. the nether millstone, Poll. 7. 19. 6. part of a catapult, Hero Belop. 135. 7. a part of the liver, Nic. Th. 560, ubi v. Schneid. 8. the shoulder-blade, Poll. 2. 177. 9. the grinding surface of the teeth, Ib. 93.

(The word is prob. shortd. from *τετράπεζα*; hence the question *καὶ πόθεν ἐγὼ τρίπουν τράπεζαν λήψομαι*; as if this were an absurdity, Ar. Fr. 447, cf. Cratim. Incert. 9.)

τράπεζεις, ἑως, ὁ, at, of a table, in Hom. always *κύνει τραπεζῆς*, dogs fed from their master's table, Il. 22. 69., 23. 173, Od. 17. 309;—*τραπέζῃται* in Ibyc. 40; *τραπέζηντες* in Opp. C. 1. 473. II. a parasite, Plut. 2. 50 C; *Ἄιδου τρ.* Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A.

τράπεζηεις, εσσα, εν, of, from, or for the table, κύμβος Nic. Th. 526. *τράπεζια, ἡ, dub. l. for τραπεζιτεία*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1. *τράπεζιον, τό, Dim. of τράπεζα, a small table*, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 142 D: *the table of a money-changer*, Lys. Fr. 28. II. in Geometry, a trapezium, an irregular four-sided figure, Arist. Probl. 15. 4, 1, cf. Dion. P. 175, Strab. 130.

τράπεζιτεία, ἡ, the business of a τραπεζίτης, C. I. (add.) 3641 b. 14 sq. *τράπεζιτεύω, to be engaged in banking*, Dem. 935. 15, cf. 1111. 10. *τράπεζιτης [ι], ου, ὁ, (τράπεζα II) one who keeps an exchange-table or bank, a money-changer, banker*, mostly of the class of freedmen, Lat. *argentarius, nummularius*, Lys. Fr. 2. 2, Dem. 1186. 7, Antiph. Mισωμ. 1. 11: cf. ἀνασκευάζω 4. 2. in some places, the *τραπέζιται* were public officers, C. I. 203, 206., 3599. 12., 3600, al.

τράπεζιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the banker, name of an oration by Isocr. *τράπεζο-ειδής, ἐς, trapezium-shaped*, Strab. 682, Plut. 2. 895 D. *τράπεζο-κόμος, ὁ, one who sets out a table or who waits at table*, Theopomp. ap. Longin. 43. 4, Diog. L. 9. 80, Plut. 2. 616 A, etc.; cf. Ath. 170 E.

τράπεζό-κορος, ον, (from κορέννυμι) filling oneself at another's table, or (from κορέω) rubbing the table, epith. of parasites, Pseudo-Phocyl. 85. *τράπεζο-λοιχός, ὄν, a table-licker, parasite*, Suid.; so *Τραπεζολείχων* as a pr. n., Alciphro.

τράπεζοποιέω, to set out tables with meats, Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2. 3. *τράπεζοποιία, ἡ, table-making*, Strab. 202. *τράπεζο-ποιός, ὁ, like τραπεζοκόμος, a slave who had to set out the table*, Lat. *structor*, Antiph. Μετ. 1, Philem. Παραδ. 2, cf. Ath. 170 D sq. *τράπεζο-ρήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a table-talker*, Ath. 22 E.

τράπεζότης, ητος, ὁ, the abstract quality of a table, Plat. ap. Diog. L. 6. 53. *τράπεζο-φόρος, bearing a table*: 1. *τρ., ὁ, a table-bearer*, Ar. Fr. 175. 2. *τρ., ἡ, a priestess of Pallas at Athens*, Lycurg. ap. Harp. s. v., cf. A. B. 307. 3. *τραπέζοφόρον, τό, a sideboard*, Artemid. 1. 76, Poll. 10. 69, cf. Cic. Fam. 7. 23.

τραπέζω, to prepare a table, τινί for one, Julian. 176 D. II. Pass. *to be set upon a table*, Soph. Fr. 541. *τράπεζω, ἡ, = τραπεζοφόρος 2*, Hesych. (vulg. *τραπέζων*). *τράπεζώδης, ἐς, = τραπεζοειδής*, Strab. 511. *τράπέζωμα, τό, what is set upon table* (cf. *ἐπιτραπ-*), Eust. 1402. 19. *τράπέζωσις, ἡ, a setting upon table*, Plut. Mor. 1. 5. p. 530 C, Wyttenb. *τράπειομεν, v. sub τέρπω* II. 2.

τράπελιζομαι, = τροπαλιζομαι, Hesych. *τράπελός, ἡ, ὄν, easily turned, only in compds., ἀ-, δυσ-, ἐκ-, εὐ-, παλιν-, φιλεν-τράπελος*.

τράπη-ἐμπᾶλιν, Adv. turned backwards, Pherecr. Incert. 56. *τράπεσδα, Dor. for τράπεζα*, Alcman 61.

τράπέω, to tread grapes, Od. 7. 125, Hes. Sc. 301, Anan. 2. (Curt. connects the word with *τρέπω*; cf. *τραπητής, τροπήιον*, Lat. *trapes, trapetum*.)

τράπηται, v. sub τρέπω. *τράπηξ, v. sub τράφηξ*.

τράπητέον, verb. Adj. of τρέπω (cf. aor. *τραπέσθαι*) with pass. sense, *one must turn*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 8: v. Cobet. V. LL. 80.

τράπητης, ου, ὁ, (τραπέω) a wine-presser, and οἶνος τράπητός, wine fresh from the press, Lat. *mustum*, both in Hesych.

τράπω, loo. for τρέπω, Hdt. *τράσιά, ἡ, (ταρός) a hurdle, crate, whereon to dry figs*, Ar. Nub. 50, Eur. Incert. 135, Ael. N. A. 3. 10; *ταρσιά* in Simon. Iamb. 35, *τερσιά* in Julian.

b. *the dried figs themselves*, Poll. 7. 144. 2. *a drying-place, for corn*, Soph. Fr. 123; also for cheese, or for bricks, *a kiln*, Suid., Greg. Cor.

τραυλίζω, fut. Att. ιω, (τραυλός) to mispronounce a letter, lisp, Lat. *balbutire*, as Alcibiades made *r* into *l*, Ar. Vesp. 44 sq.; *κλασανχευέ-ται τε καὶ τρ.* Archipp. Incert. 3; *ψελλίζονται καὶ τραυλίζουσι τούτο δ' ἐστίν ἐνδεια τῶν γραμμάτων* Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 3; of children, Ar. Nub. 862, 1381, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 17; in Med., Archipp. Incert. 3.

τραυλισμός, ὁ, a lisp, Hipp. ap. Erotian., Plut. 2. 53 D. *τραυλός, ἡ, ὄν, mispronouncing letters, lisp*, Lat. *balbus*, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Callias Incert. 3, etc.; esp. of children, *παῖρ ἰσχνόφωνος καὶ τρ.* Hdt. 4. 155, cf. Arist. Audib. 21, Probl. 11. 30, 2; cf. *τραυλίζω, ψέλλος*.

II. of the swallow, *twittering*, Anth. Plan. 141; *τραυλὰ μινύρεσθαι* Anth. P. 9. 70, cf. 57. (Prob. onomatop.; cf. our *drawl*.)

τραυλότης, ητος, ἡ, a lisp, Arist. Probl. 11. 30, 2, Plut. Alc. 1, etc. *τραυλό-φωνος, ον, with lisp*, ap. Hesych.

τραύλωσις, εως, ἡ, = τραυλότης, Galen. 18 A. 51. *τραῦμα, τό, Ion. τρώμα (v. Dimd. Dial. Hdt. p. xxxvii); Dor. also τρώμα, Theocr. 21. 50: (τείρω)—a wound, hurt, ἀποθνήσκων ἀπὸ τῶν τρ.* Hdt. 2. 63; *ἐκ τοῦ τρ. τελευτῶν* Id. 3. 29; *τραυμάτων τυγχάνειν* Aesch. Ag. 866; *πολλὰ τραύματ' ἐν στέροισι λαβῶν* Id. Fr. 299; *τραῦμα λαβεῖν ὑπὸ τινος* Dem. 314. 18; *τρ. ἔχειν* Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 20; *ὑπὸ τινος* Id. Mem. 3. 41, 1; *φέρειν, ποιεῖν* Eur. Or. 1487, Theocr. 19. 6; *λαβεῖν καὶ δοῦναι* Plut. Pyrrh. 7; *τυπτέσθω ἀνευ τραυμάτων* Plat. Legg. 845 C; *μύει τραῦμα* opens, Arist. Fr. 159.

II. of things, *a hurt, damage*, as of ships, Hdt. 6. 16, Polyb. 16. 4, 12. III. in war, *a heavy blow, defeat*, Hdt. 1. 18., 4. 160; *τὸ ἐν Μαραθῶνι τρ. γενόμενον* Id. 6. 132; *τὸ τρ. τὸ Λακωνικόν* Id. 8. 66.

IV. *ἡ τραύματος γραφή* an indictment for wounding (with intent to murder), Aeschin. 40. 27, cf. 84. 21, Lys. 100. 2.

τραυμάτις, ου, ὁ, Ion. τρωμ-, a wounded man, Pind. Fr. 244; *οἱ τρ. the wounded of an army*, Hdt. 3. 79, Thuc. 7. 75., 8. 27; *ὁ τρ. Ὀδυσσεύς*, name of a play, prob. by Soph., Arist. Poët. 14, 13.

τραυμάτιζω, Ion. τρωμ-; pf. τετραυμάτικα Decret. ap. Dem. 279. 6: pass. -ισμαι, v. infr.: aor. pass. *ἐτραυματίσθην* Eur. Fr. 700. *To wound*, Hdt. 1. 59, al., Eur. Bacch. 763, Thuc. 4. 35, etc.;—Pass., *Idt. 9. 61, al.; τετραυματισμένον γὰρ ὡς κύων νεβρόν.. ἐκμαστεύομεν* Aesch. Eum. 246; *τραυματισθεὶς πολλὰ* Thuc. 4. 12.

τραυμάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for wounds, ἀντίδοτος, ῥίζα Diosc. 1. 130, etc.; *τὰ τ. (sc. φάρμακα)* Id. 1. 97.

τραυμάτιον, Ion. τρωμ-, τό, Dim. of τραῦμα, a slight wound or hurt, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1082, etc.

τραυμάτισμός, ὁ, a wounding, Ruf. ap. Suid. s. v. *Ρουῖφος*. *τραυμάτο-ποιός, ὄν, making wounds*, Gloss.

τραύξανα, τά, dry chips, the waste that falls from the manger, Pherecr. Incert. 57 (v. Phot. et Suid.); Hesych. gives *τραύσανον ξηρόν πᾶν, ἢ φρύγανον*. Cf. *τρώξανον*.

τράφαλός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for wounds, ἀντίδοτος, ῥίζα Diosc. 1. 130, etc.; *τὰ τ. (sc. φάρμακα)* Id. 1. 97.

τράφην, Aeol. and Ep. 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. of τρέφω, Hom. II. Dor. inf. of *τρέφω*, Pind. P. 4. 205.

τράφερός, ἂ, ὄν, (τρέφω) properly, well-fed, fat, οἱ τραπεροὶ or τὰ τραπερά the fat ones, i.e. fishes, Theocr. 21. 44. 2. act. *fattening, νομός* Arat. 1027.

II. Hom. uses *τραφερή* (sub. γῆ), ἡ, as Subst. *the dry land, land, ἐπὶ τραπερήν τε καὶ ὑγρήν* (Milton's 'over moist and dry,' *Par. L.* 3. 652), Il. 14. 308, Od. 20. 98, h. Cer. 43:—in later Poets as Adj., *τραφερὴ ἄρουρα* Opp. H. 1. 204; *κέλευθος ὑγρὴ καὶ τρ.* Ar. Rh. 2. 545; *ἦθεα τραπερά* tracts of dry land, Opp. H. 5. 334. (In this sense it is from *τρέφω* I, to make thick.)

τράφηξ, ηκος, ὁ, = Lat. trabs, a beam, plank, or piece of timber, 1. *a stake, = χάραξ*, Lyc. 641 (ubi v. Schol.), Math. Vett. 2. *a spear*, Lyc. 1001. 3. *a baker's board*, E. M. 4. *part of an oar*, Hesych.; or *rowlock*, E. M.—*τράφηξ* seems to be the true form; but in the Ms. of Hesych. appear *τράπηξ, τρόπηξ, τροφήξ*.

τράφος, late form for τάφος, Jul. Afr. in Math. Vett. 314, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 130.

τράφω, Dor. for τρέφω, inf. τράφειν Pind. I. 8 (7). 87, *τράφεν* Megar. in Ar. Ach. 788 (also *τραφέμεν* Hes. Th. 480); part. *τράφαισα* Pind. P. 2. 84; impf. *ἔτραφον* Theocr. 3. 16, etc.

τράχᾶλας, ου, ὁ, Dor. for τραχηλᾶς, epith. of Constantine the Great, bullnecked, παχὺς τὸν αὐχένα, Byz. But Aurel. Vict. explains it by *irrisor*,—such, acc. to the Physiognomic writers, being the character of stout men.

τράχῆως, Adv. of τραχὺς, q. v. *τράχῃλ-ἀγχη, ἡ, a cord for strangling*, Eunap.

τράχῃλια, τά, (τράχῃλος) scraps of meat and gristle about the neck, which were thrown away with the offal: hence, simply, *scraps, offal*, Ar. Vesp. 968, Pherecr. Ἐπιλ. 5; *βόεια τρ.* Hipp. 1227 B.

5 II

τραχηλιαῖος, α, ον, of, on, or from the neck, Eust. 1915. 13, Hesych.; prob. to be restored for τραχηλιμαῖος in Strab. 127, cf. Lob. Phryn. 558.

τραχηλιάω, to arch the neck proudly, like a horse: metaph. to exalt oneself, LXX (Job 15. 25), Method. ap. E. M.:—τραχηλιαστής, οὔ, δ, Byz. τραχηλιζῶ, fut. ἴσω, properly of wrestlers, to take by the throat, or bend the neck back, and so to overpower, master completely, τὸν ταῦρον Theophr. Char. 27; τοὺς νεανίσκους Plut. Anton. 33, cf. 2. 521 B.

II. Pass. to be seized by the neck, overpowered, Diog. Cyn. ap. Diog. L. 6. 61, Teles ap. Stob. 535. 23; ὑπὸ θεάματος τραχηλιζόμενος καὶ περιγόμενος Plut. 2. 521 C; πολέμῳ Joseph. B. J. 4. 6, 2; ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις Philo 2. 127:—absol. to practise this kind of struggle, Plat. Rival. 132 C, Themist. 291 B; cf. Xen. Lac. 5, 9, and v. sub τραχηλισμός.

2. to be flung head-foremost; and of ships, to be carried down by a whirlpool, Strab. 268.

3. to have one's neck bent back (like a victim), so that the throat gapes when cut, Lat. resuripare: hence, to be laid open, Ep. Hebr. 4. 13; cf. Hesych., τετραχηλισμένα πεφανερωμένα.

τραχηλιμαῖος, v. sub τραχηλιαῖος.

τραχῆλιον, τό, Dim. of τράχηλος, the butt-end of a spear, E. M., Suid., etc.

τραχηλισμός, ὁ, a seizing by the throat, a trick in wrestling, Luc. Lexiph. 5, Plut. 2. 526 E, Ath. 14 F.

τραχηλιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a kind of bandage, Chirurg. Vett.

τραχηλιώδης, ες, stiff-necked, E. M.

τραχηλο-δεσμότης, ον, ὁ, chaining the neck, κλοιός Anth. P. 6. 107.

τραχηλο-ειδής, ἐς, like the neck, Hesych. s. v. δειράδες.

τραχηλο-κάκη [α], ἡ, neck-plague, i. e. an iron collar, cited from Nicet.; cf. ποδοκάκη.

τραχηλο-κοπέω, to cut the throat, behead; Plut. 2. 308 D:—Pass., Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 18., 2, 16, etc.:—τραχηλοκοπία only in Gloss.

τράχηλος [α], ὁ: heterocl. pl. τράχηλα Call. Fr. 98; but the neut. sing. only in Gramm.: (v. sub fin.):—the neck, throat, Hdt. 2. 40, Hipp. Aph. 1250, Eur., etc.; distinguished from αὐχὴν by Plat. Phaedr. 253 E; (τράχηλος being, acc. to Geop. 19. 2, 3, the whale neck and throat, αὐχὴν the vertebrated part); τρ. θερίζειν, σώματος χωρὶς τεμείν Eur. Supp. 716, Bacch. 241; ἀποτέμνειν, ἀποκόπτειν Plut., etc.; βρύχων δ' ἔμβαλλε τραχήλῳ Theocr. 23. 51; ἐς τρ. πεσεῖν to break one's neck, Eur. Tro. 750; ἐπὶ τρ. ὠθεῖν τινα to throw head-foremost, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 1, Merc. Cond. 39; so, εἰς τρ. Poll. 2. 135:—proverb., ἐν βρόχῳ τὸν τρ. ἔχων ἐνομοθέτει etc., 'with a halter round his neck,' Dem. 744. 7.

2. the neck of animals, of the horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 8; the hare, Id. Cyn. 5, 30; the camel, Plut. 2. 1125 B:—of the neck as a joint of meat, Id. Demetr. 11.

II. of parts resembling the neck, the upper part of the murex, Eubul. Μυσ. 1, Posidipp. Λόκρ. 1, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 10, Ath. 87 F; what part it is in the κάραβος is not clear, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 9.

2. the neck of a vessel, Theopomp. Com. Στρατ. 1; of a gourd, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 2; τρ. κύστεως, μήτρας Poll. 2. 171, 222; perh. so in Arist. H. A. 5. 28, 3.

3. the middle part of a mast, Asclep. 2p. Ath. 474 F. (Curt. suggests that τράχ-ηλος may possibly come from τρέχ-ω, from its quick movements, and that it prob. is akin to Lat. terg-um.)

τραχηλό-σῆμος, ον, bull-necked, ap. A. B. 65.

τραχηλώδης, ες, = τραχηλοειδής, Soph. Nic. Th. 873.

Τράχῖς, Ion. Τρηχίς, ἴνος, ἡ, Trachis, an ancient city in Thessaly, named from the rough, mountainous surface (τραχύς) of the district, Il., etc.; also Τραχίν, Strab. 428:—Adj. Τραχίνιος [ῖ], α, ον, Ion. Τρηχ-, Hdt., etc.; also ος, ον, Theocr. 24. 82; fem. Τραχινίς, ἴδος, Paus. 10. 22, 1:—οἱ Τραχίνιοι the people of Tr., Hdt. 7. 175, Thuc., etc.; αἱ Τρ. name of a trag. of Soph.:—ἡ Τραχινία, the country of Tr., Hdt., Soph., etc.:—but the country was also called Τραχίς, Thuc. 3. 100., 4. 78., 5. 51.

τραχόμοι, = τραχύνομαι, Zonar., etc.

τράχ-ουρος, or τραχούρος, ὁ, (οὐρά) a sea-fish, 'rough-tail,' the horse-mackerel, Numen. ap. Ath. 326 A, Opp. H. 1. 99.

τράχῦ-βάτιω, to walk on rough, rocky ground, Hipp. Ep. 1283. 52.

τράχῦ-βιος, ον, of rough, hard life, Manass. Chron. 6416.

τράχῦ-δερμος, ον, = σκ., Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.

τράχῦ-δέρμων, ον, rough-skinned, Epich. ap. Ath. 286 B.

τράχῦ-λεκτέω, to speak harshly or roughly, Walz ap. Rhett. 3. 580.

τράχῦ-λεξία, ἡ, roughness of speech, Walz ap. Rhett. 3. 600.

τράχῦ-λογος, ον, rough-spoken, like τραχύστομος, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 6; Sylburg. ταχύλ-.

τράχυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, making rough, Arist. Probl. 3. 13; c. gen., Diosc. 3. 79.

τράχύνω, Ion. τρηχ-: pf. τετράχῦκα (ἀποτ-) Dion. H. de Comp. 22:—Pass., aor. ἐτράχυνθη Plut., etc.: pf. τετράχυσμαι Arist. H. A. 4. 9, fin., Luc. Pisc. 51; 3 pl. -υνται Arist. Probl. 11. 22; inf. -υνθαι Plat. Prot. 333 E:—Med., aor. τρηχύνωτο Paul. Sil. Ambr. 217: (τραχύς). To make rough, rugged, uneven, Plat. Tim. 65 D; c. acc., τρ. τὸ κύτος Ib. 67 A; αἴρη τρηχύνει πέλαγος Ap. Rh. 4. 768:—Pass. to become rough, Plat. Tim. 66 C, Plut., etc.; of the sea, Arist. Color. 5; of the voice, Id. Audib. 52; τρ. τῆ φωνῆ to use rough harsh tones, Plut. T. Gracch. 2.

2. in Aesch. Theb. 1045, τράχυνε refers to τραχύς γε μέντοι δῆμος just before, call them, make them as rough as may be, I care not.

3. metaph. in Pass. to be angry, exasperated, τετραχύνθαι τε καὶ ἀγωνιᾶν Plat. Prot. 333 E; πρὸς τινα Polyb. 2. 21, 3, Plut.; κατὰ πινος Walz Rhett. 3. 580; τρ. ὅτι.. Dion. H. de Thuc. 43.

4. τρ. τὰς ἀκοάς to grate roughly on the ears, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.

II. later intr. to be rough, ὁ τραχύνων τόπος Diod. 1. 32; τὰ τραχύνοντα τοῦ ποταμοῦ Plut. Cat. Ma. 20.

τράχῦ-όδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, with rough teeth, Apoll. Lex. Hom.

τράχῦ-όστρακος, ον, rough-shelled, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 6.

τράχῦ-πους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, rough-footed, Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 3.

τράχῦς, εἶα, ὄ: Ion. τρηχύς (as always in Hom., Hes., Hdt.), fem. τρηχέα, not τρηχέη, Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xvii; τρηχέην is f. l. in Ap. Rh. 2. 375, Anth. Plan. 26; poet. fem. τρηχύς, Theocr. 25. 256; dual in Trag. τραχεῖ, A. B. 1195: (prob. from √TPAX, ταρασσ-ω, pf. τέτρηχα).

Rugged, Lat. asper, λίθος, ἀκτὴ, ἀταρπός Il. 5. 308, Od. 5. 425., 14. 1; as epith. of Ithaca, 9. 27., 10. 417; so, γῆ λιθώδης καὶ τρηχέα Hdt. 4. 23; Χερσονήσου τῆς Τρηχέης καλεομένης, of the Crimea, Id. 4. 99; and often in Att. of rocky districts, Aesch. Pr. 726, Eur. Fr. 1068; cf. Τραχίς; τὰ τραχέα, τὰ τραχύτατα Xen. Cyn. 4, 10, etc.; τρ. καὶ χαλεπὴ ὁδός Plat. Rep. 328 E:—also, rough, shaggy, τὰ κάτωθεν τρ. καὶ τραγοειδής, of Pan, Id. Crat. 408 D, cf. 420 E; λάσιον καὶ τρ. [τὸ κέαρ].. ἔχοντες Id. Theact. 194 E; τρ. σώματα, opp. to λεία, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1; Πᾶν τὸ κάτωθεν τρ. Plat. Crat. 408 D:—of a bit, rough, sharp, opp. to λείος, Xen. Eq. 9, 9, etc.:—of the voice, rough, harsh, Plat. Tim. 67 C, etc.; esp. of the voice of boys, when it breaks, μεταβάλλειν εἰς τὸ τραχύτερον Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 3; τὸ τρ. τῆς φωνῆς Plut. Mar. 14; and of a person, τρ. τῆ φωνῆ Xen. An. 2. 6, 9; also, τραχυτάτη γλῶσσα (cf. τραχύστομος), Strab. 662:—on τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία, v. sub ἀρτηρία.

2. of battle and conflict, τρ. ὑσμίνη Hes. Sc. 119; νιφὰς πολέμοιο Pind. 4 (3). 26, cf. Simon. in Anth. Plan. 26; φάλαγγες Tyrtae. 9. 22.

3. of natural forces, τρ. ῥόθιον Aesch. Pr. 1048; τραχύτερα τὰ νόσηματα ἀπεργάζεσθαι Plat. Tim. 84 C; τρ. ποταμός Plut. Alex. 60, etc.; ἀέλλα Ap. Rh. 1. 1078; etc.

4. of persons, their acts, feelings, conditions, rough, harsh, savage, τρ. ἔφεδρος Pind. N. 4. fin.; οὐ τραχύς εἰμι καταθέμεν I am not niggardly in paying, Ib. 7. 111; θεά Id. P. 8. 12; ἅπας δὲ τρ. ὅστις ἂν νέον κρατῆ Aesch. Pr. 35, cf. 186, 324; δικαστῆς τρ. εἰ Id. Ag. 1421; τρ. γε.. δῆμος Id. Theb. 1044; τρ. καὶ τεθηγμένους λόγους Ib. 311; ὕργη τρ. Eur. Med. 448; λείον καὶ τρ. πάθημα Plat. Tim. 63 E; τραχύτατοι νόμοι Id. Legg. 864 C; τὸ τραχὺ τοῦ ἥθους, τοῦ νόμου Id. Crat. 406 A, Rep. 452 C; τραχύτερα πράγματα Isocr. 143 C; εὐνομίη τρηχέα λειαινεί smooths the rough places, Solon 13. 34.

II. Adv. τράχῶς, Ion. τρηχέως, rare in the literal sense, roughly, τρ. ὑλακτεῖν Plut. Arat. 8; so, τραχὺ φωνῆ ἀπειλεῖν Theocr. 25. 74; θάλασσα τραχὺ βοᾷ Anth. P. 5. 180.

2. of men's acts, τρηχέως περιέπειν τινα to handle roughly, Hdt. 1. 73, 114 (v. sub περιέπω); τρ. ἔχειν to be rough, Isocr. 33 D; τινί Dem. 355. 15; τραχύτερον ἀρχειν Isocr. 38 C; τρ. ἀποκρίνεσθαι Plut. Phoc. 21, etc.; τρ. φέρειν, Lat. aegre ferre, Id. Lysand. 15; rarely τραχυτέρως Plat. Clitoph. 406; τρηχύτατα περιεφθῆναι Hdt. 6. 15.

τράχυσμα, Ion. τρήχ-, τό, a roughness, Hipp. 1020 C, Ath. 475 B.

τράχυσμός, ὁ, a roughening, Hipp. Acut. 364.

τράχῦ-στομος, ον, of rough speech or pronunciation, Strab. 662, where he couples it with παχύστομος, and in the same page he writes παχυστομέω, παχυστομία, which Eust. 367. 29 and 34 cites as τραχύστ-.

τράχῦτης, ἦτος, ἡ, Att. τραχυτής, ἦτος (acc. to Hdn. ap. Arcad., Choerob.):—roughness, ruggedness, τῆς χώρας Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 67; sharpness, of a bit, Id. Eq. 10, 6; τραχύτησί τε καὶ λειότησιν Plat. Tim. 65 C, cf. Tim. Locr. 100 D; περὶ τὴν ἀρτηρίαν Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 26; τρ. φωνῆς Id. de An. 4. 11, 3.

2. of persons, roughness, harshness, ὀργῆς Aesch. Pr. 80; ἥθους Plut. Dio 8, etc.

τράχῦ-φλοιος, ον, with rough rind or bark, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2.

τράχῦφώνεω, to pronounce roughly, Eust. 1598. 27.

τράχῦφώνια, ἡ, roughness of voice, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 25.

τράχῦ-φωνος, ον, with rough voice or speech, Hipp. Epid. 1. 955, Diod. 5. 31, etc.

τράχω [α], Dor. for τρέχω, Pind. P. 8. 45; cf. τράφω.

τράχῶδης, ες, of rough nature, v. l. Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 8, Theophr., etc.

τράχωμα, τό, roughness, Diosc. 1. 77, etc.

τράχωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for roughness, curing it, Galen.

τράχῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, a rugged, stony tract, Luc. V. H. 2. 30, Tox. 49:—hence Τράχων (like Τραχίς), in Syria, Joseph. 13. 16, 5; and Τραχωνίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, N. T., etc.; Τραχωνῖται, οἱ, its inhabitants, Joseph. B. J. 3. 10, 10, etc.

τρεῖς, οἱ, αἱ, τρία, τά: gen. τριῶν: dat. τρισί, and in Hippon. Fr. 8 τριοῖσι (as δυοῖσι Ion. for δυσί): acc. τρεῖς, τρία: on the variations of declension in compds., v. Lob. Phryn. 108.

Three, Hom., etc.; τρία ἔπη three words, proverb. in Pind. N. 7. 71,—for from the earliest times three was a sacred and lucky number, esp. with the Pythagoreans (cf. τριάς), Arist. Cael. 1. 1, 2; so, τῶν τριῶν μίαν λαβεῖν εὐσοίαν Soph. Fr. 124; εἰ καὶ τῶν τριῶν ἐν οἴσομαι Ib. 755; cf. σωτήρ 1. 2, and v. Indic. Com. Fragm. p. 1062:—on διὰ τριῶν, v. sub τριάσω; cf. also τριτόσπονδος. (From √TPI came also τρίς, τρισ-ός; cf. Skt. tri, tra-yas (tres), tris, (ter); Lat. tres, tria, ter; Slav. tri, tri-je; Lith. trys (three); O. Irish trí (tres);—Zd. thri (tres); Goth. thri, threis, neut. thrija; O. Norse þrir; A. S. þri; O. H. G. dri (drei):—with τρίτος (Aeol. τέπτος) cf. Skt. tritiyas, Lat. tertius, Slav. tretii, Lith. treczas, O. Ir. tris; Zd. thritya, Goth. thridja; etc.)

τρεῖσκαίδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τριακαίδεκα, τά, thirteen, Pind., Hdt., and Att.; sometimes written as one word, sometimes divisim: gen. τριῶν καὶ δέκα, Thuc. 2. 97, Isae., etc.: dat. τρισὶ καὶ δέκα, Thuc. 8. 108, Dem., etc.:—sometimes other words are interposed, τρεῖς γε καὶ δ., τρεῖς δὲ καὶ δ., Pind. O. 1. 127, Thuc. 3. 79:—Hom. uses the indecl. form τρεῖσκαίδεκα (in all genders and cases), Il. 5. 387, Od. 24. 340 (in Od. with v. l. τρεῖσκαίδεκα, which might also stand in Il.); so Ar. Ran. 50, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 5, and often as v. l. for τρεῖσκαίδεκα, e. g. Thuc. 3. 69., 8. 88; τρισκαίδεκα as gen., Hipp. 652. 6, Isae. 72. 40; as dat., Thuc. 8. 22; etc.

τρέω, late Ep. for τρέω, Opp. C. 1. 417.

τρέμιθος, ἡ, poet. for τέρμιθος, Nic. Th. 844, Steph. B. s. v. τρεμιθούς.

τρέμω, found only in pres. and impf.: pf. τετρέμηκα in E. M. (From √TREM came also τε-τρεμ-αῖνω, ἀ-τρέμ-ας, τρομ-έω, τρομ-ερός, cf.

Lat. *trem-o, trem-or, trem-ulus*; Lith. *trim-u (tremo)*. To tremble, quake, quiver, *τρέμε δ' ούρεα μακρὰ καὶ ὕλη ποσσίν ὑπ' ἀθανάτοισιν* Il. 13. 18, cf. Call. Del. 137, (v. ἀμφιτρέμω); ὠλένας τρέμων ἄκρας quivering in .., Eur. I. T. 283; *τρέμουσα κῶλα* Id. Med. 1169; *τρέμει ἢ φωνή* Arist. Probl. 11. 62; and of persons, *τρέμει τὴν φωνήν* Ib. II. esp. to tremble with fear, Il. 10. 390, Od. 11. 527; φόβω, φρίκη *τρ.* Eur. Ion 1452, Tro. 1026; then, simply, to tremble, be afraid, *δεδιώς καὶ τρ.* Dem. 314. 24. 2. c. inf., like *τρομέω*, to tremble or fear to do, Aesch. Theb. 419, Soph. O. C. 129; so also, *τρ. μὴ κτάνη τὸν ἄνδρα* Id. O. T. 947, cf. Eur. Andr. 808, 1057. 3. c. acc. to tremble at, fear, Soph. O. C. 256, Eur. El. 643, etc.; *τρ. τὸ πρᾶγμα* Ar. Ach. 489; *τὰ πρᾶγματα* Id. Eq. 266; *τὸ μέλλον* Plat. Parm. 137 A:—also, *τρ. ἐνεκά τινος* Antipho 120. 11; *περὶ τινος* Id. 118. 35, Plat. Rep. 554 D. *τρέξι*, for *θρέξομαι* and *θρέξεται*, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1222, 1225. *τρέπτειν*, verb. Adj. of *τρέπω*, one must turn, ποῖαν ὁδὸν νῶν *τρ.*; Ar. Eq. 72; *ἐπὶ τι* Plat. Rep. 365 C. *τρέπτικός*, ἢ, ὄν, changeable, Max. Tyr. 10. 2; Dübner *θρυπτικός*. *τρέπτός*, ἢ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be turned or changed, Arist. Mund. 2, 10, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 434, Plut., etc.; *εἰς ἄλλα* Plut. 2. 883 E. *τρέπτοτης*, *ητος*, ἢ, = *τροπή*, Hesych. *τρέπω*: fut. *τρέψω*: aor. I *έτρεψα*: besides the aor. I Hom. often has aor. 2 *έτραπον* (sometimes also used intr., Il. 16. 657): pf. *τέτροφα* Ar. Nub. 858, Anaxandr. Φιαλ. 1, (ἀνα-), Soph. Tr. 1008, Andoc. 17. 15; later, *τέτραφα* Dinarch. 104. 7, (ἀνα-) Dem. 324. 27, Aeschin. 27. 4., 76. 12 (corruptly acc. to Cobet V. LL. 251):—Med., fut. *τρέψομαι* Hdt. 1. 97, Eur., etc.: aor. *έτρεψάμην* Hom., Att.; also aor. 2 *έτραπόμην* Hom. (used also in pass. sense, Il. 6. 64., 14. 447, and once in Att. (ἀν-) Plat. Crat. 395 D); imper. *τραποῦ* Ar. Ran. 1248: pf., v. infr.:—Pass., fut. *τραπήσομαι* Plut. Nic. 21, etc.; also *τετραψομαι* (ἐπι-) Pisistr. ap. Diog. L. 1. 6: aor. *έτρέφθην* Att. (but only once in Trag., Eur. El. 1046), Ion. *τραφθῆναι* Od. 15. 80, Hdt.: aor. 2 *έτραπήν* [ᾶ] Att., Ep. I pl. subj. *τραπέομεν* for *τραπῶμεν* Od. 8. 292: pf. *τέτραμμαι*, 3 pl. *τετράφωται* Theogn. 42, Plat. Rep. 335 B, cf. Il. 2. 25; 3 sing. imperat. *τετράφω* 12. 273; part. *τετραμμένος*, often in Hom. and Hes.; plqpf. pass., Ep. 3 sing. *τέτραπτο*, Hom.; 3 pl. *τετράφατο* Il. 10. 189.—From the aor. 2 has been formed the pres. *επιτρέπεται*, 10. 421; cf. *τραπητέαν*.—The Ion. forms used by Hdt. are pres. act. and pass. *τρέπω*, *τρέπομαι*, 3 sing. impf. *τρέπεσκε* 4. 128: aor. pass. *τραφθεῖς*; but the fut. *επιτρέψομαι* (3. 155), and aor. *έπέτραψε* (4. 202) are rejected by Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xlv.—Dor. forms, *τρέπω*, fut. *τραψῶ*, Ahr. D. Dor. 117. (From √ΤΡΕΠ come *τραπ-ή*, *τρόπ-ος*, *τρόπ-ις*; and from √ΤΡΑΠ, *τραπ-εῖν*, *εὐ-τρέπ-ελας*. Curt. refers to the same Root *τραπ-έω*, *τροπ-ήιον*, Lat. *trap-es, trap-etum*, as well as *torc-ular, torqu-eo, torqu-es, tor(c)-mentum*; as also *ἄ-τρακ-τος*, Skt. *tark-us*, and perh. *ἄ-τροκ-ής*=*ἄ-τραπ-ος*: for this change of the labial π into κ, v. sub Κκ. II. 2.) To turn or direct towards a thing, Hom., etc.; mostly followed by a Pter., *τρ. [φύσας] ἐς πῦρ* Il. 18. 469; *ἐς ποταμὸν φλόγα* 21. 349; *τρ. τινὰ εἰς εὐνήν* to shew him to bed, Od. 4. 294; *τρ. θυμὸν εἰς ἔργον* Hes. Op. 314; *βέλος εἰς ἐχθρούς* Aesch. Theb. 255; *πόλεις ἐς ὕβριν* Thuc. 3. 39; *τὴν πόλιν εἰς ἀθυμίαν* Dem. 685. 12; *κεφαλὴν πρὸς ἥλιον* Od. 13. 29; *πρὸς ὄρος πίνα μῆλα* 9. 315; *ἦτορ πρὸς εὐφροαίαν* Pind. I. 3. 16; *τὰς γνώμας πρὸς χρηματισμὸν* Ep. Plat. 355 A; —also, *τρ. θυμὸν ἐπ' ἐμπορίην* Hes. Op. 644; *δαμον ἐφ' ἀσυχίαν* Pind. P. 1. 136, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 257 B, Rep. 508 C; *ἐπ' ἐχθραῖς χεῖρα* Soph. Aj. 772; —*κατὰ πληθὺν τρ. θυμὸν* Il. 5. 676; *τρ. ἀντίον Ζεφύρον πρόσωπον* Hes. Op. 592:—also with Adv., *ὁμῶσε τρ. Il. 12. 24*; *οὐκ οἶδ' ὅποι χρῆ* . . *τρ. ἔπος* Soph. Ph. 897; *ἐνταῦθα σὴν φρένα* Eur. I. T. 1322; *ἄλλοσε τὴν διάνοιαν* Plat. Rep. 393 A; *ἐκεῖσε τρ.* Id. Legg. 643 C:—c. inf., *έτρεπέ σε παρφάμεν* led thee to transgress, Pind. P. 9. 76:—so also in Med., *τρέπεσθαί τινα ἐπὶ τι* Plat. Euthyd. 303 C, cf. Charm. 156 C:—Pass., c. acc. cogn., *τήνδε τὴν ὁδὸν τρ. hanc viam ingredi*, Plat. Soph. 242 B. 2. Pass. to turn one's steps, turn in a certain direction, *τραφθῆναι ἀν' Ἑλλάδα* to roam up and down Greece, Od. 15. 80; *ἀνὰ πρόθυρον τετραμμένος* Il. 19. 212; *τραφθέντες ἐς τὸ πέδιον* Hdt. 9. 56; *ἐς Θήβας* Id. 2. 3; *ἐπὶ Πρακόννησον, ἐπ' Ἀθηνῶν* Id. 6. 33., 5. 57:—also with Adv., *ἀμηχανεῖν ὅποι τράποιοντο* which way to turn, Aesch. Pers. 459; *ἀμηχανεῖν .. ὅπα τράπομαι* Id. Ag. 1532; *πᾶ τις τρέποιτ' ἄν*; Id. Cho. 409; *ποῖ τρέψομαι*; Eur. Hipp. 1066, cf. Xen. An. 3. 5, 13; *ποῖ χρῆ τραπέσθαι*; Lys. 181. 29:—also, *τρέπεσθαι ὁδὸν* to take a course, Hdt. 1. 11, cf. 9. 69; *πολλὰς ὁδοὺς τραπόμενοι κατὰ ὕρη* Thuc. 5. 10; *έτρέφθην ἠνπερ ἦν πορεύοιμον* Eur. El. 1046. 3. in Pass. also to turn or betake oneself, *εἰς ὄρηστών, εἰς ἀαιδήν* Od. 1. 422., 18. 304; *ἐπὶ ἔργα* Il. 3. 422, etc.; *ἐπ' ἀναιδείην* Epigr. Hom. 14. 7; *ἐπὶ ψευδέα ὁδὸν* Hdt. 1. 117; *ἐπὶ φροντίδας* Eur. I. A. 646; *ἐφ' ἀρπαγὴν* Thuc. 4. 104; *ἐς τὸ μαίνεσθαι* Soph. O. C. 1537; *ἐς ἀλκήν* Thuc. 2. 84; *εἰς ἀρπαγὴν ἐπὶ τὰς οἰκίας* Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 30; *κατὰ θέαν τετραμμένοι* Thuc. 5. 9; *πρὸς ἀλκήν* Hdt. 3. 78; *πρὸς τὸ κέρδι-σταν* Soph. Aj. 743; *πρὸς ληστείαν* Thuc. 1. 5; *πρὸς ἄριστον τετρ.* Id. 1. 63; *πρὸς τὸν ποτόν* Plat. Symp. 176 A; etc.:—also, *τρ. πρὸς τινα* to betake oneself, have recourse to him, Cratin. Παν. 5, Xen. An. 4. 5, 20, Plat. Prot. 339 E; so, *ἐφ' ἰκετείαν τρ. τῶν διωκόντων* Id. Apol. 39 A; etc. 4. in Pass. and Med., of places, to be turned or look in a certain direction, Lat. *spectare* or *vergere* in .., *πρὸς ζόφον* Od. 12. 81; *πρὸς ἄρκτον, πρὸς ζέφυρον ἄνεμον, πρὸς νότον*, etc., Hdt. 1. 148, Thuc. 2. 15, etc.; also, *πρὸς τοῦ Τμώλου* Hdt. 1. 84, cf. 3. 101; and reversely *ἔξω τοῦ ἀστεος τετρ.* Id. 2. 181; *ἀντ' ἠελίου τετρ.* straight towards, Hes. Op. 725. II. to turn, i. e. turn round or about, *ἵππους* Il. 8. 432; *πάλιν τρέπειν* to turn back, *τινά* Ib. 399; *ἅσαε, δόρυ* 21. 415., 20. 439; *τὰ καλὰ τρ. ἔξω* to turn the best side outmost,

shew the best side (of a garment), Pind. P. 3. 149, cf. Theophr. Char. 22:—Pass., *πάλιν τρέπεσθαι* Il. 21. 468; *ὀπίσω τρέπεσθαι* 12. 273; also c. gen. *to turn from ..*, 18. 138; *αἰχμὴ τράπετο* the point bent back, like *ἀνεγνάμφθη*, 11. 237; of the sun having passed the meridian, *πόστην ἡλίας τέτραπται*; Ar. Fr. 210; also of the solstice, *ἐπειδὴν ἐν χειμῶνι τράπηται ἡλίου* (v. τροπή I) Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8, cf. Plat. Legg. 915 D; *τραπέσης τῆς ὥρας* Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 16;—so intr. in Act., *περὶ δ' ἔτραπον ὦραι* Hes. Th. 58. 2. *τρ. τι ἐς τινα* to turn upon another's head, *τρ. τὴν αἰτίαν, τὴν ὀργὴν εἰς τινα* Isae. 73. 37, Dem. 103. 25; often in imprecations, *ἐς κεφαλὴν τρέπαιτ' ἐμοί* on my head be it! Ar. Ach. 833, cf. Hdt. 2. 39; so, *ἐπ' ἐμοὶ τρέποιτ' ἂν αἰτίας τέλος* Aesch. Eum. 434; *κατὰ σεαυτὸν νῦν τρέπου* Ar. Ach. 1019, Nub. 1263; *τρέψεσθε εἰς ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς* Lys. 114. 10. 3. to turn another way, to alter, change, *νόον, φρένας* Od. 19. 479, Il. 6. 61; *τὰς γνώμας* Xen. An. 3. 1, 41; *έτρεπεν κείνον μισθῶ* Pind. P. 3. 97; also of things, *ἐς κακὸν τρ. τι* Ib. 63; *τι ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον* Ar. Nub. 589; *ἐς γέλων τρ. τὸ πρᾶγμα* Id. Vesp. 1261, cf. Hdt. 7. 105, etc.; Med., *πρὸς τὰς συμφορὰς τὰς γνώμας τρέπεσθαι* to turn their minds, Thuc. 1. 140, cf. Plut. 2. 51 C, 71 E, etc.:—Pass. to be changed, change, *τρέπεται χρώς* Il. 13. 279, Od. 21. 413, etc.; *τρέπεται νόος* 3. 147; *νόος ἐτράπετ' 7. 263*; *Διὸς ἐτράπετο φρήν* Il. 10. 45; *τράπομαι καὶ τὴν γνώμην μετατίθεμαι* Hdt. 7. 18; *τετραμμένος one who has turned, has changed his mind*, Id. 9. 34, Thuc. 4. 106; *ἐπὶ τὰ βελτίω τρέπου* Ar. Vesp. 986;—c. inf., *κραδίη τέτραπτο νέεσθαι* Od. 4. 260; *έτράποντο .. τῶ δήμῳ .. τὰ πρᾶγματα ἐνδιδόναι* Thuc. 2. 65; and with cogn. acc., *πλείους τρεπόμενος τροπὰς τοῦ Εὐρίπου* Aeschin. 66. 27:—*οἶνος τρέπεται* the wine turns, becomes sour (v. τραπίας), Sext. Emp. P. 1. 41. III. to turn or put to flight, rout, defeat, *τρέψω δ' ἦρωας Ἀχαιοὺς* Il. 15. 261; *έτρεψε φάλαγγας* Tyrtae. 9. 21, cf. Pind. O. 11. 19, Hdt. 1. 63., 4. 128, Thuc., etc.; in full, *τρ. φύγαδε* Il. 8. 157; *τρ. εἰς φυγὴν*, Lat. *convertere in fugam*, Eur. Supp. 718, Xen., etc.; *τρέψαι καὶ ἐς φυγὴν καταστήσαι* Thuc. 7. 43;—so, in aor. I med., *to put an enemy away from oneself, put him to flight*, Eur. Heracl. 842, Xen. An. 5. 4, 16., 6. 1, 13; in fut. med., Ar. Eq. 276:—Pass. to be put to flight, turn and flee, in aor. 2 *τραπήναι*, Aesch. Pers. 1027, Xen., etc.; also in aor. I *τρέφθηναι*, Id. An. 5. 4, 23, Hell. 3. 4, 14, Cyn. 12, 5; and in aor. 2 med. *τραπέσθαι*, Hdt. 1. 80., 9. 63, etc.; *ἐς φυγὴν τραπέσθαι* Hdt. 8. 91, Thuc. 8. 95; *τραπόμενοι κατέφυγον* Id. 4. 54, Xen.; *φυγῆ ἄλλος ἄλλῃ ἐτράπετο* Xen. An. 4. 8, 19; *έτράποντο φεύγειν* Plut. Lys. 28, Caes. 45; rarely in pf. pass., *τετραμμένος φυγᾶ* Aesch. Theb. 955; in pres., Joseph. A. J. 13. 2, 4, Plut. Camill. 29:—also intr. in Act., *φύγαδ' ἔτραπε* Il. 16. 657. IV. to turn away, keep off, hinder, *οὐκ ἂν με τρέψειαν ὄσαι θεοὶ εἰα' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ* Il. 8. 451; *τρ. τινὰ ἀπὸ τείχεος* 22. 16; *ἐκάς τινος* Od. 17. 73; absol., *ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς έτρεψε* Il. 4. 381; of weapons, *βέλος .. έτραπεν ἄλλῃ* 5. 187; *έγχεος ὄρμην έτραπε* Hes. Sc. 456. V. to overturn, like *ἀνατρέπω*, *εὐτυχοῦντα μὲν σκιά τις ἂν τρέψειεν* Aesch. Ag. 1328; *ἄνω κάτω τρ.* Id. Fr. 309. 8. VI. to turn, apply, *τρ. τι ἐς ἄλλο τι* Hdt. 2. 92; *ποῦ τέτροφας τὰς ἐμβάδας*; what have you made of your shoes? Ar. Nub. 858; *τὸν .. μόνουλον ποῖ τέτροφας*; Anaxandr. Φιαλ. 1:—Pass., *ποῖ τρέπεται .. τὰ χρήματα*; Ar. Vesp. 665. *τρέσας* or *τρέσας*, ὄ, v. *τρέω* I. 2. *τρέστις*, ου, ὄ, (τρέω) a trembler, coward, Hesych. *τρέφος*, εος, τύ, = *θρέμμα* (with v. I. *βρέφας*), Soph. Fr. 166. *τρέφω*, Hom., etc.; Dor. *τρέφω* (v. sub voce): fut. *θρέψω* Att.:—aor. I *έθρεψα*, Ep. *θρέψα* Il. 2. 548; aor. 2 *έτραπον*, v. infr. B: pf. *τέτροφα* intr. Od. 23. 237, (συν-) Hipp. 307. 23; but trans. Soph. O. C. 186, Anth. P. append. 111; also *τέτραφα* Polyb. 12. 25, Bekk., and Lob. Phryn. 577, —*οφα* Dind.: plqpf. *έτετράφη* intr. Babr. p. 2:—Med., fut. *θρέψομαι* in pass. sense, Hipp. 234. 40 (as restored by Littre), 243. 10, Thuc. 7. 49, etc.: aor. *έθρεψάμην* Pind. O. 6. 78, Att.:—Pass., fut. *τραφήσομαι* Pseudo-Dem. 1399. 16, Dion. H. 8. 41, etc., but in correct writers in med. form *θρέψομαι* (v. supr.):—aor. I *έθρέφθην* Hes. Th. 198, rare in Att., Eur. Hec. 351, 600, Plat. Polit. 310 A: aor. 2 *έτραφήν* [ᾶ] Il. 23. 84, and the regul. form in Att.; Ep. 3 pl. *έτραφεν* Il. 23. 348:—pf. *τέθραμμαι* Eur., etc.; 2 pl. *τέθραφθε* Plat. Legg. 625 A (*συν-τέθραφθε* seems to be an error in Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 14, for this form belongs to *τρέφω*), inf. *τεθράφθαι* Plat. Gorg. 525 A, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 24 (here also with v. I. *τετρ-*). (From √ΤΡΕΦ in signif. I come *τρόφ-ις*, *ταρφ-ίς*, *τάρφ-ας*, *τραφ-ερή*, *τροφ-αλίς*, *θρόμβ-ος*; in signif. II, *τροφ-ή*, *τροφ-ός*, etc.) I. Properly, like *πήγνυμι*, to thicken or congeal a liquid, *γάλα θρέψαι* to curdle it, Od. 9. 246; *τυρόν τρέφειν* Theocr. 25. 106:—Pass., with pf. act. *τέτροφα*, to become firm, curdle, congeal, *γάλα τρεφόμενον τυρόν ἐργόζεσθαι* Ael. N. A. 16. 32; *περὶ χροῖ τέτραφεν ἄλκη* Od. 23. 237; cf. *περιτρέφω*. II. commonly, to make to grow or increase, to bring up, breed, rear, esp. of children bred and brought up in a house, *ὅ σ' έτρεφε τυτθὸν ἐόντα* Il. 8. 283; *ἦ μ' έτεχ'*, *ἦ μ' έθρεψε* Od. 2. 131, cf. 12. 134; *εὐ έτρεφεν ἠδ' ἀτίταλλεν* Il. 16. 191, cf. Od. 19. 354; *έγώ σ' έθρεψα, σὺν δὲ γηρᾶναι θέλω* Aesch. Cho. 908, cf. Supp. 894; *τρ. μέχρι ἡβης* Thuc. 2. 46; *γεννᾶν καὶ τρ.* Plat. Polit. 274 A; *τρ. τε καὶ αὖξεν μέγαν* Id. Rep. 565 C; c. acc. cogn., *τρ. τινὰ τροφήν τινα* to bring up in a certain way, Hdt. 2. 2:—Med. to rear for oneself, *θρέψαιό τε φαίδιμον υἱόν* Od. 19. 368, cf. Pind. O. 6. 78; *τε-κοῦσα τόνδ' .. έθρεψάμην* Aesch. Cho. 928, Eur., etc.; *οἱ γεννήσαντες καὶ θρεψάμενοι* Plat. Legg. 717 B; *τεκὼν ἀρετὴν καὶ θρ.* Id. Symp. 212 A, cf. Eur. H. F. 458:—Pass. to be reared, grow up, *ὅς μαι τηλύγετος τρ. θαλίη ἐνὶ πολλῇ* Il. 9. 143; *τῆ ὁμοῦ έτρεφόμην* Od. 15. 365; *ἅμα τράφεν ἠδ' έγένοντο* Il. 1. 251, etc.; *ἐπεὶ τράφη ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ* i. e. when he was well-grown, 2. 661; *κάρτιστοι τράφεν ἄνδρες* grew up the strongest men, 1. 266; *ἐν τῇ αἰκίᾳ γέγονε καὶ τέθραπται* was born and bred, Plat. Meno 85 E:—properly, a boy was called *τρεφόμενος* only so long

as he remained in the charge of the women, i. e. till his fifth year, Hdt. 1. 136; ἐξ ὅτου τράφην ἐγώ from the time when I left the nursery, Ar. Av. 322:—generally, in Att., ἐν σκοτίοις νηδύος τεθρ. Aesch. Eum. 665, cf. Theb. 754; τραφεὶς μητέρος εὐγενοῦς ἀπο Soph. Aj. 1229; ὅπως πατρὸς δείξεις ὅς ἐξ οἴου τράφης Ib. 557; κρατίστου πατρὸς .. τραφεὶς Id. Ph. 3; παῖδες μητέρων τεθραμμέναι true nurslings of your mothers, implying a reproach for unmanliness (if indeed the reading be genuine), Aesch. Theb. 792; μῆας τρέφει πρὸς νυκτὸς ἀρτ nursed by night alone, i. e. art a child of darkness, Soph. O. T. 374. 2. of slaves, cattle, dogs and the like, to rear and keep them, κύνας Il. 22. 69, Od. 14. 22, etc.; ἵππους Il. 2. 766; λέοντος Ἴνιν (v. σίνις) Aesch. Ag. 717; μῆλα Id. Eum. 946; ὄφιν Soph. Fr. 219; ἴκτινα Ar. Fr. 525; ὄρνυγας Eur. Pol. 9; ὄρνυθας Plat. Theact. 197 C; οἱ τρέφοντες (sc. τοὺς ἐλέφαντας) the keepers, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 6; τρ. παιδαγωγούς Aesch. 26. 32; also, τρ. γυναῖκα Eur. I. A. 749; τρ. ἐταίραν, πόρνας to keep .., Antiph. Ἄγρ. 2, Diphil. Incert. 2; ὁ τρέφων one's master, Nicol. Incert. 1. 11, 36;—metaph., αἰγιαλὸν ἔνδον τρέφει he keeps quite a sea-beach in the house, Ar. Vesp. 110:—Pass., to be bred, reared, δοῦλος οὐκ ὠνητός, ἀλλ' οἴκοι τραφεὶς Soph. O. T. 1133; etc. 3. to tend, cherish, Lat. colere, τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ φίλεόν τε καὶ ἐτρ., of Calypso, Od. 5. 135, 7. 256:—so, of plants, Il. 17. 53, 18. 57, Od. 14. 175. 4. of parts of the body, to let grow, cherish, foster, χαίτην .. Σπερχεῖω τρέφει Il. 23. 142; τῷ θεῷ πλόκαμον τρ. Eur. Bacch. 494; τρ. ὑπὴν Ar. Vesp. 477; τρ. κόμην = κομᾶν, Lat. comam alere, Hdt. 1. 82:—also, τὰ δ' ἕσσει τρέφει ἀλοιφήν this is what puts fat on swine, Od. 13. 410; τεθραμμένη εἰς πολυσαρκίαν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22. 5. in Poets, of earth and sea, to breed, produce, teem with, οὐδὲν ἀκιδνότερον γαῖα τρ. ἀνθρώποιο Od. 18. 130; ὕλη τρέφει ἄγρια 5. 52; χθὼν τρέφει φάρμακα 11. 741; ὄσ' ἠπειρος .. τρέφει ἠδὲ θάλασσα Hes. Th. 5S2; πολλὰ γὰρ τρέφει δεινὰ Aesch. Cho. 585, cf. 128, Eur. Hec. 1181; θάλασσα .. τρέφουσα πορφύραν Aesch. Ag. 959; δν [ναύταν] πόντος τρ. Pind. I. 1. 68; rare in Prose, αἰεὶ τι ἢ Λιβύη τρέφει καινόν Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 12. 6. in Poets also, simply, to have within oneself, to contain, keep, have, ὅ τι καὶ πόλις τέτροφεν ἀφίλον Soph. O. C. 186, cf. Tr. 817; τρέφειν τὴν γλῶσσαν ἡσυχωτέραν to keep his tongue more quiet, Id. Ant. 1089; ἡ γλῶσσα τὸν θυμὸν δεινὸν τρ. Id. Aj. 1124; τάληθες γὰρ ἰσχυὸν τρέφω Id. O. T. 356; (so in Plat., τρ. ἰσχυρὸν τὸ ἐλεεινὸν γερ. 606 B); νόσον τρ. Soph. Ph. 795; ἐκ φόβου φόβον τρ. Id. Tr. 28; ἀταν Id. Aj. 644: οἷας λατρείας .. τρέφει what services .. she constantly performs, Ib. 503; ἐν ἐλπίσιν τρέφειν ἤξειν to foster hopes that .., Id. Ant. 897; τὸν Καδμογενῆ τρέφει .. βίβου πολύπονον suffering is his daily lot, Id. Tr. 117. III. to maintain, support, τρ. ἀνδρὸς μύχθος ἡμένας ἔσω Aesch. Cho. 921, cf. Pind. O. 9. 160; τρ. Ἥλιος χθονὸς φύσιν Aesch. Ag. 633; τρ. τὸν πατέρα Aesch. 3. 1; τὴν οἰκίαν Dem. 1367. 23:—Pass., οὐ δίκαιον τρέφεσθαι ὑπὸ πατρὸς υἱὸν ἠβῶντα Plat. Rep. 568 E; τὰ κτήνη χιλῶ ἐτρ. Xen. An. 4. 5, 25; γάλακτι, τυρῶ, κρέασι τρ. Id. Mem. 4. 3, 10; also, τρ. ἀπὸ τινος Plat. Prot. 313 C, Xen., etc.; ἐκ τινος Aesch. Ag. 1479, Plat. Rep. 372 B. 2. in histor. writers, to maintain or subsist an army, Thuc. 4. 83, Xen. An. 1. 1, 9; τρ. τὰς ναῦς Thuc. 8. 44, Xen.; τρ. τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀπὸ τῶν νήσων Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 9, cf. An. 7. 4, 11, etc. 3. of land, to feed, maintain one, τρέφει γὰρ οὗτος [ὁ ἀγρός] .. με Philem. Incert. 12. 2, cf. Menand. Ἀνψ. 3, Ἰδρ. 1, al. IV. to bring up, rear, educate, Hes. Fr. 86 Göttl., Pind. N. 3. 93, Plat. Rep. 391 C, etc.; τῷ λόγῳ τρ. καὶ παιδεύειν Ib. 534 D; θρ. καὶ παιδεύσαι Dem. 1351. 7; Δήμητερ ἢ θρέψασα τὴν ἐμὴν φρένα Aesch. Fr. 393; ἡ θρέψασα (sc. γῆ) one's mother land, Lycurg. 153. 42:—so in Med., θρέψασθαι ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἠθεσιν Plat. Legg. 695 E, cf. Lycurg. 158. 30:—Pass., κάλλιστα, ὀρθῶς, εὖ τραφήναι Plat. Rep. 401 D, Alc. 1. 120 E; παιδεία, ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ παιδείᾳ τρ. Id. Legg. 695 C, Xen. Cyn. 1, 16; ἐν πολυτρόποις ξυμφοραῖς Thuc. 2. 44; ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ, ἐν χλιδῇ, ἐν ἐλευθερίᾳ, etc., Plat., Xen., etc.; ἐν ἄλλοις νόμοις Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 1. V. the Pass. sometimes came to mean little more than to be, ἐπ' ἐμοὶ πολέμιον ἐτράφη (sc. τὸ γένος) Ar. Av. 335, cf. Thesm. 141. B. Hom. uses an intr. aor. 2 act. ἔτραφον = pass. ἐτράφην (as pf. τέτροφα = τέθραμμαι), ὅς .. ἔτραφ' ἀριστος Il. 21. 279; λέοντε ἐτραφέτην ὑπὸ μητρί 5. 555; τραφέμεν (Ion. for τραφεῖν) 7. 199, Od. 3. 28, etc.:—as trans. the aor. 2 is used by Hom. only in Il. 23. 90 (perhaps ἔτρεφεν should be read), and τράφε in Pind. N. 3. 92 is Dor. impf.: reversely some Gramms. read in Il. 23. 84, ὡς ὁμοῦ ἐτράφεμέν περ for ἀλλ' ὁμοῦ ὡς ἐτράφημεν. Later, this aor. became obsol., except in Ep. imitators, as in Call. Jov. 55, Opp. H. 1. 774. 2. of food, to be nutritious, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 2.

τρεχε-δειπνέω, to run, hasten to a banquet, Nicet. Ann. 131 C. τρεχέ-δειπνος, ον, running to a banquet of parasites, Ath. 4 A, 242 C, Plut. 2. 726 A (who expl. it coming late); τρεχέδειπνα, τά, a light robe or shoes worn by parasites, cf. Juven. 3. 67. τρέχνης, εος, τό, =τέρχνης, Anth. P. 15. 25. τρέχω, fut. θρέξομαι (ἀπο-) Ar. Nub. 1001, (μετα-) Id. Pax 261, (περι-) Id. Ran. 193; θρέξω only in Lyc. 108; but ἀπο-θρέξεις Plat. Com. Incert. 65:—aor. 1 ἔθρεξα (v. infr.):—but the usual fut. and aor. come from another Root ΔΡΑΜ, viz. δρᾶμομαι Eur. Or. 878, Xen., etc.; Ion. δρᾶμομαι Hdt. 8. 102; late δρᾶμω LXX, etc.; but ὑπερ-δρᾶμω Philetaer. Ἀταλαντ. 1; δρᾶμομαι in compd. ἀναδράμεται Anth. P. 9. 575:—aor. 2 ἔδραμον v. infr.:—pf. δεδράμηκα [ᾗ] Philem. Kou. 1, Menand. Incert. 220; (ἀνα-) Hdt. 8. 55, (κατα-) Xen., (περι-, συν-) Plat.; poet. pf. δέδρομα (ἀνα-, ἐπι-) Od.—Pass., pf. δεδράμημαι (ἐπι-) Xen. Oec. 15, 1.—The Verb is rather rare in Hom., who has the pres. in Il. 23. 520, Od. 9. 386; in Il. 18. 599, 602, Ion. aor. θρέξασκον (ἔθρεξα was also old Att., Eur. I. A. 1569, Ar. Nub. 1005, Thesm. 657);

but the common aor. was ἔδραμον, Il. 23. 393, Od. 23. 207, etc.—Dor. τράχω [ᾗ], Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 2. 34 (45): fut. θράξομαι, θραξοῦμαι, Hesych. (From √TPEX come also τρόχ-ος, τροχ-ός, τρόχ-ις, etc.; cf. Goth. thrag-ja (τρέχω), A. S. brah (decursus temporis):—v. also τράχηνος.) To run, Lat. curro, of men, Hom., etc.; ἰθὺ δρᾶμων Od. 23. 207; θρέξασκον ἐπισταμένοισι πόδεσσιν Il. 18. 599; ἅμα τινί Hes. Op. 217; ᾤχεο τρέχων Epich. 20 Ahr.; βαδίζειν καὶ τρ. Plat. Gorg. 468 A; τρέχων, opp. to βάδην, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 30; τρ. χερσίν, οὐ ποδωκία σκελῶν Aesch. Eum. 37:—of horses, Il. 23. 393, 520:—the part. is oft. added to another Verb, τί οὐ τρέχων σὺ τὰς τραπέζας ἐκφέρεις; why do you run and carry out ..? Plat. Com. Lak. 1, cf. Plat. Rep. 327 B; v. infr. 2. 2. of things, to move quickly, τὸ δὲ [τρυπανον] τρ. ἔμμενες αἰεὶ Od. 9. 386, cf. Il. 14. 413; of a ship, παρὰ γῆν ἔδραμεν Theogn. 856, cf. Soph. Aj. 1083; τὸ δ' ἐν ποσὶ τράχον ἴτω let what is now before me go trippingly, Pind. P. 8. 45; ἐπὶ καρδίαν ἔδραμε .. σταγῶν Aesch. Ag. 1121; ἔρις δραμοῦσα τοῦ προσωτάτω having run its course, Soph. Aj. 731; πυρετὸς .. ἦκει τρέχων has come quickly, Nicoph. Σειρ. 1. II. c. acc. loci, to run over, ῥόθια Eur. Hel. 1118 (a lyr. passage); ὁ ἵππος τρ. καὶ πρηνῆ καὶ ὄρεια Xen. Eq. 8, 1:—in Prose θέω seems to be more common in the pres., and in some phrases used exclusively, e. g. θεῖν δρόμῳ (not τρέχειν) Ar. Av. 205, Thuc. 3. 111, Xen. An. 1. 8, 18. 2. c. acc. cogn., τρ. δρόμον, βῆμα, ἀγῶνα, διαυλον, to run a course, a heat, Eur. El. 883, 954, Alex. Τραυμ. 1, Menand. Incert. 220, etc.: often metaph., ἀγῶνα δρ. to run a risk, Eur. Alc. 489, I. A. 1456; ἀγῶνα θανάσιμον δρ. Id. Ot. 878; πολλοὺς ἀγῶνας δραμεῖν περὶ σφέων αὐτέων to run for their life or safety, Hdt. 7. 57, 8. 102; κινδύων τὸν μέγιστον τρ. Dion. H. 4. 47; τὸν ὑπὲρ ψυχῆς ἀγῶνα, κίνδυνον ὑπὲρ τῆς ψυχῆς τρ. Id. 7. 48, 4. 4; ἐσχάτην τρ. Polyb. 1. 87, 3, etc.:—sometimes the acc. is omitted, τρ. περὶ ἑωυτοῦ at the risk of his life, Hdt. 7. 57; περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς Id. 9. 37; φόνου πέρι Eur. El. 1264; περὶ τῆς νίκης Xen. An. 1. 5, 8; cf. θέω I. 2, δρόμος I. 2, κρέας fin. 3. παρ' ἐν πάλαισμα ἔδραμε νικᾶν he was within one fall or bout of carrying off the victory, Hdt. 9. 33; cf. παρά C. I, 5, τριάξω I. τρέψις, εως, ἡ, a turning, Diog. L. 7. 114. τρεψί-χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, changing colour, of a kind of polypus (cf. τρέπω II. 3), Arist. Fr. 2S9.

τρέω, inf. τρεῖν: aor. ἔτρεσα, Ep. τρέσσε, τρέσσαν: Ep. pres. τρέω (v. ὑποτρέω):—this Verb is never contracted, except when the contraction is into ει. (From √TPEX, cf. aor. ἔ-τρεσ-α, Skt. tras, tras-āmi, tra-syāmi (tremo), tras-uras (trepidus), trās-as (terror); Slav. tres-a (qualis); and without final s, τρέ-ω, τρή-ων, Lat. terr-eo, Irish tarr-ach (timidus). To flee from fear, flee away, (Aristarch. held this to be the proper sense), τρεῖν μ' οὐκ ἔα Παλλάς Il. 5. 256; μήτε .. τρέε μήτε τι τάρβει 21. 288; τρέσσε δὲ παπτήνας 11. 546; τρεῖτ' ἄσπετον 17. 332; the sense of fleeing is most apparent in the phrase ἔτρεσαν ἄλλυδις ἄλλη 11. 745; τρέσσαν δ' ἄλλυδις ἄλλη Od. 6. 138; τρ. ὑπὸ τεῖχος Il. 22. 143, cf. 13. 515, 17. 332; τρέετην Hes. Sc. 171; μὴ τρέσητε Aesch. Supp. 711; μὴ τρέσας without fear, Id. Ag. 549; οὐδὲν τρέσας Plat. Phaedo 117 B; but, 2. τρέσας is used almost like a Subst., a runaway, coward, Il. 14. 522; a technical term at Lacedaemon, Ἀριστόδημος ὁ τρέσας Hdt. 7. 231, cf. Tyrtae. 8. 14; οἱ ἐν τῇ μάχῃ καταδειλιάσαντες, οὓς αὐτοὶ τρέσαντας ὀνομάζουσι Plut. Ages. 30, cf. Vit. Lycurg. 21., 2. 191 B, etc.:—and later a real Subst. was used in Com., τρεσᾶς, τρεσᾶ Eust. 772. 12; τρέσας, τρέσα Theodos. in A. B. 1186). II. trans. to flee from, fear, dread, be afraid of, c. acc., Il. 11. 554., 17. 663, Aesch. Theb. 379, 436, al., Soph. Ant. 1042, cf. Pors. Phoen. 1093; ἄρκτον .. οὐκ ἔτρεσεν Xen. An. 1. 9, 6:—so also c. gen., τρέσσε .. κελάδοιο, δηϊοτήτος Hes. Th. 850:—and τρ. μὴ .., Aesch. Theb. 790.—Rare in Prose.

τρήμα, τό, (√TPA, τετραίνω) a perforation, a hole, aperture, orifice, Lat. foramen, Ar. Vesp. 141, Plat. Gorg. 494 B; τὸ τρ. τῶν οὐάτων Hipp. 252. 37; τῆς ἀρτηρίας, τοῦ πλεύμονος Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 10, cf. 17. 18. 2. =τρύπημα 2, Ar. Eccl. 906, Lys. 410. II. of the holes or ribs of dice, Amips. Σφενδ. 5. τρηματίξω, fut. ἴσω, Dor. ἴξω, to bet on the ribs of dice, Poll. 9. 96:—hence τρηματίτης [ἴ], ὁ, Eust. 1084. 5., 1397. 22; Dor. τρηματίκτας, Poll. l. c., Hesych.

τρημάτιον, τό, Dim. of τρήμα, Math. Vett. τρημαῖτες, εσσα, εν, porous, λίθος τρ. pumice-stone, Anth. P. 6. 62. τρημαῖτης, es, having holes, perforated, ζῆα τρ., opp. to ἀτρητα (Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 28), would be (acc. to the use of the term in modern Zoölogy) having a vent to the intestinal canal. τρήμη, ἡ, =τρήμα, Ar. Fr. 692. τρήρων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρέω), timorous, shy, in Hom. always epith. of wild doves, τρήρωσι πελειάσι Il. 5. 778; πέλειαι τρήρωνες Od. 12. 63; τρήρωνα πέλειαν 22. 140., 23. 853, etc.; κέφοι τρ. Ar. Pax 1067:—hence, II. it came to be used as fem. Subst., a trembler, =πελειά, Lyc. 87, 423; and the compd. πολυτρήρων shews that this sense of the word was known to Hom.

τρησις, εως, ἡ, (√TPA, τετραίνω) a boring through, perforation, Plat. Polit. 279 E. II. an orifice, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 10. τρητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τετραίνω, perforated, with a hole in it, τρ. λίθος Od. 13. 77: Hom. commonly joins ἐν or παρὰ τρητοῖς λεχέεσσιν, prob. of inlaid bedsteads (cf. τορευτός), Il. 3. 448, Od. 1. 440, etc.; others explain it of the holes made for bolting the bedstead together, or those through which the cords that supported the bedding were drawn, v. Od. 23. 198:—τρητός μελισσῶν πόνος, i. e. the honeycomb, Pind. P. 6. fin.; τὰ τρητά Plat. Polit. 279 E; τρ. ὄστούν, opp. to ἀτρητον, Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 5; τρ. λίθαξ pumice-stone, Anth. P. 6. 66; τρ. δύνοξ a shepherd's pipe, Ib. 78.

τρηχαλέος, η, ον, poet. for τρηχύς, Anth. P. 5. 292., 6. 63, 64, Plan. 113. τρηχὺβάτω, τρηχύνω, τρηχύς, τρήχυσμα, τρηχυσμός, Ion. for τρηχ- τρήχω, needlessly assumed as pres. of the Homeric pf. τέτρηχα, v. sub παράσσω. II. in later Ep. to be rough or uneven, from τρηχύς, Nic. Th. 72, 521; and so Ap. Rh. uses the pf. τέτρηχα, 3. 1393, cf. 4. 447. τρηχώ, οὐς, ἡ, a rough, stony country, Nic. Th. 283. τρηχώδης, ες, Ion. for τρηχώδης. τρή-, from τρίς or τριά, in compds. three times, thrice, Lat. ter:—also indefinitely, to add emphasis, e. g. τριδούλος, τριδύατος, τριβάρβαρος, τριάνωρ, like Lat. *terque, quaterque*. τριαγμός, ὁ, or τριαγμοί, οἱ, the triad or the triads, a philos. work by Ion the Trag. Poet, Harp. s. v., cf. Diog. L. 8. 8, Clem. Al. 397 (where τριαγμοῖς is restored for τριγράμμοις); Suid. τριασμοί. τρι-ἀδελφαι, αἱ, the three sisters, Or. Sib. 5. 215. II. τριάδελφος, ον, of three brothers, πόθος Tzetz. τριάδιζω, to multiply by three, triple, Damasc. in Wolf's Anal. 3. 230. τριάδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of three, ἀριθμός Olympiod.: threefold, Dion. Areop. τριάζω, fut. ἄσω, and τριάσσω, fut. ξω: (τρία). To conquer, vanquish, properly of a wrestler, who did not win until he had thrice thrown his adversary, or conquered him in three bouts (παλαίσματα), τριαχθῆναι Thugeniδ. Δικαστ. 1; cf. Aesch. Cho. 338 (ubi v. Schol.), Eum. 589, Soph. Fr. 678. 13, Anth. P. 11. 316, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 256 B; so, διὰ τριῶν ἀπόλλυμαι I am utterly undone, Eur. Or. 434. II. to multiply by three, Arithm. Vectt. (Hence τριακτήρ, τριακτός, ἀτρίακτος, ἀποτριάζω.) τρίαίνα, ἡ, a trident, a three-pronged fish-spear, the badge of Poseidon, Il. 12. 27, Od. 4. 506., 5. 292, Aesch. Pr. 925, Eur., etc.: as a symbol of the empire of the sea, Archil. 42, Ar. Eq. 839. II. a three-pronged fork, Longus 4. 40; cf. τριανῶν. τριανο-ειδής, ες, (εἶδος) trident-shaped, Plut. 2. 877 F, E. M., etc.; contr. -ώδης, ες, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 447. τριανο-κράτωρ [ἄ], ὁ, lord of the trident, of Poseidon, Inscr. Cyriac. 243. τριανούχος, ον, (ἔχω) wielding the trident, cited from Eust. τριανο-φόρος, ον, = foreg., Planud. τριανῶν, properly, to heave with the trident; then, generally, to heave or prise up, overthrow, τρ. τι μοχλοῖς Eur. Bacch. 348. II. τρ. τὴν γῆν διέκλλη to break it up with a fork or mattock, Ar. Pax 570: hence τριανώτηρ (Cod. -άτηρ), a husbandman, Hesych. τριακάδ-αρχος, ὁ, chief of a τριακάς (III), Inscr. Sic. in C. I. 5425-27. τριακαίδεκ-έτης, ὁ, ἡ, thirteen years old, Plat. Legg. 833 D. τριακάς, Ep. and Ion. τριηκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, contr. for obsol. τριακοντάς: (τρεῖς, τρία):—the number thirty, ἐς τριακάδας δέκα ναῶν Aesch. Pers. 339. II. the thirtieth day of the month, Hes. Op. 764, C. I. 1625. 50; first used by Thales, acc. to Diog. L. 1. 24. At Athens the τριακάδες were dedicated to the memory of the dead, like the Roman *novemdialia*, Harpocr., Poll. 1. 66, etc.: offerings were made to Hecaté, Ath. 325 A, etc.; ἡ τῶν τρ. καθιέρωσις C. I. 1304. 2. a month, containing 30 days, Luc. Luct. 16, Rhet. Praec. 9. III. at Athens, a political division of the φυλή containing thirty families, = γένος, C. I. 101. 18, Poll. 8. 111, Böckh P. E. 1. 47. 2. at Sparta, Hdt. 1. 65, either = 30 families ($\frac{1}{10}$ of an oba), or = 10 families ($\frac{1}{30}$ of an oba), Müller Dor. 3. 5. § 6. τριακάτιοι, οἱ, Dor. for τριακόσιοι, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 28, 34, al. II. the ἔφηβοι belonging to one τριακάς (III), Valck. Ammon. 35: v. Smith's Cyren. Inscr. pl. 79. no. 7, where they are associated with λοχαγοὶ πελταστῶν:—hence τριακατι-ἀρχης, οὐ, ὁ, lb. pl. 78. no. 6. τριακίς [ἄ], Adv. three times, thrice, Ar. Fr. 607; Lacon., acc. to Hesych. τριακονθ-ἀμμάτος, ον, with or of thirty knots, Xen. Cyn. 2. 5. τριακονθ-ἡμέρος, Ion. τριηκοντήμερος, Dor. τριακοντάμερος, ον, of thirty days, μήν Hdt. 2. 4, Polyb., etc. 2. τριακονθήμερον, τό, a time of thirty days, Polyb. 21. 10, 12, etc. τριακοντα [ἄ], Ep. and Ion. τριήκ-, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl.; yet a gen. τριηκόντων is used by Hes. Op. 694, and by later imitators, as Call. Fr. 67; dat. τριηκόντεσσιν Anth. P. 11. 41:—thirty, Lat. *triginta*, Hom., etc. II. οἱ τρ., esp., 1. at Sparta, the council of thirty, assigned to the kings, Xen. Ages. 1, 7, Hell. 3. 4, 2, etc. 2. at Athens, οἱ τρ. the Thirty, commonly called the thirty tyrants, appointed on the taking of Athens (B. C. 404), lb. 2. 3, 2, Plat. Apol. 32 C, etc. 3. certain magistrates, v. πεσσαράκοντα. [In late Epigr. ἄ, Jac. Anth. P. 617, 705, 806.] τριακοντα-ετηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or in thirty years, Eus. V. Const. 1. 1. τριακοντα-ετηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a period of thirty years or a festival returning every thirty years, C. I. 4697. 2: in full, τ. ἐορτή Dio C. 62. 26. τριακοντα-ετής, Ion. τριηκ-, ες, thirty years old, Plat. Legg. 961 B; also in contr. form, οἱ τριακοντούται (v. l. -εις) the men of thirty years, Id. Rep. 539 A, Legg. 670 A; fem. τριακοντούτις Isac. 57. 36. II. τριακονταέτης, ες, of or for thirty years, αἱ τριακονταέτις σπονδαί Thuc. 5. 14, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 2, Plat.; αἱ τριακοντούτις σπονδαί Thuc. 1. 23, 115., 2. 2;—in fem. form, σπονδαὶ τριηκοντίδες Hdt. 7. 149; contr., αἱ τριακοντούτιδες σπονδαί Ar. Ach. 194, Eq. 1388, Thuc. 1. 87 (though elsewhere he uses the form in ης as fem., v. supr.). τριακοντα-ετία, ἡ, a period of thirty years, Dion. H. 2. 67. τριακοντά-ζυγος, ον, with thirty benches of oars, Ἀργῶ Theoc. 13. 74. τριακοντάκις [ἄ], Adv. thirty times, Plut. Coriol. 25. τριακοντά-κλινος, ον, of thirty couches, Plut. 2. 679 B, Ath. 541 C. τριακοντά-κωπος, ον, thirty-oared, Polyb. 22. 26, 13. τριακοντάμερον, τό, Dor. word in C. I. 5475. 27,—seemingly a kind of committee, appointed perhaps for thirty days. τριακοντά-μηνος, ον, of thirty months, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 16. τριακοντα-μναῖος, α, ον, weighing thirty minae, λίθος Polyb. 9. 41, S. τριακοντά-μόριον, τό, a thirtieth part, prob. 1. Procl.

τριάκοντάπεδος, ον, thirty feet wide, ὕδης Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 16, 21, 25, al. τριάκοντάπεντάπηχυς, v, thirty-five cubits long, Tzetz. τριάκοντά-πηχυς, v, thirty cubits long, Callix. ap. Ath. 203 F, Diod., etc. τριάκοντα-πλάσιος, ον, and -πλάσιων, ον, thirtyfold, Archimed. τριάκοντά-πους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, thirty feet long or high, Dion. H. 9. 68. τριάκοντα-αρχία, ἡ, the rule of the thirty, at Athens, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 8. τριάκοντάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the number thirty, Eccl. τριάκοντα-σημῖος, ον, of thirty times, in metre, Cram. An. Par. 1. 95. τριάκοντα-στάδιος, ον, thirty stades long, σχοῖνος Strab. 804 (with v. l. τριάκοντα σταδίων). τριάκοντά-σχοῖνος, ον, of thirty σχοῖνοι; ἡ τρ. a district along the Nile, Ptolem. Geogr. τριάκοντά-φυλλον, τό, Byzant. name of the rose. τριάκοντά-χους, ον, producing thirtyfold, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 8; τρ. ἀποδιδόναι, Strab. 311. τριάκοντά-χρονος, ον, = τριακοντάσημος, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 311. τριακοντέτης, ες, = τριακονταέτης, Arist. H. A. 6. 32, 9. τριάκοντα-ἡρης (sub. ναῦς), ἡ, a ship with thirty banks of oars, Callix. ap. Ath. 203 D: v. τριήρης. τριάκοντορος (sc. ναῦς), ἡ, a thirty-oared ship, Thuc. 4. 9, Xen. An. 5. 1, 16, etc.; in Hdt. it is written τριηκόντερος, 4. 148., 7. 97: cf. πεντηκόντορος. τριάκοντούτης, -οὔτις, v. sub τριακονταέτης. τριάκοντα-ώνυμος, ον, with thirty names, Epiphan. τριάκοντα-ὠρύγος, ον, of thirty fathoms, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5; cf. δεκάρυγος. τριακόσιοι, Ion. τριηκ-, αἱ, a, three hundred, Hom., Hdt., etc.; also with collective noun in sing., ἵππος τρ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 2. II. οἱ τρ. at Athens, the richest members of the συμμορίαί, who managed their affairs, Dem. 26. 25., 285. 17, etc. 2. the Three Hundred, who fell at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7. 224, Plut. 2. 191 F, etc. 3. a judicial body at Megara, Dem. 435. 26. τριακοσιο-μέδιμνοι, οἱ, those whose property produced 300 medimni, i. e. the Ἴππεῖς, Synes. 146 B, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 262. τριακοσιδ-χους, ον, bearing three hundredfold, Strab. 742. τριακοσταῖος, α, ον, on the thirtieth day, Hipp. Progn. 42, Strab. 836. II. thirty days old, παιδίον Phylarch. 36. τριακοστη-μόριον, τό, Ion. τριηκ-, a thirtieth part, Hipp. 259. 44. τριακοστό-δυος, ον, (δυο) the thirty-second, Nicom. Arithm. 1. 8, in neut., τὸ τρ. = $\frac{1}{32}$, si sana lectio. τριακοστό-πεμπτος, ον, the thirty-fifth, C. I. 9262. 9, Tzetz. τριακοστός, Ion. τριηκ-, ἡ, ὄν, the thirtieth, Hdt. 4. 44., 5. 89, Hipp. Aph. 1250, Pind., and Att. II. ἡ τριακοστή a duty of one-thirtieth, Dem. 467. 2. τριακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a victor, Aesch. Ag. 171; cf. τριάζω, ἀτρίακτος. τριά-νωρ [ἄ], ἡ, she that has had three husbands, of Helen, Lyc. 851. τριάξ, ἡ, = τριακάς, Hesych. τριάριοι, οἱ, the Roman *Triarii*, Polyb. 6. 23, 16. τρι-ἀρμενος, ον, with three soils or masts, πλοῖον Luc. Navig. 14; ναύτης τῶν τρ. Id. Pseudol. 27. τρι-αρχία, ἡ, the Lat. *triumviratus*, Dio C. 41. 36. τρί-αρχος, ὁ, a chief ruler, Theophil. ad Autol. II. with three branches, κέρας Epiphan. τριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (τρεῖς) the number three, a triad, Plat. Phaedo 104 A, al.; on its significance in the Pythag. philosophy, v. Arist. Cael. 1. 1, 2, cf. Metaph. 12. 6, 3 sq., 12. 7, 7 sq. 2. ἡ τρ. the third day, Philo 1. 13. II. the Trinity, v. Suicer. τριάς, ἄντος, ὁ, a Sicilian coin, Lat. *triens*, Arist. Fr. 467; cf. ἐξᾶς. τριασμός, ὁ, v. τριαγμός. τριάσσω, fut. ξω, = τριάζω, q. v. τρι-αύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, Lat. *trisulcus*, three-pronged, Gloss. τρι-αύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, with three necks, of Hecaté, Lyc. 1186. τριβαία, ἡ, a mortar, Suid. s. v. ἰγδη, Zonar. τριβῆκός, ἡ, ὄν, (τριβῶ) rubbed, worn, Lat. *tritrus*, χλαμύς Anth. P. 6, 282; τριβῶν Luc. Gall. 9; ἰμάτιον Schol. Ar. Pl. 714, Artemid. 2. 3, init. (where it means a smooth fine garment, opp. to thick rough clothes). 2. of persons, experienced, ἰατρός Galen.; ὁ περὶ ταῦτα τρ. Id.:—a crafty fellow, Lat. *veterator*, Eust. 932. 46, etc.; cf. τριβῶν, τρίμμα. II. ἀσέλγεια τριβακή (v. τριβάς), Luc. Amor. 28. Τριβαλλοί (not Τρίβαλλοι, Arcad. 54), οἱ, the *Triballi*, a people on the borders of Thrace (v. Bähr Hdt. 4. 39): hence as a Comic name for barbarian gods, Ar. Av. 1529, 1533, 1627; οὐδ' ἐν Τριβαλλοῖς ταῦτά γ' ἔστιν ἔννομα Alex. Ἰπν. 2; καὶ ποῦ μὲν καλὸν τὸν πατέρα θύειν, οἶον ἐν Τρ. Arist. Top. 2. 11, 6:—Adj. Τριβαλλικός, ἡ, ὄν, Hdt. 4. 49. II. a slang term for young fellows who lounge about taverns, etc., like the 'Mohocks' of Addison's time, Dem. 1269. 9; v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1037:—hence the Comic exaggeration Τριβαλλο-ποπᾶν-θρεπτα μαιρακύλλια, Eubul. Ὀρθ. 1. 3 (as Casaub. for Τριβαλλο-πανύ-θρεπτα; Meineke suggests Τριβαλλο-μαμμό-θρεπτα). τριβανον, τό, = λήκνθος, Hesych., Galen. τριβανῶν, to wear away, consume, Symm. V. T. τριβαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, = τριβακός, E. M. τρί-βάρβαρος, ον, thrice-barbarous, Plut. 2. 14 B. τριβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a woman who practises lewdness with herself or with other women, Manetho 4. 358. τρί-βᾶφος, ον, thrice-dyed, i. e. of genuine dye, Io. Lyd. 1. 7. τρί-βελής, ες, three-pointed, Anth. Plan. 215. τριβεύς, ἔως, ὁ, a rubber, = τριπίτης, Strab. 710: = δοῖδυξ, A. B. 239. II. in Mechanics, the fitting upon which the axle rubs, Math. Vectt.

τριβή, ἡ, (τρίβω) *a rubbing*:—mostly metaph.: I. *a rubbing down, wearing away, wasting*, τριβῆ βίου Aesch. Ag. 465; κτεάνων τριβαί Id. Cho. 943. II. *practice*, as opp. to theory, Hipp. 25. 43, Xen. An. 5. 6, 15; also *mere practice, routine*, as opp. to true art, οὐκ ἔστι τέχνη, ἀλλ' ἀτεχνος τριβή Plat. Phaedr. 260 E; τριβὴ καὶ ἐμπειρία, opp. to τέχνη, Ib. 270 B, cf. Gorg. 463 B; τριβὴ ζῆτεῖν, opp. to μεθόδω, Arist. Soph. Elench. 33, 18; τριβὴν ἔχειν τινος Damosc. Σύντρ. I. 10, Diod. 16. 15; ἐν τινι Polyb. I. 32, 1; ἀρετὴν ἔχειν ἐν τριβῇ Plut. Philop. 13. III. *that about which one is busied, the object of care, anxiety, love*, like Lat. *cura*, Ὁρέστην, τὴν ἐμῆς ψυχῆς τριβὴν Aesch. Cho. 749. IV. of Time, *a spending*, οὐ μακροῦ χρόνου τρ. Soph. Ant. 1078, cf. Fr. 586; ξυνουσία καὶ χρόνου τριβῇ Plat. Rep. 493 B; ἀξίαν τριβὴν ἔχει 'tis time well spent, Aesch. Pr. 639; βίος οὐκ ἄχαρις ἐς τὴν τριβὴν *a pleasant enough life in the spending*, Ar. Av. 156. 2. *delay, putting off*, ἐς τριβὰς ἐλᾶν to seek delays, Soph. O. T. 1160; τριβὰς πορίζειν Ar. Ach. 385; and with the Verb omitted (cf. πρόφασις I. 2. f), μὴ τριβὰς ἔτι no more delays, Soph. Ant. 577; τριβῆς ἕνεκα καὶ ἀνοκωχῆς Thuc. 8. 87; μετὰ τρ. πάσης Ep. Plat. 344 B; τριβὴν λαμβάνει ὁ πόλεμος Polyb. I. 20, 9; cf. διατριβή. τριβῆν, ἦνος, ὁ, *a tripod*, Arcad. τριβικός, ἡ, ὄν, *founded on practice*, Sext. Emp. M. I. 249. τριβολ-εκτράπελος [ᾶ], ὄν; in Ar. Nub. 1003, τριβολεκτράπελα στωμύλλειν to deal in coarse rude jests. τριβόλος [ῖ], ὄν, like τριβελής, *three-pointed*: hence as Subst., I. τριβόλος, ὁ, *a caltrop*, i. e. *a three-spiked implement*, so formed that one of the spikes must point upwards, used to lame the enemy's horses, Plut. 2. 200 B, Polyæn. 139. 2, v. Dict. of Antiqq.: also, *a similar thing on the bit of a bridle*, Poll. I. 148. 2. from the likeness of shape, *a prickly water-plant, water-caltrop*, Lat. *tribulus*, τρ. ἐνυδρος Theophr. H. P. 4. 9, I, Diosc. 4. 15. b. *a like plant on land, a burr*, which was apt to stick in sheep's wool, Ar. Lys. 576, cf. Theophr. H. P. 3. 1, 6; ἀκανθαὶ καὶ τρ. Ep. Hebr. 6. 8:—Alcae. 47 calls sour wine δξύτερον τριβόλων:—in Philostr. 492, προσβολῶν is restored from MSS. II. τριβόλοι, οἱ, *a threshing-machine, boards with sharp stones fixed in the bottom*, Math. Vett., Virgil's *tribula*, Georg. I. 164 [where the ῖ shews that in this sense it is from τρίβω, *tero*]; but we have τριβόλους ἀχυρό-τριβας in Anth. P. 6. 104. τριβολώδης, ἐς, *like burrs*, Hermas 3. 6, Athanas. τριβός [ῖ], ἡ, but ὁ in Eur. Or. 1251, 1258, El. 103, Plut. Arat. 22: (τρίβω):—*a worn or beaten track, road, path*, h. Hom. Merc. 448: hence *the high road, highway*, ἐν τρίβω οἰκημένοι Hdt. 8. 140, 2; (cf. ἐν τρ. τοῦ πολέμου κείσθαι, Dion. H. 6. 34, etc.); τρ. ἀμαξήρης Eur. Or. 1251; λεπτήν τρ. ἐξανύσαι Theocr. 25. 156; ἡ τρ. τῆς ἀτραποῦ the worn part of the road, Diod. 17. 49; διασχισθέντες [τῆς ὁδοῦ] τρίβω τινί by taking a footpath, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 13. 2. metaph. *a path of life*, βίοτιο τέμνειν τρίβον Crates Θηβ. 4; βίοτου τρ. ὀδεύειν Anacreont. 41. 2; ποίην τίς πρὸς ἔρωτας τοῦ τρίβον; Anth. P. 5. 302; τῆς αἰτίας ἵχνος καὶ τρ. Plut. 2. 680 F; so, τρίβοι ἐρώτων, periph. for ἔρωτες, Aesch. Supp. 1043. II. *a rubbing, attrition*, Id. Ag. 391; τρ. κρηπίδος the rubbing of a shoe, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 12. 2. *a hollow socket made by friction*, τρίβον ἐαυτῇ πεποιημένην Hipp. Art. 783, cf. Art. 822. III. metaph., like τριβή II, *practice, use*, τρίβον λαμβάνειν to get accustomed to a place or thing, Hipp. 822 E, cf. 783 F. 2. *delay* ('exquisitius pro τριβῇ,' Herm.), Aesch. Ag. 197. IV. *bodily exercise*, Nic. Al. 592. τρί-βραχὺς, υ, *consisting of three short syllables*, Arcad. 40 (other Gramm. write it oxyt. -χῦς); ὁ τρ. πούς Dion. H. de Comp. 17. τρί-βροχος, ὄν, *thrice-wetted*, i. e. *drenched, soaked*, Diosc. I. 65. τρίβω [ῖ]: fut. τρίψω: aor. ἔτριψα, inf. τρίψαι Od. 9. 333, etc.: pf. τέτριφα (συν-) Eubul. Aakow. 4:—Med., fut. τρίψομαι (προσ-) Antipho 127. 2: aor. ἔτριψάμην Call. Lav. Pall. 25:—Pass., fut. τριψθήσομαι App. Civ. 4. 65, etc.; τριψθήσομαι Plut. Dio 25, (ἐκ-) Soph. O. T. 428, (κατα-) Xen.; also τετριψομαι (ἐπι-) Ar. Pax 346; aor. fut. med. in pass. sense, Thuc. 6. 18., 7. 42:—aor. ἐτριψθην Id. 2. 77, Antiph. Σακ. I, (δια-) Dem. 393. I; oftener aor. 2. ἐτριβην [ῖ] Arist. Probl. 10. 27; (δι-) Hdt. 7. 120, Thuc.; (ἐπ-) often in Ar.; (κατ-) Plat.; (συν-) Ar., etc.:—pf. τέτριμμαί Plat. Phaedo 116 D; Ion. 3 pl. τετριφᾶται Hdt. 2. 93. Cf. ἀνα-, ἀπο-, προσ-τριβω. [ῖ only in pf. and aor. 2, also in compds. which are mostly derived from aor. 2.] (For the Root, v. τείρω.) To rub, i. e. *thresh, corn, thresh it out*, because among the Greeks this was done by rubbers or rollers, Il. 20. 496; μοχλὸν τρίψαι ἐν ὀφθαλμῷ to work round the stake in his eye, Od. 9. 333; χρυσὸν βασάνω τρ. to rub it on a touchstone, so as to test its purity (cf. παρατριβω), Theogn. 450; τρ. μάζαν Ar. Pax 8, etc.; τρ. τὸ σκέλος to rub the leg, Plat. Phaedo 60 B; τὰς τῆς ψῶρας λάσεις τῷ τρίβειν Id. Phileb. 46 A; τρ. τὴν κεφαλήν, in sign of perplexity, Aeschin. 34. 26; ταῖς χερσὶ [τὰς τρίχας] τρ. Xen. Eq. 5, 5; τὸν πόδα μύροις τρ. Eubul. I. c.:—Med., χρηστηρίοις ἐν τοῖσδε .. τρίβεσθαι μύσας to rub one's pollution upon the shrines, pollute them with it (cf. προστριβω), Aesch. Eum. 195:—Pass., τετριμμένοι τὰ ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ τῶν κεφαλέων Hdt. 2. 93; ὕλη τριψθεῖσα ὑπ' ἀνέμων πρὸς αὐτὴν, so as to catch fire, Thuc. 2. 77; ὀδόντες τριβόμενοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 5. 2. to rub down, grind, pound, bruise, knead, φάρμακον, κώνειον Ar. Thesm. 486, Plat. Phaedo 117 B; καταπλαστόν, μάζαν Ar. Pl. 717, Pax 816; κάρνα καὶ ἀμύγδαλα εἰς θυεῖαν τρ. Ath. 648 A; τὸ μέλαν Dem. 313. II:—Pass., τετριμμένα θυμῆματα Hdt. 2. 86; ἀρτοὶ σφόδρα τετριμμένοι Arist. Probl. 15. 17, cf. 21. 22. 3. to crush, βότρυν Id. Fr. 530; τὴν ρίνα, τὸν ὀφθαλμόν Id. Probl. 31. 1; ἀμφορέως τὸν πύνδακα Ib. 25. 2. II. to wear out by rubbing, wear, bruise, to wear out clothes (v. τρίβω), τῶν ὑποδημάτων τὰ τετριμμένα Plut. 2. 680 A;

of a road, to wear or tread it smooth, ἀτραπὸς τετριμμένη ἢ διὰ θυεῖας, with a play on *pounding* in a mortar, Ar. Ran. 123; τρίβει οὐρανὸν goes his beaten track through heaven (cf. τρίβω), Arat. 231; τρ. κύματα, of a ship, Anth. P. 9. 34. 2. of Time, to wear away, spend, Lat. *terere vitam*, δυστυχῆ τρ. βίον Soph. El. 602; νησιώτην τρ. βίον Eur. Heracl. 86; βίον τρ. γεωργικόν Ar. Pax 590; ὀδυνηρόν τρ. βίοτον Id. Pl. 526; τρ. πόλεμον to prolong a war, Polyb. 2. 63, 4:—absol. to waste time, tarry, Aesch. Ag. 1056, Dem. 678. 10. 3. to waste or ravage a country, Eur. Hec. 1142. III. metaph., I. of persons, to wear out, σκολιῆσι δίκῃσι ἀλλήλους τρίβουσι Hes. Op. 249; τρίβεσθαι κακοῖσι to be worn out by ills, Il. 23. 735; ἀλλήν γενεάν τρίβειν θανάτοις Aesch. Ag. 1573; τρ. ἀμφοτέρους to wear them both out, Thuc. 8. 56, cf. 7. 48; so in Med., τρίψεσθαι αὐτὴν περὶ αὐτὴν to wear itself out by internal struggles, Id. 6. 18, cf. 7. 42:—Pass., τριβόμενος λῆός an oppressed people, Hdt. 2. 124. 2. of money and property, to waste, squander it, οὔτε τι τῶν οἰκῆων τρίβουσι οὔτε δαπανέονται Ib. 37. 3. to use constantly, κατώμοσα .. μὴ πολὺν χρόνον θεοὺς ἔτι σκῆπτρα τὰμὰ τρίψειν Ar. Av. 636; ὀνόματα κοινὰ καὶ τετριμμένα Dion. H. de Comp. 25; ἡ τετρ. καὶ κοινὴ διάλεκτος Id. de Thuc. 23. 4. Pass. to be much busied or engrossed with a thing, πολέμῳ Hdt. 3. 134; ἀμφ' ἀρετῇ τρ. to practise oneself in, use oneself to it, Theogn. 465; πολεμικὸς καὶ τετρ. δι' ὄπλων Plut. Eum. 11; ἐπὶ τι Id. Pomp. 41; περὶ τι Arr. Epict. 2. 24, 12. τριβωλετήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, an obscure word cited from Sappho by Hephaestion and Choerob. (who writes it τριβωλετήρ) in A. B. 1239. τρί-βωμος, ὁ, *a threefold or triangular altar*, C. I. 5980. τρίβων [ῖ], ὄν, (√ΤΡΙΒ, τρίβω) *a worn garment, coarse cloak*, Eur. Fr. 284. 12, Ar. Ach. 184, 343, al.:—esp. such as was worn by the Spartans, Λακωνίζων καὶ τρίβωνας ἔχειν Dem. 1267. 62; the τρίβων was then adopted by Philosophers, as Socrates, Plat. Symp. 219 B, Prot. 335 D; esp. by the Cynics, Alciphro 3. 55, Arr. Epict. 3. 1, 24, etc.; πῆρα καὶ τρ. Plut. 2. 332 A, cf. Luc. Peregr. 15, Diog. L. 6. 13; and after-times by Monks, Synes. Ep. 147, 150, etc.:—hence as an emblem of austere life or severe study, and later of monachism, as we say 'the cowl,' v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 52 C. τρίβων, ὁ, ἡ, as Adj. *practised or skilled in a thing, used to it*, c. gen., τρίβων αὐτῆς (sc. τῆς καννάβιος) Hdt. 4. 74; τρ. λόγων Eur. Bacch. 717; τρ. ἱππικῆς Ar. Vesp. 1429; οὐ τρ. τῶν ἐνθάδε Id. Nub. 869; also c. acc., τρίβων τὰ τοιάδε Eur. Med. 691, etc.; absol., Id. El. 1127:—hence 2. absol., *a hackneyed, crafty fellow, a rogue*, Ar. Nub. 869, 870; cf. ἐπίτριπτος, τρίμμα. τρίβωνάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of τρίβων, *a small cloak*, Ath. 258 A, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 47. τρίβωνεύομαι, Dep. to practise roguery, or (as others take it) to put off, delay, Antipho ap. Harpocr. τρίβωνικῶς, Adv. in the fashion of a τρίβων, χλαῖναν ἀναβαλοῦ τριβωνικῶς Ar. Vesp. 1132. τρίβώνιον, τό, Dim. of τρίβων, Ar. Vesp. 33, 116, Pl. 714, 842, al., Lysias 903. 5, etc. τρίβωνώδης, ἐς, *like a τριβώνιον*; restored in Hesych. s. v. ληδιώδεις—in Phot. 218, τριβωνώδης. τρίβωνοφόρος, ὄν, *wearing a τρίβων*, Hesych., E. M.:—hence τρίβωνοφορέω, to wear a τρίβων, Plut. 2. 52 C; and τρίβωνοφορία, ἡ, the wearing of a τρίβων, Ib. 52 C, 352 C:—cf. τρίβων I, fin. τρίβωνώδης, ἐς, *like a τρίβων*, Phot. τρίγάμια, ἡ, *a threefold or third marriage*, Eccl.; σοτριγάμια, τριγαμέω. τρίγάμος, ὄν, *thrice-married*, of Helen, Stesich. 74, cf. Theocr. 12. 5. τρίγένεια, ἡ, *a third generation or race*, εἰς τρ. μένειν Strab. 73. II. *threefold gender*, Apoll. de Constr. p. 134. III. τρ. ἀγαθῶν three kinds of goods, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 181. τρίγενής, ἐς, *thrice-born*, of the three stages in the life of moths and the like, Arist. G. A. 3. 9, 11. II. of three-fold gender, Gramm. τρίγέννητος, ὄν, *thrice-born*, epith. of Athena, Lyc. 519. τρίγερῆνιος, ὄν, of thrice Gerenian age, i. e. thrice as old as Nestor, M. Anton. 4. 50; cf. sq. τρίγερων, ὄντος, ὁ, ἡ, *triply old*, i. e. *very old*, τριγέρων μῦθος τὰδε φωνεῖ 'tis a thrice-told tale, Aesch. Cho. 314; τρ. Νέστωρ Anth. P. 7. 144, cf. 157; οἶνος Eust. Opusc. 304. 70. τρίγίγας [γῖ], ὁ, *a triple (i. e. huge) giant*, Orph. Arg. 1348. τρίγλη, ἡ, *the red mullet*, Italian *triglia*, Epich. 37 Ahr., Cratin. Troph. I, Incert. 14, Philyll. Πόλ. I, v. Index to Meineke Com.; τρ. μλτοπάππος Macho ap. Ath. 135 A:—in later writers the form τρίγλα or τρίγλα prevailed, and was often introduced by the Copyists into correct writers (as Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 5., 8. 2, 31), τρίγλαν ἀπ' ἀνθρακίης Anth. P. 6. 105, cf. Ath. 324 C, Hdn. Gramm. p. 445. τρίγληνος, ὄν, in Hom. as epith. of earrings, ἔρματα τρίγληνα (prob. from γλήνος) with three bright drops, Il. 14. 183, Od. 18. 298, cf. Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 10; others take it (from γλήνη) as the same with τριοττίς, with three eyelets or eyelet holes. II. three-eyed, of Hecate, Ath. 325 A. τριγλίζω, like κικλίζω, to giggle, Hesych. τριγλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of τρίγλη, Antiph. Bouv. I. 15, Dorio ap. Ath. 300 F, Arist. Fr. 189:—also τριγλίον, τό, Geop. 20. 46. τριγλίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, *a fish like the τρίγλη*, Ath. 285 A, 287 B. τριγλο-βόλος, ὄν, *killing mullets*, Plut. 2. 966 A, cf. 983 E. τριγλο-φόρος, ὄν, *bearing mullets*, τρ. χιτῶν a net for catching them, Anth. P. 6. 11. τρίγλυφος, ὄν, *thrice-cloven*, αἰχμή τρ. the trident, Opp. H. 5. 377. II. as Subst., τρίγλυφος, ἡ, in Doric architecture, the triglyph, a three-grooved tablet placed at equal distances along the

frieze; it seems orig. to have been the end of the beam (the spaces between being at first open and then called *ὀπαί*, afterwards filled up and called *μετοπαί*), *παστάδων ὑπὲρ τέρεμνα Δωρικὰς τε τριγλύφους* Eur. Or. 1372; *πασσαλεύειν κρᾶτα τριγλύφους* Id. Bacch. 1214; *γεῖσα τριγλύφων* (so Blomf. for *γ' εἶσω*) the cornice of (i. e. above) *the triglyphs*, Id. I. T. 113:—also *τριγλύφον, τό*, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 2, Diphil. Παρασ. 2. 393., II. 507; *τριγλώχινα* (sc. *Σικελίαν*) Pind. Fr. 219; in later Poets with a neut. Subst., *ἄορι τρ.* Call. Del. 31; *τρ. τριγώνω* Nonn. D. 6. 123; *βέλη τρ.* Paul. Aeg.:—*τρ. ὑμένες the valvulae tricuspides of the heart*, Galen.—The form *τριγλώχιν* is cited from Simon. (Fr. 250) by Choerob. in A. B. 1424.

τριγμός or *τρισμός, ὁ*, a shrill cry, scream, Lat. *stridor*, of the partridge, *τριγμόν ἀφίησι* Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 10; of some fish, *τριγμούς ἀφίησι* Ib. 4. 9, 5; *φθέγγονται ὄσον τρισμόν* Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 5, (but *τριγμόν* H. P. 4. 14, 5); *τρισμός μύδος* Plut. Marcell. 5. 2. a *grating, grinding, rasping*, *τρισμοὶ ὀδόντων* Hipp. 398. 7, cf. Schol. Ar. Av. 1521; *τρισμοὶ πριόνων* Plut. 2. 654 F.

τρίγναθος, ὄν, with three jaws, Gloss.

τριγάλας, ὄ, a kind of fish (cf. *τρίγλη*), Sophron ap. Ath. 324 E.

τρίγαμμος, ὄν, with three nails, Soph. Fr. 295.

τρίγονέω, to be in the third generation, *τριγωνήσαντα* [τὰ ζῷα] *συνεξομοιοῦνται* Theophr. C. P. 1. 9, 3, cf. 2. 13, 3.

τρίγονία, ἡ, the third generation, *πονηρὸς ἐκ τριγωνίας* Dem. 1327. 3; *εἰ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰσιν ἐκατέρωθεν ἐκ τρ.* Arist. Fr. 374; *ἐκ τρ. βασιλεύς* Hdn. 1. 7; *εἰς τρ. παραμένειν, προελθεῖν* Strab. 516, 540; cf. *τριγένεια, τριδούλας*.

τρίγονος, ὄν, thrice-born, *Διόνυσος* Orph. H. 29. 2. II. in pl. simply = *τρεῖς*, three, *τρίγονα τέκνα* Eur. H. F. 1023; *κόραι τρ.* Id. Ion 496.

τριγράμμυτος, ὄν, with or of three letters, Enst. 1878. 59; also *τρίγραμμος, ὄν*, Poëta ap. Fabric. B. Gr. 12. 767; cf. *τριαγμός*.

τρίγνον, τό, a piece of three γύαι, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 19, 21, al.

τριγχός, τριγχιόν, τριγχόω, τριγχῶσις, late forms for *θριγκός*, etc.

τρίγων, ὄν, in Choerob. Can. p. 74, prob. a game at ball, cf. Bentl. Hor. 1 Sat. 6, 126.

τρίγωνίζω, in Plnt. 2. 416 C, to triple, multiply by three, for he says that 40 *πεντάκις τριγωνισθεῖς* = 9720. II. intr. to be triangular, *νῆσος τριγωνίζουσα* Heliod. 10. 5, cf. Manetho 4. 266.

τρίγωνισμός, ὄ, the disposition of numbers triangular-wise, Nicom. Arithm. 2. 8.

τρίγωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, triangular, Iambl., Ptol. Adv. —*ὡς*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 195.

τρίγωνιστί, Adv. triangle-wise, Nicom. Arithm. 2. 119.

τρίγωνίστρια, ἡ, a woman who plays the *τρίγωνον* (II. 2), Luc. Lexiph. 8.

τρίγωνο-ειδής, ἔς, triangular-shaped, *βαφαὶ τοῦ κρανίου* Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 3; *Ἰταλία τῷ σχήματι τρ.* Polyb. 2. 14, 4, etc. Adv. —*ὡς*, Eust.

τρίγωνο-κράτωρ, ὄν, wielder of the trident, Ptol., Procl.

τρίγωνος, ὄν, three-cornered, triangular, *τὴν τρίγωνον ἐς χθόνα Νειλῶτιν*, of the Delta, Aesch. Pr. 815; *τρ. βυθμοὶ* Id. Fr. 72; *βάσεις* Plat. Tim. 55 B; of the hearts of certain fish, Arist. Fr. 296, 311, 314; of Sicily, Polyb. 1. 42, 3; of Britain, Strab. 199. 2. ἀριθμοὶ *τρίγωνοι*, triangular numbers, are those whose units can be disposed in a triangle, as 3 ∙ ∙ ∙, 6 ∙ ∙ ∙ ∙, etc.,—being represented by the formula $\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + x)$, Plnt. 2. 1003 F; these numbers are also called *triangles*, Ib. 744 B. II. as Subst., *τρίγωνον, τό*, a triangle, Tim. Locr. 98 A, Plat. Tim. 50 B, etc. 2. a musical instrument of triangular form, somewhat like a harp, with strings of equal thickness but unequal lengths, Eupol. Βάπτ. 1, Plat. Com. Λάκ. 1. 13, Plat. Rep. 399 C; called *τρ. ψαλτήρια*, Arist. Probl. 19. 23:—also as Masc., *πολύς δὲ Φρυγὲς τρίγωνος* Soph. Fr. 361, cf. Ath. 183 F. 3. one of the Athen. law-courts was so called, Lycurg. et Menand. ap. Harp., Pans. 1. 28, 8, Poll. 8. 121.

τρίγωνότης, ἡ, triangularity, Plotin.

τρίδακνος, ὄν, eaten at three bites, of large oysters, Plin. N. H. 32. 6.

τρίδακτυλῆος, ὄν, = sq. II, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 156, Oribas., etc.

τρίδακτυλος, ὄν, three-fingered or -toed, Arist. Fr. 275. II. three fingers long, broad, etc., Hipp. Art. 799, cf. 834 B.

τρίδειρος, ὄν, three-necked, metaph. of Sicily, Lyc. 966.

τρίδενδρία, ἡ, three trees, Theod. Prodr., a name for the Cross, which was believed to be made from three trees (pine, cedar, cypress), C. I. 8735. 5.

τρίδῆσποτος, ὄν, with three masters, Schol. Lyc. 328.

τρίδουλος, ὄν, a slave through three generations, thrice a slave, οὐδ' ἐὰν τρίτης ∙ μητρὸς φανῶ *τρίδουλος* Soph. O. T. 1063, cf. Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 277, and v. *τριγονία*. II. ζεύγος *τρίδουλον* a leash of slaves, Ar. Fr. 484; cf. *τριπάρθενος*.

τρίδραχμος, ὄν, worth or weighing three drachms, Ar. Pax 1202. II. *τρίδραχμον, τό*, three drachms, Poll. 6. 165.

τρίδυμος, ὄν, (τρίς) threefold, *τρίδυμα* (like *δίδυμοι, δίδυμα*) three born at a birth, Emped. ap. Plut. 906 B; *τρ. ἀδελφοὶ* Demar. ap. Stob. 228. 22.

τρίδυνάμμος, ὄν, of three powers or faculties, Hierocl.

τρίελικτος, ὄν, (ἐλίσσω) thrice coiled, ὄφεις Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 77; *Μαιάνδρου τρ. ὕδωρ* Anth. P. 6. 110; *τρ. λχνοπέδη* a noose of three threads, Ib. 109; *τρ. νῆμα* (of the Fates), Ib. 7. 14:—*τρ. θώρακες* of a ship's planking, Ib. append. 15.

τρίελξ, ἡ, a triple wreath, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 679 F, dub.

τρίεμβολος, ὄν, like three ships' beaks, Ar. Av. 1256.

τρίενος, ὄν, (ἔνος) triennial, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 5, C. I. 3538. 32.

τρίεσπερος, ὄν, (ἔσπερα) in three successive nights, *ὕνειρος* Luc. Somn.

12:—as epith. of Hercules, *who was begotten in three nights*, Lyc. 33; ἡ Ἡρακλέους τρ. Alciphro 3. 38.

τριετήρ, ἡ, ὄν, = *τριετής*, Orph. H. 52. 4.

τριετηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a *τριετηρίς*, Plut. 2. 671 D, C. I. 1420. 2. *trieteric*, i. e. every other year, of intercalations, Lewis Astr. of Anc. p. 115.

τριετηρίς (sc. *ἑορτή*), ἴδος, ἡ, a triennial festival, esp. of Bacchus, but also of Poseidon, of Hera and other divinities, in sing., Pind. N. 6. 69; in pl., Hdt. 4. 108, Eur. Bacch. 133, Plat. Legg. 834 E. 2. (snb. *περίοδος*), a cycle or period of three years, b. Hom. 26. 11, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 10:—so, *τ. ἄραι* Orph. H. 53. 3; *τ. θυσίαι* Diod. 4. 3. 3. *γυναῖκες τ. celebrating the triennial festival*, Opp. C. 4. 235; for which Epiphon. has *τριετηρῖτις, ἡ*.

τριετήρος, ὄν, = *τριετής*, three years old, Call. Dian. 72, Nonn., etc. II. *triennial*, Inscr. Boeot. p. 60 Keil.

τριετής, ὄν, or *τριετής, ἔς, ὄ*, (ἔτος) of or for three years, *χρόνον τριετία* Hdt. 1. 199; *πλέον ἢ τρ. ἐγένετο φίλος* Theocr. 29. 17; *τρ. προθεσμία* Plat. Legg. 954 D; (Ib. 793 D, *τριετή* is restored):—*τριετες* as Adv. for three years, Od. 2. 106., 13. 377. 2. three years old, ἵππος Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 16: *τριετές, τό*, the age of three years, *διὸ τριετούς μέχρι τῶν ἑξ ἐτῶν* Plat. Legg. 794 A, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 12. II. every three years, Orph. H. 53. 5.

τριετία, ἡ, a period of three years, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 4, Argem. Dem. 589. fin. (vulg. *τριετείαν*); *κατὰ τρ.* Theophr. l. c.; *ἐς τρ.* Luc. Alex. 41.

τριετίξω, fut. ἴσω, to be three years old, LXX (1 Regg. 1. 24), Eccl.

τριζύγης, ἔς, *τριζύγος, ὄν*, and *τριζυξ, ὄ, ἡ*, three-yoked, three in union, of the Graces, (*Gratia ∙ nudis juncta sororibus*), *Χαρίτων τριζύγων* Soph. Fr. 490; *τριζυγοὶ θεαί* Enr. Hel. 357; *τριζυγέες Χάριτες* Anth. P. 11. 27; also, *τριζυγες κασίγνητοι* Ib. 6. 181; cf. ζεύγος III.

τρίζω Od. 24. 5, 7, Hipp. 480. 52, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 6; but pf. *τέτριγα* is more freq. in pres. sense, Ep. part. *τετριγῶτες*, for *τετριγότες*, Il. 2. 314; aor. *ἔτριξα* Nilus. (From $\sqrt{\text{ΤΡΙΠ}}$, as appears from pf.) Properly of sounds uttered by animals (cf. *τριγμός, τρύξω*), to utter a shrill cry, to scream, cry, chirp, of young birds, Il. 2. 314; of bats, Od. 24. 7, v. Valck. Hdt. 3. 110., 4. 183; of partridges, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 19; of the *ἵρυξ*, Ib. 2. 12, 6; of locusts, Id. Mirab. 139; of young swallows, Luc. Tim. 21; also applied to the noise made by ghosts (which, in Shakspr., 'squeak and gibber,' cf. *umbræ ∙ resonant triste et acutum*, Horat.), Il. 23. 101, Od. 24. 5, 9; of the elephant, Luc. Zeuxid. 10; of mice, Babr. 108. 23, Arat., etc.; of the fish called *σελάχη*, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 6. 2. of other sounds, *νῶτα τετρίγει* (Ep. plqpf.) ∙ *θρασειάων ἀπὸ χειρῶν* the wrestlers' backs cracked, Il. 23. 714; *τέτριγε δ' ὁ κυνὸδων gnashes or grinds its teeth*, Epich. 9 Ahr.; *τρ. τοὺς ὀδοντας* Ev. Marc. 9. 18; of a musical string, to twang, Anth. P. 6. 54; of a cart-wheel, to creak, Babr. 52. 2; of a door, Nilus; of the bowels, Hipp. 480. 52; of singing in the ears, Id. 466. 36; of the hissing or crackling of a thing burnt in the fire, Enpol. Δημ. 20.

τριζωδία, ἡ, the space of three signs, i. e. a quadrant of the zodiac, Procl.

τρίζωος, ὄν, three lives long, Hesych.

τριηκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for *τριακάς*, Hes. and Hdt.

τριήκοντα, τριηκόσιοι, etc., Ion. for *τριακ-*.

τριηκοντήμερος, ἡ, a period of three days, LXX (Amos 4. 4).

τριημερίζω, to be about a thing for three days, ap. Fabric. Pseud. V. T.

τριημερό-νυκτος, ὄν, lasting three days and nights, Eccl.

τριήμερος, ὄν, of or for three days, three days old, M. Anton. 4. 50:—*τριήμερον, τό*, a space of three days, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, fin. (5. 20, 4). Adv. —*ρως*, Byz.

τριημί-γυον, τό, a γύης and a-half, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 29.

τριημι-κότυλος, ὄν, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ cotylae, C. I. 72.

τριημιολία, ἡ, a light undecked vessel of war, Polyb. 16. 2, 10., 3. 4., 7, 3, Diod. 20. 93, C. I. 23. 20, Hesych., Phot.; and no doubt this form should be restored for *τριηρημιολία* in Callix. ap. Ath. 203 D. Cf. *ἡμιόλιος* III.

τριημίπηχυς, ὄν, a cubit and a-half long, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 C.

τριημιπλίνθιον, τό, a brick and a-half, Inscr. in Müller Mun. Ath. p. 34.

τριημιπόδιον, τό, a foot and a-half, Xen. Oec. 19, 4 and 5:—as Adj. *τριημιπόδιος, ὄν*, a foot and a-half long, C. I. 160 A. 12., 2266. 23.

τριημιτόνιον, τό, a tone and a-half: in Music, the discord now called 'the minor third,' Plnt. 2. 389 E, 430 A:—hence *τριημιτονιαῖος, ὄν*, Mus. Vett.

τριημιχοῖνιξ, ἡ, ὄν, f. l. in Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 5, for *τρί ἡμιχοῖνικα*.

τριημιωβόλιον, τό, an obol and a-half, Ar. Fr. 144.

τριηραρχέω, pf. τετριηραρχηκα Isocr. Antid. § 145, Lycurg. 167. 34. To be a *τριηραρχος*, to command a trireme, Hdt. 8. 46, Thuc. 4. 11; also c. gen., *τρ. νηὸς* Hdt. 7. 181; *τῆς Παράλου* Isae. 55. 19; *τρ. ἐς Κύπρον* Lys. 154. 13. II. at Athens, to be trierarch, i. e. fit out a trireme for the public service, Ar. Eq. 912, Ran. 1065; *τρ. πολλά* Antipho 117. 33; *τρ. τριηραρχίαν* Lys. 135. 31; *ὄλκος τριηραρχῶν* a family wealthy enough for the trierarchy, Isae. 66. 38:—also in Pass., *τριηραρχοῦσιν οἱ πλοῦσιοι, ὁ δὲ δῆμος τριηραρχεῖται* has trierarchs found it, Xen. Ath. 1, 13.—Cf. *τριηραρχία*.

τριηραρχημα, τό, the expense of the trierarchy, Dem. ap. Harp. (1206. 11, nbi nunc ἐπιτρ-). II. the trierarch's crew of seamen, Dem. 1220. 12.

τριηρ-όρχης, ὄν, ὄ, later form for *τριηραρχος*, q. v.

τριηραρχία, ἡ, the command of a trireme, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 15. II. at Athens, the fitting out of a trireme for the public service, (cf. *τριηραρχος* II), first in Lys. 908. 5, Xen. Ath. 1, 13, Oec. 2, 6; the trier-

archy was the most important of the extraordinary λειτουργία. On the office, its duties and liabilities, v. Wolf. *Proleg. Leptin.* p. 100, Böckh *P. E.* 2. pp. 319-368, Dict. of Antiqq.

τριηραρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the τριηραρχία, τρ. νόμος Dem. 329. 18; and so Dissen in Decret. ap. eund. 261. 15 (for τὸ τριηραρχικόν = τοὺς τριηραρχούντας).

τριήρ-αρχος, ὁ, the captain of a trireme, Hdt. 8. 93, Ar. Thesm. 837, Thuc. 4. 11., 7. 70, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 25, etc.

II. at Athens, a trierarch, one who (singly or jointly with other citizens) had to fit out a trireme for the public service, being also responsible for the command, Ar. Ach. 546, Thuc. 6. 31., 7. 13, etc.—τριηράρχης is a later form, Galen.—Cf. τριηραρχία II.

τριηρ-αύλης, ον, ὁ, the flute-player, who gave the time to the rowers in the trireme, Dem. 270. 13, cf. Poll. 1. 96., 4. 71.

τριηρετεύω, τριηρετικός, τριηρέτης, f. ll. for τριηριτ-.

τριηρ-ημιολία, v. sub τριημιολία.

τριήρης (sub. ναῦς), ἡ, gen. εὐς, οὐς, Ion. εὐς Hippon. 40; acc. εα, η, (but τριήρη, Inscr. in Böckh *Urkunden*, p. 422. 34): nom. pl. εες, εις: gen. τριηρέων (not τριήρων, as Thom. M. writes) Hdt. 7. 89; hence Choerob. Can. p. 459 writes the contr. form τριηρών, not τριήρων, as in Mss. of Thuc. 6. 46, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 11, Dem. 180. 16, v. Chandl. *Gr. Acc.* p. 184; gen. dual τριήρων (-οῖν?) Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 19: (τρίς, -ήρης, q. v.). Lat. *triremis*, a galley with three banks of oars, set slantwise or en échelon, the common form of the Greek ship-of-war (ναῦς μακρά), first in Hdt. 2. 159, etc. Triremes were first built by the Corinthians, Thuc. 1. 13. The lowest rowers were called θαλάμιοι, the middle ζυγῖται, and the topmost θρανῖται (v. sub vocc.); one man managed each oar. The τριήρεις continued to be the largest ships up to about the end of the Pelop. war: after that, *quadriremes* (τετρήρεις), *quinqueremes* (πεντήρεις), etc., became common,—up to the τεσσαρακοντήρης of Ptolemy Philopator (Plut. Demetr. 43, Ath. 203 D). The construction of a trireme presents no great difficulty—taken alone; but when we come to the enormous size of a τεσσαρακοντήρης, or even a δεκῆρης (words, be it observed, strictly analogous to τριήρης, *triremis*), the subject of ancient shipbuilding becomes very perplexing, v. Dict. of Antiqq. p. 878.

2. metaph. a ship-shaped drinking vessel, Antiph. *Χρυσ.* 1. 4, Epinic. Ὑποβ. 1. 8, v. Pors. *Med.* 139 (x).

τριηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = τριηριτικός, σκεύη Dem. 1145. 2; αὐλεῖν τὸ τρ. (sc. μέλος), Ath. 535 D; but τὸ τρ. = οἱ τριηριῖται, the crew of a trireme, Arist. *Pol.* 4. 4, 21.

τριηριτεύω, to row in a trireme, Poll. 1. 98 (vulg. τριηρετεύω).

τριηριτής [ῖ], ον, ὁ, one who goes in a trireme, esp. as a soldier or rower, Hdt. 5. 85, Thuc. 6. 46, Xen. *An.* 6. 4, 7.

τριηριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like a trireme, τρ. σκεύη App. *praef.* 10, *Pun.* 96; φάσηλοι *Id.* *Civ.* 5. 95.—This form has been restored for the vulg. τριηρετικός from Inscr., v. Böckh *Urkunden*, p. 416, etc.; so τετρηρικὰ, τά, *Ib.* 542.

τριηρο-νόμος, ὁ, = τριήραρχος, Hesych.

τριηρο-ποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for trireme-building, Inscr. in Böckh *Urkunden*, p. 378, etc.

τριηρο-ποιός, ὄν, building triremes, Dem. 598. 23.

τριθάλασσος, Att. -πτος, ον, of three seas, touching on or connected with three seas, Ephor. *Fr.* 67, Strab. 400.

τριθάλης, ἑς, thrice-blooming: τριθαλές, τό, = ἐριθαλές, a plant, Plin. *H. N.* 25. 102.

τριθεῖα, ἡ, belief in three Gods, as opp. to the Trinity in Unity, Eccl.

τριθεΐτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, a tritheist, believer in three gods, Eccl.

τρι-θετος, ον, thrice-placed, thrice-folded, Eust. 1154. 31.

τριθρονος, ον, three-throned or seated, Eccl.

τριθάλινδης, ον, = τρικυλίνδης, E. M., Phot.

τρικάμαρον, τό, a building with three vaulted chambers, Byz.

Τρικάρωνος, ὁ, the Three-headed, a satirical attack on three cities, Sparta, Athens, Thebes, falsely attributed to the historian Theopompus, Luc. *Pseudol.* 29, *Fugit.* 32; called *Τριπολιτικός* by Joseph. *c. Ap.* 1. 24, *Cic. Att.* 13. 32, 2; cf. Müller *Introd. to Mythol.* pp. 38, 116 (Engl. Tr.).

τρικάρηνος [ᾶ], ον, poet. for τρικέφαλος, three-headed, Γηρυονεύς Hes. *Th.* 287; Πτώϊον Pind. *Fr.* 70, etc.; also in Hdt., τρ. ὄφιοι 9. 81.

τρικαρπος, ον, bearing fruit or crops thrice a year, ἄρουραι Dion. *H. I.* 37.

II. = τριέτης, Hesych.

τρικέρατος, ον, three-horned, Achmes Onir. 238: so τρίκερος, Gloss.

τρικέρβηρος, ον, a threefold Cerberus, Tzetz., Byz.

τρικέφαλος, ον, three-headed, Ar. *Fr.* 468, Philoch. 69, Luc. *V. H.* 1. 11, etc. [Penult. in Poets sometimes long, as if τρικέφαλλος, Dind. *Ar. Eq.* 417; cf. κυνοκέφαλος, τετρακέφαλος.]

τρίκκος, ὁ, an unknown small bird, Hesych.

τρικλήματος, ον, with three branches, Athan.

τρικλιν-άρχης, ον, ὁ, in the Lat. form *tricliniarches*, Petron. 22, Orelli *Inscr.* 794.

τρικλινιον, τό, = τρίκλιος II, Theopomp. *Com.* *Incert.* 2.

τρικλίνος, ον, with three couches, θάλαμοι Moschio ap. Ath. 207 C; τρ. οἶκος Ath. 47 F, Poll. 6. 7.

II. as Subst., τρίκλιος (sub. οἶκος), ὁ, a dining-room with three couches, the Roman *triclinium*, συναγαγῶν τρεῖς ὄντας εἰς τρίκλιον Antiph. *Incert.* 34; οὐχ' ὑποστρώσεις τρ.; *Amphis* *Incert.* 10; τρ. συγγενείας a family party, Menand. *Incert.* 21:—also τρίκλιον, τό, Anaxandr. *Incert.* 19, *Arched. Θησ.* 1. 12, Polyb. 31. 4, 3.

τρικλυστος, ον, thrice washed or cleansed, Ar. *Fr.* 693.

τρικλωνος, ον, with or of three shoots, Schol. *Theocr.* 3. 29.

τρικλωστος, ον, thrice-spun, three-twisted, of a line, Anth. *P.* 6. 109.

τρίκογχος, ον, in Byz. architecture, with three κύγχαι or apses (v. κόγχη IV), C. I. 8623.

τρίκοκκος, ον, with three grains or berries, Schol. *Od.* 18. 298:—τρίκοκκον, τό, a kind of medlar, Diosc. 1. 169, Plin. 22. 29.

τρίκόλλυβος, τό, a three-κόλλυβος piece, Poll. 9. 72, Hesych.

τρίκόλουρος, ον, thrice-docked or cut short, Nicom. *Arithm.*

τρίκόλωνος, ον, three-hilled, Orac. in Strab. 256.

τρίκόνδυλος, ον, with three joints, δάκτυλος Melet. in *Anecd. Oxon.* 3. 120.

τρίκόνητος, ον, to be thrice-killed, Hesych.

τρίκορος, ον, (κόρη III) = τρίγληνος, Schol. *Od.* 18. 298.

τρίκόρυθος, ον, = τρίκορος, Aias *Eur. Or.* 1480.

τρίκόρυμβος, ον, threefold, τρ. ἀλκά, of the Trinity, Synes. 315 D.

τρίκορος, ὕθος, ὁ, with triple plume, *Eur. Bacch.* 123.

τρίκόρυφος, ον, three-pointed or -topped, φρούριον Strab. 256.

τρίκόρωνος, ον, thrice a crow's age, Anth. *P.* 5. 289., 11. 69, and restored in *Alciphro* 1. 28 for τρίκουρος.

τρίκότυλος, ον, holding three κοτύλαι, Ar. *Thesm.* 743, *Dionys. Com.* *Σωξ.* 1, Menand. *Μην.* 2.

II. οἶνος τρ. costing an obol for three cotylae, Hesych.

τρίκουρος, ον, shorn every three years, Hesych.; cf. τρικώρωνος.

τρικράνος, ον, three-headed, of Cerberus, Soph. *Tr.* 1098, *Eur. H. F.* 611, 1277; μήτηρ τρ., of Rhea, C. I. 4121.

τρικράσπεδος, ον, with triple border, Archimed.

τρίκρος, α, ον, three-cleft, Theophr. *H. P.* 9. 11, 3; cf. δίκροος.

τρίκροτος, ον, rowed with triple stroke, of a triseme, Aristid. 1. 539: cf. δίκροτος, μονόκροτος.

τρίκτερα, τρικτύα, v. sub τριπτύα.

τρίκύαθος, ον, holding three κύαθοι Anacr. 29.

τρίκύλινδης, ον, thrice-rolled, also τρικαλίνδης, E. M., Phot.

τρίκύλιστος, ον, = φόρεγ., Epicur. ap. *Diog. L.* 10. 5.

τρίκύμια, ἡ, the third wave, a huge wave, for the third was supposed to be the largest (as in Lat. the *fluctus decumanus*), τὸ μέγιστον [κύμα]

τῆς τρικυμίας Plat. *Rep.* 472 A; ἐτέραν περιμείναι χάτέραν τρ. Menand. *Incert.* 7. 8: then, generally, a mighty wave or swell, *Eur. Hipp.* 1213,

Tro. 83:—metaph., τρ. κακῶν Aesch. *Pr.* 1015; σῶσαι ἐκ τῆς τρ. τοῦ λόγου Plat. *Euthyd.* 293 A; ἐν ἀπάσαις τρ. τῆς τύχης Luc. *Demosth.* *Enc.* 33.

τρίκύμινον, τό, in late Medic. *Taranjabin*, the manna of the Camel's thorn.

τρίκωλος, ον, three-membered, τὸ τρίκωλον a sentence of three clauses, *Dion. H. de Comp.* 8.

τρίκωπος, ον, with three pairs of oars, v. l. Clem. *Al.*

τρίλάγυνος [ᾶ], ον, holding three bottles, Stesich. 7.

τρίλαμπής, ἑς, thrice resplendent, of the Trinity, Greg. *Naz.*

τρίλεκτος, ον, thrice said, Schol. *Nic. Th.* 102.

τρίλιθος, ον, of or with three stones, Gloss.:—τὸ τρ. a temple (at Bálbec) with huge columns consisting of three stones each, *Io. Malal.*

τρίλινος, ον, of three threads; τὸ τρ. a necklace of three strings of pearls, Gloss.

τρίλιτρον, τό, three pounds, Lat. *tripondium*: hence τριλιτραῖος, α, ον, Tzetz.

τρίλλιστος, ον, poet. for τρίλιστος, (λίτομαι, λίσσομαι) thrice, i. e. often or earnestly, prayed for, *Il.* 8. 488. Adv. -τως, Anth. *P.* 5. 271.

τρίλοβος, ον, three-lobed, ἦπαρ [τοῦ σκάρου] *Asist. Fr.* 311.

τρίλογέω, to use a word in three forms, Eust. 1798. 25.

τρίλογία, ἡ, a trilogy, v. sub τετραλογία.

τρίλογχος, ον, (λόγχη) three-pointed, Eccl.

τρίλοφία, ἡ, a triple crest, Ar. *Av.* 94, Strab. 154, 476.

II. a three-crested helmet, Plut. *Arat.* 32.

τρίλοφος, ον, with three crests, *Polyaen.* 8. 59. II. with three peaks or points, *Noon. D.* 6. 124.

τρίμακαιρα, as if from τρίμακαρ, thrice-blest, Anth. *P.* 9. 396.

τρίμακρος, ον, in metre, of three long syllables, Tzetz.

τρίμαμμη, ἡ, an ancestress in the sixth generation, Lat. *trilavia*, Byz.

τρίμαχιον, τό, a name of the plant *esquisetum*, Diosc. *Noth.* 4. 46.

τρίμελής, ἑς, consisting of three μέλη (cf. τριμερής), Plut. 2. 1132 D.

τρίμερεια, ἡ, a consisting of or division into three parts, Procl., etc.

τριμερής, ἑς, tripartite, threefold, ἡ ψυχὴ Arist. *Vist. et Vit.* 1, 2, cf.

Top. 5. 4, 12; ὦραι *Diod.* 1. 11; φιλοσοφία Plut. 2. 874 E; νόμος τρ. a piece of music in the three modes (Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian), *Ib.* 1134 B (nisi legend. τριμελής).

τρίμερίζω, to divide into three parts, τὰ ὄρια τῆς γῆς LXX (*Deut.* 19. 3).

τρίμετρία, ἡ, a consisting of three metres, Gramm.

τρίμετρος, ον:—of verses, consisting of three metres; i. e. in iambics, trochaics, and anapaestics, of three syzygies (of two feet each); but in dactyls, etc., of three single feet: hence the iambic verse of six feet (*versus senarius*) is called by the Greeks τριμετρος ἵαμβος, Hdt. 1. 12 (cf. Horat. *pede ter percusso*), each syzygy having but one ictus:—so,

τόνος τριμετρος trimeter verse, Hdt. 1. 174; τριμετρον, τό, Ar. *Nub.* 642, Arist. *Poët.* 1, 8: ἔπη ἐξάμετρα καὶ τρ. dactyls and iambics, Plat. *Legg.* 810 E: cf. τετράμετρος.

τρίμηναῖος, α, ον, = τρίμηνος, Theophr. *C. P.* 3. 24, 2, Diosc. 2. 107, *Diog. L.* 8. 78:—τρίμηναῖος is a later form, introduced by copyists into Theophr., v. Lob. *Phryn.* 550.

τρίμηνος, ον, (μήν) of three months, χρόνος Soph. *Tr.* 164; so, ἡ τρίμηνος a period of three months, Hdt. 2. 124; τὸ τρ. Polyb. 1. 38, 6, etc.:—neut. as Adv., τρίμηνα ἐκπιτρώσκειν Hipp. *Aph.* 1254.

2. three months old, Arist. *H. A.* 6. 4, 6; πυρὸν τρ. wheat sown in spring, so as to ripen in three months, Philyll. *Αὐγή* 2, cf. Theophr. *H. P.* 8. 1, 4.

τρίμιτνος, η, ον, of τρίμιτος: also = sq., Aesch. *Fr.* 331, Crates *Tol.* 4.

τρίμιτος [ῖ], ον, having three threads in the warp; generally, three-threaded, Lysipp. *Βακχ.* 3.

II. as Subst., τρίμιτος, ὁ, or τρίμιτον, τό, Lat. *trilicium*, a garment of drill or licking, Cratin. *Jun.*

Ὀμφ. 2, cf. Poll. 7. 78; Dim. τριμίτιον, Id. 6. 165; and τριμίσκος (τριμίτισκος?), δ, Hesych. Cf. δίμιτος.

τρίμμα (not τρίμμα), τό, (τρίβω) that which is rubbed: metaph., like τριβαν II. 2, a practised, tricky knave, Ar. Nub. 260, Av. 430. II. a drink or brew prepared of pounded groats and spices, a spiced drink, Alex. Πον. 2, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 4, Axionic. Φιλευρ. 1. 8:—Dim. τριμμάτιον, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 17, Diphil. Ζωγρ. 1. III. a kind of fine pastry, Hesych.

τριμμός, δ, a beaten road, like τρίβος, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7, 4, 3, etc. τρίμνους, ουν, (μνᾶ) worth or weighing three minae, Poll. 6. 165. τρίμνω, ω, δ, (μνᾶ) a three mina piece, Suid.; cf. δίμνος.

τριμοίρια, ἡ, a triple portion, triple pay, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 6, Luc. Tim. 57. τριμοίριατος, α, ον, amounting to three-fourths, Apoll. Poliorc. p. 26, cf. Lob. Phryn. 545.

τριμοίριτης [ι], ου, δ, receiving three parts, Luc. Jup. Trag. 48. τριμοίρος, ον, threefold, triple, χλαίνα Aesch. Ag. 872.

τριμορος, ον, = τριμοίρος, Orph. Arg. 1054.

τριμορφος, ον, three-formed, Ἐκάτη τριοδίτι, τριμορφε, τριπρόσωπε Chariclid. Ἄλυσ. 1. II. in pl. = τρεῖς, Μοῖραι τρ. the three fates, Aesch. Pr. 516; cf. τρίγονος.

τριμύξος, ον, (μύξα) with three wicks, Metagen. Incert. 3.

Τρίνακρία, ἡ, name of Sicily, being a later form of Θρινακίη (q. v.), Thuc. 6. 2, Strab. 265:—Adj., Τρίνακριος, α, ον, Call. Fr. 18, etc.; with a fem. Τρίνακρίς, ἴδος, Opp. H. 3. 627.—Also written Τρίνακίη, Dion. P. 434, 467, v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 226, Eust. Dion. P. II. c.

τρίναξ, ἄκος, ἡ, (ἀκῆ) like θρίναξ, a trident or three-pronged mattock, Anth. P. 6. 104 [where ι is short].

τρι-νήσ-αρχος, ὁ, lord of three islands, Tzetz.

τρίνυκτιον, τό, (νύξ) a space of three nights, Gloss.

τριξᾶς, ἄνθος, δ, a Sicilian coin of three χαλκοῖ, Lat. triens, Poll. 9. 81.

τριξέστον, τό, three sextarii, Gloss.

τριξός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for τρισσός, Hdt. 1. 171, al.; so διξός for δισσός.

τριοβολιαῖος, -μαῖος, f. l. for τριωβ-, Lob. Phryn. 551, 709.

τριοδία, ἡ, a meeting of three roads, Lat. trivium, A. B. 102, Gloss.

τριοδίτης [ι], ου, δ, one who frequents cross-roads: generally, a street-lounger, low fellow, A. B. 309.

II. τριοδίτης, ἴδος, ἡ, epith. of Hecaté, who was worshipped at the crossing of three ways, Lat. Trivia, Plut. 2. 937 E, cf. τριμορφος.

2. σοβᾶς τρ. a street-walker, Philo 1. 568.

3. generally, common, vulgar, Lat. trivialis, Μοῦσα Tzetz.; etc.

τριοδοντία, ἡ, fishing with a trident or leister, Plat. Soph. 220 E:—so, in Poll. 7. 139, τριοδοντική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ.

τριοδόντιον, τό, Dim. of τριοδους, Gloss.

τριοδος, ἡ, = τριοδία, a meeting of three roads, Lat. trivium, Theogn. 907, Pind. P. 11. 59 (where the pl. is used for the sing., v. Böckh ad l. (38), cf. Mosch. 1. 2, C. I. 989. 2); τροχίλατος σχιστῆς κελεύθου τριοδος Aesch. Fr. 171, cf. Eur. Supp. 1212, Pherocr. Pers. 1. 3, Ar. Fr. 23, Plat., etc.

2. Hecaté was worshipped ἐν τριοδῶ (hence Lat. Trivia), Soph. Fr. 480; ἄ θεὸς ἐν τριοδοῖσι Theocr. 2. 36; and the τριοδοί were frequented by fortune-tellers and loungers, Theophr. Char. 16, Aristid. 1. 259:—hence οἶος ἐκ τριοδου i. e. vulgar, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 16, etc.; λοιδορίαί ἐξ ἐργαστηρίων καὶ τριοδων Dio C. 46. 4; τριοδοί τινες .. πρὸς ἀλήθειαν ἐγένοντο Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 E: cf. τριοδίτης, -ίτης, and v. Lob. Phryn. 38.

3. proverbial also of persons in doubt, ἐν τριοδῶ δ' ἔστηκα Theogn. 1. c.; στὰς .. ὥσπερ ἐν τριοδῶ γενόμενος Plat. Legg. 799 C; ἐν τριοδῶ εἰμί Pseudoemigr.

τριοδους, ὄδοντος, ὁ, ἡ, with three teeth, three-pronged, κρέαγα LXX (1 Regg. 2. 13).

II. τριοδους, δ, as Subst., = τρίανα, a trident, Pind. O. 9. 45, I. 8 (7). 75; Ποσειδάνιος τρ. Bacchyl. 16: a trident, leister, for spearing fish, Plat. Soph. 220 C, Arist. Fr. 317; for surgical operations, Anth. P. 11. 126; cf. τριοδους.

2. a triangular figure, Agatho ap. Ath. 454 D.

τριοῖος, ον, with three branches or boughs, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 8, etc.

τριοῖσι, v. sub τρεῖς.

τριολύμπιος, ον, having thrice contested the prize at Olympia, ἄρμα (Soph.) ap. Hesych. sub v.

Τριοπίον, τό, a headland of Caria, Hdt. 1. 174, Thuc. 8. 35; on which was a temple consecrated to the Dorian worship of Apollo, τὸ Τριοπικὸν ἱρόν, δ Τριοπίος Ἀπολλῶν Hdt. 1. 144; v. Müller Dor. 1. p. 290.

τριοπίς, v. τριοπίς.

τριοργυῖος, ον, f. l. for τριώργυος, q. v.

τριορία, ἡ, three boundaries, Lat. trifinium, Gloss.

τριορχης, ου, ὁ, with three testicles; metaph. very lecherous, Timac. ap. Polyb. 12. 15, 2.

II. a kind of hawk, perh. the buzzard, Falco buteo, Ar. Av. 1181, Vesp. 1534; cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 1., 9. 1, 16., 36. 1; and v. τριορχος.

III. a name of the plant κενταυρίς, Plin. N. H. 25. 6, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 7.

τριορχος, δ, = τριορχης 1, Simon. Iamb. 8, Ar. Av. 1206.

τριοτό, a sound imitative of a bird's voice, Ar. Av. 243.

τριοττίς, ἴδος, ἡ, properly three-eyes, name of a brooch (cf. τρίγληνος), Eust. 976. 36, Arcad.; Dim. τριοττίον, τό, Eust. ib.:—a form τριοττίης, ὁ, is also cited in Phot. and E. M.; and τριοπίς by Poll. 5. 98 and Hesych.

τριοῦγκιον, τό, a piece of three ounces, Lat. quadrans, C. I. 8549, Theophil. Instt. Gloss.

τριοῦσιος, ον, of three substances, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 371.

τριοῦχος, ον, having three, in A. B. 1425.

τριοφθαλμος, ον, three-eyed, Orac. in Apollod. 2. 8, 3, Plut. 2. 520 C, etc.

2. ὁ τρ. name of a precious stone, Plin. N. H. 37. 11.

τριπαθής, ἐς, thrice wretched, Nicet. Eug.

τριπαῖς, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, having three children, Plut. Num. 10; τιμὰς διώκει τριπαῖδας = Lat. jus trium liberorum (nisi leg. τριπαῖδας), Id. 2. 493 E.

τριπάλαι, Adv. long long ago, Ar. Eq. 1153, Luc. Lexiph. 2; cf. τετράπαλαι.

τριπάλαιος [ᾶ], α, ον, very old, A. B. 64: cf. τριπάχιος.

τριπάλαιστιαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Math. Vett., v. Lob. Phryn. 548.

τριπάλαιστος, ον, three hands broad, long, etc., Hdt. 1. 50; v. l. τριπάλαστος, v. παλαστή.

τριπαλτος, ον, (πάλλω) thrice-brandished; metaph. threefold, manifold, πῆματα Aesch. Theb. 985; cf. δίπαλτος.

τριπάνουργος [ᾶ], ον, triply-base, an arch-rogue, Ἐρως Anth. P. 12. 57.

τριπαππος, ὁ, an ancestor in the sixth generation, Lat. tritavus, Gloss.

τριπάρθενος, ον, consisting of three virgins, τρ. ζεύγος Eur. Fr. 359, v. Soph. Fr. 490; cf. τριζυγής.

τριπάρδος, ον, with triple entrance, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 C.

τριπάτορες, οἱ, = πρόπαπποι οἱ οἱ πρότοι ἀρχηγέται, A. B. 307.

τριπάτρος, ον, (πατήρ) with three fathers, Lyc. 328.

τριπάχιος [ᾶ], ον, (παχύς, cf. πηχύς from πῆχυς):—thrice-fattened, thrice-gorged, epith. of the δαίμων of the Atridae (perh. in allusion to the three visitations mentioned in Aesch. Cho. 1065-74), Ag. 1476:—the word has been doubted by many scholars; Herm. proposed τριπάχυντον, referring to Theb. 771; Blomf. τριπάλαιον; Bamberger τριπαλαιστήν.

τριπέδος, ον, (πούς) three feet long, Polyb. 6. 22, 2.

τριπέδων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πέδη) a slave who has been twice in fetters, Lat. trifurcifer, Eust. 1542. 49, v. Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 974.

τριπέξα, ἡ, = τράπεζα, in Hesych.

τριπέμελος, ον, childish from age, Plut. 2. 1071 C: cf. δυσπεμφ-.

τριπενθημερής, ἐς, consisting of three πενθημερηῆ, Hephaest. 15. 14.

τριπέρισι, Adv. years ago, Poll. 6. 165, no doubt from a Comedy.

τριπέτηλος, ον, three-leaved, h. Hom. Merc. 530:—τριπέτηλον, τό, = τρίφυλλον, the herb trefoil, Call. Dian. 165, Fr. 334, Nic. Th. 522.

τριπέτης, ἐς, (πετάννυμι) triply spread, threefold, Nic. Al. 347.

τριπήχους, υ, gen. eos, three cubits long or tall, Hes. Op. 421, Hdt. 4. 192, Eur. Cycl. 235, Xen., etc.:—metaph., τριπήχη ἔπη Crates Λαμ. 2, Horace's verba sesquipedalia, Lob. Phryn. 549:—also τριπήχης, ἐς, Arcad., Choerob.

τριπίθηκίος, η, ον, thrice or thoroughly apish, Anth. P. 11. 196.

τριπιδνής, ἐς, wandered through by three, τρ. ποδηγία, of the three Gorgons, Lyc. 846.

τριπλαξ, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, triple, threefold, Lat. triplex, II. 18. 480; cf. δίπλαξ.

τριπλάσιος [ᾶ], α, ον, thrice as many, thrice as much, thrice as great as, c. gen., ὄρνις τρ. Κλεωνύμου Ar. Ach. 88, Plat., etc.; τριπλασία τῆς πρώτης ζημίας Plat. Legg. 756 D; τριπλασίους αὐτῶν Id. Rep. 422 C; τριπλασίας τιμῆς ἢ πρότερον Dem. 1048. 25:—absol., τριπλασίαν δύναμιν εἶχε (sc. τῆς προτέρας), Xen. An. 7. 4, 21; τρ. διαστήματα Plat. Tim. 36 A. II. τριπλάσιον, τό, as Subst., opp. to τριτημόριον, Arist. Metaph. 4. 15, 1. 2. as Adv., τριπλάσιον κεκράξομαι σου thrice as much as you, Ar. Eq. 285, cf. 718:—regul. Adv. -ίως, Schol. Vett. II. 21. 80, LXX (Sirach. 43. 4).

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τρίποδον, τό, *the trot of a horse*, Leo Tact. 7. 35, Hippiatr.
 τρίπόθητος, Dor. -ἄτος, ον, *thrice (i. e. much) longed for*, ᾧ τριπόθατε Bion 1. 58, Mosch. 3. 51; εἶπα τρ. Bion 3 (6). 15; τρ. Ἀδωνis Hymn. ap. Hippol. (Origen.) 5. 9; also in late Prose, as Luc. Hist. Conscr. 31, etc.
 τρίποκος, ον, *with triple (i. e. thick) wool*, Dicaearch. p. 29.
 τρίπόλιον, τό, a plant of the *thrift* kind, *plumbago*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 19, 2, Diosc. 4. 135; cf. μολύβδαινα III.
 τρίπολις, εως, Ion. -ιος, ὁ, ἡ, *with three cities*, νᾶσος τρ., of Rhodes, Pind. O. 7. 34. 2. Τρίπολις, ἡ, a *League of three cities*, as in Laconia, Polyb. 4. 81, 7, etc.; in Arcadia, Paus. 8. 27, 4; in Phoenicia, Steph. Byz., etc. II. a kind of cake, Hesych.
 τρίπόλιστος, ον, *thrice-told, 'thrice-renowned'* (Shaksp.), τριπόλιστον οἶτον, of Oedipus, Soph. Ant. 858; (from πολίζω=πολέω; cf. ἀναπολίξω=ἀναπολέω); v. Pind. N. 7. 152, Soph. Ph. 1238.
 Τρίπολιτικός, ὁ, title of a work of Dicaearchus, Ath. 141 A; cf. Τρικάρανος.
 τρίπολος, ον, *thrice turned up, thrice ploughed*, of com-land, Il. 18. 542, Od. 5. 127, Hes. Th. 971.
 τρίπόννητος ἔρις, a *contest between three labouring women*, Anth. P. 6. 256.
 τρίπορθος, ον, *thrice-wasted*, Anth. P. 15. 25.
 τρίπορνεία, ἡ, *threefold whoredom*, Antiph. Jun. ap. Ath. 587 C.
 τρίπορνος, ον, a *whore by three descents*, Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 277.
 τρίπος, ον, ὁ, ποῖτ. for sq., Il. 22. 164, Hes. Sc. 312; acc. τρίπον Anth. P. 3. 6; neut. τρίπον Aenigm. Sphingis: a gen. τρίπου is cited in E. M.
 τρίπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, *three-footed, of or with three feet*: and so I. *measuring three feet*, τρ. τὸ εὖρος Hdt. 3. 60; τρ. πλάτος C. I. 160 A. 14; ἔρουσ .. μὴ ἔλαττον ἢ τρίποδας Ib. 93. 24; τρ. γραμμὴ Plat. Meno 83 E. II. *going on three feet*, proverb. of an old man who leans on a staff, τρίποδι βροτῶ Hes. Op. 531; τρίποδας ὕδους στείχει Aesch. Ag. 80; cf. τριτοβάμων, and see the Sphinx's riddle in Argum. Soph. O. T. III. of tables, vessels, etc., *with three feet, three-legged*, τρ. λέβης Aesch. Fr. 1; τράπεζα Ar. Fr. 447; ὑπόβασις Semus ap. Ath. 38 B:—but mostly IV. as Subst., τρίπους, ὁ, 1. a *tripod, a three-footed brass kettle, caldron, or boiler*, Il. 18. 344 sq., Od. 8. 434, etc.; τρίπους ἐμπυριβήτης Il. 23. 702; ὑψίβατος τρ. ἀμπίπυρος Soph. Aj. 1405;—besides these we hear of τρ. ἄπυροι, vessels *untouched by fire*, which seem to have been of fine workmanship, for ornament, Il. 9. 122, 264, cf. 18. 373 sq.; Paus. 4. 32, 1; or used as *κρατήρες*, Semus ap. Ath. 38 A, Phylarch. ib. 142 D.—In Hom. tripods are often given as prizes, Il. 11. 700., 23. 264, 485, etc.; also as gifts of honour, 8. 290, Od. 13. 13. In after-times, tripods of fine workmanship, bearing inscriptions, were placed as votive gifts in the temples, esp. in that of Apollo at Delphi; these were then called τρ. ἀναθηματικοί, Δελφικοί (Apollon. Lex.); and a street at Athens adorned with these gifts was called οἱ Τρίποδες, Paus. 1. 20, 1; or they were preserved (like Race-cups) in private houses, Pind. I. 1. 27. They were mostly of bronze (χαλκός), but sometimes of precious metals, even of gold, Hdt. 8. 82., 9. 81, Pind. P. 11. 7, Ar. Pl. 9, Thuc. 1. 132, Lys. 161. 38, Paus. 10. 13, 9, cf. Dict. of Antiquq.; sometimes of wood, Paus. 4. 12, 8. 2. from a *tripod of this kind* (Lat. *cortina*) the Delphic Priestess delivered her oracles, being seated on the ὄλμος (v. sub voc.), Eur. Ion 91, Or. 163, Ar. Eq. 1016, etc.:—metaph., ἦταν ἐν τῷ τρίποδι τῆς Μούσης καθίζηται [ὁ ποιητής] Plat. Legg. 719 C: proverb., ὡς ἐκ τρίποδος λέγειν, i. e. *authoritatively*, Ath. 37. fin.; so, τὰ δὴ τριπόδος, τὰ ἐκ τρ. Pseudoem., cf. Plut. Demosth. 29. 3. as a landmark, C. I. 93. 24., 1711 A. 15. 4. a *three-legged table*, Xen. An. 7. 3, 21, Plut., etc. 5. a kind of *earring*, Poll. 5. 97. 6. a musical instrument, described by Artemo ap. Ath. 637 B.—V. Dict. of Antiquq.
 τρίπρωτος, ον, *thrice sold*, Com. Anon. 88; cf. παλίμπρατος.
 τριπρόσωπος, ον, *three-faced*, v. τριμορφος. II. of three Persons, Eccl.
 τριπτόν, verb. Adj. *one must rub, pound*, Geop.
 τριπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (τριβῶ) a *tool for rubbing with, a pestle*, καρπὸν .. λειάειν τριπτήρι Nic. Th. 95, cf. ap. Ath. 133 E:—also the *board under the screw of a wine or oil press*, Id. Al. 494, cf. A. B. 308. II. the *vat (lacus) into which the wine or oil runs after being pressed out*, Isae. ap. Harpocr. Poll. 7. 151, cf. Theophr. Lap. 56: this seems the prob. sense in Ar. Ach. 937, where a person is called τρ. δικῶν (παρὰ προσδοκίαν for ἐλαῶν) a *vat to receive the juice of law-suits*.
 τριπτήριον, τό, a *rubbing tool*, Tzetz., Gloss.
 τρίπτης, ον, ὁ, a *bath-rubber, shampooer*, Plut. Alex. 40.
 Τριπτόλεμος, ὁ, *Triptolemus*, an Eleusinian, who spread the worship of Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 153, etc.
 τριπτός, ἡ, ὄν, *rubbed or pounded*:—τριπτός (sc. μάζα), ἡ, a *kind of bread*, Hipp. 355. 44, Poll. 6. 76.
 τρίπτυχος, ον, (πτύσσω) *consisting of three layers or plates, threefold, triple*, τρυφάλεια Il. 11. 353; τρ. τυραννίδες Eur. H. F. 474; ὀρηνοί Id. Phoen. 1635:—sometimes simply = τρεῖς, Id. Or. 1513.
 τρίπτωτος, ον, *with three cases*, Chaerab. Can. 363, Priscian., etc.
 τρίπυλον, τό, a *triple gate*, C. I. 3480., 3949 b; cf. δίπυλον.
 τρίπυργος, ον, *with three towers*, Orac. Sib. in E. M.
 τρίπυλος, ον, of or *with three horses*, ἄρματα Dion. H. 7. 73; τρ. ἄρμα δαιμόνων καλλιζυγές, of the three goddesses on Mount Ida, Eur. Andr. 277.
 τρίρριζος, ον, *with three roots*, ὀδοντες Galen.
 τρίρρυθμος, ον, of *three times or feet*, Schol. Ar. Ach. 665, Pax 346.
 τρίρρῦμος, ον, *with three poles, i. e. with four horses abreast*, Aesch. Pers. 47.

τρῖς, Adv. of τρεῖς (q. v.), *thrice, three times*, Lat. *ter*, Hom., Hes., etc.; τρῖς τόσος *thrice as much or many*, Il. 1. 213, etc.; πρὶς τόσον 5. 136; δις καὶ τρῖς Theogn. 633, Soph. Aj. 433, etc.; δις ἢ τρῖς Ar. Pax 1181; τρῖς τετράκι τε Pind. N. 7. 153; ἐς τρῖς up to *three times*, even *thrice*, Hdt. 1. 86., 5. 105, Pind. O. 2. 123, and Att.; ἐπὶ τρῖς C. I. 1122. 9. But often used merely to intensify the notion, τρῖς λελουμένη Eubul. Στεφ. 6, etc.; esp. in compds., such as τρισάθλιος, τρισμακαρ, like the Lat. *ter beatus, thrice blest*; see many of the following words, and cf. τρι-, τριάξω, τρικυμία; recent Edd. however write many of these words divisim, τρῖς ἄθλιος, τρῖς κακοδαίμων, τρῖς μάκαρ.—Proverb., τρῖς ἐξβάλλειν to *throw thrice six*, i. e. the highest throw (there being three dice), hence simply *to win, be lucky*, Aesch. Ag. 33, ubi v. Blomf., cf. Plat. Legg. 968 E; τρῖς ἐξ νικητήριος βόλος Pseudoemigr.; ἢ τρῖς ἐξ ἢ τρεῖς κύβοι Pherecr. Myrm. 13. [X: Hes. Op. 172 has ἰ in arsi at the beginning of a verse.]
 τρισ-ἄγιος, ον, also α, ον, *thrice holy*, Eccl.; τὸ τρ., the Eucharistic hymn 'Holy, Holy, Holy,' Ib.:—τρισαγιότης, ἦτος, ἡ, Athanas.
 τρισ-ἄνεσος, ον, strengthd. for ἀνεσος, Eccl.
 τρισ-ἄθλιος, α, ον, *thrice-unhappy*, Soph. O. C. 372, Ar. Pax 242, Menand. Κυβ. 2, etc., and in late Prose.
 τρισ-ἄκτινος, ον, *with three rays*, Eccl.
 τρισ-ἄλαστος, ον, *thrice-tormented*, Anth. P. 12. 137.
 τρισ-ἄλιτήριος, ον, *thrice-sinful*, LXX (2 Macc. 8. 34, al.);—also τρισάλιτρος, ον, Tzetz.
 τρισ-ἄλυπος, ον, *quite harmless*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 2.
 τρί-σᾶμος, ον, Dor. for τρισημος.
 τρισ-ἀνάριθμος, ον, *thrice-innumerable*, Orac. ap. Rutgers V. LL. 5. 8.
 τρισ-ἀναρχος, ον, *wholly without beginning*, Eccl.
 τρισ-ἀνασσα, ἡ, *thrice a queen*, Eccl.
 τρισ-ἀνθρωπος, ὁ, *thrice a man*, used by Diogenes cynically for τρισ-ἄθλιος, Diog. L. 6. 47.
 τρισ-ἀνόητος, ον, *thrice-senseless*, Nicet. Eug.
 τρισ-ἀνοικτος, ον, *thrice-pitiless*, Theod. Prodr.
 τρισ-ἀποτμος, ον, = τρισάθλιος, Anth. P. 5. 230.
 τρισ-ἀρειοπάγιτης, ον, ὁ, an *Areopagite thrice over*, i. e. a stern and rigid judge, Cic. Att. 4. 15, 4.
 τρισ-ἀριθμος, ον, *thrice numbered*, Orac. ap. Luc. Alex. 11.
 τρισ-ἄριστεργάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, a *right excellent workman*, Manass. Chron. 3192.
 τρισ-ἄριστεύς, εως, ὁ, *thrice-conqueror*, Walz Rhett. 3. 4, etc.
 τρισ-ἀρνητος, ον, *thrice-denied*, Eccl.
 τρισ-ἄσμενος, η, ον, *thrice-pleased, most willing*, Xen. An. 3. 2, 24.
 τρισ-αύγουστος, ὁ, *three times over Augustus*, Byz.
 τρισ-ἄωρος, ον, *thrice-untimely*, Anth. P. 7. 527.
 τρισ-βδέλυκτος, ον, *thrice-aborred*, Osann. Auctar. Lex.
 τρισ-βδέλυρος, ον, *thrice-abominable*, Suid.
 τρισ-δέλιαιος, ον, = τρισάθλιος, Anth. P. 7. 737.
 τρισ-δύστηνος, ον, = foreg., Anth. P. 9. 574.
 τρισ-ἐγγονος, ὁ, a *grandson in the fifth degree*, Lat. *trinepos*, Byz.: so τρισεγγόνῃ, ἡ, Ib.
 τρισ-εινάς (sc. ἡμέρα), ἄδος, ἡ, *the third ninth day in a month*; i. e. *the ninth day (ἡ ἐννεάς) of the third decad*, the 29th, Hes. Op. 812: called also δευτέρα φθίνοντος.
 τρισ-εἰς, ὁ, *the Triune*, Eccl.
 τρι-σέληνος, ον, of *three moons or nights*, epith. of Hercules (cf. τρι-ἔσπερος), Anth. P. 9. 441; νύξ Anth. Plan. 102. 2. πλάτος τρ. the *breadth of three moons*, of the earth's shadow, Plut. 2. 923 B.
 τρισ-ἐλικτος, ον, = τριέλικτος, Manetho 1. 197, Nonn.
 τρισ-ενέργητος, ον, *triply active*, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 2. p. 254.
 τρισ-εξάγιτος, ον, *thrice-accursed*, Manass. Chron. 4385, Tzetz.
 τρισ-εξάδελφος, ὁ, *thrice a cousin*, Poëta ap. Schol. Thuc. 3. 2.
 τρισ-εξώλης, ον, ὁ, *thrice-accursed*, strengthd. for ἐξώλης, Eust. 725. 29.
 τρισ-ἐπαρχος, ὁ, *thrice an ἐπαρχος*, i. e. *Praetor*, Anth. P. 9. 697.
 τρισ-επιβάρβαρος, ον, *thrice-barbarous*, Tzetz.
 τρισ-ἐραστος, ον, *thrice-beloved*, Manass. Chron. 2182.
 τρισ-ευγενής, ἐς, *thrice-noble*, Manass. Chron. 4976.
 τρισ-ευδαίμων, ον, *thrice-happy*, Luc. Sacr. 2, Merc. Cond. 3, etc.
 τρισ-ευκλής, ἐς, *thrice-glorious*, Theod. Prodr.
 τρισ-ευλόγητος, ον, *thrice-lauded*, Theod. Stud.
 τρισ-ευτυχής, ἐς, *thrice-happy*, Theod. Prodr. Adv. -χῶς, Nicet. Eug.
 τρισ-εφθος, ον, *thrice-boiled*, Alex. Trall.
 τρισ-ἐχθιστος, ον, *thrice-detested*, A. B. 65.
 τρισ-ἔωλος, ον, strengthd. for ἔωλος, *very stale*, Ael. N. A. 17. 44.
 τρισ-ἥλιος, ον, *with the brightness of three suns*, Athanas.
 τρισ-ἥλος, ον, *with three nails*, Greg. Naz.
 τρισ-ἡμερεύω, to *spend three days*, Greg. Naz.
 τρι-σημος, ον, of *three signs*, of the Trinity, Phot. Bibl. 144. 2. 2. in music and prosody, = τριχρονος, Auctt. Mus.
 τρισ-θάνης, ἐς, *thrice worthy of death*, Greg. Naz. in Anth. P. 8. 170:—τρισ-θάνατος, ον, Schol. ibid.
 τρισ-καῖδεκα, v. sub τρισκαιδεκα.
 τρισκαιδεκά-ἔτης, ον, ὁ, *thirteen years old*, Isae. Fr. 1. 12.
 τρισκαιδεκά-κλινος, ον, *with thirteen couches*, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 E.
 τρισκαιδεκά-μετρος, ον, of *thirteen metres*, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1142.
 τρισκαιδεκά-μησος, ον, *every thirteen months*, Eust., Ptol.
 τρισκαιδεκα-μορία, ἡ, a *thirteenth part*, Hermipp. Astrol. p. 49 Bloch.
 τρισκαιδεκα-ὄργυιος, v. τρισκαιδεκῶργυος.
 τρισκαιδεκά-πηχυς, v, *thirteen cubits high*, ἀνήρ τρ. a long lazy loon, Theocr. 15. 17.
 τρισκαιδεκα-πλασίων, ον, gen. ονος, *thirteen-fold*, Math. Vett.

τρισκαϊδεκα-στάσιος, *ov*, (ἴστημι) of thirteen times the value, χρυσίον *τρ.* (sc. πρὸς τὸ ἀργύριον) Hdt. 3. 95.
 τρισκαϊδεκάταιος, *a, ov*, on the thirteenth day, Hipp. 48. 53.
 τρισκαϊδέκατος, *η, ov*, the thirteenth, Il. 10. 561, Od. 8. 391, etc.; τρισκαϊδεκάτη the 13th day, Hes. Op. 725; τῆ *τρ.* on the 13th, Od. 19. 202.
 τρισκαϊδεκά-φόρος, *ov*, fruiting thirteen times, Luc. V. H. 2. 13.
 τρισκαϊδεκά-χορδος, *ov*, of thirteen strings, Nicom. Harmon.
 τρισκαϊδεκ-έτης, *ov, δ*, thirteen years old, Lys. 116. 28.
 τρισκαϊδεκ-ήρης, *es*, (v. -ήρη) with thirteen banks of oars, Plut. Demetr. 31, Ath. 203 D; v. τριήρης.
 τρισκαϊδεκ-ώρυγος, *ov*, of thirteen fathoms, prob. l. for -δεκόρυγος in Theophr. H. P. 5. 8, 1: cf. τριώρυγος.
 τρισ-κακοδαίμων, *ov*, thrice unlucky, Ar. Ach. 1024, Ran. 19, Menand. Πλοκ. 4, etc.; but it is commonly written divisim, as is necessary in Ar. Pl. 851, τρίς κακοδαίμων καὶ τετράκις, cf. τρίαμακαρ.
 τρί-σκαλμος, *ov*, with three oarpins; but *vāes* al *τρ.* are simply = τριήρεις, Aesch. Pers. 679, cf. 1074; πλοῖον *τρ.* Plut. Aemil. 6.
 τρισ-κατάπτυστος, *ov*, thrice-abominable, Poll. 6. 105.
 τρισ-κατάρατος, *ov*, thrice-accursed, Dem. 794. 24, Menand. Ἀσπ. 7.
 τρι-σκελής, *és*, three-legged, τράπεζα *τρ.* mensa tripes, Cratin. Incert. 9; ξόανον Theocr. Ep. 4. 3.
 τρισ-κοπάνιστος [ᾶ], *ov*, thrice-struck or -stamped, ἄπτος *τρ.* thrice-kneaded, i. e. fine, bread, Batr. 35: al. τρισκοπάνητος.
 τρισ-λοπος, *ov*, thrice-peeled, δένδρον *τρ.* a tree which loses its bark thrice a year, Theophr. H. P. 3. 5, 1.
 τρισμα, *τό*, = τριγμός, Schol. Aristid. 3. p. 78 Dind.
 τρισ-μάκαρ, *ἄρος, ὁ, ἡ*, strengthd. for μάκαρ, thrice-blest, Od. 6. 154, 155, Ar. Pax 1332, Anth. P., etc.:—the divided form τρίς μάκαρ is strongly supported by the phrase τρίς μάκαρες καὶ τετράκις, Virgil's *terque quaterque beati*, Od. 5. 306; cf. τρισκακοδαίμων.
 τρισ-μάκαριος, *a, ov*, = foreg., Ar. Ach. 400, Philem. Incert. 8; χελῶναι τρισμακάριαι τοῦ τέγους Ar. Vesp. 1293, cf. Nub. 166.
 τρισ-μάκαριστος, *η, ov*, = τρίαμακαρ, Luc. Vit. Auct. 12, Or. Sib. 8. 164.
 τρισ-μάκαριτης [ῖ], *ov, ὁ*, epith. of Pythagoras, the thrice-dying one, as a pun on τρίαμακαρ, Antiph. Neott. 1. 8.
 τρισ-μάκαρος, *ov*, = τρίαμακαρ, Welcker Syll. Ep. 75. 3, C. I. 6244.
 τρισ-μέγιστος, *η, ov*, thrice-greatest, Nicet. Eug. 5. 280; as a late name of Hermes, v. Franz C. I. 3. p. 339.
 τρισμός, *ὁ, v. sub* τριγμός.
 τρισ-μύριοι [ῦ], *αι, α*, thrice ten thousand, 30,000, Hdt. 2. 163., 7. 184, Ar. Av. 1179, Xen., etc.:—in sing. with a collective Subst., τρισμυρία ἵππος thirty thousand horse, Aesch. Pers. 315.
 τρισμυριό-πάλαι, Adv. thirty-thousand-times long-ago, Ar. Eq. 1156; cf. τριπαλαι, τετράπαλαι.
 τρισμυριο-πλάσιον, *ov*, thirty-thousand-fold, Archimed.
 τρισμυριοστός, *ἡ, ὄν*, the thirty-thousandth, Simplic.
 τρισ-νέυτος, *η, ov*, a dub. word in Cratin. Νομ. 14; cf. νήτη, παρανήτη.
 τρισ-οϊζυρός, *ά, ὄν*, thrice-wretched, Archil. 116.—In E. M. 279. 17, E. Gud. 585. 14, τρισόζυρος is cited from Aesch., prob. f. l. for τρισ-οϊζυς.
 τρισ-όλβιος, *ov*, thrice happy or fortunate, Soph. Fr. 719, Ar. Eccl. 1129, etc.; divisim, τρίς δ' ὄλβια κύματα Anth. P. 12. 52.
 τρισ-ολυμπίο-νίκης [ῖ], *ov, δ*, thrice victorious at Olympia, οἶκος Pind. O. 13. 1; Νέρων Philostr. 194.
 τρι-σοφος, *ov*, thrice, i. e. very, wise, Tzetz.
 τρισ-παλαισταῖος, *a, ov*, = τριπαλαισταῖος, Byz.
 τρισ-παππος, *δ, =* τριπαππος, Byz.
 τρι-σπαστος, *ov*, drawn threefold, *τρ.* ὄργανον a triple palley, Oribas.; so *trispastos*, Vitruv. 10. 3:—τὸ *πρ.* a surgical instrument, Oribas.
 τρι-σπίθαιμος, *ov*, three spans long, Hes. Op. 424, Xen. Cyn. 9, 13.
 τρι-σπονδος, *ov*, thrice-poured, *τρ.* χοαί a triple drink-offering to the dead, of honey, milk, and wine, Soph. Ant. 431, cf. Od. 11. 26.
 τρισσάκις [ᾶ], Adv. thrice, three times, Anth. P. 5. 195.
 τρισσάπιος [ᾶ], *a, ov*, poet. for τρισσός (cf. μεσσάπιος), Anth. P. 6. 12.
 τρισσᾶχῆ, Adv. in three places, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 28.
 τρισσεύω, to do a thing thrice or for the third time, LXX (1 Regg. 20. 19, 20); cf. τρισσάω. II. to conquer in three combats, Eus. in Cramer An. Par. 2. 145.
 τρισσόθεν, Adv. from three sides, Anth. P. 9. 651.
 τρισσο-κέφαλος, *ov*, three-headed, Orph. Arg. 974 (with the penult. long, whence the v. l. τρισσοκάρηνος).
 τρισσός, *ἡ, ὄν*; later Att. τριπτός (Plat. Legg. 782 D); Ion. τριξός (q. v.), cf. διξός:—threefold, Lat. *triplex*, Hes. Fr. 68. 2, Eur., etc.; τρισσὸν ζεύγος τρισσῶν θεῶν Id. Tro. 924:—Adv. -ῶς, Anth. P. 12. 123, Dion. H., etc. II. in pl., = τρεῖς, Pind. P. 8. 115, Soph. O. T. 164, O. C. 479, Plat. Rep. 504 A, etc.: cf. τριφάσιος.
 τρισσο-φαής, *és*, in a threefold light, Greg. Naz.; so τρισσοφειγής, *és*, Io. Damasc.; τρισσόφωτος, *ov*, Paul. Sil.; and τρισσοφειγώφωτος, *ov*, Io. Damasc.
 τρισσάω, to triple, Greg. Naz. II. = τρισσεύω I, LXX (3 Regg. 18. 34, where ἐπίσσευσαν immediately follows).
 τρι-στάδιος [ᾶ], *ov*, three stades long, Plat. Criti. 115 E, Dion. H. 1. 34.
 τρί-σταθμος, *ov*, thrice the weight, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 458.
 τρισ-τάλαιπυρος, *ov*, thrice-unhappy, Nilus.
 τρι-στάσιος [ᾶ], *ov*:—*τρ.* πρὸς χρυσίον worth thrice its weight in gold, Arr. Indic. 8. 13.
 τρι-στάτηρος [ᾶ], *ov*, worth three staters, χλαμύς Poll. 6. 165.
 τρι-στάτης [ᾶ], *ov, δ*, one who stands next to the king and queen, a vizier or first minister, LXX (4 Regg. 7. 2, cf. Dan. 5. 29).
 τρί-στεγος, *ov*, of or with three stories, Dion. H. 3. 68. II. τὸ

τρ. (sc. οἶκημα), the third story, Act. Ap. 20. 9;—also τριστέγη, *ἡ*, Artemid. 4. 46.
 τρι-στέλεχος, *ov*, three-stalked, Eust. Opusc. 226. 80.
 τρισπχία, *ἡ, a* triple row, Galen. 14. 771. 2. a union of three verses, *τρ.* λαμβική Schol. Ar. Ran. 324.
 τρί-σπῆχος, *ov*, = τριστοιχος, κριθαί *τρ.* three-row barley, Plut. 2. 906 B.
 τρι-στοιχί, Adv. in three rows, Il. 10. 473; τριστοιχεί Hes. Th. 727.
 τρί-στοιχος, *ov*, in three rows, ὀδόντες Od. 12. 91, Ctes. ap. Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 53, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2. II. in Poets, threefold, triple, μαστός, βύθρος Anth. P. 9. 668, Orph.; *τρ.* κεφαλαί, of Cerberus, Hermetian. 3. 12; *τρ.* χείλα Opp. C. 3. 413.
 τρί-στομος, *ov*, three-edged or three-pointed, αἰχμή Anth. P. 6. 167.
 τρί-στροφος, *ov*, thrice-twisted, λίνον Oribas. 2. consisting of three strophes, Schol. Pind. 1. 3.
 τρί-στυλος, *ov*, with three pillars, Byz.
 τρί-στωος, *ov*, with three porches, Procop.
 τρισυλλαβέω, to consist of three syllables, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 21.
 τρισυλλαβία, *ἡ, a* consisting of three syllables, Planud. Gramm.
 τρί-σύλλαβος, *ov*, trisyllabic, Dion. H. de Comp. 17, Luc. Philops. 35: Adv. -ῶς, Apoll. de Pron. 360.—Also τρισυλλαβιαῖος, *a, ov*, Tzetz.
 τρί-σύνθετος, *ov*, triply compounded, Schol. Il. 24. 540.
 τρισ-υπάτος, *δ*, thrice-consul, Plat. Galb. 22, App. Civ. 1. 96.
 τρισ-υπόστατος, *ov*, of three hypostases, Eccl., Byz.
 τρισ-φυλλον, *τό*, poet. for τριφυλλον, Nic. Th. 520.
 τρί-σχημος, *ov*, of triple form, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 307.
 τρι-σχιδής, *és*, cloven in three, Oribas.
 τρισ-χιλιέτης, *es*, of three thousand years, Hierocl.
 τρισ-χιλιοι [χῖ], *αι, α*, three thousand, Il. 20. 221, Hdt., etc.:—in sing. with collective Subst., ἀσπίς τρισχιλία Longus 3. 1. II. of *τρ.*, at Athens, the 3000 nominated by the 30 Tyrants, Lys. 183. 42, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 18.
 τρισχιλιοστός, *ἡ, ὄν*, the three-thousandth, *τρ.* ἔπει Plat. Phaedr. 249 A.
 τρισχιλιο-τρισμύριοι, *αι, α*, thirty-three thousand, Tzetz.
 τρισχιλιο-φόρος, *ov*, holding three thousand (measures), ὀλκάς Dion. H. 3. 44.
 τρι-σχιστος, *ov*, cloven in three, Schol. Nic. Al. 346;—τρισχίστη, *ἡ*, = Αἰγυπτία στυπητήρια, Erotian.
 τρί-σχινος, *ov*, three σχοῖνοι long, brood, etc., cf. Plin. N. H. 5. 24.
 τρισώματος, *ov*, three-bodied, Lat. *tricornis*, of Geryon, Aesch. Ag. 870; of Cerberus, Id. H. F. 24, cf. 1274; *τρ.* ἀλκά, the Chimaera, Id. Ion 204.
 τρισωμος, *ov*, = foreg., Aquil. V. T.
 τρίταγωνιστέω, to be a τριταγωνιστής, Dem. 314. 12., 315. 10, etc.: *τρ.* τιῖ to play the third part to another, Plut. 2. 840 A.
 τρίτ-αγωνιστής, *οὔ, δ*, on the stage, the player who took the third and lowest part, name of a play by Antiphanes; applied by Dem. to Aeschines, 270. 12., 297. 26:—v. Müller *Literat. of Gr.* 1. p. 305.
 τρίταϊζω, to have a tertian fever, Diosc. 4. 61.
 τρίταϊκός, *ἡ, ὄν*, belonging to a tertian fever (τριταῖος πυρετός), like one, Diosc. Parab. 2. 19. Adv. -κῶς, Aët.
 τρίταιο-γενής, *és*, produced by tertian fever, ἀλγήματα Hipp. Coac. 135. Adv. -ῶς, Ib. 167.
 τρίταῖος, *a, ov*, (τρίτος) on the third day, used with Verbs so as to agree with the subject, τριταῖοι ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ Hdt. 6. 120, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1250, Thuc. 1. 61., 3. 3, al.; *τρ.* ἀνεμος which will blow in three days, Pind. N. 7. 75; ἐσβεβληκῶς . . τριταῖος ἐς Μηλιέας three days before, Hdt. 7. 196, cf. 15. 33, 11. II. of events, lasting three days, *τρ.* κηρύσσειν θυσίαν Eur. El. 171; *τρ.* ἐκφορά Plat. Legg. 959 A. 2. three days old, περιμένειν ἐξ ἀγορᾶς ἰχθύδια τριταῖα Ar. Fr. 344; φίλος *τρ.* Theocr. 29. 18; *τρ.* γενόμενος after being three days dead, Hdt. 2. 89; φά *τρ.* ὄντα Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 2; cf. τεταρταῖος. 3. τριταῖος (sc. πυρετός), *δ*, a tertian fever or ague, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Plat. Tim. 86 A. III. generally for τρίτος, *τρ.* φέγγος, ἡμέρα Eur. Hec. 32, Hipp. 275; ἐς τὴν τριταῖην Hipp. 156 A; cf. δευτεραῖος.
 τρίταιο-φυής, *és*, of the nature of a tertian fever, Hipp. Epid. 1. 941, etc.
 τρίτάλανταῖος, *a, ov*, = sq., Plut. Aemil. 33.
 τρίτάλαντος [τᾶ], *ov*, of three talents, βάρος Ar. Lys. 338; λίθος *τρ.* weighing three talents, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 C. 2. worth three talents, οἶκος Isae. 39. 40., 42. 40. II. τριτάλαντον, *τό, σ* sum of three talents, Poll. 6. 165. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 547.
 τρίτάλας, *τάλαινα, τάλαν*, thrice-wretched, Eur. Hipp. 739, Anth. P. append. 102. 1, etc.
 τρίτανυστος [ᾶ], *ov*, triply-stretched, very long, δόναξ Anth. P. 6. 192.
 τρίταρτημόριον, *τό, =* τρία τεταρτημόρια, Poll. 9. 65.
 τρίτάτος, *η, ov*, lengthd. poet. for τρίτος, like μέσσοτος for μέσος, Il. 1. 252., 14. 117, etc.; τριτάτην, absol., in the third place, C. I. 1212. 14.
 τρίτάω, only in Ep. part., τριτώσα σελήνη the moon when three days old, Arat. 796.
 τρίτ-εγγονος, *δ*, and τρίτ-εγγόνῃ, *ἡ*, a descendant in the third degree, Lat. *trinepos, trineptis*, Gloss.
 τρίτετα, *τά*, the third prize or place, formed like πρωτεία, δευτερεία, ἀριστεία, Plat. Phileb. 22 E: in sing., C. I. 2758, -59.
 τρί-τευχος, *ov*, with triple wall, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 265.
 τρίτεύς, *έως, δ*, the third part of a μέδιμνος, Poll. 4. 16S, C. I. 2058 A. 61, 63; v. Böckh p. 123 and cf. ἐκτεύς.
 τρίτευτής, *οὔ, ὁ*, one holding office for the third time, C. I. 3490.
 τρί-τευχος, *ov*, consisting of three books (Joshua, Judges, Ruth), Athan.
 τρίτεύω, to hold office for the third time, C. I. 3491, 3495.
 τρίτημοριαῖος, *ov*, = τριτημόριος, Mus. Vett.
 τρίτημορίζω, to divide into three parts, Gloss.

τριτημόριος, α, ον, equal to a third part, c. gen., τριτημορίη ἢ Ἀσσυρή τῆς ἄλλης Ἀσίας Hdt. I. 192. II. as Subst., τριτημόριον, τό, a third part, a third, Hdt. 9. 34, Thuc. 2. 98, Plat., etc.; cf. τριπλάσιος II.

2. a coin, worth six χαλκοί, Poll. 9. 65, 66; cf. τριτήμορον. 3. in Music, the third part of a tone, Chappell Anc. Mus. p. 203.

τριτημορίς, ἴδος, ὅ, = τριτημόριον, Hdt. I. 211, 212., 7. 121.

τριτήμορον, τό, = τριτημόριον (2), Philem. Πιπτ. I, Σαρδ. 2.

τρίτο-βάμων [ᾶ], ον, forming a third foot, βάκτρον Eur. Tro. 276; cf. τρίπους II.

Τρίτο-γένεια, ἡ, (ΓΕΝ, γίγνομαι):—Trito-born, a name of Athena, Il. 4. 515., 8. 39., 22. 183, Od. 3. 378, Hes. Th. 895, 924, C. I. 6280 A. I. (From the Lake Τριτωνίς in Libya, from which an old legend represents the goddess to have been born, Eur. Ion 872, cf. Hdt. 4. 180; or from Tritou, a torrent in Boeotia, Paus. 9. 33, 7, cf. Apollod. I. 3, 6; or from a spring in Arcadia, Paus. 8. 26, 6. Acc. to others, τριτώ was an Aeol. word for κεφαλή (Schol. Ar. Nub. 989, Tzetz. Lyc. 519), and so τριτογένεια would be the head-born, Welcker Tril. p. 283, 494: but the word τριτώ in this sense is dub.; and the legend to which it refers is certainly not earlier than Hes. Th. 924, h. Hom. 28; nay, does not appear in its full form until Stesichorus, as Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1310 asserts, cf. Müller Orchom. p. 355, Kleine Stesich. Fr. 76. Others interpret τριτογένεια born on the third day of the month, Ister. ap. Harp. s. v. Τριτόμηνης, Phot.; or the third child after Apollo and Artemis, Suid. s. v.; or, as representing Nature, born thrice in the year, Diod. I. 12; or because she was author of the three main bonds of social life, Democr. ap. Diog. L. 9. 46.

II. in Pythag. philosophy, a name of the number three, and of the equilateral triangle, Plut. 2. 381 F; cf. τρεῖς, τριάς.

Τρίτο-γενής, ἑός, ἡ, rare collat. form of foreg., h. Hom. 28. 4, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, Ar. Eq. 1189; but distinguished from it, παῖς μοι Τριτογενῆς εἶη, μὴ Τριτογένεια, Poëta ap. Schol. II. 8. 39.

τρί-τοκος, ον, bearing three times or three at a time, Lemma to Anth. P. 9. 430; the Verb τριτοκέω in the Epigr. itself.

τρίτο-μήνης, ἴδος, ἡ, for ἡ τρίτη τοῦ μηνός, the third of the month, at Athens sacred to Pallas, Lycurg. ap. Harpocr., Phot., A. B. 306.

τρίτομος, ον, thrice-cut: τρίτομον, τύ, a piece of salt fish, Gloss.

τρίτονος, ον, of three tones: τρίτονος, ὅ, in Music, the discord between the fourth and fifth, Mus. Vett.

τρίτοομαι, Pass. to be divided into three parts, Porphy. ad Marcell.

τρίτο-πάτωρ [ᾶ], ορος, ὅ, father in the third degree, Arist. Fr. 376. II. on the Τριτοπάτορες worshipped at Athens, v. Phano-dem. 4, Clitodem. 19, etc., Lob. Aglaoph. 760 sqq.

τρίτο-προσώπος, Adv. in the third person, Gramm.

τρίτος [ῖ], ἡ, ον, (v. sub τρεῖς) the third, Lat. tertius, Hom., Hes., etc.; τοῖσι δ' ἐπὶ τρίτος ἦλθε himself the third, i. e. with two others, Od. 20. 185, cf. 14. 471; so, τρίτος αὐτός (v. αὐτός I. 6); τρίτος γενέσθαι to be third in a race, Isocr. 353 D:—the third often appears as completing the tale, e. g. the third and last libation was offered to Zeus Σωτήρ, Διὸς σωτηρίου σπονδῆ τρίτου κρατήρος Soph. Fr. 375 (v. σωτήρ I. 2, and cf. τριτόσπονδος); ἔγχει κάπιβόα τρίτον παιῶν, ὡς νόμος ἐστὶν Pherecr. Περσ. 2: hence metaph., Κράτος τε καὶ Δίκη σὺν τῷ τρίτῳ .. Ζηνί Aesch. Cho. 244, cf. Eur. 759, Supp. 27, Fr. 52; τρίτην ἐπενδίδωμι (sub. πληγῆν) the third and finishing stroke, Id. Ag. 1386; Ἐρινὺς .. αἷμα πίεται, τρίτην πόσιν, i. e. the blood of Clytemnestra and Aegisthus, the first being that of the children of Thyestes, the second that of Agamemnon, Id. Cho. 578, cf. 1065 sq. II. τρίτη, with or without ἡμέρα, the day after to-morrow, ἐς τρίτην ἡμέραν Ar. Lys. 612; εἰς τρίτην Anaxandr. Ἀγχ. I; τῇ τρίτῃ Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 17, etc.; τρίτη καὶ τετάρτη Id. An. 4. 8, 21, etc.;—but, χθὲς καὶ τρ. ἡμέραν yesterday and the day before, Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 11; διὰ τρίτης in the course of the third day, Ael. N. A. 4. 57; or every three days, Hipp. 779 F.

2. with other Nouns omitted, ἡ τρίτη (sc. χορδή), the 3rd string in the heptachord, = ἡ παραμέση, Arist. Probl. 19. 32, Plut. 2. 1137 D:—ἡ τρ. (sc. πληγῆ) the third blow, v. supr. I:—ἡ τρ. (sc. μερίς) the third part of a coin or weight, Hesych., Phot.:—τρίτον ἡμιδραχμον two drachmae and a-half, Harpocr. III. τρίτον as Adv., thirdly, Aesch. Fr. 52, Soph. Ant. 55, Fr. 69, Eur., etc.; πρῶτον μὲν .., δεύτερον δὲ .., τρίτον δὲ .. Plat. Rep. 358 C:—in Hom. always τὸ τρίτον (or, as Wolf writes, τριτόν), Il. 3. 225., 6. 186, etc.; so also Hdt. I. 55, Ar. Ach. 997, Thuc., etc.:—also, ἐκ τρίτου in the third place, Plat. Tim. 54 B; ἐκ τρίτων Eur. Or. 1178, Plat. Gorg. 500 A:—the regul. form τρίτως first in Plat. Tim. 56 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 311. IV. τὸ τρίτον μέρος Isocr. 270 A, etc.; τὸ τρίτον Luc. Tox. 46; ἐπὶ τῷ τρίτῳ at the third signal, Xen. An. 2. 2, 4.

V. τρίτα, τά, I. (sub. ἱερά) a sacrifice to the dead, offered the third day after the funeral, Isae. Menecl. § 37, Poll. 8. 146. 2. τὰ τρίτα λέγειν τινί to play the third part to any one, like τριταγωνιστεῖν τινι, Dem. 418. 5, cf. Ar. Lys. 613, Menand. Θεοφ. 2. 17. 3. πρῶτα δραμεῖν καὶ δεύτερα καὶ τρ. Eur. ap. Plut. Alc. 11. (Skt. tritiya.)

τρίτο-σπονδος, ον:—τρ. αἰὼν a life in which one has poured the third libation (to Zeus Σωτήρ), i. e. complete felicity, Aesch. Ag. 245; cf. τρίτος I, σωτήρ I. 2. τρίτο-σπορος, ον, sown for the third time, τρ. γονή the third generation, Aesch. Pers. 818.

τρίτο-στάτης, ου, ὅ, standing third (from the coryphaeus) in the chorus, Arist. Metaph. 4. 11, 4, Poll. 4. 106:—fem. -στάτης, ἴδος, Ar. Fr. 411.

τριττός, ἡ, ὄν, Att. for τρισσός.

τριττύα, ἡ, = τριττύς II, Philem. Lex. p. 168 Osann., cf. Ister 34; so

also τρικτεύα (prob. an error for τρικτύα), C. I. 1688. 34, v. Böckh p. 811; and Ahrens in Sophron (Fr. 33) restores τρικτύα for τρικτοί: Hesych. also cites τρικτεῖρα.

τριττυαρχέω, to be head of a τριττύς (III), Plat. Rep. 475 A.

τριττύ-αρχος, ὁ, chief of a τριττύς (III), Poll. 8. 109; τριττυάρχης, in E. M.

τριττύς, ὄσος, ἡ, (written τριτύς in Tim. Lex. Plat.), Att. pl. τριττύς Harp.:—the number three, Lat. ternio, Hesych., Phot. II. like

τριττύα, a sacrifice of three animals, used specially on making solemn oaths, like the Roman suovetaurilia,—a boar, goat, and ram, Ar. Pl. 820; a bull, goat, and ram, Call. Fr. 403; a bull, goat, and boar, Ister ap. Phot.; two sheep and an ox, Epich. ap. Eust. 1676. 37; cf. Od. 11. 131. III. at Athens, a third of the φυλή, Dem. 184. 10, Aesch. 58. 8, Arist. Fr. 347, 349. (The Aeol. form τριππύς brings us to the Lat. tribus, cf. Dio C. Fr. I. I.)

τριτώ, ἡ, = κεφαλή, v. s. Τριτογένεια. II. Τριτώ, οὖς, ἡ, = Τριτογένεια, Auth. P. 6. 194.

Τρίτων [ῖ], ἄνος, ὁ, Triton, a sea-god, son of Poseidon and Amphitrité, Hes. Th. 930, etc.; or of Nereus, Lyc. 886:—later in pl. Τρίτωνες, Tritons, a lower race of sea-gods, with fishes' or (sometimes) with horses' tails, Mosch. 2. 123, Paus. 9. 21, 1, etc. 2. the god of the Libyan lake Tritonis, Hdt. 4. 179, Ar. Rh. 4. 1552; v. Müller Orchom. p. 351.

II. a river in Libya, joining the lake Tritonis with the sea, Hdt. 4. 178, 191, Aesch. Eum. 293; ποταμὸς Τρίτωνος = Νεῖλος, Ar. Rh. 4. 269, cf. Lyc. 576. 2. a mountain-stream in Boeotia, running into the lake Copais, Strab. 407, Paus. 9. 33, 7; v. Müller Orchom. p. 45.

Τρίτωνις λίμνη, ἡ, the Libyan lake Tritonis, Eur. Ion 872.

Τρίτωνιος, α, ον, Tritonian, οἶδμα Orph. H. 23. 6.

Τρίτωνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Tritonis, a lake in Libya famous for old Greek legends, Pind. P. 4. 36, Hdt. 4. 178; cf. Τριτογένεια. 2. a spring in Arcadia, also connected by legends with the birth of Athena, Paus. 8. 26, 6. II. a name of Atheua (cf. Τριτογένεια), Ar. Rh. 1. 109; v. Müller Orchom. pp. 213, 355.

τρίτωσις [ῖ], ἡ, a doing, making the third time, Greg. Nyss. II. reduction to a third part, Alex. Trall.

τρι-υωνός, ὁ, = τρισέγγονος, Gloss.

τρίφαῖς, ἑς, in a triple light, Synes. H. 2. 26.

τρίφαλαγγία, ἡ, a triple phalanx, Polyb. 6. 40, 11, etc.

τρίφαλαγγος, ον, with three φάλαγγες (III) or joints to the fingers, etc., Melet. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 120.

τρίφάλεια, ἡ, (φάλος) a helmet with triple φάλος, Coluth. 30, who (if the reading be right) meant it as a correction of Homer's τρυφάλεια.

τρίφάλης [ᾶ], ἦτος, ὁ, title of a Comedy of Ar., in which prob. Alcibiades was attacked. (Prob. from φάλης, φαλλός.)

τρίφάνης, ἑς, appearing threefold, Dion. Areop.

τρίφάσιος [ᾶ], α, ον, (τρεις) threefold, Lat. triplex, Hdt. 5. 1. II. in pl., like τριφίοι, much the same as τρεῖς, Hdt. 1. 95., 2. 17, al.; cf. διφάσιος.

τρίφᾶτος [ῖ], ἡ, ον, thrice-told, triple, Nic. Th. 102.

τρίφειγγός, ἑς, = τριφαιής, Byz.

τρίφθογγος, ον, with triple sound or vowel, Tzetz.

τρίφίλητος [ῖ], Dor. -ᾶτος, ον, thrice-beloved, Ἄδανις Theocr. 15. 86. τρίφωρόω, to bear thrice, esp. fruit, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 13:—Pass. to be used in three ways, of words, Eust. 32. 15.

τρίφωρος, ον, bearing thrice, of fruit-trees, Theophr. ap. Ath. 77 E.

τρίφυῖς, ἑς, of threefold nature, threefold, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 9.

τρίφυιος, ον, = foreg., Hesych.

τρίφύλακος, ον, containing three watches, νύξ Schol. II. 10. 252.

τρίφύλλινος οἶνος, ὁ, an Italian wine, Galen.; τριφολίνος in Ath. 26 E.

τρίφύλλιον, τό, Dim. of τρίφυλλον, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13.

τρίφυλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, the same as ὄξαλις, Diosc. Parab. 2. 58.

τρίφυλλον, τό, a plant, trefoil, clover, Hdt. 1. 132, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 2; also τρίφυλλος, ἡ, Diosc. 2. 177.

τρίφυλλος, ον, three-leaved, λωτός Diosc. 4. 112; βοτάνη Hesych.

τρίφύλος, ον, of three tribes, πόλις Dion. H. 4. 14; τριφύλους ποιέειν τινάς to divide them into three tribes, Hdt. 4. 161.

τρίφωνος, ον, (φωνή) three-voiced, Hesych.

τρίχᾶ, Adv.: (τρίς): threefold, in three parts, Lat. trifariam, τρ. κοσμηθέντες II. 2. 655; τρ. σφισὶν ἡνδανε βουλή Od. 8. 506; c. gen., τρ. νυκτὸς ἔην 'twas in the third watch of the night, 12. 312., 14. 483; τριχὰ σχίζειν τι Hdt. 4. 67; γαῖαν τρ. διαδάσσασθαι Pind. O. 7. 139; διήρηται τρ. Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 4; cf. also τριχθά; the common Prose form is τριχῆ, q. v.

τρίχ-άϊκες [-ᾶϊ-], οἱ, the threefold people, i. e. the Dorians, so called from their three tribes (Ἰλλαιοί, Δυμᾶνες, Πάμφυλοι), Od. 19. 177, Hes. Fr. 68; cf. Müller Dor. I. 1, § 8 sq., Thirlw. H. of Gr. 1, append. 1, Grote 2. 486. (In form the word resembles κορυθ-άϊξ, -άϊκος, which is referrible to √ΑΙΚ, ἀίσσω.)

τρίχакτον, τό, = κτένιον, Suid., Phot.

τρίχάλεπτος, ον, very difficult: very angry, Anth. P. 12. 229.

τρίχαλκον, τό, a coin worth three χαλκοί, Theophr. Char. 10.

τρίχᾶλος, ον, Dor. for τριχῆλος, cloven in three, κύμα τρ. = τρικυμία, Aesch. Theb. 760.

τρίχ-απτος, ον, (θρίξ, ἄπτω) plaited or woven of hair, ἀμπεχόναι Pherecr. Μεταλλ. I. 28. II. τὸ τρ. (sc. ἱμάτιον) a fine veil of hair, LXX (Ezek. 16. 13), cf. Poll. 2. 24., 10. 32, Hesych.

τρίχάρακτος [χᾶ], ον, cut in three places, Pseudo-Callisth.

τρίχᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, a bird of the thrush kind, Arist. H. A. 9. 20.

τρίχειλος, ον, three-lipped, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 291.

τρίχειρ, ρος, ὅ, ἡ, *three-handed*, Tzetz.
 τρίχη, Adv., common Prose form of *τρίχα*, *τριχῆ δασάμενος τὴν πόλιν* Hdt. 3. 39 (though he also uses *τρίχα*); *τρ. διείλοντο τὰς βασιλείας* Isocr. 120 A, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 253 C; *τρ. διαστήσασθαι, διανείμαί τι* Id. Rep. 564 C, Legg. 683 D; *τοὺς τοξότας τρ. ἐποίησαντο* Xen. An. 4. 8, 15; *γίγνεται τὸ στράτευμα τρ.* Ib. 5. 10, 16; *τρ. νενεμησθαι* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 2. II. *in three ways, triply*, Plat. Crito 51 E.
 τρίχη-λάβρον, τό, poet. for *τριχολάβιον*, Marcell. Sid. 72.
 τρίχηνος, ον, (χαίνω) *triply yawning, yawning wide or with three throats*, Hesych.
 τριχθά, Adv., Ep. lengthd. form of *τρίχα*, *into three parts*, *τρ. ᾤκηθεν* Il. 2. 668; *τρ. πάντα δέδασται* 15. 189; *τρ. τε καὶ τετραχθά διά-τρυφεν into three pieces*, 3. 363, cf. Od. 9. 71.
 τριχθάδιος [ᾶ], α, ον, *threefold*, Anth. P. 5. 244, 260., 9. 482.
 τρίχιας, ον, ὅ, one that is hairy, Poll. 4. 148 sq. II. a smaller kind of *τριχίς*, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 10, Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 38, Dorion ap. Ath. 325 E. III. an unlucky throw on the dice, Poll. 7. 204.
 τρίχιᾶσις, ἡ, a disease of the eyelids, when they are introverted, and the lashes irritate the eye (opp. to *ἐκτρόπιον*), Galen.; cf. *τρίχωσις*. II. a disease of the urethra, when the urine is full of small hair-like substances, Galen. III. a disease in the breasts of women giving suck, such that the nipples crack into fine fissures, Erotian. 2. a small crack in the skull, Paul. Aeg.—Cf. Foës. Oecon.
 τρίχιάω, to suffer from *τριχιάσις* (I), Galen. II. to suffer from *τριχιάσις* (III), Arist. H. A. 7. 11, 1:—in Med., of the breasts, *ἔσταν γυναικί δ μαζὸς τριχιάσηται* (as Foës. for *τραχὺς γένηται*) Hipp. 666. 31.
 τρίχιδιον, τό, Dim. of *τριχίς*, Alex. Ὀδυσσ. 2. 3.
 τρίχινος, η, ον, of hair, *περικαλύμματα* Plat. Polit. 279 E; *χιτῶνες* Xen. An. 4. 8, 3. II. *τριχινον, τό, a garment of hair*, Poll. 7. 208.
 τρίχιον, τό, Dim. of *θρίξ*, Arist. Probl. 33. 18, Plut. 2. 727 A.
 τρίχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (θρίξ) a kind of anchovy full of small hair-like bones, Ar. Ach. 551, Eq. 662; *τριχίδας ὠψώνησ' ἄπαξ*, as a mark of a most thrifty person, Eupol. Κόλ. 16; cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 9, and v. *τριχίας* II.
 τρίχισμός, τό, = *τριχιάσις* III. 2, Paul. Aeg.
 τρίχιτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a sort of alum, called from its fibrous nature, Diosc. 5. 123.
 τρίχο-βάπτης, ον, ὅ, a hair-dyer, Synes. 86 B.
 τρίχο-βότανον, τό, a name for the *ἀδιάντον*, Boisson. An. 2. 395.
 τρίχο-βρως, ωτος, ον *τριχοβρώς*, ὠτος, ὅ, ἡ, *eating hair*: hence *τριχόβρωτες*, = *σῆτες* or *θρίπες*, *moths*, Ar. Ach. 1111, ubi v. Schol., cf. Poll. 2. 24.
 τρίχο-δεσμος, ὅ, a hair-band, Hesych. s. v. *ἄμπυξ*.
 τρίχο-ειδής, ἐς, *like hair, hairy*, Hipp. 230. 54, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 2; of the veins, *capillary*, Galen. 2. 808.
 τρίχόθεν, Adv. from three sides or places, Schol. Eur. Rhes. 529.
 τρί-χοίνικος, ον, *holding or measuring three χοίνικες*, Xen. An. 7. 3, 23; *τριχοίνικον, τό, a measure of 3 choenices*, Poll. 1. 246, etc.:—in Comic phrase, *τρ. ἔπος*, like *ῥῆμα μυριάμφορον*, a most capacious word, Ar. Vesp. 481.
 τρίχο-κομητής, οὔ, ὅ, a hairdresser, Hesych.
 τρίχο-κόμος, ον, *dressing the hair*, Hesych.
 τρίχο-κουρία, ἡ, a cutting of hair, Byz.
 τρίχο-λάβιον [ᾶ], τό, *tweezers for pulling out hairs*, Gloss.
 τρίχο-λάβις, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Gloss.
 τρίχο-λογέω, to pluck hairs, a dangerous symptom (as Falstaff, dying, 'fumbled with the sheets and played with flowers'), Hipp. Epid. 3. 1115.
 τρί-χόλωτος, ον, *thrice-detested*, Anth. P. 9. 168.
 τρίχο-μαλλος, ον, *hair-fleeced*, Anth. P. 9. 150.
 τρίχο-μάνης, τό, a plant, a kind of *adiantum* or *asplenium*, = *πολυτρίχον*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 14, 1, Diosc. 4. 137.
 τρίχο-μάνια, ἡ, a passion for long hair, Synes. p. 80:—*τριχομάνέω*, to have this passion, Anna Comn. 2. 225.
 τρίχο-πλάστης, ον, ὅ, a hairdresser, Synes. 85 B.
 τρίχοποιέω, to make, i. e. get, hair, Alex. Trall.
 τρίχο-ποιός, ὄν, *making, i. e. getting, hair*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 17.
 τρίχορδος, ον, of or with three strings, *βάρβιτος* Anaxil. Δυρ. 2 (but v. Meineke ad l.); *λύρα* Plut. 2. 1137 B.
 τρί-χορία, ἡ, a triple chorus, Poll. 4. 107.
 τρίχορ-ροέω, = sq., Plut. 2. 642 E.
 τρίχορρυνέω, to shed the hair, Ar. Pax 1222, Ath. 115 E, Poll. 2. 26.
 τρίχορ-ρυνής, ἐς, *shedding the hair*, *τρ. δέρμα παλαιόν* Aesch. Fr. 255.
 τρίχο-τομέω, to cut the hair, *τὰς τρίχας ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς* Dion. H. 7. 72.
 τρίχο-τρώκτης, ον, ὅ, = *τριχόβρως*, Hesych.
 τρίχου, Adv. in three places, Hdt. 7. 36.
 τρίχ-συλος, ον, = *σὺλόθριξ*, Archil. 185.
 τρί-χουνιαίος, α, ον, = sq., Diosc. 2. 91, dub.
 τρί-χους, ονν, *holding three χόες* or *χοῦς*, Nicostr. Ἑκατ. 1.
 τρίχό-φοιτος ἴουλος, prob. the first down of youth just passing into hair, Anth. P. 12. 10.
 τρίχοφυέω, to grow or get hair, Gloss.
 τρίχο-φυής, ἐς, *growing or getting hair*, cited from Diosc.: *τὸ τρ. = τριχομανές*, Appul. Barbar. Herb. 47.
 τρίχο-φύια, ἡ, *growth of hair*, Chirurg. Vett.
 τρίχό-φυλλος, ον, *with leaves like hairs*, of the pine tribe, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 4. II. *τριχόφυλλον, τό, a kind of sea-weed*, Ib. 4. 6, 3.
 τρίχόω, to furnish or cover with hair, Diosc. 5. 168:—Pass., *τριχούσθαι τὸ γένειον* to get or have a beard, Arist. An. Post. 2. 12, 11: *to be mixed with hairs*, *πηλὸς τετρ.* Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 7.
 τριχρονέω, to be of the measure of three times, in Prosody, Gramm.

τρίχρονος, ον, of three times: 1. in Music, of three kinds of time or measure: 2. in Prosody, of three short syllables, or (as an equivalent) of one short and one long: Gramm. Cf. *τρίσημος*.
 τρίχρους, ον, contr. -ους, ονν, of three colours, Plin. N. H. 37. 10.
 τριχρώματος, ον, *three-coloured*, Apollod. 3. 3, 1:—so, *τρίχρωμος, ον*, Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 2, Eus. P. E. 202 C.
 τρίχρως, ωτος, ὅ, ἡ, = *τριχρώματος*, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 4.
 τρίχ-ῦφος, ον, *woven of hair*, v. l. for *τρίχαπτος* in Pherecr.
 τρίχώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like hair, like a hair*, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 21, P. A. 4. 11, 5, al. 2. metaph., *φωνία τρ. small slender voices*, Id. Audib. 57.
 τρίχωμα, τό, a growth of hair, hair generally, Hdt. 7. 70, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 2, al., Ephipp. Nav. 1. 6; *τὰ τρ. διαφέρει καὶ πρὸς αὐτὰ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις .. καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα γένη τῶν .. ζῴων* Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 1:—*ἐν γενεῖου συλλογῇ τριχώματος*, i. e. at the age of manhood, Aesch. Theb. 664. II. *the nap on cloth*, Eust. Opusc. 329. 25.
 τρίχωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Arist. Physiogn. 3, 2, Clearch. ap. Ath. 257 B.
 τρί-χωρος, ον, with three divisions or cells, Diosc. 1. 133.
 τρίχως, Adv. in threefold manner, *διηρησθαι τ.* Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 13, al.
 τρίχωσις, εως, ἡ, a being hairy, growth of hair, *τινος* of or on a part of the body, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 3, G. A. 1. 18, 2, al. II. = *τριχιάσις* I (nisi hoc leg.), Hipp. 406. 41, Actuar. de Urin. 2. 7.
 τρίχωτός, ἡ, ὄν, furnished with hair, hairy, Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 1, P. A. 4. 12, 30; *τὰ τριχωτά animals furnished with hair*, Ib. 3. 3, 14.
 τρίψαλμος, ὅ, a group of three psalms (3rd, 6th, and 72nd), Eccl.
 τριψ-εργία, ἡ, (τρίβω) a delay or putting off of work, Zonar.
 τριψ-ημερέω, (τρίβω) to waste the day, Lat. *terere tempus*, Ar. Vesp. 849.
 τρίψις, εως, ἡ, (τρίβω) rubbing, friction, Plat. Theaet. 153 A, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 11, al.; *τρίψις πρὸς ἄλληλα* Plat. Tim. 156 A. II. resistance to the touch when rubbed, firmness, Hdt. 4. 183. III. *τρίψις potted meats*, Anth. P. 9. 642. (The usual accent *τρίψις* is wrong, cf. *θλίψις*.)
 τρίψυχος, ον, with three lives, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 1. 8.
 τριωβολιαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Diosc. 1. 131.
 τριωβολιαῖος, α, ον, worth three oboli, Eust. 1405. 28, Phot.
 τριώβολον, τό, (ὀβολός) a three-obol-piece, a half-drachma, οὐκ ἄξιον τριώβολου Nicoph. Σειρην. 1, cf. Ar. Pl. 125; *ὀψωνεῖν μέχρι τριώβολου* Eubul. Παρν. 1, etc.—At Athens, this was 1. *the pay of the dicasts or jurymen* for a day's sitting in court, first given by Pericles, but not settled as a regular thing till Cleon's time, Ar. Eq. 51, 800, etc.; v. *φράτηρ* and cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 311. 2. *the pay given to the members of the ἐκκλησία* whenever they chose to attend, first given about 392 B. C., Ar. Eccl. 293, 308; cf. Böckh l. c. 307 sq. 3. *the pay of the marine soldiery* (ἐπιβάται), Thuc. 8. 45, cf. 29, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 7, etc. 4. a tax on slaves, Böckh P. E. 2. 47 sq.
 τριώδιον, τό, (τρίς, ᾠδή) the triode, an office in the Greek Church, Eccl.
 τριώδους, οντος, ὅ, = *τριόδους* (which is a v. l.), Arist. Il. A. 4. 10, 10., 9. 1, 8.
 τριῶλαξ, ακος, ὅ, ἡ, Dor. for *τριαῦλαξ*, in three furrows, Hesych.
 τριωνύμια, ἡ, a having three names, Eust. 353. 30.
 τριωνύμος, ον, having three names, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 1 (in tit.).
 τριωνύχος, ον, (δύνηξ) with three nails or points, Lyc. 392.
 τριώριον, τό, three hours, Lat. *trihorium*, Auson. Idyll. 10. 87, etc.
 τριώρος, ον, of three hours, χρόνος Eccl.
 τριώροφος, ον, (ἄροφος) of three stories or floors, Hdt. 1. 180, LXX (Gen. 6. 16); of a ship, Aristid. 1. 240. II. *τὸ τρ. = τρίστεγον*, the third story, LXX (3 Regg. 6. 8).
 τρι-ῶρυγος [ῶ], ον, (ὄρυγιά) of three fathoms, the old Att. form restored in Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 52 by L. Dind. from the best MSS. (which have *τριῶρων* or *τριῶρνον*) for *τριῶργιον*: cf. *διῶρυγος*, *πεντῶρυγος*.
 Τροία, Ion. Τροίη, ἡ, Troy, whether of the city, 'Troy-town,' Hom., etc.; or the country, *the Troad*, *Τροίην ἐριβώλακα* Il. 3. 74, etc.:—also *Τροία* as trisyll., Soph. Aj. 1190; Dor. *Τρωία* Pind. N. 2. 21., 3. 104, Aesch. Cho. 363; contr. *Τρῶα* Pind. O. 2. 145:—hence *Τροιάθεν*, Ion. -θεν, from Troy, Od. 3. 257, etc.; ἀπὸ Τροίηθε Il. 24. 492; Dor. *Τρωιάθεν* Pind. N. 7. 60:—*Τροίανδε*, Ion. -ηνδε, to Troy, Il. 7. 390, etc.; Dor. *Τρῶανδε* Pind. I. 4 (3). 62. II. a game, the Lat. *Troja* (Virg. Aen. 5. 602), *Τροίαν ἱππεύειν* Dio C. 59. 7 and 11.
 Τροϊζήν, ἡνος, ἡ, Troezen in Argolis, Il. 2. 561, Hdt., etc.:—Adj. *Τροϊζήνιος*, α, ον, Eur. Hipp. 12, etc.; fem. *Τροϊζήνις*, ἴδος, τὴν Τρ. γῆν Thuc. 2. 56: *οἱ Τροϊζήνιοι* the people, Hdt. 7. 99.
 τρομάζω, to tremble, Jo. Chrys. II. act. to make to tremble, frighten, Byz.
 τρομαλέο-φωνος, ον, with trembling voice, Eust.
 τρομερός, ἄ, ὄν, trembling, *τρ. γῆρα* Eur. Phoen. 303, H. F. 231. 2. *trembling for fear, quaking*, Tro. 176, al. II. *fearful*, μάστιξ Rhes. 36,
 τρομέω, like *τρέμω*, to tremble, quake, quiver, esp. from fear, *οἱ δὲ μάλ' ἐτρόμεον καὶ ἐδείδισαν* Il. 7. 151; *τρομέουσι δὲ τε φρένα ναῦται* 15. 627; *τραμέοντο δὲ οἱ φρένες ἔντος* 10. 10:—c. inf. to fear to do, Theocr. 27. 26 sq.:—simply to quiver, Q. Sm. 12. 506, Orph. Lith. 554. II. c. acc. to tremble before or at a person, to stand in awe of, *τόν τε τρομέουσι καὶ ἄλλοι* Il. 17. 203; *τοῦτόν γε τρομέεις καὶ δείδεις* Od. 18. 80; *θάνατον τρομέεσθαι* 16. 446, etc.—In each sense Hom. uses both Act. and Med., esp. the latter, but only in pres. and impf.; Ep. and Ion. *τρομεοῖατο* for *τρομεῖοντο*, Il. 10. 492; Ion. part. *τρομεύμενος* Solon 35 (25). 12.—An old poet. word, used in trans. sense by Aesch. Pr. 542 (in Act.), Pers. 64 (in Med.); but never by Soph. or Eur.; aor. *ἐτρόμησα* only late, LXX (1 Macc. 2. 24).
 τρομητός, ἡ, ὄν, and *τρομηκός*, ἡ, ὄν, late forms for *τρομερός*, Gloss.

τρομοποιός, *όν*, causing fright, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1291.
 τρόμος, *ός*, a trembling, quaking, quivering, 1. from fear, πάντας ἔλε τρόμος Il. 19. 14; ὑπὸ δὲ τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυνία 3. 34, etc.; τρόμος μ' ὑφέρπει Aesch. Cho. 464, cf. Eur. Bacch. 607: in pl. shiverings, Hipp. 130 F. 2. from cold, *τρ. καὶ ῥίγος* Plat. Tim. 62 B, cf. 85 E; ὁ *τρ. γίνεται μάλιστα ἀπὸ ψυχροῦ* Arist. Probl. 3. 5. 3. of earthquakes, Id. Meteor. 2. 8, 12, Mund. 4. 31; σεισμοὶ ἐν γῆ καὶ τρόμοι Plat. 2. 373 D.

τρομώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) trembling, tremulous, of delirious persons, χεῖρες Hipp. Acut. 391; πυρετοὶ Id. Fract. 759. Adv. -δῶς, Schol. Hipp.

τρόνα, *τά*, = θρένα (v. θρόνον 1), Hesych.

τρόπα, Adv. turning, *τρ. παίζειν*, Cratin. Πυλ. 4, was a game with the ἀστράγαλοι described by Poll. 9. 103; so Martial. 4. 14, ludit tropha nequiore talo (as Meineke for rota).

τροπαία (sc. πνοή), *ή*, an alternating wind, one which blows back from sea to land, opp. to ἀπογεία, Soph. Fr. 950, cf. Arist. Probl. 26. 5 and 40, Theophr. Vent. 31 and 53; tropaei (venti) in Plin. 2. 44; cf. Lob. Paral. 314. II. metaph., λήματος, φρενὸς τροπαία a change in the spirit of one's heart or mind, Aesch. Theb. 706, Ag. 219, ubi v. Blomf.; but, *τρ. κακῶν a change from, release from* . . . Id. Cho. 775.

τρόπαιον, *τό*, Ion. and old Att. τροπαῖον Arcad. 120. 22, A. B. 678, etc.:—a trophy, Lat. trophaeum, Trag., etc.; being a monument of the enemy's defeat (τροπή II); consisting of shields, helmets, and weapons taken from the enemy, hung on trees, or (more commonly) fixed on upright posts or frames. If the enemy allowed the trophy to be put up, it was a confession of defeat; and after this, being dedicated to Zeus Trophaias, it was inviolable: when spoils were taken on both sides, both parties set up trophies, Thuc. 2. 92, etc., v. Dict. of Antiqu. The common phrase was στήσαι or στήσασθαι *τρ.* to set up trophies, Eur. Or. 713, Andr. 763, Ar. Pl. 453, Thuc. 6. 98, etc., cf. Pors. Phoen. 581 (572); also, *τρ. θείναι, θέσθαι* Aesch. Theb. 277, Ar. Lys. 318; ἰδρύσθαι Eur. Heracl. 786; ἐγείρει Luc. Dem. Enc. 40:—*τρ. νίκης* Soph. Tr. 751; *τρ. δорός* Eur. Phoen. 572; but, *στήσαι τρ. τῆς τροπῆς, τῆς ἰππομαχίας far, in memory of* . . . Thuc. 2. 92, 6. 98; and also c. gen. pers., τροπαία τῶν παλεμίων ἀπαδεικνύναι *far victory over them*, Andoc. 19. 11; *στήσαι* Eur. Andr. 694, cf. 763; τῶν βαρβάρων Lys. 193. 6, cf. Xen. An. 7. 6, 36; so, τροπαί' ἔστησε τῶν ἐμῶν χερῶν Soph. Tr. 1102; χόρων . . . ἔστησε τροπαία Ar. Eq. 521; so, *στήσαι τροπαία κατὰ or ἀπὸ τῶν παλεμίων*, Lat. triumphare de aliquo, Lys. 149. 27, Aeschin. 75. 40, cf. Isocr. 112 A, Dem. 480. 19.—V. Dict. of Antiqu.

τροπαῖος, *α, ον*, of a turning or change (cf. τροπαία, ἡ). II. of or for defeat (τροπή II), ἐχθρῶν θύειν τροπαία (sc. ἱερά) a sacrifice for their defeat, Eur. Heracl. 402; Zeus Tr., as giver of victory, Soph. Ant. 143, Tr. 303, Eur. Heracl. 867; hence, *στήσαι Ζηνὶ τροπαίων ἔδος* C. I. 173. 2. causing rout, Ἐκτορος ὄμμασι τροπαῖαι, i. e. terrible to the eyes of Hector, Eur. El. 469, v. Barnes ap. Dind.—Cf. τρόπαιον.

III. like ἀποτρόπαιος, turning away, averting, Lat. averruncus, Zeus Soph. Tr. 303, cf. Wyt. Plat. 2. 149 D.

τροπαιουχία, *ή*, the taking of a trophy: victory, Nicet. Ann. 103 A, etc.:—also τροπαιούχημα, *τό*, Ib. 186 D.

τροπαιούχος, *ον*, (έχω) having or gaining trophies: *τρ. Ζεὺς* the god to whom trophies are dedicated, Arist. Mund. 7. 3, C. I. (add.) 4340 f, g; to translate Jupiter Feretrius, Dion. H. 2. 34; as an epith. of Roman Emperors, C. I. 3992, 4350, 5187 a, al.

τροπαιοφορέω, to triumph, Philo 2. 34:—τροπαιοφορία, *ή*, the bearing of a trophy, Plat. Comp. Pelop. c. Marcello 3.

τροπαιοφόρος, *ον*, bringing trophies, Anth. P. 5. 294; bearing a trophy or emblem of victory, Νίκη Diod. 18. 26; Zeus *τρ.* = Lat. Jupiter Feretrius, C. I. 4040. 1, cf. Plat. Rom. 16. II. = Lat. triumphalis, πομπή Dion. H. 3. 31, etc.; ἀψίς Dio C. 49. 15.

τροπαλίξω, poët. for τρέπω, Hesych.

τροπαλισμός, *ός*, poët. for τροπή, Hesych.

τρόπαλις, *ιδος, ή*, like δέσμη, a bundle, bunch, σκορόδων *τρ.* a bunch of garlic, Ar. Ach. 813. It appears to be Dor. for τρόπηλις, which is given with this accent by Arcad. 31. 14; but the Schol. writes it τροπαλλίς, *ιδος*, and Hesych. τρισπηλις, τρισπηλις.

τροπάσμαι, an incorrect form of τροπῶ, v. Spitzn. Exc. II. xix.

τροπάριον, *τό*, (τρόπος) a piece of ecclesiastical music, Byz. II. a hut, Eriphan. 1068 B.

τροπέω, rare poët. form for τρέπω to turn, Il. 18. 224.

τροπή, *ή*, (τρέπω) a turn, turning: 1. τροπαὶ ἡελίου the solstices or tropics, i. e. the points of midsummer and midwinter, Lat. solstitium and bruma, when the sun appears to turn his course and cross the ecliptic. Hom. speaks of τροπαὶ ἡελίου as denoting a point in the heavens, prob. to the westward, ὕθι *τρ. ή*. Od. 15. 404 (whence Eust. understands τροπαί = δύοίς). Hes. is the first who uses the phrase as a note of time, ἡελίου τροπῆς at the time of the (winter) solstice, Op. 477; μετὰ τροπᾶς ἡελ. Ib. 562, 661; πεδὰ τὰς τροπᾶς Alcman 17:—later, the two solstices were distinguished as τροπαὶ θεριναὶ and χειμεριναὶ, Hdt. 2. 19, Thuc. 7. 16. Plat. Legg. 767 C, Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 8 sqq., etc.; (rarely in sing., τροπή θερινή Id. Meteor. 2: 6, 16); τροπαὶ βύρειοι and νότιοι, Id. H. A. 5. 8, 10, Plut. 2. 601 A:—when τροπαί is used alone, it mostly refers to the winter solstice, but the sense is always determined by the context, v. Hes. ll. c.; περὶ ἡλίου τροπᾶς (sc. χειμερινᾶς) Thuc. 8. 39; so, εὐθὺς ἐκ τροπῶν Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 1:—sometimes also of other heavenly bodies, Plat. Tim. 39 D; περὶ Πλειάδος δύοισιν καὶ τροπᾶς Arist. II. A. 5. 9, 2, etc.; ἀστρων ἐπιτολάς, δύοίς, τροπᾶς Alex. Ἀχ. 1. 5, cf. Arist. Cael. 2. 14, 3. 2. a turn, change, = μεταβολή, Id. Pol. 5. 12, 9; τροπᾶς τροπόμενας πλείους ταῦ Εὐρίπου Aeschin. 66. 27; ὕψτερας τροπόμενος *τρ. τοῦ χαμαιλέοντος*

Plut. Alcib. 23; αἱ ταῦ κόλακος ὡσπερ πολύποδος *τρ.* Id. 2. 52 F; αἱ τοῦ αἵματος *τρ.* Tim. Locr. 102 C; τροπαὶ περὶ τὸν ἀέρα changes in the air or weather, Plut. 2. 946 E; of wine, a turning sour, Ib. 939 F; cf. τροπίας.

3. τροπαὶ λέξεως a change of speech by figures or tropes (τρόποι), Luc. Dem. Encom. 6. 4. αἱ τροπαί, = αἱ τροπαῖαι, alternating winds, Arist. Probl. 26. 4 and 5, Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 1, cf. Id. Vent.

II. the turning about of the enemy, putting to flight or routing him, τροπήν (or τροπᾶς) τινος παιεῖν or παιεῖσθαι to put one to flight, Hdt. 1. 30, Ar. Eq. 246, Thuc. 2. 19., 6. 69, etc.; θείναι τροπήν Εὐρυσθέως Eur. Heracl. 743; τροπή γίνεται Hdt. 7. 167, Thuc. 1. 49, 50, etc.; cf. καταρρήγνυμι 1. 3:—poët., ἐν μάχῃς τροπή Aesch. Ag. 1237; ἐν τροπῇ δорός in the rout caused by the spear, Soph. Aj. 1275, Eur. Rhos. 82. III. used by Democr. for θέσις, position, Arist. Metaph. 1. 4, 11., 7. 2, 2. IV. a coin, Hesych.; so τροπαϊκόν, τό, a half-denarius, Byz. [In Hes. ll. c., we have μετὰ τροπᾶς ἡελίου at the end of the verse, the ult. of the acc. pl. being used short after the Dor. manner.]

τροπήμιον, *τό*, Ion. for τροπέμιον, a press, Hippon. 48;—but prob. an error for τροπήμιον (τροπέμιον), from τροπέω.

τροπηλίς, *ιδος, ή*, v. τροπαλίς.

τρόπηξ, *ηκας, ό*, the handle of an oar, an oar, Hesych.; cf. τράπηξ.

τροπίας οἶνας, *ός*, turned, i. e. sour, wine (cf. τρέπω II. 3, τροπή I. 2), Ar. Fr. 13; also ἐκτροπίας Moer. p. 373.

τροπιδεῖαν, *τό*, = τρόπις, τροπιδεῖα καταβάλλεσθαι to lay the keel, Plat. Legg. 803 A; vulg. τροπίδια, a form occurring also in Clem. Al. 97, Phot., etc.

τροπιζω, to furnish with a keel, ναῦς ἱκανῶς τετροπισμένη Hipp. 1276. 50.

τροπικός, *ή, όν*, (τροπή) of the solstice, ὁ τροπικός (sc. κύκλος) the tropic or solstice as marked on the sphere, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 5, cf. Plut. 2. 890 E, 898 B; οἱ τροπικοί (sc. κύκλοι) Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 13., 1. 8, 15, al.; cf. Plut. 2. 429 F, Arat. 528; τὰ ζῳδία *τρ.* the signs of the zodiac, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 6, Manetho, etc. 2. of Time, of or at the solstice, αἱ *τρ. ἡμέραι, οἱ τρ. μῆνες* Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 2., 6. 1, 2. 3. ἡ *τρ.* in Byz., part of an edifice, perhaps an apse. II. inclined, πρὸς τι Antig. Caryst. Mir. 127. III. in Rhetoric, tropical, figurative, *τρ. λέξις* a figurative expression, Dion. H. de Thuc. 2, etc.; τὰ *τρ. τροπες*, Longin. 32:—Adv. -κῶς, Ath. 76 C. 2. in the Logic of the Stoics, τροπικόν was = συνημμένον ἀξίωμα, v. συνάπτω III, Agr. Epict. 1. 29, 40, cf. Diog. L. 7. 79.

τρόπις, *ή*, gen. τρέπεις only in Gramm.; Ion. gen. τρόπιος Hom., Hdt.; dat. τρόπιδι Ar. Rh. 1. 388; acc. τρόπιν Orph. Arg. 273; pl. τρέπεις: (τρέπω):—a ship's keel, Od. 5. 130., 12. 421, etc.; *τρ. νεός* Od. 7. 252., 19. 278, Hdt. 2. 96; and poët. like Lat. carina, a ship, Soph. Fr. 151; τρέπεις θέσθαι to lay the keel, i. e. to build a ship, Plut. Demetr. 43; cf. τροπιδεῖον:—metaph., λέγε νῦν τὴν τρόπιν τοῦ πράγματος Ar. Vesp. 30.

τροπολογέω, to expound allegorically, Origen. c. Cels. 1. 15.

τροπολογία, *ή*, figurative speech, Walz Rhett. 3. 540, Phot. Bibl. 161. 26.

τροπολογικός, *ή, όν*, of or in figurative language, Eust. Opusc. 327. 47.

τροπομάσθλης, *ητος, ό*, a supple cringing fellow,—a word ridiculed by Luc. Pseudol. 24.

τροπός, *ός*, a twisted leathern thong, with which the oar was fastened to the thole, as is still the practice in the Archipelago, τροπαῖς δερματίνοισι Od. 4. 782., 8. 53; τροπὸν αὐτόν, ἐπαρτέα δεσμὸν ἐρετμοῦ Orph. H. 5. 359; cf. τροπῶν II, τροπωτήρ. II. a beam, like τράπηξ, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 C, Poll. 1. 85.

τρόπος, *ός*, (τρέπω) a turn, direction, way, δώρυχες παντοίας τρόπους ἔχουσαι Hdt. 2. 108; δώρυχας τετραμμένας πάντα *τρ.* Id. 1. 189, cf. 199; but, II. commonly, a way, manner, fashion, guise, τῷ παρεόντι τρόπῳ χρᾶσθαι to go on as one is, Hdt. 1. 97; *τρ. ὑπαδημάτων* Κρητικὸς Hipp. Art. 828; πᾶς *τρ. μορφῆς* Aesch. Eum. 192; τίς *ό τρ. τῆς ξυμπορᾶς*; Soph. O. T. 99; ἀσκεῖν τὸν νῦν τὸν ἐπιχώριον *τρ.* Ar. Pl. 47; ὁ αὐτός που *τρ. τέχνης* βητορικῆς ὡσπερ καὶ ἱατρικῆς Plat. Phaedr. 270 B; also in pl., κεχώριστα ταῦς τρόπους in its ways, in its kind, Hdt. 4. 28; ψυχῆς τρόποι Plat. Rep. 445 C, etc.; οἱ περὶ τὴν ψυχὴν *τρ.* Arist. H. A. 8. 1, 2:—in various adverbial usages; 1. in dat., τρόπῳ τοιφῶδε in such wise, Hdt. 3. 68; τίμῳ τρόπῳ; Lat. quomodo? how? Aesch. Pers. 793, Soph. O. T. 10, etc.; τῷ τρόπῳ; Id. El. 679, Eur. Hipp. 909, 1008, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 1293; ποίῳ *τρ.*; Aesch. Pr. 763, etc.; τοιαύτῳ *τρ.*, *τρ. τοίφῶδε* Hdt. 1. 94., 3. 68; ἄλλῳ *τρ.* Plat. Phaedr. 232 B, etc.; ἐνί γε τῷ *τρ.* in one way or other, Ar. Pl. 402, Plat. Meno 96 D; παντὶ τρόπῳ by all means, Aesch. Theb. 301, cf. Lys. 132. 7; οὐδενὶ *τρ.*, μηδενὶ *τρ.* in no wise, by no means, on no account, Hdt. 4. 111, Thuc. 6. 35, Plat., etc.; ἐκουσίῳ τρόπῳ willingly, Eur. Med. 751; (τρόπῳ φρενός is explained, according to [the child's] humour, in Aesch. Cho. 754):—so Poets in pl., τρόποισι ποίοις; Soph. O. C. 468; τρύποισιν οὐ τυραννικαῖς after the fashion of . . . Aesch. Cho. 479; ναυκλήρου τρόποις Soph. Ph. 128. 2. absol. in acc., τίνα τρόπον; how? Ar. Nub. 170, cf. Kan. 460; *τρ. τινὰ* in a manner, Eur. Hipp. 1300, Plat. Rep. 432 E; τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον, τόνδε τὸν τρόπον Id. Symp. 199 A, etc.; τὸν αὐτὸν *τρ.* Aesch. Cho. 274; πάντα *τρ.* Ar. Nub. 700, etc.; οὐδένα, μηδένα *τρ.* Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 8; τὸν μέγαν *τρ.*, αὐ σμικρὸν *τρ.* Aesch. Theb. 283, 465; τὸν Ἀργείων *τρ.* Pind. I. 6 (5), S6; Σαμιακὸν *τρ.* Cratin. Ἀρχ. 11; βάρβαρον τρόπον in barbarous guise or fashion, Aesch. Theb. 463; πίτυος τρόπον after the manner of a pine, Hdt. 6. 37; ὄρνιθος τρόπον in guise like a bird, Id. 2. 57, cf. Aesch. Ag. 49, 390, etc.; later, ἐς ὄρνιθος *τρ.* Luc. Halc. 1, cf. Bis Acc. 27:—rarely in pl., κεχώριστα τοῦς τρόπους in its ways, Hdt.

4. 28; πάντας τροπους in all ways, Plat. Phaedo 94 D. 3. with Preps., ἐγκώμιον ἀμφὶ τρόπον in way of praise, Pind. O. 10 (11). 93:— δι' οὐ τρόπον Menand. Incert. 11; διὰ τοιούτου τρ. Diod. I. 66:—ἐς τὸν τρ. Thuc. I. 6; εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν τρ. Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 8; εἰς ὄρνιθος τρ. Luc. Halc. 1:—ἐκ παντός τρ. Xen. An. 3. 1, 43, Isocr., etc.; ἐξ ἑνός γε τοῦ τρ. Ar. Fr. 236, Thuc. 6. 34; ἐκ μηδενὸς τρ. Dem., etc.:—ἐν τῷ αὐτῶν τρ. Thuc. 7. 67, cf. 1. 97, etc.; ἐν τῷ τρόπῳ βοσκήματος Plat. Legg. 807 A;—and in pl., γυναικὸς ἐν τρόποις, ἐν τρ. Ἰζίωνος Aesch. Ag. 918, Euph. 441:—κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τρ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5; κατὰ πάντα τρ. Ar. Av. 451, Xen., etc.; κατ' οὐδένα τρ., κατὰ μηδένα τρ. Polyb. 4. 84, 8, etc.; κατ' ἄλλον τρ. Plat. Crat. 417 B; κατὰ τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν τρ. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28; and in pl., κατὰ πάντας τρόπους, κατὰ πολλοὺς τρ. Ar. Av. 451, Xen., etc.:—μετὰ ὅτουοῦν τρόπου in any manner whatever, Thuc. 8. 27:—ἐνὶ σὺν τρόπῳ Pind. N. 7. 21. 4. κατὰ τρόπον, absol., a. according to custom, κατὰ τρ. φύσεως Plat. Legg. 804 B; opp. to παρὰ τὸν τρόπον τὸν ἑαυτῶν, Thuc. 5. 63, cf. Antipho 121. 15. b. fitly, duly, Lat. rite, Isocr. 16 A, Plat. Polit. 310 C, etc.; οὐδαμῶς κατὰ τρ. Id. Legg. 638 C;—opp. to ἀπὸ τρόπου unreasonably, absurd, Id. Crat. 421 D, Theaet. 143 C, etc.; so, θαυμαστὸν οὐδὲν οὐδ' ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρωπείου τρ. Thuc. 1. 76. III. of persons, a way of life, habit, custom, Pind. N. 1. 42; μῶν ἡλιαστά; Answ. μάλλὰ θατέρου τρ. Ar. Av. 109; ἐγὼ δὲ τούτου τοῦ τρ. πῶς εἰμ' αἰεί Id. Pl. 246, cf. 630. 2. a man's ways, habits, character, temper, ὄργην καὶ ῥυθμὸν καὶ τρόπον ὅστις ἂν ᾖ Theogn. 964; τρόπου ἡσυχίου of a quiet temper, Hdt. I. 107, cf. 3. 36; φιλανθρώπου τρ. Aesch. Pr. 11; γυναικὶ κόσμος ὁ τρ., οὐ τὰ χρυσία Menand. Monost. 92; μεταλλάττει οὐ τὸν τρ., ἀλλὰ τὸν τρόπον, coelum non animi mutat, Aeschin. 65. 1;—οὐ τοῦμοῦ τρόπου Ar. Vesp. 1002; σφόδρ' ἐκ τοῦ σοῦ τρ. quite of your sort, Ar. Thesm. 93; ξυγγενὴς τοῦμοῦ τρόπου Id. 574;—πρὸς τρόπον τινός agreeable to one's temper, Plat. Phaedr. 252 D; so, πρὸς τρόπον Id. Legg. 655 D; πρὸς τοῦ Κύρου τρόπον Xen. An. 1. 2, 11;—opp. to ἀπὸ τρόπου, Plat. Phaedr. 278 D, Rep. 470 C;—after Adj., διάφοροι ὄντες τὸν τρ. Thuc. 8. 96; συλοικότερος τῷ τρ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 21:—esp. in pl., Pind. P. 10. 58, Soph. El. 397, 1051; σκληρός, ἀμύνης τοῦς τρόπους Ar. Pax 350, 935; σφόδρα τοῦς τρ. Βοιωτίας Euph. Ἰων 3; πουλύπους ἐς τοῦς τρ. Eur. Pol. Δημ. 23; μεθαρμόσαι τρ. νέους Aesch. Pr. 309; τοῦς φιλόνορας τρ. Id. Ag. 856; νέας βουλὰς νέοισιν ἐγκαταξέυξας τρόποις Soph. Aj. 736; ὑπηρετεῖν τοῖς τρόποις τινός Ar. Ran. 1432; opp. to νόμοι, Thuc. 2. 39; ἦθη τε καὶ τρόποι Plat. Legg. 924 D. IV. in Music, like ἀρμονία, a particular mode, τρ. Λυδίου Pind. O. 14. 25; νεοσίγαλος τρ. Ib. 3. 8; ὁ ἀρχαῖος τρ. Eur. Pol. Incert. 3; φῶδης τρόπος, μουσικῆς τρόποι Plat. Rep. 398 C, 424 C. V. in speaking or writing, manner, style, Ib. 400 D, Isocr. 319 B:—but τρόποι in Rhetoric, turns of language, tropes, figures, Cic. Brut. 17, where he translates it by *verborum immutationes*, cf. Quintil. 8. 6, 1. VI. in Logic, the mode or mood of a syllogism, Diog. L. 7. 76. τροποφορέω, c. acc. to bear with another man's manners, Lat. *morigerari alicui*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1433, Cic. Att. 13. 29, 2; cf. τροποφορέω. τροπώω, (τρόπος) like τρέπω, to make to turn, put to flight, LXX (Judic. 4. 23, cf. v. l. 20. 35):—so in Med., Diod. H. 2. 50. τροπώω, (τροπός) to furnish the oar with its thong, in Med., ναυβάτης δ' ἀνήρ τροπούτο κώπην σκαλμὸν ἀμφ' εὐήρητον fastened his oar by its thong round the thole, Aesch. Pers. 376; τροπώσασθαι ναῦν Poll. 1. 87:—Pass., of the oar, to be furnished with its thong, Ar. Ach. 553, Luc. Catapl. 1. τροπωτήρ, ἦρος, δ, =τροπός, Ar. Ach. 549, Thuc. 2. 93;—φλεβὸς τρ. v. sub φλέψ. τροῦλλα, ἦ, a ladle or cup, used as a liquid measure, Lat. *trulla*, Olympiod. ap. Phot.:—Dim. τρούλλιον, τό, Lat. *trulleum*, Math. Vett. II. from the basin-like shape, the dome of a church, Eccl.: so also τροῦλλος, ὁ, Eccl.:—τρουλόομαι, to be built with a dome; and τρουλλωτός, ὄν, built in this form, Byz. τροφάλιον, τό, Dim. of τροφᾶλῖς, Alex. Παννυχ. 1. 12. τροφᾶλῖς, ἴδος, ἦ, fresh cheese (from τρέφω 1), Eur. Pol. Χρυσ. 5, Antiph. Αὐτοῦ ἐρῶν 1; τροφαλίδα τυροῦ Σικελικὴν κατεδήδοκεν a piece of Sicilian cheese, Ar. Vesp. 838; whence the joke, καλεῖ .. τὴν .. Τυρῶν τροφαλίδα Id. Fr. 536; τρ. ὀβολοία Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 14.—The form τροφαλίς is common in later writers, as Luc. Lexiph. 13, Philostr. 809; and in most places a form τροφαλλίς occurs, prob. from ignorance that the penult. was long by nature: Hesych. also cites τροφαλλίς, τροφαλλός. τροφεῖα, τά, (τροφεῖω) pay for rearing and bringing up, the wages of a nurse or rearer, θανῶν τροφεῖα πληρώσει χθονί Aesch. Theb. 477; πορσύνειν Eur. El. 626; ἀποδοῦναι, ἐκτίνειν, ἀποτίνειν Id. Ion 852, Plat. Rep. 520 B, Menand. Incert. 333; ἀνταποδοῦναι Lys. 107. 32; πράσασθαι Diod. Excerpt. 552. 94. II. βίου τροφεῖα, like τροφή, one's living, food, Soph. O. C. 341; τροφεῖα ματρός mother's milk, Eur. Ion 1493. τροφεῖον, τό, as synon. for οἰκίσκος, ὄρνιθων τρ. Suid. τροφεύς, ἑὼς, ὁ, (τροφή) one who rears or brings up, a rearer, foster-father, Soph. Ph. 344, Eur. El. 16, Phoen. 45; of a woman, a nurse, Aesch. Cho. 760: cf. τροφός, κνσφεύς. 2. in Soph. Aj. 863, Ajax addresses the plains and fountains of Troy, χαίρετ' ὦ τροφῆς ἐμοί γε who have fed me, or with whom I have lived; so, τροφῆς παρέδωκεν τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν Antipho 125. 24. 3. a rearer, breeder, ἵππων Plat. Legg. 735 B; ἄρματος τρ. one who keeps a chariot, Ib. 834 B; πάσης κακίας one who fosters all wickedness, Id. Rep. 580 A. τροφεντικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for rearing, τοῦ σώματος Theod. Stud. τροφεύω, late form of τρέφω, LXX (Ex. 2. 7), Philo 2. 83:—τροφέω is a dub. form, v. Lob. Phryn. 589. τροφή, ἦ, (τρέφω) nourishment, food, victuals, Hdt. 3. 48, Soph. Ph.

32, 953, Thuc. 1. 5, etc.; ἡ καθ' ἡμέραν τρ. Ib. 2, etc.; τροφήν παρέχειν, the means of maintaining an army, provisions, forage, Id. 8. 57, cf. 6. 93. 2. βίου τροφή or τροφαί a way of life, livelihood, living, Soph. O. C. 338, 446; so, τροφή alone, δουλίαν ἔξειν τροφήν Id. Aj. 499, cf. O. C. 362; φεῦ τῆς ἀνύμφου .. σῆς τροφῆς Id. El. 1183; τὰς ἐκ γῆς τρ. εὔρετο Plat. Prot. 322 A: then, simply, a mode of life, life, δίκην τίνουσαι τῆς προτέρας τρ. Id. Phaedo 81 D, cf. 84 B; βῶμοι τρ. Eur. Ion 52. 3. that which provides or procures sustenance, as the bow of Philoctetes, χερὶ πάλλων τὰν ἐμῶν μελέου τροφάν Soph. Ph. 1126. 4. a meal, τροφαῖς τέτταρον ἐχρώντο Ath. 11 D sq. II. nurture, rearing, bringing up, παιδία .. τρέφειν .. τροφήν τινα τοιήνδε Hdt. 2. 2, cf. 3; χάριν τροφῆς ἀμείβων Aesch. Ag. 729; νέας τροφῆς στερηθεῖς Soph. Aj. 510; τρ. μητρός Eur. Ion 1377; often in pl., ἐν τροφαῖσιν while in the nursery, opp. to ἐφηβήσας, Aesch. Theb. 665; ἡνυτόμαν τροφαῖς Id. Ag. 1159; ὦ δυσάθλιαι τρ. Soph. O. C. 328; αἰ ἐμαὶ τρ. Eur. Tro. 1187; τρ. δημοσίου Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 9; ἐκτίνειν τροφάς, much like τροφεῖα, Aesch. Theb. 548. 2. education, Eur. Hec. 599; τρ. τε καὶ παιδεία joined, Plat. Alc. 1. 122 B, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 8., 10, 13, al. 3. a rearing or keeping of animals, Hdt. 2. 65; τροφαῖς ἵππων Pind. O. 4. 24. III. sometimes, in Poets, for the concrete θρέμμα, a brood, νέα τροφή, of young people, Soph. O. T. 1; cf. ἐπίκοτος;—of animals, ἀρνῶν τροφαί, i. e. young lambs, Eur. Cycl. 189. τροφήμα, τό, food, Hipp. 887 F (al. ῥοφήμασιν). τροφίας, οὐ, δ, (τρέφω) brought up in the house, stall-fed, τρ. ἵπποι, opp. to φορβάδες, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 2; βούς Plat. Aemil. 33. τροφικός, ἦ, ὄν, nursing, tending, ἦ-κή (sc. τέχνη), Poll. 7. 209. τροφίμας, α, ον, reared at home: αἰ τρ. the daughters of the house, Philo 2. 443. τροφίμος, ον, also ος, ἦ, ον v. infr. 2: (τροφή):—nourishing, nutritious, γάλα τροφιμώτατον Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 7, cf. Probl. 21. 2; opp. to ἀτροφος, Theophr. C. P. 6. 4, 5; c. gen., γὰ τροφίμε τῶν ἐμῶν τέκνων Eur. Tro. 1302, cf. Ion 235; also, ὕδωρ τὸ περὶ κηρείας τρ. Plat. Legg. 845 D. 2. as Subst., τροφίμος, ὁ, one who finds board, the master of the house, ὁ τρ. σου Menand. Incert. 312; also one's young master, herilis filius (as rendered by Terent. Andr. 2. 2, 58, v. Donat. ad 1.): ἡ τροφίμη the mistress, Anth. P. 9. 175, Poll. 3. 73. III. pass. nourished and reared up, a nursling, foster-child, παῖς τρ. τινος Eur. Ion 684, cf. Archipp. Ἰχθ. 6, Plat. Polit. 272 B; δ τρ., often in Inscrp., C. I. 914 (app.), 995, al.:—οἱ τροφίμοι our nurslings, pupils, Plat. Rep. 520 D, cf. Legg. 804 A; τῆς ἀρετῆς τρ. Luc. Bis Acc. 6, cf. Anth. P. 10. 52:—at Sparta, οἱ τρ. were young persons too poor to pay their quota to the φιλιτία, and brought up as companions of the richer sort, who paid for them, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 9, cf. Sturz. Lex., and v. sub μόθων:—also, τρ. κύνες dogs kept in the house, Ael. N. A. 11. 13., 16. 31. 2. of bodies, healthy, strong, Hipp. Aër. 292; of plants, flourishing, luxuriant, Theophr. C. P. 1. 15, 4. 3. τρ. κύημα, quick, capable of life, opp. to ἀνεμαῖον, Poll. 2. 6. τροφίμότης, ἦτος, ἦ, nutritiousness, Eust. 742. 24. τροφίδομαι, Pass. to grow fat, Hesych. τροφίος, α, ον, =τροφίμος, Numen. ap. Ath. 304 E. τροφίς, δ, ἦ, τροφί, τό, gen. ιος (τρέφω):—well-fed, stout, large, τροφί κύμα κυλίνδεται a huge, swollen wave, Il. 11. 307 (cf. τροφός); of men, ἐπεὶ γένωνται τροφίς οἱ παῖδες when the children grow big, Hdt. 4. 9. II. τροφίς Ἐννοσιγαίου, like τροφίμος, nursling of the earth-shaker, epith. of the dolphin, Opp. H. 2. 634 (v. l. τρόχης). τροφίωδης, ες, turbid, οὔρα Hipp. 1240 A; τροφίωδες οὐρεῖν Ib., cf. 1239 G; ἐκ τροφίωδους .. ὑποπέλιον after becoming turbid, Id. 210 H, cf. 217 E; and so prob. ἐκ τροφίωδων should be restored for στροφίωδων Id. 81 C. Cf. τροφίωδης II. τροφοδότης, ον, ὄ, a giver of nourishment, Theod. Prodr. τροφοδόχος, ον, receiving food, Eccl. τροφός, εσσα, εν, (τρέφω) well-fed, stout, large, big, κύματά τε τροφόντα Il. 15. 621, Od. 3. 290; cf. τροφίς, πηγός. τροφοποιός, ὄν, rearing, bringing up, ὄρνιθων Manetho 4. 244. τροφός, δ, and ἦ, (τρέφω) a feeder, rearer, Hom. only in Od. and always as fem. of a nurse, φίλη τροφός Εὐρύκλεια 2. 361, al.; so in Hdt. 2. 156., 6. 61, and often in Att.; of a mother, Soph. Aj. 849, O. C. 760.—The masc. was chiefly used in the form τροφεύς, Lob. Phryn. 316; but τροφός as masc. occurs in Eur. H. F. 45, El. 409, Plat. Polit. 268 A, B. 2. metaph., of a city, Συράκοσαι, ἀνδρῶν ἵππων τε δαιμόνιαι τροφοί Pind. P. 2. 5; γῆ τε μητρί, φιλότατη τροφῶ Aesch. Theb. 16; αἶμαθ' ἐκποθένθ' ὑπὸ χθονὸς τροφοῦ Id. Cho. 66, cf. Soph. O. T. 1092; μήτηρ ἀπάντων γαῖα καὶ κοινὴ τρ. Menand. Monost. 617; νύξ ἀστρων τρ. Eur. El. 54; τὴν γεωργίαν τῶν ἄλλων τεχνῶν μητέρα καὶ τρ. Xen. Oec. 5, 17, cf. Plat. Polit. 267 D. 3. in neut. τὸ τροφόν, that which nourishes, food, Ib. 289 A. II. Pass. a nursling, τροφοί θρέμματα (Meineke τροφαί), Hesych. τροποφορέω, to bring one nourishment, maintain, sustain, LXX (Deut. 1. 31., 2 Macc. 7. 27), Act. Ap. 13. 18 (v. l. ἐτροποφόρησε). τροφοφόρος, ον, nourishing, τινός Eust. 773. 50, etc. τροφώδης, ες, (εἶδος) of nutritious nature, Arist. Probl. 3. 5, 6, Xenocr. Aq. 135; τρ. τῆς σαρκός Arist. Probl. 10. 22. II. =τροφίωδης; Hesych. expl. αὔφαρ by τὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ γάλακτος τρ. Τροφώνιος, ὁ, the mythical builder of the first temple of Apollo at Delphi, h. Hom. Ap. 296; afterwards himself the possessor of a celebrated oracle, Hdt. 1. 46., 8. 134, Pind. Fr. 26; καταβαίνων ὡσπερ ἐς Τροφώνιου (sc. ἄντρον) Ar. Nub. 508:—Ζεὺς τροφ. Strab. 414, cf. 421. II. Τροφώνεια, τά, his festival, C. I. 1068. 1. 1; written Τροφώνια in Poll. 1. 37.

τροχάδην [α], Adv. (τρέχω) *running in the course or race*, formed like λογάδην, σποράδην, C. I. 2647, Apollon. de Adv. 611.
 τροχάζω, (τροχός) *to run like a wheel, to run along, run quickly*, Hdt. 9. 66, Xen. An. 7. 3, 46, etc.; *τρ. στάδια πλείω Σωτάρου* Philetær. Ἀταλ. 1; *τρ. ἵπποις*, of a charioteer, Eur. Hel. 724; of a horse, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 4; *τρ. ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις* Polyb. 10. 20, 2:—Med. in Eust. Opusc. 245. 57.—The Verb was rejected by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 582.
 τροχῆϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, *trochaic*, Schol. Ar., etc. Adv. —κῶς, Eust., etc. I Lob. Phryn. 39 prefers τροχαιῆϊκός.
 τροχαιο-ειδής, ἔς, *trochaic*, Aristid. Mus. 1. 39; vulg. τροχαιειδής.
 τροχαιο-παιωνόπρωτος, ὁ, *a trochee and first paeon*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 307:—*τροχαιο-πυρρήχιος*, ὁ, *a trochee and pyrrhic*, Ib. 306.
 τροχάϊος, α, ὄν, (τρόχος) *running, tripping quick*, ὁδός Rhinthon ap. Hesych.; *πανία* Anth. P. 6. 288. II. *τροχάϊος* (sc. πούς), ὁ, *a trochee or foot consisting of a long and short syllable*, also called χορεῖος, first in Plat. Rep. 400 B; used in quick time, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4, cf. Poët. 12, 7, and v. τροχερός:—hence, 2. in Music, *οἱ σαλπικταὶ τροχάϊον τι συμβοήσαντες* playing a brisk march, Dio C. 56. 22; *τρ. νόμος* a tune in trochaic time, invented by Terpander, Plut. 2. 1132 D, cf. Poll. 4. 65, 73. 3. *a tribrachys*, Quintil. 9. 4, 82. III. *τρ. σφήν* an instrument of torture, Joseph. Macc. 11; cf. *τρόχος* IV.
 τροχαιο-χόρενος, ὁ, *a trochee and tribrachys*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 307.
 τροχάϊσμος, ὁ, *trochaic metre*, Eust. 1647. 26.
 τροχᾶλειον, τό, (τροχαλός) *a globe or sphere*, Arat. 530.
 τροχᾶλία, v. sub τροχιλία.
 τροχᾶλιζομαι, *to roll along*, Pherecyd. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1091.
 τροχᾶλός, ἡ, ὄν, (τρέχω) *running, τροχαλόν τινα τιθέναι* to make one run quick, Hes. Op. 516 (but v. infr. II); *τροχαλώτερος* Anth. P. 7. 681; *τρ. ὄχοι swift-rolling*, Eur. I. A. 146; cf. *ἐντρόχαλος*:—Adv. —λῶς, Clem. Al. 203. II. *round*, Anth. P. 5. 35, Nic. Th. 589, etc.; and in Hes. l. c., Eust. and others interpret it by *κυρτός, bowed, bent*; cf. *τρόχμαλος*.
 τροχαντήρ, ἡ, ὄν, properly *a runner: the ball on which the hipbone turns in its socket*, Galen.; cf. Epigr. ap. Sext. Emp. M. I. 316 sq., Poll. 2. 187, Hesych. II. *part of the stern of a ship*, Hesych. III. *an instrument of torture*, Joseph. Macc. 8; cf. *τρόχος* II. 4.
 τροχάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *a light shoe, for running quick*, Hesych.; cf. *ἐνδρομίς*.
 τράχασμα, τό, *a racecourse*, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 175 D, Eust.: also *τροχασμός*, ὁ, Hesych.
 τροχαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, common Greek for the Att. *θρεκτικός* (Moer. 187), ἡ *τρ. ἔξις* or *δύναμις*, Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 1.
 τροχάω, Ep. collat. form of *τροχάζω*, Anacreont. 32. 6, Arat. 1105, etc.:—of the stars, *to revolve*, Arat. 227.
 τροχεός, ἄ, ὄν, = *τροχός* Nic. Th. 658.
 τροχερός, ἄ, ὄν, (τροχός) *running, tripping*, *τρ. ῥυθμός τὰ τετράμετρα* Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4; cf. *τροχάϊος* II.
 τροχή, ἡ, = *τρόχος*, *a course*, v. sub *προσαυρίζω*.
 τροχηλασία, ἡ, *carriage-driving: locomotion*, Hipp. 1283. 14.
 τροχηλατέω, *to drive a chariot: to drive about, drive round and round*, *μανίασι τροχηλατεῖν τινα* Eur. Or. 36; *Κῆρες τροχηλατήσουσ' ἐμμανῆ πλανώμενον* Id. El. 1253.
 τροχηλάτης [α], ὄν, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) *one who guides wheels*, i. e. a charioteer, formed like *ἱππηλάτης*, Soph. O. T. 806, Eur. Phoen. 39.
 τροχ-ήλατος, ὄν, *driven on wheels, wheel-drawn*, σκηναί Aesch. Pers. 1001; *δίφροι* Soph. El. 49. 2. *dragged by or at the wheels*, σφαγαί Ἐκτορος *τροχήλατοι* Eur. Andr. 309. 3. *ploughed with wheels*, *κελεύθου τρίδος* Aesch. Fr. 171. 4. *formed on the potter's wheel*, *λύχνος* Ar. Eccl. 1, cf. Xenarch. Βουταλ. 1. 9, et ibi Meineke. 5. *metaph. hurried along like a wheel or chariot*, Eur. H. F. 122; *μανία τρ. whirling madness*, Id. I. T. 82.
 τροχιά, ἡ, (τροχός) *the track of wheels*, Hesych., Phot., etc. II. *the round of a wheel*, Anth. P. 7. 478, cf. 9. 418, Nic. Th. 816.
 τροχ-ιαμβικός, ἡ, ὄν, *consisting of trochee and iambus*, Gramm. ap. Egger ad Longin. p. 145; Osann. *τροχαι-ιαμβικόν*.
 τροχίας, ὄν, ὁ, *a runner, messenger*, Hesych. II. *τρ. χαλκός* cast brass, Poll. 7. 105.
 τροχιάσμα, τό, as from *τροχιάζω*, = *τροχός*, *wheelwork*, Math. Vett.
 τροχίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, (τροχός) *to turn round on the wheel, torture*, Diod. 20. 71, Anth. P. 5. 181:—Pass., Antipho 113. 33, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 13, 3, cf. A. B. 66. II. *to furnish with wheels*, Math. Vett. III. *Pass. to run round, to run*, Arist. Probl. 23. 39.
 τροχιλία, ἡ, *the sheaf of a pulley, roller of a windlass*, and the like, Lat. *trochlea*, Hipp. Art. 808, Ar. Lys. 722, Archipp. Ὀν. 1, Polyb. 1. 22, 5; *metaph., μετὰ τινος τροχιλίας* with a certain ease or glibness, Ath. 587 F.—In Arist. Mechan. 8 and 18, we have the forms *τροχιλία*, *τροχαλία*, as also in Suid.; *τροχηλιά* in Galen., and v. l. in Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 5:—in Plat. Rep. 397 A, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 E, a gen. pl. *τροχιλιῶν* (from *τροχιλίον*, τό), nisi legend. *τροχιλιῶν*.
 τροχίλος, ὁ, (τρέχω) *a small bird*, perh. of the *sandpiper*, said by Hdt. to pick leeches out of the crocodile's throat, v. Bähr Hdt. 2. 68; Arist., H. A. 9. 6, 6, represents it as picking the crocodile's teeth; cf. Ar. Av. 79, Ach. 876, Pax 1004, Ael. N. A. 3. 11., 8. 25; also called *κλαδαρόρυγχος* (v. sub v):—it is the *Charadrius Aegyptiacus*, called by the natives *zic-zac* (from its note): it does not however pick leeches, but gnats, from the crocodile's open mouth. 2. *a small landbird, prob. the wren, Troglodytes europaeus*; called also *πρέσβυς* and *βασιλεύς*, Arist. H. A. 9. 11, 5; the crested wren was called *τύραννος*, Ib. 8. 3, 5; *rex avium* in Plin. 8. 37. II. in Architecture, *a hollow between the mouldings on the base of a column*, also called *scotia*, Vitruv. 3. 3, etc. III. = *τροχιλία*, Eust. 1534. 8. The poetic passages shew that *τροχίλος* [ῖ], not *τροχίλος*, is the correct form.

τροχιλώδης, ἔς, *like a pulley*, Oribas., Galen. (ubi *τραχηλώδης*).
 τροχιμαλλον (?), τό, *a heap of stones*, Ar. Fr. 694.
 τρόχιον, τό, Dim. of *τρόχος*, Math. Vett.
 τροχιός, ἄ, ὄν, = *τροχός*, *round*, φθοῖς Aath. P. 6. 258.
 τρόχισ, ὁ, *a runner, messenger*, Aesch. Pr. 941.
 τροχίσκιον, τό, Dim. of *sq.*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 144.
 τροχίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of *τροχός*, *a small wheel or circle*, Arist. Mechan. prooem. 11, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 1. 2. *a small globe, a ball of soap, pastille, lozenge*, Galen. 3. *an ear-ring*, Lxx (Ezek. 16. 12). 4. *a metal-ball*, let fall to mark time, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 2. 16.
 τρόχμαλος (sc. λίθος), ὁ, like *τροχαλός*, *a rolled stone, pebble, cobble*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 4:—in pl., *τρόχμαλοι*, *a heap of such stones, a cobble-wall*, Eust. 1259. 33; also neut. *τρόχματα*, Nic. Th. 143, cf. Lyc. 1064.
 τροχο-δινέομαι, Pass. *to whirl or roll round*, *τροχοδινεῖται δ' ὄμμαθ' ἐλίγηδην* Aesch. Pr. 882; cf. *στροφοδινέομαι*.
 τροχο-ειδής, ἔς, *round like a wheel, circular*, *τρ. λίμνη*, the lake of Delos, Theogn. 7, Hdt. 2. 170 (cf. *περιγηγής*); *πόλις τρ.*, of Athens, Hdt. 7. 140. Adv. —δῶς, *in a wheel or whorl*, Diosc. 3. 117.
 τροχός, ἔσσα, ἐν, *round as a wheel, round*, *τρ. λίμνη* Call. Del. 261 (cf. *foreg.*); *κύλιξ* Anth. P. 11. 58; *μόλιβδος* Ib. 6. 65; *άλφοί* Nic. Th. 332, etc.
 τροχο-κουράς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ (κείρω) *shaven or shorn all round*, Choeril. 4, v. Nāke p. 138; *τριχοκουρίδες* in Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 22.
 τροχο-παικτέω, *to play with wheels or hoops*, Artemid. 1. 76; or perhaps = *τροχὸν μμείσθαι*, cf. Xen. Symp. 2. 22.
 τροχο-πέδη, ἡ, *the drag or break of a wheel*, Lat. *sufflamen*, Herodes ap. Ath. 99 C; also *ἐποχεύς*.
 τροχοποιέω, *to make wheels*, Ar. Pl. 513.
 τροχός, ὁ, (τρέχω) properly, *a runner*; and so, *anything round or circular*: I. *a round cake*, *τροχὸς κηροῦ, στέατος* Od. 12. 173., 21. 178; *τρ. ἡλίου* the sun's disk, Ar. Thesm. 17, v. infr. B; *the coil of a serpent*, Orph. Lith. 136. II. *a wheel*, Il. 6. 42., 23. 394, etc.; *τροχὸς ἐπημαφευμένη* Soph. Ant. 251; *ἐν πτερόεντι τροχῶ .. κυλινδόμενον*, of Ixion, Pind. P. 2. 41; *ἐπὶ τοῦ τροχοῦ στρεβλοῦσθαι*, of torture, Ar. Pl. 875, cf. Lys. 846, Pax 452; *τροχὸν μμείσθαι* to imitate wheels, of one who bends back so as to form a wheel, Xen. Symp. 2. 22., 7. 3:—*metaph. of fortune*, Soph. Fr. 713. 2. *a potter's wheel*, Il. 18. 600; *τροχῶ ἐλαθεῖς λύχνος* (cf. *τροχήλατος*) Ar. Eccl. 4; *τροχοῦ ῥύμαισι τευκτόν .. κύτος* Antiph. Ἀφροδ. 1. 2, cf. Plat. Rep. 420 E. 3. *the wheel of a stage-machine*, Ar. Fr. 234. 4. *the wheel of torture*, cf. Anacr. 19. 9; *ἐπὶ τοῦ τροχοῦ στρεβλοῦσθαι* Ar. Pl. 875, Lys. 846, Dem. 856. 13; *ἐλκεσθαι* Ar. Pax 452; *ἐπὶ τὸν τροχὸν ἀναβῆναι* Antipho 134. 10; *ἀναβιβάζειν τινα ἐπὶ τὸν τρ.* Andoc. 6. 44; *τῶ τροχῶ τινα προσηλοῦν, ἐνδεῖν, προσδεῖν* Plut. 2. 19 E, 509 C, Luc. D. D. 6. 5. III. *a boy's hoop*, made of iron or copper, with loose rings that jingled as it moved (the *Graecus trochus* of Horat. Od. 3. 24, 57, cf. A. P. 380), Sext. Emp. P. 1. 106, Antyll. ap. Oribas.: the stick was called *ἐλατήρ*, having a wooden handle and a crooked iron point, the *clavis adunca* of Propert. 3. 12, 6; the play itself was called *κρικηλασία*.—This *τροχός*, Lat. *trochus*, must not be confounded with the top, *ρόμβος*, *στρόμβος*, *βέμβιξ*, Lat. *turbo*. IV. *τροχοὶ γῆς, θαλάσσης* circles or zones of land and sea, Plat. Criti. 113 D, 115 C, 116 A, 117 C sq., Plut. Lucull. 39. V. *the circuit of a wall or fortification*, *Κυκλώπειος τ.* Soph. Fr. 222, v. Bast Greg. Cor. p. 512; like *τρόχωμα*:—also an engine used in sieges, Diod. 17. 45, ubi v. Wessel. VI. *a ring playing on the bit of a bridle*, Xen. Eq. 10, 6, Poll. 1. 184, etc. 2. *a ring for passing a rope through*, on board ship, Ib. 94. VII. *a pill*, Medic.
 B. *τρόχος*, ὁ, *a running, course*, Hipp. 363. 53., 368. 23, etc.; *μὴ πολλοὺς τρόχους ἀμιλλητήρας ἡλίου* not many racing courses of the sun, i. e. not many days (v. l. *τροχούς* wheels), Soph. Ant. 1065; *παῖδες ἐκ τρόχων πεπαυμένοι* Eur. Med. 46, ubi v. Elmsl.; *καμπτός τρ.*, expressly opp. to *δρόμος* (a straight course) Foës. Occ. Hipp. 2. *a place for running, racecourse*, Eur. Hipp. 1133. II. an animal, perh. the badger, Herodor. ap. Arist. G. A. 3. 6, 6. (Ammonius distinguished the two senses as above,—writing *τροχός* for a round or wheel, *τρύχος* for a course, v. Valek. s. v., Ellendt Lex. Soph.)
 τροχός, ὄν, *running, tripping*, μέλος Pind. Fr. 144.
 τροχώδης, ἔς, = *τροχοειδής*, Apoll. Lex. Hom.
 τρόχωσις, ἔως, ἡ, *a revolution*, Jo. Lyd. de Ostent. 21.
 τρύβλιον, τό, *a cup, bowl*, Ar. Eq. 648, Av. 77, 21.; *εἰρήνης βοφήσει τρύβλιον* Id. Ach. 278; *μισθοῦ τρ. βοφήσει* Id. Eq. 905. II. in Medic. prescriptions, it was a measure = *κοτύλη*, Hipp. 531. 51, Galen., cf. Alex. Μανδραγ. 2.—A Dimin. only in form; on the accent, v. Arcad. 119. 19.
 τρυγᾶ-βόλιον, τό, *a place for keeping dry fruits*, Hesych.
 τρυγάω, (τρυγή): I. with acc. of the fruit gathered, *to gather in the fruit or crop*, Lat. *vindemiare, éteras* [σταφυλάς] *τρυγῶσιν* Od. 7. 124; *καρπὸν* Hdt. 4. 199; *βύτρυς* Xen. Occ. 19, 19; *σῦκα, σίτον* Com. Anon. 295 c, 379:—also in Med., *μέλι τρυγᾶσθαι* Mosch. 3. 35:—*metaph., τρυγήσομεν αὐτήν* (sc. *εἰρήνην* Ar. Pax 1341; *τρ. ἄνθος τινος* Anth. P. 12. 256; *ὄμφακας ἡλικίης* Ib. append. 98; etc.:—Pass., *τετρυνγημένοι καθ' ὕραν* gathered in due season, Luc. Catapl. 5, cf. Arist. Probl. 20. 23. 2. absol., *θερίζουσι καὶ σπείρουσι καὶ τρυγῶσι* Ar. Av. 1698, cf. Pax 912, Plat. Legg. 844 E. II. with acc. of that from which the fruit is gathered, *to gather or reap off the trees or ground, ὅτε τρυγῶεν ἀλωήν* (Ep. opt. for *τρυγῶεν*) Il. 18. 566; *οἱ δ' ἐτρυγῶν οἶνας* Hes. Sc. 292; *ἀμπέλους τρυγῶν* Com. Anon. in Meineke 5. 122; *κῆπον τρ.* Longus. 2. proverb., *ἐρήμας τρυγᾶν* (sc. *ἀμπέλους*) *to strip unwatched vines*, used of one that is bold

where there is nothing to fear, Ar. Eccl. 886, Vesp. 638, ubi v. Schol. 3. metaph., c. acc. pers., like καρπούσθαι, to take a crop of one, i. e. get something out of him, Luc. D. Meretr. 1. fin.

τρύγγας, ὁ, v. l. for πύργατος, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 13.

τρυγέρανός, ὁ, burlesque name of an animal, to be sent to Seleucus in exchange for his tiger, Philem. Neair. 1; where Meineke conjectures that it may be shortd. for τρυγονο-γέρανός:—but perh. there is also a pun on τρυγῶν (II. 3) and έρανός, referring to a parasite.

τρύγερός, ἄ, ὄν, (τρύξ) = τρυγῶδης, full of lees, Hesych.

τρύγιώ, = ξηραίνω, Hesych.; v. τρύγη II.

τρύγη [ῥ], ἡ, ripe fruit, i. e. 1. a grain-crop, corn, οὐδὲ τρύγην οἴσεις h. Hom. Ap. 55, cf. Theognost. Can. p. 24; Eust. 1003. 59, etc. 2. the vintage, Anth. P. II. 203, Ath. 40 B, etc.; τρ. ἀμπέλων Hierocl. ap. Stob. 491. 31; οἱ ἐπὶ τρύγη vine-gatherers, Hesych.; cf. τρυγητήρ. II. dryness, Nic. Th. 368. (Perh. from τρύγω, as the notion of ripeness includes that of dryness; cf. τρύγω.)

τρύγημα, τό, a crop, of honey, ap. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. βλίττειν.

τρύγησιμος, ὄν, ripe for gathering, E. M. 271. 32, Hesych.

τρύγησις, ἡ, harvest, vintage, Plut. 2. 646 D.

τρυγητέον, Verb. Adj. one must gather in, τὸν κάρπον Clem. Al. 341.

τρύγητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who gathers ripe fruits, esp. grapes, Lat. vindemiator, Hes. Sc. 293 [with ῥ, against all usage]. II. name of a constellation, Colum. II. 2.

τρύγητήριον, τό, a wine-press, Gloss.

τρύγητής, οὐ, ὁ, = τρυγητήρ, LXX (Jer. 29. 9, al.), Poll. I. 222, Eust.

τρύγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the vintage, Gloss.

τρύγητος, ὁ, (τρύγῶ) a gathering of fruits, a vintage, harvest, Plut. 2. 671 D, Luc., etc.; v. Poll. 1. 61. 2. the time thereof, the harvest or vintage, Thuc. 4. 84, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 2. II. = τρύγη, the fruit gathered, crop, Gramm. (The Gramm. attempt to distinguish the sense by the accent; v. sub ἀμπετος.)

τρύγητρια, ἡ, fem. of τρυγητήρ, Dem. 1313. 6, Poll. 1. 222.

τρύγη-φάγος [ἄ], ὄν, = σιτοφάγος, Plut. 2. 730 B; also, ἄ-τρυγηφάγος, Hesych.; ὁ-τρυγηφάγος, Eust. 1003. 60.

τρύγηφάνιος οἶνος, ὁ, a second wine pressed from the husks, Lat. lora, Poll. 6. 17; so τρυγηφάνιον, τό, Id. 7. 151; cf. δευτερίας.

τρύγη-φόρος, ὄν, bearing fruits, esp. wine, h. Hom. Ap. 529.

τρύγια, ἡ, = τρύξ, οἶνου Schol. Lyc. 677; ἐλαίου Hesych.; ὄξους Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3; cf. Lob. Pathol. 1. 251.

τρύγιας, ὄν, ὁ, (τρύξ) full of lees or sediment, οἶνος Orac. ap. Plut. 2. 295 E. II. as Subst. = τρύξ II, LXX (Ps. 74. 8), cf. Hdn. Epim. 137.

τρύγιζω, to look like lees or dregs, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 8.

τρύγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of lees, = κωμωδικός, Ar. Ach. 628; cf. τρυγωδικός.

τρύγιος, ἡ, ὄν, made from lees, Plin. 35. 25.

τρύγιός, ὁ, = τρύξ II, Athanas.

τρύγιο-βίος, ὄν, living on lees, i. e. meanly, Poll. 6. 27.

τρύγισ, ἡ, = ὄλυρα, v. l. for τίφη in Hipp. 356. 29.

τρύγο-δαίμων, ὄν, ὁ, in Ar. Nub. 296, for τρυγωδός, with a play on κακοδαίμων, a poor-devil poet.

τρύγο-δίφησις, ἡ, (δίφῶ) a diving into lees, a game in which the players had to dip their heads into a bowl full of lees so as to get something out, Poll. 9. 122, 124.

τρύγολω, = τρύξω, of doves, A. B. 1452.

τρύγοιπέω, to strain wine, Suid.

τρύγοιπος [ῥ], ὁ, (τρύξ, ἴπας) a straining-cloth for wine, Ar. Pax 535, Pl. 1087, ubi v. Hemst.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 303.

τρύγονάω, v. θρυγανάω.

τρύγονιον, τό, Dim. of τρυγῶν I, Themist. 273 C; as a pet name for a girl, Anth. P. 7. 222. II. a plant, also περιστερέων, Poët. de Herb. 56;—τρυγόνιον in Diosc. Noth. 4. 60.

τρύγονιος, α, ὄν, of or from a τρυγῶν (II), Opp. H. 2. 480.

τρύγος, τό, later form for τρύγη, Et. Gud. 536; τρύγος, ὁ, Hesych.

τρύγο-φόρος, ὄν, full of lees, Nicet. Ann. 415 C.

τρύγω, to dry, Theognost. Can. 24. 20. II. intr. to become dry, Zonar., Hesych. Cf. φρύγω.

τρύγωδέω, = κωμωδέω, Hesych.

τρύγῶδης, ες, (είδος) like lees or dregs, thick, πτύσις Hipp. 207 C; πύον, αίμα, έλκος, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 12, etc.; τὸ τρυγῶδες τοῦ οἴνου Arist. Probl. 20. 35, 1, cf. Plut. 2. 693 E.

τρύγῶδία, ἡ, = κωμωδία, Ar. Ach. 499, 500, cf. Bentl. Phalar. p. 296.

τρύγῶδικός, ἡ, ὄν, = κωμωδικός, χορός Ar. Ach. 886; cf. τρυγωδός.

τρύγῶδο-ποιο-μουσική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of comedy, Ar. Fr. 313.

τρύγῶδός, ὁ, (τρύξ, φῶδη) properly, a must-singer or lees-singer, the older, but less honourable, word for κωμωδός, Ar. Vesp. 650, 1537; either because the singers smeared their faces with lees as a ludicrous disguise (perunclī faecibus ora, Hor. A. P. 277), or because the prize was new wine, Suid.; or because Comedy originated in songs sung at the vintage (κατὰ τὸν τῆς τρύγης καιρόν), Ath. 40 B:—τρυγωδός, τρυγωδία are used for κωμωδός, κωμωδία; but never for τραγωδός, τραγωδία, unless satirically, v. Bentl. Phal. p. 296.

τρύγῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, (τρύξω) the turtle-dove, Columba turtur, Ar. Av. 302, 979; proverb. of a great talker, τρυγῶνος λαλίστερος Menand. Πλοκ. 13, cf. Alex. Θρασ. 1, Theocr. 15. 88. II. a kind of roach with a spike in the tail, Epich. 41 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 8, Antiph. Αλ. 1. 23; cf. τρυγόνιος. III. an oviparous quadruped of uncertain kind, Arist. H. A. 5. 3.

τρύξω, Ep. impf. τρύξεσκον Theocr.: aor. έτρυξα Sopat. ap. Ath. 656 E, (έπ-) Babr. 112. 8: mostly used in pres. and inipf. (the pf. τέτρυγα, in Q. Sm. 4. 248, Philostr. 768, is corrected into τέτρίγα). To make

a low murmuring sound, of the note of the ὄλολυγῶν, Theocr. 7. 140, Arat. 948, Anth. P. 5. 292; of the τρυγῶν, Poll. 5. 89, Eust. (cf. τρυγῶδω):—metaph. of men, to mutter, murmur, II. 9. 311. 2. of liquids, to squirt out with a noise, of diarrhoea, Hipp. Progn. 40; τρ. τὸ οὔρον Id. 647. 34, al. (cf. τρίζω). (Onomatop., like τρίζω, from which it differs only in that τρύξω refers to duller, τρίζω to sharper, shriller sounds, cf. Jac. Anth. P. 714.)

τρυηλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (τρύω) something for stirring with, a ladle, spoon, Lat. trua, trulla, Luc. Lexiph. 7: τρυηλῖς ζωμήρσις Hesych.

τρυλίξω, = θρυλίξω, of the bowels, Hipp. 534. 31; of the cry of a quail, Poll. 5. 89. (Onomatop., like τρύξω.)

τρύμα, τό, (τρύω) = τρύμη, a hole, Schol. Ar. Nub. 447. II. = πόνος, Theogn. Can. 24. 22.

τρύμαλιά, ἡ, (τρύω) = τρύμη, a hole, Sotad. ap. Ath. 621 A, LXX (Jer. 13. 4, al.); ἡ τρ. τῆς ραφίδος the eye of the needle (cf. τρύπημα), Ev. Marc. 10. 25, cf. Luc. 18. 25.

τρύμαλις, ἴδος, ἡ, epith. of Aphrodité, Hesych., cf. Sotad. cit. sub τρυμαλιά.

τρύματιον, τό, Dim. of τρύμα, E. M.

τρύμη [ῥ], ἡ, (τρύω) a hole, Schol. Ar. L. citand. II. metaph. a sharp fellow, sly knave, Ar. Nub. 448.

τρύξ, ἡ, gen. τρύγός, (akin to τρύγη):—new wine not yet fermented and racked off, wine with the lees in it, must, Lat. mustum, Anacr. 39, Hdt. 4. 23, Ar. Nub. 50, al.; hence, new, raw wine, Cratin. Ωρ. 4:—proverb., τρύξ κατ' ὄπωρον must in autumn, i. e. an unsettled business, Cic. Att. 2. 12, 3. II. the lees of wine, dregs, Lat. faex, οἶνος ἀπὸ τρυγός Archil. 4; ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸν οἶνον ἠξίους πίνειν, ξυνεκποτέ' ἐστὶ σοὶ καὶ τὴν τρύγα Ar. Pl. 1085; κυλίκεσαι καὶ ἐς τρύγα χεῖλος ἐρείδων Theocr. 7. 70; ἐν τῇ τρυγῇ τοῦ πίθου Luc. Tim. 19; so, of other liquors, τρ. τοῦ ἄσχυ Hdt. 4. 23; ἐλαίου Poll. 1. 245; ὄξους Nic. Th. 933; ὕδατος Plut. 2. 895 C. 2. of metals, dross, Lat. scoria, τρύξ σιδηρήεσσα Nic. Al. 51; χαλκοῦ Diosc. 5. 120. 3. faecal matter in the stomach, Hipp. 1159 F; τοῦ αἵματος Galen. 4. metaph., ἡχῶ . . , φωνῆς τρύγα Anth. Plan. 155:—metaph. also of an old man or woman, Ar. Vesp. 1309, Pl. 1056. III. αἱ τρύγες στεμφυλίτιδες, second wine pressed out of the husks, poor wine, Lat. lora, Hipp. 359. 8; ἡ ἀπὸ στεμφύλων τρύξ Geop. 6. 13, 2; so, without any addition, Galen.; cf. τρυγηφάνιος. IV. τρύξ οἴνου ὀπτῆ or πεφρυγμένη, salt of tartar, later φέκλη (Lat. faecula), obtained from the matter deposited on the bottom and sides of wine-vats, τρύσσαι τρυγός ἢ ρυπτόμεθα scouring balls of this substance, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 3.

τρύξωδης, ες, late form for τρυγῶδης, Alex. Trall. 8. 433.

τρύος, τό, (τρύω) = πόνος, distress, toil, labour, Poëta ap. E. M. 94.

τρύπα, ἡ, (τρύω) a hole, Eust. 1069. 19; ἡ τοῦ μύδος τρ. Hdn. Epim. 89; but τρύπη, Ib. 136, Anth. P. 14. 62; αἱ τῶν αὐλῶν τρύπαι Hesych. s. v. παραπλασμός.

τρύπ-ἀλώπηξ, ἡ, ὁ, a fox that penetrates anywhere, a sly knave, Com. Anon. 278.

τρύπάνη [ἄ], ἡ, = τρύπανον, Hesych.

τρύπάνια, ἡ, a thong for working a τρύπανον (cf. τρυπάω), Poll. 10. 146.

τρύπάνιζω, to bore through, Hesych.

τρύπάνιον, τό, Dim. of τρύπανον, Phot.: so τρυπανίσκος, ὁ, Eccl. τρυπάνισμός, ὁ, a boring, piercing, Aquila V. T.

τρύπανο-εἰδής, ες, like an auger, κίνησις Procl. Adv. -δῶς, Id.

τρύπανον [ῥ], τό, a carpenter's tool, a borer, auger, Lat. terebra, worked by a thong, (v. sub τρυπάω), Od. 9. 385, cf. Pratin. 1. 16, Eur. Cycl. 461, Plat. Crat. 388 A, Anth. P. 6. 205. II. a surgical instrument, trepan, Hipp. V. C. 911; τρ. ὄξὸν καὶ εὐθύ the straight-pointed trepan, Id. in Galen. Lex.; τρ. ἀβάπτιστον, another kind with a guard to prevent its piercing to the brain, Galen. III. a piece of wood for kindling fire (v. πυρεῖον 1), τρύπανα ἀχάλκευτα Soph. Fr. 640. IV. τρύπανα, τά, metaph. for ἀνόητοι, fellows who will do nothing without driving, Crates ap. Stob. p. 55. 43.

τρύπανούχος, ὁ, (έχω) the handle of a borer, Poll. 7. 113., 10. 146.

τρύπαν-ώδης, ες, (είδος) piercing, ὀδύνη Psellus in Boiss. An. 1. 219.

τρύπάω, fut. ἦσω, (v. τρύω) to bore, pierce through, ὡς ὅτε τις τρυπῶ (optat.) δόρυ νήιον ἀνήρ τρυπᾶν, οἱ δὲ τ' ἐνερθεν ὑποασείουσαι ἴμαντι (cf. τρυπανία) Od. 9. 384, cf. Hipp. V. C. 911, Plat. Crat. 387 E; τρ. τὸν πόδα τῇ βελόνῃ Anth. P. 11. 308; (but, τρ. τῷ ποδὶ τὴν βελύνην to force it through . . , Ib. 102); with double acc., πόνος με τὸν πόδα τρ. Luc. Ocyp. 169; cf. ἀλιά:—Pass., τετρυπήσθω τὸ τρήμα let the hole be bored, Hipp. 680. 19; δι' ὧτος . . τετρυπημένου through well-bored ear, i. e. open to hear, Soph. Fr. 737; τὰ ὦτα τετρυπημένους having one's ears pierced for earrings, Xen. An. 3. 1, 31; ψῆφος τετρυπημένη the pebble of condemnation which had a hole in it, opp. to πλήρης, Aeschin. II. 34, Arist. Fr. 424-6; ἐτετρυπητο ἄλλη ξεῖδος Luc. Alex. 16. 2. sens. obsc., Theocr. 5. 42, Anth. Plan. 243.

τρύπη, v. sub τρύπα.

τρύπημα [ῥ], τό, that which is bored, a hole, Eupol. Incert. 44; τρ. νεώς, i. e. one of the holes through which the oars worked, Ar. Pax 1234; αὐλοῦ τρ. Plut. 2. 389 D; ραφίδος (cf. τρυμαλιά) Ev. Matth. 19. 24; μυρμηκῶν Anth. P. II. 78; sens. obsc., Ar. Eccl. 624.

τρύπηματιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Hero in Math. Vett. 161.

τρύπησις, ἡ, a boring, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 10, 4; τῶν αὐλῶν Aristox. 37 D.

τρύπητέον, verb. Adj. one must bore, Eust. Opusc. 291. 52.

τρύπητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a pierced vessel, a colander, Philo Belop. 90.

τρύπητής, οὐ, ὁ, a borer, Plat. Crat. 388 D.

τρύπητός, ὄν, bored, Nicet. Ann. 361 A.

τρύσ-άνωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρύω) wearying a man, Soph. Ph. 209;—unless αὐδὰ τρυσάνωρ = αὐδὰ ἀνδρῶς τετρυμένου.

τρυσίβιος, ον, (τρύω) *wearing out life*, Ar. Nub. 421.
 τρυσ-ίππιον, τό, (τρύω) *a mark burnt on the jaw of a horse superannuated in the public service*, Eupol. Incert. 17, cf. Meineke Crates Σαμ. 2: the line of Eupol. shows that τρυσίππειον, as written in Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1517. 9, Poll. 7. 186, E. M., was incorrect.—The horse was τρυσίππος, δ, Theogn. Can. 24. 23.
 τρυσίς, ἡ, (τρύω) *a wearing away, exhaustion*, Hesych.
 τρυσκω, = τρύχω, Hesych.
 τρυσμός, δ, (τρύω) *a murmuring, moaning*, Greg. Naz.
 τρυσσός (or rather τρυσός, Theognost. Can. 24. 21), ἡ, ὄν, = τρυφερός, Hesych.; hence, acc. to Scaliger, the Lat. *trossulus*.
 τρυστάνη [ἄ], ἡ, *the tongue of a balance, and generally, a balance, pair of scales*, Lat. *trutina*, Ar. Vesp. 39, Dem. 60. 7, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 49, etc.:—hence the Verbs τρυστάνεω Eust. Opusc. 123. 74; τρυστάνίζω Ib. 109. 78, Julian.
 τρυστάλεια, ἡ, Ep. name of a *helmet*, Il. 3. 372, al.; τρίπτυχος II. 352; αὐλώπις I3. 530; ἵππουρις 19. 382; λευκολόφους τρ., as an exaggerated Ep. phrase, Ar. Ran. 1016. (Commonly deriv. from τρίς, φάλος, a *helmet with three φάλοι*, as if τριφάλεια. But Buttmi., Lexil. s. v. φάλος fin., remarks that τρυφάλεια is a *general name*, not the name of any special sort of helmet; and therefore he derives it from τρύω, and expl. it as a *helmet having its φάλος pierced to receive the plume*, opp. to καταίτυξ.
 τρυστάλη, ἡ, = τρυφάλεια, Hesych.
 τρυστάλις, v. sub τροφαλίς.
 τρυστάξ, ακος, δ, a *wanton, debauchee*, Hippodam. in Stob. 250. 22.
 τρυστάω, (τρυστάω) *to live softly, delicately, luxuriously, to fare sumptuously, daintily*, τρ. ἐν ἀγκάλαις μητρός, of a child. Eur. Ion 1376; τρ. ἐν ταῖς ἐσθῆσι Isocr. 21 B; τρ. καὶ μεγαλοπρεπῶς διατᾶσθαι Xen. Ath. 1, 11; λευκὸς ἀνθρώπος, παχὺς, ἀργός . . , εἰωθὺς τρυφᾶν Sosicr. Παρακ. 1:—part. τρυφῶν used as Adj. *delicate, effeminate, luxurious, voluptuous*, Ar. Nub. 49, etc.; τρ. καὶ ἀμελῆς Plat. Legg. 901 A; οἱ τρυφῶντες Id. Meno 76 B; τὸ τρυφῶν *effeminacy*, Ar. Vesp. 1455. 2. of things, *dainty, delicate, βασιλικὴ καὶ τρυφῶσα παιδεία* Plat. Legg. 695 D; ἀσπίδα . . τρυφῶσαν Aristopho Φιλων. 2, cf. Antiph. Ἄφροδ. 1. 10; ἄρτοι τρ. Poll. 7. 23. II. *to be licentious, revel, run riot, wax wanton*, Eur. Bacch. 969, Ar. Lys. 405, etc.; *to be extravagant*, opp. to γλίσχρως ζῆν, Arist. Pol. 2. 7. 7. III. *to give oneself airs, be dainty, fastidious, discontented, difficult to please*, ἀρ' οὐ τρυφῶμεν . . , οἷσιν οὐκ ἀρκεῖ τάδε; Eur. Supp. 214; τρ. δ' ὁ δαίμων is *fickle*, Ib. 552; ἐπειδὴ μοι δοκεῖς σὺ τρυφᾶν *to hang back*, Plat. Euthyphro 11 E, cf. Lach. 179 C, Alc. 1. 114 A; ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τρ. καὶ κολακεύεσθαι, of the people, Dem. 98. 12; οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι . . αἰχμάλωτον οὖσαν τρυφᾶν Id. 402. 28; τρυφῶσιν ἕτεροι πρὸς ἑτέρους, of philosophers, Alex. Tar. 1. 14; followed by a modifying clause, νῦν δὲ τρυφᾶς διότι . . Plat. Prot. 327 E; ἐν ταῖς . . ἑτέρων . . ἀτυχίαις τρ. Euphro Incert. 2.
 τρυφεραίνομαι, Pass. *to be fastidious, τρυφερανθεῖς with a cockcomb's air*, Ar. Vesp. 688.
 τρυφερο-ἀμπέχονος, ον, *with soft garments*, of the Ionians, Antiph. Δωδ. 1.
 τρυφεροῦμαι, Pass., = τρυφεραίνομαι, LXX (Esth. 15. 3 Apocr.), Byz.:—hence τρυφερέυμα, τό, a *refinement, effeminacy*, A. B. 225; in Hesych. -ρωμα.
 τρυφερία, ἡ, = τρυφερότης, Rufus Eph., Aquila V. T.
 τρυφερόβιος, ον, *living delicately, luxurious*, A. B. 322, Procl., etc.
 τρυφερόδομαι, Pass., = τρυφεραίνομαι, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 688.
 τρυφερο-πάρειος, ον, *with delicate cheeks*, Manass.: τρυφερο-πέπλος, ον, *with delicate robe*, Id.: τρυφερο-πρόσωπος, ον, *with delicate face*, Id.
 τρυφερός, ἄ, ὄν, (τρυστάω) *delicate, dainty, αὐχὴν* Batr. 66; πλόκαμος Eur. Bacch. 150; χεῖρες, χρῶς, σὰρξ Anth. P. 5. 66, 151., 12. 136; of almonds, Arist. Fr. 255:—τὸ τρυφερόν *dainty softness*, Ar. Eccl. 901. II. of persons, their life and habits, *effeminate, luxurious, voluptuous*, like ἀβρός, Ar. Vesp. 551, etc.; ἡ τρ. Ἰωνία Callis Κυκλ. 2; ἡ τρ. Λέσβος Antiph. Ὀμοί. 1; τρ. βίῳ σύνεστιν Menand. Κισαρ. 1. 9; τρ. τρόποι Plat. Com. Φα. 4:—τὸ τρυφερόν *effeminacy*, ἐς τὸ τρυφερότερον μετέστησαν Thuc. 1. 6:—so also in Adv., τρ. καὶ ἀκολάστως ζῆν Arist. Pol. 2. 9. 6; also neut. as Adv., τρυφερόν τι διασαλακωνίζεω *voluptuously*, Ar. Vesp. 1169; τρ. λαλεῖν *to speak softly*, Theocr. 20. 7, cf. 21. 18.
 τρυφερό-σαρκος, ον, *with soft, tender flesh or body*, Xenocr. Aq. 1. 30.
 τρυφερο-στήμων, ον, *of delicate warp or texture*, Schol. Lyc. 863.
 τρυφερότης, ητος, ἡ, *luxury, daintiness*, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 4, Ath. 544 F.
 τρυφερό-χρως, ον, *of tender skin or hue*, Diosc. 1. 86.
 τρυφερωδῶς, Adv. *luxuriously*, Phot.
 τρυφή, ἡ, (√ ΤΡΥ, θρύπτω, v. sub τείρω):—*softness, delicacy, daintiness*, Eur. Fr. 884. 4, Plat., etc.; στολίδος κροκόεσσαν . . τρυφᾶν (sic leg. pro στολίδα . . τρυφᾶς) Eur. Phoen. 1491:—in pl. *luxuries, daintinesses*, Lat. *deliciae*, τρυφαί Τρωικαί Id. Or. 1113; τρυφὰς τρυφᾶν Id. Bacch. 970; αἱ ἄγαν τρ. Id. Fr. 55. 2; εἰς πλούτους ἀποβλέψαι καὶ τρυφᾶς Plat. Alc. 1. 122 B, cf. Legg. 637 E. II. *luxuriousness, wantonness, τῶν γυναικῶν ἡ τρυφή* Ar. Lys. 387; τρ. καὶ ἀκολασία, τρ. καὶ μαλθακία Plat. Gorg. 492 C, Rep. 590 B:—personified, Τρυφῆς πρόσωπον Ar. Lys. 974, cf. Alex. Tok. 1. III. *daintiness, insolence, fastidiousness*, ὑπὸ τρυφῆς Ar. Pl. 818; ὕβρις ταῦτ' ἐστὶ καὶ τρ. Id. Ran. 21, cf. Plat. Gorg. 525 A, Arist. Pol. 4. 11. 6.
 τρυφήλος, ἡ, ὄν, rare poet. form of τρυφερός, Anth. P. 7. 48. Adv. -λῶς, Harp. s. v. Ἰωνικῶς.
 τρυφήμα, τό, *the object in which one takes pride or pleasure*, τρ. λέκτρων Eur. I. A. 1050; of some kind of ornament (but cf. παρυφῆς), Ar. Fr. 309. 7, cf. Polyzel. Incert. 1.

τρύφητης, οὔ, ὄ, a *voluptuary*, Diod. Excerpt. 549. 82, Ath. 7 A; also τρυφήτας, ον, ὄ, Hdu. Epim. 137, Manass. Chron. 6692.
 τρύφητιῶ, Desiderat. of τρυφᾶω, *to long to revel*, Clem. Al. 325.
 τρύφητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *voluptuous*, Clem. Al. 296, Eust. 1910. 40.
 τρύφο-καλάστρις, ἡ, a *soft costly woman's garment*, Ar. Fr. 309. 6.
 τρύφος, ες, τό, (√ ΤΡΥΦ, θρύπτω) *that which is broken off, a piece, morsel*, Iuphr. Od. 4. 508; ἄρτου Anth. P. 6. 105; in pl., Hdt. 4. 181, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 5; τρύφος κύλικος a *potsherd*, Choeril. 8.
 τρύχηρός, ἄ, ὄν, *ragged, tattered, worn out*, τρυχηρὰ περὶ τρυχηρὸν χρῶα λακίσματα Eur. Tro. 496.
 τρύχιος, η, ον, *of rags, ragged*, Joseph. A. J. 5. 1, 16, Alciphro 1. 36, etc.
 τρύχιον, τό, Dim. of τρύχος, a *tatter, shred*, Hipp. Art. 813, 837, etc.
 τρύχνος, ἡ, = στρύχνος, Phot., E. M.; used as a symbol of sweetness, μουσικώτερος τρύχνου Com. Anon. 235; ἄ φωνὰ δὲ τρύχνος Theocr. 10. 37 (v. l. τρύχνα, and so the Schol.).
 τρυχνῶ, in Galen. Lex. Hipp., f. l. for τρυχῶ, q. v.
 τρυχόμαι, Pass. *to be worn out, οἶκος τρυχοῦται* Mimnerm. 2. 12; mostly in pf. part. τετρυχωμένος (v. τρύω) Thuc. 4. 60, Hipp. 613. 13, Plat. Legg. 807 B, etc.; τῷ πολέμῳ κατὰ πάντα τετρ. Thuc. 7. 28; ὑπὸ τῶν πολέμων Polyb. 1. 11, 2; also, τρυχωθῆναι τὸ σῶμα, viz. by disease, Hipp. 592. 34. II. of the Act., τρυχοῦν is cited in Galen. Gloss.; and an aor. (ἐτρυχωσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα) occurs in Hdn. 3. 2, and in compd. ἐκτρυχῶ.
 τρύχος, εος, τό, a *worn out, tattered garment, a rag, shred*, τρύχει καλυφθεῖς Θεσσαλῆς ἀπληγίδος Soph. Fr. 843; τρύχει πέπλων Eur. El. 501;—in pl., *rags, tatters*, Ib. 184, Phoen. 325, Ar. Ach. 418. II. a *rent, δι' ἱματίων . . οἶον τρ. ἐποίησεν* Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 11. [The old Gramm. write τρύχος, as if v were short; but the Poets have always ὕ, as required by the deriv. from τρύχω.]
 τρύχω [ὑ]: Ion. impf. τρύχεσκεν Ar. Rh. 2. 473; fut. τρύξω:—Pass., pres. and impf., v. infr.: the pf. is supplied by τρύω and τρυχόμαι: cf. κατατρύχω. (For the Root, v. τρύω.) *To wear out, waste, consume*, τρύχουσι δὲ οἶκον Od. 1. 248., 16. 125; οἱ τε [κηφῆνες] μελισσῶν κάματον τρ. Hes. Op. 303, v. sub κατατρύχω; πτωχὸν οὐκ ἂν τις καλέοι τρύξοντά ἐ αὐτόν no one would invite a beggar to eat him out of house and home, Od. 17. 387; τρύχειν βίον ἐν κακότητι Theogn. 909; τρύχει τὰ νοσήματα Hipp. 310. 34; τρύχουσι ἔρωτες, πόθος, etc., Anth. P. 12. 88, 143; γὰ φθίνουσα τρύχει ψυχάν *distresses, afflicts*, Soph. O. T. 666; τρύχουσα σαυτήν Eur. Hel. 1286; τρ. στρατείαις τὴν πόλιν Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 4:—Pass. *to be worn out, τρυχόμενος* Od. 1. 288., 2. 219, cf. Theogn. 750; λιμῷ τρύχεσθαι Od. 10. 177; εὐναῖς ἀνανδρῶτοισι τρύχεσθαι Soph. Tr. 110; χρόνῳ Id. Aj. 605; ἀμπλακίαις Eur. Hipp. 147; τῇ προσεδρεία Thuc. 1. 126; νόσοις καὶ πόνοις Plat. Legg. 761 D; κατ' οἶδμ' ἄλιον Eur. I1el. 521; ἐτρυχόμεσθα . . ὕδοιπλανοῦντες Ar. Ach. 68; δυσμενέων ἄστν τρ. Solon 3. 22:—also c. gen., τρύχεσθαί τινος *to pine away for or because of . .*, Eur. Hipp. 147 (v. sub ἀνίερος), Ar. Pax 989:—cf. τρυχόμαι.
 τρύχωσις, ἡ, *exhaustion, distress*, Max. Tyr. 34. 2.
 τρύω: fut. τρύσω [ὑ] Aesch. Pr. 27, (ἐκ-) App. Civ. 4. 108:—used mostly in pf. pass. τέτρωμαι (v. infr.), other tenses being borrowed from τρύχω, τρυχόμαι: cf. ἀπο-, κατα-τρύω. (√ ΤΡΥ is a strengthd. form of √ ΤΕΡ, τείρω: hence come τρύ-ος, τρύ-χω, τρύ-χος, τρυ-χῶ, τρύ-σκω; τρύ-πη, τρύ-πανον; τρύ-μα, τρύ-μη, τρυ-μαλιά; θρύ-πτω, τρύ-φος, τρυ-φή, τρυ-φερός, etc.) *To rub down, wear out, ἀχθηδὼν κακοῦ τρύσει σε* Aesch. l. c.:—Pass. *to be worn out, τέτρωσαι* Simon. 146; τετρωσθαι ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον κακοῦ Hdt. 1. 22, cf. 2. 129; δάκρυσι τετρωμένα Anth. P. 9. 549; mostly in part., τετρωμένος (oit. with v. l. τετριμμένος), τετρ. τάλαιπωρήσι τε καὶ ἡλίφ Hdt. 6. 12; πόνοις τετρωμένα σώματα Plat. Legg. 761 D; γῆρα Anth. P. 6. 228; γῆραι καὶ πενία Call. Ep. 69; ὕπνω Anth. P. 9. 627; ἐκ πορείας Plut. Eum. 15; τῷ πολέμῳ Polyb. 1. 62, 7; ὑπὸ τῆς κακοπαθείας Id. 10. 13, 11. Τρωαδεὺς, ἑως, δ, a *dweller in the Troad*, Steph. B.: Adj. Τρωαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, Eust. 313. 27.
 Τρωάς, ἄδος, ἡ, v. Τρωάς.
 τρωγάλια, τά, (τρώγω) *fruits eaten at dessert, figs, nuts, etc.*, like τραγήματα (which is the older word, acc. to Arist. Fr. 100), Ar. Pax 772, Pl. 798, Poll. 6. 79:—sometimes in sing., as in Pind. Fr. 94, Plut. 2. 133 C.—An Adj. τρωγάλιος, = τρωκτός, is cited by Hesych.
 τρώγη, ἡ, (τρώγω) *a hole formed by gnawing, esp. a mouse's hole*, Batr. 52, Babr. 31. 17; generally, a *hole*, Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 2, al.: a *rent* in clothes, Batr. 184; in the skin, Hipp. 251. 17.
 τρωγλίτης [ι], ον, ὄ, a kind of *swallow that inhabits holes*, like the sand-martin, Hdn. Epim. 36, Eust. 228. 35.
 τρωγλίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of *myrrh*, often in Alex. Trall.; sometimes written τρωγλοδύτις, as in Galen.; and τρωγλοδυτικὴ in Diosc. 1. 77.
 τρωγλοδύτιω, *to dwell in holes*, Arist. P. A. 3. 6, 9, cf. Incess. An. 16, 6.
 τρωγλο-δύτης [ὑ], ον, ὄ, (δύω) *one who creeps into holes*, of foxes and snakes, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 28; of crabs, Id. Incess. An. 17, 1:—οἱ Τρωγλοδύται, Troglodytes, Cave-men, an Aethiopian tribe, Hdt. 4. 153, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 3, Strab., etc. II. name of a bird, prob. = τρωγλίτης, Aët.
 τρωγλο-δύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for dwellers in holes*, ζῷα τρ. animals that dwell in holes, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 27. II. of or belonging to the Troglodytes, Strab. 798, Diosc., etc.; ἡ Τρωγλοδυτικὴ their country, Strab. 768, etc.; also ἡ Τρωγλοδύτις, Diod. 1. 30:—Adv. -δυτικῶς, like Troglodytes, Strab. 828.
 τρωγλο-δύτος, ον, = τρωγλοδυτικός, Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 9.
 τρωγλο-δύων, part. with no indic. in use, *creeping into a hole*, of a mouse, Batr. 52.
 τρωγλύδριον, τό, Dim. of τρώγη, a *small hole*, Theognost.

τρογλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from τρογλόμαι) with a hole through, Eccl. τρώμα, τό, = τρογάλιον, Philox. 3. 11, in pl.
 τρώω: fut. τρώσομαι Ar. Ach. 806, Xen.: aor. 1 ἔτρωσα (κατ-) Batr. 182, Hipp. 565. 46, Timon Fr. 7: aor. 2. ἔτρώγον, 3 sing. subj. τρώγη Pherecr. Κοριανν. 1. 5 (elsewhere only in comp. with κατα-, παρα-, ἐν-): —Pass., pf. τέτρωγα (δια-) Ar. Vesp. 371; (παρεν-) Eubul. Αὐγ. 1. To gnaw, nibble, munch, esp. of herbivorous animals, as mules, ἀγρωστίν τρ. Od. 6. 90; of swine, ἐρεβίνθους τρ. Ar. Ach. 801, cf. 806; of cattle, τὸν θαλλόν, κόμαρον τρ. Theocr. 4. 45., 9. 11; rarely of dogs, Sotad. ap. Stob. 528. 20. II. of men, to eat vegetables or fruit, τοὺς γενομένους κνάμους οὔτε τρώγουσι οὔτε ἔψοντες πατέονται Hdt. 2. 37; τὸ κάτω τῆς βύβλου Id. 2. 92; τὸν καρπὸν τοῦ λατοῦ Id. 4. 177; τρ. βότρως Ar. Eq. 1077; βόλβους τρώγων, τυροὺς κάπτων Anaxil. Λυρ. 2: of a dessert, to eat fruits, as figs, almonds, etc., Hdt. 1. 71, Ar. Pax 1324, Pherecr. Incert. 2, cf. Batr. 34 (v. τρογάλια); ἴτρια, μελίπηκτα Solon 37. 1, Antiph. Λεπτ. 1; absol., τρ. καὶ πίνειν to eat dessert and drink, Dem. 402. 21:—Com. metaph., γνώμας τρ. Πανδελετείου Ar. Nub. 924:—Pass., τρώγεται ἀπάλα ταῦτα καὶ αὐα Hdt. 2. 92.
 Τρωῖαθεν, Adv. from Troy, Pind. N. 7. 60.
 Τρωιάς, contr. Τρωάς, (oft. writteo Τρωάς), ἄδος, fem. of Τρώιος, Trojan, Od. 13. 263; Τρωιάδας γυναῖκας Il. 9. 139, al.; and alone, Τρωιάδες 18. 122, al.; Τρωῖας καὶ Τρωάδας Trojan man and Trojan woman, 22. 105. II. γῆ Τρωάς the Troad, Soph. Aj. 819, al.; and without γῆ, ἡ Τρωάς Hdt. 5. 122.
 Τρωικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Τρώς) Trojan, Il. 10. 11, Soph., etc., and in Prose; τὰ Τρωικά the times of Troy, Hdt. 2. 145, al.
 Τρώιος, η, ον, contr. Τρωός, of Τρος, ἵπποι Il. 5. 222. II. Trojan, Il.:—cf. Τρώς, Τρωικός.
 Τρωῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = Τρωιάς, Τρωάς, Dion. H. 1. 52, Steph. B.
 τρωκτά, τά, v. τρωκτός.
 τρωκταῖζω, = κακουργέω, E. M. 770. 54: vulg. τρακταῖσαι, which has quite another meaning, v. τρακταῖζω.
 τρωκτής, ου, ὄ, (τρώγω) a gnawer, nibbler: but in Od. 14. 289., 15. 416, Phoenician traffickers are called τρωκται, greedy knaves; so, τρ. σφόδρ' ἐστίν Com. Anon. 236; and the old Gramm. explain τρωκτής by φάγος, φιλοκερδής, πανούργος, ἀπατεών, Eust., Phot.; cf. Philostr. 660. 2. as Adj., τρωκται χεῖρες the greedy hands of an usurer, Anth. P. 9. 409. II. a sea-fish with sharp teeth, Ael. N. A. 1. 5, —the ἀμία of Opp. III. = τρώξ 1, Hieracosoph. (From τρωκτής came Lat. *truetus*, *tructa*, Ital. *truta*, Fr. *truit*, our trout.)
 τρωκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, greedy, Philo 2. 269, Tzetz.; also the pecul. fem. τρωκτίς, ἴδος, Id. Hes. Op. 702.
 τρωκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τρώγω, to be gnawed or eaten raw: eatable, Hdt. 2. 92; τρ. κῆπος a kitchen garden, Philostr. 138. II. τρωκτά, τά, = τρογάλια, fruits eaten at dessert, ὅσα ἐστὶ τρ. Xen. An. 5. 3, 12; τρωκτά σησάμου τε καὶ μέλιτος sweetmeats of sesame and honey, Hdt. 3. 48.
 τρώμα (not τρώυμα), τρωματίζω, τρωματίης, Ion. for τραυμ-, v. Dind. Dial. Hdt. xxxvii.
 τρώμα, ἡ, Dor. for *τραύμη, τραῦμα, τρ. ἔλκεος a festering wound, Pind. P. 4. 483.
 τρώξ, τρωγός, ὄ, (τρώγω), a gnawer, name of the weevil, Lat. *curculio*, Strattis Incert. 18. II. = τρώγλη, Hesych.
 τρωξαλλίς, ἡ, = foreg. 1, Alex. Ἀπεγλαυκ. 1. 12; *troxalis* in Plin.
 τρώξανον, τό, a twig, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 2 (v. Schneid.): cf. τραύξανα.
 Τρωξ-άρτης, ου, ὄ, Bread-gnawer, name of a mouse in Batr.
 τρώξιμος, ον, = τρωκτός, Theocr. 1. 49:—τρώξιμα, τά, = τρωκτά, Hipp. 549. 36., 550. fin.
 τρώξις, εως, ἡ, a gnawing, biting, τῶν δούλων Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 3. Τρωός, Τρωός, v. sub Τρώιος.
 Τρωο-φθόρος, ον, destructive to the Trojans or to Troy, Anth. P. 9. 62.
 τρωπάω, ποῖτ. for τρέπω, to turn, change, ἦτε θάμα τρωπάωσα χεῖρ πολυηχέα φωνῆν, of the nightingale, Od. 19. 521:—Med. to turn oneself, turn about, πάλιν τρωπάσθαι Il. 16. 95; πρὸς πόλιν Od. 24. 536; φόβονδε Il. 55. 666; τρωπάσκετο φεύγειν Il. 568: cf. τρωχάω, στραφάω, νωμάω. Cf. τροπάομαι.
 Τρώς, Τρωός, ὄ, Τρος, the mythic founder of Troy, Il. 5. 265., 20. 230, h. Ven. 208. II. pl. Τρώες, Τρώων, οἱ, Trojans, Hom., etc.; Τρώας καὶ Τρωάς (Τρωάς?) Trojan men and Trojan women, Il. 22. 57; cf. Τρώιος.
 τρώσις, εως, ἡ, (τρώω) a wounding, Hipp. V. C. 826, Plut. 2. 20 E; etc.; in pl., Arist. Poët. 11, 10:—injury to a tree, Theophr. H. P. 4. 16, 1.
 τρωσμός, ὄ, (τρώω) like ἐκτρωσμός, a miscarriage, Hipp. 206 D, al.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 209.
 τρωτέον, verb. Adj. one must wound, Soran. Obst. 118 A.
 τρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τρώω, τιτρώσκω, to be wounded, vulnerable, Il. 21. 568, Eur. Hel. 810, Xen. An. 3. 1, 23, Eubul. Σφιγγ. 1. 8. 2. wounded, Schol. Ven. Il. 1. 102.
 τρωῦμα, v. τρώμα.
 τρωχάω, Ep. for τρέχω, to run, gallop, ἵπποι βίμφα μάλα τρωχάωσι Il. 22. 163:—cf. Od. 6. 318, et v. s. πλίσσομαι: cf. τρωπάω, στραφάω, etc.
 τρώω, radic. form of τιτρώσκω, q. v.
 τῷ, Dor. nom. for σύ, Pind. P. 2. 105, Ar. Ach. 777. II. Dor. acc. for σέ (when it is always enclit.), lb. 730, 1225.
 τύβαρις, ὄ, a Dorian salad, parsley pickled in vinegar, Poll. 6. 71.
 τυβί, τό, an Egypt. winter month, Plut. 2. 371 D, Anth. P. 9. 383.
 τυγάτριον, for θυγάτριον, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1184, 1210.
 τυγχάνω, Theogn. 253, Pind., Att.: Ep. impf. τύγχανον Od. 14. 231:—fut. τεύξομαι Hom., Att. (also as fut. med. of τεύχω):—aor. 2 ἐτύχον, Ep. τύχον, Hom., Att.; Ep. subj. τύχωμι, -ησι Il. 7. 243., 11. 116; later also τετύχησι Maxim. π. κατ. ἀρχ. 577; late Ep. opt. τετύχοιμι

Maueho 3. 299: Ep. also aor. 1 ἐτύχησα Hom., Hes. Fr. 17 Marcksch.: —pf. τετύχηκα (intr.) Hom., Thuc. 1. 32, (trans.) Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 2, Isocr., etc.; later also τέτευχα Dem. 563. 11, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 11, 7, P. A. 2. 2, 1, etc.; but Ion. plqpf. ἐτετεύχεε Hdt. 3. 14; corruptly τετύχα in Joseph. B. J. 7. 5, 4:—Med., aor. 1 τεύξασθαι Themist. 161 C, Lxx (2 Macc. 15. 7), cf. C. I. 3284:—Pass., aor. 1 ἐτεύχθην (ἐν-) Polyb. 35. 6, 1: pf. τέτευγμα (ἐπι-) Id. 6. 53, 2. (The √ΤΥΚ, ΤΥΧ, Curt. regards as akin to √ΤΕΚ, v. sub τίκτω.)
 A. to hit, esp. to hit a mark with an arrow, Hom., etc.:—Construction, c. acc., τὸν δουρὶ τυχήσας Il. 12. 394; χερμαδίφ δγκῶνα τυχῶν μέσον 5. 582, cf. 4. 106, Od. 22. 7;—c. gen., τύχε γὰρ ῥ' ἀμάθοιο βαθείης Il. 5. 587, cf. 23. 857 (Hom. mostly constructs it with acc., when the object hit is alive, with gen. when it is lifeless; so, τ. τοῦ σκοποῦ Plat. Legg. 717 A, Xen. An. 3. 2, 19); c. dupl. gen., εἰ.. τοῦ παιδὸς.. τυχοῖμι μέσης τῆς καρδίας Hdt. 3. 35;—a prep. is sometimes added, κατὰ κληῖδα, κατὰ ζωστήρα τυχήσας [τινά] Il. 5. 579., 12. 189; ἀγα ὑπὸ στέρνοιο 4. 106;—absol., ἡμβροτες οὐδ' ἐτυχες 5. 287; αἱ κε τύχωμι 7. 243, Od. 22. 7; and so the part. τυχῶν is often joined with βάλλειν, οὐτᾶν, etc., 5. 98., 12. 394., 13. 371, 397, etc.; but also conversely, θηρητῆρ ἐτύχησε βαλῶν 15. 581; βαλῶν τυχοῖμι Hdt. 3. 35. II. to hit, hit upon, light upon, with collat. notion of accident: 1. of persons, to meet by chance, meet with, fall in with, Λακεδαίμονι.. τυχήσας ἔχοντες [him] in Lacedaemon, Od. 21. 13, cf. 14. 334., 19. 291, Pind., etc.;—c. gen., τ. θρηνητοῦ Aesch. Ag. 1075; τριακτῆρος Ib. 172; ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν Lys. 190. 43; γυναικῶν Xen. Symp. 9, 7; and with a predicate added, προφρόνων Μοισῶν τ. Pind. I. 4 (3). 73; τ. τινὸς ζῶντος Soph. O. T. 1450, cf. Eur. Heracl. 351, etc.; ἡμῶν τ. οἶων σε χρή Eur. Hel. 1300, cf. Lys. 151. 27; ἐρωτᾶτε αὐτοὺς ὑποῖων τινῶν ἡμῶν ἐτυχον Xen. An. 5. 5, 15. b. aor. part. ὁ τυχῶν, one who meets one by chance, the first one meets, any one, Lat. *quivis*, Hes. Th. 973, Plat. Rep. 539 D, etc.; οἱ τυχόντες every-day men, the vulgar, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 10, etc.; εἰς ἣν τῶν τυχόντων Isocr. 212 A; ὃν ἐξαλείφει πρόφασις ἢ τυχοῦσ' ὄλον Eur. Incert. 17; οὐχ ὁ τ. λόγος no common discourse, Plat. Legg. 723 E; οἱ τ. φόβοι trifling fears, Lycurg. 152. 34; τὸ τυχόν any chance thing, Plat. Tim. 46 E; οὐδὲ γὰρ ὢν ἐτυχεν ἦν Dem. 270. 20:—cf. ἐπειμ (εἶμι) 1. 2. b, ἐπιτυγχάνω 11. 3, and v. infr. v. 2. of things, to meet with, hit, reach, gain, get, obtain a thing, and in the past tenses (like κέκτημαι), to be in possession of, to have, c. gen., πομπῆς καὶ νόστοιο Od. 6. 290; αἰδοῦς Theogn. 253, 256; οἴκτου Aesch. Pr. 239; ξυγγνώμης Thuc. 7. 15; τῆς ἀξίας Ar. Av. 1223; δαίμονος.. κακοδαίμονος Id. Eq. 112; τ. τῶν λεγομένων to be acquainted with them, Plat. Prot. 342 E. b. after Hom. also c. acc., μοθόν Hdt. 5. 23; τὰ πρόσφορα Aesch. Cho. 711, cf. Eum. 30, Soph. O. C. 1106, Ph. 509, Elmsl. Med. 741. o. after either case a gen. pers. may be added, to obtain a thing from a person, ὢν δέ σου τυχεῖν ἐφίεμαι Soph. Ph. 1315; σου τοῦτο τ. Id. O. C. 1168; or the pers. may be added with a Prep., τ. ἐπαίνου ἐκ τινος Id. Ant. 665; φιλότητος παρά τινος Od. 15. 158; τιμίαν ἔδραν παρά τινος Aesch. Eum. 856, cf. Theogn. 253, Xen.; αἰδοῦς ὑπὸ τινος Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 10, cf. Mem. 4. 8, 10, etc. d. c. inf., πρὸς μακάρων τ. εὐ πασχέμεν (= εὐπαθείας) Pind. P. 3. 186; οἶμαί σου τεύξεσθαι μεθεῖναι με Plat. Phileb. 50 D; ἐὰν ψαῦσαι.. τυχωμεν Plut. Pelop. 33. 3. Also in bad sense, βίης τυχεῖν to meet with, suffer violence, Hdt. 9. 108; τραυμάτων, κακῶν Aesch. Ag. 866, Eur. Hec. 1280; δίκης, κρίσεως Plat. Gorg. 472 D, Phaedr. 249 A, cf. Legg. 869 B;—just like κυρῆσαι, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 208. 4. absol. to hit the mark, gain one's end or purpose, as we say, to make a hit, succeed, οὐκ ἐτύχησεν ἐλίξας Il. 23. 466; εἰ τύχη τις ἔρδων Pind. N. 7. 16, cf. 81; τὸ τυχεῖν=νίκη, Id. O. 2. 93; πείθειν.. τυγχάνειν θ' ἄμα Eur. Hec. 819; εἰ τύχοιμεν Thuc. 4. 63; τυχόντες if successful, opp. to σφαλέντες, Id. 3. 39, cf. 3. 82, Pind. P. 10. 96; τυγχάνουσι καὶ ἀποτυγχάνουσι Arist. Poët. 6, 7;—ὀρθῶς πράττειν καὶ τ. Plat. Euthyd. 280 A: to gain one's request, Hdt. 1. 213., 5. 23; (so τυγχάνειν γνώμης in Thuc. 3. 42); and in speaking, to be right, τί νιν λέγουσα.. τυχοῖμι ἄν; Aesch. Ag. 1233, cf. Cho. 14, 318, 997, Soph. Ph. 223, O. C. 1580; so, Δίκαν νιν προσαγορεύομεν τυχόντες καλῶς Aesch. Cho. 951. 5. to have the lot or fate, ὅς κε τύχη whoever draws the lot (namely, to die), Il. 8. 430.
 B. intr. to happen to be at a place, εἴπερ τύχησι μάλα σχεδόν if by chance she be quite near, Il. 11. 116; μὴ σύ γε κείθε τύχοις may'st thou not be there, Od. 12. 106; πέτρη τετύχηκε διαμπερὲς ἀμφοτέρωθεν 10. 88; πεδίοιο διαπρύσιον τετυχηκῶς Il. 17. 748:—Hom. uses only pf. in this intr. sense. 2. of events, and things generally, to happen to one, befall one, come to one's lot or share, c. dat. pers., οὐνεκά μοι τύχε πολλά because much fell to me, Il. 11. 684, cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 1. 35 (68); with a notion of succeeding, καί μοι μάλα τύγχανε πάντα Od. 14. 231:—so in Att., θέλοιμι ἄν ὡς πλείστοισι πημονὰς τυχεῖν Aesch. Pr. 346, cf. Pers. 706; οἱ αὐτοῖς τύχοι Soph. Ph. 275; εἰ τι δεσπότησι τυγχάνει Eur. Alc. 139; and absol., εἰ δ' αὖθ', δ μὴ γένοιτο, συμφορὰ τύχοι Aesch. Theb. 5, cf. Ag. 347, etc.; ἀριστα πρὸς τὸ τυγχάνον Eur. Hel. 1290, cf. Ion 1511. 3. impers., ὅπως ἐτύγχανεν as it chanced, i. e. without any rule, indefinitely, Eur. Hipp. 929; ὅπως ἐτυχέ τῳ Thuc. 5. 20; ὡς or ὡσπερ ἐτυχεν Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 13, Hell. 3. 1, 19; οὐκ εἰκῆ καὶ ὡς ἐτυχε Polyb. 2. 56, 3; ἢ ἐτυχε, ὅπου ἐτυχε Xen. Occ. 3, 3, Cyr. 8. 4, 3; ὅποτε τύχοι sometimes, Plat. Phaedo 89 B; ὅταν τύχη Eur. El. 1169; ὅταν τ. ἐκ παρέργου Thuc. 1. 142; ἠνίκα ἄν τ. Dem. 10. 4; ἄν τύχη, εἰ τύχοι, Plat. Crat. 430 E, Hipp. Mi. 367 A; τὸ δὲ εἰ ἐτυχεν οὐχ οὕτως ἔχει Id. Crat. 439 C; εἰ οὕτως ἐτυχε Arist. Categ. 7. 34, al.; τὸ ὅπη ἐτυχεν mere chance, Plat. Phileb. 28 D; v. infr. 11. 3. II. as this notion must include that of a chance coincidence, τυγχάνω in this sense is joined with the part. of another Verb, so that the two together form one finite Verb, and the notion added by τυγχάνω

can often only be rendered by an Adv. *just, just now, just then*, τὰ νοέων τυγχάνω which I have *just now* in my mind, Hdt. 1. 88., 8. 65, 68; ἐτετεύχεε ἐπισπόμενος Id. 3. 14; δ τυγχάνω μαθών which I have *just* learnt, Soph. Tr. 370; παρὼν ἐτύγχανον I was by *just then*, Id. Aj. 742; τυγχάνω καθεύδων I am sleeping *just now*, Ar. Vesp. 336; ἐτυχον στρατευόμενοι they were *just then* engaged in an expedition, Thuc. 1. 104; ἐτυχε κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ ἐλθὼν he came *just* at this point of time, Id. 7. 2: hence by *chance* or *hap*, as Pind. N. 7. 81, etc.; but often τυγχάνω cannot be translated at all, esp. in phrase τυγχάνω ὦν, which is simply = εἰμί, Hes. Fr. 22. 11, Aesch. Theb. 520, Soph. Aj. 88, Ar. Pl. 35, Plat. Prot. 313 C, etc.

2. the part. is often omitted, δ γὰρ μέγιστος τυγχάνει δορυξένων Soph. El. 46; εἴ σοι χαρτὰ τυγχάνει τάδε Ib. 1457; νῦν δ' ἀγροῖσι τυγχάνει Ib. 313; ἐνδον γὰρ ἀπὲρ τυγχάνει Id. Aj. 9; εἰ σὺ τυγχάνεις ἐπιστήμων τούτων Plat. Prot. 313 E, cf. Gorg. 502 B, Rep. 369 B, al.:—sometimes indeed τυγχάνειν is used very much like εἶναι, οὐκ ἀποδάμου τυχόντος nat *being* absent, Pind. P. 4. 9 (cf. τόσσαίς); ποῦ χρὴ τυγχάνειν; Eur. I. A. 730; τ. ἐν ἐμπύροις to be engaged in .., Id. Andr. 113; ὡς ἕκαστοι ἐτύγχανον, ἠλλίξοντο Xen. An. 2. 2, 17, cf. 3. 1, 3; oft. in Arist., δύο μέρη τετύχηκεν Pol. 6. 3, 4, cf. 4. 2, 4, Top. 6. 14, 4, al.:—Porson indeed (ad Hec. 782) follows Phrynichus in rejecting this usage in Att., but v. Elmsl. Mus. Crit. 1. p. 351, Herm. Soph. Aj. 9, El. 46, Lob. Phryn. 277.

3. in phrases like the following it is easy to supply a part. from the context, ὅπως ἐτύγχανεν (sc. ἔχουσα φωνήν) Eur. Hipp. 929; ἀπαίροντες ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ὀπόθεν τύχοιεν (sc. ἀπαίροντες), for ὀπόθεν τύχοι, Thuc. 4. 26, cf. 93., 5. 56, Plat. Theaet. 179 C; ὅ τι ἂν τύχῃσιν, τοῦτο λέγουσι, they say whatever comes *uppermost* (i.e. ὅ τι ἂν τύχῃσιν λέγοντες) Id. Prot. 353 A; ὅ τι ἂν τύχῃσιν, τοῦτο πράττουσι Id. Crita 45 D, cf. Gorg. 522 C, Symp. 181 B; ἀναφύονται ὀπόθεν ἂν τύχῃ ἕκαστος Id. Theaet. 180 C; τάχ' ἂν, εἰ τύχαιεν, σωφρονέστεροι γένοιοντο Dem. etc.;—but sometimes the Verb agrees with the person, where an impersonal usage would be expected (as δηλὸς εἰμι, δίκαιός εἰμι, for δηλὸν ἐστί, δίκαιὸν ἐστί); δουλεύειν μᾶλλον ἢ μεθ' ὀποτέρου ἂν τύχῃσιν τούτων ἐλευθέρους εἶναι Thuc. 8. 48;—in 3. 43, πρὸς ὄργην, ἣν τινα τύχῃσιν .. σφαλέντες is the easiest construction, *according to any passion by which you may have suffered loss*; but others prefer to supply with τύχῃσιν the part. ζημιούντες from the following verb ζημιούτε.

III. neut. part. τυχόν, used absol. like ἐξόν, παρόν, etc., since it so befel, οὕτως τ. Luc. Symp. 43: then 2. as Adv., *perchance, perhaps*, Xen. An. 6. 1, 20, Plat. Alc. 2. 140 A, 150 C, Menand. Γεωργ. 1, etc.; κατὰ τὸ τ. Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 6; τυχόν μὲν .., τυχόν δὲ .. Ar. An. 1. 10, 10, etc.; cf. τυχόντως.

Τυδεύς, δ, gen. Τυδέως, Ep. ἐός or ἦος: acc. -έα, Ep. ἦα, also ἦ, Il. 4. 384:—the hero *Tydeus*, one of the Seven against Thebes, Hom. (Properly *the Striker*, from √ΤΥΔ, ΤΥΝΔ, cf. Τυνδάρεος, Skt. *tud, tud-āmi* (*tundo*); Lat. *tund-o, tu-tud-i, tud-es* = *malleus*; Goth. *staut-a* (*τύπτω*); etc.)

τυῖδε [ῖ] or τυῖδε, Dor. for τῆδε, *here*, Theocr. 5. 30, as restored by Valck. 2. far δεῦρο, with Verbs of motion, τυῖδ' ἐλθέ *come hither*, Sappho 1. 5, cf. Theocr. 28. 5, C. I. 4727.—τυῖ is Cretan for τῆ, acc. to Hesych., cf. Schol. Il. 14. 298.

τύϊον, τό, f. l. for θυῖον in Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 1. τυκάνη, ἡ, an instrument for thrashing, Lat. *tribula*, Theognost. Can. 24, Eust. 967. 18; written τυτάνη in Hesych. II. a rake or harrow, Gloss.

τύκη, ἡ, mason's work, ἐν τύκαισι λαίνοισι (as Herm. for τείχεσι) Eur. Ion. 206; cf. τύκισμα.

τύκίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, (τύκος) to work stones, λίθους Ar. Av. 1138.

τύκιον, τό, Dim. of τύκος, Eust. 136. 23; τύκιον in Nicet. Ann. 41 B.

τύκισμα, τό, a working of stones, in pl., κανόνων τυκίσματα, i. e. walls of stone worked by rule, opp. to the rude Cyclopean building, Eur. Tro. 812; λαίμων τυκισμάτων Id. Fr. 124. 3; cf. τύκη, τύκος. H. F. 1096

τύκον, τό, Boeot. for σύκον, Strattis Φων. 3, cf. Luc. Jud. Voc. 8.

τύκος [ῖ], δ, (√ΤΥΚ, τεύχω) an instrument for working stones with, a mason's hammer or pick, βάθρα .. κανόνι καὶ τύκοις ἡρμοσμένα Eur. H. F. 945, cf. Poll. 10. 147, and v. τύκισμα. II. from the likeness of shape, a battle-axe, pole-axe, Hdt. 7. 89.

τυκτά, a Persian word (*tacht*), which Hdt. 9. 110 translates by τέλειον δειπνον βασιλῆιον.

τυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τεύχω, like τευκτός: hence Ἄρης is called τυκτὸν κακόν, created to be an evil, a born plague, Il. 5. 831; τυκτὴ κρήνη a fountain made by man's hand, Od. 17. 206: then, like εὐτυκτος, well-made, well-wrought, τυκτῆσι βόεσσι Il. 12. 105; of a bowling-green, ἐν τυκτῷ δαπέδῳ Od. 4. 627., 17. 169; τυκτὰ μάρμαρος, of a tomb-stone, Theocr. 22. 210; cf. τεύχω I. 2, ποιητός.

τύλαινον, τό, Dim. of τύλος (I), Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 9. (As if from a form τύλαινα, like φλύκταινα.)

τυλάριον, τό, Dim. of τύλη (3), Byz.

τύλαρος, δ, = μάνδαλος, τυλαρώ, = μανδαλώ, Hesych.; cf. τύλος II. 3.

τυλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of thrush, also ἰλλάς, Eust. 947. 10.

τυλεῖον, τό, Dim. of sq. (3), Soph. Fr. 794, Ael. N. A. 2. 11, Lob. Phryn. 174.

τύλη, ἡ, like τύλος, any swelling or callus, esp. a porter's shoulder, which has grown callous from carrying weights, ἕκαμόν γε τὰν τύλαν κακῶς, says the Boeotian laden with his wares, Ar. Ach. 860; ὑπόκυπτε τὰν τύλαν Ib. 954, v. Schol. ad ll.; τραχήλου τύλα Teleclid. Incert. 18; so also of the hump of a camel, Hesych.: hence, 2. a pad for carrying burdens on, a porter's knoll, invented by Protagoras, acc. to Arist. Fr. 52. 3. like τυλεῖον, a cushion, bolster, Lat. *culcita*, Sappho 56, Eupol. Κολ. 21, Antiph. Φα. 1, Anth. P. 11. 14 and 315,

Diod., etc.;—but in correct Att., κνέφαλλον or κνάφαλλον was preferred, Meineke Eupol. l. c., Lob. Phryn. 173. (Cf. ταῦ-s = μέγας; Skt. *tu, tāu-mi* and *tau-imi* (*valeo*), *tum-ras* (*tumidus*); Lat. *tum-er*, *tum-idus*, *tub-er*, and perh. *tum-ulus*; A. S. *thum-a* (*thumb*); O. H. G. *dūmo* (Germ. *daumen*). [ῖ in Eupol. l. c., cf. τύλος: but ῖ later, as in Anth. ll. c.]

τύλιγμα, τό, a wheal, swelling, Hesych. s. v. ἔλιξ; so τυλιγμός, ὁ, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 881.

τύλιον, τό, Dim. of τύλος, a small pin, Math.:—τύλιον in Theognost. Can. 24. 29 is f. l. for τυλεῖον.

τύλισσω, Att. -ττω, to twist or roll up, Lyc. 11, Schol. Od. 6. 53. II. to bend: aor. pass. ἐτυλίχθη v. l. in Theocr. 23. 54, for ἐλυγίχθη.

τύλο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a lump or callus, Hesych.; v. s. τυλώδης.

τύλοις, εσσα, εν, callous, knobby, Nic. Th. 272.

τύλος, ὁ, = τύλη I, a knot or callus, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 54, Diosc. 3. 94, Nic. Th. 178; esp. inside the hands, τ. χειρῶν Luc. Somn. 6; on the knees, Schol. Ar. Ach. 55. 2, Eust. Opusc. 43. 67, etc.: cf. τυλώω. II. anything rising like a lump, knob or knot; esp. 1. a wooden bolt with a knob at the end, a ship-bolt, trenail, Ar. Ach. 552, Palyb. Fr. 129; cf. γόμφος. 2. a knob on a club, ῥόπαλον τύλους ἔχον περισιδήρους Diad. 3. 33, Strab. 776. 3. membrum virile, like μάνδαλος, πάσσαλος, Hesych., Poll. 2. 176. 4. the head of a screw, Heliod. in Schneid. Ecl. Phys. p. 467. [v seems to be always short in this form, Nic. Th. 178;—for Ar. Ach. 553 proves nothing; but v. τύλη.]

τύλο-τάπης, ἦτος, ὁ, (τύλη III) later word for ἀμφιτάπης, mostly in pl., Eus. in Ps. τυλώω, (τύλος) to make knobby:—Pass., ῥόπαλα σιδήρω τετυλωμένα clubs knobbed with iron, Hdt. 7. 63. II. to make callous, τυλοῖ τὸ στόμα ὁ χαλινός Xen. Eq. 6, 9; τ. τὴν χεῖρα καὶ τὴν ἀκοήν Iambl. V. Pyth. § 118:—Pass. to be hard or callous, τετυλωμένης τῆς μήτρας Arist. Fr. 259; μακέλα τετυλωμένος ἐνδοθι χεῖρας Theocr. 16. 32; metaph., τὰ τετυλωμένα τῶν παθῶν Clem. Al. 137, cf. Ar. Epict. 2. 18, 9.—Cf. τυλωτός, and v. μυλόομαι.

τυλ-ὑφάντης, αυ, ὁ, (τύλη III, ὑφαίνω) one who weaves cushion-covers, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 191.

τυλώδης, ἐς, contr. for τυλοειδής, Plut. 2. 46 D.

τύλωμα, τό, a callus on the shoulder, Hesych. 2. the sole of the foot, Pall. 2. 198.

τύλων, ὄνος, ὁ, one with a callous hide, Hesych.

τύλωσις, ἡ, a making or becoming callous, Galen., Poll. 4. 191.

τυλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τυλώω, ῥόπαλα τυλωτά knobbed clubs, like τετυλωμένα, Hdt. 7. 69.

τυμβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (τύμβος) a sorceress, witch, so called from their haunting tombs, Lat. *bustuaria*, Psellus ap. Zonar., Hesych.

τυμβ-αύλης, αυ, ὁ, one who plays the flute at a funeral, Old Lat. *siticen*, Ael. V. H. 12. 43 (ubi v. Perizon.), Galen., etc.

τυμβεία, ἡ, (τυμβεύω) a burial, Suid.

τύμβειος, α, ον, f. l. for τύμβιος, q. v.

τύμβευμα, τό, a tomb, grave, Soph. Ant. 1220. II. that which is or is to be buried, a body, Eur. Ion 933.

τυμβεύω, (τύμβος) to bury, burn or entomb a corpse, σῶμα τυμβεύσαι τάφῳ Soph. Aj. 1063, cf. Eur. Hel. 1245:—Pass., ποῦ δ' ἐτυμβεύθη τάφῳ; Eur. ap. Ar. Thesm. 885:—the Med. occurs in Noun. 2. χοὰς τυμβεύσαι τινι to pour libations on one's grave, Soph. El. 406. II. intr. to dwell entombed, ἐν τοιαύτῃ ζωῷ τυμβεύειν στέγη Id. Ant. 888.

τυμβήρης, ἐς, entombed, buried, Soph. Ant. 255. II. grave-like, sepulchral, θάλαμος Ib. 947; ἔδραι Id. ap. Ar. Thesm. 889. (V. -ήρης.)

τυμβιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of τύμβιος, cited from Nann.

τυμβιδιος, α, ον, poet. for τυμβείος, ἀγών, Ἐκάτη Orph. Arg. 575, etc.

τυμβιον, τό, Dim. of τύμβος, A. B. 793.

τύμβιος (not τύμβειος), α, ον, sepulchral, Lyc. 882. II. in the tomb, C. I. 1956 (fem. τύμβιος).

τυμβίτης [ῖ], ου, ὁ, in or at the grave, λᾶας Anth. P. 7. 198.

τυμβο-γέρων, ὁ, an old man on the edge of the grave, Cam. Anon. 311 b.

τυμβ-ολέτης, ου, ὁ, = τυμβώρυχος, Anth. P. 8. 172, 198, 200, etc.; fem. τυμβολέτις, ιδος, Ib. 184.

τυμβο-νόμος, ον, dwelling in, haunting graves, Synes. H. 4. 47.

τυμβο-ποιός, ὁ, a grave-digger, Anon. in Gale, Opusc. Myth. p. 706.

τυμβο-ορύκτης, ου, ὁ, = τυμβώρυχος, Boiss. Anecd. 3. 132: hence -ορύκτω, Eccl.

τύμβος, ὁ, a sepulchral mound, cairn, barrow, Lat. *tumulus*, Hom., Hdt., etc.; τῷ κέν σὶ τύμβον μὲν ἐποίησαν Παναχαιοὶ Od. 1. 239, cf. Il. 2. 604, 793, etc.; τύμβον χεῦαι (cf. τυμβοχόω) Od. 4. 584., 12. 14., 24. 80; χῶσαι Soph. Aut. 1203; on the τύμβος stood the tomb-stone (στήλη), Il. 11. 371. 2. generally, a tomb, grave, Pind. O. 1. 149, Aesch. Cho. 87, etc.; θρηνεῖν πρὸς τύμβον of one who will not hear, Ib. 926; ὡς περ ἀπὸ τύμβου πεσῶν like an old man from the grave, as old Philacleon says scoffingly to his son, Ar. Vesp. 1370. 3. also the tombstone with the figure of the dead, τύμβος ξεστός Eur. Alc. 836, cf. A. B. 309. II. metaph., γέρων τύμβος, = τυμβογέρων, Enr. Med. 1209, Heracl. 167; ᾧ τύμβε Ar. Lys. 372; as Plaut. says *caputi decus l* (Commonly referred to τύφω, as if τύμβος properly were = *bustum*, the place where a corpse is burnt: but as it always in usage means a mound, perh. it may be connected with √ΤΥ, *tumeo*, *tumulus*, v. sub τύλη.)

τυμβοσύνη, ἡ, a wall in Constantinople, which was repaired with tombstones, Hesych. Miles. § 27; cf. von Hammer's Constantinopolis, 1. p. 67.

τυμβούχος, ον, (ἔχω) dwelling in a tomb, sepulchral, Anth. P. 7. 154.

τυμβο-φάντης, ου, ὁ, one who shews a tomb, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 416.

τυμβοφόνος, *ov*, *grave-murdering*, i. e. *disturbing the dead*, τ. παλάμας Anth. P. 8. 216:—so, τυμβοφόντης, *ov*, δ, Greg. Naz.
 τυμβοχόω, like *τύμβον χεῖναι* or *χῶσαι*, to *throw up a cairn* or *barrow*, Hdt. 7. 117, v. l. II. 21. 323.
 τυμβοχότης (not *χότης*, Lob. Phryn. 498), ἡ, *the throwing up a cairn* or *barrow*, II. 21. 323; v. Spitzn. ad l.
 τυμβοχόος, *ov*, (χέω) *throwing up a cairn* or *barrow*, of persons, Anth. P. 8. 200; τ. χειρώματα *burial-cairns thrown up* by work of hand, Aesch. Theb. 1022; v. Blomf. ad l.
 τυμβόχωστος, *ov*, (χώννυμι) *heaped up into a cairn* or *barrow*, *high-heaped*, ἔρμα τάφου Soph. Ant. 848.
 τυμβωρύχέω, to *break open graves*, C. I. 3694, Diod. Excerpt. 563. 36; of the hyæna, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 2.
 τυμβωρύχια, ἡ, *grave-robbing*, Anth. P. 8. 253, C. I. 2688, —90, 3266, al.
 τυμβωρύχος [ῥ], δ, *one who digs up graves*, a *grave-robber*, Ar. Ran. 1149, Luc. Jup. Trag. 52, C. I. 2826, —27, —30, sq. II. a *grave-digger*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 45.
 τύμμα, τό, (τύπτω) a *blow*, Aesch. Ag. 1430, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 10, Theocr. 4. 55, etc.
 τυμμή, ἡ, rare collat. form of *τύμμα*, Anou. ap. Suid.
 τυμνία, ἡ, Xanthian for *ράβδος*, Steph. B.
 τυμπάνιας, *ov*, δ, = *τυμπανοειδής*:—δ τ. (sc. ὑδρωψ or ὑδερως) *tympany*, a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched tight like a drum, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1.
 τυμπανίζω, fut. *ίσω*, (τύμπανον) to *beat a drum*, as was done in the worship of Cybelé, Eupol. Βαπτ. 1ε—Pass., *τυμπανίζεσθαι κατὰ τὰς ἐξόδους* to *march out to the sound of drums*, Strab. 712. 2. τ. ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις to *drum with the hand* on them, LXX (I Regg. 21. 13). II. Pass. to *be beaten to death*, *bastinadoed*, Ep. Hebr. 11. 35; coupled with *ἀνασκοπιζέσθαι* in Luc. Jup. Trag. 19; cf. *ἀπατυμπανίζω*. III. of orators, to *use violent gestures*, Philostr. 520; cf. *τύμπανον φυσᾶν*, Anth. P. 13. 21; *tympana eloquentiae*, Quintil. 5. 12, 21.
 τυμπανικός, ἡ, *ov*, *suffering from tympany*, Alex. Trall. 9. 522.
 τυμπάνιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of *τύμπανον*, Strab. 164, of a *head-dress*.
 τυμπανισμός, δ, a *beating of drums*, *drumming*, as the Galli did in the worship of Cybelé, Ar. Lys. 388; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. pp. 652 sq.:—hence *this worship itself*, the *μητρῶνα ἱερά*, Plut. 2. 171 B, 338 C.
 τυμπανιστής, *ov*, δ, *one who beats the τύμπανον*, a *drummer*, Strab. 708; *Τυμπανισταί*, name of a play by Sophocles. II. fem. *τυμπανίστρια*, of a priestess of Cybelé, Dem. 320. 15, Luc. Somn. 12; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 652.
 τυμπανίτης [ῖ], *ov*, δ, = *τυμπανίας*, Galen.
 τυμπανόδουπος, *ov*, *sounding with drums*, Orph. H. 13. 3.
 τυμπανόειδής, *es*, like a *drum*, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 9, Diog. L. 9. 30.
 τυμπανόεις, *es*, *ov*, = *foreg.*; ὑδρωψ τ. = *τυμπανίας*, Nic. Al. 342.
 τύμπανον, τό, used by Poets also in the form *τύπανον* (q. v.), cf. Μμ. II. 5: (√ΤΥΠ, τύπτω)—a *kettledrum*, such as was used esp. in the worship of Cybelé and Bacchus, Simon. 191, Hdt. 4. 76; *τύμπανα λάβετε* *Βυρσοτενῆ* Eur. Hel. 1347; *τυμπάνων ἀλαλαγμοί*, *ἀράγματα* Id. Cycl. 65, 205; *ῥέας τε μητρὸς ἐμά θ' εὐρήματα* says Bacchus, Id. Bacch. 59, cf. 156; so of a Corybant, Ar. Vesp. 119; τ. ἀράσσειν, *ῥήσσειν* Anth. P. 6. 217., 7. 485:—(hence *tympania*, *pearls with one side flat*, Plin.). 2. metaph. of *inflated eloquence*, cf. *τυμπανίζω* III. II. a *drum-stick*, and, generally, a *staff*, *cudgel*, Ar. Pl. 476, ubi v. Hemst. III. in Virg. G. 2. 444, *tympana* are *wagon-wheels made of a solid piece of wood*, rollers. IV. in Architecture, *the sunken triangular space enclosed by the cornice of the pediment*, Lat. *tympanum fastigii*, Vitruv. 4. 7, 55: *the square panel of a door*, Lat. *tympanum forium*, Id. 4. 6, 48.
 τυμπανόμοι, Pass. to *suffer from τυμπανίας*, Athanas.
 τύμπανος, δ, = *foreg.*, dub. in Anth. P. 6. 200; cf. Jac. p. 176.
 τυμπανότερπής, *es*, *delighting in drums*, Orph. H. 26. 11.
 τυμπανότριβης [ῥ], *ov*, δ, a *drummer*, esp. used of the Galli in the worship of Cybelé, *tympanotriba* in Plaut. Truc. 2. 7, 49.
 τυμπανόφορέομαι, Med. to *carry drums*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 641 E.
 τυμπανώδης, *es*, contr. for *τυμπανοειδής*, Soran. Obstet. 273 A, 278 D.
 Τυνδάρεος, δ, *Tyndarëos*, husband of Leda, Od. 11. 299., 24. 199, and Eur. in lyr. passages (El. 117, 989): Att. *Τυνδάρεως*, *ew*, δ, Aesch. Ag. 83, Soph., etc.:—the form *Τυνδαρος*, *Tyndarus*, will hardly be found in classical Greek, though the patronymic *Τυνδαρίδης* [ῥ] seems formed from it, Pind. N. 10. 138, etc.; pl. *οἱ Τυνδαρίδαι*, of Castor and Pollux, h. Hom. 16. 2, Hdt. 4. 145, etc.—Adj. *Τυνδάρετος*, *a*, *ov*, Eur. Hel. 137, I. T. 5; also *os*, *ov* Id. Or. 1512, Ar. Thesm. 919:—fem. patron. *Τυνδαρίς*, *idos*, ἡ, Eur.; also, T. *παῖς* Id. Hel. 1546, etc. (V. sub *Τυδεύς*.)
 τύνη [ῥ], Ep. and Dor. for *τύ, σύ, thou*, II., Hes.; like *ἐγώνη* for *ἐγώ*.
 τυννάς, ἡ, *ov*, Dor. for *μικρός*, so *small*, so *little*, Lat. *tantillus*, Call. Fr. 420, Theocr. 24. 137; *ἐκ τυννῶν* from *childhood*, Suid.
 τυννούτος, *ov* and *a*, lengthd. form of *τυννός* (v. *οὔτος* A), so *small*, so *little*, Lat. *tantillus*, Ar. Thesm. 745; commonly with *demonstr.*, *τυννουτοσί*, —*ονί* Id. Ach. 367, Eq. 1221; gen. and dat. *τυννουτοσί*, —*φί*, Id. Nub. 392, Ran. 139, Ach. 367.
 τυντλάζω, to *work in the mud*: hence, to *grub round the roots* of a vine, Ar. Pax 1148, ubi v. Schol.:—Pass. to *be pelted with mud* or *rolled in the mud*, Sosip. Καταψευδ. 1. 35.
 τύντλος, δ, *mud*, Menand. Incert. 392; v. Schol. Ar. Pac. 1148.
 τυντλώδης, *es*, (*είδος*) *muddy*, A. B. 65.
 τύξις, ἡ, = *τεύξις*, Hesych.
 τυπάζω, fut. *άσω*, (τύπος) = *τυπόω*, Opp. C. I. 458. II. (τυπή) = *τύπτω*, ap. Hesych.
 τύπᾶνον [ῥ], τό, (τύπτω) poet. form for *τύμπανον*, a *drum*, h. Hom.

13. 3, Aesch. Fr. 55. 10, Eur. H. F. 888, Diog. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A, and Anth.;—so in Lat. Poets, *týpānum* for *tympanum*, Nāke Opusc. pp. 34 sq., Sillig Catull. 63. 9.
 τύπᾶνος, δ, some kind of bird, prob. a *kind of woodpecker*, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 17.
 τύπᾶριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of *τύπος*, a *small figure*, *image*, Tzetz.
 τύπᾶς, *ados*, ἡ, a *mallet*, *hamnier*, Soph. Fr. 743.
 τύπετός, δ, like *κοπετός*, a *beating the breast* for grief, *mourning*, Dion. H. 4. 67.
 τύπή, ἡ, a *blow*, *wound*, in pl., II. 5. 887, Ap. Rh., etc.; in sing., Nic. Th. 129, 673.
 τύπης, *ov*, δ, a *striker*, Hesych., Theognost.
 τύπῆς, *ov*, δ, *hammered*, *wrought*, Lat. *ductilis*, of metal, opp. to *τροχίας*, Poll. 7. 195.
 τύπικός, ἡ, *ov*, *conformable*, Plut. 2. 442 C. 2. *typical*, *figurative*, Eccl.:—Adv. —*κῶς*, *typically*, Greg. Naz. II. τὸ τ. *an imperial decree*, Byz.:—in Eccl. a *book of ritual*.
 τύπῆς, *idos*, ἡ, = *τυπᾶς*, a *mallet*, *hammer*, Ap. Rh. 4. 762, Diod. 3. 12.
 τύπο-ειδής, *es*, *representing figures*, *ζωογραφία* Or. Sib. 3. 589.
 τύπο-πλαστικά, ἡ, a *moulding of figures* or *forms*, Dion. Ar.
 τύπο-ποιέω, to *form* or *represent figures*, Ptol.
 τύπος [ῥ], δ (√ΤΥΠ, τύπτω):—a *blow*, τ. *ἀντίτυπος* Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67. II. the *effect* or *product* of a *blow*; hence, 1. the *mark* of a *blow*, *τύποι πληγῶν*, *ὀδόντων* Plut. Aemil. 19, Anth. P. 6. 57. b. *an impression*, the *print* or *impress* of a seal, Eur. Hipp. 862, Lys. Fr. 40, Plat. Theaet. 192 A, 194 B, Cic. Att. 1. 10, 3; so, *στίβον γ' αὐδαίς τύπος* no *mark* or *print* of footstep, Soph. Ph. 29; *σὸς τ. the mark* left by thy arm, Eur. Tro. 1196; *τύπον ἐνσημήνασθαί τινι* Plat. Rep. 377 B; *τοῦ αὐτοῦ μετέχειν τ.* to be cast in the same mould, Ib. 402 D; cf. 396 E, etc.:—a *brand-mark*, Luc. Pisc. 46. o. *τύποι*, *marks*, such as letters, Plat. Phaedr. 275 A; *τύποι γραμμάτων* Plut. Alex. 17; δ τ. *τῶν χαρακτήρων* Id. 2. 577 F. d. like *νύμφη*, *the depression between the under-lip and chin*, Poll. 2. 90. e. of the *ribs* on dice, Id. 9. 95. f. of *impressions* on the senses, Theophr. Sens. 52 sq. g. δ τ. *τῶν ἵππων* the *sound* of their tread, Xen. Eq. 11, 12. 2. *anything wrought of metal* or *stone*, *τύποις ἐσκευάσθαι*, *ἐγγεγλύφθαι* to be furnished, carved with *figures worked in relief*, Hdt. 2. 138; *αἰδηρονῶται ἀσπίδος τύποις* Eur. Phoen. 1130; *ἐν τύπῳ* and *ἐπὶ τύπῳ* in *relief*, Paus. 2. 19, 7., 9. 11, 3; cf. *ἔκτυπος*:—hence, simply, a *figure*, *image*, *statue* of a man, etc., Hdt. 2. 86, 106., 3. 88; *χρυσέων ξοάνων τύποι*, periph. for *χρύσαε ξάνα*, Eur. Tro. 1074; *γραφαῖς καὶ τ.* in paintings and *statues*, Polyb. 9. 10, 12; but both comprehended in *τύποι*, Isocr. 204 B; *γραπτοὶ τ.*, prob. painted *statues*, Eur. Fr. 11, cf. Anth. P. 7. 730:—hence an *idol*, *graven image*, LXX (Amos 5. 26), Act. Ap. 7. 43, cf. Joseph. A. J. 1. 19, 10. 3. *τύπος τινός* a man's *form*, i. e. himself, *Ἰππομέδαντος .. μέγας τ.* Aesch. Theb. 488; *Γοργεῖοικον εἰκόσω τ.* Id. Eum. 49; *ἐν γυναικείοις τ.* Id. Supp. 282; so, *ὄμφακος τ.* for *ὄμφαξ*, Soph. Fr. 239; *βραχιόνων ἠβητῆς τ.* Eur. Heracl. 858. 4. the *general form* or *character* of a person or thing, δ τ. *τῆς φιλοσοφίας τοιοῦτός τις ἐστίν* Isocr. Antid. § 186, cf. Plat. Phileb. 51 D; *πάντα ὅσα τοῦ τύπου τούτου* Id. Theaet. 171 E; *ἕως ἂν δ τ. ἐνῆ τοῦ πράγματος* Id. Crat. 432 E; τ. *τῆς λέξεως* Id. Rep. 397 C, cf. 383 C. b. the *general form* or *idea* of a thing, οἱ τ. *περὶ θεολογίας τίνες ἂν εἶεν* Ib. 379 A, cf. 380 C:—the *general sense* or *tenour* of a passage, LXX (I Macc. 15. 2), Act. Ap. 23. 25. 5. the *original type* or *model* of a thing, *τοῖς τ. οἷς ἐνομοθετησάμεθα* Plat. Rep. 388 B; *αὐτὸν ἐκμάττειν .. εἰς τοὺς κακίωνων τ.* Ib. 396 E; *εἰς ἀρχὴν τε καὶ τ. τινὰ τῆς δικαιοσύνης* Ib. 443 B:—an *example*, I Ep. Thess. 1. 7., I Tim. 4. 12; *κατὰ τὸν τ.* Act. Ap. 7. 44, etc.:—but also the *copy*, of children as the *τύπος* of their parents, cited from Artem.; of Demosthenes, τ. *λογίου Ἐρμοῦ* Aristid. 2. 307. 6. an *outline*, *sketch*, *draught*, *ὅσον τοὺς τύπους ὑψηγείσθαι* Plat. Rep. 403 E; *περιγραφή καὶ τύποι* Id. Legg. 876 E; *ἔχεις τὸν τ. ὡν λέγω* Id. Rep. 491 C; *τοὺς τ. μόνον εἰπεῖν περὶ αὐτῶν* Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 2; *ἐξηγείσθαι τύποις* Plat. Legg. 816 C; so, *τύπῳ, ἐν τύπῳ* in *outline*, in *general*, *ὡς ἐν τύπῳ, μὴ δι' ἀκριβείας, εἰρησθαι* Id. Rep. 414 A; *ἵνα τύπῳ λάβωμεν αὐτάς* Ib. 559 A; *ἐν ἐνὶ περιλαβόντα εἰπεῖν αὐτὰ οἷον τινι τύπῳ* Id. Legg. 718 A; *τύπῳ, καὶ οὐκ ἀκριβῶς* Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 3; *παχυλῶς καὶ τύπῳ ἐνδείκνυσθαι* Ib. 1. 11, 2; *τύπῳ καὶ ἐπὶ κεφαλαίῳ* Ib. 2. 7, 5; *ὡς ἐν τύπῳ* Id. Pol. 6. 8, 24; *ὅσον τύπῳ* in *outline* only, Id. Top. 1. 1, 7. 7. a *form of expression*, *style*, δ τ. *τῆς γραφῆς* Longin. Fr. 6. 3; τ. *ἐπιστολικός* Dem. Phal. 230. 8. a *type* or *form of disease*, Galen.; cf. *τυπόω* II. 2. III. an *action for debt*, in Att. *λῆξις*, Lat. *formula*, Philostr. 541, Poll. 8. 29. IV. an *ordinance*, *decree*, Byz. *τύπουργία*, ἡ, a *forming*, *modelling*, Walz Rhett. 7. 1126.
 τυπόω, fut. *ώσω*, to *form* by *impress*, *κάνιν τυπόων* Nonn. D. 6. 21. 2. to *impress*, *stamp*, *ἐπιστολὴν σφραγίδι* App. Hann. 51. 3. to *stamp* a coin, Poll. 3. 86:—Pass., *ἀπὸ φθύγγων ἀνόρθροι τυπωθεῖς* Plat. 2. 589 C, cf. Theophr. Sens. 50. II. to *form*, *mould*, *model*, *θεοὶ τυποῦσι θνητὰ γένη* Plat. Prot. 320 D, cf. Theaet. 194 B; also in Med., *Κύπριδος παῖδα τυπωσάμενος* Anth. P. 12. 56, cf. 15. 51:—Pass. to *receive a form*, *be modelled*, as opp. to painting, *τὰ γεγραμμένα καὶ τὰ τετυπωμένα* Plat. Soph. 239 D; *μμήματα τυπωθέντα ἀπὸ ..* Id. Tim. 50 C; *τοῦ τυποῦντος καὶ τυπουμένου* Plut. 2. 1024 C. 2. in Pass. of diseases, to *assume a certain type*, Galen.; cf. *τύπος* II. 8. III. to *ordain*, *decree*, Byz. *τυπητέος*, *a*, *ov*, verb. Adj. to *be beaten*, Dem. 1271. 5.
 τύπτω: fut. *τύψω* first in Nonn.; but aor. I *έτυψα* II. 13. 529, al., Hdt., but rare in Att. as Aesch. Eum. 156 (lyr.), Lys. Fr. 10. 2:—Att. fut. *τυπτήσω* Ar. Nub. 1444, Pl. 20, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 B; aor. I *έτύπησα*

first in Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 13 (where however Muret. τι πταιίσωσι):—aor. 2 ἐτύπων only in Eur. Ion 767, Ep. part. τετυπόντες Call. Dian. 61:—pf. τέτυφα only Choerob. in Theod. p. 564; τετύπηκα Poll. 9. 129, Philostr. 588:—Med., Hdt., late Prose: aor. 1 ἐτυψάμην Luc. Asin. 14, (ἀπ-) Hdt. 2. 40: fut. (in pass. sense) τυπτήσομαι or τύπησομαι Ar. Nub. 1379:—Pass., aor. 1 ἐτύφθην Plut. Galb. 26, etc.; ἐτυπτήθην Zenob. in Paroem. 2. 68; aor. 2 ἐτύπην [ῥ] Hom., Att. Poets and late Prose:—pf. τέτυμαι Il. 13. 782, Aesch. Theb. 889, Eum. 509 (lyr.), inf. τετύφθαι Hdt. 3. 64; τετύπτημαι Luc. Demon. 16.—In correct Att. the aor. was supplied by παίω or πατάσσω, e. g. τύπτει . . . καὶ καταβάλλει πατάσας Lys. 136. 22; the pf. by πλήσσω; and the use of the Pass. seems to have been avoided, v. πλήσσω sub fin. (The √ΤΥΠ appears in aor. 2, in τύπ-ος, τύπ-ανον, τυπ-άς, etc.: cf. Skt. *tup*, *tump*, *tup-āmi*, *tōp-āmi* (*laedo*); Slav. *tup-ŭ* (*obtusus*), *tet-i* (*τύπτειν*); but the Root seems to have lost an *s*, cf. O. H. G. *stumpf* (*mancus*); O. Norse *stúfr* (*stunfr*).) To *beat*, *strike*, *smite*, properly with a stick, τύπτουσι ροπάλοισιν (sc. τὸν ὄνον) Il. 11. 561; but in Hom. mostly with weapons of war, φασηγάνω, ἄορι, ξίφει, δουρί, ἔγχρσι τύπτειν 4. 531., 13. 529, al.; τ. τινὰ σκήπτρῳ ἐκ χειρός Soph. O. T. 811; μάστιγι, etc., Plat., etc.: c. acc. cogn., τ. τινὰ σχεδὴν (sc. πληγὴν) Il. 5. 830; πληγὰς τ. τινὰ Antipho 127. 13, v. infr. III. 2;—the part struck sometimes in acc., γαστέρα γάρ μιν τύψε παρ' ὀμφαλόν Il. 21. 180, cf. Pind. N. 9. 62, Eur., etc.; or with a Prep., [αὐτὸν] κατὰ γαστέρα τύψεν Il. 17. 313; so, τ. εἰς τὸν ὄμον Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 5; ἐπὶ κόρρης Plat. Gorg. 527 A:—absol. to *strike*, τύπτει δ' ἐπιστροφάδην Il. 21. 20, cf. Od. 22. 309; τ. καὶ πνίγων Antipho 125. 39. 2. in Polyb. 3. 53, 4, even of missiles; whereas Hom. opposes τύπτειν το βάλλειν, Il. 11. 206., 15. 495, etc.; δουρὶ τυπέεις ἢ βλήμενος ἰῶ Il. 191:—later also to *sting*, ὄφισ μ' ἐτύψε μικρὸς Anacreont. 36. 10; ὑπὸ σφηκῶν τύπτεσθαι Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 12; κάκτος τ. πόδα τινός Theoc. 10. 4; οἱ βασιλεῖς μελιττῶν . . οὐ τύπτουσι Arist. H. A. 5. 21, 5. 3. metaph., ἄχος ὄξυ κατὰ φρένα τύψε βαθείαν sharp grief smote him to the heart, Il. 19. 125; ἢ ἀληθινή ἐτύψε Καμβύσεα Hdt. 3. 64; ἐτυπεν ἰδύνα με πνευμόνων ἔσω Eur. Ion 767; ξυμφορᾷ τετυμμένος Aesch. Eum. 509; ἀνίαις τυπέεις Pind. N. 1. 81. 4. ἄλα τύπτον ἐρετμοῖς Od. 4. 580., 9. 104, etc.; χθόνα μετώπῳ τύπτειν, i. e. to fall headlong, 22. 86; ἔχνια πόδεσσι τύπτειν to *tread* in his very track, Il. 23. 764; ἀμφὶ δέ μιν σφυρὰ τύπτει καὶ αὐχένα δέρμα 6. 117:—absol., Ζέφυρος λαίλαπι τύπτων the west wind *beating*, *lashing* with fury, 11. 306, cf. Pind. P. 6. 13; v. sub ὑποτύπτω. II. Med. τύπτομαι, to *beat*, *strike oneself*, esp. like κόπτομαι, Lat. *plangor*, to *beat one's breast* for grief, Hdt. 2. 61; c. acc. pers. to *mourn for* a person, Id. 2. 42, 61, 132; v. sub κόπτω, τίλλω, Heyne Tibull. 1. 7, 28. III. Pass. to *be beaten*, *struck* or *wounded*, δουρὶ τυπέεις Il. 11. 191; ὑπὸ δουρί Ib. 433; δουρὶ ὑπο Ach. 1194; κράτων τυπτομένων Od. 22. 309. 2. c. acc. cogn. to *receive* blows or wounds, ἔλκεα, ὄσφ' ἐτύπη Il. 24. 421; τύπτομαι πολλὰς (sc. πληγὰς) I get many blows, Ar. Nub. 972, cf. Pax 644, Ran. 636, Aeschin. 19. 30; so c. dat., καιρὶν (sc. πληγῆν) τετύφθαι Hdt. 3. 64; v. supr. I. 1. τυπώδης, es, (τύπος II, 6, εἶδος) like an outline, ὡς εἰς τυπώδη μάθησιν so far as belongs to *general* or *superficial* knowledge, Arist. Mund. 6, I. Adv. -δῶς, summarily, Strab. 79; 176, 178, Cic. Att. 4. 13, 2. τύπωμα [ῥ], τό, (τυπῶω) that which is formed, moulded, τ. χαλκόπλευρον, of a brazen urn, Soph. El. 54: a figure, outline, τ. μορφῆς Eur. Phoen. 162. II. an impression on the senses, Plut. 2. 1121 C. τύπωσις [ῥ], ἢ, a forming, moulding, impression, Theophr. Sens. 53: also an impression on the mind, Plut. 2. 1084 F. II. a mould, model, Plut. Brut. 37: form, figure, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 197. τυπώτης, οὔ, ὁ, (τυπῶω) one who forms or moulds, κόσμοιο τ. Orph. Fr. 2. 8:—fem. τυπῶτις, ἰδος, σφρηγὶς τ. a seal-ring, Id. H. 33. 26. τυπώτικος, ἢ, ὄν, able to form or mould, formative, Eurypham. ap. Stob. 555. 50; c. gen., Sext. Emp. M. 7. 383, cf. 8. 407, Ath. 392 A. II. typical, figurative, Dion. Ar. τυπώτος, ἢ, ὄν, verb. Adj. fashioned, moulded, Lyc. 262. τυρᾶκίνης [ῥ], ὁ, a kind of *cheesecake*, Philox. 3. 17. τυραννείον, τό, a tyrant's dwelling, Strab. 614, Plut., etc.; in pl., Diod. 16. 70, Plut. Timol. 13. τυραννέω and τυραννέω, the former always in Hdt.; both in Att. Poets, as the metre required, cf. Soph. O. T. 408 with O. C. 449; Eur. Med. 967, Phoen. 560 with Hel. 786; Ar. Av. 483 with Lys. 631, Fr. 324; and Xen. used both, cf. Cyr. 1. 1, 1 with Hell. 4. 4, 6, and v. Ast Ind. Plat.:—fut. -εύσω Eur. El. 877, Ar. Lys. 632, -ήσω first in App. and Plut.:—aor. ἐτυράννευσα Solon 33. 6, Thuc. 6. 55, 59, etc., -ησα Eur. H. F. 29, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 4:—pf. τετυράννευκα Isocr. 182 A, -ηκα first in Polyb. 2. 59, 1:—Pass., fut. -ηθήσομαι Sopater in Walz Rhett. 8. 335; but med. τυραννήσομαι in pass. sense, Dem. 506. 22: aor. ἐτυραννέυθην Thuc. 1. 18, Plat. (v. infr.); -ήθην Dion. H. 4. 82, Strab.:—pf. τετυράννημαι Greg. Naz. To *be a tyrant*, an absolute sovereign or despot, and in aor. to *become such*, Hdt. 1. 14., 5. 92, Thuc., etc.; τυραννέυσασα ἢ ἐπιθυμία Plat. Phaedr. 238 B:—in Poets, to *be a prince* or *princess*, Eur. Med. 967. 2. c. gen. to *be tyrant* or *despotic ruler* of a people or place, τ. Ἀθηναίων Solon 35. 6; Σαρδίων, Μιλήτων, Ἀθηναίων, Μήδων Hdt. 1. 15, 20, 59, 73; χθονός, γαίας Soph. O. C. 449, Eur., etc.; τῶν κακίωνων Eur. Fr. 1035. 6; Σάμων Thuc. 1. 13, etc.; metaph., [Κύπρις] Διὸς τυραννεί πλευμόνων Soph. Fr. 678. 15. 3. c. acc. (cf. κρατέω), τ. πόλιν Dion. H. 5. 34; τὸ συμπόσιον Luc. D. Meretr. 3. 2, cf. vv. 11, Dem. 213. 17:—Pass. to *be under the sway* of τυράννοι, to *be governed with absolute power*, Hdt. 5. 55, 78, Thuc. 1. 18, etc.; πόλεις τυραννόμεναι Plat. Rep. 545 C, cf. Hdt. 4. 137., 5. 92, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 48; ὑπό τινος τυραννέσθαι Dem. 506. 22; τυραννευθεῖς ὑπ' ἔρωτος Plat. Rep.

574 E. II. to *be of a tyrannical disposition*, *be imperious*, *act so*, Id. Alc. 1. 135 A, Meno 76 B. τυραννησεῖω, Desiderat. of τυραννέω, to *aspire to sovereignty*, Solon ap. Diog. L. 1. 65. τυραννητέον, verb. Adj. one must be tyrant, Diog. L. 1. 64. τυραννία, ἢ, = τυραννίς, Xenophan. ap. Ath. 526 B (with the penult. long). τυραννιάω, to *smack of tyranny*, οἱ λόγοι σου τ. Diog. L. 3. 18. II. = τυραννησεῖω, Heraclid. Pont., Suid. τυραννίζω, to *take the part of tyrants*, Dem. 213. 15. τυραννικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for a τύραννος, royal, Aesch. Ag. 828; τροποισιὺν οὐ τυραννικοῖς Id. Cho. 479; τ. κράτος Soph. O. C. 373; λῆμα Eur. Med. 348; δόμος, στέγαι Ib. 740, etc.; κύκλος τ. the circle or assembly of kings, Soph. Aj. 749. 2. befitting a tyrant, despotic, imperious, τυραννικὸν τι πόλλ' ἐπίστασθαι λέγειν Eur. Fr. 348; συμφοραὶ τ. that befal a tyrant, Isocr. 177 C; smacking of tyranny, τὸ σύγκον (sc. τὸ Λακωνικόν) ἐχθρόν ἐστι καὶ τ. Ar. Fr. 164; τυραννικὰ φρονεῖν Id. Vesp. 507; τ. ξυνωμοσία in favour of tyranny, Thuc. 6. 60; νόμος Plat. Rep. 338 E; opp. to δημοτικός, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 49; δρᾶσαι τι τῶν τυρ. Plat. Rep. 574 B; μαθὼν ἀντὶ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ τὸ τ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 18; τὰ τυραννικὰ the times of despotic government, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 13. 3. tyrannical, of persons, Plat. Rep. 574 C, Phaedr. 248 E, etc.; so in Sup. τυραννικώτατος, Id. Rep. 575 D, 580 C: fit for tyrannical government, Arist. Pol. 3. 17, 1. II. Adv. -κῶς, Isocr. 113 C, Plat. Rep. 574 E; Comp. -ώτερον, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 36. τυραννίς, ἰδος, ἢ, voc. τυραννί Soph. O. T. 350:—kingly power, sovereignty, royalty, Pind. P. 2. 159., 11. 81, and Tragg.:—but more commonly II. absolute power, despotic rule, obtained by force or fraud (v. τύραννος), Archil. 21, Simon. 71, Hdt. 3. 53, 81, Ar. Vesp. 417, Thuc., etc.; τ. ὑμῶν lordship over you, Dem. 27. 1:—metaph., ἢ τῶν ἐπιθυμῶν ἐν ψυχῇ τ. Plat. Legg. 863 E. 2. in pl., αἱ τυραννίδες, = οἱ τύραννοι, Hdt. 8. 137; cf. ἴδεσθε χώρας τὴν διπλὴν τυραννίδα Aesch. Cho. 973. III. fem. of τύραννος, like βασιλῆς, LXX (Esth. 1. 18). τυραννο-δαίμων, ονος, ὁ, a tyrant more than human, perh. referring to Aspasia, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 149. τυραννο-διδάσκυλος, ὁ, teacher of tyrants, Plat. Theag. 125 A, Dio C. τυραννοκτονέω, to *slay a tyrant*, Luc. Tyrann. 21, Plut. 2. 1125 F:—Pass. to *be slain as a tyrant*, Luc. Tyrann. 20. τυραννοκτονία, ἢ, the slaying of a tyrant, Luc. Tyrann. 22, Plut., etc. τυραννοκτονικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for the slaying of a tyrant, γέρας App. Civ. 4. 94. τυραννο-κτόνος, ὁ, ἢ, slayer of a tyrant, Luc. Tyrann. 1, Liban.:—as Adj., πάθος, τιμαὶ τ. of slaying a tyrant, Phalar. Ep. 106. τυραννόμαι, Pass. to *be tyrannically ruled*, τυραννωθέντες Or. Sib. 8. 189. τυραννο-ποιός, ὁ, a maker of tyrants, Plat. Rep. 572 E. τύραννος [ῥ], ὁ, also ἢ (v. infr. 2), an absolute sovereign, unlimited by law or constitution, prob. first in h. Hom. 7. 5, where it is used of a god, Ἄρες, . . ἀντιβίοισι τύραννε; so, ὁ τῶν θεῶν τ., of Zeus, Aesch. Pr. 736, cf. Ar. Nub. 564; ᾧ τύραννε τᾶς ἐμᾶς φρενός, i. e. Apollo, Soph. Tr. 217. The word first began to be used in the time of Archil., Hippias ap. Argum. Soph. O. T., Schol. Aesch. Pr. 224; and became common in the time of Theogn., Pind., and Hdt.; when, free governments having superseded the old hereditary sovereignties (βασιλείαι), all who obtained absolute power in a state were called τύραννοι, tyrants, or rather despots:—for the term rather regards the irregular way in which the power was gained, whether force or fraud, than the way in which it was exercised, being applied to the mild Pisistratus, but not to the despotic kings of Persia. However, the word soon came to imply reproach, and was then used like our *tyrant*, as in Plat. Gorg. 510 B, Polit. 301 C, al.; ὑβρις φυτεύει τύραννον Soph. O. T. 873; cf. Arnold Append. 1 to Thuc. vol. 1, Dict. of Antiqu. s. v. 2. in a wider sense, the tyrant's son, or any member of his family, Schäf. Soph. Tr. 316, Reisig Enarr. O. C. 847 (851):—so, ἢ τύραννος was both the queen herself and the king's daughter, princess, Eur. Hec. 809, Med. 41 (ubi v. Elmsl.), 877, 1356; πρέπει γὰρ ὡς τύραννος εἰσορᾶν, of Clytaemnestra, Soph. El. 664; αὐτὴ . . τ. ἦν Φρυγῶν Eur. Andr. 204. 3. metaph., αὐλὸς τ. τᾶς ἐμᾶς φρενός Soph. Tr. 217; ἔρωσ τ. ἀνδρῶν Eur. Hipp. 538; πειθῶ τὴν τ. ἀνθρώποις μόνην Id. Hec. 816. 4. a bird, prob. the golden-crested wren, Regulus cristatus, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5; cf. τρύχλιος I. 2. II. τύραννος, ον, as Adj. like τυραννικός, kingly, royal, τύραννα σκήπτρα Aesch. Pr. 761; τ. σχῆμα Soph. Ant. 1169; ἢ τύραννος κόρη Eur. Med. 1125; τύραννον δῶμα the king's palace, Eur. Hipp. 843, etc.; τ. ἐστία Id. Andr. 3; τ. δόμος the royal house, Id. Hel. 478, etc.; ἐς τύρανν' ἐγημάμην into the royal house, Id. Tro. 474. 2. imperious, despotic, τ. πόλις Thuc. 1. 122, 124; τύραννα δρᾶν Soph. O. T. 588. τυραννο-φόνος, ον, slaying tyrants, Anth. P. 7. 388, Dio C. 44. 35. τυραννό-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἢ, of imperious temper, Jo. Chrys. τύρβῃ, Adv., (τύρβη) péle-mêle, in confusion, ὡς . . τρέπουσα τύρβ' ἄνω κάτω Aesch. Fr. 321. 8; also σύρβα, Phot., Hesych. τυρβάζω, fut. ἄσω, to *trouble*, *stir up*, Lat. *turbare*, τὸν πηλὸν . . τυρβάσεις βαδίζων Ar. Vesp. 257; τυφλὸς Ἄρης οὐδὸς προσώπῳ πάντα τυρβάζει κακά Soph. Fr. 720:—Pass., πολὺς δὲ πηλὸς ἐκ πίθων τυρβάζεται bursts in turbid stream from . . , Ib. 928; τ. περὶ τι to be troubled about . . , Ar. Pax 1007; τ. περὶ πολλά Ev. Luc. 10. 41. II. to *revel*, *enjoy oneself*, Alexis Ἄσωτ. 1. 6. τυρβάσια, ἢ, = τύρβη II, Poll. 4. 104, Hesych. τυρβάσμα, τό, trouble, confusion, Philes 12. 7:—τυρβασμός, ὁ, Byz. τυρβαστής, οὔ, ὁ, an agitator, Eust. Opusc. 244. 50.—Adj. τυρβαστικός, ἢ, ὄν, agitating, λόγοι Ib. 258. 74. II. troublous, bios Ib. 130. 6. τύρβη, ἢ, disorder, confusion, tumult, Lat. *turbo*, τύρβην παρασχέιν

τινι Hipp. Fract. 766; τὴν τύρβην ἐν ἧ ζῶμεν Isocr. Antid. § 138 (130 Baiter), cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3, Polyb. 1. 67, 3, etc. II. a Bacchic festival and its dance, Paus. 2. 24, 6:—hence, acc. to Suid., = ἀπόλαυσις, revelry. (From the same Root come τύρβα, τυρβάζω; cf. Skt. tvar, tur, tur-āmi (festino); tur-as (celer); tvar-ā (festinatio); Lat. tur-ba, tur-bo, and perh. tur-ma:—the forms σύρβα, σύρβη are cited by Hesych. and Eust.)

τύρεία, ἡ, a making of cheese, Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 6. 2. a cheese-press, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 71. II. metaph. intrigue, roguery, Eust. 620. 13, Zonar.

τύρευμα [ὑ], τό, that which is curdled, cheese, in pl., Eur. El. 496, Cycl. 162, 190. II. metaph. intrigue, A. B. 60.

τύρευσις [ὑ], εως, ἡ, = τυρεία, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 13.

τύρευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who makes cheese, Ἑρμῆς τυρευτήρ, Hermes as god of goatherds, and giver of goat's-milk cheese, Anth. P. 9. 744:—metaph., τ. τῶν κακῶν Manass. Chron. 5156; so τυρευτήρ, οὔ, ὁ, an intriguer, Byz.

τύρεῦω, fut. εὔσω, (τυρός) like τυρόω, to make cheese, to make into cheese, A. B. 308, cf. τυρέω:—Pass., τυρεύεται τὸ γάλα Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 14; and, impers., τυρεύεται cheese is made, Ib. 6. II. metaph. to mix up as with cheese, to jumble or make a mess of anything, confound, like τυρβάζω, κυκάω, Dem. 436. 5; cf. τυρόω I. 2. 2. to mix up cunningly, contrive by trick and intrigue, κακόν τι τ. Lnc. Asin. 31; θανάτον τινι Eccl.; c. inf. to intrigue for the purpose of . . , Enst. Opusc. 103. 33, cf. Casaub. Ar. Eq. 479:—Pass., ἡ ἐπὶ τινι τυρευθεῖσα ἐπιβουλή Philo 2. 66.

τύρ-εψητός, ἡ, ὄν, cooked with cheese, ζωμός Const. Porphyg. Caerem. 760.

τύρέω, = τυρεύω, τυρόν τυρῆσαι Alcman 18.

τύρ-άνθινος, η, ον, of Tyrian-purple dye, Martial. 1. 54, etc.

τύρίδιον [ρ], τό, Dim. of τυρός, Epich. 56, Diog. L. 6. 36 (Cobet).

τύρινος, η, ον, = τυρόεις:—ἡ τυρίνη (sc. ἐβδομός) = ἡ τυροφάγος, Eccl.

τύριον, τό, = τυρίδιον, Telecl. Πρωτ. 3, cf. Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 647 C.

τύρίσσω, a dubious Dor. form of συρίζω, v. l. Theocr. 1. 2.

τύρίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of τυρός, Ael. N. A. 8. 5, Longus 1. 19.

τύρμη, ἡ, the-Lat. word turma, C. I. 5047, -53, -54.

τύρο-απόθεσις, ἡ, cheese-dismissal; cf. τυροφάγος.

τύρο-βόλιον, τά, a cheese-basket, Schol. Ar. Ran. 560, Theocr. 5. 86.

τύρο-γάλα, τό, whey, Ideler Phys. 2. 259, 261:—γάλον, Moschopol.

τύρο-γλύφος [ὑ], ὁ, Cheese-scoop, name of a mouse in Batr. 137.

τύροεις, εσσα, εν, contr. τυρούς, οὔσα, οὖν: (τυρός):—cheesy, like cheese, ἄρτος Sophron. ap. Ath. 110 D:—ὁ τ. (sc. ἄρτος or πλακοῦς), cheese-bread, a cheese-cake, or simply cheese, Theocr. 1. 58, Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 F. [The word always occurs in acc. sing. In Theocr. and Hegem. τυρόντα must either be taken as a trisyll., or written contr. τυρούντα, Dor. τυρώντα, as Sophron has it.]

τύρο-κλεψ, ὁ, a cheese-thief, Arcad. 94.

τύρο-κλόπος, ὁ, Cheese-thief, name of a mouse, Theod. Prodr.

τύρο-κνήστις, ἡ, (κνάω) a cheese-scraper, cheese-grater, Ar. Vesp. 938, 963, Av. 1579, Plat. Com. Ἄδων. 5:—τῷ τυροκνηστῇ (as if from -τεύς) Galen. 19. 112.

τύρο-κομῆιον, τό, a cheese-crate, cheese-rack, Poll. 1. 251., 7. 175.

τύρο-κομῆω, to make cheese, Poll. 1. 251, Schol. Od. 9. 219.

τύρο-κόσκινον, τό, a cheese-cake, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 E.

τύρο-λεσχός, ὁ, Cheese-licker, name of a mouse, Theod. Prodr.

τύρο-μαντις, ὁ and ἡ, one who divines from cheese, Artemid. 2. 69, cf. Ael. N. A. 8. 5.

τύρο-νωτος, ον, cheese-backed, i. e. spread with cheese, πλακοῦς Ar. Ach. 1125 (cf. τυροφόρος),—parodied from σιδηρόνωτος.

τύρο-ξύος, ον, (ξύω) scraping cheese, Schol. Il. 11. 639.

τύροποιέω, to make cheese, Strab. 169, 200, Longus 3. 33.

τύροποιία, ἡ, cheese-making, Enst. 620. 10, Geop. 18. 19.

τύρο-ποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for cheese-making, Apoll. I. ex. Hom.

τύρο-ποιός, ὁ, a cheese-maker, Joseph. B. J. 5. 4, 1, Galen.

τύρο-πωλέω, to sell like cheese, ποιητῶν τ. τέχνην Ar. Ran. 1369.

τύρο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a cheesemonger, Ar. Eq. 854.

τυρός, οὔ, ὁ, cheese, ἐπὶ δ' αἰγίον κνή τυρόν Il. 11. 639; οὐκ ἐπιδενῆς τυροῦ Od. 4. 88; τ. ἐξ Ἀχαιῶν Simon. Amorg. 21; τ. Σικελικός Ar. Vesp. 896, etc.; for Sicilian cheese, cf. Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 9, Antiph. Incert. 11, Philem. Σικ. 2; v. also ὀπίας, χλωρός III. 2. ὁ τυρός the cheese-market, Lys. 167. 8.—Cf. βούτυρον. [ὑ, as in all derivs. and compds., Draco 88. 24, Schweigh. Ath. 27 F.]

τύρο-τάριχος, ον, τό, a dish of cheese and salt-fish, Lat. tyrotariehum, Cic. Att. 4. 8 a, etc.

τύρο-τόμος, ον, (τέμνω) cutting cheese, Enst. 871. 60, Schol. Il. 11. 639.

τύρο-τριπίτης, ου, ὁ, a cheese-rubber, a machine, Byz.

τύρο-φάγος [ἄ], ὁ, Cheese-eater, name of a mouse in Batr. 226. II. ἡ τυροφάγος (sc. ἐβδομός) the week before Lent, Quinquagesima week, in which only cheese and eggs were eaten, also ἡ τυροφογία, Eccl., Byz.; the following week, when cheese was left off, was called τυροσπόθεσις.

τύρο-φορεῖον, τό, a stand for cheese-racks, Poll. 1. 251., 7. 175, etc.

τύρο-φόρος, ον, with cheese on it, πλακοῦς Anth. P. 6. 155; cf. τυρόνωτος.

τύρο-ψύκτης, ου, ὁ, a place for drying cheese, = τυροκομῆιον, v. Ducang.

τύρόω, to make into cheese, curdle, τὸ γάλα Schol. Theocr. 5. 86, cf. LXX (Job. 10. 10):—Pass. to curdle, Sopat. ap. Ath. 101 A; metaph., ἐτυρώθη ὡς γάλα ἡ καρδιά αὐτῶν LXX (Ps. 118. 70). 2. = τυρεύω II. 2, τυρούντες ἅπαντα Arcestr. ap. Ath. 311 B; τυρωθέντα παραχθέντα Hesych. II. to make or season with cheese, πλακοῦντες τετυρωμένοι Artem. 1. 72.

Τυρρηνίζω, to imitate the Tyrrhenians, Polyae. 8. 8.

Τυρρην-ολέτης, ου, ὁ, destroyer of Tyrrhenians, Anth. P. 9. 524, 20.

Τυρρηνός, v. Τυρσ-.

Τυρρηνοργής, ἐς, of Tyrrhenian or Etruscan work, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 91.

τυρρίδιον, τό, Dim. of τύρρις, C. I. 5594. col. 2, 77.

Τυρσηνός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. and old Att. for Τυρρηνός, Tyrrhenian, Etruscan, h. Hom. 6. 8, Hes. Th. 1015, Pind., Hdt., Trag., etc.:—the people were Τυρσηνοί, Τυρρηνοί, Aesch. Fr. 448, Eur., etc.; T. Πελασγοί Soph. Fr. 256:—also, Τυρσηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, T. σάλπιγξ Aesch. Eum. 567, cf. Soph. Aj. 17; σανδάλια T. Cratin. Νόμ. 10.

τύρσις, ἡ, gen. ιος, Hipp. Art. 808, Xen. An. 7. 8, 12; acc. τύρσιν Pind., Hipp. l. c., Xen.; but nom. and acc. pl. τύρσεις, gen. ἑων, dat. εσι Xen. An. 4. 4, 2, Hell. 4. 7, 6, Cyr. 7. 5, 10; acc. pl. τύρσιος Lyc. 834:—later τύρρις, like Lat. turris. A tower, Pind. O. 2. 127, Hipp. l. c.: esp. the tower on a wall, a bastion, Xen. ll. c.; opp. to προμαχῶν, Joseph. B. J. 5. 4, 2 sq.:—also a walled city, fortified house, etc., Nic. Al. 2.

τύρσος, ὁ, = foreg., Snid.

τύρῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like cheese, Plut. 2. 131 E, Galen. 6. 47.

τύρωμα, τό, = τύρευμα, Auct. in Bibl. Med. 1. 65 B.

τύρ-ώνυμος, ον, named from cheese, τ. σάββατον (v. τυροφάγος) Anna Comn. 1. 98.

τύρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τυρόω, prepared with cheese, Gloss.

τυτάνη, ἡ, v. s. τυκόνη.

τυτθός, ὄν, later also ἡ, ὄν:—little, small, young, in Hom. mostly of men, τυτθός εἶδσα Il. 22. 480; τόν γ' ἔθρεψε δόμοις ἐνὶ τυτθῶν ἔοντα while yet a little one, 11. 223, cf. Od. 1. 435, etc.; τυτθὸν ὄντ' ἐν σπαργόνοις Aesch. Ag. 1606; αἱ μάλα τυτθαί Call. Dian. 64:—of animals, ἀπτήνα, τυτθὸν Aesch. Fr. 401; τ. θηρίον ἐντὶ μέλισσα Theocr. 19. 5, etc.:—of things, Ap. Rh. 4. 832, etc. II. τυτθόν, as Adv. a little, a bit, esp. of space, ἀνεχάξετο τυτθὸν ὀπίσω Il. 5. 443; ἠλεύατο τυτθὸν ἔγχος 13. 185; τ. ἀποπρὸ νεῶν 7. 334; τ. ὑπεκπροθέων 21. 604, cf. 10. 345; τ. ἀπ' ἀκροτάτης κορυφῆς Hes. Th. 62:—also of measure or degree, κοτύλην τις τ. ἐπέσχευ, so as to give only a sip, 11. 22. 494; ἀπὸ τ. ἄμαρτεν 17. 609; τ. ἐτι ζῶων breathing yet a little, 19. 335, cf. 16. 302; οὐδέ με τ. ἔτισεν 1. 354; τ. ἐδεύθηεν it wanted a little, Od. 9. 483:—of the voice, low, softly, gently, τυτθὸν φθεγγαμένη Il. 24. 170. 2. by a little, scarcely, hardly, Lat. vix, aegre, ἠλεύατο ἔγχος τ. 13. 185., 17. 305; τ. ὑπὲκ θανάτοιο φέρονται 15. 628; so, τυτθὰ ἐκφυγεῖν Aesch. Pers. 564. III. pl. τυτθά, in Hom. only τυτθὰ διατμήξαι, κεάσσαι to cut small, Od. 12. 174, 388. 2. v. supr. 11. 2.

τυτώ, οὐς, ἡ, the night-owl, Hesych.; cf. Plaut. Menaechni. 4. 2, 91, noctuam quae tutu usque dicat tibi.

Τυφάων, Τυφαόνιος, etc., v. sub Τυφῶν.

τυφεδᾶνός, ὁ, (τύφω) one with smoky cloudy wits, a crazy or stupid fellow, a dullard, Ar. Vesp. 1364; cf. τυφογέρον, Τυφώνιος.

τυφεδῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, (τύφω) a kindling, lighting, inflammation, Call. ap. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 9, where acc. -ῶνα for -όντα metri grat. II. a torch, Oenom. ap. Ens. P. E. 234 C.

τύφη, ἡ, a plant used for stuffing bolsters and beds, like the tomentum eircense of the Romans, typha Linn., our cat's-tail, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 3., 4. 10, 5, Strab. 226. II. a sort of tiara, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 307.

τύφῆρης, ἐς, made from τύφη, λύχνος Anth. P. 6. 249.

τύφλη, ἡ, one of the fishes of the Nile, mentioned in Ath. 312 B.

τυφλίνης or τυφλίνος ὄφης, ὁ, a kind of snake, like our blind-worm, Anguis fragilis, cf. Lat. caecilia, from caecus, Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 9., 8. 24, 7: the same snake is called τυφλώψ in Ael. N. A. 8. 13, Nic. Th. 492; τυφλίας and τύφλων in Hesych. (unless these are errors for τυφλίνας, τύφλαψ):—cf. κωφίας. II. τυφλίνης or -ίνος, ὁ, a Nile fish, Marcell. Sid. 25, Hesych.: Dim. τυφλιώδιον, Xenocr. Aq. 37.

τυφλο-γενής, ἐς, born blind, Gloss.

τυφλο-κομῆιον, τό, a hospital for the blind, Eccl.

τυφλο-μάχια, ἡ, a battle of the blind, Eccl.

τυφλό-νοος, ον, contr. -νοος, ον, blind of mind, Theod. Stud.

τυφλο-πλαστέομαι, Pass. to be formed blind, Suid., Phot., v. sq.

τυφλο-πλάστης, ου, ὁ, an inventor of blind or foolish fictions, Philo 2. 345:—Verb. τυφλοπλαστῆω, to feign or invent blindly, Id. 1. 521, 654 (with v. l. τυφο-).

τυφλο-ποιός, ὄν, blinding, Schol. Theocr. 10. 19, Eust. 1769. 52.

τυφλό-πους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, with blind foot (as in Milton 'these dark steps'), of Oedipus, Eur. Phoen. 1549, ubi v. Pors.

τυφλός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. fin.) blind, in Hom. only Il. 6. 139, h. Ap. 172, but common in all other writers; τυφλός ἐκ·δεδοκότος Soph. O. T. 454; τ. Ἄρης, Πλούτος, Ἐρως Id. Fr. 720, Theocr. 10. 19 sq.; τ. ὕψις, ὀφθαλμοί, Eur. Cycl. 697, Plat., etc.:—c. gen., τ. τινος blind to a thing, Xen. Symp. 4, 12 (cf. τυφλώω I):—τὰ τυφλά τοῦ σώματος, i. e. one's back, Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 45:—Proverb., ὁ τυφλός παρὰ τὸν κωφὸν καλεῖ, of one whose attacks are unfelt, Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 3; καὶ τυφλῷ γε δῆλον even a blind man can see that, Plat. Rep. 550 D. 2. of the limbs of the blind, τ. πούς Eur. Hec. 1050, Phoen. 834, etc. (cf. τυφλόπους); χεῖρ Eur. Phoen. 1699; so, βάκτρον, τοξεύματα Id. Ion 744, H. F. 199. 3. metaph. of the other senses and the mind, τ. ἦτορ Pind. N. 7. 34; τυφλός τὰ τ' ὦτα, τὸν τε νοῦν, τὰ τ' ὄμματα εἰ Soph. O. T. 371; τὴν τέχνην ἔφω τ. Ib. 389. 4. metaph., τ. ἕλβος Eur. Fr. 773; φύσις ἀνευ μαθήσεως τυφλὸν Plut. 2. 2 B; τῇ τύχῃ . . , ἣν τυφλὴν λοιδοροῦμεν Ib. 98 A; τ. ἔδραμε πᾶσα τρύπις Anth. P. 9. 289. II. of things, blind, dark, unseen, dim, obscure, ἐλπίδες Aesch. Pr. 250; ἄτη Soph. Tr. 1104; τὸ δ' αὐρίον τυφλὸν αἰὲν ἔρπει Id. Fr. 685; τ. σπιάδες blind rocks, Anth. P. 7. 275; αἱ ἀνευ ἐπιστήμης τυφλαὶ δόξαι Plat. Rep. 506 C; δεσμῶν τ. ἀρχαί hidden, Plut. Alex. 18; τ. πόνυ καὶ κρύφιον Id. 2. 983 D; ἀσαφής καὶ τ. ὑπόνοια Ib. 587 C, etc. 2. of passages or apertures, blind, closed, with no outlet, τοῦ ἐντέρου τυφλόν τι, of the intestinum caecum (τὸ τυφλόν in Galen.), Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 20, cf. 26; τ. ὕδοι Ael. ap. Suid.: of rivers and har-

bours, *choked with mud*, Plut. Sulla 20 (v. sq.), cf. Id. Caes. 58:—*τυφλός* ὄξος a branch *without buds or eyes*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 4, C. P. 3. 2, 8; τ. κύμα *dark, trackless*, Anth. P. 7. 400., 12. 156; (so, *caecis in undis*, Virg.); τ. μύλωψ a *hidden wound*, Plut. Aemil. 19. III. Adv.,

τυφλῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι to be *blind to it*, Plat. Gorg. 479 H; τ. καὶ ἀσκέπτως Antip. ap. Stob. 418; τ. καὶ οὐ γνωρίμως Strab. 442. (*τυφλός* is perh. akin to *τύφω*, in the sense of *misty, darkened*, cf. *τύφος* II, *τυφεδανός*.)

τυφλόστομος, *ov*, with *blind mouth*, of rivers, Strab. 183; cf. *τυφλός* II. 2. *τυφλότης*, ἡ, *blindness*, Plat. Rep. 533 C, etc. II. metaph. of consonants, *which have no proper sound*, Plut. 2. 738 C.

τυφλοφόρος, *ov*, *carrying a blind person*:—in Theocr. *Fistula* (Anth. P. 15. 21) said to be = *πηροφόρος*, *carrying a scrip or wallet*; jestingly, —as if, because *πηρός* means *blind*, therefore *τυφλή* is = *πηρά*.

τυφλώω, to *blind, make blind*, τινα Hdt. 4. 2; ὄμμα, ὄψιν Eur. Cycl. 470, Phoen. 764:—Pass. to be *blinded, to be or become blind*, Hdt. 2. 111; *τυφλοῦμαι* φέγγος ὀμμάτων Eur. Hec. 1035; *τυφλοῦσθαι* περί τι Plat. Legg. 731 E; cf. *τυφλός* I:—in Soph. Ant. 973, *τυφλωθέν* ἔλκος must be a wound *wherein is blindness*, (but the passage is dub.; perh. the best suggestion is that of Linwood, to transpose *τυφλωθέν* and *ἀραχθέντων*—thus, ἔλκος ἀραχθέν .. ὀμμάτων κύκλοις *τυφλωθέντων*).

2. metaph. to *blind, baffle*, Critias ap. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 54; *μόχθος* τετύφλωται Pind. I. 5 (4). 72; τῶν μελλόντων τετύφλωται φραδαί *wisdom is blind as to the future*, Id. O. 12. 13, cf. Plat. Tim. 47 B; τὴν ψυχὴν *τυφλωθῆναι* Id. Phaedo 99 F, cf. 96 C; τ. περί τὸν φιλούμενον ὁ φιλῶν Id. Legg. 731 E. II. to *make blind or withhold passage, stop up*, τὰς διόδους ἀμάξαις Aen. Tact. 2; τ. ὀφθαλμοὺς ἀμπέλου Geop.; τ. τὸν μασθόν to *make it cease to yield milk*, Ael. N. A. 3. 39:—Pass., *βλάστησις τυφλουμένη* Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 7; οὐρα *τυφλοῦται* Nic. Al. 340; ἡ φωνὴ *τυφλοῦται* Plut. 2. 721 B:—also in Med., *τυφλώσατο νηδύς* Nic. Al. 285.

τύφλωσις, ἡ, (*τυφλώω*) a *making blind, blinding*, Isocr. 257 E. II. *blindness*, Hipp. Aph. 1258, Schol. Ar. Pl. 115. *τυφλωτικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *having a blinding power*, ἥλιος Eccl.

τυφλώω, to be *blind*, ψυχὴ τ. Luc. Nigr. 4, cf. Cic. Ath. 2. 19; περί τι Polyb. 2. 61, 12. 2. to be *dim*, of writing, cited from Philostr. (Formed like *λιμώω* from *λιμός*, *ὄνειρώω* from *ὄνειρος*.)

τυφλ-ώψ, ὄψος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ώψ*) *blind-faced, blind*, v. sub *τυφλίνης*.

τύφο-γέρων, ὄντος, ὁ, (*τύφω*) a *silly old man, whose mind is dim and confused with age, a dullard, dotard* (cf. *τυφεδανός*), Ar. Nub. 908, Lys. 335;—perhaps with a play on *τυμβογέρων*.

τύφο-μάνης, ἔς, (*τύφος*) *mad with vanity*, Nicet. Ann. 335 C. *τύφο-μάνια*, ἡ, *mad vanity*, Plut. 2. 830 B: cf. *τυφωμανία*.

τύφο-πλαστίω, to *invent a falsehood out of vanity*, v. l. for *τυφλοπλ-*.

τύφος, ὁ, (*τύφω*) *smoke, vapour*, Anth. P. 7. 326. II. metaph. *conceit, vanity* (because it *clouds or darkens* a man's intellect), Antiph. Προγον. 1. 2, Menand. Ἰππ. 1. 7; generally, *folly, absurdity*, often in late Prose, as Plut. 2. 81 C, E, etc.; cf. Gataker M. Anton. 2. 17., 6. 13. 2. *stupor arising from fever*, etc., Hipp. 553. 6; cf. *τυφώδης*.

τύφω, (*τύφος*) to *wrap in smoke*; but only used metaph. to *ruff up with vain conceit* (cf. *τύφος*), Plut. 2. 59 A; τ. τινα εἰς ἐλπίδα μείζονων πραγμάτων Hdn. 6. 5:—mostly in pf. pass. *τετύφωμαι*, to be *wrapped in clouds, to be ruffed up, crazed, crazy, demented* (cf. *τυφώδης*), ὦ τετυφωμένε Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 A; ληρεῖν καὶ τετυφώσθαι Dem. 116. 6; οὐ δὴ ποιήσω τοῦτο οὐχ οὕτω τετύφωμαι Id. 229. 1, cf. 749. 16: of the effect of wine, Arist. Probl. 3. 16; c. dat. modī, *τετυφωμένος τοσαύταις εὐτυχίαις* Strab. 686; ἐπὶ πλούτοις τε καὶ ἀρχαῖς Luc. Nec. 12. (Harp. expl. *τετύφωμαι* by *ἐμβεβρόντημαι*, as if *the folly were due to the effects of a typhoon*.)

τύφω [ῥ]: aor. ἔθυσα, Hesych., Suid.: pf. τέθυφα Crobyl. Ἀπολ. 1 (as Meineke for τέθαφε):—Pass., fut. *τύφῆσομαι* (ἐκ-) Menand. Φιλαδ. 4: aor. ἐτύφην (ἐπ-) Ar. Lys. 221: pf. τέθυμαι Aesch. Supp. 186, (ἐπι-) Plat. Phaedr. 230 A. (From √ΤΥΦ or √ΘΥΦ (which seems to be a lengthd. form of √ΘΥ, θύω) come also *τύφ-ος*, *τυφ-ών*, *τυφ-ός*, *τυφ-εδών*, *τυφ-εδανός*, and perh. *τυφ-λός*; cf. Skt. *dhūp*, *dhūp-ayāmi* (*fumigo*), *dhūp-as* (*thus*); Middle H. G. *dampf-en* (*dampfen*, to *smoke*)). To raise a *smoke*, c. acc. cogn., *καπνὸν τύφειν* Hdt. 4. 196:—absol. to *smoke*, κηκίς .. ἔτυφε κἀνέπτυνε Soph. Ant. 1009. II. trans. to *smoke*, *τύφε* πολλῶ τῷ καπνῷ (sc. τοὺς σφήκας) Ar. Vesp. 457:—Pass., [*μελίσσαι*] *καπνῷ τυφόμεναι*, Ar. Rh. 2. 134. 2. metaph., *καπνῷ τύφειν πόλιν* to *fill the town with smoke, stupefy the folk*, Ar. Vesp. 1079; in Dem. 977. 6, of a mode of annoyance used by mischievous people in mines. 3. to *consume in smoke, to burn slowly*, *τύφετ' ὦ, καίετ' ὦ τὸν Αἴτνας μηλονόμον* Eur. Cycl. 659; τ. τὸν χόρτον Diod. 3. 29; metaph., Crobyl. l. c.:—Pass. to *smoke, smoulder*, *τύφεται Ἴλιον* Eur. Tro. 146, cf. Bacch. 8; [*χθών*] *καπνῷ κατερείπεται τυφόμενα* Id. Hec. 478; *τυφέσθω Κύκλωψ* Id. Cycl. 655:—metaph., *τυφόμενος* *πόλεμος smouldering*, but not yet broken out, Plut. Sull. 6; *τεθυμμένος ὠμῆ ξὺν ὄργῃ* Aesch. Supp. l. c.; also of *concealed love, πόθοις τυφόμενον γλυκὸ πῦρ* Anth. P. 12. 63, cf. 92., 5. 124, 131., 11. 41:—cf. *ἐπιτύφομαι*.

τύφωδης, ἐς, (*είδος*) *like smoke*: II. metaph. of persons in fever, *delirious*, Hipp. 1120 D, al.:—also of the fever, *typhoid*, Id. 1046 C, Galen.

Τύφωεύς, ἔως, Ep. ἔος, ὁ; contr. *Τύφως*, Pind., Aesch., gen. *Τυφῶ* Aesch. Theb. 517, Ar. Nub. 336; acc. *Τυφῶ* Hdt. 3. 5, Ar. Eq. 511:—*Typhoeus* or *Typhos*, a giant buried by Zeus in Cilicia under the land of the Arimi (εἰν Ἀρίμοις, which Virg. made into *Iuarimé*, Aen. 9. 716), Il. 2. 782; the youngest son of Gaia and Tartarus, Hes. Th. 821: but Pind. places him under Aetna, and so accounts for its eruptions, cf. Ov. Metaph. 5. 347:—he seems to have been a type of volcanic agency in general, v.

Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 1. 13 (31): cf. *τυφός*, *Τυφῶν*. [ῥ in trisyll. cases, ῥ in disyll., cf. *Τυφῶν*.]

τύφω-μανία, ἡ, *delirious mania*, Hipp. 1122 H, Galen., cf. Lob. Phryn. 698.

Τυφῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, Pind., etc.; Ep. *Τυφῶων*, ὄνος, h. Hom. Ap. 306, 352, Hes. Th. 306; gen. *Τυφῶωνος* Opp. H. 5. 217:—*Typhou*, represented by Hes. as son of Typhoeus and father of the Winds, cf. Th. 307 with 869; of Hera, h. Hom. Ap. 306: but in later Poets Typhōn and Typhōs seem to have been confounded, cf. Pind. O. 4. 12, Fr. 93 with P. 1. 31., 8. 21, Aesch. Pr. 370 with Theb. 493, Schol. Plat. Phaedr. 230 A. II. as appellat., = *τυφός* II, a *typhoon*, Anaxag. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 592, Theophr. Vent. 34, Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 6 and 8, Münd. 4. 19. 2. = *τύφος* II, Plut. 2. 1119 C. 3. a kind of *comet*, Io. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 73, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 406. [ῥ in the disyll. form *Τυφῶν*, ῥ in the trisyll. *Τυφῶων*, but long in the rare gen. *Τυφῶωνος*; ᾱ in the termin. -ων, as in *Ποσειδάων*.]

Τυφωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Typhonian, of or from Typhon*, Plut. 2. 421 C. II. (*τυφῶν* II) *tempestuous, āνεμος* Act. Ap. 27. 14.

Τυφώνιος, α, ὄν, A. B. 308; Ep. *Τυφαόνιος*, Ar. Rh. 2. 1210, Nonn.; *Τυφώνειος* Phot. Bibl. 335. 40, Suid.; fem. *Τυφαονίς*, ἴδος, Nonn. 2. *Τυφώνιοι* were *people burnt* at certain seasons in Egypt, Manetho ap. Plut. 2. 380 E; also *fatuous persons*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1076.

τύφωνο-ειδῶς, Adv. in *manner like a whirlwind*, Strab. 248.

Τυφῶς, ᾱ, ὁ, contr. for *Τυφωεύς*, q. v. II. as appellat. *τύφως*, gen. *τυφῶ* Aesch. Ag. 656, Supp. 560; dat. *τυφῶ* Ar. Lys. 974; (but later writers used the form *τυφῶν*, ᾱνος, v. sub voc. II):—a *furious whirlwind, typhoon*, that rushes upwards from the earth whirling clouds of dust, prob. because it was held to be the work of Typhos, Alcae 65, Aesch. and Ar. ll. c., Soph. Ant. 418.

τύφωσις, ἡ, *crazy vanity*, Tzetz. H. 10. 571. *τύχάδιον* [ᾶ], τό, a late Dim. of *τύχη*, Eust. 1552. 31. *τύχάζομαι*, = *στοχάζομαι*, *τυγχάνω*, Hipp. ap. Erot. 362, Hesych. *τύχαιον*, τό, neut. of sq. a *temple of Τύχη*, C. I. 2024. *τύχαιος*, α, ὄν, (*τύχη*) *accidental, chance*, Plut. Num. 10., 2. 878 C: τὰ *τυχαία chance events*, Synes. 166 B:—Adv. -ως, *casually*, Anth. P. 12. 222, Joseph. A. J. 5. 9, 2. II. *common*, like ὁ *τυχῶν*, Eust. Opusc. 83. 49.

τύχαιον, τό, (*τύχη*) in Byz. Greek, *the temple of the Genius urbis or loci*, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 55. 2. *τυχεῖα*, τά, a festival at Lampsacus, C. I. 3644.

τύχη [ῥ], ἡ, Boeot. *τούχα* Keil. Inscr. 1: (for the Root, v. *τίκτω*):—*the good which man obtains (τυγχάνει) by the favour of the gods, good fortune, luck, success*, Lat. *fortuna*, δὸς ἄμμι *τύχην εὐδαιμονίην τε* h. Hom. 10. 5; *μῦνον ἀνδρὶ γένοιτο τ.* Theogn. 130; Ζεῦ, *δίδοι τύχην* Pind. O. 13. 165; *εἰ ἡ τ. ἐπίσποιτό τι* Hdt. 7. 10, 4, cf. 1. 32; *ἐς τοσοῦτο τύχης ἀπικέσθαι* Id. 1. 124; τ. *μόνον προσείη* Ar. Av. 1315; *σὺν τύχῃ* Pind. N. 5. 88, Soph. Ph. 775; *σὺν τ. τινί* Aesch. Cho. 38, cf. Theb. 472, Eur. El. 588; also, *τύχα μολεῖν* Pind. N. 10. 47:—more explicitly, *τύχα δαίμονος, τύχα θεῶν* Id. O. 8. 88, P. 8. 75; *σὺν θεοῦ τύχα, αὐν Χαρίτων τ.* Id. N. 6. 41., 4. 12; and in the common phrase, *θεῖα τύχη* Lat. *divinitus*, Hdt. 1. 126., 4. 153, al.; so, *ἐκ θείας τ.* Soph. Ph. 1317; *ἐὰν θεῖα τις ξυμβῆ τ.* Plat. Rep. 592 A:—hence *Τύχη* was deified, like Lat. *Fortuna*, *Τύχη Σώτειρα* Pind. O. 12. 3; T. *Σωτήρ* Aesch. Ag. 664, cf. Soph. O. C. 80, 1080; but this did not prevail till later, when *Τύχη τυφλή* became a common phrase, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 154. II. generally, *fortune, chance*, good or bad, its character being determined by the context, Archil. 14, Simon. 97, Hdt., etc.; *τῆς τύχης εὐ μετεστεώσης* Hdt. 1. 118; *τὸ τῆς τ.* Eur. Alc. 785; *τὰ τῆς τ.* Soph. O. T. 977, Dem., etc.; ἡ *παρούσα τ.* the present *state of fortune*, Aesch. Pr. 375, Thuc., etc.; and in pl., *αἱ παρέουσαι τ.* Hdt. 7. 236, Isocr., etc.; *αἱ παρεστῶσαι τ.* Eur. Or. 1024; *αἱ δμψότεραι τύχαι* Liban. 1. 357. 2. rarely of *positive ill fortune*, ἣν *χρήσονται τύχη*, i. e. if they are killed, Eur. Heracl. 714, cf. Hec. 786, Andoc. 16. 3; *τύχη by ill-luck*, opp. to *ἀδικία*, Antipho 141. 21; to *προνοία*, Id. 130. 4; ἡ *τ. τοῦ ἀρξάντος the casualty* is ascribed to him who began the fray, Id. 128. 43. 3. the kind of fortune is often marked by a qualifying Adj., ἡ *ἀναγκαῖα τ.* = *ἀνάγκη*, Soph. Aj. 485, 803, etc.; *ἀναγκαῖαι τ.* Eur. I. A. 511; *δούλειος τ.* Pind. Fr. 244; τ. *παλίγκοτος* Aesch. Ag. 571, etc.; *ἐπὶ τύχησι χρηστήσι* Hdt. 1. 119; *ἐπ' εὐμενεῖ τ.* Pind. O. 14. 23; *μετὰ τύχης εὐμενοῦς* Plat. Legg. 813 A; *μάκαρι σὺν τύχῃ* Ar. Av. 1723. b. this was most freq. in the Att. phrase *ἀγαθὴ τ.*, or ἡ *ἀγ. τ.*, Aesch. Ag. 755, Ar. Pax 360, Dem. 1487. 4, etc.; *πολλὴ ἀγ. τ.* Plat. Legg. 640 D; common in prayers and good wishes, *εὐχόμεσθα Διὶ .. θεσμοῖς τοῖσδε τύχην ἀγαθὴν καὶ κῦδος ὀπάσσαι* Solon 29; *θεὸς τ. ἀγαθὴν* (sc. *δότω*) often in Delph. Inscr.; but most common in dat. *ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ*, 'in God's name,' Lat. *quod bene vortat*, ἀλλ' ἴωμεν *ἀγαθῇ τ.* Plat. Legg. 625 C; *ταῦτα ποιεῖτε ἀγ. τ.* Dem. 33. 14; so, *τύχη ἀγαθῇ* Andoc. 16. 6, Plat. Symp. 177 E, etc.; and in Comic Poets with *crasis*, ἡ *γού δὴ σὺ νῶν τύχάγαθῇ* Ar. Av. 675, cf. 435, Eccl. 131, Nicoph. Πανδρ. 2:—this formula was also introduced into treaties and other state-papers, like Lat. *quod felix faustumque sit*, Λάχης εἶπε, *τύχη ἀγαθῇ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἐκχειρίαν* Decret. in Thuc. 4. 118, cf. Stallb. Plat. Crito 44 D:—so also, *ἐπ' ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ* Ar. Vesp. 869, cf. Plat. Legg. 757 E; *μετ' ἀγαθῆς τύχης* Ib. 813 A; *τύχη ἀμείνων*, ἐπ' ἀμείνοσι *τύχαις* Ib. 856 E, 878 A; *μάκαρι σὺν τ.* Ar. Av. 1722. 4. Adverbial usages, *τύχη by chance*, Lat. *forte, forte fortuna*, Soph. Ant. 1182, Ph. 546, Thuc., etc.; opp. to *φύσει*, Plat. Prot. 323 D; ἀπὸ *τύχης* Lys. 162. 22, Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 7; ἀπὸ *τ. ἀπροσδοκῆτου* Plat. Legg. 920 D;—ἐκ *τύχης* Id. Phaedr. 265 C, Rep. 499 B, etc.; ἐκ *τινός τ.* Id. Tim. 25 E;—διὰ *τύχην* Isocr. 67 E, 197 E, etc.; *δίκαιος οὐδεὶς ἀπὸ τύχης οὐδὲ διὰ τὴν τύχην* Arist. Pol. 7, 1, 10;

—κατὰ τύχην Thuc. 3. 49; Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 13, etc.; κατὰ τύχας Plat. Legg. 732 C. III. a chance, hap, lot, in which sense the Art., a Pron., or some epithet is commonly added, εὐκλείης δὲ τύχα Simon. 5 (9); τίς τ. ἐχθίων τῆσδε; Aesch. Pers. 438; ἦδε τ. Soph. Ph. 1098; οὐκ ἐν τύχῃ γίγνεται σφισι does not depend on chance, Thuc. 4. 73; τῆς τύχης, τὸ ἐμὲ τυχεῖν . . . 1 Lat. O infortunium! what a piece of ill-luck, that . . . 1 Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 3:—so also often in pl., Pind., Hdt., Att.; ὁ πόλεμος φιλεῖ ἐς τύχας περιστασθαι depends on chances, Thuc. 1. 78, cf. 69; τύχαι ὑμέτεραι your fortunes, Pind. P. 8. 103; but mostly of mishaps, misfortunes, Aesch. Pr. 106, 182, 208, 302, etc.; cf. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 364; οὐκ ἔχουσιν αἱ τ. φρένας Alex. Incert. 43. 2. an uncertain event or issue, τὴν ἐλπίδ' οὐ χρὴ τῆς τύχης κρίνειν πάρος Soph. Tr. 724; τ. ἐσθλὴν τῆσδ' ἔθηκε τῆς ὁδοῦ Id. O. C. 1506. τυχηρός, ἄ, ὄν, lucky, fortunate, Aesch. Ag. 464, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 1:—Adv. —ρῶς, Ar. Ach. 250, Thesm. 305. 2. from or by chance, πάθη Dion. H. 7. 68; τὰ τ. ἀγαθὰ the goods of fortune, Plut. 2. 6 A, etc.; so τὰ τ. Ib. 35 A, etc.; οἱ τὸ τ. Ib. 23 E. τυχικός, ἦ, ὄν, casual, fortuitous, αἰτία Diog. ap. Eus. P. E. 137 D; σύμπτωμα Polyb. 9. 6, 5. Adv. —κῶς, Id. 28. 7, 1, etc. τυχμαίως, Adv. by chance, Gloss.; v. Lob. Phryn. 558. Τυχίος, ὁ, masc. pr. n. Maker, (from τεύχω, for he made shields, II. 7. 220). τυχόν, Adv. v. sub τυγχάνω B. III. 2. τυχόντως, Adv. part. aor. 2 of τυγχάνω, by chance, at random, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 22, G. A. 4. 4, 11. τύχος, ὁ, (τεύχω) = τύκος, Theogn. 24. Τυχών [ῥ], ἄνως, ὁ, (τύχη) the god of chance, as Τύχη is the goddess, Strab. 588, who seems to connect him with Priapus, cf. Diod. 4. 6; whence some derive it from τεύχω, the maker, generator, cf. Wessel. ad l.:—but others connect him with Ἐρμῆς, Clem. Al. 80. Both in Diod. and Clem. the MSS. give Τύφωνα. τύψις, εως, ἦ, a beating, δάκρυα καὶ τ. προσώπων Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 17. 2. = τύμμα, Nic. Th. 921, 933. τῶ, dat. sing. neut. of ὁ, ἦ, τό, used absol. therefore, in this wise, thereupon, Hom.; v. ὁ, ἦ, τό, B. VIII. 3. II. τῶ; for τίνι; dat. sing. of τίς; ἠὲ? but 2. τῶ, enclit. for τίνι, dat. sing. of τις, some one. τῶγαλμα, Ion. crasis for τὸ ἀγαλμα, Hdt. 2. 42, 141. τωθάσω, Dor. τωθάσω: fut. τωθάσομαι Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 A (τωθάσω Ar. Vesp. 1362 is anr. subj.): aor. ἐτώθασα Ar. l. c., Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 13, (ἐπ-) Hipp. 1281. 15; ἐτώθαζα Tzetz. To mock, scoff or jeer at, flout, τινά Hdt. 2. 60, Ar. Vesp. 1362, Plat. l. c.; πολλὰ τ. τινά Thencr. 16. 9:—Pass. to be jeered, Plat. Rep. 474 A. 2. absol. to jeer, Arist. Vesp. 1368, Arist. Rhet. l. c.—As an instance of τωθάσειν the Ancients quote the epigram of Empedocles in Anth. P. append. 21. τωθασμός, ὁ, scoffing, jeering, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 10, Suid. s. v. Ἄδάμ. τωθαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a scoffer, Poll. 6. 29, 123, 9. 149. Hesych. τωθαστικός, ἦ, ὄν, mocking, scornful, ὄρησις Dion. H. 7. 72; of persons, Poll. 5. 161. Adv. —κῶς, Diosc. L. 4. 2, etc. τωθεία, ἦ, = τωθασμός, Dion. Al. ap. Eus. P. E. 782 C. τῶληθές, Ion. crasis for τὸ ἀληθές, Hdt. 6. 69. τῶνδεων, Aeol. for τῶνδε (cf. τοῖσδεσσι), Alcae. 123. τῶπό, τῶποβαῖνον, Ion. crasis for τὸ ἀπό, τὸ ἀποβαῖνον, Hdt. 1. 99, 2. 82. τῶργεῖον, Dor. crasis for τοῦ Ἀργεῖου, Pind. l. 2. 15. τῶρχαῖον, Ion. crasis for τὸ ἀρχαῖον, Hdt. 1. 173. τῶς, demonstr. Adv., answering to the interrog. πῶς, and to the reflex. ὡς, = ὡς, οὕτως, so, in this wise, II. 3. 415, Od. 19. 234, Hes. Sc. 219, 478, Th. 592, Parmen. 76; also in Aesch. Theb. 484, 637, Supp. 69, 670, 691; once in Soph. (Aj. 841, a spurious passage); never in Eur. II. Dor. = οὐ, where, Theocr. Ep. 4. 1. τῶτρεκές, crasis for τὸ ἀτρεκές, Anth. P. 7. 428, 12. τῶύλιον, Dor. crasis for τὸ αὐλίον, Theocr. 11. 12. τῶυτό (not τῶυτό or τῶυτό), gen. τῶυτόου, dat. τῶυτόω, Ion. crasis for τὸ αὐτό, etc.

Υ.

Υ, υ, τό, indecl., twentieth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a numeral υ' = 400, but υ = 400,000. It is called τὸ ὕ by Plat. Crat. 393 D, Callias ap. Ath. 453 D, the name ὕ ψιλόν being due to the Gramni. This name was given prob. to denote the change that took place in its pronunciation. The orig. sound seems to have been full, like Germ. u = Engl. oo, and this was retained by the Boeotians, so that in later times when the sound became thin, as in Germ. ü or French u, the words τύχη, ἀσουλία, σύνδικοι, are written in Inscr. τούχη, ἀσουλία, σούνδικοι, Keil Inscr. Boeot. I, III, etc. In Mod. Greek it has become undistinguishable from ι. The Gr. υ, like Lat. u, was originally both a vowel (u) and a semivowel (v), v. infr. II. I. Interchanges of the vowel υ with other vowels, chiefly in Aeol. dialects: 1. Aeol. for ο, as ὄνυμα στύμα ὕρις ὕμοιος μύγισ for ὄνομα στόμα ὄρνις ὕμοιος μόγισ, Koen. Greg. pp. 584 sq.; also ἀπύ, ἄλλυ for ἀπό, ἄλλο, πίσυρες for πέτορες (τέσσαρες), etc., cf. νύξ, Lat. nox:—this υ remained in some compds., ἀνώνυμος, νώνυμος, συνώνυμος:—the reverse change of πρότανις for πρύτανις, in C. 1. 2166. 31, is questioned by Ahrens. 2. for ἄ, as σῦρξ for σάρξ, κατύ for κατά; cf. νύξ = Skt. naktis, ὄνυξ = Skt. nakhas:—reversely, γυνή is βανά in Boeot. 3. for ι, cf. φύω with φῆτυ φητύω, Buttm. Lexil. v. ὑπερφιάλος γ; cf. also μόλυβος μόλιβδος, δρῦς δρία, σῦς σιάλος, θυιάς θιάσος, Lat. lubet libet:—so also the diphtn. ou became oi Aeol., as

Μοῖσα for Μοῦσα, λέγοισα for λέγουσα, and so sometimes in the masc. acc. pl. of the 2nd declens., Greg. Dial. Aeol. 50; but this last instance is rare, Koen p. 618. 4. Lacon., υ for οι, as θύναρχος, θυναρμότρια for θοιν-; so Boeot. φυκία for οἰκία, τῦς πολεμαρχῦς for τοῖς-χοῖς, Keil Inscr. III. 24; cf. κοινός ξυνός, κοίρανος κύριος. 5. Boeot. υ for ω, as χελύνη for χελώνη, τέκτυν for τέκτων, Bast. Greg. 586:—also for φ in dat., αὐτῦ for αὐτῶ Keil Inscr. I; τῦ δάμυ for τῶ δήμω C. I. 1562 sq. II. υ as a semivowel represented ναυ (f), the digamma, rarely at the beginning of words, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 550; but often in the middle:—sometimes it formed the diphtn. αυ, as ἀνέρυσαν for ἀνφέρυσαν (v. ἀνέρυω II), αὐίαχοι for ἀνφίαχοι, αὐάτα (Pind.) for ἀφάτα (ἄτη), καλαῦροψ for καλάφροψ, ταλαῦρινος for τάλᾶφρινος, ταναῦπυδες for ταναφῶποδες; sometimes the diphtn. ευ, as εὔαδεν for ἔφαδεν, εὔληρα, λεύω; sometimes ου, as βοῦς (cf. Lat. bos, bou-is), ἀκούω (cf. ἀκοφή), ἄρουρα (cf. ἀρόφω), etc.—Hence the Latins transliterated it by ou, as Ουάρρον (Varro), in later Gr. by β, as Βάρρον. ὕ ὕ, a sound to imitate a person snuffing a feast, Ar. Pl. 895. ὕ-ἀγγη, ἦ, (ὕς, ἀγγω) a sore throat in swine, angina: generally, a bad sore throat, cf. Plin. N. H. 8. 51 and v. κυν-ἀγγη. ὕᾶγών, ἦ, assumed by Eust. 842. 53 as the orig. form of σιαγών, cf. Ath. 94 F. Ὑάδες, ων, αἱ, (ὕω) the Hyades, seven stars in the head of the bull, which threatened rain when they rose with the sun, II. 18. 486, Hes. Op. 613; and the common deriv. was from ὕω, whence Virg. calls them Pluviae, Aen. 1. 744., 3. 516, cf. Ov. Fast. 5. 165, and v. Ὑης II.—But their common Lat. name was succulae, piglings, as if ὕς, ὕος were the root, Tiro ap. Gell. 13. 9, Plin. N. H. 18. 66, 1; and the quantity is in favour of this deriv., since υ is short in ὕάδες, but long in ὕω, (Eur. however has ὕάδες with ὕ, Ion 1156, El. 468); cf. Πλειάδες, and v. Cic. N. D. 2. 43.—Hes. Fr. 60 names five Hyades as Nymphs like the Charites, Φαισύλη, Κορωνίς, Κλέεια, Φαῖώ, Εὐδώρη. Later legends made them the Nymphs who reared Bacchus, Pherecyd. Fr. 16, p. 109, Sturz Apollod. 3. 4. 3. ὕαινᾶ, ἦ, properly a fem. of ὕς: I. a Libyan wild-beast, prob. the modern hyaena, an animal of the dog kind, with a bristly mane like a hog (whence the name), Hyaena striata, Hdt. 4. 192, Arist. H. A. 6. 32., 8. 5, 2, Ael. N. A. 7. 22; also called γλάνος, Arist. l. c.; cf. προκῶττας. II. a sea-fish, prob. a kind of plaice, Numen. ap. Ath. 326 F, Ael. N. A. 13. 27; also ὕαινίς, ἴδος, Epich. 38 Ahr.; v. ὕς II. III. in Porph. Abst. 4. 16 (p. 350) ὕαινίς is manifestly an error for λαίνας; as the corresponding word is Αέοντες. ὕαινίος, α, ον, of the hyaena; hyaenios (sc. gemmae), Plin. 37. 60. ὕακίζω, = ὑερίζω, Hesych. Ὑακίνθια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a Lacedaemonian festival in honour of Hyacinthus, held in the month Hecatombaeon, Hdt. 9. 6, 11, Thuc. 5. 23, Xen., etc.; cf. Müller Dor. 2. 8. § 15. ὕακινθίζω, to be like the ὕακινθος, Plin. H. N. 37. 5. ὕακινθίνο-βᾶφής, ἐς, dyed hyacinth-colour, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2, Arr. An. 6. 29, 6. ὕακινθίνος, η, ον, hyacinthine, Od. (v. ὕακινθος), Sappho 62; ἄνθεα Eur. I. A. 1298; φύλλα Theocr. 11. 26. Ὑακίνθιος, ὁ, the Rhodian and Theraean name of the month, called by the Athenians Hecatombaeon, Inscr.; v. Ὑακίνθια. Ὑακίνθος [ᾶ], ὁ, Hyacinthus, a Laconian youth, beloved by Apollo, who killed him by an unlucky cast of the discus, Eur. Hel. 1469, Apd. 3. 10, 3, Paus. 3. 1, 3: cf. Ὑακίνθια. B. as appellat., I. ὕακινθος, ὁ, II. 14. 348, Paus. 1. 35, 4; but ἦ in later Poets, as Theocr. etc. II. citand., and so Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 2; but in Lat. commonly masc.:—the hyacinth, first in II. l. c., h. Cer. 7; a flower said to have sprung up from the blood of Hyacinthus or (acc. to others) of Telamonian Ajax: and the ancients thought they could decipher on the petals the initial letters AI, or the interj. ΑΙΑΙ, cf. Mosch. 3. 6, Ovid. Met. 10. 211; hence the epithets γραπτά (cf. Virg. Ecl. 3. 106), Theocr. 10. 28; αἰαστή, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 D; πολύθρηνος, Id. Th. 902; πολύκλαυτος Epigr. Gr. 547. 5. The hyacinth of the Greeks seems not to have been the same as ours, but to have comprehended the iris, gladiolus, and larkspur (Delphinium Ajacis), v. Diosc. 3. 84, whence may be explained the different accounts of its colour. Hom. must have thought of it as very dark, for in Od. 6. 231., 23. 158, he calls locks of hair ὕακινθίνω ἄνθει ὁμοῖαι, cf. Luc. pro Imagg. 5; and it is expressly called black in Theocr. l. c., Virg. Ecl. 2. 18., 10. 39 (for probably vaccinium is another form of ὕακινθος). It is purple, i. e. dark-red, in Mel. (Anth. P. 5. 147), Euphor. Fr. 38, Ovid. l. c.; red, suave rubens, Virg. Ecl. 3. 63; iron-coloured, ferrugineus, Id. G. 4. 183, Colum. 10. 305; but Columella also mentions white and blue hyacinths, Ib. 100. II. ὕακινθος, ἦ, Helioid., ὁ Philo and Joseph.:—a precious stone, of blue colour (Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 7), prob. not our hyacinth or jacinth,—perhaps the sapphire, Philo 2. 148, Helioid. 2. 30, LXX, N. T., etc.; cf. Plin. 37. 40, King Antique Gems, p. 46. ὕάλεις [ᾶ], α, ον, (ὑαλος) = ὕαλινος, of glass, κύλιξ Anth. P. 6. 33; ὕψις glassy, bright, Ib. 12. 249:—contr. ὑαλοῦς, ᾶ, οὖν, of glass, ὑαλᾶ σκεῦη Strab. 200; ἐκπώματα ὑαλᾶ Luc. Hist. Conscr. 25; also ὑελοῦς, ᾶ, οὖν, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 D, Clem. Al. 191; v. sub ὑαλος. ὕάλη [ᾶ], ἦ, = ὑαλος, Suid., Hesych. 2. a small glass vessel, Diosc. (?) ὕάλη, ἦ, = σκῶληξ, Hesych., who also cites ὑάλεται σκωληκιᾶ: these are prob. dial. forms of εὐλή, εὐλάζει (which he also explains by σκωληκιᾶ). ὕαλίω or ὑελίω, to be like glass, Diosc. 1. 91, 133. ὕαλικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for glass, ψάμμος ὑαλ. sand for making glass, Joseph. B. J. 2. 10, 2.

ύάλινος, η, ον, of crystal or glass, Corinna 36; εκπάματα Ar. Ach. 74; σφραγίς C. I. 150 B. 34; φιάλη Paus. 2. 27, 3, etc.: also ύέλινος, η, ον, Anth. P. 14. 52, Ael. V. H. 13. 3. [On the quantity, v. ύαλος fin.]
 ύάλιον, τό, a mirror, Eccl.; ύέλιον, Suid. s. v. σπέκλον.
 ύάλιος, = πολεμικός, Suid., who derives Ένύαλιος from it.
 ύάλιτις, ιδος, ή, of or for glass, vitreous, άμμος or ψάμμος ύάλιτις Strab. 758; γή ύάλ. Ib.; v. Theophr. Lap. 49.
 ύάλο-ειδής, ές, like glass, glassy, transparent, χυμός Praxag. ap. Galen.; ήλιος Philol. ap. Plut. 2. 890 A; ό ύάλ. χιτών οφθαλμού the crystalline lens of the eye, Medici ap. Poll. 2. 71. 2. ό ύ. λίθος a precious stone, perhaps our topaz, Theophr. Lap. 30, cf. Orph. Lith. 277. [V. ύαλος fin.]
 ύάλοεις, εσσα, εν, glassy, transparent, παρείη Anth. P. 5. 48.
 ύάλος or ύελος (v. infr.), ή, v. Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1390. 52; but in Theophr. Lap. 49, ό:—the form ύαλος is said to be Att., ύελος Hellenic, Moer. 73, Thom. M. 862, Phryn. 309, A. B. 68; in Hdt. the MSS. vary between ύελος, ύαλος; the former is received in Arist. An. Post. 1. 31, 4, Theophr. 1. c., Ign. 73; cf. πύαλον, σίαλον. Originally some kind of clear, transparent stone, such as that used by the Egyptians to enclose their mummies in, Hdt. 3. 24; for it is said to have been quarried (πολλή και εύεργος όρύσσεται); and prob. it was oriental alabaster or arragonite, which is transparent when cut thin, v. Bähr ad l., Belzoni's Researches, p. 236; ύαλος όρωρυγμένη rock-crystal, Ach. Tat. 2. 3. 2. a convex lens of crystal, used as a burning-glass, λίθος διαφανής άφ' ής τώ πύρ άπτουσι Ar. Nub. 766, cf. Theophr. Ign. 73:—Plin. 37. 10, mentions globes filled with water used in the same way, cf. 36. 67:—v. also σκάφιον.
 II. glass, Lat. vitrum, first prob. in Plat. Tim. 61 B;—though glass itself (not yet called ύαλος) existed in the time of Hdt., for the άρτήματα λιθινά χυτά mentioned in 2. 69, were no doubt of this material: we also have a σκύφος χυτής λίθου in Epinic. Μνησιπ. 1.—On the history of ancient glass, v. Strab. 758, Plin. 1. c., Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. Vitrum.
 III. ύαλος χνοώδης, in Paul. Aeg. 6. 22, is an absorbent of some kind:—ύαλος is also expl. by βόρβορος in Hesych. and Theognost. Can. 18. (The word is said to be Egyptian (Jablonski Opusc. 1. 250), which will agree with the place of its earliest manufacture, cf. Strab. 1. c. Those who maintain its Greek origin refer it to ύω, as if the orig. sense were rain-drop, Curt. no. 604.) [ύάλος, as appears from ύάλινων in Ar. Ach. 74:—but late Poets make ύ in some derivs. to bring them into dactylic verses, ύάλεος Anth. P. 6. 33., 12. 249; ύέλινος, Ib. 14. 52; ύαλόεις, Ib. 5. 48; ύαλοειδής Orph. Lith. 277; ύαλόχροα Anth. P. 6. 211.]
 ύάλο-τέχνης, ον, ό, a worker in glass, Hesych. s. v. ύελέψης, ubi ύελ-ύάλουργείον, or ύελ-, τό, a glass-house, Diosc. 5. 182.
 ύάλουργικός, ή, όν, of or for making glass, Geop. 20. 17:—ή -κή (sc. τέχνη), Byz.
 ύάλουργός, ό, (*έργω) a glass-worker, Strab. 758.
 ύάλοϋς, ά, οϋν, contr. for ύαλέος, q. v.
 ύάλό-χρους, ονν, glass-coloured, Anth. P. 6. 211 (in acc. -χροα). [V. ύαλος fin.]
 ύάλώδης, ες, = ύαλοειδής, Hipp. Coac. 140, cf. 173 E: ύελώδης, Diosc. 3. 86.
 ύάλωμα, τό, a glazing of the eye, a disease of horses, Hippiatr.
 ύάλ-ώπις, ιδος, ή, glassy, crystalline ίασις Orph. L. 607.
 ύάνεος, ον, Dor. for (ύήνεος) ύηνός, Hesych.
 ύβάζω [ύ], (ύβός) to stoop forward and vomit, Suid.
 ύβάλης, ό, = λάγνος, Hesych.; so ύβάλλην, Theognost. in An. Ox. 2. 18.
 ύββάλλω, Ep. syncop. for ύποβάλλω, Il. 19. 80.
 ύβός [ύ], ή, όν, hump-backed, Hipp. Aph. 1258; opp. to λορδός, Theocr. 5. 43. (Curt. doubts its connexion with κυβός.)
 ύβος, ό, the hump of a camel, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 24.
 ύβρί-γελως, ωτος, ό, a scornful laughier, Manetho 4. 280, 446.
 ύβρίζω [ύ], Dor. -ισω: fut. Att. ώ Dem. 585. 16, (έν-) Ar. Thesm. 719; later -ισω App. Mithr. 79: aor. ύβρισα Hdt. 6. 87, Soph. Aj. 560, etc.: pf. ύβρικα Ar. Lys. 400, Dem.: plqpf. ύβρίκειν Id. 32. 15:—Med., fut. ύβριούμαι Ar. Eccl. 666:—Pass., fut. ύβριαθήσομαι Dem. 585. 21: aor. ύβρίσθην Soph. Aj. 367, Plat.: pf. ύβρισμαι Eur., etc.: (ύβρις). To wax wanton, run riot, in the use of superior strength or power, or in sensual indulgence, ύβρίζοντες ύπερφάλας δοκέουσιν δάινυσθαι κατά δώμα Od. 1. 227; ύβρίζοντες άτάσθαλα μηχανόωνται 3. 207., 17. 588; άλλα μάλ' ύβρίζεις 18. 380; ύππίτ' άνήρ άδικος και άτάσθαλος .. ύβρίζει πλούτῳ κεκορημένος Theogn. 749; ένταυθα νύν ύβριζε Aesch. Pr. 82, cf. Soph. Ant. 480, etc.; esp. of lust, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 30; opp. to σωφρονείν, Id. Cyr. 8. 1, 30, Antipho 128. 16. 2. of over-fed horses or asses, to neigh or bray and prance about, Lat. lascivire, ύβρίζοντες οι ύνοι έτάρασσον την ίππον Hdt. 4. 122 (ubi v. Wessel.), Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 62, cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 10. 36 (55); of elephants, Ael. N. A. 10. 10. 3. of plants, to run riot, grow rank and luxuriant, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 6, C. P. 3. 15, 4. 4. metaph. of a river that swept away and drowned a horse, Hdt. 1. 189; so, γή ύβριστο ποταμών εκβολαίς had been carried away, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 993 E. II. in dealing with other persons; ύβρ. τινά to treat him despitefully, do him despite, to outrage, insult, affront, maltreat, ήμέας ύβρίζοντες άτάσθαλα μηχανόωντο (v. infr. 2), Il. 11. 695; ύβρ. τούς ύβρίζοντας χρεών Aesch. Pr. 970; ύβρ. την έαυτού γυναίκα Andoc. 31. 5; ύβρ. τινά ώραϊον όντα Lys. 142. 12, cf. 92. 10; τās νήσους Isocr. 179 B; but the more common phrase, esp. in Prose) was ύβρ. εις τινα to commit an outrage upon or towards him, Eur. Phoen. 620, Hipp. 1073, Ar. Pl. 899; ύβρ. εις τούς θεούς Id. Nub. 1506; εις σε και την σην γυναίκα Lys. 93. 12; εις την πατρίδα Isocr. 64 A; εις ταύτην την παροιμίαν Plat. Symp. 174 B;—(acc. to Luc. Solsec. 10, ύβρ. τινά was

to do one a personal injury, ύβρ. εις τινα to injure that which belongs to one; but the distinction, though it seems just, was little attended to, v. Indices ad Oratt. Att.):—also, ύβρ. επί τινα to exult over a fallen foe, Eur. H. F. 708; ύβρ. έν κακοίσιν Aesch. Ag. 1612, cf. Soph. Aj. 1151. 2. often c. acc. cogn., ύβρ. ύβριν Aesch. Supp. 880; ύβρει Eur. Bacch. 247, etc.; cf. ύβρισμός; so, ύβριν ύβρ. εις τινα Id. 1. A. 961, cf. Heracl. 18; ύβρεις άς κατά την άγοραν ύβριζεν Dem. 614. 18;—and with a neut. Adj., ύβρ. τάδε to commit these outrages, Hdt. 3. 118, ύβρ. τάλλα Ar. Lys. 400; όσα περι θεούς ύβρ. τις Plat. Legg. 885 B, cf. 761 E;—and with other Nouns, τών άδικημάτων .. τών ές 'Αθηναίους ύβρισαν Hdt. 6. 87; (so prob., θεοί τισαίατο λώβην, ήν οϊδ' ύβρίζοντες άτάσθαλα μηχανόωνται (v. supr. II. 1) Od. 20. 370:—and c. dupl. acc., τοιαύτα ύβρ. τινά Soph. El. 613; ήμās ύβρ. ούκ έχρην τοιάνδ' ύβριν Eur. Supp. 512, cf. El. 266, Plat. Symp. 222 A, Xen., etc.; hence in Pass., ύβριν ύβρισθην Eur. Bacch. 1298, Dem. 660. 20; τάλαιν' έγώ της ύβρεως ής ύβρίζομαι Ar. Pl. 1044; ών δ' εις τώ σώμα ύβριασθαι φημί Dem. 523. 1. 3. at Athens in legal sense, to do one a personal outrage, to beat and insult, ravish, and the like, (cf. ύβρις II. 2), Lys. 142. 12., 169. 36, Dem. 516. 6 sq., etc.; γυναίκες και παίδες ύβρίζονται Thuc. 8. 74; ύβρισθην βία Plat. Legg. 874 C; τās γνάθους ύβρισμένη pouted on the cheeks, Ar. Thesm. 903; ύβριζόμενος άποθνήσκει he dies of ill-treatment, Xen. An. 3. 1, 13;—and of acts, τά ύβριαμένα outrages, Lys. 97. 6; opp. to αικία (cf. ύβρις II. 3), Ar. Fr. 27; ύβριασθαι to be mutilated, of eunuchs, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 35. 4. pf. part. pass., of things, arrogant, ostentatious, σημεί' έχων ύβρισμένα Eur. Phoen. 1112; ατολή ούδέν τι ύβρισμένη Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 5.—Cf. ύβρις throughout.
 ύβρικώς, Adv. insolently, Jo. Chrys.
 ύβριτο-πάθειω, to suffer outrageous treatment, like δεινοπαθειω, Walz Rhett. 3. 181, Byz.
 ύβρις [ύ], ή, gen. εως (Ar. Lys. 425), eos (Id. Thesm. 465, Pl. 1044, Eubul. Navn. 1. 9), Ep. ios. (Commonly referred to the same Root as ύπερ, cf. ύπερήφανος, ύπερφάλας; but there are difficulties in this, v. Curt. p. 528). Wanton violence, arising from the pride of strength or from passion, wantonness, wanton insolence, often in Od., mostly of the suitors, μνηστήρων, τών ύβρις τε βίη τε σιδήρεον ούρανόν ίκει 15. 329., 17. 565; μνηστήρες ύπερβιον ύβριν έχοντες 1. 368., 4. 321; λίην γάρ άτάσθαλον ύβριν έχουσιν 16. 86; ύβρει ειζαι 14. 262., 17. 431; θεοί .. άνθρώπων ύβριν τε και έννομίην έφορώντες 17. 487; δίκη ύπερ ύβριος ίσχει Hes. Op. 215, cf. Archil. 79; joined with ύλιγωρή, Hdt. 1. 106; δυσσεβίας μόν ύβρις τέκος Aesch. Eum. 534;—acc. to Plato, ύβρις is επιθυμία άρξάσης έν ήμίν ή άρχή, Phaedr. 238 A; hence in the Poets often joined with κόρος (v. κόρος A. fin.):—as an attribute of actions, άρ' ούχ ύβρις τάδ'; Soph. O. C. 883; ταύτ' ούχ ύβρις έστί; Ar. Nub. 1299, cf. Ran. 21, Pl. 886; ύβρις τάδ' έστί, κρείσσω δαιμόνων είναι θέλειν Eur. Hipp. 474:—ύβρει in wantonness or insolence, Soph. El. 881; έφ' ύβρει Eur. Or. 1581, Dem. 526. 19, etc.; δι' ύβριν Id. 527. 26; διά την ύ. Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 10; εις ύβριν Plut. Alcib. 37, etc. 2. esp. of rank lust, lewdness, opp. to σωφροσύνη, Theogn. 379, Xen. 3. of over-fed horses, riotousness, restiveness, Hdt. 1. 189; ύβρις όρθία κνωδάλων Pind. P. 10. 55, cf. N. 1. 75 (v. ύβρίζω 1). 4. οίνου ύβρις its fermentation, cited from Ael. II. = ύβρισμα, a piece of wanton violence, despiteful treatment, an outrage (though it is often difficult to separate this concrete sense from the abstract), Il. 1. 203, 214; ύβριν τίσαι Od. 24. 352; sometimes like ύβρίζω, foll. by a Prep., "Ηρας μητέρ' εις έμην ύβρις her outrage towards .., Eur. Bacch. 9; ή κατ' Αργείους ύ. Soph. Fr. 337; ή προς τούς δημότας ύ. Hdn. 2. 4; also c. gen. objecti, ύ. τινός towards him, Id. 1. 8, etc.:—in pl. wanton acts, outrages, Hes. Op. 145, Xenophan. 1. 17, Eur. Bacch. 247, H. F. 741, Xen., etc.:—for ύβριν ύβρίζειν, cf. ύβρίζω II. 2. 2. an outrage on the person, esp. violation, rape, Pind. P. 2. 52, Lys. 92. 4, etc.; παιδων ύβρεις και γυναικων Isocr. 64 D, cf. 89 A; την ύ. την εις τώ έαυτού σώμα Aeschin. 16. 25; ύβριν τού σώματος πεπρακώς Id. 26. 41; so, πιπράσκειν τώ σώμα έφ' ύβρει Id. 5. 5; γυναίκα δειρ' ήγαγεν έφ' ύβρει Dem. 440. 7; γυναικων ύβρεις ή εις αυτούς ή εις υείεις Arist. Rhett. 1. 12, 35. 3. at Athens the νόμος ύβρεως (Dem. 525. 14) was very important, and comprehended all the more serious injuries done to the person: the public γραφή ύβρεως was brought to punish all injuries resulting from malicious assault (ύβρις δι' αίσχροργίας): in the latter case it applied to the same cases as the private δίκη αικίας (v. αικία): it was τιμητός (v. sub voc.), and the penalty might be death: it was tried before the Thesmothetae, Isocr. 396 A, Aeschin. 3. 14, Dem. 976. 11., 1102. 18: one of the most notable cases on record is Demosthenes' prosecution of Meidias, see the Law there quoted, 529. 15: cf. Att. Process pp. 319 sq., 548 sq., Dict. of Antiqq.
 III. used of a loss by sea, Pind. (v. sub ναυσίστονος), Act. Ap. 27. 21.
 B. as masc. = ύβριστής, a violent, overbearing man, κακων βεκτήρα και ύβριν άνέρα Hes. Op. 189. II. name of a Satyr, C. I. 8398.
 ύβρις, ιδος, ή, a night bird of prey, perh. the long-eared owl, Strix bubo, Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 5.
 ύβρισσω, Dor. for ύβρίζω.
 ύβρισμα, τό, a wanton or insolent act, an outrage, Lat. contumelia, Hdt. 7. 160, Eur., etc.; ύβρισμα .. ές τούτους ειχε εκ των Σαμίων γενόμενον Hdt. 3. 48; τώδ' ύβρισμ' ές ήμās ήξίωσεν ύβριασαι Eur. Heracl. 18, cf. Xen. Ath. 3, 5; τά τούτων ύβρισματα εις έμέ Dem. 540. 20: cf. ύβρίζω II. 2. II. an object of insolence, ύβρισμα θέσθαι τινά = ύβρίζειν, Eur. Or. 1038. III. the abstract for the concrete, τετρασκελές ύβρ. = τετρ. ύβρισταί, of the Centaurs, Id. H. F. 181.
 ύβρισμός, ό, = foreg., ύβριζ' ύβρισμους ούκ εναισίμους Aesch. Fr. 176.
 ύβριστέος, α, ον, that may be insulted, Dem. 1271. 6. II. ύβριστέον one must insult, Greg. Naz. Iamb. 20. 27.

ὕβριστήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, poet. for sq., Opp. C. 1. 416; χόλος Nonn. D. 46. 5; ὕβριστήρες ἰαμβοὶ Anth. P. 7. 352;—ὕβριστήρσι is a v. l. for ὕβριστήσιν in ll. 13. 633.

ὕβριστής, οὐ, ὄ, (ὕβριζω) a violent, overbearing person, a wanton, licentious, insolent man, ὕβρισταί.. τῶν μένος αἰὲν ἀτάσθαλον, οὐδὲ δύνανται φυλόπιδος κορέσασθαι ll. 13. 633; of the suitors (cf. ὕβρις), ὕβρισταί τε καὶ ἄγριοι οὐδὲ δίκαιοι ἢ φιλόφεινοι Od. 6. 120., 9. 175., 13. 201; ὕβρ. καὶ ἀτάσθαλοι 24. 281; στρατὸν ὕβριστήν Μήδων Theogn. 775; Πέρσαι φύσιν ἔοντες ὕβρ. Hdt. 1. 89; ἀνδρῶν δυναστῶν παῖδες ὕβρισταί Id. 2. 32; στρατὸν θηρῶν ὕβριστήν, of the Centaurs, Soph. Tr. 1096, cf. Andoc. 30. 41, Lys. 169. 32, etc. 2. esp., opp. to σώφρων, lustful, lewd, Ar. Nub. 1068, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 21, etc.; ὁ εἰς ὄτιον ὕβρ. Aeschin. 3. 24; ὕβρ. πενήτης insolent towards .., Anth. P. 9. 172. 3. of animals, wanton, restless, unruly, ταῦροι Eur. Bacch. 743; ἵππος Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 62, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 254 C. 4. of natural forces, ὕβριστής ἄνεμος Hes. Th. 307; ὕβριστήν ποταμὸν οὐ ψευδάνυμον Aesch. Pr. 723, cf. Hdt. 1. 189. 5. of things, οἶνος ὕβρ. διὰ τὴν νεότητα cited from Ael. Epist.; μέλι Ἀττικὸν ποιεῖ ὕβρ. [τὸν πλακοῦντα] makes it proud, Archestr. ap. Ath. 101 E; νάρθηκας ὕβρ., of the Bacchantes, Eur. Bacch. 113.—Cf. ὕβριστος fin.

ὕβριστικός, ἦ, ὄν, given to wantonness, wanton, insolent, outrageous, of persons, Plat. Crat. 396 B, etc.; of words, acts, etc., ἔπος Id. Phaedr. 252 B; ὕβρ. καὶ βάρβαρος ἐπιστολή Aeschin. 87. fin.; ὕβρ. διάθεσις Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 6; ὕβρ. ἀδικήματα such as proceed from wanton insolence, Ib. 2. 16, 4; ὕβριστικὰ καὶ μανικὰ λέγειν Plat. Polit. 307 B; ὕβρ. καὶ θειὰ παθεῖν Dem. 1101. 13; ὁ καὶ ὕβριστικώτατον ἀμβέβηκε Id. 218. 6;—τὸ ὕβριστικὸν an insolent disposition, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 5:—τὰ ὕβρ. a women's feast at Argos, Plut. 2. 245 E:—Adv. —κῶς, Plat. Charm. 175 D, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 33, etc.; ὕβριστικῶς διακεῖσθαι πρὸς τι Lys. Fr. 31. 3; Comp. —ώτερον, Dem. 610. 1. 2. metaph., of vines, wanton, luxuriant, Theophr. C. P. 3. 15, 4. II. of or relating to an outrage, διήγησις Dion. H. de Dem. 11.

ὕβριστις, ἴδος, ἦ, fem. of ὕβριστής, E. M. 595. 38; but v. Lob. Phryn. 256, Paral. 443. II. ὕβρις, E. M. 697. 56, Suid.

ὕβριστο-δίκαι, οἱ, abusers of law, i. e. corrupt jurymen, name of a Comedy by Eupolis.

ὕβριστος, ἦ, ὄν, like ὕβριστικός, wanton, insolent, outrageous, ἔργον Pherecr. Incert. 23; ὕβρ. χρῆμα (sc. ἡ γύνη) Plat. Com. Πεισ. 2:—hence the Comp. ὕβριστότερος Hdt. 3. 81 (v. l. ὕβριστικώτερος), Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 41, Plat. Legg. 641 C; Sup. ὕβριστότατος, Ar. Vesp. 1294, Xen. An. 5. 8, 22, Mem. 1. 2, 12, Plat. Legg. 808 D.—It must be observed that the old Gramm. agree in writing the word proparox. ὕβριστος (not as a verbal, ὕβριστός); and Lob. Paral. 40 regards ὕβριστος itself as properly a Superl. (from ὕβρις), as ἔχθιστος (from ἔχθος), etc.; in which case ὕβριστότερος, —ότατος would have to be regarded as doubled forms of comparison, like ἐλαχιστότερος.

ὕβριστρια, ἦ, fem. of ὕβριστήρ, LXX (Jerem. 27. 31). ὕβρωμα, τό, (as if from ὕβρω) = ὕβρος, a hump, Hipp. Art. 808, al. ὕβρωσις, εως, ἦ, a making humpbacked, Hipp. Art. 816, al., Schol. Theocr. 5. 43.

ὕγειᾶ, ἦ, late form for ὕγεία, Polyb. 32. 14, 12, Plut., etc.; often in non-Att. Inscr., Ἀσκληπιῶ καὶ Ὑγείᾳ C. I. 2046, 2390, al.:—Ion. ὕγειῆ, Procl. h. Sol. 22. 44, Anth. P. append. 153:—never in Att., Piers. Moer. p. 380, Pors. Or. 229, Lob. Paral. 28.

ὕγειδιον, τό, name of an ointment, Galen. ὕγιάζω, fut. ἄσω, (ὕγις) to make sound or healthy, heal, cure, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 7, Top. 1. 3, Tim. Locr. 104 D:—Pass. to become healthy, get well, Hipp. Aph. 1256, Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 1, An. Post. 1. 13, 9, Phys. 5. 5, 5; ὕγιασθεῖς τοῦ τραύματος Anon. ap. Suid.

ὕγιαίνω, fut. ἄνω Hipp. 380. 30, Xen., etc.; aor. ὕγιαῖνα Dem. 1256. 5, Ion. ὕγιῆνα Hipp.:—Pass., aor. ὕγιαῖσθην Hipp. 3. 43., etc. [ῦ, but ῦ in augmented tenses, Com. Anon. 327.] To be sound, healthy or in health, Lat. bene valere, Scol. 13 (ap. Bgk. p. 874), Hdt. 1. 153, Hipp. 567. 13, Ar. Av. 605; opp. to νοσεῖν, κάμνειν, Plat. Gorg. 495 E, 505 A; ὕγιανας καὶ σωθεῖς Dem. 1256. 5; part. ὕγιαίνων, = ὕγις, δυνάμενος, Lys. 169. 25; ὕγιαίνοντες ὀφθαλμοί Xen. Oec. 10, 6:—of things, ὕγιαίνων καὶ τεταγμένους βίος healthy, Plut. 2. 5 A, cf. 43 B; ὄψα λιτὰ καὶ ὕγ. Ib. 660 F:—also, generally, to be in a certain state of health, ὕγ. νοσηρότερον and ὕγιεινότερον Hipp. Aph. 1256. 2. to be sound of mind, Theogn. 255, Ar. Nub. 1275, Av. 1214, Plat., etc.; in full, τὰς φρένας ὕγ. Hdt. 3. 33. 3. of soundness in political or religious opinion, τὸ ὕγιαίνον τῆς Ἑλλάδος Id. 7. 157; οἱ ὕγιαίνοντες, opp. to turbulent agitators, Polyb. 28. 15, 12; ὕγιαίνουσα ἀριστοκρατία Plut. Dio 12; ὕγ. περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς δοξαί Id., etc. 4. ὕγιαίνει, like χαῖρε, a common form of taking leave, farewell, Lat. vale, Ar. Ran. 165, Eccl. 477; often on tombstones, C. I. 3706, 5179, al.;—but σὺ δ' ὕγιαίνε μοι salutation at meeting, Achae. ap. Luc. Laps. in Salut. 6. II. Causal, = ὕγιάζω, Dicaearch. p. 30 Huds.:—Pass., Hipp. (v. supr.), cf. ἐξυγιαίνω.

ὕγιασις, ἦ, restoration to health, opp. to νόσανσις, Arist. Phys. 5. 4, 6., 5. 5, 3., 5. 6, 5, Metaph. 10. 12, 5, Eth. E. 2. 1, 5 (with v. l. ὕγιασις). ὕγιαντός, ἦ, ὄν, = ὕγιαστός, Arist. Phys. 5. 1, 2. ὕγιασμα, τό, a cure, A. B. 364. ὕγιαστήριον, τό, a hospital, Gloss. ὕγιαστικός, ἦ, ὄν, capable of restoring health, curative, Arist. Phys. 8. 5, 14, de An. 2. 2, 14. ὕγιαστός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ὕγιάζω, capable of restoration to health, curable, Arist. Phys. 8. 5, 14, Cael. 4. 3, 7.

Ὑγιάτης [ᾶ], οὐ, ὄ, Health-giver, a name of Dionysus, Ath. 36 B, Eust. 1624. 37.

ὕγεια [ῦ], ἦ, and sometimes in Att. ὕγείᾶ, Ar. Av. 604, 731, Menand. Monost. 522; (an Ion. form in ἦ is rejected by Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xi): in late and incorrect writers ὕγείᾶ, q. v.: written ὕγεία in C. I. 2557 B. 24, and the metre requires this form in Aesch. Ag. 1001: (ὕγις):—health, soundness of body, Lat. salus, Hdt. 2. 77, Simon. 116, Pind. P. 3. 128, and Att.; ὕγ. καὶ νοὺς ἀγαθὰ τῷ βίῳ δύο Menand. Monost. 519, cf. Philem. Incert. 68:—pl. ὕγείαι, healthy states or conditions, Plat. Prot. 354 B, Rep. 618 B, Tim. 87 C, Arist. H. A. 8. 18, 1. 2. of the mind, ὕ. φρενῶν a healthy state of mind, soundness of mind, Aesch. Enn. 535; ἢ περὶ τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ὕγεία Isocr. 234 B. II. a kind of cake used at sacrifices, Ath. 115 A, Phot., etc. III. a medicine, Alex. Trall., etc.:—generally, a cure, ὕπνος δὲ πάσης ἐστὶν ὕγ. νόσον Menand. Monost. 522.

B. Ὑγεία, ἦ, personified, Hygeia, the goddess of health, Hipp. 1. 2, Ariphron ap. Lyr. Bgk. p. 841, Paus. 1. 23, 4, etc.:—the last cup was drunk to her, μεταπιπρίδα τῆς Ὑγείας πίνειν Antiph. Meil. 1, cf. Callias Κύκλ. 3.

ὕγεινός [ῦ], ἦ, ὄν, (ὕγις) good for the health, wholesome, sound, healthy, Hipp. Aph. 1247; χωρίον ὕγ. a healthy country, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 16, cf. Plat. Rep. 401 C; of food, wholesome, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 5, Plat., etc.; σιτία ὕγεινότατα Isocr. 12 A τὰ ὕγεινὰ ὕγείαν ἐμποιεῖ Plat. Rep. 444 C, etc.; ὕδωρ ὕγ. Id. Phileb. 61 C:—of or relating to health, τέχνη, πραγματεία, etc., Galen., cf. Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 1., 10. 3, 3. 2. of persons, healthy, sound, Lat. sanus, πάνυ ὕγ. φύσει Plat. Rep. 408 E, cf. A; ὕγ. σῶμα Id. Legg. 728 E; βίος Ib. 733 E, etc.; τὸ ὕγ. health, opp. to τὸ νοσερόν, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 1. II. Adv., ὕγεινῶς ἔχειν, = ὕγαινεῖν, Plat. Rep. 407 C, 571 D; ὕγ. φέρειν τι without injury to health, Hipp. Art. 807; ὕγ. ποιεῖν τι from regard to health, Plat. Gorg. 522 A; βαδίζειν Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 4:—Comp. ὕγεινότερος and —ρον, Xen. Lac. 2, 5, Mem. 3. 13, 2; Sup. —ότατα, Ib. 4. 7, 9.

ὕγεις [ῦ], εσσα, εν, Boeot. for ὕγις, ὕγιεντα ὕλβον Pind. O. 5. 53. ὕγιρός [ῦ], ἄ, ὄν, (ὕγις) good for the health, wholesome, ἄκος Pind. N. 3. 29. II. of persons, healthy, hearty, sound, Lat. sanus, opp. to νοσερός, Hipp. Aër. 282; ὕγιρότατοι Hdt. 4. 187:—in 2. 77 ὕγιρέστατος (from a form ὕγιήρης) is the Ms. reading, but v. A. B. 115. 7; Littre reads ὕγιήρης in Hipp. Aër. 286). Adv. —ρῶς, Id. Epid. 1. 942.

ὕγις [ῦ], ἐς, gen. ἐός: dat. ὕγει: acc., Ion. ὕγεία Hdt. 1. 8, etc., Att. ὕγιά Thuc. 3. 34, Plat., Xen., Hellenic ὕγιῆ (Thom. M. 365, Moer. 375), a form which is found in Mss. of Plato, as Phaedo 89 D, Legg. 875 E, Ep. Gr. 804:—dual ὕγιῆ, Plat. Tim. 88 B:—neut. pl. ὕγιά (Thom. M. l. c.), but ὕγιῆ in Plat. Legg. 684 C, 735 B; gen. ὕγιῶν Ib. C:—Comp. and Sup. ὕγιάτερος, —ατος, Epich. ap. Ath. 59 C, Plat.; but an irreg. form ὕγιάτερος in Sophron ap. E. M. 774. 41. (From ὕγι with ι added in Gr.) come also ὕγεία, ὕγι-ηρός, ὕγ-ιαίνω, ὕγ-ιάζω; cf. Skt. ug-ras (validus); Zd. vaz (robore); Lat. veg-eo (excito), veg-etus, vig-eo, vig-or, vig-il; Lith. ug-is (incrementum); and from a lengthd. form aug or ὄg; Skt. ὄg-as (vigor); Lat. aug-eo; Lith. aug-u (crescere); Goth. auk-an (aũfein):—These Roots must be akin to ὕφει, ἀ-έξ-ω, αὐξ-άνω, etc.) Sound, healthy, hearty, sound in body, Lat. sanus, ὕγεία ἀποδέξαι or ποιεῖν τινα to restore him to health, make him sound, Hdt. 3. 130, 133; ὕγιῆ σώματα ἀπεργάζεσθαι Plat. Legg. 684 C; τὸ ὕγιές τοῦ σώματος, opp. to τὸ νοσοῦν, Id. Synip. 186 B; ὕγις τὸ δῆγμα cured of the bite, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 13:—Proverb., ὕγιέστερος κολοκύντας or ὄμφακος 'sound as a bell,' Epich. l. c., Phot.; so, ὕγιέστερος κρότωνος or Κρότωνος Menand. Aokp. 1, cf. Strab. 262. 2. of one's case or condition, σῶς καὶ ὕγις safe and sound, Hdt. 4. 76, Thuc. 3. 34, and Plat. 3. of things, safe and sound, in good case, of the Hermae, Lys. 104. 16; of ships, Thuc. 8. 107; κόσμος Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 13; τὸ ἔδαφος καὶ οἱ τοῖχοι Arist. Mirab. 123. II. sound in mind, sound-minded, Simon. 9 (12). 11, Plat., etc.; φρένες ὕγείς Eur. Bacch. 948; ὡς περ ὕγ. τις Plat. Rep. 372 E; ἦθος Ib. 409 D, etc.; ὕγιεστάτη ψυχὴ Id. Gorg. 526 D. 2. of words, opinions, and the like, sound, wholesome, wise, ὕγ. μῦθος ll. 8. 524 (the only place where any of this family of words occur in Hom.); ὕγ. δοξαί Plat. Rep. 584 E; εἰ τι ὕγιές διανοοῦνται Thuc. 4. 22, cf. Plat. Theaet. 194 B. 3. mostly with a negat., λόγος οὐχ ὕγ. Hdt. 1. 8; οὐδὲν ὕγ. βούλευμα Id. 6. 100; so in Att., ὦ μηδὲν ὕγιές μηδ' ἐλεύθερον φρονῶν Soph. Ph. 1006, cf. Eur. Andr. 448; οὐδὲν ὕγ. διανοεῖσθαι Thuc. 3. 75; οὐδὲν ὕγ. λέγειν Eur. Phoen. 201, Ar. Thesm. 636, cf. Pl. 274, etc.; φέρειν, ἀσκεῖν, Id. Ach. 956, Pl. 50; οὐδὲν ὕγ. οὐδ' ἀληθὲς ἔχειν Plat. Phaedo 69 B:—also of persons, τὰς οὐδὲν ὕγιές Ar. Thesm. 394; πανούργον, ἀδικον, ὕγιές μηδὲ ἔν Id. Pl. 37:—also c. gen., οὐδ' ἦν ἀρ' ὕγ. οὐδὲν ἐμπύρον φλογός there is nothing sound or good in it, Eur. Hel. 746; φεῦ ὡς οὐδὲν ἀτεχνῶς ὕγ. ἐστὶν οὐδένοσ Ar. Pl. 362, cf. 870, Plat. Phaedo 90 C, Gorg. 524 E, Rep. 584 A, etc.; so, ὕγ. οὐδὲν ἔτι λέγω τῶν ὀργίων Eur. Bacch. 262, cf. Cycl. 259; ἐπ' οὐδενὶ ὕγει οὐδ' ἀληθεῖ Plat. Rep. 603 B, cf. Phaedr. 242 E, Lys. 114. 32. III. Adv., ὕγιές φθέγγεσθαι to ring sound and clear, opp. to σαθρόν, Plat. Theaet. 179 D. 2. in reg. form ὕγιῶς, healthily, διάγειν Ath. 46 F:—soundly, κρίνειν, φιλοσοφεῖν Plat. Rep. 409 A, 619 D; πολιτεύεσθαι Dem. 325. 17.

ὕγιο-ζῦγία, ἦ, sound, healthy combination, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 540. ὕγιο-ποιέω, to make sound, heal, Diod. Excerpt. 521. 12, lo. Chrys. ὕγιο-πους, ὄ, ἦ, πουν, τό, sound of foot, Hesych. s. v. ἀπίπους. ὕγιότης, ἦρος, ἦ, soundness; r' titude, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 118. ὕγιώ, = ὕγιάζω, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Eccl. ὕγιωσις, εως, ἦ, a healing, curing, Byz. ὕγρά, ἦ, v. sub ὕγρός I. 2. ὕγράζω, fut. ἄσω, (ὕγρός) to be wet or moist, Hipp. 517. 53.

ὕγραίνω, fut. ἄνω, (ὕγρος) to wet, Xen. Cyn. 5, 3: of a river, to water a country, Eur. Tro. 230, Hel. 3; βλέφαρον ὑγρ. δάκρυον Ib. 673; πηγαῖς οὐχ ὑγραίνουσι πόδας Id. Fr. 368:—Pass. of water, to collect in pools, and of solids to be liquefied, Arist. Meteor. 4, 6, 1; opp. to ξηραίνεσθαι, Id. P. A. 2, 7, 19, H. A. 5, 32, 3, etc.; τὸ ὑγρανθὲν ὕδωρ water which is liquid, Plat. Tim. 51 B.

2. to relax the bowels, Hipp. Aph. 1247; and Pass., of the bowels, to be relaxed, open, Ibid. 1245.

ὕγρανσις, ἡ, a wetting, watering, cited by Galen. from Arist. (where ὑγρότης is in our text), Achmes Onir. 188.

ὕγραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for wetting or moistening, τῆς ἕξεως Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 59 B, cf. Clem. Al. 215.

ὕγρασία, ἡ, (ὕγραζω) wetness, moisture, liquid substance, ἐν τῷ σώματι Arist. H. A. 5, 31, 3, G. A. 1, 20, 1, al.; διεξόδους . . δι' ὧν τὴν ὑγρ. ἐκδέχεται Alex. Λεβ. 5, 10.

ὕγρασμα, τό, = foreg., Hipp. Art. 803, cf. 268, 23.

ὕγρ-ἐμπλαστρον, τό, a moist plaster, Plin. 34, 36.

ὕγρηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, = ὑγρότης, Hipp. 598, 22.

ὕγρο-βάττω, to move in the water, move softly, flowingly, prob. l. Anth. P. 9, 709; v. Jacobs p. 261.

ὕγρο-βάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, going in the wet, Ath. 99 B.

ὕγρο-βάφης, ἐς, dipped in the wet, wetted, Nonn. D. 8, 142., 23, 183.

ὕγρο-βίος, ὄν, living in the wet: living on or by the water, as a fisherman, Nonn. D. 13, 75, etc.

ὕγρο-βόλος, ὄν, wet-striking, moistening, σταγόνες Eur. Fr. 836, 3.

ὕγρο-γελως, ὄν, softly laughing, A. B. 67.

ὕγρο-γονος, ὄν, produced in the wet or in water, Nonn. D. 14, 145.

ὕγρο-δίαυτος, ὄν, = ὑγρόβιος, Byz.

ὕγρο-θερμος, ὄν, with moist heat, Byz.

ὕγρο-θηρική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, water-hunting, i. e. fishing, Poll. 1, 97.

ὕγρο-κέλευθος, ὄν, having its path in the water, ἰχθύς Maxim. π. καταρχ. 62.

II. leaving a moist trail, κοχλίας Poëta ap. Ath. 63 B; and so, perh., metaph., νεφέλαι Orph. H. 20, 3, etc.

ὕγρο-κέφαλος, ὄν, suffering from water in the head, Arist. Probl. 1, 16, 2.

ὕγρο-κῆλη, ἡ, = ὑδροκῆλη, for which it is v. l. in Poll. 4, 203.

ὕγρο-κοίλιος, ὄν, having moist or loose faeces, Arist. H. A. 9, 50, 12.

ὕγρο-κολλούρια, τά, = κολλούρια (or κολλύρια) ὑγρά, Oribas.

ὕγρο-κόμος, ὄν, fostering with water, rich in water, Or. Sib. 14, 139.

ὕγρο-λάξευτος, ὄν, scooped out by water, cited from Philes. de Anim.

ὕγρο-μᾶνης, ἐς, madly fond of the water, Nonn. D. 43, 284.

ὕγρο-μέδων, ὄν, lord of the water, like ποντομέδων, Nonn. D. 31, 57.

ὕγρο-μέλεια, ἡ, suppleness of limb, Adamant. Physiogn. 2, 11.

ὕγρο-μελής, ἐς, with supple, soft limbs, Xen. Cyn. 5, 13, Poll. 4, 96.

ὕγρο-μέτωπος, ὄν, with soft smooth brow, Anth. P. 5, 36.

ὕγρο-μοθος, ὄν, fighting in the water, Nonn. D. 39, 88, etc.

ὕγρο-μύρον, τό, for ὑγρὸν μύρον, liquid ointment, Aët.

ὕγρο-νόμος, ὄν, walking the water, Nonn. D. 3, 37.

ὕγρο-νοος, ὄν, contr. -νοος, ὄν, of soft, weak mind, Poll. 6, 126.

ὕγρο-πάγης, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) with frozen water, Nonn. D. 8, 92.

II. of watery, flaccid consistency, as opp. to ακληρόσαρκος, Xenocr. Aquat. 33, Galen.

ὕγρο-πίσσον, τό, for ὑγρά πίσσα, liquid pitch, Schol. Nic. Al. 116;

ὕγροπίσσα, ἡ, Geop. 18, 8, 2, Galen., etc.

ὕγρο-πλοος, ὄν, contr. -πλους, ὄν, sailing through the water, Tzetz.

ὕγρο-ποιός, ὄν, producing moisture, φῶς Plut. 2, 367 D; καρπός Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 113 A.

ὕγρο-πόρευτος, ὄν, = ὑγροκέλευθος, Orph. H. 81, 1.

ὕγρο-πορέω, to go through the water, of ships, Anth. Plan. 221.

ὕγρο-πόρος, ὄν, = ὑγροκέλευθος, Nonn. D. 10, 123, etc.

ὕγρο-ροέω, to be liquid or fluid, Arist. Probl. 1, 33.

ὕγρός, ἄ, ὄν: Comp. ὑγρότερος Plat. Theaet. 162 B, Xen., etc.; Sup. -ότατος Xen. Eq. 7, 7.

(From √ΥΓ come also ὑγ-ραίνω, ὑγ-ράζω; cf. Skt. uk-shāmi (conspergo); Lat. unidus, umor, umecto;—the O. Norse vōk-r (umidus) points to another form vāg.)

Wet, moist, running, fluid, opp. to ξηρός, Hom., etc.; ὑγρὸν ἔλαιον, i. e. olive-oil, as opp. to fat or tallow, Il. 23, 281, Od. 6, 79; ὑγρὸν ὕδωρ running water, 4, 458; ἀνεμοὶ ὑγρὸν δέντες winds blowing moist or rainy, as opp. to dry, parching, 5, 478., 19, 440, Hes. Op. 623, Th. 869; ὑγρ. ἄλς, πέλαγος, etc., Pind. O. 7, 126, P. 4, 70, and Att.:—ὕγρὰ νύξ a wet night, Plat. Criti. 112 A.

2. ἡ ὑγρά, Ion. ὑγρή, the moist, i. e. the sea, Il. 14, 308, Od. 1, 97, etc. (cf. τραφερός); so, ὑγρά κέλευθα the watery ways, i. e. the sea, Il. 1, 312, Od. 3, 71; and ὑγρά alone, opp. to ἀπείρων γαῖα, Il. 24, 341, Od. 5, 45, cf. Ar. Vesp. 678.

3. το ὑγρὸν and τὰ ὑγρά wet, moisture, Hdt. 1, 142, and Hipp.; water, liquid, Hdt. 4, 172; γῆ ὑγρῶ φυραθείσα Plat. Theaet. 147 C; ἐφ' ὑγροῖς ζω-γραφεῖν to paint on a wet ground, Plut. 2, 759 C.

4. μέτρα ὑγρά καὶ ξηρά liquid and dry measure, Plat. Legg. 746 D; τὰ ὑγρά μετρεῖν liquids, C. 1, 123, 10.

5. θῆρες ὑγροί, water-animals, opp. to πεζοί, Anth. P. 9, 18; οἱ ὄρνιθες οἱ ὑγροί Philostr. 776; ὕ. ἀοιδός, of a frog, Anth. P. 6, 43.

6. of the bowels or faeces, loose, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Arist. H. A. 9, 18, 1, al.

II. soft, pliant, supple, lithe, waving, Lat. mollis, opp. to σκληρός (stiff), of the eagle's back, Pind. P. 1, 17, ubi v. Böckh; of the limbs and body, ὑγραῖς ἐν ἀγκάλαις Eur. Fr. 935;

ὕγρος τὸ εἶδος, of Έρωσ, Plat. Symp. 196 A; νεώτερος καὶ ὑγρότερος Id. Theaet. 162 B; ὕ. ὀρχηστής Poll. 4, 6, Arist. P. A. 2, 9, 17 and 13; ὑγρά ἔχειν τὰ σκέλη, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 6; of a horse's neck, Id. Cyn. 4, 1; so of colts, γόνατα ὑγρῶς κάμπτειν. ὑγρῶς τοῖς σκέλεσι χρῆσθαι (cf. Virgil's mollia crura reponit, G. 3, 76), Id. Eq. 1, 6., 10, 15; of the hare, Id. Cyn. 5, 31; of the jackal, ὕ. ἐστὶ καὶ πηδᾶ πόρρω Arist. H. A. 6, 35, 3; also of other things, ὕ. ἄκανθος (Virg. mollis acanthus), Theocr. 1,

55; κέρας ὕ., of a bow, Id. 25, 206; ὕ. λαγόνες, χαλάδες Xen. Cyn. 4, 1, Babr. 1, 10:—ὕγρος κείσθαι to lie in an easy position, opp. to being stretched or stiff, Hipp. Progn. 37; ὑγρὸν χύτλασον σεαυτὸν Ar. Vesp. 1213; κέρας ὑγρὸν of a bow, Theocr. 25, 206; ὑγροτέραν . . εἶναι τὴν κίνησιν Arist. P. A. 2, 9, 13.

2. languid, feeble, of one dying, ἐς ὑγρὸν ἀγκῶνα [λαβῶν] Soph. Ant. 1236; κάπιθεις ὑγρὰν χέρα Eur. Phoen. 1439; so perhaps, ὑγρὸν δέος Archil. 69: cf. ὑγρότης II. 2.

3. of substance, flaccid, flabby, σάρκες Arist. H. A. 8, 13, 2., 8, 21, 4, al.

b. tender, νεοττοί Ael. N. A. 7, 9; βρέφος Nonn. D. 1, 4.

4. moist with wine, tipsy, ὑγρὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ἔχειν Heraclit. ap. Stob. t. 5, 120; ἡ διανόια ὕ. γεγεννημένη Plut. 2, 713 A; οἰνοβαρῆς . . ὑγρὸν ἀείδων, οὐ μάλα νηφάλιον Opp. H. 2, 412.

5. of the eyes, swimming, melting, languishing (to represent which, Aphrodite's statues have the lower eyelid drawn up a little over the eye, Winckelm. Geschichte d. Kunst. 4, p. 202, Müller Archäol. d. K. § 329, 5), ὕ. βλέμμα Anacreont. 28, 21; ὑγρά δερκομένοισιν ἐν ὄμμασιν Anth. P. 7, 27; ἐπ' ὄμμασιν ὑγρά δεδορκώς Id. Plan. 306; τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν τὸ ὕ. ἄμα τῷ φαιδρῷ Luc. Imag. 6; ὑγρῶς βλέπειν Philostr. Epist.:—also, ὑγρὸς πόθος a languishing, longing desire, h. Hom. 18, 33; ὑγρότατα καὶ πένθιμα μελωδεῖν App. Civ. 106.

6. of language, smoothly flowing, Dion. H. de Dem. 20.

7. metaph. of persons or their tempers, facile, soft-tempered, pliant, easy, ὑγρὸς τις καὶ δημοτικός Plut. Mar. 25; ὕ. κόλαξ Id. 2, 51 B; τὸ Κίμωνος ὑγρὸν his easy temper, Id. Pericl. 5:—also, ὑγρὸς ἐς τι, πρὸς τι easy to be inclined to . . , prone to . . , App. Civ. 5, 8, Anon. ap. Suid.: ὕ. τῷ γελοίῳ Plut. Brut. 29.

b. soft, dainty, luxurious, voluptuous, Id. 2, 751 A; ὕ. πρὸς τὴν διαίταν Id. Sol. 3; so, βίου . . , ὄν πάντες εἰώθασιν ὀνομάζειν ὑγρὸν Alex. Πυραυν. 3; cf. ὑγρότης II. 4.

8. of a vowel, = Lat. anceps, Sext. Emp. M. 1, 100.

III. Adv. ὑγρῶς, v. supr. II. 1 and 5.

ὕγρο-σαίτης, in Byz., a measure of liquids = 50 sextarii.

ὕγρο-σαρκος, ὄν, of flabby flesh, Arist. H. A. 4, 11, 12., 8, 21, 4.

ὕγρο-σκελής, ἐς, with tender or supple legs, Liban. Epist. 585 B.

ὕγρο-στομος, ὄν, of a sword, sharp-cutting, Theod. Prodr.

ὕγροτης, ἡτος, Dor. -ότας, ἄτος, ἡ: (ὕγρος):—wetness, moisture, either in abstract or concrete sense, fluidity or a fluid, opp. to ξηρότης, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17, Aph. 1248, Plat. Phileb. 32 A, Arist., etc.; in pl., Arist. G. A. 3, 10, 20, Meteor. 1, 14, 17.

II. pliancy, suppleness, opp. to σκληρότης, τῶν ἄρθρων Hipp. Art. 784, cf. Xen. An. 5, 8, 15; τοῦ σώματος, of serpents, Arist. G. A. 1, 7, 3; of bears, Id. H. A. 8, 5, 3:—so, of a flame, flickering motion, lamency, Eur. Phoen. 1256.

2. languor, feebleness, τοῦ ζήφους . . δι' ὑγρότητα χειρὸς ἐξολισθόντος Plut. Cato Mi. 20.

3. metaph. of persons, softness of temper, easiness of disposition, ὕ. τοῦ ἠθους Lycurg. 152, 12, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5, 5; ἕξεως Plut. 2, 680 D; so, ὑγρότης βίου a voluptuous course of life, Crobyl. Ἀπολιπ. 1; cf. ὑγρός II. 7.

ὕγρο-τόκος, ὄν, producing moisture or water, Nonn. D. 22, 102., 32, 295.

ὕγρο-τράχηλος [ᾶ], ὄν, with pliant neck, cited from Arist.

ὕγρο-τροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for aquatic animals, Plat. Polit. 264 D.

ὕγρουσία, ἡ, wateriness, prob. f. l. for ὑγρασία in Chalcid. ad Plat. Tim. fol. 36.

ὕγρο-φάνης, ἐς, of moist appearance, Galen. 8, 662.

ὕγρο-φθαλμος, ὄν, with moist eyes, opp. to σκληρόφθαλμος, Arist. P. A. 2, 2, 8., 2, 13, fin.

ὕγρο-φθογγος λάγυνος ὑγρ. a narrow-necked bottle that gurgles when one pours from it, Anth. P. 6, 248.

ὕγρο-φλοιος, ὄν, with moist, soft rind, Geop. 9, 16, 2.

ὕγρο-φοίτος, ὄν, = ὑγροπόρος, Lyc. 88.

ὕγρο-φόρητος, ὄν, borne by or on water, Nonn. D. 15, 372, etc.

ὕγρο-φόρος, ὄν, = ὑδροφόρος, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 283.

ὕγρο-φύης, ἐς, (φύη) of wet, moist nature, Schol. Theocr. 1, 47. Adv. -ῶς, Aristaen. 1, 1.

ὕγρο-χερσος, ὄν, living both on land and in water, Manass. Chron. 3933, etc.

ὕγρο-χεύμων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, pouring water, Manass. Chron. 150.

ὕγρο-χίτων [ι], ὄνος, ὄ, ἡ, in wet garment, Nonn. D. 23, 112, 311.

ὕγρο-χρως, οος, ὄ, ἡ, with moist surface, Jo. Gaz.

ὕγρο-χῦτος, ὄν, (χέω) pouring or poured forth wet, Nonn. D. 8, 275.

ὕγρύνω, = ὑγρῶν, for which it is prob. f. l. in Cass. Probl.

ὕγρο-ῶπις, ἰδος, ἡ, with delicate face, Tzetz. Antehom. 118.

ὕγρῶσσω, to make wet, moisten, Aesch. Ag. 1329.

ὕδαλέος, α, ὄν, (ὑδωρ) watery: dropsical, Hipp. Prorrh. 84, Galen.

ὕδαρεύω, to make watery, dilute, Epiphan.

ὕδαρῆς, ἐς, gen. ἑος: (ὑδωρ):—watery, διαχώρημα Hipp. Progn. 40; καταμήνια ὑδαρέστερα Arist. H. A. 10, 1, 16; ἰχώρες Ib. 7, 9, 2, etc.

2. mostly of wine, mixed with too much water, watery, washy, ὑδαρῆ νέχεέν σοι;—παντάπασι μὲν οὖν ὕδωρ Pherccr. Kor. 4; cf. Hipp. Aët. 286, Xen. Lac. 1, 3, Alex. Τιτθ. 1, Τοκιστ. 1; κεράννυται οὐθ' ὑδαρὲς οὐτ' ἄκρατον Antiph. Ἀκουτιζ. 1, 4; ὕδ. κυλίκιον Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C:—Adv., οἶνος ὑδαρῶς συγκεκραμένος Moschio;—v. κινάω fin.

3. metaph. washy, feeble, languid, ὑδαρεῖ σαίνειν φιλότητι Aesch. Ag. 708; φιλία Arist. Pol. 2, 4, 7; μῦθος Id. Poët. 26, 13; τὸ ὕδ. τοῦ φρονήματος Clem. Al. 154.

II. of colour, watery, pale gray, ὄμμα προβάτων Arist. G. A. 5, 1, 17.

ὕδαρδ-πιστος, ὄν, of uncertain faith, Eccl.

ὕδαρός, ἄ, ὄν, late form of ὑδαρῆς, introduced by the Copyists into correct writers, Lob. Pathol. 282.

ὕδαρότης, ἡτος, ἡ, wateriness, Clem. Al. 169.

ὕδαρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of watery nature, τόποι Arist. Plant. 2, 6, 3; the form ὑδαροείδης is prob. l. for ὑδερ- in Alex. Trall. 11, 643.

ὕδασις-στεγής, ἑς, like ὑδατοστεγής, *water-proof*, πῖλος Anth. P. 6. 90; cf. Lob. Phryn. 688. [ῥ in Anth. l. c., metri grat.]
 ὑδαταίνωμαι, Med. *to be dropsical*, Hipp. 1008 G. II. the Act. in Galen. Lex. Hipp., of women, *to have watery menses*.
 ὑδατ-ηγός, ὄν, *drawing water*, ἀνὴρ Call. Fr. 42, cf. Schol. Ar. Ran. 1332.
 ὑδατηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ὑδωρ) of os for water, κρωσσοὺς μήτ' οἰνηροὺς μήτ' ὑδατηροὺς *waterewers* or *pails*, Aesch. (Fr. 96) as cited by Poll. 6. 23; but ὑδρηροὺς πίθους καὶ οἰνηροὺς in A. B. 115.
 ὑδατικός, ἡ, ὄν, =sq., *σημείον* Theophr. Sign. 1. 17; πῖρος Schol. Ar. Pl. 521.
 ὑδατικός, ἡ, ὄν, also os, ὄν: (ὑδωρ) —of water, watery, wet, moist, πνεῦμα, χώρα Hipp. Aër. 283, 289 (where Littré retains the Ms. reading ὑδαταίνω); νότοι Theophr. Veat. 57 (and to be restored for ὑδατίος, Ib. 7); νεφέλαι Id. Fr. 6. 1 and 11; ὑδ. νάρκισσος *that loves the water*, Anth. P. app. 120: —τὸ ὑδ. *an eye-lotion*, Galen. II. *transparent like water*, of thin, gauze-like Milesian garments, καίρωμα Call. Fr. 295; ὑδ. βράκη Theocr. 28. 11, —where others understand it *sea-green*; but cf. ὑδαταίνω II.
 III. like ὑγρός II, *pliant, supple*, βραχίονες Anth. P. 9. 567, cf. Mehlhorn Anact. 16. 9. [ὑδατικός: but in dactylic verses ῥ; and Matra ap. Ath. 136 C has ὑδατικός, which is in favour of the form ὑδαταίνω, v. supr.]
 ὑδατίον, τό, Dim. of ὑδωρ, *a little water, rivulet*, of the Ilissus, Plat. Phaedr. 229 A; and in pl., lb. B, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 12, al. II. *small rain*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 9.
 ὑδατίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a drop of water*, Hesych., Phot. II. *a watery vesicle, hydatid*, Galen. III. *a disease in the liver*, Galen.: also in the heels of horses, Hippiatr. IV. *a gem*, Martian. Cap.
 ὑδατισμός, ὁ, as from ὑδατίζω, *the noise of water in the body of a dropsical person*, Cael. Aur.
 ὑδατο-δόχος, ὄν, *holding water*, Suid., Byz.
 ὑδατο-ειδής, ἑς, *like water*, Arist. Color. 3. 13, Diog. L. 10. 106. II. τὸ ὑδ. *the aqueous humour*, of the eye, Galen.
 ὑδατῆς, ἑσσα, ὄν (ὑδωρ) *watery, like water*, like ὑδατῶδης, Anth. P. 9. 327, Dion. P. 782, Nonn., etc. II. *transparent as water, thin, fine*, καλύπτρη Anth. P. 6. 270; cf. ὑδατικός II. [ῥ in dactylic verses.]
 ὑδατο-θρέμμων, ὄν, *nurtured and living in water*, ἰχθύς Emped. 130 [with ῥ, in dact. verse.]
 ὑδατο-κλυστός, ὄν, *washed with water only* (without soap), Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 134 E.
 ὑδατο-λουτός, ὄν, *washed in water*, Manass. Chron. 417: —μήτωρ; ἡ, *mother of waters*, πηγὴ Ib. 212.
 ὑδατο-μικτός, ὄν, *mixed with water*, Eccl.
 ὑδατο-πάγης, ἑς, *compact of water*, of the firmament, Eccl.
 ὑδατο-πλήξ, ὁ, ἡ, *beaten by the waters*, ἄκρα Opp. C. 2. 142, in poët. dat. —πλήγεσιν [with ῥ, in dact. verse.]
 ὑδατοποσία, ἡ, *a drinking of water*, Hipp. 400. 38, Luc. Rh. Praec. 9.
 ὑδατοποτέω, *to drink water*, Luc. Icarom. 7.
 ὑδατο-πότης, ὁ, *a water-drinker*, v. ὑδροπότης.
 ὑδατο-ποτέω, poët. for —ποτέω, Cratim. Incert. 107; cf. ὑδροποτέω.
 ὑδατο-ροια, ἡ, *a flood of water*, Byz.
 ὑδατο-ρύτος, ὄν, *flowing with water*, Eust. 268. 29.
 Ὑδατοσύδνη, ἡ, name of a Nereid, Call. Fr. 347; cf. Ἄλοσύδνη, and v. Lob. Pathol. 235. [ῥ in dact. verse.]
 ὑδατο-τρεφής, ἑς, like ὑδατοθρέμμων, *bred in water, growing in or by the water*, αἰγίροι Od. 17. 208; cf. Lob. Phryn. 577.
 ὑδατο-τροφος, ὄν, *nourished by water*: —φόρητος, ὄν, *borne on the water*; bath in Manass. Chron. 192.
 ὑδατο-χλοός, ὄν, (χλόη) *water-green, pale*, v. sub ὑδατόχολος.
 ὑδατο-χολός, ὄν, *watery and bilious in colour*, of excrements, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1096, cf. 73 E, 127 A, 136 E; v. Galen. 9. 295 (who mentions a v. l. ὑδατόχλοα), Actuar. de Urin. 1. 4: cf. ὑδατόχροος.
 ὑδατο-χροός, ὄν, *pale as water*, Hipp. 986 A, 1110 G.
 ὑδατώω, *to make watery*, Ruf.: —Pass. *to be liquid, watery*, Anth. P. 9. 709. II. in Pass. also, *to be dropsical*, Hipp. 1195 A.
 ὑδατῶδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) *like water, watery*, οὔρον Hipp. Progn. 40, cf. 986 C; opp. to αἱματῶδης, Arist. H. A. 7. 7, 3; ἀνεμος ὑδ. Id. Meteor. 2. 6, 20; νέφος ὑδατωδέστερον Ib. 3. 6, 2, etc.; ὑδ. κρύσταλλος, of melting ice, *wet, sloppy*, Thuc. 3. 23. II. *full of water*, φύλλα Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 2; σφαιρίον Id. H. P. 3. 7, 5. 2. *dropsical*, Hipp. 1195 A, Galen.
 ὑδαίω, Ep. for ὑδαίω.
 ὑδραίνω, *to have the dropsy*, Hipp. 563. 41.
 ὑδριασμός, ἑς, ἡ, =ὑδρος, *the dropsy*, Hippiatr.
 ὑδριαίω, *to have the dropsy*, Teles (?) ap. Stob. 509. 11, Ael. N. A. 3. 18., 14. 4, Galen.—A faulty form ὑδραίω is cited by Phot., etc., and occurs as v. l. in Aristid. 2. 408, Poll. 4. 187; v. Lob. Phryn. 80.
 ὑδρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑδρος) *dropsical*, διάθεσις Galen.: —as Subst., ὁ ὑδ. *a dropsical patient*, Ruf., Orib.
 ὑδρο-ειδής, ἑς, of a dropsical nature, f. l. for ὑδαροειδής, *watery*.
 ὑδροόμαι, Pass. *to be watery*, Hipp. 611. 45: —but this form ought to mean *to suffer from dropsy*, and prob. ὑδαροόμαι should be restored.
 ὑδρος, ὁ, (ὑδωρ) like ὑδραίνω, *the dropsy*, Hipp. 543. 55., 544. 34, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 8, 1, etc.; ὑδρῶν νοσήματι Id. Fr. 444. II. ὑδ. εἰς ἀμίδα *diabetes*, Medic.; cf. a form ὑδρῶν, ὁ, which is cited from Hipp. by Erotian, but is not found in our text.
 ὑδρῶδης, ἑς, contr. for ὑδαροειδής, Galen., Oribas 119 Matth.
 ὑδαίω [ῥ], (ὑδης) *to tell of, celebrate*, a word first found in the Alexandr. Poets, Nic. Al. 47. 525, Call. Fr. 477; Ep. also ὑδαίω, Call. Jov. 76: —Pass. *to be told of, to be called so* and so, Ap. Rh. 2. 528., 4. 264, Arat.

257:—Suid. and Et. Gud. also quote the form ὑδειν (from ὑδω) from some Poet.
 ὑδης, ὄν, ὁ, =ποιητής, συνετός in Hesych., Theognost. Can. 19. 26: cf. ὑδης I. (With this late √ΥΔ Curt. compares the Root of δειδ-ω, δοιδ-ός, ἀηδ-ών; Skt. vad, vad-āmi (loquor), vad-as (sermo), vand-ē (celebro): —perh. αὐδ-ή also is akin.)
 ὑδνέω, *to nourish*, Hesych., E. M.: Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. p. 19. 27 cites ὑδω = λέγω.
 ὑδνης, ὄν, ὁ, =εἰδώς, ἔμπειρος (cf. ὑδης), Hesych. II. = ἔγγονος, σύντροφος, Id. (perh. as Root of Ἄλοσ-ὑδνη, Ὑδατοσ-ὑδνη).
 ὑδνον, τό, *an esculent fungus*, prob. *the truffle*, Lat. *tuber*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 11 (v. l. οἰδνον), 1. 6, 5, Diosc. 2. 175, Ath. 62 A sq.
 ὑδνό-φυλλον, τό, *an herb said to grow over truffles* and mark the spot where they are, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 62 D.
 ὑδο-γενής, ἑς, *sprung from the water*, restored by Scaliger for ὑλογ- in Oph. Fr. 2. 36; v. Lob. Pathol. 443. [ῥ in dact. verse.]
 ὑδος, εὖς, τό, v. sub ὑδωρ s. init.
 ὑδρα, Ion. ὑδρη, ἡ, (v. ὑδωρ) like ὑδρος, *a hydra, water-serpent*, of the Lernaean hydra, Hes. Th. 313, Soph. Tr. 574, 836, 1094; ὑδραν τέμνειν, proverb. of *labour in vain*, because two heads sprung up for every one which was cut off, Plat. Rep. 426 E: —in pl., but still with reference to the Lernaean hydra, Eur. Heracl. 950, Phoen. 1136. II. name of a constellation, Arat. 444, etc.
 ὑδρά-γονος, ἡ, =νυμφαία, Apulei.
 ὑδραγωγέιον, τό, =ὑδραγωγίον, Strab. 614.
 ὑδραγωγέω, *to conduct or convey water*, ὑδωρ ὑδραγωγείται Strab. 614.
 ὑδραγωγία, ἡ, *conveyance of water or liquids*, Plat. Tim. 77 E; cf. ὑδρεία I. 2. II. =ὑδραγωγίον, *a water-course*, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 9, Menand. Hist. ap. Joseph. A. J. 9. 14, 2.
 ὑδραγωγίον, τό, *an aqueduct*, C. I. 2172. 2., 3454.
 ὑδραγωγός, ὄν, *bringing water*, αἰετός Plut. 2. 366 A; ὑδ. τόπος *full of water*, Horapoll.: —ὑδρ. φάρμακα *diuretics*, Galen. 10. 463. II. as Subst., ὑδρ., ὁ, *a water-carrier*, Artemid. 4. 74, Manetho 1. 84. 2. *a maker or manager of aqueducts*, Lat. *aquilex*, Plut. 2. 914 B. b. *an aqueduct*, LXX (4 Regg. 18. 17, Sirach. 24. 30). 3. in Hipp. *one who drinks much water, a dropsical person*, 1240 C.
 ὑδραίνω, (ὑδωρ) *to water*, ὁ. γῆν, of a river, Eur. Tro. 226; ὑδρ. τινά *to wash, sprinkle with water*, Id. 1. T. 54: —Med. *to wash oneself, bathe*, ὑδρηναμένη Od. 4. 750, 759., 17. 48, 58; λουτρὰ ὑδραίνασθαι *χρὸς* *to pour water over one's body*, Eur. El. 157. II. ὑδραίνειν *χοάς* *τινι* *to pour libations to* .., Id. 1. T. 161.
 ὑδρ-ἀλέτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ἀλέω) *a water-mill*, Strab. 556, ubi v. Casaub.: —Hesych. also cites ὑδραλετία, ἡ, and in Gloss. we find ὑδραλεσία.
 ὑδραλής, ὁ, =ὑδρος, Hesych.
 ὑδρ-ἀλμη, ἡ, *salt water*, Oribas. 53 Matth.
 ὑδρανός, ὁ, *one who makes a purificatory offering*, Hesych.: he also cites ὑδρανή, ἡ, =τὸ ἀκραιφνές καὶ καθαρόν.
 ὑδραρυγύριζω, *to be like quicksilver*, Tzetz.: —*to become quicksilver*, Anon. in Fabr. B. Gr. 8. 248.
 ὑδρ-ἀργύρος, ὁ, *fluid silver, quicksilver*, artificially prepared from cinnabar-ore, Diosc. 5. 110: native quicksilver was called ἀργυρός χυτός, cf. Theophr. Lap. 60.
 ὑδρ-ἀρπαξ, ὁ, *a water-clock*, like κλειψύδρα, Simplic. ad Arist. Cael.
 ὑδράστινα, ἡ, *wild hemp*, Diosc. Noth. 3. 166.
 ὑδρ-αύλης, οὗ, ὁ, *one who plays the ὑδραυλις*, Math. Vett. 180.
 ὑδρ-αυλήσις, ἡ, =ὑδραυλις, Simplic. ad Arist. Phys. p. 160.
 ὑδρ-αυλις, εὖς, ἡ, (αὐλέω) *a hydraulic organ*, invented by an Egyptian named Ctesibius, Aristod. ap. Ath. 174 B; described by Hedyl. ib. 497 D: also ὑδραυλος, ὁ, Schneid. Ecl. Phys. 310. 97; *hydraulus* in Cicero: —so τὸ ὑδραυλικὸν ὄργανον, Ath. 174 C.
 ὑδρεία, ἡ, (ὑδρεύω) *a drawing water, fetching water*, Thuc. 7. 13, Plat. Legg. 844 B, Polyb., etc.: in pl., Plat. Ax. 371 E. 2. *a distribution of water, watering, irrigation*, Id. Legg. 761 C, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 3: —metaph., ἡ ἐκ τῆς κοιλίας ἐπὶ τὰς φλέβας ὕ. Plat. Tim. 78 B, cf. 77 D. II. *a watering-place*, Plut. Them. 9.—Cf. ὑδρία fin.
 ὑδρεῖον, Ion. ὑδρήιον, τό: (ὑδρεύω): —*a water-bucket, well-bucket*, Hdt. 3. 14, Ath. 360 F, etc. II. *a water-tank, reservoir*, Polyb. 34. 2, 6, Strab. 37, 560. III. *a water-clock*, Math. Vett.
 ὑδρ-ἐλαιον, τό, *water mixed with oil*, Plut. 2. 663 C, Diosc. 2. 10, Galen., etc.; cf. χυτλόμαι.
 ὑδρευμα, τό, *a watering-place, a well, tank*, Arr. Peripl. p. 14; mentioned in Egypt. Inscr., C. I. (add.) 4716 d. 15, al., v. Frauz. ad 4713 c.
 ὑδρεύς, εὖς, ὁ, poët. for ὑδρευτής, Manetho 4. 251, v. Lob. Phryn. 316.
 ὑδρευσις, εὖς, ἡ, =ὑδρεία, *irrigation*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 9, 5.
 ὑδρευτής, οὗ, ὁ, *a drawer of water, waterer*, Gloss.
 ὑδρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for watering, ὄργανα Alex. Polyhist. ap. Eus. P. E. 432 B.
 ὑδρεύω, (ὑδωρ) *to draw, fetch or carry water*, Od. 10. 105, Theogn. 264: —commonly in Med. *to draw water for oneself, fetch water*, [κρήνη] ὄθεν ὑδρεύοντο πολῖται Od. 7. 131, cf. 17. 206, Hdt. 7. 193, Eur. Tro. 205; ὑδωρ ἀνασπασάντας ὑδρεύεσθαι Thuc. 4. 97; παρὰ τῶν γειτόνων Plat. Legg. 844 B; ἀπὸ τελεμάτων ὑδρ. αἱ μέλιται Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 37; fut. ὑδρευσομένη Luc. D. Mar. 6. 1. II. *to water, irrigate*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 3.
 ὑδρ-ηγός, ὁ, *a water-conduit*, Hesych.
 ὑδρήιον, τό, for ὑδρεῖον, Hdt.
 ὑδρηλός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑδωρ) *watery, moist, wet*, λειμῶνες Od. 9. 133; Σάμος h. Ap. 41; νέφη, λιβάδες Aesch. Supp. 793, Pers. 613; κρωσσοί, στα-

γόνες Eur. Cycl. 89, Supp. 206;—poët. word, used by Hipp. 1278. 39. II. = ὕδρευτικός, Philo I. 410.

ὕδρημερία, ἡ, *distribution of water*, Eccl.

ὕδρηρον, τό, a name of the plant ἔρινος, Diosc. Noth. 4. 29.

ὕδρηρός, ἄ, ὄν, ὕδατηρός, Poëta in Stob. 520. 32; v. ὕδατηρός.

ὕδρηχός, ὄν, = ὕδροχός, πῶμα Eur. Fr. 884:—ὄ ὕδρ., the sign *Aquarius* in the Zodiac, Plut. 2. 908 C.

ὕδρια, ἡ, (ὑδωρ) a *water-pot, pitcher, urn*, Ar. Vesp. 926, Eccl. 678, C. I. 2855. II, etc.; ἀγῶν .. ὑδρίας πέρι (cf. ἀμφορίτης), Ar. Rh. 4. 1767:—proverb., ἐπὶ θύραις τὴν ὑδρίαν to break the pitcher at the door, = 'there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip,' Arist. Rhet. I. 6, 22. II. a vessel of any kind, a *wine-pot*, Ar. Fr. 183: a *pot of money*, Id. Av. 602. 2. the *balloting urn* in the law-courts, Isocr. 365 C; ὕδρ. χαλκῆ Dem. 1155. 6, cf. Plut. T. Gracch. II. 3. a *cinerary urn*, Ar. Av. 601 (v. Schol.), Luc. Demosth. Enc. 29, Plut. Philop. 21, etc. [i in Ar. Rh. I. c., where ὑδρείς is a v. l.]

ὕδριας, ἡ, of the *water*, Ὑδριάδες Νύμφαι Anth. P. 6. 57., 9. 823.

ὕδρια-φόρος, ὄν, carrying a *water-vessel*, Ar. Eccl. 738, cf. Poll. 3. 55.

ὕδριον, τό, Dim. of ὑδρία, Hipp. 49. 53, acc. to Erotian. 582 and Galen.; but ὑδρίον is prob. to be restored.

ὕδρισκη, ἡ, Dim. of ὑδρία, Ath. 438 F, LXX (4 Regg. 2. 20).

ὕδρο-βάφης, ἐς, *dipped in water*, like ὑγροβαφής, Poll. 7. 56.

ὕδρο-βόλος, ὄν, *throwing water, watering*, δρόσοι C. I. 3763.

ὕδρο-γάρων, τό, γάρων *prepared with water*, cited from Alex. Trall.

ὕδρο-γάστρω, ὄ, ἡ, with *water in the belly, dropsical*, Manetho I. 155.

ὕδρο-γνώμων, ὄν, *finding out water and digging wells*, Geop. 2. 10. 6.

ὕδρο-γονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the *production of water*, σημεῖα Geop. 2. 5. 16.

ὕδρο-δόκος (or -δόχος), ὄν, *receiving or containing water*, Nonn. Jo. 2. 36, Hesych.:—ὕδροδόκη, ἡ, a *reservoir*, Boiss. Anecd. 3. 61.

ὕδρο-δρομος, ὄν, *running in water*, i. e. *swimming*, Orph. H. 23. 7.

ὕδρο-ειδής, ἐς, *like water, watery*, Στυριών Eur. Rhés. 353.

ὕδρῳεις, εσσα, εν, *fond of the water*, Lat. *aquaticus*, δόναξ Eur. Hel. 349:—Ὑδροῦσσα was a name of the island Tenos, Arist. Fr. 553.

ὕδρο-θήκη, ἡ, a *reservoir of water, cistern*, Ath. 208 A.

ὕδρο-θήρας, ὄν, ὄ, a *fisherman*, Eust. 574. 16.

ὕδροθηρία, ἡ, a *hunting in water, fishery*, Ael. N. A. I. 10, Philes de An. 83.

ὕδροθηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *fishing*, Ael. N. A. 14. 24., 15. 1.

ὕδρο-κέλευθος, ὄν, dub. l. for ὑγροκέλευθος, Orph. H. 20. 3.

ὕδρο-κέφῦλον, τό, *water in the head, hydrocephalus*, Galen.

ὕδρο-κῆλη, ἡ, *water in the scrotum, hydrocelé*, Galen.

ὕδρο-κηλικός, ἡ, ὄν, *suffering from hydrocelé*, Galen., cf. Plin. N. H. 30. 8. II. for *curing hydrocelé*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 62.

ὕδρο-κιννάω, to *mix with water*, Tzetz.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 630.

ὕδρο-κισσο-κῆλη, ἡ, *aneurysm of the vessels of the testicles*, Galen.

ὕδρο-λάπαθον, τό, *water-sorrel*, Plin. N. H. 20. 21.

ὕδρο-λόγιον, τό, a *water-clock*, formed like ὠρολόγιον, Cleomed. 2. 1, Ptol.: also ὕδρολογεῖον, Ach. Tat.

ὕδρο-μανία, ἡ, = ὕδροφοβία, Eriphan.

ὕδρο-μαντις, εως, ὄ, ἡ, *one who divines from water, a water-prophet*, Strab. 762, Manetho 4. 212.

ὕδρο-μαστευτική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, *the art of seeking for water*, Geop. 2. 6. 1.

Ὑδρο-μέδουσα, ἡ, *Water-green*, name of a frog in Batr. 19.

ὕδρο-μέλαθρος, ὄν, *dwelling in water*, ἰχθύες Emped. 187.

ὕδρο-μέλι, ιτος, τό, *hydromel*, a kind of *mead*, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 44, Diosc. 5. 17, Galen., etc.; in older Greek μελίκρατον, v. Moer. 254.

ὕδρο-μερία, ἡ, *the distribution of water*, Eccl.

ὕδρο-μέτριον, τό, a *vessel for measuring hydrostatically*, Theo in Ptol.

ὕδρο-μηλον, τό, a *drink of water and μηλόμελι*, Diosc. 5. 30, Artem., etc.

ὕδρο-μίγης, ἐς, *mixed with water*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 1.

ὕδρο-μύλη, ἡ, a *water-mill*, Gloss.; also ὕδρόμυλος, ὄ, Hesych.:—on the form -μύλιον, τό, v. Ducang.

ὕδρο-μφαλος, ὄν, *suffering from water in the umbilical region*, Galen.:—the disease was called ὑδρόμφαλον, τό.

ὕδρο-νομέομαι, Dep. to *measure out water*, Luc. Lexiph. 9.

ὕδρο-παραστάται, οἱ, *those who offered water* instead of wine in the Eucharist, *Aquarii*, Eccl.

ὕδρο-πέπερι, εως, τό, *water-pepper, Polygonum hydropper*, Diosc. 2. 191, Galen.;—differing from ὑδροπίπερον, τό, *fleabane, Persicaria*, Geop.

ὕδρο-ποιός, ὄν, *producing water, watery*, Plut. 2. 939 E.

ὕδρο-πόρος, ὄν, = ὑγροπόρος *through which water passes*, χαράδραι Nonn. D. 2. 438; ἀήρ Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 145 B.

ὕδρο-ποσία, ἰον. -ίη, ἡ, *water-drinking*, Hipp. Acut. 359, Xen. Cyr. I. 5, 12, Plat. Legg. 674 A, etc.; v. sq.

ὕδροποτέω, to *drink water*, opp. to οἶνω χρῆσθαι, Hdt. I. 71, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 26, Plat. Rep. 561 C, etc.—Acc. to the Gramm., ὕδροπωτέω is the more correct form, Lob. Phryn. 456.

ὕδρο-πότης, ὄν, ὄ, (πίνω) a *water-drinker*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 29: hence in Comic phrase for a *thin-blooded, mean-spirited fellow*, Horace's *aquae potor*, Anth. P. 11. 20; so, ὕδατοπότης in Phryn. Com. Incert. I; ὕδωρ πίνων Dem. 73. 3, cf. 355. 24, Ar. Eq. 349; ὕδωρ δὲ πίνων οὐδὲν ἂν τέκει σοφόν Cratin. Πυτ. 6, cf. Aristopho Πυθ. I. 3, Bato Ἄνδρ. I. 9, al.

ὕδρο-ρόδιον, τό, *oil of roses mixed with water*, Galen., etc.

ὕδρο-ρόσατον, τό, *rose-water*, Oribas. 84 Matth.

ὕδρορροά, ἡ, but in Att. also ὕδρορροή, Lob. Phryn. 492: (ροή):—a *watercourse*, whether on the ground, a *conduit, canal, sluice*, Ar. Ach. 922, 1186; or on the roof, a *gutter, spout*, Ar. Vesp. 126; ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ὕδρορροαί δύο βέουσιν Eubul. Στεφ. I. 4. II. = ὕδρωψ, A. B. 312. III. a *hidden rock in the sea*, acc. to (the error of) Schol. Ar. Ach. 1185.

ὕδρορροα, ἡ, = foreg., Polyb. 4. 57, 8; v. Lob. Phryn. 497.

ὕδρορροός, ὄ, (βέω) = ὕδρορροά, Alciphro 3. 47, Hesych. s. v. ὕδροφόρος.

ὕδρορροά, ἡ, a dub. form for ὕδρορροά, Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 492.

ὕδρος, ὄ, (ὑδωρ) like ὕδρα, a *water-snake, the ringed snake, Coluber natrix*, Il. 2. 723, Hdt. 2. 76, Arist. H. A. I. 1, 14., 2. 17, 23. II. a smaller kind of water-animal, φαλάγγιον or σαῦρος, Artem. 4. 56.

ὕδρο-σεληνίτης, ὄν, ὄ, a fine kind of *selenite*, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 349.

ὕδρο-σέλινον, τό, = ἐλειοσέλινον, Diosc. 3. 75.

ὕδρο-σκοπέομαι, Med. to *search for water*, Geop. 2. 6, 42:—ὕδρο-σκοπική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, *the art of finding-water, well-sinking*, Ib. 2. 6, 47:—τὸ -κόν, a *treatise on this art*, Ib. 2. 4.

ὕδρο-σκόπιον or -εῖον, τό, a *hydrostatic instrument*, described by Synes. Ep. 15.

ὕδρο-σκόπος, ὄ, a *water-seeker, well-sinker*, Gloss.

ὕδρο-σπονδα (sc. ἱερά), τά, a *drink-offering of water*, Theophr. ap. Porphyr. de Abst. 2. 20. They were, with ἐλαιόσπονδα, μελίσπονδα, parts of the νεφάλια, as opp. to the οἰνόσπονδα, Preller Polemo p. 74.

ὕδρο-στάσιμος, ὄν, of or with *standing water*, τόποι Diosc. 3. 133.

ὕδρο-στάσιον [ᾶ], τό, (στήναι) *standing water, a pond, pool*, Byz.

ὕδρο-στατέομαι, Pass. to *have stagnant water*, τόποι ὕδροστατούμενοι spots with *standing water, marshes*, Suid. s. v. ἀξιόλογα.

ὕδρο-στάτης [ᾶ], ὄν, ὄ, a *hydrostatic balance*, Procl. ad Hes. II. a *fire-engine*, v. Ducange.

ὕδρο-σφράντης, ὄν, ὄ, *water-smeller*, name of a parasite in Alciphro 3. 61.

ὕδρότης, ητος, ἡ, *moisture*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 166.

ὕδρο-τόκος, ὄν, *producing water*, of a well, Eccl.

ὕδρο-φαντική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, *the art of discovering water*, Geop. 2. 6, 1; also ὕδροφαντικά, τά, Ib.

ὕδροφόβας, ὄν, ὄ, = ὕδροφόβος II, Plut. 2. 731 B, 732 A; cf. Lob. Phryn. 639, Aj. 604.

ὕδροφοβέω, = ὕδροφοβιάω, Greg. Nyss.

ὕδροφοβία, ἡ, *horror of water* caused by the bite of a mad dog, *hydrophobia*, Cels. 5. 27; ascribed by Menand. to wine-drinkers, Incert. 503:—so ὕδροφόβη, ἡ, Greg. Nyss.

ὕδροφοβιάω, fut. ἄσω, to *have the hydrophobia*, Diosc. Ther. I.

ὕδροφοβικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like *hydrophobia*, πάθος τὸ ὕ. = ὕδροφοβία, Diosc. Ther. 2. II. *curing hydrophobia*, Galen.

ὕδρο-φόβος, ὄν, *having a horror of water, having the hydrophobia*, Ar. Epict. 4. 4, 20. II. as Subst., ὕδρ. ὄ, = ὕδροφοβία, Diosc. Ther. praef., Galen.

ὕδροφορέω, to *carry water*, Xen. An. 4. 5, 9, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 32, Ath., etc. II. to *serve as ὕδροφόρος*, Newton Inscr.

ὕδροφόρησις, εως, ἡ, a *carrying of water*, Eust. 1323. 59.

ὕδροφορία, ἡ, *the office of ὕδροφόρος* (II), C. I. 2885. II. = ὕδροφύρια, τά, Luc. D. Marin. 6. 2.

ὕδροφορία (ἱερά), τά, *the water-carrying*, a festival of Apollo in Aegina, Schol. Pind. N. 5. 81, Suid.

ὕδροφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *carrying water*, Suid. s. v. κρωσσός.

ὕδρο-φόρος, ὄν, *carrying water, κόρη* Plut. Them. 31; ἀγγεῖον Poll. 8. 66. II. as Subst., ὕδρ. ὄ and ἡ, a *water-carrier*, Hdt. 3. 14, Xen. An. 4. 5, 10, Luc., etc.; Ὑδροφόροι was the title of a Trag. by Aesch. (Fr. 219 sq.); and by Soph. (Fr. 597 sq.):—the Ὑδρ. were women who served in the temple at Branchidae at Miletus, C. I. 2885 sq.; cf. ὕδροφορέω II.

ὕδρο-φύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκος, ὄ, *guard or inspector of water*, Pandect.

ὕδρο-χαμαιμηλον, τό, *boiled chamomite*, Alex. Trall.

ὕδρο-χαρής, ἐς, *delighting in water*, Eust. 254. II, etc.:—Ὑδρόχαρις, ὄ, *Grace of the waters*, name of a frog, Batr. 229.

ὕδρο-χάα or -χάη, ἡ, a *conduit, aqueduct*, Orib., Hesych., etc.; less Att. than ὕδρορροή, Moer. 381.

ὕδρο-χοεῖον, τό, a *well, cistern*, Menand. Hist. p. 374 Nieb.:—falsely written ὕδροχεῖον in Suid., ὕδροχόϊον in the Clementines.

ὕδρο-χοεύς, εως, ὄ, v. s. ὕδροχός.

ὕδρο-χοέω, to *pour water*, Achmes Onir. 187: ὕδρο-χοῖα, ἡ, a *pouring out of water*, Ibid.

ὕδρο-χός, ὄ, (χέω) *the water-pourer*, name of the constellation *Aquarius*, Plut. 2. 908 C, Anth. P. 12. 199;—dat. ὕδροχοῦ (as if from ὕδρο-χοεύς) Ep. for the common ὕδροχόω, Arat. 389, Nonn. D. 23. 315.

ὕδρο-χῦτος, ὄν, *pouring or gushing with water*, κρῆναι Eur. Cycl. 66.

ὕδρωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like water, watery*, v. l. Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 3.

ὕδρωμα, τό, = ὕδρευμα, C. I. 4837.

ὕδρων, ὄν, ὄ, *the month in which Aquarius rises*, Ptol.

ὕδρωπιασις, εως, ἡ, = ὕδρωψ, Osann. Auct. p. 159; and so prob. for ὕδρωπία in Oribas.:—*hydrophobia* in Plin. 20. 3.

ὕδρωπιάω, fut. ἄσω, to *have the dropsy*, Hipp. Aph. 1260 (cf. Aër. 284, Foës. Oecon.), Arist. G. A. 5. 8, 13, Theophr., etc.

ὕδρωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὕδρωψ) *suffering from dropsy, dropsical*, Hipp. Aph. 1246, Arist. Probl. 3. 5, 7; metaph., ναῦς ὕδρ. Anth. P. 11. 332. II. of or arising from *dropsy, οἶδημα, πάθος* Medici:—τὸ ὕδρωπικόν, = ὕδρωψ, Longin. 3. 4.

ὕδρωπισμός, ὄ, = ὕδρωπιασις, Cael. Aur.

ὕδρωπώδης, ἐς, *like dropsy, shewing symptoms thereof, dropsical*, Hipp. Coac. 190, 191; τὸ ὕδρωπιάδες *dropsy*, Id. 167 G, 185 H:—also ὕδρωπιοειδής, ἐς, Id. 537. 32, etc.; τὰ ὕδρ. *dropsical discharges*, Id. 602. 2.

ὕδρωψ, ωπος, ὄ: (ὑδωρ):—*dropsy*, like ὕδρεός, Hipp. Aph. 1248; ξηρός Ib. 1249; he distinguishes two kinds, ὄ ὑποσαρκίδιος and ὄ μετ' ἐμφυαήματος, cf. Foës. Oecon. 2. ὕδ. εἰς ἀμίδα, the disease also called *diabetes*, Galen. 3. any *watery discharge, the discharge before parturition*, Arist. H. A. 7. 9, 4; cf. πρόφορος II. II. a *dropsical person*, Hipp. 557. 50., 1046 B;—in which sense Diosc. ap. Galen. wrote

the first syll. short in these, where perhaps υός ought to be restored, οὐδὲ Δράκοντος υιός Il. 6. 130; Ἀμφιτρύωνος υιός Od. II. 270; Ποδῆς υιός Ἡερίωνος Il. 17. 575, cf. 590; Ἀνθεμίωνος υιόν 4. 473; Σελάγου υιόν 5. 612; Ἐκτορ, υιὲ Πριάμοιο 7. 47, and Πηλῆος υιός, Μηκιστῆος υιός seem to be the better readings in 1. 489., 2. 566.]

υιότης, ἡ, *sonship, the state or name of the Son*, Eccl.

υιο-τοκία, ἡ, *child-bearing*, Nicet. Annal. 109.

υιόω, (υιός) *to make into a son*: Med. *to adopt as one's son*, Nicol. Damasc.; v. Suid. s. v. υιῶσαι.

υιῶμας, ὅ, (υιῶ) *the squeaking or grunting of swine*, Poll. 5. 87.

υιωνεύς, ἔως, ὁ, = υιωνός, Hesych.

υιωνός, οὐ, ὁ, (υιός) *a child's child, a grandson*, Il. 2. 666, Od. 24. 514, Plut., etc.:—also υιωνός, ἡ, *a granddaughter*, Nicet. Ann. 330 C; but υιωνή in Joseph. B. J. 1. 22, 1; v. Thom. M. 850, Moer.—Cf. υιδῶς.

υιῶσις, ἡ, (υιόω) = υιοθεσία, Ael. ap. Suid.

ὑκις [ὑ], ὁ, *a sea-fish*, Antim. ap. Ath. 304 F, Callim. ib. 284 C, 327 A, Philet. ib. 327 C: also as fem. (perhaps from nom. ὑκη), ὑκας ἀγγελίδας Numen. ib. 320 D, 327 B; also ὑκος, or ὑκος, ὁ, in Hesych.: said by some to be Cyren. for ἐρυθρίνας, by others to be = ἰουλίς, Ath. 327 C.

ὑκῶς, = βασιλεῖς ποιμένες, in the sacred language of Egypt, Manetho ap. Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 14.

ὑλαγμα [ὑ], τό, *the bark or yell of a dog, κυνῶν ὑλάγματα* Eur. I. T. 293: metaph., *νηπίοις ὑλάγμασιν with currish, snarling words*, Aesch. Ag. 1631, cf. 1672.

ὑλαγμός [ὑ], ὁ, *a barking, baying*, Il. 21. 575, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 2; joined with κλαγγή, Xen. Cyn. 4, 5.

ὑλαγωγέω [ὑ], *to carry wood*, Dem. 1041. 2, Poll. 7. 109:—ὑλαγωγία, ἡ, *a carrying of wood, ὑλαγωγός, ὄν, carrying wood*, Poll. 7. 101.

ὑλάδια, τά, *a kind of figs*, Ath. 78 A.

ὑλάεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. for ὑλήεις.

ὑλάζομαι [ὑ], Dep. *to get or fetch wood*, Poll. 7. 109, Hesych.

ὑλαῖος, α, ον, (ὑλη) *belonging to the wood or forest, savage, θῆρ ὑλ.* Theocr. 23. 10; ἦθη Ael. N. A. 16. 10; ὑλ. ἀνθοσύνη weeds, Anth. P. 11. 365:—in Xen. Cyn. 7. 5, the name of a dog, Ringwood:—Ἰλαία, Ion. -αίη, ἡ, *a wild district on the Borysthenes*, Hdt. 4. 9, etc. II.

material, corporeal, Procl. H. Sol. 3, Synes.

ὑλακῶ, ποῖτ. collat. form for ὑλάω, ὑλακτέω, but only found in Ep. part. ὑλακῶντες Opp. C. 3. 281. [ὑ in dact. verse.]

ὑλακῆ, ἡ, *a barking, howling*, Poeta ap. Plat. Legg. 967 D, Anth. P. 6. 167, Ar. Rh., etc.; also in late Prose, Plut. Cim. 18, Luc., etc.

ὑλακῶεις, εσσα, εν, *howling, howling*, χόλος Opp. H. 1. 721. [ὑ in dact. verse.]

ὑλακῶμος, ον, *always barking, still howling or yelling, κύνες* Od. 14. 29., 16. 4; μόθον ὑλ. Nonn. 36. 197. (On the dub. ending -μωρος, v. ἰόμωρος.) [ὑ in dact. verse.]

ὑλακτέω [ὑ], only used in pres. and impf., except that Luc. Nec. 10 has aor. ὑλακτῆσα: (ὑλάω). *To bark, bay, howl, of dogs, ἰστάμενοι δὲ μάλ' ἐγγὺς ὑλακτεῶν* Il. 18. 586; ἀγαθὸς τ' ὑλακτεῖν Ar. Vesp. 904; ὑλ. περιτρέχων Eur. Pol. 104. 8; of hounds, *to give tongue, ὑλ. περι τὰ ἴχνη* Xen. Cyn. 3, 5., 9, 2. 2. metaph., *κραδίη δὲ οἱ ἔνδον ὑλακτεῖ howls for rage*, Od. 20. 13; so of a hungry stomach, *to yell for food, νηδὺς ὑλακτοῦσα* (like Horace's *stomachus latrans*, cf. Heind. Sat. 2. 2, 18), Anth. P. 6. 89. b. c. acc. cogn. *i. yell forth bold and shameless words, τοιαῦθ' ὑλακτεῖ* Soph. El. 299; ἀμουσ' ὑλακτῶν *howling his uncouth songs*, Eur. Alc. 760. II. trans. *to bark at, τινα* Ar. Vesp. 1402, Isocr. 8 C: metaph. *to bark or snarl at*, Lat. *allatrare*, Polyb. 16. 24, 6; hence Vespasian called the Cynaic Demetrius *κύνα ὑλακτοῦντα*, Dio C. 66. 13.

ὑλακτιῆς, οὐ, ὁ, *a barker*, Anth. P. 7. 479: ὑλακτιῆς, ὁ, Greg. Naz.

ὑλακτιῶ, = ὑλακτέω, Q. Sm. 2. 375, in Ep. part. ὑλακτιῶντες.

ὑλακτικός [ὑ], ἡ, ὄν, *disposed to bark*, Arist. Physiogn. 2, 15, Luc. Bis Acc. 33.

ὑλακτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *barker*, name of a hound in Ovid.; so *Hylax* in Virg.

ὑλακῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like barking*, Greg. Nyss.

ὑλ-ἀρχιος, ον, *ruling matter, θεός* cited from Synes.

ὑλάσκω [ὑ], = ὑλακτέω, dub. in Aesch. Supp. 877;—a pres. ὑλάσσω occurs in Charito 6. 4, Eust. 1791. 64; aor. ὑλάξα Dio C. 63. 28.

ὑλάστρια [ὑ], ἡ, *she who gets or fetches wood*, Phot.

ὑλατόμος, Dor. for ὑλητ-.

ὑλάω [ὑ], radic. form of ὑλακτέω, only used by Poets and only in pres. and impf., *to bark, bay, of dogs, κύνες οὐχ ὑλάοισιν, ἀλλὰ περισσαινουσιν* Od. 16. 9; *κύων . . ἀνδρ' ἀγνοήσασ' ὑλάει* 20. 15; so in Med., *κύνες οὐχ ὑλάοντο* 16. 162. 2. metaph. of a man, *to howl, ἡ μάτην ὑλάω* (so Herm. for ὑλακτῶ); Soph. Fr. 58. II. trans. *to bark or bay at, τινα* Od. 16. 5, Theocr. 25. 70. (Onomatop., cf. *ululo*, our *howl, yell*, etc.)

ὑλειώτης, ον, ὁ, *a forester*, epith. of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 106.

ὑλη [ὑ], ἡ: (v. sub fin.):—*wood, a wood, forest, woodland*, Hom., etc.; *γῆν . . δασέαν ὑλη παντοίη* Hdt. 4. 21; ἀπ' ὑλης ἀγρίης ζῶειν Id. 1. 203; τὰ δένδρα καὶ ὑλη *fruit-trees and forest-trees*, Thuc. 4. 69 (v. sub δένδρον):—not only of *forest-trees*, but also of *copse, brushwood, under-wood, undergrowth*, directly opp. to *timber-trees*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 1, Oec. 16, 13., 17, 12, etc.; v. sub ὑλημα.

II. *wood cut down, fire-wood, fuel*, Il. 7. 418., 23. 50, III, etc., Od. 9. 234, Hdt. 4. 164., 6. 80, and Att.: *wood, timber*, Hdt. 7. 36, Thuc. 2. 75 (cf. *φάκελος*), etc.; ὑλη *ναυπηγησίμη* Plat. Legg. 705 C; *ναυπ. καὶ οἰκοδομική* Theophr. II. P. 5. 7, 1; ὑλην ἐς τὸ χῶμα *fascines*, Thuc. 2. 75:—also, *twigs for birds' nests*, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 5., 9, 8, 1. III. like Lat. *materia*, *the stuff or matter of which a thing is made, the raw unwrought material, wood, timber*, Od. 5. 257, Hdt. 4. 161, al.;—rarely of other material, as metal, οἱ παρ' ἄκμονι . . ὑλην ἀψυχον δημιουργοῦντες Soph. Fr.

724. 2. in Philosophy, *matter*, first in Arist. (unless the treatise of Timaeus Locr. be accepted as genuine); defined as τὸ ὑποκείμενον γενέσεως καὶ φθορᾶς δεκτικόν, Gen. et Corr. 1. 4, 7; τὸ ἐξ οὗ γίγνεται Metaph. 6. 7, 2; that which is capable of receiving form (μορφή or εἶδος), Ib. 6. 10, 4; opp. to the reality or complete existence (ἐνέργεια or ἐντελέχεια), Ib. 7. 1, 6; cf. ὑλικός;—v. Bonitz *Indic. Arist.* pp. 785 sq.; freq. in later philosoph. writers, mostly as opp. to the intelligent and formative principle (νοῦς).

3. *matter for a poem or treatise, ὑλη τραγική, ποιητική* Polyb. 2. 16, 14, Longin., etc.; ἡ ὑποκειμένη ὑλη *the subject-matter*, Lat. *sylva*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 1. 4. ὑλη *ιατρική* or ὑλη alone, *materia medica*, Galen.

IV. *sediment*, Ar. Fr. 697, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 1088: hence ὑλίω (q. v.), ὑλώδης; but Lob. Phryn. 73 considers that these forms are corruptions for ἰλύς, ἰλύω, ἰλυώδης. (Prob. the orig. form was ὑλφ-α, cf. *silu-a, silu-a*, where s represents the asp.; cf. Σκαπτησύλη = Σκαπτή ὑλη in Steph. B.)

ὑληβάτης, ον, ὁ, f. l. for ἡλίβατος; v. sub ὑλιβάτης.

ὑληγενής, ες, (*γένω) *produced in wood*, Synes. H. 3. 4.

ὑληεις, εσσα, εν, but ὑλήεις as fem. in Od. 1. 246: Dor. ὑλάεις, contr. neut. pl. ὑλᾶντα, v. infr.: (ὑλη):—*woody, wooded*, πρῶν Il. 17. 248; Ζάκυνθος, Νήιον Od. 1. 246, 186; ἄρος, Ἰδη Hes. Th. 484, 1010; πρύβλημα Soph. Aj. 1218; ἀν' ὑλᾶντα *νάπη* Eur. Hel. 1303; ἀταρπας, πλόας ὑλ. *through the wood*, Anth. P. 10. 22, Antim. Fr. 54. 2. *dwelling in the woods*, Anth. P. 9. 524.

ὑληκοίτης, ον, ὁ, *one who lodges in the wood*, Hes. Op. 527.

ὑλημα, τό, (ὑλη) *anything of wood kind, esp. of shrubby plants, bushes*, joined with τὰ φρυγανικά καὶ θαμνώδη, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 3; opp. to δένδρα and παώδη, Ib. 4. 4, 5, cf. 9. 16, 4:—hence ὑληματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to the class of ὑλημα*, Id. C. P. 6. 11, 10.

ὑληνόμος, ον, = ὑλανόμος, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 56; v. Lob. Phryn. 636.

ὑληουργός, ὄν, ποῖτ. for ὑλουργός, Ar. Rh. 2. 80.

ὑλητήης, ὁ, some sort of wine, Hesych.; whence Toup restores γλεῦκος ὑλητήριον (for αὐλητ-) in a Poet ap. Plut. 2. 1109 E.

ὑλητόμος, ον, Dor. ὑλατόμος, = ὑλοτόμος, Theocr. 17. 9; v. Lob. Phryn. 636.

ὑληφόρος, -φορέω, = ὑλοφόρος, -φορέω.

ὑληφρός, ὄν, (οὔρος) *watching the wood*, of Pan and the Nymphs, Ar. Rh. 1. 1227, Anth. P. 9. 337. II. ὑληώρης, ον, ὁ, = ὑλώδης, Nic. Th. 55.

ὑλία, ἡ, *the sole of a shoe*, Lat. *solea*, Hesych.

ὑλιβάτης, ὑλίβατος, in Antiph. Κυκλ. 2, Anaxil. Κίρκη 1, f. l. for ἡλίβατος or -βάτης, which Meineke restores, q. v.

ὑλιγενής, ες, f. l. for ἡλιτενής, v. Meineke Parthen. 11.

ὑλίω, fut. ἰσω, *to filter or strain*: Pass., δι' ὀθανίου, διὰ τῆς τέφρας ὑλίξεσθαι Diosc. 1. 9, Plut. 2. 897 B; cf. διυλίω:—Cratin. (Incert. 98) as cited in Poll. 2. 78 has ὑλίξεσθαι or ὑλίξε τὰς βίνας; but in Anecd. Oxon. 2. p. iv ἐλυξε is given, whence Cramer restored κλύξε or ἐκλυξε. (Acc. to Gramm. from ὑλις, transposed for ἰλύς, E. M. 180. 10, cf. ὑλη IV.)

ὑλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑλη) *of or belonging to matter, material, ὑλικὴ οὐσία* Arist. Metaph. 7. 4, 1., 8. 7, 7; ὑλ. ἀρχή Id. P. A. 1. 1, 20; τὸ ὑλικόν Ib. 6. 10, 5:—Adv. -κῶς, opp. to ἐντελέχεια, Ib. 12. 3, 10:—cf. ὑλη IV. II. in Eccl. *worldly, secular*.

ὑλισκόπος, ον, f. l. for ὑλοσκόπος, q. v.

ὑλισμός, ὁ, (ὑλίω) *a straining, filtering*, Irenae.; cited from Clem. Al.

ὑλιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ὑλίω) *a filter, strainer, colander*, Diosc. 2. 123, Oribas.: Art. τρύγαιος.

ὑλιστήριον and ὑλιστριον, τό, = foreg., both in Schol. Nic. Al. 493.

ὑλιστός, ἡ, ὄν, *strained; to be strained or filtered*, Diosc. Parab. 2. 34.

ὑλλος, ὁ, Dim. of ὕδρος, *the ichneumon*, Písid., v. Salmas. Solin. 446.

ὑλο-βάρειω, (βαρύς) *to load with matter*, Eccl.

ὑλο-βάτης, ον, ὁ, *one who haunts the woods*, Anth. P. 6. 32, Plan. 233.

ὑλό-βιος, ὁ, *living in the woods*, name of a sect of Indian devotees, being a literal translation of the Skt. *Vāna-prastha*, *one who retired to the forest*, being in the third stage of life, v. M. Müller *Hibbert Lect.* p. 354, Megasthenes ap. Strab. 713 (Fr. 40, ed. Müll.).

ὑλο-γενής, ες, = ὑληγενής, Poeta ap. Ath. 63 B.

ὑλο-γράφος [ἄ], ον, *painting wood, writing upon wood*, Manetho 4. 342:—hence ὑλο-γραφέω, -γραφία, Eriphan., Byz.

ὑλο-δίαιτος, ον, = ὑλόβιος, Synes. H. 3. 381, 730.

ὑλο-δρόμος, ον, *wood-ranging, θῆρες* Ar. Thesm. 47.

ὑλό-κομος, ον, *thick grown with wood, νάπος* Eur. Andr. 283.

ὑλο-κοπέω, *to peck wood*, of the σίττη, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 1.

ὑλο-κουρός (not ὑλάκουρος, Arcad. 72. 2), = ὑλοτόμος, Lyc. IIII.

ὑλο-μᾶνέω, *to run to wood*, Lat. *silvescere*, of the vine (cf. τραγάω), Theophr. C. P. 3. 1, 5, etc.:—τὰ πεδία ὑλομανεῖ *the plains are overgrown with thick wood*, Strab. 684, cf. Clem. Al. 320. 2. metaph. of persons, language, etc., *to run riot*, Wytt. Plut. 2. 15 F.

ὑλο-μᾶνής, ες, (μαίνομαι) *mad after the woods*, Hesych.: cf. φυλλομανεῖα.

ὑλο-μανία, ἡ, *rank growth of plants*, Eriphan.

ὑλο-μαχέω, *to defend oneself by taking to the woods*, App. Mithr. 103.

ὑλο-μήτρα, ἡ, *a woodworm*, Hesych.

ὑλο-νόμος, ον, *living in the woods*, θῆρ Simon. (?) 191; μέλιτται Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 20; Νύμφαι Orph. H. 51. 9: cf. ὑληνόμος.

ὑλο-σκόπος, ον, *watching over woods*, of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 107.

ὑλότης, ἡ, *materiality*, Hermes Trism.

ὑλοτομέω, *to cut or fell wood*, Hes. Op. 420, Dion. H. 4. 44, Joseph.

ὑλοτομία, ἡ, *the cutting or felling of wood*, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 4, Ael.

ὑλοτομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the felling of wood: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the woodman's art or trade*, Diog. L. 3. 100.

ὑλοτόμιον, τό, *a timber or wood-market*, Strab. 606.

ὑλο-τέμος, ον, (√TEM, τέμνω) *cutting or felling wood*, πέλεκυς Il.

23. 114; τέκτων LXX (Sap. 13. 11):—as Subst. ὕλοτόμος, ὁ, a wood-cutter, woodman, Il. 23. 123, Hes. Op. 805, Soph. El. 98, Theophr., etc. II. proparox. ὕλοτομος, ον, pass. cut in the wood: τὸ ὕλοτομον a plant cut in the wood, used as a charm, like ὑποταμόν, h. Hom. Cer. 229; cf. τέμνω III. 2.

ὕλο-τραγέω, to eat wild roots and fruits, Ael. N. A. 16. 21.

ὕλο-τραφέης, ἐς, fed by matter, material, Procl. H. Mus. 9.

ὕλουργέω, = ὕλοτομέω, Ael. N. A. 7. 22.

ὕλουργία, ἡ, the carpenter's art, carpentry, Poll. 7. 101.

ὕλουργάς, ὄν, working wood, δρέπανα Dion. H. 3. 73: as Subst. ὕλουργός, ὁ, a carpenter or woodman, Eur. H. F. 241, Joseph. A. J. 8. 2, 6.

ὕλο-φάγος [ᾶ], ὄν, feeding in the woods, Boüs Hes. Op. 589. II. eating wood, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 452, of the Aethiopians called by Diod. 3. 23, βιζοφάγοι.

ὕλο-φορβός, ὄν, (φέρβομαι) feeding in the woods, Eur. I. T. 261.

ὕλοφορέω [ῦ], to carry or gather wood, Philo 2. 86; ὕληφορέω, A. B. 67.

ὕλο-φόρος, ον, carrying wood, a wood-carrier, Anth. P. 9. 335; οἱ ὕλ. name of a play by Aristomenes:—in Att. Poetry also ὕληφόρος, ἡ, Ar. Ach. 272; cf. Lob. Phrya. 636. II. of a mountain, wooded, woody, Polyb. 3. 55, 9.

ὕλο-χάρεω, (χαίρω) = ὕλομανέω, Aquil. V. T.

ὕλώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) woody, wooded, νήσος Thuc. 4. 8, 29; λόφος, ὄρος Plut., etc.; τὰ ὕλώδη wooded ground, opp. to τὰ ψιλὰ, Xen. Cyn. 5, 7. II. turbid, muddy, ὕδωρ, οἶνος Diosc. 5. 87; ποταμός, λίμνη, βεῖθρον Plut. Pyrrh. 21, Sull. 20, Brut. 51; but v. ὕλη IV.

ὕλωρός, ὁ, (οὔρος) = ὕλωνόμος, a forester, an officer charged with the care of the public forests, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 6: cf. ὕληωρός.

ἕμα, τό, (ἕω) to expl. ἕσμα in Erotian. Lex.

ἕμεδαπός [ῦ], ἡ, ὄν: (ἕμεῖς):—your countryman, Lat. vestras, Phot. II. generally, = ἕμέτερος, Clem. Al. 35, Arcad. 179. (On the termination, v. ποδαπός, ἡμεδαπός.)

ἕμεές, ἕμεῖς, etc., v. sub σῦ.

ἕμεναιος [ῦ], ὁ, (ἕμην) hymenaeus, the wedding or bridal song, sung by the bride's attendants as they led her to the bridegroom's house, Il. 18. 493, Hes. Sc. 274, and Trag.; in pl., ἕμεναιῶν ἰαχὰ παμφώνων Pind. P. 3. 30, Eur. Alc. 922, etc.: Aeol. ἕμηνᾶος, Sappho 9. 3, C. I. 5172. 2. a wedding, Soph. O. T. 422, Eur. Ion 1475; and in pl., Soph. Ant. 813, Eur. I. A. 123, etc. II. = ἕμην, Hymen, the god of marriage, addressed in wedding-songs, ἕμην ᾧ ἕμεναι' ἀναξ Eur. Tro. 311, 314; ἕμην ᾧ ἕμεναι' ἕμην Ib. 331; ἕμην ἕμεναι' ᾧ Ar. Pax 1335 sq.; ἕμην ᾧ, ἕμεναι' ᾧ Id. Av. 1736, 1742; Dor. ἕμην ᾧ ἕμεναιε Theocr. 18. 58, cf. Catull. 61, 62; hence the two are used as one word, ἕμην-ἕμεναιον δεῖδαν, Opp. C. 1. 341.

ἕμεναιῶ [ῦ], to sing the wedding-song, Aesch. Fr. 557. 2. to wed, take to wife, κόυρας Theocr. 22. 179; proverb., πρὶν κεν λύκος οἶν ἕμεναιῶ Ar. Pax 1076, 1112.

ἕμενήσιος, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524, 21.

ἕμενίνος [ῦ], ἡ, ον, (ἕμην) of skin or membrane, περιγλωττίς Ath. 6 C.

ἕμενιον, τό, Dim. of ἕμην, Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 17., 4. 4, 19.

ἕμενο-ειδής [ῦ], ἐς, like skin, skinny, membranous, membranaceous, Hipp. 595. 41., 1013 F, Arist. H. A. 3. 15, 1; cf. ἕμενώδης.

ἕμενόμομαι [ῦ], Pass. to become skin or membrane, Hipp. 236. 14, Galen.

ἕμενό-πτερος [ῦ], ον, membrane-winged, like the bat, ὄφεις Strab. 703; μυῖα Luc. Musc. Enc. 1.

ἕμενο-στράκος, ον, of ware thin as a membrane, ποτήρια Luc. Lexiph. 7.

ἕμενώδης [ῦ], ἐς, = ἕμενοειδής, πόροι Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 2; ὑστέραι Ib. 3. 1, 23; πλεύμων Id. P. A. 3. 6, 7; al. II. of liquids, full of membranous substances or fibres, αὔρον Hipp. Coac. 213.

ἕμές [ῦ], Dor. for ἕμεῖς.

ἕμέτερος [ῦ], α, ον, Dor. and Ep. ἕμός, v. sub voce: (ἕμεῖς):—your, yours, Lat. vester, Hom., etc.; with a Pron. added in gen., ἕμέτερος ἐκάστου θυμός the courage of each of you, Il. 17. 226; ἕμέτερος αὐτῶν θυμός your own mind, Od. 2. 138;—ἕμέτερονδε to your house, Il. 23. 86:—τὸ ἕμέτερον your part, your business, ἡν μὴ τὸ ἕμ. ἀντίον γένηται if you for your part do not oppose, Hdt. 8. 140, 1, cf. Plat. Gorg. 522 C; τὸ δ' ἕμ. πρᾶξαι your character is to . . ., Thuc. 1. 70; τὰ ἕμ. your goods, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 12:—in Prose sometimes with the Article, ταῖς ἕμέτεραις πόλεσι Plat. Legg. 836 C; and objectively, αἱ ἕμέτεραι ἐλπίδες hopes raised by you, Thuc. 1. 69; τῇ ἕμ. παρακελεύσει for the purpose of advising you, Plat. Apol. 36 D. II. in Poets sometimes for σός, Solon II. 2, Call. Del. 204, 228, Anth. P. 5. 293; but never in Att.

ἕμην, ἕνος, ὁ, a thin skin, membrane, caul, of those which enclose the brain and heart, Arist. H. A. 1. 16., 3. 13, 2, al.; the foetus, Ib. 7. 7, 2; the bowels, Id. P. A. 3. 11, 1; ὁ περικάρδιος the pericardium, ὁ περιτόναιος, the peritonæum, Poll. 2. 217, 224; ἕμην ὑγρός the large dorsal sinew of cartilaginous fish, Ael. N. A. 14. 26; the membrana nictitans of birds, Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 1; the wings of insects, Ib. 4. 6, 5; etc. 2. the capsule or seed-vessel of plants, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 2, Geop. 3. a thin plate of metal, Philo, cf. Ath. 230 D. 4. parchment, Aristaeas de LXX:—in Eubul. Navv. 1. 5 Pors. restored ὑφείσιν for ἕμείσιν.

ἕμην, ἕνος, ὁ, Hymen, the god of marriages, v. Il. cc. sub ἕμεναιος:—a vocat. ἕμέν is cited from Call. (Fr. 461). II. like ἕμεναιος, a wedding-song, Poll. 3. 37. (Perhaps from ἕμ, su-o, to connect, Pott. Et. Forsch. 1. 230.) [ῦ, whereas in ἕμεναιος, υ is short: but ῦ prob. in Eur. Tro. 331, as Hymen, Hymenaeus in Lat. Poets, Ov. Her. 6. 44, 45., 9. 134., 14. 27.]

ἕμηνᾶος, ὁ, Aeol. for ἕμεναιος.

ἕμμες, ἕμμι, ἕμμιν, ἕμμε, Aeol. and Ep. for ἕμεῖς, ἕμῖν, ἕμᾶς:—ἕμμι is elided in Od. 17. 241., 22. 62.

ἕμμος, α, ον, Aeol. for ἕμός, ἕμέτερος, Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 126.

ὕμν-ἄγορας, ον, ὁ, a singer of hymns, Anth. P. 9. 525, 21.

ὕμν-ἄοιδος, ὁ, = ὕμνωδός, Arcad. 86. 24.

ὕμνῶ, Ep. ὕμνῶ, Hes. Op. 2; Dor. 3 pl. ὕμνεῦσι h. Hom. Ap. 190; fem. part. ὕμνεῦσα Hes. Th. 11; Dor. imperat. ὕμνη Ar. Lys. 1321; Lacon. 1 pl. subj. ὕμνῶμεν Ib. 1305: (ῦμνος): I. with acc. of person or thing sung of, to sing, laud, sing of, tell of, Lat. canere, c. acc., first in Hes. Th. 11, 33, then often in the Homeric Hymns, Pind., and Trag.:—also in Prose, to mention in a hymn, celebrate, commemorate, Ὠπιν Hdt. 4. 35; τὰς τούτων ἀρετὰς Lys. 190. 29; Παλαμήδη Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 23, etc.; of the hymn itself, οὔτε . . . μέ τις ὕμνος ὕμνησεν Soph. Ant. 816;—c. dupl. acc., ἃ τὴν πόλιν ὕμνησα the points wherein I praised our city, Thuc. 2. 42:—Pass. to be sung of, Ἄργεῖοι . . . τὰ πολλὰ πάντα ὕμνεῖται (Ion. for -ῆνται) are everywhere praised, Hdt. 5. 67; ὕμνηθήσεται πόλις Eur. Ion 1590; ὕμνοῦμενος famous, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 38; αἱ ὕμνοῦμεναι φιλῖαι Arist. Eth. N. 10. 10, 6:—ὕμνεῖτο δ' αἰσχροῦς foul songs were sung, Com. Anon. 305 (v. Meineke). 2. in Poets sometimes joined with words that imply a bad sense, ἐν κατηρεφεῖ στήθεσσι . . . ὕμνησεις κακὰ will sing of thy ills in melancholy strain, Soph. El. 382; ὕμν. τινα θρήνοις Eur. Rhes. 976; τὰν ἐμῶν ὕμνεῦσαι (Ion. for -οῦσαι) ἀπιατοσύναν ever singing of my want of faith, Id. Med. 423; so, ὕμνοῦσι τὸ γῆρας, ὄσων κακῶν αἴτιον [ἔστι] Plat. Rep. 329 B:—Pass., Ἐπεοκλέης ἄν . . . ὕμνοῖτο . . . φροῖμοῖς πολυρῦθοις Aesch. Theb. 7, cf. Ruhnck. Tim. 3. c. acc. cogn. to sing, ὕμνον, παιᾶνα Aesch. Ag. 1191, 1474, Eur. H. F. 688. II. to tell over and over again, to repeat, recite, rehearse, Lat. decantare, Plat. Prot. 317 A, Rep. 549 E, 364 A, Theaet. 174 E, etc.; τὸν νόμον ὕμνεῖν to recite the form of the law (as in Lat., carmen for a form of words, Liv. 1. 26, etc.), Id. Legg. 870 E;—Pass., ὁ δ' εἶπε πρὸς με βαί', δέξ' ὕμνοῦμενα (Schol. τὰ πολυθρύλητα), Soph. Aj. 292. III. intr. to sing, chant, ὡς ποιηταὶ ὕμνηκοσι περὶ αὐτῶν Thuc. 1. 21; ὕμνων οὐποτ' ἔλγηεν Xen. Ages. 11, 2. 2. in a pass. sense, φῆμαι . . . ὕμνησοῦσι περὶ τὰ ὦτα will ring in their ears, Plat. Rep. 463 D. [In Att. sometimes ὕ, Eur. Bacch. 71, v. Pors. Med. 441, and cf. ὕμνωδῶ, εὔμνος.]

ἕμν-ἡγορος, ον, praising in hymns, Epiphan.: hence ὕμνηγορέω, Theod. Prodr.; ὕμνηγορία, ἡ, Epiphan.

ὕμνηπολέω, ὕμνηπόλος, v. sub ὕμνω-, Suid.

ὕμνησιος, ον, = ὕμνητός, Ael. N. A. 12. 5.

ὕμνησις, εως, ἡ, a singing, lauding, praising, Diod. 4. 7, Eccl.

ὕμνητέον, verb. Adj. one must praise, Plat. Epin. 983 E, Luc.

ὕμνητήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = ὕμνητής, Opp. H. 3. 7, Anth. P. 7. 17; fem., ὕμνη-τεῖρα γλώσσα Anth. P. 8. 35.

ὕμνητήριος, ον, = ὕμνητικός, Byz.

ὕμνητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who sings of or praises, τυραννίδος Plat. Rep. 568 B.

ὕμνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, laudatory, ἡ ποιητικὴ Strab. 468.

ὕμνητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. sung of, praised, lauded, εὐδαίμων καὶ ὕμν. Pind. P. 10. 34, cf. II. 93.

ὕμνητρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of ὕμνητής, Poll. 1. 35; hymnetria in a Lat. Inscr.

ὕμνητωρ, ορος, ὁ, = ὕμνητήρ, Eccl.

ὑμνῶμεν, v. sub ὕμνῶ.

ὑμνο-γράφος, ον, writing hymns, Philo 2. 605, Joseph. Macc. 18. 15.

ὑμνο-θέτης, ον, ὁ, a composer of hymns, a lyric poet, Theocr. Ep. 11, Anth. P. 7. 428, 16., 12. 257; ὕμν. στέφανος a garland of minstrelsy, Id. 4. 1, 2, cf. 44:—in E. M. also -θετήρ, ἡρος.

ὑμνο-λόγος, ον, singing hymns or praise, Eccl.;—hence ὕμνολογέω, Symm. V. T., Eccl.; ὕμνολογίζω, Mart. Capell.; ὕμνολόγημα, τό, Eccl.; ὕμνολογία, ἡ, Symm. V. T., Eccl.; ὕμνολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, Eccl.

ὑμνο-ποιός, ὄν, making hymns, Μοῦσαι Eur. Rhes. 651: as Subst., ὕμν., ὁ, a minstrel, Id. Supp. 180;—hence ὕμνοποιέομαι, Dep. to sing hymns of praise, V. T.

ὑμνο-πολεύω, to be busied with songs of praise, Synes. H. 8. 50, etc.:—so ὕμνοπολέω, Anth. P. 1. 123; ὕμνηπολέω, Phot., Hesych.

ὑμνο-πόλος, ον, busied with songs of praise, κεφαλή Phalar. Ep. 19:—as Subst., ὕμν., ὁ, a poet, minstrel, Emped. 457, Simon. 116, Anth. P. 7. 18, etc.; ὕμνηπόλος, ὁ, Suid.

ὕμνος, ὁ, a hymn, festive song or ode, in praise of gods or heroes (καὶ τι ἦν εἶδος φιδῆς εὐχαὶ πρὸς θεοῦς, ὄνομα δὲ ὕμνοι ἐπεκαλοῦντο Plat. Legg. 700 B; ὕμνος θεοῖς καὶ ἐγκώμια τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς Id. Rep. 607 A, cf. Arist. Poët. 4, 8), only once in Hom., ὕμνος αἰοδῆς (v. sub fin.) Od. 8. 429; then, ὕμνῳ νικήσαντα φέρειν τρίποδ' Hes. Op. 655; ἀνδρῶν τε παλαιῶν ἠδὲ γυναικῶν ὕμνον δεῖδουσιν h. Hom. Ap. 160; often in Pind., ὕμνος πολύφατος, ἐπικώμιος, καλλίνικος O. 1. 14, N. 8. 85, etc.; Ὁμήρου Ὀλυμπιονίκαν ὕμνον O. 3. 5; ὕμνος θεῶν to or in honour of the gods, Aesch. Cho. 475, Plat. Legg. 801 D; τιμῶν θεῶν ὕμνοισιν Eur. Hipp. 56; τὰς χόρους . . . καὶ τοὺς ὕ. θεοῖς ποιείσθε Dem. 530. 23; ὕμνος ἐπινύμφειος Soph. Ant. 814:—in Trag. also of mournful songs, addressed to gods or heroes, Aesch. Theb. 867, Pers. 620, 625; also, ὕ. ἐξ Ἐρινύων, δέσμιος φρενῶν, δόδρομικτος Id. Eum. 331, cf. 306; ἐν ἀλύροις κλέοντες ὕμνοισιν Eur. Alc. 447:—a man is called ὕ. Αἰδου one whose songs are death, Phryn. Com. Incert. 1.—The ὕμνοι were sometimes written in Epic metre, as the Homeric and Orphic hymns; but also in Lyric, as those of Pindar (cf. Ar. Eq. 530),—the latter being properly sung to the cithara without dancing, Procl. ap. Phot. 523. (Perh. the orig. form was ὕφ-νος, from ὕφ, ὕφ-αίνω, so that ὕμνος αἰοδῆς would mean a web of song, Od. l. c.; cf. ὕφαινω βάπτω II. 2, and v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 406 b: Barnouf compares Skt. sum-na.)

ὑμνο-τόκος, ον, producing hymns, musical, Nonn. D. 26. 204.

ὕμνωδῶ, to sing a hymn or song of praise, Plat. Legg. 682 A: gene-

rally, to sing, ὕμν. θρήνον Aesch. Ag. 990.

Eur. Ion 6; cf. ὕμνῳδία II. [ῥ in Aesch. l. c., v. ὕμνῳδ sub fin.]

ὕμνῳδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a hymn, musical, Philostr. 204.

ὕμνῳδία, ἡ, the singing of a hymn, hymning, Eur. Hel. 1434, C. I. 2715 a. 22.

II. a hymn, lyric poem, in pl., Luc. Philopat. 26, Artem. I. 56.

2. = χρησμοφῳδία, a prophetic strain, Eur. Ion 682.

ὕμνῳδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for ὕμνῳδία, Eust. Opusc. 52. 77., 152. 5.

ὕμνῳδο-γράφος, ὄν, f. l. for ὕμνογράφος in Joseph.

ὕμν-ῳδός, ὄν, singing hymns, ὕμν. κόραι the minstrel maids, Eur. H. F. 397; σοφὴν θεῶν ὕμνῳδόν Diogen. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A;—ὕμνῳδοί, choristers are mentioned in Inscr., C. I. 3148. 39., cf. 3160, -70, al.

ῥμοι, Adv., Aeol. for ὁμοῦ, C. I. 4727. 3;—and ῥμοίος, α, ὄν, Aeol. for ὁμοίος, Theocr. 29. 20; ῥμοίως C. I. 2167. 17:—commonly written with spir. lenis, Ahr. D. Aeol. 29, 81.

ῥμάς [ῥ], ἄ and ἡ, ὄν, Dor. and Ep. for ῥμέτερος, your, Il. 5. 489., 13. 815, Od. I. 375., 2. 140, Hes. Th. 662.

II. in Pind. also for σός, P. 7. 15., 8. 95. Cf. ἄμός.

ῥνις, ἡ, a ploughshare, Babr. 37. 2, Plut. Rom. 11, Artem. 2. 24; also ῥννη, ἡ, Aesop. 33 de Furia; ῥννης, ὄ, Schol. Hes. Op. 425, Hesych. (Plut., 2. 670 A, derives the word from ῥς, from the hog's nozzling and rooting.) [ῥ, Anth. P. 6. 104., 7. 175, 176, 280, Babr. l. c.; Suid. is in error when he says τὸ δὲ ὕ μακρόν.]

ῥνι-μάχος, ὄν, fighting with a ploughshare, Max. Tyr. 30. 6.

ῥννος, ὄ, f. l. for ῥννος, v. sub γίννος.

ῥο-βασκός, ὄ, a swineherd, Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 2; ῥοβασκέω, Moer.

ῥο-βότης, ὄν, ὄ, = ῥοβασκός, Hesych.

ῥο-ειδής, ες, shaped like the letter ῥ, δστούν ῥο the hyoid bone, on the top of the windpipe, also called ῥψιλοειδής or λαμβδοειδής, Poll. 2. 202, Galen. Adv. -δῶς, Oribas.

ῥο-κοπρος, ἡ, swine's dung, Lat. sucerda, Gloss.

ῥολλός, ὄ, a pigstye, Lat. suile, Hesych.

ῥο-μουσία, ἡ, swine's music, swinish taste in music, Ar. Eq. 986.

ῥο-πόλος, ὄ, a swineherd, Poll. 7. 187.

ῥο-πρωρος, ὄν, of a ship, having a beak turned up like a swine's snout (cf. Σάμαινα), ναῦς ῥοπρωρος τὸ σίμωμα Plut. Pericl. 26:—Hdt. 3. 59, says of the same ships, νηῶν καπρίους ἔχουσέων τὰς πρῶρας.

ῥός, ὄ, v. sub υἱός.

ῥο-σερίς, ἡ, a kind of endive, Centaurea nigra, Plin. 27. 64.

ῥοσκυδμάω, to be mad from taking henbane; to be raving mad, Pherecr. Κοριανν. 7:—in Hesych. -έω.

ῥοσκυάμιος, ἡ, ὄν, of henbane, ἔλαιον Diosc. I. 42.

ῥοσ-κύαμος, ὄ, (ῥς) hen-bane, Hyoscyamus niger, Xen. Oec. 1, 13, Diosc. 4. 69., 6. 15, etc.; cf. Plut. Demetr. 20.

ῥοφόρβιον, τό, = σοφοφόρβιον, a herd of swine, Strab. 197, 218.

ῥο-φόρβος, ὄ, (φέρβω) a swineherd, Poll. 7. 187.

ῥπά, Aeol. for ῥπό, v. ῥπό init.

ῥπάγανακτέω, to become somewhat wroth, Dion. H. de Dem. 54, Hdn. 2. 7.

ῥπαγγέλλω, to report underhand, betray, Musae. 106.

ῥπάγγελος, ὄν, summoned by a messenger, οὐκ ἀκλήτος, ἀλλ' ῥπ. Aesch. Cho. 838.

ῥπάγγελτος, ὄν, verb. Adj. betrayed, Anon. ap. Suid.

ῥπαγκάλιζω, fut. ἴσω and ἰῶ, to clasp in the arms, embrace, Eur. Cycl. 498:—Pass., γένος ῥπηγκαλισμένη having them clasped in her arms, Id. Heracl. 42:—cf. ἐναγκαλίζομαι.

ῥπαγκάλιος [ἄ], ὄν, in the arms, of a child, restored from the Vat. Ms. in Dion. H. 7. 67, for ῥπάγκαλος.

ῥπαγκάλισμα [ἄ], τό, that which is clasped in the arms, a beloved one, of a wife or mistress, Soph. Tr. 540; of a child, Eur. Tro. 752; of an urn, χερσὶ ῥπ. ἐμῆς (as restored by Elmsl. Heracl. 42), Id. Ion 1337:—cf. παραγκάλισμα.

ῥπαγκωνίζω, to put under the elbow, τι Psell.

ῥπαγκώνιον, τό, an elbow-cushion, Lat. cubital, Poll. 6. 10, Galen.

ῥπάγνυμι, fut. ἄξω, to break underneath, Opp. H. 4. 653.

ῥπάγορεία, ἡ, sense, meaning, Amphiloeh. 189 B.

ῥπάγορευσις, εως, ἡ, suggestion, advice, counsel, Joseph. A. J. 3. 8, 8., 17. 4, 3; opp. to ἀπαγόρευσις, Clem. Al. 102.

ῥπαγορευτής, οὔ, ὄ, a reciter, Nicet. Ann. 140 D.

ῥπάγορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, suggestive, τινος Sext. Emp. M. 8. 200.

ῥπάγορεύω, the aor. being in Att. ῥπεῖπον, pf. ῥπεῖρηκα:—to dictate, Lat. praeire verbis, Xen. Oec. 15, 5, Dem. 219. 27; γράφαι τὸ ῥπαγορευθέν Arist. Top. 6. 5, 2.

II. to suggest, ἐλπίδα, πρόφασιν Strab. 40, 45, etc.; τινί τι Plut. Marcell. 29; foll. by inf., Dion. H. de Thuc. 19.

III. to signify besides, Apoll. de Constr. 70, 297.

IV. to reply, Harpocr., A. B. 409: ῥπαγορευτέον, Origen.

ῥπαγορία, ἡ, = ῥπαγόρευσις, advice, Eccl., Hesych.: on the Dor. form, v. Lob. Phryn. 702.

ῥπάγροικος, ὄν, somewhat clownish, Lat. subrusticus, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 50, Plut., etc.; ῥπαγροικότερα διάλεκτος Ar. Fr. 552:—ῥπαγροικίζω, to speak like a clown, Greg. Nyss.

ῥπάγρυνος, ὄν, somewhat sleepless, Hipp. Coac. 146:—ῥπαγρυνέω, Suid.

ῥπάγω, fut. ῥπάξω: aor. ῥπήγαγον: A. trans. to lead or bring under, ῥπαγε ζυγὸν ὠκέας ἵππους bring them under the yoke, yoke them, Il. 16. 148., 23. 261; also simply, ῥπάγειν ἡμόνους Od. 6. 73:—for Soph. Ant. 353, v. sub ἀέξω.

2. to bring under one's power, οἱ θεοὶ ῥπήγαγόν σε ἐς χεῖρας τὰς ἐμάς Hdt. 8. 106; ῥπ. τινὰς εἰς δουλείαν Luc. Apol. pro Merc. Cond. 3:—Med. to bring under one's own power, reduce, πόλιν Thuc. 7. 46; τοὺς Θράκας Luc. D. Deor. 18. 1; etc.

II. to bring a person before the judgment-seat (the ῥπό refers to his being set under or below the judge), ῥπ. τινὰ ὑπὸ δικαστή-

ριον to bring one before the court, i. e. to accuse, impeach him, Hdt. 9. 93, cf. 6. 72; ῥπ. τινὰ ὑπὸ τοὺς ἐφόρους Id. 6. 82; εἰς ἡμᾶς Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 28; so, ῥπ. τινὰ εἰς δίκην Thuc. 3. 70; and simply, ῥπ. τινὰ, Lys. 105. 4, Xen., etc.; ῥπ. τινὰ ὡς ἐπιβουλευόντα Id. Hell. 2. 3, 33; ῥπ. τινὰ θανάτου on a capital charge, Ib. 2. 3, 12., 5. 4, 24; ῥπ. τινὰ θανάτου ὑπὸ τὸν δῆμον to impeach him before the commons on a capital charge, Hdt. 6. 136:—also in Med., τάνδ' ὑπάγεται Δίκα Eur. El. 1155:—in late writers, ῥπ. τινὰ δικαστηρίῳ Luc. Fugit. 11; τῷ νόμῳ Liban.; etc.

III. to lead slowly on, to lead on by degrees, τὰς κύνας Xen. Cyn. 5, 15, cf. 10, 4:—to draw or lead on by art or deceit, Lat. inducere, Hdt. 9. 94; τινὰ ἐπὶ κῶμον Eur. Cycl. 505; ῥπ. τοὺς πολεμίους εἰς δυσχωρίαν to draw them on by pretended flight, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 37; ῥπ. τοὺς πολεμίους ὑποφεύγοντες Ib. 3. 2, 8; τὸν ἐρωτῶντα τῷ ἐρωτωμένῳ ἀκολουθεῖν . . ὅπη ἂν ἐκείνος ὑπάγη Plat. Euthyphro 14 C; ῥπ. τινὰ εἰς ἐλπίδα Eur. Hel. 826; ὁ θεὸς ὑπήγει αὐτόν, ἵνα ἀφικόμενος . . δῶῃ δίκην Lys. 105. 4; ἡ πέρδιξ . . ἀπὸ τῶν ὄντων ὑπάγει (sc. ἀνθρώπων) Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 6;—c. inf., ῥπ. τινὰ ἐλθεῖν so as to come, Eur. Andr. 428:—Med. to lead on for one's own advantage, but often, much like the Act., to lead on, εὔ ῥπ. τὸν παῖδα Ion ap. Ath. 604 D; ἐλπίσιν ὑπαγαγέσθαι τινὰ Isocr. 100 D, cf. Xen. An. 2. 4, 3; ῥπ. τοὺς Θηβαίους to win them, Dem. 105. 7; ῥπ. τινὰς ἐς μάχην, ἐς φιλίαν Dio C., etc.:—in Med. also to suggest or throw out a thing so as to lead a person on, Eur. Andr. 906, Xen. An. 2. 1, 18:—Pass., κατὰ μικρὸν ὑπαχθεῖς Isocr. 82 B; ἐλπίσι καὶ φευκισμοῖς ὑπάγεσθαι v. l. Dem. 59. 18; ὑπὸ ἀπατῶν καὶ ἀλαζονεμάτων v. l. Aeschin. 25. 23, etc.; εἰς ἔχθραν ὑπηγμένος ὑπὸ τινος Dem. 291. 11; ἐκ λαιδορίας εἰς πληγὰς Id. 1262. fin. (In this sense, ἐπάγω is a freq. v. l.)

IV. to take away from under, withdraw, τινὰ ἐκ βελῶν Il. 11. 163; ῥπαγε τὰς ἀκροβελίδας Archipp. Ἦρ. γαμ. 3:—Pass., ὑπαγομένου τοῦ χύματος Thuc. 2. 76.

2. to draw off, τὸ στρατεύμα Id. 4. 127.

3. to carry off below, Lat. subducere, ῥπ. τὴν κοιλίην to purge the bowels, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 10, cf. Lob. Phryn. 308; v. infr. B. III.

B. intr. to go slowly away, draw off, withdraw, retire, ὑπάγω φρένα τέρψας Theogn. 921;—of an army, to draw off or retire slowly, Hdt. 4. 120, 122, Ar. Av. 1017, Thuc. 4. 126; of the lion, ὑπάγει βάδην Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 3.

II. to go slowly forwards, draw on, ῥπαγ' ὦ, ῥπαγ' ὦ on with you! Eur. Cycl. 53; ῥπαγε, τί μέλλεις; Ar. Nub. 1298; ὑπάγεθ' ἡμεῖς τῆς ὁδοῦ Id. Ran. 174; ῥπ. εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν Eupol. Βαπτ. 2:—also of an army, to come slowly or gradually on, Xen. An. 3. 4, 48., 4. 2, 16.

III. Medic., of the bowels, to be open, κοιλία ὑπάγουσα Hipp. 396. 27, Galen.; v. supr. A. IV. 3.

IV. to sink down, squat, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 6; cf. ὑπαγωγή III. 2.

ὑπάγωγεύς, εως, ὄ, a tool for shaping and adjusting bricks or tiles, Ar. Av. 1149, ubi v. Schol.; cf. Meineke Com. I. p. 93.

II. the bridge of a stringed instrument, also ὑποβολεύς, Nicom. Harm. p. 18.

ὑπάγωγῆ, ἡ, a leading on gradually, τοῦ κνηγεσίου Xen. Cyn. 6, 12:—a leading on artfully, v. l. Dem. 444. 23, Poll. 4. 50, Phot.

II. a clearing out or purging of the body downwards, τῆς κοιλίας Diosc. 3. 30.

III. (from ὑπάγω intr.) a retreat, withdrawal, Thuc. 3. 97:—a retreat or haven for ships, Phot.

2. a sinking down, squatting (cf. ὑπάγω B. IV), ἐξ ὑπαγωγῆς Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 1.

3. subsequence, combination, Apoll. de Constr. 206.

ὑπάγωγιδιον and ὑπαγώγιον, τό, Dim. of ὑπαγωγεύς II, Ptol.

ὑπάγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, drawn slowly out, περίοδος, opp. to στρογγύλη καὶ πυκνή, Dion. H. de Dem. 4.

II. attractive, persuasive, Id. de Comp. 4 (vulg. ἐπαγ-).

ὑπάγωγός, ὄν, carrying off downwards, ῥπ. τῆς κοιλίας Diosc. 2. 35; οὖρον καὶ κολλίης Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 2: absol. aperient, κλύσμα Galen.

ὑπαγωνιάω, to be somewhat anxious, Phlegon.

ὑπάδω, to sing by way of accompaniment, Λίνων δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν δεῖδεν (sc. τῆ φόρμυγγι) Il. 18. 570; ἡ δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν δεῖδε (sc. ἡ νευρή) Od. 21. 411; ταῖς Μούσαις τι μέλος ὑπάσατε Ar. Ran. 874; and without an acc., to accompany with the voice, χόροισι Ib. 366; τινί Luc. Salt. 30; so in poet. form ὑπαεῖδω, Call. Dian. 242, Del. 304. [The α of ὑπαεῖδω used long in arsi by Call. Del. l. c.]

ὑπαῖριος, ὄν, living in the air, of the bird τρυγῶν, as opp. to the fish, Ael. N. A. 8. 26. Cf. ὑπῆριος.

ὑπάετος, ὄ, a kind of vulture, perh. the Lämmergeier, Gyraëtus barbatus, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 3: the old reading γυπαίετος seems to have no authority.

ὑπαί, poet. for ὑπό, v. ὑπό init.

ὑπαιδείδουκα, Ep. for ὑποδέδουκα, pf. of ὑποδεῖδω, h. Hom. Merc. 165; ὑπαιδέομαι, c. acc. to shew some respect for another, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 20.

ὑπαιθᾶ, Adv. (ὑπό, ὑπαί) out under, under and away, joined with Verbs that denote escape or slipping away, ῥπ. λιάσθη Il. 15. 520; ποταμὸς . . ῥπ. βέων 21. 271; ἡ δὲ [πέλεια] ῥπ. φοβεῖται 22. 141.

II. Prep. with gen. under, to support him by one's side, so, αἰ μὲν ῥπαιθα ἀνακτος ἐποίπνον (sc. αἱ ἀμφίπολοι) Il. 18. 421; of one shrinking under an attack, v. sub λιάζομαι.

ὑπαίθριος, ὄν, also α, ὄν, Eur. Andr. 227: (αἰθήρ):—under the sky, in the open air, a-field, Pind. O. 6. 104; ῥπ. κατακοιμηθῆναι, of an army, Hdt. 4. 7, cf. 7. 119, Thuc. I. 134, Xen., etc.:—also of things, ὑπαίθρια λύχνα καίειν Hdt. 2. 62; τῶν ῥπ. πάγων δρόσων τε Aesch. Ag. 335; ὑπαίθριος δεσμοῖσι πασσαλευτὸς ἄν Id. Pr. 113; ῥπ. δρόσος Eur. l. c.; ῥπ. δεξαμεναί, opp. to ὑπόστεγοι, Plat. Criti. 117 A; etc.:—in Soph. Ant. 357, for αἰθρία Böckh restores πάγων ὑπαίθρια . . βέλη, metri grat. (cf. ἐπινύμφειος, ἐπινύκτειος).

II. as Subst., ἐν τῷ ὑπαίθριῳ = ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ, Galen. Cf. ὑπαιθρος.

ὑπαιθρος, ὄν, = foregoing, ῥπ. εὐνή Hipp. Acut. 391; στρατιῶται C. I.

3137. 14; παραχειμασία Polyb. 3. 8, 2; δυνάμεις Id. 1. 82, 14; πύλεμοι Dion. H. 6. 22; ὑπαίθωρ ἕλην λείπε Babrius 12. 13 Boisson. II. as Subst., ἐν ὑπαίθωρ, *sub Dio, in the open air*, Antipho 130. 29, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 6, Oec. 7, 19; rarely in nom., τὸ ὑπ. τῆς αὐλῆς Luc. Symp. 20. 2. in military language, from Polyb. downwards, τὰ ὑπαίθωρ, *the field, the open country*, opp. to fortified places, τῶν ὑπ. κρατεῖν, ἀντιποιεῖσθαι to be in possession of the country, 1. 12, 4., 40. 6; μάχεσθαι ἐν τοῖς ὑπ. 17. 3, 4; τῶν ὑπ. ἐκχωρεῖν to retire from the open country, and shut themselves up in the towns, 9. 3, 6; ἢ ἐν ὑπαίθωρσι οἰκονομία 6. 12, 5; rarely in sing., εἰς ὑπαίθωρ ἐξελεθεῖν to take the field, 10. 3, 4. 3. ἡ ὑπαίθωρ (sc. γῆ), = τὰ ὑπαίθωρ, *the field*, Dion. H. 8. 63., 9. 6, Babr. 12. 14. 4. *open to the sky, aedificia, ambulationes hyp.*, Vitruv. 1. 2 § 27., 5. 9 § 67:—*hyraethros* (sc. ναός) a temple with an open skylight, Id. 3. 1 § 22.—This form is not used by Att. writers except in the phrase ἐν ὑπαίθωρ; the form employed by them in Adj. sense is always ὑπαίθριος; v. Xen. Oec. 7, 20, where αἱ ἐν [τῷ] ὑπαίθωρ ἐργασίαι are synon. with ὑπαίθρια ἔργα. ὑπαίθω, poet. = ὑποκαίω, Soph. Tr. 1210:—metaph., of love, to inflame, Id. Fr. 312. ὑπαικάλλω, Dor. word for ὑποσαίνω, Ael. N. A. 4. 45, Anon. ap. Suid. ὑπαινίσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, Dep. to intimate darkly, hint at, τι or τινα Dem. 348. 6, Plut. Rom. 8, etc. 2. to allude, glance, εἰς τινα Dion. H. Rhet. 9. 7. ὑπαίρειω, Ion. for ὑφαιρέω, Hdt. ὑπαίρω, to excite, Io. Chrys. ὑπαισθάνομαι, Dep. to observe secretly or slightly, Themist. 89 D, Aristaen. 2. 5. ὑπαίττω, Att. -ῖσσω, to dart beneath, c. acc., μέλαιναν φρικῆ ὑπαίττει (where ἄ, but with v. l. ὑπαλύττει) Il. 21. 126; so, ὑπὸ φρικῆς ἀναπάλλεται 23. 692. II. to dart from under, c. gen., βωμοῦ ὑπαίττας 2. 310. III. absol., ὑπάτας διὰ θυρῶν Soph. Aj. 301. ὑπαισχύνομαι, Pass. to be somewhat ashamed, τινά τι of a thing before a person, Plat. Lach. 179 C. ὑπαίτιος, on, under accusation, called to account, responsible, τινος or ὑπὲρ τινος for a thing, Antipho 117. 8., 125. 34; ὑπ. τινι responsible to one, liable to be called to account by him, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 5; ὑπαίτιόν ἐστί τινί τι πρὸς τινος a charge is made against one by another, Id. An. 3. 1, 5:—Adv. -τίως, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 387 A, Poll. 3. 139. ὑπαιφονίσσω, Ep. for ὑποφαινίσσω, Nic. ὑπακοή, ἡ, (ὑπακούω) obedience, Ep. Rom. 5. 19, Eccl. ὑπακολουθεῖω, to follow closely, τινι Philo 1. 224; v. l. for ἔπακ- in Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 21, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 15. ὑπακούος, ὁ, obedient to, τινος Ap. Rh. 4. 1381. ὑπακουστέον, verb. Adj. one must obey, Ep. Plat. 328 B. II. one must understand, τι περὶ τινος Plat. Soph. 261 D; ὅτι .. Plut. 2. 34 B. 2. in Gramm. one must understand something left out, Lat. subaudiendum. ὑπακούω, fut. -ακούσομαι (v. sub fin.): I. absol. to listen, *hearken, give ear*, θεοὶ δ' ὑπὸ πάντες ἀκουον Il. 8. 4; ὁ δ' ἀρ' ἐμπαπέως ὑπάκουσεν Od. 14. 485; cf. h. Ven. 181, Eur. Alc. 400, Ar. Vesp. 273. 2. to make answer when called, ἡ ἐξελεθέμενα ἡ ἐνδοθεν αὐτῷ ὑπακούσαι Od. 4. 283, cf. 10. 83, Theocr. 13. 59; so in Prose, ὁ κῆρυξ ἐκήρυττε τίς τὴν ἰκετηρίαν καταθέη, καὶ οὐδεὶς ὑπήκουεν Andoc. 15. 13; ἐρωτῶμενοι τάναντια .. πολλάκις ὑπ. Arist. Top. 8. 11, 6; v. infr. 11. 2. 3. foll. by a case, to listen or hearken to, give ear to, attend to, τινός Ar. Vesp. 319; τῆς εὐχῆς, τῆς κρίσεως Id. Nub. 263, Aeschin. 61. 33; also, ὑπ. τινί Ar. Lys. 878, Thuc. 5. 98, etc.; ὑπ. τοῖς λόγοις Plat. Legg. 898 C; τῷ λόγῳ Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 9. II. Special senses: 1. of porters, to answer a knock at the door, ὑπ. τινί Plat. Crito 43 A; absol., Id. Phaedo 59 E, Theophr. Char. 4, Act. Ar. 12. 13; ὁ ὑπακούσας the porter, Xen. Symp. 1, 11, Dem. 1149. 27. 2. of a judge, to listen to a complainant, τινί Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 18:—but also of accused persons or their advocates, to answer to a charge, appear before the court, Isac. 49. 25, Dem. 423. 17., 434. 15; ὑπ. εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον Hyperid. Euxen. 19. 3. of dependents, subjects, etc., to obey, submit to, τινός Hdt. 3. 101., 4. 56., 6. 82, Xen., etc.; τινί Ar. Nub. 360, Thuc. 2. 61, etc.: also to yield to, comply with, τινί Plat. Rep. 459 C, Dem. 426. 15:—c. gen. rei, to give ear to, Plat. Theaet. 162 D, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 20; ὑπ. νόμων or νόμοις Plat. Legg. 708 D, Aeschin. 7. 33; ὑπ. τῷ ξυμφόρῳ τινός to comply with his interest, Thuc. 5. 98; δεῖνῳ ὑπ. to accept an invitation to supper, Ath. 247 D:—absol. to give way, submit, comply, Hdt. 3. 148., 4. 119:—with a neut. Adj., ταῦτό γε ὑπήκουσεν in this matter he obeyed, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 3; οὐδὲν ταύτων ὑπήκουον Thuc. 1. 29, cf. 139, 140, Xen., etc.; ὑπ. τινός τι or τινί τι, to obey one in a thing, Thuc. 1. 26, Plat. Legg. 774 B. 4. to answer one's expectations, to succeed, ὑπήκουέ μοι τὸ πρᾶγμα Luc. Icarom. 10; τῆς μεταλλείας ἀσθενῶς ὑπακουούσης Strab. 399. 5. metaph., αὐγαῖς ἡλίου ὑπ. to be subject to the sun's rays, Pind. O. 3. 44; ταῖς ὥραις Theophr. C. P. 1. 15, 1; τοῦ ψύχους Ib. 5. 4, 2. 6. of ailments, to yield, give way to a remedy, τινί Hipp. 1086 B; absol., Id. 112 A; so, metaph., τὸ μυθῶδες ὑπ. λόγῳ Plut. Thes. 1; πηργαῖς ὑπ., of metal, Id. 2. 802 B. 7. to concede a point in dispute, Arist. Top. 8. 11, 15. III. κοινὸν ὑπ. to understand under the term κοινόν .., Plat. Phileb. 31 C; cf. ὑπακουστέον and v. Plut. 2. 23 C. 2. in Gramm. to understand a word omitted, Lat. subaudire, Apoll. de Constr. 27, al. IV. the fut. ὑπακούσεται in Thuc. 6. 69, is sometimes taken in pass. sense, εἰ .. βῆρον αὐτοῖς ὑπακούσεται if their service shall be lighter: but it is questionable whether this can be so; the best authorities make τὸ ὑπήκουον the

nom. to ὑπακούσεται, referring ξυγκαταστρεφάμενοι .. αὐτοῖς to Ἀθηναίαις. ὑπακρος, on, nearly the highest, Plat. Amat. 136 C, 138 E, Longin. 34. 1. ὑπακτέον, verb. Adj. of ὑπάγω, one must win over, Clem. Al. 288. II. one must advance slowly, E. M., Zonar. ὑπακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑπάγω IV. 3) fit for carrying downwards, ὑπ. τῆς κοιτίας, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 92 B; τῆς κοιτίας καὶ τῆς οὐρήσεως Id. 358 A. ὑπαλγέω, to have a slight pain, f. l. for ὑπεραλγέω in Ael. N. A. 2. 43. ὑπαλεαίνω, to warm somewhat or gradually, Ael. N. A. 15. 12. ὑπάλειπτος [α], on, verb. Adj. that may be spread like a salve, Hipp. 881 B; ὑπάλειπτον, τό, a salve, Galen. ὑπάλειπτρον, τό, a spatula for spreading a salve, Hipp. 661. 32., 788 B, etc.; also ὑπάλειπτρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Id. 263. 36. ὑπάλειψω, to lay thinly on, to spread like salve; in Med., ὑπαλείφεται φάρμακον Plat. Lach. 185 C:—Pass., ὑπαλείφθεν ἔλαιον Arist. Probl. 38. 3, 3. II. to anoint, κόμμι τὴν γνάθον Hipp. Art. 799; τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ Ar. Ach. 1209:—in Med. to anoint oneself, Hipp. 406, Ar. Pax 897; ὑπ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς to anoint one's eyes, Xen. Oec. 10, 5; ἀτερος πρὸς τὸν ἕτερον ὑπαλείφεται one anoints himself to fight with the other, Com. ap. Plut. Pomp. 53:—Pass. to have one's eyes anointed, παρ' ἰατρῷ Ar. Fr. 181; of the eyes, ὑπαλημιμένοι, opp. to ὑγαίνοντες, Xen. Oec. 10, 6. III. metaph. in Pass. to be imbued, τινί with .., Eccl. ὑπάλειψις, εως, ἡ, an anointing, Hipp. 689. 41, Theophr. Sud. 39. ὑπαλεύομαι, aor. ὑπαλεύασθαι: (ἀλεύω):—Ep. Dep., = ὑπαλύσκω ὑπαλεύμενος θόνατον Od. 15. 275, cf. Hes. Op. 555; ὑπαλεύεα φήμην Ib. 758: cf. ὑπαλύσκω. ὑπαλλάγη, ἡ, on interchange, exchange, change, Philo 1. 13; v. l. for ἀπ-, Eur. Hel. 294; for παρ-, Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 6. II. *hypallage*, a figure of speech, by which the parts of a proposition seem to be interchanged, Dion. H. de Comp. 3, cf. Quintil. Institut. 8. 6, 23. 2. change of gender, Apoll. de Constr. 209. 3. = ἐπιτίμησις, Walz Rhett. 8. 468. ὑπάλλαγμα, τό, that which is exchanged, νόμισμα ὑπάλλαγμα τῆς χρείας money is the exchangeable representative of demand, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 11, cf. Porph. de Abst. 2. 27:—expl. in A. B. 423 as = ἐνέχυρον, — a usage censured by Phryn. 306. ὑπαλλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, exchangeable: Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Il. 15. 52, Ammon. 103. ὑπαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, to exchange, Polyb. 5. 8, 9, Luc. Soloec. 10:—Med., ὑπ. τι ἀντί τινος Philo 1. 37; τί τιμι Joseph. A. J. 15. 3, 2. 2. to change a little, Plut. 2. 930 B:—Med. to change one's place, Poll. 6. 194: to change one's bearing, πρὸς τινα, Phot.:—Pass., ὑπηλλάχθαι εἰς .. Arist. Fr. 539. II. intr. in Act. to change gradually, εἰς τι Poll. 2. 10. ὑπάλληλος, on, subordinate, subaltern, Arist. Metaph. 4. 10, 4. ὑπαλοιφή, ἡ, = ὑπαλειψις, Inscr. in Böckh's *Urkunden*, p. 390. ὑπάλπειος, α, on, under the Alps;—ἡ ὑπ. (sc. χώρα) sub-Alpine Italy, Plut. Marcell. 3. ὑπάλειψις, εως, ἡ, Ep. Noun, a shunning, escape, αὐ τοι ἔτ' ἔσθ' ὑπ. Il. 22. 270; κακῶν ὑπ. Od. 23. 287. ὑπαλύσκω, Ep. Verb. = ὑπαλεύομαι, used by Hom. only in aor., to avoid, shun, flee from, escape, τέλος θανάτοιο .. ὑπαλύξας Il. 11. 451; ὑπὸ κῆρας ἀλύξας 12. 113, cf. 327, Od. 4. 512; τὸ μὲν ὡς ὑπαλύξεν 5. 430; ὑπαλύξεν ἀέλλας 19. 189; χρεῖος ὑπαλύξας having got quit of a debt (without paying it), 8. 355 (for Il. 21. 126, v. sub ὑπαίσσω):—absol., Hes. Sc. 304, Theogn. 815; fut. ὑπαλύξειν, Ar. Rh. 3. 336. ὑπαμάω, to cut short off, τί τινος Nic. Th. 901, al. ὑπαμβλῦς, ὁ, somewhat blunt, Math. Vett. 65. ὑπαμείβω, to change, τι εἰς τι Greg. Nyss.:—Med., πόντον ὑπαμείβεσθαι to exchange land for sea, go into the sea, Opp. H. 1. 651. ὑπαμμος, on, = ὑφαμμος, Theophr. ap. Ath. 62 B. ὑπαμπελος, on, planted with vines, Byz. ὑπαμπέχω, to keep under a cloak, τὸ ἦθος Plut. 2. 562 B. ὑπαμφίβολος, on, somewhat doubtful, Philo 2. 30. ὑπαμφέννυμαι, Med. to put on under another garment, Ael. N. A. 16. 15. ὑπαναβλέπω, to gain one's sight gradually, Ael. N. A. 3. 25. ὑπαναγιγνώσκω, to read by way of preface, premise by reading, Isac. 83. 19, Aeschin. 42. 26; ὑπ. τὴν εἰσαγγελίαν Hyperid. Euxen. 34. ὑπαναγκάζω, to force under or in, τι μεσηγὸν πλευρέων Hipp. Art. 782. ὑπαναγνώστης, ου, ἄ, a public reader, Greg. Naz. ὑπανάγω, fut. ξω, to withdraw gradually, Joseph. A. J. 4. 4, 5:—to lead gradually back, τινὰ πρὸς τι v. l. Hierocl. 134. ὑπαναδύομαι, Med. to withdraw secretly from, to endeavour to escape, τὴν ἔσθον Dion. H. 7. 13. ὑπαναθλίβω [ῖ], to squeeze up from below, Plut. 2. 901 D. ὑπανακαίω, to set on fire gradually, Byz. ὑπανάκειμαι, Pass. to be set up beneath, Psell. in Fabr. B. Gr. 11. 699 Harles. ὑπανακνέω, intr. to rise up and go away, ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον Ar. Eccl. 1165. ὑπανακλίνω and -κλινόμαι, to succumb, Gloss. ὑπανακόπτω, to check and throw back, τινὰ τῆς ὀρμῆς Liban. 4. 303. ὑπανακουφίζω, to raise up from below, Planud. ὑπανακύπτω, to rise up from under, πόνων Walz Rhett. 1. 579. ὑπαναλίσκω, aor. ὑπανάλωσα, to waste away, spend or consume gradually, Hipp. 527. 56, Thuc. 3. 17, Plut. Sert. 13, etc. ὑπαναλύω, intr. to fall back gradually, Eccl. ὑπαναμέλω, to sing in accompaniment, μεταξύ ἐπιρροφῶν Ael. N. A. 14. 5. ὑπαναμνησκω, to recall to mind gradually, τι Aesop.,

ὑπαναξαίνω, to renew the pain of a wound, Byz.
 ὑπαναπίμπλαμαι, Pass. to be filled gradually, τινος with . . , Ael. N. A. 17. 13.
 ὑπαναπλέω, to rise and float on the surface, Philo 1. 550., 2. 174.
 ὑπαναπνέω, to breathe again, revive from, τινος Eus. D. E. 274 B.
 ὑπαναπτύσσω, to unfold, explain, Walz Rhett. 1. 471.
 ὑπανάπτω, to kindle underneath, Eccl.
 ὑπαναρόω, to plough up a little, dub. ap. Suid.
 ὑπαναστάσις, ἡ, a rising up from one's seat, ὑπαναστάσει τιμᾶν τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 9; in pl., Plat. Rep. 425 B:—cf. ὑπαρίσταμαι 2.
 ὑπαναστάτειον, verb. Adj. of ὑπαρίσταμαι, one must rise up, esp. to make room for another, Xen. Lac. 9, 5.
 ὑπαναστομβάζω, to stop gradually, τὸ ρεύμα Nicet. Ann. 81 A.
 ὑπαναστρέφω, to recur, of an illness, Hipp. 464. 46.
 ὑπανατέλλω, to spring forth from below, πηγῇ ὑπ. Ael. N. A. 15. 4:—Med. to rise imperceptibly, Greg. Naz.
 ὑπανατρέφω, to feed up again, Aretae. Cur. M. Dint. 1. 3.
 ὑπανατροπιάζω, = ὑποτροπιάζω, ὑπαναστρέφω, Poll. 3. 107.
 ὑπαναφέρω, to refer, τινί τι Eccl.
 ὑπαναφλέγομαι, Pass. to be heated gradually, ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου Ael. V. H. 14. 41.
 ὑπαναφύω, to make to grow up, τι Philes de An. 38. 16:—Pass. to grow or swell up under or gradually, Ael. V. H. 14. 7, N. A. 4. 21.
 ὑπαναχωρέω, to go back gradually, retire slowly, Thuc. 1. 51; ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ὑπανεχώρησεν (so Cod. Vat. for παρεχ-) Dion. H. 5. 8, cf. Dio C. 63. 26, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 293.
 ὑπαναχώρησις, ἡ, a gradual going back or retiring, Dion. H. 3. 19.
 ὑπαναψύχω, to cool or refresh gradually, Byz.
 ὑπανδραποδίζω, to enslave gradually, Phot.
 ὑπανδρεύομαι, Pass. to be married, Byz.: ὑπανδρεία, ἡ, marriage, Ib.
 ὑπανδρος, ον, (ἀνὴρ) under a man, subject to him, married, γυνή Polyb. 10. 26, 3, N. T., etc.; τὰς ὑπ. τῶν γυναικῶν Ath. 388 C; ὑπ. γυναῖα Plut. Pelopid. 9. II. metaph. feminine, effeminate, ἀγωγῇ οὐκ οὐραίου καὶ ὑπ. an effeminate mode of life, Diod. Excerpt. 520. 39.
 ὑπάνειμι, (εἶμι ἰβο) to come on, creep on, Luc. Merc. Cond. 39, Icarom. 14.
 ὑπάνεμδω, to breathe gently over, ἐρωτῆ τὰς παρείας Liban. 4. 1072, where however Reisk. gives ὑπνηέμωσε.
 ὑπανερπύζω, to creep up secretly or softly, Ael. N. A. 5. 3.
 ὑπανέρχομαι, Dep. to recover gradually from an illness, c. gen., Galen.
 ὑπανέχω, to hold up from under, Eust. Opusc. 300. 87, Byz.
 ὑπανθέω, to begin to flower or blossom, Philostr. 809, Poll. 1. 60; ὑπ. ἰούλω Id. 2. 10.
 ὑπανθηρός, ον, slightly coloured with blood, ὑπανθηρόν πτύειν Hipp. 1012 D.
 ὑπανιδόμαι, Pass. to be somewhat distressed, opt. -ῶντο Ar. Nub. 1105.
 ὑπανίημι, to remit or relax a little, τὸ λίαν ἀπάνθρωπον Plut. Dio 7; ὑπ. τῶν δεσμῶν to relax the strictness of . . , Joseph. A. J. 2. 5, 1. II. intr., τοῦ φόβου ὑπανέντος Plut. Aemil. 23; and so in Pass., Philo.
 ὑπανίσταμαι, Pass. with aor. 2 and pf. act. to rise, stand up, Theogn. 485; of game, to start up, to be sprung or roused, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 19: of land, ὑπανεστῶς rising slightly above the plain, Philo 2. 510, 619. 2. τοῖσι πρεσβυτέροις . . ἐξ ἔδρης ὑπανίστασθαι to rise up from one's seat to make room or shew respect to another, Lat. assurgere alicui, Hdt. 2. 80; τῶν θάκων τοῖς πρ. ὑπ. Ar. Nub. 993; ἔδρας ὑπ. βασιλεῖ Xen. Lac. 15, 6; ὑπ. τινι ἀπὸ τῶν θάκων ὁδῶν τε παραχωρεῖν Id. Hiero 7, 2, cf. Symp. 4, 31; ὑπ. καθήμενος Id. Mem. 2. 3, 16: metaph., θυμὸς ὑπ. gives way, Callistr. 905:—cf. ὑπανάστασις.
 ὑπανίσχω, = ὑπανέχω, but intr., to rise slowly, of the moon, Ael. N. A. 11. 10; ὑπ. τοῦ ὕδατος Philostr. 95.
 ὑπαναίγω or -γνυμι, to open from below, to tap a cask, βίκος ὑπανεφύγνυτο Eriphipp. Ἐφηβ. 1. 2, cf. Hermipp. Φορμ. 2. 7. 2. to open underhand or secretly, γράμματα ὑπανέφυγε Dem. 889. fin.; τὸ δωμάτιον ὑπανοίξασα Luc. Asin. 13.
 ὑπάνοιξις, εως, ἡ, an opening secretly or gradually, Eust. Opusc. 153. 31.
 ὑπάνταξ, Adv. (ἀντα) = ἐξ ἐναντίας, Ar. Fr. 534.
 ὑπαντάω, Ion. -έω: fut. -ήσομαι Sext. Emp. M. 10. 61: aor. -ήντησα. To come or go to meet, either as a friend, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 2; or in arms, Ib. 1. 4, 22., 4. 2, 17; ὑπ. εἰς τὰς ὁδοὺς Hyperid. Euxen. 34:—ὑπ. τινι Pind. P. 8. 84, Xen., etc.; ὑπ. τῇ πόλει πρὸς τὴν χρείαν Plut. Arat. 34:—also c. gen., ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν παιδὸς ὑπ. Soph. Ph. 719:—in App. Civ. 5. 45, the acc. ὄντα (if so read,—al. ὄντι) refers to σε κατιόντα ὄρων just before:—later also in Med., ὑπαντῶμενος αὐτοῖς Hdn. 2. 5, cf. 3. 11., 5. 4, etc. II. metaph. to meet, i. e. to agree to, ταῖς τιμαῖς Posidon. ap. Ath. 213 B. 2. to meet, i. e. to reply or object to, τοῖς ἐμοῖς βουλευμασι Eur. Supp. 398; πρὸς τινα or τι Sext. Emp. M. 10. 105, etc. 3. to occur to one, τῷ ῥήτορι Longin. 16. 4. 4. to fall in with, τινι Sext. Emp. M. 2. 68.
 ὑπάντη or ὑπαντή, ἡ, = sq., Eust. Opusc. 248. 46, Byz.; cf. ὑπαπαντή.
 ὑπάντησις, εως, ἡ, a coming to meet, App. Civ. 4. 6. II. metaph. a retort, answer, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 278; πρὸς τι Id. ὑπαντητέον, verb. Adj. one must meet, Schol. 11. 3. 440.
 ὑπαντητικός, ἡ, ον, meeting, Ptol.
 ὑπαντιάζω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to come or go to meet, step forth to meet, encounter, without case, Il. 6. 17, Pind. P. 4. 241, Aesch. Pers. 407, Xen., etc.: c. dat., Pind. P. 8. 13, Aesch. Pers. 834, 850, Xen., etc.; but also c. acc., Pind. P. 5. 59, Hdt. 4. 121, Plut., etc.
 ὑπαντιάζω, = foreg., only in Ep. part. ὑπαντιάζοντες, Opp. H. 2. 565.
 ὑπαντιλέω, to draw up, τὰ κύματα τῷ στέρνῳ (si vera l.), Philostr. 830.
 ὑπάντλιον, τό, a vessel, cask, jar, A. B. 411, Hesych.

ὑπάντομαι, only in pres. and impf. = ὑπαντάω, Hdn. 4. 11., 8. 7, fin.
 ὑπαντρος, ον, (ἀντρον) with caverns underneath, cavernous, γῆ, χώρα Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 8, Probl. 23. 5, 2, Strab. 406, etc.; also of a tortoise's shell, Ael. N. A. 16. 17. II. underground, οἴκοι Ael. V. H. 12. 38. 2. dwelling under the earth, Hesych.
 ὑπάνυμαι, Dep. to accomplish gradually, Hesych.
 ὑπαξόνιος, ον, under the axle, σύριγγες Call. Lav. Pall. 14.
 ὑπαπαίδευτος, ον, somewhat untaught or unpolished, A. B. 69.
 ὑπαπαίρω, to depart secretly, Greg. Naz.
 ὑπαπαντάω, = ὑπαντάω, Diod. Excerpt. 628. 68. II. to reply, Byz.
 ὑπαπαντή, ἡ, late form of ὑπάντησις, C. I. 8761, 8968.
 ὑπάπειλέω, to threaten underhand, τινί c. inf., Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 3.
 ὑπάπειμι, (εἶμι ἰβο) to depart stealthily or slowly, to withdraw, retreat, retire, Thuc. 5. 9; κατ' ὀλίγους ὑπαπήεσαν Id. 3. 111; κατ' ὀλίγον Luc. Icarom. 14; ἐφήβον ὑπ. to be past the age of . . , Philostr. 230.
 ὑπαπέρομαι, Dep. = foreg., Ael. N. A. 11. 33.
 ὑπαποδύομαι, Med. to lay aside gradually, Greg. Nyss.
 ὑπαποκινέω, intr. to move off secretly or softly, sneak away, c. gen., τῆς ὁδοῦ Ar. Av. 1011:—verb. Adj. ὑπαποκινήτεον, one must make off, sneak away, Id. Thesm. 924.
 ὑπαποκρύπτω, to conceal under, λοχμῇ ἑαυτὴν Ael. N. A. 5. 40.
 ὑπαπολείπομαι, Pass. to be left behind (al. ὑπολ.), Ael. N. A. 10. 43.
 ὑπαποτρέχω, to run away secretly, slip away, Ar. Eccl. 284.
 ὑπαποψήχω, to scrape off by degrees, πηλόν Ael. N. A. 3. 23.
 ὑπάπτω, Ion. for ὑφάπτω, Hdt.
 ὑπάρ, τό, indecl. (but gen. ὑπαρος, acc. to E. M. 491. 30):—a real appearance seen in a state of waking, a waking vision, opp. to ὕναρ (a dream), οὐκ ὕναρ, ἀλλ' ὑπαρ no illusive dream, but a reality, Od. 19. 547., 20. 90; ἐξ ὕνειρον δ' αὐτίκα ἦν ὑπαρ Pind. O. 13. 95; ἔκρινα πρῶτος ἐξ ὕνειράτων ἂ χρεῖ ὑπαρ γενέσθαι Aesch. Pr. 486; ἵνα ὑπαρ ἀντ' ὕνειρατος γίγνηται Plat. Polit. 278 E. II. the acc. absol. is used as Adv., in a waking state, awake, ὑπαρ ἀλλήλοις διαλεγόμεθα Plat. Theaet. 158 B; opp. to ὕναρ, ἀμφισβήτημα . . περὶ τοῦ ὕναρ τε καὶ ὑ. a question . . about sleeping and waking, Ib.; οἷον ὕναρ εἰδῶς . . πάλιν ὡσπερ ὑπ. ἀγνοεῖν knowing things in a dream . . not to know them when one awakes, Id. Polit. 277 D; ὕναρ ἢ ὑ. ζῆν to pass life asleep or awake, Id. Rep. 476 C, cf. Tim. 71 E; καὶ ὕναρ καὶ ὑ. both sleeping and waking, i. e. both by day and night, always, Hipp. 2. 31, cf. Democr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 408; οὔτε ὕναρ οὔτε ὑ. neither sleeping nor waking, i. e. not at all, Plat. Phileb. 36 E; οὐθ' ὑ. οὐθ' ὕναρ lb. 65 E, cf. Rep. 382 E; so, ὕναρ ἢ καὶ ἐγρηγορώς Id. Phileb. 20 B; καθ' ὕπνον . . ἢ καὶ ὑ. ἐγρηγορώς wide awake, Id. Legg. 800 A; ὑπαρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν, opp. to ἐν τοῖς ὕπνοις, Arist. Probl. 30. 14, 4; κατὰ τὸν ὕπνον, Polyb. 10. 5, 5:—hence 2. ὑπαρ in reality, actually, ὑπ. ἢ πόλις οὐκ ἵσεται καὶ οὐκ ὕναρ Plat. Rep. 520 C, cf. 574 E, 576 B, al.—In later writers καθ' ὑπαρ is found, Apollod. 3. 12, 5; so κατ' ὕναρ Alciph. 3. 59, cf. Phot. s. v.
 ὑπαράσσω, Att. -ττω, to strike underneath, Anon. ap. Suid.
 ὑπαργήεις, εσσα, εν, = ὑπόλευκος, Nic. Th. 663.
 ὑπαργίλος, ον, somewhat clayey, argillaceous, γῆ Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 8.
 ὑπαργμα, τό, in pl. property, Parthen. 1. 1., 8. 2.
 ὑπαργυρέω, to use base money, or to be in debt, Plut. 2. 328 A.
 ὑπαργυρίζω, to be silver-gray, κόμη Eunap. p. 74.
 ὑπαργύρος, ον, having silver underneath; hence, I. of rocks and the like, containing silver, veined with silver, πέτρα, χθών Eur. Cycl. 294, Rhes. 970; γῆ, λόφοι Xen. Vect. 1, 5., 4, 2:—of metallic substances, containing a proportion of silver, metaph. of men, Plat. Rep. 415 C; cf. ὑποσίδηρος. 2. silver underneath, of gilded plate, πρόσωπον ὑπ. κατάχρυσον C. I. 139. 7; κρατήρ ὑπ. ἐπίτηκτος Ib. 150 A. 43, cf. 151. 23; τὰ ὑπ. χρυσία, of false gold coins, Sext. Emp. P. 230, Poll. 7. 104. II. sold or hired for silver, mercenary, venal, φωνά Pind. P. 11. 65; ὑπαργυρα λέγειν Tzet.: cf. καταργυρόω II. 2. worth its weight in silver, Hesych., v. Salmas. ad Hist. Aug. 2. 546.
 ὑπάρδω, to water below or gently, Schol. Nic. Al. 139:—Med., Phot.
 ὑπάρθμω, to count under or among, Eccl.:—ὑπάρθμωσις, ἡ, Ib.
 ὑπαρκτέον, verb. Adj. one must begin, τι Plat. Rep. 467 C.
 ὑπαρκτικός, ἡ, ον, existing, real, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 249, Galen. II. in Gramm., of Verbs, substantive, Apoll. de Constr. 71, 219, etc.
 ὑπαρκτιος, ον, towards the north, Plut. Mar. 11, Sertor. 17.
 ὑπαρκτός, ἡ, ον, verb. Adj. subsisting, existent, real, Posidon. ap. Diog. L. 7. 91, Epicur. ib. 10. 135, Plut. 2. 1046 C, etc.
 ὑπαρνος, ον, with a lamb under it, i. e. suckling a lamb or (metaph.) a babe, Eur. Andr. 557, Call. Apoll. 53; cf. ὑπόρρημος.
 ὑπαρξίς, εως, ἡ, subsistence, existence, opp. to ἀνυπαρξία, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 16, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 21, cf. 3. 24; to νόησις, Plut. 2. 1067 C. 2. in Logic, existence in a subject, Ammon. in Brandis Schol. 51 a. 47. II. substance, ἡ τοῦ κέρατος ὑπ. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 129. 2. like τὰ ὑπαρχοντα, one's substance, property, Polyb. 2. 17, 11, Dion. H. 7. 8, Diod., etc.
 ὑπαρόω, fut. ὄσω, to plough just before sowing, Lat. imporcare, lirare, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 8, C. P. 3. 20, 8.
 ὑπαρπάζω, Ion. for ὑφαρπάζω, Hdt.
 ὑπαρτάω, to hang or bind on underneath, Ael. N. A. 5. 7.
 ὑπαρτώω, to prepare secretly, σφαγῆν ἑαυτῷ Theod. Prodr.
 ὑπαρχή, the beginning, ἐν τῇ τῆς ἐπιστήμης ὑπαρχῇ Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 24:—but II. almost exclusively used in the phrase ἐξ ὑπαρχῆς, from the beginning, Id. Pol. 4. 6, 5, al.; ἡ ἐξ ὑπ. γένεσις Id. H. A. 8. 2, 14; ἐξ ὑπ. αἰθῆς Soph. O. T. 132. 2. afresh, anew, Lat. denuo, πάλιν ὡσπερ ἐξ ὑπ. ἐπανίωμεν Arist. de An. 2. 1, 1; πάλιν οὖν οἶον ἐξ ὑπ. Id. Rhet. 1. 1, 15; πάλιν ἐξ ὑπ. Id. P. A. 4. 10, 1, Dem. 1013. 9.

ὑπαρχος, δ, commanding under another, a subordinate commander, lieutenant, ὑπ. ἄλλων, οὐχ ὄλων στρατηγός Soph. Aj. 1105; ὑπ. ὦν τῷ ἀδελφῷ Luc. D. Mort. 12. 2; τοῖς ἐμοῖς ὑπαρχοῖς Eur. Hel. 1432. 2. a lieutenant-governor, viceroy, Hdt. 3. 70., 4. 166, al., Xen., etc.:—in later Inscr., = *praefectus provinciae*, C. I. 373 b (add.), 1050; = *praef. praetorio*, Ib. 2592. II. subject to one, τινος Polyb. 7. 9, 5. ὑπάρχω, fut. ξω: aor. I ὑπῆρξα:—Pass., pf. ὑπῆργμαι, Ion.—αργμαι Hdt. 7. 11. To begin, make a beginning:—Construct.: 1. absol., Od. 24. 286, Eur. Phoen. 1223; ὑπάρχων ἠδίκησεν αὐτοῦς Isocr. 356 A; ὁ ὑπάρξας the beginner (in a quarrel), Dem. 1350. 4, cf. 1345. 7; ἀμύνεσθαι τοὺς ὑπάρξαντας Lys. 169. 44; ἀμυνομένους, μὴ ὑπάρχοντας Plat. Gorg. 456 E; ὡς οὐχ ὑπάρχων ἀλλὰ τιμωρούμενος Menand. Ὀλυμπ. 2:—so in Med., Plat. Tim. 41 C, Ael. N. A. 12: 41, etc. 2. c. gen. to make a beginning of, begin, ἀδικῶν ἔργων, ἀδικίης Hdt. 1. 5., 4. 1, cf. Thuc. 2. 74, etc.; πολλῶν κακῶν, μεγάλων ἀχέων Eur. Phoen. 1581, Andr. 274, cf. H. F. 1169; ὑπ. τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῇ Ἑλλάδι Andoc. 18. 34, cf. Plat. Menex. 237 B:—so in Med., ὑπ. τῆς ἀκμῆς, τῆς βαδίσσεως Ael. N. A. 1. 20., 4. 34. 3. c. part. to begin doing, ἐμὲ ὑπῆρξαν ἀδίκῃ ποιεῖντες Hdt. 6. 133, cf. 7. 8, 2., 9. 78; ὑπάρχει εἶ (οἱ κακῶς) ποιῶν τινα Xen. An. 2. 3, 23., 5. 5, 9; a part. may be supplied in Thuc. 2. 67, τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἀμύνεσθαι ὡς περὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπῆρξαν (sc. ἀμυνομένοι), cf. Aesch. Cho. 1068. b. in Med. c. inf., Ael. N. A. 14. 11. 4. c. acc., ὑπ. ἐνεργείας εἰς τινα οἱ τινὶ to begin [doing] kindnesses to one, Dem. 431. 17, Aeschin. 31. 31; ὑπ. τοῦτο (sc. τὸ παρακαλεῖν) Menand. Incert. 236:—Pass., ὑπηρεσίαι ὑπῆργμένα εἰς τινα Aeschin. 42. 23; τὰ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν ὑπῆργμένα Dem. 12. 1; τὰ ἐκ τινος ὑπαργμένα (Ion. for ὑπῆργ-) Hdt. 7. 11; ὑπῆργμένων πολλῶν κάγαθῶν Ar. Lys. 1169; οὐδὲν μοι ὑπῆρκετο εἰς αὐτόν Antipho 136. 13; ἀνάξια τῶν εἰς ὑμᾶς ὑπῆργμένων Lys. 164. 7; ἀξίον τῶν ὑπ. equivalent to what has done for him, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 14, 4:—impers., ὑπῆρκετο αὐτῷ a beginning of it had been made, Thuc. 1. 93. B. in Act. only, to begin to be, come into being, arise, spring up, Aesch. Cho. 1068, Soph. Ph. 704, Dem. 408. 22, Aeschin. 25. 29. 2. to be in existence, to be there, to be ready, αὐταὶ αἱ νῆες τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι ὑπῆρχον already existed, opp. to those they were about to build, Hdt. 7. 144; εἰ τοῖνον σφί χώρη γε μηδεμίαν ὑπῆρχε if they had no country originally existing, Id. 2. 15; ἔδει πρώτων μὲν ὑπάρχειν πάντων ἰσηγορίαν Eurpol. Χρυσ. γέν. 3; ὑπαρχούσης μὲν τιμῆς, παρούσης δὲ δυνάμεως Xen. Ages. 8, 1; τοῦτο δεῖ προσεῖναι, τὰ δ' ἄλλα ὑπάρχει Dem. 32. 20, cf. 103. 6; ταῦτά ὑπ. αὐτῷ ἀπερ' ἐμοί Antipho 136. 22, cf. Lys. 122. 13; ὑμῖν .. ἐλευθερίαν τε ὑπάρχειν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμμάχοις κεκληῖσθαι Thuc. 5. 9:—c. gen., οἴκοις δ' ὑπ. τῶνδε there is store of these things to the house, Aesch. Ag. 961, cf. Pind. P. 4. 366, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 5:—oft. in part., ἡ ὑπάρχουσα οὐσία the existing property, Isocr. 8 A; τὰ ὑπ. ἀμαρτήματα Thuc. 2. 92; τῆς ὑπ. τιμῆς for the current price, Dem. 926. 24; οἱ ὑπ. πολῖται the existing citizens, Id. 324. 6; τῆς φύσεως ὑπ. nature being what it is, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 4:—also, ὑπαρχόν ἐστὶ τι Hdt. 5. 124. 3. to exist really, opp. to φαίνομαι, Arist. Cael. 2. 14, 17, Metaph. 8. 2, 3; ἀθεώρητοι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Id. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 10. 4. simply to be, πημονῆς δ' ἄλις γ' ὑπάρχει Aesch. Ag. 1656; τοῖσιν ἄγουσιν κλαύμαθ' ὑπάρξει Soph. Ant. 932; and with a predicate, θησαυρὸς ἂν σοι παῖς ὑπῆρχ' οὐμός Eur. Hec. 1229; τὸ χωρίον καρτερόν ὑπ. Thuc. 4. 4; ὑπ. ἀγαθῆς φύσεως he is of a good natural disposition, Xen. Oec. 21, 11; κἂν σοφὸς ὑπάρχη Philem. Incert. 15; μέγα ὑπ. τινὶ τι is of great advantage to him, Dem. 33. 27;—πολλῶν ὑπάρξει κῦρος .. καλῶν = κυρώσει πολλὰ καλά Soph. El. 919. 5. sometimes with a part., much like τυγχάνω, τοιαῦτα [αὐτῷ] ὑπῆρχε ἔδοντα Hdt. 1. 192; ὑπ. ἐχθρὸς ὦν Dem. 526. 18; ὑπ. κεκτημένος Id. 30. 15, cf. 190. fin. 6. ὑπ. τινός to be the descendant of .., Dion. H. 2. 65. II. like ὑπόκειμαι II. 2, to be laid down, to be taken for granted, Plat. Symp. 198 D; τοῦτον ὑπάρχοντος, τούτων ὑπαρχόντων = *quae cum ita sint*, Id. Tim. 30 C, 29 A; τιθέναι ὡς ὑπάρχον Id. Rep. 458 A. III. to belong to, fall to one, accrue, ὑπάρχει τινὶ τι one has, Hdt. 6. 109, etc.; τὸ μσεῖσθαι πᾶσιν ὑπ. Thuc. 2. 64, cf. 4. 18; τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων ἀμφοτέροισι [σωτηρίαν] Id. 6. 86; ἡ ὑπάρχουσα φύσις your own proper nature, its normal condition, Id. 1. 45; τῇ τέχνῃ ὑπάρχειν διδούς assigning as a property of art, Plat. Phileb. 58 C, cf. Theaet. 150 B, C. 2. of persons, ὑπ. τινὶ to be devoted to one, Xen. An. 1. 1, 4, Hell. 7. 5, 5, Dem. 358. 7, etc.; καθ' ὑμῶν ὑπάρξει ἐκείνῳ he will be on his side against you, Dem. 377. 10, cf. 22. 5. 3. in the Logic of Arist. ὑπάρχειν denotes the subsistence of qualities in a subject, whether propria or accidentia, Metaph. 4. 30, 1; ὑπ. τινὶ = κατηγορεῖσθαι τινος An. Pr. 1. 2, al.; so, ὑπ. κατὰ τινος Ib. 1. 1, 3, Interpret. 3, 2; ἐπὶ τινος Ib. 2, 3; ὑπ. τινὶ ζῶν δίποδι εἶναι Top. 2. 1, 3; etc. IV. often in neut. pl. part., τὰ ὑπαρχόντα, 1. partly in signif. I, existing circumstances, present advantages, Dem. 18. 12; ἀπὸ τῶν αἰεὶ ὑπαρχόντων σφαλέντες Thuc. 4. 18, cf. 6. 33; πρὸς τὰ ὑπ. Id. 6. 31; ἐκ τῶν ὑπ. under the circumstances, according to one's means, Xen. An. 6. 4, 9, Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 4; ὡς ἐκ τῶν ὑπ. Thuc. 7. 76., 8. 1. 2. partly, in signif. III, what belongs to one, one's possessions, Id. 1. 70, 144, etc.; τὰ ἐκατέροισι ὑπ. Id. 1. 141; περὶ τῶν ὑπ. κινδυνεύειν Isocr. 38 E; and as a Subst., τὰ ὑπ. αὐτοῦ Ev. Matth. 24. 47; cf. ἀναρίπτω II. V. impers. ὑπάρχει the fact is that .., c. acc. et inf., ὑπ. γὰρ σε μὴ γινῶναι τινα Soph. El. 1340; ὡς ὑπ. τοῦ ἔχειν .. as the case stands with regard to having, Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 12; περὶ τοὺς μαστοὺς ὑπεναντίως ὑπ. Ib. 2. 1, 38. 2. it is allowed, it is possible, c. dat. et inf., ὑπ. μοι εἶναι οἱ ποιεῖν τι Thuc. 7. 63, Andoc. 22. 13, etc.; ὑπ. αὐτῇ εὐδαίμονι εἶναι Plat. Phaedo 81 A, cf. Prot. 345 A, Phaedr. 240 B, etc.; also without a dat., οὐχ ὑπ. εἰδέναι Thuc. 1. 82, cf. Isae. 66. 3, etc.:—absol., ὡς περὶ ὑπῆρχε as well as was possible,

Thuc. 3. 109. 3. in neut. part., like ἐξόν, παρόν, etc., ὑπάρχον ὑμῖν πολεμεῖν since it is allowed you to .., Thuc. 1. 124, cf. Plat. Symp. 217 A. C. to be ὑπαρχος or lieutenant, Dio C. 36. 19; τῷ .. Ἀντωνίνῳ Id. 71. 34. II. very dub. in the sense of ἀρχῶ, to rule; for in Thuc. 6. 87, the Schol. is in error, v. Arnold ad l.; in Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 22, Schneid. restores ἀρχεῖν from 6. 2, 9. ὑπάρωμαδίξω, to have something of an aromatic flavour, Diosc. 3. 10: ὑπασθενέω, to be sickly: to begin to be sick, A. B. 69. ὑπασκέω, to train as an athlete, Walz Rhett. 1. 270. ὑπασπίδιος [πί], ον, (ἀσπίς) under shield, covered with a shield, in Hom. only as Adv., ὑπασπίδια προποδίζων and προβιβῶν Il. 13. 158, 807., 16. 609:—in Att. Poets. as Adj., ὑπ. πολεμιστῆς Asius 2. 6; τὸν ὑπ. κόσμον the body-armour and arms of Ajax, Soph. Aj. 1408; ὑπ. κοιτόν λαύειν to sleep an armed sleep, sleep in arms, Eur. Rhes. 740. ὑπασπίξω, to serve as shield-bearer, τινὶ Pind. N. 9. 80, Eur. Heracl. 216. ὑπασπιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a shield-bearer, armour-bearer, esquire, Hdt. 5. 111, Eur. Rhes. 2, Phoen. 1213, Xen. An. 4. 2, 20, etc.; so ὑπασπιστήρ, ἦρος, Aesch. Supp. 182. 2. the ὑπασπισταί in the Macedonian army were a distinguished corps (to which the foot-guards belonged), so called from the shields they bore, Diod. 19. 40, Arr. An. 2. 4 and 20; cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 6. 148, Grote 12. 82. ὑπάσσω, Att. for ὑπαίσσω. ὑπαστράπτω, to flash or gleam by reflection, Philostr. 77. ὑπαστρος, ον, under the stars, guided by the stars, ὑπαστρον γάμου μῆχαρ ὀρίζομαι φυχᾶ I mark out by the stars a plan for [escaping] marriage by flight, i. e. I flee to escape marriage, guiding my course by the stars, Aesch. Supp. 393. ὑπ-ἄσῳδης, es, somewhat nauseous, cited from Hipp. ὑπάτεια, ἡ, the office or rank of a ὑπατος, the consulate, Plut. Poplic. 10, al.; in Inscr. often written ὑπατία, C. I. 3467. 4., 4266 e, al. II. = ἀνθυπατεία, App. Hisp. 83. ὑπάτεω, (ὑπατος) to be consul, Plut. Poplic. 3, etc.; ὁ ὑπατευκῶς, Lat. consularis, Ath. 213 B, Hdn. 2. 6. ὑπάτη (sc. χορδή), ἡ, the highest note (as regards length of string), but the lowest as regards pitch, of the three which formed the Gr. scale (v. μέση, νεάτη), Plat. Rep. 443 D, etc.: cf. παρυπάτη, and v. Chappell Auc. Mus. p. 36. ὑπατήιος, ον, = ὑπατος, Nonn. D. 41. 366:—fem., ὑπατηίς, ἴδος, ὑπατηίδα βάβδον Anth. P. 1. 4. ὑπάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a consul, consular, ἀρχή Diod. 20. 91, cf. Plut. Camill. 1, etc. II. of consular rank, Lat. consularis, ἀνὴρ ὑπ. Plut. Sert. 27; ὁ ὑπ. Dion. H. 6. 96, Luc., etc. ὑπάτισσα, ἡ, (ὑπατος III. 1) wife of a consular, C. I. 9008. ὑπατρίζομαι, Pass. to be burnt under so as to fumnigate, Diosc. 3. 30; and ὑπατρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, Ib. 26. ὑπατο-εἰδής, ἐς, of the nature of the ὑπάτη, in Music, Aristid. Quintil., v. Böckh Metr. Pind. 251. ὑπάτοπος, ον, somewhat absurd, Arist. P. A. 1. 4, 5; cf. ὑπεράτοπος. ὑπατος, η, ον, also os, ον (infr. II), for ὑπέρτατος, like Lat. summus for supremus, the highest, uppermost, in Hom. as epith. of Zeus, ὑπατος κρειόντων, θεῶν ὑπ., etc.; οἱ ὑπατοὶ the gods above, Lat. superi, opp. to οἱ χθόνιοι, Lat. inferi, Aesch. Ag. 89; ὑπατός τις some god above, Ib. 55:—the word was retained in legal forms in this sense, ὑπ. Ζεὺς, ὑπ. Ἀθηνᾶ, ap. Dem. 531. 7., 1072. 18:—so, ὑπατον δῶμα Διός Pind. O. 1. 66; ὑπ. τεθμός Id. N. 10. 60. 2. simply of Place, ἐν πυρῇ ὑπάτη on the very top of the funeral pile, Il. 23. 165., 24. 787; ὑπ. ὄρος Epigr. ap. Diod. 1. 15. b. the lowest, κευθμοί Ap. Rh. 3. 1213. a. the furthest, Lat. extremus, Id. 4. 282. 3. of Time, last, Lat. supremus, μόπος Soph. Ant. 1332; νοῦσος Anth. P. 7. 233. 4. of Quality, highest, best, Pind. O. 1. 161; ὑπ. πρὸς ἀρετήν most excellent, Id. P. 6. 42. II. c. gen., like the Prep. ὑπό, ὑπατος χώρας supreme over the land, Aesch. Ag. 509; ὑπατοὶ λέχεων high above the nest, Ib. 51; ὑπ. τοῦ σκάνεος ἄπαντος Tim. Locr. 100 A. III. as Subst., 1. ὑπατος, ὁ, the Roman consul, often in Polyb., Plut., and Inscr.; cf. στρατηγός II. 3:—hence also = ὑπατικός, τὰν ὑπάταν ἀρχάν Anth. P. append. 285; but in this sense commonly with masc. term., ὑπατον ἀρχὴν ἔχειν Polyb. 2. 11, 1, cf. 3. 40, 9. 2. ἡ ὑπάτη, v. sub voce.—For the form, cf. μέσατος, νεάτος, μύχατος, etc. ὑπαττικίζω, to affect atticism, Greg. Nyss. ὑπ-αττικός, ἡ, ὄν, somewhat Attic, half-Attic, Timonap. Diog. L. 2. 19. ὑπ-ἀτῦφος, ον, moderately free from vanity, Timonap. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 224. ὑπανυγάζω, fut. ἄσω, to shine under, gleam beneath, χρυσοῦ ψῆγμα ποταμῷ ἀργυροδίην ὑπανυγάζων Philostr. 564; οἱ μαζοὶ ὄρθοι ὑπανυγάζουσι Id. 823. 2. to begin to shine, dawn, of daybreak, Luc. V. 11. 2. 47, cf. Polyæn. 1. 39, 1. II. trans. to light up, ὀλκὸν ὑπανυγάζων (sc. ἀστήρ) Ap. Rh. 3. 1378, cf. Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 339. 31. 2. to make to shine, φῶς, δόξαν Byz. ὑπαυγος, ον, reflecting light; Orac. ap. Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 32, Paul. Alex. ὑπαυλέω, to play on the flute in accompaniment, μέλος τινὶ Alcman. 66; πένθιμόν τι Dio C. 74. 5; ὑπ. τινὶ Posidon. ap. Ath. 252 E, Luc., etc.: absol., Luc. Salt. 83, Poll. 4. 67. ὑπαυλος, ον, (αὐλή) under or in the court, c. gen., σκηνῆς ὑπαυλος under shelter of the tent, Soph. Aj. 796. ὑπαυστηρός, ἄ, ὄν, somewhat harsh or sour, ἐν τῷ γλυκεῖ ὑπ. Diosc. 4. 55, Galen. ὑπαυχένιος, α, ον Anth. P. 6. 41, os, ον Heliod. 3. 4:—under the neck, Βύρσα Anth. P. 1. c.; ζωστήρ Ib. 4. 3, 47. II. ὑπαυχένιον,

τό, a cushion or pillow for the neck, Luc. Gall. 11; προσκεφάλαια ὑπ. Poll. 10. 38.

ὑπαύχενον, τό, the lower part of the neck, Arat. 487, 524.

ὑπαυχηίς, εσσα, εν, somewhat dry, Nic. Fr. 5.

ὑπαφανίζω, to make oway with gradually, Ael. N. A. 2. 56.

ὑπαφίημι, to send forth from below, Eccl.

ὑπαφίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act.:—to step back slowly, to withdraw, Antipho 128. 9; ἐξ Ἀθηνέων Thales ap. Diog. L. 1. 44; τῆς ὁδοῦ ἀλλήλοισι Ael. N. A. 2. 25.

ὑπαφρίζω, to froth up from below, Eust. 586. 9.

ὑπαφρος, ον, somewhat frothy, πέλαγος Schol. H. 14. 16; ἄμμα ὑπ. an eye dim with tears, Eur. Rhes. 711.

II. having froth beneath, Hipp. 6. 37;—in this place and in Soph. Fr. 226, the word was corrupted by Erotian. into ὑπαφρος, and explained by κρυφαίος.

ὑπάφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, somewhat stupid or unintelligent, ἐόντων τῶν Θρηϊκῶν ὑπαφρανεστέρων Hdt. 4. 95.

ὑπάφωνος, ον, somewhat indistinct, obscure, of a symptom, Hipp. Protrh. 76, Coac. 169.

ὑπαχλύνομαι, Pass. to grow dark by degrees, ὑπηχλύνη οὐρανός Q. Sm. 1. 67.

ὑπέασι, Ion. for ὑπεισι, 3 pl. of ὑπειμι, II.

ὑπέγγυος, ον, under surety: 1. of persons, having given surety, responsible, liable to be called to account or punished, Aesch. Cho. 38; ὑπ. πλὴν θανάτου liable to any punishment short of death, Hdt. 5. 71; c. dat., τὸ γὰρ ὑπέγγυον δίκῃ καὶ θεοῖσιν liability to human and divine justice, Eur. Hec. 1029.

2. of things, accredited, legitimate, γάμος ὑπ., opp. to ἀνέγγυος, Poll. 3. 34.

ὑπεγείρω, to rouse gradually, Philostr. 519, 799, etc.

ὑπεγκλίω [ι], to turn a little or gradually, οἰήϊαν Orph. Arg. 1203.

ὑπεγχεώ, fut. -χέω, to pour in yet more, Plut. Anton. 75.

ὑπέδεκτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 of ὑποδέχομαι, Hom.

ὑπειδάμην, aor. med. (inf. ὑπιδέσθαι, part. ὑπιδόμενος, in MSS. often written ὑπιδέσθαι, -ειδόμενος, as if from a pres. ὑπιδόμαι, which is not found):—to view from below, to behold, Eur. Supp. 694.

II. metaph. to mistrust, suspect, Lat. suspicari, Id. Ion 1023, Polyb. 1. 66, 6, etc.

ὑπεικάθειν, aor. 2 of ὑπέικω, ὑπεικάθοιμι Soph. El. 361, Plat. Apol. 32 A; Ep. imperat. ὑποείκαθε Orph. Arg. 709; part. ὑπεικαθέων Opp. H. 5. 500:—for the form v. sub σχέθω.

ὑπεικτέον, verb. Adj. of ὑπέικω, one must give way or yield, Soph. Aj. 668, Plat. Crito 51 B.

ὑπεικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to yield, yielding, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 16.

ὑπέικω, Ep. ὑποείκω, with impf. ὑπόεικον, Hom.: fut. ὑπέϊξω Aesch. Ag. 1362, Soph. O. T. 625, Dem.; ὑπέϊξαμαι II. 1. 294; Ep. also ὑποείξομαι 23. 602, Od. 12. 117:—aor. 1 ὑπέϊξα Plat., Xen.; Ep. ὑπέϊξα II. 15. 227; cf. ὑπεικαθεῖν.

To retire, withdraw, depart, c. gen. loci, νεῶν from the ships, Ib. 305; ὑπ. τινὶ ἔδρης to retire from one's seat for another, make room for him (cf. ὑπανίσταμαι), Od. 16. 42; ὑπ. ταῦ ἀρχαίου λόγου to draw back from .., Hdt. 7. 160; ὑπ. τινὶ λόγων to give one the first word, allow him to speak first, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 16; and, with all these phrases combined, ὁδῶν καὶ θάκων καὶ λόγων ὑπέικειν Id. Cyr. 8. 7, 10.

2. to yield, give way, τιμαῖς ὑπ. to give way to authority, Soph. Aj. 670; ὑπ. τινὶ Xen. An. 7. 7, 31: absol., of a seaman, ὅστις .. πόδα τείνας ὑπέικει μηδέν Soph. Ant. 716; and of things, ὅσα δένδρων ὑπ. Ib. 713; ὑπ. ὑγρά οὔσα ἡ κνήμη Xen. Eq. 7, 6; ὑπ. αἰ δαπίδες are soft and yielding, Id. Cyr. 8. 8, 16; ἐν ὑπέικοντι in a yielding substance, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 27; πρὸς ἀντιπίπταν .. καὶ οὐ πρὸς ὑπέικον Id. Probl. 32. 13; τὸ ὑπέικον = οἱ ὑπέικαντες, Eur. I. T. 327.

3. c. acc., πάροιθε νεμεσηθεῖς χεῖρας ἐμὰς ὑπέϊξε he scraped my hands, II. 15. 277 (though Eust. joins χεῖρας νεμεσηθεῖς).

II. metaph. to yield, give way, comply, II. 15. 211., 20. 266; θεοῖσιν ὑπέϊξαι ἀθανάτοισι Od. 12. 117, cf. II. 23. 602; ἀλλ' ἦτοι μὲν ταυθ' ὑπαείξομεν ἀλλήλοισι 4. 62; σοὶ πᾶν ἔργον ὑπαείξαμαι I will give way to thee in .., I. 294:—so in Att., partly absol. to yield, submit, Soph. Aj. 371, O. T. 625, Thuc., etc.; partly c. dat. to submit to, Aesch. Ag. 1362; γῆρα ὑπ. Eur. I. A. 139; ὑπ. θυμουμένους Plat. Legg. 717 D, etc.:—c. inf., νῶν ὑπέικε τὸν κασίγνηταν μολεῖν concede to us that .., Soph. O. C. 1184; ὑπ. δαμῆναι submit to be conquered, Ap. Rh. 4. 1678; but, ὑπ. πολεμίζειν cease to .., Ib. 408.

ὑπειλόμαι, Pass. to wriggle, creep under, ὑπειλοῦνται πέτραν Ael. N. A. 9. 57; ὑπειληθῆναι Galen. Lex. Hipp.

ὑπειλίσσω, v. s. ὑπελίσσω.

ὑπειμι (εἰμί sum) to be under, Lat. subesse, c. dat., φίλτατοι ἄνδρες ἐμῷ ὑπέασι μελάθρῳ are under my roof, II. 9. 204; ὄνυχες χεῖρεσιν ὑπῆσαν (al. ἐπῆσαν) Hes. Sc. 266; ὑπ. ὑπὸ γῆν Hdt. 2. 127; of young sucking animals, πολλῆσι [ἵπποις] πῶλοι ὑπῆσαν under many mares were sucking foals, II. 11. 681; of horses, to be under the yoke, to be yoked in the chariot, ὑπὸ τοῖσι ἄρμασι ὑπ. Hdt. 7. 86.

II. to be or lie underneath, ὑπ. οἰκήματα ὑπὸ γῆν Id. 2. 127; κρητὶς ὑπὸν λιθίνη Xen. An. 3. 4, 7: metaph., κούδέπω κακῶν κρητὶς ὑπεστι Aesch. Pers. 815.

2. like ὑπόκειμαι II. 2, to be laid down, ὑπόντος τοῦδε this being granted, Eur. El. 1036.

3. to remain concealed, lurk, μή τις ἐνέδρα ὑπέη Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23.

4. of things, to be left remaining, remain, subsist, be at command, βίος ἀρκέων ὑπῆν Hdt. 1. 31; μεγάλα χρήματα .. ὑπῆν τοῖς στρατιώταις Thuc. 6. 86; ὑπεστί μαι θράσος Soph. El. 470; διὰ τὸ .. ὑπεῖναι ἐλπίδα ταῦ ἀντιτυχεῖν Thuc. 6. 87; τοῖς μὲν γὰρ .. ἐλπίδες ὑπ. Isocr. 235 A; ὑποῦσης τῆς ἐχθρας Isaac. Cleon. § 41; διὰ τὴν τὸθ' ὑποῦσαν ἀπέχθειαν Dem. 237. 16; τοῖς μὲν ζῶσι πᾶσι ὑπ. τις .. φθόνος Id. 330. 4, etc.

5. to occur to one, αὐτῷ δέ

μαι ὑπῆν ὡς .. Ep. Plat. 339 E.

III. to be subjected or subject, Eur. Supp. 443.

ὑπειμι, (εἰμι ibo) used as the fut. of ὑπέρχαμαι, to steal secretly upon one, Lat. subire, c. acc., ἡ τυραννὶς ὡς λάθρα γ' ἐλάνθαν' ὑπιαῦσά με Ar. Vesp. 465; ὑπ. τινα δέος Paus. 7. 1, 3; μνήμη τινὸς ὑπ. τινα Id. 10. 4, 2; also, ὑπ. με .., venit mihi in mentem, Aristid. 1. 448:—rarely c. dat., ὑπ. μοι τὸ γενόμενον Plut. 2. 652 B.

2. of persons, ὑπ. τινα to insinuate oneself into his favour, Id. Cic. 45, Dio Chrys. II. to depart gradually or secretly, Hdt. 4. 120.

ὑπέιξις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπέικω) a yielding or giving way, compliance, both in sing. and pl., Plat. Legg. 727 A, 815 A; c. dat., ἡ τοῦ θήλεος τῷ ἀρρενι ὑπ. Plut. 2. 751 D.

ὑπέιπον, a defect. aor. with no pres. in use (ὑπαγαρεύω being used instead): fut. ὑπερῶ: pf. ὑπείρηκα. To say or repeat before another, Lat. praeire verba, ἐγὼ δ' ὑπερῶ τὸν ὄρκον Ar. Fr. 479.

2. to say as a foundation or preface, to premise, suggest, ὑπέιπον ταῖσδε τοὺς αὐτοὺς λόγους Eur. Supp. 1171; ὀλίγ' ἀπ' ὑπειπῶν πρῶταν Ar. Vesp. 55; ὡσπερ ἐν ἀρχῇ ὑπέιπομεν Thuc. 1. 35, cf. 90; τοσοῦτον ὑπειπῶν Dem. 245. 13; οὐδὲν ὑπειπῶν, ἄπως ἂν τις ἀποκτείνῃ without suggesting under what circumstances homicide may be justifiable, Id. 637. 11, cf. 639. 10; τοιοῦτος .., ἂν ὑπέιπες Plat. de Virt. 377 D; so, ἀκοὴν ὑπειπῶν = προειπῶν, referring to the words of the proclamation, ἀκούετε, λεφί, Eur. H. F. 962:—Pass., καθάπερ καὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἦν ὑπειρημένον Isaac. 84. 37.

3. to subjoin, add, ὑπειπούσης .. ὅτι ἐς ἐσπέραν ἤξοιμι Ar. Pl. 997; τὸν ἐχθρὸν .. ὑπειπῶν τὸν αὐτοῦ adding the name of his personal enemy, Dem. 797. 19; so, prob., Meineke ought to have retained ὑπειπῶν in Philetacr. Ασκλη. 1.

4. to suggest an explanation, explain, interpret, ὡστ' .. ἂν .. ὑπέιποις Soph. Aj. 213; οὕτωςί πως ὑπειπόντα τὸ ταῦ Πιττακοῦ Plat. Prot. 343 E.

ὑπέιρ, poet. for ὑπέρ, used when a long syll. is needed before a vowel, e. g. ὑπέιρ ἄλα Hom.: also in compds.

ὑπειράλιος [ἄ], ον, Ep. form of ὑπεράλιος, on the sea, Dion. P. 1085.

ὑπειρέχω, poet. for ὑπερέχω, Hom.

ὑπέιραχος, ον, poet. and Ion. for ὑπέροχος.

ὑπ-είρω, to draw underneath, τοὺς δακτύλους Hipp. Art. 799.

ὑπέισας, Ion. part. aor. 1 act. of ὑφεῖσα.

ὑπεισδύομαι, Med. with aor. 2 act. ὑπεισέδυν, to get in secretly, to slip or steal in, Hdt. 1. 12: to come or go in gradually, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 9. An act. pres. ὑπεισδύνω, in E. M. 290. 13.

ὑπέισειμι, (εἰμι ibo) to enter secretly upon, κληρονομίαν Eccl. II. to enter imperceptibly or gradually, ἔρως ὑπ. τινά Greg. Naz.; δάκρυον ὑπ. μοι Id.; ὑπ. τί τινα comes into one's mind, Ach. Tat. 8. 17.

ὑπεισέρχομαι, Dep. to enter upon secretly, γῆρας ὑπεισῆλθέ μοι λαθὺν came on me unawares, Plat. Ax. 367 B; ὑπεισέρχεται με δέος, ἔλεος, etc., fear, pity steals over me, Schäf. Greg. p. 375.

2. to come into one's mind, Luc. Merc. Cond. 11. II. to slip into, assume, πρᾶον σχῆμ' ὑπεισελθῶν Menand. Incert. 67.

ὑπεισρέω, fut. -ρήσομαι, to flow in gradually, Longus 1. 1.

ὑπειστρέχω, to run secretly into, Eccl.

ὑπεισφέρω, to bear secretly into, Eccl.

ὑπέκ, before a vowel ὑπέξ, (ὑπό, ἐκ) poet. Prep. with gen., out from under, from beneath, away from, ὑπέκ κακοῦ, θανάτοιο, etc., II. 13. 89., 16. 628, al.

ὑπεκβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to go out from below, Anon. ap. Suid., Galen., etc.

ὑπεκβάλλω, to cast out secretly, reject, Plut. 2. 530 D, Anth. P. 5. 66.

ὑπεκδέχομαι, Dep. to have under oneself, of a cow, πόρτιν μαστῶ ὑπ. to have a calf under her at the udder, Anth. P. 9. 722.

ὑπεκδιδράσκω, aor. ὑπεξέδραν, to run out, escape secretly from, τινὸς Plut. 2. 642 B; ἐκ Καρχηδόνας Id. Flam. 20; absol., Dio C. 36. 7.

ὑπεκδρομέω, = ὑπεκτρέχω, Greg. Naz.

ὑπεκδραμή, ἡ, a sally, Eccl.

ὑπεκδύομαι, Med., with aor. 2 act., to slip out of, escape, c. acc., πόνους Τρωικὸς ὑπεξέδυν Eur. Cycl. 347, cf. Plut. 2. 170 F, etc.; also c. gen., Plut. Demosth. 9, Opp.; absol., ὑπεκδύς having slipped out, Hdt. 1. 10, Plut. Arat. 9, etc.—An act. pres. ὑπεκδύνω in Babr. 4. 4.

ὑπέκδυσις, ἡ, a slipping out or away, escape, Opp. H. 3. 395.

ὑπεκθέσιμας, ον, of merchandise, deposited for re-exportation, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2556. 25, where it is written ὑπεκθέσιμος; cf. ὑπεκτίθεμαι II, and v. Böckh p. 414.

ὑπέκθεσις, ἡ, a removing secretly, κτήσεως Joseph. B. J. 4. 7, 2.

ὑπεκθέω, to run off secretly or gradually, Emped. 363, Plut. Pomp. 80.

ὑπεκκάθαιρω, to purge from beneath, Hipp. 612. 16, in Pass.

ὑπεκκαίω, fut. καύσω, to set on fire from below or by degrees, Theophr. Ign. 63; metaph., ὑπ. τὴν γνώμην Luc. Peregr. 26, cf. Plut. 2. 616 E.

ὑπεκκάλυπτω, to uncover from below or a little, Anth. P. 7. 480.

ὑπέκκαυμα, τό, combustible matter, fuel, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 22, Arist. Resp. 6, 1, Meteor. 1. 4, 4, al.:—metaph. of food, as supplying animal heat, Hipp. Aph. 1243, cf. Plut. 2. 694 F.

2. metaph. a provocative, incentive, Lat. fomes, ἔρωτος Xen. Symp. 4, 25; πολλοῖς ὑπ. ἐστ' ἔρωτος μουσική Menand. Θησ. 2; ὑπ. τῆς νόσου Arist. Probl. 1. 7; πόθου καὶ χάριτος Plut. Lycurg. 15.

ὑπέκκαυσις, εως, ἡ, a kindling, provoking, εἰς τι Eccl.

ὑπεκκαύστρια; ἡ, one who lights a fire underneath, name of the priestess of Athenè at Soli, Plut. 2. 292 A; in Hesych. corruptly ὑπεκκαύστρα.

ὑπέκκειμαι; Pass. to be carried out to a place of safety, to be stowed safe away, Hdt. 8. 41., 9. 73, Thuc. 8. 31; ἐς τόπον Hdt. 8. 60, 2; of money, Thuc. 1. 137; ὑπ. παρά τινι Isocr. 387 E.—Cf. ὑπεκτίθεμαι.

ὑπεκκενώω, to empty out below, Dio C. 69. 4.

ὑπεκκινέω, to set in motion or cause gradually, Tzetz.
 ὑπεκκλέπτω, to carry off secretly, Opp. H. 4. 48, Joseph. A. J. 14. 11, 6:
 —Pass., ὑπεκκλαπέντα χρήματα Plut. Themist. 25.
 ὑπεκκλίνω[ι], to bend aside, escape, Ar. Eq. 273: c. acc. to shun, avoid,
 Plut. Camill. 18; also c. gen., Byz.
 ὑπεκκομίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to carry out or away secretly, Thuc. 4. 123,
 Plut., etc.:—Med., ὑπεκκομίσασθαι πάντα to get all one's goods carried
 secretly out, Hdt. 9. 6, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 13.
 ὑπεκκόπτω, to hew out, Manass. Chron. 82.
 ὑπεκκρίνομαι [ι], Pass. to be carried off insensibly, Diog. L. 9. 76.
 ὑπεκκρούω, to push violently out, Justin. M.:—ὑπέκκρουσις, ἡ, Irenac.
 ὑπεκλαμβάνω, to carry off underhand, ὑπ. εἰσω δόμων Eur. H. F. 997.
 ὑπεκλείπω, to sail or flag by degrees, prob. l. Theophr. Ign. 55, Galen.
 ὑπεκλύω, to loosen or weaken gradually, τὴν βώμην Plut. Nic. 14; τὴν
 σφοδρότητα τῆς ἐμβολῆς Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 5; ὑπ. τινὰ τῆς φρονήσεως
 Schol. Il. 6. 260:—Pass. to cease gradually, to become weaker and weaker,
 παλμοὶ ὑπεκλυόμενοι Hipp. 600. 26; οἶνος Schol. Ar. Vesp. 151; ἡ παραχῆ
 Sext. Emp. M. 11. 214.
 ὑπεκπέμπω, to send out secretly, δύο νέας Thuc. 4. 8; ὑπ. τινὰ χθονός
 Eur. Hec. 6; ὑπ. τινὰ λάθρα ἄλλους ἐς οἴκους Id. Andr. 47:—Pass., c.
 acc. loci, τὸ Φωκίαν πέδον ὑπεξεπέμφθην to Phocis, Soph. El. 1350;
 cf. ὑπεκτίθεμαι.
 ὑπεκπεράω, to go forth and pass over, πόντον ναῦται ὑπεκπερόωσιν
 Q. Sm. 5. 246, cf. Orph. Arg. 68; v. ὑπεκπροτάμνω.
 ὑπεκπηδάω, to spring out from under, Aristaeon. 2. 5.
 ὑπεκπλέω, to sail out secretly, Plut. Lysand. 11, Philostr. 603.
 ὑπεκπνέω, to exhale or evaporate gradually, Plat. Ax. 365 C.
 ὑπεκπονέω, to work out under another's command, Poll. 9. 110.
 ὑπεκπροθέω, to run forth from under, outstrip, Ἄτη .. πάσας (sc. τὰς
 Αἴτας) πολλὴν ὑπεκπροθέει Il. 9. 506:—absol., ὁ τὸν πεδίοιο διώκετο ..
 τυτθὸν ὑπεκπροθέοντα running on before, 21. 604, cf. Od. 8. 125.
 ὑπεκπροθρόσκω, aor. 2 —θορεῖν, to spring out from under, Opp.
 C. 4. 160.
 ὑπεκπρολύω, to loose from under, ἡμίονους μὲν ὑπεκπροέλυσαν ἀπήνην
 loosed the mules from under the carriage-yoke, unyoked and let them go
 to graze, Od. 6. 88.
 ὑπεκπρορέω, to flow forth under, of water running in and out of a
 rock-basin, Od. 6. 87.
 ὑπεκπροτάμνω, (Ion. for —τέμνω) to go forth and cut, ὑπεκπρὸ δὲ πόντον
 ἔταμνε νηὺς Ar. Rh. 4. 225; cf. ὑπεκπεράω.
 ὑπεκπροφεύγω, to flee away secretly, escape and flee, ὑπεκπροφυγῶν Il.
 20. 147., 21. 44; πῆ κεν ὑπεκπροφύγοιμι; Od. 20. 43; c. acc., εἴ πως ..
 ὑπεκπροφύγοιμι Χάρυβδι 12. 113; ὅτ' ἀνὴρ ὑπεκπροφύγοι κακότητα
 Hes. Sc. 42.
 ὑπεκπροχέομαι, Pass. to stream forth from under, ὄζου Q. Sm. 13. 57.
 ὑπέκπυρος, ον, (πύρ) somewhat on fire, Orph. L. 140.
 ὑπεκρέω, fut. —ρυήσομαι: aor. ὑπεξερρύην. To flow out from under,
 τὰ ὄρη Philostr. 782. II. metaph. to pass away gradually, Plat.
 Symp. 203 E; opp. to προσέρχομαι, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 5, 22; εἶαν
 τι ὑπεκρεῖν to let it slip out of the mind, Plut. Mar. 46; of a person,
 ὑπεκρεῖς τῆς σκηνῆς having slipped out of the tent, Id. Pomp. 3. 2.
 to waste away, νόσῳ Joseph. B. J. 1. 33, 2.
 ὑπεκρήγνυμαι, Pass. to be gradually broken away, Plut. Camill. 3.
 ὑπεκρίπτω, to cast down and out of, τινὰ ἐκ τινος Plut. Comp. Ages. c.
 Pomp. 1.
 ὑπεκσπάω, to draw out from, Byz.
 ὑπέκστασις, εως, ἡ, a standing out of the way, Eust. Opusc. 329. fin.
 ὑπεκσώζω, to save by drawing away from, φίλους δ' ὑπεκσώζοιεν ἐνα-
 λίων πόρων Aesch. Pers. 453: 2bsol., αὐτὸν ὑπεξεσάωσεν (Ep. for —έσωσεν)
 Il. 23. 292.
 ὑπεκτάνω, to stretch out beneath, Paul. S. Ambo 54: ὑπεκτείνω, Phot.
 ὑπεκτελέω, to accomplish secretly, Q. Sm. 1. 204.
 ὑπεκτῆκω, to cause to waste slowly away, τὸν σπλήνα Alex. Trall.:—
 Pass., ὑπ. σάρκες Hipp. 299. 33, Galen.
 ὑπεκτίθεμαι, Med. to bring one's property to a place of safety, carry
 it safely away, of persons or things with which one escapes from the
 dangers of war, ἔστ' ἂν τέκνα τε καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ὑπεκθέωνται Hdt. 8.
 4, cf. 41, Thuc. 1. 89; ἐκ χειρῶν κλέψασ' Ὀρέστην τῶν ἐμῶν ὑπεξέθου
 Soph. El. 297; δν ἔξω δωμάτων ὑπεξέθου Eur. Andr. 69; ὑπεκθέσθαι
 παῖδας ἐς Σαλαμίνα Lys. 194. 1; ὑπ. τὰ χρήματα Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 26:—
 Pass., like ὑπέκκειμαι, to be carried out to a place of safety, Hdt. 5.
 65. II. to deposit for reexportation, εἰ δὲ τί κα .. ὑπέχθηται
 (Cret. for ὑπέκ-θηται) C. 1. 2556. 22; cf. ὑπεκθέσιμος.
 ὑπεκτρέπω, to turn gradually or secretly from a thing, ὑπ. πόδα τινός
 Soph. Tr. 549:—Med. to turn aside from, c. acc., Plat. Phaedo 108 B;
 c. inf., ὑπεκτραπέσθαι μὴ οὐ ξυνεκσώζειν to decline the task of helping ..,
 Soph. O. C. 566.
 ὑπεκτρέχω, fut. —δράμομαι: aor. ὑπεξέδραμον. To run out from
 under, escape from, ὑπεκδραμεῖν τὸ παρόν Hdt. 1. 156; θάλασσαν οὐχ
 ὑπεκδραμεῖ Soph. Ant. 1086; ὑπ. τὴν σὴν .. γλωσσαλγίαν (where the
 metaph. is taken from a ship), Eur. Med. 524; θεοὺς ὑπεκδραμούμενοι
 Id. Phoen. 873; τὸν σπαραγμὸν ὑπ. Plut. Eum. 7;—c. inf., ἦν ἐγὼ μὴ
 θανεῖν ὑπεκδράμω Eur. Andr. 338. II. to run out beyond, τοῦ
 χρόνου τέλος Soph. Tr. 167.
 ὑπεκτρώγω, aor. 2 ὑπεξέτρωγον, to gnaw secretly away, Macho ap.
 Ath. 579 D.
 ὑπεκφαίνω, to shew forth, bring to light, Philostr. 799.
 ὑπεκφέρω, to carry out a little, ὑπεξέφερεν σάκος lifted it a little out-
 wards, so that Teucer could take shelter under it, Il. 8. 268:—in 22. 202,
 Κῆρας ὑπεξέφερεν θανάτοιο the word can hardly mean (as Heyne expl.)

put off, delayed, and ὑπεξέφυγεν is now received. II. to carry out
 from under, carry off secretly, so as to be out of danger, φίλον υἷον
 ὑπεξέφερε πολέμοιο Il. 5. 318; τυτθὸν γὰρ ὑπέκ θανάτοιο φέρονται 15.
 628: generally, to carry away, bear onward, ὑπέκφερον ὠκείες ἵπποι (sc.
 αὐτοῦς) Od. 3. 496; ἵππος ὑπ. τὸν ἀνδρα Plut. Lucull. 17; πόδες αὐτὸν
 ὑπέκφερον Ar. Rh. 1. 1264. III. intr., ὑπ. ἡμέρης ὁδῶ to get
 on before, have the start by a day's journey, Hdt. 4. 125, which in 4. 120
 he expresses by ἡμέρης ὁδῶ προέχειν τινός.
 ὑπεκφεύγω, to flee away or escape secretly, Il. 8. 243., 20. 191, Od. 23.
 320, Soph. Ant. 553, Plat. Euthyd. 291 B. II. mostly c. acc.,
 to escape from, ὑπ. ὄλεθρον, κῆρα, κακότητα (v. sub ὑπεκφέρω), Il. 6.
 57., 16. 687; μίασμα Soph. Ant. 776; τὸ κέρας τῶν Πελοποννησίων
 .. ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν Thuc. 2. 90, cf. 91.
 ὑπεκφράζω, to detail gradually, Eust. 1957. 33.
 ὑπεκφυγάνω, = foreg., Hipp. 466. 5.
 ὑπεκφύγη, ἡ, secret escape, Paraphr. Il. 22. 270.
 ὑπεκφύω, to produce gradually, Philes de An. 2. 2:—Pass. to grow
 gradually out of, ὑπ. τῶν κροτάφων κέρας Philostr. 786; aor. 2 ὑπεξ-
 έφν C. I. 8751.
 ὑπεκχάλαω, v. ὑπερχάλαω.
 ὑπεκχέω, fut. —χεῶ, to pour out from below or gently, Ar. Rh. 3. 705:
 —metaph. to get rid of, φθόνους καὶ ζηλοτυπίας Plut. 2. 78 E.
 ὑπεκχωρέω, to withdraw or retire slowly or unnoticed, ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς
 Hdt. 9. 13, 14; ὑπ. τοῦ βίου Plat. Legg. 785 B;—c. dat. pers. to retire
 and give place to another, Id. Phaedo 103 D; ὑπ. τῷ θανάτῳ to make
 way for death, and so escape, Ib. 106 E.
 ὑπεκχώρησις, εως, ἡ, excretion by stool, Hipp. 408. 7., 421. 2.
 ὑπεκχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, going off by stool, Hipp. 420. 52., 421. 3.
 ὑπέλαιον, τό, the sediment or lees of oil, elsewhere γλοιός, Hesych.
 ὑπελάτη [α], ἡ, a shrub, = χαμαιδάφνη, Plin. 15. 39.
 ὑπελαύνω (sub. τὸν ἵππον), to ride up so as to meet, Xen. An. 1. 8, 15.
 ὑπελαφρός, ἄ, ὄν, somewhat light, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 63.
 ὑπελαφρύνω, to lighten a little, Manass. Amat. 4. 10.
 ὑπελέγχω, to question slightly, τινά Jo. Lyd. 2. 26.
 ὑπελθετέον, verb. Adj. of ὑπέρχομαι, v. ἐλθετέον.
 ὑπελίσσω, Att. —πτω, to twist upwards, Nilus Narr. p. 47:—in Ach.
 Tat. 1. 6, it is dub.
 ὑπεμβαίνω, to attack, Greg. Nyss.
 ὑπεμβάλλω, to insert underneath or offer, τινί τι Greg. Cor. 387.
 ὑπεμβρυόω, to impregnate, Pseudo-Soph. ap. Clem. Al. 716.
 ὑπεμνήμυκε, in Il. 22. 491, πάντα δ' ὑπεμνήμυκε, of an orphan boy.
 The best ancient authorities interpreted it—he hangs down his head ut-
 terly, he is altogether cast down; so that it must be taken as Ep. pf. of
 ὑπ-ημύω, for ὑπ-εμήμυκε (v being inserted metri grat., as in νώνυμος for
 νώνυμος, παλαμναῖος from παλάμη):—others would read ὑπεμνήμυκε:
 —the pres. is used by Coluth. 331, ὑπημύουσι παρειαὶ sink in, become
 hollow. See a discussion of the word in Spitzn. Exc. xxxiii. ad II.
 ὑπεμπίπλωμαι, Pass. to be filled, full, τινος Walz Rhett. 1. 430.
 ὑπεμπίπρημι, to put fire under, set on fire, Joseph. B. J. 2. 19, 4,
 Dio C. 62. 16.
 ὑπεμφαίνω, to hint or indicate in part, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 4, Galen.,
 etc. II. intr. to be evident, Pappus.
 ὑπέμφασις, ἡ, a hint, indication, Athanas.
 ὑπεναντιόδομαι, Dep. to do what one can to oppose, ὑπ. τῷ νοσήματι
 μετὰ τοῦ ἱητροῦ Hipp. Epid. 1. 948: to oppose secretly, thwart, Plut.
 Pericl. 34, Caes. 1. II. Pass. to be opposed or opposite, Arist. Eth.
 E. 7. 6, 1, Physiogn. 2, 17.
 ὑπεναντίος, α, ον Plut. Ages. 24; perh. ος, ον Plat. Alc. 1. 139 B:—
 set over against, meeting, ἵπποι ὑπ. ἀλλήλοισιν Hes. Sc. 347. 2.
 set against, opposite, of enemies in battle, τοὺς σφίσιον ὑπ. Thuc. 2. 2;
 οἱ ὑπ. the enemy, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 38, etc. 3. opposed, opposite, con-
 trary, γένη Plat. Polit. 306 E; of contrary properties, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13;
 ὑπεναντιωτάτοις .. πλείστοις χρώμενον endowed with most qualities most
 opposed to one another, Alex. Mavdr. 1. 2; ἰχθύς ὑπ. Damox. Σύντρ. 1.
 37;—often c. dat. opposite or contrary to, ὁ ὑπεναντία τούτοις λέξας
 Hdt. 7. 50, 1, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 24, Plat. Theat. 176 A, Legg. 810 D,
 etc.; so, ὑπ. πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 7. 9, 3:—as Subst., τὸ ὑπεναντίον τού-
 του .. πέφυκε the contrary hereto generally happens, Hdt. 3. 80; τὰ ὑπ.
 τούτων on the contrary, Id. 7. 153; τὰ ὑπεναντία opposites, Arist. Poët.
 17, 1., 25, 30. 4. of logical propositions, subcontrary, but only so
 used in late writers. II. Adv. —ίως, in a manner contrary to,
 τῷ νόμῳ Aeschin. 54. fin.; ὑπ. ἔχειν to be opposed, Arist. G. A. 1. 12, 1;
 ον, ὑπ. κείσθαι Ib. 6; ὑπ. ὑπάρχει τινι πρὸς τι Id. II. A. 2. 1, 38, al.
 ὑπεναντιότης, ητος, ἡ, opposition, Epicur. 2p. Diog. L. 10. 77, Strab. 454;
 ἡ τῶν ἰερῶν ἐν. Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 25.
 ὑπεναντίωμα, τό, = foreg., Hipp. 422. 17., 1245 B, Arist. Poët. 25,
 22. II. n self-contradiction, Id. Soph. Elench. 30, 2.
 ὑπεναντίωσις, εως, ἡ, a being opposed, opposition, like ὑπεναντιότης,
 Hipp. Aph. 1245, Arist. Soph. Elench. 12, 9; λαβεῖν ὑπεναντίωσις to
 involve contrarieties, Dem. 1405. 18; ἔχειν Arist. de An. 1. 5, 5.
 ὑπενδάκνω, to bite a little, check, τὸν θυμὸν Eust. Opusc. 276. 91.
 ὑπενδίδωμι, to give way a little, Thuc. 2. 64, Philo, etc. II.
 c. inf., ὑπ. τινὲ πείν to allow one .., C. I. 5772.
 ὑπένδοθεν, Adv. from within, Erotian. p. 376, where the explanation,
 κάτωθεν, seems to require ὑπένεθεν.
 ὑπένδοσις, εως, ἡ, a yielding, giving way, Eccl.
 ὑπένδυμα, τό, an undergarment, Anth. P. 6. 201.
 ὑπενδύτης [υ], ου, ὄ, = foreg., Strab. 734.
 ὑπενδύω, to put on underneath, ὑπενέδυσ' ἔραμμέν' αὐτὴν Alex. Ἰσοστ.
 1. 11:—Med., ὑπ. τῷ θώρακι χιτῶνα Demophil. Pythag. § 31:—Pass.,

ὑπενδεδυμένοι χιτῶνας *having tunics on under* (their arms), Plut. Aemil. 18, cf. Id. 2. 595 E.

ὑπένερθε, and before a vowel -θεν, Adv. *underneath, beneath, ζωστήρ. . . ἡδ' ὑπ. ζῶμά τε καὶ μίτηρ* Il. 4. 186; σφύρα κάλ' ὑπένερθεν Ib. 147, cf. 17. 386; ὑπ. δὲ γαῖα φάνεσκεν Od. 12. 242; χιτῶνά γ' ἔχων .. ὑπ. Ar. Ran. 1067.

2. *under the earth, in the nether world*, Lat. *apud inferos*, Od. 3. 278., 20. 61; οἱ ὑπ., opp. to οἱ οὐράνιοι, Plat. Ax. 371 B, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 259.

II. c. gen. (which sometimes goes before, sometimes after), *under, beneath, ποδῶν ὑπένερθε* Il. 2. 150; ὑπ. Χίσιο Od. 3. 172; ὑπ. γενεῖου Hes. Sc. 418; ὑπ. γαίας Pind. N. 10. 164, cf. Plat. Theaet. 173 E; τοῦμφολοῦ ὑπ. Ar. Nub. 977.

ὑπεννοέω, *to have in the mind, secretly purpose*, Ael. V. H. 4. 8.

ὑπεντυγχάνω, *to intercede secretly, ὑπέρ τινος* Greg. Naz.

ὑπεξάγω [ἄ], *to carry out from under or secretly, esp. out of danger into safety, ἀλλά σε δαίμων οἰκάδ' ὑπεξαγάγοι* Od. 18. 147; ὑπέκ θανάτου ἀγάγωμεν Il. 20. 300; παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας ὑπ. ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς Hdt. 8. 40; v. sub ὑπεκτίθημι.

2. in med. sense, *to carry off from below, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6; ὑπέξ. κοιλιαν* to relax the bowels, Plut. 2. 635 B.

II. ὑπ. πόδα Eur. Hec. 812; ὑπ. ἐαυτὸν Luc. Nigr. 18. 2. intr. *to withdraw gradually, retire slowly*, Hdt. 4. 120, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 60; in Thuc. 5. 71, ὑπέξαγε should prob. be restored for ἐπέξαγε.

b. of air and the like, *to escape*, Arist. Probl. 5. 21, cf. Audib. 64.

ὑπεξᾶγωγῆ, ἡ, *withdrawal*, M. Anton. 5. 23, Eust., etc.

ὑπεξαίρω, *to lift up from below, ὑπέκ ποδὸς ἵχνος δείραι* Opp. H. 2. 5.

ὑπεξαίρεισις, εως, ἡ, *a taking out from below or gradually: a removal, τοῦ ἀλγοῦντος* Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1088 C, v. Wyttenb. 127 C; μεθ' ὑπεξαίρεισος with an exception, M. Anton. 4. 1, et ibi Gatak.; καθ' ὑπεξαίρεισιν Sext. Emp. M. 8. 479., 595. 41:—hence in Rhet., *a treating as exceptional, putting forward*, Walz Rhett. 8. 437, etc. II. in Arithm. subtraction, Eccl.

ὑπεξαιρετός, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be removed*, Hipp. 595. 41. 2.

ὑπεξαιρέτων, ονε must remove, Philo 1. 362, 399, 521, Clem. Al. 894.

ὑπεξαιρέω, *to take away from below or gradually, αἷμα τῶν κτανόντων ὑπ. drain away their blood*, Soph. El. 1420; ἀντλεῖν καὶ ὑπ. τὴν θάλατταν Plut. 2. 127 C.

2. *to make away with, to destroy secretly or gradually, τὸν τύραννον* Plat. Rep. 567 B; ὄλβον δωρότων Eur. Hipp. 633; ὑπ. τινι τὰ δεινά *to set him quit of all danger*, Thuc. 4. 83;—in Soph. O. T. 227, κεί μὲν φοβεῖται, τοῦτί κλημ' ὑπεξελών, αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτοῦ, the most prob. explan. is to supply σημαίνετω,—and even if he is full of fear, let him, *having thus done away with the accusation*, give evidence himself against himself:—Pass. *to be made away with, ἐπιτήδειοι ὑπεξαιρεθῆναι* Thuc. 8. 70; τουτέων ὑπεξαιρημένων these being out of the question, Hdt. 7. 8, 3.

II. Med. *to take out privily for oneself, steal away, ὑπέκ μήλων αἰρέμενα* (sc. ἄρνας καὶ ἐρίφους) Il. 16. 353. 2. *to put aside, except, exclude*, Plat. Theaet. 151 C; κατηγορήσειν .., ἕνα ὑπεξελλόμενος δι' οἰκειότητα Plut. Cato Mi. 21; ὑπ. πρόφασιν *to make it an exception, i. e. admit it*, Theopomp. Hist. 133; hence in Rhet., *to treat as exceptional, put forward*, Walz Rhett. 8. 437, (and in Act., Ib. 675, 699).

3. *to reserve, put aside in safety, ἰδίων τι κτημότων* Dem. 365. 27.

ὑπεξαίρω, = ὑπεξαίρω, Poëta ap. Suid., s. v. ταῦρος:—Pass. *to be elated*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7. 5 (nisi leg. ὑπεραίρεσθαι).

ὑπεξακρίζω, *to ascend to the summit, βοσκήματ' ἄρτι πρὸς λέπας ὑπεξήκρισον* Eur. Bacch. 678, as Elmsl.; Musgr. takes ὑπ. to be the 1st pers. *I was driving them up*; but cf. ἐξακρίζω.

ὑπεξᾶλασθαι, inf. aor. I of ὑπεξᾶλέσμαι, Dep. *to flee out from under, to avoid*, c. acc., Il. 15. 180.

ὑπεξᾶλύσκω, fut. ὑξω, = foreg., c. acc., Hes. Th. 615, Ap. Rh. 3. 551.

ὑπεξαναβαίνω, *to step suddenly back, σκαιῶ ποδί* Theocr. 22. 197. II. *to ascend gradually*, Clem. Al. 780.

ὑπεξανάγομαι, Pass. *to put out to sea secretly*, Thuc. 3. 74.

ὑπεξαναδύομαι, Med., with aor. 2 -έδυν, *to dive out and emerge, come from under secretly or gradually, λάθρη ὑπεξαναδύς πολιῆς ἁλός* Il. 13. 352; ὑκ. κεφαλῇ *to duck or stoop so as to avoid a blow*, Theocr. 22. 213.

ὑπεξανάπτω, *to kindle or excite gradually*, Byz.

ὑπεξανίσταμαι, = ὑπανίσταμαι, Plut. Pyrrh. 11, etc.; πρὸς τινι Luc. Merc. Cond. 39; ὑπ. τινι *to rise and make room for him*, Luc. Demon. 63, Plut. Lycurg. 20, etc.

ὑπεξαντλέω, *to drain out from below, exhaust, κακῶν .. κύμ' ὑπεξαντλῶν φρενί* Eur. Ion 927.

ὑπεξάπτω, *to kindle secretly or gradually, τινὶ πόθον τινός* Ael. N. A. 14. 20:—Pass., ὑπ. ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου Id. V. H. 14. 41.

ὑπεξᾶφύομαι, Pass. *to be drained off*, of streams that lose themselves in the sand, Ap. Rh. 2. 983.

ὑπεξεγείρω, *to stir up secretly*, Anon. ap. Eus. H. E. 5. 16.

ὑπεξέμι, (εἰμι ἰβο) *to go away secretly; withdraw gradually*, Hdt. 4. 120., 7. 211; τινός from .., Anon. ap. Suid.:—ὑπ. τινί *to make way for one, give way to him*, Dem. 775. 27:—of fire or snow, *to disappear gradually*, Plat. Phaedo 103 D, 106 A; of water, opp. to ἐπιγίγνεσθαι, Arist. Pol. 3. 3, 6.

II. *to go out to meet or against one, v. l. for ἐπέξ-* in Hdt. 1. 176.

ὑπεξεῖρω, Ion. for ὑπεξεῖρω, Hdt.

ὑπεξελαύνω, *to drive away secretly or gradually*, Hdt. 4. 120 (where τὰς ἀγέλας or τὰ βοσκήματα must be supplied); but intr. *to march away*, Ib. 130.

ὑπεξέλευσις, ἡ, *a secret going out or forth*, dub. for ἐπ- in Suid.

ὑπεξέλω, *to withdraw gradually, ἐαυτὸν πόνων* Planud.

ὑπεξερεύω, *to disgorge gradually*, Nic. Al. 227.

ὑπεξεῖρω, Ion. -εῖρω, *to draw out from under, draw away underhand*, Hdt. 7. 225:—Med., πατέρα .. ὑπεξεῖρωτο φόνοιο Ap. Rh. 2. 1183.

ὑπεξέρχομαι, Dep. with aor. 2 and pf. act. *To go out from under: to go out secretly, withdraw, retire*, Thuc. 4. 74., 8. 70; Μέγαράδε, Ἀθήναζε Andoc. 3. 10, Dem. 1380. 15; πόλεως Plut. Poplic. 7; ὑπ. τοῦ λέγοντος *to slip away from ..*, Plat. Theaet. 182 D:—rarely c. acc. pers. *to withdraw from, escape from*, Thuc. 3. 34; cf. ὑπεξίστημι II. 2:—also c. dat. *to keep out of his way, avoid*, Plat. Legg. 865 E. 2. *to rise up and quit one's settlements, to emigrate*, Hdt. 1. 73., 8. 36. II. *to go out to meet*, Id. 1. 176 (Bekk. ἐπέξ-).

ὑπεξεύρισκω, *to discover gradually*, Basil.

ὑπεξέχω, intr. *to withdraw or retire secretly*, Hdt. 5. 72; ἐκ τῆς Χίου 8. 132; ἐς Θεσσαλίην 6. 74.

ὑπεξηγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *servng as explanation*, Eust. 584. 30.

ὑπεξίστημι, *to alter gradually*, Hesych.; esp. for the worse, *to perplex*, Callistr. Ecphr. 892. II. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., *to depart secretly*, Plut. Camill. 22, etc.; τοῦ νεώ Luc. Amor. 171, etc.:—ὑπ. τῆς ἀρχῆς, *to give up all claim to it*, like Lat. *abdicare se magistratu*, Hdt. 3. 83; so c. inf., ὑπ. ἀρχειν Luc. Saturn. 6. 2. c. acc. *to go out of the way of, avoid, ὑπεκατῆναι βούλομαι τὸν λόγον* Plat. Phileb. 43 A; cf. ὑπεξέρχομαι I. 3. *to give place to, make way for*, Xen. Ath. 1, 10:—*to yield to, give way to, ταῖς ἀπορίαις, τῷ καιρῷ* Plut. Solon 25, Cato Mi. 35.

ὑπέξοδος, ἡ, *an involuntary stool*, Hipp. Prorrh. 106.

ὑπέξουσιος, ον, *subject to the power of another, opp. to αὐτεξούσιος*, Schol. Eur. Andr. 411, 628, Eccl.

ὑπέξουσιότης, ητος, ἡ, *subjection*, Byz.

ὑπεπιμόριος, ον, *an arithmetical term, the converse-of ἐπιμόριος, represented by the fraction $\frac{x}{x-1}$, as the converse of $\frac{x-1}{x}$* , Arist. Metaph. 4.

15, 3, ubi v. Bonitz:—so ὑφήμιόλιος is the converse of ἡμιόλιος ($\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$), ὑπεπίτριτος of ἐπίτριτος ($\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$), ὑπεπιτέταρτος of ἐπιτέταρτος ($\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{3}$), etc.; and so, ὑπεπιμερῆς is the converse of ἐπιμερῆς, v. Nicom. Ar. 1. 19.—These ratios are called ὑπόλογοι, ἐπιμόριος etc. being πρόλογοι.

ὑπέρ [ῦ], Ep. also ὑπέιρ, if the last syll. is to be long, used by Hom. only in the phrase ὑπεῖρ ἄλα: Boeot. οὔπερ, Ahr. D. Dor. 520. (Cf. Skt. upari, Zd. upairi, Lat. super, Goth. usfar, O. Norse yfir, ofr, A. S. ofer (over), O. H. G. oba (über); cf. up, upper, etc.: v. also the opp. ὑπό:—from it are formed the Comp. and Sup. ὑπέρτερος, -τατος, the latter shortd. into ὑπατος, also Adv. ὑπερθεν, ὑπέρα, ὑπερος.) Prep. governing gen. and acc.

A. WITH GENIT., which expresses *that over which* something is or happens: I. of Place, over; 1. in a state of rest, over, above, freq. in Hom., στέρνον ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο Il. 4. 528; χιτωνίσκουσ ἐνεδε- δύκεσαν ὑπὲρ γονάτων *not reaching to the knees*, Xen. An. 5. 4, 13; ἔστηκε .. ὄσον τ' ὄργυι' ὑπὲρ αἴης Il. 23. 327; εἶθ' ὑπὲρ γῆς, εἶτ' ἐπὶ γῆς, εἶθ' ὑπὸ γῆς Theophr. Ign. 1; ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς στήναι τινι *to stand over his head as he lies asleep*, Il. 2. 20, Od. 4. 803, etc.; πασῶν ὑπὲρ ἦγε κάρα ἔχει 6. 107; ὑπὲρ πόλιος, ὅθι Ἑρμαιοσ λόφος ἐστίν, ἦα 16. 471; ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς οἱ ἐγίνετο διεξελαύνοντι, i. e. over the gateway, Hdt. 1. 187; τὸ οὔρος τὸ ὑπὲρ Τεγέης Id. 6. 105; τὰ ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς the higher ground, Xen. Ages. 2, 20; ὑπὲρ ἁλός, θαλάσσης, of towns or places on the sea, Dissen Pind. N. 7. 64; λιμὴν καὶ πόλιν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ Thuc. 1. 46: of the relative position of countries, above, further inland, οἰκέοντες ὑπὲρ Ἀλικαρνησοῦ μεσόγαιαν Hdt. 1. 175; ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας τῆς ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου Thuc. 2. 48; τοῖς ὑπὲρ Χερρονήσου Θραζί Xen. An. 2. 6, 2.

2. in a state of motion, over, across, κύμα νηὸς ὑπὲρ τοίχων καταβήσεται Il. 15. 382; τὸν δ' ὑπὲρ οὔδοῦ βάντα προσηύδα Od. 17. 575; τάφρων ὑπὲρ πηδᾶν Soph. Aj. 1279; ὑπὲρ θαλάσσης καὶ χθονὸς ποτω- μένοις Aesch. Ag. 576; ἐκκυβιστᾶν ὑπὲρ τῶν ξιφῶν Xen. Symp. 2, 11.

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3. in Att., esp. Trag. for, because of, by reason of, much like ὑπό c. gen., ὑπὲρ ἀλγέων, πένθους, παθέων, ἔριδος ὑπὲρ etc., Markl. Eur. Supp. 1125.

4. c. inf. for the purpose of, ὑπὲρ τοῦ μηδένα .. βιαίῳ θανάτῳ ἀποθνήσκειν Xen. Hiero 4, 3; ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ πρόττειν τὸ προστατ- τόμενον Isocr. 152 D, cf. 249 A. 5. for, instead of, in the name of, ὑπὲρ ἐαυτοῦ in his stead, Thuc. 1. 141; ὑπὲρ τινος ἀποκρίνεσθαι Plat. Rep. 590 A; προλέγειν Xen. An. 7. 7, 3:—sometimes as a mere periphr. for gen., στρατηγῶν ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν acting as general by commission from you, vestra auctoritate, cf. Dcm. 30. 13;—though in like phrases it also means

governing gen. and acc.

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3. in Att., esp. Trag. for, because of, by reason of, much like ὑπό c. gen., ὑπὲρ ἀλγέων, πένθους, παθέων, ἔριδος ὑπὲρ etc., Markl. Eur. Supp. 1125.

4. c. inf. for the purpose of, ὑπὲρ τοῦ μηδένα .. βιαίῳ θανάτῳ ἀποθνήσκειν Xen. Hiero 4, 3; ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ πρόττειν τὸ προστατ- τόμενον Isocr. 152 D, cf. 249 A. 5. for, instead of, in the name of, ὑπὲρ ἐαυτοῦ in his stead, Thuc. 1. 141; ὑπὲρ τινος ἀποκρίνεσθαι Plat. Rep. 590 A; προλέγειν Xen. An. 7. 7, 3:—sometimes as a mere periphr. for gen., στρατηγῶν ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν acting as general by commission from you, vestra auctoritate, cf. Dcm. 30. 13;—though in like phrases it also means

governing gen. and acc.

A. WITH GENIT., which expresses *that over which* something is or happens:

I. of Place, over; 1. in a state of rest, over, above, freq. in Hom., στέρνον ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο Il. 4. 528; χιτωνίσκουσ ἐνεδε- δύκεσαν ὑπὲρ γονάτων *not reaching to the knees*, Xen. An. 5. 4, 13; ἔστηκε .. ὄσον τ' ὄργυι' ὑπὲρ αἴης Il. 23. 327; εἶθ' ὑπὲρ γῆς, εἶτ' ἐπὶ γῆς, εἶθ' ὑπὸ γῆς Theophr. Ign. 1; ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς στήναι τινι *to stand over his head as he lies asleep*, Il. 2. 20, Od. 4. 803, etc.; πασῶν ὑπὲρ ἦγε κάρα ἔχει 6. 107; ὑπὲρ πόλιος, ὅθι Ἑρμαιοσ λόφος ἐστίν, ἦα 16. 471; ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς οἱ ἐγίνετο διεξελαύνοντι, i. e. over the gateway, Hdt. 1. 187; τὸ οὔρος τὸ ὑπὲρ Τεγέης Id. 6. 105; τὰ ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς the higher ground, Xen. Ages. 2, 20; ὑπὲρ ἁλός, θαλάσσης, of towns or places on the sea, Dissen Pind. N. 7. 64; λιμὴν καὶ πόλιν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ Thuc. 1. 46: of the relative position of countries, above, further inland, οἰκέοντες ὑπὲρ Ἀλικαρνησοῦ μεσόγαιαν Hdt. 1. 175; ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας τῆς ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου Thuc. 2. 48; τοῖς ὑπὲρ Χερρονήσου Θραζί Xen. An. 2. 6, 2.

2. in a state of motion, over, across, κύμα νηὸς ὑπὲρ τοίχων καταβήσεται Il. 15. 382; τὸν δ' ὑπὲρ οὔδοῦ βάντα προσηύδα Od. 17. 575; τάφρων ὑπὲρ πηδᾶν Soph. Aj. 1279; ὑπὲρ θαλάσσης καὶ χθονὸς ποτω- μένοις Aesch. Ag. 576; ἐκκυβιστᾶν ὑπὲρ τῶν ξιφῶν Xen. Symp. 2, 11.

3. over, beyond, ἐν Κρήτῃ εὐρείῃ τηλοῦ ὑπὲρ πόντου Od. 13. 257. II. metaph., like πρό (from the notion of standing over to protect), for, for defence of, in behalf of, τεῖχος ὑπὲρ νεῶν Il. 7. 449; ἐκατόμβην βέξαι ὑπὲρ Δαναῶν 1. 444; generally, for the good or safety of, θύειν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 13, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1336; εὐδόντων ὑπὲρ φρούρημα Aesch. Eum. 705; ὑπὲρ τινος κινδυνεύειν, μάχεσθαι, βοηθεῖν Thuc. 2. 20, Plat. Legg. 642 C, Xen. An. 3. 5, 6: ἦς ἔθνησ' ὑπὲρ Soph. Tr. 708; ὑπὲρ τινος λέγειν Id. El. 554, (this comes very near signif. 5, in Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 14):—the orig. notion appears most plainly in phrases like ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἀμύνειν *to fight for one's country*; ὁ ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος θάνατος, etc., often in Hdt. and Att.; νῦν ὑπὲρ πάντων ἀγῶν Aesch. Pers. 405; ὑπὲρ δόξης τελευτήσαντας Dem. 690. 19:—sometimes even of the thing to be averted, *ικέσιον λόχον δουλοσύνας ὑπὲρ* Aesch. Theb. 112, cf. Aeschin. 55. 19. 2. *for the sake of a person or thing*, in Hom. only joined with λίσσομαι, e. g. ὑπὲρ τοκέων, ὑ. πατρὸς καὶ μητρός, ὑ. ψυχῆς, etc., Il. 15. 660, 665., 22. 338., 24. 466: later, with other like Verbs, as γουναζομαι, Br. Ap. Rh. 3. 701; cf. πρὸς A. III. 3, ἀντί II. 4:—also, οὐδεὶς ὑπὲρ μου ..

power or command over, as in ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀσίας στρατηγήσας, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 299.

III. like περί, on, of, concerning, Lat. de, ὑπὲρ σέθεν αἰσχε' ἀκούω Il. 6. 524, and so perhaps in 12. 424; τὰ λεγόμενα ὑπὲρ τινος Hdt. 2. 123: sometimes also in Att., ἀνδρὸς ἀθλίου πύσεσθ' ὑπὲρ Soph. O. T. 1444, cf. Erf. ib. 164 (but v. Dind. ad l., Markl. Lys. 100. 19); διαλέγεσθαι, ἀγορεύειν ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Apol. 39 E, Legg. 776 E; γνώμην ὑπὲρ τῆς κοινῆς δόξης Isocr. 135 B.

B. WITH ACCUS., expressing that over and beyond which a thing goes:

I. of Place in reference to motion, over, beyond, freq. in Hom., e. g. ὑπὲρ ὤμων ἤλυθ' ἀκωκή Il. 5. 16, cf. 851; ἀλάλησθε ὑπὲρ ἄλα Od. 3. 73, cf. 7. 135, etc., Trag.; without such reference, ὑπὲρ Ἑρακλείας στήλας ἔξω κατοικοῦσι Plat. Criti. 108 E; ὑπερίσχειν κεφαλὰς ὑπὲρ τὸ ἕγρυν Polyb. 3. 84, 9.

II. of Measure, over, above, exceeding, beyond, ὑπὲρ τὸν ἀλαθῆ λόγον Pind. O. 1. 44; ὑπὲρ τὸ βέλτιστον Aesch. Ag. 378; ὑπὲρ ἐλπίδα Soph. Ant. 366; ὑπὲρ δύναμιν Thuc. 6. 16; μεγέθει ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἄλλους Plat. Rep. 488 A; ὑπὲρ ἀνθρώπων εἶναι Id. Legg. 839 D, Luc. Vit. Auct. 2; ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς beyond our powers, Heind. Plat. Parm. 128 B; ὑπὲρ τὴν ἀξίαν Eur. H. F. 146; ὑπὲρ οὐσίαν Plat. Rep. 372 B; ὑπὲρ τὰ ὕδωρ (cf. ὕδωρ I. 4) Luc. pro Imag. 29.

2. of transgression, where we say against, contrary to, ὑπὲρ αἴσαν, opp. to κατ' αἴσαν, Il. 3. 59, al.; ὑπὲρ μοῖραν 20. 336; ὑπὲρ μόρον 20. 30; ὑπὲρ θεόν 17. 327; ὑπὲρ ἄρκια 3. 299, etc.; cf. παρά C. I. 4. c.

III. of Number, above, upwards of, ὑπὲρ τεσσαράκοντα ἄνδρας Hdt. 5. 64; ὑπὲρ τὰ τετταράκοντα ἔτη Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 13; ὑπὲρ τὰ στρατεύσιμα ἔτη γεγονόσι Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 4; ὑπὲρ τὸ ἡμισυ more than half, Ib. 3. 3, 47.

IV. of Time, beyond, i. e. before, earlier than, ὁ ὑπὲρ τὰ Μηδικὰ πόλεμος Thuc. 1. 41; ὑπὲρ τὴν φθοράν Plat. Tim. 23 C.

C. POSITION: ὑπὲρ may follow its Subst., but then by anastrophe becomes ὑπερ, Il. 5. 339, Od. 19. 450, al., and in Trag.

D. AS ADV. over much, above measure, ὑπὲρ μὲν ἄγαν Eur. Med. 627; also written ὑπεράγαν Strab. 147, Ael. N. A. 3. 38, etc.; cf. ὑπέρφεν:—as a predicate, διάκονοι Χριστοῦ εἶσι; ὑπὲρ ἐγὼ I am more [than they], 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 23.

E. IN COMPOS. ὑπὲρ signifies over, above, in all relations, e. g., I. of Place, over, beyond, as in ὑπεράνω, ὑπεργίαιος, ὑπερβαίνω, ὑπερπόντιος.

2. of doing a thing for or in defence of, as in ὑπερμαχέω, ὑπερασπίζω, ὑπεραλλέω.

3. above measure, as in ὑπερήφανος, ὑπερφίαλος.

ὑπέρα [ὑ], ἡ, (ὑπὲρ) an upper rope: mostly used in pl. ὑπέραι, the braces attached to the ends of the sailyards (ἐπίκρια), by means of which the sails are shifted fore and aft, acc. to the direction of the wind, Od. 5. 260, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 4. 1:—proverb. of awkward mismanagement, ἀφείς τὴν ὑ. τὰν πόδα διώκει he lets go the brace to catch at the sheet, Hyperid. ap. Harp.

II. ὑπέραι, = ὑπερα, τά, Hesych.

ὑπέρα, ὠν, τά, much the same as πηνία (II), Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 9.

ὑπερᾶβέλτερος, ὠν, also α, ὠν, (Liban. 4. 143), above measure simple or silly, πρόφασις Dem. 1178. fin.

ὑπεράβυσσος, ὠν, unfathomably profound, Ideler Phys. 2. 229.

ὑπεράγαθος, ὠν, extremely good, Eccl.:—hence ὑπερᾶγαθότης, ἡ, Ib.

ὑπερᾶγάλλομαι, Dep. to rejoice exceedingly, Ignat.

ὑπερᾶγάμαι, Dep. to be exceedingly pleased, Plat. Symp. 180 A.

II. to admire above measure, τινά τινος for a thing, Luc. Dem. Enc. 33; τι Ael. V. H. 12. 1.

ὑπεράγαν, v. s. ὑπὲρ D.

ὑπερᾶγνακτέω, to be exceeding angry or vexed at, τινος Plat. Rep. 535 E; τινι Aeschin. 9. 13; absol., Arist. Fr. 157, Ael. V. H. 8. 9.

ὑπερᾶγάπῶ, to love exceedingly, make much of, c. acc., Dem. 686. 9, cf. 172. 18, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 7, 3; τινά τινος for a thing, Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 6.

ὑπεράγιος, α, ὠν, exceeding holy, Eccl.; ὑπεραγιότης, ἡ, Ib.

ὑπεράγνος, ὠν, of surpassing purity, Julian. 1780, Eccl.

ὑπεράγνωστος, ὠν, utterly beyond knowledge, Eccl.

ὑπεραγόντως, Adv. exceedingly, LXX (2 Macc. 7. 20), Hesych.

ὑπερᾶγορεύω, to speak for, τινός Arist. Oec. 2, 21: cf. ὑπερεῖπον.

ὑπεραγρυπνέω, to keep watch for, τινος Ael. N. A. 8. 25.

ὑπεράγω, fut. ξω, to elevate, exalt, τὴν ἡγεμονίαν εἰς ἄκραν εὐδαιμονίαν Ap. Civ. 4. 92.

II. to excel, surpass, c. gen., Polyb. 11. 13, 5; πάντων τοῖς ὁδοῦσιν Diod. 3. 35: mostly in part., ὑπεράγων, ὠσα, ὠν, extraordinary, Id. 13. 90, etc., τινί in a thing, Id. 5. 17, etc., c. acc., τοὺς ἄλλους κατὰ τι ὑπ. Id. 3. 44:—cf. ὑπεραγόντως.

ὑπερᾶγωνιάω, to be in great distress, Dem. 1410. 4; διὰ τινα Plat. Euthyd. 300 C; τινος for one, Joseph. A. J. 16. 4, 1.

ὑπερᾶγωνίζομαι, Dep. to fight for, τινος App. Civ. 1. 96, Joseph. ; τινι ὑπὲρ τινος Themist. 37 A.

ὑπεραγωνιστής, οὔ, ὅ, a champion, Cyrill. Hier.

ὑπεραείρω, = ὑπεραίρω:—Pass., aor. ὑπερηέρθη Anth. P. 5. 299.

ὑπερᾶέριος, ὠν, above the air, ὕδωρ Eccl.

ὑπερᾶής, ἔς, gen. ἔος, (ἄημι) blowing hard, δέλλα Il. 11. 297.

ὑπεραθετέω, to despise utterly, Aquila V. T.

ὑπεραθλέω, = ὑπεραγωνίζομαι, Achmes Onir. 10, Eccl.

ὑπεραιδέομαι, Dep. (cf. αἰδέομαι) to feel much shame before, to stand in too great awe of, c. acc., Ap. Rh. 3. 978.

ὑπεραιμώω, to have over-much blood, Xen. Eq. 4, 2 (vulg. ὑπερεμοῦν).

ὑπεραιμωσις, ἔως, ἡ, overfulness of blood, Poll. 1. 209.

ὑπεραινετός, ὠν, to be praised exceedingly, LXX (Cant. Trium Puer. 29), ὑπεραίνεω, to praise exceedingly, Eccl.

ὑπεραιόλιος, ὠν, hyper-Aeolian, in Music, v. Böckh. Metr. Pind. p. 230.

ὑπεραίρω, to lift or raise up over, εἰς τὸν ἔξω τύπον τὴν τοῦ ἡνιόχου κεφαλὴν Plat. Phaedr. 248 A; τὴν ὄφρυν ὑπὲρ τοὺς κροτάφους Luc. Amor. 54; τὸ σκάφος ὑπ. ἐρμάτων over the rocks, cited from Philostr. ;

ὑπ. τὸ φθέγμα to raise it very high, Luc. Ner. 9:—Med. to lift oneself or rise above, πάντων Walz Rhett. 1. 632: absol. to be lifted up, 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 7: to rise, ἐπὶ θεῶν 2 Thess. 2. 4.

II. intr. I. c. acc. to climb or get over, pass over, cross, like Lat. transcendere, trajicere, τειχία ὑπ. Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 3; Ἄλπεις Polyb. 2. 23, 1, cf. 1. 47, 2;—so, ὑπ. τὸ πέλαγος to pass over, Id. 1. 28, 1; ὑπ. τὴν ἄκραν to double the cape, Id. 1. 54, 7; κάμψαντες τὸν Πάχυνον ὑπ. [τὸ πέλαγος] εἰς .. Ib. 25, 8:—as military term, to outflank, τινά Id. 1. 50, 6., 3. 73, 7, etc.:—without a sense of motion, to rise above, τὸ ὕδωρ Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 10; τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ δένδρου Id. C. P. 5. 14, 9.

2. to transcend, excel, outdo, τινά τινι one in a thing, Dem. 301. 25., 798. 8: to conquer, τινά Id. 1395. 23.

3. to overshoot, go beyond, exceed, οὐθ' ὑπεράρας οὐθ' ὑποκάμψας καιρόν Aesch. Ag. 786; ὑπ. τὸν ὠρισμένον καιρόν Polyb. 9. 14, 11; τὴν οὐνήθειαν Id. 27. 16, 2; ὑπ. τῆς οὐσίας τὸ μέγεθος ὁ τῶν τέκνων ἀριθμὸς Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 5; πυγωναῖον ἢ μικρόν ὑπεραίρον a little more, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 8.

III. c. gen. to pass beyond, double a cape, τοῦ ἀκρωτηρίου Philostr. 115: to rise above, τῆς γῆς Id. 746, etc.

2. to transcend, exceed, μήθ' ὑπεραίροντα τῶν εἰθισμένων ὄγκων (v. l. τὸν εἶθ. ὄγκον) μήτ' ἐλλείποντα Plat. Legg. 717 D, cf. Dio C. 75. 13, etc.; ὑπ. τινὸς τῷ μεγέθει Diod. 20. 91, etc.: to overcome, τέχνη τοῦ βουθίου Philostr. 305.

IV. to overflow, τὰ ἀγγεῖα Arist. Mirab. 67; and absol., of a river, ὑπ. εἰς τὰ χωρία Dem. 1274. 20.

2. ὑπ. ὑπὲρ τι to project beyond .., Arr. Tact. 12.

3. to exceed, ἐν τινι or τινί Dio C. 37. 8, Philostr.; τὸ ὑπεραίρον the excess, Polyb. 16. 12, 9.

ὑπεραίσιος, ὠν, excessive, immoderate, A. B. 359, E. M.

ὑπεραίσχος, ὠν, exceeding foul or ugly, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28, Plut. 2. 632 A.

ὑπεραίσχυνομαι, Pass. to feel much ashamed, ὑπ. μὴ .. Aeschin. 75. 9; ἐπὶ τινι Id. 5. 21: c. part. to be ashamed at doing a thing, Dromo Ψαλτ. 1.

ὑπεραιωρέω, to hang up over:—Pass. to hang or be suspended over, project over, τινος Hdt. 4. 103, Hipp. Art. 795; ὑπὲρ τινος Id. Fract. 777.

2. in nautical language, ὑπεραιωρηθῆναι c. gen. loci, to lie off a place, τῆσι νηυσὶ ὑπεραιωρηθέντες Φαληροῦ Hdt. 6. 116.

3. to hold up, raise, τὴν κεφαλὴν Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3:—Pass. of the overlapping ends of a bone, ὑπεραιωρεῖται ἡ κεφαλὴ ταῦ μηρῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς κοτύλης is lifted or drawn over, Hipp. Art. 833; ὑπ. ὑπὲρ ἀρχαίης ἔδρης Id. Fract. 761: Littré gives the Act. in same sense, Art. 834 (4. 302); and so in the Subst. ὑπεραιώρησις, ἔως, ὁ, αὶ ἔξ ὑπ. ἐμβολαί Hipp. Art. 795, cf. 851 B.

ὑπερακμάζω, to surpass in vigour or bloom, c. acc., Myro ap. Ath. 657 D.

II. to be past the bloom of youth, Epiphian.

ὑπερακμος, ὠν, beyond the bloom of youth, 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 36; τὸ ὑπ. Eust. Opusc. 203. 53:—neut. pl. as Adv., Id. Od. 1915. 20.

ὑπερᾶκοντίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to overshoot, i. e. to outdo, Νικίαν ταῖς μηχαναῖς Ar. Av. 363; but, διακοσίαισι βουαῖν ὑπερηκόντισα I overshoot him with my 200 kine, Id. Eq. 659, cf. Diphil. Πολυμρ. 1. 5; also, ὑπ. τινά κλέπτων to outdo one in stealing, Ar. Pl. 666.

ὑπερακούω, pf. -ακήκοα, to hear exceedingly well, A. B. 69.

ὑπερακρίβης, ἔς, exceedingly exact, Luc. Hermot. 54.

ὑπερακρίζω, to mount and climb over, c. acc., τείχη Xen. Eq. Mag. 6, 5.

II. to project, beetle over, c. gen., δόμων Eur. Supp. 988.

ὑπεράκριος, ὠν, (ἄκρα) over or upon the heights, οἱ Ὑπεράκριοι = οἱ Διάκριοι, the highlanders or poor inhabitants of the Attic uplands, opp. to the richer classes of the plains and coasts (v. πεδιακός, παράλος II), Hdt. 1. 59, Dion. H. 1. 13, cf. Dind. Schol. Dem. p. 623.

2. τὰ ὑπ. the heights above the plain, the uplands, Hdt. 6. 20.

ὑπεράκρος, ὠν, over or on the top, λόφοι Ael. N. A. 14. 16.

II. Adv., ὑπεράκρως ζῆν to carry everything to excess, Dem. 1415. 1.

ὑπεράλγεινος, ὠν, in excessive anguish, Aristid. 1. 305.

ὑπεραλλέω, to feel pain for or because of, ἀπάτης Soph. Ant. 630, cf. Eur. Alc. 885, Hipp. 260, Ar. Av. 466.

2. to grieve exceedingly, τινι at a thing, Hdt. 2. 129, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 17; ἐπὶ τινι Luc. Asia. 38:—absol., Eur. Med. 118; ὑπεραλλεῖν ἀλαῶντι παρόντα Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 8; ὑπ. φροντίδα in mind, Eur. Heracl. 619.

ὑπεραλλής, ἔς, gen. ἔος, exceeding grievous, τὸν ὑπ. χόλον Soph. El. 176.

2. suffering excessively, Polyb. 3. 79, 12.

ὑπεραληθῶς, Adv. in very truth, Eccl.

ὑπεραλκής, ἔς, gen. ἔος, exceeding strong, Plut. Pomp. 65.

ὑπεράλλομαι, Dep. to spring or leap over, or beyond, c. gen., αὐλῆς ὑπεράλλετος (sync. aor. 2 part.) Il. 5. 138; also c. acc., πολλὰς στίχας ὑπεράλλω (sync. aor. 2) 20. 327; so in Att. Prose, Xen. An. 7. 4, 17, Eq. 8, 4; πλοίων ἰστούς ὑπ., of dolphins, Arist. H. A. 9. 48, 4; ὑπ. τὴν σκιάν τὴν ἐαυτῶν Plut. 2. 1071 B.

II. metaph. to leap to a high place, LXX (Sirach. 38. 33).

ὑπεράλλος, ὠν, above others, exceeding great, Pind. N. 3. 57.

ὑπεράλμα, τό, a leap over, Artem. 1. 55.

ὑπεράλπειος, ὠν, over the Alps, Lat. transalpinus, Strab. 193, 212, al.

ὑπεράλσις, ἔως, ἡ, a leaping beyond, Byz.

ὑπεραμείβω, to pass over, τὸν αὐδόν Sozomen.

ὑπεραμπέχω, to cover all in its embrace, ὁ ὑπεραμπέχων οὐρανός Timoth. 3 Bgk.

ὑπεραμφισβητέω, to dispute about a thing, Poll. 5. 165.

ὑπεραναβαίνω, to pass over, cross, τὰς Ἄλπεις Zosim.

II. metaph. to transcend, c. acc., Eust. 18. 26; c. gen., Clem. Al. 455:—absol. to be excellent, κριτήριον τι ὑπεραναβεβηκός Sext. Emp. M. 7. 445.

ὑπεραναβλύζω, to spout up over, c. gen., Theophyl. Simoc.

ὑπερανάγω, to lift up above, ἐαυτὸν τῆς συνηθείας Io. Chrys.

ὑπεραναιδέομαι, Pass. to be surpassed in impudence, Ar. Eq. 1206

(Steph.); Dind. suggests ὑπερναιδισθήσεται, citing A. B. 80: ἀναιδί-
ζεσθαι Ἀριστοφάνης Ἰππεύσιν.

ὑπερναίσχυντος, *on*, exceeding impudent, Dem. 1071. 27.
ὑπερναίκεται, Pass. to lie above another at table, Diog. L. 7. 17.
ὑπερναπληρώω, to fill up beyond measure, Eccl.
ὑπερναρτῶω, to hang up over, Theod. Prodr.
ὑπερναρχος, *on*, altogether without beginning, Eccl.
ὑπερναστής, *on*, ὁ, = μετανάστης, Phot., Hesych.
ὑπερνατείνωμαι, Pass. to exert oneself excessively, Luc. pro Imag. 13.
ὑπερνατίθεμαι, Pass. to be set upon, τινί Joseph. A. J. 3. 7. 7.
ὑπερναίειμι, (εἶμι *ibo*) to go up over, τὰς ὁροφάς Byz.
ὑπερναίρχομαι, to go beyond, τινός τινι Iobius in Phot. Bibl. 202.
ὑπερναίχω, to rise up over, τινός Eust. 1020. 27, etc.: to excel, Procl.
ὑπερναίθω, to bloom over the surface, Philes de An. p. 58. II.

to bloom exceedingly, Poll. 3. 71, Greg. Nyss.
ὑπερναίθωμαι, Pass. to bloom exceedingly, glow with colour, Greg. Nyss.
ὑπερναίθρωπος, *on*, superhuman, Dion. H. 11. 35, Luc. Catapl. 16:—
also ὑπερναίθρωπος, *η*, *on*, Eccl.
ὑπερναίδρῶω, to set up above, Eccl.

ὑπερναίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act. to stand up or project
over, c. gen., Dion. H. 1. 15., 9. 68; absol., Id. 3. 68, Luc. Icarom. 12:
—metaph., τὸ τῆς γνώμης ὑπερναίστηκός *elation*, Philostr. 730; τὰς
ὑπερναίστηκός *strutting, conceited*, Id. 724. 2. to excel, Eccl.

ὑπερναίσχω, = ὑπερναίχω, κορυφή ὑπερναίσχουσα Joseph. B. J. 7. 6, 1,
Eust. 2. to exceed, τὶ Cyrill.

ὑπερναίλωμαι, Pass. to be very leaky, ὑπ. ἄλμη to be water-logged,
Luc. Merc. Cond. 2: metaph., ὑπ. εὐτυχίας Eust. Opusc. 339. 82.

ὑπερναίλος, *on*, properly of a ship, quite full of water (ἄντλος), water-
logged, Anth. P. 5. 204, Plut. Lucull. 13, Poll. 1. 92, etc.; metaph., of the
ship of the state, Dio C. 52. 16. 2. of persons, φορτὶ ἐξέρριψ' ὑπ.

γενόμενος Diphil. Zwγ. 2. 12: metaph. overcharged, Luc. Tim. 18;
ὑπερναίλος συμφορᾶ Eur. Hipp. 767; ταῖς φροντίσιν Plut. Mar.
45. II. overflowing, σιτοθήκη Themist. 221 B; ὕβρις Luc. Tim.

4, ubi v. Hemst.

ὑπερναίω [ᾶ], Adv. over, above, οἰκεῖν Luc. D. Deor. 4. 2, etc.:—mostly
c. gen., ὑπ. τούτων [τῶν μορίων] ἀχίζεται [ἢ φλέψ] Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 17;
ἀνεῖσι . . τὸ ἔλαιον ὑπ. τοῦ ὕδατος Id. Plant. 2. 2, 10; ὑπ. γίγνεσθαι τινος
to get the upper hand of, Teles ap. Stob. 524. 51, Plut. 2. 10 B; ποιεῖν
or ποιεῖσθαι τινά ὑπ. τινός Ib. 98 E, 6 C; πάντων ὑπ. ποιεῖν to act more
nobly than all others, Diog. L. 7. 128. 2. οἱ ὑπ. πλεονασμοί *excessive*
repetitions, Polyb. 12. 24, 1.

ὑπερναίωθεν, Adv. from above, Hesych., etc. II. c. gen. above,
Aesop.

ὑπερναίωρ, *oros*, ὁ, Dor. for ὑπερῆνωρ.

ὑπερναίξιος, *a*, *on*, more than worthy, Byz.

ὑπερναίπτάομαι, Pass. to be deceived excessively, Anth. P. 9. 761.

ὑπερναίπειρος, *on*, infinite and more, Byz.

ὑπερναίπλομαι, Pass. to be spread out over, Iamb. Myst. 7. 2, Procl.

ὑπερναίποδέχομαι, Dep. to accept eagerly, Origen.

ὑπερναίποδίδωμι, to pay over and above, C. I. 2058 A. 17, Philostr. 533.

ὑπερναίποθνήσκω, to die for, τινός Xen. Cyn. 1, 14; ὑπερ τινος Plat.

Symp. 208 D; absol., Ib. 179 B, 180 A, etc.

ὑπερναίποκρίνομαι [ῖ], Med. to answer for one, defend him, τινος Ar.

Vesp. 951, Thesm. 186.

ὑπερναίπολαύω, to enjoy exceedingly, τινός Basil.

ὑπερναίπόλλυμι, to destroy and more than destroy, Schol. Eur. Alc.

1082. II. Pass. to die for, τινος Schol. Pind. O. 6. 29.

ὑπερναίπολογέομαι, Dep., with fut. and aor. med.:—to speak for any

one, defend him, τινος Hdt. 6. 136, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 16; ὑπ. τῆς ὑποψίας

Antipho 119. 26.

ὑπερναίπόττις, *ews*, ἡ, = ὑπερέκτις, Hesych.

ὑπερναίποφάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, denying doubly, ὑπερναίποφάτικόν ἐστιν ἀποφα-
τικόν ἀποφατικῶς Diog. L. 7. 69; al. —ἀποφαντικός.

ὑπερναίποχρῶω, to be more than enough, Poll. 1. 236., 6. 149. Adv.

part. pres. act. —χρῶντως, more than enough, Id. 9. 154.

ὑπερναίπρέσκω, fut. ἀρέσω, to please above measure, App. Civ. 2. 1.

ὑπερναίριθμος, *on*, supernumerary, Procop. II. beyond number

or numeration, Eccl.

ὑπερναίρρητος, *on*, ineffable and more, Eccl.

ὑπερναίρρωδέω, Ion. for ὑπερρωδέω, to be exceeding afraid, τῇ Ἑλλάδι

for Hellas, Hdt. 8. 72.

ὑπερναίρσις, *ews*, ἡ, exaltation, LXX (Ezek. 47. 11).

ὑπερναίρχειος, *a*, *on*, very old, Schol. Il. 3. 144.

ὑπερναίρχειος, *on*, before all beginning, Eccl.

ὑπερναίρσθενής, *ews*, ἡ, exceeding weak, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5.

ὑπερναίρσθμαίνω, to gasp exceedingly, App. Cyn. 14. 3.

ὑπερναίρσθμος, *on*, panting exceedingly, Xen. Cyn. 10, 20, Poll. 5. 80, 84.

ὑπερναίρσμενίζω, to take exceeding great pleasure in, τινί Plut. 2.

1094 C.

ὑπερναίρσπάζομαι, Dep. to be exceeding fond of, τινά Xen. Symp. 4. 38,

Plut. 2. 229 E.

ὑπερναίρσιζω, to cover with a shield, τινά Polyb. 6. 39, 6, Diod. 17. 99,

Dion. H., Plut., etc.; τινός App. An. 6. 28, 6, LXX (Gen. 15. 1, al.).

ὑπερναίρσπισμός, ὁ, a covering with a shield, protection, LXX (Ps. 17. 35,

al.):—so ὑπερναίρσπισις, *ews*, ἡ, Eccl.

ὑπερναίρσπιστής, *ou*, ὁ, one who holds a shield over, a protector, cham-
pion, LXX (Ps. 17. 2, 30, al.):—so ὑπερναίρσπιστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, Eccl.; fem.

ὑπερναίρσπιστρια, ἡ, Joseph. Macc. 15.

ὑπερναίρσπυριος, *on*, exceedingly polished or witty, Ath. 250 E.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, to flash exceedingly, ὄμματα App. Cyn. 4. 5.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, to be exceeding angry, Aristid. 1. 555.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, to behave with great indecency, Plut. 2. 45 F.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, *on*, all incorporeal, Eccl.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, to turn all into vapour, Theod. Prodr.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, *on*, beyond measure absurd, Dem. 213. 25; cf. ὑπάτοπος.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, *on*, all inflexible, Dion. Areop.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, to imitate the Attic dialect to excess, Philostr. 21:—Pass.,

αἱ ὑπερναίρσπυριω λέξεις Phot. Bibl. 35. 8:—ὑπερναίρσπυριω, ὁ, ex-

travagant imitation of this dialect, Ib. 65. 1.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, ἡ, ὄν, excessively Attic, carrying imitation of the Attic dia-

lect to excess, Luc. Lexiph. 25. Adv. —κῶς, Id. Demon. 26.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, to eclipse by superior light, Eust. 729. 22, Byz.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, to shine exceedingly, be very brilliant, Eust. Dion. p. 189.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, *ews*, gen. *ews*, shining exceedingly, Luc. V. H. 1. 29.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, *on*, purely immaterial: Adv. —λως, Philo 1. 103.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω and —αύξω, to increase above measure:—Pass. to be so in-

creased, Galen.: to become overpowerful, Andoc. 32. 23, Dio C. 79.

15. 2. in Pass. also to grow above, ὑπερναίρσπυριω τῶν ἀμπέλων

Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1282. II. intr. in Act., to increase or abound

exceedingly, Callisth. ap. Stob. t. 100. 14, 2 Ep. Thess. 1. 3.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, τό, overgrowth, redundant growth, Galen. 3. 671.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, *ews*, ἡ, over-growth, Favorin.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, to be overproud, Thuc. 4. 19, Dio C. 57. 12, etc.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, *ews*, gen. *ews*, = sq., Tryph. 671.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, *on*, (αὐχῆ) over-boastful, overproud, πληγὰς τῶν ὑπερναίρσπυριω

Soph. Ant. 1351, cf. Xen. Ages. 11, 11; ὑπερναίρσπυριω βάσειν Aesch. Theb.

483; τὰ ὑπ. Dion. H. 8. 50.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, *on*, Dor. for ὑπερῆφανος, Pind.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, to froth over, of a cup full of sparkling wine, Eubul.

Kyβ. 1, Aristopho Φιλων. 1.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, *ews*, overburdened, Theocr. 11. 37, Nic. Th. 342, etc.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, Pass. to be exceedingly grieved at . . , c. dat., τῇ Μιλήτου

ἀλώσει ὑπερναίρσπυριω Hdt. 6. 21; μῆθ' αἰς ἐχθαίρεις ὑπερναίρσπυριω Soph.

El. 177 (lyr.).

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, *on*, stepping over the threshold: metaph. going beyond

bounds, transgressing, Ammon. ad Arist., Byz.

ὑπερναίρσπυριω, fut. —βήσομαι: aor. 2 ὑπερέβην, Ep. ὑπέβην, Ep. 3 pl.

ὑπέβασαν Il. 12. 469. To step over, mount, scale, c. acc., ὑπ. τείχος

Il. 1. c.; αὐδὸν Od. 8. 80, etc.; τείχη Eur. Bacch. 654, Thuc., etc.;

γείσα τειχέων Eur. Phoen. 1187; τάφρους Id. Rhes. 111; ὑπ. δόμους to

step over the threshold of the house, Id. Med. 382, Ion 514; ὑπ. τὰς

οὐρούς to cross the boundaries, Hdt. 6. 108; τὰ οὐρεα, Αἴμον Id. 4. 25,

Thuc. 2. 96; ὑπ. τέγος ὡς τοὺς γείτονας Dem. 609. 15; (the usage c.

gen. is more than dub.; in Hdt. 3. 54, the best MSS. give ἐπέβησαν;

in Eur. Supp. 1049 Kirchhof restored ὑπεκβᾶσ'; in Ion 220 Herm.

supplied βᾶλόν):—absol., ὑπ. εἰς τὴν τῶν Θηβαίων Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 59;

εἰς τὸ ἐπέκεινα ὑπ. (sc. τῶν ἡδονῶν) Plat. Rep. 587 C:—of rivers,

to go over their banks, overflow, ἐς τὴν χώραν, ἐς τὰς ἀρούρας Hdt.

2. 13, 14; absol., εἰ ἐθέλει ὑπερβῆναι ὁ ποταμός Ib. 99. 2. to

overstep, transgress, θέμις καὶ δίκαν Pind. Fr. 4; νόμους τοὺς Περ-

σέων Hdt. 3. 83, cf. Soph. Ant. 449, 481, 663; τὰς πίστει καὶ τοὺς

ὄρκους Dem. 153. 4; τὸν τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἄρον Plat. Rep. 373 D:—and

absol. to-transgress, trespass, sin, ἄτε κέν τις ὑπερβῆῃ (Ep. subj. aor.)

καὶ ἀμάρτη Il. 9. 501; ὑπ. καὶ ἀμαρτάνειν Plat. Rep. 366 A; cf. ὑπερ-

βασία. 3. to pass over, pass by, Lat. praetermitto, τοὺς προσε-

χέας Hdt. 3. 89; hence to leave out, omit, Plat. Rep. 528 D, al.; ὑπ. τι

τῷ λόγῳ Dem. 51. 7; ὑπ. τὸ σαφὲς εἰπεῖν Id. 1398. fin.:—to pass over

the next heir, in a will, Isae. 43. 34:—ὑπ. τῆς οὐσίας to omit part of it,

Arist. An. Post. 2. 5, 2. II. to go beyond, πλέον ὑπερβὰς ὄ' ἔτη

being more than 70 years old, Plat. Legg. 755 A; ὑπ. τοῦτο to go be-

yond this, in their demands, Polyb. 2. 15, 6:—absol., dies ὑπερβαίνοντες

supernumerary days in the calendar, Macrobi. Sat. 1. 13. 2. to surpass,

outdo, πάσῃ . . πάντας ἀνθρώπους ὑπ. ἀρετῇ Plat. Tim. 24 D; ὑπ. ἢ

γνώσιν σαφηνεῖα ἢ ἀγνοίαν ἀσαφεία Id. Rep. 478 C; absol., Theogn.

1015. III. to stand over, shield, protect, c. dat., Opp. H.

1. 710.

B. Causal in aor. 1, to put over, ὑπερβησάτω ἐπὶ τὰς δεξιὰς πλευ-

ρὰς τὴν κνήμην, as a direction to one mounting a horse, Xen. Eq. 7, 2.

ὑπερβακχεύω, to express in over-Bacchic style, i. e. exaggerate grossly,

Philostr. 613.

ὑπερβαλλόντως, v. sq. II. 5.

ὑπερβάλλω, fut. —βαλῶ, Ion. —βαλέω: Ep. aor. 2 ὑπερέβαλον Il. 23.

637: Τα θῆρω over or beyond a mark, to overshoot, ὑπέρβαλε σή-

ματα πάντων Il. 23. 843; τόσσον παντὸς ἀγῶνος (sc. σήματα) ὑπέρβαλε

Ib. 847; δουρὶ ὑπ. Φυλῆα beat him in throwing with it, Ib. 637. 2.

ὄτε μέλλοι ἄκρον [λόφον] ὑπερβαλέειν to force the stone over the top,

Od. 11. 597. 3. intr. to run beyond, overrun the scent, of hounds,

Xen. Cyn. 6, 20. 4. to outstrip or pass, in racing, τινάς Soph. El.

716. II. in various metaph. senses; 1. to avershoot, outdo,

excel, surpass, prevail over, overpower, δέδοικα μὴ πρὶν πόνοισ ὑπερ-

βάλλω με γῆρας Eur. Fr. 462. 5; c. gen., Pind. Fr. 133; βροντῆς ὑπερ-

βάλλοντα κτύπον Aesch. Pr. 923, ubi v. Herm. (927):—ὑπ. τινά τινι to

outdo one in a thing, Eur. Hipp. 924, Ar. Pl. 109; ἐν τινι Plat. Legg. 734

B: v. infr. B, and cf. ὑπερακοντίζω. 2. to go beyond, exceed, μῆτ'

ἄρ' ὑπερβάλλων βοδὸς ὄπλην μῆτ' ἀπολείπων Hes. Op. 491; ὑπ. πόσιος

μέτρον Theogn. 479; τὴν τοῦ μετρίου φύσιν Plat. Polit. 283 E; ὑπ. τὰ

of number, ἡδοναὶ ὑπ. λύπας Plat. Legg. 734 B, cf. Prot. 356 B:—c. dat. modi, to exceed one in . . . τὸλμη καὶ μιαινία Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 6; ὠμότητι Dem. 317. 25; so, ὑπ. πρὸς ἀρετὴν Plat. Legg. 945 C. b. c. gen. pro acc., ἀρα λύπη ὑπ. τὸ ἀδικεῖν τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι; Id. Gorg. 475 B, cf. Legg. 734 A; ὑπ. τῆς συμμετρίας Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 21, cf. H. A. 2. 11, 10. 3. absol. to exceed all bounds, Aesch. Pers. 291, Eur. Bacch. 785, Alc. 1077, Thuc. 7. 67, Plat. Theaet. 180 A; οὐχ ὑπερβαλῶν keeping within bounds, Pind. N. 7. 97; αἱ μέσαι ἔξεις πρὸς μὲν τὰς ἐλλείψεις ὑπερβάλλουσι compared with their defects are in excess, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 8, 2; c. dat. modi, ὑπ. τῇ μοχθηρίᾳ Ar. Pl. 109; τῇ δδυναμίᾳ τοῦ δοξάσαι Plat. Theaet. 192 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 7; ἀνοία Dem. 93. 24. b. often in part. ὑπερβάλλον, οὔσα, ον, exceeding, excessive, βροντῆς ὑπ. κτύπος Aesch. Pr. 923; ὑπ. δαπάνη Xen. Hiero 11, 2; ἡδονή, ἐπαινοί Plat. Rep. 402 E, Phaedr. 240 E; θεάματα ταῖς δαπάναις ὑπ. Isocr. 49 D, cf. Legg. 899 A:—οἱ ὑπερβάλλοντες, opp. to οἱ καταδέεστεροι, Isocr. 191 D; τὰ ὑπερβάλλοντα an over-high estate, Eur. Med. 127; τὰ ὑπ. ἐκατέρωσε extremes, Plat. Rep. 619 A; τὸ ὑπ. αὐτῶν such part of them as is extraordinary, Thuc. 2. 35. 4. to overbid or to outbid at an auction, ἀλλήλους Lys. 165. 1:—absol. to go on further and further, in making offers, προέβαινε τοῖς χρήμασι ὑπερβάλλον he went on bidding more and more, Hdt. 5. 51; ἦτει τοσαῦτα ὑπερβάλλον Thuc. 8. 56, cf. Andoc. 17. 26; v. B. 1. 3. 5. Adv. -λόντως, exceedingly, Plat. Rep. 492 B, al.; opp. to μετρίως, Isocr. 8 B. III. to pass over, cross mountains, rivers, and the like, Lat. trajicere, πρῶνα Aesch. Ag. 307; κορυφάς Id. Pr. 722; γῆς ὄρους Eur. Or. 443; τὰς Ἀλπεῖς εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν Strab. 294; c. gen., θριγκοῦ τοῦδ' ὑπ. ποδὶ Eur. Ion 1321 (where Dobree suggested θριγκοῦς τοῦσδ'). b. of ships, to double a headland, ὑπ. Μαλέην Hdt. 7. 168; τὴν ἄκραν Thuc. 8. 104. c. absol. to cross over, ἐς τὴν ἄνω Μακεδονίην Hdt. 8. 137, cf. Xen. An. 4. 6, 10; πρὸς τοὺς Θρᾶκας Ib. 7. 5, 1; κατὰ λόφους τινάς Ib. 6. 5, 7. 2. of water, to run over, beat over, c. gen., ὑπερβάλλει δὲ θάλασσα ἀμφοτέρων τοίχων Theogn. 673 B:—of rivers, to overflow, τὰς ἀρούρας Hdt. 2. 111; absol., of a kettle, to boil over, Id. 1. 59; of the sea, ἦν δ' ὑπερβάλη . . . πόντος Eur. Tro. 686. 3. of the Sun, to be at its height, or to be at its utmost heat, Hdt. 4. 184.—Note, the case that follows is almost always the acc.; the gen. occurs in a few exceptional instances, v. supr. II. 2. b, III. 1 and 2. B. Med., with pf. pass., = A. II, to outdo, overcome, conquer, τινα Hdt. 5. 124., 8. 24, Ar. Eq. 758, Nub. 1035; ὑπ. τινα μάχη Eur. Or. 691; φίλτροις ὑπ. τινα Soph. Tr. 584, cf. Ar. Eq. 414:—absol. to be conqueror, to conquer, Hdt. 6. 9., 7. 168. 2. to exceed, surpass, τινα Dem. 451. 2, etc.; πάντας τῷ ὑψεῖ, τῷ μεγάλῃ Hdt. 2. 175, cf. 110; τινα ἀναιδεῖα Ar. Eq. 409; θωπεῖαις Ib. 890; εἰς τι Plat. Criti. 115 D; ἐν τινι Strab. 2. b. absol. to exceed, δόσι χρημάτων Hdt. 1. 61; ἀρετῇ 9. 71; ὑπερβαλλόμενος πλήθει with overpowering numbers, Id. 3. 21:—in part. pf. pass., ὑπερβεβλημένη γυνή an excellent, surpassing woman, Eur. Alc. 153; φύαις ὑπερβεβλ. Plat. Rep. 558 B; ταφῆς τῆς μὲν ὑπερβεβλ., τῆς δὲ ἐλλειπούσης Id. Legg. 719 D; and c. gen., γόγγροι τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν ὑπερβεβλ. κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος Strab. 145. 3. to overdid, outdid (supr. A. II. 4), τινα χρήμασι Plat. Phaedr. 232 C, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 32. II. to put off, postpone, τὴν ἀπόδοσιν Hdt. 4. 9; τὴν συμβολὴν Id. 9. 45;—but, ἦν ὑπερβάλλοντα κείνην τὴν ἡμέραν . . . συμβολὴν μὴ ποιεύμενοι if they let that day pass without fighting, Ib. 51:—absol. to delay, linger, Id. 3. 71, 76., 7. 206, Hipp. Art. 811; εἰσαυθὶς ὑπερβαλέσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 254 D, cf. Arist. Rhet. Al. 1. 1., 31, 8. ὑπερβαρέω, to overweigh, outweigh, Suid., E. M. ὑπερβαρέης, es, exceeding heavy, τὰ τύχαν . . . τὰν ὑπερβαρέα Inscr. Aeol. in C. I. 3524. 15;—but ὑπερβαρύς, v. as in Hipp. Art. 811 is preferred by Lob. Phryn. 539:—in Aesch. Ag. 1175, ὑπερβαρήs (sic) is against the metre; Paley gives ὑπερθεν βαρύς. ὑπερβαρία, Ion. -λή, ἡ, a passing over, given as equiv. to Πόσσα, Joseph. A. J. 2. 14, 6: but commonly, II. metaph. a transgression of law, trespass, ὑπερβασίη Διὸς ὄρκια δηλήσασθαι Il. 3. 107; τίσασθαι μνηστήρας ὑπ. ἀλεγεινῆς Od. 3. 206; τεάν, Ζεῦ, δύνασιν τίς ἀνδρῶν ὑπ. κατάσχοι; Soph. Ant. 605; also in pl., Il. 23. 589, Od. 22. 168, Hes. Op. 826:—cf. ὑπερβασις. ὑπερβασις, eus, ἡ, a passing over, Clem. Al. 854:—a pass over mountains, Strab. 209; passage over a river or bay, Id. 759. 2. an overstepping, of a joint dislocated, Hipp. Art. 839. II. metaph. transgression, Theogn. 1247. III. act. = ὑπερβίβασις (nisi hoc legend.), Polyb. 4. 19, 8. ὑπερβατέον, verb. Adj. one must pass over, c. acc., Plut. 2. 709 D. ὑπερβατήριος, on, of or for passing over, ὑπερβατήρια θύειν (sc. ἱερά), Polyae. 1. 10, 1; cf. διαβατήρια. ὑπερβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, delighting in hyperbata, of Thucydides, Marcellin. V. Thuc. 50: Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 1179. 16. ὑπερβατόν, τό, the figure hyperbaton, i. e. a transposition of words or clauses in a sentence, Apoll. de Constr. 306, Quintil. Inst. 8. 6, 65; cf. ὑπερβατός I. 2. ὑπερβατός, ἡ, ὄν, later ὄς, ὄν (v. infr.), verb. Adj. of ὑπερβαίνω, to be passed or crossed, scaleable, of a wall, Thuc. 3. 25. 2. transposed, of words, ὑπερβατόν δὲ θεῖναι . . . τὸ ἀλαθέως Plat. Prot. 343 E; σύνθεσις ὑπερβατή Arist. Rhet. Al. 26, 1 and 3; νοήσεις ὑπερβατοῖς thoughts expressed in inverted phrases, Dion. H. de Thuc. 52:—so Adv. -τῶς, in inverted order, Arist. Rhet. Al. 31, 5, Strab. 342, 370; so, δι' ὑπερβατοῦ Dion. H. de Thuc. 31; cf. ὑπερβατόν. 3. passed over slightly:—Adv. -τῶς, cursorily, Hipp. 7. 31. II. act. going beyond, τῶνδ' ὑπερβατώτερα going far beyond these, Aesch. Ag. 428; extraordinary, ἐνύπνια Arist. Divin. per Somn. 1, 12.

ὑπερβεβλημένως, Adv. of ὑπερβάλλω, beyond all measure, immoderately, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 4. Ὑπερβερεταῖος, ὁ, the last month of the Macedonian year, answering to parts of September and October (Tisri), Joseph. A. J. 8. 4, 1, Galen. etc.; v. Clinton F. H. 3. 362 sq.:—proverb. of those who exceed their term, Paroemiogr. II. Ὑπερβέρετος, ὁ, a name of a Cretan month, answering to parts of June and July, Ideler Chron. 1. 426. ὑπερβήη, v. sub ὑπερβαίνω. ὑπερβιάζομαι, Dep. to press exceeding heavily, of the plague, Thuc. 2. 52, Philo 2. 328. ὑπερβιβάζω, Causal of ὑπερβαίνω, to carry over, transport, c. dupl. acc., Polyb. 8. 36, 9, Luc. V. H. 2. 42. II. to transpose the letters or accent of a word, Plut. V. Hom. 9, Apoll. de Constr. 66, etc.;—hence ὑπερβιβαστέον, one must transpose, Schol. Pind. O. 6. 40; and Adv. ὑπερβιβαστικῶς, by way of transposition, Eust. 980. 44. ὑπερβιβασίς, eus, ἡ, a carrying over, v. ὑπερβασις III. ὑπερβίη, ἡ, overbearing might, arrogance, Suid. ὑπερβίος, on, (βία) of overwhelming strength or might, Ἡρακλῆς Pind. O. 10 (11). 20. II. mostly in bad sense, overweening, lawless, wanton, ὄλος κείνου θυμὸς ὑπ. Il. 18. 262; ὑπερβίον ὕβριν ἔχοντες Od. 1. 368:—also neut. ὑπερβίον as Adv., Il. 17. 19, Od. 12. 379., 14. 92, 95;—the regul. Adv. -βίως only in Gramm. (The Lat. super-bus may be compared, but v. Curt. no. 639.) ὑπερβύω, to outlive another, τινός Polyb. 23. 18, 3. ὑπερβλαστάνω, to shoot over-luxuriantly, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 6. ὑπερβλαστής, ἐς, gen. ἑός, shooting over-luxuriantly, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 6. ὑπερβλέπω, to overlook, neglect, Phot., Byz. ὑπερβλήθη, Adv. adoue measure, Orph. Arg. 255. ὑπερβλημα, τό, a portion of a plane projecting beyond a given line, Archimed. ὑπερβλύζω, fut. ὑσω, to boil over, overflow, Q. Sm. 5. 324; c. acc., φλέβες ὑπ. αἷμα Id. 11. 192. II. metaph. to overstep, transgress, c. acc., Clem. Al. 167. ὑπερβλύσις, eus, ἡ, a boiling over, φθειρῶν Suid. s. v. Καλλισθένης. II. exuberance, Phot. ὑπερβοάω, to outroar, τὴν θάλατταν Aristid. 2. 105. ὑπερβολάδην [ᾶ], Adv. immoderately, excessively, Theogn. 484. ὑπερβολαῖος, ὁ, the highest tetrachord in the two-octave scale, Pherocr. Xeip. 1. 24, cf. Plut. 2. 1029 A; so, ὑπερβολαία, ἡ, Philo 1. 111: cf. Böckh de Metr. Pind. pp. 206 sq., Chappell Hist. of Mus. p. 97. ὑπερβολή, ἡ, (ὑπερβάλλω) a throwing beyond others, δίσκων ὑπερβολαῖς Philostr. 842; and in intr. sense, the altitude of a star, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 2. 2. an overshooting, superiority, greater force or power, χειρῶν ὑπερβολαῖς Eur. Fr. 437; στρατιᾶς Thuc. 6. 31. 3. excess, over-great degree of a thing, opp. to ἐλλείψις or ἐνδεῖα, Plat. Prot. 356 A, 357 A, B; ὑπ. δισση . . . τῷ ποσῷ καὶ τῷ ποιῷ Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 15; ὑπερβολὴν τῆς ἐπιθυμίας ἔχειν Andoc. 27. 34, etc.:—hence in various phrases, χρημάτων ὑπερβολῇ . . . πρίασθαι at an extravagant price, Eur. Med. 232; ἐπέφερον τὴν ὑπ. τοῦ καινοῦσθαι pushed on their extravagance in revolutionizing, Thuc. 3. 82; οὐκ ἔχει ὑπερβολὴν it can go no further, Dem. 553. 12, cf. 786. 26; ἀ μηδὲ πιθανὰς τὰς ὑπ. ἔχει Menand. Ἡρ. 3; so, οὐδεμίαν οἱ μηδεμίαν ὑπ. λείπειν Isocr. 42 B, 63 D, Dem. 35. 18; οὐδεμίαν ὑπ. ἀπολείπειν τῆς ὁμοιοῖας Inscr. Boeot. p. 117 Keil; εἴ τις ὑπ. τούτου if there's aught beyond (worse than) this, Dem. 362. 5, cf. Isocr. 90 D;—ταῦτ' οὐχ ὑπ.; is not this the extreme, the last degree? Dem. 825. 21:—ὑπερβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι to go to all extremities, to put an extreme case, Id. 447. 25; τοσαύτην ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι ὥστε . . . to go so far that . . . Id. 291. 24; foll. by a gen., ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι ἐκείνων τῆς αὐτοῦ βδελυρίας to carry his own rascality beyond theirs, Id. 609. 8, cf. 687. 21, Andoc. 32. 5, Lys. 143. 20; ὑπ. ποιεῖν τῆς τιμῆς to raise the price, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 11;—εἰς ὑπερβολὴν εὐδαιμονίας ἐλθεῖν Isocr. 224 B; τοσαύτας ὑπ. δωρεῶν παρέσχηται Dem. 500. 10. 4. with a Prep. in Adverbial sense, = ὑπερβαλλόντως, εἰς ὑπερβολὴν in excess, exceedingly; εἰς ὑπ. ἀμεινον Eur. Fr. 497; ἀγαθὸς εἰς ὑπ. Antiph. Διδ. 2. 11; c. gen. κτήσασθαι ἂν ἄλβον εἰς ὑπ. πατρός Eur. Fr. 284. 6; far beyond, τοῦ πρόσθεν εἰς ὑπ. πανούργος, i. e. far more wicked, Id. Hipp. 939, cf. Dem. 1411. 14; εἰς ὑπερβολὰς Ep. Plat. 326 C:—ἐξ ὑπερβολῆς Polyb. 8. 17, 8:—καθ' ὑπερβολὴν τοφεύσας with surpassing aim, Soph. O. T. 1196; καθ' ὑπ. ἐπαινεῖν extravagantly, Isocr. 84 D; καθ' ὑπ. ἐν ἐνδεῖᾳ εἶναι in extremity of need, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 6; αἱ καθ' ὑπ. ἡδοναὶ Id. Eth. N. 7. 8, 4;—so in dat., εὐτελής ὑπερβολῇ Menand. Inscr. 137; παχεῖ ὑπ. Philem. Met. 1; ὑπ. ἀγαθός Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 27, etc. 5. sometimes ὑπ. implies preëminence, perfection, without any notion of excess, δι' ἀρετῆς ὑπερβολὴν Id. Eth. N. 7. 1, 2, cf. Rhet. 1. 9, 29, Pol. 3. 13, 13; ἡ ὑπ. τῆς φιλίας the best and noblest kind of friendship, Id. Eth. N. 9. 4, 6;—but, ἡ καθ' ὑπ. φιλία = ἡ καθ' ὑπεροχὴν, Id. Eth. E. 7. 3, 1. 6. overstrained phrase, hyperbolé, ὑπερβολὰς εἰπεῖν Isocr. 58 D; οἱ πρὸς ὑπερβολὴν πεπονημένοι λόγοι Id. 43 A; as a figure of speech, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 15 sq. 7. τὸ καθ' ὑπερβολὴν the superlative degree, in Adjectives, Id. Top. 5. 5, 6; τιθέναι ὑπερβολῇ Ib. 5. 9, 3; καθ' ὑπ. εἰπεῖν Id. Cael. 1. 11, 10. II. a crossing over, passage of mountains, etc., Xen. An. 1. 2, 25, Polyb. 3. 34, 6, etc. 2. in sing. or pl. the place of passage, a mountain-pass, with or without τοῦ ὄρους, τῶν ὄρων, Ib. 3. 5, 18., 4. 1, 21., 4. 4, 18, and often in Polyb.; αἱ Ἀλπεῖαι ὑπ. Strab. 292; ἡ κατὰ τὸν Αἴμον ὑπ. Diod. 19. 73. III. (from Med.) a deferring, delay, τοῦ κακοῦ Hdt. 8. 112, cf. Dem. 235. 10, Polyb. 14. 9, 8. IV. the conic-section called hyperbola, because the angle which its plane forms with the base of the cone is greater than that of the parabola, Archimed.

ὑπερβολία, ἡ, = ὑπερβολή, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 530.
 ὑπερβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, *hyperbolical, extravagant*, Polyb. 18. 29, 13. Adv. -κῶς, ὑπ. ἀποκρίνεσθαι, λέγειν Id. 2. 62, 9, etc.; -ώτερον εἰπεῖν Id. 7. 12, 8.
 ὑπερβόλιμος, ὄν, (ὑπερβολή III) *to be put off, delayed*, δίκη ὑπ. a sentence which is delayed, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 592.
 ὑπερβολο-ειδής, ἔς, opp. to ὑπατοειδής (cf. ὑπερβολαῖος), Auctt. Mus.
 Ὑπερβόρειοι, αἱ, *the Hyperboreans*, an imaginary people in the extreme north distinguished for piety and happiness, h. Hom. 6. 29, Pind. P. 10. 47, Hdt. 4. 32 sq.:—τύχη ὑπερβόρειος, proverb. of more than mortal fortune, Aesch. Cho. 373, v. Strab. 711, Tzchuck, Pompon. Mel. p. 123;—ὑπερβόρειος is a constant reading in the MSS., sometimes without variation; but in the poetic passages ὑπερβόρειος is either necessary or admissible, cf. Meineke Cratin. Δηλ. 5. (On the origin of the word, v. ἄρος, τό.)
 ὑπερβορίς, ἰδος, poët. fem. of foreg., Dion. H. 1. 43.
 ὑπερβράζω, *to bail or foam over*, in aor. pass., Anth. P. 11. 248.
 ὑπερβριθής, ἔς, gen. ἔας, = ὑπερβαρής, Soph. Aj. 951.
 ὑπερβρύω, *to be overfull*, καρποῖς Luc. Rhet. Praec. 6.
 ὑπερβύω, *to stuff overfull*, ὑπερβεβυσμένος τὰ ἄτα Eus. c. Marcell. 77 C.
 ὑπερβώια (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, name of a Cretan festival, C. I. 2556. 42.
 ὑπ-εργάζομαι, fut. ἄσομαι: Dep.:—*to work under, plough up, prepare for sowing*, τῷ σπόρῳ νεὸν ὑπ. Xen. Oec. 16, 10, cf. C. I. 103. 20, Theophr. H. P. 3. 1, 6; ἄρουραν εἰς σποράν Dion. H. 10. 17. II. *to subdue, reduce*: pf. in pass. sense, *to be subdued*, ὑπείργασμαι ψυχὴν ἔρωτι Eur. Hipp. 504. III. *to do underhand or secretly*, Plut. Galb. 9. IV. = ὑπηρετέω, *to do a service*: pf. in pass. sense, πόλλ' ὑπείργασται φίλα Eur. Med. 871.
 ὑπεργαμία, ἡ, *a late-marriage*, Phot.
 ὑπεργάνυμαι [ᾶ], Pass. *to exult much*, Philostr. 769.
 ὑπεργαργαλίω, *to tickle to excess*, Eumath. 3. 7; v. l. ὑπογαργ-.
 ὑπέργειος, ὄν, (γάα, γῆ) *above ground*, opp. to τρωγλοδυτικός, of animals, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 27; to ὑπόγειος, Poll. 5. 150; οἱ ὑπ., opp. to οἱ ἀντίπαδες, Eust. Opusc. 89. 88.
 ὑπεργέλοιος, ὄν, *above measure ridiculous*, Dem. 406. fin.
 ὑπεργεμίζω, fut. ἰσω, *to overfill, overload*, Xen. Vect. 4. 39.
 ὑπεργέμω, *to be overfull*, τινός of a thing, Alex. Ἐπτ. 1, Polyb. 4. 75, 8, Diod., etc.; absol., Alex. Συντρ. 1.
 ὑπεργεννάομαι, Pass. *to be born besides*, Hesych.
 ὑπεργηθέω, *to rejoice exceedingly*, τινι Eus. D. E. 270 B.
 ὑπεργηράσκω, *to be exceeding old*, Apollod. ap. Diog. L. 8. 52, Poll. 9. 18; also ὑπεργηράω, Menand. Monost. 608.
 ὑπεργηρως, ὄν, *exceeding old, of extreme age*, Babr. 47. 1, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 9, etc.; τὸ ὑπ. *extreme old age*, Aesch. Ag. 79. Sometimes wrongly in MSS. ὑτέργηρος, ὄν.
 ὑπεργίγνωμαι, Dep. *to be over and above*, Eccl.
 ὑπεργλίχομαι [ῖ], Dep. *to be very desirous*, c. inf., Manass. Chron. 1307.
 ὑπεργλυκάζω, *to be exceedingly sweet*, Pisid.
 ὑπέργαμος, ὄν, *overladen*, Strab. 818.
 ὑπεργονία, ἡ, *excessive fertility*, Philo 2. 526.
 ὑπέργυιος, ὄν, (γύα, γυία) = ὑπερμήκης, Hesych.
 ὑπέρδυσος, v, *very hairy*, ἀνὴρ Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28. II. *thick with leaves*, κιστός Ael. N. A. 7. 6.
 ὑπερδέης, ἔς, gen. ἔος: Ep. acc. ὑπερδέα, for ὑπερδέα, cf. ἀκλεής, δυσκλεής: (δέος):—*above all fear, undaunted*, ὑπερδέα δῆμον ἔχοντες II. 17. 330. So Eust. But most of the Gramm. derive it from δέομαι (to want) *much less, inferior*, v. Spitzner.
 ὑπερδέιδω, *to fear for one, as ὑπερδέδοικά σου* Soph. Ant. 82; δράκοντα .. τέκνων ὑπερδέδοικε *to fear it for or because of ..*, Aesch. Theb. 292. 2. *to fear exceedingly*, τινά Themist. 138 C: absol. *to be in exceeding fear*, Hdt. 8. 94.
 ὑπερδειμαίνω, *to be much afraid of*, τινά Hdt. 5. 19.
 ὑπερδεινός, ὄν, *exceeding alarming or dangerous*, τὸ πρᾶγμα μοι εἰς ὑπερδεινὸν περίεστη Dem. 551. 2, cf. Luc. Tim. 13. 2. *ucry able*, βῆτωρ Poll. 4. 20; ὑπ. εἰπεῖν Dio Chrys. 2. 215.
 ὑπερδειπνέω, *to feast immoderately*, Hesych.
 ὑπερδεκαπλάσιος, α, ὄν, *more than tenfold*, Eust. 190. 11.
 ὑπερδεκατάλαντος, ὄν, *of more than ten talents*, Phalar. Ep. 113.
 ὑπερδέξιος, ὄν, *lying above one on the right hand*, εἶχον ὑπ. χωρίον .. χαλεπώτατον, καὶ ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς .. ποταμόν Xen. An. 4. 8, 2, ubi v. Hutchinson: cf. ἐπιδέξιος. II. simply, *lying above or over*, ὑπ. χωρίον *higher ground*, Ib. 3. 4, 37, etc.; τὰ ὑπερδέξια Ib. 5. 7, 31; ἐξ ὑπερδεξίου from above, Id. Hell. 7. 4, 13, Polyb., etc.; ἡ ἐξ ὑπερδεξίου τάξις *on the side from which the stream comes*, Id. 3. 43, 3; ἐκ τῶν ὑπερδεξίων Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 14; ἐξ ὑπερδεξίων Luc. Tim. 45, Paus.:—c. gen. *commanding from above*, or simply *above*, λόφος ὑπερδέξιος τῶν πολεμίων Polyb. 1. 30, 7; τοῦ τείχους Id. 10. 30, 7, etc.:—also of streams, ἔστιν ἡ Σηατὸς ὑπ. τοῦ βουῦ *above the source of the stream*, Strab. 591. 2. metaph. *superior, having the advantage in a thing*, τινι Polyb. 5. 102, 3, etc.: *victorious over*, τινος Plut. Num. 20.
 ὑπερδέομαι, Dep. *to supplicate for another*, Dion. Areop.
 ὑπερδέω, *to bind upon*, τι τοῖς μηροῖς Anth. P. 6. 166.
 ὑπερδιατείνομαι, Pass. *to strain or exert oneself above measure*, Dem. 770. 4 (and, acc. to some, 501. 3), Luc. Hermot. 25, etc.
 ὑπερδίκαιώω, *to punish with severity*, Schol. Pind. P. 10. 68.
 ὑπερδικάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to vindicate, defend*, τινός Aquila V. T.
 ὑπερδικέω, *to plead for, act as advocate for*, τοῦ λόγου Plat. Phaedo 86 E; ὑπ. τὸ φεύγειν τινός *to advocate acquittal for him*, Aesch. Eum. 652; ὑπ. ὑπέρ τινος Dio C. 38. 10: absol., Plut. 2. 694 E, Poll.
 ὑπερδίκος, ὄν, *more than just, severely just*, Νέμεσις Pind. P. 10. 68;

of things, κὰν ὑπέρδικ' ἢ though they be never so just, Soph. Aj. 1119:—Adv. -κῶς, Aesch. Ag. 1396. II. *pleading for another*, Schol. Plat. ὑπερδισκέω, *to cast the discus further than another: generally, to surpass*, Clem. Al. 834; also ὑπερδισκέω, A. B. 67. Cf. ὑπερακοντίζω. ὑπερδισυλλάβος, ὄν, *of more than two syllables*, Arcad. 11.
 ὑπερδιψάω, *to be exceeding thirsty*, Galen. II. *to thirst greatly after*, τινός or τι, Eccl., Byz.
 ὑπέρδιψος, ὄν, *exceeding thirsty*, Hippiatr.
 ὑπερδιώκω, *to pursue eagerly*, τι Greg. Nyss.
 ὑπερδοκέω:—impers. ὑπερδοκεῖ μοι ταῦτα *this is my most positive opinion*, cited from Philostr.
 ὑπερδομέομαι, Pass. *to be built over*, τινος Joseph. B. J. 6. 3, 2.
 ὑπερδοξάζω, *to praise exceedingly*, Ignat. ad Polyc. 1, Eust. Opusc. 256. 13.
 ὑπέρδουλος, ὁ, *a slave and more*, Apoll. de Constr. 305.
 ὑπερδοχή, ἡ, *more than a feast*, δοχαὶ καὶ ὑπ. Phot.
 ὑπέρδριμς, v, *exceedingly pungent*, Schol. Luc. D. D. 7. 3.
 ὑπερδύνάμος, ὄν, *of higher power*, Themist. 8 B.
 ὑπερδύνάμω, *to prevail over*, τινά LXX (Ps. 64. 3).
 ὑπερδύναστεύω, = foreg., Heracl. Alleg. 25.
 ὑπερδώριος, ὄν, *hyper-dorian*, Auctt. Music.; v. Chappell. Hist. of Mus. p. 103.
 ὑπερδβδομηκονταέτης, ὁ, ἡ, *more than 70 years old*, C. I. 2721.
 ὑπερεγγυάω, *to pledge, betroth most firmly*, Philo 2. 311.
 ὑπερεγγήγορα, pf. 2 of ὑπερεγγείρω, *to watch for*, τινός Philostr. 356.
 ὑπ-ερεθίζω, *to provoke somewhat, stimulate a little*, Babr. 95. 65, App. Civ. 2. 94.
 ὑπερεῖδον, inf. ὑπερῖδεῖν, aor. without pres. in use; v. ὑπεροράω.
 ὑπ-ερεῖδω, fut. σω: pf. pass. ὑπερήρυσμαι Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 31; ὑπ-ερισμαι Strab. 811, Diod. 1. 47. *To put under as a support, to erect*, λάβρον ὑπερεῖσαι λίθον Pind. N. 8. 80; τὸν ἀέρα ὑπ. (sc. τῆ γῆ) Plat. Phaedo 99 B:—Pass., τοῖς τετράποσι πρὸς τὸ βάρος σκέλη ἐμπρόσθια ὑπερήρυσται Arist. l. c., cf. Incess. An. 11, 5. II. *to under-prop, support*, τὴν ὄροφὴν Plut. Romul. 28; προβλήματα διὰ παραδειγμάτων Id. Marcell. 14; τὴν σύγκλητον Hdn. 2. 3, fin.; τοὺς νεανίας Com. Anou. in Meineke 5. p. 120.—Pass., Strab. l. c.
 Ὑπερείη, ἡ, *High-land*, the ancient abode of the Phacacians, Od. 6. 4; cf. Ἀπεραῖος.
 ὑπ-ερείκος, ἡ, (ἐρείκη) *St. John's wort, hypericum*, Nic. Al. 616:—more commonly ὑπέρεκον, τό, Diosc. 3. 171, Galen. (MSS. ὑπέρικον).
 ὑπέρειμι, (εἰμί sum) *to be superior*, J. Lyd. de Mens. 3, E. M.
 ὑπερειπείν, *to speak in defence of*, τινος Arist. Oec. 2. 21, 4.
 ὑπ-ερείπω, *to undermine, subvert, overturn*, Plut. 2. 71 B, ubi v. Wyttenb.:—Pass. *to be subverted*, Id. Pomp. 74, Anton. 82. II. intr. in aor. 2 ὑπῆριπον, *to tumble, fall down*, Il. 23. 691.
 ὑπ-ερείσις, εως, ἡ, *a supporting*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 44, Iamb., etc.
 ὑπ-ερείσμα, τό, *an under-prop, support*, Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 10, Plut. 2. 132 A.
 ὑπ-ερειστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *for propping or supporting*, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 236. 14.
 ὑπερεκβλύζω, *to bubble or boil over, superabound*, Eccl.
 ὑπερεκδικέω, *to exact extreme vengeance for*, τι Joseph. A. J. 6. 1, 2:—hence ὑπερεκδικήσις, ἡ, Eccl.
 ὑπερέκεινα, Adv. like ἐπέκεινα, *on your side, beyond*, c. gen., 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 16, Eccl.
 ὑπερεκθεράπνυω, *to seek to win by excessive attention*, Aeschin. 48. fin.
 ὑπερεκκαίω, *to burn fiercely*, Eccl.
 ὑπερέκκειμαι, f. l. for ὑπαρ-έκκ-, Plut. 2. 1066 C.
 ὑπερέκκρισις, ἡ, *excessive secretion or evacuation*, Alex. Trall. 3. 204.
 ὑπερέκκρουσις, ἡ, *complete deception*, Epiphani.
 ὑπερεκκύπτω, *to rise and emerge*, Eus. D. E. 129 D.
 ὑπερεκλάμπω, *to shine forth very brightly*, Byz.
 ὑπερεκνικάω, *to conquer completely*, Eus. H. E. 8. 14.
 ὑπερεκπαίω, *to strike out beyond: metaph. to exceed*, Clem. Al. 239.
 ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ, Adv., better written divisim ὑπὲρ ἐκ περισσοῦ, *superabundantly*, Ep. Eph. 3. 20., 1 Thess. 3. 10 (with v. l. ὑπερεκπεριασῶς, as in Clem. Rom. 1. 20: hence Jo. Chrys. forms ὑπερεκπερισσεύω, *to be superabundant*.
 ὑπερεκπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, *to fall out beyond, to exceed*, c. gen., Plut. 2. 877 A, Galen. II. absol. *to go beyond all bounds*, Luc. Hermot. 67; τασούτον ὑπ. ὥστε .. Id. Salt. 83, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 6. 6.
 ὑπερεκπλέω, *to sail out beyond*, Theod. Prodr.
 ὑπερεκπληκτέον, verb. Adj. *one must admire exceedingly*, τι Eus. L. Const. 11. 11.
 ὑπερέκπληκτος, ὄν, *most amazing*, Eccl.
 ὑπερεκπλήσσω, fut. ξω, *to frighten or astonish beyond measure*, τινά Joseph. A. J. 8. 6, 4:—Pass. *to be much astonished, be in amazement*, ἐπί τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 25; ὑπερεκπεπληγμένος ὡς ἄμαχόν τινα Φίλιππον *astonished at or admiring him exceedingly*, Deni. 19. 16, cf. Plut. 2. 523 D, etc.; absol., ὑπερεκπλαγεῖς Id. 870 B, etc.
 ὑπερέκπτωσις, ἡ, *exaggeration, excess*, Lougin. 15. 18, Clem. Al. 605.
 ὑπερεκτείνω, *to stretch out beyond measure*, εαυτὸν 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 14:—Pass. *to stretch out beyond*, τινος Greg. Naz.; cf. παρεκτείνω.
 ὑπερεκτιμάω, *to overvalue*, Eccl.
 ὑπερεκτίνω [ῖ], *to pay for any one*, τινός Luc. de Mort. 22. 2.
 ὑπερέκτισις, εως, ἡ, *payment for any one*, Hesych.
 ὑπερεκτιστής, οὔ, ὁ, *one who repays beyond measure*, Basil.
 ὑπερεκτρέπομαι, Pass. *to eschew utterly*, τινα Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5.
 ὑπερεκφεύγω, *to come out beyond and escape*, c. acc., Hipp. 482. 14.
 ὑπερεκχέω, *to pour out over*:—Pass. *to overflow*, Diod. 11. 89, Ael. N. A. 12. 41, etc.—A form ὑπερεκχύνωμαι, in Ev. Luc. 6. 38, and Eccl.

ὑπερέχυσις, εως, ἡ, *an overflowing*, of the Nile, Heliod. 1. 5; of the sea, Plut. 2. 731 C.
 ὑπερέλασις, εως, ἡ, = ὑπερβολή, Hesych.
 ὑπερελαύνω, *to pass over*, ῥόας Q. Sm. 11. 330. II. *to surpass*, Phot., Theod. Met.
 ὑπερέλαφρος, *ον*, *exceeding light or nimble*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 31.
 ὑπερεμέω, *to vomit violently*: metaph. of over-full veins, *to cause suffusion*, Hipp. 467. 23, 32; yet cf. ὑπεραιμώω.
 ὑπερεμπίπλημι, *to fill over-full*, τὴν γαστέρα Greg. Naz.:—Pass. *to be over-full*, τινος of a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17, Luc. Symp. 35. Ael. N. A. 14. 25.
 ὑπερεμφορέομαι, Pass. *to be filled quite full*, ὕψου Luc. D. Meretr. 6. 3; absol., Id. Saturn. 32.
 ὑπερένδοξος, *ον*, *exceeding glorious*, LXX (Cant. Trium Puer. 30, 21).
 ὑπερενιαυτίσω, *to last above a year*, Julian 392 A.
 ὑπερενόομαι, Pass. *to be completely one*, Eccl.
 ὑπερεντελής, ἐς, γεν. ἐός, *more than complete*, Dio C. 47. 17.
 ὑπερεντευξίς, εως, ἡ, *intercession for another*, Greg. Naz.
 ὑπερεντρύφω, *to be exceeding haughty*, τινί to a person, Alciphro 1. 37; at a thing, Schol. Soph. Tr. 281.
 ὑπερεντυγχάνω, *to intercede*, ὑπὲρ τινος for one, Ep. Rom. 8. 26; τινός Clem. Al. 126.
 ὑπερεξάγω, *to surpass*, τινά Eus. H. E. 10. 8, 5; τινί in . . . , Ib. 8. 12, 5.
 ὑπερεξαιρώ, *to raise exceedingly*: Pass., Hipp. 1133 D. II. *to exalt or praise exceedingly*, Eust. 1265. 25.
 ὑπερεξακισχίλιοι [ἱ], αἰ, α, *above 6000*, Dem. 1375. 16, Joseph. A. J. 17. 2, 4.
 ὑπερεξανθέω, *to blossom over-much or very much*, Poll. 6. 54.
 ὑπερεξαπατάω, *to deceive above measure*, Plut. 2. 166 A; Xyland. ὕπαρ ἐξ—
 ὑπερεξάπτω, *to kindle above measure*, Ael. N. A. 9: 20: hence ὑπερέξαψις, ἡ, 10. Philop.
 ὑπερεξέχω, *to stand out or forth exceedingly*, Eccl.
 ὑπερεξηκοντέτης, ἐς, *above sixty years old*, Ar. Eccl. 982.
 ὑπερέξισ, εως, ἡ, *a property or quality in excess*, Plat. Tim. 87 E.
 ὑπερέξισχύνω, *to be exceeding strong or mighty*, Eccl.
 ὑπερεόρτιος, *ον*, *above all festivals*, Epiphani.
 ὑπερεπαίνεω, *to praise above measure*, τινα Hdt. 1. 8, Ar. Eq. 680, Eccl. 186, Plat. Euthyd. 303 B, 21.
 ὑπερεπαίρω, *to exalt or exaggerate beyond measure*, App. Pun. 42, Civ. 1. 11, etc.:—ὑπερέπαρσις, ἡ, *excessive exaltation*, Aquila V. T.
 ὑπερεπίεγω, *to press hard*, App. Civ. 2. 114, Dio C. 59. 21.
 ὑπερεπιθύμω, *to desire exceedingly*, c. inf., Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 21., 6. 1, 5.
 ὑπερεπικλίνω [ἱ], *to lie on above*, Iambl. Protr. p. 350 Kiessl.
 ὑπερεπιστήμων, *ον*, *exceeding wise*, A. B. 312.
 ὑπερεπιτάτικός, ἡ, *δν*, *doubly intensive*, of a in ἀδατος, Schol. II. 14. 271.
 ὑπερεπιτείνω, *to strain too tight*, Philostr. 90, Artemid. 3. 59.
 ὑπερέπτα, v. ὑπερέπτομαι.
 ὑπερέπτω, *to eat away from below*, *cut away from under*, of a stream, κοινήν ὑπέρεπτε ποδοῖν II. 21. 271. II. of mental suffering, *to gnaw secretly*, Q. Sm. 9. 377.
 ὑπερέραμαι, aor. —ἠράσθην: Dep.:—*to love beyond measure*, τινος Ael. V. H. 12. 1.
 ὑπερερεθίζω, *to irritate exceedingly*, Basil.
 ὑπερερρωμένως, Adv. *very vigorously*, Poll. 4. 89., 5. 125.
 ὑπερέρχομαι, Dep. with aor. 2 and pf. act.:—*to pass over*, *cross*, τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ ποταμοῦ Xen. An. 4. 4, 3; τὰ ὄρη Ael. N. A. 16. 21; τὴν θάλατταν Joseph. A. J. 3. 1, 5. II. *to surpass*, *excel*, ἀρεταῖς Pind. O. 13. 20.
 ὑπερεσθίω, fut. —έδομαι, *to eat immoderately*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 4.
 ὑπερέσσω, *to row just behind*, Ael. N. A. 13. 2 (vulg. ὑπηρετώ).
 ὑπερέσχεθον, poët. aor. 2 of ὑπερέχω.
 ὑπέρευ, Adv. (εὔ) *exceeding well, excellently*, Plat. Theaet. 185 D, Xen. Hier. 6, 9, Dem. 228. 17:—ὑπέρευγε, Luc. Paras. 9, Ael. V. H. 9. 38.
 ὑπερευγενής, ἐς, *exceeding noble*, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5.
 ὑπερευγόμαι, Dep. *to vomit up*, ἀχνὴν ἐς πάντων Ap. Rh. 3. 984.
 ὑπερευδαιμονέω, *to be exceeding happy*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 3, Luc. Gall. 20 (v. l. ὑπερδαίμονα εἶναι).
 ὑπερευδοκέομαι, Dep. *to be well-pleased*, Auctor ap. Suid.
 ὑπερευδοκίμω, *to enjoy exceeding great renown*, Lys. 112. 45:—so ὑπερευδοξέω, Theod. Met.
 ὑπερευθής, ἐς, poët. for ὑπέρυθρος, Arat. 867, Opp. H. 3. 167.
 ὑπερευθόμαι, Pass. *to be somewhat reddened*, Eust. Opusc. 308. 23.
 ὑπερευθύμως [Ἔ], Adv. *very confidently*, Poll. 5. 125.
 ὑπερευκαιρέω, *to be very convenient*, οἰκία ὑπερευκαιρέουσα Hipp. 1276.
 ὑπερευλαβέομαι, Dep. *to be exceeding cautious*, Eunap.
 ὑπερευλαβής, ἐς, *exceeding cautious*, Eccl.
 ὑπερευλογέω, *to bless exceedingly*, Basil.
 ὑπερευπρεπῶς, Adv. *exceedingly becomingly*, Schol. Soph. Ant. 696.
 ὑπεευρύνω, *to make exceedingly broad*, Byz.
 ὑπεευτύχια, ἡ, *exceeding good luck*, Anth. P. 5. 47.
 ὑπεεύφημος, *ον*, *praised exceedingly*, Eccl.
 ὑπεευφραίνομαι, Pass. *to rejoice exceedingly*, Luc. Amor. 5; αὐτὸ ταῦτο at . . . , Id. Icarom. 2; ἐπὶ τινί Joseph. B. J. 7. 1, 3.
 ὑπεευχαριστέω, *to give special thanks*, τινί, cited from Eus.
 ὑπεεύχομαι, Dep. *to wish or pray for*, τινος Eccl., e. g. C. I. 9540. 30. II. *to pray earnestly to*, τὸν θεόν Joseph. A. J. 11. 4, 3.
 ὑπεεύωνος, *ον*, *exceeding cheap*, Ael. V. H. 14. 44.
 ὑπεεχθαίρω, *to hate exceedingly*, Ζεὺς γὰρ μεγάλῃς γλώσσης κόμπους ὑπ. Soph. Ant. 128.

ὑπεεχόντως, Adv. *pre-eminently, especially*, Iambl. Protr. p. 136, Eust.
 ὑπερέχω, Ep. ὑπειρέχω, II., Theogn.: Ep. impf. ὑπείρεχον II.: aor. ὑπερέσχεθον, and in poët. form —έσχεθον, II. 11. 735., 24. 374. *To hold over*, σπλάγγνα .. ὑπείρεχεν Ἥφαιστοιο *held them over the fire*, 2. 426; μου τὸ σκιάδειον ὑπέρεχε Ar. Av. 1508; ἡμῶν ὑπεεῖχε τὴν χύτραν Id. Eq. 1176; ὑπερέχοντα τὸν αἶλὸν τῆς θαλάσσης *holding it up out of the sea*, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 11. 2. ὑπ. χεῖρά (χεῖρας) τινος *to hold the hand over him, so as to protect*, μάλα γὰρ, ἔθεν εὐρύσπα Ζεὺς χεῖρα ἐὼν ὑπέρεσχε II. 9. 420, 687; τις .. ἐμείο θεῶν ὑπεεσχεθε χεῖρα 24. 374; Ζεὺς τῆσδε πολλῆος ὑπεερέχοι .. χεῖρα Theogn. 257; so, πόλεος ἴν' ὑπεερέχοιεν ἀλκάν Aesch. Theb. 215, cf. Fr. 196. 7;—also c. dat. pers., οἱ .. ὑπεερέχε χεῖρας Ἀπόλλων II. 5. 433; 'αἶ κ' ὕμμιν ὑπέρεσχη χεῖρα Κρονίων 4. 249, cf. Od. 14. 184. 3. *to have or hold above*, ὑπεερέχεν εὐρέας ὤμους *he had his broad shoulders above the rest, i. e. over-topped them by the head and shoulders*, II. 3. 210 (v. infr. II. 2); ὑπ. τὸ ῥύγχος, ὅπως ἀναπνέη, of the dolphin, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 6, cf. 6. 12, 4., 8. 15, 7, 21.; ὑπ. ὄφρυν *to elevate*, Anth. P. 5. 299. II. intr. *to be above, rise above the horizon*, εὐτ' ἀστὴρ ὑπέεσχε φαάντατος Od. 13. 93; αὐτῆς [Αἰγύπτου] οὐδὲν ὑπέερχον no part of it was above water, Hdt. 2. 4; τὸ κέρας τὸ ἕτερον ἢ καὶ ἀμφότερα ὑπέερχοντα *projecting above the ground*, Ib. 41;—c. gen., ὑπέεσχεθε γαίης *rose above, overlooked the earth*, II. 11. 735; ἴτυος ὄμμ' ὑπεερχόν Eur. Phoen. 1384; [σταυροῦς] οὐχ ὑπέερχοντα τῆς θαλάσσης Thuc. 7. 25; σκευὴ ὑπέερχοντα τοῦ τειχίου Plat. Rep. 514 B, cf. Xen. An. 3. 5, 7, etc. 2. *to overtop, be prominent*, ὅκως τινὰ ἴδοι τῶν ἀσταχύνων ὑπέερχοντα Hdt. 5. 92, 6, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 17; φιλέει ὁ θεὸς τὰ ὑπέερχοντα πάντα κολοῦειν Hdt. 7. 10, 5, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 17:—τὸ ὑπέερχον *the excess*, Arithm. Vett. 3. in military phrase, *to outflank*, τῶν πολεμίων ὑπ. τῷ κέρατι Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 18, cf. Thuc. 3. 107. 4. in metaph. sense, an acc. added, which is in fact governed by the Prep. ὑπὲρ, *to be above others, to overtop, exceed, outdo*, c. acc., βροτῶν πάντων ὑπεερχῶν ἄλβον (unless ἄλβον be = κατ' ἄλβον) Aesch. Pers. 709; σωφροσύνη πόντας ὑπ. Eur. Hipp. 1365; πελταστικῶ ὑπ. τὴν ὑμετέραν δύναμιν Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 9. b. c. gen., πάντων ὑπ. μεγέθει καὶ ἀρετῇ Plat. Tim. 24 E, cf. Parm. 150 E, Gorg. 475 C; ὑπ. τῶν πολλῶν Dcm. 689. 10; ἀπάντων ὑπεερχοῦσι τῶν κακῶν Anaxil. Neott. 1. 7. o. absol. *to prevail, be above*, ὑπέεσχε νόος Theogn. 202; οἱ ὑπεερχόντες *the more powerful*, Aesch. Fr. 213; τῶν πόλεων οἱ ὑπεερχοῦσαι Isocr. 60 C; ἐδὴ ἢ θάλαττα ὑπέεσχη *to be too powerful*, Dem. 128. 25; ἐν τοῖς πολεμίοις ὑπ. *to excel in* . . . , Menand. Incert. 96; τοσοῦτον ὑπ. τῷ ποσῷ, ὅσον λείπεται τῷ ποιῷ *exceeds so much* . . . , Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 2. d. Pass. *to be outdone*, ὑπὸ τινος Plat. Phaedo 102 C, D; τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ ὑπεερέχειν καὶ ὑπεερέσθαι Id. Parm. 150 D; κατὰ πλοῦτον ὑπεερέχειν κατ' ἀρετὴν δ' ὑπεερέσθαι Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 15, cf. 3. 12, 4; οἱ ὑπεερχόντες *those in authority*, Diog. L. 6. 78. 5. in Logic, *to have a wider compass, embrace more*, Arist. An. Post. 2. 17, 4, cf. Rhet. 1. 7, 2. III. c. gen. rei, *to rise above, be able to bear*, τῆς ἀντλίας Ar. Pax 17; τῶν ἀναλωμάτων Diod. 4. 80. IV. *to get over, cross*, c. acc. loci, Thuc. 3. 23.—Cf. ὑπεερίσχω.
 ὑπεερέω, contr. ὑπεερώ, fut. with no pres. in use; v. ὑπεεῖπον.
 ὑπεερέσις, εως, ἡ, *a boiling over*, Arist. Probl. 24. 6, Eccl.
 ὑπεερέσιος, *ον*, verb. Adj. *boiling over*, ὕδατα Arist. Mund. 4. 27.
 ὑπεερέω, fut. —έσω, *to boil over*, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 18, Probl. 24. 6: metaph., ἀνὴρ παφλάζει .. ὑπεερέων Ar. Eq. 920; τὰ παιδία ὑπ. τῷ πάθει Arist. Probl. 1. 19; ὑπ. ὄργῃ εἰς τινα Byz. .
 ὑπεερέζω, *ον*, contr. ὑπεερίζω, *ον*, *outliving*, Dionys. Ar., Procl.
 ὑπεερέζω, *ον*, = ὑπεερέζω, Galen.
 ὑπεερηγορέω, like ὑπεεραγορεύω, *to speak for*, τινος Damasc. ap. Suid.
 ὑπεερηγορία, ἡ, *a defence*, Nicet. Ann. 235 C, Thom. M.
 ὑπεερηδομαι, Pass. *to rejoice beyond measure at a thing*, τοῖσι χρηστηρίοις Hdt. 1. 54; τῷ πόματι Id. 3. 22; c. part., ὑπεερηδέτο ἀκούων *he rejoiced much at hearing*, Id. 1. 90, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 31; also, ὑπ. ὅτι . . . Ib. 8. 3, 50.—The Act. in Basil.
 ὑπεερηδύς, v. *exceeding sweet*, used in Sup. by Luc. Tim. 41, etc. Adv. —έως, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 21; Sup. —ήδιστα, Luc. D. Mort. 9. 1.
 ὑπεερήκω, *to have got beyond*, τι Galen.
 ὑπεερήλιξ, ὁ, ἡ, *above a certain age*, Luc. Amor. 10, App. Pun. 114.
 ὑπεερημαι, Dep. *to sit above*, c. gen., Apollin. V. T.
 ὑπεερημερεύω, *to be over the day, to be too late*, Eccl.
 ὑπεερημερία, ἡ, *a being over the day*, i. e. as law-term, *default caused by non-observance of the latest term for payment*, ἡ ὑπ. ἐξήκει *the latest term has expired*, Dem. 1154. 8; ἀνοβάλλεσθαι τὴν ὑπ. *to defer it*, Ib. 17:—hence, 2. *forfeiture of recognisances, the seizing in execution consequent thereupon, a distress*, λαμβάνειν τι ὑπεερημερία *to seize a thing by virtue of this right*, Id. 894. 8; κατὰ τὴν εὔ. Id. 871. 11; ὑπεερημερίαν πράξαι Theophr. Char. 10.
 ὑπεερήμερος, *ον*, *over the day for payment*, after which the debtor became liable to have his goods seized, Dem. 518. 2., 927. 1; ὑπ. γενέσθαι τινί Id. 1161. fin.; ὑπ. γίγνεται ἐπτά μῶν *he does not keep the term of payment of* . . . , Antipho 136. 29, cf. Lys. 167. 42; ὑπεερήμερον λαμβάνων τινά, i. e. having a right to distrain upon him, Dem. 540. 22; ἐάλω ὑπ. Ach. Tat. 4. 42:—c. gen., ὑπ. τῆς προθεσμίας Luc. Pisc. 52; also of the debt, τῆς δίκης ὑπ. γενέσθαι Plut. 2. 548 D; and of the judge, *adjoining the penalty*, Ib. 549 D. II. metaph., ὑπ. μοι τῶν γάμων αἱ παρθένοι *past the time of marriage*, Anaxandr. Incert. 17; ὑπ. τῆς ζωῆς *past the term of life*, Luc. Philops. 25; ὑπ. τῆς ἀκροάσεως *too old to learn*, Philostr. Ep. 14. 2. of things, ὑπ. πένθος *over-late*, Philo 2. 169; ὑπ. τοῦ βίου *lasting beyond one's own life*, Longiu. 14. 3; but,

τάληθες ὑπ. γίγνεται τοῦ βίου goes beyond the term of human life, Luc. Hermot. 67.

ὑπερήμιος, ὡς, above half, more than half, Hdt. 7. 40, 156; ὑπερήμιος τινος Xen. An. 6. 2, 10.

ὑπ-έρημος, ὡς, somewhat desolate, Plut. Poplic. 4, Aemil. 8, etc.

ὑπερήνεμος, ὡς, (άνεμος) above the wind, Byz.

ὑπερηγορέη, ἡ, exceeding spirit, haughtiness, Ap. Rh. 3. 65.

ὑπερηγόρεος, ὡς, =sq., Theocr. 29. 19.

ὑπερηγορέων, ὡς, ὁ, exceedingly manly;—but always used in bad sense (though Homer's ἡγορέη is =άνδρεία, manliness, courage), overbearing, overweening, of the Trojans, Il. 4. 176; of Deiphobus (the Trojan), 13. 358; of the Cyclopes, Od. 6. 5; but in Od. mostly of the suitors, 17. 482, etc.; κακῶς ὑπερηγορέοντες 2. 226., 4. 766:—cf. ὑπερήνωρ, ὑπερμενής, ὑπέροπλος, ὑπερφίαλος.

II. in Com. phrase, excelling men, thinking oneself more than man, Ar. Pax 53. (No Verb ὑπερηγορέω occurs: cf. ὑπερμενέων.)

ὑπερηνωμένως, Adv. from ὑπερενόμαί, in absolute unity, Eccl.

ὑπερήνωρ, Dor. -άνωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, (άνηρ) like foreg., overbearing, overweening, of the tyrant Pelias, Hes. Th. 995; θήρ Orph. Arg. 942; also μεγαληγορία Eur. Phoen. 185; θυμός Orph. Arg. 669.—In Hom. only as prop. n.

ὑπερηπλωμένως, Adv. (ὑπεραπλόμαί) so as to be quite outspread, Eccl.

ὑπερηφάνεια, ἡ, f. l. for ὑπερηφάνια.

ὑπερηφάνω, used by Hom. only once in part., much like ὑπερηγορέων, overweening, arrogant, ὑπερηφανέοντες Ἐπειοί Il. 11. 694; cf. ὑπερήφανος:—hence later writers formed the Verb, to be arrogant, Polyb. 6. 10, 8, Joseph., etc.

II. later writers also used it in a trans. sense, to treat disdainfully, c. acc., Diod. Excerpt. 504. 53, Luc. Nigrin. 31, etc.; c. gen., Themist. 249 B;—c. inf. to scorn to do, Schäf. Long. p. 419:—so also ὑπερηφανεύω, Schol. Theocr. 1. 69, E. M., etc.; and ὑπερηφανεύομαι, Schol. Pind. N. 11. 55. 2. ὑπ. εαυτόν to extol oneself, Polyb. 5. 33, 8.

ὑπερηφάνια, ἡ, arrogance, contemptuous bearing, disdain, Andoc. 30. 37, Plat. Symp. 219 C, Menand. Kan. 1; ὑπ. τοῦ τρόπου Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 27; τοῦ βίου Dem. 559. 17:—also c. gen. objecti, contempt towards or for . . , Plat. Rep. 391 C, Dem. 577. 16.

ὑπερήφανος, ὡς, prob. for ὑπερφανής, η being inserted Ep. (cf. ἐλαφ-βόλος, νεηγενής), showing oneself above others: I. mostly in bad sense, overweening, arrogant, disdainful, Hes. Th. 149, Pind. P. 2. 52, Aesch. Pr. 402, Isocr. 274 B, Dem. 42. 27; ὑβριστὰ καὶ ὑπ. Arist. Rhet. 2. 16, 1; ὑπερηφανώτεροι . . καὶ ἀλογιστότεροι Ib. 17, 6; οἰκίαι ὑπερηφανώτεραι Dem. 175. 10;—so in Adv., ὑπερηφάνως ἔχειν to bear oneself proudly, Plat. Rep. 399 B, Theaet. 175 B; ὑπ. ζῆν to live sumptuously, prodigally, Isocr. 72 D, Plat. Legg. 691 A; ἀψανεῖν . . οὐχὶ μετρίως . . , ἀλλ' ὑπ. Diphil. Ἐμπ. 1. 20; of a dish, ὑπ. ὄζειν Alex. Incert. 1. 6.—This sense appears in Hom. in the part. ὑπερηφανεῶν.

2. rarely in good sense, magnificent, splendid, σοφία, ἔργον Plat. Phaedo 96 A, Symp. 217 E; ὑπ. τι Id. Gorg. 511 D; πρόξεις ὑπ. τὸ μέγεθος Plut. Fab. 26; ποτήρια χρυσᾶ . . , ὑπερήφανα Philippiid. Incert. 5. 3:—Adv. -ως, Plut. Ages. 34.

ὑπερηφέρης, ἔς, f. l. for ὑπερφερής; v. Lob. Phryn. 699.

ὑπερηχέω, to outroar, Aristid. 1. 123, Greg. Naz.

ὑπερθάλασσιδος, ὡς, above the coast-land, χῶροι ὑπ., opp. to τὰ παραθαλάσσιος, Hdt. 4. 199:—also ὑπερθάλασσος, ὡς, Alciphro 2. 4, 6.

ὑπερθαυμάζω, Ion. -θαυμάζω: fut. -άσομαι Luc. pro Imagg. 18:—to wonder exceedingly, Hdt. 3. 3, Luc. V. H. 1. 34; ὑπ. ὅτι . . Id. Amor. 52. II. c. acc. to wonder greatly at, admire greatly, Ath. 523 D, Luc. Zeux. 3.

ὑπερθαύμαστος, ὡς, most admirable, Anth. P. 15. 16.

ὑπερθειάζω, to deify or extol beyond measure, Byz.

ὑπέρθειος, ὡς, more than divine, Eccl.

ὑπέρθημα, τό, an over-bid, so as to raise the price:—for this word and its derivs., ὑπερθεμάτιζω, to overbid; -θεματισμός, ὁ, an overbidding; -θεματιστής, ὁ, one who overbids;—v. Ducange.

Ἵπερθεμιστοκλήης, ὁ, a more than Themistocles, A. B. 67, no doubt from a Comic poet: so Ἵπερπερικλήης, Ἵπερσωκράτης, etc.

ὑπέρθεις, ὡς, more than God, Menand. Monost. 243 (Meineke ὑπερθεός):—hence ὑπερθεότης, ἡ, more than divinity, Dion. Ar.

ὑπερθεν, and metri grat. ὑπερθε (ὑπερθ' Il. 5. 503, Aesch. Theb. 228): Aeol. ὑπερθα, Apoll. de Adv. 606: Adv.: (ὑπέρθ):—from above or (more often) merely above, τάφος καὶ τεῖχος ὑπ. Il. 12. 4, etc.: of the body, above, in the upper parts, ὑπ. φοδὸς ἔην κεφαλῆν 2. 218, cf. 5. 122; ἔνερθε πόδες καὶ χεῖρες ὑπ. 13. 75; τὰ ματράθεν μὲν κάτω, τὰ δ' ὑπ. πατρός Pind. P. 2. 88;—rare in Prose, Xen. An. 1. 4, 4, Mem. 1. 4, 11; τὸ ὑπ. [τῆς γῆς] Arist. Mund. 2, 2. 2. from heaven above, i. e. from the gods, Il. 7. 101, Od. 24. 344, h. Cer. 13. 3. of Degree, τότε μὲν ἄπορα, τότε δ' ὑπ. sometimes yet more, Soph. O. C. 1745.

II. c. gen. above, over, Pind. P. 4. 342, Aesch. Ag. 232, etc.; ὑπ. γίγνεσθαι τινος to get the better of . . , Eur. Bacch. 904; so also, ὑπερθεν εἶναι ἡ . . , to be above or beyond, i. e. worse than . . , Id. Med. 650.

ὑπερθεραπέω, to cherish or court exceedingly, Poll. 4. 9, Heliod. 1. 9.

ὑπερθεραίνω, to warm or heat excessively, Hipp. 446. 36., 447. 4, Plut., etc.:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 1. 12, 2.

ὑπερθερμάσια, ἡ, immoderate warming, heating, Hipp. 462. 24, 46.

ὑπέρθερμος, η, ὡς, over-warm, hot, Geop. 6. 8, 1.

ὑπερθεσίμος (sc. νηστεία), ἡ, a fast continued over the day, i. e. continued for several days, Lat. superpositio, Eccl.

ὑπέρθεις, ὡς, ἡ, a passing over, or rather, like ἐπέρβασις II, a pass, Strab. 751. II. a transposition, of words or propositions, Walz

Rhett. 3. 287: also =μετάθεσις, E. M., etc. III. a putting off, delay, postponement, Polyb. 3. 112, 4; ὑπ. ἔχειν to be put off, Id. 2. 51, 7; λαμβάνειν ὑπ. εἰς τινα to be postponed for the sake of consulting one, to be referred to him, Id. 18. 25, 7; ὑπ. ποιῆσθαι C. 1. 1625. 43;—a usage censured by Poll. 9. 137.

IV. like ὑπερβολή, excess, extraordinary character, κατ' ὑπέρθεσιν τῆς διανοίας Polyb. 30. 5, 10; κατ' ὑπέρθεσιν in an ascending scale, Diod. 19. 34; μηδεμίαν ὑπ. καταλείπειν no power of exceeding, Id. 17. 114.

V. the superlative degree, Poll. 5. 106, A. B. 3. VI. a prolonged fast, Eccl.; cf. foreg.

ὑπερθετέον, verb. Adj. one must transpose, Schol. Plat. Gorg. 499 A.

II. one must put off, Philo 1. 15.

ὑπερθετικός, ἡ, ὡς, superlative, τὸ ὑπ. εἶδος τῆς συγκρίσεως Walz Rhett. 7. 430; τὸ ὑπ. alone, Poll. 2. 136; ὑπ. ὄνομα E. M.; etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, in the superlative, Schol. Ar. Pl. 83, etc. II. dilatory, Hesych., Phot.

ὑπέρθετος, ὡς, placed above, superior, Schol. Od. 3. 65, Eccl.

ὑπέρθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι: cf. ὑπερτρέχω. To run beyond, ὑπ. ἄκραν to double the headland, proverb. of escaping from danger, Aesch. Eum. 562, cf. Eur. Fr. 232.

2. to outstrip, to surpass, excel, outdo, τινα τύχη Id. Andr. 195; τὴν δύναμιν Plat. Legg. 648 D.

ὑπερθεγής, ἔς, =ὑπερήφανος, (Ael.?) ap. Suid.

ὑπερθησκω, to die for, τινός Eur. Alc. 682, Phoen. 998, Andr. 499; absol., Id. Alc. 155.

ὑπερθορεῖν, -θορέομαι, v. sub ὑπερθρώσκω.

ὑπερθρασύνομαι, Pass., to act with great audacity, Dio C. 41. 28.

ὑπερθρησκεύω, to worship excessively, Origen.

ὑπέρθρονος, ὡς, enthroned higher, Greg. Naz.

ὑπερθρώσκω: fut. -θοροῦμαι, Ep. -θορέομαι: aor. -έθορον, Ep. ὑπερ-θορον, inf. -θορεῖν, Ion. -θορέειν. To overleap, leap or spring over, c. acc., τάφρον ὑπερθορέονται Il. 1. 179; ὑπέρθρον ἔρκιον αὐλῆς 9. 476, cf. 12. 53; so, ὑπερθορέειν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, τὸ ἔρκος Hdt. 2. 66., 6. 134; πεδίον Αἰσωποῦ Aesch. Ag. 297; πύργον Ib. 827; βάρυν οὐκ ὑπερθορεῖ will not escape from it, Id. Supp. 874; also ὑπὲρ ἔρκος ὑπ. Solon 3. 28; c. gen., πόλεως ὑπ. Eur. Hec. 823.

ὑπερθύδομαι, Dep. to be überthymos, Poll. 5. 125, Dio C. 43. 37.

ὑπέρθυμος, ὡς, high-spirited, high-minded, daring, often in Hom., always in good sense, Il. 2. 746., 5. 376, al.; so in Hes. Th. 937, Pind. P. 4. 23, etc.; irr. Sup., ὑπερθυμέστατος ἀνὴρ Stesich. 81. II. in bad sense, overdaring, overweening, Hes. Th. 719, Anth. P. 6. 332:—overspirited, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 3. 12.

III. vehemently angry, Poll. 6. 124:—Adv., ὑπερθύμως ἄγαν in over-vehement wrath, Aesch. Eum. 824. IV. in Adv. also eagerly, readily, C. 1. 3524. 12.

ὑπερθύριον [ῥ], τό, (θύρα) the lintel of a door or gate, Lat. superliminare (Plin.), Od. 7. 90; ὑπερθυρίοις ἀραρυῖαι ἐπὶ πύλαι Hes. Sc. 271:—in Prose, ὑπέρθυρον, τό, Hdt. 1. 179, C. 1. 160. 93, Plut. 2. 684 A, etc.; also in Parmen. 12 Karst.

II. in Vitruv. 4. 6, hyperthyrum is the cornice over the lintel.

ὑπερθύω, of wine, to foam, boil over, Alex. Ἄγων. 4 [ubi ῥ, si vera l.].

ὑπερθυμάζω, Ion. for -θαυμάζω.

ὑπεριάστιος, ὡς, hyper-Ionian, a musical mode, Böckh. Metr. Pind. 3. 8.

ὑπεριάχω [ᾶ], to shout above, out-shout, αὐλῶν Anth. Plan. 305.

ὑπεριδρύω, to place above, τινός Eccl.

ὑπεριζάνω, to sit over or above, Nonn. D. 41. 508; cf. Joseph. A. J. 3. 5, 2.

ὑπερίημι, fut. -ήσω, to send further, to send beyond the mark, οὐτίς Φαιήκων τὸν γ' ἵζεται οὐδ' ὑπερήσει Od. 8. 198. II. Med. to go on high, ἡλῖος ὑπεριέμενος Xenophon. ap. Heracl. Alleg. 44; cf. Ἵπερίων.

ὑπέρικον, τό, Diosc. 3. 171, v. s. ὑπέρικος.

ὑπερικταίνομαι, Pass., in the phrase, πόδες ὑπερικταίνοντο the feet went exceeding swiftly, Od. 23. 3:—others read ὑπερακταίνοντο, and some ὑποακταίνοντο.

ὑπερίλασκομαι, Dep. to intercede urgently for, τινος Eus. L. Const. 1. fin.

ὑπερίμετρομαι, Med. to desire vehemently, c. inf., Epiphon.

ὑπερίνω, to purge violently, Hipp. as cited by Erotian. (cf. ὑπέρινος), Poll. 4. 179.

ὑπερίνησις, ἡ, violent purging, Hipp. 424. 10.

ὑπέρινος, ὡς, (ὑπερίνω) cleared out, purged violently, Hipp. 1185 E; ἄνω ὑπέρινον ποιεῖν Theophr. H. P. 9. 14, 2; ὑπ. γὰρ γίνονται καὶ αἱ ἄρνιθες καὶ τὰ φυτὰ exhausted by production, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 16, cf. Eust. Opusc. 155. 10.

Ἵπερίονιδης, ὡς, ὁ, patronym. of Ἵπερίων, Hyperion's son, i. e. Ἡλῖος, Od. 12. 176, h. Cer. 74, Hes. Th. 1011:—Ἵπερίονίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Pythagorean name for unity, lo. Lyd. de Mens. 2. 5.

ὑπεριππεύω, to ride over, Theod. Prodr.

ὑπερίπταμαι, later form for ὑπερπέτομαι, Arist. Mirab. 81, 2, Plut. Num. 8, Luc. Rhet. Pr. 7.

ὑπερισθμίζω, to draw or convey over an isthmus, πλοῖα Polyb. 4. 19, 9 (with v. l. ὑπερισθμήσας), 5. 101, 4, etc.; cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 24.

ὑπερίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act.:—to stand over, δνειρον ὑπερσταν Ἀρταβάνου Hdt. 7. 17. 2. to stand over one for protection, protect, τινος Soph. El. 188. 3. to be set over, τῆς γῆς Eust. Opusc. 201. 32. 4. to surpass, τινος Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 3.

ὑπερίστωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, knowing but too well, c. gen., Soph. El. 850.

ὑπερίσχνος, ὡς, very lank or thin, Walz Rhett. 3. 394; τὸ ὑπ. Eust. Opusc. 147. 7.

ὑπερίσχυρος, ὡς, exceeding strong, ἔρυμα Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 2; of persons, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5.

ὑπερισχύω [ῥ], to be exceeding strong, πῦρ Theophr. Ign. 10; ὁ λόγος LXX (2 Regg. 24. 4); οἶνος Joseph. A. J. 11. 3, 2:—of trees, to be too luxuriant, Theophr. C. P. 3. 18, 2. II. c. gen. to be stronger than, to prevail over, τοῦ πάθους Joseph. B. J. 1. 29, 4, cf. LXX (Dan. 11. 23):

ὑπερίσχω, = ὑπέριχω, to hold above, τὰς κεφαλὰς ὑπὲρ τι Polyb. 3. 84, 9. II. ints. to be or rise above, Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 4. 2. to be superior, prevail, τῷ ἰσχύειν Ib. 1. 15, 3; c. gen. to prevail over, δίκη δ' ὑπὲρ ὕβριος ἴσχει Hes. Op. 215; c. acc., τὸ πάθος ὑπ. τὴν αἰδῶ Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 12. 3. to protect, τινός Anth. P. 6. 268. Ὑπερίων [ἱ], ονος, ὁ, Hyperion, in Hom. the Sun-god: he always joins Ὑπερίων Ἥλιος (Il. 8. 480, Od. 1. 8, etc.), or Ἥλιος Ὑπερίων (Od. 12. 133), except in Il. 19. 398, Od. 1. 24, h. Ap. 369, where Ὑπερίων stands alone for Ἥλιος. Acc. to Od. 12. 132, he is father of Phaëthusa and Lampetie by Neaera. Some Ancients derive it from ὑπὲρ ἰών or ἰέμενος (v. ὑπερίημι II), he that walks on high, moves about us; others take Ὑπερίων as a shortd. form of the patronym. Ὑπεριονίων, son of Hyperion, cf. Μολίων, and v. Böckh. Expl. Pind. O. 11. 25; Ilgen and Nitzsch (Od. 1. 8) make Ὑπερίων a direct deriv. from ὑπέρ, the God above, comparing the patron. forms Ἀρμονίδης, Τερπιάδης, qq. v.—In h. Hom. 31. 4, Helios is son of Hyperion and Euryphaëssa: but acc. to Hes. Th. 134, 374, Hyperion is the son of Uranus and Gaia, husband of Theia, father of Helios, Selené, and Eos, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 26, h. Hom. 28. 13, Apollod. 1. 2, 2. ὑπερκαγχάζω, to laugh out loud, Diog. L. 7. 185. ὑπερκαθαίρωμαι, Pass. to be purged excessively, Hipp. Aph. 1260, Galen. ὑπερκαθάρος, ον, all pure, θεός Eust. Opusc. 255. 73. ὑπερκαθάρισσις, εως, ἡ, excessive purging, Hipp. Aph. 1252, cf. 208 G. ὑπερκαθέζομαι, Med. to sit over, τῆς κεφαλῆς Joseph. A. J. 19. 8, 2. ὑπερκαθεύδω, to sleep for one, τινός, opp. to ὑπερεγρήγορα, Philostr. 356. ὑπερκαθῆμαι, properly pf. pass. of -έζομαι, to sit over or upon, ἐπὶ τινος Xen. An. 5. 2, 1. II. metaph. to sit over and watch, keep an eye on, τινος Ib. 5. 1, 9. ὑπερκαθίζω, to sit above, preside over, τινῶν Nicet. Ann. 32 B: absol., Antig. Caryst. p. 99. ὑπερκαίρος, ον, beyond the time, at wrong times, Ath. 613 C, citing Xen. Ages. 5, 1; but the Mss. of Xen. give ὑπὲρ καιρόν. ὑπερκαίω, to burn violently, be exceedingly hot, of the sun, Philostr. de Gymn. p. 20 Kays.; of a place, Poll. 5. 110:—Pass. to be burnt up, γῆ Alex. Aphr.; metaph., ὑπ. τῷ ἔρωτι, τῷ θυμῷ Walz. Rhett. 1. 519, Schol. Il. 9. 421. ὑπερκακέω, to be quite luckless, formed like ἐκκακέω, Hesych. ὑπερκαλλῆς, ἐς, gen. ἐός, =sq., Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 18, Dio C. 59. 28. ὑπερκάλος, ον, exceeding beautiful, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5; a fem. ὑπερκάλη, like παγκάλη, is cited by Poll. 3. 71. Adv. -ως, Hesych. ὑπερκάμνω, to suffer or labour for any one, τινός Eur. Bacch. 963, I. A. 918. II. to toil exceedingly, Schol. Soph. Tr. 791. ὑπερκαρπέω, to bear overmuch fruit: in aor. to be exhausted by fruiting, Theophr. C. P. 2. 11, 2. ὑπερκαταβαίνω, to get down over, get quite over, μέγα τεῖχος ὑπερκατέβησαν ὄμιλῳ Il. 13. 50, 87; c. gen., Anth. P. 9. 533. ὑπερκαταγέλαστος, ον, exceedingly absurd, Aeschin. 81. 29, Plut. 2. 4 A. ὑπερκατάκειμαι, Pass. to lie or sit above, at table, c. gen., Plut. Mar. 3, Luc. Symp. 31, etc. ὑπερκατάληκτος, ον, v. καταληκτικός. ὑπερκατεργάζομαι, Dep. to subdue entirely; aor. I -κατεργασθῆναι in pass. sense, Galen. ὑπερκατηφῆς, ἐς, exceeding downcast, Luc. Amos. 52; ὑπ. πρᾶγμα very distressing, Id. Nesyom. 10. ὑπερκαχλάζω, to run bubbling or boiling over, Luc. D. Marin. 11. 2; τινός Philostr. Jun. Imag. 11. ὑπερκειμαι, Pass. to lie above, c. gen., τὸ γλυκὺ ὕδωρ τοῦ θαλαττίου ὑπ. Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 24; esp. of place, to be placed or situated above, οἱ ὑπερκείμενοι τῆς Μακεδονίας βάρβαροι Polyb. 4. 29, 1, cf. 5. 44, 10, Strab. 440, 605; ἡ ὄψις ὑπ. τοῦ ὄμματος Philostr. 865;—rarely c. dat., ἐν τινι ὑπ. αὐταῖς νησιδίῳ Arist. Mirab. 26:—absol., Hipp. Fract. 757; mostly in part., lying or situate above, ἡ ὑποκειμένη χώρα Isocr. 75 A; τὰ ὑπ. κρημνά overhanging, Polyb. 10. 30, 2. 2. metaph. to be placed above (in rank), τινος Greg. Naz.:—to excel, τινά LXX (Ezek. 16. 47). II. to be delayed, postponed, Luc. Bis Acc. 23; cf. ὑπερτίθημι. ὑπερκενδομαι, Pass. to be quite empty, Galen. ὑπερκέρασις, ἡ, an outflanking on one wing, Polyb. 1. 27, 5, etc.; cf. ὑπερφαλάγγησις. ὑπερκεράω, (κέρας VII) to outflank, τοὺς πολεμίους Polyb. 11. 23, 5, Plut., etc.:—metaph. to stretch beyond, ἡ ἡπειρος ὑπ. Arr. Peripl. p. 21; ὑπ. ὕδωρ τῆς ἀντλίας Schol. Ar. Pax 17. ὑπερκέρως, ον, with immense horns, ἐλαφος Poll. 5. 76. ὑπερκέρωσις, ἡ, = ὑπερκέρασις, Agath., and other Byz. ὑπερκηλέω, to charm beyond measure, Luc. Amor. 1. ὑπερκινδυνεύω, to meet danger for, τινός Jo. Chrys. ὑπερκλονέω, to overrun, overflow, Or. Sib. 4. 129. ὑπερκλύζω, to overflow, Strab. 440:—so also in Pass., Id. 456. ὑπερκλύσις, εως, ἡ, the edge of a fountain where the water runs over, Eunap. 15. ὑπερκοιτέω, of a river, to overflow its bed, Tzetz. ὑπερκολλάκεύω, to flatter immoderately, τινά Dem. 391. 19, Dio C. 44. 7, etc. ὑπερκομίζω, to carry over, Strab. 73, in Pass. ὑπέροκμος, ον, overweening, boastful, arrogant, τὸν ὑπέροκμον θηρῶσα Φάων' (anapaestic) Menand. Leucaδ. 1; ταῖς ὑπερόκμοις σάγαις Aesch. Theb. 391; σῆμ' ὑπέροκμον τὸδε Ib. 404; τῶν ὑπερόκμων ἀγαν φρονημάτων Id. Pers. 827; ὑπερόκμω θράσει Ib. 831; c. dat. modi, αἱ δ' ὑπέροκμοι τάχει [νῆες] ἐξτραοδιναρυ, Ib. 342. Cf. ὑπέροκμος. ὑπέροκμος, ον: (✓ΚΟΠ, κύπτω, cf. παράκοπος): overstepping all

bounds, extravagant, arrogant, δόρυ Aesch. Theb. 391; ὑπέροκμον μηδὲν ποτ' εἶπης αὐτὸς ἐς θεοὺς ἔπος Soph. Aj. 127:—Adv., extravagantly, excessively, οἱ δ' ὑπερόκμως ἐν τοῖσι σοῖς πόνοισι χλίουσιν μέγα Aesch. Cho. 136; and Heath's emend. of ὑπερόκμως (for -κότως) is generally received in Ag. 467, τὸ δ' ὑπερόκμως κλύειν εὔ.—In the places cited here and under ὑπέροκμος, either word might stand; and since, in those just cited, the metre necessarily requires ὑπέροκμος, whereas none of the passages cited under ὑπέροκμος (except Menand. l. c.) require ὑπέροκμος, Blomf. (Theb. l. c.) would restore ὑπέροκμος for -κομος everywhere in Trag. II. overtired, worn out, ὑπ. γενομένη [ἡ πάρδαλις] Arist. Mirab. 6, cf. Poll. 5. 84. ὑπερκορέννυμι, to over-fill or glut, τινά τινος one with a thing, Theogn. 1154, in fut. ὑπερκορέσεις:—Pass., ὑπερκεκορέσθαι Poll. 7. 23. ὑπερκορήσις, ἐς, over-full, glutted, τινος with a thing, Dio C. 51. 24., 59. 17., 60. 34:—ὑπέροκμος, ον, Ath. 438 F, Poll. 5. 151:—Adv. -ως, Ib. ὑπερκορύθδομαι, Pass. to overtop, τινός Eust. Opusc. 184. 3. ὑπερκορύφωσις, εως, ἡ, a projecting point or end, Hipp. 916 A. ὑπερόκσμιος, ον, supramundane, Hierocl. 264, Eccl. Adv. -ως, Ib. ὑπέροκτος, ον, exceeding angry, cruel, πάγαι (v. sub φράσσω) Aesch. Ag. 822:—Adv., ὑπερόκτως ἐχθαίρειν Eur. H. F. 1037; cf. ὑπέροκμος. ὑπερκράζω, to outshoot, τινά Philostr. 806, in 3 fut. -κεκράζομαι. ὑπερκράτέω, to overpower, τὸν λαόν LXX (3 Regg. 16. 22); c. gen., ὁ οἶνος ὑπ. πάντων Joseph. A. J. 11. 3, 3. 2. intr. to prevail, Ib. 6. 10, 2 (where the best Mss. ὑπερκρατοῦς, οντος, cf. Hesych.). ὑπερκερμάννυμι, to hang up over, ὑπ. ἀτην τινί Pind. O. 1. 91:—Pass., ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς γῆρας ὑπερκρέματα Theogn. 1022, cf. Mimnerm. 5; ὑπερκερμασθεῖς τινος Chr. Pat. 166. ὑπερκερμασθεῖς [ἱ], Pass. to be judged superior, Aquila V. T., A. B. 69. ὑπερκτάομαι, Dep. to acquire over and above, πολλὸν γὰρ τι κακῶν ὑπερκεκτήσω thou hast brought much excess of evil on thyself, i. e. more than was needful, Soph. El. 217; cf. ὑπέροκμον:—hence, ὑπέροκτησις, ἡ, Eust. Opusc. 222. 59., 231. 24, cf. 230. 30. ὑπερκετύπεω, to outtroop, ῥόθον κυμάτων Greg. Naz. ὑπερκυάνεος, ον, very dark blue, Hesych. ὑπερκυβιστάω, to plunge headlong into danger, Polyb. 28. 6, 6. ὑπερκυδαίνω, to glorify exceedingly, Eccl. ὑπερκύδας [ἱ], αντος, ὁ, (κύδος) exceeding famous or renowned, only found in acc., ὑπερκύδαντας Ἀχαιοὺς Il. 4. 66, 71; ὑπερκύδαντα Μενοίτιον Hes. Th. 510:—if taken as contr. from ὑπερκυδήεις, like ἀργᾶς, φωνᾶς (from ἀργῆεις, φωνῆεις), it should be written ὑπερκυδᾶς, ἀντα, ἀντας; but for this there is no authority, Spitzn. ad Il. 4. 66. ὑπερκυκνος and ὑπερκυκνειος, ον, surpassing the song of swans, Theophyl. Quaest. Phys. p. 9, etc. ὑπερκυπτω, to bend, stretch, and peer over, Ep. Hom. 14. 22; ὑπερκύπτας .. κατείδον Plat. Euthyd. 271 A; (the cake) ὑπερέκυπτε τοῦ κανοῦ Nicostr. Κλιν. 1. 2; τοῦ στομίου Luc. Luct. 16. II. to step over or beyond, overstep, c. acc., Anth. P. 6. 250. ὑπερλάδλω, to speak too much, Philostr. Epist. 1. II. to speak for τινος Eust. 2. 14., 836. 60. ὑπερλαμπής, ἐς, =sq., Greg. Naz. ὑπερλαμπρος, ον, exceeding bright, ἀκτῖνες Ar. Nub. 571. II. of sound, very clear or loud: Adv., δλολύζειν οὐχ ὑπερλαμπρον Dem. 313. 22. ὑπερλαμπρύνομαι, Pass. to make a splendid show, distinguish oneself exceedingly, ἐσθῆτι ἢ κόσμῳ Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 7. II. to shew great eagerness, ἐφ' ὄτῳ ἀν τύχωσι, of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7. ὑπερλάμπω, to shine exceeding brightly, Poll. 9. 20, Eccl. II. to surpass in splendour, c. acc., Byz. ὑπερλεπτος, ον, exceeding thin, fine or delicate, Philostr. 853. ὑπερλευκαίνω, to be exceeding white, Greg. Nyss.:—so in Pass., Eust. ad Diann. P. 248. ὑπερλευκος, ον, exceeding white, Hipp. 638. 36, Luc. Amor. 41. ὑπερλίαν [ἱ], Adv. beyond all doubt, exceedingly, σοφός Eust. 1396. 43; τὸ ὑπ. Id. 1184. 19; οἱ ὑπ. ἀπόστολοι 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 5., 12. 11. ὑπερλόφος, ον, with high crest, ἐλάτη Nonn. D. 28. 219, Theod. Prodr. ὑπερλύδιος [ἱ], ον, hyper-Lyidian, i. e. in a musical mode higher than the Lydian, v. Böckh Metr. Pind. p. 225. ὑπερλύπέομαι, Pass. to be distressed beyond measure. Hdt. 8. 90. ὑπερμαζάω, to be overfull of barley bread (μάζα), to be wanton from high feeding, Ath. 663 B, Luc. Navig. 15, Alciphro 1. 18, etc.: cf. κριθάω. II. (μαζός) to have overfull breasts, Synes. ὑπερμαίνομαι, fut. -μάνομαι, aor. -εμάνην [ἄ], Pass. to be or go stark mad, Ar. Ran. 776:—pf. -μέμηνα, Eust. Opusc. 154. 92. ὑπερμάκης [ἄ], ἐς, Dor. for ὑπερμήκης, Pind. ὑπερμᾶλλον, very much more, Anon. ap. Suid.:—ὑπερμᾶλιστα, very much indeed, Eust. Opusc. 146. 11. ὑπερμαχέω, (μάχη) to fight for or on behalf of, πύλεως Soph. Ant. 194, Eur. Phoen. 1252; οὐ ταῦτα .. τοῦδ' ὑπερμαχεῖς ἐμοί; dost thou fight thus for him against me? Soph. Aj. 1346; cf. ὑπερμαχόμαι; (in Luc. Pisc. 23, τούτου is prob. to be restored); absol., Id. Jup. Trag. 17. ὑπερμάχησις, ἡ, defence, Symm. V. T., E. M. ὑπερμαχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to fight for, Plut. Num. 16, Cornut. N. D. 20. ὑπερμαχόμαι, Dep. = ὑπερμαχέω, τινος Plut. Cato Mi. 53, etc.; τὰδ' ὡσπερὶ τοῦμοῦ πατρὸς ὑπερμαχοῦμαι will fight this battle for him, Soph. O. T. 265; cf. ὑπερμαχέω. ὑπερμαχός, ον, a champion, defender, Anth. P. 7. 147, LXX (Sap. 16. 17). II. quarrelsome, Byz. ὑπερμεγάλης [ἄ], Ion. for ὑπερμεγέθης, Hdt. ὑπερμεγάλυνω, to magnify exceedingly, Eccl. ὑπέριμεγας, ἄλη, α, immensely great, Ar. Eq. 158, Ael. N. A. 6. 63, etc.

ὑπερμεγεθῶ, f. l. for ἔπερομεγ-, Artemid. 1. 31.
 ὑπερμεγέθης, Ion. -άθης, es, gen. eos, = ὑπέρμεγας, λίθαι, ὄφεις, κέρα Hdt. 2. 175.; 4. 191, al.; ὑπ. ἀδίκημα Aeschin. 54. 31; εὐεργασία, ψεύδος Dem. 330. 12., 1059. 2; ὑπ. τι βλάπτειν τινα Id. 684. 4; ὑπ. ἔργον exceeding difficult, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 8. Adv. -ως, Philo 1. 103.
 ὑπερμεθύσκομαι, aor. ὑπερμεθύσθην: Pass. — to get (and in aor. to be) excessively drunk, Hdt. 2. 121, 4, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 145 D.
 ὑπερμενέτης, ου, ὁ, poët. for ὑπερμενής, h. Hom. 7. 1.
 ὑπερμενέων, οντος, ὁ, exceeding mighty, ἄνδρες ὑπερμενέοντες, for ὑπερμενέες, Od. 19. 62. (No Verb ὑπερμενέω occurs: cf. ὑπερηνόρων.)
 ὑπερμενής, ἐς, (μένος) exceeding mighty, exceeding strong, epith. of Zeus, Il. 2. 116, 350, 403, al., Hes.; ὑπερμενέες βασιλῆες Il. 8. 236, al.; ἐπίκουροι 17. 367; also of the suitors, like ὑπερηνόροντες, Od. 19. 62. Ep. word.
 ὑπερμεσῶ, to be past noon, ἡμέρα Zonar. 1. 272 ed. Bonn.
 ὑπέρμεστος, ον, full to overflowing, Phllo 2. 533.
 ὑπερμετρέω, to pass all measure, Hesych. s. v. ὑπερχειλές.
 ὑπερμετρία, ἡ, a passing all measure, overflow, Ptol. II. a going beyond the metre, Eust. 353. 35.
 ὑπέρμετρος, ον, beyond all measure, excessive, κτήσις Xen. ap. Stob. 71. 38; γῆρας Plat. Legg. 864 D:—Adv., μὴδ' ὑπερμέτρως ἀλγει Eur. Fr. 422. II. going beyond the metre, Luc. Jup. Trag. 6, Hephaest.
 ὑπερμετώπιος, ον, over the forehead, E. M.
 ὑπερμήκης, es, gen. eos, (μήκος) exceeding long, δρόμοι Aesch. Pr. 391; ἡ βασιλέος .. χεὶρ ὑπ. the king's arm is very long, reaches very far, Hdt. 8. 140, 2. 2. exceeding high, of mountains, Id. 7. 128, 129. 3. ὑπερμάκης βοά a cry exceeding loud, Pind. O. 7. 69.
 ὑπερμηκίζομαι, Pass. to be greatly prolonged, Nicet. Ann. 351 C.
 ὑπερμιξολύδιος, ον, in a mode higher than the mixo-Lyidian, Ath. 625 D, A. B. 15; cf. Böckh Metr. Pind. p. 225.
 ὑπερμίσω, to hate exceedingly, Lys. 188. 32.
 ὑπέρμυρον, ὑπέρμυρα, v. sub μύρος 1.
 ὑπερνήμομαι, Pass. to range the hills above, ἄκραν Αἰβύτης Philostr. 188.
 ὑπερνεολκίω, eponeous form for ὑπερνεωλκίω.
 ὑπερνεφέλος, ον, above the clouds, Luc. Icarom. 2, Hermot. 5, etc.
 ὑπερνεφέω, to soar or rise above the clouds, Greg. Naz., Eust.
 ὑπερνεφής, ἐς, (νέφος) above the clouds, Walz Rhett. 1. 439, Suid., etc. 2. metaph., θεωρία ὑπ. = μετέωρος, Greg. Naz.
 ὑπερνήω, to swim over, Schol. Luc. Icarom. 47.
 ὑπερνεωλκίω, to haul over land, τὰς νῆας, τὰ πλοῖα Polyb. 8. 36, 12, Strab. 278.
 ὑπερνήχομαι, Dep. to swim or float upon, τοῦ ὕδατος Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 10; τοῦ κλύδανος, Eccl. 2. metaph. to surpass, exceed, Ib.
 ὑπερνήκω, to be more than conqueror, Ep. Rom. 8. 37, Byz.
 ὑπερνώω, to think further, trouble oneself further, Soph. O. C. 1741.
 ὑπερνόησις, εως, ἡ, higher intelligence, Plotin. 6. 8, p. 1375 Creuz.; so ὑπερνοῖα, ἡ, Io. Chrys.
 ὑπέρνομος, ον, transgressing the law, προαίρεσις Boiss. Anecd. 2. 45.
 ὑπέρνοος, ον, contr. -vous, ουν, superintellectual, θεός Procl.
 ὑπερνοσέω, to be extremely ill, Hipp. 419. 30.
 ὑπερνότιος, ον, also α, ον, Dion. P. 151:—beyond the south wind, i. e. at the extreme south, opp. to ὑπερβόρεος, Hdt. 4. 36, Strab. 62.
 ὑπερξανθίζω, to be very fair or flaxen, of hair, Eust. 975. 61.
 ὑπέρξενος, ον, quite strange or novel, ἐορτή Io. Damasc.
 ὑπερξηραίνω, to dry or dry up exceedingly, Hipp. 364. 30., 365. 25, etc.:—Pass. to be or become so, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 10, Galen.
 ὑπερξηρασία, ἡ, excessive dryness, Hipp. 460. 2.
 ὑπέρξηρος, exceeding dry, droughty, Arist. de Resp. 14, 7, H. A. 10. 3, 16.
 ὑπερογκέω, to become exceeding large, Hipp. Art. 819:—so Pass. ὑπερογκόομαι, Poll. 4. 187.
 ὑπερογκία, ἡ, excessive bulk, Eccl.
 ὑπερογκόομαι, Pass. to be swollen to excessive size, Poll. 4. 187.
 ὑπέρογκος, ον, of excessive bulk or size, γενομένης τῆς κνήμης ὑπ. swelled to a great size, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 58; πιμελής καὶ ὑπ. Luc. Tim. 15; δύναμις ὑπ., opp. to ταπεινή, Dem. 46. 16; τὰ ὑπ. τῶν βελῶν Arist. Aud. 43. 2. over-large, immoderate, excessive, οὐσίαι Ep. Plat. 317 C; τιμαί, εὐτυχίαι, etc., Plut. 2. 820 F, Aemil. 34, etc.; τὰ ὑπ., opp. to τὰ ἑλλείποντα, Plat. Legg. 728 E:—of style, ponderous, verbose, Plut. 2. 7 A:—generally, exceeding great, πρᾶγμα Luc. D. Mort. 23. 2. Adv. -κῶς, Philo 1. 103, Plut.; also in neut., ὑπέρογκον φρονεῖν Iamb. Protr. p. 226; ὑπέρογκα Eccl.
 ὑπεραδύνω, f. l. for ὑπεραδ-
 ὑπεροειδής, ἐς, pestle-shaped, Hipp. Art. 782, 834.
 ὑπεροειδαίνω, to be much swollen, of a river, Anth. P. 5. 60.
 ὑπεροειδάω, to swell excessively, of the breasts, Luc. Amor. 53.
 ὑπεροικέω, to dwell above or beyond, c. gen., Hdt. 4. 13, 21, 37; but also c. acc., ὑπ. τὸν Πάγγαιον πρὸς βόρειον ἀνέμου Id. 7. 113.
 ὑπεροικοδομέω, to build over or above, Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 6, in Pass.
 ὑπέροικος, ον, dwelling above or beyond, τῆς χώρας Hdt. 4. 7.
 ὑπεροικτεῖρω, to pity exceedingly, Clem. Al. 68.
 ὑπέροικος, ον, immoderately fond of wine, Polyaen. 8. 25, 1.
 ὑπεροῖομαι, Dep. to be very self-conceited, Hesych.:—also ὑπεροῖάζομαι, Phot., Suid.
 ὑπεροῖστεύω, to shoot over or beyond, outshoot, cited from Eust.
 ὑπερόλβιος, ον, exceeding rich, prosperous, or happy, Boiss. Anecd. 3. 450.
 ὑπερομβρία, ἡ, a violent storm of rain, heavy rain, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 7; mostly in pl., Id. Meteor. 2. 8, 6, 10, 39, Theophr. C. P. 5. 3, 7.
 ὑπερόμοιος, ον, more than like, Epiphan.
 ὑπερον, τό, v. sub ὑπερος, ὁ, and ὑπερα, τά.
 ὑπερόντως, Adv. most really, Plotin.

ὑπέροξος, v, exceeding keen or violent, πυρετοί Hipp. Fract. 759.
 ὑπεροπλήεις, εσσα, εν, Ep. for ὑπέροπλος, Ap. Rh. 2. 4, in Sup. ὑπεροπλήστατος.
 ὑπεροπλία, ἡ, overweening confidence in arms, proud defiance, presumptuousness, ἧς ὑπεροπλήσει [with ἴ], Il. 1. 205; in sing., Rhian. ap. Stob. t. 4. 34. II. in good sense, high courage, Theocr. 25. 139.
 ὑπεροπλίζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, Dep.: (ὀπλίζω):—to vanquish by force of arms, οὐκ ἂν τίς μιν ἀνὴρ ὑπεροπλίσειτο Od. 17. 268, acc. to Aristarch.; others explained it to treat haughtily or scornfully.
 ὑπέροπλος, ον, proudly trusting in force of arms, defiant, presumptuous; but never of persons in the older Poets;—in Hom. only ὑπέροπλον εἰπεῖν, to speak defiantly, presumptuously, Il. 15. 185., 17. 170; in Hes., ἠγορή, βίη ὑπέροπλος Th. 516, 619, 670; ἦβα Pind. P. 6. 48; of persons, Ib. 9. 24. II. big, mighty, of fishes, Opp. H. 1. 103, etc. III. of conditions, excessive, overwhelming, ἀτη Pind. O. 1. 90; μηδὲν μέγα μὴδ' ὑπ. Phocyl. Gnom. 53. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. ὑπερφίαλος 9.—Ep. word. (Prob., as given above, from ὑπέρ, ὄπλα, as ὑπέρβιος from ὑπέρ, βία.)
 ὑπεροπτάω, to overbake, bake at too fierce a fire, Galen. 6. 484, Poll. 7. 23.
 ὑπεροπτεῖν, verb. Adj. of ὑπερόψομαι, one must despise, esteem lightly, τινός Isocr. Ep. 9. 21, etc.; τι Clem. Al. 570.
 ὑπερόπτης, ου, ὁ, (ὑπερόψομαι) a contemner, disdainful, χρυσοῦ καναχῆς ὑπερόπτα (poët. form) Soph. Ant. 130; ὑπ. τῶν εἰωθῶτων Thuc. 3. 38; absol. disdainful, haughty, πρὸς πάντα παλίγκτος ἡδ' ὑπ. Theocr. 22. 58; ὑπ. καὶ ὑβρισταί Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 19.—A fem. -όπτis, ιδος, occurs in Walz Rhett. 1. 559.
 ὑπερόπτησις, εως, ἡ, an overbaking, Galen., etc.
 ὑπεροπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to despise others, contemptuous, disdainful, Isocr. 8 D, 283 B, Luc., etc.; τὸ ὑπεροπτικώτατον Dem. 218. fin.:—Adv. -κῶς, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 18. Comp. -ώτερον Polyb. 5. 46, 6: Sup. -ώτατα Dio C. 49. 7. 2. c. gen., ἀδικία ἔξis ὑπ. τῶν νόμων Deff. Plat. 416 A.
 ὑπέροπτος, ον, (ὑπερόψομαι) overlooked, disdained, Hesych. II. disdainful, ἀφρὺς Anth. P. 12. 186; and neut. pl. as Adv., Soph. O. T. 883:—Adv. -τως; Poll. 9. 147.
 ὑπερόρασις, εως, ἡ, an overlooking, disdaining, τινος M. Anton. 8. 26: absol. contempt, disdain, LXX (Num. 22. 30).
 ὑπερορατικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὑπεροπτικός, Poll. 9. 147.
 ὑπεροράω, Ion. -ορέω: fut. -ύσομαι: aor. ὑπερέιδον, inf. -ιδεῖν: aor. pass. ὑπερώφθην. To look over, look down upon, c. acc., τὴν θάλασσαν ὑπερορέοντα Hdt. 7. 36. II. to overlook, take no notice of, τοὺς πονηροὺς ὑπεροράω Lys. 198. 1; τὴν ὕβριν ὑπερέρακε Aeschin. 16. 25; c. part., οὐχ ὑπερορόμενοί τινος ἀφαιρεθέντας Dion. H. 5. 52. 2. to slight, despise, disdain, shew contempt for, ὑπεριδῶν Ἴωνας Hdt. 5. 69; λόγους ὑπεριδεῖν Thuc. 4. 62; σφῶν τὸ πλῆθος ὑπεριδῶν Id. 5. 6, cf. 6. 11; ὑπεριδετε τὴν ἐμὴν ὁμιλίαν Lys. 112. 40; πλὴν ἀρετῆς πάντα ὑπ. Plat. Criti. 120 E; τὰνθρώπινα ὑπερέωρα πρὸς τὴν παρὰ τῶν θεῶν συμβουλίαν Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 4:—Pass., ἡ Λακεδαιμῶν κακῶς ἤκουσε καὶ ὑπερώφθη Thuc. 5. 28, cf. 7. 42; ὑπ' ἐκείνων ὑπεροράσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 232 D. b. more rarely c. gen., ὑπερορώ τῆς ἀπολογίας Antipho 122. 43; τῶν νόμων Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 9; πενίας Gorg. Rhet. 191. 9; τῶν μὲν ζῶων φροντίσαι, τῶν δὲ οὕτω τιμῶν (sc. τῶν ἀστρων) ὑπ. Arist. Cael. 2. 8, 12; ὑπέριδε τῶν ἀνθρωπείων ἀγαθῶν Luc. Demon. 4.
 ὑπεροργίζομαι, Pass. to be exceeding angry, Dio C. 50. 25, etc.
 ὑπεροργώντως, Adv. (ὀργάω) with eager desire, Hesych.
 ὑπερορέγομαι, Pass. to long exceedingly for, c. gen., Poll. 5. 165.
 ὑπερορία, ἡ, v. ὑπερόριος.
 ὑπερορίζω, to drive beyond the frontier, banish, τινά; in Pass., Aeschin. 72. 32., 89. 36; ὑπερωρίσθαι ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς οἰκουμένης Isocr. 123 C. II. of things, μετριότητα ὑπ. Plat. Rep. 560 A; τὰ ξύλα, τὰν σίδηρον, Aeschin. 88. 38.
 ὑπερόριος, ον, also α, ον (v. infr.), poët. -ούριος: (ὄρος):—over the boundaries or confines, living abroad, Dem. 1130. fin.; βίπτειν ὑπερούριον Theocr. 24. 93; ὑπ. ἀσχολία occupation in foreign parts, abroad, Thuc. 8. 72; ὑπ. ἀρχή, opp. to ἐνδημος, Aeschin. 3. 34; τὰ ὑπ. foreign affairs, opp. to τὰ κατὰ πόλιν and τὰ ἐνδημα, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 12. 2. ἡ ὑπερορία (sc. γῆ), the country beyond one's own frontiers, a foreign land or country, Andoc. 28. 10, Lys. 187. 26, Plat. Phaedr. 230 D; opp. to τὰ ἐνδημα, Xen. An. 7. 1, 27; ἐκ τῆς ὑπ. ἀνακαλεῖσθαι, i. e. from the land where he had been in exile, Plut. 2. 508 A; hence, actually, banishment, φάνοις καὶ ὑπερορίας Dio C. 67. 3;—so, τὰ ὑπερόρια (sc. χωρία) Xen. Ath. 1, 19, Symp. 4. 31. II. foreign to the purpose, outlandish, out-of-the-way, λαλιά Aeschin. 34. 29; ἀρχαὶ ἐνυπνίων ὑπερόριοι ἢ τοῖς χρόνοις ἢ τοῖς τόποις ἢ τοῖς μεγέθειν Arist. Div. per Somn. 2, 5; cf. Aristid. 1. p. 128, Suid. s. v. III. c. gen. banished from, without share in, τοῦ ἡδέος Phot. Bibl. 55. 27, Procop.
 ὑπερορισμός, ὁ, banishment, Poll. 9. 158, Eccl.
 ὑπεροριστέον, verb. Adj. one must banish, Aristid. 1. 25.
 ὑπερορμαίνω, to break forth over, Manetho 4. 131:—ὑπερορμάομαι, Eccl.
 ὑπερόρνωμαι, Pass. to rise up over, hang over, ἄτας ὑπεορνωμένας πάλει Soph. O. T. 165 (e conj. Musgr.).
 ὑπερορραδέω, to be much afraid, τινος for one, Eur. Supp. 344: cf. Ion. ὑπεραρραδέω.
 ὑπερος, ὁ, or ὑπερον, τό, v. infr.:—a pestle to bray and pound with, ὑπερόν τε τρίπηχυν Hes. Op. 421; λεήναντες ὑπέροισι Hdt. 1. 200; ὑπέροισι περιτροπή γενήσεται, proverb. of never-ending and ineffectual labour, Plat. Com. Ἄδων. 2, cf. Plat. Theaet. 209 E, Philem. Ἦρ. 1, Plut. 2. 1072 B; so, eis ὕλμον ὕδωρ ἐγχείαντα ὑπέρω σιδηρῶ πτίττειν Luc. Hermot. 79, etc., v. Pseudoemigr.; ὑπερα σιδηρῶ

Poll. 7. 107, with which L. Dind. compares .. *ἔροις σιδηροῖς*, the mutilated title of a successful Comedy in C. I. 229. II. anything shaped like a pestle, 1. a club, cudgel, Plut. Alex. 63, Luc. Demon. 48. 2. a lever for stretching dislocated joints, Hipp. 760 H.—The form ὑπερον, τό, is found in Hipp. Art. 782, Polyb. 1. 22, 7, Luc. Philops. 35, Poll. 1. 245., 7. 107., 10. 114, E. M. 779; whereas none of the other passages in which the word occurs prove anything about the gender, except Hes. l. c.; whence it has been suggested that *τρίπηχυν* should be read there, and ὑπερον, τό, received as the only form.

ὑπερουράνιος, *ov*, above the heavens, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C, Poll. 1. 23.

ὑπερούριος, *ov*, Ion. and poet. for ὑπερόριος, q. v.

ὑπερούσιος, *ov*, supersubstantial, Procl., Eccl. :—Adv. —*ως*, lb. II. exceeding rich, Byz.

ὑπερουσιότης, *ητος*, ἡ, supersubstantiality, Dion. Areop.: also ὑπερουσιασμός, *δ*, Eust. ap. Maii Spicil. 5. 276.

ὑπερούχιον, τό, a kind of machine, Matth. Vett.

ὑπερόφρυον, τό, the part above the eyebrows, Eutecn. ad Opp. C. 1. 181.

ὑπεροφρούομαι, Dep. to be supercilious, Byz.: also —*άζω*, Nicet. Ann. 352 C.

ὑπερόφρυς, *v*, gen. *uas*, supercilious, Hyperid. ap. Suid., Eust. Opusc. 11. 62.

ὑπεροχέω, to carry above, *σῦρρον*, μηροῦ κεφαλῇ ὑπ. τὸ ὑπερθεῖν ταῦ σώματα Hipp. Fract. 764.—In Joseph. A. J. 1. 3, 5, Dind. restores ὑπεροχέιν.

ὑπεροχή, ἡ, (ὑπερέχω II) a projection, prominence, *τίς*, *σὺν κῦσα κρούει μῦθος ὑπεροχὰς ἄκρας* ..; Ephipp. Γηρ. 2. 3; αἱ ὑπ. τῶν βουνῶν, τῶν ὀρῶν their prominent points, Polyb. 10. 10, 10, Plut. 2. 936 A: absol. an eminence, Polyb. 3. 104, 3. II. metaph. preëminence, superiority, ἡ δὲ νίκη ὑπεροχὴ τις Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 6; ἡ ἰσχυρὸς καὶ ἡ ὑπ. Id. Pol. 4. 13, 10; τὴν ὑπ. ἀπονέμειν τοῖς ἀρίστοις Ib. 4. 8, 4; τὴν ὑπ. τῆς πολιτείας λαμβάνειν superiority in the government, Ib. 4. 11, 17; διὰ τὴν ὑπ. τοῦ πλήθους Ib. 4. 6, 5;—in pl., πρὸς τὰς ὑπ. οὕτως διακείσθαι Isocr. 238 B; διαφέρεσθαι ἐν τῷ πόσῳ καὶ ἐν ταῖς ὑπεροχαῖς Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 5. 2. like ὑπερβολή, excess, opp. to ἔλλειψις (defect), in many senses, as in Arithmetic, = πάθος ἀριθμοῦ ἢ ἀριθμός Id. Metaph. 3. 2, 18; in Physics, Id. Phys. 1. 4, 1., 1. 6, 6, cf. H. A. 1. 1, 6, al.; διαφέρειν καθ' ὑπεροχὴν Id. P. A. 1. 4, 2, al.; τὸ τάχος ὑπ. κινήσεως Id. Metaph. 9. 1, 11; ἡ κατ' ἀρετὴν ὑπ. Id. Eth. N. 1. 7, 14, cf. Rhet. 1. 9, 25; φιλία ἐν ὑπεροχῇ, where one exceeds the other in rank, etc., Id. Eth. N. 9. 7, 1, cf. 11, 1., 13, 1;—in pl., κατὰ πλούτων ὑπεροχὰς Plat. Legg. 711 D; οἱ ἐν ὑπεροχαῖς εὐτυχημάτων ὄντες Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 6. 3. alone, supremacy, authority, dignity, lb. 1. 64, 1; τὴν Σελεύκου τοῦ βασιλέως ὑπ. Antiph. Παρεκδ. 1; αἱ ἐν ὑπεροχαῖς νεανίσκοι Diod. 4. 41. 4. of language, periphrasis, lengthiness, opp. to ἔλλειψις, Plat. Polit. 283 C. 5. in Byz. a title, like our Excellency.

ὑπερόρησις, *εως*, ἡ, the place of eminence, vestibule, Symm. V. T.

ὑπεροχικός, ἡ, *ον*, preëminent, Eccl., Eust. 1384. 45. Adv. —*κῶς*, lb.

ὑπερόχος, Ep. and Ion. ὑπείρ-, *ον* (ὑπερέχω II) prominent, eminent, distinguished above others, c. gen., ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων Il. 6. 208., 11. 784: absol., ὑπείροχον εἶδος h. Hom. 11. 2; οἱ ὑπείροχοι τῶν ἀσπῶν Ildt. 5. 92, 7; θῆρες ἐν πελάγεσιν ὑπερόχοι mighty, Pind. N. 3. 40; ὑπερόχον σθένος Aesch. Pr. 429; ὑπερόχος βία overbearing force, Soph. Tr. 1096:—a Sup. ὑπεροχάτατος in Pind. P. 2. 70:—neut. pl. ὑπείροχα as Adv., C. I. 2347 B.

ὑπεροχῦρόω, to make excessively firm, Clem. Al. 331.

ὑπεροψία, ἡ, contempt, disdain, τῶν νόμων Thuc. 1. 84; τῶν ξυμμάχων Isocr. 178 D; ἡ πρὸς τὰς καλὰσεις ὑπ. Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 33: absol. haughtiness, arrogance, Lys. 128. 42, Isocr. 283 C, etc.

ὑπερόψις, *εως*, ἡ, = foreg., LXX (Lev. 20. 4).

ὑπερόψομαι, *v*, sub ὑπεροπάω.

ὑπεροψώνέω, to outbid in the purchase of provisions, A. B. 67.

ὑπεροψύγῃς, *ἔς*, very frosty: τὸ ὑπ. excessive frost, Xen. Cyn. 8, 2.

ὑπεροπᾶθῶ, to be grievously distressed, ὑπεροπᾶθῆσασ' Eur. Phoen. 1456; ὑπεροπᾶθησε Joseph. A. J. 7. 2, 1, etc.

ὑπεροπᾶθῆς, *ἔς*, grievously afflicted, Clem. Al. 52, Tzetz. Adv. —*θῶς*, Eust. Opusc. 253. 61.

ὑπεροπαίω, mostly used in pf. —*πέπαικα*, to overstrike, to surpass, exceed, c. gen., πολλὸν δ' ὑπεροπαίκεν τούτων Ar. Eccl. 1118; c. acc., τοσοῦτον ὑπεροπαίκατος πλούτῳ τοὺς ἄλλους Dem. 1217. 18, cf. Polyb. 14. 5, 14, Luc. Imagg. 9, Eus. P. E. 792 A.

ὑπεροπαλύνω, to strew or scatter over, Anth. P. 10. 11.

ὑπεροπαρᾶνῆτη (sc. χορδή), ἡ, the note above the παραρᾶνῆτη; and ὑπεροπαρῦπάτη, ἡ, the note above the παρῦπάτη, Mus. Vett.

ὑπεροπάσχω, to suffer for or in behalf of, Eumath. 6. 16, Eccl.

ὑπεροπαφλάζω, to bubble or boil over, Luc. Lexiph. 8.

ὑπεροπαχύνομαι, Pass. to be or become exceedingly fat, Theophr. C. P. 5. 11, 3.

ὑπεροπαχῦς, *v*, exceedingly fat, Hipp. Aër. 290, Acut. 385, Plut., etc.; of ships, with very thick timbers, Dio C. 49. 1.

ὑπεροπέθομαι, Pass. to be more than convinced, Poll. 5. 152.

ὑπεροπέλομαι, Dep. to be superior to, ἄλλων νήσων Ar. Rh. 4. 1637.

ὑπεροπέμνω, to send over or beyond the mark, Greg. Naz., Byz.

ὑπεροπενθῶ, to mourn exceedingly, c. acc., Philostr. 556.

ὑπεροπεπαίνομαι, Pass. to be or become over-ripe, Apoll. Lex. Hom., E. M.

ὑπεροπερικλής, *δ*, *v*, sub ὑπερθεμιστοκλής.

ὑπεροπερίλαμπρος, *ον*, over and above splendid, Anna Comn.

ὑπεροπερισσεύω, to abound much more, be in great excess, ὑπ. τὸ αἶμα Moschio Pass. Mul. p. 6; χάρις Ep. Rom. 5. 20:—so in Med., ὑπ. τῇ χαρᾷ 2 Ep. Cor. 7. 4.

ὑπεροπερίσσω, beyond all measure, Ev. Marc. 7. 37.

ὑπεροπερκάζω, to have too deep a colour, be over-ripe, Eumath. 7. 4.

ὑπεροπέσσω, fut. —*πέψω*, to digest very quickly, Hipp. 422. 19 (vulg. —*πεσείν*).

ὑπεροπέταμαι, = ὑπεροπέτομαι, Anth. P. 5. 259., 7. 546., 12. 249.

ὑπεροπετάννυμι, fut. —*πετάσω*, to stretch over, Luc. Rhct. Praec. 6. 11; τι ὑπὲρ τινος Dio C. 43. 24:—Pass. to hover over, Diod. 4. 51.

ὑπεροπετής, *ἔς*, flying over or above, βέλη ὑπ. τῶν πρωτοστατῶν darts flying over their heads, Polyb. 18. 13, 3, cf. 8. 7, 3, Diod. 14. 23; ὑπ. ὄρνεις Strab. 244; τὸ ὑπ. all that flies over, Id. 703; ὑπ. πνέειν, of winds, Id. 731:—metaph. high-flying, Luc. pro Imag. 17. II. stretching beyond, reaching high, θαράκια Polyb. 8. 6, 4; ὑπ. φάλαγξ outflanking, Dion. H. 9. 11:—c. gen., ὑπ. τῆς πνοῆς far above, Diod. 17. 7; κορυφῇ ὑπεροπετεστέρα τῆς καμήλου reaching higher, Strab. 775.

ὑπεροπέτομαι, fut. —*πηθήσομαι*: aor. —*επτάμην*, in Prose —*επτόμην*: in late Prose also —*επετάσθην* (*v* infir.):—*v*. ὑπερίπταμαι, ὑπεροπέταμαι: Dep.: (*v* πέτομαι). To fly over, of a spear, ὑπεροπέτατο χάλκεον ἔγχος Il. 13. 408., 22. 275, cf. Od. 22. 280; of birds, in Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 13., 8. 12, 4;—an aor. act. occurs in Soph. Ant. 113, ἀετὸς ἐς γὰρ ὑπερέπτη. 2. c. acc. to fly over or beyond, ὁ δ' [λαῶς] ὑπεροπέτατο σήματα πάντα Od. 8. 192; of birds, ὑπ. τὸ ὄρος Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 4; ὑπεροπετασθῆναι τὴν αἰκουμένην Diod. 4. 51; also c. gen., Ar. Rh. 2. 1252, Anth. P. 5. 259, Plut. Pomp. 25.

ὑπεροπήγνυμαι, Pass. with pf. —*πέπηγα*, to be fixed above, Hipp. 1175 C.

ὑπεροπηδάω, fut. —*ήσομαι*, to leap over, τοὺς δρυφάκτους Ar. Vesp. 675; τὸν ποταμὸν Luc. adv. Ind. 7. II. metaph. to overleap, in various senses, 1. to escape from, θεοῦ .. πληγὴν οὐχ ὑπ. βροτῶς Soph. Fr. 656. 2. to overstep, transgress, τὰ νόμιμα Dem. 644. 16, cf. Aeschin. 55. 29., 82. 29, Hyperid. Lyc. 10. 3. to surpass, ὑπ. τῷ μηχανήματι τοὺς ξύμπαντας Plat. Legg. 677 E, cf. Ael. N. A. 6. 25. 4. absol. to pass over, εἰς τι Arist. Metaph. 5. 3, 3.

ὑπεροπήδησις, *εως*, ἡ, a leaping over, Plut. 2. 371 B.

ὑπεροπήδω, to seize or grasp besides, Greg. Naz.

ὑπεροπαιίνω, to make exceeding fat, Galen.

ὑπεροπικρός, *ον*, exceeding sharp in temper, τὸν πικρῶς ὑπ. Aesch. Pr. 944.

ὑπεροπύμπλημι, to overflow, τοὺς ποταμούς Ael. N. A. 16. 12:—mostly in Pass. to be overfull, Hipp. 536. 39, Ath., etc.; διὰ τὸ ὑπεροπύμπλησθαι Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 29; πίνειν ἕως ἂν ὑπεροπύμπλησθῇ Id. Eth. N. 3. 11, 3;—c. gen., ὑπεροπύμπλησθῆς μέθης Soph. O. T. 779; ὕβρις, εἰ πολλῶν ὑπεροπύμπλησθῇ Ib. 874.

ὑπεροπίνω [ῖ], to drink overmuch, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 10.

ὑπεροπίπτω, to fall over, run over, of water, Polyb. 4. 39, 8; to run over, project, εἰς .. Strab. 95, 127. 2. to fall beyond a point, pass over, τῆς χώρας Arist. Probl. 26. 44; of missiles, Aen. Tact. 32, Math. Vett. 141. II. of Time, to be past, gone by, ἦν ὑπεροπέση ἡ νῦν ἡμέρη Hdt. 3. 71, cf. Hipp. 648. 13.

ὑπεροπλάζω, to make to wander above; to toss on high, τὰς χεῖρας Euphor. Fr. 36.

ὑπεροπλέκομαι, Pass. to be plaited above, Eccl.

ὑπεροπλεονάζω, to abound exceedingly, 1 Ep. Tim. 1. 14, Eccl. II. trans. to make to abound, Eccl.

ὑπεροπλεός, *ον*, = ὑπεροπλεως, abundant, Tzetz.: τὸ ὑπ. the surplus, Byz.

ὑπεροπλέω, to sail over or beyond, Theod. Prodr., Eccl.

ὑπεροπλεως, *ων*, overfull, surfeited, γαστριμαργίας Luc. Amor. 42: infected, Poll. 4. 186: cf. ὑπεροπλεως.

ὑπεροπλήθης, *ἔς*, superabundant, Nichochar. Αημν. 1; ὑπεροπλήθη ἐξημαρτηκῶς having done more misdeeds than enough, Dem. 802. 25. (The MSS. vary between —*πλήθης* and —*πληθῆς*.)

ὑπεροπλημμύρω, to overflow, Nicet. Ann. 43 D; —*πλημμυρέω*, Gloss.

ὑπεροπλήρης, *ἔς*, overfull, Plotin. 5. 2, 1, Procl., etc. Adv. —*πως*, Eccl.

ὑπεροπληρότης, *ητος*, ἡ, overfullness, Dion. Areop.

ὑπεροπληρόω, to fill overfull, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22:—Pass. to be overfull, to be gorged, Xen. Lac. 5, 3, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 5, G. A. 2. 4, 8.

ὑπεροπληρωσις, *εως*, ἡ, overfullness, Galen.

ὑπεροπλούσιος, *ον*, over-wealthy, exceeding rich, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5.

ὑπεροπλουτέω, to be exceeding rich, Ar. Pl. 354, Luc., etc.; τὸ ἴερον ὑπ. ἐν τοῖς ἀναθήμασιν Luc. Phal. 2. 9.

ὑπεροπλουτός, *ον*, = ὑπεροπλούσιος, Aesch. Pr. 466, Plut. Rep. 552 B.

ὑπεροπνέω, to blow beyond, ἀνεμοὶ τῆς ὥρας ὑπ. beyond the season, Philostr. 339. II. metaph., c. 2cc., to raise oneself proudly above, τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Id. 587.

ὑπεροπνίγῃς, *ἔς*, = ὑπεροπασθμος, Anon. ap. Suid.

ὑπεροπνοθέω, to desire excessively, Aristid. 1. 36, Schol. Pind.

ὑπεροπολάζω, to overflow, Strab. 52; εἰς .. Id. 810: cf. ἐπιπολάζω.

ὑπεροπολύς, —*πόλλη*, —*πολυ*, Ion. ὑπεροπολλός, *η*, *ον*, overmuch, and in pl. over many, Hipp. 1015 H, 1035. fin., Aesch. Pers. 794, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 26, Dem. 1073. fin.

ὑπεροπονέω, to toil or labour beyond measure, take further trouble, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 4, Eq. Mag. 4, 1; ὑπ. τῷ πολέμῳ Plut. Nic. 21. II. to bear or endure for others, σφῶ δ' ἀντ' ἐκείνων τὰ μὰ δυστήνου κακὰ ὑπεροπονείταν Soph. O. C. 345; ὠδύνας Plat. Legg. 717 C. 2. in Med. c. gen. pers., τοῦδ' ὑπεροπονουμένῳ θανεῖν Soph. Aj. 1310.

ὑπεροπόνηρος, *ον*, exceedingly wicked, Eust. Opusc. 282. 9.

ὑπεροπονός, *ον*, quite worn out, διὰ γῆρας Plut. Alex. 61.

ὑπεροπόντιος, *ον*, also *α*, *ον* Pind. P. 5. 79, Aesch. Ag. 414:—over the sea, πύθῳ δ' ὑπεροποντίας, i. e. for Helen, Aesch. l. c., cf. Supp. 42; φοιτᾶς ὑπεροπόντιος Soph. Ant. 785. 2. from beyond the sea, i. e. foreign, strange, γλώσσα Pind. l. c.

ὑπεροποτάομαι, poet. for ὑπεροπέτομαι, Lyc. 17.

ὑπεροπράξιον, τό, over-exaction, extortion, C. 1. 2712. 7.

ὑπερπρόθεσμος, *ov*, = ὑπερήμερος, Suid. sub hac v.
 ὑπερπροθύμιομαι, Dep. to have an excessive zeal, Gloss.
 ὑπερπροφεύγω, f. l. for ὑπεκπροφεύγω Hes. Sc. 42.
 ὑπερπτάτο, v. sub ὑπερπέτομαι.
 ὑπερπτωσις, *ews*, ἡ, excess, opp. to ἄλλειψις, Greg. Nyss.
 ὑπερπτωχος, *ov*, exceeding poor, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5.
 ὑπερπυκνος, *ov*, exceeding dense or close, Gloss.
 ὑπερπυπάζω, to make very much of one, to fondle and caress him, (v. πύππαξ), Ar. Eq. 680.
 ὑπερπύρος, *ov*, exceeding fiery, Arist. de Resp. 14, 7, Theophr. C. P. 1. 21, 5. 2. put over or on the fire, Dion. H. 2. 31., 6. 14. II.
 ὑπερπυρον, τό, a Byzantine gold coin, from its ruddy colour, v. Ducang.
 ὑπερπυρρίαω, fut. άσω [ά], to blush scarlet for another, τινος Ar. Ran. 308.
 ὑπερπώρωσις, *ews*, ἡ, the formation of a callus over a broken bone, cited from Paul. Aeg.
 ὑπερπρωτάομαι, *poët.* for ὑπερπέτομαι, Theocr. 15. 120.
 ὑπερρέω, *aor.* ὑπερερρύην, to flow over, Plotin.
 ὑπερσαρκέω, to have or get an excess of flesh, ὑπ. τὸ ἔλκος grows proud or fungous flesh, Hipp. V. C. 909 (ὑπερσαρκίση is. f. l.), cf. Poll. 4. 191; so also ὑπερσαρκόομαι, Galen. 2. of persons, ὑπὸ τρυφῆς καὶ ἀδηφαγίας ὑπ. Nymphis ap. Ath. 549 B, cf. Ael. V. H. 9. 13.
 ὑπερσάρκημα and -σάρκωμα, τό, overgrown flesh, Medd.
 ὑπερσάρκωσις, ἡ, overgrowth of flesh, Medd.: metaph., αἱ ὑπ. τοῦ τύφου the excrescences of pride, Clem. Al. 137.
 ὑπερσέβαστος, *ov*, most august, Psell.
 ὑπερσέβω, to reverence excessively, Eccl., Byz.
 ὑπερσειρηνίζω, to surpass the Sirens in singing, Boiss. Anecd. 3. 65.
 ὑπερσέληνος, *ov*, above the moon, Damascius.
 ὑπερσεμνος, *ov*, exceeding grave, very solemn, Ael. N. A. 2. 6:—Adv. -ως, Byz.:—ὑπερσεμνύομαι, Med. to be exceeding solemn or pompous, Xen. Symp. 3, 11.
 ὑπερσεύομαι, *pf.* -έσσῶμαι, to hasten over, ὑρέων άκρας Q. Sm. 2. 183.
 ὑπερσιτίζω, to eat largely, Philostr. de Gymn. pp. 8, 12 Kays.
 ὑπερσκελής, *és*, with one leg too long, σῶμα Plat. Tim. 87 E.
 ὑπερσκληρύνω, to make exceeding hard, Gloss.
 ὑπερσοφιστεύω, to be an arch-sophist, Philostr. 567.
 ὑπερσοφιστής, *ov*, δ, an arch-sophist, Phryn. Com. Incert. 1.
 ὑπερσοφος, *ov*, exceeding wise or clever; Ar. Ach. 972, Plat. Enthyd. 289 E; τὸ ὑπ. τῆς τέχνης Philostr. 708. Adv. -φως, Justin. M.
 ὑπερσπεύδω, to hasten excessively, Pseudoepigr., Schol. Ar. Ran. 1180.
 ὑπερσπονδος, *ov*, truce-breaking, Schol. Hom. as = ὑπερφίαλος.
 ὑπερσπουδάξω, to take exceeding great pains, περί τι Luc. Anach. 9, Philostr., etc.:—Pass., ὑπερσπουδάσταί τιναί τι exceeding great pains have been bestowed on it, Eust. 1277. 48.
 ὑπερσπουδος, *ov*, exceeding nervous or earnest, Poll. 6. 29.
 ὑπερσταθμιζομαι, Pass. to outweigh, cited from Damasc.
 ὑπερστατέω, to protect, ἡ δίκη γε συμμάχων ὑπερστατεῖ Aesch. Supp. 342.
 ὑπερσταχύω, to bear ears of corn in abundance, Or. Sib. 1. 298.
 ὑπερστείχω, to walk or pass over, κολώνην Heliod. ap. Stob. 540. 5.
 ὑπερστεργώ, to love excessively, Poll. 5. 113.
 ὑπερστερητικός, ἡ, ὄν, doubly or trebly privative, Eust. 985. 16.
 ὑπερστεφής, *és*, filled to overflowing, Theod. Hyrt.
 ὑπερστίλβω, to shine exceedingly, Poll. 3. 71.
 ὑπερστρώννυμι, to lay over or upon, Olympiod.
 ὑπερστύγέω, to hate above measure, Planud.
 ὑπερσυντελικός χρόνος, *tempus plus quam perfectum*, Apoll. de Constr. p. 278, etc.; ὑπ. (without χρόνος) E. M., etc.; ὑπερσυντελική διάθεσις Apoll. de Constr. p. 76. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. In MSS. sometimes proparoxyt., v. Götting Theodos. 220.
 ὑπερσφρίγῶ, to be excessively eager, πρὸς τι Greg. Nyss.
 ὑπερσχεθεῖν, ὑπερσχη, ὑπερσχοι, v. sub ὑπερέχω.
 ὑπερσωκράτης, δ, a more than Socrates, v. sub ὑπερθεμιστοκλής.
 ὑπερτάλαντάω, to outweigh, E. M.; -έω, Jo. Chrys.; -ίζω, Eriphan.
 ὑπερτάσις, *ews*, ἡ, excessive tension, τῶν νεύρων Eccl.; ὑπ. ὑπέρ τι elevation above . . . M. Anton. 10. 8.
 ὑπερτάτος, ἡ, *ov*, *poët.* Sup. of ὑπέρ, uppermost, highest: I. mostly of Place or position, ἦστο ὑπ. 11. 23. 451; κείτο ὑπ. 12. 381; ὑπ. δῶμα, θρόνος, etc., Hes. Op. 8, Pind. O. 2. 140, etc. 2. of gods, partly in reference to their abode, partly to their power, Ib. 4. 1, Aesch. Supp. 673: then simply, 3. of rank or power, θεῶν τῶν ὑπ. Soph. Ant. 338; δαιμόνων ὑπ. Ar. Av. 1765; ἀνασσα Περίδων ὑπ. Aesch. Pers. 155. 4. of things, ὑπ. ἄλβος, ἀνορέα Pind. P. 3. 157, etc.; μόχθοι, σέβας, κλέος Soph. O. C. 105, Ph. 402, etc.; ἐκ πασῶν ὑπ. πόλεων Id. Ant. 1138; φρένες πάντων ὄσ' ἐστι κτημάτων ὑπ. Ib. 684:—Adv. -τως, above all measure, Schol. Pind. O. 1. 1, Eccl. II. of age, eldest, Pind. N. 6. 36; cf. ὑπέρτερος 2.—Pind has also ὑπερτάτος, N. 8. 73: cf. ὑπέρτερος III.
 ὑπερτείνω, fut. -τενῶ: I. trans. to stretch or lay over, ξύλα Hdt. 4. 71: to hold out over, τινί τι Eur. El. 1257; ὑπ. σκιάν σειρίου κινός to stretch over [the house] a shade from the sun, Aesch. Ag. 967, cf. Eur. El. 1022; ὑπ. χεῖρά τινος to stretch the hand over one for protection, Id. I. A. 916; also, ὑπ. πόδα ἀκτῆς to stretch one's foot over the beach, i. e. pass over it, Id. Med. 1288, cf. Fr. 677. 2. to strain to the uttermost, τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν Joseph. A. J. 4. 6, 1; τιμωρίαν Plut. Popl. 12:—τὸ ὑπερτεταμένον highstrained language, Longin. 10. 12. II. intr. to stretch or jut out over, ὑπέρ τοῦ τείχους Thuc. 2. 76; ἐς τὰ ἔξω Xen. Cyn. 9, 15:—also c. acc., ὑπ. τὸ κέρας to outflank the enemy's wing, Id. Hell. 4. 2, 19. 2. metaph. to go

beyond, exceed the measure or number of . . . c. gen., Dem. 1406. 1, Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 17:—c. acc. to exceed, τὴν ἀνθρώπινην φύσιν Id. Eth. N. 3. 1, 7; ὑπ. τοῖς χρόνοις τὴν Μίνω βασιλείαν Id. Pol. 7. 10, 6:—c. dat. modi, to exceed others in a thing, ταῖς οὐσίαις Ib. 4. 6, 11; τῷ πλήθει Ib. 4. 11, 14 (but τὸ πλήθος 4. 12, 3); ὑπ. τῷ καλῷ to exceed in . . . Id. Eth. N. 9. 2, 5, cf. 9. 11, 4; ὑπ. ὁ κίνδυνος is exceeding great, Ib. 3. 8, 9. 3. in Logic, to exceed, comprehend more than, τὸ B ὑπ. τοῦ A, opp. to ἀντιστρέφει (is convertible), Id. An. Pr. 1. 14, 7, cf. 2. 23, 3, al.
 ὑπερτέλειος, *ov*, (τέλος) beyond completeness or perfection, αὐλοὶ ὑπ. = ἀνδρείοι, Poll. 4. 81, Ath. 176 F. 2. of numbers, v. sub ὑπερτελής II. II. all-perfect, Eccl.
 ὑπερτελειότης, *ητος*, ἡ, absolute perfection, Eriphan.
 ὑπερτελέω, to get quite over, overleap, c. acc., Aesch. Ag. 359.
 ὑπερτελής, *és*, gen. *έος*, going over the mark, ὑπερτ. τε leaping over the strait, of the beacon, Aesch. Ag. 286. 2. c. gen. rising or appearing above, τίς οἴκων ὑπ. θεός; Eur. Ion 1549; ἄλλων ὑπερτελής one who has reached the end of his labours, Soph. Tr. 36. II. numbers are called ὑπερτελεῖς or ὑπερτέλειοι, when the sum of their different factors is greater than themselves (such as 12, because 6 + 2 + 4 + 3 = 15), opp. to ἔλλιπεῖς, Nicom. Arithm. 87, etc.
 ὑπερτέλλω, fut. -τελῶ, to appear over or above, ὑπερτέλλας ὁ ἥλιος the sun when he has risen above the horizon and reached a certain height, Hdt. 3. 104, cf. Eur. Fr. 776; ὑπ. ἐκ γαίας to start from the ground, Id. Phoen. 1007; c. gen., φαρῶν μαστὸς ὑπερτέλλων appearing above her dress, Id. Or. 839; κορυφῆς ὑπερτέλλων πέτρος the stone hanging over the head [of Tantalus], Ib. 6, Anth. P. 5. 236:—rarely c. dat., Ib. 9. 656; c. acc., Ib. 8. 178:—also in Med., Opp. H. 5. 126.
 ὑπερτενής, *és*, gen. *έος*, stretching over, laid over, χαλκὸν . . . ἀσπίδος ὑπ. Aesch. Fr. 127 c. II. absol. high-stretching, tall, πίτυς Apollod. 1. 4, 2.
 ὑπερτερέω, to surpass, τινός τινι Themist. 170 A; εἰς τι Schol. Luc. Apol. Merc. Cond. 12:—also -έω, Byz.
 ὑπερτερία, *Ion.* -η, ἡ, the upper part or body of a carriage, as opp. to the axle and wheels, Od. 6. 70, Plat. Theaet. 207 A. II. a being above, preëminence, Theogn. 418. III. = ὑπερηφανία, Hesych.
 ὑπέρτερος, *a, ov*, also *os, ov* Nonn.:—*poët.* Comp. from ὑπέρ (used also in late Prose): I. mostly of Place, over or above, ὑπέρ, κρέ' ὑπέρτερα flesh from the outer parts of a victim, the outside pieces, as opp. to the σπλάγχνα or inwards, Od. 3. 65, 470, cf. Arat. 576, et Schol.; τὰ δ' ὑπέρτερα νέρτερα θῆσει Ζεὺς Ar. Lys. 772. 2. metaph. higher, nobler, more excellent, κῦδος, εὐχος II. 11. 290., 12. 437; γενεῆ ὑπ. 11. 756 (where Eust. takes it to be an Ion. form for νεώτερος, 884. 33, cf. Archil. 24, and v. ὑπέρτατος II). b. stronger, mightier, ἐξ ὑπερτέρας χερὸς Soph. El. 455. 3. c. gen. victorious or triumphant over, Pind. N. 4. 63; ἡμῶν γε . . . Νέμεσις ἐσθ' ὑπ. Aesch. Fr. 257, cf. Eur. Med. 921; τὰδικα τῆς δίκης ὑπ. Id. El. 584; ὑπέρτερον θέσθαι τί τινος to prefer one thing above another, Pind. I. 1. 2, cf. P. 2. 111; εἴ τι τῶνδ' ἔχοις ὑπ. better than . . . Aesch. Cho. 105; τὰ πάντα, χῶτι τῶνδ' ὑπ. Id. Fr. 65 a; οὐδὲν οἶδ' ὑπ. nothing further, more certain, Soph. Ant. 16. II. of Time, longer, Aesop. III. neut. as Adv., μαντέων ὑπ. better than . . . Soph. Ant. 631, cf. Aesch. Theb. 530:—also -έρως, Apoll. Lex. 158; -έρω, Themist. 152 C, cf. ἀνωτέρω.—A second Comp. form ὑπερτερώτερος is cited from Aesch. (Fr. 351) by Gramm., whence it is restored by Weil for ὑπερβατώτερα in Ag. 428: cf. ὑπέρτατος fin.
 ὑπερτετρακισχίλιοι, *ai, a*, above 4000, Joseph. A. J. 18. 1, 5.
 ὑπέρτεχνος, *ov*, exceeding artificial or ingenious, Hesych.
 ὑπερτήκω, to melt exceedingly, Strab. 146, Joseph.
 ὑπερτηρία, ἡ, incorrect form of ὑπερτερία; cf. ἀβελτερία.
 ὑπερτίθημι, fut. -θήσω: I. the literal senses only in late writers, 1. to set higher, erect, βωμόν Anth. P. append. 164. 2. to set on the other side, carry over, τὸ ἄροτρον Plut. Rom. 11; ὑπ. τὸ βῶ to transpose it, Paus. 3. 13, 5:—in Med., ὑπερθέσθαι τινα πέραν πυταμοῦ Polyb. 22. 22, 9. 3. c. acc. loci, like ὑπερβάλλω, to cross, pass over, τὸ ὄρος Id. 34. 13, 4, cf. Strab. 668; Med., ὑπερθέσθαι τὴν ἄκραν to double it, Diod. 13. 3: cf. ὑπέρθεσις I. 4. in Med. to hold over, so as to protect, παιδὸς ὑπέρ χεῖρα θηκαμένα Anth. P. 6. 280. II. metaph., παντὶ θεῶν αἰτίον ὑπερτιθέμεν to set God over all as cause, Pind. P. 5. 33. 2. to hand over or communicate a thing to another, εἰ . . . τοῖ ὑπερτίθεα (Ion. for -ετίθην) τὰ ἐμελλον ποιήσεν Hdt. 3. 155, cf. 5. 32:—so in Med., esp. in order to ask advice, ὑπ. τινι τὰ σπουδαιότερα τῶν πραγμάτων Id. 1. 8; τὸ ἐνύπνιον τοῖσι ὑνειροπόλοισι Ib. 107, cf. 108; ἐπεὶ ἐμοὶ ὑπερέθεσθε [ταῦτα] Id. 3. 71, cf. 5. 24, 56., 7. 18. 3. in Med. to set oneself above, to surpass, exceed, excel, τινά τινι and κατὰ τι Polyb. 2. 63, 3., 17. 17, 3, etc.; τινά ἐν τινι C. 1. 2335. 27, etc. 4. of Time, to outlast, outlive, τὰ τετταράκοντα ἔτη σπανίως ὑπερτιθέασι Strab. 772:—Med., μόνην τὴν νύκτα ὑπερθεμένη having let it pass, Heliod. 1. 10. 5. in Med. also to put off, defer, ὑπ. τὴν ἐπανόρθωσιν ποιῆσαι Epict. Ench. 50. 1; ὑπ. τι εἰς τὴν ἐσομένην σύνοδον Inscr. Boeot. p. 118 Keil; τὴν ταχθεῖσαν ἡμέραν Polyb. 5. 29, 3, etc.; absol. to delay, Id. 4. 30, 2, etc.:—Pass. to be put off, Geop.
 ὑπερτίμῶ, to honour exceedingly, τινα Soph. Ant. 284: to prize overmuch, Philo 1. 112:—Pass., Luc. Jup. Trag. 48.
 ὑπερτίμιος, *ov*, over-dear, ὑπ. ἀγοράζειν τι Arist. Oec. 2. 34, 5.
 ὑπέρτιμος, *ov*, very precious, Eccl.:—as a title, right honourable, Byz.
 ὑπερτοιχέω, of waves, to wash over the sides of a ship, Greg. Naz.
 ὑπερτοκέω, in *aor.* to be exhausted by breeding, Theophr. C. P. 2. 11, 4; cf. ὑπέρνιος.

ὑπέρτολμος, ον, (τόλμα) *overbold*, ἀνδρὸς φρόνημα Aesch. Cho. 590.
 ὑπερτόναιον, τό, *the lintel of a door or window*, Poll. 7. 122, Inscr. in Müller *Mun. Ath.* p. 34.
 ὑπέρτονος, ον, *overstrained, strained to the utmost, at full pitch, exceeding loud*, γήρυμα Aesch. Eum. 569; βοά Ar. Nub. 1154: metaph., ὑπ. δύναμις Plut., etc.; ὑπέρτονα ταφεύειν Greg. Naz. II. ὑπέρτονον (sc. ξύλον), τό, *the main-beam*, E. M. 576, 17, but with v. l. ὑπέρτονον, as in Eust. 249. 19., 7So. 27. Cf. διάτονος.
 ὑπερτοξεύσιμος, ον, *to be shot beyond*, μίασμ' ἔλεξας οὐχ ὑπερτ. an abomination not to be outdone, Aesch. Supp. 473.
 ὑπερτοξεύω, *to overshoot*, Aen. Tact.
 ὑπερτραγίζω, *to smell rank like a he-goat*, Diosc. 1. 6.
 ὑπερτρανόμαι, Pass. *to be exceedingly clear*, Theod. Prodr.
 ὑπερτραφής, ἐς, *nourished with exceeding care*, Philostorg.
 ὑπερτρέχω: fut. -δραμούμαι, and in Philetaer. Ἀταλ. 1. 3 -δραμῶ: aor. -ἔδραμον: cf. ὑπερβέω. *To run over or beyond, outrun, escape from*, πενήν Theogn. 620; πῶς τὰ κρείσσω θνητὸς οὐσ' ὑπερδράμω; Eur. Ion 973, cf. Hel. 1524. 2. *to excel, surpass*, εἰ θεὰς ὑπερδράμοι κάλλει Id. Tro. 930, cf. Philetaer. 1. c.; ἦν δ' αὖ κρατηθῆς καὶ τὰ τοῦδ' ὑπερδραμῆ if .. his fortune prevail, Eur. Phoen. 578. II. *to overstep, transgress*, ὥστε .. θεῶν νόμιμα .. θνητὸν ὑνθ' ὑπερδραμεῖν Soph. Ant. 455.
 ὑπερτρῖσύλλαβος, ον, *of more than three syllables*, Arcad. 43, E. M.
 ὑπερτρομάζω, *to tremble exceedingly*, Planud.
 ὑπερτροχάζω, *to outstrip, to go beyond*, Philo 1. 173.
 ὑπερτρύφω, *to be excessively luxurious and haughty*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 48, Dio C. 62. 28.
 ὑπερυβρίζω, *to maltreat excessively*, Dio C. 59. 4, Poll. 8. 75.
 ὑπερυγραίνω, *to make too wet*, Hipp. 454. 53:—Pass. *to become so*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 7, 6.
 ὑπερυδραρυγύριζω, *to outdo Hydrargyryrus, a famous thief*, Tzetz. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 371.
 ὑπερύδρος, ον, *overfull of water: very dropsical*, Hipp. 522. 10.
 ὑπ-ερυθραίνωμαι, Pass., =sq., Byz.
 ὑπ-ερυθρίαύω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], *to grow rather red, blush a little*, Ar. Pl. 702.
 ὑπ-έρυθρος, ον, *somewhat red, reddish*, Hipp. Progn. 40, Art. 840, Thuc. 2. 49, Plat. Rep. 617 A.
 ὑπερῦλακτέω, *to outbark*, Byz.
 ὑπερυνμέω, *to extol exceedingly*, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 340:—ὑπερῦμνητος, ον, *highly extolled*, Eccl.
 ὑπερύπαται (χορδαί), αἱ, *notes higher than the ὑπάτη*, Mus. Vctt.
 ὑπερύψηλος, ον, *exceeding high*, Xen. An. 3. 5, 7, Arg., etc.: metaph. *high-flying*, Eust. Opusc. 184. 70, etc.
 ὑπερυψώω, *to exalt exceedingly*, τινα Ep. Philipp. 2. 9, Eccl.:—Pass., LXX (Ps 36. 35., 96. 9).
 ὑπερύψωμα, τό, and -ῶσις, ἡ, *excessive exaltation*, Eccl.
 ὑπερφαής, ἐς, *exceeding bright or glorious*, Eccl.
 ὑπερφαίνομαι, Pass. *to appear, shew oneself over or above*, τοῦ λόφου Thuc. 4. 93; τοῦ ποταμοῦ *above the surface of* .., Plut. Pyrrh. 16, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 9; also c. acc., ὑπ. τὸ τεῖχος Plut. Dio 39: absol. *to appear in the air above*, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 4. 2. metaph. *to be superior*, Themist. 11 A.—Nic. Th. 177 uscs the Act. ὑπερφαίνω as neut.
 ὑπερφάλαγγέω, *to extend the line of one's phalanx so as to outflank the enemy on both wings*, Arr. Tact. 29. 10: generally, *to outflank*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 5, etc.; c. gen., ὑπ. τοῦ στρατεύματος Ib. 6. 1, 30; ὑπ. ὑπὲρ τὸ κέρασ Arr. Tact. 25. 9.
 ὑπερφάλαγγησις (v. l. -σις), ἡ, *an outflanking of the enemy's line on both wings*, Arr. Tact. 29. 9; cf. ὑπερκέρασις:—two other forms ὑπερφάλαγγωσις, or -φάλαγγωσις, occur in Ael. ap. Suid., Anecd. Oxon. 3. 163.
 ὑπερφάνης, ἐς, gen. ἐος, (ὑπερφαίνομαι) *appearing over or above, out-topping others*, δύρατα ὀρθὰ καὶ ὑπερφανῆ Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 7 (as Steph. for ὑπερηφανῆ). II. = ὑπερφαής, Poll. 5. 150., 9. 20.
 ὑπερφάσις, εως, ἡ, = ὑπερηφανία, Hesych.
 ὑπερφάτος, ον, (φατός, φημί) *above speech, unspeakable, νιφετοῦ σθένος* Pind. Fr. 74. 8; ὑπ. ἀνὴρ μορφᾶ τε καὶ ἔργοισι Id. O. 9. 98.
 ὑπερφέγγεια, ἡ, (φέγγος) *an excessive shining*, Iamb. V. Pyth. § 67.
 ὑπερφέρεια, ἡ, (ὑπερφερός), *haughtiness, pride*, Aquila V. T.
 ὑπερφερέτης, ον, ὁ, *the supreme one*: in Dion. H. 2. 34, = Lat. *Jupiter Feretrius*.
 ὑπερφερός, ἐς, *preëminent, excellent*, LXX (Dan. 2. 31), Hesych.
 ὑπερφέρω, *to bear or carry over*, ὑπ. τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὰς ναῦς Thuc. 3. 81, cf. 15., 7. 8:—Pass., [αἱ ναῦς] αἱ ὑπερνεχθεῖσαι τὸν ἰσθμὸν Id. 4. 8; ὑπερνεχθῆναι τὰς δίνας Dion. H. 3. 56; ἀετοὶ ὑπ. τὸν Ταῦρον Plut. 2. 510 B; ὑπ. ὑπὲρ .. Xen. Oec. 18, 7; absol. *to be transplanted*, Ptol. II. mostly intr. *to rise above, be prominent, stand out*, Hipp. 1230 G, Plut. 2. 591 C. 2. metaph. *to surpass, excel, have the advantage over*, τινὸς τινι one in a thing, ῥόδα ὀδμῆ ὑπερφέροντα τῶν ἄλλων Hdt. 8. 138, cf. 9. 96, Ar. Eq. 584, Thuc. 1. 81;—c. gen. only, τέχνη τέχνης ὑπερφέρουσα Soph. O. T. 381, cf. Xen. Lac. 15, 8; c. dat. modī only, κάλλει καὶ ἀρετῇ μέγα ὑπ. Hdt. 8. 44, cf. 4. 74; πλούτῳ Xen. Lac. 15, 3; cf. Pors. Hec. 268. b. sometimes also c. acc. pro gen., ὑπερφέρεις τόλμη τε τόλμαν καὶ λόγῳ χρηστῶ λόγον Eur. Heracl. 555; ὑπ. τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην φύσιν Isocr. 52 E, cf. Plut. Rom. 7. c. absol., τοῦθ' ὑπερφέρει has this preëminence, Soph. O. C. 1007; ὑπερνεγκεῖν πολὺ Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 13.
 ὑπέρφου, Adv., = ὑπερφυῶς, *excessively, overmuch*, φλεόντων δαμάτων ὑπ. Aesch. Ag. 377; οὐχ ὑπ. θνητὸν ὄντα χρῆ φρονεῖν Id. Pers. 820;

τί τὴν τυρανίδα τιμᾶς ὑπ.; Eur. Phoen. 550; φέρεῖς ὑπ. τὰς τύχας, like δεινῶς φέρεῖς, Id. H. F. 1321:—Hesych. expl. it by ὑπεράγαν; and in Cratin. ap. A. B. 51, we have μηδὲν ὑπέρφεν' ἐπὶ τοῦ μηδὲν ἄγαν.
 ὑπερφεύγω, *to escape beyond*, τὰς ἑπτὰ ἡμέρας Hipp. 468. 18, cf. 470. 30; in tmesi, οὐκ ἔστιν ὑπὲρ (Herm. ὑπέκ) θνατὸν φυγεῖν Aesch. Pers. 100.
 ὑπέρφημος, ον, *very famous*, Achmes Onir. 247.
 ὑπερφθέγγομαι, Dep. *to sound above*, τὰ ἔργα ὑπ. τοὺς λόγους Luc. Tox. 35; ὑπ. εὐπέειά *to excel therein*, Plut. 2. 396 D.
 ὑπερφθίνομαι [ῆ], Pass. *to die for or in behalf of*, ὑπερέφθιτο πατρός Pind. P. 6. 29.
 ὑπερφιάλος, ον, *overbearing, overweening, arrogant*, of persons, often in Homer, like ὑπερηγορέων, ὑπερηφανέων, in Il. of the Trojans, 3. 106., 13. 621, al.; in Od. of the Cyclopes, 9. 106; or, more commonly, of the suitors, 1. 134., 2. 310, al.; ὑπ. γόνος of a Centaur, Pind. P. 2. 79, cf. O. 10 (11). 43, P. 4. 197;—so also, θυμὸς ὑπ. an arrogant spirit, Il. 15. 94; ἔπος, μῦθος ὑπ. Od. 4. 503, 774.—Orig. the word seems only to have signified *exceeding in power, puissant*, without any bad sense, as is prob. from Od. 21. 289, where Antinoüs uses it of himself and the rest of the suitors, ὑπερφιάλοισι μεθ' ἡμῖν δαίνυσαι; and Aristarch. read ὑπερφιάλον for ὑπέρφυμον in Il. 5. 881: later writers also used it without any bad sense, δεσμὸς ὑπ. a huge bond, Pind. Fr. 93; οἶνον ὑπερφιάλον κελαρύσετε pour the noble wine, or pour it without stint, Ion ap. Ath. 495:—this orig. notion appears most clearly in the Adv. ὑπερφιάλως, *exceedingly, excessively*, ὑπ. νεμεσίσειν Il. 13. 293; νεμεσῶν Od. 17. 481., 21. 285; ἀνιάσειν Il. 18. 300: but the Adv. also passed into the sense of *haughtily, arrogantly*, Od. 1. 227., 4. 663, etc. Cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. (The old deriv. from ὑπὲρ φιάλην, *running over* (cf. Ion 1. c.), is quite against the simplicity of the Homeric times. Two suggestions deserve consideration; first, that it is formed by Epic change from ὑπέρφιος (quasi ὑπερβίαιος), which Lob. Pathol. p. 91 approves, cf. ὑπέροπλος; or, by change of v, = ὑπερφυής (cf. ὑπέρφου), which is maintained by Butt. s. v. and Curt.)
 ὑπερφίλιέω, *to love beyond measure*, Ar. Pl. 1072, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 6, etc.
 ὑπερφίλονεικέω, *to shew great jealousy*, Schol. Luc. Eun. 2.
 ὑπερφίλοσοφέω, *to philosophise exceedingly*, Hipp. 1279. 38.
 ὑπερφιλότημος, ον, *over-ambitious*: Adv. -μως, Theopomp. Hist. 126.
 ὑπερφλεγμαινώω, *to be excessively inflamed*, Hipp. 411. 41., 417. 5t.
 ὑπερφλέγω, *to overheat, inflame greatly*, Galen.
 ὑπέρφλος, ον, *luxuriant, succulent*, μήλα Emped. 287.
 ὑπερφλυᾶρέω, *to talk or chatter very absurdly*, A. B. 68.
 ὑπερφλύζω, *to boil or bubble over*, Hesych.
 ὑπερφροβέομαι, Pass., with fut. med. *to be over-frightened, fear exceedingly*, Aesch. Theb. 238; ὑπ. μὴ .. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 2.
 ὑπέρφροβος, ον, *very fearful, timid*, Xen. Eq. 3, 9; τὸ ὑπ. Dio C. 58. 6. II. causal, *very terrible*, λέγειν τὰ φαῦλα μείζω καὶ τὰ δειν' ὑπέρφροβα Menand. Φαν. 3 (ubi v. Meineke), cf. LXX (Dan. 7. 19).
 ὑπέρφρορά, ἡ, *elevation*, opp. to καταφορά, Theod. Prodr.
 ὑπέρφρορέω, like ὑπερφέρω 1, *to carry over*, τι ὑπὲρ τινος Xen. Cyn. 8, 4.
 ὑπέρφρορτόομαι, Pass. *to be overladen*, Eccl.
 ὑπέρφρορτος, ον, *overladen*: τὸ ὑπ. an overload, Eust. Opusc. 209. 39.
 ὑπέρφρορτίσω, *to shudder beyond measure*, Planud.
 ὑπέρφρορνώω, (ὑπέρφρων) *to be over-proud, to have high thoughts*, μηδ' ὑπέρφρορνεῖ Aesch. Ag. 1039, cf. Polyb. 6. 18, 7; μὴ ὑπ. παρ' ὃ δει φρονεῖν, ἀλλὰ φρονεῖν εἰς τὸ σωφρονεῖν Ep. Rom. 12. 3: c. dat. modī, *to be proud in or of a thing*, πλούτῳ Hdt. 1. 199; τῷ λόγῳ Plat. Alcib. 1. 104 A. 2. c. acc. *to overlook, look down upon, despise*, ὑπέρφρορνήσας τὸν παρόντα δαίμονα Aesch. Pers. 825; τοὺς θεοὺς Ar. Nub. 226; πέφυκε ἄνθρωπος τὸ .. θεραπεύειν ὑπέρφρορνεῖν Thuc. 3. 39:—Pass. *to be despised*, Id. 6. 16. 3. c. gen. *to think slightly of*, δαίμονων Eur. Bacch. 1326; τῶν νόμων Ar. Nub. 1400; τοῦ ἐπιτηδεύματος Plat. Phaedr. 258 B. II. *to surpass in knowledge*, ὑπ. ἱστορίᾳ τὸν δῆμον (v. l. for περιφρ-) Aeschin. 19. 42; c. acc. cogn., πάντα ὑπέρφρ. *to be thoroughly well-informed*, Hipp. 1279. 26.
 ὑπέρφρορνησις, εως, ἡ, *contempt, θανάτου* Plut. 2. 238 B, Poll. 9. 146.
 ὑπέρφρορνητής, οὐ, ὁ, a *contemner*, Boiss. Anecd. 5. 340.
 ὑπέρφρορνήζω, *to be exceedingly concerned*, Heliod. 10. 29.
 ὑπέρφρορσύνη, ἡ, *contempt, disdain*, Plut. 2. 19 D, 827 A, etc.
 ὑπέρφρύγιος [ῦ], ον, *hyper-Phrygian, a musical mode*, Ath. 625 D, cf. Böckh *Metr. Pind.* p. 225.
 ὑπέρφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) *over-proud, haughty, disdainful, arrogant*, σῆμα, λόγοι Aesch. Theb. 380, 410; φρονήματα Eur. Heracl. 358: neut. pl. ὑπέρφρορνα as Adv., Soph. Aj. 1236:—Adv. ὑπέρφρορνώως, Dio C. 37. 5 and 49. 2. in good sense, ἐκ τοῦ ὑπέρφρορνος from a sense of superiority, Thuc. 2. 62, Dio C. 45. 43:—a usage censured by Poll. 9. 147.
 ὑπερφυής, ἐς: Att. acc. sing. ὑπερφυᾶ Ar. Eq. 141, Nub. 76: Att. neut. pl. ὑπερφυῆ Plat. Gorg. 467 B, -φυᾶ Ar. Ran. 611: (φύομαι): I. literally, *growing above the ground*, Luc. Lexiph. 6: *growing higher than the rest*, οἱ ὑπ. τῶν ἀσταχύων Diog. L. 1. 100. II. literally also, *overgrown, enormous*, σμίνθος Aesch. Fr. 226; λίθοι ὑπ. τὸ μέγαθος Hdt. 2. 175, cf. Ar. Pac. 229, Pl. 734; ὑπ. τῷ μεγέθει Arist. Cael. 2. 9, 9:—then, 2. without a distinct sense of bulk, monstrous, marvellous, strange, extraordinary, in good and bad sense, ἔργον ὑπ. μέγαθος τε καὶ κάλλος Hdt. 9. 78; ἔργον ὑπ. ἐργάσατο Id. 8. 116, cf. 9. 78; ἀτραπος δαιμονίως ὑπ. Ar. Nub. 76; ὑπ. τέχνη Ar. Eq. 141; πῶς οὐχ ὑπερφυές; is it not most strange? Dem. 848. 23; καὶ τοῦθ' ὑπ., εἰ .., Isocr. 364 D; τὸ δὲ πάντων ὑπερφυέστατον, ὅτι .. Lys. 178. 40, cf. Ar. Thesm. 831:—often joined with a relat., ὄχλος ὑπερφυῆς ὅσος Ar. Pl. 750; ὑπ. ὡς .., like Lat. *mirum quam* .., ὑπερφυεῖ τινι .. ὡς μεγάλη βλάβη Plat. Gorg. 477 D:—often also joined with other Adjs., in which case, as a rule, it stands second,

σχέτλια λέγειν καὶ ὑπ. Plat. Gorg. 467 B; δεινὸν ὡς ἀληθῶς καὶ ὑπ. Dem. 543. 2, etc.; but it stands first in Plut. 2. 12 B, 155 A, al.; v. Lob. Paral. 541.

II. Adv. —ὡς, *marvellously, strangely, exceedingly*, φιλαθηναῖος ἦν ὑπ. Ar. Ach. 142; ὑπ. σπουδάσειν Plat. Gorg. 481 B; in affirm. answers, ὑπερφύως μὲν οὖν Id. Rep. 525 B. 2. ὑπερφύως ὡς . . . before a Verb, ὑπ. ὡς χαίρω Id. Symp. 173 C, cf. Theaet. 155 C; before an Adj., ὑπ. ὡς ἀληθῆ λέγεις Id. Phaedo 66 A: cf. θαυμάσιος, θαυμαστός.

ὑπερφύα, ἡ, *marvellousness*, C. I. 4699. 26, Suid.

ὑπερφύομαι, Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., *to overshoot*, τινος Aristaen. 1. 6; τινί Galen. II. metaph. *to surpass, excel*, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, ὑπερφύς Ἑλληνας ἰσχυί Hdt. 6. 127, cf. Dio C. 56. 2; c. gen. pers., Aristid. 2. 151.

ὑπερφυσάομαι, Pass. *to be inflated excessively*, Luc. Contempl. 19; metaph., Eccl.; so also ὑπερφυσόομαι, Greg. Naz.

ὑπερφωνέω, *to cry, speak exceedingly loud*, Philostr. 484, Eccl. II. trans. *to outbawl*, τινά Luc. Rhet. Praec. 13;—metaph. *to outdo*, Philostr. 194.

ὑπέρφωτος, ον, *brilliant, glorious*, Byz.

ὑπερχαίρω, *to rejoice exceedingly at a thing*, τινί Eur. Med. 1165; ἐπί τινι Plut. 2. 1098 B; c. part. μαυθάνων ὑπ., ὄρων ὑπ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3, Luc. Nec. 12; also, ὑπ. ὅταν . . ., ὅτι . . ., Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 10, Cyn. 4. 4; absol., Luc. V. H. 1. 30.

ὑπερχᾶλάω, f. l. for ὑπεκχ— in Anth. P. 11. 200.

ὑπερχᾶρης, ἐς, *overjoyed*, Polyb. 8. 19, 2, etc.; ἐπί τινι Id. 1. 44, 5.

ὑπερχεῖλης, ἐς, gen. ἐος, *over the brim, running over*, κρατῆρες Ath. 13 D, cf. Poll. 5. 133, etc.:—hence ὑπερχεῖλέω, Anna Comn.

ὑπερχεῖρια, ἡ, *protectress*, a name of Hera in Laconia, Paus. 3. 13, 8.

ὑπερχέω, fut. —χεῶ, *to pour over*, Dosith. Mag. Interpr. p. 32 Böcking:—Pass. *to overflow, overrun*, of water, Arist. Probl. 3. 34, 1, Mirab. 89; of the air, Hipp. Aph. 1260; ὑπερχεῖται εἰς τὸ ἀχανές Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 18;—c. gen., Alciphro Fr. 5. 4.

ὑπερχθόνιος, ον, *above the earth*, Manetho 2. 26.

ὑπερχλίω, *to be over-wanton or arrogant*, Soph. Tr. 281,—ὑπερχλίοντες being the first reading in the Laur. Ms., afterwards altered into ὑπερχλιδώντες.

ὑπερχολάω, *to have an excess of bile, to be or become exceeding angry*, Ar. Lys. 694, Philostr. 828. II. trans. *to fill full of bile*, Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex. p. 384.

ὑπέρχολος, ον, *exceeding bilious or wrathful*, Antiph. Incert. 92.

ὑπέρχομαι, fut. —ελεύσομαι: Dep. with aor. and pf. act: Hom. uses only the aor. in both forms. *To go or come under, get under*, Lat. *subire*, c. acc., ὑπήλυθε θάμνον Od. 5. 476; ὑπήλθετε δῶμ' Αἴδαο 12. 21; ἐπεὶ κε μέλαθρον ὑπελθῆ 18. 150; ὕφρ. ἄν γὰν ὑπέλθη Aesch. Eum. 339;—with a Prep., ὑπ. ὑπὸ τὴν φορὰν (or τὴν πληγὴν) τοῦ ἀκόντιου *to come within its range*, Antiph. 121. 35., 124. 20; ὑπὸ τὸ ἀκόντιον Ib. 34; εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τοῦ ἀκ. Ib. 23;—rarely c. dat., Plut. Comp. Pericl. 2.

II. like ὑφέρπω II. 2, of involuntary feelings, *to come upon, steal over one*, c. acc., Τρώας δὲ τρόμος αἰνὸς ὑπήλυθε γυῖα Il. 7. 215., 20. 44; ὑπέρχεται με φρίκη Hdt. 6. 134; ὡς μ' ὑπέηλθε τις φόβος Soph. Ph. 1231, cf. El. 1112; θαυμά τοί μ' ὑπέρχεται Ib. 928; ὥσθ' ἴμερος μούπηλθε . . Eur. Med. 57, cf. Philem. Στρατ. 1. 1; οὐ γὰρ τις οἶκτος σῆς μ' ὑπ. φυγῆς Eur. Hipp. 1089; ἐς δ' ἄκραν δεῖμ' ὑπέηλθε κρατὸς φόβαν, of fear causing the hair to stand up, Soph. Ph. 1231; ἐκ ποδῶν δ' ἄνω ὑπ. σπαραγμός εἰς ἄκρον κᾶρα Aesch. Fr. 165; ὑπελήλυθέν τέ μου νάρκα τις ὄλον τὸ δέρμα Menand. Φαν. 1.

III. of persons, *to creep or insinuate oneself into another's good graces, to fawn on, cringe to*, εἶδες οἱ ὑπέρχεται; Ar. Eq. 270; οἱ κριταὶ ὑπ. Ἀλκιβιάδην Andoc. 31. 43; ὑπ. τὰς ἀρχάς, τοὺς πολεμίους Xen. Lac. 8, 2, Ath. 2, 14; ὑπ. πάντας ἀνθρώπους καὶ δουλεύων Plat. Crito 53 E; ὑπ. καὶ θεραπεύειν Dem. 623. 22; ὑπ. δώροις καὶ κολακείαις Plut. Cato Mi. 50. 2 *to undermine, entrap, beguile*, λάθρα μ' ὑπελθῶν Soph. O. T. 386; οἱ αὖ μ' ὑπέηλθε Id. Ph. 1007; δόλω μ' ὑπέηλθε Eur. Andr. 436, cf. Supp. 138, I. A. 67; τὸν ἄνδρα ποιικίως ὑπ. ἐν λόγοισιν Ar. Eq. 459.

IV. c. acc. rei, *to seek by base arts, τὴν τυναννίδα* Plut. Dio 7; φιλίαν Dio Chr. V. *to advance slowly*, of an army, Xen. An. 5. 2, 30; cf. ὑπάγω III.

VI. *to recede, give away*, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 22.

ὑπερχράομαι, Med. *to use to excess*, Eust. Opusc. 221. 17, Schol.

ὑπέρχρεως, ον, *over head and ears in debt*, Dem. 821. 14.

ὑπερχρονίζω, *to be over the time*, Hesych.

ὑπερχρόνιος, ον, *beyond the usual time of life, very old*, Paroemiogr. II. *beyond time, eternal*, Eccl.; so also ὑπέρχρονος, ον, Ib.

ὑπέρχρῦσος, ον, *above gold in value*, Eccl.

ὑπέρχρῦσις, εως, ἡ, *an overflowing*, Strab. 743, Plut. 2. 502 A, etc.

ὑπερχωρέω, prob. f. l. for ὑπεκ—, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 57.

ὑπέρχψυχος, ον, *overpowering the soul*, Plat. Tim. 88 A.

ὑπέρχψυχρος, ον, *very frigid*, of bad wit, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 16.

ὑπερχψύχω [ῦ], *to strike with a violent chill*, Hipp. 446. 37 sq.:—Pass., Id. 516. 17, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 5, 6.

ὑπερῶ, Att. fut. of ὑπεῖπον.

ὑπερῶδυνέω, *to feel excessive pain*, Hipp. 1175 C.

ὑπερῶδυνία, ἡ, *excessive pain*, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. ἀκληρούντων.

ὑπερῶέω, *to start back, recoil*, Il. 8. 122, 314., 15. 452.

ὑπερῶη, ἡ, Ion. noun, *the palate*, Il. 22. 495, Hipp. Mochl. 865; ὑπερῶα (v. l. —ῶα) Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 10;—elsewhere οὐρανός, οὐρανίσκος. Cf. ὑπερῶος.

ὑπερῶοθεν, Adv. *from an upper room*, Od. 1. 328.

ὑπερῶιον, τό, Ep. and Ion. for ὑπερῶον, Hom.

ὑπερῶιος, α, ον, v. ὑπερῶος.

ὑπερωκεάνιος, ον, *beyond the ocean*, Philo 2. 547:—metaph. *hyper-oceanic, monstrous*, ὑπ. καὶ μετακόσμιος ἀσεβεία Id. 1. 425, 675.

ὑπερωμία, ἡ, (ῶμος) *the part above the shoulders*, ὑπερωμίαν καὶ ἐπάνω ὑψηλός *by the head and shoulders*, LXX (1 Regg. 9. 2, cf. 10. 23):—also, ὑπερωμίας, ὁ, *one who is taller by the head and shoulders*, Byz.

ὑπερωνέομαι, Dep. *to buy too dear, to bid high*, Themist. 261 B.

ὑπερώνυμος, ον, *above all name, inexpressible*, Dionys. Ar.

ὑπερῶον, Ep. and Ion. —ῶιον, τό, *the upper part of the house, the upper story or upper rooms*, where the women resided, παρθένος αἰδοίη ὑπερῶιον εἰσαναβάσα Il. 2. 514; εἰς ὑπερῶν ἀνάβας 16. 184, cf. Od. 1. 362; ὑπερῶιοθεν φρεσὶ σύνθετο θέσπιν αἰοιδῆν . . Πηνελόπεια *from her chamber* she heard it, Od. 1. 329; approached by a κλίμαξ, Ib. 330; ἐξ ὑπερῶον Pind. Fr. 25. 2. in Att., *an attic, garret*, Ar. Eq. 1001, Pl. 811; ἄνωθ' ἐξ ὑπ. Id. Eccl. 698; used of a spare room, Antiph. 113. 3; cf. Lys. p. 3 Reiske, and v. διήρης.

ὑπερῶος, α, ον, Ion. and Ep. —ῶιος, η, ον: also ος, ον (v. infr.):—*being above or over*, στοαὶ ὑπερῶοι Dion. H. 3. 68, Paus. 5. 10, 10; ὑπ. θάλαμος = ὑπερῶον, Plut. Pelop. 35; so ὑπ. οἶκος, οἶκημα, Galen., Plut., etc. (The last part of the word —ῶιος, —ῶος seems to be a mere termin., the Adj. being formed from ὑπέρ, as πατρώιος, μητρώιος from πατήρ, μήτηρ.)

ὑπέρωρος, ον, *beyond the season, over-ripe*, Diosc. 1. 77, Poll. 6. 54.

ὑπερωρόφιος, ον, *over or above the roof*, Poll. 1. 80.

ὑπερώσιος, ον, = περιώσιος, Suid., E. M.

ὑπερώτατος, η, ον, poet. Sup. for ὑπέρτατος, Pind. N. 8. 73.

ὑπερωτάω, *to reply by a question*, Plat. Gorg. 483 A.

ὑπεσθίω, fut. ὑπέδομαι, *to eat away under or secretly*, Schol. Il. 21. 271.

ὑπεσσεῖται, Dor. 3 sing. fut. of ὑπειμι.

ὑπεσταλμένως, Adv. *drawn in, retiringly, modestly*, Heraclid. Alleg. 29.

ὑπέσχεθον, v. sub ὑπέχω.

ὑπέσχημαι, v. sub ὑπισχνέομαι.

ὑπετυμολογέω, *to suggest an etymology*, Schol. Ar. Av. 181.

ὑπεύδιος, ον, *under the calm sky*, γέραναι Arat. 1012.

II. somewhat calm, ἀκτῆ Ar. Rh. 1. 584, cf. 3. 1202; ὑπ. καὶ λεία θάλαττα Ael. N. A. 1. 41, etc.; τὸ ὑπ. τῆς θαλάσσης *a tolerable calm*, Plut. Themist. 32. [I in Arat. l. c. metri grat., as he also uses εὐδιος.]

ὑπεύθυνος, ον, *liable to give account for one's administration* of an office, *accountable, responsible*, ὑπ. ἀρχή, opp. to μουναρχίη, Hdt. 3. 80; τραχὺς μόναρχος, οὐδ' ὑπ. κρατεῖ Aesch. Pr. 324; οὐχ ὑπεύθυνος πόλει Id. Pers. 213, cf. Cho. 715; ὑπεύθυνος παραινέσις πρὸς ἀνεύθυνον ἀκρόασιον *we who advise are responsible, while you who hear are irresponsible*, Thuc. 3. 43; οἱ ὑπ. at Athens, magistrates who, on quitting office, had to give an account of their administration to public auditors (λογισταί), Ar. Eq. 259, Vesp. 102, Antiph. 146. 23, etc.; ὅποσοι ἄρχοντες ἐν μᾶ πόλει γεγέννηται, ὑπ. εἰσιν Andoc. 33. 13; ἄνδρες λογισταὶ τῶν ὑπ. χόρων, addressed to the Spectators, who were 'auditors' and judges of the performance, Eupol. Πόλ. 30. 2. c. gen. *under liabilities for, answerable for*, ὑπ. ἀρχῆς ἐτέρας ap. Dem. 747. 1; προκλήσεως Id. 1114. 21;—so, of slaves, σῶμα ὑπ. ἀδικημάτων *their body is liable for their misdeeds*, i. e. they must pay for them with their body, Id. 610. 5; τῆς ἀγνοίας ὑπ. held responsible for it, Id. 293. fin.; τῆς φωνῆς Luc. Salt. 27. 3. also c. dat., ὑπ. κινδύνῳ, ὑπ. τιμωρίᾳ Lycurg. 166. 17., 169. 8;—bnt c. dat. pers. *responsible to another, dependent on them*, Lat. *obnoxius*, ὑπ. ὧν οὐδενί Dem. 306. 4; δίδοναι αὐτὸν ὑπ. τῇ τύχῃ, etc., Id. 291. 19, cf. Aeschin. 51. 3.

II. Adv. —ως, Poll. 3. 139.

ὑπευλαβέομαι, Dep. *to be somewhat afraid*, c. inf., LXX (2 Macc. 14. 18 cod. Alex.).

ὑπευνάομαι, Pass. (εὐνάω) only in fem. part. aor. ὑπευνηθείσα as v. l. Hes. Th. 374 (where the true reading is ὑπομηθείσα), *lying under a man, pregnant*.

II. *to be under-bedded with a thing*, i. e. *lying or sitting upon*, ὀρθαλὸς νεοσσοῖς ὑπευνηθείσα Nic. Al. 294.

ὑπευρύνω, *to make somewhat wide*, Byz.

ὑπευτρεπίζω, *to prepare gradually*, Greg. Nyss.

ὑπευφραίνομαι, Dep. *to rejoice secretly*, τινί at a thing, Greg. Naz.

ὑπέυχομαι, Dep. *to pay secretly*, τινί τι Greg. Naz.

ὑπεφθαρχέω, *to be under-officer of the ephebi* (at Cyzicus), C. I. 3665.

ὑπεφίτημι, *to let loose a little*, Eccl.

ὑπεχθέσιμος, ον, Cretan for ὑπεκθέσιμος, q. v.

ὑπέχω, fut. ὑπέξω: aor. ὑπέσχον, poet. also ὑπέσχεθον: verb. Adj. ὑπεκτέον, q. v. *To hold under*, a. *to put a mare under or to a horse*, ὑποσχῶν θηλέας ἵππους (cf. Virg. *supposita de matre*), Il. 5. 269. b. *of holding out the hand to receive something*, ὑπέσχεθε χεῖρα 7. 188; προτείνειν καὶ ὑπ. τὴν χεῖρα, *to receive bribes*, Dem. 421. 18; ὑπ. χρυσίῳ τὴν χεῖρα Menand. Leuk. 2; proverb. of a greedy person, ὑπ. τὴν χεῖρα ἀποθνήσκων Diogen. Paroem. 3. 12. c. *ρημάτων ὑπ. οὐας*, Lat. *praebere aurem*, *to lend an attentive ear*, Simon. 44. 14; σὺ δὲ μέλιχον οὐας ὑπέσχεθαι Procl. h. Minerv. 52; ὑπ. τὰ ὄψα τινι Aristid., etc. d. *to hold a cup under another vessel*, while something is poured into it, Hdt. 2. 151, Ar. Ach. 1063, Pax 431, cf. 908. e. *to put as it were wax under a seal*, Plat. Theaet. 191 D. f. ὑπ. μαστόν, of the mother giving suck, Eur. Ion 1372; νηπίους θηλῆν ὑπ. Plut. Rom. 21. 2. *to supply, afford, furnish*, νεφέλην Aesch. Fr. 196. 7; πλοῦτος ὑπ. μέριμναν Dissen. Pind. O. 2. 54 (99); πάντα Ar. Lys. 841; ὑπ. τινί [φόβον] *to occasion him fear*, Thuc. 7. 21;—ὑπ. ἑαυτόν, Lat. *praebere se alicui*, *submit oneself to another*, so as to be at his disposal, or so as to follow his advice, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 44, Plat. Rep. 399 B; also c. inf., ὑπέσχεθαι Σωκράτει ἐξελέγξαι *allow Socrates to examine you*, Id. Gorg. 497 B. 3. *to make subject*, τι ταῖς αἰσθήσεσι Id. Theaet. 191 D. II. *to uphold, support*, τοὺς ὄμους, c. acc., Hdt. 4. 72. 2. like Lat. *sustinere*, *to undergo, be subject to, suffer*, τῆνδ' ἄτην Soph. Tr. 1274; ζημίαν Eur.

Ion 1038; κακόν Ar. Thesm. 196; τιμωρίαν τινός for a thing, Thuc. 6. 80, Aeschin. 85. 23; κόλασιν Plut., etc.; also, ὑπ. αἰτίαν τινός to be subject to accusation for . . . Antipho 137. 18; τούτων . . . οὐκ ἂν δικαίως τὴν αἰτίαν ὑπέχοιμι Plat. Apol. 33 B; ὑπ. ψόγον ἀμουσίας Id. Rep. 403 C. 3. in law-phrases, ὑπ. δίκην τινός to have to give an account of a thing, Hdt. 2. 118; δίκην ὑπόσχεσ ἀίματος . . . Εὐμενίσι Eur. Or. 1649; ὑπ. φόνον δίκας Plat. Legg. 872 C; (poët. also, ὑπ. φόνον τινός to have to give account of his murder, Eur. El. 1318); δίκην ὑπ. τῶν πεπραγμένων Dem. 371. 20; ὑπ. τὴν δίκην Soph. O. T. 552; ὑπ. δίκην τινί Eur. Hec. 1253, Plat. Phaedo 99 A; ὑπ. δίκην to undergo a trial, Thuc. 3. 53; τοῖς χρήμασι τὰς δίκας ὑπ. to have to pay the penalty with one's property, Isocr. 398 C; ὑπ. δίκας, ἐάν . . . Dcm. 645. fin.; κρίσιν ὑπ. Id. 555. 22. b. ἐμοὶ λόγον ὑπεχέτω let him render account to me, Plat. Prot. 338 D; οὐδενὶ ἐθέλων ὑπέχειν λόγον Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 9; ὑπ. τῇ πόλει περὶ τοῦ βίου λόγον Andoc. 34. 8; ὑπ. εὐθύνας Lys. 115. 11., 183. 21. 4. to sustain, maintain, λόγον an argument, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 1, Metaph. 3. 6, 5, al.; ὑπ. ὑπόθεσιν Id. Top. 8. 3, 1; θέσιν καὶ ὀρισμὸν Ib. 9, 1. For the Med., v. sub ὑπισχνέομαι.

ὑπήβολος, ον, v. sub ὑπόβολος.

ὑπηγορία, ἡ, enumeration, dictation, Eccl.

ὑπηρίος, ον, under the air, exposed to the air, Ar. Rh. 4. 1577.

ὑπηθέω, to sift, Hesych. s. v. ὑποσακίζειν.

ὑπηκοον, τό, a narcotic plant, with leaves like rue, Diosc. 4. 68, Galen.

ὑπήκοος, ον, (ἀκοή) giving ear, hearkening, listening to, τινι Anth. P. 9. 46:—a hearer, scholar, Iamb. V. Pyth. 121, Poll. 4. 44. II. obeying, obedient, subject, c. gen., Πέρσας Μήδων ὑπηκόους ἐποίησε Hdt. 1. 102, cf. 4. 167., 7. 111, 149, Aesch. Pers. 234, 242, Thuc., etc.; ὑπ. τῶν νόμων Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 2. 2. c. dat., Eur. Heracl. 287 (ubi v. Elmsl.), Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 22; ἅπαντα τῷ πλουτεῖν ὑπήκοα Ar. Pl. 146;—and so most commonly in late authors; Thuc. has ὑπ. τινος 4. 78., 6. 20; but, ναυσὶν καὶ φόρῳ ὑπ. liable to furnish . . . (cf. ὑποτελής), 7. 57; τροφῇ ὑπ. τῇ πέσει easy of digestion, Plut. 2. 661 B. III. absol. as Subst., ὑπήκοοι, οἱ, subjects, Thuc., Xen., etc.; ἡ ὑπήκοος (sc. χώρα) Dio C. 36. 19; τὸ ὑπήκοον = οἱ ὑπ., τὸ ὑπ. τῶν ξυμμάχων Thuc. 6. 69, cf. Dio C. 37. 25, etc.:—in particular, the subject allies of Athens were called ὑπήκοοι, opp. to the αὐτόνομοι, Thuc. 7. 57, cf. 6. 22., 8. 2, Böckh P. E. 2. 141.

ὑπήλατος, ον, (ἐλαύνω) carrying off downwards, φάρμακα ὑπ. purging medicines, Hipp. Acut. 387, cf. 514. I.

ὑπηλίφης, ἐς, (ὑπαλείφω) smeared, pitched, of a ship, E. M.

ὑπηλλαγμένως, Adv. in changed manner, Jo. Chrys.

ὑπημάτιος [ᾶ], α, ον, (ἡμαρ) towards day, in early morning, like ὑπηῶς, Opp. H. 4. 640, wherc Dind. ἐπημάτιος, cf. 3. 229.

ὑπημύω, v. sub ὑπεμνήμυκε.

ὑπηνέμιος, ον, (ἄνεμος) lifted or wafted by the wind, ὑπᾶνέμιοι φορέονται Theocr. 5. 115. 2. betokening wind, Arat. 839. II. full of wind, ὑπ. φόν a wind-egg, which produces no chicken, Ar. Fr. 237, Plat. Com. Δαιδ. 1; (ἀνεμαῖον φόν was considered better Att., Moer. 73, cf. Bergk in Meineke's Com. Fr. 2. 1018);—properly of eggs laid by hens without impregnation, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 10, sqq., 10. 6, 2, sqq.; so, ὑπ. κύημα Id. G. A. 3. 1, 5 and 18;—in Ar. Av. 695, ὑπ. φόν is the egg produced by Night alone, without impregnation; and Luc. Sacrif. 6 calls Hephaestus the ὑπ. παῖς of Hera. 2. metaph. vain, idle, empty, λοχείαι καὶ ὠδίνας Plut. 2. 38 E; ὄνειροι Ib. 735 E, Luc. Harm. 4; πλοῦτος Luc. Gall. 12; of men, braggart, Plut. Sertor. 12.

ὑπηνέμος, ον, (ἄνεμος) under the wind, under shelter from it, opp. to προσήνεμος, Soph. Ant. 411; ἀκτὴ Theocr. 22. 32; λιμὴν Poll. 1. 100; τόπος Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 9; ἐκ τοῦ ὑπηνέμου on the lee-side, Xen. Occ. 18, 7; ὑπηνέμους ποιεῖν τὰς νεοσττεύσεις to make the nests in sheltered places, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 6; ἐν ὑπηνέμοις (sc. τόποις) Ib. 14, 11:—metaph. gentle, αὔρα Eur. Cycl. 44. II. swift as the wind, Anth. Plan. 54. III. = ὑπηνέμιος II. 2, δόξαι, ἐπιθυμῖαι Alciphro 2. 2, 7, cf. Dio Chr. 1. 499.

ὑπήνη, ἡ, properly the hair on the upper-lip (which is the first to grow, cf. ὑπηνήτης), the moustache, distinguished from πώγων, Eubul. Στεφ. 7, v. Phot., Suid.; οἱ, generally, the beard, Aesch. Fr. 30; τὴν ὑπ. ἀκουρον τρέφειν Ar. Vesp. 476; μολύνειν τὴν ὑπ. Id. Eq. 1256; ὑπήνας ἔλκειν to let the beard grow long, trail a beard, Id. Lys. 1072; ἀναξ ὑπήνης of one with a huge beard, Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 3. 2. in Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 13, it seems to mean the upper lip, καὶ τὴν ὑπ. καὶ τὸ γένειον δασὺ ἔχειν: (Perh: from ὑπό and a Root found in Skt. āna (the part under the nose).)

ὑπηνήτης, ον, ὁ, one that is just getting a beard (cf. ὑπήνη), πρῶτον ὑπ. a youth with his first beard, Il. 24. 348, Od. 10. 279; χαριστάτην ἤβην εἶναι τοῦ ὑπηνήτου Plat. Prot. 309 B; Ἐρμῆς ὑπ., opp. to Ζεὺς γενειήτης, Luc. Sacrif. 11, cf. Müller Arch. d. Kunst § 379:—generally bearded, τράγος Anth. P. 6. 32. A fem. ὑπηνήτιν τρίχα in Boiss. An. 4. 431.

ὑπηνόβιος, ον, living with a beard, Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 2.

ὑπηοῖος, η, ον, (ἡώς) Ep. Adj. about dawn, towards morning, early, Il. 8. 330., 18. 277, Od. 4. 656; οτίβη ὑπηοίη early rime, morning frost, Od. 17. 25:—cf. ὑπηῶς.

ὑπημέμᾶ, Adv. somewhat softly, gently, Dion. P. 1122, unless we read ὑπ' ἡρέμα πορφύρουσαν, i. e. ὑποπορφύρουσαν.

ὑπηρεσία, ἡ, properly the service rendered by the ὑπηρεταί, sea-service: but mostly used as concrete, the body of rowers and sailors, the ship's crew, Thuc. 8. 1, Dcm. 1208. 20, etc.:—Thuc. opposed ὑπηρεσία to κυβερνήται, 1. 143; to θρανῖται, 6. 31; and in Lys. ὑπηρεσίαί are opp. to πλήρωμα, 162. 26; in Dcm. to ναῦται, ἐπιβάται, ἐρέται, 1209. 11.,

1214. 23., 1216. 13sq.; v. Arnold Thuc. 6. 31 and cf. ὑπηρετής I. II.

generally, service, δουλεία καὶ ὑπ. Ar. Vesp. 602; ἱατρικὴ ὑπ. Plat. Legg. 961 E; αἱ σωματικαὶ ὑπ. Arist. Pol. 1. 13, 2; μόρια τὰ πρὸς ταύτην τὴν ὑπ. (sc. πορεύεσθαι) Id. de Juvent. 2, 2; αἱ ὑπ. αἱ ἔξωθεν κινητικαὶ Id. P. A. 4. 9, 6; τέχναι καὶ γοητεῖαι καὶ ὄλως ὑπ. τινές all kinds of service, Dem. 1458. 18; πᾶσαν λειτουργίαν καὶ ὑπ. ἐκτελεῖν C. I. 2786; παρέχειν τι εἰς ὑπ. τινί Plat. Legg. 717 C; ἡ ἐμὴ τῷ θεῷ ὑπ. Id. Apol. 30 A; τίς αὕτη ἡ ὑπ. ἐστὶ τοῖς θεοῖς; Id. Euthyphro 14 D; τὰς ἐκείνων ὑπ. εἰς ἑαυτὸν Id. Legg. 729 D, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 6, 3; ἄλλας ὑπ. ὑποστάντα τῇ πόλει C. I. 1125, cf. 2336. 33., 2767, al. 2. in concrete sense, in pl., the class of servants or attendants, Plat. Legg. 956 E, Ep. 350 A. 3. ὑπ. σοι παντελής . . . κεραμίων = supellex ficilium, as we say 'a dinner-service,' Axionic. Χαλκ. 3. III. at Athens, a public duty or office, differing from ἀρχή in having a salary, Böckh P. E. 1. 320.

ὑπηρεσιον, τό, the cushion on a rower's bench, Thuc. 2. 93, Isocr. 169 A; εἰς ὑπ. καὶ κώπην i. e. to rowers' service, Plut. Themist. 4:—also, a riding-pad or saddle-cloth, Diod. 20. 4. II. the rowers' pay, A. B. 312, Phot. III. = ὑπηρετικὸν πλοῖον, Strab. 79.

ὑπηρετέω: plqpf. ὑπηρετῆκειν Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 9:—properly, to do service on board ship, to do rower's service (cf. ὑπηρετής, ὑπηρεσία); but this literal sense is found only in late writers, Acl. N. A. 13. 2:—Pass., πλοῖον ὑπὸ δύο ἀνθρώπων ὑπηρετεῖσθαι δυνάμενον Diod. 2. 55. II. in the best Greek, simply, to be a servant, do service, serve, Soph. El. 996, Ph. 990; opp. to ἀρχω, Ar. Vesp. 518; τοὺς διὰ φόβον ὑπ. Xen. Hier. 1, 38. 2. c. dat. to minister to, serve, Lat. inservire, Soph. El. 1306, Eur. Phoen. 1708, Thuc., etc.; so, ὑπ. τῷ χρηστηρίῳ to do it service, aid it, Hdt. 8. 41, cf. Plat. Legg. 914 A; ἔργοις ἀνοσίοις ὑπ. Soph. O. C. 283; τοῖς νόμοις Lys. 192. 20; ὑπ. τοῖς τρόποις to comply with, gratify, humour his ways, Ar. Ran. 1432; ὑπ. τῷ λόγῳ to second, support it, Eur. Med. 588; ὢν ἄνθρωπος ἀνθρώπου τύχαις ὑπηρετήσω Alex. Mil. 2. 3. ὑπ. τινι εἰς or πρὸς τι Hdt. 1. 109, Xen. Eq. 8, 7, Dcm., etc.;—also, ὑπ. τινί τι to help one in a thing, Soph. Ph. 1024, Ar. Pl. 979, Plat. Symp. 196 C, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 20, Dem. 1356. 26. 4. absol. to serve, be subordinate, opp. to προστάτω, Arist. Top. 5. 1, 6; ἡ ὑπηρετοῦσα ἐπιστήμη Id. Metaph. 1. 2, 7; and with neut. part. only, ὑπ. τὰ λοιπὰ to lend aid in what remains to be done, to do a service, Soph. Ph. 15; ὑπ. τὰ περὶ τὸν πόλεμον Plat. Rep. 467 A; and with cogn. acc., ὑπ. τὰς διακομικὰς πράξεις Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 12:—Pass. to be done as service, τὰ δὲ ἡμέων εἰς ὑμέας ὑπηρετεῖται Hdt. 4. 139; so, χρῆ δὲ τό γε ἐμὸν ὑπηρετεῖσθαι that my service should be rendered, Id. 1. 108; τὰ παρ' ὑμῶν ὁμοίως ὑπηρετῆται Isocr. 39 E; τὸ πρᾶγμα τὸ ὑπηρετηθέν Arist. Eth. E. 7. 10, 17, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 34.—The Med. occurs in late authors, as Alciphro and Heliod.; but in Soph. El. 1306, ὑπηρετοῖην was rightly restored by Elmsl. for -οίμην.

ὑπηρετήμα, τό, service rendered, service, Lat. officium, Antipho 113. 10, Plat. Alc. 1. 106 B, al.; ποδῶν ὑπ. feet that serve one, Soph. El. 1358.

ὑπηρετής, ον, ὁ, (ἐρέτης) properly an under-rower, under-seaman, underling, distinguished from the ναῦται and ἐρέται (v. sub ὑπηρεσία II), Böckh P. E. 1. 373:—hence, II. generally an underling, servant, attendant, assistant, Lat. apparitor, Hdt. 3. 63., 5. 111; δούλοι καὶ πάντες ὑπ. Plat. Polit. 289 C; ὑπ. τῆς πόλεως, opp. to ἀρχων, Id. Rep. 552 B; ἡ πόλις εἰς ὑπηρεταὺν σχῆμα . . . προελήλυθε Dem. 690. 21; τῶν λατρῶν, τῶν δικαστῶν ὑπ. Plat. Legg. 720 A, 873 B;—in Att. used to express all kinds of subordinate relations, as Hermes is ὑπ. θεῶν, Aesch. Pr. 954, cf. 983; the Delphians are φοίβου ὑπηρεταί Soph. O. T. 712; Neoptolemus is ὑπ. to Ulysses, Id. Ph. 53; the αἰλός is ὑπ. to the Chorus, Pratin. 1. 9; sometimes c. dat., ὑπ. τῷ θεῷ Plat. Legg. 773 E; τοῖς νόμοις Ib. 715 C, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 4; also, οἱ περὶ τυράννου . . . ὑπ. Eur. Tro. 426; cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 3:—c. gen. objecti, ὑπ. ἔργου a helper in a work, Id. An. 1. 9, 18. 2. at Athens, n. the servant who attended each man-at-arms (ὑπλίτης) to carry his baggage, rations, and shield, like σκευοφόρος, Thuc. 3. 17; they were sometimes light-armed as slingers or bowmen, cf. Ar. Av. 1186. b. ὁ τῶν ἑνδεκα ὑπ. the assistant of the Eleven, employed in executions of state-criminals, Plat. Phaedo 116 B, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 54., 4, 8. o. in Xen., ὑπηρεταί were a number of officers in immediate attendance on the general, as aides-de-camp or adjutants, Cyr. 2. 4, 4., 6. 2, 13, etc. 3. in Eccl. = ὑποδιάκονος.

ὑπηρετήσις, ἡ, service, τὰ εἰς ὑπ. σώματος Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 13.

ὑπηρετητέον, verb. Adj. one must serve, τινί Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 1.

ὑπηρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the ὑπηρεταί, menial, ἐν ὑπ. μοῖρα τινί Plat. Polit. 290 C; ὅπλα ὑπ. the arms of the hired soldiery, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 18. 2. of or for service, doing service, τὸ μὲν ὑπηρετικώτατον . . . τῷ σώματι, τὸ δὲ ἀρχικώτατον Plat. Legg. 942 E; ἐπιμέλειαι ὑπ., of public servants, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 3; ἡ θεοῖς . . . ὑπ. (sc. τέχνη) Plat. Euthyphro 13 D; ἡ λατροῖς ὑπ. εἰς τίνος ἔργου ἀπεργασίαν Ib.; serviceable, τοῖς τῆς ψυχῆς ἔργοις ὑπηρετικώτατον . . . τὸ θερμόν ἐστιν Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 6. 3. also, as opp. to ἀρχικός, subordinate, Id. Pol. 1. 13, 9, cf. 1. 8, 1, and v. σκεῦος 2. 4. κέλῃς ὑπ. a cock-boat, attending on a larger vessel, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 37; τὸ ὑπ. (sc. πλοῖον) an attendant vessel, dispatch-boat, tender, Dem. 1220. fin., Decret. ap. 262. 6, Diod., etc.; οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπ. Aeschin. 37. 31:—so the Paralus and Salaminia are called ὑπηρετίδες by Schol. Ar. Ran. 204.

ὑπηρετίς, ἰδος, fem. of ὑπηρετής II, Eur. I. A. 322, Plat. Polit. 305 C.

ὑπηρετρία, ἡ, = foreg., Moschio Mul. Pass. 51, 52.

ὑπῆτριον, τό, the part of the body below the ἦτρον, the paunch, θύνων Theopomp. Com. Σειρ. 1.

ὑπηχέω, to sound under or in answer, to echo, respond, ὑπὸ δ' ἤχεεν

οὔρα μακρά Hes. Th. 835; ἔρρηξε δ' αὐδὴν, ὥσθ' ὑπήχησαι χθόνα Eur. Supp. 710; ὥστε τὴν κώμην ὑπήχειν so that the village rang again, Pherecr. Arg. 1; θερινὸν ὑπήχει τῷ τερτίγων χορῷ echoes summerlike with the grasshopper choir, Plat. Phaedr. 230 C; of musical strings, Arist. Probl. 19. 42, 1:—with neut. Adj., ἄλλο τι ὑπ. Luc. D. Mar. 1. 4; σαθρὸν καὶ ἀγεννές Plut. 2. 64 D; δξύ τι Arcad., etc.

ὑπήχησις, εως, ἡ, a sounding in answer, echoing, Greg. Naz. ὑπήχος, α, ον, (ἡώς) = ὑπηόσιος, Ar. Rh. 4. 841, Q. Sm. 4. 111, etc. ὑπήχημι, ὑπήσω, Ion. for ὑφ-, Hdt. ὑπίλλω, aor. ἰ ὑπίλα Eur. (v. inf.): aor. pass. ὑπίλληθην Hipp. ap. Galen. Properly, to force or draw in underneath, οὐρὰν δ' ὑπίλασ' . . καθέζετο (cf. Lat. remulcere caudam), put the tail between the legs in fear, Eur. Fr. 544; metaph., σοὶ δ' ὑπίλλουσι στόμα keep down their tongue before thee, i. e. fawn and cringe before thee, Soph. Ant. 509, (as she said just before, εἰ μὴ γλῶσσαν ἐγκλείσει φόβος):—cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. εἰλεῖν 12, and v. εἰλέω.

ὑπισθα, Aeol. for ὄπισθε, as ἐξῦπισθα for ἐξόπισθε, Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 82. ὑπίστημι, Ion. for ὑφίστημι.

ὑπισχνέομαι, contr. -οῦμαι; in Ion. and Ep. Poets ὑπίσχομαι, Hom., Hdt., as also Aesch. Eum. 804, Ar. Fr. 516; and impf. ὑπίσχοντο Hdt. 7. 168; but Hdt. also has ὑπισχνέτο, 9. 109; -ισχνεύμενος 2. 152, etc.; imperat. ὑπισχνού Eur. ap. Ar. Vesp. 750:—fut. ὑπισχέσομαι Dem. 445. 16:—aor. ὑπεσχόμεν Hom., Hdt., Att.; with pass. imper. ὑποσχέθητι, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D (Bekker ὑποσχέσει):—pf. ὑπέσχημαι Thuc. 8. 48, Xen. Oec. 3, 11, Dem., etc.: plqpf. ὑπέσχητο Id. 378. 16:—Act. ὑπισχνέω Aesop. 205 Halm.—A collat. form of ὑπέχομαι, which supplies several of its tenses, and even in pres. is used = ὑπισχνέομαι, App. Mithr. 16, 20, Poll. 6. 117:—ὑπόσχομαι is only found in late Byz. (On the forms, cf. ἀμπισχνέομαι.) To take upon oneself, i. e. to undertake to do, to promise, often in Hom.; ὑποσχέσθαι θ' ἐκατόμβας Il. 6. 115, cf. 23. 195; ὅσσα τοι . . ὑπέσχετο δῶρα 9. 263; [βουλὰς] ἄς τε μοι αὐτὸς ὑπ. 12. 236, cf. 20. 84; so in Hdt. and Att., ὑπ. δαπάνην τῇ στρατιῇ Hdt. 5. 30; ταῖς πόλεσιν ὀλιγαρχίαν Thuc. 8. 48, etc. b. with inf. fut., ὑπὸ δ' ἔσχετο—καὶ κατένευσεν—δωσέμεναι Il. 13. 368, Od. 4. 6; ὑπ.—καὶ κατένευσεν—Ἴλιον ἐκπέσαντ' . . ἀπονέεσθαι (for this Verb has a fut. sense) Il. 2. 112., 9. 19; ὑπ. Ἑλένην . . δωσέμεν Ἀτρεΐδῃσιν ἀγειν 22. 114 sq.; ὑπ. δυοκαίδεκα βοῦς . . βοῦς ἱερευσέμεν 6. 93; so in Att., Soph. Ph. 615, Eur. Tro. 930, Plat., etc.; also, ὑπ. ἡ μὴν . . with inf. fut., Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 3; with acc. and inf. fut., ἐγὼ δέ τοι αὐτὸν ὑπίσχομαι . . τίσειν Od. 8. 347, cf. Aesch. Eum. 804. c. with inf. aor., sometimes in Att., as in Xen. An. 1. 2, 2., 2. 3, 20 while in Cyr. 2. 2, 12., 6. 1, 21, An. 7. 2, 24 he uses inf. fut., cf. Lob. Phryn. 749; in Dem. 1044. 10, for ἀποφαίνεω Cobet restores ἀποφανέω; often with a neut. Adj., μεγάλα ὑπ. Hdt. 2. 152, al. d. without an acc., ὑπίσχεται ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ she makes promises to each man, Hdt. 2. 91; ὑπισχνέτο καὶ ἄμοσε Id. 9. 109, cf. 5. 51; ἡρώτα αὐτὴν εἰ ἐθελήσει διακονῆσαι οἱ, καὶ ἡ ὑπέσχετο τάχιστα Antipho 113. 10; ὑποσχόμενος . . ἃ ὑπέδεξάτο οὐκ ἐπετέλει Thuc. 2. 95. 2. with inf. pres. to profess that one is, profess to be, Lat. profiteri, ὑπ. οἷός τε εἶναι Hdt. 7. 104; οὐδεὶς ὑπέσχετο εἰδέναι Id. 2. 28, cf. Plat. Prot. 319 A, Soph. 234 C, Theaet. 178 E; also to profess to do a thing, ὑπ. ποιεῖν ἀνδρας ἀγαθοὺς πολίτας Id. Prot. 319 A, cf. Soph. 232 D; θεοὺς ὑπ. πείθειν Id. Legg. 909 B; ὑπ. συστρατεύεσθαι Xen. An. 7. 7, 31.

ὑπίχινος, ον, under-foot, f. l. for ὑπ. ἰχνίου, Q. Sm. 9. 383, Greg. Nyss. ὑπίωνος, ον, sub-Ionian, a mode in music, A. B. 15. ὑπνᾶλέος, α, αν, = ὑπνηρός, Nic. Th. 160, Al. 85. II. act. sending to sleep, sleepy-making, κόπος Anth. P. 5. 47; ὕνειροι Ib. 243. ὑπν-ἄπατης, ον, δ, cheating of sleep, Anth. P. 5. 165, 197. ὑπνηλία, ἡ, somnolence, Eccl. ὑπνηλός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Nic. Th. 189, Diog. L. 6. 77, etc. 2. like sleep, ὑπν. δ θάνατος ἐντρέχει Philostr. 819. ὑπνηρός, ἄ, ὄν, drowsy: τὸ ὑπνηρὸν drowsiness, Hipp. Aër. 295. ὑπνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Theophr. ap. Ath. 31 F, where ὑπνωτικός is found in the text (H. P. 9. 18, 11). ὑπνίδιος, α, ον, = ὑπνηρός, Anth. P. 7. 198, as Brunck. for ὑμνιδίω. ὑπνίζω, (ὑπνος) to put to sleep, A. B. 68. ὑπνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for sleep, producing sleep, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10:—ὑπνιακός, in Hesych. s. v. μυστικός. ὑπνο-δότης, ον, δ, giver of sleep, ὄτοβει δόναξ . . ὑπνοδόταν νόμον Aesch. Pr. 572:—fem. ὑπνοδότρια, she that gives sleep, Eur. Or. 175; Ion. -δοτεῖρη, C. 1. 3398:—a form ὑπνοδώτης, ἡ, [with ὕ] occurs in Orph. H. 57. 8. ὑπνο-μάχέω, to fight with sleep, withstand sleep, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 26, Dio C. 72. 8; rejected by Moer. and Thom. M. ὑπνον, τό, moss growing on trees, Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 6. ὑπνοποιέω, to cause or bring sleep, Alex. Trall. ὑπνο-ποιός, ὄν, causing sleep, Ael. N. A. 16. 27, Galen., etc. ὑπνος, δ: [ὕ by nature, and often so used in Att. and Anth., v. Aesch. Theb. 3, Ag. 14, 912, etc.; ὕ always in Hom., and often in other Poets]: (v. sub fin.):—sleep, slumber, Hom., etc.;—also of sleeping or lying with a woman, Od. 11. 245:—the sleep of death, χάλκεος ὕπνος Il. 11. 241; Κάλχανθ' ὕπνος θανάτοιο κάλυψεν Hes. ap. Strab. 642; ὕπνω καὶ καμάτῳ ἀρήμενος (cf. Horat., ludo fatigatumque somno), Od. 6. 2, cf. 12. 281; τάπητες μαλακώτεροι ὕπνω (Virg. somno mollior herba), Theocr. 15. 125, cf. 5. 51.—Special phrases: 1. of going to sleep, ὕπνος τινὰ ἐπέρχεται, ἐπορούει, ἰκόνει Od. 4. 793, Il. 23. 232., 1. 610; ἔχει 10. 4, al., and Att.; μάρπτει 23. 62, al.; αἰρεῖ 24. 4, al.; λαμβάνει Soph. Ph. 767;—opp. to ὕπνος ἀνήσι τινα Il. 2. 71, Od. 19. 551, Plat. Prot. 310 D:—of persons, ὕπνον ἀωτεῖν Il. 10. 159, etc.; αἰρεῖσθαι Od. 16. 481, and Att.; λαμβάνειν Plat. Symp. 223 B; κοιμᾶσθαι Xen. Hier.

6, 7; ἠδὺν ὕπνον καθεύδειν Menand. Kit. 1. 5; ὕπνου τυγχάνειν Ar. Ach. 713; μικρὸν ὕπνου λαγχάνειν Xen. An. 3. 1, 11; ὕπνου λαχεῖν μέρος Cratin. Trof. 2; ἐν ὕπνῳ οἱ ὕπνω πίπτειν to fall a-sleep, Pind. 1. 4. 39 (3. 41), Aesch. Eum. 68; εἰς ὕπνον πεσεῖν Soph. Ph. 826; οὐχ ὕπνω γ' ἐνδύοντα (so Badh. for εὐδύοντα) μ' ἐξεγείρετε Id. O. T. 65;—also, ὕπνω δεδμημένος, δαμείς Il. 10. 2., 14. 353, etc.; νικᾶσθαι, κρατεῖσθαι Aesch. Ag. 290, Eum. 148; κάτοχος Soph. Tr. 978; σκεδάσαι . . ἀπὸ βλεφάρων τινὸς ὕπνον Ib. 991. 2. of waking from sleep, ἀνεγείρειν τινὰ ἐξ ὕπνου Od. 15. 44, etc.; of persons, ἀνορούειν, ἐγερεῖσθαι ἐξ ὕ. Il. 10. 162., 2. 41; ἐξ ὕ. στήναι Soph. Ph. 277; ὕπνον ἀπολακτίζειν Aesch. Eum. 141; ἀποσεισασθαι Luc. Tim. 6. 3. with Preps., when the pl. also is not uncommon, ἐν ὕπνῳ in sleep, in a dream, Eur. I. T. 44, Plat. Rep. 476 C; ἐν τοῖς ὕπνοις Ib. 572 B, Isocr. 193 A;—καθ' ὕπνον ὄντα Soph. Tr. 970, cf. Plat. Legg. 800 A; κατὰ τὸν ὕπνον, κατὰ τοὺς ὕπνους Plut., Luc., etc.;—περὶ πρῶτον ὕπνον about one's first sleep, Ar. Vesp. 31, Thuc. 2. 2; περὶ πρῶτους ὕπνους Eubul. Ἀντιοπ. 4; ἀπὸ πρῶτου ὕπνου Thuc. 7. 43; διὰ μέσων τῶν ὕπνων Plut. Them. 28; ἐκ τῶν ὕπνων ἐγείρεσθαι Plat. Rep. 330 E, cf. Soph. 266 B. II. Sleep, as a god, twin-brother of Death, Il. 14. 231., 16. 672, 682; acc. to Hes. Th. 212, son of Night without father. (With √ΥΠ, cf. Skt. svap (dormire), svap-mas; Lat. som-nus, sop-or; O. H. G. sveb-jan (sopire); Slav. sun-u (sominus), sup-ali (dormire).)

ὑπνογράπεξος, ὁ, Table-sleeper, name of a parasite, Alciphro 3. 60. ὑπνο-φάνης, ἐς, appearing in sleep, Manetho 4. 364. ὑπνο-φόβης, ον, δ, scaring in sleep, Anth. P. 9. 524, 21. ὑπνο-φόρος, ον, bringing sleep, Plut. 2. 657 D.

ὑπνώω, fut. ὠσω Nic. Th. 127, Geop.: aor. ὑπνώσα (v. ὑπνώσω) Polyb. 3. 81, 5, Plut., etc.: pf. ὑπνώκα Plut. 2. 236 B, (καθ-) Joseph. A. J. 5. 9, 3:—Med., fut. ὑπνώσομαι Joseph. 1. c.:—Pass., pf. part. ὑπνωμένος Hdt. 1. 11., 3. 69. To put to sleep, only in Diosc. 4. 64:—Pass. to fall asleep, sleep, Hdt. 11. c.; and so Med., Joseph. 1. c. II. intr., like Pass., Hipp. Epid. 3. 1066, 1213 A, Arist. Somn. 1, 3, Fr. 12; Lacon. inf. ὑπνῶν, for -οῦν, Ar. Lys. 143; cf. ὑπνώω.

ὑπνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of a sleepy nature, drowsy, Eur. H. F. 1049, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 12; ἔξις Plat. Rep. 404 A.

ὑπνωδία, ἡ, sleepiness, drowsiness, Iambli. Protr. p. 326. ὑπνώσσω, Att. -ττω, to be sleepy or drowsy, ἄγαν ὑπνώσσεις Aesch. Eum. 121, cf. 124, Plat. Rep. 534 C: simply, to sleep, Eur. Or. 173, Cycl. 454 (where Herm. ὑπνώσση for -ώση):—metaph., φόβῳ δ' οὐχ ὑπνώσσει κέαρ my heart knows not sleep, Aesch. Theb. 287.

ὑπνωτέον, verb. Adj. one must sleep, Boiss. An. 3. 327. ὑπνωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to sleep, sleepy, drowsy, Arist. Somn. 3, 17; μετὰ τὰ σιτία ὑπνωτικώτατοι Id. Probl. 3. 25, cf. 34; cf. ὑπνητικός:—Adv. -κῶς, Galen. II. act. putting to sleep, narcotic, Arist. Somn. 3, 9; θρίδαξ Ath. 69 F; φάρμακα Plut. 2. 652 C; τὸ ὑπν. a narcotic, Id. Caes. 34.

ὑπνώω, in form Ep. for ὑπνώω (which however is not found); in sense = ὑπνώω II or ὑπνώσω, to sleep, τοὺς δ' αὐτε καὶ ὑπνώοντας ἐγείρει Il. 24. 344, Od. 5. 48., 24. 4, Mosch. 2. 24; ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἀμοιβαδὸν ὑπνώεσκε, of Argus, Q. Sm. 10. 191; metaph. of the stars, Coluth. 342.

ὑπό [ὑ], Prep. with gen., dat. and acc.: Aeol. ὑπά, Alcac. 39; in Ep. Poets ὑπαί (likè διαί for διά): this is necessary in Hom. only before δ (Il. 3. 217., 11. 417, cf. 10. 376., 15. 4), and before π (2. 824); never before λ ν ρ φ, or before a vowel, v. La Roche Textkr. p. 370; sometimes in compds., as ὑπαιδείδουκα h. Hom. Merc. 165: it is not freq. in Att. Poets, Aesch. Ag. 892, 944, Eum. 417, Soph. El. 711, 1418, Eur. El. 1186, Ar. Ach. 970. (ὑπό, ὑπαί is to Skt. upa, Lat. sub, just as ὑπέρ to Skt. upari, Lat. super; cf. Goth. uf (sub):—hence ὑπ-τιος, sup-inius.)

A. WITH GENITIVE, I. of Place, indicating that from under which one comes or goes, αὐτὶς ἀναστήσονται ὑπὸ ζόφου they will again rise from under the gloom, Il. 21. 56; ὑπὸ χθονὸς ἦκε φόωσδε Hes. Th. 669; ῥέει κρήνη ὑπὸ σπέιους Od. 9. 141, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; ὕσσε δεινὸν ὑπὸ βλεφάρων ἐξεφάανθεν Il. 19. 17: esp. of rescuing from under another's power, after the Verbs ἐρύεσθαι, ἀρπάζειν, ῥύεσθαι, ἐρύειν Il. 9. 248., 13. 198., 17. 224, 235; or out of danger, 23. 86, cf. Herm. Eur. Hec. 53; also, ἵππους μὲν λῦσαν ὑπὸ ζυγοῦ from under the yoke, Il. 8. 543, Od. 4. 39; ὑπ' ἀρνειοῦ λυόμεν I loosed myself from under the ram, 9. 463; σπλάγγων ὑπὸ ματέρος μολεῖν, i. e. to be born, Pind. N. 1. 55, cf. O. 6. 74; rarely in Att., ὑπὸ πτερῶν σπάσας Eur. Andr. 441; περὰ γὰρ ἦδ' ὑπὸ σκηνῆς πόδα Id. Hec. 53; cf. ὑπέκ. 2. of the object under which a thing is or is placed (like ὑπό c. dat.), under, beneath, with collat. sense of motion, as μοχλὸν ὑπὸ σποδοῦ ἤλασα πολλῆς thrust it in under the embers, Od. 9. 375; ὑπὸ στέρνοιο τυχήσας Il. 4. 106; this sense of motion is most prominent in τοὺς μὲν ὑπὸ χθονὸς εὐρυοδείης πέμψαν, Hes. Th. 717; but it often disappears, ὑπ' ἀνθερέωνος τέτατο Il. 3. 372; βάθιστον ὑπὸ χθονὸς ἐστι βέρεθρον 8. 14; ὑπὸ χθονὸς τεθάφθαι, κεκευθῶς Od. 11. 52, Aesch. Theb. 558; ὑπ' ἀγκῶνος βέλη Pind. O. 2. 83; also, νέρθεν ὑπὸ Il. 16. 347:—in this sense ὑπό c. gen. is so freq. in Att., that Thom. M. 868 calls this the Att. genitive; e. g. τὰ ὑπὸ γῆς δικαστήρια Plat. Phaedr. 249 A; δεξιὰν ὑφ' εἵματος κρύπτειν Eur. Hec. 346; φέρειν ζώνης ὑπο Ib. 762; cf. Lob. Phryn. 196:—of a mixed character, between this sense and the next, is ἀρετῶσι δὲ λαοὶ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ under his rule and by his guidance, Od. 19. 114. II. of Cause or Agency, freq. with pass. Verbs, and with neuters in pass. sense, ὑπό τινος θνήσκειν, ἀποθνήσκειν Il. 1. 242, Hdt. 1. 137; δαμῆναι 3. 436, etc.; πέλεκυς . . εἶσιν διὰ δουρὸς ὑπ' ἀνέρος 3. 61; ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν . . φοβέοντο . . ἀπὸ νηῶν 16. 303; πάσχειν ὑπό τινος Thuc. 1. 77; ἐκπεσεῖν, ἀναστῆναι ὑπό τινος Id. 4. 66., 6. 6; where the gen. denotes the agent, under whose hand, i. e. by or through whom, the thing takes place, as in the Lat. ablat. with a or ab; so, ὑφ

ἑαυτοῦ by one's own free action, i. e. of oneself, Lat. *sua sponte*, ὑφ' ἑμῶν αὐτῶν Thuc. 4. 64; ἀκούειν ὑπό τινος to be told by one, hear from him, Soph. Aj. 1321, Pors. Med. 1011:—so of a subordinate agent, e. g. ὑπὸ κήρυκος προαγορεύειν, ἀπειπεῖν Hdt. 9. 98, Eur. Alc. 737, cf. Thuc. 6. 32; ἑμῶν ὑπ' ἀγγέλων. πορεύεται Soph. Tr. 391, cf. Plat. Phileb. 66 A:—sometimes with a verbal Subst., τὸ ὑπὸ νόμου ἐπιταγμα (i. e. ἐπιτασσόμενον) Id. Rep. 359 A; ἐκφορὰ φίλων ὑπο Aesch. Theb. 1024; ἡ ὑπ' ἀρετῆς Ἡρακλέους παιδείσις Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 34; ἡ ὑπὸ πάντων τιμῆ Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 2; δεσμός τινος ὑπό τινος Plat. Rep. 378 D: so, ἀπρωτον ἦν ὑπὸ στύγους (=οὐ τετραμένον) Aesch. Cho. 532; γνόντες οὐ δυνατὸν ἐσόμενον ὑπὸ τῶν κακῶν Thuc. 4. 66;—cf. πρὸς A. II. 2. also in pregnant phrases, not only of the immediate act of the agent, but also of its further result, σπέρχειν ὑπό τινος to hasten driven on by some one, Il. 13. 334; so, φεύγειν ὑπό τινος, i. e. to flee before him, 18. 149; χάσσονται ὑπ' ἔγχεος 13. 153; cf. 7. 64., 11. 119, 424, Od. 5. 320., 7. 263, al.; πράγματα ἔχειν ὑπὸ ληστῶν Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 5; ἐπαινον, αἰτίαν ἔχειν ὑπό τινος Hdt. 9. 78, Aesch. Eum. 99; οὐκέτι ἀποχωρεῖν οἶόν τ' ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων Thuc. 7. 78.

3. in Hdt. and Att., often of things as well as persons, ὡς διάκειμαι ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου Thuc. 7. 77; χαλεπῶς ἔχειν ὑπὸ τραυμάτων Plat. Theaet. 142 B:—also of the agency of feelings, passions, etc., ἀνόρουσ' ὑπὸ χάρματος h. Hom. Cer. 372; ἐν-δακρύνειν, ἀνολολύξαι χαρᾶς ὑπο Aesch. Ag. 541, 587; μαίνεται .. ὑφ' ἡδονῆς Soph. El. 1153; ὑπὸ δέους ἔρρηξε φωνήν Hdt. 1. 85, cf. Thuc. 6. 33; ὑπὸ κακοῦ ἀγρυπνίησι εἶχετο Id. 3. 129; ὑπ' ἀλγους, ὀργῆς, λύπης for, i. e. from, grief, etc., as in Lat. *prae* or *propter*. Hence ὑπό is used even with active Verbs, where some passive word may be supplied, e. g. πρᾶτ-τειν τι ὑπ' ἀρετῆς to do somewhat from courage, i. e. impelled by courage, Hdt. 8. 1; δρύσσειν ὑπὸ μαστίγων Id. 7. 21, cf. 56: esp. where the object is made more prominent than the subject, as οὐ σέγε δόλος ἔσχε ὑπὸ χειρὸς ἐμᾶς, for σύγε ἔσχεθης δόλω. 4. but ὑπό often serves merely to denote the attendant or accompanying circumstances; sometimes with part. added, so that ὑπό is merely periph. for the gen. absol., αὐσάντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν at their shouting, i. e. when they shouted, Il. 2. 334., 16. 277; ἵαχε σάλπιγγ' ἄστου περιπλομένων δῆϊον ὑπο 18. 220, cf. 16. 591; ὑπὸ Ζεφύροιο ἰωῆς 4. 276, etc.

5. of accompanying music, to give the time, κωμάζειν ὑπ' αὐλοῦ Hes. Sc. 278 sqq.; ἄδων ὑπ' αὐλητῆρος Archil. 110 (106), cf. Theogn. 371, Charon Fr. 9; πίνειν ὑπὸ σάλπιγγος Ar. Ach. 1001; then, generally, of anything attendant, δαῖδων ὑπὸ λαμ-πομενάων ἡγίνεον by torchlight, Il. 18. 492, cf. Eur. Hel. 639, Ion 1474; καταθάψομεν .. ὑπὸ κλαυθμῶν Aesch. Ag. 1553; ὑπ' εὐκλείας θανεῖν Eur. Hipp. 1299; εἶσιμ' ὑπαὶ πτερέγων κιχλῶν καὶ κοψίχων Ar. Ach. 970; ὑπ' εὐφήμου βοῆς θῦσαι to offer a sacrifice accompanied by it, Soph. El. 630; ὑπὸ φανοῦ πορεύεσθαι, as if under its guidance or escort, Xen. Lac. 5, 7; ὑπὸ πομπῆς ἐξάγειν τινά in or with solemn pro-cession, Hdt. 2. 45, cf. Ar. Thesm. 1030: v. infr. B. II. 4.

B. WITH DATIVE (esp. in Poets), of the object under which a thing is, and so of Place or Position, freq. in Hom., e. g. ὑπὸ ποσσὶ Il. 2. 784, et passim; ὑπὸ πλατανίστῳ 2. 307, cf. 18. 558; ὑπὸ Τρώεσσι at its foot, 2. 566, cf. Od. 1. 186; ὑπὸ τῇ ἀκροπόλει Hdt. 6. 105; θανεῖν ὑπ' Ἰλίῳ under its walls, Eur. Hec. 764, cf. Aesch. Ag. 860; εὐδεῖν ὑπὸ πέτρῃ Od. 14. 533; ὑπὸ τινι κατακλιθῆναι to lie next below him, Plat. Symp. 222 E; ὑφ' ἄρμασι under, i. e. yoked to, the chariot, Il. 8. 402, cf. 18. 244.

2. even with Verbs of motion, in pregnant sense, where rest or position follows, εἶσαν ὑπὸ φηγῷ set [him] down under it, 5. 693; ἔξευξαν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν .. ἵππους Od. 7. 478, cf. Il. 24. 782; ὑπὸ δ' ἄρμασιν .. ἐπιπτον 16. 378, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 37; δεμνί ὑπ' αἰθούσῃ θέμεναι Il. 24. 644.

3. hence such phrases as ὑπὸ χειρὶ τινος δαμῆναι, ἀλῶναι 2. 374, 860, al.; ἐμῆς ὑπὸ χειρὶ δάμασσον 3. 352; ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμῆναι 5. 653, etc.; ἐκπεσον ἵππων Ἀτρείδεω ὑπὸ χειρὶ 11. 180; ὤλετο .. ὑπὸ γαμφηλῆσι λέοντος 16. 489; πέπληγμαι δ' ὑπαὶ δῆγματι φοινίῳ Aesch. Ag. 1164; ἐν κονίῃσι πέσειεν ὑπ' ἀνδράσι Il. 6. 453; ὑπὸ τινι κτείνεσθαι 16. 490.

II. of the person under whose hand, power or influence, i. e. by or through whom a thing is done, φέβε-σθαι ὑπό τινι to be afraid of him, 11. 121; freq. in Hom. with intr. or pass. Verbs, ἐφόβηθεν ὑφ' Ἐκτορι 15. 637; ὀρμηθέντες ὑπὸ πληγῆσιν ἰμάσθλης Od. 13. 82; ὑπὸ πομπῇ τινος βῆναι Il. 6. 171; ἄρτο δὲ κύμα πνοιῆ ὑπο 23. 215; ὑπὸ λαίλαπι βέβριθε χθῶν 16. 384; τίκτειν, τίκτεσθαι ὑπό τινι 2. 714, 728, 742; cf. ὑπεννόομαι.

2. expressing subjection or dependence, ὑπό τινι under one's power, δέδμητο δὲ λαὸς ὑπ' αὐτῷ Od. 3. 304, cf. Il. 9. 156; ὑπ' ἀνδράσιν οἶκον ἔχουσι Od. 7. 68; and, in Att., εἶναι ὑπό τινι to be subordinate, subject to him, Thuc. 1. 32; ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ under oneself alone, Hdt. 7. 11; τεθραμμένους ὑπό τινι under the eye of a teacher, Plat. Rep. 391 C; ἔχειν ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ to have under one, at one's command, Xen. Cyg. 2. 1, 26; τὰ θηρία τὰ ὑπὸ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις Plat. Rep. 563 C; ὑπό τινι στρατεύεσθαι Plut. Cic. 44:—so too, in pregnant sense, ἵνα .. πάντα ὑπὸ Πέρσῃσι γένηται Hdt. 7. 11, cf. Thuc. 7. 64; ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ ποιείσθαι Hdt. 7. 157.

3. of the logical subordination of things coming under a class, ἐργασίαι ὑπὸ ταῖς τέχναις Plat. Symp. 205 B; τὰ ὑπὸ ταῖς γεωμετρίαις Id. Rep. 511 B; ὄργανα. τὰ ὑπὸ τῇ μουσικῇ Id. Hipp. Ma. 295 D. 4. as in A. I. 5, ὑπ' αὐλητῆρι πρῶσθ' ἔκειον advanced to the music of the flute-player, Hes. Sc. 283; ὑπ' αὐλῷ, ὑπὸ κήρυκι, φωτί, δαδί, λαμπάδι etc., Hemst. Luc. D. Mort. 6. 6; ὑπὸ μαστίγι διορῦττειν Plut. 2. 470 E: and generally, of attendant circumstances, ἐξ ἄλλος εἶσι .. πνοιῆ ὑπὸ Ζεφύροιο Od. 4. 402; ὑπὸ βάβδοις καὶ πελέκεσι κατιῶν escorted by the lictors, Plut. Popl. 10; ὑπὸ σκότῳ, νυκτί Aesch. Ag. 1030, Ar. Rh. 1. 1022, etc.; ὑπὸ φωτί Plut. Galb. 14.—It may be remarked that ὑπό has no sense c. dat., which it has not also c. gen.; but all its senses c. gen. do not belong to the dat.:—later it is found as a mere periph. of the dat., Jac. Anth. P. p. 69.

C. WITH ACCUSATIVE, of Place; to express motion towards and

under an object, often in Hom., ὑπὸ σπέος ἤλασε μῆλα drove them under, i. e. into, the cave, Il. 4. 279; ὑπὸ ζυγῶν ἤγαγεν Od. 3. 383; λέναι ὑπὸ γαῖαν, i. e. to die, Il. 18. 333; νέεσθαι ὑπὸ ζόφον 23. 51, cf. Od. 3. 335; κατακρύπτειν τινά ὑπὸ τὴν αὐτὴν θύρην under shelter of it, i. e. behind it, Hdt. 1. 12; παῖς ὡς ὑπὸ μητέρα δύσκειν εἰς Αἴαντα Il. 8. 271; ὅκως ἔωσι ὑπὸ τὸν περὶ στρατὸν τὸν σφέτερον Hdt. 9. 96:—the more vague sense towards, in the direction of a place, is later; for phrases like ὑπὸ Τροίην Od. 4. 146, ὑπὸ πτόλιον Il. 11. 181, ὑπὸ τεῖχος 4. 407, are to be taken literally, in reference to the lofty site of the cities; so, ὑπὸ δικαστήριον ἄγειν Hdt. 6. 72, 104 (cf. 82) prob. refers to the elevated seats of the judges in court, cf. ὑπάγω A. II.

2. like ὑπό c. dat. of Position or Extension under an object, without sense of motion, Ἀρκαδίην ὑπὸ Κυλλήνης ὄρος Il. 2. 603, cf. 824, Od. 2. 181, etc.; ὑπ' ἡῷ τ' ἠέλιόν τε everywhere under the sun, Il. 5. 267; ὑπὸ τὴν ἄρκτον Hdt. 5. 10; τὸ ὑπὸ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Thuc. 2. 17; ὁ ὑπὸ γῆν εἶναι λεγόμενος Hdt. 7. 114, cf. Il. 19. 259:—a sort of middle signf. connecting this signf. with the last lies in such places as Il. 3. 371., 21. 26, Od. 20. 278:—also, ὑπ. ἀγὰς ὄρᾶν τι holding it up to the light, Eur. Hec. 1154: of subordinate position, κατακλίεσθαι ὑπό τινα Luc. Symp. 9.

3. of the logical subordination of things under a class, τὸ ὑπ' ἄλλα γένη Arist. Categ. 3, 3, etc.; οἱ ὑπὸ τὸ ψεύδος τεταγμένοι in the category of .., Luc. adv. Indoct. 20.

II. of subjection, control, dependence, ποιείσθαι ὑπὸ σφᾶς Thuc. 4. 60, etc.; οἱ ὑπό τινα freq. in Xen., etc. III. of Time, like Lat. *sub*, just after, and then more loosely, just about, near, ὑπὸ νύκτα towards night, as night came on, cf. Il. 22. 102, Hdt. 6. 2; ὑπὸ ταῦτα about, during that time, Id. 2. 142; ὑπ' αὐτὸν τὸν χρόνον ὅτε .. Ar. Ach. 139; ὑπὸ τὸν σεισμόν Thuc. 2. 27, cf. 1. 100, Plut. Alex. 14; and even of duration, πάνθ' ὑπὸ μνηθμόν throughout its continuance, Il. 16. 202; sometimes c. part., ὑπὸ τὸν νηὸν κατακαέντα about the time of its burning, Hdt. 1. 51; ὑπὸ τὴν κατάλυσιν τοῦ πολέμου just at the end, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 1, cf. Plut. Mar. 46;—so ὑπὸ κύνα, though this may refer to the influence of the dogstar, rather than the time of year, Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 3.

IV. of accompaniment, ὑπ' ὄρχησιν καὶ φῆδῃν Plat. Legg. 670 A; ὑπὸ αὐλῶν διαλέγεσθαι Xen. Symp. 6, 3.—Compare A. II. 5, B. II. 4.

V. ὑπό τι, as Adv. to a certain degree, in some measure, Lat. *aliquatenus*, ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ὑπό τι ἄτοπα Plat. Gorg. 493 C, cf. Phaedr. 242 D; ὑπό τι μικρὸν ἐπιθήκισα Ar. Vesp. 1290, etc.; cf. F. II.

D. POSITION: ὑπό can always follow its Subst., becoming by anastrophe ὑπο. It is often separated from the Subst. by some intervening words, as in Il. 2. 465, Od. 1. 131., 5. 320.

E. AS ADV., under, below, beneath, often in Hom.; esp. of young creatures, under the mother, i. e. at the breast, Od. 4. 636., 21. 23. 2. behind, Hdt. 7. 61: cf. C. I.

II. secretly, unnoticed, Il. 23. 153., 24. 507. III. ὑπ' ἐκ or ὑπέκ, v. sub ὑπέκ.—In Hom. the separation of the Prep. from its Verb by tmesis is very freq., and sometimes it follows, in which case it suffers anastrophe, φυγῶν ὑπο νηλεῆς ἡμαρ Od. 9. 17.

F. IN COMPOSITION: I. under, as well of rest as of motion, as in ὑπείμι, ὑποβαίνω, etc. 2. of the casing or covering of one thing with another, as ὑπάργυρος, ὑπόχρυσος. 3. of the agency or influence under which a thing is done, to express subjection, subordination, ὑποδαμνάω, ὑποδμῶς, ὑφηνίοχος, cf. ἐπί G. III.

II. denoting what is in small degree or gradual, somewhat, a little, as in ὑποκινέω, ὑποδεής, ὑπόλευκος: underhand, secretly, just like Lat. *sub*, as in ὑποθέω, ὑποθαπνέω, ὑποκορίζομαι.

ὑποακράϊος, ον, (ἄκρα) under the height, Inscr. in Schneidew. Philologus 8. 170 sq.

ὑποακταίνομαι, v. sub ὑπερικταίνομαι.

ὑποάμουσος, ον, somewhat estranged from the Muses, Plat. Rep. 548 E.

ὑποβάθμιος, ον, set under as a base, Eust. Opusc. 141. 59.

ὑποβαθμῶς, δ, = ὑπόβαθρον, Suid., Phot.

ὑποβάθρα, ἡ, = sq.:—metaph., ὑπ. τῶν συλλογισμῶν Sext. Emp. P. 2. 166, etc.

ὑπόβαθρον, τό, anything put under a base: 1. a footstool, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6, App. Pun. III, Diog. L. 1. 194. 2. a wooden framework to support a couch, a kind of rocking apparatus, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 30, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 114 Matth., cf. ib. 170, 172. 3. of the keel of a ship, Galen.

ὑποβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to go or stand under, τὸ ὑποβαίνόμενον σκέλος the leg which is stood on, that on which one stands, opp. to τὸ ἔξω ἀποβαίνόμενον (the lame leg which is pointed outwards to relieve it from the weight of the body), Hipp. Art. 819. 2. to serve as a base or foundation, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 39, M. 9. 306, etc.

II. to go under or down; of the tide, to ebb, Plut. 2. 897 B.

III. metaph., τεσσαράκοντα πόδας ὑποβάς τῆς ἐτέρης [πυραμίδος] τὸντὸ μέγας going 40 feet below the like size of the other pyramids, i. e. building it 40 feet lower, Hdt. 2. 127; ὑπ. ἀυχῆματος to descend from boasting, Dion. Il. 8. 48; ὑπ. τῆς εὐδαιμονίας to have fallen from it, Joseph. A. J. 11. 4, 2; οἱ [θνητοὶ] τῶν ἡρώων ὑπ. are inferior to .., Hierocl.:—absol. to decrease, καθάπερ ὑπ. τὸ τίμημα Plat. Legg. 775 B.

2. ὑποβάς or μικρὸν ὑποβάς, a little below (in the book), Strab. 47, 271, al.; v. s. ὑποκαταβαίνω.

ὑποβάκχειος, ὁ, v. sub Βάκχειος II.

ὑπόβακχος, ον, under the influence of Bacchus, frenzied, Philostr. 511.

ὑποβάλλω (Ep. ὑββάλλω, v. infr.): fut. -βαλῶ. To throw, put or lay under, as cloths, carpets, and the like, Lat. *substernere*, ὑπένερθε δὲ λίθ' ὑπέβαλλεν Od. 10. 353; κάτω μὲν ὑποβαλεῖτε τῶν Μιλησίων ἐρίων carpets of Milesian wool, Eubul. Προκρ. 1, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 7; ὑπ. πλευροῖς πλευρά Eur. Or. 223, etc.; ὑπ. τι ὑπὸ πόδας Xen. Oec. 18, 5; ὑπ. αἴγας τοῖς τράγοις, like Lat. *submittere*, Longus 3. 21; ὑπ. τοῖς

ξίφεισι τὰς σφαγὰς Plut. Brut. 31; ὑπ. τινὰς τοῖς θηρίοις to throw them under the elephants' feet, Polyb. 1. 82, 2; ὑπ. τὰ ὄμματα τινὶ to cast down the eyes on . . , Plut. 2. 522 A; ὑπ. δακτύλους, of a flute-player, Luc. Harm. 1;—Med. and Pass. to place under oneself or have placed under one, ὑποβάλλεσθαι λυκοφώνας Plut. 2. 237 B; πορφυρίδας ὑποβλημένοι Luc. Symp. 13; in Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 24, ὑποβλημένη τὸν αὐτῆς υἱὸν seems to mean having placed herself under, lying under. 2. to lay under, as a beginning, foundation, Aeschin. 4. 19; and in Med., Polyb. 13. 6, 2;—Pass., Strab. 556. 3. to subject, submit, ἐχθροῖς ἐμαυτὸν Eur. H. F. 1384, cf. Aeschin. 66. 25; σφᾶς αὐτοῦς ὑπὸ τὰς συμφορὰς Isocr. 182 B.

II. in Med. to substitute another's child for one's own, Lat. *supponere*, Hdt. 5. 41, Ar. Thesm. 340, 407, 565, Plat. Rep. 538 A, Dem. 563. 5, etc.; and in Pass., τῶν ὑποβαλλομένων (sc. παίδων) Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 15;—the origin of this phrase is plain from the words of Eur., μαστῶ γυναικὸς σῆς ὑπεβλήθη λάθρα Alc. 639, cf. Supp. 1160, Xen. Cyn. 7, 3; v. ὑποβολιμαῖος. 2. in Med., of a drama, Εὐριπίδης τὸ δρᾶμα (sc. Μηδείαν) δοκεῖ ὑποβαλέσθαι Arist. Fr. 592;—metaph., ὑποβαλλόμενοι κλέπτουσι μύθους with false suggestions they spread secret rumours, Soph. Aj. 188; cf. Isocr. 314 C and v. ὑπόβλητος;—Pass. of an informer, to be suborned, App. Civ. 1. 74.

III. to throw in secretly, suggest, whisper, as a prompter does, ἐσταότος μὲν καλὸν ἀκούειν, οὐδὲ εἰκεν ὑββάλλειν Il. 19. 80 (where Schol. B expl. it to interrupt); ὑποβαλεῖν δυνήσεσθε, ἦν τι ἐπιλανθάνωνται Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 55, cf. Plat. Gorg. 491 A, Dem. 580. 6, Aeschin. 60. 24; ὑπ. ὁ νόμος ἂ χρῆ γράφειν Id. 57. 2; ὑπ. λόγον τινὶ Id. 17. 9; ὑπ. λόγον παιδί to dictate, Isocr. 280 E, cf. 112 C; ὑπ. ὀνόματα, of an informer, Lys. 132. 9; Ἀπόλλων ὑπ. τῇ Πυθίᾳ τοὺς χρησμούς Plut. 2. 404 C; τὰς ἀνειμένας [ἀρμονίας] ἢ φύσις ὑπ. Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 13, etc.;—cf. ὑποβλήθη I, ὑποβολή I. 3.

IV. in Med. to appropriate to oneself, ἀλλότρια Strab. 790; δόξαν Plut. Pomp. 31.

ὑποβάπτω, to dip or dye a little, Gloss. ὑποβαρβαρίζω, to speak a little like a foreigner, speak rather broken, Plat. Lys. 223 A; τούνομα βραχὺ τι ὑποβαρβαρίζομενον Eust. 365. 21. ὑποβαρβάρω, on, speaking somewhat barbarously, Eust. 1914. 26, Phot. ὑποβασιλεύς, εὖς, ὁ, an under-king, Eust. Opusc. 70. 45.

ὑπόβασις, εὖς, ἡ, (ὑποβαίνω) a going down, retiring, of water, Strab. 789; succession, gradation, Clem. Al. 817. II. a stooping or crouching down, esp. of a horse that lowers itself to take up the rider, Lat. *subsessio*, Xen. Eq. 1, 14; cf. ὑποβιβάζω.

III. a basement, pedestal, foot, Semus ap. Ath. 38 B, C. I. 2448. viii. 23., 3884. 16, Joseph. A. J. 3. 8, 6.

ὑποβάσκᾶνος, on, somewhat envious, Manetho 5. 45, al. ὑπὸ β.

ὑποβασμός, ὁ, Ion. for ὑποβαθμός, Phot., Suid.

ὑποβαστάζω, to bear from under, underprop, Charito 3. 6, Galcn.

ὑποβαστακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, an underbearer, Hesych. s. v. ἐρείσματος.

ὑποβάτης [ᾶ], on, ὁ, = ὑπόβαθρον, Hesych.

ὑποβαττᾶρίζω, to stammer slightly, Eccl.

ὑποβδύλλω, to break wind secretly, Luc. Lexiph. 10.

ὑποβεβηκότως, Adv. by subsidence, cited from Ocell. Luc.

ὑποβένθος, on, (βένθος) = ὑποβύθιος, Anth. P. 7. 636.

ὑποβήσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -βήξω, to cough a little, have a slight cough, Hipp. Coac. 176, 189 D, Luc. Gall. 10, etc.

ὑποβιβάζω, fut. -βιβάσω, Att. -βιβῶ;—Causal of ὑποβαίνω, to draw or bring down: in medical phrase, to carry off downwards, i. e. by purging, ὑπ. τὰ χολώδη Diosc. 3. 35, cf. Oribas. 89 Matth.

II. Med. to stoop or crouch down, of a horse that lowers itself to take up the rider, Lat. *subsidiere*, Xen. Eq. 6, 16, Poll. 1. 213; cf. ὑπόβασις II.

III. to lower, humble, Phot., Suid., etc.

ὑποβιβασμός, ὁ, a carrying off downwards, purging, Xenocr. Aq. 60, Oribas. 25 Matth.

II. a lowering, humbling, Eccl.

ὑποβιβαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, purgative, Oribas. 120 Matth.

ὑποβιβρώσκομαι, Pass. to be eaten away underneath, Diod. 3. 44, Q. Sm. 9. 382.

ὑποβινητιάω, to have aphrodisiac properties, ὑποβινητιῶντα βρώματα Menand. Troph. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

ὑπόβλαισος, on, bent outwards a little, Arist. Incess. An. 16, 1.

ὑποβλαστάνω, to grow from below, of the hydra's heads, cited from Joseph.

ὑποβλεπτικῶς, Adv. with look askance, Eust. 59. 2; so -βλεμματικῶς, Schol. Nic. Th. 457.

ὑποβλέπω, fut. ψομαι, to look up from under the brows at, glance at, to look askance at, eye suspiciously or angrily, Lat. *limis oculis suspicere* (cf. ὑπόδρα), Pherecr. Χειρ. 3, Ar. Lys. 519, Thesm. 396; ὑποβλ. τινὰ ὡς καταφρονούντα σφῶν Plat. Symp. 220 B; ὑποβλέφονται σε διαφθορέα ἡγούμενοι Id. Crito 53 B, cf. Luc. Symp. 6, App. Syr. 45;—also, to cast stolen looks at, of lovers, Plut. 2. 521 B;—Pass., ὑποβλεπόμεθ' ὡς ἐγνωσμένοι Eur. H. F. 1287. 2. of menacing looks, ταυρηδὸν ὑπ. πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα Plat. Phaedo 117 B; ἀπειλητικὸν τι ὑπ. Luc. Vit. Auct. 7; δεινὸν τι καὶ θηριῶδες Id. Amor. 29. 3. ὑπ. ἐλεεινά Anth. Plan. 199; ὑπ. τινὶ, εἰς τινὰ Plut. 2. 994 C, Philostr. 865.

II. intr. to look with the eyes half open, to wink, twinkle, of people half asleep, Hipp. 126 D, Arist. Insomn. 3, 17, cf. Probl. 31. 7, 6.

ὑποβλήθη, Adv. throwing in covertly, i. e. suggestively, by way of caution or reproof, or by way of interruption, ὑποβλήθη ἡμίβετο Il. 1. 292; cf. Herm. Opusc. 5. 305 sqq., and v. ὑποβάλλω III, ὑποβολή I. 3.

II. supposititiously, ὑπ. ἐτέκοντο Manetho 6. 262. III. askance, ὑπ. ἐσκέφατο h. Hom. Merc. 415; v. Herm. ubi supr.

ὑπόβλημα, τό, anything put under, bedding, Hippiatr. 2. ὑπ. τρήρους, in uncertain sense, Inscr. in Böckh's Seewesen, 161.

ὑποβλητέος, α, on, verb. Adj. to be put under, γῆ φυτῶ ὑπ. Xen. Oec.

19, 9. II. ὑποβλητέον one must put under, τινὶ τι Geop. 6. 2, 4. 2. one must lay the foundation of, τὶ Dion. H. de Rhet. 4.

ὑποβλητικῶς, Adv., = ὑποβλήθη, Eust. 106. 1.

ὑπόβλητος, on, put in another's place, counterfeit, οὐδεὶς ἐρεῖ . . ὡς ὑπόβλητον λόγον . . ἔλεξας Soph. Aj. 481; τὸ ἀδν . . ὑπ. στόμα suborned, false, Id. O. C. 794; cf. ὑποβάλλω II.—Adv. -τως, Schol. Soph. Aj. 1. c. ὑποβλίττω, to cut out secretly, as honey from a hive, Philostr. 273.

ὑποβλώψ, ὁ, ἡ, one who takes stolen glances (cf. παραβλώψ), cited from Eust.

ὑποβοηθῶ, to assist a little, Gloss.

ὑποβοθρεύω, to dig pitfalls, ὑπ. δόλους Byz.:—ὑποβόθρευμα, τό, a pitfall, Eust. Opusc. 109. 19.

ὑποβολεύς, εὖς, ὁ, a suggester, reminder (v. ὑποβολή I. 3), Philo 1. 591, Eust. Opusc. 60. 6;—in a theatre, a prompter, Plut. 2. 813 E, cf. Meineke Com. Misc. p. 42. II. = ὑπαγωγεύς II, Theo Smyrn. p. 107.

ὑποβολή, ἡ, (ὑποβάλλω): I. actively, a throwing or laying under, opp. to περιβολή, Plat. Polit. 280 B; ἡ τῶν ἐνεδρευόντων ὑπ. setting men in ambush, the hidden position of an ambuscade, Polyb. 3. 105, 1. 2. a substitution by stealth, esp. of supposititious children, Plat. Rep. 538 A, cf. Luc. Salt. 37; ὑποβολῆς γράφεσθαι τινὰ to charge any one with bastardy, A. B. 311, cf. sq.; also, ὑπ. κλειδῶν a substitution of false keys, Plut. Rom. 22; ὑπ. προαίτων, a rhetorical artifice, Walz Rhett. 6. 122. 3. a suggesting, reminding, ἐξ ὑποβολῆς by admonition, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 37; cf. Polyb. 9. 24, 3., 15. 2, 12; ἐξ ὑποβολῆς διέναι τὸν ὄρκον at the dictation of another, Polemo ap. Macrobi. 5. 19, 28;—in this sense, Herm. interprets ἐξ ὑποβολῆς ραψωδεῖν to recite on a suggested subject, on a given cue, Diog. L. 1. 57; v. Opusc. 5. 300 sqq., 7. 65 sqq.; whereas Wolf Proleg. II. p. cxl., supported by Böckh C. I. 2. 676, 1125, takes ἐξ ὑποβολῆς = ἐξ ὑπολήψεως, taking up the recitation where another leaves off; cf. ὑποβάλλω III, ὑποβλήθη;—hence in C. I. 3088 ὑποβολή = ραψωδία, v. Böckh p. 677. 4. ἐξ ὑποβολῆς, also, by way of interruption, Schol. Il. 19. 80. II. passively, that which is put under, a foundation, groundwork, Plut. 2. 320 B; ὑπ. τοῦ σωφρονεῖν ἢ ἐγκράτεια Muson. ap. Stob. 160. 1; φυσικῆ ὑπ. τῆ ψυχῆ πρὸς τι a natural foundation or capacity for . . , Id. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 428;—like ὑπόθεσις, the subject-matter of a speech, Luc. Dem. Enc. 21.

ὑποβολιμαῖος, α, on, (ὑποβολή I. 2) substituted by stealth, supposititious, counterfeit, of children, like νόθος, Plat. Rep. 537 E, Polyb. 2. 55, 9; τὰ ὑπ. (sc. τέκνα), Hdt. 1. 137, etc.; ὑπ. ποιεῖ τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ νεοττοὺς ὁ κόκκυξ Arist. H. A. 9. 29, 3; Ὑποβολιμαῖος, name of a play by Cratinus;—metaph., ὑπ. σύνεσις Com. Anon. 360; εὐνοία Plut. 2. 3 D; κάλλος Schol. Il. 14. 170.

ὑπόβολος, on, mortgaged, f. l. for ὑπόβολος (q. v.). II. ὑπόβωλον, τό, = προγαμία δωρεά, Byz.; v. Ducang.

ὑποβομβέω, to murmur gently, Walz Rhett. 3. 579.

ὑποβορβόριον, τό, sediment, dregs, Hesych.

ὑποβορβορίζω, to rumble a little, of the bowels, Hipp. Coac. 1121; κοιλίῃ Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 6; ἐν ποτοῖσι ὑποβ. to drink with a noise, Hipp. Coac. 126, cf. 166.

ὑπόβραγχος, on, somewhat hoarse from cold, Hipp. 415. 34.

ὑποβράχειν, aor. 2 inf. of ὑποβράσσω, to crack under, μέγ' ὑπέβραχε γαῖα Q. Sm. 10. 72.

ὑπόβραχον, Adv. gradually, v. l. Ael. N. A. 4. 34.

ὑποβρέμω, to roar or rumble beneath, ὑποβρέμει μυχὸς γᾶς Aesch. Pr. 434, cf. Orph. Arg. 1273;—Med., Nic. Al. 290.

ὑποβρέχω, of a toper, οἰναρίοις τῆς ἡμέρας τὸ λοιπὸν ὑποβρέχει μέρος soaks away the rest of the day, Alex. Incert. 5;—ὑποβεβρεγμένος somewhat drunk, Luc. D. Deor. 23. 2, ubi v. Hemst.

ὑποβρομέω, = ὑποβρέμω, Nic. Al. 287.

ὑπόβροχος, on, somewhat wet, τόπος E. M. 752. 3.

ὑπόβρυχα, v. ὑπόβρυχος.

ὑποβρυχάομαι, Dep. to roar or bellow a little, Luc. Amor. 6, Tryph. 319, etc.; of the breathing of one in a passion, Adamant.

ὑποβρύχιος [ῦ], on, also α, on;—under water, τὴν δ' ἄνεμος . . καὶ κῦμα θαλάσσης θῆκαν ὑποβρυχίην h. Hom. 33. 12; ὑποβρύχιον . . φέρων τὸν ἵππον Hdt. 1. 189; ὑποβρύχια ξυμπεριφέρονται Plat. Phaedr. 248 A. II. below the surface, opp. to ἐπιπολάζων, Luc. Dipsad. 3;—deep-seated, ἐκπύσις Hipp. Art. 7S9; ὑπ. πυρετός a hidden fever, one that shews itself by degrees, Id. Epid. 1. 963; πῦρ Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 7. 2. deep, θάλασσα, βύσσος Opp. H. 1. 49., 5. 159.—Cf. βρύχιος, περιβρύχιος.

ὑπόβρυχος, on, = foreg., Philes de Anim. 2010. II. elsewhere only in neut. pl. ὑπόβρυχα as Adv., under water, τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόβρυχα θῆκε Od. 5. 319; ὥστε Θεσσαλίην . . ὑπόβρυχα γενέσθαι Hdt. 7. 130; ὑπ. ναυτίλλονται Arat. 426, cf. Opp. H. 1. 145, etc.

ὑποβρύχω, = ὑποβρυχάομαι, Polemo.

ὑπόβρωμος, on, stinking a little, Diosc. 1. 77.

ὑποβυθίζω, to sink in the deep, Gloss.

ὑποβύθιος [ῦ], on, (βύθος) under the depths, Erotian. 370.

ὑπόγαιος, on, v. sub ὑπόγειος.

ὑπογαμέω, to marry thereupon or after, τὴν γυναῖκα Ael. N. A. 7. 25.

ὑπογάμιον, τό, illicit intercourse with a betrothed person, Philo 2. 311.

ὑπογαργαλίζω, to tickle a little, Walz Rhett. 1. 59S, Eccl.;—Pass., Byz.

ὑπογαστρίδιον, τό, Dim. of ὑπογάστριον (II), Eubul. Incert. 16.

ὑπογαστρίζομαι, Dep. to eat oneself pretty full, Aesop. 248, Poll. 2. 168.

ὑπογάστριον, τό, the lower belly from the navel downwards, the paunch, Lat. *abdomen*, Hipp. Aph. 1252, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 1, etc. II. the lower part of a sea-fish, esp. of the tunny, a favourite dish at Athens, Comici ap. Ath. 302 D sq.; whence the joke in Ar. Vesp. 195.—Cf. sq.

ὑπογάστριος, on, abdominal, πάθη, ἐπιθυμῖαι ὑπ. lusts of the flesh,

Philo 1. 38, etc. 2. in the belly (of the Trojan horse), Walz Rhett. 1. 436.

ὑπογαστρῖς, ἡ, a paunch, Philox. 2. 23.
ὑπογεινομαι, aor. I ὑπεγεινατο, to bring forth, Euphor. Fr. 61.
ὑπόγειος, Ion. and late Att. ὑπόγειος, ov, (γη) under the earth, subterraneous, οἶκημα Hdt. 2. 100, 148; ὑπ. ὄρυγμα a mine, Id. 4. 200; ὑπ. βρόντη Aesch. Fr. 55.
II. ὑπόγειον or -γαιον, τό, an underground chamber, Hdn. 1. 15, Plut. 2. 770 E.—The form ὑπόγεως, ov, cited in Hipp. Epim. 208 and Suid., occurs in MSS. of Paus. 2. 2, 1., 36. 7; and a dub. form ὑπογαίδιος in Hesych.

ὑπόγεισον, τό, a kind of houseleek (ἀείζων) growing beneath the eaves, cf. Plin. H. N. 25. 102.

ὑπογελάω, to laugh slyly, smile, Lat. subridere, Plat. Charm. 162 B.
ὑπογεναίξω, to entreat by touching the chin, Aeschin. 9. 20.
ὑπογεναίσκω, to have a beard beginning to grow, Hdn. p. 444 Piers.
ὑπογένειος, ov, under the chin, τριχες Eccl. II. ὑπογένειον, τό, the part under the chin, Schol. Il. 1. 501, Eust. 548. 9 2. an ornament for a horse's head, Byz.

ὑπόγεως, ov, v. sub ὑπόγειος.
ὑπογηράσκω, (v. γηράσκω), to grow rather old, Ael. N. A. 7. 17.
ὑπογίνομαι, Ion. and in late Gr. -γίνομαι: Dep. To grow up after or in succession, Lat. subnasci, ὑπαὶ δέ τε κόμπος δδόντων γίγνεται Il. 11. 417; ἵνα σφι γενεὴ ὑπογίνηται Hdt. 3. 159; of inflammation following a hurt, Hipp. Art. 803, Tim. Locr. 104 A:—of feelings and thoughts, Polyb. 2. 44, 1., 6. 6, 7, etc.

ὑπογκόομαι, Pass. to be somewhat swollen, Poll. 4. 68., 3. 49.
ὑπογλαυκίζω, to begin to grow gray, Eust. Opusc. 339. 8.
ὑπόγλαυκος, ov, somewhat gray, of eyes, opp. to ὑποχαροπός, Xen. Cyn. 5, 23, Diosc. 2. 211, etc.; cf. γλαυχός, χαροπός.
ὑπογλαύσσω, to glance from under, glance furtively, like ὑποβλέπω, of the eyes, Mosch. 2. 86, Call. Dian. 54.

ὑπογλάφυρος, ov, somewhat polished, Eust. Opusc. 295. 55.
ὑπόγλισχος, ov, somewhat slippery or clammy, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1066, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 1. II. metaph. somewhat greedy, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 734 A (in Comp.).

ὑπογλίχομαι [i], Dep. to desire a little, Eccl.
ὑπογλουτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (γλουτός) the exterior junction of the buttocks and thighs, Arist. H. A. 1. 14, 2.

ὑπογλυκαίνω, to sweeten a little: metaph. to coax and smooth down, τινά Ar. Eq. 216.

ὑπόγλυκος, v, gen. eos, sweetish, Ath. 625 A.
ὑπογλυφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a cavity, Eccl.

ὑπογλύφω [y], to scoop out, Eccl.:—Med., Walz Rhett. 1. 435.
ὑπογλώσσιος, Att. -ττιος, ov, (γλώσσα) under the tongue, ὑπ. βάτραχος, = ὑπογλωσσίς, Aët. II. as Subst., τό ὑπ. the region under the tongue, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 10. 2. = ὑπόγλωσσον, Plin. 15. 39.

ὑπογλωσσίς, Att. -ττις, ἴδος, ἡ, a swelling on the under side of the tongue, Hipp. 464. 28., 471. 22. 2. the under surface of the tongue, Poll. 2. 105, Hesych. II. a kind of chaplet (prob. made from the ὑπόγλωσσον), Plat. Com. Zeús κακ. 4, cf. Philet. 58. III. a kind of medicine, Galen.

ὑπόγλωσσον, τό, the broad-leaved butcher's-broom, ruscus, on the leaves of which a small leaf like a tongue grows, with the flower and fruitstalk under it, written also ἱππόγλωσσον, Diosc. 4. 132, 147, Galen. 12. 148.

ὑπόγλωσσοσ, ov, somewhat talkative, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 13; cf. πρόγλωσσοσ.

ὑπογνάμπω, fut. ψω, to bend unperceived or gradually, ψυχῆς ὀρμῆν h. Hom. 7. 13; cf. υποκάμπω.

ὑπογνοφδομαι, Pass. to become gloomy, τὸ πρόσωπον Nicet. Ann. 273 B.
ὑπόγνυθα, Adv. in meditative or mournful mood, Hesych., who explains it τὰς χεῖρας ἔχων ὑπὸ τὴν γνάθον, cf. Lob. Paral. p. 154.

ὑπογογγύζω, to murmur or mutter to oneself; and -γογγυστής, ὁ, a murmurer, Eccl.

ὑπογοητεύω, to bewitch a little, Phot. in Wolf An. 1. 104.

ὑπογονάτιον, τό, a kneeling-cushion, v. Suicer., Ducang.

ὑπόγραμμα, τό, an inscription on the base of a στήλη, Lycurg. 164. 33. II. a pigment used for painting under the eyelids, Ar. Fr. 695, cf. A. B. 68, ὑπογραφῆ III.

ὑπογραμμάτεα, ἡ, the office of ὑπογραμματεὺς, Plut. 2. 840 E.

ὑπογραμμάτευσ, ἑως, ὁ, an under-clerk, under-secretary, Antipho 145. 26, Lys. 186. 3, C. 1. 115, 184, al.; restored by Dind. in Ar. Ran. 1084 for ὑπὸ γραμματέων; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 251.

ὑπογραμμάτεω, to serve as under-secretary, τινί Antipho 147. 14; τῇ ἀρχῇ ὑπ. Lys. 186. 8, cf. Dem. 363. 17.

ὑπογραμμός, ὁ, a writing-copy, pattern, model, LXX (2 Macc. 2. 28), 1 Ep. Pet. 2. 21; ὑπ. παιδικοὶ copy-heads for children, containing all the letters of the alphabet, of which three forms have been preserved by Clem. Alex. 675,—μάρπτε σφίγξ κλώψ ζβυθηδόν, βέδν ζάμψ χθώ πληκτρον σφίγξ, and κναξζβι χθύπτης φλεγμῶ δρύψ, which last was wrongly ascribed to Thespis, Bentl. Phal. p. 240. II. a painting under the eye-lids, Nicet. Ann. 37 C.

ὑπογραπτέον, verb. Adj. one must sketch out, Strab. 629.

ὑπογραφέυς, ἑως, ὁ, one who writes under another's orders, a secretary, amanuensis, Plut. Crass. 2, Luc. Dem. Enc. 44. 2. at Athens, the clerk of the Assembly, = ὑπογραμματεὺς (the clerk of the Council being ἀντιγραφεὺς), Schol. Ar. Eq. 1256 (but in the text, ὑπ. δικῶν appears to be a private secretary, who drew indictments for a sycophant), cf. C. 1. 5245-7.

ὑπογράφη, ἡ, a signed bill of indictment, Lat. libellus accusatorius,

Plat. Theaet. 172 E; cf. ὑπογράφω I. 1. 2. = ὑπόγραμμα I. Diod. 13. 74. 3. in pl., = Lat. commentarii, App. Pun. 136, Civ. 4. 132. II. an outline, contour, Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 15; τενόντων ὑπογραφαί traces of feet, foot-prints, Aesch. Cho. 209; hence, 2. metaph. an outline, sketch, general description, Lat. adumbratio, opp. to τελεωτάτη ἀπεργασία, Plat. Rep. 504 D, 548 D, Legg. 737 D; θεωρεῖσθω ἐκ τῆς ὑπ. Arist. Interpr. 13, 2, Meteor. 1. 8, 18, H. A. 3. 1, 16. 3. in Logic, description, as opp. to definition, Diog. L. 7. 160. III. a painting under of the eyelids, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, Nicostr. ap. Stob. 445. 49; cf. ὑπόγραμμα II, ὑπογράφω v, ὑποχρίω.

ὑπογράφια (sc. χρήματα), τά, money lent upon bond, Hesych.

ὑπογραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, descriptive in outline, Eust. Opusc. 185. 55, etc.

ὑπογράφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a pencil, Poll. 7. 128. II. a surgical instrument, Id. 4. 181., 10. 149.

ὑπογράφω [ā], fut. ψω, to write under an inscription, subjoin or add to it, τῇ στήλῃ ὑπ. ὅτι 'οὐκ ἔμειναν τοῖς ὄρκοις' Thuc. 5. 56; ὑπογράφας ἐπιβουλευσαί με having added (to the accusation) that . . , Dem. 972. 14 (v. l. 693. 10):—Med. to bring an additional accusation against him, εἰπ' εἴ τι καινὸν ὑπογράφει τῶμψ βίω Eur. H. F. 1118. 2. to sign, subscribe, τὸ ψήφισμα αὐτοῦ ὑπέγραψα Hyperid. Euxen. 40:—Med., ὑπ. τὰς καταβολὰς to sign and so make oneself liable for the payment, Dem. 1484. 17; τοὺς ἵππους ἰδίου ὑπ. signed his name as their owner, Diod. 13. 74; ὑπ. τὰς κρίσεις τινί to take part in the accusation, Polyb. 23. 2, 6; ὑπ. τὴν ἀντωμοσίαν κατὰ τινος Themist. 313 C. 3. to write under orders or from dictation, οὐκ ἔχων οὐδὲ τὸν ὑπογράφοντα an amanuensis, Julian. Epist. 13, cf. Plut. Caes. 17. 4. in Gramm., τὸ ἰ υπογεγραμμένον = subscriptum; ζῶν ὑπογράφεται the word ζῶν has i subscript; etc. II. to write under, i. e. to trace letters for children to write over, οἱ γραμματισταὶ τοῖς μήπω δεινοῖς γράφειν τῶν παιδῶν ὑπογράφαντες τῇ γραφίδι Plat. Prot. 326 D, cf. ὑφήγησις: metaph., νόμους ὑπ. to trace out laws as guides of action, lb.; καθάπερ ζωγράφον ὑπ. ἔργα ἐπόμενα τῇ γραφῇ Id. Legg. 734 E; absol., πάντα ὑπ. τῷ πράττειν to give all directions for acting, lbid. 711 B; ἢ ἡμεῖς ὑπ. as we sketched out, Id. Theaet. 171 D. 2. to trace in outline, sketch out, Lat. adumbrare, οἱ γραφεῖς ὑπογράφαντες ταῖς γραμμαῖς οὕτως ἐναλείφουσι τοῖς χρώμασι τὸ ζῶν Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 29; καθάπερ ζωγράφον ὑπ. τὰ ἔργα Plat. Legg. 934 C; ὡς λόγῳ σχῆμα πολιτείας ὑπογράφαντα μὴ ἀκριβῶς ἀπεργάσασθαι Id. Rep. 548 D; ὑπ. τοῖς ἐξεργάζεσθαι καὶ διαπονεῖν δυναμένοις Isocr. 99 D:—Med., οἷον δὴ τις ναυπηγὸς . . καταβαλλόμενος τὰ τροπιδεῖα ὑπογράφεται τῶν πλοίων σχῆματα has their forms traced out, Plat. Legg. 803 A; ὑπ. τὸ σχῆμα τῆς πολιτείας Id. Rep. 501 A; ὑπ. σκιάν Poll. 7. 129:—Pass., τὰ υπογεγραμμένα the symptoms described, Hipp. 955 E, cf. 941 D, al. 3. metaph. senses taken from the two preceding, to trace faintly or indicate, ἡ φύσις τοῖς τιμωτέροις ὑπ. τὴν βοήθειαν Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 3; τὰς δύο φλέβας . . ἡ φύσις ὑπέγραψεν Id. G. A. 2. 4, 38, Strab. 334; ὑπ. ἐλπίδα τινί to give him faint hope, Polyb. 5. 36, 1., 62. 1, al.:—Pass., μέχρι τοῦ πρώτον ὑπογραφέντος αὐτοῖς χνοῦ till the first signs of their beard appeared, Luc. Amor. 10. 4. to describe generally, Hipp. 941 D, 943 F, etc.:—Med., ὑπ. τὴν διάρθρωσιν τοῦ νόμου Diod. 12. 18, cf. Diog. L. 8. 6, 4:—Pass., τύψω . . ὑπογεγράφω περὶ ψυχῆς (impers.) Arist. de An. 2. 1, 12, cf. Soph. Elench. 26, 1. III. Med., ὑπ. εἰς μνήμην ἑαυτῷ, c. inf., to make a memorandum that . . , App. Pun. 136. IV. to assign over, to pledge, mortgage, Med., ὑπογράψασθαι τὸς χώρος Tab. Heracl. in C. 1. 5774. 149. V. ὑπογράφειν or -γράφεσθαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς to paint under the eyelids, Poll. 5. 102, Joseph. B. J. 4. 9, 10, Luc. Bis Acc. 31; ὑπεγέγραπτο τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Ath. 529 A; and absol., ὑπογεγραμμένη Ar. Fr. 695, Hesych.; cf. ὑπογραφῆ III, ὑπόγραμμα II.

ὑπογρύζω, to mutter privately, Liban. 4. 813, Eust.

ὑπόγρυπος, ov, with a rather hooked nose, Philostr. 725.

ὑπόγυιος or (v. sub fin.) ὑπόγυος, ov: under one's hand, nigh at hand, ὑπ. μοι τῆς τοῦ βίου τελευτῆς οὐαῆς Isocr. 310 D; ὑπόγυον, used absol., near the end, at the approach of death, Hipp. 1225 C, E, F; εἴ τινων ὑπ. ἡ ἀφαίρεσις τῶν καρπῶν Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 10; τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ὑπογυότατον πρὸς αὐτάρκειαν the readiest means, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 3; ὑπογύου οὐαῆς τῆς ἑορτῆς Arist. Oec. 2. 7; τῶν χρόνων ὑπ. ὄντων Dem. 841. 6. II. just out of hand, fresh, new, Lat. recens, ὁ πόλεμος ὁ ὑπογυότατος Isocr. 299 E; ὑπογυιότεροις παραδείγμασι χρῆσθαι Dem. 1415. 5; τὰ ὑπογυότατα δεινὰ πεπονθέναι Philipp. ib. 162. 1; ὑπογυιότερα τοῖς χρόνοις Id. 1391. 21; ὑπόγυιον ἐστὶ ἐξ οὗ . . it is a very short time since . . , Isocr. 376 E; ἐν τοῖς ὑπ. λόγοις, opp. to τοῖς ἀνω, Arist. G. A. 3. 7, 3:—Adv. ὑπογύως or -γύως, recently, lately, Ath. 206 D; τὸ ὑπογυότατον Isocr. 207 E. III. sudden, ὅσα θάνατον ἐπιφέρει ὑπόγυια ὄντα Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 10:—ἐξ ὑπογύου out of hand, off hand, on the spur of the moment, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 43, Plat. Menex. 235 C, Isocr. 43 C; ἐξ ὑπ. γίγνεσθαι, opp. to ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνου σκέψασθαι, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 7, etc.; like ἐκ χειρὸς (cf. χεῖρ II. 6. e). 2. of persons, ὑπ. τῇ ὀργῇ in the first burst of anger, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 13.—The forms ὑπό-γυιος and -γυος vary continually in MSS., so much so that the erroneous Compar. forms ὑπογυιότερος -ώτατος, and ὑπογυιότερος -ότατος occur: L. Dind., Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 43, proposes always to write ὑπόγυος, on the analogy of ἀμφίγυος (q. v.), and ἑγγυος.

ὑπογυμνάσιάρχος, ov, ὁ, an under-gymnasiarch, C. 1. 2386, 2416:—ὑπογυμνάσιάρχέω, to be under-gymnasiarch, Ib. 2183., 2430, -66.

ὑπογυμνώω, to make partly bare, τὰ σκέλος Aristaen. 1. 27.

ὑπογύναιος, ov, subject to a wife, married, Eccl.

ὑπόγυος, ov, = ὑπόγυιος, q. v.

ὑπογύπωνες, οἱ, a sort of dancers, in Poll. 4. 104.

ὑπόγυρος, *ov*, somewhat curved, Nicet. 7S B:—ὑπογυρώ, to bend a little, Ib. 71 D.

ὑποδαίω, to light, kindle under, ὑπὸ δὲ ξύλα δαίον Il. 18. 347.

ὑποδάκνω, to bite privily, App. Civ. 1. 101.

ὑπόδακρυς, *v*, in tears, Hesych.

ὑποδακρῦν, to weep a little or secretly, Luc. D. D. 6. 2, Synes. 244 C:—to drop slowly, Oribas. 149 Matth.

ὑποδαμνάω, to master or weaken beneath one, ποταμὸς ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἐδάμνα Il. 21. 270:—Pass., ὑποδάμναμαι (as if from ὑποδάμνημι) to be overcome, let oneself be overpowered or overcome, εἰπέ μοι ἡὲ ἐκὼν ὑποδάμνασαι Od. 3. 214., 16. 95; also aor. 1 part. ὑποδαμνηθεῖσα (v. δαμόζω) of a woman, subdued by a man, yielding to his embrace, h. Hom. 16. 4, Hes. Sc. 53, Th. 327., 374; but also ὑποδαμνηθεῖς, of a man, subdued by love, Anth. P. 5. 300; ὑποδαμνηθῆναι to be married, Eust. 1418. 38:—Med., ἔρως φρένας ὑποδάμναται Theocr. 29. 23, cf. Q. Sm. 1. 336., 6. 284.

ὑποδεδιώς, *ὄ*, Comic name of a bird in Ar. Av. 65; v. ὑποδείδω.

ὑποδέδρομε, v. sub ὑποτρέχω.

ὑποδεής, *ές*, gen. *έος*, (δέομαι) somewhat deficient, inferior; but it seems to have been used solely in Comp. ὑποδέεστερος (cf. ἐνδεής), I. of persons, Hdt. 1. 91, 134., 2. 25, Plat. Euthyd. 289 E, al.; κυνίδια τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ τῆ γνώμη καὶ τῆ γλώσση ὑπ. Xen. Oec. 13, 8. 2. of things, ἐκ πολλῶ ὑποδεεστέρων with resources much inferior, Thuc. 2. 89; ὑπ. ὄντα τῆς φήμης Id., v. φήμη I. 2; ἐστὶ δὲ τοῦτο ὑπ., of bread, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 5. II. Adv. —εστέρως, Thuc. 8. 87, Antipho 128. 34; neut. pl. ὑποδέεστερα as Adv., Id. 123. 24.

ὑποδεής, *ές*, gen. *έος*, somewhat fearful, Hesych., Phot.

ὑπόδειγμα, *τό*, a sign, token, mark, Xen. Eq. 2, 2. II. a pattern, Polyb. 3. 17, 8, Anth. P. 6. 342; often in Inscr., πρὸς ὑπόδειγμα ἀρετῆς C. I. 2769, 2774, 2775 (add.), al.:—rejected as less correct than παράδειγμα by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 12.

ὑποδειγματίζω, to shew by example, Eust. Opusc. 47. 76.

ὑποδειγματικός, *ή, ὄν*, by way of example, ὑπ. διδασκαλία, Sext. Emp. M. 4. 23. Adv. —κῶς, Ib. 1. 154., 4. 3.

ὑποδείδω, fut. *σω*: I. trans. to shrink in fear under, to cower before, or to fear secretly, c. acc., Hom., who however uses only the aor. (mostly with double δ), ὑπέδεισαν, ὑποδείσας Il. 1. 406., 12. 413, etc.; ὑποδείσατε (with single δ), Od. 2. 66; and Ep. pf. 2 and plqpf., ὑποδείδια, ὑποδείδισαν 17. 564, Il. 5. 521; Ep. pf. 1 ὑπαιδεῖδικα h. Hom. Merc. 165:—literally, of birds, to cower beneath, μέγαν αἰγυπιὸν ὑποδείσαντες Soph. Aj. 169. II. absol., μή τίς μοι ὑποδείσας ἀναδύη Od. 9. 377; ὑποδειδοικώς Luc. Salt. 63; cf. ὑποδεδιώς.

ὑποδείελος, *ον*, (δείλη) towards evening, Arat. 826.

ὑποδείκνυμι and —ύω: fut. —δείξω, Ion. —δέξω. To shew secretly; τὴν διὰ τοῦ οὐρεὸς ἀτραπὸν .. Φωκῆες ὑποδέξαμενοι Hdt. 7. 217; πολλοῖσι ὑποδέξας ὄλβον ὁ θεὸς having given a glimpse of happiness, Id. 1. 32; ὑπ. ἄλλο τι τῶν χρησίμων to shew any other good symptom, Hipp. Coac. 196; ὑποδεικνύεις μὲν ἦθος ἀστεῖον Nicom. Eil. 1. 1; ὑπ. ἐλπίδας Polyb. 2. 70, 7, etc.; ὑπ. τινὰ τοῖς ἀνδράσι to introduce, Plut. 2. 710 C. 2. absol. to indicate one's will, to intimate, οἱ θεοὶ οὕτως ὑποδεικνύουσι Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 13, cf. An. 5. 7, 12. II. to shew by tracing out, mark out, διώρυχας Hdt. 1. 189; Ὀμηρος καὶ τὰ τῆς κωμῳδίας σχήματα .. ὑπέδειξε Arist. Poët. 4. 12, cf. Rhet. 3. 2, 5: absol. to set a pattern or example, τοῦ διδασκάλου πονηρῶς τι ὑποδεικνύοντος Xen. Oec. 12, 18; οὐχ οἶόν τε μὴ καλῶς ὑποδεικνύοντος καλῶς μιμῆσθαι unless some one sets a good example, Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 5. 2. generally, to teach indirectly or by indication, ὑπ. τινὲ οἶους εἶναι χρῆ .. Isocr. 38 D, cf. 104 E, 409 A; rare c. inf., τίς ὑπ. ὑμῖν φυγεῖν; Ev. Matth. 3. 7, cf. Aristaen. Ep. 2. 1. 3. to pretend to, ἀρετὴν Thuc. 4. 86, cf. Polyb. 2. 47, 10.

ὑποδεικτέος, *α, ὄν*, verb. Adj. to be traced out, Polyb. 3. 36, 5. II. ὑποδεικτέον, one must trace out, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 167.

ὑποδείκτης, *ου, ὄ*, one who traces out, Gloss.

ὑποδειλιάω, to be somewhat cowardly, ὑποδειλιακότες ἄνθρωποι poor cowardly fellows, Aeschin. 26. 1. II. = ὑποδείδω, πύλεμον Polyb. 35. 3, 4.

ὑποδειμαίνω, = ὑποδείδω, to stand in secret awe of, τὸν νόμον Hdt. 7. 104; c. inf., Plut. 2. 986 D.

ὑπόδειξις, *εως, ή*, an intimation, Plut. Demetr. 3S, sub.

ὑποδειπνέω, to dine as a substitute for another, τινι Luc. Gall. 10.

ὑποδέχομαι, Ion. for ὑποδέχομαι, Hdt.

ὑποδεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must receive, Plat. Legg. 953 B.

ὑποδεκτήριον, *τό*, a place of refuge or a reservoir, storehouse, (like ὑποδέκτρια, *ή*, in Greg. Naz.), Strab. 671 (v. l. ὑποδυτήριον).

ὑποδέκτης, *ου, ὄ*, one who receives or admits, τινῶν Eccl. II. a receiver, treasurer, Eccl.

ὑποδεκτικός, *ή, ὄν*, of or for receiving or preserving, ἀγγεῖον ὑπ. ταρίχων Schol. Ar. Vesp. 674. II. δειπνον ὑπ. an entertainment by way of welcome, Plut. 2. 727 B.

ὑποδέμω, to lay as a foundation, τὸν πρῶτον δόμον Hdt. 2. 127.

ὑποδενδρῶμαι, Pass. to grow gradually into a tree, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 2 (where Cod. Urb. gives ἀποδενδρουμένη).

ὑπόδενδρος, *ον*, planted or shaded with trees, Byz.

ὑποδενδρῶζω, to slink away under the trees, Phot., Suid.;—or, as Hesych., to come forth from behind them.

ὑποδέξις, *ή*, like ὑποδοχή, the reception of a guest, means of entertainment, πασά τοι ἐσθ' ὑποδέξις [ῖ], Il. 9. 73.

ὑποδέξιος, *α, ὄν*, (ὑποδέχομαι) able to receive, capacious, ample, λιμένες Hdt. 7. 49, 1, Valck. proposed to read ὑποδέξιμοι:—in Phryn. 315, Eur. Rhes. 364, Musgr. restored ἐπιδέξιας.

ὑπόδεξις, *εως, ή*, = ὑποδέξις, ὑποδοχή, Hipp. 25. 1S.

ὑποδέομαι, Dep. to intreat in suppliant posture, Eccl.

ὑποδέραϊον, *τό*, = sq., Poll. 5. 98, Hesych., etc.

ὑποδέρης, *ιδος, ή*, the lower part of the neck, Poll. 2. 130, 235., 5. 56. II. a neck-ornament, necklace, Ar. Fr. 309. 14, Arist. H. A. 5. 34, 2, C. 1. 150 A. 16, B. 25.

ὑποδέρκομαι, Dep., = ὑποβλέπω, Q. Sm. 3. 252.

ὑποδερματίτις, *ιδος, ή*, a disease of horses, Hippiatr.

ὑποδερμῖς, *ιδος, ή*, = κλειτορίς, Ruf. Ephes.; ὑποδέρματος, of the prence, Eriphan. 2. 172.

ὑποδέρω, to strip off the skin a little or below, Galen., Oribas. Cocch. p. 98.

ὑπόδεσις, *εως, ή*, (ὑποδέω) = ὑπόδησις, a binding underneath, Hipp. Offic. 743. II. a putting on one's shoes, Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 2, Cael. 1. 4, 6, Luc. Gall. 26. 2. as concrete, = τὰ ὑποδήματα, foot-gear, boots and shoes, Plat. Charm. 173 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 5; and in pl., Plat. Prot. 322 A, Rep. 425 B; v. Lob. Phryn. 445.

ὑποδεσμεύω, = ὑποδέω, Schol. Ar. Eccl. 269:—so ὑποδεσμέω, Greg. Nyss.: Med. to put on one's shoes, Schol. Soph. Tr. 781; ὑπ. τὰ πέδιλα Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1515.

ὑποδέσμιος, *ον*, pledged, Hesych.

ὑποδεσμός, *ιδος, ή*, an under-bandage, Hipp. Fract. 768, Art. 832.

ὑποδεύω, to moisten, prob. l. C. 1. 4341 f (add.).

ὑποδέχνημαι, poet. for sq., ὑποδέχνησο Orph. Arg. 82, Anth. P. 8. 148, 253.

ὑποδέχομαι, in Ion. Prose —δέκομαι: fut. —δέξομαι: aor. —εδεξάμην, rarely —εδέχην Eur. Heracl. 757, (this aor. pass. is used in pass. sense by Poll. 1. 74, Schol. Il. 14. 323): 3 sing. Ep. aor. 2 ὑπέδεκτο, Hom., Hes., Pind.; 2 pl. imper. ὑπόδεχθε Anth.; inf. ὑποδέχθαι Hom., part. ὑποδέγμενος Id.: Dep. To receive beneath (the surface), Θέτις δ' ὑπεδέξατο κόλπῳ Il. 6. 136, cf. Luc. D. Mar. 8. 1., 14. 1. 2. to receive into one's house, receive hospitably, welcome, ὁ δὲ με πρόφρων ὑπέδεκτο Il. 9. 450; χαίρει δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς ὅττι μιν ὡς ὑπέδεκτο Od. 14. 52; τὸν δ' οὐχ ὑποδέχομαι 19. 257; ξείνον .. ὑποδέχομαι οἴκῳ 16. 70; Διὸς πλαστήν ὑπέδεκτο γυναῖκα Hes. Th. 513; οἰκίοισι ὑπ. τινα Hdt. 1. 41, 44; ὑπέδεκτο ξείνον ὑχέων received the stranger [as he lighted] from his chariot, Pind. P. 9. 17, cf. Eur. I. A. 600; θύων Διὶ κτησίῳ κάκεινον ὑποδεχόμενος Antipho 113. 22; ὁ ὑποδεξάμενος one's host, Isocr. 192 E:—also, ὑπ. ἱκέτας Eur. Heracl. 757; φυγάδας Thuc. 5. 83, etc.; τοὺς ἄρχοντας ἀγοραῖς καὶ λιμέσι Plat. Legg. 952 E; ὑπ. φρουράν to admit an enemy's garrison, Dem. 1334. 21, cf. 1343. 9, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 12:—ὑπ. γυναῖκά τινι Plut. Pericl. 32:—also, πόλις ὑπ. τινα admits him as a friend, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 21. 3. to give ear to, hearken to, εὐχάς Hes. Th. 419; τοὺς λόγους Hdt. 8. 106; ὑπ. διαβολάς to give ear to accusations, Lys. 172. 11; θύος ὑπ. to accept it, Anth. P. 8. 33. 4. to take in charge as a nurse, h. Hom. Cer. 226, cf. Plat. Menex. 237 C. 5. metaph., πῆμα ὑπέδεκτό με sorrow was my host, Od. 14. 275; στυγερὸς δ' ὑπεδέξατο κοῖτος a hateful nest is ready for them, of ensnared birds, 22. 470; γαῖα ὑπέδεκτο αὐτόν the grave opened its doors for him, Pind. N. 10. 14; ἀκλεῆς νιν δόξα πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ὑποδέξεται will await him, Eur. Heracl. 624. II. to take upon oneself, undertake a task, promise, αἰδεσθεν μὲν ἀνήνασθαι, δεῖσαν δ' ὑποδέχθαι Il. 7. 93, Hdt. 9. 21, 22; ὁ δὲ πρόφρων ὑπέδεκτο (sc. δώσειν) Od. 2. 387; with inf. fut., h. Hom. Cer. 443, Hdt. 3. 69., 4. 119, 133., 6. 11, etc.; less often with inf. aor., Hdt. 1. 24., 6. 2; or pres., Antipho 123. 7; ὑπ. τινι ἢ μὴν .. c. fut., Thuc. 8. 81; ὑπ. μεγάλην τινὶ to make him great promises, Hdt. 2. 121, 6. 2. to admit, allow a thing with which one is taxed, Id. 4. 167, etc.; οὐκ ὑπ. to refuse to admit, deny, Id. 3. 130., 6. 69. III. to submit to, bear patiently, βίαις ὑποδέγμενος ἀνδρῶν Od. 13. 310., 16. 189. IV. to wait for, abide the attack of, Lat. excipere, ὁ μὲν .. ἐπόρουσεν, ὁ δ' ἐμπαῖως ὑπέδεκτο Hes. Sc. 442; ἐν δυσχωρίαις τοὺς πολεμίους ὑπ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 35:—also of hunters, to lie in wait for game, Ib. 2. 4, 20; and metaph., μιν οἱ ἐχθροὶ ὑποδεξάμενοι ἐδίωξαν τυραννίδος Hdt. 6. 104; ὑποδεξαμένης αὐτοῖς πολλῆς ῥύσεως ὕδατος Plat. Legg. 944 B. 2. to take up, as one singer takes up the song after another, μέλος Aesch. Supp. 1023. 3. also like Lat. excipere, to follow in rank or order, Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 B:—so of succession in respect of place, to come next to, border upon, τὸ πρὸς τὴν ἠὼ θάλασσα ὑποδέκεται καὶ τενάγεια Hdt. 7. 176. V. of a woman, to conceive, γύνον Hipp. Aër. 292; absol., Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5.

ὑποδέω, fut. —θήσω, to bind or fasten under, τὰς ἀμαξίδας ὑπ. τῆσι οὐρῆσι, of certain long-tailed sheep, Hdt. 3. 113. II. esp. to underbind the feet, i. e. to shoe, because the ancient sandals or shoes were bound on with straps κάμηλον ὑπ. καρβατίνας Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 27, cf. Plut. Pomp. 24, Paus. 10. 25, 2; so Badham restores ὑποδῶν τὰ μὲν ὄπλαῖς, for ὑπὸ ποδῶν, in Plat. Prot. 321 A:—mostly in Med. to bind under one's feet, put on shoes, opp. to ὑπολύομαι (to take them off), Ar. Av. 492, Plat. Symp. 220 B, Xen., etc.; ὑποδουμένη as I was putting on my shoes, Ar. Eccl. 36; ὑποδεῖται, for the purpose of going away, Pherecr. Keir. 3; οἱ ἔμπαλιν ὑποδούμενοι (v. ἔμπαλιν II), Plat. Theact. 193 C; ὑποδούμενος τὸν ἱμαντα .. τῆς ἐμβάδος ἀπέρρηξα Menand. Δεισιδ. 2. III. in Med. and Pass., also, c. acc., I. of that which one puts on, ὑποδησάμενος καθάρνους Hdt. 1. 155., 6. 125; ὑπόδημα 6. 1; τὰς Λακωνικάς Ar. Eccl. 269; Σκυθικάς Alcae. 101; τὰς ἐμβάδας Eubul. Δολ. 1; cf. ὑποδύω II. 1. b:—so in pf. pass., ὑποδήματα, βλαύτας ὑποδεδεμένος with slippers on one's feet, Plat. Gorg. 490 E, Symp. 174 A; ἀπλᾶς ὑποδεδεσθαι Dem. 1267. 22; and absol., ὑποδεδεμένοι with their shoes on, Xen. An. 4. 5, 14; ὡσπερ ὑποδεδ. Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 23;—or, 2. of the foot, ὑποδεδεμένοι τὸν ἀριστερὸν πόδα with the left

foot shod, Thuc. 3. 22, cf. Arist. Fr. 64; ποδὰ σάνδαλον ὑποδεδ. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 22.—Cf. ὑπόδημα.
 ὑπόδηλος, *ov*, tolerably plain, Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 6.
 ὑποδηλώω, *to shew privately*, σημείον Ar. Thesm. 1011; τὸ ἀθαρές τινος Plut. Nic. 4, etc.
 ὑποδήλωσις, *ews, ἡ*, a subordinate or collateral explanation, a rhetorical phrase used by Evenus of Paros in Plat. Phaedr. 267 A.
 ὑπόδημα, τό, (ὑποδέω) a sole bound under the foot with straps, a sandal, Lat. *solea*, ποσὶν .. ὑποδήματα δοῦσα (i. e. δέουσα) Od. 15. 369; ποσὶν .. ὑποδήματα δοίην (i. e. δεοίην) 18. 361, cf. Hdt. 1. 195, al., cf. ῥάπτω II; ποδὸς ὑπ. Plat. Alc. 1. 128 A, etc.;—whereas ὑπόδημα κοῖλον, the Roman *calceus*, is a shoe or half-boat, which covered the whole foot: ὑπόδημα however is sometimes alone in this sense, cf. Ar. Pl. 983, (and the Interpp. ad l.), cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 10; εἰς ὑποδήματα γράφειν to put down as paid for shoes, Lys. 905. 5; δεξιὸν εἰς ὑπ., ἀριστερὸν εἰς ποδάνιπτρα, of one who is ready for anything, perh. alluding to Theramenes, (v. κόθορνος 3), Ar. ap. Suid., v. Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 1188. II. a horseshoe, v. ὑποδημάτιον.
 ὑποδηματάριος, ὁ, a sandalmaker, shoemaker, Curt. Inscr. Att. 193.
 ὑποδημάτιον, τό, Dim. of ὑπόδημα, Hipp. Art. 828: of the shoes of an ass, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 80; and in Dio C. 62. 28 we hear of mules being shod with ἐπίχρυσα σπαρτία.
 ὑποδηματορράφος, ὁ, (ῥάπτω) a shoemaker, Arcad. 84, Synes.:—ὑποδηματοποιός, ὁ, Io. Chrys.
 ὑποδησάμενος, Pass. to be treated in hostile manner, ὑποδησθεὶς Q. Sm. 2. 260., 3. 355.
 ὑπόδησις, a late and incorrect form of ὑπόδεισις, Lob. Phryn. 445.
 ὑποδιαβάλλω, *to slander somewhat*, Artemid. 5. 53.
 ὑποδιαβιβρώσκομαι, Pass. to be gnawed through gradually, Hipp. 269. 12.
 ὑποδιαζευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, separating a little; as Gramm. word, *subdisjunctive*, of certain conjunctions, E. M., Suid. s. v. ἡ.
 ὑποδιάζευξις, *ews, ἡ*, subdisjunction, Byz.
 ὑποδιαίρεμα, τό, subdivision, Eust. Opusc. 264. 94;—so, ὑποδιαίρεσις, *ews, ἡ*, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 15, Diog. L. 7. 61, etc.
 ὑποδιαίρετέον, verb. Adj. one must subdivide, Psell.
 ὑποδιαίρω, *to subdivide*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 75, M. 7. 35, Diog. L. 7. 84.
 ὑποδιακονέω, *to serve under another*, C. I. 1947. 8:—Med., ὑποδιακονεῖσθαι ταῖς ἱεουργίαις Poll. 4. 92, cf. Argum. Theocr. 2.
 ὑποδιακονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a ὑποδιάκονος, Philo 2. 94:—τὸ ὑπ. the chambers of the subdeacons, Eccl.
 ὑποδιάκονος [ᾱ], ὁ, an underservant, Posidipp. Xop. 1. 10. II. in Eccl. a subdeacon, C. I. 9192, 9281, al.
 ὑποδιαλείπω, *to intermit a little*, of the pulse, Galen.
 ὑποδιαλλάσσω, *to distinguish*, τί τινος Athenag. Legat. 16.
 ὑποδιανοέομαι, Med. to design secretly, Julian. Ep. 9.
 ὑποδιαπηγνύμαι, Pass. with pf. 2 -πέπηγα, to be fixed across below, Philo Belop. 74.
 ὑποδιασπάρωμαι, Pass. to be somewhat dispersed, Hipp. Epid. 1. 986.
 ὑποδιαστολή, ἡ, a slight stop, between words in speaking or reading, Quintil. 11. 3, 35. II. a mark to divide the syllables of a word, to distinguish it from another like it, as ὁ, τι (i. e. ὁ τι) to distinguish it from ὅτι, Eust. 701. 56., 1465. 16, etc.
 ὑποδιατρέβω [ι], *to deloy a little*, Galen.
 ὑποδιαφθείρω, *to corrupt gradually, begin to corrupt*, Joseph. A. J. 15. 8, 1, Hdn. 2. 6; and so prob. in Dio C. 66. 13, for ὑποδιέφερον.
 ὑποδιάφορος, *ov*, subdivided, Galen.
 ὑποδιδάσκω, ὁ, an under-teacher, of a chorus, Plat. Ion 536 A, Cic. Fam. 9. 18.
 ὑποδιδάσκω, *to teach by degrees*, v. I. LXX (Neh. 8. 9).
 ὑποδιδράσκω, *to escape secretly, evade*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 1.
 ὑποδίδωμι, intr. to give way, Arist. Incess. An. 2, 2; ὑπ. οἱ πόδες, ἡ γῆ Aristid. 1. 78, Philostr. 111, cf. 605:—of power and empire, to give way, decay, Aristid. 2. 187, Philostr. 517; τὴν ἰσχύιν in strength, Id.
 ὑποδιηγέομαι, Dep. to explain afterwards, Origen.
 ὑποδιήγησις, *ews, ἡ*, a second or after-narrative, Walz Rhett. 3. 454, Eust. 771. 10.
 ὑποδικάζω, *to condemn*, Nicet. 43 B, etc.
 ὑπόδικος, *ov*, (δίκη) brought to trial or liable to be tried, Lys. 117. 3, Plat. Legg. 954 A, al.: οὐχ ὑπ. [ἔστι] τὰ εἰκότα not liable to action, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 17:—τινος for a thing, ὑπ. γενέσθαι χερῶν Aesch. Eum. 260; ἀνδραποδισμοῦ Plat. Legg. 879 A; οὐδενὸς τούτων Andoc. 33. 13; τῆς κακώσεως Isae. 72. 22; φόνου Dem. 1264. 19:—the person injured in dat., ὑπ. τῷ παθόντι Id. 518. 3; ὑπ. τῷ ἐθέλοντι τιμωρεῖν γιγνέσθω Plat. Legg. 871 B; τῶν διπλασίων ὑπ. ἔστω τῷ βλαφθέντι let him be liable to forfeit twice the amount to the person damaged, Ib. 846 B; ὑπ. ἀσεβείας γιγνέσθω τῷ ἐθέλοντι Ib. 868 D, cf. 932 D.
 ὑποδινέομαι, Pass. to become dizzy, Call. Del. 79.
 ὑποδιοικητής, οὐ, ὁ, a sub-procurator, Inscr. in Peyron Papyri p. 48, etc.
 ὑποδιπλασιος, *ov*, twice as small, Nicom. Arithm. 94:—also, ὑποδιπλασι-επίτριτος, *ov*, 2 and $\frac{1}{3}$ times smaller; and ὑποδιπλασι-εφήμιστος, *v*, 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ times smaller, Boiss. An. 4. 420.
 ὑποδιπλόομαι, Pass. to be folded double, Galen.:—ὑποδιπλωσις, *ews, ἡ*, E. M. 594. 18.
 ὑποδιφθέρω, *ov*, (διφθέρα) under a skin, clothed in skins, Luc. Tim. 7: ὑπ. ποιμένας pellitas oves, Strab. 196; ὑπ. προβατεία Id. 546.
 ὑποδιψάω, *to be somewhat thirsty*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1067.
 ὑποδιψιος, *ov*, (δίψα) exciting thirst in some degree, Manetho 5. 181.
 ὑπόδιψος, *ov*, somewhat thirsty, Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1154 A.
 ὑποδμῶς, ὠος, ὁ, an under-servant, τινος Od. 4. 386; cf. ὑποδρηστήρ.

ὑποδορά, ἡ, a gradual stripping of the skin, Oribas. Cocch. 98.
 ὑποδορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ὑποδερμῖς, Hesych., Suid.; cf. ἐπιδερῖς.
 ὑπόδοσις, *ews, ὁ*, a decreasing, remission, μόχθων Aesch. Eum. 505.
 ὑποδουλόομαι, Med. to subjugate, Byz.
 ὑπόδουλος, *ov*, subjected, subject, Theoph. ad Autol.
 ὑποδοχείον, τό, a receptacle, an entrepôt, Ἀπάμεια .. τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὑπ. κοινόν ἐστὶ Strab. 798: a reservoir, Aristaeas de LXX. p. 112; ὑπ. τροφῆς, of the stomach, Galen.
 ὑποδοχεύς, *ews, ὁ*, a receiver, host, Charito 3. 2, Suid.:—of the stomach, Theophil. 2. a contractor for supplying, κρεῶν ὑείων Greg. Naz.
 ὑποδοχή, ἡ, (ὑποδέχομαι) a reception, entertainment, Ar. Pax 530, Plat. Legg. 919 A; κτήνεα σιτεύεσκον .. ἐς ὑποδοχὰς τοῦ στρατοῦ Hdt. 7. 119; εἰσδέχεσθαι ὑποδοχαῖς δόμων Eur. I. A. 1229; ὑποδοχὰς ποιεῖσθαι Ath. 210 D; also, εἰς ὑποδοχὴν τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐτάσσοντο for the reception of the army (in hostile sense), Thuc. 7. 74. 2. a harbouring of runaway slaves, Id. 1. 139, cf. Plat. Legg. 955 B. 3. means for entertaining, Plut. Alcib. 12. II. acceptance, support, εἰς ὑποδοχὴν ἅπαντα λέγειν καὶ πράττειν τινὶ by way of supporting, seconding him, Aeschin. 62. 32, cf. Polyb. 32. 11, 10. III. a supposition, assumption, Dem. 80. 1., 1482. 25. IV. a resort, quarter, for troops, Plat. Legg. 848 E; for ships, Xen. Vect. 3. 1. 2. of water, a receptacle, reservoir, Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 3, cf. Meteor. 1. 13, 6; ἡ τῆς μισγαγκείας ὑπ. Plat. Phileb. 62 D; of the vessels of the body, ὁ μαστὸς ὑποδοχὴ .. ἐστὶ γάλακτος Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 19; of the stomach, ὑπ. τροφῆς Ib. 4. 5, 59; of the womb, Id. G. A. 1. 18, 10; etc. 3. metaph., ὑπ. πάσης γενέσεως Plat. Tim. 49 A, cf. 51 A.
 ὑπόδοχον, τό, a receptacle, Galen.
 ὑπόδρα, Ep. Adv. used only in the phrase ὑπόδρα ἰδῶν looking from under the brows, looking askance, grimly, gloomily, Il. 1. 148, al.; cf. ὑποδράξ. (Prob. from ὑπό, √ΔΡΑ a shorter form of √ΔΕΡΚ or ΔΡΑΚ, v. δέρκομαι.)
 ὑποδραμάτουργέω, = ὑποτραγωδέω, v. I. Luc. Jnp. Trag. 1.
 ὑποδράξ, Adv., later form for ὑπόδρα, Call. ap. Suid. s. v., Nic. Th. 457, 765.
 ὑποδρασία, ἡ, (ὑπόδρα) an angry look, Hesych.
 ὑποδράσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, Med. to try to get hold of, f. l. for ἐπιδρ-, Plut. Caes. 14.
 ὑποδράω, fut. ἄσω [ᾱ], Ep. ὑποδρώω, to serve, be serviceable, c. dat., αἱ σφιν ὑποδρώωσιν Od. 15. 333; ὑπ. τῷ θεῷ Ael. N. A. 9. 33.
 ὑποδρῆς, ὁ, (ὑπόδρα) one who looks grim or gloomy, Nonn. Jo. 6. 224.
 ὑποδρῆσσω, = ὑποδράω, Ar. Rh. 3. 274, Musae. 143.
 ὑποδρηστεύω, = ὑποδράω, Byz.
 ὑποδρηστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ὑπόδρα) an under-servant, attendant, assistant, τινος Od. 15. 330; fem. ὑποδρήστειρα, Greg. Naz.
 ὑπόδριμυς, *v*, gen. eos, somewhat acrid or pungent, cited from Galen.
 ὑποδρομέω, = ὑποτρέχω, c. acc., Sappho 2. 10, in pf. -δεδρόμακεν.
 ὑποδρομή, ἡ, a running under or into the way of a thing, Antipho 121. 32; αἱ σελήνης ὑπὸ τῶν ἡλίου ὑπ. Cleomed.:—ὑπ. αἵματος suffusion, Schol. Theocr. 5. 99. II. a place to run under, a burrow, Ael. N. A. 16. 15; a bower, Id. V. H. 3. 1. III. cringing, Lat. *ossentatio*, lb. 14. 49, Poll. 4. 50.
 ὑπόδρομος, *ov*, running under, ὄχθησιν ὑπ. Orph. Arg. 800; πέτρος ὑπ. ἴχνους a stone in the way of his foot, Eur. Phoen. 1391. 2. name for a kind of spider, Ael. N. A. 6. 26.
 ὑπόδρομος, ὁ, = ὑποδρομή, a place for ships to run into, Philo 1. 517: v. Lob. Paral. p. 381.
 ὑπόδροσος, *ov*, somewhat moistened or dewy, Theocr. 25. 16.
 ὑπόδύμα, τό, = ὑπόζωμα, Cael. Aur.
 ὑποδύνω, *v*, sub ὑποδύω.
 ὑπόδύσις, *ews, ἡ*, a getting under a place, Arist. Incess. An. 15, 8. II. a retiring place, place of shelter, Diod. 3. 14, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 22, etc.
 ὑποδύσκολος, *ov*, somewhat morose: σημείον ὑπ. a rather troublesome symptom, Hipp. Coac. 148; ὑποδύσκολόν [ἔστι] Eust. 219. 23.
 ὑποδύστροπος, *ov*, somewhat stubborn, Poll. 4. 145.
 ὑποδυσφορέω, *to be somewhat restless or impatient*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1098, cf. 1101 D, Ep. Plat. 357 E.
 ὑποδυσφορος, *ov*, rather impatient, Hipp. Progn. 70, Coac. 124.
 ὑποδυσχεραίνω, = ὑποδυσφορέω, Plut. 2. 711 D.
 ὑποδυσώδης, *es*, gen. eos, somewhat rank-smelling, Diosc. 4. 186.
 ὑποδύσωπέομαι, Pass. to be somewhat ashamed of, dislike, τι Plut. 2. 646 B.
 ὑποδύτηριον, τό, *v*, sub ὑποδεκτήριον.
 ὑποδύτης [ῥ], *ov, ὁ*, (ὑποδύω) a garment under a coat of mail, Diod. 17. 44, Plut. Philop. 11.
 ὑποδύω, ὑποδύνω, to put on under, κιθῶνας ὑποδύνειν τοῖσι εἵμασι Hdt. 1. 155. 2. metaph., κίνδυνον ὑποδύνειν to undergo danger, Id. 3. 69; ταῦτα ὑποδύνειν Id. 7. 10. 3. intr. to slip in under, ὑποδύνουσι ὑπὸ τοὺς πέλους Id. 4. 75; ὑπ. τι to slip into, insinuate oneself into it, ὑπέδυνε τῶν Ἰώνων τὴν ἡγεμονίην Id. 6. 2; ὑποδύεσθαι τὸν δῆμον to insinuate oneself into their favour, Plut. Cato Mi. 32, cf. 57, Pomp. 25. 4. to slip from under, ἦτρον ἂν ὑποδύοι ὁ ἵππος (the only place in which the act. pres. ὑποδύω is found), Xen. Eq. 5, 7. II. mostly in Med. ὑποδύομαι, fut. -δύσομαι: aor. 1 -εδύσαμην, Ep. 3 sing. -εδύσετο Od.:—aor. 2 act. -έδυν, pf. -δέδυκα. To go under, get under, Lat. *subire*, c. acc., ὑποδύσα θαλάσσης κόλπον having plunged into .., Od. 4. 435, 570, cf. Il. 15. 145; ὑπ. ὑπὸ τὴν ζεύγλην Hdt. 1. 31; ὑπὸ τὴν φοινικίδα Ar. Pl. 735; ἄρθρον εἰς χωρίον ὑπ. Hipp. Art. 787; ὑπ. ὑπὸ τῶν κεραμίδων to creep under, Ar. Vesp.

205; φέρεται τιν' ὑποδεδυκότα *underneath it*, like Ulysses under the ram of Polyphemus, Ib. 182; ὑπὸ παντὶ λίθῳ σκορπίος ὑποδύεται Scol. 22 Bgk.; ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν Luc. Hermot. 71; c. dat., ὑπ. τῆ πέλτῃ Id. D. Mort. 27. 3:—then, b. like ἐνδύομαι, to put one's feet under a shoe, to put on, ὑπόδῦθι τὰς Λακωνικάς Ar. Vesp. 1158; ὑποδύσασθαι . . δυσμενῆ καττύματα Ib. 1159; ὑποδυσάμενος Ib. 1168, (but in these places Scal. restored ὑποδοῦ τι, ὑποδήσασθαι, —δησάμενος, from ὑποδέω II). c. metaph. to put on a character (because the actor's face was put under a mask), ἡ κολακευτικῆ . . ὑποδύσα ὑπὸ ἕκαστον τῶν μοριῶν, προσποιεῖται εἶναι τοῦθ' ὅπερ ὑπέδῃ pretends to be the character which it puts on, Plat. Gorg. 464 C; οἱ σοφισταὶ ταῦτον ὑποδύονται σχῆμα τῷ φιλοσόφῳ Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 19; ὑποδύεται ὑπὸ τὸ σχῆμα τὸ τῆς πολιτικῆς ἢ ῥητορικῆς Id. Rhet. 1. 2, 7; also, ὑπ. τὸν Δία, τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν Luc. Pisc. 33; τὸν Ἀριστοφάνην Id. Indoct. 27;—c. dat., δνόματι συμμάχων ὑπ. Dion. H. Excerpt. 2320 Reisk., cf. Plut. Arat. 1, Galen. 6. 31. d. metaph. also, to insinuate oneself into, creep into, τὴν ἡγεμονίην Hdt. 6. 2; absol., θαύματα καὶ τότε ὑπεδύετο Plat. Legg. 967 A. 2. c. gen. to come from under, come forth from, θάμων ὑπεδύετο Od. 6. 127; metaph., κακῶν ὑποδύεαι 20. 53. 3. to go under so as to bear, to bear on one's shoulders, τὸν μὲν ἔπειθ' ὑποδύντε Il. 8. 332., 13. 421. b. metaph. to undergo labour or toil, take it on oneself, c. acc., ὑπ. κίνδυνον Hdt. 3. 69; πόλεμον Id. 4. 120, cf. 7. 10, 8; πύνον, κίνδυνον Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12, etc.; ὑπ. αἰτίαν to make oneself subject to . . , Dem. 624. 19. c. c. inf. to submit, undertake, ὑπέδυσαν ποινὴν τίσαι Hdt. 7. 134; ὑπ. διδάσκειν Xen. Oec. 14, 3. 4. of feelings, to steal into or over (cf. ὑφέρπω), τίς μ' ὑποδύεται πλευρὰς δόνα; Aesch. Eum. 842:—rarely c. dat., πᾶσιν δ' ὑπέδῃ γόος sorrow stole upon all, Od. 10. 398; ἀλλά μοι ἄσκοπα κρυπτά τ' ἔπη . . ὑπέδῃ Soph. Ph. 1112; ὑποδύεται . . ταῖς ψυχαῖς ὑρμῆ Luc. Anach. 37:—absol., of diseases, Xen. Eq. 4, 2. 5. absol. to slip or slink away, Dem. 778. 20. 6. to shrink under or before, τινι Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Μάρδοι; τι M. Anton. 2. 2. 7. absol., ὀφθαλμοὶ ὑποδεδυκότες sunken, hollow eyes, Luc. Tim. 17. ὑποδωρίζω, to speak with somewhat of the Doric manner, Synes. 279 B; cf. Koen. Greg. Cor. p. 246. ὑποδωρίος, ον, *hypo-Dorian*, a mode in music, Heracl. ap. Ath. 625 A, Plut. 2. 1142 F, etc.; v. Böckh *Metr. Pind.* p. 224:—Adv. ὑποδωριστί, in the *hypo-Dorian mode*, Arist. Probl. 19. 30., 48. 1. ὑποεικᾶθῆναι, Orph. Arg. 704; ὑποεῖκω, v. sub ὑπεικ-. ὑποεικτός, ον, not readily yielding, νόσοις Greg. Naz. Carm. 50. 55, v. l. Opp. H. 1. 526. ὑποεπιμέρης, ἐς, and ὑποεπιμόριος, ον, less by an integer and a fraction, Iambl. in Nicom. 50 D. ὑποεργός, ον, contr. ὑπουργός, q. v., Ap. Rh. 1. 226. ὑποεὐκόπος, ὁ or ἡ, an under-priest or priestess, Hdt. 6. 134, 135:—a Verb ὑποεὐκορεύω, in C. I. 1634. ὑποεὐγύνῃμι and ὑώ: fut. —ζεύξω:—to yoke under, put under the yoke, 1. of the animals yoked, ὑπ. ἵππους Od. 15. 81; βοῦς Hdt. 4. 69; ἡμιόνους . . ζεύξαν ὑπ' ἀπήνη Od. 6. 73:—Med., οὐρήας ὑποεὐξασθαι ἀπήνη Ar. Rh. 3. 841:—Pass., metaph., to be yoked under, submit to, c. dat., ἀνάγκαι ταῖσδ' ὑπέξενγμαι Aesch. Pr. 108; ὑποεὐγύνῃμι πόνῳ Soph. Aj. 24. 2. of the chariot, ἄρμ' ὑποεὐξασσα Sappho 1. 9; ὑποεὐξασθαι τέθριππον Plut. Camill. 7. II. to bring under a class, ὑπ. εἰς τὸ δουλικὸν γένος Plat. Polit. 309 A:—Pass., ὑπεεὐχθῆναι ἐνὶ γένει to be brought under one and the same class, Arist. P. A. 1. 4, 2. ὑπόξενξις, εως, ἡ, a subduing: a subordinate connexion, Gramm. ὑπόξενω, to ferment a little, to begin to ferment, Geop. 6. 12, 2. ὑπόξηλομαι, Pass. to be led by secret emulation, Eccl. ὑπόξητέω, to beg for, τι Basil. ὑπόξοφῶ, to darken, Walz Rhett. 1. 479. 2. intr. to be somewhat dark or black, Nic. Th. 337, in part. —ώσα, which however would come by analogy from ὑποξοφᾶω, v. Lab. Techn. p. 186. ὑπόξυγία, ἡ, a yoking under: union, Origen. ὑπόξυγιον [ῦ], τό, a beast for the yoke, a beast of draught or burden, Lat. *jumentum*, Theogn. 126, Hdt. 9. 39, Plat. Legg. 873 D, etc.; in pl., Hdt. 1. 167., 3. 25., 9. 24, 39, 41, Hipp. Aph. 1252, etc.:—so as Adj., ὑπόξυγιοι ἡμιόνου Ar. Gramm. ap. Eust. 1625. 41; ταῦρος Greg. Naz.; so also ὑπόξυγος in Justin. M. (si vera l.). ὑπόξυγιάδης, ἐς, like a beast of burden, Ar. Fr. 696; cf. A. B. 67. ὑπόξυγῶ, = ὑποεὐγύνῃμι; in Med., to bring under one's power, τι Luc. Amor. 28:—Pass., ὑποεὐγούσθαι πρὸς τινι Hipp. Art. 797. ὑπόξυμόομαι, Pass. to ferment slightly, Oribas. 37 Matth. ὑπόξυγράφω, to paint under or in outline, Eumath. 5. 1; etc. ὑπόξωμα, τό, (ὑποξώννυμι) the diaphragm, midriff, septum transversum (cf. διόξωμα I. 2), Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 8., 3. 1, 6, 8, 22, al., P. A. 3. 10, 1, al. 2. in insects, the division between the thorax and abdomen, Id. H. A. 4. 9, 3, P. A. 2. 16, 11, al. II. in pl. flat ropes or braces passed under the hull of a crazy vessel, so as to undergird or strap her (cf. ὑποξώννυμι II), Plat. Rep. 616 C (where the milky way, as girding the sky, is compared to τὰ ὑπ. τῶν τριηρῶν), Legg. 945 C:—that the ὑποξώματα were bracing-ropes, and not outer planks (as was believed) was first shown by Schneid., and has been confirmed by Inscr.; in this they are distinguished from the σκευὴ ξυλίνη, v. Böckh *See-Wesen*, p. 134, and esp. Smith's *Voyage and Shipwreck of S. Paul*, pp. 65 sqq., 172–177: the equiv. Lat. *tormenta* are expl. by Isid. Etym. 19. 4 to mean braces running lengthwise from stem to stern; and the τεσσαρακοντήρης of Ptolemy Philopator is described by Callix. ap. Ath. 204 A as having 12 ὑποξώματα, each 600 cubits long. But a ship's planks run lengthwise, and the bracing must have been across. Ζωμεύ-

ματα in Ar. Eq. 279, is substituted by a pun for ὑποξώματα.

III.

the middle part of the rudder, Poll. 1. 89.

ὑποζώνη, ἡ, and Dim. ὑποζώνιον, τό, a girdle, Gloss.

ὑποζώννυμι and —ώ, fut. —ζώσω:—to undergird, τοὺς ἵππους ῥυτῆροι Plut. Eum. 11; ὑπ. τινὰ τοῖς ποσσίν Anth. P. 12. 222;—ὁ ὑπεζωκὸς τὰς πλευρὰς ὑμῶν, or absol. ὁ ὑπεζωκός, the pleura, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 53, Galen., v. Greenhill Theophil. 299:—Pass., esp. in pf. part., ζειρὰς ὑπεζωσμένοι girt with ζειραί (q. v.), Hdt. 7. 69; ἱμάντας ὑπεζωσμένοι Plut. Rom. 26:—esp., II. to undergird or strap a ship, so as to make her seaworthy (v. ὑπόξωμα II), Polyb. 27. 3, 3, Act. Ap. 27. 17; cf. Horat. 1 Carm. 14, 6 and v. ζεύγνυμι II. 4, διαζώννυμι I.

ὑπόξωμα, τό, less Att. form for ὑπόξωμα (II), Plut. Rom. 7.

ὑποθάλαμῶ, to lead down into the bedroom, Eust. Opusc. 347. 29.

ὑποθάλλω, fut. ψω, to heat inwardly, ὑπό μ' αὖ . . μανία θάλπουσιν Aesch. Pr. 880; ὑπ. τινὰ τέχνη Philostr. 43. 2. to light or kindle secretly, ἐλπίδα Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. ὠδίν:—Pass., to glow under, τέφρη πῦρ ὑποθάλλεται Anth. P. 12. 92.

ὑποθαρρέω, to pluck up courage, Ael. N. A. 16. 11.

ὑποθαρρύνω, to encourage secretly or a little, Eccl.

ὑποθαυμάζω, to wonder somewhat, Eccl.

ὑποθέατροι, v. sub ὑπότρητος.

ὑποθειάζω, to deify almost or secretly, Philostr. 5 and 245.

ὑποθέλω, to beguile secretly, seduce, Phot.

ὑπόθεμα, τό, = ὑπόθημα, Plut. 2. 1011 D, C. I. 2048.

ὑποθέναρ, τό, the part of the palm next the fingers, Poll. 2. 143, cf. Galen. 14. 704.

ὑποθεραπεύω, to be disposed to worship, τὸ θεῖον Philostr. 181; ὑπ. τινὰ χρυσοῖς Memnon 24.

ὑποθερμαίνω, to heat a little:—Pass. to grow somewhat hot, ὑπεθερμάνθη ξίφος αἵματι Il. 16. 333., 20. 476; metaph., Luc. D. Meretr. 8. 3, Anon. ap. Suid.

ὑπόθερμος, ον, somewhat hot, Galen. 6. 240, Poll. 5. 108: of persons, somewhat hot or passionate, ὑπεθερμότερος τῷ ἔργῳ Hdt. 6. 38, cf. Luc. Calumn. 5; ὑπ. βλέμμα, of a horse, Poll. 1. 192; of wine, Plut. 2. 1146 F.

ὑπόθεσις, εως, ἡ, properly, a placing under; but in use, always, that which is placed under: I. a groundwork, foundation, base, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 4. 2. in political science, a determining principle, purpose, εἰ τι [νενομοθέτηται] πρὸς τὴν ὑπόθεσιν . . τῆς προκειμένης . . πολιτείας Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 1, cf. 5. 11, 16; ὑπ. τῆς δημοκρατικῆς πολιτείας ἐλευθερία Ib. 6. 2, 1, cf. 2. 2, 1., 7. 4, 1, Dem. 143. 15, etc.; τῶν πράξεων τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ τὰς ὑπ. ἀληθεῖς εἶναι προσήκει Id. 21. 7, cf. 1082. 20.

II. that which is laid down as the foundation of an argument, an hypothesis, supposition, ὑπ. ὑποτίθεσθαι τῷ λόγῳ Hipp. Vet. Med. 8; often in Plat., as Phaedo 94 B, Meno 86 E sq.; ὑπ. ὑποθέσθαι Id. Soph. 244 C; ἐξ ὑποθέσεως ζητεῖν to start from a supposition or assumption, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, cf. Plat. Rep. 510 B;—

oft. also in Arist., τῶν ἀποδείξεων αἱ ὑπ. Metaph. 4. 1, 2, joined with ἀρχαί, An. Post. 1. 19, 1, al.; αἱ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑπ. An. Pr. 1. 1, 4; αἱ περὶ τὰς κινήσεις ὑπ. Cael. 1. 8, 4; etc.: esp. in a syllogism, an assumed premiss, hypothesis, postulate, συλλογισμὸς ἐξ ὑποθέσεως, opp. to δεικτικῶς, An. Pr. 1. 23, 2 and 8, Top. 3. 6, 6, al.:—ἐξ ὑποθέσεως, also, opp. to ἀπλῶς, Phys. 2. 9, 1, P. A. 1. 1, 11 and 41, Pol. 3. 5, 2; ἡ ἐξ ὑπ. πολιτεία, such as Plato's, Ib. 4. 1, 4:—also, πρὸς ὑπόθεσιν τινα, opp. to ἀπλῶς, Pol. 4. 7, 2, cf. 4. 11, 21; πρὸς μὲν τὴν ὑπ. ὀρθῶς . . , ἀλλ' οὐχ ἀπλῶς Metaph. 12. 7, 30. 2. in speaking, the subject under discussion, the question, Lat. *argumentum*, ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπ. ἐπανάγειν τὸν λόγον Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 13; ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπ. πάλιν ἐπανελθεῖν Isocr. 53 C; τὴν ὑπ. οὐχὶ τὴν οὖσαν παριστάναι Dem. 28. 9; ἐπὶ τῆς ὑπ. μένειν Aeschin. 64. 31; ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπ. τινα ἀπαγαγεῖν, ἀποπλανᾶν Dem. 416. 25, Aeschin. 79. 6; γράφειν περὶ ὑπ., Lat. *argumentum tractare*, Isocr. 99 A; πρὸς ὑπόθεσιν λέγειν Arist. Rhet. 2. 18, 1. 3. the subject of a poem or treatise, Polyb. 1. 2, 1, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 3; of a painting, Dem. Phal. 76; cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 71. III. that which is laid down as a rule of action, a principle of conduct, Dem. 28. 9., 143. 14; ὑπ. τοῦ βίου Isocr. 12 C. 2. generally, a purpose, plan, design, Plat. Gorg. 454 C, Legg. 743 C. 3. a promise, Thuc. 3. 66, acc. to the MSS., but ὑπόσχεσις is the true l. IV. = ὑποθήκη, a suggestion, counsel, Menand. Incert. 424, Polyb. 2. 48, 8, etc. V. a cause, pretext, Cic. Att. 14. 22, Plut. Flam. 15, etc. VI. a charge, accusation, C. I. 4957. 41 sq.

ὑποθετέον, verb. Adj. one must suppose, take as a starting-point, assume, Plat. Tim. 61 D, Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 2, al.

ὑποθέτης, ου, ὁ, one who suggests, a prompter, adviser, Anon. ap. Suid.

ὑποθετικός, ἡ, ον, hypothetical, Arr. Epict. 1. 7, 22, etc.:—Adv. —κῶς, Galen., etc. II. belonging to the subject, ὑπ. ἐξήγησις Polyb. Exc. p. 406; σχῆμα Eust. 186. 27. III. suggestive, hortatory, λόγοι Muson. ap. Stob. 596. 5.

ὑπόθετος, ον, verb. Adj. placed under: τὸ ὑπόθετον (in medicine), a suppository, pessary, Antiph. τραυμ. 2. 4, Galen.

ὑποθέω, fut. —θεύσομαι, to run in under, make a secret attack, λύκοιο δίκαν ὑποθεύσομαι ποτὶ ἐχθρόν Pind. P. 2. 155. 2. to run in before, cut in before, in running a race, to surpass, Ar. Eq. 1161:—of an eclipse, ἡ σελήνη ὑπ. τὸν ἥλιον Cleomed. II. of dogs, to run in too hastily, Xen. Cyn. 3, 8.

ὑποθεωρῶ, to hold up and look at, τι Plut. 2. 42 C.

ὑποθεώρησις, ἡ, a viewing from below, τῶν ἀστέρων Ptol.

ὑποθήγω, to sharpen a little: metaph., ὑπ. τὸν σὺν εἰς ἀνάστασιν to provoke him to rise, Ael. N. A. 8. 2, cf. 5. 39; Pass., ὑποθήγεσθαι ἐπὶ τὸν φόνον Id. ap. Suid. s. v. ἀωρία.

ὑποθηκάριος, α, ον, of or for a mortgage, Lat. *hypothecarius*, Byz.

ὑποθήκη, ἡ, (ὑποτίθημι) = ὑπόθεσις: I. a suggestion, counsel, warning, piece of advice, Hdt. 1. 156., 206, al.; ποιέειν τινος ὑποθήκας lb. 211; ὑποθήκας διακονεῖν Antipho 113. 19; κατὰ τὴν Βίαντος ὑπ. Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 4. cf. 1. 9, 36:—the Ancients called didactic poems, such as Hesiod's, ὑποθήκαι, cf. Isocr. 15 B, 23 C. II. a pledge, deposit, a mortgage, Dem. 922. 5, Arist. Oec. 2. 17, 1. ὑποθηκιμαῖος, α, ον, deposited in pledge, Gloss. ὑπόθηλος, εια, υ, effeminate, διάλεκτος ὑποθηλυτέρα Ar. Fr. 552. ὑπόθημα, τό, a stand, base, Ath. 210 A, Paus. 10. 16, 1, etc., cf. Poll. 10. 22, 114:—the Att. form is θρανίον Paus. 5. 11, 7. ὑποθημοσύνη, ἡ, advice or counsel suggested, a suggestion, hint, warning, in pl., ὑποθημοσύνησιν Ἀθήνης Il. 15. 412, Od. 16. 233: also in late Ep.;—sing., Ἐρμού ὑποθημοσύνη Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 7, cf. Luc. Astrol. 1. ὑποθήμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, suggesting advice, Hesych. ὑποθηρᾶω, to intercept, Byz. ὑποθηρίον, τό, a kind of plaster or salve, Alex. Trall. 8. 504. ὑποθιγγάνω, to touch lightly, Hipp. Art. 806, in Pass. ὑπόθλασμα, τό, a fragment, splinter of bone, Hippiatr. ὑποθλάω, to crush slightly, Ael. N. A. 1. 15. ὑποθλίβω [ῖ], fut. ψω, to press under or gently, Nic. Th. 296, Al. 30, Luc. V. H. 2. 14. ὑποθολώω, to make rather muddy, τὸ ὕδωρ Ael. N. A. 4. 31. ὑποθόρνυμι, to leap upon, f. l. for ἐπιθ-, in Ael. N. A. 17. 46. ὑποθορυβέω, to begin to make a clamour, ὑπ. ἐς τὸν Κλέωνα, ὅτι οὐ καὶ νῦν πλέει Thuc. 4. 28. ὑποθράπτω, Att. for ὑποταράσσω, Plut. Pomp. 68, Fab. 2, etc. ὑποθραύω, to wound beneath or secretly, LXX (2 Macc. 9. 11). II. to break in part, Byz.; ὑπ. τὸ πνίγος Basil. ὑποθρηνέω, to bewail a little, Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 E. ὑποθράνιον, τό, a footstool, poet. word in E. M. 718. 40; cf. θρήνυς. ὑποθρῦλέω, to whisper, hint, Basil. ὑποθρύπτωμαι, Pass., to be delicate or luxurious, be slack and yielding, Plut. Pericl. 15. II. ὑπεθρύφθην μετώπῳ I wanted with her face—by stealing kisses, Anth. P. 5. 294. ὑποθρῶσκω, to spring under or into, f. l. for ἐπιθ-, Orph. Arg. 736. ὑποθυμιάζω, = ὑποθυμίαω, Galen. ὑποθυμίδαμα, τό, a fumigation, Hipp. 673. 10, Diosc. 1. 12, Galen. ὑποθυμιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, v. sub ὑποθυμῖς I. ὑποθυμῖσις, εως, ἡ, fumigation, a fumigating, Hippiatr. ὑποθυμιάω, to fumigate, Lat. suffire, τι θείω Luc. D. Meretr. 4. 5:—aor. 1 med., Hipp. 646:—Pass. to be burnt for fumigation, Diosc. 1. 104., 3. 126, etc. ὑποθυμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a garland worn on the neck, that one may enjoy the sweetness of the flowers, Anacr. 37, Sappho 26, Alcae. 36, where the MSS. of Ath. (674 C) have ὑποθυμιάς, contra metr. II. ὑποθυμῖς, an unknown bird, Ar. Av. 304. ὑπόθυψις, ἡ, (ὑποτύψω) an incentive, provocation, Lat. fomes, Polyb. 6. 59, 4, where ὑπότυψις is f. l. ὑποθωπεύω, to flatter a little, win by flattery, Ar. Ach. 639, Vesp. 610;—absol., οὐδὲν ὑποθωπεύσας without using any flattery, Hdt. 1. 30. ὑποθωρήσσομαι, Med. to arm oneself in secret, λόχῳ ὑπεθωρήσσαντο Il. 18. 513. ὑποθωύσσω, to call to a person softly, Ael. N. A. 8. 2. ὑποῖαστιος, ον, hypo-Ionian, a musical mode, Mus. Vett. ὑποῖαχω [ᾶ], to sound forth a little or in answer, Anth. P. 9. 314, where Spitzn. (Vers. Her. 203) ὑπεκπροχέει, Schäf. ὑποπροχέει. ὑπ-οίγνυμι, fut. -οίξω, to open a little or secretly, τὴν θύραν Ar. Thesm. 424, cf. Eccl. 15. ὑπ-οιδαλέος, α, ον, a little swollen, Lat. subtumidus, Hipp. 479. 33., 537. 34. ὑπ-οιδέω, intr. to swell up a little, Hipp. Coac. 137., 262, 11, Ael. V. H. 14. 7, Philostr., etc. ὑπ-οικέω, to dwell under, ὑπ. τῷ βορέᾳ (so Sylb. for ὑπέικειν) Arist. Probl. 26. 41, cf. Ael. N. A. 16. 17. II. to lie hidden, ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ὑπ. δάκρυ Anth. Plan. 111. ὑπ-οικίζομαι, Pass. with aor. med., = foreg., βῶλον ὑπ. Anth. P. 7. 372. ὑπ-οικοδομέω, to build under, τοῦ τείχους Luc. Hist. Conscr. 3. ὑπ-οικουρέω, to keep the house, stay at home, dwell within, Ael. N. A. 11. 32;—metaph., κακὸν ὑπ. ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ lurks, lies hidden, Luc. Abd. 6; esp. in part., ἀμορφία ὑποικουρούσα Id. Gall. 24; μῖσος τὸ ὑποικουροῦν Joseph. A. J. 17. 5, 5, cf. Diod. Excerpt. 583. 32. II. trans. to keep secretly, engage in or plot underhand, Ar. Thesm. 1168, cf. Plut. Pomp. 42:—Pass., ὑποικουρούμενη ὀργή anger secretly cherished, Polyb. 4. 49, 4, cf. 3. 11, 3. 2. c. acc. pers. to work secretly upon, τὴν στρατιάν Plut. Lucull. 34; τοὺς στρατιώτας χρέμασιν ὑπ. καὶ διαφθείρειν Id. Pomp. 58; νόσος ὑπ. αὐτοῦς crept in among them, Id. Camill. 28. 3. absol. to intrigue, Id. Oth. 3. ὑπ-οιμῶζω, to wail softly, to whimper, Luc. Merc. Cond. 27. ὑπ-οινος, ον, under the influence of wine, A. B. 68. 2. full of wine, βότρυς Philostr. 809; πέτραι Id. 790. ὑπ-οιομαι, Dep. Pass., = ὑπονοέω, Hesych. ὑποιστάς, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ὑποφέρω, to be borne, tolerable, Byz. ὑποῖσχάνω, poet. for ὑπίσχω, ὑπέχω, to hold under, τι ὑπὸ τινι Ar. Rh. 3. 120. ὑποῖσχομαι, Med. to catch by holding under, αἷμα Ar. Rh. 4. 473; σεληναῖην αἰγλήν ἐανῶ Ib. 169. ὑποκαθαίρω, to purge downwards, τὴν κοιλίην Hipp. Aph. 1261, cf. Theophr. H. P. 7. 12, 3, Plut. 2. 127 C, Galen. II. to remove by purging, τὴν κύπρον Greg. Naz. ὑποκάθαρισις, εως, ἡ, a purging downwards, Hipp. 872 G.

ὑποκαθέζομαι, fut. -εδοῦμαι, Dep. to sit or lie down secretly, Anon. ap. Suid.; late aor. ὑποκαθεσθῆναι, Schol. Thuc., Geop. 6. 18 (ἐπικ- is f. l.). ὑποκαθεῖδω, to sleep under, τῇ σκιᾷ Greg. Nyss. ὑποκάθημαι, Ion. -κάθημαι:—properly pf. of ὑποκαθέζομαι, to be seated down in a place, station oneself there, ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ πόλει Hdt. 7. 27. II. to sit down stealthily, lie in ambush, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 5, Strab. 704, Philostr. 292, 566: metaph., ὑποκαθήμενον ὄραν to have an insidious look, Id. 841. 2. also c. acc. pers. to lie in wait for, τὸν βάρβαρον Hdt. 8. 40, cf. Philostr. 685:—metaph., φθόνος ὑπ. τινα secretly occupies his mind, Id. 614, cf. Plut. 2. 556 B; also c. dat., ὑποκαθημένης αὐτῷ τῆς ὀργῆς Polyb. 4. 29, 7. III. to sit idle, Dion. H. 11. 37. ὑποκαθίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to place in ambush, λόχον ἐν ὕλαις Diosc. H. 9. 56:—Med. to lie in ambush, Lat. subsidere, ὑπ. ὑπὸ τῷ τείχει Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 5. II. intr. in Act. to lie in ambush, Polyb. 12. 4, 14, etc. 2. to subside, sink in, Plut. 2. 878 D. ὑποκαθήμι, fut. -καθήσω, to let down by degrees, τὰς ὀφρῦς ὑπ., i. e. to resume one's calmness, A. B. 69; ὑπ. πώγωνος βάθη to let the beard grow long, Lat. promittere barbam, Ehipp. Navaγ. 1. 7. ὑποκάθισμα, τό, an ambush, Hesych. s. v. ἐνέδρα. ὑποκαθίσταμαι, Pass. to settle at the bottom, of sediment, Galen. II. to take the place of another, Hdn. 8. 8. ὑποκαίω, Att. -κάω, to burn by applying fire below, τὰ δασέα Id. 4. 61; τοὺς ζῶντας Diod. 20. 71, cf. 19. 108; ξύλα ὑπ. τῷ τρίποδι under the tripod, Anon. ap. Eust. 1146. 37: to light sacrificial fires, cf. ὑπακλαίω. 2. to light under, πῦρ Luc. Phal. 1. 11:—Pass., Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 10. 3. ὑπ. χύτραν to light a fire under it, Galen. II. to burn a little, scorch; in Pass., ὑπ. ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου Galen.; ὑπ. τινός to be inflamed by love for .., Parthen. ὑποκακότης, ες, somewhat malignant, Hipp. 605. 9, Philo 2. 570. ὑποκακχέω, poet. for ὑποκαταχέω, q. v. ὑποκαλπάζω, to gallop on, Anna Comn. ὑποκαλύπτω, fut. -ψω, to cover under, envelop, τὸν λαὸν ὑπεκάλυπτε τὸ χιτῶνιον Eumath. ὑποκάμισον, τό, an under-shirt, chemise, Achmes 131, Eccl. ὑποκάμπω, fut. ψω, to bend short back, ὑπὸ γλωχίνα δ' ἔκαμψαν they turned in the strap-end under the strap itself, Il. 24. 274. II. intr. to turn short back, double as a hare, Xen. Cyn. 5, 16. 2. metaph., c. acc., to fall short of, καιρὸν χάριτος Aesch. Ag. 786. ὑποκάπηλος [ᾶ], ὁ, a petty huckster, cited from Philostr. ὑποκαπνίζω, to make a smoke under, fumigate, Galen. 14. 551. ὑποκαπνισμα, τό, that with which one fumigates, Alex. Trall. 5. 261. ὑποκαπνισμός, ὁ, fumigation, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 182 Matth., Galen. ὑποκαπνιστός, ἡ, ὄν, to be used for fumigation, Alex. Trall. 5. 262. ὑποκάπτω, fut. ψω, to snap up, Arist. H. A. 9. 29, 3. ὑποκάρδιος, ον, in the heart, ἔλκος, ὀργή Theocr. 11. 15., 20. 17. ὑποκαρδρομαι, Pass. to fall into a state of stupor, Hipp. Epid. 1. 987, Diosc. 4. 76. ὑποκάρπιος, ον, under the wrist, ἀρτηρία Aristaen. 1. 13. ὑποκάρφω, to dry a little or gradually, Nic. Al. 80. ὑποκαρῶδης, ες, somewhat lethargic, Hipp. Prorrh. 81, cf. Id. Coac. 159. ὑποκαταβαίνω, to descend by degrees or stealthily, Hdt. 2. 15, Hipp. Progn. 40, Thuc. 7. 60: to come down a little, Xen. An. 7. 4, 11:—metaph. to condescend to, τι Epiphan. 2. to go back gradually, Hipp. 1243 C. 3. ὑποκαταβάς, lower down in the text, Eust. 1351. 43, al. ὑποκαταβάλλω, to throw down under, τέφρη τινά Q. Sm. 10. 484. ὑποκαταβάσις, εως, ἡ, a gradual going down, Enst. 1402. 17, Phot. ὑποκαταβιβάζω, to make to descend gradually, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 2, 234. ὑποκαταγγέλλω, to announce prophetically, Origen. ὑποκαταγελάω, fut. ἄσομαι, to laugh secretly at, τινος Arr. Epict. 4. 6, 21. ὑποκατακλάω, to break gradually, Apollon. Lex. 158. ὑποκατακλίνω [ῖ], to lay down under:—Pass. to lie down under, Plut. 2. 50 E; of a wrestler allowing himself to be beaten, Ib. 58 F. II. in Pass., also, to lie or sit lower at table, τινι lb. 618 E; τινος Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 9:—(so, more rarely, in Act. to seat under another at table, τινά Luc. Gall. 11). 2. metaph. to give way, submit, yield, τινι to one, Plat. Rep. 336 C, E; τινι ἐν τινι to one in a thing, Ib. E; so, ὑπ. τινί τινος Dion. H. 6. 24, 71:—absol. to give in, Dem. 127. 21, Plut., etc. ὑποκατάκλισις, εως, ἡ, a lying under:—metaph. submission, compliance, servility, Plut. 2. 58 D, Heliod. 10. 25. ὑποκαταλείπω, to leave behind, μνημόσυνον Hipp. Prorrh. 102. ὑποκαταπίπτω, to sink down under, Q. Sm. 1. 588. ὑποκατάρατος, ον, subject to a curse, C. 1. (add.) 3882 b. ὑποκατασκευάζω, to prepare secretly, ἐνέδραν Joseph. A. J. 15. 4, 2; μῖσος Ib. 16. 1, 2; ὑπ. ἐπιστολήν to compose it, Dem. Phal. § 232; πισ- τὸν ὑπ. τινά to make him gradually so, Clem. Al. 131. ὑποκατασκευή, ἡ, secret preparation, Iambl. Protr. p. 10, Origen. ὑποκατασπάομαι, Med. to draw away gradually, τῆς ἀληθείας cited from Phot. ὑποκατάστασις, εως, ἡ, substitution, Byz. ὑποκατάστατος, ον, verb. Adj. of ὑποκαθίστημι, substituted, Byz. ὑποκαταστέλλω, to keep down, moderate, Agatharch. p. 63. ὑποκαταφρονέω, to slight or neglect a little, Hipp. 1133 E; τινος Aristox. p. 31. ὑποκαταχέω, to pour gently forth, πτερύγων ὑποκακχέει ἀοιδὴν Alcae. 39; Bgk. πτερύγων δ' ὑπα κακχέει. ὑποκατέμι, to go down secretly, Eccl. 2. ὑποκατιών, further on, lower in the text, A. B. 156, Phot., etc.; cf. ὑποκαταβαίνω 3. ὑποκατέρχομαι, = ὑποκαταβαίνω, Galen.

ὑποκατεσθίω, fut. —έδομαι, to devour or consume secretly, Apoll. Lex. 158.
 ὑποκατορύσσω, to bury under, Sophron. ap. Ath. 480 B, in Pass.
 ὑποκάτω [ᾶ], Adv. below, under, c. gen., ὑπ. τῆς εἰσαροῆς Plat. Phaedo 112 D; ὑπ. τινός κατακλίνεσθαι Id. Symp. 222 E; absol., Id. Legg. 844 C; ὑπ. παραγράφειν τι Hyperid. Euxen. 40. II. in Logic, τὸ ὑπ. γένος the subordinate genus, opp. to τὸ ἐπάνω, Arist. Top. 6. 5, 6; τὰ ὑπ. lb. 4. 2, 4, al.
 ὑποκάτωθεν [ᾶ], Adv. from below or underneath, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 48. II. = ὑποκάτω, οἱ ὑπ. ἀγροί the lower lands, Plat. Legg. 761 B.
 ὑποκατώρυχος, ον, sunk beneath the earth, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11.
 ὑπόκαυσις, εως, ἡ, a burning underneath, Orib. 37 Matth. II. the fire of the hyrocaust, Plut. 2. 658 E.
 ὑπόκαυστον, τό, in baths, a vaulted room heated by a furnace below, hyrocaust, Lat. vaporarium, Vitruv. 5. 10, Plin. Ep. 2. 17; ὑπόκαυστος οἶκος in Eriphan.; cf. πυριατήριον. 2. the furnace under such a room, Ulpian.
 ὑποκαύστρα, ἡ, the furnace of a hyrocaust, Gloss.
 ὑπόκειμαι, used as Pass. of ὑποτίθημι, with fut. ὑποκείσομαι, but aor. ὑπετέθη. To lie under, ὑπὸ δὲ ξύλα κείται II. 21. 364; ὑπ. θεμέλιοι Thuc. 1. 93; c. dat., τοιαύτης τῆς κρηπίδος ὑποκειμένης ταῖς πολιτείαις Plat. Polit. 301 E; τὸν μηρὸν ὑπ. ἔχειν Arist. Incess. An. 15, 3, cf. P. A. 4. 10, 55. 2. of places, to lie under or below, ὑποκειμένης τῆς Εὐβοίας ὑπὸ τὴν Ἀττικὴν Isocr. 63 B; ὑπ. τὸ πεδίων τῷ ἱερῷ Aeschin. 70. 20:—absol. to lie below, lie low, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 11, Probl. 26. 15; ἡ ὑπ. χώρα the low lands, Diod. 3. 50. II. in various metaph. senses, 1. to be put under the eyes or mind, i. e. to be submitted or proposed to one, like πρόκειμαι, ὑποκείταιί μοι ὁ ἄσθλας Pind. O. 1. 135; αἱ ὑποκείμεναι ἐλπίδες one's present hopes, Dem. 348. 22; δυοῖν ὑποκειμένων two things being proposed, Id. 631. 18; μένειν ἐπὶ τῶν ὑποκειμένων to abide by one's resolves, Polyb. 1. 19, 6., 2. 51, 1; μένειν ἐπὶ τῆς ὑπ. γνώμης Id. 1. 40, 5; ὑποκειταιί μοι ὅτι .. I have laid down the rule that .., Hdt. 2. 123, cf. Arist. Occ. 1. 3, 1. 2. to be laid down as a ground of argument, to be assumed as an hypothesis (cf. ὑπόθεσις II), Plat. Crat. 436 D, Arist.; ὑποκειταιί γὰρ μὴ εἶναι .. Plat. Etyx. 404 B; τούτων ὑποκειμένων, Lat. his positus, Id. Prot. 359 A, Rep. 359 A; τὴν ἐκ τῶν ὑποκειμένων ἀρίστην [πολιτείαν] the best under the hypothesis, opp. to τὴν ἀπλῶς ἀρίστην, Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 3; ὑποκείσθω τι let it be taken for granted, Id. Eth. N. 2. 2, 2, cf. 5. 1, 3, al.; impers., ὑποκειταιί α rule is laid down, Dem. 643. 22; ὑποκείσθω ὅτι .. let it be granted that .., Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 13; ὑπ. τι εἶναι Id. Rhet. I. 11, 1; so with a nom., ὑπ. ἡ ἀρετὴ εἶναι .. Id. Eth. N. 2. 3, 6, cf. Rhet. I. 2, 13; with the part., ὑπ. τι ὄν .. Id. G. A. 5. 1, 7; or without any Verb, ἡ τοῦ δέρματος φύσις ὑπ. γεώδης (sc. εἶναι or οὖσα) lb. 5. 3, 8, etc.: cf. ὑποτίθημι I. 3. 3. to be suggested, Hdt. 3. 40. 4. to be left at bottom, left remaining, ἐλπίς ὑποκειταιί Thuc. 3. 84; τιμωρία ὑποκειταιί τοῖς τὰ ψευδῆ μαρτυροῦσι is reserved for them, Dem. 913. 6, cf. Lycurg. 166. 23; ὑπ. κίνδυνος lb. 25; impers., c. inf., ὑποκειταιί τινι παθεῖν Polyb. 2. 58, 10. 5. to be subject to, submit to, τινι Plat. Gorg. 510 C: absol. to bow down before another, be submissive, Id. Rep. 494 B, Philostr., etc. 6. to be subject to, liable to, τοῖς πάθεσι Arist. Metaph. 6. 13, 1. 7. to be left behind in pledge, to be pledged or mortgaged, τινος for a certain sum, Isae. 50. 31, Dem. 1187. 23., 1194. 17; ναῦς ὑποκειμένη τινί Id. 1283. fin.: τὰ ὑποκείμενα the articles pledged, Id. 926. 22; ὑποκείμενοι, of persons, bound for payment of a sum of money, Id. 816. 10;—cf. ὑποτίθημι III. 8. in Philosophy, to underlie in thought, ἐκάστῳ τῶν ὀνομάτων .. ὑπ. τις ἴδιος οὐσία Plat. Prot. 349 B, cf. Crat. 422 D, Rep. 581 C, Tim. Locr. 97 E; τὸ ὑποκείμενον the substratum of matter or essence, supposed to underlie all sensible phenomena, τὸ ὑπ. ἐστὶ καθ' οὗ τὰ ἄλλα λέγεται Arist. Metaph. 6. 3, 1; ἡ ὕλη καὶ τὸ ὑπ. lb. 1. 3, 1; ἡ ὑπ. ὕλη, v. ὕλη III; μάλιστα δοκεῖ εἶναι οὐσία τὸ ὑπ. τὸ πρῶτον lb. 6. 3, 1, cf. 7. 1, 3, al. 9. in logical arrangement, to be subject or subordinate, τῆ .. ἱατρικῆ .. ἡ ὀψοποιητικῆ .. ὑπ. Plat. Gorg. 465 B; ὁ τοῦ καθόλου ἐπιστήμην ἔχων οἷός τε πᾶντα τὰ ὑπ. Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 4; ἐκάστη τέχνη περὶ τὸ αὐτῆ ὑπ. ἐστὶ διδασκαλική Id. Rhet. I. 2, 1; τὰ ὑπ. the subordinate members, Id. Pol. 3. 1, 8. b. ἡ ὑπ. ὕλη the subject matter of a science or treatise, Id. Eth. N. 1. 3, 1., 1. 7, 18; τὸ ὑπ. the subject of a disease, Polyb. 1. 81, 6; etc. c. in strict Logic, τὸ ὑποκείμενον the subject of a proposition, (the predicate being τὸ κατηγορούμενον), Arist. Categ. 2-5, An. Pr. 1. 1, 8, al. 10. in Gramm., ὁ ὑποκείμενος χρόνος the present tense.
 ὑποκέρω, to cut off below, Ael. N. A. 6. 41., 17. 17. II. metaph., ὑπ. τοὺς χρεωστάς to slay them, Plut. 2. 829 A. 2. to cut off, take away, Philo 1. 327.
 ὑποκεκορισμένως, Adv. = ὑποκοριστικῶς, Walz Rhett. 1. 598.
 ὑποκεκρυμμένως, Adv. with concealment, Byz.
 ὑποκελεύω, to do the duty of a κελουστής, to give the time in rowing, sing the boat-song, Luc. Catapl. 19:—ὑποκείλευσμα, τό, Schol. ad l.
 ὑπόκενος, ον, somewhat empty, Eust. Opusc. 128. 24:—metaph., ὑπ. ῥήματα Eus. H. E.; φιδῆ Hesych.
 ὑποκενώω, to empty below, purge, τὴν κοιλίην Hipp. Progn. 45, al.; ὑποκεκνωμένος purged, Id. Protrh. 85. 2. to carry off by purging, τὴν κόπραν Id. 543. 11. II. to undermine, τοὺς τοίχους Greg. Naz.
 ὑποκεντέω, to pierce underneath, App. Illyr. 20; τινὰ ὑπὸ τὸ γένειον Dio C. 65. 21.
 ὑπόκερας, ὁ, ἡ, τό, with horn underneath, Porphyg. ad Ptol. Harm. 243.
 ὑποκερχαλέος or -κερχυαλέος, α, ον, somewhat hoarse, Hipp. 1215 A.
 ὑποκεφάλαιον, τό, a pillow, cushion, σκύτινον ὑπ. Hipp. Fract. 757, al.
 ὑπόκηρος, ον, f. l. for ἐπίκηρος in Hipp. 303. 30.
 ὑποκῆρυσσομαι, Att. -τρομαι, Med. to make known by voice of herald

or crier, to have a thing proclaimed or cried, esp. for sale, Aeschin 59. 25; σεαυτὸν ὑπ. εἰς πάντας advertising yourself, Plat. Prot. 349 A; σιωπῆν ὑπ. Dion. H. 9. 48; c. acc. et inf., Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 1.—The Act. only in A. B. 312.
 ὑποκιθάρίζω, to accompany on the harp, τινί Schol. II. 18. 570.
 ὑποκινδυνεύω, to run some risk, f. l. for ἀποκ- in Plut. Pelop. 2.
 ὑποκινδύνος, ον, somewhat dangerous, Plat. Legg. 830 E. II. being in some danger, Poll. 8. 141.
 ὑποκινέω, to move softly or lightly, Ζεφύρου ὑποκινήσαντος (sc. τὸ κύμα) II. 4. 423; cf. Plut. 2. 596 C, etc. 2. metaph. to urge gently on, so as to make him speak, Plat. Charm. 162 D, Plut. Aemil. 9; ὑπ. ἐγκλημα Luc. Eun. 13; cf. κινέω II. 2. II. intr. to move a little, οὐδεμία πόλις ἂν ὑπεκίνησε not a single city would have stirred a finger, Hdt. 5. 106, cf. Ar. Ran. 644, Xen. Cyn. 3, 6. 2. metaph. to be deranged in mind, ὁ .. μαινόμενος καὶ ὑποκεκνηκώς Plat. Rep. 573 C.
 ὑποκίνυμι [ῖ] and -ύω, Ep. for ὑποκινέω, Q. Sm. 4. 510:—Pass., ποσὶν δ' ὑπεκίνυτο γαῖα Id. 3. 36.
 ὑποκινύρομαι [ῖ], Dep. to hum a tune, Ael. V. H. 9. 11.
 ὑποκινῶμαι, Pass. to be slightly mixed, Arist. Insoinn. 2, 14.
 ὑπόκιρρος, ον, somewhat yellow, Diosc. 2. 105, Galen.
 ὑποκιστίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a parasitic plant which grows on the roots of the κίστος, Cytinus hypocistis, the juice of which was used in medicine, Diosc. 1. 127, Galen.: on the form, v. Lob. Pathol. 459.
 ὑπ-οκλάδον, Adv. with the knees somewhat bent, inclined a little or gradually, Opp. C. 4. 205.
 ὑπ-οκλάζω, to bend the knees under one, to sink slowly down, Heliod. 7. 7, Nonn. D. 43. 47; ὑπ. τινί to bend low before .., Id. 47. 627:—metaph. of an expiring lamp, Anth. P. 5. 279. II. trans. to bow down, ὑπ. αὐτοὺς τινι Long. 3. 8;—Pass., Paul. Sil. Descr. Soph. 251, 735.
 ὑποκλαίω, Att. -κλάω, to shed secret tears, Aesch. Ag. 69 (Casaub. ὑποκλαίων), Greg. Naz.
 ὑποκλάω, to break underneath, ὑπ. γούνων δεσμά Nic. Th. 728. 2. to break by degrees, break down, ὑπέκλασε δέμα .. ἠγορέην Q. Sm. 4. 483:—Pass., ὑποκλάμενοι τὰς ψυχὰς Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 7; θυμὸς ὑποκλασθεῖς Anth. P. 5. 216.
 ὑποκλέπτω, fut. ψω, to steal underhand, filch, Babr. 2. 3; ὑπ. εαυτὸν to steal away from another's company, Luc. D. Meretr. 10:—Pass. to be stolen away, αἰδῶς ὑπὸ κρύφα κλέπεται Pind. N. 9. 77. 2. ὑποκλέπτεσθαι εὐνάς, like ἀποστερεῖσθαι, to be defrauded of .., Soph. El. 115, ubi v. Herm. II. to keep secret, τι Musae. 85: to conceal from notice, τι lb. 161; ὑπ. ὀπωπῆν to take a stolen look, Anth. P. 5. 221, cf. 290; φιλήν ὑποκλεπτομένη lb. 267. 2. to cheat, beguile, ζῆλόν τινος lb. 269.
 ὑποκλίνης, ἐς, bent under, subject, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 21.
 ὑποκλίνομαι [ῖ], Pass. to recline or lie down under, c. dat., σχοίνῳ ὑπεκλίνθη Od. 5. 463, cf. Anth. P. 9. 71, etc.; Βάκχῳ ὑποκλινθεῖσα = ὑποδμηθεῖσα Orph. Arg. 196; μαζὸς ὑπεκλίνθη hangs down, Anth. P. 5. 273; of stars, to be just setting, Walz Rhett. 1. 512. 2. to give way to, τινι Orph. Arg. 851:—the Act., ὑπ. τινὰ in Greg. Naz.
 ὑποκλονέομαι, Pass. to be driven in confusion before one, τινι II. 21. 556. II. to be shaken so as to fall, Q. Sm. 14. 572.
 ὑποκλοπέομαι, Pass. to lurk in secret places, εἰ τις ἀνδρῶν ζωὸς ὑποκλ. Od. 22. 382.
 ὑπόκλοπος, ον, hidden, furtive, Bacchyl. 33.
 ὑποκλύζω, fut. ὕσω, to wash from below, Anth. P. 9. 663; ὑπ. τὸ σῶμα to purge the body by a clyster, Plut. 2. 127 C; τὴν κοιλίην Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2; ὑπ. τὴν πόλιν to undermine it, Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 6. II. Pass. to be submerged, Ap. Rh. 1. 533; metaph. in Luc. Nigr. 16, to be flooded with mischief.
 ὑποκλυσμός, ὁ, a purging from below, as by a clyster, Plut. 2. 974 C:—ὑπόκλυσις, εως, ἡ, Gloss.
 ὑποκλύω, to hear secretly, Q. Sm. 1. 509; τινός from one, Ap. Rh. 3. 477.
 ὑποκνάω, to scrape a little, ὑποκνήσασα πόνοιον having worn him down (?), Tryph. 43; Schäf. ὑπ' ὀκνήσασα; Köchly ὑπακλάσασα.
 ὑποκνήθω, = ὑποκνάω, Tzetz.
 ὑποκνηστία, to itch a little, Byz.
 ὑποκνήζω, to tickle or excite a little, ἔρως ὑπ. φρένας Pind. P. 10. 94 (60):—Pass. to be somewhat excited, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 3; cf. ὑποκεκνησμένας Plut. Sull. 35.
 ὑποκοιλίαινα, to become hollow beneath, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 6.
 ὑποκοιλίον, τό, the lower belly, Gloss.
 ὑποκοιλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the lower eyelid, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7: cf. κύλα.
 ὑπόκοιλος, ον, hollow underneath, Hipp. V. C. 905; cf. κύλα.
 ὑποκολλάεω, to flatter a little, Polyb. 6. 18, 5, in Pass.
 ὑποκολλάω, to glue underneath, Math. Vett.
 ὑποκόλοβος, ον, somewhat maimed, Eccl.
 ὑποκόλπιος, ον, = sq., Hdn. 7. 6.
 ὑποκόλπιος, ον, lying on the bosom, in the lap, ἐραστὴν .. ἔχονθ' ὑποκόλπιον ἄλλην Anth. P. 5. 130, cf. 275; Κυδίλλης ὑποκόλπιος lb. 25. 2. warn or concealed under the girdle, ξίφη Hdn. 7. 11; βιβλίδιον Anth. P. 12. 20S. II. in the mother's womb, ὑποκόλπιας αἰνὰ χολώθη Call. Del. 86.
 ὑπόκολπος, ον, = foreg., late Medic.
 ὑποκολυμβάω, to dive under, Galen. Lex. Hipp. 584.
 ὑπόκομμα, τό, a gathering in at the waist, Hesych., cf. Lob. Phryn. 238.
 ὑποκομπέω, to sound under one, ἐν τῷ βαδίσειν Plut. 2. 672 A.
 ὑπόκομψος, ον, rather neat or elegant, Polemo Physiogn. 2. 12.
 ὑποκόνισις, εως, ἡ, a covering with dust, esp. by digging round, Lat. pulveratio, Theophr. C. P. 3. 16, 3.

ὑποκονίω, fut. ἴσω [i], to cover with dust, esp. by digging round the roots, Lat. *pulverare*, elsewhere ὑποσκάπτω, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 5.
 II. in Med., of wrestlers, to sprinkle oneself with dust, to prepare for the contest, Plut. 2. 614 D; τῷ χεῖρει ὑποκονίεται Comic. Anon. in Meineke 5. 1, p. ccclix.
 ὑπόκοπος, ov, somewhat tired, Xen. Cyn. 6, 25.
 ὑπόκοπρος, ov, mixed with dung, Hipp. 1132 H.
 ὑποκόπτω, fut. ψω, to cut under or beneath, to hamstring, Plut. Eum. 7; ὑποκεκομμένος τὰ νεύρα Joseph. B. J. 6. 8, 4;—metaph., ὑπ. τὰ νεύρα τῆς δυνάμεως Ib. 5. 1, 4; τὴν ἐλπίδα Ib. 6. 1, 3.
 ὑποκορίζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι: aor. ὑπεκορισάμην Aristid. 1. 493, Charito 3. 7: Dep. Properly, to play the child, talk child's language, use terms of endearment, such as diminutives: hence, I. trans. to call by endearing names, of lovers, νηττάριον ἂν καὶ φάττιον ὑπεκορίζετο he would call me coaxingly little duck and little dove, Ar. Pl. 1011; ψυχὴν ὑπ. τινα to call him dear soul, Plut. 2. 692 D; τὴν Ἐκάλην ἐτίμων, Ἐκαλίην ὑποκορίζομενοι Id. Thes. 14; Κολώτην Ἐπίκουρος εἰώθει Κολωτάρην ὑπ. καὶ Κολωτάριον Id. 2. 1107 D; τὸν Πύκτην Ἡρακλείδην Ἡρακλῆ ὑπεκορίζοντο they used to call him by way of flattery Hercules, Ib. 624 B, cf. Ath. 585 F. 2. to call by a soft name, esp. to call something base by a fair name, to gloss over, palliate, ἦν ἀνοίαν οὖσαν ὑποκορίζομενοι καλοῦμεν ὡς εὐήθειαν Plat. Rep. 400 E; ἔραστοῦ ὑποκοριζομένου καὶ εὐχερῶς φέροντος τὴν ἀχρότητα Ib. 474 E; ὑποκορίζομενοι, ὕβριν μὲν ἐπαιδευσίαν καλοῦντες κτλ. Ib. 560 E; Φιλίππου φιλίαν καὶ ξενίαν καὶ ἑταιρίαν καὶ τὰ τοιαῦθ' ὑποκορίζομενοι calling (their slavery) by the fair names of friendship, etc., Dem. 424. 11; τὰς ἐπιθυμίας ὑπ. προθυμίας Plut. 2. 449 A: cf. 56 D, Aristid. 2. 112, etc.:—cf. ὑποκουρίζομαι. 3. reversely, to call something good by a bad name, οἱ μὲν φίλοι καλοῦσίν με Εὐδαιμονίαν, οἱ δὲ μισοῦντες ὑποκορίζομενοι ὀνομάζουσίν με Κακίαν but my enemies nickname me Vice, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 26; but it has been suggested that ὑποκορίζομενοι has been transposed from the former clause;—the word however is used in a similar sense by later writers, ὑπ. καὶ σκώπτει θάνατον makes light of, depreciates, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 166. 4. to make a pretence of, φιλίαν Eus. V. Coast. 1. 50; to imitate, mimic, Philostr. 587:—Pass., ὑποκεκορισμένη πρεσβεία pretended, Anon. ap. Suid. b. c. inf. to make as if, pretend to, Eus. V. Const. 2. 15. II. intr. to use diminutives, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 15. III. the Act. first in Damasc. ap. Phot. Bibl. 341. 5, Eust. 1196. 13:—Pass. to become in the diminutive form, εἶδη ὑπ. εἰδύλλια Id. Opusc. 60. 30.
 ὑποκόριστις, εως, ἡ, the use of the diminutive form, καθ' ὑπ. Eust. 1196. 14.
 ὑποκόρισμα, τό, a coaxing or endearing name, as Demosth. said that his nickname Βάταλος was a ὑπ. τίτθης, Aeschin. 17. fin. 2. a fair name for something base, as παράσιτος for πολυφάγος, Alex. Παρασ. 1. 2, cf. Ταραντ. 3. 5; σεισάχθεια for χρεῶν ἀποκοπή, Plut. 2. 807 D; so, φυγῆς ὑπ. καὶ παρακάλυμμα Id. Galb. 20. 3. a diminutive, Eust. 1540. 54. 4. imitation, Id. Opusc. 98. 9., 259. 1.
 ὑποκορισμός, δ, = foreg., Plut. Tbes. 14, Alciphro 3. 33. 2. the use of diminutives, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 15.
 ὑποκοριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, glossing over by a fair name, Anon. ap. Eus. H. E. 5. 16. 2. ὄνομα ὑπ. a diminutive, cf. Ath. 650 E:—Adv. —κῶς, Plut. 2. 847 E, Ath. 308 F.
 ὑποκοσμήτης, ου, δ, an under κοσμητής, C. I. 270. 1. 6., 274 (add.).
 ὑποκουρίζομαι, Ion. for ὑποκορίζομαι, to coax or soothe with soft names, ἐσπερίαις ὑποκουρ. αἰοδαῖς, of the serenades sung by girls on the evening of a friend's marriage, Pind. P. 3. 32; cf. Hesych. s. v. κουριζόμεναι.—Suid. cites the Act. with the expl. κολακεῖω.
 ὑποκουφίζω, to lighten a little, Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 6, Boiss. Anecd. 5. 50. 2. intr. to be lighter, easier, Hipp. Epid. 1. 944.
 ὑπόκουφος, ov, somewhat light or fickle, Plut. 2. 205 A; ὑπ. τὴν γνώμην Id. Pelop. 14, etc.
 ὑποκράτew, to make oneself secretly master of, τινος Greg. Naz., etc.
 ὑποκράτηριον, Ion. ὑποκρητ-, τό, the stand of a κρατήρ, κρητήρ καὶ ὑπ. C. I. 8; so, Βάθρον ὑπ. Ib. 2139. 11:—also, ὑποκράτηριδιον, Ion. ὑποκρητ-, τό, Hdt. 1. 25, Philostr. 247:—cf. ὑποστάτης.
 ὑποκρέω, of stringed instruments, to answer in sound, i. e. to sound in harmony with, τὸ καυχᾶσθαι παρὰ καιρὸν μανίασι ὑποκρέκει Pind. O. 9. 59. 2. trans., ὑπ. τι to play an accompaniment, Luc. D. Meretr. 15. 2; τὸ ἡδὺ καὶ τὸ πρὸς χάριν ὑπ., of a flatterer, Plut. 2. 55 D.
 ὑπόκρημος, ov, almost precipitous, Strab. 644 sq.;—perh. a n. pr.
 ὑπόκρηνος, ov, (κάρηνον) under the head, Anon. (Callim. ?) ap. Suid.
 ὑποκρητηρίδιον, ὑποκρητήριον, Ion. for ὑποκρατ-.
 ὑποκρίζω, to grate or jar a little, Ael. N. A. 6. 19.
 ὑποκρίνω [i], fut. —κρίνω, to separate a little or gradually, Eust. 687. 20, Suid. II. to subject to inquiry, τινά A. B. 449, Suid. s. v. ἀρχων:—but commonly,
 B. in Med. ὑποκρίνομαι, fut. —κρινῶμαι, Ion. —έομαι Hdt. 3. 119: aor. ὑπεκρινάμην, Od. 15. 170, Hdt.; later also aor. and pf. pass. in med. sense, ὑπεκρίθη [i] Ctes. Pers. 41, Polyb. 5. 25, 7, App.; ὑποκέκρημαι Dem. 418. 7. To reply, make answer, answer, Il. 12. 228; τινί 7. 407, Od. 2. 111., 15. 170; so in Ion. Prose and late writers, Hdt. 1. 2, 164, Hipp. 763 F, etc.; of an oracle, Hdt. 1. 78, 91:—the Att. word was ἀποκρίνομαι (which has been restored by Bekk. in Thuc. 7. 44, though ὑποκρ- is given by all MSS. but one, as, vice versa, ἀποκρ- appears in all MSS. of Hdt. 5. 49., 8. 101; cf. ὑπόκρισις). 2. to expound, interpret, explain, δνειρον Od. 19. 535, 555; δνειράτα Ar. Vesp. 53; (so, κρίνεσθαι δνειρους Il. 5. 150, cf. κρίνω Il. 5); ὑπ. ὅπως .. Theocr. 24. 66. II. in Att. to answer on the stage, speak in dialogue, hence to play a part on a stage, the part played being put in

acc., τὴν Ἀντιγόνην Σοφοκλέους ὑποκρίεται Dem. 1. c.; ὑπ. τὸ βασιλικὸν to take the king's part, play the king, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 19; ὑπολαμβάνειν καὶ ὑποκρίεσθαι to pretend, assume in word and in deed, Ib. 5. 9, 11: absol. to play a part, be an actor, οἱ ὑποκρινόμενοι Id. Eth. N. 7. 3, 8; τῷ ὑποκρίεσθαι by using action, Id. Rhet. 3. 12, 3:—also, ὑποκρ. τραγῳδίαν, κωμῳδίαν to play a tragedy, a comedy, Ib. 3. 1, 3, Luc. Merc. Cond. 30, cf. Id. Salt. 84, Nigr. 11. 24, etc.; ὑπεκρίθησαν τραγῳδοὶ tragedians acted, Chares ap. Ath. 538 F; also, ὑπ. τὰ πάντα προσωπεῖα to play all the characters, Luc. Salt. 66; ὑπ. μανίαν Ib. 83. 2. to declaim, of rhetoricians, τὰ Ἡροδότου Ath. 620 D; λόγους ἀλλοτρίους Luc. Pseudol. 25:—to represent dramatically, Phot. Bibl. 73. 24:—to ape, mimic, τι Philostr. 97. 3. hence the word was used also of the theatrical style of rhapsodists and orators, to exaggerate, Dem. 230. 7, cf. Wolf Proleg. p. xcvi. 4. metaph. to play a part, to feign, pretend, c. inf., Dem. 321. 18., 878. 3, Polyb. 2. 49, 7, etc.
 ὑποκρίσια, ἡ, rarer form for ὑπόκρισις II, Anth. Plan. 289.
 ὑπόκρισις, εως, ἡ, I. in Ion. a reply, answer (v. ὑποκρίνω B. 1), Hdt. 1. 116., 9. 9; αἱ ὑπ. τῶν χρηστηρίων Id. 1. 90;—but the Att. word ἀπόκρισις occurs in all MSS. at 1. 49., 5. 50. II. in Att. the playing a part on the stage, the actor's art, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 4, cf. Rhet. 2. 8, 14. 2. an orator's delivery, including declamation, gesticulation, and all that he borrowed from actors, Ib. 3. 1, 3., 3. 12., 2: οἱ κατὰ τὴν ὑπ. ῥήτορες orators who depend on their delivery, opp. to the authors of written speeches, Ib. 3. 1, 7. 3. metaph. the playing a part, hypocrisy, outward show, Phocyl. 2, Polyb. 35. 2, 13, LXX (2 Macc. 6. 25). 4. ὑπόκρισιν, as Adv., like δίκη, after the manner of, δελφίνος ὑπ. Pind. Fr. 259.
 ὑποκρίτης, ἡρος, δ, rarer form for sq., Hermias ap. Ath. 563 E.
 ὑποκρίτης, ου, δ, one who answers: I. an interpreter or expounder, τῆς δι' αἰνιγμῶν φήμης Plat. Tim. 72 B; δνειρων Luc. Somn. 17, etc. II. in Att. one who plays a part on the stage, a player, actor, Ar. Vesp. 1279, Plat. Rep. 373 B, Charm. 162 D, Symp. 194 B, Xen., etc. 2. a declaimer, ἐπῶν Τιμακ. Lex.: a rhapsodist, Diod. 14. 109., 15. 7. 3. metaph. a pretender, dissembler, hypocrite, LXX (Job 34. 30., 36. 13), N. T.
 ὑποκριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ὑπόκρισις (II), skilled therein, φύσει ὑποκριτικός having a good natural delivery or elocution, Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 7, cf. Poët. 19, 7., 26, 6. 2. suited for speaking or delivery, ὑποκριτικωτάτη λέξις Id. Rhet. 3. 12, 2: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of delivery, Ib. 3. 1, 7, Poët. 19, 7, al.:—Adv. —κῶς, Chamael. ap. Ath. 407 A. 3. metaph. acting a part, pretending to, ὑπ. τοῦ βελτίονος Luc. Alex. 4.
 ὑποκροτέω, to stamp a little, τῷ ποδί Greg. Naz.
 ὑπάκροτος, ov, making some noise, τὸ τῆς λέξεως ὑπ. Phot. Bibl. 73. 33.
 ὑπόκρουσις, εως, ἡ, interruption, Hesych.:—Adv. ὑποκρουστικῶς, E. M.
 ὑποκρούω, to strike gently, Anth. Plan. 279: to beat time, give the time, Plut. Demosth. 20; ὑπ. τοῖς λέγουσι Longin. 41. 2. II. metaph. to break in upon, interrupt, c. acc., Ar. Ach. 38, Alex. Βοστρ. 1; so in Ar. Eccl. 256, 588 (in 618 with a play on the obscene sense of κρούω); absol., ὑποκρούσας (sc. εἶπε) Plat. Eryx. 395 E. III. in Med. to find fault with, attack, Ar. Pl. 548.
 ὑποκρύπτω, fut. ψω, to hide under or beneath, ἀχνη ὑπεκρύφθη [the ship] was hidden beneath the spray, Il. 15. 626:—Med., ὑποκρύπτεσθαι τινα to keep something secret from him, v. l. Xen. An. 1. 9, 19.
 ὑποκρύφιος [v], ov, hidden under, Nonn. D. 36. 96, etc.
 ὑπόκρυφος, ov, = foreg., Schol. Ar. Ach. 96.
 ὑπόκρυψις, εως, ἡ, a hiding, concealment, Greg. Nyss.
 ὑποκρῶζω, fut. ξω, to croak faintly, as a sick person, Luc. D. Mort. 6. 4.
 ὑποκυπέω, to crash, Ael. N. A. 3. 13.
 ὑποκυπέος, ov, rather dark-blue, Alex. Mynd. ap. Schol. Theocr. 5. 96.
 ὑποκυανίζω, to have somewhat of a dark-blue colour, Epiphan., Byz.
 ὑποκυβερνάω, to be under-pilot, νεῶς of a ship, Poll. 1. 98.
 ὑποκύδης, es [v], covered with shoal-water, εἰαμενή Euphor. 101, cf. Harp.
 ὑποκύκλιος, (sc. ποῦς), δ, in metre, the ionic a minore, Schol. Hephaest.
 ὑπόκυκλος, ov, running on wheels, τάλανος Od. 4. 131. II.
 ὑπόκυκλον, τό, a ball on the foot of a tripod, Hesych.
 ὑποκυμαίνω, to wave gently, of water or sand, Philostr. 846; of hair, Himer. 330; of the arms, Philostr. 841. II. trans., ἔρωσ καὶ οἶνος ὑπ. τὸν νοῦν Walz Rhett. 1. 430.
 ὑποκυματίζω, to put into a gentle waving motion, Philostr. 839. II. intr. to meet in waving motion, ἀλλήλοισ Id. 784.
 ὑποκύπτω, fut. ψω, to stoop under a yoke, οἱ Μῆδοι ὑπέκυψαν Πέρσῃσι, bowed to the Persian yoke, Hdt. 1. 130, cf. 6. 25, 109; κύνας τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὑποκύπτοντες Aesop.: absol., of suppliants, to bow down, bow low, ὑποκύπτοντες ἱκετεύουσι Ar. Vesp. 555 (where the Rav. Ms. ὑποπίπτοντες), cf. Luc. Navig. 30, Nigr. 21; so of animals drinking, ὑποκύψαντα .. πιεῖν ὡς περ βοῦν (v. l. ἐπικ-) Xen. An. 4. 5, 32; but also, ὑπ. ἐπὶ τὰ ὑπίσθια σκέλη Arist. Mirab. 10:—to stoop to look at a thing, Plut. 2. 470 E. II. c. acc., ὑπ. τὰν τύλαν to stoop it so as to let a load be put on, Ar. Ach. 954.
 ὑποκυρόομαι, in Dion. H. 2. 22, f. l. for ἐπικυροῦσθαι.
 ὑποκυρτόομαι, Pass. to be or become somewhat curved, Hipp. 873 H, Callisth. ap. Eust. 918. 41.
 ὑπόκυρτος, ov, rather gibbous or humped, Hipp. Art. 822, Plut. 2. 890 D.
 ὑπόκυφος, ov, = ὑπόκυρτος, Strab. 262, Schol. Luc. D. D. 7. 4.
 ὑποκυφόνιον, τό, part of a chariot (v. κύφων 1), Poll. 1. 143.
 ὑποκύω, to impregnate: but only used in Med. ὑποκύομαι, of the woman, to conceive, become pregnant, ὑπακυσάμενη (not —κυσσάμενη, v. sub κύω), Il. 6. 26, Od. 11. 234, Hes. Th. 308; so of animals, Il. 20. 225.

ὑποκωθωνίζομαι, Pass. to indulge in deep rotations, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 414.
 ὑποκώλιον, τό, (κώλιον) the thigh of an animal, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1., 5, 10.
 ὑποκωμωδέω, to ridicule a little or underhand, Luc. Tox. 14.
 ὑπόκωφος, ον, somewhat deaf, rather deaf, Ar. Eq. 43, Plat. Prot. 334 D, Rep. 488 B. II. semi-vocal, Porph. Qu. Hom. 8.
 ὑπολαιμίζω, to cut the throat, Zonar. Lex.
 ὑπολαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a small bird, prob. Saxicola oenanthe, the wheatear, Arist. H. A. 6. 7, 5 (vulg. ἐπιλαῖς); and a form ὑπολαῖς, is v. l. in Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 9.
 ὑπολαλέω, to chatter in an under tone, murmur, Greg. Nyss., Byz. 2. to whisper, τινί τι Math. Vett. 13, etc. II. to understand by a thing, Eust. Opusc. 48. 59.
 ὑπολαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, to take up by getting under, as the dolphin did Arion, Hdt. 1. 24, Plat. Rep. 453 D; ταὺς νεοττοὺς ὑπ. ἡ φήνη Arist. H. A. 9. 34, 4; τὸ κύμα ὑπ. τινά Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 E; νεφέλη ὑπ. τινά Act. Ap. 1. 9. b. to bear up, support, Hdt. 4. 72; ὑπ. ταὺς ἐνδεεῖς Strab. 653, cf. Diod. 19. 67. c. to take by the hand, Plat. Symp. 212 D; esp. in canvassing, Dion. H. 7. 54. d. ὑπ. τι ὑπὸ τὸ ἰμάτιον to take and hide under . . , Plut. 2. 234 B. 2. to take up, seize or come suddenly upon, ὑπὸ τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα Il. 3. 34, Od. 18. 88 (where it may be to seize from below or secretly); of a storm of wind, Hdt. 4. 179; of a fit of madness, Id. 6. 75; of a pestilence, Ib. 27; of a river taking up earth thrown into it, Id. 2. 150; of winds taking up snow, Ib. 25; of soldiers marching, δυσχωρία ὑπελάμβανεν αὐτοῦς, i. e. they came suddenly into difficult ground, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 20:—absol., ὑπολαβὸν ῥίγος Hipp. 1147 F; then, of events, to follow next, come next, ἡ ναυμαχίη ὑπολαβαῖσα Hdt. 8. 12, cf. 6. 27. 3. to take up the discourse and answer, to reply, rejoin, retort, Lys. 137. 32, Dem. 596. 14, etc.; πρὸς τι Thuc. 5. 85; τι πρὸς τινα Dem. 501. 25, cf. 651. 19; τινὶ περὶ παντός Plat. Legg. 875 D; ὑπ. τινὶ ἄτι . . , ὡς . . , Id. Rep. 598 D, Xen. Ath. 3, 12, etc.; c. acc. et inf. to reply that . . , Thuc. 5. 49:—absol., in dialogue, ἔφη ὑπολαβὼν, ὑπ. ἔφη, ὑπ. εἶπεν he said in answer, Hdt. 1. 11., 7. 101, Thuc. 3. 113, Plat., Xen. b. to take up, interrupt (like ὑποκρούω), μεταξύ ὑπ. Id. An. 3. 1, 27; ἔτι λέγοντος αὐτοῦ ὑπ. Id. Cyr. 5. 5, 35. 4. to take up the conqueror, fight with him, Lat. excipere, Thuc. 8. 105. 5. to take up a charge, Id. 6. 28; ὑπ. τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν τινός to take up and turn it to their own use, Luc. Calumn. 17. II. = ὑποδέχομαι, to receive and protect, Xen. An. 1. 1, 7. 2. to accept or entertain a proposal, Hdt. 1. 212., 3. 146; δυσχερῶς ὑπ. τι Dem. 1309. 18; δυσκόλως ὑπ., ἐὰν . . Id. 1316. 28. III. to take up a notion, assume suppose, often of an ill-grounded opinion, ὑπ. θεῖον εἶναι τὸ ἐπαγγελόμενον Hdt. 2. 55; οὐκ ἂν ὑπέλαβον τούτον ἀντειπεῖν Antipho 122. 32, cf. Plat. Phaedo 86 B, Prot. 343 D; ἐὰν ὑπολάβῃ . . Ἀθήνησιν εἶναι, ὡν ἐν Λιβύῃ Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 25, cf. Pol. 5. 1, 3; hence an Adv. is oft. added to correct this notion, ὀρθῶς ὑπ. Plat. Gorg. 458 E, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 1; κάλλιστα ὑπ. Plat. Theaet. 159 B; καλῶς Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 5, etc.:—then, with εἶναι omitted, to assume or understand a thing to be so and so, τὸ χαλεπὸν κακὸν [εἶναι] ὑπ. Plat. Prot. 341 B; ὑπ. τὸν Ἔρωτα ἐν τι τῶν ὄντων Id. Phaedr. 263 D; ὑπ. τι ὡς ὄν . . Id. Parm. 134 C, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6; τὸν αἰθέρα τῆδέ πη ὑπ. to conceive of the aether somewhat in this way, Plat. Crat. 410 B; οὕτως ὑπ. περὶ τινος Isocr. 32 B, cf. Dem. 316. 6 and 13:—simply c. acc., καίπερ ὑπειληφῶς ταῦτα though I assume this to be so, Id. 342. 5, cf. Arist. Metaph. 3. 3, 10; ὑπ. πλήθος ὠρισμένον Ib. 11. 8, 8; ὑπ. ὅτι . . Id. Pol. 5. 1, 2:—Pass., τοιοῦτος ὑπολαμβάνομαι Isocr. 233 D, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 1; μειζύτως ὑπ. Isocr. 226 B, cf. Dem. 623. 5; ἡ ὑπειλημμένη χάρις Id. 178. 8; c. inf., ὑπολαμβάνεται ἔχειν τι Isocr. 415 B, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 21:—τὸ ὑποληφθὲν πᾶν = πᾶσα ὑπόληψις (II), Menand. Ἰππ. 1. 7. 2. to understand, apprehend a thing, λόγον Eur. I. A. 523, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 295 C; ὑπ. τι εἰς τινα to understand it of, i. e. apply it to, him, Aeschin. 22. 29:—Pass., ὑπολαμβάνεται δεδωκέναι is understood to have given, Arist. Soph. Elench. 22, 3. 3. to suspect, disbelieve, Xen. Ages. 5. 6. IV. to take secretly, τὰ ἄπλα Thuc. 6. 58; Κερκύραν ὑπ. βία to seize it by secret force, Id. 1. 68. 2. to draw off from duty, seduce, ὑπ. μισθῶ μείζονι τοὺς ναυβάτας Id. 1. 121, cf. 143. V. ὑπ. ἵππον, as a term of horsemanship, to hold up the horse, half-check him in his course, Xen. Eq. 7. 15., 9, 5;—ἀναλαμβάνω being to check him quite, bring him up short, Ib. 3, 5.
 ὑπολαμπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, in Phylarch. (40 A) ap. Ath. 536 E, seems to be a sort of window or look-out hole; but the word is dub.
 ὑπολαμπής, ἐς, gen. ἐος, shining with inferior lustre, σάκος . . ἡλέκτρον θ' ὑπολαμπές ἔην, χρυσῶ τε φαεινῶ λαμπόμενον Hes. Sc. 142.
 ὑπολάμπω, fut. ψω, to shine under, shine in under, ὁ ἥλιος εἰς τὰς παστάδας ὑπ. Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 9; ὑπ. τὰ ὄμματα καθεύδοντος, of a lion, Plut. 2. 670 C:—so in Med., πῦρ τέφρῃ ὑπολαμπόμενον Anth. P. 12. 80. II. to shine a little, begin to shine, ὡς τὸ ἔαρ ὑπέλαμπε, like ὑπεφαίνετο, Hdt. 1. 190 (cf. ἐπιλάμπω), Ael. N. A. 8. 22; ὑπ. ἔως Ib. 10. 50; ὑπ. ἡ ἡμέρα Plut. Anton. 49; metaph., ὑπ. τὸ ἦθος ταῖς παρείαις Poll. 2. 87.—In Il. 18. 492, Od. 19. 48., 23. 290, δαΐδων ὑπολαμπομενάων is the true reading.
 ὑπόλαμψις, ἡ, a slight lustre, Hipp. 1133 D, Theophr. Sign. 4. 4.
 ὑπολανθάνω, fut. -λήσω, to lie concealed under, Ael. V. H. 3. 1, Phot. II. to escape the notice of, τινά Phot.
 ὑπολάξυσις, εως, ἡ, the cutting, hewing of stone, Eust. Opusc. 291. 66.
 ὑπολάπαρος, ον, somewhat sloppy or loose, Hipp. Epid. 1. 969, etc.
 ὑπολαπάσσω, fut. ξω, to empty from below, purge, Ael. N. A. 14. 14.
 ὑπολαίνω, to smooth, rub, polish a little, Phot.
 ὑπολέγω, to dictate, prompt, τί τινι Plut. 2. 46 A. 2. to consider,

take into account, ὑπ. εἰ . . Dio C. 54. 15. 3. to premise, make the basis of one's reasoning, τὰ ἔργα τοῖς λογισμοῖς Id. 46. 35.
 ὑπο-ολέθριος, ον, almost fatal, dangerous, Hipp. Coac. 118.
 ὑπολείβω, to pour libations, Aesch. Ag. 69:—Pass. to trickle down, like ὑπορρέω, Hipp. 601. 54, Nic. Al. 24.
 ὑπόλεμμα, τό, a remnant, remainder, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 10, G. A. 2. 6, 41 and 44, Theophr., etc.
 ὑπολειπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to stay behind, Theo Smyrn. de Astron. p. 204 Martin.
 ὑπολείπω, fut. ψω, to leave remaining, Od. 16. 50; ὑπ. λόγον αὐτοῖς, ὡς . . αἰοί τ' ἔσονται Thuc. 8. 2 (cf. infr. III); ὑπ. τινὰ πολέμιον Id. 6. 17; τὸν πόλεμον τοῖς παισὶ Id. 1. 81; αὐδεμίαν ὑπερβολὴν ὑπ. τινὶ to leave him no possibility of exceeding, Isocr. 137 B; ὑπ. τινὶ τιμωρεῖσθαι Antipho 129. 14. 2. of things, to fail one, ὑπολείπει ὑμᾶς ἡ μισθοφορὰ Lys. 177. fin.; ὑπ. τινὰ ὁ λόγος Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 11;—so absol., as if intr., to fail, ὅταν ὑπολίπωσιν αἱ βάλανοι Id. H. A. 9. 13, 1; ὑπ. μέλι Ib. 40, 43; αἱ τρίχες Id. G. A. 2. 6, 48, cf. P. A. 2. 3, 13. II. Pass., c. fut. med., to be left remaining, πέμπτον δ' ὑπελείπετ' ἄεθλον Il. 23. 615; ἐν μεγάρῳ ὑπελείπετο he was left at home . . , Od. 7. 230, cf. 19. 1, Hdt. 1. 105., 2. 15, 86; ἐγὼ δ' ὑπολείψομαι αὐτοῦ Od. 17. 276, cf. 282, etc.; ὑπολειφθεῖς Hdt. 5. 61., 8. 67, and Att. 2. of things, μὴ ὑπολείπεσθαι [τοὺς νόμους], εἴ ποτε . . , so that they do not remain in force, in case that . . , Thuc. 3. 84; οὐδὲν ὑπολείπεται, ἀλλ' ἡ . . Plat. Phaedr. 231 B. 3. c. gen., ὑπολείπεσθαι τοῦ στόλου to stay behind the expedition, i. e. not to go upon it, Hdt. 1. 165, cf. Aesch. Ag. 73. 4. to be left behind in a race, Ar. Ran. 1092; of stragglers in an army, to lag behind, Xen. An. 1. 2, 25, Plat. Symp. 174 D, etc.; ὑπ. μικρὸν τοῦ στόματος to fall behind the front rank, Xen. An. 5. 4, 22. 5. metaph. to be inferior, τινός τινι to one in a thing, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 3, cf. 1. 5, 10. 6. absol. to fail, come to an end, ὅπταν . . νύξ ὑπολειφθῆ Soph. El. 91; ὅταν ὑπολίπη τὸ μέλι Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 43; ὑπ. τὸ ὕδωρ Id. Pol. 7. 11, 3; etc. b. also, to fail in what is expected of one, come short, Lys. 187. 10. c. ὑπ. τινα ὁ λόγος fails him, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 11; ὑπολείποι γὰρ ἂν ὁ αἰὼν διαριθμοῦντα Ib. 1. 13, 13. III. Med. to leave behind one, τὰ πρόβατα Hdt. 4. 121; μηδεμίαν τῶν νεῶν Id. 6. 7; ὑπ. [τοῦ ὕδατος] περὶ ἐωντόν to retain some of the water, Id. 2. 25; ὑπ. τούτων ὡς χιλίους to leave about 1000 of them unburied, Id. 8. 24; ὑπολείπεσθαι αἰτίαν, ὡς . . to leave cause for reproach against oneself, in thinking that . . , Thuc. 1. 140 (v. sub init.); so, ὑπολείπεσθαι ἀναφορὰν to leave oneself means of escape, Dem. 301. 23.
 ὑπολευτουργός, ὁ, = ὑπηρέτης, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 476.
 ὑπολείχω, to lick underneath, Io. Chrys.
 ὑπόλειψις, εως, ἡ, a failure, deficiency, τοῦ θερμοῦ Parmenid. ap. Stob. 589. 27; τῶν ὀδόντων Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 52:—also, like ἔκλειψις ἡλίου, an eclipse, Iambl. V. Pyth. p. 70. II. a falling behind, in growth, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 11. III. in Astron. retrograde motion, Ptol.
 ὑπόλεπρος, ον, somewhat rough, scabby, Theophr. H. P. 3. 14, 2.
 ὑπολεπτολόγος, ον, rather too subtle, Cratin. Incert. 155.
 ὑπόλεπτος, ον, somewhat fine, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 11, Luc. Philops. 34, Ael. N. A. 16. 15.
 ὑπολεπτύνω, to make rather fine, Paul. S. Ambo 74, Tzetz.
 ὑπολευκαίνομαι, Pass. to become white underneath or somewhat white, Il. 5. 502, cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 11. 3, etc.
 ὑπολευκανθίζω, to become whitish on the surface, Ruf. Ephes.
 ὑπολευκίζω, = ὑπολευκαίνομαι, Schol. Pind.
 ὑπόλευκος, ον, whitish, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1090, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 11, etc.
 ὑπολευκόχρως, ὁ, ἡ, of whitish skin or complexion, Hipp. Epid. 1. 955.
 ὑποληψίω, to desist gradually, Hipp. Epid. 1. 958; κατὰ μικρὸν ὑπ. Ael. V. H. 14. 29; ὑπ. τινός Id. N. A. 12. 44.
 ὑποληψίς, ἴδος, v. ὑπολαῖς.
 ὑποληκάω, in Hesych. = ὑποκρούω, sens. obsc.
 ὑπόλημμα, τό, a supposition, Def. Plat. 413 B, Plut. 2. 164 F.
 ὑπολημνίσκος, ὁ, a critical mark, —, Epiphani.
 ὑποληνιον, τό, the vessel under a press to receive the wine or oil, a vat, Lat. lacus, Poll. 10. 130, LXX (Joel 3. 13, Isai. 16. 10), N. T.
 ὑποληνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ὑποληνιον, Call. Dian. 166.
 ὑπόληξις, εως, ἡ, almost the ending, Ath. 491 E.
 ὑποληπτέον, verb. Adj. of ὑπολαμβάνω, one must suppose, understand, think of, τᾶλλα . . τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ὑπ. Plat. Theaet. 156 E; οὕτως ὑπ. περὶ τινος Id. Rep. 613 A; c. inf., Arist. P. A. 2. 2, 8; τίνα . . ἔχον δύναμιν ὑπ.; Plat. Tim. 49 A. II. one must answer, Eust. 1172. 26.
 ὑποληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for understanding, δύναμις ὑποληπτική τινος Def. Plat. 414 C, cf. M. Auton. 3. 9. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 7. 16.
 ὑποληπτός, ὄν, verb. Adj. = δοξαστός, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 39.
 ὑποληρέω, to become imbecile, Ael. V. H. 3. 37:—ὑπόληρος, ον, Eccl.
 ὑποληψίδιον, τό, a small assumption, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 140.
 ὑπόληψις, εως, (ὑπαλαμβάνω) a taking up, esp. a taking up the word, taking up the matter where another leaves off, ἐξ ὑπολήψεως ἐφεξῆς διέναι Plat. Hipparch. 228 B; cf. ὑποβολή I. 3. 2. a rejoinder, reply, ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι Isocr. 227 C, cf. 264 B. II. a taking in a certain sense, an assumption, notion, Def. Plat. 413 A sq., Arist. M. Mor. 1. 35, 13; ὑπ. λαμβάνειν Id. Rhet. 3. 15, 1; τῆς ὑπολήψεως διαφορὰ ἐπιστήμη καὶ δόξα καὶ φρόνησις Id. de An. 3. 3, 7; but, properly, distinguished from νόησις, Ib. 6; from ἐπιστήμη, Id. Rhet. 3. 16, 10; joined with δόξα, Id. Eth. N. 6. 3, 1; μὴ τοιαύτης οὐσίας τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ὑπολήψεως περὶ ἐκατέρου unless such had been the existing impression, Dem. 304. 2. 2. a hasty judgment, prejudice, suspicion, ὑπ. εἰς τοὺς δικαστὰς οὐ δικαία Hyperid. Euxen. 42, Luc. Calumn. 5. 3. the estimate formed of a person or

thing, a good or bad reputation, public opinion, Lat. *existimatio*, Hdn. 7. 1., 7. 10, etc.
 ὑπολιγαίνω, to make to sound a little, Jac. Ach. Tat. 1. 5.
 ὑπολιγίζω, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, somewhat less, Il. 18. 519.
 ὑπόλιθος, *ov*, somewhat stony, Luc. Tim. 31, Abdic. 27.
 ὑπολιμπάνω, collat. form of ὑπολείπω, to leave behind, 1 Ep. Pet. 2. 21, Themist. 139 D:—Pass. to remain over, Eccl., Byz. II. intr. to fail, τὰ νάματα ὑπ. Dion. H. 1. 23.
 ὑπολιμώδης, *es*, gen. *eos*, somewhat hungry, Plut. 2. 634 D.
 ὑπολιπαίνω, to fatten a little or by degrees, dub. in Hipp. 426. 24.
 ὑπολίπαρος [ἴ], *ov*, rather fat or greasy, Diosc. 2. 105.
 ὑπολιπής, *es*, left remaining, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 2, Theopomp. in Phot. Bibl. 120. 22, Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 D.
 ὑπολισηθάνω and (late) ὑπολισηθαίνω, fut. -ολιαθήσω, to slip or slide slightly, Hipp. Art. 782, Poll. 2. 15:—metaph., ὑπ. εἰς ὕννον Ael. V. H. 2. 35; εἰς τὰς τέρψεις Luc. Dem. Enc. 12; ἐπὶ τὰ χεῖρω Eus. V. Const. 3. 69; πρὸς ἀπάτην Phot.
 ὑπόλισπος, Att. -λισφος, *ov*, somewhat smooth, worn smooth, Ar. Eq. 1368, cf. Poll. 2. 184, A. B. 68.
 ὑπόλιτος, *ov*, rather poor, little or mean, Gloss.
 ὑπόλιχνος, *ov*, somewhat lickerish or dainty, Luc. Icarom. 29:—ὑπολιχνεύω, to be so, Eccl.
 ὑπολογέω, to take account of, τινος Arist. Pol. 7. 3, 4: in Theopomp. Com. Incert. 31, the true reading is ὑπολέγειν.
 ὑπολογίζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, Att. ἰούμαι: Dep. To take into the account, take account of, reckon in, τὸ ξενικὸν αὐτῶν Plat. Legg. 702 C; ὑπ. εἰς τὴν μίσθωσιν to put it to the account of . . . C. I. 93. 26; τὴν τιμὴν ἐκ τῶν ὀφωνίων ὑπ. to deduct the price from . . . Polyb. 6. 39, 15:—Ptol. uses the Act., and the Pass. in pass. sense. 2. metaph. to take into account, κίνδυνον ὑπ. τοῦ ζῆν ἢ τεθνάναι Plat. Apol. 28 B; τοὺς παρελυθῆστας πόνους Id. Phaedr. 231 B; τὸ ἀλγεῖν Id. Gorg. 480 C; cf. Dem. 259. 7., 294. 6; οὐδὲν ὑπ. Andoc. 33. 27:—to take notice, foll. by εἰ . . . Plat. Crito 48 D.
 ὑπολογισμός, ὁ, = ὑπόλογος, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 1043 D, Dion. H. in Müller's Fr. Hist. 2. p. xxxvii.
 ὑπολογιστέον, verb. Adj. one must take into account, ὅτι . . . Plat. Rep. 341 D; c. acc. et. inf., Id. Polit. 293 D.
 ὑπόλογος, *ov*, held accountable or liable, ὑπόλογος εἶναι or γενέσθαι Lys. 180. 36., 184. 31, Dem. 959. 7, C. I. 5774. 138; μηδὲν τὴν ἡμετέραν ἡλικίαν ὑπόλογον ποιέσθαι not to hold us responsible, Plat. Lach. 189 B; οὐδὲν σοι ὑπόλογον τίθεμαι I put down nothing to your account, Id. Prot. 349 C.
 ὑπόλογος, ὁ, a taking into account, a reckoning, account, οὐδένα ὑπόλογον ποιέσθαι τινος, Lat. *nullam rationem habere rei*, Dem. 790. 9; ἐν ὑπολόγῳ ποιέσθαι τι Lys. 102. 20; οὐχ ὑπ. ποιέσθαι τινί τινος to give him no credit for . . . Dinarch. 91. 43; εἰς ὑπ. λαμβάνειν τι Ath. 145 F; οὐδεὶς ὑπ. γίγνεται τινί Dinarch. ap. Harp. II. the converse of πρόλογος, of a ratio in which the former number is the smaller, as ζ, Nicom. Arithm. p. 95:—cf. ὑπερεπιμόριος.
 ὑπόλοιπος, *ov*, left behind, staying behind, μετὰ τῶν ὑπ. Hdt. 7. 171; τοὺς ὑπ. τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν those of them who still remained alive, Id. 6. 123. 2. of things, = λοιπός, ὑπ. τὸ βάραθρόν σοι γίγνεται still remains for you, Ar. Pl. 431; τί ὑμῖν ὑπόλοιπὸν ἐστὶ τῆς ἐκείνων ἀρετῆς; Andoc. 14. 41, cf. Plat. Rep. 427 E, etc.; ὅσα ἦν ὑπ. all that remained to be done, Thuc. 4. 90; τῆς ὑπ. Ἀθηναίων καταλύσεως what remained to effect their destruction, Id. 8. 26. II. with somewhat wanting, defective (v. l. ὑπολύπου), Arist. Eth. N. 7. 12, 2.—In MSS. ὑπό- and ἐπί-λοιπος are often interchanged.
 ὑπόλοξος, *ov*, somewhat oblique or obscure, Eust. 805. 3.
 ὑπολοξώω, to turn somewhat obliquely, τὸ ὕμμα Basil.:—to answer somewhat obliquely, Eust. 777. 41; and so ὑπολόξωσις, *ews*, ἡ, Eccl.
 ὑπολοπάω, to let the bark peel off a little (cf. λοπάω), as Schneid. in Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 4.
 ὑπολοφύρομαι [ῥ], Dep. to lament a little, Planud.
 ὑπολόχαγος, ὁ, an under-λογαγός, Xen. An. 5. 2, 13.
 ὑπολοχάω, to lie in ambush for, τινάς Joseph. B. J. 6. 7, 2.
 ὑπολυγίζομαι, Pass. to be concealed under, E. M.
 ὑπολύδιος [ῥ], *ov*, hypo-Lyidian, a mode in music, Plut. 2. 1141 B.
 ὑπολύζω, fut. ζω, to hiccup or sob a little, Galen. Lex. Hipp.
 ὑπόλυπος, *ov*, somewhat painful, v. ὑπόλοιπος II.
 ὑπολύριος [ῥ], *ov* (λύρα) under the lyre; δόναξ ὑπ. a cross reed to which (in very early lyres) the lower ends of the strings were attached, Ar. Ran. 233, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 47 sq., Poll. 4. 62, and v. Chappell Anc. Mus. p. 305.
 ὑπόλυσις, *ews*, ἡ, a relaxing underneath, Aretae. Sign. Diut. 2. 9, LXX (Nah. 2. 10).
 ὑπολύω, to loosen beneath or below, ὑπέλυσε δὲ γυῖα made his limbs give way under him (by giving him a deadly wound), Il. 15. 581; ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἔλυθεν Od. 14. 236; so, ὑπέλυσε μένος καὶ φαίδιμα γυῖα made courage and strength fail, Il. 6. 27; also of wrestlers, γυῖα ὑπέλυσε 23. 726:—Pass., γυῖα ὑπέλυτο 16. 341; λύθεν δ' ὑπὸ φαίδιμα γυῖα Ib. 805; ὑπολύεται μου τὰ γόνατα Ar. Lys. 216. II. to loose from under the yoke, ὁ δ' ἔλυεν ὑφ' ἵππους Il. 23. 513, cf. Od. 4. 39; ὑπ. ζεύγη βοεικά Thuc. 4. 128:—to loose from bonds, ἐταίρους Od. 9. 463; and in Med., τὸ τὸν γ' ὑπελύσασθαι thou didst set him free from bonds by stealth, Il. 1. 401. 2. to untie a person's sandals from under his feet, take off his shoes, which was done by attendants on arrival, ὑπαί τις ὑρβύλας λύοι Aesch. Ag. 944; τὰς Περσικὰς Ar. Nub. 152, cf. Thesm. 1183; οὐχ ὑπολύσεις σαντόν; Phocrecr. Χείρ. 3. 6;—so, in Med. to take off one's own sandals or shoes, or to have them taken off, τὰς ἐμβάδας Ar. Vcsp. 1158; and absol., ὑπολύεσθαι opp. to

ὑποδεῖσθαι, Id. Lys. 950, Pl. 927, cf. Xen. An. 4. 5, 13, Lac. 2, 3:—also b. c. acc. pers. ὑπ. τινά to unshoe him, take off his shoes, ὑπολύετε, παῖδες, Ἀλκιβιάδην Plat. Symp. 213 B. 3. in Med. to disarrange oneself, Ael. V. H. 14. 49 (v. l. ἀπελύσατο).
 ὑπολωῖς, v. ὑπολαῖς.
 ὑπολωφάω, to flag a little, cease by little and little, Eccl., Byz.
 ὑπομάζιος, *ov*, under the breast, sucking, Lat. *subrumus*, τέκνον, βρέφος Or. Sib. 2. 300, Eccl.; τὸ ὑπομάζιον Diod. Excerpt. 527. 54:—also ὑπομαζίδιος, Gloss. II. τὸ ὑπ., also, a waist-band, Aristaen. 1. 25.
 ὑπόμαζον, αἰ, the parts under the breast, Bion 1. 26; but it is prob. f. l. for αἰ δ' ὑπὸ μαζοί.
 ὑπομαίνομαι, Pass. to be somewhat mad, Hipp. 352. 36.
 ὑπόμακρος, *ov*, somewhat long, longish, ῥάβδος Ar. Pax 1243; πρόσωπον Arist. Physiogn. 3, 4, Alex. Incert. 75: cf. ἐπίμακρος.
 ὑπομαλάκιζομαι, Pass. to grow cowardly by degrees, Xen. An. 2. 1, 14.
 ὑπομάλακος, *ov*, somewhat soft, Ptol.
 ὑπομάλασσω, Att. -ττω, to soften by degrees or gently, φύλλα Aristacr. 1. 3; ὑπ. τὴν κοιλίαν to relax, Diosc. 5. 15:—Pass. to be gradually softened, Luc. D. Mercit. 4. 2.
 ὑπομανώδης, *es*, somewhat mad, Schol. Ar. Av. 989.
 ὑπομαντεύομαι, Dep. to divine partly, τὴν διάνοιάν τινος Plat. Sisyph. 388 B, cf. Eust. 777. 49.
 ὑπομαραίνομαι, Pass. to wither or waste gradually, Philo 2. 252, Plut. 2. 411 E.
 ὑπόμαργος, *ov*, somewhat mad, crazy, only used in Comp. ὑπομαργότερος, Hdt. 3. 29, 145., 6. 75, Dion. H. 3. 2, App. Civ. 5. 49.
 ὑπομαρμαίρω, to sparkle or gleam under, Opp. C. 3. 70.
 ὑπομαρτύρεω, to indicate somewhat, Eust. Opusc. 282. 11:—Pass. to receive testimony, ἐπὶ τῇ αεμνότητι τοῦ βίου C. I. 4415. II. to sign one's name as witness, τοῖς κανόσιν Eccl.
 ὑπομάσθιος, *ov*, (μασθός) = ὑπομάζιος, LXX (3 Macc. 3. 27), Joseph. B. J. 6. 3, 4:—also ὑπομασθίδιος, *ov*, Nicet. On the form ὑπομασθ- or ὑπομαστ-, v. Lob. Phryn. 556 sq.
 ὑπομάσσω, Att. -ττω, to smear or rub underneath, Theocr. 2. 59; ὑπομεμαγμένος lying close under, ταῖς πέτραις Suid.
 ὑπομάσχῆλος, *ov*, under the armpits: τὸ ὑπ. perhaps a wallet slung under the arm, Byz.
 ὑπόμαυρος, *ov*, somewhat dark or gloomy, Gloss.
 ὑπο-ομβρος, *ov*, mixed with rain, θέρος ὑπ. a rainy summer, Plut. Camill. 3 (Schäf. ἐπομβρον), cf. 2. 438 A; ἔαρ Geop.; νύξ E. M.; γῆ Philostr. 775. II. wet under the surface, Galen. Lex. Hipp.
 ὑπομεθύω, to be somewhat drunk, Hesych.
 ὑπομεδιάω, to smile a little or gently, Anacreont. 29. 14, Plut., etc.; ὑπ. Σαρδόνιον Polyb. 17. 7, 6:—ὑπομεδιάμα, τό, Boiss. An. 2. 302.
 ὑπομεδέομαι, Pass. to be diminished a little or gradually, Galen.
 ὑπομεῖων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, somewhat less:—ὑπομεῖοιες, among the Spartans, were subordinate citizens, opp. to ὄμοιοι, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 6, cf. Müller Dor. 3. 5, 7; in an army, αἰ ὑπ. the subaltern officers, Dio C. 38. 35.
 ὑπομελαίνω, to be blackish, Rufus, Geop.:—so in Pass., Greg. Nyss. II. Pass. also, to be somewhat obscure, Nicet. 137 C.
 ὑπομελανδρῶδης, *es*, (εἶδος) somewhat like the μελάνδρον, Epich. 59.
 ὑπομελάννιζω, = ὑπομελαίνω, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 8, M. Diut. 1. 10.
 ὑπομελάς, μέλαινα, μέλαν, somewhat black, blackish, Hipp. Epid. 1. 969, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 10.
 ὑπομέλω, to sing in accompaniment, Io. Damasc.
 ὑπομέμφομαι, Dep. to blame a little or secretly, Plut. Cato Mi. 15, Nonn., etc.
 ὑπομεμψίμοιρος, *ov*, somewhat discontented with his lot, Cic. Att. 6. 1.
 ὑπομενετέον, verb. Adj. of ὑπομένω, one must sustain, abide, endure, Thuc. 2. 88, Isocr. 117 C, Plat. Legg. 770 E, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 9.—The form ὑπομενητέον occurs in late writers, as Sext. Enip., and Eust., and has often been introduced by the Copyists into the MSS. of Att. writers, v. Lob. Phryn. 446; ὑπομονητέος, is another later form, occurring (with v. ll.) in Diog. L. 7. 126, and Origen.; v. Lob. Paral. 494.
 ὑπομενητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to undergo, patient of, τῶν δεινῶν Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 6; κινδύνων Id. Eth. E. 3. 5, 2; πρὸς λύπας Ib. 3. 1, 19:—in MSS. also ὑπομενητικός or -μονητικός, Def. Plat. 412 B, 416 B, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5, 1.
 ὑπομενητός or ὑπομονητός, ἡ, ὄν, endurable, Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 5 (the MSS. vary), cf. Hdn. Epimer. 141.
 ὑπομένω, fut. -μενῶ, to stay behind, Od. 10. 232, 258, Thuc. 5. 14, Plat., etc.; ἐν Σπάρτῃ πόλει Hdt. 6. 51., 7. 209: also, to remain alive, Id. 4. 149:—generally, to be permanent, Arist. Categ. 6, 8. II. trans. 1. c. acc. pers. to abide or await another,—esp. to await his attack, abide the onset, Il. 14. 488., 16. 814, al.; so Hdt. 3. 9., 4. 3, al., and Att.; ὑπ. τὰς Σειρήνας to abide their presence, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 1; of punishments, ὅσα ἡμᾶς ἐν ὑατέρῳ χρόνῳ ὑπ. Plat. Phaedr. 250 C, cf. Polyb. 1. 81, 3. 2. c. acc. rei, to be patient under, abide patiently, submit to any evil that threatens one, δουλείαν (-τήν) Hdt. 6. 12, Thuc. 1. 8; πόνον Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 3; ἀγληδόνα Plat. Gorg. 478 C; ἀισχρόν τι Id. Apol. 28 C; τούτον τὸν λόγον Id. Hipp. Ma. 298 D; δουλείον ζυγόν Id. Legg. 770 E; κινδύνους Isocr. 130 D; τοὺς ἄλλους λόγους Id. 172 C; ἀπειλὰς Dem. 515. 17; τὰς δωρεὰς οὐχ ὑπέμειναν they could not abide the gifts, i. e. scorned to accept them, Isocr. 60 B:—ὑπ. τὴν κρίσιν to await one's trial, Aeschin. 29. 4, cf. Andoc. 16. 10, Lys. 158. 26:—generally, to wait for, τὴν ἐορτήν Thuc. 5. 50:—ὑπ. ὄλβον to uphold, support, maintain it, Pind. P. 2. 48. 3. absol. to stand one's ground, stand firm, Il. 5. 498., 15. 312, Hdt. 6. 96; so, ἐς ἀλκὴν ὑπ., Thuc. 3. 108; ἐς χεῖρας Id. 5. 72; ἀνδρικῶς ὑπ. Plat. Theaet.

177 B; ὑπομένων καρτερεῖν to endure patiently, Id. Gorg. 507 B; ὑπ. καὶ καρτερεῖν Id. Lach. 193 B. 4. c. inf. to submit, bear or dare to do a thing, wait to do, persist in doing, like Lat. posse, sustinere, οὐδ' ὑπέμεινε γινώμεναι he did not wait to become known, Od. 1. 410; ὑπ. πονεῖν he submitted to toil, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5, cf. 2. 7, 11, Plat. Legg. 869 C, Dem. 296. 6, etc. 5. so with part. relating to the subject, εἰ ὑπομενέουσι χεῖρας ἐμοὶ ἀνταειρόμενοι if they shall dare to lift hand against me, Hdt. 7. 101, cf. 209; ὑπομένεις με κηδεύων you persist in . . ., Soph. O. T. 1323; οὐχ ὑπομένει ὠφελούμενος he submits not to be helped, Plat. Gorg. 505 C; πολύποδες ὑπ. τεμνόμενοι Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 28; etc. 6. with part. relating to the object, ὑπ. Ἐέρφεα ἐπιόντα to await his attack, Hdt. 7. 120, cf. Plat. Phaedo 104 C, Menex. 241 A; οὐχ ὑπ. χωριζόμενον τὸ βρέφος he could not bear its being removed, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 606 F; so, c. gen. part., φιλοῦντος ὑπ. to submit to his kissing, Ael. V. 11. 12. 1. 7. in App. Civ. 5. 54, ὑπ. τῆ' Ἀντωνίου γνώμη is prob. f. l. for ἐπιμεμενηκώς. III. of things, to await, be in store for one, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C. ὑπομερισμός, ὁ, a subdivision, a figure in Rhetoric, = ὑποδιαίρεσις, v. Schol. Hermog. 7. p. 772; also διπλοῦς μερισμός, Schol. Dem. ὑπόμειστος, ὄν, rather full, βιβλιδίων Eunap. p. 42. ὑπομετέωρος, ὄν, slightly wanting support, of a limb unevenly bandaged, Hipp. Fract. 766, Littré. ὑπομήκης, ἐς, gen. εὐς, = ὑπόμακρος, Arist. Fr. 318, Diog. L. 7. 1. ὑπομηλιφέω, to probe to the bottom, probe thoroughly, Hesych. ὑπομηλιζῶ, to be or look yellowish, Diosc. 3. 79. ὑπομηνύω, to indicate secretly, Moschio Pass. Mul. p. 16. ὑπομήτριος, ὄν, in the mother's womb, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 186. ὑπομηχανόμαι, Dep. to contrive secretly, Phot. ὑπομίμωρος, ὄν, somewhat impure or low, Poll. 9. 143. ὑπόμιγμα, τό, a mixture, Plut. 2. 934 D. ὑπομίγνυμι, fut. -μίξω, to mix in, add by mixing, Lat. admisceo, τινί τι Plat. Tim. 74 D, cf. 71 B; τὸ ὑπομεμιγμένον the admixture, Id. Phileb. 47 A. II. intr. and metaph. to come near secretly, c. dat., ὑπ. τῆ γῆ Thuc. 8. 102. ὑπομίλτομαι, Pass. to be somewhat reddened, Schol. Od. 5. 245. ὑπομίμωμαι, Dep. to imitate a little, Diod. 13. 95 (where Reisk. ἀπομιμ-). ὑπομνήσκω, fut. ὑπομνήσω, aor. ὑπέμνησα: I. Act., 1. c. acc. pers. to put one in mind or remind one of, ὑπέμνησεν δὲ ἐ πατρός Od. 1. 321, cf. 15. 3, Thuc. 6. 19; also, ὑπ. τινά τι Id. 7. 64, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 37, Plat., etc.; ὑπ. τινὰ τί βούλεται . . Id. Phileb. 31 C; τινὰ περί τινος Id. Phaedr. 275 D; τινὰ ὅτι . . , πῶς . . , Id. Phaedo 88 D, etc.: ὑπ. τινά to put him in mind, Id. Lach. 181 C, cf. Phaedr. 266 D; ἐάν . . αὐτόν ὡς ἄνθρωπος ὦν ὑπομνήσκῃς Isocr. 6 D. 2. c. acc. rei, to bring back to one's mind, mention, suggest, τι Hdt. 7. 171., 9. 6, Soph. Ph. 1170, Plat., etc.; τινί τι Aesch. Pers. 990. 3. c. gen. rei, to remind one of, to make mention of, πατρίδος τῆς ἐλευθερωτάτης Thuc. 7. 69, cf. Aeschin. 75. 42, Theocr. 21. 50. 4. c. acc. cogn., ἀληθῆ ὑπ. Plat. Rep. 427 E; and, absol., καλῶς, ὀρθῶς ὑπέμνησας Id. Phaedr. 266 D, Theact. 187 E; ὑπομνήσάτω ἀναστάς let him get up and remind me, Andoc. 10. 3; ὑπ. ὅτι . . to suggest that . . Plat. Rep. 452 C, etc. II. Pass. or Med. to call to mind, remember, τι Id. Phileb. 47 E, Lach. 188 A, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 24; τινος Luc. Catapl. 4. 2. to make mention, περί τινος Aesch. Pers. 329. ὑπόμισθος, ὄν, serving for pay, hired, of persons, Luc. Merc. Cond. 5; ὑπ. ὀβολῶν δ' hired for 4 obols, Id. Tim. 6. 2. ὑπ. ἔργον mercenary, Id. Alex. 49. ὑπομνῶμαι [ᾶ], Dep. to court clandestinely, ζῶντος ὑπεμνάσθε (impf.) γυναῖκα Od. 22. 38. ὑπομνήα, ἡ, remembrance, ὑπομνήας χάριν C. I. 2032. ὑπόμνημα, τό, a remembrance, memorial, Lat. monumentum, ἔχειν ὑπ. τινος Thuc. 2. 44; ἴν' ὑπ. τοῖς ἐπιγιγνομένοις ἢ τῆς τῶν βαρβάρων ἀσεβείας Isocr. 73 C, cf. 55 D; τῆς ἀρετῆς ὑπ. μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ στόματος καταλιπεῖν Id. 22 A, cf. Dem. 690. 20; ὁ τοιοῦτοῖς χρώμενος ὑπομνήμασιν such memories or remembrances, Plat. Phaedr. 249 C; often in Inscr., v. C. I. Indices p. 165. II. a reminder, mention, notice, Thuc. 4. 126, Xen. An. 1. 6, 3. 2. a note or memorandum entered by a tradesman in his day-book, ὑπόμνημα ὑπεγράψατο he had a note made of it, Dem. 1193. 2, cf. 837. 17; so of bankers, ὑπομνήματα γράφεσθαι εἰώθασιν ὦν διδῶσι χρημάτων . . Id. 1186. 7. 3. mostly in pl., memoranda, notes, Lat. commentarii, Hipp. Art. 800, Plat. Phaedr. 276 D; ὑπ. γράφειν, γράφεσθαι Id. Polit. 295 C, Theact. 143 A; also, like ἀπομνημονεύματα, memoirs, Polyb. 1. 1, 1., 6. 32, 4, etc. 4. minutes of the proceedings of a public body, public records, τὰ κατ' ἀρχοντας ὑπ. Plut. 2. 867 A, cf. Diod. 1. 4, Luc., etc.; τὰ τῆς βουλῆς ὑπ. the acts of the Senate, Dio C. 78. 22; ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπ. τῆς συγκλήτου C. I. 1133, 1327; ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπ. καταστήσασιν Joseph. A. J. 7. 5, 4. 5. notes or memoranda made by philosophers, rhetoricians, and artists, Archyt. ap. Diog. L. 8. 80 sq., cf. 4. 4, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 35, Longin. 44. 12:—of a geographical work, Ptol. 1. 6, 2, etc.:—later, exploratory notes, commentaries, Schol. Ar. Av. 1242, etc.; v. Kyrke De Hypomn. Gr., Berlin 1842. III. a draught or copy of a letter, Ep. Plat. 363 E. ὑπομνηματίζομαι, Med. to note down for remembrance, enter in one's memorandum-book, τι Plut. 2. 120 E, etc.; ὑπ. περί τινος Longin. 1. 2, etc.:—to write memoirs or annals, Polyb. 5. 33, 5; ὑπ. τὰς πράξεις Strab. 70:—the plqpf. in pass. sense, ἐν ᾧ ὑπεμνημάτιστο ταῦτα LXX (I Esdr. 6. 22). 2. to explain, interpret, τὴν Ὀδυσσεύαν Steph. B.: οἱ ὑπομνηματισταίμενοι commentators, Apoll. de Constr. 158. ὑπομνηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving for memoirs, ὑπ. διάλογοι memoirs in

the form of dialogue, Diog. L. 4. 5. 2. serving for notes or commentary, Eust. Opusc. 61. 54:—Adv. -κῶς, Galen. ὑπομνημάτιον, τό, Dim. of ὑπόμνημα, M. Anton. 3. 14, Eccl. ὑπομνηματίσις, ἐως, ἡ, = sq., Byz. ὑπομνηματισμός, ὁ, a memorandum, minute, Polyb. 24. 2, 4., 26. 7, 5, C. I. 4474. 16:—a decree of the Areopagus, because these were kept as written records, Cic. Fam. 13. 1, 5, Att. 5. 11, 6. 2. = ὑπόμνημα II. 3, memoirs, annals, Polyb. 2. 40, 4: a philosophical memoir, Stob. Eccl. 2. 90, etc. 3. a commentary on an author, Eust. 746. 30. ὑπομνηματιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a commentator, Eust. Opusc. 61. 4, etc. ὑπομνημάτο-γράφομαι, Dep. to write down as a memorandum, Theano Epist. 748. ὑπομνημάτο-γράφος [ᾶ], ὄν, writing memoirs, Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 950, Julian. 411 C. 2. writing minutes and records, name of a great officer at Alexandria, Strab. 797, cf. LXX (I Paral. 18. 15, Isai. 36. 3), v. Sturz D. Maced. p. 82. ὑπομνημόνευμα, -νεύω, only f. l. for ἀπομν-. ὑπομνημύω, v. ὑπεμνήμυκε. ὑπόμνησις, ἐως, ἡ, a reminding, Thuc. 4. 17, 95; so Plat. calls the art of writing οὐ μνήμης ἀλλ' ὑπομνήσεως φάρμακον, Phaedr. 275 A; τινος of a thing, Plat. Legg. 732 D; ὑπόμνησιν τινος ἔχειν to be able to suggest a thing, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 38; αἰωνία ὑπ. C. I. (add.) 2809 b. 2. a mentioning, ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι τινος to make mention of a thing, Thuc. 2. 88., 3. 54, etc.; ὑπ. κακῶν a tale of woe, Eur. Or. 1032. ὑπομνήσκω, late form of ὑπομνήσκω, Orph. H. 76. 6: cf. μνήσκομαι. ὑπομνηστέον, verb. Adj. one must remind, τινά τινος Sext. Emp. P. 3. 70. 2. one must make mention, τινός Arist. Rhet. Al. 30, 7. ὑπομνηστεύομαι, Med. to betroth, τὴν θυγατέρα ὑπ. τινί Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 7:—Pass., ὁ ὑπομνηστευθεῖς one betrothed, Ib. ὑπομνηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, awakening the recollection, suggestive, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 99, M. 8. 202, etc.:—τὸ ὑπ. a memorandum, minute, Eccl., Byz.; a memorial-line, Lemma to Anth. P. 5. 292.—Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 289. ὑπομνήστριαί, αἱ, expl. in A. B. 312, as αἱ ὑμνοῦσαι τὴν θεὸν ἰέρειαι. ὑπ-δύμνυμι, to interpose by oath, ὑπομνῶς φάναι Soph. Fr. 313. II. Med. ὑπόμνυμαι, fut. ὑπομοῦμαι:—in Att. law, to make oath (or authorise another to make oath) that something serious prevents a person's appearing in court at the due time, and so to apply for a postponement of the trial, Dem. 1151. 2, etc.; ὑπ. τινὰ ἀπεινὰ δημοσία στρατευόμενον Id. 1174. 6; ὑπομῶσατό τις τὸν Δημοσθένη ὡς νοσοῦντα applied for an extension of the term for Demosthenes, on the plea of sickness, Id. 1336. 10; hence, comically, ὑπ-δύμνυτο ὁ μὲν οἶνος ὄξος αὐτὸν εἶναι γνήσιον, τὸ δ' ὕψος οἶνον αὐτὸ μᾶλλον θατέρου Eubul. Mul. 1:—Pass., ὑπομοσθέντος τούτου this affidavit being put in by way of excuse, Dem. 1174. 8; ὑπομοσθείσης ταύτης τῆς γραφῆς Hyperid. ap. Schol. Ar. Pl. 725. 2. to bar proceedings by an affidavit in the case of a γραφή παραδύμων, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 34; v. ὑπομοσσία 2. ὑπομονή, ἡ, a remaining behind, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 7, Dion. H. 1. 44. II. a holding out, patient endurance, Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 13, Plut., etc.; of plants, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 3. 2. c. gen. patience under, endurance of, λύπης Def. Plat. 412 C; ἡ μὴ ὑπ. ὑβριζόμενων Arist. An. Post. 2. 13, 18; πολέμου Polyb. 4. 51, 1; ἡ τῆς μαχαίρας ὑπ. τῶν πληγῶν the sword's power to sustain blows, Id. 15. 15, S. • III. like τόλμα, the enduring to do, αἰσχροῦν ἔργων Theophr. Char. 6. ὑπομονητέος, ὑπομονητικός, ὑπομονητός, v. sub ὑπομν-. ὑπομοσσία, f. l. for ὑπομοσσία. ὑπομοσχεύω, to propagate by layers: generally, to propagate, τὸν πόλεμον Eunap. ap. Suid. s. v. μοσχεύω. ὑπομόχθηρος, ὄν, baddish, rather hard, Com. Anon. 202, Poll. 2. 109. ὑπομοχλεύω, to act as a lever, Hipp. Mochl. 865. ὑπομόχλιον, τό, the fulcrum of a lever, Arist. Mechan. 4. 1, al. ὑπομύξω, to groan slightly, Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2. 23. ὑπομυθῆομαι, Dep. to say before, predict, Ap. Rh. 2. 460. ὑπομυκάομαι, Dep. to bellow in answer, Aesch. Fr. 54. ὑπομυκτρῆζω, to sneer at, τινά Nicol. Incer. 1. 35. ὑπόμυξος, ὄν, somewhat charged with mucus, Hipp. Art. 785, al.: so ὑπομυξώδης, ἐς, Galen. ὑπομύσθρος, ὄν, rather filthy or felid, Hipp. 1234 D. ὑπομύω: hence ὄμματα ὑπομυκτότα half-closed eyes, Alciphro 3. 55. ὑπόμωρος, ὄν, rather stupid or silly, Luc. Icarom. 29, Ptol. ὑποναίω, to dwell under, χῶρον Anth. P. append. 26S. ὑπονεάζω, to begin to grow young again, Philostr. 69S. ὑπονεάω, to break up fallow ground with the plough, Lat. novare, Theophr. H. P. 3. 1, 6. ὑπ-ονειδίζω, to reproach a little, Philop.: ὑπονειδιστος, ὄν, Philo 2. 409 (v. l. ἐπον-). ὑπονειφῶ, less correct form of ὑπονίφω. ὑπονεμεσάω, to be somewhat wroth, Schol. Luc. Pseud. 30, Symp. 23. ὑπονεμόμαι, Med. to eat away beneath or secretly, ἔλαθεν πῦρ ὑπονεμῶμενον Anth. P. 7. 444; ὑπονεμησάμενος Hipp. 279. 44. II. to undermine (cf. ὑπόνομος):—metaph. to deceive, τινά Epich. 5 Ahr. ὑπονευρίζω, to hamstring, Gloss. ὑπονεύω, to nod secretly to, Orph. Lith. 99. ὑπονεφέλη, ἡ, a cloudy appearance in urine, Galen.: ὑπονεφελιζῶ, to be clouded or turbid, Id. ὑπονεφέλος, ὄν, under the clouds, Luc. Fugit. 25. ὑπονεφίον, τό, a cloudy sky, Gloss. ὑπονέω, to swim under, so as to support, Arist. H. A. 9. 4S, 3:—Med., ὑπονησαμένη having dived under, passed under, Hipp. 279. 43, as restored from Galen. Lex.

ὑπονήσιος, *ov*, under the promontory Νήσιον, lying at its base, Od. 3. 81, v. 1. 186.
 ὑπονήφω, to be somewhat sobered, πρὸς τι Joseph. B. J. 5. 6, 1.
 ὑπονήχομαι, Dep. to swim under, ταῖς πέτραις Paus. 1. 44, 8; absol. to swim under water, dive, Plut. Anton. 29, Brut. 30. II. to swim below or second, τινι to one, Ael. N. A. 2. 6.
 ὑπονήζω, fut. -νήσω, to wash slightly or beneath, τοὺς πόδας Hierocl. ap. Stob. 462. 54.
 ὑπονήκω, to gain a slight victory, Achmes Onir. 175. 7.
 ὑπονητρώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) somewhat alkaline, Philotim. ap. Ath. 79 A.
 ὑπονήφω, (*v. ὑψω*), to snow a little: *impers.*, ὑπένιφε it was snowing a little, Thuc. 4. 103; also in Pass., νύξ ὑπονηφομένη a snowy night, Id. 3. 23; cf. νίφω.
 ὑπονοέω, to think secretly, suspect, τι Hdt. 9. 88, Eur. I. A. 1132; τι εἰς τινα Ar. Pl. 361; ὑπ. τὴν διάνοιάν τινος Thuc. 7. 73; ψεύδος Plat. Legg. 679 C:—*c. acc. pers. et inf.*, ὑπονοήσαντες τοὺς Σαμίους τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων φρονεῖν Hdt. 9. 99; ὑπ. εἶναί τι θεῖον Arist. Fr. 12;—*so*, ὑπ. ὅπως .., ὅτι .. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 20, Hell. 4. 8, 35; τῶν λεγόντων ὑπενοεῖτε .., ὡς λέγουσι you feel suspicious of the speakers, thinking that .., Thuc. 1. 68; ὑπ. περί τινος Andoc. 28. 4:—*ὑπ. τὰ λεγόμενα* to watch my words captiously, Id. 2. 23. II. generally, to suspect, conjecture, guess at, form guesses about, opp. to σάφα εἶδέναι, ὑπ. τὰ λεγόμενα Antipho 143. 31, cf. Ar. Eq. 652, Lys. 1234; τὰ τῶν θεῶν Andoc. 18. 15; *c. acc. et inf.*, ὑπ. ὧδ' ἔχειν τι Cratin. Min. Ψευδ. 1:—*absol.*, ἀλλ' ὑπονοήσον αὐ μοι Ar. Lys. 38; ὑπονοοῦντες προαρπάξιν by conjecture, Plat. Gorg. 454 C; οὐδεὶς οἶδε: .., ἀλλ' ὑπονοοῦμεν πάντες ἢ πιστεύομεν Menand. Καρχ. 2; ἔασας ὑπονοεῖν εἰς τοῦνομα leaving us to guess at .., Alex. Incert. 35. 6.
 ὑπονόημα, τό, a supposition, Hipp. Protrh. 84, LXX (Sirach. 25. 7).
 ὑπονόησις, *ews*, ἡ, a suspicion, Origen.
 ὑπονοητέον, verb. Adj. one must suppose, Strab. 784, Philo 1. 581.
 ὑπονοητής, οὐ, ὁ, a suspicious person, Polemo Physiogn. 1, 6.
 ὑπονοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, suspicious, Poll. 9. 152.
 ὑπονόθευσις, *ews*, ἡ, seduction, Eus. H. E. 10. 6, C. I. 269; b, Procl.:—also, ὑπονοθευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a seducer, Procl.: and ὑπονοθεύω, to seduce, Byz. II. to procure by corruption, τὴν ἀρχιερωσύνην LXX (2 Macc. 4. 7).
 ὑπόνοια, ἡ, (ὑπονοέω) a hidden thought: hence, I. a suspicion, conjecture, guess, supposition, fancy, Ar. Pax 993; ὑπόνοια τῶν μελλόντων notions formed of future events, Thuc. 5. 87; ἡ ὑπ. τῶν ἔργων Id. 2. 41, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1133; in bad sense, ὑπόνοια πλασταί Dem. 1178. 2, cf. Menand. Monost. 732. II. the real meaning which lies at the bottom of a thing, the true intent, deeper sense, τὰς ὑπ. οὐκ ἐπίστασθαι Xen. Symp. 3, 6: esp. a covert meaning (such as is conveyed by myths and allegories), ὁ .. νέος οὐχ οἶός τε κρίνειν ὁ τι τε ὑπόνοια καὶ δ μὴ Plat. Rep. 378 D, cf. Plut. 2. 19 E; opp. to αἰσχρολογία, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 6; καθ' ὑπόνοιαν by insinuation, covertly, Polyb. 28. 4, 5, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 1; δι' ὑπονοιῶν Alciphro 2. 4; δι' ὑπονοίας, ἐν ὑπονοίᾳ Eccl.:—but καθ' ὑπ. also of jokes, = παρὰ προσδοκίαν, Quintil. 6. 3, 84.
 ὑπονομεύω, to undermine, make underground passages or mines (ὑπόνομοι), Dinarch. ap. Phot., Anon. ap. Suid.:—*metaph.* to stir up by secret arts, stratagems or intrigues, ὑπ. πόλεμόν τινι Dion. H. 3. 23.
 ὑπονομή, ἡ, an underground passage, mine, Strab. 614, Diod. 20. 94. II. *metaph.*, in pl., secret stratagems or intrigues, Hesyech.
 ὑπονομηδόν, Adv. underground, by means of pipes, Thuc. 6. 100.
 ὑπόνομος, *ov*, (νέμω B, νομός) going under ground, underground, ὑπ. τάφροι mines, App. Civ. 4. 13; ὀρύγματα Joseph. A. J. 7. 9, 6; ὑπ. ἀντρον Strab. 614; ὑπ. τὴν ἀποφορὰν ἔχει, of a lake, Id. 580. 2. mined, undermined, τόπος Diod. 3. 37; χώρα ὑπ. πυρὶ καὶ ὕδατι Strab. 578. 3. ὑπ. ἔλκος a sore that spreads under the surface without appearing, Diosc. 5. 138. II. ὑπόνομος, ὁ, as Subst. an underground passage, mine, Thuc. 2. 76; οὐκέτι ὑπονόμοις, ἀλλ' ἤδη μηχαναῖς αἰρεῖν τὴν πολιτείαν Plut. Caes. 6. 2. a water-pipe, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 11. 3. a sewer, Lat. cloaca, Strab. 235, App. Civ. 4. 40.—Cf. Lob. Paral. 387.
 ὑπονοσέω, to be rather sickly, Hipp. 514. 51, Luc. Toxar. 29: to sicken, Hipp. Epid. 1. 941.
 ὑπονοστέω, to go back, retire, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 19, Plut. Themist. 15, Joseph. A. J. 16. 10, 8. II. to go down, sink, settle, Lat. subsidere, of a stack of wood, Hdt. 4. 62; of an earthquake, Arist. Meteor. 2. 7, 7: of a river, to abate, retire, ὑπ. ἀνδρὶ ὡς εἰς μέσον μηρὸν Hdt. 1. 191, cf. Thuc. 3. 89, Plut. 2. 366 E. 2. to settle, turn into a thing, εἰς χλευασμὸν καὶ γέλωτα Plut. 2. 811 E; ὑπ. ἐκ τοῦ φοβεροῦ πρὸς τὸ ἐγκαταφρόνητον Longin. 3. 1; of age, to decrease gradually, Poll. 2. 21.
 ὑπονόστησις, *ews*, ἡ, a return, retirement: a sinking, subsiding, of the sea, Plut. Anton. 3; ὑπ. ἀέρος εἰς γῆν, as a definition of an earthquake, Anaxag. ap. Diog. L. 2. 9; τοῦ θερμοῦ Galen.
 ὑπονοτίζω, to moisten underneath or a little, Stob. Eccl. 1. 524, Galen.
 ὑπονουθετέω, to admonish gently, Ael. N. A. 7. 15.
 ὑπονουθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, somewhat admonitory, cited from Boiss. An.
 ὑπονούκτερος, *ov*, darkish, Byz.
 ὑπονομφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (νύμφη) a bridesmaid, Schol. Ar. Eq. 647.
 ὑπανύσσω, fut. ξω, to prick or sting underneath: generally, to sting, Theocr. 19. 5: to annoy, Hesyech.
 ὑπονουστάζω, to nod a little, fall asleep gradually, Plat. Symp. 223 D, Plut. 2. 175 F.
 ὑπόνωθρος, *ov*, somewhat lazy, sluggish or dull, Eust. 3. 39:—ὑπονωθής, *es*, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 341. 26 (in Comp. -έστερος).

ὑπάξανθος, *ov*, yellowish or lightish-brown, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1079, Theophr. H. P. 9. 12, 2, Diosc., etc.:—hence ὑποξανθίζω, to be so, Eccl.
 ὑποξενίζω, to tell in a foreign accent, τι Luc. Icarom. 1. II. to tell a strange tale, Greg. Nyss.
 ὑποξέω, fut. ξέσω, to polish underneath or a little, Hippiatr.
 ὑποξηραίνω, trans. to dry up a little, Hipp. 452. 17., 496. 32, Galen.
 ὑποξηρασία, ἡ, some degree of dryness, Hipp. 543. 12.
 ὑπάξηρος, *ov*, somewhat dry, πτύσμα, γλώσσα Hipp. 176 A, 1216 A; ἐν τοῖς ὑπ. in dry places, Plut. 2. 915 E. 2. somewhat lean, slender, of parts that have not much flesh over them, Hipp. Art. 837, cf. 753 D.
 ὑπ-οξίζω, fut. ἴσω, to be sourish, turn sour, Ath. 114 C.
 ὑπόξυλος, *ov*, wooden underneath, i. e. of wood covered with a coat of some precious metal, Xen. Oec. 10, 3, cf. C. I. 139. 9 sq., 150 B. 26 sq., Ar. ap. E. M. (v. Bgk. in Meincke Com. Fr. 2. p. 1222), Alex. Πονηρ. 7; κοίτη ὑπ. κατάχρυσος C. I. 139; θεοὶ τὰ ἔνδον ὑπ. Luc. Jup. Trag. 8. 2. metaph. spurious, counterfeit, Menand. Περνθ. 7, A. B. 67; cf. Herm. Aesch. Pers. 779.
 ὑπ-οξύνω, to provoke a little, Eccl.
 ὑποξυράω or -έω, to shave or cut off some of the hair, Hippiatr.:—Pass., ὑπεξυρημένος Archil. 52; ὑπεξ. τὸ γένειον, τὴν γνώθον Luc. D. Mort. 9. 4, etc.
 ὑποξυρίος [ὑ], *a, ov*, under the shears or razor, Anth. P. 6. 307.
 ὑπόξυρος, *ov*, cut away as if by a razor, flattened, γαστήρ Hipp. 105 C, 1201 D, as Littré after Galen. (vulg. ὑπόξυρος).
 ὑπ-οξυς, *v*, gen. eos, sub-acid, Diosc. 2. 98, v. Lob. Phryn. 541.
 ὑπόξυσμα, τό, a scraping, shaving, Hippiatr.
 ὑποξύω [ὑ], to scrape a little, graze slightly, τὴν λίθον Diosc. 5. 159; ποταμὸς πέζαν νάπης ὑποξύων Anth. P. 9. 669; cf. Dion. P. 61, 385.
 ὑπο-παιδοτριβής [ἰ], *ov, ὁ*, an under-παιδοτριβής, C. I. 279;—hence ὑποπαιδοτριβέω, 1b. 255, 265.
 ὑποπαίζω, to play or joke a little, Ael. N. A. 12. 21. II. trans., ὑπ. τινά to jest upon one a little or underhand, Schol. Ar. Ach. 321.
 ὑποπαλαίω, to go down voluntarily in wrestling, Luc. Nero 8.
 ὑποπαλλομαι, Pass. to throb beneath or a little, Byz.
 ὑποπαράβορρος, *ov*, somewhat exposed to the north, δένδρα Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 11.
 ὑποπαραιτέομαι, Dep. to beg off, excuse oneself, Philo 2. 379, Dionys. ap. Eus. H. E. 6. 41, 3, etc.:—ὑποπαραίτησις, *ews*, ἡ, a begging off, τινος Origen.
 ὑποπαρρηρέω, to be somewhat mad or silly, Hipp. 1210 D.
 ὑποπαρενθυμέομαι, Dep. to flag a little in attention, Ar. Epict. 4. 3, 5.
 ὑποπάρθενος, *ov*, all but maiden, ἑταῖραι Ar. Fr. 190.
 ὑποπαρθέω, to thrust aside slightly or underhand, Isac. 73. 17.
 ὑποπάσσω, fut. -πάσω, to strew under, ποιῆν Hdt. 1. 132; ἡδύσματα Alex. Πον. 1. II. to plaster under, ἀργίλον Theophr. Sign. 3. 12.
 ὑπόπαστον, τό, = ὑπόστρωμα, Pseudo-Plut. 2. 839 A.
 ὑποπάσχω, to suffer slightly or secretly, Hesyech.
 ὑπαπατάγέω, to clatter underneath, Philostr. 671.
 ὑποπαύομαι, Pass. to cease gradually, τῆς πληρώσιος from being full, Ath. 301 C; *c. part.*, Ael. N. A. 13. 7.
 ὑποπαχύνομαι, Pass. to grow thick, curdle, Philo 2. 397.
 ὑπόπαχυσ, *v*, gen. eos, somewhat fat or thick, Hipp. Epid. 1. 970, cf. 461. 2, etc.
 ὑποπέλιος, *a, ov*, beneath one's feet, lowly, Dion. Ar. II. Subst.
 ὑποπεξία, ἡ, humiliation, Hesyech.
 ὑποπείθω, to persuade gradually, Byz.: Pass., Heliod. 7. 2.
 ὑποπεινάω, to begin to be hungry, Ar. Pl. 536.
 ὑποπειράω, to try to seduce, Ael. N. A. 14. 5, Alciphro 3. 52.
 ὑποπελιάζω, to be or grow ὑποπέλιος, Galen.
 ὑποπέλιδος, *ov*, somewhat blackish, wan or livid, Hipp. 452. 13., 557. 57:—also ὑποπέλιος, *ov*, Id. Art. 840, Epid. 1. 984, Theophr.
 ὑπόπεμπτος, *ov*, sent covertly, as a scout or spy, Lat. submissus, subornatus, Xen. An. 3. 3, 4; ubi olim ὑποπτος.
 ὑππεπέμω, fut. ψω, to send under, to or into, *c. acc.*, γῆς ὑποπεμπομένα σκότον Eur. Hec. 208. II. to send secretly, Thuc. 4. 46, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 21; Pass., Lys. 93. 8:—to send as a spy, send in a false character, Lat. submittere, subornare, Xen. An. 2. 4, 22, cf. Thuc. l. c., and v. foreg.; ὑπ. τινά, as a false witness, Arist. Occ. 2. 32.
 ὑποπεπτηῶτες, Ep. part. pf. of ὑποπήσσω, II.
 ὑππεπεπτικῶτως, Adv. part. pf. act. of ὑποπίπτω, submissively, ὑπ. καὶ ταπεινῶς Polyb. 35. 2, 13.
 ὑποπέπων, *ov*, gen. onos, moderately concocted, πτύελα Hipp. Epid. 3. 1059.
 ὑποπεράτωσις, *ews*, ἡ, gradual completion, Hesyech.
 ὑποπερδομαι, Dep. aor. act. ὑπέπαρδον, to break wind a little, Lat. suppedere, Ar. Ran. 1095.
 ὑποπερικλάομαι, Pass. to be broken or bent round a little, Diosc. 3. 79.
 ὑποπεριπλύνομαι [ὑ], Pass. to have a slight diarrhoea, Hipp. Protrh. 75.
 ὑποπεριψύχω [ὑ], to shiver a little, Hipp. Protrh. 73, cf. Coac. 136.
 ὑποπερκάζω, to begin to assume a dark colour, to begin to turn, of grapes, ἑτεραι δ' ὑποπερκάζουσιν Od. 7. 126; so in Med., ὁ βότρυς ὑποπερκάζεται Ach. Tat. 2. 3; cf. περκνύς, περκάζω, ἀποπερκύομαι.
 ὑποπετάννυμι, fut. -πετάσω, to spread out under, lay under, ὑπὸ λίτα πετάσας Od. 1. 130; ὑπ. τι κάτωθεν Hipp. 857 C:—Pass., πεδίον ὑποπεπταμένον Luc. Fugit. 25.
 ὑποπέτασμα, τό, a cloth to spread under, a carpet, Plat. Polit. 279 D.
 ὑποπέτομαι, Dep. to fly under or to, Paus. 4. 15, 5.
 ὑπόπετρος, *ov*, somewhat rocky, γῆ Hdt. 2. 12, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 5, Strab. 761.
 ὑποπέττευμα, τό, a doubtful word in Plut. 2. 987 E.

ὑποπήγνυμι, fut. -πήξω, to make to curdle or freeze a little, Ael. N. A. 3. 30., 14. 7. II. to fix below, Math. Vett. 266.
 ὑποπηδάω, to leap forth or up, Ael. N. A. 12. 15, Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 9.
 ὑποπιάζω, late form of ὑποπιέζω, Athanas.
 ὑποπαινομαι, Pass. to become somewhat fat, Greg. Nyss.
 ὑποπιέζω, to press slightly, Plut. 2. 921 F (v. l. ὑπωπιάζω), Eccl.; ὑπ. τὸ σῶμα νηστείας Greg. Nyss.:—ὑποπιεσμός, δ, Greg. Naz.
 ὑποπιθηκίζω, to play the ape a little, ὑπό τι μικρὸν ἐπιθήκισα Ar. Vesp. 1290; cf. πιθηκίζω.
 ὑπόπικρος, ον, somewhat bitter, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 4., 6. 4. 10, al.
 ὑποπίμελος [ἴ], ον, somewhat fat, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 C, Galcn.
 ὑποπίμπλημι, fut. -πλήσω, to fill a little, fill by degrees, Ael. N. A. 1. 23; ὑπ. τινὰ ἐλπίδος Philostr. 732:—Pass., πώγωνος ἤδη ὑποπιμπλάμενος now beginning to have a thick beard, Plat. Prot. init.; γαργαλισμοῦ ὑποπλησθῆναι Id. Phaedr. 253 E; ὑποπιμπλαμαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς δακρῶν have my eyes filling with tears, Luc. D. Marin. 12. 2;—late also c. dat., ὑπ. δάκρυσιν Anth. P. 5. 275. II. in Pass. of women, τέκνων ὑποπλησθῆναι to become mothers of many children, Hdt. 6. 138: absol. to become pregnant, Ael. N. A. 12. 21, Poll. 3. 49.
 ὑποπίμπρημι, fut. -πρήσω: aor. 1 -έπρησα (as always in Hdt.):—to set on fire below, set fire to, τὴν ὕλην Hdt. 2. 107; τὰ φρύγανα Id. 4. 69; ἦν τις ἐκείνας [τὰς ἔδρας] ὑποπίμπρησι Ar. Lys. 348; the pres. also in Plut. Nic. 16, Dion. 44. 2. to burn as on a funeral-pyre, τινὰς Hdt. 2. 111., 3. 45.
 ὑποπίνω [ἴ], fut. -πίομαι, to drink a little, drink moderately, Lat. *subbibere* (Sucton.), μηκέθ' οὕτω . . Σκυθικὴν πόσιν . . μελετῶμεν, ἀλλὰ καλοῖς ὑποπίνοντες ἐν ὕμνοις Anacr. 63; ὑποπεπώκαμεν Ar. Fr. 428; μετρίως ὑπ. Plat. Rep. 372 D; ἐχθὲς ὑπέπινας, εἶτα νυκτὶ κραιπαλᾶς Alex. Incert. 22, cf. Antiph. Incert. 23. 2. to drink slowly, go on drinking, Ar. Av. 494, Pherecr. Χείρ. 3. 5, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 9, etc. 3. ὑποπεπωκώς rather tipsy, Ar. Pax 874, Lys. 395, Xen. An. 7. 3, 29.
 ὑποπίπτω, fut. -πεσῶμαι, to fall under or down, to sink in, Lat. *subsidere*, ὑπ. ἡ σάρξ Longus 1. 13; ὑπ. τὸ θράσος Plut. Crass. 18. 2. to fall down before any one, Plat. Rep. 576 A, cf. Xen. Cyn. 10, 18:—hence, to be subject to him, fall under his power, ὑπό τινα Isocr. 142 B: also of a flatterer, to cringe to, fawn on, τινί Isae. 59. 15, Dem. 1121. 9., 1359. 18; καταντιβολεῖτον αὐτὸν ὑποπεπτωκότες Ar. Fr. 523; c. acc., ὑποπεσῶν τὸν δεσπότην Ar. Eq. 47, cf. Aeschin. 70. 1; properly of dogs, προσδέχονται καὶ ὑπ. τοὺς ἤκοντας Philostr. 662:—in Eccl. to do penance. 3. to fall or drop behind another, ἴσα βαίων ὑμῖν, ὑποπεπτωκὼς ἐκείνῳ ἐβάδιζεν Dem. 1120. 23. 4. to fall under a class or system, τοῖς τοιούτοις ὑπ. ὀνόμασιν Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 7; ὑπὸ τὴν τάξιν Iamb. V. Pyth. 241, cf. Plut. 2. 777 B; τὰ μὲν καθόλου . . τὰ δ' ὑποπίπτοντα subordinate, Id. 2. 569 E. II. to get in under or among, ἐς τοὺς ταρσοὺς τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 7. 40; φονεύειν τοὺς ὑποπίπτοντας, those who fall in one's way, Polyb. 3. 86, 11, etc.; πᾶν τὸ ὑποπεσόν Diog. L. 7. 180. III. of accidents, to fall upon persons, to happen to, beset, visit, τινί Eur. Fr. 224: also intr. to happen, fall out, Isocr. 99 B; τὰ ὑποπίπτοντα accidents, events, Polyb. 1. 68, 3; τὰ ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν ὑποπεπτωκότες καιρὸν Id. 2. 58, 14; ὁ καιρὸς ὑπ., ἡ χρεία ὑπ. Id. 10. 17, 1., 31. 13, 8:—also to come into one's head, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 35, 40, etc. 2. of persons, to fall under, τῷ ὀστράκῳ Plut. Aristid. 1, cf. Nic. 11; αἰτίας Hdn. 6. 1. IV. to fall to pieces, Plat. Legg. 793 C. V. of places, like ὑπόκειμαι, to lie under or below, τοῖς ὄρεσιν Polyb. 3. 54, 2, cf. Strab. 395:—to lie behind, Polyb. 6. 31, 1. 2. to be subject to attack from, τινί Id. 12. 21, 5, Strab. 272.
 ὑποπισσῶ, Att. -τῶ, to pitch underneath, Ar. Pl. 1093 (sens. obsc.).
 ὑποπλάγιος [ᾶ], ον, somewhat oblique, Hipp. Mochl. 842.
 ὑποπλάκιος [ᾶ], α, ον, under the Trojan mountain Placus, Θήβη II. 6. 397, cf. 396, 425., 22. 479; cf. ὑπονῆϊος.—Acc. to others from πλάξ, lying on the plain.
 ὑπόπλακος, ον, = foreg., Hesych.
 ὑποπλάσσομαι, Dep. to pretend, Eccl.:—in Arist. Fr. 208, ὑποσπασθῆ seems to be required (for -πλασθῆ).
 ὑποπλάτῳ, to rattle or roar under, Q. Sm. 3. 178.
 ὑπόπλατυς, υ, somewhat flat or extended, Hipp. Coac. 185, Diosc. 3. 105. II. somewhat salt, Dicaearch. § 26, cf. Wessel. Hdt. 2. 108.
 ὑποπλάτωνικός, δ, a Platonic pretender, Ephipp. Ναυαγ. 1. 1, v. Meineke 5. p. 85.
 ὑποπλέκω, to fasten under, Lat. *subnectere*, Ael. N. A. 17. 21.
 ὑπόπλεος, ον, Att. -πλεως, ον, pretty full, c. gen. εἶτι . . δέματός εἰμι ὑπ. ani still somewhat afraid, Hdt. 7. 47; δακρῶν τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ὑπ. Luc. Somn. 4. 2. filled underhand, ἀργυρίων Timocreon 1. 10.
 ὑποπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, to sail under, τὴν Κύπρον, i. e. under the lee of C., Act. Ap. 27. 4; c. dat., ὑπ. τενάγασσιν Anth. P. 9. 296:—Pass., Philostr. 836. II. to sail secretly, ἐς τὸν Τίβερην δι' ὑπονόμων Dio C. 49. 43.
 ὑποπληρῶ, = ὑποπίμπλημι, ὑπ. τινα τύφου Ael. V. H. 9. 15.
 ὑποπλήσσω, to strike beneath, ποδὶ μηρόν Q. Sm. 4. 229.
 ὑπόπλους, δ, a sailing under, Plat. Criti. 115 E.
 ὑπόπλουτος, ον, wealthy underneath; i. e. rich in metals, χώρα Posidon. ap. Strab. 147.
 ὑποπλώω, poet. and Ion. for ὑποπλέω, Anth. P. 9. 14.
 ὑποπνέω, fut. -πνεύσω, to blow underneath, Arist. Probl. 8. 6: used for ὑποπέρδομαι, Hesych. II. to blow gently, Act. Ap. 27. 13.
 ὑποποδίζω, = ἀναποδίζω, Schol. Ar. Av. 382: of stars, to retrograde, Procl., etc.; so ὑποποδισμός, οὐ, δ, Id.
 ὑποπόδιον, τό, a footstool, Chares ap. Ath. 514 F, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 27, LXX (Ps. 98. 5):—the classical word was θράνος.
 ὑποποιέω, to put under, Lat. *subjicere*, τί τινα Plut. 2. 671 C:—Med.

to subject to oneself, Luc. Toxar. 13. 2. to produce gradually, τι Hipp. Art. 805, Plut. Pericl. 5. 3. in Med. to gain by underhand tricks, to win by intrigue, win over, τινα Dem. 365. 11, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 2; ὑπ. τοῖς χρήμασιν ἐπὶ τινα Philostr. 712. II. in Med. to assume, affect, put on, Lat. *simulare*, τὴν τοῦ Κάτωνος παρρησίαν Plut. Caes. 41, cf. Alex. 5.
 ὑποποίησης, εως, ἡ, a winning by intrigue, Theod. Met., Byz.
 ὑποποιήκιλος, ον, somewhat variegated, Hipp. 1194 A, Diosc. 1. 21.
 ὑποποιμαίνω, to be an under-shepherd, Theodoret.
 ὑπόποκος, ον, woolly below or somewhat woolly, Philo 1. 20.
 ὑποπόλιος, ον, somewhat gray, Luc. Herc. 8, Poll. 2. 12.
 ὑπόπολις, εως, ἡ, the lower city, opp. to ἀκρόπολις, A. B. 212.
 ὑποπολιτεύομαι, Dep. to make one's measures subservient to, τοῖς ἐχθροῖς Poll. 4. 36.
 ὑποπολιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, indirectly connected with the state, Walz Rhett. 7. 9.
 ὑπο-πολλαπλάσιος, ον, of a number, a submultiple of another, i. e. contained several times in that other exactly:—also, ὑποπολλαπλασι-επιμέτριος, ον, contained in another number several times with one fractional part remaining:—and ὑποπολλαπλασι-επιμερής, ἐς, contained in another several times with two or more fractional parts remaining:—so ὑποδιπλασ-, ὑποτριπλασ-, etc.; v. Nicom. Arithm. pp. 93, 94.
 ὑποπονέω, to labour or suffer a little, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1089.
 ὑποπόνηρος, ον, somewhat wicked or bad, Procl.: ὑποπόνηρά [ἔστι] Hipp. 1194 D.
 ὑποπορεύομαι, Dep. to go secretly, Plut. Timol. 18: to go under, διὰ τῶν ὑπονόμων Id. Camill. 5.
 ὑποπόρευσις, ἡ, an underground way or entrance, Plut. 2. 968 B.
 ὑπόπορτις, ιος, ἡ, with a calf under her, of a cow:—metaph. of a mother with a child at the breast, Hes. Op. 601; cf. ὑπαρμος, ὑπόπυλος.
 ὑποπορφύριζω, to be somewhat purple, Eriph.
 ὑποπορφύρος, ον, somewhat purple, χρώμα Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 1; βύδον Anth. P. 5. 84.
 ὑποπορφύρω, to be somewhat purple; v. sub ὑπέρμα.
 ὑποποτίζω, to give to drink a little, Hesych.
 ὑπόπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πουν, having feet under one, furnished with feet, ζῶν Arist. Metaph. 6. 12, 10, Incess. An. 8, 2; τὰ ὑπόποδα (sc. ζῶα), Id. H. A. 3. 1, 31, al.
 ὑποπράκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, an under-contractor, Eust. Opusc. 89. 11.
 ὑποπρᾶύνω, Ion. -πρηύνω, to appease by degrees, Anth. P. 5. 255.
 ὑπόπρεμος, ον, with somewhat of a stem, Theophr. H. P. 2. 1, 3.
 ὑποπρεσβύτερος [ῦ], ον, somewhat old, Ar. Fr. 128.
 ὑποπρήσθαι, Pass. to begin to swell, Ael. N. A. 9. 43.
 ὑποπρίαμαι, Dep. to buy under the price, Theophr. Char. 11.
 ὑποπρίω [ἴ], to gnash secretly, τοὺς ὄδοντας Luc. D. Mort. 6. 3.
 ὑποπρό, or ὑπὸ πρό, Prep. c. gen. just before, Ap. Rh. 4. 178; cf. ἀποπρό.
 ὑποπροίκεος, ον, married to a dowered wife, Eriphan.
 ὑπόπροσθεν, Adv. just before, οἱ ὑπ. χρόνοι Hipp. Epid. 3. 1081.
 ὑποπρόσθεσις, εως, ἡ, gradual increase, Galen.
 ὑποπροτίθημι, to set in front of, against, τί τινα Aen. Tact. 36.
 ὑποπροχέω, to pour forth under, v. sub ὑποιάχω.
 ὑπο-πρύτανις, εως, ὁ, a vice-president, C. I. (add.) 1793 b.
 ὑπο-οπτάω, to roast a little, dub. for ὑποπτίσιω, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 14.
 ὑποπτερίδιος, ον, = ὑπόπτερος, Dionys. ap. E. M.
 ὑποπτερνίς, ἡ, (πτέρνα) the socket for the mast, Hero Bclor. 132.
 ὑπόπτερος, ον, winged, ὄφεις Hdt. 3. 107; πέλεια Soph. Ph. 288; νῶτα, δέμας Eur. Hec. 1264, Hel. 618; τίς ἦν ὁ γράψας πρῶτος . . Ἐρωθ' ὑπόπτερον; Eubul. Καμπ. 3, cf. Plat. Alc. 1. 135 E; also of a ship, whose sails are wings, Pind. O. 9. 36, cf. Mimnerm. 12. 7. 2. metaph., ὑπ. ἀνορέαι soaring spirits, Pind. P. S. 130; ἴτω ὑπόπτερον (sc. τὸ νεῖκος) let it pass swift as flight, Eur. Hel. 1236; ὑπ. φροντίς flighty, giddy thought, Aesch. Cho. 603; δόμον . . κλείσον ὑπόπτερος fly and shut it, Ion ap. Ath. 267 D:—proverb., ὑπ. δ' ὁ πλοῦτος wealth has wings, Eur. Fr. 42. 4.
 ὑποπτερώω, to furnish with wings, Basil.
 ὑποπτευτέον, verb. Adj. one must suspect, Galcn., Schol.
 ὑποπτευτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who suspects, Adamant. Physiogn.
 ὑπο-οπτεύω, to be suspicious, Xen. Hier. 2, 17, Lys. 92. 33; also, ὑπ. εἰς τινα, c. inf., to have suspicions of him that . . , Thuc. 4. 51; cf. ὑπόπτῆς. 2. merely, to suspect, guess, suppose, opp. to ἱκανῶς συννοῶ, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 29, Plat. Theaet. 164 A. II. trans. to suspect, hold in suspicion, τινά Soph. El. 43, Thuc. 8. 39; θῆρ ὑπ. κυναγῶς Theocr. 23. 10; ὑπ. τινὰ εἰς τι of something, Hdt. 3. 44, Thuc. 6. 92, Arist. Rhet. Al. 30, 9:—Pass. to be suspected, mistrusted, Thuc. 4. 86:—Pass., impers., ὡς ὑποπτεύετο as was generally suspected, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 20. 2. c. acc. pers. et inf. to suspect that he . . , ὑπ. αὐτὸν δραμὸν βουλευέσθαι Hdt. 8. 100, cf. 127., 3. 77, Thuc. 4. 126, Plat., etc.:—so also, ὑπ. τινὰ ὡς . . : to suspect of him that . . , Hdt. 3. 68; ὑπ. τινὰ μὴ . . , Id. 9. 90. 3. c. acc. rei, to look suspiciously on, τὸ πρῆγμα Id. 6. 129; τὸ μέλλον Eur. Rhes. 49:—but also, ὑπ. τι to suspect something, Id. V. T. 1036; etc.; τι περὶ τινος Plat. Crat. 409 D; τι κατὰ τινος Polyb. 8. 22, 2:—to have an inkling of . . , Plat. Gorg. 453 B; ὁ ἵππος ὑπ. τι (cf. ὑπόπτῆς) Xen. Eq. 6, 14:—Pass., Plat. Legg. 967 B.
 ὑπο-όπτῆς, ον, ὁ, (ὑφοράω, fut. ὑπόψομαι) suspicious, jealous, Soph. Ph. 136; εἰς τινα Thuc. 6. 60; τινός Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 2. 2. of a horse, shy, Xen. Eq. 3, 9, cf. Schol. Thuc. 1. c.
 ὑποπτήσιω, fut. ξω: pf. ὑπέπτηχα. To crouch or cower beneath, like hares, birds, etc., πετάλοις ὑποπεπτηῶτες (Ep. part. pf. for ὑποπεπτηκότες, cf. κατα-, προσ-πτήσιω), Il. 2. 312; so, ὑποπτήξας τάφῳ Eur. Hel. 1203. II. metaph. to crouch before another, bow down to, τινί Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 1; also, ὑπ. τινὰ Aesch. Pr. 960 (cf. 29), Xen. Cyr. 1.

6, 8; c. acc., ὑπ. τὸ ἀξίωμα τινος Aeschin. 42. I:—absol. *to be modest or shy*, Xen. Cyr. I. 3, 8; ὑπέπτηχε in pres. signif., Luc. Musc. Enc. 4.
 ὑπόπιλος, ον, *with somewhat inflamed eyes*, Gloss.
 ὑπόπιλον, ονος, ὄ, *an under-helper*, Io. Malal.
 ὑπόπιλλω, fut. ἴσω, *to separate by winnowing*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 14, acc. to Gaza; the MSS. have ὑποπτήσαντες.
 ὑπόπιλος, ον: (ὑφοράω, fut. ὑπόψομαι):—*looked at from beneath* the brows, i. e. *viewed with suspicion or jealousy*, Lat. *suspectus*, of persons, Aesch. Ag. 1637; opp. to πιστός (trusted), Thuc. 3. 82; ὑπ. τινι *an object of suspicion* to one, Eur. El. 644, Thuc. 4. 103, 104, etc.; ὑπ. τινος *suspected* of a thing, Plut. Pomp. 56; ἐπί τινι Luc. Calumn. 29; c. inf., ὑπ. αὐτοῖς μὴ προθύμως πέμψαι *suspected* by them of not having sent . . , Thuc. 6. 75. 2. of things, τὰ δ' ἦν ὑποπτα Eur. I. T. 1334; τούτων ὑπόπτων ὄντων Antipho 116. 45; ὑποπτον καθεστήκει *it was a matter of jealousy*, Thuc. 4. 71; ὑπ. ἂν γένοιτο Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 16; ὑπ. καθεστήκει, c. inf., *it was matter for suspicion* that . . , Thuc. 4. 78:—τὰ ὑπ. *suspicious places*, Plut. Galb. 24. 3. Adv., ὑπόπτως διακείσθαι or ἔχειν *to lie under suspicion*, τινί Thuc. 8. 68, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 40; so, εἰς ὑποπτα μολεῖν τινι Eur. El. 345. II. act. *suspecting, fearing*, Lat. *suspicaax, suspiciosus*, c. gen., ἀλώσεως Id. Hec. 1135; ὑπ. πρὸς τι Aretae. Caus. Diut. 1. 5, etc.:—τὸ ὑποπτον *suspicion, jealousy*, τὸ ὑπ. τῆς γνώμης Thuc. 1. 90; τῷ ὑπ. μου *from suspicion* of me, Id. 6. 89:—Adv. *with suspicion*, ὑπόπτως ἀποδέχεσθαι τοὺς μηνυτάς Id. 6. 53, cf. 8. 66; ὑπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Dem. 381. fin., Isocr. 182. A; περί τινος Arist. Probl. 20. 34. 2. of a horse, = ὑπόπτῃς, Poll. 1. 197.
 ὑπόπτυσσω, *to fold, wrinkle under* or a little, Hipp. 565. 27, in Pass.
 ὑπόπτυχίς, ἴδος, ἦ, *a joint, τοῦ θώρακος* Plut. Alex. 16.
 ὑπόπτωσις, εως, ἦ, *a falling down*, Eccl.:—καθ' ὑπόπτωσιν *submissively*, Philo 1. 127. II. *a falling off gradually*, τῶν τριχῶν Eccl. 2. *a falling in one's way, a meeting, incidence*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 85, cf. 161, 215.
 ὑποπτώσσω, = ὑποπτῆσσω, Q. Sm. 5. 36S., 7. 132. II. *to give way a little*, ὑποπτώσασα ἡ νοῦσος Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 5.
 ὑποπτωτικῶς, Adv. *submissively*, Eccl.
 ὑπόπτωτος, ον, verb. Adj. of ὑποπίπτω, Hesych. II. *falling under, subject*, τῇ αἰσθήσει Porphyg.
 ὑποπύγιον, τό, v. l. for οὐροπύγιον; Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 28.
 ὑποπυθμίνος, α, ον, = sq., Ath. 492 A, Byz.
 ὑποπύθμην, ενος, ὄ, ἦ, *under the bottom*, read by some in Il. 11. 635, for ὑπὸ πυθμένες ἦσαν, v. Ath. 492 A, Eust. 869. 8.
 ὑποπυθμίδιος, α, ον, = foreg., Anth. P. 6. 200.
 ὑποπυθίσκω, (πύον) *to make to suppurate a little*, Alex. Trall.:—Pass. *to begin to suppurate*, Hipp. V. C. 910.
 ὑποπυκνάζω, *to indulge somewhat frequently in*, οἶνω, Luc. Lexiph. 14.
 ὑποπυκνόομαι, Pass. *to thicken gradually*, Ptol.
 ὑπόπυκνος, ον, *somewhat thick*, πνεῦμα Hipp. 1028 C.
 ὑπόπυκος, ον, *lending to suppuration*, Hipp. V. C. 908: τὸ ὑπ. *a kind of ulcer*, Galen. II. *mixed with pus*, γάλα Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 9.
 ὑποπυρεταίνω, *to be somewhat feverish*, Hipp. 1217 C.
 ὑποπυρίδιον, τό, *to sweat a little, τὸν σπλήνα* Alex. Trall. 8. 486.
 ὑπόπυρος, ον, (πῦρ) *with fire under, with secret fire*, Soph. Fr. 378.
 ὑποπυρρίζω, *to be reddish*, Diosc. 2. 176, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 357 F.
 ὑπόπυρρος, *somewhat red, reddish*, Hipp. Progn. 40, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 2.
 ὑπόπυλος, ον, *with a foal under her*, of a mare, Strab. 351; cf. ὑπαρνος, ὑπόπορτις.
 ὑποπυλίω, ὑποπυλίω, ὑποπυλίω, v. ὑποπυλίω.
 ὑποπυλίω, *to knead a little* (sens. obs.), Hippon. acc. to Welck. and Meineke (Fr. 60, 75); Bgk. ὑποπυλίωσας (81).
 ὑποπυλίω, *to snore slightly or gently*, Hipp. Coac. 119.
 ὑπόπυριος, ον, (ὑπυρ) f. l. for ὑπυρριος, q. v.
 ὑποπυρίω, *to prop up, support*, Symm. V. T., Schol. Od. 8. 66, etc.
 ὑπόπυριος, α, ον, *towards morning, early*, ὑπ. φωνά [τῆς χελιδύνης] Anacreont. 9. 9.
 ὑπόπυριος, τό, *a prop, stay*, Gloss.
 ὑποπυρίω, *to fan from below or gently*, πῦρ Anth. P. 9. 443.
 ὑπόπυρμι, fut. -ῶρω: aor. 1 -ῶρσα. *To rouse secretly or gradually*, mostly in tmesi, πᾶσιν ὑπ' ἡμέρον ὥρσε γόοιο Il. 23. 108, Od. 4. 113; in aor. 2, τοῖον γὰρ ὑπώρσε Μῦσα *such was the Muse's power to move*, Od. 24. 62:—Pass. *to rise secretly or gradually*, τοῖσιν ὑπ' ἡμέρος ὥρτο γόοιο 16. 215; so in plqpf. act. (intr.), πολὺς δ' ὑπὸ κόμπος ὥρρει 8. 380.
 ὑπόπυρος and ὑποπυρίος, v. sub ὑπυρ:—but II. (from ὑπυρρος, a reed), ὑπ. βοά *the soft note of the pipe*, Eur. Or. 147, v. Pors.
 ὑπόπυρριος, εως, ἦ, *an under-roofing*, Io. Malal.
 ὑπόπυρριος, ον, *somewhat bent or curved*, Schol. Il. 8. 164.
 ὑποπυρίω, *to grow rather easier, begin to grow well*, Philostorg.
 ὑποπυρίω, *to put in rapid motion*, v. sub ὑποπυρίω.
 ὑποπυρίω, *to stitch underneath*, τὸν χιτῶνα Joseph. A. J. 17. 5. 7. II. metaph., ὑπ. λόγον *to make up a story*, Eur. Alc. 537; cf. ῥάπτω II.
 ὑποπυρίω, ἦ, *a sewing or stitching underneath*, Gloss.
 ὑπόπυριος, εως, ἦ, *the hollow above the hip*, Poll. 2. 136.
 ὑποπυρίω, fut. -ῶρωμαι, *to flow under or beneath*, Arist. Mirab. 130, 3, Plut. Crass. 4, cf. 2. 949 D. 2. *to flow gradually away*, Id. Fab. 19. 3. *to stream gradually to a place*, of persons, Luc. Vit. Auct. 19. II. metaph., 1. *to slip or glide into unperceived*, Lat. *subrepere*, παρανομία ἡρέμα ὑπορρεῖ πρὸς τὰ ἥθη Plat. Rep. 424 D; λόγος τὸ ἀμα καὶ φήμη ὑπ. πῶς Id. Legg. 672 B; ὑπ. ἀμαρτία Dem. 412: 12:—c. dat., τὰδικὰ πολλὰ ὑπερρῆκε Eur. Fr. 499. 5; c. acc., δυσχέρεια ὑπ. τὴν ψυχὴν Plut. 2. 437 D. 2. *to slip away, ἐρείσματα ἐκ μέσου ὑπορρέοντα* Plat. Legg. 793 C; τό τοι καλὸν ἄνθος ὑπ. Theocr.

7. 121; so of the hair, *to fall off*, Luc. Ep. Sat. 24; and of friends, Id. Vit. Auct. 27:—of Time, *to slip away, glide on*, ὑπορρέοντος τοῦ χρόνου Ar. Nub. 1289:—of persons, ὑπ. εἰς τινα *to seek shelter behind him*, Plut. Nic. 1; ὑπ. εἰς ἰδιωτισμὸν *to sink into* . . , Epict. Enchir. 33. 6. III. in Dem. 472. 2, τοὺς ἐν ἀπάσῃ καθεστάναι δοκοῦντας εὐδαιμονία πάντα ταῦτα . . ὑπορρεῖ, Wolf and Schäf. take it trans., all these things *undermine* them; but it is prob. that there is an anacoluthon, ὑπορρεῖ being substituted by the speaker for some trans. Verb.
 ὑπορρηγνῦμι or -ῶ, *to make to burst downwards*, Ζεὺς ὑπερρηγνυε βροντὰς Walz Rhett. 1. 497:—Pass., οὐρανὸθεν ὑπερράγη αἰθήρ *the ether was cleft, opened itself from beneath*, Il. 8. 558., 16. 300.
 ὑπόρρητος, ον, (ῥήν, ἀρήν) poet. for ὑπαρνος, *with a lamb under it*, Il. 10. 216; cf. ὑπόρρητος, ὑπόρρητος.
 ὑπορριζόομαι, Pass. *to take root below*, Io. Chrys.
 ὑπόρριζος, ον, (ρίζα) *under or below the root*, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 1. II. *rooted at bottom*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 1, 3., C. P. 1. 2, 2.
 ὑπορρινιον [ρί], τό, (ρίς) *the part below the nose*, Hipp. 400. 46:—*the moustache*, Poll. 2. 80.
 ὑπόρρινος, ον, (ρίς) *under the nose*: ὑπόρρινα, τὰ, *moustaches*, Ctes. Pers. 53 (unless this be acc. sing. from a subst. ὑπόρρις). II. *speaking through the nose*, Hesych.
 ὑπορριπίω, *to fan from below or gently*, πῦρ Anth. P. 9. 443:—metaph. in Pass., ὑπορριπίεσθαι ἐπὶ στάσει App. Civ. 1. 105.
 ὑπορριπτω, *to throw under*, ὑπ. τινὰ τοῖς θηρίοις *to throw him to the wild beasts*, Plut. Eumcn. 17; πικροῖς δεσπόταις ὑπ. ἐαυτοῦ Philo 1. 376; so ὑπορριπτέω, App. Mithr. 38, Greg. Naz.
 ὑπορροίξω, *to rustle or whistle gently*, Plut. 2. 590 C, Schol. Theocr. 1. 7.
 ὑπόρροος, contr. -ροος, ὄ, (ὑπορρέω) *a runnel or channel to draw off moisture below*, in fomentations, Hipp. Fract. 770, v. Littre.
 ὑπορροφέω, *to swallow slowly*, Timario in Notices des Mss. 9. 2. p. 200.
 ὑπόρροθος, ον, *of tolerably right measure or proportion*, Ptol.
 ὑπορροϊσκαμαι, Dep. = ὑπορρέω II, Phot. Bibl. 399. 24.
 ὑπόρροσις, εως, ἦ, (ὑπορρέω) *an underground stream or channel*, Strab. 647. II. metaph. *a falling away of flesh*, Hipp. 741 H, cf. ὑπόστασις A. II.
 ὑπορροδέω, *to be a little afraid of*, τὸ κακόν Eurpol. Δημ. 9.
 ὑπόρρυμα, τό, *that which is dug below, a mine*, Aen. Tact. 32.
 ὑπορυκτικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for *mining*, Math. Vett. 97.
 ὑπόρυξις, εως, ἦ, *a digging below*, e. g. of foundations, Math. Vett. 99.
 ὑπορύσσω, Att. -πτω, *to dig under, undermine, τὸ τεῖχος, τὰ τεῖχεα* Hdt. 5. 115., 6. 18: metaph., ὑπ. τὰς κοινὰς διαλύσεις Plut. Ages. 35; τὰ τῆς διαίτης Luc. Merc. Cond. 31; ὑπ. τὰ ἀπόρητα *to betray them*, Plut. 2. 490 C.
 ὑπορρῆομαι, fut. ἦσομαι, Dep. *to dance with or to music*, πρὸς δὲ καρδίᾳ φόβος ἄδειν ἔτοιμος ἢδ' ὑπορρῆσθαι Aesch. Cho. 1025:—c. acc. cogn., ὄρχησιν ὑπ. Plut. Num. 13; ὑπ. γόους *to sing and dance a lament*, Heliod. 6. 8. II. *to sing and dance a character, of a pantomimic actor*, Luc. Salt. 16.
 ὑπόρρημα, τό, *a hyporcheme or choral hymn to Apollo*, mostly in Cretic verses, and therefore near akin to the Pacan, Plat. Ion 534 C. Dion. H. de Dem. 7, Plut. 2. 1134 C, etc.; (on the difference, v. Müller Literat. of Gr. 1. p. 160):—it was of lively character, *accompanied with dancing and pantomimic action* (Luc. Salt. 16), and is compared by Ath. (630 E) to the κόρδαξ. Pindar's Fragments 717-82 are remains of hyporchemes; see also Simon. 36 sq., Bacchyl. 21. sq., Pratin. 1. The first traces of it appear in Il. 18. 593 sq., Od. 8. 261 sq., Hes. Sc. 281 sq.
 ὑπορρηματικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for a ὑπόρρημα, Dion. H. de Dem. 43; ποίηαις ὑπ. hyporchematic poetry, Ath. 630 D.
 ὑπόρρησις, εως, ἦ, *a dancing in accompaniment to song*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 924. II. = ὑπόρρημα, Clem. Al. 365.
 ὑποσαγῆς, ἐς, (σάγη) *under the pack-saddle, ὄνος ὑπ. an ass of burden*, Justin. M. 273 B.
 ὑπόσαθρος, ον, *somewhat rotten*, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 1, Fugit. 32.
 ὑποσαίνω, *to fawn a little*, of dogs, Ael. N. A. 17. 17; ὑπ. τῇ γλώττῃ, of a lion, Ib. 9. 1, etc. II. c. acc. *to fawn upon*, of men, Plut. 2. 65 C; so in Ep. form ὑποσσαίνω, Ap. Rh. 3. 396.
 ὑποσαίρω, *to grin a little*, ὑπ. ὀδόντας *to shew one's teeth a little*, Opp. C. 2. 243; ὑποσεσηρῶς τὰ χεῖλη Poll. 4. 145; so ὑποσέσηρα alone, Byz. II. *to burst*, esp. of over-ripe fruit, Philostr. 809.
 ὑποσακκίζω or -σακίζω, *to strain or filter away* (cf. σακεῖω), Hesych.:—metaph. in Pass., ὑποσακίζεται τὰ χρήματα Com. Anon. 279. II. like καλπάζω, *to trot*, ὑπ. τῆς ὁδοῦ *to go briskly forward*, Phot., E. M.
 ὑποσαλεύω, *to agitate and urge on gradually*, θῆρα κατὰ τινος Eus. H. E. 10. 4, 6:—Pass., ὑπ. εἰς ὄργην App. Civ. 2. 143.
 ὑπόσαλος, ον, *under the sea, νησιον* Geogr. Mi. 2. p. 449 Gail. II. *shaken as by the sea under or shaken underneath*, γῆ v. l. Plut. 2. 434 C; ὀδόντες ὑπ. loose teeth, Diosc. 5. 119.
 ὑποσαλπίζω, *to prelude on the trumpet*, Anth. P. appnd. 372.
 ὑποσανίδιον, τό, *the under-side of a plane*, Math. Vett.
 ὑπόσαπρος, ον, *somewhat putrid or rotten*, Hipp. Progn. 41, cf. 531. 10, etc.
 ὑποσαρκίδιος [ι], ον, *under the flesh or skin*, Hipp. 405. 15., 447. 14.
 ὑποσάρκιος, ον, (σάρξ) = foreg.
 ὑποσέβω, *to respect slightly*, opp. to ὑπερσέβω, Greg. Naz.
 ὑποσειραῖος, ον, *dragged alongside*, like a αειραῖος ἵππος, Eur. H. F. 445 (ex emend. Musgr.).
 ὑπόσεισμα, τό, *that which falls through the sieve in sifting*, Lat. *micæ*, Galen.

ὑποσείω, Ep. ὑποσείω, to shake or move below, οἱ δὲ τ' ἐνεργεῖν ὑποσείουσαι ἰμάντι, of the thong by which an auger is turned, Od. 9. 385; οἶνος ὑπ. τὴν κεφαλὴν Walz Rhett. 1. 430. 2. to sift, ἀλευρον Galen. II. to hold out or throw to, ἄρτους Ael. N. A. 7. 13.

ὑποσέληνος, on, under the moon, Xenocr. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 62; so ὑποσελήνιος, on, Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 112 B.

ὑπόσεμνος, on, mildly venerable or grave, Philostr. 572, 807.

ὑποσεύομαι, f. l. Hes. Sc. 373, for τῶν δ' ὑποσευόμενων.

ὑποσημαίνω, to give secret signs of, throw out hints of, to indicate or intimate, τι Thuc. 1. 82; χρεῶν ἀποκοπᾶς Plat. Rep. 566 A; χελιδῶν ὑπ. τι Ael. N. A. 1. 52, cf. Plut. Pericl. 11: absol. to indicate, καθάπερ καὶ τοῦνομα ὑπ. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 2, 17, cf. 4. 2, 1. 2. in military sense, σάλπιγγι ὑπ. to make signal by sound of trumpet, τῇ σάλπιγγι αἰωπῇ ὑπεσημόνη Thuc. 6. 32; also, ἡ σάλπιγγε ὑποσημαίνει ἀνακλητικόν Plut. Comp. Pelop. 3; absol., ἡ σάλπιγγε ὑπ. Dio C. 49. 9; c. inf., ὑπ. θεῖν Polyae. 1. 35, 1. II. in Med. to sign at the end, subscribe, Eus. H. E. 5. 19:—so ὑποσήμανσις, -μάντωρ, Byz.

ὑποσημασία, ἡ, = ὑποσημασίωσις, Zonar.

ὑποσημαίνομαι, Med. to note down, take notes of, τὰ λεγόμενα Diog. L. 2. 48, Origen. II. to undersign, sign, τοῖς γράμμασι Eus. H. E. III. to mark by numbers, Ptol. Geogr.

ὑποσημαίωσις, εως, ἡ, a noting down, ὑποσημαίωσις ποιεῖσθαι to take notes of a conversation, Diog. L. 2. 122. II. a subjoined remark, note, Iamb. V. Pyth. 103. 2. a signature, Eus. H. E. 5. 19, etc.

ὑποσιγᾶω, to be silent at or during, Aesch. 50. 2.

ὑποσίδηρος, on, having a mixture or proportion of iron in it, Plat. Rep. 415 C; cf. ὑπάργυρος, ὑπόχαλκος, ὑπόχρυσος. 2. σκυτάλιον ὑπ. in Ar. Fr. 372 (Poll. 10. 173) perhaps shod with iron.

ὑπόσιμος, on, somewhat flat-nosed, Ael. N. A. 12. 27, Philostr. 717.

ὑπόσιμῶω, to curve or bend upwards a little, Alciphro 1. 39.

ὑποσιωπάω, to pass over in silence, Aesch. 88. 7. II. to keep silent, Ael. V. H. 8. 16, Philo, etc.

ὑποσιώπησις, ἡ, a passing over in silence, Rhetor.; v. Schol. Dem. 38. 20 (where its difference from ἀποσιώπη- is explained), 50. 25.

ὑποσιωπητέον, verb. Adj. one must be silent upon, suppress, cited from Philo ap. Eus. P. E.

ὑποσκάζω, fut. ἄσω, to halt a little, Plut. 2. 4 A, Luc. Tim. 20.

ὑπόσκαϊος, on, somewhat sinister, Phot.

ὑποσκαίρω, to spring or jump up, Nonn. D. S. 21, Greg. Naz., etc.

ὑποσκαλεύω, to stir underneath, stir up, τὰ πῦρ Ar. Ach. 1014.

ὑποσκαλμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, the lower part of a σκαλμός, E. M.

ὑπόσκαμβος, on, somewhat crooked, Schol. Luc. D. Deor. 20, Tzetz.

ὑποσκάπτω, fut. ψω, to dig under, dig about, like ὑποκονίω, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 5; ὑπ. τὸν τοίχον to undermine, Ath. 588 A; ὑπ. μακρὰ ἄλματα to mark a long leap, Pind. N. 5. 37 (20); cf. σκάπτω II. 3, Βατήρ 2.

ὑποσκάφή, ἡ, an undermining, σπηλαιώδεις ὑπ. τῆς θαλάσσης Diosc. 5. 106.

ὑποσκάφιόκαρτος, on, (κείρω) of hair, cut somewhat in the σκάφιον fashion (v. σκάφιον II), Nicostr. Incert. 6.

ὑποσκάφισμός, ὁ, (σκαφίς II) a cleaning of corn with a shovel, winnowing, Plut. 2. 693 D; al. ὑποσκαφισμός in same sense.

ὑποσκαδάννυμι, to scatter among, Greg. Naz.

ὑποσκαλίω, to trip up one's heels, upset, Lat. surplantare, Dem. 1259. 10; ἀλλήλους Luc. Anach. 1; οἶνος .. ὑπ. τοὺς πεπτωκότας Eubul. Σεμελ. 1. 12:—Pass., Plut. 2. 6 E; ὁ πρέσβυς ἐκ μέθης ὑπεσκέλισται Anth. Plan. 307. 2. metaph., ὑπ. καὶ ἀνατρέπων Plat. Euthyd. 278 B; ὑπ. καὶ συκοφαντεῖν Dem. 273. 21.

ὑποσκέλισμα, τό, a fall given by tripping up, LXX (Prov. 24. 17).

ὑποσκελισμός, ὁ, a tripping up, supplanting, v. l. LXX (Prov. 11. 3).

ὑποσκέπτομαι, v. sub ὑποσκοπέω.

ὑποσκευάζω, to prepare underneath or secretly, Greg. Nyss.

ὑποσκευή, ἡ, a foundation, Lat. substructio, Gloss. II. a scaffold for building an arch, Theod. Mops.

ὑποσκήνια, τά, (σκήνη) in a theatre, the wall under the front of the σκηνή (v. σκήνη II), Ath. 631 F.

ὑποσκηνώω, to take shelter under, δέρπεις αἰς ὑπ. Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 17.

ὑποσκιάζω, to overshadow gradually, τῆς ὥρας ὑποσκιαζούσης as the time of day gradually made it dark, i. e. as it began to grow dark, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 130 A:—Med. to shade oneself under, τῇ σκῆ Greg. Nyss.

ὑποσκιᾶσις, εως, ἡ, an overshadowing, Hipp. 1275. 33.

ὑποσκιᾶω, poet. for -αζω, ἢν ὑποσκιάσει .. ἠέλιον νεφέλη Arat. 854:—Pass., σκοπέλοισιν ὑποσκιάωνται ἄρουραι Ap. Rh. 1. 451.

ὑπόσκιος, on, (σκιά) under shade, overshadowed, shaded, ὑπ. ἐν ψυκτηρίοις Aesch. Fr. 145; νιφάδι .. ὑπ. θῆσει χθόνα Ib. 196. 8; ὑπ. στόματα, of suppliants, shaded by their olive-branches (ικετηρία), Id. Supp. 658, cf. 354; opp. to ὑπαίθριος, Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 3; ὑπ. περίπατοι Plut. Alex. 7.—In Alciphro 1. 39, leg. ὑπὸ ασκίοις.

ὑποσκιρτάω, to leap up, Ael. N. A. 7. 8, Philostr. 777; Πᾶν ὑπ. Εὐϊὸν dances the Evian sling, Id. 785.

ὑπόσκληρος, on, somewhat hard, Hipp. Fract. 760, Art. 840.

ὑποσκληρύνομαι, Pass. to become hardish, Theophr. Veat. 58.

ὑποσκόλιος, on, somewhat crooked, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8.

ὑποσκοπέω, fut. -σκέψομαι, to suspect, expect, Hipp. Progu. 39, etc.:—the form ὑποσκέπτομαι also occurs in Hipp. ib. 44, etc.

ὑπόσκοπος, on, looked under, χεῖρ ὑπ. of a hand held so as to shade the eyes, Aesch. Fr. 73, cf. Sil. Ital. 13. 341, and v. sub σκῶψ.

ὑποσκότεινος, on, somewhat dark, Gloss.

ὑποσκότιος, on, (σκότος) = foreg., cited from Schol. Eur. Or. 1472.

ὑποσκούζομαι, Med. to be somewhat angry, Nicet. Ann. 352 C.

ὑποσκυφισμός, ὁ, an operation on the scalp, like ὑποσπαθισμός, Paul. Aeg. 6. 7; cf. σκυφισμός.

ὑποσμάρυγέω, to resound under or with, Q. Sm. 12. 97.

ὑποσμήχω, to rub or wipe a little, Themist. 235 B, Alex. Trall.

ὑποσμος, on, (ὄσμη) subject to the smell, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 8; cf. ὑπόσπονδος, ὑπόσκιος.

ὑποσμούχω [ῦ], to cause to smoulder away, consume slowly, Basil, etc.:—Pass., Ap. Rh. 2. 445; also of love, hate, pain, etc., cf. Henist. Luc. D. Mort. 6. 3.

ὑποσοβέω, to move under, τινί τι cited from Heliod.

ὑποσδλοικός, on, guilty of a slight solecism, Cic. Att. 3. 10, Plut. 2. 615 D.

ὑπόσομφος, on, somewhat spongy or porous, Themist. 222 D, Galen., etc.

ὑποσόριον, τό, the base or substructure of the σπόρος, C. I. 3895 (add.), 4224 a, c, d (add.), al.

ὑπόσοφος, on, somewhat clever, skilful or wise, τέχνας Philostr. 331.

ὑποσπάδιος and ὑποσπάδιαϊος, ὁ, one who has the orifice of the penis too low, Galen.

ὑποσπάθισμός, ὁ, an operation, wherein a spatula (ὑποσπαθιστήρ) is introduced under the skin of the scalp to loosen it, Galen., Paul. Aeg. 6. 6:—Verb. ὑποσπαθίζω in Epiph. : cf. ὑποσκυφισμός.

ὑποσπαίρω, to gasp or struggle, esp. in death, Anon. ap. Suid. : of the pulse, to beat faintly, Paul. Aeg.

ὑποσπᾶνίζομαι, Pass., used by Trag. only in pf. part., to be scant or stinted of, βορᾶς ὑπεσπανισμένος Aesch. Pers. 489, cf. Cho. 577. 2. of things, to be lacking, to be left undone, τί δ' ἐστὶ χρεῖας τῆσδ' ὑπεσπανισμένον (cf. χρεῖα II. 4), Soph. Aj. 740. II. the Act. is used in signif. 1 by Procop., in signif. 2 by Philo.

ὑποσπάνισις, εως, ἡ, some degree of want, Nicet. Ann. 26 D.

ὑποσπασμός, οὐ, ὁ, a drawing secretly away, Aquila V. T.

ὑποσπαστέον, verb. Adj. one must draw secretly away, Geop.

ὑποσπάω, fut. ἄσω, to draw away from under, τὰ στρώματα Dem. 762. 4; τὰ σκολύβρια ὑπ. τινος from under him, Plat. Euthyd. 278 C; τὸν κίονα Arist. Phys. 8. 4, 19; ὑπ. τινα ἐκ τῶν ποδῶν, i. e. to trip him up, Luc. Asin. 44, cf. Plut. 2. 535 F. 2. to withdraw secretly, filch away, ποιμνῆς νεογνὸν θρέμει ὑποσπάσας Eur. El. 495; ὑπέσπασε φυγῆ πόδα withdrew his foot secretly, stole away, Id. Bacch. 436:—Med. ὑποσπάσασθαι in Xen. Eq. 7, 8, is (prob.) to draw one's skirts from under one, of a horseman after mounting:—Pass. to be withdrawn, Arist. Sonin. 3. 23; cf. ὑποπλάσσομαι.

ὑπόσπειρα, ἡ, a kind of hair-dressing, Poll. 2. 31.

ὑποσπειρίδιον, τό, the base of a σπείρα, Hero in Math. Vett. 164.

ὑπόσπειρος, on, (σπείρα) wound or wreathed under, Poll. 2. 31.

ὑποσπείρω, to sow secretly, spread secretly, τινί over .., Melanipp. 7 Bgk., Anth. Plan. 33, Plut., etc.

ὑποσπληνίζομαι, Pass. to have a plaster or compress laid upon one's wound, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1081, Hesych.

ὑπόσπληνος, on, suffering in the spleen, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1102.

ὑποσπογγίζω, to wipe a little with a sponge, Geop. 6. 12, 1.

ὑποσποδίζω, to be or become somewhat ash-coloured, Diosc. 5. 92.

ὑποσπόδιος, on, dressed under the ashes, Eccl.

ὑπόσπονδος, on, (σπονδή) under a truce or treaty, secured by treaty, ὑπόσπονδοι .. ἐφασαν εἶναι ἐτοῖμοι .. ἐκχωρῆσαι ἐκ τῆς νῆσον Hdt. 3. 144; ὑπ. ἐξέρχονται τῆς χώρας Id. 5. 72, cf. 5. 126; κατελθεῖν ἐπὶ τὰ ἐωντοῦ ὑπ. Id. 6. 103; ὑπ. ἀφιέναι τοὺς ἀφεστῶτας Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 18, cf. 2. 2, 1:—esp. in phrases of taking up the dead from a field of battle, τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπ. ἀποδιδόναι to allow a truce for taking up the dead, Thuc. 1. 63., 6. 103, Xen.; τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπ. κομίζεσθαι, ἀναρπείσθαι, αἰτεῖν, ἀπάγεσθαι, ἀπολαμβάνειν to demand a truce for so doing, which was an acknowledgment of defeat, Hdt. 2. 79., 4. 44, Xen., etc.; τὴν Ταυρικὴν ὑπ. λαβῶν C. I. (add.) 2132 e.

ὑποσπορά, ἄς, ἡ, secret dissemination, of mischief, Eccl.

ὑποσπορεύς, εως, ὁ, a secret disseminator, Eccl.

ὑποσπουδάζω, to treat with increasing favour, τινά Dio C. 39. 25.

ὑποσσαινώ, ὑποσσεῖω, Ep. for ὑποσαινώ, ὑποσεῖω.

ὑποστάζω, fut. ζω, intr. to drop slowly, ὑπ. ἐκ ῥινῶν to have a running at the nose, Hipp. Coac. 151.

ὑποστάθμη, ἡ, a foundation, Diod. 3. 44. II. = ὑπόστασις B, sediment, Plat. Phaedo 109 C, Protagorid. ap. Ath. 124 E, Diosc. 5. 120, Plut., etc.; ἐν τῇ Ῥωμύλου ὑποστάθμη, as a translation of Cicero's in faece Romuli, Plut. Phoc. 3.

ὑποσταθμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Suid., Phot.

ὑποσταλάζω, = ὑποστάζω, Nicet. Eug.

ὑπόστασις, εως, ἡ, a drawing in, contraction, τῆς κοιλίας prob. 1. Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 25.

ὑπόστῆσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑψίστημι): A. as an act, 1. a supporting, support, τοῦ βάρους Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 7. 2. a suppression of humours that ought to come to the surface, an abscess, Hipp. Art. 806, v. Foës. Oecon.; ὑπ. τῆς κοιλίης costiveness, Id. 3. a setting or lying in ambush, Soph. Fr. 644. II. (from Pass.) a standing under, a remaining firm, opp. to ὑπόρρησις, Hipp. 741 H, cf. 822 D. 2. a subsidence or return, τοῦ κύματος Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 38.

B. as a thing, I. in liquids, that which settles at the bottom, sediment, as opp. to that which drains off, Hipp. 686. 38, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 14, Meteor. 4. 5, 6, al.:—esp. of sediment in the urine, Hipp. Coac. 140, 180, Aph. 1252, al.; but the urine itself is called ἡ ὑπ. ἢ εἰς τὴν κύστιν Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 20; ἡ τῆς ὑγρᾶς τροφῆς ὑπ. Id. P. A. 2. 2, 3; ἐκ τῶν νεφρῶν ἡ γιγνομένη ὑπ. Ib. 3. 9, 6; and of the dry excrements, ἡ τῆς ξηρᾶς τροφῆς ὑπ. Ib. 2. 2, 3, cf. 4. 2, 7, Meteor. 2. 3, 14,

cf. ὑπόστασις. 2. νέφους ὑποστάσεις Diod. 1. 38. 3. a kind of jelly or thick soup, Menand. Τροφ. 1, cf. Dieuch. ap. Oribas., Poll. 6. 60. II. anything set under, a support, ὑπ. ξύλου, in setting a joint, Hipp. Mochl. 856:—the base or foundation of a temple, etc., Diod. 1. 66., 13. 82. 2. metaph., of a narrative, speech or poem, the groundwork, subject-matter, argument, Polyb. 4. 2, 1, cf. Schweigh. 1. 5, 3, Diod. 1. 3, etc.:—also a starting-point, beginning, Id. 1. 66: the origin of a people, Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 1:—a ground of action, a plan, purpose, Diod. 16. 32; κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν ὑπ. Id. 1. 28, etc.; πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν ὑπ. Id. 1. 3. 3. the foundation or ground of hope, confidence or courage, resolution, steadiness, of soldiers, Polyb. 4. 50, 10, Diod. 1. 6, Ep. Hebr. 3. 14; ἡ ὑπ. τῆς καυχῆσεως 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 17, cf. 9. 4, Hebr. 3. 14; ὑπ. τῶν ἐλπιζομένων confidence in things hoped for, Ep. Hebr. 11. 1 (unless the next sense (substance) be the right one here). III. substantial nature, substance, δύσσχιστα, τῷ κολλῶδη τῆν ὑπ. ἔχειν woods hard to cleave, because of their resinous substance, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 4; ἡ τοῦ γεώδους ὑπ. Ib. 6. 7, 4. 2. substance, actual existence, reality, opp. to semblance, φαντασίαν μὲν ἔχειν πλουτοῦ, ὑπ. δὲ μὴ Artem. 3. 14; τῶν ἐν ἀέρι φαντασμάτων τὰ μὲν ἐστὶ κατ' ἐμφασιν, τὰ δὲ κατ' ὑπόστασιν (substantial, actual), Arist. Mund. 4, 21, cf. Plut. 2. 894 B, F, Diog. L. 7. 135., 9. 91; so, ὑποστάσεις are the substances of which the reflexions (ἀλ κατοπτρικὰ ἐμφάσεις) appear in the mirror, Plut. 2. 901 C; ὑπ. ἔχειν to exist, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 94, 176, etc.; cf. ὑπίστημι B. IV. 2. IV. the real nature of a thing, as underlying and supporting its outward form and properties, and so = οὐσία or ἡ ὑποκειμένη ὕλη, essence, Lat. substantia, (ol νεώτεροι τῶν φιλοσόφων ἀντὶ τῆς οὐσίας τῇ λέξει τῆς ὑποστάσεως ἐχρήσαντο Socrat. H. E. 3. 7), κατὰ τὴν ὑπ. Luc. Paras. 27; κατ' ἰδίαν ὑπ. καὶ οὐσίαν Sext. Emp. M. 9. 338; then in the Nicene Creed and Theol. writers, v. Suicer 2. 1396:—if this be the sense of ὁ χαρακτήρ τῆς ὑπ. in Hebr. 1. 3, this would be the earliest example of the usage. V. in later Theol., limited in sense to the special or characteristic nature of a person or thing, directly opp. to οὐσία (generic nature), and so used to transl. Lat. persona, v. Suid. and Zonar. s. v., cf. Gieseler Kirchengesch. 1. pp. 392, 444, 449 sq. VI. as a Rhet. figure, the full expression or expansion of an idea, Walz Rhett. 3. 271., 7. 2, 1030., 8. 636. VII. = ὑπόστημα III, a camp, LXX (1 Regg. 13. 23., 14. 4). ὑποστατέον, verb. Adj. one must suppose or assume, Schol. II. 11. 24. ὑποστάτης [ἄ], ον, ὅ, that which stands under, a support, prop, Lat. furca, Plut. Coriol. 24: the stand of a bowl, etc., Paus. 10. 26, 9; cf. ὑποκρητηρίδιον, ὑποστατός. II. one that gives subsistence, a creator, Procl.; and so in fem. ὑποστάτης, ἴδος, Dion. Areop. ὑποστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, able or willing to undergo or undertake, c. gen. rei, ὑπ. δεινῶν Metop. ap. Stob. 10. 48. 2. absol. patient, steadfast, firm, Lat. fortis, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 5, 5; ἐν τινι Diod. 20. 78:—Adv. —κῶς, Polyb. 5. 16, 4. II. belonging to substance, substantial, Arr. Epict. 1. 20, 17. 2. c. gen. rei, making up the substance of, Dion. Areop. III. in Theol. writers, personal, cf. ὑπόστασις B. V. ὑποστατός or ὑπόστατος (v. Lob. Paral. 476), ον, verb. Adj. of ὑπίσταμαι, set under:—as Subst., ὑπόστατον, τό, a stand, like ὑποστῆτης, C. I. 150. 42., 151. 25, Paus. 10. 26, 9, Poll. 10. 46. II. borne, endured, to be borne or endured, οὐχ ὑποστατὸν Eur. Supp. 737; θεὸς .. θνητοῖς οὐδαμῶς ὑπ. Id. Fr. 177. 2. III. substantially existing, Lat. subsistens, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 60, Clem. Al. 915, etc. ὑποστάτρια, ἡ, an under-handmaid of a temple, C. I. 1467. ὑποσταχύουμαι, Pass. to grow up or wax gradually like ears of corn; metaph., ὑποσταχύουτο βοῶν γένος Od. 20. 212 (al. ὑποσταχύωτο, as if from ὑποσταχύνουμαι).—Later we find an Act., ὑποσταχύνεσκον ἴουλοι as v. l. in Ap. Rh. 1. 972. ὑποστεγάω, v. ὑποστενάω II:—ὑποστέγασμα, τό, v. l. Poll. 7. 208. ὑποστεγνύουμαι, Pass. to be made airtight, Math. Vett. 102. ὑπόστεγος, ον, (στέγη) under the roof, in the house, Soph. Ph. 34; also with Verbs of Motion, βεβᾶσιν δωματῶν ὑπόστεγοι Id. El. 1385; εἰσδέχεσθαι τινα ὑπόστεγον Id. Tr. 376. 2. covered over, ἀντρον Emped. 29; δεφαιμεναί Plat. Criti. 117 B; καθέδραι Dion. II. 3. 68. 3. βίος ὑπ. indoor life, Themist. 350 A; ἡ ὑπ. φιλοσοφία Julian. 262 D. ὑποστέγω, to hide under, Xen. Cyn. 5, 10. ὑποστέλω, to go under, τὸν ποταμὸν Philostr. 33. ὑποστέλλω, fut. —ατελῶ: aor. —έστειλα: pf. —έσταλκα. To draw in, contract, Ἰστίον ὑπέστειλε made him furl his sail, Pind. 1. 2. 60, cf. Arist. Mechan. 27; ὑπ. τὴν οὐρὰν to tuck down the tail, of dogs, Amnion.; τοῖς δακτύλοις ὑπεσταλμένοις with closed fingers, Aristacn. 1. 10. 2. to lower diet, Hipp. Aph. 1243. 3. to draw back for shelter, τοὺς ἰππεῖς ὑπὸ βουνόν τινα Polyb. 11. 21, 2, cf. Plut. Crass. 23, 26; ὑπ. ἑαυτὸν to shelter oneself behind, τινί or ὑπὸ τι Id. Arat. 47, Polyb. 7. 17, 1; and with ἑαυτὸν omitted, Id. 6. 40, 14, etc. 4. intr. to be reduced in size, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 A: to be inferior, τινί Sext. Emp. 5. to withdraw, ἑαυτὸν Ep. Gal. 2. 12; and absol., ὑπ. τινὸς τῇ παράδῳ to draw back from him so as to let him pass, Diog. L. 4. 6. 6. to take away, Gramm.:—Pass. to be excepted, A. B. 490;—but much more frequently, II. in Med. to draw or shrink back from, c. acc., χεῖμῶνα, θέρος Hipp. Aph. 1249, Vet. Med. 10; τι τῶν ἀγαθῶν Arist. M. Mor. 2. 9, 5; ὑποστέλλεσθαι τινα to cower with fear before any one, dread him, Dinarch. 91. 29., 109. 41:—absol. to shew fear, Acl. N. A. 7. 19, etc. 2. ὑποστέλλεσθαι τι to cloak a thing through fear, to cloak one's true thoughts, prevaricate, dissemble, ὑπ. λόγῳ Eur. Or. 607 (the only place where it is used in Trag.), cf. Dem. 14. 4; οὔτε μέγα οὔτε μικρὸν ἀποκρυφάμενος .. οὐδ' ὑποστειλάμενος Plat. Apol. 24 A; οὐδὲν or μηδὲν ὑποστειλάμενος with no dissimulation, Isocr. 134 C, 167 D, 196 B, Dem. 54. fin., 537. 7.

etc. 3. c. gen. rei, to take less of a thing, abstain from, τῆς τροφῆς Arist. Probl. 1. 46, cf. Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1; and absol., Ibid. ὑπόστημα, τό, v. sub ὑπόστημα. ὑποστενάγμα, τό, a slight sigh, Eumath. ὑποστενάω, = ὑποστένω, to moan in an undertone, utter deep moans, Soph. Aj. 322, 1001. II. in Aesch. Pr. 430, Atlas οὐράνιον πόλον νῶτοις ὑποστενάξει groans under the weight of heaven; but for this, the reading of the Mss., Hermet. proposes ὑποστεγάξει, upholds, cf. οὐρανοστεγῆς; Dind. δὲ ὡν στενάξει. ὑποστενάχίζω or —στοναχίζω, to groan beneath, γὰρ δ' ὑπεστοναχίζε Διί II. 2. 781, cf. Hes. Th. 843:—also ὑποστενάχω, Q. Sm. 14. 37. ὑποστένω, to moan in a low tone, begin to moan, Soph. El. 79; ὑποστένοι μένταν δ .. λέως would grumble, Ar. Ach. 162; cf. ὑποστενάω. ὑποστέρησις, εως, ἡ, privation, Io. Damasc. ὑποστερνίζουμαι, Med. to place under one's breast, τοὺς φελλοὺς Plut. 2. 324 F. ὑπόστερνος, ον, under the breast, τό ὑπ. Hesych. ὑποστήλαμα, τό, a pillar put under as a prop, Math. Vett. p. 108. ὑπόστημα, τό, (ὑπίστημι) that which sinks to the bottom, sediment, esp. in urine, Hipp. 52 sq.; of excrement and urine, τὰ ὑπ. τῆς κοιλίας καὶ τῆς κύστεως (cf. ὑπόστασις B. 1), Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 11, cf. 6. 3, 14, P. A. 2. 7, 20; τὸ ὑπ. τὸ λευκόν, of birds, Ib. 4. 5, 14. II. that which is set under, a support, Arist. Incess. An. 8, 5. 2. a base, stand, Callix. ap. Ath. 197 A, Illeges. ib. 210 B, C. I. 989 b, 991 b; cf. ὑπόθημα. III. a station of soldiers, camp, Lat. statio, LXX (2 Regg. 23. 14), in the Alex. form ὑπόστημα, v. Lob. Phryn. 249. IV. = περίνεον, Poll. 2. 171, Ruf. Eph. V. a multitude, Io. Antioch. ap. Suid. VI. substance, Greg. Naz. ὑποστήριγμα, τό, an underprop, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 24., 10. 12, al.), Joseph. A. J. 8. 7, 1. ὑποστηρίζω, to underprop, sustain, LXX (Ps. 36. 17, al.), Luc. Hist. Conscr. 3, V. II. 1. 32. ὑποστήριξις, εως, ἡ, an underpropping: support, Byz. ὑποστιγμή, ἡ, in Gramm. a comma, because it denotes a subdivision of the sentence (subdistinctio), whereas the colon was called μέση στιγμή (media distinctio), and the full point τελεία στιγμή (distinctio), Arcad. 189, A. B. 630, Quintil. 11. 3, 35:—others made a further stop, στιγμή ὑποτελεία, semicolon, Walz Rhett. 3. 564, A. B. 759: cf. ὑποδιαστολή. ὑποστιζώ, fut. ζω, to make somewhat variegated or spotted, Nonn. D. 1. 332. II. in Gramm. to put a comma:—so verb. Adj., ὑποστικτέον. ὑποστίλβω, to shine a little, Opp. C. I. 421. ὑποστολή, ἡ, a letting down, lowering, of diet, Plut. 2. 129 C, 475 F, Oribas. 105 Cocch. 2. the omission of a letter, A. B. 600. II. a shrinking back, timidity, evasion, Hesych., cf. Ep. Hebr. 10. 39. ὑποστολίω, like ὑποστέλλω, λαίφος Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 169 B. ὑποστόμια, τά, small tags of iron on the bit, Poll. 1. 184; cf. ἐχίνος V. ὑποστοναχίζω, v. sub ὑποστεναχίζω. ὑποστορέννυμι or rather ὑποστορνύμι (Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16, Acl. N. A. 9. 26, etc.); also ὑποστορνύμι or —ύω, Plut. Artox. 22, Ath. 48 D:—fut. —στορέω, aor. —εστύρεσα Hom., Ar., etc.; also —στρώσω, aor. —έστρωσα Eur., etc.; Ait. fut. ὑποστορῶ Eubul. Προκρ. 1: pf. ὑπέστρωκα Babr. ap. Suid.; pass. ὑπέστρωμαι II., etc.; in late writers, ὑπεστύρεμαι and —ημαι. To spread, lay or strew under, esp. of bed-clothes, ἡ μὲν δέμνι' ἀνωγεν ὑποστορέσαι δμῶσιν Od. 20. 139; ὑποστρώσει τρικλινον Amphib. Lucert. 10; so in Med., ὑποστῶρεσαι τῆς ὀριγάνου στrew me some of it under, Ar. Eccl. 1030; λέκτρα ὑποστρώσαι τινι to make his bed for a man, i. e. serve him as a wife, Eur. Hel. 59:—absol. to make a bed, οὐκοῦν ὑποστορέετε μαλακῶς τῷ κννί; Eubul. l. c., cf. Ath. 48 D:—Pass., εὐδ', ὑπὸ δ' ἔστρωτο μινὸν βοός II. 10. 155; αἱ εἶναι ὑποστῶρυνται Xen. l. c.; ὑπ. στρώμαθ' ἀλουργῆ Anaxandr. 1. 6; ἡ χαλκὸς ὑπέστρωται which has copper laid under it, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47. 2. metaph., χεῖρας ὑπ. κέρδεσιν, of the action of the hand in receiving money, Anth. Plan. 272; γαλήνην ὑπ. ταῖς τριήρεσιν Themist. 133 B. II. to bestrew with a thing, ἄλω οἰνάροισ Babr. l. c. ὑποστόρεσμα, τό, = ὑπόστρωμα, Galen. 3. 518, al. ὑπόστράβος, ον, squinting a little, Io. Malal. ὑποστράτεύουμαι, Dep. to perform military service under, τινι App. Civ. 1. 29. ὑποστράτηγέω, to serve as lieutenant under, τινι Xen. An. 5. 6, 36, Luc. Bacch. 2, App., etc. ὑποστράτηγος, ὁ, (not oxyt. —γός) a lieutenant-general, Xen. An. 3. 1, 32: used for the Roman legatus, Dion. H., Dio C., etc. II. title of an officer at Athens, C. I. 202, 203, 206. ὑποστράτοφύλαξ [ῦ], ἄκος, ὁ, a subordinate commander, Strab. 567. ὑποστρεπτέον, verb. Adj. one must return, Suid. ὑποστρεπτικῶς, Adv. = ὑποστρεφάδην, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 636. ὑποστρέφω, fut. ψω, to turn round about or back, guide or bring back, ἔπρους II. 5. 581, cf. 505; πάλιν ὑπ. βίον ἐλ' Αἶδαν Eur. II. F. 736; ὁ κισσὸς .. βακχίαν ὑποστρέφων ἀμίλλαν bringing back the Bacchic struggle, i. e. changing sorrow into tumultuous joy, Soph. Tr. 220. 2. to roll up: Pass., Arist. Probl. 9. 43, 2. 3. in Pass., also, to revolve beneath, τινι Arat. 73; c. acc., 512. II. intr. to turn about, turn short round, esp. of persons flying or retreating, II. 12. 71, Hdt. 7. 211., 9. 14, cf. Thuc. 3. 24; φύγαδε αὐτὶς ὑπ. II. 11. 446; δεῦρ' ὑπ. πάλιν Eur. Alc. 1019; ὑπ. τοῦμπαλιν Xen. An. 6. 4. 38; πάλιν ὑποστρέψαντα φεύγειν Antipho 119. 39:—so in Pass., αὐτὶς ὑποστρεφθεῖς II. 11. 567, cf. Hdt. 4. 129, Soph. O. T. 728, etc. 2. generally, to return, αὐτὶς ὑπ. Od. 8. 301, cf. Hdt. 4. 120, 124, al.; ἐπὶ τι Ib. 140; so in fut. med., οὐ γὰρ σε ὑποστρέψεται δίω Od. 18. 23:—of a

disease, to return, recur, Hipp. Epid. 1. 941. 3. to turn away, and so elude an attack, Eur. I. A. 363, Xen. An. 2. 1, 18. 4. part. ὑποστρέψας as Adv. reversely, Ar. Av. 1283.

ὑποστροφῆ, to agitate inwardly, ὑπ' αὐτὸν με δεινὸς ὀρθομαντείας πόνος στροφῆ Aesch. Ag. 1215.

ὑποστροφῆ, ov, somewhat round, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 5, Diosc.

ὑποστροφῆ, to chirp or murmur secretly, Byz.

ὑποστροφάς, ἡ, a machine for turning things round, Math. Vett. 11.

ὑποστροφῆ, ἡ, a turning about, wheeling round, of cavalry put to flight, Hdt. 9. 22: esp. 2. in the phrase ἐξ ὑποστροφῆς, of the chariot, turning round the meta at the far-end of the δίαυλος, i. e. turning sharply round, after turning, Soph. El. 725: so in military sense = Lat. *converso agmine*, wheeling right about, Polyb. 2. 25, 3, 3. 14, 5, Dion. H. 2. 41, etc. b. on the contrary, Epist. Philippi ap. Dem. 283. 18. II. a turning round, recurrence, relapse, ὀδονημάτων Hipp. Art. 817, cf. Progn. 44, Epid. 1. 941. 2. in Rhet., τὸ καθ' ὑποστροφῆν σχῆμα recurrence to a subject, after an interruption, Walz Rhett. 3. 297, etc.; but also, a kind of parenthesis, Ib. 9. 412. 3. a throwing back of the accent, Apoll. de Constr. 139.

ὑπόστροφος, ov, turning back, Themist. p. 462 Dind., Hesych.; cf. ὑπόφορος:—neut. pl. as Adv., ὑπ. τρέχειν Byz.

ὑποστροφώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) causing a relapse, Hipp. Acut. 385, cf. 1027 D, etc.

ὑπόστροφος, ov, somewhat astringent, Hipp. 549. 31, Diosc. 3. 7.

ὑπόστροφω, τό, that which is spread under, a bed, bedding, litter. ἵππου Xen. Eq. 5, 2, cf. Diosc. 1. 35. 2. a saddle-cloth, Anna Comn.

ὑποστρώμιος, ov, laying on a bed, Phot.

ὑποστρώμιον, v. sub ὑποστρομένιον.

ὑπόστροφω, εως, ἡ, a spreading under, Eriphan.

ὑποστρωτέον, verb. Adj. one must spread under, τινί τι Geop. 14. 18, 5.

ὑποστυλόμαι, Pass. to rest on pillars set underneath, Math. Vett. 22.

ὑπόστυλος, ov, resting on pillars set underneath, οἶκος Hecataea. Abder. (14) ap. Diod. 1. 48.

ὑποστυλώμα, τό, a pillar set underneath, Math. Vett. 108 (v. 1. ὑποστήλ-).

ὑποστυφω [ὑ], fut. ψω, to be somewhat astringent, Diosc. 1. 170; ὑποστυφον ἡδυσμα (vulg. ὑπόστυφον) Plut. Anton. 24:—of astringent tastes, to screw up the mouth, Nic. Al. 17. II. to thicken somewhat, τὸ ἔλαιον Theophr. Odor. 17, Hippiatr.; cf. προστύφω.

ὑπόστυψις, ἡ, astringency, Theophr. Odor. 22.

ὑπόστυπος, ov, under a colonnade, Nicet. Ann. 378 A.

ὑποσυγκόπτω, to shorten a little, A. B. 552.

ὑποσυγχέω, to confuse a little, somewhat, τὴν Πίσαν καὶ τὴν Ἥλιν Schol. Pind. O. 1. 28:—mostly in Pass., ταῦτα ὑποσυγκέχεται Luc. Soloec. 10; ὑποσυγκεχόμενοι φωναί somewhat confused, Arist. Audib. 28; of a person (vulg. ὑποσυγχυόμενον), Joseph. A. J. 16. 4, 4, Origen. 1. 583 B.

ὑποσυγχρίω, to anoint underneath, Galen.

ὑποσυγχύτος, ov, verb. Adj. rather confused, Philo 1. 440. Adv. —τως, Suid., Phot.

ὑποσυλάω, to take away secretly, Hom. Clement. 2. 22, Alex. Trall. 4. 231: to plagiarise, Eus. c. Philostr. p. 429, cf. P. E. 333 A, 740 B.

ὑποσυλλέγω, to collect gradually, Philo 2. 211, Soran.

ὑποσυλλογισμός, ὁ, a hyposyllogism, Galen. Log. p. 59 Mynas.

ὑποσυμβαίνω, to be inferior, weaker, Galen.

ὑποσύμβολος, ov, veiled under symbols, dub. 1. Plut. 2. 673 B.

ὑποσυμμίγξις, ἐς, partly mixed, Galen., Hierocl. p. 38.

ὑποσυμπάθειω, to sympathize in some degree, v. 1. Schol. Od. 2. 70.

ὑποσυναδέω, to agree to some extent, Eccl.

ὑποσυναλείφομαι, Pass. to suffer a slight synaloephe, Apoll. de Constr. 131, 146.

ὑποσυναπτω, to combine slightly, of musical union, and ὑποσυναφή, ἡ, Mus. Vett.

ὑποσύνθημα, τό, a signal, opp. to a watchword, Math. Vett. 93.

ὑποσύνισταμαι, Pass. to be combined gradually, Hesych.

ὑποσυσφίω, Att. —ττω, fut. ξω, to whistle gently, rustle, αἰθῆρ. . . πτερύγων ῥεαῖς ὑπ. Aesch. Pr. 126: to make a slight whistling sound, Hipp. 1216 D; 1220 H; cf. ἀρτηρία. 2. to make a signal by whistling, τινί Aristaen. 2. 4.

ὑποσύρω [ὑ], to drag down, τὰς ἀμάξας εἰς τὸν ποταμόν Plut. Pyrrh. 28; ὑπ. τὰ σκέλη to trip them up, Diod. 17. 100; ὑπ. τὸν πόδα Luc. Anach. 27; ὑπ. τινά Plut. 2. 446 B:—Med. to draw to oneself below, draw off downwards, to undermine, χύματα Ar. Mithr. 76; ὑποσύρεσθαι νηδὺν to purge, Nic. Al. 365. II. metaph. to draw away gradually, seduce, τινὰ εἰς ἀταξίαν Clem. Al. 187, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 8. 241. 2. to reduce, diminish, abridge, τὴν γραφήν Dion. H. 1. 7; τὸ νόσημα, τὸν ὄγκον Io. Chrys.

ὑποσυστρέφω, to roll up loosely, Galen.

ὑπόσυχνος, ov, somewhat frequent, Hipp. Epid. 1. 974, Alciphro 3. 42:—neut. as Adv. a good deal, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 7.

ὑποσφάγιον [ἄ], τό, the part of the throat which is cut, in slaughtering an animal, Medic.

ὑπόσφαγμα, τό, the blood of an animal mixed with divers ingredients, like black-puddings, expl. by ὑπότριμμα, Erasistr. ap. Ath. 324 A. II. a suffusion of blood in the eye from a blow, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 74, Galen. III. the ink-like liquor of the cuttle-fish, Lat. *sepia*, Hippon. Fr. 62; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp., and v. ἀπόσφαγμα.

ὑποσφάλλομαι, Pass. to make a slight slip or mistake, Phot. Ep. p. 26.

ὑποσφάξ, ἄγος, ἡ, a cleft, Opp. H. 1. 744 (Schneid. διασφάγες).

ὑποσφίγγω, to bind tight below, Anth. P. 2. 81, Nonn. D. 26. 262.

ὑποσφραγίζομαι, Med. to put one's seal under, f. l. for ἐπ- in Phalar.

ὑποσφραίνομαι, Dep. to get scent of a thing, Suid.

ὑποσφύριζομαι, (σφύρα II) to cover in the seed when sown, like ὑπαράω, Lat. *imporco*, Poll. 7. 145.

ὑποσχάξω, to trip up, τὴν πτέρναν τινός LXX (Sirac. 12. 17); Schleusn. ὑποσκάψει.

ὑποσχεθῆναι, v. sub ὑπέχω.

ὑποσχεσθαι, v. sub ὑπισχνέομαι.

ὑποσχεσίη, ἡ, Ep. for ὑπόσχεσις, Il. 13. 369, Ar. Rh. 2. 948, Call., etc.

ὑπόσχεσιον, τό, = sq., Anth. P. 12. 24.

ὑπόσχεσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπισχνέομαι) an undertaking, engagement, promise, οὐδέ τι ἐκτελέουσιν ὑπόσχεσιν ἤνπερ ὑπέσταν Il. 2. 286; τέλεσον μοι ὑπ. ἤνπερ ὑπέσταν Od. 10. 483; τὴν ὑπ. ἐκπληρῶσαι Hdt. 5. 35; κραινεῖν Aesch. Supp. 368; ἀποδιδόναι Isocr. Antid. § 81, Plat. Meno 77 A; ὑπ. ἀπολαβεῖν to receive the fulfilment of a promise, Xen. Symp. 3. 3; ἀπαιτεῖν τὰς ὑπ. to demand their fulfilment, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 4; ὑπ. ψεύδεσθαι to fail in its performance, Aeschin. 20. 9; μεγάλας ποιείσθαι τὰς ὑπ. Isocr. 3 D; ἡ ὑπ. ἀπέβη was accomplished, Thuc. 4. 39; δύο ὑποσχεσεις, τὴν μὲν ἀναπράξαι, τὴν δὲ αὐτὸς ἀποδοῦναι Id. 2. 95; ἐξ ὑποσχεσεως according to engagement, C. 1. 2713, cf. 1104, 2779, al.; cf. ὑπόθεσις III. 3. II. a profession (as a mode of life), Luc. Pisc. 31.

ὑποσχετικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to promise, Eust. 710. 12, Suid. Adv. —κῶς, Eust.

ὑποσχηματίζομαι, Med., = σχηματίζομαι, προσποιέομαι, A. B. 68.

ὑποσχιδῆκώδης, ἐς, (σχιδαξ) apt to splinter, Diosc. 5. 181.

ὑποσχιζω, to split underneath, Ael. N. A. 17. 44, v. 1. Symn. ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 13:—Pass., Poll. 9. 127.

ὑπόσχιμα, τό, a kind of man's shoe, Poll. 7. 91.

ὑπόσχιλος, ὁ, an under-teacher, Schol. Dem. 270. 7.

ὑποσχόμενος, v. sub ὑπισχνέομαι:—ὑποσχών, v. sub ὑπέχω.

ὑποσώζομαι, Pass., ὑπ. εἰς τόπον to return safely to . . . Julian.

ὑποσωματώτινά, to renew his body gradually, Stob. Ecl. 1. 746.

ὑποσωρεύω, to heap up under, Erotian., Soran., etc.

ὑποσωφρονιστής, οὐ, ὁ, an inferior officer or under-teacher in the gymnasia, C. 1. 272, 276.

ὑποταγή, ἡ, subordination, subjection, submission, Dion. H. 3. 66, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 13, Gal. 2. 5. 2. in reference to the subjunctive mood, Apoll. de Constr. 301, etc.

ὑποταίνιος ἄμμος, ἡ, sand that runs out into tongues or spits, Philo 1. 647., 2. 139, 524.

ὑποτακτέον, verb. Adj. one must reckon as subject, τινί τι Arr. Epict. 2. 17, 7.

ὑποτακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, subordinate, opp. to προτακτικός, Eust. Opusc. 95. 90., 221. 24. II. subjoined, ὑπ. φωνῆν the second vowel in a diphthong, E. M. 203. 47, al. 2. ὑπ. ἄρθρον articulus postpositivus, i. e. ὄς, ἡ, ὄ, Greg. Cor. 385. 3. of Verbs, ὑπ. ἐγκλισις, ὑπ. ῥῆμα or ὁ ὑποτακτικός, modus subjunctivus, Apoll. de Constr. 261, al.:—ὑπ. σύνδεσμος a conjunction, followed by the subjunctive, Thom. M.:—Adv. —κῶς, in the subjunctive, Apoll. de Constr. 226. 4. relative, of a pronoun, Ath. 493 B.

ὑποταμόν, τό, a plant cut off at bottom for magic purposes, h. Hom. Cer. 228, dub.

ὑποτάμνω, Ion. for ὑποτέμνω, Hdt.

ὑποτάνω, = ὑποτείνω, ὑπὸ δ' ἔρματα . . τόνυσσαν Il. 1. 486.

ὑπόταξις, εως, ἡ, subjection, submission, Dion. H. 1. 5, Diog. L. 7. 122.

ὑποταπεινώ, to humble in some degree, Basil. M.

ὑποτάρσσω, contr. —θράσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. ξω. To stir up, trouble from below or a little, Ar. Vesp. 1285, Plut. Fab. 2, etc.:—Pass., ὑπεταράχθη ἡ κοιλίη Hipp. Epid. 1. 979; ὑπ. πρὸς τι to be somewhat troubled at . . . Luc. D. Mort. 7. 2. 2. ὑπ. τι to cause some trouble, Dio C. 39. 56., 79. 4.—Cf. ὑποθολώ.

ὑποτορβέω, to be somewhat afraid of, shrink before, τοῦσδ' ὑποταρβήσαντες Il. 17. 533.

ὑποταρτάριος [ἄ], ov, under Tartarus, of the Titans, Il. 14. 279, Hes. Th. 851, cf. Luc. Herc. 1.

ὑπότασις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποτείνω) a stretching under: extension, Hipp. Fract. 764; πεδίων ὑποτάσεις the plains that stretch below, Eur. Bacch. 749.

ὑποτάσσω, Att. —ττω, fut. ξω. To place or arrange under, τινί τι Polyb. 3. 36, 7, Plut. Nic. 23, etc.; ὑπ. εἰς . . . Lat. *referre in numerum*, Polyb. 17. 15, 4. II. to post under or behind, ὑποτάσσεσθαι τινί Luc. Paras. 49; ὑποτεταγμένος τινί subordinate to him, Arist. Fr. 392. 2. to subject, εαυτὸν τινί Plut. Pomp. 64; to subdue, make subject, ἔβη Hdn. 7. 2, fin.; εαυτῷ τὰ πάντα Ep. Phil. 3. 21; πάντα ὑπὸ τοῦσδ' αὐτοῦ Ep. Eph. 1. 22:—Med. to make subject to oneself, Hdn. 2. 2:—Pass. to be obedient, τινί Ep. Col. 3. 18, al.:—absol., κοῦχ ὑποτογείς ἐβάδιζεν ὡς περ Νικίας dejectedly, timidly, Phryn. Com. Incert. 3; οἱ ὑποτεταγμένοι subjects, Polyb. 3. 13, 8, etc.; ἐδούλευσας, ὑπετάγης Arr. Epict. 4. 4, 33. III. to put after, Plut. 2. 737 F: to take as a minor premiss, in Logic, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 61:—Pass. to follow, Plut. 2. 1020 A, etc.; κῶμαι αἱ ὑποτεταγμέναί the following . . . Ptol. IV. to govern the subjunctive, E. M.

ὑποταύριον, τό, the part below the τοῦρος (III) or κοχώνη, Hippiatr., v. Valck. ad Ammon. 40.

ὑποταφρεύω, to dig under, undermine, χύματα App. Pun. 16.

ὑποταχύνω, to hasten on a little, Athanas.

ὑποτείνω, fut. —τενῶ, to stretch under, put under, Hipp. V. C. 908, Plat. Tim. 74 A; τι ὑπὸ τι Hipp. Fract. 761; ἀντήριδας . . ὑπ. πρὸς τοὺς τοίχους fixed stay-beams to strengthen the ship's sides, Thuc. 7. 36:—Pass. to be extended beneath, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 30. b. intr. to extend under, subtend, ὑπὸ τὴν μείζω γωνίαν ὑπ. τὴν τοῦ τριγώνου (sc. ἡ γραμμῆ) Arist. Meteor. 3. 5, 6; ἡ τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίαν ὑποτείνουσα (sc.

γραμμή or πλευρά) the hypotenuse or line subtending the right angle, Apd. ap. Ath. 418 F; so, ἡ ὑποτείνουσα alone, Plat. Tim. 54 D, Arist. Incess. An. 9, 3 and 7; also the string of a bow, Math. 2. to strain, pull hard [τοὺς κάλους] Ar. Pax 458:—metaph., μεγάλας ὀδύνας ὑπ. intensifies, Soph. Aj. 262. II. to hold out hopes, to offer, c. inf., ὑπ. τὰ ἐμπόρια ἐλευθεροῦν Hdt. 7. 158, cf. Thuc. 8. 48:—also, ὑπ. τινὶ μισθοῦ Ar. Ach. 657; ἐλπίδας, ὑποσχέοις Dem. 121. 24., 625. 6;—so in Med., Dio C. 38. 31. 2. to lay or put before one, present, suggest, ὑπ. τοῖς λόγοις μέμψιν Paus. 7. 9, 4; ὑπ. τινὶ λόγου τοιούτου λέγειν Eur. Or. 905; ἀπάτην Plut. Timol. 10:—so in Med., Plat. Theaet. 179 E; but also, to propose a question, Id. Gorg. 448 E. ὑποτειχίζω, to build a wall under or so as to intercept, to build a cross-wall, Thuc. 6. 99, App. Illyr. 19. ὑποτειχίσις, εὖς, ἡ, the building of a cross-wall, Thuc. 6. 100. ὑποτειχισμα, τό, a cross-wall, Thuc. 6. 100. ὑποτεκμαίρομαι, Dep. to guess at a thing, Ar. Fr. 1. ὑποτέλειος, α, ον, less than complete, v. sub ὑπαστιγμῆ. ὑποτελέω, fut. ἐσώ, to pay off, discharge, of a tribute or tax, φόρον ὑπ. Hdt. 1. 171, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 9, etc.; συντάξεις, συντάξεις καὶ φόρους Isocr. 140 B, 256 E; and absol. to pay tribute, Thuc. 3. 46, Luc., etc.:—also, ὑπ. ἀξίην βασιλείῃ (v. sub ἀξία) Hdt. 4. 201; ὑπ. ἔρανον, δῶρα Dem. 142. 1, Plut., etc.; ὑπ. τι to pay a debt, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 23. ὑποτελής, ἐς, gen. ἐός: (τέλος v):—subject to pay taxes, taxable, tributary, Lat. vectigalis, tributarius, Thuc. 2. 9., 5. 111; in full, ὑποτελής φόρον Id. 1. 19, 56, 66., 7. 57; ὑπ. φόρων or φόροις Plut. Artox. 21, Pyrrh. 23:—ὑπ. τινὶ tributary to . . , Synes. 180 A. II. act. receiving payment, c. gen., μισθοῦ Luc. Merc. Cond. 36.—Cf. sq. ὑποτελής, ἴδος, ἡ, a name given by Herillus in Diog. L. 7. 165 to a subordinate object, which ought to be only held as a means towards attaining the chief good (τέλος), cf. Stob. Ecl. 2. 60. ὑποτέλλομαι, Dep. to come forth from under, Ap. Rh. 2. 83. ὑποτέμνω, Ion. —τάμνω Hdt.: fut. —τεμῶ and —τεμούμαι. To cut away under or underneath, ὑπὸ γλώσσαν τάμε χαλκός Il. 5. 74; ταμῶν ὑπο πυθμέν' ἐλαίης Od. 23. 204; ὑπ. τὰς ἀγκύρας Plut. Anton. 32:—Pass., ὑποτέμνεται τὰ νεῦρα τῶν πραγμάτων Aeschin. 77. 26; τὰς ρίζας ὑποτεμνόμενος having them cut away below, Luc. Tim. 8; ὑποτμηθεὶς τὴν ἰγνύην hamstring, Id. Tox. 60. 2. to cut underhand, i. e. in a cheating way, of a roguish leather-seller, Ar. Eq. 316. II. to cut off, intercept, Lat. interciperē, intercludere, ὑπ. πηγὰς Plat. Legg. 844 A; ὑπ. τὴν ἐλπίδα Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 34., 7. 1, 29:—but more often in Med., ὑποταμέσθαι τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν (sc. αὐτοῖς) Hdt. 5. 86; ὑποτέμνεσθαι τὰς ὁδοὺς to cut off one's way, stop one short, Ar. Eq. 291, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 25; ὑπ. τὸν πλοῦν Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 15; also, ὑποτέμνεσθαι τινα to intercept him, Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 19; ὑπ. τοῖς χρόνοις τινός Aeschin. 63. 17; τὰς ὁρμάς, τὴν ἐπίνοιαν Polyb. 18. 21, 1., 36. 1, 1, etc.; so in pf. pass., ὑποτεμνόμενος πάσας αὐτῶν τὰς ὠφελείας Id. 5. 107, 6. ὑποτερετίζω, to whistle in answer, Schol. Pind. O. 9. 59. ὑποτέρπομαι, Pass. to take pleasure secretly, τινὶ Timario in Notit. Mss. 9. 2. 176. ὑποτεταγμένως, Adv. pf. pass. subordinatedly, Clem. Rom. ad Cor. 37. ὑποτετράγωνος, ον, almost square or rectangular, Physiogn. ὑποτετραμερής, ἐς, in the ratio of 1 + $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{3}{2}$, Boisson. Anecd. 4. 420:—ὑποτετραπλασιεπίτριστος, ον, less by $\frac{4}{3}$ times, i. e. in the ratio of $\frac{1}{3}$; and ὑποτετραπλάσιος, ον, in the ratio of $\frac{1}{4}$, Ibid. ὑπότευξις, εὖς, ἡ, a rejoinder, reply, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 251. ὑπότεφρος, ον, somewhat ash-coloured, cited from Diosc. ὑποτεχνάομαι, Dep. to come to aid by art, Alex. Trall. 1. 114. ὑποτήκομαι, Pass. to melt gradually, Basil.; metaph., Ael. N. A. 15. 4, etc. ὑποτηρέω, to note or remark underhand, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 321, where Dind. ἐπιτ-. II. to wait patiently for, τι Greg. Naz. ὑποτίθημι, fut. —θήσω:—to place under, ὑπ. κύκλα πυθμένι θῆκεν Il. 18. 375; τὰ φρύγαν' ὑπ. puts the fire-wood under, Telclid. Incert. 3; θεοῦ βάσεις ὑποτιθέντος putting legs or feet under them, Plat. Tim. 92 A, cf. Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 9; ὑπὸ ποταμοῦ πολλοῦς . . πύλιν ὑπ. Plat. Legg. 682 C; [φοίνικας] ὑπ. τινὶ Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 12; ἀλεκτορίδι ὑπ. τὰ φά Arist. H. A. 6. 9, 3; ἑαυτὴν [τῷ ἀρρενί] Ib. 5. 2, 7; ὑπ. τι ὑπὸ τὸν ὀφθαλμόν Id. Probl. 3. 20, 1:—of a horse galloping, ὑπ. τὰ ὀπίσθια σκέλη ὑπὸ τὰ ἐμπρόσθια Xen. Eq. 11, 2 sq.; τὰ ὀπίσθεν σκέλη διὰ πολλοῦ ὑπ. to bring up his hind legs so that they are far from touching the fore, lb. 1, 14, cf. Cyn. 5, 10:—metaph., ὑποχειρίους τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ὑπ. τὰς αὐτῶν πατρίδας Plat. Polit. 308 A:—Med. to place under one's feet, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 41; ὑπ' αὐτὰ Arist. Incess. An. 15, 9. 2. to place under a certain class, γεωργικῆ, θηρευτικῆ, etc., Plat. Polit. 289 A. 3. to place or lay under as a foundation or beginning, ῥυθμοὺς καὶ σχήματα Id. Legg. 669 D; ὑποθεσίν τινι Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 13; τοῦτο ὑπ. τῇ γνώμῃ Dem. 550. 5; ὑπ. τοῖς ἐναντίοις φύσιν τινα Arist. Phys. 1. 6, 3; μίαν ὕλην ἢ πλείους Id. Metaph. 1. 7, 2; cf. ὑπόκειμαι II. 8:—hence, b. in aor. pass. ὑπετέθη (cf. ὑπόκειμαι), to be laid down, assumed, Plat. Tim. 48 E, cf. 61 D; οἱ ὑποθεθέντες λόγοι assumed as principles, Id. Legg. 812 A; τὰ ὑποθεθέντα Id. Parm. 136 B; τῶν καλῶν τι ἢ σωφροσύνη ὑπετέθη was assumed to be . . , Id. Charm. 160 D; ἐὰν τὸ ἐναντίον ὑποθεθῆ, in a hypothet. syllogism, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 11, 6; ψεῦδος τὸ ὑποθεθέν Ib. 8:—but most common, c. in Med. to lay down with oneself, adopt as a principle, take for granted, assume, ἀρχὴν τινα Plat. Tim. 53 D, cf. Dem. 29. 5, Polyb. 1. 5, 1; λόγον δὲ ἂν κρίνω Plat. Phaedo 100 A, cf. Rep. 510 C; ὑπ. ὑποθεσίν Id. Phaedo 101 D; δ' ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑπετιθέμεθα Id. Charm. 171 D; ὑπ. τὶ ὡς δὲ Ib. 136 C; ὑπ. τι περὶ τινος ὡς ὄντος Ib. 136 B, cf. 137 B, Polit. 284 C; ὑπ. ὡς τούτου οὕτω ἔχοντος Id. Rep. 437 A; c. acc. et inf. to

assume or suppose that . . , Id. Phaedo 100 B, Prot. 339 D; and with the inf. omitted, ὑπ. τὴν ἀρετὴν διδασκόν [εἶναι] Id. Rep. 437 A; τάναντία οἷς ὑπεθέμην Id. Theaet. 165 D; νεώτερον αὐτὸν ὑπ. to put him down as younger, Dion. H. 4. 6:—absol., ὡπερ ὑπέθου as you laid down, began by assuming, Plat. Rep. 346 B; ὑποθέμενος, opp. to συγγεγονώς, of hypothesis opp. to actual knowledge, Philostr. 702. II. to hold out under, present, τὴν σάρισσαν Luc. D. Mort. 27. 3; metaph. to suggest, ἐλπίδα ὑποθεῖναι Pors. Or. 1184, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 28, Dem. 638. 44; also, ἐλπίδα ὑπ. δουλώσειν Thuc. 1. 138; ἡ εὐπραγία ὑπ. ἰσχὺν τῆς ἐλπίδος Id. 4. 65; ὑπ. λόγους, τέχνas Eur. 1. A. 507, Bacch. 675:—but the earlier and more gen. usage in this sense was 2. Med. to suggest, hint a thing to one, ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ βουλήν Il. 8. 36, 467; ἔπος, ἔργον ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ to suggest a speech, an action, to any one, advise or counsel him thereto, Od. 4. 163, ll. 11. 788; δόλον ὑπεθήκατο Hes. Th. 175, cf. Od. 3. 27; so, ὑποθέσθαι τι Hdt. 1. 156., 3. 36; ὑπ. σωτηρίην τινὶ Id. 5. 95, cf. 7. 237; σμικρὸν ὑπ. τοῖς κριταῖσι Ar. Eccl. 1154. b. c. dat. pers. only, ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ to advise, counsel, admonish one, Od. 2. 194., 5. 143, Ar. Av. 1362, Lys. 522, Plat. Charm. 155 D; and with an Adv., ἀλλά μοι εὖ ὑπόθεν Od. 15. 310; πικρῶς ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ Il. 21. 293. c. c. inf. to advise one to do a thing, Hdt. 1. 90, Thuc. 5. 90; ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ ὠνεῖσθαι ἵππον to instruct him how to buy . . , Xen. Eq. 3, 7. 3. in stronger sense, ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ τι to enjoin it upon him, Hdt. 4. 135. 4. ὑπ. γράμματα, λόγον to impart, communicate, Plat. Polit. 295 C, Tim. 26 A, cf. Hipp. Ma. 286 B. 5. to propose, σκοπὸν as a mark or aim, Luc. Pisc. 7; δ' ὑποθεθεὶς σκοπός Arist. Eth. N. 6. 12, 9:—in Med., ὑποθέσθαι ὑπὲρ τινος to propose to oneself as a subject of discussion or argument, Isocr. 51 A; to propose to oneself as a task, undertake, τι Andoc. 6. 19. III. to put down as a deposit or stake, ραυνί, pledge, mortgage, τοῦτο τὸ ἐνέχυρον Hdt. 2. 136; τὴν οὐσίαν, τὴν οἰκίαν Isocr. 400 B, Dem. 842. 8., 1188. 2; ὑποτιθέσθαι τινὶ τι ταλάντου to mortgage for a talent, Aeschin. 68. 25, cf. Dem. 821. 12; δραχμὴν ὑπόθεσθαι Diphil. Συνορ. 1. 2; cf. ὑποθήκη:—but in Med., of the mortgagee, to lend money on pledge, Dem. 841. 20; ὑποτιθεσθαι τὰ σκεῦη Id. 1223. 24:—but the Med. is used for the Act. in later writers, Plut. Cato Mi. 6., 2. 828 A:—for the Pass., ὑπόκειμαι is used, except in aor. 1, ὑποκείσθαι τοὺς ἀποτεθέντας [πόρους] Inscr. Halic. 2. p. 690 Newton. 2. to stake, hazard, venture, εἰς οἶον κίνδυνον ἔρχει ὑποθήσων τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Prot. 313 A; ὑποθεῖς τὸν ἴδιον κίνδυνον at his own risk, Dem. 420. 25; for which we also find ὑπ. ἑαυτὸν ἔγγυον, Plut. Crass. 7; τὴν ψυχὴν ταῖς τύχαις Luc. Dem. Enc. 41; ἑαυτὸν ὕργῃ, κινδύνοις, etc., Plut. Them. 24, etc. ὑποτίλλω, to tear out, pluck out, τὴν βοτάνην Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 5. ὑποτιμάω, to name the price of, ἰχθύων Alex. Λεβ. 3. 4. II. Med., 1. to make a return or assessment of one's property, Arist. Oec. 2. 6 and 36. 2. as law-term, = ἀντιτιμάομαι, Xen. Apol. 23; ἀποθήσκειν ὑποτιμῶ Arist. Rhet. Al. 30, 11; v. Butt. Dem. Mid. in Ind., and cf. τιμάω III. 2. 3. to pretend, allege, πενίαν Iambl. V. Pyth. 23, cf. Apollod. 2. 4, 3; absol. to excuse oneself, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 61. ὑποτιμήσις, εὖς, ἡ, a counter-estimate, = ἀντιτίμησις, Schol. Dem. 34. 11, Philo, etc. 2. a pretence, pretext, Plut. Camill. 40, Ael. N. A. 4. 43, Philo, etc. ὑποτιμητής, οὔ, δ, as a transl. of the Lat. subeensor, Dio C. 52. 21, etc. ὑποτινάσσω, to shake a little, Eccl. ὑποτίθιος, ον, under the breast (cf. ὑπομάζιος), τὰ ὑπ. children at the breast, LXX (Hos. 14. 1), Ath. 46 E; ὑπότιθος, in Phot., Suid., etc. *ὑποτλάω, obsol. pres. with aor. ὑπέτλην, to endure, Anth. P. 5. 302. ὑποτμήγω, Ep. for ὑποτέμνω, Q. Sm. 5. 244., 9. 380:—Med., Ap. Rh. 4. 328. ὑπ-ο-ο-βέω, to sound in answer, echo, ὑπὸ δὲ . . ὕοβεῖ δόναξ . . νόμον Aesch. Pr. 574 (lyr.). ὑποτομῆς, εὖς, δ, a cutting instrument, LXX (2 Regg. 12. 31). ὑποτομή, ἡ, a cutting off below, Plut. 2. 980 C: a cutting up, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 7. II. a smaller incision or line, Procl. ὑπο-τονθορύζω (often incorrectly written -ίζω), to murmur in an under-tone, Euc. Merc. Cond. 26, Bis Acc. 4, etc.; τι at a thing, Id. Necyom. 7. ὑπότονον, τό, v. sub ὑπέρονος. ὑποτοξεύω, to shoot from arrows from below, Aen. Poliorc. 36. ὑποτοπάζω, = ὑποτοπέω, Philo 2. 480, Dio C. 78. 25:—verb. Adj. —τοπαστέον, Eccl. ὑποτοπασμός, δ, a suspicion, surmise, Joseph. A. J. 17. 4, 2. ὑποτοπεύω, = sq., τινά Thuc. 8. 76; c. acc. et inf., Id. 5. 35:—in Gramm. to doubt the genuineness of a passage. ὑποτοπέω, aor. 1 —τόπησα Thuc.: pf. —τετόπηκα Dio C. 38. 42. To suspect, surmise, τι Thuc. 1. 56; c. acc. et inf., Id. 1. 20, 51, etc.; ὑπ. μὴ . . Id. 2. 13. 2. c. acc. pers. to suspect him, Id. 5. 116. II. earlier we have Dep. ὑποτοπέομαι, aor. ὑπετοπήθη:—to suspect a thing, οὐδὲν ὑποτοπηθέντα Hdt. 9. 116; κάχ' ὑποτοπεῖσθαι Ar. Ran. 958; c. inf., ὑποτοπηθέντες Δημάρητον δρησῶν ἐπιχειρεῖν Hdt. 6. 70, cf. Ar. Thesm. 496, Lysias 114. 32.—In Att. Prose the word generally used was ὑποπτεύω. ὑπότοπημα, τό, a suspicion, Byz. ὑποτοπητέον, verb. Adj. one must suspect, Philo 2. 14, Eccl. ὑπότοπος, ον, suspicious, Polemo Physiogn. p. 265 (but for καὶ ὑπ. legend. καχύποπτοι). ὑποτορεύω, to engrave in toreutic work, Ael. N. A. 10. 22. ὑποτραυφδέω, to play a part in tragedy second to . . , τινὶ Philostr. 507. II. to answer in tragic tone, v. l. Luc. Jup. Trag. 1. ὑποτραυλίζω, to lisp a little, Luc. Tim. 55.

Thuc. 6. 88:—Pass., οἱ ὑπουργοῦμενοι those who receive assistance, Epict. ap. Stob. 72. 55. 2. c. acc. rei, χρησὰ ὑπ. (sc. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοισι) to do them good service, Hdt. 8. 143, cf. 7. 38, Soph. El. 461, Ph. 143, Antipho 127. 31, Thuc. 7. 62; so, ὑπ. χάριν τινί Aesch. Pr. 635, Eur. Alc. 842; of a woman, ὑπ. τινι πρὸς χάριν Anaxil. Neott. 2:—Pass., τὰ ὑπουργημένα services done or rendered, Hdt. 9. 109. 3. absol., Soph. Aj. 681, Ph. 53; τὰ τῆς κοιλίης ὑπ. do their duty, Hipp. 493. 17. 4. c. dat. rei, to assist or promote, τῇ καθάρσει Id. 493. 16; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

ὑπουργημα, τό, a service done or rendered, Hdt. 1. 137, Andoc. 21. 41, Xen. Hier. 8, 7:—ὑπουργηματικός, ἢ, ὄν, fit for such service, A. B. 653.

ὑπουργησις, εως, ἡ, = ὑπουργία, Eccl.
ὑπουργητέον, verb. Adj. one must serve or be kind to, Luc. Charon 2.
ὑπουργία, ἡ, service rendered, Soph. O. C. 1413, Arist. Rhet. 2. 7, 4; sens. obs., Amphis Ἰάδ. 1. 5. 2. in bad sense, obsequiousness, complaisance, Xen. Hier. 1, 38, Luc. Pseudol. 25. 3. medical attendance, Hipp. 24. 47, al.

ὑπουργικός, ἢ, ὄν, serviceable, obliging, kind, courteous, Justin. M., etc. Adv. -κῶς, Cyrill.

ὑπουργός, ὄν, contr. for ὑποεργός (q. v.), rendering service, serviceable, promoting, conducive to, τῷ ἀποπήγνυσθαι Xen. An. 5. 8, 15; c. gen. rei, Polyb. 5. 89, 3:—οἱ ὑπ. the attendants, Hipp. Acut. 395; ὑπ. τινος a servant of any one, Polyb. 30. 8, 4. Adv. -γῶς, Aristaeon. 1. 3.

ὑπουρέω, to make a little water, Hippiatr.
ὑπουρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (οὐρά) a crupper, Lat. postilena, Gloss.
ὑπόφαιδρος, ὄν, somewhat cheerful or gay, Poll. 4. 143.

ὑποφαίνω, fut. -φᾶνῶ, to bring to light from under, θρήνην ὑπέφηνε τραπέζης he drew the stool from under the table, Od. 17. 409. 2. to shew a little, just shew, ἰχθύες .. τὰ λευκὰ ὑποφαίνοντες Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 8; αἱ παρειαὶ ὑπ. τὴν τοῦ αἰδοῦς χροίαν Poll. 2. 87: metaph. to shew just, give indications of, μικρὰν ἐλπίδα Dem. 379. 1, cf. Polyb. 27. 10, 3; πράξιματα Id. 27. 10, 3, cf. 24. 5, 5:—c. part., ὑπέφαιν' ἔσομένη .. λαμπρὰ πάνυ (so Dobree) Anaxandr. Γερωντ. 1; ὑπ. ὡς περ ἐπιθροσόμενος Ael. N. A. 5. 17.

II. Pass. to be seen under, ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας πόδες πολλοὶ ὑποφαίνονται Thuc. 5. 10; ὑπ. τι τῆς χώρας ἔρημον χιόνος Arr. An. 4. 19, 1; ὑπ. ἡ σελήνη Ael. N. A. 4. 10; ἡ ἄλγην διὰ τοῦ ἐσθῆτος Philostr. 823. 2. to appear partly, just shew oneself, be half seen, as the half-opened eyes (cf. ὑπόφαισις), Hipp. Progn. 37, Aph. 1258; of teeth, Arist. H. A. 2. 7, 2; ὑπ. σωτηρία, Isocr. 60 A, 124 E; [τὰ μνησθέντα] Lys. 131. 25; ἀμφισβήτησις Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 8; ἀμφ. ἡμέρα, ἔαρ (v. infr. III) Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 14, Hell. 5. 3, 1.

III. the Act. is also used intr. of the dawn of day, ὑποφαίνει ἡμέρα, ἔως the day gradually breaks or just begins to break, Xen. An. 3. 2, 1., 4. 3, 9, etc.; ἡδὴ ὑπέφαινε τι ἡμέρας (impers.) Plat. Prot. 312 A: so, ὑποφαίνει ἔαρ Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 16; cf. φαίνω A. II, ὑποφάσκω: then, 2. metaph., τὰ νῦν ὑποφαίνοντα the difficulties now dawning upon us, Plat. Soph. 245 E; τσαύτας ὑρῶν ὑποφαινούσας ἐλπίδας Dinarch. 92. 43; ἐὰν ὑποφαίνῃ ἀπορία μέλιτος Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 26.

ὑπόφαισις, ὄν, somewhat gray, Phot., Erotian.
ὑποφᾶκώδης, ες, (εἶδος) somewhat of a lentil colour, Hipp. 1008 H.
ὑποφᾶλᾶκρος, ὄν, somewhat bald, lo. Malal.
ὑποφαντικός, ἢ, ὄν, shewing partly, τινος Epiphan.
ὑποφαρμάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, to spice or drug a little, adulterate, οἶνον Plut. 2. 614 B, cf. 672 B.

ὑπόφᾶσις, εως, ἡ, a being half seen, ὑπ. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, of the eyes, when in sleep they shew through the half-opened eyelids, Hipp. Progn. 37, Aph. 1258, cf. Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5.

ὑποφᾶτις, ἰος, ἡ, v. sub ὑποφῆτις.
ὑπόφᾶυλος, η, ὄν, somewhat low, διαίτα Hipp. Fract. 756:—on the terminations, cf. Lob. Paral. 471.

ὑπόφᾶυσις, ἡ, (v. φαίνω) a light shewing through a small hole: hence, generally, a narrow opening, Hdt. 7. 36.

ὑποφᾶύσκω, to begin to shine, ὑποφᾶύσκοντος at daybreak, Arist. Probl. 8. 17, 1; cf. ὑποφᾶύσκω.

ὑπόφᾶυτις, ἰος, ἡ, v. sub ὑποφῆτις.
ὑποφείδομαι, fut. σομαι, Dep. to spare a little, Xen. An. 4. 1, 8; c. gen., Plut. 2. 707 C; ὑπ. μὴ ἔλκειν Luc. Peregr. 6.

ὑποφειδομένως, Adv. somewhat sparingly, rarely, Plut. Alex. 28.
ὑπ-οφείλω, to owe, Eccl.

ὑποφέρω, fut. ὑποίσω: aor. ὑπήνεγκα (Ion. ὑπήνεκα) or ὑπήνεγκον. To carry away under, esp. to bear out of danger, ἀλλά μ' ὑπήνεικαν ταχέες πόδες Il. 5. 885:—Pass. to be taken from under, ἐὰν [τὸ ὑποκείμενον] ὑποφέρηται Arist. Incess. An. 3, 2. 2. to carry underneath one, τὰ ὑπὸ σκέλη, of a horse, Id. H. A. 8. 24, 2.

II. to bear or carry by being under, to bear a burden, τὰ ὄπλα, of an armour-bearer, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 57, cf. Plut. Sull. 7:—Pass. to be supported, τοῖς σκέλεσι Arist. Probl. 5. 19. 2. metaph. to support, bear, endure, submit to, πόνους καὶ κινδύνους Isocr. 40 A, cf. Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 3; κινδύνους καὶ φόβους Plat. Theaet. 173 A; ὀργὴν τινος Id. Legg. 879 C; τὸν τρόπον τινός Isocr. 8 D; γῆρας καὶ πένιαν Aeschin. 12. 37; εἰσφορῆς Xen. Oec. 2, 6; ἀναλώματα Dem. 1359. 7; πόλεμον Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 15.

III. to bear or carry just behind, δίφρους τινί Ael. V. H. 4. 22. 2. to subjoin, add in speaking, Dion. H. 7. 16 (Cod. Vat.), Longin. 16. 4. IV. to hold out under, hold out, present, δᾶδα Plut. Poplic. 23; τὰ σεσιθηρωμένα μέρη ταῖς πληγαῖς Id. Camill. 41; ὑπ. πληγὰς to inflict them, Id. Eum. 7. 2. metaph. to hold out, suggest, proffer, εἰ τῶν .. οἰχομένων .. ἐλπίδ' ὑποίσεις Soph. El. 834; to pretend, allege, like προφέρω, Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 2. V. to carry down, of a river, Plut. 2. 325 A, Poll. 1. 111, etc.: —to make to slip down, make to fall, Plut. 2. 459 B, cf. Poll. 1. 157:—

Pass. to be borne down, τῷ ποταμῷ Plut. Alex. 63: to slip down, κατὰ κρημνῶν Id. Mar. 23. 2. metaph. in Pass. to fall gradually, slip or sink down, εἰς πένιαν App. Civ. 2. 2; to decline gradually, of consumptive people, Hipp. Epid. 1. 939 (al. ὑποφθίρομαι); and so perhaps ὀρθοστάτην ὑπ., Ib. 3. 1089, 1111 (though others explain it, to hold out); πόλις πταίσμασιν ὑποφερομένη Plut. Comp. Pericl. 1; ὑποφερομένην ἀτάσιν ἀνανεωτερίζειν to revive an expiring faction, Id. Sertor. 4, cf. Lycurg. 2:—of a festival, to fall after its due time, Id. Caes. 59.

VI. to bring down to a certain point, ἐς τοσοῦτον App. Civ. 5. 6; ὑπ. τινὰ εἰς διόρθωσιν Plut. Lycurg. 25:—Pass., in bad sense, ὑπ. εἰς ὕβριν Id. Alcib. 18; πρὸς τὸ κομπῶδες Id. Alex. 23.

ὑποφεύγω, fut. φομαι, to flee from under, shun, Lat. subterfugio, τινὰ Il. 22. 200, Eur. El. 1343; νηλεές ἦμαρ Il. 21. 57; ὑπ. τὸν πλοῦν to withdraw from, endeavour to evade, Thuc. 4. 28. II. absol. to retire a little, withdraw, Hdt. 4. 111, 120, Thuc. 3. 97, Plat. Legg. 762 B.

ὑποφητεία, ἡ, the office of ὑποφήτης, Eust. Opusc. 303. 72, Zonar.
ὑποφητεύω, to hold the office of ὑποφήτης, Luc. Philops. 6; τινί Id. Bis Acc. 1.

ὑποφήτης, ὄν, (φημί) a suggester, interpreter, expounder, esp. of the divine will or judgment, e.g. a priest who declares an oracle, Il. 16. 235; Μουσῶν ὑποφήται, i.e. poets, Lat. vates, Theocr. 16. 29; and absol., Id. 17. 115., 22. 116: cf. προφήτης.

ὑποφητικῶς, Adv. in manner befitting a ὑποφήτης or his office, Eccl.
ὑποφήτις, ἡ, fem. of ὑποφήτης, Ath. 590 E; Ἐνναλιόιο καὶ Εἰρήνας ὑποφᾶτιν .. σάλπιγγα Anth. P. 6. 46.—In Pind. P. 2. 140 (76) Herm. explains διαβολιᾶν ὑποφᾶτιες as = ποταγωγίδες, purveyors of slander; but Böckh proposes to read ὑποφᾶυτιες, Aeol. for ὑποφᾶσεις, and Bgk. suggests ὑποφᾶντιες, Dor. for ὑποφᾶσεις, suggestions.

ὑποφήτωρ, ὄν, ἡ, = ὑποφήτης, ὑπ. ἀοιδῆς Μοῦσαι Ap. Rh. 1. 22; ὑπ. Πιερίδων, of poets, Anth. P. 14. 1; μύθων ὑπ. Manetho 3. 326:—as Adj., ὑποφήτωρ μύθῳ with prophetic word, Nonn. Io. 5. 157.
ὑποφθάδόν, Adv. beforehand, Opp. H. 3. 145, 618; cf. παραφθαδόν.
ὑπ-οφθάμιος, ὄν, under the eyes, φρουρά Poll. 2. 87:—τὰ ὑπ. the parts under the eyes, Hipp. Coac. 137, cf. 595. 50., 638. 11, etc.; v. κύλα.

ὑποφθάνω [ᾶ]: aor. ὑπέφθην, inf. ὑποφθῆναι, part. ὑποφθᾶς, also in med. aor. part. (v. infr.): later aor. I ὑπέφθᾶσα. To haste before, be or get beforehand, ὑποφθᾶς δουρὶ μέσον περὶ ἠνθῆσεν getting beforehand he pierced him through the middle, Il. 7. 144; ἔγραψεν ὑποφθᾶσας Plut. Pomp. 21; so also in part. med., ὑποφθᾶμενος κτείνειν Od. 4. 547. II. c. acc. to be beforehand with one, Ap. Rh. 4. 307, Plut. Aem. 26, etc.; and in Med., τὸν ὑποφθαμένη φάτο μῦθον Od. 15. 171, cf. Anth. P. 9. 227. [On the quantity, v. sub φθάνω.]
ὑποφθέγγομαι, Dep. to speak in an undertone, ἐντὸς ὑπ., of an ἐγγαστρίμυθος, Plat. Soph. 252 C; ἡσυχῇ, τυφλόν, ἡρέμα ὑπ. τινι Luc. Nigr. 13, Plut. Arat. 8, etc.; ὑπ. τινί τι to hint gently, suggest, Id. 2. 88 C. 2. to reply, τινι Id. Brut. 36. II. of birds, Ael. N. A. 7. 7, Longus 3. 12; also, ὑπ. κερκίς Philostr. 853.
ὑποφθίρω, to destroy or corrupt gradually, Byz.:—Pass. to waste or pine away, read by some in Hipp. Epid. 1. 939, for ὑποφθίρομαι, q. v.
ὑποφθίνω [ί], to waste away, pine gradually, Heracl. Alleg. 61.
ὑποφθονέω, to feel secret envy at, τινι Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 13; Κυαζάρης, ὅτι ἐκεῖνοι ἤρχον τοῦ λόγου, ὡς περ ὑπεφθόνει (al. ὑπὸ τι ἐφθόνει) Id. Cyr. 4. 1, 13.
ὑπόφθονος, ὄν, somewhat jealous: Adv., ὑποφθόνως ἔχειν πρὸς τινα to behave somewhat jealously towards one, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 26.
ὑποφθορά, ᾶς, ἡ, corruption, decay, cited from Oribas.
ὑποφθορεύς, εως, ὄν, a corrupter, seducer, Gloss.
ὑποφίλω, to kiss slyly, Aristaeon. 1. 25.
ὑποφλεγέθω, poet. for ὑποφλέγω, Nic. Al. 282.
ὑποφλεγμαινῶ, to be somewhat inflamed, Oribas. 286 Matth.: metaph. of anger, Byz.
ὑποφλεγματίξω, to be a little afflicted with phlegm, Alex. Trall.:—ὑποφλεγματώδης, ες, suffering somewhat from phlegm, Hipp. Coac. 217.
ὑποφλέγω, to heat from below, ὕδωρ λαμπάδι Anth. P. 9. 626:—metaph., ὑποφλέγεσθαι τὴν καρδίαν ἐπὶ τινα Walz Rhett. 1. 502.
ὑποφθοβέομαι, Pass. to be somewhat frightened, v. l. Schol. Eur. Hipp. 433.
ὑπόφθοβος, ὄν, somewhat frightened, shy, Achmes Onir. 74, 97, Phot. II. somewhat feared, Achmes ib. 272.
ὑποφθονίσσομαι, poet. ὑπαίφ-, Pass. to become somewhat purple, Nic. Th. 178, 760, Diosc. 3. 78, etc.
ὑποφθόνια, τί, at Athens, the price paid by the murderer to the relations of the deceased, to buy off their vengeance, the same as Homer's ποινή, and Solon's ἀποινα, the Saxon were-geld, Dinarch. et Theophr. ap. Harp.; ὑπ. κατατιθέσθαι Philostr. 877; ὑπ. δίδοναι τῆς σφαγῆς Dio C. 77. 12:—properly, neut. pl. of ὑποφθόνιος, ὄν, murderous,—an Adj. which Herm. proposes to read in Soph. Tr. 840; v. Blaydes ad l.
ὑποφθορά, ἡ, (ὑποφθίρω) a carrying off below, purging, Hipp. Coac. 168, 203. II. a holding under, putting forward, by way of excuse, ἡ τῶν μνηνῶν ὑπ. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 29:—a rhet. figure by which the opponent's assertion is repeated with a reply, Lat. subjectio, Walz Rhett. 3. 108, 459., 8. 566, etc., cf. Auct. ad Hercenn. 4. 23. III. a hollow passage, drain, Gcop.; hence in Medic., a fistula or fistulous sore, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. IV. in Strab. 248, ἀποφορᾶς is the true reading.
ὑπόφορος, ὄν, subject to tribute, Lat. tributarius, vectigalis, τινι Plut. 2. 774 C, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 10, Eus. H. E. 1. 6. II. with hollow passages, fistulous, Galen. 14. 651.
ὑποφραδοσύνη, ἡ, suggestion, counsel, Hes. Th. 658; al. σῆσιν ἐπιφροσύνησι.
ὑποφράζομαι, Med. with aor. pass. = ὑπονοέω, Ap. Rh. 1. 462.

ὑποφράσσω, Att. -ττω, to stop or block up, Math. Vett. 269.
 ὑποφραστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = ὑποφήτης, Greg. Naz.
 ὑπόφρικος, ον, (φρίξ) *shuddering a little*, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 20).
 ὑποφρίσσω, Att. -ττω, to shudder a little, Luc. Peregr. 39, Jup. Conf. 4, pro Imagg. 12. 2. c. acc. to feel a slight or secret dread before or of, Euphor. Fr. 73.
 ὑποφρύγιος [ῥ], ον, *hypo-Phrygian*, a mode in music, Plut. 2. 1142 F, Ath. 625 E:—Adv. ὑποφρύγιστί, in the *hypo-Phrygian mode*, Arist. Probl. 19. 48, 1.
 ὑποφύγη, ἡ, a *refuge*, θέρουσ from heat, Joseph. A. J. 8. 5, 2.
 ὑποφύλασσω, to serve as lieutenant, C. I. 4332. 10.
 ὑποφυσάω, to blow gently, E. M. 2. metaph. to elate somewhat, in Pass., Philo 1. 339.
 ὑπόφυσις, εως, ἡ, an *undergrowth*: I. in Anatomy, a process, Galen. 2. a sucker, Lat. *stolo*, E. M., Phot.
 ὑποφύτεύω, to plant under, Geop.:—Pass., ὑπ. ὑπό τινι Theophr. C. P. 3. 10, 5.
 ὑποφύω, to make to grow from below, make to grow up, τοῖσι δ' ὑπὸ χθῶν φύε ποίην Il. 14. 347:—Pass., with aor. 2. and pf. act., to grow from below, grow up, Hipp. V. C. 910, Fract. 774; of teeth, to grow in succession, Arist. H. A. 2. 2, 1, cf. 8. 24, 1:—ὑποφύει = ὑποφύεται (si vera l.), Theophr. H. P. 4. 15, 2. II. in Pass. also, to be in process of growth, to be yet undeveloped, Ael. V. H. 8. 8.
 ὑποφωλεύω, to lie hidden under, τινί Anth. P. 7. 375.
 ὑποφωνέω, to call out in answer, Plut. Pomp. 25, cf. 2. 53 B: to sing in answer, Mosch. 3. 49. II. ὑπ. τινα to echo his name, Inscr. Cnid. 2. p. 764 Newton.
 ὑποφώνησις, εως, ἡ, *exhortation*, Plut. 2. 33 D; ὑποφώνημα, τό, Eccl. ὑποφωνητής, οὔ, ὁ, an *exhorter*, Eccl.
 ὑποφώσκω, = ὑποφαύσκω, ὑποφωσκούσης ἕω Arist. Probl. 25. 5; τῆς ἡμέρας ὑπ. Diod. 13. 18 (with v. l. ἐπιφ-).
 ὑποχάζομαι, aor. -κεκαδόμην: Dep.:—to give way gradually or a little, ὑπὸ δὲ Τρῶες κεικάνοντο Il. 4. 498; καὶ αἱ .. Ζεὺς .. ὑποχάζεται Ap. Rh. 1. 1101.
 ὑποχαίνω, v. sub χαίνω, ὑποχάσκω, ὑποχαίρω, to rejoice a little or secretly, Polemo Phys. 1. 18.
 ὑποχαλαρός, ἄ, ὄν, somewhat slack or loose, Hipp. Mochl. 865.
 ὑποχαλάσις, εως, ἡ, a letting down, lowering, Justin. M.:—metaph. a relaxing, ceasing, Nicet. Ann. 27 C: a sinking down, Suid. s. v. ὑφίζησις.
 ὑποχαλάω, to slacken a little, τινί Byz.:—Pass. to be relaxed, Eust. Opusc. 8. 76. II. intr. = Pass., Walz Rhett. 1. 621; τινος from a thing, Ael. N. A. 12. 46.
 ὑποχαλεπαίνω, to become a little angry, Schol. Soph.
 ὑποχαλινίδιος, α, ον, under the bridle:—ἡ ὑποχαλινιδία (sc. ἡνία), prob. a chin-strap attached to each end of the bit, Xen. Eq. 7, 1.
 ὑποχαλκίζω, to look somewhat copper-coloured, E. M. 805. 49. II. trans. to change for copper, Hesych.
 ὑπόχαλκος, ον, containing a mixture of copper, Plat. Rep. 415 B, C. I. 151. 20: metaph., Plut. 2. 1 B, 65 A: cf. ὑπάργυρος, ὑποσίδηρος, ὑπόχρυσος. 2. sounding like copper, ὑπ. ἡχὼ φέρειν Philostr. 100. 3. of a copper colour, Schol. Od. 22. 299, Suid.
 ὑποχαλκῶ, to alloy with copper, Lat. *subaerare*, Gloss.
 ὑποχαράσσω, Att. -ττω, to engrave under, Plut. Alex. 69, Greg. Nyss.
 ὑποχαρίζομαι, Dep. to shew oneself somewhat grateful, Byz.
 ὑποχαρόπος, ον, somewhat *χαροπός*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 23, Dicacarch. ap. Clem. Al. 26.
 ὑποχάσκω, aor. 2 ὑπέχανον, pf. ὑποκέχηνα: (v. sub χάσκω). To gaze a little, Ar. Pl. 314, Xen. Eq. 6, 8; μικρὸν ὑποκεχηνηταὶ τὸ στόμα Ach. Tat. 1. 1:—ἀντα ὑπ., open a little (as they ripen), Philostr. 809. II. c. acc. to await with amazement or fear, Hipp. 1138 D.
 ὑπόχαννος, ον, somewhat porous, Oribas. 158 Matth. II. somewhat conceited, Ath. 624 E, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 228:
 ὑποχαννώω, to make somewhat spongy or soft, Basil. II. to make somewhat conceited, puff up, Plut. 2. 21 C.
 ὑπόχειρ, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., Soph. El. 1092 (restored by Musgr. for ὑπὸ χεῖρα).
 ὑποχείριος, ον, Plat. Theaet. 198 A, Polit. 308 A; os, α, ον, Id. Eryx. 392 C and Hdt.: (χείρ):—under the hand, in hand, χρυσοῦς ὅτις χ' ὑποχείριος εἶη Od. 15. 488, cf. Suid., and v. πρόχειρος. 2. mostly of persons, under any one's hand or control, under command, subject, τινί Hdt. 6. 33, 44, etc.; ὑποχειρίους ποιεῖσθαι and παρέχειν to make subject, bring into subjection, Id. 1. 106., 5. 91, al.; ὑπ. εἰμι or γίγνομαι τινί I am or become subject to any one, Hdt. 6. 119, Aesch. Supp. 392, Xen. An. 3. 2, 3; ὅταν δ' ὑποχείριος ἔλθῃ Theogn. 363 B; λαβεῖν τινα ὑποχείριον to get into one's power, Eur. Andr. 736, Lys. 101. 10, etc.; ἔχειν τινα ὑπ. Thuc. 3. 11, etc.; ὑπ. τὸν ἵππον ἔχειν to keep him 'well in hand,' Xen. Eq. 8, 12; ὑπ. παραδιδόναι or ποιεῖν τινα τινί Lycurg. 148. 39, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 13; ὑπ. τῷ ἰητρῷ under medical treatment, Hipp. 19. 25; of wild animals, ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι to keep them under command, Plat. Theaet. 197 C; ὑπ. τὰς ἐπιστήμας ἔχειν Ib. 198 A. Adv., ὑποχειρίως ἔχειν τινί Greg. Nyss.
 ὑποχερσόομαι, Pass. to become dry land below, Greg. Nyss.
 ὑπόχευμα, a gentle stream, soft sprinkling, Pind. P. 5. 135; but the prob. l. is ὑπὸ χεύμασιν.
 ὑποχέω, fut. -χεῶ: aor. ὑπέχεα, Ep. ὑπέχευα—the only form of the word used by Hom. To pour into a cup placed under, to pour out, Χίου δύο κυάθους, ἀνεβόησέν τις, ὑπόχει Σοφιλ. Παρακ. 1, cf. Menand. Ἀδελφ. 11; and in Med., ὑποχέασθαι πλείονας to have more cups poured out, Diphil. Αἰρησ. 1. 2. in Hom. only of dry things, to strew or spread under, βαείας, ῥῶπας Il. 11. 843, Od. 14. 49, cf. 16. 47: φύλλα ὑποκχυμένα ὑπὸ τοῖς ποσὶ the leaves fallen and scattered under

the feet, Hdt. 7. 218. 3. metaph., ἀπιστίη ὑπεκέχυτο αὐτῷ distrust was poured secretly into him, i. e. stole over him, Hdt. 2. 152., 3. 66. II. to bestrew, cover over, τινά τινι Opp. H. 1. 740. III. Pass. to be spread beneath, as the air beneath the ether, Arist. Mund. 2, 12. 2. to be suffused, to suffer from cataract (cf. ὑπόχυσαι), either of persons, ὑποχυθέντες τὰς ὄψεις Philo 2. 50; or of the eyes, ὀφθαλμοὶ ὑποκεχυμένοι Diosc. 2. 194, etc.:—metaph. of the mind, Max. Tyr. 16. 3.
 ὑποχή, ἡ, (ὑπέχω) a round fishing-net, Opp. H. 3. 81, Ael. N. A. 13. 17, Plut. 2. 977 E.
 ὑπόχρηλα, τά, (χρηλή) the prominent bones of the knuckles, Poll. 2. 144.
 ὑποχρόνιος, ἴη, ον, Callin. Fr. 172: (χθών):—under the earth, subterranean, of gods, Hes. Op. 140 (other MSS. ἐπιχθ-), Eur. Andr. 515, etc.; ὑπ. γενέσθαι Luc. Contempl. 22: cf. καταχρόνιος, χθόνιος.
 ὑπόχρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Anth. P. app. 9. line 87.
 ὑποχίτων [ῥ], ἄνος, ὁ, an underfrock, Gloss.
 ὑποχλῆμαι, Pass. to be rolled beneath, Il. 21. 261, in tmesi.
 ὑποχλιαίνω, to warm a little or by degrees, Hipp. 1012 D, Plut. 2. 658 D.
 ὑπο-οχλίω, fut. ἴσω, to lift with a lever, Poëta ap. Parthen. 21. 12.
 ὑπόχλωος, ον, of a palish yellow, like ὑπόχλωρος, Call. Del. 80.
 ὑποχλωρίζω, to be somewhat pale, Eccl.
 ὑποχλωρομέλας, ἄνος, ὁ, of a pale black, Hipp. 1175 G.
 ὑπόχλωρος, ον, greenish yellow, yellowish, pale, Hipp. Progn. 401, Fract. 760, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 1.
 ὑποχνοάζω, fut. ἄσω, to begin to have down (χνοῦς) on the chin, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 751.
 ὑπόχνοος, ον, (χνοῦς) somewhat downy, Walz Rhett. 1. 523.
 ὑποχοινικίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the part under the χοινικίς, Math. Vett. 62.
 ὑποχοιρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant of the succory kind, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 1., 11, 4.
 ὑπόχολος, ον, somewhat bilious, Hipp. 493. 30., 518. 5, Aretae Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1.
 ὑποχολώδης, ες, (εἶδος) rather bilious, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1072.
 ὑποχονδριακός, ἡ, ὄν, affected in the ὑποχόνδριον, Galen.
 ὑποχόνδριος, ον, (χόνδρος) under the cartilage of the breastbone, πάθη ὑπ. ailments in that part, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 10. II. ὑποχόνδριον, τό, ὑποχόνδρια, τά, the soft part of the body below the cartilage and above the navel, Lat. *hypochondria*, τὸ δεξιὸν ὑπ. Hipp. Aph. 1251, al., Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 1:—translated *praecordia* by Celsus, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.
 ὑποχορεύω, to dance under, τινί Walz Rhett. 1. 522.
 ὑποχορηγέω, to furnish, supply, τινί τι Strab. 273, Greg. Nyss.
 ὑποχορηγία, ἡ, a supplying, succour, παρέχειν ὑπ. πρὸς τι Strab. 235.
 ὑποχος, ον, (ὑπέχω) subject, under control, τινί Xen. An. 2. 5, 7; βασιλῆς βασιλέως ὑποχοι μεγάλοι his subjects or officers, Aesch. Pers. 24. 2. = ἐνοχος, liable to, ἐξωλείας Dem. 1315. 11; δίκη Philo 1. 429.
 ὑποχραίνω, to spot or soil under or a little, Coluth. 232.
 ὑποχρεμετίω, to neigh to or with, Q. Sm. 8. 57;—al. ἐπιχρ-.
 ὑποχρέμπομαι, Dep. to expectorate gently, Hipp. 470. 31., 492. 52.
 ὑπόχρεως, ων, gen. ω: the pl. in later writers is ὑπόχρεαι, -χρέους, Polyb. 9. 29, 7, Dion. 11. 4. 10: (χρέος):—indebted, in debt, Ar. Nub. 242:—ὑπ. τινος in his debt, his debtor, Plut. Solon 13. 2. ὑπ. τινί dependent upon him, Lat. *obnoxius alicui*, Polyb. 6. 17, 1, cf. 4. 51, 2. 3. of property, involved, Lat. *obstratus*, Isae. 81. 21 and 26, Dem. 1187. 18., 1225. 10. 4. obliged, bound, c. gen., ὑπ. φιλίας καὶ χάριτος bound by ties of love and favour past, Plut. Pomp. 76; also c. dat., ὑπ. χάριτι Polyb. 22. 2, 10, cf. 9. 29, 7.
 ὑποχριστέον, verb. Adj. one must smear under, Byz.
 ὑποχρίω [ῥ], to smear under or on, to besmear or anoint a little, Lat. *sublinere*, τινί τι Hdt. 2. 86, Hipp. Fract. 765; ὑπ. τινί to paint another's face under the eyes, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8; 20:—Med. to paint oneself, ὑποχρίεσθαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς (cf. ὑπογράφω v) Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 41; to anoint oneself slightly, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3.
 ὑποχρόνιος and -χρονος, ον, subject to time, temporal, Eccl.
 ὑποχρῦσίω, to be of a golden colour, Eumath. 2. 2, Greg. Nyss.
 ὑπόχρῦσος, ον, containing a mixture or proportion of gold, γῆ Poll. 3. 87; metaph. of persons, Plat. Rep. 415 C; νεαίσιος Luc. Tox. 16; cf. ὑπάργυρος, ὑποσίδηρος, -χαλκος. II. laden with gold, very rich, ἔμπορος Helioc. 2. 8. III. gleaming with gold, μῆλα Philostr. 809.
 ὑποχρωματίω, to paint suggestively, τι Eumath. 2. 6.
 ὑποχρώννυμι, = sq., ὑποκεχρωσμένος Poll. 4. 146.
 ὑπόχρυμα, τό, a blinding humour suffused over the eye, Galen., Clem. Al. 114.
 ὑπόχρῦσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποχέω III) a suffusion of humours over the eye, cataract, Diosc. 1. 101., 2. 14, Ael. N. A. 7. 14.
 ὑποχῦτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a vessel to pour oil into a lamp, LXX (Jer. 52. 19), Phot., E. M.
 ὑπόχῦτος, ον, verb. Adj. of ὑποχέω, having something poured in, ὑπ. οἶνος wine that has been 'doctored,' Phryn. Com. Incert. 13, cf. Ath. 31 E; metaph. of a person, = ὁ κακῶς γεγωνός, Poll. 3. 56.
 ὑποχωλαίνω, to be somewhat lame, Hipp. 1223 A, Philo 1. 606.
 ὑποχωλεύω, = foreg., Gloss.
 ὑποχωρέω, fut. ἤσσομαι Luc. Tox. 11. To go back, retire, recoil, Il. 6. 107., 22. 96; χάρησάν τ' ὑπὸ τε πρόμαχοι .. 4. 505; ὑπ. ἐς τὴν Σάμον, εἰς Σικύωνα Thuc. 8. 79, Isae. 58. 19; πρὸς αἰμασίαν Thuc. 4. 43; παρὰ Τισσαφέρην Id. 8. 45; often in part., ὑποχωρῶν ὄχετο, ὑποχωρήσας φεύγει Isae. 49. 25, Dem. 613. fin.; of a lion, βάδην ὑπ. Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 3; of long-horned kine, νέμονται ὑποχωροῦντες Id. P. A. 2. 16, 6; εἰς τὰ βαθέα ὑπ., of eels, Id. H. A. 8. 2, 39; etc. 2. c. gen., ὑπ. τῆς χώρας Hdt. 1. 207; ὑπ. τοῦ πεδίου to retire from the plain,

Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 24; ὑπ. τινὶ τοῦ θρόνου *to withdraw from one's seat in honour of one, give it up to him*, Ar. Rau. 790, cf. ὑπανίστημι; τὸ δημοκρατικὸν ὑπεχ. τῷ ὀλιγαρχικῷ *gave way to*, Plat. Rep. 560 A; ὑπ. τῷ κρατοῦντι Thuc. 1. 77. 3. c. acc. *to avoid, shun, μηδένα ὄχλον [νεῶν] Ἀθηναῖοι ὄντες ὑποχωρεῖν* Id. 2. 88; it may be so, but not necessarily in Pl. 13. 476, μένεν . . . οὐδ' ὑπεχώρει, Αἰνεῖαν ἐπιόντα; cf. Plat. Soph. 240 A, Dion. H. 6. 93, Luc. Tox. 36. II. *to pass off below*, esp. by way of stool, σάρκες Hipp. Aph. 1250, etc.; also in Med., Hipp. 1261 A; cf. ὑποχώρημα. III. *to go on steadily*, εἰρεσία ὑπεχώρησεν ἐκ παλαμῶν *the rowing went on, stroke after stroke*, Piud. P. 4. 360.

ὑποχώρημα, τό, *a downward evacuation*, Hipp. Aph. 1243, 1261, Theophr. Char. 20, etc.; cf. ὑποχωρέω II, ὑποχώρησις II.

ὑποχώρησις, εὐς, ἡ, *a going back, retirement, retreat*, ὑπ. πεδινὰι *retirements of the land*, Polyb. 1. 34, 8; πελαγίαν ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ὑπ. *to make one's retreat by sea*, Ib. 28. 9; ὑπ. τολμησέως Deff. Plat. 412 C. 2. *a retiring-place, retreat*, Luc. Hipp. 5, C. I. 3705. II. ὑπ. τῆς γαστρὸς *an evacuation of the bowels by stool*, Hipp. 1208 D: absol., Id. Aph. 1252, Arist. H. A. 8. 4, 2; cf. ὑποχώρημα.

ὑποχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *retiring, yielding*, Greg. Naz.

ὑποχωρίζω, *to separate partially or gradually*, Schol. Il. 24. 96.

ὑποψάθυρος [ἄ], ὄν, *somewhat crumbling or friable*, Hipp. Coac. 218, cf. Protrh. 77; v. l. ὑποψάφαρος, v. Foës. Oec.

ὑποψάλασσω, *to handle or feel gently*, as one feels a beast to see if it is fat, Ar. Lys. 84.

ὑποψάλλω, *to touch softly*, esp. the strings of the lyre; ὑπ. τοὺς τέττιγας ἡ ὤρα *invites them to sing*, Philostr. 287. II. *to sing in answer, to answer*, Athanas.: so ὑπόψαλα, τό, Eccl.

ὑπόψαμμος, ὄν, *like ψαμμος, having sand under or in it, sandy*, γῆ ὑποψαμμοτέρη *somewhat sandy*, Hdt. 2. 12, cf. Paus. 4. 36, 3; τὸ ἀραιὸν καὶ ὑπ. Plut. 2. 898 B; λίμνη Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 19; θάλαττα Plut. Pomp. 78.

ὑπόψαρος, ὄν, *somewhat dappled*, ἵππος Strab. 163.

ὑποψαύω, *to touch below or slightly*, τινός Plut. 2. 368 E, cf. Heliod. 1. 26 (ubi v. l. ἐπιψ-).

ὑποψάφαρος, ὄν, = ὑποψάθυρος, q. v.

ὑποψάω, *to scrape gently*, τὸν χῶρον τοῖς ποσὶ Ael. N. A. 14. 5.

ὑποψεκάζω, *metaph. to tittle a little*, Poll. 6. 20 and 30, in phrase πικρὸν ὑπ., prob. cited from Xen. Symp. 2, 26, where ἐπιψ- is correctly read.

ὑποψελλίζω, *to lisp or stammer a little*, Cyrill. Liban. 4. 804: -ψελλισμός, ὄ, Theod. Prodr.

ὑπόψελλος, ὄν, *rather stammering*, Eust. Opusc. 353. 16.

ὑποψεύδομαι, fut. σομαι, Dep. *to lie a little*, Eust. 1955. 26.

ὑποψηλαῤῥάω, = ὑποψαλάσσω, E. M. 783. II, Phot.

ὑποψηνίζω, *to prick from below*, like the ψήν (q. v.): *metaph. to impregnate*, Suid., Phot., E. M. 780. 25.

ὑποψηφίσις, ἡ, *calculation*; ὑποψηφιστής, οὐ, ὄ, *a calculator*, Gloss.

ὑπόψηφος, ὄν, *subject to election, a candidate*, τῇ βασιλείᾳ Synes. 94 D. II. in Eccl. *elect or designate to a higher office in the church*;—so ὑποψήφιος, ὄν:—hence ὑποψηφίζω, *to elect or designate*, Greg. Nyss.

ὑποψηχῶ, *to strafe from below*, Ath. 233 D.

ὑπ-οψία, Ion. -ἴη, ἡ: (ὑφοράω, fut. ὑπόψομαι): 1. of the subject, *suspicion, jealousy*, ὑποψίην ἔχειν Hdt. 9. 99; ἔς τινα Id. 3. 52, cf. Antipho 116. 36 sq., Thuc. 4. 27, Andoc. 9. 41; τὰ ἴχνη τῆς ὑπ. φέροντα εἰς τινα Antipho 119. 8; ὑποψίας μεστός Lys. 93. 17; ὑπ. πρὸς τινα Dem. 1172. 10, Plut. Cic. 43; ὑπ. λαμβάνειν κατὰ τινος Dem. 852. 2; ὑπέρ τινος Plut. 2. 1092 A; ἐν ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι τι Aeschin. 2. 19; ἐν ὑπ., δι' ὑποψίας ἔχειν τινα Plut. Pyrrh. 23, Cato Ma. 23; ὑπ. γίγνεται, εἰσέρχεται τινι Thuc. 2. 13, Plat. Lys. 218 C; εἰς ὑπ. καθιστάται τινα *to bring him into suspicion*, Thuc. 5. 29; ὑποψίαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ποιεῖν Lys. 174. 27; opp. to εἰς ὑπ. ἐμπροσθεν, Antipho 116. 37. 2. of the object, ἔχειν ὑπ. *to admit of suspicion*, Plat. Phaedo 84 C; ὑπ. ἐνδιδόναί ὡς . . . Id. Legg. 887 E; ὑπ. παρέχειν Thuc. 1. 132; ὑπ. παρέχειν μὴ εἶναι τι Plat. Menex. 247 E. II. *a jealous, censorious watch*, ἡ πρὸς ἀλλήλους τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων ὑπ. Thuc. 2. 37.

ὑποψιαστικῶς, *suspiciously*, Pseudoemigr., Schol. Ar. Vesp. 641.

ὑποψιθυρίζω, *to whisper softly*, Eumath. 1. 8: -ψιθύρισμα, τό, Walz Rhett. 1. 640.

ὑπόψιλος, *somewhat bald*, Ptol.

ὑπ-όψιος, ὄν, (ὑφοράω, fut. ὑπόψομαι) *viewed from beneath the brows, i. e. viewed with suspicious looks*, ὑπόψιος ἄλλων Il. 3. 42 (where, however, Ar. and Hdn. read ἐπόψιος), Q. Sm. 13. 289. II. *under the eye or view, conspicuous*, Opp. H. 1. 30.

ὑποψοφέω, *to make a slight noise*, ἐν τοῖς ποτοῖσι Hipp. Coac. 126; ὑπ. καὶ ὑπηχεῖν Ael. N. A. 6. 24; cf. Näke Choer. p. 250.

ὑποψυχραίνω, *to make somewhat cold*, Eccl.

ὑπόψυχρος, ὄν, *somewhat cold, coolish*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 954. 2. *chilling*, Id. Acut. 394. 3. *metaph., οἱ τὴν ἔξιν ὑπ.* Philostr. Gymn. p. 4 Kays.; κωμικοὶ *frigid*, Suid. s. v. Λύκις.

ὑποψύχομαι [ὑ], Pass. *to cool a little*, Ath. 297 A; Eccl.

ὑπ-οψωνέω, *to underbid in the purchase of victuals or to buy up underhand*, Ar. Ach. 842.

ὑποψωρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *somewhat itchy or mangy*, Hipp. 1127 C.

ὑπτιάζω, fut. ἄσω: (ὑπτιος):—*to lay oneself back, fall back*, Hdn. 1. 4, Eust.; ὑπτιάζων βόλος *an unlucky cast*, opp. to πρηνής, Poll. 7. 204. II. *metaph., of haughty persons, to carry one's head high, carry one's chin in the air*, Aeschin. 18. 34. 2. *to be supine, careless or negligent*, Hdn. 2. 12, etc.; πρὸς τι Id. 2. 8. B. *trans. to bend back*, ὑπ. τὰς χεῖρας (cf. ὑπτιος II), LXX (Job 11. 13):—Pass.,

κάρα γὰρ ὑπτιάζεται his head *lies supine*, Soph. Ph. 822; ὑπτιάζομενοι *lying on their backs*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 29;—of land, *to slope evenly* (cf. ὑπτιος IV), Ib. 5. 5, 6. II. *metaph. to make haughty*, Io. Lyd. de Mag. 2. 26.

ὑπτιάζομαι, ἡ, = ὑπτιασμός, Oribas. 71 Matth.

ὑπτιασμα, τό, *that which is laid back*, ὑπτιασματα χερῶν *attitudes of supplication with hands upstretched*, Lat. *supinis manibus*, Aesch. Pr. 1005; ὑπτιασμα κειμένου πατρός his father's body as it lies *supine*, Id. Ag. 1284.

ὑπτιασμός, ὄ, *a laying oneself backwards*, Luc. Salt. 71. 2. *a lying supine*, of bedridden people, Hipp. Fract. 759. II. *metaph. a rejection, aversion to food, nausea*, Galen.

ὑπτιαστέον, verb. Adj. *one must throw back*, ἑαυτὸν Xen. Eq. 8, 8.

ὑπτιάω, poet. for ὑπτιάζω, Arat. 789, 795.

ὑπτιος, α, ὄν: (formed from ὑπό, as Skt. *upat-yas* from *upa*, Lat. *supinus* from *sub*):—*laid back, laid on one's back*, Lat. *supinus*, often in Hom., esp. of one falling backwards, opp. to πρηνής, πολλοὶ δὲ πρηνεῖς τε καὶ ὑπτιοὶ ἔκπεσον Il. 11. 179; ὁ δ' ὑπτιος ἐν κονίῃσι . . . πέσε 15. 434, al., cf. Soph. O. T. 811; τὸν δ' ὑπτιον ὦσ' ἀπὸ δουρός Il. 16. 863; ἄλλοτ' ἐπὶ πλευρὰς κατακείμενος, ἄλλοτε δ' αὖτε ὑπτιος, ἄλλοτε δὲ πρηνής, of Achilles in his grief, 24. 11; ὑπτιος ἀποθανεῖν *to die lying on one's back*, which the Scythians regarded with horror, Hdt. 4. 190; βέγκει . . . ὑπτιος Ar. Eq. 104; κατεκλίθη ὑπτιος Plat. Phaedo 117 E; ὑ. ἀνατετραμμένος Id. Euthyd. 278 C;—of a quadruped, ὄρθου ἔστεῶτος . . . καὶ ὑπτιου rearing upright and then *falling backwards*, Hdt. 2. 38, cf. Anth. P. 5. 203. II. ὑπτιὰ μέρη, in animals, are *the under parts, i. e. the belly*, opp. to τὰ πρᾶνη (*the upper parts, the back*), v. sub πρηνής II:—(perh. this led Theophr. (H. P. I. 10, 2) to use ὑπτιος of the smoother upper surface of leaves, opp. to πρηνής of the rougher and under):—*γαστήρ ὑπτιὰ the belly uppermost*, Eur. Cycl. 326; so of the hand, ἐκτείνει τὴν χεῖρ' ὑπτιαν *to hold out the hand with the under side uppermost*, to hold out *the hollow of the hand*, so as to receive something, Ar. Eccl. 782; τὴν χεῖρα νῦν μὲν ὑπτιαν, νῦν δὲ πρηνῆ προτείνειν Plut. Timol. 11; τῆς χειρὸς ὑπτίας τὸ μέσον Id. Crass. 18; ὑπτιαις ταῖς χερσὶν ὑποδέχεσθαι τι Philostr. 771, cf. Suid. s. v.;—also, ὑπτίας χεῖρας ἀνατείνειν *to lift the upturned hands in prayers, manus ad caelum tendere or ferre supinas*, Plut. Comp. Philop. 2, cf. Philostr. 811; ταῖς χερσὶν ὑπτιαις διαλέγεσθαι, of violent gesticulation, Dio Chrys.:—*ἐξ ὑπτίας νεῖν to swim with upturned breast, i. e. reversely to the common mode, backwards*, Ar. Fr. 654, Plat. Rep. 529 C; ἐξ ὑπτίας ἀνάπαλιν διανεῖν λόγον *to retrace an argument backwards from the conclusion*, Id. Phaedr. 264 A. III. generally, of anything turned downside up, πάλος ἐξ ὑπτιου πήδησεν . . . κράνους from the upturned helmet, *with the hollow uppermost*, Aesch. Theb. 459, cf. Il. 7. 176; παράθες νῦν ὑπτιαν αὐτὴν ἐμοί (sc. τὴν δσπίδα) Ar. Ach. 583, cf. Lys. 185, Thuc. 7. 82; ἀψὶς ὑπτιὰ *a half-wheel with the concave side uppermost*, Hdt. 4. 72; but, κύλιξ ὑπτιὰ *a cup with the bottom uppermost*, Ar. Lys. 195; ὑπτιοῖς σέλμασιν ναυτίλλεται *he sails with the bottom uppermost, i. e. suffers shipwreck*, Soph. Ant. 716. (cf. ὑπτιόω); κείσθαι ὡς περ γάμμα ὑπ. Xen. Oec. 19, 9; σχαλὶς Id. Cyn. 6, 7; περιφέρεια κοίλη καὶ ὑ., opp. to πρηνής καὶ κυρτή, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 12. IV. of land, *sloping evenly one way, sloping evenly*, Lat. *supinus*, as Egypt towards the North, Hdt. 2. 7, cf. Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 7, App. Civ. 4. 2, Ael. N. A. 16. 15, Plut., etc.; ἐν ὑπτιῳ τοῦ ὄρους Paus. 8. 13, 1:—of the sea, *smooth*, Philostr. 835. V. *metaph. like Lat. supinus, supine, lazy, careless*, Aristid. 1. 76., 2. 112, Poll. 1. 158, etc.:—of language, *flat, tedious*, Dion. H. de Isocr. 15, de Dinarch. 8, etc.:—Adv., ὑπτιῶς ἔχειν *to be flat and dull*, Philo 1. 305. VI. *passive*, of Verbs, Diog. L. 7. 43 and 64; v. ὄρθός v. VII. the sense of *haughty*, etc., given in Lexicons, seems to occur only in derivs., v. ὑπτιάζω, ὑπτιότης.

ὑπτιότης, ητος, ἡ, *the posture of a body laid backwards*, Theophr. H. P. I. 10, 2. II. of land, *flatness*, Strab. 347. III. *metaph. supineness, calmness*, Poll. 3. 122, Byz.: of style, *flatness*, Phot. Bibl. 73. 15. 2. *haughtiness*, Iambli. V. Pyth. 15 (64).

ὑπτιόω, *to lay on the back*, τινα Moschio Pass. Mul. p. 21. II. Pass. *to be turned downside up, to be upset*, ὑπτιούτο ἀκάφη νεῶν Aesch. Pers. 418. 2. of land, *to slope evenly*, ὑπτιούμενος ἐπὶ . . . Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 3. 3. *metaph. to be supine, lazy*, Galen.:—*to be haughty*, Eccl.

ὑπτιόω, ὄν, (φόν) *under the egg, unhatched*, opp. to ἐπτιόω, Opp. H. 1. 752.

ὑπτιόω, ὄν, (ὄβολός) *mortgaged*, Pherecr. Ἰπν. 2; Dor. ὑπτιόω, Epich. 58 Ahr.:—in Eust. and Poll. falsely written ὑπόβολος, which is a diff. word, as is also ὑπτιόω in Suid.; v. Lob. Phryn. 699.

ὑπτιόω, ὄν, *somewhat painful*, Dorothe. Doctor. 820 E.

ὑπτιόω, *to push or thrust away*, ὡς ἐν ὑπ' ἐκ δίφροιο Il. 5. 854. 2. *to push up from beneath*, τι ὑπὸ τι Hipp. Art. 783.

ὑπτιόω, ὄν, also α, ὄν, (ὠλένη) *under the elbow*, φαρέτρα Theocr. 17. 30; also as v. l. h. Hom. Merc. 510 for ἐπωλ-.

ὑπτιόω, ὄν, (ὠμος) *under the shoulder*, ποὺς ὑπ. the forefoot, Arat. 144, 1115.

ὑπτιόω, ἡ, (ὠμος) *the part under the shoulders*, Hipp. in Galen. Lex.

ὑπτιόω, ἡ, *an oath taken in court to delay proceedings* (v. ὑπόμνημα II), 1. *an oath or affidavit shewing good ground for the absence of a party to a suit, an application for delay*, Dem. 541. 21, v. Harp. s. v.; ὑπτιόωσαν παραδέχεσθαι Hyperid. Euxen. 22: it was resisted by an ἀνθυπωμοσία; cf. Att. Process p. 696. 2. *an oath taken by the prosecutor in a γραφή παρανόμων* (v. παράνομος II), with the effect of suspending the proposed law or decree, εἶν [τὸν νόμον] ἐν ὑπ. *to*

leave it in the condition caused by the ὑπωμοσία, to let it drop, Dcm. 260. 24; cf. A. B. 313, Poll. 8. 56.

ὑπωπιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to strike one under the eye, give him a black eye: —Pass. to have a black eye, ὑπωπιασμένος Ar. Pax 541, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 15, cf. Diog. L. 6. 89.

II. metaph. to bruise, mortify, I Ep. Cor. 9. 27; also, to annoy greatly, wear out, τινά Ev. Luc. 18. 5, cf. Plut. 2. 921 F (ubi al. ὑποπιέζω), Luc. Nocyom. 5.

ὑπωπιασμός, ὁ, metaph. great suffering, Eccl.

ὑπόπιον, τό, (ἄψ) the part of the face under the eyes, νυκτὶ θοῇ ἀτάλαντος ὑπόπια like night in countenance, i. e. dark, gloomy, Il. 12. 463, cf. Hipp. 537. 36 Littré (vulg. ὑπόπια).

II. like ὑπωπιασμός, a blow in the face, a black eye, Eur. Fr. 375, Ar. Ach. 551, Vesp. 1386, Lysias 101. 24, etc.:—then, any bruise or weal, Lat. *sugillatio*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 3, improperly applied to a bruise on the foot, as is shewn by the joke in Ath. 97 F.

2. metaph. a blot, disgrace, Cic. Att. 1. 20, 5. III. a plant, the root of which was bruised and applied as a cure for black eyes, Apollon. Ἰφρυ. 1, Diosc. 4. 157, cf. Theophr. H. P. 10. 20, 3;—so ὑπωπίς, ἴδος, ἦ, Hesych.

ὑπόπιος, α, ον, with a black eye, Poll. 8. 79.

ὑπόρεια (in some passages of Hdt. the MSS. give ὑπόρεια), ἦ, the foot of a mountain, the skirts of a mountain range, mostly c. gen., ὑπόρεια ἄκρον .. Ἰδης Il. 20. 218; οἰκέουσι ὑπόρειαν οὐρέων ὑψηλῶν Hdt. 4. 23, cf. 1. 110., 2. 158., 7. 199; [οὔρεια] συμμίσγοντα τὰς ὑπόρειας ἀλλήλοισι Id. 7. 129; ἐπὶ τῆς ὑπόρειας τοῦ Κιθαιρώνας Id. 9. 19, cf. 25; opp. to ἀκρόρεια, Plat. Legg. 680 E.

ὑπόρορε, v. sub ὑπόρρυμι.

ὑπόροφος, ον, also α, ον, Pind. P. 1. 188: (ἄροφος):—under the roof, dwelling under it, under cover, in a house, Il. 9. 640; νηῶ τόξα κείται ὑπόροφια Simon. 145 (200); φόρμιγγες ὑπ. the harps sounding in the hall, Pind. P. 1. 189; ὑπόρ. φάλαγγες (spiders), Ar. Ran. 1314; ὑπόρ. δόμοι=ὑπερῶα, Mosch. 2. 6.

2. ὑπόροφία (sc. χώρα), ἦ, the space under the roof or canopy, Diod. 18. 26; καπνώδεις ὑπ. App. Civ. 4. 13.

ὑπόροφος, ον, = foreg., Eur. El. 1166, Phoen. 299, H. F. 107; ὑπ. οἰκία, of a swallow's nest, under the eaves, Anth. P. 10. 2.

ὑπόρῦχια, ἦ, the part undermined, App. Civ. 4. 111.

ὑπόστη, ἦ, = εἰσώστη, C. I. 2667, Newton's Halicarn. 2. p. 710.

ὑπόχρῖάω, to be pallid, Nicet. Ann. 183 A.

ὑπόχρος, ον, pale yellow, sallow, Arist. H. A. 7. 9, 2, Luc. Tox. 19.

ὑραξ [ῦ], ἄκος, ὅ, a mouse, shrew-mouse, Nic. Al. 37. (Cf. Lat. *sorex* (*shrew*); perh. from Skt. *svar* (*sonare*), because of its cry.)

ὑράξ, Adv. promiscuously, Hesych.; Aeol. ὑραξ Theognost. Can. 23, Suid.; v. Lob. Paral. 77. (Cf. σύρω, φύρω.)

ὑρίχός [ῦ], ὁ, a wicker-basket, hand-basket, Ar. Fr. 476. 5; σύριχος Alex. Λεβ. 1; written also ὑρισσός, Theognost. Can. p. 23; ὑρίσκος and συρίσχος, Hesych.; ὑρισχος, A. B. 67; σύρισσος, Poll. 10. 129. Suid. has also ὑρίσις, which he explains by σπυρίσις; and Hesych. cites ὑρον, τό, a beehive; he also gives ὑρία-τόμος, one who cuts the comb out of hives.

ὑρτάνη, ἦ, a pottid; and ὑρτήρ, ὁ, = πλυνεύς, Hesych.

ὑρχα, ἦ, a jar, for pickles, Ar. Vesp. 676; for wine, Id. Fr. 367. (The word is Aeol. and therefore is more properly written ὑρχα, not ὑρχη, v. Lob. Paral. 34; cf. Lat. *orca*, *urceus*, Bentl. Hor. Sat. 2. 4, 66.)

ὑς, ὅν (ῦα C. I. 2360. 8), gen. ὑός [ῦ]; or σῦς, σῦν, gen. σῦός, ὁ and ἦ; Hom. prefers the form σῦς, and uses ὑς only metri grat.: in Hdt. and Att. ὑς is the prevailing form: pl. nom. ὑες, σῦες, Att. contr. ὑς (but never so in Hom.); acc. ὑας, σῦας, Att. contr. σῦς (also in Od. 14. 107); gen. σῦων; dat. ὑσί, σῦσί (Il. 5. 783., 7. 257), but Ep. also ὑεσι, σῦεσι.

The wild swine, whether boar (*hog*) or sow; of the boar, σῦν ἄγριον ἀργιόδοντα Il. 9. 539, cf. 8. 338; ἀγροτέρω σῦν II. 293; ἀγροτέροισι σῦεσι εἰοκότες 12. 146; ἀργιόδοντος ὑός 10. 264; the boar is also called σῦς κάπριος or κάπρος, v. sub vocc.; cf. also χλούνης;—of the sow, σῦς λιθιοτήρης Od. 18. 29:—the courage and strength of the wild boar was well known to Hom., and he describes its mode of attack minutely in Il. 12. 146, al., cf. δοχμόμοι:—so in later writers, ὑς ἄγριος, Hdt. 4. 192, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28, etc.; ὑες ἄγρια Arist. H. A. 6. 28, 1.

2. of the domesticated animal; Ulysses had 600 sows and 360 hogs, Od. 14. 13–20;—the latter being used for eating, Ib. 17, cf. Il. 23. 32, where the ὑες θαλέθοντες ἀλοιφῇ are roasted; they were fed on acorns, Od. 13. 409, cf. 10. 243; τοκάς ὑς *sus foeta*, Luc. Lexiph. 6, cf. Od. 14. 16; ὑς ἐπίτεξ Alciphro 3. 73.

3. proverbs, Βοιωτία ὑς, of stupidity (cf. Σουβοιωτοί), Pind. O. 6. 153; ὑς ποτ' Ἀθηναίαν ἐριν ἤρισε, (or more shortly ὑς τὴν Ἀθηναίαν, Lat. *sus Minervam*, Plut. Demosth. 11), of dunces setting themselves up against wise men, Theocr. 5. 23; οὐκ ἂν πάσα ὑς γνοίη Plat. Lach. 196 D; ὑς διὰ ῥόδων 'a bull in a china-shop,' Crates Γείτ. 6; ὑς ἐκώμασε, of arrogant and insolent behaviour, Theognost. Can. 24; ὑς ὑπὸ ῥόπαλον δραμεῖται, of one who runs wilfully into destruction, Dinoloch. ap. Phot.; παχὺς ὑς ἐκεῖτ' ἐπὶ στόμα (cf. βοὺς IV), Menand. Ἀλ. 1; λῦσω τὴν ἐμὴν ὑν I will give my rage vent (go the whole hog), Ar. Lys. 684.

II. = ὑαῖνα II, Epich. and Archestr. ap. Ath. 326 E, F. III. = ὑσγη, Paus. 10. 36, 1. (Cf. Lat. *sus*; Goth. *sv-ein*; A.S. *sw-in*; O.H.G. *su* (*sau*, *sou*); Slav. *sv-inja*:—acc. to Curt., the root is to be found in Skt. *sū* (*generare*): others connect it with *σεύ-ομαι*, *θύω* B.)

ὑσγη, ἦ, a shrub from which comes the dye ὑσγινον, Suid.; cf. ὑς III.

ὑσγίνο-βῆφής, ἐς, (βάπτω) dipped or dyed in ὑσγινον, i. e. scarlet, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 13, Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 E; τὰ ὑσγ. scarlet cloths, Ath. 539 E, Luc. Gall. 14.

ὑσγινόεις, εσσα, εν, scarlet, ὑσγινύεντος Nic. Th. 870. [v. sq.]

ὑσγίνον, τό, a vegetable dye of bright crimson or scarlet colour, be-

tween *purpureus* and *coccineus*, perhaps the *kermes*; from a shrub ὑσγη, which seems to have been the Galatian name for *πρίνος*, Nic. Th. 511, Anth. P. 6. 254. [I l. c.; but ὑσγινόεις Nic. Th. 870.]

ὑσδος, for ὄσδος, Aeol. for ὕζος, Sappho 4 and 93.

ὑσθην, ὑσθῆναι, v. sub ὕω.

*Ἰσῆρις, Aeol. for Ὀσῆρις, Hellan. ap. Plut. 2. 364 D.

ὑσις, εως, ἦ, (ὑω) a raining, Hesych. s. v. ὕη.

ὑσκλος, ὁ, the edge (*corrigiae*, *ansulae*) of a sandal, which was laced over part of the foot, so as to leave the greater part bare, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 24; written ὑσχλος in Poll. 7. 80: hence ἐπτυσκλος, ἐννέυσκλος; and v. Lob. Paral. 34.

ὑσκλωτός, ἦ, ὄν, wearing the ὑσκλος, Dicaearch. p. 16 Huds.

ὑσκυθα, τά, (ὕς) swine's dung, Hesych.; perhaps a compd. from σκῶρ, σκατός; v. Lob. Path. p. 367.

ὑσμα, τό, (ὑω) rain, in pl., Hipp. Epid. 1. 938; v. Lob. Paral. 420.

ὑσμίνη [ῆ], ἦ, Ep. Noun, a fight, battle, combat, κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμ. Il. 5. 84, etc.; κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμ. Ib. 200; ἐν σταδίῳ ὑσμ. 13. 314; ἐν ὑσμ. δημοσίου 20. 245; πρώτη ἐν ὑσμ. in the front of the fight, 15. 340; ὑσμίνηνδε to the fight, 2. 477:—in 2. 863., 8. 56, we have a metaplast. Ep. dat. ὑσμίνι as if from ὑσμίν or ὑσμίς. (Cf. Skt. *yudh*, *yudh-yé* (*pugno*), *yudh* (*pugnator*), *yudh-mas* (*pugna*); Zd. *yud* (*pugna*).

ὑσ-πέλεθος, ὁ, swine's dung, Poll. 5. 91, Dio C. 46. 5.

ὑσπλάγῖς, ἴδος, ἦ, Dor. for ὑσπληγῆς I, ἀπὸ μιᾶς ὑσπλαγίδος, i. e. starting all at once, with one consent, Ar. Lys. 1000; cf. Piers. Moer. p. 376.

ὑσπλαγῆ, ἀγγος, ἦ, and ὑσπλαξ, ἄγος, ἦ, Dor. for sq.

ὑσπληγῆς, ἦγος, ἦ (rarely ὅ, Paus. 6. 20, 13, Eust. 598. 25), Dor. ὑσπλαγῆ, ἀγγος, Theocr. 8. 58; also ὑσπληξ, ἦγος, Plat., etc. (v. infr.): dat. pl. ὑσπληγῆν Plut. 2. 588 F, Ep. ὑσπληγγεσσι Anth. P. 6.

259; Dor. ὑσπλάγῖς (q. v.):—a rope which was drawn across the bounds in a racecourse, and was let down when the runners were to start, the barrier, starting-line, ὡσπερ ἀπὸ ὑσπληγος ἀναπεσῶν Plat. Phaedr. 254 E; ἀπὸ ὑσπληγος θέειν Luc. Catapl. 4; ἐπεσεν ἡ ὑσπληξ Id. Tim. 20, cf. Calumn. 12; ἐστάναι ὡσπερ ἐφ' ὑσπληγγος Joseph. B. J. 3. 5, 4; ψόφος ἦν ὑσπληγγος ἐν οὐάσι Anth. P. 11. 86, cf. Plut. 2. 804 E. 2. generally a boundary, Dion. P. 121, C. I. 2824. 14; cf. ὑσπλαγῖς. 3. a cable or anchor, Lyc. 22. II. the snare or gin of a bird-catcher, Theocr. 8. 58; also the catch in a trap which falls when touched, Opp. IX. 3. 18. III. said also to be a swine-goad (ὕς, πλήσσω), Eust. Dion. P. 119, Hesych., Suid.. IV. a peg, Hesych.

V. a ring of horn, Schol. Plat. (Acc. to Curt. from ὑσ- (ὑστερος), πλήσσω, that which strikes or bars out.)

ὑσπολέω, to keep swine, Hesych.

*Ἰσ-πορος, ὁ, Swineford, name of a river, Nonn. D. 26. 168; cf. βόσπορος.

ὑσσᾶκος or ὑσσαξ, ὁ, expl. in Hesych., E. M., Phot. by πάσσαλος, but in usage for *rudenda foeminae*, Ροῖτα Dor. ap. Hephaest. 25, Ar. Lys. 1001: seemingly a Dor. word.

ὑσσός, ὁ, a javelin, the Roman *pilum*, Polyb. 6. 23, 8 sq., Plut., etc.

ὑσσωπίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine prepared with hyssop, Diosc. 5. 50.

ὑσσωπος, ἦ, an aromatic plant, the Hebr. *ézób* (diff. from our *hyssop*, which, as Sprengel notes, is not found in Syria or Egypt, prob. the *caper-plat*, Stanley *Sinai and Palest.* p. 21), Diosc. 3. 27, Ath. 156 E, LXX, N. T.:—also ὑσσωπον, τό, Galen., Geop.

ὑστάς, ἄδος, ἦ, the planting of vines, Hesych.

ὑστάτιος [ἄ], α, ον, ποῖτ. for ὑστατος, as μεσσάτιος for μέσσος, ποσσάτιος for τόσσος, etc., Il. 15. 634; τί πρῶτον τί δ' ἐπειτα τί δ' ὑστάτιον καταλέξω; Od. 9. 14:—neut. as Adv. at last, Il. 8. 353:—ὑστατίη, ἦ, the end, βίωτοιο Q. Sm. 14. 315.

ὑστατος, η, ον, v. sub ὑστερος B.

ὑστέρα, Ion. ὑστέρη, ἦ, the womb, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Aph. 1253, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 3, etc.; often in pl. ὑστέραι, Ion. gen. -εων, Hdt. 4. 109, Hipp. Coac. 204, Plat. Tim. 91 B:—with a play on the Adj. second, Ath. 585 D. 2. the ovary of oviparous animals, birds, reptiles, fishes, Arist. G. A. 1. 13, 7., H. A. 3. 1, 24, sq., 6. 10, 2, al. (Cf. Lat. *uter-us*, Skt. *udar-am* (*venter*): Curt. regards these words as akin to ὑστερος, ὑστατος, as if their orig. sense were the last or lowest part, cf. Homer's *νεῖατον ἐς κενεῶνα*, and also cf. *ἐντερα*.)

ὑστεραῖος, α, ον, on the day after, the next day (cf. προτεραῖος); τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ (Ion. -αίη) ἡμέρᾳ, on the following day, the next day, Lat. *pastridie*, Hdt. 8. 22; but mostly without ἡμέρᾳ, Id. 1. 77, 126, al., Antipho 132. 12, Thuc. 7. 52; also, ἐς τὴν ὑστεραίην Hdt. 4. 113, Dem. 541. 25; ἐν τῇ ὑστ. Plat. Prot. 318 A; τῆς ὑστεραῖης Aretae. M. Ac. 2. 2:—c. gen., τῇ ὑστ. τῶν μυστηρίων Andoc. 15. 9; τῇ ὑστ. τῆς μάχης Plat. Menex. 240 C:—foll. by ἦ, τῇ ὑστ. ἦ ἢ ἂν ἐλθῆ Id. Crito 44 A; τῇ ὑστ. ἦ ἢ ἔθουεν Id. Symp. 173 A; and prob. ἦ should be replaced in the foll. places, τῇ ὑστ. ἦ ἐθάπτετο Antipho 145. 37; τῇ ὑστ. ἦ ἂν προθῶνται Lex ap. Dem. 1071. 3. II. = ὑστερος, later, subsequent, ἦ ὑστ. ἐπιστρατεία Hdt. 9. 3, cf. Dion. II. de Thuc. 6 (Dind. ὑστέρας): in other places it may be taken in a more literal sense, μάχῃ τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ . . . τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ . . . in the next day's fight, Thuc. 7. 11; τῇ μὲν προτέρᾳ [ἐκκλησίᾳ] . . . ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ Id. 1. 44, cf. Aeschin. 36. 28 (where ἡμέρᾳ is prob. interpolated), Dion. H. de Thuc. 17, Luc. V. H. 1. 19; τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ προβολῇ Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 15.

ὑστερ-αλγῆς, ἐς, causing pains in the womb, ὕζος Hipp. Acut. 394.

ὑστερέω, fut. ἦσω LXX: aor. ὑστέρησα (often with v. l. ὑστέρισα) Hdt., etc.: pf. ὑστέρηκα Diod. 15. 47, N. T.: plqpf. ὑστέρηκειν Thuc. 3. 31:—Pass., aor. ὑστερήθη 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 8, Joseph.: (ὑστερος). To be behind or later, come late, opp. to προτερέω and φθάνω, ὑστέρησαν οἱ.

ἄγοντες Hdt. I. 70, cf. Eur. Phoen. 976, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 3, Plat. Gorg. 447 C; c. dat. modi, ὑστ. τῇ διώξει Thuc. I. 134; τῇ βοηθείᾳ Dem. 1346. 9.

II. c. gen. rei, to come later than, come too late for, ὑστέρησαν (v. l. ὑστέρισαν) ἡμέρη μίη τῆς συγκειμένης came one day after the appointed day, Hdt. 6. 89; ὑστ. τῆς μάχης πέντε ἡμέραις (sic l. pro -ρας) came too late for the battle by five days, Xen. An. I. 7, 12; ὑστ. δέιπνου Amphip. Incert. 3; ἐπειδὴ τῆς Μυτιλήνης ὑστέρηκει had come too late to save M., Thuc. 3. 31; ὑστ. τῆς πατρίδος to fail to assist it, Xen. Ages. 2, 1; ὑστ. τῶν λέμβων to miss them, Polyb. 5. 101, 4; τῶν καιρῶν Arist. Soph. Elench. 16, 5; τῆς βοηθείας Diod. 13. 110; ὑστέρησας οὐδὲν τῆς σεαυτοῦ τέχνης Luc. Paras. 60. 2. c. gen. pers. to come after him, ὑστ. τινος εἰς τύπον Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 25; also c. dat., to come too late for him, Thuc. 7. 29;—also, ὑστ. ἐς τι Hipp. 1194 H (as corrected by Littré).

III. metaph. to come short of, be inferior to, a person, τινος Dem. 447. 25, 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 5; ὑστ. τινὸς ἐμπειρία Plat. Rep. 539 E; μηδ' ἐν ἄλλῳ μηδενὶ μέρει ἀρετῆς ὑστ. Ib. 484 D.

IV. to come short of, be in want of, fail to obtain, τάγαθού Clearch. Kor. 1;—so in Med., ὑστέρεισθαι τινος Diod. 18. 71, Ep. Rom. 3. 23, Joseph. A. J. 15. 6, 7; and in fut. med., ὑστέρησομαι παιδός (Pors. ἐστέρησομαι, Herm. ἤστερησομαι) Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1203. 2. absol. to be in want, Ev. Luc. 15. 14, 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 8.

V. of things, to fail, be wanting, Lat. deficere, Diosc. 5. 86, Ev. Io. 2. 3; ἐν σοι ὑστέρει Ev. Marc. 10. 21.—Cf. ὑστέριζω throughout.

ὑστέρημα, τό, a coming short, deficiency, need, LXX (Ps. 33. 10), Ev. Luc. 21. 4, al.

ὑστέρησις, ἡ, Ev. Marc. 12. 44, Ep. Phil. 4. 11.

ὑστέρητικός τύπος, of a fever, which comes on later each following day, Galen.

ὑστέριζω, fut. Att. ἰώ: aor. ὑστέρισα: (v. ὑστέρειω, which is a constant v. l.). Like ὑστέρειω, to come after, come later or too late, Thuc. 6. 69; ὑστέρισαντες οὐ πολλῶ Id. 8. 44, cf. Xen. An. 6. 1, 18; ὑστ. ἐν τοῖς καιροῖς Id. Cyr. 8. 5, 7, cf. Arist. Phys. 8. 8, 10, G. A. 4. 4, 5; ὑστ. αἱ ὥραι the seasons are late, Plut. Lucull. 31; of the mind, Arist. Soph. Elench. 15, 1; opp. to πρωτεύω, Id. Rhet. Al. 1, 3.

II. c. gen. rei, to come short of, ὑστ. τῶν κριῶν to be behind, come too late for, Dem. 50. 11., 260. 13; τῶν ἔργων Id. 51. 12, cf. 49. 1; τῶν πραγμάτων Isocr. 30 D; ὑστ. τῶν συλλογισμῶν to be behindhand in apprehending them, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 30, cf. 3. 10, 4;—also, ὑστ. πρὸς τι Plut. Anton. 63;—but, κραυγῇ τοῦ λαγῶ ὑστέρησεν lagging behind it, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40.

III. metaph. to come short of, be inferior to any one, c. gen., Isocr. 75 B, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 13. 2. absol., ὑστ. τὸ εἰδέναι he falls short in .., Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 46; ὑστ. ἡ διάνοια Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 4.

IV. to come short of, be in want of, τῆς ἀκμῆς τῆς ἐμαντοῦ Isocr. 204 A, cf. Alex. Mil. 1. 10.

ὑστέρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑστέρια) of women, suffering in the womb, hysterical, Hipp. Progn. 77, cf. Arist. G. A. 4. 7, 6;—ὑστ. πνίξ passio hysterica, hysterics, Galen.; so, τὰ ὑστέρικα (sc. πάθη) Hipp. Aph. 1254;—Adv. -κῶς Diosc. 2. 10. 2. of or belonging to the womb, Hipp. Coac. 204; ὑμήν, πόρος Arist. G. A. 1. 3, 6., 15. 3.

ὑστερο-βουλέω, to deliberate after the fact, Cyrill.:—ὑστερο-βουλία, ἡ, LXX (Prov. 31. 3), Eccl.

ὑστερο-γενής, ἐς, not appearing until after the birth, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 7., 3. 20, 4, G. A. 4. 4, 41, al.; τὸ ὑστ., opp. to ἀρχή, Id. Metaph. 13. 4, 2;—c. gen., ὑστ. τοῦ σώματος Synes. 249 B. 2. generally, later in date, Strab. 205, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 225.

ὑστερο-γονία, ἡ, (γόνος) posterity, Gloss.

ὑστερο-δόμιον, τό, the last, i. e. highest, part of the house: metaph. the summit, Cyrill.

ὑστερό-ληπτος, ὄν, = παλινάγρετος, Phot.

ὑστερολογία, ἡ, in Rhetoric = πρῶτο-ὑστερον, Walz Rhett. 8. 818, Eust.

ὑστερο-λόγος, ὄν, speaking last: esp. the actor who plays the last part, Teles ap. Stob. 68. 48, Eust. Opusc. 169. 36.

ὑστερό-μαντις, ὄ, ἡ, prophesying too late, Schol. Lyc. 202.

ὑστερό-μητις, ὄ, ἡ, = ὑστερόβουλος, Nonn. Io. 20. 130.

ὑστερον, τό, = χόριον, the after-birth, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 2; in pl., like Lat. secundinae, Hipp. Aph. 1255.

ὑστερο-παθήω, to suffer afterwards, Galen.

ὑστερό-ποινος, ὄν, avenging after the act, late-avenging, Ἐρινύς, Ἀθη Aesch. Ag. 58, Cho. 383; cf. ὑστεροφθόρος.

ὑστερό-ποτμος, ὄν, supposed dead, and then appearing alive, Plut. 2. 265 A, B, Hesych.

ὑστερό-πους, ὄ, ἡ, neut. -πουν, coming late, ὑστ. βοηθῶ Ar. Lys. 326; ὑστ. Νέμεσις Anth. P. 12. 229; Ἐρινύς Orph. Arg. 1162 (1169).

ὑστερος, ὑστατος, latter, last, Comp. and Sup. without any Posit. Adj. in use. (The Posit. must be looked for in Skt. Prep. ud, Gothic ut (out), O. H. G. az (aus); so that ὑστερος, ὑστατος answer to aüsserer, aüsserst (outer, utter, outermost, uttermost); cf. ὑστέρια:—so πρῶτερος, πρῶτος from πρό, Lat. posterior, postremus from post.)

A. ὑστερος, α, ὄν, latter. I. of Place, latter, coming after, behind (v. infr. III), ὑστέρω ποδί Eur. Hipp. 1243, H. F. 1040; ὑστ. λόγος Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 21; ἐν τῷ ὑστ. λόγῳ Antipho 143. 7, cf. Pind. O. 10 (11). 5, Plat., etc.; τὰ ὑστερα the latter clauses, Plut. 2. 742 D;—c. gen., ὑστεροι ἡμῶν behind us, Plat. Lys. 206 E, cf. Thuc. 3. 103; οὐδὲν ὑστέρια νεώς not a whit behind (slower than) a ship, Aesch. Eum. 251.

II. of Time, next, ὄ δ' ὑστερος ἄρνητο χαλκῶ Il. 5. 17., 16. 479; τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει in the next year, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 10; τῇ ὑστέρῃ Ὀλυμπιάδι Hdt. 6. 103; ὑστέρῳ χρόνῳ in after time, I. 130, Aesch. Ag. 702, etc.; ἐν ὑστ. χρόνοις Plat. Legg. 865 A; ἐν ὑστέραισιν ἡμέραις Aesch. Ag. 1666; δεκάτῃ ὑστέρῃ or ὑστέρῃ δεκάτῃ, on the 21st day,

Decret. ap. Diog. L. 7. 10, Longin. Fr. 8. 11; ἡ ὑστέρια Plut. 2. 320 E; ἐς τῇ νύστ., v. l. Acl. N. A. 7. 7;—c. gen. pers. later than, after, σεῦ ὑστερος εἶμ' ὑπὸ γαίαν Il. 18. 333, cf. Ar. Eccl. 859, Plat. Phaedo 87 C, al.; c. gen., ὑστ. χρόνῳ τούτων Hdt. 4. 166., 5. 32. 2. later, too late, ὑστερος ἐλθῶν Il. 18. 320; κἂν ὑστ. ἔλθῃ Ar. Vesp. 691; μῶν ὑστεροι πάρεσμεν; Ar. Lys. 69; ὑστ. ἀφικνεῖσθαι Thuc. 4. 90; ὑστ. (omisso ἐλθῶν) Soph. O. T. 222, Tr. 92; Διονύσιος ὁ ὑστ. D. the second, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 23.

3. c. gen. rei, too late for, ὑστεροι ἀπικόμενοι τῆς ἐμβολῆς Hdt. 6. 120; ὑστ. ἐλθεῖν τοῦ σημείου Ar. Vesp. 690; κακῶν ὑστ. ἀφίγμαι Eur. H. F. 1174; ὑστ. ἀφίκοντο τῆς μάχης μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ Plat. Legg. 698 E. 4. as Subst. οἱ ὑστεροι = Lat. posteri, Eur. Supp. 1225, cf. Tro. 13, 1245;—cf. ὑστερον.

III. of inferiority in Age, Worth, or Quality, γένει ὑστερος, i. e. younger, Il. 3. 215; ὑστέριας ἔχων πάλους (where it may mean behind, but cf. Il. 23. 322), Soph. El. 734. 2. c. gen., οὐδενὸς ὑστ. second to none, Id. Ph. 181, cf. 1364, Thuc. 1. 91; γυναικὸς ὑστ. Soph. Ant. 746; μηδ' ἐμπροσθεν τῶν νόμων, ἀλλ' ὑστερος πολιτεύου not putting yourself above the laws, but below them, Aesch. 57. 11; σῶμα ὑστ. ψυχῆς Plat. Legg. 896 C; νομίσας πάντα ὑστερα εἶναι πρὸς τι that all things were secondary to .., Thuc. 8. 41.

IV. instead of the regul. Adv. ὑστέρως (which only occurs in late writers), the neut. ὑστερον was used, rarely of Place, behind, ὀπηδεῖν ὑστ. Aesch. Fr. 284; ὑστ. τῶν ἰππέων γίγνεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 42. 2. of Time, later, afterwards, Hom., Hdt., Att.; also τὸ ὑστερον, opp. to τὸ παλαιόν, Lycurg. 155. 32; ὑστερα Od. 16. 319; often with other words, ὑστερον αὐτίς Il. 1. 27; οὐποτ' αὐθις ὑστ. Soph. Aj. 858; ἔπειτα δ' ὑστ., after μέν, Antiph. Incert. 40; εἶτα .. ὑστ. Id. Ἀφροδίτ. 2; χρόνῳ ὑστερον πολλῶ a long time after, Hdt. 1. 171; ὑστερον χρόνῳ or χρόνῳ ὑστ. some time later, Thuc. 1. 8, 64; χρόνοις ὑστερον Lys. 99. 40; βραχεῖ χρόνῳ ὑστ. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 52; οὐ πολλαῖς ἡμέραις ὑστ. Id. Hell. 1. 1, 1; ὀλίγῳ or ὀλίγον ὑστ. Plat. Rep. 327 B, Gorg. 471 B; πολλῶ ὑστ. Thuc. 2. 49, Plat. Phaedo 58 A. b. c. gen., ὑστ. τούτων Hdt. 1. 113, etc.; ὑστ. ἐτι τούτων Id. 9. 83; τῆς ἐμεινωτοῦ γνώμης ὑστ. after my own opinion was formed, Id. 2. 18; τοῦ δέοντος ὑστ. later than ought to be, Ar. Lys. 57;—c. dat. ct gen., ἔτεσι πολλοῖσι ὑστ. τούτων Hdt. 6. 140, cf. 1. 91; πολλῶ ὑστ. τῶν Τρωικῶν Thuc. 1. 3, cf. Isocr. 388 E;—foll. by ἡ, τεσσαρακοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὑστ. ἡ Ποσειδαία ἀπέστη Thuc. 1. 60, cf. 6. 4.

3. in Adv. sense with Preps., ἐς ὑστερον Od. 12. 126, Hes. Op. 349, Hdt. 5. 41, 74, Soph., etc.;—ἐν ὑστέρῳ Thuc. 3. 13., 8. 27;—ἐξ ὑστέρου Diod. 14. 109, Dion. H. 4. 73; also ἐξ ὑστέρης, Hdt. 1. 108., 5. 106., 6. 85.

B. ὑστατος, ἡ, ὄν, last. I. of Place, ἄμα θ' οἱ πρῶτοί τε καὶ ὑστατοί Il. 2. 251; εὐθυνητῆρ ὑστατος νεώς hindmost, of a rudder, Aesch. Supp. 717; ἡμῖν τοῖς ὑστάτοις κατακειμένοις Plat. Symp. 177 E. II. of Time, τίνα πρῶτον, τίνα δ' ὑστ. ἐξενάριξεν; Il. 11. 299, cf. 5. 703, Eur. H. F. 485, etc.; ὄ δ' ὑστ. γε .. πρῶτοβέβηται Aesch. Ag. 1300; ἡλίου .. πρὸς ὑστ. φῶς Ib. 1324; τὸν ὑστ. μέλψασα γόνον Ib. 1445; τοῦπος ὑστ. θροεῖ Soph. Aj. 864; ἡ ὑστάτη (sc. ἡμέρα) τῆς ὀρθῆς the last day of .., Hdt. 2. 151; ἐν τοῖσιν ὑστ. φράσω Ar. Ran. 908; οὐκ ἐν ὑστάτοις not among the last, Eur. Ion 1115; οἱ ὑστατοὶ εἰπόντες Dem. 14. 1, etc. 2. c. gen., ὑστατος ἀλώσιος, like ὑστερος, all too late for .., Pind. Io (11). 50.

III. of Rank or Degree, οὐκ ἐν ὑστάτοις Soph. Tr. 315; τὰ ὑστατα πάσχειν, like τὰ ἔσχατα, Luc. Phal. 1. 5. IV. for the regular Adv. ὑστάτως (which only occurs in Hippiatr.), the neut. sing. and pl. is used, πύματῶν τε καὶ ὑστατον Od. 20. 116; ὑστατα καὶ πύματα 4. 685., 20. 13; νῦν ὑστατα Il. 1. 232, Od. 22. 78; ὑστατα Hdt. 8. 43; καὶ πρῶτον καὶ ὑστ., Plat. Menex. 247 A; ὑστ. οἱ τὸ ὑστ. προσεπειν Id. Phaedo 60 A, Luc. V. H. 1. 30. 2. in Adv. sense with Preps., ἐν ὑστάτοις at last, Plat. Rep. 620 C; εἰς τὸ ὑστ. extremely, εἰς τὸ ὑ. γέρον Luc. Hermot. 9.

ὑστερό-τοκος, ὄν, later born, younger, Nicet. Ann. 26 A, 30 A. ὑστερο-φάνης, ἐς, appearing afterwards, cited from Eust. ὑστερο-φειγγής, ἐς, shining afterwards, Synes. H. 115. ὑστερο-φημία, ἡ, posthumous fame, Plut. 2. 85 (ubi v. Wytt.), M. Ant. 2. 17, etc.

ὑστερο-φθόρος, ὄν, destroying after the act, late-destroying, Ἐρινύς Soph. Ant. 1074; cf. ὑστερόποινος. ὑστερό-φωνος, ὄν, sounding after, echoing, Anth. Plan. 153, Eust. Opusc. 333. 39.

ὑστεροχρονέω, to be later in time, Clem. Al. 932. ὑστεροχρονία, ἡ, a later time, Eust. 642. 5, etc. ὑστερό-χρονος, ὄν, later in time, Walz Rhett. 7. 208, Tzetz. ὑστῆρια, τά, (ὄς) a festival at Argos in which swine were sacrificed to Aphrodité, Zenod. ap. Ath. 96 A. (Suspiciously like a pun on μυστήρια.) ὑσπιακός, ὄ, a kind of drinking-cup, Rhinthon ap. Ath. 500 F, Hesych. ὑστριξ, ἴχος, (but in Opp. C. 3. 394 ὑστρίγγων, from ὑστριγγῆ), ὄ and ἡ, the porcupine, Hystrix cristata, esp. a Libyan kind, Hdt. 4. 192, Arist. H. A. 1. 6, 6., 6. 30, 2., 8. 17, 1.

II. in pl. bristles, Plat. Com. Ἐαρτ. 1, v. Mangey Philo 2. 645. (Usu. deriv. from ὄς, θρίξ (τριχός).) ὑστρίχτις, ἴδος, ἡ (ὑστριξ II), a whip for punishing slaves, Ar. Ran. 619, Pax 746, cf. Poll. 2. 24., 3. 79. II. a disease of the horse's tail, Hippiatr.

ὑς, ἴος, ὄ, = υἴος, Epigr. Gr. 760. ὑφα, indecl. = ὑφασμα, E. M. 60. 54., 755. 26. ὑφάγεο or ὑφάγευ, Dor. for ὑφηγοῦ, imperat. of ὑφηγέομαι, Theocr. 2. 101.

ὑφαγνίζω, to purify, hallow, Basil. ὑφάδιον, τό, Dim. of ὑφή, Schol. Aesch.; v. Lob. Phryn. 74. ὑφάδρος, ὄν, somewhat thick, stout, or strong, ἱμάτιον Poll. 7. 57. ὑφάζω, assumed as = ὑφαίνω, Suid. s. v. ὑφήφασμαι, E. M., etc.

ὑφαιμος, ον, (αἷμα) suffused with blood, blood-shot, Hipp. Aph. 1253; οἱ βραχίονες καὶ οἱ καρποὶ τῶν χειρῶν Dem. 1157. 2; esp. of the eyes, Philostr. 856, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 44, etc.; ὑφαιμον βλέπειν Ael. N. A. 3. 21.

II. of complexion or temperament, sanguine, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1090; ὑφ. ἵππος hot-blooded, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E; ὑφ. καὶ θερμὸς Arist. Physiogn. 2, 4, cf. 3, 5.

ὑφαίνω [ὑ], Ion. impf. ὑφαίνεσκον Od. 19. 149; fut. ὑφάνω Ar. Eccl. 654; aor. ὑφῆνα Od. 4. 739., 13. 303, Att.: later, ὑφᾶνα Anth. P. 6. 265; pf. ὑφαγκα (συν-) Dion. H. de Comp. 15:—Med., v. infr.: aor. ὑφῆνάμην Plat., Xen.:—Pass., aor. ὑφάνθην Plat. Tim. 72 C, (ἐν-, συν-) Hdt.: pf. ὑφασμαι Antiph. Eὐπλ. 2, Luc. V. H. 1. 18, (ἐν-) Hdt. 3. 47; (παρ-) Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 48, but 3 sing. ὑφανται Sext. Emp. M. 8. 139; a form ὑφήφασμαι is cited in A. B. 20, Suid., ὑφύφασμαι in Eust. 1436. 51, E. M. 785. 46: cf. ἐξυφαίνω. (From ὑφ come also ὑφ-άω, ὑφ-ή, ὑφ-ος; cf. Skt. vāh in ὕρη-vābhis (wool-weaver, i. e. a spider); O. H. G. web-an (to weave); O. Sax. webbi: cf. also ὕμνος.) [ὑ, except in the augm. tenses.]

To weave, often in Hom., who always joins ἰστὸν ὑφαίνειν (cf. ὑφάω), Il. 6. 456, Od. 2. 104, etc.; except in 13. 108, φάρε' ὑφαίνουσιν; so, ὑφ. ὑφασμα Eur. Ion 1417; χλαῖναν Ar. Lys. 586; ἱμάτιον Plat. Hipp. Mi. 368 C; ἐν εὐπήνοισ ὑφαῖς ὑφ. τι Eur. I. T. 814; ταῦτα ἐν Ἐκβατάνοισι Ar. Vesp. 1143; ἀράχνια ὑφ., of spiders, Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 4, cf. 9. 39, 3:—absol. to weave, ply the loom, Hdt. 2. 35; αἱ ὑφαίνουσαι Arist. G. A. 1. 4, 6:—in Theocr. 7. 8, Heinsius restored αἰγίροι πτελέαι τε ἔυσκιον ἄλσος ὑφαίνον (for ἔφαινον), like Virgil's vites umbracula texunt:—Med., ἱμάτιον ὑφαίνεσθαι Plat. Phaedo 87 B, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 6 sq.:—Pass., λίθος ὑφαινομένη, i. e. asbestos, Strab. 446.

II. to contrive, plan, invent cunningly, like βάπτειν, ὑποράπτειν, Lat. texere, of all schemes, good or bad, which are craftily imagined, often in Hom.; πυκινὸν δόλον ἄλλον ὑφαίνειν Il. 6. 187; ἐνδοθε μήτιν ὑφ. Od. 4. 678; ἐνὶ φρεσὶ, μετὰ φρεσὶ μήτιν ὑφῆνας Ib. 739, Hes. Sc. 28; δόλους καὶ μήτιν ὑφ. Od. 9. 422; μύθους καὶ μῆδεα πᾶσιν ὑφ. Il. 3. 212; ταῦθ' ὑφῆναν ἡμῖν ἐπὶ τυραννίδι this was the plot they laid against us to bring in tyranny, Ar. Lys. 630; πάντα .. ἐκ φρενὸς ὑφάνασα Epigr. Gr. 1028. 14:—Med., Soph. Fr. 604, cf. Nicopho Πανδῶρ. 1.

III. generally, to create, construct, οἰκοδομήματα Plat. Criti. 116 B; ὄλβον Pind. P. 4. 250; θεμελίαι Φοῖβος ὑφαίνει he lays the foundation, Call. h. Apoll. 56; κηρὸν ὑφ. Tryph. 536:—Pass., ἀναίμου ὑφανθέντος τοῦ σπληνός Plat. Tim. 72 C. 2. like Lat. texere, to compose, write, Pind. Fr. 149 (170), Christod. Ecphr. 70, etc.

ὑφαίρεισι, εως, ἡ, a taking away from under, ἰγνύων ὑφ., in wrestling, Sopat. ap. Schol. Il. 23. 729. 2. a purloining, pilfering, τοῦ γραμματείου from the clerks-office, ap. Dem. 1120. 4.

II. ὑφαίρεισιν τινος ποιέσθαι to undertake the moderation or mitigation of a thing, Polyb. 15. 8, 13. III. in Gramm. omission of a letter, Schol. Ar. Av. 149, E. M.

ὑφαιρέτεον, verb. Adj. one must take away, Suid. s. v. ὑφελκτέον.

ὑφαιρέτρια, ἡ, a midwife, Hesych.

ὑφαιρέω, fut. ἤσω (ὑφελῶ in Aquila V. T.): aor. ὑφείλον (aor. 1 ὑφείλα Byz.): Ion. ὑπαίρέω, etc., Hdt. To seize underneath or inwardly, τοὺς δ' ἄρ' ὑπὸ τρύμος εἶλε Il. 5. 862, Od. 24. 450. II. to draw or take away from under, ὑπὸ δ' ἤρεον ἔρματα νηῶν Il. 2. 154; ἀνθεμον ποντίας ἔέρσας Pind. N. 7. 117; τὸ παιδίον τῆς μητρός Plat. Theaet. 161 A; τὴν χεῖρα ὑφῆρει tried to draw it away, Ar. Pl. 689. 2.

to take away underhand, filch away, τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοὺς θυμάρχους Thuc. 3. 13; ὑφ. τὴν πρόσδοον, τὴν εὐπορίαν to diminish it gradually, Ib. 31, 82; ὑφ. τῆς ὑποψίας gradually to take away part of .., Id. 1. 42; so, ὑφ. τοῦ πλήθους Hipp. Vet. Med. 10; τοῦ τόνου, τῆς ὀργῆς Luc. Philops. 8, etc.:—Pass., ὑφῆρέθη σοι κάλαμος ὡσπερὶ λύρας Sophr. Fr. 34; ὑπαρρημένος one is put secretly away, made away with, Hdt. 3. 65:—so also in Med. to take away underhand, filch away, purloin, Ar. Eq. 745, Nub. 179, Pl. 1140, Dem. 1119. 6 sqq., etc.; ὑφ. τοὺς καιροὺς τῆς πόλεως Aeschin. 63. 12; ὑφ. τὴν δημοκρατίαν Id. 74. 13;—ὑφ. τί τινος to filch it from him, Hdt. 5. 83., 9. 116, Lys. 143. 17, etc.; ὑφ. μοῦ τὴν ἀπολογίαν Hyperid. Lyc. 10; ὑφ. τι ἔκ τινος Plat. Legg. 857 B. 3. in Med. also c. acc. pers., ὑφ. τινά τινος to rob him of .., Aeschin. 85. 30; σιγῇ τοῦθ' ὑφαιρούμεσθά νιν keep it from him .., Eur. El. 271.

ὑφᾶλικός, ἡ, ὄν, somewhat salt, Hipp. Aër. 284: Coraës ὑφαλυκά. ὑφάλλομαι, Dep. to spring up from below, Lat. subsilire, Byz.

ὑφαλμος, ον, somewhat salt, Diosc. 3. 153.

ὑφαλυρίζω, to be or taste somewhat salt, Diosc. 5. 137, Plut. 2. 669 B.

ὑφᾶλμυρος, ον, somewhat salt, Eust. Opusc. 184. 57.

ὑφᾶλος, ον, (ἄλς) under the sea, ὑφ. Ἐρεβος the darkness of the deep, Soph. Ant. 589; ὑφ. πέτρα Anth. P. 11. 390, Ael., etc.; νῆσος Luc. D. Marin. 10. 1; τὸ ὑφαλον the lower waters, Strab. 51; τὰ ὑφ. τῆς νεῶς the parts under water, opp. to τὰ ἔξαλα, Luc. Jup. Trag. 47:—ὑφ. πληγαί, τραύματα damages to a ship under water, Polyb. 16. 3, 2., 4, 12. 2. metaph. secret, crafty, of men, E. M., Eccl. II. somewhat salt, ὕδατα Hipp. Acr. 281.

ὑφᾶλώδης, ες, somewhat shallow, Diod. Excerpt. 508. 49.

ὑφαμμος, ον, like ὑπόψαμμος, having sand underneath, or, rather, mixed with sand, sandy, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 12, C. P. 3. 6, 3.

ὑφᾶνάω, poet. for ὑφαίνω, φάρεά θ' ὑφανόντας Manetho 6. 433.

ὑφανσις, εως, ἡ, a weaving, Clem. Al. 237, Poll. 7. 33.

ὑφαντέον, verb. Adj. one must weave, or, metaph., compose, Theodoret. ὑφάντης, ον, ὁ, a weaver, Plat. Phaedo 87 B, Rep. 369 D, al.:—hence of the spider, Byz.

ὑφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in weaving, Plat. Crat. 388 C sq.; τὸν ὑφαντικώτατον Id. Gorg. 490 D; Adv. -κῶς, in weaver-like fashion, Id.

Crat. 388 C.

II. ἡ ὑφαντικὴ (sc. τέχνη), the art of weaving, Id. Gorg. 449 D.

ὑφαντο-δόντος, ον, swung in the weaving, woven, Ar. Av. 943.

ὑφαντοποιέομαι, Med. to weave a web, Schol. Dem. 115. 4.

ὑφαντός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ὑφαίνω, woven, χρυσὸν .., ἐσθῆτά θ' ὑφαντὴν Od. 13. 136., 16. 231; ὑφαντά τε εἴματα καλά 13. 218; ὑφανταὶ γράμμασιν τοιαῖδ' ὑφαί Eur. Ion 1146; ὑφαντοῖς ἐν πέπλοισ Ἐρινύων woven by them, of Clytaemnestra's net, Aesch. Ag. 1580; so, Ἐρινύων ὑφ. ἀμπίβλητρον, of the Centaur's robe, Soph. Tr. 1052; ὄσα ὑφαντά τε καὶ λεῖα brocaded and plain stuffs, Thuc. 2. 97.

ὑφαντουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) making woven work, Tzetz.

ὑφαντόω, = ὑφαίνω, Byz.

ὑφάντρια, fem. of ὑφάντες, Ael. N. A. 6. 57, Poll. 7. 33.

ὑφαπλόσμαι, Pass. to be spread under, τινι Heracl. Alleg. 39:—metaph. in Act., ὑφ. μῦθον τῷ λόγῳ Themist. 279 D.

ὑφάπλωσις, εως, ἡ, a spreading under, Walz Rhett. 7. 268.

ὑφάπτω, Ion. ὑπάπτω, fut. ψω, to set on fire from underneath, ὑπήψαν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Hdt. 1. 176; ὑπήψε δῶμ' ἀνηφαίστω πυρὶ Eur. Or. 621, cf. 1618; ὑφ. πύραν Thuc. 2. 52:—Pass., πύλις ὑφάπτεται πυρὶ Eur. Tro. 1274. 2. metaph. to inflame unperceived, τοὺς θεωμένους Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 16.

II. to light underneath, πῦρ, φλόγα Luc. Phal. 1. 12, Aristaen. 2. 4:—absol. to light a fire under or in a place, Ar. Thesm. 730. B. Med. to tie or bind under, ὑφάσασθαι δεῖρην to tie a rope round one's neck, hang oneself, Alex. Actol. ap. Parthen. 14 (in tmesi).

ὑφαρμάζω, Att. -ττω, to fit under (intr.), τινί Hipp. Art. 783:—so in Pass., Ptol., Greg. Nyss.

ὑφαρπάγη, ἡ, secret plunder, Eccl.

ὑφαρπάζω, fut. ἄσομαι, later also ἄσω: Ion. ὑπαρπάζω, Hdt. To snatch away from under, τὴν ἔδραν τινός Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 16. 2.

to take away underhand, filch away, Lat. surripere, μάζαν Ar. Eq. 56; Κύπριν Id. Thesm. 205, Eccl. 722:—Med., οὐκ ἂν ὑφαρπάσαιο τὰ μὰ παίγνια Ib. 921; σοφὸν ὑφ. to filch away, a clever trick, Id. Nub. 490. 3. ὑφ. λόγον to snatch away a word just when one is going to speak it, take the word out of one's mouth, Hdt. 5. 50., 9. 91; so, absol., ἔφη ὑφαρπάσας Plat. Euthyd. 300 C, cf. Ar. Nub. 490.

ὑφαρπάμενος, poet. for ὑφαρπασάμενος, Anth. P. 9. 619.

ὑφάρπασις, εως, ἡ, a snatching away under or underhand, Gloss.

ὑφασία, ἡ, = ὑφανσις, E. M. 785. 26.

ὑφασμα [ὑ], τό, a thing woven, woven robe, web, Od. 3. 274, Aesch. Ag. 1492, Cho. 27, 231, 1015, Eur., Plat., etc.

ὑφασμάτσον, τό, Dim. of ὑφασμα, Hesych. s. v. προγονίαν.

ὑφαστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ὑφάντρια, Hesych.

ὑφαύω, to light underneath, prob. 1. A. B. 65.

ὑφάω, poet. for ὑφαίνω, αἱ δ' ἰστούς ὑφάωσι Od. 7. 105.

ὑφεαρ, αρος (not ἄρος), τό, Arcadian name for a kind of mistletoe, that grows on pines or firs, Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 1, C. P. 2. 17, 1; cf. στελίς.

ὑφεδρεύω, to lie in ambush, Lat. subsidere, App. Illyr. 20.

ὑφεδρία, ἡ, a sitting under, lower seat, opp. to προεδρία, Suid., Eccl.

ὑφεζομαι, Pass., = ὑφεδρεύω, Opp. H. 2. 302.

ὑφεῖ or ὑφέ, v. οἴφεῖ.

ὑφ-ελλήτης, ον, ὁ, one who filches away, to expl. φιλήτης, Eust. 194. 33.

ὑφελμός, ὄν, ὁ, a taking away, opp. to προσθήκη, Boiss. An. 5. 108.

ὑφειμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ὑφίημι, remissly, less violently or insolently, Lat. submisse, Xen. An. 7. 7, 16, Philostr. 536; ὑφ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Aristid. 2. 137.

ὑφείσα, Ion. ὑπεισα, I placed under or secretly, ὑπέσας ἄνδρας (Ion. part.) having set them in ambush, Hdt. 3. 126., 6. 103, cf. Nicol. Damasc. 56 (Fr. Hist. Müll. 3. 390):—cf. ὑφῆμαι, and for the sense, v. ὑφίστημι II. 2.—But Cobet V. LL. 88, comparing κάτισον, κατίσας in Hdt. 1. 89, 88, would read ὑπίσας from ὑφίζω.

ὑφεκτέον, verb. Adj. of ὑπέχω, one must support, submit to, δίκην Plat. Rep. 457 E; ὑφ. τινὲ τῆς ἀνανδρίας αἰτίαν Xen. Lac. 9, 5; ὑφ. λόγον one must give account, Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 2.

ὑφελκτέον, verb. Adj. of ὑφέλω, one must draw away under or underhand, τῶν δαδίων some of them, Ar. Eq. 920.

ὑφελκυσμός, ὁ, a drawing away under, withdrawing, Gloss.

ὑφέλω, fut. ἐλκύσω: (v. sub ἔλω). To draw away under, draw away underhand or gently, ὑφ. τινὰ ποδοῖν to draw one away by the two feet, Il. 14. 477:—to draw away by undermining, ὑφ. παρὰ σφᾶς τὸν χοῦν Thuc. 2. 76, cf. Dio C. 66. 4; ὑφ. κάτωθεν τὸ κλιμάκιον Plut. 2. 781 E; ὑφ. τοὺς πόδας i. e. to be slippery, Poll. 1. 187:—Med., Περσικὰς ὑφέλωμαι I trail Persian slippers under my feet, Ar. Eccl. 319.

ὑφέν, Adv., = ὑφ' ἔν, into or in one, together, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 9.

II. in Gramm., ἡ ὑφέν, a sign for joining two syllables (—), a hyphen, Plut. 2. 31 D. 2. used in Music, prob. to indicate that two notes were to be blended together, Notices des Mss., 16. 2, pp. 53, 221.

ὑφερμηνευτής, οὔ, ὁ, an under-interpreter, Eus. L. Const. 11.

ὑφερμηνεύω, to interpret for a person, Eus. V. Const. 3. 13.

ὑφέρπω, fut. -ερούσω: (v. sub ἔρω). To creep on secretly, Lat. subreperere, ὑφείρπε γὰρ πολὺ the report spread far, Soph. O. T. 786; φθανερόν ὑφ' ἄλγος ἔρπει Ἀτρείδαις angry feelings creep abroad against them, Aesch. Ag. 450. II. c. acc., ὑφ. εὐνήν Philostr. 46. 2.

like ὑπέρχομαι II, of involuntary feelings, to steal upon, come over, Lat. subire animum, χαρά μ' ὑφέρπει Aesch. Ag. 270; τρύμος μ' ὑφ. Id. Cho. 464.

-ὑφέσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑφίημι) a letting down, slackening, relaxation, Lat. remissio, Plut. 2. 389 E, etc.; τῆς φωνῆς Antyll. ap. Orib. 93 Matth. 2. remissness, ἐπὶ τινος Plut. Ant. 24; πρὸς τινα Id. 2. 508 C. II. = ὑφαίρεισι III, E. M.

ὑφεισμός, οὐ, ὄ, *hindrance*, Hesych.
 ὑφεισπέριος, ον, *towards evening, western*, στήλαι Dion. P. 450.
 ὑφεισπερος, ον, *towards evening*: ὑφεισπερα as Adv., Anth. P. 5. 305.
 ὑφειρύημα, τό, *a discovery*, Eriphan.
 ὑφή, ἡ, *a weaving, web*, mostly in pl., Aesch. Ag. 949, Eur. Ion 1146, I. T. 814, Plat., etc.; so, πέπλων ὑφαί Eur. I. T. 312: a spider's web, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 5. (V. ὑφαίνω.)
 ὑφηγεμών, ὄνος, ὄ, = ἡγεμών, Anth. P. 12. 56.
 ὑφηγεόμαι, fut. ἡσομαι: pf. ὑφήγημαι: Dep. *To go just before, to guide, lead*, τινα Eur. El. 664, Plat. Euthyd. 278 C, etc.:—absol. *to go first, lead the way*, ὑφηγοῦ Soph. El. 1502, cf. Thuc. 1. 78, Plat. Phaedo 82 D; τοῦτο εὐθὺς ὑφηγῆται *this is the leading principle, the rule*, Arist. Pol. 1. 13, 6; κατὰ τὸν ὑφηγημένον τρόπον *according to the normal plan*, Id. Eth. N. 2. 7, 9, Pol. 1. 8, 1; κατὰ τὴν ὑφ. μέθοδον Ib. 1. 1, 3: (it is not necessary to regard these usages as pass.). II. c. acc. cogn., ὑφ. τὴν ὁδὸν *to shew the way*, Plut. Pomp. 76, etc.; ὑφ. ταῦτα *gave these instructions*, Lys. 912. 5 Reisk.;—but, 2. c. acc. rei, *to shew the way to, instruct in*, ἀγαθὰ Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 15, Ages. 1, 19; τύπους Plat. Rep. 403 E; ὑφ. γόνον *to indicate or describe it*, Dion. H. 1. 78, cf. Philo 1. 14; τινί τι Diog. L. 8. 60; also, τινί τινος Plat. 2. 562 B. 3. c. acc. pers. *to instruct*, Ib. 147 C. III. *to lead to a thing, indicate that it is so*, Aesch. Eum. 192.
 ὑφήγημα, τό, *a direction, prescription*, cited from Iambl. V. Pyth.
 ὑφηγηματικός, ἡ, ἄν, *skilled in instructing*, Byz.
 ὑφήγησις, εως, ἡ, *a leading, guiding, shewing the way*, Hipp. 239. 12; ὑφ. ὁδοῦ Poll. 3. 95; κατὰ τὴν ὑφ. τινος Dem. 277. 19, cf. Polyb. 10. 27, 3; γρόφειν κατὰ τὴν ὑφ. τῶν γραμμῶν *by the guiding pattern of lines*, Lat. *ad ductum literarum*, Plat. Prot. 326 D: *a sketch, outline of a subject*, Galen. 19. 11. II. *direction, prescription*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 95:—in Paus. 7. 24, 8, Kuhn suggests ὑπήγησις.
 ὑφηγητέον, verb. Adj. *one must guide, teach*, Philo 2. 127.
 ὑφηγητήρ, ἡρος, ὄ, = sq., Soph. O. C. 1588, Anth. P. 11. 319.
 ὑφηγητής, οὐ, ὄ, *one who leads the way, a guide, leader*, ὑφηγητοῦ δίχα Soph. O. C. 502; ὧν ὑφηγητῶν *under whose guidance*, Id. O. T. 966; ὡς ὑφηγητοῦ τινος (sc. ἄνθρωπος) *as if led by some (invisible) guide*, Ib. 1260. 2. *a teacher, master*, Plut. Demosth. 5.
 ὑφηγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fitted for guiding*, οἱ ὑφ. διάλογοι *Plato's expository dialogues*, opp. to οἱ ζητητικοί, Thrasyll. ap. Diog. L. 3. 49. Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 4. 42.
 ὑφηγητῶρ, ορος, ὄ, = ὑφηγητής, Byz.
 ὑφήλιος, ον, *under the sun*; ἡ ὑφ. *the world*, Walz Rhett. 1. 512, Eccl.
 ὑφημαί, Pass. *to sit down*, Greg. Naz.:—cf. ὑφέισα.
 ὑφημιόλιος, ον, *of two numbers, in the ratio of 1 to 1½, i. e. 2/3, the converse of ἡμιόλιος (2/3), v. Arist. Metaph. 4. 15, 3, Nicom. Arithm. 1. 19, and cf. ὑπεπιμόριος.*
 ὑφήνιος, ον, *subject to the rein*, Io. Damasc.
 ὑφηνοχέω, *to be a ὑφηνοχός, and generally, = ἡνιοχέω*, Luc. Somn. 15:—Pass. *to drive after or behind*, of chariots, Dem. 1409. 24.
 ὑφηνοχός, ὄ, *the charioteer, as subordinate to the warrior in his chariot*, Il. 6. 19, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 4., 7. 1, 15: cf. Lob. Paral. 383.
 ὑφήσσων, ον, gen. ονος, *somewhat less or smaller*, Hes. Sc. 258.
 ὑφιδρώω, *to perspire slightly*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1077 Littre: but Dind. prefers ἐφιδρ-.
 ὑφίζάνω, = ὑφίζω, κατὰ τὸν θᾶκον Pyrgio ap. Ath. 143 E; ὑφίζανον κύκλους *were crouching beneath* . . , Eur. Phoen. 1382. II. *to sink, settle down*, τὸ χῶμα ὑφ. App. Mithr. 36, cf. Arr. An. 2. 27.
 ὑφίζησις, εως, ἡ, *a settling or sinking*, Strab. 51, Procop.
 ὑφίζω, *to sit down, crouch*, Eur. Rhes. 730. II. *to sink down, fall in*, Dio C. 68. 25: also in Med., Opp. H. 4. 246.
 ὑφίημι, Ion. ὑπίημι Hdt.: fut. ὑφήσω: (v. ἴημι). *To let down, lower*, ἱστῶν Il. 1. 434, cf. Poll. 1. 107; ὑφ. ἱστία, Lat. *submittere vela*, h. Hom. Ap. 504 (v. infr. III); ὑφ. τινὶ τὰς ῥάβδους, *of the lictors*, Plut. Pomp. 19. 2. *to put under, ὑπὸ δὲ θρηῦν ποσὶν ἦκεν* Il. 14. 240, Od. 19. 57; *τι ὑπὸ τι* Xen. Cyn. 10, 2:—*to put a young one under its dam, put it to suck*, ὑφ. ἔμβρυον ἦκεν ἐκάστη Od. 9. 205, 309; ὑφίημι τὰ μοσχία Theocr. 4. 4; but in Med., ὑφίεσθαι μαστοῖς *to put it to one's own breasts, to suckle it*, Eur. Phoen. 31. 3. ὑφ. τινά *to engage any one secretly, to prepare him to play a part, to suborn*, Lat. *submittere* (cf. ὑφείσα), ὑφείς μάγον τοιόνδε Soph. O. T. 387, cf. Plat. Ax. 368 D: hence in part. pf. pass., ὡς ἔχιδν' ὑφειμένη *like a snake lurking*, Soph. Ant. 531:—also, ὑφ. ἐνέδραν τινί Plut. Pyrrh. 30; πάγας τινί Suid.; δέλεαρ ὑφ. τί τινι Plut. Pomp. 20, cf. Pericl. 13. 4. *to give up, surrender*, σῶμ' ὑφείσ' ἀλγηδῶσι Eur. Med. 24; ὑφ. χῶραν ἡμετέραν εἶναι Xen. An. 3. 5, 5. 5. *to let down, relax*, τὸ ἄγαν τινός Plut. 2. 68 E. II. intr. *to slacken, relax or abate from a thing*, c. gen., ὑπέις τῆς ὀργῆς Hdt. 1. 156; τῆς ἀγναμοσύνης Id. 9. 4, cf. Eur. Ion 847, H. F. 866; absol. *to give in, abate*, οὐδὲν ὑπιέντες Hdt. 7. 162:—so too in Med., ὑπιεσθαι τῆς ὀργῆς Id. 2. 121, 4; ὑφεισθε τοῦ τόνου Ar. Vesp. 337; τοῦ μέγα φρονεῖν Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 62; τῆς δυνάμεως μηδὲν Id. Mem. 4. 3, 17; τῆς χάρας Dion. H. 8. 84; so of things, τὸ ἕδωρ ὑπιεται τοῦ ψυχροῦ *abates from* . . , Hdt. 4. 181; οὐ πόνων ὑφ. Xen. Ages. 7, 1; τοῦ στάματός γε ὑφ. *I give way as to it*, Id. Symp. 5, 7:—c. dat. *to yield, give way to any one*, τοῖς πολεμίοις Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 12; φρονήματος οὐδενὶ . . ὑφειμένος *inferior to none in spirit*, Plut. Cat. Mi. 1, cf. Id. 2. 54 C, Wyt.; ὑφ. τινί τῆς ὁδοῦ Luc. Luct. 2:—c. dat. ct inf., οὐδενὶ ὑφειμένην ἄν' ἡδίων ἐμοῦ *βεβιωκέναι* Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 6, cf. Hell. 7. 4, 9, Oec. 12, 14. III. in Med. and Pass. *to lower one's sails* (v. 1. 1), Ar. Ran. 1220; mostly in part. pf., ἐν κακοῖς μοι πλεῖν ὑφειμένην *δοκεῖ to run with lowered sails, i. e. to lower one's tone*, like Lat. *summissee agere*, Soph. El. 335; so, ὑφειμένοις πλέων ἱστίοις

καὶ ταπεινοῖς Plut. Lucull. 3; metaph., ὑφειμένη τῇ φωνῇ Anon. ap. Suid.; τὸ ὑφειμένον *diminution*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 12. 2. σῶζω νεοσσὸς ὄρνις ὡς ὑφειμένη . . *like a cowering hen*,—or perhaps *with my nestlings under me*, Eur. H. F. 72. 3. generally, *to submit, Xen. An. 3. 1, 17., 3. 2, 3, al.*;—c. inf., *καταθεῖν ὑφειμένη* *submittingly prepared to die*, Eur. Alc. 524.
 ὑφικάνω [ᾶ], = ὑπέρχομαι II, *to steal over one, αὐτὴν ὑπὸ τρόμος αἰνὸς ἰκάνει* Il. 11. 117.
 ὑφιστάω, late form of ὑφίστημι, Schol. Il. 18. 600, Eccl.
 ὑφίστημι, fut. ὑποστήσω: aor. ὑπέστησα:—in these tenses, Causal, *to place or set under, ὑποστήσαντες [τῷ χαλκῆϊ] τρεῖς κολοσσούς* *having set them under it, to support it*, Hdt. 4. 152; ὑπ. προθύρῳ κίονας Pind. O. 6. 1; and metaph., χῶραν ὑπέστασε ξένοις κίονα Ib. 8. 35; without dat., τρεῖς σταυροὺς ὑπίστησι *plants three piles in the lake to support a house*, Hdt. 5. 16; ὑφ. κλῶνας Xen. Cyn. 10, 7; ἐρείσματα Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 24, etc.:—metaph., γνῶμας ὑποστήσασσας *having laid them as a foundation, having begun with them*, Soph. Aj. 1091; ὑπ. δάλον Eur. El. 983; v. infr. B. 1. 1. 2. *to post secretly or in ambush, τοὺς δορυφόρους* Hdt. 5. 92, 7; ταξιδόρχους Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 26; ὑφ. τὴν ναῦν ἀντίπρωρον τινί *to station it*, Polyb. 1. 50, 6; v. infr. B. IV. II. the Med. also has a causal sense, but mostly in fut. and aor. 1, *to lay down, premise, εἰ μή τι πιστὸν τῷδ' ὑποστήσει στόλῳ* Aesch. Supp. 461; ὑποστήσασθαι ἀρχὰς ψευδεῖς Polyb. 3. 48, 9; ὑποθέσεις τινὰς Id. 7. 7, 6. 2. *to substitute, ὑπεστήσατό τι τινι* *one thing for another*, Xen. Ages. 9, 1. 3. *to conceive, suppose*, like ὑπολαμβάνω, c. inf., τοὺς θεοὺς ὑφίστανται τὸν κόσμον διοικεῖν (where note the pres.) Diod. 1. 11; but the inf. is mostly omitted, ἀφθαρτον ὑποστήσασθαι τὸν κόσμον Ib. 6, cf. 12, Diog. L. 2. 86. 4. *to set before oneself as a model, τινα* Isocr. 105 C. B. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act. (Hom. uses only the aor. 2). *To stand under as a support, ὑπεστάσι κολοσσοί . . τῇ αὐλῇ* Hdt. 2. 153; τοὺς σταυροὺς τοὺς ὑπεστῶτας τοῖς ἰκρίοισι Id. 5. 16; τὸ ὑφειστὸς τῷ βάρει Arist. Incess. An. 9, 3; v. supr. A. 1. 2. *to sink to the bottom, settle*, τὸ ὑφιστάμενον *the milk*, opp. to τὸ ἐφιστόμενον (the cream), Hdt. 4. 2; so of a *sediment, deposit*, Hipp. Aph. 1252, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 13; opp. to τὸ ἐπιπολάζον, Id. Cael. 4. 4, 1; to τὸ ἐπίπλεον, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 4. II. *to place oneself under an engagement, engage or promise to do*, foll. by inf. fut., ὄσ' Ἀχιλῆι . . ὑπέστημεν δώσειν Il. 19. 195, cf. Od. 10. 483, Hdt. 9. 94; θύσειν ὑπέστης παῖδα Eur. I. A. 360, cf. Ar. Vesp. 716, Plat. Legg. 751 D; by inf. aor., οὐ τίς με . . ὑπέστη σαῶσαι Il. 21. 273; πᾶν ὑποστάς εἰπεῖν Dem. 551. 27; by inf. pres., ὑπέστησαν ποιεῖν ταῦτα Hdt. 3. 128; ὑφ. τὴν τάξιν ἔχειν Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 35:—the inf. is sometimes omitted, ὡς . . ὑπέστην καὶ κατένευσα (sc. ἔσεσθαι) Il. 4. 267:—absol., ἡ ἔπος ἢ ἐργον ὑποστάς οὐκ ἐτέλεσεν *after promise given*, Od. 3. 99, cf. Il. 21. 457, Hdt. 3. 127., 9. 34, Lys. 153. 31, Xen., etc.; ὡς περ ὑπέστη *as he promised*, Thuc. 4. 39., 8. 29;—c. dat. pers., ὡς οἱ ὑπέστην *as I promised him*, Il. 15. 75:—sometimes foll. by acc. of object, where however an inf. may be supplied, πάντα τελευτήσεις ὄσ' ὑπέστης . . Πριάμῳ 13. 375; τρίποδας φέρον, οὓς οἱ ὑπέστη 19. 243, cf. Il. 244; ἐκτελέουσιν ὑπόσχεσιν ἠνερ ὑπέστην 2. 286, cf. Od. 10. 483; ἡ β' ἄλιον τὸν μῦθον ὑπέστημεν . . , ἀπονέεσθαι *vain was the promise we made* . . , that we would return, Il. 5. 715. 2. *to submit to any one, τινι* Il. 9. 160:—foll. by inf. aor., ὑπ. θανεῖν, καταθεῖν Eur. H. F. 706, Ion 1415. 3. c. acc. rei, *to submit to, consent to*, ὄ τὸ ἐλάχιστον ὑπιστάμενος *who offers to take the least*, Hdt. 1. 196; ὑφ. τὸν πλοῦν *to undertake it unwillingly*, Thuc. 4. 28; so, ὑφ. τὸν κίνδυνον Id. 2. 61, Lys. 115. 2, etc.; ἀγῶνας Thuc. 3. 57; πόνον Eur. Supp. 189; βέλος ὑπ. *to withstand it*, Id. H. F. 1350; ἔρωτα Id. Tro. 415; πόλεμον, etc., Polyb., etc.:—rarely c. dat., ὑφ. ξυμποραῖς ταῖς μεγίσταις Thuc. 2. 61:—also c. inf., ὑπ. ἀπατᾶν τινα Dem. 363. 6:—absol. *to submit patiently*, Id. 1421. 20. b. *to undertake an office, with a sense of compulsion, τὴν ἀρχὴν* Xen. An. 6. 1, 19 and 31; γυμνασιαρχίαν C. I. 1365; στρατηγίαν Ib. 3178, Plut. Camill. 37:—also, ὑπέστην τριήραρχος Lys. 182. 9; χορηγός Dem. 536. 20; and ποῦτ., δέκτωρ ὑπέστης αἵματος Aesch. Eum. 204;—metaph., ψυχὴν Τέλητος ὑπέστης Hermipp. Moir. 1. III. *to lie concealed or in ambush*, Hdt. 8. 91, Eur. Andr. 1114, Xen. An. 4. 1, 14; v. supr. A. 1. 2, ὑφίημι 1. 3, ὑφείσα. IV. *to support an attack, to resist, withstand*, c. dat., Aesch. Pers. 87, Xen. An. 3. 2, 11, etc.; c. acc., Eur. Cycl. 200, cf. H. F. 1349, Thuc. 1. 144., 4. 59:—absol. *to stand one's ground, face the enemy*, Lat. *subsistere*, Eur. Phoen. 1470, Thuc. 4. 54., 8. 68, Xen., etc.; opp. to φεύγω, Id. Cyr. 4. 2, 31; ὑποσταθεῖς, opp. to φεύγων, Eur. Rhes. 315; of clouds, opp. to προωθεῖσθαι, Arist. Probl. 26. 7. 2. *to subsist, exist* (cf. ὑπόστασις III), κατ' ἰδίαν ὑφειστώς Id. Fr. 183 (p. 1509 b. 24), cf. Plut. 2. 1051 F; ἐκ τοῦ μηδ' ὄντος μηδ' ὑφειστώτος Ib. 829 C; τὰ ὑφειστώτα *business in hand*, Polyb. 6. 14, 5. 3. *to be consistent*, Luc. Paras. 27. V. *to succeed, come after another, τινα* Plat. Phileb. 19 A. VI. ἡ κοιλία ὑφίσταται *the bowels are costive*, Plut. 2. 134 E. VII. *to arise within, τινι* of involuntary feelings, Polyb. 11. 30, 2. ὑφοδῶω, *to guide*, Philippid. Φιλευρ. 1 (as emended by Dobree). ὑφόβλιον, τό, (ὄβλος) *a mortar-stand*, Ar. Fr. 155. II. *part of the ὄβλος* (in a flute, v. ὄβλος II. 5), Pherecr. Incert. 58, Poll. 4. 70. ὑφομολογέω, *to acknowledge privately*, Greg. Nyss. ὑφορᾶσις, εως, ἡ, = ὑποψία, *suspicion*, Diog. L. 2. 99, Plut. 2. 479 B, etc. ὑφορᾶτέον, verb. Adj. *one must suspect*, Plut. 2. 50 B. ὑφοράω, *to look at from below, eye stealthily, view with suspicion or jealousy, suspect, τινα* Xen. An. 2. 4, 10:—Pass., Philipp. ap. Dem. Plut. Rom. 8:—but commonly used in Med., fut. ὑπόψομαι, (aor. ὑπειδόμεν, v. sub voce) in same sense, Thuc. 3. 40, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 2, Isae. Menecl. Her. § 7, Dem. 240. 13, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 2;—foll. by μή, 5 N

Polyb. 3. 18, 8, etc.; absol., Luc. D. D. 19. 1.—Cf. ὑποβλέπω, ὑποψία, ὑποπτος.
 ὑ-φορβός, δ, v. sub συφορβός.
 ὑφορμέω, to lie secretly at anchor, either from fear or in wait for others, Polyb. 3. 19, 8., 34. 3, 2, Ael., etc.:—metaph., αἱ πόλεις ὑφ. ἀλλήλαις Dio Chr. 2. 150; τοῦ κόλακος λόγος ὑφ. πάθει τινί Plut. 2. 61 E; ὑφώρ-μει δέας Synes. 163 C; τὸ ὑφορμῶν suspiciōi, Schol. Dem.
 ὑφορμίζωμαι, Pass. and Med., to come to anchor secretly; generally, to come to anchor, Thuc. 2. 83; τῇ Σαλαμῖνι Plut. Sol. 9:—metaph. to be found under or in a place, Philostr. 670.
 ὑφόρμιον, τό, (ὄρμος) a necklace, Eust. 1150. 24, Phot., etc.
 ὑφόρμιον, ἡ, a harbour, anchorage, Anth. P. 7. 699.
 ὑφορμιστήρ, ἦρος, δ, one who makes fast below, of a stone fastened to steady a raft, Opp. H. 4. 421.
 ὑφορμος, δ, (ὄρμος II) an anchoring-place, anchorage, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 2, Strab. 252, 635, etc. II. as Adj. fit for anchoring in, αἰγια-λός Strab. 645; τύπος Steph. B. s. v. λιμῆν.
 ὑφας [ῦ], εὐς, τό, like ὑφή, a web, Pherecr. Incert. 59 (ubi v. Meineke), Eubul. Nann. I (cf. ὑμήν), Strab. 446, Plut., etc.; of a spider, Diosc. 2. 68:—of a net, Anth. P. 9. 370. 2. metaph., τὸ ὑφος τῶν λόγων Longin. 1. 4, cf. Walz Rhett. 3. 137:—of the text of an author, Galen.; τὸ αἶμα καὶ τὸ ὑ. τῆς προφητείας Clem. Al. 891.
 ὑφώσι, Ep. 3 pl. of ὑφάω, Od. 7. 105.
 ὑφυγρῶς, ον, somewhat moist, Arist. Probl. 2. 17, 1. II. filled with fluid, Poll. 4. 197, Galen.
 ὑφυδρῶς, ον, under water, of a diver, Thuc. 4. 26, Dio C., etc. II. full of water, τόπος Theophr. C. P. 3. 11, 3, Strab. 538. 2. drop-sical, Hipp. ap. Galen.
 ὑφυστερίζω, to be somewhat late, Greg. Nyss.
 ὑφωμάδων, Adv. = δμαδόν, Phot., Suid.
 ὑψ-ἄγορας, Ion. -ης, ον, ὁ, (ἀγορεύω) a big talker, boaster, braggart, Od. 1. 385., 2. 85, etc.
 ὑψ-ἄγορέω, = ὑψηγορέω, Hesych.
 ὑψ-ἀντυξ, ὕγος, δ, ἡ, with a high arch, Nonn. Jo. 5. 5.
 ὑψ-αυχενέω, to carry the neck high, to go in stately guise, shew off, Dion. H. 7. 46, Plut. 2. 324 E; metaph. from horses, Poll. 2. 135; of the cock, Ael. N. A. 4. 29:—cf. ὑψαυχέω.
 ὑψαυχενία, ἡ, proud bearing, Epiphani.
 ὑψ-αυχενίζω, = foreg., Anth. P. 9. 777.
 ὑψαύχενος, ον, = ὑψαύχην, Or. Sib. 8. 37, Greg. Nyss.
 ὑψ-αυχέω, = ὑψαυχενέω, Soph. Fr. 953, Pseudo-Phoc. 56.
 ὑψ-αύχην, ενος, δ, ἡ, carrying the neck high, ἵππος Plat. Phaedr. 253 D; cf. ὑψηχῆς. 2. metaph. stately, towering, ἐλάτη Eur. Bacch. 1061; θῶκος Epigr. Gr. 903; of a wine-bottle, Anth. P. 5. 135. 3. in moral sense, stately, haughty, Ib. 5. 251., 9. 641, etc.:—also ὑψαύ-χενος, ον, Or. Sib. 8. 37.
 ὑψ-ερεφῆς, ἐς, high-roofed, high-vaulted, ὑψ. μέγα δῶμα Il. 5. 213., 19. 333, Od.; χαλκοβατῆς δῶ ὑπερεφῆς 13. 4; δῶματα 4. 757; ναός Ar. Nub. 305:—also ὑψηρεφῆς, ἐς, = ὑψηρεφῆος θαλάμοιο Il. 9. 578. Cf. ὑπόροφος.
 ὑψηγαρέω, to talk big, Philo 1. 365, Walz Rhett. 1. 444.
 ὑψηγαρία, ἡ, big talking, stateliness of phrase, Philo 1. 206, Longin. 8. 1.
 ὑψηγορικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to talk big, Philes.
 ὑψ-ἡγορος, ον, talking big, grandiloquent, vaunting, Aesch. Pr. 318, 360: sublime, Philo 1. 473. Adv. -ρως, Clem. Al. 802.
 ὑψήεις, ἡεσσα, ἦεν, poet. for ὑψηλός, Nic. Fr. 2. 62, Anth. P. 9. 525, 20 (Brunck).
 ὑψηλ-αυχενία, ἡ, a carrying the neck high, Xen. Eq. 10, 13.
 ὑψηλο-βάτέω, to go or walk on high, Jo. Chrys.
 ὑψηλο-γνώμων, ον, gen. ανος, high-minded, proud, Themist. 190 D.
 ὑψηλο-κάρδιος, ον, high-hearted, proud, LXX (Prov. 16. 5).
 ὑψηλο-κάρηνος, ον, carrying the head high, Greg. Nyss.
 ὑψηλά-κρημνος, ον, with lofty cliffs, πέτραι Aesch. Pr. 5; cf. ὑψικρημνος.
 ὑψηλολαγέομαι, Dep. to talk high, speak proudly, Plat. Rep. 545 E, Themist. 291 A;—but the Act., Ib. 354 C, Eccl.
 ὑψηλολαγία, ἡ, high-talking, vaunting, Poll. 2. 121., 6. 148.
 ὑψηλο-λόγος, ον, talking high, vaunting, Themist. 26 D, 262 A.
 ὑψηλό-λαφος, ον, v. ὑψίλοφος.
 ὑψηλό-νοος, ον, contr. -νοος, ον, high-minded: τὸ ὑψηλόνουν Plat. Phaedr. 270 A, Plut. Pericl. 8, etc.
 ὑψηλό-νωτος, ον, high-backed, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 830.
 ὑψηλο-πέτης, ἐς, high-flying, Gloss.
 ὑψηλο-ποιός, ον, producing loftiness or sublimity, Longin. 28. 1., 32. 6.
 ὑψηλό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πουν, high-footed, Antyll. Oribas. 235 Matth.
 ὑψηλός, ἡ, ὄν: Comp. and Sup. -ότερος, -ότατος, and irreg. -έστατος v. 1. Paus. 5. 13, 9: (ὑψι, ὑψος):—high, lofty, high-raised, Lat. altus, sublimis, Hom., Hdt., Trag., etc.; θάλαμος Od. 1. 426; πύργος Il. 3. 384, etc.; of a highland country, χώρα ὑρεινή .. καὶ ὑψηλή Hdt. 1. 110; ὑψηλά χωρία Thuc. 3. 97; and ὑψηλά alone, Plat. Legg. 732 C; ἐφ' ὑψηλοῦ εἶναι Xen., Luc., etc.; ἐκ ὑψηλῶ εἶναι Plut. Eum. 17; ἀφ' ὑψη-λοῦ κρεμασθῆναι Plat. Theaet. 175 D; ἀφ' ὑψηλοτέρου καθορᾶν Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 29; ὑψηλότερον αἰκοδομεῖν [τὸ τεῖχος] Thuc. 7. 4:—Adv., ὑψηλῶς κατακείμενος Pherecr. Ἴπν. 1. II. metaph. high, lofty, stately, proud, ὕλβος, ἀρεταί, κλέος Pind. O. 2. 38., 5. 1, P. 3. 196, etc.; τέχνη θεσπεσία τις καὶ ὑψ. Plat. Euthyd. 289 E; ὑψ. καὶ χαύνη ἐλπίς Id. Epist. 341 E; ὑψηλά κομπεῖν to talk high and boastfully, Soph. Aj. 1230. 2. of persons, opp. to δυσδαίμων, Eur. Hel. 418; ἀφ' ὑψη-λῶν βραχὺν ᾤκισε Id. Heracl. 613; ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς κακοῖς ὑψ. εἶναι Id. Hipp. 730; ἐπὶ τούτοις ὑψ. ἐξάειρεν αὐτόν Plat. Rep. 494 D, cf. Andoc. 24. 18, Aeschin. 51. 24; so, πνεῦμα ὑψηλὸν αἶρειν Eur. Supp. 555;

ἐαυτὸν ὑψηλότερον λημμάτων παρέχειν Luc. Nigr. 25; ὑψ. τῶ ἦθει Plut. Dion. 4. 3. of poets, sublime, Longin. 40. 2; τὰ ὑψηλότερα the loftier, sublimer thoughts or language, Id. 43. 3; ὑψ. λέξις, λόγος Dion. H. de Lys. 13, Plut. Pericl. 5.
 ὑψηλό-στεγος, ον, with lofty roof, paraphr. II.
 ὑψηλο-τάπεινος, ον, now high, now low, τὸ ὑψ. καὶ μεγαλόμικρον Philo 2. 61:—ὑψηλοταπεινώμα, τό, Paul. Alex. Apotel. 47. 14.
 ὑψηλότης, ἦτος, ἡ, loftiness, sublimity, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 17, A. B. 342.
 ὑψηλο-τράχηλος, ον, high-necked, Hesych. s. v. Δανήλοβα.
 ὑψηλο-φάνης, ἐς, appearing sublime, Longin. 24. 1, in Sup.—έστατος.
 ὑψηλο-φερῆς, ἐς, exalting, Cyrill.: ὑψηλο-φόρος, ον, Hesych. s. v. ἐρισφάραγος.
 ὑψηλό-φθογγος, ον, speaking loftily, Io. Diac.
 ὑψηλόφος, ον, v. sub ὑψίλοφος.
 ὑψηλοφρονέω, to be highminded, 1 Ep. Rom. 11. 20, 1 Tim. 6. 17.
 ὑψηλοφροσύνη, ἡ, haughtiness, Eccl.:—ὑψηλοφροσύνη, Suid. s. v. ἐωρο-κοπίαις.
 ὑψηλό-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, high-minded, high-spirited, ἀνὴρ Plat. Rep. 550 B: haughty, θυμός Eur. I. A. 919.
 ὑψηλο-φυής, ἐς, of a high growth, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 3 (in Comp.).
 ὑψηλό-φωνος, ον, with high or loud voice, Schol. Soph. El. 243.
 ὑψηλώσις, εὐς, ἡ, a rising or swelling up, τῶν μελῶν Galen.
 ὑψ-ἦνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, raising or exalting men, Nonn. D. 17. 169.
 ὑψηρεφῆς, v. sub ὑπερεφῆς.
 ὑψ-ηχέω, to sound high or loud, Schol. Il. 6. 507.
 ὑψ-ηχῆς, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ἦχος) sounding on high, of the horses of Juno, ἵπποι ὑψηχῆες, because of their loud neighing, or their 'high resounding pace' (cf. ἐρίγδουπος), Il. 5. 772., 23. 27 (but there is a v. l. ὑψαύχενες); τὸ ὑψηχῆς τῶν λόγων Philostr. 539.
 ὑψί, Adv. on high, aloft, ὑψί δ' ἀναθρώσκων πέτεται Il. 13. 140; ὑψί βιβάς Ib. 371; Ζεὺς ἦμενος ὑψί 20. 155, cf. Od. 16. 264; ἀπὸ νηῶν ὑψί from the ships on high, Il. 15. 387; ὑψί .. ἀελλα σκίδνατο 16. 374; ὑψί .. ὀρμίσσομεν on the high sea, out at sea, 14. 77;—also in Hes. Op. 202. (Hence ὑψίαν, ὑψίτερος, ὑψίστος,—all prob. connected with ὑπέρ.)
 ὑψιαίετος, ὁ, f. l. for ὑπαίετος, Anton. Liber. 20.
 ὑψι-βαθῆς, ἐς, very deep, ὑφρῦες Opp. C. 3. 26 (al. ὑψί βαθείας divisim).
 ὑψί-βάμων, ον, = sq., Hesych.: high-treading, Eust. Opusc. 193. 43, al.
 ὑψί-βᾶτος, ον, set on high, high-placed, πύλιος Pind. N. 10. 88; τρί-πους Soph. Aj. 1404.
 ὑψί-βίαις, ον, ὁ, Ion. -βίης, high and mighty, arrogant, Corinna Fr. 13.
 ὑψί-βόας, ον, ὁ, loud-shouter, name of a frog in Batr. 205.
 ὑψι-βρεμέτης, ον, ὁ, high-thundering, epith. of Zeus, Il. 1. 354., 12. 68, Od. 5. 4, Hes., etc.; in mock heroic lines, Ar. Lys. 773, cf. Luc. Tim. 4.
 ὑψί-βραμος, ον, = foreg., Orph. H. 18. 1.
 ὑψί-γένεθλος, ον, of high birth or origin, cited from Nonn.
 ὑψί-γενῆς, ἐς, = ὑψίγονος, Eccl.
 ὑψί-γέννητος, ον, born on high, ἐλαίας ὑψιγέννητος κλάδος its topmost shoot, Aesch. Eum. 43.
 ὑψί-γονος, ον, produced on high, Nonn. D. 27. 98, Greg. Naz.
 ὑψί-γυιος, ον, with high limbs, high-stemmed, ἄσος Pind. O. 5. 30.
 ὑψί-δημος, ον, = sq., Or. Sib. 14. 216; as Schneid. for ὑψίτημον.
 ὑψί-δομος, ον, high-built, Coluth. 391.
 ὑψί-δρομος, ον, high-running, Φαέθων Greg. Naz.; ἀετός Philes.
 ὑψί-ζυγος, ον, properly of a rower, sitting high on the benches; then, metaph. of Zeus, high-throned, sitting at the helm and guiding all, Il. 4. 166., 7. 69, al., Hes. Op. 18.
 ὑψίζωνος, ον, high-girded, Call. Fr. 19. 1.
 ὑψί-θέμεθλος, ον, with deep foundations, Nonn. Jo. 4. 8.
 ὑψί-θέων, ουσα, ον, high-running, Anth. P. 8. 183 (leg. ὑψί θέων).
 ὑψί-θρονος, ον, high-throned, of gods, Pind. N. 4. 105, I. 6. (5). 23.
 ὑψί-θωκος, ον, = foreg., Synes. H. 1. 54; ὑψιθώκος, Greg. Naz.
 ὑψί-κάρηνος, ον, high-topped, δρύες h. Ven. 265; ἄγκος Poëta ap. Suid.
 ὑψί-κέλευθος, ον, wandering on high, Anth. P. 9. 207.
 ὑψικέρατα, v. sub ὑψίκερας.
 ὑψί-κέρανος, ον, flashing on high, Or. Sib. 1. 323., 2. 240.
 ὑψί-κερως, ον, gen. ω, (κέρας) high-horned, ἔλαφος Od. 10. 158; ὑψί-κερω .. φάσμα ταύρου Soph. Tr. 507:—we have also a metapl. acc. ὑψι-κέρατα πέτραν a high-peaked rock, Pind. (Fr. 285) ap. Ar. Nub. 597; cf. Lob. Phryg. 658, Choerob. 50. 12.
 ὑψί-κλωνος, ον, with high branches, Anna Comn.
 ὑψί-κάλωνος, ον, on a high hill, κίων Opp. C. 4. 87.
 ὑψί-κομος, ον, also η, ον Q. Sm. 5. 119: (κόμη):—with lofty foliage, towering, δρῦς Il. 14. 398, Od. 9. 186, Hes.; ἐλάται Eur. Alc. 585; ἄρη Asius ap. Paus. 8. 1, 4; τὸ τῶν ἀρετῶν ὑψίκομον Eust. Opusc. 360. 20.
 ὑψί-κομπος, ον, high boasting, arrogant, Eust. 1687. 49. Adv. -πως, Soph. Aj. 766.
 ὑψι-κάρυμβας, ον, with lofty crown, Nicet. Eug. 6. 227.
 ὑψί-κράνας, ον, high-topped, Eust. Opusc. 193. 48.
 ὑψι-κράτέω, to rule aloft or on high, Suid., Phot.
 ὑψι-κρεμῆς, ἐς, high-hoovering, Opp. C. 4. 93.
 ὑψί-κρημνος, ον, with high crags, of a mountain, Ep. Hom. 6. 5; cf. ὑψηλόκρημνος. II. of towers, built on a high crag, πύλισμα Aesch. Pr. 421, cf. Fr. 28.
 ὑψί-λαλος, ον, high-talking, cited from Eust.
 ὑψίλο-ειδής, ἐς, in the shape of an Y, Greenhill Theophil. 123. 9; cf. ὑοειδής.
 ὑψί-λαφος, ον, high-crested, Αἴτνα Pind. O. 13. 159; θυρίδες Anth. P. 5. 153; read by the Schol. in Ar. Rau. 818 for ἵπολόφων; in Hipp. 1278. 38, ὑψίλοφος seems to be f. l.

ὑψί-λυχνος αὐγή, illumination by a light hung on high, Philox. 2. 3.
 ὑψί-μέδων, οντος, ὁ, ruling on high, Zeus Hes. Th. 529, Bacchyl. 29;
 ὑψ. θεῶν τύραννον Ar. Nub. 563:—fem. Ὑψιμέδουσα, as pr. n., Io.
 Geometr. hymn. 5. 21. II. metaph. towering, Παρνασός Pind.
 N. 2. 29.
 ὑψί-μέλαθρος, ον, high-built, h. Hom. Merc. 103. 134, 399; Διὸς ὑψ.
 κράτος Orph. h. 4 (5). 1.
 ὑψί-νεφής, ἐς, dwelling high in the clouds, Zeus Pind. O. 5. 40, Nonn.
 ὑψί-νομος, ον, feeding on high places, of the goat, Eust. 472. 12.
 ὑψί-νοος, ον, high-minded, Nonn. D. 9. 207, Epigr. Gr. 440. 10.
 ὑψί-παγής, ἐς, high-built, towering, Anth. P. 8. 177, Plan. 132.
 ὑψί-πέδος, ον, with high ground, high-placed, Pind. I. 1. 42.
 ὑψί-πέταλος, ον, = ὑψικόμος, comically of κράμβαι, Polyzei. Mousa. 2.
 ὑψί-πέτεια, ἡ, lofty flight, Eust. Opusc. 184. 96.
 ὑψί-πετέω, to fly high, Eccl.
 ὑψί-πετῆεις, εασα, εν, = ὑψιπέτης, Il. 22. 308, Od. 24. 538:—irreg. acc.
 pl. ὑψιπετῆεις, as if from ὑψιπετῆης, Matro ap. Ath. 136 C; cf. Meineke
 Exerc. in Ath. 16.
 ὑψί-πέτηλος, ον, Ion. and Ep. for ὑψιπέταλος, used like ὑψικόμος, of
 trees, Il. 13. 437, Od. 4. 458., II. 588.
 ὑψί-πέτης, ον, Dor. -πετας, α, ὁ: (✓ΠΙΕΤ, πέτομαι):—high-flying,
 soaring, αλετός Il. 12. 201, 219, Od. 20. 243, Soph. Fr. 423, Ar. Av.
 1337; άνεμοι Pind. P. 3. 189; Sup. -ετατερος in Herm. Stob. Eccl. 1.
 996:—some Gramm. wrote ὑψιπετῆς (contr. from ὑψιπετῆεις), v. La
 Roche Text-kr. p. 372.
 ὑψί-πετής, ἐς, (✓ΠΙΕΤ, πίπτω) fallen from heaven, Eust. 1520.
 60, Suid.; cf. Διιπετής:—generally, οὐράνιον ὑψ. ἐς μέλαθρον Eur.
 Ilec. 1100.
 ὑψί-πόδης, ον, ὁ, poet. for ὑψίπους, Nonn. D. 20. 81.
 ὑψί-πολις, ἡ, high or honoured in one's city, opp. to ἀπολις, Soph.
 Ant. 370.
 ὑψί-πολος, ον, roaming on high, Opp. C. 3. 111, Nonn.
 ὑψί-πορος, ον, going on high, Opp. C. 3. 497, Nonn.
 ὑψί-πότητος, ον, like ὑψιπέτης, flying aloft, Nonn. D. 5. 295.
 ὑψί-πους, ὁ, ἡ, high-footed, i. e. high-reared, lofty, Lat. sublimis, νόμοι
 Soph. O. T. 866.
 ὑψί-πρυμνος, ον, with high stern, Strab. 195.
 ὑψί-πρωρος, ον, with high prow, Strab. ibid. (ubi ὑψόπρ-; cf. Lob.
 Phryn. 658), Porphyg. ap. Ens. P. E. 195 D.
 ὑψί-πύλος, ον, with high gates, Il. 6. 416., 16. 698, Eur., etc.
 ὑψί-πυργος, ον, high-towered, Simon. 117, Aesch. Eum. 688, Soph.,
 etc.: metaph., ὑψ. ἐλπίδες towering hopes, Aesch. Supp. 96.
 ὑψίροφος, ον, f. l. for ὑψόροφος, Lob. Phryn. 685.
 Ὑψιστάριοι, οἱ, a Christ. sect, who distinguished between ὁ ὕψιστος
 θεός and ὁ πατήρ, Eccl.
 ὑψί-στολος, ον, (στολή II) high-girded, well girt, Hesych.
 ὕψιστος, η, ον, Sup. without any Posit. in use: (ὑψι, ὑψοῦ):—highest,
 loftiest, of places, Aesch. Pr. 720, Soph. Tr. 1191, etc.; ἐν τοῖς ὑψ., i. e.
 in heaven above, Ev. Matth. 21. 9, Luc. 2. 24. 2. of Zeus, highest,
 Zeus Pind. N. 1. 90., II. 2, Aesch. Eum. 28; Ζηνὸς ὕψιστον σέβας Soph.
 Ph. 1289:—one of the gates of Thebes was called Ὑψισταί from his
 temple there, Paus. 9. 8, 5. 3. of things, στέφανος, κέρδος Pind.
 P. 1. fin., I. 1. 74; κακῶν ὕψιστα Aesch. Pers. 331, 807; ὑψ. ἐν βροτοῖς
 φόβος Id. Supp. 479.
 ὕψιστό-φραστος, ον, to be spoken of in loftiest phrase, Eccl.
 ὑψί-τέλειστος, ον, finished on high, φάος Nonn. D. 41. 94; Gräfe ὕψι-
 ὑψιτενέω, to aim high, Theocrit. ap. Stob. 3. 509 Gaisf.
 ὑψί-τενής, ἐς, stretched on high: on high, Byz.
 ὑψί-τένων, οντος, ὁ, with high-strained sinews, strong-necked, ταῦρος
 Pseudo-Phocyl. 190:—hence, arrogant, Greg. Naz.
 ὑψίτερος, α, ον, Comp. of Adv. ὑψι, loftier, δρύες Theocr. 8. 46.
 ὑψί-τύχος, ον, reaching a height, of high fortune, Paul. Alex.
 ὑψί-φαής, ἐς, high-shining, far-seen, τάφος Anth. P. 7. 701: so ὑψι-
 φάνης, ἐς, Ib. append. 246; ὑψιφάεννος, ον, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 453 A.
 ὑψί-φοίτης, ον, ὁ, one who wanders or moves on high, Phot., Hesych.
 ὑψί-φόρητος, ον, high-borne, lofty, ἀταρπός Procl. h. Mus. 31, cf. Synes.
 H. 36.
 ὑψί-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, like ὑψηλόφρων, haughty, Pind. P. 2. 94.
 ὑψί-χαίτης, ον, ὁ, perh. = βαθυχαίτης, Pind. P. 4. 306; cf. εὐρυχαίτης.
 ὑψίλων, ον, poet. Comp. of ὑψι, loftier, Pind. Fr. 232; cf. ὑψίτερος.
 ὑψόθεν, Adv.: (ὑψος):—from on high, from aloft, from above, Lat. de-
 super, Il. 11. 53., 15. 18, Hes. Th. 704, Pind. P. 8. 117, Aesch. Supp.
 173, Fr. 270, Eur., etc.; ὑψ. ἐκ κορυφῆς Od. 2. 147; ἐκ πέτρης 17.
 210; rare in Prose, καθορώντες ὑ. τὸν τῶν κάτω βίον Plat. Soph. 216
 C. II. like ὑψοῦ, high, aloft, on high, Aesch. Supp. 381,
 Anth. P. 12. 97. 2. c. gen. above, over, Pind. O. 3. 21, Epigr.
 Gr. 912.
 ὑψόθι, Adv. (ὑψος) like ὑψοῦ, aloft, on high, ὑψόθ' ἐόντι Δίη Il. 10.
 16, cf. 17. 676; ὑψόθ' ὕρεσφιν 19. 376. II. c. gen. above,
 Nonn. Jo. 15. 22.
 ὑψοῖ, Adv. upwards, Lat. sursum, αείρειν Sappho 95; Bgk. ὑψοι.
 ὑψό-λοφος, ον, = ὑψίλοφος, v. l. Hipp. Epist.
 ὑψο-ποιός, ον, exalting, Eust. Opusc. 186. 31., 193. 38, etc.
 ὑψό-πρωρος, ον, = ὑψίπρωρος, q. v.
 ὑψό-ροφος, ον, high-roofed, high-ceiled, θάλαμος, οἶκος Il. 3. 423., 24.
 192, Od. 2. 337, al.: cf. ὑπερεφής.
 ὕψος, εος, τό, (ὑψι) height, first in Hdt. (v. infr.); Aesch. Ag. 1376 (v.
 ἐκπήδημα); eis ὕψος αἶρειν τινά Eur. Phoen. 404; ὕ. ἔχειν, λαμβάνειν
 to rise to some height, Thuc. 1. 91., 4. 13, cf. 2. 75; ἀφ' ὕψους [με]
 δισκοβόλησε Epigr. Gr. 336:—absol. ὕψος, in height, opp. to μήκος or

εὔρος, Hdt. 1. 50, 178; so, ἐς ὕψος Id. 2. 13, 155. II. metaph.
 the top, summit, crown, ὕψος ἀμαθίας Ep. Plat. 351 E; σεμνότητος Arist.
 Mund. 6, 8; in pl., Plat. Tim. 46 C; κυπαρίττων ὕψη, v. κάλλος
 3. 2. sublimity, Longin. 1. 1, etc.; in pl., 3. 4., 7. 4.
 ὑψόσε, Adv. of motion, aloft, on high, up high, αείρειν, ἀνασχεῖν Il.
 10. 461, 465, Od. 9. 240, al.; ἀτσειν, πηδᾶν, θύειν Il. 18. 211., 21.
 302, 324; σκίδνασθαι, πίπτειν 11. 307, Od. 12. 238; ὑψ. ἔχοντες high
 reaching, 19. 38. It is often dub. whether ὑψόσε or ὑψοῦ is the true
 reading, v. La Roche Text-kr. p. 372.
 ὑψοτάτω, Adv., Sup. of ὑψοῦ, most highly, Bacchyl. 27.
 ὑψοῦ, Adv., (ὑψος) aloft, on high, Il. 1. 486, Od. 4. 785, al. (v. sub
 νότιος); τῆς πόλιος .. ἐκκεχωσμένης ὑψοῦ having the soil raised to a
 great height, Hdt. 2. 138; ὑψοῦ πατεῖν Pind. O. 1. 184, cf. P. 10. 109;
 ὑψοῦ κρέμασθαι Hermipp. Στρατ. 3; ὕ. φέρεσθαι Anaxil. Neorr. 1.
 30. II. metaph., ὑψοῦ ἐξᾶραι τι to praise it highly, Hdt. 9. 79;
 ὑψοῦ αἶρειν θυμόν Soph. O. T. 914. Cf. ὑψόσε.
 ὑψό-όφθαλμος, ον, with prominent eyes, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 230.
 ὑψό-φωνος, ον, with high, shrill voice, Hipp. 955 D.
 ὑψώω, fut. ὠσω, to lift high, raise up, Batr. 81, Anth. Plan. 41; and
 in Med., τάφον ὑψώσαντο Anth. P. 7. 55. II. metaph. to
 elevate, exalt, opp. to ταπεινώω, Polyb. 5. 26, 12, Ev. Matth. 23. 12,
 al.; πονοῦντα τὸν ἴδιον ὑψώσαι βίον Menand. (?) ap. Clem. Al. 721:—
 Pass. to be exalted, τὰ χθαμαλὰ ὑψοῦνται Plut. 2. 103 F; ὑψ. κάλλει Anth.
 P. 5. 92; ὑψοῦσθαι ἐκ ποδός, of persons who rise suddenly, Hipp. 27.
 11. 2. to represent in lofty style, Longin. 14. 1.
 Ὑψώ, ὄος, ἡ, a name for Hypsierylé, Aesch. Fr. 210.
 Ὑψωμα, τό, elevation, height, οὐ χθῶν οὐρανίους ὑψώμασι [φθονεῖ]
 Pseudo-Phoc. 68; ὕ. τοῦ ἀέρος Philo 2. 408; ὑψώματα βουνῶν Or. Sib.
 8. 234. 2. the ascension of a star, opp. to ταπεινώμα, Plut. 2. 149
 A (ubi v. Wyttenb.), 782 D, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 33. II. metaph.
 exaltation, Eccl.
 ὕψωσις, εως, ἡ, a raising high, τοῦ βραχίονος Galen. II. metaph.
 an exalting, glorifying, αἱ ὑψ. τοῦ θεοῦ LXX (Ps. 149. 6).
 ὕω [ῦ] Hom., etc.: fut. ὕσω Cratin. Nom. 11, Ar. Nub. 1118, 1129:
 aor. ὕσα Pind. O. 7. 91, Hdt. 2. 22, and later Att.:—Med., fut. (as
 pass.) ὕσομαι Ib. 14:—Pass., aor. ὕσθην Id. 3. 10: pf. ὕσμαι (ἐφυσ-
 μένος) Xen. Cyn. 9, 5. (From ✓Υ come also ὑ-ετός = Umbr.
 sau-itu: cf. Skt. su, su-nōmi (which however, like Zd. hu, only occurs in
 the sense of expressing juice from plants; cf. also sū-mas, sū-mam (lac,
 aqua), sū-nas (diluvium):—but ὕδωρ, ὕδατ-ος is referred to a diff. Root,
 Skt. ud, und-āmi (= βρέχω), v. sub ὕδωρ.) To send rain, to rain,
 Zeus ὕε Il. 12. 25, Od. 14. 457, Hes. Op. 486, Thcogn. 26; ὕσον, ὕσον,
 ὦ φίλε Ζεῦ, κατὰ τὰς ἀρούρας ap. M. Ant. 5. 7; ὁ θεὸς ὕει Hdt. 2. 13;
 τίς ὕει; Ar. Nub. 368, cf. 370 sq.; ὕσομεν πρώτοισιν ὑμῖν, of the
 clouds, Ib. 1118:—but, 2. the nom. was soon omitted, and ὕει
 used impers., like Lat. pluit, it rains, Hes. Op. 550, Hdt. 2. 22., 4. 28;
 ὕδατι ὕσαι Id. 1. 87; εἰ ὕε if it rained, Id. 4. 185; ὕοντος when it is
 raining, Ar. Vesp. 774; ὕοντος πολλῶ as it was raining heavily, Xen.
 Hell. 1. 1, 16; πολλὸν ὕσαντος after it had rained heavily, Theophr. C. P.
 4. 14, 3; (in these phrases Eust. reads πολλοῦ, 1769. 39.)—So the
 Greeks used νεῖφει, σείει, συσκοτάζει, with or without Zeus or θεός. 3.
 sometimes c. acc. loci, ἐπτά ἐτέων οὐκ ὕε τὴν Θῆρην for seven years it did
 not rain on Thera, Hdt. 4. 151; τὴν χώραν ὕεν ὁ θεός Paus. 2. 29, 6;
 ὕμβρος ὕε νῆσον Ap. Rh. 2. 1116 (hence the pass. usage, v. infr.). 4.
 often c. acc. cogn., ὕσε χρυσόν it rained gold, Pind. O. 7. 91; καινὸν
 αἰεὶ Zeus ὕει ὕδωρ Ar. Nub. 1280; ὕει ὁ θεός ἰχθύας, βατράχους Auctt.
 ap. Ath. 333 A; νεφέλαι ὕουσι δρόσον Luc. V. H. 2. 14:—so also c. dat.
 modi, to rain with .. (as in Lat. we find sometimes pluit carnem,
 sanguinem, sometimes pluit lapidibus, Valck. Hdt. 4. 151), ψακαζέτω δ'
 ἀρτοισιν, ὕετω δ' ἔτνει, like Falstaff's 'let it rain potatoes,' Niceph. Σειρ.
 2, cf. Phylarch. ap. Ath. 333. II. Pass. with fut. med. to be
 wetted or drenched with rain, λέων ὕδμενος Od. 6. 131; ὕσθησαν αἱ
 Θῆβαι Thebes was rained upon, i. e. it rained there, Hdt. 3. 10; ἡ χώρα
 ὕεται, i. e. it rains in the country, Id. 2. 13, 14, 23, 25; ἡ γῆ ὕεται ὀλίγῃ
 it rains little or seldom there, Id. 1. 193; σίτος ὕσθεις Theophr. H. P. 8.
 11, 4; ὕμενος μύρῳ Alex. Εἰσοικ. 1. 8:—ἄνος ὕεται he is like an ass in
 rain, proverb. of an obstinate person, Cratin. Δραπ. 7; ἐγὼ δὲ τοῖς λόγοις
 ὕνος ὕομαι Cephisod. Ἀμ. 1. 2. sometimes, to fall down in rain,
 in a shower, ὕεται χρυσός it rains gold, Strab. 655; ὕδωρ ὕδμενον Plut.
 2. 912 A; ἄρτος ὕεται ἐν ἐρήμῳ Greg. Naz.
 ὕωδης, ες, like ὕοειδής, swinish, πάθος Plut. 2. 535 F, Clem. Al. 348.
 ὕωδία, ἡ, swinishness, Ath. 96 F.

Φ.

Φ, φ, φῖ, τό, indecl., twenty-first letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a nume-
 ral φ' = 500, but φ = 500,000.
 The consonant Φ arose from the labial Π followed by the aspirate;
 and before the present written character came into use, it was written
 ΠΗ, C. I. 3; in Lat. and Engl. it is expressed by the Lat. ph; though
 F, f is its proper representative;—for in Greek, Φ was used to translate
 the Lat. F, as Fabius, Φάβιος, etc.; in Italian all the Latinized Greek
 words (which alone in Latin had ph) are spelt with f; and in Greek and
 Latin words from the same Root φ and f as initials correspond, e. g. φῶρ
 fur, φάναϊ fari, φέρειν ferre.—In some cases it took the place of the F
 or digamma, which remained in Latin in its primitive form, as in σφε for
 οφε, v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 601.
 I. φ in the Indo-European languages corresponds in Skt. to bh, in
 Zd. to b, in Lat. to f, or (in the middle of a word) to b, in Teuton.,

Slav. and Lith. to *b*; as, *νέφ-ος*, *νεφ-έλη*, Skt. *nabh-as*, Lat. *nub-es*, *neb-ula*, O. H. G. *neb-a*, Slav. *neb-o*;—*φᾶ*, *φη-μί*, *φαί-νω*, Skt. *bhā*, *bhū-mi* (*appareo*), Zd. *bā-ma* (*splendor*), Lat. *fa-ri*, Slav. *ba-jati* (*fabulari*);—*φέρ-ω*, Skt. *bhar*, *bhar-āmi*, Zd. *bar*, Lat. *fer-o*, Goth. *baír-a*, etc.;—*φρατ-ήρ*, Skt. *bhrāt-ā*, Zd. *brāt-ar*, Lat. *frat-er*, Goth. *bróth-ar*, O. H. G. *bruod-ar*, Slav. *brat-ru*.

II. changes of *φ* in the Gr. dialects: 1. in Aeol., Dor. and Ion. the aspirate was often dropped, and *φ* became *π*, as in *ἀσπάραγος* *λίσπος σπύγγος σπονδύλη σπυράς* for *ἀσφάραγος* *λίσφος σφόνγγος σφονδύλη σφυράς*, and *ΛΑΒ*, *λαβ-εῖν* becomes *ΛΑΦ* in *ἀμφι-λαφ-ής*; whereas the Att. were fond of the aspirated *φ*, esp. after *σ*, though not without exception, Lob. Phryn. 113, 399; so at the beginning of radical syllables, *φανός πανός, φάτρα πάτρα, φαινόλης ραενυλά, φάρσος παρς, flagrum πληγή*, Butt. Lexil. s. v. *φολκός* 5. 2. in Maced., *φ* sometimes changed to its labial *β*, *βρύγες* for *φρύγες*, Hdt. 7. 73; *Βίλιππος* for *Φίλιππος*, v. Koen. Greg. p. 285. 3. in Aeol., Dor., and Ion. *φ* sometimes for *θ*, as *φῆρ φλάω φλίβω*, for *θῆρ θλάω θλίβω*, Koen. Greg. p. 614. 4. in a syll. that follows a syll. beginning with an aspir. *φ* is softened into *β*, as *τάφος θάμβος, τρέφω τροφαλίς θρόμβος*; so also after *μ* inserted, *κορυφή κόρυμβος, ατρέφω στρόμβος*. 5. *φ* is represented by *g*, in Lat. *nix* (i. e. *nigs*) = *νιφ-άς*, *ning-o* = *νίφ-ω*.

III. older Ep. and Eleg. Poets considered *φ* in particular cases as a double consonant, = *πφ*, so that a short vowel before it becomes long by position, as in *ῥφισ σκύφος Ζεφύριος φιλόσοφος*; v. Hdn. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 298, and cf. Xχ sub fin.

φᾶ, Dor. for *ἔφα*, *ἔφη*, v. *φημί*.
φᾶανθεν, Ep. lengthd. 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. of *φαίνω*, Il. 1. 200.
φᾶάντερος, a, *ον*, Ep. Compar. of *φαεινός*, *brighter*, Anth. P. 9. 210; Sup. *φᾶάντατος*, η, *ον*, *brightest*, *ἀστήρ* Od. 13. 93.
φᾶβάτινος, η, *ον*, *made of beans*, from the Lat. *fabā*, Alex. Trall. 3. 201.
φᾶβο-κτόνος, ὁ, (*φᾶψ*) *a dove-killer*, Hesych.; cf. sq.
φᾶβο-τύπος [ῥ], ὁ, (*φᾶψ*) *dove-striker*, name of a kind of hawk, *Astur palumbarius*, the *goshawk*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 1; cf. *φασσοφόνος*.
φᾶγαίνα, ἡ, *ravenous hunger*, Ammon. p. 142. II. = *φαγέδαινα* I, Hesych.

φᾶγ-άνθρωπος, *ον*, = *άνθρωποφάγος*, Hesych., Phot.
φᾶγᾶς, ὁ, *a glutton*, Cratin. Incert. 137 B; cf. *καταφαγᾶς*.
φᾶγέδαινα, ἡ, *a cancerous sore, canker*, Hipp. Aër. 287, Aesch. Fr. 246, Eur. Fr. 790, Dem. 798. 23;—a disease of bees, *Columella R. R. 9. 13, 10.* II. = *φάγαίνα* I, Galen.

φᾶγεδαινικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of the nature of a cancer*, Plut. 2. 1087 E; also cited from Diosc.
φᾶγεδαινόμαί, Pass. *to suffer from cancer*, Hipp. 1125 G;—the Act. occurs in *Aquila V. T.*;—Subst., *φαγεδαίνωμα*, τό, *Pallad. de Febr. 7.*
φᾶγείν and *φᾶγέμεν*, Ion. and Ep. for *φαγεῖν*, Od.

φᾶγεῖν, inf. of *ἔφαγον*, with no pres. in use, used as aor. 2 of *ἔσθίω*. (From *φᾶΓ* come also *φαγ-ᾶς*, *φαγ-ός*, etc.; cf. Skt. *bhāj*, *bhāj-āmi* (*sortiri*), *bhāj-sh* (*comedere*), Zd. *baz* (*dispertiri*), *bagh-as* (*sors*);—cf. a similar relation of meanings in *δαίω*, *δαίς*.) *To eat, devour*, both of men and beasts, often in Hom.; *ἀζηγῆς φαγέμεν καὶ πιέμεν* Od. 18. 3, cf. 15. 378; *πλείστα φαγεῖν τε καὶ πιεῖν* Ar. Ach. 78, cf. Plat. Legg. 831 E; but also reversely, *πίοντα καὶ φαγόντα* Id. Prot. 314 A, cf. *Phaedo* 81 B, Eur. Cycl. 336;—mostly constructed c. acc., Il. 21. 127., 24. 411 and Att.; c. gen. *to eat of* a thing, Od. 9. 102., 15. 373, Aesch. Supp. 226; *ἀπό τίνος* LXX (Gen. 2. 16). II. *to eat up, devour, squander*, Od. 2. 76., 4. 33.—A later Hellenistic fut. is *φάγομαι*, LXX (Ruth 2. 14), Ev. Luc. 14. 15; 2 sing. *φάγεσαι* Ib. 17. 8; it is pres. in LXX (Sirac. 36. 23); also *φαγοῦμαι* Ib. (Gen. 3. 2);—an act. pres. opt. *φαγέοις* in *Pseudo-Phoc. 157* (but Bgk. *διάγοις*), fut. *φαγήσω* Liban. 3. 124.

φᾶγεῖον, τό, = *φάγημα*, Eccl.
φᾶγέσσωρος, ὁ, *a glutton*, and *γαστήρ φαγεσωρίτις*, Com. Auon. 320.
φάγημα, τό, *food, victuals*, Auct. ap. Suid., Demetr. Sceps. ap. Ath. 91 D.
φᾶγήσια (sc. *ιερά*), τά, *an eating-festival*, and *φᾶγησι-πόσια*, τά, *an eating and drinking festival*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 275 B.

φάγησις, εως, ἡ, *an eating*, Io. Chrys.
φᾶγητόν, τό, = *φάγημα*, Eccl.
φάγλιος, ὁ, *a lamb*, either *when it begins to be eatable* or *to eat alone*, Arist. Fr. 464; written *φαγηλός*, *φαναός* in Hesych., *φανυλός* in Eust. 1625. 38.

φᾶγό-γηρος, ὁ, *a gluttonous old man*, Byz.
φᾶγός, ὁ, *a glutton*, Ev. Matth. 11. 19, Luc. 7. 34.
φάγρος, ὁ, *a kind of fish, sea-bream or braize*, Eupol. Ἄστρ. 6, Plat. Com. Κλεοφ. 1, Antiph. Προβ. 1, etc., cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 3., 19, 5;—written *φαγρώριος* in Strab. 823; *φάγωρος* in Hesych. II. in Cretan, *a whetstone*, Simmias ap. Ath. 327 F.

**φάγω*, v. sub *φαγεῖν*.
φάγων, ὁ, *a glutton*, Varro ap. Non., cf. Vopisc. Aurel. 50. II.
φάγων, ὁ, *the jaw*, Hesych. On the accent, v. Lob. Soph. Aj. 167.
φαιθοντίας, ἄδος, ἡ, = sq., Opp. C. 1. 219.
φαιθοντίς, ἴδος, ποῖτ. fem. of *φαιθών*, *shining*, Anth. P. 9. 782, Plan. 77.
φαιέθω, (v. *φάω*) *to shine*, only found in part. *φαιέθων*, *beaming, radiant*, as epith. of the Sun, Il. 11. 735, Od. 5. 479., 11. 16, Hes. Th. 760; so Soph. El. 824, Eur. El. 464 (in lyric passages). 2. absol. for *the sun*, Anth. P. 5. 274., 9. 137;—*πάννυχα καὶ φαιέθοντα* *nights and days*, Soph. Aj. 950. II. as a prop. n. 1. *Φαιέθων*, ὁ, one of the *light-bringing* steeds of Eōs, Od. 23. 246; cf. *Λάμπος*. 2. son of Eōs and Cephalus (or Tithonus, Apollod. 3. 14, 3), carried off by Aphrodité, Hes. Th. 987. 3. son of Helios and Clymené, famous in later

legends for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot, Hellan. ap. Schol. Pind. O. 7. 135, Eur. Hipp. 740, cf. the Fragments of his Phaëthon. 4. *the planet Jupiter*, Arist. Mund. 2, 9, Cic. N. D. 2. 20.

φαεινός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. and Att. *φαεινός*, v. sub fin.: (v. *φάω*);—poët. Adj. *shining, beaming, radiant*, πῦρ Il. 5. 215; *σελήνη* 8. 555; Ἥως Od. 4. 188; ὄσσε, ὄμμα Il. 13. 3, 7; often of burnished metal, or of things made of metal or ornamented with it, *χαλκός* 12. 151; *καοσίτερος* 23. 561; *ὑρείχαλκος*, *χρυσός* Hes. Sc. 122, 142; *κρητήρ* Il. 3. 247, al.; *δύρυ* 4. 496; *ἀσπίς*, *σάκος* 3. 357., 8. 272; *πήληξ* 13. 805; *θώρηξ φαεινότερος πυρός αὐγῆς* 18. 610;—also, φ. *μάστιξ* 10. 500; *θύραι* Od. 6. 19; of *bright colours*, *ζωστήρ φοίνικι φαεινός* Il. 6. 219, cf. 538; φ. *πέπλος*, *τάπηξ* 5. 315., 10. 156; φ. *πλόκαμοι* *bright, glossy*, 14. 176; so in Pind. and Trag., v. sub fin.; of a woman, Anth. P. 5. 228. 2. later also like *λαμπρός*, of the voice, *clear, distinct, far-sounding*, Pind. P. 4. 505. 3. generally, *splendid, brilliant, ἀρεταί, θυσίαι* etc., Id. N. 7. 75, etc.—Pind. uses the form *φαεινός* (as *κλεινός* for *κλεινός*), but it is the only form used by Soph. and Eur. (Aesch. has not the word) even in Iambic passages, v. Valck. Phoen. 84, Ellendt Lex. Soph.

φαιέω, ποῖτ. collat. form of *φαίνω*, *to shine, give light*, of the sun, *ἥλιος δ' ἀνόρουσε . . ἴν' ἀθανάτοισι φαιέοι* Od. 3. 2, cf. 12. 383, 385, Hes. Op. 526; *ἥως . . ἐπιχθονίοισι φ.* Id. Th. 372; also, *λαμπτήρας τρεῖς ἴστασαν ἐν μεγάροισιν, ὄφρα φαιέοιεν* Od. 18. 308; *λαμπτήρσι φαιέων* *giving light* by . . , Ib. 343;—Pass. in same sense, Ap. Rh. 2. 42, etc. 2. metaph., *λόγος περὶ τοῦδε φαιέει* Orph. Fr. 2. II. trans. *to bring to light*, Nic. Th. 390.

φαεινός, ἡ, ὄν, collat. form of *φαεινός*, q. v.; *φαεινός* in Greg. Naz. *φαισίμβροτος*, *ον*, *bringing light to mortals, shining on them*, ἥως Il. 24. 785; ἥλιος Od. 10. 138, 191, Hes. Th. 958; Ἀπόλλων Epigr. Gr. 798, etc.;—once in Trag., *θεοῦ φαισίμβροτον αὐγαί* Eur. Heracl. 750 (lyr.);—cf. *φαιεσ-φόρος*.

φαιεσ-φορία, Ion. -ῆ, ἡ, *a bringing of light, a lighting, illumination*, Call. Dian. 11, Musae. 300.

φαιεσ-φόρος, *ον*, (*φάος, φέρω*) *light-bringing*, *λαμπάδες* Aesch. Ag. 489; *Κύκλωπος ὄφισ* Eur. Cycl. 462; *ἐν μακρᾷ φλογὶ φαιεσφώρῳ*, i. e. after many days, Id. Hel. 629; also in late Ep., as Call. Dian. 204; of Artemis, Epigr. Gr. 798. Cf. *φαιεσφόρος*.

φάθι, v. sub *φημί*.
Φαίαξ, ἄκος, Ion. *Φαίηξ, ηκος*, ὁ, *a Phaeacian*: they were the Homeric inhabitants of the island of Seheria (i. e. Corcyra, now Corfu), famous for their seamanship, riches, and hospitality, Od. 5. 35., 6. 195, al. II. name of an architect, who gave his name to *conduits* or *sewers* (*φαιᾶκες* or *φαιᾶκοί*), Diod. 11. 25.

φαιδίμοις, εσσα, εν, rare form of sq., Il. 13. 686.
φαιδίμος, *ον*, also η, *ον* Pind. P. 4. 51, N. 1. 101; never used by Hom. in fem.: (v. *φάω*);—*shining, beaming, radiant*, of men's limbs, prob. in reference to the common use of oil, *φαιδίμος ὤμος* Od. 11. 128, Pind. O. 1. 41; *γυῖα* Il. 6. 27, Hes. Th. 492; *κόμα* Pind. N. 1. 101; *πρόσοψις* Id. P. 4. 51; also, φ. ἵπποι Id. O. 621. 2. of heroes, *famous, glorious*, Lat. *clarus, illustris*, *φαιδίμ' Ἀχιλλεῦ* Il. 9. 434; *φαιδίμ' Ὀδυσσεῦ* Od. 10. 251; *φαιδίμος Ἔκτωρ*, *Αἴας* Il. 4. 505., 5. 617, etc.—The word is used by Trag. only in Ep. phrases, *φαιδίμ' Ἀχιλλεῦ* Aesch. (Fr. 128) ap. Ar. Ran. 992; *ἀμφὶ φ. ὤμοις* Soph. Fr. 403; so, φ. *βραχίονες* Achae. ap. Ath. 414 D.

φαιδρα, ἡ, name of the plant *ἵππουρις*, v. l. Diosc. 4. 46.
φαιδρο-εἰμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*εἶμα*) *in bright attire*, Agath. 159 C.
φαιδρό-κοσμος, *ον*, *with bright apparel*, Eccl.
φαιδρό-κυκλος, *ον*, *with bright orb*, *σελήνη* Tzetz.
φαιδρό-μορφος, *ον*, *with bright form*, Epiphan.
φαιδρό-νους, *ονν*, *with bright, joyous mind, light-hearted*, Aesch. Ag. 1229.

φαιδρόομαι, Pass. *to beam with joy*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 16; cf. *φαιδρύνω*.
φαιδρο-ποιός, ὄν, *making bright or cheerful*, Eus. D. E. 173 B.
φαιδρο-πρεπῶς, Adv. *with cheerful look*, Athanas.
φαιδρο-πρόσωπος, *ον*, *with joyous countenance*, Manass. Chron. 816.
φαιδρός, ὁ, ὄν, (v. *φάω*) *bright, beaming*, *φάος* Pind. Fr. 228; *ἡλίου σέλας* Aesch. Eum. 926; *σελήνη* Id. Ag. 298; *τράπεζα* Cratin. Incert. 9; *κρατήρ* Alex. Κύκν. 1; of *sparkling* water, Anth. P. 7. 218; *ἀήρ* Poll. 9. 20.

2. metaph. *beaming with joy, bright, joyous, jocund, cheery*, opp. to *στυγνός* (Xen. An. 2. 6, 11), φ. *πρόσωπον* Solon 4. 13, Soph. El. 1297, Xen., etc.; *φαιδροῖσι . . ὄμμασι δέξασθε . . βασιλέα* Aesch. Ag. 520; *φαιδρᾷ φρενὶ δέξασθαι* Id. Cho. 565; φ. *κάρα* Soph. El. 1310; *ὄμμα φαιδρὸν ὡς εἶδον τέκνον* Eur. Med. 1043; *φαιδροῖς ὤσιν*, of a horse pricking his ears, Ar. Pax 156;—then of persons, *of glad countenance, joyous, cheery*, Soph. Fr. 704, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 59, etc.; *φαιδρὸς λάμποντι μετώπῳ* Ar. Eq. 550; *ὄμμασι καὶ σχήμασι καὶ βαδίαμασι φαιδρὸς* Xen. Apol. 27; so, *κυνὲς ἀπὸ τῶν προσώπων φ.* Id. Cyn. 4, 2; *φαιδρὸς ἐπὶ τιμὶ* *glad at* a thing, Dem. 332. 8;—Adv. -δρῶς, *joyously, cheerily*, φ. *βιοτεύσαι* Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 6, cf. 2, 11; neut. pl. *φαιδρά* as Adv., φ. *γοῦν ἀπ' ὀμμάτων αἰνεῖ με* *with happy smile*, Soph. O. C. 319. II. as masc. prop. n., properispom. *Φαῖδρος*: and the fem. *Φαῖδρα*, Ion. *Φαῖδρη*, is paroxyt.

φαιδρότης, ητος, ἡ, *brightness, ὀφθαλμῶν* Poll. 6. 199. 2. metaph. *joyousness*, Isocr. Antid. § 141, Plut.
φαιδρυντής, οὔ, ὁ, *a cleanser*, Poll. 7. 37;—*φαιδρυνταί* was a name borne by the descendants of Phidias, who had charge of the statue of Zeus at Elis, Paus. 5. 14, 5, C. I. 446, A. B. 314; written *φαιδυνταί* in Inscr., v. Newton Inscr. Br. Mus. p. 37.
φαιδρυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for cleaning*, Poll. 7. 37, Basil.
φαιδρύντρια, ἡ, fem. of *φαιδρυντής*, *σπαργάνων φ.* *a washer* of baby-linen, Aesch. Cho. 759.

φαιδρύνω, (φαιδρός) *to make bright, to cleanse* (ἀποπλύνειν καὶ διαπλύνειν Poll. 7. 40), φ. τινὰ λουτροῖσι Aesch. Ag. 1109; θεὰ μορφὰν ἐφαιδρύναν gave me a bright form, says Helen, Eur. Hel. 678; φ. χρῶσα Call. Jon. 32; δέμας, εἴματα Ap. Rh. 3. 1043., 4. 671; χεῖρας Anth. P. 5. 228; τῆ γλώττῃ τὸ πρόσωπον, of the lion, Ael. N. A. 3. 21; etc.:—so in Med., χρῶσα φαιδρύνεσθαι *to wash one's skin clean*, Hes. Op. 751, cf. Mosch. 2. 31.

II. metaph. *to cheer*, Aesch. Ag. 1120:—Med., φαιδρύνεσθαι τὸν ἑαυτοῦ βίον Plat. Legg. 718 B:—Pass. *to beam or brighten up with joy*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 37; ἐπὶ τινὶ at a thing, Callistr. 901; τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ Poll. 6. 199; cf. φαιδρόμαι.

φαιδρυσμα, τό, *decoration, dress*, Clem. Al. 291.
φαιδρ-ωπός, ὄν, (ὠψ) *with bright, joyous look*, of a young lion (cf. χαρπός), Aesch. Ag. 725; ὄμμα φ. Eur. Or. 894.

φαιδυντής, v. sub φαιδρυντής.
φαίκανον, τό, = πήγανον, Hesych.

φαικάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *a white shoe*, worn by Athen. gymnasiarchs and Egyptian priests, Anth. P. 6. 254:—we have a dimin. form φαικάσιον, τό, in App. Civ. 5. 11, Plut. Anton. 33; also worn by country-people, Eratosth. ap. Poll. 7. 90, Clem. Al. 241, etc.

φαικός, ἡ, ὄν, Soph. (Fr. 954) ap. Phot. and Hesych., who explain it by φαιδρός, λαμπρός, so that it must belong to the Root φάω.

φαινίνδα παίζειν, *to play at ball* (cf. ἀρπαστόν, ἐφετίνδα), described in Antiph. Incert. 8, cf. Ath. 14 F, Clem. Al. 283.

φαινίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Laced. for ἀνεμώνη, Sosib. ap. Schol. Theocr. 5. 92.

φαινόλης, ον, ὄ, formed from the Lat. *paenula* (Tertull. de Orat. 12), *a thick upper garment, a cloak*, Rhinthon ap. Poll. 7. 61, Ath. 97 E, Artem. Onir. 2. 3., 2 Ep. Tim. 4. 13 (where the mention of books and parchments led to the erroneous interpr. of γλωσσόκομον, v. E. M., Zonar., etc.):—oft. written (by transposition of ν and λ) φαινόλης or φελόνης, v. Dind. in Steph. Thes.: so also the Dim. φαινόλιον, τό, in Byz. and Eccl. writers, is written φελόνιον.

φαινόλις, ἡ, (φαίνω) *light-bringing, light-giving*, ἡώς h. Hom. Cer. 51; αὐώς Sappho 96: cf. μαινόλις.

φαινολο-θήκη, ἡ, *a place for keeping φαινόλαι in*, Gloss.

φαινομένως, Adv., v. φαίνω B. II. 2. b.

φαινο-μηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *showing the thigh, with bare thigh*, as Ibyc. (57) calls the Laconian damsels, from their wearing the σχιστός χιτών, v. Müller Dor. 4. 2, 3; in Poll. 2. 187., 7. 55, written φαινόμερις.

φαινό-πους, ποδος, ὄ, ἡ, *with shining feet*, Theognost. Can. 12.

φαινο-προσωπέω, *to shew one's face, come into public*, a word formed by Cic. Att. 7. 21, 1:—Verb. Adj. φαινοπροσωπητέον, Ib. 14. 22, 2.

φαινοῦκλον, τό, a name for μάραθρον, Lat. *foeniculum*, E. Gud.

φαιν-οψ, οπος, ὄ, ἡ, (ὠψ) *bright-eyed, conspicuous*, Manetho 4. 239: in II. only as p. n.

φαίνω, Ep. φαείνω, q. v.:—fut. φᾶνῶ, Ion. φᾶνέω (ἀπο-) Hipp. 675. II, etc.; Att. also φᾶνῶ, Ar. Eq. 300, ἀνα-φᾶνῶ Eur. Bacch. 528 (where late Edd. read φαίνω, ἀναφαίνω, but v. Apoll. in A. B. 2. 600, and cf. κραινω); opt. φᾶνοίην Soph. Aj. 313; late fut. φᾶνήσω Archimed. Aren. p. 331:—aor. I ἐφῆνα Hom., Hdt. 1. 95, Att.; Dor. ἐφᾶνα Pind. I. 4 (3). 4, and in late Prose, Ael. V. H. 12. 33, Ev. Luc. 1. 79:—aor. 2 ἐφᾶνον is very dub., except in Ep. form φᾶνεσκε (infr. III. 1), v. Veitch Irreg. Verbs:—pf. πέφαγκα (ἀπο-) Dinarch. 92. 4., 97. 9 and 37, etc.; —intr. pf. πέφηνα (v. infr. III. 2), Dor. 3 pl. ἐκ-πεφάναντι Sophron 75 Ahr.; plqpf. ἐπεφῆναν Dio C. 46. 10:—Med., fut. φᾶνοῦμαι Od. 12. 230, Att. (v. infr. de φανήσομαι), Ion. φᾶνέομαι Hdt. 3. 35; opt. φᾶνοῖσθε Lys. 176. 12:—aor. I ἐφῆνάμην (trans.) Soph. Ph. 944; (ἀπ-) Ildt., etc.:—Pass., Ion. impf. φαινέσκειτο Od. 13. 194:—fut. φᾶνήσομαι (never φανθήσομαι), Hdt. 8. 108, and Att. Poets; in Prose also more freq. than φανοῦμαι; an Ep. fut. πεφήσεται in II. 17. 155:—aor. I ἐφάνθη Aesch. Pers. 264, Soph. O. T. 525, etc.;—rare in Prose as Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 11, Dem. 1325. 28; Ep. ἐφάνθην Hom., 3 pl. φᾶανθεν II. 1. 200., 17. 650:—aor. 2 ἐφάνην [ᾶ] Hom., Att.; Ep. 3 pl. φᾶνεν Od. 18. 68; Ep. subj. φανῆη II. 19. 375; Ep. inf. φανῆμεναι 2. 240:—pf. πέφασμαι Soph. O. C. 1543, 3 sing. πέφανται II. 2. 122., 16. 207, Pind. P. 5. 153, Aesch. Ag. 374 (πέφαται in Perict. ap. Stob. 487. 51 is prob. f. l.); inf. πεφάνθαι Plat. Euthyd. 294 A, etc.; part. πεφασμένος Theogn. 227, Plat., etc.; 3 pl. plqpf. ἐπέφαντο Hes. Sc. 166. (For the Root, v. sub φάω.)

A. Act. *to bring to light, bring into sight, make to appear*, in physical sense, τέρας τινὶ φ. *to make a sign appear to one*, II. 2. 324, Od. 3. 173, etc.; σήματα φαίνων II. 2. 353; φ. ὀπίρην Pind. N. 5. 10; τὸν ἀόχενον Hdt. 2. 132; ἐφῆν' ἄφαντον φῶς, i. e. fire, Soph. Ph. 297; φ. θησαυρόν Eur. El. 565; φ. μηρούς, ἐπιγουνίδα *to shew by baring*, i. e. *to uncover* . . , Od. 18. 67, 74; φαίνοισα πρόσωπον ἀλάθεια Pind. N. 5. 32:—also *to reflect an image in water*, τὰ δὲ νιν καλὰ κύματα φαίνει Theocr. 6. 11; πόντος . . εἰκόνα φ. Paul. Sil. 26:—Med., τὰ τόξα . . τοῖσιν Ἀργείοις φῆνασθαι θέλει *to exhibit them as his own*, Soph. Ph. 944.

b. *to shew forth, make known, reveal, disclose*, ἐς τὸ φῶς φανεῖν κακά Id. O. T. 1229; φ. φόνον Ib. 553; κακῶν ἔκλυσιν Eur. I. T. 899; τὸν μιὰρὸν τῷ χρόνῳ ἀποδόντες φῆναι Antipho 129. 13; ὕδον τινὶ Od. 12. 334; τὰ ὑνείρατα καὶ τὸν πόρον Xen. An. 4. 3, 13, cf. Cyr. 6. 4, 13, Soph. O. T. 725; τοῖς πολεμίοις σόνθημα Dinarch. 109. 31, etc.; φανεῖ κοκκύματα the wailings will disclose [the truth], Soph. Ant. 1078:—with a predic. added, ἡμᾶς σὺ δειλοῦς φανεῖς Id. Aj. 1362.

c. γόνον Ἐλένη φ. *to shew her a child*, i. e. grant her to bear one, Od. 4. 12; so, φ. παράκοιτίν τινὶ *to shew* (i. e. give) one a wife, 15. 26.

d. οὐπω γέννησι φαίνων . . ὑπῶραν, of a youth, Pind. N. 5. 10; δύο μορφὰς φ. Aesch. Fr. 305. 5.

2. of sound, *to make it clear to the ear, make it ring clear*, ἀοιδὴν φαίνειν Od. S. 499; σάλπιγξ ὑπέτρονον γήρυμα φαίνεται στρατῷ Aesch. Eum. 569.

3.

of thoughts and actions, *to shew forth, display, exhibit*, νοήματα II. 18. 295; ἀρετὴν Od. 8. 237; ἀεικείας 20. 309; βίην Hes. Th. 689; εὐμαχανίαν Pind. I. 4. 4 (3. 20); εὐνοίαν Hdt. 3. 36; ὕβριν Ib. 127; ὄργας Aesch. Cho. 326.

b. *to make clear, explain, expound*, λόγον Hdt. 1. 116, 117; τριφασίας λόγων ὁδοῦς Id. 1. 95; but, φ. τὰ λαμπρ' ἔπη *to make them good*, Soph. O. C. 721.

4. in Att. *to inform against one; to indict, impeach*, φανῶ σε τοῖς πρυτάνεσι Ar. Ach. 300, 824 sq., cf. Soph. Ant. 325:—*to inform of a thing as contraband*, Ar. Ach. 542, 819, al.; φαίνειν πλοῖον Dem. 1324. 20; τὰ φανθέντα articles informed against as contraband, Id. 1323. 28., 1325. fin.:—absol. *to give information*, Isocr. 375 B, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 14, etc.: cf. φάσις.

5. φαίνεω φρουράν, v. sub φρουρά II. 2.

II. absol. *to give light* (cf. φάω, φαέθω, φαείνω, ὑποφαίνω III), φαίνοντες νύκτας . . δαιτυμόνεσσι Od. 7. 102, cf. 19. 25:—so of the sun, moon, etc., φ. τινὶ Ar. Nub. 586; φ. εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν Plat. Tim. 39 B, cf. Arist. Probl. 15. 11, 3; ἀλλά, σελάνα, φαίνε καλόν Theocr. 2. 11; οἱ λύχνοι φ. ἤττον Theophr. Ign. 11; cf. φάω:—hence the planet Saturn is called Φαίμων (v. sub voc.):—so, ἦρι μὲν φαίνοντι in spring when it shines forth, Aesch. Fr. 305. 4: so of the Dioscuri shining in mid-air, Eur. El. 1234 (where Seidl. takes it = φαίνομαι, but needlessly); and, metaph., ἀγαθὴ φαίνοσ' ἐλπίς soft shining hope, Aesch. Ag. 104.—In all these seeming intr. usages we may supply the cognate acc. φῶς.

III. Hom. uses the Ion. aor. φᾶνεσκε really intr. appeared, μετὰ πρώτοισι φᾶνεσκε II. 11. 64; ὑπένερθε δὲ γαῖα φᾶνεσκε Od. 12. 241, cf. 11. 586, Hes. Fr. 22 (30).

2. pf. 2 πέφηνα is also used intr., Soph. O. C. 329, etc.; rarely in Prose, Hdt. 9. 120, Dem. 34. 22; cf. ἀνα-, ἐκ-πέφηνα.

B. Pass. *to come to light, come to sight, be seen, appear*, φᾶνεν δὲ οἱ εὐρέες ὦμοι, being stripped bare, Od. 18. 67, cf. II. 22. 324; v. supr. A. I. 1:—esp. of fire, *to shine brightly*, πυρὰ φαίνεται Ἰλιόθι πρό II. 8. 561; ἕκαθεν δὲ τε φαίνεται αὐγὴ 2. 456, cf. Od. 19. 39; δεινῶ δὲ οἱ ὄσσε φᾶανθεν shone like fire, II. 1. 200:—often of the rising of heavenly bodies, *to appear*, ἄστρα φαεινὴν ἀμφὶ σελήνην φαίνετ' ἀριπρεπέα II. 8. 556, cf. Hes. Op. 596; of the first gleam of daybreak, ἦμος δ' ἠριγένεια φᾶνη βοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως II. 1. 477, Od. 2. 1, etc.; ἄμ' ἠοῖ φαينوμένην at break of day, II. 9. 618, Od. 4. 407, etc.:—of a rising wind, οὐδὲ ποτ' οὐροὶ πνεύοντες φαίνονθ' ἀλιαέες 4. 361.

2. of persons, οἶψ φαينوμένην appearing to him alone, Arat. 198, cf. Od. 15. 517, etc.; ἐφᾶνη λῖς εἰς ὄδον II. 15. 275; οὐπερ κάφᾶνης where thou didst first appear, Soph. O. C. 77; χρόνιος φανείς Id. Ph. 1446; φανῆναι ὄδον, a pregnant expression for ἐλθεῖν ὄδον ὡστε φανῆναι, Id. El. 1274 (somewhat of the same kind is κέλευθον φανείς Aj. 878); πόθεν φαίνει; whence come you? Plat. Prot. init., Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 1; οὐδαμοῦ φ. is nowhere to be seen, Xen. An. 1. 10, 16.

b. *to come into being*, φανείς δύστηνος born to misery, Soph. O. C. 974, cf. 1226: δοῦλος ἀντ' ἐλευθεροῦ φανείς shewn to be, having become, Id. Aj. 1020; ἐκ βασιλέως ἰδιώτην φανῆναι Xen. An. 7. 7, 28.

3. of objects or events, τέλος οὐκ ἔτι πέφανται II. 2. 122; βιότοιο τελευτή 7. 104; ἔργον, ἄεθλον, etc., 16. 207, Od. 21. 106, and often in Att.; ἀκτίς ἀελίου, τὸ κάλλιστον . . φανέν . . τῶν προτέρων φᾶος, ἐφάνθησ πότε, Soph. Ant. 100, cf. O. T. 474, 848, Tr. 1; τὸ φανθέν what has once come to light, Ib. 743.

II. *to appear to be so and so*, c. inf., δμῶάν ἦτις τοι ὀρίστη φαίνεται εἶναι Od. 15. 25, cf. 11. 335; οὐ γὰρ σφιν ἐφαίνετο κέρδιον εἶναι 14. 355; so, τοῦτό μοι θεύτατον φαίνεται γενέσθαι Hdt. 7. 137; εὐ λέγειν φαίνει Ar. Nub. 403, etc., cf. Aesch. Pr. 317:—this inf. is often omitted.

ἐκ νεφέων ἐρεβεννῆ φ. ἤη II. 5. 864; τοῖος ἐφαίνετο Ib. 867; οὐ καὶ πρόσθεν ἀρίστη φαίνετο βουλή 9. 94, cf. 2. 5; ὅστις φαίνεται ἀριστος Od. 14. 106; σμερδαλέος αὐτῆσι φᾶνη G. 137; so in Att., ἔρμαιον ἂν ἐφᾶνη Plat. Rep. 368 D, etc., v. infr. 2:—in Ildt. and Att., also c. part., but not in the same sense; for φαίνεσθαι c. inf. expresses an opinion that a thing appears to be so and so, whereas φαίνεσθαι c. part. states the fact that a thing manifestly is so and so; e. g. φαίνεται εἶναι he appears to be, but φαίνεται ἔων he manifestly is; as, ἐμοὶ σὺ μέγα πλουτέειν φαίνει you appear to me to be very rich, Hdt. 1. 32; but, εὐνοος ἐφαίνετο ἔων he was manifestly well-inclined, Id. 7. 173; cf. 137, 175, Aesch. Pr. 217, Thuc. 1. 2; φαίνεται ὁ νόμος ἡμᾶς βλάπτων the law manifestly harms us; but, φαίνεται ὁ νόμος ἡμᾶς βλάψειν it appears likely to harm us, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 259; so, οὐκ ἄκαιρα φαίνεται λέγειν he appears to be speaking, Aesch. Pr. 1036; but, φανέονται λέγοντες οὐδὲν they will manifestly be talking nonsense, Hdt. 3. 35;—φαίνομαι δύο καθορᾶν εἶδη Plat. Soph. 235 D; but, οὐκ ἂν φανείμεν πῆματ' ἔρξαντες Aesch. Pers. 786; πλαγκτός οὐσ' ἐφαινόμην Aesch. Ag. 593, cf. Hdt. 9. 89, Eur. Andr. 343, etc.:—also with the part. omitted, πέφανται ἀρματηλάτας σοφός (sc. ὦν) Pind. P. 5. 154, cf. N. 6. 25; ἡμέρατερος φανεί Aesch. Ag. 1632; Κᾶρες ἐφάνησαν (sc. ὄντες) they were manifest Carians, Thuc. 1. 8; τί φαίνομαι (sc. ὦν); what do I look like? Eur. Bacch. 925:—hence we have φαίνεσθαι opp. to εἶναι, εἶναι μὲν ὅσπερ εἰμί, φαίνεσθαι δὲ μή (cf. δοκέω II. 2), Eur. (Fr. 699) ap. Ar. Ach. 441; στρατηγός . . μὴ ὦν φαίνεσθαι Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 3, cf. Hell. 6. 5, 28: hence,

2. in Philosophy, φαίνομαι (absol.) is sometimes used objectively of that which is apparent to the senses, sometimes subjectively of that which appears to the mind, cf. Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 10, Cael. 4. 5, 9, G. A. 1. 2, 6, Eth. N. 1. 7, 11, with Eth. N. 10. 5, 2, An. Pr. 1. 1, 7; but the latter sense is distinguished from δοκεῖν, δοξάζειν, τὸ φαίνεσθαι ἐστὶ τὸ δοξάζειν ὑπερ αἰσθάνεται de An. 2. 3, 15:—these senses appear strongly in the use of the part. φαινόμενος, η, ον:

a. apparent to the senses, manifest, Cael. 3. 4, 8, al.; τῶν φαινόμενων θεϊότατον Metaph. 11. 9, 1; and τὰ φ. were held by some Philosophers to be = τὰ ὄντα καὶ τὰ ἀληθῆ Ib. 3. 5, 1 sq., de An. 1. 2, 8, P. A. 1. 1, 8:—so, in Astron., τὰ φ. = celestial phenomena, being the

3.

title of a work by Eudoxus, versified by Aratus, Hipparch. ad Phaen. p. 98 Petav., cf. Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 8.

b. *apparent to the mind*, as opp. to *ὄντα τῇ ἀληθείᾳ*, Plat. Rep. 596 E, cf. Arist. Top. I. 1, 3, Eth. N. 3. 4, 4; τὰ οὖν ἐμοὶ φαίνόμενα οὕτω φαίνεται Plat. Rep. 517 B: hence *apparent*, opp. to *ἀληθής*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, I, al.: Adv. *φαινομένως*, Procl., etc.

3. often in Plato's dialogue, *φαίνεται σοι ταῦτα*; *does this appear so?* is not this so? Answ. *φαίνεται*, yes, Prot. 332 E, Rep. 333 C, etc.; *ὡς γ' ἐμοὶ φ.* Prot. 324 D, cf. Rep. 383 A, etc.:—so, [τοῦτο] *φῆς εἶναι*; Answ. *φαίνομαι* (sc. *λέγειν*) Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 20:—in later writers *φαίνεται* is used impers. c. dat. pers. et inf., *it seems good*, Dion. H. 2. 14., 4. 85, etc.:—*αὐτὸ φανέν* by self-evidence, Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 4.

4. joined with *δοκέω*, *εἰ δὴ κακός τε φ. δοκῶ τέ σοι* Eur. Hipp. 1071; *δοκοῦμεν ἂν .. χείρους φαίνεσθαι* Thuc. 1. 122, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 269 D, Eryx. 399 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22.

5. *οὐδαμοῦ φανῆναι nullo in loco haberi*, Plat. Phaedo 72 C: v. *οὐδαμοῦ*. III. τὰ φανθέντα, v. supr. A. I. 5.

Φαίνων, ὁ, the name of a planet, *Shiner*, our Saturn, Arist. Mund. 2, 9, Cic. N. D. 2. 20.

φαίνωπις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of *φαῖνοψ*, Manetho 4. 177.

φαῖός, ἄ, ὄν, properly of the hue of twilight, *dusky, dun, gray*, Lat. *fuscus*, of any colour mixed of black and white, Plat. Tim. 64 D, 68 C, cf. Arist. Categ. 10, 8, Top. I. 15, 7, al.; φ. ἄρτοι, opp. to *λευκοί*, Alex. Κύπρ. 1; of mourning, *φαῖα ἱμάτια* Polyb. 30. 4, 5, cf. C. I. 3562:—opp. to both *μέλας* and *λευκός*, as *ἄλυπος* to *λυπηρός* and *ἡδύς*, in a merely negative sense, Plat. Rep. 585 A.

2. also applied to sound, like *σομφός*, Arist. Audib. 27, cf. Top. I. c., Sext. Emp. M. 6. 41, Poll. 2. 117.

φαῖότης, ἦτος, ἡ, *darkness of colour*, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 5.

φαιουρός, ὄν, (οὐρά) *gray-tailed*; or perhaps from *φάος*, = *λάμπουρος*, Lyc. 334.

φαιο-χίτων [Γ], *ωνος*, ὁ, ἡ, *dark-robed*, Aesch. Cho. 1049, where the second syll. is long in arsi, so that there is no need to write *φαιοκχίτων*; v. X χ fin.

φαιρίδδω, Lacon. or Boeot. for *σφαιρίζω*, Ahrens D. D. p. 97:—so, *φαιρωτήρ* for *σφαιρωτήρ*, Hesych.

φᾶκᾶς, ὁ, a nickname of Dioscorides (cf. *Lentulus, Cicero*), Suid.

φακέα, ἡ, v. sub *φακῆ*.

φάκελος [ᾶ], ὁ, a *bundle, fagot*, Lat. *fasciculus*, *φρυγάνων, βάβδων* Hdt. 4. 62, 67; *ξύλων* Eur. Cycl. 242; *ῥύλης φάκελοι fascines*, Thuc. 2. 77; written *φάκελλος* in Arist. Metaph. 4. 6, 11. II. = *φακιδλίον*, Suid.

φᾶκελῶ, to *make up into a bundle*, Nicet. 197 C.

φᾶκῆ, ἦς, ἡ, contr. for *φακέα*, a form which is ridiculed by Euphro 'Αποδ. I (v. Meineke):—a *dish of lentils (φακοί), lentil-soup, pease-soup, pease-pudding*, Ar. Eq. 1007, Vesp. 811, al., cf. Ath. 156-8, and v. *φακός*.

φᾶκίνος, ἦ, ὄν, *made of lentils*, ἄρτος Sopat. ap. Ath. 158 D.

φακιόλιον, τό, = Lat. *fasciola*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 729 Byz.

φᾶκίολος, ὁ, = *φάκελος* I, Nicet., etc.; but f. l. for *φάκελος* in Dion. H. 10. 16, cf. 7. 11.

φᾶκιον, τό, a *decoction of lentils*, used as an emetic, Hipp. 474. 19 sq.

φᾶκο-ειδής, ἔς, *lentiform*, Arist. Cael. 2. 4, 8, Plut. 2. 288 B, Poll. 2. 71.

φᾶκο-πτίσανη [ᾶ], ἡ, a *decoction of lentils and barley*, Galen., Oribas.

φᾶκός, ὁ, the plant *lentil*, and its *fruit*, which was eaten at funerals, Solon 30. 3, Hdt. 4. 17, etc.:—also, like *φακῆ*, *pease-pudding*, esp. in pl., Pherecr. Kor. 1, Amphis Incert. 4, etc.; but *φακῆ* is never used for the *raw vegetable*, v. Lob. Phryn. 455.

2. φ. ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν *τελμάτων*, the *lesser duckweed, Lemna minor*, Diosc. 4. 88. II. *anything shaped like lentils*:

1. φ. *δστράκινος* a *flattish warming bottle*, Hipp. 576. 44, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 5; φ. *τοῦ ἐλαίου* an *oil-flask*, Lxx (I Regg. 10. 1).

2. a *caffin*, Justin. M.

3. a *spot on the body, mole, freckle*, Plut. 2. 563 A, 800 E.

4. an *ornament on beds*, Ath. 413 B.

φᾶκο-φόρος, ὄν, *bearing lentils*, Eccl.

φᾶκο-τριβων, ὁ, a *lentil-rubber*, Greg. Nyss.

φᾶκο-οψις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, *with moles or freckles on the face*, Gloss.

φᾶκώδης, ἔς, contr. for *φακοειδής*, *full of lentil-shaped spots (φακός* II. 4), *freckled*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1090.

φᾶκωσις, εως, ἡ, a *being freckled*, Hephaest. Apotel. p. 13.

φᾶκωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *lentil-like*, Helioid. in Schneid. Ecl. Phys. 1. 469, Aët.

φᾶλαγγ-ἀρχης, οὐ, ὁ, the *leader of a phalanx*, Nicet. Eug. 5. 325.

φᾶλαγγ-αρχία, ἡ, the *post or rank of phalangarches*, Byz., Suid.

φᾶλαγγηδόν, Adv. in *phalanxes*, II. 15. 360, Polyb. 3. 115, 12, al.

φᾶλαγγιάω, to *be venomous*, prob. l. in Hesych. for *φαλαγγῶσα*.

φᾶλαγγιδ-δηκτος, ὄν, *bitten by a venomous spider*, Diosc. 4. 52, 116.

φᾶλαγγιον, τό, (φάλαγγ IV) a kind of *venomous spider*, Plat. Euthyd. 290 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 12; distinguished from *ἀράχνης, ἀράχνιον*, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 1, al.

2. like *ἀράχνιον*, the *web of the spider*, Ib. 5. 27, 5;—Sundevall, however, remarks that these spiders, as a class, do not spin.

II. *phalangium, spider-wort*, a herb, said to cure this spider's bite, Diosc. 3. 122; also *φαλαγγίτιον*, Ib.

III. a *beam or roller put under a ship*, Eust. 140. 9., 469. 15, Hesych., E. M.

φᾶλαγγιδ-πληκτος, ὄν, *stung by a venomous spider*, Galen.

φᾶλαγγίτης [ῆ], οὐ, ὁ, a *soldier in a phalanx*, Lat. *legionarius*, Polyb. 4. 12, 12, etc.

II. = *φαλάγγιον* II, Galen.

φᾶλαγγιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a *phalanx*, σπεῖρα Polyb. 18. 11, 10.

φᾶλαγγο-μάχέω, to *fight in a phalanx*;—generally, to *fight in the ranks*, opp. to *ἵππομ-, πυργομ-*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18:—*φαλαγγομάχης ἐλέφας* in Anth. P. 9. 285.

φᾶλαγγόω, (φάλαγγ II. 2) to *move by rollers*, Math. Vett. 98.

II. to *furnish with rollers*, Polyæn. 5. 2, 6.

φᾶλαγγώω, (φάλαγγ II. 2) to *move by rollers*, Math. Vett. 98.

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II. to *furnish with rollers*, Polyæn. 5. 2, 6.

φᾶλάγγωμα, τό, a *roller*, A. B. 71.

II. a *Dionysiac procession*, Hesych.

φᾶλάγγωσις, ἡ, a *disease in the eyelashes when they grow inwards*, Galen. 19. 438, al.

φάλαγγ [ᾶ], ἀγγος, ἡ, a *line or order of battle, battle-array*, used by Hom. only in ll., and only once in sing., *Τρώων βῆξε φάλαγγα* II. 6. 6; elsewhere in pl. *the ranks of an army in battle*, *Δαναοὶ βῆξαντο φάλαγγας* II. 90; *φάλαγγες ἀνδρῶν* 19. 158, Hes. Th. 935.

2. the *phalanx*, i. e. the *heavy infantry (ὀπλίται) in battle-order*, Xen. An. 1. 8, 17, al.; ἡ φ. τῶν ὀπλιτῶν Ib. 6. 3, 27, Dem. 123. 26; opp. to the *πελτασταί*, Xen. An. 6. 3, 25; to the *ἵππεῖς*, Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 1, Ages. 2, 9, Diod., etc. The formation of the *phalanx* differed; the Spartan line at Tegea was eight deep, Thuc. 5. 68; and the Theban at Delium twenty-five, Id. 4. 93; but the usual depth in Xenophon's time was only four, An. 1. 2, 5, Hell. 3. 4, 13.—Hence *φάλαγγ* was used for a *line of battle*, as opp. to *κέρας (the column in marching order, cf. κέρας VII. 3, ὄρθιος III)*, ἐπὶ *φάλαγγος ἄγειν*, opp. to *κατὰ κέρας* or *ἐπὶ κέρως ἄγειν*, Lat. *quadrato agmine ducere*, opp. to *longo agmine*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43, Hell. 6. 2, 30 (of ships); ἐκ *κέρatos εἰς φ. καταστῆσαι* to form from column into *line*, Id. Cyr. 8. 5, 15, cf. An. 4. 3, 26; ἐπὶ *φάλαγγος καθίστασθαι* Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 21, cf. An. 6. 3, 7 and 25:—on the *Macedonian phalanx*, as perfected by Philip, v. Polyb. 18. 12 sq., Niebuhr R. H. 3. p. 466 sqq.

b. used by Xen. for the *main body, centre*, as opp. to the wings (*κέρματα*), Cyr. 7. 1, 5, al.

c. in Xen., also, a *camp*, Ages. 2, 15, Lac. 12, 3, Eq. 8, 12.

II. a *round piece of wood, a trunk, block, log, pole*, *φάλαγγες ἐβένου* Hdt. 3. 97; ἐκ *κοτίνοιο φ.* Ar. Rh. 2. 843.

2. in pl. *rollers for moving heavy loads*, Lat. *phalangae*, Ar. Rh. 1. 375 sq., Orph. Arg. 272, cf. A. B. 115.

3. the *beam of the steel-yard*, Arist. Mechan. 1, 20., 20, 1.

III. the *bone between two joints of the fingers and toes*, Lat. *phalanx, internodium*, Id. H. A. 1. 15, 3.

IV. = *φαλάγγιον*, Ar. Vesp. 1509, Ran. 1314, Plat. Com. Ἑλλ. 7, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 13. (It has been suggested that the first sense was that of *rollers*, and that hence arose the Homeric usage of *φάλαγγες, ranks of men rolling one behind another*, Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. But the sense of *rollers* occurs too late to make this conjecture probable.)

φάλαῖνα, φάλη, v. sub *φάλλαινα, φάλλη*.

φᾶλάκρα, ἡ, *baldness*, Synes. 72 A, etc. II. a *bald bare hill*, Steph. Byz.:—hence often as a prop. n.

φᾶλακράω, to *be baldheaded*, Suid. s. v. *ἄωρόλειος*, where it is wrongly written *φαλακρίαῶ*, Lob. Phryn. 80.

φᾶλακρο-ειδής, ἔς, *bald-like*, Dio C. 76. 8.

φᾶλακροῦμαι, Pass. to *become bald*, Hdt. 3. 12, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 15, G. A. 5. 3, 4:—the Act. in LXX (Ezek. 27. 31 Cod. Alex.).

φᾶλακρός, ἄ, ὄν, (φᾶλός, φᾶώ), *baldheaded, baldpated, bald*, Anacr. 68, Hdt. 3. 12., 4. 23, Hipp. Aph. 1258, Plat., etc.; properly, *bald on the crown* (cf. *φαλακρότης*), Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 8; φ. *τὴν κεφαλὴν* Luc. Luct. 16; *πρόσωπον φαλακρὸν* Eur. Cycl. 227:—ὁ *φαλακρός, οἱ φαλακροί* Ar. Nub. 540, Pax 767, 771, etc.:—proverb. of labour in vain, *φαλακρῶ κτένας δανείζειν* Patoemiogr.; *φαλακρὸν τίλλειν* Suid.

2. like a *bald head, smooth*, φ. *σιδηρία* of cauterising irons, Hipp. Art. 787, cf. 827; *φαλακρότερος εὐδίας* Sophron 13 Ahrens.

II. ὁ *φαλακρός* was the name of a famous fallacy, of the same kind as the Lat. *acervus*, cf. Hor. Epist. 2. 1, 45, Diog. L. 2. 108. (From *φαλός, ἡ, ὄν*, cf. the kindred word *φᾶλᾶρος*.)

φᾶλακρότης, ἦτος, ἡ, *baldness on the crown*, Lat. *calvitias*, opp. to *ἀναφаланτίασις* (in front), Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 8.

II. *smoothness*, φ. *τῆς κεφαλῆς* of a bone, Hipp. Mochl. 866, cf. Art. 827.

φᾶλάκρωμα, τό, a *bald head*, used for a *bald man*, Cic. Att. 14. 2.

II. = *φαλάκρωσις*, LXX (Ezek. 27. 31 Cod. Alex.).

φᾶλάκρωσις, ἡ, a *becoming bald, baldness*, LXX (Lev. 21. 5, al.), Plut. 2. 652 F, 919 C, Galen.

φᾶλανθος, ὄν, *bald in front* (cf. *φαλάκρωσις*), Anth. P. 9. 317, Diog. L. 7. 160, A. B. 71; and *φᾶλαντίας, οὐ, ὁ, a bald man*, Luc. Philops. 18.

φᾶλᾶρα [ᾶ], τᾶ, (φᾶλος) once in Hom., H. 16. 106, where they appear to be *bosses or rings* attached to the sides of the helmet, to which the chin-straps were fastened (v. Schol. Ven. ad l.); cf. *φᾶλος* sub fin.:—the sing., *φᾶλαρον τῆρας*, occurs in Aesch. Pers. 661, as part of the head-dress of the old Persian kings,—prob. the *cheek-covering*, mentioned by Strab. 734, and still to be seen on Parthian coins.

II. later, *bosses or discs of metal*, used to adorn the head-gear of horses and mules (*παραγναθίδες* Hesych., τὰ τῶν γνάθων ἀκεπάσματα Phot.), Lat. *phalerae*, Hdt. 1. 215, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 39; ἀμπυκτήρια φ. πῶλων Soph. O. C. 1070 (where however Schneidew. rejects it as a gloss), cf. Eur. Supp. 586.

2. any *ornaments*, Plut. 2. 528 A, Dio Chr. 2. 423.

φᾶλᾶρίζω, vox obs. in Epiphani.; Petav. *φαλλίζουσαι*.

φᾶλᾶρίς, ἰδος, ἡ; (φᾶλᾶρός):—the *cool*, so called from its *bald white head*, Lat. *phalāris, phalēris*, Ar. Ach. 875, Av. 565 (in Ion. form), Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 15:—acc. to Buttm., Lexil. s. v. *φᾶλος* 10, the bird in some parts of Germany is called the *Blesskuhn*, from the white patch (*Bletz*) on its head.

II. a kind of *grass*, *Phal. eanariensis*, Diosc. 3. 159, Plin. 27. 102.

φᾶλᾶρισμός, ὁ, *cruelty like that of Phalaris*, Cic. Att. 7. 12.

φᾶλᾶρίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, *furnished with φᾶλαρα*, name of Athena, Call. ap. Schol. Od. 3. 380.

φᾶλαρον, τό, v. sub *φᾶλαρα*.

φᾶλᾶρος, ἄ, ὄν, or (as Lob.) *φᾶλᾶρός, ἄ, ὄν*, Dor. for the Ion. *φᾶλᾶρος* (acc. to Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *φᾶλος* 10), *having a patch of white*, ὁ *κύων ὁ φᾶλαρος* the *dog with a white spot*, Theocr. 8. 27; so ὁ *φᾶλαρος*, as a ram's name, Id. 5. 103:—cf. *φᾶλαρίς*. So Buttm. explains ὄρη

χιόνεσσι φάληρα in Nic. Th. 461, hills *patched or crested* with snow, cf. φαληριάω. (From φαλός, ἡ, ἄν, cf. φαλακρός.)

φάλη, ἡ, v. sub φάλλαινα.

φάληριάω, to be *patched with white* (cf. φάλαρος), κύματα φαληριόωντα waves *crested with white foam*, Il. 13. 799; φαληριώσαν σπιλον *white with breakers*, Lyc. 188: φ. σφόδρυγξ *white with foam*, Id. 841:—cf. also φάλος (ὁ), τετραφάληρος.

φάληρίς, φάληρος, v. sub φάλαρ—.

Φάληραν [ἄ], τό, Phalerum, the western harbour of Athens, a deme of the tribe Alanthis, Hesych. and Inscr., v. Böckh. C. I. 1. p. 309:—Φαληροῖ, at Ph., Xen. Eq. Mag. 3. 1, Plut. Thes. 17; Φαληρόθεν from Ph., Plat. Symp. 172 A; Φαληρόνδε to Ph., Thuc. 1. 107:—Φαληρεύς, ἔως, ὁ, a Phalerian, Hdt. 5. 63, etc.; fem. Φαληρίς, ἴδος, Steph. B:—Adj. Φαληρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ar. Ach. 901, al.

φάληρός, ἄ, ὄν, Ion. for φαλαρός, q. v.

φάληρς, ἦτος, or φάληρς, ἦτος, ὁ, = φαλλός, Ar. Lys. 771, Theocr. Ep. 4. 3. II. Φάληρς, ἦτος, ὁ, Phales, who, like Priapus, was associated with the worship of Bacchus, Ar. Ach. 263, sqq.: also written Φάληρς, ἦτος (which acc. to Schol. Ar. l. c. was the Dor. form), Sophron in Ahrens D. D. 465, Luc. Jup. Trag. 42.

φάλιό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πουν, *white-footed*, Hesych.

φαλιός, ἄ, ὄν, = φαλαρός, Call. Fr. 176, Eust.

φάλις, ἴδος, ἡ, the priestess of Hera at Argos, prob. from φαλός, ἡ, ἄν, because of her *white dress*, Syncell. 172 A.

φαλίσκομαι, (φαλός) Pass. to be *white*, Hesych.

φάληκη, ἡ, a *bat*, Or. Sib. 14. 160, cf. Hesych.

φάληκς, ον, ἄ, a *crooked piece of ship-timber, a rib*, acc. to Poll. τὸ τῆ στεῖρα προσηλούμενον, of which the inner side was called ἐφοκίς or ῥινωτηρία. (Cf. ἐμφαλκώ, φόλκος; Lat. falx, and perh. fulcio, falco; the O. H. G. balco (balk) ought by rule to be balho or balgo.)

φαλλ-ἄγωγια (sc. ἱερά), τά, = φαλληφόρια, Cornut. § 30.

φαλλ-ἄγωγια, ἡ, the *carrying of the phallus*, Theodoret.

φάλλαινα, ἡ, a *whale*, Lat. balaena, Arist. H. A. 1. 5. 2., 3. 20, 5., 4. 10, 11., 6. 12, 2, Bahr. 39. 1; hence of *any devouring monster*, Lat. bellua, Ar. Vesp. 35, 39, Lyc. 841.

II. a *moth*, such as was called πετομένη ψυχή, Nic. Th. 760.—Commonly written φάλαινα [φᾶ]; but the Rav. Ms. of Ar., and the best MSS. of Arist., etc., have φάλλ—; cf. sq.

φάλλη, ἡ, = foreg. I, Lyc. 84, 394.

II. = foreg. II, Hesych.

φαλλήν, ἦνος, ὁ, (φαλλός) a name of Dionysus, Paus. 10. 19, 2; cf. Φαληρς:—the Adj. φάλληνος, ον, occurs in Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 233 D, in a dub. sense; v. Dind. in Steph. Thes. s. v.

φαλλητάριον, τό, Dim. of φαλλός, Byz.

φαλληφόρια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a *festival of Bacchus in which a phallus was carried in procession*, Plut. 2. 355 E:—φαλληφορέω, Ib. 365 C.

φαλλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the φαλλός:—τὸ φαλλικόν (sc. μέλος) the *phallic song*, Ar. Ach. 261, cf. Arist. Poët. 4. 14; also a *dance*, Poll. 4. 100.

φαλλο-βάτης [ἄ], ον, ὁ, (βαίνω) *one who mounts on a phallus-shaped pillar, a phallic priest*, Luc. Syr. D. 29.

φαλλός, ὁ, membrum virile, *phallus, a figure thereof*, which was borne in solemn procession in the Bacchic orgies, as an emblem of the generative power in nature, Hdt. 2. 48, 49, Ar. Ach. 243, Lyc. Syr. D. 16:—the worship of the Lingam, still found in Hindostan, is of the same nature. The φαλλός was made of fig-wood (σύκινος), cf. Meineke Strattis Ψυχαστ. 4; but often of leather (σκύντινος), Schol. Ar. l. c.—Cf. φαληρς.

φαλλοφορέω, to *celebrate a Bacchic festival*, Ath. 445 B.

φαλλο-φόρος, ον, bearing a *phallus*, Senuus ap. Ath. 622 D sq.

φάλλος, ἡ, ἄν, (φάω) *shining, white*, Hesych.: also φάλλω, to see, Id.: φαλύνω to *make bright or white*, Id. (Hence φάλλιος, φαλαρός, φαλαρίς, φαληριάω, φαλακρός, φάλανθος.) II. = ἡλεός, Id.

φάλος [ἄ], ὁ, a *part of the helmet* worn by the Homeric heroes. It was in the front, since sword-blows fall on it, Il. 3. 362., 16. 338; and a spear passes through it into the forehead, 4. 459; it was *just under* the plume (λάφος), 13. 614; it projected beyond all other parts, so that the φάλοι of two helmets touched in front, 13. 132., 16. 216; we also hear of a helmet being ἀμφίφαλος, 5. 743., 11. 41. The common account is, that the φάλος was what was afterwards called the κῶνος, a *meiḗ ridge in which the plume was fixed*, cf. Schol. Victor. Il. 10. 358. But the passages cited seem rather to shew that the φάλος was the *peak of the helmet*; and that an ἀμφίφαλος κινέη was one that had a *peak behind as well as before*, such as may be seen in the representations of many ancient helmets: then the φάλαρα would be the *cheek-pieces attached to the φάλας*. This interpr. encounters a difficulty in the form τετράφαλος, for a helmet cannot have had four φάλοι of this kind: perh. this is merely a shortd. form of τετραφάληρος, *four-crested*, v. sub voce.

φαλύσσομαι (?), to *tear*, Hesych.

φάμα, ἡ, Dor. for φήμη.

φαμλία, ἡ, the Lat. familia, C. I. 2511, 3213.

φάν, ποët. for ἐφῆσαν, v. sub φημί.

φάναι [ἄ], inf. of φημί; but φάναι, inf. aor. of φαίνω.

φάναϊος, α, ον, (φανή) *giving or bringing light*, of Zeus, Eur. Rhcs. 355; of Apollo, Achae. ap. Hesych.

φάνάριον, τό, Dim. of φανάς, Eust. 1571. 4, Schol. Opp. H. 5. 430.

φανάω, = φανητιάω, Hesych., v. Lob. Pathol. (proleg.) p. 184.

φανεῖμεν, for φανείμεν, Aesch. Pers. 786.

φάνερα-λογία, ἡ, an *open speech*, Eccl.

φάνερό-μῦθος, ον, *openly hating*, opp. to φανερόφιλος, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 28.

φάνερα-ποιέω, to *make manifest, illustrate, explain*, Eccl., Gramm.:—φανηροποιήσις, εως, ἡ, Gloss.

φάνερός, ἄ, ὄν, but ὄς, ὄν in Eur. Bacch. 991, 1011: (v. φάω):—*open to sight, visible, manifest, evident, ἡ στήλη ἔχει πάντα φ.*, i. e. all that is in it can be plainly seen, Hdt. 3. 24; φ. ὕμμασιν ἔμοις Eur. Bacch. 501; φ. τι δεῖξαι Soph. Tr. 608; φ. τι θεῖναι, ποιεῖν Pind. O. 13. 139, Plat., etc.; εἰς φ. ὄψιν βαίνειν Eur. El. 1236; τοῦργον πάρεσται φ. Soph. Ph. 1291; φ. χαρακτήρ ἀρετᾶς Eur. H. F. 658, etc.; φ. πηγαί Thuc. 2. 15; φ. μηδὲν κατεργάζεσθαι Id. 1. 17; φ. ἐχθραν κτήσασθαι Ib. 42; διαφάρᾳ φ. ἐγένετο Ib. 102; φ. θάνατος, ὕλεθρος, opp. to ἀφανής, Antipho 123. 15, Andoc. 8. 16; φ. ὑπαψία εἰς ἐμὲ οὔσα Antipho 117. 8; φ. γενόμενος if detected, Lys. 109. 24:—Construction:—φανερός εἶμι is often used c. part., like φαίνομαι, φανεροί εἰσι ἀπικόμενοι they are *known* to have come, Hdt. 3. 26; ἐπισπεύδων φανερός ἦν Id. 7. 18; ἄ μὲν ἐστί ἐκβάς τοῦ πλοίου καὶ οὐκ εἰσβάς πάλιν Antipho 132. 10;—also followed by Conj., φανεροὶ γιγνόμενοι ὅτι ποιοῦσιν Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 12; φ. ἦν ὅπως ἐγίγνωσκεν Id. Mem. 1. 1, 17; also impers., φανερόν ἐστιν ὅτι.. Ib. 3. 9, 2; εἰ φανερόν γένοιτο ὅτι.. Plat. Phaedr. 70 D.

2. *open, φανεραὶ ἐσβολαὶ ἐς Αἴγυπτον* Hdt. 3. 5; φανερά ὁδός Pind. O. 6. 124.

3. φ. αἰσία *real property*, opp. to money (ἀφανής), Andoc. 15. 38, Lyc. 894. 11, Isae. 59. 18, Dem. 986. 25; so, φανερόν κεκτηῖσθαι μηδὲν to have no *real property*, Dinarch. 99. 13; ἀργύριον φ. καὶ ὁμολογούμενον Dem. 1283. 3; but, φανερόν τι a *certain sum of money* (like ῥῆτὸν ἀργύριον, v. s. ῥητός), Schol. Ar. Pl. 330, Schol. Aeschin. p. 28. 4 Oxon.

4. of *votes*, φ. ψήφω by *open vote*, opp. to κρύβδην (ballot), Dem. 1078. 19; ψήφον φ. διαφέρειν Thuc. 4. 74; φ. τὴν ψήφον φέρειν Plat. Legg. 767 D; φ. ἡ ψήφος τιθεμένη Ib. 855 D.

b. φανερόν δέ, as an independent clause, usu. followed by γάρ, now this is *evident*, for .., Wolf. Dem. Lept. 459. 28; cf. τεκμήριον, μαρτύριον.

5. Adv. -ρῶς, *openly, manifestly*, φ. ἀποθεμεῖν Hdt. 9. 71; στείχειν Aesch. Pr. 1090; οἴχεσθαι Soph. El. 833; ἀκούειν Ar. Nub. 291; ἀποδείκνυσθαι τὴν γνώμην Thuc. 1. 87; φ. ἐρᾶν, opp. to λάθρα, Plat. Symp. 182 D; etc.: Comp., φανερώτερον ἐκπολεμεῖν Thuc. 6. 91; -τέρως Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 18: Sup. -ώτατα Origen: but,

b. τὸ φανερόν is often joined with Preps. in adverb. sense, ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ *openly*, Hdt. 5. 96., 8. 126; πολέμιος οὐκ ὦν ἐκ τοῦ φ. not *openly-declared*, Thuc. 4. 79; ἐκ τοῦ φ. τὴν μάχην ποιεῖσθαι Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 16; ἐκ τοῦ φ. ἀποφεύγειν Id. Mem. 3. 11, 8; so, ἀπὸ τοῦ φ. Dion. H. 4. 4:—also, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ (rarely ἐν φανερῷ, Xen. Ages. 5, 7), ἐν τῷ φ. εαυτὸν παρέχειν Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 55; ἐν τῷ φ. ἀκούειν Id. An. 1. 3, 21; βουλευέσθαι Dem. 306. 2:—ἐς τὸ φ. λέγεσθαι Thuc. 1. 23; ἀπαδύναι Ib. 6; but, τὸν σῖτον φέρειν ἐς τὸ φ. into *public*, Id. 3. 27, cf. Plat. Gorg. 480 C, etc.:—εἰπεῖν κατὰ τὸ φανερόν Ar. Thesm. 525:—ἐπὶ φανεροῖς ξυνέρχεσθαι on *public, acknowledged terms*, Thuc. 1. 69.

II. of *gods, known, acknowledged*, εἰ [οἱ θεοὶ] φ. ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι Hdt. 2. 146; of *persons, manifest, conspicuous*, φανερά.. ἦλθε κύρα Soph. O. T. 507; Κύπρις.. φανερά τῶνδ' ἐφάνη πράκτωρ Id. Tr. 861; πάντων φανερώτατος Βρασιδᾶς ἐγένετο Thuc. 4. 11, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 58; so, φανερόν μηδὲν κατεργάζεσθαι Thuc. 1. 17; τὴν δόσιν φ. ποιεῖν Alc. Incert. 8.

2. *open, frank*, opp. to ἐπίβουλος, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 6, 3.

φάνερότης, ἦτος, ἡ, *display, show*, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 392 A.

φάνερό-φίλος, ον, *openly loving, an open friend*, cf. φανερόμιος.

φάνερόω, to *make manifest*, εαυτὸν τῷ κόσμῳ Ev. Io. 7. 4, cf. 2. 11:—Pass., 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 10.

II. to *make known or famous*, Dion. H. 10. 37:—Pass. to *become so*, ἐφανερώθη ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας μεγίστησι δαπάνησι Hdt. 6. 122.

φάνερωσις, ἡ, a *making visible*, Hesych. II. a *becoming visible, a manifestation*, Arist. Plant. 2. 1, 2., 2. 9, 2, Eccl.

φάνη, ἡ, (v. φάω) a *torch*, Hes. ap. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 18.

II. φαναί, αἱ, solemn *torch-processions*, such as took place in the Bacchic orgies, Eur. Ion 550; μυστηρίων τε τῶν ἀπορρήτων φανάς Id. Rhcs. 943.

φάνη, Ep. for φανῆ: φανήμεναι Ep. for φανῆναι; v. sub φαίνω.

Φάνης [ἄ], ἦτος, ὁ, a *mystic divinity in the Orphic system*, representing the first principle in the world, πρῶτος γὰρ ἐφάνθη Orph. Arg. 15.

φάνητια, ἡ, *outward appearance, ostentation*, Eccl., Byz.

φάνητίας, ον, ὁ, *one who delights in show*, Greg. Naz.

φάνητιασμός, οὔ, ὁ, *love of show and ostentation*, Eust. 894. 8., 904. 62.

φάνητιάω, Desiderat. of φαίνομαι, to *wish to appear, have a desire to shew oneself*, Eus. H. E. 1. 7, v. Lob. Phryn. 80.

φάνιον, τό, Dim. of φανός, Anth. P. 12. 82 and 83. II. Φανίον (or Φάνιον), as the name of a courtesan, Menand. ap. Ath. 567 C.

φάνοιην, φάνοισθε, fut. opt. act. and med. of φαίνω.

φάν-όπτης, ον, ὁ, an *opening for light, a window*, Schol. Lyc. 98. II. a *small house*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 997, to explain ξυνοικία.

φάνος, ἡ, ὄν, (v. φάω) *light, bright*, ἅμα φανοτάτῳ τινὶ πυρὶ Plat. Philib. 16 C; ἵνα ὡς φανότατον ἦ τὸ ἔσω Xen. Cyn. 10, 7:—τὸ φανόν *brightness, light*, Ib. 5, 18; στρέφειν πρὸς τὸ φ. ἐκ τοῦ σκοτώδους Plat. Rep. 518 C, cf. 478 C; φανά τε καὶ καλά Ib. 506 D.

2. of *garments, washed clean*, σιαύρα Ar. Ach. 845; χλαῖνα Id. Eccl. 347.

3. *bright, joyous*, like φαῖδρός, φαναῖς ἐν εὐφροσύναις Aesch. Pr. 540; φ. βίον διάγειν Plat. Phaedr. 256 D; ἐκ φανοτέρου βίου Id. Rep. 518 A.

4. *conspicuous, ἐλλόγιμος καὶ φ.* Id. Symp. 97 A. 5. Adv. -νῶς *perspicuously*, Greg. Naz.; Sup. φανότατα, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 44. II. Φάνος, ὁ, (properisp.) used as the name of a *συκοφάντης*, Ar. Eq. 1256.—This Adj., much used by Plat., has sometimes been altered by the Copyists into φανερός, as in Plat. Rep. 478 C.

φάνος, ὁ, a *torch* made of vine-twigs, Schol. Ar. Lys. 308; ὑπὸ φανοῦ πορεύεσθαι Xen. Rep. Lac. 5, 7: of the Sun, Alex. Θεοφ. 1; distinguished from λύχνος, Anaxandr. Ἰβρ. 1:—a form πᾶνός occurs in Aesch. Ag.

280, Menand. 'Ανεψ. 5; being used both for a lamp or lantern, or a torch, acc. to Ath. 700 B.

φάνότης, ητος, η, brightness, clearness, Aristid. 1. 7, Eccl.

φάνσις, εως, η, an appearance, e. g. of a star at its rising, Porphy. ap. Eus. P. E. 92 C, Suid. s. v. επιτολής.

φαντάζω, fut. άσω: (φαίνω):—to make visible, present to the eye or mind, τι Alex. Aphr., Eust.: but, φ. τήν αίσθησιν to deceive, beguile, Callistr. Ecphr. 12:—Med., with aor. pass., to place before one's mind, present or represent an object to oneself, imagine, τι Longin. 15. 2 and 8; περί τινος Himer.: to represent a character, Liban. 4. 512. II.

used by Class. writers only in Pass., fut. φαντασθήσασμαι Plat. Symp. 211 A; aor. έφαντάσθην Id. Phileb. 51 A:—like φαίνομαι, to become visible, appear, shew oneself, τινι Hdt. 4. 124; όνειρον φαντάζεται τινι Id. 7. 15; μηδέ φαντάζου δόμων πάροιθε Eur. Andr. 876, cf. Phoen. 93; φ. άλλοτε έν άλλαις ιδέαις Plat. Rep. 380 D; also to be heard, Ap. Rh. 4. 1285.

2. to make a show, exalt oneself, Lat. se ostentare, Hdt. 7. 10, 5. 3. φαντάζεσθαι τινι to make oneself like some one, take his form, φανταζόμενος .. γυναικί (like Homer's είδόμενος, v. είδω A. II. 3), Aesch. Ag. 1500. 4. to appear so and so, to be imagined, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 300 C; ήδοναί φαντασθείσαι Id. Phileb. 51 A; τῷ νοηθῆναι ή φαντασθῆναι Arist. de An. 3. 10, 7. 5. comically, for συκοφαντείσθαι, to be informed against, Ar. Ach. 823.

φαντασία, ή, the look or appearance of a thing: esp. a showy appearance, show, display, parade, Polyb. 32. 12, 6, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 C. II. as a term of philosophy, imagination, presentation, the power by which an object is made apparent (φαίνεται) to the mind (the object presented being φάντασμα); it is, acc. to Plat., opinion (δόξα) presented not simply, but by means of sensation (αίσθησις), Soph. 264 A; whereas Arist. defines it as a movement of the mind generated by sensation, de An. 3. 3, 20; or, more loosely, as αίσθησις τις άσθενής, such as one has in expectation or recollection, opp. to the impression received from things present, Rhet. 1. II, 6: he attributes it to animals, which live ταίς φαντασίαις και ταίς μνήμαις, Metaph. 1. 1, 3, cf. de An. 3. 3, 13.

2. objectively, much like φάντασμα, a presentation or impression received, image, Cicero's visum, (the object producing the impression being τὸ φαντασθέν, and τὸ φανταστικόν the state of mind produced by unreal or imaginary φανταστά, Plut. 2. 900 D, E), φαντασίαι και δόξαι Plat. Theat. 161 E, cf. 152 C, Soph. 263 D:—it became a favourite word of the Stoics, cf. Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1046 F, 1055 F sqq.; and was introduced into Lat. by Cicero, Plut. Cic. 40.

φαντασιάζω, to cheat with appearances, Epiphan.:—Med. = φαντάζομαι (1), Id.

φαντασιαστής, ου, ό, one who presents the appearance only, τινος Phot. in Wolf An. 2. 134. II. φαντασιασταί were heretics who taught that Christ's body was only a phantom, Eccl.; also called φαντασιοδοκηταί, cf. δοκητής.

φαντασιαστικός, ή, όν, = φανταστικός, Plut. 2. 431 B; τὸ φ. 432 C. φαντασιοκοπέω, to indulge vain fancies, LXX (Sirach. 4. 31), Eust. Opusc. 177. 3. II. to cheat with appearances, τινα Io. Chrys.

φαντασιο-κόπος, ον, conceiving vain fancies or hopes, Eust. 1700. 53, Eccl.—φαντασιοκοπία, ή, Byz.

φαντασιο-λογία, ή, vain, empty speech, Epiphan.

φαντασιο-πλήκτως, Adv. in a manner that strikes the senses or imagination, M. Anton. 1. 7.

φαντασιώω, to bring images before the mind of, τινα Sext. Emp. M. 8. 406;—absol., Ib. 397. II. mostly as Dep. φαντασιόομαι, to have or form images or presentations, Arist. ap. Eus. P. E. 769 C; έμψυχον φαντασιούμενον, having the faculty of presentation, opp. to άφαντασιώτων, Plut. 2. 960 D; ή διανοία φ. διὰ τῶν αίσθήσεων Sext. Emp. P. 2. 72:—c. acc. rei, Plut. 2. 236 D, Philo 1. 55.

φάντασις, εως, ή, = φαντασία II. 2, Lat. visum, Plat. Tim. 72 B.

φαντασιώδης, (είδος) like φαντασία, full thereof, Philostr. 295, Galen. II. showy, pompous, ένδυμα E. M., Suid. s. v. κεστός. Adv. -δώς, Eust. 1699. 35.

φαντασιώσις, εως, ή, = φαντασία, Eust. Opusc. 174. 78.

φάντασμα, τό, (φαντάζω) = φάσμα, an appearance, phantasm, phantom, ένύπνια φαντάσματα Aesch. Theb. 710; νυκτέρων φ. έχουσι μαρφάς Id. Fr. 298; cf. Eur. Hec. 54, 95, 390, Pors. Or. 401, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 900 F:—hence a vision, dream, Theocr. 21. 30:—also, τὰ έν άέρι φ. Arist. Mund. 4, 21. II. in Philosophy, an image presented to the mind by an object, Lat. visum, Plat. Phaedo 81 D, Theat. 167 B, Arist. de An. 3. 3, 9, al.; cf. φαντασία II. 2. 2. a mere image, unreality, opp. to τὸ όν, to ή άλήθεια, Plat. Parm. 166 A, Rep. 598 B, etc.; distinguished from είκών, Id. Soph. 236 C.

φαντασμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Plut. 2. 766 B.

φαντασμός, ό, = φάντασμα, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9. 25.

φανταστής, ου, ό, one who makes a parade, a boaster, Polemo Physiogn.

φανταστικός, ή, όν, able to present or represent, Plat. Soph. 266 D, 268 C: ή-κή (sc. τέχνη), the faculty of presentation, Ib. 236 D, al.: cf. φαντασία II.

φανταστός, ή, όν, verb. Adj. of φαντόζω, acting upon the φαντασία (q. v., signf. II. 2), Arist. de Mem. 1, 9, Plut. 2. 900 E.

φάντης, ου, ό, = συκοφάντης (for which it is perhaps f. 1.), Phot.

φαντί, Dor. 3 pl. pres. of φημί.

φαντός, ή, όν, (φαίνομαι) visible, Orph. in E. M. 787. 29. II. (φημί) that may be spoken, Greg. Naz.

φάο, Ep. imperat. pres. med. of φημί, Od. 16. 168, etc.

φαολκός, όν, = φολκός, only in Tzetz. Post-Hom. 664.

φάο-μορφος, ον, with shining form, h. in Virgin. 22.

φάος, φάεος, τό, Att. contr. φῶς, φωτός, and resolved Ep. (in nom. and acc.) φῶος; pl. φάεα, rarely φῶτα, as in Strab.: gen. φῶτων Plut. Anton.

26: Aeol. φαῦος, i. e. φάφος, v. φανοφόρος:—Hom. uses φάος and φῶος, never φῶς; of the oblique cases he uses only dat. sing. φάει and acc. pl. φάεα; dat. pl. φάεεσσι Hes. Fr. 21, Ap. Rh., etc.:—φάος is the only form used by Pind.: the Trag. use φάος or φῶς, both in lyrics and dialogue, as the metre requires: the Com. use φάος in lyrics only, Ar. Eq. 973, Ran. 1529; and in Prose, φῶς is the only form used in nom. and acc.; but the obl. cases are taken from φάος, gen. φάους Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 9 and 26, Oec. 9, 3, Arist. de An. 3. 3, 21; dat. φάει Aesch. Ag. 575, Cho. 63, Soph. Ph. 415, 1212, etc.; in later Poets, we find dat. φαί Or. Sib. prooem. 18; pl. φάη Anth. P. 7. 273., 8. 77; gen. φάεων Arat. 90; dat. φάεαι Call. Dian. 71; in Prose, sometimes, gen. φωτός Plat. Rep. 518 A, Ax. 365 C; dat. φωτί Luc. Musc. 9, etc., (sync. φῶ Eur. Fr. 538); pl. φῶτα Plut., v. infr. I. 4; gen. φῶτων Luc. Hipp. 4: (for the Root, v. φάω).

[ᾶ regularly; but Hom. always has ᾶ before two short syll. in φᾶεα; and so dat. pl. φᾶεσσι in Call. Dian. 71; cf. περιφᾶεα κύκλα Opp. H. 2. 6.] Light, esp. daylight, either absol. or with some word added, ήδη φάος ήν επὶ χθόνα Od. 23. 371; φάος οίχετ' ύπὸ ζῶφον 3. 335; κατέδου λάμπρον φάος ήελίοιο Il. 1. 605; 'Hᾶς .. Ζηνὶ φῶος έρέουσα 2. 49; άθανάτοισι φῶος φέρει Od. 5. 2; so in Att., νύξ άποκρύψει φάος Aesch. Fr. 24; τὸ τοῦ ήλιου φῶς Plat. Rep. 515 E; πρὸς τὸ φῶς βλέπειν Ib.; φῶς οὐράνιον, φῶς αἰθέρος Soph. Ant. 944, Eur. Phoen. 809; ήμέρας άγνόν φάος Id. Fr. 446; ήμερήσιον φάος Aesch. Ag. 23; τὸ ήμερινόν φῶς Plat. Rep. 508 C; etc.:—also, φ. σελήνης Hes. Fr. 21, Pind.; άστέρος Pind. P. 3. 135, cf. Bion. 16. 5. b. in Poets, of the life of men, ζῶειν και όρᾶν φάος ήελίοιο Il. 18. 61, 442, Od. 4. 540, etc.; λείπειν φάος ήελίοιο Hes. Op. 153, Theogn. 569; ές φάος άνιέναι, άφικέσθαι Hes. Th. 157, 652; so in Att., ζῆ τε και φάος βλέπει Aesch. Pers. 299; όστις φῶς όρᾶ Soph. O. T. 375; έν φάει εἶναι Id. Ph. 415, etc.; έν Διὸς φάει Eur. Hec. 707; πέμπειν τινα ές φῶς, έξ 'Αιδου πρὸς φῶς αναπέμπειν, άνάγειν εις φῶς Aesch. Pers. 630, Ar. Av. 699; πρὸς φῶς άνελθειν Soph. Ph. 625:—but, εις φῶς λέναι to come into the light, i. e. into public, Ib. 1353; so, εις φῶς λέγειν Ib. 581, cf. Fr. 657; πρὸς φῶς άγειν Plat. Prot. 320 D; τὸ φῶς κόσμον παρέχει light (i. e. publicity) is a guarantee for order, Xen. Ages. 9, 1. c. of the light or time of day, έν φάει by daylight, Od. 21. 429; φῶς γίγνεται it becomes light, i. e. day is breaking, Plat. Prot. 311 A; ᾶμα φάει at daybreak, Plut. Cam. 34; ᾶμα τῷ φωτί Polyb. 1. 30, 10, al.; έως έτι φῶς έστι while there is still light, Plat. Phaedo 89 C; έτι φάους όντος Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 26; κατὰ φάος και νύκτας Eur. Bacch. 425; κατὰ φῶς, opp. to νύκτωρ, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 25. d. simply a day, φῶς έν ήλιου καταρκέσει Eur. Rhes. 447; νόστιμον βλέπειν φάος, like Homer's v. ήμαρ, Aesch. Pers. 261:—pl., κρισίμων φαέων of critical days, Anth. P. 11. 382; τὰ φῶτα = τὰ επιφάνια, Eccl. 2. the light of a torch, lamp, fire, a light, τίς τοι φάος οίσει; Od. 19. 24, cf. 34, 64; φάος πάντεσσι παρέξω IS. 316; so, φῶς δαίειν Aesch. Cho. 863; ποιείν Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 29; πρὸς οὐ κατὰ φῶς πίνειν to drink by the fire, Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 10 and 27; a light, φῶς έχων .. άφηγγέτο Id. Hell. 5. 1, S; and in pl., Plut. Pelop. 12, Anton. 26, etc. 3. the light of the eyes, φάος δμμάτων, εἴσων Pind. N. 10. 75, Opp.; and in pl. φάεα, the eyes, Lat. lumina, Od. 16. 15., 17. 39., 19. 417; τίεσκον ίσον φαέεσσιν έμοίσι Mosch. 4. 9; so in sing., of the Cyclops' eye, Eur. Cycl. 633. 4. a window, φῶτα (pl.) μετατιθέναι Plut. 2. 515 B; so Lat. lumen. II. light, as a metaph. for delight, deliverance, happiness, victory, glory, etc., και τῷ μέν φάος ήλθεν Il. 17. 615; φῶος δ' έτάροισιν έθηκεν 6. 6; έπήν φάος έν νήεσσι θήης 16. 95; έν χερσὶ φῶος 15. 741; πύλαι .. πετασθείσαι τεύξαν φάος 21. 535; so, φ. άρετᾶν Pind. O. 4. 16; φάος καρδίας Aesch. Eum. 521, cf. Pers. 300, Soph. Ant. 600, Aj. 709:—of persons, ήν πού τι φῶος Δαναοίσι γένωμαι Il. 16. 39, cf. 8. 282, etc.; esp. in addressing persons (like the Oriental 'light of my life!' 'light of my eyes!'), ήλθες, Τηλέμαχε, γλυκερόν φάος Od. 16. 23., 17. 41; ᾶ φάος Έλλήνων Anacr. 126; 'Ακραγαντινων φάος Pind. I. 2. 25; ᾶ φίλτατον φῶς Soph. El. 1224, 1354; ᾶ μέγιστον Έλλησιν φάος Eur. Hec. 841:—in pl., Anth. P. 7. 373., 8. 77:—cf. ᾶμμα IV, φέγγος II. 2. also, τῆς άληθείας τὸ φῶς Eur. I. T. 1046; έν τῷ φιλοσοφείν Plut. 2. 77 D, cf. 47 C; λαμπρόν φῶς γένους Soph. Fr. 497.—Cf. φέγγος throughout. III. φῶς is used for the dark ring round the nipple, Poll. 2. 163.

φάρ, τό, the Lat. far, spelt, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2, Alex. Trall. B. apoc. form of φᾶρος, Arcad. 124 (where it is perispom. φᾶρ).

φάραγγίτης [I], ου, ό, of, from a gully or ravine, of the wind Iapyx, Arist. Vent. Sit. 8.

φάραγγώδης, es, (είδος) like or full of chasms or ravines, τόποι Arist. H. A. 6. 28, 1, cf. Diod. 1. 32. II. fond of such situations, όστρυς, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 3.

φαράγγωσις, εως, ή, a headlong fall, Justin. M.

φάραγξ [ᾶ], αγγος, ή: (v. φάρος):—a cleft or chasm, esp. in a mountain side, a ravine, gully, Alcibi. 44; φ. πρὸς δυσχειμέρῳ Aesch. Pr. 15, cf. 142, 618, 1017, Eur. I. T. 277, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 13, etc.; πάντας .. ές φάραγγας έσέβαλον Thuc. 2. 67; έν πύλαισι γὰρ σταθεῖς φάραγγος of the cave, Eur. Cycl. 667; φάραγγα δακτύλου πιάσματι σύρει, of shaping a roll before it is baked, Eubul. 'Ορθ. 1. 10:—metaph., of Clcon, φάραγγα και Χάρυβδιν άρπαγῆς Ar. Eq. 248.

φάρᾶω, to plough, άφαρον φαρῶσι (sc. γῆν) Call. Fr. 183 (ap. E. M. 788); but Hesych. cites φαρῶν, φαρῶσαι from φαρῶν:—cf. άφαρος, άφάρωτος. (V. sub φάρος.) φάργγυμι, metath. for φράγγυμι, = φράσσω, Hesych.

φάρετρα, Ion. -τρη, ή, a quiver for arrows, Lat. pharetra, ιδόκος Il. 15. 443; it had a cover (πῶμα), Od. 9. 314; hence called άμφηρεφής, Il. 1. 45; βέλη ένδον έντι φαρέτρας Pind. O. 2. 151; also in Eur. Rhes. 979, H. F. 969; ᾶσπερ εκ φαρέτρας ρηματίσκια .. άνασπῶντες Plat.

Theaet. 150 A; φ. τοξευμάτων a quiver-full of . . . C. 1. 2360. 28. (From φέρω, as Slav. *tulū* (quiver) from the Root *tul* (*ferre, tul-isse*.)
 φῦρετρών, ὄνος, ὄ, = φάρετρα, Hdt. 2. 216., 2. 141., 7. 61.
 φῆρετριον, τῦ, Dim. of φάρετρα, Mosch. 1. 20.
 φῆρετρο-φόρος, ον, quiver-bearing, Anth. P. 5. 177.
 φῆρικόν, τό, some kind of poison, Nic. Al. 398; φαριακόν φάρμακον in Phylarch. ap. Ath. 81 E.
 φάριον, τό, Dim. of φῆρος: = ἐρεοῦς κεκρύφαλος, acc. to Poll. 7. 66.
 φαρκάζω, = κλέπτω, Hesych.: cf. φωριάω.
 φαρκιδάσμαι, (φαρκίς) Pass. to be wrinkled, Hesych.
 φαρκιδώδης, ες, (εἶδος) wrinkled, Hipp. ap. Erot. et Galen.; to be restored for φορακώδης in 663. 42.
 φαρκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a wrinkle, Soph. Fr. 955. [V. Drac. pp. 23, 45.]
 φαρκτός, ἡ, ὄν, = φρακτός, Hesych.: φάρκτω, = φράσσω, Phot.
 φαρμακῶ, to suffer from the effect of poison, to be ill or distraught, Dem. 1133. 26, Theophr. Fr. 105, Plut. 2. 1016 E, etc. II. to require medicine, Luc. Lexiph. 4:—for the form, cf. τομάω.
 φαρμακεία, ἡ, (φαρμακεύω) the use of medicine, pharmacy, esp. of purgatives, Hipp. Aph. 1244, 1245; αἱ ἄνω φ., i. e. emetics, Arist. Probl. 33. 5:—generally, the use of any kind of drugs, potions, spells, Plat. Legg. 933 B; in pl., Id. Prot. 354 A, Tim. 89 B, Menand. Incert. 6. 2. poisoning or witchcraft, Lat. *veneficium*, Dem. 1025. 11, Polyb. 6. 13, 4; αἱ περὶ τὰς φαρμακείας = αἱ φαρμακίδες, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 10. II. generally, remedy, φαρμακείας χάριν Id. Pol. 8. 3, 4.
 φαρμακεία, ἡ, = φαρμακίς, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 1.
 φαρμακ-εργάτης, ον, ὄ, = φαρμακοεργός, Tzetz.
 φαρμακευμα, τό, = φαρμακεία, Nicet. Ann. 208 D.
 φαρμακεύς, ἔως, ὄ, a poisoner, sorcerer, Soph. Tr. 1140, Plat. Symp. 203 D, etc. II. a druggist, apothecary, Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 12.
 φαρμακευσις, εως, ἡ, = φαρμακεία, Hipp. Protrh. 87, Plat. Legg. 845 D.
 φαρμακευτής, οὔ, ὄ, worse form for φαρμακεύς, Philo 1. 449.
 φαρμακευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for drugs or pharmacy, medical, Plat. Tim. 89 B:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), = φαρμακεία, opp. to surgery, Diog. L. 3. 85, Galen.
 φαρμακεύτρια, ἡ, fem. of φαρμακευτής, Manass. Chron. 3250, Eust. 1415. 64; title of the 2nd Idyll of Theocr.
 φαρμακεύω, to administer a drug or medicine, Plat. Rep. 459 C, Tim. 89 D. 2. to use enchantments, practise sorcery, φαρμακεύειν τι ἐς τὸν ποταμόν to use it as a charm to calm the river, Hdt. 7. 114. II. c. acc. pers. to purge, τινά Hipp. Aph. 1249; ἄνω φ. φαρμάκῳ τινὲ κούφῳ to purge upwards, i. e. by an emetic, Id. Art. 830:—Pass. to be purged, use medicines, Id. Aph. 1245, Menand. 'Hr. 4, Arist. Top. 2. 3, 8. 2. to drug a person, give him a poisonous or stupefying drug, Eur. Andr. 355; φ. τινὰ ἐπὶ βλάβῃ μὴ θανάσιμῳ Plat. Legg. 933 D. 3. to season in cookery, [ἰχθύν] πεφαρμακευμένον τυροῖσι Philem. Στρατ. 1. 5.
 φαρμακία, ἰον. -ίη, poet. for φαρμακεία, Maneth. 2. 310, Or. Sib., etc.
 φαρμακικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a φάρμακον, Tzetz. ad Lyc.
 φαρμακίον, τῦ, Dim. of φάρμακον, a mild remedy, Plat. Phaedr. 268 C, Theaet. 149 C: a purgative, Hipp. Aph. 1244.
 φαρμακίς, ἴδος, fem. of φαρμακεύς, a sorceress, witch, Lat. *venefica*, Ar. Nub. 749, Dem. 793. 27, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 18; cf. φαρμακεία, φαρμακεία 2. II. as fem. Adj. poisonous, venomous, σαύρα Nic. Al. 551.
 φαρμακίσσα, ἡ, = φαρμακίς, Achmes; φαρμακίστρια, ἡ, Hesych.
 φαρμακίτης, ὄ, drugged or medicated, δακτύλιος φ. a ring containing poison, Eur. Pol. Βάπτ. 22, ubi v. Meineke; οἶνος φ. Ath. 30 C; fem. φαρμακίτις γῆ Diosc. 5. 181; φ. γαστήρ Com. Anon. 320.
 φαρμακόμενος, εσσα, εν, = φαρμακώδης, drugged, Mosch. 4. 30: poisonous, Or. Sib. 8. 289, Nic. Al. 4; of a person, a sorcerer, Nonn. D. 21. 142.—In Nic. Al. 593, we have φαρμακόμενος for -δέσσει, cf. Lob. Pathol. 1. 5, not φαρμακό-μαντις, εως, ὄ, either one who is at once φαρμακός and μάντις, or who uses φάρμακα to divine from, name of a comedy by Anaxandrides.
 φάρμακον [v. sub fin.], τό, a drug, whether healing or noxious, in Hom. distinguished by an epith., φάρμακα, πολλὰ μὲν ἐσθλὰ . . . , πολλὰ δὲ λυγρὰ Od. 4. 230; τῶδε φ. ἐσθλόν 10. 287, cf. 292; φ. ἡπια, ὀδυνήφατα (v. infr.): κακὰ φ. Ib. 213; φ. λυγρὰ Ib. 236; φ. οὐλύμενον Ib. 394; ἀνδροφόνον 1. 261; θυμοφθόρα φ. 2. 329;—so, after Hom., φ. προσανές Pind. P. 3. 95; παιώνιον Aesch. Ag. 848; χρήσιμον Plat. Rep. 382 C; θανάσιμον Diosc. 1. 95; ὀλέθριον Luc. Hermot. 62; etc.:—then absol., the special sense being determined by the context, I. a healing remedy, medicine, in Hom. mostly of such as were applied outwardly, ἐπιθήσει φάρμαχ' ἄ κεν παύσῃαι μελαινάων ὀδυνῶν Il. 4. 191; ἐπ' ἄρ' ἡπια φάρμακα πάσσε Ib. 218; φ. ἐπιπάσσαν ὀδυνήφατα φ. 5. 401, cf. 515, 831, 900., 15. 394; προσαλείφειν ἐκάστῳ φ. Od. 10. 392; but also of potions, φ. πίνειν 10. 318, 326; φ. πεπωκώς Hdt. 4. 160, cf. Pind. l. c.; παρὰ τοῦ ἱατροῦ Plat. Rep. 406 D, Gorg. 467 C:—properly, the φάρμακα applied outwardly were χριστά, ἐγχριστά, ἐπίχριστα (ointments, salves), and παστά, ἐπίπαστα, καταπλαστά (plasters), Theocr. 11. 1 sq., Ar. Pl. 716, cf. Eq. 906; those taken inwardly were βρώσιμα, and πότιμα, ποτά, πιστά, Aesch. Pr. 479 sq. (ubi v. Blomf. 488), Eur. Hipp. 516, Ar. Pl. 717, Theocr. 11. 2, Strab. 795. b. c. gen. (v. infr. II), φ. νόσου a medicine for it, remedy against it, Aesch. Pr. 249, 606; βηχός Phryn. Com. Incert. 6: κεφαλῆς for a head-ache, Plat. Charm. 155 B; στραγγουρίας Arist. II. A. 9. 6, 11, cf. 40, 10; μέθης Amphip. Incert. 2; δίψης Anth. P. 6. 170; but, φ. ὑγείας a medicine to restore health, Aristid. 1. 11. 2. an enchanted potion, philtre, and so a charm, spell, incantation, enchantment, Od. 4. 220 sq., cf. Ar. Pl. 302, Theocr. 2. 15; φαρμάκους μῆναί τινα Ar. Thesm. 561; τοιαῦτα ἔχω φ. such charms have I, Hdt. 3. 85. 3. a poison (as Shaksp.

uses drug), Soph. Tr. 685, Eur. Med. 385; πεινὸν τὸ φ. Antipho 143. 11, Plat. Phaedo init., 115 A; φάρμακα ἐσβάλλειν ἐς τὰ φρέατα Thuc. 2. 48. II. generally, a remedy, cure, Hes. Op. 483; μείζαν . . τῆς νόσου τὸ φ. the cure worse than the disease, Soph. Fr. 514; φ. πρᾶν, of a bridle, Pind. O. 13. 121;—φ. τινὶ for a thing, Theogn. 1130, Archil. 8; πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 2, Theocr. 11. 1;—but, most often, φ. τινος a remedy against . . , Ζεὺς πάντων φ. μόνος ἔχει Simon. 89; τὸ σιγᾶν φ. βλάβῃ ἔχω Aesch. Ag. 548; φ. πόνων, λύπης Eur. Bacch. 283, etc.; φόβου Plat. Legg. 647 E; and so γράμματα are called φάρμακα λήθης, Eur. Fr. 582. 1; v. sub εὐδιανός. 2. c. gen., also, a means of producing something, φ. σωτηρίας Id. Phoen. 893; μνήμης καὶ σοφίας φ. Plat. Phaedr. 274 E; ὑπομνήσεως Ib. 275 A, cf. 230 D; ἀθανασίας Antiph. Διπλ. 2; ἡσυχίας Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 16; φ. μανίας, of the oil applied to wrestlers, Diog. L. 1. 104. 3. ἐπὶ θανάτῳ φ. εἰς ἀρετᾶς εὐρέσθαι a remedy or consolation in his own virtue, Pind. P. 4. 332. III. a dye, paint, colour, Emped. 136, Hdt. 1. 98, Aesch. Fr. 137, Ar. Eccl. 735, Plat. Rep. 420 C, Polit. 277 C, etc.; so, lana . . violas imitata veneno Hor. 2 Ep. 1. 207. IV. the liquor used by tanners, Suid. s. vv. βυρσαλετος, ζαίνειν.—Cf. φαρμάσσω. [μᾶ; but μᾶ used long in φαρμακός by some old Ion. Poets, v. Welcker Hippon. Fr. 21, 44 = 28, 4 Bgk., Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 56, Blomf. Aesch. Fr. 981.]
 φαρμακο-πνεύστης, ον, ὄ, a breather of poisons, Epigr. ap. Bast. Spec. Aristaen. p. 8.
 φαρμακοποιέω, to prepare drugs or colours, Suid. s. v. βάψας.
 φαρμακοποιία, ἡ, the art of a φαρμακοποιός, Diog. L. 7. 117.
 φαρμακο-ποιός, ὄν, preparing drugs or colours, etc., ἔνθος φ. a nation of sorcerers, Aesch. Fr. 448.
 φαρμακοποισία, ἡ, a drinking of medicine, Hipp. Aph. 1249, 1258, Xen. An. 4. 8, 21, Plat., etc. 2. a drinking of poison, Luc. Nec. 18.
 φαρμακο-ποτέω, to drink medicine, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 4.
 φαρμακοπωλέω, to be a φαρμακοπώλης, Ar. Fr. 95, Diog. L. 10. 8.
 φαρμακο-πώλης, ον, ὄ, a dealer in drugs, a druggist, apothecary, Ar. Nub. 766, Theopomp. Com. 'Αλθ. 1, Aeschin. 76. 36, etc.
 φαρμακός [but v. φάρμακον fin.], ὄ, ἡ, like φαρμακεύς, a poisoner, sorcerer, magician, Hippon. 4, 28, LXX, N. T.:—as Adj., φ. χύτρα Hesych.:—irreg. Sup. φαρμακίστατος, -άτη, the most arrant sorcerer or sorceress, Suid. s. v. Μηδεία, Joseph. A. J. 17. 4, 1. II. one who is sacrificed or executed as an atonement or purification for others, a scape-goat, Ar. Ran. 733, cf. 1ster Fr. 33; and, since criminals and worthless fellows were reserved for this fate, φαρμακός became a general name of reproach, like κάθαρμα 1. 2 (q. v.), Ar. Eq. 1405, Lysias 108. 5, Dem. 794. 4; cf. δημόσιος 11.
 φαρμακο-τρίβης [τ], ον, ὄ, one who grinds drugs or colours, a slave in the shop of the φαρμακοπώλης, Dem. 1170. 29, Ael. N. A. 9. 62, Poll. 7. 179:—φαρμακοτρίπτῃς in A. B. 314.
 φαρμακοεργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) = φαρμακοποιός, Lyc. 61, Theod. Prodr.
 φαρμακο-φόρος, ον, producing φάρμακα, Eust. 1415. 55.
 φαρμακώ, to medicate, φαρμακώσαισ' ἀντίτομα ὀδυνᾶν having endued them with healing power against pains, Pind. P. 4. 393; πεφαρμακωμένον μελίκρατον Plut. 2. 768 C. II. in Pass. to be poisoned, of an arrow, Diosc. Parab. 2. 140. 2. of men, Eccl.
 φαρμακτήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, = φαρμακεύς, Opp. H. 2. 483.
 φαρμακτήριος, α, ον, = φαρμακευτικός, Lyc. 1138.
 φαρμακτής, ον, ὄ, = φαρμακτήρ, φαρμακεύς, Opp. H. 4. 648, 693.
 φαρμακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. poisoned, Manetho 4. 52; cf. ἀφάρμακτος.
 φαρμακτρια, ἡ, = φαρμακεύτρια, Byz.
 φαρμακώδης, ες, (εἶδος) of the nature of a φάρμακον, I. medicinal, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 10, Mirab. 77, Probl. 1. 40, Theophr.; τὸ φ. Plut. 2. 17 B. 2. poisonous, Id. Anton. 47., 2. 974 C, etc.
 φαρμακῶν, ὄνος, ὄ, a dye-house, Soph. Fr. 956.
 φάρμαξις, εως, ἡ, medical treatment, Plat. Phileb. 46 A; cf. φαρμάσσω.
 φαρμάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω. To treat by using φάρμακα,—the particular kind being determined in each case by the context: Hom. has this word only once, Od. 9. 393, of a metal-worker, who hardens iron by plunging it in cold water; so, φάρμαξις περὶ τὸν χαλκόν Plut. 2. 395 B. II. after Hom., to heal or relieve by medicine, Plat. Legg. 933 B, Ar. Rh. 4. 1512:—φ. μέθῃ to medicate it, Nic. Th. 619. 2. to enchant or bewitch by potions or philtres, Ar. Rh. 3. 478., 4. 61; and in Med., 3. 859:—to bewitch by flattery, Plat. Symp. 194 A, Meno 80 A; πεφάρμαχθε Ar. Thesm. 534;—and Aesch., by a strong metaph., speaks of a lamp as φαρμασομένη χρίματος . . παρηγορίας, Ag. 94. 3. to poison, κρέα Plut. Artox. 19; βέλη, τὸ ὕδωρ Id. 2. 681 E, 978 C. 4. to dye, colour, ἔρια Poll. 7. 169:—metaph., φαρμασομένη εὐμορφία painted, false, cited from Philostr.
 5. to season, τηγανίτας σησάμοισι φ. Hippon. 27.
 φῆρος, εος, τό, later also φῆρος [v. sub fin.]: (perh. from √ΦΕΡ, φέρω, cf. Germ. *tracht* from *trag-en*):—a large piece of cloth, a web, Il. 18. 353; φῆρε' ἐνεικε Καλυψῶ . . , ἰστία ποιήσασθαι Od. 5. 258, cf. Eur. Hec. 1081. II. commonly, like χλαίνα, a wide cloak or mantle without sleeves, worn by men loose over the χιτῶν, περὶ δὲ μέγα βάλλετο φῆρος Il. 2. 43; πορφύρεον μέγα φῆρος ἔχων ἐν χειρὶ 8. 221, cf. Od. 15. 61; so in Hdt. 2. 122., 9. 109, and Trag.;—but women also have a φῆρος, Od. 5. 230., 10. 543, Hes. Op. 196, Aesch. Cho. 11:—it might be drawn over the head as a hood or veil, Od. 8. 84, 88, cf. Eur. Supp. 286, Ar. Thesm. 590; and was thrown over the dead as a shroud or pall, Il. 18. 353., 24. 580, Soph. Aj. 916; (Penelope's φῆρος was woven specially to be Ἀαέρτη ἡρωὶ ταφήμιον Od. 2. 97., 19. 142., 24. 132); used also of a bed-covering, coverlet, δερνίσις . . στρατὰ βάλλουσιν φῆρη Soph. Tr. 916: πύματον φ. my last rag, Anth. P. 7. 268; ἀναιδείας φ. (which Hesych. explains from Il. 2. 262)

Soph. Fr. 274.—The word was only used in Ep. and Trag. Poets (for Ar. l. c. is a mock Trag. passage), except that Hdt. uses it twice; *ἰμάτιον* being the term used in Prose. [*ā* in Hom., being always in arsi; and so mostly in later Ep.; but *φάρεσσι*, metri grat., in Hes. Op. 200, Ar. Rh. 3. 863. Aesch. has *a* long always; Soph. has it short in Tr. 916, Fr. 331, 342, 525, and never necessarily long; Eur. long or short without distinction: cf. Seidl. Dochm. 257, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 36.]

φάρος, ὁ, = φάρυγξ, Lyc. ap. E. M., etc., whence Dind. would restore it in v. 154.

φάρος, τό, = ἄροτρον, a plough, Alcman and Antim. ap. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 36.

II. = ἄροσις, ploughing, Hesych. s. v. βούφαρος, E. M. (From √ΦΑΡ come also φαρ-άω, ἄ-φαρ-ος, βού-φαρ-ος, φάρ-σος, prob. also φάρ-αγξ, φάρ-υγξ; cf. Zd. bar (secare); Lat. for-a, for-amen; A. S. bor-ian (to bore); O. H. G. for-an, for-ōn.)

Φάρος [ἄ], ον, ἡ, Pharos, an island in the bay of Alexandria, Od. 4. 355, Eur. Hel. 5, Thuc., etc.; famous for its lighthouse, Strab. 791, etc.:—hence σκοπιαὶ Φάρια the watch-tower of Pharos, Alciphro 2. 4: then, II. as appell., φάρος, ὁ, a lighthouse, Anth. P. 9. 671, II. 117.

φάρω, v. sub φάρω.

φάρσος, εος, τό, (v. sub φάρος):—any piece cut off or severed, a part, portion, φάρσεα πόλιος the quarters of a city, Hdt. 1. 180; ἐν φάρσει ἐκάστω Ib. 181, cf. 186; φ. βότρυος Anth. P. 6. 299; σχίζειν τὸ ἰμάτιον εἰς δώδεκα φ. Joseph. A. J. 8. 7, 7.

φάρσο-φόρος, ὁ, a standard-bearer, Gloss.

φάρυγγεθρον or φάρυγεθρον, τό, = φάρυγξ, Hipp. 915 H, Ruf.:—φάρυγετρον in Poll. 2. 99 and v. l. ib. 207; Hesych. φάρυγαθρον.

φάρυγγίζω, = λαρυγγίζω, Poll. 2. 207.

φάρυγίνδην, Adv. like a gulf, Com. Anon. 238.

φάρυγξ [ἄ], ἡ, more rarely ὁ (v. sub fin.), gen. φάρυγος (as always in Hom. and good Att., Herm. Eur. Cycl. 355, Cratin. Πυρ. 7, Ὀρ. 9, Ar. Fr. 515), later φάρυγγος in Nic. Al. 363: (φάρος). The throat, φάρυγος δ' ἐξέσσυτο οἶνος Od. 9. 373; φάρυγος λάβε δεξιτερῆφιν 19. 480; ὁ φ. εὐτρεπῆς ἔστω, for dinner, Eur. Cycl. 215, cf. 356, 410, 592; ᾧ μιὰρὰ φ., of a glutton, Ar. Ran. 571: also of singing, κεκραξόμεσθα γ' ὅπσον ἢ φ. ἂν ἡμῶν χανδάνη Ib. 259, etc.—Technically, it was the joint opening of the gullet and windpipe (acc. to Galen, ἡ χώρα εἰς ἣν ἀνήκει τὸ τε τοῦ στομάχου καὶ τὸ τοῦ λάρυγγος πέρασ; acc. to Theophil., ὁ φ. ἡ ἐντὸς τοῦ στόματος εὐρυχωρία, εἰς ἣν κρέματα ἢ σταφυλή), Lat. fauces, Hipp. Progn. 44, etc.; whereas Arist. takes it for the windpipe (λάρυγξ, ἀρτηρία) as opp. to the gullet (οἰσοφάγος), P. A. 3. 3, 1 and 5, cf. H. A. 10. 5, 12, de An. 2. 8, 17, Ar. Ran. 571; and others regard it as = οἰσοφάγος, opp. to λάρυγξ, E. M. 557. 17, Poll. 2. 207: cf. Foës. Oecon., Greenhill Theophil. 293.

II. of the dewlap of a bull, Lat. palearia, Heliod. 3. 1. III. φάρυγγες seems to be used of diseases of the throat, Hipp. Aph. 1247.—The gender is indeterm. in Hom.: the best Att. writers prefer the fem., v. supr., and cf. Cratin. and Ar. ll. c., Pherecr. Kor. 3, Thuc. 2. 49; but masc. in Epich. ap. Ath. 411 E, Teleclid. Ἄμφ. 1. 12, Eur. Cycl. 215, etc.: in Hipp., Arist., and others, it varies constantly: v. Thom. M. p. 570, Phryn. 65.

φάρυμος, = τολμηρός, θρασύς, Hesych.; and ἀφάρυμος = ἄτολμος, Id.

φάρω, Dor. for φέρω, E. M. 114. 20.

φάσαξ, ὁ, an informer, like συκοφάντης, Com. word in Hesych.

φασγάνις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of sq., Anth. P. 6. 307.

φασγάνον, τό, poet. Noun, a sword, often in Hom., much the same (seemingly) as ἄορ and ξίφος, (v. sub ξίφος); δῶκεν μέγα φασγάνον ἥρωσιν ὅν κολοῦν τε φέρων καὶ εὐτμήτω τελαμώνι Il. 23. 824; κολοῦν γυμνὸν φ. Pind. N. 1. 80; also in Trag., ἀμφιπλήγη φ. Soph. Tr. 930.

II. a plant, like ξιφίον, Theophr. H. P. 7. 12, 3, Diosc. 4. 20, etc.; φασγάνιον in Cornut. N. D. 35, Plin. 24. 88.

φασγάνουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) forging swords, Αἴσα Aesch. Cho. 647.

φασγάνω, to slaughter with the sword, Hesych.

φασηλο-ειδής, ἐς, like the φάσηλος, Choerobosc. 305.

φάσηλος [ἄ], ὁ, a plant with eatable pods, a sort of kidney-bean, Epich. 102 Ahr., Ar. Pax 1144, Demetr. Incert. 1; the masc. is determined from Ath. 56 A, 139 A, though Columella uses faselus as fem.:—a form foseolus in Columella.

II. hence Lat. phaselus, a light boat, canoe, skiff, from its likeness to a bean-pod, Catull. 4, Horat. Od. 3. 2, 29.

φάσθαι, inf. pres. med. of φημί, Il. 1. 187, Od. 11. 443.

Φάσιανός, ὄν, from the river Phasis (v. Φάσις):—ὁ φ. (sc. ὄρνις), the Phasian bird, pheasant, Phasianus Colchicus, Mnecsim. Φιλ. 3, Ar. Nub. 109 (where however it may be taken for a Phasian horse, cf. Lob. Phryn. 460), cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 5., 9. 49 B, 10:—so Φασιανικός ὄρνις Ar. Av. 68 (with a play on συκοφαντικός, as Φασιανός ἀνήρ represents συκοφάντης in Ach. 726).

φάσιμος, ἡ, ον, belonging to outward appearance, φ. κύλιξ Phot., E. M.

φασίολος, ὁ, = φάσηλος, q. v.

φάσις [ἄ], (A), εως, ἡ: (φαίνω, cf. φάω):—an accusation, information, esp. against smugglers, γραφαί, ἢ φάσεις, ἢ ἐνδείξεις, ἢ ἀπαγωγαὶ Andoc. 12. 9, cf. Lys. et Dinarch. ap. Suid., Dem. 793. 16., 941. 14; φ. περὶ τὸ πλοῖον Id. 1323. 6.

II. (φαίνομαι) an appearance, phase, ἄστρον Tim. Locr. 97 B, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 2, Nic., etc.

2. an appearance, trace, τινός Anon. ap. Suid.

φάσις [ἄ], (B), εως, ἡ: (φημί, cf. φάω): I. a saying, word, Arist. Interpr. 4. 1., 5. 3.

II. an assertion, statement, comprehending both κατάφασις and ἀπόφασις (affirmation and denial), these being αἱ ἀντικείμεναι φ., Ib. 12, 10, Metaph. 3. 6, 10., 10. 5, 3, cf. Eth. N. 6. 9, 3:—but also 2. = κατάφασις, affirmation, opp. to ἀπόφασις, Plat. Soph. 263 E, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 46, 5., 2. 11,

11, Metaph. 3. 4, 32, al.

3. a judgment, sentence, Walz Rhett. 7: 2. p. 1121.

Φάσις, ἰος, ὁ, the river Phasis in Colchis, Hes. Th. 340, Hdt., etc.; χθονὸς Εὐρώπης μέγαν ἦδ' Ἀσίας τέρμονα Φάσιν Aesch. Fr. 191: cf. Φασιανός.

φασκαίνω, said to be = βασκαίνω, fascino, E. M. 190. 28.

φασκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of duck, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 395 E; written also βασκάς, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 15.

φασκία, ἡ, the Lat. fascia, Poll. 2. 166, Byz.: Dim. φασκίδιον, τὸ, Byz.:—hence φασκιδώ, to bind with bandages, Diosc. Parab. 2. 67, Galen., v. Ducang.

φασκομηλία, ἡ, a kind of salvia (cf. σφάκος 1), v. Ducang.

φάσκον, φάσκος, v. σφάκος II.

φάσκω, used by Hom. and Hes. only in impf. ἔφασκον, Ep. φάσκον Hom.; and ἔφασκον is the part of the word most common in Att. Poets, being in fact used as impf. of φημί:—the subj., inf., and part. pres. of φημί are also supplied by φάσκω (v. sub φημί), besides this we find in Att., imperat. φάσκε, Eur. Hel. 1083, Arist. Rhet. Al. 8, 14; subj. φάσκω, Aesch. Cho. 93, Ar. Vesp. 561, Lysias 172. 14, Isac. 80. 38; opt. φάσκοιμι Soph. Aj. 1037, Dem. 871. 9; inf. φάσκειν, Soph. El. 9, O. T. 462, Ph. 1411, Ar. Ran. 695, Isocr. 159 A; part. φάσκων, Trag., and this is the only part of the Verb used in Thuc., Xen., and Plat., except ἔφασκεν Legg. 901 A:—Pass., ἐφάσκετο Soph. Ph. 114.—

The examples of the pres. indic. are few: φάσκει occurs in Isae. 58. 1, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 17; φάσκουσι in Aeschin. Epist. 11. 11, Ath. 429 B, Plut. Anton. 86, etc. (in Plat. Phaedo 113 C, λέγουσι has been restored from MSS.); φάσκομεν is a prob. conj. (for πάσχομεν) in Alex. Μάντ. 1:—cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 903, Veitch Irr. Verbs s. v., and v. sub φημί. (For the Root, v. φάω.)

Like φημί, to say, affirm, assert, often with a notion of alleging or pretending, such as naturally belongs to the impf., c. acc. et inf., Od. 4. 191, 8. 565, al.; φάσκειν is used as an imperat., in this constr., by Soph. O. T. 462, Ph. 1411; οὐ φασκόντων χρῆσειν saying they would not .., Hdt. 3. 58; οὐ φάσκων ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι Thuc. 8. 52; the inf. is often to be supplied, ἐν τῇδ' ἔφασκε γῆ (sc. εὐρεθήσεσθαι) Soph. O. T. 110; φησὶν γε φάσκων δ' (sc. ἤξειν) Id. El. 319; τῶν φασκόντων γονέων (sc. εἶναι) Plat. Rep. 538 A, etc.; rarely, φ. ὡς .., ὅτι .., Mosch. 2. 12, Plut. 2. 215 E:—c. acc., φ. ἔπος Aesch. Cho. 93, cf. Eur. H. F. 1382, etc.:—absol., ὡς ἔφασκεν Soph. O. T. 114; φάσκουσα καὶ οὐ φάσκουσα Plat. Theaet. 190 A.

2. it often passes into the sense of to think, deem, expect, ὁ οὐ ποτ' ἔγωγε τελευτήσεσθαι ἔφασκον Il. 13. 100; οὐ μ' ἐφάσκειτ' .. οἴκαδ' ἰκέσθαι Od. 22. 35; φάσκειν .. ὄραν believe that you see, Soph. El. 9.

3. to promise, c. inf. fut., τὸν μὲν .. ἔφασκον θήσειν ἀθάνατον Od. 5. 135; φάσκων προσποιήσειν αὐτὴν Thuc. 2. 85, cf. Plat. Ion 541 E.

φάσκωλος, ὁ, a leathern bag, a cloak-bag, wallet, scrip, purse, Lat. pasceolus, Ar. Fr. 303:—a neut. φάσκωλον, is cited in Harpocr., Phot., E. M., perhaps by error: a Dim. φασκώλιον, τό, Lys. ap. Harp., Teles in Stob. 523. 19, Dio Chr. 1. 241.

φάσμα, τό: (v. φάω):—an apparition, phantom, Hdt. 6. 69, 117, Aesch. Ag. 415, Soph., etc.; φ. ἀνδρός the spectral appearance of a man, Hdt. 4. 15; φ. γυναικός Id. 8. 84, cf. Plat. Symp. 179 D; φ. νεπτέρων Eur. Alc. 1127:—a vision in a dream, ὀνειρῶν φάσματα Aesch. Ag. 274, Soph., etc.; φ. νυκτός Id. El. 503; νύχια φ. Eur. I. T. 1263.

2. an appearance, image, Plat. Theaet. 155 A; of the shows, mysteries, as images or types of realities, εὐδαίμονα φ. μνούμενοι Id. Phaedr. 250 C; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 57 sq.

3. a sign from heaven, portent, omen, Hdt. 7. 37, 38., 8. 37, Soph. El. 1466, Plat. Polit. 268 E, etc.; φ. Κρονίδα Pind. O. 8. 57, cf. Aesch. Ag. 145; Παλλάδα .. εὐσημον φ. ναυβάταις Eur. I. A. 252.

4. a monster, prodigy, Hdt. 3. 10, 4. 79; periphr., φάσμα ταύρου, ὕδρας a monster of a bull, of a hydra, Soph. Tr. 506, 837; of the Sphinx, Epigr. Gr. 1016. 3.

5. of strange phenomena in the heavens, Arist. Meteor. 1. 1, 2., 1. 5, 1.

φασμάτο-λογέω, to speak of prodigies, Schol. Luc. Icar. 1.

φασματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος), like a spectre, spectral, Eumath. 11. 4.

φάσσα, Att. φάττα, ἡ, the ringdove or cushat, Columba palumbus (not unknown to Hom., as appears from the compd. φασσο-φόνος), Ar. Ach. 1105, Av. 303, Pax 1004; λαβεῖν φ. ἀντὶ περιστερᾶς a wild pigeon for a tame one, Plat. Theaet. 199 B; it was the largest of the pigeon kind, Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 4:—the smaller kind was called φάψ.

Cf. φάπτιον.—Luc. Soloec. 7 coined a masc. form φάττος.

φασσο-φόνος, ον, dove-killing, ἱρηξ Il. 15. 238:—then, as Subst., the name of a kind of hawk, the dove-killer, Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 4., 36. 1: cf. φασσοτύπος:—so φασσο-φόντης, ον, ὁ, Ael. N. A. 12. 4.

φῦτειός, ἄ, ὄν, Ep. for φατέος, οὔτι φατειός un-utterable, un-speakable, of horrid objects, Hes. Th. 310, Sc. 144, 161, Mnemoph. in Stob. 407. 21.

φῦτέον, verb. Adj. of φημί, one must say, Plat. Phileb. 40 B, Soph. 237 E, etc.

φάτης [ἄ], ον, ὁ, (φημί) a talker, a liar, Hesych.

φᾶτί, Dor. 3 sing. pres. of φημί.

φᾶτιζω, fut. ἴσω, Dor. ἴζω: aor. ἐφάτισα:—Pass., aor. ἐφατίσθην: pf. πεφάτισμαι:—old Ion. Verb, used also in Trag., to say, speak, report, ἐφάτισαν [τὰ γράμματα] .. Φοινικῆα κεκλήσθαι they spoke of them by the name of Phoenician, Hdt. 5. 58; οὐδὲν ἀναύδατον φατίσαιμ' ἂν Soph. Aj. 715:—Pass. to be said to do, c. inf., Ar. Rh. 1. 24; τὸ φατιζόμενον as the saying is, Soph. O. C. 139; cf. λέγω c. 11.

II. to promise, engage, betroth, τὴν παῖδά τιμι Eur. I. A. 135:—Pass., ἐμὴ φατισθεῖσα my promised bride, Ib. 936.

III. to call, name, Dius in Stob. 409. 19:—Pass., ἱερὴ δὲ φατίσεται Ar. Rh. 1. 1019; πεφάτισται Call. Jov. 39, Ar. Rh. 4. 658; ἐν ᾧ πεφατισμένον ἐστί Parmen. 94; cf. Hesych., φατίσει λέγει, χωρίζει.

φάτις [ἄ], ἡ: acc. φάτιν: voc. φάτι Soph. O. T. 151, or φάτις Id. Aj.

173: contr. acc. pl. φάτις Pind. P. 3. 199: not found in any other cases: (φημί, v. sub φάω):—poët. Noun, used also by Hdt., I. like φήμη, a voice from heaven, the voice of an oracle, an oracle, φ. θεοῦ, Διός, Φοίβου Soph. O. T. 151, 1440, Supp. 834; ἀπὸ θεοφάτων φ. Aesch. Ag. 1132; ἀπ' αἰωνῶν Soph. O. T. 310; Μουσάων Ar. Av. 924 (lyr.); of a dream, Aesch. Pers. 227; and of the interpreter of dreams, Ib. 521:—but never so in Hom. 2. a voice or saying among men, common talk, rumour, Lat. fama, αἰσχυρόμενοι φάτιν ἀνδρῶν ἢ δὲ γυναικῶν Od. 21. 323, cf. Solon 2. 3; φ. ἀνθρώπους ἀναβαίνει ἐσθλή good report, Od. 6. 29; so, φ. ἀγαθὰ Aesch. Ag. 1132; εὐκλεῆς Eur. Fr. 244; opp. to φ. ἐχθρά, Pind. P. 1. 187; βαρεῖα Aesch. Ag. 456; ἐπίφογος Ib. 611; κακή Soph. Aj. 187, 193; also, φ. ἔτυμος Eur. I. A. 795; opp. to μαψίδιος, ψευδής, Id. Hel. 251, Anth., etc.:—c. gen. objecti, φ. μνηστήρων a report of the suitors, Od. 23. 362:—κατὰ φάτιν as report goes, Hdt. 2. 102; so, ὡς φ. ὤρηται Id. 7. 189; ὡς φ. κρατεῖ Aesch. Supp. 294; ὡς φ. Soph. O. T. 715; ὡς φ. ἀνδρῶν Id. Ant. 829; αὐτῶ φ. αὐδᾶ Eur. Ion 225:—φ. [ἔστι] 'tis said that . . . Pind. I. 8 (7). 88, cf. Soph. O. T. 715:—ἡ φ. μιν ἔχει the report goes of him . . . Hdt. 7. 3, cf. 8. 94; so, Φάλαριν κατέχει φάτις Pind. P. 1. 187; but also, reversely, in same sense, ἔχει τινα φάτιν ἀνὴρ Ἐφέσιος Hdt. 9. 84, cf. Eur. Hel. 251; cf. λόγος A. III. 3:—φάτιν ἀγγέλλειν, φέρειν Bafr. 138, Aesch. Ag. 9, etc.; αἶρειν Soph. Aj. 193; καταβάλλειν φ., ὡς . . . Hdt. 1. 122; also, κλύειν φάτιν Soph. Aj. 850; φ. ἐπέρχεται, ἐρχεταιί τινι Soph. Ant. 700, Eur. Hipp. 130; ἀπικνέεται ἐς . . . Hdt. 1. 60; ἐντεῦθεν χωρεῖ Ib. 122; cf. ἄπτερος II. 3. 3. the subject of a saying or report, Νέστορα καὶ Σαρπηδᾶν, ἀνθρώπων φάτις the themes of many a tale, Pind. P. 3. 199; φάτιν ἀφραστον a thing unspeakable, Soph. Tr. 694; cf. λόγος A. VIII, ῥῆμα I. 3. II. speech, words, of a single person, Soph. Ph. 1045, El. 329, 1213. 2. speech, language, Ἑλλην' ἐπίσταμαι φάτιν Aesch. Ag. 1254. III. a name, Id. Fr. 5. φάτισις, Dor. φάτισις, ἡ, fictions of a late Schol. on Soph. Aj. 715. φατνεύω, to feed at the manger, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 232 C. φάτνη, ἡ, a manger, crib, feeding-trough for horses, ἵππους ἀτίταλλ' ἐπὶ φάτνῃ II. 15. 271; [ἵππος] ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φ. 6. 506., 15. 263; ἵππους μὲν κατέδησαν . . . φάτνῃ ἐπ' ἵππείῃ 10. 568; φ. ἐξέστῳ 24. 280; ἡ φ. τῶν ἵππων Hdt. 9. 70; so also in Pind. and Att.:—also of oxen, ὡς τίς τῶν κατέκτανε βούν ἐπὶ φ. Od. 4. 535., II. 411; hence, 2. βᾶς ἐπὶ φ., proverb. of ease and comfort, Philostr. 828; also, πλουσίαν φ. ἔχειν Eur. Fr. 379, cf. Strab. 151; ἡ ἐν τῇ φ. κύων 'the dog in the manger,' Luc. Tim. 14, cf. Anth. P. 12. 236; θεραπεύειν τὴν φ. τινός to court one who feeds you, Ael. ap. Suid.; τὴν αὐτὴν φ. ζητεῖν to return to their old haunts, Eubul. Incert. 17; ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς φ. ἐδηδοκέναι Ib.; for ὄνον φάτνη, v. sub ὄνος v. II. in pl., = φατνώματα I, Diod. 1. 66:—cf. φάτνιον. (The Hellenist. form was πάθνη, which points to √ΠΑΤ, πατέομαι, the aspirate being transposed, v. Curt. p. 493.) φατιζόμεαι, Pass. to be kept at rack and manger, ἵππος φατιζόμενος Heliod. 7. 29: for which φατιστός occurs in Byz.:—also φατιάζομαι, Aquila V. T. φάτνιον, τό, Dim. of φάτνη. II. a socket of a tooth, Galen.: a gum, τὸ ἀνωτέρω φ. (vulg. ἐνδοτέρω) Philo 2. 238: cf. Poll. 2. 93. and φάτνωμα. φατνώω, (φάτνη) to roof or ceil, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 3):—Pass., Ib. (Ezek. 41. 15). φατνώμα, τό, panelled work in a ceiling, Lat. lacunar, Aesch. Fr. 72; in pl. the panels or compartments in a ceiling, Lat. laquearia, Polyb. 10. 27, 10; Callix. ap. Ath. 196 C; φ. ξύλινα C. 1. (add.) 3847 m. II. portholes of a ship, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 B. III. = φάτνιον II, Eust. 547. 4. Cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 227 C. φατνωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, panelled, Plut. 2. 227 C. φάτνωσις, εως, ἡ, a ceiling in panels, Symm. V. T., Eus. V. Const. 3. 49. φατνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. panelled, Hesych., Phot. φᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of φημί, spoken or that may be spoken, mostly with a negat., οὐ φάτος un-speakable, un-utterable, in-effable, Hes. Sc. 230, Pind. O. 6. 62, I. 7 (6). 51; τὸ μὴ φάτον μὴδὲ ῥητόν Plut. 2. 383 A; pleon., κάλλος οὐ φάτον λέγειν Ar. Av. 1713; cf. φατεῖος.—So Adv., οὐ φάτως, = ἀφάτως, Hesych. 2. metaph. named, famous, notable, Hes. Op. 3. φᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, (√ΦΑ, *φένω) slain, dead, Hesych. φατρία, φατρι-άρχης, v. sub φρατρ-. φάττα, ἡ, Att. for φάσσα. φαττάγης, ου, ὄ, supposed to be the pangolin or scaly ant-eater, manis, Acl. N. A. 16. 6. φάττιον, τό, Dim. of φάττα, Ar. Pl. 1011, Ephipp. Ὀμ. 1; v. ὑποκαρίζομαι I. 1. φαύζω, acc. to Phot. an Att. form of φάω, φάω: hence φαύσιγξ. φαυλ-επί-φαυλος, ου, bad upon bad, bad as bad can be, Anth. P. II. 238:—cf. λεπτεπίλεπτος, παππεπίπαππος. φαυλία, ἡ, v. sub φαύλιος. φαυλίω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to hold cheap, to depreciate, disparage, τινά or τι Plat. Legg. 667 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 5., 4. 4, 14, etc. φαύλιος, α, ου, = φαῦλος, but only used of certain fruits, coarse, μῆλα φ. Teleclid. Ἀμφικτ. 2; φ. ἐλαία or φαυλία alone, a coarse kind of olive, produced from the κότινος or wild-olive, Theophr. C. P. 6. 8, 3, H. P. 2. 2, 12, Luc. Lexiph. 5, Poll. 6. 14. φαυλισμός, ὄ, depreciation, contempt, LXX (Isai. 51. 7, al.):—so φαύλισμα, τό, Ib. (Zeph. 3. 11), Origen. φαυλιστής, ου, ὄ, a despiser, Eccl.:—fem. φαυλιστρια, LXX (Zeph. 3. 1). φαυλό-βιος, ου, living badly or meanly, Schol. Ar. Ran. 425. φαυλο-διδάσκαλος, ὄ, a teacher of evil, Eust. Opusc. 163. 3.

φαυλό-δοξος, ου, ill-judging, Eust. Opusc. 37. S2. φαυλο-κόλαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, a flatterer of bad men, Nicet. Ann. 174 B, Eust. Opusc. 261. 20. φαυλο-λογία, ἡ, evil or mischievous speaking, Eust. Opusc. 131. 44. φαυλό-ναυς, ουν, ill-disposed, Schol. Ar. Nub. 625. φαυλο-ποιός, ὄν, ill-doing, Eust. Opusc. 81. 83. φαυλορρεπός, Adv. to the side of evil, κλίνειν Eust. Opusc. 3. 50. φαυλορρημόνως, (ῥῆμα) Adv. speaking evilly or ill, Poll. 8. 81. φαῦλος, η, ου, also os, ου Eur. Hipp. 435, Fr. 1068. 8, Thuc. 6. 21: (cf. φλαῦρος). Properly implying want of care or worth, both of persons and things, used freely first in Eur.; for in Theogn. 163, δειλῶ is now restored; in Hdt. φλαῦρος is the prevailing form (though φαῦλος remains in 1. 26 and 126); φαύλως occurs only once in Aesch.; and φαῦλος in two Fragm. of Soph.: I. of things, easy, slight, φαῦλον ἀθλήσας πόνον Eur. Supp. 317; φαυλότατον ἔργον 'tis as easy as lying,' Ar. Eq. 213, cf. Lys. 14; τὸ ζήτημα οὐ φ. Plat. Rep. 368 C; φ. ἐρώτημα Id. Phileb. 19 A; οὐ φ., ἀλλὰ χαλεπὸν πιστεῦσαι Id. Rep. 527 D, cf. 423 C; and often with οὐ, Id. Theaet. 179 D, 21.; οὐ φ. [ἔστι] βασιλέα κτανεῖν 'tis no slight matter to kill a king, Eur. El. 760:—so in Adv., φαύλως κρίνειν to estimate lightly, Aesch. Pers. 520; φαύλως εὐρεῖν, τυχεῖν Ar. Eq. 404, 509; φ. πάνν Id. Lys. 566; φ. ἀποδιδράσκειν, ἐκφεύγειν to get off easily, Id. Ach. 215, Thesm. 711; φαυλότατα καὶ ῥᾶστα Id. Nub. 778:—so also, παρὰ φαῦλον ποιεῖσθαι τι Dion. H. de Rhet. 4. 2. 2. trivial, paltry, sorry, indifferent, miserable, poor, δίαίτα Hipp. Fract. 775, Eur. Fr. 212; σιτία, ποτά Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 2; στρατιά Thuc. 6. 21; ἀσπίδες, τείχισμα Id. 4. 9, 115; ἱμάτιον Xen. I. c.; οὐ φ. πληγαί Dem. 1261. 5; φιλοῦσιν ἰατροὶ λέγειν τὰ φαῦλα μείζω Menand. Φαν. 3; φαῦλα ἐπιφέρειν to bring paltry charges, Hdt. 1. 26; τὰ φ. νικᾶν to gain petty victories, Soph. Fr. 39:—so in Adv., οὐτι φαύλως ἦλθε with no trivial force, Eur. Phoen. 111; φ. βοηθεῖν Dem. 150. 29; φ. ἔχειν to be slight, Hdn. 1. 3. 3. sorry, paltry, mean, bad, λόγοι Eur. Andr. 870; ψόγος Id. Phoen. 94; οὐ φαύλῳ τρόπῳ Id. Rhes. 599; οὐ φ. ὕψις Plat. Rep. 519 A; οὐ φ. τέχνη Id. Soph. 223 B; φ. δόξα Dem. 764. 3; τὰ πράγματα φ. γέγονε Id. 26. 22., 350. 10; φαῦλα διαπεπραγμένως Philem. Incert. 51 D:—τὸ φαῦλον evil, Eur. I. T. 390:—Adv., φαύλως διατρίβειν ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ Plat. Theaet. 173 C. II. of persons, low in rank, mean, common, Eur. Fr. 689; οἱ φαυλότατοι the commonest sort (of soldiers), Thuc. 6. 77; ὁ γάμος ἐκ τῶν φαυλοτέρων, opp. to ἐκ τῶν μελιζόνων, Xen. Hier. 1, 27, cf. Plat. Rep. 475 B; of outward looks, αἱ φαυλότεραι the plainer ones, Ar. Eccl. 617, 626. 2. worthless, sorry, indifferent, poor, common, of no account, bad, διδάσκαλος Soph. Fr. 707; τὸ φαῦλον καὶ τὸ μέσον καὶ τὸ πάνν ἀκριβές the common sort, the middling, and the perfect, Thuc. 6. 18; φ. αὐλητής, ταξότης, etc., Plat. Prot. 327 C, Theaet. 194 A, etc.; οὐ φαύλων ἀνδρῶν, οὐδὲ τυχεύων Id. Crat. 390 D; opp. to σπουδαῖος, Isocr. 2 A, Plat., etc.; esp. in point of education and accomplishments, opp. to σοφός, αἱ γὰρ ἐν σοφοῖς φαῦλοι παρ' ὄχλῳ μουσικώτεροι λέγειν Eur. Hipp. 988, cf. Phoen. 496, Ion 834, Plat. Symp. 174 C; τὸ πλήθος τὸ φαυλότερον Eur. Bacch. 430; οἱ φαυλότεροι, opp. to οἱ ξυνετώτεροι, Thuc. 3. 37, cf. 83; φαῦλος τὰ γράμματα Plat. Phaedr. 242 C; c. inf., φαῦλος μάχεσθαι Eur. I. T. 305; φ. λέγειν, φ. διαλεχθῆναι Plat. Theaet. 181 B, Prot. 336 C:—of animals, φ. κύων Dem. 807. 4; φαυλότατοι ἵπποι Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 3. 3. careless, thoughtless, indifferent, Lat. securus, Eur. Med. 807, etc.;—esp. in Adv., φαύλως κρίνειν Aesch. Pers. 520; φ. εὔδειν Eur. Rhes. 769; οὐχ ὧδε φ. Id. Ion 1546; φ. παραυεῖν off-hand, Id. H. F. 89; φ. λογίσασθαι to estimate off-hand, roughly, Ar. Vesp. 656; φ. εἰπεῖν, Lat. strictim dicere, carelessly, roughly, Plat. Rep. 449 C, Theaet. 147 C; φ. φέρειν, like βᾶδως φ., to bear lightly, without ado, Eur. I. A. 850, Ar. Av. 961. 4. in good sense, simple, unaffected, φαῦλον, ἀκομψόν, τὰ μέγιστ' ἀγαθόν Eur. Fr. 476, cf. Plat. Gorg. 483 C, Alc. 1. 129 A, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 363:—φαύλως παιδεύειν τινά Xen. Oec. 13, 4; φ. πεπαιδευμένος Plat. Legg. 876 D; cf. φαυλότης 3. 5. of outward appearance, shabby, plain, Ar. Eccl. 617, 626, 702. 6. of health, φαύλως ἔχειν to be ill, Hipp. Aph. 1245. II. acc. to Phot. and E. M. (cf. also Hesych.), Soph. used φαῦλος = μέγας: but the words cited (Fr. 39), μικρὸς ὢν τὰ φαῦλα νικήσας ἔχω, will well bear the common sense, v. Ellendt. s. v. φαυλότης, ητος, ἡ, meanness, pooriness, pettiness, badness, of persons and things, Plat. Legg. 646 B, Isocr. 71 B; τῆς στολῆς Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 5; τῶν βρωμάτων Ib. 5. 2, 16; φ. τῆς χώρας pooriness of soil, Plat. Legg. 745 D; opp. to ἐπιείκεια Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 6; φ. μοναρχίας ἡ τυραννίς Ib. 8. 10, 3. 2. want of accomplishments or skill, Hipp. Art. 837, Eur. Fr. 642; φ. τῶν στρατηγῶν Dem. 326. 27; ἡ ἐμὴ φ. my lack of judgment, my poor judgment, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 39, cf. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 D. 3. in good sense, plainness, simplicity, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 30, Ages. 11, 11; cf. φαῦλος II. 4. φαυλο-τρίβης, ἐς, exercised in evil, Cyrill. φαυλουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) working ill, Ar. Fr. 698: cf. φλαουρυγός. φαυο-φόρος, ἡ, Aeol. word for ἱερεία, Hesych.: cf. φάος. φαῦρος, α, ου, collat. form for φαῦλος, Hesych.; cf. ἀφαιρος. φαυσι-βολέω, to cast rays, shine, Nicet. φαυσιγξ, ιγος, ἡ, (φαύζω) a blister from burning: any blister or pustule, Lat. pustula, papula, Ar. Fr. 699; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. φαυσίμβροτος, ου, = φαεσίμβροτος, Pind. O. 7. 71. φαῦσις, εως, ἡ, (φάω) a lighting, giving light, LXX (Gen. 1. 15, Ex. 25. 6, al.). φαύσκω, cited in E. M., etc., but only found in the compds. δια-, ἐπι-, ὑπο-φαύσκω, and in the redupl. πιφαύσκω. Cf. φάσκω. φαυστήριος, ὄ, epithct of Bacchus, from the torches used in his orgies, Lyc. 212. φαύω, i. c. φάω, an old form of φάω in Eust. 1728. 7, Hesych., E. M.

φάψ, ἡ, gen. φάβος, a wild pigeon, stock-dove, perh. the same as οἰνάς, Aesch. Fr. 208, 247, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 9, etc., Lyc. 580; cf. φαβοφό-νος, φασσοφόνος, φάσσα.

φάω, to give light, shine (like φαίνω II), φάε δὲ χρυσόθρονος Ἡώς Od. 14. 502; χηλαὶ λεπτὰ φάουσαι Arat. 607;—Hesych. also cites a part. φῶντα = λάμποντα, and Ep. aor. 2 πέφη = ἐφάνη:—for πεφήσομαι, πεφασμένος, v. sub φαίνω. (The oldest form of the Root seems to be ΦΑΦ, which appears in φάε (φάφε), φάος (φάφος); Aeol. φαῦ-ος (v. φανοφόρος), φαῦ-ω, φαῦ-σις, φαυ-σίμβροτος, πι-φαῦ-σκω, φα-εινός, φα-έθων, φέγ-γος: then ΦΑ, as in φά-σις (Α), φά-σμα; and lastly ΦΑΝ, as in φαν-ῆναι (φαίνω), φαν-ερός, φαν-ός, φαν-ή, παμφαν-δων, παμφαίν-ω.

These forms imply light as seen by the eye: but ΦΑ, ΦΑΝ also express light as reaching the mind, as in φάν-αι (φημί), φά-σκω, φά-σις (Β), φά-τις, φή-μη, φῶ-νη. This double sense is clear in Skt. bhā, bhā-mi (splendo), bhā-mas, bhā-nus (lumen), bhā-s (luceo), compared with bhā-sh, bha-ṇ (loqui), Lat. fa-ri, fa-tum, fa-ma, fa-s, fa-bula, etc.; Slav. ba-jati (fabulari), ba-sni (fabula).—There are other modifications of the Root with δ added, as in φαιδ-ρός, φαιδ-μος, with λ, as in φάλ-ός, φάλ-αρος, φάλ-ηρίαω, φάλ-ακρός, φάλ-ιος, with κ, as in φαικ-άς, φαικ-ός.)

φέβομαι, poët. Pass., used only in pres. and impf., = φοβέομαι, to be put to flight, flee affrighted, οἱ δ' ἐφέβοντο κατὰ μέγαρον Od. 22. 299; ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα φέβοντο II. 15. 345; ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα διωκέμεν ἠδὲ φέβε-σθαι 8. 107; οἱ δ' ἐφέβοντο Ib. 342, cf. 178, 404; μένον ἔμπεδον οὐδ' ἐφέβοντο 5. 527, cf. 12. 136; ὑπὸ τινι for fear of one, II. 121: c. acc. to flee from, φεβόμεθα Τυδέος υἱόν 5. 232. (From √ΦΕΒ come also φόβ-ος, φοβ-έω, φοβ-ερός; cf. Skt. bhī, bibh-ēmi (timeo), bha-yayāmi (terreo), bhīs, bha-yam (terror), bhī-mas (formidolosus); O. H. G. bi-bēn, bi-binōn (tremere); Slav. boj-ati sg; Lith. bij-āu, bij-ōti (timere), baj-us (timor).)

φεγγαῖος, α, ον, shining, dub. in Aen. Poliorc. 10.

φεγγίτης, ου, ὁ, = σεληνίτης, Tzetz. Lyc. 98, Plin. 36. 46.

φεγγοβολέω, to emit light, shine, Manetho 4. 264, 367, etc.

φεγγο-βόλος, ον, giving light, Byz., Eccl.

φέγγος, εος, τό, light, splendour, lustre, h. Hom. Cer. 279, Pind., Trag.; esp. like φάος, φῶς, daylight, either absol. or with some word added, φ. ἡλίου Aesch. Pers. 377, Soph., etc.; τὸ φ. τοῦ θεοῦ Eur. Alc. 722; oft. without the Art., φ. εἰσορᾶν θεοῦ Id. Or. 1025, cf. Soph. Aj. 673; ὦ φέγγος Ib. 859, Eur. El. 866; ὦ φ. ἡμέρας Aesch. Ag. 1577; δεκάτη φέγγει ἔτους in the tenth year, Ib. 504.

b. moonlight, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4; νυκτερινὰ φέγγη, opp. to ἡμερινὸν φῶς, Plat. Rep. 508 C; (so, in modern Greek, φεγγάρι is the moon or moonshine, Coraēs Heliod. 2. 290; and some Gramm. falsely assumed that φάος meant daylight, φέγγος moonlight); also, τὸ φ. τοῦ γάλακτος, of the milky way, Arist. Meteor. 1. 8, 18.

c. of men, φ. ἰδεῖν, προσιδεῖν to see the light, come into the world, Pind. P. 4. 198, Bacchyl. 2; λιπεῖν φ. Eur. Or. 954; ὄλωλα, φ. οὐκέτ' ἐστὶ μοι Soph. Tr. 1144:—simply, day, Eur. Hec. 32, Nonn.; μοιρίδιον φ. = μ. ἡμαρ, Eur. in Anth. P. app. 27.

2. the light of torches or fire, φ. λαμπάδων Aesch. Eum. 1022; πυρός Ib. 1029, Cho. 1037: hence, a light, torch, Ar. Ran. 445, 455, Xen. Symp. 1, 9; pl. φέγγη watch-fires, Plut. Cam. 25, etc.

3. the light of the eyes, φ. ὀμμάτων Eur. Hec. 368, 1035; ὄσων Theocr. 24. 73; τυφλὸν φ., i. e. blindness, Eur. Hec. 1068.

II. light, as a metaphor for delight, glory, pride, joy, Pind. P. 8. 138, N. 3. 113, 4. 21; of persons, Id. N. 9. 100, cf. Aesch. Ag. 602, Ar. Pl. 640; ὦ ταῖς ἱεραῖς φ. Ἀθηναῖς Id. Eq. 1319; πλοῦτος ἀνδρὶ φ. Pind. O. 2. 102; φ. ὀπίσθας, of wine, Id. Fr. 118.

2. so, φ. δικαιοσύνης, σωφροσύνης Plat. Phaedr. 250 B; τῆς ψυχῆς Plut., etc.—Cf. φάος throughout. (φέγγος and φάος are akin, as βένθος βάθος, πένθος πάθος; v. sub φάω.)

φεγγο-τόκος, ον, producing light, Eriphan.

φέγγω, = φαίνω, to make bright, Hesych.:—Pass. to shine, gleam, φλογί Ar. Ran. 344.

II. intr. to shine, Ap. Rh. 4. 1714, Joseph. A. J. 3. 8, 3.

φεγγώδης, ες, (εἶδος) light, shining, bright, Greg. Naz.

φειδ-άλφίτος, ον, properly, sparing of barley; then, generally, thrifty, in Adv. -τως, Suid.:—Verb φειδαλφίτέω, A. B. 69.

φειδασμός, ὁ, merely f. l. in Liban. 4. 833.

Φειδιππίδης, ου, ὁ, Comic patron. in Ar. Nub.:—Dim. Φειδιππίδιον, τό, Ib. 81.

φειδίτης, ου, ὁ, a member of the φειδίτιον, Ath. 140 E.

φειδίτια, τά, v. sub φιλίτια.

φείδομαι: impf. φείδοντο (without augm.) even in Soph. El. 716, after a diphth. at the end of the preceding line:—fut. φείσομαι Ar. Ach. 312, Plat., etc., Ep. πεφίδήσομαι II. 15. 215:—aor. 1 ἐφείσαμην Att., Ep. 3 sing. φείσατο II. 24. 236:—Ep. redupl. aor. 2 πεφιδόμην, used by Hom. in opt. πεφιδόμην, πεφιδόιτο, Od. 9. 277, II. 20. 464, inf. πεφιδέσθαι 21. 101:—pf. part. πεφεισμένος Dio C., Luc.; Ep. imperat. πεφίδησο Epit. in C. I. 6203. 16; part. πεφιδημένος Nonn. D. 12. 392:—Dep. To spare, Lat. parcere:

I. to spare persons and things in war, i. e. not destroy them, c. gen., Τρώων II. 21. 101; ἀνδρός 24. 158, 187, cf. Od. 9. 277., 22. 54; Ἰλίου II. 15. 213; ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν ὦν Ἄρης ἐφείσατο Aesch. Theb. 412; μὴ φείσῃ βίου spare not my life, Soph. Ph. 749; μὴ φείδεσθε .. στρατοῦ Id. Aj. 844; οὔτε ἰδίου οὔτε δημοσίου οἰκοδομήματος φ. Thuc. 1. 90, cf. 3. 74:—absol. to spare, be merciful, Ib. 59.

II. to spare persons and things in using them, to refrain from using, use sparingly, ἴππων φειδόμενος, i. e. taking care of them, II. 5. 202; φ. πίθου μεσσοῖ Hes. Op. 367; φ. δν εἶχε βίον (where either βίου is to be restored, or βίον expl. by attraction to the relat.), Theogn. 908; ἱερῶν κτεάνων φ. Solon. 3. 13; φείδεσθε τούλαιου σφόδρα Plat. Com. Incert. 15:—in this sense, most commonly with a negat., οὐ φ. ποτ' to spare, i. e. to use or give freely, οὐδέ νυ τοῦ περ

[δέπαος] φείσατο II. 14. 236; μὴ φείδεο σίτου Hes. Op. 602; θνήσκωμεν ψυχῶν μηκέτι φειδόμενοι Tyrtae. 7. 14, cf. 12. 5; οὐ φείσατο νευρᾶς Pind. I. 6 (5). 50; φείδεο τῶν νηῶν, μηδὲ ναυμαχίην ποίεο (cf. ἀφειδής I. 2), Hdt. 8. 68, 1; τούτων φ. μηδενός Id. 9. 41, cf. 39; φείδοντο κέντρων οὐδέν Soph. El. 716; φείδου μηδὲν ὦνπερ ἐννοεῖς Id. Aj. 115; τί φειδόμεσθα τῶν λίθων; why refrain from using them? Ar. Ach. 319; φ. αὐτῶν οὐτ' ἐν πόνους κτλ. Xen. Cyn. 4. 2, 1, cf. 7. 1, 29; οὔτε τοῦ σώματος οὔτε τῶν ὄντων Andoc. 21. 15; μήτε χρημάτων μήτε πόνων Plat. Phaedo 78 A.

2. absol. to be sparing, be thrifty, live thriftily, φείδεσθαι μὲν ἄμεινον Theogn. 931; ἰδία μὲν φ., δημοσία δὲ λειτουργῶν ἥδομαι Lys. 163. 8; τοὺς φειδομένους καὶ τοὺς ἀκριβῶς δαιτῶντας Andoc. 33. 19; οἱ γεωργοῦντες καὶ φ. Dem. 753. 21:—often in φειδόμενος, η, ον, as Adj. = φειδωλός, Ar. Pl. 247, 553, etc.; ὄμμασι φειδομένοις with shrinking, shy eyes, Anth. P. 12. 21, cf. 5. 216, 269; αἱ μὴ φ. (sc. μέλισσαι) the unthrifty ones, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 51; so, ἔπαινοι πάνυ πεφεισμένοι Luc. Hist. Conscr. 59; πεφιδημένα δάκτυλα Nonn. D. 12. 392; τὸ φειδόμενον Plut. 2. 972 F:—Adv. φειδομένως, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 6, Plut. Alex. 25; πεφεισμένως Hipp. 1139 F.

III. to draw back from, turn away from, Lat. abstinere, κελεύθου Pind. N. 9. 46; τοῦ κινδύνου Xen. Cyn. 5. 5, 18; τῆς θήρας Bion 2. 12; τοῦ λέγειν, τοῦ ἀκολουθεῖν Xen. Cyn. 1. 6, 19., Hell. 7. 1, 24; φείδου μηδὲν ὦνπερ ἐννοεῖς Soph. Aj. 115, cf. Eur. Med. 401, etc.; (and absol., μὴ φείδεσθε Id. Tro. 1285; φείδου μηδὲν Id. Hec. 1044, etc.):—also c. inf. to spare or cease to do, forbear from doing, Id. Or. 393, ubi v. Pors. (387), Xen. Cyn. 1. 6, 35; also, φ. μὴ τι δρᾶσαι τῶν τυραννικῶν Plat. Rep. 574 B.

IV. in LXX it is used with several Preps., φ. ἐπὶ τινι to have mercy upon .., Jerem. 15. 5., 21. 7; ἐπὶ τινα Id. 28. 3; φ. περὶ τινος to keep one's hands off .., 2 Regg. 12. 6, Sirach. 13. 12; φ. ὑπὲρ τινος Jonah 4. 10; ἀπὸ τινος 1 Regg. 15. 3, Ezek. 24. 21; and even, φ. τι ἀπὸ τινος to keep it off, Job. 30. 10; φ. τινος ἀπὸ τινος Id. 33. 18, Ps. 18. 14., 77. 50.—A contr. form φειδέομαι in Eus. ap. Stob. 130. 33.

φειδός, ἡ, ὄν, sparing, thrifty, Com. Anon. 86; also wrongly φιδός, Call. Fr. 460, cf. Lob. Technol. p. 280:—Comp., φειδότερος ἐς τὰ χρήματα Democrit. ap. Stob. 475. 6.—A Com. pr. n. Φειδύλος, like μικκύλος, occurs in Philippid. Ἄναν. 2, cf. Hor. 3 Od. 23. 2.

φειδώ, ὄος, contr. οὐς, ἡ: (φείδομαι):—a sparing, νεκύων II. 7. 409; βίου Eur. Fr. 441; φ. ἔστω τινός Longin. 22. 4; φ. ἔχειν οἱ ποιεῖσθαι τινος Dion. H. 8. 79., 11. 55:—c. inf., φειδοῖ μηδὲν εἶ ποιεῖν from sparing, from reluctance to do good, Eur. Fr. 411; φ. τις ἐγίνετο .. μὴ προαναλωθῆναι (sc. τὴν εὐπραγίαν) Thuc. 7. 81.

II. absol. sparingness, thrift, parsimony, χρήματα δαρδάπτουσιν ὑπέρβιον, οὐδ' ἐπι φειδώ Od. 14. 92, cf. 16. 315, Hes. Op. 367; opp. to ἀσωτία, Arist. Rhet. 2. 14, 2.

φειδωλή, ἡ, = φειδώ, II. 22. 244, Solon 12. 46, Anth.

φειδωλία, ἡ, = φειδώ, Ar. Nub. 835, Eccl. 750, Plat. Rep. 572 C.

II. = ἀκρίβεια, τύξου χρώμενος φειδωλία Poëta ap. Tryphon. in Mus. Crit. 1. 48.

φειδωλός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄος, ὄν Ar. Nub. 420, Lysias 92. 23 (but this seems to be corrupt):—sparing, thrifty, niggard, and as Subst. a niggard, miser, Ar. Pl. 237, Eur. Pol. Kol. 16, Plat. Rep. 554 A, al.; φ. γαστήρ Ar. Nub. 420; φ. γλώσσα a niggard tongue, i. e. sparing of words, Hes. Op. 718:—c. gen., φ. χρημάτων Plat. Rep. 548 B; also, φ. περὶ τι Eus. in Stob. tit. 4. 104:—τὸ φ. αὐτοῦ τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Rep. 560 C; τὸ φ. ἐν δαπάναις Plut. Galb. 3; θνητὰ τε καὶ φ. οικονομοῦσα pursuing earthly and niggardly practices, Plat. Phaedr. 256 E:—Adv., τεθραμμένος .. ἀπαιδευτός τε καὶ φειδωλός Id. Rep. 559 D.

φειδων, ὄνος, ὁ, an oil-can with a narrow neck, that lets only a little run out, Arist. Fr. 440; so, φειδώνιον μέτρον Theophr. Char. 30. 5, cf. Strab. 358, Alciphro 3. 5, 7 (ubi φειδωλῶ), Cobet V. LL. 66.

II. as pr. n. Φειδων, king of Argos, the author of the Greek weights and measures, v. Dict. of Biogr.

2. name of an old man in Com.

Poets, Thrifty, Antiph. Pol. 1. 21, etc.:—hence the Com. patron. Φειδωνίδης, ου, ὁ, Thrifty-son, Ar. Nub. 65.

φεισμονή, ἡ, a sparing, mercy, Suid., Phot.:—also φείσις, εως, ἡ, Cyrill.

φειστέον, verb. Adj. one must spare, Isocr. 299 C, Plut., etc.

φέκλη, ἡ, salt of tartar, Lat. faecula, faex vini usta, Galen.; written σφέκλη in Diosc. Parab. 2. 137, Alex. Trall., etc.

φελλαγωγία, ἡ, prob. due to a confusion with φαλλ-, Suid.

φελλάτας λίθος, ὁ, a kind of stone, of which statues were made, Clem. Al. 42: lapis pellates in Cato; written φελλέτας in Schol. Ar. Nub. 75, φελλέτας in Suid. (Cf. φελλεύς.)

φελλεύς, ἔως, ὁ, stony ground, Hesych. (where it is corrupted into φελλός): a fem. γῆ φελλίς occurs in Poll. 1. 227, cf. Böckh C. I. 93, p. 132, cf. 345:—a masc. φελλέων, ὄνος, in Arr. Cyn. 17; and a neut. pl. φελλία in Xen. Cyn. 5, 18; and perh. this should be restored in Isae. 73. 39, κατέχει τὸν ἀγρόν, φελλέα δὲ ἄττα ἐκείνῳ δέδωκε; but Harp., Phot., and Suid. agree in φελλέα, which also prob. lies hid in φέλλερα, as given in A. B. 315: v. Schömann Isae. 401.

II. Φελλεύς, name of a rocky district of Attica, Ar. Ach. 273, Nub. 71, cf. Plat. Criti. 111 B:—Φελλεῖτης, ου, ὁ, a man of Phelleus, Steph. B. (The Root appears in the Maced. word πέλλ-α, and the Adj. ἀ-φελ-ής; cf. also φελλάτας.)

φελλεύω, (φελλός) to float like cork, Hesych.

φελλέων, ὄνος, ὁ, v. sub φελλεύς.

φελλίνας [ἴ], ου, ὁ, light as cork, Hesych.:—as name of a kind of water-fowl, Opp. Ix. 3. 23 (Schneid.).

φέλλινος, η, ον, made of cork, Luc. V. H. 2. 4.

φελλίον, τό, φελλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub φελλεύς.

φελλό-δρῦς, ὄνος, ἡ, an Arcadian evergreen tree, more hardy than the πρίνος, the Dor. ἀρία, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 3., 3. 3, 3., 3. 16, 3.

φελλό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, cork-footed, Luc. V. II. 2. 4.
 φελλός, ὁ, the cork-tree, Lat. *quercus suber*, Theophr. H. P. I. 2, 7., 1. 5, 2, etc. 2. its bark, cork, Lat. *cortex*; esp. of the corks on a net, Pind. P. 2. 146, Aesch. Cho. 506, Plat., etc. (Perhaps akin to φλοιός, etc.)
 Φελλώ, οὖς, ἡ, Cork-land, comic word in Luc. V. H. 2. 4.
 φελλώδης, ἐς, (φελλός, εἶδος) of cork or bark, Poll. 10. 85.
 φελόνης, φελόνιον, incorrect forms of φαινόλης, φαινόλιον.
 φέναγμα, τό, as if from φενάσσω, = φενάκισμα, Phot.
 φενάκη, ἡ, like πηνίκη, false hair, a wig, Luc. Alex. 59, D. Meretr. 11. 3. (It is doubtful whether φενάκη belongs to the Root φέναξ, a deception, fraud, whence πηνίκη was formed; or whether πηνίκη was the orig. form.) [If from φέναξ, ᾶ; if from πηνίκη, ᾶ.]
 φενάκιζω, fnt. σω, to play the φέναξ, cheat, lie, Soph. Fr. 792, Theopomp. Com. Eip. 2; with neut. Adj., ταῦτ' ἄρ' ἐφενάκιζες σύ; Ar. Ach. 90, cf. Dem. 362. 10. 2. trans. to cheat, trick, τινά Ar. Pax 1087, Pl. 271, Dem. 20. 5; ὦν πεφενάκικε τὴν πόλιν (by attraction for ᾶ), Id. 363. 29:—Pass. to be cheated, Id. 73. 1; οἱ ἐφενάκισθη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ Ar. Ran. 921.
 φενάκικῶς, Adv. deceitfully, E. M.
 φενάκισμός, cheatery, quackery, imposition, Dem. 760. fin.; often in pl., Ar. Eq. 633, Dem. 59. 18, Dinarch. 102. 1:—so φενάκισμα, τό, Hesych. φενάκιστής, οὗ, ὁ, = φέναξ, Schol. Ar. Ach. 88, Byz.
 φενάκιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = φενάκιός, Poll. 4. 21. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 24, 51, etc.
 φενάκῶ-μαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, a lying prophet, Nicet. Chron. 218 A.
 φέναξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a cheat, quack, impostor, Ar. Ran. 909; in Ach. 89, perhaps with a play on φοῖνιξ (the bird); in Eq. 634 φένakes are addressed as the tutelary gods of cheats.
 φένω, to slay, a word which only occurs in the aor. ἐπέφνον, Il. 21. 55, Soph. O. T. 1497; Ep. also πέφνον, Il. 13. 363:—(syncop. from the redupl. form πέφενον, like λελαβέσθαι, λελαθεῖν, πεπιθεῖν); subj. πέφνης, η Od. 22. 346, Il. 20. 172; inf. πεφνόμεν 6. 180; part. πέφνων (written παροχ. as if it came from a pres. πέφνω), 16. 827, ubi v. Spitzn. (cf. κατέπεφνον); and this pres. was actually adopted by Opp. Il. 2. 133:—a shorter form of the Root is ΦΑ, to which must be referred the pf. pass. πέφαμαι, of which Hom. has 3 sing. πέφαται Il. 15. 140, al.; πέφανται 5. 531; inf. πεφάσθαι 13. 447; and the fut. pass. πεφήσειαι 13. 829., 15. 140, Od. 22. 217: other forms are cited in Gramm., aor. 1 φάσαι Phot., Hesych., cf. Schol. Pind. N. 1. 69; aor. 2 part. παφών Hesych.; aor. 2 med., ἀπέφατο = ἀπέθανεν. (Hence also comes φάτος, slain, in Hesych., occurring only in the compds. Ἄρεφ-φατος, μυλή-φατος, ὕδνη-φατος.)
 φεάγω, twice in an Amphipol. Inscr. (C. I. 2008) for φεύγω.
 φεραῖος, ὁ, perh. the same as περοῖας, Arist. Fr. 299.
 φέρ-αλγος, ὄν, bringing sorrow, Nicet. Eug. 6. 215.
 φερ-ανθής, ἐς, flower-bringing, εἶρ Anth. P. 9. 363, Byz.
 φέρ-ασπις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, shield-bearing, h. Hom. 7. 2, Aesch. Ag. 693, Pers. 240.
 φερ-αυγής, ἐς, bringing light, Nonn. D. 38. 81, etc.; cf. φεραυγής.
 φέρβω, only used in pres. and impf., except plqpf. ἐπεφάρβειν (v. infr.). Poët. Verb (used by Hipp. and Plat. Criti. 115 A), to feed, nourish, τινά h. Hom. 30. 2, Pind. O. 2. 134, Eur. Or. 869; of shepherds, φ. βοτά Id. Hipp. 75; c. gen. rei, ἐπεὶ βοτάνης ἐπεφάρβει βούς h. Hom. Merc. 105. 2. = σώζω, to preserve, Hes. Op. 375. II. Pass. to be fed, feed upon a thing, Lat. *pasci, vesci*, παρέξω δαῖτ' ὑφ' ὧν ἐφερβύμην shall make food for those by whom I feed myself, Soph. Ph. 957; so, τάδε φέρβεται ἐκ σέθεν ὕλβου h. Hom. 30. 4. 2. to eat, consume, c. acc., like Lat. *depasci, ἡ ψύχη τὸ σῶμα φέρβεται* Hipp. 1184 F, cf. Foës. Oec.; metaph. to feed on, σοφίαν Enr. Med. 827:—absol. to be fed, live, be, Ar. Rh. 4. 1016. 3. like τρέφω, to enjoy, have, νόον Pind. P. 5. 147; so in Act., φέρβειν νόον προῦτατον Opp. H. 2. 643. (Curt. compares the Skt. *bhar, bi-bh-armi*, which = both *fero* and *nutrio*, and infers that √ΦΕΡΒ, φέρβ-ω are strengthd. forms of √ΦΕΡ, φέρ-ω; hence φορβ-ή, old Lat. *forb-ea*, later *herb-a*.)
 φέρε, v. φέρω IX.
 φερε-αυγής, ἐς, poët. for φεραυγής, Anth. P. 9. 634.
 φερέ-βοτρυς, v, gen. vos, bearing bunches of grapes, Nonn. D. 19. 53.
 φερ-έγγυος, ὄν, (έγγύη) giving surety:—hence, generally, to be depended upon, trusty, sure, φραύρημα, προστάται Aesch. Theb. 449, 797:—c. inf. capable, sufficient, οὐ φ. εἰμι δύναμιν τοσαύτην παρασχεῖν Hdt. 5. 30; λιμὴν φ. διασῶσαι τὰς νέας Id. 7. 49, cf. Aesch. Theb. 396, 470, Eun. 87:—c. gen. rei, warrant for a thing, able to answer for, τί . . κελεύεις, ὦν ἐγὼ φ.; Soph. El. 942; so, φερεγγυώτατος πρὸς τὰ δεινὰ Thuc. 8. 68.—Cf. ἐχέγγυος.
 φερε-γλαγγής, ἐς, bringing or giving milk, Orph. Lith. 216.
 φερέ-δειπνος, ὄν, bringing or giving a meal or feast, Nonn. Io. 6. 23:—in Ar. Vesp. as n. pr.
 φερέ-ζυγος, ὄν, bearing the yoke, yoked, ἵππος Ibyc. 2.
 φερέ-ζωος, ὄν, bringing life, Nonn. D. 12. 6.
 φερέ-κῆκος, ὄν, inured to toil or hardship, Polyb. 3. 71, 10., 3. 79, 5.
 φερέ-καρπος, ὄν, yielding fruit, Plut. 2. 495 C, Anth. P. 9. 778, Orph.
 φερέ-κοσμος, ὄν, ornamental, Soran. p. 3 Ermerins.
 φερεμμελής, ὄν, ὁ, poët. for φερε-μελίας, spear-bearing, φῶς Mimnerm. 13. 4.
 φερέ-νίκος, ὄν, carrying off victory, victorious, name of a race-horse of king Hiero, Pind. O. 1. 29, etc. (The fem. p. n. Βερενίκη is Macedon. for Φερενίκη, cf. B β. II.)
 φερέ-οικος, ὄν, carrying one's house with one, of the Scythians in Hdt. 4. 46:—as Subst. the house-carrier, i. e. snail, Lat. *domiporta* (Poëta

ar. Cic. Div. 2. 64). Hes. Op. 569: acc. to others, a kind of wasp, or a tortoise, Hesych., E. M.; cf. also φέροικος.
 φερέ-πολις, ἰος, ὁ, ἡ, upholding the city, Τύχη Pind. Fr. 14; poët. also φερέπολις, Opp. II. 1. 197, Nonn.
 φερεπονέω, to endure toil or hardship, Eust. Opusc. 209. 27.
 φερεπονία, ἡ, patience in toil or hardship, App. proocni. 11 and 12, Eust. Opusc. 209. 20.
 φερέ-πονος, ὄν, bringing toil and trouble, ἀμπλακίαι Pind. P. 2. 56. II. bearing toil, patient thereof, Themist. 149 D, Eust. 1488. 44, etc.
 φερέ-πτερος, ὄν, bearing wings, winged, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 610:—a gen. pl. φερεπτερύγων in Opp. H. 2. 482, from φερεπτερύγος, ὄν, or φερεπτερύξ, ὁ, ἡ.
 φερε-πτόλεμος, ὄν, poët. for φερεπόλεμος, warlike, νηυσὶ φ. ships of war, prob. l. in Orac. ap. Paus. 10. 9.
 φερέ-πτολις, ἰος, ὁ, ἡ, poët. for φερέπολις.
 φερέ-σβιος, ὄν, life-bearing, life-giving, γαῖα h. Hom. Ap. 341, Hes. Th. 693; οὐθαρ ἀρούρης h. Hom. Cer. 450; ἀρουρα h. Hom. 30. 9; Δῆμητρος στάχυς Aesch. Fr. 304; Δηώ Antiph. Ἄγρ. 1:—also, φ. Ἥρα Emped. 100:—poët. word, used in Arist. Mund. 2, 1.
 φερε-σάκῆς, ἐς, gen. εὖος, like φερασπις, shield-bearing, of men, Hes. Sc. 13, Nonn., etc.; τελαμών Tryph. 11.
 φερεσσί-πονος, ὄν, = φερέπονος, ὄν, Epigr. Gr. 1026.
 φερε-στάφυλος, ὄν, yielding bunches of grapes, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 112 B, Anth. P. 9. 363, 11, Opp., etc.
 φερέ-στάχυς, v, bearing ears of corn, αὐλαξ Nonn. D. 42. 330, etc.
 φερε-στέφανος, ὄν, winning the crown of victory, Epigr. Gr. 928.
 φερετρεύομαι, Pass. to be carried on a φέρετρον, Plut. Marcell. 8.
 φερέτριος, ὁ, Lat. *feretrius*, epith. of Zeus, Dion. H. 2. 34, etc.
 φέρετρον, τό, (φέρω) a bier, litter, Lat. *feretrum*, Polyb. 8. 31, 4:—contr. φέρτρον Il. 18. 236.
 φέρην, Accl. for φέρειν.
 φέριστος, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub φέρτατος.
 φέρμα, τό, (φέρω) that which is borne, the fruit of the womb (cf. *bairn* from *bear*), Aesch. Ag. 118. 2. fruit of the earth, Id. Supp. 690.
 φερνή, ἡ, (φέρω):—that which is brought by the wife (cf. *ἔδνον*), a dowry, portion, Lat. *dos*, Hdt. 1. 93, Eur. I. A. 47, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 19, Aeschin. 32. 22; φ. θεραποντίς a dowry of handmaids, i. e. given as a dowry, Aesch. Supp. 979; also in pl. of a dowry, as consisting of divers presents, Eur. Or. 1662, cf. Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 23; but, φερναὶ πολέμου, of a wife won in battle, Eur. Ion 298:—in pl., also, bridal gifts, λάζυσθε φ. τάσδε, παῖδες, of Medea's presents to Creusa, Id. Med. 956.
 φερνίζω, to portion, endow, φερνή φ. πάρθενον LXX (Ex. 22. 16).
 φέρνιον, τό, (φέρω) a fish-basket, Menand. Incert. 69, Acl. N. A. 17. 18, Alciphro 1. 9, Poll. 6. 94:—in Hesych. written φέρμα, τά.—On the accent, v. Arcad. 119.
 φερνο-φόρος, ὄν, bringing a portion, dowered, Eccl.
 φέρ-οικος, ὄν, an animal like a white squirrel (to judge from the description in Phot.), Cratin. Κλεοβ. 7; different from Hesiod's φερέοικος.
 φερ-όλβιος, ὄν, bringing happiness, Orph. H. 63. 12, etc.
 φέρ-οπλος, ὄν, bearing arms, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 180.
 Φερεφάτιον (-εῖον in A. B. 314), τό, a temple or sanctuary of *Persephone*, Dem. 1259. 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 369.
 Φερσεφασσα, ἡ, = Περσεφασσα, Περσεφόνη, Soph. Ant. 594, Eur. Hel. 174; Φερσεφασσα Ar. Ran. 671, Thesm. 287; Φερσεφασσα Plat. Crat. 404 C, E; Φερσεφάσσα Ep. ar. Arist. Mirab. 133.—On the different senses of this prob. foreign word, v. Heind. Plat. 1. c.
 Φερσεφόνη, poët. for Περσεφάνη, often in Pind.; Φερσεφόνεια Orph.
 φερτάζω, collat. form of φέρω, Hesych.
 φέρτατος, ἡ, ὄν, bravest, best, πολὺ φ. Il. 1. 581, etc.; μέγα φ. 16. 21, etc.; c. dat. modi, χερσίν τε βίηφί τε φέρτατοι ἦσαν Od. 12. 246; περὶ δ' ἔγχει Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατός ἐσσι Il. 7. 289; φ. ὄλβφ Pind. N. 10. 24:—of things, κακῶν φέρτατον the best, i. e. least bad, of two evils, Il. 17. 105; φ. λόγοι best, Pind. P. 5. 63; ὅ τι φέρτατον ἀνδρὶ τυχεῖν Id. O. 7. 49:—so also, 2. in form φέριστος, ἀνδρα φέρισταν Il. 9. 110; but mostly in voc. φέριστε, 6. 123., 15. 247, etc.; φέριστοι 23. 409:—so in Att., φέριστε Καδμείων ἀναξ Aesch. Theb. 39; ὦ φ. δεσποτῶν Soph. O. T. 1149; εἰεν, ὦ φ. Plat. Phaedr. 238 D; also φερτιστος, Pind. Fr. 92. II. Comp., φέρτερος, α, ὄν, braver, better, Hom.; πολὺ φ. Il. 4. 56, etc.; c. dat. modi, φ. βίη καὶ χερσὶ 3. 431, cf. Od. 6. 6; οὐκ ὀλίγον φ. ἔγχει Il. 19. 217; c. inf., θεοὶ . . φέρτεροὶ εἰσι νοῆσαι Od. 5. 170; φ. πατρὸς γόνος Pind. I. 8 (7). 70; παῖδα φ. πατρὸς Aesch. Pr. 768:—of things, ἀγών, τελευτά Pind. O. 1. 12, P. 1. 68:—πολὺ φέρτερόν ἐστιν 'tis much better, Il. 1. 169, etc.; c. inf., Od. 12. 109., 21. 154:—εἰς τὸ φ. τίθει τὸ μέλλον Eur. Hel. 346:—τέττιγος φέρτερον ἄδεις, as Adv., Theocr. 1. 148. (The posit. may be found in προ-φερός: and perh. the Root is φέρ-εσθαι, so that the orig. sense would be quick in action, active, vigorous.)
 φερτός, ἡ, ἄν, verb. Adj. endurable, οὐ πλατᾶς οὐ φερτᾶς Eur. Hec. 159: cf. ἀφερτος.
 φέρτρον, contr. for φέρετρον, Il. 18. 236.
 φέρω, a Root only used in pres. and impf.; Hom. has several irreg. forms, 2 pl. imper. φέρτε Il. 9. 171; 3 sing. subj. φέρησι, 18. 308, Od. 5. 164., 10. 507., 19. 111, (cf. 2 sing. φέρησθα Call. Dian. 144): inf. φερέμεν Il. 9. 411, al.:—impf. φέρον, Ion. φέρεσκε, φέρεσκον, Od. 9. 429., 10. 108:—hence also come the rare verb. Adj. φερτός (cf. ἀφερτος, σύμφερτος), and the collat. form φορέω. II. from √ΟΙ come fut. οἶσω, Dor. οἰσῶ Theocr., 1 pl. οἰσεύμεν Id. 15. 133:—Ep. imper. οἶσε, of a form between aor. 1 and 2, Od. 22. 106, 481 (also in Ar. Ach. 1099, 1101, 1122, Ran. 482), οἰσέτω Il. 19. 173, Od. 8. 255;

3 pl. οἰσόντων in Antim. ap. Ath. 468 B; inf. οἰσειν Pind. P. 4. 181, Ep. οἰσέμεν Od. 3. 429, οἰσέμεναι Il. 3. 120, Od. 8. 399, etc.:—Ion. aor. 1 οἶσα in late Poets, as Christ. Pat.; inf. οἶσαι Philo 1. 611, (but ἀνῶσαι, with augm. retained, Hdt. 1. 157):—fut. med. οἶσομαι Hom., Att.; also in pass. sense, Eur. Or. 440, Xen. Oec. 18, 6; pass. οἰσθήσομαι Dem. 1094. 8, Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 13, (ἐξ-) Eur. Supp. 561:—pf. pass. προ-οἶσται Luc. Paras. 2:—post-Hom. verb. Adj. οἶστός Thuc. 7. 75; but ἀνῶστός Hdt. 6. 66; οἶστέον Soph. Ant. 310, Plat.

III. from √ΕΝΕΚ or ΕΝΕΓΚ come aor. 1 ἤνεγκα, Ion. ἤνεικα, Ep. ἔνεικα, and aor. 2 ἤνεγκον: of these aorists the forms are very complex:—ATTIC FORMS: Indic., 1st pers. mostly ἤνεγκον, though ἤνεγκα occurs in Soph. El. 13, Eur. Ion 38, Isocr. 311 B, Aeschin. 28. 19, and in compos. with Preps.; 2nd pers. always ἤνεγκας (as Ar. Thesm. 743, δέκα μῆνας αὐτ' ἐγὼ ἤνεγκον is answ. by ἤνεγκας σύ; cf. Av. 540, Soph. Tr. 741); —3rd pers. ἤνεγκε, common to both forms;—dual δι-ενεγκάτην Plat. Legg. 723 B;—pl. always ἤνεγκαμεν, -ατε, -αν (for the isolated form δι-ἠνεγκόμεν in Xen. Oec. 9, 8 is justly rejected):—Imperat., 2 sing. ἔνεγκε Eur. Heracl. 699, Ar. Eq. 110, Xen., (ἔνεγκον only a conj. of Pors. in Anaxipp. Φρέαρ 1); 3 sing. ἐνεγκάτω Ar. Pax 1149, Thesm. 238, Plat., Xen.; 2 pl. ἐξ-ἐνεγκάτε Ar. Ran. 847:—Subj. ἐνέγκω common to both forms:—Optat., 1 pers. ἐνέγκαιμι Eur. Hipp. 393, Plat. Crito 43 C; 3 pers. ἐνέγκαι Soph. Tr. 774, but ἐνέγκοι Id. Fr. 105, Plat. Rep. 330 A, cf. Thuc. 6. 20, etc.; pl. 2 pers. ἐνέγκαίτε (vulgo ἐνέγκατε) Eur. Heracl. 751:—Inf. ἐνεγκεῖν, never ἐνέγκαι:—part. ἐνεγκών Pind. and Att., ἐνέγκας only in late writers as N. T., (for in Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 53 ἐξ-ενεγκόντες should prob. be restored, as δι-ενεγκούσα, συν-ενεγκόντες have been, Ib. 2. 2, 5, An. 6. 5, 6):—in Med. the aor. 1 is exclus. used, (except that imper. ἐνεγκοῦ occurs in Soph. O. C. 470), 2 pers. ἠνέγκω Eur. Supp. 581, Xen. Oec. 7, 13; 3 ἠνέγκατο Soph. Tr. 462, Plat. Rep. 406 B, etc.; 1 pl. ἠνεγκάμεθα Id. Ion 530 B, cf. Phileb. 57 A; inf. εἰσ-ἐνέγκασθαι Isocr. Antid. § 201 (188); part. ἐνεγκάμενος Aeschin. 18. 29, cf. Xen. Ages. 6, 2:—ION. AND EP. FORMS:—here the aor. 1 may be said to be exclus. used, for in Od. 21. 196, 3 sing. opt. ἐνέικαι should prob. be restored for ἐνέικοι, as in Il. 18. 147; but the isolated Ep. inf. ἐνεικέμεν (for ἐνεγκεῖν) remains in 19. 194, cf. συννεϊκόμαι:—1 pers., ἀν- and ἀπ-ἐνεικα Hom., ἀπ-ἐνεικας 14. 255; ἤνεικε, Ep. ἔνεικε, Hom., Hdt.; pl. ἐνέικαμεν Od. 24. 43; ἤνεικαν, Ep. ἔνεικαν Hom., Hdt.; imperat. ἐνεικον Anacr. 62; ἐνέικατε Od. 8. 393;—inf. ἐνέικαι, Hom., Hdt., Pind.;—part. ἐνέικας Il., Hdt.:—Med., 3 sing. ἀν-ἐνέικατο Il. 19. 313; 3 pl. ἠνέικαντο 9. 127, Hdt. 1. 57 (sometimes wrongly written ἐνέικαντο, ἐσ-ἐνέικαντο Id. 2. 180., 7. 152);—part. ἐνεϊκάμενος Alcae. 35. See more in Vcitch *Gr. Verbs*.—From the same Root come the post-Hom. tenses, pf. ἐνήνοχα Dem. 550. 10., 612. 12, ἐξ- Luc. pro Imagg. 15, 17, μετ- Plat. Criti. 113 A; συν- Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 22:—Pass., fut. ἐνεχθήσομαι Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 18, (ἐν-) Thuc. 7. 56; (κατ-) Isocr. 295 A:—aor. pass. ἠνέχθη Xen. An. 4. 7, 12, and often in compds., Ion. ἀπ-ἠνέχθη Hdt. 1. 66, etc., (περι-) Ib. 84:—pf. ἐνήνεγμα, ἐνήνεκται Plat. Rep. 584 D; εἰσ-ἐνήνεκται Eur. Ion 1340; ἀν-ἐνήνεκται C. I. 76; Ion. ἐξ-ἐνήνεγμένος Hdt. 8. 37; plqpf. προσ-ἐνήνεκτο Xen. Hell. 3, 20; part. κατ-, μετ-ἐνήνεγμένος Polyb. 10. 32, 1, Strab. 587.

(From √ΦΕΡ come also φέρ-μα, φέρ-ετρον, φαρ-έτρα, φόρ-ος, φορ-ά, φορ-έω, φόρ-τος, φορ-μός, φέρ-νη; perhaps also φάρ-ος, φῶρ, φέρ-βω, φορ-βή; cf. Skt. bhar, bhar-āmi, bi-bhar-mi (fero), bhar-as, bhūr-as (onus), bhṛi-tis (merces); Zd. bar (ferre); Lat. fer-o, fer-culum, fer-ax, fer-tilis, for-tis, for-tuna, and perh. fur, far, far-ina; Goth. bar, bair-a (φέρω, τικτώ), ga-baur (φόρος), baur-ei, baur-thei (φόρτος, burthen), ga-baur-ths (γέννησις), bar-n (τέκνον), bē-ur-sjōs (γονεῖς), etc.; O. Norse bar-u, and A. S. beor-n (Scott. and N. Engl. bairn), bere (Scot. bear, barley); O. H. G. bār-a (bohre, bier); Lith. bér-nas (puer); O. Irish ber-im (fero), com-bairt (partus), bert (fascis), etc.

II. from √ΕΝΕΚ, or ΕΝΕΓΚ, come the tenses cited above, also δι-ηνεκ-ής, δουρ-ηνεκ-ής, κεντρ-ηνεκ-ής, ποδ-ηνεκ-ής, and perh. ὄγκ-ος; cf. Skt. naś, naś-āmi, and aś, aś-nōmi (attingo); Lat. nanc-iscor, nac-tus; Slav. nes-ti (portare), Lith. nesz-u.)

Radic. sense, to bear: A. Act., I. to bear or carry a load, ἐν ταλάροισι φέρον μελιηδέα καρπὸν Il. 18. 568; μέγα ἔργον, δ' οὐ δύο γ' ἀνδρε φέροισιν 5. 303; ἦγον μὲν μῆλα, φέρον δ' εὐήνορα οἶνον Od. 4. 622; χοάς Aesch. Cho. 15; φ. ἐπ' ὤμοισι Soph. Tr. 564; χερσὶ φ. Id. Ant. 429; ὄπλα φ. βραχίονι Eur. Hec. 15:—to bear (as a device) on one's shield, Aesch. Theb. 559, etc.:—γαστέρι κοῦρον φ., of a pregnant woman, Il. 6. 58; so, φ. ὑπὸ ζώνην or ζώνης ὑπο Aesch. Cho. 992, Eur. Hec. 762:—in Trag. a stronger phrase for ἔχω, ἀγνάς αἵματος χεῖρας φ. to have hands clean from blood, Eur. Hipp. 316, cf. Phoen. 1529; γλῶσσαν εὐφημον φέρειν Aesch. Cho. 581, cf. Theb. 622, Supp. 994; καλὸν φ. στόμα Soph. Fr. 669; ἄψοφον βάσιον φ. Id. Tr. 967:—with Adv. of place to which, πῆ δὴ . . τόξα φέρεϊς; Od. 21. 362; πρόσω φ. Ib. 369; φ. εἶσω, ἐντεῦθεν, οἴκαδε Ar. Vesp. 1444, Plat.:—Med. to carry with one, φορβήν Hdt. 7. 50; φερνάς δόμοις Eur. Andr. 1282, etc.

II. to bear, with collat. notion of motion, often in Hom. of anything that makes one move, πύδες φέρον Il. 6. 514; πέδιλα τὰ μιν φέρον 24. 341, etc.; so horses are said ἄρμα φέρειν, 2. 838., 5. 232, etc.; of ships, Od. 16. 323, cf. Il. 9. 306; and men, μένος or μένος χειρῶν ἰθὺς τινος φέρειν to bring one's strength to bear right upon or against him, Il. 5. 506., 16. 602.

2. of a wind, to bear along, [ἀνεμος] φ. νῆας τε καὶ αὐτούς Od. 10. 26; σχεδίην ἀνεμοὶ φέρον ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα 5. 330, cf. 4. 516, Il. 19. 378, etc.: absol., ἐπέλασσε φέρων ἀνεμος Od. 3. 300., 5. 111., 7. 277, etc.; ὁ βορέας εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα φέρεϊ is fair for Greece, Xen. An. 5. 7. 7:—metaph., ὕπη ἀν' ὁ λόγος ὡσπερ πνεῦμα φ. Plat. Rep. 394 D; φρένες δύσαρκτοι φ. τινα Aesch. Cho. 1023,

cf. Theb. 687.—In this sense, often in Pass., v. infr. B. III. to bear, endure, suffer, λυγρὰ Od. 18. 135, cf. Hes. Op. 213; ἄτην Hdt. 1. 32; χαλινόν, ζυγόν Aesch. Ag. 1066, 1226; πημονάς, κακόν, τύχας Id. Pers. 293, etc.; τὰ τῆς τύχης Thuc. 2. 60; τὰς οὐ προσηκούσας ἀμαρτίας Antipho 122. 14; also of food, ἐσθίουσι πλέον ἢ δύνανται φ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 21; of strong wine, to bear, admit, καὶ τὰ τρία φέρων καλῶς, i. e. three parts of water, instead of ἴσον ἴσφ, Ar. Eq. 1188, cf. Ach. 354:—Med. to bear as one's own burden, Antipho 124. 13. 2. often with modal words, φ. πῆματα κόσμῳ Pind. P. 3. 148; σιγῇ κακὰ Eur. Hec. 738; ὀργῇ τὸν πόλεμον Thuc. 1. 31, cf. 5. 80;—esp. with an Adv., φ. ὕβριν ῥηιδίως Hes. Op. 213; βαρέως, πικρῶς, δεινῶς, χαλεπῶς φέρειν τι, like Lat. aegre, graviter ferre, to bear a thing impatiently, take it ill or amiss, Hdt. 5. 19, Eur. Ion 610, Plat., etc.; δυσπετῶς, βαρυστόνως φ. Aesch. Pr. 752, Eum. 794;—phrases expressed in one word by δυσφορεῖν, and opp. to κούφως, εὐπύρας, εὐπετῶς, εὐχερῶς, εὐμενῶς, ραδίως, προθύμως φέρειν τι, Lat. leviter ferre, to bear a thing cheerfully or patiently, take it easily, quietly, etc., Hdt. 1. 35., 9. 18, 40, etc.; αἶσαν φέρειν ὡς ῥᾶστα Aesch. Pr. 104:—these phrases are constructed mostly c. acc. rei; also c. part., βαρέως ἤνεικε ἰδὼν τι Hdt. 3. 155, cf. Pind. P. 2. 171, Ar. Thesm. 385, etc.; also ἐπὶ τινι, φέρειν being taken as intr., βαρέως or κούφως φέρειν ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγενημένοις Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 21., 3. 4, 9, cf. Isocr. 281 A, Dem. 1339. 20; c. dat. only, βαρέως φέρειν τοῖς παροῦσι Xen. An. 1. 3, 3, cf. Hell. 3. 4, 9., 5. 1, 29; later, χαλεπῶς φ. διὰ τι, πρὸς τι Diod. 17. 111, Julian. Enc. Const. 17 C.

IV. to bring, fetch, εἰ . . θεὸς αὐτὸν ἐνέικοι Od. 21. 196 (so ἀγάγοι 201); φ. ἀποινα Il. 24. 502; ἄρνα 3. 120; ἔντρα 18. 191; τόξα Od. 21. 359; κνημίδας Aesch. Theb. 675; δᾶδα Ar. Nub. 1490, etc.; γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ παρὰ βασιλέα Hdt. 7. 131:—Med. to carry or bring with one, or for one's own use, ποδάνιπτρα Od. 19. 504; οἶνον Alcae. 35; cf. Hdt. 4. 67., 7. 50.

2. to bring, offer, present, δῶρα Od. 8. 428, etc.; μέλος Pind. P. 2. 7; χοάς τινα Aesch. Cho. 487; πέπλον φ. δῶρημά τινα Soph. Tr. 602; δῶρα πρὸς τινα Xen. An. 7. 3, 31:—χάριν τινὶ φ. to grant any one a favour, do him a kindness, Il. 5. 211, Od. 5. 307, etc., and Att.; in like sense, ἦρα and ἐπίηρα φέρειν Il. 1. 572, Od. 3. 164, etc.; φ. τινὶ εὐνοίαν, ὕνησιον Aesch. Supp. 489, Soph. O. C. 287:—but after Hom., χάριν τινὶ φ. was used like Lat. gratiam referre, to shew gratitude to him, Pind. O. 10. 21.

3. to bring, produce, work, cause, [ἀσθήρ] φέρεϊ πυρετὸν βροτοῖσιν Il. 22. 31; ὄσσαν . . ἦτε φ. κλέος ἀνθρώποισιν Od. 1. 283, cf. 3. 204; φ. κακόν, πῆμα, ἄλγεια, etc., to work one woe, Il. 8. 541, Od. 12. 231, 427, etc.; δημοσῆτα φ. τινὶ to bring war upon one, 6. 203; Ἄρηα φ. τινὶ Il. 3. 132., 8. 516; πόλεμον Hes. Sc. 150; so in Pind. and Att.;—τέχναι . . φόβον φέρουσιν μαθεῖν Aesch. Ag. 1135:—also, ὡσπερ τὸ δίκαιον ἔφερε as justice brought with it, brought about, i. e. as was just, no more than just, Hdt. 5. 58:—to produce, bring forward, παραδείγματα Isocr. 141 A, etc.; πάσας αἰτίας Dem. 1328. 22:—to cite, produce, τὴν ἀρμύττουσαν αἰτίαν Id. 1404. 14.

4. μῦθον or ἀγγελίην φ. τινὶ to bring one word, bring a message, Il. 10. 288., 15. 175, 202, Od. 1. 408; λόγον Pind. P. S. 54; ἐπιστολὰν φ. τινὶ Soph. Aj. 781, cf. Tr. 493; ἐπιστολήν Xen. Ages. 8, 3:—hence, like ἀγγέλλω, to tell, announce, πειθῶ, φάτιν Aesch. Theb. 370, Ag. 9; σαφές τι πρᾶγος Id. Pers. 248, cf. Ag. 639, 1027, etc.:—so in Med., λόγους φ. Eur. Supp. 583; but also, ἀγγελίας ἔπος φέρεσθαι to have it brought one, receive, Id. Phocu. 1546, cf. Hes. Fr. 39.

5. to pay something due or owing, φόρον τέσσαρα τάλαντα φ. to pay as a tax or tribute, Thuc. 4. 57, cf. Plat. Polit. 298 A; δασμόν Xen. An. 5. 7, 10; χρήματα τόξαντες φ. Thuc. 1. 19; μισθὸν φ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 12, (but also to receive pay, μισθὸν δύο δραχμὰς τῆς ἡμέρας Ar. Ach. 66; αἱ νῆες μισθὸν ἔφερον Thuc. 3. 17, cf. Xen. An. 1. 3, 21, Oec. 1, 6, infr. v. 2); φ. ἐννέα ὕβολους τῆς μνᾶς τόκους Lys. Fr. 2. 2, cf. Lycurg. 150. 42:—also of property, to bring in, yield as rent, φ. μίσθωσιν τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ Isae. 54. 27.

6. to refer as due, assign, ascribe, τι ἐπὶ τι Plat. Tim. 37 E, Charm. 163 D, and often in Polyb.

7. ψῆφον φ. to give one's vote, Lat. ferre suffragium, Aesch. Eum. 674, 680, Andoc. 1. 12, Isae. 85. 31; ψῆφος καθ' ἡμῶν οἴσεται (as Pass.) Eur. Or. 440; περὶ ταύτης ψῆφος οἰσθήσεται Dem. 1094. 8; ὑπὲρ ἀγῶνος Lycurg. 148. 30, cf. 149. 15:—hence φέρειν τινὰ, to appoint or nominate to an office, φέρειν χορηγόν Dem. 496. 19., 996. 20 sq., cf. Plat. Legg. 753 D, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 19:—Med. to choose, adopt, ταύταν βιοτάν Eur. Andr. 786.

V. to bear, bring forth, produce, whether of the earth or of trees, φ. ἄρουρα φάρμακα Od. 4. 229; ἀμπελοὶ φ. οἶνον 9. 110; νῆσος φ. ὄρια πάντα Ib. 131, cf. Hes. Op. 117, 565; ἡ γῆ καρπὸν φ. Hdt. 9. 139; γυαί φ. βιοτον Aesch. Fr. 198; cf. Pind. N. 11. 52, Eur., etc.:—absol. to bear, bear fruit, be fruitful, ἡ γῆ φέρεϊ Hdt. 5. 82; αἱ ἀμπελοὶ φέρουσιν Xen. Oec. 20, 4:—also of living beings, τύπος φ. ἀνδρας Plat. Tim. 24 C:—ἡ ἐνεγκούσα one's country, Io. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 26; or Mother Earth, M. Anton. 4. 48:—generally to create, form, Πηνειὸς Τέμπε φ. Philostr. 799.

2. metaph. to bring in, yield, produce, ἀγῶν ὁ τὸ πᾶν φέρων ἡμῖν the contest that carries or decides everything, Hdt. 8. 100; τὸ πᾶν ἡμῖν τοῦ πολέμου φέρουσιν αἱ νῆες the ships give us our main strength in the war, Ib. 62, cf. Soph. Ph. 109.

VI. to bear, carry off or away, Κῆρες ἔβαν θανάτοιο φέρουσαι Il. 2. 302; φ. τινὰ ἐκ πύου 14. 429., 17. 718, etc.; of stormy winds, ἀνεμος . . φέρων καὶ κύμα Od. 5. 111, (so, ὅπη ἀν' ὁ λόγος ὡσπερ πνεῦμα φέρη, ταύτη ἰτίον Plat. Rep. 394 D); τοὺς δ' αἰψ' ἀρπάξασα φέρεν πόντονδε θύελλα Od. 10. 48, cf. 4. 516; hence, proverb., ἔπος φέροισιν ἀναρπάξασαι ἀλλαι may the winds sweep away the word, 8. 409, cf. 19. 565; of a river, Hdt. 1. 189:—Med. to carry off with one, Od. 15. 19, Xen., etc.: to get, χοάς ἐκ κρήνης Soph. O. C. 470; βοσκὰν ἀπὸ τινος Aesch. Eum. 266.

2. to carry away as booty or plunder, ἔναρα, τεύχεα Il. 6. 480., 17. 70; ἀτερπέα δαῖτα

Od. 10. 124; αἶγα λέοντε φ. Il. 13. 199; Ἄρπυιαι .. δειπνον φ. Aesch. Eum. 51; φ. βία ἐνέχυρα Antipho 142. 35;—often in the phrase φέρειν καὶ ἀγειν, v. sub ἀγω 1. 3; also, ἀρπάζειν καὶ φ. Lys. 159. 28; so φέρειν alone, to rob, plunder, θεῶν ἱερά Eur. Hec. 804; ἀλλήλους Thuc. 1. 7; and in Pass., φερόμενοι Βακχῶν ὑπο Eur. Bacch. 759;—Med. in same sense, ἔναρα Il. 22. 245; πελέκεας οἰκόνδε φ. 23. 856, cf. Od. 10. 124., 15. 378; so also in Xen., etc.

3. to carry off, gain, esp. by toil or trouble, to win, ἀχίευε, ἢ κε φέρῃσι μέγα κράτος Il. 18. 308; τρίποδα Hes. Op. 655; τὰ πινικία Soph. El. 692; τὰ ἀριστεία, τὰ νικητήρια Plat. Rep. 468 C, Legg. 657 E;—also, to receive one's due, φ. χάριν Soph. O. T. 764; μισθὸν φέρειν (v. supr. IV. 5); τέτταρας τῆς ἡμέρας ὀβολοὺς φέρων Menand. Ὀλυμπ. 3; πλέον φ. Soph. O. C. 651, cf. O. T. 1190, El. 1089, Plat., etc.;—so in Med., where the notion of doing it for oneself is strengthd., κράτος, κῦδος φέρεσθαι Il. 13. 486., 22. 217; δέπας, τεύχεα to carry off as a prize, 23. 663, 667, al.; ἀεθλον φ. to carry off, win a prize, 9. 127., 23. 413; τὰ πρῶτα φέρεσθαι (sc. ἀεθλα) 23. 538, 663, etc.; so in Att.;—hence, metaph., τὰ πρῶτα, τὰ δευτέρα φέρεσθαι to win and hold the first, the second rank, Hdt. 8. 104, cf. Valck. 9. 78; πλέον or πλεῖον φέρεσθαι to get more or a larger share for oneself, gain the advantage over any one, τινος Hdt. 7. 211, cf. Soph. O. T. 500, Eur. Hec. 308; ταῦτα ἐπὶ μικρὸν τι ἐφέροντο τοῦ πολέμου this they received as a small help towards the war, Hdt. 4. 129; χάριν φέρεσθαι Andoc. 21. 2; φ. τὴν ἀπέχθειαν αὐτῶν Antipho 124. 13; ὀνειδῆ Plat. Legg. 762 A; φ. εὐσέβειαν ἐκ τινος Soph. El. 969; δάκρυ πρὸς τῶν κλυόντων Aesch. Pr. 638; ὄνομα ἐκ τινος Aeschin. 18. 29;—the Med. φέρεσθαι therefore is used generally of everything which one gets for oneself, for one's own use and profit, which one takes and carries away, esp. to one's own home, e. g. Il. 4. 97, Od. 2. 410, Hes. Fr. 39. 8;—hence φέρειν or φέρεσθαι is often used pleon., v. infr. XI;—to take home what one has received from another, παρά τινος Hdt. 5. 47., 6. 100.

VII. absol., of roads or ways, to lead to a place, ἡ ὁδὸς φέρεῖ εἰς .. or ἐπὶ .., like Lat. via fert or ducit ad .., ἐς ἱρὸν Hdt. 2. 122, cf. 138, Thuc., etc.; τὴν φ. ἄνω (sc. ὁδὸν) Id. 9. 69; τῆς μὲν ἐς ἀριστερὴν ἐπὶ Καρίας φ., τῆς δὲ ἐς δεξιὴν ἐς Σπάρτην Hdt. 7. 31; ἐπὶ Σοῦσα Xen. An. 3. 5, 15; ἀπλῆ οἶμος εἰς Ἄιδου φέρεῖ Aesch. Fr. 236; ἡ εἰς Θῆβας φέρουσα ὁδὸς Thuc. 3. 24; so, ἡ θύρα ἡ εἰς τὸν κήπον φέρουσα the door leading to the garden, Dem. 1155. 13; αἱ εἰς τὴν πόλιν φ. πύλαι, αἱ ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος φ. κλίμακες Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 7; cf. ἀγω II. 1.

2. then of a district or tract of country, to stretch, extend to or towards, like Lat. vergere or spectare ad .., φέρειν ἐπὶ or ἐς θάλασσαν Hdt. 4. 99; ἐς τὴν μεσογαίαν Ib. 100; χαρῖα πρὸς νότον φέροντα Id. 7. 201; so in Polyb., etc. 3. metaph. to lead to or towards, be conducive to, ἐς ἀσχύνην φέρεῖ Hdt. 1. 10; τὰ ἐς ἄκεσιν φέροντα Id. 4. 90; ἐς βλάβην, ἐς φόβον φέρον Soph. O. T. 517, 991; εἰς ὄκνον Eur. Supp. 295; τὰ πρὸς τὸ ὑγαινεῖν φέροντα Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 31; τὰ ἔχνη τῆς ὑποψίας φέρεῖ εἰς τινα the traces of suspicion lead to a certain person, Antipho 119. 7; τροφαὶ μέγα φ. εἰς ἀρετάν Eur. I. A. 563. b. to aim at a thing, hint or point at, refer to it, εἰς or πρὸς τι, often in Plat.; esp. of oracles, omens, etc., Hdt. 1. 120 (who in like manner uses ἔχειν εἰς or πρὸς τι); φωνὴ φέρουσα ἐς τινα addressed to him, Id. 1. 159; ἐς ἀρήϊους ἀγῶνας φέρον τὸ μαντήιον Id. 9. 33, cf. 6. 19; so, [ὕψις] φέρεῖ ἐπὶ πᾶσαν γῆν refers to .., extends over .., Id. 7. 19, cf. Thuc. 1. 79; πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 558 C; ταῦτη ὁ νόος ἔφερε Hdt. 9. 120; ἡ τοῦ δήμου φέρεῖ γνώμη, ὡς .., the people's opinion inclines to this, that .., Id. 4. 11, Thuc., etc.;—c. inf., τῶν ἡ γνώμη ἔφερε συμβάλλειν their opinion inclined to giving battle, Id. 5. 118., 6. 110; πλέον ἔφερε αἱ ἡ γνώμη κατεργάσασθαι his opinion inclined rather to .., Hdt. 8. 100, cf. 3. 77; similar is the Lat. fert animus, c. inf., as in Ovid. Met. 1. 1.

c. in Hdt. 3. 134, φέρεῖ is used impers. much like συμφέρεῖ, it tends (to one's interest), is conducive, φέρεῖ σοι ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα ταῦτα ποιεῖν; so, μέγα φ. εἰς πολιτείαν Plat. Rep. 449 D, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 42. 4. to lead, direct, τὴν πόλιν Plat. Lucull. 6, v. infr. X; φ. τὴν ὕργην, τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπὶ τινα Polyb. 22. 14, 8., 33. 5, 2; to refer, τι ἐπὶ τι Plat. Rep. 478 B, etc. VIII. to carry or have in the mouth, i. e. to speak much of, πολλὸν φέρειν τινα ἐν ταῖς διαβολαῖς Aeschin. 85. 33; more freq. in Pass., μέγα τοι φέρεται παρ σέθεν Pind. P. 1. 170; εὐ, πονηρῶς φέρεσθαι to be well or ill spoken of, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 17., 2. 1, 6; ἀτίμως φ. Ep. Plat. 328 E; absol. φέρεται, like Lat. fertur, [the report] is carried about, i. e. it is said, they say, c. acc. et inf., τοῖονδε φέρεται πρῆγμα γίγνεσθαι Hdt. 8. 104; hence τὰ φερόμενα = τὰ λεγόμενα, Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 238;—generally, ἐν χρόναις φέρεται μνημονευόμενοις is reckoned to be, dated, Strab. 56.

IX. the imper. φέρε in Hom. keeps its orig. sense, bear, carry, bring: but, like ἄγε, it came to be used as an Adv. come, now, well, 1. before another imper., φέρε γὰρ σήμαινε Aesch. Pr. 294; φέρ' εἰπέ δή μοι Soph. Ant. 534; φ. δὴ μοι τόδε εἰπέ Plat. Crat. 385 B, cf. Ar. Pax 960. 2. before 1 pers. sing. or pl. of subj. used imperatively, φέρε ἀκούσω, φέρε στήσωμεν Hdt. 1. 11, 97; φ. δὲ νῦν .. φράσω Id. 2. 14; and often in Att., φέρ' ἴδω, τί δ' ἦσθην; Ar. Ach. 4; φέρε δὴ κατῖδω Id. Pax 361; φ. δὴ ἴδωμεν, φ. δὴ σκεψώμεθα Plat. Gorg. 455 A, Prot. 330 B, etc., v. Elmsl. Heracl. 559, Med. 1242;—more rarely before 2 pers., φέρε .. μάθης Soph. Ph. 300; so, φέρετε .. πειράσθε Hdt. 4. 127.

3. before a question which usually serves to refuse another, φέρε .. τροπαῖα πῶς ἀρα στήσεις; Eur. Phoen. 571; φ. δὴ νῦν .. τί γαμειθ' ἡμᾶς; Ar. Thesm. 589, cf. Ach. 541, Plat. Rep. 348 C; φ. μῶν οὐκ ἀνάγκη ..; Id. Legg. 805 D; φ. πρὸς θεῶν πῶς ..; Id. Gorg. 514 D; mostly in phrase φέρε γάρ, φέρε τίς γὰρ οὗτος; Ar. Nub. 218; φ. γὰρ πρὸς τίνας χρῆ πολεμεῖν; Isocr. 79 B, cf. Antipho 133. 36, Plat., etc. 4. φέρε, εἰδὲν εὐρωμεν .., come let us see if we can find .., quin experiamur, Stallb. Plat. Crat. 430 A. 5. φέρε c. inf. suppose, grant that so

and so is the case, like Lat. fac, finge, pone, φ. λέγειν τινα Plut. 2. 98 B, cf. Ens. P. E. 13 C, Porph. Abst. 3. 3. X. part. ucut. τὸ φέρον, as Subst. fortune, fate, as Lat. fors and fortuna come from fero, τὸ φέρον ἐκ θεοῦ καλῶς φέρεῖν χρῆ ye must bear nobly what heaven bears to you, awards you, Soph. O. C. 1693; εἰ τὸ φέρον σε φέρεῖ, φέρε καὶ φέρου Anth. P. 10. 73; so, quod fors feret feremus aequo animo Terent. Phorm. 1. 2, 28. 2. the part. φέρων in all genders is freq. joined with another Verb, so that, a. the part. adds a byc action to the main action, which we usually render by two Verbs, ἔδωκε φέρων he brought and gave, Od. 22. 146; δὸς τῷ ξείνῳ τοῦτο φέρων take this and give it him, 17. 345; ἔγχος ἔστησε φέρων he brought the spear and placed it, 1. 127; σῖτον παρέθηκε φέρουσα Ib. 139, etc., cf. Soph. Tr. 622, Plat., etc.; but if the acc. belongs to the part. we often express it by the Prep. with, like ἔχων (cf. ἔχω A. I. 6, λαμβάνω I. 11); ἦλθον τὰ ὄπλα φέροντες they came with their arms;—or, b. φέρων denotes, esp. with Verbs of motion, a degree of speed or urgency in the action of the principal Verb, v. infr. B. 1. 2.

XI. the inf. φέρειν, φέρεσθαι (Med.) are often added pleon. to δίδωμι and similar Verbs, δῶκεν .. τρίποδα φέρειν Il. 23. 513, cf. 16. 665., 17. 131; τεύχεα .. δύτω φέρεσθαι Il. 798, cf. Od. 21. 349, Eur. Tro. 419, 454. B. Pass. is used in most of the above senses, but some special cases may be distinguished: I. to be borne or carried involuntarily, esp. to be borne along by waves or winds, to be swept away, ἀνέμοισιν, θυέλλῃ φέρεσθαι Od. 9. 82., 10. 54, cf. Aesch. Pers. 276, Plat., etc.; πάν δ' ἡμαρ φερόμεν, of Hephaestus falling from Olympus, Il. 1. 592; ἦκε φέρεσθαι he sent him flying, 21. 120; ἰθὺς φέρεσθαι to rush right upon, 20. 172, cf. 15. 743; ἦκα πόδας καὶ χεῖρε φέρεσθαι I let go my hands and feet, let them swing free [in the leap], Od. 12. 442, cf. 19. 468; so in Att., βία φέρεται Plat. Phaedr. 254 A; πνεῦμα φερόμενον Id. Rep. 496 D; ρεῖν καὶ φέρεσθαι Id. Crat. 411 C; φ. εἰς τὸν Τάρταρον Id. Phaedo 114 B; and then simply to move, go, παῖ γὰς φέρομαι; Soph. O. T. 1309, cf. El. 922, Eur., etc.;—metaph., φέρεσθαι εἰς τὸ λοιδορεῖν Eur. Andr. 729; πρὸς τὴν τοῦ κάλλους φύσιν Plat. Phaedr. 254 B, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 4, etc. 2. often in part. with another Verb of motion, φερόμενοι ἐσέπιπτον ἐς τοὺς Αἰγινήτας they fell on them with a rush, at full speed, Hdt. 8. 91, cf. 9. 62; ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλπίδος ψόχόμεν φεράμενος Plat. Phaedo 98 B, cf. Aeschin. 66. 21, Lycurg. 155. 22;—so also in part. act. used intr., φέρουσα ἐνέβαλε νηὶ φιλίῃ she bore down upon a friendly ship and struck it, Hdt. 8. 87; φέρων hurriedly, in haste, Aeschin. 25. 4; readily, Id. 66. 26, cf. Wess. Diod. 20. 16; v. supr. X 2. b. II. of voluntary and impulsive motion, ἰθὺς φέρεται μένει Il. 20. 172; ὄμοσε τινα φέρεσθαι to come to blows with him, Xen. Cyn. 10, 21; δρόμῳ φ. πρὸς τινα Id. Hell. 4. 8, 37; φυγῇ φ. εἰς τινα Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 23; ἡ φερόμενη οὐσία the doctrine of universal motion, Plat. Theaet. 177 C;—of a word let fall, μέγα φέρεται it comes with great weight .., Pind. P. 1. 170. (Hence φορά.) III. metaph., εὐ, κακῶς φέρεσθαι, of things, schemes, etc., to turn out, prosper well or ill, succeed or fail, νόμοι οὐ καλῶς φέρονται Soph. Aj. 1074; τὰ πράγματα κακῶς φέρεται, as Plaut. ut se nunc res fortunaeque nostrae ferunt, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 25; εὐ φέρεται ἡ γεωργία Id. Oec. 5, 17; ὀλιγῶρος ἔχειν καὶ εἰδὲν ταῦτα φέρεσθαι to neglect things and let them take their course, Dem. 106. 12;—more rarely of persons, (as in collat. form φορέω, πατρὸς κατ' εὐχὰς φορούμενοι faring in accordance with their father's curses, Aesch. Theb. 819); εὐ φερόμενος ἐν στρατηγίαις being generally successful .., Thuc. 5. 16, cf. 15; καλῶς φερόμενος τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν Id. 2. 60; φ. ἐν προτιμήσει παρά τινα Diod. Excerpt. 628. 86, cf. Joseph. A. J. 16. 7, 6.

C. Med.: for its chief usage v. supr. A. VI. 3. φερωνύμεομαι, Pass. to bear a name from .., Eust. 656. 62. φερωνύμα, ἡ, the name received from an event or action, Lat. agnomen, Opp. H. 1. 243; the accordance of a name with an event, Eust. 776. 49. φερ-ώνυμος, ον, bearing the name of, named after, τινος Orph. Arg. 717, Nonn., etc.; well-named, like ἐπώνυμος, Nic. Th. 666, Ael. N. A. 17. 8, Coluth. 242, etc. Adv. -μως, Arist. Mund. 6, 20, Heraclid. Alleg. 22.

Φετιάλοι, οἱ, the Lat. Fetiales, Dion. H. 2. 72 (φετιάλοι in Cod. Vat.); φητιάλοι in Plut. Num. 12; φητιάλοι Id. Camill. 18;—so sing. φητιάλοι Dio C. 50. 4. φεῦ, exclamation of grief or anger, ah! alas! woe! like Lat. heu, ha, ah, vah, vae, our fye! often in Trag.; φεῦ τάλας Soph. Aj. 983, etc.; often c. gen., φεῦ τοῦ ὕρνηθος .. Aesch. Theb. 597, cf. Soph. El. 920, 1183; φεῦ τῆς βροτείας φρενός Eur. Hipp. 936;—joined with other exclam., φεῦ τοῦ τοῦ Aesch. Eum. 781, cf. 841; παπαὶ φεῦ or φ. π., Soph. Ph. 786, 792; φεῦ ὦ Ἑλλάς Xen. Ages. 7, 5, cf. Cyr. 7. 3, 8. II. of astonishment or admiration, ah! oh! like Lat. phy or parae, Eur. Heracl. 553, El. 262, Plat., etc., cf. Schol. Ar. Av. 162; doubled, φεῦ φεῦ Eur. Heracl. 535, Ar. l. c.; c. gen., φεῦ τῆς ὄρας, τοῦ κάλλους Id. Av. 1724; φεῦ τοῦ ἀνδρός oh what a man! Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 39 (where however there is also a sense of grief); c. nom. vel acc., φεῦ τὸ χρησιμὸν φρενῶν Eur. Phoen. 1741; φεῦ τὸ καὶ λαβεῖν πρόσφθεγμα τοιοῦδ' ἀνδρός oh but to get speech of such a man! Soph. Ph. 234; foll. by a relat., φεῦ, ὅσῳ λέγεις κτλ. Plat. Phaedr. 263 D, etc.—φεῦ in Att. Poets sometimes stands extra versum, Aesch. Ag. 1307, Cho. 194, Ar. Nub. 41, etc.; when it forms part of the verse, it is usu. at the beginning, but not so in Soph. Ph. 234, 1302. (Hence. φεύζω: cf. φῦ.)

φεύγ-υδρος, ον, (ὑδωρ) shunning water, like ὑδροφόβος, Polybus ap. Cael. Aurel. M. Ae. 3. 9. φεύγω, Ion. impf. φεύγεσκον Il. 17. 461, Hdt. 4. 43;—fut. φεύξομαι Hom., Att.; Dor. φευξομαι used also in Att., when required by the

metre, as Eur. Hel. 500, 1041, Bacch. 658, Ar. Pl. 447, 496, v. Dind. Ach. 203; (late authors have a fut. act., ἐκ-φεύζω Or. Sib. 3. 565, Aesop. 349 Halim: 2 fut. φυγοῦμαι Or. Sib. 11. 45, al.; and φύγομαι Ib. 12. 93. 253:—aor. ἐφύγον, Ion. φύγεσκον Od. 17. 316:—aor. I ἐφευξα (ἐκ-) Or. Sib. 6. 6:—pf. πέφευγα Hdt., Att.; opt. πεφεύγοι Il. 21. 609, (ἐκ-πεφευγοίην Soph. O. T. 840), part. πεφευγότες Od. 1. 22; also part. pf. pass. πεφυγμένος in act. sense, Il. 6. 488, Od. 1. 18, etc.; and Ep. πεφυζότες (cf. φύζα), Il. 21. 6, 528, 532., 22. 1:—aor. I med. δια-φεύξασθαι Decret. in Hipp. 1290. 4:—verb. Adj. φευκτός, -έον.

(From √ΦΥΓ come also φυγ-εἶν, φυγ-άς, φυγ-ή, φύζ-α, φύζ-ις; cf. Skt. bhūg, bhūg-āmi (flecto), bhūg-as (brachium), bhūg-as (flexus); Lat. fug-io, fug-a, fug-o, fug-ax; Goth. biug-a (κάμπω, cf. Germ. biege); O. H. G. elin-bog-o (el-bow); Slav. beg-a (fugio), bug-ti (terreo).)

I. absol. to flee, take flight, run away, opp. to διώκω, Il. 22. 157, etc.; βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον 2. 665; πῆ φεύγει; 8. 94; πόσε φεύγετε; 16. 422; ποῖ φύγωμεν χθονός; Aesch. Supp. 777; ποῖ τίς ἀν φύγη; Soph. Aj. 403, etc.; φ. ἐνθένδε ἐκεῖσε Plat. Theaet. 176 A;—with Preps., φ. ἀπό τινος Od. 12. 120, Plat., etc.; ἐκ πολέμοιο, ἐκ θανάτοιο Il. 7. 118., 20. 350; ἐκ κακῶν Soph. Ant. 437, cf. Hdt. 1. 65; ὑπέκ κακοῦ Il. 15. 700, cf. 17. 461; rarely c. gen. only, πεφυγμένος ἦεν ἀέθλων (v. infr. II) Od. 1. 18; τῆς νόσου πεφευγέσθαι Soph. Ph. 1044; —φ. ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν Il. 2. 140, cf. 158, etc.; ἐπὶ Σάρδεων, ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλικῶνα Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 1, Ages. 2, 11; πρὸς τὸ ὄρος Id. Hcll. 3. 5, 19; ὑπὸ γὰν Aesch. Eum. 175; φ. ὑπὸ τινος to flee before him, Il. 21. 23, 554, v. infr. III. 2):—c. acc. cogn., φύγε λαίψηρὸν δρόμον ran the course full swiftly, Pind. P. 9. 215; φεύγειν φυγὴν Eur. Hel. 1041; φ. τὴν παρὰ θάλασσαν (sc. ὄδον) to flee toward the sea, Hdt. 4. 12; cf. infr. III; —also, φυγὴ φεύγειν, v. φυγή I. 1.

2. the pres. and impf. tenses properly express only the purpose or endeavour to flee: hence the part. φεύγων is added to the compd. Verbs ἀποφεύγω, ἐκφεύγω, προφεύγω, to distinguish the attempt from the accomplishment of the flight, βέλτερον, ὡς φεύγων προφύγη κακὸν ἢ ἀλώη it is better that one should flee and escape than stay and be caught, Il. 14. 81; φεύγων ἐκφ. Hdt. 5. 95, Ar. Ach. 177; φ. καταφ. Hdt. 4. 23; φ. ἀποφ. Ar. Nub. 167; cf. Pors. Phoen. 1231.

3. φ. εἰς .. to have recourse to .., take refuge in .., Eur. Hipp. 1076. 4. c. inf. to shun or be shy of doing, shrink from doing, Hdt. 4. 76, Antipho 112. 44. Plat. Apol. 26 A; and with the inf. omitted, φεύγουσι γὰρ τοὶ χοῖ θρασεῖς shrink back, Soph. Ant. 580:—the inf. often has a seemingly pleonast. μή put with it, like all Verbs containing or implying a negation, as in Soph. Ant. 263. cf. Heind. Plat. Parm. 147 A, Soph. 235 B.

II. c. acc. to flee, i. e. to shun, avoid, escape, τινά Hom., etc.; φ. τινὰ ἐκ μάχης Hdt. 7. 104; φ. ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην τοὺς Σκύθας Id. 4. 12; also φ. τι, as φ. μοῖραν, ὄλεθρον, πόλεμον, κακόν Il. 6. 488, al.; ἐνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ὅσοι φύγον αἰπὸν ὄλεθρον, οἴκοι ἔσαν πόλεμόν τε πεφευγότες ἠδὲ θάλασσαν Od. 1. 11; so, φ. ὄνειδος, ἀμαχανίαν Pind. O. 6. 152, P. 9. 163; φ. φόνον to flee the consequences of the murder, Eur. Med. 795; φ. αἷμα συγγενὲς χθονός Id. Supp. 148; φ. τὰν Διὸς μῆτιν Aesch. Pr. 907; ὁσμὴν .., μὴ βάλῃ, πεφευγότες Soph. Ant. 412; φυγὴ φεύγειν γῆρας Plat. Symp. 195 B; ἐς πόντον .. φύγε πέτρας νηὺς Od. 10. 131;—οὐδεμία πόλις πέφευγε δουλοσύνην πρὸς Ἱπποκράτους at the hands of .., Hdt. 7. 154:—the part. pf. pass. also retains the acc. in Hom., who joins it with εἶναι or γενέσθαι=πεφευγέσθαι, c. g. μοῖραν δ' οὐτινά φημι πεφυγμένον ἔμμεναι ἀνδρῶν Il. 6. 488, πεφυγμένον εἶναι ὄλεθρον 9. 455; οὐ οἱ νῦν ἔτι γ' ἔστι πεφυγμένον ἄμμε γενέσθαι 22. 219; v. supr. I. 1.

2. of things, ἠνίοχον φύγον ἠνία escaped, slipped from his hands, Il. 23. 465; Νέστορα δ' ἐκ χειρῶν φύγον ἠνία 8. 137, cf. 11. 128; τὸ φεύγον the part which slips, Xen. Eq. 10. 9:—c. dupl. acc., ποῖόν σε ἔπος φύγεν ἕρκος ὀδόντων Il. 4. 350, Od. 1. 64, etc.

III. to flee one's country for a crime, Il. 9. 478, Od. 13. 259; οἱ φεύγοντες the exiles, Thuc. 1. 24, Xen. Ages. 7. 6; φ. πατρίδα Od. 15. 228, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 24; τὴν ἑαυτοῦ Thuc. 5. 26; φ. ἐξ Ἀργεῶς Od. 15. 224, cf. Thuc. 8. 85; ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος Xen. An. 1. 3, 3, etc.

2. φ. ὑπὸ τινος to be banished by him, Hdt. 4. 125., 5. 30; φ. ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 27; φ. ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου by their sentence, Dinarch. 95. 44; so, φ. τινά Hdt. 5. 62.

3. absol. to go into exile, live in banishment, Lat. exulare, Id. 6. 103, Aesch. Ag. 1668, Antipho 117. 21, and Plat.; so, c. acc. cogn., φ. ἀειφυγίαν to be banished for life, Plat. Legg. 871 D, 877 C, 881 B; but also ἐν ἀειφυγίᾳ, Ib. 877 E; φεύγων ἀπ' οἴκων ἄς ἐγὼ φεύγω φυγὰς Eur. Andr. 976.

IV. as Att. law-term, to be accused or prosecuted at law: ὁ φεύγων the accused, defendant, Lat. reus, opp. to ὁ διώκων the accuser, prosecutor, Ar. Vesp. 390, 880, 893, Plat. Rep. 405 B, Oratt.; c. acc., φ. γραφὴν or δίκην to be put on one's trial for something, Ar. Eq. 442, Nub. 167, Plat. Apol. 19 C; φ. ἀπολογία Aeschin. 82. 36; the crime being added in gen., φ. φόνου δίκην Antipho 130. 17; but more commonly with δίκην omitted, φ. φόνου to be charged with murder, Lys. 118. 43, Lycurg. 166. 40, etc., (the same as φ. ἐφ' αἵματι, Valck. Hipp. 35); φ. δειλίας Ar. Ach. 1129; ξενίας Id. Vesp. 718; also, φ. περὶ θανάτου Antipho 140. 39; φ. ἐπὶ μὴνύσει τινός Andoc. 3. 33; φεύγει δίκην ὑπ' ἐμοῦ he is accused by me, Dem. 1184. fin.; φ. ἀσεβείας ὑπὸ τινος is accused of impiety by some one, Plat. Apol. 35 D;—rarely of things; τὸ φεύγον ψήφισμα the decree that is on its defence, the decree in question, Dem. 638. 20:—in Hdt. 7. 214, αἰτίην φ. has still the orig. sense, to flee from a charge, quit one's country on account of a charge of crime.

φεύζω, fut. ζω, to cry φεῦ, cry woe, only found once, τί τοῦτ' ἐφευξας; Aesch. Ag. 1308. (From φεῦ, as αἰάζω, οἰζω, οἰμώζω from αἰαί, οἶ, οἰμοί.)

φευκταῖος, α, ον, (φεύγω)=ἀποτρόπαιος, Hesych., Eccl.

φευκτέον, verb. Adj. one must flee, ἀπὸ τινος Plat. Phaedo 62 D; δεῦρο τοῖς κακοῖσι φ. they must flee, Eur. Heracl. 259, cf. Ar. Av. 392. II.

c. acc., τί φ.; Eur. Hel. 860, cf. Plat. Theaet. 167 D, Rep. 358 A, Xen., etc.:—in pl., Schol. Il. 10. 149.

φευκτιάω, Desidrat. from φεύγω, to wish to flee, Arist. Fr. 129.

φευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to avoid, opp. to ὀρεκτικός, c. gen., Arist. de An. 3. 7, 3.

φευκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be shunned or avoided, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 14, 1; opp. to αἰρετός, Ib. 3. 12, 1., 10. 2, 2.

2. that can be escaped or avoided, ἀγγελίαν ἀπλατον οὐδὲ φευκτὰν Soph. Aj. 224, cf. Plat. Ax. 369 B:—cf. the poet. φυκτός.

φεύξασπιδιον, τό, a plant, =πόλιον, Diosc. 3. 124.

φευξείω, =φευκτιάω, restored by Portus in Eur. H. F. 628, for φευξίω.

φεύξιμος, ον, later form of φύξιμος, τόπος Polyb. 13. 6, 9; δούλω φ. βωμός Plut. 2. 166 F:—also =φευκτός, Hesych.

φεύξις, εως, ἡ, =φύξις, Soph. Ant. 362.

φεύξομαι, fut. of φεύγω: but φεύξω, of φεύζω.

φεψάλλομαι, Pass. to be burnt to ashes, Aesch. Pr. 363, Byz.

φέψαλος, ον, ὄ, Ion. φέψελος Hesych.:—a spark, piece of the embers, Ar. Ach. 668, Vesp. 227, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 15;—also φεψάλυξ, υγος, ὄ, Archil. 113, Ar. Lys. 107:—ἀσπίς ἐν τῷ φεψάλω κρεμήσεται, i. e. will be hung in the chimney, of things laid by and unused, Ar. Ach. 278; οὐδὲ φεψάλυξ not so much as .., Id. Lys. 1. c.

φέως, ω, ὄ, a prickly plant, Lat. rheos, Poterium spinosum Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3; cf. στοιβή.

φή, enclit. for φησί, Anaer. Fr. 40:—but φῆ, Dor. φᾶ, for ἔφη, Pind., etc.

φή or φῆ, =ὡς, as, like as, read by Zenodotus in Il. 2. 144., 14. 499, and quoted by Schol. l. c. from later Ep. Poets, as Antim., and Callim., v. Spitzn. Excurs. xxv ad Il.; hence Herin., with great probability, reads φῆ ῥα for δῆ ῥα in h. Hom. Merc. 241.

φηγίνεος, α, ον, =sq., Anth. P. 6. 33, Orph. Arg. 66.

φήγιμος, η, ον, oak, ἀξών Il. 5. 838, cf. Anth. P. 6. 351, etc.

φηγός, ἡ, the oak, bearing an esculent acorn (Theophr. H. P. 3. S. 2), perh. Quercus esculus, though it seems doubtful whether this tree is now found in Greece or Asia M.; (not the Lat. fagus, our beech, though the names are identical), often in Il. (not in Od.); sacred to Ζεὺς, Διὸς περικάλλει φηγῷ Il. 5. 693; φηγῷ ἐφ' ὑψηλῇ .. Διὸς 7. 60; Soph. calls the oak of Dodona ἡ παλαιὰ φ., Tr. 171 (cf. Hes. Fr. 18., 39. 7), but δρῦς, Ib. 1168.—On the transition from φηγός oak to fagus beech, v. M. Müller Sc. of Language, 2. pp. 222, 235.

II. the acorn of the same tree, Ar. Pax 1137, Plat. Rep. 372 C. (Hence φηγῶν, φήγιμος, φηγινέος; cf. Lat. fag-us, fag-inus, fag-ineus;—A. S. bōc-e (beech); O. H. G. buohh-a:—perh. from √ΦΑΓ, φαγ-εἶν, as suggested by Eust. 594. 34, al.; cf. ἄκ-υλος (glans) with Skt. as' (edere).)

φηγῶ-τευκτος, ον, made of the tree φηγός, Lyc. 1432.

φηγῶν, ὦνος, ὄ, an oak-grove, Lat. esculatum, Gloss.

φήη, Ep. 3 sing. subj. pres. of φημί, Od.

φήληξ, ηκος, ὄ, a wild flg (prob. from φηλός, deceitful, because it seems ripe when it is not really so), Ar. Pax 1165, cf. Schol. ad l. et Soph. Fr. 792:—hence φηληκίζω, =φηλώ, E. M.; φηληκόθρεπτος, ον, =ἐριναστός, Hesych.

φηλητεύω, to cheat, deceive, h. Hom. Merc. 159.

φηλήτης, ον, or φηλητής, οὔ, ὄ: (φηλός):—a cheat, knave, thief, φῶτες φηληταί h. Hom. Merc. 67, 446; φηλήτης ἀνὴρ Aesch. Cho. 1001; ἀνδρὶ φηλήτη Soph. Fr. 671; Ἐρμῆς φηλητῶν ἀναξ Eur. Rhes. 217; δὲ δὲ γυναικὶ πέποιθε, πέποιθ' ὃ γε φηλήτησι Hes. Op. 373:—in later times the form φιλήτης prevailed (and was introduced by Copyists into Hes.), φιλήτης ὁ Ἐρως καλοῖτ' ἄν Anth. P. 5. 309; τῶν φιλητέων .. ἀνακτα (sc. Ἐρμῆν) Epigr. Gr. 1108; and so the word is written in Eust., Phot., Choerob.

φήλος, ον, deceitful, Schol. Ar. Pac. 1165, Suid., etc., cf. φηλώ. (From √ΣΦΑΛ, σφαλ-ῆναι, the s being lost, as in Lat. fallere.)

φηλώω, to cheat, deceive, ἐφήλωσε φρένας Aesch. Ag. 492; γλώσσαις φηλούμενοι Eur. Supp. 243, cf. Lyc. 785, Ar. Rh. 3. 983, Menand. Ἄλ. 11.

φήλωμα, τό, a deceit, deception, cheat, Antipho ap. Schol. Ar. Pac. 1165:—φήλωσις, εως, ἡ, E. M. 791. 33.

φήμα, τό, (φημί) that which is said, a word, Hesych.

φήμη, ἡ, Dor. φάμα, whence Lat. fama: (φημί, v. sub φάω):—properly, a voice or saying of uncertain origin, and so (acc. to Ilclicnic notions):

I. a voice from heaven, a prophetic voice, χαῖρε δὲ φήμη Ὀδυσσεὺς φίλος υἱός (the last speaker had not intended his words to apply to Telemachus), Od. 2. 35, ubi v. Schol.; so, when Ulysses prays to Zeus, φήμη τίς μοι φάσθω Od. 20. 100, he is answered by thunder (102), and this is interpreted by the chance words of a woman, φήμην .. γυνὴ προέηκεν ἀλετρῖς 105–119; the same is called σῆμα 111; κληδῶν 120; so φ. and κληδῶν are interchanged, Hdt. 5. 72, cf. Soph. El. 1109 sq.; φ. and τέρας, Hdt. 3. 153:—hence αἰ oracle, divination, omen, εἴτε του θεῶν φήμη ἀκούσας, εἴτ' ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν Soph. O. T. 43, cf. 86, 475, etc.; τοῦ ὄνειρου ἡ φ. the augury from the dream, Hdt. 1. 43; φ. μαντικά Soph. O. T. 723; φ. θεσφάτων Id. Tr. 1150; μάντεων φήμαι Eur. Hipp. 1056, cf. Ion 180; φήμη τίς οἴκων ἐν μυχοῖς ἰδρυμένη Id. Hel. 820; φήμας τε καὶ μαντείας Plat. Phaedo 111 C, cf. Isocr. 193 A; φήμας καὶ ἐνύπνια καὶ οἰωνούς Xen. Symp. 4, 48, cf. Cyr. 8. 7, 3, etc.; φήμης ἔνεκα οἰωνοῦς, Plat. Legg. 878 A, cf. 908 A;—hence, comically, φήμη γ' ὑμῖν ὄρνις ἐστὶ Ar. Av. 720; φ. ἀγαθὴν λέγομεν = εὐφημίαν παρέχομεν, Id. Vesp. 824.

2. a saying or report spread among men, but always with reference to some uncertain and mysterious origin, φήμη οὐ τις πάμπαν ἀπόλλυται, ἦν τινα πολλοὶ λαοὶ φημίζωσι θεὸς νύ τίς ἐστὶ καὶ αὐτῆ Hes. Op. 760; (a passage cited and amplified by Aeschin. 18. 10–20, where φήμη δ' ἐς στρατὸν ἦλθε is cited, as if from the Iliad):—hence she was deified and had altars raised to her,

Aeschin. l. c. with Schol., Paus. I. 17, 1, Schol. Soph. O. T. 158; so, φ. ἐσέπτατο ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον Hdt. 9. 100; περιχαρῆς τῇ φήμῃ Id. 1. 31; φ. δημόθραυς Aesch. Ag. 938; τιν' ἔχων φ. ἀγαθὴν ἦκεις; Ar. Eq. 1320; ὑποδεστέρα τῆς φήμης inferior to their report, i. e. exaggerated, Thuc. 1. 11; ἐπώνυμος ἐν φήμαις βροτῶν Antiph. Θαμ. 1; φ. ὑπαρρεῖ Plat. Legg. 672 B; φήμην τινὰ κατασκευάσαι Id. Apol. 18 C. 3. the talk or report of a man's character, δεινὴν δὲ βροτῶν ὑπαλέυεο φήμην φ. γὰρ τε κακὴ πέλεται, κούφη μὲν αἶραι—βεῖα μάλ', ἀργαλέη δὲ φέρειν, χαλεπὴ δ' ἀποθέσθαι Hes. Op. 758; περὶ τῶν τῶν ἀνθρώπων βίον . . . καὶ πράξεις ἀψευδῆς τις πλανᾶται φ. Aeschin. 18. 7; φ. περιφύεται τινὶ Isocr. 97 E; ἐπιφέρειν γυναικίους ἑαυτοῖς φήμας Plat. Legg. 935 A:—esp. of good report, fame, Hdt. 1. 31; κατὰ τὴν εὐδοξίαν καὶ τοὺς ἐπαίνους καὶ τὴν φ. Plat. Legg. 109 C, cf. 80 A; ἀγαθαὶ φάμαι Pind. O. 7. 1S, cf. Ar. Eq. 1320; also, φ. πονηραὶ Aesch. Cho. 1045; φ. αἰσχυρὰ, opp. to καλὴ δόξα, Isocr. 11 C; ψευδῆ φ. ὑμνεῖν κατὰ τινας Plat. Legg. 822 C, cf. Rep. 463 D. 4. φάμαι songs of praise, Pind. P. 2. 28; so, φάμα φιλοφάρμιγξ Aesch. Supp. 697, cf. Thcb. 866, and v. φήμιος. II. any voice or words, a speech, saying, Id. Ag. 938, Cho. 1045; λόγων φήμη, poët. periph. for λόγοι, Soph. Ph. 846:—esp. a common saying, a tradition, legend, ἀλλ' ἔστι φήμη . . . Aesch. Supp. 760; πολιαὶ φήμαι Eur. El. 701, cf. Plat. Phileb. 16 C, Legg. 713 C, etc.; παρὰ φήμης μνήμην λαβῶν Lys. 190. 30. 2. a message, Aesch. Cho. 741, Soph. El. 1155, Eur. Hipp. 158; λόγων φ. Soph. Ph. 846.—On the word, v. Wytt. ad Jul. pp. 150 sq.

φημί, φῆς (not φῆς, v. La Roche Text.-kr. p. 374), φησί (arocor. φῆ Anacr. 40), pl. φᾶμέν, φᾶτέ, φᾶσι; Dor. φᾶμί, φᾶσί os φᾶτί (Ar. Ach. 771), 3 pl. φαντί:—aor. 2 ἔφην Ep. φῆν Hom.; ἔφησα (rarely ἔφης), Ep. φῆσα Il. 21. 186, al., φῆς 5. 473, Od. 7. 239, ἔφη, Ep. φῆ, Dor. φᾶ Pind.; 3 pl. ἔφασαν or ἔφᾶν, Ep. φᾶν; imper. φᾶθί (not φάθι) Dind. Steph. Thes. 8. 741: subj. φᾶ, φῆς, φῆ, Ep. φῆσιν Od. 1. 168, φῆη 11. 128., 23. 275; opt. φαίην, 1 pl. φαίμεν Il. 2. 81., 24. 222, Pind., 3 pl. φαίην Hdt., etc., φαίσαν Thuc. 8. 53; inf. φάναι, poët. φάμεν Pind.; part. φᾶς, φᾶσα, φᾶν: fut. φήσω Dor. φᾶσῶ: aor. 1 ἔφησα Hdt. 3. 153, Dor. 3 sing. φᾶσε Pind. N. 1. 99, opt. φῆσαιε Hdt. 6. 69, Aesch., part. φῆσας Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 1, etc.:—Med., impf. and aor. 2 ἐφάμην, ἔφατο (Ep. φάτο), ἔφαντο (Ep. φάντο); imper. φᾶσ Od. 16. 168., 18. 171, φᾶσθω, φᾶσθε; inf. φᾶσθαι; part. φάμενος:—fut. Dor. φάσομαι [ᾶ] Pind. N. 9. 102:—Pass., pf. 3 sing. πέφαται Ar. Rh. 2. 500; 3 sing. imper. πεφάσθω Plat. Tim. 72 D; part. πεφασμένος Il. 14. 127, Aesch. Pr. 843 (but this may be referred to φαίνω):—aor. ἐφάθην (ἀπ-, κατ-) Arist. Interpr. 9. 9.—Verb. Adj. φᾶτός, φᾶτέος. The pres. indic. φημί is enclit., except in 2 sing. pres. φῆς: φᾶμέν is 1 pl. pres., φάμεν poët. inf.: φαντί is 3 pl., φάντι part. II. the impf. act. should be ἔφην, like the aor., but ἔφασκαν was generally used instead, v. infr. III:—φάσκω also supplied all moods of the pres. except the indic.; v. Elmsl. Heracl. 903, Med. 310:—ἡμί (q. v.) is another form of the pres. III. the √ΕΠ supplies the commoner aor. form εἶπαν, as also εἶπα, v. sub εἶπον: and the Root *ρέω gives the pf. εἶρηκα, pf. pass. εἶρημαι, aor. pass. ἐρρήθην and ἐρρέθην, un-Att. εἶρήθην and εἶρέθην, fut. pass. εἶρήσομαι: while ἐρῶ, Ion. ἐρέω, from poët. pres. εἶρω, is the usual Att. fut.; v. sub ἐρῶ.

(Φημί belongs to √ΦΑ (v. sub φάω), whence come also φαίνω, having with φημί the common sense of bringing to light, making known, and hence the forms of the pf. pass. of φημί are identical with those of φαίνω.) [ᾶ, except in φᾶσι, and in masc. and fem. part. φᾶς, φᾶσα: in inf. φάναι ᾶ always,—for in Eubul. Incert. 1. 11, φάναι is no doubt corrupt, and cannot be defended (at least in Comic dialogue) by the example of τεθνᾶναι for τεθνᾶναι, cf. Meineke l. c.: Draco's φορῶ φᾶθι is equally false, v. Ar. Eq. 23, etc.]

Radical sense: to declare, make known; and so, to say, affirm, assert, either absol., or foll. by inf. or by acc.; the inf. is often omitted, σέ κακὸν καὶ ἀναλκίδα φῆσει (sc. εἶναι) Il. 8. 153; but also, Καρινθίους τί φῶμεν; what shall we say of them? Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 12:—then, since what one says commonly expresses a belief or opinion, to think, deem, suppose (cf. φάσκω), φῆ γὰρ δ' αἰρήσειν Πριάμου πόλιν Il. 2. 37; φαίης κε ζάκοτάν τε τιν' ἔμμεναι ἄφρονά τε you would say, would think, he was . . . 3. 220; ἴσον ἐμοὶ φάσθαι to say he is (i. e. fancy himself) equal to me, 1. 187., 15. 167; μὴ . . . φᾶθί λεύσσειν think not that you see, Theocr. 22. 56; τί φῆς; what say you, i. e. what think you? (v. infr. II. 5); λέγ' ἀνύσας δ' τι φῆς Ar. Pl. 349:—but these senses of thinking and saying run continually into one another, cf. λόγος A and B:—the person to whom the speech is directed is expressed by πρὸς τινα, Od. 17. 584, etc.; rarely by τινὶ Ev. Matth. 13. 28; κατὰ τίνος φ. to speak against . . . Xen. Apol. 25:—the statement is added by the inf., v. supr.; sometimes also φ. ὡς . . . Lys. 110. 5, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 7, etc.; δ' τι . . . Plat. Gorg. 457 D.—The Med. has all these senses as well as the Act. II. Special Phrases: 1. φᾶσί parenthetically, they say, it is said, Il. 5. 638, Od. 6. 42, and Att.; but in Prose also φησί, like French on dit, Dem. 650. 13, Plut. 2. 112 C, etc.; (so Lat. inquit, ait, Gronov. Liv. 34. 3, Bentl. Hor. I Sat. 4. 79:—esp. in urging an objection or counter-argument, v. Intcrpp. Pers. Sat. 1. 40):—so also ἔφη, c. acc. et inf., Xen. An. 1. 6, 6. 2. φημί is sometimes joined with a synonym. Verb. e. g. ἔφη λέγων, ἔφησε λέγων Hdt. 3. 156., 6. 137, etc.; ἔλεγε φᾶς Id. 5. 36; λέγει οὐδὲν φάμεν Id. 2. 22; also τί ἐροῦμεν; τί φήσομεν; Dem. 99. 8, cf. 800. 4-6; τί φᾶ; τί λέξω; Eur. Hel. 483. 3. in repeating dialogues, the Verb commonly goes before its subject, ἔφην ἐγώ, ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, said I, said S., but the order is sometimes inverted, ἐγὼ ἔφην, ὁ Σωκράτης ἔφη I said, S. said:—the same holds of εἶπεν, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 3. 8:—φημί, φησί, ἔφην, ἔφη are sometimes parenthetically inserted, although λέγει or εἶπεν has introduced the sentence, as in our vulgarism,

he said, says he, ὁ Ἰσχυρόμαχος . . . εἶπεν ἄλλα παίζεις μὲν σύ γε, ἔφη Id. Occ. 17, 10, cf. Heind. Plat. Charm. 164 E; so Lat. ait. 4. τί φημί; Soph. O. T. 1471, and τί φῆς; Ib. 655, Ph. 803, Eur. Hel. 706, are used extra metrum, as exclamations, v. Valck. Phoen. 923. 5. φημί δεῖν, φ. χρῆναι Andoc. 27. 39, Isocr. 36 D. III. in a more definite sense, like κατάφημι, to say yes, affirm, assert, maintain, assure, in Hom., as well as Att., Seidl. Eur. El. 33; καὶ τοὺς φάναι and they said yes, Hdt. 8. 88; καὶ φημι κατόφημι Soph. O. C. 317; ἐγαγέ φημι Plat. Gorg. 562 C; φάναι τε καὶ ἀπαρνείσθαι Id. Theaet. 165 A; c. inf., φῆς ἢ καταρνεῖ μὴ δεδρακέναι τάδε; Soph. Ant. 442:—on the other hand, οὐ φημι means to say no, deny, refuse, c. inf., ἢ Πυθίη οὐκ ἔφη χρῆσαι said she would not . . . Hdt. 1. 19, cf. 8. 2; οὐκ ἔφασαν ἐπιτρέψαι Lys. 131. 9., 134. 10 (where Dobree would restore ἐπιτρέψειν); c. acc. et inf., οὐ φημί Ὀρέστην σ' ἐνδίκως ἀνδρηλατεῖν Aesch. Eum. 221, cf. Hdt. 2. 63; absol., κἂν μὲν μὴ φῆ if he says no, Ar. Av. 555:—in Plato's dialogue we often have φάθι ἢ μή, say yes or no, yes or no?—answered by φημί yes, or οὐ φημι no, Plat. Phaedr. 270 C, al., v. Stallb. Gorg. 500 D; οὐκ ἔφη he said no, Phaedo 117 E.—In this definite sense the Att., besides pres., mostly use fut. φήσω and aor. ἔφησα, but in impf., inf., and part. pres., to avoid ambiguity, they prefer ἔφασκαν, φάσκων, φάσκειν (the other forms of which are rare, v. φάσκω), and the Med. φάσθαι, φάμενος:—there was commonly a distinction between φάναι and φάσκων, e. g. ἔφη σπαυδάξειν he said he was in haste, ἔφασκε σπαυδάξειν he alleged he was in haste; yet we find also ἔφη in this sense, Xen. An. 1. 6, 7. IV. to bid, order, c. acc. et inf., Pind. N. 3. 49. φημίξω: Ep. -ίξω Hes. Op. 760, etc.: aor. ἐφήμισα Aesch., Eur. (v. infr.), Dor. ἐφάμιξα (κατ-) Pind. O. 6. 92:—Med., aor. ἐφημισάμην Aesch. (v. infr.), Ep. -ιξάμην Dion. P., Nonn.:—Pass., fut. φημισθήσομαι Lyc. 1082: aor. ἐφημισθην Plut. 2. 264 D; Ep. -ίχθην Or. Sib. 5. 7, etc.:—pf. πεφήμισα Strab. 22: (φήμη). To utter a voice: 1. to prophesy, speak, utter, ἢ καὶ Λοξίας ἐφήμισε Aesch. Cho. 558. 2. to spread a report, φήμην φ. Hes. (v. sub φήμη I. 2), cf. Q. Sm. 13. 538, etc.:—Pass., οἱ τεθνᾶναι φημισθέντες Plut. 1. c. II. Med. to express in words, συντόμως ἐφημίτω Aesch. Ag. 629, cf. 1162, 1173. 2. to call, name, τινά τι Dion. H. ap. E. M. 280. 18; ὄνομα φ. Opp. H. 5. 476:—also in Med., Euphor. 56. 3. to promise, ἦν (sc. τὴν εὐνήν) ἐφήμισεν πατήρ μοι Eur. I. A. 1356. Φήμιος, ὁ, name of the minstrel in Od. (1. 154, etc.); cf. φήμη I. 4. φῆμις, ἰος, ἦ, poët. for φήμη, φάτις, speech, talk, Il. 10. 207;—in ἐσθῶκαν πρόμαλον δήμοιό τε φῆμιν Od. 15. 468, the words δήμοιο φῆμις may be merely the talking of the people, the buzz and noise of the assembly,—though it is usually taken to mean the place of assembly itself, which in Od. 2. 150 is called ἀγορὴ πολύφημος. 2. common opinion or judgment expressed in common talk, Lat. plebis sententia, χαλεπὴ δ' ἔχε δήμου φ. Od. 14. 239, cf. 16. 75; τῶν ἀλεείνω φῆμιν ἀδευκέα their 'bitter gossip,' 6. 273; Κασσάνδραν . . . φᾶμις ἔχησι βροτῶν Ibyc. 8:—also, φ. αἰδῶν their praise, Euphor. Fr. 3S: hence, 3. fame, reputation, χαλεπὴν δὲ τε φῆμιν ὑπασσεν . . . γυναιξί Od. 24. 201; later of good report, Manetho 3. 183, 237. φημισμός, ὁ, = φήμη, Walz Rhett. 1. 584, Suid. φῆν, Ion. for ἔφην, Hom.:—but φῆναι, inf. aor. 1 of φαίνω, Od. φῆνη, ἦ, prob. = ἀλαιέτας, the sea-eagle or osprey, ossifragus, φῆναι ἢ αἰγύπιοι Od. 16. 217, cf. 3. 372, Ar. Av. 304, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 2., 9. 34, 2; sacred to Athené, Ael. N. A. 12. 4. φῆρ, ὁ, gen. φηρός, Aeol. for θῆρ, hence Lat. fera, pl. φῆρες, of the Centaurs, Il. 1. 268., 2. 743; in sing., Simon. Iamb. 29, Pind. P. 3. 8., 4. 211; of Marsyas, Telest. 1. 6:—in Ion. writers of Satyrs (v. sq.), Galen. φῆρεα, τά, a swelling of the parotid glands, so as to be like the budding horns of Satyrs (φῆρες), Hipp. 1175 C, Galen., etc. φηρο-μᾶνῆς, ἐς, gome-mad, madly fond of game or wild animals, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524. φητιάλεις or φητιάλοι, v. sub φητιάλεις. φῆτρη, φητρία, v. sub φράτρα. φθαίρω, Dor. for φθείρω, Eust. 1648. 5, E. M., cf. Valck. Hdt. 5. 50. φθάνω [ᾶ]: fut. φθήσομαι Il. 23. 444, Thuc. 5. 10, Plat. Rep. 375 C, etc.; but φθάσω [ᾶ] Hipp. 491. 28, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 38., 7. 1, 19:—aor. ἐφθάσα Hdt. 7. 161, Aesch. Pers. 752, Thuc., etc. (used in all moods, except the imper.); opt. 3 sing. φθάσειε Isocr. 183 C, φθάσειαν Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 14; Dor. ἐφθαξα Theocr. 2. 115:—but the only Ep. aor. is ἐφθην, also used in Att.; pl. ἐφθμεν, -ητε, -ησαν Eur. Phoen. 1468, Isocr. 83 E, 58 B, Antiph. 117. 2, Ep. 3 pl. φθάν, Il. 11. 51; subj. φθῶ, Ep. 3 sing. φθῆη, φθῆσιν 16. 861., 23. 805; Ep. 1 pl. φθῶμεν Od. 16. 383; 3 pl. φθῶσιν 24. 437: opt. φθαίην, Ep. 3 sing. φθαίησι (para-) Il. 10. 346: inf. φθῆναι Hdt. 6. 115, Thuc. 4. 4; part. φθᾶς Hdt. 3. 71; Ep. also part. med. φθάμενος Il. 5. 119, etc., Hes. Op. 552:—pf. ἐφθάκα Philipp. (?) ap. Dem. 239. 9, Oribas.; πέφθακα Chr. P. 2077, Tzetz.: plqpf. ἐφθάκει Luc. Philops. 6, Plut. Galb. 17:—an aor. pass. ἐφθάσθην occurs in later writers, as Dion. H. 6. 25, Epigr. Gr. 315, 538, Joseph., Galen., cf. Lob. Paral. 45. (The √ΦΘΑ is by Curt. connected with ΨΑ, comparing the glosses in Hesych., φθατήη φθάση,—ψατᾶσθαι· πρακαταλαμβάνειν,—and ψατῆσαι· προειπεῖν: perh. also Lat. spe-s, spe-rare belong to same Root.) [φθάνω always in Att.; φθᾶνω in Il. 9. 506., 21. 262 (where Zenodot. read φθανέει for φθάνει); in later Poets, ᾶ or ᾷ to suit the verse, Jac. Anth. P. 854.] To come or do first or before others: I. c. acc. pers. to be beforehand with, overtake, outstrip, anticipate, in running or otherwise, Lat. praevenerē, φθάνει δὲ τε καὶ τὸν ἀγῶντα Il. 21. 262; φθῆ σε τέλος θανάτοιο 11. 451; cf. Hcs. Op. 552, 568, Hdt. 7. 161, Eur. Heracl. 120, I. T. 669, Isocr. 197 B, etc.; so, ἐφθησαν τὸν χειμῶνα they anticipated

the storm, Hdt. 7. 188; φθάσας τὸν λογισμὸν Dem. 526. 18:—Pass. *to be overtaken*, ἐφθάνετο Anth. P. 9. 278; ἐφθάσθη, v. supr.

II. absol. *to come first*, opp. to ὑστερέω, Eur. Phoen. 975, cf. Thuc. 4. 121, Xen. An. 5. 9, 18; τοῦ φθάσαντος ἀρπαγὴ the prey of the first comer, Aesch. Pers. 752, cf. Fr. 22 b; φθάσαι πρὶν ἀδικηθῆναι Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 4, cf. Rhet. 1. 12, 30;—and often in late writers, τὰ φθάσαντα the things before mentioned, Ael. V. H. 1. 34, argum. Dem. 1128; ὁ φθάνων, ἢ φθάνουσα the previous, often in Byz.; τὸ φθάνων previous time, Ael. V. H. 14. 6.

2. with Preps., *to come or arrive first*, ἐς τὸν Ἑλλησποντον Thuc. 8. 100, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 9; ἕως τοῦ οὐρανοῦ LXX (Dan. 4. 8); ἐφθασεν ἐφ' ὑμᾶς Ev. Matth. 12. 28, Luc. 11. 20, 1 Ep. Thess. 2. 16; φθ. εἰς . . , simply, *to arrive at, attain to*, Ep. Rom. 9. 31, Phil. 3. 16, cf. Plat. 2. 338 A.

III. the action in which one outstrips another is expressed by the part. agreeing with the subject, [Ἄτθ] πολλὸν ὑπεκπροθέει, φθάνει δὲ τε πᾶσαν ἐπ' αἶαν βλάπτουσ' ἀνθρώπους and *is beforehand* in doing men mischief, Il. 9. 506; ἀλλ' ἄρα μιν φθῆ Τηλέμαχος κατόπισθε βαλὼν Telemachus was beforehand with him in striking, Od. 22. 91, cf. 16. 383, Il. 10. 368; so, often, in Hdt. and Att., ἐφθησαν ἀπικόμενοι arrived first, Hdt. 4. 136, cf. 6. 115; ἐφθασαν προκαταλαμβάνοντες Thuc. 3. 112; also, ἢν φθάσωσιν πρότερον διαφθείραντες τὸ στράτευμα Id. 7. 25; φθ. γόνασι προσπεσὼν πατρός Eur. H. F. 986, etc.;—the part. pass. is also used, ἢ κε πολὺ φθαίη πόλις ἀλοῦσα i. e. it would be taken first, Il. 13. 815; εἰ κε φθῆη τυπέις should he be wounded first, 16. 861; φθαίητε γὰρ ἄν . . ἔξανδραποδισθέντες ἢ . . Hdt. 6. 108; μὴ φθάσωσι προεπιβουλευόμενοι Thuc. 3. 83; ἐφθη κατακλυθεῖς Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 17; φθάνειν δεῖ πεφραγμένους τοὺς πόρους one must prevent their being blocked up, Id. Cyr. 2. 4. 25:—these clauses, being compar. in sense, are sometimes foll. by a gen., φθάν δὲ μέγ' ἱππῶν . . κοσμηθέντες Il. 11. 51; more often by πρὶν . . or ἢ . . , ἐφθη ὑρεζάμενος, πρὶν οὐτάσαι 16. 322, cf. Antipho 114. 29, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 4; φθῆσονται τούτοις πόδες καὶ γούνα καμόντα ἢ ὑμῖν Il. 23. 444, cf. Od. 11. 58, Hdt. 6. 108; so, ἐφθησαν ἀναβάντες πρὶν ἢ . . Hdt. 9. 70; ἐφθησαν ἐκπεσόντες πρότερον ἢ . . Id. 6. 91.—In translation, our idiom often reverses the phrase, so that the part. becomes the chief Verb and φθάνειν is rendered by an Adv., quicker, sooner, first, before, beforehand (cf. λανθάνω, τυγχάνω), φθῆ . . βαλὼν he struck first, Od. 22. 91; φθάν κοσμηθέντες they drew up first or before the rest, Il. 11. 51; ἐφθην ἀπικόμενος I came sooner or first; φθάνω εὐεργετῶν I am the first to shew a kindness, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 14; ὅπως φθάσειαν βοηθήσαντες Id. Hell. 7. 2, 14, etc.

2. in the same sense, the part. φθᾶς or φθάσας, Ep. φθάμενος, is used like an Adv. with a principal Verb, ὅς μ' ἔβαλε φθάμενος, for ὅς μ' ἐφθη βαλὼν, Il. 5. 119., 13. 387, cf. Od. 19. 449; οὐκ ἄλλος φθᾶς ἐμεῦ κατήγορος ἔσται no other shall be an accuser before me, Hdt. 3. 71; ἀνέφθᾶς με φθάσας you opened the door before me, Ar. Pl. 1102; φθάσας προσπεσοῦμαι Thuc. 5. 9, cf. 2. 91, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 3, etc.; rarely so in part. pres., φθάνοντες δηροῦμεν Ib. 3. 3, 18.

3. rarely with the inf., like Lat. *occuro*, φθαίης ἔτ' εἰς ἐκκλησίαν ἐλθεῖν Ar. Eq. 935, cf. Nub. 1384; μόλις φθάνει θρόνοισιν ἐμπεσοῦσα μὴ χαμαὶ πεσεῖν hardly escapes falling on the ground by falling first on the seat, Eur. Med. 1169; more often in late writers, Ar. Rh. 1. 1188, Dion. H. 4. 59, 61, Luc. D. Mort. 13. 2, Harm. 2.

IV. joined with the negat. the foll. cases are to be distinguished: I. with οὐ and part., followed by καὶ or καὶ εὐθύς, like Lat. *simul ac*, denotes two actions following close on each other, οὐ φθάνειν χρῆ συσκιάζοντας γέννυ, καὶ . . ὄρμᾶν you must no sooner get your beard, than you march, Eur. Supp. 1219; οὐ φθάνει ἐξαγόμενος καὶ εὐθύς ὁμοίως ἔστι τοῖς ἀκαθάρτοις no sooner is he brought out than he becomes unclean, Xen. Eq. 5, 10, cf. Ar. Nub. 1384; οὐκ ἐφθην εἰς Τροίηνα ἐλθόντες καὶ τοιαύταις νύσοις ἐλήφθημεν ἐξ ὧν . . no sooner had we come to Troezen, than . . , Isocr. 588 E, cf. 58 B, 92 E, 179 A, 199 D; οὐκ ἐφθη μοι συμβᾶσα ἢ ἀτυχία καὶ εὐθύς ἐπεχείρησαν διαφορῆσαι τάνδοθεν scarcely or no sooner had misfortune befallen me, when . . , Dem. 1073. 20, cf. 1319. 11.

2. οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις, οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιτε, with part. pres., denote impatience, and are mostly used to express a strong exhortation or urgent command, οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιτε ἀπαλασσόμενοι you could not be too quick in departing, i. e. make haste and be off, Hdt. 7. 162; οὐ φθάνοιτ' ἔτ' ἂν θανόντες make haste and die, Eur. Or. 936, cf. Alc. 662, Heracl. 721 (ubi v. Elmsl.), Tro. 456, I. T. 245; οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιτον τοῦτο πράττοντε Ar. Pl. 485; ἀποτρέχων οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις Ib. 1133; εἰς ἀγορὰν ἰὼν οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις Ib. 874, cf. Eccl. 118; οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις λέγων Plat. Symp. 185 F, cf. Euthyd. 272 D, Phaedo 100 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 11; so, οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιμι (sc. λέγων) Plat. Symp. 214 E;—with part. aor., only late, as Luc. Tox. 2;—(in a like sense, the part. φθάσας (like ἀνύσας) is used with imperat., λέγε φθάσας speak quickly, τρέχε φθάσας, and the like; and even φθάσας joined with another part., φθάσας ἀρπάσας Hdt. 6. 65).—In these phrases, some Edd. write the clauses as questions, like Lat. *quin statim . . ? will not you make haste and go, etc.?*—but this is not necessary and cannot be applied to such cases as the foll., οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιμι I could not be too quick, i. e. I will begin directly, Plat. Symp. 214 E, cf. Phaedo 100 C, Euthyd. 272 D, Dem. 745. 5., 782. 17.

φθάρμα, τό, corruption, LXX (Levit. 22. 25).

φθάρσις, εως, ἢ, corruption, Byz.

φθαρτικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for destroying, destructive, opp. to γεννητικός, ποιητικός, c. gen., φθαρτικὰ ἀλλήλων τὰ ἐναντία one of another, Arist. Phys. 1. 9, 4; ἢ κακία φθ. τῆς ἀρχῆς Id. Eth. N. 6. 5, 6, cf. Pol. 3. 10, 2, Poët. 11, 10; absol., Id. Top. 2. 9. 6., 4. 4, 3, al. Adv. —κῶς, Ib. 7. 3, 7.

φθαρτο-λάτρης, ου, ὄ, a worshipper of the corruptible, Eus. ap. Phot. Bibl. 106. 19.

φθαρτός, ἢ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of φθείρω, destructible, perishable, opp. to αἰδῖος, Arist. An. Post. 1. 8, 2., 1. 24, 5, Metaph. 1. 9, 8.

φθαστέον, verb. Adj. of φθάνω, one must anticipate, Oribas. 131 Matth. φθατέω, v. καταφθατέομαι.

φθέγγομαι, fut. φθέγγομαι: aor. ἐφθειγάμην: pf. ἔφθειγμα, 2 pers. ἔφθειγαι Plat. Legg. 830 C, 3 pers. ἔφθειγεται used trans. by Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 8; but pass., Id. Cael. 1. 9, 15: Dep. To utter a sound or voice, esp. to speak loud and clear, often in Hom., (properly of all animals that have lungs, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 1): 1. of the human voice, Hdt., etc.;

φθ. φωνῆ ἀνθρωπίνῃ Id. 2. 57; ἀπὸ γλώσσης Pind. O. 6. 21; διὰ τοῦ στόματος Plat. Soph. 238 B; [ψυχῆς] φθειγμένης αἰῶν Xenophon. 6. 5; φθειγόμενος προσέειπε Il. 11. 603, etc.; φθειγμένου τευ ἢ αὐδήσαντος Od. 9. 497; joined with a part. expressing the kind of cry, φθειγόμε' ἐγῶν ἰάχουσα Il. 21. 341; τοὶ δ' ἐφθειγγοντο καλεῦντες Od. 10. 229, al.; so, φθ. μετὰ βοῆς Plat. Legg. 791 E, etc.; μέγιστον ἀπάντων Dem. 405. 17; καλὸν καὶ μέγα Id. 408. 19, cf. 449. 26; ἐλεύθερον καὶ μέγα Plat. Gorg. 485 D;—also of a weak, small voice, ὀλίγη ὀπὶ φθειγόμενος Od. 14. 492; τυτθὸν φθειγμένη Il. 24. 170:—it was used of all sounds of the human voice; of the battle-cry, Xen. An. 1. 8, 18; of the recitative of the chorus, Id. Oec. 8, 3, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 238 D; often of orators, v. supr.:—οὐδὲ φθειγασθαι δύναται cannot utter a syllable, Isocr. Antid. § 205, cf. Plat. Rep. 368 C; hence opp. to silence, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 6; so, καὶ εἶτα σὺ φθειγῆ . . ; open your mouth . . ? Dem. 320. 2; of children just born, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 4:—Construction:—c. acc. cogn.

to utter, ὅπα Theogn. 532; ἔπος Hdt. 5. 106, etc.; ἱερὸν μέλος Theogn. 761; ὄδυμους καὶ γόους ἀνωφελεῖς Aesch. Pr. 34; τὰ καίρια Soph. Ph. 682; ἀράς, λόγους, βοῆν, βλασφημίον Eur. Phoen. 475, Med. 1307, I. T. 1385, Ion 1189; τάληθῆ Plat. Phileb. 49 B; etc.:—the pers. addressed is added with a Prep., φθ. εἰς τινα Eur. Phoen. 1. c.; πρὸς τινα Plat. Ion 534 D; later also τινι, Plut. Crass. 27:—φ. περὶ τινος Isocr. 210 D:—τὸ φθειγόμενον, absol., that which uttered the sound, Hdt. 8. 65.

2. of animals, as a horse, to neigh, whinny, Id. 3. 84, 85; of an eagle, to scream, Xen. An. 6. 1, 23; of a raven, to croak, Theophr. Pluv. 1. 16; of a fawn, to cry, Theocr. 13. 62; of birds, opp. to ἀφωνοί εἰσι, Arist. H. A. 9. 28, 2; ἐν τῷ θέρει ἄδει κόττυφος, τοῦ χειμῶνος . . φθ. θορυβῶδες Ib. 9. 49 B, 1, al.; of worms, φθ. οἶον τρισμὸν Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 5; of certain fish, Arist. Fr. 284.

3. of inanimate things, of a door, to creak, Ar. Pl. 1099; of thunder, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 3; of trumpets, Id. An. 4. 2, 7., 5. 2, 14; of the flute, Id. Symp. 6, 3; of the lyre, Arist. Metaph. 4. 12, 7; of an earthen pot, εἶτε ὑγίης εἶτε σαθρὸν φθ. whether it rings sound or cracked, Plat. Theaet. 179 D; φθ. παλάμαις to clap with the hands, Nonn. D. 5. 106, cf. Anth. P. 9. 505, 17:—of a vowel, to sound so and so, Plat. Crat. 394 C.

II. = ὀνομόζω, to name, call by name, Id. Rep. 527 A, Phileb. 25 C, 34 A; τῷ πλέγματι τούτῳ τὸ ὄνομα ἐφθειγάμεθα λόγον gave it the name of λόγος, Id. Soph. 262 D; φθ. εἶδωλον ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ὡς ἐν ὄν Ib. 240 A; φθ. γίγνομενα to speak of things as coming into existence, Id. Theaet. 157 B; καὶ τὸν κύλλαστιν φθειγγὸν use the word κ., Ar. Fr. 253.

III. c. acc. pers. to praise, sing, or celebrate one aloud, Pind. O. 1. 59. φθειγγώδης, es, like a voice, Hipp. 27. 10, where Cornar. φθινώδεα.

φθειγκτός, ἢ, ὄν, verb. Adj. sounding; vocal, Plut. 2. 1017 F:—also in Max. Tyr. 14. 2, φθειγκτικός.

φθέγμα, τό, the sound of the voice, a voice, Pind. P. 8. 42, Aesch. Pr. 588, Soph. O. C. 1623, etc., and in Prose, as Plat. Rep. 616 A; periph. of a person, ὦ φθέγμ' ἀναιδές, for ὦ φθειγόμενε ἀναιδῆ, Soph. O. C. 863, cf. Aj. 14, Ll. 1225.

b. language, speech, Id. Ant. 354. c. a saying, word, Id. O. C. 1177; and in pl. accents, words, Plat. Legg. 655 A, Polyzel. Incert. 2.

2. of other sounds, as of birds, cries, Soph. El. 18, Eur. Hel. 747; of a bull, roaring, Id. Hipp. 1215; βροντᾶς φθ. Pind. P. 4. 351; φθ. θείας the grinding of the mortar, Ar. Pax 235; of musical sounds, Plat. Legg. 812 D; of the nightingale's song, Ar. Av. 204, 223.

φθειγματικός, ἢ, ὄν, sounding, vocal, Max. Tyr. 41. 1. φθέγξις, εως, ἢ, speech, utterance, Hipp. 1050, cf. E. M. φθειόμεν, Ep. 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 of φθάνω.

φθειρ, ὄ, later (but less Att.) ἢ, Lob. Phryn. 307: gen. φθειρός: dat. pl. φθειροί:—a louse, Lat. *pediculus*, Archil. 125, Hdt. 2. 37., 4. 168, and often in Ar.: proverb., πρὸς φθειρὰ κείρασθαι, i. e. to be close shaven, Eubol. Δολ. 3; of the morbus pedicularis (φθειρίασις), τὴν σάρκα εἰς φθειρας μεταβάλλειν Plut. Sull. 36; τοῦ σώματος διαλυθέντος εἰς φθειρῶν πλῆθος Diod. Excerpt. 529. 66.

2. of lice that infest animals, Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 5, al.; birds, Ib.; fish, Ib. 7; also vegetables, μὴ ὁ σίτος φθειρὶ ζῆση Luc. Ep. Sat. 26, cf. Ctes. Ind. 21, etc.

II. a sea-fish of the ἔχενησις kind, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 4., 5. 31, 8. III. the cone of a kind of pine, Phot.; cf. φθειροποιός.

IV. the middle part of the rudder, Poll. 1. 89. φθειρίαισις, εως, ἢ, the morbus pedicularis, Plut. Sull. 36, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 3, and v. φθειρ 1. 1.

φθειριάω, fut. ἄσω [ā] to be lousy, Diog. L. 5. 5:—esp. to have the morbus pedicularis, Com. Anon. 368, Plut. Sull. 36; of fowls and sheep, Geop. 17. 29.

φθειρίζομαι, Pass. to pick the lice off oneself, to louse oneself, Arist. Fr. 66, Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 16, Ath. 586 A:—the Act. in LXX (Jerem. 50. 12). φθειρικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for lice, Gloss.

φθειρίον, τό, synon. of σταφίς ἀγρία, Diosc. Noth. 4. 156:—also φθειρο-κτόνον, τό, Ibid.

φθειριστικός, ἢ, ὄν, seeking lice:—ἢ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of louse-hunting, vermin-killing, Plat. Soph. 227 B.

φθειρό-βρωτος, ον, lice-eaten, Hesych. Miles. p. 40.

φθειρο-κομίδης, ου, ὄ, a lousy fellow, Hesych.

φθειροκτονέω, to kill lice, A. B. 71.
 φθειροποιός, ὄν, producing lice, ἔριον Plut. 2. 646 C. II.
 πίτυς φθ. a pine that bears small cones (cf. φθείρ III), Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 6; also φθειροφόρος, Id. C. P. 1. 9, 2; cf. sq.
 φθειροτραγέω, (φθείρ III, τρώγω) to eat fir-cones (acc. to Ritter), Hdt. 4. 109; others interpret it, to eat lice, v. Bähr ad l., and cf. 4. 168:—another form φθειρο-τρακτέω occurs in Arr. Pcripl. Euxin. p. 18 Huds.—Strab. 499 (cf. 492) speaks of a nation of φθειροφάγοι, so called ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐχμοῦ καὶ τοῦ πίνους, cf. Plin. 6. 4.
 φθειροφόρος, ὄν, (φθείρ III, φέρω) v. sub φθειροποιός II.
 φθείρω, Aeol. φθέρω Ahtens D. Aeol. p. 53:—Ion. impf. φθείρασκε (δια-) Hdt. 1. 36:—fut. φθερώ, Xen., etc.; Ion. φθερέω (δια-) Hdt. 5. 51; Ep. φθέρω (δια-) II. 13. 625:—aor. I ἐφθείρα Trag., Thuc. 2. 91, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 4; poet. ἐφθερα Lyc. 1402:—pf. ἐφθαγκα Dinarch. 98. 22, (δι-) Eur., etc.:—Med., fut. φθερούμαι (in pass. sense) Soph. O. T. 272, Eur. Andr. 708, Thuc. 7. 48; Ion. φθερέομαι (δια-) Hdt. 8. 108., 9. 42 (with v. l. φθαρ-):—Pass., fut. φθάρησομαι Arist. Metaph. 10. 10, 7, (δια-) Eur., Dor. -οῦμαι Tim. Locr. 94 D:—aor. ἐφθάρην [α] Soph. O. T. 1502, Thuc. 7. 13, Plat., poet. 3 pl. ἐφθαρεν Pind. P. 3. 66:—pf. ἐφθαρμαι, 3 pl. ἐφθάρταται in Thuc. 3. 13 (speech of the Mytileneans), inf. ἐφθάρθαι Arist. Metaph. 4. 16, 4, Plut., Aeol. ἐφθάρθαι Eust. 790. 8: plqpf. 3 pl. ἐφθάρτατο (δι-) Hdt. 8. 90. The compd. διαφθείρω is much more used than the simple Verb. (From √ΦΘΕΡ, ΦΘΑΡ come also φθορ-ά, φθόρ-ος: this seems to be a lengthd. form of ΦΘΙ in φθίω, φθίνω.) To destroy, Lat. perdere, pessumidare, μῆλα κακοὶ φθείρουσι νομῆς Od. 17. 246; φθ. τῶν Συρίων τοὺς κλήρους to waste them, Hdt. 1. 76, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 11, An. 4. 7, 20; τοὺς θεῶν νόμους Soph. Aj. 1344; τὰς ναῦς Thuc. 2. 91; τὰ πράγματα Id. 7. 48; τὴν πόλιν καὶ νόμους Plat. Legg. 958 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 3; εὐδαιμονίαν Dinarch. l. c.:—Pass. to go to ruin, perish, Pind. P. 3. 66, Trag., etc.; νόσφ φθ. καὶ χρημάτων δαπάνη Thuc. 3. 13; cf. ἐκφθείρω. 2. of men, φθ. ναύτας to destroy them, Hes. Th. 876; στρατὸν Aesch. Pers. 244, cf. Ag. 652, Soph. Aj. 25:—Pass., Aesch. Pers. 272, 283. 3. to corrupt, bribe, τινά Diod. 4. 73:—Pass., Plut. Arat. 40. 4. to ruin, spoil, πόσιν φθείροντα πλούτων ἀργυρωνήτους θ' ὑφάς, of one who treads on rich carpets, Aesch. Ag. 949; βαφὰς φθείρουσα τοῦ ποικίλματος, of blood, Id. Cho. 1013. 5. to mix pure colours with others (cf. φθορά 3), Plut. 2. 393 D. 6. to kill game or fish, Soph. Tr. 716, Fr. 449 b. II. Pass., 1. φθείρεσθε (as a curse) may ye perish! ruin seize ye! II. 21. 128, Sannyr. ἰώ 1: hence, in Att., φθείρου was a common imprecation, plague take thee! a murrain on thee! away with thee! Lat. abi in malam rem! Ar. Ach. 460, Pl. 598, 610; so, εἰ μὴ φθερεῖ τῆσδ' ὡς τάχιστ' ἀπὸ στέγης if thou depart not .., Eur. Andr. 709 (cf. φθόρος); c. gen., φθείρεσθε τῆσδε off from her! i. e. unhand her, let her go, Ib. 715: with a Prep., φθείρεσθαι εἰς or πρὸς .. to run headlong to or into, e. g. πρὸς τοὺς πλουσίους, Dem. 560. 10; εἰς ἡδονὰς ἀπὸ .. πόνων Teles ap. Stob. 509. 9, etc.; cf. φθόρος, προσφθείρομαι. 2. medically, ἡ κοιλίη φθαρήσεται will be deranged, disordered, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12. 3. to be slain, perish, v. supr. 1. 1, 2. 4. in Att. specially of persons who have suffered loss from shipwreck, Eur. I. T. 276, Cycl. 299; νεῶν (Elmsl. ἐκ νεῶν) φθαρέντε Aesch. Pers. 451 (ubi v. Abresch.). 5. to be corrupted, be dishonoured, of a maiden, Lat. vitari, Eur. Fr. 489; cf. διαφθείρω I. 2. 6. of women also, χερσοὺς φθαρήναι to pine away in barrenness, Soph. O. T. 1502, cf. El. 1181. φθειρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) infested by lice, lousy, Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 4. φθίτο, v. l. for φθίτο in Od. 11. 329; φθείσθαι, for φθίσθαι Hom.; v. φθίω. φθερί-βροτος, ὄν, = φθισίμβροτος, Epigr. in Paus. 3. 8, 9, cf. Plut. Lys. 22. φθερσί-γενής, ες, destroying the race, Ἐρινύες Aesch. Theb. 1054. φθέωμεν, φθέωσιν, φθῆη, φθῆσιν, v. sub φθάνω. Φθία [ἴ], as, Ep. and Ion. Φθίη, ης, ἡ, Phthia in Thessaly, the home of Achilles, Hom.; Φθίηνδε to Phthia, II. 1. 169, etc.; Φθίηφι at Phthia, 19. 323.—Hence Φθιώτης, ὄν, δ, a man of Phthia, Hdt. 7. 132, Thuc., etc.; Φθιώτ' Ἀχιλλεῦ Aesch. Fr. 131, cf. Eur. Tro. 575, I. A. 237; also as Adj., Πηγεῖε Φθιώτα Call. Del. 112:—Φθιώτης γῆ, the land of Phthia, Eur. Andr. 664, etc.; ἀκταὶ Φθ. Id. Tro. 1125; γυναικὲς Id. Andr. 1048:—Adj. Φθιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Strab. 433, etc.; Φθιώτιος, α, ὄν, Christod. Ecphr. 200:—also Adj. Φθίος, α, ὄν, whence Φθίοι = Φθιώται, II. 13. 686; with pecul. fem. Φθιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Eur. Hec. 451, etc. φθίδιος, α, ὄν, (φθίω) perishable, Hesych. φθίνα, ἡ, mildew, Hesych. II. a kind of olive, Id. φθινάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (φθίνω) intr. wasting, waning, μηνῶν φ. ἡμέρα Eur. Heracl. 779; φθ. ὥρα Heracl. Alleg. c. 71; v. Elmsl. Eur. l. c. II. act. causing to decline, wasting, φθ. νόσοι Soph. Ant. 819; φθ. νόσος, technically, decline, consumption, = φθίσις, Hipp. 273. 9, Paus.; and without νόσος, Hipp. Aph. 1247; cf. φθινώδης. φθίνασμα [ἴ], τό, as if from φθινάω, a declining, sinking, ἡλίου φθίνασμασιν (as Dind. reads from Hesych.), Aesch. Pers. 232. φθινάω or -έω, collat. form of φθίνω, fut. φθινήσω (vulg. -ύσω) Geop. 1. 12, 34; aor. ἐφθίνησα Hipp. 1240 D, Luc. Paras. 57, (κατ-) Plut. 2. 117 C: pf. ἐφθίνηκα (κατ-) Id. Cic. 14. φθινό-καρπος, ὄν, having lost its fruitfulness, of a tree stripped of its branches, Pind. P. 4. 471. φθινό-κωλος, ὄν, with wasting limbs, Manetho 4. 500. φθίνο-μετόπωρον, τό, = μετόπωρον, τό, Anecd. Oxon. 1. 108, E. 11. φθίν-οπωρινός, ἡ, ὄν, autumnal, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Arist. Fr. 232; ἰσημερία ἡ φθ. Id. H. A. 5. 12, 3, Polyb. 4. 37, 2. φθίν-οπωρίς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of foreg., Pind. P. 5. 161. I. ἡ φθινοπωρίς (sc. ἐλαία), = κολυμβάς, an olive, Call. (Fr. 50) ap. 5

φθίν-οπωρινός, δ, = sq., Anan. 1. 30 [with φθί-, metri grat.; Meineke would read φθινοοπ-]. φθίν-όπωρον, τό, properly, the last part of ὄπωρα (also called μετόπωρον or the season following ὄπωρα), autumn, Hdt. 4. 42., 9. 117, Hipp. Aph. 1244, Thuc. 2. 31, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 4, al. φθινύθω [ῦ], poet. for φθίνω, used only in pres. and impf.; Ep. impf. φθινύθεσκε II. 1. 491; cf. φθινάω. I. trans. in Od., to waste, φθινύθουσιν ἔδοντες οἶκον ἐμόν 1. 250; οἶνον δὲ φθ. 14. 95; οἱ μὲν φθ. φίλον κῆρ cause it to pine away, 10. 485; ἵνα μηκέτ' .. αἰῶνα φθινύθω waste my life, 18. 203. 2. intr. to waste away, decay, of men, λαοὶ μὲν φθ. περὶ πτόλιν II. 6. 327, cf. 21. 466, Od. 12. 131; παυρότεροι .. φθίνυθον II. 17. 364; τοῦσδε ἔα φθινύθειν, as an imprecation, 2. 346; also, ἀχεῖ φθ. παρειαί Od. 8. 530, cf. 16. 145. φθινύλλα [ἴ], ἡ, (φθίνω) nickname for a thin or delicate woman, starving, Ar. Eccl. 935; in which sense Hesych. has φθίσια. φθίνα, v. sub φθίω. φθινώδης, ες, (εἶδος) consumptive, οἱ φθ. Hipp. Aph. 1249, etc.; τὸ φθ. a consumptive habit, Id.; φθ. νόσος Paus. 10. 2, 4, etc. Φθίος, α, ὄν, v. sub Φθία. φθίσι-ήνωρ, ὄρος, ὄ, ἡ, (φθίω, φθίσω):—destroying or killing men, πόλεμος II. 2. 833, al., Hes. Th. 431:—generally, destructive, deadly, θυμός Anth. P. 9. 457. φθίσθαι, v. sub φθίω. φθισιάω, to be consumptive, Hipp. Aph. 1253, Arist. Probl. 28. 1, 1. φθισίκεύομαι, Dep. to be consumptive, Galen. φθισικός, ἡ, ὄν, ecnsumptive, Menand. Incert. 12. 7, Arist. Probl. 5. 31, Plut., etc. φθισίμβροτος, ὄν, (φθίω, βροτός) for φθισίβροτος, destroying or killing men, II. 13. 339, Od. 22. 297: cf. φθεροίβροτος. φθίσις [ἴ], εως, ἡ, (φθίω, φθίσω):—a wasting away, perishing, decay, καρπού Pind. Fr. 74. 8: opp. to αὔξησης, αὔξη, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, Plat. Phaedo 71 B, Rep. 521 E; in pl., Id. Phileb. 42 D:—of the moon, a waning, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 1, G. A. 4. 2, 3, al. II. of persons, atrophy, emaciation, Hipp. Art. 780; and a particular sense, decline, consumption, Lat. tabes, Hdt. 7. 88, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 14, Eth. N. 7. 8, 1:—acc. to Galen., the more Att. word was φθόη. φθισί-φρων, ὄνος, ὄ, ἡ, destroying the mind, Opp. C. 2. 423. φθίτο, v. sub φθίω. φθιτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of φθίω, Trag. word, only used in pl. φθιτοί (always without the Art.) the dead, Aesch. Pers. 220, 523, Eum. 97, Fr. 257, Eur. Alc. 100, Hipp. 1437, H. F. 1026, (never in Soph.); also in late Prose, Plut. 2. 955 C, Luc. D. Deor. 26. 2. II. liable to perish, Arist. Phys. 3. 1, 5. φθιτώ, = φθίνω (φθίω) II, Lyc. 1159. φθίω, impf. ἐφθιον, only in Hom., and each tense only once (v. infr. 1. 2), the common pres. being φθίνω, impf. ἐφθίνων Hdt. 3. 29, Plat. Tim. 77 A:—fut. and aor. φθίσω and ἐφθίσα (v. infr. II):—pf. ἐφθίκα Diosc. proem. 1. 2, (κατ-) Themist. 28. 341:—Med. and Pass. (in same sense), fut. φθίσσομαι II. 11. 821, Od. 13. 384:—aor. I φθίσασθαι (ἀπο-) Q. Sm. 14. 545:—3 pl. aor. pass. ἐφθίθεν, v. ἀποφθίνω:—pf. ἐφθίμαι, ἐφθίται Od. 20. 340, (ἐξ-) Aesch. Theb. 970:—plqpf. ἐφθίμην, used as aor., ἐφθίσο Aesch. Theb. 970; ἐφθίτο II. 18. 100, Theogn. 1141, Aesch. Eum. 458, Soph. O. T. 962, Eur. Alc. 414; 3 pl. ἐφθίατο II. 1. 251; imper. 3 sing. φθίσθω (ἀπο-) 8. 429; Ep. subj. φθίεται (for -ῆται) 20. 173, φθιόμεθα (for -όμεθα) 14. 87; opt. φθίμην (ἀπο-) Od. 10. 51, φθίτο II. 330; inf. φθίσθαι II. 9. 246, etc.; part. φθίμενος, v. infr. 1. 2. (V. sub φθείρω; cf. also φθινάω, φθινύθω.) [Hom. has ἴ in pres. subj. φθίης, ἴ in impf. ἐφθιεν (infr. 1. 2), and in φθίομαι, φθίεται: ἴ always in fut. and aor. φθίσω, φθίσσομαι, ἐφθίσα (infr. II), cf. φθισίήνωρ, φθισίμβροτος; ἴ always in pf. and plqpf. pass. (v. supr.), except in the opt. (v. supr.):—Hom. also uses ἴ in φθίνω, whereas ἴ always in φθίνω in Pind. and Att. (cf. τίνω); and the Trag. use ἴ even in ἐφθίσα, v. sub fin.] I. to decay, wane, dwindle, of Time, πρὶν κεν νύξ φθίτο (opt. aor.) first would the night be come to an end, Od. 11. 330: so, τῆς νῦν φθιμένης νυκτός Soph. Aj. 141; but in this sense the pres. φθίνω is most usual, φθίνουσιν νύκτες τε καὶ ἡμέραι they wane or pass away, Od. 11. 183, etc.; μηδέ σοι αἰὼν φθινέτω let not thy life be wasted, 5. 161: csp. b. in the monthly reckoning, μηνῶν φθινόντων in the moon's wane, i. e. towards the month's end, 10. 470, etc. In later calendars the μὴν φθίνων was the last decad (as in Thuc. 5. 54), ἰσταμένος and μεσῶν being the first and second, v. sub ἰστημι B. III. 3; but there is no such division in Hom., for in Od. 14. 162., 19. 307 (τοῦ μὲν φθινόντος μηνός, τοῦ δ' ἰσταμένοιο), μὴν φθίνων is the last half of the month, as is proved by Hes. Op. 778. o. of the stars, to decline, set, Aesch. Ag. 7; of the moon, Arist. Cael. 2. 11, 2; cf. φθίνασμα. 2. of men, to waste away, pine, wither, perish, ὡς γε δόλω φθίης Od. 2. 368; ἦτοι δὲ τῆς ἀχέων φρένας ἐφθιεν was wasting away in mind, II. 18. 446; φθίνει καὶ μαραινεται νόσφ Eur. Alc. 203; ἐκ φθίνων Soph. Tr. 558; οἱ φθίνοντες consumptive people (cf. φθίσις), Hipp. Aph. 1247, Epid. 1. 963:—then of life and strength, οὐ φθίνει ἀρετὰ Pind. P. 1. 184; φθίνει μὲν ἰσχύς γῆς φθίνει δὲ σώματος Soph. O. C. 610, cf. O. T. 666; ὕβρις .. ἀνθεῖ τε καὶ φθ. πάλιν Id. Fr. 704; ἦβην τὴν μὲν ἐρπουσαν πρόσω, τὴν δὲ φθίνουσαν Id. Tr. 548; τοῖς μὲν αὔξεται βίος, τῶν δὲ φθίνει Eur. Fr. 419. 5, cf. Plat. Phaedo 71 B, Tim. 81 B, etc.; c. dat. modi, πόλις φθίνουσα μὲν κάλυψεν .., φθίνουσα δ' ἀγέλαις Soph. O. T. 25;—of things, to fade away, disappear, Id. Tr. 677; φθίνοντα λατοῦ θέσφατα Id. O. T. 906, cf. Ant. 1013:—so in Pass., αὐτὸς φθίεται II. 20. 173, cf. 14. 87; but more freq. in fut. and aor., ἦδη φθίσονται II. 821, cf. 19. 329, Od. 13. 384; τηλόθι πάτρης ἐφθίτο II. 18. 100; δύο γενεαὶ μερόπων ἀνθρώπων ἐφθίατο 1. 251; νόσφ ὑπ' ἀργαλήν φθίσθαι 13. 667; so in Trag.,

νόσοις ὁ τλήμων ἐφθίτο Soph. O. T. 962: also, πρὸς φίλου ἐφθίσο *wast slain by* . . ., Aesch. Theb. 970, cf. Eur. Med. 1414:—often in part. φθίμενος, *slain, dead*, Od. 11. 557, al.; ὑπ' Ἀργείων φθίμενος Il. 8. 359; φθίμενοι *the dead*, φθιμένοισι μετείην Od. 24. 436; so in later Poets, πενήθει βασιλῆ φθ. Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 220; φωτῶν φθιμένων Pind. I. 4 (3). 16; φθιμένων Aesch. Fr. 449; φθιμένοισιν Id. Theb. 732; φθίμενος Soph. Tr. 1161, cf. Ant. 836; φθιμένων τις Eur. Hec. 139; more rarely with the Art. (cf. φθιτός), τὸν φθιμένον Aesch. Theb. 336; τῶν φθ. Id. Ag. 1023; τῶν πρότερον φθ. Id. Cho. 403;—very rare in Prose, τοῖς φθιμένοις Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 18.

II. Causal, in fut. φθίσω, aor. I ἐφθίσα [ἴ in Ep.], *to make to decay or pine away, to consume, destroy*, φθίσει σε τὸ σὸν μένος Il. 6. 407; τὸν Πάτροκλος ἐμελλεν φθίσειν 16. 461, cf. 22. 61; οἱ μεμάασιν Ὀδυσσῆος φθίσει γόνον Od. 4. 741; ἵνα φθίσωμεν ἐλόντες αὐτόν 16. 369; τὸν ῥ' ἐθέλον φθίσει Ib. 428; τοκήσας . . φθίσαν θεοὶ 20. 68;—rare in Att., Μοίρας φθίσας Aesch. Eum. 173, cf. 727; τὸν . . ὑπὸ σφ' φθίσον κεραυνῶ Soph. O. T. 202:—the pres. is also so used in Soph. El. 1414, νῦν σε μοῖρα . . φθίνει, φθίνει (but Herim. φθίνειν, φθίνειν); so in Diog. L. 8. 23:—cf. ἀποφθίνω, καταφθίνω.

Φθιώτης, -ῶτις, etc., v. sub Φθία.
φθαγγάζομαι, Dep., = φθέγγομαι; Ion Fr. 10 (ap. Philon. 2. 466), Anth. P. 9. 539.

φθαγγάριον, τό, Dim. of φθογγή, *a sounding-ripe*, Math. Vett. 227.
φθογγή, ἡ, poet. form of φθόγγος, *the voice of men*, Hom., and Trag.; of the Sirens, Od. 12. 198; σίκος εἰ φθογγὴν λάβοι σαφέστατ' ἂν λέξειεν Aesch. Ag. 37; τῶν ἀλύντων καὶ κρατησάντων . . φθογγός Ib. 325; of the voice of Orpheus, ἦγε πάντ' ἀπὸ φθογγῆς Ib. 1630; βάλλει με . . φθ. του Soph. Ph. 205; ὥστ' ἀηδόνος στόμα φθογγῆς ἰεῖσα Eur. Hec. 338; φθογγὴν ἀφιέναι Id. Hipp. 418:—also of animals, φθ. οἴων τε καὶ αἰγῶν Od. 9. 167; μόσχων Eur. I. T. 293.

φθογγήεις, εσσα, εν; contr. φθογγῆς, *sounding*, A. B. 1188.

φθόγγος, ὁ, *any clear, distinct sound*, esp. *the voice of men*, Il. 5. 234, etc.: of the Sirens, Od. 12. 41, 159; φθόγγος ἐπερχόμενος 18. 199; so in Trag., Ἑλλάδος φθόγγον χέειν Aesch. Theb. 73; φθ. ἀραῖος δύμοις Id. Ag. 237; γόνων οὐκ ἀσήμονες φθ. Soph. O. C. 1668; φθ. δίκειου κακοῦ *the voice, the tale-of* . . , Id. Ant. 1187; τὸν Αἴμονος φθ. Ib. 1218, cf. 1214;—also of birds, ἀλεκτρούων φθ. Theogn. 864; ἄγνωτα . . φθ. ὄρνιθων Soph. Ant. 1001, cf. 424; φθόγγος οὐτ' ὄρνιθων οὔτε θαλάσσης Eur. I. A. 9; of dogs, Plat. Polit. 397 A;—ἀνέμου Simon. 44. 11.—This form, unlike φθογγή, occurs also in Att. Prose, v. Plat. Il. c.

II. generally, *a sound*, as distinguished from *a voice* (φωνή), Id. Phileb. 18 B, cf. Theaet. 203 B, Tim. 37 B, Arist. Audib. 5, 21, al.; εἰς τοὺς φθόγγους καὶ τὰς συλλαβάς Plat. Crat. 389 D, cf. Plut. Alex. 27:—of musical sounds, Eur. El. 716; φθ. λύρας Plat. Legg. 812 D; cf. φθόγγους ἀλύρους θρηνοῦμεν Alex. Ὀλ. 1. 6.

2. in Gramm., *a vowel*.
φθόγη, ἡ, (φθέω) Att. word for φθίσις (q. v.), Plat. Legg. 916 A, Plat. Com. Incert. 2, Isocr. 386 D, Luc., etc.

II. *infection*, Philes de Anim. 29. 14.
φθόγης, ἴος, ὁ: nom. et acc. pl. φθόγεις Hipp. 792 B sq., Ath. 489 C; Att. φθοῖς Ar. Pl. 677; dat. φθοῖσι Eupol. Incert. 71:—also Att. φθοῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, acc. φθοῖδα Anth. P. 6. 258:—*a kind-of cake*, Ar. l. c., Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D, E.

2. Medic. *a bolus or pill*, Foës. Oec Hipp. 3. φθ. χρυσίου *gold-dust*, Hesych., cf. Böckh C. I. 1. p. 218.

II. in Eupol. l. c., *a-cup*, prob. the same as φιάλη ὀμφαλωτός, cf. Ath. 502 C; φθόγεις κυκλοτερεῖς Ath. l. c.

φθοῖσκα, ὁ, Dim. of foreg. (2), Hipp. 621. 2, al.; cf. τροχίσκος.

φθονερία, ἡ, *enviousness*, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 28, 1, Diog. L. 7. 115.

φθονερο-ποιός, ὄν, *making envious*, cited from Eust.

φθονερός, ἄ, ὄν, (φθόνος) *envious, jealous, grudging*, of persons, first in Theogn. 768, then in Pind. and Att.; ὕψον λόγοι φθονεροῖσιν Pind. N. 8. 30; c. dat. rei, *envious at a thing*, Dion. H. 6. 46:—Adv., φθονερώς ἔχειν πρὸς τι *to be enviously disposed*, Plat. Phaedr. 243 C, cf. Isocr. Antid. § 322, Xen., etc.

2. in Hdt. of the gods, *jealous of those who abuse their gifts, or who enjoy unbroken felicity*, τὸ θεῖον πᾶν ἐστὶ φθονερόν Hdt. 1. 32; ἐμοὶ σὶ σαὶ μεγάλα εὐτυχία οὐκ ἀρέσκουσι, τὸ θεῖον ἐπισταμένῳ ὥς ἐστὶ φθ. Id. 3. 40, cf. 7. 46; so, φθονεραῖς ἐκ' ἐῶν μετατροπίαῖς by *jealous changes of purpose*, Pind. P. 10. 31; cf. ζῶνος I. 2.

II. of feelings, etc., φθ. γυνῶμαι, ἐλπίδες Pind. Ἰ. 1. 61., 2. 63; ἀλγος Aesch. Ag. 450; ὀδύνα Soph. Ph. 1141; φθ. ὀδοὶ *full of envy*, Id. Fr. 324; φθ. τέχνη Anacreont. 16 (29). 38.

φθανέω: aor. ἐφθόνησα, in late Poets ἐφθόνησα, Anth. P. 5. 304., 7. 607, Nonn. D. 3. 159:—Med., fut. in pass. sense φθονήσομαι Dem. 1160. fin.:—Pass., fut. φθονηθήσομαι Xen. Hier. 11, 15:—aor. ἐφθονήθη Eur. El. 30, Xen., etc.: pf. ἐφθόνημαι Joseph. A. J. 6. 11, 10: (φθόνος). *To bear ill-will or malice, bear a grudge, feel envy or jealousy, be envious or jealous*,

I. absol., εἶπερ γὰρ φθονέω τε καὶ οὐκ εἰὼ διαπέσαι, οὐκ ἀνύω φθονέουσα Il. 4. 55, 56; κρείττων δόξα τῶν φθονούντων Dem. 35. 11:—more closely defined, ἐφθονεῖν τοὺς ἐπὶ ταῖς φίλων εὐπραγίαις ὀνειδιμένους Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 8; ὁ φθονῶν ἐπὶ κακοῖς τοῖς τῶν πέλας ἤδεται Plat. Phileb. 48 B; cf. φθόνος init.

2. c. dat. pers., πτωχὸς πτωχῷ φθονέει, καὶ αἰδοῖς αἰδοῦν Hes. Op. 26; οὐ φθ. ἀγαθοῖς Pind. P. 3. 124; φθονεῖν . . φασὶ μητριῶς τέκνοις Eur. Ion 1025; φθ. καὶ δυσμενῶς ἔχειν τινί Isocr. 283 B, cf. 161 C:—often with a part. added, φθ. τινὶ εὖ πρήσσοντι *to envy him for his good fortune*, Hdt. 7. 236, 237; φθ. τισὶ οὐσίαν κεκτημένοις Plat. Phaedr. 240 A, cf. Lysias 178. 38; so without a Noun expressed, καλῶς πράττουσι, πλουτοῦντι φθ. Isocr. 7 D, Lys. 163. 2, etc.:—so also c. dat. rei, φθ. ταῖς εὐπραγίαις τινός *to feel envy at* . . , Isocr. 184 C, cf. 108 E; so also, φθ. ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς τινος Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 10, Isocr. 7 C, cf. Dem. 503. 13.

3. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, *to envy him or bear him a grudge for a thing*, οὐ τοὶ ἡμιόνων φθονέω Od. 6. 68; μηδέ μοι φθονήσης ἐν-

γμάτων Aesch. Pr. 583, cf. Eur. Hec. 238, H. F. 1309; μή μοι φθονήσης τοῦ μαθήματος Plat. Euthyd. 297 B, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 16; (as in Horat. *invidere alicui alicuius rei*, 2 Sat. 6. 84):—also c. gen. rei only, *to be grudging of a thing*, οὐδέ τί σε χρὴ ἀλλοτρίων φθ. Od. 18. 18, cf. Eur. H. F. 333, Thuc. 3. 43, Plat. Menex. 238 A;—cf. μεγαίρω I. 5. 4. foll. by εἰ . . -or ἐὰν . . *to take it ill-or amiss that* . . , Hdt. 3. 146, Eur. Ion 1302, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 29, Lys. 97. 15;—by ὅτι . . , Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 39, Lys. 150. 38., 168. 21.

II. *to refuse from feelings of envy or ill-will, to grudge*, c. inf., οὐκ ἂν φθονέοιμι ἀγορεύσαι Od. 11. 381; μὴ φθονεῖ κερνάμεν Pind. I. 5 (4). 30; φράσαι Eur. Med. 63; σαντόν ἐπιδοῦναι Ar. Thesm. 249, cf. Plat. Gorg. 489 A; μὴ φθονήσης is freq. in dialogue, *do not refuse to do a thing*, Lat. *ne graveris, μὴ φθ. διδάξαι* Plat. Rep. 338 A, cf. Hipp. Mi. 372 E (so, μὴ φθονεῖ μοι ἀποκρίνασθαι Id. Gorg. 489 A); and with the inf. omitted, Id. Prot. 320 C, Symp. 222 E; so, δῆλου ὅτι οὐ φθονήσει Ἰππίας Id. Hipp. Mi. 363 C:—once c. part. pro inf., μηδέ μοι φθονεῖ λέγων Aesch. Theb. 480 (but Valck. restored λόγων):—also c. acc. et inf., τί φθονέεις . . αἰδοῦν τέρεπιν; Od. 1. 346, cf. 18. 16; ἐφθόνησαν [οἱ θεοὶ] ἕνα ἄνδρα βασιλεύσαι Hdt. 8. 109; εἰ πέφυκε φθονεῖν τὸ θεῖον Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 13 (v. φθονερός I. 2), cf. Soph. Ant. 553, Eur. Med. 312;—also c. dat. et inf., τῇ δ' οὐκ ἂν φθονέοιμι . . ἄψασθαι; Od. 19. 348; οὔτοι φθονῶ σοι δαιμόνων τιμᾶν γένος Aesch. Theb. 236.

2. φθ. τινὶ τι, like Lat. *invidere alicui alicui, to refuse to grant*, Polyb. 6. 58, 5;—in Soph. O. T. 310, φθονήσας μὴτ' ἀπ' οἰωνῶν φάτιν, μὴτ' εἰ τινα . . μαντικῆς ἔχεις ὀδόν, the constr. is μὴ φθονήσας, εἴτε τιν' ἔχεις ἀπ' οἰωνῶν φάτιν, εἴτε μαντικῆς ὀδόν.

III. Pass. *to be envied or begrudged*, like Lat. *invidetur* (Hor. A. P. 56), Hdt. 3. 52, Soph. Fr. 194, Eur. El. 30, Xen., etc.; τινος *to be grudged a thing*, Plut. 2. 772 B; ἐπὶ τινι Eur. Fr. 811.

φθόνησις, ἔως, ἡ, *a jealous refusal*, only in Soph. Tr. 1212.

φθονητέον, verb. Adj. *one must envy*, οὐδενί Apoll. ap. Stob. 225. 36.

φθονητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *envious*, ἕξιν Plat. 2. 682 D. Adv. —κῶς, Ibid.

φθονητός, ἡ, ὄν, *to be envied*, Clem. Al. 832.

φθάνας, ὁ, *ill-will or malice*, esp. as felt at the good fortune of others

(Deff. Plat. 416 B, Arist. Rhet. 2. 10, cf. φθονέω I. 1), *envy, jealousy*, Lat. *invidia*, first in Hdt. and Pind.; opp. to εὐνοία, Plat. Legg. 635 A; to ἔπαινος, Lys. 168. 16; φθόνον ἔχειν *to feel envy or jealousy*, Aesch. Pr. 859; but, φθόνον ἔχειν, also, *to incur envy or dislike*, Pind. P. 11. 45, Isocr. 95 E; so, φθόνον ἀλφάνειν Eur. Med. 297; φθόνῳ χρῆσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 253 B; κρέσσων οἰκτιρῶν φθόνος better *to be envied* than pitied I Pind. P. 1. 164, cf. Andoc. 20. 26; πρὸς γὰρ τὸν ἔχονθ' ὁ φθ. ἔρπει Soph. Aj. 157, cf. O. T. 380; ἐς τὰπίσημα δ' ὁ φθ. πηδᾶν φιλεῖ Eur. Fr. 296; φθ. ἐστὶ τινι πρὸς τινα Thuc. 2. 45:—φθόνῳ through *envy*, Hdt. 3. 30., 9. 71, cf. Eur. Bacch. 1000;—so, κατὰ φθόνον Aesch. Eum. 686, Plat.; ξὺν φθόνῳ Eur. Andr. 750; διὰ φθόνον Ep. Phil. 1. 15:—c. gen. objecti, *envy for, jealousy of*, τῶν Ἑλλήνων φθόνῳ Hdt. 8: 124, cf. Aesch. Pr. 859, Lys. 195. 13 (cf. φθονέω I. 3); but c. gen. subjecti, *envy or jealousy felt by another*, Eur. Alc. 1135, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 282 A:—φθ. ἐπὶ τινι Plut. 2. 39 E, etc.; εἰς τινα Anth. P. 6. 257; πρὸς τινα Luc. Rhet. Pr. 22:—in pl. *enviousness, jealousies, heartburnings*, Isocr. Antid. § 174, Plat. Legg. 679 C, 801 E, etc.

2. on the φθόνος or *jealousy of the gods*, cf. φθονερός I. 2, and v. Valck. Hdt. 3. 40, Ruhnk. Rut. Lup. p. 75, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 368 (362), Ag. 921 (947); hence the phrases, τὸν φθόνον δὲ πρόσκυσον Soph. Ph. 776; εὐλαβούμενος φθόνον Dem. 327. 13; cf. προσκυνέω I. 1, νέμεσις I. 2.

II. *refusal from feelings of ill-will or envy*, φθόνος μὲν οὐδεὶς . . Aesch. Pr. 628; οὐδεὶς φθόνος or φθόνος οὐδεὶς, c. inf., said when you grant a request willingly, ἀ τυγχάνω ἀκκοῶς, φθ. οὐδεὶς λέγειν Plat. Phaedo 61 D; οὐδεὶς . . φθ. αὐτῷ διελθεῖν αὐτὰ Id. Soph. 217 A, cf. B, Legg. 640 D, 664 A;—so, ἀποκτείνειν φθόνος [ἐστὶ] γυναικᾶς 'tis *invidious to* . . , I dare not . . , Eur. Hec. 288. (Prob. from the same Root as φθίω, φθίνω, to diminish.)

φθορά, Ion. φθορή, ἡ, (φθόρω, φθείρω) *destruction, ruin, perdition*, Hdt. 2. 161., 7. 18, Trag., etc.; and of men, *death*, esp. by some general visitation, as pestilence, Thuc. 2. 47, Plat. Legg. 677 A; in pl., *androthnētas* Ἰλίου φθοράς Aesch. Ag. 814, cf. Plat. l. c.; in Hipp. Aph. 1261, perhaps = φθίσις II, *consumption*.

2. in philos. writers, *the decay of matter, γενομένων παντὶ φθ. ἐστὶ* Plat. Rep. 546 A; περὶ γενέσεως καὶ φθορᾶς Id. Phaedo 95 E, cf. Phileb. 55 A, Arist. Phys. 5. 5, 6, al.; Arist. has left a special treatise περὶ γενέσεως καὶ φθορᾶς:—also in pl., Plat. Phaedo 96 B, Rep. 490 E, al.:—foll. by a dat., ἡ μεμίστη φθορὰ ὑδάτων Id. Tim. 23 C, cf. 22 D; ἡ φθορὰ εἰς . . *deterioration* into . . , Theophr. C. P. 5. 8, 2, cf. Plut. 2. 948 F.

3. *the deflowering of a maiden, corruption, seduction*, Lex ap. Aeschin. 2. 36, Plut. 2. 712 C.

4. *a mixing of pure colours with others*, in painting, Ib. 346 A, ubi v. Wytt.; cf. φθείρω I. 4.

φθαρεύς, ἔως, ὁ, *a corrupter, seducer, debaucher*, Plut. 2. 18 C, Anth. P. 5. 257, etc.; and read by Bruuck in Soph. Fr. 155; but v. Moer. p. 390.

φθορία, ἡ, *corruption, mischief, evil design*, Hipp. Jusj.

φθορικός, ἡ, ὄν, *destructive*, c. gen., Horapollon; v. Bast. Ep. Crit. 83.

φθοριμαῖας, α, ὄν, *of the nature of a φθόριμος, having such properties*, Eus. H. E. 4. 22, cf. Lob. Phryn. 559.

φθόριμος, ἡ, ὄν, *destructive*, Manetho 2. 346.

II. *perishable*, Stob. Eccl. 1. 580.

φθόριος, ὄν, *destructive*:—of means *to produce abortion*, πεσσός Hipp. Jusj., cf. Diosc. 5. 77, Plut. 2. 134 F.

φθοροεργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) = φθοροποιός, Damasc. ap. Phot. Bibl. 348.

φθοροποιέω, *to commit injury*, Diosc. Ther. prooem. 420 A, Suid.

φθ. α-ποιός, ὄν, *causing ruin, ruinous*, Diosc. Ther. prooem., Plut. 2.

911 req. in Philo.

φθόρος, δ, = φθορά, Theogn. 833 (v. sub κόραξ), Thuc. 2. 52, Plat. Euthyd. 285 B; but mostly in the foll. phrases, ἵτ' ἐς φθόρον = φθείρεσθε (v. φθείρω II. 1), a common form of cursing, Aesch. Ag. 1267; οὐκ ἐς φθόρον ..; Id. Theb. 252; ἀπαγ' ἐς τὸν φθόρον Epich. 107 Ahr. II. like δλεθρος, a pestilent fellow, Ar. Eq. 1151, Dem. 173. 16; also of a woman, Ar. Thesm. 535:—also φθόρος ἀργυρίω, like *barathrum maccelli*, Theocr. 15. 22.—In signif. II, sometimes written φθορός (oxyt.), Lob. Paral. 345.

φθορώδης, ες, (εἶδος) of corrupt nature, pestilent, Hdn. 1. 12. φθύζω, v. sub ἐπιφθύζω. φιν, for σφιν, v. sub σφεῖς. -φι, -φιν (Skt. -bhīś, -bhas, -bhasm), seems orig. to have been a term. of the dat. and gen.: I. mostly of dat., for -η, ἄμ' ἡοῖ φαινομένηφιν, ἦφι βίηφι πεποιθῶς; for -φ or -οις (when it is always parox.), παρ' αὐτόφι, θεάφι μήστωρ ἀτάλαντος; for -ι (sing. and pl.), ναῦφι, κοτυληδοπόφι, σὺν ὄχεαφι, κατ' ὄρεσφι, διὰ στήθεσφι. 2. of gen., for -ης, ἀπὸ νευρήφιν, ἐξ εὐνήφιν; for -ου, ἐκ θεόφιν, ἐκ πασσαλόφιν; for -ος, κράτεσφι for κρᾶτός, of the head. 3. acc. to Gramm. also of acc.; and 4. in Aleman (43 Bgk.) even of voc. II. used as a mere adverbial termin., mostly of place, v. Butt. *Ausf. Gr.* § 56, *Ann.* 2.

φιαλεῖν, φιαλεῖς, v. sub φιάλλω. φιάλη [ᾶ], ἡ, a broad, flat vessel, a kind of λέβης or pan, used to boil liquids in, φ. ἀπύρωτος, of one not yet used, given as a prize, Il. 23. 270: φ. ἀμφίθετος, v. sub hac v.; used as a cinerary urn, Ib. 243, 253:—a vessel for ointment, Xenophan (Eleg.) 1. 3. 2. after Hom. a broad, flat bowl for drinking or pouring libations, Lat. *patera*, φιάλας τε καὶ ἄλλα ἐκπέματα Hdt. 9. 80, cf. 2. 151., 7. 54; οἰνοδόκον φ. χρυσῶ πεφρικυῖαν Pind. I. 6 (5). 40, N. 10. 80; of gold, Hdt. 2. 151., 7. 54, Pind. I. 1, 28, Plat., etc.; of silver, Pind. N. 9. 122, Lys. 121. 9, etc.; of rich work, Eur. Ion 1182, Dem. 1193, 12; given as a present, Il. II. c., Lys. 154. 13, etc.; as a votive gift, Hdt. 1. 50; φ. μεγάλη Plat. Symp. 223 C, Xen. Symp. 2, 23: never as the name of a measure, Butt. *Lexil.* s. v. ὑπερφιάλος 6. II. from its broad flat shape, Ἄρεος φιάλη was a Comic metaph. for ἀσπίς, a shield, Antiph. *Kain.* 1, Anaxandr. *Incert.* 22, cf. Arist. *Rhet.* 3. 11, 11. III. *sunken work in a ceiling*, Lat. *lacunar, tectum laqueatum*, Diod. 3. 47, Agatharch. de M. Erythr. p. 65.—The form φιέλη was less Att., Piers. *Moer.* 390. (Acc. to M. Müller from √ΠΙ, πίνω, as if the orig. form were πι-άλη, cf. Skt. *pā-tram* from *pā* (bibere): but Curt. remarks that in Hom. it never means a drinking vessel.)

φιάλη-φόρος, ἡ, *cup-bearer*, name of a Locrian priestess, Polyb. 12. 5, 9. φιάλιδιον, τό, Math. *Vett.* 166;—φιάλιον, τό, Eubul. *Neott.* 1. 3, Arist. *Mirab.* 33, C. I. 1570 b. 6;—φιαλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Luc. *Lexiph.* 7;—φιαλίσκη, ἡ, Schol. Ar. *Ran.* 1403;—Diminutives of φιάλη.

φιάλιτης ἀριθμός [ῆ], an arithmetical puzzle concerning a number of bowls, v. *Procl.* ad *Euclid.* 12: cf. *μηλίτης*.

φιάλλω, fut. φιάλλω, to take in hand, undertake, set about a thing: a word only found twice, and both times in fut., οὐδὲ φιαλεῖς Ar. *Vesp.* 1348; ὅπως ἐργῶ φιαλοῦμεν Ar. *Pax* 432. Acc. to *Eust.* 1403. 20 sqq, it is a shortened form from ἐφιάλλω: if so, it should be written φιαλεῖς, φιαλοῦμεν, v. *Brunck.* (ap. *Dind.*) Ar. *Vesp.* 1. c.

φιάλο-ειδής, ες, bowl-shaped, like a bowl, Math. *Vett.* 213, Hesych. φιάλόω, to excavate into the form of a φιάλη, *Geop.* 9. 5, 7. φιάλώδης, ες, contr. for φιαλοειδής, Ath. 488 F, Schol. Ar. *Ach.* 1227. φιάλωτός, ἡ, ὄν:—θρίδακες φιαλωταί lettuces with a broad flat head, Lat. *lactucæ sessiles*, *Geop.* 12. 13, 8.

φιαρός, ὁ, ὄν, a word used by Alex. Poets, gleaming, shining, of the dawn, Call. *Fr.* 257; αἴγλησι φιαρῆσι Maxim. π. κατ. 594; then generally bright, of a young girl, φιαρωτέρα ὄμφακος ὠμᾶς *Theocr.* 11. 21; of a fish, ὁ γὰρ φιαρώτατος ἄλλων Id. 31. 4; φιαρὸν δέμας Maxim. π. *καταρχ.* 443; of a plump bird, Nic. *Al.* 387; of shining cream, φιαρῆ γρηῖς Ib. 91. (Acc. to M. Müller from √ΠΙ, as if the orig. form were πι-αρός, cf. Skt. *pīu-aras* (pinguis), but Curt. doubts this change, as in φιάλη, p. 498.)

φιαρύνω, to make bright and clean, Hesych. φιβάλεως [ᾶ], ὦ, ἡ, a kind of early fig, called from Φίβαλις, a district of Attica or Megaris, Schol. Ar. *Ach.* 802:—pl., nom. φιβάλεω (vulg. φιβάλεοι) *Teleclid.* Ἄμφ. 3; gen., τῶν φιβάλεων σύκων *Pherocr.* *Κραπ.* 1, or φιβάλεων alone, *Hermipp.* *Στρατ.* 10; acc., φιβάλεως ἰσχάδας Ar. *l. c.*, or φιβάλεως alone, *Apolloph.* *Κρητ.* 1. II. the tree that bears these figs, E. M. 793. 26.

φιδάκη, ἡ, Att. for πιθάκη. φιδίτια, τά, v. sub φιλίτια. φιέλη, Ion. for φιάλη. φιλάβουλος, ὄν, wilfully unadvised, Anth. P. 12. 80, *Plan.* 133. φίλαβρος, ὄν, loving delicacy or refinement, *Helioid.* 7. 12. φιλαγάθειώ, to love good men or goodness, C. I. 3521. 7. φιλαγάθεια, ἡ, love of goodness, *Philo* 2. 136, *Clem. Al.* 139, etc. φιλάγαθος, ὄν, loving goodness, Arist. *M. Mor.* 2. 14, 3, *Plut.*, etc. Adv. -θως, C. I. 2335. 5., 2693. 11, al. φιλαγάθωσύνη, ἡ, love of the good, Jo. *Chrys.* φιλαγέννητος, ὄν, loving the Unbegotten One, *Greg. Naz.* φιλάγλαος, ὄν, loving splendour, like φιλόκαλος, *Pind.* P. 12. 1, Anth. φίλαγνος, ὄν, loving purity, chastity, *Escl.* φιλάγραυλος, ὄν, fond of the country, Anth. P. 6. 73, *Nonn. D.* 3. 15. φιλαγρέτις, ἴδος, ἡ, fond of the chase, huntress, *Ἀρτεμις* *Anthl.* P. 9. 396. φιλαγρευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., *Babr.* 106. 10 (leg. φιλοαγρῆς). φιλαγρέω, to love the country, *Epicur.* ap. *Diog. L.* 10. 120.

φιλάγριον or -λανον, τό, a kind of bandage, invented by Philagrius, *Alex. Trall.* 1. 14, *Paul. Aeg.*

φιλαγρος, ὄν, fond of the country, *Luc. Lexiph.* 3. φιλαγρότις, ἴδος, ἡ, = φιλαγρέτις, *Orph.* 11. 35. 6. φιλάγρυπνος, ὄν, fond of waking, wakeful, *λύχνος* *Anth.* P. 5. 197; μέλισσα *Christod. Ecphr.* 395; παννυχίδες *Anth. Plan.* 309; πόθος *Anth.* P. 5. 166.

φιλάγων [ᾶ], ανος, ὁ, ἡ, loving the games, *κισσός* *Anth.* P. 7. 708, cf. *Ath.* 241 F.

φιλαγωνιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of the games, *Schol. Pind.* I. 4. 47. φιλαδέλφεια (sc. ἱερά), τά, name of a festival, C. I. 246, 3427. φιλαδέλφειώ, to regard with brotherly love, *Greg. Naz.* φιλαδέλφια, ἡ, brotherly love, *Alex. Incert.* 76, *Babr.* 47. 15, N. T. φιλάδελφος [ᾶ], ὄν, loving one's brother or sister, brotherly, sisterly, φ. δάκρυα *Soph. Ant.* 527; of persons, *Xen. Mem.* 2. 3, 17, *Plut. Solon* 27; *Sup.*, Id. *Lucull.* 43:—often as a title of kings, as of Ptolemy II, and of Attalus II, v. *Clinton F. H.* 3, pp. 379, 407; of Antoninus and Verus, etc.:—τὸ φιλάδελφον = φιλαδέλφια, *Diod.* 17. 34:—Adv. -φως, *Schol. Soph.* 1. c. II. φιλάδελφον, τό, a sweet-flowering shrub, perhaps our *jasmine*, *Apollod.* ap. *Ath.* 682 C.

φιλάδικος, ὄν, loving wrong, *Manass. Chron.* 3160, 3318, etc. φιλαδύνᾶμος, ὄν, soon weakening, ἕδωρ *Hipp. Acut.* 394. φιλάεθλος, ὄν, poet. for φίλαθλος, *Anth.* P. 12. 143, *Epigr. Gr.* 895. φιλαθήναιος, ὄν, fond of the Athenians, Ar. *Ach.* 142, *Vesp.* 253, *Plat. Tim.* 21 E; and in *Sup.*, *Dem.* 439. 27:—φιλαθηναϊότης, ἡ, *Galen.*

φιλαθλητής, οὐ, ὁ, fond of the games, *Plut.* 2. 631 A, etc. φιλάθλος, ὄν, fond of the games, *Plut.* 2. 724 B, *Epigr. Gr.* 113, *Suid.* φίλοι, Ep. 2 sing. imperat. aor. I med. of φιλέω, *Il.* 5. 117., 10. 280. φιλαίακτος, ὄν, lamentable, κακά *Aesch. Supp.* 803 (where however the metre requires some such word as φιλοστόνων).

φιλαιδήμων, ὄν, gen. ανος, loving modesty, *Anth.* P. 7. 540. φιλαίθριος, ὄν, loving the pure air, *Greg. Naz. Carm.* φιλαίματος, ὄν, fond of blood, bloodthirsty, φόβος *Aesch. Theb.* 45; ἄλκη *Eur. Rhcs.* 932; γῆς φιλαίματος ῥοαί Id. *Phoen.* 174; Ἄρης *Anth.* P. 7. 226.

φιλαίμος, ὄν, = foreg., *Procl. paraphr. Ptol.* p. 230; φιλαίμων, ὄν, *Hesych.* φιλαίρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, favouring heretics, *Basil.* φιλαίτερος, φιλαίτατος, irreg. Comp. and *Sup.* of φίλος (q. v. sub fin.). φιλαίτιος, ὄν, fond of bringing accusations, fault-finding, censorious, *Aesch. Supp.* 485; distinguished from φιλεπιτιμητής by *Isacr.* 98 A; *πνηρὸν, ὁ συκοφάντης .. καὶ φιλαίτιον* *Dem.* 307. 24; opp. to εὐγνώμων, *Xen. Mem.* 2. 8, 6; τῶ φ. τῆς ἀμελείας περὶ θεῶν fond of bringing charges of neglect in their case, *Plat. Legg.* 903 A:—τὸ φ. censoriousness, *Plut. Sol.* 25, cf. 2. 813 A:—Adv. -ίως, *Strab.* 93, *Poll.* 3. 139. II. liable to blame or attack, *Dem.* 150. 9.

φιλακίζομαι, = χαριεντίζομαι, E. M. 793. 29, *Phot.*: an obscure, prob. corrupt, word; *Struve* conjectures φίλ' ἀκκίζομαι. φιλακέλαστος, ὄν, fond of intemperance, *Plut. Timol.* 14. φιλακόλουθος, ὄν, readily following, Ar. *Ran.* 415, *Aristom. Incert.* 2. φιλακράτος, Ion. -ητος, ὄν, fond of sheer wine, given to wine, said of Anacreon by *Simon.* (?) 179; *Διόνυσος* *Anth.* P. 169; also, φ. ἐρπυλλῶν *Anth.* P. 4. 1, 53; *δρμονή* *Ib.* 7. 26.

φιλακριβέω, to be fond of exactness, to be very exact, *Hesych.* φιλακροάμων [ᾶ], ὄν, fond of hearing lectures, etc., *Escl.* φιλαλειπτέω, to be fond of anointing oneself, of athletes, *Arcad.*, E. M. φιλαλέξανδρος, ὄν, a friend of Alexander, *Strab.* 594, *Diod.* 17. 46, etc.: *Sup.* φιλαλεξανδρότατος, *Dio C.* 77. 9.

φιλαλήθης, ες, (not -θῆς, ες, *Arcad.* 27) gen. εος, loving truth, a lover of truth, opp. to φιλοψευδῆς, *Arist. Eth.* N. 4. 7, 8, *Diod.* 1, 76, *Plut.*:—certain philosophers are called φιλαλήθεις by *Diog. L.* 1. 17, who seems to intend the Epicureans:—Ζεὺς Φιλαλήθης on coins of Laodicea. Adv. -θως, *Diod.* 2. 32, *Clem. Al.* 914, etc.

φιλαλληλία, ἡ, mutual love, *Cyrill.*, Byz. φιλάλληλος, ὄν, fond of one another, *Plut.* 2. 977 C, etc.: τὸ φ. = φιλαλληλία, *Ib.* 977 C. Adv. -λως, *Eust.* 1126. 29. φιλαλλογενής, ες, a friend of foreigners, *Cyrill.* φιλαλλότριος, ὄν, fond of that which is another's, *Manass. Erot.* p. 323 *Boiss.*

φιλάλυπος, ὄν, liking to be free from pain or grief, *Orph. H.* 49. 7. φιλαλυστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who easily torments himself, *Hipp.* 28. 25. φιλαμαρτημῶν, ὄν, loving sin, *LXX* (*Prov.* 17. 19);—φιλαμάρτητος, ὄν, *Greg. Nyss.*

φιλάμπελος, ὄν, loving the vine, φιλαμπελωπάτη Ar. *Pax* 308. II. rich in vineyards, *Dion. H.* 1. 37. φιλαμπελώω, to love the vine, *Tzetz.* φιλαναγνωστέω, to be fond of reading, *Diod.* 1. 77. φιλαναγνωστής, ὄν, ὁ, fond of reading, *Plut. Alex.* 8. φιλαναλωτής, οὐ, ὁ, fond of spending, prodigal, c. gen. rei, φ. ἄλλοτριῶν δι' ἐπιθυμίαν *Plat. Rep.* 548 B; εἰς τι *Dio C.* 77. 9.

φιλανδρία, ἡ, love for the male sex, *Eur. Andr.* 228. 2. love for a husband, *Luc. Halc.* 2, *Anth.* P. *append.* 313, *Epigr. Gr.* (add.) 497 a, cf. 642, 16. φιλανδρος, ὄν, loving men, of a country, loving its men, πέδον *Aesch. Theb.* 902. II. of women, loving men or masculine habits, *Soph. Fr.* 356. 2. fond of men, lewd, *Plat. Symp.* 191 E. 3. loving one's husband, *Ep. Tit.* 2. 4, *Luc. Halc.* 8; oft. in epitaphs, *Epigr. Gr.* 387. 12., 642. 12, al.; ψυχῆ φιλανδροπάτη *Ib.* 547. 14.

φιλάνθεμος, ὄν, = sq., *Eur. Fr.* 333, *Nonn. D.* 17. 83. φιλανθής, ες, fond of flowers, *Anth.* P. 5. 32 and 72. φιλανθρακεύς, εως, ἡ, friend of colliers, Ar. *Ach.* 336.

φιλανθρώπειμα, τό, a humane act, Plut. Solon 15, etc.; πρὸς τινα Id. 2. 970 A:—a piece of courtesy, Ib. 816 C.

φιλανθρωπεύομαι, Dep. to act humanely or courteously, πρὸς τινα Dem. 384. 11:—c. acc. rei, to shew kindness by granting a thing, Heliod. 9. 27; τινι Dio C. 50. 20; τι περί τινα Aristid. 1. 272. 2.

as Pass., φιλανθρωπευθέντες being humanely treated, Diod. 18. 18. II. Causal, to make kind, conciliate, τὸν δῆμον App. Civ. 1. 23. φ. τινά τι to do one a kindness, Heliod. 9. 2.

φιλανθρωπέω, = foreg., to shew kindness, τινι Lap. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 12. II. trans. to treat kindly, deal kindly with, τινα Polyb. 3. 76, 2, al., LXX (2 Macc. 14. 23):—Pass., φιλανθρωπηθείς Polyb. 39. 3, 2.

φιλανθρωπία, ἡ, humanity, benevolence, or, in a lower sense, kindness, courtesy, I. of men, Plat. Euthyphro 3 D, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 1; opp. to σεμνότης, Isocr. Antid. § 141; to φθόνος, Dem. 507. 26; to ὀμότης, Id. 490. 7; joined with εὐνοία, πραότης, Isocr. 105 D, 106 A; with χρηστότης, Iambl. ap. Stob. 315. 52, etc.; φιλ. λόγων courtesy, Dem. 325. 9; so, φ. διὰ τῶν λόγων Polyb.; φ. προσάγειν τινί Id. 1. 81, 8; φ. εἰς or πρὸς τινα Ib. 79. 8 and 11; ὑπὸ φιλανθρωπίας Plat. Euthyphro 3 D; μετὰ φ. Isocr. Antid. l. c.; or merely φιλανθρωπία Xen. Ages. 1, 22:—also clemency, Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 73; liberal conduct, liberality, Id. Oec. 15, 9: the intercourse of lovers, v. l. Aeschin. 24. 27:—in pl. acts of kindness, kindnesses, courtesies, Dem. 107. 17., 796. 3, Polyb., etc. 2. of God, love to man, Ep. Tit. 3. 4, al. II.

of things, ἡ τοῦ ὀνόματος φιλ. its humanity, kindness, mildness, Dem. 748. 28; ἡ φ. τῆς τέχνης, speaking of agriculture, Xen. Oec. 15, 9, cf. Aeschin. 30. 14; ἐστερημένη πάσης φ., of a desert country, Diod. 17. 50.

φιλανθρώπιος, -ίνως, f. ll. for φιλάνθρωπος, -πως.

φιλάνθρωπος, ον, loving mankind, humane, benevolent, and in lower sense, kind, courteous, Epich. 125 Ahr.; φ. καὶ φιλαθήναιος καὶ φιλόσοφος Isocr. 416; φ. καὶ φιλόπολις Id. 17 D; δημοτικὸς καὶ φ. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 60; ψυχὴν, φιλανθρωπότητος Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 1; φ. δὲ παύεσθαι τρόπου, of Prometheus, Aesch. Pr. 11, cf. 28; so, of animals that attach themselves to men, as of dogs, gentle, Xen. Cyn. 6, 25; of horses, Id. Eq. 2, 3:—τὸ φιλάνθρωπον = φιλανθρωπία, Plut. Cato Ma. 3, etc.; so, τὰ φιλάνθρωπα kindnesses, Polyb. 10. 38, 3., 12. 5, 3, etc. 2.

of the gods, loving men, Plat. Symp. 189 D, Legg. 713 D, cf. Plut. Num. 4. II. of things, humane, humanising, γεωργία Xen. Oec. 19, 17; ψηφίσματα Id. Vect. 3, 6 λόγοι Dem. 1102. 25; τρόπος, in Music, Plut. 2. 1135 D, etc.; of wines, generous, Id. Cleom. 13 (in Comp.), cf. 2. 680 B. III. Adv., φιλανθρώπως τινὲ χρῆσθαι Dem. 411. 10; φ. διακείσθαι πρὸς τινα Polyb. 1. 68, 13; φ. καὶ δημοτικῶς Dem. 707. 24; θεοφιλῶς καὶ φ. Isocr. 197 C, cf. Antid. § 140; Sup. φιλανθρωπότερα Dem. 760. 5.

φιλάνθρωπος, ἡ, a name of the plant ἀπαρίνη, Diosc. 3. 104, Plin.; called φιλανθρώπειος βοτάνη by Archig. ap. Galen.

φιλάνωρ [ā], ορος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for φιλήνωρ, fond of one's husband, conjugal, τρόποι, στίβοι Aesch. Ag. 411, 836; πόθος Id. Pers. 135:—φιλήνωρ only in late Ep., Mus.*267, Coluth. 213. II. fond of men, of dolphins, βιοτά Pind. Fr. 260.

φίλαξ, Elean for δρῦς, Hesych.

φιλαιδός, ον, fond of singing or singers, Theocr. 28. 23; τέττιξ Anth. P. 9. 372; musical, κερκίς Ib. 6. 47; Sup. -ότατος Ροῦτα ap. Dion. Chr. 1. 694.—Not oxyt. φιλαιδός, v. Arcad. 86.

φιλαιπεπτος, ον, subject to bad digestion, Oribas. 92 Matth.

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φιλαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ambitious man, Pherocr. *Aγρ. 7; but Meineke would read φιλορχικός.

φιλαρχος, ον, (ἀρχή) fond of rule or power, ambitious, Plat. Phaedo 82 C, Rep. 549 A, Polyb., etc.:—τὸ φ. = φιλαρχία, Plut. 2. 793 E.

φιλάρχων, οντος, ὁ, loving the rulers, Aristox. ap. Stob. 243. 39.

φιλιάσθενος, ον, apt to be ill, sickly, Hipp. (?).

φίλαστράγαλος, ον, fond of playing at ἀστράγαλοι, Anth. P. 6. 276, Suid.

φίλαστρολόγος, ον, loving astrology, Ptol., Procl.

φίλασφάλης, ἐς, loving security, Byz.

φιλιάσματος, ον, fond of a profligate life, Anth. P. 5. 175, 191.

φιλιάτο [ἴ], Ep. 3 sing. aor. med. of φιλέω, Il. 20. 304.

φιλαττικός, ὄν, fond of the Athenians, said of Pindar, Eust. Opusc. 59. 22.

φιλαυθόμαιμος, ον, = φιλάδελφος, Lyc. 566.

φίλαυλος, ον, fond of the flute, Μοῦσαι Soph. Ant. 965; δελφίς Eur. El. 435, cf. Ar. Ran. 1352; οἱ φ. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 3.

φίλαυξής, οὔ, ὁ, ἡ, loving increase or growth, Nicet. Ann. 42 D.

φίλαύστηρος, ον, devoted to austerity, βίος Philo 1. 39.

φίλαυτέω, to be fond of self, Philo 2. 558, Basil.

φίλαυτία, ἡ, self-love, self-regard, Plut. 2. 48 F, Cic. Att. 13. 13, etc.

φίλαυτοκράτωρ [ἄ], ορος, ὁ, ἡ, loving the emperor, Tzetz.

φίλαυτος, ον, (αὐτοῦ) loving oneself, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 4 sq.; in bad sense, selfish, Ib., cf. M. Mor. 2. 14, 3, Rhet. 1. 11, 26, Plut., etc.: τὸ φ. = φιλαυτία, Plut. 2. 40 F, etc. Adv. -τως, Luc. Amor. 27.

φίλαυχος, ον, loving boasts, boastful, Schol. Il. 10. 249.

φίλαφροδισία, ἡ, love of sensual enjoyment, Philesia Thorlac. Opusc. 3. 67.

φίλαχαιός, ὁ, ἡ, friend of the Achaeans, E. M.

φίλαχιλλεύς, ἐως, ὁ, friend of Achilles, Eust. 1696 ult.

φίλαψευδής, ἐς, truthful, prob. l. Philo 1. 644.

φιλέβδομος, ον, fond of the number seven, Philo 1. 27.

φιλέγγυος, ον, readily giving security or bail, Strab. 215.

φίλεγκλήμων, ον, fond of accusing, Poll. 3. 139, Schol. Il. 1. 354, etc. Adv. -μόνως, Poll. l. c.

φίλεγκώμιος, ον, loving praises, Schol. Ar. Pl. 733.

φίλεθιρος, ον, attached to the hair, ανδῶν Anth. P. 6. 307.

φίλειδήμων, ον, gen. ονος, fond of learning, Strab. 14: τὸ φ. Id. 36.

φίλειδωλος, ον, fond of idols, Athanas.

φίλεκδημος, ον, = φιλαπόδημος, τὸ φ. Strab. 36, 101.

φίλεκκλήσιος, ον, friend of the Church, Eust. Opusc. 85. 91.

φίλελετήμων, ον, gen. ονος, = sq., LXX (Tob. 14. 9).

φίλελεος, ον, loving pity, compassionate, Eccl.

φίλελευθέριος, ον, loving liberality, Liban.: τὸ φ. Dion. II. 11. 15.

φίλελευθερος, ον, loving freedom, liberal, Polyb. 4. 30, 5, Plut., etc.; τὸ φ. Polyb. 2. 55, 9, Diod., etc.

φίλελλην, ηνος, ὁ, ἡ, fond of the Hellenes, mostly of foreign princes, as Amasis, Hdt. 2. 175, cf. Plut. Anton. 23; often found as a title on the coins of Parthian kings, Eckhel Num. 1. 3. pp. 528 sq., etc.:—also of Hellenic Tyrants, as Jason of Pherae and Evagoras, Isocr. 107 A, 199 A:—then generally of Hellenic patriots, Plat. Rep. 470 E; καλὸν Ἑλληνα ὄντα φιλέλληνα εἶναι Xen. Ages. 7, 4; μάλλον φ. Ib. 2, 31, Isocr. 60 D; μάλιστα φ. Id. 199 A. Cf. φιλαθήναιος.

φίλελπις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, readily hoping, always hoping, A. B. 70.

φίλεμπορος, ον, fond of traffic and travel, Nonn. D. 9. 88; name of a comedy by Naevius, Greg. Nyss.

φίλενδεικτέω, to be fond of shewing off, Eust. 702. 22, etc.:—φίλενδεικτής, ου, ὁ, fond of shewing off, ostentatious, Nilus:—φίλενδεικτικῶς, Adv. ostentatiously, Eust. Opusc. 237. 93, in Comp. -κώτερον:—φίλενδειξία, ἡ, ostentatiousness, Ib. 146. 28.

φίλενδοξος, ον, fond of renown, Cic. Att. 13. 19, 3.

φίλενδοτος, ον, readily giving in, opp. to ἀνένδοτος, Hesych.

φίλενθεος, ον, filled with divine zeal, inspired, Orph. H. 10. 5, Epigr. Gr. 176.

φίλεννύχος, ον, loving night, cited from Paul. Sil.

φίλεντολος, ον, loving the commandments, C. I. 9904.

φίλεξοδος, ον, fond of going out or gadding about, Epich. 139 Ahr.

φίλεορταστής, οὔ, ὁ, = sq., Poll. 1. 20.

φίλεορτος, ον, fond of feasts, εἰρήνη Ar. Thesm. 1147.

φίλεπίδημος, ον, fond of sojourning in a place, epidemic, Byz., E. M.

φίλεπίσκοπος, ὁ, ἡ, loving to watch oneself, Byz.

φίλεπιστήμων, ον, fond of knowledge or science, Philo 2. 374. Adv. -μόνως, Id. 2. 300.

φίλεπτιμήτης, οὔ, ὁ, a censorious person, Isocr. 9 A, Ath. 385 A.

φίλεραστῆω, to be amorous, Poll. 3. 68.

φίλεραστής, οὔ, ὁ, fond of a lover, or fond of having lovers, Plat. Symp. 192 B, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 26.

φίλεραστία, ἡ, devotion to a lover, Plat. Symp. 213 D.

φίλεραστος, ον, amorous, Polyb. 24. 5, 7, Anth. P. 5. 144, etc. II. dear to lovers, ῥόδον Anth. P. 5. 136; πηκτίς Ib. append. 327.

φίλεράστρια, ἡ, amorous, Anth. P. 5. 4., 10. 18.

φίλεργάτις, ιδος, ἡ, = φίλεργός, Pisd.

φίλεργέω, to love work, be industrious, Dion. H. 5. 66, Plut. 2. 13 A; of the spider, ἕλιξ N. A. 1. 21.

φίλεργία, ἡ, love of labour, industry, thrift, Xen. Oec. 20, 26, Dem. 945. 25; Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 6.

φίλεργός, ον, loving work, industrious, Dem. 957. 28, Plut., etc.: τὸ φ. = φίλεργία, Ael. V. H. 13. 1. Adv. -γῶς, Ib. 12. 45.

φίλερημος, ον, fond of solitude, Hipp. 1275. 37, Orph. H. 55. 2, Antil. P. 5. 9., 9. 373, Philo, etc.

φίλεριθός, ον, fond of wool-spinning, Παλλὰς Anth. P. 6. 247; also, φ. ἡλεκάτη Theocr. 28. 1.

φίλερις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, *fond of disputing, disputations, quarrelsome*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 11, 5, Axionic. Χαλκ. 1. 9, Muson. ap. Stob. 459. 49.
 φίλεριστώ, *to love strife*, Eccl., Gramm.
 φίλεριστής, οὔ, ὁ, = φίλερις, Alex. Incert. 56.
 φίλεριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for a φιλεριστής*, Schol. Ar. Pax 788.
 φίλεριστος, ον, = φίλερις, Justin. M. Adv. -ως, Origen.
 φίλερμαιος, ον, *dear to Hermes*, Theod. Hyrt.
 φίλερως, οτος, ὁ, ἡ, *prone to love, full of love*, Anth. P. 5. 171, 197, Luc. Amor. 12.
 φίλεσπερος, ον, *fond of evening*, Anth. P. 7. 31.
 φίλεταιρεία (sc. ἱερά), τά, name of a festival, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 277.
 φίλεταιρία, ἡ, *attachment to one's comrades*, Xen. Ages. 2, 21, Alex. Incert. 76, Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 18.
 φίλεταιρικός, ἡ, ὄν, *sociable*, Schol. Il. 4. 412.
 φίλεταιρίον, τό, or φιλεταιρίος, ὁ, a name for the plant ἀπαρίνη, Diosc. 4. 8, Galen.; also φιλεταιρίς, ιδος, ἡ, Nic. Th. 632.
 φίλεταιρίος, ον, = φιλέταιρος, Tzetz. II. ὁ. φ. [ποῦς] a measure of length, = $\frac{2}{3}$ of a Babyl. cubit, Math. Vett.
 φίλέταιρις, ιδος, ἡ, *pecul. fem. of sq.*, Schol. Nic. Th. 632.
 φίλέταιρος, ον, *fond of one's comrades or partisans, true to them*, Thuc. 3. 82, Plat. Lys. 211 E, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 49, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 13:—τὸ φ. = φιλεταιρία, Timocl. Δρακ. 1. 4, Plut.; σὸ, φ. ἦθος Cratin. Jun. Incert. 1:—Adv. -ως, Aeschin. 15. 32.
 φίλετνος, ον, *fond of pulse-soup*, A. B. 70.
 φίλευγενής, ἐς, *fond of nobility*, Byz.
 φίλεύδιος, ον, *loving clear weather*, Ἀμφιτρίτα Epigr. Gr. 102S. 55.
 φίλεύηχος, ον, *fond of loud cries*, of Pan, Epigr. in C. I. 453S.
 φίλεύιος, ον, *loving the cry of εὐοῖ*, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524, Nonn. D. 12. 114.
 φίλευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *loving the optative mood*, Gramm.
 φίλευλαβής, ἐς, *gen. εὐος, very devout*, Cyrill.
 φίλεύλειχος, ον, (λείχω) *fond of dainties*, Anth. P. 6. 305 (as Brunck. for φιλεύχειλος); Lob. Phryn. 573 prefers φιλεύλοχος.
 φίλευνος, ον, *fond of the marriage-bed*, Anacreont. 1. 7.
 φίλευποιία, ἡ, v. sub φιλοποιία.
 φίλευπρόσωπος, ον, *loving fair faces*, Byz.
 φίλευριπίδης, ον, ὁ, *fond of Euripides*, name of a comedy by Axionicus, cf. Plut. 2. 755 B.
 φίλευσέβεια, ἡ, *love of piety*: Adj. φιλευσεβής, ἐς; and Verh φιλευσεβέω, all in Byz.
 φίλευσπλαγχνος, ον, *loving mercy or compassion*, Eccl.
 φίλεύτακτος, ον, *fond of order and decency*, Anth. P. 6. 282.
 φίλευτράπελος, ον, *loving wit*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 5, v. 1. Rhet. 2. 12, 16.
 φίλεύχειλος, ον, f. l., v. φιλεύλειχος.
 φίλευώδης, ἐς, *loving sweet smells*, Tzetz.
 φίλέφηβος, ον, *fond of youths*, Anth. P. 12. 161.
 φίλεχθής, ἐς, *gen. εὐος, = φίλεχθρος*, Theocr. 5. 137.
 φίλεχθρῶ, *to exercise enmity*, LXX (Prov. 3. 30):—φιλεχθρία, ἡ, Basil.
 φίλεχθρος, ον, *exercising enmity, prone to enmity*, Paul. S. 74. 169, Galen. Adv., φιλέχθρως ἔχειν πρὸς τινα *to be hostile towards any one*, Diog. L. 3. 36.
 φίλέψιος, ον, *fond of play, sportive*, Nonn. D. 10. 378, Eust. Opusc. 115. 46.
 φίλέω, Aeol. φίλημι, 2 pers. φιλεῖσθα Sappho 89 Ahr., v. D. Aeol. § 26. 1 and 5; Ep. inf. φιλήμεναι Il. 22. 265:—Ion. and Ep. impf. φιλέσκε Il. 3. 388, al.:—fut. φιλήσω, Ep. inf. φιλησέμεν Od. 4. 171:—aor. 1 ἐφίλησα Soph., etc.:—pf. πεφίληκα Pind. P. 1. 25:—Med., aor. ἐφίλαμην (as if from φίλλω), 3 sing. ἐφίλατο, φίλατο Il. 5. 61., 20. 304, imperat. φίλαι 5. 117., 10. 280; subj. φίλωνται h. Hom. Cer. 117, and so prob. in Hes. Th. 97 (ubi vulg. φιλεῦνται); but φίλατο as Pass., Ar. Rh. 3. 66; and φιλάμενος, Anth. P. append. 317:—Pass., fut. med. φιλήσομαι in pass. sense (for φιληθήσομαι) Od. 1. 123., 15. 281, Antiph. 113. 28; fut. 3 πεφίλησομαι Call. Del. 270:—aor. ἐφίληθην Eur. Hec. 1000, Xen., Ep. 3 pl. ἐφίληθεν Il. 2. 668:—pf. πεφίλημαι Pind. N. 4. 74, Xen., Dor. part. πεφιλᾶμένος Theocr. 3. 3; also πέφιλμαι Ch. P. prolog. 7, Tzetz., etc. [I except in Ep. forms ἐφίλατο, φίλατο, etc.]: (φίλος). *To love, regard with affection or as a friend*, Lat. diligere, opp. to μισεῖν, Plat. Rep. 334 C, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 1; (on its relation to sexual love, v. infr. 3); of the love of gods for men, φ. δέ ἐ μῆτιετα Ζεὺς Il. 2. 197; ὃν πέρι κῆρι φ. Ζεὺς Od. 14. 146, cf. Il. 9. 117; (also, ὃν πέρι κῆρι φ. Ζεὺς .. παντοίην φιλότητα Od. 15. 245); μάλα τοὺς γε φ. ἐκάεργος Ἀπόλλων Il. 16. 94; εἰ .. Ἐκτορά περ φιλέεις καὶ κῆδεαι αὐτοῦ 7. 204; etc.:—of the love of the swineherd for his master, Od. 14. 146; for his foster-sister, 15. 370; esp. of a man, *to love his wife, cherish her* (v. infr. 3), ὅς τις ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς .. τὴν αὐτοῦ φιλεῖ καὶ κῆδεαι, ὡς καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν ἐκ θυμοῦ φίλεον Il. 9. 342 sq., cf. 486; τὴν αὐτὸς φιλέεσκεν *loved and cherished her as his wife*, Ib. 450, cf. Od. 8. 309; so, λόγοις φιλοῦσαν οὐ στέργω φίλην Soph. Ant. 543:—so also in Pind., Att., etc.; φιλέων φιλέοντα Pind. P. 10. 103; ὃν δ' ἐχρῆν φιλεῖν στυγεῖς Aesch. Cho. 907; μάλιστά σ' .. ἤχθηρα κάφίλησ' ἐν ἡμέρᾳ μιᾷ Soph. El. 1363; ὃν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει, νέος Menand. Διὶ Ἐξαπ. 4; etc.:—the Ep. aor. med. is used in act. sense (v. supr.); but in Att. the real med. sense was supplied by φιλεῖν ἐτιμῶν, Eur. Hel. 999, Med. 86, etc.:—Pass. *to be beloved by one*, ἐκ τινός Il. 2. 668; παρά τινος 13. 627; ὑπό τινος Hdt. 5. 5, etc.; τινι Eur. Hec. 1000. 2. *to treat affectionately or kindly*, esp. *to welcome* a guest, Od. 4. 29., 5. 135, Il. 3. 207, etc.; φίλος δ' ἦν ἀνθρώποισιν, πλυντας γὰρ φιλέεσκεν δδῶ ἐπι οἰκία ναίων Il. 6. 14; ξείνον ἐν μεγάροις φ. Od. 8. 42; ξείνον ἄγων ἐν δώμασι .. φιλεῖν καὶ τιέμεν 15. 542, cf. 14.

322; ἢ με .. ἐφίλει τε καὶ ἔτρεφεν 7. 256; τίς ἂν φιλέοντι μάχοιτο; who would quarrel with a kind host? 8. 208; etc.:—hence in Pass., παρ' ἄμμι φιλήσεται *welcome shalt thou be in our house*, Od. 1. 123, cf. 15. 281: v. ἀγαπάω 1. 3. the Greeks carefully distinguished between φιλεῖν and ἐρᾶν, as between φιλία and ἔρως, τοὺτους μάλιστά φασι φιλεῖν ὃν ἂν ἐρῶσι *regard with affection those for whom they have a passion*, Plat. Phaedr. 231 C; ὥστε οὐ μόνον φίλοιο ἂν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐρῶ Xen. Hier. 11, 11, cf. Symp. 8, 21; φιλοῦσιν οἱ ἐρώμενοι Arist. An. Pr. 2. 27, 1:—but φιλεῖν sometimes comes very near the sense of ἐρᾶν (v. supr. 1), ἢ γ' Εὐρυμάχῳ μισγέσκετο καὶ φιλέεσκεν Od. 18. 325; οὐκ ἔστ' ἐραστής ὅστις οὐκ αἰεὶ φιλεῖ Eur. Tro. 1051; so Hdt. 4. 176, Ar. Ran. 541, Pax 1138; cf. φιλότης 1. 4. *to shew signs of love*, esp. *to kiss*, φ. τῷ στόματι *to kiss on the mouth*, opp. to φ. τὴν παρειάν, Hdt. 1. 134, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 27; τοῖς στόμασι Id. Symp. 9, 5; κατὰ τὸ στόμα Anth. P. 5. 285; so, φιλήσω .. τὸ σὺν κᾶρα Soph. O. C. 1131; πατέρα .. περὶ χεῖρε βαλοῦσα φιλήσει Aesch. Ag. 1560, cf. Ar. Av. 671, 674, Plat. Phaedr. 255 E, etc.; c. dupl. acc., τὸ φίλαμα, τὸ .. τὸν Ἀδωνιν .. ἀποθνήσκοντα φίλασεν *the kiss wherewith she kissed him*, Mosch. 3. 69:—Med. *to kiss one another*, Hdt. 1. c.—This sense is not in Hom., who uses κύσσω, κύσαι. 5. of things as objects of love, *to love, like, approve, schéttia ἔργα* Od. 14. 83; αἰιδάς, δέπνων τέρψιας Pind. N. 3. 11, P. 9. 35, etc.; αἰσχροκέρδειαν Soph. Ant. 1056, cf. 312; Πράμνιον οἶνον Erhipp. Incert. 1; μάζας Telecl. Ἀμφ. 1. 6. 6. of things as the subject, ἀσυχίαν δὲ φιλεῖ συμπόσιον Pind. N. 9. 114; ἢ [μίτρη] μαστοὺς ἐφίλησε Call. Epigr. 40. II. c. inf. *to love to do, be fond of doing*, and so *to be wont or used to do*, φιλεῖ ὁ θεὸς τὰ ὑπερέχοντα κολουεῖν Hdt. 7. 10, 5; Μοῖσα μεμνάσθαι φ. Pind. N. 1. 15, cf. P. 3. 31; φιλεῖ δὲ τίκτειν ὕβρις .. ὕβριν (ὕβρις being personified) Aesch. Ag. 764; τοῖς θανούσιν τοι φιλοῦσι πάντες κειμένοις ἐπεγγελαῦν Soph. Aj. 989, and oft. in Trag.; rarely with part. for inf., φιλεῖς δὲ δρῶσ' αὐτὸ σφόδρα Ar. Pl. 645. 2. of things, events, etc., αἴρα φιλεῖ πνέειν Hdt. 2. 27; φιλεῖ ὠδίνα τίκτειν νύξ Aesch. Supp. 769; ἐμπόρων ἔπη φ. πλανᾶσθαι Soph. O. C. 304; φιλεῖ μέγαλα στρατόπεδα ἐκπλήγνυσθαι Thuc. 4. 125; esp. with γίγνεσθαι of what usually happens, ἀπὸ πείρης πάντα ἀνθρώποισι φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι everything comes to man by experience, Hdt. 7. 9, 3, cf. 7. 10, 6., 7. 50, 1., cf. 8. 128, Thuc. 3. 42, Isocr. 137 C, Plat. Rep. 494 C, al.; οἷα φ. γίγνεσθαι Thuc. 7. 79; and then without γίγνεσθαι, οἷα δὲ φιλεῖ, as *is wont*, Lat. ut solet, Plat. Rep. 467 B; ὅποια φ. Luc. Amor. 9. 3. impers., φιλεῖ δὲ κως προσημαίνειν (sc. ὁ θεός), εὐτ' ἂν .. Hdt. 6. 27; ὡς δὲ φιλεῖ .. λόγον ἔχειν ἀνθρώπουσιν as *it is usual for ..*, Plut. Pomp. 73, cf. Stallb. Plat. Symp. 182 C.—This usage is post-Hom.; the Lat. amare is used in the same way, Hor. 2 Od. 3. 10, v. Bentl. Serm. 1. 4, 87.
 φίλη, ἡ, v. φίλος 1. 1. b.
 φίληβος, ον, (ἦβη) *loving youth*: only as prop. n. Philebus.
 φίληδέω, *to find pleasure in, take delight in*, c. dat., μάχαις Ar. Pax 1130, ταῖς ὕσιν Antiph. Kar. 1; τροφῇ τινι Polyb. 34. 10, 4:—φ. χώρα *to like to dwell in a place*, Ath. 312 E; so, φ. πρὸς χώρα Alciphro 3. 24; cf. Suid. s. v. πανέσται:—also c. part., φ. ἐσθίων Ael. N. A. 4. 21:—absol., Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 1.
 φίληδής, ἐς, *fond of pleasure*, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 4, 4. II. easily pleasing, τινι Schol. Pind. P. 2. 133.
 φίληδία, ἡ, *delight*, ὑπὸ φιληδίας γρυλλίζειν, of pigs, Ar. Pl. 307, cf. 311.
 φίληδονέω, *to be fond of pleasure*, Eccl.
 φίληδονία, ἡ, *fondness for pleasure*, often in Plut., as 2. 12 C, 21 C.
 φίληδονικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to love pleasure*, Olympiod.
 φίληδονος, ον, (ἦδονή) *fond of pleasure*, Polyb. 40. 6, 11, Plut., Luc., etc.:—τὸ φιλ. = foreg., Plut. 2. 1094 A:—Adv. -ύως, Clem. Al. 525. 2. wont to bring delight, of wine, Anth. P. 10. 118.
 φίληκοέω, *to be attentive*, Polyb. 3. 57, 4.
 φίληκοῖα, ἡ, *fondness for hearing or listening to*, τῶν λόγων Isocr. 5 D: absol., Plut. 2. 40 A, 44 A, etc.
 φίληκοος, ον, (ἀκοή) *fond of hearing conversation, discourses, lectures*, φ. καὶ ζητητικὸς Plat. Rep. 535 D; φιλόμουσος καὶ φ. Ib. 548 E; φιλοθεάμων καὶ φ. Ib. 475 D: *fond of hearing* for mere pastime, opp. to ὁ φιλομαθῶν, Polyb. 7. 7, 8; ἀνὴρ φ. καὶ ἱστορικός Plut. Alc. 10:—τὸ φ. φιληκοῖα, Id. 2. 704 E. Adv. -ως, Heliod. 5. 16.
 φίληλάκωτος, ον, *fond of the spindle*, Anth. P. 6. 160.
 φίληλιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἥλιος) *fond of the sun*, ᾠδὴ Telesilla 3.
 φίληλιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, *one who delights in the trials of the court Heliaea*, Ar. Vesp. 88.
 φίλημμα, Dor. φίλαμα, τό, a kiss, Aesch. Fr. 135, Soph. Fr. 452, Eur. Andr. 416, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 8, etc.; φ. δοῦναι Eur. I. A. 679, 1238; φ. παρὰ γενὸν τιθέντα σὺν Id. Supp. 1155; διὰ φιλημάτων ἰών Id. Andr. 417; v. sub φιλέω 1. 4:—as a symbol of Christian love, 1 Ep. Cor. 16. 20, Eccl.
 φίλημάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg.; but only found as prop. n., Luc.
 φίλημη, ἡ, = φιλία, Theognost. Can. 112, E. M.
 φίλημι, v. φιλέω.
 φίλημοσύνη, ἡ, *friendliness, affection*, Theogn. 284 (where two Mss. give συνημοσύνη), Epigr. Gr. 9.—The Adj. φιλήμων, only as prop. n.
 φίληνεμος, ον, (ἄνεμος) *loving the wind, airy*, πίτυς Plut. 2. 676 A; αὐλός Anth. P. 6. 92.
 φίληνιος, ον, (ἡνία) *following the rein, tractable*, Aesch. Pr. 465.
 φίληνωρ, v. sub φιλάνωρ.
 φίληνρεμος, ον, (ἐρεμῶς) *fond of the oar*, of the Phacacians, Od. 8. 96, etc.; of the Taphians, 1. 182; κνδοιμός Nonn. D. 39. 214.
 φίλησια, ἡ, in Hesych. wrong form for φηλησια, *thievishness*.
 Φιλήσια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a festival of Apollo Φιλήσιος, Conon in Phot.

Bibl. 136. 31 (vulg. Φιλίου), cf. Varro ap. Schol. Stat. 3. 283. II. = φιλοτήσια, Hesych.
 φίλησι-μολπος, ον, = φιλόμολπος, Pind. O. 14. 19.
 φίλησις, εως, ἡ, a loving, feeling of affection, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 1 sq., 9. 7, 6.
 φίλησι-στέφανος, ον, = φιλοστέφανος, Aristid. I. 316.
 φίλησυχος, ον, fond of rest, peaceful, Byz., Eccl.
 φίλητέον, verb. Adj. one must love, Soph. Ant. 524, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 3, 3.
 φίλητής, v. sub φηλητής.
 φίλητής, οὔ, ὁ, a kisser, lover, Anth. P. 5. 271.
 φίλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to love, τινος Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 2, Pol. 7. 7, 5: absol. loving, affectionate, Id. Eth. E. 7. 4, 5, H. A. 1. 1, 33, Plut., etc. Adv. -κῶς, Clem. Al. 768. II. fond of kissing, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 8.
 φίλητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be loved, worthy of love, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 7, 6; τὸ φ. the object of love, Ib. 8. 2, 2. Adv. -τῶς, Eust. 1490. 48.
 φίλητρον, τό, the primary form of φίλτρον, acc. to E. M.:—in Anth. P. 11. 218, Dobree read Φιλητᾶ.
 φίλητωρ, ορος, ὁ, a lover, a Cretan word, Strab. 484, cf. Hesych. 2. in Aesch. Ag. 1446 it is used as fem., ἡ δὲ .. κεῖται φ. τοῦδε here lies his paramour; but Herm. follows the Schol. in reading τῶδε and derives φιλήτωρ from ἤτορ (cf. μεγαλήτωρ), the one dear to his heart, his darling: as a fem. also in Nonn. Io. 18. v. 11.
 φίληφαιστος, ὁ, friend of Hephaestus, Eratosth. p. 261, Bernhardy.
 φίλια, Ion. -λη, ἡ, (φιλέω) friendly love, affectionate regard, fondness, friendship, distinct from ἔρως, as Lat. amicitia from amor, first in Theogn., then in Hdt., Eur., etc. (never in Aesch. and Soph.), etc.; ἡ ψυχῆς φ., διὰ τὸ ἀγνῆ εἶναι κτλ. Xen. Symp. 8, 15, cf. Plat. Symp. 179 C, Phaedr. 237 C, 255 E, etc.; opp. to ἔχθρα, μῖσος, Isocr. 9 B, Antid. § 130; used of the regard between gods and men, Plat. Symp. 188 C; of all kinds of family affections, Xen. Hier. 3, 7, Arist. Poët. 14, 9; of the regard of dependents towards their superiors, Xen. An. 1. 6, 3, cf. Isocr. 352 B; but most commonly of friendship between equals, ἀνδρεσσι κακοῖς συνθέμενοι φ. Theogn. 306, cf. Andoc. 27. 10; φ. ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι Hdt. 7. 130; φ. ποιέσθαι πρὸς τινα Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 29; φ. εἰς ἀλλήλους ἀνακίρνασθαι Eur. Hipp. 253; φ. λαβεῖν or κτήσασθαι παρά τινος Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 28; διὰ φ. εἶναι τινί Id. An. 3. 2, 8; εἰς φ. εἶναι, ἔρχεσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 237 C, Lys. 214 D; φ. ἀνανεώσασθαι Isocr. 424 A; opp. to τὴν φ. προλιπεῖν, Theogn. 1102; λιπεῖν Eur. Alc. 930; διαλύεσθαι Isocr. 302 E; τῆς φ. ἐξίστασθαι τινί Lys. 114. 2; ἀφέσθαι Isocr. 118 B; of the friendship between States, ἐχρημάτισε περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις Thuc. 5. 5, cf. 6. 34, 78:—with Preps., διὰ φιλίας Plat. Polit. 304 E, μετὰ φιλίας Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 10; διὰ φιλίαν, v. infr.; κατὰ φιλίαν Plat. Legg. 823 B:—the person is commonly expressed by πρὸς τινα, Isocr. 88 D, 100 C, etc.; more rarely εἰς τινα, Eur. 1. c.; also by object. gen., διὰ φιλίαν αὐτοῦ through friendship for him, Thuc. 1. 91; so, ἡμετέρη φ. friendship with us, Theogn. 600, 1102; φίλια ἡ ἐμῆ, ἡ σῆ Xen. An. 7. 7, 29, Eur. Or. 138, etc.;—in pl., φ. ἰσχυραί Hdt. 3. 82, Plat. Symp. 182 C. 2. friendliness, kindness, without any affection, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 13., 4. 6, 5. 3. of sexual love, like ἔρως, LXX (Prov. 5. 19). 4. with regard to things, fondness for, κέρδους Plat. Rep. 581 A; τῶν ἀρχῶν Arist. Cael. 3. 7, 10. 5. regarded as the natural force which unites discordant elements and movements, as νεῖκος is the force which keeps them apart, Emped. ap. Arist. Phys. 8. 1, 3, Gen. et Corr. 2. 6, 7, Metaph. 1. 4, 2, cf. Isocr. Antid. § 287 (= 269). II. fem. of φίλιος, v. sub φίλιος.
 φίλιάζω, to be or become a friend, τινί LXX (Syrac. 37. 1, al.); εἰς τινα cited from Achmes:—φιλιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a reconciler, Hesych.
 φίλιᾶτρέω, to be a friend of the art of medicine, Diosc. Alex. praef., Plut. 2. 58 A, etc.
 φίλιᾶτρος, ον, a friend of the art of medicine, Galen. 13. 998.
 φίλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a friend, befitting a friend, friendly, ξενία Plat. Legg. 919 A; ἔργα Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 15; of persons, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 5, 2; φιλικώτερον ἐστί Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 32; τὸ φιλικώτατον ἦθος Id. Mem. 3. 10, 3:—φιλικὰ proofs or marks of friendship, φιλικὰ παθεῖν ὑπό τινος Id. Cyr. 4. 6, 6; τὰ φ. Id. Mem. 2. 6, 21, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 1, al.; φιλικὰ καὶ ποιητικὰ φιλίας Ib. 8. 6, 1; so, φιλικὸν οὐδὲν ἐποίουν Xen. An. 4. 1, 9. Adv. -κῶς, in a friendly way, Plat. Gorg. 485 E, Xen., etc.; φ. ἔχειν or διακεῖσθαι πρὸς τινα, opp. to πολεμικῶς ἔχειν, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 17, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 10; φ. διατελεῖν πρὸς τινα Isae. 64. 11; Comp. -κώτερον, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 12; Sup. -κώτατα, Id. Symp. 9, 4.
 Φίλινα, ἡ, prop. n. used as a term of affection, Darling, Ar. Nub. 684.
 φίλιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Hel. 629, Arist. Fr. 625: (φίλος): I. act. of or from a friend, friendly, ὕμνος, ἔπη, etc., Pind. P. 1. 116., 4. 51; λόγοι, γνῶμαι Hdt. 7. 163., 9. 4; φρήν, ὄμματα, etc., Aesch. Ag. 1491, Cho. 810; χεῖρ Soph. O. C. 201; φ. τινί friendly to or towards .., Eur. Tro. 849, Thuc. 2. 86, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 19:—esp., as opp. to πολέμιος, friendly, φ. χώρα, πόλις, στρατεύμα, etc., Thuc. 5. 44, Xen., etc.; οὐδεμίαν .. πόλιν Ἀργεὸς φιλιωτέρην Hdt. 7. 151; φ. τριήρης a friendly ship, i. e. one belonging to a friendly power, Thuc. 4. 120; (for 8. 102, v. sub ἐπίπλους); πρεσβεῖαι φ. καὶ πολέμιαι to friends and foes, Xen. Lac. 13, 10; πολλῶν .. φιλίων καὶ πολεμίων ναυαγίων wrecks of many ships both of friends and enemies, Lys. 194. 17:—hence ἡ φίλια (sc. γῆ, χώρα) a friendly country, opp. to ἡ πολεμία, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9, An. 5. 5, 3, Dem. 326. 12; also τὰ φίλια, ἀναχωρίζειν εἰς τὰ φ. Xen. Eq. Mag. 7, 6; for φίλια τεμέσθαι τινί, v. τέμνω II. 2:—Comp. φιλιώτερος, Hdt. 7. 151. 2. Zeus: φίλιος, Zeus as god of friendship, (his temple at Megalopolis, Paus. 8. 31), Diod. Com. Ἐπικλ. 1. 5 and 20; πρὸς Διὸς φίλιον Plat. Phaedr. 234 E; μαρτύρομαι τὸν φίλιον .. Δία

Menand. Ἀνδρογ. 6;—but in familiar language without Zeus, καὶ τὸν φίλιον Ar. Ach. 730; νῆ τὸν φ. Pherecr. Κραπ. 16; πρὸς φίλιον Plat. Gorg. 500 B, 519 E; Euthyphro 6 B; μὴ τὸν φ. τὸν ἐμὸν τε καὶ σὺν Id. Alc. 1. 109 D; τὸν σὸν λιπούσα φ. Eur. Andr. 603:—also of other gods, Aristaeon. 2. 14, Anth. P. 5. 11, Luc. Tox. 7; ὃ Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ καὶ νῦξ φίλια Aesch. Ag. 355:—cf. Ruhnck. Tim. II. pass., like φίλος, loved, beloved, dear, of persons and things, γυνή Aesch. Supp. 533, cf. Cho. 719; ὃ φ. γενέθλα Soph. El. 226; φ. ἄλοχος Eur. Alc. 876, 917; βρέφη Id. Tro. 557. III. Adv. -ίως, Thuc. 3. 65, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 13, Plat., etc.
 φίλιώω, later form for φιλόω, to make a friend of, Tzetz.: Pass. to become friends, Aesop. 1; τινί to one, Clem. Rom., Eust., etc.; censured as ἰδιωτικόν by Poll. 1. 154.
 Φιλίππειος, ον, also α, ον Anth. P. 9. 288, 519:—of Philip, Paus. 8. 7. 4, etc. II. ὁ φ. (sc. χρυσαῦς or στατήρ) a gold coin coined by king Philip, worth 11. 3s. 5d. of our money, Poll. 9. 59 and 84, cf. Diod. 16. 8. III. Φιλίππειον, τό, his temple at Olympia, Paus. 5. 20, 9.
 φιλιπέω, to be fond of horses, A. B. 815.
 φιλιππία, ἡ, love of horses or riding, Stob. Ecl. 2. 120.
 Φιλιππιδόομαι, v. sub ἀκαρῆς II, and cf. Ael. V. H. 10. 6.
 Φιλιππιζώ, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to be on Philip's side or party, to Philippize, Dem. 287. 1, Aeschin. 72. 14:—Φιλιππισμός, ὁ, Schol. Dem. 275. 12.
 Φιλιππικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or against Philip, πόλεμος Polyb. 3. 32, 7: φ. ἱστορίαι, of Theopompus: φ. λόγοι name of twelve speeches by Demosthenes.
 Φιλίππιον, τό, Dim. of Φίλιππος, Schol. II. 2. 235.
 φίλιππος, ον, fond of horses, horse-loving, Pind. N. 9. 74, Soph. Fr. 523, 738, Eur. Hec. 9, Plat., etc.:—Sup. φιλιππότατος, Xen. An. 1. 9, 5. II. as masc. pr. n., Philip.
 φιλιππότης, ον, ὁ, one who loves horsemanship, Byz.
 φιλιπποτρόφος, ον, fond of keeping horses, Phalar. Ep. 68.
 φίλισκος, ὁ, Dim. of φίλος, Teles ap. Stob. 516. 19.
 φίλιστιον, τό, a plant, perh. Lady's bedstraw, Hipp. 573. 25., 670. 30.
 φίλιστορέω, to love learning, to investigate curiously, Schol. Od. 9. 174, 229:—in Strab. 789, Dind. restores φιλιστῶρ ὦν.
 φίλιστορία, ἡ, curiosity, Greg. ap. Basil.
 φίλιστος, ον, v. sub φίλος IV.
 φίλιστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, fond of learning, curious, Hierocl. ap. Steph. B.
 φιλίτια, τά, = συσσίτια, the common meals or public tables at Sparta, at which the citizens took their meals together, Antiph. Ἀρχων I; v. Müller Dor. 4. 3, 3, who suggests that the forms φιδίτια (as written in Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7, Pol. 2. 9, 30., 2. 10, 5, Plut.) and φειδίτια (as in Dicaearch. and Phylarch. ap. Ath. 141 A sq., Paus. 7. 1, 8, etc.) may be mere comic parodies on this name (as if from φειδομαι, frugal meals, cheap dinners):—in Antiph. l. c. the 1st syll. is short (which is an argument for the form φιλίτια), and Phot. derives it from φίλια, cf. E. M. 736. 51.—In Crete they were called ἀνδρεία, v. ἀνδρείος III.
 φιλίτιον, τό, the common hall in which the public table was kept, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 28, Lac. 3, 5; written φιδίτιον in Plut. Lyc. 26, Ages. 20, etc.; φειδίτιον in Ath. 139 C.
 φίλιχθυσ, υος, ὁ, ἡ, fond of fish, Ath. 358 D.
 φίλιων [ῖ], ον, v. sub φίλος IV.
 φίλιωσις, εως, ἡ, a making friendly, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 767, Eur. Phoen. 375, etc.
 φιλιωτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who reconciles, Suid.: φιλιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, to be read in Theol. Arithm. p. 5, v. not. p. 160.
 φιλλυρέα, ἡ, v. sub φιλυρέα.
 φίλο-, very freq. in compos., cf. Ar. Vesp. 77.
 φιλό-βακχος, ον, loving Bacchus or wine, Anth. P. 7. 222.
 φιλόβαρβᾶρος, ον, fond of barbarians or foreigners, Plut. 2. 857 A.
 φιλόβαρβίτος, ον, fond of the barbiton or lyre, Critias 7. 4.
 φιλόβασιλειος, ον, loving monarchy, Plut. Aemil. 24.
 φιλόβασιλεύς, εως, ὁ, a friend to the king, Diod. 17. 114, Plut. Alex. 47, etc.
 φιλόβασκᾶνος, ον, envious, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 226.
 φιλόβιβλος, ον, fond of books, Strab. 609, Eust. Opusc. 249. 80.
 φιλοβολίτης:—in Arist. Probl. 3. 3, 5, Bekker has restored τοὺς θλίβοντας for the unintelligible τοὺς φιλοβολίτας.
 φιλοβόρβωρος, ον, dirt-loving, grovelling, Cyrill.
 φιλόβορος, ον, fond of eating, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 960.
 φιλοβορρᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, loving the North wind, to be read in Arcad. 22.
 φιλόβοτρυς, υ, fond of bunches of grapes, Phanocr. ap. Ath. 276 F, Plut. 2. 668 A.
 φιλοβούπαις, ὁ, ἡ, loving full-grown boys, Anth. P. 12. 255.
 φιλογαθής, ἐς, Dor. for φιλογηθής, Aesch.
 φιλόγαιος, ον, loving the earth, Anth. P. 6. 104.
 φιλόγαμος, ον, longing for marriage, μνηστῆρες Eur. I. A. 392.
 Φιλογαρέλαιος, ὁ, v. sub γάρος.
 φιλογοστορίδης, ον, ὁ, one who loves his belly, a glutton, Anth. P. 8. 169, with v. l. γαστριδίας, cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 390.
 φιλογελοιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a friend of jesters, Poll. 5. 161.
 φιλογίλουρος, ον, fond of the ludicrous, given to jesting, Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 15, Vit. et Vit. 6, 5.
 φιλόγελως, ὁ, ἡ, laugh'er-loving, fond of laughing, φιλογέλωτας Plat. Ker. 388 D, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 16; ἐναντίον τὸ ὕδρυτικόν τῷ φιλογέλωτι Ib. 2. 13, 15;—also declined by the Att. decl., neut. φιλόγελω Philostr. 518; pl. acc. φιλόγελως Theophr. ap. Ath. 261 D, v. Moer. 385, Thom. M. 897.

φιλογενναῖος, *ov*, loving what is noble: τὸ φ. the quality of what is noble, Diog. L. 4. 19.

φιλογεωμέτρης, *ov*, ὁ, fond of geometry, Ptol. Tetrab.: φιλογεωμετρία, Stob. Ecl. 2. 128.

φιλογεωργία, ἡ, fondness for a country life, Xen. Oec. 20, 25.

φιλογεωργος, *ov*, fond of a country life, Xen. Oec. 20, 27, 28, Arist. Fr. 530; and Sup. —τάτος, Xen. ib. 26.

φιλογηθής, *es*, gen. *es*, only in Dor. form —γάθης: (γῆθος, γᾶθος):— loving mirth, mirthful, Aesch. Theb. 918.

φιλόγλυκος, *v*, gen. *es*, loving sweet things, esp. sweet wine, Arist. Top. 2. 3, 8, Probl. 3. 28; φιλόγλυκος, *ov*, is prob. f. l. in Arist. Eth. E. 2. 10, 28.—V. Lob. Phryn. p. 536.

φιλόγλωσσος, *ov*, ready of tongue, Greg. Naz.

φιλογνώμων, *ovos*, ὁ, ἡ, friendly of feeling, Theod. Prodr.

φιλογονία, ἡ, love of children, Callistr. 906.

φιλόγονος, *ov*, loving one's children, Joseph. Macc. 15, in Comp.

φιλογραμμᾶτέω, to love books, Plut. Aemil. 28., 2. 742 A.

φιλογραμμᾶτία, ἡ, love of books, Stob. Ecl. 2. 120.

φιλογράμμᾶτος, *ov*, loving books, Plut. 2. 963 B, Diog. L. 4. 30, etc.

φιλογράφειω, to love painting, Plut. 2. 1093 D.

φιλογρήγορος, *ov*, = φιλάγρυπνος, Cyrill.

φιλογυμναστέω, to love gymnastic exercises, Plat. Prot. 342 C, E, Rep.

452 B:—φιλογυμναστής, *ov*, ὁ, fond of gymnastic exercises, Hipp. Aër.

280, Plat. Rep. 535 D, al.:—φιλογυμναστία, ἡ, fondness for gymnastic

exercises, Id. Symp. 182 C, 205 D:—φιλογυμναστικός, ἡ, *ov*, of or for

a φιλογυμναστής, Id. Rep. 455 E, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 5, 5:—so φιλογυμ-

ναστος, *ov*, f. l. for —γυμναστής in Philo 1. 657.

φιλογύνης [ῥ], *ov*, ὁ, fond of women, Antiph. Ζακυνθ. 1, Polyb. 10.

19, 3, Ath. 603 E; in pl. φιλογύναικες (for no sing. φιλογύναιξ occurs)

Plat. Symp. 191 D, Aristaen. 1. 12:—also φιλόγυνος, *ov*, v. l. Ath. 464

D; and φιλογύναιος, *ov*, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 14, Ath. 605 A: cf. Moer.

390, Lob. Phryn. 184.

φιλογύνια, ἡ, love of women, Plut. 2. 706 B, Stob. Ecl. 2. 182, Clem.

Al. 83; written φιλογύνεια in Cic. Tusc. 4. 11.

φιλογώνιος, *ov*, lurking in corners, βίος Tzetz.

φιλοδαίμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, given to demons or idols, Greg. Naz.

φιλοδαιτυμών, *ovos*, ὁ, ἡ, fond of guests, Choerob. in Theodos. 74.

φιλόδακρυς, *v*, gen. *vos*, loving tears, given to weeping, Poll. 2. 63., 6,

202, Eccl.; φ. πόλεμος causing many tears, Byz.:—also φιλοδάκρυος,

ov, Nonn. Io. 11. 107; and φιλοδάκρυτος, *ov*, Schol. Soph. Aj. 580.

φιλοδαμέω, corrupt word in Plut. 2. 745 C:—Kaltwasser suggests

φιλον· διὰ μούσα for φιλοδαμούσα.

φιλοδάπανος, *ov*, loving cost, extravagant, Byz.

φιλοδάρειος, *ov*, friend of Darius, Themist. 95 D.

φιλόδαφνος, *ov*, loving the laurel, epith. of Bacchus, Eur. Fr. 480.

φιλο-δειπνιστής, *ov*, ὁ, one who likes giving dinners, Diog. L. 3. 98.

φιλόδειπνος, *ov*, fond of good dinners, Alex. Όμοι. 1:—τὸ φ. Plut. 2.

726 A. II. fond of giving dinners, hospitable, Philo 2. 70.

φιλοδέμιος, *ov*, loving the bed, amorous, Opp. C. 1. 161.

φιλόδενδρος, *ov*, fond of trees or the wood, Anth. Plan. 233.

φιλοδεπαστής, *ov*, ὁ, a lover of cups or drinking, Eust. 868. 58.

φιλοδέσποινος, *ov*, fond of the lady of the house, Jo. Chrys.

φιλοδεσποτεύομαι, Dep. to love the rule of a master, Anaxil. Incert. 9.

φιλοδεσποτέω, of a slave, to love his master, Philo 2. 340.

φιλοδεσπότης, *ov*, ὁ, = φιλοδέσποτος, name of Comedies by Timostr.

and Theognetus.

φιλοδεσποτικός, ἡ, *ov*, = φιλοδέσποτος, Jo. Chrys.

φιλοδέσποτος, *ov*, loving one's lord or master, ἀνδράποδα φ. slaves

that hug their chains, crouching slaves, Hdt. 4. 142; φ. φύσει Diod. 17.

66, cf. Poll. 3. 74; δῆμος φ. Theogn. 847 (cf. φιλόδουλος); of dogs,

Plut. 2. 491 C: τὸ φ. Luc. Fugit. 16.

φιλοδημία, ἡ, love of the people, popularity, Poll. 3. 65.

φιλοδημοτικός, ἡ, *ov*, inclined to be φιλόδημος, Dion. H. 8. 90.

φιλοδημώδης, *es*, (είδος) = foreg., Diog. L. 4. 22.

φιλόδηρις, *ios*, ὁ, ἡ, fond of strife, Greg. Naz.

φιλοδιαρέτης, *ov*, ὁ, one who readily divides, Eccl.

φιλοδιδάσκυλος, ὁ, loving one's master, Eccl.

φιλοδίκαιος, *ov*, loving the right, loving justice, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8,

10, Cic. Fam. 15. 19, Plut. Aristid. 22:—τὸ φ. M. Anton. 1. 14.

φιλοδικαστής, *ov*, ὁ, one who likes being a judge, name of a Comedy

by Timocles.

φιλόδικος, *ov*, fond of lawsuits, litigious, Lys. 116. 22, Dem. 1287.

17, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 23:—hence φιλοδικέω, to be fond of litigation,

Thuc. 1. 77, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 35; and φιλοδικία, ἡ, litigiousness,

Schol. Ar. Ach. 374, Pl. 171.

φιλο-οδίτης [τ], *ov*, ὁ, a friend of travellers, Πάν Anth. P. 6. 102.

φιλοδοξέω, to love fame, seek honour, ἐπὶ τινι for or in a thing, Arist.

Rhet. 2. 10, 4; τινι Polyb. 32. 14, 10; φ. εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας to seek

credit for one's conduct towards them, Id. 1. 16, 10; πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 125

D; absol., Polyb. 35. 4, 12:—proverb., φ. ἐν ὀνυβίῳ, i. e. to be a great

man in a small way, Id. 12. 23, 7, cf. 24. 9, 3.

φιλοδοξία, ἡ, love of honour or glory, Polyb. 3. 194, 1., 26. 2, 8;—

in pl., Plut. 2. 1050 D.

φιλόδοξος, *ov*, (δόξα), loving honour or glory, Plat. Rep. 430 A; περὶ

τι Arist. Rhet. 2. 10, 3; εἰς τινα Polyb. 7. 8, 6 (cf. φιλοδοξέω):—τὸ φ.

Luc. Peregr. 38. Adv. —ξως, C. I. 2699, etc.

φιλοδοσία, ἡ, = φιλαδωρία, C. I. 3080. fin., 3882 d (add.).

φιλόδουλος, *ov*, loving slaves or slavery, φ. καὶ φιλοδέσποτοι Joseph.

B. J. 4. 3, 10.

φιλόδουπος, *ov*, loving noise, Anth. P. 6. 297.

φιλόδρομος, *ov*, loving the course, Orph. H. 13. 11.

φιλόδροσος, *ov*, loving the dew, Nonn. D. 1. 357.

φιλο-δύρμος, *ov*, fondness for lamentation, Poll. 6. 202.

φιλο-δύρτος, *ov*, fond of lamentation, Aesch. Supp. 69.

φιλοδωρέω, to be liberal in giving, Byz.

φιλοδώρημα, τό, a liberal gift, cited from Nicet.

φιλοδωρία, ἡ, fondness for giving, bounteousness, Luc. Vit. Auct. 18,

Ael. V. H. 9. 1, C. 1. 2870.

φιλόδωρος, *ov*, fond of giving, bountiful, Cratin. Incert. 6, Xen. Mem.

3. 1, 6, Plut., etc.:—τὸ φ. = φιλοδωρία, Id. Anton. 43:—Adv. —ρως, Plat.

Theaet. 146 D. 2. c. gen. giving bountifully of, εὐμενείας Id. Symp.

197 D; φιλοδωρότατος τῶν ἐγκωμίων Synes. 239 B. II. of

things, munificent, πρᾶγμα φιλόδωρον καὶ φ. Dem. 264. 5.

φιλοεθνής, *es*, loving one's nation, Philo 2. 386.

φιλοεργός, *ov*, or φιλοεργος, *ov*, (acc. to the rule of Arcad. 87), fond

of work, industrious, Anth. P. 6. 48., 7. 423, etc.; Sup., 6. 288.

φιλοεστιάτωρ [ᾶ], *ovos*, ὁ, one who loves to feast guests, Philo 2. 70.

φιλοξέφυρος, *ov*, loving the west wind, Anth. P. 10. 16., 12. 195.

φιλοζήλως, Adv. zealously, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 251. 15.

φιλοζητητής, *ov*, ὁ, a friend to inquiry, Cyrill.

φιλοζωέω, like φιλοψυχέω, to love life, παρὰ τὸ δέον, παρὰ τὸ καθήκον

Polyb. 11. 2, 11., 30. 7, 8, cf. Ib. 8. 3, etc.

φιλοζωία, ἡ, like φιλοψυχία, love of life, esp. of an ignoble kind, διὰ

φιλαζωίαν Polyb. 15. 10, 5; διὰ τῆς συγγενούς φ. Diod. 2. 50; ὑπὸ τῆς

φ. Diog. L. 6. 19; τὸν ἐνδοξον θάνατον τῆς ἀγεννοῦς φ. ἀλλάξασθαι

Diod. 17. 84.

φιλόζωος, *ov*, (ζωή) like φιλόψυχος, fond of one's life, with collat. sense

of cowardly, βροτοί Eur. Fr. 813. 6, cf. Soph. Fr. 807; φ. οἱ πρεσβύτεροι

Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 8:—of evergreen plants, Nic. Th. 68, Al. 274, 604: τὸ

φ. Eus. D. E. 115 C. II. φιλέζφος, *ov*, (ζῶον) fond of animals,

Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 7.

φιλόθακος, *ov*, fond of sitting, sedentary, Hesych.

φιλοθεάμοσινή, ἡ, fondness for shows, Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 15.

φιλοθεάμων [ᾶ], *ov*, fond of seeing, fond of shows, plays or spectacles,

Plat. Rep. 475 D, 476 A, B; c. gen., φ. ἀθλητῶν Luc. Herod. 8; τῆς

ἀληθείας Plat. Rep. 475 E:—τὸ φ. Plut. 2. 704 E.

φιλοθεέω, to be a φιλόθεος; and φιλοθεία, ἡ, the love of God, Cyrill.

φιλόθεος, *ov*, loving God, pious, Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 6, Luc. Calumn. 14,

N. T., etc.:—Adv. —ως, Poll. 1. 22, Eccl. II. beloved of God,

acceptable to Him, Eccl.

φιλοθεότης, ἡτος, ἡ, the love of God, Byz.;—a word condemned by

Poll. 1. 21, cf. Lob. Phryn. 351.

φιλόθερμος, *ov*, loving warmth, Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 3, Plut. 2. 648 D.

φιλοθεωρέω, to love speculation, Iambli. in Nicom. p. 126.

φιλοθεωρητής, *ov*, ὁ, = sq., Phot., Hesych., etc.

φιλοθέωρος, *ov*, = φιλοθεάμων, Alex. Incert. 57, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 10,

Plut., etc. II. fond of contemplation, Arr. Epict. 1. 29, 58.

φιλοθήβαιος, *ov*, friend of Thebes, name of a Comedy by Antiphanes.

φιλόθηλυς, *v*, loving the female sex or females, Ael. N. A. 2. 43, cf.

Lob. Phryn. 536.

φιλοθήξ, —θήγος, ὁ, ἡ, often sharpened, Theognost. Can. p. 40.

φιλοθηρέω, to be fond of hunting, Ael. V. H. 9. 3: metaph. to be fond

of hunting after, τὸ ἀληθές, etc., Cyrill.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 626.

φιλοθηρία, ἡ, love of hunting, love of the chase, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 26,

Plut. 2. 633 A:—metaph., φ. ὡν ἂν δέη σε μαθεῖν Cyrill.

φιλόθηρος, *ov*, fond of hunting, Xen. Cyn. 5, 25, Plat. Rep. 535 D, 549

A; φιλοθηρότατος Xen. An. 1. 9, 6.

φιλοθόρυβος, *ov*, fond of noise or uproar, Procl. paraphr. Ptol., etc.

φιλοθουκυδίδης, *ov*, ὁ, fond of Thucydides, Anth. Plan. 315 [with ῥ].

φιλοθρέμων, *ov*, fond of rearing animals, Max. Tyr. 7. 7.

φιλόθρεσκος, *ov*, prob. a late form of φιλόθρησκος, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 5;

Hesych. cites θρεσκός, and θρεσκεία occurs in A. B. 29.

φιλόθρηνος, *ov*, fond of wailing, given to lamentations, Poll. 6. 202,

Nonn. D. 9. 294:—φιλοθρηνής in Mosch. 4. 66 is prob. corrupt. II.

pass. oft-lamented, τύμβος Nonn. Io. 11. 44.

φιλόθρησκος, *ov*, loving ceremonies, Ptol. (acc. to Scalig. Manil. p. 13).

φιλόθυρσος, *ov*, loving the thyrsus, of Silenus, Orph. H. 53. 11; cf. Poët.

ap. Hephaest. 12. 5.

φιλοθύτης [ῥ], *ov*, ὁ, fond of sacrifices, Ar. Vesp. 82, Antipho 117. 34,

Plut., etc.; φ. περὶ τὸ θεῖον Theophr. in Stob. 40. 18:—ὄργια φιλόθυτα,

Aesch. Theb. 180, seem to be ἄργια offered by zealous worshippers.

φιλοΐατρος, *ov*, = φιλιᾶτρος, Procl. paraphr. Ptol.

φιλοΐερέυς, *ew*, ὁ, a friend of priests, Io. Damasc.

φιλο-οίκιος, *ov*, loving one's relations, Arist. ap. Stob. 1. 18 fin. (whence

it has been restored in Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 13), Polyb. 32. 14, 9, etc.; cf.

φίλοικος.

φιλο-οικοδόμος, *ov*, fond of building, Xen. Oec. 20, 29, Arist. Eth. N.

10. 5, 2.

φιλο-οικος, *ov*, loving one's home, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 8, 3.

φιλο-οικτίρων, *ov*, prone to pity, compassionate, Eur. I. T. 345, Plat.

Menex. 244 E, Plut., etc.:—τὸ φ. Id. 2. 959 F, Ael., etc.:—Adv. —μό-

ως, Poll. 8. 11.

φιλο-οικτίστος, *ov*, = φιλοικτίρων, Soph. Aj. 580.

φιλο-οικτος, *ov*, = foreg., Schol. Il. 22. 88. 2. moving pity, ὀπ'

δμματος βέλει φιλοϊκτῶν with piteous glance shot from her eyes, Aesch.

Ag. 240. II. compassionate, Eust. Opusc. 297. 61.

φιλοῖνία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, *love of wine*, Hdt. 3. 34, Diod. 5. 26, Ath. 430 A.
 • φίλ-οινος, *ov, fond of wine*, Plat. Lys. 212 B, Rep. 475 A, Arist. Rhet. I. 11, 17; φιλοῖνότητος Plut. Cic. 27, Ael.
 φίλ-οιστρομᾶνης, *és, =sq.*, Orph. H. 13. 3.
 φίλ-οιστρος, *ov, loving excitement*, Orph. H. 26. 13, etc.
 φίλοστρω, *oros, ó, ἡ, =φιλίστρω*, Hesych.
 φίλ-οίφης, *ov, ó, (οἰφῶ) loving sexual intercourse, a lecher*, Theocr. 4. 62, Eust. 1597. 30, E. M.:—also φίλοιφος, *ov*, Hesych.
 φίλοκάθαρτος, *ov, loving cleanliness*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 90.
 φίλοκαθεδρέω, *to aim at the episcopal throne; -καθεδρία, ἡ*, Eccl.
 φίλοκάθολος, *ov, loving generalisation*, Olympiod. in Plat. Alc. 1.
 φίλόκαινος, *ov, loving novelty or innovation*, Dion. H. Excerpt. p. 2319 R., Plut. 2. 731 B, etc.:—τὸ φ. Luc. Icar. 24.
 φίλόκαισαρ, *aros, ó, a friend to the Emperor*, C. I. 381, 433, 1242, 1247, al.; and on coins, Eckhel Num. 3. 492.
 φίλόκακος, *ov, loving the bad or base*, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 507.
 φίλοκακούργος, *ov, fond of doing ill*, and Adv. -γως, Eccl.
 φίλοκαλέω, *to cultivate a taste for the beautiful, cultivate the fine arts*, Thuc. 2. 40: *to study effect*, Plut. 2. 1044 D; φ. περί τι Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 12, cf. Strab. 640; also, φιλ. τι Diod. 20. 37. 2. like φιλοτιμέομαι, *to account a thing an honour*, and hence *to be eager or zealous*, c. inf., Plut. Alex. 25; εἰς τι Diod. 1. 66. 3. *to beautify, cleanse*, Suid. s. v. πολύπνευμα, Hesych. s. v. κορῶν, E. M., Schol. Dem. 313. 12.
 φίλοκαλία, ἡ, *love for the beautiful*, Diod. 1. 51, Philostr. 570, etc. 2. *love of cleanliness*, Hesych.
 φίλοκαλλιπρόσωπος, *ov, loving a fair face*, Byz.
 φίλοκαλλωπιστής, *ov, ó, one who loves ornament*, Ptol. Tetrab.
 φίλόκαλος, *ov, loving the beautiful* (both of personal and moral beauty), *loving beauty and goodness*, Plat. Phaedr. 248 D, Criti. 111 E, Xen., etc.:—*fond of effect and elegance*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3; φ. περί τὰ ὄπλα Ib. 2. 1, 22; φ. τὰ περί τὴν ἐσθῆτα Isocr. 7 D, cf. 217 C; of the peacock, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 33:—τὸ φ. Plut. 2. 67 D, 1026 D, etc.:—Adv., φιλοκάλως ἔχειν πρὸς τι Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 1, Galen., etc. II. *fond of honour, seeking honour*, φιλοκαλῶτερος ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις Xen. Symp. 4, 15, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 4, 4, 10. 9, 3.
 φίλοκαμπής, *és, gen. έος, easily bending, lithe, κίρκος* Anth. P. 6. 294.
 φίλοκάνων [ᾶ], *ovos, ó, ἡ, loving the Church's canon*, Eccl.
 φίλοκαρποφόρος, *ov, bearing fruit abundantly*, θέρος Anth. P. 6. 42.
 φίλοκατάσκευος, *ov, fond of elaborate diction*, Procl. in Phot. Bibl. 318. 30.
 φίλοκενος, *ov, loving emptiness, fond of empty show*, Suid.
 φίλοκέρδεια, ἡ, *love of gain, greed*, Plat. Legg. 649 D, Xen. Cyn. 13, 12:—written -κερδία in Diod. 5. 35, Luc. Sat. 14, cf. E. M. 462. 16.
 φίλοκερδέω, *to be greedy of gain*, Xen. An. 1. 9, 16, Cyr. 1. 6, 32.
 φίλοκερδής, *és, gen. έος, loving gain, greedy of gain*, Theogn. 199, Pind. 1. 2. 9, Ar. Pl. 591, Xen., etc.; φ. καὶ φιλοχρήματος Plat. Rep. 581 A: τὸ φ. =φιλοκέρδεια, Ib. 586 D.
 φίλοκερδία, v. sub φιλοκέρδεια.
 φίλοκέρτομος, *ov, fond of jeering*, Od. 22. 287, Theocr. 5. 77, Anth.
 φίλοκηδεμών, *ovos, ó, ἡ, fond of one's relatives*, Xen. Ages. 11, 13.
 φίλοκηδής, *és, =κηδεμονικός*, Ar. Fr. 700.
 φίλοκηπος, *ov, fond of a garden*, Diog. L. 9. 112.
 φίλοκίθαριστής, *ov, ó, a lover of the citharō*, Plut. 2. 633 A: fem. φιλοκιθαρίστρια, Manass. Chron. 6046.
 φίλοκινδυνεύτης, *ov, ó, =sq.*, Byz.
 φίλοκινδύνος, *ov, fond of danger, adventurous*, Xen. An. 2. 6, 7, Cyr. 2. 1, 22, Dem. 158. 5; βίος ἐπίπνοος καὶ φ. Isocr. 211 C; θυμοειδής καὶ φ. Plut. Aristid. 17; πρὸς τὰ θηρία φιλοκινδυνότητος Xen. An. 1. 9, 6:—τὸ φ. *adventurousness*, Plut. 2. 966 A, Luc., etc.:—Adv. -νῶς, *eagerly*, Xen. Symp. 4, 33. 2. also in bad sense, φιλοκινδυνότητος εἰ πάντων ἀνθρώπων Dem. 501. 16, cf. Ael. V. H. 12. 23.
 φίλοκισσοφόρος, *ov, fond of wearing ivy*, of Bacchus, Eur. Cycl. 616.
 φίλοκλαύδιος, *ov, friend of Claudius*, C. I. 6844; and on coins, Mionnet. 5. 568, Eckhel 3. 492.
 φίλόκλαυτος, *ov, fond of weeping*, ὑάκινθοι Nonn. D. 19. 186.
 φίλοκλέαρχος, *ov, friend of Clearchus*, Plut. Artox. 13.
 φίλοκνήμις, *ó, ἡ, fond of wearing greaves, fond of arms*, Hesych.
 φίλόκνισος, *ov, (κνίζω) fond of pinching, prurient*, Anth. P. 11. 7.
 φίλόκνισος, *ov, delighting in the savour of banquets*, Nonn. D. 19. 177.
 φίλόκοινος, *ov, fond of society*, Anth. P. 9. 546. II. τὸ φ. *love of the common weal*, Schol. Soph. O. T. 669.
 φιλοκοιρανίη, ἡ, *lust of rule*, Or. Sib. 14. 4.
 φιλοκοιτία, ἡ, *amorousness*, Epiphan.
 φίλοκόλαξ, *ó, ἡ, fond of flatterers*, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 8, 1, Rhet. 1. 11, 26.
 φίλόκολπος, *ov, loving the bosom* (of women), Eccl.
 φίλοκόμμος, *ó, friend of Commodus*, Hdn. 1. 17.
 φίλόκομος, *ov, fond of one's hair*, Dio Chr. ap. Synes. 64 D, etc.
 φίλοκομπέω, *to be fond of boasting*, Cyrill., Suid.
 φίλοκομπία, ἡ, *fondness for boasting*, Cyrill.
 φίλόκομπος, *ov, fond of boasting*, Phot. Bibl. 96. 32, Justin. M.
 φίλοκονίμων [ῖ], *ó, ἡ, (κόνις) fond of rolling in the dust*, Epich. 25 Ahr.; Pors. φοικικέμονας.
 φίλόκοπρος, *ov, requiring manure*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 1, Geop. 12. 9, 2.
 φιλοκορίνθος, *ó, loving the Corinthians*, Themist. 335 D.
 φιλοκοσμῆω, *to love ornament*, Clem. Al. 202, Eus. H. E. 5. 18. II. *love of the world*, Eccl.
 • φίλοκοσμία, ἡ, *love of ornament or show*, Plut. Philop. 9, Clem. Al. 233.
 φίλόκοσμος, *ov, loving ornament*, Ael. V. H. 12. 1; φ. περί τὴν κόμην Plut. 2. 976 F. II. *loving the world*, Eccl.
 φίλόκουρος, *ov, loving tonsure*, Gloss.

φιλοκρατία, ἡ, =φιλοκοιρανίη, Method.
 φίλόκρατον, τό, *name of a medicine*, Galen.
 φίλόκρημος, *ov, loving steep rocks*, of goats, Anth. P. 6. 221.
 φίλοκρινέω, *to pick and choose one's friends*, v. φυλοκρινέω.
 φίλ-οκρος, *ov, Dor. for φίλακρος, loving Acra*, epith. of Aphrodité in a Sicil. Inscr.
 φίλοκρόταλος, *ov, loving the κρόταλα*, Anth. P. 9. 505, 8.
 φίλόκροτος, *ov, loving noise*, of Pan, h. Hom. 18. 2.
 φίλοκτέανος, *ov, loving possessions, greedy of gain, covetous*, in Il. 1. 122, in Sup. φιλοκτεανότητος.
 φίλοκτημήμτος, *ov, =foreg.*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 92.
 φίλοκτημοσύνη, ἡ, *love of possessions*, Basil.
 φίλοκτημών, *ovos, ó, ἡ, =φιλοκτέανος*, Solon 35. 19, Eccl.
 φίλοκτίστης, *ov, ó, fond of building*, Malal., Horapollo, etc.:—so φίλόκτιστος, *ov*, Nonn. Io. 2. 98; and φίλόκτιτος, *ov*, Id. D. 40. 505.
 φίλόκτονος, *ov, fond of killing, murderous*, Theod. Prodr.
 φίλόκυβος, *ov, fond of dice*, Ar. Vesp. 75, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 13, Poll. 6. 168.
 φίλοκυδής, *és, loving glory*, ἤβη, κῶμος h. Hom. Merc. 375, 481.
 φίλοκύμαλος [ῦ], *ov, friend of the Cymaeans*, C. I. 3524. 33.
 φίλοκύννηγέτης, *ov, ó, =φιλοκύννηγος*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 14., 12, 11.
 φίλοκύννηγία, ἡ, *love of the chase*, Stob. Eccl. 2. 120.
 φίλοκύννηγος [ῦ], *ov, loving the chase*, Diod. 4. 45, Plut., etc.; φ. ἐνέργεια Sostr. ap. Stob. 1. 64. 34.
 φίλόκυρος, *ó, friend of Cyrus*, Strab. 517.
 φίλοκύων, -κύνος, *ó, ἡ, fond of dogs*, Plat. Lys. 212 D, Iambl., etc.; so φίλόκύνος, *ov*, Adamant. Physiogn. 1. 339.
 φίλοκωθωνιστής, *ov, ó, fond of tippling*, should be κωθωνιστής (as in the Epitomé), Ath. 433 B.
 φίλόκωμος, *ov, fond of feasting and dancing*, epith. of Anacreon, Simon. (?) 179; πηκτίς Anth. P. 5. 175.
 φίλοκώμωδος, *ov, loving comedies*, title of a book cited by Suid.
 φίλόκωπος, *ov, =φιλήρετος, loving oars*, Hesych.
 φίλόλαγνος, *ov, fond of sexual intercourse*, Hipp. 79. 9.
 φίλολάκων [ᾶ], *ovos, ó, ἡ, fond of the Lacedaemonians*, Plut. Artox. 13, etc.; epith. of Cimon, Id. Pericl. 9, Cim. 16; name of a Comedy by Stephanus:—so φιλολακεδαιμόνιος, *ov*, Themist. 96 A.
 φίλολάλια, ἡ, *talkativeness*, cited from Greg. Naz., etc.
 φίλόλαλος, *ov, fond of talking*, Diog. L. 1. 92.
 φίλολάμπυδος, *ov, loving torches*, epith. of Artemis, Hesych.
 φίλόλαος, *ov, loving the people*, C. I. 9904, Eccl.
 φίλόλημιος, *ov*, Ep. for φιλόλειος, *loving booty*, h. Hom. Merc. 335.
 φίλόληπτος, *ov, fond of taking*, dub. word in Poll. 6. 167.
 φίλόλιθος, *ov, fond of precious stones*, Plut. 2. 462 C, Clem. Al. 257.
 φίλόλιχνος, *ov, loving dainties, dainty, lickerish*, Anth. P. 2. 295, 302.
 φίλολογέω, *to love learning and literature, to study*, Lat. *studere*, Plut. 2. 133 B, Cato Min. 6:—Pass., τὰ φιλολογηθέντα *subjects of learned discourse*, Plut. 2. 612 E:—verb. Adj. φιλολογητέον, Clem. Al. 219.
 φίλολογία, ἡ, *love of dialectic, love of scientific argument*, Plat. Theaet. 146 A. II. *love of learning and literature, studiousness*, Isocr. Antid. § 316, Arist. Probl. 18, Cic. Att. 2. 17, etc.:—*the study of language and history*, Plut. 2. 645 C.
 φίλολογικός, ἡ, *ov, of or for a learned man*, cited from Eus.
 φίλόλογος, *ov*, properly, *fond of words, wordy, talkative*, οἶνος φιλολόγους ποιεῖ Alex. Incert. 17; φιλ. καὶ πολύλογος, *opp. to βραχυλόγος*, of Athens as *opp. to Sparta*, Plat. Legg. 641 E:—*fond of speaking*, of Lysias, Id. Phaedr. 236 E. II. *fond of dialectic, fond of philosophical argument*, *opp. to μισόλογος*, Id. Lach. 188 C, Phaedr. 236 E; φ. γ' εἰ καὶ χρηστός Id. Theaet. 161 A; ὁ φιλόσοφος τε καὶ ὁ φ. Id. Rep. 582 E. 2. *fond of learning and literature, literary*, like the Lat. *studiosus*, Λακεδαιμόνιοι . . ἤκιστα φιλ. ὄντες Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 11; Ζήνων ἐφασκε τοὺς μὲν φιλολόγους, τοὺς δὲ λογοφίλους Stob. 218. 10, cf. Id. Eccl. 2. 214; so Plut., φιλόλογω ὑποκατακλίεσθαι φιλομαθῆ 2. 618 E, cf. 419 E; *opp. to ἀπαιδευτος*, Pericl. ap. Stob. 428. 52; to πολιτικός, Plut. Lucull. 42:—then, later, *a student, a learned man*, in which sense the name was first used by Eratosthenes of himself; so too it was applied to the Roman Grammarian Ateius Capito, because (says Sueton.) *multiplici et varia doctrina censebatur*;—a usage censured by Phryn. 392 (φιλόλογος ὁ φιλῶν λόγους καὶ σπουδάζων περὶ παιδείαν· οἱ δὲ νῦν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐμπεῖρου τιθέασιν, οὐκ ὀρθῶς). 3. of books, *learned, scientific*, Cic. Att. 13. 12: *connected with learning*, Ib. 15. 15:—Adv. -λόγως, *learnedly*, Poll. 4. 11, Schol. Ar. Ran. (in argum.) III. *studious of words*, *opp. to φιλόσοφος*, Synes. 43 B, Plotin., Procl., etc.—On the word, v. Lehrs ad Hdn. 379 sq. (Often written parox. φιλολόγος, which E. M. 406. 10 seems to favour: others, as Göttling, write it in the first sense proparox., φιλόλογος, in the second parox., φιλολόγος. But φιλόλογος, as ruled by Arcad. 89. 16, is the true accent, as of all words compd. with λόγος, and not derived from λέγω, such as περατολόγος, etc.)
 φίλολοιδρία, ἡ, *love of abuse*, E. M. 403. 44.
 φίλολοιδροσ, *ov, fond of reviling, abusive*, Dem. 269. 11, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 7. Probl. 3. 27. Adv. -ρως, Poll. 3. 139, etc.
 φίλολουτρέω, *to be fond of bathing*, Hipp. Acut. 395.
 φίλόλουτρος, *ov, fond of bathing*, Hipp. Acut. 395, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 11.
 φίλόλυπος, *ov, fond of pain*, Plut. 2. 600 C; τὸ φ. Basil.
 φίλόλυρος, *ov, lyre-loving*, Epich. 69 Ahr.
 • φίλομάθεια, ἡ, *love of learning or knowledge*, Plat. Rep. 499 E, Tim. 90 B, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 2:—in later writers and MSS. often φιλομαθία.
 φίλομαθῆω, *to be fond of learning, eager after knowledge*, Plat. Legg. 810 A, Γυιγ. 1. 13, 9, etc.; φ. περί τινος Polyb. 3. 59, 4.

φιλομαθής, *és*, gen. *έος*, *fond of learning, eager after knowledge*, Plat. Phaedo 67 B, 82 D, al.; *έάν ης φ., έσει πολυμαθής* Isocr. 5 D; Sup. φιλομαθέστατος Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 2:—τὸ φιλ. = φιλομάθεια, Plat. Rep. 376 B, 411 D: Adv. —*θώς*, Eccl.:—cf. φιλόλογος II. 2. 2. c. gen. rei, *eager after a thing*, Plat. Rep. 485 D, Xen. An. 1. 9, 5.

φιλομαθία, *ή*, v. sub φιλομάθεια.

φιλομακεδών, *όνος, ό*, *friend of Macedonia*, Themist. 132 B, etc.

φιλομάκελλος [α], *ον*, *loving the pickaxe*, Io. Damasc.

φιλομάλακος, *ον*, *loving effeminacy or delicacy*, Ptol.

φιλομαντευτής, *ου, ό*, *one who takes note of divinations or omens*, Plat. Legg. 813 D:—so φιλόμαντις, *εως, ό, ή*, Luc. Contempl. 11, Astrol. 27.

φιλομάρτυς, *υρος, ό, ή*, *loving the martyrs*, Eccl.

φιλόμαστος, *ον*, *loving the breast*, of young animals, Aesch. Ag. 142, 720.

φιλομαχέω, *to be fond of fighting, eager to fight*, Plut. Pomp. 65, Caes. 52, etc.; in bad sense, Id. Fab. 5, etc.: metaph. of argument, Id. 2. 122 B, etc.; φ. *πρός τινα* Ib. 195 D.

φιλόμαχος, *ον*, *loving the fight, warlike*, Pind. Fr. 142, Aesch. Theb. 129, Ag. 230.

φίλ-ομβρος, *ον*, *rain-loving, νάρκισσος* Anth. P. 5. 144;—so φιλ-όμβριος, *ον*, of a frog, Plat. ib. 6. 43.

φιλόμβροτος, *ον*, *loving mortals*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 456.

φιλομειδής, *ές*, v. sub φιλομειδής.

φιλομειλιχος, *ον*, *loving gentleness*, Io. Gaza in Matrang. An. 638.

φιλομειράκιος, *ον*, =sq., Diog. L. 4. 40, Clem. Al. 346.

φιλομειραξ, *ακος, ό, ή*, *loving boys*, Ath. 603 E, Paus. 6. 23, 6.

φιλομεμφής, *ές*, *fond of finding fault, censorious*, Plut. 2. 707 A:—the Sup. φιλομεμφότατος occurs in Plut. Comp. Cim. 1, prob. by an error for —έστατος.

φιλομέριμος, *ον*, *loving care, anxious and serious*, Byz.

φιλομετάβολος, *ον*, *fond of change, variable*, φιλομετάβολόν τι *έστιν ό αίών* Sext. Emp. M. 1. 82:—φιλομετάβλητος, *ον*, Byz.

φιλόμετρος, *ον*, *fond of metre*, Nicet. Eug.:—φιλομετρία, *ή*, Synes. 62 C.

φιλομήδειον, *τύ*, a name of the plant *chelidonium*, Diosc. 2. 211.

φιλομήλα, *Ion. -λη, ή*, *the nightingale*, because, acc. to the legend, Philomela was changed into this bird, Dem. 1397. 28, Apollod. 3. 14, 8. (The term. —μήλα is prob. lengthd. from μέλος, *song*.)

φιλόμηλος, *ον*, *fond of apples or fruit*, Doroth. ap. Ath. 276 F.

φίλ-όμηρος, *ον*, *fond of Homer*, of Alexander, Strab. 594, cf. Ath. 620 B; of Sophocles, Eust. 440. 38., 851. 58, etc.

φιλομήτηρ, *ορος, ό, ή*, *loving one's mother*, Plut. Solon 27, etc.; name of a comedy by Antiph. II. a name of Ptolemy VI of Egypt, v. Clinton F. H. 3. 386 sq.:—hence Φιλομητόρειος, *ό*, a servant of Ptol. Philometor, C. I. 4678.

φιλομίσως [τ], Adv. *with hearty hatred*, Hesych.

φιλομειδής, *ές*, *poët. for φιλομειδής, laughter-loving*, epith. of Aphrodité, Od. 8. 362, Il. 3. 424, etc., and Hes.; of Bacchus, Anth., etc.:—the prose form in Luc. Imagg. 8, Anth. P. 9. 524.—Cf. sq.

φιλομμηδής, *ές*, epith. of Aphrodité in Hes. Th. 200;—said to be a Boeot. word, Eust. Il. 439. 36; v. Müttzell de Hes. Th. 263 sq.

φιλόμολπος, *ον*, *loving the dance and song*, Pind. N. 7. 12.

φιλομονάζω, *to love a solitary life*, Eccl.

φιλομόναχος, *ον*, *loving the solitaries*, Eccl.

φιλομονοσέω, *to love the Muses*, Ath. 633 B, Philod. in Vol. Hercul.

φιλομονοσία, *ή*, *love of the Muses*, Plut. 2. 283 B, Luc. D. Mar. 82, etc.

φιλόμουσος, *ον*, *loving the Muses or music*, δελφίς Arion in Bgk. Lyr. p. 567: generally, *loving music and the arts, accomplished*, Plat. Phaedr. 259 B, Rep. 548 E, Xen., etc.; φ. *λόγοι* Ar. Nub. 357:—τὸ φ. = φιλο-μουσία, Plut. 2. 984 B, etc.

φιλομόχθηρος, *ον*, *loving bad men*, Philonid. Incert. 8. II. *fond of toil or labour*, v. l. Plat. Rep. 535 D.

φιλόμοχος, *ον*, = φιλόπονος, Phalar., Procl.: Adv. φιλόμοχθα, Maenetho 4. 277.

φιλομυθέω, *to be fond of legends or fables*, Strab. 19, 422, 474, Phot., etc.

φιλομυθία, *ή*, *a love of legends or fables*, Strab. 507.

φιλόμυθος, *ον*, *fond of legends or fables, ό φ. φιλόσοφος πώς έστιν* Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 10: τὸ φ. = φιλομυθία, Strab. 19, Longin. 9. 11. II. *fond of talking, talkative*, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 2, Fr. 618.

φιλόμυτρος, *ον*, *loving unguents*, Alex. Έκπωμ. 1: τὸ φ. *fondness for them*, Ael. N. A. 16, 24.

φιλόμωμος, *ον*, *given to censure, censorious*, Simon. 8. 12, Ptol., etc.

φιλονάματος [να], *ον*, *loving water*, Orph. 7. 16.

φιλοναύτης, *ον, ό*, *loving sailors*, Anth. P. 6. 38: *loving ships*, Hesych.

φιλονεκέω, *to be fond of strife, to struggle emulously, engage in eager rivalry, contend pertinaciously, be contentious*, mostly in bad sense, φρονήματι φιλονεκῶν *ήναντιούτο out of contentiousness, party spirit*, Thuc. 5. 43, Lys. 165. 2; φιλονεκούντας, *άλλ' ου ζητούντας τὸ προκείμενον* Plat. Gorg. 457 E, cf. Rep. 499 E, Lysias 913 Reisk.; οίτινες. . νενικηκότες *ήδη. . ούτω φιλονεκούντων, ώστε. . Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 16.*—Construction, absol., v. supr.;—φ. *πρός τινα περί τινος* Lys. 100. 1; *τινι πρόσ τι* Plat. Legg. 731 A; and without the pers., φ. *περί τινος* Isocr. 19 E, 217 C, Plat. Legg. 935 C:—c. acc., φ. *τὸ έμὲ είναι τὸν άποκρινόμενον to be eager that I should be the answerer*, Plat. Prot. 360 E; but the acc. is mostly a neut. Adj., τὰ χείρω φ. *to be so obstinate as to choose the worst*, Thuc. 5. 111; μηδέν φιλονεκεί Dem. 501. 5;—also, φ. *τούτο, έπως. . Plat. Phileb. 14 B; and φ. έπως. . Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 17;—in Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 15, for έφιλονεκίησαν αυτούς, prob. αυτοίς or πρόσ αυτούς should be restored:—Pass., πεφιλονεκίηται οι λόγοι μη. . Plat. Legg. 907 C. 2. in good sense, άμυλλόμενοι καί φ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 15; φ. περί τῶν καλλίστων* Isocr. 57 E; φ. *έπως. . Id. 105 C;*

φιλονεκίητέον *υπέρ τινος* Id. 135 B.—On the form φιλονεκέω, v. φιλό-νεκος fin.

φιλονεκίημα, *τό*, *contention*, Phot. Bibl. 82. 4.

φιλονεκία, *ή*, *love of strife, eager rivalry, contentiousness, pertinacity*, mostly in bad sense, φ. *ένεκα τής αύτίκα* Thuc. 1. 41, cf. 3. 82; φ. *ή φιλοτιμίας ένεκα* Plat. Legg. 860 D, cf. Alc. 1. 122 C; *έκ μέθης καί φιλο-νεκίας* Lys. 100. 12; *διά στάσιν καί τήν πρόσ άλλήλους φ.* Id. 913 Reisk.; *εις πόλεμον. . πρόσ άλλήλους καί φ.* Isocr. 266 A; *ή πρόσ άλλή-λους έρις καί φ.* Dem. 114. 8, cf. Plat. Tim. 88 A, 90 B; *άλλά τίς με είληφε φ. πρόσ τὰ είρημένα* Id. Lach. 194 A; *υπό τής πρόσ τάμὰ έργα φ.* Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 12; *ου φιλονεκία γε έρωτώ* Plat. Gorg. 515 B; *έάν τις φιλονεκία κριθή. . δρᾶν, τεθνάτω* Id. Legg. 938 C; *εις τοσοούτοι φιλονεκίας έλθειν πρόσ τινα, ώστε. . Id. Menex. 243 B; φ. τινι έμ-βάλλειν, έμποιείν* Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 18., 8. 2, 26; φ. *τισι έμβ. πρόσ άλλή-λους* Id. Ages. 2, 8:—pl., φ. *καί φιλοτιμίας* Plat. Rep. 548 C; φ. *γίγονται άνθρωποις περί τινος* Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 22; *αί περί τας χορη-γίας φ.* Isocr. 150 C; φ. *καί στάσεις* Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 9. 2. in good sense, *έστω τούτων. . κατά νομόν άμιλλά τε καί φ.* Plat. Legg. 834 C; esp. in the games, *πολλή φ. έγγίγνεται* Xen. An. 4. 8, 27, cf. Lac. 4, 2; *διά φιλονεκίαν eagerly*, Id. Hier. 9, 6; *έμπίπτει φ. πρόσ άλλήλους καί φ., κρατίστη ούσα* Id. Oec. 21, 10.—On the form φιλονεκία, v. φιλόνεκος fin.

φιλόνεκος, *ον*, *fond of strife, eager for strife, contentious, pertinacious*, 1. in bad sense, *ουτε δύσηρις έων ουτ' άν φ. άγαν* Pind. O. 6. 32; φ. *έσπε πρόσ δ άν όρμήση* Plat. Prot. 336 E; φ. *καί φιλότιμος* Id. Rep. 545 A, 582 E; but distinguished as inferior to it, *έγένετο [ό φιλόνεκος] ύψηλόφρων καί φιλότιμος* Ib. 550 B; *έπίπονον καί φ. καί φιλότιμον. . καταστήσας τὸν βίον* Lys. 192. 8. 2. in good sense, of spirited horses, Xen. Eq. 9, 8, Plut.; φ. *πρός τὸ μη έλλείπεσθαι* Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 5:—τὸ φ. = φιλονεκία, *έσωσον τὸ φ. έν ταίς ψυχαίς* Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 64:—Adv. —*κως*, in *eager rivalry, παραθείν* Id. Cyn. 6, 16; φ. *έχειν πρόσ τινα* Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 57., 8. 4, 4; φ. *έχειν πρόσ τὸ είδέναι* Plat. Gorg. 505 E. (In MSS. the forms φιλόνεκος, —νεκέω, —νεκία also occur, but apparently without any purpose of distinguishing between φιλόνεκος, *eager for strife, contentious*, and φιλόνεκος *eager for victory, ambitious*; for in the best MSS. of Isocr. we read *περί τῶν καλλίστων έφιλονικήσαν* (57 E), but *τάς θεάς περί τού κάλλους φιλονεκούσας* (217 C); *μη δύσηρις άν. . , μηδὲ πρόσ πάντας φιλόνεκος* (8 D); *τής πρόσ ήμᾶς φιλονεκίας* (44 D), but *φιλονεκία* in the same sense (266 A). The capital authority for φιλόνεκος is Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 6, *καί φιλότιμοι μέν είσι [οί νεοί], μάλλον δὲ φιλόνεκοι. ύπεροχής γάρ έπιθυμεί ή νεότης. ή δὲ νίκη ύπεροχή τις*, cf. 1. 6, 30., 1. 10, 4., 1. 11, 14, Physiogn. 5, 9, Poll. 1. 178; *τήν πρόσ άλλήλους φιλονεκίαν* C. I. (add.) 2561 b. 35, but *φιλονεκίαν* Ib. 11. Cobet argues that φιλόνεκος, —νεκέω, —νεκία are the only true forms, N. LL. pp. 691 sq., νείκος, φιλόνεκος being corruptions for νείκος (νίκη), φιλό-νεκος, just as *τειμή, φιλότιμος* often occur in Inscr. and MSS. for *τιμή, φιλότιμος*. This has much to recommend it; but Cobet fails to shew how it was that φιλόνεκος and its derivs. became the established forms, while *τειμή, φιλότιμος* were only exceptional and late.)

φιλόνεκος, *ον*, *loving youth or youths*, Luc. Amor. 24, Heliod. 7. 20.

φιλονικήω, —νεκία, —νεκος, v. sub φιλόνεκος.

φιλόνομος, *ον*, *loving the laws*, Byz.

φιλονοσέω, *to be usually sick*, Alciphro 2. 2.

φιλονύμφιος, *ον*, *loving the bridegroom or bride*, Anth. P. 10. 21.

φιλόνυμφος, *ον*, *loving one's wife, uxorious*, Io. Daniasc. 895 A.

φιλόξενος, *ον*, *poët. for φιλόξενος*.

Φιλοξένειος, *ον*, *invented by Philoxenus*, Ath. 5 D; wrongly writtea —ξένιοι in Poll. 6. 78.

φιλοξενέω, *to love strangers, treat them hospitably, τινας* Eust. 1654. 58, E. M. II. *to love foreign fashions*, φ. *περί τι* Strab. 471.

φιλοξενήμα, *τό*, *an act of hospitality*, Theod. Prodr.

φιλοξενία, *Ion. -ία, ή*, *love of strangers, hospitality*, Plat. Legg. 953 A, Polyb. 4. 20, 1, etc.:—in Theogn. 1358, of courtesans.

φιλοξενίζω, = φιλοξενέω, Schol. Theocr. 22. 61.

φιλοξενικός, *ή, όν*, *hospitable*, Eust. 158. 37.

φιλόξενος, *poët. -ξενος, ον*:—*loving strangers, hospitable*, Od. 6. 121., 8. 576, al. (always in *poët. form*), Pind. O. 3. 1, N. 1. 30, etc.; *παθείν φιλόξενον έργον to meet with an act of hospitality*, Pind. I. 2. 36; τὸ *είναι φ.* Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5, 5., 8, 3:—in Aesch. Cho. 656, where the Ms. *φιλόξεν' έστιν* (sc. τὰ δώματα) *Αιγίσθου διαί* (sic), the prob. l. is *Αιγίσθου βία*:—Sup. —*ώτατος* Id. Fr. 198, Cratin. Άρχ. 1. Adv. —*ωνος*, Isocr. 48 D.

φιλοξενοφών, *ό*, *fond of Xenophon*, Arcad. 17.

φίλ-οξύτονος, *ον*, *usually oxytone*, Eust. 72. 39.

φιλόοινος, *ον*, *poët. for φίλοινος*, Anth. P. 5. 261.

φιλοπαθής, *ές*, *devoted to one's passions, sensual*, Philo and Eccl.

φιλοπαιγμοσύνη, *ή*, *a love of play or sport*, Poll. 5. 161.

φιλοπαιγμων, *ον*, (*παίζω*) *fond of play, playful, sportive, άρχηθμός* Od. 21. 134; *άρχηστήρες* Hes. Fr. 13. 3, cf. Ar. Ran. 333; of the lion, *πρός τὰ σύντροφα καί συνήθη σφόδρα φ.* Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 2.—The more Att. form φιλοπαίσμων (but with v. l. —*παίγμων*) occurs in Plat. Rep. 452 E, Crat. 406 C; cf. Lob. Phryn. 241. Adv. —*μόνων*, Poll. 5. 161.

φιλοπαιδευτρια, *ή*, *loving to educate*, Eccl.

φιλοπαιδία, *ή*, *love of children*, Schol. Il. 3. 259.

φιλοπαικτης, *ου, ό*, = *φιλοπαίγμων*, Poll. 5. 161; cf. *φιλοπαιστής*.

φιλόπαις, *παιδος, ό, ή*, *loving boys, like παιδεραστής*, Plat. Rep. 474 D, Theocr. 12. 29; φ. *χέλυσ* *singing the love of boys*, Simon. (?) 179; *νόσος φ.* Call. Epigr. 48. 6. 2. *loving one's children*, Aristaen. 1. 13, C. I. 2384; *χελιδών* Anth. P. 10. 16. II. a name for the *leek*, Plin. 20. 89.

- φιλοπαΐσμων, v. sub φιλοπαΐγων.
 φιλοπαΐστης, ον, δ, = φιλοπαΐγων, Ael. N. A. 4. 34., 5. 39, Suid.
 φιλοπαλαίστρος, ον, loving the palaestra, Hesych.
 φιλοπάννυχος, ον, fond of nightly festivals, Anth. P. 5. 123, Orph. H. 2 (3). 5.
 φιλοπαράβολος, ον, fond of daring, venturesome, Plut. Philop. 9.
 φιλοπαρθένης, ον, loving virgins, Ach. Tat. 8. 13, Nonn., etc. II.
 loving the virgin state, Eccl.
 φιλοπάτιον, τό, (πατέω) name of a park near Constantinople, Byz.
 φιλοπατορία, ἡ, love of one's father, Caesarius Dial. 3, etc.
 φιλοπατρία, ἡ, love of one's country, patriotism, Ar. Vesp. 1465, C. I. 5878.
 φιλοπατρις, ιδος, ὅ, ἡ, but acc. φιλόπατρι Polyb. 1. 14, 4, Luc. Peregr. 15, etc.:—loving one's country, Polyb. l. c., Anth. P. 7. 235, Cic. Att. 9. 10, Plut., etc.:—τὸ φιλόπατρι=φιλοπατρία, Id. 2. 119 C. Cf. φιλόπολις.
 φιλοπάτωρ [ᾶ], ορος, ὅ, ἡ, loving one's father, Eur. Or. 1605, I. A. 638, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4, 5:—name of one of the Ptolemies and other kings, C. I. 357, 358, al.
 φιλοπέισμων, ονος, ὅ, ἡ, easily persuading, Method.:—legend. φιλοπύσμων, fond of questioning.
 φιλοπελάς, ᾶ, ὅ, loving old men, Arcad. 22.
 φιλοπένης, ητος, ὅ, ἡ, fond of the poor, Io. Chrys.
 φιλοπενθής, ἐς, indulging in mourning, Plut. 2. 113 A, etc.; πύθος φ. Gorg. Hel. 681 Bekk.; τὸ φ. Plut. 2. 822 B.
 φιλοπένταθλος, ον, fond of the πένταθλον, Schol. Pind. N. 7. 16.
 φιλοπέρης, ον, δ, friend of the Persians, Themist. 132 B, etc.
 φιλοπευθῆ, = φιλοπευστέω, Byz.
 φιλοπευθής, ἐς, fond of inquiring, curious, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 42: τὸ φ. Plut. 2. 515 F.
 φιλοπευστέω, to be fond of inquiry, Polyb. 3. 59, 6: c. acc. to inquire curiously about, Strab. 644.
 φιλοπεύστης, ον, δ, = φιλοπευθής, Ptol.
 φιλοπευστία, ἡ, fondness for inquiry, curiosity, Plut. 2. 518 C.
 φιλοπευστικός, ἡ, ὅν, and φιλόπευστος, ον, = φιλοπευθής, Phot.
 φιλόπικρος, ον, fond of what is bitter, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 10, 28.
 φιλόπιστος, ον, faithful, Basil.
 φιλοπλάκουντος [ᾶ], ον, cake-loving, Ath. 644 A.
 Φιλοπλάτωνος, ὅ, Plane-lover, name of a lover, Aristaen. 1. 3.
 φιλοπλάτυναμαι, Med. to be fond of self-glorification, Eccl.
 φιλοπλάτων [ᾶ], ωνος, ὅ, ἡ, fond of Plato, Diog. L. 3. 47, Att. ap. Eus. P. E. 795 C.
 φιλόπλεκτος, ον, usually braided, κόμη Anth. P. 6. 206.
 φιλοπληκτικός, ἡ, ὅν, given to striking, Com. ap. Eust. 1206, 56.
 φιλοπλόκῆμος, ον, loving tresses or curls, Euphor. Fr. 42.
 φιλόπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ον, fond of sailing, Anth. P. 6. 236.
 φίλ-οπλος, ον, loving arms, Anth. P. 11. 195, Epigr. Gr. 223. 7.
 φιλοπλούσιος, ον, = φιλόπλουτος, Heliod. 5. 12, Eccl.
 φιλοπλουτέω, to love or seek riches, Plut. 2. 524 F, Eccl.
 φιλοπλουτία, ἡ, love of riches, Plut. Lycurg. 30, Crass. 2, etc.
 φιλόπλουτος, ον, loving riches, eager to grow rich, Luc. Dom. 5, Plut. 2. 140 F; φ. ἄμιλλα eager pursuit of wealth, wealth eagerly sought for, Eur. I. T. 412:—τὸ φ. = φιλοπλουτία, Plut. 2. 793 E.
 φιλοποιέω, to make a friend of, A. B. 428:—mostly in Med. to make one's friend, attach to oneself, τινα Polyb. 3. 42, 2., 32. 5, 7, Diod., etc.
 φιλοποίησης, εως, ἡ, a making of friends, Gloss.
 φιλοποιητής, οὔ, ὅ, a friend of poets, Plat. Rep. 607 D.
 φιλοποιία, ἡ, = φιλοποίησης, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 239, Diog. L. 7. 130 (vulg. φιλευποιίας).
 φιλοποικίλος, ον, fond of variety, Eccl.
 φιλοποίμην, ενος, ὅ, ἡ, loving shepherds, Greg. Naz.
 φιλοποίμιος, ον, loving the flock, κυών Theocr. 5. 106.
 φιλόποινος, ον, loving vengeance, Eccl.
 φιλοποιός, ὅν, making friends, τράπεζα Plut. Cato Ma. 25: τὸ φ. Id. 2. 612 D, 632 E. II. = φιλεργός, Hesych.
 φιλοπολεμέω, to love war, Paraphr. Greg. Naz.
 φιλοπόλεμος, ον, poet. φιλοπ- (as always in Hom.), fond of war, warlike, Il. 16. 65, 90, al. (never in Od.), Plat. Tim. 24 D; often in bad sense, opp. to πολεμικός, Plut. Comp. Eum. 2, cf. Id. Fab. 19, Marcell. 1: τὸ φ. Diod. 2. 21, Plut., etc. Adv. -μως, Isocr. 178 E.
 φιλόπολις, ὅ, ἡ, poet. φιλόπολις Eur. Rhes. 158: acc. φιλόπολιν Pind. O. 4. 26, Plat. Apol. 24 B, Isocr. 17 E, Xen., etc.; pl. φιλόπολεις Aesch. Theb. 176; but also gen. φιλοπόλιδος Plat. Rep. 470 D; pl. -πόλιδες, -πόλιδας Ib. 470 D, 502 E; cf. Lob. Phryn. 607: I. loving the city, θεοί Aesch. l. c. II. loving one's city, patriotic, Ar. Pl. 726 (where there is a play on the first sense), 900, Thuc. 2. 60., 6. 92, Plat., etc.; φ. Ἀσυχία Pind. l. c.; φ. ἀρετή patriotism, Ar. Lys. 547; τὸ φιλόπολι patriotism, Thuc. 6. 92.—At Athens, φιλόπατρις was used of a Greek patriot (in general), φιλόπολις of an Athenian, Stallb. Plat. Apol. l. c.
 φιλοπολίτης [ῆ], ον, ὅ, loving one's fellow-citizens, Plut. Lycurg. 20, Flamin. 13, etc. II. fond of cities, Basil.
 φιλοπολύγελως, ωτος, ὅ, ἡ, loving much laughter: poet. φιλοπολύγελως Anth. P. 5. 243.
 φιλοπονέω, to love labour, work hard, be laborious or industrious, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 8, etc.; τι in a thing, Plat. Rep. 535 D:—τὸ φιλοπονείν = φιλοπονία, Xen. Oec. 21, 6, Philem. Incert. 102; τὸ περὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν φ. Isocr. 12 B:—also Med., φιλοπονείσθαι περὶ τινας Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 8, Theopomp. Hist. 260.
 φιλοπόνημα, τό, a labour of love, Phot. Bibl. 99. 21., 292. 37.
 φιλοπονῆρία, ἡ, a love of bad men and actions, Theophr. Char. 29, Plut., etc.
 φιλοπόνηρος, ον, a friend to bad men, Plut. Alcib. 24, Poll. 6. 168.
 φιλοπονῆτεον, verb. Adj. one must be industrious, Greg. Naz.
 φιλοπονία, ἡ, love of labour, laboriousness, industry, Plat. Rep. 535 C, D; φιλ. καὶ καρτερία Id. Alc. 1. 122 C; ἡ περὶ τι φ. Isocr. 12 A: pl., Id. Antid. § 310, Polyb., etc.; φ. τινός laborious practice of a thing, Dem. 1408. 21; so, φ. ἐν τοῖς γυμνασίοις Id. 1409. 11.
 φιλοπονικός, ἡ, ὅν, inclined to love work, Cosmas. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 289. 16.
 φιλόπονος, ον, loving labour, laborious, industrious, Hipp. Aër. 280, Soph. Aj. 879, Plat., etc.; πρὸς τι Ael. V. H. 1. 12; opp. τὸ ἀπονός, Plat. Rep. 535 C; φ. τῷ σώματι Isocr. 11 A; φ. περὶ τι Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 9:—Sup. -ώτατος Isocr. 127 D:—of dogs, Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 3, Poll. 5. 60:—τὸ φ. = φιλοπονία, Plut. 2. 88 D. 2. of things, tailsome, laborious, πόλεμος Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 47: φιλόπονόν [ἔστι], c. inf., Id. Cyn. 6, 8:—Adv., φιλοπόνως ἔχειν πρὸς τι Id. Hell. 6. 1, 4; φ. ἐπραξα Dem. 292. 25: Comp. -ώτερον Isocr. 204 A; Sup. -ώτατα, Polyb. 10. 41, 3.
 φιλοπόντιος, ον, loving the sea, Sophronius in Mai Spic. Rom. 4. 101.
 φιλόπικρος, ον, loving harlots or whoredom, Eccl.
 φιλοπόρφυρος, ον, loving purple, Clem. Al. 257.
 φιλοποσία, ἡ, love of drinking, fondness for wine, Lat. vinolentia, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 22; in pl., Plat. Phaedo 81 E, cf. φιλοποτία.
 φιλοποτέω, to be fond of drinking, Ath. 438 C, Poll. 6. 20.
 φιλοπότης, ον, ὅ, a lover of drinking, fond of wine, Lat. vinolentus, Hdt. 2. 174, Hipp. Aër. 280, Ar. Vesp. 79, Eupol. Πολ. 10 (of Cimon), Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 5; cf. φιλοπότης.
 φιλοποτία, ἡ, = φιλοποσία, Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 522.
 φιλοπότις, ιδος, fem. of φιλοπότης, Ael. V. H. 2. 41.
 φιλόποτμος, ον, fond of misery, unfortunate, Plut. 2. 986 E.
 φιλόποτος, ον, = φιλοπότης, Arist. Probl. 3. 23.
 φιλοπουλύγελως, v. sub φιλοπολύγελως.
 φιλοπραγματίας, ον, ὅ, = φιλοπράγων, Dio C. 61. 4, A. B. 3.
 φιλοπραγμονέω, to be φιλοπράγων, Dio C. 77. 17, Eccl.; περὶ τινας Phot. Bibl. 199. 27. II. φ. τι to seek busily after, v. l. for φιλοφρονέω, Stob. 426. 43.
 φιλοπραγμονία, ἡ, = sq., Schol. Eur. Hipp. 73.
 φιλοπραγμοσύνη, ἡ, a busy disposition, meddlesomeness, busy, restless habits of life, φεύγοντες τὰς τε τιμὰς καὶ ἀρχὰς καὶ δίκας καὶ τὴν τοιαύτην πᾶσαν φιλοπρ. Plat. Rep. 549 C; attributed to Philip of Macedon by Dem. 13. 9., 52. 9, cf. 559. 21; synon. with πολυπραγμοσύνη, Arist. Top. 2. 4, 1.
 φιλοπράγων, gen. ονος, fond of business; but mostly in bad sense, like πολυπράγων, a meddlesome, prying fellow, busybody, Lycurg. 148. 12, Isae. 49. 31; name of a comedy by Crito:—τὸ π. Plut. 2. 515 F.
 φιλόπρακτος, ον, = φιλοπράγων, Procl.
 φιλοπρεπής, ἐς, fond of propriety or decorum, Dion. H. de Rhet. 3. 5 (where Schäf. from a MS. μεγαλοπρεπής).
 φιλοπρόβατος, ον, loving the sheep, Eccl.
 φιλοπροεδρία, ἡ, love of the first place, Sozomen. H. E. 7. 2.
 φιλοπροσηγορία, ἡ, easiness of address, affability, Isocr. 6 B, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 1.
 φιλοπροσήγορος, ον, easy of address, affable, Isocr. 6 A, Poll. 5. 137, Plut., etc. Adv. -ρως, Poll. 5. 139.
 φιλοπροσηνής, ἐς, usually gentle: Sup. Adv. -έστατα, Cic. Att. 5. 9.
 φιλοπρωτεία, ἡ, love for the first rank, Porphyry. V. Plotin. 10, Eus., etc. II. the first rank, the primacy, Phot. Bibl. 393. 27.
 φιλοπρωτεύω, to wish or strive to be first, 3 Ep. Jo. 9, Eccl.
 φιλόπρωτος, ον, fond of being first, Polyb. Fr. Gr. 115, Plut., etc.: τὸ φιλ. = φιλοπρωτεία, Plut. Solon 29, Alcib. 2, etc.
 φιλόπτολεμος, φιλόπολις, poet. for φιλοπόλεμος, φιλόπολις.
 φιλόπτορθος, ον, loving young shoots, epith. of bees, Nonn. D. 13. 261.
 φιλοπτώματος, ον, loving carcasses, Eccl.
 φιλοπτωχία, ἡ, love for the poor, Anth. P. 15. 34 [where ῖ], Eccl.
 φιλόπτωχος, ον, loving the poor, Eccl.
 φιλόπῦρος, ον, loving wheat, of Demeter, Anth. P. 6. 36.
 φιλοπυστέω, -πυστος, = φιλοπευστέω, -πευστος, Justin. M., Hesych.
 φίλ-οπωριστής, οὔ, ὅ, loving autumn-fruits, Anth. P. 9. 563.
 φιλοπώτης, ον, ὅ, later form of φιλοπότης, Cod. Ven. of Ath. 430 C, 433 B, 438 C; cf. Lob. Phryn. 456, Paral. 445.
 φίλ-οργής, ἐς, passionate, Nic. Al. 175.
 φίλ-οργιος, ον, fond of orgies, Anth. P. 10. 21, Nonn. Io. 6. 9.
 φίλορήτωρ, ορος, ὅ, fond of rhetoric, Cic. Att. 1. 13.
 φίλ-ορθιος, ον, loving what is straight or right, Anth. P. 6. 295.
 φίλ-οριστία, ἡ, fondness for definition, Galen.
 φίλ-ορμίστειρα, ἡ, she who loves the harbour, Κύπρις Anth. P. 10. 21.
 φίλ-ορνιθία, ἡ, fondness for birds, Ar. Av. 1300, Philostr. 273.
 φίλ-ορνις, ιδος, ὅ, ἡ, fond of birds, Plut. Num. 4, Opp. C. 1. 78, etc. II. loved or haunted by birds, πέτρα Aesch. Eum. 23.
 φίλορρυθμος, ον, loving time in music, Plut. 2. 1138 B.
 φίλορρύπαρος, ον, loving filthiness, Nilus Ep. S2:—φιλόρρυπος, ον, Ib. 100, etc.
 φίλορρώδων, ωνος, ὅ, ἡ, attached to the nose, κημός Anth. P. 6. 246.
 φίλορρώξ, ὅ, ἡ, (ῥῶξ II, ῥῶξ) loving grapes, ἄμπελος Anth. P. 7. 22.
 φίλ-ορτυξ, ὕγος, ὅ, ἡ, fond of quails, Plat. Lys. 212 D:—φιλορτυγοτροφέω, to be fond of keeping quails, Artemid. 3. 5; cf. στυφοκόπος.
 φίλ-ορφένος, ον, loving orphans, Athanas.
 φίλ-ορχήμων, ον, gen. ονος, = sq., Arr. An. 6. 3, fin.
 φίλ-ορχηστής, οὔ, ὅ, loving the dance, Aristid. Quint. 73, Procl., etc.
 φίλορρχικός, ἡ, ὅν, loving the dance, v. sub φιλαρχικός.

φιλορώμαιος, α, ον, a friend to the Romans, C. I. 2108 b. c, 2122 sq., Strab. 652, Plut., etc. The accent φιλορωμαῖος, found in E. M., etc., is condemned by Arcad. 43, 86: the analog. form φιλορρώμαιος occurs not so often as that with the single ρ.

φίλος, τό, = φιλία, Epigr. Gr. 289. 6.

φίλος, η, αν, also ος, ον, Pind. O. 2. 170: [γ: but Hom. uses the voc. φίλε with ι at the beginning of a verse, v. infr.]: I. pass. loved, beloved, dear, Lat. amicus, carus, Hom., etc.; παιδὲ φίλω Il. 7. 279; often c. dat. dear to one, μάλα αἱ φίλος ἦεν I. 381; φίλος ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι 20. 347, etc.:—voc., φίλε κασίγνητε (at the beginning of the line) 4. 155., 5. 359; so, even with neut. nouns, φίλε τέκνον Od. 2. 363., 3. 184, etc.; but φίλον τέκος (in the 3rd foot) Il. 3. 162; also φίλος for φίλε (an Att. usage acc. to Apoll. de Constr. 213), φίλος ὦ Μενέλαε Il. 4. 189, cf. 9. 601., 21. 106, al.; so Pind. N. 3. 133, Aesch. Pr. 546, Eur. Supp. 277, Ar. Nub. 1168; a gen. was sometimes added to the voc., φίλ' ἀνδρῶν Theocr. 15. 74., 24. 40; ὦ φίλα γυναικῶν Eur. Alc. 460; v. infr. b; like πόντα θεῶν, δια γυναικῶν, cf. Pors. praef. Hec. lxii.—The Adj. soon came to be used as Subst., like Lat. amicus:

a. φίλος, ὁ, a friend, κουρίδιος φίλος, i. e. husband, Od. 15. 22; φίλοι friends, κίη and κίη νόσφι φίλων Il. 14. 256; τῆλε φίλων Od. 2. 333, cf. 6. 287; and often in Att., used with a gen., ὁ Διὸς φίλος Aesch. Pr. 304; τοὺς ἐμαντοῦ φ., τοὺς τούτων φ. Aesch. 7. 27 sq.; so, φ. ἐμός Soph. Ph. 421; τῶν ἐμῶν φ. Ib. 509; τοὺς σφετέρους φ. Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 25:—proverb., ἔστιν ὁ φ. ἄλλος αὐτός a friend is another self, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 5; κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων Plat. Phaedr. fin., Arist. Eth. N. 8. 9, 1., 9. 8, 2; οὐθεὶς φ. ᾧ πολλοὶ φίλοι Id. Eth. E. 7. 12, 17:—also of friends or allies, opp. to πολέμοι, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 48; joined with σύμμαχοι, Dem. 113. 21, etc.; cf. ξένος 1:—also of a lover, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 4, cf. Lac. 2. 13:—φίλε, friend, used in speaking civilly to an unknown person, Ev. Luc. 14. 10, etc.:—also in relation to things, of μουσικῆς φ. Eur. Fr. 584; ἀληθείας, δικαιοσύνης, etc., Plat. Rep. 487 A; τῶν εἰδῶν Id. Soph. 248 A:—φίλον ποιεῖν τινα Lys. 143. 11, etc.; ποιῆσθαι Luc. Pisc. 38; κτᾶσθαι Isocr. 20 B; τοὺς φίλους κτᾶσθαι Thuc. 2. 40; φίλους τιθέντες τοὺς .. πολεμωτάτους Eur. Hec. 848; φίλω χρῆσθαι τιμι Antipho 136. 41; φίλον ἔχειν τινά Andoc. 6. 26.

b. φίλη, ἡ, a dear one, friend, Lat. amica, κλύτε, φίλαι Od. 4. 722; of a wife, Il. 9. 146, 288; ἡ Ξέρξου φ., of his mother, Aesch. Pers. 832; of a mistress, Soph. Ant. 543, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 23., 3. 11, 16; φίλην ποιῆσθαι τινα Antipho 113. 6.

c. φίλον, τό, an object of love, Soph. O. C. 187; addressed to persons, darling, φ. ἐμόν Ar. Eccl. 952; so φίλτατον, Ib. 970; τὰ φίλτατα one's nearest and dearest, dear ones, such as wife and children, Aesch. Pers. 851, Eum. 216, Soph. O. T. 366, O. C. 1110, Eur. Med. 16; v. sub φίλτατος; τὰμὰ φίλα, τὰ σὰ φ. Id. Ion. 523, 613:—v. infr. II.

d. οἱ πρῶτοι φίλοι was a title at the Egyptian court, C. I. 4677, 4698, 4860.

2. of things, dear, pleasant, welcome, δαίς Od. 8. 348; c. dat. pers., αἰεὶ γὰρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη Il. 5. 891, cf. Od. 13. 295; φίλα ποιέσθαι τιμι Hdt. 2. 152., 5. 37, etc.: but b. mostly as predic., φίλαν ἔστι οἱ γίγνεται μοι 'tis dear to me, pleases me, 'tis after my own heart, Lat. cordi est, Hom., etc.; εἰ πού τοι φίλον ἔστί Od. 7. 320; φ. Διὶ πατρὶ γένοιτο Ib. 317, cf. Il. 7. 387; καί σοι φ. ἔπλετο θυμῷ Od. 13. 145, 335, etc.; often c. inf., οὐ μὲν Τυδείϊ γ' ὦδε φίλον πτωσκαζέμεν Il. 4. 372; πεφιδέσθαι ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φίλτερον ἦεν Τρώων 21. 101, cf. 24. 334, Od. 14. 378; so, ταῦτα δαίμοσί κου φίλον ἦν οὕτω γενέσθαι Hdt. 1. 87, cf. 108., 4. 97:—rarely with part., εἰ τόδ' αὐτῷ φίλον κεκλημένῳ if it please him to be so called, Aesch. Ag. 161:—also in pl., αἰεὶ τοι τὰ κάκ' ἔστί φίλα φρεσὶ μυθήσασθαι Il. 1. 108, cf. Od. 17. 15; ἐνθα φίλ' ὄπταλέα κρέα ἔδμεναι then it delights thee to eat roast meats, Il. 4. 345; σοὶ δ' ἔργα φίλ' ἔστω μέτρια κασμεῖν Hes. Op. 304; τοῖσι Κορινθίοισι φίλα ἦν πρὸς τοὺς Κερκυραίους Hdt. 3. 49.

c. in the simple language of Hom. and early Poets, φίλος is used of one's own limbs, life, etc., φίλον δ' ἐξάινυτο θυμὸν he took away dear life, Il. 5. 155, cf. 22. 58; κατεπλήγη φίλον ἦτορ 3. 31; εἰσόκε .. μοι φίλα γάυναν' ὄρωρη 9. 609; φίλον κατὰ λαιμόν 19. 109; esp. of one's nearest kin, πατήρ φίλος 22. 408; φίλη ἀλοχος etc.; φίλην .. ἄγεσθαι to take as his own wife, 9. 146:—and it became a regular epith. of many such words, even when no affection can be implied in it, as e. g. in Il. 9. 555, it is said of Meleager, μητρὶ φίλην Ἀλθαίην χυόμενος κῆρ angry with his own mother:—also simply to denote possession, c. g. φίλα εἴματα Il. 2. 261; φ. πόνος their wouted labour, Theocr. 21. 20.

II. more rarely, and only in Poets, in an act. sense, like φίλιος, loving, friendly, Od. 1. 313, cf. Il. 24. 775; c. gen., φίλαν ξένων ἀρουραν friendly to strangers, Pind. N. 5. 18, cf. P. 5. 9:—of things, kindly, kind, pleasing, φίλα μῆδεα Il. 17. 325; φ. δούσις, φ. δῶρα Od. 6. 208., 8. 545;—φίλα φρονέειν τιμί to feel kindly, Il. 4. 219; φ. ἐργάζεσθαι τιμι Od. 24. 210; φ. εἰδέναι τιμί 3. 277; φ. ποιῆσθαι τιμι to make friends with one, make friendly advances to one, Hdt. 2. 152., 5. 37., 7. 104; δαίμοσιν πράττειν φ. Aesch. Pr. 660.

2. fond of a thing, attached to, ἄλλων νόμων Arist. Fr. 500. III. Adv. φίλως, in Hom. only once, φίλως χ' ὄρωρε ye would finin see it, Il. 4. 347; also in Hes. Sc. 45, Aesch. Ag. 246, 1591, Soph. O. C. 758, etc.; φ. ἐμαί in a manner dear or pleasing to me, Aesch. Ag. 1581; φ. δέχεσθαι τινα Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 5, cf. Plat. Epim. 988 C. IV. φίλος has several forms of comparison:

1. Comp. φίλιων [Γ], ον, Od. 19. 351., 24. 268; Sup. φίλιστας, η, ον, only in a spurious verse, Pseudo-Soph. Aj. 842.

2. Comp. φίλτερος, Sup. φίλτατος, v. sub vocc. 3. Comp. φιλαίτερος, Sup. φιλαίτατος, Xen. An. 1. 9, 29, Hell. 7. 3, 8, Call. Del. 58, Theocr. 7. 98.

4. regul. Comp. φιλώτερος, Call. Fr. 146; Sup. -ώτατος, Byz. 5. in Att. we have also as Comp. μάλλον φίλος, Aesch. Cho. 219, Soph. Ph. 886, Theophr.; Sup. μάλιστα φ., Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 16:—also μείζων and μέγιστος φ. Soph. Ant.

183, Aj. 1331;—and οἱ ἐγγυτάτω, οἱ ἐγγύτα φ. Lys. 95. 30, Polyb. 9. 24, 2.

φιλόσαρκος, ον, given to fleshly lusts, Eccl.:—φιλοσαρκέω, to be given to fleshly lusts, Cyrill.:—φιλοσαρκία, ἡ, love of the flesh, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 219, Cyrill.

φιλοσέβαστος, ον, loving the Emperor, C. I. 1306, 2464, 2719, 2911, 2930, 2931, al.

φιλοσεβής, ἐς, loving piety, Io. Damasc. 838 C.

φιλοσίγματος, ον, fond of the σῖγμα, said of Euripides, Eust. 1170. 53.

φιλόσιτος, ον, fond of corn, occupied about it, Xen. Oec. 20, 27. II.

fond of food, fond of eating, Plat. Rep. 475 C, Poll. 6. 34.

φιλόσκαρθμος, ον, fond of dancing, Nonn. D. 5. 115., 10. 222.

φιλόσκεπος, ον, fond of shelter, Theophr. C. P. 2. 7, 3 (cod. Urb.).

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φιλοσκήπων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, loving a staff, of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 232.

φιλόσκιος, ον, fond of the shade, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 1, Opp. H. 4. 422.

φιλοσκόπελος, ον, loving rocks, Anth. P. 6. 32, Nonn. D. 5. 230, etc.

φιλόσκοπος, ον, (σκοπός II) usually hitting the mark, dub. in Himer.

φιλοσκύλαξ [ῶ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, fond of dogs, Nonn. D. 3. 74.

φιλοσκωμοσύνη, ἡ, fondness for scoffing or jesting, Poll. 5. 161.

φιλοσκώμων, ον, fond of scoffing or jesting, Hdt. 2. 174, App., Luc., etc. Adv. -μόνως, Poll. 5. 161.

φιλοσκωπτέω, to love scoffing or jesting, Ath. 616 B.

φιλοσκώπτης, ον, ὁ, = φιλοσκώμων, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 5, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 616 B, Plut., etc.

φιλοσμάραγος, ον, loving noise or din, Nonn. D. 3. 77.

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II. c. acc. to discuss, examine, explain philosophically, to inquire into, investigate, study, Lat. meditari, Isocr. 159 D; φιλοσοφίαν φιλοσοφεῖν to pursue philosophy, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 23; φιλοσοφίαν καινήν: οὗτος φιλ. (sc. Zeno) Philem. Φιλ. 1; τὴν πολιτικὴν φ. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 11, 1; πρὸς ὀλιγοσιτίαν πολλὰ πεφιλοσόφηκεν ὁ νομοθέτης Id. Pol. 2. 10, 9; φ. τὰ Στωικά Sext. Emp. P. 1. 235; τὰ τοῦ βίου πράγματα Dion. H. de Rhet. 11; metaph., φ. ἡ γραφὴ τὰ τῶν μύθων σώματα painting represents truly, Philostr. 767, cf. Plut. 2. 69 B:—Pass. to be examined philosophically, Id. Caes. 59; τὰ φιλοσοφούμενα subjects of speculation, Cic. Fam. 11. 27, Diog. L. 4. 49. 2. generally, to study, work at a thing, φ. λόγον Isocr. 42 B; φ. ταῦτο, ὅπως .. Lys. 169. 9, Isocr. Antid. § 129, Menand. Θρασυλ. 3. Cf. φιλόσοφος.

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φιλοσοφητέον, verb. Adj. one must pursue wisdom, Plat. Euthyd. 288 D, Isocr. Antid. § 304; φιλοσοφίαν φ. Luc. Herm. 45; φ. περὶ τινος Ath. 632 B.

φιλοσοφία, ἡ, love of knowledge and wisdom, pursuit thereof, speculation, study, Isocr. 276 D, Plat. Phaedo 61 A, Gorg. 484 C, al.; ἡ φιλ. κτῆσις ἐπιστήμης Id. Euthyd. 288 D. 2. the systematic, methodical treatment of a subject, investigation, study thereof, Lat. meditatio, Isocr. 21 E; ἡ περὶ τὰς ἐρίδας φ. scientific treatment of argumentation, Id. 209 B; ἡ περὶ τοὺς λόγους φ. the study of oratory, Id. 42 E, cf. φιλοσοφῶ II. 2; also in pl., ἐν ταῖς φιλ. πολὺν χρόνον διατρίψαντες Plat. Theaet. 172 C; τέχνη καὶ φιλοσοφία Isocr. 209 B. 3. philosophy, the investigation of truth and nature, Id. 225 E, Def. Plat. 414 B, etc.:—Isocr. commonly prefixes the Art., 24 E, 99 A, 148 E; sometimes also in Plat. and Arist., as Gorg. 482 A, Arist. Metaph. 1 min. 1, 5, Eth. N. 10. 7, 3; but they most commonly omit it, Plat. Phaedo 68 C, al., Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 2, al., except when an Adj. or some qualifying word is added, to denote a special kind or system of philosophy, ἡ θεία φ. Plat. Phacdr. 239 B; ἐκείνου τῆ φ. Id. Lys. 213 D; ἡ περὶ τὰ ἀνθρώπινα φ. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 22; ἡ τῶν Ἰταλικῶν φ. Id. Metaph. 1. 6, 1; so, ἡ Ἰωνικὴ φ. Diog. L. 1. 122; ἡ Ἀκαδημαϊκὴ, δογματικὴ, σκεπτικὴ, etc., Sext. Emp. P. 1. 4, etc.; Πλάτων καὶ ἡ φιλ. Plut. 2. 176 D; ὁ Ἐμπεδοκλῆς ἐν ἀρχῇ τῆς φ. Ib. 607 C, etc.; esp. ἡ πρώτη φ. = Metaphysic or Ontology, also called θεολογική by Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, cf. 9. 7, Schol. in Ed. Berol. p. 519 b. 19. 4. in Christian writers, a contemplative, self-denying life, Greg. Naz.; cf. φιλόσοφος II. 3. Cf. φιλόσοφος.

φιλοσοφικῶς, Adv. = φιλοσόφως, Eus. c. Hierocl. 523 D.

φιλοσοφοκλήης, ὁ, a lover of Sophocles, Diog. L. 4. 20.

φιλοσοφο-μεϊράκισκος, ὁ, a young man of science (a word perhaps coined with an allusion to φιλομεϊράξ), Ath. 572 B.

φιλόσοφος, ον, properly, loving a handicraft or art, Hesych., cf. Plat. Rep. 475 E, Xen. Vect. 5, 4, and v. σοφός, σοφία, σοφιστής:—but II.

183, Aj. 1331;—and οἱ ἐγγυτάτω, οἱ ἐγγύτα φ. Lys. 95. 30, Polyb. 9. 24, 2.

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φιλοσόφημα, τό, a subject of scientific inquiry or a philosophic treatise, ἐν τοῖς ἐγκυκλίοις φ. Arist. Cacl. 2. 13, 12, cf. Polyb. 34. 4, 4. 2. in Logic, a demonstration, Arist. Top. 8. 11, 12; cf. ἐπιχείρημα. 3. a shrewd device or invention, Plut. 2. 269 A, 1125 B.

φιλοσοφητέον, verb. Adj. one must pursue wisdom, Plat. Euthyd. 288 D, Isocr. Antid. § 304; φιλοσοφίαν φ. Luc. Herm. 45; φ. περὶ τινος Ath. 632 B.

φιλοσοφία, ἡ, love of knowledge and wisdom, pursuit thereof, speculation, study, Isocr. 276 D, Plat. Phaedo 61 A, Gorg. 484 C, al.; ἡ φιλ. κτῆσις ἐπιστήμης Id. Euthyd. 288 D. 2. the systematic, methodical treatment of a subject, investigation, study thereof, Lat. meditatio, Isocr. 21 E; ἡ περὶ τὰς ἐρίδας φ. scientific treatment of argumentation, Id. 209 B; ἡ περὶ τοὺς λόγους φ. the study of oratory, Id. 42 E, cf. φιλοσοφῶ II. 2; also in pl., ἐν ταῖς φιλ. πολὺν χρόνον διατρίψαντες Plat. Theaet. 172 C; τέχνη καὶ φιλοσοφία Isocr. 209 B. 3. philosophy, the investigation of truth and nature, Id. 225 E, Def. Plat. 414 B, etc.:—Isocr. commonly prefixes the Art., 24 E, 99 A, 148 E; sometimes also in Plat. and Arist., as Gorg. 482 A, Arist. Metaph. 1 min. 1, 5, Eth. N. 10. 7, 3; but they most commonly omit it, Plat. Phaedo 68 C, al., Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 2, al., except when an Adj. or some qualifying word is added, to denote a special kind or system of philosophy, ἡ θεία φ. Plat. Phacdr. 239 B; ἐκείνου τῆ φ. Id. Lys. 213 D; ἡ περὶ τὰ ἀνθρώπινα φ. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 22; ἡ τῶν Ἰταλικῶν φ. Id. Metaph. 1. 6, 1; so, ἡ Ἰωνικὴ φ. Diog. L. 1. 122; ἡ Ἀκαδημαϊκὴ, δογματικὴ, σκεπτικὴ, etc., Sext. Emp. P. 1. 4, etc.; Πλάτων καὶ ἡ φιλ. Plut. 2. 176 D; ὁ Ἐμπεδοκλῆς ἐν ἀρχῇ τῆς φ. Ib. 607 C, etc.; esp. ἡ πρώτη φ. = Metaphysic or Ontology, also called θεολογική by Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, cf. 9. 7, Schol. in Ed. Berol. p. 519 b. 19. 4. in Christian writers, a contemplative, self-denying life, Greg. Naz.; cf. φιλόσοφος II. 3. Cf. φιλόσοφος.

φιλοσοφικῶς, Adv. = φιλοσόφως, Eus. c. Hierocl. 523 D.

φιλοσοφοκλήης, ὁ, a lover of Sophocles, Diog. L. 4. 20.

φιλοσοφο-μεϊράκισκος, ὁ, a young man of science (a word perhaps coined with an allusion to φιλομεϊράξ), Ath. 572 B.

φιλόσοφος, ον, properly, loving a handicraft or art, Hesych., cf. Plat. Rep. 475 E, Xen. Vect. 5, 4, and v. σοφός, σοφία, σοφιστής:—but II.

the first actual use of the word is due to Pythagoras, who called himself φιλόσοφος a lover of wisdom, not σοφός, a sage, Cic. Quaest. Tusc. 5. 3 and 4, Diog. L. prooem. 12, cf. Isocr. 227 A; τὸν φιλοσ. σοφίας φήσομεν ἐπιθυμητὴν εἶναι πάσης Plat. Rep. 475 B, cf. Symp. 204 A, Isocr. Antid. § 290; ὁ ὡς ἀληθῶς φ. Plat. Phaedo 64 E sq.; φ. τὴν φύσιν or φύσει Id. Rep. 376 C; φ. τῇ ψυχῇ, opp. to φιλόπονος τῷ σώματι, Isocr. II A:—it was then used in a wide sense of all men of liberal education, scientific men, learned men, etc., as opp. to the vulgar (οἱ πολλοί), hence joined with φιλομαθής and φιλόλογος, Plat. Rep. 376 B, C, 582 E; opp. to σοφιστής, Xen. Cyn. 13, 6 and 9: esp. of one who professes an art or science, a professor of logic, rhetoric, etc., cf. Morus Isocr. Paneg. 1, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 182 E.

2. the peculiar sense, philosopher, i. e. one who speculates on the nature of things, existence, freedom, and truth (ὁ τῆς ἀληθείας φιλοθεάμων Plat. Rep. 475 E; ἡ φ. ἐπιστήμη τῆς ἀληθείας Arist. Metaph. I min. 1, 5., 3. 3, 1), first came into general use with the various philosophical schools, from which time φιλόσοφος is a philosopher of the schools, one who teaches according to his own system; Aristotle was specially called ὁ φιλόσοφος, Plut. Alex. 7; Euripides ὁ σκηνηκὸς φ., Ath. 561 A:—the Com. writers dwell on the foibles of the philosophers, beginning with Ar. Nub., cf. Philem. Πύρρ. 1, Bato Συνεξ. I. 11, Anaxipp. Κερ. 2, Phoenicid. Incert. 1. 16.

3. in Christian writers applied to believers who withdrew from the world and lived a life of contemplation and self-denial, Eus. H. E. 6. 3, 59, etc. III. as Adj. loving knowledge, philosophic, ἀνήρ Plat. Phaedo 64 D; τὸ φ. γένος Id. Rep. 501 E, 494 A; ψυχὴ Ib. 486 B; φύσις Ibid. A; διάνοια Ib. 527 B; οἱ φιλοσοφώτατοι Ib. 498 A.

2. of arguments, sciences, etc., scientific, philosophic, λόγοι Id. Phaedr. 257 B; λόγοι φιλοσοφώτεροι, of instructive speeches, Isocr. 289 E; φιλοσοφώτερον ἱστορίας ἢ ποίησις Arist. Poët. 9, 3:—τὸ φ. = φιλοσοφία, Plat. Rep. 411 E, Plut., etc. IV. Adv., φιλοσόφως διακείσθαι πρὸς τι Isocr. Antid. § 296; φ. ἔχειν περί τινος Plat. Phaedo 91 A, cf. Cic. Att. 13. 20, etc.; Comp. -ωτέρως Arist. Sens. 1, 4 Bekk.; -ώτερον Cic. Att. 7. 8. [Ar. Eccl. 571 has the penult. long, as if φιλόσοφος, cf. Φ φ III: nowhere else found in poetry.]

φιλοσπῆλυξ, υγγος, ὁ, ἡ, fond of grottoes, Anth. P. 11. 194. φιλόσπονδος, on, used in drink-offerings, φιλοσπόνδου λιβός, of libations, Aesch. Cho. 292.

φιλόσπουδος, on, loving zeal, zealous, Anth. P. 5. 46.

φιλοστασιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, fond of sedition, Eust. Opusc. 277. 79.

φιλόσταυρος, on, loving the cross, Eccl.

φιλοστάφυλος [ἄ], on, loving the grape-bunches, Nonn. D. 29. 234.

φιλοστεφάνεω, to love crowns, i. e. honour and glory, περί τοὺς ἀγῶνας Polyb. 7. 10, 2; φ. εἰς τοὺς Ἑλληνας to lay oneself out for crowns of honour among them, Id. 1. 16, 10, cf. Plut. 2. 1000 B.

φιλοστέφανος, on, loving crowns, garlanded, Ἀφροδίτη h. Hom. Cer. 102; κῶμοι Eur. Fr. 462. 7; ἄνδρες Ion ap. Ath. 447 F.

φιλόστονος, on, loving sighs, indulging in them, Eust. 832. 34; cf. φιλοίακτος. Adv. -ως, Aesch. Theb. 279.

φιλοστεργέω, to love tenderly, of the love of parents and children, brothers and sisters, Plat. Legg. 927 B, cf. Polyb. 5. 74, 5, Diod., etc. 2. of sexual love, Ath. 555 D, Geop.

φιλοστοργία, ἡ, tender love, affection, of the love of parents and children, Antipho ap. A. B. 78; πρὸς τινα Polyb. 9. 123, 2., 32. 11, 1; ἡ φυσικὴ τῶν γόνεων εἰς τέκνα φ. Diod. 4. 44;—so of an elephant, δεινὴ τις φ. γέγονε τοῦ θηρὸς πρὸς τὸ παιδίον Phylarch. ap. Ath. 606 E. 2. affectionateness, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3. 3. of sexual love, Clearch. ap. Ath. 555 E.

φιλόστοργος, on, (στέργω, στοργή) loving tenderly, affectionate, of the love of parents and children, brothers and sisters, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, Theocr. 18. 13, etc.; of horses, Arist. H. A. 9. 4;—φ. πρὸς τινα or τι Plut. 2. 608 C, Ael. N. A. 2. 40; εἰς τινα Ep. Rom. 12. 10; περί τινα Plut. Cleom. 1:—τὸ φ. = φιλοστοργία, Xen. Ages. 8, 1, Plut., etc.:—Adv. -ως, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 13; φ. διακείσθαι or ἔχειν πρὸς τινα C. I. 3137. 6, Plut. Fab. 21, Joseph. A. J. 4. 6, 8; literae phil. scriptae, Cic. Att. 15. 17.

φιλοστράτιωτης, on, ὁ, the soldier's friend, Xen. An. 7. 6, 4, Poll. 1. 41.

φιλόστροφος, on, loving change, changeable, Poll. 6. 168. 2.

fond of returning to a place, of bees, Porph. Antr. Nymph. 19.

φιλοσύγγαμος, ἡ, loving her husband, Epigr. Gr. (praef.) 474 a.

φιλοσυγγένεια, ἡ, love of kin, Eccl.

φιλοσυγγενής, ἐς, loving one's relatives, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 449. 39; Sup. -έστατος Dio Chrys. 1. 136.

φιλοσύζυγος, on, loving one's wife or husband, Eust. Opusc. 102. 81.

φιλόσυκος, on, fond of figs, Plut. 2. 668 A. II. = συκοφάντης,

Schol. Ar. Pl. 874, E. M.

φιλοσυκοφαντία, ἡ, love of sycophancy, Walz Rhett. 7. 265.

φιλοσύμμαχος, on, true to one's allies, dub. in Hesych.

φιλοσυμπάθης, ἐς, fond of compassion, merciful, Eccl.

φιλοσυνήθης, ἐς, gen. eos, loving one's associates, Plut. 2. 56 C.

φιλοσυνουσιάζω, to promote social intercourse, Diog. L. 3. 98:—hut

φιλοσυνουσιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, fond of sexual intercourse, Schol. Theocr. 4. 62.

φιλοσύντομος, on, loving brevity, Plut. 2. 511 B, Walz Rhett. 7. 105.

φιλοσωκράτης, on, ὁ, friend of Socrates, Ath. 215 F.

φιλοσωμάτω, to love, cherish the body, Poll. 3. 137, Celsus ap. Orig.

φιλοσωμάτια, ἡ, love of the body, Poll. 2. 235., 3. 137, Clem. Al. 739, 872.

φιλοσώματος, on, loving the body, indulging it, οὐ φιλόσοφος, ἀλλὰ φ. Plat. Phaedo 68 B; distinguished from φιλήδονος, Plut. 2. 140 B:—τὸ φιλ. = φιλοσωματία, Ib. 593 D. Adv. -τως, Poll. 3. 137.

φιλοσώφρων, on, gen. onos, loving moderation or chastity, Eccl., Byz.

φιλοτάλαιπυρος, on, loving hardship, Mai Spicil. Rom. 5. 2. p. 42.

φιλοτάπεινος [ἄ], on, loving humility, Galen.

φιλοτάραχος, on, tumultuous, Byz.

φιλοτάριχος, on, fond of salt-fish, Antiph. Ὀμφ. 3.

φιλοτεκνία, ἡ, love of one's children, Plut. 2. 14 B, Poll. 3. 14, etc.:—

the verb φιλοτεκνέω in Philostr. 66.

φιλότεκνος, on, loving one's children or offspring, Hdt. 2. 66, Eur. H. F. 636, Phoen. 356, Ar. Thesm. 752;—Comp., φιλοτεκνότεροι αἱ μητέρες

Arist. Eth. N. 9. 7, 7; Sup. -ότατος, Plut. Aemil. 6:—τὸ φ. = φιλοτεκνία,

Id. 2. 93 F.

φιλοτερπής, ἐς, fond of pleasure, Nonn. D. 40. 366.

φιλοτεχνέω: pf. pass. πεφιλοτέχνημαι. To love art, practise an art,

of Athena and Hephaestus, Plat. Prot. 321 E; περί τι Epict. Enchir. 29.

7, Plut., etc.; ὑπὲρ τινος Ael. V. H. 2. 2; φιλ. πρὸς τοὺς τεχνίτας to

converse with them on art, Polyb. 26. 10, 3, cf. Plut. 2. 142 B. II.

to use or employ art or artifices, Polyb. 16. 30, 2, Plut. 2. 1050 C, etc.;

c. inf., Diod. 13. 82:—Pass. to be made or furnished by art, τινι with a

thing, Id. 14. 80; πρὸς τι Id. 3. 37:—so, later, ἐφιλοτέχναστώ τι (from

-τεχνάζω), Joseph. Genes. 49 B.

φιλοτέχνημα, τό, a curious or favourite work of art, Cic. Att. 13. 40, 1;

ἐκπηδησαι ἐκ τοῦ φιλ. the cunningly-devised trap, Diod. 3. 37.

φιλοτεχνήμων, on, gen. onos, Cyrill.; and -τέχνης, on, ὁ, Polemo, =

φιλότεχνος.

φιλοτέχνησις, ἡ, = φιλοτεχνία, Greg. Nyss.

φιλοτεχνητέον, verb. Adj. one must use art, Eustoch. in Archim. de Sphaer.

φιλοτεχνία, ἡ, love of art, study of art, Plat. Criti. 109 C, Poll. 6. 167;

φ. περί τι Agr. Epict. 2. 5, 21. II. ingenuity, artifice, Ctesias

ap. Diod. 2. 8, cf. 64; φιλ. καὶ δόλω Diog. 3. 37.

φιλότεχνος, on, fond of art, artistic, Plat. Rep. 476 A, Ath. 700 C,

Plut., etc.:—τὸ φ. = φιλοτεχνία, ingenuity, Id. Demetr. 20, etc.:—Adv.

-ως, Ctes. ap. Diod. 2. 8, etc. 2. of things, artificial, curious, Diod.

1. 33., 17. 44.

φιλότης, ητος, ἡ, friendship, love, affection, Hom., etc.; μνημόν μὲν

ἀπορρῖψαι φιλότητα δ' ἐλέσθαι Il. 16. 282; ξείνοι δὲ διαμπερὲς εὐχό-

μεθ' εἶναι ἐκ πατέρων φιλότητος Od. 15. 197; so, Soph. Aj. 1410, Ph.

1121; and in pl., Theogn. 860 B:—φιλότητι in, with, from friendship

or affection, Il. 3. 453, Od. 3. 363., 10. 43; ἐν φ. διέτμαγεν ἀρβμήσαντε

Il. 7. 302; φιλότητι γε yes, in affection we are brothers, Eur. I. T. 498;

φιλότητι χειρῶν with friendly services, Id. Or. 1048; φιλότητα μετ'

ἀμφοτέροισι βάλωμεν Il. 4. 16; φ. μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι τίθησιν Ib. 83,

cf. Od. 24. 476; φιλότητος τυχεῖν παρά τινος 15. 158; φιλότητα

παρέχειν Il. 3. 354, Od. 15. 55; εἰς ἀρβμόν ἐμοὶ καὶ φιλότητα .. ἤξει

Aesch. Pr. 191 (cf. ὑδαρής); φ. ἀντι διαφορᾶς ἐθέλειν Andoc. 27. 16:—

φ. τινός friendship with, affection for, Od. 14. 505, Soph. Aj. 1410; διὰ

τὴν λίαν φιλότητα βροτῶν by his over great love for men, Aesch. Pr.

123; πρὸς τινα Andoc. 19. 3:—in addressing persons, ὦ φιλότης, = ὦ φίλε,

my love, friend, Plat. Phaedr. 228 D, Philox. 2. 7, 35. 2. of friend-

ship between nations, φιλότητα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες Il. 3. 73, cf.

94, 323; κατὰ φιλότητα συγγίγνεσθαι to come together acc. to their

friendship, Hdt. 1. 172; ναυμαχεῖν ὑπὲρ τῆς φ. Lys. 194. 7. 3.

proverb., ἰσότης φιλότητα ἀπεργάζεται Plat. Legg. 757 A; or more

shortly, ἰσότης φ. Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 2.—φιλία is the more common form

in Prose. 4. in Hom., often of sexual love or intercourse, in the phrases

φιλότητι or ἐν φιλότητι μιγῆναι, ἐν φ. καὶ εὐνή, v. sub μίγνυμι B. 4;

παραλέξομαι ἐν φ., καθεύδεται ἐν φ. Od. 8. 313, Il. 14. 237; ὑπνω καὶ

φ. δαμείς 14. 353, cf. 207., 13. 636; more rarely c. gen., φ. γυναικός

Hes. Sc. 31, cf. Th. 374, 405, 625, 822:—Pind., in this sense, uses the

pl., P. 9. 70, N. 8. 2. 5. = φιλία I. 5, opp. to νεῖκος, Emped. 81,

cf. Hes. Th. 224, Plut. 2. 756 D, etc.

φιλοτήσιος, a, on, also os, on Theogn. 489: Dor. φιλοτάσιος [ἄ],

Soph. El. 1074:—of friendship or love, promoting it, φιλοτήσια ἔργα,

much like ἔργα Ἀφροδίτης, Od. 11. 246; φ. δίαίτα Soph. I. c.; φ. χορός

Ar. Fr. 564; so, φ. μέλος Plut. 2. 329 E; εὐνή Opp., etc. II.

ἡ φιλοτήσια, with or without κύλιξ, the cup sacred to friendship, the

loving-cup (v. Ath. 502 C), ἡ μὲν γὰρ φέρεται φιλοτήσιος Theogn.

I. c.; πίνε, κατάκεισο, λάβε τήνδε φιλοτήσιαν, Ar. Ach. 985, cf. Lys.

203; φ. σοὶ τήνδ' ἐγὼ .. κύλικα προπίομαι Alex. Incert. 24; φιλο-

τήσιαν δὲ τήνδε σοὶ προπίομαι Theopomp. Com. Νεμ. 1; φιλοτήσιαν

παρέχειν Luc. Cron. 18; we have also, φιλοτήσιαν προπίνειν, Dem.

380. fin., Luc. Herm. 11, Gall. 12, where φιλοτήσιαν may be gen. sing.,

to pledge [in a draught] of the friendly cup, or acc. pl., to drink

healths; but the latter is made prob. by the examples just cited; and

so in Alex. Δορ. 3, τῆς φιλοτήσιαν ἐγὼ μεστὰς προπίνω, Meineke pro-

poses τρεῖς for τῆς:—jestingly, ἡ τοῦ φαρμάκου φ. Theopomp. Hist.

ap. Ath. 85 B.

φιλοτιβέριος; ὁ, friend of Tiberius, Philo 2. 551.

φιλοτιμέομαι: fut. ἦσομαι Plat. Phaedr. 234 A, Dem. 488. 18; later

-ῆσομαι Diod. 11. 18:—aor. ἐφιλοτιμήθη Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 3, Plat.

Lach. 182 B, Isocr. 49 C, Isac. Menocl. § 42; later, ἐφιλοτιμησάμην

Polyb. 20. 8, 2, Ael. V. H. 3. 1:—pf. πεφιλοτιμήμαι Dem. 1046. 8,

Porph. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 18:—pf. in pass. sense, Aristid. 1. 446, Byz.:

(φιλότιμος). To love or seek after honour, Plat. Alc. 2. 146 A, Isac.

I. c., Dem. 488. 17, etc.: hence to be ambitious, emulous, jealous, often

much like φιλονεικέω, Ar. Ran. 281; φ. ὅτι .. to be jealous because ..,

Xen. An. 1. 4, 7, Lys. 141. 28:—φ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους, πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους

to vie emulously with, rival, Plat. Symp. 178 E, Phaedr. 234 A, cf. Lysias

182. 35. 2. the object of ambition is mostly added with a Prep.,

φιλ. ἐπὶ τινι to place one's fame in a thing, glory or pride oneself upon

it, Plat. Rep. 553 D, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 11, Lys. 143. 31, and often in

Isocr.; ἐν τινι Plat. Lach. 182 B; ὑπὲρ τινος Isocr. 178 A; περί τινος

Plut. 2. 760 B, etc.; περί τι Diod. 3. 18, Plut.; από τινος, to denote the source of the ambition, Id. 2. 819 C, Aristid. 1. 446:—sometimes with neut. Adj. in acc., δέι τι φιλοτιμούμενος pursuing some object of ambition, Xen. Oec. 4, 24, cf. Hell. 1. 6, 5, Lys. 139. 33; and with acc. cogn., φιλοτιμίαν φ. Plut. 2. 830 F; τὴν ἀγαθὴν ἐριν Joseph. B. J. 1. 10, 5:—also, φ. πρὸς τὴν πόλιν to contribute emulously towards its greatness, Lycurg. 167. 39; εἰς τὴν αὐτῆσιν Diod. 1. 50, cf. 25, Diog. L. 4. 44.

3. c. inf. to strive eagerly and emulously to do a thing, endeavour earnestly, aspire, οἱ πάντων ἀν φιλοτιμηθεῖεν φίλω σοι χρῆσθαι Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 3, cf. Oec. 21, 6; φιλοτιμούμενοι ἐπιδείκνυσθαι πρὸς πάντας Plat. Phaedr. 232 A; c. part., φ. ἐλέγχων Id. Rep. 336 C, cf. Xen. Eq. Mag. 9, 6:—c. acc. et inf. to be anxious that . . . , Ib. 1, 25. 4. c. dat. rei, to present with a thing, Procop., etc.; but c. acc. rei, to lavish upon, τινί τι Aristaeon. 1. 1, Liban.

φιλοτίμημα, τό, on act of ambition or magnificence, Plut. Alcib. 16., 2. 822 A. 2. rivalry, Luc. Tim. 43.

φιλοτιμητέον, verb. Adj. one must be ambitious, strive, Plut. 2. 125 D.

φιλοτιμία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, the character and conduct of the φιλότιμος, jealous love of honour or distinction, ambition, mostly in bad sense, Pind. Fr. 229, Eur. I. A. 527, Ar. Thesm. 383, Thuc., etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 4; κακίατη δαιμόνων φ. Eur. Phoen. 532; ἀκαιρος Isocr. 408 C; joined with πλεονεξία, Thuc. 3. 82; with φιλονεικία, Plat. Legg. 860 E, Rep. 548 C;—but also in good sense, Isocr. 99 C, 104 C, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 13, Hier. 7, 3, cf. Plat. Rep. 553 C:—the object is added in gen., φ. τινός emulous desire for a thing, Ib. 555 A, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 35; also, φ. ἐπί τινι emulous pride in a thing, Plat. Symp. 178 D; ὑπέρ τινος, περί τι Polyb. 1. 52, 4., 5. 71, 6; πρὸς τι Id. 6. 55, 4, cf. Plat. Legg. 834 B; but, φ. πρὸς τινα ambitious rivalry with him, Isocr. 30 C, Polyb., etc.:—hence, absol. ambitious rivalry, emulous desire, φ. ἐμβάλλειν τινί, ὅπως . . . Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 39:—often with Preps. in adv. sense, διὰ φιλοτιμίαν Plat. Rep. 586 C, Isocr. 99 C, etc.; φιλοτιμίας ἔνεκα Lys. 157. 8; ὑπὸ φιλοτιμίας Plat. Phaedr. 257 C, etc.; or simply φιλοτιμία, Dem. 23. 9, Plut., etc.:—in pl. jealousies, rivalries, Plat. Rep. 548 C, etc.; αἱ φ. τῶν συγγραφέων party-feelings, Polyb. 3. 21, 10:—in later writers, as Plut., it comes to be almost identical with φιλονεικία: some special uses may be noted:

2. ambitious pertinacity, obstinacy, κτήμα σκαιὸν ἢ φ. Hdt. 3. 5, 3. 3. ambitious display, πλοῦτος Lys. 911 Reisk.:—hence lavish expense, prodigality, Dem. 312. 26, Plut. Nic. 3; φ. πρὸς τινα lavish outlay upon him, Aeschin. 56. 27; and in good sense, munificence, Greg. Naz.

II. the object coveted, honour, distinction, credit, ἐκείνων μὲν φ. πρὸς ὑμᾶς Dem. 477. fin., cf. 410. 21; φ. παρέχειν τινί Xen. Hier. 1, 27, cf. Dem. 18. 22; κτᾶσθαι Aeschin. 60. 4; both in sing. and pl., ἀποστερεῖσθαι τῆς φιλοτιμίας or τῶν -ῶν Dem. 765. 14., 410. 24, cf. 729. 15. III. punningly, the conduct of one Philotimus, Cic. Att. 7. 11, cf. 6. 9, 2.

φιλότιμος, ὄν, loving honour, jealous or covetous of honour, ambitious, emulous, mostly in bad sense (v. Plat. Rep. 347 B, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 4. 3), Eur. Phoen. 567, I. A. 520; joined with φιλοχρήματος, Plat. Phaedo 68 C; with φιλόνηκος, Id. Rep. 551 A, etc.; also in good sense, φ. καὶ ἐλευθέρως Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 16; φ. καὶ μεγαλόψυχος Isocr. 189 C:—with abstr. Nouns (in both senses), εὐχά Aesch. Supp. 656; ἦθος Eur. Supp. 907; σοφία Ar. Ran. 679; φύσις Xen. Oec. 13, 9; βίος Lys. 192. 7; πολιτεία Plat. Rep. 545 B:—φ. ἐπί τινι eager to be honoured for a thing, covetous of distinction in . . . , ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, ἐπὶ ἀρετῇ Id. Prot. 343 C, Legg. 744 E; περί τι Polyb. 9. 20, 6; φ. περί τινος πρὸς τινα Xen. Eq. Mag. 9, 3; c. inf., φ. ποιεῖν τι Ib. 2, 2:—c. acc. modī, φ. τὴν ψυχὴν Ib. 7, 3; τὰ ἦθη Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 2:—τὸ φ. = φιλοτιμία, Eur. I. A. 22, 342, Thuc. 2. 44, Plat., etc. 2. emulously prodigal, lavish, φ. καὶ λαμπρὸς Dem. 566. 10; φ. περί τινα Plut. Crass. 3. 3. in pass. sense, = πολυτίμητος, august, Aesch. Eum. 1033. 4. φιλότιμος seems to have been the title of an official person in certain cities of Asia Minor, C. I. 5773, cf. Böckh 2. p. 918. II. Adv. -μως, ambitiously, emulously, Lys. 147. 28, Isae. 67. 26; φ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα to vie emulously with . . . , Plat. Charm. 162 C, Isocr. 57 D; φ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι to strive, exert oneself eagerly after a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 26, etc.; φ. διατεθῆναι, διακεῖσθαι πρὸς τι Isocr. Antid. § 296, etc.:—Comp. φιλοτιμότερον Lys. 147. 38; or -οτέρως, Isocr. 190 A: Sup. -ότατα Plut. Caes. 3, etc.

φιλότιμητος, ὄν, fond of cutting, φ. ἡὼς the morn of circumcision, Nonn. Io. 14. 16.

φιλατιοῦτος, ὄν, fond of such and such things, whatever they may be, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 10., 3. 11, 4., 4. 4, 4, cf. Rhet. 1. 6, 30.

φιλοτοκέω, to bear often, Gloss.

φιλότονος, ὄν, pronouncing with a strong accent, Bzchm. An. 2. 35:—

verb -τονέω, Gramm.

φιλότοπος, ὄν, loving a place, Io. Chrys.

φιλοτραγῆμων, ὄν, fond of sweetmeats or dessert, Eubul. Καμπ. 5.

φιλοτραγῶδης, ὄν, fond of tragedies, name of a comedy by Alexis.

φιλοτραπέζος, ὄν, fond of the table, Ath. 113 E.

φιλοτραφῆς, ἔς, = φιλότροφος, Eur. Fr. 283.

φιλοτροφέω, to be fond of feeding or keeping animals, φιλ. κύνας Plut. 2. 684 D:—Pass. to be well fed, fattened, Hexapl. (1 Regg. 28. 24).

φιλοτρόφος, ὄν, fond of feeding or keeping animals, Orph. H. 1. 5.

φιλότροψος, ὄν, loving luxury, Ptol.:—so -τροφητής, ὄν, Eccl.

φιλοττάριον, τό, poet. Dim. of φιλότης, a little pet, Ar. Eccl. 891.

φιλοτύραννος, ὄν, friend of tyranny, Dion. H. 4. 83, Plut. Pericl. 4, etc.; Sup. -ότατος, Plut. Dio 36:—τὸ φ. love of tyranny, Dion. 11. 4. 83.

φιλότυφος, ὄν, loving pride, arrogant, cited from Philo Byz.

φιλοτώθαστος, ὄν, fond of fault-finding, Hipp. Ep. 1285 (Mss. φιλοτωθᾶσσοντα).

φιλαῦγις, ἔς, loving health, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 5, 5.

φιλοῦλος, ὄν, loving matter, fleshly, Eccl.:—Subst. φιλοῦλία, ἡ, lb.

φιλοῦπνος, ὄν, = φίλυπνος, Eccl.

φιλαφαίαξ, ἄκος, ὄν, ἡ, friend of the Phaeacians, A. B. 1199.

φιλοφάρμακος, ὄν, fond of medicine, Galen.:—τὸ φ. Paul. Aeg.

φιλόφθογγος, ὄν, loving noise, noisy, σκύλαξ Anth. P. append. 6.

φιλοφθονία, ἡ, love of envy, name of a treatise by Varro.

φιλόφθονος, ὄν, given to envy, Diod. Excerpt. 513. 60: τὸ φ. Plut. 2. 91 B.

φιλόφίλος, ὄν, loving one's friends, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 26, Eth. N. 8. 8, 4, etc.:—φιλοφιλία, ἡ, love of one's friends, v. l. for πολυφιλία, Id. Eth. N. 8. 1, 5.

φιλοφλύαρος, ὄν, loving nonsense, Rhet.

φιλόφονος, ὄν, loving slaughter, Io. Chrys.

φιλοφόρμυξ, ὄν, ἡ, loving, i. e. accompanying, the lyre, of song, Aesch. Supp. 696.

φιλοφρονέομαι, οὔμαι: fut. ἴσομαι Luc. Tim. 48, etc.: aor. ἐφιλοφρονήσασθαι and -φρονήσασθαι, v. infr.: Dep.: (φιλόφρων). To treat or deal with affectionately, to shew kindness and favour to, τινα Hdt. 3. 50, Plat. Legg. 738 D, al.; φ. τινα τῇ δικέλλῃ to entertain him with a blow of the mattock, Luc. Tim. 48; metaph., φ. ἦθη κακά to embrace bad habits, Plat. Legg. 669 B:—also, 2. c. dat., φιλοφρονήσασθαι τινι to shew a favour to one, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 8, Oec. 4, 20; πρὸς τινα Diod. 16. 89, 91:—metaph., φ. θυμῷ to indulge passion, like θυμῷ χαρίζεσθαι, εἵκειν, Plat. Legg. 935 C:—aor. pass. φιλοφρονηθῆναι, in a reciprocal sense, to shew kindness to one another, to greet or embrace one another, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 40; for which, in An. 4. 5, 34, he has φιλοφρονήσασθαι ἀλλήλους, cf. Plat. Legg. 738 D; cf. φιλοφροσύνη. 3. absol. to be of a kindly, cheerful temper, Xen. Apol. 7. II. of things, to cheer, please, be welcome to, τινα Plat. Legg. 820 E. III. the Act. φιλοφρονέων is a f. l. for φίλα φρονέων in Od. 16. 17, but occurs in Plut. 2. 750 D, Nicostr. ap. Stob. 426. 43.

φιλοφρόνημα, τό, an act or proof of kindness, Aeschin. Epist. 5. 3, etc.

φιλοφρόνησις, ἡ, kind treatment, τινος of one, Dion. H. 10. 57 (as Cod. Vat. for φιλοφροσύνας), Plut. 2. 212 F, and often in Joseph.

φιλοφρονητέον, verb. Adj. one must treat kindly, Theod. Prodr.

φιλοφρονητικός, ἡ, ὄν, friendly, kind, Procl. in Ptol., Gramm.

φιλόφρονος, ὄν, late form of φιλόφρων, Eccl.

φιλοφροσύνη, ἡ, (φιλόφρων) friendliness, kindness, Il. 9. 256; τινός towards one, Hdt. 5. 92, 3; εἰρήνη πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ φ. Plat. Legg. 628 C; φιλοφροσύνης κοινωνεῖν Ib. 640 B; τυχεῖν Plut. Pyrrh. 11; φιλοφροσύνην δέχεσθαι Id. Mar. 40; νέμειν τινί Id. Cato Mi. 3:—διὰ φιλοφροσύνην Plat. Legg. 740 E; μετὰ, ὑπὸ φιλοφροσύνης Plut. 2. 124 C:—in pl. friendly greetings, welcomes, σὺν φιλοφροσύναι δέχεσθαι Pind. O. 6. 165; φιλοφροσύνας φιλοφρονεῖσθαι Luc. Imag. 21:—cf. φιλοφρόνησις. II. cheerfulness, gaiety, Xen. Symp. 2, 24, Plut.

φιλοφρόσυνος, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Anth. P. append. 282, cf. C. I. 2569.

φιλόφρων, ὄνος, ὄν, (φρήν) kindly minded or disposed, kindly, friendly, affable, Κροῖστος φιλόφρων ἀρετά, i. e. his affability and hospitality, Pind. I. 1. 184; φ. Ἀσυχία Ib. 8. 1; φ. σαίνουσα Aesch. Pers. 97; φ. γένοιτο Eur. I. T. 1061:—as one of the qualities of a general, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6, cf. Symp. 8, 16; φιλοφρονέσται, as a characteristic of the Athenians, Id. Mem. 3. 5, 3:—τὸ φ. = φιλοφροσύνη, Plut. 2. 1102 D. Adv., φιλοφρόνως ἀσπάζεσθαι, δέκεσθαι τινα to greet kindly, welcome, Hdt. 2. 121, 4., 3. 13, 51., 5. 18, cf. Soph. Aj. 751; φ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα to be kindly minded towards one, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 10, Plat. Criti. 120 E; φ. βλέπειν to wear a kind, friendly look, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 4; so, φιλοφρονατέρως ἔχειν τὰ ὄμματα Id. Symp. 1, 10 (v. l. -έστερον); Sup. -έστατα, Eus. H. E. 6. 11.

φιλοφύσικος, ὄν, love of physics, Galen.

φιλόφωνος, ὄν, fond of talking, noisy, Plut. 2. 1125 C; τὸ φ. Ib. 967 B.

φιλόχαρες, τό, a name of the plant πράσιον, Plin.

φιλόχρηρος, ὄν, kind to widows, Eccl.

φιλόχλαινος, ὄν, fond of a cloak, νίκη φ., of the games at Pellene, Nonn. D. 37. 150, cf. Io. 19. 131.

φιλ-όχληρος, ὄν, loving trouble, troublesome, Byz.

φιλ-όχλος, ὄν, loving popular favour, Ptol.; τὸ φ. Diog. L. 4. 41 sq.

φιλοχορευτής, οὔ, ὄν, friend of the choral dance, of Bacchus, Ar. Ran. 402.

φιλόχορος, ὄν, loving the choir or choral dance, epith. of Pan, Aesch. Pers. 448; of Pallas, Ar. Thesm. 1136; also, φ. κῶμος Ib. 959; κιθάρα Eur. I. A. 1037.

φιλοχρημάτιον, to love money, Plat. Legg. 737 A, Isae. 81. 29.

φιλοχρηματία, ἡ, love of money, Poëta ap. Zenob. 2. 24, Plat. Rep. 391 C, Legg. 747 B, 935 B:—ἀ φ. Σπάρταν δλεῖ, a Spartan proverb, Arist. Fr. 501.

φιλοχρηματιστής, οὔ, ὄν, fond of money-making, φιλοχρηματισταὶ καὶ φιλοχρηματοὶ Plat. Rep. 551 A:—Adv. φιλοχρηματιστικῶς, like one fond of money-making, Poll. 3. 113.

φιλοχρημάτος, ὄν, loving money, fond of money, Andoc. 33. 20, Plat. Phaedo 68 C, 82 C, al., cf. φιλοχρηματιστής; ὄ φ. Id. Rep. 549 B, al.; φ. καὶ χρηματισταὶ οἱ ἐν ταῖς ἐν ἀρχαῖς Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 14:—τὸ φ. = φιλοχρηματία Plat. Rep. 435 E:—Comp. -ώτερος, Xen. Symp. 4, 45; Sup. -ώτατος, Diod. 1. 94. Adv., φιλοχρημάτως ἔχειν = φιλοχρηματεῖν, Isocr. 7 A, etc.

φιλοχρημονέω, = φιλοχρηματέω, Plat. Legg. 729 A.

φιλοχρημοσύνη, ἡ, = φιλοχρηματία, Pseudo-Phocyl. 42, Plat. Legg. 938 C, Anth. P. 11. 270.

φιλοχρήμων, ὄν, = φιλοχρήματος, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 350. 18, Suid.

φιλόχρηστος, *ov*, loving goodness or honesty, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 4, Dion. H., etc.
 φιλόχριστος, *ov*, loving Christ, Auth. P. 1. 10, 13, C. 1. 8627, -40, -99, al.:—Sup., Theod. Stud.
 φιλόχρονος, *ov*, loving or watching the time, Greg. Naz.
 φιλοχρῦσης [ῥ], *ov*, ὁ, lover of Chryse, Choerob.
 φιλόχρῦσος, *ov*, fond of gold, Luc. Gall. 13, Anth. P. 8. 213, etc.:—
 φιλοχρῦσέω, Theod. Stud.; -χρῦσία, ἡ, Poll. 3. 113.
 φιλοχρῦνέω, *to be fond of a place or country, to abide there always, haunt it*, Hdt. 8. 111; ἐκέισε φ. Ar. Fr. 198: c. dat., φ. τόποις Polyb. 4. 46, 1; ἄρεισιν Dion. H. 1. 13; τοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις Id. 8. 47; ἐν ταῖς ἀλλοτρίοις Ib. 35; φ. περὶ ταφάς Plut. 2. 612 A; and metaph., φ. ἐπὶ τῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ Iamb. Protr. 112, cf. Dion. H. 11. 11; περὶ τοὺς ἐθισμοὺς Plut. 2. 714 A; even c. inf., φιλοχωροῦμεν ἂν μένειν Dion. H. 6. 79.
 φιλοχωρία, ἡ, fondness for a place, love of one's haunts, local attachment, Ar. Vesp. 834, Dion. H. 1. 27, Poll. 6. 167:—metaph. fondness for a thing, Mus. Vett.
 φιλόχωρος, *ov*, (χώρα) fond of a place, Greg. Naz., cf. Poll. 6. 167.
 φιλόψαλμος, *ov*, fond of psalms, Nicet. Ann. 70 A.
 φιλοψευδής, ἑς, gen. ἑός, fond of lies or lying, Il. 12. 164; φ. φύσις, opp. to φιλόσαφος, Plat. Rep. 485 D; name of a dialogue by Luc.:—τὸ φ. = sq., Plut. 2. 61 D.
 φιλοψευδία, ἡ, a propensity to lying, Hipp. 1283. 36, Plut. 2. 61 D.
 φιλοψευδαλόγος, *ov*, fond of telling lies, Tzetz.
 φιλοψεύστης, *ov*, ὁ, = φιλοψευδής, Hesych.
 φίλ-οψία, ἡ, fondness for dainties, esp. fish, Plut. 2. 730 A.
 φιλόψιλος, *ov*, loving the last place in the chorus, Alcman 144; cf. ψιλεύς.
 φίλοψογέω, *to be censorious*, Cyrill.; -ψογία, ἡ, Id.
 φίλόψογος, *ov*, fond of blaming, censorious, Eur. Phoen. 198, El. 904, Plat. Prot. 346 C. Adv. -γως, Poll. 3. 139.
 φίλ-οψος, *ov*, fond of dainties, esp. fish, Plut. 2. 665 D, 667 F, etc.
 φίλοψοφος, *ov*, fond of making a noise, Justin. M.
 φίλοψυχέω, *to love one's life*, with collat. sense of *to be cowardly or faint-hearted*, Tyrtae. 7. 18, Eur. Hec. 315, Heracl. 518, 533, Dem. 1397. 27, etc.; φίλ. ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀρετῆς Lys. 193. 5.
 φίλοψυχητέον, verb. Adj. *one must love life*, Plat. Gorg. 512 E.
 φίλοψυχία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, love of life, φιλοψυχίην ἀναιρέεται he becomes fond of life, Hdt. 6. 29; πολλὴ μέντ' ἂν με φ. ἔχει, εἰ. Plat. Apol. 37 C; φιλοψυχίας ἕνεκα Id. Legg. 944 F.
 φίλόψυχος, *ov*, loving one's life, with collat. sense of *cowardly, dastardly, faint-hearted*, γυνή Eur. Hec. 348; δειλὸν δὲ πλοῦτος καὶ φ. κακόν Id. Phoen. 597:—Adv. -χως, Poll. 3. 137. II. loving souls, Eccl.
 φίλόψυχρος, *ov*, loving the cold, Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 3, Plut. 2. 648 D.
 φίλω, worse form for φιλιώ (q. v.), Eus. H. E. 1. 6.
 φίλτατος, η, *ov*, irreg. Sup. of φίλος, Hom., Hes., and Trag.; τὰ φίλτατα one's best beloved, nearest and dearest, as parents, children, husband or wife, brothers and sisters, v. sub φίλος I. 1. c; more rarely in Prose, as Plat. Prot. 313 E, Gorg. 513 A, Legg. 650 A, Xen., etc., v. Valck. Hipp. 964; τὰ φίλτατα σώματα, opp. to τοὺς ἀλλοτρίους, Aeschin. 64. 42; cf. φίντατος.
 φίλτερος, α, *ov*, irreg. Comp. of φίλος, Il. 11. 162, Od. 11. 360, Hes. Op. 307; not found in Att.
 φίλτραϊος, ὁ, Charmer, name of a mouse, Batr. 229.
 φίλτροδότης, *ov*, ὁ, philtre-giving, name of certain plants, Diosc. 4. 60, Appnl.
 φίλτρακίνητος [ι], *ov*, excited by love-potions, Tzetz.
 φίλτρον, τό, (properly φίλητρον, from φιλέω), a love-charm, spell to produce love, whether a potion, or any other means, (cp. 'medicines to make me love him,' Shaks. Henr. IV, 2. 2.) ἐστὶν.. φίλτρα μαι θελκτήρια ἔρωτος Eur. Hipp. 509, cf. Phoen. 1260, Andr. 541, etc.; ἐπὶ φίλτροις, οὐκ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ δοῦναι φάρμακον Antipho 112. 26; said of the robe of Nessus by which Deianira hoped to win back the love of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 584, 1142; of the hippomanes, Ael. N. A. 14. 18, cf. Virg. G. 3. 281:—philtres were compounded with magic rites, Theocr. 2. 1 sq.; sometimes they proved fatal, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 16, 2, Alciphro 1. 37. 2. generally, a charm, spell, as a means of winning or influencing others, Pind. P. 3. 112; hence the bit is called φ. ἵππειον, Id. O. 13. 95; Apollo's oracles are φίλτρα τόλμης spells to produce boldness, Aesch. Cho. 1029; children are a φίλτρον of love to their parents, Eur. I. A. 917, Fr. 104, cf. H. F. 1407; αἱ θυγατεῖς ὕμναι .. φ. αὐ σμικρὸν φρενῶν Id. Tro. 52; of virtue, Id. Andr. 207; ἐν ἐστ' ἀληθὲς φίλτρον, εὐγνώμων τρόπος Menand. Incer. 100; φίλτρον εἰρήνης a charm to promote peace, Plut. Num. 16; so, φίλτρα γάμου Anth. P. 9. 422. 3. in pl. love, affection, τὰ θεῶν δὲ φίλτρα φραῦδα Τροίᾳ Eur. Tro. 859, cf. El. 1309, Acl. N. H. 10. 17, Anth. P. 7. 623, Herm. Orph. p. 823. II. the sinking on the upper lip, opp. to νύμφη or τύπος (on the lower), Poll. 2. 90. III. a name for the plant σταφυλίνης, Eust. 1163. 10.
 φίλτρο-ποιός, *ov*, preparing love-charms, Aristaen. 2. 18.
 φίλτρο-ποτον, τό, a love-potion, Cael. Anrel.
 φίλ-υβρις, ὁ, ἡ, fond of wanton violence, Crates ap. Clem. Al. 492.
 φίλ-υβριστής, αὐ, ὁ, = foreg., Anth. P. 5. 49.
 φίλ-υγιής, ἑς, gen. ἑός, v. l. for φιλαυγιής, q. v.
 φίλ-υδρής, *ov*, loving moisture, κήσας Anth. P. 6. 21.
 φίλ-υδρίας, *ov*, ὁ, = φίλυδρος, Phot., Suid., E. M.
 φίλ-υδρος, *ov*, loving water, of the horse, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 11; λάχανα Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 1.
 φίλ-υκη, ἡ, an evergreen shrub, a kind of alaternus, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 3., 3. 3, 1, al.; now called κερνώφυλον:—v. Schneid. Ind. p. 536.

φίλ-υμνος, *ov*, loving song, ap. Bgk. Lyr. p. 884, Anacreont. 35. 16.
 φίλυπερηφάνως, Adv. with eager pride, Mauass. Chron. 1654.
 φίλ-υπήκαος, *ov*, loving one's subjects, Plut. Artox. fin.
 φίλ-υπνος, *ov*, loving sleep, Theocr. 18. 10, Arist. Somn. 3. 16, etc.
 φίλ-υπάδοχος, *ov*, fond of hospitality, Diog. L. 2. 133.
 φίλ-υπάστραφος, *ov*, apt to return, of certain complaints, Hipp. Coac. 172, Mochl. 862; also of the seasons which bring them back, Id.; cf. Foës. Oec.
 φίλ-υπαστραφώδης, *es*, = foreg., Hipp. 1121 D.
 φίλ-υρα [ῥ], Ion. -ρη, ἡ, the lime or linden tree, Lat. tilia, Hdt. 4. 67, Theophr. II. P. 1. 12, 4, etc. II. the bass underneath its bark, used for writing on, Hdn. 1. 17, Dio C. 72. 8; or for garlands, φίλυρας .. ἄφυλλος στέφανος Xenarch. Στρατ. 1, cf. Horat. Od. 1. 38.
 φίλ-υρέα, ἡ, a kind of shrub, phillyrea, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 3, Diosc. 1. 125; sometimes wrongly written φιλλυρέα.
 φίλ-υρίνος [ῥ], η, *ov*, of the lime or linden tree, σάνις Hipp. Art. 813; light as linden wood, of Cinesias, Ar. Av. 1377, as the Schol.; bnt Ath. 551 D thinks it means that he wore stays of linden wood.
 φίλ-υρίον, τό, Dim. of φίλ-υρα, a tablet of linden wood, Ael. V. H. 14. 12.
 φίλ-υδός, *ov*, (φῶδῆ) song-loving, Ar. Vesp. 270, Ran. 241, Eubul. Πανν. 1.
 φίλ-υνίζω, *to imitate Philo*, Suid.
 φίλ-ωραίος, *ov*, loving the beautiful, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 234.
 φίλ-ωρείτης, *ov*, ὁ, (ὄρας) a lover of mountains, Auth. P. 6. 96.
 φίλ-ωτερίς, ἡ, = καστανία, Hesych.
 φιμά-ληπτος, *ov*, muzzled, Plautud.; v. φιμός sub fin.
 φιμός, ὁ, with heterog. pl. φιμά, Anth. P. 6. 312:—any instrument for keeping the mouth closed: I. like κημός, a muzzle, for dogs to prevent their biting, for calves to prevent their sucking, Lat. capistrum, fiscella, φιμόν περιθεῖναι τιμν Luc. Vit. Auct. 22, cf. Anth. l. c. II. the nose-band of a horse's bridle, sometimes fitted (it seems) with pipes through which the horses' breath made a whistling sound, 'in barbarian fashion,' Aesch. Theb. 463; πῶλως .. φιμοῖσιν αὐλητοῖσιν ἐστομωμένους Id. Fr. 341. III. a kind of cup, used as a dice-box, Lat. fritillus, Aeschin. 9. 9, Diphil. Συν. 4; cf. Poll. 7. 203., 10. 150. (Prob. connected with σφίγγω, σφιγγμός, as suggested in E. M. 795. 21, cf. Curt. 157.) [i long except in very late Poets, as Plannd.]
 φιμώω, fnt. ὠσω, *to muzzle, shut up as with a muzzle*, φ. τῷ ξύλῳ τὸν αὐχένα *to make fast his neck in the pillory*, Ar. Nub. 592: metaph. *to muzzle, put to silence*, τινα Ev. Matth. 22. 34:—Pass. *to be put to silence, be silent*, Ev. Marc. 1. 25., 4. 39, etc., cf. Luc. Peregr. 15; τιμν by or because of a thing, Joseph. B. J. 1. 22, 3, cf. 5. 1, 5; φιμοῦσθαι πρὸς τι *to be mute in a matter*, Ib. prooem. 5, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 275.
 φιμώδης, *es*, like a muzzle: metaph. astringent, Nic. Th. 892.
 φιμώσις, *ews*, ἡ, a muzzling: a stopping up an orifice, Diosc., Galen.
 φιμώτρον, τό, an instrument for stopping up, Suid.
 φίν, Lacon. form for σφίν, used by the Alex. Poets, Call. Dian. 125, 213, Fr. 183, Nic. Th. 725, etc.; cf. Ahr. D. Dor. pp. 109, 261.
 -φίν, v. sub -φι.
 φίνις, ὁ, = φήνη, Diosc. 2. 58.
 φίντατος, Dor. for φίλτατος, Epich. 31 Ahr., cf. D. Dor. p. 110.
 φίντις, ὁ, in Pind. O. 6. 37, a prop. n., Sicil. for Φίλτις, like Φιντίας, Φιντύλος etc., Böckh Expl. 156; acc. to others Dor. for φίλος.
 Φίξ, Φικός, ἡ, Boeot. for Σφίγγξ, v. l. Hes. Th. 326, cf. Plat. Crat. 414 D, Lob. Phryn. 72.
 φίσκος, *ov*, ὁ, the Lat. fiscus, the Privy Purse of the Emperor, the Imperial Treasury, χωρία τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ φ. παραθέντα C. I. 355. 4, cf. 1933, 2015, al.
 Φιτίαλοι, Φιτιαλεῖς, v. sub Φετιάλοι.
 φιτρός, ὁ, like καρμός, a block of wood, log, φιτρῶν καὶ λάων Il. 12. 29, al.; φιτρῶν αἶψα ταμόντες Od. 12. 11;—prop. the bale or trunk of a tree, acc. to Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 3. II. a firebrand, Lyc. 913.
 φίττᾶ, Aeol. for ψίττα (σίττα), Poll. 9. 122, 127, Eust. S55. 26, etc.
 φιττάκια, Aeol. for ψιττάκια, Eust. 1210. 42; cf. πιστάκη.
 φιττακίδες, αἱ, a kind of woman's shoes, Poll. 7. 94.
 φίτυ, τό, poët. for φίτυμα, Ar. Pax 1164, Fr. ap. Eust. 1291. 26, Eur. Pol. Aύτολ. 8.
 φίτυμα, τό, (φίτύω) a shoot, scion, of a son, Aesch. Ag. 1281; αὐκ ἐμὸν τὸ φ., said a Spartan mother of a cowardly son, Plut. 2. 241 A:—cf. φύτευμα.
 φίτυ-ποιμην, *enos*, ὁ, poët. for φυτακόμος, a tender of plants, gardener, Aesch. Eum. 910:—on the accent v. Lob. Paral. 195.
 φίτυς, *vas*, ὁ, a begetter, father, Lyc. 462, 486.
 φίτύω, fut. ὕσω [ῥ]: aor. ἐφίτυσα:—like φυτεύω (v. sub φύω), *to sow, plant, beget, call into being*, Aesch. Pr. 233, Supp. 312, Soph. Aj. 1296, Ant. 645, Tr. 311, Eur. Alc. 294;—perh., where it occurs in Prose (Plat. Rep. 461 A, Legg. 879 D, Criti 116 C), φυτεύω should be restored; for φίτύω seems to be a poët. form, used when the first syll. was required to be long:—in Med. of the woman, *to produce, bear*, Ἡὼς .. κεφάλῳ φητύσατο υἱόν Hes. Th. 986, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 807, Opp. C. 1. 4; Ep. 2 sing. fut. φητύσει Mosch. 2. 160.
 φλαβίλλιον, τό, the Lat. flabellum, Ath. 647 F; and φλαγέλλιον, τό, flagellum, Hesych. s. v. σκυτάλη.
 φλάδιώ, = φλάω, Hesych.
 *φλάζω, intr. form of φλάω, *to be rent with a noise*, aor. 2 ἐφλάδον (like πέφραδον from φράζω, ἔχαδον from χάζω, E. M. 403. 47), λακίδες ἐφλάδον Aesch. Cho. 28; the pres. occurs only in the redupl. παφλάζω.
 φλάμენტας, *ov*, ὁ, the Lat. flamen, App. Civ. 1. 65; so, φλαμήν, C. 1. 521, 4340 f (add.); pl. φλάμινες, flamines, Dion. H. 2. 64, Plut. Nnm. 7. 2. 274 C, etc.; φλαμίνισι, Id. Marcell. 5.
 φλάμουλον, τό, the Lat. flammulum, and Dim. φλαμουλίσκιον, Byz.

φλανύσσω, = φλαναρέω, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Technol. p. 246.
 φλάσις [α], εως, ἡ, (φλάω) Ion. for θλάσις, Hipp. V. C. 911.
 φλάσκη, ἡ, a wine flask, Isidor.; also φλάσκων, ωνος, ὁ, a flagon, Hesych., Tzetz.:—Dim. φλάσκιον, τό, Suid. s. v. πυτίνη; written φλασκειον in Hesych.
 φλάσμα, τό, Ion. for θλάσμα, Hipp. Art. 802, etc.
 φλασμός, ὁ, v. παφλασμός.
 φλαστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., Ion. for θλαστός, v. l. Arist. H. A. 4. I, 4.
 φλαπτόβρατ and φλαπτοβραττοφλαπτόβρατ, Comic words in Ar. Ran. 1286 sq.; meant to parody an empty high-flown style—'sound and fury without sense.'
 φλαυρίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. for φαυρίζω, Plut. Pomp. 38., 2. 1118 C.
 φλαῦρος, α, ον, collat. form of φαῦλος (E. M. 128. 57), first occurring in Solon 12 (4). 15, Pind. P. 1. 170, prevailing almost without exception in Ion. Prose, and not rare in Att.: I. mostly of things, petty, paltry, trivial, Solon and Pind. ll. c.; χάρην .. αὐκ ἐλάσσονα αὐδὲ φλαυροτέρην Hdt. 7. 8; τῶν ἐνυπνίου ἀποσκήσαντας ἐς φλαῦρον, v. sub ἀποσκήπτω. 2. paltry, sorry, indifferent, bad, φλ. σημείον Hipp. Aph. 1258; εἴ τι φλαῦρον εἶδες Aesch. Pers. 217, cf. Plat. Meno 92 C; φλαῦρ' ἔπη μυθούμενος Soph. Aj. 1162; φλαῦρα κλύειν Ib. 1323; φλαῦρον ἐργάζεσθαι τινα to do one a mischief, Ar. Nub. 1157; φλαῦρον εἰπεῖν τινα male dicere de aliquo, to speak disparagingly of him, Ib. 834, Lys. 1043; περί τινος Antipho 133. 5, Isocr. 97 C; φλ. τι καταγιγνώσκειν τινός Isocr. Antid. § 317; φλ. τι ἀπολαύειν τινός Id. 175 B; φλ. τι ἔχειν ἐν ἑαυτῷ Plat. Meno 92 C. 3. useless, γέροντα δ' ὄρθου φλαῦρόν [ἔστι] Soph. O. C. 395. II. more rarely of persons, αὐ φλαυροτάτους .. τιμωρούς not the meanest or weakest avengers, Hdt. 7. 171; τῆς στρατιῆς τὸ φλαυροτάτον the least serviceable part, Id. 1. 207; οἰκίης οὐ φλαυροτέρης not meaner or lower in rank, Id. 1. 99. 2. shabby, plain, of personal appearance, Id. 6. 61. 3. bad, opp. to χρηστός, Eur. Med. 1103. III. Adv., φλαῦρος ἔχειν to be ill, Hdt. 3. 129., 6. 135, Plat. Soph. 228 B; φλ. ἔχειν τινός to be ill off for a thing, Thuc. 1. 126; but, φλαῦρος ἔχειν τὴν τέχνην to know an art badly, Hdt. 3. 130; φλ. πρῆξαι τῷ στόλῳ to sail with the fleet, Id. 6. 94; φλ. ἀκούειν, like Lat. male audire, to be ill spoken of, Id. 7. 10, 7; φλ. λέγειν ὑπὲρ τινος Ael. V. H. 8. 17; φλ. ἰέναι, of the καταμήνια, Hipp. 686. 23.
 φλαυρότης, ητος, ἡ, = φαυλότης, Plut. 2. 962 A, Poll. 4. 12.
 φλαυρουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) working badly, φλαυρουργού τινος .. ἀνδρός of some sorry workman, Soph. Ph. 35.
 φλάω, imperf. 3 sing. ἔφλα Ar. Nub. 1376:—fut. φλάσω (v. infr.):—aor. ἐφλάσα Hipp. 265. 47, Pind. N. 10. 128:—Pass., aor. ἐφλάσθην Hipp. 870 D, etc.:—pf. πέφλασμαι Id. 899 F, etc.:—[α in fut. and aor.; for φλάω, φλάσαιμι in Theocr. 5. 148, 150, must be corrected either φλασῶ, φλάσαιμι with Abrens, or φλαζῶ, φλάζαιμι with Bgk.] Like θλάω, to crush, αὐ μιν φλάσαν Pind. N. 10. 128; παυλύπου φλάσασα ἔσθιέτω Hipp. 265. 47, cf. 896; ἔφλα ἐν τῇ θυείᾳ .. ὄπδν καὶ σχίνον Ar. Pl. 718; φλάσι τάντικνῆμα Ib. 784; ἔφλα με Id. Nub. 1376, cf. Theocr. ll. c.:—metaph., πᾶσι κακοῖσιν ἡμᾶς [τὰς γυναῖκας] φλώσιν .. ἀνδρες Ar. Fr. 116. 2. in Com., to bruise with the teeth, eat up, swallow greedily, Id. Pl. 694, Pax 130b, Antiph. Πλουσ. 1, Menand. Incert. 206; cf. σποδέω III. II. sens. obs., Hesych.
 φλέβα, ἡ, late form of φλέψ, Hippiatr.
 φλεβάζω, (φλέψ) = φλέω, φλύω, βρύω, Phot., E. M.
 φλεβικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a vein, of the veins, φλ. πόροι the channels of the veins, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 13, P. A. 2. 1, 21; οἱ πόροι αἱ φλ. Id. H. A. 6. 3, 3.
 φλεβιον, τό, Dim. of φλέψ, any one of the smaller vessels, Plat. Tim. 65 C, 84 E, Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 17 and 21, al.; φλεβιον ῥῆξις Hipp. Aph. 1252.—of veins in the earth, Strab. 379.
 φλεβο-δανώδης, es, apt to disturb the veins, v. φλεδονώδης.
 φλεβο-νευρώδης, es, made up of veins and sinews, Arist. de Resp. 16, 4.
 φλεβονώδης, f. l. for φλεδονώδης.
 φλεβο-πάλια, ἡ, a beating of the pulse, Democr. ap. Erot. 380.
 φλεβαραγία, ἡ, (ρήγνυμι) the bursting of a vein, Hipp. 403. 26.
 φλεβο-συλία, ἡ, injury to the veins, Athanas.
 φλεβο-τμήτης, ὁ, ἡ, having a vein opened, Hdn. ap. Schol. Il. 16. 44.
 φλεβοτομέω, to open a vein:—Pass. to be blooded, Hipp. Aph. 1254, etc.:—verb. Adj. -τομητέον, Oribas. in Cocchi Chirurg. 157, Galen.
 φλεβοτομία, ἡ, the opening of a vein, blood-letting, Galen., etc.; φλεβοτομίας παιεῖσθαι Polybus ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 1.
 φλεβοτομική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of blood-letting, Cael. Aurel.
 φλεβο-τόμος, ον, opening veins: φλεβοτόμον (sc. σμιλίον), τό, a lancet, Luc. Indoct. 29, Cael. Aurel., etc.
 φλεβο-τανέομαι, Pass. to have the veins swollen in great exertion, A. B. 70.
 φλεβώδης, es, (εἶδος) full of veins, or with large veins, Simon. 3. 17, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5., 7. 1, 15, al.; φλεβωδέστατος Id. de Spir. 5, 11.
 φλεγέθω, poet. form of φλέγω, used only in pres.: I. trans. to burn, scorch, burn up, πῦρ πόλιν φλεγέθει Il. 17. 738:—Pass., ὄφρα πυρὶ φλεγεθαίετο νεκροὶ 23. 197. II. intr. to blaze, flare up, πυρὶ φλεγέθοντι 21. 358; πυρσοὶ τε φλεγέθουσι 18. 211; of lightning, Hes. Th. 846; of the sun, Soph. Tr. 99, Eur. Phoen. 169: metaph. to blaze forth, shine, Aesch. Supp. 87.
 φλεγιάω, = φλέγω, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 44; Eust. 933. 14 gives φλεγιάω.
 φλέγμα, τό, (φλέγω) flame, fire, heat, just like φλόξ, ll. 21. 337. II. as Medic. term from Hipp. downwds., 1. inflammation, heat, Hipp. Progn. 43, cf. 470. 9, al., Phryn. Com. Incert. 9. 2. as the result of such heat, phlegm, Lat. pituita, a morbid, clammy humour in the human body, regarded as the matter and cause of many diseases, Hdt. 4. 187, Hipp. Aph. 1260, al., Phryn. Com. Incert. 9; φλ. ἐξὲν καὶ ἀλμυρὸν πηγὴ πάντων νοσημάτων ὅσα γίγνεται καταρροϊκά Plat. Tim. 85 B, cf. 83 C sq.; ἡ χολή μὲν ἐστὶ θερμόν, τὸ δὲ φλ. ψυχρόν Arist. Probl. 1. 29;

in pl., Plat. Tim. 82 E, 86 E: cf. Foës. Occ. Hipp.—The Latin medical writers retained *flegma* in the same sense. 3. λευκὸν φλέγμα a kind of dropsy, anasarca, Hipp. Aph. 1259; but λευκὸν φλ. in the common sense, Plat. Tim. 83 D; cf. λευκοφλεγματίας. 4. often joined with χολή, Ib. 82 E, Rep. 564 B: whence it is used in Poets, like χολή, Lat. bilis, for malignant, angry humours, ἄγριον Ἀρχιλόχου φλ. Anth. P. 7. 70, cf. 377.
 φλεγμ-αγωγός, ὄν, (φλέγμα II. 2) carrying off phlegm, Galen., etc.
 φλεγμαίνω, aor. ἐφλεγμάνα and -ηνα [with 2nd syll. short, Ar. Vesp. 276]: I. trans. to heat, make to swell up, πληγὴ φλεγμαίνουσα inflammatory, LXX (Isai. 1. 6): of food, to fill, nourish, opp. to ἰσχυαίνω, Hipp. 419. 46. II. intr. to be heated, inflamed, festered, to fester, Id. Aph. 1255, al., Ar. l. c., Plat. Tim. 85 B; cf. Foës. Occ. Hipp. s. v. φλέγμα. 2. of water, to boil, M. Antoa. 4. 49. 3. metaph., φλεγμαίνουσα πόλις, opp. to ὑγιής, Plat. Rep. 372 E; ἀρχὴ φλεγμαίνουσα, = σπαργώσα καὶ θυμονμένη, Id. Legg. 691 E; τὰ φλ. τῶν πραγμάτων Plut. Pomp. 21; then of any hot passion, Polyb. 3. 86, 6, Plut., etc.; of luxury, Plut. 2. 660 F.
 φλεγμανοῖς, εως, ἡ, = φλεγμανή, Hipp. 607. 2.
 φλεγμαδία, ἡ, = φλεγμονή, Hipp. Acut. 389, Arist. H. A. 10. 4, 2, G. A. 2. 7, 4, etc.
 φλεγματῖαιος, α, ον, (φλέγμα II. 2) suffering from phlegm, Geop. 12. 22, 2.
 φλεγματίας, Ion. -της, ου, ὁ, (φλέγμα II. 2) = foreg., Hipp. Aër. 287, Acut. 389, etc. 2. one suffering from anasarca, Id. 1211 C.
 φλεγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φλέγμα II. 2) like phlegm, πάθος Arist. Il. A. 10. 1, 10, Galen., etc.
 φλεγμάτιον, τό, = φλέγμα II. 2, Sotad. ap. Stob. 188. 41.
 φλεγματο-ειδής, ἐς, (φλέγμα II. 1) inflammatory, Hipp. 602. 3.
 φλεγματῖβεις, εσσα, εν, fiery, Hesych.
 φλεγματῖομαι, Pass. to become phlegm, Galen.
 φλεγματώδης, es, contr. for φλεγματοειδής, inflammatory, Hipp. Aër. 281, al.; of food, opp. to ἰσχυαίνουμος, Id. 421. 9, Plat. Rep. 406 A. 2. of persons, phlegmatic, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1080, Arist. Probl. 1. 11. II. like phlegm, κάθαρσις Id. H. A. 6. 20, 5., 29, 3; ἀπαμύσσεσθαι φλεγματοδέστατον Hipp. 227. 19. 2. apt to produce phlegm, ὕδατα Id. Aër. 283. II. inflammation, Plat. Ax. 366 A, Philem. Incert. 25, etc. 2. in Medic. writers, an inflamed tumour, boil, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Plat. Ax. 368 C, Galen., cf. Plut. Alex. 35, etc.; phlegmona in Plin. 20. 13. III. metaph. heat, passion, Plut. 2. 994 A, 1059 C, Ath. 10 E, Joseph. Macc. 3. 17.
 φλεγμανώδης; es, (εἶδος) like an inflamed tumour (φλεγμονή I. 2), attended by them, Galen.
 φλεγμός, ὁ, = φλογμός, blood, Hesych.; Βρομίου φλ. Clcm. Al. 674 (from Thespiis, acc. to Lob. Technol. 282).
 φλέγος, τό, = φλόξ, Hesych.
 Φλέγρα, ας, ἡ, Phlegra, an ancient name for Pallené in Thrace, prob. from its volcanic nature, Hdt. 7. 123, Strab. 330; Φλέγρας πεδῖον, in which the giants are said to have been conquered by the gods, Pind. N. 1. 100; Ar. Av. 824; Φλεγραία πλάξ Aesch. Eum. 295; also in pl. Φλέγραι, Pind. I. 6 (5). 49. II. the same name was given to the volcanic plain of Campania, Polyb. 2. 17, 1, etc.
 φλεγυάς, αυ, ὁ, fiery red, red-brown, but as epithet of the black eagle (μόρφνος), Hes. Sc. 134.
 φλεγυρός, ἂ, ὄν, like φλογερός, burning, inflamed, Galen. Lex. Hipp. II. metaph. hot, ardent, Μούσα Ar. Ach. 665. 2. φλ. ψήφος βροτῶν, in Cratin. Δραπ. 1, seems to mean flagrans rumor; cf. sq. B. 3.
 φλέγω, fut. φλέξω Trag. Fr. incert. 268 (Wagn.), Ap. Rh., etc.; aor. ἐφλεξα Aesch.:—Pass., fut. φλεγῆσθαι (κατα-) Joseph. B. J. 4. 6, 3; (συμ-) Ib. 7. 8, 5:—aor. ἐφλέχθην Hom. Epigr. 14, (κατ-) Thuc. 4. 1331; aor. 2 ἐφλέχην (ἀν-) Luc. D. D. 9. 2, (ἐξ-) Anth. P. 12. 178; pf. πέφλεγμαι Lyc. 806. (From √ΦΛΕΓ come also φλεγ-έθω, φλέγ-μα, φλεγ-μανή, φλεγ-υρός, φλογ-ός (φλόξ); cf. Skt. bhraj, bhraj-ḥ (fulgeo), bhraj, barg-as (fulgor); Lat. fulg-eo, fulg-ur, ful-men, ful-vus, also flag-ro, flamma, flavus; Goth. bairhts (δηλος), at-bairht-ja (ἐπι-φαίνω); O. Il. G. blich-u (splendeo); Lith. blizg-u (gleam):—cf. also φρύγω.)
 A. trans. to burn, burn up, Il. 21. 13; πυρὶ με φλέξαν Aesch. Pr. 582; φλέγων ἀκτίσιν ἥλιος χθόνα Id. Pers. 364, cf. 504:—Pass. to become hot, take fire, blaze up, πυρὶ φλέγεσθαι Il. 21. 365. 2. metaph. to kindle, inflame with passion, like Lat. urere, Ἄρεα .. ὄς .. φλέγει με Soph. O. T. 192, cf. Mosch. 6. 3, Anth. P. 5. 123, 288; φλ. αἷμα δάϊον Eur. Phoen. 241:—Pass., like Lat. uri, to burn with passion, be inflamed, Soph. O. C. 1695, Ar. Nub. 993, Plat. Charm. 155 D; κάεσθαι τε καὶ φλ. Id. Tim. 85 B; φλέγεσθαι τὴν ψυχὴν νεότητι καὶ ἀναίᾳ Id. Legg. 716 A; ὑπὸ τοῦ πάθους Dion. H. 11. 28; ὑπὸ δίψης Id. 9. 66; ὑπὸ τοῦ λιμοῦ Ael. N. A. 14. 27; ἐπὶ τινι Id. ap. Suid. s. v. ἐφλέγετο. II. to light up, φλ. λαμπάσι τὸ ἱερὸν Eur. Tro. 309; Ζεὺς διὰ χειρὸς βέλος φλέγων making it blaze or flash, Aesch. Theb. 512; πυρὸς φλέξαν μένος Com. Anon. 17; metaph., ἄταν οὐρανίαν φλέγων letting the flame of mischief blaze up to heaven, Soph. Aj. 196, cf. οὐράνιος:—Pass. to blaze up, burst or break forth, ὕμνοι φλέγονται Bacchyl. 13 (12). 12; βοῶν δώροισι φλέγονται Aesch. Ag. 91. 2. metaph. to make illustrious or famous, like Lat. illustrare, σὲ φλέγοντι Χάριτες Pind. P. 5. 60:—Pass. to be or become so, ἀρεταῖς, Μούσαις φλέγεσθαι Id. N. 10. 4, 1. 7. 33; v. infr. B. 3.
 B. intr. to burn, flame, blaze, of fire, torches, etc., Aesch. Ag. 308, Theb. 433, Soph. Aj. 1278; of lightning, Id. O. C. 1466; of the sun,

Soph. Aj. 673; φλέγονθ' ὑπ' ἀστροῖς οὐρανόν Aesch. Theb. 388:—of armour, to flash, Eur. Phoen. 251; so, ἀνθεμα χρυσοῦ φλέγει Pind. O. 2. 131; of the eyes, Aesch. Fr. 238; of fire-breathing bulls, φλέγει δὲ μυκτῆρ Soph. Fr. 320. 2. metaph. to burst or break forth, of passion, θυμὸς ἀνδρείᾳ φλέγων Aesch. Theb. 52, cf. 286; φλ. μανίας Ar. Thesm. 680: v. supr. A. I. 2. 3. to shine forth, become famous, Pind. N. 6. 66, Br. Ar. Rh. 3. 773, cf. φλεγυρός.—The word is rare in Prose; Plat. uses only φλέγομαι in the sense of being inflamed, v. supr.

φλεδονεία (not φλεδωνεία), ἡ, idle talk, E. M. 796. 3.
φλεδονεύομαι, Med. to babble, Hesych., E. M.
φλεδονέω = foreg., Hesych.

φλεδονώδης, ες, gen. εος, (εἶδος) nugatory, Erot. p. 280, Galen. Exeg. Hipp., whence it should prob. be restored, for φλεβοδονώδης or φλεβο-νώδης, in Hipp. 75 F, 120 A. 1137 A.

φλέδων, ὄνος, ἡ, (φλέω) an idle talker, babbler, Timo ap. Diog. L. 6. 18, in gen. pl. -δύων; of a woman, Aesch. Ag. 1195. II.

φλεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, idle talk, Xenophan. ap. Ath. 462 F, Plut. 2. 420 B.
φλέϊνος, ἡ, ὄν, made from the plant φλέως, Phryn. 293, ubi v. Lob.
φλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to burn, burning, Byz.
φλέξις, ἰδος, ἡ, an unknown bird, Ar. Av. 883.
φλέως, ὄ, = φλέως, φλοῦς, Hesych.

φλεύω, prob. only found in compd. περιφλεύω in Hdt.

φλέψ, ἡ, gen. φλεβός: also masc., φλέβες οἰδαίνοντες Nonn. D. 47. II: (v. sub φλέω):—a vein, in a living body, Il. 13. 546, Hdt. 4. 2, 187, Aesch. Fr. 230, Soph. Ph. 825; φλέψ κοίλη the vena cava, by which the blood returns to the heart, Hipp. 344. 30, Eur. Ion 1011 (ubi v. Musgr.), Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 1; also called μεγάλη or μεγίστη Ib. 1. 16, 12., 3. 3, 17, cf. Il. 13. 546:—also of various ducts, φ. ἡπατίτις, σπληνίτις Syennesis ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 7; φλέβες σπερματιτίδες Ib. 15, etc., v. Bonitz Ind. Arist. p. 824 b, sq.:—φλέψ γονίμη membrum virile, Anth. P. 6. 215; so, absol., Anth. Plan. 261; φλεβός τροπωτήρ Xenarch. Βουταλ. 1. 8, ubi v. Meineke:—φλέβα σχάζειν to open a vein, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 58; λύειν Ath. 45 F; φλέψ σφύζει a vein throbs, Hipp. 1046 C, etc.; ἐξανίσταται Luc. Bis Acc. 11.—Originally, all the blood-vessels, both arteries and veins, were called φλέβες: as to the time when these came to be distinguished, v. ἀρτηρία II. 2. like πηγῆ, any vein, a vein of metal, Xen. Vect. 1, 5, Artist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 9, 1, Diod. 2. 36: a spring of water, Arist. Probl. 23. 37; αἱ φλέβες τῆς πηγῆς Polyb. 34. 9, 7, cf. Geop. 2. 5, 6. 3. of the veins or vessels in plants, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 10, Plant. 1. 3, 2, al.

φλέω, to teem with abundance, abound, φλεόντων δωματίων Aesch. Ag. 377; μήλων φλεόντων εὐπόκοις νομεύμασιν Ib. 1416; cf. Herm. Suppl. 667. II. to babble, Hesych. (The Verb φλέω itself, which seems to be used only in part. φλέων, is rare: it is more important as representing a Root which assumes diff. vowels and branches off in many directions. I. from √ΦΛΑ, ΦΛΑΔ (to gush forth, foam, bluster), come ἐκ-φλαί-νω, πα-φλά-ζω, ἔ-φλαδ-ον, cf. Lat. fla-re, flat-us, flum-en, flabr-um; Goth. uf-blés-an (φυσιοῦν); O. H. G. blâ-an (to blow), blâ-s-u (blasen, blister). II. from √ΦΛΕ, ΦΛΟ, ΦΛΟΙΔ, besides φλέ-ω, come also φλέψ, with the names of Bacchus, Φλέ-ων, Φλεύ-ς, Φλοῖ-ος, (all referring to a fulness of the generative powers of nature, Ael. V. H. 3. 41, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 6. 10, Plut. 2. 683 E), Φλεί-ω, the name of a Bacchanté (Nonn. D. 21. 80), and Φλοι-ά, of Proserpine (Hesych.); also φλοῖ-ω, φλό-ος, and also φλοῖσ-βος; cf. Lat. flos, flo-reo, Flor-a; Goth. blô-ma (κρίνον); O. H. G. bluo-jan (to blow, of flowers); also Goth. blô-th (αἷμα); O. H. G. bluot (blut, blood). III. from √ΦΛΥ, ΦΛΥΔ, come φλύ-ω (ἀνα-φλύω), and with reference to fluency of speech, φλύ-ω II, φλύ-αρος, φλύ-αξ, φλυ-άσσω (Hesych.), cf. also φλέδων, φληναφος, φληναφάω, and Slav. bleda (φλυαρῶ); then in lengthd. forms, φλυδ-άν, (cf. φλιδάω), φλύζ-ω, φλύξ-αι, οἰνό-φλυξ, φλυκ-τίς, φλύκ-ταινα; cf. Lat. flu-o, flum-en, flu-ius, fluct-us, perh. also fle-o, fet-us, fem-ina; Goth. uf-bauljan (τυφοῦν); O. Norse býl-a, and A. S. býl (a boil, blain). IV. the √ΒΛΥ, in βλύω, βλύζω can hardly not be akin.)

φλέως, ὄ, ἡ, a water plant, a kind of flowering rush or reed (acc. to Sprengel Arundo ampelodesmon), Ar. Ran. 244, Fr. 85, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 49, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 1, etc.:—Ion. φλοῦς, φλοῦν, q. v. (II), cf. φλόινος.—On the forms v. Lob. Phryn. 293.

φληναφάω, (v. φλέω) to chatter, babble, Ar. Eq. 664, Nub. 1475; τί ταῦτα ληρεῖς, φληναφῶν ἄνω κάτω; Alex. Ἄσωτ. I. 1, and common in later writers, as Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 217 C; the form φληναφέω also occurs in late writers; and a form φληνάω is cited by Hesych.

φληνάφημα, τό, = φληναφος, Eur. Epist. 5, Damasc.

φληναφία, ἡ, a chattering, Eccl.

φληναφός, ὄ: (v. φλέω III):—idle talk, nonsense, ἡ πρόνοια δ' ἡ θνητῆ καπνὸς καὶ φλ. Menand. Ἰσοβ. 3 a, cf. Luc. Dem. Enc. 35; pl., Id. Somn. 7, Pisc. 25, etc. II. a babbler, ὦ φληναφε Menand. Δεισ. 2, cf. Poll. 6. 119:—Adv. -φως, Cyrill.

φληναφώδης, ες, (εἶδος) chattering, babbling, Galen. Lcx. Hipp.

φληνός, τό, = φληναφος, read by Salmias. in Hesych. for φληφός.—In E. M. 796, φληνός is assumed as root of φληναφος.

φληνώω, to babble, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

φλία, ἡ, in pl. φλιαί, = σταθμοί, the doorposts, jambs, Od. 17. 221, Bion. 1. 87, Polyb. 12, 12, 2, Joseph. A. J. 5. 8, 10, LXX (Deut. 6. 9); in sing., Theocr. 23. 18; τὸ ψάφισμα . . ἀναγράψαι ἐς τὴν φλίαν Dor. Inscr. in C. I. 2484. 24, cf. 2353:—in Ar. Rh. 3. 278, it seems to be the lintel; and so perhaps in Theocr. 2. 60. 2. the standing posts in which a windlass works, Hipp. Art. 813, 834.

φλιαρός, ἄ, ὄν, = χλιαρός, Hesych.

Φλιάσιος, α, ὄν, (Φλιούς) Phliasian, Hdt., etc.

φλίβω [ἴ], dialectic form of θλίβω, Theocr. 15. 76, v. l. Od. 17. 221 (where θλίβεται now stands), cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

φλιδάω, like φλυδάω, to overflow with moisture, be ready to burst, σὺνδ φλιδύωντος ἀλοιφῆ Nic. Al. 569; σηπεδύσαι φλιδύωσα Id. Th. 363, cf. Plut. 2. 642 E;—forms φλιδῶ, φλιδάνω are cited by Hesych.—Cf. φλυδάω.

φλιδή, ἡ, (v. φλέω) overflow, Hesych.

φλιδών, ὄνος, ἡ, a fold or wrinkle, Hesych.

φλιμέλια, τά, the Lat. flemina, Hippiatr.

φλιτο-βατέω, to cross the threshold, Eccl.

Φλιούς, οὔντος, ὄ, Phliús, a city and state in the North of Peloponnesus: the gender is often indeterminate, as in Hdt. and Pind., but is masc. in Thuc. 5. 58, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 11, a peculiarity expressly noted by Phot. and E. M.

φλίψις, ἡ, (φλίβω) Aeol. for θλίψις, Hesych.

φλίω, = φλιδάω, cf. Lob. Path. p. 432.

φλόα, heterocl. acc. sing. of φλόος, Nic. Al. 302.

φλόγεος, α, ὄν, burning, flaming, ὄχρα Il. 5. 745., 8. 389; πῦρὸς αὐγαί Eur. Hec. 1104; χέρας φλογέας δαλοῖσι Id. Tro. 1257; λαμπάδες Ar. Ran. 340. 2. inflamed, red, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

φλογέουσα, in Or. Sib. 3. 72, prob. f. l. for φλογέουσα.

φλογερό-πνοος, ὄν, breathing flame, Eust. in Mai. Spic. Rom. 5. 222.

φλογερός, ἄ, ὄν, (φλόξ) = φλόγεος, blazing, flaming, fiery-red, σέλας Eur. Hel. 1126; αἰθήρ Id. El. 991; ἀκτίνες Ar. Rh. 4. 126:—metaph. of love, Anth. P. 5. 239., 9. 443.

φλογερόνυξ, ὄχος, ὄ, ἡ, (ὄνυξ) with fiery hoofs, Jo. Gaz.

φλογετός, ὄ, (φλόξ) a burning, heat, like πυρετός, Gloss.

φλογη-φόρος, ὄν, flame-bearing, λαμπτήρ Eccl.

φλογιά, ἡ, poet. for φλόξ, Nic. Th. 54, Al. 393, 534, 599.

φλογιάω, to become inflamed and red, Hipp. 309. 28., 484. 28.

φλογίδιον, τό, Dim. of φλογίς, Hesych.

φλογίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, = φλέγω, to set on fire, burn, burn up, Soph. Ph. 1199, LXX (Ps. 96. 3, al.): to singe, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1233:—Pass. to be set on fire, to blaze, flame, φλογιζόμενον ἄλιον (Iyr.) Soph. Tr. 95: to be burnt up, consumed, Arist. Mund. 5, 11: metaph., of the tongue, Ep. Jacob. 3. 6. II. intr. to burn, bloze, LXX (Ex. 9. 23).

φλόγιος, ἡ, ὄν, flaming, fiery, of the angel's sword, LXX (Gen. 3. 24); of colour, Diod. 2. 52: τὰ φλόγινα (sc. ἱμάτια), flame-coloured garments, Lat. flammaea, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 539 E, Ael. V. H. 9. 3. II.

φλόγιον ἴον, a flower, perhaps the wallflower, Cheiranthus cheiri, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1 sq., cf. Ath. 680 E.

φλόγιον, τό, Dim. of φλόξ, Longin. 35. 4.

φλόγιος, α, ὄν, a dub. form for φλόγεος or φλόγιος, in Hipp. 534. 2, Orph. H. 66 (65). 2, etc.

φλογίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a piece of broiled flesh, Poll. 6. 55, Hesych.; ταύρου . . φλογίδες beef-steaks, Archipp. Ἡρακλ. γαμ. 2; κάρου φλογίδες Strattis Καλλιπ. I.

φλόγισμα, τό, = φῶς, the blister of a burn, Psell.:—generally a blister, as on bread, Hesych.

φλογισμός, ὄ, = φλογμός, Hesych. II. a musical term of dub. import, Walz Rhett. 6. 293.

φλογιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. burnt up, Soph. El. 58. 2. inflam-
mable, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 30 sq.

φλόγιστρα, ἡ, a place where swine are singed, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1233, Eust. 1286. 20.

φλογίτης, ὄν, ὄ, a precious stone like the carbuncle, Solin. 37: also φλογίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, Plin. 37. 11.

φλογμός, ὄ, flame, blaze, as of lightning, φλ. ὥστε Διός Eur. Hel. 1162; πῦρὸς φλ. ὄ Διός Id. Supp. 831, cf. 1019, Hec. 74: fiery heat, Aesch. Eum. 940; of burning lava, Arist. Mund. 6, 33:—in pl., Eratosth. ap. Schol. Il. 18. 468. 2. inflammation, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, cf. 908 F, al.: feverish heat, Luc. Peregr. 44. 3. metaph. the heat of passion, Philo, Byz.

φλογμο-τύραννος, ὄ, a fire-king, Poëta ap. Eus. P. E. 201 B.

φλογο-βᾶφής, ἔς, dipt in fire, flame-coloured, Jo. Lyd.

φλογο-γενής, ἔς, fire-born, Lat. flammigena, Gloss.

φλογο-ειδής, ἔς, like flame, fiery-hot, Plut. 2. 695 C, etc.; of colour, flame-coloured, fiery-red, Arist. Color. 1, 2., 2, 5, Physiogn. 6, 34. 2. inflamed, Hipp. 489. 37.

φλογέεις, εσσα, εν, = φλόγεος, Orph. H. 19. 2; of the eyes, Anth. P. 12. 225; σέλας Opp. H. 2. 536.

φλογοιδόμοι, ὄ, (οἰδάνω) to be inflamed and swell, Tzetz. Lyc. 35.

φλογό-λευκος, ὄν, flame-coloured mixed with white, Poll. 7. 127, Hesych.

φλογός, ἡ, ὄν, burning, ἔρωτι φλογωτέρω Cramer An. Par. 4. 348.

φλογο-τρόφος, ὄν, feeding fire, κόμινος Greg. Nyss.

φλογό-φαίος, ὄν, flame-coloured mixed with dun or gray, Hesych.

φλογο-φάνης, ἔς, fire-coloured, ἔριον Io. Damasc.

φλογο-φόρος, ὄν, bearing fire in itself, φεγγίτης Ideler Phys. 2. 204, etc.

φλογόω, = φλέγω, Schol. Il. 13. 341, Galen.:—Pass. to blaze, burn, of fire, Theophr. Ign. 71; of a stone, Id. Lap. 20.

φλογώδης, ες, contr. for φλογοειδής, like flame, fiery-hot, Arist. Mirab. 38, Mund. 2, 11, Luc. Anach. 16, etc.: of colour, fiery-red, Diod. 2. 50:—τὸ φλ. fiery heat, Dio C. 48. 51. 2. of the effect of inflammation, fiery-red, Hipp. Coac. 220; τὸ φλ. ἐν προσώπῳ Ib. 118.

φλόγωμα, τό, that which is roasted, Hesych.

φλογ-ωπός, ὄν, (ᾤψ) fiery-looking, flaming-red, πῦρ Aesch. Pr. 253; φλ. σημάτα omens or tokens by fire (not lightning), Ib. 498, cf. Eur. Phoen. 954, 1255; cf. φλογώψ. 2. metaph. fiery, Eust. 58. 14.

φλόγωσις, εως, ἡ, a burning, Theophr. Ign. 69, Themist., etc. 2. burning heat, inflammation, Thuc. 2. 49, Philo 2. 101, etc.

φλογώψ, ὁ, ἡ, = φλογωπῖς, Aesch. Pr. 791, cf. Pors. Med. 1363.
 φλοίαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, f. l. for φλύαξ.
 φλοιδέω, φλοιδιάω, v. sub φλυδάω.
 φλοιζομαι, Pass. to have the bark stripped off, Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 3., 5. 4, 6., 5. 9, 5:—Hesych. cites a part. pf. πεφλοιδῶς in same sense.
 φλόϊνος, ἡ, ὄν, of or from the water-plant φλέως (Ion. φλοῦς), ἐσθῆτες φλόϊναι garments thereof, mat-garments, Hdt. 3. 98; φλ. ἡνία Eur. Fr. 286; σπυρίς, ψίαθος Poll. 10. 178.
 φλοιο-βάρης, ἐς, heavy with bark, Schol. Il. 23. 574, Eust. 939.
 φλοιορ-ράγιω, to have the bark burst, cited from Diosc.
 φλοιορ-ράγις, ἐς, with the bark or rind burst, Theophr. H. P. 4. 15, 2, C. P. 3. 18, 3.
 φλοιόρ-ριζος, ὄν, having roots covered with coats of rind: τὰ φλοιόρ-ριζα bulbous plants, Theophr. Odor. 63.
 φλοιός, ὁ, (v. φλέω) the bark of trees, bast or bass, esp. the smooth bark (such as one can cut one's name on, Theocr. 18. 47, cf. Bentr. Call. Fr. 101), Il. 1. 237, Emped. ap. Plut. 919D, Hdt. 4. 67, Xen., etc., cf. Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2; in pl., Strab. 513, 713:—it was eaten, Polyb. 7. 1, 3, Plut. Anton. 17:—also, the husk of certain fruits, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 684 A, Arist. Plant. 1. 3, 7. 2. the membrane enclosing the eggs of certain animals, Id. H. A. 5. 34, 1; of the tissue from which spiders spin their webs, Ib. 9. 39, 7. 3. metaph. of superficial or useless coverings, redundancy, ὁ Λακωνικὸς λόγος οὐκ ἔχει φλοῖον Plut. 2. 510 F; φωνὴν φλοιοῦ μεστήν Diog. L. 4. 27; γυμνὸς τῶν φλοιῶν stripped of all outside, M. Anton. 12. 2 and 8; περὶ τὸν φλ. ἀσχολεῖσθαι Luc. Herm. 79; cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 81 B.
 φλοιώω, to change into bark, Nonn. D. 36. 310.
 φλοῖστος, ὁ, (v. φλέω) any confused roaring noise, in Hom. of the noise of battle, the battle-din, Il. 5. 322, 469., 10. 416 (never in Od.); of the sea, πόντου περῶσα φλοῖστος Aesch. Pr. 792, Soph. Fr. 380; (in this sense Hom. has only the compd. πολύφλοιστος); φλοῖστων δῖναι Lyc. 379; φ. ἰλυῖς Opp. H. 1. 777.—Poët. word, cf. ἀφλοισμός, ἀφλοισμός.
 φλοισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a stripping off the rind, peeling, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 1.
 φλοιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for peeling off the rind, φλοιστικὴ φυτῶν (sc. ἡ τέχνη) the art of stripping the inner bark of trees, for making mats, etc., Plat. Polit. 288 D, cf. Poll. 7. 209.
 φλοῖω, (φλέω) to burst out, swell, be in full vigour or bloom, Antimach. ap. Plut. 2. 683 F, cf. 735 D.
 φλωῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like rind or bast, Arist. H. A. 5. 23, 2, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 7, Plut., etc. 2. metaph. empty, frivolous, Id. 2. 81 B, ubi v. Wyttenb.
 φλωῶτις, ἴδος, ἡ, (φλοῖος) made of rind, rind-covered, Lyc. 1422.
 φλόμος, ἡ, mullein, Lat. verbascum, Cratin. Incert. 135, Eupol. Alγ. 1; also φλομῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Diosc. 4. 104; and πλόμος, v. sub v.; but φλόμος (Diosc. 4. 104) φλώμος (Zonar.) seem to be mere corruptions.—There were several kinds known to the ancients, Theophr. H. P. 9. 12, 3, Diosc. 1. 27., 4. 104, Galen., etc.: its thick woolly leaves served for lamp-wicks, whence one kind was called φλομῖς λυχνίτις or θρυαλλίς, Diosc. 4. 104.
 φλωμῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like mullein, Hesych., and prob. l. in Galen.
 φλονίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = φολίς, λεπίς, Hesych.
 φλονίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, name for the plant ὕνοσμα or ὕνωσις, Diosc. 3. 137.
 φλόνος, ὁ, v. sub φλόμος.
 φλόξ, ἡ, gen. φλογός: (φλέγω):—a flame of fire, Od. 24. 71, and often in Il.; δεινὴ δὲ φλόξ ὤρτο θεοῦ καιομένοιο 8. 135; τῆς δὲ [νῆος] κατ' ἄσβεστος κέχυτο φλόξ 16. 123; κατὰ πῦρ ἐκάη καὶ φλόξ ἐμαράνθη 9. 212; more fully, φλόξ Ἡφαίστιο 11. 17. 88, Od. 1. c.; πυρὸς Pind. P. 4. 400, Eur. Bacch. 8, Heracl. 914, Plat., etc.; φλογὸς σπέρμα, of live charcoal, Pind. O. 7. 87:—φλόγα δαίειν Il. 18. 206; ἀναθύσσειν, θύειν Eur. Tro. 344, I. T. 1331; ἐγείρειν, παρακαλεῖν Xen. Symp. 2, 24, Cyr. 7. 5, 23; ἐμβάλλειν τινί Eur. Alc. 4, Rhes. 120; ἀβέσαι Thuc. 2. 77;—φλόξ ὤρτο, κατακέχυτο Il. 11. c.; ἀπέσσυτο Hes. Th. 859; ἀπορρεῖ Plat. Tim. 67 C; ἀποσβέννυται Ib. 58 C:—the pl. φλόγες flames, meteors, is later, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 1, Mund. 2, 11, Orph. L. 176, Nic. Fr. 2. 48 (ap. Ath. 684 A), cf. L. Dind. Xen. Symp. 2, 24. 2. of other kinds of flame, φλ. κεραυνία, οὐρανία, of lightning, Aesch. Pr. 359, 922, 992, 1017, Eur. Med. 144; also of the heat of the sun, Aesch. Pr. 22, Pers. 505, Soph. Tr. 696:—the flame or flash of a bright helmet, Il. 18. 206;—of precious stones, ψυχρὰ φλ. Pind. Fr. 88. 5; of a sword, LXX (Judic. 3. 22). 3. metaph., Hom. describes a fiery warrior as φλογὶ εἴκελος, ἴσος Il. 13. 39, 330, 688, etc.;—φλ. αἶνου the fiery strength of wine, Eur. Alc. 758; φλ. πῆματος Soph. O. T. 166:—v. sub φαεσφάρος. II. a plant (called *Viola alba* by Plin. 21. 38), prob. the *Silené*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 2.
 φλόος, ὁ, metapl. acc. φλόα Nic. Al. 302: contr. φλοῦς, φλοῦν Ib. 269, Diosc. 3. 164: (φλέω):—rarer form of φλοῖος, Anth. P. 9. 706: also of the slough of serpents, Nic. 11. c. II. φλοῦς, Ion. for φλέως, Hdt. 3. 98. III. bloom, the blooming, healthy state of a plant, Lat. *flor*, Arat. 335.
 φλόρος, ὁ, a bird, the loriol, oriolus, now called φλόριον or συκοφάγον, Suid.; written φλώρος in Schol. Op. H. 1. 157.
 φλονάζω, v. sub φλυάσω.
 φλούδιον, τό, Dim. of φλύος, φλοῦς, Zonar.
 φλούκτος, ὁ, a kind of drink, Hesych.
 φλοῦς, v. φλόος II.
 φλύ, a sound made by certain shellfish, Schol. Aesch.
 φλύαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Dor. form for φλύαρος: hence, 1. a kind of farce, said to be invented by Rhinthon, also called ἰλαροτραγῳδία,—being prob. a kind of travestied tragedy (cf. Jac. Anth. 1. 1, p. 421), φλύακες τραγικοί Anth. P. 7. 414:—Sopater is called ὁ φλυακογράφος, Ath. S6 A, 649 A, 702 B: φλυακογραφία, ἡ, Suid. s. v. Πίνθων. 2. of

persons, a jester, droll, Steph. B. s. v. Τάρας, Poll. 9. 149, Eust. 884. 26 (ubi φλοῖακες).
 φλυαρέω, Ion. φλυηρέω:—to talk nonsense, play the fool, Lat. *nugari*, ταῦτα λέγουσι φλυηρέοντες Hdt. 2. 131, cf. 7. 104; often in Com., as Ar. Eq. 543, Vesp. 85, Pl. 360, 575; παῦσαι φλυαρῶν Philem. Incert. 1;—c. acc. cogn., φάσκοντα . . ἀεροβατεῖν καὶ ἄλλην πολλὴν φλυαρίαν φλυαροῦντα Plat. Apol. 19 C; πολλὰ φλυηρέεις Hdt. 7. 103; ταῦτα φλ. Isocr. 97 A; τοιαῦτα Plat. Rep. 337 B, etc.:—with a part., οὐ μὴ φλυαρήσεις ἔχων; (v. ἔχω B. IV. 2) Ar. Ran. 202; φλυαρεῖς ἔχων Plat. Gorg. 490 E; ἔχων φλ. Id. Euthyd. 295 C; Αἰσχυλος φλ. φάσκων Id. Symp. 108 A; Δερκυλίδας φλ. διατρίβων Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 18:—Diog. L. 7. 173, has a Pass. to be made a fool of.—Cf. φλυαρία.
 φλυαρήμα, τό, nonsense, foolery, in pl., Dion. H. de Comp. 18. fin., Philo, etc.
 φλυαρία, ἡ, silly talk, nonsense, foolery, in word or deed, Timocr. 10, Ar. Lys. 159, Plat., etc.; παιδιὰ καὶ φλ. Plat. Crito 46 D; καπνὸς καὶ φλ. Id. Rep. 581 D; χρωμάτων καὶ ἄλλης πολλῆς φλ. θνητῆς Id. Symp. 211 E, cf. Apol. 19 C:—often in pl. fooleries, Lat. *nugae*, λῆροι καὶ φλυαρίαι Id. Hipp. Ma. 304 B; εἶτε ληρήματα . . εἶτε φλυαρίας Id. Gorg. 486 C; περὶ σιτία καὶ ποτὰ καὶ ἰατροῦς καὶ φλ. Ib. 490 C, cf. 518 E; ἀνηθα καὶ σέλινα καὶ φλ. Eubul. Ἰζ. 1.—This family of words is almost confined to Att. Com. and Prose; the Verb φλυηρέω however is used by Hdt.
 φλυαρο-γραφέω, φλυαρο-γράφος, Schol. Nic. Al. 214.
 φλυαρο-κοπέω, (κόπτω) strengthd. for φλυαρέω, to practise foolery, and φλυαροκοπία, ἡ, tom-foolery, Zonar.
 φλυαρο-λογία, ἡ, = φλυαρία, Plat. Ax. 369 D, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1109.
 φλύαρος, ὁ, (v. φλέω III) silly talk, foolery, nonsense, τὰλλα πάντ' ἐστὶ φλ. Ar. Nub. 364, cf. Menand. Incert. 14, Plat. Ax. 365 E, Plut. Cic. 2, etc.; also in pl. fooleries, πολλῶν φλυαρῶν καὶ τῶν ἀντάγια Strattis Μακεδ. 7. II. a silly talker, tattler, babbler, Plat. Ax. 369 A, 1 Ep. Tim. 5. 13, Hesych., etc.; and as Adj., ἡ φλ. φιλοσοφία LXX (4 Macc. 5. 10); φλ. γλώσσα Alciphro 3. 69; Comp. φλυαρότερος, Arr. Epict. 2. 19, 10:—Adv. φλυαρῶς, Schol. Ar.
 φλυαρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) fooling, Plut. Lycurg. 6. 2, 615 A.
 φλυάσσει, = φλυαρέω, Hesych., who has also φλουόζει which (if a Lacon. form) should be φλουάδδει.
 φλυδαρός, ὁ, ὄν, like *πλαδαρός*, soft or flabby, Galen. Lex. Hipp. 892.
 φλυδάω (v. φλέω) to have an excess of moisture, to become soft or flabby, Hipp. 308. 31 (acc. to Galen., vulg. *πλοιδᾶν*):—φλοιδεῖν occurs also in Io. Damasc. 889 E; and in act. sense, φλ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς to tear out, Geo. Pachym. 155 B; Pass. φλοιδούμενος, Lyc. 35:—φλοιδᾶν is cited in Hesych. Cf. φλιδάω.
 φλυζάκιον, τό, Dim. of φλύκταινα, Hipp. Coac. 133, cf. 401. 7; in Hesych. *φυσάκια*, τὰ.
 φλυζα-γράφος, ὄν, = φλυακογράφος, Schol. Nic. Al. 214.
 φλύζω, v. sub φλύω.
 φλυηρέω, Ion. for φλυαρέω.
 φλύκταινα, ἡ, (v. φλέω) a blister made by a burn, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Theophr. Ign. 57: a blister caused by rowing, Ar. Vesp. 1119, cf. Ran. 236; ἐξ αἵματος φλ. a blood blister, Id. Eccl. 1057; caused by the bite of the *μυγαλῆ*, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 6:—also of the small bladder-like pustules caused by plague, Hipp. Progn. 42, Thuc. 2. 49; cf. *δλοφυλκτίς*, *ὄλοφυγδῶν*, *φλυζάκιον*. 2. a blister on bread, Luc. D. Mort. 20. 4.
 φλυκταίνιδιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Hipp. Epid. 1. 985.
 φλυκταίνις, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp. 994 D.
 φλυκταίνο-ειδής, ἐς, blister-like, Hipp. 641. 12:—ώδης, ἐς, Schol. Ar. Ran. 251, Hesych.
 φλυκταίνομαι, Pass. to get or have small blisters, Hipp. Coac. 195, Diosc. 1. 134:—φλυκταίνωσις, ἡ, Hipp. Fract. 765, Galen.
 φλυκτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = φλύκταινα, Hipp. 673. 37, Theophr. Ign. 39, Galen.
 φλύος, τό, = φλύαρος, idle talk, foolery, Archil. 187 (174).
 φλύσις [ῦ], ἐως, ἡ, a breaking out, eruption, Hipp. ap. Galen.
 φλύω, fut. σω, and φλύζω: (v. φλέω III):—to boil over, bubble up, burst out, ἐν τῆσι φλυζούσῃσι αἰμορραγίῃσι (as Foës. for ἀφύζουσι αἰμορραγίῃσι), Hipp. 1029 G, cf. Galen. Lex. Hipp., Hesych., Suid.; expl. by πολυκαρπέω in Ael. V. H. 3. 41; v. sub ἀναφλύω. II. metaph. to overflow with words, talk idly, babble, brag, μάτην φλύσαι Aesch. Pr. 504; γράμματ' ἐπ' ἀσπίδος φλύοντα Id. Theb. 661; c. acc. cogn., φήμην στυγερῆν ἐφλύσεν Anth. P. 7. 351 (whence ἐφλύσει is to be restored for ἐβλυσε, Ib. 352); μανίης ὑπο μούρα φλύσειν Nic. Al. 214.—Poët. word. [The ῦ in aor. I shews that this tense must be referred to φλύζω.]
 φνεί, Comic imitation of the nasal sound *phn*, Luc. Lexiph. 19; cited from Ar. (Fr. 702) as expressing the note of a certain bird, E. M. 796.
 φδα, τὰ, = ἐξανθήματα, Hesych.
 φοβερῖζω, to terrify, scare, LXX (Neh. 6. 9, al.):—φοβερισμός, ὁ, a terrifying, terror, Ib. (Ps. 87. 16).
 φοβερο-ειδής, ἐς, terrible to behold, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 18).
 φοβερο-όμματος, ὄν, of awful eye, Βριμύ Inscr. ap. Maffei Mus. Veron.; in Hdn. Epim. 17, also -ὄφθαλμος.
 φοβερο-ποιέω, to make formidable, Onosander 14.
 φοβερός, ὁ, ὄν, (φόβος) fearful, whether act. or pass.: I. act., like δεινός, causing fear, dreadful, frightful, terrible, formidable, χρηστήρια φ. Hdt. 7. 139, Aesch. Pr. 127, Th. 78, etc.; πλήθει φ. formidable only from numbers, Thuc. 2. 98 (but in Isocr. 3 C, fearful to the multitude, cf. Plat. Phaedo 67 E); c. inf., φ. ἰδεῖν, φ. προσιδέσθαι fearful to behold, Aesch. Pers. 27, 48, Eur., etc.; φ. προσπολεμῆσαι Deni. 42. 12, cf. Theocr. 22. 2:—τὸ εὐνῆτες τοῖς μὲν πολίταις φοβερὸν the terror habitually prevalent among the people, Thuc. 6. 55. 2. serving as matter of fear, regarded with fear, esp. with respect to con-

sequences, οὐδὲ ὄρκος φ. Thuc. 3. 83; ἵππος φοβερός μὴ ἀνήκεστον τι ποιήσῃ a horse that makes one fear he will do some mischief, Xen. Hier. 6, 15; σεμνότερος καὶ φοβερότερος δοκεῖ εἶναι Andoc. 31. 27; φοβεροὶ ἦσαν μὴ ποιήσειαν Xen. An. 5. 7, 2; φοβερότεροι τοῖς πολεμίοις Id. Eq. Mag. 4, 11, cf. Ages. 11, 10:—φοβερόν ἢ τριήρης is a formidable thing, Id. Oec. 8, 8; φ. τὸ πρὸ τῶν λυπηρῶν [προσδόκημα] Plat. Phileb. 32 C; φοβερότατον ἐρημία Xen. An. 2. 5, 9:—also, τὸ φ. terror, danger, Id. Lac. 9, 1; τὰ φ. Plat. Phileb. 49 B; τῶν φοβερῶν ὄντων τῇ πόλει γενέσθαι the things which were dreaded as likely to happen . . . Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 17:—φοβερόν [ἔστι] μὴ . . . there is reason to dread that . . . Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 22, Hier. 1, 12:—ἀγγέλλεσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ φοβερότατον 'to be fearfully exaggerated, Dion. H. 1. 57. 3. in Rhetor. of style, severe, grave, impressive, Dion. H. de Lys. 13, etc. II. pass., like δειλός, feeling fear, scared, affrighted, afraid, timid, ἐκτέταμαι φοβερὰν φρένα Soph. O. T. 153, cf. Alcae. (ap. Schol.) 94; ὄμμα Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 620; opp. to θαρσαλέος, Thuc. 2. 3, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 19; φ. τὴν ψυχὴν Id. Oec. 7, 25; σκοπεῖν εἰ φοβεροὶ (sc. οἱ πῶλοι) Plat. Rep. 413 D; φ. ποιεῖν τινα Id. Legg. 647 C; φ. εἰς τὸ τολμᾶν Ib. 649 D. 2. caused by fear, troubled, panic, ἀναχώρησις Thuc. 4. 128; φοβερὰ ὄσσοις ὀμίχλη προσῆξε Aesch. Pr. 144; φ. φροντίδες ἀνxious thoughts, Plat. Theag. 127 B. III. Adv. -ῶς, in both senses, Lys. 169. 33, Xen., etc.; Comp., φοβερότερον φθέγγεσθαι Id. Symp. 1, 10; Sup., φοβερότατα ἔχειν Id. Eq. Mag. 8, 20, cf. Cyr. 8. 3, 5.

φοβερότης, ητος, ἢ, the power of causing fear, terribleness, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 11, Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 3. φοβερ-ῶπος, ὄν, Orph. Fr. 8. 8, and φοβερ-ῶψ, ὦπος, ὄ, ἢ, Id. H. 69. 8, (ῶψ) terrible of aspect. 'φοβεσι-στράτη [ᾶ], ἢ, scarer of hosts, epith. of Athena, Ar. Eq. 1177:—also φοβέ-στράτος, Galen., who further cites φ. αἰγίς from Hes.; cf. E. M. 797. 54.

φοβέω (φόβος): 3 pl. imper. φοβεόντων Hdt. 7. 235; Ion. impf. φοβέσκον Hes. Sc. 162:—fut. -ήσω Eur. Heracl. 357, (ἐκ-) Thuc. 4. 126:—aor. ἐφόβησα Il. 15. 15, Att.:—Pass. and Med., Ion. 2 sing. φόβει Hdt. 1. 39; Ion. imper. φόβεο or φοβεῦ Id. 1. 9., 7. 52:—Ep. 3 pl. impf. φοβέοντο Il. 6. 41:—fut. φοβήσομαι 22. 250, Plat., etc.; φοβηθήσομαι Plut. Brut. 40, Luc. Zeuxid. 9; but in Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 30, Plat. Rep. 470 A, Dem. 197. 13, φοβήσομαι is now restored, mostly from the best MSS.:—aor. pass. ἐφοβήθη always in Att., Ep. 3 pl. ἐφοβήθη or φόβηθη Hom.; aor. med. ἐφοβησάμην only in Anacreont. 34. 11:—pf. πεφόβημαι Hom., Att.; 3 pl. -ηται Plat. Crat. 403 E: plqpf. ἐφοβήμην Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 32; 3 pl. -ηντο Thuc. 5. 50, Ep. -ηατο Il. 21. 206.

A. Act. in Hom. (never in Od.) always to put to flight, Lat. *fugo*, [ἴρηξ] ἐφόβησε κολοίους Il. 16. 583; Ζεὺς καὶ ἄλκιμον ἄνδρα φοβεῖ Ib. 689; Τρώων οὖς ἐφόβησας 22. 11; φοβήσαι τε στίχας ἀνδρῶν 17. 505; ἐφόβησε δὲ λαοὺς [σὸς δόλος] 15. 15; σέ γέ φημι . . . δουρὶ φοβήσειν 20. 187; once in Hes. l. c., φοβέεσκον ἐπὶ χθονὶ φύλ' ἀνθρώπων. II. to strike with fear, to terrify, frighten, alarm, Lat. *terreo*, Hdt. 7. 235 and Att.; μὴ φίλους φόβει Aesch. Theb. 262; φ' μὴ ὅτι δρῶντι τάρβος οὐδ' ἔπος φοβεῖ Soph. O. T. 296, cf. 1013, Eur. Hipp. 572; πόνος ὁ μὴ φοβῶν free from alarm, Soph. Ph. 864; ἢ δύναμις φοβοῦσα Antipho 127. 23; αἱ κάμηλοι ἐφόβουν τοὺς ἵππους Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 48; τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐφόβουν, μὴ . . . λέγων Thuc. 5. 45;—c. dat. modi, λόγοις Aesch. Pers. 215; μεγαληγορίασι Eur. Heracl. 357; τῷ μὲν Τισσαφέρνει τοὺς Ἀθηναίους φ., ἐκείνοις δὲ τὸν Τισσαφέρνην to frighten the Athenians with T., and T. with the Athenians, Thuc. 8. 82;—so c. part., φ. τινα λέγων by saying, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 8; λέγοντες ὡς ἤξει βασιλεύς Dem. 185. 5:—absol., πόνος ὁ μὴ φοβῶν κράτιστος Soph. Ph. 864; φοβήσαντες κατεστήσαντο τὴν πολιτείαν by terror, Plat. Rep. 551 B.

B. Pass. and Med., in Hom. always, to be put to flight, to flee affrighted, flee, once in Od., κύνες . . . διὰ σταθμοῖο φόβηθεν 16. 163; often in Il., ὑπέμειναν ἀολλέες, οὐδ' ἐφόβηθεν 5. 498; τοὶ δ' ἐφόβηθεν . . . θεοσεσίῳ ὀμάδῳ 16. 295; καὶ μὲσσον πεδίον φοβέοντο, βύες ὡς ἄς τε λέων ἐφόβησε 11. 172:—often in part., μὴ καὶ πεφοβημένος ἔλθης 10. 510, cf. 15. 4., 21. 606; φοβηθεὶς δύσεθ' ἀλδς κατὰ κύμα in flight, 6. 135; βῆ δὲ φοβηθεὶς 22. 137:—ὑπό τινος φοβέεσθαι to flee before him, 8. 149; ὑπό τινι 15. 637; and c. acc., φοβεῖσθαι τινα 22. 250.—Hom. uses the word, like φέβομαι, in no other sense, Lehrs Aristarch. p. 89, Scholl. II. 5. 223., 6. 41., 21. 606; and so perhaps it is used in Hdt. 9. 70. II. to be seized with fear, be affrighted, fear, Hdt. and Att.—Construction, 1. absol., πεφόβημαι πτηνῆς ὡς ὄμμα πελείας Soph. Aj. 139; φοβηθέντες ᾤχοντο φεύγοντες flying in terror, Aeschin. 7. 3, cf. Plat. Apol. 29 B, etc.:—c. dat. modi, φ. μάστιγι Eur. Rhes. 37:—c. acc. cogn., φ. φόβον Id. Tro. 1166, cf. Supp. 548; φόβους Plat. Prot. 360 B. 2. foll. by Preps., φ. ἀπό τινος to be afraid of one (prob. a Hebraism), LXX (Levit. 26. 2, Jer. 1. 8), Ev. Matth. 10. 28, Luc. 12. 4; ἔκ τινος from some cause, Soph. Tr. 671; εἰς or πρὸς τι to be alarmed at a thing, Id. O. T. 980, Tr. 1211, cf. Luc. Prom. es 4; ἐπὶ τινι Luc. D. Marin. 14. 4;—but, φ. ἀμφὶ τινι to fear about a thing, Hdt. 6. 62; περὶ τινος Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 35, etc.; περὶ τινι Thuc. 2. 90, Plat. Euthyd. 275 B; (τι περὶ τινι Thuc. 4. 123); ὑπὲρ τινος Andoc. 33. 43, Plat. Rep. 387 C; περὶ τι Id. Crat. 404 E; πρὸ τινος Id. Apol. 29 B; πρὸς τινος Soph. Tr. 150. 3. foll. by a relat. clause, φοβεῖσθαι μὴ . . . to fear lest a thing will be, Lat. *vereri ne* . . . Eur. Or. 770, Ar. Pax 606, Thuc., etc. (cf. μὴ B. 8); so, φ. ὅπως μὴ . . . Thuc. 6. 13, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 2; φ. μὴ οὐ Ib. 1. 2, 7, Oec. 16, 6 (cf. μὴ οὐ 1); very often with an acc. foll. by μὴ, ταῦτ' οὖν φοβοῦμαι, μὴ . . . Soph. Tr. 550, cf. Xen. An. 7. 1, 2, Plat., etc.; also, φ. ὑπὲρ τινος, μὴ . . . Plat. Rep. 387 C; or with inf. foll. by μὴ, φοβοῦμαι ἂν τῷ ἡγεμόνι ἔπεσθαι, μὴ ἀγάγη κτλ. Xen. An. 1. 3, 17, cf. Plat. Theaet. 143 E, Gorg. 457 E:—also, φοβ. ὅτι . . . ὡς . . . to fear that . . ., not like Lat. *vereri ut* . . ., but = φ. μὴ . . ., in a more

positive sense, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 1; φ. τόδε, ὅτι . . . Thuc. 7. 67, cf. Plat. Gorg. 479 A; διὰ τοῦτο φ. τινος, ὅτι . . . Isocr. 128 C; more rarely, φ. ὡς . . . Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 12; φ. πῶς χρῆ . . . Ib. 4. 5, 19; φ. εἰ δεήσει . . . Ib. 6. 1, 17. 4. c. inf., with the Art., φ. τὸ ἀποθνήσκω = φ. θάνατον, Plat. Gorg. 522 E, etc.; but more commonly with inf. only, to fear to do, be afraid of doing, Aesch. Cho. 46, Soph. Aj. 254, Eur. Ion 628, Thuc., etc.; rarely with μὴ inserted, φ. μὴ ἐξοστρακισθῆναι Plut. Pericl. 7. 5. c. acc. pers. to stand in awe of, dread, fear, δαίμονας τοὺς ἐνθάδε Aesch. Supp. 893; στρατὸν Ἀργείων Soph. Ph. 1250; τοὺς ἄνω θεοὺς Plat. Legg. 927 A, cf. Isocr. 5. B, etc.; τὰς κύνας Xen. Cyn. 5, 16; etc. 6. c. acc. rei, to fear or fear about a thing, βρόμον Aesch. Theb. 476; τὸ προσέρπον Soph. Aj. 227; μέμψιν Eur. Alc. 1057; τὸ σῶμα Plat. Phaedr. 239 D; δουλείαν, δεσμόν, etc., Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 24, etc.; v. supr. II. 3. 7. c. part., προδιδούς ἐφοβήθη Lycurg. 150. 6. Cf. δεῖδω throughout.

φόβη, ἢ, a lock or curl of hair, Aesch. Cho. 188; βοστρύχων ἄκρας φόβας Soph. El. 449, cf. O. C. 1465; δρακόντων φόβαι, i. e. the Gorgon's snaky locks, Pind. P. 10. 75. 2. the mane of a horse, Soph. Fr. 587. 7 and 10, Eur. Alc. 429, Bacch. 1186. II. metaph., like κόμη, Lat. *comā*, the tresses of trees, their leafage, foliage, Soph. Ant. 419, Eur. Alc. 172, Bacch. 684, etc.; ἰων φόβαι tufts of violets, Pind. Fr. 45. 16; εὐπέταλοι φόβαι Anth. P. 6. 158; of the plummy heads of reed, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 4, cf. 4. 4, 10. (On its possible connexion with σύβη, v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 574.)

φόβημα, τό, a terror, τινος to one, Soph. O. C. 699. 2. terror, Aquila V. T.

φοβητέον, verb. Adj. of φοβέομαι, one must fear, Plat. Rep. 452 B, Legg. 891 A, etc. 2. φοβητέος, α, ὄν, to be feared, Ib. 746 E.

φοβητικός, ἢ, ὄν, liable to fear, fearful, timid, Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 5.

φοβητός, ἢ, ὄν, to be feared, τινι Soph. Ph. 1154.

φόβητρον, τό, a scarecrow, bugbear, terror, LXX (Isai. 19. 17); elsewhere always in pl. terrors, Hipp. 303. 16, Plat. Ax. 367 A, Ev. Luc. 21. 11; Τισιφώνης τὰ φόβητρα, prob. Tragic masks of the Furies, Anth. P. 11. 189.

φοβό-διψος, ὄν, = ἰδροφόβος, like one bitten by a mad dog, Cael. Aurel.

φοβο-ειδής, ἐς, fearful, v. l. in Pemp. ap. Stob. 461. 8.

φοβο-θεῖα, ἢ, = δεισιδαιμονία, Hesych.

φοβο-ποιέω, to cause fear, Schol. Hes. Op. 1.

φόβος, ὁ, (φέβομαι) flight, Lat. *fuga*, the only sense in Hom. (Schol. II. 11. 71, v. φοβέω B. 1); only once in Od., οἱ δ' ἔσχοντο φόβου 24. 57; oft. in Il., Δαναῶν γίνετο ἰαχὴ τε φ. τε 15. 396; φύξα, φόβου κρούεντος ἑταίρη 9. 2; πρῶτος Πηνέλεως . . . ἦρξε φόβοιο 17. 396; ἐς φόβον ἀνδρῶν 15. 310;—so, φόβονδε = φύγαδε, ἐστάμεναι κρατερῶς, μὴδὲ τροπᾶσθε φόβονδε 15. 666; φόβονδ' ἔχε μῦνυχας ἵππους 8. 139; μὴ τι φόβονδ' ἀγόρευε counsel not to flight, 5. 252; ἀίξαντα φόβονδε 17. 579:—Φόβος is personified as son of Ares, 13. 299, cf. 15. 119; Δειμὸς τε Φόβος τε 11. 37, cf. 4. 440; so in Hes. Th. 934, Aesch. Pers. 45.

II. panic fear, such as causes flight, στρατῷ φ. ἐμβάλλειν Hdt. 7. 10, 5; ἐν τῷ γινομένῳ φ. Id. 9. 69;—then generally, fear, terror, properly of the outward show of fear, and so distinguished from δέος (v. sub δέος), τόπος ὀρθόθριξ φ. Aesch. Cho. 32; διατόπος φ. Id. Pr. 181; ταρβόουνος Id. Theb. 240; νεανικός Eur. Hipp. 1204; joined with δέος and δεῖμα, v. sub vocc.; opp. to θάρσος, Plat. Legg. 644 C, cf. Aesch. Theb. 270; sometimes in milder sense, doubt, scruple, Plat. Phaedo 101 B, Soph. 268 A.—Construction, a. the Object of fear is in gen., fear or dread of another, Aesch. Pers. 115, Thuc. 3. 54, etc.; φ. ταῦ στρατεῦσαι Xen. An. 3. 1, 18; c. dupl. gen., ὀμμάτων εὐληφώτας φόβον . . . τῆς ἐμῆς ἐπεισόδου Soph. O. C. 729;—so with Preps., φ. ἀπό τινος Xen. An. 7. 2, 37 (v. l. ὑπό), Cyr. 3. 3, 53, etc.; ἔκ τινος Aesch. Cho. 930, Xen.; πρὸς τινος Soph. El. 784; πρὸς τινα Dem. 204. 19., 798. 3;—so, φ. περὶ τινος fear for or concerning . . ., Thuc. 4. 88, Plat.; ὑπὲρ τινος Thuc. 7. 41; τὸν ἐκ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους φ. Xen. An. 1. 2, 18; τῷ καθ' ἑαυτὸν φ. from personal fear, Dem. 341. 21:—from such phrases as φ. τοῦ στρατεῦναι comes the usage c. inf., φ. στρατεῦναι, Xen. An. 2. 4, 3; φόβῳ εἰσορᾶν from fear to see, Eur. I. T. 1342:—for τεθνάναι τῷ φόβῳ τινά, v. θνήσκω 1. 2, δέος 1. b. with Verbs, φόβον τεύχειν Aesch. Pr. 1090; φ. βλέπειν Id. Theb. 498, cf. 386; ποιεῖν τινι Xen. An. 1. 8, 18; παρέχειν Eur. Hec. 1113, Xen., etc.; παρασκευάζειν Dem. 1374. 13; φόβον ἐμβάλλειν, ἐπιθέσθαι τινί to strike terror into one, Lat. *metum incutere alicui*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 18, An. 7. 4, 1; ἐνεργάζεσθαι τινι Isocr. 147 C, 226 C; φόβῳ δίδοναι τινά Pind. P. 5. 81;—of the person who feels fear, φόβον λαμβάνειν, ἔχειν Eur. El. 39, Xen. Hier. 11, 11; τρέφειν Soph. Tr. 28;—c. acc. cogn., φόβον φοβεῖσθαι, δεδοικέναι Plat. Prot. 360 B, Eur. Supp. 548; τὸν σὸν οὐ ταρβῶ φ. I fear not with thy fear, i. e. not like thee, Soph. Ph. 1251; so, Ταυτάλου φ. φοβεῖσθαι Schol. Eur. Or. 6;—also, ἐς φ. καθίστασθαι Hdt. 8. 12, Thuc. 2. 81; ἔρχεσθαι Plat. Legg. 635 C; ἐν φ. γενέσθαι Id. Rep. 578 E; also, φόβος ἔχει με Aesch. Ag. 1243, Eur. Or. 1255; εἰσέρχεται, ὑπέρχεται με φ. Ib. 1324, Soph. Ph. 1231; φ. ἐμπίπτει μοι Xen. An. 2. 2, 19, etc.; διὰ φόβου ἔρχομαι, γίγνομαι Eur. Or. 757, Plat. Legg. 791 B:—opp. to all these are, φόβον λύειν Aesch. Theb. 270, Eur. Or. 104; ξηαιρεῖν Isocr. 19 C; ἀπελαύνειν τινί Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 10; φόβου ἀπαλλάττεσθαι to get rid of it, Ib. 5. 2, 32; φόβου ἐκλύεσθαι τινα Soph. O. T. 1002; φόβους ἀπολύεσθαι Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 10; φόβου μεθεῖσα (Herm. φόβους) Eur. Hel. 555; φόβου ἐξῶθεν εἶναι Id. El. 901:—φόβος [ἔστι] c. inf., Xen. An. 2. 4, 3; μὴ . . . Id. Mem. 2. 1, 25; ὅπως μὴ . . . Plat. Symp. 193 A; but φόβος εἰ πείσω vereor ut . . ., Eur. Med. 184; so, φόβος ἔχει με ὅπως χρῆ . . . Hdt. 4. 115; φόβον ἔχει τι ὡς . . . it causes fear that, Plat. Soph. 268 A; φόβος ἦν ὥστε τέγγαι Eur. I. T. 1350:—abverbial usages, φόβῳ by or through fear,

Aesch. Supp. 786, Theb. 240, Plat., etc.; so, with a Prep., διὰ φόβου, διὰ τὸν φ. Xen. Hier. 1, 38, Cyr. 3. 1, 24; ἐκ φόβου Soph. O. C. 887; μετὰ φόβων Isocr. 20 A; ἀρχεῖν ἐν φόβοισι Soph. O. T. 585; ὑπὸ τοῦ φ. ἀποθνήσκειν Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 25; ποῖτ., ἀμφὶ φόβῳ (v. ἀμφὶ B. IV. 2): —also in pl., not only in Poets, as Pind. N. 9. 64, Aesch. Theb. 134, Soph. Aj. 531, etc.; but also in Prose; φόβους καὶ δειμάτα Thuc. 7. 80; πόνους καὶ φ. Plat. Legg. 635 C; κινδύνους καὶ φ. Id. Theact. 173 A. 2. an object of terror, a terror, Soph. O. C. 1652; φόβος ἀκοῦσαι a terror to hear, Hdt. 6. 112:—pl. φόβοι, like Lat. terrores, ἦν φόβους λέγειν Soph. O. T. 917; πολλῶν φ. προσαγομένων Xen. An. 4. 1, 23.

φοιβάζω, fut. ἄσω, (Φοῖβος) to prophesy, utter prophetic words, absol., Anth. P. 9. 525, 21; c. acc., φ. ὅσα Lye. 6; μύθους Anth. P. 9. 191. 2. to inspire, πάθος φοιβάζον τοὺς λόγους Longin. 8. 4:—Pass., Helioid. 2. 22. II. = φοιβάω I, Lyc. 731, 875, 1166.

φοιβαίνω, = foreg., Hesych., E. M. φοιβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a priestess of Phoebus: generally, an inspired woman, prophetess, Eur. Hec. 827, cf. Timoth. Fr. 1: also as fem. Adj., = φοιβά-ζουσα, Plut. 2. 22 A, 170 A.

φοίβασμα, τό, a prophecy, oracle, Manass. Chron. 3521, Theod. Prodr. φοιβαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, like inspiration, enthusiastic, Longin. 13. 2; c. gen., φ. χρησμών uttering oracles, Plut. Rom. 21.

φοιβάστρια, ἡ, a prophetess, Lye. 1468. φοιβάω, to cleanse, purify, χείρας φοιβήσασα μύροις Theocr. 17. 134, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 302, Call. Lav. Fall. II. II. = φοιβάζω I, Schol. Soph. Aj. 322, Hesych.

Φοίβειος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Ion 461; Ion. Φοιβήιος, η, ον (also in Eur. I. A. 756 (Iyr.), cf. Ἀχιλλεῖος):—of Phoebus, belonging or sacred to him, Hdt. 6. 61, Eur. Phoen. 225, Fr. 859:—pecul. fem. Φοιβηίς, ἴδος, Anth. P. 9. 201, etc.

Φοῖβη, ἡ, Lat. Phoebé, one of the daughters of Uranus and Gaia, who bore Leto and Asterié to Coius, Hes. Th. 136, 404, Aesch. Eum. 7: acc. to others the mother of Phoebus was so called, v. sub Φοῖβος, Aesch. Eum. 8:—and, later, Phoebé is a common epith. of Artemis, Virg. G. 1. 341, etc.—Cf. φοῖβος.

φοιβητεύω, to be a φοιβητής, Hesych. φοιβητής, οὐ, ὁ, a prophet, Manetho 1. 237, C. I. 4990, —96. φοιβητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. inspired, prophesying, Manetho 4. 550. φοιβητρια, ἡ, = καθάρτρια, a purifier, Hesych.; ἡ Φ., of Isis, C. I. 4987. φοιβητῶρ, ορος, ὁ, = φοιβητής, Orph. Lith. 383. Φοιβό-ληπτος, ον, possessed by Phoebus, Lyc. 1460, Plut. Pomp. 48:—Ion. Φοιβό-λαμπτος, Hdt. 4. 13.

Φοιβο-νομέομαι, Pass. to be ruled by Phoebus, i. e. to be purified, Thesalian word in Plut. 2. 393 C.

Φοῖβος, η, ον: (v. sub fin.):—pure, bright, radiant, ὕδωρ Hes. Fr. 78, Lyc. 1009; ἡλίου φοῖβη φλογί Aesch. Pr. 22; ὄνειρον Aleman 45. II. as prop. n., Φοῖβος, ὁ, Phoebus, i. e. the Bright or Pure, an old epith. of Apollo, which became a pr. n. (cf. Φοῖβη): Hom. commonly joins Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων, but also has Φοῖβος alone, Il. 1. 443., 15. 221, al.; rarely inverted, Ἀπόλλων Φοῖβος 20. 68, Hes. ap. Schol. Od. 4. 232. But Homer's Φοῖβος is not the Sun-god (Ἥλιος), for Apollo did not receive this character till much later: the name Φοῖβος refers rather to the radiance of youth, which was always a chief attribute of Apollo, cf. Müller Dor. 2. 6, 7. (Prob. from φάος, φαῖος (i. e. φάφος), so that the β represents F: hence φοιβάω, φοιβάζω, partly in the sense of cleansing, partly in that of prophesying.)

φοῖδες, v. sub φωῖς. φοῖνᾶ, ἡ, Lacon. for θοῖνη, as φῆρ for θῆρ, Alcmān II. φοινῆεις, εσσα, εν, (φοῖνός) blood-red, deep red, δράκων Il. 22. 202, 220; αἷμα Mosch. 2. 58: bloody, ἀσπίς Nic. Th. 158:—cf. δαφοινός.

φοίνιγμα, τό, that which is red, Liban. 4. 1072. φοινιγμός, ὁ, the irritation of the skin by rubefacients, Galen. φοινικ-άνθεμος, ον, with purple flowers, φοιν. ἔαρ, Lat. purpureum ver, Pind. P. 4. 114.

φοινικάω, = φοινίσσω, Gloss. φοινικ-εἰμων, ον, (εἶμα) with garment of red, v. φιλοκονίμων. φοινικεῖος [ῖ], ον, of the palm-tree, οἶνος Diod. 1. 91, Suid.:—rarely found but in Ion. form φοινικήιος.

Φοινικ-ἐλικτος, ὁ, = ἀπάτηλος, Poëta ap. Hesych.; cf. Φοῖνιξ ἀνήρ ἀπατήλια εἰδώς Od. 14. 288; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 120.

φοινίκεος [ῖ], εα, εον: (φοῖνιξ A. I. 2):—purple-red, purple or crimson, and (generally) red, Lat. puniceus, Simon. 23; ῥόδα Pind. I. 4 (3). 30; προμαχεῶνες Hdt. 1. 98; εἶμα Id. 2. 132, cf. 7. 76., 9. 22:—Att. contr. φοινικοῦς, ᾶ, οὖν, Xen. An. 1. 2, 16, Cyr. 7. 1, 2, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5; τὸ φοινικεῖον dark red, Arist. Metaph. 9. 7, 2, al.; less bright than τὸ ἀλουργές, Id. Color. 2, 2 sq.; cf. ἀργυροῦς, χαλκοῦς, χρυσοῦς from ἀργυρεος, etc. In many places φοινικά has been introduced by the Copyists for φοινικᾶ, c. g. Diosc. 2. 207, Dio C. 40. 18, cf. Suid. s. v., Lob. Phryn. 148, Paral. 286.—Cf. φοῖνιξ B, φοινίκιος.

Φοινίκη [ῖ], ἡ, Phoenicia, Od. 4. 83, Hdt., and Att.; cf. Φοῖνιξ. II. the country of Carthage, Eur. Tro. 221.

φοινικήιος, η, ον, Ion. for φοινίκεος, = φοινίκινος I, of the date-palm, ἐσθήη φοινικηῖα a garment of palm leaves, Hdt. 4. 43; φ. οἶνος palm-wine, Id. 2. 86, etc.; so in I. 194, Valla restored βίκους φοινικηίου .. οἶνου for -ήιους):—φοινικηῖη νοῦσος = ἐλεφαντίασις, Hipp. ap. Galen. II. Phoenician, Hdt. 3. 37., 8. 90 and 97; Φοινικηία γράμματα, of the ancient Ionic alphabet, Id. 5. 58, cf. C. I. 3044. 37, cf. Böckh ad l.

φοινικήις, ἴδος, ἡ, = φοινικίς, Hesych. Φοινικίας ἀνεμος, ὁ, the Phoenician wind, i. e. the South-East, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 10, Vent. Sign. 6.

Φοινικίδιον, τό, Dim. of Φοῖνιξ, a young or little Phoenician, Diog. L. 7. 3.

Φοινικίζω: fut. Att. ἰῶ, to imitate the Phoenicians, of brutal lust, like λεσβιάζω, Luc. Pseudol. 28, Galen. 12. 249. II. (φοῖνιξ) to be dark red or boy, Geop. 16. 2, 3; cf. Lat. spadix.

Φοινικικός, ἡ, ὄν, Phoenician, Hdt. 6. 47, Thuc. 6. 46, etc.; sometimes, like Ὠγύγιος, to express great antiquity, Plat. Rep. 414 C:—later, also, Punic, as in fides Punica, to express craft and treachery, Φ. στρατή-γημα Polyb. 3. 78, 1; φ. τι ψεύδος Eust. 1757. fin.:—Adv. -κῶς, in Phoenician fashion, Diog. L. 7. 25:—Φοινικός, ἡ, ὄν, is a freq. error of the Copyists, v. Wimmer Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 3, Dion. H. 1. 6 and 8., 2. 66, etc. II. = φοινίκεος, red: metaph., κακὰ φοιν. 'of deep dye,' Ar. Pax 303; v. Br. et Dind. ib. 1173.

φοινικίνος, η, ον, (φοῖνιξ B. II) = φοινικήιος, of the date-palm, φ. μύρον, palm-unguent, Antiph. Θεορικ. 1. 4; οἶνος ὁ φ. palm-wine, Ehipp. Incert. 3; and without οἶνος, Id. Εφηβ. 1. II. Φοινίκινος, η, ον, Phoenician, φ. νόσος, elephantiasis, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

φοινικίον [ῖ], τό, = φοῖνιξ B. II. 2, Galen. II. = φοῖνιξ B. IV, Arist. Probl. 19. 13. III. = φοῖνιξ B. I. 1, C. I. 155. 12.

φοινίκιος, α, ον, later form of φοινίκεος, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 4, Polyb. 6. 23, 12. II. = Φοινικικός I, Soph. Fr. 460, Diod. 3. 67., 5. 74, Plut. 2. 738 E.

φοινικιοῦς, οὔσσα, οὖν, = φοινίκεος, Ar. Av. 272, Arist. Color. 2. 2., 3. 12., 5. 19, al. II. φοινικιοῦν, τό, a court of justice at Athens, named from the colour of its walls, Paus. 1. 28, 8; cf. βατραχιοῦν.

φοινικός, ἴδος, ἡ, (φοῖνιξ) a red or purple cloth, Ar. Pl. 731, 735; used for horses, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 12. 2. a red cloak, Lat. punicea vestis, Ar. Ach. 320; φοινικίδ' ὀξεῖαν πᾶνυ a red cloak as bright as bright can be, Id. Pax 1173, cf. 1175: esp. the dark-red military cloak of the Lacedaemonians, Id. Lys. 1140, Arist. Fr. 499; v. Schol. ad ll. c., Schneid. Xen. Lac. 11, 3, Thom. M. p. 899:—a similar cloak worn by Persians, Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 1, cf. sq.; by Romans, Plut. Aemil. 18, etc.; distinguished from πορφύρις, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 3. 3. a red curtain or carpet, Aeschin. 64. 27. 4. a red flag hung out as the signal for action, Polyb. 2. 66, 11, Diod. 13. 17, etc.:—generally, a red banner, φοινικίδα ἀνασείειν, a form in solemn curses or excommunications, Lys. 107. 40. 5. a red label or ticket under high-hung pictures, to tell their subject, Jo. Chrys.

φοινικιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (φοῖνιξ) a dyer of purple or red, Zonar. II. with the Persians, a weaver of purple, i. e. one of the highest rank, Lat. purpuratus, Xen. An. 1. 2, 20; whereas the παραλουργεῖς, who were of lower rank, wore only saecings of purple, Hesych.; cf. παρυφής. III. = Φοινικίζων, brutally lustful, Schol. Ar. Pax 883, E. M.

Φοινικιστί, Adv. in the Phoenician or Punic tongue, Polyb. 1. 80, 6. φοινικίτης, ον, ὁ, (φοῖνιξ B. II), φ. οἶνος palm-wine, Diosc. 5. 40. φοινικό-βάλλων, ἡ, the palm-acorn, i. e. the date, the fruit of the date-palm, Polyb. 12. 2, 6., 26. 10, 9, Diosc. 1. 14, 8, C. I. 123. 20.

φοινικό-βαπτος, ον, purple-dyed, ἐσθήματα Aesch. Eum. 1028. φοινικό-βᾶπτις, ἑς, = φοινικόβαπτος, Helioid. 3. 3, Schol. Ar. Ach. 319.

Φοινικό-γενής, ἑς, Phoenician-born, Eur. Fr. 475 a. 1. φοινικό-δάκτυλος, ον, crimson-fingered, coined by Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 13, on the analogy of ῥοδοδ-.

φοινικό-ειδής, ἑς, ruddy, Eccl.

φοινικόεις, εσσα, εν, (φοῖνιξ B. I), = φοινίκεος, dark-red, purple or crimson, χλαῖνα Il. 10. 133, Od. 14. 500; ἦνια Hes. Sc. 95; σμῶ-διγγες .. αἵματι φοινικέσσαι red with blood, Il. 23. 717; αἵματι φοινικέεις Hes. Sc. 194. [In Hom. and Hes., φοινικέσσαν, -δεντα, must be pronounced as if contracted.]

φοινικό-κροκος, ον, (κρόκη) of purple wool, ζώνη Pind. O. 6. 66. φοινικό-λεγνος, ον, red-streaked, of the bird πηνέλοψ, Ion ap. Hesych.

φοινικό-λοφος, ον, purple or crimson-crested, δράκων Eur. Phoen. 820; ὕρνιθες Theocr. 22. 72; ἀλεκτροῶν Geop. 14. 16, 2.

φοινικό-πάρηος [ᾶ], ον, Ion. for φοινικοπάρηιος, red-cheeked, like μι-λοπάρηος, epith. of ships, the bows of which were painted red, Od. 11. 124., 23. 271.

φοινικό-πάρυφος, ον, with purple border, τῆβενναι πορφυραῖ φ., the trabecae, Dion. H. 6. 13.

φοινικό-πέδος, ον, with red bottom or ground, of the Red Sea, φοινικό-πέδον τ' Ἐρυθρᾶς .. χεῦμα θαλάσσης Aesch. Fr. 192.

φοινικό-πέζα, ἡ, ruddy-footed, epith. of Demeter: prob. from the colour of ripe corn, Virgil's rubicundo Ceres, and formed on the anal. of ἀργυρόπεζα, Pind. O. 6. 159, ubi v. Böckh (92).

φοινικό-πτερος, ον, red-feathered: name of a water-bird, perh. the flamingo, Phoenicopterus Ar. Av. 273, cf. Juvenal. 11. 139; also, ὕρνις φ. Cratin. Νεμεσ. 4.

φοινικό-ροδος, ον, red with roses, λειμών Pind. Fr. 95.

φοινικό-ρυγχος, ον, with a red bill, κορακίας Arist. H. A. 9. 24.

φοινικός, Φοινικός, ἡ, ὄν, f. ll. for φοινικοῦς, φοινικικός.

φοινικό-σκελής, ἑς, red-legged, Eur. Ion 1207.

φοινικό-στερόπας, α, ὁ, Dor. for -στερόπης, hurling red lightnings, Ζεὺς Pind. O. 9. 10.

Φοινικό-στολος, ον, sent by Phoenicians, Φοιν. ἔγχεα, i. c. ἔγχεα τοῦ τῶν Φοινίκων στόλου, Pind. N. 9. 67.

φοινικό-τρόφος, ον, bearing palms, τόπος Strab. S38.

φοινικό-ουρος, ὁ, the red-stork (i. e. red-tail), Motacilla phoenicurus, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 4, Geop., etc.

φοινικοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, v. sub φοινικέεις.

φοινικό-φαής, ἑς, ruddy-glancing, ποῖς Eur. Ion 163.

φοινικό-φύτος, *ov*, *grown with palms*, Diod. 2. 48., 19. 98.
 φοινικό-χρως, *δ, ἡ*, *purple-coloured*, Sophronius in Mai. Spicil. 3. 257.
 φοινικτικῶς, *Adv. by becoming red*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 198.
 φοινικῶν, *ῶνος, δ, α*, *palm-grove*, Ael. N. A. 16. 18, Joseph. B. J. 4. 8, 2.
 Φοῖνιξ, *ἴκος, δ, ἡ*, *a Phoenician*, Hom.; Φοῖνιξ ἀνήρ ἀπατήλια εἰδῶς
 Od. 14. 288; for such was the general character of the Phoenicians, as
 the first commercial nation; in Hom. they appear as the first slave-dealers
 and kidnappers, cf. Od. 13. 372 sq., 15. 415 sq.; ὡς Φ. ἀνὴρ, Σιδώνιος
 κἀπηλος Soph. Fr. 756; cf. Φοινικικός. 2. *fem.*, Φοίνισσα γυνή
 Od. 15. 417; αἱ Φ. name of plays by Euripides, Phrynichus, etc.; also, Φ.
 ἐμπολά Pind. P. 2. 125; χθῶν, νῆσος, etc., Eur. Phoen. 6, 204, etc.; Φ.
 βοά Ib. 301; κῶπη Id. Hel. 1272. II. *a Carthaginian*, as
 descended from the Phoenicians, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 1. 72 (183); so
 also, Φοίνισσα ναῦς Diod. 13. 80. (On Lat. *Poenus* as representing
 Φοῖνιξ (cf. *πόρφυρος, purpura*), v. Curt. p. 417.)

B. φοῖνιξ, *ἴκος, δ*, as appellat. *a purple-red, purple or crimson*, be-
 cause the discovery and earliest use of this colour was ascribed to the
 Phoenicians, Il. 4. 141., 6. 219, Od. 23. 201, etc.:—hence, 2. as
 Adj. (with pecul. fem. *φοίνισσα* in Pind. P. 1. 45., 4. 365; but *φοῖνιξ* as
 fem., Eur. Tro. 815; never in good Greek as neut., Lob. Paral. 285)—
red, dark red, of a bay horse, Il. 23. 454; of red cattle, Pind. P. 4. 365,
 Theocr. 25. 128: also, like Lat. *fulvus*, of the colour of fire, *φοίνισσα*
 φλόξ Pind. P. 1. 45; *φοῖνιξ* πυρὸς πνοά Eur. Tro. 815; *πέπλος* Id. Hel.
 181, etc.—*φοῖνιξ, φοινίκεος, φοινίκιος, φοινικόεις, φοινικιοῦς*, were general
 names for all *dark reds*, from crimson to purple, while the *brighter shades*
 seem to have been denoted by *πορφύρεος* and *άλουργής*, *scarlet* was *κόκ-
 κινος, κοκκοβαφής*, v. Arist. (or Theophr.) Color. 10, etc. This class of
 words is used only of actual colour, seldom like *πορφύρεος*, with the
 transferred notion of *brightness, splendour*, as in *φ. ἡνία*, Hes. Sc. 95.
 Cf. *φοινός, φοινήεις, δαφοινός*. Hence, II. *the date-palm*,
palm, Od. 6. 163, h. Ap. 117, Pind. Fr. 45. 13, Eur., etc.: the male and
 female palms were distinguished by Hdt. as *δ φ. ἔρσην* and *ἡ φ. βαλανη-
 φόρος*, 1. 193; yet, he also makes the female palm masc., 4. 172, 182,
 193; cf. Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 6., 8. 4, Diod. 2. 53:—its fronds (*σπάθαι*,
 v. Hdt. 7. 69) were formed into *crowns of victory*, Plut. 2. 723 B, etc.; *φ.
 ἀποδοῦναί τι* Ib. 1045 D:—*οἶνος φοινίκων* (cf. *φοινικῆος*) Xen. An. 2.
 3, 14, cf. 1. 5, 10. 2. *the date*, the fruit of the date palm, Hellenic.
 157, Antiph. Βουσ. 1, Ephipp. Incert. 3; more correctly, *ἡ τοῦ φοίνικος
 βάλανος* Hdt. 1. 193; *καρπὸς φοίνικος* Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 22; cf. *φοινικο-
 βάλανος*. 3. *the frond of the palm*, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 34, 43. III.

a kind of *grass, Lolium perenne*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 11, Diosc. 4.
 43. IV. a musical instrument, like a guitar, invented by the
 Phoenicians, Hdt. 4. 192, cf. Ath. 636 sq.; cf. *φοινίκιον* II. V.
 the fabulous bird *phoenix*, first in Hes. Fr. 50. 4; acc. to the legend in
 Hdt. 2. 73, it came from Arabia to Heliopolis every 500 years, cf.
 Antiph. Ὀμ. 1; but in later legends, it was an Indian bird, which ap-
 peared at the end of periods of 500 or 1461 years, Philostr. 134:—
proverb., *φοίνικος ἔτη βιοῦν* Luc. Hermot. 53; cf. Bochart Hieroz. 2. 6,
 5, Creuzer's *Symb.* 1. p. 438, Jacobson *Clem. ad Rom.* 1. 25, Lewis *Astr.
 of Anc.* p. 283.

C. [In all senses of the word, *τ* in genit.: yet Hdn., Choerob., Pris-
 cian, etc., wrote the nom. *φοῖνιξ*, properispom., holding that *τ* and *υ* were
 never long by nature before *ξ*, (A. B. 1429).—This must have depended
 on the old pronunciation. Cf. *κῆρυξ*.]

φοῖνιξ, *εως, ἡ*, = *φοινιγμός*, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 140 Matth.
 φοῖνιος, *α, ον*, also *ος, ον* Pind. I. 4 (3). 59: (*φοινός*). Poët. Adj.,
 used for *φόνιος*, when the first syll. is to be long, *of or like blood, blood-
 red, red*, αἷμα Od. 18. 97, Aesch. Theb. 737, Soph. Ph. 783; *δρόσος*
 Aesch. Ag. 1390; *φ. στάλαγμα*, i. e. blood, Soph. Ant. 1239. II.
bloody, blood-stained, blood-reeking, *φ. ἀλκά*, of Ajax, Pind. I. c.; *φ.
 ξυνωρίς*, of public and private loss, Aesch. Ag. 643; *χείρ φ.* Soph. Aj.
 772; *χείρες* Id. O. T. 466; *κοπίς* Id. Ant. 601; *κέντρα* Id. Tr. 840. 2.
bloody, murderous, *Σκύλλα* Aesch. Cho. 614; *πέπληγμα* .. *δήγματι
 φοινίω* Id. Ag. 1164, cf. 1278; *φ. Ἄρης* Soph. El. 96; *ἔχιδνα* Id. Tr.
 770:—*φ. σάλος*, metaph. of the pestilence, Id. O. T. 24, cf. Aj. 351.—
 Rare in Com., as Ar. Thesm. 694.

Φοίνισσα, *φοίνισσα*, fem. of Φοῖνιξ, φοῖνιξ.
 φοινίσσω, fut. *ξω*: (*φοινός*):—*to redden, make red*, αἵματι πόντον Orac.
 ap. Hdt. 8. 77; *σπάγια φοιν.* Eur. Or. 1285; *φοινίσσουσα παρῆδ' ἐμὴν
 αἰσχύνα* Id. I. A. 187:—Pass. *to be or become red*, *μάστιγι φοινιχθεῖς*
 Soph. Aj. 110; *φ. αἵματι* Eur. Hec. 152; *καὶ χροῖα φοινιχθῆν* Theocr.
 20. 16; *νάμα δ' ἐφοινίχθη* Id. 23. 61:—Med., *σκέλλη* .. *φοινίξατο σάρκα*
 Nic. Al. 254, cf. Nonn. D. 34. 143. 2. in the Perrhaebian dialect,
 = *αἰμάσσω*, Arist. Mirab. 132. II. intr. *to become blood-red*,
 Soph. Fr. 462 b, Nic. Th. 238, Opp. H. 2. 428.

φοινός, *ἡ, ὄν*, (*φόνος*) *blood-red*, παρῆμον αἵματι φοινόν Il. 16. 159:
blood-stained, murderous, θυμός h. Hom. Ap. 362; *δίκη, ὄλεθρος* Nic. Th.
 146, 675.

φοινός, *δ*, = *φόνος*, Nic. Al. 187.
 φοινώδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) of *blood-red aspect*, Nic. Al. 489.
 φοῖς, *ἴδος, ἡ*, v. *φῶς*.
 φοιτάω, = *φοιτίζω*, Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 532. 10.
 φοιτάλεος, *α, ον*, also *ος, ον*, Eur. Or. 326:—*roaming wildly about*,
 Mosch. 2. 46, Opp. H. 1. 45; *φοιτάλαι* *distrught*, Anth. P. 9.
 603. II. act. *driving madly about, maddening*, *κέντρα* Aesch.
 Pr. 599; *λύσσα* Eur. Or. 326; *μάστιξ* Opp. H. 2. 513.—Poët. word.
 φοιτάλιεύς, *εως, ὄ*, = *sq.*, Opp. C. 4. 236.
 φοιτάλιώτης, *ον, ὄ*, epith. of Bacchus, *the roamer*, Anth. P. 9. 524.
 φοιτάς, *ἄδος, ἡ*, (*φοιτάω*) pecul. fem. of *φοιτάλεος*, of Cassandra, Aesch.
 Ag. 1273; of the Bacchantés, Eur. Bacch. 161. II. as Adj., *φ.*

νόσος *madness, frenzy*, Soph. Tr. 980; *φ. πλάνη* Lyc. 610; *φ. ρίπη*, of
 the flickering of fire, Tryph. 231; *φ. ἐμπορίη*, of commerce by sea, Anth.
 P. 7. 586;—also used with a neut. Subst., *φοιτάσι* *πτεροῖς* on wandering
 wings, Eur. Phoen. 1024, v. Pors. ad l., et ad Or. 264, Lob. Paral. 262:
 late also with masc., *φοιτάδι μόχθω* Jo. Gaz.

φοιτάω, Ion. — *εω* Hdt. (on *εφοίτεε* in Nonn. D. 1. 321, v. Lob. Techn.
 p. 164); impf. Ep. 3 dual *φοιτήτην* for *εφοιτάτην* Il. 12. 266; Ion. *φοί-
 τεσκον* Asius ap. Ath. 525 F: (v. *φοῖτος*). *To go to and fro, up and
 down, in and out, backwards and forwards*, and when it loses this distinct
 sense (v. infr. sub fin.) always with notion of repeated motion, *to stalk
 about*, Hom., Hes., etc.; *ἀν' ὄμιλον εφοίτα θηρὶ εἰκόως* Il. 3. 449, cf. 13.
 760; *φοίτα δ' ἄλλοτε μὲν πρόσθ' Ἐκτορος, ἄλλοτ' ὀπισθεν* 5. 595; *φοι-
 τῶν ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα κατὰ στρατόν* 2. 779; *εφοίτων ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος* Od. 9.
 401., 10. 119; *πάντη φοιτήσασα* Il. 20. 6; *φοίτα μακρὰ βιβὰς* 15. 686,
 cf. Od. 11. 539; *διὰ νηὸς φ. to keep going* from one part to another,
 12. 420; so of birds *on the wing*, 2. 182, Eur. Hipp. 1059, Ion 156; of
 horses *at pasture*, Hdt. 1. 75; of hounds *casting about* for the scent, Xen.
 Cyn. 4. 4., 6, 19; *φοιτᾶς ὑπερπόντιος, ἐν τ' ἀγρονόμοις αὐλαῖς*, of love
 frequenting both sea and land, Soph. Ant. 785, cf. Eur. Hipp. 447; of
 young men *strutting about* to shew their persons, *λαμπροὶ τ' ἐν ἡβῃ καὶ
 πόλεως ἀγάλματα φοιτῶσ'* Id. Fr. 284. 11. 2. *to roam wildly about*,
 Il. 24. 533; *οἱ δὲ μεγάλα στενάχοντες φοίτων* Od. 14. 355; *φοιτῶν
 μαριάσιν νόσοις* Soph. Aj. 59, cf. O. T. 476, 1255: hence, like *ἀλάσμαι*,
 esp. of Bacchantés and the priests of Cybelé, *to roam about in frenzy or
 ecstasy*, Anth. P. 6. 172; cf. *φοιταλέος, φοιτάς*: so too Lat. *error mentis*,
 opp. to *mens constans*. 3. of sexual intercourse, *to go in to a man
 or woman*, *εἰς εὐνὴν φοιτῶντε* Il. 14. 296; *πρὸς ἀλλήλους* Plat. Rep.
 390 C; *πρὸς τὴν γυναῖκα* Lys. 93. 30; *παρ' αὐτὴν* Ib. 10; *παρὰ τὸν
 ἑωυτῆς ἄνδρα* Hdt. 2. 111; *παρὰ τοὺς δούλους* Id. 4. 1; also c. dat. pers.,
τοῖσι Πέρσησι Id. 3. 69. 4. *to resort to a person as a friend*, *φ.
 παρὰ τινα to visit him*, Plat. Euthyd. 295 D Lach. 181 C, etc.; *παρ' ἡμᾶς
 φ. ὡς παρὰ φίλους* Id. Rep. 328 D; *πρὸς τὴν συνονοίαν τινός* Id. Legg.
 624 A; *τινὶ* Id. Gorg. 523 C:—then *to resort to a person or place for any
 purpose*, *εφοίτεον παρὰ Διόσκεα .. δικασόμενοι* Hdt. 1. 96; *φ. παρὰ τινα
 εἰς λόγους* Id. 7. 103; *φ. εἰς τε πολέμους καὶ εἰς ἄγρας, εἰς τε ἀγορὴν καὶ ἐξ
 ἀγορῆς* Id. 1. 37; *εἰς τὰ χρηστήρια* Id. 6. 125; *εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν ἐκάστης ἡμέρας*
 Plat. Legg. 794 B; *φ. πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους*, of embassies from the sub-
 ject states, Thuc. 1. 95; *φοιτᾶν ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας τινός to frequent, wait
 at a great man's door*, Hdt. 3. 119, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 8, Hell. 1. 6, 10; later, *φ.
 ἐπὶ θύρας* Plut., Luc., etc.; and *ἐπὶ θύραις* Plut. Cato Mi. 21; cf. *φοιτήσις*:
 —so, of a dream that visits one frequently, *haunts one*, *ἐν οὐείρασι
 φοιτῶσα* Eur. Alc. 356; *πολλάκις μοι φοιτῶν τὸ αὐτὸ ἐνύπνιον* Plat.
 Phaedo 60 E; also, *φ. εἰς ἐυσσίτια* Id. Rep. 416 E; *ἄκλητος φοιτᾶς
 ἐπὶ δεῖπνον* Cratin. Διον. 3, cf. Eurpol. Κόλακ. 3; *φ. εἰς καπήλου* Plut. 2.
 643 C; *χορεύσων* Dem. 1001. 20; of a company of actors, *φ. τισι εἰς
 τὴν πόλιν* Plat. Legg. 817 A. 5. *to resort to a person as a teacher*,
παρὰ τὸν Σωκράτη Id. Phaedo 59 D; *παρὰ σε ταῦτα μαθησόμενος* Id.
 Symp. 206 B; *παῖς ὦν εφοίτας εἰς τίνος διδασκάλου [οἶκον]*; Ar. Eq.
 1235, cf. Plat. Prot. 326 C, Alc. 1. 109 D; *τῶν διδασκάλων ὅποι εφοιτῶ-
 μεν* Isae. 77. 33; *φ. εἰς τὰ διδασκαλεῖα* Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 6; *εἰς παλαιστραν*
 Plat. Gorg. 456 D; *πρὸς τὰς τοῦ γραμματιστοῦ θύρας* Id. Eryx. 398 E;
 c. dat., *τοῖς μαγοῖς* Philostr. 35:—then, absol. *to go to school*, Ar. Nub.
 916, 938; *εἰδιδασκες γράμματα, ἐγὼ δ' εφοίτων* Dem. 315. 7; *οἱ φοιτῶντες
 the schoolboys*, Plat. Legg. 804 D, Isocr. Antid. § 196; cf. *συμφοιτάω,
 φοιτητής*. 6. of a physician, *to practise*, Hipp. Lex. II.

of things, esp. of objects of commerce, *to come in constantly or regularly,
 be imported*, *εξ ἐσχάτης* (sc. *γῆς*) *ὃ τε κασσίτερος ἡμῖν φοιτᾶ καὶ τὸ
 ἤλεκτρον* Hdt. 3. 115; *κέρεα, τὰ εἰς Ἑλλάδας φοιτέοντα which are
 imported into Greece*, Id. 7. 126; so, *σίτος σφισι πολλὸς εφοίτα* corn came
 in to them in plenty, Id. 7. 23, cf. Lys. 902. fin., Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 35:—also,
 of the coming in of tribute or taxes, like Lat. *redire, τάλαντον ἀργυρίου
 Ἀλεξάνδρῳ ἡμέρης ἐκάστης εφοίτα* a talent of silver came in to Alexander
 every day, Hdt. 5. 17, cf. 3. 90:—of *revolving time, ἀκάμας χρόνος ..
 ἀεναφ ρεύματι φ.* Eur. Fr. 597; of a walking-stick, cloak, etc., Anth. P. 7.
 65; of reports, *λόγος εφοίτα was current*, Plut. Fab. 21; *κλέος ἐφ.
 πανταχόσε* Id. Sert. 23, cf. Fab. 21, etc.; *ἀρεταὶ πάντη φ. διὰ τῆς φήμης*
 Diod. Excerpt. 556. 100. 2. of fits of pain, *ἦδε [νόσος] ὄξεια φοιτᾶ
 καὶ ταχεῖ' ἀπέρχεται* Soph. Ph. 808, cf. Hes. Op. 100. 3. of periodic
 evacuations, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 1, G. A. 1. 19, 22. 4. of recurring
 phenomena, such as rain, snow, hail, Id. Meteor. 1. 11, 1, cf. Probl.
 23. 2.—The examples confirm what was said as to the sense. In good
 authors there is no exception; for in Soph. Tr. 11, *φ.* refers to the
 coming of Achelous in three forms; and in Lys. 99. 4, *ἐπὶ τὴν ἐμὴν
 οἰκίαν φ.* refers to frequent attempts to enter, cf. Aeschin. 9. 5.

φοιτεῖα, *ἡ*, = *sq.*, Theognost. Can. 25, Suid.
 φοίτης, *ον, ὄ*, a *cryer*, Hesych.
 φοιτήσις, *εως, ἡ*, a *constant going*, mostly in pl., *φ. ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας* Xen.
 Hell. 1. 6, 7; *τῶν εἰς τοὺς γάμους .. φοιτήσεων resortings to marriages*,
 Plat. Legg. 784 D; cf. *φοιτάω* I. 4. 2. a *going to school*, Ib.
 764 D (in pl.): hence, *ἐκ φοιτήσεως τινός* of his school, Paus. 5. 17, 4.
 φοιτητέον, verb. Adj. *one must resort*, *παρὰ τινα* Plat. Theaet. 161 E.
 φοιτητήρ, *ἦρος, ὄ*, = *φοιτητής*, Coluth. 99. II. as Adj., = *φοι-
 ταλέος*, Nonn. D. 4. 270, etc.

φοιτητήριον, *τό*, a *school*, cited from Eus. P. E. 226 A.
 φοιτητής, *ον, ὄ*, *one who constantly goes or comes*; esp. a *disciple*,
pupil, Plat. Rep. 563 A, Euthyd. 295 D, Alc. 1. 109 D, Legg. 779 D; v.
 sub *φοιτάω* 1. 5:—*φοιτητής, συμφοιτήτης* were more Att. words for the
 usual *μαθητής*, v. Lob. Phryn. 400.

φοιτίζω, poet. for *φοιτάω*, h. Hom. 25. 8, Call. Fr. 148, Ap. Rh. 3. 54.
 φοῖτος, *δ*, a *constant going or coming*:—metaph. *wandering of mind*,

σὺν φοίτῳ φρένων Aesch. Theb. 661; and so Herm. φοίτος ὀρθόθριξ in Cho. 32. (Curt. regards the Root as the same as that of φύω, v. Gr. Et. no. 417.)

φολιδομαι, Pass. to be covered with scales, Origen., Aët.
φολιδώδης, es, (εἶδος) with a scaly or hard surface, Hipp.; so φολιδοειδής, Paul. Aeg. 4. 2.

φολιδωτός, ἢ, ὄν, or ὄς, ὄν, v. Iac. Philostr. 793:—clad in horny scales, of reptiles, λεπιδωτός being used of fishes, Arist. H. A. 1. 6, 4., 2. 17, 18., 8. 4. 1, al.; θώραξ φ. a coat of mail of small metal plates overlapping one another, scale-armour, Posidipp. Χορ. 8; v. I. for σκολιδ— in Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2: cf. *pellis ahenis in plumam squamis conserta*, Virg. Aen. 11. 771.

φαλς, ἴδος, ἢ, a horny scale, of reptiles, as opp. to λεπὶς (of fishes), Arist. H. A. 1. 6, 4, P. A. 4. 11, 7, cf. Opp. C. 3. 458; though they are sometimes interchanged, Diod. 17. 105, etc.;—φ. χαλκοῦ Hipp. 689. 10.

II. a spot on a panther's or leopard's skin, Heliod.: hence any spot, fleck, point, like κηλὶς, σπιλάς, Ap. Rh. 1. 221. III. φολὶς λιθοκόλλητος a ceiling in mosaic work, Diod. 18. 26. (Prob. akin to φλόος, as λεπὶς to λέπω, λοιπός.)

φαλκός, ὄ, found only in Il. 2. 217, as epith. of Thersites, acc. to Schol. Ven. Α ὁ τὰ φὰν εἰλικυμένος, ὃ ἐστὶν ἐστραμμένος, with distorted eyes, squint-eyed; so also Schol. B, and Eust.; but this seems to be a mere guess; Buttnt. (Lexil. s. v.) makes it prob. that the sense is *bandy-legged*, Lat. *valgus*; and this sense certainly better suits the description in Hom., φολκός ἐην, χωλός δ' ἕτερον πόδα ..; for he begins with the lower parts, and goes upwards. (For the Root, Curt. compares φάλκ-ης, ἐμ-φαλκ-όω, Lat. *falx*, *falc-o*, all having a sense of bent or curved.)

φολλικώδης, es, (εἶδος) in Hipp., acc. to Galen. full of cavities, spongy; whereas Erotian interpr. it scabby, citing the Subst. φόλλιξ, ἴκος, ἢ, in sense of a scab, leprous sore.

φόλλις, εως, ὄ, the Lat. *folliculus*, bellows, Anth. P. 9. 528. II. a small coin, = ὄβολος, Eust. 136. 13, Suid.: but also a sum of money, of uncertain amount, Eus. 11. E. 10. 6, 1; v. Heinich. ad l., Epiphani. de Mens. 184 A.

φόλυς, vos, ὄ, a kind of dog, Antim. ap. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 32.

φόνάξ, ακος, ὄ, eager for blood, name of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 7. 5.

φονάω, Desiderative, to be athirst for blood, to be murderous, φονῆ, φονῆ νόος ἤδη Soph. Ph. 1209; φονώσασιν .. λόγχαις (as Böckh, after the Schol., for φονίαις) Id. Ant. 117; εὐκὼς φονῶντι Ael. V. H. 2. 44; τῷ ἐξ Ἀρεως φονῶντι Ib. 3. 9; φονῶν τὸ ὄμμα Philostr. 874; cf. Galen. and Erot. Lex. Hipp., E. M., Hesych.—For the form, cf. τομάω, φαρμακάω.

φόνειος, α, ον, = φονικός, Nicet. Eugen. 7. 53.

φον-εργάτης, ον, ὄ, = φονεύς, Schol. rec. Aesch. Theb. 122.

φόνεσμα, τύ, that which is destined for slaughter, of Ion, Eur. Ion 1496.

φονεύς, ὄ, gen. εως, Ep. ἦος; acc. φονεῖα (prob. as iambus), Soph. O. T. 362, 721, etc.; but in Eur. also φονεῖα, Pors. Hec. 876, Meineke Philem. Συναπτ. 1): nom. pl. φονέες Lesbon. 173. 37, contr. φονεῖς Antipho 126. 36; acc. φονεῖας Antipho 118. 36., 127. 16, Lys., etc.; but contr. φονεῖς Plut. 2. 162 E: (*φένω):—a murderer, slayer, homicide, Il. 9. 632., 18. 335, Od. 24. 434, Hdt. 1. 45, and Att.; αὐτόχειρας καὶ φονεῖας Isocr. 64 A; φονεῖας αὐτῶν self-murderers, Lys. 129. 13; μάλλον φονεὺς εἶναι to be more justly accounted the murderer, Antipho 127. 28; ἀκουσίως τινὸς φ. γενέσθαι Plat. Rep. 451 A;—of the sword on which Ajax had thrown himself, Soph. Aj. 1026:—also as fem., τὴν ἐμὴν φονεῖα Eur. I. T. 585; μητέρα φονεῖα οὖσαν Antipho 111. 45, (and so even ὁ φονεύς of a woman, Id. 113. 29); φονεῖα χεῖρα murdering hand, Eur. I. T. 586.

2. σοῦ φονεῖας μνησθένος my destroyer, Soph. O. C. 1361.

3. metaph., φονεῖς εὐσεβείας Antipho 126. 35.

φονευσίμος, η, ον, that may be slain, Schol. Il. 22. 13.

φανευτήριον, τύ, a slaughter-house, Byz.

φανευτής, οὔ, ὄ, = φονεύς, LXX (4 Regg. 9. 31, Prov. 22. 13); cf. Lob. Phryn. 317.

φονευτικός, ἢ, ὄν, murderous, deadly, Schol. Hom., etc.

φονεύτρια, ἢ, fem. of φονευτής, a murderess, Schol. Eur. Or. 261.

φονεύω, fut. σω, to murder, kill, slay, τινά Hdt. 1. 35, 211, al., Aesch. Theb. 341, Soph., etc.; c. dupl. acc., φόνον φ. τινά Schol. Eur. Hec. 335:—absol., καὶ τίς φονεύει; Soph. Ant. 1173, cf. El. 34:—Pass. to be slain, Pind. P. 11. 25, Eur. I. A. 1317, Thuc. 8. 95.

2. of an animal, ἐὰν .. ζῶον .. τι φονεύῃ τινά Plat. Legg. 873 E.

φονή, ἢ, (*φένω) slaughter, murder, always (except in Suid.) in pl., ἀοπαίρειν ἐν ἀργαλέῃσι φονῆσιν Il. 10. 521; μάχησασθαι βοὸς ἀμφὶ φονῆσι Il. 15. 633; τίθῃναι τινὰ ἐν φοναῖς = φονεύειν Pind. P. 11. 57; ἐν τῆσι φονῆσιν εἶναι to be in the act of slaying, Hdt. 9. 76; ἐν φοναῖς πεσῶν Aesch. Ag. 446, cf. Soph. Ant. 696, 1314, Eur. El. 1207; so in a mock Trag. passage, ἐν φοναῖς ὀλλυταί Ar. Av. 1070; σπᾶν φοναῖς to rend in murder, i. e. murderously, Soph. Ant. 1003 (where the Schol. wrongly makes φοναῖς an Adj.); ἀπεστιν ἐν φοναῖς θηροκτόνοισι he is absent a-killing game, Eur. Hel. 154.

II. a place of slaughter, field of battle, v. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 11. 37 (56): and so some expl. Il. 15. 633.—Poët. word, used once in Hdt., and in late Prose; φόνος being more freq. even in Poets, and exclus. used in Att. Prose.

φονικός, ἢ, ὄν, (φόνος) inclined to slay, murderous, bloody, sanguinary, γένος φονικώτατον Thuc. 7. 29, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 252 C, Diod. 18. 33, Ael., etc.; φ. ἀδίκημα blood-guiltiness, Lycurg. 154. 29; τὸ φ. a murderous disposition, Ael. V. H. 2. 17, etc.

II. of murder or homicide, φ. δίκαι trials for homicide, Antipho 125. 19, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 10; φ. νόμοι laws respecting homicide, Dem. 122. 13., 528. 6, etc.; φ. δικαστήριον Arist. Pol. 4. 16, 2; τὰ φ. murderous acts, murder, homicide, Isocr. 48 C, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 20., 2. 12, 14; also, τὸ φονικόν Ib. 4. 16, 2.—Only used in Prose, v. sq.

φόνιος, ον, also os, α, ον, v. infr.:—poët. Adj. (cf. φοίνιος), the prose

form being φονικός, of blood, bloody, φ. σταγόνες Aesch. Cho. 400; τραῦμα Eur. Rhes. 749.

II. bloody, blood-stained, blood-reeking, χεῖρες Aesch. Eum. 317; φ. πέλεκυς Soph. El. 99; αἰχμά Eur. Tro. 819; ὕνυξ Id. Hel. 1089, etc.

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II. of the agent or instrument of slaughter, φόνον ἔμμεναι ἠρώεσσι to be a death to heroes, Il. 16. 144, cf. Od. 21. 24; so Pind. calls Medea ἡ Πελία φόνος, P. 4. 445:—ἐν φόνῳ μαχαίρας LXX (Ex. 17. 13, Deut. 13. 15., 20. 13, cf. Num. 21. 24).

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φονο-στάγης, ἐς, (στάζω) dripping blood, Manass. Chron. 2063.

φονουργία, ἢ, slaughter, Theod. Prodr.

φονουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) murderous, Schol. Soph. El. 1150, Byz.

φονό-φυρτος, ον, (φύρω) blood-bedabbled, Manass. Chron. 6574.

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φασίνος, ὄ, an unknown river-fish, Arist. Il. A. 6. 13, 3., 6. 14. 2, Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 33.

φοξί-χειλος [γ], ὄ, narrowing towards the lips, narrower at the brim than below, κύλιξ Simon. Iamb. 25; cf. Lob. Phryn. 666.

φοξός, ἢ, ὄν, pointed, in the description of Thersites, φοξὸς ἐην κεφαλὴν he was peaked in the head, had a sugar-loaf head, Il. 2. 219, cf. Anth. P. 10. 8, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 31, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: v. ὑψυκέφαλος, σχινοκέφαλος. (The origin of the word remains dub. Curt. rejects the old deriv. from ὄξυς; but his reference to φώγω, as if φοξός meant burnt to a point, is somewhat far-fetched.)

φοξότης, ἢ, pointedness, tapering shape, Schol. Galen.

φοξό-χειλος, ον, v. I. for φοξίχ-, q. v.

φορά, ἢ, (φέρω):—A. as an act, I. (from Act. φέρω) a carrying, φοράς .. φθύνησις οὐ γενήσεται there shall be no refusal to carry

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thee, Soph. Tr. 1212; ἐν φορᾷ, i. e. in their arms, Id. Fr. 303; ψήφου φ. the giving one's vote, voting, Eur. Supp. 484, cf. Plat. Legg. 948 E; ἡ φ. καθάπερ πεττῶν the movement as of the men in draughts, Ib. 739 A.

2. a bringing in or paying of money, payment, χρημάτων Thuc. 1. 96; δασμοῦ, δασμῶν Plat. Legg. 706 B, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 16; αἱ ὑπόλοιποι φοραὶ Lys. Fr. 2. 5; cf. infr. B. 1. 2.

3. a bringing forth, productiveness, καρποῦ Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 5; opp. to ἀφορία, Plat. Rep. 546 A, cf. Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 15; of animals, Ael. N. A. 17. 40, Geop.

II. (from Pass. φέρομαι) a being borne or carried along, motion, movement, of the universe and heavenly bodies, ἡ . . θεία τοῦ ὄντος φ. Plat. Crat. 421 B, cf. Tim. 39 B, 81 A; ἡ ξύμπασα οὐρανοῦ . . φ. Id. Legg. 897 C; ἡ τῶν ἀστρῶν φ. καὶ τοῦ ἡλίου Id. Gorg. 451 C, cf. Symp. 188 B; ἡ φ. καὶ κίνησις Id. Crat. 434 C, Theaet. 152 D; defined by Arist. as = κίνησις κατὰ τόπον ποῖ, Phys. 7. 2, 1, Cael. 1. 2, 2, Gen. et Corr. 1. 4, 6; or κίνησις πόθεν ποῖ, Id. Eth. N. 10. 4, 3; φορᾷ ἵνα, κινεῖσθαι Plat. Rep. 617 B, Polit. 269 E; κυκλεῖσθαι . . τὴν αὐτὴν φ. Id. Rep. 617 A.

2. course of movement, the range within which a body moves, ἡ τῶν χειρῶν φ. Hipp. Progn. 38; σφαίρας φοραὶ Plat. Legg. 898 B; ἡ φ. ἀκοντίου the javelin's range, Antipho 121. 34.

3. rapid motion, a rush, Lat. impetus, φ. πραγμάτων force of circumstances, Dem. 316. 27; of waves, Philo 1. 14; πινέτω κατὰ φορὰν ἡμικοτύλιον let him drink half a cotylé at a draught, Hipp. (?): cf. φέρω B.

4. of persons, vehement impulse, headlong rush, ἡ τοῦ πλήθους φ. Polyb. 10. 4, 3, cf. 30. 2, 4; πρὸς τὸν νεωτερισμὸν Plut. Galb. 4; παῖς . . φορᾷ μέστος Id. Themist. 2, cf. Wyt. ad 2. 132 D.

B. as a thing, I. that which is borne, esp. 1. a load, freight, burden, μίαν φ. ἐνεγκεῖν Plut. Anton. 68.

2. that which is brought in or paid as rent or tribute, Lat. vectigal, Thuc. 1. 96, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 34, Dem. 547. 17; σωτηρίας φορὰν πλήρη φέροντα τῇ πατρίδι Id. 776. 10; v. supr. A. 1. 2, and cf. εἰσφορά, φόρος: the Athenians would not use the word of their own taxes, which they called συντάξεις: —of the contribution to an ἐρανος, Antiph. Κνωισθ. 1. 9.

3. that which is brought forth, fruit, produce, a crop, Lat. proventus, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 15; κατανοήσας ἐλαιῶν φορὰν ἐσομένην a large crop, Id. Pol. 1. 11, 9, cf. H. A. 5. 21, 1., 22, 3; —metaph., φορὰ προδοτῶν a large crop of traitors, Dem. 245. 16, Diod. 16. 54; ῥητόρων Aeschin. 87. 16; νόμων Plat. Legg. 739 A; φ. γὰρ τίς ἐστὶν ἐν ταῖς γένεσιν ἀνδρῶν a succession of crops, Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 3; v. supr. A. 1. 2.

II. = κόμιστρον II, the fare, freight, πόση τις ἡ φ.; Eur. Pol. Φιλ. 7, cf. Ar. Fr. 293.

φοράδην [ᾶ], Adv. borne along, borne or carried in a litter, or the like, as a sick person, Eur. Andr. 1166, Rhes. 888; φ. ἦκον οἴκαδε Dem. 1263. 11; φ. ἀνακομίζεσθαι, ἐκκομίζεσθαι, ὑχεῖσθαι Dio C. 56. 45, Luc. D. Mort. 14. 5, Plut., etc.; φ. ἐν κλινιδίῳ Id. Cor. 24; cf. Poll.

2. with rushing motion, violently, Soph. O. T. 1310.

φορακώδης, v. φαρκιδώδης.

φοράς, ἄδος, ἡ, fruit-bearing, fruitful, Theophr. H. P. 4. 16, 2. II.

a mare, Hesych.: —hence Dim. φοράδιον, τό, Lat. jumentum, Byz.

φορβάδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of horses, feeding in a pasture, φ. καὶ ἀγελαῖον Plat. 2. 713 B; cf. φορβάς.

φορβαία, ἡ, late form of φορβεία, LXX (Job. 40. 20), Hesych.

φορβαῖος, α, ὄν, (φορβή) giving pasture, ὄρη Call. Lav. Pall. 50.

φορβάμων [ᾶ], ὄνος, ὄ, ἡ, = φορβάς I, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 9.

φορβάς, ἄδος, ὄ, ἡ: (φέρβω): —giving pasture or food, φ. γῆ foodful earth, Soph. Ph. 700, Fr. 285.

II. in the pasture, out at grass, grazing with the herd, Lat. gregalis, φορβάδες ἵπποι, opp. to τροφίαι (mares kept in the stable), Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 1 sq.; so, πῶλος ὄπως ἅμα ματέρι φορβάδι Eur. Bacch. 165; ὄσαν . . πῶλους ἐν ἀγέλῃ νεμομένους, φορβάδας τοὺς νέους ἐκτησθε Plat. Legg. 666 E; of goats, Nic. Th. 925; of swine, Ap. Rh. 2. 1025: —absol. a mare, Opp. C. 1. 385; cf. φορβαδικός; —as masc., φ. ταῦρος C. I. 7747. 2. metaph. of women who support themselves by prostitution, Pind. Fr. 87. 11, Soph. Fr. 645.

φορβασία, ἡ, = φορβεία I, Suid.; v. l. φορβαία.

φορβεία, ἡ, (φορβή, φέρβω) a feeding-string, i. e. the halter by which a horse is tied to the manger, Lat. capistrum, τῆς ἐπιφατνιδίας φ. Xen. Eq. 5, 1; ἀπὸ φορβείας ἄγονται Strab. 709; ἐκ φ. ἔλκειν ὄνον Luc. Asin. 51.

II. a mouthband of leather put like a halter round the lips of fifers or pipers, to assist them in concentrating their breath, Ar. Vesp. 582, Av. 861; περιεζῶσθαι τὴν φ. Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11; cf. Plut. 2. 456 B, Dict. of Antiqq. p. 219; cf. κημός, στομίς, περιστόμιον, χειλωτήρ: —hence, φυσᾶ . . φορβείας ἄτερ blows the pipes without this check, i. e. wildly, irregularly, Soph. Fr. 753; translated by Cicero ad Att. 2. 16, sine modo. Cf. also Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11.

φορβείος, ὄ, the pupil of the eye, Athanas.

φορβή, ἡ, (φέρβω) pasture, food, in Hom. only of horses and asses, fodder, forage, Il. 5. 202., 11. 562; of men, καρποὺς ἐς φ. κατατίθεσθαι Hdt. 1. 202., 4. 121., 7. 50, 107, 119; πληρωθέντες φορβῆς καὶ οἴνου Id. 1. 211; and so in Soph. Ph. 43, 162; of birds of prey, ὄρνισι φ. παραλίαις γενήσεται Id. Aj. 1065, cf. Ar. Av. 348. 2. metaph. fuel, Anth. P. 5. 239.

φορβόν, τό, = φορβή: —pl. φορβά, τά, Orph. Arg. 1118, Nonn.

φορεᾶ-φόρος or φορεῖα-φόρος, ὄ, a litter-bearer, chairman, Diog. L. 5. 73, Plut. Galb. 25; cf. Lob. Phryn. 656.

φορεῖα, ἡ, = βόρβορος, cf. Lat. fasia, confariare, Arcad. p. 98.

φορεῖον, τό, (φορά, φέρω) a litter, sedan-chair, palanquin, Lat. sella, lectica, lectulus, Dinarch. 94, 41, Polyb. 31. 3, 18, Diog. L. 5. 41, Plut. Eum. 14, etc.; cf. φοράδην.

2. a beast of burthen, LXX (Gen. 45. 17).

II. a porter's wages, Poll. 7. 133.

φόρεμα, τό, later form for φόρημα, Suid., Phot.; v. Lob. Phryn. 250.

φορεσία, ἡ, wearing apparel, Byz., Suid.: also φόρεσις, εως, ἡ, Suid.

φόρετρον, τό, a porter's wages or hire, Poll. 7. 133.

φορεύς, gen. εως Ion. ἦος, ὄ, a bearer, carrier, Il. 18. 566 sq., Ap. Rh., etc.

II. a litter-bearer, Plut. Artox. 22.

III. ἵππος

φορεύς a pack-horse, sumpter-horse, Id. Aemil. 19.

φορεύω, = φέρω, Hesych.

φορέω, Ep. subj. 3 sing. φορήσει Od. 5. 328., 9. 10; Ep. inf. φορήναι (as if from φόρημι) Il. 2. 107., 7. 149, Od. 17. 224; and φορήμεναι Il. 15. 310: —impf. ἐφόρειον (or ἐφόρευν) Od. 22. 456, 3 sing. ἐφόρει Il. 4. 137; Ion. φορέεσκον 2. 770., 13. 372: —fut. φορήσω Scol. 3 Bgk., (cf. Ar. Lys. 632), Xen. Vect. 4, 32; later, φορέσω LXX (Prov. 16. 23), Or. Sib. 8. 294: —aor. ἐφόρησα Call. Dian. 213, Ep. φόρησα Il. 19. 11, (δια-, ἐκ-) Isae.; later ἐφόρεσα, Aristid., LXX, v. l. Isae. 47. 10: —pf. πεφόρηκα Hermas Past. p. 97: —Med., fut. φορήσομαι Hesych.; but in pass. sense, Plut. 2. 398 D: —aor. ἐφορησάμην (ἐξ-) Isae. 60. 16, etc.: —Pass., aor. ἐφορήθη, v. ἐμφορέω: —pf. πεφόρημαι Plat. Tim. 52 A; plqpf. πεφόρητο Orph. Arg. 819.

Frequent. of φέρω, implying repeated or habitual action, (so that φέρω may be used for φορέω, but not φορέω for φέρω, Lob. Phryn. 585), ἵπποι αἱ φορέεσκον ἀμύμονα Πηλείωνα Il. 2. 770, cf. 10. 323; τά τε νῆες φορέουσιν Od. 2. 390; of a slave, ὕδωρ ἐφόρει 10. 358, cf. Il. 6. 457; μέθυ οἰνοχόος φ. Od. 9. 10; θάλλον ἐρίφοισι φ. 17. 224; of the wind, to bear to and fro, bear along, ἄχνας ἄνεμος φορέει Il. 5. 499, cf. 21. 337, Od. 5. 328; κύμαθ' ἄλδος . . φορέουσι θύελλαι 12. 68; τόφρα δέ μ' αἰεὶ κύμα φ. 6. 171; so, ἀγγελίας φορέειν to convey messages habitually, serve as a messenger, Hdt. 3. 34 (ἀγγελίην φέρειν being to carry a message, Ib. 53); φ. θρεπτήρια, of Oedipus carrying about food in a wallet, like a beggar, Soph. O. C. 1262.

2. most commonly of clothes, armour, and the like, to bear constantly, wear, like Lat. gesta, [σκηπτρον] ἐν παλάμῃ φ. δικασπόλοι Il. 1. 238; μίτρης δ', ἣν ἐφόρει 14. 137; θώρηξ χάλκεος, ὃν φορέεσκε 13. 372; cf. Od. 15. 127, Hdt. 1. 71, etc.; so in Att., φ. ἐσθήματα Soph. El. 269; στολάς Id. O. C. 1357; ἐμβάδας Ar. Eq. 872; ἱμάτιον Id. Pl. 991, Plat. Theaet. 197 B; δακτύλιον Ar. Pl. 883; then,

3. of qualities or properties both of mind or body, to have, possess, ἀγλαίας φορέειν to be pompous or splendid, Od. 17. 245; φ. ὄνομα Soph. Fr. 573; ἦθος Id. Ant. 705; ἕνα γόμφιον μόνον φ. Ar. Pl. 1059; λῆμα θούριον Id. Eq. 757; γλῶτταν Plat. Com. Zeὺς κακ. 4; esp. with an attribute added, σκέλεα φορ. γέρανου Hdt. 2. 76; ἰσχυρὰς φ. τὰς κεφαλὰς Id. 3. 12, cf. 101; ποδώκη τὸν τρόπον . . φ. Aesch. Fr. 258; γένειον διηλιφές φ. Soph. Fr. 148; ὑπόπερον δέμας φ. Eur. Hel. 618; θούριον λῆμα φ. Ar. Eq. 757; ῥύγχος ὕειον φ. Anaxil. Καλ. 1; καλάμινα σκέλη φ. Plat. Com. Incert. 2, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13; τὸ στόμ' ὡς κομψὸν φ. Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 21; also,

4. to bear, suffer, Plut. 2. 692 C, Opp. C. 1. 297.

II. Pass. to be borne violently along, be hurried along, ἐν βοθίαις Aesch. Theb. 362; φορούμενος πρὸς οὐδας Soph. El. 752; κόνης δ' ἄνω φορεῖτ' Ib. 715; ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω φ. Eur. Supp. 689; πολλοῖς διαύλοις κυμάτων φ. Id. Hec. 29; πεφορημένον αἰεὶ always in motion, Plat. Tim. 52 A: —hence to be storm-tost, Ar. Pax 144; πῶσι φ. Theocr. 1. 83, cf. Bion 1. 23: —metaph., φορήσεται ἐν φήμαις Plat. 2. 398 D, cf. Plat. Epin. 976 A.

2. to be carried away, Thuc. 2. 76.

III. Med. to fetch for oneself, fetch regularly, Eur. El. 309; λευκανίηνδε φορεύμενος putting food into one's mouth, Ap. Rh. 2. 192; cf. ἐμφέρομαι, προσφέρομαι.

φορηδόν, Adv. bearing like a bundle, φ. ἀρασθαί τι Luc. Timo 21.

φόρημα, τό, that which is carried, a load, freight, Lat. gestamen, Soph. Ph. 474; metaph. a burden, Aesch. Fr. 258, Eur. Fr. 644; φ. ἄσπερον Hipp. Art. 802; ὄσαν φ. ὄ φόβος Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 25, cf. Hier. 8, 10.

2. that which is worn, an ornament, Ar. Fr. 310; βουβάλια, καρπῶν . . φορήματα worn upon the wrists, Diphil. Παλλ. 1; ἡ χλαῖνα ἠρωικὸν φ. Arist. Fr. 458; cf. Dion. H. 2. 72, Plut. Demosth. 20, Luc., etc.

3. of a harp, like Lat. gestamen, Paus. 9. 30, 2.

4. as translation of Lat. ferculum, Plut. Sull. 38, Lucull. 37.

II. collect. for αἱ φορεῖς, Polyb. 8. 31, 7.

φορήμεναι, φορήναι, v. sub φέρω.

φόρησις, εως, ἡ, a wearing, τῶν πιλωτῶν Dion. H. 2. 64; ἱματίου Ath. 220 A; —φόρησις in Schol. Ar. Av. 156.

II. = φορά II, a being borne, Dion. H. 2. 49.

φορητός, ἑα, ἑόν, to be worn, Clem. Al. 288.

φορητός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Luc.: verb. Adj., I. borne, carried, Pind. Fr. 58. 6; φ. ὕδωρ Strab. 146; φ. ἐπὶ δελφίνων Plut. 2. 163 C; of the planets, Poll. 4. 156.

2. to be carried, moveable, οἰκίαι Philo 2. 238; ἱερόν Ib. 146: metaph., ἄστατος καὶ φ. constantly moving, Id. 1. 219; φύσις φ. καὶ μετὰ βολος Plut. 2. 428 B.

II. to be borne, bearable, endurable, Aesch. Pr. 979; Κύπρις γὰρ αὐ φορητόν Eur. Hipp. 443; φορητός ἡ ψῆδή Luc. Salt. 27, cf. Tim. 23.

φόρυγγες, αἱ, truffles, Hesych.

φόρῆμος, ὄν, bearing, fruitful, δένδρον Anth. P. 9. 414: profitable, Hesych.

II. ἡ φορίμη, a kind of στυντηρία, Diosc. Parab. 1. 52.

φορίνη [ῖ], ἡ, the skin or hide of pachydermatous animals, esp. of swine, Hipp. 404. 55, Ath. 381 C, etc.; a garment made of it, Plut. 2. 57 A; of the rhinoceros, Ael. N. A. 17. 44; of the ox, Eust. 1915. 13; of the chamaeleon, Ael. N. A. 4. 33: —of human skin, Antipho Fr. 115, Aristomen. Γόητ. 6; cf. Wyt. Plut. 1. c.

φορίνιον, τό, Dim. of φορίνη, the thickened cuticle of the eye, Phot.

φορίνομαι, Pass. to be covered with a thick membrane, of the eye, Lys. ap. Harpocr.; cf. Meineke Euphor. 143, and v. φορίνιον.

φόρκες, αἱ, the Lat. furcae, Hesych.

Φορκίδες [ῖ], ἰδων, αἱ, the daughters of Phorcys, the three Gorgons, Stheino, Euryalé, Medusa, Pind. P. 12. 24, Aesch. Pr. 794, cf. Fr. 252, 3.

φορκός, ἡ, ὄν, white, gray, Lyc. 477, Hesych.

Φόρκος, ὄ, = Φόρκυς, Pind. P. 12. 24, Soph. Fr. 407.

II. =

Ἐρεβος, Lat. *Orcus*, Phanocl. 1. 20, et ibi Bach.; v. Müller *Orchom.* p. 155, Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 383, cf. sq. II.

Φόρκυν, ὄνος, ὄ, = Φόρκυς, Od. 1. 72., 13. 96, 345 (always in genit.); nom. in Palaeph. 32. II. like Φόρκος II, the Lat. *Orcus*, Euphor. 52; here also in genit.

Φόρκυς, ὄνος, ὄ, *Phorcyn* or *Phorcys*, an old sea-god, son of Pontus and Gaia, father of the Graiae, Gorgons, and other monsters, by Ceto, Hes. Th. 270 sq.

φορμηδόν, Adv. (φορμός) like *mat-work* or *watling*, cross-wise, ξύλα .. φ. ἀντὶ τοίχων τίθεντες setting up planks arranged cross-wise, Thuc. 2. 75; φ. ἐπὶ ἀμάξας ἐπιβαλόντες (sc. τοὺς χέκρους), i. e. laid, Id. 4. 48, cf. Philo 2. 530, Aristid. 2. 312, Casaub. Aen. Tact. 32.

φορμικτής, worse form for φορμικτής.

φορμικξ, ἴγγος, ἡ, the *phorminx*, a kind of cithara or lyre (v. infr., and cf. κωαρῖζω), the oldest stringed instrument of the Greek bards, often in Hom., esp. as the instrument of Apollo, Il. 1. 603., 24. 63, cf. Od. 17. 270, Hes. Sc. 203; it was adorned with gold, ivory, precious stones and carved work, hence περικαλλής, δαιδαλέη, etc.; with seven strings (after Terpander's time), Pind. P. 2. 130, N. 5. 43; ψάλλον ἐλεφαντόδετον φ. Ar. Av. 219. 2. φ. ἀχορδος, metaph. for a bow, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 11. (Commonly referred to φέρω, as if it were the portable lyre, ἡ τοῖς ὤμοις φερομένη Hesych. But Curt. refers it to √ΦΡΕΜ, φρέμω; so βρέμεσθαι is used of the lyre by Pind. N. 11. 7. It agrees in termin. with the names of other instruments, as σάλπιγξ, σὺριγξ.)

φορμίζω, fut. ἴσω, Dor. ἴξω, to play the φόρμικξ, Il. 18. 605, Od. 1. 155., 4. 18., 8. 266. II. c. acc. to sing to the harp of a thing, Hermesian. 3. 48.

φορμικτής, Dor. -μικτάς, ὄ, a lyre-player, harper, of Orpheus, Pind. P. 4. 314; of Apollo, Ar. Ran. 231; of Arion, Anth. P. 9. 308:—in Nonn. D. 24. 238, φορμικτήρ, ὄ.

φορμικτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. sung to the φόρμικξ, καὶ περὶ καὶ φ. (sc. μέλη) Soph. Fr. 15.

φορμίον, τό, Dim. of φορμός, a mat, Hippon. 129 (Bgg. in add.): also a fagot, Diog. L. 4. 3. II. a plant, perhaps the same as ὄρμινον, Galea.

φορμίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of φορμός, a small basket, Ar. Vesp. 58, Alex. Incert. 69; used for fishing, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 5:—so, φορμίσκος, ὄ, Plat. Lys. 206 E, E. M.; φορμίσκιον, τό, Poll. 7. 173.

φορμο-κοιτέω, to sleep on a mat, Comicus in A. B. 70.

φορμορ-ῥάφειν, Pass. to be stitched like a mat, to be hampered, a word of Demosth. ridiculed by Aeschin. 77. 28.

φορμορ-ῥάφης, ἴδος, ἡ, a needle for sewing mats with, Aen. Tact. 18.

φορμός, ὄ, (φέρω) a basket for carrying corn, Hes. Op. 480; φ. ψάμμου Hdt. 8. 71; φ. ἀχύρων σεσαγμένοι Polyb. 1. 19, 13, cf. Poll. 7. 174:—proverb., ὃ ἐν Λυκείῳ φορμὸν δούς, of a service enhanced by being rendered in time of need, Arist. Rhet. 2. 7, 3. 2. a mat, Lat. *storea*, Hdt. 3. 98; φ. σχοίνινος Ar. Pl. 542, Fr. 227. 3. a seaman's cloak, of coarse plaited stuff, Theocr. 21. 13, cf. Paus. 10. 29, 8. II. a measure of corn, Lys. 164. 33; φ. πυρῶν Ar. Thesm. 813;—about as much as a medimnus, Böckh P. E. 1. p. 111.

φορμοσίκων, ὄ, obese, corpulent, Hesych.

φορμοφορέω, to carry baskets or fagots, to be a porter, Dio C. 52. 25.

φορμο-φόρος, ὄ, a porter, Diog. L. 9. 53, Ath. 354 C: οἱ φ., name of a comedy by Hermippus.

φορμύνιος, ὄ, a kind of fig, Androt. ap. Ath. 75 D.

φορο-γράφος [ᾶ], ὄ, a toll-clerk, Greg. Naz.

φορο-θετέω λόγους, to make merchandise of them, Basil.

φορολογέω, to levy tribute from, πολλὰ μέρη τῆς Σικελίας, Polyb. 1. 8, 1, cf. Diod. 5. 32, Strab. 116, Plut. Sull. 24; absol., Poll. 4. 28:—Pass. to be subject to tribute, Diod. 19. 94.

φορολογητέον, verb. Adj. one must levy tribute, Eust. Opusc. 242. 35.

φορολόγητος, ὄν, verb. Adj. tributary, τινι LXX (Deut. 20. 11).

φορολογία, ἡ, the collection of tribute, LXX (1 Macc. 1. 29, al.), Philo 2. 326. II. tribute, Lap. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 12.

φορο-λόγος, ὄν, levying tribute, LXX (Job. 3. 18, al.), Plut. Pyrrh. 23.

φορός, ὄν, (φέρω) bearing: I. bringing on one's way, forwarding; used, of a wind, favourable, Lat. *secundus*, Polyb. 1. 60, 6., 31. 23, 8, Strab. 281, Diod., etc.; cf. ἐπιφορός:—also in neut. sense, tending, κάτω Arist. Probl. 13. 5:—Adv., φορῶς κατὰ τι or τινί according to, Philodem. in *Herk. Stud.* 1. pp. 32, 46. 2. metaph., κύβος Luc. Sat. 4: φ. πρὸς τὴν ὑγίειαν favourable to health, Strab. 262; πρὸς ἀρετὴν Plut. 2. 5 C. II. bringing in, productive, fruitful, γῆ Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 3; also of a woman, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

φόρος, ὄ, (φέρω) that which is brought in by way of payment, tribute, Lat. *tributum*, first in Hdt.; properly payments made by subjects to a ruling state, as by the islanders and other Greeks to Athens, = φορὰ χρημάτων, Thuc. 1. 96 (v. φορὰ B. 1. 2); φόρον ἀπαγωγή Hdt. 1. 6, 27; ξυμμάχους φόρου ὑποτελεῖς subject to pay tribute, Thuc. 1. 56; φόρον ὑποτελέειν to pay tribute, Hdt. 1. 171, cf. Isocr. 256 E; ἀπάγειν Ar. Vesp. 707; φέρειν Id. Av. 191, Xen. An. 3. 1, 9, Ath. 2, 1; φ. τάξασθαι to agree to pay it, Hdt. 3. 13; but, φόρον τάσσειν πόλει to fix their quotas of tribute, Andoc. 30. 21, cf. Isocr. 65 E, Dem. 690. 1, Aeschin. 31. 20., 90. 20; φ. δέχεσθαι to receive it, Thuc. 1. 96 (of the Ἑλληνοταμίαι), Xen. Ath. 3, 2; φ. προσήει it came in, Andoc. 24. 29; ὃ προσιῶν ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων φ. Ar. Vesp. 657; in pl., φόροι ἤκουσιν Id. Ach. 505, cf. Eq. 313:—ὄ βασιλικὸς φ., at Sparta, Plat. Alc. 1. 123 A. 2. generally any payment. φόρον δπέφερων τῷ δήμῳ Xen. Symp. 4, 32; κατὰ φόρους by instalments, Decret. ap. Polyb. 18. 27, 7;—often in Plut.

II. in Aesch. Supp. 674, Ahr. gives φόρους in sense of

produce. III. for Lat. *forum*, Suid. IV. the garniture of the altar, C. I. 8697 c.

φορτᾶγωγέω, to carry loads or burdens, Longin. 43. 4.

φορτ-ᾶγωγός, ὄν, carrying loads, ναὺς φ. a ship of burden, elsewhere φορτίς, Schol. Od. 5. 250, Thom. M.: cf. φορτηγός.

φόρταξ, ἄκος, ὄ, a carrier, porter, Poll. 7. 132. II. like φορ-τικός, a tiresome fool or knave, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 735 C.

φορτηγέω, = φορταγωγέω, τοῖσι πλοίοισι Hdt. 2. 96; of beasts of burden, Luc. Asin. 33, etc., cf. A. B. 71.

φορτηγία, ἡ, a carrying of loads, carrying trade, opp. to ναυκληρία, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 3.

φορτηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for carrying loads, πλοῖον φ. a ship of burden, a merchantman, Thuc. 6. 88, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 21. 2. φ. βρώματα provisions such as are used in these ships, i. e. sorry fare, Dionys. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 42.

φορτ-ηγός, ὄ, one who carries burdens, a carrier, trafficker, merchant, Theogn. 679, Simon. (?) 181; ναυβάτης φ. Aesch. Fr. 256; ἄνδρες φ. Metag. Ἀῤρ. 1; φ. ναὺς (v. φορτηγικός) Polyb. 1. 52, 6., 5. 68, 4, etc.; πλοῖον Diod. 14. 55., 20. 85.

φορτίς, ὄ, a burthen, Incert. V. T. (2 Regg. 15. 33).

φορτίζω, fut. ἴσω, to load, φορτίσας τὸν ὄνον Babr. 116. 3; φορτίον φ. τινά to load one with a burden, Ev. Luc. 11. 46:—Med., τὰ μείονα φορτίζεσθαι to ship the smaller part of one's wealth, Hes. Op. 688, cf. Anth. P. 10. 5; φορτιούμενος μέλι to carry away a load of honey, Macho ap. Ath. 582 F.—Pass. to be heavy laden, πεφορτισμένος Luc. Navig. 45, Ev. Matth. 11. 28.

φορτίκευμαι, Dep. to behave rudely, jest vulgarly, Schol. Ar. Ran. 13.

φορτίκός, ἡ, ὄν: (φόρτος):—properly, fit for carrying, πλοῖον φ. a ship of burden, Dio C. 56. 27:—Poll. 1. 83 cites it from Thuc. (6. 88) ubi nunc φορτηγικοῦ; cf. φόρτιμος. II. of the nature of a burden: and metaph. (cf. φόρτος II) of persons, burdensome, tiresome, wearisome, φ. καὶ ἐπαχθής Dem. 57. fin.; φ. τοῖς συνοῦσι Plut. 2. 456 E, cf. 44 A, etc.; φ. ἀκολουθῶν ὄχλῳ because of following .., Luc. Nigr. 13:—then, 2. like βάνανσος, coarse, vulgar, common, of all persons wanting in liberal manners and education, Ar. Nub. 524; opp. to πεπαιδευμένος Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 6; οἱ πολλοὶ καὶ φορτικώτατοι, opp. to οἱ χαρίεντες, Id. Eth. N. 1. 5, 1; βωμολόχοι καὶ φ. Ib. 4. 8, 3; φ. καὶ ἰερόπλουτος Plut. 2. 708 C, cf. 634 B; so b. of things, φ. κωμῳδία a vulgar, low comedy, Ar. Vesp. 66, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 236 C, Meineke Com. Gr. 1. 223; φ. τὸ χωρῖον Ar. Lys. 1218; φ. γέλως Com. Anon. 274; δίαίτα φ. καὶ ἀφιλόσοφος Plat. Phaedr. 256 B; φ. ἡδοναί Id. Rep. 581 D; φ. καὶ δημηγορικά base, low arguments, ad captandam vulgus, Id. Gorg. 482 E; φ. μὲν καὶ δικανικά, ἀληθῆ δέ Id. Apol. 32 A; τὸ φ. ἐρώτημα Id. Crat. 435 C; φορτικώτερον τι ἐρήσομαι Id. Euthyd. 286 E; φ. ἐπαινος Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 7; ἡ ἅπαντα μιμουμένη [τέχνη] φορτικὴ art that imitates all objects (however trivial) is mean, Id. Poët. 26, 2; λέγω οὐ τοῦ φορτικοῦ ἕνεκα I do not say it out of vulgar arrogance, Aeschin. 6. 27; of an inflated rhetorical style, Dion. H. de Lys. 3; τὸ φ. τῆς λέξεως vulgarity of style, Id. de Thuc. 27; τὸ φ. καὶ στρατιωτικόν, of the speeches of Iphicrates, Id. de Lys. 12; τὸ φ. τῶν μέτρων Luc. Jup. Trag. 14:—so also 3. in Adv. φορτικῶς, coarsely, vulgarly, like an uneducated man, Plat. Theaet. 183 E, Rep. 367 A; φ. ἐπαινεῖν Ib. 528 E; φ. καὶ χύδην λέγειν Isocr. 238 A; φ. πολιτεύεσθαι Id. 150 D; φορτικώτερον ἢ φιλοσοφώτερον διαλέγεσθαι to discourse more like a clown than one of liberal education, Plut. Sol. 3.

φορτικότης, ητος, ἡ, vulgarity, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 15, Eust. 1081. 8, 21.

φόρτιμος, η, ὄν, = φορτικός I, Schol. Ar. Av. 599.

φορτίον, τό, a load, burden, Ar. Pl. 352, Lys. 312, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 6, An. 7. 1, 37, al.; φέρων ἀνθρώπων φ. Ar. Ach. 214; φ. βαστάζειν Teles ap. Stob. 1. 159 Gaisf. 2. a ship's freight or lading, Lycurg. 159. 43; but so, more commonly, in pl. wares, merchandise, Πες. Op. 641, 691, Hdt. 1. 1., 2. 179, al., cf. Ar. Ach. 899, 910, Vesp. 1398, Ran. 573. 3. of a child in the womb, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5. 4. metaph., φ. ἀρσασθαι to take a heavy burden upon one, Dem. 156. 6; μέγα τὸ φ. Antiph. Ἄγρ. 4; οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν βαρύτερον τῶν φορτίων .. γυναικός Id. Incert. 53; οὗτοι τὸ γῆρας ἔστιν .. τῶν φ. μέγιστον Anaxandr. Incert. 2. (A Dim. only in form, being commonly used for φόρτος in Com. and Prose; the precepts of Moeris and Thom. M., who repudiate it as not Att., are contradicted by fact.)

φορτίς (sc. ναὺς), ἴδος, ἡ, like ναὺς φορτηγός, ὄλκας, γαυλός, a ship of burden, merchantman, ἔδαφος .. φορτίδος εὐρείης Od. 5. 250, cf. 9. 323, Diod. 16. 6, Luc., etc.

φορτισμός, ὄ, a loading, Hippiatr.

φορτιώδης, es, (εἶδος) troublesome, irksome, Tzetz.

φορτο-βαστάκτης, ὄν, ὄ, a porter, Schol. Plat., Suid. s. v. Πρωταγόρας.

φόρτος, ὄ, (φέρω) a load, a ship's freight or cargo, Od. 8. 163., 14. 296, Hes. Op. 629, Hdt. 1. 1, Soph. Tr. 537, and in late Prose, as Plut. and Luc. 2. metaph. a heavy load or burden, φ. χρείας, κακῶν Eur. Supp. 20, 1. T. 1306; ἔρωτος Anacr. 167 Bgg. II. in Att. tiresome stuff, something common, low, coarse, vulgar, Ar. Pax 748, Pl. 796; cf. φορτικός. III. material for a treatise, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4 (bis).

φορτο-στόλος, ὄν, πλοῖου ἐμπορικοῦ φ. sending off a freighted merchantman, Manetho 4. 134.

φορτο-φορέω, to carry a load, prob. 1. in Plut. Pericl. 26, for ποντοπορέω. 2. of a woman, to be big with child, Or. Sib. 2. 190.

φορτώω, to load, lade, freight, like φορτίζω, τί τινι Helioid. 3. 5:—Pass. to be burdened, τοκετῷ Manass., cf. Lob. Phryn. 361.

φορुकτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of φορύσσω, stained, κάλχη Lyc. 864.

φορύνω [ῦ], like μολύνω, to defile, spoil, only used in impf. pass.,

σῆτός τε κρέα τ' ὑπὸ φουρύνετο Od. 22. 21; λύθρω ἐφορύνετο γαῖα Q. Sm. 2. 356, cf. 3. 604. Cf. φορύσσω.

φορύσσω, Act. only in aor. part. φορύξας, v. infr.:—Med., aor. ἐφορύνετα Nic. Th. 203:—Pass., pres. φορύσσεται Opp. H. 5. 269; pf. πεφόρνημαι. Like φορύνω, to defile, φορύξας αἵματι Od. 18. 336; ὕδατι φορύνει, much like φουρήσαι, to mix up, Hipp. 619. 49; μέλιτι ἐφθῶ φορύνετα καὶ φουρήσαντα Id. 679. 34, cf. Vet. Med. 9. 39:—Pass., πεφορυνμένος ἰῶ Nic. Th. 302, cf. Q. Sm. 12. 550; ἰού Opp. C. 1. 380: also c. gen., λύθροιο φορύσσεται Opp. H. 5. 269.

φορῦτός, ὁ, whatever the wind carries along, and so (like συρφετός, from σύρω), rubbish, sweepings, chaff, chips or shavings, Lat. quisquilliae, such as collect in a farm-yard or a carpenter's shop, Ar. Ach. 72, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 6., 9. 41, 13; used for packing earthenware to keep it from breaking, Ar. Ach. 927; but in Alciphro 3. 7, βρωμάτων φορῦτός is a mishmash of all kinds of meat.

φορῶς, v. φορός, ὄν, 1. 1.

φόσσοτον, τό, = Lat. fossatum, a boundary, C. I. 5187 b. 9, Zonar., Suid. s. v. σέδετον.

φοῦ, τό, a name for the valerian, Diosc. 1. 10.

φούλλικλος, ὁ, a football, Lat. folliculus, Ath. 14 F.

φουμῶσος τυρός, ὁ, a kind of cheese, Ath. 113 C.

φουρνάκιος, α, ον, baked in the oven, Ath. 113 B; so φουρνίτης, ὁ, Galen.

φουρνο-πλάστης, ου, ὁ, a potter, Timae. Lex. 149.

φούρνος, ὁ, the Lat. furnus, Ath. 113 C, Erot. s. v. ἱπνός.

φούσα, Boeot. for φύσα, aor. 2 part. of φύω, Corinna 21.

φούσκα, ἡ, the Lat. posca, sour wine, Alex. Trall. 7. 295.

φῶς, τό, Ep. lengthd. from φῶς, which is itself contr. from φάος, light, often in Hom., but only in nom. and acc. sing., and therefore indecl.:—φῶσδε, to the light, to the light of day, Il. 2. 309., 19. 103, etc.

φράγδην, Adv. fenced, mailed, armed, Batr. ante v. 254 in cod. Barnes.

φραγέλλη, ἡ, = sq., Schol. Ar. Ach. 724.

φραγέλλιον, τό, φραγελλῶ, the Lat. flagellum, flagellare, Ev. Jo. 2. 15; cf. φλαβίλλιον.

φράγμα, τό, (φράσσω) a fence, breast-work, screen, Hdt. 8. 52, Plat. Polit. 279 D. 2. generally a defence, means of defence, φρ. μετώπων of a stag's horns, Anth. P. 6. 110; of the ink of the sepia, Arist. P. A. 4. 5. 12; of the eye-lids, Id. de An. 2. 9. 13.

φραγμίτης [ἰ], ου, ὁ, growing in hedges, Diosc. 1. 121.

φραγμός, ὁ, (φράσσω) a fencing in, blocking up, τῆς ἀκουούσης πηγῆς Soph. O. T. 1387. II. like φράγμα, a fence, paling, Xen. Cyn. 11, 4, etc.; of the fence drawn along the sides of the bridge over the Hellespont, Hdt. 7. 36: a fence, fortification, Ib. 142:—of the diaphragm (v. φρήν ἰ), Arist. P. A. 3. 10, 3; of the shard of beetles, Ib. 4. 6, 4; of the teeth (ἔρκος ὀδόντων), Paul. Aeg., cf. Poll. 2. 93. 2.

a place fenced off, an enclosure, Anth. P. 9. 343. 3. metaph. a partition, Ep. Eph. 2. 14:—of a man with a bristly beard, Luc. Pseudol. 27. φραγμῶ, to fence, Byz.

φραγμών, ὄνος, ὁ, a thorn-hedge, Gloss.

φράγνυμι, = φράσσω, κελεύθους φράγνυτε Anth. P. 7. 391, cf. Plut. Caes. 24, Sertor. 21, etc.:—Med., Ar. Fr. 336, Plut. Phoc. 11:—cf. ἀποφράγνυμι.

φραδάξω, (φραδή) to make known, γὰν φράδασε (poët. aor. 1) Pind. N. 3. 45:—so, φραδέω, Hesych.; φραδάω, = βουλεύομαι, Arcad. 155. 17.

φραδατήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a notary, Inscr. Sicil. in C. I. 5426, -27.

φραδή, ἡ, (φράζω) poët. Noun, understanding, knowledge, τῶν δὲ μελλόντων τετύφλωνται φραδαί Pind. O. 12. 13. II. a hint, warning, θεόθεν . . φραδαῖσιν Aesch. Cho. 940, cf. Eur. Phoen. 667, Theocr. 25. 52; ἀφθέγκτου μηνυτήρος φραδαῖς, i. e. by the scent, Aesch. Eum. 245.

φραδής, ἐς, gen. ἐος, understanding, wise, shrewd, opp. to ἀφραδής, φραδέος νόου Il. 24. 354. Adv. φραδῶς, Hesych.

φραδοσύνη, ἡ, poët. Noun, understanding, shrewdness, cunning, in dat. pl. φραδοσύνῃσιν h. Hom. Ar. 99, Hes. Op. 243, Th. 626, etc.; in sing. φραδοσύνῃ, Ar. Rh. 2. 647.

φράδμων, ον, gen. ονος, = φραδής, Il. 16. 638, Orac. ap. Hdt. 3. 57.

φράζω: poët. impf. φράζον Pind. N. 1. 93:—fut. φράσω Att.:—aor. 1 ἐφράσα h. Hom. Ven. 128, Merc. 442, Hdt., etc.; Ep. φράσα Od. 11. 22; φράσσα Pind. P. 4. 208:—pf. πέφρακα Isocr. 101 A:—Ep. aor. 2 πέφραδον, ἐπέφραδον used by Hom. mostly in 3 pers. (in Od. 1. 273., 8. 142, πέφραδε is imperat.); opt. πεφράδοι Il. 14. 335; inf. πεφραδέειν, πεφραδέειν Od. 19. 477., 7. 49; 1 pers. ἐπέφραδον only in Il. 10. 127:—Med. and Pass. φράζομαι, Ep. imper. φράζεο, φράζεν Il. 5. 440., 9. 251; inf. φράζεσθαι (used as impf.) Od. 1. 294: Ep. 3 sing. impf. φράζετο, φραζέσκετο Il. 624, h. Hom. Ar. 346:—fut. φράσομαι Il. 15. 234, Ep. φράσομαι Od. 16. 238:—aor. 1 ἐφρασαμην 17. 161, Ep. φρασαμην 23. 75; 3 sing. and pl. ἐφράσατο, φράσαντο 4. 529, Il. 15. 671; imper. φράσαι Od. 24. 331; Ep. 3 sing. subj. φράσσεται Ib. 217; Ep. inf. φράσσασθαι Orac. ap. Hdt. 3. 57:—aor. pass. ἐφράσθη Od. 19. 485., 23. 260, Hdt. 1. 84, Eur. Hec. 546:—pf. pass. ἐφρασμαι Aesch. Supp. 437, Isocr. Antid. § 209; part., προ-πεφραδμένος Hes. Op. 653.—The aor. med. is chiefly Ep., though it also occurs in Solon 4. 4., 31. 1, Archil. 88, Aesch. Cho. 113, Eur. Med. 653. (From √ΦΡΑΔ, which appears in πέφραδ-ον, φραδ-ή, φραδ-ής, φράδ-μων, φραδ-μοσύνη.) To point out, shew, indicate (the only sense in Hom. acc. to Aristarch.), ἐς χῶρον δν φράσε Κίρκη Od. 11. 22, cf. Il. 23. 138; ἦ οἱ Ἀθήνη πέφραδε δῖον ὑφορβόν Od. 14. 3; σήματ' . . τά οἱ ἐμπεδα πέφραδ' Ὀδυσσεύς shewed, 19. 250., 23. 206; μῦθον πέφραδε πᾶσιν shew, make known the word to all, 1. 273; cf. 8. 142; so, δείξε καὶ ἐφρασε h. Hom. Ven. 128; φράσατέ μοι δόμους shew me them, Pind. P. 4. 207;

ἐφρασε τὴν ἀτραπὸν Hdt. 7. 213; absol., φωνῆσαι μὲν οὐκ εἶχε, τῇ δὲ χειρὶ ἐφραξε Id. 4. 113; ἀντὶ φωνῆς φράζε. . . χερὶ Aesch. Ag. 1061. 2.

commonly, to shew forth, tell, declare, λόγον, ἔπος, ὄνομα Pind. O. 2. 108, Aesch. Pers. 173, Supp. 319; φρ. τινὶ τι Hdt. 6. 100; ἐλοῦ γάρ, ἢ πόνων τὰ λοιπὰ σοὶ φράσω σαφηνῶς, ἢ τὸν ἐκλύσοντ' ἐμέ Aesch. Pr. 781; τι πρὸς τινα Hdt. 1. 68, Ar. Nub. 359, etc.; c. dupl. acc., φρ. τινά τι Isocr. Antid. § 107; τι Plat. Phaedr. 267 C; also, περί τινος Isocr. (infr. cit.); ἐπί τινος Id. 419 D; even c. gen. to tell of, τῆς μητρὸς ἦκω τῆς ἐμῆς φράσων, ἐν οἷς νῦν ἔστι Soph. Tr. 1122 (cf. εἶπε δέ μοι πατρὸς . . εἰ . . Od. 11. 174); also foll. by a relat. clause, φρ. ὅτι . . Lys. 94. 30, Plat., etc.; φρ. ὡς δεῖ Xen. Oec. 16, 8; φρ. οἷ ἐπορσύνθη κακά Aesch. Pers. 267, cf. Pr. 995, etc.; rarely with a part., φρ. πόσιν ἔνδον ἔοντα Od. 19. 477; ἦ οἱ Ἀθήνη πέφραδε δῖον ὑφορβόν (sc. ἔοντα) 14. 3, cf. 7. 49:—but it always differs from λέγω, as telling, declaring from simply speaking (v. snb λαλέω), φράσον, ἄπερ γ' ἔλεξας declare, explain what thou didst say, Soph. Ph. 559; φράζε δὴ τί φῆς Id. O. T. 655; φράζουσιν ἂ λέγει Xen. An. 2. 4, 18; expressly, φ. λόγῳ Soph. Ph. 49, Plat. Legg. 814 C; οὐχ ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν, ἀλλὰ σαφῶς φράσαι περί αὐτῶν Isocr. Antid. § 124, cf. Id. 404. fin.; used of teachers, Antiphon 143. 3, Plat. Theaet. 180 B; of oracles, Ar. Eq. 1048, Pl. 46, Plat. Legg. 923 A, etc.; of letters, Plut. Cic. 15:—absol., τοῦτο φράζει this signifies . . , Xen. Symp. 8, 30. 2. c. dat. pers. et inf. to tell one to do so and so, ἵνα γάρ σφιν ἐπέφραδον ἡγερέθουσαι Il. 10. 127, cf. Od. 8. 68; δὴ γάρ μοι ἐπέφραδε . . Κίρκη (sc. ἰέναι) 10. 549; σιγᾶν φ. τινὶ Ar. Pax 98; τὰ ὄπλα ὑπολαβεῖν Thuc. 6. 58, cf. 3. 15; rarely c. acc. pers. et inf., Theocr. 25. 47. 3. absol. to give counsel, advise, Soph. El. 197, Aeschin. 18. 17. II. Med. and Pass. to indicate to oneself, i. e. to think or muse upon, consider, ponder, debate, τι Hom., Hdt., and Att. Poets, but not in Att. Prose; εὐκηλος τὰ φράζειαι ἄσ' ἐθέλησθα Il. 1. 554; φράζεσθαι βουλήν, βουλὰς 18. 313, Od. 11. 510; ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μῆτιν ἀμείνω Il. 9. 423; μετὰ φρεσίν Hes. Op. 686; θυμῷ πολλὰ μάλ' ἀμφὶ φόνῳ Il. 16. 646; ἐφράσθη καὶ ἐς θυμὸν ἐβάλετο Hdt. 1. 84; —ἀμφὶς φρ. to think differently, Il. 2. 14; often foll. by εἰ with fut. indic. to consider whether . . , 1. 83, Od. 10. 192, cf. 17. 279. 2.

to think of, purpose, plan, contrive, devise, design, φ. τινὶ κακά, θάνατον, ὄλεθρον 2. 367., 3. 242., 13. 373; μέγ' ὄνειρα 4. 444; ἐσθλά Il. 12. 212; φράσσατο Πατρόκλῳ μέγα ἦριον 23. 126; φράσσεται ὡς κε νέηται will contrive how . . , Od. 1. 205; φρ. ὑπὸς ὕχ' ἀρίστα γένοιτο 3. 129, cf. Soph. Aj. 1041. 3. c. acc. et inf. to think, suppose, believe, imagine that . . , Od. 11. 624; so, οὐ ἐφράζετα δυνατὸς εἶναι Hdt. 3. 154; rarely c. part., οὐ φράζεται τελῶν thinks not that he will die, Pind. l. 1. fin. 4. to remark, perceive, observe, τοῖον ἐγὼν οἰωνόν . . ἐφρασαμην Od. 17. 161; τὴν (sc. τὴν οὐλὴν) ἀπονίζουσα φρασαμην 23. 75; with a partic., τὸν δὲ φράσατο προσιόντα Il. 10. 339, cf. 23. 453; ἐφρασε σῆς προκείμενον νέκυν γυναικός Eur. Alc. 1012:—later, c. gen., like αἰσθάνομαι, χειμῶνος Arat. 745; πομπᾶς Theocr. 2. 84. 5. to watch, guard, δροσούρην Od. 22. 129:—also, to beware of, εὐλινον λόχον Orac. ap. Hdt. 3. 57: often in imperat., φράζεν κύνα cave canem, Ar. Eq. 1030; φράσσαι κυναλώπεκα Ib. 1067:—c. inf., φράζου μὴ πόρσω φωνεῖν Soph. El. 213, cf. Call. Lav. Pall. 52; φράζεο δὴ, μὴ . . μάρψη Ar. Pax 1065, cf. Eq. 1067:—absol. to look out, take heed, φράζον Aesch. Eum. 130, Soph. El. 383.

φράκτης, ου, ὁ, in Procop., a sluice with gates; also called ἀρίς.

φρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = κατάφρακτος, Ath. 214 A.

φρακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. fenced, protected, φολίδεσσι Opp. H. 1. 641.

φρανίζω, = φρενόω, σωφρονίζω, in Hesych.; which (if correct) may be compared with the Dor. dat. φρασί for φρεσί.

φράσδω, Dor. for φράζω.

φρασί, Dor. for φρεσί, dat. pl. of φρήν, Pind.

φράσις [ᾶ], εως, ἡ, speak, εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα φρ. Ael. V. H. 9. 16. II. a way of speaking, phraseology, expression, style, Arist. Fr. 59, Dion. H. de Thuc. progr. fin.; κυρία, τροπική, ἀγκυλος, ὑψηλή Ib. 22, ad Pomp. 2, etc.; expressiveness, τῶν ὀνομάτων ad Pomp. 3. 19; Ἀττική ἡ φρ. Greg. Cor., cf. Longin. 8. 1, Schol. Ar. Nub. 488. III. eunuciation, Plut. Cat. Ma. 12.

φράσεται, Ep. for φράσσεται, fut. of φράζω, Od.

φράσσω, Att. —ττω Xen. Cyn. 2, 9, Dem. 520. 18, al.; cf. ἀποφράσσω, φράγνυμι:—aor. ἐφραξα Hom., Att.:—pf. πέφραγα (περι-) Schol. Hes. Sc. 298; plqpf. ἐπεφράκεσαν Joseph. A. J. 12. 8, 5:—Med., v. φράγνυμι; fut. φράξομαι (ἐμ-) Luc. Timo 19; aor. ἐφραξάμην, Ep. φρ-, v. infr.:—Pass., fut. φραχθήσομαι Galen.; φραγήσομαι (vulg. σφραγίσεται) 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 10; aor. ἐφράχθην Hom., Att.; ἐφράγην (ἐν-) Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7, Ep. Rom. 3. 19; pf. πέφραγμα Att.; 3 plqpf. ἐπέφρακτο Hdt. 9. 142:—Hom. uses no tense but aor. act. pass. and med.;—in Att. the letters are sometimes transposed, e. g. φύρξασθαι for φράξασθαι, πέφαργμαι for πέφραγμα, cf. φαρκτός for φρακτός, κατάφαρκτος, ναύφαρκτος, E. M. 667. 22, cf. Dind. Aesch. Theb. 63, Soph. Ant. 236, Ar. Ach. 95, Vesp. 352, Meinek. Euphor. 83. (From √ΦΡΑΚ or ΦΡΑΓ come also φραγ-ῆναι, φράγ-νυμι, φραγ-μός, φράγ-μα, φρακ-τός, δρύ-φρακ-τος; cf. Lat. farc-io, fartor, and perh. frequens; Goth. baigr-a (τηρῶ, φυλάσσω), baigr-a-hei (ἡ δρεινή), baúrg-s (πόλις); O. Norse byrg-ja (to enclose), borg; A. S. byrig-an (to bury), burh (borough); O. H. G. bērc (Germ. berg, prob. akin to burg); Lith. bruk-ù (premiere, comprimere).) [ᾶ by nature, for it does not become η in the Ion. Greek of Hdt., Lob. Paral. 401.] To fence in, hedge round, and with collat. notion of protection or defence, to fence, secure, fortify, βινούσι βοῶν φράξαντες ἐπάλξεις having fenced the battlements with shields, Il. 12. 263; φράζε δέ μιν [τὴν σχεδίην] ῥίπεσσι he fenced it with mats, to keep out the water, Od. 5. 256; ἀρκύστατ' ἂν φράζειεν (v. ἀρκύστατος) Aesch. Ag. 1375; φρ. δέμας ὄπλοισιν Id. Pers. 456; φρ. χεῖρα ἔρνεσι to fill them full with palms of victory, Pind. I. 1. 95 (cf. πυκνώω):—so in

Med., φράξαντο δὲ νῆας ἔρκει χαλκείῃ *they fenced in their ships*, Il. 15. 566, cf. Aesch. Theb. 63; φραζόμενοι τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Hdt. 8. 51; πύλας .. ἐφραζάμεθα προστάταις Aesch. Theb. 798; but, ἐφράξαντο τὸ τεῖχος *they strengthened it*, Hdt. 9. 70; and so, absol., *to strengthen one's fortifications*, Thuc. 8. 35:—Pass., φραχθέντες σάκεσιν *fenced with shields*, Il. 17. 268, cf. Hdt. 7. 142, Eur. I. A. 826, etc.: so absol., πεφραγμένοι *fenced, fortified, prepared for defence*, Hdt. 5. 34, Thuc. 1. 82; of a person, *armed*, πεφρ. τοξέμασιν Soph. Fr. 376:—metaph., ἐλπίδος πεφραγμένος *having the defence of hope*, Id. Ant. 235 (where Schol. and some MSS. read δεδραγμένος, but Cod. L. πεπραγμένος, i. e. πεφραγμένος).

II. *to put up as a fence*, φράξαντες δόρυ δουρί, σάκος σάκει *joining spear close to spear, shield to shield (so as to make a fence)*, Il. 13. 130; φράξαντες τὰ γέγρα *having put up the shields as a close, thick fence*, Hdt. 9. 61;—for Aesch. Ag. 823, v. sub πάγη.

2. in Xen. Cyn. 3, 5, of dogs *that put down their tails*. III. *to stop up, block, τὴν ὁδόν* Hdt. 8. 7; τοὺς ἔσπλους Thuc. 4. 13; τὰ παρασκήνια Dem. 520. 19:—Pass., of the Nile, Hdt. 2. 99; ὑπὸ βεμάτων φραχθεῖς [ὁ πλεύμων] Plat. Tim. 84 D; πεφραγμένων τῶν πόρων Arist. Probl. 23. 37.

2. metaph. *to bar, stop, τι* Ath. 157 D: Pass., ἵνα πᾶν στόμα φραγῆ Ep. Rom. 3. 19, cf. 2 Cor. 11. 10.

φραστέον, verb. Adj. of φράζω, *one must tell*, Ep. Plat. 312 D.

φραστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (φράζω) *a teller, expounder, informer, τινος of or about a thing*, Xen. Cyn. 4. 5, 17; φραστήρ ὁδῶν *a guide*, Ib. 5. 4. 40, cf. Plut. 2. 243 F:—φραστήρες ὁδόντες, like γνώμονες, *the teeth that tell the age*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 421, Suid. s. v. ἐπότης (cf. φράτηρ).

φραστικός, ἦ, ὄν, (φράζω) *suited for indicating or expressing, τινος* Def. Plat. 414 D; τὸ φρ. μέρος τοῦ λόγου, opp. to ἡ νόησις, Longin. 30; φ. τόποι *expressive*, Id. 32. 6; φρ. δύναμις Ael. V. II. 3. 1; of persons, *eloquent*, Diog. L. 5. 65:—τὸ φρ. *power of speaking*, Plut. 2. 909 A. φραστύς, ὄς, ἦ, *reflection*, as opp. to ἀφραστύς, Hesych.

φράστωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, = φραστήρ, *a guide*, only in Aesch. Supp. 493.

φράτηρ [ᾶ], ὁ, gen. φράτερος (v. sub fin.):—*a member of a φράτρα*: in pl., *those of the same φράτρα, clansmen*, Lat. *curiales*, Aesch. Eum. 656, Ar. Eq. 255, and often in Isae.; εἰσάγειν τὸν υἱὸν εἰς τοὺς φράτερας (which was done when the boy came of age, cf. μείων II), Ar. Av. 1669, cf. Lysias 183. 11; ἐγγράφειν τινα εἰς τοὺς φρ. Isae. 68. 4; εἰσάγειν εἰς τοὺς φρ. Id. 58. 25; οὐκ ἐδέξαντο οἱ φρ. Ib. 28; γαμηλίαν τοῖς φράτεροι εἰσφέρειν Id. 46. 8; οὐκ ἔφυσε φράτερας, with a play on φραστήρας (v. sub φραστήρ), *he has not cut his citizen-teeth, is no true citizen*, Ar. Ran. 418, cf. Av. 765; φράτερες τριωβόλου, said of the Athenian dicasts, Id. Eq. 255.

2. metaph. of birds, φρ. κοῖ συγγενῆς Ael. N. A. 8. 24. The form commonly found in our Edd. is φράτωρ, ὄρος (as in later MSS. and Inscr., v. C. I. 5785. 10., -86., -88., -89): but the best critics restore φράτηρ, ἔρος, in Att. writers, following Eust. 239. 33, A. B. 992, and the older MSS.; v. Herm. and Dind. Aesch. l. c., Dind. Ar. Eq. 225, Meineke Com. Fr. 1. 218; and Bekk. has so written it in many places of Dem., though he retains the other form in 1054. 14., 1305. 22, Lys. 183. 10, Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 7, etc.—On the accent, v. Meineke l. c. (Cf. φράτρα (Ion. φρήτηρ), φρατρία, φρατριάω, φράτριος, the orig. sense of φρατ-ῆρ being *brother* (φρήτηρ ἀδελφός Hesych.); cf. Skt. *bhrāt-ā*; Zd. *bhrāt-ar*; Lat. *frāt-er*; Goth. *brōth-ar*, pl. *brōth-rahans*, O. H. G. *bruodar*, O. Norse *bróðir*, pl. *bræðra*, A. S. *brōðar*, Slav. *bratrŭ*; O. Irish *bráth-ir*:—the exclusively political sense in Greek is remarkable.)

φρατορία, ἦ, = φράτρα, Schol. Ar. Av. 766, Suid.

φρατορικός, ἦ, ὄν, = φράτριος, Dem. 1092. fin.:—v. sub φράτριος.

φράτρα, ἦ; Ion. φρήτηρ Il., Hdt.; Dor. πάτρα, in Att. φρατρία:—properly *a brotherhood*, but among the Hellenes always in polit. sense (v. omnino Dicaearch. ap. Steph. Byz.):

I. in the heroic age, *a body of people of kindred race, a tribe, sept, clan, κρῖν' ἀνδρας .. κοτὰ φρήτρας, ὡς φρήτηρ φρήτηρων ἀρήγη* choose men by *clans*, that *clan* may stand by *clan*, Il. 2. 362; so Hdt. uses it to denote the Persian royal tribe or *clan* (the Achaemenids), 1. 125.

II. in the historical times, the φρατρία was *a political division of people*, which took its first rise from the ties of blood and kinship (cf. φρατήρ): at Athens, *a subdivision of the φυλή*, as at Rome the *curia* of the *tribus*, Plat. Legg. 746 D, 785 A, Isocr. 176 D, Aeschin. 47. 39; φρατρίαὶ καὶ φυλαὶ Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 17., cf. 4. 15, 17., 5. 8, 19; oft. in Inscr., πρὸς φύλην καὶ φρατρίαν προσγραφῆνοι ὑποῖαν ἀν βούλωνται C. I. 2330. II, cf. 2333, 3596, al.—Every φυλή consisted of three φρατρίαὶ, whose members were called φράτερες or φράτορες (as those of a φυλή were φυλέται, and those of a *curia*, *curiales*), and were bound together by various religious rites peculiar to each: every φροτρία again contained 30 γένη, the members of which were called γεννήται, so that by Solon's constitution Athens had 12 φρατρίαὶ, and 360 γένη or *old patrician houses*, Poll. 8. III.

2. the Roman *curiae* exactly answer to the Attic φρατρίαὶ, which is the Greek word used to express them by Dion. H. 2. 7., 6. 89, al., Plut. Poplic. 7.

III. (from the festivals of those who belonged to the same φράτρα) = *συσιτίον*, Joseph. A. J. 3. 10, 5, B. J. 6. 9, 3:—also, *a dining couch*, Demetr. Sceps. ap. Ath. 141 F. (The form of the word φράτρα is much disputed, as well as its deriv. In Hdt. 1. 125 the old Edd. have φήτηρ, which is supported by the Dor. πάτρα; but later Edd., with the best MSS., give φρήτηρ, as in Il. For φρατρία the Gramm. give φατρία, as if it were = πατρία; so the MSS. in many of the places cited above from Att. writers: this form also occurs in later Inscr. and late prose authors, v. Indic. ad C. I. p. 165, Coraës Heliod. p. 324; but v. πάτρα.) [ᾶ by nature, as is shewn by the Ion. form φρήτηρ.]

φρατριάω, fut. ὄσω, τὸ belong to, be in the same φρατρία, μεθ' ὧν .. ἐφρατρίαζε καὶ αὐτός Dem. 1054. 3 (v. ll. ἐφράτιζε, ἐφατρίαζε); cf.

Harp. sub vv. ναυτοδίκαί et φράτορες, Dind. Dem. 7. p. 1192.

II.

to conspire, Schol. Aeschin. pp. 55. 23., 77. 8, al.

φρατρίαρχος, ὁ, *president of a φρατρία*, Dem. 305. 22; cf. φρήταρχος. φρατρίασμός, ὁ, *a league, combination, conspiracy*, Eust. 647. 34.

φρατρίαστής, ὄν, ὁ, = φράτηρ, Dion. H. 4. 43.

φρατριάτικος, ἦ, ὄν, νόμος φρατρ. = Lat. *lex curiata*, Dio C. 37. 51, al.

φρατριάκος, ἦ, ὄν, = φρατρίατικός, Dion. H. 2. 23., 9. 41.

φρατριάς, ἔως, ὁ, = φράτηρ, Dion. H. 2. 64.

φρατριάω, fut. ἴσω, = φρατριάω, Phot., Harp., etc.; cf. φρατριάω.

φρατριάκος, ἦ, ὄν, = φρατρίατικός, ἐκκλησία φρατριάκος = Lat. *comitia curiata*, Dion. H. 4. 20.

φράτριος, α, ὄν, Ion. φρήτηρ-, of or belonging to a φράτρα, at Athens, epith. of Zeus and Athena, as *tutelary deities of the phratritiae*, Plat. Euthyd. 302 D, Dem. 1054. 10, Cratin. Jun. Χειρ. 1. 5 (libr. φρατόριος); also in other places, C. I. 2555. II, 2347 g (add.); οἱ θεοὶ οἱ φρήτριοι Ib. 5785. 26, cf. 5787, -89, 5802 b.

II. φράτριον, τό, *a temple of these deities, or any shrine used by the φρατρία*, Steph. B., Poll. 3. 52.

φράττω, Att. for φράσσω, q. v.

φράτωρ, ὄρος, v. sub φράτηρ.

φρε-άντης, ου, ὁ, *one who draws from σ well*, a pun on the name Cleanthes, Diog. L. 7. 168.

φρέαρ, τό, gen. φρέατος (v. sub fin.), contr. φρητός (acc. to Choerob. ap. E. M. 800 10): Ep. pl. φρεῖατα. *An artificial well* (thus distinguished from κρήνη, cf. Dem. 186. 16), πᾶσαι κρήναι καὶ φρεῖατα μακρὰ νάουσι Il. 21. 197; (the common form first in h. Hom. Cer. 99, Hdt. 6. 119).

2. after Hom., *a tank, cistern, reservoir*, Lat. *puteus*, Hdt. 1. 68., 4. 120, Thuc. 2. 48, 49; εἰς φρ. κατοβαίνειν καὶ κολυμβᾶν Plat. Lach. 193 C, cf. Prot. 350 A; φρ. ὄρυσσεν Sext. Emp. M. 8. 129; ποιητὰ φρ., v. ποιητός I:—generally, *a pit*, LXX (Ps. 54. 24):—*an oil-jar*, Ar. Pl. 810.

3. metaph., εἰς φρεῖατά τε καὶ πᾶσαν ἀπορίαν εἰσπίπτειν Plat. Theaet. 174 C; ἐν φρεῖατι συνεχόμενος Ib. 165 B; ἢ περὶ τὸ φρέαρ ὄρησις, proverb. of persons on the brink of destruction, Plut. 2. 68 A; πίνειν ἐξ ἀργυροῦ φρέατος, proverb. of a deep drinker, Ath. 192 A, 461 C. (Cf. Goth. *brunnō*, O. H. G. *brunnō*, Germ. *brunnen*, Old Engl. *burn*, *bourne*); perhaps (as Grimm thinks) akin to *fervere* (*brennen*): v. Curt. no. 415.) [Att. gen. φρέατος, Ar. Eccl. 1004, Εἰρην. δευτ. 3 (Meineke), Stratt. Ψυχ. I, Alex. Παρασ. 2, Apollod. Gel. Ἄπολ. I; so φρεῖατιος: cf. κέρας.]

φρεῖατία, ἦ, *a tank or reservoir*, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7 (cf. φρεατίας), Polyb. 10. 28, 2.

φρεῖατιος, α, ὄν, *belonging to a well or tank, ὕδωρ* Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 3; φρ. ὕδωρ *tank-water*, Hermipp. Κερκ. 3; φρ. ὕδατα, opp. to βυτὰ, Plut. 2. 954 C, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 6.—A corrupt form φρεατίδιος occurs, Ib. 690 B.

φρεῖατίας ὑπόνομος, ὁ, *an underground channel to a tank or reservoir*, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7; but the passage is obscure, and ἡ φρεατία occurs just after.

φρεῖατιον, τό, Dim. of φρέαρ, Moeris 193. [ᾶ Att.]

φρεῖατιος, α, ὄν, = φρεατιαίος, Geop., Suid.

φρεῖατ-ορύκτης, ου, ὁ, = φρεωρύχος, E. M. 799. 41.

φρεῖατο-τύπανον [ῶ], τό, *a machine for raising water, a swipe or water-wheel*, Polyb. Fr. Gr. 135, et ibi not.

Φρεαττώ or Φρεῖατώ, οὖς, ἦ, *a court in Peiræus, where homicides were allowed to present themselves for trial,—the culprits being on board ship, the judges on shore; only in dat., ἐν Φρεαττωῖ* Dem. 645. 26., 646. 9, Arist. Pol. 4. 16, 3:—the nom. is written Φρεαττύς in Paus. 1. 28, 11.

φρεῖατώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a well*, χάσμα Schol. Ar. Pl. 431.

φρέαρ, ἄτος, τό, Ep. for φρέαρ, Il. 21. 197, Nic. Th. 486.

φρεν-ἀπάτης, ου, ὁ, *a soul-deceiver*, Ep. Tit. 1. 10:—φρενᾶπάτω, *to deceive, ἐαυτὸν* Ep. Gal. 6. 3, Galen.: cf. Hesych., E. M. 811. 3.

φρενήρης, ες, gen. εος, *master of his mind, sound of mind*, Lat. *compos mentis*, opp. to ἐμμανής, Hdt. 3. 25, cf. 30, 35, Eur. Heracl. 150, etc.

φρένησις, ἔως, ἦ, the Lat. *phrenesis*, = φρενίτις, Mart., Senec.

φρενητής, ου, ὁ, late form for φρενίτις, Cyrill.

φρενητιάω, -ίζω, f. ll. for φρενιτ-, Plut. Alex. 75., 2. 1128 D.

φρενιτιαίος, α, ὄν, = φρενιτικός, v. l. Hipp. Epid. 3. 1079.

φρενιτιάσις, ἦ, = φρενίτις, Suid.

φρενιτιάω, = sq., Plut. Alex. 75:—φρενητιάω is f. l. in Epiphany, etc.

φρενιτίω, *to have a violent fever, be delirious or frantic*, Plut. 2. 693 A, 1128 D, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 247:—φρενιτίω is f. l. in Alex. Trall.

φρενιτικός, ἦ, ὄν, *suffering from φρενίτις*, Hipp. Aph. 1252; τὰ φρ. (sc. νοσήματα), Id. Epid. 1. 944:—φρενητικός is f. l. in Epict., Oribas., etc.; though *phreneticus* appears to be the received form in Lat.

φρενίτις, ἴδος, ἦ, (φρήν) *inflammation of the brain, phrenitis*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, etc.; cf. Foës. Oecon.

φρενιτισμός [ι], ὁ, *frenzy*, Plut. ap. Stob. 402. 42.

φρενο-βάρβαρος, ὄν, *barbarous of mind*, Sophr. ap. Fabric. 7. 485.

φρενοβλάβεια, ἦ, *damage of the understanding, madness, folly*, Dion. H. 5. 9, Luc. Syr. D. 18.

φρενοβλάβέω, *to be distraught, frantic*, Schol. Il. 20. 232.

φρενο-βλάβής, ἐς, (βλάβω) *damaged in the understanding, deranged, crazy*, Lat. *mente captus*, Hdt. 2. 120, Eupol. Μαρικ. 5. 8, Luc., etc.

φρενοβλάβια, ἦ, poet. for φρενοβλάβεια, Manetho 6. 599.

φρενόβλαβος, ὄν, = φρενοβλαβής, Or. Sib. 8. 115.

φρενο-γηθής, ἐς, *heart-gladdening*, Anth. P. 9. 525, 22.

φρενο-δαλής, ἐς, (δηλέομαι) *ruining the mind*, Aesch. Eum. 330, 343.

φρενο-δινής, ἐς, *making the mind giddy*, Nonn. Io. 12. 109.

φρενο-θελγής, ἐς, *charming the heart*, Procl. H. 2. 17, Nonn. D. 1. 406.

φρενόθεν, Adv. of or from one's own mind, Soph. Aj. 183; cf. οικόθεν. φρενο-κηδής, *és*, grieving the heart, Synes. H. 2. 85.
φρενο-κλόπος, *ον*, stealing the understanding, deceiving, *ἔρως* Anth. Plan. 198:—φρενοκλοπέω, Hesych.
φρενό-ληπτος, *ον*, possessed, mad, Lat. *mente captus*, Io. Chrys.:—and, φρενο-ληπτέομαι, to be φρενόληπτος, prob. l. Id.
φρενο-ληστής, *ου, ὁ*, a robber of the understanding, a deceiver, Anth. P. 12. 144.
φρενο-μάνης, *és*, distracting the mind, maddening, Aesch. Ag. 1140.
φρενο-μόρως, Adv. (*μόρος*) only found in phrase νοσοῦντα φρενομόρως, Soph. Aj. 626; this must mean suffering from madness; but as this sense can hardly belong to φρενομόρως, a corrector altered it to φρενο-μώρως—against the metre: Meineke suggests φρενοβόρως.
φρενο-πληγής, *és*, striking the mind, i. e. driving mad, maddening, Aesch. Pr. 879.
φρενό-πληκτος, *ον*, (*πλήσσω*) stricken in mind, frenzy-stricken, Aesch. Pr. 1054.
φρενο-πληξίς, *ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ*, = φρενόπληκτος, Anth. P. 9. 141:—hence Subst., φρενο-πληξία, *ἡ*, frenzy, Manass. Chron. 684.
φρενο-τέκτων, *ον*, building with the mind, ingenious, Ar. Ran. 820.
φρενο-τερπής, *és*, heart-delighting, Nonn. D. 4. 135.
φρενο-φθόρος, *ον*, destroying the mind, infatuating, Pind.
φρενώω, fut. ὠσω, (*φρήν*) to make wise, instruct, inform, teach, τινα Aesch. Pr. 335, Soph. Ant. 754, Tr. 52, Eur. Ion 526; φρενώσω δ' οὐκέτ' ἐξ αἰνιγμάτων, i. e. will teach plainly, Aesch. Ag. 1183; poet. Verb. used by Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 5; φρ. τινὰ εἰς τι Ib. 2. 6, 1:—Pass., πεφρενωμένος Luc. Lexiph. 19. II. in Pass. to be high-minded, elated, LXX (2 Macc. 11. 4), Babr. 101. 5.
φρενώλης, *es*, distraught in mind, frenzied, Aesch. Theb. 757.
φρένωσις, *εως, ἡ*, instruction, Clem. Al. 145, Hesych.
φρενωτήριον, *τό*, a means of instruction, Hesych.
φρέω, fut. φρήσω, in sense akin to ἄγω or ἴημι, but in form to φέρω: it occurs only in the compds. διαφρέω, ἐκφρέω, εἰσφρέω, ἐπεισφρέω, qq. v.,—except that an aor. imperat. φρές (as if from φρήμι) occurs in Com. Anon. 188, cf. E. M. 740. 12.
φρεωρύχέω, to dig wells, Strab. 773, Plut. 2. 776 D:—in Ar. Lys. 1033, ludicrously, of a gnat, φρεωρυχέει με is sinking wells in me.
φρεωρύχια, *ἡ*, a digging of wells, Joseph. A. J. 1. 18, 2.
φρεωρύχος, *ον*, for digging wells, σκευή Plut. 2. 159 C: ὁ φρ. a well-sinker, Themist. 152 C.—The forms φρεορυκτέω, -ορυκτής are cited by Suid., cf. Lob. Phryn. 232.
φρήν, *ἡ*, gen. φρενός, pl. φρένες, gen. φρενῶν, dat. φρεσί: Dor. φράν, dat. pl. φρασί, Pind., cf. Eust. 32. 14: (v. sub fin.): I. properly = the later word διάφραγμα, the midriff or muscle which parts the heart and lungs (*viscera thoracis*) from the lower viscera (*abdominis*), κραδία φρένα λακτίζει (Shaksp. 'my seated heart knocks at my ribs'), Aesch. Pr. 881; but elsewhere always in pl., Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Art. 807; τὰς φρένας διάφραγμα ἐς τὸ μέσον αὐτῶν (sc. τοῦ θώρακος καὶ τοῦ κύτους) τιθέντες Plat. Tim. 70 A; τοῦτο δὲ τὸ διάζωμα καλοῦσί τινες φρένας, ὃ διορίζει τὸν τε πνεύμονα καὶ τὴν καρδίαν Arist. G. A. 3. 10, 1, cf. H. A. 1. 17, 8., 2. 15, 5:—but, II. in Hom., φρήν or φρένες in the physical sense imply generally the parts about the heart, the breast, Lat. *praecordia*, ἐνθ' ἅρα τε φρένες ἔρχαται ἀμφ' ἀδινὸν κῆρ Il. 16. 481; ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μαινεται ἦτορ 8. 413; and even the parts about the liver, πρὸς στήθος ὅθι φρένες ἦπαρ ἔχουσι Od. 9. 301; often called φρένες ἀμφιμέλαιναί, Il. 1. 103, al.; so, φρένας .. εἰς αὐτὰς τυπεῖς Aesch. Pr. 361, cf. Eum. 159. 2. the heart, as the seat of the passions, viz. of fear, τρομέοντο δὲ οἱ φρένες αὐτῶ Il. 10. 10, cf. 22. 296; of joy and grief, φρένα τέρπεσθαι φόρμιγγι 9. 186; γάνυται φρένα ποιμήν 13. 493; ἄχος, πόνος φρένας ἀμφεκάλυψεν etc., Il., etc.; φρένας ἔκετο πένθος, ἄχος πύκασε φρένας etc.; of love, Il. 3. 442; of anger, Od. 6. 147; of courage, ἕνα φρεσὶ θυμὸν ἔχοντες Il. 13. 487; ἐς φρένα θυμὸς ἀγέρθη 22. 475, cf. 8. 202, etc.; of bodily appetites, such as hunger, 11. 89:—the shades of the dead therefore are without it, ψυχὴ καὶ εἶδωλον, ἅταρ φρένες οὐκ ἐνὶ πάμπαν 23. 104; it is however attributed to the shade of Teiresias, Od. 10. 493:—so in Pind. and Att. Poets, δαιμόνων θέλγει φρένας Pind. P. 1. 21; φόβος μ' ἔχει φρένας Aesch. Supp. 379; μαινομένα φρενί Id. Theb. 484; Διὸς γὰρ δυσπαραίτητοι φρ. Id. Pr. 34; ἐκ φρενός from one's very heart, ὃ ἐκ φρενός λογός a hearty, cordial speech, Id. Cho. 107; ἐτύμως δακρυχέων ἐκ φρενός Id. Theb. 919; οὐκ ἀπ' ἀκρας φρενός not superficially and carelessly, Id. Ag. 805; φρενός ἐκ φιλίας Ib. 1515, cf. 546; φῦσαι φρένας to produce a haughty spirit, Soph. El. 1463. 3. the heart or mind, as the seat of the mental faculties, perception, thought, φρενὶ νοεῖν, φράζεσθαι, ἐπίστασθαι, etc., Il. 9. 600, etc.; μετὰ φρεσὶ μερμηρίζειν, βάλλεσθαι Od. 10. 438, Il. 9. 434; ἴδμεν ἐνὶ φρεσίν 2. 301; κατὰ φρένα εἰδέναί, γνῶναι, τιθέναι τινί τι ἐπὶ φρεσὶ to put in his mind, suggest it, 1. 55, etc.; ποιεῖν τι ἐνὶ φρεσίν 13. 55; θέσθαι or βάλλεσθαι τι ἐνὶ φρεσὶ 13. 121., 1. 297, etc.: hence also the phrases, φρένας τρέπειν, πείθειν, παραπίθειν, ἐπιγνάμπτειν 7. 120., 9. 514, etc.:—so also in Pind. and Poets, much like νοῦς, φρενὶ ὀρθῶ, ἐλευθερῶ Pind. O. 8. 31, P. 2. 105; μιᾷ φρενί Aesch. Eum. 986; φρένες γὰρ αὐτοῦ θυμὸν αἰακοστρόφουν Id. Pers. 767; ἡ γλῶσσ' ὀμώμοχ', ἡ δὲ φρήν ἀνώμοτος Eur. Hipp. 612; and so on; we also have joined, κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν, as in Lat. *mens animusque*, Il. 1. 193, etc.; (cf. φρένας ἔχων καὶ νοῦν, Ar. Ran. 535);—hence men lose their φρένες, i. e. their wits, περὶ φρένας ἤλυθε οἶνος Od. 9. 362, cf. 454., 18. 831; πλήγη φρένας ἄς πάρος εἶχεν Il. 13. 394; ἐκ γὰρ πλήγη φρένας 16. 403; Ζεὺς βλάπτε φρένας ἡμετέρας 15. 724 (whence βλαψίφρων, φρενοβλαβής); θεοὶ φρένας ὤλεσαν 8. 360; φρένας ἀφρων, φρένας ἠλέ or ἡλέ 15. 128, Od. 2. 243:—so, in Att., of those

who have lost their wits, φρενῶν ἀφροσύνη, ἐκατῆναι, μεταστῆναι Soph. Ph. 865, Eur. Or. 1021, Bacch. 943; τὰς φρ. ἐκβάλλειν Soph. Ant. 648; ἔξω φρενῶν Pind. O. 7. 86; φρενῶν κεκομμένος Aesch. Ag. 479; κενός Soph. Ant. 754; τητῶμενος Id. El. 1326; ἔξεδρος, παράκοπος Eur. Hipp. 953, Bacch. 33; ποῦ ποτ' εἰ φρενῶν; *satisne sanus es?* Soph. El. 390; φρένες διάστροφοι Aesch. Pr. 673, Soph. Aj. 447; μαργύτης φρενῶν Id. Fr. 726; ἀνακίνησις φρ. Id. O. T. 727; etc.:—and of persons in their senses, φρενῶν ἐπήβολος Id. Ant. 492; ἔνδον φρενῶν Eur. Heracl. 709; hence, ἔσω φρενῶν λέγειν, πείθειν, γράφεσθαι Aesch. Ag. 1052, Soph. Ph. 1325, etc.:—Hdt. opposes φρένες to σῶμα, 3. 134; so, αἱ σάρκες κενὰ φρενῶν Eur. El. 387:—Hom. also attributes φρένες to beasts, μετὰ φρεσὶ γίγνεται ἀλκή Il. 4. 245, cf. 16. 157, etc.—The word is seldom used in the best Prose, as συμφορὰ τῶν φρ., i. e. madness, Andoc. 20. 29; παραλλάττει τῶν φρ. Lys. Fr. 58; φρενῶν ἀφορία Xen. Symp. 4. 55; cf. Dem. 332. 25., 780. 11. 4. will, purpose, σῆς ἀπεστάτων φρ. Soph. Ant. 993, cf. O. C. 1182.—In usage, there is little or no distinction observable between the sing. and pl. (From √ΦΡΕΝ come also φρεν-ῶω, φρον-έω, φρον-ίς, φρον-τίς, φρον-τίξω:—in compos. φρήν changes into -φρων, e. g. εὐ-φρων, κακό-φρων, etc.)
φρήταρχος, ὁ, = φρατρίαρχος, C. I. 5785 (where also φρητρία and φρητρία are used for φρατρία).
φρητρία, ἡ, Ion. for φρεατρία, Hesych.: φρητρίον, τό, C. I. 5430.
φρητρη, ἡ, Ion. for φράτρα; Ep. dat. φρητρηφιν.
φρητριος, ἡ, *ον*, Ion. for φράτριος.
φρίγος, *εως, τό*, f. l. for σφρίγος in Hermipp. Στρατ. 1.
φρίκάζω, fut. ἄσω, to shudder, shiver, Poëta de Vir. herb. 5. 71.
φρίκᾶλέος, *α, ὀν*, shivering with cold, Lat. *horrens, horridus*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14. 2. with rough surface, σπιλᾶς Anth. P. 7. 382, cf. Tryph. 195. II. dreadful, horrid, Anth. P. 7. 69., 9. 300.
φρίκασμός, ὁ, a shuddering, shivering, LXX (2 Macc. 3. 17).
φρίκη [ῖ], ἡ, = φρίξ, of the rippling sea, πορθμὸς ἐν φρίκη γελᾷ (like Lat. *inhorrescit*), Ael. N. A. 16. 19, Plut. 2. 921 F, etc. II. a shuddering, shivering, Hipp. Aph. 1255, al.: esp. an aguish shiver or chill, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A, Theophr. Fr. 3. 74, Nic. Th. 721: in pl., Arist. Probl. 1. 39, al. 2. shivering fear, shuddering, esp. from religious awe, φρίκης αὐτὸν ὑπελθούσης Hdt. 6. 134; τοίην φρ. παρέχεις μοι Soph. O. T. 1306, cf. Fr. 921, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 15, Plat. Rep. 387 C:—then, generally, shivering fear of any kind, φρίκα τρομερὰν φρένα Eur. Phoen. 1285; ἐκπληχθεῖσα φρίκα Id. Tro. 183; φρίκα ματρός Id. Ion 898; joined with δέος, ἐκπληξίς, θάμβος, φόβος, etc., Plut. III. frost, cold, ap. Gell. 17. 8, 7.
φρίκια, *τά*, and φρίκια, ἡ, aguish shiverings, Diosc. 4. 14., 1. 181.
Φρίκλας, ὁ, Bristler, name of a horse in Pind. P. 10. 25;—prob. from his upstanding mane.
φρίκλασις, *εως, ἡ*, a shivering, Diosc. Noth. p. 478, cf. Fabr. B. Gr. 2. 654 (ed. 1).
φρίκιάω, (*φρίξ*) like φρικάζω, to shudder, shiver, esp. from ague, Eccl. φρικνός, ἡ, ὀν, = φρικαλέος, Hesych.
φρίκομαι, Pass., = φρικάζω, to shudder or shiver, Gloss.
φρίκο-ποιός, ὀν, causing a shuddering, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 74 C.
φρίκος, *εως, τό*, = φρίκη, a shuddering, shivering, Nic. Th. 778.
φρικτο-βόας, *ου, ὁ*, one who shouts terribly, Theod. Prodr.
φρικτός, ἡ, ὀν, verb. Adj. of φρίσσω, to be shuddered at, horrible, Orph. H. 13. 6, Plut. Cic. 49, and often in Anth.: Comp. -ότερος, Plut. Num. 10; Sup. -ότατος, Ath. 440 E. Adv. -τῶς, LXX (Sap. 6. 5).
φρικτο-τελής, *és*, awfully sacred, consecrated, Jo. Damasc.
φρίκώδης, *es*, (*εἶδος*) attended with shivering, πυρετὸς φρ. a fever with shivering fits, a kind of ague, Hipp. Epid. 1. 949; δυσουρία φρ. Id. Aph. 1247:—τὸ φρ. roughness, unevenness of the skin, as in aguish fits, Hipp., Galen. II. that causes shuddering or horror, awful, horrible, ὄψις Ar. Ran. 1336 (lyr.); τὰ δεινὰ καὶ φρικώδη Andoc. 5. 5; φρικώδη κλύειν horrible to hear, Eur. Hipp. 1202; and often in late Prose, as Arist. Mirab. 130, 2, Plut., etc.:—neut. φρικῶδες, as Adv. horribly, Eur. Hipp. 1216:—also of religious awe, Plut. T. Gracch. 21, Aristid. 1. 256:—Adv. -δῶς, φρικωδέστατα ἔχειν, of the terrors of a court of justice, Dem. 644. 18.
φρίκωδία, ἡ, horribleness, Nicom. ap. Phot. Bibl. 143. 29.
φρίμαγμός, ὁ, a snorting, generally, of any motions of rampant animals, of horses, Lyc. 244; of goats, Poll. 5. 88; cf. sq.
φρίμασσομαι, Att. -τομαι: fut. ξομαι: Dep. To snort and leap: to jump or toss about, to wanton, of goats, Theocr. 5. 141, cf. Poll. 5. 88; also of high-mettled horses, φριμάσθαι καὶ χρεμετίσαι Hdt. 3. 87, cf. Anth. P. 9. 281;—though of them φριάσσομαι is said to be the proper word, Ael. N. A. 6. 44, Valck. Ammon., Thom. M. p. 901, Schäf. Dion. de Comp. 196; also of dogs, cf. Opp. C. 1. 491.—An Act. φριμάω occurs in Opp. C. 1. 490. (Akin perh. to Lat. *fremo*.)
φρίξ, ἡ, gen. φρίκος: (*φρίσσω*):—the ruffling of a smooth surface: I. the ripple caused by a gust of wind sweeping over the smooth sea, Lat. *horror*, ὑπὸ φρίκος Βορέω Il. 23. 692; μελαίνη φρικὴ καλυφθεῖς, of Proteus coming to the surface, Od. 4. 402 (v. sub ὑπαίσσω); Ζεφύριον ἐχεύατο πόντον ἐπι φρίξ ripple spread over the sea, from the west wind, Il. 7. 63 (v. sub vv. μελάνει, φρίκη); so, μαλακὴν φρίκα φέροι Ζεφύρος Anth. P. 7. 668; φρικὴ χασασύμενα κύματα Anth. P. 10. 14, cf. 10. 2:—rare in Prose (v. Ael. N. A. 15. 1), φρίκη being the word there used. II. a bristling up, as of the hair, κριὸς βαθείη φρικὴ μαλλὸν ὀρθώσας Babr. 93. 7; a shivering-fit, Hipp. 485. 15; φρίξ ἐπεσχεν ὦτα καὶ κνήμας Babr. 95. 59.
φρίξ-αύχην, *ενος, ὁ, ἡ*, with bristling mane, σεισμὸς φρ., i. e. dolphins, Arion ap. Bgk. p. 567; κάπρος Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 462 E.
φρίξ-θριξ, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, with bristling hair; Clem. Al. 26. II. making the hair stand on end, E. M. 800. 32, Suid.

φριξοκόμης, ου, δ, = foreg. I, Anth. Plan. 291.

φριξολόφος, ου, = φριξούχην, Hesych.

φριξός, ή, όν, standing on end, bristling, τρίχες Arist. Physiogn. 5, S., 6, 41. II. φριξός, ό, Comic name for the genius or demon of horror, Anth. P. 9. 617.

φρίσσω, Att. φρίττω Plat. Rep. 387 C: fut. φρίξω, Or. Sib. 3. 679, etc., v. infr. II. 2:—aor. έφριξα Il., Att.:—pf. πέφρικα, Hom., Att.; with poet. part. πεφρικότες Pind. P. 4. 326: plqpf. έπεφρίκει Plut. 2. 781 E, Alciphro I. 1:—Med., aor. I έφριξάμην Polyaen. 4. 6. 7. (From √ΦΡΙΚ come also φρίξ, φρίκ-η, φριξ-ός; perh. akin to √ΦΡΙΓ, v. sub ριγέω.) [I by nature, wherefore recent Editors write φρίσσω in Hes. Sc. 171; φρίξαι in Pind. I. 1. 16, Soph. El. 1400.] To be rough or uneven on the surface, to bristle, Lat. horrere, φρίσσωσιν άρουραι (sc. σταχύεσσι) Il. 23. 599; so, φρίξας κάρπιμος στάχυς Eur. Supp. 31; of a line of battle, μάχη έφριξεν έγχείρησιν Il. 13. 339; φάλαγγες σάκεσιν τε καλ έγχεσι πεφρικυΐαι 4. 282, cf. 7. 62; φρίξας εύλόφω σφηκώματι, of the crest of a helmet, Soph. Fr. 314; so, of a tree, πένκη φριάσουσα Ζεφύροις Anth. Plan. 13; (just like Virgil's horret ager aristis, and Horace's horrentia pilis agmina); so, φιάλα χρυσή πεφρικυΐα (cf. Juvenal's inaequales beryllo rhyalae), Pind. I. 6 (5). 59; χερσὶ δεξιωνύμοις έφριξεν αϊθήρ of a crowd holding up their hands to vote, Aesch. Supp. 608; of hair, mane or bristles, to bristle up, stand on end, φρίσσωσιν τρίχες Hes. Op. 538; φρίσσωσιν ζειραι Theocr. 25. 244; of foliage, φύλλα πεφρικότα, opp. to κεκλιμένα, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9. 4:—c. acc. cogn., φρίσσειν λοφήν to set up his bristly mane, Od. 19. 446; φρ. τρίχας Hes. Sc. 391; φρ. νώτον, άνένας Il. 13. 473, Hes. Sc. 171; χαίτην Ar. Ran. 822;—also, πτεροΐσι νάτα πεφρικότες bristling on their backs with feathers, Pind. P. 4. 326; λέοντος δέρος χαιτη πεφρικός Eur. Phoen. 1121. 2. φρίσσωσιν όμβροί, like Virgil's horrida granda, Pind. P. 4. 144. 3. άσθματι φρίσσωσιν πνοάς ruckling in his throat, of one just dying, Id. N. 10. 140. 4. of the rippling surface of smooth water (cf. φρίξ I), φρ. θάλασσαι .. πνοήσι Dion. P. 112, cf. Alciphro I. 1; and of waves, Ar. Rh. 4. 1575, Ael. N. A. 7. 33.

II. often of a feeling of chill, when one's skin contracts and forms what we commonly call goose-skin, or the hair stands up on end, as in Lat. horrent caniae, steterunt comae, (v. Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 20, Probl. 8. 12., 33. 16., 35. 9, al.): 1. of the effect of cold, to shiver, Hes. Op. 510; of the teeth, to chatter, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 2. of the effect of fear, to shiver or shudder, Soph. El. 1408, Tr. 1044; υπό τινος h. Hom. 27. 8; άλω δέ πολλήν .. έφριξα δινήσαντος I shuddered when he swung the vast shield round, Aesch. Theb. 490:—also c. acc. to shudder at one, οίτε σε πεφρικασί Il. 11. 383; πάντες δέ με πεφρίκασί 24. 775, cf. Pind. O. 7. 70, Soph. Ant. 997; πέφρικα .. Έρινύν τελέσαι I tremble at the thought of her accomplishing .., Aesch. Theb. 720, cf. Ar. Nub. 1133;—so c. dat., έρετμοΐς φρίξουσιν they shall shudder at the oars, Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 96 (but v. φρύγω):—also c. part., πέφρικα λεύσσωσιν I shudder at seeing, Aesch. Supp. 345; φρ. σε δερκομένη Id. Pr. 540, 695; and c. inf. to fear to do, Dem. 559. 8:—also with a Prep., φρ. προς τους πόνους Plut. 2. 8 F; φρ. ύπερ ών προσήκει παθεΐν Dem. 1230. 24. 3. to feel a holy shudder or awe, as at the approach of a divinity, Plut. 2. 26 B, Jac. Anth. P. p. 1057. 4. to thrill with passionate joy, έφριξ' έρωτι Soph. Aj. 693, cf. Aesch. Fr. 384, Interpp. ad Eur. Hel. 632.—In Prose rare, except in the sense of shuddering, fearing, Plat. Rep. 387 C, Phaedr. 251 A, Dem. II. c.; cf. φρίξ, φρίκη.

φροϊμάζομαι, φροϊμαστέον, v. sub προοϊμάζομαι, —αστέον. φροϊμιον, τό, contr. for προοϊμιον, as φροΐδος for προΐ ύδου. φρονέω, Ep. subj. φρονέησι Od. 7. 75:—Ep. impf. φρόνεον Il. 17. 286, φρονέεσκον Ar. Rh. 4. 1164:—fut. —ήσω, aor. έφρόνησα Hdt., Att.:—pf. πεφρόνηκα Diod. 18. 66:—Pass. only in imper. φρονείσθω, Ep. Philipp. 2. 5. This Verb expresses the action of the φρήν or φρένες, i. e. of the heart and will, as well as of the understanding, thoughts, etc.; which notions are, more or less, comprised in our Verb to think, i. e. either to think to do a thing, be minded so and so; or simply to think, consider, reflect: (Soph. Aj. 941 uses it for to feel, be sure of, as opp. to thinking or believing, σοί μέν δοκεΐν ταΰτ' έστ', έμαί δέ καλ φρονείν). Hence arise various usages: 1. to think, to have understanding, to be sage, wise, prudent, rare in Hom., άριστοι .. μάχεσθαι τε φρονείν τε best both in battle and counsel, Il. 6. 79; but this is the most freq. sense in Att., [Ζήνα] τόν φρονείν βροτοΐς ύδώσαντα Aesch. Ag. 176; φρονούντως προς φρονούντας έννέπεις Id. Supp. 204, cf. 176; φρονείν γάρ οι ταχείς ούκ άσφαλείς Soph. O. T. 617; τδ φρονείν, like φρόνησις, understanding, prudence, Id. Ant. 1348, 1353; κράτιστοι φρονείν Antipha 115. 4; καλ φρ. καλ συμπράτην Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 44; ελδέναι καλ φρ. Plat. Alc. I. 133 C; τδ φρ. καλ τδ νοείν Id. Phileb. 11 B; λέγειν τε καλ φρ. Id. Phaedr. 266 B, cf. Isocr. 50 E; ό μη λέγων ά φρονεί τε καλ φρ. Id. Phaedr. 266 B, cf. Isocr. 50 E; ό μη λέγων ά φρονεί Dem. 319. 28;—almost = σωφρονείν, Soph. Tr. 312; the words are joined, Plat. Legg. 712 A; τδ μη φρονούν, of an infant, Aesch. Cho. 753; έπειδή τάχιστα ήρχετο φρ. Isac. 76. 37; οι φρονούντες Soph. Aj. 1252; ή φρονούσα ήλικία Aeschin. 19. 34; so, 2. with Adv., εϋ φρονείν Hdt. 2. 16; κέρδιστον εϋ φρονούντα μη φρονείν δοκεΐν Aesch. Pr. 385, cf. Soph. El. 394, Eur., al.; (but εϋ φρ., also, to be well disposed, v. infr.); καλώς φρ. Od. 18. 168, Soph. O. T. 600; όρθώς φρ. Andoc. 22. 32; όρθώς φρ. προς τι Aesch. Pr. 1000; μωρα, πλάγια φρ. Soph. Aj. 594, Eur. I. A. 332. 3. φρ. ώ: .., ότι .., Soph. Ant. 49, O. C. 872; φρόνειν νιν ώς ήξοντα Id. Tr. 288. II. to be minded in a certain way, to mean, intend, purpose, c. acc. et inf., Il. 3. 98; c. inf. to be minded to do, 17. 286, cf. 9. 608; sc without inf., οι δ' Ιθΐς φρόνεον [λέναι] were minded to go right onward, 12. 124., 13. 135; ή περ δη φρονέω [τελέσαι] 9. 310:—φρονών έπρασσον prudens faciebam,

Soph. O. C. 272:—so in Prose, πειρεάμενος υ τι φρονέοιεν [τδ μαντήμα] Hdt. 1. 46; φρονείν τι to mean or intend so and so, τούτο φρονεί ή άγωγή ήμΐν this is what your bringing us here means, Thuc. 5. 85. 2. very often with a neut. Adj., a. φρ. τινί τινα to have certain thoughts for or towards any one, to be so and so minded towards him, πατρι φίλα φρονέων kindly minded towards him, Il. 4. 219, cf. Od. 6. 213, etc.; also, κακά φρονέουσι .. άλλήλοισιν Il. 22. 264; τψ όλοα φρονέων 16. 701; μαλακά φρ. τινι Pind. N. 4. 155; πιστά τινι Id. O. 3. 30; τδ άριστά τινι Ar. Pl. 577; so with Adv., εϋ φρονείν τινι (v. supr. 1. 2) Od. 7. 74, Aesch. Ag. 1436, etc.; φρονείς εϋ τοΐς ήγγελμένοις you rejoice at them, Id. Cho. 774;—also, εϋ φρ. ές τινα Andoc. 20. 16; τοιαΰτα φρ. περί τινος Isocr. 39 C:—to be minded so and so, to think or purpose such and such things, άγαθά φρ. Il. 6. 162, Od. 1. 43; φίλα φρ. Ib. 307; κακά 17. 596; κρυπτάδια φρ. to have secret purposes, Il. 1. 542; άταλά φρ. to be gaily disposed, 18. 567, Hes. Th. 989, cf. Il. 6. 400; πυκνά or πυνικά φρ. to have wise thoughts, be cunningly minded, Od. 9. 445; έφημέρια φρ. to think only of the passing day, 21. 85; so, θεοΐσιν ίσα φρ. Il. 5. 441; θνητά φρ. Soph. Fr. 515, Eur. Alc. 799; άθάνατα Plat. Tim. 90 C; οϋ κατ' άνθρωπον φρ. Aesch. Theb. 425, Soph. Aj. 777; ύπερ άνθρωπον επί τινι Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 3; μηδέν ύπερ την πήραν φρ. Luc. Tim. 57;—so also, κάρια φρ. Soph. El. 228; σάφρονα Id. Fr. 62; τυραννικά φρ. to have tyranny in mind, Ar. Vesp. 507; άρχαϊκά φρ. to have old-fashioned notions, Id. Nub. 821; τδ τής σαρκός φρ. Ep. Rom. 8. 5; also, οϋ παρδάλιος τόσσον μένος όσσον Πάνθου υίεσ φρονέουσιν the panther's courage is not so great as is the spirit of the sons of Panthus, Il. 17. 23:—but, b. the commonest phrase of this kind, both in Hom. and Att., is μέγα φρονείν, to be high-minded, have high thoughts, to be high-spirited and bold, Il. 11. 296., 13. 156; of lions and boars, 16. 758., 11. 325, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 62; φρονεί γάρ ώς γυνή μέγα Soph. O. T. 1078, cf. Lys. 195. 14, Isocr. 67 E;—but, in Att., mostly in bad sense, to have high thoughts, to be heady, presumptuous, conceited or proud, plume or pride oneself, επί τινι at or on a thing, like άβρύνεσθαι, καλλωπίζεσθαι, Plat. Symp. 217 A, Prot. 342 D; (so, μεγάλη φρ. Ar. Ach. 988);—also, έφ' έαυτψ μέγα φρ. Thuc. 6. 16, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 27; (in this sense later writers have φρ. επί τινι, without μέγα, Paus. 1. 12, 5);—with Comp., μείζον φρ. to have over-high thoughts, Xen. An. 5. 6, 8; but also, simply, to pluck up courage, Id. Hell. 3. 5, 21; φρ. μείζον ή κατ' άνδρα Soph. Ant. 768; μείζον του δέοντος Isocr. 141 B, cf. 122 E; rarely in pl., μείζον τής τύχης φρ. Eur. Heracl. 933; with Sup., οί μέγιστον φρονούντες Plat. Phaedr. 257 E; επί τινι Xen. Ages. 2, 5; also, μάλιστα φρ. επί τινι Dem. 836. 11; οϋ μείων φρ. επί τινι Xen. Eq. Mag. 7, 3, cf. Apol. 24;—also, φρ. μέγα ές τινα Eur. Hipp. 6; περί τι Aeschin. 44. 36; μέγα φρ. ότι .. Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 13; μέγα φρ. ώς ελδώς Plat. Symp. 198 D; μέγα φρ. μη υπείξειν haughty in their resolution not to .., Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 45; also φρονείν alone = μέγα φρονείν, Paus. 4. 1, 2;—so also, φρ. επί τινι θαυμάσιον όσον Plat. Symp. 217 A, cf. Dem. 534. 28:—opp. to these phrases are—σμηκρόν φρ. to be low-minded, poor-spirited, Soph. Aj. 1120; μικρόν φρ. Isocr. 72 C, Dem., etc.; ήσσον, έλασσον φρ. τινος Eur. Andr. 313, Phoen. 1128, Isocr., etc.; οϋ σμηκρόν φρ. ές τινα Eur. Heracl. 387;—and between them we have μέτριον φρ. to be of moderate, calm, and sober mind, μετριώτερον φρ. προς τινα Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 7:—cf. σωφρονέω, υπερφρονέω. ο. of those who agree in opinion, τά τινος φρονείν to be of another's mind, be minded like him, be on his side or of his party, side with him, Hdt. 2. 162, etc.; τδ σδ φρ. Id. 7. 102; εϋ φρ. τδ σά Soph. Aj. 491; φρ. τδ Βρασίδου Ar. Pax 623; άριστα φρ. τινι Id. Pl. 577; also, τδ προς τινα φρ. Xen. An. 7. 7, 30; (Hom. has also τδ φρονείεις, ά τ' έγώ περ Il. 4. 361); τδ άμείνω φρ. περί την Έλλάδα Hdt. 7. 145, 172, cf. Thuc. 2. 22; χείρον φρ. Isocr. 184 D; also, Ισον έμοι φρονέουσα thinking like me, Il. 15. 50, cf. Soph. Ant. 374; τδ αυτά, κατά τώντδ φρ. to be like-minded, Hdt. 1. 60., 5. 3; ξύνψδα φρ. τινι Ar. Av. 634:—opp. to these phrases is άμφίς φρ. to think differently, Il. 13. 345; άλλη φρ. to think another way, h. Hom. Ar. 469; άλλα φρονείν καλ άλλα λέγειν Hdt. 9. 54; έτερα φρ. Dinarch. 96. 15.

III. to have a thing in one's mind, mind, take heed, γινώσκω, φρονέω Od. 16. 136., 17. 193, 281; όρώντων, φρονούντων, βλέπόντων Aeschin. 67. 11:—c. acc. to think upon, ponder, τδ φρονέουσ' άνά θυμόν, ά .. Od. 2. 116, cf. Il. 2. 36; οϋκ όπιδα φρονέοντες επί φρεσΐ paying no heed to it, Od. 14. 82; πολλά φρονέοντα μηδενδς κρατέειν Hdt. 9. 16; φρ. την ήμέραν to pay regard to it, Ep. Rom. 14. 6. IV. to be in possession of one's senses, and so almost = ζήν, to be sensible, be alive, έμε τον δύστηνον έτι φρονέοντ' έλέησον, for έτι ζώντα, Il. 22. 59; θανόντι δ', οϋ φρονούντι, δειλαία χάρις επέμπετο Aesch. Cho. 517; εν τψ φρ. γάρ μηδέν ήδιαιτος βίος Soph. Aj. 554; μηδδ ζήν .., μηδδ φρονείν Plat. Soph. 249 A:—but also to be in one's senses or right wits, φρονούντα, opp. to μεμνηότα, Soph. Aj. 82, cf. 344; έξω έλαύνειν τινά του φρονείν Eur. Bacch. 853; όρθά φρ. Id. Med. 1129; έξέστηκα του φρονείν Isocr. 85 E, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 12; κέρδιστον εϋ φρονούντα μη δοκεΐν φρ. Aesch. Pr. 385, cf. Soph. O. C. 1666, Ant. 557; έγώ νϋν φρονώ τδτ' οϋ φρονών Eur. Med. 1329; φρονών .. οϋδέν φρονείς though in thy wits thou'rt nothing wise, Id. Bacch. 332; so, εϋ φρ. Ib. 851, Ar. Nub. 817, al.;—άγαν φρ. to be over wise, Soph. Aj. 942; λίαν φρ. Eur. I. A. 924; πλέον φρ. Plat. Hipp. Mi. 371 A;—ζών καλ φρονών alive and in his right mind, often in Inscr., as C. I. 2026, —32, —43, 3292, al.; νοών καλ φρονών Ib. 2448. 1. 1.

φρόνημα, τό, one's mind, spirit, Lat. animus, έστ' άν Διδς φρ. λαφήση χόλου Aesch. Pr. 376; Αισχύλου φρ. έχων Teleclid. 'Hc. 1:—its sense is often limited by epithets, δύσθεον Aesch. Cho. 191; υπέρτολμον Ib. 595; ώμόν Id. Theb. 519; έλεύθερον Plat. Legg. 865 D; τυραννικόν Id. Rep. 573 B, Xen. Lac. 15, 8. 2. thought, purpose, will, φθέγμα

καὶ ἀνέμοεν φρ. Soph. Ant. 354, cf. 176, 207; often in pl., καρτεροῖς φρονήμασι with stubborn thoughts, Aesch. Pr. 207; Ζεὺς τοὶ κολαστῆς τῶν ὑπερκόπων ἄγαν φρ. Id. Pers. 827; ματαίων .. φρονημάτων ἢ γλῶσσ' ἀληθῆς γίγνεται κατήγορος Id. Theb. 438; ἐμπέδοις φρ. Soph. Ant. 169; τὰ σκληρ' ἄγαν φρ. Ib. 473; τῶν φρ. ὁ Ζεὺς κολαστῆς τῶν ἄγαν ὑπερφρόνων Eur. Heracl. 388; φρ. μεγάλα high thoughts, Plat. Symp. 190 B, cf. Criti. 120 E.

3. judgment, κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν φρ. οὐδεὶς εὐτυχεῖ Menand. Monost. 306.

II. either in good or bad sense, 1. high and noble feeling, highmindedness, high spirit, resolution, pride, τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ φρ. Hdt. 8. 144, cf. 9. 7, 2; φρονήματος πλέως ὁ μῦθος ἐστὶν Aesch. Pr. 953; ἀνδρὶ γε φρ. ἔχοντι to a man of spirit, Thuc. 2. 43; φρ. καὶ πίστις Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 5; δουλοῦν τὸ φρ. Thuc. 2. 61 (cf. καταφρόνημα); c. fut. inf., ἐν φρονήματι ὄντες τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἠγήσεσθαι aspiring to be leaders of the P., Id. 5. 40:—often in pl. high thoughts, proud designs, and in collective sense, spirit, pride, διασεῖσθαι τὰ Ἀθηναίων φρ. Hdt. 6. 109, cf. 3. 122, 125, 9. 54; οὐ .. ἐνυφέρει τοῖς ἀρχουσι φρ. μεγάλα ἐγγίγνεσθαι τῶν ἀρχομένων Plat. Symp. 182 C, cf. 190 B, Isocr. 134 D.

2. in bad sense, presumptuous, arrogance, insolence, conceit, Aesch. Pr. 955, Eur. Heracl. 926, Ar. Vesp. 1024, Pax 25, Plat., etc.; and in pl., Isocr. 303 D, Plut., etc.

III. the pl. is used by Aesch., as = φρένες, the heart, breast, ἰδὸς ἐκ φρονημάτων .. πεσῶν Eum. 478.

φρονημάτίας, ου, ὁ, self-confident, high-spirited, or (in bad sense) presumptuous, arrogant, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 5, Longin. 9, 4; φρ. ἐπὶ τῇ ἱππικῇ Xen. Ages. 1, 24; of a horse, Poll. 1. 194.

φρονημάτιω, to be φρονηματίας, Jo. Chrys., Tzetz.

φρονημάτιζομαι, Pass. to become presumptuous, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 5; φρονηματισθέντες ἐκ τῶν ἔργων Ib. 8. 6, 11; πεφρονηματισμένοι διὰ τι Ib. 3. 13, 19, 5. 7, 2; ἐπὶ τινι Polyb. 22. 8, 8, Diod.; φρ. ὅτι .. to get a notion that .., Schol. Theocr. 14. 48.

φρονημάτισμός, ὁ, presumptuousness, arrogance, Polyb. Fr. Gr. 136, Themist. 251 B.

φρονημάτιδος, es, (εἶδος) = φρονηματίας, Philostr. 535, 683, etc.

φρόνησις, εως, ἡ, a minding to do so and so, purpose, intention, Soph. O. T. 664; φρόνησιν λῶν λαβεῖν to think better of it, Id. Ph. 1078.

2. perception, sense of a thing, εἴ τις ἄρα τοῖς ἐκεῖ φρ. περὶ τῶν ἐνθάδε γιγνομένων Isocr. 308 B. 3. arrogance, pride, Eur. Supp. 162; but also in good sense, τὸ φῦναι πατρὸς εὐγενούς ἀπο δσην ἔχει φρόνησιν just pride, Id. Fr. 739.

II. thoughtfulness, practical wisdom, prudence, being the virtue concerned in the government of men and the management of affairs, Plat. Symp. 209 A, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 5 and 8 sq., Isocr. 275 D, 278 B, Plut. 2. 97 E, etc.; opp. to ἀμαθία, Plat. Symp. 202 A; to σώμα, Id. Rep. 461 A; to βῶμη, Isocr. 3 C; τὴν φρ. ἀσκεῖν Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 10, Isocr., etc.; in pl., Plat. Phileb. 63 A, Legg. 665 D. 2. attributed to sagacious animals, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 15, cf. H. A. 9. 1, 1, and v. φρόνιμος II. 3.

φρονητέον, verb. Adj. one must think, μέγα φρ. ἐπὶ τινι one must pride oneself on .., Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 40; so μείζον φρ. Id. Ages. 8, 4; μείον Id. Anpl. 26.

φρονιμέυομαι, late form for φρονέω, Dep. to be wise or prudent, Lob. Phryn. 386:—hence φρονιμεύμα, τό, prudent conduct, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194; and φρονιμεύσις, ἡ, Schol. Luc. Bis Acc. 21.

φρόνιμος, ου, also η, ου Plut. 2. 1070 B:—in one's right mind, in one's senses, Soph. Aj. 259.

II. staid, unmoved, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 17; τὸ φρ. presence of mind, Id. Hell. 2. 3, 56.

III. thoughtful, practically wise, sensible, prudent, Lat. prudens, Plat. and Arist., cf. φρόνησις II; opp. to ἄφρων, Plat. Soph. 247 A, etc.; to ἀνόητος, Isocr. 17 D; τὸν φρόνιμον ζητοῦντας .. ὡς περ ἀποδεδρακότα Bato ap. Ath. 163 B; φρ. περὶ τινος possessing sagacity or discernment in a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 15, and 21 sq.; περὶ τι Plat. Gorg. 490 B, Isocr. 266 E; εἰς τι Plat. Alc. 1. 125 A; ἐν τινι Xen. An. 2. 6, 7, etc.; ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ φρ. καὶ μέτριος Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 17.

2. of thoughts, acts, and the like, φρ. τι ἐργάσασθαι Ar. Lys. 42; φιλόπολις ἀρετῇ, φρόνιμος Ib. 548.

3. used of birds as giving omens, τοὺς ἀνωθεν φρονιμοτάτους οἰωνούς Soph. El. 1059, cf. Plat. Polit. 263 D; also of sagacious animals, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32, P. A. 2. 2, 6., 4. 10, 19, G. A. 3. 2, 14, al.; cf. φρόνησις II. 2.

4. τὸ φρόνιμον practical wisdom, prudence, Eur. Fr. 53. 9, Plat. Rep. 586 D, al.; opp. to τὸ ἄφρων, Id. Phaedr. 236 A; ἐπὶ τὸ φρονιμώτερον λέναι Xen. Symp. 8, 14; and in pl., ἄπορος ἐπὶ φρόνιμα Soph. O. T. 692; φρονιμώτατα λέγειν Xen. Apol. 20; τὰ φρονιμώτερα ποιεῖν Isocr. Antid. § 226.

5. Adv. -ως, Ar. Eq. 1364, Av. 1333, Plat., etc.; opp. to ἀλόγως, Isocr. 28 B; φρ. ἔχειν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 57; διακεῖσθαι Isocr. 182 C; Comp. φρονιμώτερον Id. 16 E, etc.; -ωτέρως Id. 294 B.

φρονιμότης, ητος, ἡ, = φρόνησις II, Galen., Eccl.

φρονιμώδης, es, f. l. for φρονηματώδης, in some MSS. of Philostr. 705.

φρόνις, εως, ἡ, (φρῆν, φρονέω) prudence, wisdom, περίοιδε δίκας ἠδὲ φρόνιν ἄλλων [Nestor] knows well the customs and wisdom of other men, Od. 3. 244; κατὰ φρόνιν ἠγάγε πολλήν he brought back much wisdom from Troy, 4. 258, cf. Opp. H. 1. 653, Lyc. 1456.

φρονούντως, Adv. part. pres. act. of φρονέω, wisely, prudently, Aesch. Supp. 204, Soph. Ant. 682.

φροντίδο-κοπέομαι, Pass. to be scourged or harassed with care, ὑπὲρ τινος Nicet. Ann. 214 D.

φροντίζω: fut. Att. ἰῶ Eur. Tro. 1234, Ar. Nub. 125, Xen., etc.:—aor. ἐφρόντισα and pf. πεφρόντισκα, Eur., Xen., etc.:—Med., fut. φροντιοῦμαι, Eur. I. T. 343, is corr. into -οῦμεν by Badham:—Pass., v. infr. III: (φροντίς):

I. absol. to think, consider, reflect, take thought, have a care, give heed, much like Lat. secum reputare, Thcogn. 908, Hdt. 5. 24, Aesch. Pr. 1034, Supp. 419; of Socrates, Ar. Nub. 76, 700, 735; so in Plat., etc. 2. to be thoughtful or anxious, πεφροντικός βλέπειν

to look thoughtful and careworn, Eur. Alc. 773; τίς δ' ἔστιν ὁ .. φροντίζων; Phryn. Com. Monotr. 3; τὸ πεφροντικός as Subst., care, thought, Plut. 2. 983 B:—a word esp. applied to the thoughtful worn face of students and philosophers, cf. φροντίς I. 2, φροντιστής, -τήριον.

II. with an object, 1. c. acc. rei, to think of, consider, ponder, weigh; to think out, devise, contrive, Theogn. 1247, Hdt. 5. 67., 7. 16; φρ. τί ποτε τοῦτ' ἔστι Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 32:—also foll. by relat. clause, the Verb being in fut., φ. τοῦτο, ὅπως μὴ λείψομαι Hdt. 7. 8; ἐκείνο δ' οὐ πεφροντίκαμεν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ .. μνημονεύσομεν Ar. Eccl. 263; and without any acc., φρ. πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ὡς δώσει Hdt. 8. 100; φρ. ὅπως .. to take thought or consider how a thing shall be done, Plat. Apol. 29 E, Xen., etc.; but, φρ. ὅ τι βούλεται ἑαυτὸν καλεῖν Dem. 995. 5; (later also, φρ. ἵνα .. Polyb. 2. 8, 8); foll. by μή with subj., φρ. μὴ κράτιστον ἦ Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 39, cf. Hier. 7, 10 (where the text gives the Med.); οὐδὲν φρ. εἰ .. Plat. Gorg. 502 E; εἶτε .., εἶτε .., Id. Rep. 344 E; by a relat. Adj., Eur. Hipp. 376, Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 6, etc.; c. inf., Plut. Fab. 12, etc.

2. c. gen. to take thought for, to give heed to a thing, care about it, reckon of, mind, regard it, mostly with a negat., Περσέων οὐδὲν φρ. Hdt. 3. 97, cf. 100, 151., 4. 167; γῆ ἀρχμοῦ φροντίζουσα οὐδὲν Id. 4. 198; Πενθέως οὐ φροντίσας Eur. Bacch. 637; μηδὲν ὄρκου φροντίσας Ar. Lys. 915; τῶν οἰκετῶν .. μηδὲν φρ. Lysias 109. 39; μηδενὸς ἄλλου φρ., πλὴν ὅπως .. Isocr. Antid. § 325; οὐδὲ τῶν νόμων φροντίζουσι Plat. Rep. 563 D; μηδὲν φρ. τῶν θεῶν Id. Legg. 701 C; and conversely, οἱ θεοὶ τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων οὐδὲν φροντίζουσι Ib. 888 C;—so with Advs. implying a negat., σμικρὰ φρ. τινός Eur. Or. 799; ὀλίγον Id. Cycl. 163; σμικρὸν φρ. Σωκράτους Plat. Phaedo 91 C; but also without negat., οὐπερ δεῖ μάλιστα φροντίσαι Eur. Bacch. 242; τοῦ μὲν ὀνόματος φρ., τοῦ δὲ πράγματος ἀμελεῖν Andoc. 32. 28; σφόδρα φρ. τινός Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 10:—so also, with a Prep., φρ. περὶ τινος to be concerned or anxious about a thing, Hdt. 8. 36, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 12, etc., cf. Eur. Hipp. 709; ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Euthyphro 4 D, Dem. 9. 14, etc.

b. rarely in this sense c. acc., [Σωκράτης] τὰλλα μὲν πεφρόντικεν Eupol. Incert. 10; ἄλλο δὲ οὐδὲν φροντίζειν Plat. Gorg. 501 E; ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τὰ βίον .. δεῖ φροντίσαι Menand. Mισογ. 10; cf. Priscian. 18 p. 1213; diff. are such examples as ἡ δ' ἐφρόντισ' οὐδὲ ἔν Cratin. Incert. 23; μηδὲν φροντίσας Pherecr. Κραπ. 1.

3. the object is often left to be supplied, ἐφρόντιζε ἱστορέων, i. e., inquired carefully, Hdt. 1. 56; also, φροντίζων εὐρίσκω by thinking of it, Id. 5. 24, cf. Plat. Symp. 220 C; δεινὰ .. τοῖς τεκοῦσι φροντίσαι Aesch. Pers. 245; οἱ τοὺς φίλους βλάπτοντες οὐ φροντίζετε who though ye do mischief to your friends reckon not of it, Eur. Hec. 256; φροντίζεθ' ὡς μαχοῦμενοι Soph. El. 1370; μὴ φροντίσας heed it not, Ar. Vesp. 228; οὐ, μὰ Δί', οὐδ' ἐφρόντισα Id. Ran. 494, cf. 650, Pl. 215, 704;—with a part., [τοιαῦτα] γινόμενα .. ὀρώντες οὐδὲν φροντίζετε Andoc. 32. 15; so in Ar. Eq. 783, οὐ φροντίζει σκληρῶς σε καθήμενον οὕτως, Brunck supplied ὀρών.

III. Pass. to be an object of thought or care, φροντιζόμενος Xen. Hier. 7, 10; πεφροντισμένος carefully thought out, Lat. exquisitus, λόγος Diod. 15. 78., 16. 32, Philostr. 496; τρέφονται τροφῇ πεφροντισμένη Ael. N. A. 7. 9.

φροντίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (φρονέω), thought, care, heed, attention bestowed upon a person or thing, c. gen., φροντίδ' ἔχειν τινός Simon. 85. 10, Eur. Med. 1301; παλαισμάτων λάβε φροντίδα take thought for them, Pind. N. 10. 40; ἐν φροντίδι εἶναι περὶ τινος Hdt. 1. 111, cf. 7. 205; ἐκείνοισ οὐδὲ εἶς περὶ τούτου λόγος οὐδὲ φρ. Plat. Phaedo 101 E; εἰσέρχεται αὐτῷ δέος καὶ φρ. Id. Rep. 330 D; φρ. ποιεῖσθαι τινος or περὶ τινος Diod. 11. 28, 36., 15. 28;—also foll. by a relat. clause, ἐν φρ. εἶναι ὅ τι χρῆ ποιεῖν Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 33, cf. Cyr. 5. 2, 5.

2. absol. thought, reflection, meditation, τὰ δ' ἄλλα φρόντις .. θῆσει δικαίως Aesch. Ag. 912; πολλὰς .. ὕδους ἐλθόντα φροντίδος πλάνους Soph. O. T. 67 (which is parodied by Henioch. Τρόχ. 1, ἔχον .. πολλὰς φροντίδων διεξόδους); ἐν φροντίδι γίγνεσθαι, of a person, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 12; but, ἐν φροντίδι μοι ἐγένετο [τὸ πρῆγμα] Hdt. 2. 104; ἐμβῆσαι τινα ἐς φροντίδα to set one a thinking, Id. 1. 46; φροντίδα θέσθαι Aesch. Pers. 142; δεῖ βαθείης φρ. σωτηρίου Id. Supp. 407, cf. 417; ποῖ τις φροντίδος ἔλθη; Soph. O. C. 170; v. εὐφημος I. 1, πλάνος II. 2:—in pl. thoughts, ὑπὸ τίσιν γλυκυτάταις ἔθηκε νόον Pind. O. 1. 31, and often in Att.; ἐπὶ φροντίδων ζῆν to live thoughtfully, Eur. Fr. 685. 4; cf. ἐπίστασις II. 1:—

proverb., αἱ δευτεραί πως φροντίδες σοφώτεραι Id. Hipp. 436:—applied to Socrates and the philosophers, Ar. Nub. 138, 234, 237, 740, 762; φροντίδα φιλόσοφον ἐγείρειν Id. Eccl. 572; cf. φροντιστής, φροντιστήριον.

b. deep thought, care, anxiety, trouble, concern, καὶ με καρδίαν ἀμύσσει φρ. Aesch. Pers. 161; ἐλπίς ἀμύνει φροντίδ' Id. Ag. 102, cf. 165, Eum. 453; οὐ φροντίς Ἴπποκλείδῃ no matter to H., Hdt. 6. 129, cf. Hermipp. Δῆμ. 6; παρέχειν φροντίδα τινί Ar. Eq. 612; in pl. cares, λύπας καὶ φροντίδας ἐμβέβληκεν Antipho 116. 28, cf. Isocr. 408 E; μεστὸν ἐστὶ τὸ ζῆν φροντίδων Menand. Συναρ. 6.

II. power of thought, mind, τὸ .. ἀλώσιμον ἀμὰ φροντίδι Soph. Ph. 863; οὐδ' ἐν φροντίδος ἔγχος Id. O. T. 170; τὸ γὰρ τὴν φρ. ἔξω τῶν κακῶν οἰκεῖν γλυκὺ Ib. 1390; νέα γὰρ φροντίς οὐκ ἀλγεῖν φιλεῖ Eur. Mcd. 48.

2. one's heart's desire, Pind. P. 10. 96.

φρόντισμα, τό, that which is thought out, a thought, invention, Ar. Nub. 155, Luc. Bis Acc. 34, etc.; τὰ φρ. premeditated speeches, Philostr. 482:—also φροντισμός, ὁ, Hesych.

φροντιστέον, verb. Adj. one must take heed, Eur. I. T. 468; οὐ πάντῃ ἡμῖν οὕτω φρ. ὅ τι ἐροῦσιν οἱ πολλοί Plat. Crito 48 A; οὐ φρ. τινός Strab. 775.

φροντιστήριον, τό, a place for meditation, a thinking-shop, as Socrates' school is called in Ar. Nub. 94, 128, 142, 181, 1487:—generally, a school, study, Luc. Ner. 1, Poll. 4. 41.

2. Dio C. uses it to translate the Rom. Curia (which he derives from cura), Excerpt. 1. 6.

3. a monastery, Evagr. II. E. 1. 21; φρ. μοναχῶν Jo. Gcnes. 70. 18.

φροντιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a deep, hard thinker, as Socrates is called in derision by Ar. Nub. 267, cf. 414, 456, 1039; so, φρ. τῶν μετεώρων, τῶν οὐρανίων a thinker on supra-terrestrial things, Xen. Symp. 6, 6, Mem. 4, 7, 6; τὰ .. μετέωρα φρ. Plat. Apol. 18 B;—and so, it became a regular word for a philosopher, Xen. Symp. 7, 2, cf. Hesych. s. v., and v. φροντίς I. 2.

II. one who takes care of, τοῦ ἱεροῦ C. I. 4716 c; τῶν δημοσίων πραγμάτων Schol. Ar. Pl. 908; τῶν ὑπηκόων Poll. I. 40; as transl. of Lat. Procurator, ὁ φρ. Δρούσου C. I. 3612, cf. 5785, 25., —86:—a house-steward, Geop. 7, 8, 1; a guardian, Ignat.—Also fem. φροντιστρία, ἡ, Manass. Chron. 4967.

φροντιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for thinking, thoughtful, Arist. Div. per Somn. 2, 8; ὑποπίνων δὲ πάνυ φρ. (sc. γίγνεται) Antiph. Incer. 33; φρ. τὴν πρόσοψιν Luc. Pisc. 12:—τὸ φρ. speculation, Plut. 2, 432 C, 966 A.

II. considerate, careful, τὰ θήλεα περὶ τὴν τέκνων τροφήν φρονιμώτερα Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 5:—Adv. —κῶς, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 10.

φροῦδος, ἡ, ὄν, also os, ὄν Soph. El. 807, Eur. I. T. 154, and Plut.: (contr. from πρὸ ὁδοῦ, as φροίμιον from προίμιον, φρουρός from προρός):—gone away, clean gone, (as Hom. says in full, οἱ δ' ἄχοντ' ἤδη πρὸ ὁδοῦ ἐγένοντο, Il. 4, 382):

1. of persons, gone, fled, departed, φροῦδος ἐστὶ, φρ. γίγνεται Soph. Ant. 15, etc.; φρ. ἐξ οἴκων, δόμων ἀπο Eur. Alc. 94, Andr. 73; σκηναὶ ἐς ἱεράς Id. Ion 806; βεβᾶσι φρ. Id. I. T. 1289; φρ. οἴχεται Ar. Ach. 210; also c. part., φροῦδοί [εἰσι] διώκοντες σε they are gone in pursuit, Soph. Ph. 561; φροῦδος ἀναρπασθείς Id. El. 848; φρ. ἐξφικισμένοι Ar. Pax 197; φρ. ἦν πλέων Antiph. 132, 45:—also of the dead, φρ. αὐτὸς εἰ θανάων Soph. El. 1152, cf. 848; Ἀντίλοχος φρ. αὐτῷ Id. Ph. 425; and often in Eur.

b. undone, ruined, helpless, Eur. Med. 722, cf. Heracl. 703, Or. 390. c. c. gen., φρ. τῆς ἀπληστίας set free from .., Clen. Al. 440. 2. of things, gone, vanished, φροῦδα τὰπειλήματα Soph. O. C. 660; φρ. λόγοι πρὸς αἰθέρα Eur. Hec. 335; φρ. σοὶ θυσαί Id. Tro. 1071; ἐλπίδες Id. Ion 866; τὰ δ' ἐν δόμοις δαπάναισι φρ. Id. H. F. 592; φροῦδη μὲν αὐδή, φροῦδα δ' ἄρθρα they are gone, i. e. refuse their office, Id. Andr. 1078, cf. Ar. Nub. 717.—Rarely found in any case but the nom. sing. and pl., for it is almost always the predicate after the Verb εἰμί: but Soph. has the gen. sing., Aj. 264.—Att. poet. word, used once in Antiph. l. c.; but often in later Prose, as Plut.

φροῦνος, ὁ, late form for φρῦνος, Eust. ad Dion. P. 752, dub.

φρουρά, ἰον. —ρή, ἡ; (v. φρουρός fin.):—a looking out, watch, guard, as a duty, Hdt. 2, 30, Aesch. Ag. 2, etc.; ἐς φρ. δόμων Eur. Or. 1252; ἐν δόμοις τόξασθαι Id. Andr. 1099; φρουρὰν ἀζηλον ὀχέσω shall keep unenviable watch, Aesch. Pr. 143; φρουρὰ δμματος my watchful eye, Soph. Tr. 225; φρουρὰς ἄδειω to sing while on guard, to keep oneself awake or while away the time, Ar. Nub. 721; τοῖς .. πιστοτέροις .. διετέτακτο ἡ φρ. Plat. Criti. 117 D.

2. a watch of the night, ἡ νυκτερινή φρ. Hdn. 3, 11;—in Eur. Rhes. 5, φυλακήν is restored. 3. a prison, Plat. Phaedo 62 B, Gorg. 525 A.

II. of persons set to watch, a watch, guard, garrison, Hdt. 6, 26., 7, 59, Aesch. Ag. 301, Thuc. 3, 51, etc.; esp. of frontier-posts, which were guarded in Attica by the περίπολοι, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 24, etc.; στρατειῶν καὶ φρουρῶν Lys. 147, 26; ἐξήλθομεν εἰς Πάνακτον φρουρὰς προγραφείσης being ordered on garrison-duty, Dem. 1257, 5; τὰ κύκλω κατέχειν ἀρμοσταῖς καὶ φρουραῖς Id. 258, 6; φρουρὰν ὑποδέχεσθαι Id. 1334, 21. 2. at Sparta, a body of men destined for service, like the French ban (in military sense), φρουρὰν φαίνειν to proclaim or order out a levy, 'call out the ban,' of the Ephori and Kings, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 23., 6, 4, 17; ἐπὶ τινος Ib. 4, 7, 1, etc.; εἰδότες φρουρὰν πεφασμένην Ib. 5, 1, 29; φρ. ἐξάγειν Ib. 2, 4, 29.—Cf. φυλακή throughout.

φρουραρχέω, to be φρούραρχος, Plut. Dio II.

φρουράρχης, cv, ὁ, =φρούραρχος, Themist. 136 B, and v. l. in Xen.

φρουραρχία, ἡ, the office or post of φρούραρχος, place of commandant, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 17.

φρούρ-αρχος, ὁ, a commander of a watch, or commandant of a garrison or fortress, Xen. An. 1, 1, 6, Plat. Legg. 760 D, C. I. 73, al.; οἱ φρ. τούτων Plat. Legg. 843 D:—the form φρουράρχης occurs in Themist. and as v. l. in Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 11.

φρουρέω: aor. ἐφρούρησα:—Med., fut. —ήσομαι in pass. sense, Eur. Ion 603:—Pass., aor. ἐφρουρήθην Ib. 1390: pf. πεφρούρημαι Hipp. 1289, 21, (δια-) Aesch. Fr. 263: (φρούρος). To keep watch or guard, ἐν τύπῳ Hdt. 2, 30, cf. 9, 106, Soph. Tr. 915; of ships, φρ. περὶ Ναύπακτον or ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ Thuc. 2, 80, 83; φρ. ἐπὶ τινι to keep watch over .., Eur. Alc. 34; οἱ φρουροῦντες the watchers, the watch, guard, Plat. Legg. 763 D; ἀνάπτειν .. φρουροῦντας .. φρουροῦσαι Id. Legg. 758 B; proverb., ἐν παντὶ .. σκορπίος φρ. λίθῳ Soph. Fr. 35.

II. trans. to watch, guard, τὴν χώραν Hdt. 3, 90; τὴν γέφυραν Id. 4, 133; τὴν ἀτραπὸν Id. 7, 217; βρέτας Aesch. Eum. 1024; σὲ δαίμων .. φρουρήσας τύχοι Soph. O. T. 1479; of place, φρ. τὴν Ποτίδαιαν to guard, garrison it, Thuc. 3, 17, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 17, etc.; φρ. τινὰ φυλακαῖσι Eur. Cycl. 690:—metaph., πέτραν φρ. to keep watch over it, of Prometheus, Aesch. Pr. 31; ἀτόμα φρ. εὐφημῶν to keep silence, Eur. Ion 98:—Pass. to be watched or guarded, Hdt. 7, 203, Aesch. Eum. 218, Soph. O. C. 1013, Eur. Hec. 595, also of the watch kept by besiegers, κύκλω φρουρούμενος ὑπὸ πάντων πολεμίων Plat. Rep. 579 B. 2. to watch for, observe, φρουρῶν τὸδ' ἦμαρ Eur. Alc. 27; φρ. ὄμμα ἐπὶ σῶ .. καιρῷ Soph. Ph. 151; φρ. χρέος to be observant of one's duty, Id. El. 74.

III. in Med., like φυλάσσομαι, to be on one's guard against, beware of, c. acc., φρουρούμενος βέλεμα Eur. Andr. 1136:—but the Act. is also found in the same sense, ἐφρούρει μηδὲν ἐξαμαρτάνειν Id. Supp. 900; so, φρ. ὅπως or ὅπως ἂν .., with subj., Soph. El. 1402, Eur. Hel. 742; φρ. μὴ .., with subj., Id. El. 1139.—Cf. φυλάσσω throughout.

φρούρημα, τό, poet. Noun: I. that which is watched or guarded, λέϊας βουκόλων φρουρήματα the herdsmen's charge of cattle,

Soph. Aj. 54, ubi v. Herm.

II. a guard, Aesch. Eum. 706; of a single man, Id. Theb. 448; λόγχοι, δεσποτῶν φρουρήματα Eur. El. 798.

III. watch, ward, guard, φρούρημα ἔχειν Id. Ion 511. φρούρησις, εὖς, ἡ, a watching C. I. 2155, v. l. LXX (2 Regg. 5, 23). φρουρητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a watcher, guard, Manetho 4, 47. φρουρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for watching or guarding, Iambl. Myst. 3, 10, Eccl. φρουρητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. watched, guarded, Anth. P. 6, 230. φρουρήτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, =φρουρητήρ, Anth. P. 9, 812. φρουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, for a watch, guard or garrison, τὸ φρ. Dio C. 56, 42, and v. l. in Thuc. 5, 80 for φρούριον.

φρούριον, τό, (φρουρός) a watch-post, garrisoned fort, citadel, Aesch. Eum. 919, Thuc., etc.; ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι φρούριον κατέστη Id. 7, 28: esp. a hill-fort, castle, tower, as distinguished from a fortified town, Id. 2, 18., 3, 18, 51, Lys. 124, I, Xen., etc.; βίον ὡς οἰκτρὸν ἐξαντλοῦσιν οἱ τὰ φρ. τηροῦντες Menand. Ἀσπ. 5; cf. περίπολος I. 2. a prison, Plat. Ax. 365 E.

II. the guard, garrison, of a place, Aesch. Pr. 801 (where the Schol. mentions another interpr., a thing to be guarded against); φυλασσόμεθα φρουρίους Eur. Or. 760, Thuc. 2, 93; πόλεως φρ., of the Areopagites, Aesch. Eum. 949. (Dim. only in form.)

φρουρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a guard-ship, Thuc. 4, 13, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 17.

φρουρο-δόμος, ὄν, watching the house, κῶν Anth. P. 9, 245.

φρουρός, ὁ, a watcher, guard, Eur. Ion 22, Rhes. 506; φρουροὺς ἐγκαταλιπεῖν to leave a garrison in a place, Thuc. 2, 6, cf. 4, 25; τοὺς φρ. ἐκβάλλειν Id. 8, 108; οἱ .. ἄριστοι φρ. τε καὶ φύλακες .. εἰσὶ Plat. Rep. 560 B, cf. Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 20; of the Spartan decemvirs placed in cities by Lysander, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 7; identified with φύλακες, Id. Cyr. 8, 6, 1 and 3; but distinguished from them, Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 20. (Contr. for προρός, as φροίμιον from προίμιον, φροῦδος from πρὸ ὁδοῦ: cf. οὔρος (B).)

φρύαγμα, τό, a violent snorting, esp. the neighing or whinnying of a spirited horse (ἡ τῶν ἵππων καὶ ἡμίονων διὰ μυκτῆρων ἡχή E. M. 801, 11), Ἰππικὰ φρύαγματα Aesch. Theb. 245, 475, Soph. El. 717; φρ. καὶ φυσήμα Xen. Eq. 11, 12; cf. φριμάσσομαι:—used also of a boar, Opp. C. 2, 457.

II. metaph. wanton behaviour, insolence, τὸ ἐπ' ὑφρῦσι φρ. Anth. P. 12, 101; σοβαρὸν φρ. Ib. 5, 18; τὸ φρ. αἶρειν Ael. N. A. 7, 12; φρ. πρὸς τινὰ Luc. Catapl. 26; cf. φρυαγμοσέμενακος.

φρυαγματίας, ὄν, ὁ, a wanton, hot-tempered horse, Hesych. II.

metaph. as Adj. arrogant, wanton, βίος Plut. Anton. 2.

φρυαγμός, ὁ, =φρύαγμα, Diod. 19, 31; of he-goats, Dion. H. de Comp. 16.

φρυαγμο-σέμενακος, ὄν, wanton and haughty, ἔχων τρόπους φρ., coined to describe Bdelycleon in Ar. Vesp. 135; cf. φρύαγμα II.

φρυακτής, οὐ, ὁ, =φρυαγματίας, ἵππος Diog. L. 6, 7:—also φρυακτίας, ὁ, Manass. Chron. 3409, 3708, etc.

φρυάσσομαι, Att. —τομαι: fut. ξομαι: Dep. Properly of spirited, high-fed horses, to neigh, whinny and prance, Call. Lav. Pall. 2, Anth. P. 5, 202; cf. Thom. M. 901; φρ. πρὸς τοὺς ἀγῶνας to neigh eagerly for the race, Plut. Lyc. 22;—also of other animals, even of a cock in Ael. N. A. 7, 7; cf. φριμάσσομαι. 2. metaph. of men, to be wanton, unruly, haughty, insolent, Alciphro 3, 27, Philo 1, 151, 297, al.; μὴ γαῦρα φρυάσσου Anth. P. 12, 33; ἔρωτες φρυασσόμενοι Id. Plan. 215:—φρ. ἐπὶ τινι to be proud of a thing, Diod. 4, 74, ubi v. Wessel., and cf. Wetstein ad Act. 4, 25; ἐν τινι Anth. P. 4, 3, 27; κατὰ τινος Manass. Chron. 451.

II. the Act. φρυάσσω occurs only in LXX and N. T. (Ps. 2, 1, Act. Ap. 1, c., cf. Christ. Pat. 2409) as a neut. verb, in pass. sense, cf. Hesych.; whereas φρυάττομαι is cited by Suid. from Menand. as =καταπλήττω.

φρυγᾶνίζομαι, Dep. to gather sticks for fuel, Eccl.:—the Act. in Poll. 7, 142.

φρυγᾶνικός, ἡ, ὄν, =φρυγανώδης, Theophr. H. P. 6, 1, 1; φρυγανικώτατα τῇ προσόψει Id. C. P. 3, 7, 11.

φρυγᾶνιον, τό, Dim. of φρύγανον, Diosc. 3, 105.

φρυγᾶνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, =φρύγανον, Eust. 862, 33.

φρυγᾶνισμός, ὁ, a gathering of dry sticks for fuel, a collecting fire-wood, ἐπὶ φρ. ἐξελεῖν Thuc. 7, 4, cf. 13; coupled with λαχανεία, Joseph. B. J. 4, 9, 5.

φρυγᾶνιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who gathers fire-wood, Polyæn. 1, 18:—the fem. φρυγᾶνίστρια in Ar. Fr. 618.

φρυγᾶνίτις, ἴδος, special fem. of φρυγανικός, ὕλη Heliod. 9, 8.

φρυγᾶνο-ειδής, ἐς, =φρυγανώδης, Diosc. 3, 38.

φρύγανον [ῦ], τό, (φρύγω) a dry stick; mostly in pl. dry sticks, brush-wood, fire-wood, Lat. sarmenta, virgulta, Hdt. 4, 62, Ar. Av. 642, Thuc. 3, 111, Xen. An. 4, 3, 11; cf. φρύγω I; φρυγάνοις καὶ λίθοις περιφράξαντες Arist. H. A. 8, 20, 5:—the sing. only in collective sense = τὰ φρύγανα, μαντικῶς τὸ φρ. τίθεσθαι Ar. Pax 1026; τὸ φρ. ἐπικαίουσι Plut. 2, 553 C.

II. Theophr., H. P. 1, 3, 1, makes φρύγανα, shrubs, a class distinct from δένδρα, θάμνοι, πύαι.

φρυγᾶνο-φόρος, ὄν, gathering dry sticks, Lys. ap. Poll. 7, 130.

φρυγᾶνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like switches or twigs, shrubby, Lat. fernlaceus, Theophr. H. P. 6, 6, 2, Diosc. 4, 48, 162; τὰ φρ. shrubby plants, Theophr. H. P. 1, 3, 4.

φρύγετρον [ῦ], τό, (φρύγω) a vessel for roasting barley in, prob. like our coffee-roasters, Polyzel. Διον. 1:—Solon ordained that brides should carry one in the bridal procession, as a symbol of household duties, Poll. 1, 246., 6, 64; so Rom. brides farreum praeferebant (cf. confarreatio), Plin. 18, 3.

II. a stick to stir barley while roasting, Hesych.

φρύγεύς, εὖς, ὁ, (φρύγω) a vessel for roasting, like φρύγετρον, Theopomp. Com. Σειρ. 4.

II. one who roasts, Poll. 7, 181, who also has the Verb φρυγεύω =φρύγω.

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II. one who roasts, Poll. 7, 181, who also has the Verb φρυγεύω =φρύγω.

φρυγία, ἡ, (φρύγω) a female roaster, Hesych.

the *asplenium* kind, ap. Diosc. 3. 151; cf. φρυγίτις.

φρυγιατικόν, τό, an unknown plant, Geop. 12. 1, 2.

φρυγίζω, to be like the Phrygians, τῇ φωνῇ Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἀρμενία.

φρυγίλος [ῖ], ὁ, a bird, perh. a finch, Lat. *fringilla*, Ar. Av. 763, 875.

φρυγίνδα παίζειν, to play with roasted beans, Poll. 9. 110, 114, Hesych.

φρύγιον, τό, fire-wood, LXX (Ps. 101. 3). 2. a drying-place, basking-place, E. M. 561. 12.

φρύγιος [ῦ], α, ον, (φρύγω) dry, Hesych.

Φρύγιος [ῦ], α, ον, also ος, ον, Luc. Harm. 1: (Φρύξ):—Phrygian, of, from Phrygia, δι' αἶψα .. Φρυγίας Aesch. Supp. 548, etc.; Φρύγια δείματα the terrors of the Phrygian goddess, Eur. El. 457. 2. Φρ. νύμοι, μέλη Phrygian music, i. e. music played on the flute, said to be invented by Marsyas, Eur. Or. 1426, Tro. 545; Φρύγιοι αὐλοὶ Id. Bacch. 127, cf. 159: this music was of a wilder, more stirring character than the music for the lyre, πᾶσα .. Βακχεία μάλιστα .. ἐστὶν ἐν τοῖς αὐλοῖς .. ὁ διθύραμβος δμολογουμένως δοκεῖ εἶναι Φρ. Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 10; τῆς Φρυγίου τὸ ἐνθεον Luc. Harm. 1; cf. Horat. Epod. 9. 5:—it was used in the worship of Cybelé (τὰ μητρῶα), and sometimes called μητρῶον αὐλημα, v. Müller *Eumen.* § 19, and cf. sq. II. Φρ. λίθος an aluminous kind of pumice-stone, used by dyers, Diosc. 5. 141.

Φρύγιος, Adv. of music, in the Phrygian mode, Plat. Rep. 399 A; ἡ Φρ. (sc. ἁρμονία) Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 7, 8. 5, 22; τὰ Φρ. μέλη Ib. 8. 7, 10; cf. Φρύγιος 1. 2.

φρυγίτις, ἡ, = φρυγία II, Diosc. Noth. 3. 151.

φρυγγός, ὁ, a drying, roasting, Hesych.

φρύγω [ῦ] (in late writers also φρύττω, Diosc. 2. 177, Schol. Od. 9. 388; in Theocr. 12. 9 φρύγω is now restored): fut. φρύξω v. infr., Dor. -ξῶ Theocr. 7. 66:—aor. ἔφρυξα Cratin. 'Od. 5, Hipp. 874 H, 875 H:—Pass., aor. ἐφρύχθην Ep. Hom. 14. 4, Or. Sib. 8. 237, Galen.; ἐφρύχην [ῦ] Hipp. 876 C, Anth. (v. infr. 2):—pf. ἐφρύγμαι. (From √ΦΡΥΓ come also φρύγ-ανον, φρύγ-ετρον, φρυγ-εύς, φρυκ-τός; cf. Skt. *bharḡ*, *bhrig-ami*, Lat. *frig-o* (to parch, roast). To roast or fry, Ar. Ran. 511, Eccl. 221; φρύξας, ἐψήσας κἀπ' ἀνθρακίᾳς ὀπτήσας Cratin. l. c.; φρύξαντες ἔψουσι Hdt. 2. 94; ἐρετροῖσι φρύξουσι they shall cook with the [wood of] the oars, (as Kühn for φρίζουσι), Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 96: metaph., ὅς (sc. Mnesilochus) φρύγει τι δρᾶμα καινὸν Εὐριπίδῃ, καὶ Σωκράτῃ τὰ φρύγαν' ὑποτίθησι Teleclid. Incert. 2, cf. Dind. Ar. Fragm. p. 512:—Pass., φρύγεται τραγήματα Ar. Eccl. 844; πεφρυγμένοι ἐρέβινθοι Pherecr. Incert. 2; πεφρ. κριθαί roasted barley, Thuc. 6. 22. 2. of the sun, to parch, like Lat. *torrere*, Theocr. 6. 16., 12. 9; and of thirst, ἐφρύγη δίψους ὑπο Anth. P. 7. 293.

φρυκτεύω, to set on fire, kindle, cited from Nicet.

φρυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of φρύγω, roasted, ὑμᾶς .. φρυκτοὺς σκευάσω I'll make roast meat of you, Ar. Vesp. 1330. II. as Subst., φρυκτός, ὁ, a fire-brand, torch: esp. an alarm-fire, signal-fire, bale-fire, beacon, used as a telegraph at night, Aesch. Ag. 30, 282, 292; φρυκτοὶ πολέμοι αἰροῦνται ἐς τόπον fire-signals of an enemy's approach are made to a place, Thuc. 2. 94., 3. 22; cf. φρυκτωρέω, φρυκτωρός, πυρσός II. 2. φρυκτός (sc. κύαμος), ὁ, a lot, because roasted beans were sometimes used for drawing lots, Plut. 2. 492 A:—also a bean for voting, Poll. 8. 18. 3. φρυκτοί, αἱ, φρυκτά, τά, small fish for frying, small fry, Anaxandr. 'Oduss. 1. 11, Alex. 'Od. ὑφ. 2. 4. φρυκτῆ, ἡ, a kind of resin, Hipp. ap. Galen., v. Diosc. 1. 93.

φρυκτωρέω, to give signals by fire, Dinarch. ap. Harpocr.:—Pass., ἐφρυκτωρήθησαν νῆες προσπλεύουσαι the approach of ships was signalled by beacon-fires, Thuc. 3. 80.

φρυκτωρία, ἡ, a giving signals by beacons or alarm-fires, telegraphing, Aesch. Ag. 33, 490, Soph. Fr. 379. 5; ἐννυχος Eur. Rhes. 55; φρυκτωρία ἐν τοῖσι πύργοις Ar. Av. 1161; τὰ σημεῖα τῆς φρ. Thuc. 3. 22.

φρυκτώριον, τό, a beacon-tower, light-house, Plut. Pomp. 24; Hdn. 4. 2, 15.

φρυκτωρός, ὁ, (φρυκτός II, οὖρος (B)) a fire-watch, i. e. one who watches on a height to give signals by beacons or alarm-fires, Aesch. Ag. 590, Thuc. 8. 102; see the opening scene and the description in Aesch. Ag. 281 sq. II. the fire-signal or beacon itself, Lyc. 345.

φρύνη [ῦ], ἡ, a toad, *Bufo cinereus*, Arist. H. A. 4. 5, 7, Timae. 156. II. a nickname of several Athenian courtesans, from their complexion, Ar. Eccl. 1101, cf. Ath. 585 sqq.:—so Φρύνις, ὁ, the name of a Com. Poet, Ar. Nub. 977. (Cf. φρύνος, Φρύνιχος, etc.; Lat. *fur-vus*; Skt. *ba-bhrus* (*subrufus*); O. H. G. *brún* (*brown*);—so *rubeta* is akin to *ruber*; v. Curt. 416.)

φρύνιον [ῦ], τό, a plant, also βατράχιον and ποτήριον, Diosc. 3. 17.

Φρύνιχος, α, ον, of or like Phrynichus (the Com. Poet), τὸ Φρ. ἐκλακτίζειν Ar. Vesp. 1524, ubi v. Schol.

φρῦνο-ειδής, ἑς, like a toad, βάτραχος Arist. Probl. 1. 22.

φρῦνο-λόγος, ον, toad-catcher, or φρυνολόχος, ον: (λοχάω):—lying in wait for toads, a name prob. for the buzzard, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 1.

φρύνος, ὁ, like φρύνη, a toad, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 41, Nic. Al. 580, Babr. 24. 4:—Babr. also has it scm., 28. 6.

Φρύνωνδεος, ὁ, a swindler, cheat, rogue (from Phrynonidas, a notorious swindler mentioned by Ar. Thesm. 861, Fr. 92, Isocr. 382 A), A. B. 71.

Φρύξ, ὁ, gen. Φρύγος, a Phrygian, Il. 2. 861, al.:—as the name of a slave, Ar. Vesp. 433; cf. *Davus*, *Geta*:—the Phrygians were a bye-word for cowardice, δειλότερος λαγὼ Φρυγός ap. Strab. 36, cf. Apollod. Κισθαρ. 1, Tertull. dc Anim. 279 A.

φρύσσω, φρύττω, = φρύγω, q. v.

φῦ, *fie!* *faugh!* an exclamation of disgust, Ar. Lys. 295, 305; cf. φεῦ:—but II. φῦ, Ep. for ἔφω.

φυάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (φύω) a shoot, sucker, Byz.

II. a plant of

φῦγ-ἄγωγός, ὄν, (φυγᾶς) dragging along fugitives, dub. l. Polyaen. 8. 16, 6: Lob. Phryn. 383 proposes λαφυραγωγός.

φύγαδε, Adv. (φύγη) like φόβονδε, to flight, to flee, φύγαδ' ἔτραπε μώνυχας ἵππους Il. 8. 157, 257; φύγαδ' ὑποστρέφας Il. 446; ἄλλοι φύγαδε μῶνοντο ἕκαστος 16. 697; cf. φύγδα.

φύγαδέα, ἡ, exile, banishment, Polyb. 6. 14, 7. 2. flight, δούλων LXX (2 Esdr. 4. 15). II. a body of fugitives, LXX (Ezek. 17. 20, Cod. Alex.).

φύγαδέιον, τό, a place of refuge, LXX (Num. 35. 15).

φύγαδευτέον, verb. Adj., one must banish, Porph. V. Pyth. 22. 2. φυγαδευτέος, α, ον, to be banished, Iambl. V. Pyth. 34.

φύγαδευτήριον, τό, a city of refuge, LXX (Num. 35. 15, Jos. 20. 2, al.); so φυγαδευτηρία πύλις, Eccl. II. a refuge from, παθῶν Just. M. 40 C.

φύγαδευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, banishing, τινος Heliod. 8. 11, Clem. Al. 197. II. φ. χρήματα the property of exiles, Phot. s. v. μαστήρες.

φύγαδέω, to make one a φυγᾶς, to drive from a country, banish, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 42., 5. 4, 19; ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Dem. 1018. 10; δευρ' αὐτὸν (sc. Ἐρωτα) ἐφυγάδενσαν ὡς ἡμᾶς κάτω Aristopho Πυθαγ. 2; diff. from ὀστρακίζω, Arist. Pol. 3. 17, 7: metaph., τὸ θῆλυ τοῦ βίου φ. Luc. Amor. 38:—Pass., Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 14, Diod., etc.; οἱ πεφυγαδευμένοι Plut. Anton. 15. II. intr. to be a φυγᾶς, live in banishment, Hipp. 1201. fin., Polyb. 10. 25, 1; cf. Lob. Phryn. 385.

φύγαδίας, ὁ, = φυγᾶς, Manass. Chron. 663, 4351.

φύγαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an exile, φ. προθυμία the reckless zeal of a refugee, Thuc. 6. 92; φ. ἐλπίδες Plut. Pelop. 8; φ. νῆσος Id. 2. 603 B:—οἱ φυγαδικοί, = οἱ φυγάδες, Polyb. 23. 10, 6; so, τὸ φυγ. Dion. H. 6. 63, Diod. 14. 32. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. Timol. 24.

φύγαδης [ᾶ], Adv. to flight, E. M. So6, A. B. 1317.

φύγαδο-θήρας, ον, ὁ, one who hunts after runaways or exiles, Polyb. 9. 29, 3 (where the acc. pl. should be written -θήρας, not -θήρας), Plut. Demosth. 28, etc.

φύγ-αίχμης, ον, ὁ, fleeing from the spear, unwarlike, cowardly, Aesch. Pers. 1025, Call. Fr. 117.

φύγ-ανθρωπέω, to shun mankind, φ. εἰς ἔρημίαν Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6 (where -πέω is f. l.):—φύγανθρωπία, ἡ, a shunning mankind, Ib. 1. 5.

φύγ-αρσενία, ἡ, a shunning of men, Manetho 4. 64.

φύγᾶς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ: (√ΦΥΓ, φεύγω):—one who flees from his country, either voluntarily, a runaway, fugitive, or by legal sentence, a banished man, exile, refugee, Lat. *exul*, *profugus*, Hdt. 1. 150., 3. 138, al., and often in Att.; ἐξεκνήρυχθη φ. Soph. O. C. 430; ἐξελέλαμαι φ. Ib. 1292; φ. πάσης χώρας Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 7; τῆς πατρίδος Plat. Alc. 2. 145 B; ἀνθρώπων Plut. Anton. 69; φ. τῆς τῶν ἐξελασάντων πονηρίας Thuc. 6. 92; φ. ἐξ Ἡλιδος, ἐκ Λαρίσης Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 29., 6. 4, 34; φυγᾶδ' ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ θεῶν Aesch. Supp. 214; φ. ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ὑπό τινος Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 19; φ. παρά τινος a deserter from ..., Id. Cyr. 6. 5, 11; ἐνθεν .. εἰμὶ φ. Id. An. 5. 6, 23; φ. ἐντεύθεν ποιεῖν τινα Lys. 135. 37:—φυγάδα ποιεῖν τινα Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 40; κατάγειν φυγάδας to recall them, οἱ φ. κατίασι they return home, etc.:—proverb., αἱ ἐλπίδες βόσκουσι φυγάδας (cf. φυγαδικός) Eur. Phoen. 396; αἱ φ. πύλαι Dion. H. 1. 46:—in Plat. Legg. 855 C, for μηδένα εἶναι .. ὑπερορίαν φυγάδα, Stephan. proposes ὑπερόριον, or εἰς ὑπερορίαν. II. of an army, put to flight, Soph. Ant. 108.

φυγγάνω, collat. form of φεύγω, Aesch. Pr. 513, Soph. El. 132, Hipp. 537. 50:—the compds. with ἀπο-, ἐκ-, δια-, κατα- occur in Prose.

φύγδα, Adv. = φύγαδε, in flight, Aesch. Eum. 256; φύγδην, Nic. Th. 21.

φύγεθλον, τό, a swelling of the glands, esp. of the groin or armpit, Galen., v. Hipp. Foës. Oec. (Perh. for φλύγ-εθλον, from √ΦΛΥΓ, like φλυκτίς.)

φύγ-εργος, ον, shunning work, Ar. in Com. Fr. p. 1131.

φύγη, ἡ, (√ΦΥΓ, φεύγω) flight in battle, Lat. *fuga*, ἀτταντε φυγή Od. 10. 117; οὐδέ τις ἀλκή .. οὐδέ φυγή 22. 306; ἐς φ. τραπέσθαι Hdt. 8. 89; ὀρμάσθαι, ὀρμᾶν Eur. Rhes. 143, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 28; φυγήν αἰρεῖσθαι, αἰρεσθαι Aesch. Pers. 481, Eur. Rhes. 54; ἰσχυρὰν τὴν φ. τοῖς πολεμίοις .. ἐπολεῖ Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 22; ἰσχυρὰ φ. ἐγένετο Ib. 7. 1, 26:—the dat. φυγῇ is often used adverbially, in hasty flight, φύγᾶ πόδα νομᾶν (cf. πελάζω A. 1. 3), Soph. O. T. 468; φυγῇ ποδὶ ἵχνος ἔφερε Eur. Or. 1468; φυγῇ ἐξαλύζωμεν ποδὶ Id. El. 218, cf. Bacch. 437, Hec. 1064; φυγῇ φεύγειν, ἀναχωρεῖν, etc., Plat. Symp. 195 B, 221 A; φυγῇ φευκτέον Luc. Indoct. 16:—the pl. is often used for the sing., ἐν ταῖς φυγαῖς, of the flight of the country people of Attica into the city, in the Pelop. war, Ar. Eccl. 243, cf. Thuc. 2. 17. 2. flight or escape from a thing, avoidance of it, c. gen., γάμου Aesch. Supp. 395; νόσων ἀμηχάνων φυγᾶς ἐμπέφρασται Soph. Ant. 364, cf. O. C. 280; φυγαὶ λέκτρων Eur. Hel. 799; ἀγαθῶν φυγᾶς Plat. Tim. 69 D. 3. = καταφυγή, a refuge, Diod. 17. 78. II. banishment, exile, Lat. *exilium*, νῦν μὲν δικάζεις ἐκ πόλεως φυγῇ ἐμοί Aesch. Ag. 1412, cf. Cho. 254; ἐκ γῆς Soph. O. T. 659, etc.; ἐνιαυσία φ. Eur. Hipp. 37; φυγῇ φεύγειν Lys. 136. 41; φ. συμφεύγειν τινί to go into banishment, Plat. Apol. 21 A; φυγῇ ἐπιβάλλειν τινί to impose banishment upon one, Hdt. 7. 3; ζημιῶν φυγῇ Eur. Or. 900, cf. Plat. Gorg. 516 D; φυγῇ καταγιγνώσκειν τινός Andoc. 14. 25, Lys. 143. 19; φυγῆς τιμᾶσθαι (sc. δίκην) the penalty of exile, Plat. Apol. 37 C, cf. Crito 52 C; ἡ ἐπὶ φύνφ φ. Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. fin.; τῆς πατρίδος φ. ποιεῖσθαι Lys. 100. 7:—in pl., Eur. Hipp. 1043, Plat. etc.; φυγᾶς ἐμὰς χθονός Eur. Med. 400; φυγαὶ καὶ διώξεις Plat. Legg. 638 A; φυγᾶς φεύγειν Ib. 706, etc. 2. as a collective Noun, = φυγάδες, a body of exiles or refugees, Aesch. Supp. 76, Thuc. 8. 64, Aeschin. 47. 8; κατάγειν τὴν φυγῇν to recall them, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 9; also in pl., τὰς φυγᾶς συλλέγειν Plat. Legg. 682 E (acc. to the best Mss.), cf. Plut. Flamin. 12.

φύγινδα, f. l. for φρυγίνδα, Theognost. in A. B. 1353.

φύγο-δέμνιος, ον, shunning the marriage-bed, of Pallas, Anth. P. 6. 10:—also φυγοδέμνος, ον, Nonn. D. 2. 98, etc.

φύγο-δικέω, fut. ἤσω, to shun, shirk a trial, Dem. 1013. 7.
 φύγοδικία, ἡ, avoidance of a trial, Gloss.
 φύγο-λεκτρος, ον, =φυγοδέμιος, Orph. H. 31. 8.
 φύγομάχew, to shun battle or war, Polyb. 3. 90, 10, Diod. 17. 27, etc.
 φύγο-μάχος, ον, shunning battle, Simon. 65; -μαχία, ἡ, Byz.
 φύγο-ξενος, ον, shunning strangers, inhospitable, φ. στρατός, of the Dorians, Pind. O. 11 (10). 18; cf. ξενηλασία.
 φύγο-πολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, fleeing from a city, E. M.
 φύγοπονέω, to shun work, Orig.
 φύγοπονία, ἡ, aversion to work, Polyb. 3. 79, 4.
 φύγο-πονός, ον, shunning work or hardship, Polyb. 40. 6, 10.
 φύγο-πτόλεμος, ον, poet. for φυγοπόλεμος, shunning war, cowardly, Od. 14. 213, Q. Sm. 1. 740.
 φύγο-πτολις, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for φυγόπολις (which occurs in E. M.), Maxim. π. κατ. 349.
 φύζα (not φύζα, Arcad. 96), ἡ, expl. as ἡ μετὰ δειλίας φυγή (Aristarch. ap. Apollon. Lex. s. v.), headlong flight, rout, φύζα, φόβου κρυβέντας ἑταίρη Il. 9. 2, cf. 14. 140; ἀνάκλιδα φύζαν ἐνόραας 15. 62; θάνατον καὶ φ. ἑταίρων 17. 381; Ζεὺς .. φύζαν ἐμοῖς ἑταροῖσι κοκὴν βάλεν Od. 14. 269, cf. 17. 438.
 φυζᾶκίνος, ἡ, ὄν, flying, runaway, shy, ἔλαφοι Il. 13. 102.
 φυζᾶλέος, α, ον, = foreg., Anth. P. 6. 237:—φυζηλός, ἡ, ὄν, Hesych.
 φυζάνω, collat. form of φεύγω, Hesych.:—φύζω, late Ion., acc. to Eust. 1643. 2:—part. aor. pass. φυζηθέντες (from φυζάομαι), Nic. Th. 825.
 φυή, Dor. φύα, ἡ, (φύω) growth, stature, esp. fine growth, noble stature, like εὐφυία, often in Hom., always (as in Hes.) of the human form, and only in acc., θήησαντο φυὴν καὶ εἶδος ἀγῆτόν Il. 22. 370; φυὴν ἐδάην καὶ μήδεα 3. 208; but commonly in adv. sense, Νέστορι δίω εἶδος τε μέγεθος τε φυὴν τ' ἀγχιατα ἐφκει both in shape and in stature and in size (or growth), 2. 58, cf. Od. 6. 152; οὐ ἐθέν ἐστι χερείων, οὐ δέμας οὐδὲ φυὴν, οὐτ' ἄρ φρένας Il. 1. 114, cf. Od. 5. 212, 7. 210, 8. 168; φυὴν γε μὲν οὐ κακός ἐστι Il. 7. 210, Od. 8. 134:—later, in gen., οὐτε φυῆς ἐπιδευέες οὐτε νόοιο Theocr. 22. 160; once only in Trag., φυὰν Γοργύνος ἴσχειν Eur. El. 461; cf. δέμας, εἶδος. 2. after Hom. of oxen, ἐμβάλλων ἐριπλεύρω φυὰ κέντρον Pind. P. 4. 419; of roses, Mosch. 2. 36, Luc.; of things, ἀνέβη ἡ φ. τοῖς τείχεσιν their original form was restored, LXX (Neh. 4. 7). II. poet. for φύαις, one's natural powers, nature, genius, σοφὸς ὁ πόλλ' εἶδος φυὰ Pind. O. 2. 154; μάρνασθαι φυὰ Id. N. 1. 38, cf. I. 7 (6). 32; φυὰ τὸ γενναῖον ἐπιπρέπει Id. P. 8. 62; τὸ δὲ φυὰ ἅπαν κράτιστον Id. O. 9. 151; δεινὸς φυὴν Cratin. Troph. 1. III. the ripe age of manhood, flower or prime of age, εὐάνθεμος φυὰ Pind. O. 1. 109. IV. substance, ἀναίμων ἐστὶ ρυὴ μελέων Opp. H. 1. 639, cf. Aretae. Sign. Diut. 2. 3. V. like ρύλον, φυὴ μερόπων the race of men, Anth. Plan. 183.—Poët. word, used in late Prose.
 φύη or φυή, v. sub φύω.
 φύημα, τό, dub. l. for φύμα, Hipp. 1200. fin.
 φυίω, Aeol. for φύω (v. φύω A. II).
 φύκᾶρίζω, =φυκόω, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 127.
 φύκᾶριον, τό, =φύκος, Hesych. s. v. ἀφυκα, Zouar.
 φύκης, ον, ὁ, (φύκος) a fish living in sea-weed (said to be the forked lake), Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 8:—the female was φύκίς, ἴδος, Epich. ap. Ath. 319 C, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 38, cf. Arist. I. c., 8. 2, 29, Antiph. Κύκλ. 1, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 49; but Alex. Κρατεν. 1. 12 and 13, mentions φύκίς and φύκης, as if they were diff. kinds.
 φύκία, ἡ, =φύκος, dub. in Math. Vett. p. 85.
 φύκίδιον, τό, Dim. of φύκίς, Anth. P. 5. 185.
 φύκιδεις, εσσα, εν, (φύκος) full of sea-weed, weedy, θῖν' ἐπὶ φύκιδεντι Il. 23. 693; ἐπ' αἰόνοσ .. φύκιοέσσας Theocr. 11. 14, cf. 21. 10.
 φύκιον or φύκιον, τό, =φύκος I, Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 13; but mostly used in pl., Plat. Rep. 611 D, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 18, etc., Theocr. 7. 58, Anth., etc. II. =φύκος II, rouge, φ. ἐντρίβειν Luc. Hist. Conscr. 8; κοσμεῖν τοὺς λόγους οἷον φύκιω Themist. 336 C.
 φύκιο-φάγος, ον, eating sea-weed, of a fish, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 9; Ath. 305 F reads φυκοφάγος, v. Arist. Fr. 300, 312.
 φύκιο-φόρος, ον, bearing sea-weed, ἀκτὴ Xenocr. Aq. 29.
 φύκιο-χαίτης, οὐ, ὁ, with hair like sea-weed, Hesych.
 φύκιδώ, =φυκόω, Gloss.:—Pass., Tzet. Hist. 3. 418.
 φύκίς, ἡ, v. sub φύκης.
 φύκίτις, ἡ, a precious stone, so called from its colour, Plin. N. H. 37. 10.
 φύκι-ώδης, ες, covered with sea-weed, λίθοι Schol. Opp. H. 3. 420.
 φύκο-γείτων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, near the sea-weed, dwelling by the sea, epith. of Priapus, Anth. P. 6. 193.
 φύκο-θριξ, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, shaggy with sea-weed, πέτρη Matroap. Ath. 135 B.
 φύκος, εος, τό, Lat. fucus, sea-weed, sea-wrack, tangle, Il. 9. 7, Alcman 6; ὄστρεα .. φύκος ἡμφισμένα Alex. Κρατεν. 1. 2; differing from βρύον only in size, Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 6, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 2. II. from this a red colour was prepared, used as rouge by the Greek women, Lat. fucus, Ar. Fr. 309. 5, v. Theocr. 15. 16, etc.
 φύκο-φάγος, ον, v. sub φυκοφάγος.
 φύκόω, to rouge, τὰς παρειάς Clem. 254:—Pass. to be painted, φ. καὶ μυρίζεσθαι, of women, Plut. 2. 142 A, 693 B. II. Diod. uses the Pass. in the literal sense, to be stuffed with sea-weed, 17. 45.
 φυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, older and poet. form of φευκτός, to be shunned or escaped, unavoidable, οὐκέτι φυκτὰ πέλονται Il. 16. 128, Od. 8. 299, 14. 489.
 φύκώδης, ες, (εἶδος) full of sea-weed, τόποι Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 9. II. of sea-weed, ἀποφορά Diosc. 5. 135.
 φύκωμα, τό, a cosmetic, pigment, Io. Chrys.
 φύλαγμα, τό, a fence, Schol. Thuc. 6. 66, E. M. II. a precept, commandment, LXX (Lev. 8. 35., 22. 9, al.).

φύλαξω, fut. ὄξω, to divide into tribes, φυλὰς φ. Plut. Lycurg. 6.
 φυλάκεια, ἡ, a band, swathe, Poëta de Herb. 181.
 φυλακεῖον, τό, a place where soldiers keep watch, a post, watchtower, fort, and in pl. used to transl. the Rom. stationes, Polyb. 5. 75, 10., 76. 3, cf. 10. 30, 6; φυλάκιον in App. Illyr. 26, ap. Suid. s. v. 2. a watch, party consisting of four soldiers, Polyb. 6. 33, 6. II. in Alex. Greek, a menstruous cloth, Damasc. ap. Phot. Bibl. 338. 25.
 φυλάκεύς, ὁ, Ep. for φύλαξ, Ep. pl. φυλακῆες Opp. C. 4. 290.
 φυλάκew, to keep in prison, τινα Eccl.
 φυλάκῆ, ἡ, (√ΦΥΛΑΚ, φυλάσσω) a watching or guarding, watch, guard, ward, esp. by night, φυλακῆς μνήσασθε keep watch and ward, Il. 7. 371; so, φυλακὸς ἔχειν 9. 1, 471; φ. κατέχειν Eur. Tro. 194; but, φυλακῆ ἔχει αὐτόν watching engages him, Hes. Fr. 47. 7; φ. νυκτερίνη Ar. Vesp. 2; proverb., γυμνῶ φυλακῆν ἐπίταττε tell an unarmed man to stand on the defensive, i. e. to give commands that cannot be obeyed, Pherecr. Tur. 4, Philem. Ἄρπ. 1; ὅπως ἀφανῆς εἴη ἡ φ. that there might be nothing visible to watch (μὴ ὄντος πλοίου φανεροῦ follows), Thuc. 4. 67; φυλακῆν τῶν τειχῶν ἐρημον καταλιπεῖν Lycurg. 150. 4; φυλακῆν φυλάττειν to keep watch and ward, Xen. An. 2. 6, 10, Plat. Legg. 758 D; τὴν ἐν θαλάττῃ φ. φυλάττειν Dem. 80. 8; φ. παιεῖν Xen. An. 5. 7, 31; τὰς φ. ποιεῖσθαι Lys. 121. 27, Xen. An. 6. 3, 21; ἰσχυρὰς φ. ποιεῖσθαι Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 37; φυλακὰς καταστήσασθαι, κατασκευάσασθαι Ar. Av. 841, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 23, etc.; (for φυλακὰς MSS. often give φύλακας). 2. a watch or guard, of persons, like Lat. custodia for custos or custodes (Liv. 6. 1), Plat. Prot. 321 D, Xen., etc.; ἡ τοῦ σώματος φ. a body guard, Dem. 622. 7, Dinarch. 91. 15, cf. Wolf Lept. p. 326; ἡ περὶ τὸ σῶμα Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 58:—a guard or garrison of a place or fortress, Hdt. 2. 30; ἡ ἐν τῇ Ναυπόκτῳ φ., of a squadron of ships, Thuc. 7. 17, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 22. b. the rank of φύλακες, Plat. Rep. 415 C. 3. of place, a watch, station, post, Il. 10. 408, 416, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 49; φυλακὰς προλιπὼν Eur. Rhes. 18. 4. of time, a watch of the night, ἐπεὶ τῆς νυκτὸς ἡ φ. δευτέρῃ Hdt. 9. 51; φυλακοῖαι νυκτέροισιν Eur. Rhes. 765; φ. νυκτερινὰς καθιστάναι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43:—of these there were three, acc. to Eust.; but five are mentioned in Stesich. 52, Simon. 221, Eur. Rhes. 543; and the Roman division was four, Ev. Matth. 14. 25, Suid. 5. a place for keeping others in, a ward, prison, Anth. P. 11. 276; βάλλειν τινὰ εἰς φ. Ev. Matth. 18. 30, cf. 5. 25; ἐν φυλακῇ θέσθαι τινὰ Ib. 14. 3. II. a watching, guarding, keeping, preserving, whether for security or custody, ἔχειν τινὰ ἐν φυλακῇ Hdt. 1. 24; ἐν φυλακῇ ἀδέσμῳ ἔχειν τινὰ Thuc. 3. 34; ἐν φυλακῇαι μεγάλῃ ἔχειν τι Hdt. 2. 99, cf. Pind. P. 4. 134; τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχειν to keep the Isthmus guarded or occupied, Hdt. 7. 207., 8. 40; less usual, τὸν τῆς γλώσσης χαρακτῆρα ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχειν to preserve the same character of language, Id. 1. 57; τὰ παρὰ πᾶσιν ἐν πλείστῃ φυλακῇ, παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας Dem. 300. 10; so too, ἐν φ. ἔχειν νόον Theogn. 439, cf. Blomf. Pers. 598; διὰ φυλακῆς ἔχειν οἱ ποιεῖσθαι τι, Thuc. 7. 8., 8. 39; φυλακῆν ποιεῖσθαι τινος Hdt. 2. 154, Antipho 115. 7; ἀτόματος φυλακῆν κατασχεῖν Aesch. Ag. 235:—φυλακῆν ἔχειν, = φυλάττεσθαι, to keep guard, be on the watch, περί τινα Hdt. 1. 39; φ. ἔχει εἰ πως δυναίμην. Ib. 38; φ. ἔχει μὴ. Thuc. 2. 69; δεινὸς ἦσαν ἐν φυλακῇσι were straitly on their guard, Hdt. 3. 152, cf. Aesch. Pers. 592. 2. guardianship, Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 5. 3. a safe-guard, τὴν μεγίστην φυλακῆν ἀναίρειν τῆς πόλεως its chief safe-guard, Andoc. 31. 32, cf. Isocr. 224 A, Lys. 174. 18, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 27. III. (from Med.) precaution, παλλῆς φ. ἔργον Plat. Rep. 537 D; φ. θαυμαστῆς δεῖσθαι Id. Legg. 906 A, al.; v. διαμέλλησις. 2. c. gen. precaution against, εὐλάβεια φυλακῆ κακοῦ Def. Plat. 413 C; ὑποψίας φυλακῆν ποιεῖσθαι Antipho 115. 7.—Cf. φρουρά throughout.
 φύλακίζω, to throw into prison, Act. Ap. 22. 19:—Pass., LXX (Sap. 18. 4).
 φύλακικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for watching or guarding, watchful, careful, Plat. Rep. 375 E, 456 A, al.; φυλακικώτατοι πόλεως Ib. C; ἡ φυλακική (sc. τέχνη) Ib. 428 D. 2. disposed to observe, δόγματος Ib. 412 E.
 φύλάκιον, v. sub φυλακεῖον.
 φύλακίς, ἴδος, fem. of φύλαξ, τοὺς τε φύλακας καὶ τὰς φυλακίδας (cf. φύλαξ I. fin.), Plat. Rep. 457 C; ναὺς φ. a guard-ship, like φρουρίς, Diod. 20. 16.
 φύλακισσα, ἡ, =foreg., LXX (Cant. 1. 6), Theod. Prodr.
 φύλακιστής, οὐ, ὁ, Lat. phylacistes in Plaut. Aul. 3. 5, 44, a gaoler, epith. of a harsh creditor. 2. =εὐλοπέδη, Io. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 46.
 φύλακίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, a prisoner, C. 1. 4896 c. 7, Constitt. Apost.
 φυλακός [ῖ], ὁ, Ep. and Ion. for φύλαξ, Il. 24. 566, and often in Hdt., both in sing. and pl., e. g. 1. 84, 89., 2. 113. II. Φύλακος, ὁ, as pr. n., Il. 6. 35, Od. 15. 231; so Φυλάκη, as distinguished from φυλακῆ. (On the accent, v. La Roche Text-Kritik, p. 376.)
 φυλακτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be watched or kept, πρόνοια τοῦ θεοῦ Soph. O. C. 1180; ἄ σοι φυλακτέα Eur. Andr. 63. II. φυλακτέαν one must observe, obey, ἀνάγκην Id. 1. T. 620. 2. (from Med.) one must guard against, τι Aesch. Theb. 499, Plat., etc.; φ. μὴ. Id. Rep. 416 A; ὅπως μὴ. Xen. Oec. 7, 36, cf. Isocr. 135 C.
 φύλακτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, poet. for φύλαξ, Il. 9. 66, 80., 24. 444, in pl.
 φύλακτῆρία, ἡ, =φυλακῆ, Hesych.
 φύλακτῆριον, τό, a guarded post, a fort or castle, Hdt. 5. 52; esp. an outpost communicating with regular fortifications, Lat. statio, Thuc. 4. 31, 33, 110, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 12, Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 1, etc. 2. a safe-guard, security, Plat. Legg. 917 B; a preservative, Dem. 71. 24; ἀμυλετ, Diosc. 5. 159, Plut. 2. 378 B, etc.; among the Jews φυλακτῆρια were strips of parchment with texts from the Law written on them, put round the forehead by persons praying, Ev. Matth. 23. 5; so, φ. χρυσᾶ, worn by the kings of Egypt, Lap. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 45.

φυλακτήριος, α, ον, *serviug as a safeguard*, τὰ περί τι φ. Plat. Legg. 842 D.

φυλάκτης, ου, ὁ, = φυλακτήρ, a magistrate at Cuma, Plut. 2. 291 F.

φυλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *preservative*, opp. to ληπτικός and ποριστικός, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 20; ὑγείας of health, Id. Top. 1. 15, 10, cf. Rhet. 1. 5, 3.

II. of persons, *vigilant, observant*, τινος Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 9; φ. ἐγκλημάτων *cherishing the recollection of them*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 17.

2. (from Med.) *cautious*, Ib. 1. 12, 19:—Adv. —κῶς, Polyb. 6. 8, 3, al.; φυλακτικώτερον χρῆσθαι ταῖς προνομαῖς Id. 1. 18, 1, al.

φυλακτόν, τό, = φυλακτήριον 2, Byz.

φυλάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for φύλαξ, Nonn. D. 2. 176, Theod. Prodr.

φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, also ἡ, v. infr.: (φυλάσσω):—a *watcher, guard, sentinel*, Lat. *excubitor*, Hom. (only in Il. always as masc. and in pl.); φύλακες ἄνδρες 9. 477; ἠγεμόνες φυλάκων Ib. 85, cf. 10. 58; then often in Att., (Hdt. always uses φύλακος, except in signif. II), δαμάτων, χώρας φ. Aesch. Ag. 914, Soph. O. T. 1418, etc.; φύλακα ἐφιστάναι τινί Aesch. Supp. 303; φ. νεὸς σῆς Soph. Ph. 543; δράκοντα μῆλων φ. Id. Tr. 1100, al.; φ. τοῦ τείχους Thuc. 2. 78; φ. κατὰ τὰς πύλας Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 8; φύλακας καταστήσαι Lys. 154. 38, cf. Xen. An. 4. 2, 5; οἱ φ. *the garrison*, Thuc. 6. 100, Xen., etc.; φύλακες τοῦ σώματος *body-guards*, Plat. Rep. 566 B; ἔχειν φύλακας περὶ αὐτήν Xen. An. 1. 2, 12, cf. Cyr. 7. 5, 66; ὁ τοῦ δεσποτηρίου φ. Plat. Crito 43 A; τῶν αἰχμαλώτων Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 6, etc.:—λόχοι φύλακες *bodies of reserve*, Id. An. 6. 3, 9:—as fem. (cf. φυλακίς), ἔστι κάμοι κλήης ἐπὶ γλώσση φ. Aesch. Fr. 307, cf. Soph. Aj. 36, O. C. 355, Eur. Andr. 86, Tro. 462, Plat. Polit. 305 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 32; so, metaph., flames (φλόγες) are called φύλακες Ἡφαίστου κύνες, Eubul. Ὀρθ. 1. 7; and the hospitable table is φιλίας φ., Timoch. Ἡρ. 2.

II. a *guardian, keeper, protector*, Hes. Op. 122, 251; κτεάνων Pind. P. 8. 81; τοῦ παιδός Hdt. 1. 41; τῆς γυναικός Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 14; τῆς πολιτείας Andoc. 31. 12; τῆς ἀρχῆς Lys. 129. 4; τῶν νόμων Plat. Legg. 966 B; τῆς εἰρήνης Isocr. 77 C;—c. gen. objecti, φ. δορός a *protector against it*, Eur. Phoen. 1094.

2. an *observer*, τοῦ δόγματος Plat. Rep. 413 C; τοῦ ἐπιταττομένου Xen. Cyn. 12, 2.

3. of things, φύλακες ἐπὶ τοῖς ὠνίοις, of the ἀγορανόμοι, Lys. 165. 54, cf. Plut. Nic. 3.

φύλαξιμος, η, ον, prob. f. l. for φύξιμος in Plut. Pomp. 76.

φύλαξις, εως, ἡ, a *watching, guarding*, ὑπνου φύλαξις Soph. Fr. 379. 6; often in Byz.

II. a *security*, Eur. Hel. 506.

φύλαρχέω, to be or act as φύλαρχος, Ar. Lys. 561, Xen. Eq. 11, 10, Isae. 88. 18, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5; c. gen., φ. τῆς Ὀλυσσίας Isae. 55. 19.

φύλαρχης, ου, ὁ, = φύλαρχος, LXX (2 Macc. 8. 32), v. l. in Xen., Philo, etc.

φύλαρχία, ἡ, the *office of φύλαρχος*, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 15.

φύλαρχος, ὁ, the *chief of a φύλή, a phylarch*, Hdt. 5. 69, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 14, al. (cf. φυλάρχης), C. I. 5773, etc.:—used to transl. the Rom. *tribunus*, Dion. H. 2. 7, Plut. Rom. 20.

II. as a military term, at Athens, the *commander of the cavalry furnished by each tribe*, v. sub ἵππαρχος.

III. οἱ φ. an oligarchical council at Epidamnus, Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 10.

Φυλάσιος [ᾶ], ὁ, a *man of Phylé* (in Attica), Ar. Ach. 1028.

φυλάσσω, Att. —ττω, Ep. inf. φυλασσέμεναι Il. 10. 312, 419:—fut. φυλάξω:—aor. ἐφύλαξα, Ep. φύλ— Hom., Att.:—pf. πεφύλαξα (δια—) Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 3, Dinarch. 91. 15, (παρα—) Plat. Legg. 632 A; or πεφύλακα LXX (1 Regg. 25. 21), Argum. Enr. Med.:—Med., fut. —άξομαι Soph., etc.; also in pass. sense, Soph. Ph. 48, Xen. Oec. 4, 9; aor. ἐφυλαξάμην Hdt. 7. 130, Xen.:—Pass., fut. —αχθήσομαι Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 6, Galen.:—aor. ἐφυλάχθην Lnc. Pisc. 15:—pf. πεφύλαγμα Eur. Fr. 475 a. 20, (also used in med. sense, v. infr. c. 1); imper. πεφύλαξο Hes. Op. 795; part., Il. 23. 343, etc.; cf. προφύλασσα. (From √ΦΥΛΑΚ come also φύλαξ, φυλακ-ἡ, etc.)

A. absol. like φρουρέω, to *keep watch and ward, keep guard*, esp. by night, ἀνίη καὶ τὸ φυλάσσειν πάννηχον ἐγρήσσοντα Od. 20. 52; οὐδ' ἐθέλουσι νύκτα φυλασσέμεναι Il. 10. 312, cf. 419, 421; εἰ μὲν κ' ἐν ποταμῷ δυσκηδέα νύκτα φυλάσσω Od. 5. 466, cf. 22. 195; (so in Med., νύκτα φυλασσομένοισι Il. 10. 188); σὺν κυσὶ .. φυλάσσοντας περὶ μῆλα 12. 303:—so in Att., αὐτοῦ φ. Aesch. Eum. 243; φ. τὴν νύκτα πρὸς τῇ ἐπάλλει Thuc. 7. 28; ἐφύλαττον περὶ τὰ βασιλεία Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 68; οἱ φυλάττοντες Isocr. 214 D; φ. τινί to *keep watch for one*, Thuc. 7. 53; κατὰ θάλατταν Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 29; φ. ἔως .. to *watch or wait till* .., Lys. 93. 10; φ. πηνίκα Dem. 328. 6.

2. to be on one's guard, v. infr. c. III.

B. trans. to *watch, guard, defend*, τινὰ ἀθανάτων ὄστις σε φυλάσσει Od. 15. 35, cf. Il. 10. 417, al.; σῦας, μῆλα Od. 17. 593, 12. 136; χώραν Hdt. 8. 46; πόλιν φ. Aesch. Theb. 136; πύλας Eur. Andr. 950; φυλάττοι σε Ζεὺς Ar. Eq. 500;—φυλάττειν τινὰ ἀπὸ τινος to *guard one from a person or thing*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 7, Hell. 7. 2, 10;—also c. acc. et inf., φ. τινὰ μὴ πάσχειν τι Soph. O. C. 667; φ. μηδένα περαιούσθαι Thuc. 7. 17; φ. τὸ μηδὲν γενέσθαι Dem. 329. 22;—foll. by a relat. word, φ. τινὰ ὅπως μὴ .. or μὴ .. Plat. Gorg. 480 A, Crat. 393 C; φ. τινὰ, εἰ .. Id. Symp. 220 D:—Pass. to be *watched, kept under guard*, Hdt. 3. 45, Xen. An. 6. 4, 27:—v. infr. c. II.

2. to *watch for, lie in wait or ambush for*, αὐτὸν ἰόντα λοχῆσομαι ἠδὲ φυλάξω ἐν πορθμῷ Ἰθάκης Od. 4. 670; φ. νόστον Il. 2. 251, cf. Thuc. 7. 17; φ. τὸ σύμβολον to *look out for the signal-fire*, Aesch. Ag. 8, cf. Eum. 243; τοὺς πολεμίους Xen. Lac. 12, 2; φ. τοὺς τὰ παράνομα γράφοντας Dem. 1333. 6:—φ. βρέτας to *cling to the image*, Aesch. Eum. 440:—esp. to *watch, to wait for, observe* an appointed time or a fixed event, τὴν κυρίαν τῶν ἡμερῶν Hdt. 1. 49; φ. τὴν ἡμέραν Antipho 145. 48, Thuc. 7. 28; φ. νύκτα to *wait for night*, Id. 2. 3; τὸ ἐπιβαῖνον Hdt. 2. 82; λαμπάδος τὸ σύμβολον Aesch. Ag. 8; τοὺς ἐτησίας Dem. 48. fin.; with a part. added, δέιλαν ὕψην γενομένην φυλάξαντες Hdt. 8. 9, cf. 5. 12; φ. Ξέρξην .. δειπνον προτιθέμενον Id. 9. 110; ἀριστοποιούμενος φ. τοὺς στρατιώτας

Dem. 657. 17.

3. metaph. to *keep, preserve, maintain, cherish*, χόλον Il. 16. 30; αἰδῶ καὶ φιλότητα 24. 111; ὄρκια 3. 280; φ. ἔπος to *observe a command*, 16. 686; so, φ. ῥῆμα Pind. I. 2. 16; τελετάς Id. O. 3. 74; νόμον Soph. Tr. 616; τοὺς νόμους Plat. Polit. 292 A, etc.; τὸ σὺν πιστῶν Soph. O. C. 626; τὰς συνθήκας Isocr. 362 E; φ. σιγῆν Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 542; οὐκ ἐφύλαξα ἀπειλὰς ὑμετέρας I *regarded not your threats*, Call. Del. 204; also, φ. σκαιοσύναν to *cling to it, foster it*, Soph. O. C. 1213; ἄξια ἦθη Eur. Ion 736; φ. τῇ μνήμῃ Plat. Legg. 783 C; φ. τὸν θυμὸν Ib. 567 A; τὴν τιμωρίαν Dem. 527. 9; φ. πάντα τινί Lys. 155. 25; τὸ μέρος τοῖς θεοῖς Xen. An. 5. 3, 4; opp. to κτήσασθαι, Dem. 16. 3; φ. μᾶλα ἐν κόλποισι Theocr. 2. 120, cf. 7. 64; εἰ μὴ φυλάσσεις μίκρ', ἀπολεῖς τὰ μείζονα Menand. Monost. 172; ἀθάνατον ὄργην μὴ φύλαττε Ib. 4:—also with a predic. added, φ. τινὰ δεδεμένον Antipho 135. 1; τὴν διάνοιαν φ. ἀδέκαστον Dion. H. de Thuc. 34; τὸ πέλαγος ἀκύμαντον Luc. D. Mar. 5. 1:—Pass., φυλάττεσθαι παρά τινι to be *fostered in or by* .., Soph. O. T. 383.

4. to *keep or keep in a place, continue in*, τόδε δῶμα φυλάσσαις, ἀθανάτος τ' εἴης Od. 5. 208.

5. to *notice, observe*, Ath. 408.

C. Med., I. absol. to be on one's guard, *keep watch*, Ar. Eccl. 769; used by Hom. only in part., νύκτα φυλασσομένοισι Il. 10. 188; πεφυλαγμένος εἶναι to be *cautious, prudent*, 23. 343, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 9; so, φυλασσομένους πορεύεσθαι with *caution*, Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 30, cf. Cyn. 10, 10.

2. c. acc. to *keep a thing by one, bear it in mind or memory*, Hes. Op. 261, 559; more fully, φυλάσσεσθαι τι ἐν θυμῷ Ib. 489; φρεσί h. Hom. Ap. 544; cf. Pind. O. 7. 72, Soph. El. 1012.

3. to *guard, keep safe*, καὶ κεφαλὴν πεφύλαξο Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 148.

4. c. inf. to *take care to do*, Hdt. 7. 5, Aesch. Supp. 205; φ. μηδένα βαλεῖν Antipho 124. 37.

5. c. gen., φυλάσσεσθαι τῶν νεῶν to *take care because of the ships, be chary of them*, Thuc. 4. 11; so, ἄρκτοι πεφυλαγμένοι ὠκεανοῖο, Virgil's *Oceani metuentes aequore tingi*, Arat. 48, cf. 930.

II. φυλάσσεσθαι τι or τινὰ to *beware of, be on one's guard against, shun, avoid* a thing or person, Hdt. 1. 108, 7. 130, Aesch. Pr. 715, 804, etc.; so 2. φ. πρὸς τι Thuc. 7. 69; ἀπὸ τινος Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 9, Hell. 7. 2, 10.

3. c. part., εισσῶν φυλάξομαι I *will take care to look on* .., Soph. Ph. 455; so 4. c. inf., φυλάξομαι δὲ τὰσδε μεμνήσθαι .. ἐφετμάς Aesch. Supp. 205; φ. μὴ ποιεῖν to *take care not to do, guard against doing*, Hdt. 1. 65, 108, Dem. 773. 1; also, without μὴ, φ. τὸ λυπησάμεναι Id. 313. 6; φ. ὄρασθαι Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 3; λέγειν Id. Rhet. Al. 36, 16.

5. φ. μὴ foll. by subj., to *take care lest* .., Aesch. Supp. 498, Eur. I. T. 67, Ar. Ach. 257, Eccl. 831, Xen., etc.; so, φ. ὅπως μὴ .. Id. Mem. 1. 2, 37; cf. φυλακτέος II.

6. rarely c. gen., τῶν .. εὐφύλαξαι Soph. O. C. 161, cf. Aesch. Pr. 390.

III. sometimes the Act. has this sense of the Med., φ. τι Plat. Gorg. 461 D, cf. Andoc. 17. 36, Lys. 92. 19, Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 10, al.

2. c. inf., ὁ νόμος φ. ἀπτεσθαι Plat. Legg. 838 B.

3. φ. μὴ with subj., Eur. I. A. 145, Plat. Theaet. 154 D; φυλάττειν ἐμὲ καὶ τηρεῖν, ὅπως μὴ .. Dem. 317. 30, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 29.—On this usage, v. Elmsl. Med. 314, Lob. Phryn. 363.

φύλετεῦω, to *adopt into a tribe, ξένους καὶ μετοίκους* Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 3.

φύλέτης, ου, ὁ, (φύλη) *one of the same tribe, a tribesman*, Lat. *tribulis*, Antipho 142. 46, Andoc. 19. 31, Plat. Legg. 955 D; ὦ φύλετα Ar. Ach. 568:—as Adj., φ. χῶρος the *chorus of one's tribe*, Epigr. Gr. 927.

φύλετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a *φύλετης, δικαστήρια, δίκαι* Plat. Legg. 768 C, 915 C; φ. φιλία Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 1:—ἐκκλησία φ., the *Roman comitia tributa*, Dion. H. 7. 59. Adv. —κῶς, like the *tribesmen*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 1, 2.

φύλέτις, ιδος, fem. of *φύλετης*; also for *φύλετική, ἡ φ. ἐκκλησία* Dion. H. 7. 59.

φύλη, ἡ, (φύω) properly, like φύλον, a *set of men naturally distinct*; but seldom used in this general sense, κατὰ φυλὰς Xen. Oec. 9, 6:—acc. to Dicaearchus ap. Steph. B. s. v. πάτρα, its original sense was a *union of persons in a regular community*; acc. to Steph. Byz. it was the *threefold division* found in the earliest communities (esp. of the Dorians, cf. τριχάϊκες).—In usage *φυλή* corresponded to the Roman *tribus*, and signified

I. a *body of men united* I. by *supposed ties of blood and descent, a clan or sept*, such as those among the Dorians, Pind. P. 1. 119, Steph. B. s. vv. Ἰλλέες et Δυμᾶν, C. I. 1123; of the four old Attic Tribes, Hdt. 5. 69, 6. 131, Eur. Ion 1575, Arist. Fr. 347, 349, Plut. Solon 19, etc.; of the Sicyonic and Argive, Hdt. 5. 68; of the Laconian, Id. 4. 148; of the old Roman, Dion. H. 2. 7, etc.; of the Persian, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 5 and 12, cf. Hdt. 1. 125 (where they are called γένη); of the Jewish, Ev. Matth. 19. 28, etc.; but in LXX (1 Regg. 10. 20, 21) the φ. is a *subdivision of the tribe* (σκήπτρον): or 2. by *local habitation*, like our *hundred or county*, such as the ten local tribes at Athens formed by Cleisthenes, Hdt. 5. 66, 69, 6. 131; or those formed by Servius at Rome, φυλαὶ τοπικαὶ as opp. to γενικαὶ, Dion. H. 4. 14, cf. Plut. Rom. 20: (these changes at Athens and Rome were prob. an abolition of the first kind of tribe and an institution of the second, v. Niebhr. *Hist. of Rome*, 1. 294 sq., 413 sq., Thirlw. *Hist. of Gr.* 2. 4 sq. and 73, Grote 4. 169 sq.). The subdivisions of the φυλαὶ γενικαὶ were φρατρίαί, those of the φυλαὶ τοπικαὶ were δῆμοι, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 17, 4. 15, 17, 5. 8, 19, Plat. Legg. 753 C, etc.: the members of a *φυλή* were *φύλεται*, v. *φύλετης*.

II. a *division in an army, the contingent furnished by a tribe*, among the Athenians, Hdt. 6. 111; ὀπλιτῶν Thuc. 6. 98, cf. 3. 90, Plat. Legg. 755 C, D:—later, a *brigade of cavalry*, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 19; ταξίαρχος εἰς τὴν φυλὴν κατατάξας Lys. 137. 19; cf. φύλαρχος II.

φύλια, ἡ, a tree mentioned with the olive in Od. 5. 477 (δοιοῦς .. θόμνους, ἐξ ὁμοθεν πεφυῶτας—ὁ μὲν φυλῆς, ὁ δ' ἐλαῖης), where it is generally taken to be a kind of *wild olive*, cf. Paus. 2. 32, 10: but perh. this interpr. arose from a confusion with φαυλία: Ammon, took it to be

the mastich-tree (σχίνος); Billerbeck the buck-thorn, *Rhamnus alaternus* (still called φυλίκη in Corfu).

φύλιος, α, ον, of a tribe, θεοί Poll. 8. 110.
 φυλλάζω, fut. άσω, to have or get leaves, Gloss.
 φυλλ-άκανθος, ον, with prickly leaves, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 7., 6. 1, 3.
 φυλλ-άμπελον, τό, a vine-leaf, Lat. *rampinus*, Gloss.
 φυλλανθές, τό, a plant with bristly leaves, prob. a seabious, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 3 (where Schneid. άφύλλανθες), cf. Plin. 21. 59.
 φυλλάριον, τό, Dim. of φύλλον, Diosc. 3. 176:—metaph., M. Anton. 10. 34.
 φυλλάς, άδος, ή, as Adj. leafy, cited from Nonn. II. as Subst. a heap of leaves, bed or litter of leaves, φυλλάδα επιβάλλειν Hdt. 8. 24; φ. ατιπηή Soph. Ph. 33, cf. Bion 1. 65, Ar. Rh. 1. 1183, etc.
 2. the leaves or foliage of a tree, βίζης γάρ ούσης φ. ίκετ' Aesch. Ag. 966: metaph., φυλλάδος ήδη κατακαρφομένης, as Shakspr., 'my May of life is fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf,' lb. 79:—a branch or bough, Eur. Supp. 32, Ar. Vesp. 398; κλαιίαί εκ φυλλάδος Diod. 19. 22, cf. Strab. 773, etc.; also in pl. leafy boughs, Geop. 3. 10, 6, etc.
 3. poet. for a tree or plant, φυλλάδος Παρνησίας, i. e. the laurel, Eur. Andr. 1100; φ. μυριόκαρπος, of a thick grove, Soph. O. C. 676; τεμενία φ. Id. Tr. 754.
 4. a salad, Mnesim. Ίππ. 1. 31, Diphil. Άπολιπ. 2. 4; cf. Poll. 6. 71.
 φυλλειον, τό, mostly in pl. green-stuff, small herbs, such as mint and parsley, that were given into the bargain, Ar. Ach. 469; ραφανίδων φυλλεία radish-tops, Ar. Pl. 544:—cf. φύλλιον.
 φυλλιάω, to run to leaf without fruiting, φυλλιόωσαι Arat. 333.
 φυλλίζω, to strip of leaves, Geop. 5. 2, 12, Oribas. 84 Matth.
 φυλλικός, ή, ον, of a leaf, βλάστησις Theophr. H. P. 3. 5, 5, cf. 3. 7, 5.
 φυλλίνης, ον, δ, v. sub φυλίτης.
 φύλλινος, η, ον, of or from leaves, made of leaves, τοίχος Theocr. 21. 8; στέφανος, Luc. Merc. Cond. 13.
 φύλλιον, τό, Dim. of φύλλον, Aristid. 1. 283, Poll. 6. 94:—in Plat. Com. Ίπερβ. 6, Dobree restored φυλλείον; cf. Lob. Pathol. p. 453.
 φυλλίς, ίδος, ή, =φυλλάς II. 2, Geop. 7. 18, 1. II. a dish of herbs, Ath. 120 D, etc.
 φύλλισις, εως, ή, a stripping of leaves, Gloss.
 φυλλίτης [ι], ον, δ, of or belonging to leaves: άγων φ. a contest in which the prizes were wreaths of leaves, Palaeph. 37; cf. στεφανίτης:—in Hesych. and Poll. 3. 154 we have άγωνες φυλλίνας (from φυλίτης), =φυλλίται, cf. E. M. 802. 38, Bachm. Anecd. 410. 9; in Diogen. Prov. 7. 41, for ούφελίας δ άγων, Hemst. suggested ού φυλλίας δ άγων.
 2. φυλλίτις, ή, a plant, prob. the seolopendrium, hart's-tongue, Diosc. 3. 121.
 φυλλοβολέω, to shed the leaves, Ar. Nub. 1007, Call. Epigr. 45, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 25 and 34, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 6. II. to deck with leaves or crowns, Hdn. 8. 7:—Pass., lb. 7. 10, Philo 2. 591.
 φυλλοβολία, ή, a shedding of the leaves, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 6:—also -βολησις, εως, ή, Byz. II. a decking with leaves or leafy crowns, as a token of applause bestowed on winners in the games, v. Eratosth. (Bernhardy) p. 248, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 9. 130 (219).
 φυλλο-βόλος, ον, shedding leaves, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 3.
 φυλλο-δάφνη, ή, a laurel-leaf, Malal.
 φυλλό-κομος, ον, thick-leaved, σμίλαξ Ar. Av. 215; μελία lb. 742.
 φυλλο-κρινέω, f. l. for φυλοκρινέω.
 φυλλο-λογέω, to pick or strip off the leaves, Poll. 7. 143.
 φυλλομανέω, to run wildly to leaf, without seeding, Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 4; from φυλλο-μάνης, ές, running wildly to leaf, Schol. Soph. Aj. 143, E. M.; cf. ύλομανής, -μανέω.
 φυλλο-μαντεία, ή, divination by leaves, Psell.
 φύλλον, τό, a leaf; in pl. leaves, or collectively the leaves, the foliage of a tree, as always in Hom., Hes., Hdt.; the sing. in Soph. O. C. 701, Theophr., etc.; οίη περ φύλλων γενεή, τοίη δέ και άνδρῶν II. 6. 146; φύλλων γενεά προσόμοιοι Ar. Av. 685; φύλλοις βάλλειν Eur. Hec. 574; πλεκτά φύλλα wreathed leaves, Id. Hipp. 807; φύλλον έλάας, poet. for έλάα, Soph. l. c.:—metaph. of choral songs, φύλλ' άοιδῶν Pind. I. 4. 46 (3. 45).
 2. also of flowers, a petal, ρόδον έχον έξηκοντα φύλλα Hdt. 8. 138; ύακίνθινα φύλλα, λειμώνια φ. Theocr. 11. 26., 18. 39; cf. Jac. Anth. 2. 2. p. 266.
 3. the leaf of a book, Lat. folium, Byz. II. the leaf-like seed of the σίλφιον, Hipp. 274, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 1. III. a kind of plant, prob. *mercurialis*, lb. 9. 18, 5; also a name for βρυωνία, Diosc. 3. 140; for the Indian *malabathron*, Polyæn. 4. 3, 32; and prob. also for the *detel*, Diosc. 1. 11:—generally, a plant, Numen. ap. Ath. 371 B. IV. of medicinal herbs, φ. εί τι νύδνον κατάιδε Soph. Ph. 44; ήπίαισι φ. lb. 698, cf. 649.
 2. of savoury herbs, Hipp. ap. Galen. (Prob. from √ΦΛΥ (v. sub φλέω), for φύλιον, cf. Lat. folium.)
 φυλλο-ρόος, ον, leaf-shedding, φθινόπωρον Opp. C. 1. 116.
 φυλλορροέω, to shed the leaves, Hipp. 378. 51, Pherecr. Πέρσ. 1. 10 (ubi φυλλοροήσει, metri grat.), Arist. An. Post. 2. 16, 1, Plut.:—metaph. of becoming bald, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 26; and in Com. phrase, φ. άσπίδα to shed, drop one's shield, Ar. Av. 1481.
 φυλλόρροια, ή, a falling of the leaves, Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 2, etc.
 φυλλο-σίνης, ές, damaging leaves, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 F.
 φυλλό-σκεπος, ον, covered with leaves, v. sub φιλόσκεπος.
 φυλλο-στάφυλον, τό, name of the plant κάππαρις, Diosc. Noth. 2. 204.
 φυλλό-στρωτος, ον, strewed or covered with leaves, Eur. Rhcs. 9:—from the form φυλλοστρώς, we find the dat. φυλλοστρώτι πέδω Theocr. Epigr. 3; cf. Lob. Phryn. 429.
 φυλλο-τόκος, ον, producing leaves, Opp. C. 1. 116.

φυλλο-τόμος, ον, cutting off leaves, Gloss.
 φυλλο-τρώξ, ώγος, δ, ή, (τρώγω) nibbling or eating leaves, Antiph. Oινόμ. 1. 2 [with 2nd syll. long in an anapaestic verse].
 φυλλοφορέω, to bear leaves, Theophr. C. P. 3. 9, 2.
 φυλλο-φόρος, ον, bearing leaves, φ. άγών, =φύλλινος άγών, Pind. O. 8. 100.
 φυλλο-φύεω, to put forth leaves, Gloss.
 φυλλο-χοέω, to shed leaves, A. B. 71; φ. κόμην Anth. P. 7. 141.
 φυλλο-χόος, ον, shedding the leaves, φ. μήν the leaf-shedding month, Hes. ap. Poll. 1. 231, Ar. Rh. 4. 217, cf. Plut. 2. 734 D, 735 D.
 φυλλώω, to clothe with leaves, cited from Hipp.
 φυλλώδης, ες, (είδος) like leaves, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 1, etc. II. rich in leaves, lb. 7. 8, 3.
 φύλλωμα, τό, foliage, Diod. 3. 19.
 φύλο-βασίλευς, έως, δ, a βασιλεύς chosen from each φυλή to perform the sacrifices, like the Roman *rex sacrificulus*, Arist. Fr. 349, cf. Poll. 8. 111, 120, Hesych.
 φύλο-κρινέω, to distinguish races, make distinctions of race, Poll. 8. 110, Eust. 239. 22, Suid., E. M.:—the word occurs in some MSS. of Thuc. 6. 18, Luc. Abdic. 4, Phalar. 2. 9, Dio C. 52. 19, etc., but always with v. l. φιλοκρινέω, which is to be preferred, at least in the earlier and more correct writers.
 φύλοκρίνησις [ι], ή, distinction of tribes or kinds, Clem. Al. 449.
 φύλοκρινητέον, verb. Adj. one must distinguish kinds, Synes. 29 D.
 φύλοκρινητικός, ή, ον, for the distinction of kinds, distinctive, Clem. Al. 448.
 φύλον, τό, (φύω) a set of men or any living beings, as naturally distinct from others, a race, tribe, ούποτε φύλον όμοιον άθανάτων τε θεῶν χαμαί έρχομένων τ' άνθρώπων II. 5. 441, cf. Soph. Fr. 518; θεῶν ές φύλον Hes. Th. 202, cf. 965, Op. 197; φύλον άοιδῶν Od. 8. 481; but mostly in pl. bodies, troops, φύλα θεῶν, άνθρώπων II. 14. 361., 15. 54; φύλα γυναικῶν, επικούρων, Γιγάντων 9. 130., 17. 220, Od. 7. 206; in ll. 19. 30, a swarm of gnats; (but φύλα μελισσέων, oddly, as paraphr. for a single bee, Hes. Fr. 22):—so, after Hom., φ. ματαιότατον Pind. P. 3. 36; τό άλλο φ. the rest of the people, Soph. O. T. 19; φύλον όρνίθων the race of birds, Id. Ant. 342, cf. Ar. Av. 231, 253; πτηνῶν lb. 1088; θηρῶν lb. 777; τό πτηνῶν φ. Plat. Soph. 220 B; φύλα πόντου, of fishes, Eur. Fr. 27; τό κηρυκικόν φ. Id. Polit. 260 D, cf. Crat. 398 E; τό φύλον .. ού .. ρῆατον συλλαβεῖν τί ποτ' έστίν, δ σοφιστής the sophist tribe, Id. Soph. 218 C; κατά Όμηρον και Ίράκλειτον και πάν τῶ τοιοῦτον φ. and all the tribe of them, Id. Theaet. 160 D; τό φ. άμφορεαφόρων Eur. Marik. 25; τό φ. τῶν ήδονῶν Luc. Nigr. 16.
 2. a sex, γυναικῶν φύλον Hes. Th. 1020; τό γυναικείον φ. Ar. Thesm. 786; τό θῆλυ, τό άρρεν Xen. Lac. 1, 4. II. in closer sense, a race of people, a nation, φύλα Πελασγῶν II. 2. 840; κελαινῶν φ., of the Aethiopians, Aesch. Pr. 808, cf. Supp. 544; φ. βάρβαρα Eur. I. T. 887; so Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 2, Plut., etc.: cf. έμφυλος, έμφύλιος, άποφύλιος, καταφυλαδόν.
 III. more closely still, =φυλή II. 1, a clan or tribe of men acc. to blood or descent, κατά φύλα II. 2. 362, 363; φύλον Έλένης, φύλον Άρκεισίου Od. 14. 68, 181, cf. Eur. Supp. 653.
 φύλοπις [υ], ίδος, acc. ida and ι, ή, the battle-cry, din of battle, battle, often in Hom., έγειρε δέ φύλοπιν αινήν II. 5. 496, cf. 4. 65, etc.; φυλόπιδα Od. 11. 314, Hes. Sc. 114; φ. πολέμου II. 13. 635, Od. l. c.; φ. και πόλεμος II. 4. 15, 82; νείκος φυλόπιδος 20. 141.—Er. word, used once by Soph. (El. 1071) in a lyric passage; and in a mock oracle, Ar. Pax 1075; pl., Theocr. 16. 50. (Curt. suggests that it may be from φύλον and √ΟΠ, op-us, tribe-work.)
 φῦμα, τό, (φύω) like φυτόν, a growth: esp. an inflamed swelling on the body, a tumour, tubercle, subcutaneous abscess, Lat. *tuber*, *vomicæ*, Archil. 123, Hdt. 3. 133, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Plat. Tim. 85 C; φῦμα φύειν, φῦμα φύεται Hipp. Protrh. 94. [In Marcell. Sid. 83, we have φῦμάτεσι; and accordingly Draco p. 95. 23., 100. 22, etc., wrote it φύμα: but in p. 57. 8, he adds that acc. to some the Att. wrote φῦμα, which agrees with Archil. l. c., and is now generally adopted, v. Lobeck Paral. 419, Dind. Steph. Lex. s. v.]
 φῦματίας, ον, δ, one who has tumours, φ. σκληρῶν φυμάτων Hipp. Art. 807.
 φῦματιον, τό, Dim. of φῦμα, Lat. *tuberculum*, Hipp. 648. 19.
 φῦματόμοι, Pass. to have tumours, Hipp. 1229 H.
 φῦματώδης, ες, like tumours, full of them, σκέλεα Hipp. 400. 39.
 φῦναι, φῦν, v. sub φύω.
 φύξ, coined as nom. to φύγαδε, E. M. 802. 46, Eust. 1050. 17.
 φυξάνωρ, ορος, δ, ή, shunning men or husbands, Aesch. Supp. 5; —but Bamberger proposes φυξανορία, from aversion to men or to wedlock.
 φυξ-ήλιος, ον, shunning the sun, Nic. Th. 660.
 φύξηλις, ιος and ίδος, δ, ή, eowardly, φύξηλιν έόντα II. 17. 143, cf. Nic. Al. 472, Lyc. 943; φ. μόχθων Synes. II. 5. 46.
 φυξί-μηλα δένδρα, τά, trees that have grown too large to be hurt by sheep (μηλα), Aesch. Fr. 377, cf. Plut. 2. 293 A.
 φύξιμος, ον, (φεύγω) older and poet. form of φεύξιμος, of places, whither one can flee, or where one can take refuge, ύτι μοι φάτο φύξιμον είναι to which place he said it was possible for me to escape, Od. 5. 359; φύξιμον ούδέν Polyb. 9. 29, 4; ιερὸν φ. an asylum, Plut. Rom. 9; φ. λιμήν a harbour of refuge, Id. 2. 823 A: cf. φυλάξιμος. II. which one can flee from, unavoidable, νοῦσος cited from Hipp.; ήμαρ Maximi. π. κατ. 358.
 2. which one would flee from, i. e. loathsome, ύδμή Simon. 251.
 III. c. acc., φύξιμός τινα able to flee from or escape one, Soph. Ant. 788; cf. συνίσταρ 2.
 φυξίνος, ύ, an unknown fish, Mnesim. Ίπποτρ. 1. 33.

φύξιον, τό, like φύξιμον, a place of refuge, an old word, found prob. only in Plut. Thes. 36.

φύξιος, ον, of banishment, οἶτος Ap. Rh. 4. 699. 2. causing or belonging to flight, epith. of Zeus, Apollod. 1. 9, 1, cf. Lyc. 288, Staveren Hygin. Fab. 3; of Apollo, Philostr. 710, Suid.

φύξι-πολις, εως, ὅ, ἡ, fleeing the city, banished, Opp. H. 1. 278. φύξιος, εως, ἡ, older and poet. form of φεύξιος (Lob. Phryn. 726), = φυγή, II. 10. 311, 447. II. a refuge, escape, θανάτοιο Nic. Th. 588.

φύος, τό, = φύτευμα, Hesych. (where φῶς), cf. Lob. Techn. p. 290. φύππαξ, = πύππαξ, Hesych.

φύραδην, Adv., = φύρδην, Poll. 6. 175; v. Lob. Pathol. 1. 408.

φύραμα, τό, that which is mixed or kneaded, dough, Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 11, Arist. Probl. 21. 18, LXX (Ex. 8. 3., 12. 34, al.), Ep. Gal. 5. 9, Rom. 9. 21, al.: of the human frame as a compound, Philo 1. 184, M. Anton. 7. 68, Eccl. 2. generally a mixture, ἀέρος καὶ πυρός Plut. 2. 922 A, etc.; in pl. cements, Ib. 811 C.

φύρασις, Ion. φύρησις, εως, ἡ, a mixing, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3.

φύρατέον, verb. Adj. one must mix, knead, Diosc. 5. 3.

φύρατής, οὔ, ὁ, a mixer, meddler, Cic. Att. 7. 1, 8.

φύραω [ῦ], 3 pl. φυρῶσι. even in Hdt. 2. 36:—fut. -άσω [ᾱ] Aesch. Theb. 48:—aor. ἐφύρασα Plat. Tim. 73 E, Ion. -ησα Hipp.:—Med., aor. ἐφύρασαμην Ar. Nub. 979; Ion. -ησαμην Nic. Th. 932:—Pass., aor. ἐφύρασθην [ᾱ] Anth. Plan. 191, Plat. Theaet. 147 C; Ion. -ήσθην Anth. P. 7. 748; pf. πεφύρημαι, v. infr. Lengthd. form of φύρω, (but almost limited to the sense of mixing flour or meal so as to make it into dough, φ. τὸ αταίς τοῖς ποσί Hdt. 3. 36; οἶνω φυρήσας Hipp. 890 D; μάζαν φ. Id. 355. 36; οἶ φυρῶντες bread-kneaders, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 22; γῆν τήνδε φυράσειν φόνω to make earth into a bloody paste, Aesch. Theb. 48; γῆν. ἐφύρασε καὶ ἔδευσε μύελω Plat. Tim. 73 E:—Pass., πολλῶ ὕδατι πεφυρημένος Hipp. Vet. Med. 13; οἶνω καὶ ἐλαίω πεφυραμένα ἄλφιστα Thuc. 3. 49; γῆ ὑγρῶ φυραθείσα πηλὸς ἂν εἴη Plat. Theaet. 147 C. 2. metaph., μαλακὴν φωνὴν πρὸς τοὺς ἐραστὰς φυράσασθαι to make up a soft voice towards one's lovers, Ar. Nub. 979; πεφύρησαι χαλεποῖσι Philet. 8.

φύρδην, Adv. (φύρω) mixedly, in utter confusion, Aesch. Pers. 812; φ. μάχεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 37; φ. πάντα ἐπράττετο Polyb. 30. 14, 6;—in Dor. form φύρδαν, Anth. P. 7: 531.

φύρκος, τό, Dor. φούρκος, = τείχος, Hesych., who also has φύρκορ ὄχρωμα, and φυρκελῖται τειχῆρεis.

φύρμα, τό, a mixture, dung, filth, Nic. Al. 485, cf. Th. 723.

φύρμος, ὁ, mixture, confusion, disorder, Diod. 18. 30, cf. Cic. Att. 14. 5.

φύρμιμος, ον, mixed up, Nic. Al. 324.

φύρσις, εως, ἡ, a mixing, kneading, A. B. 838, Lob. Phryn. 116.

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φύρω [ῦ], impf. ἐφύρον:—aor. ἐφύρσα Od. 18. 21, Ap. Rh., etc.; later ἐφύρα, Luc. Prom. 13, Eust. Opusc. 279. 87:—Med., aor. part. φυρσάμενος Nic. Th. 507:—Pass., fut. πεφύρσομαι Pind. N. 1. 104; later φυρήσομαι (συμ-) Schol. ad L:—aor. ἐφύρσθην Aesch. Ag. 732; later aor. 2 ἐφύρην (συναν-) Luc. Ep. Sat. 28. (From √ΦΥΡ come also φυρ-άω, φυρ-δην, φυρ-μα, φυρ-μός.) To mix something dry with something wet, mostly with a sense of mixing so as to spoil or defile, φ. γαῖαν ὕδει Hes. Op. 61; esp. of tears or blood, δάκρυσιν εἵματ' ἐφύρον they wetted, sullied their garments with tears, Il. 24. 162; also c. gen. pro dat., στῆθος καὶ χεῖλα φύρω αἵματος Od. 18. 21:—Pass., δάκρυσιν πεφυρμένη 17. 103, etc.; ὄμμα δακρύοις πεφυρμένοι Eur. Or. 1411; πεφυρμένος αἵματι Od. 9. 397, Xen. Ages. 2. 14; αἵματι δ' οἶκος ἐφύρθη Aesch. Ag. 732; ἐν αἵμασι Eur. El. 1172; πάντα βορβόρω πεφυρμένα Simon. Iamb. 6. 3; ἰστίον .. πεφυρμένον ἀνθεῖ πρίνος stained, dyed, Simon. 23. 2. of dry things, κόνει φύρουσα κᾶρα Eur. Hec. 496; γαῖα πεφύρσεσθαι κόμαν to be doomed to have one's hair defiled with earth, Pind. l. c., cf. Anth. P. 7. 476.—The sense to mix flour into dough is very dub., φυράω being restored in Thuc., Xen., etc.; v. Lob. Aj. (ed. 3) p. 151.

φύρμα, τό, a mixture, dung, filth, Nic. Al. 485, cf. Th. 723.

φύρμιμος, ον, mixed up, Nic. Al. 324.

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φύσαλος, α, ον, windy, full of wind, Nonn. D. 43. 405.

φύσαλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a bladder, bubble, Lat. *pustula*, *pustula*, Luc. Contempl. 19. II. a wind instrument, a kind of pipe, Ar. Lys. 1245. III. a plant with husks like bladders, a kind of στρύχνος, also called ἀλικάκαβον, Diosc. 4. 72.

φύσαλος [ῦ], ὁ, a kind of toad said to puff itself up even to bursting, and have a poisonous breath, Luc. Philops. 12, Dips. 3 (ubi φύσαλλοι). II. a poisonous fish which puffs itself out, Ael. N. A. 3. 18. III. a kind of whale (v. φουσητήρ II. 2), Opp. H. 1. 368, Ael. N. A. 9. 49.

φύσαριον, τό, Dim. of φύσα, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 323 Matth.

φυσασμός, ὁ, a blowing, opp. to ἀασμός, Arist. Probl. 34. 7, 2.

φυσᾶτήριον, Dor. for φουσητήρ.

φυσᾶω, Ion. -έω: fut. ἤσω: (φύσα): I. absol. to blow, puff (opp. to ἀάζω, Arist. Probl. 34. 7, 1), of bellows, φύσαι .. ἐφύσων II. 18. 470; of the wind, 23. 218; of men, φουσητήρας ἐσθέντες .. φουσῶσι τοῖσι στόμασι Hdt. 4. 2; δεινὰ φουσᾶν to snort furiously, Eur. I. A. 381; metaph. from a flute-player, φουσᾶ γὰρ οὐ σμικροῖσιν αὐλίσκοις Soph. Fr. 753, cf. Hyperid. ap. Ath. 591 F; so, μέγα φουσᾶν, Lat. *magnum spirare*, to be indignant, Eur. I. A. 125; φ. τὸ αἷμα to breathe blood and murder, Soph. El. 1385; φύσημα πολιτικὸν φ. to swell with political pride, Plat. Alc. 2. 145 E; τὸ ψυχρὸν τοντὶ φ. Eriphipp. Γηρ. 1. 20:—cf. φυσιάω.

φύσαριον, τό, Dim. of φύσα, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 323 Matth.

φυσασμός, ὁ, a blowing, opp. to ἀασμός, Arist. Probl. 34. 7, 2.

φυσᾶτήριον, Dor. for φουσητήρ.

hiss, φυσίωσα ἔχισ Opp. C. 1. 262, cf. 2. 245. 3. metaph. to be puffed up, Naumach. 63, Chrysost.

φυσίγγη, ἡ, = φυσίγγη II, Schol. Ar. Ach. 526, Suid.

φυσίγγομαι, Pass. (φυσίγγη) to be excited by eating garlic, properly of fighting cocks, like σκοροδίζομαι; whence, in Ar. Ach. 526, the Megarians (who were large growers of garlic) are said to be ὀδύνας πεφυσίγγωμένοι, infuriated by vexations.

Φυσί-γνάθος, ὁ, Puff-cheek, name of a frog in Batr., cf. Dem. 442. 15. Hence Tzetz. has a Verb φυσίγναθέω, = φυσᾶ τὰς γνάθους.

φύσι-γνώμων, ὄν, = φυσιογνώμων, Theocr. Epigr. 11. 1.

φύσιγγ, ἰγγος, ἡ, a bladder, bubble, Poll. 4. 198. II. the stalk of garlic, Hipp. ap. Galen., cf. Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 12; or (acc. to Schol. Ar. Ach. 526) the outer coat of a clove of garlic. 2. a particular kind of garlic, Diocl. Medic. ap. Ath. 68 E.

φύσι-ζῶος, ὄν, (φύω, ζῶη) producing life, life-giving, αἶα, γῆ Il. 3. 343., 21. 63, Od. 11. 301, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67, cf. Eust. 410 sq.; φυσίζου .. Ζηνὸς γένος Aesch. Supp. 585 (as Schütz for φυσίζου, cf. v. 592); φ. ὕδωρ Anth. P. 9. 383; ἀήρ Tryph. 77, etc.

φύσι-ζῶος, ὄν, = foreg., Epigr. in C. 1. 3538, and in late authors; but often corruptly for φυσίζῶος, Wern. Tryph. p. 124.

φυσίκευμα, τό, study in natural philosophy, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 480.

φυσίκεύομαι, Dep. to be or speak like a natural philosopher, Julian. ap. Galen. 18. 1, p. 258, Tzetz., etc.

φυσίκαλλος, ὁ, a kind of bread, Lacon. word in Ath. 139 A.

φυσικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φύσις) natural, produced or caused by nature, inborn, native, once in Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 1, never in Plat., but common in later Prose writers, from Arist. downwards; opp. to διδοκτός, Xen. 1. c.; to νομικός (conventional), Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 1; —of style, natural, simple, joined with ἀληθής, Dion. H. de Thuc. 42; τὸ φ. opp. to τὸ τεχνικόν, Ib. 34; —φ. υἱός, παῖς Thom. M., Byz. —Adv. —κῶς, by nature, naturally, κινεῖν, κινεῖσθαι Arist. Phys. 3. 1, 7, Cael. 4. 1, 1; φ. ὠχυρωμένη Diod. 20. 55; φ. καὶ ἀπαρασκευάστος Polyb. 6. 4, 7, etc. II. of or concerning the order of external nature, natural, physical, ἡ φ. ἐπιστήμη, ἡ φ. θεωρία Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 13 and 44; φ. φιλοσοφία Ib. 2. 7, 13; and ἡ φυσική alone, Id. Metaph. 5. 1, 8, al.; opp. to ἡ θεολογική and ἡ μαθηματική, Ib. 10. 7, 9, al.; οἱ φ. λόγοι Id. Eth. N. 7. 14, 5; φ. προτάσεις, opp. to ἡθικά and λογικά, Id. Top. 1. 14, 4; so, τὸ φυσικόν, τὸ ἡθικόν, τὸ λογικόν were the three branches into which Greek teachers, esp. the Stoics, divided philosophy, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 2. 13, Wyttenb. Plut. 97 A; τὰ πρῶτα καὶ φυσικώτατα the primal elements of things, Plut. 2. 395 D. 2. ὁ φ. an inquirer into nature, natural philosopher, Arist. de An. 1. 1, 18, P. A. 1. 1, 29, Metaph. 5. 1, al.; περὶ πασῶν τῶν αἰτιῶν εἰδέναι τοῦ φ. Id. Phys. 2. 7, 2, cf. Metaph. 3. 3, 4; —οἱ φυσικοί was a name given to the Ionic and other philosophers who preceded Socrates (cf. φυσιολόγος), Id. Phys. 1. 2, 1., 1. 4, 1., 3. 5, 12, de An. 1. 1, 11, al.; ὁ φυσικώτατος, of Tbales, Luc. Ner. 4. 3. ἡ φ. ἀκρόασις, title of a treatise on cosmogony by Arist.; τὰ φυσικά, a name given to his physical treatises, Phys. 8. 10, 19, Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 10, Metaph. 7. 1, 8, cf. Probl. 10. 4. Adv. —κῶς, according to the laws of nature, opp. to λογικῶς, Id. Phys. 2. 7, 2., 3. 5, 8, al. III. later, belonging to occult laws of nature, magical, φ. φάρμακα spells or amulets, v. Salmas. ad Hist. Aug. 2. 457; οἱ φυσικοί sorcerers who pretended to special knowledge of nature and her powers, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 884; so Adv. —κῶς, Geop.

φύσιμος, ὄν, able to produce, production, σπέρμα Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 8, etc.; σῖτος Id. C. P. 4. 16, 3.

φυσιογνώμειω, —γνώμια, —γνώμικός, late and incorrect forms for φυσιογνωμονέω, etc.

φυσιογνωμονέω, to study the features, judge of a man's character thereby, τινά Dem. 799. 21, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 27, 8 sq., Physiogn. 1, 9, etc.; φ. ἐκ τινος, κατά τι Ib. 1. 4 and 7, al.; —Pass. to be inferred from the features, Ib. 2. 1, al.

φυσιογνωμονία, ἡ, the science or art of judging a man by his features, physiognomy, (or, as it should be, physiognomy), Hipp. ap. Galen., Arist. Physiogn. 2, 2; —wrongly written φυσιογνωμία in Stob. Ecl. 1. 764.

φυσιογνωμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for physiognomy, φ. σοφία Sext. Emp. P. 1. 85; ὁ φ., name of a work by Antisthenes, Ath. 656 F; τὰ φυσιογνωμονικά, the name of a treatise that passes under the name of Aristotle. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. 838. 19.

φυσιογνώμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, judging of a man's character by his outward look, esp. by his features, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 32, Physiogn. 1, 4., 2, 3, etc.; —in Theocr. Ep. 11. F, metri grat., φυσιογνώμων ὁ σοφιστής.

φυσιολογέω, to discourse on nature, to investigate natural causes and phenomena, φ. περὶ τινος Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 1, Diod. 3. 62, Plut. 2. 921 D, al.; absol., Ib. 118 D, al. II. to explain from natural principles, Τιμαῖος φ. τὴν ψυχὴν κινεῖν τὸ σῶμα Arist. de An. 1. 3, 13; —Pass., Plut. 2. 894 F.

φυσιολόγημα, τό, an inquiry into nature, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 87.

φυσιολογητέον, verb. Adj. one must inquire into nature, Diog. L. 10. 86, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 18.

φυσιολογία, ἡ, an inquiring into natural causes and phenomena, natural philosophy, Arist. Sens. 4, 24, Plut. 2. 420 B, etc.; in pl., Longin. 12. 5, etc.

φυσιολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for inquiry into nature, esp. the nature of man, Galen.; ὁ φ. Philo 1. 139, etc.

φυσιο-λόγος, ὁ, one who discourses upon nature, who inquires into natural causes and phenomena, a natural philosopher, esp. of the early Ionic and Italian philosophers, Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 11., 1. S, 17, de An. 3. 2, 9, P. A. 1. 1, 26, al.; φ. μάλλον ἢ ποιητὴν of Empedocles, Id. Poët. 1, 11. Adv. —γως, M. Anton. 10. 31.

φύσιο-ποιέω, to remould as by a second nature, Clem. Al. 631.

φύσιοσκοπέω, to observe nature, Cyrill.

φύσιουργός, ὁ, (*ἔργω) the author of nature, Athanas.

φύσιώω, (φύσις) to dispose one naturally to do a thing, c. inf., Simplic. ad Epict. 219; —Pass., πεφυσιωμένος, ἡ, ὄν, having become natural, Arist. Categ. 8, 3, cf. Clem. Al. 859.

φυσιδῶ, (φύσα) to puff up, 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 1; (for Ep. part. φυσιδῶν, v. φυσιδῶ) —Pass., Ib. 4. 6, Eccl.

φύσις [ῥ], ἡ, gen. φύσεως Eur. Tro. 886 and Att. Prose, φύσεος Ar. Vesp. 1282, 1458 (lyr. passages), Ion. φύσιος: Att. dual φύσει or (in one Ms.) φύση (cf. πόλις) Plat. Rep. 410 E: (v. sub fin.). The nature of a person or a thing, i. e. the natural form or constitution, as resulting from growth (ὅλον ἕκαστον ἐστὶ τῆς γενέσεως τελεσθείσης, ταύτην φάμεν τὴν φύσιν εἶναι ἕκαστου Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 8): and so, I. the nature, natural qualities, powers, constitution, condition, of a person or thing, καὶ μοι φύσιν οὗτου (sc. τοῦ φαρμάκου) ἔδειξεν Od. 10. 303 (nowhere else in Hom.); ἡ φ. τῆς χώρας Hdt. 2. 5; τῆς Ἀττικῆς Xen. Vect. 1, 2, cf. Oec. 16, 2, Dem. 276. 12, etc.; ἀποπηδᾶν ἀπὸ τῆς φύσιος, ἀγεσθαι εἰς τὴν φ., of joints, Hipp. de Art. 827; ἡ φ. τῆς τριχῶς Xen. Eq. 5, 5; αἵματος, πυρός, etc., Arist. P. A. 2. 2, 9, etc.; also in pl., φύσεις ἐγγιγνομένας καρπῶν καὶ δένδρων Isocr. 155 A; αἱ φ. καὶ δυνάμεις τῶν πολιτειῶν Id. 260 C; —ἀριθμῶν φ., like Lat. vis, Plat. Phileb. 25 A; ἡ τῶν πάντων φ. Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 11, etc. 2. like φύη, form, stature, μέζονας ἢ κατ' ἀνθρώπου φύσιν Hdt. 8. 38; ἡ νόον ἢ τοὶ φύσιν either in mind or outward form, Pind. N. 6, 9; οὐ γὰρ φ. Ἰαριωνεία ἔλαχεν Id. 1. 4. 83; μορφῆς δ' οὐχ ὑμόστολος φύσις Aesch. Supp. 496; τὸν δὲ Λαῖον, φύσιν τιν' εἶχε, φράζε Soph. O. T. 740, cf. Tr. 379; δρακίνης φ. ἔχουσαν ἀγρίαν Eur. Bacch. 1355; τὴν ἐμὴν ἰδᾶν φ. Ar. Vesp. 1071, cf. Nub. 503; τὴν τοῦ σώματος φ. Isocr. 204 C. 3. of the mind, one's nature, natural bent, powers, character, εὐγενῆς γὰρ ἡ φ. καὶ εὐγενῶν .. ἡ σῆ Soph. Ph. 874; τὴν αὐτοῦ φ. λιπεῖν Ib. 902, cf. 1310; φ. φρενός Eur. Med. 105; ἡ ἀνθρωπεία φ. Thuc. 1. 76; ψυχῆς Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 2; φ. φιλόσοφος, τυραννική; etc., Plat. Rep. 410 E, 576 A, etc.; δεξιὸν φύσιν Aesch. Pr. 489; ἀκμαῖοι φύσιν Id. Pers. 440; τὸ γὰρ ἀποστῆναι χαλεπὸν φύσεος, ἣν ἔχοι τις Ar. Vesp. 1458, cf. 1282; φύσεως ἰσχύς force of natural powers, Thuc. 1. 138; φύσεως κακία badness of natural disposition, Dem. 499. 22; τῆ φ. χρῆσθαι Plut. Cor. 18; —in pl., in speaking of several persons, Soph. O. T. 674, Eur. Andr. 956, Isocr. 64 B; οἱ ἀριστοὶ τὸς φ. Plat. Rep. 526 C, cf. 375 B, al. 4. often used as a mere periphr., or with the force of an Adj. πέτρον φύσιν σὺ γ' ὀργάνειας, i. e. would'st provoke a stone, Soph. O. T. 334; esp. in Plat., ἡ τοῦ πτεροῦ φ. Phaedr. 251 B; ἡ φ. οὗτου for αὐτός, Phaedo 109 E, cf. Symp. 186 B, 191 A; ἡ φ. τῆς ἀσθενείας its natural weakness, Phaedo 87 E; ἡ τοῦ μυελοῦ φ. Tim. 84 C; ἡ τοῦ δικαίου φ. Legg. 862 D; al. II. nature as an abstract term, i. e. the regular order or law of nature, κατὰ φύσιν νόμος ὁ πάντων βασιλεύς Pind. Fr. 151, cf. Plat. Rep. 444 D, etc.; κατὰ φύσιν πεφυκέναι to be made so by nature, naturally, Hdt. 2. 38; ὁ κατὰ φ. πατήρ, υἱός, ἀδελφός, etc., opp. to κατὰ θέσιν (by adoption), Polyb. 3. 9, 6., 12, 3, 11. 2, 2; ὁ κατὰ φ. θάνατος, opp. to a violent death, cf. Plut. Comp. Dem. c. Cic. 5; —opp. to παρὰ φύσιν, Eur. Phoen. 395, Thuc. 6. 17, etc.; so, προδότης ἐκ φύσεως a traitor by nature, Aeschin. 50. 20; —more often in dat. φύσει, as Adv. by nature, naturally, φύσει τοιοῦτος Ar. Pl. 273, cf. 279, al.; opp. to νόμῳ, Plat. Gorg. 482 E, Prot. 337 D, etc.; ἅπας ὁ ἀνθρώπων βίος φύσει καὶ νόμοις διοικεῖται Dem. 774. 7; ἡ φύσει ἢ τέχνη Plat. Rep. 381 A; οὐ σοφία, ἀλλὰ φύσει τινί Id. Apol. 22 C; φύσει πέφυκε Soph. Ph. 79, Plat., etc.; —φύσιν ἔχει c. inf., like πέφυκε, κῶς φύσιν ἔχει πολλὰς μυριάδας φονεῦσαι τὸν Ἡρακλέα; how is it natural or possible for him ..? Hdt. 2. 45; οὐκ ἔχει φύσιν it is contrary to nature, not natural, Plat. Rep. 473 A, cf. 489 B. 2. origin, birth, φύσει γεγονότες εὐ·Hdt. 7. 134; φ. νεώτερος Soph. O. C. 1295, cf. Aj. 1301; so, in acc., ἐκ φύσεως τὰ τοῦ φύσιν Id. El. 325; ἡ φίλων τις ἢ πρὸς αἵματος φύσιν Ib. 1125, cf. Isocr. 35 C; ὄντες τοῦ δήμου τὴν φ. Xen. Mem. 3. 9. 3. III. in philosophic language, I. nature as an originating or moving power, first in Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 1111 F sq.; φύσιν βούλονται λέγειν γένεσιν τὴν περὶ τὰ πρῶτα Plat. Legg. 892 C; φ. λέγεται ἡ τῶν φυσιομένων γένεσις Arist. Phys. 2. 1, 1., 3. 1, 1, Metaph. 4. 4, 1; ὁ δὲ θεὸς καὶ ἡ φ. οὐδὲν μάτην ποιεῖ Id. Cael. 1. 4, 6; ἡ δὲ φ. οὐδὲν ἀλόγους οὐδὲ μάτην ποιεῖ Ib. 2. 11, 1; ἡ μὲν τέχνη ἀρχὴ ἐν ἀλλῷ, ἡ δὲ φ. ἀρχὴ ἐν αὐτῷ Id. Metaph. 11. 3, 2, cf. Meteor. 4. 3, 21, etc. 2. the elementary nature or substance of things, τὴν πρῶτην οὐσίαν .. ὑποβεβλημένην ἅπασιν τοῖς γεννητοῖς καὶ φθοροῖς σώμασι Galen. in Hipp. περὶ φύσιος ἀνθρώπου init.; being partly material, partly formal, οὐσης τῆς μὲν ὡς ὕλης, τῆς δ' ὡς οὐσίας Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 29, cf. Metaph. 4. 4, 3 sq. 3. nature, the general constitution of things, the universe, Plat. Prot. 315 C, Gorg. 453 E, and often in Arist., etc. IV. as a concrete term, creatures, animals (cf. φύσις), θνητὴ φ. mankind, Soph. Fr. 515, cf. O. T. 869; πόντου εἰναλία φ. the creatures of the sea, Id. Ant. 346; ὁ πᾶσα φ. διώκειν πέφυκε Plat. Rep. 359 C, cf. Polit. 272 C; θήλεια φ. woman-kind, Xen. Lac. 3, 4; also in pl., Plat. Rep. 588 C, Polit. 306 E, Xen., etc.; φύσεις καρποφοροῦσαι, of plants, Diod. 2. 49, cf. 3: 12; —in contemptuous sense, οἱ τοιαῦτα φύσεις such creatures as these, Isocr. 64 B, cf. 397 C, Aeschin. 27. 13. V. a nature, kind, sort, ταύτην .. ἔχειν βιοτῆς .. φύσιν Soph. Ph. 165; ἐκλέγονται ἐκ τούτων χρωμάτων μίαν φ., τὴν τῶν λευκῶν Plat. Rep. 429 D, cf. Lucret. 2. 850; φ. ἀλωπεκίδων species, Xen. Cyn. 3, 1. VI. sex, θήλυς οὐσα κοῦκ ἀνδρὸς φύσιν (where Mudge θήλυς κοῦκ ἔχουσι d. φ.) Soph. Tr. 1062, ubi v. Herm. (1051), cf. O. C. 445, Thuc. 2. 45, Plat. Legg. 770 D, 944 D; hence, 2. like Lat. natura, the characteristic of sex, the genitals, Diod. Excerpt. 521. 92, Schol. Ar. Lys. 92,

Suid., etc.; v. Ducang. (φύσις is formed from φύω, as *natura* from *nascor*, and *ingenium* from *gena*, *gigno*.)

φυσιώδης, *es*, flatulent, Foës. Oec. Hipp. s. v. φῦσα.

φυσίωμα, τό, natural tendency, bent, Hipparch. ap. Stob. 574. 55.

φυσίωσις, *ews*, ἡ, a natural tendency, character, νόσων Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. proem.

φυσίωσις, *ews*, ἡ, a being puffed up, pride, Clem. Al. 108; in pl., 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 20.

φύσκη, ἡ, (φυσάω) the large intestine, esp. as stuffed with pudding, a sausage or black-pudding, Lat. *botulus*, gen. *φύσκης* Ar. Eq. 364. Pherecr. Δουλ. 1; pl. φύσκει Cratin. Πλουτ. 1; nom. sing. φύσκη Eubul. Λακων. 1, acc. φύσκη Philem. Παρεισ. 1. II. a blister or weal on the hand, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1117, where the nom. is φύσκα.

φύσκων or φύσκων, ὁ, fat-*paunch*, nickname of the fifth Ptolemy, Diog. L. 1. 81, Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 11, etc.:—originally given to Pittacus by Alcaeus. 2. in Poll. 7. 205, a throw of the dice.

φύσσο-βαθρον, τό, (φῦσα) a frame or stand for bellows, Suid.

φύσσο-ειδής, *es*, like a bladder, bladder-shaped, Schol. Nic. Al. 293.

φυσόμαι, Pass. to be swollen, Diosc. 4. 69, Achmes Onir. 198.

φύσσα, φυσσαλῖς, φύσσαλος, φυσσητήρ, etc., incorrect forms for φύσα, etc., arising from ignorance of the quantity.

φυστή (sc. μᾶζα), ἡ, Att. name for a kind of barley-cake, the dough of which was oily lightly mixed, not kneaded firmly, Chion. Πρωχ. 4, Anth. P. 7. 736; φ. μᾶζα Ar. Vesp. 610; cf. Ath. 114 F, 149 A.—The later Greeks called it φύραμα.—It is often written φύστη; in Moer. 384 φυστη; in E. M. a pl. φύστα, τά, is cited.

φύστις, *ews*, ἡ, (φύω) a dub. form of φύσις IV, a progeny, race, Aesch. Pers. 926; but Franz reads πάνυ ταρφύς τις, for πάνυ γὰρ φύστις.

φυσώδης, *es*, (φῦσα) full of wind, windy, τὸ φυσώδες Plat. Crat. 427 A:—metaph. bombastic, Longin. 28. 1. 2. flatulent, causing flatulency, Hipp. Acut. 293, Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 5., 7. 12, 1; φ. νοσήματα Ib. 8. 26, 1.

φύσωσις, *ews*, ἡ, inflation, Achmes Onir. 198,

φῦτ-ἄγωγέω, to raise a plant, E. M. s. v. Πράμνειος οἶνος.

φῦταλία, Ion. -λίη, ἡ, (φῦτόν) a planted place, planting, esp. an orchard or vineyard, as opp. to corn-land (ἄρουρα), Il. 6. 195., 12. 314., 20. 185. II. a plant, φ. Παλλάδος, the olive, Call. Lav. Pall. 26; also of the vine, Anth. P. 6. 44; φ. καλάμου Ib. 7. 7, 4. III. planting-time, i. e. the latter part of winter, Galen., etc. 2. the act of planting, φ. καρποῖο Ar. Rh. 2. 1003. [v, short by nature, is made long in dactylic verses.]

φῦτάλιζω, fut. ἴσω, = φυτεύω, Hesych.

φῦτάλιος, *av*, = sq., Poll. 1. 24; Zeus Herm. Orph. H. 14. 9. [v l. c., metri grat.]

φῦτάλιος, *ov*, also *a*, *ov*, Lyc. 341: (φύω):—producing, nourishing, fostering, like Lat. *almus*, epith. of gods, as of Poseidon and Zeus, Plut. 2. 158 E, C. I. (add.) 2447 f, Hesych.; of a father, φῦτάλιοι γέροντες aged parents, Aesch. Ag. 327; μητρὶ καὶ φ. πατρὶ Soph. Fr. 957; λέκτρα φ. the genial bed, marriage bed, Eur. Rhes. 920; χθών φ. Lyc. l. c.:—τὸ φ. productive power, Plut. 2. 994 B. II. natural, by nature; the difficult passage in Soph. O. C. 150 should be pointed thus (with Coraës), εἰ ἐ ἀλαῶν ὀμμάτων ἄρα καὶ ἦσθα φῦτάλιος δυσαίων; woe for thy blind eyes! say wast thou thus miserable by nature, from thy birth (ἀπὸ φύτης Schol.)? (φῦτάλιος is said to be formed by metath. from the obsolete φῦτάλιμος, found in Hesych. and E. M.)

φῦτάνη, ἡ, f. l. in Galen. Lex. Hipp. 594, for φῦταλίη.

φῦτάριον, τό, Dim. of φῦτόν, Ath. 210 C, Schol. Ar. Av. 663, etc.

φῦτάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a young plant, nursling, Plut. 2. 411 D.

φῦτεία, ἡ, a planting, Xen. Oec. 7, 20., 19, 1, Theophr., etc.; in pl., Xen. ib. 19, 12. 2. generation, production, Plat. Theag. 121 C. II. the growth of a plant, Xen. Oec. 20, 12, Theophr. C. P. I. 1, 3, etc. III. a plantation or simply a plant, ap. Ath. 207 D, Ev. Matth. 15. 13, C. I. 4521.

φύτευμα, τό, that which is planted, a plant, Pind. O. 3. 32, Soph. O. C. 698, Plat. Legg. 761 B. 2. of children, Poll. 3. 12. II. a plant, perh. *Reseda phyteuma*, Diosc. 4. 130, Plin. 27. 99.

φύτευσιμος, *av*, fit for planting or for rearing trees, Diod. 1. 36.

φύτευσις, *ews*, ἡ, = φυτεία, γῆς Arist. Mund. 6, 25.

φύτευτέον, verb. Adj. one must plant, Geop. 3. 3, 2: also in neut. pl., φυτευτέα Poll. 1. 226.

φύτευτήριον, τό, a plant grown as a sucker, or in a nursery, Lat. *planta*, *stolo*, *viviradix*, Hipp. 242. 47., 243. 4 and 13, Xen. Oec. 19, 13. II. a nursery or plantation, Dem. 1251. 23.

φύτευτής, *av*, ὁ, a planter, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 4.

φύτευτικός, ἡ, *ov*, of or for planting, Eus. P. E. 121 C; ἡ -κή Poll. 7. 140.

φύτευτός, ἡ, *ov*, verb. Adj. planted, produced, Plat. Rep. 510 A.

φύτεύω, fut. σω: aor. ἐφύτευσα Il. 6. 419, Att.: pf. πεφύτευκα LXX:—Med., fut. -εύσομαι Pind. P. 4. 26: aor., Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 8:—Pass., fut. -εῦθήσομαι Geop.:—aor. ἐφύτεύθην Att., poet. 3 pl. φύτευθεν Pind. P. 4. 123:—pf. πεφύτευμαι Hdt., etc.: (φῦτόν). I. with acc. of the thing planted, to plant trees, esp. fruit-trees, οὔτε φυτεύουσιν χερσὶν φῦτόν οὔτ' ἀρώσιν Od. 9. 108; φ. δένδρεα 18. 359 (cf. περιφυτεύω); ἄλσος Hdt. 2. 138; συκᾶς Ar. Fr. 164; ὄρχους, ἀμπέλους Xen. Oec. 20, 3 and 4; joined with σπείρω, Ib. 11, 16, Plat. Phaedr. 276 E:—absol., Hes. Op. 22, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 13, etc.; φ. ἐν γῆ Id. Oec. 19, 2., 20, 3; εἰς γῆν Plut. 2. 986 F; φ. ἀπὸ or ἐκ . . , Geop.:—Med. to plant for oneself, Pind. P. 4. 26, Luc. Catapl. 20:—Pass., πεφυτευμένα δένδρα, opp. to those of spontaneous growth, Dem. 1275. 9. 2. metaph. to beget, engender, Hes. Op. 810, Sc. 29, Hdt. 4. 145, Pind., etc.; φυτεύων παῖδας Eur. Alc. 662, cf. Or. 11, Ar. Vesp. 1133, Plat. Crito 50 D; ὁ φυτεύσας πατήρ Soph. O. T. 793, 1514, Eur.; ὁ φυτεύσας alone, the father, Soph. Ph. 904, Tr. 1244, Eur., etc.; opp.

to ἡ τεκοῦσα, Lys. 119. 18; οἱ φυτεύσαντες the parents, Soph. O. T. 1007, O. C. 1377; τοὺς τεκόντας καὶ φυτ. Id. Fr. 62, cf. Eur. Supp. 1092: metaph., ὕβρις φυτεύει τύραννον Soph. O. T. 873, cf. Eur. Med. 832:—Pass. to be begotten, to spring from parents, τινος, ἐκ or ἀπὸ τινος Pind. P. 4. 256, N. 5. 13, cf. Soph. O. C. 1324. 3. generally, to produce, bring about, cause, mostly of evils, ὅτι τοὶ κακὰ πολλὰ φυτεύει Od. 5. 340; πρὶν ἡμῖν πῆμα φυτεύσει 4. 668; φόνον καὶ κῆρα φ. 2. 165., 17. 82; in Pl. only once, viz. κακὸν μέγα πᾶσι φ. 15. 134; φύτεvé οἱ θάνατον Pind. N. 4. 96; φ. πῆμα Soph. Aj. 953; but also in good sense, φ. γάμον, δόξαν, τιμᾶς, etc., Pind. P. 9. 194, I. 6 (5). 16:—Pass., ὄλβος σὺν θεῶ φυτευθείς Id. N. 8. 28. 4. to implant in, τινὶ τι Plat. Tim. 80 E; τι εἰς τι Id. Phaedr. 248 D. II. more rarely with acc. of the ground planted, to plant with fruit-trees, φ. γῆν Thuc. 1. 2; φ. χωρίον καὶ γεωργεῖν Isae. 77. 34; absol., Eupol. Αἴγ. 9, Philem. Incert. 21:—Med., φ. ἄγρον Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 8:—Pass., γῆ πεφυτευμένη, opp. to ψιλῆ, Hdt. 4. 127, Eupol. Πόλ. 3, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 10, Dem. 491. 27; also, γεωργία πεφ., opp. to Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 7.—Cf. φῦτώ sub fin.

φῦτηκομῶ, to take care of plants, to garden, Opp. C. 1. 122., 4. 254:—also φυτοκομῶ, Eust. 337. 18, etc.

φῦτηκομία, ἡ, the care of plants, gardening, Opp. H. 1. 309, C. 4. 331:—also φυτοκομία, etc., Greg. Nyss.

φῦτη-κόμος, *ov*, rearing plants or trees, etc.; ὁ φ. a gardener, vine-dresser, Nonn. Jo. 18. 8 and Byz., cf. Lob. Phryn. 653 sq.:—also φυτακόμος, Basil.

φῦτικός, ἡ, *ov*, of or belonging to plants, τὸ φ. the principle of mere vegetable life, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 18; περὶ φυτικῶν αἰτίων, name of a treatise by Theophrast. II. φ. ζῶον = ζώοφυτον, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 47.

φῦτιος, *ov*, also *a*, *ov*, (φύω) generative, epith. of gods, like φυτάλιος, Zeus, Ἥλιος, Ἄρτεμις Hesych., etc.; cf. Hecatae. ap. Ath. 35 B.

φῦτλη, ἡ, poet. word, a stock, generation, race, Pind. O. 9. 81, P. 9. 59. Orph. Arg. 428, Anth. P. 15. 25. II. late word for φύσις, cf. Anth. P. 7. 144 with Diog. L. 8. 91, Or. Sib., etc.

φῦτλον [v], τό, a plant, C. I. 3769.

φῦτο-βάσιλα, ἡ, name of the plant *leontopodium*, Diosc. Noth. 4. 131.

φῦτο-ειδῶς, Adv., = φῦτωδῶς, like plants, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 86.

φῦτο-εργός, *ov*, poet. for φῦτουργός, Dion. P. 997, Anth. P. 9. 4.

φῦτο-κομῶ, -κομία, -κόμος, v. sub φῦτηκ-.

φῦτόν, τό, (φύω) that which has grown, a plant, tree, esp. a garden plant or tree, φῦτῶν ὄρχατοι Il. 14. 123; τὸ μὲν ἐγὼ θρέψασα φῦτόν ὡς γουνοῦ ἀλαῆς 18. 57, 43S (cf. φυτεύω I. 1); so in Hes. Op. 569, Pind., Aesch., Eur., etc.; φῦτὰ ἀκροδρύων Dem. 1251. 22; ἀμπέλων Theophr. C. P. 1. 12, 9; φ. ἔγγεια Plat. Rep. 546 A; τὰ ἐκ γῆς φ. Id. Tim. 59 E. 2. a sucker, slip, Arist. Mirab. 51. 3. a special name for the plant *κυνόγλωσσον*, Diosc. Noth. 4. 129. II. though φῦτόν is prop. opp. to ζῶον (Plat. Phaedo 70 D, Rep. 532 B, Legg. 889 C), it is used generally for a creature, mostly in Att. Poets, as Aesch. Supp. 281; γυναικες . . ἀθλιώτατον φ. (collective) most miserable creatures, Eur. Med. 231; εἶτ' οὐ περιεργόν ἐστὶν ἄνθρωπος φ.; Alex. Μανδρ. 1; κακὸν φ. πέφυκεν . . γυνή Menand. Monost. 304; also in Plat. Soph. 233 E, Rep. 401 A, cf. Stallb. Theag. 121 B;—then, 2. like ἔρνος, of men, a descendant, pupil, child, Eur. Heracl. 281; Χαρίτων φῦτόν Theocr. 28. 7; φῦτόν οὐράνιον, i. e. man, Plat. Tim. 90 A, cf. Anth. P. 10. 45, Plut. 2. 400 B. φῦτόμαι, Pass. to grow into a plant, Theol. Arithm. p. 6.

φῦτός, ἡ, *ov*, vcrb. Adj. of φύω, of a wooden statue, shaped by nature, without art, Pind. P. 5. 55, ubi v. Böckh. II. fruitful, πεδίον, LXX (Ezek. 17. 5).

φῦτοσκάφια, ἡ, gardening, Anth. Plan. 202.

φῦτο-σκάφος [α], *ov*, digging round plants, φ. ἀνὴρ a delver, gardener, Theocr. 24. 136, cf. 25. 27, Anth. P. 6. 102. II. proparox.

φῦτόσκαφος, dug or prepared for plants, γῆ E. M.

φῦτο-σπορία, ἡ, a planting of trees, esp. of vines, Manetho 4. 433.

φῦτο-σπόρος, *ov*, planting:—metaph. begetting, ὁ φυτ. n father, Soph. Tr. 358; c. gen., Christod. Ecphr. 106, Arg. 1. to Soph. O. T.

φῦτοτροφέσμαι, Pass. to be reared by art, Diotog. ap. Stob. 251. 27.

φῦτοτροφία, ἡ, a rearing of plants or trees, gardening, Geop. 9. 5, 11.

φῦτο-τρόφος, *ov*, rearing plants or trees, Ar. Rh. 3. 1403.

φῦτουργεῖον, τό, a nursery-garden, Diod. 2. 10 and 13; vulg. φῦτούργιον, as in Gloss.

φῦτουργέω, to cultivate plants, Luc. Bis Acc. 1: metaph., φ. τὴν καρδίαν Geo. Pisd.

φῦτούργημα, τό, the care of plants, planting, Poll. 7. 140. 2. a planted place, garden, Athanas.

φῦτουργία, ἡ, the cultivation of plants, gardening, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 5, Diod., etc.

φῦτουργικός, ἡ, *ov*, skilled in gardening: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) = φῦτουργία, gardening, Poll. 7. 140. Adv. -κῶς, v. l. 1b. 141.

φῦτουργός, *ov*, (ἔργον) working at plants; as Subst. a gardener, vine-dresser, Anth. Plan. 255, Plut. 2. 2 B. II. metaph. begetting, generating, πατήρ φ. Aesch. Supp. 592; τοῦ φ. πατρός Soph. O. T. 1482; so, ὁ φ. (without πατήρ), Eur. Tro. 481; φῦτουργός Θετίδος Id. I. A. 949. 2. the creator, author of a thing, Plat. Rep. 597 D.—Cf. φῦτοεργός.

φῦτο-φόρος, *ov*, bearing plants, Eust. 636. 17.

φῦτρα, ἡ, = φῦτλη, φύσις, Hesych.

φῦτρώμαι, Pass. to spring up, Achmes Onir., Nicet.

φῦτῶδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like a plant, Erotian., s. v., ἐγγλωσσιμένη.

φῦτῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a place planted, esp. a vineyard, Hdn. Epim. p. 146.

φῦτ-ώνιμος, *ov*, named from a plant or tree, Anth. P. 14. 34, Ach. Tat. 2. 14.

φῦτωρ [v], *opos*, ὁ, a father, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 333, Hesych.; Dind. would read τὸν φῦτωρ' for τὸν φύσαντ' in Soph. Tr. 1031, metri grat.

φυτώριον, τό, ἡ nursery, Clem. Al. 338, Geop. 5. 3: φυτώριον Ib. 11. 9. φύω, Aeol. φύω (v. infr. A. 11):—infr. εἶπον, Ep. 3 sing. φύει Il. 14. 347:—fut. φύσω [ῥ] Il. 1. 235, Soph.:—aor. ἐφύσα Od., Att.:—Pass. and Med., fut. φύσσομαι Aesch. Pr. 871, Plat., etc.—This is followed in sense by the intr. tenses; viz. pf. πέφυκα Hom., Att., Ep. 3 pl. πεφύασσι Il. 4. 484, Od. 7. 128; snbj. 3 sing. φεφύη (ἐμ-) Theogn. 396; Ep. part. fem. πεφυσία (ἐμ-) Il. 1. 513, acc. pl. πεφυσίας Od. 5. 477:—plqpf. ἐπεφύκειν Xen., Plat.; Ep. πεφύκειν Il. 4. 109; Ep. 3 pl. ἐπέφυκον (for -εσαν) Hes. Th. 152, Op. 149, Sc. 76:—aor. 2 ἐφῦν (as if from φύμι) Hom., Att., Ep. 3 sing. φῦ Il. 6. 253, etc., 3 pl. ἐφυν (for ἐφῦσαν, which is also 3 pl. of aor. 1) Od. 5. 481, etc.; subj., v. infr.; opt. 3 sing. φύη or φύιη Theocr. 15. 94; inf. φύναι, Ep. φύμεναι Id. 25. 39; part. φύς Att., Aeol. fem. φούσα Corinna 2: ἐφύσα = ἐφυν, dnb. in Epigr. Gr. 690.—Later, we have a fut. φύσω LXX (Isai. 37. 31), pass. φύσομαι, Geop. 2. 37, 1, Themist.; (in Luc. J. Trag. ἀναφύσεσθαι is restored); aor. 2 pass. ἐφύην, Joseph. A. J. 18. 1, 1, (ἀν-) Theophr. H. P. 4. 16, 2; subj. φῦω, -ῆ, -ῶσι Eur. Fr. 378, Plat. Rep. 415 C, 597 C, al. (bnt mostly with v. ll. φύη, φύωσι, from ἐφυν); inf. φύναι Diosc. 2. 8, (ἀνα-) Diod. 1. 7; part. φυείς Hipp. 242. 25, Menand. Incert. 87:—aor. 1 pass. αὐμ-φύεις Galen. 7. 725. [Generally, ῥ before a vowel, i. e. in pres., inifr., and Ep. forms of pf, πεφύασσι, πεφύως, etc.; and ῥ before a consonant, i. e. in all the remaining tenses. But φῦεται, φῦομεν Soph. Fr. 109, Ar. Av. 106; and in late poets, Nic. Al. 14, Dion. P. 941, 1013; sometimes even in thesi, as Nic. Al. 506, Dion. P. 1031. So in the compds.] (From √φῦ come also φυ-ῆ, φύ-σις, φύ-μα, φυ-τός, φυ-τεύω, φύ-λον, φυ-λή, φῖ-τυ, φῖ-τύω, perh. also φῶς (ὄ) = ὄφύσας; cf. Skt. bhū, bha-vāmi (existo), bha-vas (origo), bhā-vas (notura), bhū-tis (existentia), bhū-mis (terra); Zd. bū, (feri, esse); Lat. fu-i (fuas, fuot), fu-turus, fo-re, fu-tuo, fe-tus, fe-cundus, fe-nut, fe-nus (cf. τόκος), fi-lius; Goth. bau-an (οἰκεῖν, etc.); O. Norse bú-a; A. S. be-om (be); O. H. G. bi-m; Slav. by-ti (esse); Lith. bu-ti (esse); O. Irish biu (fio, sum).)

A. trans., in pres., fut., and aor. 1 act.:—to bring forth, produce, put forth, φύλλα .. ὕλη τηλεθῶσα φύει Il. 6. 148; τοῖσι δ' ὑπὸ χθῶν διὰ φύειν νεοθηλέα ποίην 14. 347, cf. 1. 235, Od. 7. 119, etc.; ἀμπελον φύει βροτοῖς Eur. Bacch. 651; so, τρίχες .. ἄς πρὶν ἐφύσεν φάρμακον ποδὲ the hair grow, Od. 10. 393, cf. Aesch. Theb. 535; φ. χεῖρε, πύδε, ὄφθαλμῶν ἀνθρώποις Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 19, cf. Oec. 7. 16. 2. of a country, φύειν καρπὸν τε θωμιαστὸν καὶ ἀνδρας ἀγαθοῦς Hdt. 9. 122; ὄσα γῆ φύει Plat. Rep. 621 A. 3. of men, to beget, engender, generate, Lat. procreare, Eur. Phoen. 869, Antipho 125. 23, Plnt., etc.; Ἄτλας .. θεῶν μῆας ἐφύσε Μαίαν Eur. Ion 3;—ὄ φύσας the begetter, father (opp. to ὄ φύς, the son, v. infr. B. 1. 2), Soph. O. T. 1019 (cf. φύτωρ); ὄ φ. πατήρ Eur. Hel. 87; ὄ φ. χῆ τεκούσα Id. Alc. 290; τὴν τεκούσαν ἢ τὸν φύσαντα Lys. 116. fin.; and of both parents, τοῖς γονεῦσιν οἱ σ' ἐφύσαν Soph. O. T. 436; οἱ φύσαντες Eur. Phoen. 34, cf. Fr. 407, Ar. Vesp. 1472; φ. καὶ γεννᾶν Plat. Polit. 274 A; (ἐξεφύσαμεν in pl., of the mother, Pseudo-Eur. Med. 1063;) so, ὦ γάμοι, ἐφύσαθ' ἡμᾶς Soph. O. T. 1404; also, ἡδ' ἡμέρα φύσει σε will bring to light thy birth, Ib. 438; χρόνος φύει τ' ἀδελφὰ καὶ φανέντα κρύπτεται Id. Aj. 647. 4. of individuals in reference to the growth of parts of themselves, φ. πώγωνα lo grow or get a beard, Hdt. 8. 104; φ. γλῶσσαν Id. 2. 68; φ. κέρα Id. 4. 29; φ. πτερὰ (cf. πτεροφύει) Ar. Av. 106, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C; σάρκα Id. Tim. 74 E; φ. τρίχας, ὀδύνας, πόδας καὶ πτερὰ, κέρατα, etc., Arist. II. A. 3. 11, 9, 5. 22, 12, etc.: hence the joke in φύειν φράτερας, v. snb φράτηρ. 5. metaph., θεοὶ φύουσιν ἀνθρώποις φρένας Id. Ant. 683; νοῦν φύειν Soph. Fr. 118; δόξαν φύειν to get glory or to form a high opinion of oneself, Schweigh. Hdt. 5. 91; αἰτίαν φύει βροτοῖς Aesch. Fr. 160; πῦνον αὐτῷ φύσαι Soph. Ant. 647.

II. in pres. seemingly intr. to put forth shoots (as φαίνω to shew light), εἰς ἔτος ἄλλο φύνοντι Mosch. 3. 108; δρύες .. φύνοντι Theocr. 7. 75, cf. 4. 24:—and so the singular passage in Hom. may be explained, ἀνδρῶν γενεῇ ἢ μὲν φύει ἢ δ' ἀπολήγει one generation is putting forth scions, the other is ceasing to do so (the trans., φύλλα .. ὕλη φύει occurring in the previous line), Il. 6. 149:—but in Alcaea. 94, ἐν στήθεσι φύει, it seems to be really intr., grows up, appears; and so ἐκφύω in LXX (Deut. 29. 18), cf. Ep. Hebr. 12. 15.

B. Pass., with the intr. tenses of Act., viz. aor. 2, pf. and plqpf., to grow, wax, spring up or forth, arise, come into being, esp. of the vegetable world, θάμνος ἐφύ ἐλαίης Od. 23. 190, cf. 5. 481; παντοῖα πρασιαὶ πεφύασιν 7. 128; τὰ γ' ἄσπαρτα φύονται 9. 109, cf. Il. 4. 483., 14. 288., 21. 352; φύεται αὐτόματα ῥόδα Hdt. 8. 138, cf. 1. 193; ὑπὸ φηγῶν πεφυκίη growing there, Id. 2. 56; so, δένδρα πεφυκῶτα trees growing there, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 5; τὰ φύόμενα καὶ τὰ γηγνώμενα Plat. Crat. 410 D, cf. Phaedo 110 D:—so, τοῦ κέρα ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐκκαϊδεκάδωρα πεφύκει from his head grew horns sixteen palms long, Il. 4. 109, cf. Hdt. 1. 108., 3. 133; φύονται πολιαί Pind. O. 4. 39; κεφαλαὶ πεφυκῖαι θριξί grown with hair, Diod. 2. 50; πέφυκε λίθος ἐν αὐτῇ is produced, Xen. Vect. 1, 4; metaph., νύσημα φυόμενον, πόλις φυομένη Plat. Rep. 564 B, Legg. 757 D; ὄ σπέρμα παρασχῶν, οὗτος τῶν φύτων αἴτιος of the things produced (Dind. omits the word κακῶν, after MSS.), Dem. 280. 28;—he also, 231. 14, has the curious phrase, κατὰ πάντων ἐφύετο grew great by or upon their depression.—In this sense the aor. 2 is rare, v. snpr.; but it is freq. in the phrase, ἐν δ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χερσὶ (v. snb ἐμφύω), cf. Od. 10. 397. 2. of men, to be begotten or born, most often in aor. 2 and pf., ὄ λαφῆσων οὐ πέφυκε πω Aesch. Pr. 27; τίς ἂν ἐφύετο βροτῶν ἄσινεῖ δαίμονι φύναι Id. Ag. 1342; μὴ φύναι νικᾶ not to have been born were best, Soph. O. C. 1225; γονῆ πεφυκῶς γεραιτέρα Ib. 1294; οὐχ ὑπὸ θυσιῶν οὐδ' ὑπὸ εὐχῶν φύς Plat. Rep. 461 A, cf. Polit. 272 A; φύς τε καὶ τραφεῖς Id. Rep. 396 C; μήπω φύναι μηδὲ γενέσθαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6, cf. Plat. Symp. 197 A:—constructed with gen., φύναι

or πεφυκῆναι τινός to be born or descended from any one, Aesch. Theb. 1031, Soph. O. C. 1379, etc.; so, φ. ἀπό τινος Pind. Fr. 33, Soph. O. T. 1359, Ant. 562; ἀπ' εὐγενοῦς βίης Eur. I. T. 610; ἀπὸ δρυός Plat. Apol. 34 D, etc.; φ. ἐκ τινος Soph. O. T. 458, Eur. Heracl. 325, Plat., etc.; ἐκ χώρας τινός Isocr. 45 C, etc.; οἱ μετ' ἐκείνου φύντες, opp. to οἱ ἐξ ἐκείνου γεγονότες, Isae. 72. 11, cf. Plat. Symp.; ἐκ θεῶν γεγονότι .. διὰ βασιλέων πεφυκῶτι Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 24.

II. the pf. and sometimes the aor. 2 take a pres. sense, to be so and so by nature, be formed so and so, and simply to be, πέφυκε κακός, σοφός, etc., Soph. Ph. 558, 1244, etc.; ἐφυν ἀμήχανος Id. Ant. 79; φύντ' ἀρετᾶ born for virtue, i. e. brave and good by nature, Pind. O. 10 (11). 24; cf. Aesch. Ag. 1331, Plat. Gorg. 479 D, etc.; πιστὸς φύεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 13; εὐχρωότεροι ὄρωντο ἢ πεφύκασι Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 41, cf. Oec. 10, 2; τᾶλλα ἕκαστος ἡμῶν, ὕπως ἔτυχε, πέφυκεν Dem. 982. fin.:—so also with Adv., ἱκανῶς πεφυκότες of good natural ability, Antipho 115. 3; δυσκόλως πεφ. Isocr. 190 B; οὕτως πεφ. Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 7; also, οἱ καλῶς πεφυκότες Soph. El. 989, cf. Lys. 192. 22; οἱ βέλτιστα φύντες Plat. Rep. 341 C:—then, simply, to be so and so, φύναι ἀγγελον Aesch. Pr. 969; ἐφυσ μητῆρ θεῶν Id. Pers. 157; γυναικε .. ἐφουμεν Soph. Ant. 62; Ἄιδης ὄ παύσων ἐφν Ib. 575; so c. part., νικᾶν .. χρῆζων ἐφυν Soph. Ph. 1052; πρέπαν ἐφυσ .. φωνεῖν Id. O. T. 9, cf. 587; ἀπλοῦς ὄ μῦθος τῆς ἀληθείας ἐφν Eur. Phoen. 469, cf. Xen. Symp. 4, 54, Isocr. 50 C, 229 C. 2. c. inf. to be formed by nature, be by nature disposed, to do so and so, τὰ δεύτερα πέφυκε κρατεῖν Pind. Fr. 249; and in Att., πολλῶ γ' ἀμείνων τοὺς πέλας φρενοῦν ἐφυσ ἢ σαυτὸν Aesch. Pr. 335; ἐφυν γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐκ κακῆς πράσσειν τέχνης Soph. Ph. 88, cf. Ant. 688; φύσει μὴ πεφυκῶτα τοιαῦτα φωνεῖν Id. Ph. 80; πεφύκασι δ' ἅπαντες .. ἀμαρτάνειν Thuc. 3. 45, cf. 2. 64., 3. 39., 4. 61, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 10. 3. with Preps., πεφ. ἐπὶ τινι, as φύναι ἐπὶ δακρυοῖς to be by nature prone to tears, Eur. Med. 928; ἔρας γὰρ ἀργόν, κατὰ τοῖς ὕργοις ἐφν is inclined to idleness (or is found in the idle), Id. Fr. 324; also, ἐπὶ τι, Plat. Rep. 507 E; εἰς τι Ib. 433 A, Aeschin. 72. 24; but most often πρὸς τι, πεφ. πρὸς τὸ ὑληθές Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 11; εὐπεφυκῶς πρὸς ἀρετὴν Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 2; πρὸς πόλεμον μάλλον .. ἢ πρὸς εἰρήνην Plat. Rep. 547 E; κάλλιστα φ. πρὸς τι Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 3; etc.; also, πρὸς τινι Id. Ath. 2, 19 (si vera l., cf. Polyb. 9. 29, 10); also, εὐπεφ. κατὰ τι Dem. 982. 21:—impers., πέφυκε γενέσθαι it is wont to happen, Schäf. Jul. p. ix. 4. c. dat. to fall to one by nature, be one's natural lot, πᾶσι θνατοῖς ἐφν μόρος Soph. El. 860; χαίρειν πέφυκεν οὐχὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς αἰεί Id. Tr. 440; ἐφύετο κοινὸς πᾶσι κίνδυνος Dem. 1394. 8; cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 19. 5. impers. it is natural, it happens naturally, c. inf., Arist. Pol. 2. 2, 7., 4. 12, 3. b. absol., ὡς πέφυκε as is natural, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15, al.; ἢ πέφυκε Plat. Tim. 81 E;—but this is also expressed personally, τοῖς ἀπλῶς, ὡς πεφύκασι, βαδίζουσι Dem. 1122. 17. 6. absol. also often in part., τὰ φύσει πεφυκῶτα mere natural products, Lys. 193. 21, cf. Plat. Crat. 383 A, 389 C; ἀνθρώπος πεφυκῶς man as he is, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 3; τὰ φύνητα Dem. 280. fin.

φῶ, shortd. dat. of φῶς, Eur. ap. E. M. 803; cf. Valck. Diatr. 140 B. φῶγᾶνον, τό, = φρύγετρον in the common dialect, Poll. 10. 109. φῶγω, imperat. φῶγε Epich. 102 Ahr.; φῶζω Strattis Incert. 6, cf. Hipp. 361. 3; also φωγνύω (so Valek. for φωγύνω) Suid.; inf. φωγύναι Eust. 962. 50, E. M.; pass. 3 sing. φωγνυται Diosc. 1. 80:—aor. ἐφῶξα Hipp. 639. 40:—Pass., aor. ἐφῶχθη Diosc. 2. 119, cf. 112:—pf. πέφωγμαί Pherecr. Κοριανν. 2; πέφωσμαι Hipp. 887, 1229 H, Ath. 647 C. Like φρύγω, to roast, toast, parch, v. supr.; ἰσχάδες πεφωγῆναι (v. l. πεφρυγῆναι) Pherecr. l. c., v. Meineke ad l., etc. (Hence come φῶγα-νον, φωκ-τός; cf. Lat. foc-us, O. Norse bak-a, O. H. G. bak-h-u (bake), etc.)

φῶις, ἴδος, ἢ, contr. φῶς, φῶδός, bnt only found in pl. φῶιδες, φῶδες (erroneously written φοῖδες in Arist. Probl. 38. 7), gen. φῶιδων (Aread. 134. 17):—a blister or weal on the skin, caused by a burn, a burn, blister, Hippon. 56, Ar. Pl. 535, Fr. 124; v. Foës. Oec. Hipp. Φῶκαια, ἢ, a city in Ionia, h. Hom. Ap. 35, Hdt. 1. 50, etc.:—hence Φωκαίεύς, Att. Φωκαῖεύς, ὄ, a Phocian, Hdt. 1. 163, Thuc. 1. 13, etc.; στατήρες Φωκαίεις, or Φωκαῖται, v. snb στατήρ:—fem. Φωκαίης, ἴδος, a Phocian woman, Steph. B.:—Φωκαῖθην, Adv. from Ph., Luc. Lexiph. 7. φῶκαινα, ἢ, the porpoise, Delphinus phocaena, Arist. H. A. 6. 12, 2., 8. 13, 7.

Φωκ-ἀρχης, ου, ὄ, ο Phocian magistrate, C. 1. 1738. Φωκεύς, ἴως, ὄ, a Phocian, Il. 2. 517 (in Ep. gen. pl. Φωκῆων), al.; nom. pl. Φωκέες Hdt. 1. 146, Φωκείς Thuc. 1. 107, Φωκῆς Soph. El. 1107, 1442, gen. Φωκῆων Aesch. Pers. 485, etc. II. Φωκίς (sc. γῆ), ἢ, Phocis, a country on the Corinthian gulf, W. of Boeotia, Xen., etc.; as Adj., Phocian, Soph. O. T. 733, χθῶν Φ. Eur. I. A. 261; ἴδός Id. Phoen. 38; γλῶσσα Aesch. Cho. 564. III. Adj. Φωκικός, ἢ, ὄν, Phocian, Dem. 20. 4, etc.

φῶκη, ἢ, a seal, prob. Phoca monachus (this being the kind common in the Mediterr.), φ. νέποδες (v. sub v.), Od. 4. 404; ζατρεφέες Ib. 451; their smell became proverbial, cf. Od. 4. 406 with Ar. Vesp. 1035, Pax 742; ἐσθῆτι χρᾶσθαι φωκῆων δέρμασι Hdt. 1. 202. φωκίς, ἴδος, ἢ, a kind of pear, Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 2, Antiph. (Γεωργ.) ap. Ath. 650 E.

φωκίων, ονος, ὄ, an unknown bird, Hesych. φῶκος, ὄ, = φῶκαινα, Hesych. φωκτός, ἢ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of φῶγω, roasted, broiled, Nic. ap. Ath. 126 C: φῶκται, al., as Subst. in Luc. Lexiph. 3. φωλάζω, = φωλεύω, Hesych. φωλάς, ὄδος, ἢ, = φωλεύουσα, lurking in a hole, Anth. P. 9. 233, 251, etc.: of the bear, lying torpid in its cave, Theocr. 1. 115; metaph. of a courtesan, φωλάδα παρθενικὴν Anth. P. 11. 34; ἀγκύρας φωλάδας, of anchors buried in the sand, Ib. 10. 2. 2. as Snbst., a sea-animal

of the molluscous kind, *that makes holes in stones*, *Lithodomus* Cuvier, Ath. 88 A, Hesych. II. *full of holes or lurking places*, πέτρη, ὕλη Νουπ.; ἔκθορε φωλάδος κοίτης, of a lion, Babr. 82. 3. III. = φωλεία, Suid.

φωλεά, ἡ, = φωλεός, Arist. Mirab. 73, Thom. M. φωλεία, ἡ, *life in a hole or cave, of the winter-sleep* of bears, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 14, Ael. N. A. 6. 3 (in Theophr. Fr. 4, 63, φωλιάς):—the fatness which comes upon them at that time is represented as a disease, Ael. N. A. 6. 3, Plut. 2. 971 D (ubi vulg. φωλίαν). 2. of fishes, Theophr. Fr. 171. 7.

φωλεός, ὁ, with heterog. pl. φωλεά, Nic. ap. Ath. 92 D, Ep. dat. φωλειοῖς Id. Th. 79:—*a hole, cave, lurking-hole*, esp. of the caves of bears, in which they lie torpid during winter, Pythag. ap. Plut. 2. 169 E; of lions, Babr. 106. 3; of a mouse's hole, Id. 108. 2; of molluscs, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 28; of serpents, Luc. Philops. 11; of foxes, Ev. Matth. 8. 20, Luc. 9. 58; of Troglodytes, Strab. 506; cf. Luc. V. H. 1. 37, etc.:—cf. Wyttenb. Plut. l. c., and v. φωλάς, φωλεύω. II. Ion. word for a schoolhouse, Hesych.—In Byz., also φώλευμα, τό.

φώλευσις, εως, ἡ, = φωλεία, Ael. N. A. 16. 15. φωλευτέον, verb. Adj. *one must lie hid, lurk*, Eunap. 54.

φωλεύω, *to lurk in a hole or den*, of lizards, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 11; of bears, Ib. 6. 30, 2; of hedgehogs, Ib.; of certain fishes, Ib. 5. 15, 7; of wasps and hornets, Ib. 9. 41, 4 and 42, 4; of beetles (in dung), Ib. 5. 19, 18; of certain birds, Ib. 5. 9, 3, al.; of serpents, κνώδαλα φωλεύοντα Theocr. 24. 83, cf. Nic. Th. 394; of a lion, Babr. 93. 5; generally, *to lie hidden*, Arist. Fr. 38, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 8: cf. φωλάς.

φωλέω, = φωλεύω, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 14, 1., 8. 15–17. φωλεώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a hole or den*, Plut. 2. 418 A.

φωλητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *one who lurks in a hole or keeps in one place*, Hesych.:—φωλητήριον, τό, *a place of secret assembly*, Poll. 6. 8.

φωλία, ἡ, v. sub φωλεία. φωλίον, τό, Dim. of φωλεός, *a fox's hole*, Paus. 4. 18, 7.

φωλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a kind of fish*, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 15, Suid. φωνάεις, v. sub φωνήεις.

φωνάριον, τό, Dim. of φωνή, Clearch. Κιθ. 2, Anth. P. 5. 132. φωνασκέω, *to practise one's voice, learn to sing or declaim*, Plat. Legg. 665 E, Dem. 328. 11., 421. 21., 449. 14; οἱ φωνασκοῦντες ἔωθεν τε καὶ νήστευσι ὄντες τὰς μελέτας ποιοῦνται Arist. Probl. 11. 22:—Med., Plut. 2. 349 A.

φωνασκητής, οὔ, ὁ, = φωνασκός, Gloss. φωνασκία, ἡ, *practice of the voice, declamation*, Dem. 319. 9, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 2.

φωναστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for exercising the voice*, φ. ὄργανον *a pitch-pipe*, Plut. T. Gracch. 2. Adv. —κῶς, Arr. Epict. 1. 4, 20.

φω-ασκός, ὁ, *one who exercises the voice, a singing-master, declaiming-master*, C. I. 3208, Arr. Epict. 1. 4, 20; Lat. *phonascus*, Sueton. August. 84, Quintil. 11. 3, 19.

φωνώ (φωνή). *To produce a sound or tone*: 1. properly of men, *to speak loud or clearly*, or simply *to speak*, ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη Il. 6. 116, cf. 11. 531, etc.; ἔπος φάτο φωνήσεν τε Od. 4. 370; φωνήσας προσέφη Il. 14. 41, v. infr. II;—foll. by the words spoken, φώνασε δ', 'εὔδεις, βασιλεῦ' Pind. O. 13. 94; χρυσοῖς δὲ φωνεῖ γράμμασιν, 'πρήσω πόλιν' Aesch. Theb. 434, cf. Ag. 1334;—c. acc. cogn., ὅπα φωνήσασα *making the voice sound*, Od. 24. 535, cf. Il. 2. 182., 10. 512; so, βέκος φ. *to call out or cry* βέκος, Hdt. 2. 2; φάτιν φ. Soph. El. 329; so with neut. Adj., μέγιστα φωνεῖν *to have the loudest voice*, Hdt. 4. 141., 7. 117; ὄρθιον φ. Pind. N. 10. 142; ἄλλο τι φ. Aesch. Pr. 1063; τάδε φ. Id. Cho. 314; μέγα φ. Id. Eum. 936, Soph. Ph. 574; ἄπυστα (v. sub ἄπυστος) φ. Id. O. C. 490; ὄσια φ. Id. Ph. 662, cf. 1225; εὐφρημα Id. Aj. 362, 591, Eur. I. T. 687, etc.:—absol. *to cry aloud*, as in joy, Soph. Tr. 202; *to sing*, Theocr. 16. 44:—Pass., τὰ φωνηθέντα *sounds or words uttered*, Plat. Soph. 262 C, Tim. 72 A, cf. Longin. 39.

2. of animals, *to utter their cries*, Arist. H. A. 6. 28, 2., 8. 3, 9; [τὰ σελάχη] φωνεῖν οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἔχει φάναι, ψοφεῖν δέ Ib. 4. 9, 7; so in LXX and N. T.; of the cock, *to crow*, Ev. Matth. 26. 34, al. 3. of a musical instrument, *to sound*, Eur. Or. 146; also of sounds, ἡδὺ φωνεῖν *to sound sweetly*, Plut. 2. 1021 B, cf. 902 B; but βροντή φ. *it has a voice, is significant*, Xen. Apol. 12.

4. τὰ φωνοῦντα *the vowels*, like τὰ φωνήεντα, Eur. Fr. 582. II. c. acc. pers. *to speak to, call to, καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα* Il. 1. 201., 2. 7, cf. 4. 284., 15. 145, etc. (but in these phrases the acc. may depend on προσηύδα, and perhaps ought to be so taken); but also c. dat. *to cry to*, Ζεῦ ἀνα, σοὶ φωνῶ Soph. O. C. 1485, cf. O. T. 1122; ἔρποντι φωνεῖς Id. Aj. 543.

2. *to call by name, call*, Αἴαντα φωνῶ Ib. 73, cf. Ph. 229, Ev. Matth. 27. 47, etc.;—also *to call by a name, ὑμεῖς φωνεῖτέ με, ὁ διδάσκαλος* Ev. Io. 13. 13;—in Pass. *to be called* so and so, Nic. Coloph. ap. Ath. 477 B.

3. φ. τινα c. inf. *to command*, σὲ φωνῶ μὴ .. συγχομίζεσθαι Soph. Aj. 1048, ubi v. Schäf. III. c. acc. rei, *to speak or tell of, προσβολὰς Ἐρινύων* Aesch. Cho. 283; ὁδοῦ τέλος .. ὅσον οὐδὲ φωνήσαι τι νιν ἔξεσθ' *to tell to any one*, Soph. O. C. 1402; φ. τὸ Ἐπιχάρμειον *to cite it*, Plat. Ax. 366 C.

φωνή, ἡ; (v. sub φάω):—*a sound, tone*, properly *the sound of the voice*, whether of men or any animals with lungs and throat (ἡ φωνή ψόφος τίς ἐστιν ἐμψύχου Arist. de An. 2. 8, 14, cf. 18, H. A. 4. 9, 1, P. A. 3. 3, 5); sometimes opp. to φθόγγος (v. φθόγγος II): 1. mostly of men (cf. διάλεκτος II. 1), *the voice*, Lat. *vox*, first in Hom.; φ. ἄρρηκτος Il. 2. 490; ἀτειρέα φ. 17. 555; φ. δὲ οἱ αἰθέρ' ἴκανεν, cf. Ajax' battle-cry, 15. 686; of the battle-cry of a number of people, Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν .. φ. δεινὸν αὐσάντων 14. 400; φ. ἀνθρωπινή Hdt. 2. 55; ἡ φ. τῶν γυναικῶν Id. 4. 114; *the cry of market-people*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3; etc.; ὁ τῶνος τῆς φ. Xen. Cyn. 6, 20, cf. Dem. 319. 12, Aeschin. 83. fin.; its

various notes are distinguished as ὀξεῖα, βαρεῖα, τραχεῖα, Plat. Tim. 67 B; φ. μαλακή Ar. Nub. 979; μαρά, ἀναιδής Id. Eq. 218, 678;—with Verbs, φωνῆν ῥηγνύναι, like Virgil's *rumpere vocem*, Hdt. 1. 85, Ar. Nub. 357; φ. ἰέναι, *vocem edere*, Hdt. 2. 2., 4. 23, Plat., etc.; ἀφιέναι Eur. H. F. 1295; προῖέσθαι Aeschin. 31. 20; ἀρθροῦν Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 12; διαρθροῦσθαι Plat. Prot. 322 A; ἐντύνεσθαι Aeschin. 49. 15; ἐπαίρειν Dem. 449. 14:—φωῆν *with his voice, aloud*, Il. 3. 161, Pind. P. 9. 49, Lys. 107. 38; μιᾶ φ. *with one voice*, Luc. Nigr. 14; pl. αἱ φ. *the notes of the voice*, Plat. Gorg. 474 E; σχήμασι καὶ φωναῖς Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 14:—proverb., φωνῆ ὄραν, of a blind man (cf. φατίζω), Soph. O. C. 137; πᾶσαν, τὸ λεγόμενον, φ. ἰέναι, i. e. *to use every effort*, Plat. Legg. 890 D, cf. Euthyd. 293 A; so, πάσας ἀφιέναι φωνάς Id. Rep. 475 A, Dem. 293. 12, cf. Eur. Hec. 341.

2. also *the voice or cry of animals*, as of swine, dogs, oxen, Od. 10. 239., 12. 86, 396; of asses, Hdt. 4. 129; of the nightingale, Od. 19. 521; ἄνθρωπος πολλὰς φωνὰς ἀφήσει, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα μίαν Arist. Probl. 10. 38.

3. *any articulate sound*, as opp. to inarticulate (ψόφος), φ. κωκυμάτων Soph. Ant. 1206; στοιχεῖόν ἐστι φ. ἀδιαίρετος, divided into vowels, semivowels and mutes, Arist. Poët. 20, 2 sq.:—later, restricted to the *vowel-sound*, as opp. to that of consonants, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 155, Stallb. Plat. Theact. 203 B, Crat. 424 C, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 1; cf. φωνέω I. 4, φωνήεις 3.

4. of sounds from inanimate objects, mostly in Poets, κερκίδος φ. Soph. Fr. 522; σὺρίγγων Eur. Tro. 127; αὐλῶν Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 56; rare in classical Prose, ὀργάνων Plat. Rep. 397 A; but common in LXX, ἡ φ. τῆς σάλπιγγος LXX (Ex. 20. 18); βρόντης, ὑδάτων, etc. II. *the faculty of speech, discourse*, Lat. *sermo*, εἰ φωνῆν λάβοι Soph. El. 548; πάρεσχε φωνῆν τοῖς ἀφωνήτοις τινά Id. O. C. 1283.

2. *language*, Lat. *lingua*, Hdt. 4. 114, 117, cf. 2. 55. 3. *a kind of language, dialect*, ἀγνώτα φ. βάρβαρον Aesch. Ag. 1051; φωνῆν ἥσομεν Παρνησίδα Id. Cho. 563; cf. Eur. Or. 1397, Thuc. 6. 5., 7. 57, Xen. Cyn. 2, 3, Plat. Apol. 17 E; τῶν βαρβάρων πρὶν μαθεῖν τὴν φ. Id. Theact. 163 B; κατὰ τὴν Ἀπτικὴν τὴν παλαιὰν φ. Id. Crat. 398 D, cf. 409 E. III. *a phrase, saying*, τὴν Σιμωνίδου φ. Plat. Prot. 341 B; ἡ τοῦ Σωκράτους φ. Plut. 2. 106 B, cf. 330 F, etc.; αἱ σκεπτικαὶ φ. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 14, etc.

IV. *a report, rumour*, LXX (Gen. 45. 16), Act. Ap. 2. 6. φωνήεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. φωνάεις [ā], but this is also used in later Prose, as Plut., Sext. Emp., etc.. Lob. Phryn. 639; contr. in pl. φωνάντα, Pind. O. 2. 152:—*uttering a voice or speech, endowed with speech, vocal*, ζῳοῖσιν ἐοικότα φωνήεσσι Hes. Th. 584; τοῦτο γὰρ ἀθάνατον φωνᾶν ἔρπει Pind. 1. 4. 68 (3. 58), cf. Sappho 24, Eur. Tro. 440; βέλη (i. e. ἐπη) φωνάντα συνετοῖσι Pind. O. 2. 152; φ. θέατρα Plat. Legg. 700 E; φ. ζῶα *endowed with speech*, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 13; opp. to ζῶα ψοφητικά, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 29.

2. of a song, *sounding*, Pind. O. 9. 2. 3. τὰ φωνήεντα (with and without γράμματα) *vowels*, v. sub ἄφωνος; στοιχεῖα φ. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 100; cf. φωνή I. 3.

φώνημα, τό, *a sound made, voice*, Soph. Aj. 16, Ph. 1295; of a singer's voice, Dio C. 61. 20. 2. *a thing spoken, speech, language*, Soph. Ph. 234, O. T. 324.

φώνησις, εως, ἡ, *a sounding, speaking, calling*, Poll. 2. 111. φωνητήριος, α, ον, = φωνητικός, φ. ὄργανα *organs of speech*, Strab. 662, cf. Poll. 2. 114; φ. ὄργανον Philo 1. 28.

φωνητής, οὔ, ὁ, *a clear speaker*, Hesych. φωνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *phonetic, vocal*, Diog. L. 7. 110, Plut. 2. 898 E; τὰ φ. ὄργανα Poll. 2. 115, cf. Galen. 2. 690. II. *endowed with speech*, Cornut. 17, ubi v. Osann.

φωνητός, ἡ, ὄν, *to be spoken*, ἄ τ' οὐ φωνητὰ πρὸς ἄνδρας Anth. P. 6. 210. φωνίον, τό, Dim. of φωνή, Arist. Audib. 57:—so φωνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Arcad. 32. φωνο-βόλος, ον, *sending forth a voice*, c. gen., σάλπιγγος Hesych.

φωνο-κτύπέω, *to cry out at*, Jo. Damasc., in Pass. φωνο-μαχέω, *to dispute about words*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 195. φωνομαχία, ἡ, *a dispute about words*, Ptol.

φωνό-μιμος, ον, *imitating the voice*, Ptol. Heph. in Phot. Bibl. 149. 4. φῶνος, ον, = μεγαλόφωνος, Eupol. Χρυσ. 17 (ap. Schol. Ar. Av. 42), acc. to Nauck de Aristoph. Byz. p. 207, cf. Theognost. Can. p. 66;—Comp. —ύτερος, Theod. Prodr., v. Notices des Mss. 6. p. 564.

φῶρ, ὁ, gen. φωρός, dat. pl. φωροί Ael. N. A. 9. 45:—*a thief*, Hdt. 2. 174, and Att.; φῶρ τινος Plat. Rep. 334 A; Ἀργεῖοι φῶρες Ar. Fr. 153; φ. ἄνθρωποι Paus. 10. 15, 5; ἔγνω δὲ φῶρ τε φῶρα καὶ λύκος λύκον, a proverb in Arist. Eth. E. 7. 1, 5:—Sophron used a Sup. φῶρτατος, *most thievish*, Fr. 28 Ahrens. II. *a kind of bee*, prob. *the robber-bee*, different from κηφήν, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 1., 9. 40, 20. * III. φωρῶν λιμὴν, a harbour near Athens, a little westward of Peiræus, used by smugglers, Dem. 932. 13., 942. 5, Strab. 395. (Prob. from √ΦΕΡ, cf. the phrase ἀγειν καὶ φέρειν, ferre et agere, 'convey' the wise it call (Shaksp., Merry Wives, i. 3); cf. Lat. fur, furis.)

φωρά, Ion. φωρή, ἡ, (φῶρ) *a theft*, Bion 9. 6, Nic. Al. 273, and (acc. to Herm.) h. Hom. Merc. 136. II. *a detection, discovery*, ἀλγεῖν ἐπὶ τῇ φωρᾷ Diog. L. 1. 96; μεῖζον τῆς φ. τὸ αὐτὸν ἑαυτοῦ κατεπιεῖν Ach. Tat. 7. 11; φ. γοήτων Eus. P. E. 213 C; and Hesych. has φῶρην ἔρευναν, cf. φωράω, αὐτόφωρος.

φωρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, *detective*, Eccl. φωρατός, ἡ, ὄν, *that can be detected*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 183.

φωράω, fut. ἄσω [ā]: (φῶρ, φωρά):—*to search after a thief or theft*, search a house to discover a theft, φωράσων ἔγωγ' εἰσέρχομαι, Ar. Nub. 499, cf. Ran. 1363; φωρᾶν τι παρά τινι Plat. Legg. 954 A sq. 2. generally, *to detect, discover*, τὰ πλείεστα φωρῶν αἰσχρὰ φωράσεις Soph. Fr.-732; with a part., φ. τινα δρῶντά τι Plat. Tim. 63 C; φ. τινος ἐπιβουλεύσαντας Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 2:—Pass. *to be detected*, Dem. 21. 3; πεφωραμένος ἐπὶ τοιαύτῃ πράξει Polyb. 5. 56, 15; but mostly with

part., φωραθῆναι τὰ ψευδῆ μεμαρτυρηκώς Dem. 1107. 4; κλέπτῃς ὦν φ. Id. 615. 19; ἀδύνατος ὦν φ. Thuc. 8. 56; and so, κακὸς [ὦν] ἐφωράθη φίλοις Eur. Or. 740; c. inf., Ἑλληνικὸν εἶναι πεφ. Plut. 2. 714 D:—also of things, ἀργύριον ἐφωράθη ἐξαγόμενον money was discovered to be in course of exportation, Xen. Vect. 4, 21.

φωριαμός, ἡ, a chest, trunk, coffer, esp. for clothes and linen, Il. 24. 228, Od. 15. 104. Hom. uses it in pl., and leaves the gender uncertain; but in Ap. Rh. 3. 802 it is fem. (Acc. to Eratosth. p. 137 Bernhardt, from φῶρ, φῶριος, a place for keeping secret.)

φωριάω, = φωράω, Hesych.
φωρίδιος, α, ον, poet. for φῶριος, stolen, Anth. P. 9. 348, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 411.

φῶριον, τό, (φωρά II) a convicting proof, Joseph. A. J. 15. 3, 9.
φῶριος, ον, (φῶρ) stolen: τὰ φ. stolen goods, Luc. Hermot. 38, Philops. 20, Toxar. 28. 2. evidence of the fact, Lat. corpus delicti, τὰ φ. τοῦ ἀδικήματος Themist. 314 A. II. metaph. secret, clandestine, εὐνή Theocr. 27. 67; λέκτρα, βλέμμα Anth. P. 5. 219, 221.

φῶρος, ὁ, a detector, discoverer, Hesych., Suid.
φῶρτατος, Sup. of φῶρ, q. v.

φῶς, gen. φωτός, δ: dual φῶτε, φωτοῖν: pl. φῶτες, φωτῶν, φωσί: (prob. from √ΦΥ, φύω, and so properly = δ φύσας). Poët. Noun

(rarely found in Com., as Ar. Pax 520, Diphil. Incert. 3; never in Prose), just like ἀνὴρ, a man, which sometimes stands with it, δύο δ' οὐπω φῶτε πεπύσθη, ἀνέρε κυδαλίμω .. Il. 17. 377; ἀλλότριος φ. 5. 214, cf. 11. 462, 613, al.;—sometimes emphatically a man, i. e. a brave man, hero, Μαχάονα δεῦρο κάλεσσον, φῶτ', Ἀσκληπιοῦ υἱόν Il. 4. 193, cf. 21. 545, Od. 21. 26, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 45; (in this sense always the first word in a line); so also in Att. Poets, whether of heroes, as Aesch. Theb. 499, Soph. Ant. 107, Tr. 177; or of men generally, Aesch. Pers. 242, Ag. 398, Soph. O. C. 281, 1018, etc.; ὦ σκῆπτρα φωτός, i. e. ἐμοῦ, Ib. 1109; τὸ φωτῶν ἀλαδὸν γένος Aesch. Pr. 548;—joined with other Nouns, φῶτες Αἰγείδαι Pind. P. 5. 100; κλωπὸς φωτός Eur. Rhes. 709. II. a man, as opp. to a woman, Od. 6. 129, Soph. Ant. 910, Tr. 177, etc.; δὴ οἰκτρῶ φῶτε, of a man and his wife, Eur. El. 1094, cf. Anth. P. 5. 249. III. a man, mortal, as opp. to a god, πρὸς δαίμονα φωτὶ μάχεσθαι Il. 17. 98; φωτῶν ἀλαδὸν γένος Aesch. Pr. 550; φῶτα βρότειον Eur. Bacch. 542.

φῶς, contr. for φῶος, light, q. v.

φῶς, ἡ, pl. φῶδες, contr. from φῶς, q. v.

φῶσκω, to dawn, Procl., Hesych., but mostly in comp. with δια-, ἐπι-.

φῶσσω or φῶσων, ὠνος, ὁ, a coarse linen garment, used in Egypt, Poll. 7. 71; ἐν φῶσσω τὴν ἴσιν ἔχων μετ' ἐμοῦ διήγες Cratin. Ὀρ. 4.

2. a sail, sail-cloth, Lyc. 26, Eust. 1151. 12, Suid.

φωσσανῶνιον or φωσώνιον, τό, Dim. of foreg. a coarse towel, Luc. Lexiph. 2, E. M.

φωστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (φῶς, φῶσκω) that which gives light, an illuminator, λόγων καὶ νόμων Anth. P. 11. 359, cf. Or. Sib. 8. 230:—οἱ φωστήρες the lights of heaven, stars, Anth. P. 15. 17, LXX, N. T.:—of a king, τῷ φ. τῷ ἡμετέρῳ Themist. 204 C; ὁ φ. τῆς οἰκουμένης Anna Comin. 2. 381.

II. metaph. an opening for light, a door or window, Hesych.; as some would even derive fenestra (festra) from φῶος.

φωστηρικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, of or for illuminating, Eccl.

φωσφόρεια (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, a festival at which there were torch-processions, or, which was sacred to one of the φωσφόροι θεοί, Plut. 2. 1119 E, Hesych.

φωσφορέω, to bear or bring light, Philo I. 511, Manetho I. 65. 2. trans. to bring to light, τὰ ἐμβρυα Olympiod.

φωσφορία, ἡ, a lighting, Eust. Opusc. 238. 89.

φωσφόρος, ον, bringing or giving light, Ἔως Eur. Ion 1157; φ. ἀστήρ, of Bacchus at the mysteries, Ar. Ran. 342; φ. πύλαι Id. Fr. 494; often in Orph.:—as Subst., ὁ φωσφόρος (sc. ἀστήρ), the light-bringer, Lat. Lucifer, i. e. the morning-star, a name specially given to the planet Venus, Tim. Locr. 96 E, 97 A, Philo I. 504, Cic. N. D. 2. 20, cf. Arist. Mund. 2, 9., 6, 18; cf. φαισφόρος, ἑσφόρος, ἔσπερος:—οἱ ἔπτα φωσφόροι Clem. Al. 666.

2. of the eye, Plat. Tim. 45 B; φωσφόροι κόραι, of the Cyclops, Eur. Cycl. 611. II. torch-bearing, epith. of certain deities, esp. of Hecate, Id. Hel. 569, Ar. Thesm. 858, Fr. 535; φ. θεά (sc. Ἄρτεμις), Eur. I. T. 21; ἡ Φωσφόρος Ar. Lys. 443; νῆ τὴν Φ. Antiph. Voi. I. 7: v. Böckh C. I. I. p. 316.

φῶσων, φῶσώνιον, v. φῶσσω, φῶσώνιον.

φωτᾶγωγέω, to guide with a light, guide, πρὸς τὴν εὐσέβειαν φ. τινα Joseph. Macc. 17. 5; οἱ τυφλοὶ [δέονται] τοῦ φωταγωγῆσοντος Clem. Al. 147. II. to illuminate, οἶκον Achm. Onir. 160.

φωταγωγητός, ὄν, illuminated, Eccl.

φωτᾶγωγία, ἡ, illumination, Eccl.

φωτᾶγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for illuminating, Eccl., v. Suicer. in v.

φωτᾶγωγός, ὄν, guiding with a light, enlightening, illuminating, Eccl.:—ἡ φ. (sc. θύρα) an opening for light, a window, Luc. Symp. 20, Dom. 6, etc., cf. Suid.:—also ἡ φ. = λαμπάς, Byz.

φωταύγεια, ἡ, brightness of light, Byz., Suid., Zonar.; so -αυγία, Byz.

φωταύγέω, to beam with light, Manass. Chron. 135.

φωτ-αυγής, ἐς, beaming with light, Eccl., Zonar.

φωτ-αψία, ἡ, σ kindling of lights, Ducang.; an incorrect form for φωθαψία.

φωτεινο-ειδής, ἐς, like light, A. B. 754, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 740.

φωτεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (φῶς) shining, bright, ἥλιος Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 4; σκοτεινὸν καὶ φ. [σώματα] Ib. 3. 10, 1, cf. Plut. 2. 1110 B, etc. II. metaph. clear, distinct, opp. to σκοτεινός, λόγος Plut. 2. 9 B.—Pors. regarded the word as not Att., and proposed to restore φανός in Xen., v. L. Dind. II. c.

φωτ-εμβολέω, to throw light on a thing, Clem. Al. 666.

φωτίγγιον, τό, Dim. of φωτίγγ, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 C, Acl. N. A. 6. 31.

φωτιγγιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a fifer, Gloss.

φῶτιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, Plut. 2. 961 E; δ, Ath. 175 E, 152 D:—a kind of flute (πλαγίανλος), so called by the Alex. Greeks, and said to be invented by Osiris, Il. c., Eust. 1157. 43, v. Sturz D. Mac. p. 82.

φωτίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ: I. absol. to shine, give light, beam, ὁ ἀνθραξ οὐ φωτίζει ὡσπερ ἡ φλόξ Theophr. Ign. 30, cf. Nic. ap. Ath. 684 D, Plut. 2. 936 B. 2. of glass, to transmit light, Arist. An. Post. 1. 31, fin. II. trans. to enlighten, light up, ὁ ἥλιος φ. τὸν κόσμον Diod. 3. 48, cf. Plut. 2. 931 A, B:—Pass., opp. to σκοτίζομαι Ib. 1120 E, cf. Luc. Luct. 2. 2. to bring to light, make known, publish, Polyb. 23. 3, 10, 2 Ep. Tim. 1. 10:—Pass., γράμματα ἐαλωκότα καὶ πεφωτισμένα Polyb. 30. 8, 1. 3. to enlighten, instruct, teach, φ. τινὰς, πῶς .. LXX (4 Regg. 17. 28); φ. πάντας, τίς ἡ οἰκονομία Ep. Eph. 3. 9. 4. to enlighten spiritually, and (in a special sense) to baptize, Eccl., cf. Ep. Hebr. 6. 4., 10. 32 and v. φῶτισμα.

φῶτισμα, τό, an enlightening:—but only found in Eccl. sense, baptism or (properly) the enlightenment and inward grace of baptism, for οἱ αἰρετικοὶ βάπτισμα ἔχουσιν, οὐ φῶτισμα, Jo. Chrys.; v. Suicer., and v. φωτίζω II. 4.

φωτισμός, ὁ, illumination, light, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 224, Plut. 2. 929 D, 931 A. 2. metaph. light, Κύριος φ. μου LXX (Ps. 26. 1), cf. 2 Ep. Cor. 4. 4 and 6. 3. in Eccl. sense, = φῶτισμα.

φωτιστήριον, τό, a baptistery, Socr. H. E. 3. 7, 4, etc.

φωτιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who gives light, Greg. Nyss.

φωτιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, enlightening, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 191. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 161. 19.

φωτοβολέω, to throw light, emit rays, Manass. Chron. 127.

φωτοβόλημα, τό, a burst of light, Manass. Chron. 36.

φωτοβολία, ἡ, a throwing of light: a beam, ray, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 728.

φωτο-βόλος, ον, throwing light, illuminating, Eccl.

φωτο-βρύτης, ον, ὁ, (βρύω) abounding in light, Manass. Chron. 4955.

φωτο-γονία, ἡ, the production of light, Dion. Ar.

φωτο-δοσία, ἡ, a giving of light, enlightening, Id.

φωτο-δότης, ον, ὁ, a giver of light, like φωσφόρος, Synes. H. 3. 258, etc.:—fem. -δότης, ἴδος, Dion. Ar.

φωτο-δόχος, ον, receiving or holding light, of lamps, Byz.

φωτο-ειδής, ἐς, like light, luminous, Heraclid. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 796, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 93, Plut., etc.

φωτό-κοσμος, ον, lighting the world, Byz.

φωτο-λαμπής, ἐς, blazing with light, C. I. 8802.

φωτο-ληψία, ἡ, reception of light, Dion. Ar.

φωτο-λόγος, ον, announcing light, Eust. in Mai Spic. Rom. 5. 316.

φωτοποιέω, to make light, Eccl.

φωτο-ποιός, ὄν, making light, enlightening, Iambl. Protr. c. 21 (Symb. 4).

φωτο-στόλιστος, ον, clad in light, Eccl.

φωτο-τόκος, ον, light-bearing, Eccl.

φωτο-τρόφος, ον, light-nourishing, v. l. for φωτοφόρος, Manass. Chron. 3887, 4484.

φωτοφάνεια, ἡ, illumination, Suid. s. v. ἐκπλαγεῖς, Eccl.

φωτο-φάνης, ἐς, brilliant, Eust. 226. 6. Adv. -ῶς, Id. Opusc. 240. 63.

φωτοφορέω, to bring light, Eccl.

φωτο-φορία, ἡ, a bringing or bringer of light, Oecum.

φωτο-φόρος, ον, bringing light, like φωσφόρος, Suid., Eccl.

φωτο-χυσία, ἡ, (χέω) σ flood or burst of light, Dion. Ar.

φωτῶδης, ἐς, = φωτοειδής, Hesych. s. v. Χιονέαν.

φωτ-ωνύμια, ἡ, a naming or being named from light, Eccl.:—Adv. φωτωνυμικῶς, lb.

φῶνξ, v. πῶνγξ.

φῶψ, = φῶος, φῶς, Hesych.

X.

X, χ, χι, τό, indecl., twenty-second letter of the Gr. alphabet, Plat. Crat. 414 B, Tim. 36 B: on KH for X, v. Böckh. C. I. I. p. 6. As numeral, χ' = 600, χχ = 600,000: but in Inscr., X is the first letter of χίλιοι, αι, α, = 1000.—Later, X was used either simply, or with points ΧΧ (χ περιεστιγμένον, cf. ἀστερίσκος II), to call attention to anything remarkable in a passage, v. χιάζω: so also ΧΧ was used, as an abbrev. for χρηστόν, since a collection of passages so marked might make up a χρηστομάθεια. This last character also stood for χρόνος and χρυσός, Bast Comm. Palaeogr. p. 849; and, later, was the monogram for Χριστός.—In the old alphabet ΧΞ stood for Ξ.

I. χ in the Indo-Europ. languages corresponds generally in Skt. to gh or h, in Lat. to h or (in the middle of a word) to ng, in Teuton. to g or (not initial) ck; as χῆν, Skt. hansa, Lat. anser (i. e. hanser); O. Norse gās, etc.;—ἀχος (ἄγχω), Skt. anhas, Lat. angor, Goth. agguya;—χθές, Skt. hyas, Lat. hesi (old form of heri), Goth. gistra;—λείχω, Skt. lih, Lat. lingo, O. H. G. leckon or lecchōn.

II. changes of χ, in the Gr. dialects: 1. Dor. for θ, as ὄρνιχος for ὄρνιθος, Pind.; v. Koen. Greg. p. 218. 2. Ion. represented by κ, as δέχομαι βέγκω σκελὶς κιθῶν κύθρα for δέχομαι βέγκω σχελὶς χιτῶν χύθρα, Koen. Greg. p. 399: though this change occurs also in Dor. and older Att., Lob. Pbyrn. 307. 3. put before λ to strengthen the sound, as χλαῖνα χλανίς for λαῖνα laena lana, χλαρός for λαρός, χλιαρός for λιαρός. 4. interchanged with γ, in the middle of

words, ἀγγι, ἔγγυς; παχύς, πάχετος, πάχνη, πηγός, πάγος; ραχία, ρηχίη, ρήγνυμι; ὀρυχή, ὀρυγή, Lob. Phryii. 231.

The Poets treated χ in particular cases as a double consonant, = κχ, so that a short vowel before it becomes long by position, as in βρόχος, λαχῆ, λαχέω (qq. v.), φαιοχίτων; v. Anecd. Oxon. 3. 359, and cf. Φφ. sub fin.:—some Edd. write κχ for χ in these cases.

χαβός, ἡ, ὄν, = καμπύλος, Hesych., who also cites χαμός in the same sense, cf. Lat. *hamus*.

χάβος, ὁ, late form of κημός, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1147, Moschop. s. v. φιμός. χάδε, χάδεω, v. sub χανδάνω.

χάδην, Dor. χάδαν, apparently = χανδόν, ὡς χάδαν πῆγ Epigr. Gr. 1130.

χάζω, to cause to retire; the Act. only found in compd. ἀναχάζω, (παραχάζω, προχάζω are also cited in Hesych.), and in Ep. redupl. aor. κέκαδον, fut. κεκάδησω:—to force to retire from, bereave or deprive of, τοὺς .. θυμοῦ καὶ ψυχῆς κεκαδών Il. 11. 334; ἀριστήης κεκαδήσει θυμοῦ καὶ ψυχῆς Od. 21. 153, 170.

B. Med. χάζομαι, Il.: Ep. impf. χάζετο, Il.:—fut. χάσομαι, Ep. χάσσομαι Il. 13. 153:—aor. I ἐχάσαμην, Ep. 3 sing. χάσσατο Ib. 193, inf. χάσασθαι 12. 173; part. χασσάμενος 13. 148, etc.:—also in Il. 4. 497, 15. 574 κεκάδοντο (for κεχάδοντο) 3 pl. of a redupl. aor. 2 κεκαδόμην. (Curt. refers it to the same Root as χή-ρα, q. v.) To give way, give ground, draw or shrink back, recoil, retire, often in Il. (never in Od.); χάζεο Il. 5. 440; ὁ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμίχθη 4. 535; οὐδ' ὄγε πάμπαν χάζετ' 12. 407; ἀψ δ' ἐτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο 3. 32, 11. 585, al.; αἰὲν ὀπίσσω χάζοντο 5. 702, 18. 160. 2. like the equiv.

χωρέω, c. gen., to draw back or retire from, πύλων χασσασθαι 12. 172; χάζοντο κελεύθου 11. 504; χάζεσθε μάχης 15. 426, cf. 11. 539; ὁ δὲ χάσσατ' ὀπίσσω νεκρῶν 13. 193, cf. 17. 357; more rarely with a Prep., χ. ἐκ βελέων 16. 122; χάσσονται ὑπ' ἔγχεος 13. 153; οὐδὲ δὴν χάζετο ἀνδρὸς nor in truth was he (or it, the stone) far from the man, i. e. nearly hit him, 16. 736. 3. οὐ χάζομαι, in Eur. Or. 1116, Alc. 326, is now written οὐχ ἄζομαι I fear not, v. Elmsl. and Monk Il. c., and cf. Aesch. Eum. 389.—The word is poet., and mainly Ep., except in the compds. ἀνα-, δια-χάζομαι, qq. v.

χαίνω, v. sub χάσκω.

χάϊος [ᾶ], a, ov, genuine, true, good, Lacon. word in Ar. Lys. 91; Comp. χαϊώτερος, Ib. 1157; Ἀναξαγόρου τράφιμος χαίου Alex. Actol. ap. Gell. 15. 20 (as Valck. for ἀρχαίου); cf. βαθυχάϊος:—also written χαός, ὄν, χαοὶ οἱ ἐπάνωθεν the good men of olden time, Theocr. 7. 5, ubi v. Schol. Hesych. also cites χάσιος in the same sense; v. Lob. Phryn. 404.

χαῖος, ὁ, or χαῖον, τό, a shepherd's staff, Ap. Rh. 4. 972, Call. Fr. 125: cf. χαβός.

χαῖρ-αθλος, ov, loving the contest, Nicet. Eug. 5. 337. χαῖρεκᾶκῆ, = ἐπιχαῖρεκακῆ, Philo 3. 44. χαῖρεκᾶκία, ἡ, = ἐπιχαῖρεκακία, v. l. Arist. M. Mor. 1. 28, 1. χαῖρέ-κῆκος, ov, = ἐπιχαῖρέκακος, Poll. 5. 128, Anna Comn. 1. 2, 230. χαῖρετίζω, to say χαῖρε, to greet, welcome, τινά Diog. L. 3. 98, LXX (Tob. 7. 1):—hence χαῖρετισμός, ὁ, a greeting, visit to a person of rank, Lat. *salutatio*, Polyb. 32. 15, 8, Anth. P. 1. 114 (in tit.):—so χαῖρέτισμα, τό, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 935; and Adj. χαῖρετιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ib.

χαῖρέφυλλον, τό, chervil, which like Germ. *Kerbel*, French *cerfeuil*, is formed from the Gr. word:—Columella 10. 110, makes it *chaerephylion*, metri grat.; and Plin. (19. 54) Latinizes it into *caerofolium*.

χαῖρηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, delectation, Com. word in Ar. Ach. 4, formed after ἀλγηδών. II. Χαῖρημων, ὁ, as pr. n., Ephipp. Ἐφηβ. 2.

χαῖρην, Dor. for χαίρειν, Theocr.

χαῖρησι-φονέω, to delight in murder, Nicet. Ann. 96 B, cf. Lob. Phryn. 770. χαῖροσύνη, ἡ, joy, worse form of χαρμοσύνη, Hesych.

χαίρω, 3 pl. iniper. χαίροντων Eur. H. F. 575:—impf., Ep. χαίρον Il. 14. 156, Ion. χαιρέσκον 18. 259:—fut. χαιρήσω 20. 363, Hdt. 1. 128, Ar. Pl. 64, Andoc. 13. 40; Ep. redupl. inf. κεχάρησέμεν Il. 15. 98; later also χαρῶ N. T. (Αποκ. 11. 10):—aor. ἐχάρησα Plut. Lucull. 25, Arr. An. 5. 20:—pf. κεχάρηκα Ar. Vesp. 764, part. -ηκώς Hdt. 3. 29, 42, etc.; Ep. acc. κεχαρηότα Il. 7. 312, Hes. Fr. 49:—Med. (in same sense), χαίρομαι, noted as a barbarism in Ar. Pax 291 (v. Schol.):—fut. χαιρήσομαι Or. Sib. 6. 20, Luc. Philopat. 24, (συγ-) Polyb. 30. 16, 1; χαιρούμαι LXX (Prov. 1. 26); Ep. κεχάρησομαι Od. 23. 266:—Ep. aor. I χήρατο Il. 14. 270; ἐχ- Opp. C. 1. 509, etc.; part. χηράμενος Anth. P. 7. 198:—Ep. redupl. aor. 2, 3 pl. κεχάροντο Il. 16. 600 (χάροντο Q. Sm. 6. 315); opt. 3 sing. and pl. κεχάραται, -οῖατο Od. 2. 249, Il. 1. 256:—Pass. (in same sense), aor. 2 ἐχάρην [ᾶ] Hom., Att., without augm. χάρη Il. 5. 682, 13. 609; subj. χάρης v. l. Plat. Rep. 606 C; opt. χαρείη Il. 6. 481; inf. χαρήναι Simon. 178; part. χαρείς Il. 10. 541, Ar., etc.;—pf. κεχάρημαι h. Hom. 6. 10, Eur. I. A. 200, Ar. Vesp. 389; part. κεχαρμένος Eur. Or. 1122, Tro. 529, Cycl. 367:—plqpf. 3 sing. and pl. κεχάρητο, -ηντο Hes. Sc. 65, h. Hom. Cer. 458. (From √XAP come also χαρ-ά, χάρ-ις, χαρ-ίεις, χάρ-οπος; cf. Skt. *ghar* (luceo), *har-itas* (χάριτες, the coursers of the sun), *har-yāmi* (desidero); Lat. *gratus*; O. H. G. *gēr*, *gir-i* (gierig, greedy); v. M. Müller Sc. of Language, 2. 370 sq. To rejoice, be glad, be delighted or pleased, Hom., etc.: he often joins χ. θυμῷ Il. 7. 191, etc.; also ἐν θυμῷ 24. 491, Od. 22. 411; φρεσὶν ἦσι Il. 13. 609; φρένα 6. 481; but, χαίρειν νόῳ is to rejoice inwardly, secretly, Od. 8. 78; also, χαίρει δέ μοι ἦτορ Il. 23. 647; αὐτὰρ ἐμὸν κῆρ χ. Od. 4. 259:—χ. καὶ γελᾶν Soph. El. 1300; χ. καὶ ἡσθῆναι Ar. Pax 291, etc.; opp. to λυπεῖσθαι, Aesch. Fr. 257, Soph., etc.; to ἀλγεῖν, Id. Tr. 1119.—Construction, 1. c. dat. rei, to rejoice at, be delighted with, take pleasure or delight in a thing, Il. 7. 312, Od. 2.

35, Hes. Op. 356, and Att.; similarly c. dat. pers., χαῖρε .. ἄνδρῖ δικαίω Od. 3. 52; with a part. added, χάρη δ' ἄρα οἱ προσίοντι Il. 5. 682, cf. 24. 706, Od. 19. 463:—in Att. also, χαίρειν ἐπὶ τινι Soph. Fr. 665, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 35, Cyr. 8. 4, 12, Plat., etc.; πρὸς τινι Eupol. Incert. 38; and with a part. added, ἐπ' ἐξεργασμένοις κακοῖσι χ. Eur. Bacch. 1038, cf. 1032:—rarely, ἐν τινι Aesch. Eum. 996, Soph. Tr. 1119:—but also c. dat. modi, χ. γέλωτι to express one's joy by laughter, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 33:—also of a plant, χαίρει ὑφάμμοις χωρίοις Theophr. H. P. 6. 5, 2. 2. rarely c. acc., χαίρει δέ μιν ὅστις ἐθείρη Il. 21. 347; so with a part. added, χαίρω δέ σ' εὐτυχούντα Eur. Rhes. 390; χαίρω θνήσκοντα Id. Hipp. 1339; χαίρω σ' ἐληλυθῆτα Id. Fr. 674:—this usage is said in E. M. to be Oropian.—Diff. from this is the usage with a neut. Adj., ταῦτα λυπεῖσθαι καὶ ταῦτα χαίρειν Dem. 323. 7, (so, πολλὰ χ., v. infr. v. 2, and cf. ἀλγέω II, γηθέω, ἡδομαι); so, c. acc. cogn., χαίρειν ἡδονήν Arist. Eth. N. 7. 14, 8; χ. χαράν Plut. 2. 1091 E. 3. c. part., χαίρω .. τὸν μῦθον ἀκούσας I rejoice at having heard, am glad to hear, Il. 19. 185, cf. 7. 54, 11. 73; χαίρουσιν βίοντα νήποιον ἔδοντες Od. 14. 377, cf. 12. 380, Hes. Op. 55; χαίρω .. κόμπον ἰείς Pind. N. 8. 81; χαίρεις ὄρων φῶς, πατέρα δ' οὐ χαίρειν δοκεῖς; Eur. Alc. 691; χαίρω φειδόμενος Ar. Pl. 247; θωπευόμενος χαίρεις Id. Eq. 1116; often in Plat., etc.:—with part. pres. χαίρω sometimes takes the sense of φιλέω, to delight in doing, to be wont to do, χαίρουσι χρεώμενοι Hdt. 7. 236, cf. Soph. Ph. 449, Ar. Vesp. 764, Plat. Prot. 318 D, 346 C, 358 A. 4. also χαίρειν ὅτι .. Od. 14. 51, 526, Pind. N. 5. 85; χ. οὐνεκα .. Od. 8. 200. II. with negat., οὐ χαίρησεις thou wilt or shalt not rejoice, i. e. thou shalt not go unpunished, shalt repent it, Ar. Pl. 64; οὐ χαίρησεν Id. Eq. 235; so in Hom., οὐδέ τιν' οἶω Τρώων χαίρησεν Il. 20. 363, cf. 15. 98, Od. 2. 249, Ar. Vesp. 186; ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς Κῦρος γε χαίρησει Hdt. 1. 128; so with an interrog., σὺ .. χαίρησεν νομίσεις; Plut. Alex. 51:—it is rare to find this phrase except with a fut., for in Dem. 437. 7 (ὅπως ἂν μὴ χαίρωσιν) the sense is fut.; but in Plut. Lucull. 25, we have οὐκ ἐχαίρησεν:—for a similar use of the part., v. infr. iv. 2. III. the imperat. χαῖρε, dual χαίρετον, pl. χαίρετε, is a common form of greeting, 1. at meeting, hail, welcome, Lat. *salve*, Hom. and Att. (esp. in the morning, acc. to Dio C. 69. 18, cf. Luc. pro Lapsu in Salutando), Il. 9. 197, Od. 13. 229, etc.; χαῖρε, ξείνε, παρ' ἀμμὶ φιλήσειαι 1. 123; in Poim. often strengthd., οὐλέ τε, καὶ μέγα χαῖρε, θεοὶ δέ τοι ὄλβια δόειν Od. 24. 402; χαῖρέ μοι Il. 23. 19, cf. Soph. O. C. 1137; often repeated, Aesch. Eum. 996, 1014, Soph. Aj. 91, etc.; χαῖρ' ὡς μέγιστα, χαῖρε Id. Ph. 462; also used in greeting one's native land, the sun, etc., Aesch. Ag. 508, cf. 22, Soph. Ph. 1452:—this χαῖρε is sometimes implied in the use of χαίρω, κῆρυξ Ἀχαιῶν, χαῖρε .. Answ. χαίρω I accept the greeting, Aesch. Ag. 538; so, νῦν πᾶσι χαίρω, νῦν με πᾶς ἀσπάξεται I hear the word χαῖρε from all, Soph. O. T. 596. 2. at taking leave and parting, fare-thee-well, farewell, good-bye, Lat. *vale*, Od. 5. 205, 13. 59, 15. 151, Ar. Ran. 164; often put into the mouth of persons about to die, Soph. Aj. 863, Tr. 921, Plat. Phaedo 116 D, etc.; cf. Böckh. Expl. Pind. 2. 57:—hence in sepulchral inscriptions, C. I. 1088, 1090, 1093, al.; so, χαίροις πολλά, μακαρὰ γύναι Anth. 3. on other occasions, as in comforting, be of good cheer, Od. 8. 408; at meals, like the A. Sax. *was hal*, Od. 4. 60, 18. 122, 20. 199; χαῖρε, γυνή, φιλέτητι good luck be on our union, 11. 248; εὐχολῆς χαίρετε 13. 358; χαῖρε αἰοδῆ h. Hom. 8. 7. 4. the notion of taking leave or parting appears also in the 3 pers. sing. χαίρέτω, have done with it, away with it, εἴ τε ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος εἴτε ἐστί δαίμων, χαίρέτω Hdt. 4. 96; χαίρέτω βουλευματα Eur. Med. 1044, cf. Plat. Symp. 199 A, Legg. 636, 886 D; so Terence has *valeat* for *pereat* or *abeat* in *malam rem*. 5. the part. and inf. are used in a similar way, v. infr. iv. 3, v. 2. IV. part. χαίρων, glad, joyful, delighted, Il. 1. 446, etc.; χαίροντα φίλην χαίροντες ἐπεμπον εἰς Ἰθάκην Od. 19. 461; χαίροντι φέρειν .. χαίρων 17. 83, cf. 19. 461; λυπούμενοι καὶ χαίροντες in sorrow and in joy, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 5; so, κεχαρηκώς Hdt. 3. 29, 42, etc. 2. in Hdt. and Att. χαίρων is often joined with another Verb, in the sense of safe, with impunity, Lat. *impune*, χαίρων ἀπαλλάττει Hdt. 3. 69, cf. 9. 106, Plat. Gorg. 510 D, Dem. 748. 5; more often with a negat., οὐ χαίρων, Lat. *hand impune*, to one's cost, οὐ χαίροντες ἐμὲ γέλωτα θήσεσθε Hdt. 3. 29; οὐ τι χαίρων .. ἐρεῖς Soph. O. T. 363, cf. Ant. 759, Ph. 1299, Eur. Med. 397, Ar. Ach. 563; οὐ γὰρ .. χαίρων τις .. τοῦμὸν ἀλγυνεὶ κέαρ Eupol. Δημ. 2; οὐ χ. ἀπαλλάξετε Xen. An. 5. 6, 32; so also, οὐτι χαίρησων γε σὺ Ar. Vesp. 186; κλάων is used just = οὐ χαίρων (v. κλαίω I. 2):—v. supr. II. 3. in same sense as imperat. (supr. III), σὺ δέ μοι χαίρων ἀφίκοιο fare-thee-well, and may'st thou arrive, Od. 15. 128, cf. Theocr. 2. 163; ἀλλ' ἐρπέτω χαίρουσα let her go with a benison, Soph. Tr. 819; χαίρων ἴθι fare-thee-well, Eur. Alc. 813, Phoen. 921, cf. Soph. Tr. 819. 4. τὸ χαῖρον joy, Plut. 2. 136 C, 1089 E; cf. ἡδομαι II. V. the inf. is used to refer to the word χάρη as used in greeting (supr. III. 1), Plat. Charmid. 164 E; χαίρειν δὲ τὸν κῆρυκα προϋννέπω I bid him welcome, Soph. Tr. 227; προσειπὼν τινά χ. οὐκ ἀντιπροσερρήθη Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 1; so, χαίρειν .. τὰλλ' ἐγὼ σ' ἐφίεμαι I bid thee have thy pleasure, Soph. Aj. 112:—but at the beginning of letters the inf. usually stood alone (λέγει or κελεύει being omitted, as in Lat. *S. = salutem*, for *S. D. = salutem dicit*), Κῦρος Κυαζάρη χαίρειν Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 27, cf. Theocr. 14. 1. 2. in bad sense, like χαίρέτω, εἰν χαίρειν τινά or τι to dismiss from one's mind, put away from one, renounce, Hdt. 6. 23, 9. 41, Ar. Pl. 1187, Plat. Phaedo 63 E, Prot. 347 E, Xen., etc.; σύχνα χ. εἰν τινά Plat. Phileb. 59 B; μακρὰ Luc. Apol. pro Merc. Cond. 3; so also, πολλὰ χ. λέγειν τινά Eur. Hipp. 113, cf. 1059, Plat. Theaet. 188 A; πολλὰ χ. κελεύειν τινά Ar. Ach. 200; εἰπεῖν χαίρειν τινά Luc. Dem. Enc. 50;

χαίρειν προσαγορεύειν Ar. Pl. 322, Plat. Legg. 771 A; χαίρειν προσειπείν Eurpol. Incert. 21. In all these phrases the acc. pers. is commonly put before χαίρειν. Sometimes however the dat. is found (though never with εἶν χ.), πολλά χαίρειν ξυμφοραῖς καταξιώ Aesch. Ag. 572; φράσαι .. χαίρειν Ἀθηναίοισι Ar. Nub. 609; πολλά εἰπόντα χ. τῷ ἀληθεῖ Plat. Phaedr. 272 E, cf. Phaedo 64 C, Rep. 406 D, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 31. χαιτέεις, εσσα, εν, metri grat. for χαιτήεις, Simon. Iamb. 6. 57; so ἡχέεις for ἡχῆεις, Archil. 89.

χαιτή, ἡ, long, loose, flowing hair, ξανθὴν ἀπεκείρατο χαιτήν (v. sub κείρω) Il. 23. 141; τίλλοντο δὲ χαιτάς Od. 10. 567; and in pl. of a single person, χαιτάς πεφραμένη Il. 14. 175, cf. 10. 15; so in Pind., and Trag. 2. of a horse's mane, θαλερῆ δὲ μαίνεται χαιτή Il. 17. 439, cf. 19. 405; ἀμφὶ δὲ χαιταὶ ὤμοις ἀτσοῦνται Il. 6. 509., 15. 266. 3. after Hom., of a lion's mane, Lat. juba, Eur. Phoen. 1121, cf. Ar. Ran. 821; ὅσα χαιτήν ἔχει, ὡσπερ λέων, opp. to ὅσα λοφιδὸν ἔχει, ὡσπερ ἵππος, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 19, cf. P. A. 2. 14, 4; but, φρίξας λοφιδῶς λασιούχονα χαιταν, of Aeschylus, Ar. Ran. 822. 4. metaph. of trees, like Lat. coma, leaves, foliage, Call. Del. 81; in pl., Theocr. 6. 16, Anacreont. 18.—Not used in Prose, except in sing., in the sense of a horse's mane, Xen. Eq. 5, 5 and 7., 7. 1., 8, 8, Plut., etc.; and of foliage, Strab. 799.

χαιτήεις, Dor. χαιτάεις, εσσα, εν, with long flowing hair, epith. of Apollo, Pind. P. 9. 5, cf. Anth. P. 6. 234. 2. with a long mane, maned, of the horse, Phocyl. 3; also of bears, shaggy, Opp. H. 5. 38. 3. of plants, thick-leaved, Nic. Th. 60. Cf. χαιτέεις.

χαιτώμα, τό, (as if from χαιτώ), a plume, κράνους Aesch. Theb. 385. χῆλά, ἡ, Dor. for χηλή.

χαλαβώτης, ου, ὁ, = ἀσκαλαβώτης, LXX (Lev. 11. 30).

χάλαξα, ης, ἡ, hail (cf. Plat. Tim. 59 E, Arist. Mund. 4. 8) ὄμβρον .. ἡὲ χάλαζαν ἢ νιφετόν Il. 10. 6, cf. 15. 170, etc.; pl., a hailshower, hailstorm, Xen. Occ. 5, 18, Plat. Symp. 188 B, Rep. 397 A; χ. στρογγύλαι hailstones, Ar. Nub. 1127; ἐκ τῶν χαλαζῶν .. ἀπαγε σεαντόν Id. Ran. 852:—metaph. any pelting shower, ὄμβρῖα χ. Soph. O. C. 1503; χ. αἵματος Pind. I. 7 (6). 39; v. ὄμβρος II. II. any small knot like a hailstone,

1. a pimple or tubercle in the flesh of swine, Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 4, Probl. 34. 4, 2, Androsth. ap. Ath. 93 C; cf. χαλαζῶ II. 2. a small tubercle, such as grows on the eyelid, Galen., etc., cf. Poll. 4. 197. 3. a knot or hard lump; in an egg, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 17; in coal, Theophr. Fr. 6. 25; in ivory, Philostr. 63; cf. χαλάζιος, χαλαζώδης. (With χάλαζ-α, i. e. χάλαδ-γα, cf. Skt. hrād-unī (storm); Lat. grand-o, inis; Slav. grad-u.)

χάλαζαῖος, α, ου, (χάλαζα II) knotty, knotted, φηγός Orph. Arg. 764. χάλαζῶ, to hail, Luc. Bis Acc. 2: to fall thick as hail, Com. Anon. 123. II. (χάλαζα II. 1) to have pimples or tubercles, Ar. Eq. 381; χαλαζῶσαι ὄες Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 5.

χάλαζ-επής, ἐς, hurling abuse as thick as hail, Anth. P. 7. 405. χαλαζηδόν, Adv. like hail, Nicet. Ann. χῆλαζήεις, Dor. -αίεις, εσσα, εν, like hail, φόνος χ. murder thick as hail, or fierce as a hailstorm, Pind. I. 5 (4). 64; συρμός Anth. P. 6. 221; ὄιστοί Nonn. D. 18. 232. II. σκορπίος χ. a scorpion whose sting causes an icy chill, Nic. Th. 13.

χαλαζιάω, to suffer from χάλαζαι (signf. II. 2), Aët. χῆλαζιον, τό, Dim. of χάλαζα (II. 2), Galen., Paul. Aeg. 3. 22. χαλάζιος, ου, full of knots or clots, Schol. Hipp. 2. p. 479 Dietz.; cf. χαλαζώδης I. 2. II. as Subst. name of a precious stone, resembling a hailstone, Orph. L. 752; χαλαζίας, ου, in Plin. 37. 73; χαλαζίτης λίθος in Geop. I. 14. 1.

χάλαζοβολέω, to strike with hail, Anth. P. 5. 64, Clem. Al. 754. χάλαζο-βόλος, ου, showering hail, νέφη Plut. 2. 499 F. χάλαζο-κοπέω, to smite with hail, Theophr. C. P. 5. 8, 3; in Pass., Id. H. P. 4. 14. 1.

χάλαζοκοπία, ἡ, a hailstorm, Lat. calamitas, Theophr. C. P. 5. 8, 2. χάλαζο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a hail-guard, one who averts hail by certain strange rites, Plut. 2. 700 E, Senec. Quaest. Nat. 4. 6. χῆλαζόμαι, Pass. to be hailed upon, Gloss.

χῆλαζώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like hail, πάγος Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 922 C; σπέρματα Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 19. 2. bringing hail, ἄνεμος Id. Meteor. 2. 6, 20 and 22. II. = χαλάζιος, σπέρμα Id. H. A. 7. 2, 19. 2. of pigs, pimplily, measly, lb. 8. 21, 4.

χῆλαζώμα, τό, = χάλαζα II, Manass. Chron. 259. χῆλαζώσις, εως, ἡ, tuberculousness, Foës. Occ. Hipp. χῆλαίνω, poet. for χαλάω I. 4, ῥυτὰ χηλαίνοντες Hes. Sc. 308. χῆλαί-πους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πουν:—with loose, trailing feet, halting, Ἡφαιστος Nic. Th. 458; vv. II. χωλοῖπους, κυλοῖπους.

χῆλαίρυπος, ὁ, suds in which clothes have been washed, Cratin. Incert. 117; cf. Polemo ap. Macrob. Sat. 5. 19. χάλανδρος, ὁ, prob. Dor. for κάλανδρος, Epich. 41 Ahrens. χαλάρα, ἡ, a fetter, Hesych. χῆλαργός, ὄν, Dor. for χηλαργός.

χῆλαρός, ἄ, ὄν, slack, loose, δέρμα Hipp. Aph. 1256; ὑποδήματα Ar. Thesm. 263; ἀλύσεις Thuc. 2. 76; χαλινός Xen. Eq. 10, 3, cf. 7, 1; θῶραξ Ib. 12, 1; χ. κοτυληδών, a loose, supple joint, Ar. Vesp. 1495; so, χ. κνήμη, opp. to σκληρά, Xen. Eq. 7, 6; χ. ἀρμονίαί loose, languid, effeminate music, Plat. Rep. 398 E; χαλαρωτέραν .. ἐποίησε χορδαῖς δώδεκα (sc. τὴν μουσικὴν) Pherecr. Χειρ. 1. 5; χ. πόροι relaxed, open pores, Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 2:—τὸ χαλαρόν, = χαλαρότης, Anaxim. ap. Plur. 2. 947 F. Adv. -ρῶς, Hipp. Fract. 763.

χῆλαρότης, ητος, ἡ, slackness, looseness, Xen. Eq. 9, 9., 10, 13 and 16. χῆλασις, εως, ἡ, a slackening, loosening, of bandages, Hipp. Fract. 759; τῇ χ. τε καὶ ἀνέσει Plat. Rep. 590 B; χ. τῶν ἄρθρων Moschio

dc Pass. Mul. p. 23; χ. τῶν πόρων a relaxing, opening of the pores, Galen.; of the body, Id. 1. 85.

χάλασμα, τό, a slackened condition, relaxation, Plut. 2. 132 D, 133 D, Luc. Asin. 9. 2. a gap in the line of battle, Polyb. 18. 13, 8; οὐόμετρον ἔχειν χ. to be placed at fitting intervals, Plut. Aemil. 32. 3. a dislocation, Oribas. 145 Matth.

χαλασμάτιον, τό, a slight slackening in a rope, Hero in Math. Vett. 251. χῆλασμός, ὁ, = χάλασις, Diosc. 1. 150, Oribas. 293 Matth. χῆλαστήρια (sc. σχοινία), τὰ, ropes for letting down a trap-door, opp. to ἀνασπαστήρια, App. Civ. 4. 78; cf. σχαστήρια.

χῆλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χαλάω) fit for slackening or making supple, ἐλαιον σωμάτων χ. Schol. Il. 23. 281, cf. Plut. 2. 658 E. 2. laxative, Galen. 1. 86; ὁ χ. τρόπος τῆς ἐπιμελείας Sext. Emp. P. 2. 240. χῆλαστόν, τό, a chain, LXX (2 Paral. 3. 5 and 16).

Χῆλαστραῖος, α, ου, of, from Chalastra on the Thermaic gulf:—τὸ Χαλαστραῖον (sc. νίτρον), prob. a fine kind of soda, found in a lake near that place, and used with lye or soap for purposes of cleansing, Plat. Rep. 430 A, Plut. 2. 134 E; ῥύμματι καὶ νίτρον Χαλαστραῖω Alciphro 3. 61, cf. Plin. 31. 46, § 3, 4.—In Plat. l. c. the best MSS. give Χαλεστραῖον, and in Hdt. 7. 123 the place is called Χαλέστρη.

χῆλα-τονέω, to relax in tension, Porph. ad Ptol. Harm. p. 294.

χῆλάω, Ep. 3 pl. χαλώωσιν Opp. H. 2. 451; fut. χῆλάσω [ᾶ] Hipp. 285. 51., 1229 F:—aor. ἐχάλασα Aesch. Pr. 176, etc.; Ep. χάλασσα h. Hom. Ap. 6; Dor. part. χαλάζαις Pind. P. 1. 10:—pf. κεχάλακα Hipp. 1216 E:—Med., Ep. aor. χαλάσαντο Ar. Rh. 2. 1264:—Pass., aor. ἐχάλασθην, subj. χαλασθῆ Aesch. Pr. 991, Plat. Phaedo 86 C:—pf. κεχάλασμαι Anth. P. 9. 297, App. Mithr. 74:—plqpf. ἐκεχάλαστο Aristid. 1. 315: I. trans. to slacken, loosen, χ. βίον, τόξα to unstring the bow, h. Hom. Ap. 6, h. Hom. 27. 12; χ. τὰ νεῦρα, opp. to συντείνειν, Plat. Phaedo 98 D; χ. τὸν πόδα, of a ship, v. πούς II. 2:—metaph., χ. τὰ τῆς πολιτείας, opp. to ἐπιτείνειν, Plut. 2. 827 B:—Pass., opp. to ἐπιτείνεσθαι, Plat. Phaedo 86 C, 94 C; χαλασθῆαι καὶ διαφθεῖρεσθαι Id. Legg. 653 C. 2. to let down, let sink, fall or droop, πτέρυγα χαλάζαις Pind. P. 1. 12; χαλάσας ὀλίγον τὸ μέτωπον having unbent the brow, Ar. Vesp. 655, (so Lat. vultus solutus, Ruhnk. Rut. Lup. p. 69); μαστοὺς χάλασον, says the Cyclops to his ewe, Eur. Cycl. 55; χ. ἰστόν to lower it, Ar. Rh. 2. 1267; δίκτυα χ. Ev. Luc. 5. 5; ἀγκυραν Suid. 3. to let loose, loose, release, τινα ἐκ δεσμῶν Aesch. Pr. 176; τινα κακῶν Ib. 256:—absol. to let go, slacken one's hold, μηδαμὰ χάλα Ib. 58. 4. ἡνίας χ. to slack the reins, esp. in metaph. sense, χ. τὰς ἡνίας τοῖς λόγοις Plat. Prot. 338 A, cf. Eur. Fr. 413. 5. κλῆθρα or κλῆδας χ. to loose the bars or bolts, i. e. undo or open the door, Soph. Ant. 1187, Eur. Med. 131, Hipp. So8; so, χ. τοὺς μοχλοὺς Ar. Lys. 310; but also, πύλας μοχλοῖς χαλάτε Aesch. Cho. 880. 6. to loosen or undo things drawn tightly together, χ. κρεμαστήν ἀρτάνην Soph. O. T. 1266; χ. πᾶν κάλυμμ' ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν Id. El. 1468; χ. δέσμα Eur. Andr. 577; ἀσκόν Id. Cycl. 161; τὸ στόμα Xen. Eq. 6, 8:—Pass., τὰ χαλώμενα ὄπλα Hipp. Art. 808; πρὶν ἂν χαλασθῆ δεσμά Aesch. Pr. 991. 7. metaph., χ. τὴν ὑργίην let it go (v. infr. II. 2), Ar. Vesp. 727; χ. [τὸν νόον] ἐς ὕψιν τινός Tim. Locr. 104 C; χ. ἐπιθυμίαν Plut. 2. 133 A; τὸ βαρὺ καὶ ἀμειδέες Alciphro 3. 3:—Pass. to be softened, λίθος εἰς ὑγρότητα κεχάλασται Callistr. 896. II. intr. to become slack or loose, ζῶναι χαλώσι Eur. Bacch. 933; πύλαι χαλώσι stand open, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 29:—metaph. c. gen., to have a remission of, τί χαλᾷ μανιῶν; Aesch. Pr. 1057; αἰκίεταί τε κούδαμὰ χαλᾷ κακῶν Ib. 256 (where the Schol. remarks συνήθης αὐτῷ ἢ φωνῇ); (and in the same sense absol., Soph. O. C. 203, 840); χ. φρονήματος Eur. Fr. 724; τῆς ὑργίης Ar. Av. 383 (v. supr. I. 7); χ. τινι τῆς ἀρχῆς Plat. Meno 86 E, cf. Plut. Lycurg. 7. 2. c. dat., χ. τινι to give way or yield to any one, to be indulgent to him, ῥάρον him, εἰ τοῖσιν .. κτείνουσιν ἀλλήλους χαλᾷς Aesch. Eum. 219; χάλα τοκεῖσιν Eur. Hec. 403; absol. to give way, εἶκεν ὕδου χαλῶντα τοῖς κακίοισιν Id. Ion 637; c. inf. to concede, Plat. Soph. 242 E. 3. absol. to remit, to grow slack or weak, ἐπειδὴν αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι χαλάσωσι Id. Rep. 329 C; χαλάσει ὁ παγετός Hipp. Aër. 285; ὑδὸν Acut. 356. b. as Medic. term, κοιλίη ὑγρὰ χαλᾷ the bowels are relaxed, Galen.; and so in Pass., v. Foës. Occ. Hipp.

χαλβάνη, ἡ, Lat. galbānum, the resinous juice or gum of a Syrian umbelliferous plant, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 2., 7. 2, Plut. 2. 1009 F, Diosc. 3. 97, etc.—(Prob. the Hebrew chelbēnah.)

χαλβάνις, ἰδος, ἡ, of or belonging to χαλβάνη, ῥίζα Nic. Th. 938. χαλβανόεις, εσσα, εν, of or from χαλβάνη, ῥίζα Nic. Al. 568. χῆλβάνον, τό, late form of χαλβάνη, like Lat. galbanum, v. Dind. Steph. Thes.

Χαλδαῖζω, to follow the Chaldaean fashion, speech, or creed, Philo 1. 581. Χαλδαῖος, ὁ, a Chaldaean, Hdt. 7. 63, Soph. Fr. 564, etc. II. an astrologer, caster of nativities, since the Chaldaeans were much given to such pursuits, Arist. Fr. 30, Cic. Divin. 1. 1, cf. Hdt. 1. 181, Arr. An. 7. 17, Juven. 6. 553., 10. 94:—Χαλδαία (sc. γῆ), ἡ, Chaldaea, Steph. B., Ptol.:—Χαλδαϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the Chaldees, Ath. 529 F, Joseph., etc.:—Χαλδαῖστί, Adv. in the Chaldee tongue, v. l. Dan. 2. 26.

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μενος χαλεπαίνει Il. 16. 386, cf. Od. 5. 147., 16. 114., 19. 83; so, χ. τῷ ποταμῷ Hdt. 1. 189, cf. Thuc. 8. 92, Plat., Xen., etc.; αἱ [κύνες] τοῖς λίθοις, οἷς ἂν βληθῶσι, χαλεπαίνουσι Plat. Rep. 469 E:—also foll. by a Prep., χ. ἐπὶ τινὶ to be angry at a thing, Od. 18. 415., 20. 323; πρὸς τι Thuc. 2. 22, 59; πρὸς τινα Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 1:—also c. dupl. dat. pers. et rei, χ. τινὶ τοῖς εἰρημένους to be angry with him for his words, Id. An. 5. 5, 24:—rarely, like χολοῦσθαι, etc., c. gen. causae, ὧν ἐμοὶ χολοπαίνετε, τούτων τοῖς θεοῖς χάριν εἰδέναι Ib. 7. 6, 32; so, χ. ὑπὲρ τινος Luc. Indoct. 25:—foll. by a relat., χαλ. ὅτι .. Xen. An. 1. 5, 14; χαλ. εἰ .. Plut. Camill. 8, etc.

II. to provoke to anger, χαλεπαίνει ὁ ὀργιζόμενος Arist. Poët. 17, 3:—Pass. to be embittered or provoked, much like the Act. χαλεπανθῆναι τινι, ὅτι .. against one, Xen. An. 4. 6, 2, Cyr. 3. 1, 38; πρὸς τινα Ib. 5. 2, 18. III. in Pass. also, to be regarded with anger, to be treated harshly, ἐλεείσθαι .. μᾶλλον εἰκός ἐστὶ πού .. ἢ χαλεπαίνεσθαι Plat. Rep. 337 A.—Cf. χαλέπτω.—Never used in Trag.

χάλεπ-ηρης, ἐς, poët. for χαλεπός, ἀεθλον Mimnerm. II. χαλεπός, ἡ, ὄν, answers nearly to the Lat. *difficilis* (δ ἂν μὴ ῥάδιον ἦ ἀλλὰ διὰ πολλῶν πραγμάτων γίγνηται Plat. Prot. 341 D, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 27), in various relations:

1. in Hom. mostly in reference to the feelings, *hard to bear, painful, sore, grievous*, epith. of κεραυνός, Il. 14. 417; θύελλα 21. 335; ἄνεμοι Od. 12. 286; πόνος 23. 250; ἄλγος, πένθος 2. 193., 6. 169; γῆρας Il. 8. 103; ἄλλῃ Od. 10. 464; so, χ. ἄθλος Hes. Th. 800; ἔρις Pind. N. 10. 135; ἄλλα χαλεπώτερα Hdt. 6. 40; and in Att., χ. πνεῦμα Aesch. Supp. 165; δὴ Id. Theb. 228; χαλεπώτατα [πράγματα] Soph. Tr. 1273; ξυμφορά Eur. Hipp. 767; νόσος, πλάνη, πενία, etc., Xen. Symp. 4, 37, Plat. Soph. 245 E, etc.; ἡ ἐσβολὴ αὐτῆ χαλεπωτάτῃ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐγένετο Thuc. 3. 26; [θώρακες] δύσφοροι καὶ χ., of ill-fitting cuirasses, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 13; τὸ χαλεπὸν τοῦ πνεύματος the severity of the wind, Id. An. 4. 5, 4; τὰ χαλεπὰ hardships, sufferings, opp. to τὰ τερπνὰ, τὰ ἡδέα, Id. Mem. 2. 1, 23, etc.; τερπνῶν χαλεπῶν τε κρίσις Pind. Fr. 96.

2. *hard to do or deal with, difficult, troublesome, irksome, ἐργον, πρᾶγμα*, etc., Ar. Eq. 516, Thuc., etc.; χαλεπὰ τὰ καλὰ, a proverb attributed to Solon; χαλεπὸν δ βίος Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 1, cf. Plat. Symp. 176 D:—c. inf. act., like the Lat. supine in *u*, χαλεπῆ τοι ἐγὼ μένος ἀντιφέρεσθαι = χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ μοι ἀντιφέρεσθαι σοι Il. 21. 482; so, χαλεποὶ δὲ θεοὶ φαίνεσθαι ἐναργεῖς 20. 131; χαλεπὸν δέ τ' ὀρύσσειν [τὸ μῶλυ] Od. 10. 305; χ. ἀντίασαι Pind. N. 10. 135; χ. προσπολεμεῖν ὁ βασιλεύς Isocr. 69 A, cf. Thuc. 7. 51; χ. ξυγγενέσθαι Plat. Rep. 330 C, cf. 412 B, 502 C; χ. πάσχειν Id. Crito 49 B; but also c. inf. pass., χαλεπὸς διαγνώσθηναι καὶ δεῖχθῆναι Antipho 115. 5, cf. Hes. Sc. 386:—χαλεπὸν [ἐστὶ] c. inf., 'tis *hard, difficult* to do, Il. 21. 184, Od. 4. 651; also c. acc. et inf., 'tis *difficult* for one to do .., Il. 16. 620, Od. 20. 313; or c. dat. et inf., Il. 21. 184, Od. 11. 156.

3. *dangerous, λυμὴν* 19. 189; θάλασσα Thuc. 4. 24, cf. Xen. An. 3. 2, 2. 4. of ground, *difficult, rugged, χωρία χ. καὶ πετρώδη* Thuc. 4. 9; χ. ὕδός Id. 5. 58; χαλεπὴ .. καὶ προσάντης .. ὕδός ἐστιν Anaxandr. Incert. 5; χ. πρόσοδος Xen. An. 5. 2, 3; πορεία Ih. 5. 6, 10; σταθμός Ib. 4. 5, 3; χ. χωρίον a place *difficult to take*, Ib. 4. 8, 2; ληφθῆναι χ. Arist. Phys. 2. 4, 16.

II. of persons, *hard to deal with, angry, cruel, savage, harsh, severe, stern, strict*, (opp. to πρᾶος, Plat. Crito 49 B, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 11), βασιλεύς, δαίμων, etc., Od. 2. 232., 19. 201; χαλεποὶ τε καὶ ἄγριοι 8. 575; c. dat. pers. *cruel or harsh to or towards one*, 17. 388, cf. Thuc. 8. 1; χαλεπώτερος a *more bitter enemy*, Id. 3. 40; χαλεπώτατοι *most difficult to deal with, most dangerous or troublesome*, Ib. 42, cf. 7. 21; χαλεπώτεροι πάροικοι Id. 3. 113; χαλεπὸν γε θυγατῆρ κτήμα Menand. Ἀλ. 6:—c. dat., χ. εἶναί τινι Thuc. 8. 1, etc.; πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 375 C, Arist. Pol. 7. 7, 7; περί or πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 498 A, Xen. Cyn. 5, 17, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι Theocr. 22. 145; also c. part. χ. ἦν τὸ δίκαιον φυλάσσων *strict* in .., Hdt. 1. 100.

b. so. of words, χαλεπῶ ἠνέπαπε μύθῳ Il. 2. 245, etc.; ἐρεθίζέμεν αἰεὶ μύθοισιν χ. Od. 17. 395; χ. ὀνειδέα, ὀμοκλαί Il. 3. 438, Od. 17. 189; φῆμις 14. 239; μῆνις Il. 5. 178 c. esp. of judges, ἦν τὸ δίκαιον φυλάσσων χ. Hdt. 1. 100, cf. Plat. Criti. 107 D, Dem. 528. 10; see the character of Alcibiades in Andoc. 33. 43 sq.; (so, χ. ἀρχῆ Thuc. 1. 77; τιμωρία Plat. Apol. 39 C; νόμοι Id. Hipp. Mi. 372 A, Dem. 941. 3. d. of *savage animals*, Xen. An. 5. 8, 24, Cyn. 10, 23; of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 20, cf. 40; [θηρία] χ. τὰς φύσεις Plat. Polit. 274 B; cf. χαλεπότης II. 2.

2. *ill-tempered, angry, testy, χ. καὶ δύσκολος* Ar. Vesp. 942, cf. Isocr. 389 C; ὀργῆν χαλεπός Hdt. 3. 131; so, χαλεπῆ τῆ χειρὶ with a *rough hand*, Ar. Lys. 1116. 3. of plants, *hurtful to the soil*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 9, 3.

B. Adv. χαλεπῶς, *hardly, with difficulty*, Lat. *aegre*, διαγνῶναι χ. ἦν ἄνδρα ἕκαστον 'twas possible, *but with difficulty*, to distinguish, Il. 7. 424; χ. δέ σ' ἔολπα τὸ βέξειν 20. 186; χ. κε φύγοις Hes. Op. 686; χ. ἂν Ἑλληνας Πέρσησι μούνοισι μάχεσθαι Hdt. 7. 103; χ. ὀργὰς μεταβάλλουσι Eur. Med. 121; χ. γνῶναι Antipho 121. 17; χ. εὐρίσκειν, opp. to ῥαδίως μανθάνειν, Isocr. 5 E, cf. 11 E; οὐ or μὴ χαλ. without *much ado*, like ῥαδίως, Thuc. 1. 2., 7. 81, etc.

2. *hardly, scarcely, δοκέω .. χ. ἂν Ἑλληνας Πέρσησι μάχεσθαι* Hdt. 7. 103; χ. παρὰ τοῖς ἐχθροῖς εὐρεθήσεται Lys. 181. 31; χ. ἂν πείσαιμι Plat. Phaedo 84 D.

3. in Att., χ. ἔχει = *χολοπῶν ἐστὶ*, Thuc. 3. 53; c. acc. et inf., Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 6. 4. *painfully, miserably, χαλεπώτερον, -ώτατα* (ἦν Plat. Rep. 579 D, cf. Legg. 925 D; ἐν τοῖς χαλεπώτατα διάγειν Thuc. 7. 71.

II. of persons, *angrily, cruelly, bitterly, harshly, severely*, χ. τιμωρεῖσθαι Thuc. 3. 46; ἀποκρίνεσθαι Id. 5. 42, cf. Eur. Hipp. 203, Ar. Pl. 60, Plat. Phaedr. 269 A:—χ. φέρειν τι, like Lat. *aegre ferre*, Thuc. 2. 16, Plat. Rep. 330 A, etc.; χ. φέρειν τινὶ Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 29, An. 1. 3, 3; ἐπὶ τινι Id. Hell. 7. 4, 21, Dion. H. 3.

50; also, χ. φέρειν τινός Thuc. 2. 62; also, χ. λαμβάνεσθαι τινος Hdt. 2. 121, 4; χ. λαμβάνειν περί τινος Thuc. 6. 61.

2. often in the phrase χ. ἔχειν, to be *angry*, Xen. An. 6. 4, 16, etc.; τινὶ with one, Id. Hell. 1. 5, 16; πρὸς τι at a thing, Isocr. 27 B, 37 C; πρὸς τινα, v. sub παγχαλέπως; χ. ἔχειν τινὶ ἐπὶ τινι with a person for a thing, Dem. 498. 10, cf. Plut. Cic. 43; χ. διακείσθαι πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 500 B; χ. διατεθῆναι ἐπὶ τινι Plut. Pericl. 36. b. χ. ἔχειν, also, to be in a *bad way*, Lat. *male se habere*, χ. ἔχω ὑπὸ τοῦ ποτοῦ Plat. Symp. 176 A, cf. Theaet. 142 B.—Beside the regul. Comp. χαλεπώτερον (Thuc. 1. 77., 7. 50, Plat., etc.) we have -τέρως, Thuc. 8. 40: Sup. χαλεπώτατα Id. 7. 71., 8. 95, Plat., etc.

χάλεπότης, ἡ, *difficulty, ruggedness, τῶν χωρίων* Thuc. 4. 12, 33. 2. of words, *difficulty*, Arist. An. Post. 2. 10, 1, cf. Plat. Soph. 254 A.

II. mostly of persons, *difficulty, harshness, rigour, severity*, opp. to ῥαστώνη, Plat. Criti. 107 C, Legg. 902 C; ἡ τοῦ σοφιστοῦ χ. Id. Soph. 254 A; τρόπων χ. Id. Legg. 929 D; τῆς πολιτείας Isocr. 70 A; and absol., Thuc. 1. 84, etc.; of the Lacedaemonians, Isocr. 251 C; χαλεπότητι κολόζειν Id. 19 D; μετὰ χαλεπότητος ἀκούειν Id. 314 B; of the laws of Draco, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 13:—in pl., opp. to πρᾶότητες, Isocr. 106 A. 2. *ill-temper, vice*, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 3, 10; cf. χαλεπός A. II. 1. d.

χάλεπτύς, ὄσ, ἡ, Ion. for foreg., Hesych.

χάλεπτω, fut. ψω, Causal of χαλεπαίνω; to *oppress, depress, crush, εἶρεσθαι δὲ θεῶν ὅστις σε χαλέπτει* Od. 4. 423; ῥέα δὲ βριάοντα χαλέπτει Hes. Op. 5; πιέζειν καὶ χ. Plut. 2. 384 B.

II. to provoke, *enrage, irritate, τινά Anth. P. 5. 263:—Pass., χαλεφθεῖς τινι enraged at one*, Theogn. 155, cf. Call. Cer. 49; χαλέπτεσθαι τινὶ τινος with one for a thing, App. Civ. 3. 43; χαλέπτεο πένθει θυμὸν Q. Sm. 3. 780; συγγνώθι μοι καὶ μὴ χαλεφθῆς Com. Anon. 47:—Med., χαλεψαμένης Ἀφροδίτης Dion. P. 484, Ar. Rh. 1. 1341, cf. Nic. Th. 309.

2. rarely intr. to be *angry, vexed, τινὶ at a person or thing*, Bion 17. 2.—Poët. word, used sometimes in late Prose: cf. χαλεπαίνω.

Χαλεστραῖον, v. sub Χαλαστραῖος.

χαλία, ἡ, = ἡσυχία, Hesych.

χαλίδιον, τό, a *tablet*, Hesych.

χάλιδο-φόρος, ον, a *curbearer*, Inscr. Messen. in C. I. 1297.

χαλικο-λόγος, ὁ, a *rubble-wall builder* (?), C. I. 9183.

χάλικραῖος, α, ον, = sq., Nic. Al. 29; who also has a Comp. χαλικρότερος, Ib. 59, 626, as from the root χαλικρός, cf. Lob. Paral. 42.

χάλικρητος, ον, poët. for ἀκρατος, *unmixed, μέθυ Archil. 64; σπονδαί Aesch. Fr. 388; νᾶμα Anth. P. 5. 294, 6.*

χάλικῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) in *small masses*, Theophr. Lap. 65.

χάλικωμα, τό, (χάλιξ) in pl. *rubble*, Lat. *caementa*, Gloss.

χαλιμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a *drunken woman, ἡ ὑπὸ μέθης χαλωμένη*, acc. to Eust. 1471. 3, cf. χάλικρητος; Hesych. also has χαλιμάδες· ἀναίσχυντοι καὶ θρασεῖαι; and E. M. expl. it as an epith. of Bacchantes, τὰς χαλωμένας εἰς συνουσίαν. Suid. has χαλίμα (l. χαλιμάς)· ἡ πόρνη:—lastly, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 473 cites Aesch. (Fr. 388) as calling the Bacchantes χαλιμάς (v. l. χαλίδας), where Herm. would restore χαλ-ειμάδας, laxi-vestes, cf. Eur. Bacch. 935.—The Verb χαλιμάζω is cited in E. M. = τὸ

περὶ τὰς συνουσίας πείθεσθαι.

χάλινᾶγωγέω, to *guide with or as with a bridle, to bridle*, Luc. Salt. 70, Tyrann. 4, Ep. Jac. 1. 26., 3. 2.

χάλιναγωγία, ἡ, a *guiding as by a rein, τῶν παθῶν Simplfc.*

χάλιν-αγωγός, ὄν, *guiding as with a bridle*, Jo. Chrys.

χαλινάριον, τό, Dim. of χαλινός, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 80; in Schol. Il. 4. 142 to expl. παρήϊον.

χάλιν-εργάτης, ον, ὁ, a *bridle-maker*, Theod. Prodr.

χάλινεῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, *bridling*, epith. of Athena, *who bridled Pegasus* for Bellerophon, Paus. 2. 4, 1 and 5.

χαλινό-ποικῆ (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, *the art of making bridles*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 1, 4 (v. l. -ποιητικῆ).

χάλινορ-ράφης, οὐ, ὁ, a *bridle-slitcher, harness-maker*, Theod. Prodr.

χάλινός, ὁ, heterog. pl. χαλινά Ar. Rh. 4. 1607, Opp. II. 1. 191, Plut., etc.: (v. sub fin.):—a *bridle, bit, ἐν δὲ χαλινὸς γαμφηλῆς ἔβαλον* Il. 19. 393 (nowhere else in Hom.); χαλινὸν ἐμβαλεῖν γναθοῖς Eur. Alc. 492; χ. ἔξαιρειν Xen. Eq. 3, 2:—of the horse, χ. οὐκ ἐπίσταται φέρειν (where it is used metaph. of Cassandra), Aesch. Ag. 1066; δέχεσθαι λαμβάνειν Xen. Eq. 3, 2., 6, 10; ἔχειν Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 5; χ. ἐνδακείν to *chomp the bit*, Plat. Phaedr. 254 D:—of the rider, τὸν χ. δίδοναι to *give a horse the rein, slacken the reins*, Xen. Eq. 10, 12; ὅπως σπᾶν, συνέχειν Plat. Phaedr. 254 E, Luc. D. D. 25. 1; εἰς ἄκρον τὸ στόμα καθίναί Xen. Eq. 6, 9; cf. χαλαίνω, χαλώω I. 4.—In Poll. 1. 148, χαλινός is expl. to be the *bit*, opp. to the reins (ἡνία); so, ἡνίας τε .. καὶ χ. Plat. Rep. 601 C; κατὰ τὸν κυνόδοντα ἐμβάλλεται ὁ χ. Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 13; so also Aesch. Theb. 123, Soph. O. C. 1067; but in Hdt. 1. 215 it is expressly distinguished from στόμιον, cf. 3. 118., 4. 64; and so in Aesch. Theb. 207, Xen. Eq. 6, 9., 10, 9, etc.; so, Ibid. 6, it may be taken of *the whole bridle*, though the description applies mainly to *the bit*. The several parts are distinctly given, Ib. 6, 7.

2. metaph. of *anything which curbs, restrains or compels*, as an anchor is ναὺς χαλ., Pind. P. 4. 42; so, χ. λινόδετοι = χαλινωτήρια Eur. I. T. 1043; παρθενίας χ. λύνειν of the virgin zone, Pind. I. 8 (7). 95; χαλινοῖς ἐν πετρίνοισι, of Prometheus' bonds, Aesch. Pr. 561; Διὸς χ., of the will of Zeus, Ib. 672; χαλινῶν ἀναύδω μένει, of forcible constraint, Id. Ag. 238; πολλῶν χαλινῶν ἔργον, i. e. it requires much skill and force to guide, Soph. Fr. 712; τῷ δῆμῳ ἐμβαλῶν χ. ὕβρεως a *bridle to curb their violence*, Plut. Comp. Pericl. 1, cf. Luc. Hermot. 82; χ. τῆς γλώσσης Plut. 2. 613 C; τῶν ὀμμάτων Philostr. 242.

II. generally, a *strap or thong*, Eur. Cycl. 461.

III. part of the *tackling*

of a ship, Inscr. in Böckh Seewesen pp. 157 sq. IV. in pl. the corners of the horse's mouth, where the bit rests, Poll. 2. 90; also of a pian, Nic. Al. 117, 223, Cael. Aurel. 2. the venomous fangs of serpents, from their position in the mouth, Nic. Th. 234. (Cf. Skt. *khalīnas, khalinas* (a bridle-bit); v. Curt. 564.)

χάλινο-στροφέω, to turn, guide with the bridle, Manass. Chron. 516S. χάλινοργός, ὁ, a bridle-maker, Schow Charta Mus. Borg. p. 109. χάλινο-φάγος [ᾶ], ὄν, champfing the bit, Call. Lav. Pall. 12. χάλινώω, fut. ὠσω, to bridle or bit a horse, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 27, An. 3. 4, 35, Hell. 7. 2, 21; and in Pass., Id. Eq. 5, 1, Polyb., etc. II. metaph. to curb, bridle, check, τὴν ναῦν Philostr. 114; τὴν ὀργήν, τὸν θυμόν, etc., Pseudo-Phocyl. 57, Themist., etc.; τὸ φιλόφωνον κοῖ λαλόν Plut. 2. 967 B:—Pass., to be bridled, curbed, ὑπὸ τοῦ λόγου Philostr. 170, cf. Plut. Arat. 38; absol. to be tongue-tied, Foës. Occ. Hipp. χάλινωσις, εως, ἡ, a bridling, Xen. Eq. 3, 11, Poll. 1. 184. χάλινωτέον, verb. Adj. one must bridle or curb, Clem. Al. 285. χάλινωτήρια (sc. ὄπλα), τά, of ships, cables or ropes to moor them to the shore, Eur. Hec. 539, cf. Opp. H. 1. 359, Nonn. D. 3. 20. χάλιξ [ᾶ], ἴκος, ὁ and ἡ, a small stone, pebble, in pl., Arist. Fr. 205; ἐστρωμένη χάλιξιν ὁδὸς Luc. Trag. 225, cf. Plut. 2. 690 E, etc. 2. often as collect. in sing., gravel, rubble, Lat. *caementum*, used in building, Thuc. 1. 93, Plut. Cim. 13; τῇ χ. καταμίξαντες τὴν ἀμμοκονίαν, so as to make concrete, Strab. 245; so also in pl., Ar. Av. 839. (Cf. Lat. *calx, calculus*; v. Curt. Et. Gr. p. 417.) χάλις [ᾶ], ἴος, ὁ, sheer wine, Lat. *merum*, Hippon. 72, Eust. 1471. 2, Hesych.; cf. χαλίκρητος, χαλιδόφορος, χαλιμάς. II. = χαλίφρων, Hesych., who also cites χαλίστος. (From χαλάω, as Λυαῖος from λύω.) χάλιφρονέω, to be lightminded, opp. to σάφρων, Od. 23. 13. χάλιφροσύνη, ἡ, levity, thoughtlessness, Od. 16. 310, in pl. χάλι-φρων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (χάλις) light-headed, light-minded, thoughtless, joined with νήπιος, Od. 4. 371., 19. 530; of Bacchus (cf. χάλις), Anth. P. 2. 517:—opp. to σάφρων, πυκινόφρων. II. of yielding temper, pliable, χ. νεύματα κούρης Musaeus 117. χαλκ-άνθεμον, τό, = χρυσάνθεμον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 58. χάλκ-ανθον, τό, a solution of blue vitriol (sulphate of copper), used for ink and for shoemakers' blacking, Lat. *chalcanthum*, Diosc. 5. 114, Plin. 34. 32;—but both writers seem to have confounded sulphate of copper (blue) with sulphate of iron (green), just as the modern name vitriol has been applied to each:—also χάλκανθος, ὁ and ἡ, Galen.; and χαλκανθές, τό, Strab. 163, 648:—Adj. χαλκανθώδης, ες, like χάλκανθον, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 279 Matth.—This must not be confounded with χαλκοῦ ἄνθος, v. sub χαλκός III. χαλκ-άρματος, ὄν, with brassen chariot, epith. of Ares, Pind. P. 4. 155. χαλκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = χρυσάνθεμον, Diosc. 4. 58. χάλκ-ασπις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, with brassen shield, of warriors, Pind. O. 9. 80, Eur. H. F. 795; as epith. of Ares, Pind. I. 7. (6). 35, Eur. I. A. 764; of Hercules, Soph. Ph. 726; of the Sun, C. I. 5115. II. οἱ χ. a corps in the Maced. army, Ath. 194 D. III. of one who ran the armed footrace (ὄπλιτοδρόμος), Pind. P. 9. 1. χαλκ-έγχης, ες, with brassen lance, Eur. Tro. 143. (The correct accent seems to be χαλκεγχής, v. Hesych., cf. δολικεγχής.) χαλκεία, ἡ, the smith's art, smith's work, *ars ferraria*, opp. to τεκτονική (joiner's work), Hipp. Art. 820, Plat. Prot. 324 E, Symp. 197 B. χαλκείον, ἴον, -ήιον, τό, a smith's shop, forge, smithy, Hdt. 1. 68, Hipp. Art. 897, Andoc. 6. 23, Plat. Euthyd. 300 B; cf. χαλκεύς. II. = χαλκίον (q. v.): 1. a copper, caldron, pot, Hdt. 4. 81, 152, Plat. Prot. 329 A: esp. the copper in baths, also called ἐπιστάτης, ἱππολέβης, Theophr. Char. 9; cf. χαλκός II. 2. 2. a copper instrument, Hipp. Aër. 291. 3. a concave metal reflector in a lamp, Xen. Symp. 7. 4; cf. χαλκός II. 3. 4. a bronze structure, Paus. 2. 22, 2. III. τὰ χαλκεῖα (sc. ἱερά), at Athens, a festival at the end of the month Pyanepsion, Phanod., Hyperid., al., ap. Harpocr., cf. Poll. 7. 105, Welcker Tril. p. 290. χάλκειος and χάλκηιος, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. for χάλκεος, of copper or bronze, brassen, ἐγγεῖ χάλκειω II. 3. 380; αἰχμὴ χάλκειη 4. 461; αὐγὴ χάλκειη gleam of brass, 13. 341; χάλκηια ὄπλα Od. 3. 433; χάλκηιος δόμος, = χαλκείον, a forge, 18. 328; χάλκειος θῶκος Hes. Op. 491; χάλκειον γένος, of the Age of brass, Ib. 143:—only once in Trag., χάλκειον κάρα, Soph. Fr. 482 (where prob. χάλκεον ought to be restored); χάλκειος σφαῖρα in Sext. Emp. M. 7. 376 is prob. taken from some Poet. II. as Subst., χάλκειος, ἡ, a plant like a thistle, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4. 3. χαλκ-ἐλάτος, ὄν, poet. for χαλκήλατος, πέλεκυς Pind. O. 7. 66; θάλαμοι Anth. P. 5. 217; σάλπιγξ C. I. 3765; εἰκὼν Ib. 4380 m. 15. χαλκ-εμβολάς, ἄδος, poet. fem. of sq., ναῦς Eur. I. A. 1320. χαλκ-εμβολος, ὄν, with brassen beak, Diod. 14. 59; ἀπηναι Poëta ap. Dion. H. Comp. 17, Plut.; also χαλκέμβολοι (absol.) as the name of a special kind of ship, Plut. Ant. 35. χαλκ-ένδυτος, ὄν, brass-clad, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1130. χαλκ-έντερος, ὄν, of brassen bowels, applied by Suid. to the Grammarian Didymus, who wrote 3500 books acc. to Ath. 139 C. χαλκ-εντής, ες, brass-armed, πόλεμος Pind. N. 1. 23; ατρατιά 11. 45. χαλκεο-γόμφος, ὄν, brass-riveted, δῶμα Simon. 44. 7. χαλκεό-θυμος, ὄν, = χαλκεοκάρδιος, Tzetz. Hom. 325. χαλκεο-θώραξ, ἴον, -θώραξ, ἡκος, ὁ, ἡ, with brassen breastplate, II. 4. 448., 8. 62; cf. χαλκοθώραξ. χαλκεο-κάρδιος, ὄν, with heart of brass, cui robur et aes triplex circa pectus, Theocr. 13. 5. χαλκεο-μήστρω, ὁ, skilled in arms, χαλκεομήστορος Ἐκτορος, restored by Burges in Eur. Tro. 271 from Hesych. (who has χαλκεομίστωρ Ἰσχυροφόρος, i. e., prob., χαλκεομήστορος Ἰσχυρόφρονος): the MSS. give χαλκεομίτορος:—cf. δορμήστρω, ἐντεσιμήστρω.

χαλκεο-μίτρας, ἴον, -ης, ὁ, = χαλκομίτρας, Q. Sm. 1. 274:—also τὸβ. I. in Tzetz. Ante-Hom. 28, for χαλκεομίτορος. Cf. χαλκομίτρας. χαλκεό-νωτος, ὄν, with back of brass, κύμβαλα Noum. D. 10. 388. χαλκεό-πεζος, ὄν, brass-footed, Anth. P. 9. 140. χαλκέ-οπλος, ὄν, with arms or armour of brass, Eur. Hel. 693. χάλκεος, εἶα, ἴον, -ῆς (in Honi. always εἶη), εὐν: also εὐς, εὐν II. 18. 222 (ὅσα χάλκεον Αἰακίδαο, where Zenod. χάλκην as dissyll.), Hdt., and sometimes in Trag.: but the true Att. form seems to be χαλκοῦς, ἡ, οὐν (not χάλκους, cf. σιδήρεος); Ep. also χάλκειος, χάλκηιος, v. sub χάλκειος: (χαλκός). Of copper or bronze, brassen, Lat. *aeneus, aeneus, ovidius, dōmos, τεῖχος* II. 8. 15., 18. 371, Od. 10. 4, etc.; cf. οὐρανός; so, χ. καὶ ἀδαμοντίνοις τείχεσι Aeschin. 65. 33;—esp. of arms and armour, ἐγχος, ξίφος, II. 3. 317, 335; σάκος 7. 220; θώραξ, χιτῶν 13. 398, 440; ἔντεα 18. 131, etc.; of implements, χ. κληῖς Od. 21. 6; ἄρων II. 13. 30; κύκλα 5. 723; so in Trag., λέβητος χάλκεου Aesch. Cho. 686, cf. Eur. Cycl. 392; χάλκειοι κάδοις and χολκείοι δρεπόνιοι (in a lyr. passage) Soph. Fr. 479; but in Att. mostly contr., χαλκοῖς βάθροισι Id. O. C. 1591; χάλκης ὑπαὶ σάλπιγγος Id. El. 711; χάλκης ἐκ δέλτου Id. Tr. 684; χάλκοις ὄπλοισι Eur. Phoen. 1359; and so always in Prose. b. of statues, χ. Ζεὺς, χ. Ποσειδῶν a bronze statue of . . . Hdt. 9. 81; χ. ταῦρος Pind. P. 1. 185; ἡ χάλκη Ἀθηνᾶ Dem. 428. 15; ὁ στρατηγός ὁ χάλκοῦς Andoc. 6. 16; χάλκεον ἰσάναί τινά (v. sub ἰσάναί III. 1, ἀνίστημι I. 4); ἀξίος σταθῆναι χάλκοῦς Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 9; στήλη ἐφ' ἧς ὁ στρατηγός ἐστὶν ὁ χάλκοῦς Andoc. 6. 15; cf. χάλκη. c. χ. ἀγών a contest for a shield of brass, Pind. N. 10. 40. 2. metaph. brassen, i. e. hard, stout, strong, χάλκεος Ἄρης II. 5. 704, etc., unless this is better understood of his brassen armour, (cf. χαλκάρματος, χάλκασπις), as it certainly must in the case of the χάλκεοι ἄνδρες in Orac. ap. Hdt. 2. 152; so, χ. στονόεντ' ὄμαδον Pind. I. 8 (7). 55:—but the metaphorical sense is certain in χάλκεον ἦτορ, a heart of brass, II. 2. 490; ὄψ χ. 18. 222; so, χάλκεον ὄξυ βοᾶν Hes. Sc. 243; χ. ὕπνος, i. e. the sleep of death, Virg. *ferreus somnus*, II. 11. 241; χάλκειοι νῶτοις, of Atlas, Eur. Ion 1. 3. χάλκη μοῖα, a boy's game, a sort of blind-man's-buff, Poll. 9. 122. II. as Subst., v. sub χαλκοῦς. [χάλκεοι is used as dissyll. in Hes. Op. 149; and some Edd. write χάλκειοι etc. in Trag., where others χαλκοῖς, v. Dind. Eur. Phoen. 1359.] χαλκεο-τευχής, ες, armed in brass, Eur. Supp. 999, where most MSS. χαλκοτευχής against the metre. χαλκεο-τέχνης, ὄν, ὁ, worker in metal, smith, Ep. Gr. 269; of Hephaestus, Q. Sm. 2. 440. χαλκεό-φωνος, ὄν, with voice of brass, i. e. ringing strong and clear, of Stentor, II. 5. 785; of Cerberus, Hes. Th. 311; cf. χαλκοβόας. χάλκευμα, τό, anything made of brass, e. g. an axe or sword, Aesch. Cho. 576. 2. in pl. brassen bonds, Id. Fr. 19. χαλκεύς, εὐς, ὁ: pl. χαλκεῖς, Att. -ῆς Ar. Av. 490, Plat. Rep. 370 D, Ep. -ῆες (v. infr.): acc. χαλκείας Plat. Symp. 221 E, Rep. 428 D, χαλκεῖς Plut. 2. 214 A:—a worker in copper, a copper-smith, brasier, opp. to τέκτων, a joiner (Plat. Rep. 370 D), ἦν [ἀσπίδα] χαλκεὺς ἤλασεν II. 12. 295, etc.; μίτρη, τὴν χάλκης κάμον ἄνδρες 4. 187, 216. 2. generally, a worker in metal, a goldsmith, at least the χρυσοκόπος (Od. 3. 425) is called χαλκεύς (432):—a worker in iron, cf. Od. 9. 391 with 393; and, as iron superseded all other metals for common use, χαλκεύς came to be used for σιδηρεὺς, a blacksmith, smith (χ. καλεῖται ὁ τὸν σίδηρον ἐργαζόμενος Arist. Poët. 25, 21), Hdt. 1. 68, Ar. I. c., Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 17; ἀνὴρ χ. Hdt. 4. 200; χ. χαλκοῦ καὶ σιδήρου LXX (Gen. 4. 22); cf. χαλκός, χαλκεία, χαλκείον. II. a sea-fish, with a black spot behind (the dory?), Opp. H. 1. 133; different from the χαλκίς Ath. 328 D. χαλκευτέον, verb. Adj. one must forge, σίδηρον Clem. Al. 189. χαλκευτήριον, τό, = χαλκείον, Gloss. χαλκευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = χαλκεύς, χ. ὕμνων Anth. P. 7. 34. χαλκευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the smith's art, ἔργα Xen. Vect. 4. 6; τὸ χ. πῦρ, opp. to τὸ μαγειρικόν, Arist. de Spir. 9, 2. II. skilled in metal-working, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 7:—ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the smith's art or trade, Lat. *ars ferraria*, Id. Occ. 1, 1, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 13, G. A. 5. 8, 12. χαλκευτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. wrought of metal: metaph., στίχος Πιερίδων χ. ἐπ' ἄκμοισι Anth. P. 7. 409. χαλκεύω, to make of copper or (generally) of metal, to forge, δαίδαλα πολλά II. 18. 400; ξίφος Soph. Aj. 1034, Plat., etc.; τὸν χάλκεια χ. to work him on the anvil, Plat. Euthyd. 301 D; metaph., ψευδεῖ πρὸς ἄκμονι χάλκευε γλῶσσαν Pind. P. 1. 167:—in strict med. sense, πίδαχας χάλκεύεται αὐτῷ Theogn. 539; χάλκευθε μνησκούς φορεῖν Ar. Av. 1114; ἐχάλκευσάτο κράνη . . . ὄλοαίδηρα Plut. Cam. 40:—Pass. to be wrought or forged, ἐξ ἀδάμαντος ἢ σιδάρου κεχάλκευται Pind. Fr. 88; ἀφ' ὀπῶν τάλαντων κεχ. at the cost of . . . Luc. Jup. Trag. 11; τῶν κεχάλκευμένων πρὸς ἀπώλειαν ὕλων Diod. 17. 58; metaph., ἐπὶ τοῖς δεδεμένοις χάλκεύεται [ταῦτα] these arms are being forged against . . . Ar. Eq. 469. II. absol. to be a smith, work as a smith, ply the hammer, Ar. Pl. 163, 513, Thuc. 3. 88, Plat. Rep. 396 A; τὸ χάλκευειν the smith's art, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 22. χαλκῶν, ἄνος, ὁ, Ep. for χάλκειον, a forge, smithy, Βῆ δ' ἔμεν ἐς χάλκῶνα [where εω must be pronounced as one syll.], Od. 8. 273, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 41. χάλκη, ἡ, = κάλχη, Hesych. II. an unknown kind of flower, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 C, cf. Schol. Ther. 257. χάλκη (sc. εἰκὼν), ἡ, a bronze statue, Diog. L. 9. 39., 10. 9. χαλκηδόνιον, τό, another name for στίμμι, Diosc. Noth. 5. 99. χαλκηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, a precious stone, *chalcidony*, Apoc. 21. 19.

χαλκήεις, εσσα, εν, *brasen*, τεύχεα Christod. Ecphr. 58.
χαλκήιον, χαλκήιος, v. sub χαλκείον, -ειος.
χαλκήλατος, ον, (ἐλαύνω) *forged out of brass, of beaten brass*, κώδωνες, σάκος Aesch. Theb. 386, 539; πλάστιγγ Id. Cho. 290; σκάφη Id. Fr. 224; ὄπλα Soph. Fr. 314; λέβης Ib. 68; ἀσπίς Eur. Bacch. 799, cf. Ar. Ran. 929:—in Pind. χαλκέλατος, q. v.
χαλκήρης, ες, gen. εος, *furnished or fitted with brass, of spears and arrows tipped or armed with brass*, Il. 4. 469., 5. 145., 13. 650, Od. 1. 262, etc.; of helmets, Il. 3. 316., 15. 535; of shields, 17. 268; generally, χ. τεύχεα 15. 544; χ. στόλος, of a ship's beak, Aesch. Pers. 408; χ. ναῦς Plut. Demetr. 42, Sull. 22.—Cf. χαλκοάρης.
Χαλκιδεύς, εὖς, ὄ, v. χαλκίς II.
Χαλκιδιακός, ἡ, ὄν, = Χαλκιδικός, Lesbos. in Valck. Ammon. append. p. 178.
Χαλκιδίζω, to imitate the Chalcidians in parsimony and vice, Com. Anon. 180:—also Χαλκιδεύομαι, Suid.
Χαλκιδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or from Chalcis (in Euboea or Thrace), Hdt. 7. 185, Ar. Eq. 237:—from the mines in Euboean Chalcis, plate and weapons were made, Böckh. C. I. 1. p. 191. II. χαλκιδική, ἡ, = χαλκίς II, Dorio ap. Ath. 328 D. 2. = χαλκίς III, σήψ II. 2.
χαλκιδιον, τό, Dim. of χαλκίον I, Hernipp. Φορμ. 5.
χαλκιδίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a penny prostitute, Eust. 1921. fin., Suid.
χαλκίζω, to shine like brass, χ. τὴν χροίαν Schol. Il. 14. 291: to ring like brass, φωνὴ χαλκίζουσα Poll. 2. 117. II. to play the game χαλκισμός, to 'spin a copper,' Alex. Incert. 77, Poll. 7. 105, 206; cf. χαλκίνδα.
χάλκιμον, τό, an unknown plant in Orph. Arg. 960.
χαλκί-ναος, ον, *dwelling in brasen temple*, like χαλκίαικος, Hesych.
χαλκινδῦ παίζειν, to play the game χαλκισμός, Hesych.
χάλκινος, η, ον, *brasen*, Schol. Soph. El. 757.
χαλκί-οικος, ον, *dwelling in a brasen house*, epith. of Athena Πολιοῦχος at Sparta, from the brasen shrine in which her statue stood, Eur. Hel. 228, 245, Ar. Lys. 1300, Thuc. 1. 128, 134, v. Paus. 3. 17, 3., 10. 5, 5: cf. χαλκίνας, χαλκίπυλος.
χαλκίον, τό, like χαλκείον II, a copper vessel, a copper, caldron, kettle, pot, Ar. Ach. 1128, Fr. 169, 316, Eur. Pol. Δημ. 22. Ταξ. 8, Xen. Oec. 8, 19. 2. a cymbal, Theocr. 2. 36; τὸ Δωδωναῖον χ., a proverb in Menand. Ἀρρηφ. 3, explained in Zenob. Prov. 6. 5:—a concave copper sundial, Poll. 6. 110. 3. a copper ticket given to the dicasts, bearing the name of the Court in which they were to serve, Dem. 997. 18. 4. a piece of copper money; a copper, πονηρὰ χαλκία Ar. Ran. 724; παραλαβὼν τὴν χαλκίω Eubul. Παμφ. 4; cf. Poll. 9. 91.—In the MSS. of Prose authors often written χαλκείον (v. χαλκείον II); but the usage of the Com. Poets, as shewn by the metre, is in favour of χαλκίον, and Dind. would restore this always in Att. Prose, and even in Hdt., where it means a vessel.
χαλκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a bird (v. sub κύμινδης), Il. 14. 291:—Cratin. parodies this line, taking χαλκίς in the sense of a brasen pot or implement, Incert. 62. II. a fish, of which one kind lived in the sea, another in rivets, taken by Schneid. to be a kind of herring, clupea, Epich. 45 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 5., 6. 14, 2, cf. Ath. 328, Plin. 9. 71; v. s. χαλκεύς II, χαλκιδική. III. a kind of lizard, also called χαλκιδική or ζιγνίς, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 7, Plin. 32. 13. IV. at Lacedaemon, a female slave, Proxen. ap. Ath. 267 D, Eust. 1090. 57. V. as pr. n., Χαλκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Chalcis, a city in Euboea, Il. 2. 537, Hes. Op. 653, said to have its name from neighbouring copper-mines: many other cities of the same name are mentioned, Il. 2. 640, h. Hom. Ap. 425, Dion. P. 496, Strab. 644, 753, 755, Steph. Byz., etc.:—the people were Χαλκιδεῖς, Ion. -έες, Hdt. 5. 74 sq.; and Ar. uses Χαλκιδέας as acc., Eq. 238.
χαλκί-σηκος, ὄ, = χαλκίαικος, Anon. in Creuzer Melet. 1. 24.
χαλκισμός, ὄ, a game played by spinning a copper coin, which was stopt by the finger before it fell, Poll. 9. 118, Eust. 986. 41., 1409. 18; cf. χαλκίζω II, χαλκίνδα.
χαλκίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, containing copper, λίθος χ. copper-ore, worked at Cyprus, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 24; and in Euboea, χ. φλέψ Plut. 2. 434 A. 2. a mineral, rock-alum, Emped. ap. Galcn., Diosc. 5. 115; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. s. v. στυπηρία. II. = χρυσάνθεμον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 58.
χαλκοάρης [ᾶ], ες, gen. εος, poet. lengthd. form for χαλκήρης, brass-armed, of men, Pind. I. 4 (3). 107., 5 (4). 51.
χαλκοβάρης, ες, gen. εος, heavy or loaded with brass, ἴος Il. 15. 465, Od. 21. 423; δόρυ Od. 11. 532:—we also have a fem. χαλκοβάρεια (as if from χαλκούβαρος), Il. 11. 96, Od. 22. 259, 276; cf. Lob. Phryn. 538.
χαλκοβᾶτης, ες, gen. εος, (βαίνω) standing on brass, with brasen base, or with floor of brass, χαλκοβατὲς δῶ, of the house of Zeus, Od. 8. 321, Il. 1. 426., 14. 173, etc.; and in Od. 13. 4 of that of king Alcinoüs: cf. χαλκόπεδος. Hesych. cites also the form χαλκούβατος.
χαλκοβᾶτης, ες, dipped in brass, brasen, Thcod. Prodr.
χαλκοβόας, ον, ὄ, = χαλκεύωνος, Ἄρης Soph. O. C. 1046.
χαλκογένειος, ον, = sq., Anth. P. 6. 236.
χαλκόγενυς, v, with teeth of brass, ἄγκυρα Pind. P. 4. 42.
χαλκογλώχιν, ἴνος, ὄ, ἡ, with point or barbs of brass, μελίη Il. 22. 225.
χαλκογράφος [ᾶ], ον, like τυπογράφος, a modern word invented to translate printer, v. ap. Harles. in Fabric. Bibl. Gr. 6. 347; but now applied to σι ενγρῶν.
χαλκοδαΐδῦλος, ον, wrought in brass. ἀσπίς Baechyl. 16. II. act. working in brass, τέχνη Anth. P. 9. 777.
χαλκοδάμᾶς, αντος, subduing, i. e., sharpening brass, a word of masc.

termin., but used by Pind. I. 6 (5). 107 with fem. Subst., χαλκοδάμαντ' ἀκόναν: cf. Lob. Paral. 262.
χαλκόδετος, ον, brass-bound, σάκος Aesch. Theb. 160; κοτύλαι Id. Fr. 55; αὐλαί Soph. Ant. 945; ἔμβολα Eur. Phoen. 114.—Hesych. cites also χαλκοδεσμοτήρ, -δεσμήτωρ, with the expl. χαλκούδεσμος.
χαλκ-όδους, οντος, ὄ, ἡ, dub. for χαλκῶδ-, Hdn. Epim. 208.
χαλκοδρυσταί, αἱ, a mystic name for the Nurses of Bacchus, a dub. form in Plut. 2. 672 A.
χαλκοειδής, ες, like copper, copper-coloured, Arist. Color. 3. 6; μέλιτται Ael. N. A. 17. 35; ῥάβδοι Diod. 17. 90, cf. Diosc. 5. 115.
χαλκόζωνος, ον, or χαλκεύς-, in E. M. 436. 18, girt with brass.
χαλκοθέμελος, ον, with brasen foundations, Tzetz. Hom. 372.
χαλκό-θερμον, τό, a hot bath, Gloss.
χαλκοθήκη, ἡ, a box for bronze vessels, provided specially for those of value, Michaëlis Parth. p. 316, cf. Ath. 231 D.
χαλκόθροος, ον, ringing with or like brass, Nonn. D. 13. 48.
χαλκοθώραξ, ἄκος, ὄ, ἡ, = χαλκεοθώραξ, Soph. Aj. 179.
χαλκοκέραμος, ὄ, in Eudocia, = χάλκεος κέραμος in Il. 5. 387.
χαλκοκέραυτος, ον, in Aesch. Fr. 192, as epith. of the sea at sunset; hence (acc. to Voss Mythol. Br. 2. p. 161) flashing like brass,—as if κεραυνός could be used for ἀστραπή:—but an epith. of some such sense is needed; and Hermann's conj. χαλκομάραυτος, gleaming like brass (like the Homeric πολύχαλκος), is plausible; v. Opusc. 4. p. 268.
χαλκοκνήμις, ἴδος, ὄ, ἡ, brass-greaved, Il. 7. 41.
χαλκοκόλλητος, ον, soldered with copper, Firmus in Muratori Anecd.
χαλκοκορυστής, οὔ, ὄ, brass-armed, equipt with brass, Il. 5. 699., 6. 199, 398, al.; cf. ἵπποκορυστής.
χαλκόκρᾶτος, ον, mixed with copper, Polyaen. 4. 10, 2, cf. Lob. Paral. 224:—also χαλκοκράς, ἄτος, ὄ, ἡ, Hesych., A. B. 1226; on the acc., v. Arcad. 21 sq., 193.
χαλκόκροτος, ον, sounding or rattling with brass, epith. of Demeter, in allusion to the cymbals used in her worship, Pind. I. 7 (6). 3:—χ. ἵπποι horses that stamp with hoofs of brass, brasen-hoofed, Ar. Eq. 552; cf. χαλκόπους. II. = χαλκήλατος, φάσγανον Eur. Phoen. 1577.
χαλκόκτυπος, ον, = foreg. I, κύμβαλα, Diogen. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A.
χαλκολίβανον, τό, an uncertain word in N. T. (Apo. 1. 15., 2. 18), commonly taken to mean fine brass or, by another interpr., ὑρείχαλκον, brass of Lebanon; but the form of the word suggests that it means yellow frankincense, and it is expl. by Oecum., ὄ χαλκοειδὴς λίβανος; cf. Salmas. Solin. 810 A.
χαλκό-λίθος, ον, rigid as brass or stone, Manass. Amat. 9. 14.
χαλκολογέω, to collect or exact copper, i. e. money, Hesych.
χαλκολόγος, ον, a collector of money, C. I. 5785.
χαλκόλοφος, ον, with brasen crest, Hesych.
χαλκομίτρας, ον, ὄ, with girdle of brass, Κάστωρ Pind. N. 10. fin. (as Böckh restores for cf. χαλκεομ-):—also χαλκόμιτρος, ον, Lyc. 997.
χαλκόμυια, ἡ, a fly of bright metallic hue, Byz.
χαλκόνωτος, ον, brass-backed, ἀσπίς, ἰτέα Eur. Tro. 1136, 1193.
χαλκοπαγής, ες, made of brass, σάλπιγγ Anth. P. 6. 46.
χαλκοπάρης, Dor. -πάρης, ον, with cheeks or sides of brass, epith. of helmets, Il. 12. 183., 17. 294, Od. 24. 522; of a javelin, Pind. P. 1. 84, N. 7. 105; κρέμβαλα hymn. ap. Ath. 636 D.
χαλκόπεδος, ον, with floor of brass, ἔδρα θεῶν Pind. I. 7 (6). 61.
χαλκοπέταλος, ον, with leaves or plates of brass, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 115.
χαλκοπλάστης, ον, ὄ, a modeller in brass, a coppersmith, LXX (Sap. 15. 9).
χαλκόπλευρος, ον, with sides of brass, τύπωμα χαλκ., of a cinerary urn, Soph. El. 54.
χαλκοπληθής, ες, gen. εος, full of brass, armed all in brass, στρατός Eur. Supp. 1219.
χαλκόπληκτος, Dor. -πλακτος, ον, epith. of the battle-axe in Soph. El. 484; acc. to one Schol. smiting with brasen edge; acc. to another = χαλκήλατος.
χαλκόπους, ὄ, ἡ, with feet of brass, τρίπους Eur. Supp. 1196:—in Hom. of horses, to express the solid strength of their hoofs, χαλκόποδ' ἵππω brass-footed, brass-hoofed, Il. 8. 41., 13. 23; χ. Ἐρινύς, to express her untiring pursuit, Soph. El. 491; of Empedocles with his brasen slippers, Luc. D. Mort. 20. 4;—in Soph. O. C. 57, χαλκόπους ὄδος is, simply, the threshold of brass, cf. 1591.
χαλκοπρόσωπος, ον, with brow of brass, Jo. Chrys.
χαλκόπρωπος, ον, with prow of brass, of ships, Poll. 2. 102.
χαλκόπτερος, ον, with brassy wings, μυία Aët.
χαλκ-όπτης, ον, ὄ, a copper-smelter, C. I. 837; cf. σπλαγχνόπτης.
χαλκόπυλος, ον, with gates of brass or bronze, ἱρόν Hdt. 1. 181; χαλκ. θεά, epith. of Athena, like χαλκίαικος, Eur. Tro. 1113.
χαλκοπύγων, ανος, ὄ, transl. of the Lat. Ahenobarbus, Plut. Aemil. 25.
χαλκοπώλης, ον, ὄ, a dealer in brass or copper, Poll. 7. 196.
χαλκορυχείον, τό, f. l. for χαλκωρυχείον, q. v.
χαλκός, οὔ, ὄ (not χαλκόν, τό, v. La Roche Text.-kr. p. 377):—copper, Lat. aes, first in Hom. and Hes.; called once, in reference to its colour, ἐρυθρός, Il. 9. 365; but often, in reference to its polished surface, αἰθοψ, ἦνοψ, νῶροψ, φαινός (v. sub vocc.); so, Τρῶες .. χαλκῶ μαρμαίροντες Il. 13. 801; πεδίον .. λόμπετο χαλκῶ 20. 156, cf. 19. 363; τῆλε δὲ χ. λάμφ' ὥστε στεροπή 10. 153, cf. 11. 65; σάκος .. χαλκῶ παμφαίνων 14. 11; and of the ornaments of a house, χαλκοῦ τε στεροπήν Od. 4. 71. Copper was the first metal that men learnt to smelt and work, whence Hes. (Op. 149) said of the ancients, τοῖς δ' ἦν χάλκεα μὲν τεύχεα, χάλκεοι δὲ τε οἴκοι, χαλκῶ δ' ἐργάζοντο, μέλας δ' οὐκ ἔσκε αἰδηρος; and Lucret. (5. 1292) prior aeris erat quam ferri cognitius usus: hence χαλκός, being the metal in common use, came to be used for metal in general (v. sub fin.); and, when iron began to be worked, the

word *χαλκός* was used, esp. by Poets, for *σίδηρος*, *χάλκεος* for *σιδήρεος*, etc.: so, even in *Od.* 9. 391 sq., *χαλκεύς* means an *iron-smith*, *blacksmith*. Afterwards, *χαλκός* was distinguished into various kinds, *common copper* being called *χ. μέλας* or *ἐρυθρός* (v. supr., cf. *Callix.* ap. *Ath.* 205 B); *χ. Κύπριος* (cf. *Κύπρος*, *χαλκίτις*); *χ. λευκός*, a kind of *prince's metal*, *Theophr.* Fr. 4. 71; *χ. κεκραμένος*, said to be the *Corinthian brass* or *finest bronze*, *Dio Chrys.* 1. 531; perhaps the same as *χρυσοειδής*, *Diod.* 5. 70. In Homer's time copper was brought from *Temesé*, not the *Ital. Temsa*, as *Strab.* thought (pp. 6, 245), but prob. *Tamasus* or *Tamassus* in Cyprus, where there were large copper-mines (*Strab.* 684), whence it was brought into Greece by the Phoenicians (*Ξίδων πολύχαλκος* *Od.* 15. 425). The metal-work of Cyprus is expressly recorded in *Il.* 11. 16-23, cf. *Plin.* 7. 57: chemical analysis shews that the ancient Greek arms and implements are of *bronze* (i. e. *copper alloyed with tin*), not of *brass* (i. e. *copper alloyed with zinc*, which appears to be a later invention). If the Homeric arms were of pure copper, as the epithets above cited indicate, the ancients must have had some means of hardening it for use, v. *Procl.* ap. *M. Müller Sc. of L.* 2. p. 231 note. *χαλκός* continued to be used for purposes to which we only apply iron, *σίδηρος δὲ καὶ χ. πολέμων ὄργανα* *Plat.* *Legg.* 956 A; [*πέλεκυν*] *ἀνάγκη χαλκοῦν ἢ σιδηροῦν εἶναι* *Arist.* P. A. 1. 1, 41; and this is confirmed by the bronze knives and implements to be seen in all Museums.

II. in the Poets often for *anything made of brass* or *metal*, esp. of arms, like *σίδηρος*, as our Poets use *iron*, *steel*, (hence *Pind.* calls it *πολιός*, the proper epith. of *iron*, P. 3. 85); of offensive arms, *ὄξει χαλκῶ, νηλεί χ.* of a spear, a sword, *Il.* 2. 417, al., cf. *χάλκεος, χαλκήρης*; of a knife, 1. 236, al.; of an axe, 13. 178, cf. *Od.* 5. 234, al.; of a fish-hook, *Il.* 16. 408;—also of defensive arms, as the plates laid on a shield, 20. 274; *χαλκὸν ζώνυσθαι* of a warrior girding on his armour, 23. 130; *κεκορυθμένος αἶθοπι χαλκῶ* 4. 495; *ἐδύσετο νώροπα χ.* 2. 578; of both combined, *πλάγχθη δ' ἀπὸ χαλκίφει χαλκός* the *brassen* spear glanced off the *brassen* helm, *Il.* 351. 2. of vessels, a *copper*, *caldron*, *urn*, 18. 349, cf. *Od.* 8. 426; of a cinerary urn, *Soph.* *El.* 758; and collectively of *many brassen vessels*, *bronze plate* (cf. *Lat. argentum*), *Pind.* N. 10. 84; and so perhaps in *Od.* 2. 338, *θάλαμον . . ὅθι νητὸς χρυσαὺς καὶ χ. ἔκειτο*, cf. 21. 10, 62, *Il.* 2. 226; used in payment of ransom, 22. 50, 340, *Od.* 3. 38. 3. of a *brassen mirror*, *Aesch.* Fr. 274, *Anth.* P. 6. 210; cf. *χαλκίον* II. 3.

4. a *copper coin*, like *χαλκοῦς* II, *Plut.* 2. 665 B; collectively, *money*, *χαλκοῦ ἀπάνις* *Menand.* *Monost.* 156; *χαλκὸν ἔχων πῶς οὐδὲν ἔχεις*; *Anth.* P. 11. 167. III. *χαλκοῦ ἄνθος*, *Lat. aeris flos*, particles thrown off by copper when cooling, *Hipp.* 635. 54, cf. 472. 3 sq.; and *χαλκοῦ λεπίς*, *Lat. aeris squama*, the small pieces that scale off under the hammer, *Diosc.* 5. 89, 90, cf. *Plin.* 34. 24: cf. *χάλκανθον*. (The origin is uncertain. *Curt.*, notwithstanding *M. Müller's* objection, still compares it with *Skt. hrik-us, hlik-us (tin)*; *Slav. zel-ezo, Lith. gel-czis (iron)*, cf. *χάλυψ*, and thinks that *χαλ-κός* and *χρυσ-ός* may have the same Root, viz. *Skt. ghar (lucere)*. It has been observed, that *χαλκός*, whether in the specific sense of *copper*, or in the general sense of *metal*, occurs only in Greek; and that *Lat. aes*, which exhibits the same transition of sense, occurs in *Goth. ais, O. H. G. êr (Germ. erz), A. S. âr (ore)*; whereas the same word in *Skt., ayas*, assumed the specific sense of *iron*, and the mod. *Germ. eisen* shews a similar limitation: v. *M. Müller Sc. of L.* 2. pp. 230 sq.)

χαλκοσάνδαλος, ον, with brassen sandals, *Porph.* ap. *Eus.* P. E. 113 D.

χαλκοσκελής, ἐς, with legs of brass, *Boüs Soph.* Fr. 320.

χαλκασμάραγδος, ὁ, a green stone with metallic veins, perhaps *mala-chite*, *Plin.* 37. 19.

χαλκοστέφανος, ον, brass-crowned, *τέμενος* *Anth.* P. append. 242.

χαλκόστομος, ον, with brassen mouth, *χ. κῶδων Τυρανηκῆ*, i. e. a trumpet, *Soph.* *Aj.* 17. II. *with edge or point of brass*, *ἔμβολοι* *Aesch.* *Pers.* 410, cf. *Aristid.* 1. 540.

χαλκότευκτος, ον, made of brass, *κλήθρα* *Pseudo-Eur.* I. T. 99.

χαλκοτευχής, f. l. for χαλκοτευχής.

χαλκάτονον, τό, an engine of war stretched by copper bands instead of strings, *Philo* *Belop.* 72, 78, al. (with v. l. *χαλκέντονον*).

χαλκότοξος, ον, armed with brassen bow, *Pind.* N. 3. 65.

χαλκοτόρευτος, ον, wrought of brass, *τρίαινα* *Ogph.* H. 16. 2.

χαλκοτορέω, to work or form of brass, *Anth.* *Plan.* 15.

χαλκότοπος, ον, wrought of brass, *ξίφος* *Pind.* P. 4. 261. 2. *caused by piercing with brass*, *ἄπειλαι* *Opp.* H. 5. 329, where the *Schol.* expl. it by *χαλκοτρύπητοι*, cf. *χαλκοτύπος*.

χαλκοτύμπανος, ον, with brassen cymbals, *Byz.*

χαλκοτύπειον, τό, a forge, smithy, *Philo* 1. 153, *Iambl.* V. *Pyth.* 115.

χαλκοτύπιω, to forge copper:—metaph. like *Lat. conflare, to work up*, *χ. τιμάς* *Plut.* 2. 820 A.

χαλκοτύπια, ἡ, a wounding by stroke of sword, *Byz.*

χαλκοτύπικῆ (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art or trade of a χαλκοτύπος, *Plat.* *Polit.* 288 A, *Plut.* 2. 1084 C.

χαλκοτύπιον, τό, f. l. for χαλκοτυπιῶν.

χαλκοτύπος [ῥ], ον, forging or working copper, *τέχνη* *Manetho* 4. 570; *ἀνήρ ἐν Κορίνθῳ χ.* *Plut.* 2. 395 C:—as *Subst. a worker in copper, coppersmith*, *χ. καὶ σιδηρεῖς* *Xen.* *Agcs.* 1, 26, *Vect.* 4, 6; then, generally, like *faber aerarius, a smith*, *Lycurg.* 155. 18, *Dem.* 781. 17; but distinguished from *χαλκεύς* in *Xen.* *Hell.* 3. 4, 17. 2. = *χαλκόκροτος* I,

χ. μανίη of the priests of *Cybelé*, *Anth.* P. 6. 51,—which *Jacobs* interpr. *madness caused by the clashing of cymbals*. II. *proparox.*

χαλκοτύπος, ον, pass. struck with brass, inflicted with brassen arms, *ἄπειλαι* *Il.* 19. 25; cf. *χαλκότοπος*.

χαλκουργεῖον, τό, a copper-mine, *Polyb.* 12. 1, 4, *Strab.* 146, *Diod.* *χαλκούργημα, τό, a work of copper, forged work of art*, *Sext.* *Enip.* M. 9. 75, *Joseph.* A. J. 8. 3, 5, etc.

χαλκουργία, ἡ, work, working in brass or bronze, *Poll.* 7. 104.

χαλκουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, for a coppersmith, fitted for his art or work: *ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) the art of working in brass or bronze*, *Arist.* *Pol.* 1. 8, 1.

χαλκουργός, ὄν, working copper, *χ. μέταλλα* *copper mines*, *Diosc.* 5. 106:—*ὁ χ. a coppersmith*, *Luc.* *Jup.* Tr. 33.

χαλκοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, Att. contr. from χάλκεος, q. v. II. as *Subst.* *χαλκοῦς, ὁ, a copper coin* used at Athens, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an *obol*, somewhat less than a farthing, *Ar. Eccl.* 815, 818, *Dem.* 1045. 24, *Alex.* *Ἀπεργ.* 1. 2 sq., *Philem.* *Πιτρ.* 2, etc. 2. also a *weight*, *Medic.*

χαλκοφάλαρος, ον, adorned with brass, *δῶματα* *Ar.* *Ach.* 1072.

χαλκοφάνης, ἐς, having the appearance of copper, *Diosc.* 5. 84.

χαλκόφι, *Er.* gen. from *χαλκός*, for *χαλκοῦ*, *Il.* 11. 351.

χαλκοφόρος, ον, producing copper, rich in copper, *Eust.* 1409. 8. II. *tipped with copper*, *θύραος* *Nonn.* D. 14. 343.

χαλκόφωνος, ον, = χαλκεόφωνος:—as *Subst., name of a metallic-sounding stone*, *Plin.* 37. 10.

χαλκοχάρμης, ον, ὁ, fighting in brass, i. e. in brassen armour, *ξένοι Τρῶες*, *Pind.* P. 5. 109; *χ. πόλεμος* *Id.* I. 6 (5). 39: others interpr. it (from *χάρμα*), *delighting in arms*: cf. *σιδηροχάρμης*.

χαλκοχίτων [ι], ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, in brassen coat, brass-clad, *Ἀχαιοί* *Il.* 1. 371., 2. 47, etc.; *Τρῶες* 5. 180, etc.; *Βοιωτοί* 15. 330; *Κρήτες* 13. 255; *Δαναοὶ πύκα χ.* *Epigr.* ap. *Aeschin.* 80. 21.

χαλκόχρους, ον, copper-coloured, *Diosc.* 2. 213.

χαλκόχυτος, ον, cast in bronze, *πλευραὶ βοός* *Anth.* P. 9. 739.

χαλκῶ, fut. ὦσω, to make in bronze, *πόρτιν* *Anth.* P. 9. 795, cf. 716:—*Pass., χαλκωθείς clad in brass*, *Pind.* O. 13. 123.

χαλκῦδιον, τό, Dim. of χαλκός, A. B. 1430.

χαλκῶδης, ἐς, contr. for χαλκοειδής, *Theophr.* Fr. 6. 4, 2, cf. *Arctae.* *Sign.* *Diut.* 2. 13.

χαλκῶδων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, of ships, with brassen beak, *Hesych.*, where *χαλκοδ-*, is against the alfab. order:—in *Hom.* only as a n. pr.

χάλκωμα, τό, anything made of bronze or copper, a brass utensil, vessel, instrument, *Ar. Vesp.* 1214, *Fr.* 381, *Lysias* 154. 22, *Fr.* 32, *Xen.* *An.* 4. 1, 8, *Sophon.* ap. *Ath.* 229 F, *Xen.*, etc.; *ἀσπίδος τὸ χ.*, the *brass-work*, opp. to *τὸ ξύλον*, *Arist.* *Meteor.* 3. 1, 11:—a *bathing-vessel*, *Plut.* *Demetr.* 24. 2. a *copper plate* or *brassen tablet*, for engraving records on, *Polyb.* 3. 26, 1., 3. 33, 18, C. I. 1841 sq.:—generally a *metal-plate*, *Polyb.* 6. 23, 14. 3. the *brassen beak* of a ship, *Diod.* 20. 9, *Plut.* *Anton.* 67, etc.

χαλκωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Hesych. s. v. *πλάτων*.

χαλκῶνητος, ον, bought with money, *Hesych.*; cf. *ἀργυρώνητος*.

χαλκῶνυξ, ὄχος, ὁ, ἡ, with brassen hoofs, *ταῦροι* *Schol.* *Ap.* *Rh.* 3. 233.

χαλκωρύχειον, τό, a copper-mine, *Theophr.* *Lap.* 25 sq., *Strab.* 821, *Plut.* 2. 659 C; often wrongly written *χαλκωρύχιον*.

χαλκωρύχέω, fut. ἦσω, to dig or mine copper, *Lyc.* 484.

χαλκωρύχος [ῥ], ον, digging copper, a copper miner, *Tzetz.* *Lyc.* 484.

Χάλυβδικός or *Χαλύβικός, ἡ, ὄν, Chalybian, αἰδηρος ὁ X.* *Arist.* *Mirab.* 48: *ἡ X. the land of the Chalybes*, *Hesych.*; *Steph.* B. notes that *Χαλυβικός* is the later form, cf. *Dind.* *Schol.* *Aesch.* *Theb.* 729. 2. of *steel*, *Cratin.* *Χειρ.* 14, *Lyc.* 1109; *ἄτερ Χαλυβδικοῦ without Chalybian*, i. e. without *steel*, *Eur.* *Heracl.* 162 (so a knife is called *Δωρίς*, *Id.* *El.* 819), v. *Elmsl.* ad l.; *χ. στόμωμα, v. sub στόμωμα*:—cf. *χάλυψ* II.

χάλυβηίς, ἴδος, ποῖτ. fem. of χαλυβδικός, *Maxim.* π. *καταρχ.* 302.

Χάλυψ [α], ὄβος, ὁ, one of the nation of the Chalybes in Pontus, who were famous for the preparation of steel, *οἱ αἰδηροτέκτονες Χάλυβες* *Aesch.* *Pr.* 715, cf. *Hdt.* 1. 28, *Xen.* *An.* 5. 5, 1; (on another nation of the same name, v. *Comm.* ad 5. 5, 17, *Strab.* 549).

II. as *appellat., χάλυψ, hardened iron, steel*, *Aesch.* *Pr.* 133, *Soph.* *Tr.* 1260; as *Adj., Nonn.* D. 36. 182:—also *χάλυβος* as *nom., χάλυβος Σκυθῶν ἄποικος*, i. e. *steel*, *Aesch.* *Theb.* 729; *τὸν ἐν Χαλύβοις αἶδαρον* *Eur.* *Alc.* 983; *χάλυβω πελέκει* *Id.* *Fr.* 475 a. 6.

χάμαδις, Adv., Ep. for χαμάζε (as οἰκαδῖς for οἰκαδε), to the ground, on the ground, *τὰ μὲν τ' ἀνεμος χ. χέει* *Il.* 6. 147; *χ. πέσε* 7. 16; *χ. βάλε* 7. 190, etc.; only once in *Trag.*, *Aesch.* *Theb.* 358.—A *Dor.* form *χαμάνδι* is cited by *Theognost.* 163; and *Eust.* 1879. 52, mentions *χαμάδι*.

χάμαδύτης, ον, ὁ, earth-creeper, i. e. a snail, *Hesych.*

χάμαζε, Adv. (χαμαί) to the ground, on the ground, *Lat. humi*, often in *Hom.*, *ἐξ ὀχέων αὖν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χ.* *Il.* 3. 29, etc.; *ἀπὸ πύργου βαῖνε χ.* stepped to the ground, 21. 529; [*κεραυνὸν*] *ἦκε χ.* 8. 134, cf. 14. 497., 20. 461; *χ. κάππεσεν* 15. 537; *τόξον . . θῆκε χ.* *Od.* 21. 136, cf. 22. 340:—rare in *Att.*, *Eur.* *Bacch.* 633, *Ar.* *Ach.* 341, 344; *χ. πίπτειν* *Id.* *Vesp.* 1012; but freq. in late *Prose*, *χ. κεκλιμένους* *Plut.* *Sull.* 28; *ἔχειν χ. ἐν' ὀβολῶ* *Luc.* *Lexiph.* 2, etc. (The accent *χαμάζε* is specially noted as exceptional, similar words *ἐραζε, θύραζε, Ἀθήναζε* being *proparox.*; v. *Arcad.* 183, *Ael.* *Dion.* ap. *Favorin.* s. v., *Hdn.* π. *μον.* *λέξ.* 46, *Schol.* *Il.* 3. 29.)

χάμαθεν, Adv. (χαμαί) from the ground, *Hdt.* 2. 125., 4. 172, and *Att.*, v. *infr.*:—the form *χαμάθεν [α]*, found in the *Mss.* of *Idt.*, is disproved by the metre in *Eupol.* *Κολ.* 10, *Ar.* *Vesp.* 249. II. the more common form was *χαμάθεν*, *Cratin.* *Incert.* 135, *Xen.* *Hell.* 7. 2, 7, *Arist.* *Rhet.* 2. 21, 8., 3. 11, 9, *Plut.*, etc.; but in all these places *Cobet (V. LL.* 89) and *Dind.* would restore *χαμάθεν*.

χαμαί [α], Adv. on the earth, on the ground, *χ. ἦσθαι* *Od.* 7. 160; *τὸν αὖ χ. ἐξενάρηεν* *Il.* 11. 145; *χ. ἐρχομένων ἀνθρώπων* 5. 442, cf. 11. 145; *ἐν δαπέδῳ χ. βάλον* *Od.* 22. 188:—so also in *Att.*, *χ. πόδα*

τιθείς Aesch. Ag. 906; αἷμα μητρῶν χαμαί Id. Eum. 261; so in Com., Ar. Ach. 869, Eq. 155, Nub. 231, al.; and in Prose, θέντες χ. Hdt. 4. 67; χ. καθίζειν Plat. Criti. 120 B; χ. πίπτειν Id. Euthyphro 14 D; of birds, ποιεῖν νεοττιὰν χ., opp. to ἐπὶ δένδρον, Arist. H. A. 9. 29, 1. 2. metaph., ἐσλὸν χ. σιγῇ καλύπτειν to bury in silence underground, Pind. N. 9. 14, cf. 4. 66; χ. ἐρχεσθαι to be modest, unpretending, Luc. Hermot. 5, Icarom. 6; σοφία δημώδης καὶ χ. ἐρχομένη cited from Helioc. II. = χαμάζει, χαμόδις, to earth, ἐν κονίῃσι χ. πέσειν Il. 4. 482; χ. βάλλον ἐν κονίῃσιν Il. 5. 588, cf. 4. 526; ἐκ δίφροιο χαμαὶ θόρε 8. 320; μὴ χ. πεσεῖν to the ground, Eur. Med. 1170; οὐ χ. πεσεῖται ὁ τι ἂν εἴπῃ Plat. Euthyphro 14 D; also, εἰς τὸ χ. ἐκβαλεῖν Anth. P. 11. 89.—Cf. χαμαιπετής. (From √XAM come also χαμηλός, χαμηλῆς, (and with θ inserted, χθαμ-αλός, χθών); Lat. hum-us, hum-i, hum-ilis; Zd. zaz (earth); Slav. zem-tja; Lith. zem-e (earth).)

χᾶμαι-ἀκτη, ἡ, the dwarf elder, Sambucus ebulus, Diosc. 4. 175.
 χᾶμαι-βάλανος, ἡ, the earth-nut, a kind of spurge, Euphorbia apios, Diosc. 4. 177.
 χᾶμαι-βάμων [ᾱ], ον, going on the ground, low, Nicet. Ann. 42 D.
 χᾶμαι-βᾶτος, ἡ, a prickly, creeping plant, like our bramble, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 4.
 χαμ-ἀγειρον, τό, a name of coltsfoot, Diosc. Noth. 3. 126.
 χᾶμαι-γενής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, earth-born, epith. of μίην, h. Hom. Ven. 108, Cer. 353, Hes. Th. 879, Pind. P. 4. 175.
 χᾶμαι-δάφνη, ἡ, the dwarf laurel, Ruscus racemosus?, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 3, Diosc. 4. 149.
 χᾶμαι-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, a low teacher, hedge-schoolmaster, professor artium secundarius, Walz Rhett. 6. 43, Schol. Ar. Eccl. 804, Philogelos § 61 (ed. Eberhard), Schol. Dem.
 χᾶμαι-δικαστής, οὐ, ὁ, = Lat. iudex pedaneus, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 8.
 χᾶμαιδρυῖτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. 5. 51.
 χᾶμαί-δρῦς, ὅς, ἡ, a plant, Lat. trixago or trissago, germander, Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 5; also χαμαίδρυον, τό, Byz.; χαμαίδρωψ, ἡ, Paul. Aeg. 7. 3 (p. 258); cf. λιμόδρυς.
 χᾶμαι-εὔνης, ον, ὅ, lying, sleeping on the ground, Σελλοί Il. 16. 235, cf. χαμαικοίτης; χ. λέοντες Emped. 448:—fem. χᾶμαί-ευνάς, ἴδος, σύες Od. 10. 243, 14. 15; comically of parasites, Eubul. Incert. 16.
 χᾶμαι-εὔρετος, ον, found on the ground, Suid.
 χᾶμαιζηλία, ἡ, a striving after common things, Io. Chrys.
 χᾶμαί-ζηλος, ον, and in Hipp. Art. 790, η, ον:—seeking the ground, low-growing, dwarf, χ. φυτά, opp. to δένδρα, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 7; κόνησα Nic. Th. 70; τῇ ἡλικίᾳ χαμαί-ζηλος Luc. pro Imag. 13. 2.
 χαμαί-ζηλος (sc. δίφρος, which is added by Plut. 2. 150 A), ὅ, a low seat, a stool, Hipp. Fract. 776, Plat. Phaedo 89 B (ubi v. Heind. et Stallb.): also ἡ χαμαιζήλη Hipp. l. c., v. Foës. Occ., Lob. Paral. 466, Ruhnck. Tim., Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 150 A. 3. Ζεὺς χ. = χθόνιος, Orph. Arg. 929 Herm.; Ποσειδῶν χ., C. I. 523. 18. II. metaph. of low estate, humble, Luc. Somn. 13; τὸ χαμ. humility of demeanour, Isocr. Ep. 10. 3, Bekk.; τὰ χ. Themist. 327 D:—Adv. —ως, Philo 1. 103. III. χαμαί-ζηλον, τό, a plant, viburnum, or genista, Plin. 27. 61.
 χᾶμαιζυμῆτης ἄρτος, ὁ, in Suid. without expl.
 χᾶμαί-θεν, f. l. sometimes found in MSS. for χαμάθεν, A. B. 600.
 χᾶμαί-καυλος, ον, with low creeping stalk, Theophr. H. P. 6. 5, 2.
 χᾶμαι-κέρᾶσος, ὅ, the dwarf cherry, or, rather, a low-growing plant, with berries like cherries (= μιμαί-κυλον, acc. to Ath. 50 D), Asclep. in l. c., Plin. 15. 30:—χαμαικέρᾶσιον, τό, its fruit, dub. in Diosc. 1. 157.
 χᾶμαί-κισσος, ὅ, ground-ivy, Diosc. 4. 126, Plin. 16. 62, etc. II. a kind of κυκλάμιος, Id. 25. 69.
 χᾶμαι-κλινής, ἐς, lying on the ground, lying flat, Strab. 710.
 χᾶμαικοιτέω, to lie on the ground, Luc. Dea Syr. 55.
 χᾶμαι-κοίτης, ον, ὁ, = χαμαιεὔνης, Σελλοί Soph. Tr. 1166.
 χᾶμαικοιτία, ἡ, a lying or sleeping on the ground, Philostr. Ep. 53;—Eriphan. has (wrongly) χαμαικοιτεία.
 χᾶμαικοίτιον, τό, a bed on the ground, Basil.
 χᾶμαι-κῦπάρισσος, ἡ, the ground-cypress, Poëta de herb. vir. 106, cf. Nic. Th. 910, Plin. N. H. 24. 15.
 χᾶμαιλεόντειος, ον, like the χαμαιλέον, Eust. Opusc. 177. 36.
 χᾶμαί-λεος, ον, poet. for χαμαιλέον II, Nic. Th. 656.
 χᾶμαι-λεύκη, ἡ, = βήχιον, tussilago, coltsfoot, still called χαμολεύκη in Cephallenia, Diosc. Noth. 3. 126, Plin. 24. 83:—but the name seems to have been given to other plants, Diosc. Noth. 4. 126.
 χᾶμαι-λεχῆς, ἐς, gen. ἐός, = χαμαιεὔνης, κοίτη Anth. P. 7. 413.
 χᾶμαι-λέων, οντος, ὁ, the chameleleon, a kind of lizard known for changing its colour, Chamaeleo vulgaris, described by Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 1, Plin. 8. 51; used as an image of changefulness, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 8, Plut. Alc. 23. II. a plant of the thistle kind, so called from its leaves changing colour, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 3., 9. 12, 1, Diosc. 3. 10, 11.
 χᾶμαι-λύκος, ὅ, as synonym for περιστρεφών, Diosc. Noth. 4. 61.
 χᾶμαιμήλατον, τό, some preparation of chamomile, Oribas. 85 Matth.
 χᾶμαιμηλ-έλαιον, τό, chamomile-oil, Alex. Trall. 1. 28.
 χᾶμαιμήλινος, η, ον, made of χαμαίμηλον, Diosc. Parab. 1. 127, Galen., etc.
 χᾶμαί-μηλον, τό, earth-apple, chamomile, Orph. Arg. 919; so called from the smell of its flower, v. Diosc. 3. 144, Plin. 22. 26.
 χᾶμαι-μυρσίνη, ἡ, the dwarf myrtle = ὄξυμυρσίνη, q. v.
 χᾶμαι-μύρτη, ἡ, = foreg., susp. in Diosc. Noth. 4. 146.
 χᾶμαι-πᾶγής, ἐς, clinging to the ground, low, Paul. S. Ecphr. 126.
 χᾶμαιπέτεια, ἡ, a being χαμαιπετής, Iambl. Protr. 346.
 χᾶμαι-πετέω, to fall to the ground, γνώμα χαμαιπετοῖσα (al. χ. π. divisim) a thought that falls to the ground, Pind. N. 4. 66; cf. sq.

χᾶμαι-πετής, ἐς, (πίπτω) falling to the ground, χ. πίπτει πρὸς οὐδας Eur. Bacch. 1111; χ. φόνος blood that has fallen on the earth, Id. Or. 1491; δόμοι.. χαμαιπετεῖς ἐκείσθ' αἰεὶ ye were lying prostrate, Aesch. Cho. 964; μηδὲ.. χαμαιπετὲς βόαμα προσχάνης ἐμοί (v. sub προσχάσκω), Id. Ag. 920. 2. lying or sleeping on the ground, χαμ. αἰεὶ ἂν καὶ ἄστρωτος Plat. Symp. 203 D. 3. on the ground, χ. στιβάς, εὐνή Eur. Tro. 507, Cycl. 385. 4. of trees, like χαμαί-ζηλος, creeping, dwarf, Polyb. 13. 10, 7, Luc. Lexiph. 13; so; χ. στρούθιοι Luc. Dips. 2. 5. Adv. —τῶς, along the ground, like a goose's flight, Luc. Icarom. 10. II. metaph. falling to the ground, i. e. coming to naught, Pind. O. 9. 19, P. 6. 37; cf. foreg. and v. χαμοί 1. 2. 2. grovelling, humble, low, of style, κομιδῇ πεζῶν καὶ χ. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 16, cf. Somn. 13.
 χᾶμαι-πεύκη, ἡ, the ground-larch, Staehelina Chamaepeuce (Sprengel), Diosc. 4. 125, Plin. 24. 86; confounded with χαμαιλεύκη in MSS. of Diosc. 4. 127.
 χᾶμαί-πίτυς, vos, ἡ, ground-pine, a name given to three species of plants: 1. Ajuga or Teucrium Iva, used in extracting abortions; 2. a smaller kind, T. chamaepitus; 3. T. pseudo-chamaepitus;—v. Diosc. 3. 175, Plin. 24. 20:—χᾶμαιπίτυνός οἶνος, wine flavoured with one of these plants, Diosc. 5. 50.
 χᾶμαι-πλάτανος, ἡ, the dwarf plane, Plin. 12. 6.
 χᾶμαί-πους, ὁ, ἡ, —πουν, τό, going on foot, Poll. 2. 195., 3. 40.
 χᾶμαι-ρεπής, ἐς, creeping on the ground, grovelling, Greg. Nyss.: v. sq. Adv. —πῶς, Hesych.
 χᾶμαι-ρίφης, ἐς, (ρίπτω) thrown to the ground, abandoned, Eust. 1279. 45, Schol. Il. 5. 542, E. M., etc. 2. abased, cast down, Eccl. II. φοῖνιξ χ. the dwarf-palm, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 11 (nisi legend χαμαιρεπής as in Plin. 13. 9).
 χᾶμαί-ρῦτον, τό, synonym for στρούθιον, Diosc. Noth. 2. 193.
 χᾶμαίρωψ, οπος, ἡ, perhaps = χαμαίδρυς, Plin. 26. 85 (with v. l. chamaedrops).
 χᾶμαι-στρούσια, ἡ, a bed on the ground, Schol. Soph. Ph. 33, Manass. Chron. 6492; also χαμαιστρούσια, Chr. Pat. 1852.
 χᾶμαί-στρουτος, ον, strewn or stretched on the ground, νέκυσ Poëta ap. Ath. 460 B; χαμαίστρουτα beds on the floor, Philo 2. 482.
 χᾶμαι-σύκη [ῦ], ἡ, the ground-fig, a sort of spurge, Diosc. 4. 170, Plin. 24. 83.
 χᾶμαί-συρτος, ον, trailed or crawling on the ground, Greg. Naz.
 χᾶμαι-σχιδής, ἐς, branching from the ground upwards, πίσιος Theophr. C. P. 4. 14, 4.
 χᾶμαι-τυπέιον, τό, a brothel, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 11, Nigr. 22, etc.
 χᾶμαι-τυπέω, to be a prostitute, Dio Chr. 412 A.
 χᾶμαι-τύπη [ῦ], ἡ, a common harlot, strumpet, Timocl. Mar. 1, Menand. Incert. 294, Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 260 F (written χαμαιτόπους ap. Polyb. 8. 11, 11), cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 5 B.
 χᾶμαι-τύπης, ἐς, f. l. for χαμαιτύπη, Thom. M. 910; χαμαι-τύπος. II. metaph., τὸ χαμαιτυπείας, vulgarity of style, Dion. H. de Thuc. 27; cf. χαμαιπετής.
 χᾶμαι-τύπια, ἡ, whoredom, Alciphro 3. 64, Mantho 4. 353.
 χᾶμαι-τυπικός, ἡ, ὅν, like a harlot or whoredom, Gloss.
 χᾶμαι-τύπια, ἴδος, ἡ, = χαμαιτύπη, Thom. M. 910.
 χᾶμαι-τύπος [ῦ], ον, striking its prey near or on the ground, name of a hawk, opp. to μετεωροθήρας, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 3. II. sens. obs., as masc. of χαμαιτύπη, q. v.; ἡ χ. = χαμαιτύπη, Philo 1. 345.
 χᾶμαιφερής, ἐς, falling to the ground, grovelling, Theophr. ad Autol.
 χᾶμαιφυής, ἐς, growing low on the ground, Theod. Prodr.
 χᾶμαλός, ἡ, ὄν, prob. f. l. for χαμηλός, Strab. 454.
 χᾶμάνδις, v. sub χαμάδις.
 χᾶμάδομαι, = χασμάδομαι, Hesych.; but the alph. order requires χανάδομαι.
 χᾶμ-ελαία, ἡ, dwarf-olive, Daphné oleoides, Diosc. 4. 172, Plin. 24. 82, Nic. Al. 48:—χᾶμελαίτης οἶνος, wine flavoured with χᾶμελαία, Diosc. 5. 79.
 χᾶμ-ερπής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, creeping on the ground, grovelling, Anth. P. append. 39, Greg. Naz., etc. Adv. —πῶς, Justin. M., etc.
 χᾶμ-εταίρις, ἴδος, ἡ, = χαμαιτύπη, Hesych., Suid.; in Plin. N. H. 36. 4, § 7, also χαμεταίρα.
 χᾶμ-ευνάς, ἴδος, ἡ, = χαμαιευνός, on the ground, εὐναί Lyc. 548; and without εὐνή, a loir, Nic. Th. 23. II. = χαμαιτύπη, Lyc. 319.
 χᾶμενέω, to lie on the ground, Philostr. 241, Galen., etc.
 χᾶμ-εὔνη, ἡ, for χαμαιεὔνη, a bed on the ground, pallet-bed, Aesch. Ag. 1540, Eur. Rhes. 9, 849, Theocr. 13. 33. 2. generally, a bedstead, Ar. Av. 816.
 χᾶμ-εὔνης, ον, ὁ, one who sleeps on the ground, Anna Comn. 1. 155, Hesych.
 χᾶμενία, ἡ, a lying on the ground, Philostr. 105, Poll. 6. 11.
 χᾶμενιον, τό, Dim. of χαμεύνη, Plat. Symp. 220 D, Luc. Asin. 51, Poll. 6. 9; cf. Moer. 408.
 χᾶμενίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Theocr. 7. 133.
 χᾶμ-ευνος, ον, sleeping on the ground, Max. Tyr. 24. 8.
 χαμεύρετος, ον, = χαμαιεύρετος, Jo. Malal. 83. 13.
 χαμηλός, ἡ, ὄν, on the ground, creeping, λειχὴν Nic. Th. 944; πίτυς χ. prob. = χαμαίπιτυς, Ib. 481; χαμηλότερος Nic. ap. Ath. 369 C, Anth. P. 7. 472, 4. 2. low, = χθαμαλός, Strab. 454 (ubi vulg. χαμαλή) of a horse's hoofs, Xen. Eq. 1, 3. 3. diminutive, trifling, Anth. P. 7. 472; χαμηλὰ πνέων one of a low spirit, Pind. P. 11. 46.
 χᾶμιν, Dor. crasis for κατὴ μῖν, Theocr. 5. 106.
 χᾶμίτις ἄμπελος, ἡ, a vine trained low on the ground, Gcop. 3. 1, Eust. 1163. 19; and without ἄμπελος, Suid.
 χᾶμόθεν, Adv., v. sub χημόθεν.

χαμο-κοιτέω, χαμό-κοιτος, later forms for χαμαι-, qq. v.
 χαμόσορος, ἡ (?), apparently = χαμαί-σορος, a low, flat tomb, C. I. 9212 sq.
 χαμοσόριον, τό, = foreg., Const. Porphyr. 1. 646.
 χαμουλκός, ἡ, (ἐλκω) a windlass for hauling ships on land, Poll. 7. 191.
 χάμψαι, οἱ, Egyptian name for κροκόδειλοι, Hdt. 2. 69, ubi v. Wess.:
 the word remains in the Coptic *empsah*, whence the Arab. *temsah*.
 χάν, ἡ, Dor. for χήν, a goose, Epich. 103 Ahr.
 χάν, contr. for καί ἄν, Soph. O. C. 13.
 Χαναναῖος, α, ον, a Canaanite or (more correctly) Chanaanite, LXX (Gen. 12. 6, al.):—as appellat. a merchant (of Tyre or Sidon), Ib. (Prov. 31. 24).
 χάνας, Dor. for χήνας, Ar. Ach. 878.
 χανδάνω: fut. χείσομαι, v. infr.:—aor. ἐχάδον Il. 4. 24, Ep. χάδον 11. 462, inf. χαδέειν 14. 34, Hipp. 234. 47:—pf. with pres. sense, κέχανδα and plqpf. κεχάνδει, v. infr. (From √ΧΑΔ; cf. Lat. *pre-hend-o*, and perh. *hed-era*; Goth. *bi-git-an* (εὐρίσκειν); O. Norse *get-a*; A. S. *git-an* (to get); perh. also Skt. *hast-as* (hand), and Lat. *hast-a*.) Ep. Verb (used once or twice in Ion. Prose, and once in Ar., v. infr.), to take in, hold, comprise, contain, like the later word χωρέω, Lat. *capio*, ἐξ δ' ἄρα μέτρα χανδάνειν (sc. ὁ κρητήρ) Il. 23. 742; λέβης τέσσαρα μέτρα κεχανδώς Ib. 268; οὐκ ἐδυνήσατο πάσας αἰγιαλὸς νῆας χαδέειν 14. 34; αἴκος κεχανδώς πολλά καὶ ἐσθλά Od. 4. 96; δε [θάλαμος] γλήνεα πολλά κεχάνδει Il. 24. 192; οὐδὲς ἀμφοτέρους ὄδε χείσεται Od. 18. 17; Ἥρη δ' οὐκ ἔχαδε στήθος χόλον the breast of Hera could not contain her rage (al. Ἥρη δ'... , Hera could not contain her anger in her breast), Il. 4. 24., 8. 461; ὡς οἱ χεῖρες ἐχάνδανον as much as his hands could hold, Od. 17. 344; so in later writers, ὅσον χανδάνει χεῖρ Hipp. 625. 48; ῥόπαλόν οἱ ἐχάνδανε χεῖρ Theocr. 13. 57, cf. Anth. P. 7. 644, Lyc. 3. 17, Arat. 697, Nic. Al. 58. II. metaph. to be capable, be able, ἦσαν ὅσον κεφαλὴ χάδε φωτός Il. 11. 462; κεκραγύμεσθ' ἄ γ' ὀπίσσω ἢ φάρυγγ' ἄν ἡμῶν χανδάνη δι' ἡμέρας Ar. Ran. 260; κωκύσασα... ὅσον ἐχάνδανε μητρὸς ἀνίη Anth. P. 7. 644; ὅσον χάδον, ὅσον ἔρεξαν Opp. C. 4. 210:—in h. Hom. Ven. 253, for στοναχῆσεται ἐξονομηναὶ τοῦτο (which gives no sense) Wolf proposed to read στόμα χείσεται ὄν. my mouth will be able to...; Buttm. suggested στόμα χήσεται (from χάσκω) will open so as to...
 χανδόθεν, Adv. = χανδόν, dub. in Hipp. 272. 33; v. Foës. Oecon.
 χανδόν. Adv. with mouth wide open, greedily, eagerly, οἶνον χανδόν ἐλεῖν Od. 21. 294, cf. Call. Fr. 109, Nic. Th. 341, Opp. C. 4. 340, etc.; also in late Prose, χ. πῖεσθαι Luc. Merc. Cond. 7; metaph., χ. ἐν ἐπιμ-πλατο εὐχῶν Id. Alex. 14; χ. ὕπνον ἐμπιπλάμενος Philostr. 847. The form χανδά is also cited by Apoll. Adv. 562.
 χανδο-πότης, ου, ὁ, a greedy drinker, toper, Anth. P. 11. 59.
 χανδός, ἡ, ὄν, yawning, roomy, ἐκ χανδῆς ζωροποτῶν κύλικος Polemo ap. Ath. 436 D; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 959.
 χάννη, ἡ, a sea-fish, so called from its wide mouth, Serranus, still called *canna* at Naples, Epich. 42 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 8., 8. 2, 24, Ael., etc.:—also χάννος, ὁ, Numen. ap. Ath. 304 E, 327 F.
 χάνοι, χανών, v. sub χάσκω.
 χάνος, εος, τό, = χάσμημα, the open mouth, Com. Anon. 315.
 χανύω and χανύσσω, to speak with mouth wide open, Hesych.; who also cites χηνυστέω, and χηνύστρα = χάσμη.
 χάος, εος, Att. ους, τό, chaos, the first state of the universe, πρῶτιστα χ. γένητ', αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα Γαῖ' εὐρύστερνος κτλ. Hes. Th. 116; Ἡσιόδος πρῶτον.. χ. φησὶ γενέσθαι Plat. Symp. 178 B, cf. Arist. Phys. 4. 1, 6; introduced into a Com. Theogony by Ar. Av. 693 sq., cf. Meineke Com. Hist. p. 318.—By later philos. writers chaos is sometimes represented as infinite space, Milton's *void and formless Infinite*, Arist. Phys. 4. 1, 7, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 121; sometimes the *rudis indigestaque moles*, out of which the universe was created, Milton's *matter unformed and void*, Luc. Amor. 32; (and specially, acc. to the Stoics, *water*, Schol. Hes. l. c., Plut. 2. 955 E).—The former was the prevailing notion, whence χάος came to mean,
 2. space, the expanse of air, Ibyc. 26, Ar. Nub. 424, 627, Av. 192; δι' αἴθρας χάους τε Anth. P. 15. 24:—also, τό χ. τοῦ αἰῶνος, of infinite time, M. Anton. 4. 3. 3. the nether abyss, infinite darkness, joined with Ἐρεβος, Plat. Ax. 371 E; with ὄρφυη, Q. Sm. 2. 614; represented as in the interior of the globe, Plut. 2. 953 A; χάους κύνα, of Cerberus, Anth. Plan. 91:—generally, darkness, Ar. Rh. 4. 1697. 4. any vast gulf or chasm, LXX (Mich. 1. 6, Zach. 14. 4); of a grave, Opp. C. 4. 92; of the gaping jaws of the crocodile, Ib. 3. 414, cf. 4. 161, H. 5. 52. (Those who followed the Stoics derived it from χέω, in the sense of liquid, Plut. l. c. But the sense points to √ΧΑ, χάσκω, χανεῖν, a yawning abyss.)
 χᾶος, ὄν, v. sub χᾶϊος.
 χᾶω, to lose or destroy utterly, late word for ἀπόλλυμι, Simplic. Epict. 173, and often in Achmes Onir.:—Pass. to be reduced to chaos, be utterly destroyed, Athanas.: to be swallowed by an earthquake, Jo. Mal. 436. 18.
 χᾶρά, ἡ: (√ΧΑΡ, χαιρῶ):—joy, delight, first in Att. writers, both Poetry and Prose; c. gen., στόματος ἐν πρῶτῃ χαρᾷ, of a hungry man, Aesch. Fr. 251;—but c. gen. objecti, joy in or at a thing, μελέων Eur. Alc. 579; πρὸς χαρὰν λόγων in accordance with joyous tidings, Soph. Tr. 178; κέρτομος θεοῦ χ. a declusive joy sent by some mocking god to grieve my heart, Eur. Alc. 1128; also, χ. ἐπὶ τινι Def. Plat. 413 E:—χ. δίδοναι τινί Soph. Tr. 201; χ. λαβεῖν Eur. Ion 1449; ἐμπλήσαι τινα χαρᾶς Id. Phoen. 170; χαρὰ μ' ὑφέρπει Aesch. Ag. 270; χαρὰν λέγειν τινί to wish him joy, Ar. Pl. 637; χαρὰν χαιρεῖν Plut. 2. 1091 E, Ev. Matth. 2. 10:—χαρᾷ with joy, Aesch. Ag. 1630, Cho. 233, etc.; so, μετὰ χαρᾶς Com. Anon. 362; χαρᾶς ὑπο Aesch. Ag. 540; ὑπὸ χ. Xen. Cyn. 6, 15; σὺν χαρᾷ Soph. El. 934, etc. II. in concrete sense, a joy, of persons, χ. μου Ep. Phil. 4. 1, cf. 1 Thess. 2. 20.
 χαρ-ἄγγελος, ὁ, = χαρᾶς ἄγγελος, a messenger of joy, E. M. 7. 32.

χαράγη, ἡ, the impress or figure on a coin, Anna Comn. 2. 243.
 χάραγμα, τό, any mark engraven or imprinted, χ. ἐχίδνης the serpent's mark, i. e. its bite, sting, Soph. Ph. 267; ἐν ἰσχυροῖς μὲν ἵπποι πυρὸς χάραγμα ἔχουσιν (cf. κοππατίας, σαμφορίας), Anacreont. 28. 2; so, ἔχειν τὸ χ. τοῦ θηρίου Apocal. 16. 2, cf. 13. 16:—χ. χείρδος, i. e. writing, Anth. P. 9. 401; and absol. an inscription, Ib. 7. 220; χ. τέχνης carved work, Act. Ap. 17. 29; τὸ χ. τοῦ νομίσματος the impress on the coin, Plut. Lys. 16, cf. Ages. 15, etc.; hence,
 2. stamped money, coin, Anth. P. 5. 30.
 χᾶραγμός, ὁ, a cut, incision, notch, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 3.
 χᾶραδος, εος, τό, Dor. for sq., Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 6r.
 χᾶράδρα, Ion. χαράδρη, ἡ, like χεῖμαρρος, a mountain-stream, a torrent, swollen with rains or melting snow, which cuts itself (χαράσσει) a way down the mountain-side, κλιτύς τότ' ἀποτμήγασσι χαράδραι Il. 16. 390, cf. Dion. P. 1077; οἶνον.. ἅπασ' ἔρρει χ. Telclid. Ἄμφ. 1. 4; χ. χεμερή Ar. Rh. 4. 460; χ. χεμαρρὸς καὶ βαθεῖα Polyb. 10. 30, 2:—hence, a hoarse, loud, brawling voice is compared to the φωνὴ χαράδρας ὕλεθρον τετοκυίας, Ar. Vesp. 1034, cf. Pax 759; χ. κατελήλυθεν, of a torrent of words, Pherecr. Ἐπιλ. 4; cf. κυκλοβορέω. II. the bed of such a stream, a deep gully, rift, ravine, such as are common on mountain-sides, κοίλης ἐντοσθε χαράδρης Il. 4. 454; cf. Ildt. 9. 102, Thuc. 3. 98, 107, Xen. An. 3. 4, 1; χ. κρημνώδης Thuc. 7. 78; cf. χαράδρῳ.—A torrent in Nemea seems to have been called ἡ Νεμεᾶς χ., Aeschin. 50. 36, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 15. 2. in Dem. 1273. 6, it seems to be an artificial conduit for carrying rain-water off a road.
 χᾶραδραῖος, α, ον, of or from a χαράδρα, πηγῆ, βέθρον, etc., Nonn. D. 15. 191, etc.:—in Anth. Plan. 230, Lobeck thinks that χαράδραῖος does not agree with ἰλύος, but is used as Subst. = χαράδρας.
 χᾶραδρεῖον, τό, ποῖτ. for χαράδρα, Nic. Th. 389.
 χᾶραδρεῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, ground broken up by torrents, Greg. Naz., Hdn. Epimer. 199.
 χᾶραδρήεις, εσσα, εν, = χαραδραῖος, Nonn. D. 9. 251, etc.
 χᾶράδριον, τό, Dim. of χαράδρα, Strab. 773.
 χᾶραδριός, ὁ, a yellowish bird dwelling in clefts (χαράδραι), acc. to Sundevall, the stone-curlew or thick-kneed bustard, Charadrius Oedicnemus, Hippon. 36, Ar. Av. 266, 1141, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 14., 9. 11, 2. It was very greedy, whence the proverb, χαραδριῶ βίον ζῆν, of a glutton, Plat. Gorg. 494 B, ubi v. Stallb. The sight of it was held to be a cure for the jaundice, Plut. 2. 681 C, Ael. N. A. 17. 13; cf. ἵκτερος II.
 χᾶραδρόομαι, pf. κεχαράδρωμαι: aor. ἐχαράδρωθην: Pass. To be broken into clefts by mountain-streams, to be full of rifts and gullies, χώρη κεχαράδρωμένη Hdt. 2. 25; ὡς ἄν χαράδρωθῆι ὁ χώρος Id. 7. 176; metaph., οἱ πόροι χαράδρῶνται the pores are widened into large channels, Hipp. 209. 18.
 χᾶραδρος, ὁ, = χαράδρα, Plut. Agis 8, C. I. 1569 c:—Χάραδρος was the name of many torrents in Greece, Thuc. 5. 60, Paus. 2. 25., 7. 22, etc.
 χᾶραδρώδης, ες, like a χαράδρα, full of clefts, rifts, gullies, Hipp. ap. Erotian.; τόποι Diosc. 4. 57. 2. of a torrent, τὰ χ. ὕδατα Strab. 649.
 χᾶράδρωμα, τό, a gully, ravine, Byz.
 χᾶρῦκίας, ου, ὁ, (χάραξ) of or fit for a stake, pale or palisade, a species of κάλαμος, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 1, Plin. 16. 66; or of τιθύμαλος, Diosc. 4. 165, Plin. 26. 39 (for which Hesych. has χαράκισ).
 χᾶρᾶκίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to fence with stakes driven in cross-wise: metaph. of a fly, χ. τοῖς προσθίοις σκέλεσι to dress itself by crossing the fore-legs, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 14.
 χᾶράκιον, τό, Dim. of χάραξ, Hesych.
 χᾶράκισμός, ὁ, a palisading, fencing, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 2.
 χᾶρῦκίτης [ῖ], ου, ὁ, in Timo ap. Ath. 22 D, χαράκται βιβλιακοί (from χάραξ, a fence or wall) bookish cloisterlings, (others from χαράσσω, scribblers).
 χᾶρᾶκο-βολία, ἡ, the forming a palisade, LXX (Ezek. 17. 17).
 χᾶρᾶκοποιέομαι, Dep. to form a palisade, fortify a camp, App. Civ. 5. 110.
 χᾶρᾶκοποια, ἡ, the making of a vallum, Polyb. 6. 34, 1.
 χᾶρᾶκῶ, fut. ὦσω, to fence by a palisade, fortify, Ἐλατεῖαν Aeschin. 73. 29; χ. καὶ ταφρεύειν πόλιν Diod. Excerpt. 505. 95, cf. Plut. Clcom. 20; metaph., χ. τὸν πλοῦτον Philostr. 304:—c. dat. modi, χ. ἀκάνθαις Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 23; τὸ στόμα ὄδουσι Stob. Ecl. Eth. 1086:—Pass., κεχαρακωμένον ταῖς ἀκάνθαις, of the echinus, Arist. P. A. 4. 5. 23; metaph., μάζα κεχαρακωμένη δαχτύροις Antiph. Incert. 1:—in Anton. Lib. 12, Xylander restored ἐκαρώθη (was stupefied) for ἐχαρακώθη. 2. absol., χ. ἐπὶ τύπον to raise a barricade against it, besiege it, LXX (Jerem. 39. 2). II. to prop with a stake, ἀμπελον Geop. 5. 27, 1; συγκόμορον Theodot. V. T.
 χᾶρακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (χαράσσω) properly an instrument for marking or graving, Steph. B.: also of a person, an engraver, Euryph. ap. Stob. 556. 8; but, II. commonly, a mark engraven or impressed, the impress or stamp on coins and seals, ἀργύρον λαμπρὸς χ. Eur. El. 559, cf. Plat. Polit. 289 B; εὐδοξίας χαρακτήρα τοῖς ἔργοις ἐπέβαλεν τινι scilicet a stamp upon them, Isocr. 2 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 8; χαρακτήρ ἐν τύποις πέπληκται Aesch. Supp. 282; cf. Hemst. ad Ar. Pl. 861:—also of figures or letters, which we also call characters, these being at first graven on marble or brass, *literarum ductus*, οἱ τῶν γραμμάτων χ. Plut. 2. 214 F; ὁ τύπος τῶν χ. Ib. 577 E, cf. 1120 F, Diod. 3. 67; ἐυλήφια βραχέα ἔχοντα χαρακτήρα Polyb. 6. 35, 7. 2. metaph. like τύπος, the mark or token impressed (as it were) on a person or thing, by which it is known from others, a distinctive mark, characteristic, character, Aesch. Supp. 282, χ. γλώσσης of a particular language or dialect, Hdt. 1. 57, 142; χ. αὐτὸς ἐν γλώσσει Soph. Fr. 186; χ. ἡμεδαπὸς τῶν ῥημάτων Plat. Ax. 220; ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς χ. Dion. H. ad Pomp. 3. 16; often of persons, ὁ χ. τοῦ προσώπου Ildt. 1. 116; εἰληφέναι χαρακτήρα ἑκατέρου τοῦ εἶδους

Plat. Phaedr. 263 B; τῆς ὄψεως Diod. I. 91; so, ἀνδρῶν οὐδεὶς χ. ἐμπέφυκε σώματι Eur. Med. 525; δεινὸς χ. κύπιασμος .. ἐσθλῶν γενέσθαι Id. Hec. 379; φανερός χ. ἀρετῆς Id. H. F. 658; cf. the ἠθικοὶ χ. of Theophrastus: —in pl., οἱ χ. the features of the face, Joseph. A. J. 13. 12, 1; hence, 3. the peculiar nature or character of a thing or person, ἀνδρὸς χ. ἐκ λόγου γνωρίζεται Menand. App. 8; ἄ χ. τῶν δογμάτων Arr. Epict. 4. 5, 17; ὁ ἴδιος τοῦ ἀνδρὸς χ. Dion. H. de Thuc. 23, cf. 55; also of whole nations, Polyb. 18. 17, 7. 4. the character or peculiar style of an author, often in Rhet. works, as Dion. H. de Dem. 8, 9, 10, 13, etc., cf. Cic. Orator 39; χ. ἰσχνός, μεγαλοπρεπής, γλαφυρός, etc., Dem. Phal. 36, cf. Dion. H. de Dem. 33.

χαρακτηρίζω, to designate by a characteristic mark, to characterise, Philo I. 151, Schol. Eur. Hec. 379; in Gloss. also χαρακτηριάζω.

χαρακτηρικός, f. l. for χαρακτηριστικός, q. v.

χαρακτήριον, τό, = χαρακτήρ, Joseph. Hypomn. 144.

χαρακτήρισμα, τό, = χαρακτήρ II. 2, Tzetz. ad Hes. et Lyc., Eust., etc.

χαρακτηρισμός, ὁ, designation by a characteristic mark, characterising, Clem. Al. 156, Schol. Eur. Hec. 379:—as a figure of speech, Walz Rhett. 8. 751, etc.

χαρακτηριστέον, verb. Adj. one must characterise, Eust. 1388. 26, Hermog. χυρακτηριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, designating, characteristic, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 173, Dion. H. de Lys. II, de Dem. 34, al.; but Ibid. 39, 51, al., the f. l. χαρακτηρικός has been continued from MSS. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. 1167. 60.

χάρακτις, οὐ, ὁ, one who marks, a stamper, coiner, Manetho 6. 388.

χάρακτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. graven, cut in, notched, toothed, like a saw or file, Hipp. V. C. 912, Anth. P. 6. 205; and Dind. restores κνηστήρι χαρακτηῶ (for χαρακτῶ) in Nic. Al. 308.

χάρακωμα, τό, a place paled round or palisaded, an entrenched camp, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 38 sq., 6. 2, 23 sq.; χαρακώματα πρὸ τῆς πόλεως βάλλεσθαι Plut. Cato Mi. 58; cf. χάραξ II. 2. II. like σταύρωμα, a paling, palisade, Xen. An. 5. 2, 26; χ. καὶ τείχη καὶ τάφροι Dem. 71. 20; of the eyelashes, Arist. P. A. 2. 15, 1. 2. the Roman vallum, Polyb. 9. 3, 2; χ. διπλοῦν Id. 10. 31, 8; cf. χάραξ.

χάρακωσις, ἡ, a palisading, fortifying, Lycurg. 153. 27, Plut. Mar. 7. χάραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, also ἡ, (χάρασσω) a pointed stake: esp., I. a vine-prop or pole (the κάμαξ of Hom.), Ar. Ach. 986:—these were costly articles in Attica, Ar. Vesp. 1201, Pax 1263, cf. Thuc. 3. 70:—proverb., ἐξηπάτησεν ἡ χ. τὴν ἀμπελον Ar. Vesp. 1281. II. like σταύρος, a pale, used in fortifying the entrenchments of a camp, Ar. Ach. 1178, Dem. 568. 16; Lat. vallus, Polyb. 18. 1, 1:—then, 2. collectively, = χαρδκωμα, a place paled in, a palisaded camp, Theophil. Παγκρ. 2, Menand. Ἀσπ. 2: a palisade, χάρακα βαλέσθαι πρὸς τῇ πόλει (v. l. χαράκωμα (Dem. 254. 27; then, often in writers of Rom. Hist. to express vallum, Polyb. 1. 29, 3., 80, 11., 3. 45, 5, al.; χάρακα τίθεσθαι to form an entrenched camp, Dion. H. 6. 29; χ. βάλλεσθαι Plut. Aemil. 17, Marcell. 18, etc.; βάλλειν Id. Sull. 28; ἀποταφρεύειν, περιταφρεύειν Ib. 21, Lucull. 31; διασπᾶν Id. Anton. 18; χ. σεσιδηρωμένος καὶ ἀλύσει δεδεμένος Diod. 19. 83, cf. Moschio ap. Ath. 208 D. III. a cutting or slip, esp. of an olive, Theophr. H. P. 2. 1, 2, C. P. 5. 1, 4; also of other plants, Ib. 1. 12, 9:—collectively for shrubby plants, Hesych. IV. a sea-fish, perhaps the rud, Opp. H. 1. 173, Ael. N. A. 12. 25. (Acc. to the old Gramm. χάραξ was fem. only in sense of a vine-prop, otherwise masc., v. Poll. 1. 162; but this distinction is not strictly observed, Lob. Phryn. 61.)

χάραξι-ποντος, οὐ, ploughing the sea, ναῖα κληῖς χ. Simon. 82. χάραξις, εὐς, ἡ, an incision, mark, Schol. Ar. Nub. 23; ἡ χ. τοῦ ἀρότρου Theognost. Can. 38; τῶν τροχῶν Hesych. 2. metaph. of acute pain, ὑπὸ βηχὸς ἰσχει τραχύτητας καὶ χ. Plut. 2. 698 C.

χάρασσω, Att. —ττω: fut. ξω: (v. γράφω). To make sharp or pointed, sharpen, whet, ἀρπας, ὑδόντας Hes. Op. 571, Sc. 235; χυρασαόμενος σίδηρος Hes. Op. 385. 2. to furnish with notches or teeth, like a saw, Arist. Audib. 45:—Pass., of certain birds, ἔχουσι .. τὰ ἄκρα τοῦ βύγχους κεχαραγμένα Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 17; φύλλα κεχαραγμένα incised leaves, Diosc. 4. 175; σκύταλον κεχ. ὄζοις jagged or rugged with .. Theocr. 17. 31; metaph. [δύμα] ἠλεμάτοις ἀκτίσι χυρασσεται sparkles with false lights, of the effect produced by painting the eye-lids, Anth. P. 9. 139. 3. metaph. to exasperate, irritate, stimulate, like θήγω, ὕξνω, ἔρω ψυχᾶς χ. (v. l. ταρασσει) Soph. Fr. 607, cf. Plut. 2. 92 A, 825 E:—Pass., κεχαραγμένος τινὶ exasperated at any one, Hdt. 7. 1; κείνω τότε μὴ χυρασσου be not angry at him for this, Eur. Med. 157; τῇ παρησία χυραχθείς Plut. 2. 74 D. II. to cut into furrows, to furrow, scratch, στρωμνὰ δὲ χυρασσοῖσ' ἄπαν νῶτον κεντεῖ Pind. P. 1. 54; χ. κῦμα Orph. Arg. 370; ἀρότρω .. χ. χέρσον Anth. P. 6. 238; ὕδωρ ἐρετμοῖς Nonn. D. 3. 46, cf. 41. 114:—Pass., νῶτον χυραχθείς wounded, Eur. Rhes. 73, cf. Plut. 2. 651 E; κέκοπται καὶ χυρασσεται πέδον Aesch. Pers. 683; θάλασσα φρικτὴ χυρασσομένη Anth. P. 10. 2, cf. 10. 14. III. to engrave, inscribe, ἐν νομίσματι 'Βάττων' χ. Arist. Fr. 485, cf. 551; γράμμα .. τοίχοισι χυράξω Theocr. 23. 46, cf. Anth. P. 12. 130; ἐν τύμβῳ γράμμ' ἐχάραξε τότε Erinna Ib. 7. 710; τὸν Τροίης πόλεμον σελίδεσσι χ. Anth. Plan. 4. 293; [νόμους] εἰς πίνακας χ. Diod. 12. 26; generally, to sketch, draw, μορφήν χυράξαι Anth. P. 11. 12, cf. Anacreont. 51; also of the down marking the cheek, Christod. Ecphr. 279, Anth. Plan. 344, Nonn.:—Pass., στήλας γράμμασι κεχαραγμένας Diod. 3. 44; τοίχος ἄσπας χυράσσετα Luc. Amor. 16; τὸ χυραχθὲν νόμισμα stamped money, coin, Polyb. 10. 27, 13; χρῆσθαι τῷ .. μέτρῳ κεχαραγμένῳ τῷ χαρακτῆρι C. I. 123. 74; also of the letters engraved, Arr. Periopl. M. Rubri 2.

χάρησαι, χάρησομαι, v. sub χάρω. χάρη-δότης, οὐ, ὁ, =sq., of Bacchus, Plut. Anton. 24, cf. 2. 613 D; of Zeus, Ib. 1048 C; of Hermes, Ib. 303 D.

χάρη-δότης, οὐ, ὁ, Joy-giver, epith. of Hermes, h. Hom. 17. 12. χῆριδῶτις, ἰδος, fem. of foreg., Orph. H. 8. 9., 54. 9.

χῆρις, χηρίσσα, χηρίεν (for χῆριεν, v. infr. IV): gen. χηρίεντος, dat. —εντι: voc., acc. to A. B. 981, χηρίει and χηρίεν: (χῆρις):—graceful, beautiful: I. in Hom. mostly of the works of men, [πέπλος] χηρίεστος Il. 6. 90, 271; εἴματα 5. 905; ἔργα Od. 10. 223; φᾶρος 5. 231; also of acts, ἀμοιβή 3. 58; αἰοδή 24. 197; τέλος χηρίεστερον 9. 5; also, χ. δῶρα gracious gifts, Il. 8. 204; οὐ πάντεσσι θεοὶ χηρίεντα εἰδοῦσιν Od. 8. 167; and, εἴ ποτέ τοι χηρίεντ' ἐπὶ νηὸν ἔρεψα Il. 1. 39; —also of the parts of a person, χ. μέτωπον, πρόσωπον, κάρη 16. 798., 18. 24., 22. 403; and so, of a youth, πρῶτον ὑπηγήτη, τοῦπερ χηρίεστᾶτη ἦβη 24. 348, Od. 10. 279, cf. Plat. Prot. 309 B:—of actual persons first in Hes. Th. 246, 260, to denote female grace and beauty; of a man, φηὴν χηρίεστερος Tyrtae. 9. 5, cf. Simon. 116; and so, σὰν χηρίεσσαν ὦραν Eur. Fr. 462. 5 (lyr.), its first appearance in Att. II. in Att., χηρίεις was very often used of persons, in relation to qualities of mind, graceful, elegant, accomplished, so that it came to be used as a familiar term for σοφός, like Lat. *venustus, festivus, lepidus, scitus*, χ. ἦσαν οἱ Λακωνικοὶ Ar. Lys. 1226; οἱ χηρίεντες men of taste, men of education, Isocr. 234 C, Plat. Rep. 452 B, 605 B; opp. to οἱ πολλοί, οἱ φορτικοί, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 4, Pol. 2. 7, 10; οἱ χ. καὶ νοῦν ἔχοντες Ib. 6. 5, 10:—χ. τι accomplished in a thing, Plat. Lach. 150 D; περί τι Ep. Plat. 363 C; χ. ποιητής Plat. Legg. 680 C; οἱ χ. τῶν ἰατρῶν Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 7; στρατηγός Diod. 12. 33; γεωργός, παιδαγωγός, etc., Plut., etc.:—later, ζῶα ὑφθῆναι χηρίεντα Luc. Prom. 3. 2. so of things, graceful, elegant, Ar. Pl. 145, 849, Plat. Gorg. 484 C, Soph. 234 B, al.; χηρίεντα μὲν γὰρ ἄδω, χ. δ' οἶδα λέξαι Anacr. 44; λόγον λέξαι χηρίεντα Ar. Vesp. 1400; χηρίεσται βοήθειαι πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 602 D; ἐνθύμημα χ. clever, smart, Xen. An. 3. 5, 12; τὸ ἀστεῖον καὶ χ. Luc. V. H. 1. 2; χηρίεντα σοφίζεσθαι Ar. Av. 1401; in ironical sense, χηρίεντα πάθοιμ' ἂν I should be nicely off, Id. Eccl. 794:—χηρίεν [ἔστι] εἰδέναι it is well to know, Hipp. Art. 800; χ. οὖν .. λαλεῖν Ar. Ran. 1491; δοκεῖ χηρίεστερον εἶναι .. λέγειν Plat. Prot. 320 C; and iron., χηρίεν γὰρ, εἴ .. it would be a pretty thing, if .. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 13, Luc. J. Trag. 26. 3. rarely of natural objects, χηρίεντα τὰ ὑδάτια φαίνεται Plat. Phaedr. 229 B; πηγὴ χηρίεστᾶτη Ib. 230 B, cf. Hes. Th. 129. III. Adv. χηρίεντως, gracefully, elegantly, neatly, daintily, cleverly, χ. ἔχειν τὸ σῶμα in good case, Plat. Phaedr. 80 C; πάνυ χ. ἀποδέδεικται Ib. 87 A, cf. Polit. 300 B, Rep. 331 A; δείπνου χ. πεπρωτανευμένου Alex. Κρατ. 1. 4. 2. kindly, courteously, Isocr. 86 D. 3. with good intention, χ. μὲν, ἀπειροτέρως δέ Id. 240 C. IV. the neut. was also used in Att. as Adv., and then only it was written proparox. χῆριεν, v. Schol. Il. 16. 798, A. B. 570, E. M. 358, Eust. 1088. 7, etc.: Bekker therefore and other Edd. have corrected χῆριεν in Ar. Pl. 145, Plat. Rep. 426 A, Euthyd. 303 E, etc. (The true Att. form would be χηρίης, like ὑγίης, as appears from the Comp. and Sup. χηρίεστερος, —έστατος: but the Aeol. or Boeot. form χηρίεις soon got the upper hand, whereas ὑγίεις remains a rare poetic form.)

χηρίεντης, οὐ, ὁ, a late form for χηρίεις, formed like ἐθελόντης, Paraphr. 11. 2. 736, 836.

χηρίεντιζομαι, fut. Att. ιοῦμαι: Dep.:—to act or speak like οἱ χηρίεντες, Dion. H. de Lys. 13; esp. to be witty, to jest, Lat. *festive loqui*, Ar. Fr. 212, Plat. Rep. 436 D; σπουδῆ χηρίεντιζεσθαι to jest in earnest, Plat. Apol. 24 C; χ. ἐν οὐ χηρίεντι καιρῷ Dion. H. de Lys. 14.

χηρίεντισμα, τό, a witty saying, bon-mot, Philo 2. 570, Eust., etc.

χηρίεντισμός, ὁ, gracefulness of style, wittiness, wit, Plat. Theact. 168 D; χ. καὶ εὐτραπέλια Id. Rep. 563 B; opp. to σπουδῆ, Plut. 2. 11 F; χ. ἐν σπουδῇ γενόμενος Dion. H. de Isocr. 12.—It mostly includes the notion of satire or irony.

χηρίεντιστέον, verb. Adj. one must be witty, opp. to γελοιοποιητέον, Clem. Al. 196.

χηρίεντότης, ητος, ἡ, gracefulness of manner, playfulness, Plut. 2. 441 B.

χηρίεντως, Adv. of χηρίεις, q. v.

χηρίεργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) prob. elegantly working, artistic, epith. of Athena, as protectress of artificers, Anth. P. 6. 205.

χηρίζομαι: fut. ἰσομαι Luc. D. Mar. 9. 1, N. T., etc.; Att. ιοῦμαι Thuc. 3. 40., 8. 65, etc.; χηρίει also in Hdt. 1. 90:—aor. ἐχαρισάμην Ib. 91, Att., opt. χηρίσαιτο Il. 6. 49, al.:—Pass. forms, fut. χηρισθήσομαι in pass. sense, Ep. Philem. 22: aor. ἐχαρίσθην, in pass. sense, Act. Ap. 3. 14, 1 Ep. Cor. 2. 12:—pf. κεχάρισμαι in act. sense, κεχάρισαι Ar. Eccl. 1045, —ισται Id. Eq. 54, imper. —ίσθω Plat. Phaedr. 250 C; inf. —ίσθαι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 10; also in pass. sense, v. infr. III: (χῆρις). To say or do something agreeable to a person, shew him favour or kindness, to oblige, gratify, favour, humour, Lat. *gratificari*, c. dat. pers., mostly in part., χηρίζομένη πόσει φῆ Il. 5. 71, cf. 11. 23., 15. 449, Od. 13. 265; once in Hes., ποιήσε, χηρίζομενος Δί Th. 580; πᾶσιν χηρίζομένην ἂν Hdt. 6. 130, etc.; and in Att., Thuc. 3. 40, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 16; Καλλία χηρίζομενος to oblige him, Plat. Prot. 362 A, cf. Ar. Eq. 1368:—absol. to make oneself agreeable, court favour, comply, opp. to ἀντία φάσθαι, Aesch. Pers. 700 (not elsewhere in Aesch.); οἱ ὑπὲρ τὸν καιρὸν χηρίζομενοι Andoc. 30. 1; c. acc. cogn., χ. χάριτας Eur. Fr. 362. 1, cf. Isocr. 8 E, Dem. 306. fin.:—the manner is expressed by the part., χηρίζετο .. ἱερὰ βέζων Od. 1. 61, cf. Hdt. 1. 90, Ar. Eccl. 1045, Plat. Rep. 338 A, 426 C, etc.; or, more commonly, by a dat. modi, μήτε τί μοι ψεύδεσσι χηρίζεο do not court favour by lies, Od. 14. 387; so, χηρίζεσθαι φιλότῃτι 10. 43, etc.; τῷ αὐτῷ by the same arts, Thuc. 3. 42; λόγῳ θωπεύσαι καὶ ἔργῳ χ. Plat. Theact. 173 A; opp. to τὰ βέλτιστα λέγειν, Dem. 110. 17, cf. Plut. 2. 66 A. 2. in Att. to gratify or indulge a humour or passion, like Lat. *indulgere*, θυμῷ χηρίζεσθαι κενά Soph. El. 331 (not elsewhere in Soph.), cf. Antipho 127. 22, Xen. An. 7. 1, 25; ὀργῇ Eur. Fr. 31; τῇ

γλώσση Id. Or. 1514; τῆ ἐπιθυμίᾳ Plat. Rep. 561 C; τῷ σώματι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 23; τῆ γαστρὶ Ib. 2. 1, 2, Cyr. 4. 2, 39; τῆ ἡδονῇ Ib. 4. 3, 2. 3. of a woman, χ. ἀνδρὶ to grant her favours to a man, Lat. *coriam sui facere, morigerari* (cf. χάρις III. 2), ἐρᾶν καὶ ἐρῶσι χαρίζεσθαι Pind. Fr. 236; cf. Ar. Eq. 517, Eccl. 629, Plat. Symp. 182 A, Phaedr. 231 C, 256 A, Xen., etc.; hence Comedy is said ὀλίγαις χαρίσασθαι, Ar. Eq. 517;—c. acc. cogn., χ. θήλειαν ἀπόλαυσιν Luc. Amor. 27. 4. to humour another in argument, i. e. let him have the best of it, Plat. Meno 75 B; so, χ. τῷ ἵππῳ Xen. Eq. 10, 12. II. c. acc. rei, to offer willingly, give gladly or cheerfully, give freely, δῶρα Od. 24. 283; ἀποινα Il. 6. 49., 10. 380; χαρίζεσθαι τινὶ τι Archil. 6, Hdt. 1. 91, Ar. Ach. 437, Eq. 54, Xen., etc.;—when the inf. is the object, it usu. takes the Art., χ. τὸ ποθεῖν Plut. 2. 609 A; τὸ ζῆν LXX (2 Macc. 2. 33); τὸ βλέπειν Ev. Luc. 7. 21; but sometimes without the Art., χάρισαι [αὐτοῖς] μένειν allow them to remain, Luc. Amor. 19, cf. Anth. P. 5. 237; so, ἀρ' ἂν τί μοι χάρισαι τοῖονδε,—μή μου καταγελαῦν Plat. Hipp. Mi. 364 C. 2. c. gen. partit. to give freely of a thing, χ. ἀλλοτρίων Od. 17. 452; ταμίη.. χαρίζομένη παρεόντων giving freely of such things as were ready, 1. 140, etc.; παντοίων ἀγαθῶν γαστρὶ χαρίζομενοι Theogn. 1000; γλώσσης μαψιδίῳ χ. παρεούσι Theocr. 25. 188:—on πραϊκὸς χαρίζεσθαι, Od. 13. 15, v. προῖξ 1. 1. 3. c. acc. pers. to give up as a favour, i. e. not after lawful trial, τῆ μητρὶ χ. Ὀκτάβιον Plut. C. Gracch. 4, cf. Act. Ap. 25. 11, 16. 4. to forgive, Lat. *condonare*, τὴν ἀδικίαν τινὶ 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 13, cf. Col. 2. 13; and absol., 2 Cor. 2. 7, etc. III. Pass. to be pleasing, agreeable or dear to one, οὐ πῶ πάντεσσι χαρίζομενος Od. 8. 538; esp. in pf. and plqpf., κεχάριστο θυμῷ was dear to her heart, 6. 23; ταῖσι Εὐβοέεσσι ἐκεχάριστα it was done to please the Euboeans, Hdt. 8. 5; ταῦτα μὲν οὖν μνήμη κεχαρίσθω Plat. Phaedr. 250 C. 2. mostly so in part. pf. κεχαρισμένος, η, ον, as Adj. pleasing, acceptable, welcome, Lat. *gratus, acceptus*, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ Il. 5. 243, 826, etc., cf. Hes. Th. 580; δῶρα θεοῖς κεχαρισμένα Il. 20. 298, cf. Od. 16. 184., 19. 397; κεχαρισμένα θεῖναι τινὶ to do things pleasing to one, Il. 24. 661 (so κεχ. τινὶ πράσσειν Lys. 106. 11); ἀνὴρ κεχαρισμένα εἰδῶς Od. 8. 584; κεχαρισμένος ἦλθεν he came wished for, was welcome, 2. 54, cf. Hdt. 1. 87., 3. 119, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 10, Plat., etc.; κεχαρισμένα θύρῳ Eur. H. F. 889; κεχαρ. χαίριδιον Ar. Pax 386; πᾶσι κεχαρισμένος Plat. Soph. 218 A; κεχαρισμένα ταῖς θεοῖς Id. Euthyphro 14 B, Phaedr. 273 E; λύγας κεχ. Dem. 178. 3; σιτίον ἢ πατόν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 24; ἐν ταῖς μὴ κεχαρισμένοις.. πρὸς τὴν αἴσθησιν Arist. P. A. 1. 5, 4:—Adv. κεχαρισμένως, Ar. Ach. 248, Plat. Phaedr. 273 E, etc. 3. later, we find a Comp. κεχαρισμενώτερος, Ael. N. A. 12. 7; Sup. —ωτατος, Alciphro 3. 65.—The word is rare in Trag., but freq. in Att. Prose. χάριν, v. sub χάρις vi. 1. Χάρινος, ὁ, name of a Comic dancer in Sparta, a standing character in the Doric comedy, like the Spanish *Gracioso*, Müller Dor. 4. 7. § 3. χάρις [ᾶ], ἡ, gen. χάριτος; acc. χάριν [with ἰ in arsi, Il. 5. 874., 11. 243], also χάριτα Hdt. 6. 41., 9. 107, Eur. El. 61, Hel. 1378, Xen., etc., (so that Moer. 414 is not justified in calling χάριτα less Att., v. infr. B): pl. χάριτες; dat. χάρισι, ποῖτ. χάρισσι Pind. N. 5. fin., or χαρίτεσσι, Il. and Pind.: (✓ΧΑΡ, χαίρω). Grace, Lat. *gratia*: I. in objective sense, outward grace or favour (as we say well or ill favoured), grace, loveliness, properly of persons, θεσπεσίην δ' ἄρα τῶγε χάριν κατεχεύατ' Ἀθήνη Od. 2. 12, etc.; χάριν ἀμφιχέαι τινὶ Hes. Op. 65; εὐμόρφων δὲ κολοσσῶν ἔχεται χάρις ἀνδρὶ Aesch. Ag. 416; also in pl. graces, κάλλει καὶ χάρισσι στίλβειν Od. 6. 237; ὕσσοις χάριτας Ἀφροδίτης ἔχων Eur. Bacch. 236; μετὰ χαρίτων gracefully, Thuc. 2. 41:—more rarely of things, χάρις δ' ἀπελάμπετο πολλῇ, of the earrings, Il. 14. 183, Od. 18. 298; of works, ἐργοῖσι χάριν καὶ κῦδος ὑπάξειν 15. 320, cf. Il. 14. 183; of words, οὐ αἱ χάρις ἀμφιπεριστέφεται ἐπέεσσιν Od. 8. 175; πλείστη δὲ χ. κατὰ μέτρον ἰούσης [γλώσσης] Hes. Op. 720; ταὶ Διονύσου χάριτες ἐν διθυράμβῳ Pind. O. 13. 26; ἡ τῶν λόγων χ. Dem. 50. 9; μῦθοι πληθύνοντες χαρίτων Anth. P. 9. 186. 2. glory, Ἀθηναίων χ. Pind. P. 1. 148, cf. O. 1. 29., 8. 75, 105. II. in subjective sense, grace or favour felt, whether on the part of the Doer or the Receiver (both senses appear in such phrases as ἡ χάρις χάριν φέρει Soph. O. C. 779; χάρις χάριν γὰρ ἔστιν ἡ τίκτουσ' αἰεὶ Id. Aj. 522, cf. Eur. Hel. 1234, Arist. Rhet. 2. 7): 1. on the part of the Doer, grace, graciousness, kindness, goodwill, τινὸς for or towards one, Hes. Op. 188; τῶν Μεσσηνίων χάριτι πεισθεῖς Thuc. 3. 95; οὐ χάριτι τῆ ἐμῆ not for any kind feeling towards me, Antipho 134. 16; absol., εἰ δὲ τις μείζων χ. Aesch. Supp. 960; τῆς παλαιᾶς χ. ἐκβεβλημένη Soph. Aj. 808:—hence the Theol. sense. 2. more commonly on the part of the Receiver, the sense of favour received, thankfulness, thanks, gratitude, Il. 4. 95; τινὸς for a thing, οὐδὲ τίς ἐστι χάρις μετόπισθ' εὐεργέων Od. 4. 695., 22. 319, cf. Hes. Th. 503; more rarely c. inf., οὐ τίς χάρις ἦεν μάρασθαι one has no thanks for fighting, Il. 9. 316., 17. 147; so, χάριν ἀπομνήσασθαι τινὶ Hes. Th. 503, cf. Thuc. 1. 137; χάριν φέρειν τινὶ Pind. O. 10 (11). 21; χ. ἀμείβειν or ἀμείβεσθαι τινος Aesch. Ag. 729, Soph. El. 134;—esp., χάριν εἰδέναι τινὶ to acknowledge a sense of favour, feel grateful, once in Hom., ἐγὼ δὲ κέ τοι ἰδέω χ. ἡματα πάντα Il. 14. 235; and often in Prose, Hdt. 3. 21, Xen., etc.; τινὸς for a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11, etc.; τινὶ or ἐπὶ τινὶ Plut. Alex. 62, Luc. Bis Acc. 17; χ. προσεἰδέναι Plat. Apol. 20 A; and later, χ. γιγνώσκειν, ἐπίστασθαι Pors. Med. 476:—χ. ἔχειν τινὶ τινος to feel gratitude to one for a thing, Hdt. 7. 120, cf. 1. 71, and often in Att., with one case or both, cf. Eur. Heracl. 767, I. T. 846, Xen. An. 2. 5, 14; also, χάριτας ἔχων πατρός owing him a debt of gratitude, Eur. Or. 237; but, ἀσπασμάτων χάριν τίν' ἔξει; what thanks will she have for...? Id. Hec. 830; and so, χ. ἂν ἐν ταύτῳ μείζω ἔτι ἔσχευ Thuc. 8. 87; ἔχειν χ. πρὸς τινα to have favour with

him, Plut. Demosth. 7, N. T.:—χ. ὑφείλειν to owe gratitude, be beholden, Soph. Ant. 331, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 30; προσφείλειν Dem. 37. 8:—οὐδεμία χ. ἐφαινετο πρὸς τινος Hdt. 5. 90:—χάριν or χάριτα κατατίθεσθαι τινὶ to lay up a store of gratitude in a person's heart, i. e. earn his thanks, Id. 6. 41., 7. 178, Antipho 136. 27, Thuc. 1. 33; χάριν λαμβάνειν τινὸς to receive thanks from one, Soph. O. T. 1004, etc.; ἀπολαμβάνειν παρά τινος Lys. 160. 35; τινὸς for a thing, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5, Aeschin. 28. 22; διπλῆν ἐξ ἐμοῦ κτήσει χάριν Soph. Ph. 1370; κατ' ἐμοῦ κτήσει χ. Id. Tr. 471; so, χ. κομίσασθαι Thuc. 3. 58; τυχεῖν χάριτος Lycurg. 167. 8; χ. ἀπέχειν Anth. P. 7. 458, etc.;—though all these run into signf. III:—χάρις [ἔστι] τινὶ ὅτι .., as, χάρις τοῖς θεοῖς ὅτι .., thank the gods that .., Xen. An. 3. 3, 14, Cyr. 7. 5, 72; χ. τινὶ τινος Luc. Tim. 36; τινὶ ὑπὲρ τινος Plut. 2. 1122 A. 3. favour, influence, as opp. to force, χάριτι πλεῖον ἢ φόβῳ Thuc. 1. 9; opp. to ἀπειλῆ, Plut. Sull. 38. III. in concrete sense, a favour whether done or returned, a grace, kindness, boon, χάριν φέρειν τινὶ to confer a favour on one, do something agreeable to him, to please or humour one, do a thing to oblige him, like ἦρα φέρειν τινὶ, Il. 5. 211, 874., 9. 613, Od. 5. 307, Pind., Att.; in Att., also, χάριν θέσθαι τινὶ (never θεῖναι, Elmsl. Bacch. 720), Hdt. 9. 60, 107, Aesch. Pr. 782, Eur. Hec. 1211, etc.; προσθέσθαι Soph. O. C. 767; χ. ὑπουργεῖν τινὶ Aesch. Pr. 635; παρασχεῖν Soph. O. C. 1183; πράσσειν Eur. Ion 36, 896; δρᾶν Thuc. 2. 40; ἀνέσθαι Soph. Tr. 996; νέμειν Id. Aj. 1371; χ. δοῦναι τινὶ Aesch. Pr. 822, Soph. O. C. 1489; but χ. δοῦναι τινὶ, also, =χαρίζεσθαι (1. 2), to indulge, humour, ὑργῆ Ib. 855; γαστρὶ Cratin. Incert. 143; χ. χαρίζεσθαι, v. χαρίζομαι I. 1:—χ. ἀνθυπουργεῖν to return a favour, Soph. Fr. 313; τίνειν Aesch. Pr. 985, Ag. 822; ἐκτίνειν Eur. Or. 453, Plat., etc.; χ. ἀποδίδοναι τινὸς Plat. Rep. 338 B; ἀντί τινος Xen. Ages. 2, 29; ὑπὲρ τινος Isocr. 52 B; also, τὰς χάριτας ἀποδ. τινὸς Lys. 189. 8, etc.; χάριτας ἀντιδίδοναι Thuc. 3. 63; opp. to χάριν ἀπαιτεῖν to ask the repayment of a grace or boon, Eur. Hec. 276, cf. Dem. 504. 22, Lycurg. 167. 30; ξαιτεῖσθαι Soph. O. C. 586:—χ. ἀποστερεῖν to withhold a return for what one has received, Plat. Gorg. 520 C; also, ἀπ. τινὰ χάριτος Id. Hipp. Mi. 372 C:—τὰς αὐτοῦ χ. εἰς τοὺς φίλους the favours one has done them, Id. Legg. 729 D:—in Trag., χ. ἀχαρίς a thankless favour, one which meets, or deserves no thanks, Aesch. Pr. 545, Cho. 42, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1757. 2. esp., of favours granted by women (v. χαρίζομαι I. 3), χάριν μνηστῆς ἰδεῖν Il. 11. 243; so in Att. mostly in pl., as Xen. Hier. 1, 34., 7, 6; and in full, χάριτες ἀφροδισίων ἐρώτων Pind. Fr. 90. 1, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1206, Plat. Phaedr. 254 A, al. IV. the effect of grace on the mind, a gratification, delight, τινὸς in or from a thing, φόρμιγγας, συμπασίου Pind. P. 2. 129, O. 7. 8; νίκας Id. O. 10 (11). 95; ὕπνου χ. Eur. Or. 159; τὰν βοτρωῶδη Διονύσου χ. αἶνας Id. Bacch. 535, cf. Ar. Nub. 310; even, γῶν χ. Eur. Supp. 79; ἐνοπτρα, παρθένων χάριτας, like Lat. *deliciae*, Id. Tro. 1109:—absol., Ἔρωσ .. γλυκεῖαν εἰσάγων χ. Id. Hipp. 529; opp. to λύπη, Soph. El. 821, Eur. Hel. 655; to πόνος, Soph. O. C. 232, cf. Thuc. 4. 56; θανεῖν πολλῇ χάρις Aesch. Ag. 550, cf. 1303; βίου χ. μεθείσα Eur. Med. 227; οὐδεμίαν τῷ βίῳ χάριν ἔχω Ar. Lys. 865, cf. 869; also in Prose, Plat. Gorg. 462 C, Dem. 465. 17. V. δαιμόνων χάρις homage due to them, their worship, majesty, Aesch. Ag. 182; so, ἀθικτων χ. Ib. 372; ὄρκων Eur. Med. 439. 2. an acknowledgment thereof, a thank-offering, εὐκταία χ. τινὸς, opp. to a common gift (δῶρον or δωρεά), Aesch. Ag. 1387, Xen. Hier. 8, 4; πέμπειν χ. Aesch. Cho. 180, 517; τιμὴ καὶ γέρα καὶ χ. Plat. Euthyphro 15 A, cf. Lach. 187 A. VI. Special usages: 1. acc. sing. as Adv., χ. τινὸς in any one's favour, for his pleasure, for his sake, χάριν Ἐκταρος Il. 15. 744; ψεύδεσθαι γλώσσης χάριν for one's tongue's pleasure, i. e. for talking's sake, Hes. Op. 707, cf. Aesch. Cho. 266; rarely with Art., τὴν Ἀθηναίων χάριν Hdt. 5. 99. b. in this usage it soon assumed the character of a Prep., like ἔνεκα, Lat. *gratiā, causā*, sometimes before its case, but mostly after, for the sake of, in behalf of, on account of, κακά νιν ἔλοιτο μαῖρα δυσπρόμου χάριν χλιδᾶς Soph. O. T. 888; τοῦ χάριν; for what reason? Ar. Pl. 53; συγχωρῶ τοῦ λόγου χ. Plat. Rep. 475 A; χάριν πλησμονῆς Id. Phaedr. 241 C; so, ἐμὴν χάριν, σὴν χάριν for my, thy pleasure or sake, Lat. *mea, tua gratia*, Aesch. Pers. 1046, Eur. H. F. 1238; κείνου τε καὶ σὴν ἐξ ἴσου καινὴν χ. Soph. Tr. 485; more rarely with the Art., τὴν σὴν δ' ἦκυ χ. Id. Ph. 1413; σοῦ τε τὴν τ' ἐμὴν χ. Eur. Phoen. 763:—also pleon., τινος χάριν ἔνεκα (v. sub ἔνεκα I. 4):—also, χάριν τινὸς as far as regards .., as to .., like ἔνεκα 1. 2, ἔπους μικροῦ χ. Soph. O. C. 444; δακρύων χάριν if tears could do it, Id. Fr. 501; cf. Valck. Hdt. 6. 63, Blomf. Pers. 343.—Originally, no doubt, this was an accus. in apposition with the sentence, as in Il. 15. 744, etc., being a favour, since it is (was) a favour; as is evident in κακῆς γυναικὸς χάριν ἀχαριν ἀπώλετο, Eur. I. T. 566; cf. νίκας τινὸς ἀκάρπτων χ., Soph. Aj. 176. 2. with Preps.: a. εἰς χάριν τινὸς to do one a pleasure, Thuc. 3. 37, cf. Pind. O. 1. 121; οὐδὲν εἰς χ. πράσσειν Soph. O. T. 1353; ἐς χ. τίθεσθαι τι Plut. Mar. 46:—so, κατὰ χάριν Plat. Legg. 740 C; χάριτος ἔνεκα Ib. 771 D. b. πρὸς χάριν πράσσειν τί τινὶ Soph. O. C. 1776; δρᾶσαι Eur. Hel. 1281; πρὸς χάριν λέγειν τινὶ, like χαριτογλωσσεῖν, Id. Hec. 257, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 4, cf. Hell. 6. 3, 7; but, πρὸς χ. βορᾶς for the sake of it, Soph. Ant. 30; πρὸς χ., opp. to κλάων, Id. O. T. 1152:—but πρὸς χάριν εὐσεβίας, just like χάριν, Pind. O. 8. 10; τινὸς νόμου πρὸς χ.; Soph. Ant. 908; πρὸς ἰσχῦας χάριν Eur. Med. 538:—πρὸς χάριν alone, as a favour, freely, πρὸς χ. τε κοῦ βία Soph. Fr. 26; but, κορέσαι στόμα πρὸς χ. as they please, to their heart's content, Id. Ph. 1156. c. ἐν χάριτι κρίνειν τινὰ to decide from partiality to one, Theocr. 5. 69; but also for one's gratification, pleasure, ἐν χάριτι δίδοναι or ποιεῖν τινὶ τι Xen. Occ. 8, 10, Plat. Phaedo 115 B:—ἐν χάρισιν παραλαμβάνειν gratefully, Plat. Legg. 796 B. d. διὰ χαρίτων εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι

τινι to stand, be on terms of friendship or mutual favour with one, Xen. Hier. 9, 1 and 2.

e. μετὰ χάριτος καὶ ἐθειλοντί of pure good will, Polyb. 2. 22, 5, etc.; which is, ἐθειλούσιοι καὶ χάριτος ἐνεκα ἐξιόντες in Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, II.

VII. metaph. the name was given to the cypress, Geop. II. 4, I; and to some kind of myrtle, Schol. II. 17. 51.

B. Χάρις, ἡ, as a mythological pr. n. declined like χάρις, save that the acc. is Χάριτα (not always however, as Thom. M. says; for Mel. in Auth. P. 5. 149 uses both Χάριν and Χάριτα, cf. Luc. D. 15. 1, Paus. 9. 35, 4): poet. dat. pl. Χαρίτεσσι, II. 17. 51, Pind.:—Charis, wife of Hephaestus, II. 18. 382 (Hes. Th. 945 makes Aglaia, the youngest of the Charites, his wife); whence M. Müller identifies her with Aphrodité, the bright goddess of the sea (v. χαίρω), cf. Dict. of Biogr. s. v. Charis:—but mostly in pl. Χάριτες, αἱ, the Charites or Graces, Lat. Gratiae, goddesses of grace and graciousness, who confer all grace, even the favour of Victory in the games, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 2. 50 (90) sq., 7. 12 (20). In Hom. their number is undefined, cf. II. 14. 267, 276; but Hes. Th. 907 (who makes them daughters of Zeus) reduces them to three, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, Thalia; and he was followed by Pind. O. 14. 19. In Od. 18. 194, 8. 364, they are the attendants of Aphrodité, whom they bathe and dress, cf. II. 5. 338, Hes. Op. 73, Paus. 6. 24, 7, Müller Archäol. § 378. 1; they give their charms to the companions of Nausicaa, Od. 6. 18; are the associates of the Muses, Hes. Th. 64; and of all the gods, h. Hom. Ven. 95:—beautiful hair is said to be Χαρίτεσσι δμοῖαι (i. e. ταῖς τῶν Χαρίτων) II. 17. 51;—Theocr. 16. 6, even calls his poems χάριτες.—The worship of the Charites is said to have been introduced by Eteocles at Orchomenus in Boeotia, Ἐτεόκλειοι θύγατρεις θεαί Theocr. 16. 104, ubi v. Schol., cf. Paus. 9. 35, 3., 38, 1, Strab. 414, Müller Orchom. 8. pp. 177 sq.: but at Lacedaemon and Athens only two were orig. worshipped,—at Lacedaemon called Φάεννα and Κλήτα (not Κλητά), Giver of Glory and Fame; at Athens, Ἡγεμόνη and Αἰξίω, Guide and Nurse, Paus. 3. 18, 6., 9. 35, 2; a later version called them Χάρις and Πειθώ:—πρὸς τῶν Χαρίτων Plat. Theaet. 152 C; νῆ τὰς X. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 26; ὦ φίλαι X. Plut. 2. 710 C.—The sing. is used by Antiph. Incert. 4, Χάριτος ἡδίστης θεῶν, cf. Hor. Od. 4. 7, 5.

χάρισιος [i], α, ον, = χαριστήριος, gratuitous, free, ἔδνον Call. Fr. 193: χάρισις free gifts, Suid.

2. χαρισία βοτάνη love-plant, used as a philtre, acc. to Arist. Mirab. 163.

II. χ. πλακοῦς a sort of cake, Ar. Fr. 6; πέττουσα τὸν χ. (sc. πλακοῦντα) Eubul. Ἄγκ. 2, cf. Ath. 668 D.

III. τὰ Χαρίσια (sc. ἱερά), = Χαριτήσια, cf. Eust. 1843. 25.

χάρισμα, τό, a grace, favour: esp. in N. T., a free gift, gift of God's grace, I Ep. Cor. 12 sq.; opp. to ὀψώνια, Ep. Rom. 16. 23:—in Eccl. esp. of baptism, Clem. Al. 113.

χαρισμός, ὁ, a bestowing of favours, gratifying, Walz Rhett. 8. 70.

χαριστέιον, τό, a thank-offering, C. I. (add.) 2465 c: pl., like χαριστήρια, Inscr. Cnid. in Newton no. 18.

χαριστέον, verb. Adj. one must gratify, τινί Plat. Phaedr. 227 C. II. one must give freely, opp. to ἀνταποδοτέον, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 3;—χαριστέος, α, ον, to be given away, granted freely, Philo 1. 253.

χαριστήριος, ον, of or for thanksgiving, χ. θυσία Dion. H. I. 88., 10. 54; χ. ἀμοιβαί Id. I. 6; also c. gen., θυσία χ. ὑδάτων Ib. 55, cf. Plut. Lyc. II, C. I. (add.) 3837. 19; ἐπὶ τινί Plut. Caes. 57.

II. as Subst., χαριστήριον, τό, a thank-offering, Ath. 672 A, C. I. 495, 498, 1598, 2039, al.:—often in pl. χαριστήρια, τὰ, thank-offerings, χ. τοῖς θεοῖς ἀποτελεῖν Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 2; ὀφείλειν Ib. 7. 2, 28; προσφέρειν, θύειν Diod. 5. 31., 20. 76; c. gen., θύειν τοῖς θεοῖς χ. τῶν εὐτυχημάτων Polyb. 21. 1, 2; χ. τροφῶν ἀποδιδόναί Luc. Patr. Encom. 7; χ. τῆς νίκης ἐορτάζειν Plut. 2. 862 A; χ. ἐλευθερίας, in memory of the liberation by Thrasybulus on 12th Boëdromion, Ib. 349 F, cf. Pamphil. ap. Ath. 572 F, etc.:—the word was used to translate the Rom. supplicatio, Plut. Camill. 7.

χαριστία, τὰ, a family feast at Rome, Val. M. 2. 1, 8, Ov. Fast. 2. 617.

χαριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, giving freely, bounteous, Plut. 2. 632 C, etc.; τὸ χ. bounteousness, lb. 332 D. Adv. —κῶς, Epiphan. 77. 17.

χαριστίων, ὄνος, ὁ, an instrument of Archimedes for weighing, Simpl. ad Arist. Phys. p. 253; or for lifting, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 130.

Χαριτήσια (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, the feast of the Charites at Orchomenus, C. I. 1583 (where Χαριτεῖσια), 1584.

χαριτία, ἡ, a jest, joke, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 13.

χαριτό-βλαστος, ον, growing gracefully, κήπος Manass. Chron. 4772.

χαριτο-βλέφαρος, ον, with eyelids or eyes like the Charites, ὄμματα Anth. P. app. 209; comically, μάζα χ. Eubul. Τιτθ. 2.

2. as Subst. a plant, used in philtres, v. Plin. 13. 25.

χαριτό-βρῦτος, ον, (βρύω) imbued with grace, Nicet. Eug. 6. 567.

χαριτο-γλωσσέω, Att. —πτεύω, to speak to please, glose with the tongue, Aesch. Pr. 294, Ath. 164 B, Schol. Eur. Or. 1514 (v. l. χαριτογλώττις).

χαριτο-δότης, ὁ, = χαριδότης, of Dionysus, Plut. 2. 158 E; of Hermes, Jul. χαριτόεις, εσσα, εν, = χαρίεις, Ion. neut. χαριτεῖν is restored by Bgk. in Anacr. 45, from Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 14.

χαρι-τόκος, ον, grace-producing, Io. Geom. hymn. 1.

χαριτο-κόσμητος, ον, adorned by the Charites, Manass. Chron. 2623.

χαριτο-ποιέω, to make graceful, Schol. II. 17. 600.

χαριτο-πρόσωπος, ον, of graceful countenance, Manass. Chron. 522.

χαριτό-στεπτος, ον, crowned with grace, Manass. Chron. 2711.

χαριτο-φύτευτος, ον, planted by the Charites, Manass. Chron. 2850.

χαριτό-φωνος, ον, with gracious voice, Philox. 8.

χαριτόω, to make graceful, τινά εις μορφήν Walz Rhett. 1. 429. II. to shew grace to any one, τινά Ep. Eph. 1. 6:—Pass. to have grace shewn one, to be highly favoured, LXX (Sirac. 18. 17), Ev. Luc. 1. 28.

χαριτ-ώνυμος, ον, of honoured name, C. I. 8722, Tzetz.

χαριτ-ώπης, ον, ὁ, (ὤψ) graceful of aspect, Orph. II. 16. 5: fem. χαριτ-ώπις, ιδος, Anth. P. append. 209.

χάρμα, τό, (✓ΧΑΡ, χαίρω): I. in concrete sense, a source of joy, a joy, delight, χάρμα γενέσθαι or ἔσεσθαι τινί II. 17. 636., 23. 342; χ. φίλοις Theogn. 692; also, χ. τινός Eur. Phoen. 1506, Supp. 282;—χ. μείζον ἐλπίδος κλύειν Aesch. Ag. 266, cf. Soph. Fr. 563; μάζαν, ἦν .. Δηῶ βροτοῖσι χ. δωρεῖται Antiph. Ἄγκρ. 1; of victory in the games, ἀπονον χ. ἔλαβον Pind. O. 10 (11). 26; καλλίνικον χ. Id. I. 5 (4). 69:—oft. in pl., Od. 6. 185, Hes. Op. 699, Aesch. Pers. 1034, Eur.; χάρματα τιθέναι, ἐμβάλλειν τινί Pind. O. 2. 179., 7. 80; ἀντιδιδόναί Aesch. Eum. 984.

2. a source of malignant joy, II. 3. 51., 6. 82, al.; λυπρά, χάρματα δ' ἐχθροῖς Aesch. Pers. 1034; cf. ἐπιχαρμα. II. in abstract sense, joy, delight, τὴν δ' ἄμα χ. καὶ ἄλγος ἔλε φρένα Od. 19. 471, cf. h. Cer. 372, Hes. Sc. 400.—Poët. word.

χάρμη, ἡ, properly, the joy of battle, lust of battle, χάρμη γηθόσυνον τὴν σφιν θεὸς ἐμβαλε θυμῷ II. 13. 82; μνήσασθαι χάρμης Od. 22. 73 (the only instance in Od.), II. 4. 222., 8. 252, al.; opp. to λήθεσθαι χάρμης 12. 203, 393, etc.; παῦσαι τινά χάρμης Ib. 389; so also in pl., δύο χάρμαι two battle-joys, i. e. victories, Pind. O. 9. 129; successes, opp. to κακά, Pseudo-Phocyl. 110: but,

II. it soon passed into the sense of battle only, προκαλέσσατο χάρμη II. 7. 218; ἔλθοι τεθνεῖως, καὶ μιν ἐρυσάιμεθα χάρμης 17. 161; εἶδότε χάρμης 5. 608; μηδ' εἴκετε χάρμης Ἀργείοις 4. 509; ἐρωήσουσι δὲ χάρμης 14. 101. (The Root of χάρμη must be χαίρω, the joy of battle, 'the stern joy that warriors feel'; see the compds. ἵππιόχαρμης and ἵπποχαρμης, μενεχάρμης and μενέχαρμος, σιδηροχάρμης, χαλκοχάρμης. Schneider refers to a remarkable gloss of Hesych., χαρά ὄργη ἢ ὄργιλος.)

III. = ἐπιδορατίς, Stesich. 92, Ibyc. 58.

χαρμονή, ἡ, = χάρμα I, a joy, τέρψιν παλαιῶν χαρμονῶν Eur. Phoen. 316; pl. joys, delights, Eur. Ion 1379, H. F. 384, 742.

II. = χάρμα II, joy, delight, Soph. Aj. 559.—Poët. word, rarely used in Prose, βίον .. ἀλυπὸν τε καὶ ἄνευ χαρμονῶν Plat. Phileb. 43 C; ὑπὸ τῆς χαρμονῆς Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 22, cf. Plut. 2. 1098 C.

χαρμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, glad, joyful, Procl., Theod. Prodr. Adv. —κῶς, Ducas.

χαρμοσύνη, ἡ, joyfulness, delight, Plut. 2. 1102 A, Orph. H. 59, 4, LXX (1 Regg. 18. 6, Jer. 33. 10).

χαρμόσυνος, ἡ, ὄν, joyful, glad, χαρμόσυνα ποιεῖν to make rejoicings, Hdt. 3. 27; where Schweigh. would supply ἱερά, cf. Plut. 2. 362 D.

χαρμό-φρων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) heart-delighting, or of joyous heart, epith. of Hermes, h. Hom. Merc. 127.

χάρροποιέω, to make joyful, delight, Symm. V. T., Byz.

χάρροποίημα, τό, joy caused to any one, = ἀγαλλίαμα, Zonar.

χάρρο-ποιός, ὄν, causing joy, gladdening, ἰφθαλμοί LXX (Gen. 49. 12), cf. Schol. II. 13. 82, Suid.:—cf. χοροποιός.

χάρροπος, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Arat. 1152: (χαρά, ὤψ):—glad-eyed; hence bright-eyed, χαροποιὸν λέοντες Od. 11. 611, h. Merc. 569, Hes. Th. 321, etc.; so of Ajax, βλέποντος χαροποιῖς τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ὑπὸ τὴν κόρυν, οἶον οἱ λέοντες ἐν ἀναβολῇ τοῦ ὄρμησαι Philostr. 718 (v. χάρων 1); κύνες h. Hom. Merc. 194; θῆρες Soph. Ph. 1146; of the eyes of Athena, Theocr. 20. 25, Luc. D. 19. 1; of monkeys (where the Spartans are meant), Ar. Pax 1065; of serpents, Anth. P. 10. 22; of horses, Opp. C. 4. 113; τὸ χαροπὸν αὐτοῦ καὶ γοργόν Philostr. 79. 8; χ. βλέπειν Id. 805.—The word did not at first denote any definite colour, but expressed the bright glare of the eye in beasts of prey:—later, however, it denoted light-blue or grayish colour, much like γλαυκός, with which it is identified by Hipp. Epid. 3. 1090; and the same thing follows from its usage with respect to Athena (v. supr.), and esp. from the line, ὄμματά μοι γλαυκᾶς χαροπώτερα πολλῶν Ἀθῆνας Theocr. 20. 25; so also of the Germans, v. χαροπότης. It is, however, distinguished from γλαυκός by Arist. H. A. 1. 10, 1, G. A. 5. 1, 20.—Late Poets, keeping to the etymol. sense, use it of the eyes of youths, sparkling with joy, joyous, gladsome, Theocr. 12. 35, Anth. P. 5. 153, 156; so also χ. ἠῶς, χ. σελήνη, Ap. Rh. 1. 1280, Q. Sm. 10. 337; while others use it solely of colour, esp. of the sea, Anth. P. 12. 53, cf. 9. 36, Orph. Arg. 260, Anacreont. 57. 11; so, χαροπώτερον μελαινεσθαι (of the eyes) Heliod. 2. 35. V. Lucas Qu. Lexit. § 53 sq.

χάρροπότης, ἡ, ὄν, brightness of eye: a light-blue colour, used by Plut. Marius 11, to designate the eyes of the Germans, called by Tacitus truces et caerulei oculi, cf. Plut. 2. 352 D:—generally brightness, E. M.

χάρροψ, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for χαροπός, Opp. C. 3. 114.

χαρτάριον, τό, Dim. of χάρτης, Anth. P. 12. 208.

χαρτάριος, ὁ, = Lat. chartarius, C. I. 3310 (where χαρτάρης).

χαρτηρία, ἡ, = sq., LXX (3 Macc. 4. 20).

χάρτη, ἡ, = sq., a sheet of paper, to which the Stoics compared the soul at birth, dub. in Plut. 2. 900 A.

χάρτης, ον, ὁ, Lat. charta, a leaf of paper, made from the separated layers of the papyrus, τὰ γραμματεῖα τοῦς τε χ. ἐκφέρων Plat. Coni. Incert. 10, cf. Anth. P. 9. 174, 401, Diosc. 1. 115, Plin. 13. 22; χάρται βίβλων Theopomp. Hist. 125:—the finest paper was called royal, χάρται βασιλικοί Hero Autom. 269, chartae regiae in Catull. 19. 6.

2. metaph. any leaf or thin plate, χάρται μολύβδινοι sheets of lead, Lysim. ap. Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 34 (Fr. Hist. 3. 334).

χαρτιάτικα, τὰ, = Lat. chartiatica, money for paper, C. I. 5187 c. 21.

χαρτίδιον [i], τό, = sq., Alciphro 1. 26.

χαρτίον, τό, Dim. of χάρτης, Plut. 2. 60 A, Diog. L. 7. 174, LXX (Jer. 36. 2).

χαρτο-θέσιον, a repository for papers, Byz.

χαρτο-πηρον, τό, a repository of papers, Gloss.

χαρτο-πράτης [α], ον, ὁ, a dealer in paper, Gloss.

χαρτο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, = foreg., Gloss.

χαρτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of χαίρω, that is matter of delight, causing delight, welcome, like ἀσπάσιος, Lat. gratis, χαρτὸν εἶ τι καὶ φέρεις Soph. Tr. 228; χαίροις ἄν, εἶ σοι χαρτὰ τυγχάνει τάδε Id. El. 1457; εἶτε τερπνὸν λέγεις εἶτε χ. Plat. Prot. 358 A:—χαρτὰ delights, opp. to κακά, χαρτοῖσιν χαίρει Archil. 60; χαρτὰ πάσχειν Eur. Phoen. 618; τὸ χαρτὸν.

Sext. Emp. M. 11. 85, Plut., etc. 2. of persons, εἰ χαρτὸς ἀνέλθοι Anth. P. 12. 24:—Adv. -τῶς, Schol. Soph. Aj. 112.
 χαρτο-τόμος, *ov*, paper-cutting, Gloss. 2. pass. χαρτότομος, *ov*, cut in or from paper, Schol. Il. 15. 389.
 χαρτουλάριος, *ὁ*, the Lat. *chartularius*, keeper of archives, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 20, C. I. 9398, al.
 χαρτο-φύλακίον, τό, a case for keeping papers in, Nicet. Ann. p. 652.
 χαρτο-φύλαξ, *ὁ*, a keeper of papers, C. I. 8760, 9361, A. B. 1199, Suid.
 Χάρυβδιζω, *v*. ἐκχαρυβδίζω:—Χαρυβδηδόν, *Charybdis-like*, Theod. Stud.
 Χάρυβδις, *εως*, Ion. *ιος*, ἡ, *Charybdis*, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite the Italian rock Scylla, Od. 12. 101 sq., Eur. Tro. 426, Thuc. 4. 24, Strab. 268. 2. generally, a whirlpool, gulf, Simon. 46, Eur. Supp. 500, cf. Strab. 275. 3. metaph. of a rapacious person, χ. ἀρπαγῆς Ar. Eq. 248; cf. ποντοχάρυβδις. (The etym. is doubtful.)
 χάρων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, ἡ, poet. for χαροπός, esp. as a name (said to be Macedonian) for the *Νοῦ*, Euphor. 47 (et ibi Meineke), Lyc. 455, cf. Hesych., E. M., Sturz D. Mac. pp. 47 sq.:—also for the eagle, Lyc. 260, et ibi Bachm.; of the Cyclops, Lyc. 660. II. as prop. n. *Charon*, the ferryman of the Styx, from his bright fierce eyes, Eur. Alc. 254, 361, al.; voc. ὦ Χάρων Cratin. Incert. 52; but χαῖρ' ὦ Χάρων (with a pun) Ar. Ran. 183.
 Χάρωνιός, *ov*, of or belonging to Charon, πρόσωπον Tzetz. Il. 93. 5: hence, 1. X. θύρα the gate through which criminals were led to execution, Suid., Paroemiogr.; also Χαρώνιον, τό, Poll. 8. 102, Hesych. (ubi Χαρώνιον). 2. X. κλίμαξ a staircase in the theatre, leading up to the stage as if from the world below, by which ghosts entered, Poll. 4. 132, cf. Herm. Opusc. 6. 2, 133. 3. X. βάραθρα caverns filled with mercurial vapours, like the *Grotto del Cane* near Naples, such places being looked on as entrances to the nether world, Strab. 579, Diog. L. 7. 123; X. σπήλαιον, ἄντρον Strab. 636, 649; cf. Πλουτώνιος, and *v*. Foës. Oec. Hipp.
 Χάρωνιται, *ov*, used to translate the Lat. *Orcini*, Senators from the nether world, viz. those who were created after the death of Caesar, on the pretended authority of papers he had left behind him, Plut. Anton. 15, cf. Sueton. Aug. 35.
 χάρ-ωπός, *ον*, late form for χαροπός, Manetho 5. 230:—also χάρωψ, *ωπος*, *ὁ*, ἡ, Hesych.
 χάσιος, *a*, *ov*, = χάος, Hesych.
 χάσις, *εως*, ἡ, a chasm, separation, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Technol. 84. •
 χασκάζω, fut. *άσω*, Frequentat. of χάσκω, χ. τὸν κωλακρέτην to keep gazing at or after him, Ar. Vesp. 695.
 χασκάνων, τό, a name for the plant ξάνθιον, Diosc. 4. 138.
 χασκαξ, *ἄκος*, *ὁ*, a gaper, gaby, Eust. 1909. 55.
 χάσκω, Anacr. 13. 8, Ar. Vesp. 1493; subj. χάσκης Ar. Eq. 1018, 1032; inf. χάσκων Xen. Eq. 10. 7, (ἐγ-) Ar. Vesp. 721; part. χάσκων Solon 12. 36, (ἀνα-) Ar. Av. 502:—the pres. χαίνω occurs only in late writers, Anth. P. 9. 797., 11. 242, Diosc., etc.; (ἐπι-) Luc. D. Mort. 6. 2, (περι-) Ael. N. A. 3. 20:—but from this present the tenses are formed,—fut. χάνωμαι (ἐγ-) Ar. Eq. 1313, etc.; (for the form χήσομαι, *v*. χανδάνω s. fin.):—aor. ἐχάνων Hom., Att. Poets; aor. 1 ἐχάνα Aesop. 223 Halm.:—pf. κέχηνα Ib.; Dor. 3 pl. κεχάναντι Sophron 51 Ahr.; κέχαγκα only in A. B. 611:—plqpf. ἐκεχήνην Ar. Eq. 651; Dor. and old Att. κέχηνη Id. Ach. 10.—Used by Hom. only in aor. 2 χάνοι, χανών, and pf. part. κεχηνώς. (From √XA, lengthened XAN, come χά-ος, χά-σκω, χαν-εῖν, χαν-ος; cf. Lat. *hi-o*, *his-co*; O. Norse *gín-a*; A. S. *gín-an* (*yaun*); O. H. G. *gi-ēm*, *gin-ēm* (*gähnen*); Slav. *zi-jati* (*hio*)). To *yaun*, *gape*, τότε μαι χάνοι εἰρεῖα χθών then may earth *yaun* for me, i. e. to swallow me, Il. 4. 182., 8. 150, cf. 17. 417; esp. of opening the mouth wide, αἶμα ἀνά στόμα καὶ κατὰ βίνας πῆρε χανών 16. 350; ἔλκ' ἐκ δίφροια κεχηνότα Ib. 409; ἔδλη τε χανών, of a lion, 20. 168; πρὸς κύμα χανών ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσαι, of one drowning, Od. 12. 350; of a wound, Soph. Fr. 449; of shellfish, αἶ γὰ μὰν κόγχαι .. κεχάναντι πᾶσαι Sophron 51 Ahr.; of a goose, πλατυγίζοντα καὶ κεχηνότα Eubul. Xap. 1; of fruit, to burst with ripeness, Geop. 10. 30. 2. after Hom., chiefly in Com. Poets, to *gape* (in eager expectation), χάσκοντες κούφαις ἐλπίσι τερπόμεθα Solon 12. 36; ὅτε δὴ κέχηνη προσδοκῶν τὸν Αἰσχυλον when I was all agape, Ar. Ach. 10; λύκος ἔχανε the wolf opened his mouth (for nothing), proverb. of disappointed hopes, Id. Fr. 319, cf. Eubul. Aty. 1. 11, Euphr. Ἄδελφ. 1. 30;—so with Preps., πρὸς ταῦτα κεχηνώς Ar. Nub. 996; πρὸς ἄλλον τινα χάσκει Anacr. 13, cf. Ar. Eq. 651, 803; χ. περί τι Jacobs Ach. Tat. p. 847; ἄνω κεχηνώς, of a star-gazer, Ar. Nub. 173, cf. Av. 51, Plat. Rep. 529 B; κεχηνότες gazing fools, Ar. Ran. 990, cf. Eq. 261, Vesp. 617, and *v*. Κεχηναῖοι. 3. to *yaun* from weariness, ennui, or inattention, Id. Ach. 30; ὅταν σύ που ἄλλοσε χάσκης Id. Eq. 1032, cf. Lys. 426; χάσκεις αὐτός are you yawning? paying no attention? Mnesini. Ἰππ. 1. 22. II. more rarely, to speak with open mouth, to utter, like Lat. *hisco*, c. acc., τὰ δεινὰ βήματ' .. καθ' ἡμῶν .. χανεῖν; Soph. Aj. 1227; τοῦτ' ἐτόλμησεν χανεῖν; Ar. Vesp. 342; οἰζυρόν τι χανεῖν Call. Apoll. 24. III. in Paus. 6. 21, 13, if the text be correct, it must be trans., χανεῖν .. τὴν γῆν .. τὸ ἄρμα opened and swallowed the chariot.—Used by Soph. alone of the Trag. Poets.
 χασκωρέω, = χασκάζω, Hesych.
 χάσμα, τό, (χαίνω) a yawning hollow, chasm, gulf, χ. μέγα, of Tartarus, Hes. Th. 740; Ταρτόρον ἄβυσσα χ. Eur. Phoen. 1605; χ. γῆς Hdt. 7. 30; χ. τῆς γῆς Plat. Phaedo 111 E, etc.; χθανός, πέτρας Eur. Ion 281, I. T. 626, etc. II. of the open mouth, like Lat. *rictus*, χ. θηρός Id. H. F. 363; as forming a helmet, Id. Rhes. 209; of a yawning gulf, Χάρυβδις .. ἄρμα περιβαλοῦσα χάσματι Id. Supp. 501; Σκύλλης χάσμασι Anth. P. 11. 379; χ. φάρυγγος, of a lion, Ib. 6. 218; χ. ὀδόντων Anacront. 24. 4; etc. III. generally, any wide space

or expanse, hence used of the sky and sea, χάσμα πελάγεος τὸ δὴ Αἰγαῖον καλέεται Hdt. 4. 85, cf. Plat. Rep. 614 D.
 χασματίας, *ov*, *ὁ*, and χασματικός, *ὁ*, a kind of earthquake, which causes the earth to open in chasms, Arist. Mund. 4. 30, Diog. L. 7. 154, Heraclid. Alleg. 38.
 χασμάω: (χάσμα):—to *yaun*, *gape* wide, Ar. Eq. 824:—mostly as Dep. χασμάομαι, of the mouth, Hipp. Mochl. 847, Arist. G. A. 1. 5, 1, etc.; οἱ τοὺς χασμωμένους ὀρώντες Plat. Charm. 169 C; ἰλιγγιᾶν καὶ χ. Id. Gorg. 486 B, 527 A; of a door, τῆς θύρας χασμωμένης Alex. Φυγ. 1. 7.
 χασμέομαι, = χασμάομαι, εἰς τι at a thing, Theocr. 4. 53.
 χάσμη, ἡ, a yawning, gaping, Hipp. Aph. 1260; esp. from drowsiness, Id. Vet. Med. 12, Plat. Rep. 503 C; also in pl., Hipp. Art. 797, Plut. 2. 45 D. 2. an object of idle gaping or staring, a gazing-stock, Antipat. ap. Stob. 427. 58.
 χάσμημα, τό, a wide yawn or gape, Lat. *rictus*, Ar. Av. 61.
 χάσμησις, *εως*, ἡ, = χάσμη, Jo. Chrys., Eust. 12. 4, Hesych.
 χασμός, *ὁ*, *v*. sub σχάσμα.
 χασμώδew, to make verses that yawn, i. e. have hiatus, Eust. 11. 42.
 χασμώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) always yawning, Diog. L. 4. 32; τὸ χ. unreadiness, Plut. 2. 92 D.
 χασμωδία, ἡ, an hiatus in verses, when many vowels come together, Eust. 11. 33., 12. 8, etc.
 χασμωδιώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) abounding in hiatus, Walz Rhett. 3. 544.
 χᾶτεύω, = sq., Hesych.
 χᾶτέω: (*v*. sub χήρα):—Ep. Verb. used only in pres. (cf. χατίζω): I. c. inf. to crave, long, οὐδέ τις ἡμῖν δόρου μνηστis ἐν, μάλα περ χατέουσιν ἐλέσθαι Od. 13. 280; δμῶες χατέουσιν ἀντία δεσποίνης φάσθαι 15. 376; also absol., χατέοντι περ ἔμπης Il. 15. 399, cf. 9. 518; μάλα περ χατέουσα Od. 2. 249. II. c. gen. to crave, want, have need of, πάντες δὲ θεῶν χατέουσ' ἄνθρωποι 3. 48, cf. Anth. P. 5. 302, 20., 7. 583, etc. III. rarely c. acc., Ap. Rh. 4. 1557.
 χᾶτίζω, fut. *ίσω*, like χατέω, used only in pres., to have need of, crave, c. gen. rei, νόστοιο χατίζων Od. 8. 156., 11. 350, cf. Il. 2. 225; c. gen. pers., Θέτις νύ τι σεῖο χ. 18. 392; ἐρμηνέων χ. Pind. O. 2. 154; οὐ σοῦ Eur. Heracl. 465:—also absol., οὐδέ χατίζων nor in want [of anything], Od. 22. 351, Il. 17. 221; χατίζων one who is in want, a needy, poor person, Hes. Op. 392. 2. to lack, be without, χ. ἔργιοι, i. e. to be idle, Ib. 21.—The Med. or Pass. is commonly received into the text of Aesch. Ag. 304 after Heath and Pors., μὴ χατίζεσθαι for μὴ χαρίζεσθαι; Franz μὴ χρονίζεσθαι; Well. μηχαρίζεσθαι.
 χᾶτίς, ἡ, = χητίς (prob. to be written χᾶτις, Dor.), Hesych.
 χαυλι-όδους, ὀδοντος, *ὁ*, ἡ, neut. -όδων Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 6: I. of animals, with outstanding teeth or tusks, κάπρος χ. (where most MSS. χαυλιόδων, contr. to the rule of Hdn. Epim. 208, that the correct forms are χαυλιόδους and χαυλιώδων), Hes. Sc. 387, cf. Arist. l. c., 3. 2, 4, al.; χ. γένεθλα Opp. C. 3. 6. II. of the teeth, outstanding, tusky, ὀδάντες χαυλιόδοντες of the crocodile's teeth, Hdt. 2. 68; but more commonly without ὀδόντας, τετράπουρον χαυλιόδοντας φαῖνον of the hippopotamus, Hdt. 2. 71, cf. Diod. 1. 35; so of other animals, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 51., 4. 11, 14, P. A. 3. 1, 17, etc.
 χαύναξ, *ἄκος*, *ὁ*, a braggart, liar, cheat, Hesych.
 χαυνιάζω, to cheat, Hesych.; but Coraës for χαυνιάζει πλανᾶ reads χαυνιάζει πλανᾶ.
 χαυνο-λόγος and χαυνο-ποιός, = χαύναξ, Hesych.
 χαυνο-πολίτης, *ov*, *ὁ*, a gaping cil, a cockney, who swallows open-mouthed all that's told him (cf. Κεχηναῖοι), Ar. Ach. 635; cf. Lob. Phryn. 601.
 χαυνό-πρωκτος, *ov*, wide-breeched, Ar. Ach. 104.
 χαῦνος, *η*, *ov*, but *os*, *ov* in Plat. Legg. 728 E, Arist. Probl. 23. 29: (χαίνω):—properly, gaping: hence, of the consistence of bodies, porous, spongy, loose, Hipp. Aph. 1256, Plat. Polit. 282 E; of snow, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 37; opp. to στερρός, Id. Probl. 23, 29:—τὸ χαῦνον Diod. 3. 14:—Adv. -ως, of garments hanging loosely, Hdn. 4. 15. II. metaph. unsubstantial, empty, frivolous, νοῦς χ., Solon 10. 8; πραπίς Pind. P. 2. 112; κενεᾶν ἐλπίδων χαῦνον τέλος Id. N. 8. 78; χαῦνα φράσασθαι Solon 31; χ. ποιεῖν τινα Plat. l. c.; χαῦνους τὰς ψυχὰς καὶ θρασείας ποιεῖν conceited, Id. Legg. 728 E; ὁ μεγάλων ἐαυτὸν ἀξίων, ἀνόβιος ὢν, χαῦνος Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 6; cf. χαυνόω II:—Ar. Av. 819 plays on the double sense.
 χαυνό-σομφος, *ov*, loose and flaccid, Erotian.
 χαυνότης, *ητος*, ἡ, porousness, sponginess, τῆς γῆς Xen. Oec. 19, 11; τάφρου Plut. Pyrrh. 28; of snow, Id. 2. 649 C; of foam, Ib. 99 B. II. metaph. empty conceit, vanity, ἀνοήτου ψυχῆς Plat. Theaet. 175 B; opp. to μεγαλοψυχία, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 7.
 χαυνό-φρων, φρονος, *ὁ*, ἡ, = χαλίφρων, Schol. Od. 4. 371.
 χαυνώω, fut. *ώσω*, to make porous or flaccid, relax, Philes 35. 8:—Pass. to become so, Ael. N. A. 12. 17; ἡ γῆ χ. εἰς βαγάδας Geop. 5. 2, 2. 2. in Ephipp. Ἐμπολ. 1. 5, χαυνούσα must be = χάσκουσα, opening the mouth in kissing; but Meineke suspects the word. II. metaph. to puff up, make vain, fill with conceit, Eur. Andr. 931, Plat. Lys. 210 E:—Pass. to become vain, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7, 5; ἐπὶ τιμι Plut. Caes. 29; ὁ νοῦς ἐχαυνώθη Babr. 95. 36; κόραξ καρδίην ἐχαυνώθη Id. 77.
 χαυνώμα, τό, loosened earth, Plut. Sertor. 17.
 χαυνώσις, *εως*, ἡ, a making slack or loose, opp. to στέγνωσις, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 238. 2. a void space or interval, Geop. 10. 75, 17. II. metaph. the making a thing light, weakening its force and weight (like Lat. *elevatio*), χ. ἀναπειστηρία Ar. Nub. 875, ubi *v*. Schol.
 χαυνωτικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, apt to make loose or flabby, σαρκός Plut. 2. 771 B.
 χαυών, a kind of cake, in LXX to represent the hebr. *kavān*, LXX

(Jer. 7. 18., 44. 19); cf. E. M. 807. 43, Suid., etc.:—wrongly written *χαυών* in Hesych.

χαώδης, es, like *chaos*, Damasc. in Wolf Anal. 3. 235.

χεδροπά, τά, leguminous fruits, pulse, Arist. Meteor. 4. 10, 14, G. A. 3. 1, 15, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 2, C. P. 4. 7, 2, al.; gen. *χεδροπών* Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 16, G. A. 3. 2, 3. The nom. is uncertain: a sing. *χέδροψ* or *χέδρωψ* occurs in a satyric fragm. in Ath. 596A, Porph. de Abst. 2. 6, and in Hesych.; and *τοὺς καρποὺς τὰς χέδρους* appears in Bekker's text of Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 3, but with a v. l. *χεδρούς*; so also the accent is oxyt. in the Cod. Urbin. of Theophr., and in most places cited from Arist., so that prob. *χεδρούς*, *όν*, was regarded as the sing., and *χεδροπά* was the neut. pl. (Said to be a compd. of *χείρ*, *δρέπω*, as if *χειρόδρους*, *plucked by the hand*, like Lat. *legumen*; and Nic. Th. 752 says, *χειροδρόποι δ' ἵνα φῶτες ἄτερ δρεπάνοιο λέγονται ὄσπρια, χέδροπά τ' ἄλλα*.)

χεδροπώδης, es, like *χέδρες*, φύσις Phantias ap. Ath. 406 C.

χέια, ἡ, Ep. for *χειά*, Nic. Th. 79.

χεζ-ἀνάγκη, ἡ, a purgative ointment, Paul. Aeg. 7. 9.

χεζητιάω, Desiderat. of *χέζω*, to want to ease oneself, Ar. Nub. 1387, Ran. 8, al.; cf. *χεσεῖω*.

χέζω: fut. *χεσοῦμαι* Ar. Vesp. 941, Pax 1235; also *κατα-χέσομαι* Id. Fr. 207:—aor. 1 *έχεσα* Id. Eccl. 320, 808, (έγ-) Ib. 347, (κατ-) Nub. 174; also aor. 2 *έχεσον* (κατ-) Alcae. Com. Γαν. 4, inf. *χεσεῖν* Ar. Thesm. 570, Anth. P. 7. 683:—pf. *κέχοδα* (v. έγ-, έπι-*χέζω*): pass. *κέχεσμαι* v. infr. (From *✓ΧΕΔ* come also *χόδ-ος*, *χόδ-ανος*, *μυό-χόδ-ον*; cf. Skt. *had*, *had-é* (*laxare alvum*); A. S. *scit-e*; O. H. G. *sciz-u*;—so that *s* seems to have been lost.) To ease oneself, do one's need, often in Ar.; proverb., *εί μηδὲ χέσαι γε .. σχολή γενήσεται* Strattis Χρυσ. 1:—c. acc., *χ. σησαμίδας* Eupol. Κολ. 17:—in Med. (for the sake of the pun), *χέσαιτο γὰρ εἰ μαχέσαιτο* Ar. Eq. 1057:—Pass., *σπέλεθος ἀρτίως κεχεσμένος* dung just dropt, Id. Ach. 1170.

χειά, Ion. *χειή*, ἡ, a hole, esp. of serpents, Il. 22. 93, 95, Pythag. ap. Plut. 2. 169 E; ἦβαν ὑπὸ χειᾶ οὐκ ἐδάμασε he buried not his youth in a hole, Pind. I. 8 (7). fin. (From *✓ΧΑ*, v. sub *χάακω*.)

χειλάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of *χείλος*, a small lip, Gloss.

χειλο-ποτέω, to drink with the lips, sip, Anth. P. 7. 223.

χειλός, ὁ, with its derivs., v. *χειλός*.

χείλος, εος, τό: pl., gen. *χειλῶν* Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 10; *χειλέων* Dion.

H. de Comp. 14: poet. dat. *χειλεσσι*:—a lip, Lat. *labrum*, Hom., etc.;

proverb., *χείλεαι γελᾶν* to laugh with the lips only, Il. 15. 102; *χείλεα*

μέν τ' ἐδίην', ὑπερῶν δ' οὐκ ἐδίηνεν wetted the lips, but not the palate,

i. e. drank sparingly, Il. 22. 495; *ἐν χείλεσσι στάξουσι νέκταρ* Pind. P.

9. 109; *πειθῶ τις ἐπεκάθισεν ἐπὶ τοῖς χ.*, of Pericles, Eupol. Δῆμ. 6. 5;

χείλεσιν διδοὺς ὀδόντας, like Homer's *ὀδᾶς ἐν χείλεσσι φύς* (v. *ἐμφύω*)

Eur. Bacch. 621; *χείλεσιν ἀμφιλάοις*, of incessant talk, Ar. Ran. 678;

δάκνων τὰ χ., of one in a difficulty, Eubul. Κερκ. 2; ἀπὸ *χειλέων*, opp.

to ἀπὸ *καρδίας*, Plut. Cato Ma. 12; ἀπ' *ἄκρου χ.* φιλοσοφεῖν on the

surface only, Luc. Apol. 6; ἐπ' *ἄκρου τοῦ χ.* = on the tip of one's tongue,

Id. Indoct. 26; τὰ *χ.* *προσαρμόζειν* (sc. τῇ κύλικι) Id. D. Deor. 5. 2;

προσαρμόζειν τὰ χ., or *χείλη προσεγγίσει χείλεσιν*, of persons kissing,

Id. D. Meretr. 5. 3, Amor. 53; *χείλεσι διερρηκῶσι* (v. *διαρρέω* I. 5);

τοῖς χ. τιμᾶν Ev. Matth. 15. 8; *ἐν χ. ἑτέροις λαλεῖν*, i. e. in strange

speech (but Vat. *ἐτέρων*), 1 Ep. Cor. 14. 21; so, *χ. ἐν πάντων* LXX (Gen.

11. 6, cf. Prov. 10. 19). 2. of horses, Xen. Eq. 6, 8: of birds, a bill,

beak, Eur. Ion 1199, Opp. H. 3. 247, Anth. P. 9. 333. II. metaph.

of things, the edge, brink, brim, rim, of a bowl, *χρυσῶ δ' ἐπὶ χείλεα*

κεκράνται, Od. 4. 616, cf. 132; *Ἐλπίς .. ἔμμενε πίθου ὑπὸ χείλεσιν*

Hes. Op. 97, cf. Hdt. 3. 123, Ar. Ach. 459; of a ditch, Il. 12. 52, Hdt. 1.

179, Thuc. 3. 23; of the ocean, Mimnerm. 11. 7, cf. Plat. Criti. 115 E;

of rivers, lakes, Hdt. 2. 70, 94, Arist. H. A. 4. 16, 5; of the vertebrae,

Plat. Rep. 616 D, E; of the womb, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 1.

χειλο-στρόφιον, τό, a lip-screw, instrument of torture, Synes. 201 C.

χειλόω, (*χείλος*) to surround with a lip or rim, Xen. Eq. 4. 4.

χειλωμα, τό, a lip, rim, cited from LXX.

χειλῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, v. *χειλῶν*.

χείμα, τό: (v. sub *χιών*):—winter-weather, cold, frost, Lat. *hiems*, Il.

17. 549, Od. 14. 487: then, winter as a season of the year, *χείματος*

ῶρη Hes. Op. 448; *οὔποτε καρπὸς ἀπολείπει χείματος οὔτε θέρεος* Od.

7. 118; *φέροντας χ. καὶ θέρος βροταῖς*, of the stars, Aesch. Ag. 5; *αὔτε*

χείματος οὔτ' ἀνθεμῶδους ἦρος Id. Pr. 454; *χείμα* in acc. as Adv. in

winter, Od. 11. 189, Hes. Op. 638; so *χείματι*, Soph. Ph. 293. II.

a storm, Aesch. Ag. 198, 627, Eur. Andr. 749, al.; *κάλλιστον ἦμαρ*

εἰσιδεῖν ἐκ χείματος Aesch. Ag. 900; cf. *χειμών*.—Poët. form of *χειμών*,

used only in late Prose, as Plat. Ax. 371 D, Luc., etc.

χειμάδεύω, = *χειμάζω* (formed like *φυγαδεύω* from *φυγᾶς*), Strab. 205.

χειμάδιζω, = *χειμάζω*, Joseph. A. J. 18. 5, 3, in fut. part. *-ιούντος*.

χειμάδιον, τό, a winter-dwelling, winter-quarters, *χειμαδίω χρῆσθαι*

Λήμνῳ Dem. 49. 3:—mostly in pl., *χειμάδια πηγνύσθαι* to fix one's

winter-quarters, Plut. Sert. 6, cf. Lucull. 3, Eum. 15.—The Adj. *χειμά-*

διος, a, on, is cited in Poll. 1. 62, and Suid.; ἡ *χειμαδία* (sc. ὦρα) Et.

Gud.; cf. *χειμασία*.

χειμάζω, fut. *άσω*: (*χείμα*):—trans. to expose to the winter-cold:—

Pass. to be exposed thereto, pass the winter, Soph. Fr. 446; *ὅπως χει-*

μασθη καὶ ἡλιωθῆ ἢ γῆ Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 7; of trees, to live through

the winter, *χειμασθέντα δένδρα* Id. H. P. 4. 14, 1; *χειμασθέντα χειμῶσι*

ῶραιος καὶ καλάϊς Id. C. P. 2. 1, 2. 2. intr. to pass the winter,

opp. to *θερίζω*, Ar. Av. 1098, Xen. Occ. 5, 9, Isocr., etc.:—of armies, to

go into winter-quarters, to winter, Lat. *hiemare*, Hdt. 8. 133, Xen. Hell.

1. 2, 15., 3. 2, 1, Polyb., etc.; cf. *χειμερίζω*. II. to raise a storm

or tempest, θεοῦ τοιαῦτα *χειμάζοντος* Soph. O. C. 1504; *ὅταν χειμάζῃ*

ὁ θεὸς ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ Xen. Occ. 8, 16; *χειμάσει* [ἢ νεφέλῃ] ἐφ' ἡμᾶς

Plut. 2. 195 D:—then impers., like *ῦει, νίφει, ἐχείμαζε* ἡμέρας τρεῖς (in impf. sense) the storm continued, Hdt. 7. 191; *χειμάσει* there will be stormy weather, Theophr. Fr. 6. 3, 1. III. c. acc. to drive forth or away, of a storm, *χ. ἔξω τοὺς μύας* Ib. 14. 7:—Pass. to be driven by a storm, overtaken by it, suffer from it, Thuc. 2. 25., 3. 69, al.; *χειμασθεῖς ἀνέμῳ* Id. 8. 99; *ἐν θαλάττῃ χειμαζομένου πλαιῖου* Plat. Ion 540 B, etc.

2. metaph. to toss like a storm, distress, *τόδ' αἶμα χ. πόλιν* Soph. O. T. 101, cf. Menand. Ἦνιοχ. 6:—Pass. to be tempest-tost, distressed, esp. of the state considered as a ship, Eur. Supp. 269, Ar. Ran. 361; *δόμων ὄλβος χειμάζεται* Eur. Ion 966:—also of single persons, to suffer as in a storm, suffer grievously, Aesch. Pr. 562, 838, Soph. Ph. 1460, Plat. Polit. 273 D (cf. *χειμαῖνω* I. 2); *ταῖς σαῖς ἀπειλαῖς αἰς ἐχειμάσθη* Soph. Ant. 391; *ἄλλη δ' ἐν τύχῃ χ.* Eur. Hipp. 315; *χειμάζεσθαι .. ὑπ' ἀπορίας ἐν τοῖς νῦν λόγοις* Plat. Phileb. 29 B, cf. Lach. 194 C; *ἐν στρατείαις ἢ νόσοις χ.* Id. Theaet. 170 A; also to toss about, from fever, Hipp. Progn. 46:—so also intr. in Act., Diog. L. 10. 137:—cf. Lob. Phryn. 387.

χειμαῖνω, fut. *ἄνω*, to drive by a storm, and in Pass. to be driven by a storm, be tempest-tost, of a ship, Hdt. 8. 118; metaph., *φόβῳ κεχείμανται* φρένες Pind. P. 9. 57. 2. metaph. also to disturb as by a storm, *χειμαίνει ὁ χειμαζόμενος* he who is himself in a state of storm brings others into a like state, Arist. Poët. 17, 3; *χειμαίνει δ' ὁ βαρὺς πνεύσας Πόθος* Anth. P. 12. 157. II. intr. to be stormy, *θάλασσα .. ἄγρια χειμήνασα* Ib. 7. 652:—impers., like *χειμάζει, χειμαίνοντος* when it is stormy, Theocr. 9. 20.

χειμ-ἀμῦνα, ἡ, a defence against winter, a thick winter-cloak, cited from Aesch. in Poll. 7. 61; from Soph. in Bachm. Anecd. 1. 415.

χείμαρος, ὁ, a plug in a ship's bottom, drawn out when the ship was brought on land, to let out the bilge-water, Hes. Op. 624; cf. *εὐδίαος*.

χειμάρροος, on, Att. contr. *-ρροος, ον*, and shortened *χείμαρρος, on*: (*χείμα, βέω*):—winter-flowing, swollen by rain and melted snow, of mountain-streams, 1. joined with *ποταμός, ὅν τε* [the stone] *ποταμὸς χειμάρροος ὦση* Il. 13. 138; *ὡς δ' ὀπότε πλήθων παταμὸς πεδιονδε κάτεισιν χειμάρρους κατ' ὄρεσφιν* Il. 492; but Hom. also uses the form *χείμαρρος, ποταμῶ πλήθοντι* εὐκῶς *χειμάρρῳ* 5. 83; *ὡς δ' ὅτε χείμαρροι ποταμοὶ κατ' ὄρεσφι βέοντες* 4. 452;—so, *χειμάρρῳ ποταμῶ ἵκελος* Hdt. 3. 81, cf. Theogn. 348; so in Att., mostly in the form *χείμαρρος, παρὰ ρεῖθραισι χειμάρροις* Soph. Ant. 712; *φόραγγες ὕδατι χειμάρρῳ βέουσαι* Eur. Tro. 449; *διὰ χειμάρρου νάπης* Id. Bacch. 1093; so, *χαράδρα χ.* Polyb. 10. 30, 2. 2. in Aesch. Fr. 280, *πλεκτάνη χειμάρροος* seems to be rushing, furious lightning (cf. *πυρὸς βόστρυχος*), Id. Pr. 1044. II. as Subst. (without *ποταμός*), a torrent, Plat. Legg. 736 A, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 7; *ὡσπερ χειμάρρους ἂν εἰς τὴν πόλιν κατέπεσε* Dem. 278. 9; metaph., *ὄν χειμάρρῳ* borne down the rushing stream, Pind. Fr. 90. 2. like *χαράδρα* Il. 2, a water-drain, conduit, Dem. 1277. 5. (The ancient Conim. on Hom. differed as to the accent of the form *χειμαρρος*,—whether it was an independent Subst. *χείμαρρος*, or *χειμάρρος* (for *χειμάρροος*), Eust. 496. 38. Dind., after Payne Knight, would for *χειμάρρος* write *χειμάρροος*, on the analogy of *ὠκύροος*.)

χειμαρρῶδης, es, (είδος) like a torrent, Strab. 400, 616.

χειμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (sub. ὦρα) the winter-season, winter, Hesych. 2. (sub. ἐσθῆς), a winter-garment, Id.

χειμαῖσία, Ion. *-ίη*, ἡ, a passing the winter, wintering, *φοιτεῖν ἐς χ. ἐς τοὺς τόπους τούτους* Hdt. 2. 22. 2. winter-quarters, Polyb. 2. 54. 14, al., Diod. II. = *χειμών*, a storm, Arist. Probl. 26. 3, Theophr. Fr. 5. 50, Hesych.

χειμ-ασκίω, to exercise oneself in winter, of soldiers, Polyb. 3. 70, 4, At. Epict. 1. 2, 32.

χείμαστραν, τό, winter-clothing, Ar. Fr. 708; cf. *θέριστρον*.

χειμάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, late form for *χειμέριος*, Schol. Opp. H. 3. 459.

χειμάω and *χειμέω*, = *βιγέω*, Hesych.

χειμέθλη, ἡ, v. sub *χιμέτλη*.

χειμερεία, ἡ, the winter season, Dion. H. de Thuc. 9. 3; cf. *θερεία*.

χειμερίζω, = *χειμάζω* I. 2, to pass the winter, winter, *περὶ Μίλητον*

Hdt. 6. 31; *ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ* 8. 126; *ἐνθαῦτα* 7. 37; *αὐτοῦ* 9. 130; not

in Att. II. to be stormy, Theophr. Fr. 6. 3, 5.

χειμερίνός, ἡ, ὄν, of or in winter, of or in winter-time, opp. to *θερινός*,

χ. τροπαί (v. sub *τροπή* I); *χ. μήνες* Thuc. 6. 21; *πρὸς ἥλιον τὸν χ.*

Hdt. 1. 193, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 9; *χ. ἀνατολὴ τοῦ ἡλίου καὶ δυσμαί*

Hipp. Aër. 281, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 3 sq.; *ὄμβροι* Polyb. 9. 43, 5;

χ. ξυσσίτια Plat. Criti. 112 B, cf. 117 B; *ἀργυρώματα* Ath. 230 D; *μάχη*

Dem. 300. 17; [*τίνα τῶν ζῴων*] *ἀποβάλλει τὰς χ. τρίχας* their winter

coat, Arist. Probl. 10. 21; *χ. ὄνειρος* a winter-night's dream, Luc. Soinn.

17:—also, *τὴν χ.* (sc. ὦρην) the winter-season, Hdt. 1. 102; so, *τὰ χ.*

Plat. Legg. 683 C, 915 D. 2. wintry, bleak, cold (where the

sense approaches that of *χειμέριος*), *χωρίαν* Thuc. 2. 70, cf. Theophr.

Fr. 5. 1 with 6. 1.

χειμέριος, a, on, Hom. and Pind., in Att. mostly *ος, ον*, Soph. Ph. 1194,

Thuc. 3. 22:—of winter, wintry, stormy, *ἄελλαι* Il. 2. 294; *νιφάδες* 3.

222; *ὑδωρ* 23. 420; *ὄμβρας* Hes. Sc. 478, Pind. P. 6. 10, Eur. Hel.

1481 (nowhere else in Eur., and never in Aesch.); *νότος* Soph. Ant.

335; *ῶρη χειμερῆ* the wintry or stormy season, Od. 5. 485, Hes. Op.

492; *ἦμαρ χ.* Il. 12. 279, Hes. Op. 522, 563; *νύξ* Emped. 221, Pind. O.

6. 171, Thuc., etc.; *χ. πῦρ* Pind. P. 4. 473; *οἱ χειμεριώτατοι μήνες*

the most wintry, stormy months, Hdt. 2. 68; *τὰς χειμεριώτατας [ἡμέρας]*

Arist. H. A. 8. 14, 1; so, *χ. κατὰ μῆνα* Simon. 14; *ἦρ χ.* a stormy, cold

spring, Hipp. Aër. 287; *χ. νύξ* a stormy night (in summer time), Thuc.

1. c., cf. Pind. O. 6. 171; *ἄκτὰ χειμερία κυματοπλήξ* a shore stricken by

the wintry waves, Soph. O. C. 1241; *χειμέρια βροντᾶ*, as Adv., Ar. Fr.

1.42; *ἐν χειμερίοις* in cold places, opp. to *ἐν ἀλεινοῖς*, Arist. H. A. 9.

7, 11; ἢ ἰδῶσι .. χειμέρια stormy weather, Ib. 9. 10, 1; χ. αἰ σύνδοσι τῶν μηνῶν μάλλον ἢ αἰ μεσότητες Id. G. A. 2. 4, 9. 2. metaph., χ. λύπη raging pain, Soph. Ph. 1194; χ. τὰ πράγματα, punningly, Ar. Ach. 1141.—Correct writers use χειμέριος = wintry, stormy, χειμερινός (opp. to θερινός) = in winter-time, in the winter season, as the examples cited shew. Later authors neglected this distinction, as, χειμερήσι (sc. ὥραις) Nic. Al. 544; App. Civ. 2. 48 and 52 writes χειμέριοι τροπαί, cf. χειμερινός 2:—v. Lob. Phryn. 52.

χειμερος, ον, poet. for foreg., Arat. 797, 1084.

χειμέτλη, χειμετλιάω, χειμετλον, v. sub χιμετλ—

χείμη, ἡ, = χημεία, and χειμευτής, ὁ, = χημευτής, Byz.

χειμιάω, to freeze, stand the frost, Hipp. 418. 54; v. Foës. s. v.

χειμή, ἡ, Ion. for χείμα, the winter-season, winter-cold, frost, Hipp.

ap. Gal., v. Foës. Oec. Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 158.

χειμο-θνήσ, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, (θνήσκω) frozen to death, Luc. Lexiph. 14.

χειμοσπορέομαι, Pass. to be sown in winter, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 3.

χειμό-σπορος, ον, sown in winter, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 1.

χειμο-φύγέω, to shun the winter or wintry weather, Strab. 35.

χειμών, ὄνος, ὁ, like χείμα, winter, opp. to θέρος, χειμῶνος δυσθαλπέος ὅς ῥά τε ἔργων ἀνθρώπου ἀνέπαυσε Il. 17. 549; χειμῶνι in winter, 21.

283, Soph. O. T. 1138; ἐν χειμῶνι Pind. I. 2. 62, Aesch. Ag. 969; ἐν τῷ χ. Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8, Cyr. 8. 8, 17; χειμῶνος ὥρα Andoc. 18. 5:—

also, χειμῶνος in winter-time, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 9, Plat. Rep. 415 E; χ. μέσου in mid-winter, Ar. Fr. 476. 1; τοῦ χ. in the course of the winter,

Thuc. 7. 31; τοῦ αὐτοῦ χ. Id. 8. 30; so, διὰ χειμῶνος and διὰ τοῦ χ.

Plat. Tim. 74 C, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 9;—χειμῶνα during winter, Soph.

O. T. 1188; τὸν χ. during the winter, Hdt. 3. 117, Xen. An. 7. 6, 9,

Hell. 1. 4, 1; τὸν χ. ὄλον Ar. Fr. 124; ὁ ἀμφὶ τὸν χ. χρόνος Xen. Cyr.

8. 6, 22:—ὄρος ἄβατον ὑπὸ χειμῶνος in consequence of the cold weather,

Hdt. 8. 138, cf. Thuc. 2. 101:—so in pl., νηροσπιβεῖς χειμῶνες Soph.

Aj. 671; opp. to καύματα, Plat. Polit. 280 E, Legg. 829 B. 2. to

denote the wintry quarter of the heavens, the north, Βορέας καὶ χ. Hdt.

2. 26. II. wintry weather, a winter-storm, and generally a

storm, ἐπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀθέσφατον ὄμβρον Il. 3. 4; οὐ

νιφετὸς οὐτ' ἄρ χ. πολλὸς οὐτε ποτ' ὄμβρος Od. 4. 566; ὅτε τις χ. ἔκ-

παγλος ὄροιο 14. 522; ὄπωρινὸν ὄμβρον καὶ χειμῶν' ἐπίοντα Hes.

Op. 673; Γαῖα ὄχος εὐδῖαν ὄπασσεν ἐκ χ. Pind. I. 47 (6). 53; ὄρσε

θεὸς χειμῶνα Aesch. Pers. 496, cf. Ag. 649, 656, Cho. 202, Soph. Aj.

1143 sqq., etc.;—so also in Prose, χ. κατερράγη Hdt. 1. 87; ἐπέπεσε

σφι χ. τε μέγας καὶ πολλὸς ἄνεμος Id. 7. 188, cf. Plat. Prot. 344 D;

ἐπιγίγνεται χ. Hdt. 7. 34, cf. Thuc. 4. 6; χειμῶνι χρῆσθαι Antipho

131. 42; χ. νοτερός a storm of rain, Thuc. 3. 21; χειμῶνα ποιεῖν ἐν

εὐδῖα Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 14:—in pl., ὑπὸ τῶν χ. by means of the winter-

storms, Hdt. 4. 62; ἐν γε χειμῶσι καὶ ἐν εὐδῖαις Plat. Legg. 961 E, cf.

919 A:—cf. δρνηθίας. 2. metaph., θεῖσσυτος χ. a storm of calamity

sent by the gods, Aesch. Pr. 643; χ. καὶ κακῶν τρικυμία Ib. 1015, cf.

Cho. 202, 1066; ὄροδος ἐν χειμῶνι in the storm of battle, Soph. Ant. 670;

θολερῶ .. χ. νοσήσας, of the madness of Ajax, Id. Aj. 207:—of a person,

χ. ὁ μεираκίσκος ἐστὶ τοῖς φίλοις Alex. Παρασ. 1, cf. Δημητρ. 1. 4; χ.

κατ' οἴκουσ .. κακὴ γυνή Menand. Sent. Monost. 540.

χειμωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, stormy, Byz.

χειμωνόθεν, Adv. from winter or a storm, Arat. 995.

χειμωνο-τύπος [ῦ], ον, buffeting stormily, λαλαψ Aesch. Supp. 34.

χείρ, ἡ, χειρός, χειρί, χείρα, dual χείρε, χεροῖν, pl. χείρες, χερῶν,

χείρας,—the penult. being regularly short, when the ult. is long; dat.

pl. always χερσί (χειρσί occurs in late Inscr., C. I. (add.) 2811 b. 10.,

2942 c):—but Poets used the penult. long or short in all cases, as the

verse required, χερός, χερί, χέρα, χέρε, χέρες, χέρας (of which Hom.

uses only χερί; χέρα h. Hom. 18. 40); with gen. dual and pl. χεροῖν,

χερῶν, of which the former occurs in Soph. El. 206, 1595; whereas

χερῶν is common even in Prose.—Poët. forms, dat. pl. χείρεσι, —ν,

Hom., Pind.; χείρεσσι Hom., also in Soph. Ant. 976, 1297 (lyr.), but

in an iamb. line, Eur. Alc. 756; χέρεσσι, —ν only in Hes. Th. 519, 747:

—Dor. nom. χέρς Timocr. 9; gen. χηρός Alcim. 87; acc. pl. χέρρας

Theocr. 28. 9.—On the accent and declension of these forms, v. Arcad.

20. 18., 125. 11, Choerob. in Theodos. pp. 86, 346. (On the etym.,

v. sub fin.) The hand, whether as closed, παχεία Il. 3. 376; βαρεία

Il. 235, al.; or open, flat, χερσί καταπρήνεσσι 15. 114, Od. 13. 164,

al.; εἰς τὴν χ. ἐγχείαι τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9:—in usage, the pl. often

stands where a single hand is meant, e. g. Il. 23. 384; or, reversely, the

sing. where the hands of many are spoken of, e. g. Od. 3. 37:—the dual

is also joined with the pl., ἀμφω χείρας 8. 135; χείρε ἀμφοτέρω Il.

21. 115. 2. the hand and arm, the arm (cf. ὤμος 1. 1), πῆχυν

χειρός δεξιτερῆς 21. 166; χείρα μέσην ἀγκῶνος ἐνεργεν 11. 252;

χείρες ἀπ' ὤμων ἀσσοντο Hes. Th. 150; so, ἐν χερσὶ πεσεῖν into the

arms, Il. 6. 51, etc.; and sometimes words are added to denote the

hand as distinct from the arm, ἀκρην οὐτᾶσε χείρα 5. 336; ἀκραῖς

ταῖς χ. χειρίδας ἔχουσι Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 17, cf. Plat. Prot. 352 A. 3.

of the hand of monkeys, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 14, Arist. H. A. 2. 8, 5; of

the fore-paws of the hyæna, Id. Fr. 330. II. Special usages: 1.

to denote position, ποτέρας τῆς χειρός on which hand? Eur. Cycl. 680;

so, ἐπὶ δεξιὰ χειρός Pind. P. 6. 19; ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ χειρός Od. 5. 277;

χειρός εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ Soph. Fr. 527; λαῖσ χειρός Aesch. Pr. 714; cf. also

ὑπόγυος:—but χείρ is often omitted with δεξιὰ, ἀριστερά, as we say the

right, the left (v. sub δεξιός, ἀριστερός, σκαιός, λαῖός), Pors. Ilc.

1141. 2. the dat. of all numbers is common with all Verbs which

imply the use of hands, χερὶ λαβεῖν, χεροῖν ἔλασθαι, etc., Hom., etc.;

χεροῖν ἀσπάσασθαι Od. 3. 35; προκαλίεσθαι 18. 20; χερὶ or χεροῖν

ψαύειν Soph. O. T. 1510, 1466; cf. ἐμφύω, καταρρέζω, etc.:—sometimes

this dat. is added pleon. by way of emphasis, ὄνυξι συλλαβῶν χερὶ Id.

Aj. 303; so πύξ χερὶ, λάξ ποδὶ, etc.

3. the gen. is used when one

takes a person by the hand, χειρός ἔχειν τινά Il. 4. 154; χειρός ἑλῶν 1.

323, etc.; γέροντα δὲ χειρός ἀνίστη he raised him by the hand, 24. 515,

cf. Od. 14. 319; χερὶ χειρός ἑλῶν Pind. P. 9. 216; ἔλκειν τινα χειρός

Id. N. 11. 42; ἀνέλκειν τινα τῆς χ. Ar. Vesp. 569, etc. 4. the

acc. is used when one takes the hand of a person, χείρα γέροντος ἑλῶν

Il. 24. 361; χείρ' ἔλε δεξιτέρην Od. 1. 121; χείρας τ' ἀλλήλων λαβέ-

την, in pledge of good faith, Il. 6. 233; so, ἐμβαλλε χ. δεξιάν μοι Soph.

Tr. 1181; ἐμβαλλε χειρός πίστιν Id. Ph. 813, cf. O. C. 1632. 5.

other uses of the acc.: a. of suppliants, χείρας ἀνασχεῖν θεοῖς, i. e.

in prayer, Il. 3. 275, etc., cf. ἀνέχω 1. 1; and in same sense, ποτὶ γού-

νασι χείρας βάλλειν Od. 16. 310; χείρας ἀμφιβάλλειν γούνασι or δείρη

7. 142., 24. 207; ἀμφὶ τινὶ χείρε β. 21. 223; περίβαλε δὲ χείρας Ar.

Thesm. 914, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1559; so also (v. sub vocc.) χείρας ἀείρειν,

ἀνατείνειν, ἀναφέρειν, for Voss should not have explained χείρας ἀείρειν

(Od. 11. 423) as a movement in self-defence (cf. 426); in Att. however

χείρας αἶρειν is to hold up hands in token of assent or choice, of persons

voting, Ar. Eccl. 264; τὴν χ. αἶρειν Andoc. 28. 37, Xen., etc.; ὅτῳ

ταῦτα δοκεῖ, ἀράτω τὴν χ. Xen. An. 5. 6, 33, cf. 7. 3, 6; so, ἀνα-

τεινάτω τὴν χ. Ib. 3. 2, 9, 33; also, χείρας ὀρεγνύς Il. 22. 37; χείρ'

ὀρέγων εἰς οὐρανόν 15. 371; χείρας ὄρ. τινὶ Od. 12. 257; πρὸς τινα

Pind. P. 4. 426, cf. Il. 24. 506; (but in Att., ὄρ. τὴν χ. τινὶ to reach

him one's hand in help, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 17); also, χείρε ἐτάροισι πετάσ-

σας Il. 4. 523, etc.; πινύς εἰς ἐμὲ χείρας Od. 11. 392; (but, χείρε πε-

τάσσας absol., of one swimming, etc., 5. 374, etc.). b. χείρα ὑπερέχειν

τινός to hold the hand over him as a protector, Il. 9. 420, etc.; more

rarely τινί, 4. 249, cf. 5. 433. c. in hostile sense, χείρας or χείρα

ἐπιφέρειν τινί 1. 89., 19. 261, etc.; χείρας ἐπιφέρειν τινί 1. 567, and

often in Od.; so, χείρας ἐπιβάλλειν τινί Polyb., etc.; χέρα προσφέρειν

τινί Pind. P. 9. 62 (v. προσφέρω 1. 1):—χείρας ἐπὶ τινὶ ἰάλλειν, v.

ἰάλλω 1. 1. d. χείρας προϊσχεσθαι Thuc. 3. 58, 66; χείρας ἀπέχειν

τινός to keep hands off a person or thing, Lat. abstinere manus ab aliquo,

Il. 1. 97, Od. 20. 263, Aesch. Eum. 350; τῷ χείρε Plat. Symp. 213 D;

so, χείρας παύειν τινός Il. 21. 294:—cf. also ἀνασειάω, ἐπισείω. e.

χείρας ἐπιτιθέναι τινί, in token of consecration, 1 Ep. Tim. 5. 22,

etc. 6. with Preps.: a. ἀνὰ χείρας ἔχειν τινά to be intimate

with .., Polyb. 21. 4, 5, cf. Sext. Enip. M. 1. 64; τὰ ἀνὰ χείρα the

matters in hand, Plut. 2. 614 A, etc.; ἀνὰ χ. τῆς πύλης hard by .., LXX

(2 Regg. 15. 2). b. ἀπὸ χειρός λογιζεσθαι to reckon off hand,

roughly, Ar. Vesp. 656, cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 29; v. infr. e. c. διὰ

χερῶν ἔχειν, λαβεῖν, literally, to have or take between the hands, Aesch.

Supp. 193, Soph. Ant. 916; διὰ χειρός ἔχειν to hold in the hand, Ib.

1258, Ar. Vesp. 597; to have in hand, i. e. under control, Thuc. 2. 76;

and so, to have a work in hand, to be engaged in it, take care of it, Id.

2. 13, and often in late Prose, as Dion. H. de Isocr. 4, Plut., etc.; also,

διὰ χερῶν ἔχειν Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 8; so of arms, διὰ χειρός εἶναι Luc.

Anach. 35; and, διὰ χ. ἔχειν c. part. to be continually doing, Plut. 2.

767 C:—διὰ χειρός τινος ποιεῖν τι seems to be a Hebraism in LXX and

N. T., by his agency, instrumentality:—so, ἡ διὰ χειρός πρᾶσις a sale with-

out bargaining, Charito 1. 12. d. εἰς χείρας λαμβάνειν τι literally,

Soph. El. 1120, etc.; also to take a matter in hand, undertake it, Eur.

Hec. 1242; so, ἀγεσθαί τι ἐς χείρας Hdt. 1. 126., 4. 79, etc.:—also,

θεῖναι τι or τινα εἰς χείρα τινος Soph. Aj. 751; δοῦναι τινα εἰς χείρας

or χείρα Id. El. 1348, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 22; καταστῆσαι εἰς τὰς χείρας

τινος Aeschin. 32. 1;—then of persons, ἐς χείρας ἰέσθαι τινός to fall

into his hands, Il. 10. 448; (in Hom. also simply ὅ τι χείρας ἴκοιτο, Od.

12. 331, cf. 24. 172); so, εἰς χείρας ἔλθειν τινὶ Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 10; or,

generally, to have to do with any one, converse with him, Ib. 2. 4. 15,

An. 1. 2, 26; (so, ἐς χείρα γῆ ξυνήψαν Eur. Heracl. 429, ubi v. Elmsl.):

—but most commonly, ἐς χείρας ἔλθειν ἵνα, συνιέναι τινί to come

to blows or close quarters with .., Lat. manum conserere cum aliquo,

Aesch. Theb. 650, Soph. O. C. 795, Thuc. 7. 44; also absol., εἰς χ. ἔλ-

θεῖν, ἵνα Id. 2. 3., 4. 23, 72, 96; συνιέναι Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 22; this

Hdt. expresses by ἐς χερῶν νόμον ἀπικέσθαι, 9. 48; ἐν χερῶν νόμῳ

ἀπόλλυσθαι, 8. 89, cf. Aeschin. 1. 24; so, ἐν χεροῖν δίκη (Elmsl.)

Eur. Bacch. 737 (cf. ἐν χερσὶ τὴν δίκην ἔχων Plat. Theaet. 172 E);

χείρας συμμηνύναι τοῖς πολεμίοις Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 11;—also, εἰς

χείρας δέχεσθαι τινος to await their charge, Id. An. 4. 3, 31; εἰς

χ. ὑπομένειν τινός Thuc. 5. 72. e. ἐκ χειρός by hand of man,

Soph. Aj. 27:—from near at hand, close, Lat. cominus, ἐκ χειρός

βάλλειν Xen. An. 3. 3, 15; ἀμύνεσθαι Ib. 5. 4, 25; μάχεσθαι Id. Hell.

7. 2, 14; πληγὰς ἐκ χ. ἀναδέχεσθαι Plut. Timol. 4;—also of time,

out of hand, off hand, forthwith, Polyb. 5. 41, 7, al. f. ἐν χερὶ

τίθει δέπας Il. 1. 585, Od. 13. 57., 15. 120, al., and always so of a cup,

(so that ἐν χερσὶ τίθει δέπας was condemned by the Critics in Od. 3.

51., 15. 130); so, πρεσβήιον ἐν χερὶ θήσω Il. 8. 289; τόξον (ἔγχος)

ἔχων ἐν χερὶ 15. 443., 17. 604; σκῆπτρον δὲ οἱ ἐμβαλε χερὶ Od. 2.

37; but, ἐν .. χερσὶ σκῆπτρον ἔθηκεν Il. 23. 568; of a costly gift, ἐν

χερσὶ τίθει 1. 441, 446; v. La Roche Text.-kr. p. 378;—later, ἐν ταῖς

χ. ἔχειν, literally, Plat. Rep. 432 D, Dem., etc.; but ἐν χεροῖν ἔχειν

also, like διὰ χειρός ἔχειν, to have in hand, be engaged in, τὸν γάμον

ἰδτ. 1. 35, Dion. H. de Thuc. 1; so, ἐν χερὶ ἔχειν Plat. Theaet. 172 E;

ὁ ἐν χερσὶ πόλεμος the war in hand, Dion. H. 8. 87; ὁ ἐν χ. περιτε-

χισμός Ib. 21:—often of a battle, ἐν χερσὶ hand to hand, Lat. cominus,

B. h. *κατὰ χειρός*, of washing the hands before meals, ὕδωρ κατὰ χειρός οἱ κατὰ χειρός ὕδωρ (sc. φερέτω τις), Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 2, Ag. Vesp. 1216, cf. Av. 464, Fr. 427, Ath. 408 E; and (without ὕδωρ) κατὰ χ. διδόναι, λαμβάνειν Alex. Incert. 1. 2, Arched. Θησ. 1. 3:—metaph., πάντα μοι κατὰ χ. ἦν τὰ πράγματα *at hand*, Pherecr. Χειρ. 7:—later also κατὰ χειρῶν δοῦναι, χεῖν, λαβεῖν Philyll. Αὐγ. 1, Antiph. Incert. 36, Menand. Ὑδρ. 4; cf. Phot. s. v., Lob. Phryn. 327;—κατὰ χεῖρα in *hand* or *act*, opp. to *συνέσει*, Dion. H. 7. 6, Plut. Philop. 7:—κατὰ χεῖρας or κατὰ τὴν χ. τινός by his side, LXX. i. μετὰ χερσίν ἔχειν *between*, i. e. *in the hands*, Il. 11. 4., 15. 717; [ἄλεισον] μετὰ χ. ἐνώμα Od. 22. 10:—but, μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχειν to have *in hand*, be engaged in, Hdt. 7. 16, 2, Thuc. 1. 138. k. παρὰ χεῖρα *at hand*, LXX; pleon., πρόχειρον παρὰ χερσίν Soph. Ph. 747. I. πρὸ χειρῶν *close before one*, Soph. Ant. 1279, Eur. Tro. 1207, Rhés. 274; so, πρὸ χεῖρος εἶναι Plat. Com. Λακων. 1. 5 (as Herm. for προχείρους). m. πρὸς χειρός τινος by his *hand*, Aesch. Supp. 66, etc.;—πρὸς ἐμὴν χ. at the signs *given by my hand*, Soph. Ph. 148. n. ὑπὸ χερσὶ δαμείς *under*, i. e. *by another's hands*, Il. 2. 374, etc.; ὑπὸ χεῖρα ποιεῖσθαι to bring *under one's power* (cf. ὑποχείριος), Xen. Ages. 1, 22; οἱ ὑπὸ χ. persons *in one's power*, Dem. 74. 5; ὑπὸ τὴν χ. ἐλθεῖν to come *into one's hand*, Luc. Hermot. 57, etc.; but, ὑπὸ χεῖρα, also, *at hand, at the moment*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 13, Plut., etc. III. *the hand* often receives the attributes of *the person using it*, χ. μεγάλη, of Zeus, Il. 15. 695; θοῇ χ., of one throwing, I. 2. 306; ἄφνειος Pind. O. 7. 1, cf. Soph. El. 455; εὐσεβής, εὐφιλής Aesch. Cho. 141, Ag. 34; κάρβανος Ib. 1061; γεραία Eur. Hec. 145; πονηρὰ Id. Ion 1316; etc.:—also to denote wealth or poverty, πλειοτέρη σὺν χ. Od. 11. 359; κενεὰς σὺν χ. ἔχοντας 10. 42, cf. Eur. Hel. 1280; etc. 2. it is represented as acting of itself, χεῖρες μαιώσιν Il. 13. 77, cf. Soph. Aj. 50; χεῖρ ὄρᾳ τὸ δράσιμον Aesch. Theb. 554; δήμου κρατοῦσα χ. Id. Supp. 604; proverb., ἄ δὲ χ. τὰν χ. νίξει Epich. ap. Plat. Ax. 366 C; or simply, ἄ χ. τὰν χ. Anth. P. 5. 208. IV. to denote *act or deed*, as opp. to mere words, in pl., ἔπεισιν καὶ χερσὶν ἀρήξειν Il. 1. 77; μνήμη Ἑλένης χεῖρων of her *handiwork*, her *art*, Od. 15. 126, cf. Soph. Tr. 603; χερσὶν ἢ λόγῳ Id. O. T. 883, cf. O. C. 1297, etc.; so, τῇ χειρὶ χρῆσθαι to use one's *hands*, i. e. be active, stirring, opp. to ἀργὸν ἐπεσθάναι, Hdt. 3. 78., 9. 72; προσφέρειν χεῖρας to apply *force*, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 31:—also in sing., βούλευμα μὲν τὸ Δῖον, Ἡφαίστου δὲ χεῖρ Aesch. Pr. 619; μιᾷ χειρὶ single-handed, Dem. 584. 27; χειρὶ καὶ ποδὶ καὶ πάσῃ δυνάμει Aeschin. 69. 9, cf. 43. 18; so, χερσὶν τε ποσὶν τε Il. 20. 361, cf. Pind. O. 10 (11). 73:—esp. of using the hands in fight, cf. supr. d, e, f: also of deeds of violence, πρὶν χειρῶν γεύσασθαι before we try *force*, Od. 20. 151; ἀδικῶν χειρῶν ἀρχεῖν to give the first *blow*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 13, Antipho 126. 5, Lys. 101. 32, etc.; ἀμυνόμενος ἀρχεῖν χειρῶν Plat. Legg. 869 D:—generally, χεῖρες *violent measures, force*, Aesch. Eum. 260; cf. χερσὶ πεποιθὼς Il. 16. 624, etc.; ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ v. supr. II. 2. d. V. like Lat. *manus* and *vis*, a *number* or *body* of men, a *band, quantity, number*, esp. of soldiers, χεῖρ μεγάλη, ὑπερμηκής Hdt. 7. 157., 8. 140; mostly in dat., οὐ σὺν μεγάλῃ χ. Id. 5. 72; πολλῇ χ. 1. 174, Thuc. 3. 96; pleon., μεγάλη χ. πλήθεος Hdt. 7. 20; so in Trag., οὐ μικρᾷ χειρὶ Aesch. Supp. 958; πολλῇ χ. Eur. Heracl. 337; οἰκεία χεῖρ, for χεῖρ οἰκετῶν, Id. El. 629; also, σὺν πλήθει χερῶν Soph. O. T. 123. VI. one's *hand*, i. e. *handwriting*, τὴν ἑαυτοῦ χεῖρα ἀρνεῖσθαι Hyperid. ap. Poll. 2. 153, cf. 1 Ep. Cor. 16. 21, Col. 4. 18:—and generally, *the hand* of an artist or workman, γλαφυρὰ χ. Theocr. Epigr. 7. 5, etc.:—more rarely *handiwork, a work of art*, σοφαὶ χεῖρες Anth. Plan. 4. 262, cf. Poll. 2. 150, Jac. Anth. P. 871. VII. of any implement resembling a hand: 1. a kind of *gauntlet* or *target*, Xen. Eq. 12. 5, Poll. 1. 35. 2. χ. σιδηρὰ a *grappling-iron, grapple*, Thuc. 4. 25., 7. 62; also of an anchor, Anth. P. 6. 38. 3. part of a wheel, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 32). 4. in LXX also, by a Hebraism, a *pillar* or *cairn*, as it were a *finger pointing to heaven*, ἀνέστακεν αὐτῷ χεῖρα LXX (2 Regg. 18. 18). VIII. name of the plant κροκοδείλιον, Diosc. 3. 12. (Curt. 159 observes that χεῖρ contains the act. notion of which χέρης, χερείων express the pass.; and compares Skt. *har-ami* (rapio), *har-anam* (manus); Zd. *zar* (rapio); Old Lat. *hir* = manus, also *hēr-us*, *hēr-es*, *hir-udo*.) χερ-άγρα, ἡ, *gout in the hand*, Lat. *chiragra*, and in Poets *cheragra*, Gloss.; cf. ποδ-άγρα. χερᾶγωγέω, to lead by the *hand*, absol., Luc. Tim. 32; τινὰ Posidon. ap. Ath. 211 F, Plut. Cleom. 38; metaph., χ. τὴν εὐρεσιν μνήμη Id. 2. 45 B; τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπὶ τι Max. T., etc.:—Pass., Diod. 13. 20, ἐπὶ τι Hdn. 7. 1. χερᾶγωγήμα, τό, a *leading by the hand*, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 848. χερᾶγωγήσις, ἑως, ἡ, =sq., Nicet. 291 A. χερᾶγωγία, ἡ, a *leading by the hand*, Longus 4. 12, Suid. χερ-ᾶγωγός, ὄν, *leading by the hand*, ἔχει .. χ. τὸν πλοῦτον Philem. Incert. 36. 2. as Subst. a *leader, guide*, Act. Ap. 13. 11, Plut. 2. 794 D; χ. τυφλὸς βίου Plut. 2. 98 B, ubi v. Wyttenb. χερ-ἄκρα, τά, *the extremities of the hands*, Polemo Physiogn. 2. 15. χερ-αλγία, ἡ, *handache*, Jo. Chrys.; cf. χειράγρα. χερ-ἄλειπτέω, to anoint the arms for wrestling, to practise wrestling, Diod. Excerpt. 513. χερ-ἄμαξα, ἡ, a *handcart* or *barrow*, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 117. χερ-ἄμάξιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Petron. 28. χερ-ἄπλω, to unfold or open the *hand*, Athanas. χερ-ἄπτᾶξω, fut. ἄσω, (ἄπτω) to touch with the *hand*, take in *hand*, handle, Hdt. 2. 90:—also χειραπτέω, Phot. Bibl. 67. 14. χερᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, (χεῖρ) a *chaps*, *crack*, properly in the hands, but also in the feet, χερᾶδες χειρῶν, ποδῶν chapped hands or feet, Diog. L. 1. 81; the form χιρᾶς is preferred by Eust. 194. 40. II. a *heap of stones*, etc., Hesych.; cf. χερᾶς.

χειρ-ἄφετος, ὄν, *set free*, Lat. *manumissus*, Suid.:—the Verb χειρα-φετέω, in Gloss.

χειρ-αψία, ἡ, (ἄπτω) a *hand to hand fight, close combat*, χειραψία καὶ πεζῶν καὶ ἰππέων ap. Suid. II. as a term of wrestling, a *clasp* of one's antagonist so as to throw him (cf. ἄμμα 5), Plut. 2. 234 D.

III. a *touching with the hands, gentle friction*, Lat. *manutigiunt*, Cael. Aurel.; v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

χειράω, v. l. for χειριάω, q. v.

χειρ-εκμάγειον, τό, = χειρόμακτρον, Ap. Dysc. Hist. Mir. 36.

χειρ-επιθεσία, ἡ, *imposition of hands*, Cornel. ap. Eus. H. E. 6. 43.

χειρ-εργάτης [ἄ], ὄν, ὁ, one who works by *hand*, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 779.

χειρ-εργον, τό, *work by hand*, for χειρῶν ἔργον, Byz.

χειριάω, to have *chaps in the hand*, Poll. 2. 152; in worse MSS. χερᾶω, cf. Lob. Phryn. So.

χειρίδιον, τό, a *glove for rubbing the body*, Antyll. Oribas. 1. 494.

χειριδοῦμαι, Pass. to be furnished with *sleeves*, Gloss.

χειριδωτός, ὄν, *having sleeves, sleeved*, κιθῶν (Att. χιτῶν) χερ., as worn by Asiatics, the *tunica manuleata* of Plaut., Hdt. 7. 61, cf. Philostr. 804, Hdt. 5. 3; of the Gallic χιτῶν σχιστός, Strab. 196; cf. καρπωτός:—cf. also ἐξωμίς.

χειρίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to handle, manipulate, operate, of a surgeon, Hipp. Opp. 740, in Pass. II. to handle, manage, Lat. *administrare*, Polyb. 1. 20, 4., 75. 1, al.; τοὺς χειρίζοντας Inscr. Corc. in C. I. 1845. 44.

χειρίζις, ἡ, = χειρισμός I, Hipp. Fract. 756. II. *administration*, τοῦ ἀργυρίου C. I. 1845. 66.

χείριος, α, ὄν, = ὑποχείριος, in the hands, in the power or control, Eur. Andr. 412; mostly with a Verb, χείριαν ἐφέεις τινὶ *having left me as a captive to another*, Soph. Aj. 495; χείριον λαβεῖν τινὰ to get him *into one's power*, Eur. Cycl. 177; χ. ἀλῶναι Id. Ion 1257.

χειρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a *covering for the hand, a glove*, Od. 24. 230, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 17; but also a *covering for the arm, a long, loose sleeve*, such as the Persians wore, Lat. *manica* (cf. κόρη IV), ἐπικατήμενος χείριδι πλέη ἀργυρίου Hdt. 6. 72, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 8, Cyr. 8. 3, 13; used also by the Gauls, Plut. Otho 6; by tragedians, Luc. Jup. Trag. 41. 2. = χειρίδιον, Antyll. Oribas. 2. 399. [The oblique cases are commonly written paroxyt. χείριδος in MSS., as was the custom of copyists in all words of this sort, v. Lehrs ad Hdn. περὶ διχρ. p. 371.]

χειρισμα, τό, a *part handled or operated upon*, Hipp. Art. 788, 791. II. *treatment, practice*, Ib. 808.

χειρισμός, ὁ, a *handling, manipulation*, esp. in surgery, an *operation*, Hipp. Offic. 740; cf. χείρις 1. 2. *management, treatment*, Lat. *administratio*, τῆς τύχης by fortune, Polyb. 1. 4, 1; τῶν πραγμάτων of business, 5. 26, 4; ὁ κατὰ μέρος χ. 2. 35, 3; ὁ τῆς χάριτος χ. exercise, 32. 14, 11; τῶν δογμάτων execution, 5. 12, 3; etc.

χειρι-σοφος, f. l. for χειρόσοφος.

χειριστέον, verb. Adj. of χειρίζω, one must manage or conduct, τὸν πόλεμον Diod. 17. 16: one must treat of, τι Clem. Al. 924. II.

χειριστέος, α, ὄν, to be operated upon, Hipp. Mochl. 866.

χειριστέω, to act as χειριστής, C. I. (add.) 4278 k.

χειριστής, ὁ, a *manager, administrator*, Polyb. 3. 4, 13., 98, 8, al.

χειριστός, ἡ, ὄν, irreg. Sup. of χείρων (v. χείρων B).

χειριστότερος, α, ὄν, f. l. for χειρότερος in Hipp. 25. 12.

χειρο-βάλλιστρα, ἡ, a *hand-sling*, Lat. *falarica*, Gloss.

χειρο-βάνανσος, ὄν, = βάνανσος, Poll. 7. 7.

χειρο-βάρης, ἑς, *heavy in the hand*, Philetacr. Λαμπ. 1.

χειρό-βιος, ὄν, *living by handiwork*, Suid.

χειρο-βίωτος, ὄν, = foreg., Theodoret.

χειρό-βλημα, τό, and χειρόβλητρον, τό, = χειρόβολον, Hesych.

χειρο-βλιμάομαι, Dep., affected word for χειροτριβέω or ψηλαφάω, Luc. Pseudol. 24: the MSS. χειροβλημάομαι.

χειροβολέω, to throw with the *hand*, χερμαδίου Luc. Lexiph. 5.

χειρό-βολον, τό, a *handful, bundle*, Tzetz.

χειρο-βοσκός, ὄν, *feeding oneself by work of hand*, Poll. 7. 7, Hesych.

χειρο-βρώς, ἄπος, ὁ, ἡ, *gnawing the arms*, δεσμός Stesich. 4, cf. Paroemiogr. p. 391, Hesych., Suid.

χειρο-γᾶστωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, one who fills his belly with his hands, i. e. lives by *handiwork*, Hecatac. 359: Χειρογᾶστωρες is the name of a play by Nicopho; cf. Herm. Opusc. 7. 325 sq.

Χειρο-γονία, ἡ, *Hand-production*, a name of Persephoné, Hesych.

χειρογράφέω, to guarantee by note of *hand*, Pandect.

χειρογράφημα, τό, a *note of hand, bond*, Phot. Bibl. 31. 18.

χειρό-γράφος, ὄν, *written with the hand*: hence χειρόγραφον, τό, the *handwriting*, C. I. 123. 52, Polyb. 30. 8, 4, Dion. H. 5. 8, etc. 2.

= foreg., Plut. 2. 859 A:—so also χειρόγραφος, ὁ, C. I. 4629.

χειρο-δαίκτης, ὄν, *slain by hand*, σφάγια Soph. Aj. 219.

χειρό-δευκτος, ὄν, Lat. *digito monstratus, manifest*, Soph. O. T. 901.

χειρο-δέσμητος, ἡ, ὄν, *handcuffed*, Manass. Chron. 2870.

χειρό-δεσμος, ὁ, a *handcuff, manacle*, Gloss.:—also -δέσμη, ἡ, Manass. Chron. 2923: -δεσμέω, Ducas p. 192.

χειρό-δετος, ὄν, f. l. for χειριδωτός, in Joseph. A. J. 7. 8, 1.

χειρο-δίκαιος, ὄν, =sq., Suid.

χειρο-δίκης [ῖ], ὄν, ὁ, one who asserts his right by *hand*, uses the right of *might*, Hes. Op. 187.—In Suid. also -δίκαιος, α, ὄν.

χειρο-δόσιον, τό, *wages, hire*, Lat. *manupretium*, Gloss.

χειρο-δοτέω, to give with the *hand*, Philo 1. 640; but the sense requires χειροδετεῖ binds his hands with the *cestus*, as suggested by Wyt. Plut. 6. 585;—Mangey συγκροτεῖ.

χειρό-δοτος, ὄν, *given by hand*, χ. δάνεισμα money lent without written acknowledgment, Poll. 2. 152, v. Böckh P. E. 1. 171.

χειροδράκων, οντος, ὁ, with serpent hands or arms, Eur. El. 1345.
 χειροδρόπος, ον, plucking with the hands, Nic. Th. 752; cf. χέδρες.
 χειροήθεια, ἡ, tameness, taming, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 2.
 χειροήθης, ἐς, accustomed to the hand, manageable, commonly of animals, tame, Lat. mansuetus, χ. κροκόδειλος, Hdt. 2. 69; θεός τις χ., as Cambyses sneeringly calls Apis, Id. 3. 28; χ. πᾶλος Xen. Eq. 2, 3; λέων Diod. 1. 48, etc.; c. dat. used or habituated to, ἀνθρώποις χ. ἐγγέλει Plut. 2. 976 A; θήρια χ. τοῖς πόνοις Ib. 2 F. 2. of persons, manageable, civilised, Strab. 494, Plut., etc.; παρέχειν ἑαυτὸν χ. Id. 2. 14 E; c. dat., χ. ἦν μοι καὶ ἐπιθασσέμετο had become submissive to me, of a person, Xen. Oec. 7, 10; τιθασσέουσι χειροῦθις ἑαυτοῖς ποιούντες Dem. 37. 9; χειροῦθις ὕβρει used to it, Luc. Merc. Cond. 35. 3. of things, like συνήθης, manageable, tolerable, τῇ διανοίᾳ χ. καὶ συνήθη Plut. Mar. 16; τὰ ὄπλα τοῖς σώμασι ἐγένοντο χ. Id. Philop. 9, cf. 2. 47 B.
 χειροθεσία, ἡ, application by hand, of an instrument, Artemo ap. Ath. 637 C. II. a laying on of hands, Eus. H. E. 6. 23, al.
 χειροθετέω, to confer by laying on of hands, ἐρωσύνην τινί Eccl.
 χειροκμητέω, to manufacture, θεῖν Dion. Al. ap. Eus. P. E. 334 B.
 χειρόκμητος, ον, wrought by hand, παραδείγματα Tim. Locr. 94 E, cf. Arist. Cael. 2. 4, II, Meteor. 4. 3, 20, Strab. 59, 116; χ. τὰ φρεατιαία ὕδατα, of artificial reservoirs, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 6.
 χειροκνημῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Anon. ap. Montf. Bibl. Coisl. p. 514, prob. an arm-piece or gauntlet.
 χειροκοπέω, to cut off the hand of, τινα Diod. Excerpt. 567. 16, App. Hispan. 68:—Pass. to have the hands cut off, Strab. 710, Plut. 2. 305 C:—hence χειροκοπία or -κόπησις, ἡ, Byz.
 χειροκόπος, ον, cutting off the hands, Macrobi. de Diff. Verb. 2.
 χειροκράτεια, ἡ, the right of might, government of force, Polyb. 6. 9, 6, Diod. Excerpt. 608. 46, App. Civ. 1. 17:—but the form χειροκρασία (like ἀκρασία for ἀκρατία) is prob. to be preferred, v. Dion. H. 6. 65., 8. 72, Diod. Excerpt. 534. 28, Plut. 2. 332 C, and cf. Lob. Phryn. 526.
 χειροκράτικός, ἡ, ὄν, using the right of might, ἡ θηριώδης τρόπος τῆς πολιτείας καὶ χ. Polyb. 6. 10, 4.
 χειρόκτυπος, ον, stricken by the hand; v. sub χοροτύπος I.
 χειρολάβη, ἡ, a plough-handle, plough-tail, Math. Vett. p. 76; so χειρολάβις, ἴδος, ἡ, Poll. 1. 252.
 χειρολάβος, ον, supporting the arm, of a sling, Cocch. Chirurg. Vett. 28.
 χειροληπτέω, to grasp with the hand, Suid.
 χειρολογέω, to gather by hand, Geop. 10. 21, 6, in Pass.
 χειρομάγγανον, τό, a warlike engine to throw missiles, Math. Vett. 318.
 χειρόμακτρον, τό, a cloth for wiping the hands, a towel, napkin, Lat. mantle, Hdt. 4. 64, Ar. Fr. 427, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 5:—the Scythians used scalps as χειρόμακτρα, Hdt. 1. c., whence the phrase Σκυθιστὶ χ. ἐκκεκαρμένος, Soph. Fr. 420; cf. Σκυθίζω. II. a kind of head-cloth, used by women, Sappho 50, Hecataea. 329, and perhaps so in Hdt. 2. 122, χ. χρύσειον.
 χειρόμαντις, ὁ, a diviner by palmistry, fortune-teller, Poll. 2. 152.
 χειρομάχew, to fight with the hands, sens. obsc., Auth. P. 12. 22.
 χειρομάχια, ἡ, hand-labour, Eust. 1716. 4.
 χειρομάχος, ον, fighting with the hand, Eust.: also χειρομάχος, ὁ, Id. Opusc. 47. 93:—ἡ χειρομάχα, the operative faction at Miletus, opp. to ἡ πλουτίς, Plut. 2. 298 C, cf. Heracl. Pont. ap. Ath. 524 A, Eust. 1425. 64, Opusc. 244. 80.
 χειρομήριον, τό, a kind of instrument, Hesych.
 χειρομύλη, ἡ, a hand-mill, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 31; χειρόμυλον, τό, Gloss.; and χειρομύλων, ὄνος, ὁ, Diosc. 5. 103.
 χειρόνιβον, τό, =sq., Epich. 58 Ahr.
 χειρόνιπτρον, τό, a basin for washing the hands, Eupol. Δημ. 16, C. 1. 161. 7, cf. Poll. 10. 65, al. 2. water for washing the hands, Id. 2. 150, E. M., etc. II. hand-washing, Diosc. 1. 6.—Cf. χέρνιβον, χέρνιψ, χείρ II. 6. h.
 χειρονομέω, to move the hands in pantomimic gestures, to gesticulate, Xen. Symp. 2, 19, cf. Dio C. 36. 13; τοῖς σκέλεσι χειρονομεῖν, of one standing on his head, Hdt. 6. 129, cf. Plut. 2. 867 B, Poll. 2. 152. II. as pugilistic term, to move the arms, spar, like σκιαμαχέω, Plat. Legg. 830 C, Plut. 2. 747 B, Ath. 416 A.
 χειρονομησεῖω, Desiderat. to wish to gesticulate, Cratin. Incert. 100.
 χειρονομία, ἡ, measured motion of the arms, swinging of the arms, as an exercise, Hipp. 374. 3, Galen., etc. II. pantomimic movement, gesticulation, Ath. 631 C, Plut. 2. 997 C, Luc. Salt. 78. III. ἐν χειρονομίαις, = ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ (v. χείρ II. 6. d), LXX (3 Macc. 1. 5).
 χειρονόμος, ὁ, one who moves the hands in pantomimic gestures, a posture-master, Hesych.
 χειρόνομος, ον, evilly disposed, v. l. for χοιρόνομος.
 χειρόνωσ, Adv. of χείρων, worse, for the worse, Liban., Georg. Pisid.
 χειροπέδη, ἡ, a handcuff, Diod. 20. 13, LXX (Ps. 149. 8, Sirach. 21. 19, al.), Poll. 2. 152, Eust., etc.
 χειρόπλαστος, ον, formed by hand, Byz.
 χειροπληθής, ἐς, filling the hand, as large as can be held in the hand, λίθος Xen. An. 3. 3, 17; κορύνη Theocr. 25. 63; ἀγκάλισμα Luc. Amor. 14:—in medic. writers, χ. δέσμη a handful, Diosc. 1. 7, etc.; so neut., ἀλφίτων χειροπληθής Geop. 14. 17, 2. Adv. -θῶς, Schol. Luc. Tim. 20.
 χειροπληθιαῖος, α, ον, =foreg., Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 10, Diod. 3. 23 and 28.
 χειροπόδης, ον, ὁ, (or rather χιρο-, cf. χείρας), with chapped feet, Alcae. 38; so, χειρόπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, Poll. 2. 152.
 χειροποιέω, to make by hand, create, Epiphan. 554 A:—Med., αὐτὴ πρὸς αὐτῆς χειροποιεῖται τὰδε perpetrates these acts, Soph. Tr. 891.
 χειροποίητος, ον, made by hand, artificial, opp. to αὐτοφύης (natural),

σκήπτρον Hdt. 1. 195; λίμνη 2. 149; ἔργον Plat. Criti. 118 C; ὀδός Xen. An. 4. 2, 5; φλόξ χ., a fire intentionally kindled, opp. to ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου, Thuc. 2. 77:—often in LXX, of idols, cf. Or. Sib. 3. 605. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 10. 10, 12.
 χειροπονία, ἡ, (πονέω) work of hand.
 χειροπόνια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a holiday of workmen and artisans, Hesych.
 χειρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, ποῦν, τό, cf. χειροπόδης.
 χειρορρέκτης, ον, ὁ, (ρέζω) = χειρουργός, Hesych.
 χειροσῶθριον, τό, a grapple, grappling-hook, Poll. 2. 152.
 χειροσίφωνον, τό, a hand-syringe, Leo Tact. 19. 58.
 χειροσκοπία, ἡ, palmistry, Joseph. Hypomn.
 χειροσκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in palmistry, Suid., Byz.
 χειροσκόπος, ον, inspecting the hand, like χειρόμαντις, Artemid. 2. 69. II. counting the hands in voting, Timae. Lex.
 χειρόσοφος, ον, skilled with the hands, esp. gesticulating well, like χειρονόμος, Lesbon. ap. Luc. Salt. 69, Rhet. Praec. 17, Lexiph. 14:—the Copyists give χειρίσοφος, a late form found in Eust. Opusc. 314. 13, al.
 χειροστρόφιον, τό, an instrument of torture for twisting the hands or arms, Hdn. Epim. p. 150; cited also from Synes. 201 C (where χειλοστρόφιον is read).
 χειροτένων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, with outstretched arms, of the crab, Batr. 299.
 χειρότερος, α, ον, Ep. for χείρων. II. 15. 513., 20. 436, Hes., etc.
 χειρότευκτος, ον, wrought by hand, Cyrill.: neut. an operation, Epiphan.
 χειροτεχνέω, to be a χειροτέχνης, Poll. 7. 6; cited from Hipp.
 χειροτέχνημα, τό, a work of art, Babr. 30. 4, Poll. 2. 148., 7. 7.
 χειροτέχνης, ον, ὁ, a handicraftsman, artisan, Hdt. 2. 167, Ar. Pl. 533, 617, Thuc. 6. 72, Plat., etc.; opp. to ἀρχιτέκτων, Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 17:—the χειροτέχνηται were slaves who brought in income to their owner, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 4; χ. καὶ φαύλους Plat. Rep. 405 A; opp. to φιλόσοφοι, Xen. Vect. 5, 4; το πολιτικοί Polyb. 10. 17, 6; τίς δ χ. ἱατροῖας ..; who is the skilled surgeon ..? Soph. Tr. 1002, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 8. Adv. -τέχνως, Poll. 2. 148.
 χειροτεχνία, ἡ, handicraft, βαναυσία καὶ χ. Plat. Rep. 590 C; in pl., γεωργῶν ἀπέχεσθαι .. καὶ χ. Ib. 547 D; αἱ περὶ χειροτεχνίας ἐπιστήμαι Id. Polit. 304 B.
 χειροτεχνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for handicraft, skilful, χειροτεχνικώτατος Ar. Vesp. 1276. 2. of handicraftsmen or artisans, ξυμβόλαια Plat. Rep. 425 D:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), = χειροτεχνία, Id. Polit. 259 C; and in pl., Id. Phileb. 55 D. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 2. 148.
 χειροτεχνίτης, = χειροτέχνης, Schol. Aesch.
 χειρότμητος, ον, cut by hand, v. l. for χειρόκμητος, Strab. 59, 116.
 χειροτονέω, to stretch out the hand, for the purpose of giving one's vote in the Athenian ἐκκλησία, Luc. Deor. Conc. 19, etc.; περὶ τίνος Plut. Phoc. 34:—but mostly, II. c. acc. pers. to vote for, elect, properly by show of hands, Ar. Ach. 598, Av. 1571, etc.; εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν χ. τοὺς ταξιαρχοὺς .., οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον Dem. 47. 16; c. dupl. acc., στρατηγὸν χ. τινά Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 11, Isocr. 169 D:—Pass. to be elected, Ar. Ach. 607; χειροτονεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τοῦτο, ἵνα .. Lys. 180. 39; χ. ἔκ τινων Plat. Legg. 763 E; χ. ἐπὶ τῆς διοικήσεως Decret. ap. Dem. 265. 13; c. acc. cogn., χ. τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν ἐπὶ τῷ θεωρικῷ Aeschin. 57. 19, cf. Ar. Eccl. 517; χειροτονηθῆναι, election, was opp. to λαχεῖν, appointment by lot, χειροτονηθεῖς ἢ λαχῶν Plat. Polit. 300 A, cf. Aeschin. 15. 11. b. later, generally, to appoint, Philo 2. 112: to appoint to an office in the Church, Act. Ap. 14. 23, cf. 2 Ep. Cor. 8. 19; v. χειροτονία II. 2. 2. c. acc. rei, to vote for a thing, Ar. Eccl. 297, 797, Isocr. 157 A, Dem. 309. 27; so c. inf., ὁ δῆμος ἐχειροτόνησεν ἐξεῖναι .. πέμπειν voted to send, Aeschin. 29. fin.:—Pass., κεχειροτόνηται ὕβρις εἶναι it is voted, ruled to be .., Dem. 583. 25. III. to span with the hand, τι Suid.
 χειροτονητέον, verb. Adj. one must vote, Ar. Eccl. 266.
 χειροτονητής, οὔ, ὁ, a voter, an elector, Io. Damasc.
 χειροτονητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. elected by show of hands, Aeschin. 57. 23; ἀρχὴ χ. an elective magistracy, opp. to κληρωτή, Id. 3. 35., 16. 6., 55. 40; cf. αἰρετός.
 χειροτονία, ἡ, extension of the hand, LXX (Isai. 58. 9). II. at Athens, a voting or electing by show of hands, Thuc. 3. 49; χειροτονίαν μνηστεύειν to court or seek election, Isocr. 162 A; χ. τοῦ δήμου election by the people, Dinarch. 104. 45. 2. generally, election, appointment, Philo 2. 93, etc.:—in Eccl. election to the office of Bishop, distinct originally from ἡ τῶν χειρῶν ἐπίθεσις. 3. a vote, Lat. suffragium, in pl., Plat. Legg. 659 B, Aeschin. 54. 10:—also, collectively, the votes, Lat. suffragia, οἷς ἂν ἡ πλείστη χ. ἦ Plat. Legg. 755 D, cf. 756 B.
 χειρότονος, ον, stretching out the hands, λιταὶ χ. offered with outstretched hands, Aesch. Theb. 172.
 χειροτριβέω, to rub with the hands, handle much and often, Hippiatr., Schol. Dem. vol. 8. 135:—χειροτριβῶ is f. l. in E. M., etc.
 χειροτριβίη, ἡ, surgical or medical treatment, χειροτριβίης ἀπρεμεύτης Hipp. 28. 33; v. Foës. Oecon.
 χειροτρόφος, ον, feeding by hand, Philes de An. 12. 71. II. χειρότροφος, ον, fed by hand, tame, Id. de Eleph. 168.
 χειροτύπης, ἐς, stricken by the hands, κροτάλων χειροτυπῆς πάταγος Anth. P. 5. 175.
 χειρουργέω, (*ἔργω) to do with the hand, execute, ἐνθυμηθεῖσα καὶ χειρουργήσασα Antipho 113. 34; esp. of acts of violence, νεανίσκοι, οἷς ἐχρῶντο εἰ τί που δεοὶ χειρουργεῖν Thuc. 8. 69, cf. Aeschin. 43. 30, Lob. Phryn. 120. 2. to make by hand, build, πολλὰ γυμνάσια ἐχειροῦργητο Plat. Criti. 117 C. 3. to have in hand, pursue practically, even of music, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 1, and 7. 3:—to produce by art, of hatching eggs by artificial means, Dind. 1. 74:—Pass. to be highly cultivated, of lands, Id. 3. 62; to be dressed, of meats, Ath. 153

E. 4. of surgeons, to operate, Hipp. 295. 52, Galen., etc. 5. sens. obsc., Diog. L. 6. 46.

χειρουργημα, τό, handiwork, a word used by Gorgias, Plat. Gorg. 450 B, ubi v. Schol., Dion. H. ad Pomp. 1. 7.

χειρουργία, ἡ, a working by hand, practice of a handicraft or art, skill herein, Ar. Lys. 673. Plat., etc.; opp. to γνώσις (theory), Plat. Polit. 259 E; to λέξις, Ib. 277 C; to ξύνεισις, Id. Rival. 135 B.

II. a handicraft or art, as carpentry, and even the fine arts, as painting, Id. Polit. 258 D, 277 C; τῶν ζωγράφων. ἡ καλὴ χ. Anaxandr. Ὀδ. 1. 1; pl., περὶ τέχνας ἢ χειρουργίας τινάς Plat. Symp. 203 A, cf. Gorg. 450 B.

2. esp. the art or practice of chirurgery, surgery, as opp. to the administration of medicine, χειρουργίῃ χρῆσθαι to perform an operation, Hipp. Progn. 45; χειρουργίῃ γραφῇ διηγείσθαι the mode of operation, Id. Art. 79S; often in Galen., etc.

χειρουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for handiwork, ἡ χ. ἐπιστήμη Arist. Pol. 8. 6. 13; τὸ χ. μέρος τῆς μουσικῆς the practical part of music, i. e. execution, Plut. 2. 1135 E.

2. of or for surgery, ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), surgery, Diog. L. 4. 85, who defines it by τέμνειν καὶ καίειν; so, τὸ -κόν Moschio: —Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 2. 148.

II. worked by hand, Hero Belop. 1. 4. χειρουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργῶ) working or doing by hand, Plut. 2. 564 E: practising a handicraft or art, περὶ γραφικὴν Ael. N. A. 17. 9; οἱ χ. artificers, artists, Id. V. H. 14. 47, etc.

II. χειρουργός, ὁ, an operating medical man, a chirurgeon, surgeon, Plut. 2. 486 C, Anth. P. 11. 280.

χειρο-χρήστης, ὁ, practically serviceable, of deacons, Athanas.

χειρό-χρηστος, ὄν, skilful with the hand, expert in, τινος Iamb. V. Pyth. 161.

χειρό-χῶλος, ὄν, maimed in the hand, Hippon. 121.

χειρῶν, fut. ὤσω: (χείρ):—to bring into hand, to manage, overpower, master, subdue, χειροῦν τινα πρὸς βίαν Ar. Vesp. 443; χ. τὸν ἐλέφαντα Ael. N. A. 17. 32.

II. mostly in Med., fut. -ῶσθαι Soph., Plat., etc.:—aor. ἐχειρῶσαμην Hdt., Thuc., etc.:—pf. κεχείρωμαι Luc. Salt. 79, Dio C. 50. 24 (but v. III):—both of countries or nations, and of single persons, to conquer, overpower, subdue, ὡς ἐχειρῶσαντο τοὺς ἐναντίους Hdt. 2. 211, cf. 2. 70., 4. 103, 164., 6. 33; τόξοις χειροῦσθαι τινα Aesch. Cho. 694; οὐ γὰρ ἡμᾶς .. πρὸς βίαν χειρῶσεται Soph. Ph. 92; βία χ. τινα Xen. Ages. 1. 20; χ. τινα ἐαντῶ Thuc. 4. 28, Eur. I. T. 330, 359, H. F. 570, Plat., etc.; sometimes with collat. notion of killing, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 30, Isocr. 213 A; also, of taking prisoner, Eur. Tro. 861, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 26; so, τήνδ' ἐχειροῦμην ἄγρην became master of this booty, Soph. O. C. 950.

2. without any sense of violence, χ. τινα λόγους Plat. Soph. 219 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 8; χ. θρέμματα to tame them, Plat. Soph. 222 A; ἡ ὕρῃσις κεχείρωται τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Luc. Salt. 79; δι' ἡδονῆς Plut. 2. 139 A; διὰ τῆς κολακείας Ael. V. H. 14. 49; etc.

III. χειροῦμαι is also a Pass. to be mastered, conquered, subdued, πρὸς βίαν χειρούμενον Τυφῶνα Aesch. Pr. 353, cf. Soph. Tr. 279, Eur. El. 1168; so fut. χειρωθήσομαι Dem. 153. 25;—aor. ἐχειρῶθην Hdt. 3. 120, 145, al.; χειρωθεὶς βία Soph. O. C. 903, cf. Tr. 1057; χειρωθῆναι σφισιν Thuc. 8. 71;—pf. κεχείρωμαι Id. 5. 96; κεχειρωμένους ἀγεσθαι to be led captive, Aesch. Theb. 326; αἰχμαλώτους κεχ. Plat. Legg. 919 A.

χείρωμα, τό, that which is conquered, a conquest, δούλης θανούσης, εὐχεροῦς χειρώματος Aesch. Ag. 1326.

2. a deed of violence, ἀφαντος ἔρρει θανασίμω χ. Soph. O. T. 560.

II. a work wrought by the hand, τυμβοχῶα χ., of earth thrown up (v. τυμβοχῶος), Aesch. Theb. 1022.

χείρων, ὁ, ἡ, neut. χείρον, gen. ονος, acc. ονα: nom. and acc. pl. χείρονες, -as, χείρονα, contr. in Att. Prose χείρους, χείρω; dat. χείροσι, poet. χείρονεσσι Pind. N. 8. 38:—(for the Ep. and Dor. forms χερείων, χερῆων, poet. χειρότερος, χερειότερος, v. sub vocc.):—irreg. Comp. of κακός: (formed from *χέρης, cf. χερείων):

I. of persons, worse, meaner, inferior, either in bodily strength and bravery, or in rank (v. sub ἀγαθός, ἐσθλός), opp. to ἀρείων, Il. 10. 238, Od. 20. 133; also, σὺ μὲν ἐσθλός ἐγὼ δὲ σέθεν πολὺ χείρων Il. 20. 434; τοῦ γένετ' ἐκ πατρὸς πολὺ χείρονος υἱὸς ἀμείνων 15. 641, cf. Od. 20. 82; ἐπεὶ οὐ ἔθεν ἐσθλὸς χερείων οὐδέμας Il. 1. 114, cf. Od. 5. 211; ἢ πολὺ χείρονες ἄνδρες ἀμύμονος ἄνδρὸς ἀκοιτιν μνῶνται 21. 325; opp. to κρείσσων, Pind. I. 4. 56 (3. 52); τὸν ἄλβιον τὸν τε χ. Eur. Bacch. 422, cf. Xen. Ath. 1. 4., 3. 10: so, τὰ χείρονα Soph. Fr. 204, Eur. Supp. 196.

2. later in moral sense, worse than others, and so almost like a positive, a knave, opp. to ἀγαθός, Soph. Ph. 456, cf. Thuc. 3. 9, Lys. 145. 43, Isocr. 62 D, Plat. Rep. 460 C, etc.:—so, χ. βίος, opp. to ἀμείνων, Ib. 618 D; γνώμη Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 7.

3. worse in quality, inferior, of horses, Il. 23. 572: inferior, less skilful, ζωγράφοι, δημιουργοί, etc., Plat. Crat. 429 A, Rep. 421 E, etc.:—χ. εἰς σοφίαν, εἰς τὴν ἀρετὴν Id. Theaet. 162 C, Rep. 335 B; πρὸς ἀλήθειαν Luc. Jup. Trag. 48; and with acc., χ. τὰ πολεμικά Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 20; χ. τὴν ψυχὴν, τὴν διανοίαν Aeschin. 60. 15, Isocr. 229 D; etc.; also c. inf., χ. ἡμῶν ποιεῖν τι Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 16; even, οὐ χείρους ἔσεσθε .. ἀκηκοότες you will be none the worse for having heard .., Dem. 744. 1:—ill-disposed, μὴ χ. περὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτοῦ εἶναι .. τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Id. 18. 12.

II. of things, much like the last sense, inferior, ἀεθλον Il. 23. 413; ὑποδήματα Xen. Oec. 13. 10; ὄνομα Plat. Crat. 429 B.

2. worse, harder, more severe, νόσος Eur. Andr. 220; μοῖρα Plat. Phaedr. 248 E; κίνδυνος Plut. 2. 190 F; τιμωρία N. T., etc.

III. the neut. is used, 1. as a Subst., τὰ χερείονα the worse advice, ill counsels, Il. 1. 576, etc.:—ἐπὶ τὸ χείρον τρέπεσθαι, κλίνειν to fall off, get worse, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 4, Mem. 3. 5, 13; ἐπὶ τὸ χ. μεταβάλλεσθαι Plat. Rep. 381 B; also, πρὸς τὸ χ. μεταβάλλειν Diod. 20. 57; κατὰ τὸ χ. Plat. Legg. 720 E:—less freq. in pl., ἐπὶ τὰ χείρω ἵέναι Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 9; so, τὰ χ. προαιρεῖσθαι

Isocr. 180 C.

2. as a predicate, ἀλλὰ σοὶ αὐτῷ χείρον (sc. ἔστι ὁ ἔσται) Od. 15. 514, cf. Xen. An. 7. 6, 4; often with a negat., οὐ χ. ἐστί c. inf., like ἀμείνον ἔστι, Plat. Phaedo 124 A, etc. (v. sub χερείων); and simply οὐ χείρον, in an answer, 'tis well, Ar. Eq. 34; λαβ', ὠγάθ' οὐδὲν χ. Clearch. Πάνδρ. 1.

3. as Adv., like Lat. *pejus*, worse, χείρον βουλευέσθαι Thuc. 3. 46, cf. 6. 89; χ. πράσσειν Id. 7. 67; βιώναι, ζῆν Plat. Rep. 344 E, 519 D. b. in inferior degree, less, ἀγαπᾶν Id. Legg. 928 A, Xen., etc.

B. Sup. χείριστος, ἡ, ὄν, worst, Lat. *pessimus*, Plat., etc.: esp. οἱ χείριστοι men of lowest degree, Lys. 92. 4, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 32:—Adv. χείριστα Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 22, Metaph. 12. 8, 8;—χειρίστως, LXX (2 Macc. 7. 39).

Χείρων, ὄνος, ὁ, Cheiron, one of the Centaurs, δικαιοτάτος Κενταύρων Il. 11. 830; son of Cronus and Philyra, Hes. Th. 1001, etc.: a famous chirurgeon (cf. χειρουργός II), teacher of Achilles, Il. 4. 219., 16. 143., 19. 390; of Aesculapius and Jason, Pind. N. 3. 53; worshipped as the author of the Art of Medicine, Plut. 2. 647 A, cf. χερώνειος: Χείρωνος ὑποθήκαι was a didactic poem ascribed to Hes., v. Marckscheffel Hes. Fr. pp. 175, 370, Plut. 2. 1146 A, Horat. Epod. 13. 11, etc.

II. a plant, v. sub Χερώνειος.

χειρωνάκτης, ὄν, ὁ, rarer form for χερώνναξ, Hipp. Acut. 384, 391, Dion. H. 6. 51; cf. Lob. Paral. 181.—Verb -ακτέω, Schol. Il. 7. 435.

χειρωνακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for handicrafts, mechanical, χερ. καὶ βάνουσοι Plat. Ax. 368 B; χ. ἐργασία Schol. Il. 18. 468, etc.

χειρῶναξ (not χερῶναξ, Lob. Phryn. 674), ἄκτος, ὁ, one who is master of his hands (ἀναξ τῶν χερῶν), i. e. a handicraftsman, artisan, mechanic, like δημιουργός, Hdt. 1. 93., 2. 141, Plut., etc.;—as Adj., πᾶς ὁ χ. λέως Soph. Fr. 724, cf. Hipp. Art. 820.

II. generally, one who deals in a thing, τῶνδε χερῶνακτες .. λόγων, i. e. soothsayers, Eur. Fr. 793.

χειρωναξία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, handiwork, handicraft, mechanic art, work; Hdt. 2. 167, Aesch. Pr. 45, Cho. 761.

χειρωναξίον, τό, a tax paid by handicraftsmen, Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 6, Inscr. Aegypt. in C. 1. 4863 b, -73, -74, -84.

Χερώνειος, ὄν, of or from Cheiron, X. ἔλκος a sore like Cheiron's or needing his aid, a malignant sore, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 92, Paroemiogr.: πάνακες Χερώνειον, a kind of centauray or gentian, used in medicine, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 1, Diosc. 3. 56; so, Χείρωνος ρίζα Nic. Th. 500; and Χερωνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Diosc. Noth. 3. 8:—but Χερωνεῖα ρίζα is bryony, Galen., etc.

Χερωνίς (sc. βίβλος), ἴδος, ἡ, a book on surgery, Anth. P. 7. 158.

χείρωσις, εως, ἡ, a subduing, Ep. Plat. 332 A.

χειρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt at conquering or subduing, Plat. Polit. 219 D: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) the art of taming, Ib. 223 B, cf. 221 B.

χειρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, to be subdued, tameable, Hesych.

χείσομαι, v. χανδάνω II.

χείω, Ep. for χέω, to pour, Hes. Th. 83.

χέλειον, τό, a crab's shell, Arat. 494, Nic. Al. 574; χέλεινον in Hesych.

χελεύς, εως, ὁ, = χέλυσ, Hesych.

χελιδόνειος, ὄν, v. sub χελιδόνιος.

χελιδόνεως, ὡ, ἡ, the tree which bore the figs called χελιδόνια, ap. Ath. 75 D; corruptly written χελιδώνεως in A. B. 1197.

χελιδονίας, ου, ὁ, a kind of tunny-fish, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 356 F.

2. χ. ἰχθὺς the northern fish, a constellation, Schol. Arat. 242.

II. the spring wind, Favonius; because the swallows come with it, Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 7. 15, 1, cf. Plin. N. H. 2. 47; v. ὀρνίθιας.

χελιδονιδεύς, εως, ὁ, a young swallow, Eust. 753. 56.

χελιδονίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to twitter like a swallow, v. χελιδών I. II. to sing the swallow-song, v. χελιδόνισμα.

χελιδόνιον, τό, swallow-wort, celandine, Theophr. H. P. 7. 15, 1; called χ. κυάνεον (or γλαυκόν), Theocr. 13. 41, Diosc. 2. 211:—the χ. χλωρόν or μικρόν was prob. pile-wort, Diosc. 2. 212, Anth. P. 21. 130.

2. = ἀνεμώνη, Ath. 684 E, Hesych.

II. a young swallow, Galen. 14. 386.

χελιδόνιος or -ειος, α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν Poll. 6. 81:—of the swallow, μέλος Suid.; τεῖχος χ. built by swallows, Thrasyll. ap. Plut. 2. 1157 D.

II. like the swallow, esp. coloured like the swallow's throat, reddish-brown, russet, ἰσχάδες χελιδονίαι russet-coloured figs, brown, Ath. 652 E, cf. Poll. 1. c.; so, χελιδόνια (sub. σῦκα) Ar. Fr. 476; χελιδόνεια Epigen. Βακχ. 1. 2.

2. χελιδόνια, ἡ, a kind of gem, Plin. 37. 56; lapis chelidonium (cf. χελιδών I), Plin. 11. 79.

3. a kind of serpent, Galen.

4. δασύπους χελιδόνιος, of the common hare, Diphil. Ἄγνοι. 1.

χελιδονίς, ἴδος, ἡ, poet. for χελιδών, Anth. P. 6. 160., 7. 210, append. 210.

χελιδόνισμα, τό, the swallow-song, an old popular song at the return of the swallows, which the Rhodian boys went about singing in the month Boëdromion, cf. Ar. Av. 1410 sq. One of the kind has been preserved to us by Athen. 360 C, emended by Ilgen, Opusc. Phil. 1. p. 165, Bergk. Lyr. pp. 882 sq. A similar song is still popular in Greece, Fauriel *Chants de la Grèce*, 1. p. xxviii; cf. κορωνίζω.—The singers were called χελιδονισταί, Ath. 1. c., Hesych.; their singing χελιδονίζειν, Theogn. ap. Ath. 1. c.; and the festival, τὰ Χελιδόνια, Ath. 1. c., Eust. 1914. 44 sqq.

χελιδών, ὄνος, ἡ (even of the male, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 151; but masc., metaph. of men, Ion ap. Schol. Ar. Av. 1680, v. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 9):—voc. χελιδόν Anacreont. 9. 2, Anth. P. 9. 70, but χελιδών Sapph. 99 Ahr., also χελιδόι, as if from a nom. χελιδώ, Anacr. 67, Simon. 74, Ar. Av. 1411: (v. sub fin.) *The swallows*, Od. 21. 411., 22. 240, Hes. Op. 566, Hdt. 2. 22, and Att.:—the twittering of the swallow was proverb. used of barbarous tongues by the Greeks, εἴπερ ἐστὶ μὴ χελιδόνος δίκην ἀγνώστα φωνὴν βάρβαρον κεκτημένην Aesch. Ag. 1050; hence, ὁ χελιδών = ὁ βάρβαρος, Ion 1. c.; χελιδονίζω = βαρβαρίζω, Aesch. Fr. 408, cf.

Ar. Ran. 680; (so the notes of birds generally are compared to a barbarous tongue, Hdt. 2. 57);—*χελιδόνων μουσεῖα* bowers that ring with poetasters' twitterings, Ar. Ran. 93 (parodied from ἀηδόνων μουσεῖα in Eur., v. Fr. 89):—the swallow was a bird of passage in Greece, as with us, Hdt. 2. 22; πέδικος χ. (i. e. μέτικος) Aesch. Fr. 48, cf. Ar. Av. 714 sq.; hence the proverbs, μία χελιδὼν ἔαρ οὐ ποιεῖ Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 15 (from Cratin., acc. to Cramer. An. Par. 1. 182); δέισθαι δ' εἰσικεν οὐκ ὀλίγων χελιδόνων Ar. Av. 1417, cf. 1681 (where prob. Bentley's βαβάζει γ' is to be adopted);—also, χ. λευκή, of rare occurrences, Theophr. Fr. 6. 39, etc.:—small stones found in the crop of young swallows were held to be a cure for epilepsy, Theophr. Nonn. 36, cf. χελιδόνιος.

II. the flying-fish, *exocoetus volitans* or *evolans*, *hirondelle de mer*, Ephipp. Κυδ. 1. 5, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 7. III. the frog in the hollow of a horse's foot (inaccurately expl. by Hesych. τὸ κοιλὸν τῆς ὀπλῆς), so called from its being forked like the swallow's tail, Xen. Eq. 1, 3., 4, 5., 6, 2, Poll. 1. 188, etc.:—it was also called βάτραχος, Geop. 16. 1, 9, Hippiatr. pp. 34 sq.; Lat. *ranula*, Veget. 1. 56, 31., 2. 58, 4. (Is our word a transl. of this, or a corruption of *fourchette*, fork?) 2. the like part of a dog's foot, Suid. 3. a hollow above the bend of the elbow, Hesych. 4. the pudenda muliebria, Suid. 5. a kind of ship, Id. IV. in LXX (Eccl. 21. 21), Poll. 5. 99, it is f. l. for χλιδων. (χελιδ-ων is the Lat. *hirund-o*, λ and r being interchanged (v. Λλ. I), and n dropped in the Gr.)

χέλισκον, τό, = *τροβλίον*, a dish, Hipp. ap. Erotian.

χελι-χελώνη, ἡ, a game somewhat like our *hunt-the-slipper*, described by Poll. 9. 125, Eust. 1914. 56. The χελι- seems to be merely an iteration of the first syll. in χελώνη; cf. Scol. 8 in Bergk. Lyr. (p. 880).

χελλαρίης, ον, ὁ, a sea-fish, = *όνίσκος*, Ath. 118 C.

χελληστύς, ὄος, ἡ, Aeol. for χιλιοστύς, whence χελληστιαρχέω, C. I. (add.) 2168 b.

χέλλιοι, οἱ, Aeol. for χίλιοι, Choerob.; v. Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 58.

χέλλος, τό, Aeol. for χείλος, Choerob.

χελλύσσω, v. sub χελύσσομαι.

χελλῶν or χελών, ὄνος, ὁ, a kind of fish with a long snout, of the genus *κέφαλος*, Lat. *labeo*, Arist. H. A. 5. 11, 3., 6. 17, 3., 8. 2, 26, Fr. 299, Hices. ap. Ath. 306 E sq.; and in Hesych. χελμών appears to be an error for χελλῶν.

χέλυδρος, ὁ, an amphibious serpent, Nic. Th. 411 sq., Virg. G. 3. 415. 2. a kind of tortoise, Schol. Lyc. 340.

χελύ-κλονος, ον, resounding with tortoise-shell, φόρμιγξ Orph. Arg. 381.

χέλυμνα, ἡ, = χελώνη, dub. in Babr. 115.

χελυνάξω, = χελυνάξω, φλυαρέω, Hesych.

χελύνειον, τό, probably f. l. for χελύνιον (I) in Hipp. Epist. 1289.

χελύνη [ῥ], ἡ, = χείλος, the lip, χελύνην ἐσθίειν ὑπ' ὀργῆς Ar. Vesp. 1083; a word of the old Com., says Poll. 2. 89; ὑπερῶα χ. the upper lip, Suid. 2. the jaw, Ael. N. A. 16. 12, cf. A. B. 72. II. Aeol. for χελώνη, Sappho ap. Orion. p. 87, cf. Hesych.

χελύνιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Athanas. 2. the jaw (v. sub χελύνειον).

II. = χελώνιον (from χέλυσ II), the breast, Joseph. A. J. 4. 4, 4. 2. the vault of heaven, Hipparch. ad Arat. 243 E.

χελύν-οἶδης, ον, ὁ, with swollen lips, A. B. 72, Eust. 1684. 29.

χέλυσον, τό, the shell of the water-tortoise, Plin. 12. 9, cf. 6. 34.

χελυσσ-σός, ον, stirring, sounding the lyre, Alex. Eph. ap. Meineke Anal. Alex. p. 372; v. l. χελυσσός.

χέλυσ, ὄος, ἡ, like χελώνη, a tortoise, Lat. *testudo*:—then, since Hermes made the first lyre by stretching strings on its shell, which acted as a sounding-board, h. Hom. Merc. 33, χέλυσ came to mean the lyre, like Lat. *testudo*, lb. 25, 153, Aesch. Fr. 320; καθ' ἐπτάτονον ὄρειαν χ. Eur. Alc. 449, cf. H. F. 683. 2. the constellation, *Lyra*, Arat. 269. II. the arched breast, the chest, from its likeness of shape to the back of a tortoise, Hipp. 915 H, Eur. El. 837; cf. χελώνιον II. (Cf. χελ-ύνη, χελ-ώνη, χέλ-υον; Skt. *har-mutas* (*testudo*); Slav. *zel-üvi*, *zel-vi* (*limax*.) [The v is prob. short by nature, Call. h. Apoll. 16, Opp. H. 5. 404, Arat. 268; long only in arsi, h. Hom. Merc. 33, 153, 242.]

χελύσκιον, τό, a slight cough, Hipp. ap. Galen. Gloss.

χέλυσμα, τό, a sheathing like the shell of a tortoise, to cover the lower part of a ship, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 2.

χελύσσομαι, Ep. χελλύσσομαι, to expectorate, like χρέμπτομαι (v. χέλυσ II), Nic. Al. 81, v. Moër. 102; cf. ἀναχελύσσομαι:—Hesych. cites χελούειν = βήσσειν, perh. a Lacon. or Boeot. form. II. Lyc. 727, uses the Act. χελλύσσω, metaph. of a ship, to cough away, i. e. cleave, the waves, v. Schol.

χελύτις, ἡ, a name of Artemis at Sparta, Clem. Al. 33.

χελών, ὄνος, ὁ, v. sub χελών.

χελωνάριον, τό, Dim. of χελώνη, a small tortoise, Arr. Peripl. 10. 2. = κωλυμάτιον, prob. from the sense of χελώνη III, Hesych.

χελώνειον, τό, v. l. for χελώνιον in Ael. II. a name for the plant *cyclamen*, Diosc. Noth. 2. 194, Appul. Herb. 17.

χελώνη, ἡ, like χέλυσ, a tortoise, h. Hom. Merc. 42, 48, Hdt. 1. 47, 48; χ. χερσαία (v. infr. 2) Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 1; prov. of insensibility, ἰὼ χελώναι μακάριαι τοῦ δέρματος Ar. Vesp. 429, 1292, cf. Soph. Fr. 278, Luc. V. Auct. 9; of slowness, Plut. 2. 105a E, etc. 2. ποντιὰς χ. a turtle, Crates Σάμ. 1; χ. θαλασσία Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 1, cf. Paus. 1. 44, 8.

II. the shell of the tortoise, Philo 2. 478, cf. Lob. Phryu. 187; hence, 2. like χέλυσ, the lyre, Plut. 2. 1030 B. III. in several derived senses, 1. as a military term, like the Roman *testudo*, a pent-house formed of shields overlapping each other as in a tortoise's back, used by storming parties in approaching a city's walls, and then, a moveable shed or roof for protecting besiegers, χ. ξυλίνη

Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7:—often with distinctive epithets, χ. χωστρίς, used to protect sappers and miners, Polyb. 9. 41, 1., 10. 31, 8; κρισφόρος, to cover the battering-ram, Diod. 20. 48, etc.; cf. γερροχελώνη. 2. a kind of frame or cradle, on which heavy weights were moved by means of rollers underneath, Pappus p. 489. 3. a footstool, Timae. ap. Ath. 589 B, Hesych., Suid. 4. a coin bearing the impress of a tortoise, first coined at Aegina, and then current throughout Peloponnesus, Hesych., Poll. 9. 74; cf. καλλιχέλωνος. 5. in LXX (Hos. 12. 11) χελώναι seem to be *hillocks*.

χελωνία and χελωνίτις, ἡ, tortoise-stone, name of a gem, Plin. 37. 56.

χελωνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a spotted kind of beetle, also *κανθαρίς*, Hesych.

χελώνιον, τό, a tortoise-shell, Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 2, Resp. 17, 4 (v. l. χελωνιδίον), Ael. N. A. 7. 16. 2. = χέλειον, Plut. 2. 400 A, cf. Suid. s. v. Τενέδιος.

II. the arched part of the back, Poll. 2. 177; cf. χέλυσ II:—but in LXX (Deut. 34. 7) χελώνια seem to be the muscles of the back or its strength. III. part of a lock, Schol. Od. 21. 47, Vitruv.

χελωνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = χελώνη, a lyre, Posidon. ap. Ath. 527 F, cf. 210 F. II. = χελώνη III. 3, a stool, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 246. III. a threshold, LXX (Judith. 14. 15), Hesych.

χελωνο-ειδής, ἔς, like a tortoise, Eust. 869. 25.

χελωνό-πους, ον, tortoise-footed, Byz.

χελωνός, ὁ, the sea-tortoise or turtle, Hesych. (as Lob. for χελώνος).

χελωνο-φάγος [ἄ], ον, eating tortoises or turtles, name of an eagle, Hesych.:—as prop. n. of a people on the Arab. gulf, Strab. 773, Diod., etc.; on the Indian ocean and Persian gulf, Plin., etc.

χέννιον, τό, a kind of quail, salted and eaten by the Egyptians, Hipparch. ap. Ath. 393 C, Anth. P. 9. 377.

χεν-βοιρίς, ὁ, Egyptian name of ivy, Plut. 2. 365 E.

χέραδος, τό, silt, shingle, the mud, sand, gravel, and rubbish, brought down by torrents, ἄλις χέραδος περιχεύας Il. 21. 319; cf. χερμάδιον.—Later Gramm. wrote it χεράδος, as gen. of χεράς, ἡ:—but Hom. uses ἄλις absol., not governing the gen.; the best ancient critics are unanimous for χέραδος, v. Scholl. Vett. ad l. c., Apoll. Lex. Hom., E. M.; and Galen. Lex. Hipp. cites χεράδεως as the gen. So in Ap. Rh. 1. 1123, the MSS. and Schol. give χέραδος; in Pind. P. 6. 13, Büekh restores χεράδει (for χεράδι) from E. M.; and in Sapph. 114, the true reading is μὴ κίνη χέραδος (for μὴ κενή). The form χεράς therefore must be regarded as a fiction of the Gramm., v. Dind. Steph. Thes. (Prob. akin to χερμάδιον, χερμάς, and to the Root χέρρος, ξηρός, with the radic. notion of hard.)

χεράριος, ὁ, a public officer at Ilium, perh. (from χεῖρ) = χειρονόμος, C. I. (add.) 3620, -21.

χέρεια, v. sub χέρης.

χереῖτερος, α, ον, Ep. Comp. for sq., Il. 2. 248., 12. 270.

χερείων, Dor. χερήων, ὁ, ἡ, Ep. for χείρων, meaner, inferior, in rank, worth or wealth, κείνος δὲ χερείονος ἐκ θεοῦ ἐστίν Il. 20. 107, cf. Od. 20. 45; τὰ χερείονα νικᾷ Il. 1. 576, Od. 18. 404; χερείονά περ καταπεφνῶν Il. 17. 539:—also in body or mind, ἐπεὶ οὐ ἐθέν ἐστι χ., οὐ δέμας οὐδὲ φυήν, οὐτ' ἄρ φρένας οὔτε τι ἔργα 1. 114, cf. Od. 5. 211. 2. of things, οὐτ' ἄρ χερείον ἐν ὤρῃ δειπνον ἐλέσθαι 'tis not the worse part, i. e. 'tis the better part, 17. 176, cf. 23. 262. II. besides this, we have several irreg. forms, dat. χέρηι, acc. χέρηα, nom. pl. χέρηες, acc. neut. χέρηα, all used in compar. sense, κρείσσων γὰρ βασιλεὺς, ὅτε χῶσεται ἀνδρὶ χέρηι with a man of meaner rank, Il. 1. 80; οἶά τε, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖσι παραδρῶωσι χέρηες Od. 15. 324; ἐσθλά τε καὶ τὰ χέρηα 18. 229., 20. 310; ἐσθλά μὲν ἐσθλὸς ἔδυνε, χέρηα δὲ χείροινι δάσκειν, where ἐσθλά ἐσθλός and χέρηα χείροινι are evidently correlative, Il. 14. 382; with a gen., νίδν .. εἰο χέρηα μάχη, ἀγορῇ δὲ δμείνω 4. 400; οὐτ' ἄρ χέρηα πατρός Od. 14. 176.—From the comparative sense of these forms, they have been regarded as syncop. from χερείων or χερήων, and some Gramm. wrote χέρειες, χέρεια or χέρηες, χέρηα to indicate this (in the dat. all agree in χέρηι or χέρηι to avoid the double ε); while Buttm. and others regard the forms as referable to a nom. *χέρης.

χέρησσι, Ep. dat. pl. of χεῖρ, Hom.

χερι-άρης [ἄ], ον, ὁ, skilled in fitting with the hand, dexterous, τέκτονες Pind. P. 5. 47.

χερι-φύρης, ἔς, mixed or kneaded by hand, Anth. P. 6. 251.

χέρμα, τό, cited by Hesych. as = χέραδος, χάλιξ.

χερμάδιον [ἄ], τό, = the later χερμάς, a large stone, a boulder, such as were used for missiles by the heroes of the Il., ὑκρίειν 4. 518; mostly of great size, μεγάλα 11. 265, 541, cf. 14. 410; ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χεῖρ .. μέγα ἔργον, ὁ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρε φέροιεν 5. 302., 20. 285; once in Od., ἀνδραχθέσι χερμαδίοισι βάλλον, of the giant Laestrygones, hurling huge stones at the ships of Ulysses, 10. 121.—Not a Dim. of χερμάς, but neut. of an Adj. χερμάδιος, ον, of the shape or size of a χερμάς, μολύβδαινα χερμάδιοι leaden balls for throwing, Luc. Lexiph. 6.

χερμάξω, to throw χερμάδες out of a field, and so clear it for cultivation, Hesych.

χερμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = Homer's χερμάδιον, a large pebble or stone, fit for throwing or slinging, a sling-stone, τηλέβολος Pind. P. 3. 86; ὑκρίεσσα Aesch. Theb. 300; κραταίβολος Eur. Bacch. 1094:—also of the pebbles on the sea-beach, Anth. P. 7. 693:—but, in later Poets, of large blocks of stone, Lyc. 20, 616, Anth. P. 7. 371, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 695. (Prob. from the same Root as χέραδος, with μ inserted. The common deriv. from χεῖρ, —πέτρος .. τὸν οἱ περὶ χεῖρ ἐκάλοψεν Il. 16. 735,—is very dub.)

χερμαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a slinger, χ. βινός the leather of a sling, out of which the stone was thrown, Anth. P. 1. 172, cf. Suid.

χερνής, ἦτος, Dor. χερνάς, ἄτος, ὁ, one who lives by his hands, a day-labourer, a poor man, like πένης, Anth. P. 7. 709. 2. as Adj.

poor, needy, ἐν δόμοις χερνήσι Eur. El. 205; χερνήτα βίον Anth. P. 6. 39.—The word is written parox. χέρνης by Hesych., on the anal. of πλάνης; oxyt. χερνής by Arcad. 96, on the nearer anal. of γυμνής; and this is confirmed by the fem. χερνήσασα cited by Arcad. (Acc. to Hesych. from χέρνα, poverty, akin to χῆρος, χηρεύω, careo: but, acc. to Arist. Pol. 3. 4. 12, δ' ἀπὸ τῶν χειρῶν ζῶν.)

χερνήτης, ον, ὁ, = χερνής, Aesch. Pr. 893, Dion. H. 7. 11, Sext. Emp., etc.; ἀνδρὸς χερνήτῳ Simon. 125.

χερνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a day-labourer: τὸ χ., the proletariat, Arist. Pol. 4. 4. 21.

χερνήτις, ἰδος, fem. of χερνήτης, a woman that spins for daily hire, γυνή χ. Il. 12. 433; χ. γρηῦς Anth. P. 6. 203; absol., 9. 276.

χερνήτωρ, ορας, ὁ, poet. for χερνήτης, Manetho 4. 114.

χερνίβειον, τό, a vessel for water to wash the hands, a basin, τὸ χ. πρῶτον ἐκ πομπῆς ἄφες Antiph. Βαυσίρ. 2, cf. Ar. Fr. 298 (where Bentl. restored it for χερνίβιον); so also for χερνίβιαις in Andoc. 33. 3 (where the MSS. χερνίβιαις, and Ath. 408 C—wrongly citing Lysias—χερνίβιαις). II. χερνίβιον, a chamberpot, Hipp. 1230 D.

χερνίβιον, τό, a form of χερνίβειον found only in Il. 24. 304; where Bentl. proposes χερνίβά τ', v. Spitzn. ad l.; so, in Ael. N. A. 10. 50, Jacobs restored δὲ χερνίβος.

χερνίμμα, τό, a washing of the hands, Philonid. Incert. 6.

χερνίπτωμαι, fut. ψομαι Eur. I. T. 622; Med.: (χείρ, νίζω). To wash one's hands with holy water, esp. before sacrifice, χερνίψαντο δ' ἔπειτα Il. 1. 449; αὐτὸς τε χερνίπτων Ar. Pax 961; ἐχερνίψατο ἐκ τῆς ἱερᾶς χερνίβος Lys. 108. 1, cf. Dem. 505. 14. 2. to sprinkle with holy water, purify or dedicate thereby, χαίτην Eur. I. T. 607. II. the Act. χερνίπτω, to sacrifice, only in Lyc. 184; aor. pass. χερνιφθείς, dedicated, Anth. P. 6. 156.

χερνίπτρον, τό, = χερνίβιον, Philem. Lex. 286.

χερνίτης [ἰ], ον, ὁ, a kind of white marble, Theophr. Fr. 2. 6, Plin.

χερνίψ, ἡ, used by Hom. (only in Od.) always in acc. χερνίβα, which remained the most common case in use of the sing.: but the nom. occurs in Aesch. Eum. 656; gen. χερνίβος in Soph. Fr. 708, Ar. Lys. 1129, Lysias 108. 1; dat. χερνίβι in Ar. Av. 897, Thuc. 4. 97; pl., often in Trag.; poet. dat. χερνίβεσσω Simon, 54: (χείρ, νίζω). Water for washing the hands, before meals, Od. 1. 136., 3. 440., 4. 52., 7. 172, etc.; or before sacrifices and other religious services, whence it was held to be holy, 3. 445 (v. κατάρχω II. 2), Ar. Av. 850, Lys. 1129; ὕδωρ, δ' ἦν ἄψαστόν σφισι, πλὴν πρὸς τὰ ἱερὰ χερνίβι χρῆσθαι Thuc. 1. c.: stoups filled with such water stood at the entrances of temples and houses, for the use of those who entered, v. sub χερνίπτομαι, et ibi Lys.

2. often in pl. χερνίβες, purifications with holy water, Lat. *mailluniae*, and often much like the sing., Eur. Or. 1602, Phoen. 662, etc.; εἶργεσθαι χερνίβων (where however the best MSS. χερνίβος) to be excluded from the use thereof, as were those defiled by bloodshed, Dem. 505. 14; χερνίβας νέμειν to allow the use of it, Soph. O. T. 240; χερνίβων κοινωνός a partaker therein, i. e. an inmate of the same house or companion at table, Aesch. Ag. 1037; εἰς ἱερὰ εἰσιόντα καὶ χερνίβων καὶ κανῶν ἀψάμενον Dem. 618. 7, cf. Eur. I. A. 675, 1479, 1513, I. T. 58, 245, 335; χερνίβας ἐνάρχεσθαι Id. I. A. 955.—After a funeral, no one entered the house before purification therewith, Id. Alc. 100.

3. rarely of libations to the dead, Aesch. Cho. 129, cf. Soph. El. 435. (The accent χερνίβος, χερνίβα, etc., is confirmed by the analogy of other compds. ending in ψ, v. Ath. 409 B; though Suid. and others wrote χερνίβος, etc.)

χερο-κένως, Adv. with empty hands, LXX (1 Paral. 12. 33).

χερο-μῦσής, ἐς, defiling the hand, φόνος Aesch. Cho. 74.

χερό-νησος, ἡ, poet. for χερσόνησος, Ar. Rh. 1. 925.

χερό-νιπτρον, τό, = χειρόνιπτρον, Eust. 1351. 53.

χερο-πληθής, ἐς, poet. for χειροπληθής, Nic. Th. 94.

χερό-πληκτος, ον, stricken by the hand, χερόπληκτοι .. δοῦποι the sound of beating with the hand, Soph. Aj. 631.

χερός, poet. gen. of χεῖρ.

χερρό-νησος, ἡ, Att. for χερσόνησος; in Byz. also χερρονεία, ἡ. So, for all words formed from it, v. sub χερσ-; and for χέρρος, v. χέρσος.

χερρός, Acol. gen. of χεῖρ, Theocr.

χερσαῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον Lyc. 534: (χέρσος):—from or of dry land, living or found thereon, ὕρπιθες χ., opp. to λιμναῖοι, Hdt. 7. 119; κροκόδειλοι Id. 4. 192; ζῶα χ., opp. to θαλάσσια and πετεινά, Id. 2. 123, cf. Plat. Tim. 40 A; χελώνη χ., opp. to θαλασσία, v. χελώνη; μύες χ., opp. to ποτάμια, Arist. Mirab. 125; ὄφεις Id. H. A. 2. 14, 1:—ἡ χερσαία (sc. θήρα) hunting of land-animals, opp. to fishing, Plat. Soph. 223 B, cf. Anth. P. 9. 14:—also of landmen, as opp. to seamen, Eur. Andr. 458, Thuc. 7. 67; ἡ χ. πόλις an inland city, as opp. to a seaport (ἐπιθαλαττίδιος), Plat. Legg. 704 B; ὁδὸς χ., opp. to voyages, Anth. P. 11. 42, cf. 4. 3, 92; of a person, travelling by land, Plut. 2. 740 B:—metaph., κῦμα χερσαίων στρατοῦ, opp. to a fleet, Aesch. Theb. 64:—neut. pl. as Adv., Arat. 919. II. ἡ χερσαῖος, as Subst. = χερσόνησος, Lyc. 534.

χερσεῖα, ἡ, a lying waste, uncultivated state, Hesych.

χερσεύω, intr. to abide on dry land, live or lie thereon, Soph. Fr. 417, Eur. Fr. 637, Plut. 2. 982 B. 2. to be dry land, opp. to ἐνυδρὸς εἶναι, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14. 13:—to lie waste or barren, Xen. Oec. 5. 17. 16, 5.

II. trans. to leave as dry land:—Pass. to be left so, opp. to πλωτὰ γενέσθαι, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14. 27. 2. to make barren:—Pass. to be so, Plut. 2. 2 D.

χερσι-μαχία, ἡ, f. I. in Plat. Legg. 633 B, for ταῖς χερσὶ μάχαις, cf. Lob. Phryn. 688.

· χερσίνοσ, η, ον, = χερσαῖος, of tortoises, Plin. 9. 12.

χερσό-βιος, ον, living on dry land, opp. to λιμνόβιος, Aët.

χερσο-γενής, ἐς, bred on dry land, Manass. Chron. 400.

χερσο-ειδής, ἐς, like dry land, looking like land, Dion. H. 2. 63.

χερσόθεν, Adv. from dry land, as opp. to sea, Eur. Heracl. 429, Hel. 1269.

II. from the ground, as opp. to water, Pind. O. 2. 131.

χερσόθι, Adv. on dry land, Anth. P. 9. 105.

χερσο-μᾶνέω, to run wild like waste land, Greg. Naz.

χερσομαχέω, to fight on dry land, and χερσο-μάχος, ον, fighting on dry land, Theod. Prodr.:—also χερσο-ναυμάχος, ον, fighting by land or sea, like our marines, Id.

χέρσονδε, Adv. to or on dry land, Il. 21. 238, h. Ap. 28, Theocr. 16. 61.

χερσονησίζω, later Att. χερρ-, fut. ἴσω, to form a χερσόνησος or peninsula, Polyb. 1. 73, 4., 10. 10, 5: in Strab. 12S, 491, 529, al., most of the MSS. give χερρονησιάζω.

χερσονησίος, later Att. χερρ-, α, ον, of or like a peninsula, peninsular, Hesych. II. of the Thracian Chersonese, Eur. Hec. 8, 33, al.

χερσονησίτης, later Att. χερρ-, ον, ὁ, a dweller in the Thracian Chersonese, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 10., 3. 2, 8, Dem. 63. 17.

χερσονησο-ειδής, later Att. χερρ-, ἐς, like a peninsula, peninsular, of Mount Athos, Hdt. 7. 22, Strab. 393; also χερρονησώδης, ἐς, Id. 6S3.

χερσό-νησος, later Att. χερρόνησος, poet. χερρόνησος, ἡ, Ar. Rh. 1. 925:—a land-island, i. e. a peninsula, Hdt. 4. 12, Plut., etc. 2.

an island with a bridge to it, Paus. 5. 24, 1. II. as pr. n., the Chersonese, i. e. the peninsula of Thrace that runs along the Hellespont, Hdt. 6. 33, sq.:—also the Tauric Chersonese or Crinea, Hdt. 4. 99, etc.; the peninsula between Epidaurus and Troezen, Thuc. 4. 42 sq. (v. Arnold); and also of many others.

χερσο-ποιέω, to convert to dry land:—to lay waste, make desolate, Theod. Prodr.

χερσοπορέω, to travel by land, Manass. Chron. 4053:—χερσο-πέρος, ον, travelling by land, Ib. 4480.

χέρσος, later Att. χέρρος, ἡ, dry land, land, as opp. to water, ἐπὶ χέρσου, opp. to ἐν πόντῳ, Od. 10. 459, cf. 15. 495; κύματα μακρὰ κυλινόμενα πρὸς χέρσον 9. 147; λάιγγας ποτὶ χ. ἀππλύνεσκε θάλασσα 6. 95; κῦμα .. βοάα ποτὶ χ. Il. 14. 394; κῦμα .. χέρσῳ ῥηγνύμενον μεγάλα βρέμει 4. 425; or simply, χέρσον ἰκέσθαι Od. 9. 486, 542; so, κατὰ χέρσον Aesch. Pers. 871, Eur. I. T. 884; proverb., ἐν πόντῳ νᾶες, ἐν χέρσῳ πάλεμοι Pind. O. 12. 5, cf. N. 1. 95:—simply χέρσῳ ον or by land, Aesch. Pers. 978, Ag. 558, Eur. Hel. 1069; πολλὰ .. ἐκ θαλάσσης, παλλὰ δ' ἐκ χέρσον κακὰ γίγνεται Aesch. Pers. 707; πάνδοκον εἰς ἀφανῆ τε χ., of the realm of Hades, Id. Theb. 860.—In Hom. the gender cannot be determined, nor often in later Poets; but it is marked as fem. in Pind. Fr. 45. 15, Aesch. Supp. 31, and also in Theophr. C. P. 3. 13, 3, Diod. 3. 15, etc.; so in pl., ἐν ταῖς χέρσοις Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 4.

II. after Hom. as Adj., χέρσος, ον, dry, firm, of land, Hdt. 2. 99; Εὐρώπῃ ποτὶ χέρσον to the main-land of Europe, Pind. N. 4. 115; ἐν κονίᾳ χέρσῳ, opp. to πόντῳ, Ib. 9. 103. 2. dry, hard, barren, τῆς χώρας εὐσῆς χέρσου Hdt. 4. 123; στυφλὸς δὲ γῆ καὶ χέρσος Soph. Ant. 251; παραδοῦναι [τὴν γῆν] χέρρον, i. e. ψιλὴν, without a crop on it, C. I. 93. 16; χέρσα waste places, Aesch. Fr. 206; χ. λιμὴν a harbour left dry, Anth. P. 9. 427. 3. metaph. barren, without children, of women, χέρσουσ φθαρῆναι κἀγάμους Soph. O. T. 1502: c. gen. barren of, πυρὰ χέρσας ἀγλαῖσμάτων Eur. El. 325. (Cf. ξηρός sub fin.)

χερσό-ὑγρος, ον, part wet, part dry, Manass. Chron. 394, etc.; also χέρσυγρος, ον, Ib. 410, etc.

χερσῶω, to make into dry land, Tzetz.; χ. τὸ βεῖθρον C. I. 8801:—Pass. to be left dry and barren, γῆ κεχερσωμένη Plut. 2. 10 D, cf. LXX (Prov. 24. 31), Clem. Al. 252.

χέρσ-υδρος, ὁ, an amphibious serpent, Nic. Th. 359, cf. Lucan. 9. 711.

χερσώδης, ἐς, contr. for χερσοειδής, Gloss.

χερύδριον, τό, Dim. of χεῖρ, a little hand or arm, Mosch. 1. 13.

χεσᾶς, ἄντρος, ὁ, used by Schol. Ar. Av. 790, Poll. 5. 91, and Suid., to expl. χεζετιῶν.

χεσεῖω, Desiderat. of χέζω, Lat. *ecaturio*, Ar. Eq. 888, Nub. 295, cf. χεζητιάω.

χεσι-φώνέω, to use filthy language, Hesych.

χεῦαι, χεῦαν, χεῦς, v. sub χέω.

χεῦμα, τό, (χέω) that which is poured, a poet. Noun, i. e. 1. a stream, κασιτιέριοι χ., a stream of molten tin, Il. 23. 561; χ. θαλάσσης Aesch. Fr. 192; πόντου Eur. Fr. 31S. 2; ποτάμιον χ. ὑδάτων Id. Hel. 1304; χ. Ἐρασίνου Aesch. Supp. 1020, cf. Eum. 293; χ. ἀκήρατον pure spring water, Soph. O. C. 471; even, σταθερὸν χ. standing water, Aesch. Fr. 274:—often also in pl. streams, Σκαμάνδρον Pind. N. 9. 94, cf. Aesch. Supp. 1030, Eur. Phoen. 793.

2. generally, χ. νιφετοῖα a fall of snow, Nonn. D. 3. 210, 213: metaph. a stream, flow, εὐμονσα χ. Anth. P. 9. 661, cf. Longin. 13. 1; v. ὑπόχουμα.

II. that into which water is poured, a bowl, like χοεῦς, χεῦματα ἀργύρεα κυκλοτερέα Hdt. 1. 51, cf. Poll. 6. 84., 10. 82.

χεῦω, v. sq.

χέω, used in the simple form mostly by Poets, but v. ἐγ-, κατα-, συγ-χέω; (not contr. by Ep. in the syll. -εει, v. Il. 6. 147., 9. 15, Hes. Op. 419; but in Att. always so, ἐκ-χεῖ, συγ-χεῖ, καταχεῖν Soph. El. 1291, Eur. I. A. 37, Ar. Eq. 1091; in the syll. -εε no rule is observed, impf. χέε Il. 22. 468., 23. 220; but σύγγχει 9. 612., 13. 80S, χεῖσθαι Od. 10. 508; and in Att., κατέχεε, συνέχεε Ar. Nub. 74, Dem. 1124. 2; but ἐνέχεις, ἐξέχει, etc., Ar. Pl. 1021, Aesch. Ag. 1029, cf. Antiphon 113. 29:—the syll. -εη, -εα, -εου, -εω seem never to have been contracted, except ἐγχεῦντα Theocr. 10. 54, and perhaps ἐγχοῦ Menand. Kol. 3:—fut. χεῶ (not χέω, Choerob. in A. B. 1290), ἐκ-, συγ- Eur.

Supp. 773, Fr. 388, ἐπι-χεῖς Ar. Pax 169; παρα-χεῶν Plat. Com. Lak. I. 3; Ep. fut. χέω (unless this be aor. subj.) Il. 7. 336, Od. 2. 222;—aor. ἔχεα Il. 18. 347, Pind. I. 8 (7). 129, often in Att. (in compds.); Ep. ἔχεα Il. 3. 270., 4. 269, or χεῖα 14. 436, Od. 4. 584, etc.; Ep. subj. χέομεν Il. 7. 336; (the form ἔχευσα, introduced by Copyists into Hom., occurs in Anth. P. 14. 124):—pf. κέχθηκα, (ἐκ-) Anth. Plan. 242, (συγ-) Menand. Incert. 286:—Med., fut. Att. χέομενος (cf. ἔδομαι, πίομαι) Isae. 61. 22:—aor. ἔχεάμην, Hdt. 7. 43, Aesch. Pers. 220, Soph. O. C. 477, Ar. Vesp. 1020; Ep. ἔχεάμην, χεῦάμην Il. 5. 314., 18. 24, etc.; Ep. subj. χέεται (περι-) Od. 6. 232:—Pass., fut. χυθήσομαι (συγ-) Dem. 640. II, cf. Joseph. A. J. 8. 8, 5; later, χεθήσομαι Galen. 7. 313 B, cf. Arr. Epict. 4. 10, 26:—aor. I ἐχύθη [ῥ] Od. 19. 590, and Att.; later also ἐχέθη, v. Lob. Phryn. 731; also Ep. aor. χύτο [ῥ] Il. 23. 385, Od. 7. 143; ἐξ-ἐχύτο 19. 470; ἔχυντο, χύντο 10. 415, 11. 4. 526; part. χύμενος, η, ον, Hom., and in lyr. passages of Trag., Aesch. Cho. 401, Eum. 263, Eur. Heracl. 76:—pf. κέχθημαι Il. 5. 141, Pind. I. 1. 4, Att.; κέχθηται only in Or. Sib. 1. 139; plqpf. Ep. κέχθητο Il. 5. 696, etc.—An Ep. pres. χέω occurs in Hes. Th. 83; and in later Ep. a pres. χέω both in the simple Verb and compds., v. Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E, Ar. Rh. 2. 926, Nonn. D. 18. 344, Opp. C. 2. 127; and χύνω (q. v.) late Prose.—On the late aor. ἔχθη, χύσαι Tryph. 205, v. Lob. Phryn. 725.—Verb. Adj. χυτός, v. sub v.—Rare in Prose, except in compds. and in Med. (From √XY, lengthd. XEY or XEF, come χύ-νω, κέ-χθη-κα, χύ-μα, χύ-σις, χυ-μός, χυ-λόος, with Ep. fut. χεῦ-ω, aor. ἔ-χευ-α, χεῦ-μα, Att. χέ-ω, χο-ή, χό-ος, cf. also χώ-ννυμι, χώ-μα;—cf. Goth. *ufar-giutan* (ὑπερεκ-χύνειν), *us-gut-nan* (ἐκ-χεῖσθαι); Germ. *gie-ssen*.)

Radic. sense, *to pour*: I. properly of liquids, *to pour out, pour, let flow, κρήνη κατ' αἰγίλιπος πέτρης χέει ὕδωρ* Il. 9. 15; *βασιλεύειν ὕδωρ ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἔχευαν* 3. 270, cf. Od. I. 146, etc.; *οἶνον χαμάδις χέει* Il. 23. 220; *νέκταρ κατὰ στόματος* Theocr. 7. 82:—so, Zeus χέει ὕδωρ, i. e. he makes it rain, Il. 16. 385; χέει χιώνα βορέας Eur. Cycl. 328; absol., χέει *it snows*, Il. 12. 281 (*νιφόμενος* is in the line before);—esp. of drink-offerings, χέουσα χόας Aesch. Cho. 87 (v. sub χοή); and in Med., *χοὴν χεῖσθαι νεκύεσσι* Od. 10. 518; *χοὸς χέομην νεκύεσσι* 11. 26; *χοὸς χέασθαι* Hdt. 7. 43, and Trag. (v. sub χοή); so, absol., Isae. 61. 22., 62. 41:—Pass., κέχθηται Od. 12. 284; χέονται κρήναι *they gush forth*, Eur. Hipp. 784; *χυθέντος ποτοῦ ἐς γῆν* Soph. Tr. 704; χέεσθαι *βουτύρω, γάλακτι* *to flow with* . . . LXX (Job 29. 6).

2. *χ. δάκρυα* *to shed tears, δάκρυα θερμὰ χέων* Il. 7. 426., 16. 3, cf. Eur. Tro. 38; *ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν* Id. Cycl. 405; so in Med., *ἄσα σῶμα χεῖται* Plat. Tim. 83 E;—and in Pass., of tears, *to pour, flow, stream, gush forth, δάκρυα θερμὰ χέοντο* Od. 4. 523, Il. 23. 385; so of blood, *to be shed, to drip, σταγόνας φονίας χυμένας ἐς πέδον* Aesch. Cho. 401, cf. Eum. 253.

3. *to melt as metal, smelt, LXX* (Mal. 3. 3). 4. in Pass., also, *to become liquid, melt, dissolve, τὰ κεχυμένα*, opp. to τὰ συνεστώτα, Plat. Tim. 66 C; so of the ground in spring, like Lat. *resolvi, laxari*, Xen. Oec. 16, 12, Theophr. C. P. 3. 4, 4.

II. of solids, *to shed, scatter, φύλλα* Il. 6. 147; *φύκος* 9. 7; *πτερὰ ἔραζε* Od. 15. 527; *ἄλφιστα ἐν δοροῖσι* *to pour into* . . . 2. 354; *κρέα εἰν ἐλεοῖσι* Il. 9. 215; *κύνιν κακ κεφαλῆς* 18. 24, Od. 24. 317; *καλάμην χθονί*, of a mower or reaper (v. *καλάμη*), Il. 19. 222.

2. like *χώννυμι*, *to throw out* earth, so as to form a mound, *σῆμα ἔχεαν* Il. 24. 799; *χεύαντες δὲ τὸ σῆμα* 1b. 501, cf. Od. I. 291; *τύμβον χ.* Il. 7. 336, etc.; *θανόντι χυτὴν ἐπὶ γαίαν ἔχευαν* Od. 3. 258, cf. Il. 23. 256.

3. *χ. δοῦρα* *to pour or shower spears*, 5. 618; so in Med., *βέλεα χέοντο* *they showered their arrows*, 8. 159., 15. 590.

4. *to let fall or drop, ἡνία ἔραζε* 17. 619; *εἶδατα ἔραζε* Od. 22. 20; *δέσματα ἀπὸ κρατῦς* Il. 22. 468; so, *χέειν κρόκου βαφὰς εἰς χθόνα* (v. sub *βαφή*) Aesch. Ag. 239; but, *καρπὸν χ.* of trees, not to shed their fruit, but to let it hang down in profusion, Od. 11. 587:—Pass., *πλόκαμος γένυν παρ' αὐτὴν κεχυμένον streaming down, falling*, Eur. Bacch. 456.

5. in Pass. *to be thrown, heaped up or massed together, ἰχθύες ἐπὶ ψαμάθοισι κέχυνται* Od. 22. 387, cf. 1b. 389; of dead geese, 19. 539; of dung, 17. 298, Il. 23. 775; of corn, Hdt. I. 22.

6. in Pass. also of living beings, *to pour or stream in a dense mass or throng*, Il. 16. 267, etc.; *δακρυόεντες ἔχυντο* Od. 10. 415, etc.; of sheep, Il. 5. 141.

III. of impalpable things, as, 1. of the voice, *φωνήν, αὐδὴν* Od. 19. 521, Hes. Sc. 396, cf. Th. 83; *ἐπὶ θρήνον ἔχεαν* Pind. I. 8 (7). 129; *Ἑλλάδος φθόγγον χέουσα* Aesch. Theb. 73, cf. Supp. 632, Fr. 34; and of wind instruments, *πνεῦμα χέων ἐν αὐλοῖς* Simon. 150 (205). 8, cf. Anth. Plan. 226:—Med., *κωμωδικὰ πολλὰ χέασθαι* Ar. Vesp. 1020.

2. of things that obscure the sight, *κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν χέειν ἀχλύν* *shed a dark cloud over the eyes*, Il. 20. 321; *πολλὴν ἠέρα χεῖε* *shed a mist abroad*, Od. 7. 15, etc.; (so, *εὐκρατος ἀῆρ χεῖται* Plat. Ax. 371 D); *τῷ δ' ὕπνον χεῖη . . . ἐπὶ βλεφάροισιν* Il. 14. 165, Od. 2. 395, etc.; *κακ κεφαλῆς χεῖεν πολὺ κάλλος* Od. 23. 156; *δόλον περὶ δέμνια χεῖεν* 8. 282:—Pass., *ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ θάνατος χύτο* *was shed around him*, Il. 13. 544; *κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυντ' ἀχλὺς* 5. 696; *νύξ* Hes. Th. 727; *νόσος κέχυνται* Soph. Tr. 853; (but, *πάλιν χύτο ἀῆρ* *the mist dissolved or vanished*, Od. 7. 143); *οὐ κέ μοι ὕπνος ἐπὶ βλεφάροισι χυθείη* 19. 590; *φριξ ἐπὶ πύπτον ἔχευατο* (Med. in pass. sense), Il. 7. 63; *πάγου χυθέντος* *when the frost was on the ground*, Soph. Ph. 293; *κέχυνται νόσος* *has spread through his frame*, Id. Tr. 853.

3. also, of persons, *ἀμφ' αὐτῷ χυμένη* *throwing herself around him*, Il. 19. 284, Od. 8. 527; and so in Med., *ἀμφὶ φίλον υἱὸν ἔχευατο πῆχεε* Il. 5. 314; so also, *ἀμφὶ δὲ δεσμοὶ τεχνήεντες ἔχυντο* Od. 8. 297.—Many of these usages, though we call them metaphors, are hardly so in the old Poets;—the voice is to them really *a stream, beauty an effluence, death a mist*, etc., cf. Nitzsch praef. Od. pp. xiii. sq.

4. pf. pass. κέχθημαι, *to be wholly engaged or absorbed in, Δάλος, ἐν ᾧ κέχθημαι* Pind. I. 1. 4;

κεχυμένος ἐς τὰ φροδίσια, Lat. *effusus in Venerem*, Luc, Sacrif. 5; *πρὸς ἠδονὴν* Alciphro I. 6:—but, 5. aor. pass., *ἐχύθη οἱ θυμός* *his mind overflowed with joy*, Ar. Rh. 3. 1009.

χῆ, Att. crasis for καὶ ἦ, Ar. Lys. 48.

χηλαμός, v. χηραμός sub fin.

χηλ-αργος, Dor. χάλ-, ον, (χηλή) *with fleet hoofs*, χ. ἄμυλλαι *the racing of fleet horses*, Soph. El. 861:—for the accent, cf. πόδαργος.

χηλας, ὄ, = χηλευτής, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 435.

χηλευμα, τό, *a cord, bond*, Soph. Fr. 431; cf. χηλώω. 2. *a netting-needle*, Poll. 7. 83., 10. 141, Hesych.; cf. χήλη III. 2.

χηλευσις, εως, ἦ, *a netting*, Hesych.

χηλευτός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *netted, plaited, κράνεα* Hdt. 7. 89, cf. Poll. 7. 83.

χηλεύω, (χηλή III. 2) *to net, plait*, Eurpol. Incert. 110, Hesych.

χηλή, ἦ, *a horse's hoof*, Hes. Sc. 62, Eur. Phoen. 42, Ion 1242; cf. χηλαργός. 2. of oxen and the like, *a cloven hoof, χηλαὶ ποδῶν* Eur. Bacch. 619, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 667; *τὰ δὲ δισχιδῆ καὶ ἀντὶ τῶν οὐνύχων χηλας ἔχει* Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 30, cf. P. A. 2. 9, 16., 3. 2, 8; of Chimaera, Eur. El. 474, cf. Phoen. 1025.

3. *a crab's claw*, Arist. H. A. 4. 3, 2, P. A. 4. 8, 8; *ὅ τι ἂν λάβῃ, προσάγεται πρὸς τὸ στόμα τῆ δικρούα χήλη καθάπερ οἱ κάρκινιοι* Id. H. A. 8. 2, 20:—hence the constellation *Cancer* was called *Χηλαί, Chelae*, Arat. 89, 232, al., Virg. G. 1. 33.

4. in Poets, the pl. χηλαί is used of *the talons* of a bird, Aesch. Pers. 208, Soph. Ant. 1003, Eur. Ion 1208, cf. Phoen. 808; of a wolf's claws, Theocr. Epigr. 6. 4, cf. Eur. Hec. 90 (where however others, after Hesych., make it = γνάθος).

II. *a sea-bank, breakwater*, formed of stones laid at the base of a sea-wall, to break the force of the waves (so called because it projected like a hoof), Lat. *crepido*, Thuc. 1. 63 (ubi v. Schol.), 7. 53, Xen. An. 7. 1, 17; *αἱ χ. τοῦ λιμένος* Diod. 13. 78, cf. 3. 44, Dio C. 74. 10; so, 2. *the spur of a mountain or a ridge of rocks* answering a like purpose, *χηλή γὰρ τοῦ Πειραιῶς Ἡετιωνία* Thuc. 8. 90, cf. Plut. Sol. 9, Suid. s. v.

III. of various cloven implements: 1. *a surgical instrument, a sort of forked probe*, Hipp. 471. 54.

2. *a netting-needle*; cf. χηλεύω, χηλευμα.

3. *the notch* of an arrow, like *γλυφίς*, Lat. *crena*, Hero Belop. 141, Vitruv.

4. *the division of the eyelids* when closed in sleep, Hesych.

5. *a crack* in the heels or other parts, Poll. 4. 198. (The common usages of the word all point to the sense of *cloven, parted*, as in the compds. *δίχηλος, τρίχᾶλος*; though in the earliest authorities this sense is excluded, cf. Hes. l. c., and *χηλαργός*.)

χήλιος, η, ον, = χηλευτός, ἄγγος Anacr. 37 (ap. Poll. 7. 172).

χηλίον, τό, Dim. of χηλή, Schol. Arat. 172.

χηλός, οὔ, ἦ, *a large chest or coffer, χηλοῦ δ' ἀπο πᾶμ' ἀνέωγεν καλῆς, δαιδαλέης* Il. 16. 221; *εὐξέστη ἐνὶ χηλῷ* Od. 13. 10, etc.; *κενεῖς ἐπὶ πυθμῆνι χηλῷ* Theocr. 16. 10.

χηλώω, *to cleave, notch*, Philo in Math. Vett. 77, Hero ib. 141.

II. in Pass., *κεχήλωμαι πόδας* *I have my feet bound together*, Soph. Fr. 431; cf. χηλευμα.

χήλωμα, τό, *a notch*, Galen. Lex. Hipp., Eratosth. Catast. 29.

χηλώτιον, τό, = χηλή III. 2, Hesych.

χημεία, ἦ, v. χημία.

χημη, ἦ, (√XA, χάσκα) *a yowling, goring*, Hesych. II. *the cockle*, from its *goring shell*, Lat. *choma*, Philyll. Πολ. I, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 14, Ael. N. A. 15. 12.

2. *a measure*, of about the size of such a shell (cf. *κόγχη*), Hipp. 621. 42., 625. 31: there was a larger and a smaller kind, cf. Galen. 19. 763.—V. Lob. Phryn. 387.

χημία or χημεία, ἦ, defined in Suid. as *ἡ τοῦ ἀργύρου καὶ χρυσοῦ κατασκευή*; and Ioann. Antiochenus (in Valesii Excerpt. p. 834) says that Diocletian burnt the books *περὶ χημίας ἀργύρου καὶ χρυσοῦ* (in Egypt), to prevent the Egyptians from amassing wealth by the practice of this art. This shews that the art mentioned was not *chemistry*, but what was called by the Arabians (by a name borrowed from the Greek) *al-chemy*, or *the art of transmuting metals*. The word seems simply to mean the *Egyptian art* (from *Χημία, the land of black earth*, v. Plut. 2. 364 C); and it prob. first appears in the decree of Diocletian referred to. The form *χημεία*, which occurs in Byz. writers cited by Ducange, is prob. due to a false etymology from *χυμός*:—so also *χημειτικά* or *χυμειτικά, books on Alchemy*, Suid. s. v. *ζώσιμος*:—*χημειτής, χημειτής, χυμειτής, οὔ*, ὄ, in Byz. writers cited by Ducange.

Χημία, ἦ, *Black-land, Chemmī*, Egyptian name for Egypt, Plut. 2. 364 C; cf. *Cham* (Ham).

χημίον, τό, Dim. of χημη, Xenocr. p. 190 Cor.

χημωσις, εως, ἦ, *an affection of the eyes*, when the cornea swells like a cockle-shell (χημη) so as to impede sight, Galen. 19. 436.

χῆν, ὄ and ἦ, gen. χηνός: Ion. gen. pl. χηνῶν (not χηνέων) Hdt. 2. 45; irreg. acc. pl. χένας Anth. P. 7. 546:—*the wild goose, Anser cine-reus, χηνῶν ἢ γεράνων ἢ κύκων* Il. 2. 460; *χῆν πλαταγίζων καὶ κεχηνῶς* Eubul. Χαριτ. 1. 3, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 16.

2. *the tame goose, χῆν ἤρπαι' ἀπιταλλομένην ἐνὶ οἴκῳ* Od. 15. 174, cf. 161; *χῆνές μοι κατὰ οἶκον εἰκόσι πυρὸν ἔδουσι* 19. 536; *τιθασὸς χ.* Soph. Fr. 744; *ὡσπερ χῆνα σιτευτὸν . . . ἔτρεφέ με* Epigen. Βακχ. 2; *γάλακτι χηνός*, of an unknown luxury, Eubul. Πρόκρ. 1. 5; *χηνῶν ἤπατα* (v. *χῆνειος*) Plut. 2. 965 A, cf. Eubul. Στεφ. 5.

3. *νή* or *μά τὸν χῆνα* was Socrates' oath, cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Av. 521, Cratin. Χείρ. 11, Zenob. 5. 81, and cf. κύων I. 2. (Cf. Skt. *hans-a*, Lat. *ans-er* (for *hans-er*); O. Norse *gås*, pl. *gæs*, A. S. *gūs*, pl. *gēs*; O. H. G. *kans* (*gans, gand-er*); Lith. *zas-is*. Curt. doubts the plausible deriv. from √XA, *χα-νεῖν, χάσκα* (cf. Eubul. supr. cit.), because of the s, which appears in so many languages as part of the Root.)

χην-ἄλώπηξ, εκος, ὄ, *the fox-goose or vulpanser*, an Egyptian species,

living in holes, like our sheldrake, *Anas tadorna* or *Aegyptiaca*, Hdt. 2. 72, Ar. Av. 1295, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 16:—Dim. χηναλωπεκιδεύς, έως, δ, Ael. N. A. 7. 47:—Adj., -λωπέκειος, α, ον, ώά Ath. 58 B.

χηνάριον, τό, Dim. of χήν, Hdn. Epim. 150, Et. Gud. 563; cf. νητ-τάριον.

χηνείος, α, ον, Ion. χήνεος, η, ον: (χήν):—of or belonging to a goose, Lat. *anserinus*, κρέων βοέων καὶ χηνέων πλῆθος Hdt. 2. 37, Diod. 1. 70; φόν Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 5; στέαρ Diosc. 1. 81; χήνεια ἥπατα were a Greek dainty, *foie gras*, Enbul. Στεφαν. 5, Ath. 384 C; in Eur. Fr. 470 Meineke restored ἀρνεία metri gr.

χηνέλωψ, ό, = χηναλώπηξ, Hesych.

χηνέος, η, ον, Ion. for χηνείος.

χηνέρως, ωτος, ή, a small kind of goose, Plin. N. H. 10. 22.

χηνήμα, τό, a wide gape, a mocking laugh, Hesych.; who has also aor. χηνήσαι καταμωκήσασθαι, from χηνάω or -έω: cf. Lob. Techn. 260.

χηνίδεύς, έως, ό, (χήν) a gosling, Ael. N. A. 7. 47, cf. Enst. 753. 56.

χηνίδης, έος, ό, = foreg., Philem. Lex. s. v. λαγώς.

χηνίζω, fut. ίσω, to cackle like a goose, of a bad flint-player, Diphil. Συνωρ. 5.

χηνίον, τό, Dim. of χήν, Menipp. ap. Ath. 664 E.

χηνίος, α, ον, late form of χηνείος, Hippiatr.

χηνίσκος, ό, Dim. of χήν, Enbul. Αὔγ. 1. 3.

II. the end of a ship's stern which turned up like a goose's neck, Luc. V. H. 2. 41, cf. Nav. 5, Jup. Trag. 47, Eust. 667. 15.

χηνοβοσκία, ή, a keeping or feeding of geese, Moer. 403, ubi v. Piers., cf. Lob. Phryn. 521:—but in Plat. Polit. 264 C, the best MSS. give χηνο-

βωτίας καὶ γερανοβωτίας.

χηνοβοσκείον, τό, a place for feeding geese, goose-pen, Varro R. R. 3.

10, 1, etc.; χηνοβόσκιον in Geop. 14. 22, 1.

χηνο-βοσκός, όν, feeding geese, Cratin. Διον. 12, Diod. 1. 74.

χηνοβωτία, ή, v. sub χηνοβοσκία.

χηνο-μεγέθης, es, gen. eos, as large as a goose, Strab. 711.

χηνό-μυχος, ή, a plant, Plin. N. H. 21. 36; elsewhere νυκτήγρετον.

χηνο-πλούματον, τό, (pluma) a bed of goose-feathers, Jo. Chrys.

χηνό-πους, ή, a plant, goose-foot, v. l. Plin. N. H. 11. 8.

χηνο-σκόπος, ό, goose-watcher, name of an eagle, Philes de An. 15. 10.

χηνοτροφέιον, τό, = χηνοβοσκείον, Columell. 8. 1, 3 (v. l. -τρόφιον).

χηνο-τρόφος, ον, = -βοσκός, E. M.

χηνούστρα, ή, = χασμή, Hesych.; who also cites χηνυστέω (or rather

-στρέω?) and -στράομαι, to yawn, gape, loiter.

χηνώ, ή, an Egyptian plant, *atractylis*, Diosc. Noth. 3. 107.

χηνώδης, es, (είδος) like a goose, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 329.

χήρ, ό, gen. χήρς, a hedgehog, Hesych. (Cf. Lat. *her* or *er*, *erinaceus*.)

χήρα, Ion. χήρη, ή, a widow, Lat. *vidua*, c. gen., τάχα χήρη σευ

έσομαι, says Andromaché to Hector, Il. 6. 408; χήραι γυναίκες 2.

289; μητήρ χήρη 22. 499; μη παίδ' όρφανικόν θήης χήρην τε γυναίκα

6. 432; λείπειν τινά χ. έν μεγάροις 22. 484., 24. 726, cf. Soph. Aj.

653, Eur. Andr. 348, Tro. 380; χήρας δέ γυναίκας έποίησαν Lys. 197.

19; as a name of Hera, Pans. 8. 22, 2: acc. to Hesych. of all unmarried

women, but Suid. restricts it to the widowed. 2. in Comic phrase

of a dish, *widowed*, i. e. without sauce, Sotad. Έγκλει. 1. 26. 3.

from χήρα was afterwards formed the masc. χήρος (as widower from

widow), Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 4, Call. in Anth. P. 7. 522; see Ar. Byz. in

append. ad Hdn. Epim. 286, A. B. 1261, Poll. 3. 47. II. χήρος,

α, ον, as Adj., in metaph. sense, *widowed*, *bereaved*, χήρα μέλαθρα Eur.

Alc. 862; μάνδραι Call. Cer. 105; βίος Epigr. 406. 13; εὐνή Ib. 1046.

12; δύμος Anth. P. 7. 517; δρυμοί χ. bereft of leaves, Ib. 9. 84; and

c. gen., φάρσος .. στελεού χήρον έλαϊνέου torn from .., Ib. 6. 297;

ναύς ύδατος χ. Ael. N. A. 13. 28; cf. όρφανός II. 3. (From √ΧΑ,

which also appears in χω-πίς, χα-τέω, χή-τος, χά-ζομαι; Skt. *hā*, *ga-*

hā-mi (relinquo); cf. Lat. *ce-dere*, and perhaps *ca-rere*.)

χηράζω, = χηρώ, dub. in LXX (Job 24, 3, έχήρασαν for ήνεχύρασαν).

χηράμβη, ή, a kind of muscle, Sophron. and Archil. ap. Ath. 86 A:

χήραψ, v. Bgk. Fr. 188.

χηραμβής, ου, ό, a widows' house, refuge for widows, Hesych.

χηράμις, ίδος, ή, = χηραμός, Hesych.

II. a broad, flat kind of muscle, or scallop-shell, used for measuring liquids (cf. χήμη), Xanth.

ap. Strab. 49, Hipp. 493. 19., 495. 20, etc., v. Foës. Oecon.: in Hipp.,

as in Strab. 830, many MSS. give χηραμός.

χηράμο-δύτης, ου, ό, one who creeps into holes, Anth. P. 7. 295. [ῥ

by nature, but ῥ in arsi l. c.: Dind. suggests χηραμοδύπτης.]

χηράμβθεν, Adv. from or out of holes, Orph. Lith. 701.

χηράμός (v. sub fin.), = χεία, a hole, cleft, gap, hollow, κοιλὴν εἰσέ-
τατο πέτρην, χηραμόν, of a rock pigeon, Il. 21. 495, cf. Arist. H. A. 9.

11, 2; χ. αφηκῶν Lyc. 181; of a mouse's hole, Babr. 107. 13; of a

hollow in the hilt of a sword, Ach. Tat. 3. 21; of the hollows on the

sides of the tongue, Poll. 2. 107.—The gend. is undetermined in Hom.;

it is fem. in Ar. Rh. 4. 1542, and so (apparently) in Arist. l. c.; but

masc. in Ael. N. A. 3. 26, Philostr. 66, etc.: in Nic. Th. 55, 149, we

find a heterog. pl. χηραμά, τά. Hesych. has also χηραμός, and a cor-

rupt form χηλαμός occurs in Enst. 1248. 53.

χηράμύς, ύδος, ή, v. sub χηραμύς.

χηράμών, ώνος, ό, = χηραμός, Orph. Arg. 1264.

χήρ-ανδρος, ον, widowed, Epiphan.

χηρανεία, ή, = χηρεία, Io. Chrys.; but prob. f. l. for χηρανδρία.

χήρατο, χήραντο, v. sub χείρω.

χηρεία, ή, (χηρεύω) *widowhood*, Thnc. 2. 45; χηρείαις μείνασα Epigr.

Gr. 674. 5. II. metaph. *want*, διά χηρείαν έπιστήμης Philo 1.

358; χηρείας γνησίου Id. 2. 492.

χήρειος, α, ον, *widowed*, Anth. P. 9. 192;—Ion. χηρήμος, Antim. 90.

χήρευμα, τό, = χηρεία I, Theod. Prodr.

χήρευσις, ή, = χηρεία I, LXX (Gen. 38. 14, Judith. 8. 5).

χηρεύω, (χήρος) intr. to be bereaved, c. gen., νήσος άνδρῶν χ. Od. 9.

124; χηρεύσει πολλῶν Theogn. 956 B; and in late Prose. 2.

absol. to be bereaved of a husband, to be widowed, live in widowhood,

Isae. 61. 22, Dem. 867. 4., 873. 11, Arist. Fr. 271, etc.;—also of men,

to be a widower, Plut. Cato Ma. 24; χηρεύσει λέχος Eur. Alc. 1089. 3.

to live in solitude, of an exile, Soph. O. T. 479. II. trans. to

bereave, Eur. Cycl. 440 (v. sub αίφων):—the usage in Walz Rhctt. 1.

543 is dub.

χηρικός, ή, όν, of or for a widow, Tzetz., Eccl. Adv.—κῶς, Theod. Prodr.

χήρος, α, ον, v. sub χήρα II. II. χήρος, ό, v. sub χήρα I. 3.

χηροσύνη, ή, bereavement, widowhood, Epigr. Gr. 370, 574, al.; χ.

πόσιος Ar. Rh. 4. 1046.

χηρο-τροφέιον, τό, a widows-home, Sozom. H. E. 5. 15.

χηρώω, fut. ώσω, trans. to make desolate, χήρωσε δ' άγυιάς Il. 5.

642: esp. to make a woman desolate, make her a widow (cf. χήρα),

χήρωσας δέ γυναίκα did'st widow her, 17. 36;—so, Πριάμον γαι'

έχήρωσ' Ελλάδα Eur. Cycl. 304:—Med., έχήρωσαντο πολλῆα Q. Sm.

9. 351. 2. c. gen. to bereave, ήελίου χήρωσεν [αὐτόν] Anth. P.

7. 172; πνοιῆς Ib. 7. 287:—Pass., πολλῶν άν άνδρῶν ήδ' έχήρωθη

πόλις would have been bereft of .., Solon 36; Άργος άνδρῶν έχήρωθη

Hdt. 6. 83. 3. c. acc. to leave, forsake, αελίου χήρωσεν αύγιάς

Arist. Fr. 625. 20. II. intr., like χηρεύω, to be bereft of ..,

τινος Theogn. 950:—absol. to live in widowhood, Plut. 2. 749 D.

χήρωσις, εως, ή, bereavement, Scholl. Il. 1. 13, Soph. El. 308.

χηρωσταί, ών, οι, (χηρώω) in Il. 5. 158 (χηρωσταί δέ διά κτήσιν δατέ-

οντο), Hes. Th. 607, Q. Sm. 8. 299, appears to be rightly explained by

Schol. Hes. and Hesych., as οι μακρόθεν (or πορρωθεν) συγγενείς, far-

off kinsmen, who seize and divide among themselves the property of one

who dies without heirs (χήρος): others take it as = όρφανιστής, one who

acts as a guardian to widows and orphans, v. Eust. 533. 31.

χήσειτε, Dor. crasis for καί ήσετε (fut. of ήμι), Ar. Ach. 747.

χητεία, ή, want, need, Hesych.

χητειος, α, ον, in want, bereaved, Eust. 1697. 27 (as v. l. for κήτειοι).

χητίζω, = χατίζω, E. M. 811. 45.

χῆτις, ή, = χήτος, χήτι συμμάχων (v. l. χήτει) Hdt. 9. 11; χήτει

οικείων Plat. Phaedr. 239 D (in Timac. Lex. this is referred to χῆτις).

—This form, like χῆτος, seems to be used only in the dat.

χῆτος, eos, τό, want, need, c. gen. pers., χῆτει τοιοῦδ' άνδρός from

want or need of such a man, Il. 6. 463; χῆτει τοιοῦδ' υἱος Il. 19. 324;

χῆτει ένευναίων Od. 16. 35; χῆτει λαῶν h. Ar. 78; χῆτει .. νοήματος

Orph. Lith. 76:—cf. χῆτις.

χητοσύνη, ή, need, destitution, loneliness, Anth. P. 9. 408:

χήφθα, Dor. crasis for καὶ ήφθη (aor. 1 pass. of άπτω), Theocr.

χθαμάλο-πτήτης, ου, ό, flying near the ground, name of a kind of

hawk, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 1, cf. Ael. N. A. 9. 52.

χθαμάλος, ή, όν, near the ground, on the ground, low, opp. to what

is high and raised, χθ. εὐνά Od. 11. 194; σκόπελος χθαμαλώτερος 12.

101; τείχος χθαμαλώτατον Il. 13. 683; so, χθαμαλώτερα οικοδομείν

τά πρὸς άρκτον Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 9; χθ. Αἴγυπτος Theocr. 17. 79; τά

χθαμαλά Plut. 2. 103 E; έν χθ. τόποις Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 17. II.

there is a difficulty in its application to Ithaca, αὐτῆ δέ χθαμαλή παν-

περάτη εἶν άλλ κείται πρὸς ζόφον Od. 9. 25, cf. 10. 196:—this was

first discussed by Strab. 454, and no satisfactory solution has yet been

given: v. Merry Od. append. 3. p. 558. III. metaph. low,

creeping, Isocr. Epist. 10. 3 Bekk. (On the Etym., v. sub χαμαί.)

χθαμάλότης, ητος, ή, lowness, flatness, Enst. 833. 35.

χθαμάλό-φρων, ονος, ό, ή, earthly-minded, Apollin. V. T.:—hence

χθαμαλοφρονέω, and χθαμαλοφροσύνη, ή, Byz.

χθαμάλώω, to level, Joseph. B. J. 3. 6, 2.

χθές, Adv. (lengthd. έχθές, q. v., cf. Lob. Phryn. 323):—yesterday,

first in h. Hom. Merc. 273, and often in Att., as Plat. Rep. init., Synip.

174 A, al.; often placed between the Art. and Subst., ή χθές ύμολογία,

οί χθές λόγοι Plat. Soph. init., Tim. 26 E; τῆ χθές ήμέρα Plut. 2. 773 D;

opp. to other Advs., χθές μὲν .., νῦν δέ .. Plat. Tim. 17 A; χθές καὶ

σήμερον Ep. Hebr. 13. 8; but most commonly πρώην τε καὶ χθές or

χθές καὶ πρώην (v. sub πρώην); χθές καὶ τρίτην ήμέραν Xen. Cyr. 6. 3,

11: cf. χθεσινός, χθιζός. (Cf. Skt. *hyas*, Lat. *hes-i* (afterwards *heri*),

hes-ternus; Goth. *gis-tra*, A. S. *gyrs-tan-dæg* (yester-day, yestr-cen);

O. H. G. *kestre* (*gestern*), etc.)

χθεσινός, ή, όν, = χθιζός, Lnc. Laps. 1, A. B. 73; cf. χθιζινός.

χθιζά, Adv. of χθιζός, v. πρώζος.

χθιζινός, ή, όν, = χθιζός, διά τὸν χθ. άνθρωπον Ar. Vesp. 252; τὸ σκό-

ροδον τὸ χθ. Id. Ran. 987 (restored metri grat. for the MS. reading

χθεσινός), cf. Lob. Phryn. 323, Aleiphro 3. 61.

χθιζός, ή, όν, (χθές) of yesterday, τὸ χθιζὸν χρείος their yesterday's

debt, Il. 13. 745; ό χθ. πόνος yesterday's labour, Hdt. 1. 126; ή χθ.

μέθη Plut. 2. 13 E; αὶ χθ. άβελτερία Ib. 75 E, etc.:—but mostly, in ad-

verb. sense, with Verbs, χθιζός έβῆ he went yesterday, Il. 1. 424; χθ.

ήλυθες Od. 2. 262; χθ. έμυθεόμην Od. 12. 451; τοῖος έών τοι χθ.

had I been such [as I once was] yesterday, 24. 378:—the neut. χθιζόν

is also used as Adv. = χθές, Il. 19. 195, Od. 4. 656; so in neut. pl. χθιζά,

v. sub πρώζος.—The form used in Att. is χθιζινός, and (later) χθεσινός.

χθιστός, = χθιζός, Epigr. Gr. 989.

χθονήρης, es, = χθόνιος, Hesych.: he also cites χθόα· σῶμα, and χθού-

νος· χθόνιος.

χθόνιος, α, ον, also os, ον, Soph. O. C. 1727, Eur. Hipp. 1201, Hel. 345:

(χθών):—*in, under or beneath the earth*, like καταχθόνιος, Hes. Th. 697, 767; χθ. Αἰδου στόμα, of the cavern at Taenarus, Pind. P. 4. 77, cf. Soph. O. T. 1727; χθ. λίμνα Eur. Alc. 903; Ζεὺς χθ., of Hades or Pluto, Hes. Op. 463, cf. Th. 767; hence of noises from beneath the earth it was said, κτυπεῖ Ζεὺς χθ. Soph. O. C. 1606; χθ. βροντήματα Aesch. Pr. 994; ἢ χθὼν χθόνιος ὡς βροντῆ Διὸς Eur. Hipp. l. c., cf. Ar. Av. 1750; χθόνιοι θεοὶ the gods of the nether world, Lat. *Inferi*, opp. to ὕπατοι, Aesch. Ag. 89, etc.; χθ. δαίμονες Id. Pers. 628; and χθόνιοι alone, χθονίων μάνις Pind. P. 4. 284, Aesch. Pers. 640, Cho. 399, al., Plat. Legg. S28 C, 959 C; χθόνια θεαί, i. e. Demeter and Persephoné, Hdt. 6. 134, 7. 153; also of the Erinyes, Soph. O. C. 1568; χθ. Αἰδης Eur. Alc. 237, Andr. 544:—χθ. Ἑρμῆς, as conductor of the dead, Aesch. Cho. 1, 124, Soph. El. 111, Aj. 832, cf. Ar. Ran. 1145 sq.; χθ. πορεία, opp. to οὐρανία, Plat. Rep. 619 E:—χθονία φρενί, said of the dead, Pind. P. 5. 136; χθ. Ἐκάτη Ar. Fr. 426; χάρις ἢ χθονία grace with the gods below, Soph. O. C. 1752 (lyr.); χθ. φάμα rumour that is heard in the world below, Id. El. 1066 (lyr.).

II. of or from the earth, of the Titans, as sons of Gaia, Hes. Th. 697, cf. Aesch. Theb. 522; of Echion, one of the Theban γηγενεῖς, Eur. Bacch. 540, cf. Paus. 9. 5, 3, etc.; and χθ. θεοί, like the Rom. *Dii Indigetes*, Eur. Hec. 77, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 1322: hence 2. like ἐγχώριος, of persons, in or of the country, native, Ἄρεος .. πάγον .. ξυνήδη χθόνιον ὄντα Soph. O. C. 948; γενεᾶς χθονίων ἀπ' Ἑρεχθιδῶν Id. Aj. 201.

III. of things, of the earth, χθ. κόνις (where Dind. γαῖα, from Hesych.), Aesch. Theb. 736; opp. to ἀέριος, Eur. Fr. 27. 4.—Poët. word, used once or twice in Plat. and in late Prose. χθονοβριθής, ἐς, weighing down the earth, Synes. H. 4. 289. χθονογηθής, ἐς, delighting in earthly things, Synes. H. 1. 114. χθονό-παις, ὁ, ἡ, earth-born, child of earth, ὦρα Hesych. χθονό-πλαστος, ὄν, formed of earth, Suid. χθονο-στιβής, ἐς, treading the earth, opp. to οὐράνιος, Soph. O. T. 301.

χθονο-τρεφής, ἐς, bred from earth, ἔδανόν Aesch. Ag. 1407. χθονο-φολίτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, haunting earth, Jo. Gaz. χθούπητις or θύπητις, ὄν, ὁ, an unintelligible word, quoted as from Thespis by Clem. Al. 675, χθούπητην τυρὸν μίξας μέλιτι.

χθών, ἡ, gen. χθονός, the earth, ground, esp. the level surface of it (cf. χαμαλός, χαμαί), used by Hom. and all Poets, (rarely in Com., and only in lyric or mock Trag. passages), but never in Prose, except in LXX; it seldom takes the Art., and then only when an Adj. is added, v. infr. II; ἀπὸ χθ. ὑψόσ' ἀερεῖς Od. 8. 375, cf. 10. 149, 11. 14. 349; ἐξ ἵππων ἀποβάντες ἐπὶ χθόνα 8. 492, cf. 11. 618; ἐπὶ χθονὶ κείτο τανυσθεῖς 20. 483; ἐπὶ χθονὶ κατέθηκε 6. 473, cf. 3. 89; χθονὶ φύλλι πελάσσαι 13. 150; ἐπὶ χθ., opp. to οὐρανῷ, 4. 443;—to denote life upon the earth, ζῶντος καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ δερκομένοιο 1. 88; ἐπὶ χθ. σίτον ἔδοντες Od. 8. 222, etc.; τοὶ ἐπὶ χθ. ναιετάουσι 6. 153; contrariwise, χθόνα δύναι to go beneath the earth, i. e. to die, 11. 6. 411, Hes. Sc. 151; ἐτέθαπτο ὑπὸ χθονός Od. 11. 52; so, ὑπὸ χθονός κεκευθῆναι to be buried, Aesch. Theb. 588; κατὰ χθονός κρύπτειν τινά Soph. Ant. 24; χθονὶ γυῖα καλύψαιμ Pind. N. 8. 65, cf. Soph. O. C. 1546; κούφα σοὶ χθών ἐπάνω πέσειε Eur. Alc. 463; opp. to θάλασσα, Aesch. Ag. 576. 2. of the nether world, Τάρταρον .. ἤχι βάθιστον ὑπὸ χθονός ἐστι βέρεθρον 11. 8. 14, cf. Aesch. Eum. 72; οἱ ὑπὸ χθ., i. e. those in the shades below, Lat. *inferi*, Id. Cho. 833, Soph. Ant. 65; αἱ κατὰ χθ. θεαί, i. e. the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 249; εἰς τοὺς ἔνερθε καὶ κάτω χθ. τύπους Ib. 1023; cf. καταχθόνιος. 3. earth, i. e. the whole earth, the world, Id. Pr. 139, Ag. 528, Soph. Tr. 811, Fr. 655. 4. Earth, as a goddess, Aesch. Pr. 202, Eum. 6.

II. a particular land or country, once in Hom., εἶσατο δὲ χθών, of Ithaca, Od. 13. 352; πολύμηλος χθ., of Libya, Pind. P. 9. 13; χθ. εὐκαρπος, of Sicily, Id. N. 1. 20;—this is the most common usage in Trag., mostly without the Art., χθών Ἀσιατῆς, Δωρῆς, Ἀργείας, Ἀπῖα, Ἑλλάς, Ἰδαία, etc., Aesch. Pers. 61, 485, al.; but with the Art., πᾶσαν τὴν Μυκηναίων χθόνα, Soph. El. 423; τῆς περιρρύτου χθ. Αἴγνου Id. Ph. 1; τὴν Κορινθίαν χθ. Id. O. T. 795; τὴν ἐμὴν χθ. Id. Aj. 846; τῆς Ἀθηναίων χθ. (a mock trag. passage) Erhipp. Nav. 1. 13;—so, even when only a city is meant, τῆσδε δημοῦχος χθ. Soph. O. C. 1348; νόμους χθονός Id. Ant. 368, cf. O. T. 736, 939;—also in Com., ὦ πόλι φίλη Κέκροπος, .. οὐθαρ ἀγαθῆς χθονός Ar. Fr. 162; ξένης ἀπὸ χθ. Eupol. Βάπτ. 18.

χθωρόδλαψον, τό, said to be a Syrian article of food, Ath. 126 A. χῖ, τό, the letter χ, Hipp. V. C. 895; v. sub Xχ.

Χιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to play the Chian: esp. to imitate the Chian musician Democritus, Ar. Fr. 558, Poll. 4. 65, Hesych. II. χιάζω, to mark with two lines crossing like a X, mark with diagonal lines (cf. χιασμός):—Pass. to be so marked, ζῶα δυοῖ γραμμαῖς κεχιασμένα Diod. 2. 58; χιαζομένου τοῦ ρ Eus. V. Const. 1. 31:—esp. of words or lines in which the critic wishes to point out something remarkable, τὸ δὲ τοιοῦτον κεχίασται Schol. Soph. Ph. 201; χιόζεται ὁ στίχος (in allusion to the word Ἑλένη), Schol. Eur. Or. 81, etc.; but it is dub. whether it has ever the specific meaning that the line is spurious, v. Dind. in Steph. Thes. 1490 b:—an absurd expl. is given in Eust. 1462. 41. 2. to arrange four terms of a proposition cross-wise or diagonally (v. s. χιασμός), Walz Rhett. 3. 157., 5. 426, etc. 3. to make a cruciform incision, Chirurg. Vett. 90.

χῖαι, αἱ, a kind of men's shoes, Hesych. χιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, v. sub Χῖος II. χιάσμα [ῖ], τό, two lines placed cross-wise or diagonally like a X, Justin. M. II. τὰ χιάσματα, cross-pieces of wood, Math. Vett. 109; cross-bandages, Galen.

χιασμός, ὁ, a placing crosswise, diagonal arrangement, esp. of the clauses of a period, so that the 1st corresponds with the 4th, and the 2nd with the 3rd, Walz Rhett. 3. 157, Schol. Isocr. p. 124 Ox.; cf. Lat.

decussis (because X = decem), *decusso*. 2. a cruciform incision, Chirurg. Vett. 125.

Χιαστί, Adv. like the Chians, Eust. 1462. 34, Hesych. II. χιαστί, crosswise, diagonally, Procl., Eucl.

χιαστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. arranged diagonally (v. s. χιασμός), Schol. Isocr. p. 120 Ox., 11. 16. 564, Eust. 599. 34.

χιδρίας πυρός, ὁ, unripe wheat (cf. sq.), Ar. Fr. 548. χίδρον, τό, mostly in pl. χίδρα, τὰ, unripe wheaten-groats, rubbed from the ear in the hands, as ἀλφίτα of barley-groats, Ar. Eq. 806, Pax 595; νέα πεφρυγμένα χ. LXX (Lev. 2. 14, cf. 23. 14):—the sing. in Aleman 63.—On the word, v. Schol. Ar. 11. c., Suid., Casaub. Ath. 648 B.

—The form χίδρα, ἡ, rests on a corrupt gloss of Hesych. [The *ι* is long, as appears from Ar., and from the form χείδρα in Suid.; so that the common acc. χίδρον, χίδρα are wrong.]

χιδρο-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, a dealer in χίδρα, v. sub Ἰτριοπώλης. χιέζω, χιέσμις, f. l. for χιάζω, χιασμός, in Chirurg. Vett. 90, 125.

χιλεύω, to supply with fodder, ὑποζύγια Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 6, cf. Hesych. II. to feed on, graze, c. acc. loci, Nic. Th. 635.

χιλή, ἡ, = χιλός, Suid., Anna Comn. 2. 185. χιλή-γονος, ὄν, grown as fodder for cattle, Nic. Al. 429; χιλιά-γωνος, ὄν, with a thousand angles, Archimed. 324.

χιλιάζω, to be a thousand years old, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 656. χιλιάκις, Adv. a thousand times, Gloss.

χιλιανδρία, ἡ, a chiliar of men, Manass. Chron. 660, 1269, etc. χιλί-ανδρος, ὄν, containing a thousand men, πόλις Plat. Polit. 292 E.

χιλι-ἀροτρος, ὄν, containing a thousand plough-gates, τέμενος Schol. 11. 13. 703.

χιλιάρχειω, impf. ἐχιλιάρχει, aor. ἐχιλιάρχησα Plut. Cato Mi. 8, Flam. 20:—to be a χιλίαρχος, Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 4, and often in Plut.; χ. χιλιαρχίας Ar. in Phot. Bibl. 69. 22.

χιλι-ἀρχης, ὄν, ὁ, Hdt. 7. 81; but in Xen. always χιλίαρχος, as in Aesch. Pers. 304 and Inscr. (v. C. I. Ind. IV):—the commander of a thousand men, esp. as the commandant of a garrison, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 9, Oec. 4. 7.

II. used to translate, 1. the Persian *visir*, and so used also by the Macedonians, Diod. 18. 48, ubi v. Wessel., Plut. Artox. 5, cf. Ael. V. H. 1. 21. 2. the Roman *tribunus militum*, Polyb. 6. 19, 1., 34, 2, Plut., etc.;—also of the *tribuni militares consulari potestate*, Plut. Camill. 1.

χιλιάρχια, ἡ, the office or post of χιλίαρχος, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 4, C. 1. 3484, Plut. 2. the office of the *tribuni militares*, Id. Camill. 38. II. a chiliar's command; hence = χιλιάς, LXX (1 Macc. 5. 13).

χιλιάρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a χιλίαρχος, ἡγεμονία Diod. 19. 3. χιλί-αρχος, v. sub χιλίαρχης.

χιλιάς, ἄδος, ἡ: gen. pl. χιλιάδων Hdt. 2. 28; χιλιαδέων being a false Ion. form in 7. 28:—the number one thousand, a thousand, Hdt. 6. 58., 7. 28, Aesch. Pers. 341; χ. τέτορες Simon. 94; c. gen. πολλὰς χιλιάδας ταλάγγων Hdt. 2. 96, cf. 28; ἐννέα χιλιάδας ἑτῶν Plat. Phaedr. 256 E:—generally, an indefinite but very large number, Theocr. 16. 91, Luc. Hermot. 56.

II. = χιλιετηρίς, Alex. Aetol. in Meineke Anal. Alex. 228.

χιλιασμός, ὁ, in Eccl. the doctrine of the millennium; and χιλιασταί, οἱ, the maintainers of this doctrine, millenarions, Irenaeus, Epiphanius, etc.

χιλι-ετηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a period of a thousand years, Suid., Byz. χιλι-έτης, ὄν, ὁ, or χιλι-ετής, ἑὸς, ὁ, ἡ:—lasting a thousand years, περίοδος, πορεία Plat. Phaedr. 249 A, Rep. 615 A, 621 D; βίος Arist. G. A. 2. 6. 52.

χιλιετία, ἡ, = χιλιετηρίς, Eccl. χιλιο-δύναμις, ἡ, a name of the plant *πολεμώνιον*, Diosc. 4. 8, Galen.

χιλιο-ετηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = χιλιετηρίς, Byz.

χίλιοι [ῖ], αἱ, α: fem. gen. pl. χιλίων, acc. to Jo. Alex. τον. παραγγ. 18, but prob. only when χίλιαι was used as a fem. Subst. (v. infr.):—a thousand, Lat. *mille*, Hom. only in neut., 11. 7. 471., 8. 562; πρῶθ' ἑκατον βούς δῶκεν, ἔπειτα δὲ χίλι' ὑπέστη (sc. πρόβατα), αἴγας ὄμου καὶ οἷς 11. 244: it commonly agrees with its Subst., as Hes. Th. 364, etc.; but sometimes stands as a Subst. foll. by its gen., as χίλιοι Πελοποννησίων Thuc. 2. 80:—to express multiples, an Adv. is added, v. sub διαχίλιοι, τρισχίλιοι, etc.:—to express the addition of a smaller number, that number may either precede or follow, διακόσιαι καὶ χ., or χ. κοὶ διακόσιοι, Isocr. 58 C, 59 E, Plat. Criti. 119 B, Aeschin. 38. 14; in later writers the καὶ is often omitted, Polyb. 3. 33, 10, LXX, N. T.; or a Prep. may be used, χ. ἐπὶ μυρίοις Plat. Legg. 894 E; τέτταρας πρὸς τοῖς χ. Luc. Catapl. 4:—to express a thousand drachmae (χιλιάς δράχμας Plat. Apol. 36 A), χίλιαι is often used alone as a Subst., περὶ χιλίων κινδυνεύειν Dem. 599. 28; ἐν χιλίαις ὁ κίνδυνος Id. 601. 20; cf. χιλίομαι:—οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες (at Argos) the Thousand, Thuc. 5. 67, Diod. 12. 80:—in military language it is used in sing. with collective nouns, ἵππος χιλίη a thousand horse, Hdt. 5. 63., 7. 41; τὴν ἵππον τὴν χιλίην Id. 8. 113: cf. μυρίας II.

χιλιοκαπεντηκοστᾶπλάσιον, ὄν, ονος, 1050 times as much, Cleomed. χιλιο-κράτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, = χιλίαρχος, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 719.

χιλιό-κωμος, ὄν, with a thousand villages or districts, πεδίων Strab. 561. χιλίόμβη, ἡ, a sacrifice of a thousand (formed like ἐκατόμβη), Julian. 214 A, Eust. 1454. 26, etc.; cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 43.

χιλιό-ναυς, εὼς, ὁ, ἡ, of a thousand ships, στρατός Eur. Or. 352; ὁ χ. Ἑλλάδος Ἄρης Id. Andr. 106; ἐλάταις χιλίοναυσιν = χιλίαις ναυσί Id. 1. A. 174:—all lyr. passages.

χιλιο-ναύτης, ὄν, Dor. -ναύτας, α, ὁ, ἡ, with or of a thousand ships, στόλος Ἀργείων Aesch. Ag. 45; σὺν κώπα χ. Eur. I. T. 141:—both lyr. passages:—cf. Lob. Paral. 268.

χιλιοντα-ετηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, later form for χιλιοετηρίς, Just. M., Eriphan.:—also χιλιοταετία, ἡ, Eus. H. E. 3. 28:—Adj. χιλιοταετής, Just. M., etc.
 χιλιοντάς, ἄδος, ἡ, late form for χιλιάς, v. Ducang.
 χιλίομαι, Pass. to be fined a thousand drachms, Lycurg. ap. Harpocr., E. M., etc.
 χιλίο-πάλαι, Adv. long long ago, Comic word in Ar. Eq. 1155.
 χιλιο-πλάσιος [ᾶ], α, ον, =sq., cited from Themist.:—Adv. -ίως, LXX (Deut. 1. 11):—also χιλιοπλασίων, ον.
 χιλίο-πους, ὁ, ἡ, thousand-footed:—as Subst. the millepede, Gloss.
 χίλιος, α, ον, v. sub χίλιοι.
 χιλίο-σίτος, ον, with immense quantities of grain, Manass. Chron. 5808.
 χιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν, the thousandth, Plat. Phaedr. 249 B, Rep. 615 C, Xen., etc.:—ἡ χ. a tribute of the 1000th part, Hesych.
 χιλιοστύς, ὅς, ἡ, a body of a thousand, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 3., 6. 3, 13 and 31.
 χιλιο-τάλαντος [ᾶ], ον, weighing or worth a thousand talents, Plut. Pericl. 12., 2. 924 A; ὄφρὺς χ., Comic phrase in Alex. Κυβερν. 1. 7.
 χιλιο-φόρος, ον, carrying a thousand, πλοῖον χ. a vessel of a thousand ἀμφορεῖς (as we say tons), Dio C. 56. 27; cf. μυριοφόρος.
 χιλίο-φυλλος, ὁ, a name for the plant milfoil, Diosc. 4. 103; also for a kind of polygonum, Id. Noth. 4. 4.
 χιλίο-χρῦσος, ὁ, a drug, mentioned by Alex. Trall. 11. 643.
 χιλίωρος, ον, (ῶρα) of a thousand years, Lyc. 1153.
 χιλός (or χιλός, v. Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 722. fin.), οὐ, ὁ, green fodder for cattle, given them in stall (not grass in the field, cf. χιλώ), esp. for horses and beasts of burden, forage, provender, Hdt. 4. 140, Xen. An. 1. 9, 27; τὰ δὲ κτήνη πάντα χιλῶ ἐνδον ἐτρέφοντο Ib. 4. 5, 25; of soldiers, προέρχασθαι ἐπὶ χιλόν to go on to forage, Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 5; πρὸς χ. διατελεῖν (sc. τὴν ὁδόν) to collect forage, Id. An. 1. 5, 7; ἵπποις χ. ἐμβάλλειν, παραβάλλεσθαι Plut. Eum. 9., 2. 678 A;—χ. ξηρός hay, Xen. An. 4. 5, 33.—Cf. χόρτος.
 χιλώ, fut. ὠσω, to fodder, διὰ τὸν φόβον .. ἐχίλου τοὺς ἵππους, i. e. did not suffer them to graze (cf. χιλός), Xen. An. 7. 2, 21:—Pass. to be stall-fed, Hesych.
 χιλῶμα, τό, that which is taken as food, Aesch. Fr. 270 (where χιλῶμασι), v. Valck. Diatr. 386.
 Χιλώνιος, α, ον, of or from Χίλων, τὸ Χ. the saying of Chilon, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 14. The name is written Χείλων in Diog. L. 1. 68 sq.
 χιλῶτης, ἡ, ὁ, a nose-bag for cattle to feed from, Hesych.
 χίμαιρα [ῖ], ἡ, a she-goat, Lat. capra, Il. 6. 181, Hes. Th. 322, 323; esp. as an offering before battle to Ἄρτεμις Ἀγροτέρα, Aesch. Ag. 232, Xen. An. 3. 2, 12, Hell. 4. 2, 20, Rep. Lac. 13, 8; proverb. of enticing baits, θαλλὸν χίμαιρα προσφέρων Soph. Fr. 445:—properly a young she-goat of the first year (cf. χίμαρος II), Ar. Gramm. ap. Eust. 1625. 34, cf. Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 5 (where it is perhaps a smaller variety of the common goat, αἶξ), LXX. II. Χίμαιρα, ἡ, Chimaera, a fire-spouting-monster, with lion's head, serpent's tail, and goat's body, killed by Bellerophon, Il. 6. 179, cf. 16. 328; or, acc. to Hes. Th. 319, daughter of Typhaon and Echidna, with the heads of a lion, goat, and serpent; described by Eur. Ion 203 as τὰν πυρπνέουσαν .. τρισώματον ἀλκάν. The name was afterwards expl. as mythical for a volcano in Mt. Cragus in Lycia, Strab. 665.
 χίμαιρειος, α, ον, of a goat, Hdn. Epim. p. 149.
 χίμαιρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kid, Alciphro Fr. 6. 10.
 χίμαιρο-βάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, goat-mounter, or goat-footed, of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 35.
 χίμαιρο-θύτης [ῦ], ον, ὁ, goat-sacrificer, Anth. P. 6. 300.
 χίμαιρο-φόνος, ον, goat-slaying, Anth. P. 9. 774.
 χίμαρ-αρχος, ὁ, goat-leader, τράγος χ. the he-goat that leads the flock, Anth. P. 9. 744.
 χίμαρο-κτόνος, ον, = χίμαιροφόνος, Opp. C. 1. 233.
 χίμαρος [ῖ], ὁ, a he-goat, Lat. caper, elsewh. τράγος, Ar. Eq. 661, Theocr. Ep. 4. 15, Anth. P. 6. 190, 10, LXX. II. also fem. = χίμαιρα, Theocr. 1. 6, Ep. 6, Anth. P. 6. 157., 9. 403, 432.—Apparently, χίμαρος is the young goat of either sex, v. Theocr. l. c., et Schol. ad l., Nauck Aristoph. Byz. p. 104. [Penult. long only in Or. Sib. 3. 747.]
 χίμαρο-σφακτήρ, ἡ, ὁ, a goat-slayer, λύκος Anth. P. 9. 558.
 χιμέθλη, -λον, late forms of χιμέτλη, -λον, found in MSS. of Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6, Diosc. 2. 12, etc.
 χιμέτλη, ἡ, = χιμέτλον, Diosc. 1. 149, 183., 2. 44.
 χιμετλιάω, to have chilblains, also χιμετλιάω, Diosc. 2. 39.
 χιμετλον, τό, a chilblain, kibe, Lat. pernio, mostly in pl., Hippon. 13, Ar. Vesp. 1167; ἔχων ὑπὸ ποσὶ χιμετλα Com. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6, cf. Nic. Th. 682, Lyc. 1290.—The form χιμετλον [with ῖ] is proved by the passages cited, (in Ar. l. c. also ι is short); but χιμέτλον is sometimes found in MSS. Cf. χιμέτλη.
 Χιο-γενής, ἐς, of Chian growth, of wine, Anth. P. 11. 44.
 χιο-ειδής, ἐς, in form of a X, Paul. Aeg. 286. 9. Adv. -δῶς, Lco Med.
 χιον, τό, a Chian wine-jar, Macho ap. Ath. 579 E.
 χιόνεος, α, ον, (χιών) snowy, snow-white, χιτών Asius Fr. 2; σὰρξ Bion 1. 10; νιφάδες Anth. P. 9. 244; κρύσταλλος Ib. 753. [ῖ in hexam.]
 χιονίζω, fut. ἴσω, to snow upon, cover with snow: impers., εἰ ἐχιόνιζε .. τὴν χώραν [sc. ὁ θεός] Hdt. 2. 22; and absol., εἰ ἐχιόνιζε if it snowed, Ib.; cf. νίφω:—Pass. to be covered with snow, Diog. L. 6. 23 (v. l. κεχιονωμένους), Diod. 1. 39, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 26S, etc. II. to make snow-white, Hesych.
 χιονικός, ἡ, ὄν, = χιόνεος, Theophr. Fr. 6. 3, 5; also χιόνινος, η, ον, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 375 D (χιόνιον in the Epit.).
 χιόνιον, τό, a kind of eye-salve, Alex. Trall. 2. 142.

χιονισμός, ὁ, a snowing, Schol. Il. 12. 2So, Apollon. Lex. s. v. νιφάδεσαι.
 χιονό-βάτος, ον, where one walks in snow, ὄρεα Arr. Indic. 6; but prob. χιονόβολα should be restored.
 χιονο-βλέφῳρος, ον, with eye of dazzling white, Ἥως Dionys. Hymn. 2.
 χιονό-βλητος, ον, snow-beaten, κορυφαί Ὀλύμπου Ar. Nub. 270.
 χιονο-βολέομαι, Pass. to be snowed upon, covered with snow, Strab. 725, Diod. 5. 39., 17. 82., 18. 25.
 χιονο-βόλος, ον, snowing, snowy, χ. ῶρα Plut. 2. 182 E. II.
 χιονόβολος, ον, snow-covered, ὄρη Strab. 409; cf. χιονόβατος.
 χιονο-βόσκος, ον, fostering snow, i. e. snow-clad, λειμῶν Aesch. Supp. 560; cf. χιονοθρέμων:—Herm. wrote χιονόβοσκος, in pass. sense, nourished by the snows, cf. Schol. [ῖ in arsi.]
 χιονο-ειδής, ἐς, like snow, snowy, Nic. Al. 150.
 χιονόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for χιόνεος, Nic. Al. 512. [ῖ in hexam.]
 χιονο-θρέμων, ον, gen. ονος, fostering snow, snow-clad, Ἰδη Eur. Hel. 1323; like χιονοβοσκός, χιονοτρόφος.
 χιονό-κτύπος, ον, snow-beaten, of a mountain, Soph. Aj. 695.
 χιονό-μελι, ιτος, τό, snow-honey, a cooling remedy, Geop. 8. 28, 3.
 χιονόμοι, Pass., v. sub χιονίζω. II. to become snow-white, LXX (Ps. 67. 14).
 χιονό-πέξα, ἡ, with snow-white feet, Nonn. D. 22. 136. [ῖ in hexam.]
 χιονο-τρόφος, ον, = χιονοθρέμων, Κιθαιρών Eur. Phoen. 803.
 χιονο-φεγγής, ἐς, shining like snow, Jo. Chrys.
 χιονό-χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, with snow-white skin: snow-white, of a swan, Eur. Hel. 216:—also χιονόχροος, ον, with heterocl. acc. pl. μάζας χιονόχροας Philox. 2. 6:—contr. -χρους, ον, Manass. Chron. 115S, etc.
 χιονώδης, ἐς, contr. for χιονοειδής, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1082, Eur. Hec. 81.
 χιον-ωπός, ὄν, snow-white, fair, Nonn. D. 17. 43.
 χιονωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. snowed upon: snowy, Nonn. Jo. 4. 209.
 Χίος, ἡ, Chios, in the Aegean, an island, famed for its wine, Od. 3. 170, etc.; also the town of Chios, Hdt. 1. 142, Thuc., etc.; sometimes with the Art. added, Thuc. 8. 15, 28, 38, 99, 101. [Late poets have τ, Χίον ἐς ἀμφιρῦτην Anth. P. 7. 510.]
 Χίος, α, ον, (contr. from Χίος), Chian, of or from Chios, Χίαι κρηπίδες Hipp. Art. 828 (simply Χίαι in Hesych.); the fashion of these was unknown, even in Galen's time: X. δοιδός, i. e. Homer, Theocr. 7. 47; X. ἄνθρωπος Dem. 941. 26; Χίος οἶνος Ar. Eccl. 1139; often absol., Id. Fr. 3, 301, etc.; ἐν ἀκρήτῳ Χίῳ Anth. P. 7. 422, 6, cf. Hor. 1 Sat. 10. 34, etc. 2. as Subst., Χίῳ or οἱ Χίῳ the Chians; without the Art. in Hdt. 1. 142, Thuc. 1. 19., 3. 32, etc.; with it in Thuc. 8. 15, 17, 22, etc. II. ὁ χίος (sc. βόλος), = κύων VI, the worst throw on the dice; the side with the ace-dot being called χίος (more rarely χιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Poll. 9. 100), the opp. side with the size-point being Κῶος, Χίος παραστάς Κῶον οὐκ ἔα λέγειν Strattis Δημν. 3, cf. Anth. P. 7. 422, 3, Arist. Cael. 2. 12, 8, Poll. 7. 204, 205; hence the proverb Χίος πρὸς Κῶον, etc.; cf. Dict. of Antiqq. p. 937; (though some accounts just reverse these names):—for οὐ Χίος ἀλλὰ Κεῖος (Ar. Ran. 970), v. sub Κεῖος.
 Χιουργής, ἐς, (*ἔργω) of Chian work, Critias Fr. 28.
 χιώ (χῖ), to mark with a X or cross, Tzetz. 5. 164. 2. to write or mark crosswise, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 3. 3. Cf. χιάζω.
 χιῤαλέος, α, ον, with chapped hands or feet, Hesych.
 χιῤάς, χιῤοπόδης, χιῤόπους, v. sub χεῖρ-.
 χιτών, in Ion. Prose κιθών, ὠνος, ὁ, the garment worn next the skin, a frock, Lat. tunica: 1. in early times, only of a man's frock (the women's being πέπλος, Schol. Il. 2. 42), χιτώνα περὶ χροῖ δῶνεν Od. 15. 60, cf. Hdt. 1. 155; sometimes with a girdle, Od. 14. 72, 132, 154, Hes. Op. 345; and reaching to the feet (τερμιδαίς), Od. 19. 242, Hes. Op. 537; of linen, Od. 1. 437., 15. 513; and so described as ἐδνητος, 19. 234; or λαμπρός .. ὡς ἡέλιος, Il. 24. 580; over it was worn a loose mantle (φᾶρος or χλαῖνα), which was laid aside in the house (v. sub χλαῖνα); labourers wore the χιτών only (v. γυμνός 5), Hes. Sc. 287, cf. Op. 389. 2. in later times we hear of two sorts of χιτών, with varieties of each,—the Ionian and the Dorian. The Ionian was much the same as the Homeric, made of linen, with sleeves, and worn by women, as well as men, Hdt. 1. 8., 5. 87, 88 (cf. χιτώνιον); introduced into Attica in early times, but disused by the men about the time of Pericles, Thuc. 1. 6, Eust. 954. 47: from its length it was called ποδήρης, ὀρθοστάδιος, στατός (v. sub vocc.); hence σύροισα χιτώνα Theocr. 2. 73. The Dorian was worn by the men throughout Western Greece, having been adopted at Athens when the Ionian was laid aside: it was of woollen, and was properly a square frock with short sleeves or merely armholes (ἀμφιμάσχαλος;—that worn by slaves and poor people being ἑτερομάσχαλος, cf. ἔξωμις):—the Dorian χιτών was also worn by Spartan women, being often open at the side (σχιστός), and fastened with περόναι, Hdt. 5. 87; cf. φαινόμενης.—Over the χιτών was worn the ἱμάτιον, the words μονοχιτών, οἰοχιτών, μονόπεπλος being used of those who wore no upper garment; (at Sparta, the girls wore the χιτών only, Eur. Hec. 933 et Schol.; and at Athens the children); whereas ἀχιτών meant those who wore the ἱμάτιον only.—The word was applied to a similar frock worn by several foreign nations, Hdt. 1. 195., 2. 81., 7. 91.—On the χιτών, v. Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. Tunica, Becker Charicl. pp. 415 sq. E. T. II. of soldiers, a coat of mail, prob. of leather covered with scales or rings, στρεπτός χ. Il. 5. 113; χάλκεος χ. (cf. Ἀχαιοὶ χαλκοχιτώνες) 13. 439; κιθῶνες χειριδατοὶ λεπίδος σιδηρέης coats of iron scales with sleeves, Hdt. 7. 61, cf. 9. 22; distinct from the θώραξ, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 1. III. part of a shoe, the part that coats the foot, the upper leather, in pl., Ib. 8. 2, 5; in sing., Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 10. IV. metaph. any coat, case, or covering, λάϊνος χιτών (v. sub λάϊνος); τει-

χέων κιθῶνες, i. e. walls, Hdt. 7. 139; of a serpent's skin or slough, Eur. I. T. 288:—in Anatomy, a tunic, skin, membrane, ἀμφὶ ὄψιν Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, cf. Aph. 1260; ὁ .. χ. τῆς καρδίας Arist. Respir. 20, 5; χ. ὑμενώδης, ἀραχνιώδης Id. P. A. 4. 5, 11, H. A. 5. 32, 4; τοῦ φύου of χ. οἱ περιέχοντες Ib. 6. 3, 8; χιτῶνες τριγλοφόροι, of fishing-nets, Anth. P. 6. 11; χιτῶν δράχνης, of a spider's web, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 561; in pl. the pods or coats of various seeds, of bulbous roots, and the like, as in Virg. tunicae, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 1, C. P. 1. 4, 1, al.; cf. ἐλυτροειδής. (Probably an Oriental word, in Hebrew *kēthōneth*, cf. Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 2: Gesenius compares *kēthon*, cotton-yarn.)

χιτωνάριον, τό, Dim. of χιτῶν, a woman's frock, Menand. Incert. 141, cf. Eust. 1166. 52; also used of men, Anth. P. 11. 154.

Χιτώνη, ἡ, a name of Artemis, who is usually represented as a huntress in a short Dorian χιτῶν, Call. Jov. 77, Dian. 225.

χιτωνία, ἡ, dress, Melamp. Divin. ex naevis p. 508 Fr.

χιτωνίζω, to cover with a χιτῶν, Gloss.

χιτώνιον, τό, Dim. of χιτῶν, properly, like χιτωνάριον, a woman's frock, or rather shift, for it seems to have been worn under the ordinary χιτῶν (Becker Charicl. p. 428 E. T.), Ar. Ran. 411, Pl. 984, Lys. 48, 150, Fr. 312; τὸ γυναικείον τοῦ χ. Id. Fr. 530;—also of men, Luc. Merc. Cond. 37.

χιτωνισκάριον, τό, Dim. of χιτωνίσκος, Eust. 1166. 51.

χιτωνίσκιον, τό, Dim. of sq., C. I. 155. 30.

χιτωνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of χιτῶν, a short frock (ὑπὲρ γονάτων Xen. An. 5. 4, 13), worn by men, Ar. Av. 946, 955, Lysias 117. 6, etc.; with a girdle, Xen. 1. c.; ὥστε με .. θοιμάτιον προέσθαι, καὶ μικροῦ γυμνῶν ἐν τῷ χ. γενέσθαι Dem. 583. 21, cf. Plat. Hipp. Mi. 386 C:—more rarely of women, a shift, Dem. 403. 3, C. I. 155. 13, 23, al.; σχιστός χ. Apollod. Συναφ. 1.

χιτωνο-πώλης, οὐ, ὁ, a draper, Gloss.

χιών, ὄνος, ἡ: (v. sub fin.):—snow, in Hom. mostly of fallen snow, Il. 10. 7., 22. 152; ὡς δὲ χ. κατατήκετ' ἐν .. ὄρεσιν Od. 19. 205; ὑπερθε χ. γένετ', ἦτε πάχνη 14. 476; τὸν Νεῖλον βέειν ἀπὸ τηκομένης χιόνος Hdt. 2. 22; ἐπὶ χιόνι πεσοῦσα Ib., cf. 4. 50; χ. Ἰδαία Aesch. Ag. 564; ἥλιος .. τῆκει πετραίαν χιόνα Id. Fr. 304; καὶ νιν .. χιῶν οὐδαμὰ λείπει Soph. Ant. 830;—falling snow is commonly called νιφάς, νιφετός: yet this distinction is not kept, for we have νιφάδες χιόνος πίπτουσι θαμειαί thick fall the snow-flakes, Il. 12. 278; χιῶν πίπτουσα Hdt. 4. 31; χιῶνι κατανίφει Ar. Ach. 138; βορέας χιόνα χέει Eur. Cycl. 328, cf. Bacch. 661; χ. ἐπιπίπτει Xen. An. 4. 4, 11; χιόνες πολλαὶ γίνονται Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 24:—acc. to Arist. Mund. 4, 7, χιῶν σφόδρα καὶ ἀθρόα φερομένη νιφετός ἀνόμασται.

II. snow-water, ice-cold water, Eur. Andr. 214; χ. ποταμία Id. Tro. 1067, ubi v. Seidl. (1077):—snow was used to cool wine, ἐλ χιῶν μὲν ἄνία Euthycl. Ἄσων. 1; οἶνον πιεῖν .. χιῶνι μεμυγμένον Strattis Ψυχ. 1; χιόνα πίνειν Alex. Μανδρ. 1. 10; τοῦ θέρους χιόνα .. ζητεῖς Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 30; ἠδὲ θέρους .. χιῶν ποτόν Anth. P. 5. 169:—rare in pl., Arist. Mund. 4, 3. [Though ἴ by nature, yet ἴ Ep. in arsi.] (From \sqrt{XI} , which is not connected with \sqrt{XT} , XEF, χέω; cf. χεῖ-μα, χεῖ-μῶν, χί-μετλον; Skt. *him*, *hi-mas* (*nix*, *frigidus*), *hē-mantas* (*winter*), *Him-ālaya* ('house of snow'), *Hi-maval* ('gifted with snow' *M. Imāius*, *Etmodus*); Lat. *hi-ems*, *hi-ber-nus*; Zd. *zim-a* (*hiems*); Slav. *zi-ma*; Lith. *ze-ma* (*hiems*). Aufrecht recognises the root also in *bi-nus* (*bi-hi-mus*), etc.)

χλαβός, ἡ, ὄν, well-fed, Hesych.; cf. χλαμυρός.

*χλάδω, assumed as pres. of κέχλαδα, a pf. form occurring in Pind.; καλλίνικος .. κεχλάδω, of a triumphal hymn, O. 9. 4; κεχλάδοντας ἦβα, of two young heroes, P. 4. 319; κέχλαδον κρόταλα Fr. 48. The sense in all the passages is that of exulting, loudly rejoicing; in the first and third passage the word refers expressly to exultant sounds, and Hesych. explains κεχληθέναι by ψοφεῖν: Buttm. argued against this, and Curt. compares χλαρός (χλαδρός), and Skt. *hlād*, *hlād-ē* (*gaudeo*). For the anomalous forms κεχλάδοντας, κέχλαδον, cf. ἐρρίγοντι, πεφρίκοντας, κεκλήγοντες.

χλαῖνα, Ion. χλαῖνη, ἡ, ἡ, a large square upper-garment, a cloak or wrapper, worn loose over the χιτῶν (cf. ολοχίτων), in Hom. only by men as a defence against weather, ἀνεμοσκεπής, ἀλεξάνεμος, Il. 16. 224, Od. 14. 529; πυκνή καὶ μεγάλη 14. 522; made of wool, as appears from the epith. οὔλη, 4. 50, etc.; in Il. 10. 133, the mantle is φοινικόεσσα, διπλή, ἐκταδίη,—the single one being called ἀπλοῖς, Il. 24. 230, Od. 24. 276: it was thrown over the shoulders, 21. 118; and fastened with a pin or brooch (περόνη), Il. 10. 133;—it was thrown off in the house, or in exercise, 2. 183, Od. 14. 500., 21. 118:—it served also as a covering in sleep, being in fact a sort of blanket (v. sub δέμνιον), Il. 24. 646, Od. 4. 299., 11. 189., 14. 500., 20. 4, 95; χλαῖναν καὶ βήγεα .. ἐνεύδειν 3. 349; hence of husband and wife, μίμνομεν μίᾱς ὑπὸ χλαῖνης Soph. Tr. 540, cf. Eur. Fr. 606, Theocr. 18. 19, Anth. P. 5. 165, 169, and v. χλανίς:—Aesch. speaks of χθονός χλαῖνα, i. e. earth thrown over a body like a cloak or blanket, Ag. 872, cf. λάϊνος χιτῶν, and γῆν ἐπιένυσσθαι.—The χλαῖνα was of value, as it was made a prize in the games, Il. 24. 230, Hdt. 2. 91.—It is also called φᾶρος by Hom., and in later Greek ἱμάτιον, being transl. by the Latin *palium* (v. Diet. of Antiqu. s. v.); but sometimes the χλαῖνα is distinguished from ἱμάτιον as thicker and warmer (χλαῖνα ἱμάτιον χειμέρινον Hesych., cf. Ar. Av. 715, Theopomp. Com. Eip. 5); on the other hand it was finer than the σισύρα, (ἢ μήτε χλ. μήτε σ. ἀμφέρει content neither with cloak nor rug, i. e. never satisfied, Ar. Ran. 1459, cf. Vesp. 738);—the τρίβων also was a coarser, commoner, the χλανίς a finer, softer kind, whereas the χλαμύς was a short military cloak; and the κατωνάκη a cloak of skins (called by Eur. Cycl. 80, τράγου χλαῖνα μελέα). (The close resemblance of χ-λαῖνα and Lat. *laena* (v. Plut. Num. 7) suggests a

connexion also with λάχνη, though this is questioned by Curt., no. 537: cf. χλανίς.)

χλαίνίζω, to clothe with a χλαῖνα, Hdn. Epim. 149; where also χλαίνω-ιστής, οὐ, ὁ, is cited.

χλαίνιον, τό, Dim. of χλαῖνα, Anth. P. 12. 40 (ubi χλαίνιον).

χλαίνο-θήρας, οὐ, ὁ, a stealer of cloaks, like λαποδύτης, Phryn. (?)

χλαίνουργική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of making cloaks, Gloss.

χλαίνο-φόρος, οὐ, wearing a χλαῖνα, Greg. Naz.

χλαίνω, fut. ὠσω, to cover with a cloak, to clothe, φάρεϊ Anth. P. 9. 293; εἶμασι Nonn. D. 1. 373.

χλαίνωμα, τό, clothing, χλ. λέοντος a lion's skin cloak, Anth. Plan. 104.

χλαμύδη-φόρος, ὁ, one who wears a χλαμύς, a horseman, cavalier, esp. as an epith. of the ephēbi, Theocr. 15. 6, C. I. 3538. 25, cf. 35.

χλαμύδιον [ῥ], τό, Dim. of χλαμύς, and used much in the same sense, Menand. Σικ. 2, Diod. 19. 9, Plut. Rom. 8, etc. 2. a shabby cloak, Id. Phoc. 29, Demetr. 9, etc.

χλαμύδο-εἰδής, ἔς, like a χλαμύς, Strab. 116, 118, 119, etc.

χλαμύδο-ποιία, ἡ, the making of a χλαμύς, Poll. 7. 33, 159.

χλαμύδουργία, ἡ, the making of χλαμύδες, the art or trade of a χλαμύδουργός, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6, Poll. 7. 33.

χλαμύδουργός, ὁ, (*ἔργω) a maker of χλαμύδες, Poll. 7. 159.

χλαμύδο-φορέω, to wear a χλαμύς, = θεταλίζεσθαι, Poll. 7. 46.

χλαμύδομαι, Pass. to be clad in a χλαμύς, μειράκιον .. κεχλαμύδω-μένον Nicostr. Incert. 6.

χλαμυρός, ὁ, ὄν, luxurious, Hesych.; cf. χλαβός.

χλαμύς [ῥ], ὄδος, ἡ: acc. χλαμύδα, but also χλάμυν Sappho 68:—a short mantle, worn properly by horsemen, Xen. An. 7. 4, 4; being borrowed with the πέτασος from Thessaly, Philem. Θυρωρ. 1, Poll. 10. 164, cf. χλαμυδοφορέω; but said to be Macedonian, Arist. Fr. 458. The Athen. ἐφηβοὶ wore the χλαμύς while they performed horsemen's service as περίπολοι, but laid it aside as soon as they became men, Philem. 1. c., cf. Antidot. Πρωταχ. 1, Anth. P. 7. 468; χλαμύδεσ' ἀμφεμ-μένοι, of ephēbi, C. I. 3538. 35, cf. χλαμυδηφόρος;—hence ἐκ χλαμύδος = ἐξ ἐφήβου, Plut. 2. 752 F, cf. 754 F; ἐκ χλαμύδος .. ᾤχετ' ἐς Ἄϊδα Epigr. Gr. 222:—on vases it appears generally as the dress of young men, and is regularly worn by Hermes, Luc. Tim. 30; also by Eros, Sapph. 68, Anth. P. 12. 78, Philostr. Imag. 772. 2. generally, a military cloak, not only of horsemen, but of foot-soldiers, Antiph. Ἄθαμ. 1, Menand. Μισογ. 11, Plut. Philop. 11, cf. 9, etc.; also of heralds, Ar. Lys. 987. 3. of the general's cloak, Lat. *paludamentum*, Plut. Pericl. 35, Lysand. 13, etc.; worn by kings, Id. Demetr. 42, etc.; by tragic kings and heroes, Luc. Jup. Trag. 41, Ath. 198 A. 4. rarely of a civic dress, and occurs once in Ar. It was shorter and smaller than the ἱμάτιον, and was fastened by a brooch on the right shoulder, so as to hang in a curve across the body, cf. Plut. Alex. 26: the upper edges which fell over were called wings, v. πτερόν III. 10. Often confounded with χλανίς. (V. sub χλαῖνα.)

χλανίδιον [ῥ], τό, Dim. of χλανίς, mostly used of a woman's mantle, Hdt. 1. 195, Soph. Fr. 400, Eur. Or. 42, Supp. 110, Ar. Lys. 1189.

χλανιδίσκιον, τό, prob. f. l. for χλανισκίδιον in Aristaen. 1. 11.

χλανίδο-ποιία, ἡ, the art or trade of a χλανιδοποιός, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6.

χλανίδο-ποιός, ὄν, making χλανίδες, Poll. 7. 159.

χλανιδουργία, ἡ, (*ἔργω) = χλανιδοποιία, Poll. 7. 34.

χλανιδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. clad in a χλανίς, Gloss.

χλανίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an upper-garment of wool, like the χλαῖνα, but of finer make, worn by women as well as men, and generally, serving more for ornament than use, first in Simon. 44. 12, Hdt. 3. 139, 140; used by old people, Ar. Eccl. 848, Antiph. Ἄνται. 1; χλ. Μιλησία, i. e. of fine wool, Plut. Alcib. 23, cf. 2. 583 E (where χλαμύδα is f. l.); χλανίδα φορεῖν, as a mark of effeminacy, Dem. 958. 13, cf. 558. 17; παρθενικαὶ .. χλανίσιν μαλακαῖς κατάθρυπτοι Eubul. Σφιγγ. 2, cf. Menand. Ὀργή 1; so, σεμνὸς σεμνῶς χλανίδ' ἔλκων Ephipp. Πελασστ. 1, cf. Anaxil. Λυροπ. 1; opp. to the τρίβων of the philosophers, Teles ap. Stob. 575. 26; worn on festive occasions, as χλ. γαμικὴ a wedding mantle, Ar. Av. 1693; χλ. λευκὴ Id. Fr. 414;—also used as a blanket, Anth. P. 5. 173; so, ὑπὸ τοῦ μόν κοιμωμένη χλανίσκιον Alciphro 1. 38. (On deriv., v. sub χλαῖνα.)

χλανίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of χλανίς, implied in the second Dim. χλανίσκιον, τό, a cloaklet, Ar. Ach. 519, Aeschin. 18. 30 (cf. χλανίς sub fin.);—and the third, χλανισκίδιον, τό, Ar. Pax 1002; cf. χλανιδίσκιον.

χλάνος, τό, part of the neck, Hesych.; χλανίτιδες, αἱ, necklaces, Id.

χλαρός, ὁ, ὄν, only in Pind. P. 9. 65 χλαρόν γελαῶν, to laugh exultingly, gaily. (Curt. connects it with *χλάδω (q. v.): Herm. regards it as Dor. for χλαρόν, Schneid and Böckh for λαρόν.—Hesych. cites χλαρόν, χλαρά with four senses, all unlike what is required in Pind.)

χλεμερός, ὁ, ὄν, warm; and χλεμυρός, ὁ, ὄν, fresh-growing, Hesych.

χλευάζω, fut. ἄσω, (χλεῖν) to joke, jest, scoff, ἐπισκώπτων καὶ παίζων καὶ χλ. Ar. Ran. 376; τοῖς καταγελάσαι καὶ χλ. καὶ σκώπτουσι Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 12, cf. Plat. Eryx. 397 D, Dem. 348. 14, Polyb., etc.:—so in Med., Plut. Brut. 45., 2. 504 F. 2. c. acc. to mock, scoff at, jeer, treat scornfully, τινά Dem. 78. 12., 348. 14., 1149. 19, al.; also c. acc. rei, Plut. Rom. 10, etc.:—Pass. to be mocked, jeered, Epicr. Incert. 1. 31, Arist. Probl. 29. 14, 10, Plut. Sert. 13, 25.

χλευάζ, ἄκος, ὁ, Comic for χλευαστής, Poll. 9. 149.

χλευασία, ἡ, mockery, scoffing, Dem. 705. 3, Arist. Top. 6. 6, 6.

χλευασμα, τό, mockery, Schol. Il. 14. 459, LXX (Job 12. 4).

χλευασμός, ὁ, = χλευασία, Dem. 254. 3, Polyb., etc.; ἐπὶ χλευασμῷ

Polyb. 8. S. 5, etc. :—as a figure of speech, *irony*, Walz Rhett. S. 724.

2. a *joke*, χλ. ἐστὶ τι Plut. Pomp. 36, Arat. 39.

χλευαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a *mock*, *scoffer*, Arist. Rhett. 2. 3, 9, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 230, Poll. 9. 149, etc.

χλευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to *scoffing*, Epiph. 69: Adv.—κῶς, Poll. 6. 200.

χλεύη, ἡ, a *joke*, *jest*, h. Hom. Cer. 202, in pl.; χλεύην ποιεῖσθαι or τίθεσθαι τινα (or τι) to make one a *jest*, or make a *jest* of one, Anth. P. 7. 345, Philo 2. 111; χλεύης ἄξιος Luc. Paras. 40, Hdu. 7. 8.

χλήθης, ον, ὁ, a *eunuch*; and χληδάω, = χλιδάω, Hesych.

χληθός, ὁ, *slime*, *mud*, the *rubbish* carried down by a *flood* or swept out of a *house*, Lat. *quisquilliae*, Aesch. Fr. 14, Dem. 1278. 4., 1279. 12.

—Suid. writes it χλίδος. The true accent is known from Arcad. 47 (though he writes it χλίδος) and Harp.

χλιαίνω, fut. ἄνω Ar. Lys. 386: pf. κεχλίαγκα Hesych.: aor. 1 ἐχλίηνα Hermes. ap. Ath. 599 A: inf. χλιῆναι Anth. P. 9. 244:—Pass., aor. ἐχλιάνθη, Luc. Amor. 40, etc.: (χλίω). To *warm*, σεαυτὸν Ar. l. c., cf. Anth. P. append. 90; κατὰ μικρὸν χλ. τινά Arist. Probl. 8. 18; προ-οπτήσαντα χλ. πάλιν to *warm up* meat, Alex. Μιλησ. 1. 11; opp. to ὑπᾶν, Arist. Probl. 21. 25:—Pass. to *warm oneself*, *grow warm*, Ar. Eccl. 64, Arist. H. A. 8. 7, 2; of persons affected by fever, Hipp. Coac. 143, cf. 1012 C.

2. to *heat* with passion:—Pass. to *be so heated*, Anth. P. 5. 151, 165, 172., 12. 63, 125. [ῖ in Ar. Lys., Alex., and Hermes. ll. c.; ῖ in Ar. Eccl. l. c. (where Bgk. ἐχραινόμην), and in the dactylic verses above cited; cf. χλιαρός.]

χλιασσις, εως, ἡ, a *warming*, *softening*, Theophil. de Puls. p. 5 ed. Ermerins.

χλιαρός, ἄ, ὄν, Ion. χλιερός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Nic. Al. 360: (χλίω):—*warm*, Lat. *tepidus*, Epich. 91 ὁ Ahr.; χλιαρὸν ὕδωρ Hdt. 4. 181; of meats, Magnes Διον. 2, Cratin. Νόμ. 8, Ὀδ. 11, Ar. Ach. 975;—τὸ σῶμα ἡμῶν ἀτμίδα τινὰ χλιαρὰν ἀφήσιν Arist. Probl. 5. 36:—Adv. —ῶς, Hipp. 890 A.

2. of persons, *lute-warm*, Apocal. 3. 16; so, τὸ χλ. τὸ ἐν γλώσση Plut. 2. 902 A. (Cf. λιάρος.) [ῖ in Comic. ll. c.; but ῖ in Epich. (?) l. c., Alcman 17; cf. χλιαίνω.]

χλιαρότης, ητος, ἡ, a *being warm*, *warmth*, Procl.

χλιαρο-ψύχιον, τό, a *tepid bath*, Lat. *tepidarium*, Gloss.

χλιασμα, τό, a *means of warming*, *fomentation*, Lat. *fomentum*, Hipp. 402. 27., 604. 1, etc.

χλιάω, to *be warm*, χλιώντι ποτῶ (Ep. part.) Nic. Al. 110.

χλιδαίνομαι, Pass. to *be luxurious*, ἀβρότητι χλιδαίνεσθαι to *revel* in luxury, lead a voluptuous, sensual life, Xen. Symp. 8, 8.

χλιδανός, ἡ, ὄν, *luxurious*, *delicate*, *voluptuous*, χλιδανῆς ἡβης τέρψιν Aesch. Pers. 544; ἐταίραι Eur. Cycl. 500; of Alcibiades, Plut. Alcib. 23.

χλιδανό-σφύρος, ον, with *delicate ankles*, Anacreont. 44. 7.

χλιδάω, fut. ἦσω: (χλιδή):—poët. Verb. to *be soft* or *delicate*, χλιδῶσα μόλπή Pind. O. 10 (11). 99; χλιδῶν πλύκαμος Aesch. Fr. 322:—but mostly in bad sense, to *be delicate*, *live delicately* or *luxuriously*, to *revel*, *luxuriate*, Id. Supp. 833, Ar. Lys. 640; τινι in a thing, τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασι Aesch. Pr. 971; πλούτῳ Eur. Fr. 976; also, χλ. ἐπὶ τινι, to *pride oneself* upon a thing, δῶρ' ἐφ' οἷσι νῦν χλιδᾶς Soph. El. 360.

χλιδή, ἡ, (χλίω) *delicacy*, *daintiness*, *luxury*, *effeminacy*, ἐπὶ πλείστον χλιδῆς ἀπύκετο Hdt. 6. 127; ἄγαλμα τῆς ὑπερπλοῦτος χλ. Aesch. Pr. 466, cf. παροψώνημα; χλ. καὶ ἀβρότης Plat. Symp. 197 D; ἐν χλιδῇ τετραμμένοι Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 54; cf. Ruhn. Tim.

2. as the natural effects of such habits, *wantonness*, *insolence*, *arrogance*, μή τοι χλιδῇ δοκεῖτε μῆτ' ἀυθαδία σιγᾶν με Aesch. Pr. 436; δυσπότημον χάριν χλ. Soph. O. T. 888; ὑγκωθεὶς χλιδῇ Id. Fr. 679.

3. of anything belonging to such habits, *luxuries*, *fine raiment*, *costly ornaments*, Lat. *deliciae*, Eur. Ion 26; μυρίων πέπλων χλιδή Id. Rhos. 960;—so in pl., χλιδὰς πόντος ἤρπασε Id. Hel. 424; also of *personal charms*, παρθένων χλιδαῖσιν εὐμόρφοις Aesch. Supp. 1003; καράτομοι χλιδαὶ *luxuriant hair* cut from the head, Soph. El. 51; ζῶμα .. οὐ χλιδαῖς ἠσκημένον *luxuriously*, *richly*, Ib. 452; κόμας ἑμὰς .. παρθένιον χλιδᾶν a maiden's *pride*, Eur. Phoen. 224.—Mostly poët. [Pseudo-Phocyl. 200 has ῖ.]

χλιδήμα, τό, = χλιδή, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 74.

χλίδος, εως, τό, = χλιδή, Ion ap. Hesych.:—cf. χληθός.

χλιδών, ωνος, ὁ, an *ornament*, *bracelet* or *anklet*, C. I. 150 B. 34., 154. 9, Ar. Fr. 309. 11, Polyzel. Incert. 1; in pl., Diod. 18. 27, Plut. 2. 145 A, Lxx, etc. In Mss. often with wrong accent, χλιδῶν, v. Dind. ad Ar. l. c.: cf. χελιδῶν IV.

χλιδωνό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, with *ornaments on the feet*, Hesych.

χλιδωσις, εως, ἡ, *ornamentation*, Plut. 2. 145 A, in pl.

χλιερο-θαλπής, ἐς, *lukewarm*, Philox. 2. 41.

χλιερός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for χλιαρός: χλιηρός in Hipp. is corrupt.

χλιόεις, εσσα, εν, = χλιαρός, v. l. for χλιώντι in Nic. Al. 110.

χλιόσμαι, Pass. = σχίζομαι, Hesych.

χλίω [ῖ], to *be* or *become warm*; found only in two passages of Aesch., and in metaph. sense, like τρυφᾶω, to *luxuriate*, *revel*, ἐν τοῖσι σοῖς πύνοισι Cho. 137; στόλον πέπλοισι βαρβάρρις .. χλίοντα Supp. 236. (Hence χλι-άω, χλι-αρός, χλι-αίνω, and (with δ inserted) χλιδ-ή, χλιδ-άω, χλοιδ-άω, v. Curt. Et. Gr. p. 640.)

χλιώδης, ἐς, *slightly hot*, πυρετός Orib. 1. 502.

χλοάω, fut. ἄσω, (χλόη) to *be* or *become green*, of young plants, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 5., 1. 5, 10:—of colour, to *be bright green*, Ib. 2. 8, 1, Mirab. 164, Nic. Th. 576. II. Med. to *feed on grass*, Hippiatr., etc.

χλοαίνομαι, = χλοάω, Greg. Nyss. 3. 427.

χλο-ανθής, ἐς, *budding*, *sprouting*, Nic. Th. 550:—χλοανθέω, Hesych.

χλοᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, *greenish*, Anon. ap. Alemann. Procop. p. 25.

χλο-αυγής, ἐς, with a *greenish lustre*, Luc. Dom. 11.

χλοάω, poët. for χλοάω, Eurpol. Δημ. 12, Nic. Th. 30, 237, 438, 777, Anth. P. 5. 292, etc.

χλοερός, χλοερότης, v. sub χλωρ—.

χλοερο-τρόφος, ον, producing *green grass*, πεδίον Eur. Phoen. 826.

χλοερ-ῶπις, ἴδος, ἡ, *greenish-looking*, Paul. S. Ecphr. 255.

χλόη, ης, Dor. χλόα, as (in lyr. passages of Eur., Hipp. 1138, I. A. 1058, al.):—the *first light green shoot* of plants in spring, esp. *young green corn* or *grass*, Hdt. 4. 34, Eur. Hipp. 1138, I. A. 422, etc.; χλόην νέμεισθαι Id. Bacch. 735; ποτὸν ἀπὸ χλόης Hipp. Auct. 394; opp. to the καρποί, Plat. Tim. 80 E; χλόης γενομένης ἀπὸ τοῦ σπέρματος, of the corn when it first springs up, Lat. *seges in herba*, Xen. Oec. 17, 10; so, ἐν χλόη or ἐν τῇ χλ., opp. to ἐν σπέρμασιν, Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 7, cf. H. P. 8. 2, 4; πιαίνονται βόες χλόη κυάμων Arist. H. A. 8. 7, 1. 2. poët., the *young verdure* of trees, *foliage*, *leaves*, χλ. ἀμπέλου Eur. Bacch. 12, cf. Supp. 258, Ion 1435, Hel. 180, 1360. 3. *vegetables*, *herbs*, *greens*, Antiph. Ἄγρ. 1. 5, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 9, al. II. epith. of Demeter, the *Verdant*, from the young corn, Ar. Lys. 836; cf. εὐχλοος. (From the same Root come χλό-ος, χλο-ερός (χλωρός); cf. Skt. *har-is* (*viridis*), *har-ijas*; Zd. *zair-ina* (*pale yellow*); Lat. *hel-vus*, *hel-velus* (*gilvus?*), *ol-us* or *hol-us*, and perh. *fla-vus*; O. Norse *gul-r*, A. S. *geol-u* (*yellow*); O. H. G. *gël-o* (*yellow*), *grô-ju* (*vireo*); O. S. *grô-ni* (*green*); Slav. *zel-ije* (*olera*), *zel-enu* (*viridis*); Lith. *zâl-ies*, *gel-tas* (*viridis*), *zol-e* (*herba*.)

χλοή-βᾶφος, ον, *dyed green*, f. l. in Aretae. for χολήβαφος.

χλοη-κομέω, to *be green as a young leaf*, Anth. P. 9. 750.

χλοηρός, ἄ, ὄν, = χλοερός, χλωρός, Eur. Bacch. 107 (with v. l. χλοή-ρει), Christ. Pat. 676; cf. Galen. Lex. Hipp. p. 596.

χλοη-τόκος, ον, producing *young shoots*, Luc. Trag. 45.

χλοη-φάγος [ᾶ], ον, *grass-eating*, *herbivorous*, ζῶα Philo 2. 238.

χλοηφορέω, to *put out young shoots*, *be green*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 5.

χλοη-φόρος, ον, bearing *green grass* or *leaves*, γαῖα, ἔρνεα, Eur. Phoen. 647, 653; γῆ Philo 2. 494, al.:—χλοηφαγέω, Id. 2. 3, 340.

χλοιδάω, in Hesych. explained by τρυφᾶν, θρύπτεσθαι (like χλιδᾶν); and χλοιδέσκω, expl. by γαστρίζειν.

χλοιόσμαι, Pass. = χλοάω, Hipp. in Galen. Lex. p. 596.

χλοιώδης, ἐς, v. sub χλωώδης.

χλοό-καρπος, ον, with *green fruit*, producing *green fruits*, epith. of Demeter, Orph. H. 5. 52, etc.

χλοό-μορφος, ον, like *grass*, *greenish*, Orph. H. 83. 6.

χλοοποιέω, to *produce grass* or *herbs*, Caesario Dial. 1. 43.

χλοο-ποιός, ὄν, producing *grass* or *herbs*, Cyrill.

χλός, contr. χλοῦς, ὁ, a *greenish-yellow* or *light green colour*, *pale*, Ap. Rh. 2. 1216., 3. 298, Nic. Al. 583, 592.

χλοσσός, ὁ, Ionian word for ἰχθύς, acc. to Hesych.

χλουνάω, to *lament*, Hesych.

χλούνειος, α, ον, of the *wild boar*, Suid.

χλούνης, ον, ὁ, Epic epith. of the *wild boar*, χλ. σὺς ἄγριος Il. 9. 539; χλοῦναι σύες Hes. Sc. 177; συῶν ἀγέλαι χλοῦνων (not χλοῦνων Arcad.), Ib. 168; then χλούνης alone, as Subst., = κάπρος, the *wild boar*, Opp. H. 5. 35, Nic. Fr. 2. 6; χλ. κάπρος Call. Dian. 150. The Ancients differed as to the meaning and deriv. of the word: 1. Arist., H. A. 6. 28, 2, takes it as = τομίας, *castrated*, (because, he says, a boar of this kind grew larger and more vicious), and he is followed by several Gramm.; nor does he seem to have a suspicion of any other sense: so in Ael. ap. Suid., we find joined χλ. τε καὶ γύνανδρος ἀνήρ, and ὁ τε χλ. καὶ γύννης: but, 2. this sense is ill-suited to the passages cited, where χλ. is a *general epith.* of the *wild boar*; and Aristoph. Byz. ap. Eust. 772. 58 expressly rejects the interpr. *τομίας*, and says it must mean *μόνιος*, *solitary*, or something like it, κατὰ τε χαλεπότητα καὶ ἀλκήν. 3. one of the interpr. given by Schol. Ven. B. ad l. is ἀφρίστης, from a Dor. word χλουδέιν = ἀφρίζειν. 4. Apollon. Lex. Hom. expl. it by χλοεύνης, ὁ ἐν τῇ χλόη εὐναζόμενος, *couching in the grass* or *green-wood*, cf. A. B. 1260, E. M. 812. 46. 5. Hesych. combines this last interpr. with that of *robber* (χλοῦνην · λαποδύτην, τὸν τῇ χλόη εὐναζόμενον); so, Hippon. 5S uses it, ἀνδρα δ' ἐσπέρης καθεύδοντα ἀπ' ὧν ἔδυσε .. χλοῦνης; and so Alex. Aetol. ap. Ath. 399 C, ἡ φῶρας ἀναιδέας ἢ τινα χλοῦνην.—The passage cited from Aesch. (Fr. 63) throws no light on the sense of the word. Siguf. 2 or 4 is the most prob.

χλοῦνις, ἡ, a word in Aesch. Eum. 189, subject to the same doubts as χλοῦνης, increased by the corrupt state of the passage (v. Herm. ad l.). The Med. Ms. gives σπέρματος τ' ἀποφθορᾶι (Schütz ἀποφθορᾶ) παίδων κακοῦται χλ. in the sense of *green age*, *freshness*, *youthful vigour*. 2. others take Stanley's emend. (founded on the first expl. of χλοῦνης), κακή τε χλοῦνις ἢ δ' ἀκρωνία *castration* and mutilation; but cf. ἀκρωνία.

χλουνός, ὁ, = χρυσός, Hesych.

χλοῦς, ὁ, contr. for χλός, q. v. Galen. Lex. Hipp. p. 596.

χλωώδης, ἐς, gen. εως, (εἶδος) *grass-green*, *greenish-yellow*, *pale*, Hipp. 1129 fin., cf. Foës. Oec., Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 8., 7. 9, 2.

χλωράω, to *eat green provender*, Galen.

χλωραίνομαι, Pass. to *become pale-green* or *pale*, Soph. Fr. 959.

χλωράς, ἄδος, ἡ, a *husk*, Gloss.

χλωρασμα, τό, = χλωρότης, Hipp. 1169, Galen. 329 D.

χλωρ-αυχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, with *pale-green* or *olive-green neck*, of the nightingale, Simon. 73; cf. χλωρηίς.

χλωράω or -έω, = χλωριάω, Julian.;—prob. f. l. for χλοήσαντα.

χλωρεύς, εως, ὁ, a *greenish* or *yellowish bird*, perhaps the same as the χλωρίων, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 13 and 17, cf. Plin. 10. 95.

χλωρηίς, ἴδος, pccul. poët. fem. of χλωρός, *pale-green*, *olive-green*, epith. of the nightingale, χλωρηίς ἀηδῶν Od. 19. 518; cf. χλωρός, χλωρ-

αύχην: acc. to the Schol., ἡ τοι ἐν χλωροῖς διατρίβουσα . . . ἡ διὰ τὸ χρώμα.

χλωρίασις, εως, ἡ, a greenish colour, paleness, Hesych.
 χλωρίαῶ, to be pale-green, to be pale, Hipp. 1134 B, Longus 4. 31.
 χλωρίζω, fut. ἴσω, to be greenish or pale, LXX (Lev. 13. 49., 14. 37).
 χλωρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a bird yellow underneath, about the size of a lark, perhaps the yellow wagtail, Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 4., 9. 13. 4.
 χλωρίτις (sc. λίθος), ἴδος, ἡ, chlorite, a grass-green stone, Plin. 37. 56.
 χλωρίων, ἄνος, ὁ, a bird of yellow colour, larger than the χλωρίς, prob. Oriolus galbula, the golden oriole, Arist. H. A. 9. 15. 3., 22. 1, Plin. 10. 45; cf. χλωρεύς, χλωρίς.
 χλωρο-ειδής, ἐς, of a greenish look, Theophr. Lap. 23.
 χλωρό-κομος, ον, green-leaved, στέφανος δάφνης Eur. I. A. 759.
 χλωρο-κυρτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of prawn (κορίς), Hesych.
 χλωρο-μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, pale-black, Galen.
 χλωρο-ποιός, ὄν, making green or pale, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 49, Schol. II. 7. 479, etc.

χλωρό-πτίλος, ον, with pale-green or yellow feathers, Ael. N. A. 16. 2.

χλωρός, ἄ, ὄν, uncontr. χλοερός, ἄ, ὄν, which however is post-Homeric: (χλόη):—greenish-yellow (like young grass, young leaves, unripe wheat or fruit), pale-green, light-green, bright-green, green, grassy, χλωραὶ ῥώτες Od. 16. 47; ὄρος . . χλωρόν h. Ap. 223; χλοερός ὕψος Hes. Sc. 393; χλωραὶ ἐλάται Pind. Fr. 148, Eur. Bacch. 38; χλωραῖς ὑπὸ βάσσαις Soph. O. C. 673; χλωρὰν ἀν' ὕλην Eur. Hipp. 17; δόνακι χλωρὸν Εὐρώταν Id. Hel. 349, cf. Soph. Ant. 1133; χλοεραῖς λείμακος ἡδοναῖς Eur. Bacch. 866; χλοερὰ στάδια, βέεθρα Id. Ion 497, Phoen. 660;—also in Prose, σίτον ἐτι χλωροῦ ὄντος Thuc. 4. 6; τὰ . . ὑπὲρ γῆς χλωρὰ πάντων τῶν φυομένων τὸ πρῶτόν ἐστι Theophr. Fr. 20. 27. 2. yellow, like honey, μέλι χλωρόν II. 11. 631, Od. 10. 234; ἀμφὶ χλωρὰν ψάμαθον on the yellow sand, Soph. Aj. 1064.

II. generally, pale, pallid, χλωρὸς ἀδάμας, like πολιός, Hes. Sc. 231; ἀχλὺς Ib. 265; of sea-water, Trag. ap. Plut. 2. 767 F; of other water, Anth. P. 9. 669;—but most often, 2. of the complexion, pale, bleached, χλωρὸς ὑπαὶ δείους II. 10. 376., 15. 4; χλωροτέρα . . ποίας ἔμμι Sapph. 2. 14;—then, as an epith. of fear, χλωρὸν δέος II. 7. 479, Od. 11. 43, etc.; χλωρῷ δέματι Aesch. Supp. 566; δέμα χλοερόν Eur. Supp. 599;—hence, in Medic. writers, yellow, pallid, bilious looking, ὀφθαλμοί Hipp. Vet. Med. 12; τὸ χλωρόν = χλωρότης, Ibid.; of persons affected by the plague, Thuc. 2. 49. Since the paleness of southern complexions verges upon olive, the Greek χλωρός differs from our pale in the objects to which it is applied; cf. χλωρήσις, χλωραύχην, χλωρίων, and v. Gladstone, Hom. Studies, 3. 467 sqq.

III. without regard to colour, green, i. e. fresh, opp. to dry, esp. of wood, ῥόπαλον . . , χλωρόν ἐλατίνιον of green olive-wood, Od. 9. 320, cf. 379; for Hes. Op. 741, v. sub αἶος; τὰ σφόδρα χλωρὰ ἀκαστα Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 24. cf. 3. 4, 10, al.;—then of various things, χλωραὶ ἔρσαι Pind. N. 8. 69; τυρὸς χλωρός fresh cheese, Ar. Ran. 559, cf. Lysias 167. 8; of fish, fresh, not salted, Ath. 309 B. 2. metaph. fresh, blooming, χλωρόν τε καὶ βλέποντα Trag. ap. Hesych.; λειμῶν ἀνθεσι θάλλων χλοεροῖς (sic Herm.) Eur. I. A. 1297; χλωρὸν γόνυ, χλοερὰ μέλεα Theocr. 14. 70., 27. 66 (whence Horace's *genua virent*); χλωρὸν αἶμα fresh, living, Soph. Tr. 1055, Eur. Hec. 129; χλωρὸν δάκρυ, like Homer's θαλερὸν δάκρυ, the fresh, bursting tear, Eur. Med. 906, cf. 922, Hel. 1189; so, χλωρὰ δακρῶν ἄχνα Soph. Tr. 848; also, χλ. οἶνος sparkling wine, Eur. Cycl. 67 (unless it here be taken of the colour, like κερρός).

χλωρός, εος, τό, = sq., Arcad. 69. 10: cf. ὠχρός, ὠχρος.
 χλωρο-σαῦρα, ἡ, the green lizard, Schol. Theocr. 2. 58., 7. 22; v. Ducang.

χλωρότης, ητος, ἡ, greenness, τῶν φυτῶν Arist. Plant. 2. 8, 1 (in form χλοερότης); ὕλης Plut. Flam. 3, cf. 9. 952 C. II. paleness, Ib. 395 D, LXX (Ps. 67. 13).

χλωροφάγος [ᾶ], ον, eating green food, Manass.:—χλωροφάγῳ, = χλωράζῳ, Hippiatr.

χναῦμα, τό, a piece cut off, a cut, slice, tid-bit, Mnesim. Ἴπποτρ. 1. 12 (as Meineke for χναῦω), cf. Poll. 6. 62, Hesych., Paroemiogr. p. 367:—Dim. χναυμάτιον, τό, Ar. Fr. 5, Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 14, Ath. 381 B; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 644.

χναυρός, ἄ, ὄν, dainty, πλευρὰ δελφάκειν' . . χναυρότατα Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 17.

χναυστικός, ὁ, one of a sweet tooth, Posidipp. Ἀναβλ. 1. 7.

χναύω, properly = κνάω, but in usage like τρώγω, to gnaw, nibble, eat by little bits, c. acc., Epich. ap. Ath. 309 F, Eur. Cycl. 358, Eubul. Incert. 15 a, Ephipp. Ἐφηβ. 1.

χνοάζω, fut. ἄσω, properly of youths, to get the first down on their chin, like χνοάω, Himer. 7. 3; also of girls, ἀγλητρίδες ἄρτι χνοάζουσαι Metagen. Ἀνρ. 1. 3, ubi v. Meineke. II. χνοάζων ἄρτι λευκανθὲς κάρα just sprinkling his hair with white (cf. Shakespeare's 'sable silvered'), Soph. O. T. 742.

χνοάω, commoner form of χνοάζω, of youths, μᾶλα τεὰ . . χνοάοντα Theocr. 27. 49; χνοῶν τὴν παρειάν Luc. Bacch. 2; τὴν γένυν οὐκ ἐχνοά Theod. Prodr.; c. acc. cogn., χνοάοντα λούλους Ar. Rh. 2. 779, cf. Opp. C. 4. 345;—also of the down itself, χνοάοντες ἰουλοὶ the bloom of the first down, Ar. Rh. 2. 43; ἐτι χνοάοντος λούλου δευόμενος Anth. P. app. 306:—also of fruit, αἰκυον χνοάοντα a gourd with the bloom on it, Anth. P. 6. 102; and metaph. fresh, χνοόωσαν χάριν ὕμβρου Tryph. 343.

χνοή, Ion. χνοίη, like the Homeric πλήμνη, ἡ, the iron box of a wheel in which the axle turns, the nave, Lat. *modiolus*, ἄξαν ἐν χνοίησιν Parmen. 8 Mullach; ἔλακον ἀξόνων βριθομένων χνοῖαι Aesch. Theb. 153; ἔθραυσε δ' ἄξονος μέσας χνοῖας Soph. El. 745, cf. 717; ἀντύγων χνοῖας Eur. Rhes. 118: cf. σῦριγγ II. 2, χοινικίς 1. 2. metaph., χνοῖαι ποδῶν the joints on which the feet play, as the wheels on the axle, Aesch. Theb. 371.

χνοῖος, α, ον, downy, παρειά Anacreont. 16. 19.
 χνοῖζομαι, Pass. to be downy, Galen. 14. 778.

χνοῖος, ὁ, Att. contr. χνοῖος, gen. χνοῖ: the dat. χνοῖ in Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 7, is altered by Schneid. into χροῖ: (ἡ χνοῖος is quoted from Eur. in Anecd. Bachm. 1. 418):—any light porous substance, ἄλως χνοῖος the foam that gathers at the edge of the sea (cf. ἀλοσάχνη), Od. 6. 226; πωλικὸς χν. horse's foam, Anth. P. 6. 156: also wool pulled for stuffing cushions, flock, Hipp. 612. 301:—proverb., ἕνος εἰς ἄχυρα καὶ χνοῖν Ar. Fr. 59. II. the fine down on a flower or in the seed-vessel (such as cotton), Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 4, cf. Diod. 2. 59: the bloom on fruit, μήλων χνοῖος ἐπικαρπίδιος Anth. P. 9. 226: and so, the first down on the chin, etc., of youths, Lat. lanugo, χνοῖος ὡσπερ μήλοισιν ἐπήνθει Ar. Nub. 978; κοῦρος ἐτ' ἀρτιγένειον ἐχων χνοῖον Anth. P. 9. 219; θηλείαις οὐδ' ὄσσον ἐπὶ χνοῖος ἦλθε παρειαῖς Call. Apoll. 37; [θηρίον] χνοῖ ἀνάπλεων Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 2. 2. metaph. a bloom or film of archaicism in writing, ὁ τε πίνος αὐτῆ (i. e. in Plato's style) καὶ χνοῖος τῆς ἀρχαιότητος . . ἐπιτρέχει Dion. H. ad Pomp. 2; ἐπαυθεῖ τις . . χνοῖος ἀρχαιοπινῆς Id. de Dem. 38, cf. 5, Wytt. Plut. 2. 79 D.

χνοῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) like fine powder, downy, Lat. lanuginosus, χν. ποιεῖν τι Emped. ap. Galen. 3. 101, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 3, Diosc. 4. 69 and 150:—Adv., -δῶς, Galen. II. in Hipp. Aër. 290, δῆρ χν., opp. to λαμπρός, soft, foggy.

χοαῖος, α, ον, holding a χοεῖς, Hippol. ap. Ath. 129 E.
 χοανεύω, contr. χωνεύω, to cast into a mould (χόανος), χοανεύει Ar. Thesm. 57, cf. 62: c. acc. to cast, form by casting, χωνεύσεις . . βάσεις χαλκᾶς LXX (Ex. 26. 37, cf. 2 Paral. 2. 4, al.):—Med., διέχεαν χαλκὸν πρῶτοι καὶ δγάματα ἐχωνεύσαντο Ποῖκος κτλ. Paus. 8. 14, 8. II. to smell or cast metal, LXX (2 Paral. 34. 17):—Pass., χωνευθεῖς Polyb. 34. 9, 11, Diod. 5. 35; κεχωνευμένος Id. 16. 45, Plut. Lucull. 37.

χοάνη [ᾶ], contr. χώνη, a funnel, Lat. *infundibulum*, δίκην δὲ χοάνης ὄτα διετετρήνατο Ar. Thesm. 18, cf. Philo 1. 245; κύλικας ἀντλεῖν διὰ χώνης Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 31; καταχεῖν ὡσπερ διὰ χώνης Plat. Rep. 411 A; as a name of the throat, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 3; and so, as nickname of a great drinker, Polemo ap. Ath. 436 E, etc. 2. in Medic. a funnel-shaped hollow in the brain, also called ληνός, πύελος, Theophil. Prot. 135. 11. II. = χόανος, a melting pot, Diosc. 5. 85, Posidon. ap. Ath. 233 D, Anth. P. 9. 528.—The form χοάνη is said by Moer. to be Att., χώνη Hellenic.

χόανος, ὁ, (χέω) the hollow in which metal was placed for melting, a melting-pot, from which it was run into the mould, φῦσαι δ' ἐν χοάνοισιν . . ἐφύσων II. 18. 470; κασσίτερος . . ὑπὸ . . εὐτρήτου χοάνου θαλφθεῖς Hes. Th. 863, cf. Emped. 211, Hipp. 269. 31, Ar. Rh. 3. 1299:—poët. also for λίγδος, the mould for casting metal in, Anth. P. 9. 716. II. χοάνη 1, a funnel, Hipp. 268. 27, in form χώνος.—So far as the earlier authorities go, the nom. might be either χόανος or χόανον: but Hipp. and Hesych. write χώνος as masc.

χοασπίτης, ον, ὁ, a precious stone found in the Choaspes, Plin. 37. 56.
 χόδανος, ὁ, the breech; and χοδίτευω, = χέζω, Hesych.: cf. κέχοδα.

χοεῖον, τό, in Suid. is prob. corrupt for χόριον II. 2.

χόες, χοεῖς, v. sub χοῖς (A).

χοή, ἡ, (χέω) a pouring out of liquid, a drink-offering, Lat. *libatio*, such especially as were made to the dead or over their graves (λοιβή or σπονδή being that made to the Gods), χοὴν χεῖσθαι νεκύεσσι, where it is mixed of honey, wine and water, poured out at thrice, Od. 10. 518., 11. 26; but this usage underwent various changes, v. Stanl. Aesch. Pers. 609, Erf. Soph. Ant. 427; often in Trag., who always use pl., as does Hdt. 7. 43; χοὰς τύμβῳ χέουσα Aesch. Cho. 87, cf. 92, 109, Soph. O. C. 478, El. 84; χοὰς φέρειν τινί Aesch. Pers. 609, Cho. 15, etc.; χεῖσθαι γὰρ τε καὶ φθιτοῖς Aesch. Pers. 219, cf. Cho. 154, Soph. O. C. 477; σπένδειν, κατασπένδειν, ἐπισπένδειν Eur. Or. 1322, 1187, Aesch. Cho. 149; πέμπειν Aesch. Pers. 624, etc.; διδόναι τινί Soph. Ant. 902, etc.; τυμβεύειν τινί Id. El. 406; βεῖν, στάζειν Eur. Hec. 529, Heracl. 1040; also, χοαῖσι στέφειν τὸν νέκυν (cf. ἐπιστέφω) Soph. Ant. 431; ἰλάσκεσθαι γῆν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 22: cf. χοηφόρος. 2. sometimes taken for the whole sacrifice offered to the dead, Lat. *inferiae*, Soph. El. 406, Merrick Tryph. 605. 3. rarely of any other than funeral libations, Soph. O. C. 470, 1599. II. generally a stream, Ἀχέροντας ἀρσενας χοὰς Soph. Fr. 469:—in O. C. 1599 it seems to mean simply water.—Mostly poët.

χοήρης, ες, fitted for the Pitcher-feast at Athens (v. χοῖς A. II), ἄγγος Eur. I. T. 960.

χοη-φόρος, ον, offering χοαῖ to the dead; Χοηφόροι, a Tragedy by Aesch., in which the Chorus pours χοαῖ to the shade of Agamemnon.

χοῖδιον, τό, contr. χοῖδιον, Dim. of χοῖς, Anon. in Suid., Lob. Phryn. 88.

χοῖκός, ἡ, ὄν, (χοῖς B) of earth or clay, like γῆινος, πήλινος, 1 Ep. Cor. 15. 47, Clem. Al. 981, Walz Rhett. 1. 613. II. v. χοῖς (A) fin.

χοινίκη [r], ἡ, (χοῖνιξ) = χνόη, Schol. II. 2. 104. Cf. χοινικίς 1.

χοινικιαῖος, α, ον, made from a choenix-measure of flour, πόπανον C. I. 523. 19.

χοινίκιον, τό, Dim. of χοινικίς II (nisi leg. χοινικίδα), Celsus 8. 3.

χοινικίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = χοινίκη, χνόη, Galen. II. a surgical instrument, a kind of *trepan*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 91; cf. ὀρθοπρίαν. III. the block or body of a crown, Dem. 616. 1., 756. 8. IV. = χοῖνιξ II, App. Civ. 4. 30. V. a cave in a rocky shore, Strab. 545.

χοινικο-μέτρος, ον, ὁ, one who measures with a χοῖνιξ, as a slave's daily allowance, Ath. 272 B.

χοϊνίξ, ἴκος, ἦ, (the masc. usage in Xen. An. 1. 5, 6 is now corrected), a *choenix*, a dry measure, acc. to some, = four κοτύλαι or two sextarii, about a quart Engl., but acc. to others = only three κοτύλαι, about 1½ pints Engl., (the former is taken by Böckh. *Metrol. Untersuch* II. 9, the latter by Hussey *W. and M.* 13. 4), Hdt. 1. 192, etc.; the *choenix* of corn was one man's daily allowance, Id. 7. 187; ἦ γὰρ χ. ἡμερήσιος τροφή Diog. L. 8. 18, cf. ἡμεροτροφίς;—prob. a minimum, being what slaves received, cf. Thuc. 4. 16, Theocr. 15. 95, Ath. 272 B (though the difference of wheat-meal and barley-meal will partly account for different allowances, v. Arnold. Thuc. l. c.); hence, ὅς κεν ἐμῆς γε χοϊνικός ἀπτηται i. e. whoever eats of my bread, Od. 19. 28; οὐδὲ τὴν χ. ἐτι λήψει Luc. Navig. 27; so also the proverbs, ἐπὶ χοϊνικός καθῆσθαι, i. e. to sit idle. live in idleness, Pythag. in Arist. Fr. 192, cf. Ath. 452 E, Plut. 2. 703 E, Perizon. Acl. V. H. 1. 26; and κενεὰν ἀπομάξαι, v. sub ἀπομάσσω I. 2.

II. from the likeness of shape, a kind of *shackle* or *stocks* for fastening the legs in, Ar. Pl. 276, Dem. 270. 8; cf. πεντεσύριγγος, and χοϊνικός IV.

χοϊρ-άγρα, ἦ, a *boar-hunt*, Gco. Phrantz. 215. 12.

χοϊρ-άγχη, ἦ, = ἄγχη, Sophron 86 Ahr.

χοϊρᾶδικός, ἦ, ὄν, like χοϊράδες (II), Hdn. Epim. 153.

χοϊρᾶδ-όλεθρον, τό, a name of the plant ξάνθιον, Diosc. 4. 138.

χοϊρᾶδῶδης, ες, full of χοϊράδες, rocky, Strab. 140. II. (signf. II), *scrofulous*, Plut. 2. 664 F.

χοϊράς, ἄδος, ἦ, like a hog or a hog's back, χ. πέτραι, i. e. low rocks (rising just above the sea) like a hog's back, (cf. μύρμηξ III, and Virgil's *dorsum immane maris*), Pind. P. 10. 81, Anth. P. 9. 289;—hence χοϊράς as Subst., χ. ἀμυδρά a sunken rock, Archil. 54, cf. Theogn. 576; opp. to σκόπελοι ὄφεις, Hdt. 2. 29; ἀκταὶ .. χοϊράδες τε Aesch. Pers. 421; so, χ. Δηλία the Delian rock, i. e. the rocky isle of Delos, Id. Eum. 9; Δήλιοι χοϊράδες Eur. Tro. 89; χ. Σηπιάς Id. Andr. 1266; χοϊράδες, of the Simplegades, Theocr. 13. 24; αἱ χοϊράδες νῆσοι, off Tarentum, Thuc. 7. 33.

II. in pl., *scrofulous swellings in the glands of the neck*, etc., Lat. *scrophulae*, Hipp. Aph. 1248 (v. Foës. Oec.), Anth. P. 11. 333, Plut. Cic. 9 and 26.

χοϊρείος, α, ον, Ep. χοϊρείος, η, ον: (χοϊρός):—of a swine, κρέα χοϊρεία Ar. Ran. 338, Xen. An. 4. 5, 31; κόπρος Arist. Fr. 255. II.

χοϊρεία (sc. κρέα) pig's-flesh, Od. 14. 81; χοϊρείον φαγεῖν Sext. Emp. P. 3. 223, cf. Hipp. 1180 A.

χοϊρ-έλαφος, ὁ, the hog-deer, an Indian species, Cosmas Indicopl.

χοϊρ-έμπορος, ὁ, a pig-jobber, Timario in *Notice des Mss.* 2. 237.

χοϊρεῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a pig-stye, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 429.

χοϊριάω, to be swinish, Tzetz. in An. Ox. 3. 365.

χοϊρίδιον [Ὶ], τό, Dim. of χοϊρός, Ar. Ach. 521, 806 sqq., Plat., etc.

χοϊρικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for swine, Tzetz.

χοϊρίνας [Ὶ] (sc. πλακοῦς), ὁ, a kind of cake, formed like γλυκίνας, τυρακίνας, Philoxen. 3. 14, cf. Ath. 647 B, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 641.

χοϊρίνη, ἦ, a small sea-muscle, used by the Athenian dicasts in voting, (still called γουρουνάκι, from γουρούνη, i. e. χοϊρός, Coraës Xenocr. p. 129), Ar. Eq. 1332, cf. Vesp. 333, 349.—Suid. erroneously expl. it of hog's bristles. [Ὶ, hence the pl. is χοϊρίνας, Dind. Poll. 8. 16.]

χοϊρίνος, η, ον, = χοϊρείος, of hog's skin, ἀσπίς Luc. Hist. Conscr. 23.

χοϊρίον, τό, Dim. of χοϊρός, a pigling, porker, Ar. Ach. 740 sqq.; cf. μυστικός. II. Dim. of χοϊρός I. 2, Ar. Vesp. 1353.

χοϊρίος seems to be f. l. for χοϊρείος in Galen. and Theoph. Nonn.

χοϊρίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of χοϊρός, Luc. D. Meretr. 7.

χοϊρό-βιος, ον, living a swine's life, Manass. Chron. 625, 5080, al.

χοϊρο-βόσκος, ὁ, a swineherd, Schol. II. 21. 282;—χοϊροβοσκέω, Theod. Prodr.

χοϊρο-γρύλλιος, ὁ, expl. by Suid. and Hesych. (who make it neut.) by ἀκανθόχοϊρος, ὕστριξ, ἐχίνος χερσαῖος; but in the LXX (Lev. 11. 6, Deut. 14. 7, Ps. 104. 18) used to translate the Hebr. *shâphân*, i. e. the *hyrax Syriacus*, a small animal resembling the marmot: it cannot be the coney or rabbit, for this animal is not found in Palestine.

χοϊρό-θλιψ, ἴβος, ὁ, ἦ, sens. obs. (from χοϊρός I. 2), Ar. Vesp. 1364.

χοϊρο-κέφαλος, ον, with a swine's head, Malal.

χοϊρο-κομείον, τό, a sort of wattled fence for keeping swine in, a pig-sty, Ar. Vesp. 844, Suid. II. a bandage used by females, Ar. Lys. 1073; cf. φυλάκειον, σφενδύνη, χοϊρόσασκον, χοϊροτροφεῖον II.

χοϊρο-κτόνος, ον, slaying swine, Schol. Ar. Pax 373. II. pro-patox., χοϊρόκτονοι καθαρμοί purification by the sacrifice of swine, Aesch. Eum. 283; so, αἷμα χ. blood of a slain swine, Id. Fr. 340; cf. Müller. Eum. § 59.

χοϊρο-μάνδριον, τό, a hog-sty, Nicet. Ann. p. 537. 29.

χοϊρό-νους, ον, swinish-minded, hoggish, Manass. Chron. 6141.

χοϊρο-πίθηκος, ὁ, an ape with a hog's snout, perhaps *Simia anubis*, or *leucophaea* (Sundevall), Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 2, v. C. I. 6131 b.

χοϊροπώλειω (χοϊρός I. 2), to be a prostitute, Suid. s. v. χοϊρός.

χοϊρο-πώλης, Dor. -ας, α, ὁ, a pig-jobber, Ar. Ach. 818, Fr. 485.

χοϊρός, ὁ, (but ἦ, Hippon. 31, Soph. Fr. 217, Ar. Ach. 764 sq.)—a young pig, porker, Lat. *porcus*, (apparently younger than δέλφαξ, Cratin. Ἀρχ. 7), Od. 14. 73, Hdt. 2. 48, Aesch. Fr. 321, Ar. Ach. 781, etc.; offered as one of the smaller sacrifices, Plat. Rep. 378 A, cf. Xen. An. 7. 8, 5, Dem. 1269. 10, Henioch. Πολυευκτ. 1:—then, generally, like ὄς, ὄς, a swine, ἦδη δέλφακες, χοϊροὶ δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 7, cf. Mnesim. Ἴπποτρ. 1. 47, Plut. Cic. 7, etc.

2. like *porcus* in Varro R. R. 2. 4, 10, of the *puenda muliebria*, often in Comic poets, who are always punning on the word and its compds., Ar. Ach. 774, etc.;—said to be a Corinthian usage, Suid. s. v.

II. a fish of the Nile, Strab. 823, Ath. 312 A, Geop. (The Skt. Root is *gharsh* (terere), whence *grish-vis*, *ghrsh-tis* (aper), cf. O. Norse *gris-s* (O. E. *gris* or *grice*, *gris-kin*, cf. the

local names *Grisedale*, *Grisebeck*, in the North of England); so that a final *s* has been lost in Gr.)

χοϊρο-σᾶκον, τό, = χοϊροκομείον II, Hesych.

χοϊρο-σπέλεθος, ὁ, hog's-dung, Paul. Aeg. 7. 17.

χοϊρο-σφάγειον, τό, the place where swine are slaughtered, Gloss.

χοϊρο-σφάγος, ον, killing swine, Hesych.

χοϊρο-τροφεῖον, τό, a pig-sty, Eupol. Incert. 116, Phryn. Com. Ποάστ. 3. II. = χοϊροκομείον II, Hesych.

χοϊρο-φορβείον, τό, a herd of swine, Schol. II. 11. 678, Suid.

χοϊρο-φορέω, to carry a young pig, of the priests in the lustral processions at Athens, prob. l. Ister. 32;—hence χοϊροφόρημα, τό, a young pig, Hesych.

χοϊρο-ψάλας, ὁ, Dor. for -ης, = χοϊρόθλιψ, epith. of Bacchus, Clem. Al. 33.

χοϊρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a swine, swinish, lo. Chrys., etc.

χοϊρωδία, ἦ, swinishness, Schol. Ar. Eq. 986.

χολ-ᾶγωγός, ὄν, carrying off bile, Galen., etc.

χολαίνω, = χολάω, Aesop. Fab. 369 Cor., Tzetz.

χολαῖος, α, ον, biliary, of or for the bile, ἦπαρ Suid.

χόλ-απτος, ον, inflamed with bile, Theod. Prodr.

Χολαργεύς, ἔως, ὁ, an inhabitant of the deme Χόλαργος, Ar. Ach. 855, etc.

χολάς, ἄδος, ἦ, commonly in pl. χολάδες, the bowels, guts, like ἔντερα, II. 4. 526., 21. 181, h. Merc. 123;—made into harp-strings, Anth. P. 11. 352;—in Com., we find also a form χολλάδες, Pherecr. Incert. 19, Menand. Ἀλ. 3; cf. χόλιξ. II. in sing. the part between the ὑποχόνδριον and λαγών, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 1. III. a kind of smaragdus, Plin. 37. 18. (Cf. χορ-δή, χόλ-ιξ; Skt. (Ved.) *hir-ā* (viscera); Lat. *har-u-sprex*, *har-iolus*, *hī-ra*, *hill-ae* (i. e. *hir-ulae*); O. Norse *gōr-n*, pl. *gar-nir*; Lith. *zar-nà* (cf. Germ. *darm*.)

χολάω, (χολή) like μελαγχολάω, to be full of black bile, to be melancholy mad, ἀνδράσιν πείθει χολῶσιν Ar. Nub. 833, Epicrat. Δυσπρ. 1. 7, Strato Φοιν. 1. 7. II. = χολδομαι, to be angry, rage, Antiph. Incert. 84, Nic. Th. 140, Mosch. 1. 10, Diog. L. 9. 66; so in Pass., εἴ τις ἀμαρτωλῆσι φίλων ἐπὶ παντὶ χολῶτο Theogn. 325.

χολεμεσία, χολεμετέω, worse forms for χολημ-, Lob. Phryn. 706.

χολέρα (on the acc., v. Lob. Paral. 355), ἦ, the cholera, a disease in which the humours of the body (χολή, χολαί) are violently discharged by vomiting and stool, Hipp. 134 E, 404. 47, al., Aretae. Caus. Morb. Ac. 2. 5; whereas the ξηρὰ χολέρα is an obstinate obstruction, Hipp. 404. 55; v. Foës. Oec. (The deriv. from χολή is given by Celsus and others: Alex. Trall. refers it to χολάς, χολάδες.) II. = σωλήν, the gutter of a roof, a rain-pipe, Hesych.; written χολέδρα, Archimed. p. 145 Ox., Philo Bel. p. 98, Horapoll. 1. 21.

χολερίκιον, to have the cholera, Diosc. 1. 160, Plut. 2. 974 B, Galen.

χολερικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or like cholera, πάθεα Hipp. 1230 A, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 131. 2. of persons, suffering from cholera, Diosc. 4. 4, Plut. 2. 831 A. Adv. -κῶς, hence χ. ληφθῆναι to be attacked by cholera, Diog. L. 6. 76.

χολερῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) of the nature of cholera, Hipp. Coac. 205 E.

χολέω, = χολδομαι, Malal. 362. 1.

χολή, ἦ, gall, bile, Archil. 118, Aesch. Cho. 182, Soph. Fr. 733, Eur., Thuc. 2. 49, etc., v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.; χ. μέλαινα black, i. e. diseased, bile, Hipp. Aph. 1249, cf. Plat. Tim. 83 C; ξανθὴ χ. Hipp. Vct. Med. 16; πυρρὰ Galen.; χολὴν ἐμείν Nicopho Σειρ. 1:—proverb., πικρὰν χολὴν κλύσουσι φαρμάκων πικρῶ Soph. Fr. 733; πικρότερ' αὐτῆς τῆς χ. Alex. Ἀπεγλ. 1. 12; χολῆ ἀλείφειν, proverb. of giving one a disgust for a thing, from the custom of mothers putting gall to the nipple when the child was to be weaned, Diphil. Σνωρ. 2. 2. pl. χολαί, the gall-bladder, Soph. Ant. 1010; called δοχαὶ χολῆς in Eur. El. 828; the sing. χολή is used in same sense by Aesch. Pr. 495, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 9, al.; in P. A. 4. 2, 2, ζῷα οὐκ ἔχοντα χολὴν are evidently animals lacking the gall-bladder, and modern anatomists have found the list surprisingly accurate: cf. ἐπίχολος. 3. metaph. in Poets, like χόλος (q. v.), Lat. *bilis*, bile, gall, i. e. bitter anger, wrath, Aesch. Ag. 1660, Ar. Pax 66; ἦ δοκεῖς γυναιξίν οὐ χολὴν ἐνεῖναι Id. Lys. 464; οὐδεὶς χολὴν οὐδ' ὀργὴν ἔχων φανήσεται Dem. 778. 8; πάνν ἐστὶ μοι χολή stirs my bile, makes me sick, Ar. Ran. 4; χολὴ ἐπιζει the bile boils over, cf. Horat. *bile tumet jecur*, Ar. Thesm. 468; χολὴν κινεῖν τινι Id. Vesp. 403, cf. Pherecr. Κοριανν. 3. II. the juice of the cuttle-fish, Nic. Al. 474, Ther. 561. III. the LXX use it to translate the Hebr. *rōsh*, a poisonous plant, variously called *hemlock* or *poppy*, Ps. 68. 22, Jer. 8. 14; cf. *ρίζα πικρίας* Ep. Hebr. 12. 15. (With χολ-ή, χόλ-ος, cf. Lat. *fel*; O. Norse *goll*, A. S. *geall-a*, O. II. G. *gall-ā* (gall); Slav. *zli-ci*:—prob. the name is derived from the colour of bile, and χολ-ή is connected with χλό-η, χλω-ρός, yell-ow:—the connexion of Lat. *bilis* is dub., v. Curt. no. 200.)

χολή-βάφος, ον, bile-coloured, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 13; vulg. χλοήβαφος.

χολ-ηγός, ὄν, carrying off bile, Hipp. 418. 6 and 37, where the MSS. wrongly give χοληγαγικός and -ηγαγός.

χολη-δόχος, ον, containing bile, κύστις χ. the gall-bladder, and ἦ χ. (without κύστις), Galen.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 635.

χολ-ημεσία, ἦ, a vomiting of bile, Poll. 2. 214, Plut. 2. 692 F.

χολ-ημετέω, to vomit bile, Oribas. 80 Matth.

χολίκιον, τό, Dim. of χόλιξ, Theophr. Char. 9, Poll. 6. 52.

χολικός, ἦ, ὄν, (χολή) bilious, Plut. 2. 101 C.

χόλιξ, ἴκος, ἦ, later ὄ (Lob. Phryn. 310, Dind. Ar. Ran. 576):—mostly in pl. χόλικες, like χολάδες, the guts or bowels of oxen, χόλικες βόυς Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 13, Eubul. Λάκ. 1; also without βόυς, Ar. l. c., Fr.

52; *χόλικες ἐφθαί* Id. Pax 717; and in sing., Id. Eq. 1179;—for *κρόκη* *χόλις*, v. *κρόκη* I. 3. (V. sub *χολάς*.)
χόλιον, τό, Dim. of *χολή*, M. Anton. 6. 57.
χόλιος, α, ον, also *ος*, ον, *raging, angry*, Anth. P. 9. 165.
χολλάς, v. sub *χολάς*.
Χολλείδης, ου, ὁ, a man of the deme *Cholleidae* in Attica, Ar. Ach. 406, Lysias 135. 12, etc.; often written *Χολλίδης*, but v. C. 1. 798 sq.
χολο-βάφης, ἐς, gen. *έος*, =sq., Walz Rhett. 4. 148.
χολο-βάφινος, η, ον, *died bile-colour, yellow-coloured*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 1, 2, Poll. 2. 214; cf. *χολάφινος*.
χολό-βάφος, ον, =foreg., Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 4.
χολο-δόχος, ον, =*χοληδόχος*, Galen.
χολο-ειδής, ἐς, =*χολώδης*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15, Nic. Th. 435.
χολόεις, εσσα, εν, of *bile or gall, full thereof*, Nic. Th. 253, Al. 12, 17, Opp. C. 1. 381.
χολοί-βάφος, ον, poet. for *χολοβαφής*, Nic. Th. 444.
χολοί-βόρος, ον, *eating like bile*, Nic. Th. 593; cf. Lob. Phryn. 648.
χολο-ποιός, ον, *producing bile*, θέρος Hipp. 50, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 96, etc. II. τὸ χ., as a name of the *ἀβρότονον*, Diosc. Noth. 3. 29.
χόλος, ὁ, rarely in physical sense, *gall, bile*, *χόλω σ' ἄρα ἔτρεφε μήτηρ* Il. 16. 203; later this sense was confined to *χολή*, v. Lob. Proleg. Pathol. p. 11. II. generally, metaph., like Lat. *bilis, bile, gall, bitter anger, wrath*, Hom., Hes., Hdt., and in Att. Poets; its seat was in the breast, οὐκ Ἀχιλῆι χ. φρεσίν Il. 2. 241; (so, χ. φρενῶν Eur. Med. 1266); χ. καὶ μῆνις Il. 15. 122; *χόλος λάβε τινά* 1. 387, etc.; *ἔδν τινά* 9. 553; *δάμασσε τινά* 18. 119; *ἦρει τινά* 4. 23; *χόλος ἔμπεσε θυμῷ* 9. 436, etc.; χ. ἔχει θυμόν Ib. 675; *ὅτε χ. ἴκοι τινά* Ib. 525; also, *οἰδάνεται κραδίη χόλω* Ib. 646; *χόλον πέσσειν, καταπέσσειν* (v. sub *vocc.*); χ. σβέσσαι Ib. 678; *παῦσαι* 1. 192, etc.; *ἔάν* 9. 260; *μεθέμεν* 1. 283; *ἐξακέσασθαι* 4. 36, Od. 3. 145; also, *ἐκ χόλου μεταστρέφαι τινά* Il. 10. 107; *χόλοιο μεταλήγειν* (v. sub *voc.*); *λήγειν* Hes. Th. 221; *χόλου παύεσθαι* Ib. 533; *λωφᾶν* Aesch. Pr. 376; *παριέναι χόλον τινί* Eur. I. A. 1609;—opp. to *ἐν θυμῷ βάλλεσθαι τινί χόλον* Il. 14. 50; χ. ἐνθέο θυμῷ 6. 326; χ. ἐνέχειν τινί Hdt. 1. 118., 6. 119., 8. 27; *ἔχειν τινί* Eur. Hec. 1118; *ὄρσαι* Pind. P. 11. 38; *κινεῖν* Eur. Med. 99; *ἐξαναζεῖν* Aesch. Pr. 370; *χόλου ἀρχεσθαι* Ib. 199;—c. gen., *χόλος τινός* (gen. subjecti) a person's *rage*, Il. 18. 119, Od. 3. 145, al.; but also (gen. objecti) *anger towards or because of another*, Il. 6. 335., 15. 138; (so, *χόλος τινί* h. Hom. Cer. 351, 410, Eur. II. F. 840, cf. Schäf. ad Pors. Phoen. 948); and again (gen. rei), *onger for, because of a thing*, Soph. Ph. 327, Tr. 268. 2. *bitterness*, χ. ἐριδος Solon 15. 35. 3. an *object of anger*, Anth. P. 11. 381.—*Χόλος* is the older and poet. form of *χολή*; in Prose used only by Hdt. and by late writers, as Luc. Amor. 2. (On the Root, v. sub *χολή*.)
χολώω: fut. *ώσω*, inf. *χολωσέμεν* Il. 1. 78; aor. 1 *ἐχόλωσα* 18. 111, Od. 8. 205., 18. 20, Soph. Tr. 1035. To *make angry, provoke, anger*, c. acc. pers., Hom. Il. c.; *ἐχόλωσε δέ μιν φίλον ἦτορ* Hes. Th. 568; χ. τινά τινι to *anger one by a thing*, Soph. l. c. II. Med. and Pass.
χολόομαι (contr. *χολοῦμαι* even in Hom., v. infr.); opt. *χολῶτο* contr. from *χολόοιτο*, Theogn. 325, cf. Lob. Techn. p. 183; fut. *χολώσομαι* Eur. Tro. 730; but in Hom. mostly *κεχολώσομαι*, Il. 1. 139, etc.; aor. med. and pass. *ἐχολώσαμην* (*χολώσεται* in Il. 14. 310 may be either fut. ind. or aor. subj.), *ἐχολώθην* (v. infr.);—pf. *κεχόλωμαι*, mostly in part. *κεχολωμένος*, v. infr.; plqpf. 2 and 3 sing., 16. 585., 21. 146, Ep. 3 pl. *κεχολώπατο* Od. 14. 282., 16. 425. Like *χόωμαι*, to *be angered or provoked to anger*, with a modal word added, *κεχολώσασθαι ἐνὶ φρεσὶ* 16. 61; *θυμῷ κεχολωμένος* 1. 217, etc.; *θυμόν*.. *χολώθη* Il. 4. 494; *κῆρι*.. *ἐχολώθη* 13. 206; *κῆρ κεχόλωσο* 16. 555; *ἐχολώσατο κηρόθι μάλλον* 21. 136, Od. 9. 480;—c. dat. pers., *Ἥρη δ' οὔτι τόσον νεμεσίζομαι οὐδὲ χολοῦμαι* Il. 8. 407, cf. 421; *Βασιλῆι χολωθείς* 1. 9, etc.; but also c. gen., *κεχολωμένος τινός* *angry for or because of a person or thing*, Il. 703., 13. 660, Od. 1. 69, al.; with a Prep., *κεχολωμένος εἵνεκα νίκης* Il. 544; also, *ἀμφὶ τινί* Il. 23. 88, Pind. N. 10. 111; *ἐκ τινος* Il. 9. 566; *ἐπὶ τινί* Batr. 108;—rare in Trag., *χολώσεται* Eur. Tro. 730; *χολωθείς* Pind. N. 7. 37, Soph. Ant. 1235, Ph. 374, Eur. Alc. 5, and in late Prose, as Diod. 3. 67; *κεχολωμένος* Hdt. 8. 31, Plut. Fab. 22, al.
χολώδης, ες, =*χολοειδής*, like *bile or gall, bilious*, Hipp. Aph. 1244, cf. 1180 A, etc.; *χυμοί* Plat. Tim. 86 E; *ύγρότης* Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 11; *χλωραὶ γλώσσαι χολώδεις* caused by *biliousness*, Hipp. 1185. 1; *χολώδεις bilious persons*, Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 6, Galen., etc. 2. *bile-coloured, bilious looking, χρώμα* Plat. Tim. 71 B, 83 B; *οἷς ἂν ἐπὶ τὸ χολώδεστερον ἢ χροά μεταβάλη* Galen. II. *bilious, angry*, χ. τι ὑποβλέπειν Luc. Vit. Auct. 7, cf. Philostr. 829.
χολώομαι, =*χολόομαι*, Noun. D. 5. 437, 447, etc.
χολωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *angry, wrathful*, *χολωτοῖσιν ἐπέεσσιν* Il. 4. 241, Od. 22. 26, etc.;—in Luc. Lexiph. 20, literally, *bilious*, Cobet however suggests *χολώντων*.
χονδρ-ἀκανθος, ον, with *cartilaginous bones*, epith. of the *σελάχη*, Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 10, P. A. 2. 9, 13, etc.
χονδρεύω, to *make groats*, Hesych.;—for Anaxipp. ap. Ath. 404 C, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 4. 462.
χονδριάω, of women's breasts, to *swell with clots of milk*, Diosc. 2. 129.
χονδρίλη [ῖ], ἡ, a kind of *endive or chicory*, Diosc. 2. 161, Galen., etc.—This form is given in five places of Galen. and Hesych.; *κονδρίλλη* in Diosc. l. c.; *condrillon* or *condrille* in Plin. 22. 45, cf. 21. 52 and 65; whereas in Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 4, Schneid. writes *χονδρύλλα*.
χόνδρινος, η, ον, =*χονδρίτης*, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 112 A.
χονδρίον, τό, Dim. of *χόνδρος*, Hipp. Art. 810.
χονδρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a name for the plant *ψευδοδίκταμον*, Plin. 25. 53., 26. 31.

χονδρίτης [ῖ], ου, ὁ, *made of groats or coarse meal*, ἄρτος Trypho ap. Ath. 109 C, cf. 115 D.
χονδρο-βολία, ἡ, *tessellated work*, *χονδροβολίας ἔδαφος* Gloss.
χονδρο-κοπεῖον, τό, a mill for making groats or coarse meal, Lob. Phryn. 310; in Hesych. *χονδροκόπια* (sic) *μυλῶν ὅπου ὁ χόνδρος κόπτεται*, cf. Poll. 3. 78., 7. 19.
χόνδρον, τό, =*χόνδρος* II, Philes de Eleph. 96.
χονδρο-νευρώδης, ες, *neuro-cartilaginous, of a substance between cartilage and sinew*, Hipp. Mochl. 842.
χονδρο-ποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of *making cartilage*, δύναμις Galen. 2. 13.
χονδρο-πτισάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, a *gruel of groats as a drink for sick persons*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. s. v. *χόνδρος*.
χόνδρος, ὁ, a *groat, grit, or lump of salt*, Lat. *granum, mica, grumus*, ἄλδς *χόνδρους* Hipp. 879 C (cf. *χονδρός*); ἄλδς *τρυφεα κατὰ χόνδρους μεγάλους* Idt. 4. 181; *οἰκία ἐκ τῶν ἀλίων χ. οἰκοδομεῖται* Ib. 185;—*χόνδρος* absol. for *salt*, χ. ἐποψίδιος Anth. P. 7. 736; also, *χόνδρος λιβανώτου* Pliny's *thuris manna*, Luc. Asin. 12, Cronos. 16. 2. *groats of wheat or spelt*, in late Gr. also *άλιξ*, Lat. *alica*, *σασαμίδας χόνδρον τε καὶ ἐγκρίδας* Stesich. 2; *χόνδρον ἔψειν* Ar. Fr. 10, cf. 364; χ. γάλατι *κατανεμιμμένος* Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 18; *ἐκ δ' Ἰταλίας χ. καὶ πλευρὰ βόεια* Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 6; *χόνδ. Μεγαρικός, Θετταλικός* Antiph. Ἄντει. 1. 2, Alex. Πονηρ. 6; *δ χ. πλείον ὕδωρ δέχεται, ἢ οἱ πυροὶ ἐξ ὧν δ τοιοῦτος ἐγένετο χ.* Arist. Probl. 21. 21, cf. Polyb. 12. 2, 5. 3. a *viscidulous drink made from groats, gruel* (cf. *χονδροπτισάνη*), Ar. Fr. 10, 364;—*proverb. of an old man, χόνδρον λείχειν* Ar. Vesp. 737. II. *gristle or cartilage*, Lat. *cartilago*, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Arist. H. A. 3. 8, 1, P. A. 2. 9, 15;—esp. *the cartilage of the breast*, which unites the false ribs at the termination of the breast-bone, Hipp. 1208 D, cf. 91 B, Nic. Al. 123; technically called *χόνδρος ξιφοειδής*, Lat. *cartilago ensiformis*, Foës. Oec. s. v.; (hence *ὑποχόνδριον*, τό, q. v.):—also *the cartilage of the ear*, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 8; *of the nose*, Poll. 2. 79; *of the windpipe*, Ib. 99, etc.; χ. *ὠλενίτης* the *shoulder-blade*, Lyc. 155; also *of the young horns of deer*, Ael. N. A. 6. 5.
χονδρός, ἁ, ὄν, *granular, coarse, ἄλευρα χονδρότερα* Hipp. 668. 6; *ἄλφιτον ἀραιὸν καὶ χονδρόν* Arist. Probl. 21. 9;—mostly of *coarse salt*, *ἄλες οὐ χονδροί, ἀλλὰ χαῦνοι καὶ λεπτοὶ ὥσπερ χιών* Id. Meteor. 2. 3, 37, cf. Ar. Fr. 205; *χάλα λήψεται χονδρόν* Phoenix ap. Ath. 359 D; hence Elmsl. restored *χονδρούς ἄλας* (Cod. Rav. *χονδρᾶς ἄλας*) in Ar. Ach. 521, for *χόνδρους ἄλῶν*, except that he wrote *χόνδρους*: but the distinction between *χονδρός* as Adj., *χόνδρος* as Subst. is clearly made by Choerob. in Theod. 550. 31, cf. E. M. 18. 44; a Sup. *χονδρότατος*, A. B. 1287.
χονδρο-σύνδετος, ον, *connected by cartilage*, Philes de Eleph. 70.
χονδρό-τύπος, ον, *formed of cartilage*, Arist. H. A. 9. 22, 2.
χονδρο-φυής, ἐς, *cartilaginous*, Matro ap. Ath. 135 B.
χόνδρυλλα, v. sub *χονδρίλη*.
χονδρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like *groats or grits, granular*, Hipp. 585. 33, Ath. 115 D. II. like *gristle, cartilaginous*, Hipp. Fract. 778, Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 1., 1. 16, 13, P. A. 2. 9, 6, al.; opp. to *νευρώδης*, *ὡπώδης* Id. H. A. 2. 1, 46; τὸ *χονδρώδες* the *cartilaginous part*, Ib. 4. 1, 22.
χόννος, ὁ, Cretan word for a *copper cup*, Hermonax ap. Ath. 502 B, Eust. 1153. 42; *χόννος* in Hesych.
χοο-πλαστέω, (χοῦς B) to *form of earth*, Athanas.
χοο-πότης, ὁ, one who *drinks whole χόες*, of Bacchus, Ath. 533 E.
χόος, v. sub *χοῦς* (B).
χοραγέιον, χορᾶγός, Dor. and Att. for *χορηγ*—
χοραυλέω, to *accompany the chorus on the flute*, Strab. 796, Eust. Opusc. 54. 27.
χοραύλης, ου, ὁ, a *chorus flute-player, one who accompanies a chorus on the flute*, Lat. *choraules*, Anth. P. 11. 11, Plut. Anton. 24, often in Inscr., as C. I. 1585, 1719, al.
χορδάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of *χορδή*, Alex. Αευκαδ. 1.
χορδαψός, ὁ, a *disease in the great guts*, the same as *ελλεός* in the small ones, Hipp. Coac. 201, Galen., etc.;—from *χορδή*, *ἔψω*, acc. to Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 6; acc. to others from *χορδή*, *ἄπτω*, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—For the accent, v. Arcad. 85, Lob. Paral. 333.
χόρδευμα, τό, a *sausage or black-pudding*, Ar. Eq. 315.
χορδεύω, to *make into sausages*: metaph., χ. τὰ *πράγματα* to *make mince-meat of state-affairs*, Ar. Eq. 214; cf. *καταχορδεύω*.
χορδή, ἡ, in pl. *guts, tripe*, Batr. 224, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 9, Ar. Fr. 547, etc. II. *that which is made from the guts*: 1. a *string of gut, the string or chord of a lyre or harp*, Lat. *chorda*, Od. 21. 407, h. Merc. 51 (cf. *μάγαδης*); *ἐν Αἰολίδεσσι χορδαῖς* Pind. P. 2. 128, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1135 (nowhere else in Trag.); *χορδὰς ἐπιτείνειν*, opp. *τω ἀνιέναι*, Plat. Lys. 209 B; *ἐν τῇ ἐπιτάσει καὶ ἀνέσει τῶν χορδῶν* Id. Rep. 349 E; *χορδὴν κατατείνειν* Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 18; *ὕψυτάτην καὶ βαρυτάτην χορδὴν ποιεῖν* Plat. Phaedr. 268 D; τὰς *χορδὰς ἀλλήλαις ξυνιατάναί* Id. Rep. 412 A;—*metaph., κινούσα χορδὰς τὰς ἀκινήτους φρενῶν* Trag. ap. Plut. 2. 43 E; cf. *νεάτη, μέση, ὑπάτη, ἐπτάχορδος*. 2. a *sausage or black-pudding*, like *χόρδευμα*, *χορδῆς τόμος* Cratin. Πυτ. 15, cf. Ar. Ach. 1119, Nub. 454; *proverb., ἐγεύσατο χορδῆς δ κύων* (v. *χόριον*), cf. Id. Fr. 75;—he puns on the two senses in Ran. 339.
χορδο-λογέω, to *touch the strings before playing*, Plut. 2. 87 F.
χορδο-ποιός, ὁ, a *maker of strings for musical instruments*, Poll. 7. 154;—hence Verb *χορδοποιέω*, Ib.: *χορδοποιία*, ἡ, *the art or trade of such a person*, Ib.: *χορδοποιικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for such work*, Ib.; Adv. *-κῶς*, Ib.
χορδο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a *dealer in musical strings*, Critias 57.
χορδοστροφία, ἡ, a *fitting of strings to a musical instrument*, Ael. N. A. 17. 6.
χορδο-στρόφος, ὁ, a *twister of strings*, Procl., Dio Chrys.

χορδο-τόνος, *ov*, *lightening strings*: χορδοτόνον, τό, *one of the screws for tightening the strings, the string-tightener*, Arist. Audib. 51, Poll. 4. 62, Nicom. Harm. p. 13; (whence χορδοτόνα should prob. be restored in Ath. 637 D); so, σάνις χ. ap. Bryenn. Music. p. 417. II. *propaiox. χορδοτόνος, ov*, *pass. stretched with strings*, λύρα Soph. Fr. 232.

χορεία, ἡ, *a dance, esp. the choral or round dance with its music*, Eur. Phoen. 1265 (nowhere else in Trag.), Ar. Ran. 336; ῥύθμον χορείας ὑπαγε Id. Thesm. 956; χ. εὐκυκλος Ib. 968; χορεία .. ὄρχησις τε καὶ ᾠδὴ τὸ ξύνολον ἐστὶ Plat. Legg. 654 B; ὄλη .. χ. ὄλη παίδευσις ἦν ἡμῖν Ib. 672 E; μμήματα τρόπων ἐστὶ τὰ περὶ τὰς χ. Ib. 655 D; θυσίαι τε καὶ χ. Ib. 772 B; ἐπάρχεσθαι .. τοὺς χόρους χορείας τῷ Διονύσῳ C. I. 2144. 2. of any *circling motion*, as of the stars, καλλίστην χορεύοντα Plat. Epin. 982 E, cf. Arist. Fr. 13, Luc. Salt. 17; πλανήτων τε καὶ ἀπλανῶν χορείαις Philo. I. 16. II. *a dance-tune, ἀκουε τὰν ἐμῶν Δωρίαν χ.* Pratin. I. 19, cf. Ar. Ran. 247.

χορει-ἀρχης, *ov*, ὁ, *leader of the dance*, Io. Chrys. χορείον, τό, *a dancing-place*, Joseph. Macc. 15, Hesych.

χορείος, α, *ov*, (χορός) of or *belonging to a chorus or a dance*, Ael. N. A. 2. 11; epith. of Bacchus, Plut. 2. 680 B; χορείοι (sc. ἀγῶνες) C. I. 5328. II. in metre, ὁ χορείος, in Mss. often written χόριος, = τροχαῖος or (sometimes) τρίβραχος, Ib. 1141 B, Cic. de Or. 3. 50.

χόρευμα, τό, *a choral dance*, Pratin. I. 1, Eur. Phoen. 655, Ion 1474, El. 875; τὰ τῆς κακίας χ. dances representing .., Plat. Legg. 655 C.

χόρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a dancing*, Suid. χορευτέον, verb. Adj. *one must dance*, Eur. Bacch. 324.

χορευτής, οὔ, ὁ, *a choral dancer*, Pind. P. 12. 48, Ar. Ach. 443, Plat., etc.; τῶν χορευτῶν ἐξάγειν τινά Andoc. 31. 37; τὰ ἐπινίκια ἔθνευ αὐτὸς τε καὶ οἱ χορευταί Plat. Symp. 173 A;—metaph., θεοῦ χ. the devoted follower of a god, Id. Phaedr. 252 D;—given as a name to Pan, Pind. Fr. 67; to Dionysus, Orph. H. proem. 9; dolphins are so called from their movements, Anacreont. 59. 24; also cicadae, Ael. N. A. I. 20.

χορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the dance, Ael. N. A. 2. 11, Luc. Salt. 10. χορεύτρια, ἡ, fem. of χορευτής, Athan.

χορεύω: fut. —σω Eur., etc.: aor. ἐχόρευσα Id.: pf. κεχόρευκα Plat. Legg. 654 B;—Med. in same sense, Eur. Ion 1084: fut. —εύσομαι Aesch. Ag. 31, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 870 (875): aor. ἐχορευάμην Ar. Thesm. 103, (ἐξ-) Eur. Hel. 381;—Pass., aor. ἐχορεύθην, pf. κεχόρευμαι, v. infr. II: (χορός). To dance a round or choral dance, Pind. Fr. 82, Soph. Aj. 701, etc.; esp. of the Bacchic chorus or dance, Eur. Cycl. 156, Bacch. 21, 184, 207, etc.:—to form a chorus, take part in the chorus, regarded as a matter of religion, εἰ γὰρ αἱ τοιαῖδε πράξεις τίμαι, τί δὲ με χορεύειν; Soph. O. T. 896: to be one of a chorus, Ar. Ran. 388; considered as a high honour by Athenian citizens, Dem. 999. 10., 1001. 20; τὸ παλαιὸν οἱ ἐλεύθεροι ἐχόρευον Arist. Probl. 19. 15; not allowed to foreigners, Plut. Phoc. 30;—c. dat. pers. to dance to him, in his honour, Βακχίῳ Eur. Bacch. 195, cf. Xen. Eq. Mag. 3. 2; ἐπὶ τινι Soph. Fr. 740; περὶ τινι Plat. Euthyd. 277 E; ἀμφὶ τὰν σὰν κιθάραν Eur. Alc. 582. 2. generally, to dance, esp. from joy, Soph. Aj. 701, Ar. Pl. 288, 761; αὐτῷ τῷ σκέλη χορεύετον Id. Pax 325; ἀνὴρ χορεύει, καὶ τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ καλά (cf. saltat senex, salva res est), Phryn. Com. Κρόν. I;—hence, to make merry, keep holiday, Hdt. 1. 191. 3. metaph. to practise dancing in the chorus, hence to practise a thing, be versed in it, ἐν τινι Plat. Theaet. 173 C, cf. Legg. 654 B. 4. of any circling motion, as of the heavenly bodies, ἀνεχόρευσεν αἰθήρ, χορεύει δὲ Σελάνα Eur. Ion 1080, cf. Bacch. 114, and v. χορεία I. 2; so, of a cup, μεστόν, κύκλω χορεύον Antiph. Incert. 15.

II. c. acc. cogn., χορείας χορ. Plat. Legg. 942 D, Epin. 982 E; φροῖμον χορεύσομαι I will dance a prelude (of festivities), Aesch. Ag. 31; χ. γάμους to celebrate them, Eur. I. A. 1057; ὄργια Μουσῶν Ar. Ran. 356; ἀγῶνας Polyb. 4. 20, 9; and in Med., χορεύεσθαι δίνας to ply the eddying dance, Eur. Ion 1084;—Pass., κεχόρευται ἡμῖν (sings the Chorus) our part is played, Ar. Nub. fin.; τὰ χορευθέντα things represented in mimic dance, Plat. Legg. 655 D;—hence, 2. really trans. to celebrate in choral dance, Φοῖβον Pind. I. 1. 7, cf. Soph. Ant. 1153, Eur. H. F. 871;—Pass. to be celebrated in choral dance, πρὸς ἡμῶν Soph. O. T. 1095, cf. Eur. Ion 463. III. Causal, to set one a dancing, to rouse, wake to the dance, τινά Eur. H. F. 686; so, πόδα χορεύειν Anth. P. II. 33; ὁ δ' αὐλὸς ὕστερον χορευέτω Pratin. I. 9;—metaph. in Pass., μανίασι Λύσσης χορευθέντ' ἀναύλοισι Eur. H. F. 878.

χορηγέιον, τό, the place in which a chorus was trained for public performance, their dancing-school, Dem. 403. 22, cf. Poll. 4. 106, A. B. 72. 2. generally, a school, Poll. 9. 42. II. generally, in pl. supplies for an army, Lat. *commueatus*, Polyb. I. 17. 5., 18. 5, al.

III. a treasury, Ath. 546 A.—The Mss. mostly give χορηγίον, and in signif. II prob. this is the true form. χορηγέτης, *ov*, ὁ, = χορηγός, Iambl. V. Pyth. 386. χορηγέω, Dor. —ἄγέω Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1579, —So. To lead a chorus, χορῶ Simon. 148, Plat. Gorg. 482 C (cf. signif. II); but also c. gen., χ. ἡμῶν (v. l. ἡμῖν) Id. Legg. 654 A: hence, metaph. to take the lead in a matter, c. gen., τούτου τοῦ λόγου Id. Theaet. 179 D. II. in Att. of the χορηγός, to defray the cost of bringing out a chorus at the public feasts, to act as choragus (v. χόρος), absol., χορηγεῖν, τριηραρχεῖν, εἰσφέρειν Dem. 312. 25; ἐχόρευες, ἐγὼ δ' ἐχορήγουν Id. 315. 8; χ. λαμπρῶς Antiph. 117. 32, etc.; κάλλιον Isocr. 391 D; often in Inscr., as, Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐχορήγει Φρύνιχος ἐδίδασκειν Ἀδείμαντος ἦρχεν ap. Plut. Themist. 5, cf. C. I. 211, 212, 213, al.; c. acc. cogn., χορηγίας χ. Antiph. I. c., Lys. 122. 4; χ. τῆς φυλῆς Luc. Dem. Enc. 45, cf. Plut. 2. 724 B;—but often with a word to denote the occasion of the choragia, χορηγῶν Ἀθήναια Ar. Ach. 1155; χ. παισὶ Διονύσια Dem. 535. 12, cf. Andoc. 31. 37; χ. ἀνδράσι ἐξ Διονύσια Lys. 161. 38; χ. κομφοδοῖς, πυρριχισταῖς Id. 162. 2, 4, cf. Isae. 54. 30., 62. 24; (not often with

the Art. added, χ. Διονύσια τοῖς τραγωδοῖς Arist. Fr. 587); also, χ. Παναθηναίους Dem. 565. 11;—Pass. to have choragi found for one, χορηγοῦσιν μὲν οἱ πλοῦσιοι, χορηγεῖται δὲ ὁ δῆμος Xen. Ath. 1. 13; οἱ παῖδες ἀρίστα χορηγοῦνται are well found by their choragus, Antiph. 143. 4. 2. metaph. to minister to, χ. ταῖς σεαυτοῦ ἡδοναῖς Aeschin. 88. 12; ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις Luc. Paras. 12. Cf. χορηγία. 3. metaph. also, a. c. acc. pers. to furnish abundantly with a thing, esp. with supplies for war, χ. τὸ στρατόπεδον τοῖς ἐπιτηδείοις Polyb. 3. 68, 8, cf. 49, 11., 52. 7, etc.; χρήμασι πρὸς τι Id. 5. 42, 7;—Pass. to be largely furnished, well supplied, κεχορηγημένος τοῖς ἐκτὸς ἀγαθοῖς Arist. Eth. N. I. 10, 15, cf. 10. 8, 11;—and absol., κάλλιστα κεχορηγημένος best furnished, Id. Pol. 4. 1, 1; κεχ. ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ὥστε .. Ib. 7. 1, 13; ἀρετῇ κεχορηγημένη Ib. 4. 2, 1; often in later writers, κεχ. πολλαῖς ἀφορμαῖς πρὸς τι Polyb. 4. 77, 2; διαφόρῳ φύσει, ἀγχινοῖα, συνέσει, etc., Diod. 1. 15, etc. b. c. acc. rei, to supply, furnish, τοὺς Ἴβηρας, i. e. the archers, Ar. Fr. 467; χρήματα ἡμῖν Dem. 153. 26; τὰς τροφάς, τὸν σίτον Diod. 2. 35;—Pass., τῶν ἐκ μιᾶς δαπάνης χορηγηθέντων (sc. δείπνων) Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 2.

χορηγία, τό, a means of providing for, τινος Plut. Otho 9. χορηγητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a provider, of God, Or. Sib. 7. 90.

χορηγία, ἡ, the office of a χορηγός, at Athens, the defraying of the cost of the solemn public choruses, being the chief of the Athenian λειτουργίαι, Antiph. 118. 34., 138. 27, Thuc. 6. 16, etc., cf. Arist. Poët. 14, 3;—the locus classicus for the χορηγία is Lysias 161, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. pp. 207 sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 161. 2, and v. sub χορός. 2. generally, = λειτουργία, expense, Lex ap. Dem. 261. fin. II. means for providing χοροί: and so, generally, abundance of money and other external means, fortune, ἡ ἐκτὸς χ. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 4, Pol. 1. 6, 3, al.; πολιτικῇ χ. things necessary to furnish or constitute a state, Ib. 7. 4, 4. 2. metaph., in later historians, of supplies for war, Lat. apparatus belli, abundance, plenty, τῶν ἀναγκαίων, τῶν ἐπιτηδείων Polyb. I. 18. 9., 4. 71, 10, etc.; and in pl., Id. I. 16, 6, etc. b. generally, apparatus, for the stage, Arist. Poët. 14, 3; for a banquet, Plut. 2. 692 B. c. an abundant supply, abundance, τῶν εὐτυχημάτων Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 17; ὕλης Luc. Anach. 35; ὕδατος Hdn. 8. 2; πᾶσα χ. τῆς νόσου all that feeds the disease, Philostr. 849.

χορηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a χορηγός, χ. ἀγῶνες rivalry in bringing out choruses, Xen. Hier. 9, 11; χ. τρίποδες tripods dedicated to a god by victorious choruses, Plut. Aristid. 1, Nic. 3. χορηγίον, v. sub χορηγεῖον.

χορηγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the woman-choragus, title of a Comedy by Alexis. χορ-ηγός, ὁ, Dor. χορᾶγός Lob. Phryn. 430: (χορός, ἡγέομαι):—a chorus-leader, like the later κορυφαῖος, θεοῦ συχορευτῆς τε καὶ χορηγὸς ἡμῖν δωκεῖναι τὸν τε Ἀπόλλωνα καὶ τὰς Μούσας Plat. Legg. 665 A;—generally, the leader of a train or band, πῦρ πνεόντων ἀστρῶν χ., of Bacchus, Soph. Ant. 1147; χ. δελφίνων Eur. Hel. 1454. II. at Athens, one who defrays the costs for bringing out a chorus, χορηγὸν καταστήσαι τινι C. I. 87. 34; χορ. κατεστάθην εἰς Θαργήλια Antiph. 143. 31; χορ. τραγωδοῖς καταστάς Lys. 161. 35, cf. 162. 1; they were supplied by the φυλαί in turn, Dem. 496. 26, cf. Aeschin. 2. 23; χ. αἰρεθείς, ἱμάτια χρυσᾶ παρασχῶν τῷ χορῷ, βᾶκος φορεῖ Antiph. Στρατ. 1. 5;—cf. χορηγία. 2. metaph. one who supplies the costs for any purpose, χορηγὸν ἔχοντες Φίλιππον Dem. 126. 13; Φιλίππῳ χορηγῶ χρώμενος Id. 408. 16; χ. τὸν πατέρα ἔχειν εἰς τι Id. 1023. 13; χ. λαμβάνειν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ βδελυρία Aeschin. 8. 27, cf. 38. 30; often so in Polyb.:—as Adj., τὰ χορηγὰ τῆς .. ζωῆς the agents who provide for .., Eus. P. E. 299 C.

χορηγίς, v. sub χορηγεῖον. χοριαμβικός, ἡ, ὄν, choriambic, μέτρον Hephaest. χορ-ιαμβος, ὁ, in metre, a choriambus, i. e. foot of four syllables, consisting of a chorius (=trochee) and iambus (—υ—), Terent. Maur.

χορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a choral dance, ἡ χορική μῦσα Plat. Legg. 670 A; αἱ ᾠδαὶ αἱ χ. the choral songs in tragedy and comedy, Arist. Probl. 19. 15; χ. μέλη Id. Poët. 12, 5; χορικά (sub. μέλη) Ar. Eq. 589; χορικόν, τό, the choral part of a drama, Arist. Poët. 12, 1; οἱ χορικοί (sc. αὐλοῖ) Poll. 4. 81. Adv. —κῶς, Ael. N. A. 2. 11.

χοριο-ειδής, ἐς, like the afterbirth, ὑμήν Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 13, Galen., etc.; χ. χιτῶν the choroïd coat of the eye, Galen.; χ. μῆνιγξ, of the brain, Id.—In Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 22, Galen., etc., corruptly written χοροειδής.

χόριον, τό, the membrane that encloses the fetus in the womb, and which follows it from the womb, the afterbirth, Lat. *secundae*, Hipp. 238. 6, Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 14, Diosc. 3. 167, Galen., etc.; certain animals are said to eat it, Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 9, Theophr. Fr. 175 Wimm.: the inner membrane was called ἀμνιον (v. sub v.). 2. the membrane round the inside of the egg, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 25, cf. II. A. 6. 3, 14. II. any intestinal membrane, and in pl. χόρια, τά, a dish made by stuffing it with honey and milk, a kind of haggis, Cratin. Incert. 158, Ar. Fr. 476, Alex. Παννυχ. 1. 16, Theocr. 9. 19, ubi v. Schol.—It is uncertain to which of these senses is to be referred the proverb. phrase, χαλεπὸν χορίῳ κύνᾳ γεῦσαι 'don't let a dog taste blood,' Theocr. 10. 11; so Horace, *canis .. a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto*; cf. χορδή II. 2. (Cf. Lat. *cor-ium* = old Lat. *scor-tum*, skin or hide, Lith. *skur-à* (skin); so that an initial s seems to have been lost. Pott. connects these words with ξύ-ω.)

χόριος, ὁ, = χορείος II, Terent. Maur. χορίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a dancing girl, Call. Dian. 13, Del. 306, Nonn. D. 1. 504., 46. 158, etc.; (the Mss. mostly give χορηγίτις); v. Ruhnck. Ep. Crit. p. 141.

χορο-βάτιω, to dance in a chorus, Suid.; —βατία, ἡ, Hdn. Epim. 152. χορόδανον, τό, a name of the plant σφονδύλιον, Diosc. Noth. 3. 90. .

χοροδιδασκαλία, ἡ, *the office of χοροδιδάσκαλος*, Plat. Alc. I. 125 E. χοροδιδασκαλικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for the χοροδιδάσκαλος*: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), = foreg., Plat. Alc. I. 125 D.

χορο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, *the person who trained the chorus to dance and sing, so as to prepare it for public performance, the chorus-master*, Ar. Eccl. 809, Plat. Legg. 812 E, 655 A, cf. Dem. 520. 8:—this business originally fell on the Poet himself; v. διδάσκω III, διδασκαλία II.

χοροειδής, f. l. for χοροειδής.

χορο-ήθης, ες, *accustomed to the choral dance*, h. Hom. 18. 3.

χορο-θάλής, ες, *flourishing in the dance*, κούρη Anth. P. 6. 287.

χορομανής, ες, Ep. for χορομανής, Orph. H. 52. 7, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 496:—Subst. χορομανία, ἡ, *furious dancing*, Anth. Plan. 289.

χοροίτις, v. sub χορίτις.

χοροτύπew, to beat the ground in the dance, Opp. H. 1. 472, C. 4. 340.

χοροτύπια, ἡ, *choral dancing*, χοροτυπίειν ἀριστοί II. 24. 261; in sing., Anth. P. 7. 448, cf. 9. 82; metaph., lb. 12. 253.

χοροτύπος [ῥ], ὄν, Ep. for χορο-τύπος, *beating the ground in the choral dance*, generally, *dancing*, Pind. Fr. 57, Opp. H. 3. 250, Nonn.; prob. f. l. for χειροκτύπω in Telest. 1. 6.

χοροτύπος, ὄν, pass. *played for or to the choral dance*, λύρα h. Hom. Merc. 31.—On the accent v. Lob. Paral. 557.

χοροκάλη, ἡ, prob. an error for χορῶ κ. (II. 16. 180), Hesych.

χοροκίθαρεύς, εως, ὁ, *one who plays the cithara to a chorus*, Inscr. Car. in C. I. 2758 F, 2759; so χοροκιθαριστής, Sueton. Domit. 4; whence the Verb χοροκίθαρίζω, v. Macrob. p. 706 Zeun.; v. Lob. Phryn. 561.

χοροκτόνος, ὄν, *choir-destroying*, Strattis ap. Schol. Ar. Ran. 406.

χορολέκτης, ὄν, ὁ, *one who chooses the chorus*, Ael. N. A. 11. I., 15. 5, Poll. 4. 106.

χορομάνης, ες, *mad after dancing*, Ar. Thesm. 961; cf. χορομανής.

χορόνδε, Adv. *to the festive dance*, II. 3. 393.

χορόνικος, ὄν, *victorious with the chorus*, Alex. Ἀποβ. 1.

χοροπαίμων, ὄν, gen. onos, *sporting in the choral dance, dancing merrily*, Orph. H. 23. 2; so χοροπαίκτης, ὄν, Anth. P. 6. 108.

χοροπλεκτής, ες, *joining the dance*, Nonn. D. 6. 49., 14. 33, etc.

χοροποιία, ἡ, *the institution or arrangement of a chorus*, Poll. 4. 106.

χοροποιός, ὄν, *instituting or arranging a chorus*, Xen. Ages. 2, 17, C. I. 5940.

II. in Poets, *leading the dance*, ὦ θεῶν χοροποι' ἀναξ, of Pan, Soph. Aj. 699; Χάριτες Eur. Phoen. 788; Ἥβη Ar. Ran. 353; θυσίαι Eur. Hec. 917:—in these places most MSS. give χαροποιός; but v. Pors. Eur. II. c.

χορός, ὄν, ὁ, *a dance*. From Hom. and Hes. little can be gathered respecting the character of the dances, except that they were used at banquets and other joyous occasions, αἰεὶ δ' ἡμῖν δαῖς τε φίλη κίθαρίς τε χοροὶ τε Od. 8. 248; μετὰ μελομένησιν ἐν χορῶν Ἀρτέμιδος II. 16. 182; τοὶ δ' ἄνδρες ἐν ἀγλαταῖς τε χοροῖς τε τέρψιν ἔχον Hes. Sc. 272, cf. 276 sq.; young men and girls are said εἰς χ. ἵεσθαι or ἐρχεσθαι, Od. 18. 193, II. 15. 508; grace and beauty are described by reference to the dance, οὐδέ γε φαίης ἀνδρὶ μαχεσσάμενον τὸν γ' ἔλθειν, ἀλλὰ χορόνδε ἐρχεσθ' ἢ ἐχοροῖο νέον λήγοντα καθίζειν II. 3. 392 sq.; χορῶ καλῆ Πολυμήλη 16. 180. These dances were of course accompanied by music (see the places cited), and prob. by measured steps and regular gesticulations (v. II. 18. 599 sq., and Hes. l. c.).—In later times, *the Choral Dance* assumed a religious and public character. It originated among the Dorians, and reached its perfection in the χορὸς κύκλιος or Dithyramb performed round the altar of Dionysus at Athens and of other gods (cf. Eur. I. A. 676, and v. sub κύκλιος); hence, τιμῶν χοροῖς Διόνυσον Id. Bacch. 220, cf. Simon. 150, Hdt. 2. 48, Isocr. 189 A; persons to perform such solemn dances were sent at the public expense to Delos and other shrines, Thuc. 3. 104; and we hear of divinities being appeased θυσίησι .. καὶ χοροῖσι γυναικῆσι κερτόμοισι, Hdt. 5. 83:—this Chorus was of purely Lyric character, sometimes grave, sometimes gay; it consisted of young unmarried persons, παρθένων ἡθῶν τε Hdt. 3. 48; or boys, παιδικός or παιδων χ. Isae. 67. 30, etc.; but also of older persons, Plat. Legg. 665 B, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 16, etc.: its common number was 50, Simon. 148, Schol. Aeschin. 12. 5.

2. from the Dionysiac Chorus arose the Attic Drama (on the τραγικοὶ χοροὶ at Sicyon mentioned by Hdt. 5. 67, v. Bentl. Phal. p. 293), which consisted at first of mere tales inserted in the intervals of the Dance (ἐπεισόδια); these were told by a single Actor, but prob. by way of dialogue with the Chorus. The dramatic Chorus was distinguished into two principal kinds, the χ. τραγικός consisting usually of 15 persons, (τῶν τραγωδῶν Ar. Pax 805, Av. 787); and the κωμικός of 24 (also called τραγικός, τραγωδικός, Id. Ach. 628, 886; arranged in six rows, Cratin. Πυλ. 5). When a Poet wished to bring out a piece, the first thing was to ask a Chorus from the Archon, which was commonly given (ὅς οὐκ ἔδωκ' αἰτοῦντι Σοφοκλέει χορόν Cratin. Βουκ. 2; χ. αἰτεῖν Ar. Eq. 513; δίδοναι Plat. Rep. 383 C, etc.); and the expenses, being great, were defrayed by some rich citizen (the χορηγός or χοραγός, cf. χορηγία); when the Poet had obtained his Chorus (χορὸν λαμβάνειν or ἔχειν Ar. Ran. 94, Pax 803, 807), it was levied from the Tribe (χ. συλλέγειν, ἀθροίζειν Antipho 142. 34, Xen. Hier. 9, 4), regularly trained in dancing and singing, often by the Poet himself (hence called χοροδιδάσκαλος or χοροῦ δ., and said χορὸν διδάσκειν, his office being χοροῦ διδασκαλία): the bringing it on the stage was χορὸν εἰσάγειν, Ar. Ach. 11.—In Tragedy, the Chorus was retained till its fall; but in Comedy it was little used after about the year 400 B. C. The applause bestowed on the Chorus decided the success of the play. (Cf. Müller's *Literat. of Greece*, c. 21 and 22, Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. Chorus; on the poetical meaning of the Chorus, A. W. Schlegel's *Lectures on the Drama*, 2, 3 and 4; on its numbers, Herm. Opusc. 2. 124 sq.)—Other, more general, phrases were χορὸς ἰστάναι Hdt. 3. 48, Soph. El. 250;

στῆσαι Pind. P. 9. 199, cf. Ar. Nub. 271, Av. 219; ἄψαι Aesch. Eum. 307; χορῶν κατάστασις Id. Ag. 23, Ar. Thesm. 958; τοῖς χ. νικᾶν Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 3; χοροῦ προεστάναι lb.; χορῶ χορηγεῖν Plat. Gorg. 482 B, etc.

II. a chorus, choir, i. e. a band of dancers and singers, h. Hom. Ven. 118, Pind. N. 5. 42, cf. Fr. 213, 238; so also in many of the places cited under 1.

2. generally, a choir or troop, ἰχθύων Soph. Fr. 700; τέκνων Eur. H. F. 925, cf. Plat. Prot. 315 B, Theaet. 173 B, etc.; also of things, hence we find not only χορὸς ἀστρων, Dionys. Hymn. 2, cf. Soph. Ant. 1147; but also, χ. σκευῶν a row of dishes, Xen. Oec. 8, 20; χορὸς δονάκων a row of reeds, i. e. Pan's pipe, Coluth. 124; χ. ὀδόντων a row of teeth, etc.; whence the joke of οἱ πρόσθιοι χοροί, for the front teeth, Ar. Ran. 548, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 904, Ach. Tat. p. 469:—proverb., ποῦ χοροῦ τάξομεν; in what position, in what rank shall we place it? Plat. Euthyd. 279 C.

3. a church choir, Eccl. III. a place for dancing, ἐν δὲ χορόν ποικίλλε .. Ἀμφιγυθεῖς II. 18. 590; λείψαν δὲ χορόν Od. 8. 260, cf. 264; ὅθι τ' Ἡοῦς ἠριγενεῖς οἰκία καὶ χοροὶ ἦσαν 12. 4; Νυμφέων καλοὶ χοροὶ ἦδὲ θύω-και lb. 318; at Sparta the ἀγορά was called χορός, Paus. 3. 11, 9; v. infr. (Acc. to Hesych. χορός is = κύκλος, στέφανος, and therefore properly denotes a ring-dance:—but it is prob. akin to χορ-τος, Lat. hor-tus, so that the orig. notion may have been an enclosure for dancing.)

χοροστάτην, Adv. *chorus-wise*, Theod. Prodr. (Cf. ὀρθοστάτην.)

χοροστάς, ἄδος, ἡ:—ἐορτῆ χορ. a feast celebrated with choral dances, Call. Fr. 280.

χοροστάσια, ἡ, *institution of choruses*: generally, a chorus, dance, Anth. P. 7. 613., 9. 603; in pl., Call. Lav. Pall. 66, C. I. 6280 B. 58.

χοροστάτις [ᾶ], ὄν, ὁ, *the leader of a chorus*, Himer. 9. 3, Julian. 421 A. Hence Adj. χοροστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, ἡχ. Walz Rhett. 9. 196.

χοροτερπής, ες, *delighting in the dance*, Nonn. D. 14. 249.

χορτ-ἄγωγία, ἡ, (ἀγωγός) *the act of foraging*, Byz.

χορτάζω, fut. ἄσω, to feed, fatten, properly of cattle (Eust. 883. 53), χ. ἔλικας βόας ἐνδον ἐόντας Hes. Op. 450; χορτάσω τὸν κύνθαρον (the beetle being comically treated as a horse), Ar. Pax 176; τούτοις (sc. σιτίοις) .. τοῦτον χορτάσω lb. 139; c. acc. rei, Plat. Rep. 372 D:—

Pass. to eat their fill, of cattle, lb. 586 A; τινος of a thing, Theophr. C. P. 4. 9, 1.

II. of persons, to feed, βόλοισι ἐμαντὸν χ. Eubul. Ἀμαθ. 1; also c. gen. to fill full of .., θεράπευε καὶ χορτάζε τῶν μοναδίων (metaph.) Ar. Fr. 202:—Pass., c. acc., χορταζόμενοι γάλα λευκόν Cratin. Ὀδ. 4; c. dat., χ. πᾶσιν ἀγαθοῖς Amphip. Oύρ. 1; c. gen., στεμφύλων Arist. Fr. 102; and absol. to feast, be full, Eubul. Δολ. 1, Araros Incert. 3, Nicostr. Πάνδροσ. 3, al.; cf. Ath. 99 F sq., Lob. Phryn. 64.

χορταῖο-βᾶμος or -βᾶμων, ὁ, epith. of Silenus in Hesych.; v. sq.

χορταῖος, α, ὄν, of or for a farmyard (v. χορτος I):—χιτῶν χ. a shaggy coat of skins worn by the actor who played Silenus, expl. by μαλλωτός in Dion. H. 7. 72, cf. Ael. N. H. 3. 40; generally, a rough coarse coat, Ar. Fr. 704, cf. Poll. 7. 60, Hesych.

χορτάριον, τό, coarse grass, such as grows in bogs, Diosc. 5. 136.

χορτάσια, ἡ, a being fed, fullness, κοιλίας LXX (Prov. 24. 15); *εἰς χορτασίαν C. I. 5128. 17. 2. feasting, Anth. P. 11. 313.

χορτάσμα, τό, mostly in pl. fodder, forage, for cattle, Polyb. 9. 4. 3, Diod. 20. 42, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 607 A, LXX (Gen. 24. 25, 32, al.). 2. food for men, Ev. Luc. 7. 11, Act. Ap. 7. 11.

χορτασμός, ὁ, = χορτασία, Anaxandr. Incert. 27.

χορταστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χορτόζω) good for feeding; v. καπανικός.

χορτίνος, η, ὄν, of grass, ἄνθος Nilus in Orelli Opusc. p. 34, cf. χορτος II.

χορτό-βολον, τό, and χορτο-βολών, ὦνος, ὁ, (βάλλω) a place for throwing grass or hay into, a hay-loft, barn, Gloss.

χορτο-κοπεῖον and -κόπιον, τό, a place where grass is cut for hay, a hayfield, Diosc. 2. 177., 3. 21; cf. Lob. Phryn. 310.

χορτο-κόπος, ὄν, cutting grass, Gloss.

χορτολογέω, to collect grass, forage, App. Hisp. 65.

χορτολογία, ἡ, a collecting of fodder, foraging, Polyb. 18. 5. 1., 22. 22, 12.

χορτο-λόγος, ὄν, collecting fodder, οἱ χ. foragers, Strab. 708.

χορτο-μάνεω, to run wildly to grass, grow rank, LXX (Prov. 24. 31), Eccl. cf. ὑλομανέω.

χορτό-πλινθον, τό, and -πλινθος, ἡ, a square of turf, a sod, Gloss.

χορτος, ὁ, properly, an inclosed place (v. sub fin.), but seemingly always with collat. notion of a feeding-place: in ll. a straw-yard, farmyard, that part of the αὐλή in which the cattle were kept, αὐλῆς ἐν χορτῶ II. 774; αὐλῆς ἐν χορτοῖς 24. 640:—then, 2. generally, any feeding-ground, often in pl., χορτοὶ λέοντος Pind. O. 13. 62 (v. βοτάνη); χορτοὶ εὐδενδροῖ Eur. I. T. 134; χορτος οὐρανοῦ the expanse of heaven, Poëta ap. Hesych.; cf. δύσχορτος, σύγχορτος.—The word soon passed from this orig. sense into that of

II. food, fodder, provender, esp. for cattle, grass, Hes. Op. 608, Hdt. 5. 16, Eur. Rhes. 771, I Ep. Cor. 3. 12; the proper phrase for hay being χορτος κοῦφος Xen. An. 1. 5, 10;—θηρῶν ὑρείων χορτον, οὐχ ἵππων λέγεις Eur. Alc. 495, cf. Hdt. 5. 16; χορτος ἐβλάστησεν, ἐξηράνθη Ev. Matth. 13. 26; ἄνθος χορτου Ep. Jacob. 1. 10, I Petr. 1. 24; opp. to σίτος (food for man), Hdt. 9. 41, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 12:—χορτον ἔχει ἐπὶ τοῦ κέρατος as translation of the Lat. proverb, foenum habet in cornu, of a mad ox, Plut. Crass. 7.

2. Poets use it for food generally, δούλιος χορτος Hippon. 26 (20). 6; cf. Eur. Cycl. 507, Anth. P. App. 47; and χορτάζω is often in Com. Poets used of men. (Cf. Lat. hort-us, cohors (cohort-is); Goth. gard-s, O. Norse gard-r, A. S. geard, Engl. gard-en, garth, yard; Slav. grad-u; etc.)

χορτό-στρωμα, τό, litter of grass or hay, Gloss.; -στρωτος, ὄν, lb.

χορτο-τομία, ἡ, a cutting of grass for hay, Gloss.

χορτοφάγος [ἄ], ον, *eating grass*, E. M. 215. 57: -φαγέω, *to eat grass*, Bardesan. ap. Eus. P. E. 273 C.

χορτοφόρος, ον, *carrying grass*, Strab. 705; χ. ἄμαφα Polyæn. 3. 15. χαρτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *herbaceous, vegetable*, τραφή LXX (2 Macc. 5. 27). χαρ-φιδέω, (φιδή) *to sing in or to a chorus*, Dio C. 61. 19.

χαρ-φιδία, ἡ, *a charal song*, opp. to μονοφιδία, Plat. Legg. 764 E.

χορωνός, δ, for κορώνη (6), *a crown*, Simon. 167, cf. Ath. 6So D; as in Lat. *ehorona* for *corona*, Cic. Orator 48, Quintil. 1. 5, 20.

χορ-ωφελήτης, ου, δ, *helping or cheering the chorus*, κρότος χ. Ar. Lys. 1319 (as Hermi. for -ωφελήτης).

χοῦς (A), ὁ, also ἡ Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 13, Nic. Th. 103:—Lat. *congius*, a liquid measure (from χέω)=12 κοτύλαι or 5.76 pints.—The Att. decl. is χοῦς Anaxandr. Incert. 20, Alex. Ἀπεργ. 1. 19, Menand. Ἦρ. 6; gen. χοός C. I. 123. 56, Ar. Thesm. 347, and restored by Dind. in Pax 537; dat. χαί Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. c., Dem. 1459. fin., C. I. 5774. 103; acc. χόα [ἄ as in φανέα, βασιλέα] Ar. Eq. 355, (elsewhere always at the end of a verse, Ib. 95, 113, Elmsl. Ach. 1013=1000, Eubul. Πάμφ. 1, etc.); pl. nom. χόες Plat. Theaet. 173 D; gen. χούων, dat. χουσί (v. infr. II); acc. χόας Ar. Ach. 1000, 1076, al.—But a nom. χαεύς is given by the MSS. in Hipp. 1212 C; and corresponding forms χόεως χούως, χουί, χόεα χούα; χούεις, χόεων χούων, χουίσι, χόεας χούας are found in Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 10, 12, H. A. 9. 40, 55, etc., v. infr. II, and cf. Lob. Paral. p. 234. A contr. nom. pl. χούς in Anth. P. 5. 183; an acc. sing. χούν in Diosc. 1. 15 and 79, Ael., etc.; acc. pl. χούς Epigr. Gr. 157.—Proverb. of attempts to measure the immeasurable, οἱ τῆς θαλάττης λεγόμενοι χόες Plat. Theaet. 173 D; ὡσπερ αὖτε τις ἐξαριθμείσθαι βούλοιοτο τοὺς χ. τῆς θαλάσσης Aristid. 1. 18.

II. Χόες, αἱ, *the Pitcher-feast*, a name given to the second day of the Anthesteria at Athens, gen. Χούων Eubulid. Κωμαστ. 1; dat. τοῖς Χουσί Ar. Ach. 1211; acc. τοὺς Χούας as required by the metre, Ib. 961; τοὺς Χόας ἄγειν Dem. 999. 9; —αἱ Κοῖκαί seems to be used in the same sense, Epigr. Gr. 157.

χοῦς (B), ὁ, also ἡ Strab. 458, 579, 740: (χέω):—*earth thrown down or heaped up, earth, soil*, like χῶμα, ὁ χοῦς δ' ἐξορυχθεῖς Hdt. 2. 150; τὸν αἰεὶ ἐξορυσσόμενον χοῦν Id. 7. 23, cf. 1. 185., 8. 28; and the same acc. occurs in Pherecr. Μύρμ. 6, Thuc. 2. 76., 4. 90, etc.:—a gen. χοῦ in Agr. An. 2. 27, 4, (uncontr. χόου in C. I. 1838); also a gen. χόος, dat. χοί (arising from confusion with χοῦς A) in Nonn. Io. 9. 34, Hesych. 2. = *κοινοτρόπος, dust*, Ev. Marc. 6. 11. 3. χοῦς θανάτου *the grave*, LXX (Ps. 21. 15); cf. Hesych., Suid. 4. δ τῆς σαρκὸς χ. *the earthly covering of the flesh*, Theophan. Contin. 320. 15.

χοῦτω, crasis for καὶ οὔτω, Theocr. 2. 94.

χόω, inf. χούω, part. χούων, impf. ἔχουν, Hdt., Thuc., etc. (v. infr., and v. διαχόω); χώννυμι, -ύω (qq. v.) are later forms:—fut. χώσω Soph. Ant. 81, etc.:—aor. ἔχωσα (κατ-), Hdt., etc.:—pf. κέχωκα (ἀνα-) Dem. 1279. 20:—Med., aor. χωσάμενος Or. Sib. 5. 320:—Pass., fut. χωσθήσομαι Eur. I. A. 1443, Polyb.:—aor. ἔχωσθην, v. infr.:—pf. κέχωσμαι Plat. Com. Incert. 1, Xen., (ἐκ-, συγ-) Hdt.—Verb. Adj. χωστός, q. v. *To throw or heap up, of earth, χοῦσι χῶμα μέγα Hdt. 4. 71; χῶματα χοῦν Id. 2. 137, Plat. Legg. 958 E; χῶματα χῶν πρὸς τὰ τεῖχεα throwing up banks against .., Hdt. 1. 162; χῶμα ἔχουν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 2. 75; νῆσον χώσας σποδῶ to form an island with heaped up ashes, Hdt. 2. 140; esp. of a sepulchral mound, χῶσαι τάφον Id. 9. 85, Soph. Ant. 81; τύμβον Ib. 1204, Eur. I. T. 702, I. A. 1443, μνήμα Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 11; σῆμα Epigr. Gr. 248. 7; πολυάνδρια (II. 2), Plut. Eum. 9.*

2. *to block up by throwing earth in, χ. τοὺς λιμένας Dem. 795. 14, Aeschin. 69. 7; χ. φορμοῖς τὰς τάφους Polyb. 1. 19, 13:—Pass. to be filled with earth, esp. of bays in the sea, to be silled up, πορθοῦ χωσθέντος Emped. 359; τί μιν (sc. τὰν κόλπον) κωλύει .. χωσθῆναι; Hdt. 2. 11; but of cities, to be raised on mounds or moles, Ib. 137; cf. ἐκχώννυμι.* 3. more rarely, *to cover with earth, to bury, χῶσαι τινα τάφω Eur. Or. 1585, cf. Plat. Legg. 947 D, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 497 a. 5, and v. καταχώννυμι:—Pass., ἔχωννύμεθα we were covered with a heap of earth, i. e. had a sepulchral mound raised over us, Anth. P. 7. 136, 137.*

χάωδης, ες, (χοῦς, εἶδος) *earthy*, Eust. Opusc. 195. 3.

χραίνω, fut. χραίνω, = χράω (A), *to touch slightly*, δλιγάκις ἄστνυ κάγορᾶς χραίνων κύκλον, i. e. keeping aloof from it, Pors. Orest. 909; so, χρ. οὐραίοισιν εὐδῖαν ἄλός, of fishes, Achae. ap. Ath. 277 B:—hence, *to smear, paint, χρ. ἡ ἀποχραίνειν Plat. Legg. 769 A, v. Ruhnk. Tim., Poll. 7. 129, Max. Tyr. 40. 2: to besmear, anoint, τινί Nic. Al. 246:—Pass., χραινομένην μέλιτι Anth. P. 7. 622.* 2. *to stain, spot, defile, πεδία δ' ἀργηστής ἀφρὸς χραίνει σταλαγμοῖς Aesch. Theb. 61, cf. Ib. 342, Fr. 340; μιάσματι μυχὸν ἔχρανας Id. Eum. 170;—esp. of moral pollution, λέχη δὲ τοῦ θανόντος ἐν χεροῖν ἐμαῖν χραίνω Soph. O. T. 822, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1266, Hec. 366; ὄμμα χρ. θανασίμοισιν ἐκπνοαῖς Id. Hipp. 1438; also of words, θεῶν ὀνόματα μὴ χραίνειν βραδῖως Plat. Legg. 917 B:—Med., χεῖρα χραίνεισθαι φόνω Soph. Aj. 43:—Pass., αἱμάτων μιάσμασι χρανθεῖσα Aesch. Supp. 266, cf. Soph. O. C. 368.*

χραισμέω, Ep. Verb. of which the pres. occurs only in Nic. Th. 914: fut. 3 sing. χραισμήσει Il. 20. 296, Ep. inf. -ησέμεν 21. 316:—aor. 1 Ep. 3 sing. χραισμησε, inf. χραισμησαι, often in Il.:—used by Hom. most freq. in Ep. aor. 2 χραίσμε, yet only in Il., and (except in Il. 14. 66) always without augm., subj. χραίσμη and χραίσμησι, χραίσμωσι, inf. χραισμεῖν. Properly, *to ward off something destructive from one*, like δρκεῶ, Lat. *defendere*, c. acc. rei et dat. pers., αὐ κορώνη οἱ ὄλεθρον χραίσμε σιδηρεῖη Il. 7. 144; οὐδέ τί οἱ χραισμήσει λυγρὸν ἄλεθρον 20. 296; τῶν αὐτῶν δύνατο χραισμησαι ὄλεθρον Τρώων II. 120; in Il. 1. 566, μὴ νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμωσιν .. ἄσσαν ἰόνθ', με is to be supplied, *keep [me] off from you.* 2. more freq. c. dat. pers. only, *to defend any one, help, aid, succour, avail him*, (though the notion of warding off injury is

always implied), very often in Il., as 1. 28., 5. 53; also c. neut. Adj., χραισμεῖν τι *to assist, avail at all*, 1. 242., 21. 193, al.; also absol., 14. 66., 15. 652.—Hom. uses χραισμεῖν only with negatives; for in Il. 21. 193, εἰ δύναται τι χραισμεῖν is ironical for οὐτι χρ. δύναται. In positive clauses first in Ap. Rh. 2. 249, etc.; he also has the imperat. χραίσμετε 2. 218.—The word is not found in Od., or in Hes. (The aor. 2, χραισμεῖν, ἔχραισμον, must be taken as the form nearest the Root, to which a fut. and aor. I were added by analogy.—The affinity with χρήσιμος (from χράω C) is clear, v. Butt. Lexil. s. v. Said by Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 218, to belong to the dialect of the Clitorians in Arcadia.)

χραίσμη, ἡ, *help, succour*, Nic. Th. 584; in pl., Ib. 852.

χραισμηεῖς, εσσα, εν, *helping, serviceable*, Nic. Th. 576.

χραισμήιον, τό, *a means of help, remedy*, Marc. Sid. 42, Anth. P. 1. 32, 1:—also -μημα, τό, Nonn. D. 33. 369;—and -μησις, ἡ, Nic. Th. 926, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 903 a. 2.

χραισμήτωρ, οπας, δ, *a defender, helper*, Nonn. Io. 3. 81.

χραντός, ἡ, ἄν, verb. Adj. of χραίνω, *stained, defiled*, Gloss.

χράομαι, v. sub χράω C.

χραῦσις, εως, ἡ, *an anchor with one hook*, Hesych.

χράω (A) or χραύω (i. e. χράφω), fut. χραύσω:—*to scrape, graze, wound slightly, ὄν βὰ τε παιμῆν .. χραύση Il. 5. 137; ἵνα χραύσαντα δαίξῃ Q. Sm. 11. 76; cf. ἐγχαύω, ἐπιχράω A.* (From a Root akin to that of χρίω, and perh. to χραίνω: hence χράς, χροιά (in Hom. *skin, skin-colour*), regarded as something on the surface, which can be scraped off.)

χράω (B), a word used in Hom. only in impf., c. dat. pers. *to fall upon, attack, assail, στυγερός δὲ οἱ ἔχραε δαίμων Od. 5. 396; τίς τοι κακὸς ἔχραε δαίμων; 10. 64; so, πόνος ὀππόσος ἡμῖν .. ἔχραε Anth. P. 5. 297; cf. ἐπιχράω B.* II. c. acc. rei, *to inflict upon a person, κακὸν δὲ οἱ ἔχραε κοῖτον Nic. Th. 315.* III. c. inf. *to be bent on doing, to be eager to do, τίπτε σὸς υἱὸς ἐμὸν βόον ἔχραε κήδειν; why was he so eager to vex my stream? Il. 21. 369; μνηστήρες .. αἱ τὸδε δῶμα ἐχράετ' ἐσθίμεν καὶ πινέμεν ye suitors .., who were so eager to .., Od. 21. 69.*

2. to this must also be referred the forms χρής, χρή, formed like λῆς, λῆ from λάω, διψῆς, -ῆ, πεινῆς, -ῆ from διψάω, πεινάω, and expl. (by Hesych. and Schol. Soph. Ant. 887) by θέλεις χρήσεις, θέλει χρήσει:—these forms have been restored by Dind. and other Edd. in several passages for χρή, εἴτε χρή θανεῖν whether she desires to die, Soph. Ant. 887; σοὶ δὲ δρᾶν ἐξεσθ' ἂ χρής Id. Aj. 1373; εἴτε χρής (sc. κηρύσσειν με) Id. El. 606; πρὸς ταῦθ' ἂ τι χρή καὶ παλαμάσθω Eur. Fr. 910; πάρα δ' ἄλλ' ἂ τι χρής Cratin. Νόμ. 2; so, οὐ χρήσθα (sc. φωνεῖν); Ar. Ach. 778. (χρής, χρή must be of kin to χρήξω, and therefore perh. to χράω (C), χράομαι.)

χράω (C). The Radical sense of this word is *to furnish what is needful*: and the connexion of the different senses may be seen by looking to the head of each principal division. (From this Root come χρηστός, χρημα, χρή, χρεών, χρέος and χρεῖος, χρέω and χρεῖω, χρεία; cf. χράω (B).) A. FORMS: Att. contr. χρής, χρή (cf. χράω (B) III. 2), Ion. χράς, χρά, inf. χράω (cf. σμάω); Ion. part. χρεών, χρεούσα h. Hom. Ap. 253, Hdt. 7. 111, Ep. χρεῖων Od. 8. 79, h. Ap. 396:—impf. ἔχραον Pind. O. 7. 170, Ap. Rh. 2. 454; 3 sing. ἔχρη Tyrtae. 2. 4, Hermesian. 5. 89, (ἐξ-) Soph. O. C. 87, ἔχρα Luc. Alex. 22:—fut. χρήσω Hdt. 1. 19, Aesch. Ag. 1083:—aor. ἔχρησα Id. 4. 156, Att.:—Pass., aor. ἐχρήσθην Hdt., Att.:—pf. κέχρησμαι (v. l. κέχρημαι) Hdt. 4. 164., 7. 141: pl. q. v. κέχρηστο (v. l. ἐκέχρηστο) 2. 147, 151., 3. 64, etc.:—Med., Ion. χρέομαι Hdt.; inf. χρέεσθαι 1. 157, but χράσθαι 1. 172; part. χρεόμενος or χρεάμενος 4. 151; impf. 3 pl. ἔχρεοντο or -έοντο 4. 157., 5. 82:—fut. χρήσομαι Od. 10. 492, etc.

I. Act. of the gods and their oracles, *to furnish the needful answer, to declare, pronounce, proclaim, absol., χρεῖων μυσθῆσατο Φοῖβος 8. 79; χρεῖων ἐκ δάφνης γυάλων ὑπὸ Παρηγοῖο h. Ap. 396; c. acc. rei, χρήσω βουλήν Διὸς ἀνθρώποισι Ib. 132, cf. Theogn. 807, Pind. O. 7. 170; ἡ Πυθίη οἱ χρά τὰδε Hdt. 1. 55, cf. 4. 155; χρήσεν αἰκιστήρα Βάττον proclaimed him the coloniser, Pind. P. 4. 10:—also in Trag., ὁ χρήσας Aesch. Eum. 798; χρήσειν εἰκεν ἀμφὶ τῶν αὐτῆς κακῶν Id. Ag. 1083; χρή μοι τοιαῦθ' ὁ Φοῖβος Soph. El. 35; σοὶ δ' οὐκ ἔχρησεν οὐδέν Eur. Hec. 1268; c. acc. cogn., χ. χρησμένον Id. Phoen. 409; ὑμνωδῖαν Id. Ion 681; but the acc. also expresses the matter of the response, χ. φόνον Id. El. 1267; c. inf. *to warn or direct by oracle, ἔχρησας ὥστε τὸν ξένον μητροκτανεῖν Aesch. Eum. 202; and without ὥστε, Ib. 203; χρήσαντ' ἐμοὶ .. ἐκτὸς αἰτίας κακῆς εἶναι that I should be .., Id. Cho. 1030, cf. Ar. Vesp. 159:—rare in Att. Prose, τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα ταύτην τὴν γῆν αἰκεῖν χρήσαι τινί Thuc. 2. 102; τοῦ θεοῦ χρήσαντος Id. 5. 32, cf. Lycurg. 160. 14.* II. Pass. *to be declared, proclaimed by an oracle, τίς αὖν ἐχρήσθη; Eur. Ion 792; mostly of the oracle delivered, τὰ ἐκ Δελφῶν οὕτω αὐτῶ ἐχρήσθη Hdt. 1. 49; τὰ χρηστήρια ταῦτά σφι ἐχρήσθη Id. 9. 94; ἠπίως χρησθῆναι 7. 143; τὸ χρησθέν the response, Id. 1. 63., 7. 175; ἐν Πυθῶνι χρησθέν παλαίφατον Pind. O. 2. 72; πείθου τὰ χρησθέντ' Soph. O. T. 604; χρησθέν αὐτῶ ἐν Νεμέῳ τοῦτα παθεῖν since it was foretold him by an oracle that .., Thuc. 3. 96; ἂ τοῦδ' ἐχρήσθη σώματος which were declared about it, Soph. O. C. 355; θάνατος, κακὸν κεχρημένον Hdt. 4. 164., 7. 141: impers., c. inf., καὶ σφι ἐχρήσθη ἀνέμοισι εὐχεσθαι Id. 7. 175; c. acc. et inf., ἐκέχρηστό σφι .. τοῦτον βασιλεύσειν Id. 2. 147.* III. Med., of the person to whom the response is given, *to consult a god or oracle, c. dat. to inquire of a god or oracle, consult him or it, ψυχῆ χρησόμενος Θεβαίου Τειρεσίας Od. 10. 492, 565; χρ. θεῶ, μαντήν, χρηστηρίω, Lat. uti oracula, Hdt. 1. 47, 53, 157, Aeschin. 71. 10, etc.; χρήσθαι μαντήσι Μούσαις Ar. Av. 724, cf. Plat. Legg. 686 A; ὅσοι μαντικὴν νομίζοντες οἰωνοῖς χρώνται Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 3; χρ. χρηστηρίω εἰ .., to inquire at the**

oracle whether . . . Hdt. 3. 57: (from these examples we see how it glides into the general sense to make use of an oracle, and, thence, into phrases like τοῖς πατρίοισι μῦθον χρᾶσθαι θεοῖς to adhere to, serve their country's gods only, Id. 1. 172, cf. Plut. 2. 420 A):—absol., ὑπέρβη λάϊνον οὐδὲν χρῆσόμενος Od. 8. 81, cf. h. Apoll. 252, 292; ἀπέστειλε ἄλλους χρῆσομένους Hdt. 1. 46; οἱ χρώμενοι the consultants, Eur. Phoen. 957; χρωμένω ἐν Δελφοῖς Thuc. 1. 126;—also, χρ. περί τινος, χρ. περί τοῦ πολέμου Hdt. 7. 220, cf. 1. 85., 4. 150, 155, al.: so prob.,

2. of applicants seeking something of the great king, ἐσίναι παρὰ βασιλέα μηδένα, δι' ἀγγέλων δὲ πάντα χρέεσθαι (which others interpret, that he should transact all business), Id. 1. 99, ubi v. Bähr.

3. in pf. pass., κεχρημένος one who has received an oracular response, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 12; c. inf., σωφροεῖν κεχρημένοι being divinely warned to be temperate, Aesch. Pers. 829 (Herm. however takes it = χρήζοντες, quorum interest sapere illum, v. infr. c. vi):—and so,

4. for Soph. Ant. 24, v. χρηζῶ II.—Hom. has the word in this sense only in Od.: the Act. only in pres. part. χρέων or χρέων, and fut. χρήσω: the Med. only in part. fut. χρῆσόμενος. (Hence come the words χρῆσμός, χρήστης, χρηστήρ, with their derivs.)

B. to furnish with a thing, in which sense κίχρημι was the pres. in use, Dem. 1250. 11, Plut. Pomp. 29: cf. κίχρᾶω:—fut. χρήσω Hdt. 3. 58:—aor. ἐχρησα Ibid., 6. 89, Ar. Ran. 1159, Thesm. 219, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 18, Lys. 154. 9, etc.:—pf. κέχρηκα Menand. Tit. 1, Incert. 41, Polyb.: plqpf. κεχρήκει App. Civ. 2. 29:—Pass., pf. κέχρημαι (δια-) Dem. 817. 2, v. infr. II. 1. c:—Med., pres. in use κίχρᾶμαι Plut. 2. 534 B, inf. κίχρασθαι Theophr. Char. 17; and impf. ἐκίχραμην Anth. P. 9. 584:—aor. ἐχρησάμην, imper. χρήσαι Eur. El. 190, etc.

To furnish the use of a thing, i. e. to lend, usu. in a friendly way, δανείζω being the word applied to usurers, χρ. τινί τι, v. ll. cc.; οὐ δεδωκώς, ἀλλὰ χρήσας Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 7; χρήσασα ταῖς βασιλικαῖς ὑπηρεσίαις ἑαυτήν Plut. Ponip. 24; χρ. τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σχολὴν τινι Id. Philop. 13:—Med. to have furnished one, procure the use of, borrow, τι Eur. El. 170; τινί τι Plat. Com. Incert. 38; absol., χρῆσαμένη γὰρ ὕφην καὶ οὐκ ἔχω ἀνταποδοῦναι Batr. 187; πόδας χρήσας, ὄμματα χρῆσάμενος having lent feet and borrowed eyes, of a blind man carrying a lame one, Anth. P. 9. 13, cf. Plat. Demod. 384 B, C.

II. = χρηματίζω III, τοῦ χρέοντος γραμματέως C. 1. 2562. 18.

C. Dep. χράσμαι, Att. χρώμαι, χρή, χρήται, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 369 A, Aesch. Ag. 953, etc., χρήσθε, χρώνται Plat. Lach. 194 C, Thuc. 1. 70, etc.; Ion. χράται Hdt. 1. 132, al., or χρέεται 1. 58., 4. 50, χρέονται 1. 34., 4. 108 (v. l. χρέωνται): imper., Att. χρώ Ar. Thesm. 213, Ion. χρέω or χρέο Hdt. 1. 155, and often in Hipp.; 3 pl. χρήσθων Ar. Nub. 439, Thuc. 5. 18: inf. Att. χρήσθαι Ar. Av. 1040, etc., Ion. χράσθαι Hdt. 2. 15., 3. 20, al., but χρέεσθαι 1. 21, 187: part. Att. χρώμενος, Ion. χρέόμενος or χρέώμενος Hdt., χρέώμενος (as a dactyl) II. 23. 834:—impf. Att. ἐχρήτο, ἐχρώντο Plat. Prot. 315 D, Rep. 406 A; Ion. ἐχράτο, ἐχρέοντο (or -έωντο) Hdt. 3. 3, 57, etc.:—fut. χρήσομαι Soph. Pb. 1133, etc.; also κεχρήσομαι Theocr. 16. 73:—aor. ἐχρησάμην Soph. O. T. 117, Thuc. 5. 7, etc.:—pf. κέχρημαι, v. infr. vi:—the aor. ἐχρήσθη is used in pass. sense, v. infr. vii. From the sense of consulting or using an oracle (v. χρᾶω (C) A. III) comes the common sense to use, Lat. uti:—Hom. has the pres. only once, and then absol. in Ion. part., ἔξει μιν καὶ πέντε περιπλομένους ἐνιαυτοὺς χρέώμενος II. 23. 834:—later, esp. in Att., mostly c. dat., χρήσθαι ἀργυρίῳ to have money to use for a purpose, use it thereon, Plat. Rep. 333 B; χρ. ἱματίῳ to be provided with, wear a garment; χρ. ἵππῳ to ride, manage it, Xen. Symp. 2, 10; χρ. ἰχθύσι to eat, live on them, Plut. 2. 688 F; χρ. ναυτιλίῃσι, θαλάσῃ Hdt. 2. 43, Thuc. 1. 3; χρήσθαι πόλει to take a part in politics, Eur. Ion 602; so, ἀχλω χρ. Isocr. 98 C; ἐχρήτο τῇ τραπέζῃ τοῦ πατρός he had dealings with my father's bank, Dem. 1236. 13;—and, generally, of all means used towards an end:—cf. νομίξω I. 3.

II. then, like Lat. uti, to bring into action some feeling, faculty, passion, state of mind, and the like, to exercise, indulge, in Hom. only in Od., and in the one phrase φρεσὶ γὰρ κέχρητ' ἀγαθῆσιν Od. 3. 266., 14. 421., 16. 398; ὀργῇ or θυμῷ χρήσθαι to indulge one's anger, give vent to it, Hdt. 1. 137, 155; ἀληθείᾳ λόγῳ or ἀληθείᾳ χρ. to speak the truth, Id. 1. 14, 116., 7. 101, etc.; βοῇ or κραυγῇ χρ. to set up a cry, Id. 4. 134; χρ. ἀγνωμοσύνη 5. 83; χερί 3. 78, Soph. Aj. 115; ἀνοίᾳ Antipho 122. 32; ῥώμῃ χειρῶν Id. 127. 25; οὐ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ ἀμαρτίᾳ, ἀλλὰ τῇ τοῦ ποτάξαντος lb. 35; ἀμαθίᾳ Thuc. 1. 68; ἐπιθυμίαις Id. 6. 15; ἀμαρτήμασιν Isocr. 180 C.

b. of external things, to experience, suffer, be subject to, νιφετῷ Hdt. 4. 50; χρ. γαληνείᾳ to have fair weather, Eur. I. A. 546; χρ. χειμῶνι Antipho 131. 42, Dem. 293. 3; ὁμολογίᾳ χρ. to come to an agreement, Hdt. 1. 150., 4. 118; ζυγῷ χρ. δουλίῳ to become a slave, Aesch. Ag. 953; χρ. εὐμαρείᾳ to be at ease, Soph. Tr. 192; (but to ease oneself, Hdt. 2. 35); συμφορῇ, συντυχίῃ, εὐτυχίῃ χρ. Lat. uti fortuna mala, prospera, Hdt. 5. 41, etc.; τύχῃ Eur. Heracl. 714, Andoc. 16. 3; χρ. τέχνην τινί to carry on, follow a trade, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1, Oec. 4. 4; ὅστις ἐμπύρω χρήται τέχνην Eur. Phoen. 954; χρ. τοῖς πράγμασι to administer them, Isocr. 126 B; νόμοις χρ. to live under laws, Eur. Hipp. 98; χρ. ἀνομίᾳ Xen., etc. c. in many similar cases, χρήσθαι merely paraphrases the Verb cognate to its dat., μόρῳ χρ. i. e. to die, Hdt. 1. 117; θείῃ πομπῇ χρέωμενος, Lat. divinitus missus, Id. 1. 62; ὠνῇ καὶ πράσει χρ. = ὠνεῖσθαι καὶ πωράσκειν, to buy and sell, Id. 1. 153; χρ. βασάνῳ = βασανίζεσθαι, Antipho 112. 23; πολλῇ νίκη χρ. = παρὰ πολὺ νικᾶν, Andoc. 33. 15, cf. 9. 30; χρ. δρασμῷ = διδράσκειν, Aeschin. 56. 39; χρ. φωνῇ = φωνεῖν, διαβολῇ χρ. = διαβάλλεσθαι etc., cf. Stallb. Plat. Apol. 18 D; so Hyperid. uses τοιοῦτῳ πράγματι οὐ κέχρησαι you have adopted no such mode, did no such thing, Euxen. 26; κέχρησαι ἀγῶνι Ibid.; ἄλλον τρόπον κέχρημαι τῇ πολιτείᾳ = πεπολίτευμαι, lb. 38. d.

the part. χρώμενος may sometimes be translated with (like ἔχων, φέρων, λαβών), as, βία χρώμενος εἰσῆλθε he entered with violence. e. κτάσθαι and χρῆσθαι are very often used convertibly; yet in the former the proper notion is that of possession, in the latter that of actual use presupposing the former, as ὁ τὴν ἰατρικὴν κεκτημένος a skilful physician, ὁ τῇ ἰατρικῇ χρώμενος a medical practitioner, Schäf. Mel. p. 18.

2. c. dupl. dat. to use a thing as so and so, χρ. τῷ σίτῳ ὄψῳ ἢ τῷ ὄψῳ σίτῳ Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 4.

3. χρῆσθαι τινι εἰς τι to use for an end or purpose, Hdt. 1. 34, Xen., etc.; πρὸς τι Id. Oec. 11, 13; ἐπί τι Id. Mem. 1. 2, 9; ἀμφί or περί τι Id. Oec. 9, 6, An. 3. 5, 10;—also with neut. Adj. as Adv., χρ. τινί τι Hdt. 1. 210., 2. 95 (where τοῦτο, τάδε = οὕτως, ὧδε); ἐλάχιστα λογισμῷ, πλείστα ἀρετῇ χρ. Thuc. 2. 11., 5. 105; so, τί χρήσομαι τούτῳ; what use shall I make of him? Ar. Ach. 935, Xen. An. 1. 3, 18; ἠπορούμην ὅ τι χρῆσαιμην τῇ τούτου παρανομίᾳ Lys. 97. 17; χρ. τινι ὅ τι βούλεται τις to make what use one likes of him, Hdt. 1. 210, cf. Ar. Nub. 438; so, ἀπορέων ὅ τι χρήσεται not knowing what to make of it, Hdt. 7. 213; ἠπόρει ὅ τι χρήσαιτο Plat. Prot. 321 C; οὐκ ἂν ἔχοις ὅ τι χρῆσασαυτῷ Id. Crito 45 B; οὐκ ἔχω ὅ τι χρήσομαι τῷ ἀργυρίῳ, Lat. non habeo quid ei faciam, Hemst. Call. Dian. 69; so the phrases τί οὖν χρῆσάμεθα; Plat. Lys. 213 C; χρῆσθαι τοῦθ' ὅ τι ἂν βούληται Isocr. 254 E; Θηβαίους ἔχοντες . . τί χρήσεσθε Dem. 108. 15, are elliptical idioms:—c. dat. et acc. cogn., χρωμένους τῷ κτείναντι χρέϊαν ἦν ἂν ἐθέλωσι Plat. Legg. 868 B, cf. 785 B, Clit. 407 E.

III. of persons, χρῆσθαι τινι, with an Adv. of manner, to treat him so and so, χρῆσθαι τινι ὡς ἀνδρὶ ψεύστῃ Hdt. 7. 209; χρῆσθαι τινι ὡς φίλῳ, ὡς πολεμίῳ to treat one as a friend or enemy, regard him as such, Thuc. 1. 53, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 8., 3. 1, 6; so, φιλικῶς χρῆσθαι τινι Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 12; ὑβριστικῶς χρ. τινι Dem. 1286. 23; (whereas χρῆσθαι τινι φίλῳ or πολεμίῳ is to know a person to be a friend or enemy, have him for a friend or enemy, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 4; so, χρῆσθαι τοῖς θεοῖς (sc. ὡς φίλοις) to have the gods for friends, Valck. Hipp. 996);—but ὡς is often omitted without altering the sense, εἰμοιγε χρώμενος διδασκάλῳ Aesch. Pr. 322; ἐμοὶ χρῆσθαι κριτῇ Eur. Alc. 801; οὐ σφόδρα ἐχρώμην Αὐκίῳ φίλῳ Antipho 136. 42, Stallb. Prot. 315 D, 316 E; χρ. ἐχθροῖς Andoc. 29. 10; ἀσθενέσι χρ. πολεμίοις Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 4: then

b. χρῆσθαι τινι (without φίλῳ) like Lat. uti for uti familiariter, to be intimate with a man, Xen. Hier. 5, 2, Mem. 4. 8, 11, Isocr. 125 A; χρῆσθαι καὶ συνείναι τινι Andoc. 7. 32; generally, to deal with, make use of, employ, χρ. τάνδρῳ τοῖς τ' ἐμοῖς λόγοις Soph. Tr. 60: so, χρ. Πλάτωνι, Ξενοφῶντι to use, study their writings, Plut. 2. 79 D:—absol., οἱ χρώμενοι friends, Xen. Ages. 11, 13, Mem. 2. 6, 5.

2. esp. of sexual intercourse, χρῆσθαι γυναικί Hdt. 2. 181, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 29., 2. 1, 30, Isac. 39. 5, Dem. 1367. 20.

3. χρῆσθαι ἑαυτῷ to make use of oneself or one's powers, Stallb. Plat. Crito 45 B; with a part., οὐδ' ὑγιαίνοντι χρώμενος ἑαυτῷ, not = οὐδ' ὑγιαίνων, but implying that one has work to be done without health to do it, Plut. Nic. 17; αὐτῷ νήφοντι χρ. Id. Eum. 17; so with an Adv., χρ. ἑαυτῷ ἀφειδῶς πρὸς τι Id. Alex. 45:—also, παρέχειν ἑαυτόν τινι χρῆσθαι to place oneself at the disposal of another, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 13., 8. 1, 5.

IV. absol., or with an Adv., οὕτω χρώνται οἱ Πέρσαι so the Persians are wont to do, such is their custom, lb. 4. 3, 23, cf. Mem. 4. 6, 11.

V. c. acc. rei, Pseudo-Arist. Oec. 2, 22, and late:—for Hdt. 1. 99, v. supr. A. III. 2; in Xen. Ages. 11, 11, the dat. is now read.

VI. the pf. κέχρημαι (with pres. sense), to be in need or want of, to yearn after, εὐνῆς . . κεχρημένοι II. 19. 262; νόστου κεχρημένον ἠδὲ γυναικός Od. 1. 13; κομιδῆς κεχρημένοι ἄνδρες Id. 124, etc.; which sense, though mostly Ep., is sometimes found in Att. Poets, τοῦ κεχρημένοι; Soph. Ph. 1264, cf. Eur. I. A. 382; βοῶς κεχρημένοι Eur. Cycl. 98; οὐ πόνων κεχρημέθα Med. 334, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 801; so, τίνος κέχρησθε, γυναῖκες; in Theocr. 26. 18; and the fut. pass., ὅς ἐμοῦ κεχρήσεται δαίδω Id. 16. 73; so some take σωφροεῖν κεχρημένοι Aesch. Pers. 829, v. supr. A. III. 3:—in this sense it is almost always the part. that is used, which when absol. takes an adj. sense, lacking, needy, in need, poor, Od. 14. 155., 17. 347, Hes. Op. 315, 498, Eur. Supp. 327, Plat. Legg. 717 C:—in Nic. ap. Ath. 133 E, we have an act. form κεχρηόσι δαίτης.

2. but the pf. appears as a strengthd. pres., to have in use, and so to have, possess, φρεσὶ γὰρ κέχρητ' ἀγαθῆσι Od. 3. 266, cf. Plat. Meno 72 A; also in the usual sense of the med., συμφορῇ κεχρημένος Hdt. 1. 42, Eur. Med. 347.

VII. the aor. pass. χρησθήναι, to be used, occurs twice, αἱ δὲ (sc. αἱ νέες) οὐκ ἐχρήσθησαν Hdt. 7. 144; ἕως ἂν χρῆσθῇ so long as it be in use, Dem. 520. 1; Hesych. also gives χρῆσθήσεται χρησιμῆσαι:—v. supr. A. II.

D. for χρή, v. sub voc.

χρέα, v. s. χρέος.

χρε-ἀγωγός, ὄν, carrying a debtor to prison, Hesych.

χρε-άρπαξ, ἄγος, ἄ, one who grasps at money, Manetho 4. 330.

χρέεσθαι, v. sub χρᾶω (C). A. init.

χρεία, Ion. χρεῖη, ἦ; (χράομαι, χρέος):—use, Lat. usus; and that, 1. as a property, use, advantage, service, χρεῖης εἴνεκα μηδεμῆς Theogn. 62; τῆς χρείας τοῦ παιδὸς δποστερηθῆναι Antipho 122. 44; ἢ χρ. τῆς ῥητορικῆς Plat. Gorg. 480 A; πωλοῦντες τὴν τῆς ἰσχύος χρεῖαν Id. Rep. 371 E; χρεῖαν ἔχειν τινί to be of service to one, Id. Symp. 204 C; τὰ οὐδὲν εἰς χρεῖαν things of no use or service, Dem. 1462. 16; χρεῖαν ἔχει εἰς τι is of service towards . . , Sosip. Kataψ. 1. 41;—for Soph. O. T. 725, v. sub ἐρευνᾶω I:—pl., χρεῖαι . . φίλων ἀνδρῶν services rendered by them, Pind. N. 8, 71; χρεῖας or χρεῖαν τινί παρέχεσθαι ar. Dem. 253. 15, and freq. in Polyb., etc.; ἐξήκοντα κοὶ τριακόσια χρεῖων γένη παρέχον δένδρον Plut. 2. 724 E; χρεῖαι ναυτικά ἐquipments, Ael. V. H. 2. 10.

2. as an action, using, use, usance, κτήσις καὶ χρ. Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 1, Plat. Rep. 451 C; ἐν χρεῖᾳ εἶναι in use, Id.

Phaedo 87 C; κατὰ τὴν χρ. for use, Id. Rep. 330 C; πρὸς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην χρ. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 25; λόγου χρεία usage of, mode of using speech, Plat. Crat. 405 A; cf. Soph. 239 D:—pl. λάμπει γὰρ ἐν χρειασιν ὡσπερ .. χαλκός is made bright by constant use, Soph. Fr. 742.

3. of persons, familiarity, intimacy, τινός with one, Antipho 136. 40: generally, any relation of business or intercourse, ἐν χρεία τινὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Rep. 372 A; ἢ πρὸς ἀλλήλους χρ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 22.

4. in Rhetoric, a pregnant sentence, maxim, remark, borrowed from some other author, and worked out by certain rules such χρεῖαι we possess from Hermogenes and Aphthonius; and Macho, the Comic Poet and Gramm., made a like collection of the bons mots of Greek courtesans, many of which still remain in Athenaeus; cf. p. 577 D, Diog. L. 2. 85, Plut. 2. 78 F, 218 A.

II. like Lat. opus, need, want, necessity, χρείας ὑπο Aesch. Theb. 286; ἴν' ἔσταμεν χρείας considering in what great need we are, Soph. O. T. 1443; χρεῖα πολεμῆν to war with necessity, Id. O. C. 191, cf. ὑποσπανίζομαι:—and c. gen. want or lack of .., φαρμάκων χρεῖα κατεσκελλόντο Aesch. Pr. 451; χρεῖαν ἔχειν τινός Ib. 169; ἐν χρεία τύχης Id. Theb. 506; ἐν χρεία δόρος in the need or stress of war, Soph. Aj. 963; φορβῆς χρεῖα Id. Ph. 162, cf. 1004; so, χρεῖα ἐστὶ [γίγνεται] μοι τινός, Lat. opus est mihi aliqua re, Plat., cf. Legg. 834 B; ἢ μὴν ἔτι μου χρεῖαν ἔξει will have need of my help, Aesch. Pr. 169; ἐς χρεῖαν τῆς πόλεως ἀφίκοντο came to feel the need of its assistance, Plat. Menex. 244 D; ἐν χρεία εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι τινος Id. Rep. 566 E, al.; χρ. ἔχει μέ τινος Soph. Ph. 646, Eur. Med. 1319; and so, τίς χρ. σ' ἐμοῦ [ἔχει]; Id. Hec. 976; cf. χρεώ 1. 4; χρεῖαν ἔχω, c. inf., Ev. Matth. 3. 14:—proverb., χρ. διδάσκει, κὰν βραδύς τις ἦ, σοφόν = 'necessity's the mother of invention,' Eur. Fr. 709, cf. El. 376, Menand. Καρχ. 6:—in pl., αἱ χρεῖαι βιάζονται τολμῶν Antipho 121. 12; αἱ τοῦ σώματος χρ. Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 5; πρώτη γε καὶ μεγίστη τῶν χρ. ἡ τῆς τροφῆς παρασκευῆ Plat. Rep. 369 D, cf. 373 D; αἱ ἀναγκαῖαι χρ. Dem. 668. fin., cf. 1122. 1; αἱ πολεμικαὶ χρ. Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 14.

2. the result of need, want, poverty, Soph. Ph. 175, Eur. Hel. 420, etc.; διὰ τὴν χρ. καὶ τὴν πενίαν Ar. Pl. 534.

3. a request of necessity, opp. to ἀξίωσις (a claim of merit), Thuc. 1. 37, cf. 33: generally, a request, τὴν πρὶν γε χρεῖαν ἠνύσασθ' ἐμοῦ πάρα Aesch. Pr. 700; κἀγὼ .. τοιάνδε σου χρεῖαν ἔχω make such a request of or to thee, Id. Cho. 481.

4. a needful or special business, a need, requirement, ὡς πρὸς τί χρείας; for what purpose? Soph. O. T. 1174, cf. 1755; χρῆσθαι τινὶ χρεῖαν ἢ ἀν ἐθέλωσι Plat. Legg. 868 B; δούναί ἐαυτὸν εἰς τὴν χρ. Polyb. 8. 18, 11:—esp. military or naval service, ἡ πολεμικὴ χρ. καὶ ἡ εἰρηνικὴ the requirements of war and of peace, Arist. Pol. 1. 6, 10; ἡ κατὰ θάλατταν χρ., ἡ ἐν τῇ γῆ χρ. Polyb. 6. 52, 1., 32. 2, 3; hence of an action, engagement, affair, αἱ κατὰ μέρος χρεῖαι Id. 1. 84, 7, etc.; generally, a business, employment, function, Id. 3. 45, 2, etc.; χρ. πολιτικά Plut. Mar. 32, etc.:—a business, matter, like χρέος, Polyb. 2. 49, 9, al., N. T. 5. the needs of nature, ὡς ἐπὶ τινα χρ. ἀναγκαῖαν Diod. 4. 33; so in Byz., where it also means a necessary house, privy.

χρειακός, ἡ, ὄν, serving, χρειακοὶ servants, Arrian. Peripl. p. 10.

χρεῖος, τό, Ep. for χρέος, Hom., Hes.

χρεῖος, ὄν, (χρή) useful, ἀνὴρ εἰς οὐδὲν χρεῖος Anon. ap. Eust. 218. 8; in Aesch. Supp. 194 for τὰ χρεῖ ἐπη Bamberger restored ζαχρεῖ. II. act. needing, being in want of, νῦν γὰρ εἰ χρεῖος φίλων Eur. H. F. 1337; πάντων .. χρεῖοι Ib. 51; absol. needy, poor, χρεῖος εἶ, ξένη, φυγὰς Aesch. Supp. 202; χρεῖος ὢν οὐδὲν σθένει Eur. Fr. 143:—besides these examples, the word occurs in later Greek, e. g. λουτροῦ χρεῖος ἐστὶ Luc. Amor. 42, cf. Philo 2. 98, etc., v. Moeris 415, Th. M. 918.

χρεο-οφελέτης, ὄν, Ion. for χρεωφειλέτης, Hipp. Epist. 1285.

χρεῖω, to have force, avail, πρὸς or κατὰ τι Sext. Emp. M. 7. 436, al.

χρεῖω, ὄν, contr. οὖς, ἡ, Ep. for χρεώ.

χρεῖωδης, ἐς, of useful or needful nature, freq. in Gramm.; τινὶ Plut. 2. 724 E; τὸ χρ. utility, Luc. Amor. 38; τὸ ἀναγκαῖον καὶ χρ. Plut. 2. 1118 C; ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς χρεῖωδεσι τῆς πατρίδος C. I. 1223; χρ. ἀπόφθεγμα = χρεῖα 1. 4, Diog. L. 4. 47: Sup. —ἐστατος Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 19.

χρεῖων, Ep. part. of χράω (ο).

χρεμετίζω, to neigh, whinny, Lat. hinnire, of horses, Il. 12. 51, Hdt. 3. 86, 87, Plat. Rep. 396 B, Phaedr. 254 D: metaph. of lewd men, χρ. ἐπὶ γυναῖκα LXX (Jer. 5. 8); so, οὐ χρεμετιστέον ἐπὶ γ. Just. M.—In Hes. Sc. 348 we have a shorter form of 3 pl. aor. 1, χρέμισαν, as if from χρεμίζω; in Call. Fr. 352, a 3 sing. χρεμετᾶ from χρεμετάω; and in Opp. C. I. 234, Anth. P. 9. 295, a part. χρεμέθων from χρεμέθω. (From √XPREM come also χρόμ-η, χρόμ-αδος and χρέμ-πτομαι: cf. A. S. grimetan (to roar), O. H. G. gram-izzōn (murmur), ga-grim (creaking); Slav. grim-atī (to sound):—perh. also akin to Χρέμ-ης, Χρέμ-υλος the querulous old man in the New Com., and to O. Norse grimu-r (grim), O. H. G. gram, grim-ida; etc.)

χρεμέτισμα, τό, a neighing, whinnying; metaph., χρ. γάμον προκέλευθον εἶσα Anth. P. 5. 245:—so χρεμέτισις, ἐως, ἡ, Nicet. Ann. 604. 9.

χρεμετισμός, ὄ, a neighing, whinnying, Ar. Eq. 553, Dion. H. de Comp. 16; in pl., Plut. 2. 902 B:—hence, 2. of any loud noise, thunder, Theod. V. T.

χρεμετιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of neighing, able to neigh, Philo 1. 310, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 211; ζῶον χρ., i. e. a horse, Plut. 2. 877 B:—Subst. —πιστής, οὖ, ὄ, Cyrill. Hier.

Χρέμης and Χρέμυλος, v. χρεμετίζω fit.

χρεμίζω, v. sub χρεμετίζω.

χρέμμα, τό, spittle, expectoration, Diog. L. 2. 67.

χρέμπτωμα, fut. ψομαι, Dep. to clear one's throat, to hawk and spit, cough, Eur. Cycl. 626; esp. before making a speech, Ar. Thesm. 381; c. acc., αἱματώδες χρ. to spit blood, Hipp. 1145 G; so, μῆλα χρ. Eupol. Κολακ. 27; πλατὺ χρεμψάμενος Luc. Catapl. 12, cf. pro Imagg. 20. (Akin to χρεμετίζω, cf. Lat. s-creo.)

χρεμπτόν, τό, = χρέμμα, Gloss.

Χρεμύλος, ὄ, v. sub Χρέμης.

χρέμυς, vos, ὄ, also κρέμυς, a sea-fish, also called λιθοκέφαλος, Arist. Fr. 278:—cf. χρόμυς.

χρέμψ, a kind of fish, coupled with λάβραξ, Arist. H. A. 4. 18, 18 (v. l. χρέψ, but with nothing to determine gender or declension).

χρεμψι-θέατρος, ὄν, = ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ χρεμψόμενος, Com. Anon. 181.

χρέμψις, ἐως, ἡ, a hawking and spitting, Gloss.

χρεο-δοσία, ἡ, the payment of a debt, and χρεοδοτέω, to pay debts, Hdn. Epim. 207.

χρεοκ-, χρεολ-, etc., worse forms in compos. for χρεω-, acc. to Lob. Phryn. 390; though Dind., after Hdn. Epim. 207, prefers the short vowel.

χρέομαι, Ion. for χράομαι, Hdt.: v. sub χράω (ο).

χρεόν, f. l. for χρεών, in some Mss. of Hdt.

χρέος, τό, Ep. χρεῖος Hom. (who also uses χρέος, but only in Od.): Att. χρέως Phryn. 391, Choerob. in Theod. 394 (and this form appears in Mss., Dem. 900. 14., 988. 24., 1019. 23., 1040. 19; but χρέος in Plat. Polit. 267 A, Legg. 958 B):—gen. χρέους Eur. I. A. 373; no dat. occurs in Ep. forms:—pl., nom. and acc. χρέᾱ Hes. Op. 645, χρεᾶ Ar. Nub. 39, 443, Plat.; gen. χρεῶν Ar. Nub. 13, 118, Plat. Rep. 566 A, al., Ep. χρεῖων Hes. Op. 402; Ep. dat. χρέεσι Manetho 4. 135; χρήεσι Ar. Rh. 3. 1198: (χράομαι, χρή): I. that which one needs must pay, an obligation, debt, Ἄρης .. χρέος καὶ δεσμὸν ἀλύξας Od. 8. 353, cf. 355; used esp. of the obligation to restore or pay for cattle and plunder, a debt for 'lifted' cattle, so the heralds of the Pylians summoned to arms all οἱσι χρεῖος ἀφέλλετ' .. πολέσιν γὰρ Ἐπειοὶ χρεῖος ὕφελλον (where Schol. Ven., τὰ περιελασθέντα ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἐκ τῶν Ἐπειῶν θρέμματα χρεῖος καλεῖ) Il. 11. 685—698, cf. Od. 3. 367., 21. 17; χρεῖος ἀποστήσασθαι, i. e. to pay it in full, Il. 13. 746;—freq. in later writers, simply a debt, αὐτὸς ἔτισε .. χρέος Theogn. 205; ἀρᾶς τίνει χρ. pays the debt demanded by the curse, Aesch. Ag. 457; μὴ τι πέρα χρέος .. πόλει προσάψης debt, i. e. guilt, Soph. O. C. 235; χρ. πράσσειν τινά to exact payment of a debt from one, Pind. O. 3. 12; ἐμὸν καταίσχυνε χρ. dishonoured my debt, i. e. dishonoured me for not paying my debt, for not keeping my promise, Ib. 10 (11). 10; τεὸν χρ. the debt due to thee, Id. P. 8. 45;—then in Com. and Prose, χρέος ἀποδιδόναι to repay a debt, Hdt. 2. 136 (where also we have χρ. δίδοναι to lend, and χρ. λαμβάνειν to contract a debt), cf. Ar. Nub. 117, Plat. Polit. 267 A; ἔχω χρ. εἰπεῖν οὐδὲν ἀνδρὸς Ἕλληνας I know of nothing that I owe to any man of Greece, Hdt. 3. 140; χρ. ἀπαιτεῖν Plut. Otho 2; ἀνιέναι, Id. Sol. 15; χρέως τὸ ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν (sc. ὀφειλόμενον) Dem. 900. 14; ἔχειν τι εἰς χρέος Plut. Caes. 48:—in pl. debts, Hes. Op. 645, Ar. Nub. 13, etc.; χρεῖων λύσις Hes. Op. 402; χρέα ἀπολαμβάνειν Andoc. 25. 20; χρέα ἐπὶ τούκοις ὀφειλόμενα Isae. 88. 23; τὴν οὐαίαν ἅπασαν χρέα κατέλιπε left all the property in outstanding debts, Dem. 986. 24; χρέα εἰσπραχθέντα Ib. 26; χρ. ἐκπληρᾶν, διαλύειν to pay, clear them off, Plat. Legg. 958 B, Plut. Lucull. 20; πρὸς τὰ χρ. ἀπάγεσθαι Dion. H. 4. 9:—cf. ἀποκοπή, χρεωκοπέω.

2. the debt that all must pay, one's destiny, fate, death, Alciphro 1. 25, cf. Plat. Ax. 367 B, LXX (Sap. 15. 18). II. in Poets, also, a needful business, an affair, matter, ἐὼν αὐτοῦ χρεῖος ἐελδόμενος Od. 1. 409, cf. 2. 45; χρέος πᾶν ἐπικραίνει, of Zeus, Aesch. Supp. 374; a thing much desired, a purpose, object, εἰ μὲν γὰρ ὑμῖν μὴ τὸδ' ἐκπράξω χρέος Ib. 472, cf. Soph. O. T. 156, O. C. 251; πᾶν δὲ θέλεις .. χρ. ἐκτετέλεσται Theocr. 25. 53: c. gen., like χάριν, σὺν οὐκ ἔλασσον ἢ κείνης χρ. Eur. Hec. 892. 2. almost the same as χρῆμα, a thing, τί χρέος; = τί χρῆμα; wherefore? Aesch. Ag. 85; ἐφ' ὅ τι χρ. ἐμὸλετε; Eur. Or. 151; τί καινὸν χρ. ἔβα δόμους; Id. Heracl. 95, cf. Fr. 1000. 3. ἐλάφους, μέγα τι χρ. (v. χρῆμα II. 3) Call. Dian. 100, cf. Theocr. 24. 65. III. in Od. 11. 479, ἦλθον Τειρεσίᾳ κατὰ χρέος seems to be = Τειρεσίᾳ χρῆσόμενος (10. 492) to consult him. 2. elsewh., κατὰ χρέος means according to what is due, as is meet, h. Hom. Merc. 138, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 189. IV. a duty, task, charge, office, ἦλθε τῶντ' ἐπὶ χρέος Pind. O. 1. 71, cf. 7. 72; οἱς τὸδ' ἦν χρέος Aesch. Pers. 777, cf. Theb. 20; τὸ σὺν μελέσθω .. φρουρῆσαι χρέος Soph. El. 74, cf. Eur. Or. 1253, I. T. 683, H. F. 530. V. τὸ συνδρῶν χρ. the circumstance of being an accomplice, Eur. Androm. 337. VI. any thing useful or serviceable, χρεῶν χρῆζοντι μετάδοσιν ποιήσασθαι Hipp. Jusj. VII. παρὰ χρέος = παραχρῆμα, Nic. Al. 627. VIII. = χρεῖα, like χρέος, want, need, τί δὲ τοῦδ' ἔχει πλέκους χρέος; Ar. Ach. 454, cf. Bion 13. 2. χρεο-οφειλέτης, = χρεωφ-, Byz.; χρεο-οφείλης in Apollon. de Pron. 263. χρεο-φύλακτον, τό, v. sub χρεωφ-.

χρέω, Ion. for χράω (ο) A, to deliver an oracle, h. Hom. Ap. 253, 293. χρεώ, Ep. χρεῖω, gen. οὖς, ἡ, v. sub fin.: (χρέος, χρεῖα):—want, need; hence desire, longing, urgent wish, often in Hom.; ἢ τι μάλα χρεῶν a truth something is much needed, Il. 9. 197, cf. 10. 172; χρεῖοι ἀναγκαῖη by dire necessity, 8. 57; c. gen., χρεῖω ἐμείοι want, need of me, 1. 341, cf. Od. 4. 634; ἴν' οὐ χρεῶν πείσματος ἔστιν where there is no need of a cable, 9. 136. 2. χρεῖω ἰκάνεται want, necessity arises, Il. 10. 118, Od. 6. 136; so, χρεῖω γίγνεται Il. 1. 341; χρεῖω βεβίηκεν Ἀχαιοῦς 10. 172; τίπτε δὲ σε χρεῖω δεῦρ' ἦγαγε; Od. 4. 312. 3. χρ. ἰκάνει τινά comes upon him, ὅτι με χρεῖω τόσον ἴκοι 5. 189; τίνα χρεῖω τόσον ἴκει; 2. 28; also, ἐμὲ δὲ χρεῖω γίγνεται αὐτῆς (sc. τῆς νηός, χρεῖω γίγνεται being = χρή 1. 2), 4. 634; and even, οὐδέ τί μιν χρεῖω ἔσται τυμβοχοῆς Il. 21. 322. 4. hence the

common Homeric elliptical use of *χρεώ* c. acc. pers., *τίπτε δέ σε χρεώ* (sc. *ικάνει*); Od. I. 225, II. 10. 85: in this phrase, *χρεώ* is often followed by a gen., *οὔτι με ταύτης χρεώ τιμῆς* need of it touches me not, II. 9. 608; *χρεώ βουλῆς ἐμὲ καὶ σέ* Id. 43, cf. 9. 75; *τί δέ σε χρεῖω ἐμείο*; II. 606;—also c. inf., *τὸν δὲ μάλα χρεῶ ἐστάμεναι κρατερῶς* he needs must stand firm, II. 11. 409; *οὐδὲ τί μιν χρεῶ νηῶν ἐπιβαινέμεν* Od. 4. 707; cf. II. 18. 406, Od. 15. 201, Ar. Rh. I. 649;—in Att., Eur. has once imitated this ellipse, *ἀλλὰ τίς χρεῖα σ' ἐμοῦ*; Hec. 976, cf. Pors. Or. 659, and v. *χρή* I. 2.

II. like *χρεῶν*, necessity, destiny, fate, Ar. Rh. 3. 33, al. III. like *χρέος*, an affair, business, Ib. 4. 191.—The word is Ep.—Hom. uses both forms *χρεώ* and *χρεῖω*, equally: but in the ellipt. phrase, mentioned I. 3, he always has *χρεώ*, and that as monosyll.:—hence in II. 11. 606, *χρεῶ* before a vowel is used short, cf. Nāke Choeril. p. 161.

χρεω-κοπέω, to cut down debts, cancel them, Lat. *novas tabulas facere*, Plut. 2. 829 C:—metaph., *χρ. τὸν λόγον* Ib. 764 A; *χρ. μέρος ἡμῖν* Ib. 968 D:—Pass. to be cheated or defrauded, Ib. 829 C. (It is very uncertain whether *χρεοκ-* or *χρεωκ-* should be read: v. sub *χρεοκ-*.)

χρεω-κοπία, ἡ, a cancelling of debts, Polyb. Fr. Hist. 68, Dion. H. 5. 67:—such a measure was Solon's *σεισάχθεια*, called *χρεῶν ἀποκοπή* by Plut. Sol. 15.

χρεω-κοπίδης, ου, ὁ, one who cancels his debts, an insolvent: esp. said of those friends of Solon at Athens, who took advantage of his *σεισάχθεια*, Plut. Solon 15.

χρεω-λυτέω or *χρεολ-* (v. sub *χρεοκ-*), to discharge a debt, Plut. Alcib. 5; *χρ. τὸν μισθὸν* to pay wages that are due, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 9.

χρεώμενος, Ion. part. of *χράσμαι*, II. 23. 834.

χρεῶν (in some MSS. of Hdt. sometimes wrongly *χρεόν*), τό: gen. τοῦ *χρεῶν* Eur. Hipp. 1256, H. F. 21, so that it is indecl., though little used save in nom. and acc.:—properly a part. neut. of *χράω* (Ion. *χρεῶ*):—that which an oracle declares, that which must be, τὸ *χρεῶν γίνεσθαι* Hdt. 7. 17; τὸ *χρεῶν τοῦ χρησμοῦ* Plut. Nic. 14: hence

II. need, necessity, fate, like *χρεῖα* II, Eur. II. c., Bacch. 515; ἡ *τε ἡλικία καὶ τὸ χρεῶν* Plat. Phaedr. 255 A; *μοίρας τοῦ χρεῶν τ' ἀπαλλαγῆ* Eur. Hipp. 1256; *εἰς τὸ χρεῶν ἵναί* Plat. Ax. 364 C; *εἰς τὸ χρεῶν βραε necessitate*, Strab. 368; *τὴν εἰς τὸ χρ. ποιείσθαι* Plut. 2. 113 C; *τά τοι χρεῶν οὐκ ἔστι μὴ χρεῶν ποιεῖν* ar. Plut. 2. 103 A.

2. mostly in the phrase *χρεῶν* (sc. *ἔστι*), much like *χρή*, 'tis fated, necessary, Lat. *oportet*, c. inf., Theogn. 564, Aesch. Ag. 922, Soph. O. T. 633, etc.;—c. acc. et inf., Pind. P. 2. 96, Hdt. I. 41, 57., 2. 133, and in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 772, 970, al., Soph. Ph. 1439, Ar. Eq. 138, Thuc. 5. 49.

3. sometimes as a neut. part. (like *ἔξόν*, etc.), it being necessary, since it was necessary, Hdt. 5. 50., 9. 58. III. more rarely that which is expedient or right, Choeril. 7 (p. 160 Nāke), *ἐννεπε τί σοι χρεῶν ὑπουργεῖν* Soph. Ph. 143; *μητέρ' εἰ χρεῶν ταύτην προσαιδᾶν* Id. El. 273, cf. 983, Ar. Nub. 1447, etc.; with the Art., *ἔκανες δὲ οὐ χρῆν, καὶ τὸ μὴ χρεῶν παθέ* Aesch. Cho. 930.—In Trag. *χρεῶν* (= *χρή*) appears without *ἔστι* or *ἦν*, but in Ar. and Prose the verb is more commonly added; not so, however, in Plat. Soph. 220 D, Criti. 107 B, al.

IV. absol., οὐ *χρεῶν ἀρχετε* ye rule unrightfully, Thuc. 3. 40.—Hom. and Hes. do not use it at all, Od. 15. 201 being f. l. for *χρεῶ*. [In Poets *χρεῶν* is sometimes monosyll., v. Nāke Choeril. 161.]

χρέως, τό, Att. for *χρέος* I, a debt, v. sub voce. *χρεωστῆ*, to be in debt, Epiphan. 27. 4, Schol. II. 11. 688:—Pass. *χρεωστοῦμαι*, to have a debt owing to one, Helind. 5. 30.—Hence *χρεώστημα*, τά, a debt, Phot.;—*χρεώστησις*, ἡ, Hesych. II. *χρ. πίστιν* to owe allegiance, Anna Comn. 2. 82.

χρεώστης, ου, ὁ, a debtor, Plut. 2. 101 C, Luc. Abdic. 15, C. I. 2817. 14. *χρεωστικῶς*, Adv. on account of debts, Amphiloeh., Eust. 56. 35.

χρεωφειλέτης, ου, ὁ, a debtor, one in debt, Ev. Luc. 7. 41; c. gen. pers., Ib. 16. 5, Cic. Att. 7. 8; c. gen. rei, Plut. Caes. 5; metaph., opp. to *εὐεργέτης* Id. Galb. 8:—in MSS. sometimes *χρεοφ-*, v. Lob. Phryn. 691. *χρεωφείλημα*, τό, a debt, Poll. 8. 141.

χρεω-φύλακτον, or *χρεοφ-*, τό, the office in which the register of public debtors is kept, C. I. 2826. 38., -27, -29, -30, al.

χρεω-φύλαξ [ῥ], ακος, ὁ, a keeper of the register of public debtors, C. I. 3429:—*χρεωφυλακέω*, to be a *χρεωφύλαξ*, Ib. (add.) 3831 a², a⁴. *χρεω-φύλακία*, ἡ, the office of *χρεωφύλαξ*, Ib. (addend.) 3847 b. II.

χρεώψια, τά, a dub. word in a Cret. Inscr. (C. I. 2554. 71): it seems to mean public auction, v. Bückh. p. 407.

χρή or *χρή*, ἡ, = *χρεῶν* II, need, necessity, only to be found in the phrase *χρή* or *χρή* 'σται, which serves as a fut. to *χρή*, it will be needful, c. inf., Soph. O. C. 504, Fr. 537, Pherecr. Αἴρ. 8, Ar. Fr. 329, Phryn. (Com.) Μοῦσ. 4.—On this form (which the MSS. generally corrupt into *χρήσται* and *χρήσθαι*), v. Schol. Soph. O. C. I. c.: Dind. writes it *χρή* 'σται, comparing *βασίλη* for *βασιλεία*; but Herm. (Soph. I. c.) and Meineke (Com. Fr. 5. p. 27) write *χρήσται*.

χρή, impers.; subj. *χρή* Soph. Ph. 999, Eur. Ale. 49, Ar. Lys. 133: opt. *χρή* Aesch. Pr. 213, Soph. Tr. 162, Plat.; inf. *χρήναι*, poet. also *χρήν*, v. infr. III, Pors. Hec. 264:—impf. *ἐχρήν* (not *ἐχρην*) Soph. Fr. 94, Ar. Ran. 152; but more often without the augm. *χρήν* even in Att., whence it is prob. that *σε χρήν* should be read for *σ' ἐχρήν* in Ar. Pl. 487, 624, 967; but *ἐχρήν* appears now and then in MSS. of Prose writers, Thuc. 6. 57, Plat. Prnt. 335 C, cf. Pors. suppl. praef. Hec. (D):—fut. *χρήσει* Hdt. 7. 8, Plat. Legg. 809 B.—The accents both of *χρή* and *ἐχρήν* should be noticed; for by rule they ought to be *χρή*, *ἐχρην*. Properly from *χράω* (C) A, to deliver an oracle:—hence impers. *χρή* (orig. perhaps with *ὁ θεός*, somewhat like *ῥεῖ, νίφει*), it is fated, necessary (cf. Hdt. I. 8, though Hdt. usu. has *χρεῶν ἔστι*), Aesch. Pr. 100, etc.; οὐδὲ ἐν ἴαμα ὁ τι *χρήν* προσφέροντας ὠφελεῖν no one

remedy which one was sure to do good by administering, Thuc. 2. 51: c. inf. praes. aut aor., it must, must needs, one must or ought to do (like *δεῖ*, which is only once used in Hom.), *νῦν δὲ χρή τετλάμεν ἔμψης* Od. 3. 209; *τὸν νῦν χρή κομέειν* 6. 207; cf. II. I. 216., 4. 57, etc.; also in Att. *σήμαιν' ὁ τι χρή συμπράττειν* Aesch. Pr. 295; *ὁ τι χρή πάσχειν ἐθέλω* Ib. 1067; *ὁ τι χρεῖη ποιεῖν* Plat. Euthyphro 4 C, 9 A; *τοῦτου θανεῖν χρήν αὐτὸν οὐνεκ' ἐκ σέθεν* Soph. El. 579;—but more often, like *δεῖ* and Lat. *oportet*, *decet*, c. acc. pers. et inf. one must, one must needs, it behoves, befits one to .., *ἐμὲ δὲ χρή γήραϊ πείθεσθαι* II. 23. 644; *τῷ σε χρή πόλεμον .. παῦσαι* 7. 331; *οὐδέ τί σε χρή νηλεῆς ἦτορ ἔχειν* 9. 496, cf. Soph. Ant. 247, Fr. 148; *τί χρή με .. στέγειν ἢ τί λέγειν*; Id. Ph. 135.—Sometimes the inf. must be supplied from the context, esp. in Hom. in phrases like *τίπτε μάχης ἀποπαύεαι*; *οὐδέ τί σε χρή* why cease from battle? for it behoves thee not (sc. ἀποπαύεσθαι) II. 16. 721, cf. 19. 420; so, *ἴθι χρή πεζὸν ἔοντα* (sc. μάρασθαι) Od. 9. 50: so in Att., *ποθεῖν ἂ μὴ χρή* (sc. ποθεῖν) Aesch. Ag. 342; *ἐπιπλευσεῖ τις ὡς χρή* (sc. ἐπιπλευσαι) Thuc. 2. 89; *θύσαντες οἷς χρή* (sc. θῦσαι) Plat. Rep. 515 E; etc.; so, *ὡς χρή* Aesch. Ag. 1556; etc.—The impf. often expresses something that ought to have been, but has not, *ἐνθάδ' οὐ παραστατεῖ, ὡς χρήν, Ὀρέστῃς* Aesch. Ag. 879; *ἔκανες δὲ οὐ χρήν* Id. Cho. 930; cf. Soph. Tr. 1133; but it is often merely the past tense of *χρή*, *χρήν γὰρ Κανδαύλη γενέσθαι κακῶς* Hdt. I. 8; and sometimes stands for *χρή*, *χρήν τι λέγειν ὑμᾶς σοφὸν φ' νικήσετε* Ar. Pl. 487, cf. 432:—absol., *ἔρει τις, οὐ χρήν ἄλλα τί χρήν εἶπατε* Eur. Fr. 707 (Ar. Ach. 540); *ἀκαιρότερον ὄντα ἢ χρήν* Plat. Polit. 307 E.

2. also sine inf., c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, *οὐδέ τί σε χρή ἀφροσύνης* thou hast no need of imprudence, i. e. it does not befit thee, II. 7. 109; *οὐ μὲν σε χρή ἔτ' αἰδοῦς* Od. 3. 14; *τί με χρή μητέρος αἴνου* 21. 110; *μυθήσεται ἄττεό* (i. e. ὅτου) *σε χρή* I. 124; *τέο σε χρή*; 4. 463;—c. gen. only, *ἀφελείας χρή* there is need of .., Longin. 34.—This usage is denied to the Att. Poets by Pors. Or. 659, cf. *χρεῶ* I. 4. 3. c. dat. pers. pro acc., but all passages cited from *Classific* authors are dub.; in II. 5. 490, Aesch. Pr. 3, the dat. belongs to the inf. *μέλειν*; in Soph. Ant. 736 Dind. restores *με* for *γε*; in Eur. Med. 886, ἦ depends on *μετεῖναι*; in Ion 1317, Dobree read *τοὺς δὲ γ' ἐνδίκους*, and in Lys. 180. 22, *δικαίους* may be the true reading.

II. sometimes in a less strong sense, one may, one can, *πῶς χρή τοῦτο περᾶσαι*; how is one to get through this? Theocr. 15. 45; often also in Dem. and Luc., v. Valek. Adon. p. 354 A.

III. τὸ *χρήν* (infin.) fate, destiny, Eur. H. F. 828, Hec. 260, ubi v. Dind.; Eust. 751. 54 also quotes it from Soph.; cf. *χρεῶν*.

χρή, *χρής*, = *χρήσει*, *χρήσεις*, v. sub *χράω* (B) III. 2.

χρήσσει, v. sub *χρέος*.

χρήσω, fut. *χρήσω* Tim. Locr. 99 A; but in Att. hardly used save in pres., and impf. (but v. infr. II): Ep. and Ion. *χρήσιζω*, as always in Hom., and so Bekk. and Dind. read in Hdt., though both forms occur in the MSS.: Dor. *χρήσδω* Theocr. 8. 11; Megar. Dor. *χρήδδω* Ar. Ach. 734:—fut. *χρήσω*, Ion. *χρήσιω* Tim. Locr. 99 A, Hdt. 7. 38:—aor. Ion. *χρήσιαι*, *χρήσιας* Id. 5. 65, 20: (*χράω* (B).) To need, want, lack, have need of, c. gen., *χρήσιζοντα .. ἰητήρος* II. 11. 835; *εἶρετο .. ὅττεν χρήσιζων ἰκόμην* Od. 17. 121, 555; *οὐδ' ἐμοῦ διδασκάλου χρήσεις* Aesch. Pr. 374:—absol. in part. *χρήσιζων* lacking, needy, poor, Od. 11. 340, Hes. Op. 349.

2. to desire, long for, ask for, crave, desire, *χρήσιζεν ἀπεόντος* Ib. 365; *τοῦτον ὦν δοκέω .. ποιήσειν ὦν ἂν χρήσιζομεν* Hdt. 5. 30; *χρημάτων χρ.* Id. 9. 87; *χρ. βορᾶς* Aesch. Cho. 530; *τοῦ μακροῦ χρ. βίου* Soph. Aj. 473:—rarely c. acc. rei, *πᾶν μᾶλλον δοκέων μιν χρήσιζεν ἢ τὸ ἐδεήθη* Hdt. 7. 38; *ὥστ' ἄλλα χρήσιζεν* Soph. O. T. 595, cf. Eur. Supp. 123;—in most cases an inf. may be supplied, *φράξ' ὁ τι χρήσεις* (sc. *λέναι*) Ar. Nub. 359, cf. 453; *ἴθ' ὅποι χρήσεις* (sc. *λέναι*) Ib. 891, cf. Thesm. 751, Aesch. Pr. 928, Soph. O. T. 365, 622, O. C. 643.

b. c. acc. pers. et inf. to ask or desire that one should do a thing, Hdt. I. 41, 112, 152, al.; so also c. gen. pers. et inf. to desire of one to do, Id. 5. 19, 65., 9. 55; in Att., c. inf. only, to desire to do a thing, Aesch. Pr. 233, 283, al., Soph. O. T. 91, Eur. Hec. 347, etc.; but rare in Prose, as Thuc. 3. 109, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 15, Arist. Plant. I. 1, 21.

o. c. dupl. gen. pers. et rei, *τῶνδε ἐγὼ ὑμέων χρήσιζων συνέλεξα* Hdt. 7. 53; so, *χρήσιζεν παρά τινος* Vita Hom. 17.

3. *μὴ γὰς ἐπὶ ξένας θανεῖν ἐχρήσεις* in Soph. O. C. 1713, is explained, *O that thou hadst not desired to die ..*,—a very unusual construction; cf. *ἐπαφέλησα* for *ὠφελον* (supr. 541);—Dind. and Wunder reject the line, as interpolated from 1705.

4. the part. *χρήσιζων* is used absol. for *εἰ χρήσει*, if one will, if one chooses, Theogn. 952, Aesch. Cho. 340; *ἄλλα φανεί χρήσιζων* (sc. *Ἐρμῆς*) if propitious, Ib. 815; *εἰ θεὸν χρήσιζοντ' ἔχει* Eur. Supp. 597:—also, *τὸ χρήσιζον* your solicitation, Eur. I. A. 1017; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. 436 Obs. 4.

II. Pass. *χρησθεῖς* being asked or required, as Herm. reads in Soph. Ant. 24; perh. it may be *χρησθεῖς*, aor. pass. of *χράω* (C) A, being warned (as by an oracle): but the word can hardly be correct; Campbell suggests *προθεῖς*.—Cf. *χρήσκομαι*.

χρήζω, = *χράζω* (C), to deliver an oracle, foretell, only in Eur. Hel. 516; and here *χρήσασ'* has been proposed for *χρήζουσ'*.—Several forms of *χρήζω* have been wrongly referred to this sense, v. Herm. Soph. O. C. 1428, Dind. Steph. Thes. 8. col. 1648.

χρηῖα, ἡ, Ion. for *χρεῖα*, Hesych.:—*χρηῖζω*, Ion. for *χρήζω*.

χρηῖσκομαι, Ion. frequent. of *χρηῖζω*, to be much in want of, τιμὴ Hdt. 3. 117.

χρήμα, τό: (*χράσμαι*):—a thing that one uses or needs, cf. Xen. Occ. I. 9 sq.: hence in pl. goods, property, money, gear, chattels, (*χρήματα* λέγομεν πάντα ὅσων ἀξία νομίματι μετρεῖται Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 2), Od. 2. 78, 203, etc. (never in II.), Hes. Op. 318, 405, Hdt. 2. 28, etc.; *χρήματα καὶ κτήματα* Isocr. 8 A; *σκεύεσι καὶ χρήμασιν ἀποθήκη*

Thuc. 6. 97; πρόβατα καὶ ἄλλα χρ. Xen. An. 5. 2, 4; τὰ ἀνδράποδα .. καὶ χρήματα τὰ πλείστα ἀπέδρα αὐταὺς Ib. 7. 8, 12; —proverb., χρήματα ψυχῇ βροτοῖσι a man's money is his life, Hes. Op. 684; χρήματ' ἀνὴρ 'money makes the man,' Alcae. 50, Pind. I. 2. 17; ἐν χρήμασιν οἰκεῖ πατρώϊος Aesch. Eum. 757, cf. Cho. 135; also, χρημάτων πένητες Eur. El. 37; τὰ χρήματ' ἐνεχυράζομαι Ar. Nub. 241; χρήματα πορίζειν Id. Eccl. 236; ἄτιμας εἰς χρ. Andoc. 10. 24; κρείσσων χρημάτων Thuc. 2. 60; χρήμασι νικᾶσθαι Ib.; χρημάτων ἀδωρότατος Ib. 65; ἐλπίδα χρήμασιν ὠνητήν Id. 3. 40; μήτε χρημάτων φειδόμενος μήτε πόνων Plat. Phaedo 78 A; ζημιῶσθαι χρήμασι Id. Legg. 721 B; even of debts, τὰ χρ. διαλύσαι Dem. 460. 20; δεθέντα ἐπὶ χρήμασιν ἐν τῷ δεσμοτηρίῳ Id. 752. 20.—Acc. to Poll. 9. 87, the Ion. used also the sing. in this sense, and so we find it once, ἐπὶ κόσῳ ἀν χρήματι ..; for how much money ..? Answ. ἐπ' αὐθένι, Hdt. 3. 38; but this was not common till late, as in Diod. 13. 106, Luc. V. H. 1. 20, Act. Ar. 4. 37; cf. however οὐδενὸς χρήματος δέχεσθαι at no price, Andoc. 20. 13;—χρήματα goods, merchandise, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 37, Thuc. 3. 74.

II. generally, a thing, matter, affair, event, h. Hom. Merc. 332, Hes. Op. 342, 400; πρῶταν χρημάτων πάντων Hdt. 7. 145; ἀντὶ πάντων χρ. on every account, Andoc. 22. 24; χρημάτων δεινότητα Id. 19. 41; κινεῖν πᾶν χρῆμα 'to leave no stone unturned,' Hdt. 5. 96; τεκμαίρει χρῆμ' ἕκαστον 'deeds shew the man,' Pind. O. 6. 124;—of a battle, an affair, Plut. Caes. 47.

2. χρῆμα is often expressed where it might be omitted, δεινὸν χρ. ἐποιεῦντα Hdt. 8. 16; οἶόν τι χρ. ποιήσειε Ib. 138; ἐς ἀφανὲς χρ. ἀποστέλλειν ἀπαικίαν to send out a colony without any certain destination, Id. 4. 150; often in Trag., τί χρῆμα; like τί; what? e. g. Aesch. Pr. 298, Cho. 10, Soph. Ph. 1231; or why? Eur. Alc. 512; so, τί χρῆμα δρᾶς; Soph. Aj. 288; τί χρῆμα πάσχω; Valck. Hipp. 909; τί δ' ἐστὶ χρῆμα; what is the matter? Aesch. Cho. 885; πικρὸν τί μοι χρ. ἐδόκει εἶναι Plat. Gorg. 485 B, cf. Theaet. 209 E, al., and v. χρέος II. 2.

3. in like manner, χρῆμα is used in periphrases to express something strange or extraordinary of its kind, μέγα σὺς χρῆμα a monster of a boar, Wess. Hdt. 1. 36; ὕς χρ. μέγιστον Ibid., cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8; τοῦ χειμῶνας χρ. ἀφόρητον Hdt. 7. 188; τὸ χρ. τῶν νυκτῶν ὅσον what a terrible length the nights are, Ar. Nub. 2; λιπαρὸν τὸ χρ. τῆς πόλεως what a grand city! Id. Av. 826, cf. Lys. 83; κλέπτον τὸ χρ. τάνδρος a thievish sort of fellow, Id. Vesp. 933; τὸ χρ. τοῦ νοσήματος Id. Lys. 1085; μακάριον .. λέγεις τυράννον χρῆμα your tyrant-creature, Plat. Rep. 567 E; χρ. θαυμαστὸν γυναικός Plut. Ant. 31; also without a gen., ἐλαφόν, καλόν τι χρ. καὶ μέγα Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8; σοφόν τοι χρῆμ' ἀνθρώπος truly a clever creature is he! Theocr. 15. 83; κοῦφαν χρ. καὶ πτηνὸν καὶ ἱεράν, of the poet, Plat. Ion 534 B; χρ. καλόν τι such a fine thing! Theocr. 15. 23; cf. πρᾶγμα II. 4.

b. so, to express a great number or mass, as we say, a lot, a deal, a heap of .., παλλόν τι χρ. τῶν ὀφίων, χρ. πολλὸν ἀρδίων, νεῶν Hdt. 3. 109., 4. 81., 6. 43; χρ. παλλόν τι χρυσοῦ Id. 3. 130; μικρὸν τὸ χρ. βίου Eur. Supp. 953; ὅσον τὸ χρ. παρόπων what a lot of locusts! Ar. Ach. 150, cf. Pax 1192; ὅσον τὸ χρ. πλακοῦντος Id. Eq. 1215; πολὺ χρ. τεμαχῶν Id. Pl. 894; τὸ χρ. τῶν κόπων ὅσον what a lot of them! Id. Ran. 1278; τῶν λαμπάδων ὅσον τὸ χρ. Id. Thesm. 280;—also of persons, χρ. θηλειῶν womankind, Eur. Phoen. 198; σφενδονητῶν πάμπολύ τι χρ. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 5; μέγα χρ. Λακαινῶν Theocr. 18. 4.—Though the interchange between χρῆμα and κτήμα is frequent, they are properly distinguished just as χράσμαι and κτάσμαι, so that κτήμα is strictly a possession, χρῆμα what one wants or uses, v. κτήμα sub fin., and cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 17, Cic. Fam. 7. 20.

χρηματίας, αν, ὁ, a rich man, cited from Manetho.

χρηματίζω, fut. ἴσω N. T., Att. ἰῶ Lycurg. 152. 31: pf. κεχρημάτικα Dinarch. 103. 21: (χρήμα).

Prose Verb., to negotiate, transact business, have dealings, esp. in money matters (though this special sense is mostly confined to the Med.), Thuc. 1. 87., 5. 61, Polyb. 5. 81, 5; χρ. τι Thuc. 6. 62, Isocr. 73 D, Plut. Them. 18.

2. χρ. περί τινος to consult, debate, hear and advise about a matter, περί Εὐριπίδου τί χρῆ παθεῖν Ar. Thesm. 377, cf. Pol. 4. 15, 12, Decret. ap. Dem. 517. 3, Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 4; ὑπέρ τινος Id. Fr. 394:—absol. to consult, deliberate, πρὶν ἀν ἀπαξ γινῶ τὸ δικαστήριον, πάλιν χρηματίσαι Dem. 717. 26, cf. Aeschin. 4. 10; χρ. ἰδίᾳ χρ., of intriguing persons, Dem. 430. 24; of the πρυτάνεις and στρατηγοί, Decret. ibid. 250. 10, cf. 285. 1, Plut. Timol. 38; of a judge, to give judgment, App. Hispan. 98.

3. to give audience to, to answer after deliberation, c. dat. pers., Xen. Ath. 3, 1, Polyb. 3. 66, 6, etc.; τινὶ περί τινος Thuc. 5. 5; ὑπέρ τινος Ael. V. H. 3. 4.

4. of an oracle, to give a response to those who consult it, Plut. 2. 435 C; χρ. τοῖς εὐχομέναις Luc. Pseudol. 8:—Pass. to receive an answer, advice, warning, in N. T. of divine warnings or revelations, Ev. Matth. 2. 12, etc.; ὑπ' ἀγγέλου Act. Ap. 10. 22; so, ἦν αὐτῷ κεχρηματισμέναν Ev. Luc. 2. 26; cf. χράω (C). A. III. 3.

5. generally, to have dealings of any kind with, stand in any relation to a person, χρ. τινὶ πρὸς γένος to stand on a footing of affinity to any one, Ctes. Pers. 2: hence even μόλις ταῖς ἀνάγκαις χρ. to be influenced, affected by them, Plut. 2. 125 B.

II. Med. χρηματίζομαι: fut. Att. -ισομαι: pf. κεχρημάτισμαι Dinarch. 92. 8:—to negotiate or transact business for oneself or to one's own profit, to make money, αἰόμενοι χρηματιεῖσθαι μάλλον ἢ μαχεῖσθαι Thuc. 7. 13; χρηματιούμενας ἀλλ' οὐ πρὸς ὑμᾶς φιλατιμησόμενος Lys. 182. 35; ἄλλω χρ. καὶ οὐχ αὐτῷ Plat. Gorg. 452 E; csp. by base arts, Dinarch. 1. c., Isae. 77. 18; χρ. ἀπό τινος to make money of or from a thing, Plat. Soph. 225 E, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 12; ἔκ τινος Lys. 171. 17, Isocr. 221; χρ. περί τὰ χρήματα Plat. Rep. 330 C;—also c. acc. cogn., χρ. τὸν ἐκ γῆς χρηματισμόν Id. Legg. 949 E, cf. Gorg. 467 D; χρήματα Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 51.

2. generally, to transact business, have dealings, hold conference with .., τινὶ Hdt. 3. 118., 7. 163.

3. c. acc. rei, χρηματίζεσθαι τὸ νόμισμα

to traffic in money, like a money-lender or banker, Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 14; but c. acc. pers., χρ. τινα to make money of any one, i. e. get it from him by extortion, Polyb. 32. 21, 13; and so, χρ. παρά τινος Isocr. 209 B; cf. πράσσω v. 2, πλεονεκτέω II.

III. in later writers, from Polyb. downwards, the Act. χρηματίζω takes some special senses: 1. to take and bear a title or name, to be called or styled so and so, χρηματίζει βασιλεύς Polyb. 5. 57. 2., 30. 2, 4, cf. Diod. 1. 44; ἐχρημάτιζε Χαλκηδόνιας Strab. 609; νέα Ἴσις ἐχρημάτισε Plut. Anton. 54; μὴ πατρόθεν, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ μητρῶν χρηματίζειν to call themselves not from the fathers, but the mothers, Id. 2. 24 S D, cf. Menag. Diog. L. 1. 48, Interpp. ad Act. Ar. II. 26; χρ. τιμῆς ἀξιοί to be deemed .., App. Civ. 2. III. 2. generally, to be called, μοιχαλῆς Ep. Rom. 7. 3; cf. συγχρηματίζω. b. trans. to call, οὕτως χρ. τινά Malal. 268. 3.

3. to change or be changed, εἰς τι Geop. 12. 1, 9.

4. to reckon or be reckoned, of certain epochs, αἱ ἰνδικτοὶ χρηματίζειν ἤρξαντο ἀπὸ πρώτης .. τοῦ μηνός Chron. Pasch. 187 C, cf. 328 D, al.

5. χρ. ἀντὶ γεφύρας to serve as .., Anna Comn. 2. 101, cf. 342.

χρηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χρήματα) of or for money, χρ. ζημία a money fine, Plut. Demosth. 27; χρ. συμβάλαια money contracts, Id. Lycurg. 13; οἱ χρηματικοὶ the moneyed men, Id. Solon 14; χρ. πενία Id. 2. 524 E. Adv. -κῶς, by civil process, opp. to criminal proceedings (ἐγκληματικῶς), in Byz. law.

χρηματίσις [ᾶ], εως, ἡ, =sq., Xen. Oec. 11, 11., 20, 22.

χρηματισμός, ὁ, negotiation, a giving audience to ambassadors, Polyb. 28. 14, 10; χρ. ἐποιεῖτο καὶ τοὺς λόγους Ib. 16, 4.

2. a decree or ordinance, made by a sovereign or some public authority, Diod. 1. 64, 70, Joseph. A. J. 14. 10, 14; any public instrument or document, Diod. 14. 13, LXX (2 Macc. 11. 17).

3. an oracular response, divine injunction or warning, LXX (2 Macc. 2. 4), Ep. Rom. 11. 4.

II. (from Med.) a doing business for one's own gain, money-making, often in Plat., ἀμελήσας χρηματισμοῦ καὶ οἰκονομίας Apol. 36 B; ἰατροῦσις καὶ ἄλλος χρ. Rep. 357 C; χρ. διὰ βαναυσίας καὶ τόκων Legg. 743 D; ἄ ἐκ γῆς χρ. Ib. 949 E; in pl., Rep. 465 C, Legg. 741 E.

2. gain, profit, Isocr. 37 B; χρ., οὐ λειτουργία γέγανεν ἡ τριηραρχία Dem. 568. 18.

III. later, an appellation, a title, style, name, Diog. L. 1. 48.

IV. an epoch, era, Byz.

χρηματιστέον, verb. Adj. one must make money, Xen. Lac. 7, 3.

χρηματιστήριον, τό, a place for transacting business: as a council-chamber, Diod. 1. 1: a seat of judgment, LXX (1 Esdr. 3. 15): a counting-house, Plut. Caes. 67.

II. a place for the oracle, an oracle, sanctuary, Lat. adytum, Aquil. V. T.

χρηματιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a man in business, money-getter, trafficker, Plat. Gorg. 452 A, Rep. 330 B, al.; joined with δημιουργός, Ib. 434 A; δεινός χρ. Xen. Oec. 2, 18; metaph., πράττης χρ. Philostr. 598.

2. as an Adj., ὁ χρ. βίος Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, S.

II. in Egypt, a judge, Peyron. Pap. in Mus. Taur. p. 94 (Turin 1826).

χρηματιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for traffic and money-making, ὁ χρ. a man of business, Plat. Rep. 581 C; opp. to ἀναλωτικός, Ib. 558 D; to στρατιωτικός, of buildings, Ib. 415 E, cf. Plut. Crass. 17; χρ. οἰωνός an omen portending gain, Xen. An. 6. 1, 23; τὸ χρηματιστικόν the commercial class, opp. to τὸ στρατιωτικόν, etc., Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 21:—ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of money-making, traffic, Plat. Gorg. 477 E, Euthyd. 307 A, al.; on its varieties, v. Arist. Pol. 1. 11.

II. belonging to or fitted for the despatch of public business, χρ. σκηνή, πυλῶν, a tent, hall for holding conferences, giving audience, Polyb. 5. 81, 5., 15. 31, 2.

III. oracular, prophetic, Porph. de Abst. 4. 10; cf. χρηματίζω I. 4.

χρηματίτης [ῖ], αν, ὁ, ἀγών, a contest for a money-prize, C. I. 2374, prob. l. Schol. Pind. O. 8. 101; cf. χρηματικός.

χρηματο-δαίτης, ου, ὁ, a divider of wealth, κτεάνων χρ. Aesch. Theb. 730.

χρηματο-δοτέω, to give, bestow money, Tzetz.

χρηματο-θήκη, ἡ, a receptacle for money, treasury, Manass. Chron. 6414.

χρηματο-λαίλαψ, ἄπος, ἁ, a very hurricane for sweeping away money, Ignat. ad Magn.

χρηματο-λογέω, (λέγω) to collect money, Constitt. Apost.

χρηματο-μᾶνία, ἡ, madness after money, insane avarice, Byz.

χρηματο-παίς, ὄν, money-making, money-getting, Ar. Eccl. 442; τέχνη Xen. Oec. 20, 15.

χρηματο-φθορικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for wasting money, spendthrift, opp. to χρηματιστικός, Plat. Soph. 225 D.

χρηματο-φύλακIAN, τό, a treasury, Strab. 537;—χρηματο-φύλαξ, ὁ, praefectus aerarii, Eus. P. E. 351 D.

χρήμη, ἡ, Ion. for χρεία II, Archil. 51, Vita Hom. 13. 14; ὄτεω χρήμη (so Meineke for χρήματα) ἔστι παῖδας ποιήσασθαι Democr. ap. Stob. 452. 10.

χρημοσύνη, ἡ, like χρεία, need, want, lack, Tyrtac. 7 (6). 8, Theogn. 389, 394, al.: cf. χρημοσύνη.

χρησός, τό, Ep. for χρέος.

χρησθα, v. sub χράω (B). III. 2.

χρησδω, Dor. for χρηζω.

χρησείδιον, τό, (χρησις I. 3) a pithy sentence, aphorism, Byz.

χρησιμεύω, to be useful or serviceable, τινὶ Theophr. Fr. 15. 1, Diod. 1. 81, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 9; χρ. τῇ πατρίδι C. I. 3490; πρὸς τι Diosc. 5. 84; εἰς τι Anna Comn. 1. 121; absol., LXX (Sap. 4. 3):—sens. obs., Diog. L. 6. 91:—rejected by the Atticists, cf. Lob. Phryu. 386:—Tzetz. has also χρησιμέω.

χρησίμας, η, ον, and in Att. oftener ος, ον Plat. Gorg. 480 B, Rep. 333 C: (χράσμαι):—useful, serviceable, goad for use, good, apt or fit in its kind, first in Theogn. 406, then in Hdt., and often in Att.; εἰς ἀνάγκαν, ἐνθ' οὐ ποδὶ χρησίμω χρήται Soph. O. T. 878 (lyr.); τὸ χρ. φρενῶν the excellence of .., Eur. Phoen. 1741; τὸ αὐτίκα χρ. Thuc. 3. 56; ἡ διὰ τὸ χρ. φιλία Arist. Eth. N. S. 8, 6, etc.; τὰ χρήσιμα Menand.

χρησιμότης, ἡ, utility, usefulness, τινὶ Theophr. Fr. 15. 1, Diod. 1. 81, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 9; χρ. τῇ πατρίδι C. I. 3490; πρὸς τι Diosc. 5. 84; εἰς τι Anna Comn. 1. 121; absol., LXX (Sap. 4. 3):—sens. obs., Diog. L. 6. 91:—rejected by the Atticists, cf. Lob. Phryu. 386:—Tzetz. has also χρησιμέω.

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Monost. 579;—*χρ. εἰς τι useful for something*, Hdt. 4. 109, Ar. Pl. 493, Plat. Rep. 333 B; *ἐπί τι* Id. Gorg. 480 B; *πρὸς τι* Eur. Hipp. 482; *ἰδίᾳ ἐκάστῳ χρ. καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ κοινοῦ ὠφέλιμα* Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 34; c. inf. *useful for doing*, Ar. Nub. 202: *χρήσιμὸν ἐστὶ*, c. inf., Id. Av. 382. 2. also of men, *serviceable, useful*, Soph. Aj. 410, Eur., etc.; Comp. —*ώτερος* Plat. Legg. 819 C: esp., like *χρηστός*, a good and useful citizen, χρ. πόλει Eur. Or. 910; χρ. πολίτης Eur. Pol. Δημ. 16; χρ. τινὶ Isae. Fr. 2. 1; *ἐπί τι* Dem. 779. 15, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. 459. 6; τοὺς εὐπόρους δεῖ χρησίμους ἑαυτοὺς παρέχειν τῇ πόλει to shew themselves useful, serviceable to the state, Dem. 1045. 23, cf. Eur. Supp. 887, Isae. Fr. 3. 1; τοῖς σώμασι χρησιμώτεροι more able-bodied, Xen. Lac. 5, 9; opp. to ἀργαλέος τὴν ὕψιν, Aeschin. 9. 21. 3. used, made use of, τέμενος χρησιμώτατον a much-frequented sanctuary, Hdt. 2. 178. 4. χρησίμη διαθέκη an available (i. e. authentic) will, Isae. 59. 18. 5. νόμισμα οὐ χρήσιμον ἔξω money that will not pass abroad, Xen. Vect. 3, 2. II. Adv., *χρησίμως* ἔχειν to be serviceable, Thuc. 3. 44; χρ. τινὶ σωθῆναι with advantage to him, Id. 5. 91. χρησιμότης, ητος, ἡ, usefulness, Eus. H. E. 9. 10, 6. χρῆσις, εως, ἡ, (χράομαι) a using, employment, use made of a thing, ἀνέμων Pind. O. 10 (11). 2: use, practice, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9: in pl. uses, advantages, Id. N. 1. 43; αἱ ἐς τὰ πολεμικὰ χρήσεις the uses of war, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 7; αἱ πολιτικαὶ χρήσεις Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 15:—opp. to κτήσις, Plat. Menex. 238 B, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 9, al.; to πώλησις, Xen. Oec. 3, 9; cf. χράομαι fin. 2. power or means of using, usefulness, Thuc. 7. 5; opp. to ἀχρηστία, Plat. Rep. 333 D; ἐς χρῆσιν κρατύνεσθαι so as to become useful, Hipp. Art. 796; ἔχειν χρῆσιν to be useful, Dem. 154. 18. 3. intimacy, acquaintance, Lat. usus, Isocr. 409 C; ἡ χρ. ἢ πρὸς ἀλλήλους Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 6; αἱ οἴκοι χρήσεις, i. e. intercourse with a woman, Isocr. 386 C; ἡ χρ. τῶν ἀφροδισίων Plat. Legg. 841 A, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 8; αἱ πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα χρ., of women, Ib. 10. 4, 3, cf. Pol. 2. 4, 2, Ep. Rom. 1. 26. 4. in Gramm. a passage quoted as authority for some special usage, Dion. H. de Rhet. 4 (al. ῥήσει), cf. Hemst. Ar. Pl. p. 226:—familiar usage, of words, ἡ ἐξαλλαγή τῆς συνήθους χρήσεως Dion. H. ad Amm. 2. 3. II. (χράω (C). A), the response of an oracle, ἀπὸ κείνου χρήσιος at his bidding, Pind. O. 13. 108. III. (χράω (C). B), a lending, loan, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 13, Polyb. 32. 9, 4, cf. Pseudo-Phocyl. 100. χρησμ-αγόρης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγορεύω) an utterer of oracles, a prophet, Anth. P. 9. 525. χρησμηγορέω, to utter oracles, Luc. Dea S. 10. χρησμ-ηγόρας, ου, = χρησμαγόρης, Or. Sib. 4. 4, Christod. Ecphr. 263. χρησμοδασία, ἡ, a giving of oracles, Eccl. χρησμοδοτέω, to give oracles, Poll. 1. 17, Eumath. 10. 14:—Pass. to receive an oracular response, Cicm. Rom. 55, C. I. 4539. χρησμοδότῃμα, τό, an oracle given, prophecy, Eumath. 10. 15. χρησμο-δότης, ου, ὁ, one who gives oracles, a prophet, soothsayer, Poll. 1. 17, Eus. P. E. 135 B:—fem. —δότης, ἰδος, Tzetz. II. p. 47. χρησμολάλος, ου, = χρησμολόγος, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 123 D: —λέσχης, ου, ὁ, Lyc. 1419. χρησμολογέω, to utter oracles, divine, Ar. Av. 964, 991, Diod. 16. 26; εἰρήνην χρ. to prophesy peace, LXX (Jer. 45. 4). χρησμολογία, ἡ, an uttering of oracles, Diod. 16. 26, Poll. 1. 18:—also χρησμολόγημα, τό, Tzetz. χρησμολογική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of divination, Poll. 1. 18. χρησμολόγιον, τό, a divination, Poll. 1. 18. χρησμο-λόγος, ου, uttering oracles, divining, χ. ἀνὴρ a soothsayer, diviner, Hdt. 1. 62., 8. 96; of Musaeus, Soph. Fr. 960. II. an expounder of oracles, Hdt. 7. 142, 143; and in 7. 6, prob. a collector of oracles, oracle-monger, cf. Ar. Av. 960, Pax 1047, Thuc. 2. 8, 21. χρησμο-λύτης [ῥ], ου, ὁ, an expounder of oracles, Tzetz. Lyc. 494. χρησμο-πυεστέω, to consult an oracle, Anecd. Bachm. 1. 418 (ubi male —πνευστοῦντι). χρησμο-ποιός, ον, making oracles in verse, Luc. Alex. 23. χρησμός, ὁ: (χράω (C). A):—the answer of an oracle, oracular response, oracle, Solon 35 (25). 9, Pind. P. 4. 106, Hdt. and Att.; χρ. ἀσήμους δυσκρίτως τ' εἰρημένους Aesch. Pr. 662; ἔχρησε χρησμόν Eur. Phoen. 409; χρησμόν φαίνειν τινὶ to deliver an oracle to him, Hdt. 1. 159; ἀδειν Thuc. 2. 21 (cf. χρησμοφδός); χρ. εὐτεκνοὶ promising happy progeny, Eur. Ion 424; χρ. ἔμμετρος Plut. 2. 396 C; or καταλογάδην Ib. 397 D; ὁ χρησμός .. περαίνεται is fulfilled, Eur. Phoen. 1703; χρησμοῦ ὄντος .. τὴν πύλιν διαφθάρῃναι Plat. Rep. 415 C; ὡσπερ χρησμοῦ γράφειν, i. e. with all solemnity, Lycurg. 159. 21, cf. Isocr. 76 C:—cf. κίβδηλος II. χρησμοσύνη, ἡ, need, want, poverty, Tyrtae. 7. 8 (v. l. for χρημοσύνη), Ar. Rh. 1. 837, al.:—used by Heraclit. = διακόσμησις, v. Fr. 24 Bywater; cf. Philo 1. 89. II. importunity, τῆς χρ. μετίεσαν Hdt. 9. 33 (where Schweigh. wrongly took it in the sense of μαντοσύνη, v. Wessel. ad l.). χρησμο-φόρος, ον, bringing oracles, Paus. 4. 9, 4, Lob. Phryn. 654. χρησμο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, a keeper of oracles, Luc. Alex. 23. χρησμοφδέω, to chant oracles or deliver them in verse, χρ. ἔμμετρος Plut. 2. 623 C: generally, to deliver oracles, prophecy, Hdt. 7. 6, Ar. Eq. 818, Plat. Crat. 396 D; τι Xen. Apol. 30; τί τινι Plat. Apol. 39 B.—Pass., κεχρησμοφδήσθω Id. Legg. 712 A; τὰ κεχρησμοφδημένα Ep. Plat. 323 C. χρησμοφδήμα, τό, an oracular response, Cyrill., Eust. 1426. fin. χρησμοφδής, ες, (εἶδος) like an oracle, oracular, Philostr. 711, etc. χρησμοφδία, ἡ, the answer of an oracle, a prophecy, properly chanted or in verse, Aesch. Pr. 775, cf. Plut. 2. 402 D; in pl., Plat. Prot. 316 D. χρησμοφδικός, ἡ, ὄν, oracular, Luc. Alex. 22. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. 45. 39. χρησμ-φδός, ὄν, (φδῆ) properly, chanting oracles, or delivering them in verse; then, generally prophesying, prophetic, χρ. παρθένος, of the

Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 1199; as an epith. of Apollo, C. I. 5039. II. as Subst. a soothsayer, oracle-monger, Plat. Apol. 22 C, Ion 534 C, al. χρῆσται, v. sub χρῆ (or χρῆ). χρηστέον, verb. Adj. of χράομαι, one must use, c. dat. rei, Hipp. Art. 837, Plat. Soph. 267 E; ὅποι καὶ ὅπως χρ. τινὶ Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 11; πῶς χρ. εἴη περὶ τίνος Diod. 18. 64; πῶς χρ. προτρέποντα = πῶς δεῖ χρῆσθαι, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 3, cf. Polyb. 5. 98, 9. χρηστεύομαι, Dep. to behave like a χρηστός, i. e. to be good, kind, or merciful, 1 Ep. Cor. 13. 4, Eccl. χρηστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = χρηστής, Choerob. 2. 431, 35. χρηστηριάξω, fut. ἄσω, like χράω (C). A, to give oracles, prophesy, τινὶ Strab. 422. II. mostly in Med., like χράομαι, to have an oracle given one, consult an oracle, Hdt. 1. 55; χρηστηριάζεσθαι ἐν Δελφοῖς I. 66, cf. 91; χρ. θεῶ to consult a god, like χρῆσασθαι θεῶ, 7. 178; ἰροῖσι χρ. by means of victims, 8. 134; so, αἰεὶ μάλιστα χρ. Diod. 16. 26; χρ. ἐπὶ τινι for something, Hdt. 1. 66; περὶ τίνος respecting something, Id. 2. 52; χρ. εἰ .. to ask the oracle whether .., Id. 5. 67. χρηστήριον, τό, an oracle, i. e., 1. the seat of an oracle, such as Delphi, h. Hom. Ar. 81, 214, Hes. Fr. 39. 6, 48, Hdt. 1. 47, al., Eur. Med. 667, etc.; τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖς χρ. Hdt. 1. 13, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 15; χρέεσθαι χρηστηρίοισι Hdt. 1. 47, 53, 157, al.;—sometimes distinguished from the ναός, when it is the cella or most sacred place, Schweigh. Hdt. 6. 19:—often in pl. for sing., Aesch. Theb. 748, Eum. 194. 2. the answer of an oracle, oracular response, Hdt. 1. 63, 69, al., Aesch. Ag. 964 (where δῦμοισι is best taken with προὔνεχθέντος), Soph. O. C. 604, 1331, Eur. Ion 532, Thuc. 1. 25., 2. 54. II. an offering for the oracle, made by those consulting it; generally, a sacrificial victim, χρ. θέσθαι Pind. O. 6. 119; χρηστήρια θεοῖσιν ἔρδειν Aesch. Theb. 230, cf. Supp. 450; χρ. πέπτωκε Eur. Ion 419;—and metaph. (as we say) a victim, sacrifice, Soph. Aj. 220, ubi v. Lob.; cf. Valck. Ammon. 235. χρηστήριος, α, ον, also ος, ον Aesch. Eum. 241: (χράω (C). A):—of or from an oracle, oracular, prophetic, ἐφετμαῖ Aesch. l. c.; ὕρνιθες Id. Theb. 26; χρηστηρίαν ἐσθῆτα Id. Ag. 1270; τρίπους χρ. Eur. Ion 1320; τοῦνομα Id. Hel. 822; also, Ἀπολλων χρηστήριε author of oracles, Hdt. 6. 80, cf. C. I. 3527. II. (χράομαι) like χρηστικός, fitted or designed for use, useful, χρηστήρια σκεύη household utensils or furniture, Plat. Com. Ἑλλ. 6 (mentioned as an exception in Poll. 10. 11); and without σκεύη, Strab. 604, C. I. 3069. 30. χρηστηριώδης, ες, (εἶδος) oracular, divine, μαντική χρ., opp. to ἀνθρωπίνη, Philostr. 481. χρῆστης, ου, ὁ: gen. pl. χρήστων (not χρηστῶν, to distinguish it from the gen. pl. of χρηστός, Choerob. 2. 436): (χράω (C). A):—one who gives or expounds oracles, a prophet, soothsayer, Hesych. II. (κίχρημι) a creditor, usurer, dun, Pseudo-Phocyl. 83, Ar. Nub. 241, 433, Lys. 910. fin., Lycurg. 150. 37, etc. 2. (χράομαι, κίχραμαι) a debtor, Phocyl. 16, Dem. 867. 13., 885. 21, C. I. 2058 B. 88; cf. Phryn. 468, Harpocr. s. v.; c. gen., ἀνδρός Phocyl. l. c.; χρημάτων Dem. 946. 8. χρηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χράομαι) of persons, knowing how to use, understanding the use of a thing, τίνος Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 1; so, δεσποτική ἐπιστήμη ἡ χρ. δούλων Id. Pol. 1. 7, 4; later also τινι (like the Verb) M. Anton. 7. 55. 2. of things, useful, serviceable, σώματος ἔξις Plut. Cato Ma. 1:—Sup., μέλι χρηστικώτατον Id. 2. 32 E:—Adv. —κῶς, Ib. So B:—Comp. —ώτερον Ar. Epict. 2. 9, 19. II. = χρηστήριος I, Eus. P. E. 143 D. χρηστο-γράφια, ἡ, good or beautiful painting, Plut. Arat. 13. χρηστο-επέω, = χρηστολογέω, Cyrill. χρηστο-θήεια, ἡ, goodness of heart, LXX (Sirac. 37. 11), Dem. Phal. 244. χρηστο-θήης, ες, good-natured, well-disposed, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 16. χρηστο-ονέω, to produce good wine, Strab. 637. χρηστοκαρπία, ἡ, the bearing of good fruits, Strab. 286. χρηστό-καρπος, ον, having, bearing good fruits, Strab. 282. χρηστολογέω, fut. ἦσω, to speak good words or kindly, Cyrill., etc. χρηστολογία, ἡ, fair speaking, in bad sense, Ep. Rom. 16. 18, Jo. Chr.: also in good sense, Eccl. χρηστο-λόγος, ον, giving fair words, speaking plausibly, Aurel. Vict. 13. Hence —λογικός, ἡ, ὄν, Eust. Opusc. 230. 16. Adv. —κῶς Ib. 99. 72. χρηστομάθεια [ᾶ], ἡ, desire of learning, Longin. 44. 1. II. books containing a summary of things worthy to be known were intitled περὶ χρηστομαθείας, and χρηστομάθειαι were collections of choice passages from other authors, chrestomathies, such as were compiled by Proclus and Helladius; —μαθία Phot. Bibl. 315. 21. χρηστο-μάθης, ες, (√ΜΑΘ, μανθάνω) desirous of learning:—χρηστο-μάθῃω, to be desirous of learning, Longin. 2. 3. II. having learnt all things useful or good, Cic. Att. 1. 6, 2, Clem. Al. 342. χρηστο-μουσέω, to be devoted to good music, Ath. 633 B. χρηστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of χράομαι:—of things, like χρήσιμος, useful, good of its kind, serviceable, τινι Hdt. 7. 215., 3. 75; χρ. ἐπίπλοα Id. 1. 94; γῆ Eur. Hec. 594; αἱ χρ. μέλιται, npp. to οἱ κηφήνες, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 21;—often of good, wholesome food, μελίτωμα Batr. 39; ποτόν, σίτος Plat. Rep. 438 A; βάφανος Alex. Ἀπεργ. 1. 8; ὕψον Antiph. Incert. 28; etc.:—generally, πολιτεία Isocr. 260 D; βίος Aeschin. 25. 32; of victims and omens, boding good, auspicious, lucky, ἰρά, σφάγια Hdt. 5. 44., 9. 61, 62; τελευτῆ χρηστή a happy end or issue, Id. 7. 157; εἰ .. τοῦτό γε δοκεῖ ὑμῖν εἶναι χρηστόν Id. 5. 92, 1:—τὰ χρηστά, as Subst. good services, benefits, kindnesses, Id. 1. 41, 42; χρηστὰ φέρειν Id. 4. 139; χρηστὰ συμβουλεύειν, ἐπιτηδεύειν Ar. Nub. 793, Antiph. 123. 23; χρηστὰ λέγειν, πράττειν, etc., Menand. Incert. 186, 246, etc.; but τὰ χρηστά, also, good issues, happy event, ἐκτέλειτο δὴ τὰ χρ. Aesch. Pers. 228; also, res secundae, Eur. Hec. 1227. 2. in moral sense, opp. to μοχθηρός, πονηρός, Plat. Gorg. 504 A, Prot. 313 D; τὸ χρηστόν, opp. to τὸ αἰσχρὸν Soph. Ph. 476; χρηστός, opp. to λυπρός,

Eur. Med. 601:—but, *λύπαι χρησταί* if *working for good*, Plat. Gorg. 499 E. 3. *good, wholesome for a thing*, τῶν νεύρων for the sinews, like ἀγαθός, Ael. N. A. 14. 21. 4. *good for its purpose, effective* (even for evil), τραῦμα, δῆγμα Luc. Lap. 44, Alex. 55. 5. in

Gramm. in use, current, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 360, cf. Eust. 215. 8. II. of persons, *good*, esp. in war, as we say a *good man and true*, Hdt. 5. 109., 6. 13, Soph. Ph. 437, etc.: generally, *good, honest, worthy, trusty*, Soph. O. T. 610; οἰκέται Xen. Oec. 9, 5; of women, ἐρεῖ τις ὡς Κλυταιμνήστρα κακῆ· Ἀλκίπστιν ἀντέθηκα χρηστὴν Eubul. Xrus. 1. 10, sq.; cf. Menand. Monost. 634;—also like *χρήσιμος*, of good citizens, *useful, deserving*, Thuc. 3. 64, Dem. 459. 10; χρ. περὶ πόλιν Lys. 142. 34; χρ. καὶ φιλόπολις Ar. Pl. 900; collectively, ὀλίγον τὸ χρ. Id. Ran. 783;—iron., οἱ χρ. πρέσβεις οὗτοι Dem. 235. 23:—*χρηστὰ μέλιττα* a *working bee*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 21:—often on Epitaphs, C. I. 968, al.;—*χρηστὸς πρὸς τι* Ib. 6324. 2. οἱ χρησταί, like οἱ ἀγαθαί, those of good family, Lat. *optimates*, Xen. Ath. I, 4 sq.; cf. ἀγαθός I. 1. 3. of the gods, *kind, propitious, merciful, bestowing health or wealth*, χρηστῶν θεῶν ἦκειν εὖ Hdt. 8. 111. 4. of men, *good, mild, kind, kindly*, δαύλω .. χρ. γενόμενός ἐστι δεσπότης πατρὶς Antiph. Incert. 50; ὡς ἡδὺ δούλω δεσπότην χρησταῦ τυχεῖν Menand. Monost. 556, cf. Philem. Incert. 63 b; ὁ χρ., ὡς ζοικε, καὶ χρηστοὺς ποιεῖ Menand. Ἦν. 3, cf. Plut. Phoc. 10, Ep. Ephes. 4. 32: hence, b. sometimes, in bad sense, *simple, silly*, like εὐθήτης, ὁ χρ. οὐτοσί, ironically, Ar. Nub. 8; *χρηστὸς εἶ ἅτι ἡγεί...*, you're a nice fellow, to think that..., Plat. Phaedr. 264 B, cf. Theaet. 161 A; ὦ χρηστὴ Dem. 330. 27, cf. 255. 13; ἐκλελάτικεν ὁ χρ. ἡμῖν μοῖχος Menand. Ἄλ. 10; v. ἡδύς II, γλυκύς 2. 5. of a man, *strong, able* in body for sexual intercourse, = *γυναικὶ χρῆσθαι δυνάμενος*, Hipp. 232, v. Foës. Oec.—Cf. χράω (C). C. III. 2, χρῆσις. 6. acc. to Arist. Fr. 550, the Arcadians and Spartans used the phrase *χρηστὸν ποιεῖν* = *ἀπακτείνειν*; cf. μάκαρ III. III. Adv. —τῶς, *well, properly*, Hdt. 4. 117, Hipp. Art. 830; in irony, χρ. ἐπετρόπευσας τὴν πατρίδα Hdt. 3. 36; χρ. ἔχειν Ar. Eccl. 219; χρ. σκευάσαι ταῦψον Alex. Mil. 1. 6.

χρηστότης, ητας, ἡ, of things, *goodness, excellence*, opp. to *κακία*, καρπῶν Arist. Plant. I. 4, 14, cf. 7, 2. II. of persons, *goodness, honesty, uprightness, χρηστότητα ἀσκεῖν* Eur. Supp. 872; *μέγιστον ἀγαθὸν ἐστὶ μετὰ τοῦ χρ.* Menand. Incert. 246, cf. Ἦν. 1. 1. III. *goodness of heart, kindness*, Isae. Menecl. § 8, Menand. Incert. 51; *χρηστότητας αὐκεκα* for *kindness sake*, as a mark of favour, Aristopho Φιλ. 1, Timocl. Δρακ. I. 17; *ποιεῖν χρηστότητα* to shew *kindness*, LXX (Ps. 118. 65); oft. in Plut., and N. T. 2. *simplicity, silly good nature, ἡθους ἀπλαστία μετ' ἀλογιστίας*, acc. to Def. Plat. 412 E.

χρηστο-τροπία, ἡ, (τρόπος) *goodness of character*, Manass. Chron. 2193:—so, τὸ *χρηστότραπαν* Ib. 2569. *χρηστουργία*, ἡ, (*ἔργω) *well-doing, goodness*, Manass. Chron. 2581. *χρηστο-φάγος*, ον, (φάγειν) *fond of good eating*, Eccl.:—Subst. *χρηστοφαγία*, ἡ, Byz. *χρηστοφίλια*, ἡ, *the having good friends, the friendship of good men*, Arist. Rhet. I. 5, 4, cf. 16. *χρηστό-φίλος*, ον, *possessed of good friends, of the friendship of good men*, Arist. Rhet. I. 5, 16. *χρηστο-φωνία*, ἡ, *goodness of voice*, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 95 Matth. *χρήστωρ*, αρος, ὁ, = *χρηστήρ, χρήστης*, Hesych. *χρίμα*, τό, older form of *χρίσμα*, *unguent, oil*, Aesch. Ag. 94, acc. to the Med. Ms., where others give *χρίσματος*. [Γ Call. Lav. Pall. 16, Xenophan. (3. 6) ap. Ath. 526 B, Achae. ib. 689 B: the accent *χρίμα* is therefore wrong, Schäf. Greg. 566.] *χρίπτω*, fut. ψω, a strengthd. poet. form of *χρίω* (cf. ἐπι-χρίπτω, χραύω, χραίνω). To bring near; so used by Hom. only in compd. ἐγχρίπτω (q. v.); πῶδα χρίπτουσα ραχίαισι *keeping one's steps close along the shore*, Aesch. Pr. 713; ὑπ' ἐσάτην στήλην ἐχρίπτ' ἀεὶ σύριγγα *kept the axle close to the post*, Soph. El. 721; so in Med., πῶδα χρίπτόμενος εἰναλίω κόπη Eur. Hel. 520; ποτὶ πλευρὰ χρίψασθαι κόρη Theocr. 25. 144:—more often in Pass. to touch the surface of a body, to graze, scratch, wound, Lat. *radere, stringere*, χριμφθεὶς πέλας *grazing near, close even to touching*, Od. 10. 516; ἐκ γενύων χριμφθεὶς γόος *the wail or cry forcing its way to the ear from the clenched jaws*, Pind. P. 12. 37:—then, generally, to come nigh, draw near, approach, c. dat., δόμοισι τοῖσδε χρίμπτεσθαι Aesch. Eum. 185; τείχεσι χριμπαμένα Eur. Phoen. 809; δάμοις Ib. 99; ἐχριμπτόμην Κύκλωπι Id. Cycl. 406; so also in aor. I med. χρίμψασθαι, h. Hom. Ap. 439; c. gen., νεκραθήκης αὐ χριμπτόμενος Eur. Fr. 475 a. 18. II. also intr. in Act., αὐδῶ μὴ χρίμπτην θριγκαῖς Id. Ion 156; λίσσου, γούνασι δεσπότην χρίμπτων Id. Andr. 530; absol., χρίμψε κίων Ar. Rh. 3. 1286. χρίπτω, sometimes found in Mss. for foreg. *χρῖσιάζω*, fut. ἄσω, to anoint with cosmetics, to colour over, Cyrill. *χρῖσιμος*, η, ον, *fil.*, used for anointing, Schol. Ar. Pl. 529. *χρῖσις*, εως, ἡ, (χρίω) a smearing, ἡ τοῦ ἐλαίου εἰς τὸ ἱμάτιον χρ. Arist. Probl. 38. 3. 2. an anointing, unction, LXX (Ex. 29. 21, al.); φαρμάκων Joseph. A. J. 2. 14, 3. II. a colouring, varnish, wash, Ael. N. A. 6. 41, Muson. ap. Stob. 18. 28. *χρίσμα*, τό, (χρίω) later form for *χρίμα* (q. v.), *anything smeared on*, esp. a scented unguent, while the common unperfumed anointing oil, such as wrestlers used, was called simply *ἐλαίον*, cf. Theophr. Char. 5 (the *ἄλειμμα* was also scented, but prob. more liquid than the *χρίσμα*): *lard, grease*, Hices. ap. Ath. 689 C, cf. Salmas. ad Solin. p. 330: in Xen. An. 4. 4, 13, *χρίσμα* is distinguished from *μύρον* not by the material, but as being of thicker consistency (cf. *σύειος*); and Theophr. distinguishes *μύρον* and *χρίσμα*, Odor. 16 and 27 sq.—but how they differ he does not say, cf. Xen. Symp. 2, 4: in Aesch. Ag. 94, *πέλανος* follows as

equivalent.

II. an anointing, unction, LXX (Ex. 29. 7, al.), N. T. III. a substance for smearing or colouring, whitewash or stucco, Diod. 2. 9, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 62. (The usual accent *χρίσμα* is wrong, cf. *χρίμα*.)

Χριστ-ἄδελφος, ον, in brotherhood with Christ, Geo. Pisid. Bell. Avar. 518. *Χριστ-ἔμπορος*, ον, making a trade of Christ and his doctrine, perverting it for lucre, Greg. Naz., etc.:—the Subst. —*πορεία*, ἡ, Theodoret. *χριστέον*, verb. Adj. of *χρίω*, one must anoint, smear, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 2. 415, Dar. *Χριστ-επώνυμος*, ον, named after Christ, Eccl. *χριστήριον*, τό, an unguent, a battle of ointments, Suid. *χρίστης*, ον, ὁ, a white-washer, Hesych. s. v. *κονιαταί*. *Χριστιανίζω*, fut. ἴσω, to profess Christianity, Origen., etc. *Χριστιανικός*, ἡ, ὄν, of, befitting Christianity or Christians, Justin. M., etc.; Sup. —*ικώτατος*, Anna Comn. I. 174. Adv. —*κῶς*, Athanas. *Χριστιανισμός*, ὁ, the profession of Christianity, Christianity, Justin. M. 386 D, Clem. Al. 829, Basil., etc. *Χριστιανο-κατήγανος*, ὁ, an accuser of the Christians, Glycas 505. 4; —*γαρία*, ἡ, Io. Damasc.: —*διώκτης*, ον, ὁ, Eccl. *Χριστιανός*, ὁ, a Christian, first in Act. Ap. 11. 26. *Χριστό-γονος*, ον, proceeding from Christ, Clem. Al. 313. *Χριστό-γράφος*, ον, written by Christ, Byz. *Χριστο-διδάκτας*, ον, taught by Christ, Eccl. *Χριστο-ειδής*, ἐς, like Christ, Dion. Ar. Adv. —*δῶς*, Id. *Χριστο-εἰκελος*, ον, like Christ, Byz. *Χριστο-θεράπευτος*, ον, healed by Christ, Byz. *Χριστο-κάπηλος* [ἄ], ον, = *Χριστέμπορος*, Greg. Naz. *Χριστο-κήρυξ*, ὄκος, ὁ, a preacher of Christ, Anth. P. I. 106. *Χριστο-κίνητος* [ῖ], ον, moved, influenced by Christ, Greg. Nyss. *Χριστο-κτόνος*, ον, slaying Christ, Io. Chrys.:—Subst. —*κτονία*, ἡ, Basil. *Χριστο-λάτρης*, ον, ὁ, a worshipper of Christ, Byz. *Χριστό-ληπτος*, ον, inspired by Christ, Eccl. *Χριστο-μαθία*, ἡ, a learning of the doctrine of Christ, Ignat. Philad. 8. *Χριστό-μαρτυς*, ὄρος, ὁ, a witness of Christ, Manass. Chron. 6275. *Χριστομαχέω*, to fight against Christ, Greg. Nyss.: Subst. —*μαχία*, ἡ, Phot. *Χριστο-μάχος* [ἄ], ον, fighting against Christ, Athanas., etc. *Χριστο-μίμητος* [ῖ], ον, imitating Christ, Eccl. *Χριστό-μορφος*, ὁ, in the form of Christ, representing Him, Io. Damasc. *Χριστο-πάτωρ* [ἄ], ὁ, forefather of Christ, Epiphani. *Χριστό-πολις*, ἡ, the city of Christ, Greg. Naz. *Χριστο-πρεπής*, ἐς, Christ-like, Byz. *χριστός*, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of *χρίω*, to be rubbed on, used as ointment or salve, φάρμακα χριστά *salves*, Aesch. Pr. 480 (ubi v. Blomf.), Eur. Hipp. 516, cf. Schol. Theocr. 11. 1; —τὸ *ἐλαίον τὸ χρ.* anointing oil, LXX (Lev. 21. 10). II. of persons, anointed, LXX (Ps. 104. 15, Isai. 45. 1). 2. ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, ὁ, the Anointed One, the CHRIST, as a transl. of the Hebr. *Messiah*, N. T. passim; v. Suicer. s. v. *Χριστο-τερπής*, ἐς, delighting in Christ, Io. Damasc. *Χριστότης*, ητος, ἡ, Christ-hood, formed after *θεότης* by Io. Damasc. *Χριστο-τόκος*, ἡ, mother of Christ, Athanas., Theodoret., etc. *Χριστο-τρικλῖνον*, τό, a couch on which Christ lay, Anth. P. I. 106, 14. *Χριστο-φόνος*, ον, slaying Christ, Ignat. Philad. 6:—also —*φόντης*, ον, ὁ, Greg. Naz. *Χριστο-φόρος*, ον, bearing or producing Christ, of Bethlehem, Anth. P. 8. 21. 2. bearing Christ (in one's heart), Ignat. Eph. 9. *Χριστ-ώνυμος*, ον, named after Christ, Ignat.: —*ωνυμία*, ἡ, the name so borne, Byz. *χρίω*, Ep. impf. *χρίων*, v. infr.:—fut. *χρίσω* Eur. Med. 789:—aor. *ἐχρίσα*, Ep. *χρίσα* II. 16. 680, Od. 4. 49:—pf. *κέχρικα* LXX (1 Regg. 10. 1, al.):—Med., fut. *χρίσομαι* Od. 6. 220:—aor. part. *χρίσάμενος* 6. 96, Hes., etc.:—Pass., fut. *χρισθήσομαι* LXX:—aor. *ἐχρίσθην* Aesch. Pr. 675, Achae. Trag. Fr. 10:—pf. *κέχρισμαι* or (in early writers) *κέχριμαι* Hdt. 4. 189, 195, and Att., v. infr.: plqpf. *ἐκέχριστο* or —*ιτο* Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 2. [Even in pres. and impf. *ι* is long, v. Od. 21. 179, II. 23. 186, Soph. Tr. 675, etc.; *χρίει* only in late Poets, as Anth. P. 6. 275: in fut. and all other tenses *ι* without exception, whence the proper accent. is *χρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι, χρίσμα*, etc. The remark of Buttm. that *ι* is short in signf. III can hardly be justified.] (From √ΧΡΙ comes also *χρίπτω*; Skt. *ghri, ghar-āmi* (conspargo), *ghrish, gharsh-ami*; Lat. *fri-o, fri-co*, cf. also *χράω* A.) To touch the surface of a body slightly, esp. of the human body, to graze, hence, 1. to rub, anoint with scented unguents or oil, as was done after bathing, often in Hom., *λόεον καὶ χρίον ἐλαίω* Od. 4. 252; *ἐχρισεν λίπ' ἐλαίω* 3. 466; *λοέσσαι τε χρίσαι τε* 19. 320; of a dead body, *χρίεν ἐλαίω* II. 23. 186; *πέπλον χρ. to rub or infect with poison*, Soph. Tr. 675, cf. 689, 832; metaph., *ἡμέρω χρίσασ' οἰστόν* Eur. Med. 634:—Med. to anoint oneself, Od. 6. 96; *κάλλει ἀμβροσίω οἶω Κυθήρεια χρίεται* 18. 193; cf. Hes. Op. 521; *ἐκ φαρμάκου* Luc. Asin. 13; c. acc. rei, *χρίεσθαι ἑαυτὸν* (i. e. poison) one's arrows, Od. 1. 262:—Pass., *χρίεσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου* Hdt. 3. 124; *βακκάριδι κεχριμένος* Magnes Λυδ. 1; *συκαμίνω τὰς γνάθους κεχριμένοι* Eubul. Στεφ. 1; metaph., *σοφακλέους τὰ μέλιτι κεχριμένος* Ar. Fr. 231. 2. in LXX to anoint in token of consecration, e. g. *χρ. τινὰ εἰς βασιλέα* 4 Regg. 9. 3; *εἰς ἄρχοντα* 1 Regg. 10. 1; *εἰς προφήτην* 3 Regg. 19. 16; also, *χρ. τινὰ τοῦ βασιλεύειν* Judic. 9. 15; c. dupl. acc., *ἐλαίω χρ. τινὰ* Ep. Hebr. 1. 9. II. to rub over with colour, to colour, *κεχριμένος ἐρευθεδάνω* Hdt. 4. 189; *πίσση* Ib. 195; *ἀσφάλτω* Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 22:—in Med., *χρίεσθαι τὰ σώματα μίλω* to smear their bodies, lb. 191. III. to wound on the surface, puncture,

prick, sting, of the gadfly in Aesch. Pr. 567, 598, 880:—Pass., *ὄξυστόμω μύωπι χρυσθεῖο* Ib. 675: cf. *ἐγχεῖω* III.

χρόα, ἡ, Att. and later form for χροιά, q. v.

χρόα, χροῖ, heterocl. acc. and dat. of χρώς, q. v.

χροιά, Ep. and Ion. χροῖή, Il., (in Call. Lav. Pall. 28 χροῖά), Att. χροιά and χρόα, the latter always in Plat., Lob. Phryn. 496: (v. sub χρώς):—*the surface of a body*, esp. of the human body, *the skin*, and so *the body itself*, παραδραθέειν φιλότῃ ἢ χροῖῃ Il. 14. 164; κατὰ χροῖην βέει ἰδρῶς Theogn. 1011: ὕζειν . . τῆς χροῖας ἐφασκεν ἡδύ μου Ar. Pl. 1020: cf. χρώς.

II. *the superficial appearance* of a thing, its colour, Theogn. 451, Aesch. Pr. 493, Eur. Cycl. 517; ἔστι . . χροῖα ἀπορροή σχημάτων ὅψει σύμμετρος καὶ αἰσθητός Plat. Meno 76 D, cf. Arist. Sens. 3, 15; αἱ χροῖαι ἀπασαι μεμιγμέναι ἐκ τριῶν, τοῦ φωτός, καὶ δι' ὧν φαίνεται τὸ φῶς, καὶ τῶν ὑποκειμένων [χρωμάτων?] Id. Color. 3, 14. 2. esp. *the colour of the skin, the complexion*, χροῖας ἀμείψεις ἄνθος Aesch. Pr. 23; χροῖαν ἀλλάσσα Eur. Med. 1168; λευκὴν χρ. ἔχεις Id. Bacch. 457, cf. Ar. Nub. 1008, 1012; χροῖα ἀδήλω τῶν δεδραμένων περί with colour that gives no hint of what has passed, Eur. Or. 1318; χροῖαν . . τὴν σὴν ἡλιος . . αἰγυπτίωσει Com. Anon. 95 b; χροῖας κάλλος Plat. Symp. 196 A.

III. in the Pythagorean philosophy, *the superficies of a body*, Arist. Sens. 3, 5, Plut. 2. 883 C. IV. in Music, *a particular shade of melody*, like χρώμα v, Plut. 2. 1143 E.—On the accent, v. Greg. Cor. 220 not., Arcad. p. 100.

χροιακός, or χροακός, ἡ, ὄν, coloured, Achmes Onir. 225.

· χροῖ-ανθής, ἔς, *blooming in complexion*, Hesych.

· χροῖδιον, τό, *a pigment*, Byz.

χροῖέω, fut. ἴσω, *to paint, dye*, c. acc., Greg. Naz.

χροῖζω, fut. ἴσω, poet. form of χρώζω, *to touch the surface of a body*, and, generally, *to touch*, χροῖζει λέχος Ἡβας Eur. Heracl. 915, cf. Pind. Fr. 104 (Bgg.):—Med. *to touch another's skin with one's own*, *to lie with*, τινί, of a woman, Theocr. 10. 18 (in Dor. fut. χροῖζεῖται). II. *to colour, stain*, in poet. aor. pass. χροῖσθεῖσαι Nic. Fr. 2. 26.

χρόμαδος, ὁ, *a crashing sound*, χρ. γενύων, of a pugilistic contest, Il. 23. 688. (From the same Root as χρεμ-ετίζω, χρέμ-πτομαι.)

χρόμη, ἡ, and χρόμος, ὁ, = foreg.: also *the neighing of horses*, Hesych.

χρόμις, ἰος, ὁ, *a kind of sea-fish*, perhaps = χρέμψ, Anan. 1, Epich. 29 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 18; but there are many v. II.

χρονιαῖος, α, ὄν, = ἐνιαύσιος, Moschop. π. σχεδ. p. 152; cf. χρόνος III.

χρονίζω, fut. ἴσω Att. ἰώ: (χρόνος): I. intr. *to spend time*, περί Αἴγυπτον Hdt. 3. 61. 2. *to last long, continue*, χρονίζον μένειν to remain long, Aesch. Ag. 847; ἐν τῇ ὑστέρα Arist. H. A. 3. 22, 3; ἄν χρονίζωσι lb. 4. 10, 4. 3. χ. δρῶν *to persevere in doing*, Plat. Phaedr. 255 B. 4. *to take time, tarry, linger, delay, be slow*, Aesch. Ag. 1356, Cho. 64, Thuc. 6. 49., 8. 16; κεχρονικότες, opp. to ὑπόγειοι ἐν τῇ ὄργῃ ὄντες, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 12; κεχρονικὸς ἐν Ῥώμῃ Polyb. 33. 16, 6; c. inf. *to delay to do*, Ev. Matth. 24. 48. 5. of ailments, *to be or become chronic*, Hipp. Aph. 124S. G. of wine, *to be or become old, to have age*, Ath. 33 A.

II. Pass. *to be prolonged or protracted*, τῶνδε πύστις οὐκ ὄκνη χρονίζεται Aesch. Theb. 54, cf. Cho. 957; χρονισθέντος πολέμου Andoc. 27. 1; [τὴν εὐνοίαν] χρονίζομένην . . φιλιαν γενέσθαι Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 3; χρ. ἐν τῷ σώματι *to continue*, Id. Probl. 13. 1, etc. 2. *to grow up, chroniseis δ' ἀπέδειξεν ἔθος* Aesch. Ag. 727.

χρονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or concerning time, κανόνες Plut. Solon 27:—τὰ χρονικά (sc. βιβλία) *annals* or (rather) *chronology*, Id. Themist. 27; so αἱ χρονικαί (sc. γραφαί), Dion. H. 1. 8. 2. in Gramm., of the temporal augment, Eust. 72. 45:—Adv. —κῶς, A. B. 1016.

χρονιόμαι, Pass. *to become chronic*, ἄν χρονιωθῆ Hipp. 817 H. χρόνιος, α, ὄν, and Att. ὄς, ὄν Eur. Ion 470; Andr. 84, al.: (χρόνος):—*after a long time, late*, χρόνιος ἐλθὼν Od. 17. 112; χροῖα μὲν ἦκεις Cratin. Troph. 10, cf. Ar. Thesm. 912; χρ. φανεῖς Soph. Ph. 1446; χροῖον εἰσιδὼν φίλον Eur. Or. 475; τροπαία χροῖα Aesch. Theb. 706. 2. *for a long time, a long while*, χρόνιον τινα ἐκβάλλειν, ἐλαύνειν Soph. Ph. 600, O. C. 441; χρόνιος εἶναι, ἀπεῖναι Eur. Or. 485, I. A. 1099; χρόνιος εἰμ' ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων βορᾶς Id. Cycl. 342. 3. *long, lasting long, long-enduring, long-continued*, ἀρετὰ χροῖα τελέθει Pind. P. 3. 204; χροῖα λέκτρ' ἔχων having been long married, Eur. Phoen. 14; χρ. ἐτῶν ἐνιαυτοῖ Ar. Ran. 347; χρ. πόλεμοι Thuc. 1. 141, cf. 6. 31; χρ. δεσμά Plat. Legg. 855 B; of plants, *perennial*, opp. to ἐπέτειος, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 9. 4. *long-delaying, lingering, ἀπλοῖαι* Aesch. Ag. 149; χρόνιοι μέλλετε πράσσειν Soph. Ph. 1449; δῖκα χρόνιος Eur. Fr. 224; χροῖα τὰ τῶν θεῶν Id. Ion 1615. 5. of ailments, *chronic, νοσήματα* Hipp. Aph. 1246; βήξ Paul. Aeg. 85. 28. II. Adv. —ίως, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 10, 13, Theophr. Fr. 9. 22; also neut. pl. χροῖα as Adv., Eur. Or. 152:—Comp. —ώτερον Pind. N. 4. 10.—The word is rare in Prose, and only (as it seems) in signif. 1. 3 and 5.

χρονιότης, ητος, ἡ, *long duration*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 14, 2. χρονισμός, ὁ, *long duration*; also, *a tarrying in a place*, Polyb. 1. 56, 3. II. *a delaying, coming late*, Dion. H. 6. 52.

χρονιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must spend time*, ἐν τινι Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 2. χρονιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *tarrying, delaying, tardy*, Orac. ap. Ael. V. H. 3. 43.

χρονο-ἀρχης, ὄν, ὄ, = χρονοκράτωρ, Psell. χρονογράφειον, τό, *a chronology, annals*, Byz. χρονογράφια, ἡ, *a record of time, annals*, Polyb. 5. 33, 5. χρονο-γράφος [ᾶ], ὄν, *recording times and events*: ὁ χρ. *a chronicler, annalist*, Strab. 20.—The Verb —γραφέω in Tzetz. Hist. 12. 718, Manass. χρονο-κράτωρ [ᾶ], ὄρος, ὄ, *ruler of time, astrolog. term*, Ptolem. χρονο-λάβος [ᾶ], ὄν, *measuring time*, Procl.

χρόνος, ὁ, *time*, Hom., etc.; distinguished from καιρός, Dem. 1357. 2, cf. Ammon. 79;—τῶν δὲ πεπραγμένων ἀποίητον οὐδ' ἄν χρόνος

δύνατο θέμεν τέλος Pind. O. 2. 31; μυρίος χρ. Id. I. 4(5). 36, Soph. O. C. 618; μακρὸς κἀναρίθμητος χρ. Id. Aj. 646; ὁ πᾶς χρ. Pind. P. 1. 87; πρόπας χρ. Aesch. Eum. 898; εἰς τὸ πᾶν χρόνου lb. 670; but in Prose, τοῦ χρόνου τὸν πλείστον Thuc. 1. 30, cf. Isocr. 197 A; τὸν πρῶτον τοῦ χρόνου Xen. Lac. 1, 5; τὸν δι' αἰῶνος χρόνον Aesch. Ag. 554; χρόνου δεῖται it needs time, will take a long time, Xen. Symp. 2, 4, etc. 2. *a certain definite time, a while, period, season, δεκέτης, τρίμηνος χρ.* Soph. Ph. 715, Tr. 164; χρ. βίου, ἡβης Eur. Alc. 670, El. 20; γεγονότες πολὺν ἀριθμὸν χρόνου Aeschin. 7. 36:—in pl., of periods of time, τοῖς χρόνοις ἀκριβῶς with chronological accuracy, Thuc. 1. 97; τοῖς χρόνοις by the dates, Isocr. 228 C; μακρῶν καὶ πολλῶν χρόνων Plat. Legg. 798 B; τεσσαράκοντα χρόνους ἐνιαυτῶν Epigr. Gr. 475. 6, cf. 686. 3.

Special phrases: a. acc., χρόνον for a while, for a long or short time, Od. 4. 599., 6. 295, Hdt. 1. 175., 7. 223, etc.; so, πολλὸν χρόνον for a long time, Od. 11. 161; δηρὸν χρ. Il. 14. 206; οὐκ ὕλιγον χρ. 19. 157; τοῦτον τὸν χρ. Hdt. 1. 75; τὸν αἰεὶ χρ. for ever, Eur. Or. 207, etc.; οὐ πολὺς χρ. ἐξ οὗ . . Plat. Rep. 452 C; παλαιὸς ἀφ' οὗ χρόνος Soph. Aj. 600 (almost in adverb. sense, = παλαι); ἦν χρόνος ἐν φ' . . , or ὅτε . . , Linus ap. Diog. L. proem. 4, Critias 9. 1; ἕνα χρ. at once, once for all, Il. 15. 511:—χρόνον was often omitted in the phrases τὸν αἰεὶ, τὸν ἔμπροσθεν, τὸν ὕστερον Br. Soph. El. 1075, Schäf. Bos Ellips. p. 546. b. gen., χρόνου περιούτος as time came round, Hdt. 4. 155; so, χρ. ἐπιγιννομένου, διεξεληθέντος, προβαίνοντος, etc., Hdt., and Att.; χρόνου γενομένου after a time, Diod. 20. 109;—ὀλίγου χρόνου in a short time, Hdt. 3. 134; πολλοῦ . . οὐχ ἑώρακά πω χρόνου Ar. Pl. 98; so, οὐ μακροῦ χρ., τοῦ λοιποῦ χρ. Soph. El. 478, 817; so, βαιοῦ κοῦχλι μυρίου χρ. Id. O. C. 397; πόου χρόνου; Aesch. Ag. 278; πόσου χρ.; for how long? Ar. Ach. 83. o. dat., χρόνῳ in time, in process of time, at last, like διὰ χρόνον, Hdt. 1. 80, 176, al., and often in Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 126, 463, Cho. 651; also, χρόνῳ ποτέ Hdt. 9. 62, and often in Att.; χρόνῳ, χρόνοις ὕστερον long after, v. ὕστερος IV. 2; also with the Art., τῷ χρόνῳ Ar. Nub. 67, 1242; δότε τι τῷ χρόνῳ Antipho 139. 31. d. χρ. τριμερῆς time past, present, and future, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 197. e. ὁ ἄλλος χρ., in Att., is always of past time, ὁ λοιπὸς χρ. of future, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 234; so, χρ. ἐφέρπων, ἐπαντέλλων, μέλλων Pind. O. 6. 163., 8. 38., 10 (11). 9; also, ὁ ἰκνούμενος χρ. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 169. 4. with Prepositions:—ἀνὰ χρόνον in course of time, after a time, Hdt. 1. 173., 2. 151., 5. 27, al. b. ἀφ' οὗ χρόνου from such time as . . , Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 13. c. διὰ χρόνου after a time, after an interval, Soph. Ph. 758, Ar. Lys. 904, Pl. 1055, Thuc. 2. 94; διὰ πολλοῦ χρόνου Hdt. 3. 27, Ar. Vesp. 1476; διὰ μακρῶν χρόνων Plat. Tim. 22 D; but, χρόνος . . διὰ χρόνου προὔβαινέ μοι means one space of time after another, day after day, Soph. Ph. 285. d. ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνον a long time since, long ago, Hdt. 2. 58. e. ἐν χρόνῳ, like χρόνῳ, in course of time, at length, Aesch. Ag. 870, Eum. 1000; also for a long time, Plat. Phaedr. 228 A, 278 D. f. ἐντός χρόνον within a certain time, Hdt. 8. 104. g. ἐπὶ χρόνον for a time, for a while, Il. 2. 299, Od. 14. 193, Hdt. 1. 116; πολλὸν ἐπὶ χρ. Od. 12. 407; χρόνον ἐπὶ μακρὸν Hdt. 1. 81; παῦρον or παυρίδιον ἐπὶ χρ. Hes. Op. 132, 324. h. ἐς χρόνον hereafter, Hdt. 3. 72., 9. 89, cf. Aesch. Eum. 484. i. μέχρι τοῦ αὐτοῦ χρόνου up to the same time, Thuc. 1. 13. k. πρὸ τοῦ καθήκοντος χρόνου Aeschin. 71. 29; so, τοῦ χρόνου πρῶσθεν Soph. Ant. 461. 1. σὺν χρόνῳ, like χρόνῳ or διὰ χρόνου, Aesch. Ag. 1378, Eum. 555. m. ὑπὸ χρόνον by lapse of time, Thuc. 1. 21. II. *lifetime, an age*, χρόνος ἀνθρώπων Soph. Ph. 306; χρόνῳ παλαιός Id. O. C. 112; χρόνῳ μείων Ib. 375; τοσούδε τῷ χρόνῳ so far gone in years, Plat. Ax. 365 B; χρόνῳ βραβύς Soph. O. C. 875. III. *a season, or portion of the year*, like ὥρα, περιγράφειν τι τοῦ ἔτους χρόνῳ Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 12; in later, esp. Byz. writers, definitely, *a year*, v. E. M. 254. 13, Valck. Diatr. p. 135. IV. *delay, loss of time*, οὐδ' ἐποίησαν χρόνον οὐδένα Dem. 392. 18; χρόνον δ' αἱ νύκτες ἔχοντι Theocr. 21. 25, χρόνους ἐμπαιεῖν to interpose delays, Dem. 651. 26. V. in Gramm., 1. *the time or tense of a verb*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 12, 24, A. B. 638. 2. *the time or quantity of a syllable*, Longin. 39. 4, E. M. 409. 13, etc.

χρονο-τριβέω, *to waste time, loiter*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3, Leonid. ap. Plut. 2. 225 B, Act. Ap. 20. 16:—so in Med., Epiphan. 669 A. 2. in Plut. Cato Mi. 53, c. acc., χρ. τὸν πόλεμον *to protract the war*.

χρονουλέω, (ἐλκω) = χρονοτριβέω, Hesych. χρονοουργός, ὁ, (*ἐργω) *creator of time*, Theod. Prodr. χροός, heterocl. gen. of χρώς: no nom. χροός or χροός occurs. χροτιή, ἡ, late poet. form for χρώς, Anth. P. 15. 35. χρῦσ-ἀγωγός, ὄν, *carrying gold*, Nicet. Ann. 360 B. χρῦσ-ἀετος, ὁ, *the golden eagle*, Ael. N. A. 2. 39.

χρῦσ-αἰγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *with golden aegis*, epith. of Athena, Bacchyl. 22 (21):—on the accent, v. E. M. 518. 35. χρῦσαιζέω, *to adorn with gold*, Hesych. χρῦσ-ἀκόμιον, τό, in Byz. = βάσανος, lapis Lydius, the touchstone. χρῦσ-ἀκτιν, ἰνος, ὁ, ἡ, *with golden rays or beams*, Arcad. 10; in E. M. 518. 39, —ακτις.

χρυσάλακτος, ὄν, Dor. for χρυσηλ-, Pind. χρῦσαλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *the gold-coloured sheath of butterflies, a chrysalis*, aurelia, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 5, G. A. 3. 9, 9, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4. 4, etc. χρῦσ-αμμος [ῦ], ἡ, *gold-sand*, Byz. χρῦσ-ἀμοιβός, ὁ, expl. by Hesych. as = ἀργυρογνώμων:—metaph., Ἄρης σωμάτων χρυσαμοιβός he who traffics in men's bodies, or who ransoms the dead by gold, Aesch. Ag. 436; cf. ἀργυραμοιβός.

χρῦσ-ἀμπυξ, ὕκος, ὁ, ἡ, *with a fillet or frontlet of gold*, epith. of horses, Il. 5. 358, 363, al. (never in Od.); but of goddesses in h. Hom. 5. 5, 12, Hes. Th. 916, Pind. O. 7. 119, P. 3. 158, etc.; also, χρ. χαλινός Id. O. 13. 92.

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χρῦσ-άνθεμον, τό, *the chrysanthemum or gold-flower, the corn-mari-gold*, Diosc. 4. 58: also χρυσαυθές, τό, Nic. ap. Ath. 6S4 D. 2. = Βατράχιον I, Geop. 2. 6, 24.

χρῦσ-ανθής, ἐς, *with flower of gold*, κρόκος Anth. P. 12. 256:—cf. χρυσάνθεμον.

χρῦσ-άνθρωπος, ὁ, *a man of gold*, Byz.

χρυσάνιος, Dor. for χρυσήμιος, Pind.

χρῦσ-ανταυγής, ἐς, *reflecting golden light*, πέταλα Eur. Ion 890.

χρῦσ-άντυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, *with golden rim*, ἄρμα Manass. Chron. 5055.

χρῦσάορος, ον, (ἄορ) like χρυσόωρ, *with sword of gold*, epith. of Apollo, Il. 5. 509., 15. 256, h. Ap. 123, Pind. P. 5. 140; also of Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 4; of Artemis, Orac. in Hdt. 8. 77; of Orpheus, Pind. Fr. 187; so χρυσαορεύς, ἔως, of Zeus, Strab. 660 (who also has the Adjs. χρυσαορέως, -εἰος, -ικός), and χρυσαορίος, C. I. 2720, -21. —The sense may differ acc. to the attributes of the different gods, —ἄορ, like ὄπλον, being used for *any implement*, as the sickle of Demeter, the bow of Artemis, the lightning of Zeus, cf. Heyne Apollod. 3. 10, 2, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 5. 82 sq., p. 293. Yet, as this general usage of ἄορ is certainly not found in Hom., such interpretations are not very probable; and it was natural for a warlike people like the early Greeks to invest all their gods with the sword, cf. Thuc. 1. 5, 6, Voss. h. Hom. Cer. 4. [ἄ, except in Orph. Lith. 545, and there the word is by Herm. corrected into χρυσόπατρος.]

χρῦσ-ἀργυρον, τό, *silver gilt*, C. I. 8812. II. *a tribute of gold and silver*, Manass. Chron. 3085, etc.; v. Ducang. s. v.

χρῦσ-ἀρμάτος, ον, *with or in car of gold*, epith. of the moon, Pind. O. 3. 35; also of heroes, Id. P. 5. 10, 1. 6 (5). 27:—οἱ χρ., of a body of the Macedonian royal guard, Poll. 1. 175.

χρῦσ-ασπίς [ῦ], ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, *with shield of gold*, Θήβη Pind. I. 1. 1; Παλλάς Eur. Phoen. 1372; οἱ χρυσ. a corps in the Maced. army, Poll. 1. 175.

χρῦσ-αστράγαλος, ον, *with ankle or stalk of gold*, φιάλα Sappho 161 (100).

χρῦσάττικον, τό, *an artificial wine or syrup*, Paul. Aeg. 3. 50.

χρῦσ-αυγέω, *to have a golden lustre*, Lxx (Job 37. 22):—the Subst. -αύγεια, ἡ, Eust. 695. 4.

χρῦσ-αυγής, ἐς, gen. ἔος, *gold-gleaming*, κρόκος Soph. O. C. 685; δόμος Ar. Av. 1710:—metaph., φρόνησις Philo 1. 57; χρυσαυγές μειδιᾶν Himer.

χρῦσ-αυγίζω, = χρυσαυγέω, Liban. 4. 1071: in Eccl. also -άζω.

χρῦσάφιον [ἄ], τό, Dim. of χρυσός, Eust. 492. 36, Anna Comn. 1. 177.

χρῦσᾶφος, ὁ, *a kind of fish*, perhaps the gilt-head, Marcell. Sidet. 12.

χρῦσάωρ [ἄ], ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄορ) = χρυσάορος (q. v.), h. Hom. Ap. 123, Hes. Op. 769, Pind. P. 5. 139, Fr. 187.

χρῦσ-ἐγκαυστος, ον, *with gold burnt in, adorned with encaustic gilding*, Byz.

χρῦσ-εγχής, ἐς, *with spear of gold*, Orph. H. 51. 11.

χρῦσειον, τό, *a goldsmith's shop*, Strab. 146.

(v. χρύσεος 1. 2), Polyb. 34. 10, 10: mostly in pl. χρυσεῖα, *gold-mines*, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 37, Polyb. 3. 57, 3.

χρῦσειος [ῦ], ἡ, ον, Ep. for χρύσεος (q. v.), Hom., and Hes.

χρῦσ-εκλέκτης, ον, ὁ, *one who picks gold-dust from river sand, a gold-washer*, Lat. aurilegulus, Gloss.

χρῦσ-ελεφαντ-ἠλεκτρος, ον, *of gold, ivory, and electrum, overlaid therewith*, ἀσπίς Epigr. ap. Plut. Timol. 31.

χρῦσ-ελεφάντινος, ον, *of gold and ivory, overlaid therewith*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1166. On the chryselephantine statues of Phidias (the most famous of which were the Olympian Zeus, the Argive Hera, and the Athena Parthenos of Athens) v. Quatremère de Quincy's *Jupiter Olympien*.

χρῦσ-ἐμβᾶφος, ον, and -βαφής, ἐς, *dip in gold, gilt*, Byz.

χρῦσ-ἐμβολος, ον, *with beak of gold*, of a ship, App. praef. 10.

χρῦσ-ἐμπλαστος, ον, *overlaid with gold*, Byz.

χρῦσ-ἐνδετος, ον, *gold-inlaid*, σπάθη Philem. Πτωχ. 4; cf. Martial. 2. 43., 6. 94. II. *set in gold*, σμάραγδος Plut. Luc. 3.

χρῦσ-ἐνδύτος, ον, *clad in gold or cloth of gold*, Symeon. Metaph. 678. 1; fem. χρυσενδύτις, ἴδος, C. I. 8721.

χρῦσσο-βόστρυχος, ον, = χρυσοβόστρυχος, Eur. Phoen. 191.

χρῦσσοδίνης, v. sub χρυσοδίνης.

χρῦσσο-δμητος, ον, *built or formed of gold*, Aesch. Cho. 616; where Herm. χρυσοκμήτοισι, *gold-wrought*.

χρῦσσο-καρπος, ον, = χρυσοκαρπος, Draco 36.

χρῦσσο-κμητος, ον, v. s. χρυσοδμητος.

χρῦσσο-κόλλητος, ον, = χρυσοκόλλητος, Paul. S. Ambo 159.

χρῦσσο-κόμητος, ον, Dor. -κόμας, α, ὁ, = χρυσοκόμετος, Simon. 34, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 6.

χρῦσσο-κύκλος, ον, *with disk of gold*, χρ. φέγγος, of the sun, Eur. Phoen. 176.

χρῦσσο-λόγγης, ον, ὁ, = χρυσολόγγης, Synes. 18 B.

χρῦσσο-μαλλος, ον, = χρυσομαλλος, Eur. El. 725, Orph. Arg. 1016.

χρῦσσο-μίτρης, ον, ὁ, = χρυσομίτρης, Anth. P. 9. 524:—χρῦσσομίτρα, Melinno ap. Stob. 87. 19.

χρῦσσο-νωτος, ον, = χρυσονωτος, ἀσπίς Eur. ap. Schol. Phoen. 1130.

χρῦσσο-πήληξ, ἡκος, ὁ, ἡ, = χρυσοπήληξ, h. Hom. 7. 1, Call. Lav. Pall. 43.

χρῦσσο-πήνητος, ον, *with woof of gold, gold-inwoven*, φάρεα Eur. Or. 840; χρ. γραφίς a line or thread of gold inwrought, Anth. P. 5. 276.

χρῦσσο-ῆ, ον, also ος, ον, in Anth. P. 5. 31, Att. contr. χρυσοῦς, ἡ, οῦν (so ἀργύρεος, -οῦς, χάλκεος, -οῦς), Ep. χρῦσειος, ἡ, ον: Hom. and Hes. use both χρῦσεος and -εἰος, but never χρυσοῦς, though the acc. fem. χρυσην is still found in the Edd. of Hes.: Lyr. Poets used χρῦσεος, α, ον, and this form sometimes occurs in Trag. dialogue and even in

Prose, v. Lob. Phryn. 207: (χρυσός). *Golden, of gold, decked or inlaid with gold*, often from Hom., and Hes. downwds. (cf. χρυσός 2), esp. of what belonged to gods, χρυσεῖον ἐν δαπέδῳ, χρυσεῖος δεπάσσειν, χρῦσειον ἐπὶ θρόνον, etc., Il. 4. 2, 3., 8. 442, al.; χρ. τάλαντα the golden scales of Zeus, 22. 209; χρ. ἵπυς, ζυγόν, of Hera's chariot, 5. 724, 730; χρ. ἱμάσθη, of Zeus and Poseidon, 8. 44., 13. 26; the horses of Zeus have golden manes, 8. 42., 13. 24; Zeus and Hera are wrapt in a golden cloud, 14. 344, 351, cf. 13. 523; Calypso and Circé have golden zones, Od. 5. 232., 10. 545, etc.; cf. χρυσός init.;—but generally of mortals, Il. 4. 133., 5. 425, al.;—in some cases, χρῦσεος must mean *enriched or adorned with gold*, as χρ. σκήπτρον 1. 15, cf. 234, 245; μάχαιρα 18. 598; θύραι Od. 7. 88: also much the same as ἐπίχρυσος, *gilded, gilt*, Hdt. 9. 82, cf. 80:—χρῦσοῦν τινα ἱστάναι, *to erect a gold or gilded statue of him*; so, χρῦσοῦς στάθητι Luc. Pseudol. 15; Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ χρ. Hdt. 8. 121; cf. ἴστημι A. III. 1. 2. χρῦσεια μέταλλα *gold mines*, Thuc. 4. 105;—this seems to be the only phrase in which an Att. writer uses the form χρῦσειος, and in this phrase χρῦσεια (properisp.) is commonly used as a Subst.; v. χρῦσειον II. 3. χρῦσοῦς (sc. στατήρ), ὁ, *a gold coin*, = στατήρ C. I. 1570 b. 48 sq., 2058 A. 13 sq., etc.; χρῦσοῖ ἐπίσημοι Polyb. 4. 56, 3; cf. Poll. 9. 4, 105, Hesych. II. *gold-coloured, golden-yellow*, ἔθειραι Il. 8. 42., 13. 24; χρ. νέφος 13. 523, etc.:—τὸ χρῦσοῦν τοῦ φῶς the yellow or yolk of an egg, Ath. 376 D. III. *metaph. golden*, χρῦσέη Ἀφροδίτη II. 3. 64, Od. 8. 337; so, Μοῖσα Pind. I. 7 (8). 11; θυγάτηρ Διός Soph. O. T. 187; Ἑλπίς Ib. 158; ὦ χρῦσοῖ θεοί Ar. Ran. 483; ἀθένος ἀελίου χρ. Pind. P. 4. 257; χρ. ὑγίεια Ib. 3. 129; λογισμοῦ ἀγωγὴ Plat. Legg. 645 A; ἦθος Antiphan. Ἰδρ. 1; τὸ χρῦσοῦν ὀρνίθων γένος Id. Ὀμοσ. 1;—χρῦσῆς τιμῆς, Soph. Ant. 699, perhaps refers to a *golden crown of honour*:—the first, best age of man was the *golden*, Hes. Op. 108 sq.; and Plato's ideal citizens are a χρῦσοῦν γένος, Rep. 468 E, cf. Phaedr. 235 E, Crat. 397 E:—sometimes used ironically, ἐγὼ δὲ ὁ χρῦσοῦς but I, *fine fellow that I am* . . ., Luc. pro laps. 1. [χρῦσέη, χρῦσέην, χρῦσέου, χρῦσέω etc., in Hom. must be pronounced as disyll., as is fully proved by such passages as Il. 1. 15, 374: but Lyric Poets sometimes used ῦ in χρῦσεος, Böckh de Metr. Pind. p. 289, et ad Pyth. 4. 1. The Trag. borrowed this licence, but only in Lyric passages, never in Iambics and Anapaestics, as is shewn by the examples from Soph. and Eur., collected by Erf. Soph. Ant. 103, Scidl. Eur. Tro. 536, Elmsl. Med. 618, Bacch. 97. The Elegiac and Epigramm. Poets sometimes, though seldom, have ῦ, cf. Jac. Anth. P. pp. 197, 274. The later Ep. seem to follow Hom. V. *plura sub χρυσός.*]

χρῦσσο-σάνδαλος, ον, *with sandals of gold*, ἶχνος χρ. the step of golden sandals, Eur. Or. 1468, I. A. 1042.

χρῦσσο-στέφανος, ον, f. l. for χρυσοστέφανος, q. v.

χρῦσσο-στιλβος, ον, (στίλβω) *glittering with gold*, Manass. Chron. 6701, with v. l. -στιλπνος.

χρῦσσο-στολμος, ον, *decked, dight with gold*, δόμοι Aesch. Pers. 159.

χρῦσσο-στολος, ον, = foreg., πέπλων χρ. φᾶρος Eur. H. F. 414.

χρῦσσο-ταρσος, ον, *with golden feet or wings*, Orph. Arg. 338.

χρῦσσο-τευκτος, ον, = χρυσοτευκτος (q. v.), Orph. H. 54. 18.

χρῦσσο-φεγγής, ἐς, *with golden lustre*, Orph. Fr. 7. 28.

χρῦσσο-επώνυμος, ον, *named from gold*, epith. of Jo. Chrys. ap. Jo. Dam.

χρῦσσο-εραστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a lover of gold*, cited from Babrius.

χρῦσσο-εργής, ἐς, *made of, or with gold*, ἱμάτιον Tzetz. Hist. 3. 950.

χρῦσσο-εργός, ον, *making gold*, Lyc. 1352; cf. λιβεργός.

χρῦσσο-έρυθρος, ον, *ruddy as gold*, Philes.

χρῦσσο-εψητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἔψω) *a gold-melter*, Lat. auricoctor, Gloss.

χρῦσσο-ἡγορος, ον, *of golden eloquence*, Epigr.

χρῦσσο-ἡκτρον, τό, *gold-electrum or gold-amber*, in Plin. N. H. 37. 43.

χρῦσσο-ἡλίας, ἴδος, ἡ, patronym. of Χρῦσης, ον, ὁ, *daughter of Chryses*, Il.

χρῦσσο-ηλάκωτος, ον, *with spindle of gold*, not (as the Schol.) with arrow of gold (though ἄτρακτος is used = οἶστος), epith. of Artemis in Il. 20. 70, al., cf. Soph. Tr. 537; of Amphitrité, the Nereids, and of Leto, Pind. O. 6. fin. (ubi v. Böckh), N. 5. 65., 6. 62.

χρῦσσο-ἡλάτος, ον, (ἐλαύνω III. 1) *of beaten gold, gold-wrought*, Aesch. Theb. 644, Soph. O. T. 1268, Eur. Phoen. 62, Ar. Pl. 9.

χρῦσσο-ἠλεκτρον, τό, *gold-electrum or gold-amber*, in Plin. N. H. 37. 43.

χρῦσσο-ἡλίας, ον, (ἡνία) *with reins of gold*, epith. of Ares, Od. 8. 285; of Artemis, Il. 6. 205; of Hades, Pind. Fr. 12; of Aphrodité, Soph. O. C. 693 (in Dor. form χρυσαίνιος).

χρῦσσο-ἡλίας, ἐς, gen. εος, *furnished or decked with gold, golden*, οἶκος, πόλος Eur. Ion 157, 1154; ναῶν θριγκοί Id. 1. T. 129.

χρῦσσο-ἡλίας, α, ον, *consisting of gold coin*, Diog. L. 4. 38.

χρῦσσο-ἡλίας, ὁ, *the jaundice*, late Medic.

χρῦσσο-ἡλίας, τό, = sq., Ar. Fr. 64.

χρῦσσο-ἡλίας [σῖ], τό, Dim. of χρυσίον, *a small piece of gold*, Isocr. 291 E, Dem. 818. 13; *a small sum of money*, Plut. Cleom. 38.

χρῦσσο-ἡλίας, *to be golden or like gold*, Arist. Mirab. 45, Hdn. 5. 6, Ath. 322 A; τὸ χρῦσσοῦν τοῦ φῶς the yolk, Geop. 14. 7. 5.

χρῦσσο-ἡλίας, late form of χρῦσεος, Alciphro 3. 3, al.; χρῦσσο-ἡλίας, ap. Eus. P. E. 447 D.

χρῦσσο-ἡλίας, ον, = χρυσήλατος, Manass. Chron. 4794.

χρῦσσο-ἡλίας, τό, Dim. of χρυσός, *a piece of gold*, generally, *gold*, Hdt. 3. 95, 97, Plat. Euthyd. 288 E, Rep. 336 E, al. 2. *anything made of gold, wrought gold, gold plate, ornaments of gold*, etc., ἀσημον Thuc. 2. 13; in pl., Dem. 816. 22., 1182. 26; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 35. 3. esp. *gold coin, money*, Eur. Cycl. 161; ἀργύριον καὶ χρῦσσοῦν Ar. Eq. 472, Pl. 808, Ran. 720, Plat., etc.; λήρος πάντα πρὸς τὸ χρ. Antiph. Incert. 60; ἐγὼ δ' ὑπέλαβον χρῦσσοῦς εἶναι θεοῦς τὰργύριον καὶ τὸ χρ. Menand. Incert. 10;—but, στατήρας χρῦσσοῦ Eurpol. Δημ. 32; χρῦσσοῦ pieces of gold, Plat. Rep.

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336 E. 4. gold thread, Hipp. Art. 799. II. as a term of endearment, my golden one! my little treasure! Ar. Lys. 930, cf. Anth. P. II. 232.

χρυσιοπλύσιον, τό, f. l. for χρυσοπλ-, q. v.

χρυσιοφόρος, ον, = χρυσοφόρος, Manass. Chron. 71.

χρυσιδόφρουρος, ον, guarding or containing gold, Manass. Chron. 5256.

Χρυσίππειος, ον, of, belonging to Chrysippus, διαλεκτική Diog. L. 7. 180; τὰ Χρ. his writings, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 34.

χρυσίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a vessel of gold, piece of gold plate, Hermipp. Κερκ. 2, Pherecr. Περσ. 5, Ar. Ach. 74, Pax 425, C. I. 140. 45, al.; an Att. word, Ath. 502 A. II. a gold-broidered dress, Luc. Nigrin. II; of shoes, gold-embroidered, Id. D. Deor. 2. 2.

χρυσιοσκῆπτρον, τό, synonym for χαμαιλέων λευκός Diosc. Noth. 3. 10.

χρυσίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, mostly in fem. χρυσίτις, ἴδος, like gold, containing gold, ψάμμος χρυσίτις Hdt. 3. 102, Strab. 146; χρ. σποδός a yellow powder used for the eyes, Foës. Oec. Hipp. II. ἡ χρ. gold-dust or ore, Plut. 2. 526 A. 2. the touchstone, lapis Lydius, Poll. 7. 102. 3. = χρυσοκόμη, Arist. Plant. 2. 7, 1; of some other plants, Diosc. Noth.

χρυσιοανγής, ἴς, = χρυσαυγής, Theophran. Contin. 145.

χρυσιαβάλλανος, ἡ, the gold-dale, Chebulé myrobolanus, Galen.

χρυσιαβάτης, ἴς, (βαίνω) golden-floored, Theod. Prodr.; cf. χαλκοβατής.

χρυσιαβάφης, ἴς, gilded, gold-embroidered, = χρυσογραφής, Plut. Demetr. 41; so, χρ. ἀνακτες Anth. P. 15. 22; cf. Hemst. Luc. I. 377.

χρυσιοβέλεμος, ον, with shafts, arrows of gold, Anth. P. 9. 623.

χρυσιοβήρυλλος, ὁ, a beryl with a tinge of gold colour, in Plin. N. H. 37. 20; cf. χρυσόπρασος.

χρυσιοβολίς, ἡ, darting golden light, Tzetz.

χρυσόβρυτος, ον, gushing or flying with gold, Byz.

χρυσόβωλος, ον, with soil of gold, i. e. containing gold, γῆς λέπας Eur. Rhes. 921.

χρυσιογενής, ἴς, (γένω) gold-begotten, of Perseus, Planud.

χρυσιογέρων, ὁ, a golden, i. e. precious, old man, Tzetz.

χρυσόγειος, ον, (γῆ) with land of gold: τὸ χρυσόγειον the land of gold-ore, Philostr. 229:—χρυσόγειος, ον, Suid.

χρυσόγλυφος, ον, = χρυσοστόρευτος, C. I. 1152. 14, Hesych.

χρυσόγλωσσος, ον, golden-tongued, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 234.

χρυσιογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (γνώμη) trying or assaying gold, Greg. Nyss., Walz Rhett. 1. 476:—also -γνώμωνικός, ὄν, Tzetz.

χρυσόγονον, τό, a plant, Leonticé chrysogonum, Diosc. 4. 56.

χρυσόγονος, ον, born or begotten of gold, χρ. γενεά, i. e. the Persians, because (by the legend) they were descended from Perseus, who was begotten of Zeus in the form of a shower of gold, Aesch. Pers. 80, cf. χρυσόρυτος;—but the Med. Ms. gives χρυσόνομος.

χρυσιογράμματος, ον, written in letters of gold, Eccl.

χρυσιογράφέω, to illuminate with gold, ὄροφον Io. Chrys. ap. Phot.

χρυσιογράφης, ἴς, gold-embroidered, ἐμβάδες Callix. ap. Ath. 200 D.

χρυσιογράφια, ἡ, a writing with letters of gold, Aristes p. 286:—γράφος, ὁ, one who writes with such letters, Eccl.

χρυσιοδαίδαλτος, ον, decked with rich work of gold, Ar. Eccl. 972, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 219.

χρυσιοδακτύλιος, ον, with ring of gold, ἀνὴρ Ep. Jacob. 2. 2; σφραγίς χρ. set in gold, Hesych.

χρυσιοδακτύλος, ον, with fingers of gold, C. I. 8719.

χρυσόδετος, ον, also η, ον Alcae. 33: (δέω):—bound with gold, set in gold, ἀφρηγίς Hdt. 3. 41:—overlaid or enriched with gold, ἐλεφαντινὰν λαβὰν τῷ ξίφεος χρυσοδέταν Alcae. l. c.; χρ. κέρας, of the lyre, Soph. Fr. 232; χρ. ἔρκεισι γυναικῶν, of the golden necklace with which Eriphylé was bribed, Id. El. 837; περόναι χρ. Eur. Phoen. 805; metaph., χρ. σώματος ἀλκήν in golden armour, Id. Rhes. 383.

χρυσοδίνης, ον, ὁ, (δινέω) the golden-eddy or whirling, Walz Rhett. I. 476:—also χρυσοδ-, Manass. Chron. 6258.

χρυσόδιφρος, ον, with gilded chariot, δίφροι χρ. Manass. Chron. 5056.

χρυσοδάρατος, ον, with golden spear, Byz.

χρυσιοεγκέφαλος, ον, with brains of gold, Byz.

χρυσιοθεῖρ, ος, ὁ, ἡ, with golden hair, Archil. 108; we have a voc. χρυσαέθειρε in C. I. 1025. 3; and a fem. -θείρα in Maxim. καταρχ. 95.

χρυσιοειδής, ἴς, like gold, γῆ Plat. Phaedo 110 C; χρώμα Xen. Cyr. 7. I, 2; μέλι Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 48; κόμη Plut. 2. 771 B. Adv. -δῶς, Tzetz.

χρυσοείμων, ον, with robe of gold, Eust. 693. 49.

χρυσοέλικτος, ον, twined with gold, Paul. S. Ambo 255.

χρυσιοεψητεῖον, τό, a place where gold is smelted, Byz.

χρυσόζυγος, ον, with yoke of gold, h. Hom. 31. 15, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3. 12.

χρυσιοζωγράφιστος, ον, with figures inwoven of gold, ἱμάτιον Byz.

χρυσόζωνος, ον, with girdle of gold, Poëta ap. Schol. Pind. N. 3. 64.

χρυσόηλος, ον, with nails or studs of gold, Eust. 95. 7.

χρυσιοθήρας, ον, ὁ, a searcher for gold, Nicet. Ann. 338 A.

χρυσόθριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, golden-haired, Orph. L. 288.

χρυσόθρονος, ον, with throne of gold, gold-enthroned, epith. of Hera, Artemis and Eōs, Il. I. 611, al.; of Cyrené, Pind. P. 4. 464:—poët. word (v. Ar. Av. 950), used by Julian 307 D.

χρυσιοθώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with breastplate of gold, Tzetz. Hist. I. 993.

χρυσόκαλις, ἡ, a plant, synonym of παρθένιον, Diosc. Noth. 3. 155.

χρυσιοκάνθαρος, ὁ, the cock-chaffer, elsewhere χρυσομηλολόνη, Schol. Ar.: also -κανθαρίς, A. B. 1432.

χρυσιοκάρηνος [ᾶ], ον, Dor. -ᾶνος, with head of gold, Eur. Il. F. 375.

χρυσόκαρπος, ον, with golden fruit;—as Subst., ivy, Diosc. 2. 210; for which Apuleius has chrysocanthus.

χρυσιοκατάδετος, ον, = χρυσόδετος, Tzetz.

χρυσιοκατάστικτος, ον, picked out, illuminated with gold, Byz.

χρυσιοκέραιος, ον, with gilded tiles or roof, Byz.

χρυσόκερας, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, and -ως, ον, gen. ω:—with horns of gold, ἔλαφος Pind. O. 3. 52, Eur. Hel. 352 (where Elmsl. χρυσοκέρατα); as epith. of Pan, Cratin. Incert. 22; of the new moon, Anth. P. 5. 16. II. with gilded horns, like a victim just ready to be sacrificed, Aeschin. 77. 12, cf. Plat. Alc. 2. 149 C.

χρυσιοκέφαλος, ον, with golden head, epith. of a fish, Phryn. Com. Trag. 2. II. wearing a golden crown, Byz.

χρυσιοκίθαρος, ον, with golden κιθάρα, Suid.: also -κίθαρις, Hesych.

χρυσιοκίτρινος, η, ον, of a pale golden hue, Porphy.

χρυσόκλαβος, ον, with a clonus or stripe of gold, ἱμάτιον Byz.

χρυσόκλυστος, ον, washed or rinsed with gold, i. e. gilded inside, or (generally) gilded, Ister 38; and read by Meineke in Nicom. Incert. 2 (the text in Ath. is ὦ χρυσοκλαύστα καὶ χρυσοῦς ἐμῶν weeping tears of gold?);—sq a wooden bowl lined with wax is called κηρῶ κεκλυσμένος Theocr. I. 27.

χρυσιοκόκκινος, ον, of scarlet and gold, τὸ χρ. Byz.

χρυσόκοκκος, ον, with golden seeds or grains, in Apul. Herb. 127.

χρυσόκολλα, ἡ, gold-solder, Arist. Mirab. 58, Theophr. Lap. 26 and 40, Diosc. 5. 84, Plin. N. H. 33. 26 sq.;—acc. to King, Antique Gems 15, malachite, carbonate of copper; or, acc. to others, borate of soda, which is still used for soldering gold, v. Landerer in Schliemann's Mycenae, p. 231. II. a dish of linseed and honey, Alcman 61.

χρυσόκολλος, ον, soldered or inlaid with gold, ἔκπωμα Soph. Fr. 68; κῶπη Eur. Fr. 590; so χρυσοκόλλητος δίφρος Id. Phoen. 2, Antiph. Θορ. I, Incert. 15, Luc. Indoct. 29.

χρυσιοκομῆ, to have golden hair, Philostr. Epist. 55.

χρυσιοκόμη, ἡ, golden-hair, a plant, Chrysocoma lino-syris, Arist. Plant. 2. 7, 1, Diosc. 4. 55; cf. χρυσίτης.

χρυσιοκόμητος, ον, Dor. -κέμας, α, ὁ, the golden-haired, epith. of Dionysus, Hes. Th. 947; of Eros, Anacr. 13, Eur. I. A. 549; of Apollo, Tyrtae. 2. 4, Eur. Supp. 975, Ar. Av. 219;—ὁ Χρ. absol. for Apollo, Pind. O. 6. 71., 7. 58, Eur. Tro. 254. II. with golden ornaments in the hair, Luc. Gall. 13.

χρυσόκομος, ον, golden-haired, Anth. P. 6. 264; of the plumage of birds, χρ. πτερά Hdt. 2. 73.

χρυσόκομις, ἴος and ἴως, ἡ, gold-dust, Anon. in Ms. ap. Schneid.

χρυσιοκόρυμβος, ον, with golden bunches, κισσός Diosc. Parab. I. 72.

χρυσιοκόσμητος, and -κοσμος, ον, decked with gold, Byz.

χρυσιοκρόταλος, ον, tinkling with gold, ἀπατάλη Anth. P. 5. 271.

χρυσόκροτος, ον, sounding, ringing with gold, Theod. Prodr.

χρυσιοκράβης, ἴς, with haft of gold, ἐγχειρίδιον Menand. 'Al. 13.

χρυσιολαμπής, ἴς, glittering with gold, Eccl.

χρυσιολαμπής, ἴδος, ἡ, the golden-shining, A. B. 72; cf. πυγολαμπίς.

χρυσιολάτρης, ὁ, -λάτρις, ἡ, worshipping gold, Eccl.

χρυσιολάχανον, τό, a plant, orach, Diosc. 2. 145; elsewhere ἀτράφαξ.

χρυσόλευκος, ον, golden-white, Byz.

χρυσόλιθος, ὁ, perhaps also ἡ, the chrysolith, a bright yellow stone (perhaps our topaz), Diod. 2. 52, LXX (Ex. 28. 20., 39. 11); cf. Plin. 37. 42.

χρυσόλινον, τό, gold thread, gold wire, Paul. Aeg. 6. 92.

χρυσόλοβος, ον, decked with gold earrings, οὔατα, as Pers. in Epigr. ap. Ath. 343 F, for χρυσοβόλιος.

χρυσολογῆ, to speak of gold, Luc. Gall. 6. II. to gather gold, νεκῶν χρ. κόνιν, i. e. to rob graves Greg. Naz. in Anth. P. 8. 230.

χρυσολόγος, ον, speaking of gold, like χρυσοστόμος, Eccl. II. gathering gold, Gloss.

χρυσόλογχος, ον, with spear of gold, Παλλάς Eur. Ion 9, Ar. Thesm. 318:—οἱ χρυσόλοχοι the golden band, Georg. Cedr. 727. II.

χρυσόλοπος, ον, with golden scales, Hesych.

χρυσόλοφος, ον, with golden crest; the fem. χρυσολόφα in Ar. Lys. 344, as epith. of Athena.

χρυσολύρης [ῦ], ον, Dor. -λύρας, α, ὁ, with lyre of gold, of Apollo, Ar. Thesm. 315; of Orpheus, Anth. P. 7. 617, etc.

χρυσόμαλλος, ον, with golden wool or fleece, κῶας Pherecyd. 60; κριός Eur. Or. 998; παίμνα v. l. Id. El. 725:—metaph., πρόβατον χρ. of a rich fool, Diogen. ap. Diog. L. 6. 47.

χρυσομαῆνης, ἴς, mad after gold, Anth. P. 5. 302, Eccl.:—the Verb -μανέω, Suid.;—the Subst. -μανία, ἡ, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 301.

χρυσιομηλολόνη, τό, Dim. as if from χρυσομηλολόνη, a little golden beetle or cockchaffer, as a term of endearment, Ar. Vesp. 1341.

χρυσόμηλον, τό, gold-apple, a kind of quince, Plin. N. H. 15. 11.

χρυσιομήτρις, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of bird, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 6, with v. l. ἄνσομ-; Sundevall thinks it was the goldfinch, Fringilla carduelis.

χρυσιομίγης, ἴς, blended (of hair, plaited) with gold, Greg. Nyss.

χρυσιομίμητος [ῖ], ον, gold-like, gold-coloured, Byz.

χρυσιομίτρας, ον, Dor. -μίτρας, α, ὁ, with girdle or headband of gold, epith. of Bacchus, Soph. O. T. 209; peculiar fem. -μίτρα, of Phocbé, Opp. C. 2, 2. 2. gold-bound, πίνακες Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 130 B.

χρυσόμορφος, ον, in the likeness of gold, of Zeus descending to Danaë, Pseudo-Soph. ap. Clem. Al. 716; χρ. εἶδος, of amber, Paul. S. 74. 123.

χρυσόμυθος, ον, with golden or gilded boss, Poll. 6. 98.

χρυσόνημα, τό, a gold thread, gold wire, Paul. Aeg. 6. 92.

χρυσόνημος, ον, inwoven with golden threads, Io. Damasc. 2. 853 C.

χρυσόνομος, ον, feeding in gold, very rich, v. l. for χρυσόνομος.

χρυσόνοσος, ον, of golden mind, Io. Damasc.

χρυσόνωτος, ον, with golden back or surface; χρ. ἡνία a rein studded with gold, Lnb. Soph. Aj. 846.

χρυσόξυφος, ον, with sword of gold, in Gramm., to explain χρυσάραρι.

χρυσόξύλον, τό, gold-wood, name for the θάψος, Schol. Ar. and Theocr.

χρῦσοπαγής, *és*, built of gold, δώματα C. I. 1152. 14.
 χρῦσοπαρῦφος, *ov*, with border or hem of gold, Plut. Demetr. 41.
 χρῦσόπαστος, *ov*, sprinkled or shot with gold, gilded χρ. τήρης a turban of gold tissue, Hdt. 8. 120; τὰ χρ. ἔδεθλα (as Aurat. for ἔσθλά) Aesch. Ag. 760; χρ. κόσμος Dem. 1217. 20; ταῖς ξυστίσιν ταῖς χρ. Eubul. Incert. 19; ἔσθής Luc. Indoct. 8; opp. to χρυσήλατος, Att. in Walz Rhett. 1. 532.
 χρῦσόπατρος, *ov*, sprung of a golden father, epith. of Perseus (cf. χρυσόγονος), Lyc. 838. Also -πάτωρ, *ó*, Nonn. D. 47. 471.
 χρῦσοπέδιλος, *ov*, gold-sandalled, epith. of Hera, Od. II. 604, Hes. Th. 454; of Eös, Sappho 21 (12); so Hermes and Athena wear πέδιλα ἀμβρόσια, χρύσεια Il. 24. 340, Od. 1. 96.
 χρῦσόπεπλος, *ov*, with robe of gold, κούρα Anacr. 76 (80); Μναμοσύνα Pind. I. 6 (5). fin.
 χρῦσοπετάλιος, *ov*, adorned with leaves of gold, Byz.
 χρῦσοπήληξ, *ηκος, ó*, *ή*, with helm of gold, of Ares, Aesch. Theb. 106; χρ. σταχὺς σπαρτῶν, of the Sparti at Thebes, Eur. Phoen. 939.
 χρῦσοπλία, *ή*, golden armour, like πανοπλία, Eust. Opusc. 44. 95:—from χρῦσο-οπλος, *ov*, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 435.
 χρῦσοπλόκῆμος, *ov*, golden-haired, h. Hom. Ap. 205.
 χρῦσοπλύσιον, τό, a gold-wash, placer, where gold is washed from the river sand, Strab. 146; wrongly χρυσοπλ-, lb. 216.
 χρῦσοπόδης, *ou, ó*, gold-foot, name of a horse, Byz.
 χρῦσοποιία, *ή*, the making of gold, alchemy, Byz.:—also *ή* χρυσο-ποιική, Io. Chrys.
 χρῦσοποιίκλος, *ov*, Callix. ap. Ath. 198 D:—and -ποιίκλος, *ov*, Diod. 18. 26, Clem. Al. 216, = χρυσοδαίδαλος.
 χρῦσοποιός, *ó*, a goldsmith, Luc. Contempl. 12.
 χρῦσόποκος, *ov*, with fleece of gold, Nonn. D. 10. 102.
 χρῦσόπολις, *εως, ή*, golden city, of Hierapolis, C. I. 3909. II. name of a plant, Aristaen. 1. 10.
 χρῦσόπορος, *ov*, golden-passing, μίτοι χρ. threads of gold, Paul. S. Ecphr. 388, susp.
 χρῦσόπους, *ó*, *ή*, neut. *πουν*, gold-footed, φορέϊον Polyb. 31. 3, 18, Heracl. Com. ap. Ath. 145 C.
 χρῦσόπρασος, *ó*, the chrysoprase, a precious stone of golden-green colour, Apocal. 21. 20; cf. Plin. 37. 34, and v. χρυσοβήρυλλος.
 χρῦσοπρεπώδης, *es*, looking like gold, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 389.
 χρῦσόπρυμνος, *ov*, with gilded poop, Plut. Ant. 26, App. Praef. 10.
 χρῦσόπρως, *ov*, with gilded prow, cited from Philostr.
 χρῦσόπτερος, *ov*, with wings of gold, of Iris, Il. 8. 398, II. 185, h. Cer. 315:—also χρῦσοπτέρυγος, *ov*, = foreg., Himer. 19. 3;—and -πτέρυξ, τῶς Manass. Chron. 260.
 χρῦσοπώλης, *ou, ó*, a dealer in gold, Schol. Ar. Pl. 884.
 χρῦσορᾶνίς, *ιδος, ή*, a golden ewer, ap. Hesych.
 χρῦσορᾶπις, *ó*, poet. for χρυσορραπις, Pind. P. 4. 316.
 χρῦσορείθρος, *ov*, flowing with gold, Manass. Chron. 3824.
 χρῦσορόης, *ou, ó*, poet. for χρυσορρῶης, Τμῶλος Eur. Bacch. 154 (al. χρυσορόος):—of Zeus descending in gold, Hedyt. ap. Ath. 345 A.
 χρῦσο-όροφος, *ov*, with golden roof or ceiling, Philox. 14, Luc. Cynic. 9; also -ώροφος, Plut. 2. 329 D:—cf. Lob. Phryn. 706.
 χρῦσορραβδος, *ov*, with golden wand, Hdn. Epim. 154 (with single ρ).
 χρῦσορρῦγής, *és*, (ρήγνυμι) ἔρνος a golden branch plucked off, Poeta ap. Hesych.
 χρῦσορρᾶπις, *ιδος, ó*, *ή*, with wand of gold, epith. of Hermes, Od. 5. 87, Io. 277, h. Hom. Merc. 539; cf. χρυσοραπις.
 χρῦσορρῆμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, the golden speaker, epith. of Jo. Chrys. ap. Jo. Damasc.
 χρῦσορρῶης, *ou*, Dor. -ρῶας, *ó*, streaming with gold, Νείλος Ath. 203 C: cf. χρυσορῶης.
 χρῦσορρῦτος, *ov*, gold-streaming, Aesch. Pr. 805; cf. χρυσορύτος.
 χρῦσορύγχος, *ov*, with golden beak, Byz.
 χρῦσο-ορύκτης, *ou, ó*, a gold-digger, Gloss.
 χρῦσορύτος, *ov*, = χρυσορρῦτος, γοναὶ χρ., of Perseus the son of Danaë, Soph. Ant. 950; cf. χρυσογόνοτος.
 χρυσός, *ou, ó*, gold, Lat. *aurum*; in Hom., τιμήεις, πολύτιμος (v. sub voce.), and on the value of a talent of gold in Homer's time, v. τάλαντον; used esp. in relation to the gods, their arms and all things belonging to them, v. χρύσεος, χρυσάορος, χρυσηλάκατος, χρυσηνιος, χρυσόθρονος, χρυσοπέδιλος, χρυσόπτερος, χρυσορραπις; coupled with other precious things, e. g. χαλκός, σίδηρος, Il. 6. 48; ἔσθής Od. 5. 36; χρυσὸν κέρασιν περιχεύας (of a victim), Io. 294, 3. 384, cf. 436; ὡς δ' ὅτε τις χρυσὸν περιχεύεται ἀργύρῳ 6. 232;—so, χρ. δαμασίφων Pind. O. 13. 111, etc.:—χρυσὸς κοῖλος, like ἀργυροκοῖλος, goldwrought into vessels, vessels of gold, gold-plate, Luc. Navig. 20; also, ἀργυρος καὶ χρυσός, like Lat. *argentum et aurum*, gold and silver plate, Heind. Hor. Sat. 1. 4, 28; χρυσὸν ἔδυνε περὶ χρῶϊ golden armour, Il. 8. 43;—χρ. ἄπυρος unsmelted, Hdt. 3. 97; opp. to χρ. ἀπέφθος (pure refined gold), Id. 1. 50; (χρ. ἐφόμενος Pind. N. 4. 133; λευκὸς χρυσός white gold, i. e. alloyed with silver, Hdt. l. c., ubi v. Schweigh., and cf. ἡλεκτρον; καθαίρειν χρυσὸν Plat. Polit. 303; βασιανίζειν ἐν πυρὶ Id. Rep. 413 E. 2. gold, to express anything made of gold, χρυσὸν . . ἔδυνε περὶ χρῶϊ, of Zeus, Il. 8. 43; of Poseidon, 13. 25. 3. often used by Poets to denote anything dear or precious, ταῦτα μὲν . . κρείσσονα χρυσοῦ . . φωνεῖς Aesch. Cho. 372; ὁ χρ. ἦσσαν κτήμα τοῦ κλάειν ἂν ἦν Soph. Fr. 501; ὡς χρυσὸς αὐτῷ τὰ μὰ . . κακὰ δόξει ποτ' εἶναι Eur. Tro. 432; cf. Pind. O. 1. 2., 3. 76, Plut. Sert. 5, and v. χρύσεος III, χρυσοῦτερος:—metaph. also, χρυσὸς ἐπῶν golden words, Ar. Pl. 268; χρυσῶ πάττειν τινά Id. Nub. 912, cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 4; ὕειν χρυσὸν τιμὴν Pind. O. 7. 91. (Curtz no. 202, compares Skt. *hir-anam*, *hir-anjan*; Zd. *zar-anu*, *zar-anya*; Goth. *gulth* (whence *gild*, *gold*);

Slav. *zlat-o*: but the word is perh. Semitic, cf. Hebr. *chárúts*, Pott *Et. Forsch.* 1. p. 141.) [*ū* in χρυσός and all derivs., though Lyric Poets took the licence of making it short in the Adj. χρύσεος, q. v.; and once we have χρῦσός, viz. in Pind. N. 7. 115.]
 χρῦσο-σάλπιγξ, *ó*, *ή*, with golden trumpet, Manass. Chron. 3823.
 χρῦσοσάνδαλος, *ov*, golden-slippered, Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 113 C.
 χρῦσοσάφειρος, *ή*, the gold-sapphire, cited from Alex. Trall.
 χρῦσοσήμαντος, *ov*, with golden seal, Byz.
 χρῦσοσήματος, *ov*, with stripe or edge of gold, Dion. H. 3. 61.
 χρῦσοσκεύαστος, *ov*, wrought of gold, Manass. Chron. 5072.
 χρῦσοσπάτυλος, *ov*, lavishly adorned with gold, Manass. Chron. 5626.
 χρῦσοσπερμον, τό, a kind of sedum, Diosc. 4. 89; but = χρυσογόνοτος, Id. 4. 56.
 χρῦσοσπόρος, *ov*, sowing gold, Nonn. D. 10. 145.
 χρῦσοστέγος, *ov*, with roof of gold, Himer. 18. 3.
 χρῦσοστέπτωρ, *oros, ó*, *ή*, = sq., Manetho 4. 39.
 χρῦσοστέφανος, *ov*, gold-crowned, h. Hom. 5. 1, Hes. Th. 17, 136; κόρα Eur. Ion 1085; from Hes. downwards, as epith. of Hebe, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 6. 57; of Aphrodité, Sapph. 10; χρ. ἄεθλα in which the prize was a crown of gold, Pind. O. 8. 1.
 χρῦσοστήμων, *ov*, woven with gold, Io. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 64.
 χρῦσοστήγης, *és*, = χρυσοστικτος, Eriphan.
 χρῦσοστίκτης, *ou, ó*, one who inlays with gold, Byz.
 χρῦσοστικτος, *ov*, gold-spotted, Clem. Al. 188.
 χρῦσοστολέω, to wear golden or gilded robes, Theod. Prodr.
 χρῦσοστομος, *ov*, of golden mouth, i. e. dropping words of gold, among the later Greeks an epith. of favourite orators, as Jo. Chrysostom and Dio Chrysostom:—Adj. χρυσοστομικός, *ή, óν*, Eccl.
 χρῦσοστροφος, *ov*, of a bow-string made of twisted gold, Soph. O. T. 203.
 χρῦσοστροφος, *ov*, spread with cloth of gold, Io. Chrys.
 χρῦσοσύλης [*ύ*], *ou, ó*, a robber of gold, plunderer, Nicet. Ann. 121 B.
 χρῦσοσφύρητος, *ov*, hammered or made of gold, Byz.
 χρῦσοσώρος, *ov*, with heaps of gold, Tzetz. Hist. 12. 332.
 χρῦσοτέκτων, *ovos, ó*, a worker in gold, goldsmith, Luc. Lcxiph. 9, Anth. P. 6. 92.
 χρῦσοτέλεια, *ή*, a tax levied in gold, Byz.
 χρῦσοτέρος, *a, ov*, a Compar. formed from χρυσός (3), more golden, χρυσῶ χρυσοτέρα Sappho 122 (96); αὐτῆς χρυσοτέρη Κυπρίδος Anth. P. app. 210.
 χρῦσοτευκτος, *ov*, wrought of gold, Aesch. Theb. 660, Fr. 184, Eur. Phoen. 220, Eubul. Γλαῦκ. 2; restored for χρυσεῖτ- in Med. 984.
 χρῦστοευχῆς, *és*, with golden armour, Eur. Rhes. 340.
 χρῦστοτέχνης, *ou, ó*, a goldsmith, Byz.
 χρῦστοτόκος, *ov*, laying golden eggs, Aesop.
 χρῦστοτόξος, *ov*, with bow of gold, of Apollo, Pind. O. 14. 15.
 χρῦστοτόρευτος, *ov*, inlaid with gold, LXX (Ex. 25. 18), Byz.
 χρῦστοτριάλης, *ou, ó*, = sq., Arion 3. 2 Bgk.
 χρῦστοτρίαινος, *ov*, with trident of gold, of Poseidon, Ar. Eq. 559.
 χρῦστοτρίκλινος, *ov*, with golden or gilded triclinium, Byz.
 χρῦσοτύπος, *ov*, wrought of gold, κῶνος Eur. El. 470; φιάλη Critias 1. 7.
 χρῦσο-ούατος, *ov*, with ears or handles of gold, Fr. Hom. 68.
 χρῦσοουργεῖον, τό, a gold-work, gold mine, Strab. 205.
 χρῦσοουργέω, to be a χρυσοργός, Poll. 7. 97.
 χρῦσοργός, *ó*, (*ἔργω) a worker in gold, goldsmith, Critias 56, LXX.
 χρῦσοῦς, *ή, óν*, Att. contr. for χρύσεος, q. v.
 χρῦσοῦφαντος, *ov*, interwoven with gold, Byz.
 χρῦσοῦφής, *és*, = foreg., Callix. ap. Ath. 196 F, Diod. 5. 46; τὰ χρ., Chares ap. Ath. 538 D.
 χρῦσοφάνενος [*ᾶ*], *ov*, = sq., πτέρυγες Anacr. 24. (23).
 χρῦσοφαής, *és*, gold-shining, ἥλιος Eur. Hec. 636; ἔρως Id. Hipp. 1276; στέφανος Anth. P. app. 352.
 χρῦσοφάλαρος, *ov*, with trappings of gold, Eur. Tro. 520, Polyb. 31. 3, 6.
 χρῦσοφάνης, *és*, shining or shewing like gold, Diosc. 5. 117:—Subst. χρυσοφάνεια, *ή*, Eust. 991. 22.
 χρῦσοφάσγανος, *ov*, with sword of gold, Schol. II.
 χρῦσοφεγγής, *és*, gold-beaming, σέλας Aesch. Ag. 288.
 χρῦσοφίλος, *ov*, gold-loving, Anth. P. 8. 185.
 χρῦσοφορέω, to wear golden ornaments or apparel, Hdt. 1. 82, Euphorio 34, Arist. Oec. 2. 21, 2, C. I. 1123; ἰχθὺς χρυσοφορέων with gilded scales, Luc. Syr. D. 45. II. to pay gold as a tax, Diod. 4. 83.
 χρῦσοφορητός, *ή, óν*, borne about by gold, Manetho 5. 309.
 χρῦσοφορία, *ή*, a wearing of golden ornaments or apparel, Strab. 828.
 χρῦσοφόρος, *ov*, wearing gold, golden ornaments or apparel, Μῆδοι Simon. 93 (149); παρθένου Lycophronid. Fr. 1; cf. Hdt. 4. 104, Pors. Hec. 150:—as a title or mark of dignity, C. I. 2929. 2. carrying gold, ἡμίονος App. Mithr. 82. 3. producing gold, γῆ Teucer ap. Suid. II. τὸ χρυσοφόρον, = ἡλεκτρον I, Diosc. 1. 113.
 χρῦσο-οφρῦς, *ovos, ó*, a sea-fish with a golden spot over each eye, the gilt-head, Sparus aurata, Epich. 40 Ahr., Eupol. Kol. 14, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 12, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 3 sq.
 χρῦσοφύλακός, to watch gold, Clem. Al. 268.
 χρῦσοφύλαξ [*ύ*], *ᾶκος, ó*, *ή*, watching, keeping gold, θύλακος Plut. Aristid. 24. II. as Subst., a gold-keeper, epith. of the gryphons in Hdt. 4. 13, 27: a treasurer, θεοῦ Eur. Ion 54. 2. a money-bag, *pwse*, Plut. Aristid. 24.
 χρῦσοχαίτης, poet. -χαῖτᾶ, *ó*, golden-haired, of Apollo, Pind. P. 2. 29; of Eros, Anacreont. 44. 12:—fem. -χαίτις, *ιδος*, Theod. Prodr.
 χρῦσοχάλινος [*ᾶ*], *ov*, with gold-studded bridle, of Persians, Hdt. 9.

20, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3, etc.; πόταγος ψαλίων χρυσοχάλινος Ar. Pax 155. Also χρυσο-λίνωτος, ον, Io. Chrys.

χρυσόχειρ, χειρὸς, ὁ, ἡ, with gold on the hands, with gold rings, Luc. Timo 20.

χρυσόχελυς, υ, with golden lyre, Παιάν C. I. 5039.

χρυσόχιτων [ἴ], ανος, ὁ, ἡ, in coat of gold, gold-robed, Θήβη Pind. Fr. 207: with rind of gold, ἑλάν Anth. P. 6. 102.

χρυσοχοεῖον, τό, the shop of a χρυσοχόος, Testim. ap. Dem. 521. 27, Polyb. 26. 10, 3.

χρυσοχοεῖω, to follow the trade of goldsmith, work in gold, Ar. Pl. 164, Xen. Oec. 18, 9.

II. to smelt ore in order to get gold from it; whence χρυσοχοεῖν was used proverb. of those who fail in any tempting speculation, as the Athenians in their attempts to extract gold from their silver-ores, Plat. Rep. 450 B; cf. Schneid. Xen. Vect. 4, 15.

χρυσοχοῖα, ἡ, a casting or working in gold, the trade of a χρυσοχόος, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. ἀέτιος, cf. Lob. Phryn. 493.

χρυσοχοῖκός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a gold-smith or gold-smelter, τὸ χρ. πῦρ Arist. Spir. 9, 2; χρ. τέχνην ἐργάζεσθαι to follow the trade of a goldsmith, Testim. ap. Dem. 521. 29, cf. Poll. 7. 102.

χρυσοχόος, ὁ, (χέω) one who melts or casts gold, of one who gilds the horns of a victim, Od. 3. 425. 2. a goldsmith, Ar. Lys. 408, Dem. 520. 3 sq. II. one who smelts and refines gold-ore, Plut. 2. 65 S D; cf. χρυσοχοεῖω II.

χρυσόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, gold-coloured, Anth. P. 9. 525.

χρυσόω, fut. ὠσω, to make golden, gild, Diod. 1. 23, Luc. Indoct. 15, C. I. 3148. 16; χρυσίω χρ. τι often in LXX; cf. καταχρυσόω:—Pass. to be gilded, χρ. παχέϊ κάρτα χρυσῶ Hdt. 2. 132; Παλλαδίων χρυσομένων Ar. Ach. 547; τῶν .. κρανίων κεχρυσωμένων Plat. Euthyd. 299 E.

χρυσ-ὑποδέκτης, ον, ὁ, a receiver or collector of gold, Gloss.

χρυσωμα, τό, that which is made of gold, wrought gold, Eur. Ion 1030, 1430; χρυσώματα vessels of gold, gold plate, Lys. Fr. 50, Polyb. 31. 3, 16, C. I. 2852. 26.

χρυσωμάτο-θήκη, ἡ, a plate-chest, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 F.

χρυσῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a treasure, Byz.

χρυσ-ᾠνέω, to buy or change gold, Isocr. 366 E.

χρυσ-ᾠνητος, ον, bought for gold, of slaves, Ath. 263 E.

χρυσωνυμία, ἡ, a being named from gold, Eust. Opusc. 309. 40.

χρυσωνυμος, ον, named from gold, Anth. P. 1. 106.

χρυσῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of χρυσωπός, q. v., of Leto, Ar. Thesm. 321; of fish, χρυσωπίδες ἰχθύες ἑλλοί Ποῦτα ap. Ath. 277 D (cf. Eust. 1359. 9), where it is joined with a masc. Subst.

χρυσ-ᾠπός, ὄν, (ᾠψ) with golden eyes or face, beaming like gold, of the sun, Eur. El. 740; αἰθῆρ Pseudo-Soph. ap. Justin. M. 105 D. 2. gold-coloured, Plut. Sull. 6; v. χρυσῶψ. II. a fish, = χρύσοφρος, Id. 2. 977 E.

χρυσωρύχειον, τό, a gold-mine, Strab. 146; opp. to χρυσοπλύσιον.

χρυσωρύχέω, to dig for gold, Ael. N. A. 4. 27.

χρυσωρύχιον, = -ωρυχείον, Agatharch. M. Rubri Peripl.

χρυσ-ωρύχος [ῦ], ον, (ὀρύσσω) digging for gold, μύρμηξ Strab. 70.

χρυσωσις [ῦ], εως, ἡ, a gilding, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B, Plut. Poplic. 15, Nic. 3, etc.

χρυσωτής, οὔ, ὁ, a gilder, Plut. 2. 348 E, C. I. 158. a.

χρυσωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. gilded, gilt, Phalaec. ap. Ath. 440 D.

χρυσ-ᾠψ, ᾠπος, ὁ, ἡ, gold-coloured, shining like gold, χρ. θόρος in Eur. Bacch. 553; so called (acc. to Herm.) from the colour of the ivy-flower.

χρῶ, heterocl. dat. of χρώς, q. v.

χρώζω, later χρώννυμι, -ίω (qq. v.): fut. χρώσω:—aor. ἔχρωσα Luc., etc.:—pf. κέχρωκα (ἐπι-) Plut. 2. 395 E:—Pass., fut. χρωσθήσομαι, Galen.:—aor. ἐχρώσθην Plat. Theaet. 156 E, etc.:—pf. κέχρωσμαι Hipp. 1215 E, v. infr. Like χροῖζω, to touch the surface of a body, and generally, to touch, γόνυα μὴ χρώζειν ἐμά Eur. Phoen. 1625.

II. to impart something by touching the surface, τὸ καλὸν .. χρώμα χρώζομεν Antiph. Μανδρ. 1. 9:—hence, 2. to tinge, stain, ἐχρωσε μὲν, ἔκαυσε δ' οὐ Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 10, etc.:—Pass., Id. Color. 6, 6, Meteor. 3. 4, 25, al.; ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου Luc. Anach. 25; κεστρεὺς χρωσθεῖς browned in frying, Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 3. to taint, defile, αἵματι παλάμαν Anth. Plan. 138: metaph., μάτην κεχρώσμεθα κακοῦ πρὸς ἀνδρὸς Eur. Med. 497.

χρωικός, ἡ, ὄν, coloured, Justin. M. Comp. dogm. Arist. 198 B.

χρώμα, τό, (χρώννυμι) properly, the surface of a body, esp. of the human body, the skin, καθαρισὶς διὰ τοῦ χρώματος Hipp. 377. 2. II. the colour of the surface, esp. of the skin or body, the complexion, Hdt. 2. 32., 3. 101, Hipp. Aph. 1250, etc.; χρώμα ἀλλάσσειν Eur. Phoen. 1246; so, μεθιστάναι τοῦ χρώματος Ar. Eq. 399; τὸ χρ. διακεκνασμένος Id. Nub. 120; παντοδαπὰ χρώματα ἀφιέναι to change colour continually, Plat. Lys. 222 B; χρ. διαμένον an unchanging colour (of the face), Nicol. Incert. 1. 28; so of animals, Xen. Cyn. 4, 7. 2. generally, colour, βάπτειν χρώματα to use colours for dyeing, Plat. Rep. 429 E; ἐκ χρωμάτων καὶ σχημάτων θεωρεῖν, i. e. to look to the outside only, Ib. 601 A; διὰ τῶν χρ. ἀπεικάσειν Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1; χρώμασι καὶ σχήμασι μιμεῖσθαι Arist. Poët. 1, 4; see his treatise περὶ χρωμάτων; τοῖς χρ. ἐναλείφειν with pigments, Id. G. A. 2. 6, 29; χρωμάτων κρᾶσις Luc. Zeux. 5; χρ. ἐντριψίς, of cosmetics, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2; τοῖς ἐγχερίστοις εἰς τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς χρώμασιν Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 18:—of medicines, φάρμακα χρώμασι καὶ ὀσμαῖς πεποικίμενα Plat. Crat. 394 A. III. a Syrian root from which a colour was made, Theophr. Odor. 31. IV. a complexion, character of style in writing, χρ. λέξεως Dion. H. ad Amm. 2. 2. 2. metaph. in pl. ornaments, embellishments, ἀλλοτριῶσι χρώμασι καὶ κόσμοις Plat. Phaedr. 239 D, cf. Gorg. 465 B; also of style or language (like Cicero's

pigmenta, colores), and of Music, γυμναθέντα .. τῶν τῆς μουσικῆς χρωμάτων τὰ τῶν ποιητῶν Plat. Rep. 601 A, cf. Symp. 211 E, Antiph. Τριτ. 1. 3. as a technical term in Greek Music, χρώμα was a modification of the simplest or diatonic music: but there were also χρώματα as further modifications of all the three common kinds (diatonic, chromatic, and enharmonic), τὰ μέλη μεταβολαῖς καὶ χρώμασιν ὡς εὖ κέκρται Antiph. Τριτ. 1. 4; v. χρωματικός, εὐχροος 2, and cf. Dict. of Antiqq. p. 625, Chappell Anc. Mus. p. 121.

χρωματεύω, = χρωματίζω, Synes. 8 A.

χρωματίζω, fut. ἴσω, to colour, tinge, Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 9, G. A. 2. 7, 18, Theophr. Odor. 31; τί τινι Alex. Πον. 2:—Pass. to be of such and such a colour, Hipp. Coac. 178; χρ. παντοδαπὸς χροῦς Arist. Meteor. 1. 5, 2, etc.

χρωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, relating to colour:—but only found, II. metaph., in Rhetoric, florid, elaborate, artificial, Apsin. 57. 2. in Music, chromatic (cf. χρώμα IV. 3), ἡ χρ. μελωδία Dion. H. de Comp. 19; ἡ -κή, or τὸ -κόν, the chromatic music of the ancients, differing from the diatonic in having the tetrachord divided into less simple intervals, Plut. 2. 744 C, Philo 1. 321.

χρωματίνος, η, ον, coloured, Peripl. in Müller's Geogr. Gr. Min. 1. 261, 263.

χρωμάτιον, τό, a colour, paint, Anth. P. 11. 423. II. metaph. of rhetorical style, Apsin. in Walz Rbett. 9. 512.

χρωματισμός, ὁ, a colouring, dyeing, Eumath. Schol. Ar. Nub. 516: metaph. of false colouring, deceit, Eumath. p. 158.

χρωματο-ποιία, ἡ, a laying on of colour or paint, Philostr. Epist. 40.

χρωματο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in colours, Gloss.

χρωματουργεῖω, to colour, paint, Nicet. Eug. 9. 136:—Subst. -ουργία, ἡ, a colouring, painting, Io. Damasc. 1. 389 D, etc.

χρώννυμι, = χρώζω, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 48; χρωννώω, Liban.

χρός, ὁ, gen. χρωτός, acc. χρώτα: Ep. and Ion. gen. χροός, dat. χροῖ, acc. χροῦ, as always in Hom. and Hes., except gen. χρωτός in Il. 10. 575, acc. χρώτα Od. 18. 172, 179, Hes. Op. 554; Pind. uses χρωτί, χρώτα, P. 1. 107, I. 4 (3). 40; these forms also are freq. in Trag., but the Ion. dat. χροῖ occurs in Soph. Tr. 605, and χροός, χροῖ, χροῦ are freq. in Eur.:—an Att. dat. χρωῖ occurs in the phrase ἐν χρωῖ, v. infr. 1. 2: and Sappho 2. 10 has a contr. acc. χρωῖ (for which Ahrens would write χρών). The word is very rare in Com. and Att. Prose, v. infr. Properly, like χροῦ (χροῖά), χρώμα, the surface of any body, esp. of the human body, the skin, οὐ σφι λίθος χρώς οὐδὲ αἰδηρος Il. 4. 510; καὶ γὰρ θην τοῦτω τρωτὸς χρώς 21. 568; χρωῖ ἀπονισμένη Od. 18. 171; ἀκρότατον δ' ὄρ' οἰστὸς ἐπέγραψε χροῦ Il. 4. 139; ταμέειν χροῦ νηλεῖ χαλκῷ 13. 501; ἐγχείη .. λιλαιομένη χροῦς ἄσαι 21. 168; κακὰ χροῖ εἶματ' ἔχοντα Od. 14. 506; μύροις .. χρώτα λιπαίνειν Anaxil. Lyr. 1:—esp. the flesh, as opp. to the bone, φθινύθει δ' ἀμφ' ὀστεῦφι χρώς Od. 16. 145; οὐδὲ τί οἱ χρώς σήπεται Il. 24. 414, cf. 19. 33 (which usage is said by Galen to have been pecul. to Ion. writers, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.); τὸ δέρμα τοῦ χρωτός LXX (Lev. 13. 11, etc.):—generally, one's body, frame, Pind. P. 1. 107, Aesch. Fr. 192. 6; χριμθῆναι χροῖ Id. Supp. 790; στείλαι νῦν ἀμφὶ χρωτὶ .. πέπλους Eur. Bacch. 821, cf. Soph. Tr. 605:—the pl. χρώτες occurs in Arist. Probl. 4. 12, 1, διὰ τί .. οἱ χρ. ὄζουσι; also, κατεδήσαντο .. τοὺς ὑγίεις χρώτας, ὡς τραυματῖαι Dion. H. 9. 50. 2. ἐν χρωῖ, Att. ἐν χρωῖ, close to the skin, ἐν χροῖ κείρειν to shave close, Hdt. 4. 175; ἐν χρωῖ κεκαρμένος Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 8; ἐν χρωῖ κουριώντας Pherecr. Incert. 69:—metaph., ξυρεῖ γὰρ ἐν χρωῖ τοῦτο it touches one nearly, comes home, Soph. Aj. 786; ἐν χρωῖ παραπλείειν to sail past so as to shave or graze, cf. Lat. radere, Thuc. 2. 84; ἐν χρωῖ συνάπτειν μάχην to fight hand to hand, Plut. Thes. 27; ἡ ἐν χρωῖ συνουσία close acquaintance (intus et in cute novi, Pers. Sat. 3. 30), Luc. Indoct. 3:—also c. gen., ἐν χρωῖ τινος close to, hard by a person or thing, τοῦ θώρακος Plut. 2. 345 A; τῆς γῆς Luc. Hermot. 5:—absol., ἐν χρωῖ (also written ἐγχρωῖ or ἐγχρωῖ), near at hand, hard by, Plut. 2. 925 C, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 24, al.; v. E. M. 313. 53, Hesych.; cf. ἐγκυτί. II. the colour of the skin, complexion, χρώς τρέπεται his colour changes, i. e. he turns pale, Il. 13. 279., 17. 733, Od. 11. 529; μελαίνετο δὲ χροῦ καλόν Il. 5. 334; μεθίστη χρωτός .. φύσιν Eur. Alc. 174; cf. Ion ap. Ath. 318 E; τί χρώς τέτραπται; (a parody on Trag.), Ar. Lys. 127; φεύγε δ' ἀπο χρώς Theocr. 23. 13; rare in Att. Prose, ἐπὶ τῷ χρωτὶ μέγα φρονεῖν Xen. Symp. 4, 54, cf. Oec. 10, 5; but common in later writers, as Plut. 2. generally, colour, ἀμείβων χρώτα πορφυρέα βαφῆ Aesch. Pers. 317; τὸν χρώτα μεταβάλλει ὁ χαμαιλέον Arist. Mirab. 30; χρώς αἵματος Orph. L. 654. 3. metaph. of an author's style, Eus. H. E. 6. 14. (Like χροῦ, χροῖά, from χρώω λ, χραῦω, q. v.:—hence χρώζω, χρωτίζω.)

χρωῦ, q. v.:—hence χρώζω, χρωτίζω.)

χρωῦσις, εως, ἡ, a colouring, tinting, Poll. 7. 169; χρ. λαμβάνειν Diog. L. 10. 109.

χρωστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who colours or dyes: χρ. μύλυβος a lead-pencil, Anth. P. 6. 68.

χρωτίδιον, τό, Dim. of χρώς, Cratin. Incert. 23, Crates Incert. 3.

χρωτίζω, fut. ἴσω, like χρώζω, to colour, χρ. τὸν οἶνον to give it colour and flavour, Plut. 2. 693 C:—Med., χρωτίζεσθαι τὴν φύσιν τινὶ to tinge one's nature with .., Ar. Nub. 516.

χυδαῖζω, to crowd or flock together, Nicet. Ann. 293 C. II. Pass., metaph., χυδαῖζόμενον as used in the vulgar tongue, Eust. 421. 19.

χυδαίο-λογία, vulgar language, coarseness, low wrangling, Phot. Bibl. p. 56, Epiphani. 1. 626 D; cf. χυδαίωτης.

χυδαίος, ον, (χέω) poured out in streams, abundant, numerous, LXX (Ex. 1. 7), Ath. 686 D. II. promiscuous, common, Diosc. 5. 40, Plut. 2. 85 F. 2. metaph. common, vulgar, coarse, λαλιά Polyb. 14. 7, 8:—Adv. -ως, Epiphani. 1. 760 A, etc.

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χρωῦ, q. v.:—hence χρώζω, χρωτίζω.)

χυδαιότης, ητος, η, *vulgarity, coarseness*, Phot. Bibl. p. 160.
 χυδαιό-τροπος, ον, *vulgar*, Byz.
 χυδαιώω, to *make vulgar, debase*, Epiphan. 1. 314 C, Manass. Chron. 6709:—Pass., Aquila Isai. 33. 9, Chrysost.
 χυδαιότι, Adv. in *common, vulgar fashion*, Eust. 50. 14.
 χυδαιώσις, εως, η, *vulgarity, rudeness*, Eccl.
 χυδανός, η, ον, = χυτός I, χ. γαία Epigr. Gr. 495.
 χυδην [υ], Adv. (χέω) as if *poured out, in floods or heaps*; hence, I. *without order or system, at random, confusedly, promiscuously, indiscriminately*, καταπάτων χ. *wholesale* (opp. to κοτυλίζων, selling by retail), Pherocr. Incert. 78; χ. βεβλήσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 264 B; στεφάνων χ. πεπλεγμένων Alex. Did. 2; πάντα χ. έστω Anth. P. 10. 100, cf. 9. 233; τὰ χ. μαθήματα .. εν τῇ παιδείᾳ γενόμενα Plat. Rep. 537 C; φαρτικῶς καὶ χ. ὅ τι ἂν ἐπελεθῆ λέγουσιν Isocr. 238 A, cf. Epist. 9, 5; νόμιμων χ. ὡς εἰπεῖν κειμένων Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 9; ἐναλείφειν τοῖς καλλίστοις φαρμάκοις χ. Id. Poët. 6, 20. II. in *flowing, unfettered language*, i. e. in *prose*, opp. to ἐν παιήμασι, Plat. Legg. 811 D; τὰ χ., opp. to τὰ μέτρα, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 3. III. *abundantly, wholly, utterly*, Anth. P. 9. 316, cf. 10. 100.
 χυλάριον, τό, Dim. of χυλός, a *little juice*, M. Anton. 6. 13.
 χυλάζω, fut. ἴσω, like χυλόω, to *extract the juice from a plant by infusion or decoction*, Diosc. prooem. prope fin.:—Pass., σπέρμα χυλισθέν Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 4, cf. Diosc. 2. 213, etc.
 χυλισμα [υ], τό, the *extracted juice of plants*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 3.
 χυλισμός, ὁ, *extraction of the juice of plants*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 3.
 χυλο-ειδής, ἐς, like *juice*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 119.
 χυλο-ποιέω, to *make into juice*, like χυλόω, Pseudo-Hipp.—Subst. —ποίησις, η, Schol. Hipp.
 χυλός, οὐ, ὁ, (χέω) used generally much like χυμός, but distinguished from it by Galen., who holds the primary sense of χυλός to be *juice*, and that of χυμός *savour, taste*; whereas Orion Etym. p. 163 makes χυλός to mean *juice produced by decoction or digestion, χυμός juice in its raw or natural state*: in the older writers, as Hipp., χυλός is preferred, in Arist. χυμός: I. *the juice of plants, χυλῶν στακτῶν εἶτε ἀνθῶν ἢ καρπῶν* Plat. Criti. 115 A, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 11, 1, Color. 5, 27, Audib. 30. 2. of *animal juices*, Id. Color. 4, 1. 3. *the juice produced by the digestion of food, chyle*, Galen.; v. χυμός I. 3. 4. *barley-water, gruel*, having the barley or groats strained off, whereas πρισάνη was taken unstrained, Hipp. Morb. Acut. 384, al., v. Foës. Oecon.; so also Cratin. Incert. 111, Ephipp. Κυδ. 2; and in pl., Anaxipp. Έγκαι. 1. 46. II. like χυμός II, *the flavour, taste of a thing*, because this lies in the juices, αἱ διὰ χυλῶν ἤδοναι Metrol. ap. Ath. 280 A, Epicur. ibid.:—metaph., χ. στωμυλμάτων, φιλίας Ar. Ran. 943, Pax 997.
 χυλόω, to *convert into juice, to make a decoction or infusion of a thing*, τι Hipp. 674. 24:—Pass. to be *converted into juice*, Tim. Locr. 101 A: to *have the juice extracted*, βίξαι χυλωθεῖσαι Diosc. 2. 212: to be *moistened*, Eust. 1552. 33. II. to *extract the juice of*, μήλα Geop. 8. 27, 2.
 χυλώδης, ἐς, contr. for χυλοειδής, Galen. 14. 515: τὸ χ. σαρ, Diosc. 3. 22.
 χυλώσις [υ], εως, η, a *converting into juice or chyle*, χ. τῆς τροφῆς Plut. 2. 700 B, cf. Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 1. 2. *the thickening of a juice by decoction*, Diosc. 2. 108.
 χύμα, τό, like χέυμα, *that which is poured out or flows, a liquid, fluid*, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 2, Diod. 17. 75; even, χ. νιφάδος Alciphro 1. 23 a *man of metal*, C. I. 1570 b. 50. 2. metaph. a *flood, immense quantity*, LXX (2 Macc. 2. 24); χ. καρδίας largeness of heart, Ib. (3 Regg. 4. 29). [υ acc. to Draco, as also the deriv. from pf. κέχυμαι shews; hence the accent χύμα is incorrect, cf. Herm. Orph. H. 10. 22,—though it is often so written, cf. Lob. Paral. 419.]
 χυμεία, χυμεντής, χυμεντικός, v. χημεία sub fin.
 χυμείς, crasis for καὶ ὑμείς, Aesch. Eum. 1003, Theocr. 5. 111.
 χυμευσις, εως, η, a *mixing of metals*, Eust. 828. 16, Tzetz. Hes. Sc. 122.
 χυμίζω, fut. ἴσω Att. ἰώ, to *make savoury, season*: metaph., χ. ἀρμονίαν to *soften down rough music*, Ar. Thesm. 162.
 χυμίον, τό, Dim. of χυμός, Sotad. Έγκλει. 1. 19.
 χυμο-ειδής, ἐς, like *juice, juicy*, Eccl.
 χυμός, οὐ, ὁ, (χέω) used much like χυλός, though sometimes distinguished from it (v. sub χυλός): I. *the juice of plants*, Plat. Tim. 59 E, 60 B, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 8., 8. 11, al., Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 1, al. 2. of *animal juices*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 1, P. A. 3. 15, 2, al. 3. = χυλός I. 3, *chyle*, Id. Meteor. 4. 3, 13, Galen., v. Greenh. Theophr. 76. 4. 3. χ. αιματικός, of a *flux*, Malal. 290. 4. II. *taste, whether*, 1. as *flavour*, the property of a body (residing in its juices), e. g. ἄμα τῇ γεύσει ὁ χυμός Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 12; ἰχθῶν .., ἔχοντα τοὺς χυμοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ Arched. Θησ. 1. 8; χυμοὺς, ὁσμάς, χροάς Plut. 2. 646 B:—or 2. as the sensation caused thereby, *the sense of taste*, Arist. de An. 2. 3, 4, Meteor. 2. 2, 22, etc.—The Greeks distinguished nine varieties, ἀλμυρός, πικρός, ὀξύς or ὀξίνης, οἰνώδης, λιπαρός, ατρυφνός, αὐστηρός, γλυκύς, δριμύς, Theophr. C. P. 6. 4, Plut. 2. 193 B sq.
 χυμόω, fut. ὶσω, to *impart a taste or flavour*, Suid.
 χυμώδης, ἐς, (είδος) like *juice, juicy*, Schol. Nic.
 χύνω, later and worse form for χέω, Lob. Phryn. 726; cf. συγχύνω.
 χύσις [υ], εως, η, (χέω) a *pouring, shedding, pouring out or forth, αἱμάτων* Theophr. Fr. 14. 6; metaph. a *squandering, οὐσίας* Alciphro 1. 21. 2. a *melting, κηροῦ* Sext. Emp. R. 3. 14. II. like χύμα, *liquid poured forth, a flood, stream, ἐκχέασα γάπτον* χ., of a libation, Aesch. Cho. 97; πόντου χ. Opp. H. 5. 75; ὕδατος Arat. 393, Ar. Rh. 4. 1416; metaph., χρονίη χ. *lapse of time*, Anth. P. 9.

153. 2. of dry things, a *heap*, φύλλων χ. Od. 5. 483., 19. 443, cf. Anth. P. 9. 282; καλάμον Nic. Th. 297; λίθων Anth. P. 8. 221: a *quantity, abundance*, σαρκῶν Anth. P. 5. 37; ἀρτων Nonn. Io. 6. 15. 3. metaph. of *the lapse of time*, χρονίη χ. Anth. P. 9. 153. 4. metaph. also of *fluency or copiousness of speech*, ascribed to Cicero in contrast to the ὕψος ἀπότομον of Demosthenes, Longin. 12. 4.
 χύτης [υ], ου, ὁ, a *metal-caster*, C. I. 8971.
 χυτικός, η, ον, (χέω) *having a dissolving power*, Arist. Probl. 1. 30, Galen.
 χυτλάζω, fut. ἴσω, to *anoint one after bathing*, Hipp. ap. Erotian. 394; cf. χύτλον. 2. metaph. to *throw carelessly down*, τὰ γόνατ' ἔκτεινε καὶ γυμναστικῶς χύτλασον σεαυτὸν ἐν τοῖς στρώμασιν Ar. Vesp. 1213, ubi v. Schol.;—cf. Virgil's *fusus per herbam*.
 χύτλον, τό, (χέω) *anything that can be poured, a liquid, fluid*; esp., 1. in pl., χύτλα, *water for washing, the bath*, Lyc. 1099; cf. κατάχυτλος; but also, *libations to the dead*, Lat. inferiae, Ap. Rh. 1. 1075., 2. 927, cf. Orph. Arg. 32. 2. a *mixture of water and oil*, elsewhere ὑδρέλαιον, rubbed in after bathing, cf. Arist. Probl. 5. 6; v. s. ξηραλοιφέω. 3. *river-water, a river, running water*, Lyc. 701.
 χυτλώω, fut. ὶσω, to *wash, bathe*, γυῖα χυτλώσαι Lyc. 322:—but mostly, II. in Med. to *anoint oneself after bathing*, Od. 6. 80, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 1311; in Galen., χυτλώσασθαι to *rub oneself with a mixture of water and oil*; v. χύτλον 2. 2. c. acc. to *wash off from oneself, wash off*, ᾧ κε (sc. τῷ ῥόφῳ) τόκοιο λύματα χυτλώσαιτο Call. Jov. 17.
 χυτός, η, ον, verb. Adj. of χέω, *poured, shed*, αἷμα χυτόν blood shed, Aesch. Eum. 682. 2. of dry things, *shot out, heaped up*, Hom., but only in phrase χυτὴ γαῖα a *mound of earth*, esp. a sepulchral mound, like χῶμα, Il. 6. 464., 14. 114, Od. 3. 258; so, χυτῶ θινί Opp. H. 2. 635; χυτῆ·κόνις Epigr. Gr. 151. 1., 573. 5:—as Subst., χυτός, ὁ, = χῶμα, a *mound, bank, dike*, Hdt. 7. 37. 3. also, χ. λιμὴν formed, *protected by a mole or mound*, Ap. Rh. 1. 987, ubi v. Schol. II. *made liquid, cast, melted*, ἀρτήματα λίθινα χυτά Id. 2. 69 (v. sub ὕαλος III); ἐν σκύφῳ χυτῆς λίθου Epinic. Μνησ. 1. 2. *that can be liquefied, fusible*, Plat. Tim. 58 D, 59 B, 61 B, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 12, al. III. generally, *liquid, fluid, flowing, νέκταρ* Pind. O. 7. 12; θάλασσα Anth. P. 6. 66: poet. also of the hair, *flowing, streaming*, Nic. Th. 503; and so, χ. ἔρνος a *luxuriant shoot or sprout*, Ib. 391. IV. metaph. in *streams or shoals*, χυτοὶ ἰχθύες, of migratory fish, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 4; elsewhere βυάδες.
 χύτρα, η, Ion. κύτρα, and Sicil. (acc. to Greg. Cor. 341) κύτρα: (χέω):—an *earthen pot, a pot for boiling, pipkin*, Lat. olla, Ar. Ach. 284, Av. 43, al., Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 4, Antiph. Γαμ. 2, and freq. in Comedy; χύτραι δίωτοι Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 D; sometimes it had a cover (ἐπίθημα), Hegesipp. Ἀδελφ. 1. 13; children were often exposed in pots, cf. Ar. Thesm. 505; v. sub χυτρίζω, χυτρισμός. 2. ταύτην χύτραις ἰδρυτέον one should set up this *with pots of pulse*, in reference to the old custom of consecrating altars and statues of inferior deities with pots full of boiled pulse, Ar. Pax 923 sq., cf. Pl. 1197, Fr. 245. 3. αἱ χύτραι the *pottery-market*, Id. Lys. 557. 4. proverb., λημᾶν χύτραις to have swellings as big as *kitchen-pots* in the corners of the eye, a Comic exaggeration, like λημᾶν κολοκύντραις, Anticl. ap. Ath. 473 C:—cf. χύτρος. II. a *kiss in which one held the other by the ears as by handles* (cf. Plat. l. c.), Lat. osculum Florentinum, λαβοῦσα τῶν ὠτων φίλησον τὴν χύτραν Eunic. Ἀντ. 1; ὅτι με πρὸν οὐκ ἐφίλασε, τῶν ὠτων καθελοῖα Theocr. 5. 133; cf. Plaut. Poen. 1. 2, 163, Tibull. 2. 5, 11:—on this subject Lil. Gyraldus wrote a treatise, to be found in Gruter's Lampas, 2. 410 sq.
 χυτραῖος, α, ον, = χυτρεοῦς, Ar. Fr. 399.
 χύτρεος, α, ον, = χυτρεοῦς, χ. πάταγος Ar. Lys. 329. II. τὰ χυτρεῖα *earthenware, pottery*, Choerob. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 278.
 χυτρεοῦς, οἶν, of *earthenware*, Ar. Nub. 1474:—the form χύτρεος, contr. -ous, is condemned by Pors. Med. 675; cf. Lob. Phryn. 147.
 χυτρεύς, εως, ὁ, a *potter*, Lat. figulus, Plat. Rep. 421 D, Theat. 147 A.
 χυτρ-εψός, ὁ, a *pot-boiler*, Parmenio ap. Ath. 608 A.
 χυτρίδιον [ι], τό, Dim. of χυτρίς, a *small pot, cup*, Hipp. 879, Ar. Ach. 463, 1175, Alex. Ἰσοβ. 1;—in form κυθρίδιον, Clem. Al. 165.
 χυτρίζω, fut. ἴσω Att. ἰώ, to *put in a pot*: esp. to *expose a child in a pot*, Aesch. Fr. 120, Soph. Fr. 476, Pherocr. Incert. 81; cf. ἐγχυτρίζω.
 χυτρίνδα παίζειν, a *game* described, not very clearly, by Poll. 9. 110, 113.
 χυτρίνος, η, ον, of *earthenware*; ὁ χ. = χύτρα, Hipp. 648. 53. 2. χυτρίνοι ἀγῶνες *games at the festival of the χύτροι* (q. v. II. 2), Philochor. ap. Schol. Ar. Ran. 218.
 χυτρίνος, ὁ, (χύτρος) a *deep hole with water in it, a well*, ap. Hesych.: a *deep hole, pot*, in a river, Peripl. M. Rubri p. 44, in form κυθρίνος. 2. a *cavity for a nest in a dove-cot* (cf. Lat. ollarium, columbarium), Geop. 14. 6, 3.
 χυτρίον, τό, Dim. of χύτρα or χύτρος, found in some MSS. of Ar. Ach. 1175; Hesych. explains it by κρανίον.
 χυτρίς, η, Dim. (in form only) of χύτρα or χύτρος, Hdt. 5. 88, Bato Ἀνδρ. 2; on the gen. ἴδος, cf. νησίς, χεῖρίς, and v. Meineke ad l.
 χυτρισμός, ὁ, an *exposing of a child in a pot*, Hesych.
 χυτρίτης [ι], ου, ὁ, *made in a pot*, Schol. Ar. Pax 1150.
 χυτρίδ-γαυλος, ὁ, a *kind of pot*, prob. like a *bucket*, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 35), Poll. 6. 89:—also κυθρίδ-γαυλος, as Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 6.
 χυτρο-ειδής, ἐς, like a *pot*, Schol. Theocr.
 χυτρο-κλάστης, ου, ὁ, a *breaker of pots*, Byz.
 χυτρο-πλάθος, ὁ, a *potter*, Poll. 7. 163, A. B. 72.
 χυτρό-πους, ποδος, ὁ, Schol. Ar. Ran. 509; elsewhere in pl. χυτρόποδες,

α pot or caldron with feet, or a small portable stove with feet, for putting a pot upon, Hes. Op. 746, cf. Plut. 2. 703 D, LXX (Levit. 11. 35), Alciphro 3. 5; cf. λάσανα, Anth. P. append. 41, Schol. Ar. Pax. 893;—Dim. χυτροπόδιον, τό, Hippon. 18.

χυτροπώλης, ου, ὁ, a pot-seller: fem. —πωλις, ιδος, as epith. of Aegina, Com. Anon. 130 B (where Meineke suspects χυτρόπολις,—the Pottery). χυτρο-πώλιον, οἱ —εἶον, τό, the pottery-market, Poll. 7. 163, Schol. Ar. Av. 13.

χύτερος, ὁ, Ion. κύθρος and κύτρος, (χέω) = χύτρα, Diphil. Ἐπικλ. 1, Nic. Al. 136. II. αἱ Χύτραι was the name given to the hot baths at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7. 176. 2. a feast-day at Athens, as if the pot-feast, the 3rd day of the Anthesteria, and 13th of the month Anthesterion, Ar. Ach. 1076, Ran. 218.

χυτρο-φόρος, αν, bearing a pot or pots, Schol. Ar. Av. 448. χῶ, contr. for καὶ ἄ, Theocr. 1. 100, al.:—χῶδωνις, for καὶ ἄδωνις, Id. 1. 109:—χῶκ, for καὶ ὁ ἐκ, Id. 1. 72.

χωλαίνω, fut. ἄνω, to be or go lame, Plat. Legg. 795 B, Hipp. Mi. 374 C. II. trans. to make lame, Schol. Il. 7. 402:—Pass., = Act. 1, ἐχολάνθη LXX (2 Regg. 4. 4).

χῶλανσις, εως, ἡ, a being lame, lameness, Epict. Enchir. 9: metaph. of a halting line, Eust. 400. 3; cf. χωλίαμβος.

χῶλασμα, τό, lameness, Hippiatr. χῶλεία, ἡ, lameness, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 374 C, Luc. Vit. Auct. 21. χῶλευμα, τό, a lameness, Hipp. Art. 826.

χῶλεύω, to be or become lame, to halt, limp, Il. 18. 411, 417., 20. 37, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 3:—generally, to be imperfect; Themist. 75 D; περὶ τι Anna Comn. 1. 260. II. trans. to make lame, Hipp. 592, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 217:—Pass. to be lame, Luc. Sacrif. 6; and, generally, to be maimed or imperfect, Plat. Phaedr. 248 C.—Cf. χωλαίνω.

χῶλ-ιαμβος, ὁ, a lame or halting iambic, i. e. one that has a spondee for an iambus in the last place, said to be invented by Hipponax, cited from Dem. Phal.:—Adj. χωλιαμβικός, ἡ, ὄν, Schol. Hephaest.: Verb. χωλιαμβοποιέω, Eust. 1684. 52.

χῶλο-κράββατον, τό, = σκιμπόδιον, Suid.; also χῶλοκραββάτιον Schol. Ar. Nub. 254.

χῶλομαι, Pass. to become lame, Hipp. Aph. 1258. χῶλο-πόδης, ου, ὁ, = χῶλόπους, Moschor. Hesiod. Op. 70. χῶλο-ποιός, ὄν, making lame, of Euripides, as being fond of introducing lame men upon the stage, Ar. Ran. 846.

χῶλό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, lame-footed, Manetho 4. 118. χῶλός, ἡ, ὄν, lame in the feet, halting, limping, c. acc., χῶλός δ' ἕτερον πόδα Il. 2. 217, cf. 9. 503, Od. 8. 308, Hdt. 5. 92, 2, Soph. Ph. 486, 1032; χ. καὶ αὐκ ἀρτίπους Hdt. 4. 161; χ. τὸ σκέλη Ar. Thesm. 24; also, c. dat., χῶλός σκέλει Plut. 2. 739 B; χῶλός ἀμφοτέροις Luc. Tim. 20:—later also of the hand, like κυλλός, χῶλός τὴν χεῖρα Eupol. Incert. 61; χῶλὴν τὴν χεῖρα ἔχειν Hipp. Progn. 83 C, cf. Plat. Legg. 794 E:—of animals, Xen. Eq. 1, 5, etc. II. metaph. maimed, imperfect, defective, Lat. mancus, φύσις Plat. Phaedo 71 E, Rep. 535 D, al.; βασιλεία ap. Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 3; halting, uneven, hobbling, μέτρον Dem. Phal. 301, v. s. χωλίαμβος:—Adv. —ῶς, Epiphon. (Perhaps akin to Skt. hval (titubare, vacillare), our halt, halting, Lat. clodius, claudus, Pott Et. Farsch. 1. p. 265.)

χῶλότης, ητος, ἡ, lameness, σκέλους Plut. 2. 963 C; in pl., lb. 35 C: metaph. of metres, Ath. 632 E.

χῶλωμα, τό, a lameness, Hipp. Art. 820, 828. χῶλωσις, εως, ἡ, a being made lame, lameness, Hipp. Art. 829.

χῶμα, τό, (χῶω, χῶννυμι) earth thrown up, a bank, mound, thrown up against the walls of cities to take them, αἶρεε τὰς πόλιας χῶμασι Hdt. 1. 162; χ. ἔχουν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 2. 75; cf. LXX (2 Regg. 20. 15, Isai. 37. 33, Jer. 6. 6). 2. a dike to hinder a river from overflowing, lldt. 1. 184. 3. a dam, Id. 7. 130. 4. a mole or pier, carried out into the sea, Lat. moles, Id. 8. 97, Dem. 1208. 4, cf. 1228. 1:—also a promontory, a spit of sand, Aesch. Supp. 870. II. like Lat. tumulus, a sepulchral mound, Hdt. 1. 93., 9. 85, Aesch. Cho. 723, Soph. Ant. 1216, etc.; τάφων χῶματα γαίας Eur. Supp. 54; χῶμα μὴ χῶν ὑψηλότερον [ἡ] πέντε ἀνδρῶν ἔργον Plat. Legg. 958 E. III. also earth dug out that it may be improved by exposure to air, for planting trees in, Theophr. H. P. 2. 5, 2. IV. in LXX, also a heap of rubbish, a ruin (Josh. 8. 28, Isai. 25. 2).—Cf. χῶω, with its compds., ἐκ-, δια-, κατα-, συγ-.

χωματίζομαι, Pass. to be fortified with mounds, LXX (Josh. 11. 13). χωμάτινος, η, ον, earthen, carthy, Manass. Chron. 233.

χωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of χῶμα, Dion. Il. 1. 64. χωματό-πλαστος, αν, formed of earth, Manass. Chron. 281: cf. χῶς.

χωματό-φάγος, ον, dirt-eating, Manass. Chron. 6655. χωνεία, ἡ, a melting and casting of metal, Polyb. 34. 10, 12, Diod. 5. 13. II. ἡ βασιλικὴ χ. the mint, Anna Comn. 1. 226.

χωνεῖον, τό, = χωνευτήριον, Alex. Aphr. 2. 3. 2. = χῶνη. χῶνευμα, τό, molten-work, a molten image, LXX (Deut. 9. 12, al.). χῶνευσις, εως, ἡ, = χωνεία, LXX (2 Paral. 4. 3).

χωνευτήριον, τό, a smelting-furnace, LXX (3 Regg. 8. 51, al.), Eccl. χωνευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a melter, metal-caster, LXX (Judic. 17. 4 cod. Al.), Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 250:—hence Adj. χωνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Gloss. χωνευτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. formed of cast metal, molten, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 32, etc.).

χωνεύω, contr. from χῶανεύω, q. v. χῶνη, ἡ, contr. from χῶάνη, q. v. χῶνήρ, crasis for καὶ ὁ ἀνήρ, Theocr. 15. 145. χωνίον, τό, Dim. of χῶνη or χῶνος, a crucible, Suid. χῶννύμι, later form of χῶω, Arr. An. 2. 18, 3, etc.: also χωννύω Polyb.

1. 47, 3; impf. ἐχῶννον Diod. 14. 49, etc.; 3 pl. ἐχῶννυσαν Dio C. 66. 4:—Pass., inf. χῶννυσθαι Polyb. 4. 40, 4, etc. χῶνο-ειδής, ἐς, like a funnel, Schol. Clem. Al.

χῶνον, τό, χῶνος, ὁ, contr. for χῶανον, χῶανος, = χῶνη, χῶάνη. χῶομαι, Ep. imper. χῶεα, v. infr.: Ep. impf. χῶετο Il. 21. 306:—fut. χῶσομαι 1. 80 (where χῶσεται may be Ep. aor. subj.), Lyc. 362:—aor. ἐχῶσάμην, v. infr.: Dep. Ep. Verb. like χαλόμαι, to be angry, be wroth, indignant, freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.), e. g. 21. 519, and in Hes. Th. 533; often with the addition of θυμόν Il. 16. 616; κῆρ 1. 44; κηρόθι Od. 5. 284; φρεσὶν ἦσιν Il. 19. 127; χ. θυμῷ h. Hom. Cer. 331; χ. φρένας Hes. Th. 554: more rarely to be troubled, vexed, Il. 14. 406., 22. 291.—Construction: 1. c. dat. pers. to be angry at one, ὅτε χῶσεται ἀνδρὶ χέρη 1. 80; etc. 2. c. gen. pers. vel rei, χῶόμενον κατὰ θυμόν .. γυναικός about or because of her; 1. 429, cf. 2. 689; χῶσατα δ' αἰνῶς .. νίκης τε καὶ ἐγχεος 13. 165, etc.:—more rarely, ὅς μοι παλλακίδος πέρι χῶσατο 9. 449, cf. 14. 266 (in these two passages Wolf writes περιχῶσατο as one word, cf. περιχῶομαι); περί τι Hes. Sc. 12, h. Hom. Merc. 236. 3. c. acc. rei, only in the phrase μὴ μοι τόδε χῶεο, be nat angry with: me for this, Od. 5. 215; μὴ νύν μοι τόδε χῶεο 23. 213.

χῶπη, crasis for καὶ ὄπη, Aesch. Pr. 875:—χῶπῶταν, for καὶ ἰπῶταν, Pind. P. 2. 160:—χῶπῶς, for καὶ ὄπῶς, Soph. O. T. 1251.

χῶρα, Ion. χῶρη, ἡ, = χῶρος, the space or room in which a thing is, Lat. locus (properly, more extensive than τόπος Sext. Emp. P. 3. 124; though they are often joined, e. g. Plat. Legg. 705 C, Tim. Locr. 94 B; reversely, χῶρας ἐν τόποις Διβυστικαῖς Aesch. Eum. 292), οὐδέ τι πολλὴ χῶρη μεσογγύς Il. 23. 521; νόμισμα .. χῶρας μεγάλης δέαιτ' ἄν Xen. Lac. 7, 5; χῶραν παρέχειν, Lat. lacum dare, Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 4; χῶραν τινὲ καταλιπεῖν to leave room for it, Plut. 2. 124 A, etc. 2. generally, a place, spot, στρέψεσθ' ἐκ χῶρης ὅθι .. Il. 6. 516, cf. Od. 16. 352; ὀλίγη ἐνὶ χ. Il. 17. 394; χῶραν ἐκ χῶρας μεταβάλλειν to move from place to place, Plat. Theat. 181 C; ἡ πρώτη χ. the front part (of the chest), Paus. 5. 17, 6. 3. one's place, position, the proper place of a person or thing, ἐν χῶρη ἔξεσθαι Il. 23. 349; esp. a soldier's post, χῶραν λιπεῖν, προλείπειν Thuc. 4. 126., 2. 87; for Aeschin. 74. 22, v. sub μισθοφορέω 1. 1, v. infr.: χῶραν λαβεῖν to take a position, find one's place, ἔως ἂν χῶραν λάβῃ τὰ πράγματα till they are brought into position, into order, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 37; αὐ διδοὺς ἑτέρῳ τόπον αὐδὲ χῶραν διακονίας Plut. 2. 62 D; ὡρὰ καὶ χῶρα τινὶ in a certain time and place, freq. in late Prose, Lob. Paral. 55. 4. metaph. the place assigned to any one in life, one's station, place, position, ἐν χῶρα τινὸς εἶναι to be in his position, be counted the same as he is, like Lat. locum alicujus tenere, as ἐν ἀνδραπόδων οἱ μισθοφόρων χῶρα εἶναι to be in the position of slaves or mercenaries, to pass or rank as such, Xen. An. 5. 6, 13, Cyr. 2. 1, 18; ἐν οὐδεμίᾳ χῶρα εἶναι to have no place or rank, be in no esteem, nullo loco haberi, Id. An. 5. 7, 28; so, αὐ μέλλει χῶρην μηδεμίαν θέμεναι (Bggk. γ' ὄρη) Theogn. 152; ὀλίγη χῶρη τινὸς τελέθει Id. 820, and so Herm. takes Aesch. Ag. 78; τὰς μεγίστας χῶρας ἔχειν Polyb. 1. 43, 1:—cf. ἀριθμός 1. 5, σκνίψ. 5. in these last senses, often with a Prep., ἐκ χῶρας ὄρμᾶν, opp. to πορευόμενος μάχεσθαι, Xen. An. 3. 4, 33:—eis τὴν χῶραν παρεῖναι to be at one's post, Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 4, cf. Theocr. 15. 57; eis χῶραν τινὸς καθίστασθαι to be set in his place, succeed him, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23:—ἐν χῶρα in one's place, at one's post, Ἄρης οὐκ ἐνὶ χῶρα the spirit of war is not in its place, Aesch. Ag. 78; ἐν τῇ χῶρα γενέσθαι Xen. An. 4. 8, 15; ἐν χῶρα πίπτειν ἀποθνήσκειν to die at one's post, Id. Hell. 4. 2, 20., 8. 39:—ἐπὶ χῶρας ἔσσει to set it in its place, Pind. P. 4. 486:—κατὰ χῶραν (χῶρην) εἶναι, ἔχειν to be in one's, to keep a thing in its place, lldt. 4. 135., 6. 42, Ar. Pl. 367, Ran. 793; κατὰ χ. μένειν Hdt. 7. 95., 8. 108, Ar. Eq. 1354, Thuc. 4. 26, etc.; even, μένει τὸ ὄρκειον κατὰ χ. as it was, undisturbed, Hdt. 4. 201; κατὰ χ. ἀπιέναι to retire in good order, Xen. An. 6. 4, 11; εἰν κατὰ χ. to leave in its place, leave as it was, Id. Hell. 6. 5, 6, cf. lldt. 1. 17, Dem. 701. 16. II. land, viz., 1. a land, country. Lat. regio, ἄς τινὰς ἴκειο χῶρας ἀνθρώπων Od. S. 573; ἡ χ. ἡ Ἀττικὴ Hdt. 9. 13; freq. in Trag., Ἑλλάδα χῶραν Aesch. Pers. 271; Εὐβοῖδα χ. Soph. Tr. 74; etc.:—ἡ χῶρα, absol., of one's country, as of Attica, Lycurg. 147. 42, etc. 2. landed property, land, an estate, farm, Lat. ager, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 28., 6. 4; larger than ἀγρός, Id. Hier. 4. 7. 3. the country, opp. to the town, Lat. rus, τὰ ἐκ τῆς χῶρας, ὁ ἐκ τῆς χῶρας σῖτος Thuc. 2. 5, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 11 and 13; αἱ ἐν τῇ χ. ἐργάται Id. Hier. 10, 5; ἐν τῇ χῶρα κοιταῖον γίγνεσθαι, opp. to ἐν ἄστει, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 6.—Χῶρος is another form: in signf. II, χῶρα alone is used in Att.; whereas in signf. I χῶρος is common, except in the special sense of one's proper place or post.

χωρ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, lord, governor of a district or country, Manass. Chron. 602, Byz.: —ἀρχία, ἡ, Id. 5029.

χωρ-αυλος, ον, (αὐλή) dwelling in the country, Suid. χωράφιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of χῶρα, like χωρίον, a small farm, susp. in Theophr. Fr. 12. 7, but freq. in Byz. Hence Adj. χωραφιαῖος, α, ον, Hdn. Epim. p. 152.

χωρ-επίσκοπος, δ, a country-bishop, i. e. coadjutor or suffragan-bishop, C. I. 8829 and Eccl.

χωρέω: fut. χωρήσω Il. 16. 629, lldt. 5. 89., 8. 68, Hipp., and in late Prose; Att. only in Thuc. 1. 52 (except in compds., ἀναχωρήσω Id. 7. 72, ἀπο- Xen. Eq. Mag. 6, 2, προ- Thuc. 3. 4, προσ- Id. 2. 2, etc., συγ- Id. 1. 140, etc.); elsewhere in Att. always in med. form, χωρήσομαι, Aesch. Theb. 476, Soph. El. 404, Thuc., etc., and often so in compds., v. Veitch Gr. Verbs p. 610):—aor. ἐχώρησα Il. 15. 655, Att.:—pf. κεχώρηκα lldt. 1. 120, 122, Att.:—Pnss., fut. χωρηθήσομαι (συγ-) Polyb.

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15. 17, 5:—aor. ἐχωρήθη (συν-) Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 31, Dem. 985. 23:—*pf.* κεχώρηται (παρα-) Dion. H. 11. 52, (συν-) Plat. Phileb. 15 A:—(χώρος). To make room for another, give way, draw back, retire, withdraw, II. 16. 629; πάλιν αὐτίς χωρεῖν 17. 533; γαῖα ἐνερθεν χώρησεν the earth gave way from beneath, i. e. opened, h. Hom. Cer. 430; —πρύμναν χ. = κρούεσθαι πρύμναν to put back, retire, Eur. Andr. 1120; —χωρεῖτε begone! Aesch. Eum. 196, cf. Eur. Or. 1678, Med. 820, etc.—The uncompounded word does not occur in Od.—Construction: I. c. gen. rei vel loci, χώρησεν τυτθὸν ἐπάλξιος II. 12. 406; νεῶν ἐχώρησαν 15. 655; νεκροῦ χωρήσουσι 16. 629;—also, ἀπὸ νηῶν ἐχώρησαν πρὸς Ἴλιον 13. 724; ἀπὸ κρατερῆς ὑσμίνης χωρήσαντες 18. 244; ἔξω δωμάτων χωρεῖτε Aesch. Eum. 180; ἐκ πυλῶν Id. Theb. 476; ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἐκ προαστίου Soph. El. 1432. 2. c. dat. pers. to give way to one, make way for him, retire before him, οὐδ' ἂν Ἀχιλλῆι χωρήσειεν II. 13. 324, cf. 17. 101. II. after Hom. to go forward, advance, move on or along, to go on, come on, Lat. *incedere*, and then simply to go or come, Hdt. 1. 10, etc.: to go on one's journey, travel, Soph. O. T. 750; χ. ἐπὶ τινα Pind. N. 10. 137, etc.; εἰς ναῦν Aesch. Pers. 379; χ. πρὸς ἔργον to come to action, come on, begin, Soph. Aj. 116, Ar. Ran. 884; χ. πρὸς ἦπαρ to go to one's heart, Soph. Aj. 938; χωρῶν ἀπειλεῖ νῦν go and threaten, Id. O. C. 1038; διὰ φόβου χ. Eur. Andr. 176; χ. δι' ἀσπίδων, of weapons, Xen. An. 4. 2, 28; τὸ ὕδωρ κατὰ τὰς τάφρους ἐχώρει it went off by . . , Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 16; ἄνω ποταμῶν χωροῦσι παγαί Eur. Med. 411, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 11; κάτω χῶρει go downwards, i. e. beginning from the upper parts of the body, Aesch. Pr. 74:—absol., χ. ὁ ποταμός Plat. Phaedo 113 A:—δρόσε χ. to join battle, Thuc. 6. 101, Xen. (v. sub δρόσε); so, δρόσε χ. τοῖς λόγοις Eur. Or. 921; χ. δειπνήσων Ar. Fr. 266; δρόμω χ. πρὸς τόπον Thuc. 1. 134:—εἶσω, ἔξω χ. freq. in Trag.:—of Time, νύξ ἐχώρει the night was passing, near an end, Aesch. Pers. 384;—βιοστερῆς χ. to wander about, Soph. O. C. 747:—τὰ χωρέοντα that which goes from one, excrements, Hipp. Aph. 1244, v. Foës. Oec.; so, κατὰ στόμα χωροῦντα . . ἀφρόν Eur. Med. 1176:—also c. acc. loci, Κεκροπίαν χθόνα χ. Eur. Ion 1572. 2. to go on and on, be continually advancing, continue, Lat. *procedere*, οὐ χωρεῖ τὸ ὄργον Ar. Pax 472, cf. 509; τόκοι χωροῦσιν Id. Nub. 18; χωρεῖ τὸ κακόν Id. Vesp. 1483, Nub. 907; αἱ δαπάναι Xen. Oec. 20, 21. 3. to come to an issue, turn out in a certain manner, παρὰ σμικρὰ . . κεχώρηκε have come to little, of the event of oracles, Hdt. 1. 120; εὐτυχέως χ., Lat. *bene cedere*, Id. 3. 39; κακῶς χ., male cedere, to turn out ill, Plat. Legg. 684 E; δόξα δ' ἐχώρει δίχα Eur. Hec. 119, cf. Hcl. 759:—often absol., like προχωρέω, to go well, advance, succeed, Hdt. 3. 42., 5. 89, Antipho 133. 2; (cf. the French *ça ira*):—τὰ πράγματα χωρεῖ κατὰ λόγον Polyb. 28. 15, 12:—absol. also, to be possible, ὡς ἦδη ἐχώρει Ael. V. H. 1. 32. 4. to spread abroad, ἡ φάτις κεχώρηκε a report spread, Hdt. 1. 122; διὰ πάντων χωρεῖν to go through all, spread among all, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 62; ὄνομα κεχωρηκὸς διὰ πάντων a name generally current, Plut. Rom. 1, cf. 19. III. trans. = χανθάνω, to have room for a thing, to hold, contain, esp. of measures, ὁ κρητῆρ χωρεῖ ἀμφορέας ἑξακοσίου Hdt. 1. 51, cf. 192., 4. 61, Ar. Nub. 1238, Plat. Symp. 214 A; ἡ πόλις οὐκ ἐχώρησεν αὐτοὺς Thuc. 2. 17, cf. Dem. 579. 3, Aeschin. 77. 11; ποτήρια . . οὐχὶ χωροῦντ' οὐδὲ κόγχην Pherocr. Týp. 1. 3; κοτύλας χ. δέκα Menand. Κύλ. 1, cf. Diphil. Incert. 8, etc.; χωρήσατε ἡμᾶς take us into your hearts! 2 Ep. Cor. 7. 2: c. inf. to be capable of doing, οὐ χωρεῖ μεγάλην διδασχὴν ἀδιδασκτος ἀκούειν Pseudo-Phocyl. 83. 2. impers., ὅταν μηκέτι χωρῆ αὐταῖς ἐργαζομέναις [ταῖς μελίτταις] when there is no more room for them, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 44. χῶρημα, τό, space, room, Geop. 4. 1, 16; esp. to hold something, c. gen., Galen. χῶρησις, εως, ἡ, a going, proceeding, ἡ ὁμόσε χ. = τὸ ὁμόσε χωρεῖν (v. χωρέω II. 1), Helioid. 6. 5. χωρητέον, verb. Adj. one must go on, proceed, Dion. H. 1. 56. χωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for containing or comprising, λογισμοῦ Ael. N. A. 2. 11, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 3. 121. Adv. —κῶς, Suid. χωρητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be contained or comprehended, Athanas. χῶρι, = χωρίς, Call. Fr. 48, C. I. 2448. v. 5: cf. μέχρι, ἄχρι, for μέχρις, ἄχρις. χωριατός, ὁ, dub. for χωριατός, in Hesych.; v. Lob. Path. 155. χωρίδιον [ῖ], τό, Dim. of χωρίον, Lys. 154. 27, Plut. Cato Ma. 2. χωρίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ:—*pf.* pass. κεχώρισμαι, 3 pl. Ion. κεχωρίδαται Hdt. 1. 140, 151, al.: (χωρίς). I. in local sense, to separate, part, sever, set apart, divide, τί τινος Eur. Phoen. 107, etc., and freq. in Plat., e. g., χ. τοῦ σώματος τὴν ψυχὴν Rep. 609 D, cf. Phileb. 55 E; or, ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος τὴν ψ. Phaedo 67 C, cf. Polit. 268 C, etc.; πάντα κατὰ φυλάς Xen. Oec. 9, 8; with an inf. added, τὴν δὲ [τὴν τάξιν] ἐπὶ τῷ μέσῳ ἐχώρισεν ἐπεσθαι (where it is needless to interpret it posted, stationed), Id. An. 6. 5, 11:—οἱ χωρίζοντες the Separators, a name given to those Grammarians who ascribed the Iliad and Odyssey to different authors, v. Wolf Prolegg. p. 158:—Pass. to be separated, severed, or divided, Hdt. 1. 151., 3. 12., 4. 11, al.; τινος Eur. I. T. 1002, Plat. Tim. 31 B. II. to separate in thought, to distinguish, τὸ ἡδύ τε καὶ δίκαιον Plat. Legg. 663 A; ἀπὸ τῶν ἀφελίμων τὰ καθ' αὐτὰ Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 15; χ. καὶ διασπᾶν Id. P. A. 1. 2, 3; esp. in Logic, τὸν ἴδιον τῆς οὐσίας ἐκάστου λόγον ταῖς . . οικείαις διαφοραῖς χ. Id. Top. 1. 18, 4, cf. 5. 3, 5:—Pass. to differ, to be different, κεχωρίδαται πολλῶν τῶν . . ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων Hdt. 1. 140; more rarely, τινι Id. 4. 28; ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Isocr. 306 A; νόμοι κεχωρισμένοι τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων laws apart from others, far different, Hdt. 1. 172, cf. Polyb. 32. 9, 12; opp. to συγκεχυμένος, Plat. Rep. 524 C; κεχώρισται πλεῖστον τό τ' εἶναι καὶ τὸ τοῦτον φάσκειν Dem. 1109. 16: cf. χω-

ριστός. III. in Pass., κεχωρισμένη ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνδρός διωρίζεται Polyb. 32. 12, 6; θάσσον . . οἰστοῦ . . χωρίζεται, of a wife, Menand. Incert. 1. 15. IV. in Pass. also to depart, go away, Polyb. 3. 94, 9, Diod. 19. 65. V. to excommunicate, Eccl. χωρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χώρα) rustic, rural, C. I. 4957. 34, Poll. 9. 13; τις τῶν χωρικῶν Eus. H. E. 6. 40; v. Ducang.:—Adv. —κῶς, Synes. 167 A. χωρίον, τό, Dim. (only in form, χ. μέγιστον Thuc. 2. 19) of χῶρος and χῶρα: 1. a particular place, a place, spot, district, very freq. in Prose from Hdt. downwards, e. g. 2. 8, 10, 29, cf. Thuc. 2. 54; also in Com., as Ar. Nub. 209, etc.; but never in Trag.:—ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χ. from this same spot, Hdt. 1. 11; χ. ἔρημον, χαλεπὸν καὶ πετρῶδες Thuc. 4. 9; ἰππασίμων Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 14; τετράγωνον Plat. Meno 82 C. 2. a place, post, esp. a fortified post, Hdt. 1. 84, Thuc., etc.; οἰκίζειν χωρία Thuc. 1. 12, etc.; χωρίων κατάληψις Plat. Gorg. 455 B, cf. Lys. 180. 7, etc. 3. landed property, an estate, Thuc. 1. 106, Plat. Legg. 844 B, Lysias 108. 33; used with ἀγρός, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 1, etc. 4. a place of business, office, Dem. 1111. 22. 5. in Geometry, a space enclosed by lines, the area of a figure, Plat. Meno 82 B, sq., cf. Ar. Nub. 152. 6. = τόπος 1. 4, a place, passage in a book, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 12, Ath. 672 A, Eust., etc.; (in Hdt. 2. 117, the words καὶ τόδε τὸ χωρίον seem to be a gloss, v. Valck. ad I.):—a part or period of history, Thuc. 1. 97. χωρίς, Adv., also χῶρι, q. v.: (v. sub χῆρος):—separately, asunder, apart, by oneself or by themselves, once in II., 7. 470; χωρίς μὲν πρόγονοι, χωρίς δὲ μέτασσαι, χωρίς δ' αὐθ' ἔρσαι Od. 9. 221, cf. 4. 130, etc.; χ. ἡ τιμὴ θεῶν Aesch. Ag. 637; μή με χ. αἰτιῶ without cause or evidence, Soph. O. T. 608; κείται χ. ὁ νεκρός Hdt. 4. 62; χ. κείνται οἱ νόμοι περὶ τινος Antipho 140. 23; χίλια τάλαντα . . χ. θέσθαι to set them apart, in reserve, Thuc. 2. 24; χ. οἰκεῖν to live apart, have an independent establishment, Dem. 50. 22., 1161. 15; χ. γενόμενοι being separated, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 18; μή με χ. αἰτιῶ without evidence, Soph. O. T. 608; χ. ποιεῖν to distinguish, Isocr. 342 D; oddly, χ. βλέπειν to look two ways, squint, Timocl. Πολυπρ. 1: opp. to κοινῆ, Isocr. 266 D; to κοινόν Eur. Hec. 860; χ. δὲ . . and separately, and besides, Thuc. 2. 13; opp. to ἴδια μὲν, Plut. Aristid. 20:—separately, one by one, Lys. 165. 35; χ. λέγειν Aeschin. 5. 32, cf. 54. 3; τὸ χ. that which is divisible, τὸ ἐν καὶ χ. Arist. Phys. 3. 4, 4:—besides, χ. δὲ μηδαμῶς Plat. Legg. 950 C:—χ. ἢ ὁκόσοι except so many as . . , Hdt. 2. 77; χωρίς ἢ except, χ. ἢ ὅτι except that, Id. 1. 94, 130., 4. 61, 82:—on χωρίς εἰ, χωρίς εἰ μή, and χωρίς πλὴν, v. Lob. Phryn. 459; χ. ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Plat. Phaedo 98 C. 2. metaph. of different nature, kind, or quality, Simon. Iamb. 6. 1, cf. Schäfer Theogn. 91; χ. τό τ' εἶναι καὶ τὸ μὴ νομίζεται Eur. Alc. 528; χ. τό τ' εἶπειν πολλὰ καὶ τὰ κείρια Soph. O. C. 808; χ. ἄμην εἶναι τὸ συνείναι τε διαλεγόμενους καὶ τὸ δημηγορεῖν Plat. Prot. 336 B; cf. ἀμφίς II. fin. II. as Prep. c. gen. without, Aesch. Ag. 926, Soph. El. 945, etc.; without the help or will of, χ. Ζηνός, Lat. *sine Diis*, Id. Tr. 1003. 2. separate from, apart or aloof from, far from, χ. δθανάτων Pind. O. 9. 61; χ. ἀνθρώπων στίβου Soph. Ph. 487; χωρίς ἄρισται θεῶν Eur. Hec. 2; χ. ὀμμάτων ἐμῶν Id. Or. 272; ἡ ψυχὴ χ. τοῦ σώματος Plat. Phaedo 67 A, etc. 3. independent of, without reckoning, not to mention, besides, Hdt. 1. 93, 106., 6. 58; χ. τε γένους οὐκ ἔστιν ὄψω μείζονα μοῖραν νείμαιμ' ἢ σοί Aesch. Pr. 290; χ. δὲ τῆς δόξης οὐδὲ δίκαιόν μοι δοκεῖ . . Plat. Apol. 35 B. 4. differently from, otherwise than, χ. μυρητῶν τευχέων πνεῖν Aesch. Fr. 179, Plat. Lach. 195 A; cf. Dem. 345. 6. χῶρισις, εως, ἡ, a separating, separation, Hesych. χῶρισμα, τό, a separated space, Schol. II. 5. 137. χωρισμός, ὁ, (χωρίζω) separation, λύσις καὶ χ. ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος Plat. Phaedo 67 D, cf. Isocr. Epist. 10. 1; χ. οὐδέχουσι, opp. to συνεζυχθαι, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 11. 2. secretion of sap, Theophr. C. P. 6. 7, 3. II. (from Pass.) a being separated, parting, departure, Polyb. 5. 16, 6: seclusion, LXX (Lev. 12. 2., 18. 19). χωριστέον, verb. Adj. one must separate, τι ἀπὸ τινος Plat. Polit. 303 D. 2. χωριστέος, α, ον, to be separated, Apollon. de Pron. 326 C. χωριστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who separates, Gloss. χωριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, separative, cited from Clem. Al. Adv. —κῶς, Galen. χωριστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj.: I. in local sense, separated, separable, τόπος, μεγέθει, ἀριθμῶ Arist. de An. 2. 2, 8., 3. 9, 1, al.; of the Platonic ideas, Id. Metaph. 12. 9, 21; cf. 6. 16, 5, Eth. N. 1. 6, 13; χ. κτήμα alienable property, of slaves, Id. Pol. 1. 4, 6. II. separate or separable in thought, often in Arist.; χ. τῆ νοήσει, τῷ λόγῳ, κατὰ τὸν λόγον Phys. 2. 2, 2, al.: existing separately, abstract, οὐθὲν . . χωριστόν ἐστι παρὰ τὴν οὐσίαν Ib. 1. 2, 6, cf. Metaph. 6. 1, 5., 6. 3, 7, etc.:—abstract, Ib. 5. 1, 8:—Adv. —τῶς, Stob. Ecl. 1. 186. χωρίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, a countryman, rustic, boor, Soph. Fr. 22, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, fin., Anth. P. 7. 657:—fem. —ίτις, —ιδος, a country girl, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 13. 2. one dwelling in a spot or country, inhabitant, Aesch. Eum. 1035; χ. δράκων Id. Fr. 121, cf. Soph. Fr. 219. χωρίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like a countryman, rustic, rural, χ. πλήθος Plat. Pericl. 34; χ. ἀνὴρ a countryman, Ael. V. H. 9. 27. Adv. —κῶς, in rustic fashion, opp. to ἐν χλιδῇ, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 54. χωροβάτῳ, to measure by paces, survey, τὴν γῆν LXX (Josh. 18. 8). II. Pass. to be trampled under foot, Manass. Chron. 2587. χωροβάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, an instrument for taking levels in surveying, Vitruv. 8. 5. χωρογράφῳ, to describe countries, Strab. 104, C. I. 5101. χωρογράφία, ἡ, a description of countries, Polyb. 34. 1, 4, Strab. 346. χωρογράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the description of countries, πῖναξ Strab. 120. χωρογράφος [ᾶ], ον, describing countries, opp. to the more special

term τοπογράφος (describing the single places), as well as to the still more general term γεωγράφος, Strab. 9.

χωροθεσία, ἡ, the situation of a country, Plut. 2. 1150 C.

χωρομετρία, ἡ, to measure a country, Strab. 629.

χωρομετρία, ἡ, measurement of a country, land-surveying, Strab. 757.

χωρονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νέμω) of or for the distribution of a district; νόμος χ., the Roman *lex agraria*, Dion. H. 10. 36.

χώρος, ὁ: (origin uncertain):—like χώρα I, a definite space, a piece of ground, place, χώρον μὲν πρῶτον διεμέτρεον II. 3. 315; διαμετρητῶ ἐνὶ χώρῳ Ib. 344; νεκῶν διεφαίνετο χώρος a space clear of the dead, i. e. not filled by them, 8. 491., 10. 199; χ. ὑλήεις, ἔρημος, οἰοπόλος, ψαμαθώδης Od. 14. 2, II. 10. 520., 13. 472, al.; πίων Hes. Op. 388; εὐσῆς Id. 597; καταστύφελος Hes. Th. 806; so; δένδρε' ἔθαλλον χ. Pind. O. 3. 40; freq. also in Hdt. (e. g. 2. 178), and Trag.; Βρόμιος δ' ἔχει τὸν χώρον Aesch. Eum. 24; θηρῶν αὖς ὄδ' ἔχει χώρος Soph. Ph. 1148; Μακρὰ δὲ χώρος ἐστ' ἐκεῖ κεκλημένος Eur. Ion 283, etc.:—ἐν βραχεῖ χώρῳ ποιεῖν to draw within narrow compass, Polyb. II. 1. 3:—metaph., χώρος .. οὗτος ἀνθρώπου φρενῶν Soph. Fr. 757, cf. Tr. 145.

II. a land, country, Hdt. 4. 30; ὁ Λιβυκὸς χ. Id. 2. 19; τοῦ Ἀταρνέος χ. Id. 1. 160; τῆς Ἀραβίης 2. 75; also, in pl. lands, τῶν Θηβαίων ἔκειρε τοὺς χώρους Id. 9. 15, cf. Soph. O. T. 1126; metaph., τὸ γὰρ νεάζον ἐν τοιοῖσδε βόσκειται χώροις Id. Tr. 145.

2. landed property, an estate, Xen. Oec. II, 18, Cyr. 7. 4, 6.

3. the country, Lat. rus, ἐν τῷ χώρῳ καὶ ἐν τῷ ἀστει Id. Oec. 5, 4, cf. II, 18; with ἀρουρα, Aesch. Fr. 155.

III. χ. ὁ περιγίγιος = orbis terrarum, Philo, Eccl.—The word is rare in Att. Prose, except Xen.; cf. χώρα sub fin.

χώρος, ὁ, the North-west wind, Lat. Corus, Caurus, Act. Ap. 27. 12.

χωροφιλίω, = φιλοχωρέω, to love a place or spot, haunt it, Thales ap. Diog. L. 1. 44, Antipho 138. 28, Schäfer Dion. Comp. p. 97.

χωροφιλία, ἡ, love of a place or country, Philostr. Ep. 47.

χωροφύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, guard or watcher of a country or place, cf. C. I. 5040, as corrected by Böckh.

χωρυτός, ὁ, collat. form of γαρυτός, acc. to Hesych.

χῶς, ὦ, ὁ, Dor. for χῶς, χῶς, used at Argos for the Attic συμβολή (IV), Hegesand. ap. Ath. 365 D.

χῶς, crasis for καὶ ὦς Theocr. 2. 24, 82.

χῶσις, εὐς, ἡ, a heaping up, esp. of earth, raising a mound or bank, esp. against a city, Thuc. 2. 76; cf. χῶμα.

2. a filling in, up, blocking up by earth thrown in, χ. τῶν λιμένων Id. 3. 2.

χῶσμα, τό, dub. form for χῶμα, Diod. Excerpt. 565. 25.

χῶσους, crasis for καὶ ὄσους, Thencr. Epigr. 20. 5.

χωστίων, verb. Adj. one must fill up, τὴν φάραγγα Agr. An. 4. 21, 2.

χωστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. made by earth thrown up, χωστὴ καὶ στενὴ πάροδος Polyb. 4. 61, 7; ἐν χωστοῖς τάφοις κείνται = ἐν χῶμασι, ἐν τύμβοις, Eur. Rhes. 414.

II. act. burrowing in the ground, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 328.

χωστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (χώννυμι) χελώνη χ. a shed to protect besiegers in filling up the ditch of a town, Polyb. 9. 41, 1, etc.; opp. to χελ. κριοφόροι, Diod. 20. 91; v. sub χελώνη III.

χῶταν, crasis for καὶ ὅταν, Pind. P. 2. 161, Soph. O. C. 1530.

χῶτι, crasis for καὶ ὅτι, Theocr. Epigr. 16. 5.

Ψ

Ψ ψ, ψι, τό, indecl., twenty-third letter of the Gr. Alphabet, Plat. Crat. 427 A, Callias ap. Ath. 453 D: as a numeral, ψ' = 700, but ψ = 700,000.—The letter ψ is a double Consonant, compounded of the labial π or φ with σ, = πσ, φσ: the character ψ, ascribed to Simonides, was adopted at Athens in the archonship of Euclides (Ol. 94. 2) at the same time with η, ω, and ξ; v. A. B. 751, Franz Epigr. pp. 19 sq.

Changes of ψ, esp. in the dialects: I. in Aeol., the older πσ was retained, esp. in prop. names, as Πέλοπς Ἀραψ for Πέλοψ Ἀραψ, Greg. Cor. p. 613.

II. ψ is often resolved by transposition into σπ, and this even in Att., as σπάλιον for ψάλιον, σπέλιον for ψέλιον, ἀσπίνθιον for ἀψίνθιον, ἀσβολος for ψύλος, ψίν Dor. for σφίν, ψέ for σφέ, —just as in Aeol. and Dor. ξ was resolved into ακ, and ζ into σδ; cf. Anecd. Oxon. 4. 326.

III. ψ is sometimes, esp. in Att., put for σ or σσ, as ψιττακός for σιττακός, κόψιχος for κόσσυφος.

IV. there seems to be an interchange of ψ and ξ in ψάω ξάω, ὕψ Lat. vox, *νίψ (νίφα) Lat. nix.

V. ψ is omitted or added in ἄμμος ἄμαθος = ψάμμος ψάμαθος.

ψάγδαν, ἄνος, ὁ, Eubul. Στεφ. 6; also ψάγδας, οὐ, ὁ, Eurpol. Μαρικ. 14, Ar. Fr. 7; or σάγδας, Epilyc. Κοραλ. 4, cf. Ath. 691 C:—a common Aegyptian unguent, Αἰγυπτίω ψάγδανι Eubul. l. c.

ψάγιος, α, ον, = πλάγιος, and ψάδιος, α, ον, = κατάντης, Hesych., dub.

ψᾶθάλλω, frequentat. of ψάω, to touch, feel, αὐτὸ δὲ τὴν κεφαλὴν ψᾶθάλλέ μοι scratch my head, Hermipp. Incert. 4, cf. Plat. Com. Κλεοφ. 4; cf. ἀναψαθάλλω.

ψάθεα, τά, crumbs, Hesych.

ψᾶθύριον [ῥ], τό, = ψάθιον, Ath. 646 C: in Hesych., also ψᾶθύρμα, τό.

ψᾶθύρομαι, Pass. to crumble away, Aquil. Ps. 101. 3.

ψᾶθύρο-πώλης, οὐ, ὁ, one who sells small cakes, Socr. H. E. 5. 23.

ψᾶθύρός, ὄν, (v. ψάω) friable, crumbling, loose, not cohering, of the roe in fish, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 23; opp. to γλίσχος, Id. Meteor. 4. 9. 23; ψ. ὕδωρ, ἔλαιον δὲ γλίσχρον Id. de Sens. 4, 6; of air, Id. de An. 2. 8, 7; of earth, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 12.—Galen notes a form ψαδυρός as Att.; the form most in use is ψαφαρός, q. v.

ψᾶθύρός, ἡτος, ἡ, looseness of consistency, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 21, Probl. 21. 11.

ψαιδρός, ἄ, ὄν, = ψεδρός, Hesych.

ψαικάζω, ψαικάζων, dub. for ψακ-, Hesych.

ψαινύζω, to fan, cool by fanning, Hesych.

ψαινύθιος, ον, false, vain, Hesych.:—Lyc. 1420 has ψαίνυνθα θεσπίζειν, with which μίνυνθα is compared.

ψαινύρω, ψαινύσσω, = φαινύζω, q. v., Hesych.

ψαίρω, only used in pres., and not in Att. Prose: (v. ψάω): I. trans. to graze, scrape, touch gently, ὄμιον αἰθέρος ψαίρει πτεροῖς .. οἰανός is ready to skim the path of ether, Aesch. Pr. 394; cf. τρίβειν ὄμιον:—to rub, scrape gently in washing, Eunap. p. 77.

II. intr. to move lightly or quiver, flutter, palpitate, of an irregular pulse and the like, Hipp. 643. 45., 655. 54: hence to rustle, murmur, like ψιθυρίζω, of the rustling and trembling of leaves in the breeze, Luc. Trag. 315; of the motion of stars, Nic. Th. 123. (Prob. a dialectic form of σπαίρω, ἀσπαίρω, cf. Ψ ψ. II.)

ψαῖσμα, τό, a small piece rubbed off, morsel, Hesych.

ψαιστίον, Dim. of ψαιστόν, Anth. P. 5. 17.

ψαιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ψαίω (ψάω), ground, ψ. μᾶζα a cake of ground barley mixed with honey and oil, Hipp. 555. 21; τὰ ψαιστά (sc. πέμματα, πόπανα) cakes of this kind, used at sacrifices, Ar. Pl. 138, 1115, Antiph. Τιμ. 1. 3, Anth. P. 6. 190, 191.

ψαιστώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a ψαιστόν, A. B. 313.

ψαίστωρ, ορος, ὁ, one that wipes off, σπόγγος Anth. P. 6. 295.

ψαίω, = ψάω, in the sense to rub away, grind down, round, Porphyg. Abst. 2. 6, in aor. 1 med.:—aor. pass., Ibid.

ψᾶκάδιον, later ψεκάδιον, τό, Dim. of ψακάς, a small drizzling rain, Polioch. Incert. 1, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 3.

ψᾶκάζω, later ψεκάζω, fut. ἄσω: (ψακάς):—to rain in small drops, drizzle, drip, Ar. Nub. 580: in pers., ψακάζει it drizzles, ψακαζέτω ἀρτοῖσι let it rain loaves, Nicoph. Χειρ. 2. 2:—a Pass. ψακάζεσθαι, to drip, occurs in a very dub. place in Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 12; ψακασθέντα moistened with slight rain, Theophr. C. P. 6. 19, 5.

ψᾶκῆλον [ᾶ], τό, a new-born animal, Aristoph. Gramm. ap. Eust. 1625. 46; ψᾶκαλος, ὁ, in Ael. N. A. 7. 47. (From ψακός; cf. δρόσος, ἔρη.)

ψᾶκᾶλουχος, ον, (ἔχω) having young, μητέρες ψ. mothers with their young, Soph. Fr. 962.

ψᾶκάς, later and (acc. to Moer. 419) less Att. ψεκάς, ἄδος, ἡ: (ψάω):—any small piece rubbed or broken off, a grain, crumb, morsel, bit, ἀργυρίου μὴδὲ ψακάς, i. e. not a silver penny, like μὴδὲ γρῦ, Ar. Pax 121; as collective, ψάμμου ψεκάς grains of sand, Anth. P. 12. 145: but, II. mostly of liquids, a small drop of rain, Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 5; ὅταν μὲν κατὰ μικρὰ μόρια φέρηται, ψακάδες, ὅταν δὲ κατὰ μείζω μόρια, ὑετὸς καλεῖται Ib. 1. 9, 6, cf. I. 12, 3: mostly as a collective, small drizzling rain, ψακάς δὲ λήγει, i. e. heavy rain (δμβρος) is coming, Aesch. Ag. 1534; opp. to ὑετός, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4; ὕσθησαν αἱ Θῆβαι ψακάδι 11dt. 3. 10 (which Ael. calls βανίδες λεπταί):—generally, rain, ὑπὸ στέγη πυκνῆς ἀκοῦσαι ψακάδος Soph. Fr. 563, cf. Eur. Hel. 2, Ar. Thesm. 856:—φοίνισσα ψακάς a shower of blood, Simon. 111; βάλλει μ' ἐρεμνῆ ψακάδι φοινίας δρόσου Aesch. Ag. 1390.

2. Comic name for one who sputters when he speaks, a sputterer, Ar. Ach. 1150; cf. Suid. s. v.

ψᾶκαστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. dripping, μύρον Ephipp. ap. Ath. 48 C (Meineke Add. ad 3. 340).

ψᾶκίον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of ψακάς, a small piece or drop, Hesych.

ψᾶκτα, ἡ, (ψάω) a kind of cake, Hesych.

ψακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = ψήκτρα, Hesych. (perhaps for ψηκτήρ).

ψάλαγμα, τό, a touch, λύρας Tzetz. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 342.

ψᾶλάκανθα [ᾶ], ἡ, name of a fabulous plant, Ptol. Granimat. 5, Eubul. Διον. 4.

ψᾶλακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be touched, dub. in Hesych.; cf. ἀψάλακτος.

ψᾶλάσσω, later Att. -ττω, like ψάλλω, ψαθάλλω, to touch lightly, Ael. N. A. 3. 18; ψ. κτύπον νευρᾶς to make a string sound by touching it, Lyc. 139:—the aor. 1 med. in Hesych. (Formed from ψάλλω, as σταλάζω, σταλάσσω from σταζέω.)

ψᾶλίδιον, τό, Dim. of ψαλίς, a clipping instrument, Byz.

ψᾶλίδο-εἰδής, ες, (ψαλίς II) like a vault or arch, Philo Belop. 81.

ψᾶλίδό-στομος, ον, nipper-mouthed, Comic epith. of a crab, Batr. 297.

ψᾶλίδῶ, fut. ἄσω, (ψαλίς II) to vault, arch, Philo in Math. Vett. 109.

ψᾶλίδωμα, τό, a vault, C. I. 4385; ψ. καμαρωτῶν Strab. 738.

ψᾶλιδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. arched, bow-shaped, Dion. H. 3. 68.

ψᾶλίξω: fut. ἴξω, Anacreont. 12. 3: aor. in Byz. ἐψάλισα: (ψαλίς):—to clip with scissors, Anacreont. l. c.; τὸν μαλλὸν ἐψάλισεν Babr. 51. 4.

ψᾶλίον [ᾶ], τό, part of the bridle, a ring or chain passing under the chin of the horse, βυταγωγέα .. ἐκ τοῦ ψαλίου ἠρτημένον Xen. Eq. 7, 1; τὸ περὶ γένειον διειρόμενον, ψάλιον Poll. 1. 147; κρίκος τοῦ χαλινοῦ Schol. Eur. Phoen. 792; see the figure in Mus. Borbonico 8. pl. 32:—often in pl., because the curb-chain was formed of links, which rattled as the horse moved, χρυσοχάλινον πάταγον ψαλίων Ar. Pax 155; ψαλίων κρότον καὶ χαλινοῦ κτύπον Ael. N. A. 6. 10; and it served to curb in or check a restive horse, ψαλίους ἐδάμασε πώλους Eur. H. F. 381:—metaph., ὅλον ψάλιον αὐτῇ [τῇ βασιλείᾳ] ἐνέβαλε τὴν Ἐφόρων δύναμιν Plat. Legg. 692 A.

2. generally, a chain, bond, Aesch. Pr. 54; and metaph., μέγα δ' ἀφῆρέθη ψ. οἰκετῶν Id. Cho. 962.—Orig. the same as ψέλιον.

ψᾶλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a pair of scissors, Lat. forfex, among the toilette equipage of a lady, Ar. Fr. 309, cf. Soph. Fr. 362; δρεπάνοισι καὶ οὐ ψαλίδεσσι καρῆναι Anth. P. 11. 368; expl. by διπλῆ μάχαιρα, Poll. 2. 32 (whence in 10. 140, 11. Steph. wrote διπλῆ for μία).

II. a low building with a pointed stone roof, a vault or crypt, Lat. fornix,

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στενήν δ' ἔδυμεν ψαλίδα Soph. Fr. 336; ψαλίδα προμήκη λίθων Plat. Legg. 947 D (v. l. ἀψίδα):—prob. not a true arch, but constructed like the building as Tiryns figured in Dict. of Antiq. p. 125. 2. later, certainly, a barrel-vault (ἡμικυλίνδριον τὸ σχῆμα ἔχουσα) Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 3. 33; having key-stones (ὀμφαλοί) Arist. Mund. 6, 28; and being curved (καμφθεῖσα), Strab. 813, Diod. 2. 9; expl. by καμάρα and ἀψίς, Schol. Plat. l. c., Suid. III. LXX (Ex. 27. 10, 11) αἱ ψ. τῶν στύλων seem to be the rounded mouldings between the capital and the column; v. Ewald Antiq. p. 323 (E. Tr.). IV. = ταχεῖα κίνησις, Schol. Plat. ubi supr.

ψῦλισμός, ὁ, a clipping, Oribas. 160 Matth. ψῦλιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ψαλίω, clipt, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 415. fin. ψαλλη-γενής, ἐς, (ψάλλω) sprung from harp-playing, Comic. epith. of Archytas, strictly a parody of Homer's μοιρηγενής, Bion ap. Diog. L. 4. 52.

ψάλλω: fut. ψάλλω: aor. ἔψηλα and in LXX ἔψαλα: pf. ἔψαλλα: (v. ψάω). To touch sharply, to pluck, pull, twitch, ψ. ἔθειραν to pluck the hair, like τίλλειν, Aesch. Pers. 1062:—esp. of the bow-string, τόξου νευρᾶν ψ. to twang it, Eur. Bacch. 784; ψ. κενὸν τόξον Id. Fr. 501; κενὸν κρότον Lyc. 1453; βέλος ἐκ κέρασος ψ. to send a shaft twanging from the bow, Anth. Plan. 211; so, σχοῖνος μιλτοφυρῆς ψαλλομένη a carpenter's red line, which is twitched and then suddenly let go, so as to leave a mark, Anth. P. 6. 103. II. mostly of the string of musical instruments, to play a stringed instrument with the fingers, and not with the plectrum, ψῆλαι καὶ κρούειν τῷ πλήκτρῳ Plat. Lys. 209 B, et ibi Schol.; ἔαν τις ψῆλας τὴν νήτην ἐπιλάβῃ Arist. Probl. 19. 24; μουσικώτατος ὢν κατὰ χεῖρα δίχα πλήκτρον ἔψαλλε Ath. 183 D; opp. to κιθαρίζω in Hdt. 1. 155; ψάλλω σε [τὴν λύραν] Ion Chius 3. 3; and absol., ψάλλω, like Lat. psallere, Hdt. l. c., Ar. Eq. 522; ψάλλειν οὐκ ἐνὶ ἀνευ λύρας Luc. Paras. 17. 2. later, to sing to a harp, LXX (Ps. 7. 17., 9. 11, al.), Ep. Ephes. 5. 19; ψ. τῷ πνεύματι 1 Cor. 14. 15. 3. in Pass., of the instrument, to be struck or played, ψαλλομένη χορδῆ Arist. Probl. 19. 23, 1:—but also of persons, to be played to on the harp, Macho ap. Ath. 348 F; cf. αὐλέω II. 2.

ψάλλα, τό, a tune played on a stringed instrument, Anth. P. 11. 34. ψαλλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or from the psalms, Eccl. Adv. —κῶς, Io. Chrys. ψαλλο-γράφος, ὁ, a writer of psalms, psalmist, Psell. ψαλλο-κίνητος, ὄν, excited, inspired by psalms, Pseud. ψαλλολογία, ἡ, the singing of psalms, Greg. Naz. ψαλλολογία, ἡ, the singing of psalms, and -λόγημα, τό, Eccl. ψαλλο-λόγος, ὄν, singing psalms, Eccl. ψαλλός, ὁ, a touching sharply, a pulling, twitching or twanging with the fingers, ψαλλοὶ τόξων Eur. Ion 173; τοξήρει ψαλλῶ τοξεύσας Id. H. F. 1064. II. mostly of musical strings, πηκτίδων ψαλλοῖς κρέκον ὕμνον Telest. 6, cf. Diog. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 B. 2. the sound of the cithara or harp, Pind. Fr. 91. 3, cf. Phryn. Trag. ap. Ath. 635 C; ψαλλὸς δ' ἀλαλάζει Aesch. Fr. 55; there were contests in τὸ ψάλλειν, C. I. 2214. 10., 3088 b. 5. 3. later, a song sung to the harp, a psalm, LXX, N. T.; v. Suicer. s. v.

ψαλλο-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in harp-playing, Anth. P. 9. 525. ψαλλοφθέομαι, Pass. to be sung as a psalm, Greg. Nyss. ψαλλοφθία, ἡ, a singing to the harp, Aristid. 2. 310. 2. psalm-singing, or composing of psalms, Eus. H. E. 7. 24, Greg. Naz., etc. ψαλλοφθικῶς, Adv. of or like psalms, Eust. Opusc. 218. 46. ψαλλοφθός, ὁ, a psalmist, Clem. Al. 289, Eus. D. E. 61 A, etc. ψάλλω, εως, ἡ, = ψαλλός, Philostr. 238. ψαλλήριον, τό, a stringed instrument, like the μάγαδις or νάβλα, a psallery, harp, ψ. τρίγωνον, Arist. Probl. 19. 23, 2, Apollod. ap. Ath. 636 F, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6. II. the Psalter, book of psalms, Eccl. ψάλλης, ὄν, ὁ, a harper, Macho ap. Ath. 348 F, Plut. 2. 67 F, 223 F, cf. Meineke Menand. Ὑποβ. 15.

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ψαμμᾶκόσιοι (not ψαμμοκ-), αἰ, α, sand-hundred, a Comic word formed from ψάμμος, ἑκάτον, after the analogy of the cardinal numbers διακόσιοι, τριακόσιοι (from δις ἑκατόν, τρὶς ἑκατόν), to denote a countless multitude, ψ. θεαταί Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. 16, cf. Ath. 671 A; cf. ψ. ὄνοματα, like sesquipedalia verba, Ath. 230 C.—So the exaggerated form ψαμμᾶκοσιο-γάργυροι, αἰ, α, Ar. Ach. 3: cf. γάργαρα.

ψαμμᾶτίω, = ψωμίω, Hesych. ψάμμη, ἡ, rarer form of ψάμμος, Hdt. 4. 151, who elsewhere always has the common form: Dor. ψάμμα, Aesch. Pr. 573, Ar. Lys. 1261.

ψάμμητον, τό, a kind of cake, Harp. ψαμμιάς, ἄδος, fem. Adj. on the sand, Aesch. Ag. 985 (a corrupt passage); v. ἀκάτα.

ψάμμιος, ἡ, ὄν, of sand, in the sand, sandy, Hdt. 2. 99, Philostr. 699. ψαμμίων, τό, Dim. a grain of sand, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 3.

ψαμμισμός, ὁ, a burying in the sand, v. Matth. ad Oribas. 292.

ψαμμίτης, ὄν, ὁ, sand, sandy, Anth. P. 9. 551:—name of a treatise (Arenarius) by Archimedes. II. ὅς ψαμμίτις a sand-eel, Archestr. ap. Ath. 326 F.

ψαμμό-γῆως, ὄν, with a sandy soil, Herodian. Epim. 208.

ψαμμο-δύτης [ῥ], ὄν, ὁ, like ἀμμοδύτης, a sand-diver; name of a fish that buries itself in the sand, elsewhere καλλιόνυμος, Hesych.

ψαμμο-ειδής, ἐς, like sand, sandy, Hipp. 230. 49.

ψαμμοκόσιοι, f. l. for ψαμμακόσιοι, q. v.

ψάμμος, ἡ, in Archimedes. always ὁ:—sand, used by Hom. for ψάματος only in Od. 12. 543; but from Hdt. (8. 71) downwards very freq.; ψ. παραλία Aesch. Pr. 273;—in pl. grains of sand, αἱ ἀπ' ἀλλήλων ἐσκιδασμένοι ψάμμοι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 130:—proverb., ψάμμος ἀριθμὸν περιπέφηνεν Pind. O. 2. 178; οἶδα δ' ἐγὼ ψάμμου τ' ἀριθμὸν Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47; ἐκ ψάμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν, of labour in vain, Aristid. 2. 309; of something worthless, LXX (Sap. 7. 10), Dio Chr. 2. 425; so, ψάμμου ἄξιον Eus. P. E. 212 C. II. ἡ ψ. the sandy desert of Libya, the sand, Hdt. 3. 25., 4. 173. (Perh. from ψάω: without the ψ it becomes ἄμμος, and is lengthd. poet. into ψάματος, ἄματος: cf. Lat. sab-ulum, sab-urra.)

ψαμμώδης, ἐς, contr. for ψαμμοειδής, sandy, Hdt. 2. 32:—τὰ ψ. sandy sediment in the urine, Hipp. Aph. 1252; called ψ. ὑποστάσεις by Galeu.

ψαμμωτός, ἡ, ὄν, sanded, κόσμος τοίχου LXX (Sirach. 22. 17). ψᾶνός, Dor. for ψήνός, q. v.

ψᾶρ, ὁ, gen. ψᾶρός: pl. ψᾶρες: Ion. ψῆρ, ψῆρός, ψῆρες:—a starling, Stur-nus vulgaris, associated with jackdaws, and mentioned as flying in a cloud, ὥστε ψῆρῶν (vulg. ψαρῶν) νέφος . . ἡ ἐκ κοιλίων II. 17. 755; ἱρηκί ἐοικὼς ὠκέϊ, ὅστ' ἐφόβησε κολοιούς τε ψῆράς τε Ib. 553; so ψῆρες, dat. ψῆρσι, occur in Q. Sm. 8. 387., 11. 218; ψᾶρες in Antiph. Incert. 30, Anth. P. 9. 373; Plut. 2. 972 F mentions their being taught to speak, cf. Gell. 13. 20, Lnb. Paral. 20. (Cf. Mod. Gr. ψαρῶν; Lat. stur-nus: O. H. G. star-a: A. S. stear-n (stare, starling); Bohem. skorec.)

ψᾶρο-μαχία, ἡ, battle of the starlings, Suid. s. v. Ὀμηρος.

ψᾶρος or ψᾶρος, ὁ, = ψᾶρ, Arist. H. A. 9. 26.

ψᾶρός, ἂ, ὄν, (ψᾶρ) like a starling, i. e. speckled, dappled, ψ. ἵππος a dapple-gray horse, Ar. Nub. 1225 (where others explain it by ταχύς, as if from ψαίρω, cf. Schol. ad l.); Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 2, distinguishes it from ποικίλος, which implies that the spots are more distinctly marked:—Comp. ψαρότερος, Ael. N. A. 12. 28.

ψαυκρο-πόδης, ὄν, ὁ, and ψαυκρο-πούς, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, swift-footed, epith. of the horse Arion and the Satyrs, E. M. 817. 45.

ψαυκρός, ἂ, ὄν, stirring, nimble, swift, Hesych.

ψαυριος or ψαυρός, ὁ, acc. to Hesych. = κοινοτόπος, φοροτόπος.

ψαύσις, εως, ἡ, a touching, touch, Plut. 2. 683 C, etc., cf. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 139:—esp. of lovers, a caress, φιλήματα καὶ ψαύσεις Plut. Alcib. 4.

ψαύσμα, τό, a touch, caress, Xen. Ephes. 3. 2.

ψαυστέον, verb. Adj. one must touch, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 2. 436, Dar.

ψαυστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be touched, tangible, Ildn. 1. 11.

ψαύω, fut. ψαύσω: aor. ἔψαυσα: pf. ἔψαυκα (παρ-) Sext. Emp. M. 7. 126:—Pass., aor. ἔψαύσθην Diosc. 2. 16: pf. ἔψαυμαι (παρ-) Hipp. 501. 45: (akin to ψάω). To touch, τινός II. 23. 519, 806, Hdt. 2. 47, Att.; c. dat. instrum., τῇ κεφαλῇ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ψ. Hdt. 4. 30; χεροῖν . . ἔψαυσα πηγῆς Aesch. Pers. 201; εἰ τῆσδε χώρας μήποτε ψαύσει ποδί Id. Chn. 182; and so prob. the dat. should be taken in II. 13. 132., 16. 216, ψαῦον κόρυθες φάλοισιν the helmets touched with their φάλοι; but the dat. is certainly used for the gen. in Pind. P. 9. 213, Q. Sm. 8. 349 (as with θιγγάνω and προσψαύω, qq. v.):—in two passages of Soph. it seems to be used c. acc.; but in Ant. 857, ἔψαυσας ἀλγεινοτάτας ἐμοὶ μερίμνας, πατρὸς τριπόλιστον οἶτον, μερίμνας may be the gen., and οἶτον an acc. in apposition with the sentence before; and Ib. 961, κείνος ἐπέγνω ψαῦαν τὸν θεὸν ἐν κερτομίσις γλώσσαις, the construction may be ἐπέγνω τὸν θεὸν ψαῦαν he recognised the god when he was assailing him:—it must be confessed however that these constructions are somewhat forced, and later writers certainly used the Pass. as if the Act. had a proper trans. sense, Diosc. ubi supr., Plut. 2. 951 C, cf. Foës. Occ. Hipp. 2. to touch lightly, graze: metaph. to touch upon a subject, notice it slightly, Polyb. 1. 13. 8. 3. to touch as an enemy, lay hands upon, τινός Eur. I. A. 1559; absol., κλάοις ἄν, εἰ ψαύσεις Aesch. Supp. 925, cf. Soph. O. C. 856. 4. to touch, reach, affect, οὐ γὰρ ἄκρας καρδίας ἔψαυσέ μου Eur. Hec. 242; in this sense also Diosc. 5. 27 has it in Med. also, to reach, gain, Pind. N. 5. 76, Anth. P. 7. 428, 11:—ψ. Ἀφροδίτας (cf. ἄπτομαι) Pind. O. 6. 55.—The word is very rare in Att. Prose, Antiphon 123. 2, Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 12; freq. later as Polyb. 1. 13. 8, al., and oft. in Plut.

ψάφαξ [ῶ], ἄκος, ὁ, Aeol. for ψῆφος, Greg. Cor. 623. ψᾶφῆρία, ἡ, duct, dirt, Diosc. 1: 128.

ψᾶφῆρία, ἡ, duct, dirt, Diosc. 1: 128.

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ψᾶφᾶρίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, = ψαφαρός, Anth. P. 12. 192.
 ψᾶφᾶρό-θριξ, -τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, with dry, rough hair or coat, μῆλα h. Hom. 18. 32.
 ψᾶφᾶρός, ἄ, ὄν, Ion. ψαφερός, ἡ, ὄν, Hipp. infr. cit.: (v. ψάω):—easily reduced to powder, friable, powdery, crumbling, σποδός Aesch. Theb 323; κοινή Anth. P. 7. 315; often of soil, sandy, λεπτόγεως καὶ ψ, χώρα Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 11; opp. to ἀγαθή, Ib. 8. 9, 1; ἡ ψαφαρή the sandy shore, opp. to ἄλς, Anth. P. 12. 145. 2. of loose texture, of the glands, the brain, Hipp. 270. 33., 272. 18; ψαθαρόν is expl. by ἀπαλόν in Plat. Coni. Πουητ. 10; διαχωρήματα ψ. having no consistency, Hipp. Coac. 218. 3. of liquids, thin, watery, Lat. tenuis, opp. to γλίσχρος, νάρδος Anth. P. 6. 231. 4. of wine, rough, dry, joined with ἀλιπής, Galen. ap. Ath. 26 D, Plin. 14. 8, 3; cf. ψαθυρός. 5. metaph. of a serpent, χροῖη ψ. dry, dusty-looking, Lat. squalidus, Nic. Th. 262.—Cf. ψαθυρός fin.
 ψᾶφᾶρό-χροος, ου, contr. -χροος, ουν, rough on the surface, squalid, κάρα Eur. Rhes. 716.
 ψᾶφερός, ἄ, ὄν, Ion. for ψαφαρός, q. v.
 ψᾶφυξ, ἡ (in E. M. 554. 21), and ψᾶφος, ἡ, Dor. for ψῆφος.
 ψάω [ᾶ], ψῆ Soph. Tr. 678, inf. ψῆν (περι-) Ar. Eq. 909: impf. contr. ἔψην (ἀπ-) Eur. I. T. 311: fut. ψήσω (ἀπο-) Ar. Lys. 1035: aor. ἔψησα Ar. Rh. 3. 831, (κατ-, περι-) Plat., Ar.:—Med., often in comp. with ἀπό:—Pass., aor. ἐψήθη (συν-) LXX: pf. ἐψημαι (παρ-) Poll. 4. 152. Late authors sometimes use the contr. by ᾶ instead of η, Diosc. 4. 65. To touch lightly, rub, wipe, rub smooth, αὐσταλαῖς δ' ἔψησε παρηίδας Ar. Rh. 1. c.; cf. καταψάω. II. intr. to crumble away, vanish, disappear, Soph. Tr. 678. (The √ΨΑ appears fuller in ψαί-ω, ψαί-ατός: ψή-χω is another and still fuller form (cf. σμάω σμήχω, νάω νήχω), also ψώ-χω:—ψαύ-ω also is prob. akin:—a number of words, with various modifications of meaning, seem to be connected with this Root, ψαί-ρω: ψάλλ-ω, ψαλ-τός, ψαλ-μός: ψαλ-άσσω, ψηλαφάω: ψαθ-άλλω: ψαθ-υρός, ψαφ-αρός: ψάμ-μος, ψάμ-αθος.)
 ψέ, Dor. for σφέ, σφέας, like ψίν for σφίν, Theocr. 4. 3, Koen. Greg. p. 253: always enclit.: cf. Lat. i-pse, ea-pse.
 ψέγω, fut. ψέξω Plat. Gorg. 518 D: aor. ἔψεξα Soph. Aj. 1130, Plat. Legg. 634 C, etc.:—Pass., pf. ἔπεγμα Hipp. 392. 35. To blame, censure, opp. to ἐπαινέω, τινά Theogn. 611, Aesch. Ag. 186, 1403; τι Soph. O. C. 977, etc.:—ψ. τινά περί τινος to blame one for a thing, Plat. Theaet. 177 B; περί τι Id. Legg. 634 C; διά τι Id. Prot. 346 C: ἐπί τινι Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 49;—also, c. dupl. acc., τίς ποτ' ἐστίν ὄν γ' ἐγὼ ψέξαιμί τι; Soph. O. C. 1172; ἂ ψέγομεν τὸν Ἔρωτα Plat. Phaedr. 243 C, cf. Gorg. 510 C, Xen. Eq. 6, 5;—ψ. τινά ὅτι . . . εἰ . . . Isocr. 409 D, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 51; τινά c. inf., Plat. Rep. 404 D:—c. acc. cogn., ψ. ψύγους Id. Gorg. 483 B:—Pass., ἡ ἐπιείκεια οὐ ψέγεται there is no objection to it, we find no fault with it, Thuc. 5. 86; ψέγεται ὡς τοιοῦτον ὄν Plat. Rep. 538 A.
 ψεδνό-θριξ, τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, thin-haired, sparse-haired, bald, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 891.
 ψεδνο-κάρηνος [ᾶ], ου, bald-headed, Orph. Lith. 250; and so in Tzetz. Hom. 147, where formerly -κάρηνος.
 ψεδνόομαι, Pass., to become bald, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 255.
 ψεδνός, ἡ, ὄν, thin, spare, scanty, λάχνη Il. 2. 219; χαῖται Anth. P. 9. 430:—later of a person, bald-headed, Luc. D. Mort. 25. 1; and, generally, bare, naked, γῆ Aristid. 2. 349; cf. ψιλός, ψωλός:—for Theogn. 122, v. sub ψυδνός.
 ψεδνότης, ητος, ἡ, baldness, Adamant. Physiogn. 2. 26.
 ψεδυρός, = ψιθυρός, Aesch. Supp. 1042, Hesych.
 ψεδών, ὄν, = ψιθυρός, Hesych.: he also quotes ψιδών, ψυθών.
 ψεκάδιον [ᾶ], ψεκάξω, ψεκάς, later forms for ψακ-, q. v.:—ψεκασμός, ὁ, or ψεκασμα, τό, a shower of rain, Theod. Prodr.
 ψεκτέον, verb. Adj. of ψέγω, one must blame, τι Plut. 2. 27 A. 2.
 ψεκτέος, α, ου, to be blamed, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 105.
 ψεκτής, ου, ὁ, (ψέγω) a blamer, censorer, disparager, Hipp. Acut. 384, Plat. Rep. 589 C, Legg. 639 B.
 ψεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, censorious, Arist. Rhet. Al. 4. 1, Poll. 5. 118. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 1bid.
 ψεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. blamed or to be blamed, blameable, opp. to ἐπαινετός, Plat. Crat. 416 D, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 8, etc. Adv. -τῶς, Poll. 4. 26.
 ψέλιον, in MSS. often ψέλλιον, τό, an armlet or anklet, Lat. armilla, ψέλιον περὶ ἑκατέρη τῶν κνημέων Hdt. 4. 168; mostly in pl. ψέλια, a favourite ornament of the Persians, Id. 3. 20, 22., 9. 80, Xen. An. 1. 2, 27, Cyr. 1. 3, 2; in Greece, worn by women, Plut. 2. 142 C.
 ψελιο-φόρος, ου, wearing bracelets, Hdt. 8. 113.
 ψελιώω, to twine, wreath, ψ. αὐχένα στεφάνοις Anth. P. 7. 234.
 ψελλίζω, fut. ἴσω (ψελλός) to falter in speech, speak inarticulately, like a child, ψ. καὶ τραυλίζειν Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 17; ἡ ψελλίζουσα γλώσσα, of Demosthenes, Liban. 4. p. 319:—so in Med., Plat. Gorg. 485 B, C; ψελλίζονται καὶ τραυλίζονται, τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν ἔνδεια τῶν γραμμάτων Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 3; ψελλιζόμενος τὴν Ἑλλάδα φωνήν Heliod. 8. 15: metaph., of Empedocles and the early philosophers, to speak obscurely, ἂ ψελλίζεται λέγων Ἐμπεδοκλῆς Arist. Metaph. 1. 4, 3; ψελλιζομένη ἰοικεν ἡ πρώτη φιλοσοφία περὶ πάντων Ib. 1. 10, 2, cf. Gen. et Corr. 1. 10, 15. 2. metaph., ψελλίζεσθαι ἐς τὰ πολεμικά, of a boy soldier, Philostr. 730.
 ψέλλιον, v. ψέλιον.
 ψέλλισμα, τό, that which is stammered out, of a child's attempts at talking, Himer. 23. 21, and Eccl.
 ψελλισμός, ὁ, a stammering, pronouncing indistinctly, ψελλισμοὶ γλώσσης Plut. 2. 650 E, cf. 1066 D: an affected, languishing mode of

speech, Ernesti Lex. Rhet. II. metaph., ποδάγρας ψ. unpronounced (i. e. suppressed) gout, Plut. Sull. 26.
 ψελλιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a stammerer, Gloss.
 ψελλός, ἡ, ὄν, faltering in speech, unable to pronounce certain letters or syllables, like a child; distinguished from τραυλός (lisp), Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 11, Probl. 11. 30, and v. ψελλίζω. II. pass. of words, inarticulate, obscure, unintelligible, Aesch. Pr. 816; ψελλόν ἐστι καὶ καλεῖ τὴν ἄρκτον ἄρκτον Ar. Fr. 536.
 ψελλότης, ητος, ἡ, imperfect pronunciation, distinguished from τραυλότης by Arist. Probl. 11. 30; ψ. γλώσσης faltering, Plut. 2. 963 C.
 ψευδ-ἀγάπησις, εως, ἡ, feigned love, Eust. Opusc. 161. 53.
 ψευδαγγελέω, to be a false messenger (or false angel), Philo 1. 273.
 ψευδαγγελίας, ἐς, gen. ἐός, = ψευδάγγελος, Ar. Av. 1340.
 ψευδαγγελία, ἡ, a false report, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 8, Dio C. 49. 28.
 ψευδ-ἄγγελος, ου, bringing a false report, a false or lying messenger, Il. 15. 159, Arist. Poët. 16, 10.
 ψευδαγνοέω, to pretend ignorance falsely, to dissemble, Lat. dissimulare, Dio C. 44. 38.
 ψευδάγχουσα, ἡ, bastard ἄγχουσα, Plin. N. H. 22. 20.
 ψευδάδελφος, ὁ, a false brother, pretended Christian, Ep. Gal. 2. 4, Eccl.
 Ψευδαίθιοψ, οπος, ὁ, a sham Ethiopian, Eust. Opusc. 238. 92.
 ψευδαιολικός, ἡ, ὄν, in false Aeolic, of dialect, Choerob. 1. 272.
 ψευδάλαζών, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, a lying braggart: as Adj., ψ. λόγοι Com. Anon. 51.
 Ψευδ-αλέξανδρος, ὁ, a sham-Alexander, an impostor pretending to the name, Joseph. A. J. 17. 12, 2, Luc. Indoct. 20;—so of other proper names.
 ψευδάλλεος, α, ου, like ψευδής, false, dissembled, counterfeit, Nonn. D. 8. 325, etc.: so ψευδάλιμος, η, ου, Hesych.
 ψευδάμαμαξῦς, vos, ὁ, a bastard vine, Ar. Vesp. 326.
 ψευδάνθρωπος, ὁ, a sham man, of an actor, Eust. Opusc. 74. 54.
 ψευδάνωρ [ᾶ], οπος, ὁ, a sham man, of Bacchus, v. Polyæn. 4. 1.
 ψευδαπάτη, ἡ, deceit through falsehood, Eust. Opusc. 89. 71.
 ψευδᾶπάτης [ᾶ], ου, ὁ, a lying deceiver or impostor, Or. Sib. 2. 144.
 ψευδᾶπόστολος, ὁ, a false ambassador or apostle, 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 13, Eccl.
 ψευδαποφάσκων, οντος, ὁ, one who speaks lies, name of a fallacy, Clem. Al. 651; also ψευδόμενος, v. sub ψεύδω B. 14; cf. Lob. Phryn. 565.
 ψευδάργυρος, ὁ, false-silver, i. e. prob. zinc, Strab. 610.
 ψευδαρέσκεια, ἡ, insincere flattery, Eccl.
 ψευδάριθμος, ὁ, a false number, Schol. Plat. Theaet. 191 B.
 ψευδαριστοφάνειος, ὁ, a pretended follower of Aristophanes, Ath. 5 B.
 Ψευδαρτάβας [ᾶ], Comic name of a mock-Persian in Ar. Ach. 91, 99, False-measure, cf. ἀρτάβη.
 ψευδατραφᾶξυς, vos, ἡ, false orch, Comic name of a plant in Ar. Eq. 630; cf. ψευδαμάμαξυς.
 ψευδαττικός, ἡ, ὄν, false Attic, Luc. Soloec. 7. (The accent is dub.)
 ψευδαυτομολία, ἡ, a sham desertion, Polyæn. 3. 9, 32.
 ψευδαυτόμολος, ὁ, ἡ, a sham deserter, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 7.
 ψευδεγγράφης δίκη (or perhaps γραφή), ἡ, an action brought by a citizen to shew that he has been wrongly entered in the list of state debtors, an action for false entry, Arist. Frr. 378-9; v. Att. Process. p. 337.
 ψευδέγγραφος, ου, falsely entered or enrolled, Cic. ad Att. 15. 26.
 ψευδενείδρα, ἡ, a feigned ambush, Xen. An. 5. 2, 28, Eq. Mag. 5, 8.
 ψεύδεος, α, ου, v. sub ψεύδος III.
 ψευδεπέω, = ψευδοεπέω, ψευδολογέω, Hesych.
 ψευδ-ἐπιγράφος, ου, with false superscription or title, not answering thereto, not genuine, Polyb. 24. 5, 5, Dion. H. de Demosth. 57, etc.
 ψευδεπίπλαστος, ου, falsely invented, Byz.
 ψευδεπίσκοπος, ὁ, a false bishop, Byz.
 ψευδεπίτροπος, ὁ, a false, illegal guardian, Polyb. 15. 25, 3.
 ψευδεπιχάρμειος, ου, falsely ascribed to Epicarmus, Ath. 648 D.
 ψευδεπώνυμος, ου, falsely named after, τινος Phot.
 ψευδεργία, ἡ, a lying, deceitful act, Clem. Al. 269.
 ψευδερμητίτης [ῆ], ὁ, a false eremite, Byz.
 ψευδευλάβεια, ἡ, pretended reverence, Byz.
 ψευδέφοδος, ἡ, a feigned attack, Polyæn. 3. 9, 32.
 ψευδηγορέω, to speak falsely, Aesch. Pr. 1032, Eur. Fr. 400.
 ψευδηγορία, ἡ, false, untrue discourse, lying, Alciphro 1. 18:—also ψευδηγόρημα, τό, Cyrill.
 ψευδηγόρος, ου, speaking falsely, lying, Lyc. 1455, Anth. P. 1. 106.
 ψευδηλογέω, = ψευδολογέω, Luc. Ocypr. 63:—ψευδηλόγος, ου, = ψευδολόγος, Bachm. An. 1. 419.
 ψευδήμων, ου, poet. for ψευδής, Nonn. D. 8. 39, Anth. P. 15. 1.
 ψευδ-ηρακλής, εους, ὁ, sham-Hercules, name of a Comedy by Menander, v. Plut. 2. 59 C.
 ψευδήριον, τό, = κενήριον, a cenotaph, Lyc. 1048, 1151.
 ψευδής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ψεύδομαι) lying, false, untrue, of things, Lat. mendax, falsus, opp. to ἀληθής, ψ. λόγοι, μῦθοι Hes. Th. 229, Aesch. Pr. 685, Eur. Hipp. 1288 (cf. Med. 354); ἐπὶ ψευδῇ ὁδῶν τρέπεσθαι to betake oneself to falsehood, Hdt. 1. 117; ψ. κατηγορίαί, αἰτίαί false charges, Aeschin. 52. 36, Isocr. Antid. § 146, Polyb. 5. 41, 3; λόγοι Soph. O. T. 526, and freq. in Plat., etc.:—ψ. λόγοι are also fallacies, in Logic, v. Arist. Top. 8. 12, Plat. Theaet. 148 B. 2. of persons, lying, false, and as Subst. a liar, οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ ψευδέσσι πατήρ Zeus ἔασετ' ἀρωγός Il. 4. 235 (the only instance in Hom.; and perhaps ψεύδεσσι from ψεύδος is the true accent); τοὺς θεοὺς ψευδεῖς τίθησιν Soph. Ph. 992, cf. Ant. 657; ψ. ἔφους Eur. Or. 1607, cf. I. A. 852; ψ. φαίνεσθαι to be detected in falsehood, Thuc. 4. 27, cf. Plat. Theaet. 148 B; ψ. ἐπι-

δεικνύναι τινά Id. Charm. 158 D:—so in Sup. *ψευδίστατος*, an arrant liar, Ael. V. H. 14. 37, cf. E. M. 110. 29.
 3. τὰ ψευδῆ falsehoods, lies, *ψευδῆ λέγειν* Aesch. Ag. 625, Antipho 112. 34, etc.; οὐκ ἐστ' ὅπως λέξαιμι τὰ ψευδῆ καλὰ Aesch. Ag. 620; *ψ. διαβάλλειν τινά* Ar. Eq. 64; *ψευδῶν συγκολλητῆς* Id. Nub. 446.
 4. *ψευδέων ἀγορά*, in Hipp. Epid. 3. 1077, 1079, said to be a name of the monkey-market at Athens; perhaps as being *villanous counterfeits of humanity*.
 II. pass. *belied, beguiled, deceived*, Eur. I. A. 852.
 III. Adv. *falsely*, *ψευδῶς λέγειν* Eur. I. T. 1309; *προσποιεῖσθαι* Thuc. 1. 137; *ψ. δοξάζειν* Plat. Phileb. 40 D; *ψ. γενέσθαι φόβον* groundlessly, Polyb. 5. 110, 7.
ψευδ-ησιόδειος, *ov*, *falsely ascribed to Hesiod*, Cic. Att. 7. 18.
ψευδ-ιερεύς, *έως, ὁ*, a false priest, Joseph. A. J. 9. 6, 6.
ψεύδης, *ιος, ὁ, ἡ*, poet. word = *ψευδῆς*, Pind. N. 7. 72.
ψευδ-ισό-δομος, *ov*, *built of stones of unequal size*, Vitruv. 2. 8.
ψευδο-βασίλευς, *έως, ὁ*, a mock king, pretender, Byz.
ψευδοβοήθεια, *ἡ*, *pretended help*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 8, Polyaen. 3. 9, 32.
ψευδοβούνιον, *τό*, *bastard βούνιον*, a kind of shrub, thought to be *Trinia dioica*, Diosc. 4. 125, v. Plin. H. N. 24. 96.
ψευδογαυρόμαι, *to be elated on unreal grounds*, Tzetz. Hist. 4. 720.
ψευδογλωττέω, = *ψευδολογέω*, Phryn. in A. B. 73.
ψευδογραφέω, *to draw falsely*, esp. in describing mathematical figures, Arist. Top. 1. 1, 5, al., cf. Clem. Al. 768:—Pass., Arist. Top. 5. 4, 2., 8. 10, 3.
 2. *to write false accounts*, Polyb. 12. 8, 6., 16. 14, 8.
ψευδογράφημα [ᾶ], *τό*, *that which is untruly drawn, a false-drawn figure*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 11, 3.
ψευδογραφία, *ἡ*, *false-drawing of a line or figure*, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 724.
 2. *false description*, Ath. 216 C: *falsification*, Eccl.
ψευδογράφος [ᾶ], *ov*, *drawing falsely*, esp. of persons who give false geometrical proofs, Arist. Soph. Elench. 11, 6. 2. *a writer of falsehoods*, Thom. M.
ψευδόδειπνον, *τό*, *a false, unreal repast*, Aesch. Fr. 251.
ψευδοδιάκονος, *ὁ*, *a false, pretended deacon*, Byz.
ψευδοδιαλεκτικός, *όν*, *pretending to skill in dialectics*, Galen. 8. 622.
ψευδοδιδασκαλία, *ἡ*, *false teaching*, Polycarp. ad Phil. 7.
ψευδοδιδάσκᾶλος, *ὁ*, *a false teacher*, 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 1, Cyrill.
ψευδοδίκτημνον, *τό*, *bastard-dittany*, Hipp. 572. 43, Diosc. 3. 38:—in Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 2, Schneid. — *δίκτημον*.
ψευδοδίπτερος, *ov*, *false-dipteral*, of a temple in which there is but one row of columns along the sides, though there is space left for two, Vitruv. 3. 1.
ψευδοδοξάζω, fut. *άσω*, *to fancy or imagine falsely, to err in one's fancy or opinion*, Polyb. 10. 2, 3, perhaps f. l. for sq.
ψευδοδοξέω, *to entertain a false opinion or notion*, Polyb. 16. 12, 11, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 63, Philo 1. 363.
ψευδοδοξία, *ἡ*, *a false opinion or notion*, Strab. 680, Plut. 2. 716 B, etc.
ψευδόδοξος, *ov*, *holding a false opinion or notion, labouring under a delusion*, Galen. 19. 484.
ψευδοειδής, *ές*, *false-seeming, deceitful*, Eudocia.
ψευδοενέδρα, *ἡ*, = *ψευδενέδρα*, Polyaen. 3. 9, 32; cf. Lob. Phryn. 676.
ψευδοέπεια, *ἡ*, *a false statement, lie*;—also *-επέω*, *to speak falsely, lie*; and *-επής*, *ές*, *speaking falsely, lying*;—all in Cyrill.
ψευδο-επίσκοπος, *ὁ*, = *ψευδεπίσκοπος*, q. v.
ψευδοερημίτης [ῖ], *ov*, *ὁ*, *a pretended recluse, hermit*, Io. Damasc.
ψευδόθεος, *ὁ*, *a false god*, Athanas.
ψευδόθυρον, *τό*, *a false (i. e. secret) door*, Cic. in Verr. 2. 2, 20, al.
ψευδοῖερέυς, *έως, ὁ*, v. l. for *ψευδιερέυς*, Joseph. A. J. 8. 8, 5.
ψευδοῖστορέω, fut. *ήσω*, *to narrate falsely*, Eust. 363. 37.
ψευδοκᾶσία, *ἡ*, *bastard casia*, Strab. 774, Diosc. 1. 12; in Galen. 14. 258, — *κασσία*.
ψευδοκατάνυξις, *έως, ἡ*, *false, unreal compunction*, Eccl.
ψευδοκατηγορία, *ἡ*, *a false accusation*, Manetho 4. 332, Cyrill.
ψευδοκατήγορος, *ὁ*, *a false accuser, slanderer*, Hesych.
ψευδοκεφάλαιον, *τό*, *a chapter falsely so called*, Walz Rhett. 3. 621.
ψευδοκῆρυξ, *ἕκος, ὁ*, *a false, lying herald*, Soph. Ph. 1307.
ψευδοκιννάμωμον, *τό*, *bastard cinnamon*, Diosc. 1. 13.
ψευδο-κλείδιον, *τό*, *a false key*, Schol. Ar.
ψευδοκλητεία, *ἡ*, *a prosecution against one who has falsely subscribed his name as witness to a summons (κλητήρ), γραφή ψευδοκλητείας a prosecution for such false subscription*, Dem. 1252. 6; *κλητεύειν τινά τῆς ψευδοκλητείας* Ib. 1251. 21; *ψευδοκλητείας τρίς ἀφλεῖν* Andoc. 10. 22.—This is the form recognised by the best MSS. of Dem. and by Poll. 8. 40, 44; *ψευδοκλητία* is given in Andoc. and v. l. in Dem.; *ψευδοκλησία* in Harp. and Suid.
ψευδοκλητήρ, *ἦρος, ὁ*, *one who falsely subscribes his name as witness to a summons*, Theopomp. Hist. 297, with v. l. — *κλητῶρ*.
ψευδοκόρη, *ἡ*, *a pretended maid*, Poll. 4. 151 sq.
ψευδοκριτής [ῖ], *οἰ, ὁ*, *a sham or bad judge*, Achmes Onir. 170.
ψευδοκτύπέω, *to make a noise, boast on unreal grounds*, Eccl.
ψευδοκύπειρος [ῦ], *ὁ* and *ἡ*, *spurious κύπειρος*, in Plin. H. N. 17. 30.
ψευδοκύων, *κόνος, ὁ*, *a sham Cynic*, Plut. Brut. 34.
ψευδολατρεία, *ἡ*, *false worship*, Cyrill., etc.: — *λάτρης, ὁ*, *a worshipper of false gods*, Byz.
ψευδολήρημα, *τό*, *a silly falsehood*, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 868.
ψευδοληστής, *ὁ*, *a sham robber*, name of a comedy by Timocles.
ψευδολίτρος, *ov*, Att. for *ψευδλίτρος*: *ψ. κοιλία* lie or soap made from adulterated soda, Ar. Ran. 712.
ψευδολογέω, *to speak falsely, spread false reports*, Isocr. 209 D, Aeschin. 43. 41, etc.
ψευδολογία, *ἡ*, *a false speech, falsehood*, Isocr. 232 A, Dem. 933. 20, etc.; and in pl., Isocr. 248 D:—*ψευδολόγημα, τό*, Schol. Ap. Rh.

ψευδολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, *lying, false*, Walz Rhett. 4. 23.
ψευδολογιστής, *οἰ, ὁ*, =sq., name of a treatise by Lucian.
ψευδολόγος, *ov*, *speaking falsely, lying*, Ar. Ran. 1521, Polyb. 32. 8, 9, etc.; *ψ. σοφίης* Anth. P. 9. 80.
ψεύδομαι, v. sub *ψεύδω*.
ψευδομαντεία, *ἡ*, *false prophecy*, Cyrill.
ψευδομαντις, *έως, ὁ, ἡ*, *a false prophet*, Hdt. 4. 69, Aesch. Ag. 1195, Soph. O. C. 1097, Eur. Or. 1667, etc.
ψευδομαρτύρεω, *to be a false witness, bear false witness*, Plat. Rep. 575 B, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 11, Arist. Rhet. 1. 14, 6.
ψευδομαρτυρία, *ἡ*, *false witness*, Dem. 1033. 1; *ψευδομαρτυρίαν καταγνώναί τινος* Isae. Fr. 1. 7: but mostly in gen. pl., *ψευδομαρτυριῶν διάκρισις* Plat. Legg. 937 B; — *ἰῶν δίκη* Isae. 38. 15, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 11; — *ἰῶν ἐλεῖν τινα* to convict, and *ἀλῶναι* to be convicted, of *perjury*, Isae. 52. 32, Andoc. 2. 4, Lys. 118. 18; *ὑφλεῖν* Andoc. 10. 23; — *ἰῶν ἐπισηπτεσθαί τινι* to make allegation of *perjury* against one, Dem. 846. fin.; etc.
ψευδομαρτυρίου δίκη, *an action for false witness or perjury*, Cratin. Incert. 121; in dat. pl., *ἐνοχος τοῖς ψευδομαρτυρίοις* Plat. Theact. 148 B: v. Att. Process. p. 380.
ψευδομαρτυς, *ὑρος, ὁ*, *a false witness*, Plat. Gorg. 472 B;—as Adj., *τιμαὶ ψ.* honours resting on false foundations, Plut. 2. 821 F:—only found in pl., Poll. 6. 152.
ψευδόμελι, ιτος, τό, *false honey, poison*, Byz.
ψευδόμενος, ὁ, v. sub *ψεύδω* B. IV.
ψευδομονάζω, *to be a false, pretended monk*, Eccl.:—*ψευδομόναχος, ὁ*, *a sham, unreal monk*, Eust. Opusc. 238. 94.
ψευδόμορφος, *ov*, *disguising one's form or person*, Achmes Onir. 278.
ψευδομῦθῶ and *-μῦθία*, = *ψευδολογέω*, — *λογία*, Cyrill.
ψευδόναρδος, *ἡ*, *spurious nard*, with which the true was adulterated, in Plin. H. N. 12. 26.
ψευδ-όνειρος, *ov*, *dreaming a false dream*, Charito 3. 7.
Ψευδο-νέρων, ὁ, *a false-Nero*, Luc. Indoct. 20: cf. *Ψευδαλέξανδρος*.
ψευδόνιτρος, *ov*, Att. *ψευδλίτρος*, q. v.
ψευδονύμφευτος γάμος, *a false, feigned marriage*, Eur. Hel. 889.
ψευδοπαιδεία, *ἡ*, *false, sham education*, Cebes Tab. 11.
ψευδόπαν, *ἄνος, ὁ*, *false Pan*, Julian. Or. 234 D.
ψευδοπανικά, *ων, τά*, *pretended panic terror*, Polyaen. 3. 9, 32.
ψευδοπαρήχησις, *έως, ἡ*, *a false resemblance of sound*, Eust. 29. 41.
ψευδοπάρθενος, *ἡ*, *a pretended maid or virgin*, Hdt. 4. 180; as Adj., *ψ. ἑταίρα* Ach. Tat. 8. 3.
ψευδοπάτιον, *τό*, *a false pavement*, Byz.; v. Ducang.
ψευδόπατρις, *ὁ, ἡ*, *claiming a country not one's own*, Or. Sib. 3. 420, al.
ψευδοπάτωρ [ᾶ], *ορος, ὁ*, *a false, unnatural father*, Call. Cer. 99.
ψευδοπερίπτερος, *ov*, *with false peristyle*, of a temple in which the columns on the sides are attached to the walls instead of standing free, Vitruv. 4. 8.
ψευδοπλάνης [ᾶ], *ητος, ὁ*, and *-πλᾶνήτης, ov, ὁ*, prob. *a lying vagrant*, Eust. 1762. 3., 1742. 24, of Ulysses.
ψευδοπλάστης, *ov, ὁ*, *a forger of lies*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 445.
ψευδοπλόκος, *ov*, *contriving lies*, Byz.
ψευδόπλουτος, *ov*, *feigned to be rich*, Schol. Ar. Av. 823.
ψευδοποιέω, *to falsify*, Polyb. 30. 4, 13. II. *to give the lie to, expose as false, τὰς ἀποφάσεις τινός* Id. 12. 25, 4, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 8. 24. III. *to deceive, beguile, τινά* Clem. Al. 269:—Pass. *to be deceived or mistaken, to err*, Plut. 2. 899 F.
ψευδοποιία, *ἡ*, *a falsification, disguise, προσώπου* Clem. Al. 258.
ψευδοποιμην, *ενος, ὁ*, *a false shepherd*, Cyrill.
ψευδοπολίχιον, *τό*, *a pretended little town*, Joseph. B. J. 4. 919.
ψευδοπραξία, *ἡ*, *false-doing*, Eust. Opusc. 162. 89.
ψευδοπρεσβευτής, *οἰ, ὁ*, *a false ambassador*, Schol. Soph.
ψευδοπρεσβύτερος, *ὁ*, *a false elder*, Eccl.
ψευδοπροδοσία, *ἡ*, *pretended treachery*, Polyaen. 3. 9, 32.
ψευδοπροφητεία, *ἡ*, *false prophecy*, Eus. H. E. 5. 16, Epiphan. 1. 404 D.
ψευδοπροφητεύω, *to prophesy falsely*, Cyrill.
ψευδοπροφήτης, *ov, ὁ*, *a false, lying prophet*, Clem. Al. 368, Eus., etc.: fem. — *ἦτις, ιδος*, Id. H. E. 4. 27:—Adj. — *ἠτικός, ἡ, ὄν*, Ib. 5. 16.
ψευδόπτωμα, *τό*, *a technical term of wrestlers, a sham or unfair fall (sideways), from which one starts up again and renews the contest*, Plut. Pelop. et Marcell. 1, cf. Ar. Eq. 571 sqq.
ψευδόπυρα, *ων, τά*, *false watchfires*, Suid.
ψευδοραψωδός, *ὁ*, *a false rhapsodist*, Hesych.
ψευδορήτωρ, *ορος, ὁ*, *a false orator or rhetorician*, Walz Rhett. 6. 577.
ψευδορκέω, *to swear falsely, be forsworn*, Ar. Eccl. 603, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. 197. 1; *πρός τινά* Anna Comn. 2. 245.
ψευδορκία, *ἡ*, *false swearing, perjury*, Philo 2. 196.
ψευδόρκιος, *ov*, *perjured, forsworn*, Hdt. 1. 165.
ψεύδ-ορκος, *ov*, = *foreg.*, Eur. Med. 1392, Pseudo-Phocyl. 15.
ψευδορρημοσύνη, *ἡ*, *false speech, falsehood*, Byz.
ψεύδος, *έως, τό*, Ep. dat. pl. *ψεύδεσσι* Hom., cf. *ψευδῆς* I. 2: (*ψεύδω*):—*a falsehood, falsity, an untruth, lie*, Hom., etc.; *ψεύδεα .. ἐτύμοισιν ὁμοῖα* Od. 19. 303, Hes. Th. 27; *ψεύδος κεν φαίμεν* Il. 2. 81; *ψεύδος δ' οὐκ ἐρέει* Od. 3. 20; *εἴτε ψεύδος ὑπόσχεσις ἢ καὶ οὐχί* whether the promise be a lie or no, Il. 2. 349; so, *οὔτι ψεύδος ἐμὰς ἄτας κατέλεξας* 9. 115; *ψεύδεσσιν θέλγειν τινά* 21. 276, cf. 23. 576, Od. 14. 387; *ψεύδει τέγγειν λόγον* Pind. O. 4. 29; *ψ. ποικίλον, αἰόλον* Id. O. 1. 45, N. 8. 44; *ψ. γλυκύ* a sweet deceit, P. 2. 68; *ψ. λέγειν* Soph., etc.; *οὐδὲν ἔρπει ψ. εἰς γῆρας* Id. Fr. 59; *εἰ ψεύδος τι εἴρηκα* Antipho 124. 11; *ψ. ἐπιφέρειν* Aeschin. 59. 21. 2. in Logic, *a false conclusion, fallacy, συλλογισμὸς τοῦ ψεύδους* Arist. An. Pr. 2. 11, 4; *συμβαίνει ψ.* Ib. 1.

17, 9, al. II. in Thococr. 12. 24, ψεύδεα are spots, pimples on the nose; cf. ψεύμα, ψύδραξ. III. in Hdt. 2. 174, the MSS. give ψεύδεα μαντήια as if there were an Adj. ψεύδεος, lying, false, deceitful; but Bekk. and Dind. restore ψεύδεα (from ψευδής).—In Plat. ψεύδοις is constantly used opp. to ἀληθής, Gorg. 505 E, Rep. 382 D, Euthyd. 272 A, al.; and so it comes to be used almost like an Adj., ὄνομα ψεύδος καὶ ἀληθὲς λέγειν Crat. 385 C; παράδοξόν τε καὶ ψεύδος ὄνομα Polit. 281 B; cf. Lob. Paral. 161; v. ψύθος.

Ψευδοσέληνον, τό, false moonlight, absence of the moon, Hesych., Suid. Ψευδοσέλιον, τό, false σέλιον, Lat. *apsistrum*, Diosc. 4. 42. Ψευδοσοφία, ἡ, false wisdom, and Ψευδοσοφός, ον, falsely wise, Philostr. 331.

Ψευδοσοφιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a sham-sophist, name of a treatise by Lucian. Ψευδοσπόρος, ον, falsely begotten, Pisid. Bell. Avar. 215.

Ψευδοστιγματίας, ον, ὁ, a false or pretended στιγματίας, name of a play by Nicostrotus.

Ψευδοστόμα, τό, the false or blind mouth of a river, Strab. 801. Ψευδοστομίω, to speak falsely, Soph. O. C. 1127, Luc. Ocyp. 8. Ψευδοστόμος, ον, of a river, having false or blind mouths, Ptol. Ψευδοσυγγράφεύς, ἔως, ὁ, a false writer, and -συγγραφέω, to write falsely, Tzetz.

Ψευδοσύνη, ἡ, falsehood, Theod. Prodr. Ψευδοσύνητος, ον, falsely contrived, treacherous, Manass. Chron. 1192. Ψευδοσύνοδος, ον, falsely pretending to be a synod, Eccl. Ψευδοσφήξ, ὁ, a false wasp, a solitary kind, Plin. H. N. 30. 30. Ψευδοτάφιον, τό, = κενοτάφιον, Philostr. 371; cf. ψευδήριον. Ψευδοτεχνία, ἡ, false, spurious art, Walz Rhett. 2. 623. Ψευδοτρικαϊδέκατος, η, ον, falsely reckoned the thirteenth, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 505.

Ψευδοῦπογραφέω, to subscribe, sign falsely, Eccl. Ψευδουργός, ὁ, (*έργω) one who practises deceitful arts, Plat. Soph. 241 B.

Ψευδοφαής, ἔς, shining with false light, Diog. L. 2. 1: so, ψευδοφάνης, ἔς, Stob. Ecl. 1. 564, Anaxag. ap. Plut. 2. 892 A. Ψευδοφήμος, ον, of false divination, Soph. O. C. 1517. Ψευδο-φίλιππος, ὁ, a false Philip, Luc. Indoct. 20; cf. Ψευδο-αλέξανδρος.

Ψευδοχήρα, ἡ, a pretended widow, Eccl. Ψευδοχριστός, ὁ, a false Christ, Ev. Matth. 24. 24, Epiphan. 1. 301 D. Ψευδοχρυσόλιθος, ὁ, a false chrysolite, Diod. 2. 52; cf. Salmas. Solin. 769 C.

Ψευδοχρῦσος, ον, of mock gold, Plut. 2. 50 A. Ψευδ-υποβολιμαῖος, α, ον, falsely held to be supposititious; ὁ Ψευδ-υπ. name of a play by Crobylus.

Ψεύδω, fut. ψεύσω Soph. O. C. 628, Xen.: aor. ἔψευσα Trag., Ar., Polyb.:—Pass., fut. ψευσθήσομαι Soph. Tr. 712, Galen.: aor. ἔψεύσθην Hdt., Att.: pf. ἔψευσμαι v. infr., imperat. ἔψεύσθω Aeschin. 23. 19. (The Root appears to be ΨΥΔ or ΨΥΘ, cf. ψυδ-ρύς, ψυδ-νόξ, ψύδ-ραξ, ψυθ-ος, ψυθ-ών, the orig. sense prob. being that of whispering, cf. ψυθίζω, ψυθυρίζω, ψίθος.) To cheat by lies, beguile, τινά Soph. O. C. 628, etc.:—Pass. to be cheated, deceived, Aesch. Cho. 759, etc.; εἰ μὴ ἔψευσμαι unless I am much deceived, Antipho 121. 14; ἂν λάβης μ' ἔψευσμένον Soph. O. T. 462. 2. ψ. τινά τινος to cheat, balk, disappoint one of a thing, ἔψευσαι φρενῶν Πέρσαι Aesch. Pers. 472; ἔψευσάς με ἐλπίδος Soph. Aj. 1382, Ar. Thesm. 870; also c. acc. rei, ψ. τινά ἐλπίδας Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 13, cf. An. 1. 3, 10, Eur. Fr. 652, Elmsl. Heracl. 385; also, ἐλπίς ψεύδει τινά Eur. Hec. 1032:—Pass. to be cheated, balked, disappointed, τινος of a thing, ψευσθῆναι ἐλπίδος, γόμου Hdt. 1. 141., 5. 47; ἐνάρων Soph. Aj. 178; δέιπνου Ar. Nuh. 618; ὦρας Andoc. 6. 12; ψευσθέντες τῶν σκοπῶν disappointed of receiving tidings from the scouts, Thuc. 8. 103. 3. in Pass., also, to be deceived, mistaken in or about a thing, ἔψευσμένοι γνώμης deceived in their judgment, mistaken in opinion, Hdt. 8. 40, cf. Soph. Tr. 712; (also, ψευσθῆναι γνώμη Hdt. 7. 9, 3); ἔψευσμένοι τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων δυνάμεως deceived or mistaken in their notions of the Athenian power, Thuc. 4. 105; τούτου οὐκ ἔψεύσθην Plat. Apol. 22 D; ἔψεύσθαι τῆς ἀληθείας Id. Rep. 413 A; ἔψευσμένοι τῶν ὕψων Id. Theaet. 195 A; ἔψεύσθαι ἑαυτῶν, opp. to εἰδέναι ἑαυτούς, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 26:—also, ψευσθῆναι ἐν τινι Hdt. 9. 48; περί τινος Xen. An. 2. 6, 28, Plat. Prot. 358 C; also, c. acc., τοῦτο ἔψεύσθη Xen. An. 1. 8, 11, etc.; αὐτοῦς [ὑπλίτας] ἔψευσμένη ἡ Ἑλλάς deceived in its estimate of them, Thuc. 6. 17; c. acc. cogn., εὐτυχέστατον ψεύσμα ἔψευσμένοι most happily deceived or mistaken, Plat. Meno 71 D. 4. of statements, to be untrue, ἡ τρίτη τῶν ὁδῶν μάλιστα ἔψευσται the third mode of explanation is most untrue, most mistaken, Hdt. 2. 22; cf. Valck. ad 7. 139. II. c. acc. rei, like ψευδοποιέω, to represent a thing as a lie or delusion, to belie, falsify, ψεύδοντες οὐδὲν σῆμα τῶν προκειμένων Soph. O. C. 1512; ψεύδει ἡ πῖνοια τὴν γνώμην afterthought gives opinion the lie, Id. Ant. 389:—Pass., ἡ ψευσθεῖσα ὑπόσχεσις the promise broken, Thuc. 3. 66; πάντα πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἔψευσται have been falsely reported, Dem. 1242. 15; —in Eur. Andr. 346, the common reading is ἀλλὰ ψεύσεται it will be falsely said; to avoid the use of this fut. in a pass. sense, and to correct the metre, ἔψεύσεται has been proposed, but cf. Plat. Soph. 240 E.

B. earlier and more common is the Dep. ψεύδομαι, imper. ψεύδεο Il. 4. 404; (indeed the Act. is very rare in Att. Prose):—fut. ψεύσομαι Hom., Pind., Att.: aor. ἔψευσάμην, v. infr.; ἔψεύσθην seems to be used in the same sense, Soph. Ph. 1342:—pf. ἔψευσμαι Id. O. T. 461, Xen. I. absol. to lie, speak false, play false, ψεύσομαι ἡ ἔτυμον ἔρέω; Il. 10. 534, Od. 4. 140; οὐκ οἶδα ψεύδεσθαι h. Merc. 369; οὐ ψεύσομαι ἀμφὶ Κορίνθῳ Pind. O. 13. 72; περί τινος Plat. Prot. 347 A;

ψ. κατά τινος, opp. to λέγειν τάληθῆ κατά τινος, Id. Euthyd. 284 A; ψ. πρὸς τινα Xen. An. 1. 3, 5; ψ. τινι and εἰς τινα N. T. 2. c. inf. to say falsely, pretend that . . . Plut. 2. 506 E. 3. so c. acc. rei, to say that which is untrue, whether intentionally or not, τοῦτό γ' οὐκ ἔψεύσατο Ar. Eccl. 445; οὐδὲν . . . ψεύδεται Id. Ach. 561; ἐάν τι μὴ ἀληθὲς λέγω . . . εἰπέ ὅτι τοῦτο ψεύδομαι ἐκὼν γὰρ εἶναι οὐδὲν ψεύσομαι Plat. Symp. 215 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 19; περί ὧν ἔψευσται διδάσκειν ὑμᾶς Lys. 98. 19; ἄπερ αὐτὸν οὐ ψεύδομαι I do not speak falsely about him, Andoc. 16. 19; κατά τινος Lys. 164. 41. 4. to be false or faithless, to be perjured or forsworn, Hes. Op. 281. II. like Act. II, to belie, falsify, ὕρκια ψεύσασθαι to break them, Il. 7. 352; so, ψ. συνθήκας Xen. Ages. 1, 12; γάμους Eur. Bacch. 31, 245; so in plqpf. pass., ἔψευστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν Thuc. 5. 83; so also, οὐκ ἔψεύσαντο τὰς ἀπειλὰς they did not belie, i. e. they made good, their threats, Hdt. 6. 32; τὰ χρήματα . . . ἔψευσμένοι ἦσαν had broken their word about the money, Xen. An. 5. 6, 35. III. like Act. I, to deceive by lies, cheat, Αοξίαν ἔψευσάμην Aesch. Ag. 1208, cf. Eur. Alc. 808, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 25; also, ψ. τινά τι to deceive one in a thing, Soph. O. C. 1145, Eur. Alc. 808, Andoc. 16. 19; τῶν ἔργων ὧν τὸν ἐκδόντα ψεύσθαι (ὧν being in gen. by attraction), Plat. Legg. 921 A. IV. of logical arguments or conclusions, to be false or fallacious, Arist. Interpr. 2, 4; ὁ ψευδόμενος (with or without λόγος) a famous fallacy, the Lat. *mentiens*, invented by Eubulides, a disciple of Euclides of Megara, Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 2. 108, cf. 7. 197, Cic. Acad. 4. 29, Gell. 18. 2; ὁ σοφιστικὸς λόγος ψευδόμενος in Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 7, can hardly refer to this special fallacy.

Ψευδωμοτέω, to swear falsely, Cyrill. Ψευδωμότης, ον, ὁ, a false sweorer, Lyc. 523. Ψευδώματος, ον, falsely sworn, forsworn, ὄρκος Lyc. 932. Ψευδωνυμία, ἡ, the falsity, inappropriateness of a name, Byz. Ψευδώνυμος, ον, under a false name, falsely called, ὕβριστην ποταμόν οὐ ψευδώνυμον Aesch. Pr. 717; πανδίκως ψ. Id. Theb. 670; cf. Anth. P. app. 305; ψ. θεοί Philo 2. 161; ψ. γνώσις I Ep. Tim. 6. 25; φιλόσοφος ψ. Plut. 2. 220 C; φιλοσοφία Just. M. 33 A. Adv. -μως, by a false name, ψ. σε δαίμονες Προμηθεῖα καλοῦσιν Aesch. Pr. 85. Ψεύμα, τό, sometimes found in MSS. for ψεύσμα. II. = ψύδραξ, Schol. Theocr. 9. 30.

Ψευσί-στυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, hating falsehood, Anth. P. 9. 525. Ψεύσμα, τό, a lie, untruth, fraud, εὐτυχέστατον ψεύσμα ἔψευσμένος Plat. Meno 71 D, cf. Luc. Timon 55. Ψευστάζω, = ψεύδομαι, to lie, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 434. Ψεύστειρα, ἡ, fem. of ψεύστης, Or. Sib. 3. 815. Ψευστῆ, to be a liar, lie, cheat, Il. 19. 107. Ψευστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Manetho 4. 119. Ψεύστης, ον, ὁ, (ψεύδω) a liar, cheat, Il. 24. 261; ἀνὴρ ψ. Hdt. 7. 209; c. gen. rei, ὧν . . . ψεύσται φανόμεθα wherein we shall be found to be liars, Soph. Ant. 1195; cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 12, Anth. P. 12. 70. 2. also as Adj., like ψευδής, lying, false, ψ. λόγος Pind. N. 5. 53; ψεύστης δ' οὗτος ἔπεισι λίθος, of a cenotaph, Anth. P. 7. 273; τὸν ψεύσταν δέ με τύμβου . . . ἔντο τί θαῦμα, Κρήτες ὕπου ψεύσται . . . ; Ib. 275; cf. ψευδήριον.

Ψεύστις, fem. of foreg., C. I. 5172. 3. Ψεφαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Byz. Ψεφᾶρός, ἄ, ὄν, gloomy, cloudy, Galen. Lex. Hipp. Ψεφᾶς, αορ, τό, like ψέφος, κνέφας, gloom, darkness, Hesych. Ψεφ-αυγής, ἔς, gen. ἑός, dark-gleaming, i. e. glimmering, gloomy, like κελαινοφαής, μελαμπαής, νυκτιλαμπής, Seidl. Euc. Tro. 586, I. T. 110. Ψεφηνός, ἡ, ὄν, dark, obscure, metaph. of a person, Pind. N. 3. 71. Ψέφος, εος, τό, darkness, Alcae. 108; cf. Lob. Technol. p. 315; ψέφας is cited by Hesych. Ψέφω, to be afraid, anxious, Hesych. Ψέω, mentioned in E. M. 818. 2 as a form of ψάω. Ψῆ, v. s. ψάω. Ψῆγμα, (ψήχω) that which is rubbed or scraped off, shavings, scrapings, chips, Lat. *raimentum*, ψ. χρυσοῦ gold-dust, Hdt. 4. 195; so without χρυσοῦ, Id. 1. 93., 3. 94 sq.; ψ. χρυσότευκτον Eubul. Γλαυκ. 2; ψ. πυρωθέν, of dust and ashes, Aesch. Ag. 442; of wood, αἰγείρων ψ. Philostr. 781; of notes in a sunbeam, Arist. Cael. 4. 6, 1, cf. 3. 5, 7, Plut. 2. 722 A, and v. τίλαι.

Ψηγάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Heraclit. ap. Plut. 2. 883 B. Ψηκεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (ψάω, ψήχω) = κονιορτός, Hesych. Ψῆκτρα, ἡ, (ψήχω) an instrument used by bathers, a scraper, like σπλεγγίτι, Soph. Fr. 422, Eur. Hipp. 1174, Ar. Fr. 138, Anth. P. 6. 233, 246, etc. In Hesych. also ψῆκτρια, ψηκτρίτι, ψακτῆρ. Ψηκτρίζω, to scrape down, rub down, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 110. Ψηκτρίον, τό, Dim. of ψῆκτρα, Gloss. Ψηλαφάω, mostly used in pres.: aor. ἐψηλάφησα LXX:—Pns., fut. ψηλαφήσομαι LXX: aor. ἐψηλαφήθην Sext. Emp. M. S. 108, LXX: (v. ψάω). To feel or grope about to find a thing, like a blind man or one in the dark, χερσὶ ψηλαφῶν (Ep. for -άων), of the Cyclops when blinded, Od. 9. 416; ψηλαφῶν οὐκ ἐδυνάμην εὔρειν [τὸ ἰμάτιον], Ar. Eccl. 315; ψηλαφῶντες . . . ὥσπερ ἐν σκότῳ Plat. Phaedo 99 B. 2. c. acc. rei, to feel about for, grope or search after, ἐψηλαφῶμεν ἐν σκότῳ τὰ πράγματα Ar. Pax 691; τὸν ἕν Polyh. 8. 31, 8; εἰ . . . ψηλαφήσειαν αὐτὸν [τὸν θεόν] καὶ εὔροιεν Act. Ap. 17. 27. II. to feel, touch (without any sense of seeking for), to handle a horse, Poll. 1. 153; [τῶν μερῶν] ὧν ψηλαφώμενων ὁ ἵππος . . . ἤδεται Xen. Eq. 2, 4; μὴ ποτε ψηλαφήσῃ με ὁ πατήρ, of Isaac and Jacob, LXX (Gen. 27. 12), cf. Ev. Luc. 24. 39; ψ. καὶ τρίβειν τοῖς δακτύλοις Arist. II. A. 6. 17, 17:—Pass., [ὑρνήθης] τῇ χειρὶ ψηλαφώμεναι Ib. 6. 2, 13. III.

metaph. to examine closely, πᾶσαν ἐπίνοιαν Polyb. 8. 18, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 589 B, 765 F, Sext. Emp. 1. c.:—Pass., τὰ ψηλαφηθέντα ὑπ' Ἀντιόχου the attempts made by . . ., Joseph. A. J. 13. 9, 2.

ψηλάφημα, τό, a touch, Philo 1. 597; a caress, Xen. Symp. 8, 23.

ψηλάφησις, εως, ἡ, a feeling, touching, handling, LXX (Sap. 15. 15), Plut. Aenil. 14; a tickling, Id. 2. 125 C, cf. 547 B.

ψηλάφητης, οὔ, ὁ, one who feels, a searcher, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 435, Eccl. ψηλαφητικῶς, Adv. by way of feeling, Eust. 1717. 17.

ψηλάφητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. that can be felt, σκότος LXX (Ex. 10. 21); so, ψηλαφᾶν σκότος Ib. (Job. 12. 25). Adv. —τί, Eccl.

ψηλάφια, ἡ, = ψηλάφησις, a touching, friction, Hipp. 24. 13.

ψηλάφισω, fut. Att. ἰώ, = ψηλαφάω, Anaxil. Incert. 12.

ψηλάφινδᾶ παίζειν, to play a game like our blind-man's-buff, A. B. 73.

ψηλάφωδης, ες, like one feeling or groping in the dark, of the gestures of delirious persons, Hipp. Prorrh. 70.

ψῆληξ, ηκος, ὁ, a cock without a comb, Hcsych. (ubi ψῆλικες), Suid. (Perhaps akin to ψηρός, ψιλός.)

ψῆμῦθος, ψημῦθιον, Aeol. for ψιμ-, Chocrob., E. M.

ψῆν, ὁ, gen. ψηνός, the gall-insect, Cynips psenes, which lives in the fruit of the wild fig and male palm, Hdt. 1. 193, Ar. Av. 590, Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 5; cf. ἐρινάξω. 2. the fruit of the male palm, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 7, Poll. 1. 244.

ψηνίζω, = ἐρινάξω, ἀλυνθάξω:—hence, sens. obsc., proverb. ap. Synes. 244 A. II. to Psenize, alluding to the Ψῆνες, a Comedy by Magnes so called, Ar. Eq. 523, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 1. p. 33.

ψηνός, ὁ, Dor. ψανός, like ψεδνός, ψιλός, = φαλακρός, a bald head, Simon. Iamb. 36.

ψηῆξις, εως, ἡ, (ψηῆχω) a rubbing down or currying, of horses, Xen. Eq. 5, 3 and 10.

ψηῆρ, ὁ, gen. ψηρός, Ion. for ψάρ (q. v.).

ψηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (v. ψάω) crumbling, dry, Suid.

ψηῆρτα, ἡ, a kind of flat-fish, a plaice, sole, or turbot, Lat. rhombus, Ar. Lys. 115, 131, Plat. Symp. 191 D, cf. Ath. 329 F, sq.; ψ. χανδροφυῆς seems to be a skait, Matro. ap. Ath. 135 B.

ψηῆσσα, ἡ, a-nickname for a blockhead, Plat. Com. Περιαλγ. 1. (The form ψῆσσα only in Zonar. and Suid.)

ψηττάριον [ᾶ], Dim. of ψηῆρτα, Anaxandr. Λυκούργ. 1; not (as usually written) ψηττάδιον, Lob. Phryn. 74, Meineke Menand. 151 (Ψευδῆρ. 1).

ψηττο-ειδής, ἐς, like a ψηῆρτα, Arist. Incess. An. 17, 4.

ψηττό-ποδες, οἱ, turbot-footed, name of a fabulous people in Luc. V. H. 1. 35.

ψηφάς, ἄδας, ὁ, a juggler, Athanas.; also ψηφᾶς, ᾶ, v. Ducang.; cf. ψηφοπαίκτης.

ψηφείον or ψηφοφορεῖον, τό, a place for voting at elections, Byz.

ψηφη-φορέω, -φορία, -φόρος, later forms of ψηφοφ-.

ψηφίδιον, τό, a little pebble, cited from Iamb.

ψηφίδο-φόρος, ὄν, = ψηφοφόρος, Hdt. 6. 109.

ψηφιδώδης, ες, (εἶδος) full of pebbles, pebbly, stony, Geop. 2. 6, 41, etc.

ψηφίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ (ἐπι-) Aeschin. 39. 15; aor. ἐψηφισα Plut. 2. 141 C, (ἐπ-) Thuc.: pf. ἐψηφισα (ἐπ-) Xen.:—Med., v. infr. II:—Pass., v. infr. III. To count or reckon, properly with pebbles (ψηφοί, cf. Lat. calculare from calculus), Polyb. 5. 26, 13, Anth. P. 11. 168, 171; ψ. δακτύλοις Plut. 1. c.; cf. ψῆφος II. I.

ψηφίζομαι: fut. Att. ψηφισομαι Ar. Vesp. 769, Thuc. 7. 48, Plat. Symp. 177 D, etc., (ψηφισομαι in several passages of Oratt. has been corrected from MSS.): aor. ἐψηφισάμην Hdt. 5. 97, Thuc., etc.: pf. ἐψηφισαί in med. sense, Ar. Vesp. 591, Thuc. 1. 120, Xen., etc. Properly, to give one's vote with a pebble, which was thrown into the voting urn, as in the Athenian law-courts, opp. to ἐπιψηφίζω, to put to the vote: 1. absol., ψηφίζεσθαι ἐς ὑδρίαν Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 9, cf. Ar. Vesp. 755; generally, to vote, ψῆφω ψηφίζεσθαι Hdt. 9. 55; ψηφίζεσθαι τινι to vote for any one, Dem. 575. 18; ἐναντία ψ. τινι Plat. Symp. 177 D.

2. c. acc. to vote for, carry by vote, vote a thing, πόλεμον Thuc. 1. 86; ψηφίζεσθαι τινι τὸν πλοῦν to vote him the voyage, Id. 4. 29; so, ψ. παρασκευῆν Id. 6. 25, cf. Ar. Lys. 951; ἐπιβολὴν ψ. Id. Vesp. 769; δίκην Isae. 38. 32; ἀδειαν Andoc. 2. 35; διαδίκασμα ψ. τινι Lys. 149. 7; κληρὸν τινι ψ. to adjudge it to . . ., Dem. 1052. 4:—c. dupl. acc., ψ. τινα θεόν to vote him a god, Plut. 2. 187 E.

3. c. inf. to vote, give one's vote, resolve to do something, c. inf. pres., ψ. μένειν Hdt. 7. 207; μὴ φεύγειν Id. 9. 55; ψ. τι δρᾶν Aesch. Ag. 1353; c. inf. aor., ψ. ἀπαστεῖλαι Hdt. 5. 97, cf. Plat. Gorg. 516 E; inf. fut., ψ. πάντας ἀποσφάζειν Diod. 12. 72:—c. acc. et inf. to vote that . . ., ψ. τὰς σπονδὰς λελύσθαι Thuc. 1. 88; so, ψ. ὥστε μὴ ἴσων ἕκαστον τυγχάνειν Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 20:—so, ψ. ὅπως . . . Plut. Pomp. 54.

4. ψ. περί, ὑπέρ τινος Plat. Demod. 382 D, Aeschin. 22. 13. III. the Act. in same sense as Med., occurs prob. only in Soph. Aj. 449 (δίκην κατ' ἄλλου . . . ἐψηφισαν), and in late writers:—but the aor. ψηφισθῆναι is used in pass. sense, to be voted, τοῖς στρατηγοῖς εἶ ταυ προσδέοντο ψηφισθῆναι εἰς τὸν ἔκπλοον Thuc. 6. 8; τὸ ψηφισμα ἐψηφίσθη Lys. 132. 24; τὰ ψηφισθέντα πλοῖα Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 1; so the fut., τὰ ψηφισθησόμενα Isocr. 135 B; and the pf., ἐψηφισμένοι θανεῖν condemned by vote, Eur. Heracl. 141; τοῖς ἰχθυοσπώλαις ἐστὶν ἐψηφισμένον . . . στήσαι Alex. Δαρκ. 1.

ψηφίνος, η, ὄν, of a pebbly nature, λίθος Hesych. s. v. ἀλάβαστρον.

ψηφίον, τό, Dim. of ψηφάς, a small pebble, gravel, Aquila V. T.

ψηφίς, ἴδας, ἡ, Dim. of ψηφός, a small-pebble, Il. 21. 260, Luc. D. Mar. 3. 2.

2. a pebble for reckoning, Anth. P. 11. 365. 3. a tessella in pavement, Niceph. Const. 86. 2. II. the gem in a ring, Longus 4. 17.

ψηφισμα, τό, a proposition passed by a majority of votes: esp. at Athens, a measure passed or ratified in the ἐκκλησία, a decree, act, Aesch. Supp. 601, Ar. Ach. 536, al.; c. gen. suavis, the decree proposed by him, his measure, Id. Eccl. 1089, Andoc. 4. 38; but, τὸ Μεγαρέων ψ. the decree concerning them, Thuc. 1. 140; this however was more commonly τὸ περὶ M. ψ. Ib. 139, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 32; also, τὸ ψ. τὸ διὰ τὰς λαικαστρίας Ar. Ach. 537; ψ. μὴ ἐξεῖναι . . . Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 15; ψ. γράφειν to bring in a decree, Lat. suadere, Ar. Nub. 1429, Dem. 485. 3; ψ. ἐπιψηφίζειν, of the πρόεδροι, to put it to the vote, Aeschin. 39. 16; ψ. νικᾶν to carry it, Lat. ferre, Id. 63. 21; ψ. καθαιρεῖν to rescind it, Lat. abrogare, Thuc. 1. 140; ἐξαλείφειν, ἀφαιρεῖσθαι Andoc. 10. 30., 22. 37.—Properly, a ψηφισμα was opp. on the one hand to a προβούλευμα (an order of the Senate), which did not become law till ratified by the ἐκκλησία, and on the other to a νόμος (fundamental law of the state), Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 31, cf. Eth. N. 5. 10, 7; νόμους καὶ ψηφίσματα Plat. Theaet. 173 D; Dem. speaks of οἱ νόμοι καθ' οὓς τὰ ψηφίσματα δεῖ γράφεσθαι 485. 3, where however he argues that τῶν ψ. οὐδ' ὅτι οὖν διαφέρουσιν αἱ νόμοι; v. Arnold Thuc. 3. 36, 37, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 67. 8. A προβούλευμα had force only for a year, a ψηφισμα could only be set aside by another ψηφισμα, unless some one challenged it as contrary to law, and accused the mover (παρανόμων γράφεσθαι).—But these distinctions were not always observed, v. Schömann. de Comit. p. 248 sq.

II. generally, a decree, law, θεῶν ψ. παλαιόν Emped. 1, cf. Ar. Vesp. 378, Lex. ap. Andoc. 13. 4.

ψηφισμάτο-πώλης, αυ, ὁ, one who drives a traffic in ψηφίσματα, Ar. Av. 1038: also—γράφος [ᾶ], ὁ, Argum. Ar. Av.

ψηφισμάτωσης, ες, of the nature of a ψηφισμα, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 1.

ψηφισμός, ὁ, = ψηφισμα, Schol. Thuc.

ψηφιστέον, verb. Adj. one must reckon, Byz.

ψηφιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a reckoner, calculator, Sozomen.

ψηφιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for reckoning, Justin. M. Tryph. 85.

ψηφό-βολον, τό, a dice-box, Lat. fritillus, Byz.; cf. κημός.

ψηφο-ειδής, ἐς, like pebbles, pebbly, Theophr. Lap. 47.

ψηφο-θέτης, ου, ὁ, a maker of tessellated pavements, Lat. tessellator, tessellarius, written ψηφοδέτης in C. I. 2025:—hence, ψηφοθετέω, to make such work; and ψηφοθέτημα, τό, the work itself; all in Gloss.

ψηφο-θήκη, ἡ, a box for counters or ballots, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 1040.

ψηφο-κλέπτης, ου, ὁ, = ψηφοπαίκτης, Ath. 19 B, cf. Eust. 1601. 50.

ψηφο-λογεῖον, τό, an account-board, Lat. abacus, Ar. Fr. 127.

ψηφολογέω, = ψηφοθετέω, LXX (Tob. 13. 16):—hence —λόγημα, τό; —λογία, ἡ, —λόγητος, η, ὄν, Gloss.

ψηφολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, juggling, Greg. Naz.

ψηφο-λόγος, αυ, playing juggling tricks, a juggler, Suid.

ψηφο-δομαι, Pass. to be inlaid with tessellated work, Io. Chrys.

ψηφοπαικτέω, to play juggling tricks, Artemid. 3. 56. 2. ψ. τὸ δίκαιον to juggle away right, Lys. Fr. 7.

ψηφο-παίκτης, ου, ὁ, (παίζω) one who plays with pebbles or dice, a juggler who makes them change places by sleight-of-hand, Eudox. Naύκλ. 1; cf. Alciphro 3. 20, Senec. Epist. 45; ψηφᾶων παῖκται in Manetho 4. 448; cf. ψηφάς, ψηφοκλέπτης.

ψηφοπαίξια, ἡ, a juggler's art, sleight-of-hand, deception, Gloss.

ψηφο-περιβομβήτρια, ἡ, sounding as if with pebbles thrown into it (cf. κόγξ), epith. of a cup, Eubul. Κυβ. 1. 3.

ψηφο-ποιός, ὄν, (ψηφός II. 4) making votes or tampering with them, κλέπτης γὰρ αὐτοῦ ψηφοποιὸς εὐρέθης Soph. Aj. 1135.

ψηφός, Dor. ψᾶφος, Aeol. ψᾶφαξ, ἡ: (ψάω):—a small round worn stone, such as are found in river-beds or on the sea-shore, a pebble, Lat. calculus, ψᾶφος ἐλισσομένα Pind. O. 10 (11). 13; οὐκ ἀν' εἰδείην λέγειν παντιᾶν ψάφων ἀριθμον Ib. 13. 65; ψῆφω μούνη [βαλῶν] διατετρανείεις, opp. to μόγις ἀν' λίθω παίσας διαράξειας, Hdt. 3. 12; ψ. ἄμμου a grain of sand, LXX (Sirach. 18. 10). 2. a precious stone, gem, Philostr. 117; esp. worn in a ring, Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 2, Anth. P. 11. 290. II. acc. to the various uses the Greeks made of such small stones or pebbles: 1. a pebble used for reckoning, a counter, ψηφός λογίζεσθαι to calculate or reckon by arithmetic, to cipher, Hdt. 2. 36, etc.; hence to reckon exactly or accurately, opp. to ἀπὸ χειρός λ., Ar. Vesp. 656; so, οὐ τιθεῖς ψήφους Dem. 304. 4; ἐν ψῆφω λέγειν Aesch. Ag. 570; ἐν ψῆφου λόγῳ θέσθαι Eur. Rhes. 309; metaph., ταῖς τοῦ συμφύροντος ψήφοις μετρεῖν πάντα Polyb. 2. 47, 5:—hence ψηφός itself for a cipher, number, τὸν ἀρτιον ποθέμεν . . . ψᾶφον Epich. 94. S Ahr.:—in pl. accounts, καθαράι ψηφῶι, where there is an exact balance, Dem. 303. 22; οἱ περὶ τὰς ψήφους accountants, Alciphro 1. 26; ψηφῶν ἀπειρος Plut. 2. 812 E. 2. a pebble used for a draught or chess man, Lat. scrupus, Plat. Rep. 487 C; κύβος ἐν παιδιᾷ ψήφῶν Plut. 2. 427 F. 3. a pebble used in a kind of divination, ἡ διὰ ψήφῶν μαντική, Heyne Apollod. 3. 10, 2, p. 274; cf. Θριαί. 4. a pebble used in voting, which was thrown into the voting-urn (ὑδρία), first in Hdt. and freq. in Att.; τὰς ψ. διενέμοντο Hdt. 8. 123; ψῆφῳ ψηφίζεσθαι Id. 9. 55; ἐὰν μὴ τῆ ψῆφῳ . . . ψηφίσωνται κρύβδην ψηφίζόμενοι Dem. 1375. 16; hence also the vote itself, ψηφῶν φέρειν to give one's vote, Lat. suffragium ferre, often in Att., as Aesch. Eum. 680, Andoc. 1. 12, Dem. 1317. 27, etc.; ὑπέρ τινος Lycurg. 148. 29; περί τινος Id. 149. 13, etc.; ψῆφῳ φερά. Eur. Supp. 484; ψηφῶν τίθεσθαι, just like ψηφίζεσθαι, to give one's vote, to vote, Hdt. 6. 57., 8. 123; c. inf., Id. 3. 73, cf. Aesch. Ag. 816, Plat. Prot. 330 C, al.; ψ. προστίθεσθαι Thuc. 1. 40, cf. προστίθημι B. 1. 3:—ψηφῶ διαίρειν to determine by vote, Aesch. Eum. 630; so, ψηφῶ κρίνειν, διακρίνειν Thuc. 1. 87, etc.; τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφῶν μεταλαβεῖν Plat. Apol. 36 B, Dem. 529. 24:—in collective sense, ψ. γίγνεται περί τινος a vote is taken, Antipho 135. 2; ἡ σώζουσα, ἡ καθαιρούσα ψηφός Lys. 133. 13, cf. Dem. 362. 6; οἷς ἀν' πλείστη γένηται ψ. a majority

of votes, Plat. Legg. 759 D:—τὴν ψῆφον ἐπάγειν to put the vote or question, of the president, like ἐπιψηφίζω, Thuc. I. 119, 125; so, τὴν ψ. προτιθέναί Dem. 361. fin.; but, τὰς ψ. διανέμεσθαι to count them, Hdt. 8. 123; ὑπὸ ψῆφου μιᾶς with one accord, Ar. Lys. 270. b. that which is carried by vote, a vote of the assembly, ψ. καταγνώσεως a vote of condemnation, Thuc. 3. 82; ψῆφος ἐπῆκτο αὐτῷ περὶ φυγῆς a vote of banishment was moved for against him, Xen. An. 7. 7, 57, cf. Aesch. Theb. 198, Supp. 8:—hence, . . . c. any resolve or decree, e. g. of a king, Soph. Ant. 60; λιθίνα ψᾶφος a decree written on stone, Pind. O. 7. 159; διδοὶ ψᾶφον παρ' αὐτᾶς [the oak] gives judgment of itself, Id. P. 4. 471; ψ. φλεγυρὰ βροτῶν, i. e. public opinion, Crat. Δραπ. 1; τίς ἂν ψῆφον θεῖο; what judgment . . . ? Plat. Prot. 330 C, cf. Rep. 450 A. d. ψῆφος Ἀθηνᾶς, Calculus Minervae, was a proverb. phrase to express acquittal, prob. when the votes were even, Philostr. 568; cf. Müller Eumen. Append., and cf. v. 753, Eur. I. T. 966.—The voting by ψῆφος, ballot, must be carefully distinguished from that by κύαμος, lot; the former being used in trials, the latter in the election of various officers (though ψῆφος is occasionally used of an election, Dem. 271. fin., Plut. Cat. Mi. 50). The ψῆφοι of condemnation or acquittal were sometimes distinguished by being respectively bored (τετρυπημέναι) or whole (πλήρεις), Aeschin. 12. 34; also white or black, Plut. Alcib. 22:—χοιρίναι or shells were sometimes used instead (Ar. Vesp. 333, etc.), but κύαμοι never; cf. κημός, and v. Philol. Museum I. p. 420. Thuc. speaks of ψῆφον φανεράν διενεγκεῖν, 4. 74; Lys., τὴν ψ. οὐκ εἰς καδίακουσ, ἀλλὰ φανεράν ἐπὶ τὰς τραπέζας τιθέσθαι, 133. 12; Plato, ἔστω δὴ φανερά . . . ἢ ψ. τιθεμένη Legg. 855 D, cf. 767 D; Aeschin., ἢ ψ. ἀφανῆς φέρεται, opp. to φανερά ψ., 87. 13; so, κρύβδην τὴν ψ. φέρειν Arist. Rhet. Al. 19, 8, cf. 3, 17;—but for earlier times the degree of secrecy is rather doubtful, v. Scott on the Athen. Ballot (Oxf. 1838).—In Ar. Ran. 685, κᾶν ἴσαι γένωνται we must supply ψῆφοι; and so in πάσαις κρατεῖν Luc. Bis Acc. 18, cf. 22, etc. e. for Κόννου ψ. v. sub Κοννᾶς. 5. the place of voting (as πεσσοί is used for the place of play), Eur. I. T. 947; cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. 19.

ψηφο-φάγέω, to live on pebble diet, a Comic phrase used of dicasts, as κυαμοτρώξ of ecclesiasts, Nicet. Ann. 168 B.

ψηφοφορέω, to give one's vote, vote, Dion. H. 4. 20, Luc. Timo 36, al. II. to elect by vote, νομοθέτας Dion. H. 10. 56:—Pass., Id. 9. 43:—often written ψηφηφ-, as in Dion. H. 11. c.

ψηφοφορία, ἡ, a voting by ψῆφοι, vote by ballot, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 5, Rhet. Al. 39, 16:—generally, voting, Dion. H. 4. 20., 7. 59, Plut. Coriol. 20, al.; αἱ ὑπατικά ψ. voting at the consular comitia, Id. Marcell. 4:—often written ψηφηφορία, as in Dion. H. 11. c.

ψηφο-φόρος, ον, giving one's vote, Dion. H. 7. 59, in form ψηφηφ-.

ψηφώω, to adorn with gems, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 4.

ψηφών, ὄνος, ὁ, a ready reckoner, Manetho 5. 277, dub.; al. ψηφῶν.

ψηφωσις, εως, ἡ, =ψηφολογία, ψηφολόγημα, Gloss.

ψηφωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. inlaid with ψῆφοι, tessellated, Gloss.

ψηχρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ψηχῶ) rubbed thin, fine, Hesych., Suid.

ψηχῶ: fut. ψηξῶ Xen. Eq. 4, 4:—Med., aor. ἐψηξάμην (ἀπ-) Clem. Al. 100:—Pass., aor. ἐψηχθην (κατ-) Nic. Al. 265, etc.: pf. ἐψηγμαί (κατ-) Soph. Tr. 698: (from ψάω, as σμήχω from σμάω, νήχω from νάω). To rub down, curry a horse, Ar. Fr. 135, Xen. Eq. 4, 5., 5. 1, etc.:—to stroke, pat, Lat. demulcere, μονάμπυκον ψήχων δέρην μέτωπά τε Eur. Hel. 1567; φαρμάκῳ ἐψηχεν θηρὸς κάρη Ar. Rh. 4. 164. II. to rub down, wear away, πέτρην ψ. χρόνος Anth. P. 7. 225:—Pass., ψήχεται ἡ πέτρα διὰ τὴν πληγὴν τῶν κυμάτων Arist. Probl. 23. 33; of remembrance, to be worn away, Id. de Mem. 1, 11. Cf. καταψηχῶ.

ψιά, ἡ, game, sport, Hesych.:—hence ψιάζω, Dor. ψιάδδω, to play, sport, τοῖ δὴ παρ' Εὐρώταν ψιάδδοντι Ar. Lys. 1302; ψιάδδεν· παίζειν Hesych. (Prob. these are shortened forms of ἐψία, ἐψιάσμαι, qq. v.)

ψιάζω (ψιάς), =ψακάζω, Hesych. .

ψιάθηδόν, Adv. like rush-mats, to expl. φορηθδόν, Schol. Thuc. 2. 75.

ψιάθίζομαι, Dep. to lie on a mat, Hierocl.

ψιάθιον, τό, Dim. of ψιάθος, Phileni. Ἐφεδρ. 1, Diosc. 5. 103.

ψιάθο-πλόκος, ὁ, a plaiter of mats, Gramm.:—also -ποιός, ὄν, Gloss.

ψιάθος, ἡ (also ὁ, acc. to Schol. Ar. Ran. 5), in late writers ψίεθος, a rush mat, much like φορμός (2), Lat. storea, used for sleeping on, Ar. Ran. 567, Lys. 921, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 5, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 4; ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς ψ. γεγονῶς, proverb. of persons in like condition, a bedfellow, Com. Anon. 383; Dor. pl. acc. ψιάθως, Ar. Ach. 874. (Supposed to be an Egypt. word.)

ψιάθωδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a mat, Eust. 1344. 45, etc.

ψιάίνω: in Hesych. and Suid., ψιῆναι is expl. by ψέξαι; prob. an error for ψίξαι, from ψίζω.

ψιάρός, ἄ, ὄν, =εὐώδης, Hesych.

ψιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, =ψακάς, a drop, αἱματοέσσης δὲ ψιάδας κατέχευεν ἔραζε (sc. Ζεὺς), ominous of the death of Sarpedon, Il. 16. 459, cf. Hes. Sc. 384; Hesych. also cites ψιάξ, ακος, and ψίς, ἴδος.

ψιγαί, αἱ, =τριχες, Hesych.

ψίδων, v. sub ψύθων.

ψίζω or ψίω: from the former, we have fut. ψιῶ (ἐπι-ψιῶ) Hesych., aor. ἐψίξα (v. sub ψιαίνω), pf. pass. ἐψιαμαι (v. infr.): from the latter, aor. ἐψίσα, fut. med. ψίσομαι [ἱ], v. infr., and cf. ἐμψίω. To feed on rap, like ψωμίζω (Eust. 1631. 43, Phot., etc.), or =ποτίζω (Orion Lex. p. 168); λευκῶ α' ἐψίασα γάλακτι (so Meineke for ἐψησα) Euphor. in Stob. t. 78. 5:—Med. to chew, ψίσεται πύρρον γνάθῳ Lyc. 639:—Pass. to be fed, ἐξ ὑμῶν ἐψισμένον (sc. βρέφος) Anth. P. 9. 302. (Akin to ψωμός, ψωμίζω, perhaps also to ψίξ, ψιχίον.)

ψίθιος [ἱ] οἶνος, ὁ, a rough, harsh red wine, like the οἶνος Πράμνιος, Eubul. Incert. 6, Nic. Al. 181;—psythius in Virg. G. 2. 93., 4. 269.

ψίθος, τό, whispering, slander, Schol. Theocr. I. 1; cf. ψεύζω.

ψιθίζομαι, =ψιθυρίζω, Gramm.

ψιθυρ, υρος, ὁ, =ψιθυρος, acc. to E. M. 506. 31, etc., but only found in Gramm.

ψιθύρα, ἡ, a Thracian musical instrument, Cauthar. Incert. 3; cf. Poll. 4. 60.

ψιθυρίζω, Dor. -σδω: fut. Att. ἰῶ: (ψιθυρος):—to whisper, say into the ear, Plat. Gorg. 485 D; ψ. πρὸς τινα Id. Euthyd. 276 D; ἀλλήλοισι τι Theocr. 27. 67. 2. to whisper what one dares not speak out, whisper slanders, κατὰ τινος Alciphro 3. 58, LXX (Ps. 40. 7); ψ. καὶ διαβάλλειν Themist. 262 C:—Pass., τὸ ψιθυρίζομενον ὄνομα Plut. Alc. 23. 3. of any low whispering noise, as of trees, ὅταν πλάτανος πελέα ψιθυρίζη Ar. Nub. 1008.

ψιθύρισμα, τό, a whispering, τὸ ναυτικόν Anth. P. 9. 546; δόλια ψ. Ib. 3. 3. 2. any low whispering noise, as of trees rustling, Theocr. I. 1.

ψιθύρισμός, ὁ, a whispering, Luc. Amor. 15; πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 45 D, etc. 2. whispering, slandering, Plut. 2. 143 E, 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 20. 3. a murmured charm, an enchantment, LXX (Eccles. 10. 11).

ψιθύριστής, οὐ, ὁ, a whisperer: a slanderer, Ep. Rom. 1. 30:—at Athens as epith. of Hermes, Dem. 1358. 6; of Ἐρως, A. B. 317.

ψιθύρος [ἱ], ον, whispering: slanderous, λόγοι Soph. Aj. 148. II. as Subst. ψιθυρος, ὁ, =ψιθυριστής, a whisperer, slanderer, Pind. P. 2. 136, Ar. Fr. 213:—Adv. -ρως, App. Hannib. 46. 2. twittering, of birds, Anth. P. 12. 136; esp. of swallows, Poll. 5. 90; so of music, ψιθυρον εὐήθη νόμον Poëta ap. Schol. Ar. Av. 11. (Cf. ψεύδω.)

ψιλαγία, ἡ, a command of light troops; a body of 250 ψιλοί, Arr. Tact. 14. 4.

ψιλ-άνθρωπος, ον, merely human, opp. to θεάνθρωπος, Eccl.

ψιλαξ [ἱ], ἄκος, ὁ, =ψιλός, Ar. Fr. 705.

ψιλᾶς, ὁ, epith. under which Bacchus was worshipped at Amyclae, Paus. 3. 19, 6; he explains it winged (from ψίλον Dor. for πτίλον); but Lob. (in Wolf's Anal. 3. 53, Phryn. 435) suggests that it means smooth-chinned, beardless.

ψιλ-έθειρον, τό, a means of removing hair, a depilatory, Greg. Nyss.

ψιλῆος, ἔως, ὁ, one who stands in the last row of a chorus, Hesych.:—Suid. says ἐπ' ἄκρου χοροῦ.

ψιλῆται, οἱ, =οἱ ψιλοί, the light troops, Eust. 1222. 53; also ψιλῆς, ἦτος, ὁ, Aesch. Fr. 441.

ψιλίζομαι, later form for ψιλόομαι, Dio C. 63. 9, al.; cf. Eust. 907. 38.

ψιλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a light-armed soldier (ψιλός): τὸ ψιλικόν, τὰ ψιλικά, =οἱ ψιλοί, the light troops, Diod. 15. 32, Luc. Zeux. 8.

ψιλινος, η, ον: στέφανος ψ. a chaplet of palm-branches, used at Sparta by the leaders of the choruses in the γυμνοπαιδία, Sosib. ap. Ath. 678 B.

ψιλο-γραφέω, to write with a single vowel, not a diphthong, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 696.

ψιλόδαπς, v. sub ψιλόταπς.

ψιλό-κερως, ον, deprived of its horn, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 412.

ψιλο-κιθάριστής, οὐ, ὁ, =ψιλὸς κιθαριστής (for which v. Ath. 638 A), one who plays the κιθάρα without singing to it, an instrumental performer, Chares ap. Ath. 538 E; also -κιθαρεύς, ὁ, C. I. 2759:—and ψιλο-κιθάριστική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, =ψιλῆ κιθάρισις, Philochor. ap. Ath. 637 F (Fr. 66):—cf. ψιλός IV. 3.

ψιλο-κορρέω or -κορρέω, to be bald-headed, Diogen. Ep. 19.

ψιλο-κόρρης or -κόρρης, ὁ, bald-headed, Hdn. 4. 8.

ψιλό-κουρος, ον, smooth-shaved, for which Phryn., p. 60 Lob., recommends ἐν χρῶ κυρίας.

ψιλό-κράνος, ον, bald-headed, Tzetz. ad Hes.

ψιλο-μετρία, ἡ, heroic poetry, as not being accompanied by music, opp. to lyric, which is, Arist. Poët. 2, 5; Plato expresses this by ψιλῆ ποίησις (cf. ψιλός IV. 2). II. prose composition, Themist. 319 A.

ψίλον, τό, Dor. for πτίλον; cf. ψιλᾶς.

ψιλός, ἡ, ὄν, I. of land, bare of trees, bare, ψιλῆ ἀροαίς a bare corn-field, Il. 9. 580; πεδῖον μέγα τε καὶ ψιλόν Hdt. 1. 80; ὁ λόφος . . . δασὺς ἴθραι ἐστί, ἐούτης τῆς ἄλλης λιβύης ψιλῆς Id. 4. 175; ἀπὸ ψιλῆς τῆς γῆς Plat. Criti. 111 D, cf. Xen. An. 1. 5, 5, etc.; in full, γῆ ψιλῆ δενδρῶν Hdt. 4. 19, 21; ἀδενδρα καὶ ψ., of the Alps, Polyb. 3. 55, 9; τὰ ψιλὰ (sc. χωρία), opp. to τὰ ἐλώδη, Xen. Cyn. 5, 7; ψ. τόποι Ib. 4. 6; ψιλῆ γεωργία the tillage of land for corn and the like, opp. to γεφυτευμένη (the tillage of it for vines, olives, etc.), Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 2, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 1; so, γῆ ψιλῆ Eurpol. Πολ. 3, Deni. 491. 27, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 175; ἐλαίαι, ὧν νῦν τὰ πολλὰ ἐκκέκοπται καὶ ἡ γῆ ψιλῆ γεγένηται Lys. 109. 4. II. of animals, stript of hair or feathers, smooth (cf. λείος I. 3), δέρμα . . . γέροντος Od. 13. 437; ἀργὴ Hipp. Aër. 292; ἡμίκραυραν ψιλῆν ἔχων with half the head shaved, Ar. Thesm. 227; ψιλαὶ γνάθοι Ib. 583; τὴν ὄσφιν κομιδῆ ψιλῆν Pherecr. Aύτ. 1; used of dogs with a short, smooth coat of hair, Xen. Cyn. 3. 2; τὴν δίποδα ἀγέλην τῶ ψιλῶ καὶ τῶ πτεροφυεῖ τέμνειν (cf. animal bipes imbricue) Plat. Polit. 266 E; ὁ ἄνθρωπος ψιλότατον κατὰ τὸ σῶμα τῶν πάντων ζῴων ἐστί Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 55; so, ἴβις ψιλῆ κεφαλὴν without feathers, bald on the head, Hdt. 2. 76; ψιλὸς τὰ περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν, of the ostrich, Arist. P. A. 4. 14, 2;—so also, ψιλαὶ Περσικαί Persian carpets, Callix. ap. Ath. 197 B; such a carpet is called ψιλῆ alone, LXX (Josh. 7. 21); cf. ψιλόταπς. 2. generally, bare, uncovered, ψιλὸν ὡς ὄρᾳ νέκυν, i. e. without any earth over it, Soph. Ant. 426. b. c. gen. bare of, separated from, ψιλῆ σώματος οὐσα [ἡ ψυχῆ] Plat. Legg. 899 A; τέχνηαι ψιλαὶ τῶν πράξεων Id. Polit. 255 D; ψ. ὄπλων Id. Legg. 834 C; ἰππέων Xen. Cys. 5. 3, 57; θηρία μεμονοιμένα καὶ ψ. τῶν Ἰνδῶν

Polyb. II. 1, 12. c. *stript of appendages, naked*, ψιλὴ τρόπις the bare keel with the planks torn from it, Od. 12. 421; ψ. θρίδαξ a lettuce with the side-leaves pulled off, opp. to δασέα, Hdt. 3. 32, cf. 108; ψ. μάχαιραι swords alone, without other arms, etc., Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 58; θάλασσα ψ. blank sea, Aristid. 1. 522.

III. very freq. in Att. Prose, as a military term, οἱ ψιλοὶ (sc. τῶν ὀπλων) soldiers without heavy armour, light troops, such as archers and slingers, like γυμνήτες, opp. to ὑπλίται, first in Hdt. 9. 28, then freq. in Thuc., e. g. ὑπλίξει τὸν δῆμον, πρότερον ψ. ὄντα 3. 27, cf. Art. Tact. 3. 3; ὁ ψ. ὄμιλος Thuc. 4. 125; so, τὸ ψιλόν, opp. to τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 17, Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 1; ψιλός, opp. to ὀπλισμένος, Soph. Aj. 1123, cf. O. C. 1029; so, ψιλὸς στρατεύσομαι Ar. Thesm. 232; δύναμις ψιλὴ Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 2; αἱ κοῦφαι καὶ ψιλαὶ ἐργασίαι work that belongs to unarmed soldiers, Ib. 6. 7, 3; ψιλαῖς χερσὶν πρὸς καθωπλισμένους Ael. V. H. 6. 2;—but, ψ. ἔχων τὴν κεφαλὴν bare-headed, without helmet, Xen. An. 1. 8, 6; ψιλὸς ἵππος a horse without housings, Id. Eq. 7, 5;—unarmed, defenceless, Soph. Ph. 953. IV. ψιλὸς λόγος bare language, i. e. prose, as opp. to poetry which is clothed in the garb of metre, Plat. Menex. 239 C; oftener in pl., ψ. λόγοι Id. Legg. 669 D; opp. to τὰ μέτρα, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 3; but in Dem. 830. 13, ψ. λόγος is a mere speech, a speech unsupported by evidence; and in Plat. Theaet. 165 A, ψιλοὶ λόγοι are mere forms of argumentation, dialectical abstractions; so, ψιλῶς λέγειν to speak nakedly, without alleging proofs, Id. Phaedr. 262 C, cf. Legg. 811 E, Arist. Rhet. Al. 32, 3.

2. ψιλὴ ποίησις mere poetry, without music, i. e. Epic poetry, as opp. to Lyric (ἢ ἐν ᾧδῇ), Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 278 C; so, ψ. λόγοι Id. Symp. 215 C, Arist. Poët. 1, 7, Rhet. 3. 2, 3 and 6; ψιλομετρία ψιλῶ τῷ στόματι, opp. to μετ' ὀργάνων, as a kind of μουσική, Plat. Polit. 268 B; λύρας φθόγγοι .. ψιλοὶ Arist. Probl. 19. 43, 4; ἢ ψ. φωνή the mere sound of the voice, as opp. to singing (ἢ ᾠδική), Dion. H. de Comp. 11; so, ψιλῶ λόγῳ by word of mouth, orally, Eus. H. E. 7. 24.

3. of musical instruments, ψιλὴ μουσική instrumental music unaccompanied by the voice, opp. to ἢ μετὰ μελωδίας, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 11; ψιλῶ μέλει διαγωνίζεσθαι πρὸς ᾧδὴν καὶ κιθάραν, of Marsyas, Plut. 2. 713 D; so, ψ. κιθάρισσι καὶ αὐλῆσι Plat. Legg. 669 E; ψιλὸς αὐλητής one who plays unaccompanied on the flute (cf. ψιλοκιθαριστής), Lob. Phryn. 168. V. mere, simple, alone, ψ. ἀριθμητική, as opp. to geometry and the like, Plat. Polit. 299 E;—ἕδωρ ψ., opp. to σὺν οἴνῳ, Hipp. 551. 50; ψ. ἄνδρες, i. e. men without women, Antip. ap. Stob. 417. 3;—Oedipus seems to call Antigone his ψιλὸν ὄμμα, as being the one poor eye left him, Soph. O. C. 566;—Adv. ψιλῶς, merely, only, Plut. Pericl. 15.

VI. in Gramm. of vowels, without the spiritus asper, i. e. with the sp. lenis, Dem. Phal. 73;—also of a single vowel opp. to a diphthong, Tzetz. Hist.

2. of mute consonants, the literae tenues, π κ τ, opp. to φ χ θ, ὅσαι γίνονται χωρὶς τῆς τοῦ πνεύματος ἐκβολῆς, Arist. Audib. 70; ψιλῶς γράφειν or καλεῖν to write with a litera tenuis for an aspirate, e. g. ῥάπυς for ῥάφυς, ἀσπάραγος for ἀσφάραγος, Ath. 369 B; cf. ψιλότης II, ὁ ψιλόν. ψιλὸ-τάπισ, ἴδος, ἢ, a smooth carpet, a carpet without pile, opp. to ἀμφίταπισ, Lycon ap. Diog. L. 5. 72, cf. Ath. 548 E, Clem. Al. 216; written ψιλόδαπισ, in Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 E; cf. ψιλός II. 1.

ψιλότης, ἦτος, ἢ, nakedness, of a plain, Hipp. Aër. 292, Plut. Fab. 11.

2. baldness, Id. Galb. 27;—smoothness, of a woman's body, Id. 2. 651 A; opp. to τραχύτης, Ib. 979 A; to δασύτης, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 23.

II. tenuity (cf. ψιλός VI. 2), opp. to δασύτης, Arist. Poët. 20, 4.

2. the spiritus lenis, Polyb. 10. 47, 10.

ψίλο-τοπαρχία, ἢ, superintendence over an unplanted field (ψιλὸς τόπος), an Egyptian magistracy, Böckh. Aeg. Urkund. p. 18.

ψιλῶ, fut. ὦσω, (ψιλός) to strip bare, mostly of hair, to make bald, ψ. τὴν κεφαλὴν τινος Hdt. 4. 26; ψιλοῦν τὰ δέρματα Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 3; also, ψ. τὰ δένδρα to strip them bare, Ib. 4. 14, 9;—Pass. to become bald, Hes. Fr. 5. 3; χελιδόνες .. ἐψιλωμένοι bare of feathers, Arist. H. A. 8. 16, 2.

II. c. gen. to strip bare of, ἐπωμίδα σαρκῶν ψ. Hipp. Art. 750;—Pass., ὁστέων κατάγματα ἐψιλωμένα Id. Aph. 1253, cf. Arist. H. A. 3. 13, 2.

2. to strip, rob, deprive of a thing, ψ. τινα τὰ πλεῖστα τῆς δυνάμιος Hdt. 2. 151; τινα χρημάτων Alciphro 1. 18; absol. in same sense, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 19.

3. generally, to leave naked, unarmed or defenceless, Thuc. 3. 109.

4. Pass. to be laid bare, of roots, Xen. Occ. 17, 12 sq.; ψιλωθέντα κέρατα unprotected, Polyb. 3. 73, 7; τὸ ψιλούμενον στεγαστέον Xen. Eq. 12, 7.

5. Pass. also of things, to be stripped off something, τὰ κρέα ἐψιλωμένα τῶν ὁστέων Hdt. 4. 61; cf. ψίλωμα.

III. in Gramm. to write with the spiritus lenis or a litera tenuis, E. M. 780. 31, cf. Tzetz. Hist. 11. 53.

ψίλωθρον [ῖ], τό, a means for bringing hair off, a depilatory, used in the bath, Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 3. The most approved kind was made of heated arsenic and unslaked lime, like the Rusma now used by the Turks, Galen.; another was the root of the wild vine, Theophr. l. c.; which plant was sometimes called ψίλωθρον (in edd. ψιλώθριον), Hipp. 859 H.

ψίλωμα [ῖ], τό, a bone laid bare of flesh, ἀφικέσθαι ἐς ψ. ὁστέων Hipp. Art. 832, cf. Epid. 3. 1083.

ψίλωσις [ῖ], εως, ἢ, a stripping bare of flesh, ὁστέου Hipp. Aph. 1259; of hair, Clearch. ap. Ath. 522 D; of leaves, Plut. 2. 646 D.

II. in Gramm. a writing with the spiritus lenis, or a litera tenuis, Eust. 515. 38.

ψίλωτέον, verb. Adj. one must write with the spiritus lenis, Schol. II. 1. 335, etc.

ψίλωτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who writes with the spiritus lenis, or literae tenues, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 52.

ψίλωτικός, ἢ, ὄν, stripping, making bald, E. M. 74. 50.

II. in Gramm. fond of writing with the spiritus lenis, like the Acol. and Ion., Eust. 515. 38.

ψιμίθιον, ψιμιθίω, etc., later and bad forms for ψιμίθιον, etc.

ψιμιθίζω, fut. Att. ὦσω, = ψιμιθιάω, to paint with white lead, Zonar.

ψιμίθιον or ψιμιθίον (and later ψιμίθιον), τό, like ψίμυθος, white lead, Lat. cerussa, used as a pigment, esp. to whiten the skin of the face, Ar. Eccl. 878, 929, 1072; even for the hair, in Plat. Lys. 217 D; ἐντετριμμένην ψιμιθίω Xen. Oec. 10, 2; περιπεπρασμένη ψιμιθίους .. ἀναπλέω ψιμιθίου Eubul. Στέφ. 1;—for its preparation, v. Theophr. Lap. 56. [ῦ, except in Anth. P. 11. 374, 408; ψῖ- in ψίμυθος, ll. c.; but ψῖ- in ψιμίθιον in an hexam., Nic. Al. 75; which, however, does not prove that ψιμμ-, as found in some MSS., is correct:—the oldest and best have the single μ.]

ψιμίθιο-φάνης, ἐς, gen. ἑός, looking like white lead, Diosc. 5. 97.

ψιμιθίω, fut. ὦσω, to paint with white lead, τὸ πρόσωπον Plut. Alc. 39;—Pass., τὸ πρόσωπον ἐψιμιθιάσθαι Lys. 93. 4, cf. 93. 20, Ath. 528 F.

ψιμιθισμός, ὁ, a painting with white lead, Clem. Al. 232.

ψιμιθιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who paints with white lead or cosmetics, Gloss.

ψιμιθιοειδής, ἐς, like white lead, Geop. 7. 15, 18.

ψίμυθος [ῖ], ὁ, radic. form of ψιμίθιον, but only found in Anth. P. 11. 374, 408, and Greg. Naz. (Acc. to Rossi, an Egypt. word, psimiatk.)

ψῖμυθῶ, fut. ὦσω, = ψιμιθιάω, Moer. 166.

ψῖν, Dor. for σφῖν, v. sub σφεῖς.

ψιναῖζω, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Technol. p. 122.

ψίναθος, ἢ, a wild goat, Hesych.

ψίνας, ἄδος, ἢ, = ῥυάς II, Hesych.;—ψίνομαι, Dep. to shed the fruit before ripening, of the vine, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6;—prob. provincial forms of φθινάς, φθίνομαι, as Hesych. also cites ψείρει = φθείρει, ἐψίσθη = ἐφθίσθη, v. Lob. Rhemat. p. 32.

ψῖξ, ὁ and ἢ, gen. ψῖχος, nom. pl. ψῖχες, a crumb, morsel, bit, esp. of bread, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 11, Alex. Aphr. 1. 40.—Hesych. has also ψῖχη, ψῖχηρον; cf. ψῖχιον.

ψῖσις, εως, ἢ, = φθῖσις, Hesych.; cf. ψίνομαι.

ψῖττά, = σῖττα, q. v., Schol. Theocr. 4. 45.

ψιττάζω, fut. ἄσω, to call ψῖττα, Paus. ap. Eust. 1631. 5.

ψιττάκη, ἢ, v. s. ψιττακός.

ψιττάκια, τά, = πιστάκια, q. v.

II. a kind of woman's shoes,

Etym. Voss.

ψιττάκός, ὁ, a parrot, Plut. 2. 972 F, Ath. 387 D; also ψιττάκη, ἢ, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 13;—also pronounced more softly βίττακος, σιττάκη, qq. v.—For the accent, v. Arcad. 51. (Prob. a foreign word.)

ψιττίον, τό, = ψιχιόν, Hesych.

ψῖχ-άρπαξ, ἄγος, ὁ, (ψῖξ) Crumb-filcher, name of a mouse in Batr.

ψῖχιον, τό, Dim. of ψῖξ, Ev. Matth. 15. 27;—ψιχίδιον in E. M. 168. 2.

ψῖχῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a crumb, minute, ψωμοί Eust. 1817. 44.

ψῖχο-λογέω, (ψῖξ) to pick up crumbs, Gloss.

ψῖω, v. sub ψίζω.

ψό, a rustic exclamation of anger, our pshaw! Soph. Fr. 461, cf. Phot. sub v., Meineke Com. Gr. 2. p. 1223.

ψόα or ψύα, ἢ, or more commonly in pl. ψόαι or ψύαι, the muscles of the loins, also called ἀλώπεκες and νεφρομήτορες, Hipp. Art. 810, cf. 229. 31; sing. also in 279. 41., 304. 14, and LXX (2 Regg. 2. 23, al.).—The form ψόαι is that of the MSS. in Hipp. ll. c. (but in the sing. ψύη); ψύαι in Euphro Θεωρ. 1, Clearch. ap. Ath. 399 B; ψοαί (with v. l. ψύαι) in Polybus ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 2; v. plura ap. Lob. Phryn. 300. [ῦ in ψύαι, Euphro l. c.; but ῦ in an Epic Fragm. in Ath. 399 A, ψύας ἐγχεῖ νύξε, where perhaps ψοαίς should be written.]

ψογερός, ἄ, ὄν, (ψόγος) fond of blaming, censorious, libellous, of Archilochus, Pind. P. 2. 100, Plut. Comp. Cim. et Luc. 1;—Adv. -ρῶς, Eust. 827. 29.

II. blamable, Hesych.

ψογέω or ψογίζω, = ψέγω, LXX (1 Macc. 11. 5), cf. Epiphani. 1. 664 D.

ψόγιος, ἄ, ὄν, fond of blaming, censorious, restored by Schneider in Pind. N. 7. 102, for the anomalous form ψέγιος.

II. blamable, Hesych.

ψόγος, ὁ, (ψέγω) a blamable fault, a blemish, flaw, ἄνευ ψόγου τετυγμένος Simon. 8 (12). 2.

II. blame, censure, opp. to ἐπαινος, σκοτεινός ψ. Pind. N. 7. 90; τὸν ἀνθρώπειον αἰδεσθεῖς ψόγον Aesch. Ag. 937; and in pl., ἐπὶ ψόγοισι δυνάσεις ἐμέ Soph. Ant. 759; οὐ φιλῶ ψόγους κλύειν Eur. Ion 630;—also in Att. Com. and Prose, Ar. Thesm. 146, 895; ψόγον τινὲ ἐπενεγκεῖν Thuc. 1. 70, cf. 2. 45; ψόγον φέρειν Plat. Symp. 182 A; ψ. ἔχειν to be blamed, Id. Legg. 823 B; ψ. ἀμουσίας ὑπέφρονται Id. Rep. 403 C;—in pl., ψόγους ποιεῖν lampoons, Id. Legg. 829 C (where it is opp. to ἐγκώμιον), cf. Gorg. 483 B, al., Arist. Poët. 4. 8; τὸ .. κάλλος καὶ ψόγων πολλῶν γέμει Menand. Incert. 155;—c. dat., ἄλγος σοί, ψ. δὲ σὺ πατρί Eur. Hel. 987.

ψοθάλλω, = ψοφέω, Hesych.

ψόθλιος, ἄ, ὄν, = ψολόεις, Hesych.; cf. ψύθος II.

ψόθλιος, ὄν, filthy, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 53. 28;—in Aesch. Fr. 76, prob. should be read πλέω γράσου τε καὶ ψύθου, v. Dobr. in Indice Phot., Bgk. in Meineke Com. Gr. 2. p. 1224.

ψόθος, ὁ, = ψόφος by a dialectic change, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 54. 13.

II. = ψόλος, Hesych., Suid.; acc. to Phryn. ap. Phot., = ἀκαθαρσία; hence Adj. ψόθλιος, ἄ, ὄν, and ψόθωρος, ὄν, = ψολύεις, Hesych. (From ψόλος by a dialectic change, like Lat. lacrymia, from δάκρυον, etc.)

ψοθῶα, ἢ, = ψῶρα, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 106. 27.

ψοῖα, ἢ, v. ψύα.

ψολήτης, ὁ, = ἀλάζων, Theognost. 26. (Akin to ψύθης.)

ψοῖτης μυελός, ὁ, the marrow in the lumbar vertebrae (ψύαι), Galen.

Ψολόεις, εσσα, εν, also eis, εν, Nic. infr. cit.: (ψόλος):—sooty, smoky, mostly as epith. of κεραυνός, lurid, Od. 23. 330., 24. 539, Hes. Th. 515; opp. to ἀργής (vivid), Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 10, Mund. 4, 20;—also of a serpent, opp. to αἰθός, χροίη ψ. Nic. Th. 288, cf. 129 (where ψολόεις is fem.), Opp. C. 3. 439; λιγυρὸς ψ., of Aetna, Euphor. 60. II. hence the pecul. form, ψολόεις, οἱ, =δυσσεματοῦντες, clad in mourning, like Lat. sordidus, ap. Plut. 2. 299 F.

Ψολο-κομπία, ἡ, thunderous talk, i. e. empty noise, Ar. Eq. 696; cf. ψολόεις.

Ψόλος, ὁ, soot, smoke, ἐπιβωμίω ψόλω Aesch. Fr. 23; cf. Schol. Nic. Th. 288:—in Hesych. also =φλόξ. (Akin to ψόθος and σποδός.)

Ψόρος, ὁ, an unknown fish, Numen. ap. Ath. 313 E; also ψύρος, Spreng. ib.

Ψόφαξ, ὁ, a noisy fellow, C. I. (addend.) 3827 s.

Ψοφέω, pf. ἐψόφηκα Menand. infr. cit. To make an inarticulate noise, to sound, make a noise, Lat. strepere, (opp. to φωνέω, Arist. de An. 2. 8, 15, H. A. 4. 9, 5), Eur. Or. 137; ψοφεῖ ἀρβύλη Id. Bacch. 638; πύλαι ψοφοῦσι Id. H. F. 78 (v. infr. II); ψοφεῖ λάλον τι, like a cracked pot, Ar. Ach. 933; ἐψόφησεν ἄμπελος Id. Pax 612; ἐψόφει .. οὐκ οἶδ' ἅττα Ib. 1152; ὡσπερ κύμβαλον ψοφεῖ πρὸς τῷ δαπέδῳ ἢ κοιλῇ ὀπλῇ Xen. Eq. 1, 3; ποταμοὶ ψοφοῦντες Plat. Rep. 396 B; of a bell, Strab. 658;—c. acc. cogn., [ἡ χαλκίς] ψοφεῖ ὄσον συριγγόν Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 5; ψ. ψόφον Ibid. 4. 2. esp. of an empty noise, ἅπαντα γὰρ τοι τῷ φοβουμένῳ ψοφεῖ Soph. Fr. 58; κόμπαι ψοφοῦσιν Alex. Ἀσπ. 1: cf. ψόφος 2. II. c. acc., ψοφεῖν τὰς θύρας το κνοκ at the door inside to shew that one is coming out (opp. to κόπτειν or κρούειν το κνοκ at the outside), ἐψόφηκε τὴν θύραν τις ἐξίων Menand. Incert. 208, cf. Luc. Soloec. 9; but the two words are sometimes used indiscriminately, cf. Plut. Popl. 20;—so also of the door (intr.), εἰ αἱ θύραι νύκτωρ ψοφοῖεν, i. e. if they were heard to open, Lys. 93. 1 and 19; ἐψόφηκε ῥόπαλον C. I. 5149 b; so, fores crepuere ab ea, Terent. Eun. 5. 7, 5, cf. Heaut. 3. 3, 52.

Ψόφημα, τό, like ψόφος, a noise, Epiphan. 1. 259 D.

Ψόφησις, εως, ἡ, the making a noise, sounding, ἱκρίων Cratin. Incert. 51, cf. Arist. de An. 3. 2, 5.

Ψοφητικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to make a noise, of animals, opp. both to τὰ ἄφωνα and φωνήεντα, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 29; τὰ ψοφητικά things capable of producing sound, opp. to τὰ ὑρατά, Id. de An. 2. 11, 8, cf. 2. 8, 6.

Ψοφο-δέεια, ἡ, fear at every noise, Cyrill.

Ψοφοδεής, ἐς, gen. ἐος, (δέος) frightened at every noise, shy, timid, esp. of animals, Plut. Fab. 27; [ἵπποι] ψ. καὶ εὐπτόητοι Id. 2. 642 B; also of men, Plat. Phaedr. 257 D, Dion. H. 11. 22; name of a play of Menand., v. Meineke pp. 183 sq.:—τὸ ψοφοδέεις timidity, Plut. Nic. 2. Adv. —εῶς, Id. 2. 47 B, Luc. pro Imagg. 7 and 28.

Ψοφο-ειδής, ἐς, noisy, sounding, φωνήεντα Dion. H. de Comp. 16. Adv. —δῶς, Hesych.

Ψοφο-μήτης, ἐς, gen. εος, meditating noise, noisy, uproarious, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524.

Ψόφος, ὁ, any inarticulate sound, a sound, noise (properly of one thing striking against another, Arist. de An. 2. 8, 2; or of insects, which produce a sound, but not by the larynx, Id. H. A. 4. 9, 1 sqq.; opp. to φωνή, de An. 2. 8, 11, H. A. 4. 9, 8, al.; ψόφος μόνον [τὸ σίγμα] Plat. Theaet. 203 B, cf. Legg. 669 C, D); first in h. Hom. Merc. 285, ἄτερ ψόφου; also, πύλις ψόφου πλέα Eur. Ion 601; ψ. γλώσσης Id. H. F. 229; φιλημάτων Soph. Fr. 482; ἀνέμων Plat. Rep. 397 A; of rolling stones, Xen. An. 4. 2, 4; of footsteps, ψόφω τῷ ἐκ τοῦ προσιέναι αὐτοῦ ἀντιπαταγούντος τοῦ ἀνέμου Thuc. 3. 22; of a door opening, Ar. Ran. 604, Plat. Symp. 212 C; cf. ψοφέω II;—a crash, Thuc. 4. 115;—also of musical instruments, ψ. λατοῦ, κιθάρας Eur. Bacch. 987, Cycl. 443; σάλπιγγος Paus. 2. 21, 3. 2. a mere sound, empty sound or noise, τοῦ σοῦ ψόφου οὐκ ἂν στραφείην your noise will never turn me, Soph. Aj. 1116; κενὸς ψόφος Eur. Rhes. 565; hence also empty applause, Valck. Phoen. 397; εὐδοξία .. ψόφος μαινομένων ἀνθρώπων Arr. Epict. 1. 24, 6; ψόφοι mere sounds, of high-sounding words or names, ὁ μὴ φρονῶν .. ψόφοι ἀλίσκεται Menand. Incert. 195, cf. Alciph. 2. 3, 76, Luc. D. Meretr. 15; ψόφου πλέως, of Aeschylus, Ar. Nub. 1367; and ψ. ῥημάτων, of his language, Id. Ran. 492. (Akin to ψόθος.)

Ψοφώδης, ἐς, contr. for ψοφοειδής, noisy, Hipp. Epid. 1. 959; οἱ διθυραμβοποιοί Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3.

Ψύα, v. sub ψόα.

Ψύγειον, τό, (ψύχω) a cooler, Hesych.; cf. ψυχεῖον.

Ψύγεύς, εως, ὁ, a cooler, =ψυκτήρ, Alex. Εἰσοίκ. 2, Euphro Ἀποδιδ. 1.

Ψύγμα, τό, a means of cooling, anything that cools: hence, I. a cooling medicine or lotion, Hipp. 467. 14., 17. 54, etc. 2. a fan, Clearch. ap. Ath. 257 B. III. a breath drawn, respiration, Dion. H. de Comp. 20. IV. cold, chilling behaviour, like Lat. frigus, Joseph. B. J. 1. 24, 2.

Ψυγμός, ὁ, chilliness, dampness, Porph. de Abst. 1. 28. 2. the cold fit of an ague, Manetho 2. 443, Poll. 4. 186. II. a drying-place, σαγγηῶν LXX (Ezech. 26. 5, 14).

Ψύγω, =ψύχω, E. M. 366. 47.

Ψυδνός, ἡ, ὄν, only found in Theogn. 122 =ψυδρός, which Ruhnck. and others read for it; but ψυδνός may be compared with κυδνός, which exists by the side of κυδρός, Br. Theogn. l. c.

Ψύδραξ, ακος, ὁ, a white blister on the tip of the tongue, a lie-blister, because they were said to be caused by one's telling a lie, =ψεῦμα, q. v.; so Dim. ψυδράκιον, τό, Diosc. 5. 126, Galen., etc.:—generally, a blister, pimple, Id.:—hence ψυδρακώω, to form into blisters, Galen. 13. 874.

Ψυδρός, ἂ, ὄν, =ψευδής, lying, untrue, Lyc. 235, 1219; cf. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. 215; v. sub ψυδνός.

Ψυθίζω, =ψιθυρίζω, to whisper, Hesych.

Ψύθιος οἶνος, ὁ, =ψίθιος.

Ψύθιστής, οὔ, ὁ, =ψιθυριστής, Hesych.

Ψύθος [ῥ], εος, τό, poet. collat. form for ψεῦδος, a lie, untruth, Aesch. Ag. 478, 1089; and so Ib. 999, where some needlessly assume an Adj. ψυθής or ψύθης =ψευδής:—so in Call. Fr. 184, οὐ ψύθος οὐνομ' ἔχουσα, ψ. is a Subst. in appos. with οὐνομα. (Hence ψυθίζω, v. ψεῦδομαι.)

Ψυθών, ὁ, in Hesych. explained by διάβολος:—he also has ψιδόνες, διάβολοι, ψίθυροι: cf. φλεδών.

Ψυκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a wine-cooler, a vessel holding from 2 to 6 μετρηταί (Callix. ap. Ath. 199 D), which stood on the dinner-table on a tripod, and was used sometimes to drink from, Eur. Fr. 726, Plat. Symp. 213 E, Strattis Ψυχ. 2, cf. ap. Ath. 502 C sq.; ψ. ἀργυροῦς μέγας δῶτος C. I. 2852. 57; esp. of a deep drinker, ψυκτήρᾳ τις προῦπιεν αὐτοῖς Menand. Χαλκ. 2, cf. Antiph. Καριν. 1, Alex. Αἴσωπ. 1. 12;—also, ψυκτήρες γάλακτος Philostr. 809; cf. ψυγεύς, and v. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v., Henist. Poll. 10. 74. II. ψυκτήρες, οἱ, cool shady places for recreation, Nic. Thyat. ap. Ath. 199 C.

Ψυκτηρίας, οὔ, ὁ, =foreg. 1, Euphro Ἀποδ. 1.

Ψυκτηρίδιον [ῥ], τό, =ψυκτήριον, Alex. Ἀγαν. 2. 7.

Ψυκτήριον, τό, Dim. of ψυκτήρ 1, Nicostr. Βασ. 1, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 A. II. like ψυκτήρ II, a cool shady place, Hes. Fr. 47. 8, Aesch. Fr. 145, cf. Eur. Fr. 784.

Ψυκτηρίος, α, ον, cooling, ψ. πτερά, i. e. fans, Achae. ap. Ath. 690 B.

Ψυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ψύχω) =ψυκτήριος, cooling, τὰ ψ. refrigerants, Hipp. Aph. 1259, Plut., etc.

Ψύκτρα, ἡ, a tray for drying figs on, Hesych.

Ψύλλα, ἡ, ὄν, a flea, Pulex irritans, Ar. Nub. 145, 149, al., Xen. Symp. 6, 8, Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 1 sq.; also ψύλλος, ὁ, Epich. ap. Hesych., Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 4; cf. Lob. Phryg. 332; also ψύλλαξ, ἡ, Hesych. II. a kind of spider (phalangium), perhaps Attus scenicus, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 1. (Lat. pulex; O. H. G. flöh (flea); Slav. bluchu.)

Ψύλλειον, τό, =ψύλλιον, Orph. Arg. 959.

Ψυλλερίς, ἡ, synonym. for ψύλλιον in Diosc. Noth. 4. 70.

Ψυλλίζω, to catch fleas, Suid.

Ψύλλιον or ψυλλίον, τό, flea-wort, Plantago psyllium, Diosc. 4. 70, Luc. Trag. 157.

Ψύλλο or ψύλλος, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1180.

Ψυλλό-βρωτος, ον, eaten of fleas, Geop. 12. 7, 1.

Ψύλλος, ὁ, =ψύλλα, q. v.

Ψυλλο-τοξότης, οὔ, ὁ, a flea-archer, flea-skirmisher, Comic word in Luc. V. H. 1. 13.

Ψυλλώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like, or perhaps full of fleas, Gloss.

Ψύλων, v. sub τίλων.

Ψύξις (not ψύξις), εως, ἡ, a cooling or chilling, χιὼν ἢ ἄλλη ψ. means of cooling, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15. 2. a being or becoming cold, ψ. ἀρκέων Ib., v. Foës. Oec.; αἵματος ἐν ψύξει ὕψος Plat. Tim. 85 D; also in pl., opp. to θερμότητες, Id. Theaet. 156 B, Legg. 897 A. II. in Hesych. =πνοή.

Ψύρα, ἡ, or Ψύρα, τά, Psyra, a barren islet near Chios: hence the proverb., Ψύρα τὸν Διόνυσον ἀγοντες, of persons who drink no wine, for Psyra produced none, Cratin. Incert. 92, cf. Pargomiogr. p. 119 Gaisf.:—hence ψυρὶς γῆ barren land, like that of Psyra, Hesych.

Ψύρος, ὁ, =ψόρος, q. v.

Ψύττα, =πίττα, σίττα, Eur. Cycl. 49, Luc. Lexiph. 3, Anth. P. 11. 351.

Ψύττω, =πτύω, to spit, ψυττόν, τό, spittle, Hesych.

Ψυχᾶγωγός, (ψυχαγωγός) to lead departed souls to the nether world, esp. of Hermes, Luc. D. D. 7. 4., 24. 1. II. to evoke or conjure up the dead by sacrifice, and metaph. to lead or attract the souls of the living, to win over, persuade, allure, Lat. allicere, pellicere, ψ. μὲν πολλοὺς τῶν ζώντων, τοὺς δὲ τεθνεώτας φάσκοντες ψυχαγωγεῖν Plat. Legg. 909 B; ψ. διὰ τῆς ὄψεως τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 6; τὰ μέγιστα, οἷς ψυχαγωγεῖ ἡ τραγωδία Arist. Poët. 6, 17:—Pass., ἐκ τῆς μουσικῆς ψ. Ael. V. H. 2. 39. 2. in bad sense, to lead away, inveigle, delude, ψ. τοὺς ἀκρωμένους Isocr. 24 D, cf. 191 A; ψ. τινα λόγοις Lycurg. 152. 12; ψ. τινα ὥστε .., c. inf., Polyb. 13. 8, 1:—Pass., ὑπὸ εἰδῶλων καὶ φαντασμάτων ψυχαγωγούμενος Plat. Tim. 71 A; κολακείαις, θεραπείᾳ ψ. Dem. 1099. 10., 1364. 8; πάθει Timoccl. Διον. 1. 6:—Ar. Av. 1555 plays upon these senses, οὐ Σωκράτης ψυχαγωγεῖ where Socrates plays the psychagogue.—Cf. Ruhnck. Tim. III. in late authors, to traffic in souls or lives, to kidnap, cf. A. B. 116.

Ψυχᾶγωγήμα, τό, a delight, refreshment, Tzetz.

Ψυχᾶγωγία, ἡ, the evocation of souls from the nether world, Philostr. 727, cf. Eust. 1614. 60. II. metaph. a winning of men's souls, persuasion, whence Rhetoric is called a ψυχαγωγία by Plat. Phaedr. 261 A, 271 C: generally, gratification, amusement, pastime, Polyb. 32. 15, 5, Diod. 1. 91, Luc. Nigr. 18; in pl., Eus. Mart. Pal. 6.

Ψυχᾶγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, attractive, persuasive, ἐστὶ δὲ .. ψυχαγωγικώτατον ἡ τραγωδία Plat. Minos 321 A; ψυχαγωγικὸν ἢ ὕψις, ἀτεχνότατον δὲ Arist. Poët. 6, 25.

Ψυχᾶγωγήιον, τό, like ψυχομαντεῖον, a place where departed souls are conjured up and questioned, E. M. 819. 25. II. an air-hole, ventilator in the shafts of mines, Lat. spiraculum, Theophr. Ign. 24 (al. —εἶον).

Ψυχ-ᾶγωγός, ὄν, leading departed souls to the nether world, epith. of Hermes, like ψυχοπομπός, Hesych. II. conjuring up the dead to question them, evoking the dead, ψ. γόοι Aesch. Pers. 657:—as Subst. a necromancer, psychagogue, Eur. Alc. 1128, cf. Plut. 2. 560 F; οἱ ψ., the name of a play by Aesch. III. in late, esp. Alexandr., authors, one who trafficks in souls or lives, a kidnapper, Clcm. Al. 340, A. B. 73.

ψυχάζω, fut. άσω, to refresh oneself in the shade, Alciphro 3. 12, Acl. N. A. 5. 21.

ψυχαίος, α, ον, of, belonging to the soul, Paul. Sil. Ambo 16.

ψυχ-αλγής, ές, grievous to the soul, νοῦσος Anth. P. 1. 90.

ψυχ-άπατης [ά], ου, ό, beguiling the soul, αἶνος Eratosth. ap. Clem. Al. 183; όνειρος Anth. P. 5. 166; but also in better sense, heart-delighting, Anth. P. 12. 256, etc.

ψυχάριον [ά], τό, Dim. of ψυχή, Plat. Rep. 519 A, Theaet. 195 A, freq. in M. Anton. II. in Byz. a slave, i. e. live chattel.

ψυχ-άρπαξ, άγος, ό, a kidnapper, Nicet. Ann. 349 C, etc.

ψυχασμός, ό, refreshment, Hdn. Epim. 155.

ψυχαστής, ου, ό, one who cools himself in the shade: Ψυχασταί, οι, a play of Strattis.

ψυχεινός, ή, όν, cooling, cool, fresh, Hipp. Epid. 1. 938, Xen. Cyn. 10, 6, Oec. 9, 3 and 4; of a house, Id. Mem. 3. 8, 9. (In Mss., as of Hipp. l. c., Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 4, wrongly ψυχινός.)

ψυχειον, τό, a place for cooling water, Semus ap. Ath. 123 D.

ψυχεμπορικός, ή, όν, of or for a trafficker in souls:—ή -κή (sc. τέχνη), traffic in mental wares, Plat. Sophist. 224 B.

ψυχ-έμπορος, ον, trafficking in souls or men, Hesych.

ψυχή, ή, (ψύχω) breath, Lat. anima, esp. as the sign of life, the life, spirit, Hom., etc.; ψυχή τε μένος τε Il. 5. 296, etc.; ψυχή τε και αίών 16. 453, Od. 9. 523; ψυχή και θυμός Il. 11. 334, Od. 21. 154; ψυχής άλευρος Il. 22. 325; τον δ' έλιπε ψυχή, of one swooning, 5. 696; it leaves the body with the blood, ψυχή δε κατ' οὔταμένην άτειλήν έσσυτ' έπειγομένη 14. 518; άμα ψυχήν τε και έγχεος έξέρυσ' αιχμήν 16. 505, cf. 7. 330:—ψυχήν παρθέμενος staking or risking one's life, Od. 3. 74., 9. 255; αἰέν έμην ψυχήν παραβαλλόμενος πολεμίζειν Il. 9. 322; λίσσομ' ύπερ ψυχής και γούνων by your own life, 22. 338; so, αντί ψυχής Soph. O. C. 1326; but, περί ψυχής for one's life, i. e. to save it, Od. 9. 423; μάχεσθαι περί ψυχής 22. 245; θέειν περί ψυχής Il. 22. 161; τρέχειν περί ψυχής Hdt. 7. 39; κινδυνεύειν περί ψυχής Antipho 115. 15; ό περί τής ψυχής άγών a struggle for life and death, Soph. El. 1492; περί τής ψ. άγωνίζεσθαι, δρόμον δραμείν Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 19, Ar. Vesp. 376; τής ψυχής πρίασθαι τι to buy a thing with one's life, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 36:—so also, ποιηήν τής Αἰσώπου ψυχής άνελέσθαι to take revenge for the life of Aesop, Hdt. 2. 134, cf. 7. 39; ψυχάν άποπειν Simon. 20; ψυχάν Αἰδα τελείων Pind. I. 1. 99; ψυχάς βάλον Id. O. 8. 51; ψυχήν άφιέναι Eur. Or. 1171; κτείνειν Id. Tro. 1214; έκπίνειν Ar. Nub. 712, cf. Soph. El. 786; άπαιτείν, ζητείν N. T.; παραιτεσθαι Hdt. 1. 24; ψυχής άποστερείν τινα Antipho 125. 39, Thuc. 1. 136, etc.; τήν ψυχήν ή τήν οὔσιαν ή τήν επιτιμίαν τινός άφελόμενος Aeschin. 39. 43:—of the life of animals, Od. 14. 426, Hes. Sc. 173, Pind. N. 1. 70:—the phrase εν χειρὶ τήν ψ. έχειν 'to take one's life in one's hands,' is found only in late writers, v. Meineke Com. Gr. 3. p. 619.

2. metaph. of things dear as the very life, χρήματα γάρ ψυχή.. βροτοίσι Hes. Op. 684; πάσι δ' άνθρώποις άρ' ήν ψυχή τέκν' Eur. Andr. 419; τάργυριόν έστιν αίμα και ψυχή βροτοίσι Timocle. Incert. 2: so as a name of endearment, freq. in Helioid., cf. Juven. 6. 194. II. in Hom., the life or spirit of man which survives after death and dwells in Hades, the departed soul, spirit, ghost: he represents it as bodiless and not to be seized by mortal hands (Od. 11. 207), but yet keeping the form of him who owned it in life, ψ. Πατροκλήος.., πάντ' αυτώ.. έικυία Il. 23. 65; so, ψ. Άγαμέμνονος, Αἴαντος, etc., often in the Νεκυία (Od. 11); hence also, ψ. και είδωλον Il. 23. 104, cf. 72, Od. 24. 14; in Il. 1. 3, ψυχάς ήρώων opp. to αυτοός, cf. Hes. Sc. 151; ψυχή κατά χθονός φχετο τετριγυία Il. 23. 100: v. Völcker on the Homeric ψυχή (Giessen 1825) cited in Nitzsch Od. vol. 3. 188.

2. the abstract notion of the soul or spirit of man, Lat. anima, first in the Physical Philosophy (Honi. expresses this by φρένες, κραδίη, etc.), Arist. de An. 1. 2; so in Hdt., είπόντες ως άνθρώπου ψυχή άθανάτος έστι 2. 123, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 245 C, etc.; ψυχή και σώμα, of the whole man, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 5, An. 3. 2, 20; opp. to σώμα, Isocr. 2 C, etc.:—ψυχή τινος, periphr. for the man himself, ψ. Όρέστου=Όρέστης, Soph. El. 1127, cf. Ph. 55:—also ψυχαί absol.=άνθρωποι, so that Aesch. says ψυχάς όλέσασα Ag. 1457, cf. Il. 13. 763., 22. 325; and Ar. ψυχαί πολλαί έθανον many souls perished, Thesm. 864, Lys. 963; so, ή δ' έμή ψυχή.. τέθνηκεν Soph. Ant. 559; ω δὲς άποθανουμένα ψυχα άρ. Plut. 2. 236 E; ψυχαί σοφαί Ar. Nub. 94:—hence in addressing persons, ω μελέα ψυχή Soph. Ph. 714; ω άγαθή και πιστή ψ. Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 8; so, πάσα ψυχή ύποτασσέσθω Ep. Rom. 13. 1, cf. Act. Ap. 27. 37, etc. 3. the ψυχή was the seat of θυμός, i. e. of the will, desires, and passions, the soul, heart, από πάμπαν άδίκων ψυχάν έχειν Pind. O. 2. 125; κτεάνων ψυχάς κρέσσονας Id. N. 9. 75 (cf. μεγαλύψυχος); διεπειράτο αυτού τής ψ. Hdt. 3. 14; ψυχήν άριστε πόντων Ar. Eq. 457; καρτερών ψ. λαβείν Id. Ach. 393; κράτιστοι άν τήν ψ. κριθειεν Thuc. 2. 40; ό τήν λόγην άκονών και τήν ψ. παρακουά Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33; εκ τής ψυχής from the inmost soul, with all the heart, εκ τής ψ. φίλος Id. An. 7. 7, 43; so, βύσκοιτ' εκ ψυχάς τας άμνίδας Theocr. 8. 35; όλη τή ψυχή κεχαρίσθαι τινί Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 10; τίνα οίεσθε αυτήν ψυχήν έξειν; how do you think it will fare with her? Dem. 842. 15; ψύχειν ψυχήν έμάν to freeze my very soul, Aesch. Pr. 693:—μία ψ., proverb. of friends, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 2.

4. sensual desire, propension, appetite, δοῦναί τι τή ψυχή, like Lat. indulgere animo, Aesch. Pers. 841, Theocr. 16. 24: ή ψυχή ου προσίεται σίτον Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 4.

5. used sometimes also of animals, e. g. of a horse, ψ. μεγαλόφρων Id. Eq. 11, 1; θηρίων ψ. ήμεροῦμεν Isocr. 17 B; ψ. χηνός, όρτυγίου Eubul. Στεφ. 5, Antiph. Άγρ. 3.

III. as the organ of νοῦς, i. e. of thought and judgment, the soul, mind, reason, understanding, ήν γάρ ψ. ψυχήν ουκ άκρος Hdt. 5. 14; freq. in Plat., cf. Crat. 400 A, Stallb. Tim. 30 B.

the spirit of an author, Lat. ingenium, Dion. H. de Lys. 11.

IV. the vital principle, defined by Arist. as οὔσία και ενεργεία σώματος τινος, Metaph. 7. 3, 1; εντελέχεια σώματος de An. 2. 1, 5, v. Trendelenb. p. 144.

2. in the most ancient Philosophers, the anima mundi or animating spirit of the Universe, supposed ire per omnes terrasque tractusque maris coelumque profundum, cf. Plat. Tim. 30 B, 34 B sqq., Arist. de An. 1. 2, 8 sq., 3. 8, 1., 3. 12, 1, al.

V. a butterfly, Papilio brassicae, Id. H. A. 5. 19, 5, Fr. 328, Plut. 2. 636 C:—perhaps as being an emblem of the immortal soul, by reason of its passing through a kind of death in the chrysalis form.

2. a plant, synonym. for τριπόλιον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 135.

VI. also as a prop. n. Psyché (in this sense some write it parox. Ψύχη), the mistress of Eros or Love, an allegory ingeniously handled by Apuleius, Metaph. 4. 5, and 6. In works of art, Psyché is represented with butterfly's wings, or even as a butterfly, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 391. 9. (See ancient speculations on the derivation, in Plat. Crat. 399 D—400 A, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 26, Plut. 2. 1052 F.)

ψυχήσιος, η, ον, having a ψυχή, alive, living, Pythag. ap. Luc. Vit. Auct. 6; an Ion. form.

ψυχίδιον, τό, Dim. of ψυχή, Lat. animula, Luc. Navig. 26.

ψυχίζομαι, Pass. to grow cold, freeze, Gloss.

ψυχικός, ή, όν, of the soul or life, spiritual, opp. to σωματικός, ήδοναί Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 2, cf. Anth. P. append. 282; ύρμαί Polyb. 8. 12, 9; δύναμις ψ., πνεῦμα ψ. the power, spirit, or breath of life, Plut. 2. 1084 E, etc.; νόσος Ib. 524 D.

2. of the mere animal life, animal, ή ψ. άνθρωπος the natural man, opp. to ή πνευματικός, 1 Ep. Cor. 2. 14, cf. Ep. Jud. 19; v. Phot. s. v.:—οί ψ. name given by the Montanists to the Catholics (v. Tertull. contr. Psychicos), Clem. Al. 604:—Adv. —κως, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 37., 14. 24): v. sub πραγματικός fin.

II. for the soul or spirit of one deceased, ψ. δώρα διδούς, sc. to Hermes, C. I. 2569. 5; ψ. σωτηρία Ib. 8752, cf. 8802.

ψυχίνος, ή, όν, v. sub ψυχεινός.

ψυχιον, τό, = ψυχάριον, C. I. 6309 B.

ψυχμός, ό, worse form for ψυγμός, Manetho 2. 443.

ψυχο-ανακάλυπτος, ον, laying the soul bare, Eccl.

ψυχο-βλαβής, ές, hurtful to the soul, Io. Chrys., etc.

ψυχο-βόρος, ον, = ψυχοφθόρος, Synes. 320 C.

ψυχο-γονία, ή, the generation of the soul, Plut. 2. 415 E, al., in reference to Plato's Timaeus.

ψυχογονικός, ή, όν, of or for ψυχογονία, Io. Lyd. de Mens. 2. 10.

ψυχο-γόνιος, ον, producing life or spirit, Philo 2. 96.

ψυχο-γόνος, ον, = foreg., Herm. Trism.

ψυχο-δακτής, ον, ή, destroying or killing the soul, Anth. P. 9. 524.

ψυχο-δάμεια, ή, subduer of souls, Nicet. Eug. 3. 299. (Cf. Ίπποδάμεια.)

ψυχο-διάβατος, ον, going through, piercing the soul, Eccl.

ψυχο-δοτήρ, ήρος, ή, giver of the soul or life, Anth. P. 9. 525:—in Synes. H. 4. 186, ψυχο-δότης, ον, ή.

ψυχο-ειδής, ές, of the nature of soul, spiritual, Philo 1. 15.

ψυχοέθεν, Adv. from the soul or heart, Gloss.

ψυχο-κερδής, ές, gaining or preserving life, Philes de Anim. 84. 4.

ψυχο-κλέπτης, ον, ή, a thief of souls, Eust. Opusc. 186. 40.

ψυχο-κομπος, ον, puffing up the soul, Byz.

ψυχο-κρατής, ές, retaining the soul or life, Byz.:—also —κρατητικός, ή, όν, Io. Lyd. de Mens. 3. 6.

ψυχο-κρύσταλλος, ον, congealed with cold, Byz.

ψυχο-κτόνος, ον, soul-slaying, Cyrill.

ψυχο-όλεθρος, ον, soul-destroying, Eccl.

II. ψ., ή, as Subst. the death of the soul, Hdn. Epim. 203.

ψυχο-ολότης, ον, ή, a soul-destroyer, Hdn. Epim. 211.

ψυχο-ληστής, ου, ή, = ψυχοκλέπτης, Eust. Opusc. 183. 81.

ψυχο-λίπης, ές, lifeless, δύναμις Anth. Plan. 266; βρέφος Maxim. π. καταρχ. 227.

ψυχο-μαντεϊον, τό, a place where the dead are conjured up, to be questioned as to the future, like ψυχοσομπεϊον, Plut. 2. 109 C.

ψυχο-μαντις, εως, ή, one who conjures up the dead, a necromancer, Hesych. v. θυμόμαντις.

ψυχο-μαχέω, to fight to the last gasp, fight desperately, Polyb. 1. 58, 7, etc.

2. to be at the death-struggle, Athanas.

ψυχομαχία, ή, desperate fighting, Polyb. 1. 59, 6.

ψυχο-νοσέω, to be sick in mind, Byz.

ψυχο-πλανής, ές, making the soul wander, Anth. P. 9. 524.

ψυχοποιία, ή, the creation or generation of souls, Herm. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1070:—ψυχο-ποιός, όν, creating souls, Ibid. 940.

ψυχοσομπεϊον, τό, a place where departed souls are conjured up, like ψυχομαντεϊον, Plut. 2. 560 E.

ψυχο-πομπός, όν, conductor or guide of souls, of Charon, Eur. Alc. 362; of Apollo, Plut. 2. 758 B; of Hermes, Diod. 1. 96.

ψυχο-πότης, ον, ή, drinking the life, i. e. the blood, Hesych.

ψυχορραγέω, to let the soul break loose, i. e. to lie at the last gasp, Lat. animam agere, Eur. Alc. 20, H. F. 324, Ap. Rh. 2. 833, etc.

ψυχορ-ραγής, ές, gen. έος, letting the soul break loose, hence lying at the last gasp, γυναίκες εν τόκοις ψυχορραγείς Eur. I. T. 1466.

ψυχορραγία, ή, the death-struggle, Olympiod. ap. A. B. 1433.

ψυχορ-ροφέω, (ψυχή) to suck out the life, Phryn. A. B. 73. II. (ψύχος) to drink cold water, Plat. Com. Incert. 58; v. Meineke 5. p. 51.

ψύχος, εος, τό, (ψύχω) cold, Emped. 330; opp. to θάλπος, Hipp. Aph. 1246; opp. to άλέα, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 1; to κάύματα, Id. Meteor. 2. 5,

15; εν ψύχει in winter-time, Soph. Ph. 17; εν τῷ ψύχει καθηῦδον Plat. Symp. 220 D;—in pl. ψύχια, like Lat. frigora, frosts, cold weather, 11dt. 4. 28, 129., 5. 10; so, ψύχη Xen. Occ. 5, 4, Cyn. 5, 9; εν τοῖς

σφύδρα ψύχει καὶ ἐν ταῖς σφύδρα ἀλέαις Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 16, cf. Meteor. 4. 1, 10. 2. only once in Hom. *coolness, cool, ψύχεις* *μείρων* Od. 10. 555; so, metaph., *ψ. ἐν δόμοις πέλει* Aesch. Ag. 971.

ψυχοσός, *ον, saving the soul*, Anth. P. 9. 197., 15. 12.

ψυχοσάσια, *ἡ, a weighing of lives*: the title of a tragedy of Aesch., in which Thetis and Eös weighed the lives of Achilles and Memnon against one another, and the latter was found lighter, Plut. 2. 17 B; cf. Aesch. Fr. 276-279: Aesch. followed the passage in Il. 22. 210 sq.; the subject is parodied with great zest in Ar. Ran. 1365 sq.

ψυχοστόλος, *ον, escorting souls*, of Hermes, Tryph. 572. II. *summoning the souls of the dead*, Nonn. Io. 12. 77.

ψυχοστροφή, *ον, (στρέφω) turning, converting souls*, Eccl.

ψυχοσώτης, *ον, ὁ, saviour of souls*, Eust. Opusc. 267. 61:—also *-σωτήριος, ον, Io. Damasc.*

ψυχοτάκης, *ἑς, melling the soul or heart, χεῖλη, δάκρυα* Anth. P. 5. 56, Plan. 198.

ψυχοτάμιος, *ον, ὁ, guardian of souls*, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1084.

ψυχοτερπής, *ἑς, soul-delighting*, Byz.

ψυχότης, *ἡ, spirituality, spiritual nature*, Io. Damasc.

ψυχοτόκος, *ον, = ψυχογόνος*, Eccl.

ψυχοτροφέομαι, *Pass. to have life sustained*, Or. Sib. prooem. 46.

ψυχότροφον, *τό, a plant which thrives in cold*, said to be betony, Diosc. 4. 1.

ψυχοτρόφος, *ον, sustaining life or soul, αὔραι* Orph. H. 15. 3.

ψυχουλκείομαι, *Dep. to be at the last gasp*, Lat. *animam trahere*, LXX (3 Macc. 5. 25).

ψυχουλκός, *ον, attracting souls, conveying them*, Clearch. ap. Procl.

ψυχοφάγος [ἄ], *ον, = σκ., Eust. Opusc. 184. 94.*

ψυχοφθόρος, *ον, destructive of life, deadly*, Orph. H. 67. 6:—*soul-destroying*, Byz.

ψυχοχωριστικός, *ἡ, ὁν, separating souls*, Athanas.

ψυχόω, (*ψυχή*) *to give soul or life to, λίθον* Anth. Plan. 159; *ψυχοῦν ποταμόν*, of fishes, *to animate, make it alive*, Philo 1. 693. II. (*ψύχος*) *in Pass. to be made cold, become cold*, Hipp. 675. 49, Plut. 2. 1052 F.

ψύχρα, *ἡ, cold*, Schol. Od.

ψυχραίνω, *fut. ανῶ, to make cool or cold, cool*, Alex. Trall. 1. 21.

ψύχρανσις, *ἑως, ἡ, a cooling*, late Med.

ψυχραντικός, *ἡ, ὄν, cooling*, Hdn. Epim. 155.

ψυχρῦσία, *ἡ, a growing cold, coldness*, Plut. 2. 1100 A. II. *a making cold*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 107.

ψύχρευμα, *τό, a cold, frigid discourse*, Galen.

ψυχρεύομαι, *Dep. to speak or act coldly*, Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 3. 226.

ψυχρῆλατος, *ον, (ἐλαύνω III. 1) cold-forged*, of iron implements, Plut. 2. 434 A, Ath. 501 B (ubi v. Casaub.).

ψυχρία, *ἡ, cold, frostiness*, Plut. Alex. 3; of rhetoric, Id. 2. 1038 F.

ψυχρίζω, *fut. ἰσῶ, Att. ἰῶ, to cool*, Galen. 6. 812.

ψυχριστήριον, *τό, a cooler*, Byz.

ψυχριστός, *ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. cooled*, Gloss.:—as n. pr. in Alex. Trall.

ψυχροβᾶφής, *ἑς, dipt in cold water*, Luc. Lexiph. 5. II. *imparted by a cold tincture*, of colours and scents, *ψ. ἄσθη* Theophr. Odor. 22; cf. Salmas. in Solin. p. 807.

ψυχροδόχος, *ον, receiving what is cold, οἶκος ψ. the cold-bath room*, Luc. Hipp. 7.

ψυχροκαυτήρ, *ἦρος, ὁ, a surgical instrument*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 58.

ψυχροκοίλιος, *ον, having a cold stomach*, Procl.

ψυχρολογέω, *to use frigid phrases*, Luc. Pseudol. 27.

ψυχρολογία, *ἡ, frigid phraseology*, Luc. D. Mort. 16. 5, etc.

ψυχρολόγος, *ον, using frigid or exaggerated phrases*, Schol. Eur.

ψυχρολουσία, *ἡ, a bathing in cold water*, Hipp. 638, Theophr. Sudor. 16; in pl., Dio C. 53. 30.

ψυχρολουτέω, *to bathe in cold water*, Ar. Fr. 39, Hipp. 484. 37, Arist. Probl. 1. 29, 3, Strab. 154:—in MSS. often written *-λουτρέω* by an error common to other compds. of this kind, v. Lob. Phryn. 594.

ψυχρολούτης, *ον, ὁ, a bather in cold water*, cf. Seneca Ep. 53.

ψυχρολουτητέον, *verb. Adj. of ψυχρολουτέω*, Oribas. 285 Matth.

ψυχρομίγης, *ἑς, mixed with cold*, Plut. 2. 892 A.

ψυχρομύθουργία, *ἡ, a frigid story*, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 740.

ψυχρόομαι, *Pass. to grow, be cold or cool*, Anth. P. 12. 7.

ψυχροποιητικός, *ἡ, ὄν, chilling*, late Medic.

ψυχροποιός, *ον, making cold, chilling*, Schol. II.

ψυχροποσία, *ἡ, a drinking of cold water*, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 6, Plut. 2. 692 D, etc.; in pl., Dio C. 53. 30.

ψυχροποτέω, *to drink cold water*, Plut. 2. 60 A.

ψυχροπότης, *ον, ὁ, a cold-water drinker*, Plut. 2. 690 B, and as v. 1. for *ψυχαπάτης* in Anth. P. 12. 81.

ψυχρορημονέω, *to speak frigidly*, Theod. Prodr.

ψυχρός, *ἄ, ὄν, (ψύχω) cold, chill*, opp. to *θερμός, χάλια, νιφάδες, χιών* Il. 15. 171., 19. 358., 22. 152; *ψ. χαλκός* (as we say 'cold steel') 5. 75; often of water, *ψ. ὕδωρ* Od. 9. 392, Thuc. 2. 49; and *ψυχρόν* (without ὕδωρ) Theogn. 263; *ψυχρῶ λούνται* Hdt. 2. 37 (but *τὸ ψυχρόν* also = *ψύχος, cold*, Id. 1. 142); *ψ. ὥστε λούσασθαι* Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 3;—of the air, *αὔρη ψ.* Od. 5. 469; *αἰθήρ* Pind. O. 13. 125; *νύκτες* Thuc. 7. 87; *κυνὸς ψυχρὰ δύσις* Soph. Fr. 379. 11; *ψ. βίος* life in the cold, Ar. Pl. 263:—esp. of dead things, *νέκυσ* (opp. to *θερμόν αἶμα*) Soph. O. C. 622, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1448; of cold meats, Alex. Panv. 2. 4, etc.; of a snake, Theocr. 15. 58.—Comp. *-ότερος* Hdt. 2. 22, Plut. Phileb. 24 B: Sup. *-ότατος* Diod. 1. 41. II. metaph., like our *cold*, Lat. *frigidus*, viz., 1. of things and events, *cold, vain, fruitless, ψ. ἐπικουρή* Hdt. 6. 108; *ἐπαρθεῖς ψυχρῇ νίκη* Id. 9. 49; *ψ. παραγκάλισμα*

Soph. Ant. 650; *θερμὴν ἐπὶ ψυχροῖσι καρδίαν ἔχεις* a hot spirit in a cold business, Ib. 88. 2. of feelings, *ψυχρὰ τέρψις, ἐλπὶς* Eur. Alc. 354, 1. A. 1014. 3. so of persons, *cold-hearted, heartless, spiritless, indifferent*, without life, taste or feeling, Plat. Euthyd. 284 E, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 22 and 23; *ψ. καὶ μελαγχολικοί* Arist. M. Mor. 2. 6, 43; *ἐκ αἰδάρου κεχάλκευται μέλαιναν καρδίαν ψυχρῶ φλογί* Pind. Fr. 89. 6. 4. of exaggerated, glittering phrases, or things told in such phrase, *cold, frigid, τὸν Παλαμήδην* (the play so named) *ψυχρόν ὄντ' αἰσχύνεται* Ar. Thesm. 848; *σκῶμμα .. σφόδρα ψ.* Eupol. Προσπ. 2; *ψ. καὶ ἀηδῆς Μοῦσα* Plat. Legg. 802 D; *ἔωλα καὶ ψυχρὰ* Dem. 551. 13; *πρᾶγμα .. φρέατος .. ψυχρότερον Ἀραρότος* Alex. Παρ. 2; v. Arist. περὶ *ψυχρῶς λέξεως* (Rhet. 3. 3): also of authors themselves, *γίνεται ψυχρός* Dion. H. de Isocr.; so Adv., *ψυχρῶς ποιεῖν* Ar. Thesm. 170; *τοὺς γοῦν ψυχροὺς ψυχρῶς λέγουσι* Plat. Euthyd. 284 E.

ψυχρόσαρκος, *ον, with cold flesh*, Hipp. 1180 G.

ψυχρότης, *ἡ, coldness, cold*, opp. to *θερμότης*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Plat. Rep. 437 E; *τοῦ περιέχοντος ψ. καὶ ατυγνότης* Polyb. 4. 21, 1: pl. *ψυχρότητες* *chills, frosts*, Plut. 2. 704 B. II. metaph. of persons, *coldness of heart, want of feeling*, Dem. 312. 15: *sluggishness*, Plut. Fab. 17. 2. of exaggerated, glittering phrases and the like, *frigidity*, Longin. 3. 4.

ψυχρουδρία, *ἡ, a watering with cold water*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 14, 2.

ψυχροφόβος, *ον, dreading cold water*, Galen.

ψυχροφόρος, *ον, carrying, holding cold water*, Greg. Naz.; *τὸ ψ. a cold bath*, Gloss.

ψύχω, *fut. ψύξω* Alex. Ἄσπ. 1. 10, Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 19:—*aor. ἐψυξα* Il. 20. 440, Hipp. 296. 50, cf. *ἀναψύχω*:—*pf. ἐψύχα* Hdn. in An. Ox. 3. 256:—*Pass., fut. ψυχθήσομαι* Hipp. 399. 2, *fut. 2 ψύχσομαι* or *ψύγσομαι* N. T., Galen.:—*aor. ἐψύχην* Hipp. 296. 51 sq., Plat. Tim. 60 D, 76 C, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 19, cf. *ἀναψύχω*; *aor. 2 ἐψύχην* [ῥ] Ar. Nub. 151, (ἀπ-) Aesch. Fr. 102, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A; later *ἐψύχην* Diosc. 1. 65, etc., v. Moer. p. 421, Dind. Ar. Nub. 1. c.:—*pf. ἐψυγμαί* Hipp. 350. 33, Plat. Criti. 120 B, Alex. Λεβ. 5. 15. Properly, *to breathe, blow*, Ἀθήνη .. ἦκα μάλα ψύξασα Il. 20. 440. II. commonly, *to make cool or cold, cool, refrigerate*, Hdt. 3. 104, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15; opp. to *θερμαίνω*, Plat. Phaedr. 265 B; *ψύξον τὸν οἶνον* Diphil. Μνημ. 1:—*Pass. to grow cool or cold*, Hdt. 4. 181, Ar. Nub. 151, Plat. Phaedo 71 B; *οἶνον .. ψυχόμενον ἐν τῷ φρέατι* Strattis Ψυχ. 1; of fire, *to be put out*, Plat. Criti. 120 B: metaph., *ἀγάπη ψυγήσεται* will grow cold, Ev. Matth. 24. 12. 2. *to cool, refresh, θάλπουσα καὶ ψύχουσα*, of a nurse tending a child, Soph. Fr. 400; and an intr. act. *to seek the cool air*, Nic. Th. 473. 3. *to chill, torment, ἀμφάκει κέντρῳ ψύχειν ψυχὰν ἐμάν* (where Meineke suggests *ψήχειν*) Aesch. Pr. 693; of death, *ψύξει σε δαίμων τῷ πεπωμένῳ χρόνῳ* Alex. Ἄσπ. 1. 10:—*Pass., ψύχεται* ἀμηχανίῃ Ar. Rh. 4. 1527. 4. metaph. in *Pass., to be frigid*, Longin. 27. III. *to dry, make dry, δάκρυα δ' οὐ ψύχει γενέτης* C. I. 765. 11; *ψ. τι πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον* LXX (Jer. 8. 2): *to air, ἱμάτια* Ar. Epict. 1. 18, 13:—*Pass., Xen. Cyn. 5, 3, Arist. Probl. 22. 10.* (From signf. I comes *ψυχή*, cf. Lat. *anima* from Root **āw, āhmi*: from signf. II, *ψύχος, ψυχρός*, etc.) [ῥ always, except in *aor. 2 pass., v. Ar. Nub. 151.*]

ψύχωσις, *ἑως, ἡ, a giving soul or life to, animating, quickening*, M. Anton. 12. 24:—also *the principle of life*, Pythag. ap. Clem. Al. 62.

ψυχώτρια, *ἡ, vivifying, ἰσχύς* Manass. Chron. 145, cf. 4804.

ψύχ-ωφελής, *ἑς, profiting the soul or spirit*, Cyrill., etc.: also *-ωφέλιμος, ον, Byz.*:—*Subst. -ωφέλεια, ἡ, Suid.*

ψῶα, *ἡ, (ψῶ) rottenness, putrid stench*, Poëta ap. E. M. 819. 42; cf. sq., and *ψῶρα*:—Hesych. has *Adj. ψωδαρέος*, which however Ruhnk. corrects, *ψωραλέος*.

ψῶζα, *ἡ, apparently the same as ψῶρα*, Eupol. Μαρικ. 21.

ψωθίον, *τό, (ψῶω) a small crumb, a morsel*, Pherecr. Κραπατ. 4:—also *ψωθία, ἡ, Poll. 7. 23., 9. 83.*

ψωία, *ἡ, = ψῶα*, Hesych.

ψωίξος, *ἡ, stinking ordure*, Hesych., cf. *ψῶα*: others make it an *Adj. ψωίξος, ον, putrid, stinking*; cf. Lob. Pathol. 359.

ψωκτός, *ἡ, ὄν, (ψῶω) dub. in Hesych., ψωκτῆν ἄτραπεζαν.*

ψωλή, *ἡ, properly fem. of ψωλός, membrum virile praeputium retracto*, Ar. Lys. 143, Av. 560.

ψωλός, *ὁ, one circumcised, or with the prepuce drawn back*, Ar. Av. 507, (ubi v. Schol.), Eq. 964. -

ψώλων, *ωνος, ὁ, = foreg., cf. πῶσθων*, Hesych.

ψώμηξ, *ἡ, ὄν, a worm that eats the roots of corn*, Hesych.

ψωμίζω, *fut. Att. ἰῶ, to feed by putting little bits into the mouth*, as nurses do to children, Ar. Thesm. 692, Lys. 19; or sick people, Hipp. 1208 D; *ψ. τινά τι* Id. 511. 33, LXX (Num. 11. 4); of animals, *σίτον ψωμίζειν* Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 1; *ψ. τὰ ὑπάρχοντα* I Ep. Cor. 13. 3:—*Pass., ἐπίσταμαι γὰρ .. οἷς ψωμίζεται* with what *tid-bits* he is fed, Ar. Eq. 715.

ψωμίον, *τό, Dim. of ψωμός*, Diog. L. 6. 37, Ev. Jo. 13. 26.

ψωμίς, *ἰδος, ἡ, = ψωμίον, a morsel*, Arist. Fr. 272.

ψωμισμα, *τό, like ψωμός, a morsel, mouthful*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 4, 3, Plut. Rom. 27:—in Byz. also *ψωμισμός, ὁ.*

ψωμόδουλος, *ὁ, a slave to morsels of food*, Hesych.

ψωμοκόλαξ, *ἄκος, ὁ, a flatterer for morsels of bread, a parasite*, Ar. Fr. 213, Philem. Ἄναν. 1, Sannyr. Io. 1:—*ψωμοκολάκεω*, Philippiid. Ἄνανεωσ. 4.

ψωμοκόλαφος, *ὁ, one who takes cuffs for the sake of morsels of bread, a low mean parasite*, Diphil. Θησ. 1.

ψωμ-όλεθρος, *ὁ, bread-pest, bread-consumption*, Com. name for a parasite, Suid., Hdn. Epim. 203, cf. Lob. Phryn. 705:—also *ψωμολεθρία, ἡ, Zonar.*

ψωμο-ποιός, ὄν, *making scraps*, Plut. 2. 224 A (al. ζωμο-).
 ψωμο-πωλείον, τό, *a scrap-shop, scrap-market*, Favorin.
 ψωμο-πώλης, ον, ὄ, *a scrap-seller*, Byz.
 ψωμός, οὔ, ὄ, (ψάω) *a morsel, bit*, ψωμοὶ ἀνδρόμεοι *gobbets of man's flesh*, Od. 9. 374, Virgil's *sanies ac frusta*; also in Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 5, Arist. Rhet. 3. 4, 3.

ψώρα, Ion. ψώρα, ἡ, (ψάω, ψάω) *a cutaneous disease, the itch, scurvy, scab, mange*, in Plin. *scabies, impetigo, psora*, of men and beasts, Hdt. 4. 90, Plat. Phileb. 46 A, Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 7, Phryn. Com. Μονοτρ. 8; ἵππων Polyb. 3. 88, 1; βοσκημάτων Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 4; called by Suid. *κνησμονή* (from κνάω, to scratch):—a very malignant kind was termed ἀγρία ψώρα joined with λειχήν, LXX (Lev. 21. 20), cf. also λιμόψωρος.

II. *a disease of trees, canker*, esp. of fig-trees, when they are overgrown with moss, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 3, etc.; also of the olive, Hipp. 582. 47., 641. 43., 658. 11; though in the olive-tree it was properly called λειχήν; cf. Lat. *scabra oliva*.

III. *a moth*, elsewhere called φάλαινα and πυράνστης, Schol. Nic. Th. 760.

ψωρ-αγρία, *to have malignant itch (ψώρα ἀγρία)*, LXX (Lev. 22. 22).

ψωρᾶλέος, α, ον, *itchy, scabby, mangy*, Lat. *scabiosus*, ζῆα Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 11; βόες Longus 3. 29.

ψωρᾶω, = ψωριᾶω, Plat. Gorg. 494 C; noted as Att. by Moer. 419.

ψωριᾶσις, εως, ἡ, = ψώρα, Diosc. 1. 133., 3. 7.

ψωριᾶω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], *to have the itch, scab, or mange*, Hipp. Aph. 1252, Diosc. 3. 168, and v. l. in Plat. for ψωρᾶω; cf. Lob. Phryn. 80, Wytt. Plut. 2. 126 B; of dogs, Geop. 19. 3, 2.

II. of trees, *to be cankered*, esp. of the fig, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 10, etc.

ψωρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ψώρα) *of or belonging to the itch, scab, or mange*, ψ. ἐξάνθημα Plut. 2. 671 A.

II. τὰ ψωρικά: I. (sub. φάρμακα or σμήγματα), *itch-salves*, composed of χαλκίτις and calamine boiled with vinegar, Diosc. 5. 116, Oribas. 2. p. 520 Darenb.

2. (sub. νοσήματα) *cutaneous complaints*, Plut. 2. 732 A.

ψωριώδης, ες, = sq., Jo. Lyd. de Ostent. 33.

ψωρο-ειδής, ἐς, or ψωρώδης, ες, *like the itch or scab, itchy, scabby*, Diosc. 1. 12, Oribas. 119 Matth., Galen., etc.

ψωρο-πέταλος, ὄ, in Hesych., *a worthless kind of fish*.

ψωρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ψάω, ψάω) *itchy, scabby, mangy*, Lat. *scaber*, Lysim. ap. Joseph. Apion. 1. 34; generally, *rough*, Diosc. 5. 139; hence ψώρα, q. v.

II. = παιδεραστής, Hesych., nisi legend. ψωλός.

ψωρ-οφθαλμία, ἡ, *a disease of the eyes, excessive dryness attended with itching*, Galen. 14. 766; in pl., Diosc. 1. 82:—hence -οφθαλμιάω, Galen.

ψωρώδης, ες, v. s. ψωροειδής.

ψωρώσις, εως, ἡ, = ψώρα, Jo. Lyd. de Ostent. 35.

ψωχμός, ὄ, *a rubbing small or fine*, Athanas.

ψώχος, ὄ, *anything rubbed small: dust, sand*, Hesych. (From ψάω, as ψάμμος from ψάω.)

ψώχω, (ψάω), *to rub small*, ψ. τὰς στάχνας ταῖς χερσί Ev. Luc. 6. 1; so in Med., Nic. Tb. 619:—a softer Ion. form κατα-σώχω in Hdt. 4. 75.

*ψάω, collat. form of ψάω, *to rub, grind*, etc., but only found in Gramm., as Root of ψώχω, ψώχος, ψωμός, ψώρα, etc.

Ω.

Ω, ω, ὦ μέγα, twenty-fourth and last letter of the Greek alphabet: thence used as a symbol of *the end, the last*, Apoc. 1. 8, al.:—as a numeral ω' = 800, but ω = 800,000. The name of ὦ μέγα, *great or long* ω, given at a later period, distinguishes it from the δ μικρόν *little or short* ω: there was orig. no distinction between *omicron* and *omega*, and both are written in early Inscr. O, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 244 D, Crat. 420 B, Theaet. 205 C. The form Ω was formally adopted at Athens in the Archonship of Euclides (B. C. 403); v. sub Εε, Ηη. About Hadrian's time the cursive form ω, i. e. oo, was introduced, thus making its form, like its sound, a double or lengthened o.

Changes of ω, esp. in the dialects: I. Ion. sometimes for α, as ἄνθρωπος ἄριστος for ἄνθρωπος ἄριστος, Koen Greg. 415, 421.

2. Ion. also nnt seldom for αυ, as θῶμα τῶμα for θαῦμα τραῦμα, Greg. p. 654:—this is also Dor. in ὠλαξ Καππώτας for ἀνλαξ Καταπαύτης, E. M. 625, Paus. 3. 22.

3. Aeol. and Dor. ω is often put for ου, as ὠρανός Μῶσα κῶρος λιπῶσα for οὐρανός Μοῦσα κούρος λιπούσα; so, ου and ους in gen. sing. and acc. pl. of 2nd decl. pass into ω and ως, Koen Greg. 191, 246;—so too ὠν, γῶν for οὖν, γοῦν, Hdt.

4. Dor. ω becomes ᾶ, as πῶτος πῶτιστος θεωρός become πᾶτος πᾶτιστος θεῶρός; so gen. pl. of the first decl. ὠν becomes ᾶν, Koen Greg. 196; so too Att. θᾶκος = Ion. θῶκος.

5. in Aeol. sometimes ω becomes ο, as ὄρα ὄτειλή for ὠρα ὠτειλή Koen Greg. 615:—so Hom. in 1 pl. subj., esp. of Verbs in μι, as θείομεν ἴομεν.

6. Aeol. sometimes also υ, as χελύνη τέκτυν for χελώνη τέκτων, Bast. Greg. 586, Lhr. D. Aeol. p. 193.

7. in some words, ω seems to represent of or fo, as ἀλώη for ἀλοφή, πλώω for πλόφω, γάλως for γαλύφος: v. Curt. p. 524 (562).

8. sometimes ω coalesces with a following vowel, v. ὦ 1. sub fin.; ἴττω Ἡρακλῆς Ar. Ach. 860; καὶ μὴν σ' ἐγὼ οὐ παρήσω Id. Eq. 340, cf. Ran. 33, 508, Lys. 1171, Thesm. 717.

ὦ and ὦ, an exclamation, expressing surprise, but also joy and pain, like our *O! oh!* with nom., ὦ τάλας ἔγω Soph. Aj. 981, etc.; with gen., ὦ ἔβενω, ὦ χρυσῶ Theocr. 15. 123; ὦ τῆς ἀπισχυντίας Luc. Pisc. 5; with interrog., ὦ, τί λέγεις; Plat. Prot. 309 D: so, ὦ ἱκετεύω Ar. Eccl. 950.

2. with vocat. it is a mere call or address, whether at the beginning of a sentence or in a parenthesis, esp. in Att. dialogue, and in

Oratt.; e. g. ἐβουλόμην, ὦ ἄνδρες, τὴν δύναμιν κτλ. Antipho 129. 25;—so in invocations of the gods, ὦ θεοί, ὦ Ζεῦ, etc., passim; with an imperat., ὦ χαῖρε Aesch. Ag. 22, Soph. Aj. 91; ὦ πρὸς θεῶν ὑπέικε Ib. 371, cf. Dem. 546. 9:—sometimes following the Verb, προφάνηθ' ὦ Soph. Ant. 1150; and in different number from the vocat., προσέλθετ', ὦ παῖ, πατρί Id. O. C. 1104, cf. 1112, Schol. Ar. Pl. 66.

3. with nom. instead of voc., ὦ δῖος αἰθήρ, ὦ φίλος Aesch. Pr. 88, 546; ὦ γενναῖος Plat. Phaedr. 227 C; ὦ οὗτος Soph. Aj. 89, O. C. 1627; also, οὗτος, ὦ σέ τοι (sc. καλῶ) Ar. Av. 274.

4. with both together φίλος ὦ Μενέλαε Il. 4. 159; and so some read ὦ τλήμων πάτερ in Soph. Aj. 641.

5. with the latter of two nouns, e. g. Ἀγάμεμνον, ὦ Μενέλαε Id. Ph. 794.—In the first sense it is usually written ὦ, in the second ὦ.—Hom., like Hdt., often has ὦ with voc.; ὦ as an exclam. only in forms like ὦ μοι, ὦ μοι ἐγὼ, ὦ πόποι; cf. οἶμοι.

In Eur., when it stands alone in the middle of a sentence, it must be written ὦ, Seidl. Dochm. pp. 90, 412. Sometimes it is doubled, ὦ ὦ κακά Aesch. Ag. 1214; ἰὼ ὦ ὦ Soph. O. C. 224; tripled, ὦ ὦ ὦ Aesch. Pers. 986. Acc. to Herm., Soph. O. C. 172, 1350, ὦ before ἄνδρες is omitted only in a passionate speech, cf. Xen. An. 7. 3, 3:—the omission is more frequent in Poetry than in Prose; and may sometimes depend on the exigencies of the metre.

Some old Gramm. took ὦ for the vocat. of the art. ὁ, v. A. B. 908.—Ω before nouns beginning with α often forms a crasis with them; e. g. ὠνθρωπε, ὠγαθέ, ὠνερ, which some write ὠ νθρωπε, ὠ γαθέ, ὠ νερ.

ὠ, Dor. for ὠς, A. B. 591, 617.

II. for οὔ, Theocr. 3. 11, al.

ῶα uncontr. ὠία (v. infr.), ἡ, (ῶις) *a fleece, sheep-skin*, = μηλωτή, Hermipp. Στρατ. 4, cf. Poll. 10. 181, Hesych., al.

2. *a garment of sheep-skin*, a sort of drawers or apron, used by bathers, περιζωσάμενος ὡαν λουτρίδα, κατάδεσμον ἡβης Theop. Com. Παῖδ. 2; ὡαν λούμενος (so Bentl. for λουμένω) προζώννυται Pherecr. Ἴπν. 7; also, apparently, at certain sacred rites, Hermipp. Στρατ. 6.

II. = ὄα (B). 1. *the border or fringe of a garment*, LXX (Ps. 132. 2); Eust. speaks of the χρυσῆ ὠα (sic) of Ulysses, 1828. 53; cf. λῶμα.

2. generally, *an edge*, ἐς τὴν ἐπάνω ὠίαν τᾶς πέτρας Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 126; τοῦ ἀντροῦ Longus 1. 4.—The Gramm. differ greatly in their reading of this word, ὄα Poll. 7. 13, Arcad. 100; ὄα and ῶα Hesych.; ῶα Theognost. Can. 106; ὠα Eust. (v. supr.);—Eust. considers it to be contr. from οἰή or ὄτα, 877. 33., 1828. 51.

ῶα, like ὠοί, an exclam. of pain, A. B. 538.

ῶριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of ῶρόν, *a small egg*, Ephipp. Incert. 3.

ῶριών, ῶριώνεος, v. sub ῶριών.

ῶς, τό, Dor. for οὔς, οὔς, *the ear*:—hence seems to be formed the fut. ὠπρωθήσω, = ἀκούσομαι, Hesych., Phot.; ὠποθήσω Suid.; a Dor. word, acc. to Phot. and Suid.

ῶβα, ἡ, in Laconia, *a subdivision of the three original Spartan φυλαί* (clans), explained by κώμη in Hesych., answering to the Attic φρατρία, C. I. 1272-4, 1471; ὠβάς ὠβάξαι Plut. Lycurg. 6:—cf. οἴη, and v. Müller Dor. 3. 5, § 3. (β represents the digamma, whence the form ὠγή in Hesych., cf. δίγαμμα IV, Curt. p. 535 (573).)

ῶβάξω, *to divide the people into ὠβαί*, v. sub ὠβή.

ῶβάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὄ, *one who belongs to the same ὠβά*, Hesych.

ῶβρον, ον, τό, (i. e. ὠφεον) *an egg*, and ὠβεο-κόπτης, ὄ, *egg-breaker*, name of a species of snake, Hesych.

ῶγαθέ, (by some written ὠγαθέ) v. ὦ sub fin.

ῶγᾶνον, τό, = κνημῖς II, A. B. 318, Hesych.

*ῶγενος, ὄ, = ὠκεανός, Pherecr. ap. Clem. Al. 741 (where it is written ὠγηνος), Lyc. 231, Steph. B., etc.; ὠγήν, ἡνος, in Hesych.:—hence ὠγενίδαι = ὠκεανίδαι, Hesych.; and ὠγένιος, α, ον, = ἀρχαῖος, ὠγ. Στυγὸς ὕδωρ Parthen. ap. Steph. B.; ὠγένιον παλαιόν Hesych.

ὠγινόμοι, crasis for οἱ αἰγινόμοι, Anth. P. 9. 744.

ὠγμός, ὄ, (ὠζω) *a crying oh!* Hesych.; v. Aesch. Eum. 123 sq.

*ὠγυγία, ἡ, *Ogygia*, a mythical island in the Mediterranean, the abode of Calypso, Od. 1. 85, al.

II. the oldest name of *Egypt*, Eust. Dion. P. 239.

III. of *Attica* and *Boeotia*, Steph. B.

*ὠγύγιος [ῶ], α, ον, Aesch. Theb. 321, but in Att. mostly ος, ον:—*Ogygian*, of or from *Ogyges*, an Attic king of early mythical times; hence generally *primeval, primal*, Στυγὸς ὕδωρ Hes. Th. 806; ὠγ. πῦρ Emped. 226; Φλιούντος ὑπ' ὠγυγίους ὕρεσιν Pind. N. 6. 74; τὰς ὠγ. Θήβας, τὰς ὠγ. Ἀθήνας Aesch. Pers. 37, 974, cf. Theb. l. c., Eum. 1036, Soph. O. C. 1770; σέ .. τόδ' ἐλήλυθεν πᾶν κρᾶτος ὠγύγιον *from earliest ages*, Id. Ph. 142.

ὠδάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of ὠδή, Ar. Epict. 3. 23, 21, Longin. 41. 2.

ὠδε, Att. ὠδί (q. v.), demonstr. Adv. of ὠδε: I. of Manner, *in this wise, so, thus*, and (with an interrog. sense) *so very, so exceedingly*, like οὕτως and ὡς, freq. from Hom. downwards; in Hom. it comes before the Verb, except in Il. 1. 181; Plato and Xen. mostly place it after the Verb:—in construction, ὠδε is answered by ὡς, so .., as .., Il. 3. 300, Od. 19. 312; or it follows ὡσπερ, Il. 6. 478, Soph. O. T. 276, etc.; followed by a relat., τίς ὠδε τλησικάρδιος, ὕτω ..; Aesch. Pr. 159; also, ὠδε .., εἰ Plat. Crat. 391 A, cf. Soph. O. C. 272; with a part., δῦαίσι καμφθεῖς ὠδε δεσμὰ φυγγάνω Aesch. Pr. 513:—ὠδέ πως is freq. in Att., Plat. Rep. 393 D, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 21, Luc. Hermot. 32, etc.

2. of a State or Condition, so, as it is, πρόμολ' ὠδε come forth so, i. e. *just as thou art, at once*, Il. 18. 392, cf. Od. 1. 182., 2. 28 (which Buttm. would take in local sense, but v. infr. II); ὠδ' αὐτως στρεύγεσθαι Il. 15. 513.

3. of something following, *thus, as follows*, esp. to introduce another's words, e. g. Il. 1. 181 (where it follows the verb), Od. 2. 111, Hes. Op. 201, etc.; ὠδ' ἡμείψατο Soph. Ph. 378; cf. τοιοῦτος, τοιοῦδε, etc.:—sometimes however it refers to what goes before, Hdt. 5. 2.

4. pleon., *τύσον ὠδε* Od. 9. 403; also ὠδε τῆδε Soph. El. 1301.

5. c. gen., ὠδε γένους Eur. Heracl. 214; cf. Pors. Phoen. 372, and οὕτω 1.

5. II. of Place, *hither, here*, cf. ὄδε I:—Eust. denied this usage in Hom. altogether (cf. Nitzsch Od. τ. 182); and all the passages taken in this sense may be referred to signf. 1. 1 or 2, *just as you see*, *δεικτικῶς*, v. supr. 1. 2. In Hdt. 1. 111, 115, ὄδε is rightly restored; and examples of this sense in Trag. (esp. in Soph., as O. T. 7, 144, 295, O. C. 182, 841, 1206, al.) are suspected by many modern scholars; Meineke (ad Cratin. Δραπ. 5) will allow this usage only in late Greek, as in Theocr. 1. 106, *τηνεὶ δρύες, ὠδε κύπειρας*, cf. 118, 119; *ὠδε κάκει* Plut. 2. 34 A; *ὠδε καὶ ὠδε hither and thither*, Anth. P. 5. 129; in some passages of Soph however, this sense is hardly to be disputed, O. C. 182, 1547, Tr. 402.

ὠδέν, barbarism for αὐδέν, ἐκ' ὠδέν Ar. Thesm. 1197 (Diind. ἔκω δέν).
ὠδή, ἡ, contr. for αἰδή (as ἄδω for αἰδῶ), a *song, lay, ode*, in h. Hom. Ar. 20, Cer. 494; so in Trag. (except that Aesch. only uses αἰδή), of dirges, *παλλὰς θρήνων ᾠδὰς* Soph. El. 88; *ὄξυτόνους φ. θρηνησεί* Id. Aj. 630; *ᾠδὰ ἐπικηδείας* Eur. Tro. 514; but also of *joyful songs, songs of praise, hymns, καλλίνικας* Id. El. 865; *ἱακχας* Id. Cycl. 69; *λύπας παλυχάρδοις ᾠδαῖς παύειν* Id. Med. 197; *ᾠδὰς ὑπέρτοιοι θήσεται* Id. Supp. 1225; *χαίραντες ᾠδῆς ἐν .. μέλεσιν* Ar. Ran. 244; *ὑμεναίαις καὶ νυμφιδίαισι .. ᾠδαῖς* Id. Av. 1729; often in Plat., φ. *κιθαροδική* Legg. 722 D; *κιθαρίζειν πρὸς τὴν ᾠδὴν* Alc. 1. 108 A; *ᾠδαὶ καὶ ἡ ἄλλη ποίησις lyric poetry and ..*, Phaedr. 245 A; *ἐν ταῖς ᾠδαῖς καὶ μέλεσιν* Rep. 399 C, cf. 398 C; opp. to *λέξις*, Legg. 816 D; *ἐν τε ᾠδαῖς καὶ μύθοις* καὶ *λόγαις* Ib. 664 A; of satires, such as those of Stesichorus, Isocr. 218 D; of the various songs associated with particular employments or conditions, v. Ath. 619, Eust. 1164, 1236, cf. Ilgen de Scol. pp. 14-41:—also, like ἐπαῖος, Lat. *carmen, a magic song, spell*, cf. Schäf. Long. 356. II. *song, singing*, Plut. Crass. 33, etc.; of birds, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 4.

ὠδί [τ], Att. strengthd. form of ὠδε, often with a part., Ar. Pax 57, al., Plat. Prot. 353 C, Gorg. 477 C, al.; never in Trag.
ὠδικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fond of singing, vocal, musical*, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 2, 41, Luc., etc.; opp. to *ρητορικός*, Plut. 2. 622 A; to *ὄρχηστικός*, Ath. 531 C; of animals, opp. to *ἀνοῦδος*, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 29; *ὠδικώτερος κύκνων* Luc. Tim. 47; *ἄρνιθες τῶν ὠδικῶν* Ael. V. H. 14. 30. Adv. —*κῶς*, Ar. Vesp. 1240; Comp. —*ώτερον*, Luc. Sat. 4.

ὠδίν, ἡ, v. sub ὠδός.
ὠδίνημα [τ], τό, a *birth, progeny*, γῆς Eumath. 9. 19.
ὠδινό-λύτης [υ], αυ, ἄ, *setting free from pain*, name of a kind of shell-fish, Plin. 32. 1.

ὠδίνω [τ], used by classic writers only in pres.:—fut. ὠδίνῶ σι ὠδίνῃσω LXX; aor. ὠδίνα Opp. C. 1. 5, Julian. 56 D, Eus. P. E. 144 A; in LXX also ὠδίνῃσα: so aor. med. and pass. ὠδίνῃσάμην — ἦσθην Aquil. V. T. To *have the pains or throes of childbirth, to be in travail*, ὡς δ' ὅταν ὠδίνουσαν ἔχη βέλας ὄξυ γυναικα Ib. 11. 269; *ὠδίνειν τραμέω πικρὸν βέλας* Eileithyias Theocr. 27. 27; cf. Ar. Thesm. 502, Eccl. 529, Plat., etc. 2. c. acc. *to be in travail of a child, to bring forth*, Eur. I. A. 1234, LXX: so of animals, ὠδ. νεοττούς Ael. N. A. 2. 46; *μέλισσα κηρίον ὠδ.* Christod. Ecphr. 343.

II. metaph. of any great pain, *to be in travail or great anguish*, of the Cyclops, *στενάχων τε καὶ ὠδίνων ὀδύνησιν* Od. 9. 415; *Κυπρίδι* Anth. P. 7. 30: *to work painfully or hard, to travail*, μέλισσαι Ib. 9. 363, 22:—of the mind, *to be in the throes or agonies of thought*, Plat. Theaet. 148 E, al.; ὠδ. *περὶ ἐπιστήμης* Ib. 210 B; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Eur. Hipp. 258; *ὥστε μ' ὠδίνειν τί φῆς* as to what you mean, Soph. Aj. 794, cf. Eur. Heracl. 644; *ὠδίνειν εἰς τι το λαγγ painfully* for a thing, Helioid. 5. 32; and c. inf., Id. 2. 21. 2. c. acc. *to be in travail with, συμφορᾶς βάρας* Soph. Tr. 325; *ἀπειλήν* Christod. Ecphr. 225; *τὴν ἀλήθειαν* Euseb. 1. c., cf. Anth. P. 9. 578 (where ὦν is in the case of the anteced., by attraction). 3. Causal, *to make to quiver*, as in travail, ἡ βροντῆ ὠδίνῃσε γῆν LXX (Syrac. 43. 16).—The metaph. sense is common in Eccl.

ὠδός, ἴνας, ἡ: Ep. dat. pl. ὠδίνεσσι h. Hom. Ap. 92, Theocr., etc.: the nom. ὠδίν only in LXX and N. T.:—mostly in pl. *the pangs or throes of labour, travail-pains*, πικρὰς ὠδίνας ἔχασαι Ib. 11. 271; *τέκε .. ἐν μόναις ὠδίσιν .. διδύμων σθένος υἱῶν* at a single birth, Pind. P. 9. 149; *πάνους ἐνεγκούσ' ἐν ὠδίσι* Eur. Supp. 920; *ἐν ὠδίνων λοχίαις ἀνάγκαις* Id. Bacch. 89, cf. Ion 452; *αἱ δὲ ὠδίνων γαναί* Id. Phoen. 355:—sing. *travail-pain, anguish*, Pind. O. 6. 74, N. 1. 55, Soph. O. C. 533; *γυνὴ φεύγει πικρὰν ὠδίνα παιδῶν* Id. Fr. 670. 2. in sing., also, *that which is born amid throes, a birth, child*, παῖδα, *φιλάτην ἐμοὶ ὠδίνα* Aesch. Ag. 1417, cf. Pind. O. 6. 51, Eur. Ion 45; *λαταῦς ὠδίνα φίλαν* Id. I. T. 1102; *ἄπτερον ὠδίνα τέκνων*, of young birds, Id. H. F. 1040; in pl. *children*, Anth. P. 7. 549;—so, *ὄρταλίων ἀπαλὴ ὠδός*, of eggs, τοῦ φύου ἐν ὠδίσι ὄντος Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 23, cf. Nic. Al. 165; ὠδ. *θαλάσσης*, of Aphrodité, Anth. P. 9. 356; ὠδός *μελίσης*, of honey, cited from Nonn.;—cf. πόνος III.

II. metaph. *any travail, anguish*, Aesch. Cho. 211, Supp. 770 (both in sing.); also in pl., like πόθος, of love, ἐμοὶ πικρὰς ὠδίνας αὐτοῦ προσβαλὼν ἀποίχεται Soph. Tr. 42, cf. Plat. Rep. 493 B, 574 B, Phaedr. 251 E; often in LXX, N. T., and Eccl. 2. a *laborious work* of the mind, *λόγων ὠδίνες* Himer. 18. 3; *ἐπέων* Tryph. 117; *ὠδίνες μηχανικάι*, of engineering contrivances, Anna Conn. 2. 172. 3. in LXX, ὠδίνες *θανάτου* is used for the *bonds, cords*, of death, v. Schleusner, and cf. Act. Ap. 2. 24.

ὠδο-ποιός, ὄν, *making songs or odes*, Theocr. Epigr. 16. 4.
ὠδός, ὄ, (and in Paus. 10. 5, 5, ἡ), contr. for αἰδός, a *singer, χρησμῶν* Eur. Heracl. 488, cf. 403; *μετὰ Λέσβιαν ὠδόν*, proverb. of a second-rate musician, Cratin. Χειρ. 19, cf. Arist. Fr. 502; *αἱ Διανύσου ὠδαί* Plat. Legg. 812 B; *χαρούς τινας .. ὠδοῦς* Ib. 800 E; of cicadae, *αἱ ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς ὠδαί* Id. Phaedr. 262 D, cf. Anth. P. 6. 54; *περὶ τὸν ὠδὸν δρυθα* about cock-crow, Poll. 1. 71. II. *the cup passed round when a scolion was sung*, Antiph. Διπλ. 1, cf. Trypho ap. Ath. 503 D.

ὠδύσῃη and ὠδύσις, ἡ, *anger, wrath*, Hesych.; cf. ὠδύσασμαι. ὠδῶδει, poet. for ὠδῶδει, 3 sing. plqpf. of ὠδῶ. ὠεον, τό, poet. for ὠόν, an *egg*; Ibyc. 14, Simon. Iamb. 16, Call. Ep. 5. 10, Nic. Th. 192, Arat., etc.:—also ὠον, Acol. gen. ὠίω, Sappho 112. On the accent, v. Theognost. Can. 121. ὠζυρέ, ὠζυρά, *crasis for ὠ αἰς-*, Ar. Lys. 948, etc. ὠζῶ, *to cry oh!* Aesch. Eum. 124, ubi v. Schol.: hence ὠγμός. (From ὠ, as αἰζῶ from αἰ, αἰμῶζω from αἶμαι.) ὠή, a cry or call, *ho! ho there! holla!* Lat. *ah* or *heus*, Aesch. Eum. 94, Eur. Ion 907, Cycl. 51, al., and once in Prose, Xen. Cyn. 6. 19.

ὠθέω: Att. impf. ἔωθων Ar. Pax 637, (ἐξ-) Thuc. 7. 52, etc., and ἔωθει even in h. Hom. Mere. 305; but Ion. and Ep. 3 sing. ὠθει Il. 21. 241; Ion. ὠθεσκε Od. 11. 596; and ὠθει Eur. I. T. 1395:—fut. ὠθήσω Id. Cycl. 592, Ar. Eccl. 300, (ἐξ-) Soph. Aj. 1248; but ὠσω Eur. Med. 379, Andr. 344, and always in Prose; ἀπ-ὠσω Od. 15. 280, Ep. inf. ἀπ-ὠσέμεν Il. 13. 367 (cf. δοκήσω and δόξω from δακέω):—Att. aor. ἔωσα Plat. Tim. 60 C, etc., (ἐξ-) Soph. O. C. 1296, 1330, etc.; Ion. and Ep. ὠσα Hom., Hdt., Ep. ὠσασκε Od. 11. 599; but ἔωσα occurs in Il. 16. 410, cf. Od. 9. 81; later, ὠθησα Ael. N. A. 13. 17, etc.:—pf. ἔωκα (ἐξ-) Plut. 2. 48 C, cf. Brut. 42:—Med., fut. ὠσάμαι (ἀπ-) Soph. El. 944, etc., (δι-) Aesch. Fr. 196, etc.:—Att. aor. ἔωσάμην Thuc. 4. 43; Ion. and Ep. ὠσάμην Il. 16. 592, Hdt. 9. 25, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1085:—Pass., fut. ὠσθήσομαι Eur. Med. 335, (ἐξ-) Dem. 720. 4 (not ὠθήσομαι, as in some MSS., v. Pors. and Elmsl. Eur. 1. c.):—Att. aor. ἔωσθην (ἐξ-) Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 34, etc.; later ὠσθην Arr. An. 4. 25:—Att. pf. ἔωσμαι Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 36, (ἀπ-, περι-) Thuc. 2. 39., 3. 57; Ion. part. ἀπωσμένος Hdt. 5. 69. To *thrust, push, shove, force onwards or away*, opp. to ἔλκω:

I. mostly of human force, as of Sisyphus, *σκηριπτόμενος χερσίν τε ποσίν τε λαῶν ἄνω ὠθεσκε ποτὶ λόφον* he kept pushing it ... Od. 11. 596, cf. 599; *ἀπὸ οἴα τράπεζαν ὠσε παρὶ πλήξας* 22. 20; [ἔγχα] *ὑπὲρ δίφρουα pushed it away from ..*, Il. 5. 854; *ξίφος ἀψ ἐς κουλεὸν ὠσε* 1. 220; *ταῖσι δ' ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν νέφας δαχλύας ὠσεν Ἀθήνη* 15. 668; *τὸν δ' ὠσεν ὀπισθεν χειρὶ* Ib. 694, cf. 13. 193; *ὠσαί τινα ἀφ' ἵππων* 5. 19; *ἀφ' ἵππων χαμάζε* Ib. 835, etc.; so, *ὠσαι ἑαυτὸν ἐς τὸ πῦρ* to rush into the fire, Hdt. 7. 167; so too, *ὠθ. τινα ἐπὶ κεφαλῆν* to throw him headlong down, Plat. Rep. 553 B; (and in Pass. ὠθεῖσθαι ἐπὶ κ. Hdt. 7. 136); *ὠθ. τινα ἐπὶ τραχηλόν* Luc. D. Mort. 27. 1; *κάτω σι κατὰ πετρῶν* Eur. Cycl. 448, Plat. Phaedr. 229 C; *εἰς λιθοταμίαις* Dem. 1252. 9:—often of weapons, *ὠθ. ξίφος διὰ τινος* to thrust it through him, Hdt. 3. 78; *ἐς σφαγᾶς τινος* Eur. Or. 291; *σίδηρον διὰ μέσσω αὐχένος* Id. Phoen. 1455; *φάσγανον δι' ἥπατος* Id. Med. 379; *ξίφος πρὸς ἦπαρ* Id. Hel. 953; *δαλαῦ κόπην ἔσω βλεφάρων* Id. Cycl. 485, cf. 636, 652; (this usage not in Hom., who says reversely, *ἐκ μηρῶν δόρυ ὠσε forced it, i. e. pulled it, from the thigh*, Il. 5. 594); *ὠσαι τὴν θύραν* to force the door, Ar. Vesp. 152, Lysias 94. 7; *πύλας* Eur. Or. 1562:—sometimes of other than human force, as of a stream, *ὠσε δὲ νέκρους* Il. 21. 235, cf. 241; of the wind, *Νότος μέγα κύμα .. ποτὶ ρίον ὠθεῖ* Od. 3. 295; [δ παταμῶς] *ὠθεῖ κύμα* Metagen. Θαυρ. 1. 3; *ὠθ. κολόκυμα* Ar. Eq. 692; and so (metaph.), *ἀ δ' ἑτέρα τὰν ἑτέραν κύλιξ ὠθεῖτω* Alcae. 41. 2. *to push or force back* in battle, Il. 8. 336., 13. 193, etc.; *ἀνδρας ποτὶ ἄστυ* 16. 45; v. infr. II. 3. *to thrust out, banish*, ὠθ. *ἀπαντας τὸν ἀσεβῆ* Soph. O. T. 1382; ὠθ. *τινα ἔξω δάμων τε καὶ πάτρας* Aesch. Pr. 665; ἀπ' αἰκῶν Soph. O. T. 241; *ἐκ δόμων* Eur. Andr. 344; ὠθ. *τινα ἔξω* Soph. Fr. 517. 7; *τινα φονγάδα* Plat. Rep. 560 D; *τινα ἀπὸ σπονδῶν, ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν* Eur. Bacch. 46, Aeschin. 39. 31; so, ὠθ. *τινα ἀπαπταν* Soph. Aj. 1307. 4. metaph., ὠθ. *τὰ πρήγματα* to push matters on, hurry them, Hdt. 3. 81; ὠθ. *τινα ἐπὶ τὰς ἀπαλαύσεις* Arist. Virt. et Vit. 3, 2. 5. absol., *ὠσα παρέξ* pushed off from land, Od. 9. 488, cf. Eur. Tro. 356, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 31:—τὸ ὠθαῦν an impulse, motive, Plat. Crat. 401 D.

II. Med., mostly in aor. *to thrust or push from oneself, push or force back*, esp. in battle, freq. in Il., ὄφρα *τάχιστα ὠσαιτ' Ἀργείους* 5. 691; *τείχεας ἀψ ὠσασθαι* 12. 420; ὠσασθαι *πρατὶ Ἴλιον, πρατὶ ἄστυ* 8. 295., 16. 655; so in Hdt. and Att. Prose, ὠσασθαι *τὴν ἵππαν* Hdt. 9. 25, cf. 3. 72., 6. 37; ὠσασθαι *τινας κατὰ βραχύ* Thuc. 4. 96; ὠσαμένων *τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας* Id. 6. 70, etc.; once in Trag., Eur. I. T. 326:—of a horse, *to get rid of its driver*, Theogn. 260. 2. in pass. sense, *to push, press forward*, (perhaps *ταὺς ἐναντίους* or the like should be supplied), Thuc. 4. 11, 35, 96, and often in Plut.

III. Pass. *to be thrust, pushed or forced, to rush or fall violently* (like ὠθεῖν ἑαυτόν), ἐπὶ κεφαλῆν Hdt. (v. supr. 1. 1); πρὸς βίαν Eur. Hec. 406; βία Id. Med. 335, etc. 2. *to force one's way, ὠθεῖσθαι εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν* Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 31, cf. An. 5. 2, 18; ὠθεῖσθαι *ὁμόσε πρὸς τὴν πληγῆν* Plat. Euthyd. 294 D; ὠθ. *τινι εἰς χείρας* Plut. Thes. 5; *to crowd on, throng*, like ὠστίζεσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 64; ὠθ. ὡσπερ *ἕες* Theocr. 15. 73, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 17:—*to burst forth*, ἰδρῶς Hipp. Aph. 1261.

ὠθησις, εως, ἡ, = ὠθισμός, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 90:—ὠθημα, τό, Pisid. ὠθίζω, fut. ἴσω, = ὠθέω, *to thrust, push or push on*, Themist. 304 A, Joseph.

II. Pass., like ὠστίζεσθαι, *to push against one another, jostle, struggle*, Luc. Pisc. 42; ἐπὶ τὴν πρᾶξιαν, πρὸς τὸ ἀδύνατον Aristid. 2. 95., 1. 388:—metaph. *to wrangle*, Lat. *altercari*, Hdt. 3. 76; cf. ὠθισμός.

2. *to rush*, πρὸς τὸ ξίφος Greg. Naz.

ὠθισμός, ὄ, σ *thrusting, pushing*, ὠθ. ἀσπίδων of shield against shield, Thuc. 4. 96. II. (from Pass.) *a jostling, struggling*, of combatants in a mêlée, *Περσέων τε καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ὠθ. ἐγένετο παλλός* Hdt. 7. 225; ἀπικέσθαι ἐς ὠθ. *to come to close quarters*, Id. 9. 62; ὠθ. ἀμφὶ τὰ θύρετρα Xen. An. 5. 2, 17; ὄ *περὶ τὰς πύλας ὠ. καὶ πνιγμός* Polyb. 4. 58, 9, cf. Anaxandr. Ὀδ. 1. 7:—metaph., *ὠθισμός λόγων* a hot dispute, Lat. *altercatia*, Hdt. 8. 78., 9. 26.

ὠία, ἡ, v. sub ὠα.
 ὠίδας, δ, = οὐδός, Hesych.
 ὠιδεῖον, τό, the Odeum or Music-hall, a public building at Athens built by Pericles for musical performances (ψῆδαι), having an orchestra, Andoc. 6. 14; and other apparatus of a theatre, Paus. 1. 8, 6., 1. 14, 1; also used as a law-court, Ar. Vesp. 1109 (ubi v. Schol.), Dem. 1362. 24; for philos. disputations, Alex. Ἀσωτ. 1, Diog. L. 7. 184, Plut. 2. 605 B; at a pinch, for soldiers' quarters, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 9 and 24; and as a place for distributing corn, Dem. 918. 9:—it seems to have been circular, with a peaked roof, whence the line of Cratin. Θρατρ. 1, δ σχινοκέφαλος Ζεὺς οὐδὲ προσέρχεται δ Περικλέης, τῷδεῖον ἐπὶ τοῦ κρανίου ἔχων, cf. Plut. Pericl. 13, Theophr. Char. 3: it was rebuilt, after having been burnt, by Ariobarzanes, App. Mithr. 28. 2. the name was given to other music-halls, as to that at Athens, built by Herodes Atticus, Paus. 7. 20, 6; at Corinth, Id. 2. 3, 6; at Patrae, 7. 20, 6; at Patara, C. I. 4286; at Rome, built by Hadrian, Dio C. 69. 4; θεατροειδὲς ὠδ. C. I. 4614.
 ὠίετο, v. sub οἶομαι.
 ὠίω, (ὠιον, φόν) to sit on eggs, brood, Hesych., v. Hemst. Thom. M. 362.
 ὠίξε, ὠίξαν, v. sub οἶγνυμι.
 ὠιον, τό, = φόν.
 ὠισχα, ὠηρίχθαι, two dub. words in Hesych., the former expl. by ὑπήνεμα, the latter by ὑπήνεμοι, ὠριμοί.
 ὠκ, Dor. crasis for δ ἐκ, Theocr. Epigr. 20.
 ὠκα, poet. Adv. of ὠκός, quickly, swiftly, fast, Il. 1. 402., 5. 88, Od. 6. 317, etc.; strengthd., μάλ' ὠκα Il. 2. 52, Od. 2. 8, etc.; ὠκα μάλ' Il. 17. 190, al. 2. of Time, ὠκα δ' ἐπειτα immediately, Od. 17. 329, Il. 18. 527, al.:—never in Trag., Pors. Med. 736. (From ὠκός, as τάχα from ταχύς.)
 ὠκάλεος, ἡ, on, = ὠκός, Hesych.; prob. an Ep. form.
 ὠκεάνειος, on, of ocean, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 300, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 121, Galen., Enst., etc.; often incorrectly written ὠκεάνιος.
 ὠκεάνηιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Ep. fem. of ὠκεάνειος, Nonn. D. 32. 53.
 ὠκεάνης, δ, an old name of the Nile, acc. to Diod. 1. 19;—in 1. 12, interpreted τροφή μήτηρ.
 ὠκεάνινη [ἴ], ἡ, a daughter of Ocean, an Ocean-nymph, Hes. Th. 364, 389, etc. (Formed like ὠκεανός, as Νηρηΐνη from Νηρεύς.)
 ὠκεάνιος, v. sub ὠκεάνειος.
 ὠκεάνις, ἴδος, ἡ, = ὠκεανίτις II, αὔραι Pind. O. 2. 129.
 ὠκεανίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, daughter of Ocean, cf. Virg. G. 4. 341. II. of or from the ocean, Θούλη Anth. P. 4. 3, 54; ὠκ. θάλασσα = ὠκεανός II, Dion. H. 1. 3. 2. ἡ ὠκ. (sub. γῆ) the shore of ocean, Strab. 35.
 ὠκεανόνδε, Adv. to Ocean, h. Hom. Merc. 68, h. Hom. 31. 16.
 ὠκεανός, οὐ, δ, Oceanus, son of Uranus and Gaia, Hes. Th. 133; wedded to Tethys, sire of Thetis, Il. 14. 302., 18. 398; and of all the Oceanids, Hes. Th. 337 sq., Aesch. Pr. 140:—he is god of the great primeval water, and source of all smaller waters, Il. 21. 196, Hes. Th. 337, 368; indeed, in Il. 14. 201, 302 he is even called θεῶν γένεσις, and in 246, ὅσπερ γένεσις πάντεσσι τέτυκται. Homer's Oceanus is a great River which compasses the earth's disc, returning into itself, ἀψόρροος Il. 18. 399, Od. 20. 65; hence represented as encircling the shield of Achilles, Il. 18. 607, cf. Hes. Sc. 314, Aesch. Pr. 141, Hdt. 2. 21, 23., 4. 36; he therefore not only gives him the river-epithets, ἀκαλαρρείτης, βαθύρροος, βαθυρρείτης, and speaks of ῥόος ὠκεάνιοιο, ῥοαὶ ὠκ., (so, ὠκ. παγαί Pind. Fr. 6; παῖ κρηνῶν.. ὠκεανού Soph. Fr. 256), but calls him outright ὠκ. ποταμός, Milton's 'Ocean-stream,' Il. 14. 245., 20. 7; a notion which is criticised by Hdt. 2. 23., 4. 8, and Strab. 4 sq.; but it remained in later myths, as is plain from Oceanus retaining the attributes of a river-god, such as ταυρόκρανος (Eur. Or. 1377), and the mode in which he is represented in works of art.—Hes. places his origin in the far West, Th. 275, Op. 171; and so Homer represents the house of Hades as lying in the West beyond the Ocean, Od. 10. 509 sqq., 24. 12, cf. 4. 568., 11. 157, Il. 14. 301. II. in later times, Ocean remained as the name of the great Outward Sea, opp. to the Inward or Mediterranean (θάλασσα, πόντος), Hdt. ll. c., Pind. P. 4. 45, 446; esp. the Atlantic, Arist. Mund. 3, 8; its diff. parts were distinguished, δ βόρειος, ὁ ἐσπέριος, δ κατὰ μεσημβρίαν Plut. Mar. 11, Anton. 61, Diod. 17. 96; Βρετανικός, Γερμανικός, Καντάβριος, etc., Ptol., etc.; v. Tzschuck. ad Pompon. M. 3. 1, p. 54. III. metaph., ὠκ. χρημάτων an ocean of wealth, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 62.
 ὠκέως, Adv. of ὠκός, first in Pind.
 ὠκήεις, εσσα, εν, later poet. form of ὠκός, Anth. P. 6. 205.
 ὠκίμιμος, ἡ, on, made of ὠκιμον, Diosc. 1. 67.
 ὠκιμο-ειδής, ἔς, like ὠκιμον, ὠκ. ὀδωδε Nic. Al. 280. II. ὠκιμοειδές, τό, a plant, Saponaria ocimoides or Silené Gallica, Diosc. 4. 28.
 ὠκίμον, τό, an aromatic plant, basil, Lat. ocimum, Strattis Incert. 1. 5, Eubul. Κέρκωπ. 1. 2, Diosc. 2. 171, Plin., Galen., etc.:—but the ὠκιμον of Theophr. is a shrub, cf. Schneid. in Ind. Theophr.
 ὠκίνον, τό, an herb for fodder, perhaps a kind of clover, Lat. ocimum, Cato R. R. 27, Varro R. R. 1. 31, Plin. 17. 35, 21.
 ὠκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἐνώτιον, an earring, Hesych.
 ὠκιστος, ὠκίων, irreg. Sup. and Comp. of ὠκός.
 ὠκτείρησα, late form of aor. I of οἰκτείρω.
 ὠκύ-ἄλος, on, (ἄλς) sea-swift, speeding o'er the sea, epith. of a ship, Il. 15. 705, Od. 12. 182., 15. 472, Soph. Aj. 710, Mosch. 2. 60:—later, generally, like ὠκός, swift, violent, ῥιπή Opp. II. 2. 535.
 ὠκύ-βόας, on, δ, quick in fight, prob. l. Anth. P. 15. 27, cf. Hesych.
 ὠκύ-βόλος, on, quick-shooting, quick-striking, of the bow, Soph. Ph.

710; of arrows, Anth. P. 6. 118; of the hand, Anth. Plan. 195; of an eagle, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 2.
 ὠκύ-γένεθλος, on, quickly born or gendered, Jo. Gaz.
 ὠκύ-γλωσσοσ, on, quick of tongue, Eust. ad Io. Damasc. § 6.
 ὠκύ-δήκτωρ, ορος, δ, sharp-biting, ῥίγη Anth. P. 6. 92.
 ὠκύ-δίδακτος, on, quickly taught, ψίττακος Anth. P. 9. 562.
 ὠκύ-δίνητος, Dor. -ἄτος, on, quick-whirling, ἄμυλλαι Pind. I. 5 (4). 7.
 ὠκυδρόμας, on, δ, = ὠκύδρομος, Anth. P. append. 389.
 ὠκυδρομέω, to run swiftly, Philo 1. 560; πρὸς τι Ib. 459.
 ὠκύ-δρομος, on, swift-running, ἄελλαι Eur. Bacch. 871; σκύλακες Arion in Bgk. Lyr. p. 567; Ἐρίνυες Orph. H. 68. 9:—Sup. -ῶτατος often in Philo.
 ὠκυ-επίης, ἔς, gen. ἑός, quick-speaking, Ἀπόλλων Anth. P. 9. 525.
 ὠκύ-θοος, a, on, swift-running, ὠκύθοαι Νύμφαι Eur. Supp. 993. II. quick-growing, τριπέτηλον Call. Dian. 165, cf. Hesych.
 ὠκύ-λόχεια, ἡ, giving a quick birth, of Artemis, Orph. H. 1. 4, etc.
 ὠκύ-μάχος, on, quick to fight, Anth. P. 6. 132.
 ὠκύ-μοιρος, on, = ὠκύμορος, Epigr. Gr. 246. 1.
 ὠκύ-μολος, on, quick-going, Suid.
 ὠκύ-μορος, on, quickly-dying, dying early, of Achilles, Il. 1. 417., 18. 95, 458; ὠκυμορώτατος ἄλλων 1. 505; of the suitors, Od. 1. 266, al.; in Epitaphs, Epigr. Gr. 527, 540, al.; of flowers, Philostr. Ep. 4. II. act. bringing a quick or early death, ἰοί Il. 15. 441, Od. 22. 75; φαρμάκων δυνάμεις Plut. Anton. 71; κώνειον ὠκυμορώτατον Id. Dio 58.
 ὠκύ-νοος, on, quickly marking, Opp. C. 1. 37.
 ὠκύνω, = ὀξύνω, Hesych.
 ὠκύ-πέδιλος, on, with swift sandals, swift-footed, Nonn. D. 8. 220.
 ὠκύ-πέτης, ου, δ, swift-flying, swift-running, ἵπποι Il. 8. 42., 13. 24; ἵρηξ Hes. Op. 210; metaph., ὠκ. μόρος Soph. Tr. 1042.—We have also the fem. forms ὠκυπέτη, as name of a Harpy, Hes. Th. 267; and ὠκυπέτεια χελιδῶν, Marcell. Sid. de Pisc. 17.
 ὠκύ-πλᾶνος, on, quick-wandering, ὠκ. πτερύγων ῥιπαῖς Eur. Fr. 597.
 ὠκύ-πλοος, on, quick-sailing, Hesych., Suid.
 ὠκυποδέω, to be swift of foot, Caesarius.
 ὠκύ-πόδης, ου, δ, poet. for ὠκύπους, Anth. P. 5. 223., 9. 371.
 ὠκύ-ποινος, on, quickly-avenged, παρβασία Aesch. Theb. 743.
 ὠκύ-πομπος, on, quick-sending, conveying rapidly, ναῦς Eur. I. T. 1137; πλάται Ib. 1427.
 ὠκύπορέω, to move quickly, Strab. 353; of a ship, C. I. 4944. 3.
 ὠκύ-πορος, on, quick-going, in Hom. always epith. of ships, Il. 1. 421, 488, al.; so, ὀϊστοί Anth. P. 5. 86: of streams, swift-flowing, πύρθμευμ' ἀχέων Aesch. Ag. 1558; ῥιπαὶ κυμάτων Pind. P. 4. 345.
 ὠκύπος, on, rare poet. collat. form of sq., Anth. P. 9. 525.
 ὠκύ-πους, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό: acc. masc. ὠκύπουν Eur. Hel. 243; Ep. dat. pl. -πόδεσσι Il. 2. 383, etc.:—swift-footed, like πόδας ὠκός, in Hom. always epith. of horses; of the hare, Hes. Sc. 302; ἔλαφοι Soph. O. C. 1094; ἱππικῶν.. ὠκύπους ἀγῶν Id. El. 699; κύνες Eur. Hipp. 1128; of Hermes, Id. Hel. 243.
 ὠκύ-πτερος, on, swift-winged, ἵρηξ Il. 13. 62; metaph. of ships (πτερά being the sails), Aesch. Supp. 734. II. ὠκύπτερα, τά, the long quill-feathers in a wing, Ar. Av. 803, Ar. Rh. 2. 1255, Babrius 100. 4, cf. Strattis Μακεδ. 7, Plut. C. Gracch. 1.
 ὠκυ-ρέθρος, on, = ὠκύρροος, Nonn. D. 26. 362.
 ὠκύ-ρόης, Dor. -ρόας, ὁ, = sq., Eur. Bacch. 569, Anth. P. 9. 219.
 ὠκύ-ροος, on, poet. Adj. swift-flowing, ποταμός Il. 5. 598., 7. 133:—fem. ὠκύροη, ἡ, an Oceanid, h. Hom. Cer. 420, Hes. Th. 360.
 ὠκός [δ], ὠκεία, ὠκύ, gen. ἑός, εἰάς, ἑός: Ep. and Ion. fem. ὠκέα, as always in Il., cf. Hes. Th. 780; in Od., only in 12. 374, of Lampetié: fem. pl. ὠκείαι Od. 7. 36; Ep. gen. ὠκειάων Od. 9. 101, Il. 4. 500, etc.; fem. ὠκός Io. Gaz. 1. 240. Quick, swift, fleet, opp. to βραδύς, Od. 8. 329, 331; mostly of persons, often with πόδας added, and then specially of Achilles, Il. 1. 58, 84, etc.; but also ὠκός Ἀχ., without πόδας, 21. 211., 22. 188; so, πόδας ὠκέα, of Iris, 2. 786, al.; or ὠκέα alone, 23. 198; of animals, ἵρηξ 15. 238, al.; ἵπποι 8. 88, etc.; ἔλαφοι Od. 6. 104, etc.; also of things, esp. of ships (cf. ὠκύπορος), 8. 197, Od. 7. 36; of arrows, Il. 5. 106, 112, etc.:—so in other Poets, as Pind. P. 1. 11, N. 3. 140, Soph. Ant. 1200, Eur. Andr. 106, Bacch. 452, etc.:—also, ὠκὸν νόημα h. Merc. 43, cf. Od. 7. 36; θνατῶν φρένες ὠκύτεραι Pind. P. 4. 247; πρᾶξις, γάμος Ib. 9. 119, 200; ὠκείαι χάριτες γλυκερώτεραι Anth. P. 10. 30:—τὸ ὠκύ, quickness, sharpness, Eur. Fr. 1019. 2. = ὀξύς, sharp, ἡέλιος Minn. 11, Anth. P. 7. 466; αἰοδαί Ar. Rh. 4. 42; ὠκιστος τῆ ἀκοῆ Ael. N. A. 6. 63. II. Adv. -έως, Pind. P. 3. 105, N. 10. 120, Luc. Salt. 19; but in form ὠκα, formed like τάχα, very often in Hom. III. degrees of Comparison, regul. ὠκύτερος, ὠκύτατος Od. 8. 331: irreg. Sup., ὠκιστος πετεηνῶν Il. 15. 238., 21. 253; ὠκιστος ὀλεθρος 22. 325; καιρός Aesch. Theb. 65: Adv. ὠκιστα Od. 22. 77, 133.—The word is mostly Ep., being used only once by Aesch. and once by Soph., but more often in Eur.; also in late Prose, as Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 3, Ael. l. c., Luc. Hermot. 77. (V. ὀξύς sub fin.)
 ὠκύ-σημος, on, (σῆμα) quickly observed, Hesych.
 ὠκύ-σκοπος, on, quick-aiming, Ἀπόλλων Anth. P. 9. 525.
 ὠκύτης, ητος, ἡ, quickness, swiftness, fleetness, speed, Pind. P. 11. 75, Eur. Bacch. 1090; also in Plat. Ax. 364 C, Arr., etc.
 ὠκύ-τόκιος, on, promoting a quick birth, Diosc. 4. 14., 5. 173. II. ὠκυτόκιον (sc. φάρμακον), τό, a medicine for this purpose, Hipp. 623. 15., 681. 25, Ar. Thesm. 504, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 3:—in Ar. the Rav. Ms., and in Theophr. the Med. Ms., give ὠκυτόκει, ὠκυτοκείον, cf. Arcad. 121.
 ὠκύ-τόκος, on, causing quick and easy birth, of Artemis, Timoth. (Fr.

2) ap. Plut. 2. 282 C. 2. of a river, ὠκ. πεδίων ἐπινύσσειται with quickening, fertilising power, Soph. O. C. 689. II. προπαροχ. ὠκύτοκος, ον, pass. quickly born or produced, as some take it in Soph. I. c., but v. Ellendt. and Dind. 2. ὠκύτοκον, τό, quick birth, easy delivery, Hdt. 4. 35.

ὠκυφόνος, ον, quickly fatal, of diseases, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 3. ὠλαξ, ακος, ἡ, Dor. for ἀλαξ, v. also ὠλξ.

ὠλάφιον, crasis for ὠ ἐλάφιον, Ar. Thesm. 1172; and ὠλαφος for ὀ ἐλαφος, Theocr. 1. 135.

ὠλεκρᾶνίζω, to thrust with the elbow, Comic. Anon. 316; but the true form is ὀλεκρ., v. Meineke l. c.

ὠλεκρᾶνον, τό, properly ὠλενόκρανον, = ὠλένης κρανίον, the head or point of the elbow, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 3, al.; Hipp. uses the word ἀγκών for ὠλέκρανον, acc. to Galen.; but the latter appears in Hipp. Epidem. 7. p. 1226 G:—in Ar. Pax 443 the form ὀλέκρανον is required by the metre; and this is recognised by the Schol. as the true Att. form, cf. Phryn. A. B. 56, Phot., etc.

ὠλένη, ἡ, the elbow, or rather the arm from the elbow downwards, Lat. ulna (cf. ὠμος I. 1), h. Hom. Merc. 388, Aesch. Pr. 60, Soph. Tr. 926, etc.; ὠλένας περιβάλλειν Ar. Ran. 1322; ὄσπεν in Eur., ὠλέναις or ἐν ὠλ. φέρειν H. F. 1381, Bacch. 1238; ἐν ὠλένη μεταίρειν I. T. 1158; ὠλέναις λαβεῖν Bacch. 1125; ἀπ' ὠλένης βαλεῖν Phoen. 1375; ὠλένην ὀρέξαι Med. 902; περὶ ὠλένας δέρα βάλλειν Phoen. 165, cf. 307, 311; εἰς ὠλένας τινὸς δοῦναί τι Tro. 1142; ὠλ. ἄκραι the hands, I. T. 283; ἴσας δέ μοι ψήφους διηριθμήσε Παλλὰς ὠλένη with the hand, Ib. 966—also in later Prose. II. an armful, bundle, like ἀγκαλίς, Math. Vett. 88, Hesych. (Lat. ulna, O. H. G. elin-a (cubitus); Goth. alain-a, O. Norse öln-bogi, A. S. el-bogi, etc.:—cf. ὠλενον.)

ὠλένιος, α, ον, in the elbow or arm, αἶξ ὠλ. the star Capella in the elbow of Auriga, Arat. 164, v. Schol.

ὠλενίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ὠλένη II or ἀγκαλίς, Poll. 10. 170.

ὠλενίτης, ον, ὁ, of the arm, Lyc. 135.

ὠλενος, ἡ, Olenos, a city of Achaia, II.; prob. named from its lying in the bend (ὠλένη) of a hill, like the Germ. Ellenbogen (elbow).

ὠλεσί-βωλος, ον, clod-crushing, σφύρα Anth. P. 6. 104, 297.

ὠλεσί-θύμος, ον, soul-destroying, Paul. S. Epher. 149.

ὠλεσί-καρπος, ον, losing its fruit, Lat. frugiperda, ἰτέαι ὠλ., because they shed their fruits before ripening, Od. 10. 510, cf. Theophr. H. P. 3. 1, 3; ἐρινεός Id. C. P. 2. 9, 14:—metaph., ὠλ. τύμπανον the kettledrum in the mysteries of Cybelé, because the priests who beat it were eunuchs, Opp. C. 3. 283.

ὠλεσί-οικος, ον, destroying the house, τὰν ὠλ. θεόν (sc. Ἐρινύν) Aesch. Theb. 720;—and this should be read for ὀλεσ-, in Liban. 4. 143, cf. Lob. Phryn. 701. II. squandering one's substance, A. B. 318, Hesych.

ὠλεσις, εως, ἡ, destruction, Byz.

ὠλεσί-τεκνος, ον, child-murdering, Nonn. D. 44. 91.

ὠλήν, ἔνος, ὁ, rare collat. form of ὠλένη, Suid.

ὠλίγγη, ἡ, is interpr. in E. M. 821, A. B. 318, 1. a small piece or fraction. 2. a disposition to doze. 3. a wrinkle. The last sense is given by Poll. 2. 67 (where οὐλιγγας is written, with vv. II. ἐλιγγας, ὠριγγας). Hesych. cites ὠλιγγία in all three senses, also ὠλιγγιάω = νυστάζω, and ὠλιγγήμιος, α, ον, = ὀλιγος.

ὠλισθησα, ὠλισθον, v. sub ὀλισθαίνω.

ὠλιτήμερος, ον, in Hesych., should be ὠλ-, crasis for ὀ ἀλιτ-ήμερος.

ὠλλος, ὠλλοι, Ion. crasis for ὀ ἄλλος, ὀ ἄλλοι, Hdt.

ὠλξ, ἡ, syncop. for ὠλαξ, ἀλαξ, a furrow, only in acc. ὠλκα, ὠλκας, II. 13. 707, Od. 18. 375, Mosch. 2. 81, Ar. Rh. 3. 1054, 1333. (The word has the digamma, κατὰ φῶλκα II. 1. c.:—for the accent, v. Theognost. Can. 132; ὠλξ in Orion and Arcad. seems to be wrong.)

ὠλος, ἡ, = ὠλένη, Hesych.

*ὠλύγιος or *ὠλύγος, cited as the Radical of διωλύγιος, Hesych.

ὠμάδιος, ὁ, as epith. of Dionysus, = ὠμηστής, because he had human sacrifices at Chios and Tenedos, Orph. H. 29. 5, Euelp. ap. Porph. Abst. 2. 55.

ὠμαδῖς, ὠμαδόν, Adv. on the shoulder, on the shoulders, Hesych.:—Adj. ὠμάδιος, α, ον, Id.

ὠμ-αλθής, ἔς, (ὠμός, ἄλθω):—ἔλκος ὠμ. a wound scarred over too soon, without healing properly, Hesych.

ὠμ-αμπέλιος, η, ον, of the colour of the fresh vine-leaf, opp. to ξηραμπέλιος, Arr. Peripl. 37.

ὠμ-αχθής, ἔς, heavy to the shoulders, Anth. P. 6. 104.

ὠμβροί, = ὠ πονηροί, Hesych.

ὠμήλυσσις, εως, ἡ, for ὠμή λύσις (raw solution), i. e. bruised meal of raw corn, esp. barley or wheat (hence with κριθίνη or πυρίνη added), used chiefly for poultices, Hipp. 471. 19., 570. 4, etc., Galen., etc.; written divisim, μετὰ ὠμῆς λύσεως Diosc. 3. 29, Geop., etc.

ὠμηστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Opp. H. 5. 324.

ὠμηστής, ον, ὁ, (ὠμός, ἐσθίω) eating raw flesh, οἰωνοί II. 11. 454; κύ-νες 22. 67, Soph. Ant. 697; ἰχθύες II. 24. 82; Κέρβερος Hes. Th. 311; λέων Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2, Aesch. Ag. 827 (hence ὠμηστής absol. for λέων, Anth. P. 6. 237); αἰετός Ar. Rh. 2. 1259; also with a fem., Ἐχιδνα ὠμηστής Hes. Th. 300; as epith. of Dionysus, = ὠμάδιος, Anth. P. 9. 524, Plut. 2. 462 B:—as a mark of savageness, brutality, ὠμ. καὶ ἀπιστος δνῆρ II. 24. 207, cf. Plut. Anton. 24.—Cf. ὠμοβόρος, ὠμοβρῶς, ὠμοφάγος. (Aristarch. wrote ὠμηστής, like ἀθλητής, ὀρηστής; Tyrannio ὠμήστης, like κομήτης, Schol. II. 22. 67.)

ὠμία, ἡ, (ὠμος) the shoulder, i. e. (apparently) the side or angle, of a building, LXX (3 Regg. 6. 8., 7. 2, 30, al.).

ὠμαία, ἡ, prob. the deltoïd muscle, Arist. H. A. 3. 5. 4, Galen. 18. 1. 356.

ὠμίας, ον, ὁ, a broad-shouldered person, Poll. 3. 149, Hesych.

ὠμιάσις, εως, ἡ, = ὠμία, ὠμος, Philo 1. 92, 471.

ὠμίδιος, α, ον, cited as the radical of ἐπωμίδιος, Theognost. Can. 54.

ὠμίζομαι, Med. to take on one's shoulders, Suid.

ὠμίλλα, ἡ, a circle (used in a game), into which the players tried to throw counters, so as to make them remain within the circle, the game itself being called εἰς ὠμίλλαν (Poll. 9. 102), εἰς ὠμ. ἀριστήσομεν Eupol. Taξ. 1; εἰσεῖμ' εἰς ὠμ. Id. Χρυσ. 7.

ὠμιον, Dim. of ὠμος, Anth. P. 11. 157.

ὠμιστής, ον, ὁ, (ὠμίζομαι) a porter, Hdn. Epim. 100.

ὠμο-βάρβαρος, ον, savagely barbarous, Byz.

ὠμο-βόειος, Ion. -βόεος, or ὠμοβόϊνος, α, ον, of raw, untanned ox-hide, ὠμοβοέων δερμάτων Hdt. 3. 9; ἀσπίδας ὠμοβοῦνας (one Ms. -βοείας) Id. 7. 76, 79; γέριρα δασειῶν βοῶν ὠμοβόεια (v. l. -βόϊνα) Xen. An. 4. 7, 22; δερμάτων ὠμοβοῦνων (v. l. -βοείων) Ibid. 26; σάλπιγγιν ὠμοβοῦναι Ib. 7. 3, 16:—ἡ ὠμοβοή (sc. δορά) a raw ox-hide, (cf. λεον-τή, etc.), Hdt. 3. 9., 4. 65. In later writers the form -βόϊνος prevailed, Strab. 704, Diod. 3. 8, etc.: an acc. pl. ὠμοβοεῖς in Anth. P. 6. 21, is formed by a false analogy, as if from ὠμοβοεύς. II. in Anth. P. 11. 137, occurs a burlesque usage, ὠμοβοεῖον μοι παραθεῖς τόμον . . , καὶ τρία μοι κέρασα ὠμοβοεῖότερα . . having set before me a slice of raw beef, and mixed me three cups yet more raw than beef.

ὠμοβορεύς, ἔως, ὁ, = ὠμοβόρος, Nic. Th. 739.

ὠμοβορέω, to eat or devour raw, Nicet. Ann. p. 200, in Pass.

ὠμοβορία, ἡ, an eating of raw flesh, Tatian. Or. ad Graec. 2.

ὠμο-βόρος, ον, = sq., Ar. Rh. 1. 636, Ael. N. A. 15. 11, Philo 1. 670; βλέπειν ὠμοβόρον Alciphro 3. 21.

ὠμο-βρῶς, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, eating raw flesh, Eur. Tro. 436, H. F. 887; and prob. ὠμοβρῶς should be restored for -βρῶτα in Soph. Fr. 153.

ὠμό-βρωτος, ον, eaten raw, Nic. Al. 428.

ὠμο-βύρσινος, η, ον, made of raw leather, ἀσπίδες Strab. 776; σάκη Schol. II. 5. 453:—also ὠμόβυρσιος, ον, Plut. Crass. 25:—ὠμοβύρσια, in E. M. 558. 42 and Zonar., is prob. corrupt, since the glosses are evidently taken from the Schol. l. c.

ὠμο-γέρων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, a fresh, active old man, II. 23. 791, Megasth. ap. Arr. Ind. 9. 7 (Fr. 23 Müller), Anth. P. 7. 3631, Galen. 6. 379:—cf. Virgil's cruda viridisque senectus. II. one untimely old, only in Gramm., and due to a wrong interpr. of the Ep. ὠμὸν γῆρας (v. ὠμὸς II. 3):—but so as Adj., βόστρυχος ὠμ. Anth. P. 5. 264.

ὠμό-γραυς, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Menand. Incert. 387; v. Addend. 5. 109.

ὠμο-δάϊκτος, ον, = ὠμοσπόρακτος, poet. word in Hesych.

ὠμο-δᾶκῆς, ἔς, fiercely gnawing, ἕμερος Aesch. Theb. 692.

ὠμόδᾶμος, ὁ, Fierce Conqueror, alleg. name of a demon, Ep. Hom. 14.

ὠμο-δέψητος, ον, raw-tanned, Ctes. (?) ap. Suid. s. v. Σεμίραμυς.

ὠμό-δροπος, ον, plucked unripe, νόμιμα ὠμ., properly, the right of plucking the fresh fruit, metaph. for the rights of the marriage-bed, the husband's rights, Aesch. Theb. 333.

ὠμο-θετέω, in sacrificing, to place the raw pieces duly on the altar (v. sub μηρία), II. 1. 461., 2. 424, Od. 3. 458; also in Med., ὠμοθετέω, πάντοθεν ἀρχόμενος μελέων, ἐς πίονα δημόν Od. 14. 427 later, generally, to offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice, ἀρνεῖον Ar. Rh. 3. 1033. (From ὠμός, raw. Eust. however says that some derived it from ὠμος a shoulder, and explained it accordingly.)

ὠμό-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, with rough, wild hair, Lyc. 340.

ὠμό-θύμος, ον, savage-hearted, Soph. Aj. 885, Philo 2. 15, etc.

ὠμοί, also written ὠμοι; v. sub ὠ.

ὠμο-οΐδης, ον, ὁ, (οἰδέω) with swollen or high shoulders, Eust. 1684. 2S.

ὠμο-κλείς, ἡ, (ὠμος) in Tzetz. as synon. for the words κληῖδα παρ' ὠμον in II. 5. 146.

ὠμο-κοτύλη, ἡ, the shoulder-joint, also called ἐντύπωσις, Poll. 2. 137.

ὠμο-κρῦτής, ἔς, gen. ἔς, (ὠμός) of rude untamed might, of Ajax, Soph. Aj. 205; so, ὠμοῖς ἐν νόμοις πατρός Ib. 548.—Others, not so well, translate it strong-shouldered, comparing II. 3. 227.

ὠμο-κυδίαω, to be proud of broad-shoulders, A. B. 318, E. M. 522. 32.

ὠμό-λίνον, τό, raw flax, Lat. crudum linum, which is stronger in the threads than the dressed flax, Aesch. Fr. 189, cf. Salmas. in Solin. p. 53S: used for lint, Hipp. 482. 53., 544. 55. al. II. linen made thereof, a coarse linen cloth or towel, Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 8 (ubi v. Meineke), Plut. 2. 509 A.

ὠμό-λίπος, ον, made of raw flax, Hipp. 659. 20.

ὠμολογημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ὠμολογέω, confessedly, without contradiction, Diod. 15. 10, Poll. 6. 208, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10 (in Ion. form ὠμ-).

ὠμό-νους, ονν, = ὠμόθυμος, γυνή Nicet. Eug. 5. 92.

ὠμόομαι, Pass. to be or grow raw, Lat. crudescere, Gloss.

ὠμο-πλάτη [ᾶ], ἡ, (ὠμος) the shoulder-blade, mostly in pl. ὠμοπλάται, Lat. scapulae, Hipp. Art. 780, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 1, al.;—also of animals, as of the horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 7; of the dog, hare, boar, Id. Cyn. 4. 1., 5. 10;—in sing., Ib. 10, 16, Eq. 6, 2, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 14., 3. 2, 12, P. A. 4. 12, 12; σὺν ὠμοπλάτῃ μέγαν ὠμον Theocr. 26. 22:—a masc. form ὠμοπλάτης occurs in Malal. 138. 21.

ὠμοπλάτο-σκοπία, ἡ, divination by inspection of blade-bones, name of a work by Psellus.

ὠμο-ποιέω, (ὠμός) to act savagely, Origen.

ὠμο-πονία, ἡ, (ὠμος, πόνος) a pain of the shoulder, Medic.

ὠμο-οργός, ὄν, acting harshly, Hesych., E. M.; ὠμοοργής, ἔς, A. B. 318.

ὠμος, ὁ: (v. sub fin.):—the shoulder with the upper arm, Lat. humerus (ὠλένη, ulna, being the lower), ξίφει κληῖδα παρ' ὠμον πληξ', ἀπὸ δ'

αὐχένος ὠμον ἐέργαθεν ἢ δ' ἀπὸ νότου II. 5. 146. cf. S. 235; μεταφρένῃ ἐν δούρῳ πῆξεν ὠμον μεσσαγγύς 5. 41; τεύχε' ἀπ' ὠμων σουλᾶν 15. 544; ὠμοὶ στιβαροί, ἰφθιμοί 5. 400., 18. 204; εὐρέες 3. 210; κυρτώ 2. 217; etc.;—ἐπ' ὠμον .. φέρειν Od. 10. 170, Isocr. 392 B, cf. esp. Hdt. 4. 62; ἐπ' ὠμων πατέρ' ἔχειν Soph. Fr. 342; τὰ ὠτα ἐπὶ τῶν ὠμων ἔχειν, v. οὖς I. s. fin.;—ὠμοῖσι φορέειν II. 19. 11; ὠμφ ἔλειν 15. 474; ὠμφ οἱ ὠμοῖσιν ἔχειν 14. 376., I. 45, al.; ὠμοῖσι οἱ ἐπ' ὠμοῖσι φέρειν Soph. Fr. 404, Tr. 564;—ἔχειν ἀνὰ ὠμφ Od. 11. 128., 23. 275; εἰς ὠμόν λαβεῖν Eur. I. T. 1381; ἐπ' ὠμοῖσι θείναι Id. Bacch. 755; κίον' οὐρανοῦ .. ὠμοῖν ἐρείδων Aesch. Pr. 350; ὠμοῖσι τοῖς ἐμοῖσι 'by the strength of mine arms,' Hdt. 2. 106; ἀποστρέφειν τὸν ὠ. to dislocate it, Ar. Eq. 264; ὁ δ' ὠμος .. πιέζεται Id. Ran. 30; τὸν ὠμον θλίβουμι Id. Fr. 307;—the pl. curiously for sing., ὠμοῖσι ἀριστέροισιν ἀνακλάσας δέρην Eur. Or. 1471. b. the upper arm is sometimes specified as πρυμνός or νεῖατος ὠμος Od. 17. 462, 504, II. 15. 341., 17. 310; sometimes it is opp. to χεῖρ (the lower arm), χεῖρες ὠμων .. ἐπαύσσονται 23. 628; τοὺς ὠμούς ἀποταμώντες σὺν τῆσι χερσὶ Hdt. 4. 62; ἀποταμόντα ἐν τῷ ὠμφ τὴν χεῖρα Id. 2. 121, 5; v. Elmsl. Bacch. 1125. 2. also of animals, as of a horse, Lat. armus, II. 6. 510., 10. 333., 15. 267, cf. Xen. Eq. 8, 6;—of a lion, Hes. Sc. 430; of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1; of crabs, Batr. 309; of birds, Plut. 2. 983 B; of ants, Geop. 13. 10, 14; cf. κατωμαδόν. 3. the shoulder, in a dress, ἐπὶ τῶν ὠμων τῆς ἐπωμίδος LXX (Ex. 28. 12, cf. 25). II. metaph. of the parts below the top or head of anything, esp. of the fork of a vine (cf. ὠμοχάραξ), Geop. 4. 12, 4, etc. (Acc. to Schol. II. 2. 217 from *οἶω = φέρω; but the μ belongs to the Root, as appears from Lat. hum-erus, Goth. am-sa.)

ὠμός, ἢ, ὠν: (v. sub fin.):—raw, undressed, Lat. crudus (v. Arist. Meteor. 4. 3. 4 sq.): 1. properly of flesh, raw, uncooked, II. 22. 347, Od. 18. 87, al.; opp. to ὀπταλέος, Od. 12. 396; to ἐφθός, Theophr. Fr. 8. 2; ὠμόν καταφαγεῖν τινα or ὠμοῦ ἐσθίειν τινός to eat one raw, proverb. of savage cruelty, Xen. An. 4. 8, 14, Hell. 3. 3, 6; so, ὠμόν βεβρώθεις Πρίαμον II. 4. 35, cf. Od. 18. 87, etc. 2. of vegetables, μυκῆτας ὠμούς .. φαγεῖν Antiph. Παροιμ. 1; κριθαί Luc. Asin. 17; cf. ὠμῆλυσις. 3. of water, crude, opp. to ἀπεφθός, Alex. Πυθαγ. 1. 4. of fruit, uncooked by the sun, unripe, opp. to πέπων, Ar. Eq. 260, cf. Xen. Oec. 19, 19, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3. 4. 5. of metallic ores, unsmelted, Byz.; and of pottery, unbaked, Geop. 10. 21, 1; even of the earth which needs to be exposed to the sun, ὡς ἡ ὠμὴ ἀντῆς ὀπτῶτο Xen. Oec. 16, 15; so, κέραμος ὠμός Arist. Meteor. 4. 3. 7, cf. G. A. 2. 6, 19. 6. of food, undigested, Plut. 2. 131 C, 133 D. II. metaph. savage, rude, fierce, cruel, [δεσπότης] ὠμοί τε δούλοισι Aesch. Ag. 1045; ὠ. φρόνημα Id. Theb. 536; ὠμῆ ξὺν ὀργῇ Id. Supp. 187; δαίμονες Soph. O. T. 828; τὰ .. Ἀγαμέμνονος κλύεις ὠμά καὶ πάντολμ' Eur. I. A. 913; ὠμός ἐς τινα Id. Hipp. 1264; and so in Prose, ὠμόν τὸ βούλευμα .. ἐγνώσθαι Thuc. 3. 36; οὕτως ὠμὴ στάσις προὔχωρήσεν Ib. 81; ὠμοὶ καὶ ἀνομοὶ Plat. Legg. 823 E; ὠμὴ ψυχὴ Ib. 718 D; χαλεπὸς καὶ ὠ. Xen. An. 2. 6, 12; τὸν οὕτως ὠμόν, τὸν οὕτως ἀγνώμονα Dem. 546. 2; so, b. neut. pl. ὠμά, as Adv., savagely, II. 23. 21; but in Prose we have the regul. Adv., ὠμῶς καὶ ἀπαραιτήτως Thuc. 3. 84, cf. Xen. Vect. 6, 6; ὠμῶς καὶ σχετλίως Isocr. 390 D; ὠ. καὶ πικρῶς Dem. 845. 9; ὠμῶς ἀποκτείνειν Lys. 155. 33; Supr., ὠμώτατα διακεῖσθαι πρὸς τινα Isocr. 198 E. 2. rude, rough, hardy (v. ὠμοκρατής), Soph. Aj. 548; δηλοῖ τὸ γέννημ' ὠμόν ἐξ ὠμοῦ πατρός Id. Ant. 471; ὠμότερος συκοφάντης a more coarse, more unmitigated sycophant, Dem. 298. 29:—Adv. rudely, coarsely, παρελθεῖν ὠμῶς καὶ ἀναιδῶς Id. 321. 2. 3. (from I. 4) ὠμόν γῆρας an untimely, premature old age, Od. 15. 357, Hes. Op. 703; cf. ὠμογέρων:—ὠμός τόκος an untimely birth, Philostr. 555. (Cf. Skt. am-as, am-as (crudus); Lat. am-arus; cf. O. H. G. am-pher (sorrell).)

ὠμό-σαρκος, ὠν, raw, κρέας Psid. ὠμό-σίτος, ὠν, eating raw meat, of the Sphinx, eating men raw, Aesch. Theb. 541; χηλαῖσιν ὠμοσίτοις, also of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 1025; σκύλακες Id. Bacch. 338. II. pass. eaten raw, Lyc. 654.

ὠμο-σπάρακτος [ᾶ], ὠν, torn in pieces raw, Ar. Eq. 345. ὠμο-τάριχος, ὠν, the flesh of the tunny pickled, and so eaten (without being boiled), Nicostr. Ἀβρ. 1. 2, Alex. Ἀπεγλαυκ. 1. 4; cf. Diosc. 2. 33:—also ὠμοτάριχον, τό, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 B.

ὠμότης, ἦτος, ἢ, rawness, esp. of unripe fruit, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3. 4, Theophr. Fr. 7. 4. 2. indigestion, crudity, in pl. ὠμότησιν ἀλίσκεται Plut. 2. 661 B, cf. Diosc. 3. 1. II. metaph. savageness, rudeness, fierceness, cruelty, Eur. Ion 47, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 19, Isocr. 64 A, 227 E, Dem., etc.; ἴσον λεαίνης καὶ γυναικὸς ὠ. Menand. Monost. 267; ὠμ. κατὰ τινος Luc. Phal. 1. 6; in pl., Id. V. H. 1. 3.

ὠμοτοκίω, to bring forth untimely, miscarry, LXX (Job 21. 10); ὠμοτοκοῦσαί τε .. καὶ νεκρὰ τίκτουσαι Dion. H. 9. 40.

ὠμοτοκία, ἢ, miscarriage, Ptol. ὠμο-τόκος, ὠν, bringing forth untimely offspring, miscarrying, Call. Cer. 53; ὠμ. ὠδίνες untimely, Id. Del. 120:—metaph. of a vine, Anth. P. 9. 561.

ὠμο-τομέω, to cut (imposthumes) raw or before the time, Paul. Aeg. 6. 34:—so verb. Adj. ὠμοτομητέον, Archig. ap. Galen: ὠμο-τριβής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, pressed raw, ὠμ. ἔλαιον oil from unripe olives, preferred for many purposes, Theophr. Odor. 15, Diosc. 1. 29.

ὠμόπνως, ὠν, (ὠμός) with sleep rudely broken, with one's sleep not slept out, ὠμ. ἀνιστάναι τινά Eupol. Incert. 8; ὠμ. ἀναπηδᾶν Philostr. 371; ὠμ. βλέφαρον Manass. Chron. 5301.

ὠμοφάγιω, to eat raw flesh, Arr. Ind. 28. 1, Porph. Abst. § 13, etc. ὠμοφάγια, ἢ, an eating of raw flesh, Plut. 2. 417 C, Clem. Al. 11, Eus., etc. ὠμο-φάγος [ᾶ], ὠν, (ὠμός) eating raw flesh, carnivorous, of savage

beasts, λέωντες, θῶες, λύκοι II. 5. 782., 11. 479., 16. 157; θῆρες h. Ven. 124; of the Centaurs, Theogn. 542; of savage men, Thuc. 3. 94, Porph. Abst. § 13;—τὰ ὠμοφάγα Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 10, cf. P. A. 4. 12, 17;—ὠμ. χάρις (cf. ἀνδρόβρωτος) Eur. Bacch. 139. Cf. ὠμάδιος, ὠμηστής. II. rarely proparox. ὠμόφαγος, ὠν, pass. eaten raw, δαίτες ὠμ., of sacrifices offered to Dionysus, Eur. Fr. 475 a. 12.

ὠμοφορέω, to bear on the shoulders, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 2, Dion. Alex. ap. Eus. H. E. 7. 22.

ὠμοφόριον, τό, a woman's tippet covering the shoulders, Byz.; ὠμόφορον in Anna Comn. 1. 346. II. in Eccl. an episcopal tippet, v. Ducang.

ὠμο-φόρος, ὠ, one who bears on the shoulders, Eriphan. 639 D, 643 B, al. ὠμοφροσύνη, ἢ, cruelty of mind, Planud.

ὠμό-φρων, ὠνος, ὠ, ἢ, (φρήν) savage-minded, savage, like ὠμόθυμος, λύκος Aesch. Cho. 421; of persons, Soph. Aj. 931, Tr. 975, Ph. 194, Eur. El. 27, etc.; metaph., ὠ. σίδαρος Aesch. Theb. 730. Adv. ὠμοφρόνως, Id. Pers. 911.

ὠμο-χάραξ [ᾶ], ᾶκος, ὠ or ἢ, a prop for the forks of vines (v. ὠμος II), Geop. 5. 22, 4.

ὠμο-χειρούργητος, ὠν, (ὠμός) operated on before its maturity, of an abscess, Schol. Hipp.

ὠμφύνω, f. l. for ὀμφύνω in Hesych.

ὠν, Ion. and Dor. for ὠν: v. sub ὠν II.

ὠνα, ὠναξ, poet. and Ion. contr. for ὠ ἄνα, ὠ ἄναξ.

ὠναῖος, α, ὠν, (ὠνίνημι) profitable, Inscr. in Carapan. Dodoné, pl. 38. 1. ὠνάμην, ὠνατο, aor. med. of ὠνομαι, II.; v. ap. Lob. Phryn. 12. II. also of ὠνίνημι, v. sub voc.

ὠνέομαι (v. sub fin.): fut. ἤσομαι Eur. Hec. 360, Ar. Ach. 815, Pax 1261, Lysias, etc.:—in Att. it commonly takes the syllabic augment, ἐωνούμην Eupol. Mar. 15, Andoc. 17. 28, etc., but ὠνέετα Hdt. 3. 139, ὠνέοντο I. 69 (and the Mss. give ὠνούμην in Lys. 108. 36):—aor. I ἐωνησάμην or ὠνησάμην Hipp. Epist. 1282. 23, Plut., Luc., etc.; but ὠνήσατο in Eupol. Φιλ. 3 is very dub. (for the Att. aor. is ἐπριάμην), v. Meineke's note and cf. *πρίαμαι:—pf. ἐώνημαι in act. sense, Ar. Pl. 7, Lysias 108. 27; but also as pass. (v. infr. II):—aor. in pass. sense (v. infr. II) ἐωνήθη. (From the same Root come ὠν-ἦ, ὠν-ος; cf. Skt. vasu-as (pretium), vasu-am (praemium); Lat. ven-um.):—Dcp. To buy, purchase, opp. to πωλέω, πιπράσκω, as Lat. emere to vendere; but in pres. and impf. (which are the tenses most in use) to offer to buy, deal for, bargain or bid for a thing, ὄφρ' ἄλλων ὠνῆ κλήρον Hes. Op. 339; ὠνέεσθαι τῶν φορτίων wished to buy some of their wares, began to bargain for them, Hdt. 1. 1; Κροῖσός σφι ὠνεομένοισι ἔδωκε gave it them when they offered to buy, Id. 1. 69; τὰς νήσους οὐκ ἠβούλοντο ὠνεομένοισι πωλέειν Ib. 165, cf. 3. 139., 6. 121; ὄκτω λάβοις ἂν (sc. ὀβόλους); Answ. εἴπερ ὠνεῖ τὸν ἕτερον if you are willing to buy the other fish, Alex. Ἀπεγλ. 2. 10, cf. Ἐπίκληρ. 1; ὠνεῖσθαι καὶ πωλεῖν πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Legg. 741 B; ὠν. τι παρά τινος from another, Hdt. 5. 6, Plat. Prot. 313 D, E, Dem. 123. 21; ἀπό τινος Ach. Tat. 5. 17; also c. dat. pers. to buy from .., Ar. Ach. 815, Pax 1261; but, ὠν. ἐκ Κορίνθου to buy goods from Corinth, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 17; ὠν. ἐξ ἀγορᾶς Id. An. 3. 2, 21:—c. gen. pretii, to buy for so much, Hdt. 5. 6, Eur. Hec. 360, Xen. An. 7. 6, 24; ψυχῆς at the price of life, Heraclit. ap. Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 31; but also c. dat. to buy with .., τὰχθιστα τοῖσι φιλτάτοις ὠνούμεθα Eur. I. A. 1170:—absol., Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 4, Ages. 1, 18; esp. in partic., ὠνουμένους ἔξειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια by purchase, Id. An. 2. 3, 27, cf. 5. 5, 14, etc.; also, ὠνούμενος the buyer, purchaser, ὀρῶντος τοῦ ὠνουμένου Id. Eq. 3, 2, cf. Dem. 309. 15, Plut. Cato Mi. 36; ὠ ἐωνημένος the owner by purchase (of a slave), Ar. Pl. 7; so, ὠ ὠνησάμενος Plut. 2. 242 D; ὠ ὠνησόμενος the intending purchaser, Dinarch. 109. 30:—metaph., χάριτας πονηρᾶς ὠν. Eur. Hel. 902; ὄσα ἄνθρωποι ἄλθων ὠν. Xen. Hier. 9, 11; εὐνοῖαν παρά τινος Dion. 164. 13; ψυχῆς τι ὠν. Heraclit. ap. Plut. 2. 457 D; τὰς ψυχὰς ὠν. one's life, Lys. 180. 15:—in Aesch. Supp. 336, Boisson. restores ὠνοίτο.

2. to farm public taxes or tolls, or rather to bid for them, λ' ταλάντων Andoc. 17. 28, Lys. 108. 26 (in part. pf. pass. with trans. sense), Xen. Vect. 4, 19, etc.; ὠν. μέταλλα Dem. 435. 7; cf. ὠνή, and Böckh P. E. 2. p. 52. 3. to buy off, avert by giving hush-money, ὠν. τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι, τὸν κίνδυνον Dem. 96. 7., 990. 17; τὰ ἐγκλήματα Id. 957. 7; ταλάντου τὸ πλημμέλημα παρά τινος Luc. Hermot. 51; καιρὸν, σπονδὰς Plut. Sert. 6, Hdn. 6. 7. 4. ὠν. τινα to buy a person, of one who bribes, Dem. 309. 15; ὠνεῖται καὶ διαφθείρει τινός Id. 122. 21, cf. Plut. Philop. 15, 322. II. sometimes used as Pass.:—rarely in pres. and impf., as ὠνούμενά τε καὶ πιπρασκόμενα Plat. Phaedo 69 B; ἐωνούμην Xen. Eq. 8, 2;—not seldom in pf. part. ἐωνημένος, Plat. Rep. 563 B, Lysias 165. 16 (ubi v. Markl.), Isae. 88. 21, Dem. 406. 11; indic. ἐώνηται ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 7; plqpf. ἐώνητο Ar. Pax 1182; also in aor. ἐωνήθη Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 12, Vect. 4, 19; part. ὠνηθείς Isae. 58. 15, Plat. Soph. 224 A, Legg. 850 A.

III. an act. pf. part. ἐωνηκώς is cited from Lys. in A. B. 95; and ὠνέω, ὠνησα are noted by Zonar. and Hesych.

ὠνή, ἢ, (ὠνος) a buying, purchasing, Lat. emptio, ὠνῆ καὶ πρᾶσις buying and selling, Hdt. 1. 153, Soph. Fr. 756, Plat. Rep. 371 D, Soph. 223 D; ὠνῆν ποιεῖσθαι τινος Dem. 894. 27, cf. Plat. Legg. 849 B; δι' ὠνῆς Plut. 2. 753 D; so, ὠνῆ Luc. Indoct. 25; διὰ τὴν ὠ. Ib. 16; ἐν τῇ τῶν σιτίων ὠ. Plat. Prot. 314 A. 2. a purchase, a bargain, Eur. Cycl. 150. II. a contract for the farming of taxes, ὠνῆν πρίασθαι ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου Andoc. 10. 6, cf. 12. 28, Plut. Alcib. 5; v. ὠνέομαι I. 2. 2. in Dor. Inscr. a deed of sale, contract, τὰν ὠνᾶν φυλάσσει .. C. I. 1756 (v. Böckh), cf. Curt. Anecd. Delph. p. 38; in full, τὰς ὠνᾶς τὸ ἀντίγραφον C. I. 1607. III. the purchase-money, price, ὄπλων ὠνῆν παρασχεῖν τρισμυρίας δραχμᾶς Lys. 155. 37; ἐπέθηκε τῇ ὠνῇ τάλαντον Plut. Alc. 5.

ὄνημα, τό, a purchase, C. I. 82. 23.
 ὄνημην, v. s. ὄνημι.
 ὄνηρ, Ion. and Dor. crasis for ὄ ἄνηρ, Hdt. 2. 51, al., Theocr.
 ὄνησειω, Desiderat. of ὄνεομαι, to wish to buy, Dio C. 47. 14.
 ὄνησις, εως, ἡ, a buying, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 15, C. I. 3597 b.
 ὄνητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be bought, Plat. Legg. 849 C, Amphip.
 Ἀθαμ. 1. 2. ὄνητέον, one must buy, Luc. Hermot. 58.
 ὄνητής, οὔ, ὁ, a buyer, purchaser, Xen. Occ. 2, 3; Plut., etc.; τινος of something, Plat. Eryx. 394 E, Aeschin. 15. 26, Isae. ap. Poll. 3. 81, Plut. Ages. 9; ὄνητην λαβεῖν to find a purchaser, Antiph. Μοῖχ. 1. 7. 2. a contractor, C. I. 102: a lessee of mines, Ib. 162, acc. to Böckh.
 ὄνητιάω, = ὄνησειω, Dio C. 47. 14., 73. 11, Poll. 3. 80.
 ὄνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to buy:—Adv., ὄνητικῶς ἔχειν Philo 2. 537, etc.
 ὄνητός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Eur. Hel. 816:—verb. Adj. bought, of slaves, ἐμὲ δ' ὄνητὴ τέκε μητῆρ Od. 14. 202; δοῦλος οὐκ ὄνητός ἀλλ' οἴκοι τραφεῖς Soph. O. T. 1123, cf. Eur. Hec. 365, Plat. Legg. 841 D, etc.; opp. to μίσθιος, Plut. Lyc. 16:—but, ὄνητὴ δύναμις a mercenary force, opp. to οἰκεία, Thuc. 1. 121; ὄν. σίτος, opp. to δωρητός, Plut. Cor. 16. II. to be bought, that may be bought, Lat. *venalis*, ἐλπίς Eur. Hel. 816; λόγοι Id. Fr. 968; βασιλείαι Plat. Rep. 544 D; ἀρχαί Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 10; φιλίη Anth. Plan. 80; c. gen. pretii, δόξα χρημάτων οὐκ ὄνητὴ not to be bought for money, Isocr. 21 B; but, ἐλπίς χρήμασιν ὄνητὴ with money, Thuc. 3. 40.
 ὄνητῶρ, ὁ, later form of ὄνητής, ὄν. ὄνωρῶν, = ὄνωρῶνης, Thom. M. 653.
 ὄνωρῶπε, crasis for ὄ ἄνωρῶπε.
 ὄνωρῶπος, ὄνωρῶποι, Ion. crasis for ὄ ἄνωρ., οἱ ἄνωρ—, Hdt. 7. 11, 49.
 ὄνωικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for sale, Eccl.: ὄνωικός, C. I. 8853.
 ὄνωιος, α, ον, Aeschin. 76. 27; also ος, ον, Luc. Nigr. 25, Plut. Cato Mi. 21: (ὄνωιος):—to be bought, for sale, Lat. *venalis*, Epich. 48 Ahr.; πῶς ὁ σίτος ὄνωιος; how's corn selling? Ar. Ach. 758, cf. Eq. 480:—c. gen. pretii, αἵματος ἡ ἀρετὴ ὄνωια Aeschin. l. c.; τῆς οὐσίας γὰρ εἰσιν ὄνωιοι (sc. ἰχθύες) Alex. Ἑλλ. 1. 7; θανάτου γὰρ ἐστὶν ὄνωιον Menand. Ὀργ. 5; οὐ γὰρ ὄργιας ὄνωιον ἡ ὄνωια Plut. 2. 135 B; ἐς ὄνωιον ἐλθεῖν to come to market, Theogn. 127; ὄνωιον εἶναι to be on sale, Plat. Legg. 848 A, Isae. 58. 32; ὄνωιον ἄγειν τι Plut. Crass. 8; ἐξάγειν Id. 2. 680 E; παρέχειν Ib. 193 B; κομίζειν Ib. 173 C; ἴατε ὄνόβους ὄνωιους, proverb. of great distress, Dem. 598. 4; τὰ ὄνωια goods for sale, market-wares, Xen. An. 1. 2, 17, Lys. 165. 24, Dem. 106. 15, etc. 2. of a venal magistrate, τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ὄνωιου ὄντος Dinarch. 92. 37; διὰ τὴν ἀπορίαν ὄνωιοι Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 19; so, ἀρχαιρεσίαι ὄν. Plut. Cato Mi. 21.
 ὄνομα, τό, Aeol. for ὄνομα.
 ὄνομάδαται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. of ὄνομάζω, Dio C. 37. 16.
 ὄνομασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ὄνομάζω, by giving names, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 12.
 ὄνος, ὁ, a price, sum paid for a thing, ὁ δ' ἄξιον ὄνον ἔδωκεν Od. 15. 387, cf. Il. 21. 41; ἄσπετον ὄνον ἔλοιτο Od. 14. 388; ὁ δ' ὄμῖν μύριον ὄνον ἄλφοι 15. 451, the person or thing bought being in gen., Λυκάονος ὄνον ἔδωκεν for Lycaon, Il. 23. 746, cf. Theocr. 1. 58. II. purchase, like ὄνή, ἐπέγετε δ' ὄνον ὄδαίων Od. 15. 445. III. articles of traffic, ὄνον ἀμείβονται βιοτήσιον Ar. Rh. 2. 1006. (From ὄνω come also ὄν-ἡ, ὄν-έομαι: cf. Skt. *vasn-as* (*pretium*); Lat. *ven-um*, *ven-eo*, *ven-do*; but it must be remarked that ὄνος, the only form of the Root which occurs in Hom., does not take the digamma.)
 ὄξε, v. s. οἴγνυμι.
 ὄξο-βράχης, ἐς, soaked in white of egg, Paul. Aeg.; cf. ἐλαιοβραχῆς.
 ὄξο-γάλα, ακτος, τό, milk mixed with eggs, Paul. Aeg. 6. 8, Galen., etc.
 ὄξο-γενῆς, ἐς, born of an egg, Orph. H. 5. 2.
 ὄξογονέω, to lay eggs, Geop. 14. 1, 4.
 ὄξογονία, ἡ, the laying of eggs, Philostr. 65.
 ὄξο-ειδῆς, ἐς, gen. εὐός, like an egg, egg-shaped, oval, Arist. H. A. 5. 1, 9., 5. 28, 2, G. A. 2. 1, 22, al.; cf. ὄωδης. II. τὸ ὄξειδές = τὸ ὕδατοιδές, the aqueous humour of the eye, Galen. 19. 358, Theoph. Protosp. p. 152, et ibi Greenhill.
 ὄξο-θεσία, ἡ, a row of eggs, an ovate border, Aristaeus de LXX p. IX (Hody).
 ὄξο-θύτικα, τά, = ὄξοσκοπικά, Suid., cf. Schol. Pers. 5. 185.
 ὄξοιοί, v. ὄξοιοί.
 ὄόν, τό, old poet. forms ὄεον, ὄιον, v. sub ὄεον: (v. sub ὄν):—an egg, τὰ ὄα χηνέων οὐ πολλῶ μείζονα τίκτει [ὁ κροκόδειλος] Hdt. 2. 68, cf. 73; ὄα χηνεία Eriph. Μελ. 2; and of all birds, Arist. H. A. 6. 2 sq., etc.; but mostly of hen's eggs, Ar. Lys. 856, Fr. 237, etc.; ὄου τὸ λευκόν οἱ τὸ ὄχρόν Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 1; τὸ πυρρόν οἱ τὸ χρυσοῦν Hipp. 663. 20, Ath. 376 D; ὄα ἡμιπαγέα half-boiled eggs, Hipp. 405; ἐφθά, ὄμα Theophr. Fr. 8. 2:—ὄα τίκτειν Hdt. l. c., Ar. Av. 695; ἐκλέπειν, περιγλύφειν (v. sub vocc.); ὄον ροφεῖν Nicom. Incert. 1; καταπίνειν Antiph. Λεπτ. 1. 5; ὄα κολάπτειν Anaxil. Λυρ. 1. 4;—good eggs are called γόνιμα, τέλεια, πλήρη, opp. to ἄγονα, ἀτελή, ὑπηνέμια, ἀνεμαῖα, ζεφύρια (v. sub vocc.):—metaph., ὄον ἄσπερον γέγονεν he has become bald as an egg, Anth. P. 11. 398. 2. of the eggs or spawn of fish, Hdt. 2. 93; τὰ ὄα ἀφίᾳσι Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 9, cf. 4. 1, 24; of serpents, Ib. 5. 34, 1; of tortoises, Ib. 5. 33, 2; etc. 3. of plants, the egg or seed, Id. G. A. 1. 23, 2; cf. ὄστοκέω 2. 4. ὄα ὑέλινα τὰ ἱατρικά in Hero (Math. Vett. 147) are prob. *cupping-glasses*:—an egg-shaped cup, Deionon ap. Ath. 503 E. (The form ὄιον confirms ὄον, which is supported by Mss., by E. M. 822, and by resemblance to πῶον, ζῶον, though against the analogy of the Lat. *ovum*, v. infr.—Orig. ὄφ-όν, *ovum* (Hesych. quotes ὄβρον as an Argive form); O. 11. G. ei, pl. *eigir*; A. S. *aeg* (egg), cf. mod. Greek *αὐγό*.—Benfey and Curt.

hold that the primitive form was *avyam*, and was derived from *vis*, *vayas*, Lat. *avis*; v. sub *ολωνός*.)
 ὄον, τό, = ὄπερῶν, a Laced. word, Clearch. ap. Ath. 57 E, Schol. Il. 16. 184.
 ὄοπ, also ὄοπ ἔπ, a cry of the *κελευστής* to make the rowers stop pulling, *avast!* Ar. Ran. 180, 208; cf. Schol. Av. 1395.
 ὄοπωλις, ἰδος, ἡ, an egg-dealer, egg-wife, Schol. Ar. Pl. 427.
 ὄο-σκοπία, ἡ, the inspection of eggs, divination from them, Suid.:—
 ὄοσκοπικά, τά, a treatise thereon, attributed to Orph., Id.: cf. *φουτυκία*.
 ὄο-σκούφιον [ῶ], τό, an egg-shaped cup with a double bottom, Asclep. ap. Ath. 503 E, cf. 488 F, Müller *Archäol. d. Kunst*, § 299 D.
 ὄο-τάριχον, τό, eggs in pickle, Tzetz. Alleg. II. 16. 337.
 ὄστοκέως, εως, ὁ, poet. for ὄστοκος, Opp. H. 1. 750.
 ὄστοκέω, to lay eggs, Arist. H. A. 6. 11, 8, etc.; opp. to *σκοληκοτοκέω*, Id. Pol. 1. 8, 10; to *ζωστοκέω*, Id. G. A. 2. 1, 17, al.; τὰ *ζωστοκούντα* *ουίραρους* animals, Ib. 3. 1, 2, sq.:—Pass. to be produced as eggs, τὰ *ζωστοκούμενα* Ib. 2. 7, 8. 2. of plants, to produce seed, Emped. 286.
 ὄστοκία, ἡ, a laying of eggs, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 5, G. A. 1. 20, 11, πρὸ τῆς *φωτ.* before they lay their eggs, Plut. 2. 637 F:—in pl., Heliod. 9. 22.
 ὄστοκος, ον, laying eggs, *ουίραρους*, Arist. G. A. 1. 11, 4, al.; of fish, Id. H. A. 5. 1, 4, al.; of serpents, Nic. Th. 136; ἀγέλη *φωτ. poultry*, Anth. P. 9. 286; τὰ *φωτόκα*, opp. to τὰ *ζωτόκα*, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 1, al.
 ὄσο-φάγέω, to eat eggs, Geop. 14. 7, 5.
 ὄσοφορέω, = ὄστοκέω, E. M. 404. 36.
 ὄσο-φόρος, ον, bearing eggs or roe, ἰχθύες Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 17; ὄδίνες φ. the pains of egg-laying, Opp. H. 1. 478.
 ὄσο-φύλακέω, to guard their eggs, of certain fish, Arist. H. A. 6. 14, 8., 9. 37, 11, al.
 ὄσπάζομαι, Dep. to see, look at, Hesych.: he also cites a fut. ὄπήσεσθαι; and the aor. ὄπήσασθαι is used by Opp. C. 1. 316., 3. 84, 271, etc.—A part. act. ὄπῶντες in E. M. 33. 10, to expl. *ἐλικ-ωπες*.
 ὄσπερ, Dor. for ὄπερ, where, Theocr. 3. 26.
 ὄσπη, ἡ, (ὄσπωπα) view, sight, ἀντιάσειεν ἐς ὄσπην Ar. Rh. 3. 821, cf. 908. 2. look, aspect, Nic. Al. 376, Th. 657.
 ὄσπιον, τό, Dim. of ὄσπ, = ὄσπυδιον, Hesych.
 ὄσπις, ἡ, Dor. for ὄσπις, epith. of Artemis, Plat. Ax. 371 A, cf. Hdt. 4. 35.
 ὄσπλή, ἡ, a blow of the hand, Hesych.; dub. word.
 ὄσπται, v. sub ὄράω.
 ὄσρ, ἡ, ὄρρσαιν contr. for ὄρρσαιν (v. sub ὄρα), Il. 5. 486. II. ὄρρς, οἱ, strong towers, Hesych.
 ὄρα, Ion. ὄρη, ἡ: (v. sub ὄρος B):—care, concern, heed, regard, mostly used c. gen. and generally joined with some word either expressing or implying negation, ὄρη γὰρ τ' ὄλίγη πέλεται νεκίων little heed is there for strifes, Hes. Op. 30; ἀνδρὸς ἀλωμένου οὐδεμί ὄρη Tyrtae. 7. 11; μηδεμίαν ὄρη ἔχειν ἀρπασθειῶν γυναικῶν Hdt. 1. 4, cf. 3. 155; so, ὄρη ἐποίησαντο οὐδεμίαν Id. 9. 8; ἡδὴ γὰρ ἔσχε ἐλπίδ' ὡς ἐμοῦ θεοῦ ὄραν τι' ἔξειν; Soph. O. C. 386; ἔχω δέ τοι οὐ τόσον ὄραν χείματος Theocr. 9. 20; περὶ τῶν .. πλευρῶν οὐδεμίαν ὄραν ἔχεις Plat. Com. ap. Suid.; ὑπὲρ τούτων οὐδ' ὄλίγην ἔθεντο ὄραν Ael. 1. 59; τὰ θεῖα ἐν μηδεμίᾳ ὄρα τίθεσθαι Id. ap. Suid.;—without a negat., εἰ πατρὸς νέμοι τι' ὄραν Soph. Tr. 57.—Poët. word, used in Ion. and late Prose.
 ὄρα, Ion. ὄρη, ἡ: Ep. gen. pl. ὄράων, Ion. ὄρέων: poet. dat. pl. ὄρασι, v. sub ὄρασι. (Cf. ὄρος, ὄραῖος, ἄ-ωρος, ἐννέ-ωρος, ὄπ-ώρα; cf. Zd. *yāre* (*annus*); O. H. G. *jār* (*Jahr*); Goth. *jār* (*ētos*); A. S. *gear* (*year*); O. Norse *ár*; so that the word seems orig. to have denoted *year*; and this appears in Lat. *hor-nus*, whereas *hora* is limited to *hour*.) A. any time or period, fixed by natural laws and revolutions, whether of the year, month, or day, *νυκτός τε ὄραν καὶ μηνὸς καὶ ἐνιαυτοῦ* Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 4, cf. Eur. Alc. 449, Plat. Rep. 527 D; but, specially, I. in Hom., a part of the year, a season; mostly in pl., the seasons, ὅτε τέτρατον ἦλθεν ἔτος καὶ ἐπῆλυθον ὄραι Od. 2. 107., 19. 152; ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ μῆνές τε καὶ ἡμέραι ἐξετελεύντο, ἄψ περιτελλομένου ἔτεος, καὶ ἐπῆλυθον ὄραι 11. 294., 14. 294; ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ β' ἐνιαυτός ἐην, περὶ δ' ἔτραπον ὄραι 10. 469, cf. Hes. Th. 58, Hdt. 1. 32; Διὸς ὄραι Od. 24. 344, cf. Pind. O. 4. 3; ὁ κύκλος τῶν ὄρέων ἐς τάνυτὸ περιών Hdt. 2. 4 (just above he speaks of the ὄραι of the solar year, this year being divided into 12 parts); οὐ μεταλλάσσουσιν αἱ ὄραι Ib. 77; περιτελλομέναις ὄραις Soph. O. T. 156, cf. Fr. 519, Ar. Av. 709, 996; ὄραι ἐτῶν καὶ ἐνιαυτῶν Plat. Legg. 906 C, cf. Symp. 188 A, etc.; τῆς .. ὄρας τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ τούτης οὐσης, ἐν ἡ ἀσθενούσιν ἄνθρωποι μάλιστα Thuc. 7. 47; χαλεπὴ ὄ. a bad season, Plat. Prot. 344 D; αὕτη ἡ ὄ. this season, Xen. Cyn. 7, 1, cf. 5, 6; κατὰ τὰς ὄρας according to the seasons, Arist. G. A. 5. 6, 10.—Homer and Hesiod distinguish three seasons, and express each by the sing. ὄρη, with a word added to specify each: a. *spring*, ἔαρος .. ὄρη Il. 6. 148; ὄρη *εἰαρινή* 2. 471., 16. 643, Od. 18. 367, etc.; so in Att., ἦρος ὄρα or ὄραι Ar. Nub. 1008, Eur. Cycl. 508; ὄρα *νέα* Ar. Eq. 419; *νεάνις* Eur. Phoen. 787; v. infr. 2. b. *summer*, θέρος ὄρη Hes. Op. 582; so in Att., ὄρα *θερινή* Xen. Cyn. 9, 20, Plat. Epin. 987 A, etc.; so, ὄραι *πολυάνθεμοι* Pind. O. 13. 23; *δενδρώτις ὄρα* Aesch. Fr. 41. c. *winter*, χείματος ὄρη Hes. Op. 448; ὄρη *χειμερινή* Od. 5. 485, Hes. Op. 492; so in Att., ὄραν *χειμῶνος* in winter, Andoc. 18. 4; ὄρα *χαλεπή* Plat. Prot. 344 D; *χιονοβόλος* Plut. 2. 182 E.—Aesch. also names three seasons, Pr. 454 sq.; an Egyptian division of the year, acc. to Diod. 1. 26.—A fourth first appears in Alcman 64, θέρος καὶ χεῖμα κῶπῶραν τρίταν καὶ τέτρατον τὸ ἦρ; and in Hipp. 366, χειμῶν, ἦρ, θέρος, φθινόπωρον, cf. Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 2; τετράμορφοι ὄραι Eur. Fr. 937, cf. Xen. Cyn. 6, 13; but later, seven seasons were assumed, ἔαρ, θέρος, ὄπῶρα, φθινόπωρον,

σπορητός, χειμών, φυταλιά, Galen. 5. 347. The three old seasons prob. were all equal; but the Athenians reckoned to ἔαρ and ὀπώρα each two months, to θέρος and χειμών each four, Eur. Fr. 980. 2. absol.

the prime of the year, spring-time, ὅσα φύλλα καὶ ἄνθηα γίνονται ὥρη Od. 9. 51, cf. Il. 2. 468; παρὰ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν ὥραν Thuc. 4. 6. b. summer-time, θέρος καματώδεος ὥρης Hes. Op. 662: in historians, the part of the year available for war and other operations, the summer-season, or (as we say) the season, τὸν τῆς ὥρας εἰς τὸν περίπλου χρόνον Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 13; οἱ περὶ τὴν ὥραν χρόνοι Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 10: esp. in the phrase ὥρα ἔτους, Thuc. 2. 52., 6. 70., 7. 54., Plat. Phaedr. 229 A, Legg. 952 E, Dem. 1213. 27; (so Sallust. B. J. 50, tempus anni);—this season was restricted by Galen to forty days; cf. ὥραιος I. 3.

3. the year generally, τῆς ὥρης μέσον θέρος Hdt. 8. 12; ἐν τῇ πέρυσιν ὥρα last year, as we also say 'last season,' Dem. 1283. 20; εἰς ὥρας in the future year, Anth. P. 11. 17, Plut. Pericl. 13; also, εἰς ἄλλας ὥρας hereafter, Eur. I. A. 122; εἰς ὥρας ἑτέρας Ar. Nub. 562; ἐκ τῶν ὥρων εἰς τὰς ὥρας Id. Thesm. 950; εἰς ὥρας κῆπειτα Theocr. 15. 74; cf. ὥρασι. 4. in pl. also the climate of a country, as determined by its seasons, Hdt. 2. 142, 149., 2. 77., 4. 199; τὰς ὥρας κάλλιστα κεκραμένους 3. 106; cf. Plat. Criti. 111 E, Phaedo 111 B.

5. in pl. the quarters of the heavens, the summer being taken as south, winter as north, Hdt. 2. 26. II. a part of the day, a time of day, νυκτὸς ἐν ὥρῃ h. Hom. Merc. 67, 155, 400; αἱ ὥραι τῆς ἡμέρας the times of day, i. e. morning, noon, evening, and night, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 4; δι' ὥραν ἡμέρας by day-time, Dem. 1456. 8; etc.; μεσονυκτίοις ποθ' ὥραις Anacreont. 34. 1:—also without ἡμέρας or νυκτὸς, ἐκάστης ἡμέρας μέχρι τρίτου μέρους ὥρας Plat. Legg. 784 A; τῆς ὥρας μικρὸν πρὸ δύντος ἡλίου Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 22; ἐποίησαν ἕξω μέσων νυκτῶν τὴν ὥραν, i. e. they prolonged the day beyond midnight, Dem. 1265. 3; ἄψε τῆς ὥρας Id. 541. fin.; πολλῆς ὥρας it being late, Polyb. 5. 8, 3, cf. Ev. Marc. 6. 35; περὶ πολλὴν ὥραν Joseph. A. J. 8. 4, 4.

2. the day and night were prob. first divided into twenty-four equal hours by the astronomer Hipparchus (about 150 B. C.), cf. Ideler's Chronol. 1. 239, Lewis Astr. of Anc. p. 178; ἡ πρώτη, ἡ δευτέρα ὥ. Sext. Emp. M. 10. 182 sqq.; but commonly without the Art., τρίτης ὥρας Plut. Rom. 12; ἀγδός, ἐνάτης, δεκάτης ὥ. Id. Alex. 60, Aemil. 22, Anton. 68, etc.; δωδεκάτης ὥ., proverb. of the end drawing near (we say 'the eleventh hour'), Id. Crass. 17; ὥρων ἀμφὶ δωδεκάδι Anth. P. 9. 782. b. the division of the natural day (from sunrise to sunset) into twelve parts had been introduced before the time of Hdt. (2. 109); and these hours, which varied with the year, were distinguished as ὥραι καιρικαί, see J. C. Hare in Phil. Mus. 1. 33.

B. from the usage of ὥρα for the best season of the year (v. A. I. 2), it was used, like καιρός, for the right, fitting time or hour, the time or season for a thing (mostly without the Art., even in Att.), often in Hom.; (the phrase ἐπήλυθον ὥραι cited under A. I. 1 may have this sense); ὥρα συνάπτει Pind. P. 4. 439, cf. N. 4. 55; ὅταν ὥ. ἦκη Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 2; but with the Art., τῆς ὥρας ἐνθυμείσθαι Id. Cyn. 8, 6; and often in later writers, as Polyb. 2. 34, 3, etc.

2. c. gen. rei, ὥρη κοίτοιο, ὕπνου the time for bed or sleep, bed-time, Od. 3. 334., 11. 379, cf. Hdt. 1. 10; ὥρη δόρποιο, γάμου Od. 14. 407, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 13; πολυ-ηράτου ἐς γάμου ὥρην Od. 15. 126; ἀπικέσθαι ἐς γάμου ὥρην Hdt. 6. 61; so, ἀνδρὸς ὥρα time for a husband (cf. ὥραιος III), Plat. Criti. 113 D; ὥρη ἀρότου, ἀμήτου Hes. Op. 458, 573; καρπῶν ὥραι Ar. Ran. 1034; ὥραι τῆς ὀχέας Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 7; τοῦ φωλευίν lb. 6. 30, 2; etc. 3. ὥρα [ἔστιν] c. inf., 'tis time to do a thing, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥρη εὔδειν Od. 11. 330, 373; so also in Att., Eur. Phoen. 1584, Heracl. 288, Ar. Eccl. 30, Plat. Prot. 361 E, 362 A; so, δοκεῖ οὐχ ὥρα εἶναι καθεύδειν Xen. An. 1. 3, 11; or with εἶναι omitted, Id. Hell. 7. 2, 13; c. acc. et inf., ὥρα δ' ἐμπόρους μεθίεναι ἀγκύραν Aesch. Cho. 661, cf. Soph. O. T. 467, Aj. 245; c. dat. et inf., Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 1, Plat. Theaet. 145 B:—in these phrases, the inf. pres. is almost universal, the aor. however occurs in Od. 21. 428, Soph. Aj. 247, Ar. Ach. 393 (where also ἐστί is added to ὥρα, as in Philyll. Αὐγ. 1, ἀφαιρεῖν ὥρα 'σὶν ἦδη τὰς τραπέζας); and the pf. in Plut. 2. 728 D:—sometimes the inf. must be supplied, οὐδέ τί σε χρὴ, πρὶν ὥρη, καταλέχθαι Od. 15. 393, cf. Eur. El. 112, Ar. Eccl. 877; ὥρα κῆς οἶκον (i. e. εἶναι εἰς οἶκον) Theocr. 15. 147.

4. in various adverb. usages, τὴν ὥρην at the right time, Hdt. 2. 2., 8. 19, Xen. Oec. 20, 16; (but, τὴν ὥ. at that hour, Hes. Sc. 401; ὥραν οὐδενὸς κοινήν θεῶν at an hour .., Aesch. Eum. 109, cf. Eur. Bacch. 723, Aeschin. 2. 15, and v. ἀωρία):—ἐν ὥρῃ in due time, in good time, Od. 17. 176, cf. Hdt. 1. 31, Pind. O. 6. 47, Ar. Vesp. 242, etc.:—also, αἰεὶ ἐς ὥρας in successive seasons, Od. 9. 135, cf. Theocr. 15. 74, Philem. (?) Incert. 21, Anth., etc.;—καθ' ὥραν Theocr. 18. 12, Polyb., etc.; opp. to παρ' ὥραν, Theocr. Ep. 9. 1, Plut., etc.:—πρὸ τῆς ὥρας Xen. Oec. 20, 16; or πρὸ ὥρας Luc. Luct. 13; πρὶν ὥρας Pind. P. 4. 76 (cf. πρὶν A. II. 3).

II. in Att., metaph., the spring-time of life, the prime of life, youth, manhood, ὥραν ἔχειν Aesch. Supp. 997, Theb. 13, cf. 537; παῖδας πρὸς τέρμασιν ὥρας Ar. Av. 705; πάντες οἱ ἐν ὥρῃ Plat. Rep. 474 D; οὐκ ἐν ὥ., opp. to πρεσβύτερος, Id. Phaedr. 240 D; ἐπὶ ὥρῃ Id. Rep. 474 E; ἕως ἂν ἐν ὥρῃ ᾧσι Id. Meno 76 B; πανομένης τῆς ὥ. Id. Phaedr. 234 A; ἀνθεῖν ἐν ὥ. Id. Rep. 475 A; τὴν ὥ. διαφυλάττειν Isocr. 217 C; λήγειν ὥρας, opp. to ἀνθεῖν, Plat. Alc. I. 131 E; ὡς ἐπιγινόμενόν τι τέλος, οἷον τοῖς ἀκμαίοις ἡ ὥρα Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 8, cf. 8. 4, 2; ὥραν εἶχον παιδεύεσθαι I was of age to .., Isae. 77. fin.;—often involving a sense of beauty, φεῦ φεῦ τῆς ὥρας! τοῦ κάλλους! Ar. Av. 1724; κάλλει καὶ ὥρα διενεγκόντες Aeschin. 19. 3, cf. 22. 38; καλὸς ὥρα τε κεκραμένος Pind. O. 10 (11). 123, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22, Plat. Phaedo 80 C, Legg. 837 B; ἀφ' ὥρας ἐργάζεσθαι quaestum corpore facere, Plut. Timol. 14, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 13; but, strictly, ὥρα denoted the freshness and vigour of youth without any notion of

beauty, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 601 B, cf. ὥραιος III. 2:—then, b. generally beauty of style, etc., Dion. H. ad Pomp. 2. 4, Plut. 2. 128 D, 874 B, etc. 2. Pind. personifies Ὀρα, like Ἥβη, N. 8. 1. III.

= τὰ ὥραια, the produce of the season, the fruits of the year, ἀπὸ τῆς ὥρας ἐτρέφοντο Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 1.

C. in mythol. sense, αἱ Ὀραι, the Hours, keepers of heaven's cloud-gate, Il. 5. 749., 8. 393; and ministers of the gods, 8. 433., 21. 450; esp. of Aphrodité, h. Hom. 6. 5 and 12: acc. to Hes. Th. 902, they were three in number, Eunomia, Diké, Eirené, daughters of Zeus and Themis, who watched over and blessed the works of men; presiding chiefly over the seasons of the year, and the products of each; hence the source of ripeness and perfection in all products of nature, esp. of the prime and beauty of human life, Alex. Incert. 1. 6, Theocr. 1. 150, etc.; often therefore joined with the Χάριτες, h. Hom. Ap. 194, Hes. Op. 75.

ὥραία, ἡ, v. ὥραιος I. 3. ὥραϊζω, fut. ἴσω, contr. ὥραῖζω, (ὥρα B. II) to beautify, adorn, decorate, dress, Eumath. p. 6, Aristid. Quint. p. 72; χάρισιν ὥραῖσε τιμίων λίθων C. I. 8792, cf. 8686:—but

II. mostly used in Pass. to bloom with youthful beauty, Cratin. Ὀρ. 21; αἱ παρειαὶ ὥρ. Callistr. 897; ἐν κάλλει Aristaeon. 2. 10; ὥραϊσμένη ἐπικτήτοις σοφίσμασι tricked out, Luc. Amor. 38. 2. to give oneself airs, behave affectedly, ὥραϊσμένη καὶ θρυπτομένη Eurpol. Incert. 23; ὡς ὥραϊζεθ' ἡ τύχη πρὸς τοὺς βίους Menand. Incert. 291; hence Meineke restores ὥραῖσται (Cod. Rav. ὀρείσται) for ὀρίσται in Ar. Eccl. 202.

ὥραιό-καρπος, ον, with ripe or timely fruit, Tzetz. Hist. 4. 691.

ὥραιο-κόμος, ον, studying dress or decoration, Suid.

ὥραιο-κόσμητος, ον, adorned with loveliness, Eccl.

ὥραϊά-μορφος, αν, fair of form, Jo. Chrys.

ὥραϊάσμαι, Pass. to be beautiful, LXX (Cant. 1. 10., 7. 1 and 6).

ὥραιο-πολέω, to live with the young and beautiful, Suid.:—Hesych. cites ὥραπολεῖν, (l. ὥραιοπ-) to plough in season.

ὥραιο-πώλης, ον, δ, selling fresh fruits, also = ταριχοπώλης, Hesych.: v. sub ὥραιος I.

ὥραιος, α, ον: fem. ὥραία Sapph. 112 Ahr.:—produced at the right season (ὥρα), seasonable, timely: esp. of ripe summer fruits, like Lat. hornus (i. e. horinus), βίος or βίωτος ὥρ. store of fruits gathered in due season, Hes. Op. 32, 305; ὥρ. καρποί the fruits of the season, Lat. fructus hornotini or horni, καρποὺς .. κατατίθεσθαι ὥραίους to store them up in season, Hdt. 1. 202; so (more commonly) ὥραία, τά, Thuc. 1. 120., 3. 58, Xen. An. 5. 3, 9, Plat. Legg. 845 E; ὥραίως τὰ ὥραια ἀποδιδόναι Hipp. Aph. 1247; ὥραία ἰ. ἀποτελεῖν ἱερά to render fruits of the season as sacred offerings, Plat. Criti. 116 C;—so, τρωκτὰ ὥρ. Xen. An. 5. 3, 12; ἄνθη Anth. P. 9. 564; σῦκα Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3:—also of animals, ὥρ. ἄρνες yearling, Anth. P. 6. 157; of fish, in season, πηλαμὺς .. ὥραία θέρους Soph. Fr. 446; ὥρ. θύννοι ar. Ath. 116 B; τάριχος ὥρ. fish salted or pickled in the season, Alex. Πονηρ. 1. 5; ἰχθύες ἐς τάρηνον ὥρ. Babrius 6. 4; σαργάνη ὥρ. the pickling-tub, Poll. 7. 27; v. ὥραιο-πώλης. 2. τὰ ὥραια = τὰ καταμήνια, esp. at their first appearance, Hipp. 266. 30. 3. ἡ ὥραία (in full, ὥρη ἡ ὥραία Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 4; though it is commonly a Subst., like Ἀθηναία, ἀναγκαίη, for Ἀθηναῖα, ἀνάγκη, cf. A. B. 73, etc.), like ὥρα ἔτους, the season of corn or fruit ripening, harvest-time, esp. the twenty days before and twenty days after the rising of the dog-star, μίμνει ἐς ὥραϊν till harvest-time, Ar. Rh. 3. 1390:—then, the good season, spring and summer, esp. the four or five months during which the troops kept the field, Dem. 123. 16., 1292. 5, Polyb. 3. 16, 7:—also, τὴν μὲν ὥραϊν οὐχ ἔει it does not rain in the season (sc. of rain), Hdt. 4. 28.

II. happening or done in season, in due season, seasonable, ἄριστος, ἔργον Hes. Op. 615, 640; πλόος lb. 628; χειμῶνες Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 1; ὕδατα Id. C. P. 2. 2, 1; σκαπάνη lb. 3. 16, 1; τομὴ καλάμου Id. H. P. 4. 11, 4:—ὥραϊὺν ἐστί the weather is fair, Plut. Lycurg. 29, App. Pun. 120. 2. metaph. (ὥρα B) seasonable, due, proper, ὥραϊων τυχεῖν = νομίμων τυχεῖν, Eur. Supp. 175: so, ὥραία ἱερά Plat. Criti. 116 C, cf. Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 5. 3. at Athens, Ὀραία, τά, a festival in honour of the Ὀραι, Ath. 656 A, Hesych.

III. of persons, seasonable or ripe for a thing, c. gen., ἀνδρὸς ὥραϊή (Virgil's jam matura viro, Horace's tempestiva viro), Hdt. 1. 107, cf. Lys. Fr. 3; γάμων or γάμου ὥραϊή Hdt. 1. 196., 6. 122; cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 9; ἐς ἦβην ὥρ. γάμων Eur. Hel. 12; ὅστις οὐκέθ' ὥραιὸς γαμεῖ Id. Fr. 801; ὥραϊοὶ γάμοι seasonable marriage, Aesch. Fr. 52, Eur. Hel. 12:—also of old persons, ripe or ready for death, πατήρ γε μὴν ὥρ. Id. Alc. 519; αὐτὸς δ', ἐν ὥραϊῳ γὰρ ἔσταμεν βίῳ, θανεῖν ἔτοιμος Id. Phoen. 968; θάνατος ὥρ. Xen. Ages. 10, 3; σορός Ar. Vesp. 1365; ὥραιὸς ἀποθνήσκει Plut. 2. 178 D; so, ὕλη ὥρ. τέμνεσθαι Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 1. 2. in reference to age, in the summer of life, youthful, Hes. Op. 693; hence also in the bloom of youth, blooming, beautiful, opp. to ἄωρος, Xen. Symp. 8, 21, Plat. Rep. 574 C; ὥρ. ἐὼν καὶ καλὸς Pind. O. 9. 141; παιδίσκη ὥραϊοτάτη Ar. Ach. 1148, cf. Ran. 291, 514; παῖς ὥραιὸς Id. Av. 138:—though it did not necessarily imply beauty, for Plat. says, τοῖς τῶν ὥραϊων προσώποις, καλῶν δὲ μὴ Rep. 601 B; and Arist. speaks of persons ἀνευ κάλλους ὥραϊοι, Rhet. 3. 4, 3; cf. ὥρα B. II:—hence,

3. generally, of things, beautiful, graceful, LXX and N. T.; ἡ ὥρ. πύλη τοῦ ἱεροῦ Act. Ap. 3. 10; so, of the principal door in Byzantine churches, v. Ducang. IV. an irreg. form of the Sup., ὥραϊέστατος, is cited from Epicharmus by Eust. 1441. 15. V. Adv. ὥραίως Hipp. Aph. 1247.—Cf. ὥριος.

ὥραϊότης, ητος, ἡ, the ripeness of the fruits of the year, Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 14, v. l. in Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 6. II. the bloom of youth, beauty, σώματος Xen. Ephes. 1, 1, Heliod., etc.; in pl., Xen. Oec. 7, 43, C. I. 8792.

ὥραιο-φθαλμος, ον, as interpretation of εὐωπία, Schol. Pind. O. 10 (11). 91.

ὠραίσμα, τό, a decoration, ornament, C. I. 8797, Walz Rhett. 1. 639.
 ὠραίσμος, ὁ, adornment, elegance, Plut. Agis 4., 2. 972 D; mostly with notion of effeminacy and affectation, LXX (Jer. 4. 30): metaph. of style, Dion. H. de Comp. 1, Plut. Fab. 1.
 ὠραίστης, οὐ, ὁ, a sop, A. B. 225, Hesych. s. v. βαυκίζόμενος, E. M.
 ὠρακιάω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to faint, swoon away, Ar. Ran. 481, Pax 702, and in late Prose, as Liban. 4. 143, 209, Themist. 314 B.—Moer. 425, writes it with the aspir., as the Att. word for λιποψυχέω. Others write it ὠρακιάω as if for ὠχριάω, and this sense is given to the word by Aristaen. 1. 10, Schol. Ar. Pax l. c.; cf. Lob. Pathol. 318.
 ὠρακίζω, fut. ἴσω, =foreg., Schol. Ar. Ran. 481, E. M. 823. 33; perhaps from an erroneous belief that ὠρακιάω (in Ar. l. c.) was the fut.
 ὠρανός, Aeol. for οὐρανός, Sappho 1. 11:—ὠρανίᾳφι, Adv. in heaven, Alcman 43.
 ὠρ-ἀριθμος, ον, reckoning the hours, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 336.
 ὠρασι, ὠρασιν, Adv.: (ὠρα):—in season, in good time, μὴ ὠρασι ἴκοιτο, as an imprecation, may he not come in time, i. e. bad luck to him, Lat. pereat, Alex. Incert. 9, Luc. D. Meretr. 10; μὴ ὠρασ' ἴκοισθε (so Dind. for ὠρας) Ar. Lys. 1037; ὁ μὴ ὠρασι that unseasonable fellow, that fellow—bad luck to him! Ib. 391, ubi v. Dind.—For the form, cf. θύρασι, Ὀλυμπίασι.
 ὠρεῖον, τό, (ὠρεύω) a guard-house, fort, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 195; v. Böckh p. 408. II. in late Gr., = Lat. horreum, Achmes Onir. 272, E. M., etc.; also, ὠριον, Geop. 2. 28:—hence ὠρεῖαριος, ὁ, Lat. horrearius, Byz.; v. Ducang.
 ὠρεῖ-τροφος, ον, poet. for δρεῖτροφος, of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524.
 ὠρεσί-δουπος, ον, poet. for δρεσίδουπος, making a din on the mountains, Anth. P. 9. 524, as Brunck for ὠρεσίλοιπος;—Scalig. -κοῖτος.
 ὠρεσί-δότης, ον, ὁ, one who brings on the seasons, or who gives the ripe fruits in their season, epith. of Apollo, like ὠρηφόρος, Anth. P. 9. 525.
 ὠρεσσιν, v. sub ὠρ, ὄαρ.
 ὠρετο, v. sub ὄρνυμι.
 ὠρεύω, (ὠρα) to take care of, attend to, mind, c. acc., Hes. Th. 903; v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 100, et ap. Gaisf. Hes. l. c.:—Pass., Cornut. N. D. 29.
 ὠρέω, (ὠρα) = ὠρεύω, Hipp. ap. Galen.: Hesych. cites ὠρήσω in same sense, cf. Suid.
 ὠρέω, (ὠρος year) to spend time, Erot. Lex. Hipp.
 ὠρη, ὠρη, ἡ, Ion. for ὠρα, ὠρα.
 ὠρημα, τό, that which is minded or watched, Hesych.
 ὠρητύς, ὕος, ἡ, = πῆρωσις, Hesych.
 ὠρη-φόρος, ον, leading on the seasons, or bringing on the fruits in their season, epith. of Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 54, 192, 492:—others προπαροχ. ὠρήφορος, car-borne by the Horae.
 ὠριαίνω, -ομαι, = ὠραίζω, -ομαι Hesych., Clearch. ap. Ath. 554 B.
 ὠριαῖος, α, ον, (ὠρα A. II) an hour long, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 63.
 ὠριάς, ἄδος, poet. fem. of ὠρίας, Orph. H. 9. 19.
 ὠρίζεσκον, v. sub ὄαρίζω.
 ὠρίζω, = ὠρεύω, Hesych.
 ὠρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὠρα) in one's prime, youthful, blooming, of young people, Ar. Ach. 272, Fr. 40; ὠρ. νέος Ael. N. A. 14. 5, cf. 4. 8., 5. 17, Alciphro 1. 13; πάνν γάρ ἐστιν ὠρικότατα τὰ τιτθί', ὡσπερ μῆλον Crates Incert. 4. II. Adv., ὠρικόως πυνθάνει you ask so maidenly, so prettily, Ar. Pl. 963; cf. ὠρα B. II.
 ὠριμάζω, fut. ἄσω, (ὠριμος) to ripen, Schol. Od. 2. 126.
 ὠριμαῖα, ἡ, an obscure astrological word, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 186.
 ὠριμος, ον, poet. for ὠραῖος, ripe, καρπός Arist. Fr. 530; βότρως Anth. P. 9. 316; ὄπῳρα Diod. 17. 67: timely, in season, of fish, Nicom. Eileith. 1. 21; καίρος ὠριμώτατος εἰς τι Geop. 9. 9. 7.
 ὠριμότης, ητος, ἡ, ripeness, seasonableness, Schol. Il. 19. 119.
 ὠριό-καρπος, ον, with ripe or timely fruit, Orph. H. 55. 11.
 ὠριον, Adv., Ion. for αἴριον, Gramm. Vat. in Greg. Cor. append. p. 698.
 ὠριον, τό, = ὠρεῖον II, q. v.
 ὠριό-παις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, bearing a child in season, Hymn. ad Virg. 25.
 ὠριος (A), α, ον Pind. P. 9. 175, Opp. H. 1. 689; but also os, ον Anth. P. 7. 188., 9. 317:—poet. form of ὠραῖος, produced in season, ὠρια πάντα all the fruits of the season, Od. 9. 131, cf. Hes. Op. 392, Theocr. 15. 112, Anth. P. 9. 329. II. generally, in due season, seasonable, Hes. Op. 390, 420, 695; ὠδῖς Opp. H. 1. 689, cf. Anth. P. 9. 311; χρόνος ὠρ. ἡμῖν Ib. 10. 100; πλόος κώπαις ὠρ. Arat. 154: c. inf. it is time .., Solon 25. 9 (but Bgk. ὠρίων .. γάμον). 2. youthful, ἄνθος C. I. 3435. III. ὠρια, τά, the season, νόσον ὠρια τίκει Bion 3. 13.—This poet. form is also used in late Prose, Lob. Phryn. p. 52. Adv. -ως, Suid.; but neut. sing. used as Adv., Arat. 1076.
 ὠριος (B), ον, (ὠρος, sleep) nightly, χρόνος Dionys. in Br. Anal. 2. 254, cf. Meineke Euphor. Fr. 55.
 ὠρισμα, τό, f. l. for ὄαρισμα in Opp. C. 4. 23.
 ὠρισμένως, Adv. of ὄρίζω, definitely, Arist. Categ. 7, 31 and 34, Top. 8. 5, 2, Metaph. 4. 15, 2.
 ὠριστος, Ion. crasis for ὁ ἄριστος, Il. 11. 288, al.
 ὠρίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, the Lat. horarius, of Apollo, Lyc. 352.
 ὠρίων, ὄνος, ὁ, Orion, one of the giants, a mighty hunter, and the handsomest of his race, beloved by Eōs, but slain by Artemis, Od. 5. 121 sq., 11. 310:—after death he hunted in the nether world, 11. 572 (though, prob., the end of this book is a later addition): acc. to a later tradition, Asclepius sought to restore him to life, Telesarch. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 262; and he was accounted a native of Thebes, Strab. 404, etc. II. a bright constellation named after him, which rose just after the summer solstice, its setting being usually followed by storms, Il. 18. 486 sq., 22. 29, Od. 5. 274, Hes. Op. 596, 607 sq., Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 4, Probl. 26, 13. III. an Indian bird, Ael.

N. A. 17. 22. [ῖ in Hom.; ῖ Att., Eur. Ion 1153, Cycl. 213, v. A. B. 1433: we also find a form ὠραίων in Call. Dian. 265; and ὠραίωνεος in Pind. I. 4 (3). 84; whence Böckh restores ὠραίων in N. 2. 19.]
 ὠρμέαται, ὠρμέατο, v. sub ὄρμω.
 ὠρνευ, ὠρνυτο, v. sub ὄρνυμι.
 ὠρο-γνωμονέω, to tell the hour, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 343. 4.
 ὠρο-γράφος [ᾶ], ον, writing history by seasons or years, an annalist, Plut. 2. 869 A; and ὠρογραφία, αἰ, annals, Diod. 1. 26, ubi v. Wessel.; cf. ὠρος (year).
 ὠρο-δεσμος, ὁ, a straw rope for binding sheaves, Eust. 1162. 32.
 ὠρο-δρομέω, to run by the hour, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 476.
 ὠρο-θεσμία, ἡ, a fixed, appointed time, Eust. Opusc. 75. 69.
 ὠροθετέω, to take note of a thing in casting a nativity, τὸν Ἄρη καὶ τὸν Κρόνον Anth. P. 11. 160. II. to be in the ascendant at the natal hour, of one's ruling planet, Ib. 161.
 ὠρο-θέτης, ον, ὁ, (τίθημι) ruler of times and seasons, Eccl. II. one who takes note of times, Eccl.
 ὠρο-κράτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, the lord of the hour, Byz.
 ὠρο-λογέω, to tell the time by hours, ὠρ. τὴν εὐφρόνην Pisid. II. to speak by the hour, Eust. 1349. 10.
 ὠρολογητής, οὐ, ὁ, one that speaks by the hour, λαβάργυρος ὠρ. Timo ap. Ath. 406 E, cf. Eust. 1349. 10.
 ὠρολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, telling the hour, Eust. ad Dion. P. 223.
 ὠρολόγιον, τό, a horologe, i. e. an instrument for telling the hour, a dial or clock, ὠρ. σκιοθηρικόν the sun-dial of Anaximander, Plin. 2. 78; cf. Cleomed. 1. 10 sq., Plut. 2. 1006 E, C. I. 1947, 2510, Suid. (who writes it ὠρολογεῖον, as in Malal. 479. 17); ὠρ. ὑδραυλικόν a water-clock, = κλεψύδρα, cf. Aristoc. ap. Ath. 174 C, Plin. 7. 60, Bato Ἄνδροφ. 1.—V. Becker's Gallus, Scene III. Exc. 5, Dict. of Antiqq.
 ὠρο-λόγος, ὁ, (λέγω) an Egyptian priest or acolyte, who carried a ὠρολόγιον, Porph. Abst. p. 321.
 ὠρο-μαντις, εως, ὁ, the hour-prophet, of the cock, Babr. 124. 5:—Suid. s. v. πεταύρα cites ὠρονόμος (from Aesop.).
 ὠρο-μέδων, ὁ, ruling the seasons, of Phoebus, C. I. 2342.
 ὠρονομεῖον οἱ -νόμιον, τό, = ὠρολόγιον, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 95, Heliod. 9. 22.
 ὠρονομεύω, poet. for sq., Manetho 4. 593.
 ὠρονομέω, to rule the hour of birth, of planets, Manetho 1. 58, 339; c. acc., γένεσιν ὠρομονεῖ Κρόνος Anth. P. 11. 383.
 ὠρονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for dividing and marking the hours κατασκευασμα Schol. Ar. Av. 1494.
 ὠρονόμιον, τό, v. ὠρονομεῖον.
 ὠρο-νόμος, ὁ, an hour-divider, i. e. a dial or clock, Anth. P. 14. 6; cf. ὠρομαντις. II. in Astrology, ruling the hour, of the planet which is in the ascendant, Manetho 1. 30, 262., 3. 120.
 ὠρορε, v. sub ὄρνυμι.
 ὠρος, ὁ, = ἄωρος (c), sleep, Call. Fr. 150; cf. ὠριος B.
 ὠρος, ὁ, Dor. for ὄρος, a boundary, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. (add.) 2561 b. 58.
 ὠρος, εως, τό, Dor. for οὐρος, ὄρος, a mountain, Theocr. 1. 75, 123.
 ὠρος, ὁ, (v. sub ὠρα) a year, Euphorion 55, Diod. 1. 26, Ath. 423 F, Plut. 2. 677 D. II. in pl. annals, esp. in Ion. writers, Luc. Macr. 14 (ubi vulg. ὄροι), and often in Ath., v. Schweigh. in Ind., Coraēs Heliod. 2. 314; cf. ὠρογράφος.
 ὠροσκοπεῖον, τό, = ὠρολόγιον, Strab. 119, Eus. P. E. 556 C; so ὠροσκοπίον, Diog. L. 2. 1., 6. 104. II. = ὠροσκόπος II, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 68.
 ὠροσκοπέω, in Astrology, to observe the hour of birth, draw a horoscope, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 70.
 ὠροσκόπησις, εως, ἡ, in Astrology, observation of the hour of birth, casting a nativity, drawing a horoscope, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 99:—also -σκοπία, ἡ, Schol. Il. 21. 111.
 ὠροσκόπιον, v. sub ὠροσκοπεῖον.
 ὠρο-σκόπος, ὁ, in Astrology, one who observes the hour of a birth, a caster of nativities, and so = ὠρολόγος, Clem. Al. 757. 2. as Adj. of or for a horoscope, Manetho 4. 59, 125. II. as Subst. a nativity, horoscope, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 12, 50, 61, Porph. ap. Stob. Eccl. 2. 386.
 ὠρο-τρόφος, ον, fostering the seasons, bringing them on, Orph. H. 7. 10., 38. fin.
 ὠρσε, ὠρτο, v. sub ὄρνυμι.
 ὠρυγγες, οἱ, a sort of pied horses, Opp. C. 1. 317.
 ὠρυγή, ἡ, = ὠρυθμός, Hermesian. 5. 72, Plut. Mar. 20, Crass. 23., 2. 590 F; properly of wolves or dogs, Poll. 5. 87, Zenod. in Valck. ad Ammon. 229:—so ὠρυγγός, ὁ, opp. to ὕλαγγός, Ael. N. A. 5. 51: and ὠρυγμα, τό, of the waves, Anth. P. 6. 233.
 ὠρυδόν, Adv. howling, Nic. Al. 222.
 ὠρυθμός, ὁ, a howling, of dogs, ὠρυθμοῖς ὕλαει Opp. C. 4. 219; of lions, a roaring, Theocr. 25. 217.
 ὠρυκτής, Dor. -τας, ὁ, a digger, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 47.
 ὠρύομαι [ῖ]: aor. ὠρύσάμην: Dep.:—Ion. and poet. Verb, very rarely used in Att. (v. infr.), to howl, properly of wolves and dogs, Theocr. 2. 35, Coluth. 116, Diod. 1. 87, cf. ὠρυγή and v. infr. II:—also of lions, to roar, Lat. rugire, Ap. Rh. 4. 1339, Call. Fr. 423, Plut., etc.; of animals generally, Id. 2. 973 A, LXX:—of men, ὄρθιον ὠρυσαι Pind. O. 9. 163; of savages, either in mourning, Hdt. 3. 117, or joy, Id. 4. 75; so, ὡσπερ ἀπόπληκτοι .. ὠρύονται Plat. Com. Σκευ. 1; lastly of the sea, Dion. P. 83, Anth. P. 11. 31. II. trans. to howl over, τῆνον μὲν θῶες, τῆνον λύκοι ὠρ. Theocr. 1. 71; so, ὠρ. ἐπὶ τινι Luc. D. Mort. 10. 13; περὶ τινα Bion 1. 18.—The Act. only in Anth. l. c., Or. Sib. 8. 340, and Suid. (From the same Root come ὠρυ-θμός, ὠρυ-γή, ὠρυ-γμός, -μα, ὄρυ-μαγδός, ὄρυ-εται (= ὕλακτεῖ, Hcsych.); Skt. ru,

rāu-mi (*rudo*), *vi-ŕu* (*ululare*); Lat. *ru-mor*, *ra-vis*, *rau-cus*; Slav. *reŭ-a*, inf. *rju-ti* (*μυκάσθαι*.)

ὠρυτός, ἦ, ὠν, verb. Adj. *knowled over*, Theognost. Can. p. 75.

ὠρύωμα [ῶ], τό, = ὠρυγή, LXX (Ezek. 19. 7).

ὠρώρει, v. sub ὠρυμι.

ὠρωρέχεται, v. sub ὠρέγω.

ὠρώρυκτο, v. sub ὠρύσσω.

ὠς:—Summary: A. as ADVERB of Manner; and that, Aa. ὠς (with accent) as Adv. of the Demonstr. Pron. ὄς, so, thus, Lat. *sic*, as τὼς from *τός, οὕτως from οὗτος. Ab. ὠς (without accent) of the Relat. Pron. ὄς, as, Lat. *ut*. B. ὠς, as CONJUNCTION. C, D. various usages.

A. ADVERB of Manner:

Aa. ὠς, Demonstr. = οὕτως, so, thus, Lat. *sic*, often in Hom., and in Ion. Prose, as Hdt. 3. 13., 6. 76, al.; rare in Att., and almost confined to certain phrases, v. infr. 2, 3; but ὠς simply = οὕτως, Aesch. Ag. 930, Thuc. 3. 37. 2. καὶ ὠς, even so, nevertheless, like ὅμως, Il. 1. 116, al.; οὐδ' ὠς, μηδ' ὠς, not even so, in no wise, 7. 263, Od. 1. 6, al.; οὐδέ κεν ὠς Il. 9. 386:—the phrases καὶ ὠς, οὐδ' ὠς, μηδ' ὠς, are used in Att., Soph. Ant. 1042, Thuc. 1. 74., 7. 74:—on the accentuation ὠς, v. Chandl. *Gr. Acc.* § 934. 3. in Comparisons, ὠς .., ὠς .., so .. as .., Lat. *sic .. ut ..*; and reversely ὠς .., ὠς .., as .. so, Il. 1. 512; in Att., Plat. Rep. 530 D:—also ὥστε .. ὠς .., as .. thus .., h. Hom. Cer. 174–6; ὥσπερ .., ὠς δὲ .. (in apodosis) Plat. Prot. 326 D. 4. thus, for instance, Od. 5. 129, h. Ven. 219; and most Edd. write ὠς in Od. 5. 121, 125.

Ab. ὠς, Relat., as, Lat. *ut*, first in Hom.:—properly it is relative to a demonstr. Adv., which is often omitted, *κινήθη δ' ἀγορῆ ὠς κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης*, i. e. οὕτως, ὠς .. Il. 2. 144: it is relative not only to the regular demonstr. Advs. ὠς, τὼς, ὦδε, οὕτως, αὐτως, but also to τόσον, as in Il. 4. 130; to ταύτη, Plat. Rep. 365 D, etc.: remarkably, ὠς ἐγὼ οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῶν ὅστις ἐξ ἴσου νοσεῖ Soph. O. T. 60, where the dat. ἐμοί would have been more regular after ἐξ ἴσου.—We find a collat. Dor. form ὦ in A. B. 591, 617; cf. ὦτε. Usage: I. in similés,

freq. in Hom.:—longer similés are commonly introduced by ὠς ὅτε, ὠς δ' ὅτε, where ὅτε often seems superfluous, ἤριπε δ', ὠς ὅτε πύργος [ἤριπε] Il. 4. 462; ἤριπε δ', ὠς ὅτε τις δρῦς ἤριπε 13. 389, cf. 2. 394; ὠς ὅτε θαητόν μέγαρον, πάξομεν Pind. O. 6. 3:—ὠς ὅτε is rare in short similés, as Od. 11. 368:—the tenses used by Hom. in similés after ὠς are the indic. pres., Il. 9. 4., 16. 364; but more often the aor., inasmuch as the *time* is wholly indefinite, 3. 33sq., 4. 275., 16. 823, al.; also with the subj. pres. or aor., 5. 161., 10. 183, 485., 13. 334; (in this case sometimes ὠς δ' ὅτ' ἄν, 11. 269., 17. 520); cf. ὥστε A:—the Verb is sometimes omitted with ὠς, but may readily be supplied from the context, ἐνδούπησε πεσοῦσ', ὠς εἰναλίη κήξ (sc. πίπτει) Od. 15. 479, cf. 6. 20; θεὸς δ' ὠς τίετο δῆμῳ Il. 5. 78; οἱ δὲ φέβοντο .., βόες ὠς ἀγελαῖαι Od. 22. 299: in these last examples it will be observed that it follows the word of comparison, and in that case takes the accent; so even in Att. Com., Ἀριστόδημος ὠς Cratin. Παν. 4, cf. Eubul. Ὀρθ. 1, 2. 2. like as, just as, ὠς οὗτος κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε .., ὠς ἡμεῖς κτλ. Il. 2. 326. 3. sometimes in the sense according as, where the relat. Pron. ὅσος might stand, as ἐλὼν κρέας ὠς (i. e. ὅσον) οἱ χεῖρες ἐχάνδανον Od. 17. 344; ὦκα δὲ μητρὶ ἐννεπον ὠς (i. e. ὅσα) εἶδόν τε καὶ ἐκλυον h. Hom. Cer. 172; so in Att., σοὶ θεὰ πόροιεν ὠς ἐγὼ θέλω Soph. O. C. 1124; and in Prose, τὸ ῥῆμα μέμνημαι ὠς εἶπε Aeschin. 64. 3; cf. Lob. Phryn. 427. II. with Adverbial clauses:

1. parenthetically, to qualify a general statement, ὠς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, ὠς ἔοικε, etc., as it seems; ὠς ἡμεῖς φαίμεν ἄν as we might say, and so on; in Hdt. this qualifying clause commonly stands first. In these cases γε or γοῦν is often added, ὠς γοῦν ὁ λόγος σημαίνει as at any rate the statement shews:—in oratione obl. c. inf., ὠς σφίσι δοκεῖν Hdt. 2. 124, al. Also ὠς is often omitted, e. g. φασί, οἶμαι, for ὠς φασί, ὠς δοκεῖ. An anacoluthon sometimes occurs by the Verb of the principal clause being made dependent on the parenthetic Verb, ὠς δὲ Σκύθαι λέγουσι, νεώτατον ἀπάντων ἐθνέων εἶναι (for ἦν) τὸ σφέτερον Hdt. 4. 5, cf. 1. 58, 65; ὠς ἐγὼ ἤκουσα, εἶναι αὐτόν 4. 76; ὠς γὰρ .. ἤκουσά τινος, ὅτι .. Xen. An. 6. 2, 18; ἀνὴρ ὅδ' ὠς ἔοικεν οὐ νεμεῖν (for οὐ νεμεῖ, ὠς ἔοικε), Soph. Tr. 1238; two modes of expression being confused, v. Schäf. and Erf. Soph. Ant. 726:—Hdt. gives the construction in full in 3. 56., 9. 32. 2. in Elliptical Phrases, so far as .., ὠς ἐμοὶ or ὠς γ' ἐμοὶ (sc. δοκεῖ); so, ὠς γ' ἐμοὶ κριτῆ and ὠς γ' ἐμοὶ χρῆσθαι κριτῆ Valck. Hipp. 324; ὠς ἐμῆ δόξη Xen. Vect. 5, 2; ὠς ἀπ' ὀμμάτων (sc. εἰκάσαι) to judge by eyesight, Soph. O. C. 15:—esp. in limitations, as οὐκέτι πολλὸν χωρίον, ὠς εἶναι Αἰγύπτου Hdt. 2. 8; οὐδὲ ἀδύνατος, ὠς Λακεδαιμόνιος, εἰπεῖν for a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 4. 84; this is frequent in Att., ὠς γυνή as a woman, like a very woman, Soph. O. T. 1078; ἦν .. πιστός, ὠς νομεύς Ib. 1118; μακρὰν ὠς γέροντι .. ὀδόν Id. O. C. 20, cf. 385, Ant. 62, etc.; ὠπλισμένοι ὠς ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν ἰκανῶς Xen. An. 4. 3, 31:—also with ἄν, μεγάλα ἐκτίσαστο χρήματα, ὠς ἄν εἶναι Ῥοδώπιος great, when considered as being hers, Hdt. 2. 135:—for ὠς εἰπεῖν and the like, v. infr. B. II. 3. 3. in like manner ὠς is attached to the Object of the Verb, συμπέμφας αὐτὸν ὠς φύλακα (sc. εἶναι) having sent him with them as a guard, Hdt. 1. 44; ἔλαβεν ἀμφοτέρους ὠς φίλους ἦδη Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 25; ὠς ταμειῶ ἐχρήτο τῷ οἰκῆματι Plat. Prot. 315 D.—For the similar usage of ὠς with Participles and Prepositions, v. infr. C.

III. to limit or augment the force of Adverbs: a. with the Posit. to strengthen it, ὠς ἀληθῶς as of a truth, i. e. in very truth, Plat. Phaedr. 234 E; ὠς ἐτέρως Ib. 276 C; (unless it be taken as exclamation, how truly? how differently! Lat. *quam vere!* v. infr. D. 1. 1);—so, ὠς ἠπίως, ὠς ἐτητύμως

Soph. El. 1439, 1452;—so also ὠς follows Adverbs expressing anything extraordinary, θαυμαστῶς or θαυμασίως ὠς, ὑπερφυῶς ὠς, v. sub vocc.; in these cases there is an ellipse, θαυμασίως ὠς μέγα, or perhaps θαυμασίως ἔχει ὠς μέγα, etc.; for else ὠς after the Adv. must have been ὠς:—ὠς is sometimes separated by several words from its Adv., as θαυμαστῶς μοι εἶπες ὠς Plat. Phaedo 95 A; ὑπερφυῶς δὴ τὸ χρῆμα ὠς Id. Alcib. 2. 147 C, cf. Phaedo 99 D. b. with the Sup. ὠς, like ὁ τι and ὅπως, is very common = Lat. *quam*, heightening the Sup., as *much as ever can be*, ὠς μάλιστα, like ὁ τι μάλιστα (v. ὁ τι III) = Lat. *quam maxime*, ὠς ῥῆστα = *quam facillime*; ὠς τάχιστα, = *quam celerrime*, freq. from Hdt. downwds.: this also is elliptic for ὠς ἔστι δυνατόν or the like, as expressly appears in some passages, ὠς δυνατόν ἀριστα Isocr. 265 A; ὠς ἠδύνατο ἀδηλότατα Thuc. 7. 50; ὠς ἐδύνατο κράτιστα Xen. An. 3. 2, 6; ὠς οἶόν τε βέλτιστον Plat. Rep. 403 D:—both ὠς and ὁ τι are sometimes found together, where one of the two is superfluous, ὠς ὁ τι μάλιστα Id. Legg. 908 A; v. infr. G. c. similarly ὠς is used in the phrases ὠς τὸ πολὺ, ὠς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ Id. Rep. 330 C, 377 B; ὠς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖον for the more part, commonly, ὠς ἐπὶ πλείστον *plerumque*, ut *plurimum*, Thuc. 2. 35; ὠς ἐπὶ τὸ πλήθος, ὠς πλήθει Plat. Rep. 364 A, 389 D; ὠς τὸ ἐπίπαν Hdt. 7. 50, etc. 2. so also with Adjs., a. Posit. ὑπερφυεῖ τι .. ὠς μεγάλη βλάβη Plat. Gorg. 477 D. b. with Sup., ὠς ἀριστοὶ τὰς φύσεις Id. Tim. 18 D; ὅπως ὠς βέλτισται ζσονται Id. Gorg. 503 A; ὠς ὁ τι βέλτιστον Id. Symp. 218 D. c. sometimes separated from the Adj. by a Prepos., as, ὠς ἐς ἐλάχιστον Thuc. 1. 63; ὠς ἐν βραχυτάτοις Antipho 113. 21; ὠς ἐν ἐχρωτάτῳ Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 26; etc.

B. ὠς as CONJUNCTION: I. with Substantive clauses, to express a fact, = ὅτι, that, Lat. *quod*. II. with Final clauses, to express an end or purpose, = ἵνα, ὅπως, that, so that, in order that, Lat. *ut*. III. Consequential, = ὥστε, so that, Lat. *adeo ut*. IV. Causal, = ὅτι or ἐπεὶ, as, since, because, like Lat. *ut* for *quia*, *quippe*, *quandoquidem*. V. Temporal, = ὅτε, when, like Lat. *ut* for *quando*. VI. Modal, = ὅπως, how, like Lat. *ut* for *quomodo*, *quemadmodum*. VII. Local, = ὅπου, where, Lat. *ubi*.

I. with Substantive Clauses, for ὅτι, Lat. *quod*, that, expressing a fact, where (as in Latin) the acc. and inf. might be substituted, γνατὸν .., ὠς ἦδη Τρῶεσσιν ὀλέθρου πείρατ' ἐφήπται (= πείρατ' ἐφήπθαι) Il. 7. 402; and (with Verbs of fear or anxiety) with fut. indic., μηκέτ' ἐκφοβοῦ, μητρῶον ὠς σε λῆμ' ἀτιμάσει ποτέ Soph. El. 1426, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 30:—hence, a sentence beginning with ὠς is sometimes, when interrupted, resumed by ὅτι, and vice versa, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 30 (ubi v. Poppe), cf. Plat. Rep. 470 D, Heind. Hipp. Ma. 281 C: so ὠς with a finite Verb passes into the acc. and inf., or vice versa, Hdt. 1. 82., 8. 118: and the two constructions are sometimes mixed in the same clause, ἐλογίζετο ὠς .. ἦττον ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐθέλειν .. Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 25; cf. ὅτι 1. 2.—In this sense ὠς may be used either with indic. or optat., as the proposition is stated positively, or as dependent on the speaker's thought, cf. Hdt. 7. 168, Plat. Phileb. 58 A. 2. with Verbs of feeling, χαίρει δέ μοι ἦτορ, ὠς μὲν αἰεὶ μέμνησαι Il. 23. 648; ἄχος ἔλλαβ' Ἀχαιοὺς ὠς ἔπεσ' 16. 600. II. ὠς with Final Clauses, that, in order that, Lat. *ut*; in this sense ὠς, as also ὠς ἄν, Ep. ὠς κεν, like other Final Conjunctions, is used regularly with the subj. after the principal tenses of the indic., and with the opt. after the past tenses, βουλήν ὑποθησόμεθ' .., ὠς μὴ πάντες ὀλωνται Il. 8. 37; τύμβον χεῖραμεν .., ὠς κεν τηλεφανῆς .., εἶη Od. 24. 80: cf. ἵνα B, ὅπως B. 2. ὠς is also used with past tenses of the indic. to express an event that is past happening, and therefore impossible, τί μ' οὐκ ἔκτεινας, ὠς εἶδειξα μήποτε ..; so that I never should .., Soph. O. T. 1391; τὰ ἐνέχυρα λαβεῖν, ὠς μηδ' εἰ ἐβούλετο ἐδύνατο ἐξαπατᾶν Xen. An. 7. 6, 23; v. ἵνα B. 1. 3, ὅπως B. 1. 3. 3. ὠς c. inf., to limit an assertion, ὠς εἰπεῖν so to say, Lat. *ut ita dicam*, Hdt. 6. 95; ὠς λόγῳ εἰπεῖν Id. 2. 53; or ὠς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, cf. ἔπος II. 4; so, ὠς συντόμως, or ὠς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, to speak shortly, to be brief, Xen. Oec. 12, 19, Mem. 3. 8, 10; ὠς εἰκάσαι to make a guess, i. e. probably, Hdt. 1. 34, etc.; ὠς μικρὸν μεγάλῳ εἰκάσαι Thuc. 4. 36: (similar phrases occur without ὠς, cf. Hdt. 1. 61, 176):—v. supr. Ab. II. 2. III. just like ὥστε c. inf., so that, Lat. *adeo ut*, *ita ut*, often in Hdt., εὖρος ὠς δύο τριήρεας πλείον ὁμοῦ in breadth such that two triremes could sail abreast, 7. 24; ὑψηλὸν οὕτω .., ὠς τὰς κορυφὰς αὐτοῦ οὐχ οἶά τε εἶναι ιδέσθαι 4. 84;—also, like ὥστε, with Indic., 1. 163., 2. 135. 2. ἦ ὠς after a Comp., μάσσον' ἦ ὠς ιδέμεν Pind. O. 13. 162; μαλακώτεροι .., ἦ ὠς κάλλιον αὐτοῖς Plat. Rep. 410 D; cf. ὥστε 1. 2:—the ἦ is sometimes omitted, προθυμότερον .., ὠς .., Lys. 111. 6, cf. Plat. Rep. 426 C:—similar is the phrase ὀλίγοι ἐσμὲν ὠς ἐγκρατεῖς εἶναι αὐτῶν too few to .., Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 15. 3. these clauses are in their nature relative, and presuppose (when they do not express) an antecedent οὕτως, ὦδε, ὅδε, τοιούσδε or the like: and Hdt. sometimes, when these antecedents are expressed, omits the ὠς, just as we leave out that in familiar discourse, e. g. οὕτω ἰσχυραί, μόγις ἂν διαρρηξείας so strong, you could hardly break them, 3. 12; ῥώμη σώματος τοιῆδε, ἀθλοφόροι ἔσαν ἀμφοτέροι 1. 31. IV. Causal, like ὅτι or ἐπεὶ, as, inasmuch, as, since, Lat. *quia*, *quippe*, *quandoquidem*, in the direct construction always with the indicat., τί ποτε λέγεις, ὦ τέκνον; ὠς οὐ μανθάνω Soph. Ph. 914; also c. opt., μὴ καὶ λάθῃ με προσπεσῶν ὠς μᾶλλον ἂν ἔλοιτο μ' ἢ τοὺς πάντας Ἀργείων λαβεῖν Ib. 46:—often also for γάρ, Pors. Phoen. 857, 1093; esp. when an imperat. goes before or follows, ἡμεῖς δ' ἴωμεν ὠς, ὀπηνίκα' ἂν θεὸς πλοῦν ἡμῖν εἴκη, τηνικαῦθ' ὀρμώμεθα Soph. Ph. 464. V. Temporal, for ὅτε, ἐπεὶ, when, Lat. *ut*, joined with past tenses of the indic. ἐνῶρτο γέλωσ .. ὠς ἴδον Il. 1. 600; cf. infr. D. 1. 3:—with the optat., to express a repeated action, whenever, ὠς .. ἐς τὴν Μιλησίην ἀπικοῖτο Hdt.

I. 17: rarely with the subjunct., for ὅταν, to denote what happens under certain conditions, τῶν δὲ ὡς ἕκαστος οἱ μιχθῆ, διδοὶ δῶρον Hdt. 4. 172:—in orat. obliq. also with the infin., mostly in Hdt., e. g. 1. 86, 94, al.: expressed more forcibly by ὡς .. τάχιστα, some word or words being interposed, ὡς γὰρ ἐπετρόπευσε τάχιστα so soon as ever .., Id. 1. 65; ὡς δὲ ἀφίκετο τάχιστα Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2; more rarely ὡς τάχιστα stand together, Aeschia. 31. 8: but this usage must be distinguished from signif. Ab. III. b: the demonstr. ὡς, ἐνταῦθα, or ἔπειτα often follow, as Il. 20. 424., 3. 396.

2. ὡς seems to be used for ἕως or ἔστε, so long as, while, as in Soph. Ph. 1330, ὡς ἂν αὐτὸς ἥλιος .. αἶρη; so perh., ὡς ἂν ἦς οἰόσπερ εἶ Id. Aj. 1117; cf. ὡσπερ III:—in later Gr. = ἕως, while, Ev. Jo. 12. 35, 36, and perh. Ep. Galat. 6. 10; cf. Jo. Chrys. 8. 848 A, 9. 458 D.

VI. Modal, for ὅπως ἡοῦ, like Lat. ut for quomodo, quomodo, μερμήριζε .. ὡς Ἀχιλῆα τιμήσει Il. 2. 3; so after words expressing fear or caution; μὴ φοβοῦ ὡς ἀπορήσεις Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 11, cf. 6. 2, 30, Dem. 141. 2;—so, οὐκ ἔσθ' ὡς (for the more usu. ὅπως) nowise can it be that .., Soph. Ant. 750; οὐκ ἔσθ' ὡς οὐ .., Id. Ph. 196; οἴσθ' ὡς ποιήσον, by a mixture of constructions for ὡς χρῆ ποιῆσαι or ὡς ποιήσεις, Id. O. T. 543; v. *εἶδω B. 7;—similarly, οἴσθα .., ὡς νῦν μὴ σφαλῆς Id. O. C. 75.

2. ὡς ἂν ποιήσης however thou may'st act, Id. Aj. 1369.

VII. Local, for ὅπου, where, like Lat. ut in Catull. 11. 3; but only in the later Doric, Theocr. 1. 13., 5. 101, 103; so in an Aeol. Inscr. in Ussing, p. 3.

C. ὡς before I. Participles; II. Prepositions; and III. ὡς itself as a Preposition.

I. with Participles in the case of the Subject, to give the real or probable reason or motive of the action expressed by the Verb, as if, as, Il. 23. 430 (v. infr. G); ἀγανακτοῦσιν ὡς μεγάλων τινῶν ἀπεστερημένοι (i. e. ἡγούμενοι μεγάλων τινῶν ἀπεστερησθαι), Plat. Rep. 329 A; most often with the part. fut., διαβαίνει .., ὡς ἀμήσων τὸν σῖτον Hdt. 6. 28, cf. 91; παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς πολεμήσοντες Thuc. 2. 7, etc.; δηλοῖς ὡς τι σημαῖν νέον Soph. Ant. 242:—so in questions, παρὰ Πρωταγόραν νῦν ἐπιχειρεῖς ἰέναι, ὡς παρὰ τίνα ἀφιζόμενος; Plat. Prot. 311 B; ὡς τί δὴ θέλων; Eur. I. T. 557:—it is superfluous in Soph. Ant. 1063, ὡς μὴ ἠμπολήσων.

2. with Participles in the case of the Object, λέγουσιν ἡμᾶς ὡς ὀλωλότας they speak of us as dead, Aesch. Ag. 672; ὡς μηδὲν εἰδὸτ' ἴσθι μ', ὦν ἀνιστορεῖς Soph. Ph. 253; τὸν ἐκβαίνοντα κολάζουσιν ὡς παρανομοῦντα (i. e. νομίζοντες παρανομεῖν αὐτόν), Plat. Rep. 338 E; ἵνα μὴ ἀγανακτῆ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ὡς δεινὰ ἅττα πάσχοντος (i. e. νομίζων ἐμὲ δεινὰ ἅττα πάσχειν), Id. Phaedo 115 E, cf. Hdt. 5. 20, 85., 9. 54; κτύπος ἀνδρὸς ὡς τειρομένου του Soph. Ph. 202; ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ ἐποιοῦντο, ὡς, ἐὰν ἐξέλθωσιν, ἢ οὐχ ὑπομενοῦντας σφᾶς ἢ βραδίως ληψόμενοι βίᾳ made light of the matter, in the belief that .., Thuc. 4. 5.—Both constructions are sometimes found in one sentence, τοὺς κόσμους εἶσαε χαιρεῖν ὡς ἀλλυτρίους τε ὄντας καὶ πλέον θάτερον ἡγησάμενος ἀπεργάζεσθαι, where for ἡγησάμενος ἀπεργάζεσθαι we might have had ἀπεργαζόμενος, Plat. Phaedo 114 E, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 9.

3. with Participles put absolutely in gen. it must be explained in the same way, νῦν δέ, ὡς οὕτως ἐχόντων, στρατιῆν ἐκπέμπετε (i. e. ἡγούμενοι ὅτι οὕτως ἔχει) Hdt. 8. 144; ἐρώτα ὁ τι βούλει, ὡς τάληθ' ἐροῦντος (i. e. πιστεύων με εἰρεῖν) Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 9; ὡς ὡδ' ἐχόντων τῶνδ' ἐπίστασθαι τε χρῆ Soph. Aj. 281, ubi v. Lob. (279), cf. 904:—so also in acc., μισθὸν αἰτοῦσιν, ὡς οὐχὶ αὐτοῖσιν ὠφέλειαν ἐσομένην ἐκ τοῦ ἀρχειν (i. e. ἡγούμενοι ὡς οὐχὶ ὠφέλεια ἔσται), Plat. Rep. 345 E, cf. Hdt. 1. 84, Valck. Phoen. 1469:—with both cases in one sentence, ὡς καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων προσδοκίμων ὄντων ἄλλη στρατιᾶ, καὶ .. διαπολεμησόμενον Thuc. 7. 25, cf. Plat. Rep. 604 B.—This construction is most common after εἰδέναι, ἐπίστασθαι, νοεῖν, διακείσθαι τὴν γνώμην, ἔχειν γνώμην, νομίζειν, ἡγεῖσθαι, ὑποτίθεσθαι, etc., with which Verbs we should rather expect ὡς with a finite Verb or the acc. and inf., v. Jelf Gr. § 701 sq.

II. ὡς before Prepositions must be explained as with Participles; for either the Prep. with its case is put for a Partic., or a Partic. may be supplied, ἀνήγοντο ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν (i. e. ὡς ναυμαχῆσοντες) Thuc. 1. 48, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 22; φρύγανα συλλέγοντες ὡς ἐπὶ πῦρ (i. e. ὡς πῦρ ποιησόμενοι) Id. An. 4. 3, 11; κατέλαβε τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ὡς ἐπὶ τυραννίδι, expressing the purpose, Thuc. 1. 126; ἀπέπλεον .. ὡς ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας Id. 6. 61; πλεῖς ὡς πρὸς οἶκον Soph. Ph. 58; ἀπαγγέλλετε τῇ μητρὶ χαιρεῖν ὡς παρ' ἐμοῦ (sc. ἦκοντες, which is implied in the Prep. παρὰ), Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 28; also, ὡς ἀπὸ πομπῆς Plat. Rep. 327 C; ὡς ἐκ κακῶν ἐχάρη Hdt. 8. 101: cf. ἕως I. 2. b.

III. ὡς most often stands in connexion with the Preps. ἐς, ἐπὶ, πρὸς, and the acc.; but these Preps. came to be omitted, and ὡς itself appears to be used as a Prep. c. acc., just as the Lat. usque came to be used for usque ad. However, custom limited this use of ὡς as a Prep. to cases where the object is a Person, not a Place, whereas ὡς with a Prep. commonly relates to Places:—there is a single example of this ὡς in Hom., ὡς αἰεὶ τὸν ὁμοῖον ἀγεί θεὸς ὡς τὸν ὁμοῖον Od. 17. 218; theo in Hdt., ἐσελθεῖν ὡς τὴν θυγατέρα 2. 121, 5; and freq. in Att., ὡς Ἄγιον ἐπροσβέυσαντο Thuc. 8. 5, etc.; how carefully these usages were distinguished appears from passages of Thuc. (cited by Valck. Hdt. 2. 135), ἀφίκετο ὡς Περδίκκων καὶ ἐς τὴν Χαλκιδικήν 4. 79; ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Φακαίαν .. ὡς Ἀστυόχον 8. 39; ναῦς ἐς τὸν Ἑλλησποντον ὡς Φαρνάβαζον πέμπειν 8. 81:—the prose examples of ὡς with names of Places have been corrected from MSS., v. Porpo Thuc. 1. 50, Xen. An. 13;—in Soph. Tr. 365, Herm. retains ἦκει δόμους ὡς τοῦσδε, regarding these last words as = ὡς ὑμᾶς τοὺς ἐν δόμοις τοῖσδε; so, ὡς τὰς ἀδελφὰς .. χέρας is in sense = ὡς τὸν ἀδελφόν, Id. O. T. 1451.

D. ὡς before sentences seemingly independent: I. ὡς as an emphatic exclamation, how, as Lat. ut for quam, mostly with Advs. and Adjs., ὡς ἄνοον κραδίην ἔχεις how silly a heart hadst thou! Il. 21. 441; ὡς ἀγαθὸν καὶ παῖδα λιπέσθαι how good is it .., Od. 3. 196, cf. 24. 194; φρονεῖν ὡς δεινόν Soph. O. T. 316; ὡς ἀστεῖος ὁ ἀνὴρ how charming he is! Plat. Phaedo 116 D; and in indirect clauses, ἐθαύμασα τοῦτο, ὡς ἠδέως .. ἀπεδέξατο marvelled at seeing how .., Ib. 89 A: sometimes ὡς also follows an Adv., e. g. θαυμαστῶς ὡς, ὑπερφῶς ὡς, v. supr. Ab. III. and cf. πῶς v. 2. when it is joined to a Verb, its force extends to the whole sentence, ὡς μοι δέχεται κακὸν ἐκ κακοῦ αἰεὶ how constantly .., Il. 19. 290, cf. 21. 273; ὡς οὐκ ἔστι χάρις μετόπισθ' εὐεργείων how little thanks remain! Od. 22. 319; ὡς ὄχλος νιν .. ἀμφέπει see how .., Eur. Phoen. 148; ὡς ὑπερδέδοικά σου how greatly .., Soph. Ant. 82.—But in such expressions there is always something suppressed, to which ὡς refers, as may be plainly seen from such places as Ar. Av. 1119, —ἀλλ' ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους πάρεστιν ἄγγελος οὐδεὶς, i. e. θαυμαστόν ἐστιν ὡς οὐδεὶς πάρεστιν, strange that no one comes!—in Eur. Phoen. 625, the ellipse seems to be [ἴσθι] ὡς. 3. at the beginning of several clauses, it may denote a quick succession of events, ὡς ἴδεν, ὡς μιν Ἔρως πυκινὰς φρένας ἀμφεκάλυψεν when he saw, how did Love .., i. e. he saw and straightway Love .., Il. 14. 294; ὡς ἴδον, ὡς ἐμάνην, ὡς μιν περὶ θυμὸς ἰαφθη Theocr. 2. 82, cf. 3. 42; (so Virgil, Ecl. 8. 41, ut vidī, ut perī, ut me malus abstulit error):—the passage of Bion 1. 40, is different, —ὡς ἴδεν, ὡς ἐνόησεν Ἀδώνιδος ἀσχετον ἔλκος, ὡς ἴδε φοῖνιον αἶμα μαραινόμενον περὶ μηρῶ, πάχεας ἀμπετάσασα κινύρετο,—for here the clauses beginning with ὡς are all parts of the protasis, and κινύρετο is in the apodosis, when she saw .., she bewailed. II. ὡς to express a wish, like εἶθε, Lat. utinam, oh that I with the opt. alone, ὡς ἔρις .. ἀπόλοιτο Il. 18. 107; ὡς ἀπόλοιτο καὶ ἄλλος Od. 1. 47, cf. Soph. El. 126;—also, ὡς ἂν οἰ κε with opt., ὡς ἂν ἐπειτ' ἀπὸ σεῖο οὐκ ἐθέλωμι λείπεσθαι Il. 9. 444; ὡς κέ οἱ αὖθι γαῖα χάνοι 6. 28. 2. also negatively, ὡς μὴ θανοί oh that he might not die! Od. 15. 359. 3. ὡς joined with other words of wishing, ὡς ὠφέλες αὐτόθ' ὀλέσθαι Il. 3. 428; ὡς δὴ μὴ ὄφελον νικᾶν Od. 11. 548; v. ὄφείλω II. 3.

E. ὡς with Numerals marks that they are to be taken only as a round number, as it were, about, nearly, like Lat. quasi or admodum, σὺν ἀνθρώποις ὡς εἴκοσι Xen. An. 3. 3, 5; also, ὡς πέντε μάλιστα about five (v. μάλα III. 5), Hdt. 7. 30:—also with words compounded with numerals, παῖς ὡς ἑπταετής of some twelve years, Plat. Gorg. 471 C; δρέπανα ὡς διπλήχη Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 30, cf. An. 5. 4, 12:—cf. ὡσεὶ III.

F. ὡς in some Elliptical Phrases: 1. ὡς τί (sc. γένηται); to what end? Eur. Or. 796; cf. ἵνα B. II. 3. c. 2. ὡς ἕκαστος, ἕκαστοι, each separately, Lat. pro se quisque, Hdt. 1. 29, 114, Thuc. 1. 3, etc.; also, ὡς ἑκάτεροι Id. 3. 74.

G. ὡς pleonast. in comparisons indicated by another word in the sentence, ἔλαιεν .. ὡς οὐκ αἰοντι εἰκόως (which might have been either οὐκ αἰοντι εἰκόως, or ὡς οὐκ αἰων) Il. 23. 430. 2. in ὡς ὅτι, ὡς οἶον and ὡς οἶα, from Plut. downwds., cf. Bast. Greg. p. 52, Jac. Anth. P. p. 403, Lob. Phryn. 427. 3. also ὡσον ὡς and ὡς οἶονεῖ, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 57, and Schäf. ibid. p. 277. 4. on the other hand, ὡς disappears in vivid poetry, i. e. κείνος Ἄτλας οὐρανῶ προσπαλαίει (for ὡς Ἄτλας) he, a very Atlas .., Pind. P. 4. 515.

H. Etymology: ὡς is plainly an Adv. form of the relat. ὅς, as Skt. yāt of yas; and it is prob. that an initial conson. has been lost in Gr., from the fact that Hom. constantly makes a short syll. long before ὡς, as ὄρνιθες ὡς, πέλεκυς ὡς, θεὸς ὡς, etc.; v. Curt. pp. 399, 589.

ὡς, for ὡς, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1192, etc. ὡς, τό, gen. ὠτός, Dor. for οὖς, Theocr. 11. 32. ὠσα, Ep. and Ion. for ἔωσα, aor. 1 act. of ὠθέω, Hom. ὠσάν, or better ὡς ἄν, Ep. ὡς κε or ὡς κεν, being ὡς with a conditional force added, v. sub B. II. 1. 2. κρότον τοιοῦτον, ὡς ἂν ἐπαινοῦντες .., ἐποιήσατε, where it may be rendered, as if, as it were, Dem. 519. 10; a similarly ellipt. construction with inf., ἵνα μὴ δόξω ὡς ἂν ἐκφοβεῖν ὑμᾶς, 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 9. 3. seemingly absol., ταῦτα προσδέχοιτ' ἂν ὡς ἂν οικεῖα Theophr. C. P. 1. 16, 12; παῖδα ὠραῖον ὡς ἂν Αἰγύπτιον Ael. N. A. 4. 54;—but here ὦντα is to be supplied, and so these cases fall under C. 1. 2. II. ὡς ἂν is also used in certain cases where ἕως ἂν might be expected, cf. ὡς B. V. 2.

ὡσανεὶ or ὡς ἂν εἰ, like os if, as if, as it were, Lat. tanquam, with Verbs, τὸ .. πνεῦμα ὡσανεὶ προδιαλύεται Arist. Probl. 23. 28; πόλις ἦτις ὡς. πρόσχημα .. ἦν Polyb. 3. 15. 3; μὴ βλέπειν .., ἀλλ' ὡς. βλέπειν Plut. 2. 961 E; with a Part., ὡς. προκαλούμενος Polyb. 1. 46, 11; with Nouns, ὡς. σάρκες Arist. Metaph. 6. 11, 5; ὡς. ἀμμῶδες Id. Mirab. 19; μέγεθος ὡς. βούς Ib. 30, etc.

ὡσαννᾶ, Hebr. exclam. (hoshiah-na), save now! borrowed from Ps. 118. 25. ὡσασκε, Ep. for ὡσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of ὠθέω. ὡσαύτως, Adv. (ὡς, αὐτως) strengthd. for ὡς, in like manner, just so, used by Hom. only at the beginning of clauses with δέ inserted, ὡς δ' αὐτως for ὡσαύτως δέ .. Il. 3. 339, Od. 9. 31, and often; so also in Hdt. 1. 215., 2. 67, etc., and even in Att. Prose, Plat. Phaedo 102 E, Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 4, al.;—after Hom., in one word, ὡσαύτως καὶ .. in like manner as .., Hdt. 7. 86; so c. dat., ὡς δ' αὐτως τῆσι κνσὶ θάπτονται Id. 2. 67; πολλοὶ ξυνεξήκουν ὡσαύτως ἐμοί Soph. Tr. 372;—ὡσπερ γὰρ .., ὡσαύτως δὲ σύ Id. El. 27;—ὡς. ἔχειν Plat. Phaedo 78 D, al.; opp. to ὡς ἑτέρας, Arist. Soph. Elench. 7, 2. 2. ὡσαύτως is further strengthd., ὡσαύτως οὕτως so in like manner, Coraëc ap. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 460 D; ὡσαύτως κατὰ ταῦτα .., ὡσαύτως καὶ κατὰ ταῦτα Plat. Phaedo 78 D, ubi v. Stallb.

ὡσδε, Dor. for ὡζε, 3 sing. impf. of ὄζω. ὡσεὶ or ὡς εἰ, Adv. as if, as though; with various moods, acc. to the point of view taken: 1. with opt., ἴσαν, ὡς εἰ τε πυρὶ χθὼν πάσα νέμοιτο Il. 2. 750, cf. 11. 389, etc. 2. ὡσεὶ τε with subj., ἐφίλησ' ὡς εἰ τε πατὴρ δὴν παῖδα φιλήσῃ Il. 9. 481. 3. ὡς εἰ or ὡς εἰ τε,

used by Hom. only at the beginning of clauses with δέ inserted, ὡς δ' αὐτως for ὡσαύτως δέ .. Il. 3. 339, Od. 9. 31, and often; so also in Hdt. 1. 215., 2. 67, etc., and even in Att. Prose, Plat. Phaedo 102 E, Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 4, al.;—after Hom., in one word, ὡσαύτως καὶ .. in like manner as .., Hdt. 7. 86; so c. dat., ὡς δ' αὐτως τῆσι κνσὶ θάπτονται Id. 2. 67; πολλοὶ ξυνεξήκουν ὡσαύτως ἐμοί Soph. Tr. 372;—ὡσπερ γὰρ .., ὡσαύτως δὲ σύ Id. El. 27;—ὡς. ἔχειν Plat. Phaedo 78 D, al.; opp. to ὡς ἑτέρας, Arist. Soph. Elench. 7, 2. 2. ὡσαύτως is further strengthd., ὡσαύτως οὕτως so in like manner, Coraëc ap. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 460 D; ὡσαύτως κατὰ ταῦτα .., ὡσαύτως καὶ κατὰ ταῦτα Plat. Phaedo 78 D, ubi v. Stallb.

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with indic., ἔπονθ' ὡς εἶτε μετὰ κτίλον ἔσπετο μῆλα Il. 13. 492; φιλάν ὡς εἶτε .., δωρήσεται Pind. O. 7. 1.

II. in mere comparisons, as *if, like, just as*, Il. 16. 59, Od. 7. 36, Hes. Sc. 290, Aesch. Supp. 782, Soph. Ant. 653, etc.;—so with part., Il. 5. 374, Hes. Sc. 194; ὡς εἶτε absol., Il. 11. 474, Od. 9. 314., 14. 254; ὡσεὶ περ with part., Hes. Sc. 189; cf. Theocr. 25. 163; ὡσεὶ πέρ τε absol., h. Hom. Cer. 215, like ὡσπερ.

III. like ὡς E, with Numerals, or measures of time and space, about, ὡσεὶ τριήκοντα σταδίων μάλιστα κη Hdt. 7. 109, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 9; often in LXX and N. T.

ὡσεπιτοπολύ, better divisim, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, v. ὡς Ab. III. 1. c.

ὡσία, Dor. for οὐσία, Ocell. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 424, Archyt. ib. 712, cf. Plat. Crat. 401 C.

ὡσις, εως, ἦ, = ὠθησις, a *thrusting, pushing*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 3, de An. 3. 10, 9.

II. a *thrust, plughás, ὠοεις* Plut. 2. 916 D.

ὡσιωμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ὠσιώω, = ὠσίως, Poll. 1. 32.

ὡς κε and ὡς κεν, Ep. for ὡς ἄν, Hom.

ὡσμός, δ, = ὠσις, Moer. 424, v. l. Diod. 2. 19.

ὡσπερ, or ὡς περ, Adv. of Manner, *like as, even as, just as, ἤδη ὡσπερ ἤδη ἤης* Soph. Ph. 1396; ἔσώζετ' ἄν .., ὡσπερ οὐχὶ σώζεται Ib. 994; but the Verb is more commonly left to be supplied, οὐ τι κατακρύπτουσιν .., ὡσπερ Κύκλωπες Od. 7. 206, cf. 2. 333, Il. 4. 263., 14. 50; ἔξεστι δ', ὡσπερ Ἡγέλοχος, ἡμῖν λέγειν .. Ar. Ran. 303; τεταγμένοι ὡσπερ ἔμελλον Thuc. 4. 93; τοῖς ἠτυχηκόσιν ὡσπερ ἐγώ Dem. 1101. 6;—Hom. often puts a word between ὡς and περ, e. g. ὡς σύ περ αὐτῆ, ὡς τοπάρος περ, ὡς ἔσεται περ Od. 19. 385, Il. 5. 806., 1. 211:—as for instance, ὅταν χορὸς .. γίγνηται, ὡσπερ δ' εἰς Δῆλον πεμπόμενος Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 12.—ὡσπερ differs from ὡς in Hom., in that it seldom has an antecedent expressed, as in Od. 19. 312, ὡδ' .. ὀίεται, ὡς ἔσεται περ; in Il. 24. 487, τηλικού ὡσπερ ἐγών; or in Hes. Th. 402, ὡς δ' αὐτως .., ὡσπερ ὑπέστη; but in Att., ὡσπερ is very freq. after demonstr. words; before οὕτως, Ar. Av. 188; after it, Soph. Tr. 475, etc.; ὡσπερ καὶ .., οὕτω καὶ .. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 75, cf. Plat. Rep. 354 B; ὡσπερ .., ὡδε .. Soph. O. T. 276; τοιοῦτος ὡσπερ Plat. Prot. 327 D:—αὐτοῦ ὡσπερ εἶχον *just as they were, then and there*, Hdt. 2. 121, 4, cf. Soph. Ant. 1235; εὐθὺς ὡσπερ εἶχεν Xen. An. 4. 1, 19; εὐθὺς ὡσπερ ἔτυχε Id. Hell. 3. 1, 19;—c. gen., ὡσπερ ἔχει δόξης Plat. Rep. 612 D:—strengthened, ὡσπερ γε *just exactly as*, Ar. Nub. 673:—ὡσπερ καί, *even as, ὡς καὶ ἐγὼ περ* Il. 6. 477; ὡσπερ καὶ ἄλλο Thuc. 1. 142; etc.:—ὡσπερ also follows ἴσος, like καί, in Od. 20. 281, μοῖραν .. ἴσην, ὡς αὐτοὶ περ ἐλάγχχανον, cf. Soph. El. 532; so after ὁ αὐτός, Plat. Phaedo 86 A, Dem. 119. 25; after ὁμοίος, ὁμοίως, Aesch. Ag. 1311, Thuc. 4. 34.

2. ὡσπερ ἄν with Subj., v. infr. III; with opt., ὡσπερ ἄν τις .. λέγοι, where ὡσπερᾶν might stand, Plat. Phaedo 87 B, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 14.

II. to limit or modify an assertion, like ὡσπερὶ, as *it were*, Lat. *tanquam*, ὡσπερ ἀκονιτί Thuc. 4. 73; τὸν ἐγκέφαλον ὡσπερ σεσεῖσθαι μοι δοκεῖς Ar. Nub. 1276, cf. Pax 234; ἅμα μὲν .. ὡσπερ ὑπεφθόνη Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 13; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 270 E, Phaedo 88 E, Crat. 384 C:—and often with Participles used absolutely, ὡσπερ ἐγγελάσασα Soph. El. 277; ὡσπερ ἐντεταμένον τοῦ σώματος Plat. Phaedo 86 B; ὡσπερ ἐξόν as *if it were in our power*, Xen. An. 3. 1, 14; σιωπῆ ἠδείκνουν, ὡσπερ τοῦτο ἐπιτεταγμένον αὐτοῖς (for ὡσπερ εἰ τοῦτο ἐπιτεταγμένον αὐτοῖς εἶη) Xen. Symp. 1, 11, cf. Mem. 2. 3, 3; so, with a change of construction, ὡσπερ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τοῦτον ἔχοντα ἀνάγκην .., καὶ οὕτε .. οἷόν τε εἶη γενέσθαι Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 19;—τὴν ὡσπερ ἐπὶ τοῦ δίφρου ἔδραν a seat *like that used in the chariot*, Id. Eq. 7, 5.

III. rarely of Time,

1. ὡσπερ ἄν = ἕως ἄν, *so long as, or however long* (cf. ὡς B. V. 2), ὡσπερ ἄν ζῶ Soph. O. C. 1361 (where others take it to mean *in whatever manner*).

2. as *soon as*, Ar. Pax 24.

IV after a Compar. (cf. ὡς B. III. 2), Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 16.—Cf. ὡσπερὶ, ὡσπερ οὖν.

ὡσπερ, for ὡσπερ, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1185, 1192

ὡσπερ εἰ or ὡσπερὶ, Adv., like οἰονεῖ, *just as if, even as*, Lat. *quasi, tanquam*, with indic., ὡσπερ εἰ παρεστάται Aesch. Ag. 1201; with opt., ὡσπερ τις εἶ σοι .. μηδὲν διδοίη Soph. O. C. 776; ὡσπερὶ φάναι so to say, Longin. 32. 3; ὁμοία ὡσπερ εἶ .. Xen. Symp. 4, 37:—with Nouns or Participles, as *it were*, ὡσπερὶ ψῆπταν Ar. Lys. 115; ὡσπερὶ προκείμενον Id. Eccl. 537; ἃ ὡσπερὶ στοιχεῖά ἐστι Plat. Crat. 422 A.

II. ὡσπερ ἄν εἰ or ὡσπερᾶν (which properly is elliptical for ὡσπερ ἄν ἦν, εἶ .., or the like), Id. Gorg. 479 A, Prot. 311 B, Isocr.; in Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, ὡσπερ ἄν εἶ τις .. ἀσπάσοιτο, εἶ τις must be joined, = *quisquis*;—ὡσπερ οὖν ἄν εἶ with impf., Plat. Rep. 420 C: cf. ὡσπερ I. 2.

ὡσπερ οὖν or ὡσπεροῦν, Adv. *even as, just as, ὡσπερ οὖν ἀπώλετο* Aesch. Cho. 96, cf. 888, Ag. 1171.

II. as *indeed, as no doubt, εἰ δ' ἔστιν (ὡσπερ οὖν ἔστι) θεός* Plat. Phaedr. 242 E; cf. Apol. 21 D.

ὡστε, A. as Adv., bearing the same relation to ὡς, as ὅστε to ὅς, and used by Hom. more frequently than ὡς in similés, when it is commonly written divisim, and is relat. to a demonstr. ὡς; used, like ὡς, sometimes with pres. Indic., Il. 2. 459 sq., cf. 12. 421 sq., 13. 703; sometimes with aor., 3. 23; sometimes with subj. of pres. or aor., 2. 474 sq., 11. 68., 16. 428, Od. 22. 302;—all three usages combined in one similé, Il. 5. 136–139:—the verb is sometimes omitted, ὡς τε θεοὶ περ 18. 518, cf. 10. 154. Though this usage of ὡστε is chiefly Ep. (Pind. uses ὡτε, q. v.), yet it occurs here and there in Att. Poets, κατάρυχες δ' ἔναιον ὡστ' ἀήσυροι μύρμηκες Aesch. Pr. 452, cf. Theb. 13, 62, Pers. 424, Cho. 421, Soph. O. C. 343, Ant. 1033.

II. to mark the power or virtue by which one does a thing, as, as *being*, like ἄτε, Lat. *utpote, τὸν δ' ἐξήρπαξ' Ἀφροδίτη βεῖα μάλ', ὡστε θεός* Il. 3. 381; ὡστε περὶ ψυχῆς since it was for life, Od. 9. 423; so in Hdt., ὡστε ταῦτα νομίζων 1. 8, cf. 5. 35, 83, 101., 6. 94., 8. 118; never so in Att.

B. as Conjunction, to express *the actual or intended result, the effect*, of the action in the principal clause:

I. mostly with the Inf., so as or for to do a thing, much like French *pour* before an inf.; in Hom. only twice, εἰ δέ σοι θυμὸς ἐπέσονται, ὡστε νέεσθαι if thy heart is eager to return, Il. 9. 42; οὐ τηλικός .., ὡστε σημάτορι πάντα πιθέσθαι not of such age as to obey a master in all things, Od. 17. 21; ῥηιδίως κεν ἐργάσσαιο, ὡστε σε κείς ἐνιαυτὸν ἔχειν Hes. Op. 44; ὡστε ἀποπλῆσαι τὸν χρησμόν Hdt. 8. 96.—This Construct. becomes more common in Pind., e. g. O. 9. 113, N. 5. 2, 64; and is freq. in Att., even in cases where (as in Il. 9. 42 supr. c.) ὡστε seems superfluous; so after ἐθέλειν, Eur. Hipp. 1327; after ἔστι, for ἔξεστι, Soph. Ph. 656; after ψηφίσεσθαι, Thuc. 5. 17, v. Valck. Hipp. 1327, Markl. Supp. 581:—but, reversely, we often find the inf. alone where ὡστε seems wanted, as in Hdt. 1. 13, 82, cf. Pors. Or. 387, Med. 1396:—ὡς is much less freq. in this usage, as in Xen. An. 2. 2, 4; cf. ὡς B. III:—so, after οὕτως, τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος, or any like demonstr. word, ὡστε is used with inf., e. g. Soph. O. T. 595.

2. after Comparatives with ἢ, when the possibility of the consequence is denied (cf. ὡς B. III. 2), μέζω κακὰ ἢ ὡστε ἀνακλαίειν greater woes than *that one* is wont to weep for, i. c. too great for tears, Valck. Hdt. 3. 14; μείζον ἢ ὡστε φέρειν δύνασθαι κακόν Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 17; but in Poetry ὡστε is sometimes left out, νόσημα μείζον ἢ φέρειν Soph. O. T. 1293; κρείσσον ἢ φέρειν κακὰ Eur. Hec. 1107, Alc. 230:—the Posit. is sometimes, though rarely, put for the Comp., ψυχρόν ὡστε λούσασθαι (for ψυχρότερον ἢ ὡστε ..) too cold to bathe in, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 3; ἡμεῖς ἐτι νέοι ὡστε διελέσθαι too young to .., Plat. Prot. 314 B; γέρον ἐκείνος ὡστε σ' ὠφελεῖν παρῶν Eur. Andr. 80:—this ὡστε is sometimes left out, ὀλίγους εἶναι στρατιῇ τῇ Μήδων συμβαλέειν Hdt. 6. 109; ταπεινὴ ἢ διάνοια ἐγκαρτερεῖν Thuc. 2. 61, etc.

3. ὡστε μὴ .. ἄν is used with inf., of contingencies which may be more or less improbable, οὕτως ἐκάετο ὡστε μήτε .. ἄλλο τι ἢ γυμνοὶ ἀνέχεσθαι, ἠδιστα τε ἄν ἐς ὕδωρ ψυχρὸν σφᾶς αὐτοῦς βίπτειν Thuc. 2. 49, cf. Soph. O. T. 374, El. 1316.

4. sometimes it comes to imply *on the condition that ..*, like ἐφ' ὧτε, παραδοῦναι σφᾶς αὐτοῦς Ἀθηναίους, ὡστε βουλεύσαι ὅ τι ἄν ἐκείνοις δοκῆ Thuc. 4. 37, cf. Xen. An. 5. 6, 26.

II. with the Indic., to express the actual result with emphasis, οὐχ οὕτω φρενοβλαβέες .., ὡστε .. ἐβούλοντο Hdt. 2. 120; ἀσθενέες οὕτω, ὡστε .. διατετρανέεις Id. 3. 12; βέβηκεν, ὡστε πᾶν ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ ἔξεστι φωνεῖν Soph. O. C. 82, cf. O. T. 533; this is freq. in Xen., e. g. An. 1. 9, 28, Mem. 2. 2, 3, al.;—with ἄν and the impf. or aor., it expresses a supposed case, ὡστ' εἰ φρονῶν ἐπρασσον, οὐδ' ἄν ὡδ' ἐγγιγνόμεν κακός Soph. O. C. 271; ὡστε οὐκ ἄν ἔλαθεν αὐτόθεν ὕρμωμενος Thuc. 5. 6:—of an improbable consequence, ὡστε ἄν ἠγήσω .., Xen. Ages. 1, 26.

2. at the beginning of a sentence, and so, *therefore, consequently, ὡστ' .. ὄλωλα καὶ σε προσδιαφθερῶ* Soph. Ph. 75; ὡστ' οὐχ ὕπνω γ' εὐδοντά μ' ἐξεγείρετε Id. O. T. 65, Pors. praef. Hec. p. xlvii; with the Imperat., θνητὸς δ' Ὀρέστης, ὡστε μὴ λίαν στένε Soph. El. 1172; ὡστε θάρρει Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 18; ὡστε, ἄν βούλησθε, χειροτονήσατε Dem. 129. 1; ὡστε καὶ ταῦτα λεχθήσεται Arist. Metaph. 2. 3, 13.

3. so also with the Opt. to express a supposed consequence, either with opt. alone, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 9, Oec. 1, 13; or (more freq.) with ἄν added, Hdt. 2. 16; βρέφος γὰρ ἦν τότ' .., ὡστ' οὐκ ἄν αὐτὸν γνωρίσαιμ' Eur. Or. 379, cf. Soph. O. T. 857, El. 325, Ar. Ach. 943.

III. with the part., instead of the inf., by a sort of attraction, after a participle in the principal clause, τοσοῦτον ἀπάντων διενεγκόντες, ὡστ' ὑπὲρ Ἀργείων δυστυχησάντων Θηβαίους .. ἐπιτάττοντες κτλ. Isocr. 53 D; οὕτω σφόδρα μισοῦντα ταῦτον, ὡστε πολὺ δὴ θάπτον διαθέμενον κτλ. Isac. 76. 19; ὡστε .. δέον Dem. 28. 7.

ὡστέον, verb. Adj. of ὠθέω, *one must thrust out*, Dio Chr. 2. 376.

ὡστης, ου, ὁ, *one who thrusts or pushes*; σεισμὸς ὡστης an earthquake with one violent shock, Arist. Mund. 4, 31.

ὡστιζομαι, fut. Att. ὡστιοῦμαι:—Pass., Frequentat. of ὠθέομαι, to push and be pushed about, mostly c. dat. pers. to jostle with another, jostle him and be jostled by him, ὡστιεὶ Κλεονύμφω Ar. Ach. 844; δούλαισιν ὡστιζομένη Id. Lys. 330; ὡστιοῦνται .. ἀλλήλοισι περὶ πρώτου ξύλου Id. Ach. 24; absol., εἰς τὴν προεδρίαν πᾶς ἀνὴρ ὡστίζεται jostles for the first seat, Ib. 42, cf. Pl. 330; so, Comically, τῶν .. πλακούντων ὡστιζομένων περὶ τὴν γνάθον Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 13.

ὡστικός, ἦ, ὄν, *inclined to thrust, pushing, ὡστική .. ἡ τοῦ πνεύματος φύσις* Arist. Mot. An. 10, 4; τὸ ὡστ. Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 84. Adv. —κῶς, M. Anton. 9. 3.

ὡστισμός, ὁ, = ὠθισμός, Moer. 424.

ὡστοργος, Dor. crasis for ὁ ἀστοργος, Theocr. 2. 112.

ὡστός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ὠθέω, *able to be pushed*, Hdn. Epim. 103.

ὡσφράμην, ὡσφρησάμην, v. sub ὀσφραίνομαι.

ὡσχος, ὡσχοφόρια, ὡσχοφόρος, v. sub ὀσχ-.

ὡτ-άγρα, ἦ, (οὐς) an instrument of torture for the ears, Synes. 201 C.

ὡτᾶκίς, ἴδος, ἦ, a sea-plant, Opp. Ix. 2. 7.

ὡτᾶκουστέω, to *hearken to, listen, watch covertly*, Hdt. 8. 130, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 56., 8. 2, 10, Dem. 434. 4, cf. Poll. 2. 84; ὡτ. καὶ κατοπτεῦειν τὰ συμβαίνοντα Polyb. 31. 21, 1; c. gen., Suid.

ὡτ-ἄκουστής, οὐ, ὁ, a *hearkener, listener*, of a person employed as a spy by Tyrants, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 7, Mund. 6, 9, Polyb. 16. 37, 1, Plut. 2. 522 F.

ὡταλγέω, to *have the earache*, Diosc. 3. 35.

ὡτ-αλγία, ἦ, earache, Diosc. 2. 210, Poll. 4. 185.

ὡταλγία, = ὡταλγέω, Diosc. 2. 199.

ὡτᾶν or ὡτάν, ὦ τᾶν or ὦ τάν, v. sub τᾶν, τάν.

ὡτάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of οὐς, a *little ear*, Anaxandr. Σαρ. 1, Anth. P. 11. 75; ὡτᾶρι ὕεια Alex. Krat. 1. 16. II. metaph. the ear or

handle of a vessel, Ath. 783 B. Ib. 87 F.

2. a shellfish of the muscle kind,

ὠταρός, ἄ, ὄν, (οὖς) large-eared, Gloss.

ὠτε, Dor. for ὠστε (A), Pind. O. 10 (11). 102, P. 10. 84, Poëta ap. Apollon. de Pron. pp. 61, etc.

ὠτ-εγγύτης [ῦ], ου, ὄ, an ear-syringe, Galen.

ὠτειλή, ἡ, a wound, esp. a fresh, open wound, Il. (acc. to Ammon. pp. 107, 150, opp. to οὐλή); δειξεν.. αἷμα κατάρρεον ἐξ ὠτειλῆς Il. 5. 870; αἷμ' ἔτι θερμὸν ἀνήνοθεν ἐξ ὠτ. 11. 266, cf. 17. 297; δόρυ χάλκεον ἐξ ὠτ. εἴρυσσε 16. 862, cf. Od. 10. 164; ὠτειλῆν.. δῆσαν ἐπισταμένως Od. 19. 456;—Aristarch. considered ὠτειλή as restricted in Hom. to a wound inflicted hand to hand, not by a missile, ὠτ. χαλκοτύπους Il. 19. 25, and therefore he rejected as spurious 4. 140, 149; v. Lehrs Aristarch. 69.

II. after Hom. the word chiefly appears in the Ion. Prose of Hipp., who used it in the general sense of a wound, whether recent or not, 788 A, al.: also the mark of a wound, a scar, 789 C, al.: an ulcer, Galen. Lex. Hipp.:—once in Xen., τὰς ὠτειλὰς φανεράς εἶχε, i. e. by their scars, An. 1. 9, 6; so, Plut. Cor. 14., 2. 276 C. (Prob. from οὐτάω, av becoming ω, as in Dor.; cf. αὐταμένη ὠτειλή Il. 14. 518, 17. 86.) ὠτειλῆθεν, Adv. from or out of the wound, Orph. L. 647.

ὠτειλόμαι, Pass. to cicatrise, Hipp. Fract. 769.

ὠτια-φόρος, αν, v. sub ὠτιοφόρος.

ὠτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (οὖς) of or for the ear, φάρμακον Galen.

ὠτίον, τό, properly, like ὠτάριον, Dim. of οὖς, but often = οὖς, Anth. P. 11. 81, LXX (1 Regg. 9. 15, al.), Ev. Matth. 26. 51; cf. Lob. Phryn. 211.

II. metaph. a little handle, λαγήναν Hero in Math. Vett. 163.

2. some kind of shellfish, cited from Xenocr. and Schol. Nic. ὠτιο-φόρος or ὠτια-φόρος, ον, = ὠτοκάταξις, E. M. 826. 27, A. B. 287.—On the form v. Lob. Phryn. 656.

ὠτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (αὖς) a kind of bustard with long ear-feathers, prob. the great bustard. Otis tarda (Fr. outarde), Xen. An. 1. 5, 2 sq., Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 31., 9. 33, Ael. N. A. 5. 24: cf. ὠτός.

ὠτο-γλύφισ, ἴδος, ἡ, an earpick, Plat. Com. Συμμ. 3; -γλύφον, τό, Gloss.

ὠτο-ειδής, ἐς, gen. εὖς, like an ear, earshaped, Rufus.

ὠτο-θλαδίας, ω, ὄ, = ὠτοκάταξις, Diog. L. 5. 67.

ὠτο-κάταξις, ἴος, ὄ, a boxer whose ears are battered by the boxing-gauntlet, Ar. (Fr 72) ap. A. B. 287, cf. E. M. 826, Suid. s. v., Poll. 2. 83 (whence Dind. corrects the form ὠτοκαταξίας in Pall. 4. 144, cf. Lob. Phryn. 628); see Iso Plat. Prot. 342 A, Theocr. 22. 45, Martial. 7. 32, Tertull. Spect. 23, ἀτάγνυμι II, and Winckelm. 5. 5 § 30 sq.

ὠτο-κοπέω, to stupefy the ears by talking, Lat. aures obtundere, Hesych.

ὠτο-κωφέω, to be deaf, Schol. Soph., Zonar.

ὠτο-λαβίς, ἡ, an instrument for laying hold of the ears, Hippiatr.

ὠτό-λικνος, ον, w. ears as large as a shovel; αἱ Ὀτόλικμοι, name of an Indian tribe, Tzet. Hist. 7. 635.

ὠτο-πάροχος, αν, (ἀρέχω) supplying or having ears, Gloss.

ὠτο-πέτης, es, (πέται) with wing-like ears, Gloss.

ὠτόρ-ρῦτος, αν, having a running from the ears, Hipp. I 164 D.

ὠτός, αὖ, or ὠτος, οἰῶ, the long-eared owl, Strix otus, ὁ δ' ὠτός.., περὶ τὰ ὠτα πτερόγυια ζων Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 12 (where he adds: ἐνίοι δ' αὐτὸν νυκτικύρακα κλοῦσιν), cf. Plut. 2. 961 E; Ath. (390 C) seems to identify it with the οἰς, but wrongly. II. an easily deceived person, a booby, Ael. Divys. ap. Eust. 561. 7.

ὠτος, ὄ, Otus, son of Poseidon and Iphimedeia (wife of Aloëus), brother of Ephialtes, whom he helped to bind Ares, Il. 5. 385, Od. II. 308.

ὠτό-τμητος, ον, with ea. slit or cropped, LXX (Lev. 21. 18., 22. 23).

ὠτώεις, εσσα, εν, poet. 1j. with ears or handles, τρίπους Il. 23. 264, 513, Hes. Op. 655.

ὠυτός, Ion. and Dor. for αὐτός, Il. 5. 396: others write ὠυτός, as Dind. in Hdt., v. Dial. Hdt. 8.

ὠφα, ὠφειν, pf. and plqpf. t. of ὠράω, from ὠφ, ὠφμαι, but only found in Gramm.; cf. ὠμμέν.

ὠφέλεια, ἡ, as required by the metre (in iambs), Soph. El. 944, Ar. Thesm. 183; whereas ὠφέλεια required (in anapaestics), Eur. Andr. 539, cf. Fr. 79, Ar. Eccl. 576: to Att. Prose, ὠφέλεια is the form generally preferred, but Bekk. ways reads ὠφέλεια in Thuc., and this is a freq. v. l. in Plat., Xen., et; Ion. ὠφελίη Hdt., Anth. P. 6. 187, Epigr. Gr. 780: (ὠφελέω). Help, aid, succour, assistance, esp. in war, ἐπεμπον ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμν.. τὴν ὠφ. Thuc. 1. 26, cf. 39; τὴν ὠφ. παρέχειν τινι Id. 3. 13, cf. doc. 27. 28; ὠφ. ἀνδρὶ φέρειν Eur. Fr. 79; ὠφ. προσλαμβάνειν Thuc. 17; εὐρίσκεισθαι ἀπὸ τινος Id. 1. 31; τῆς ὠφελίας μεταλαμβάνειν Id. 39; τυγχάνειν Id. 6. 17; ἐπάγεσθαι τινος ἐπ' ὠφελίᾳ for aid, Id. 1. cf. 3. 58; ἀποχρηθῆσαι τῇ ἑκατέραν ἡμῶν ὠφελίᾳ to make full use of assistance or services we both can give, Id. 6. 17; αὐ μετὰ τῶν κένων νόμων ὠφελίας not for such assistance as is consistent with the laws (ὠφελίας being = ὠφελίας ἕνεκα) Id. 3. 82, cf. Dion. H. de Thuc. 31 ὁ δὲν ἱατρικῆς δεῖται οὐδ' ὠφελίας or any other aid, Plat. Lys. 217 A; Rep. 559 B.

II. utility, use, profit, advantage, benefit, βούλια ἀπ' αὐ.. ἐμελλε οὐδεμία ὠφελίη εἶσθαι Hdt. 5. 98; εἰ τις ὠφέλειε Soph. El. 944; τὴν καινὴν ὠφ. φυλάξαι the common interest of a Thuc. 6. 80; τίς ἀν εἴη ἡμῖν ὠφ. εἰδῶσιν αὐτό; Plat. Charm. 167 B; p. to βλάβῃ, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 13, Plat., etc.; to ζημία, Xen. Mem. 2. 6; ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ ἐστὶ or γίγνεται τι Ib. 1. 4, 4;—c. gen. subjecti, v ὠφ. τὴν τῶν τειχέων their utility, Hdt. 7. 139; c. gen. objecti, ὠφελείᾳ τῶν φίλων for service to them, for their benefit, Plat. Rep. 34 B; ὠφελείας ἕνεκα Ib. 398 B; χάριν Polyb. 3. 82, 8; ἐναντία αὐτοῦ ὠφ. Andoc. 20. 4; ἐν ὠφ. ἐστὶ 'tis of use, Xen. Vect. 4; after ὠφελείν, cf. ὠφελέω I.

5. 2. a source of gain or profit, a benefit, service, oft. in pl., τὰς ὠφ. τὰς ἐκ τῆς στρατείας.. ἐσομένας Isocr. 43 E; αἱ κοινὰ ὠφ. Lys. 157. 34; αἱ ὑπὸ τινος γιγνόμεναι ὠφ. Isocr. 46 C; εὐεργεσίαι καὶ ὠφ. Plat. Gorg. 509 C; ὠφ. τε καὶ βλαβαί Id. Rep. 332 D; αἱ παρὰ τῶν μισθοδοτούντων αὐτοῖς ὠφ. Dem. 200. 6. 3. esp. gain made in war, spoil, booty, Palyb. 2. 3, 8., 3. 82, 8; ὠφ. καὶ λεία Plut. 2. 255 B; ὠφελείας ἀθροίζειν Id. Cleom. 12; πολλῆς ὠφ. κυριεῦναι Diod. 15. 36; τὴν χώραν γέμειν ὠφελείας Palyb. 3. 80, 3; δι' ὠφελείας τίθεσθαι τὰ χρήματα to regard as booty, Dion. H. 7. 37; so in the chase, game, Xen. Cyn. 6, 4; so of a thief, ὠφ. ἐτοίμην καὶ παρεσκευασμένην ἀφῆκεν Antipho 115. 15.

ὠφέλες, ε, v. ὠφείλω II. 2.

ὠφελέω, fut. ἦσω, aor. ὠφέλησα, pf. -ηκα, Eur., etc.: plqpf. ὠφελήκη Plat. Apol. 31 D:—Pass., fut. ὠφελήθησομαι Andoc. 22. 26, Isae. 81. 22, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 20; more often fut. med. in pass. sense, ὠφελήσομαι Thuc. 6. 18., 7. 67, Lys. 157. 31, Plat. Rep. 343 B, Xen.;—aor. ὠφελήθην Thuc. 2. 39., 5. 90, etc.:—pf. ὠφέλημαι Aesch. Pr. 222, Plat.:—plqpf. ὠφέληται Thuc. 6. 60: (ὠφελος). To help, aid, assist, succour, to be of use or service to any one, first in Hdt.; opp. to βλάπτω, Thuc. 6. 14, Plat. Phaedo 107 D; to ζημιῶ, Isocr. 117 B.—Construction:

1. absol. to be of use or service, τὰ μηδὲν ὠφελούντα Aesch. Pr. 44, Soph. Fr. 205, cf. Eur. I. A. 348, Xen. Oec. 1, 9; οὐδὲν ὠφελεί Thuc. 2. 87; τὸ πολλάκις ὠφελούν Isocr. 166 B.

2. c. acc. pers., like Lat. juvare, to be of service to, to benefit, Hdt. 2. 95, Aesch. Pr. 507; τὰς ψυχὰς ὠφ. διδάσκοντες Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 23, cf. Plut. 2. 145 B; ὠφ. τινα ἐς τι to be of use to one towards a thing, Thuc. 4. 75; ἐπὶ τοῖς δεινοῖσιν Eur. Fr. 85; διὰ τῶν ὠτων Plut. 2. 38 C: e. part., αὐτοὺς ὠφελεί προσκείμενον Eur. Hipp. 970.

3. in Paets also (v. Thom. M. 935) c. dat. pers., like Lat. prodesse, Aesch. Pr. 342, Pers. 842, Soph. Ant. 560, Eur. Or. 665, 680, Heracl. 681, Ar. Av. 420; yet it is found in Antipho 146. 1, and as v. l. Thuc. 5. 23; the compds. προσωφελέω, ἐπωφελέω, συναφελέω also take both constructions.

4. a singular construction c. gen. occurs in Soph. O. C. 436, οὐδεὶς ἔρωτας ταῦδ' ἐφαίνετ' ὠφελῶν, where ὠφελῶν may be resolved into ὠφέλειαν παρέχων, lending help towards this desire.

5. c. acc. cogn., ὠφέλειαν ὠφ. τινα to render him a service, Plat. Rep. 519 E, cf. 346 C, Euthyd. 275 E; so also with a neut. Adj., οὐδὲν τινα ὠφ. to do one no service, Hdt. 3. 126, Eur. Ale. 875; παλλά, πλέον, πλείστα, ὡς πλείστα ὠφ. τινα Isocr. 33 A, Eur. Andr. 679, 681, Thuc. 6. 14.

II. Pass. to be helped, i. e. to receive help, aid, or succour, to derive profit or advantage, πρὸς τινος from a person or thing, Hdt. 2. 68; ἐκ τινος Aesch. Pr. 222, Antipho 121. 31; ἀπὸ τινος Thuc. 3. 64, Xen. Oec. 1, 15; ὑπὸ or παρὰ τινος Plat. Gorg. 512 A, Rival. 132 D; ὠφ. τοῦ νόμου to derive benefit from.., Antipho 131. 28; τινι by a thing, Thuc. 3. 67; διὰ τι Id. 3. 13; ὠφελείσθαι παρ' ἐμοῦ to make something out of me, Antipho 117. 37; ἐξ ὑμετέρων to help themselves, Lys. 178. 21; ὠφελείσθαι πρὸς τι to acquire advantage towards a thing, Xen. Cyn. 5, 27; also c. part., ὠφελείσθαι ἰδῶν to be profited by the sight of a thing, Thuc. 2. 39; c. adj. neut., οὐδὲν ὠφελουμένη Soph. Ant. 550; πολλὰ ὠφελείσθαι οὐδὲν ποναύντας Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 20.

ὠφέλημα, τό, a useful or serviceable thing, a service, benefit, Aesch. Pr. 251; ἀνθρώποισιν ὠφελήματα Ib. 501; of a person, ὁ καινὸν ὠφέλημα θνητοῖσιν φανεῖς Ib. 614, cf. Eur. Tro. 698.

II. generally, use, advantage, profit, τί δῆτα δόξης.. ὠφ. γίγνεται; Soph. O. C. 260, cf. Xen. Hier. 10, 3; ὠφελήματα πατρίδος Id. Ages. 7, 2; ὠφέλημ' ἔχει τινί is of service to him, Co. n. Anon. 16.

ὠφελήσιμος, ον, useful, serviceable, profitable, πολλοὶ μὲν ἐχθροί, παῦρα δ' ὠφ. Soph. Aj. 1022; ὠφ. λόγος Ar. Av. 317.

ὠφέλησις, εως, ἡ, a helping, aiding; and so (generally) like ὠφέλεια, use, service, advantage, Soph. O. C. 402; σαὶ γὰρ ὠφ. αὐκ ἐνι Id. El. 1031.

ὠφελήτεος, α, ον, verb. Adj. necessary or proper to be assisted, ὠφελή-τέα σοι ἢ πόλις Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 3. II. ὠφελήτεον, one must assist, ὠφ. τὴν πόλιν Ib. 2. 1, 28.

ὠφελητικός, ἡ, ὄν, helpful, useful, Philo I. 120.

ὠφέλεια, v. sub ὠφέλεια.

ὠφέλιμος, ον, rarely η, αν Plat. Charm. 174 D, Rep. 607 D:—helping, aiding, useful, serviceable, profitable, advantageous, beneficial, sometimes of persons, as Plat. Meno 98 C, Rep. 461 A, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 9; but more often of things, Thuc. 2. 46, Plat., etc.; τινι to one, Eur. Ion 138, Thuc. 4. 44., 7. 64, etc.; ἐς τι for a purpose, Id. 3. 68; πρὸς τι Plat. l. c.; ὑπὲρ τινος Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 34; κρίνειν τι ὠφ. Thuc. 1. 22;—τὸ ὠφ. as Subst., Plat. Rep. 457 D; τὸ ὑμῖν ὠφ. Thuc. 1. 76:—Comp. and Sup. -ώτερας, -ώτατος, Thuc. 1. 93, Plat. Rep. 461 A, Theaet. 179 A. Adv. -ως, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 1, Plat.; Sup. -ώτατα, Xen. Eq. 6, 1.

ὠφελον, Ep. for ὠφελον, aor. 2 of ὠφείλω.

ὠφθην, v. sub ὠράω.

ὠφλον, v. sub ὠφλισκάνω.

ὠχ, ὠχ, a magical incantation against fleas, Geop. 13. 15, 9.

ὠχα, pf. of οἴγνυμι: ὠχάτο, Ion. for φηγμένοι ἦσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. pass.

ὠχεῖ, Egyptian name of orach, in Diosc. 2. 145.

ὠχρα, ἡ, yellow-ochre, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 11, Theophr. Fr. 2. 40, Diosc.

5. 112, etc. II. in corn, = ἐρυσίβη, mildew, LXX (Deut. 28.

22). III. = ὠχρίασις, Theod. Prodr.

ὠχραίνω, fut. ἀνώ, to make pale or wan, Orph. Arg. 1305:—Pass. to become so, opp. to ἐρυθαίναμαι, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 193.

II. intrans. to be or become so, Nic. Th. 254.

ὠχραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, making pale or wan, only in Adv. -κῶς κινεῖσθαι, πάσχειν, of jaundiced patients, who see everything with a yellow tinge, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 192, 198.

ὠχράω, fut. ἤσω, to turn pale or wan, ὠχρ. χράα to be wan of countenance, Od. 11. 529; cf. ὠχρία. 2. Pass., of the sun, ὠχρηται Arat. 851.

ὠχρία, ἡ, = ὠχρότης, paleness, wanness, Jo. Chrys.:—also = ὠχρα II, in E. M. 378. 48:—Theod. Prodr. has ὠχρία, ἡ.

ὠχρίας, ου, ὁ, one of a pale wan complexion, Arist. Categ. 8, 15.

ὠχρίσις, εως, ἡ, a turning pale, paleness, joined with παλίωσις, Plut. 2. 364 B: in pl., Ib. 652 E. 2. = ὠχρα II, Theodot. V. T.

ὠχρίαω, = ὠχράω, to be pallid, of a pale, wan look, Ar. Nub. 103, Ran. 307, cf. Soph. Fr. 115; ὠχρήσας Babr. 92. 8; opp. to ἐρυθρίαω, ἐρυθραίνομαι, Arist. Categ. 8, 15, Eth. N. 4. 9, 2;—of wine, Plut. 2. 692 E.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 80.

ὠχρο-ειδής, ἐς, gen. ἐος, pale-looking, pallid, Suid. v. ἴκτερος.

ὠχρο-κόκκινος, ον, of a light-red colour, Theod. Prodr.

ὠχρό-λευκος, ον, of a whitish yellow or yellowish white, Diosc. 4. 42.

ὠχρο-μέλας, αῖνα, ἄν, yellowish-black, Galen.

ὠχρο-ὄμματος, ον, pale-eyed, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 38.

ὠχρό-ξανθος, ον, of a wan yellow colour, Galen.

ὠχρο-ποιός, ὄν, making pale, Gramm., v. Heyne II. T. 5. p. 392.

ὠχρός, ἄ, ὄν, pale, wan, of complexion, Eur. Bacch. 438, Ar. Nub. 1016, Pl. 422, etc.: esp. pale-yellow, sallow (cf. χλωρός), τὸ δὲ ὠχρὸν γίγνεται λευκοῦ ξανθῶ μεμιγμένου Plat. Tim. 68 C; of a frog, Batr. 81; χρώμα δ' ἀσίτων .. γίγνεται ὠχρὸν Alex. Ὀλ. 1. 8; ὠχρὸς κἀνυπόδατος, of a Pythagorean, Theocr. 14. 6, and often in Luc. of philosophers, e. g. Jup. Trag. 1; ὠχρὸς καὶ αὐχμηρὸς, of a miser, Id. Catapl. 17; of bile, etc., Hipp., Galen.; of wine, Plut. 2. 692 E:—τὸ ὠχρὸν τοῦ ὠοῦ the yolk

(yolk) of the egg, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 1:—τὸ ὠχρὸν the colour yellow, Plat. Tim. 68 C, Arist. Categ. 10, 8:—cf. ὠχρα.

ὠχρος, ου, ὁ, like ὠχρότης, paleness, wanness, esp. the pale hue of fear, once in Hom., ὠχρος δὲ μιν εἶλε παρειάς (cf. χλωρὸν δέος) Il. 3. 35; then in Luc. Jup. Trag. 1 and late Poets, as Androm. ap. Galen. 13. 875, Anth. P. 5. 259, al.; ὠχρος .. ὠχρος Tzetz. Hom. 367.

II. a kind of pulse, Pisum ochrys, Antiph. Incert. 37, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 58, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 1, C. P. 4. 2, 2, Diog. L. 2. 139.—The gender of signf. I is not determined by any passage: signf. II is masc. in the places cited.

ὠχρότης, ητος, ἡ, paleness, wanness, Plat. Rep. 474 E; χράας Luc. Icarom. 5; opp. to μελανία, Arist. Categ. 8, 14; in pl., opp. to ἐρυθρήματα, Id. Mot. An. 7, 12.

ὠχρωμα, τό, paleness, wanness, Suid.

ὠψ, ἡ, E. M. 344. 55,—but ὁ, Eust. 1426. 57 (v. infr.), gen. ὠπός, acc. ὠπα:—the eye, face, countenance, Hom., and Hes., though they only use the acc. sing.; εἰς ὠπα ιδέσθαι τινί to look one in the face, Il. 9. 373; εἰς ὠπά τινος ιδέσθαι 15. 147; and absol., εἰς ὠπα ιδέσθαι Od. 22. 405., 23. 107; θεῆς εἰς ὠπα εἴκειν in face she is like the goddesses, Il. 3. 158; οὐ μὲν γάρ τι κακῶ εἰς ὠπα ἐφίκει Od. 1. 411; θεῆς εἰς ὠπα εἴσκειν Hes. Op. 62.—In Plat. Crat. 409 C, the masc. acc. πλ. τοὺς ὠπας (though also in Ath. 287 A, 367 A, cf. Theocr. Ep. 6, and confirmed by E. M. p. 158) is rejected by Bekk. and Stallb., who read the neut. τὰ ὠπα with the best MSS.: dat. ὠπεσσι Maxim. π. καταρχ. 157. (From √ΩΠ; v. ὠψ B.)

ὠψά, τά, = τὰ ὀπτητήρια, Hesych.

ὠώδης, ἐς, gen. ἐος, contr. for ὠσειδής, ὑγρότης Arist. H. A. 6. 10, 9; σκώληξ Id. G. A. 2. 1, 25.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

ἀγγαροφορέω—*for* 122. I *read* 163. 18.
 ἀγεωμέτρητος—*for* 972 *read* 973.
 ἀγκυρα—3rd line from end, *for* III. I *read* IV. I.
 ἀγριος as fem. also in Phocyl. 3. 6, Theocr. 22. 36; ἀγρία occurs also in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 614, Soph. Ph. 173, 265, O. T. 476.
 Ἀγριώνιος—epithet of Bacchus, transferred to Antony, Plut. l. c.
 ἀγρυπνας—I. 3, *for* ἡίονες *read* ἡίονες.
 ἀγωγή II. 4—*for* treatment of a subject *read*: construction (of a law) in Arist. Rhet. l. c.
 ἀγωνοθετέω in Dem. 119. 13 is simply *to preside at the games*.
 ἀθλότης—an earlier authority is Protag. ap. Diog. L. 9. 51.
 ἄζομαι—in Aesch. Enn. 1002, Παλλάδας ὑπὸ πτεραῖς ὕπτας ἄζεται· πατήρ (sc. Ζεὺς), it means *respects*.
 ἀθρόος as fem. occurs in Dem. 412. 14, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 22, etc.
 ἀθυμέω—ἐνεκά τινος Xen. An. 5. 4, 19.
 αἰσχυντηλός fin.—*for* 27 *read* 21.
 ἀκτίς—used by Hom. only in dat. pl.; ἀκτίσιν Od. 5. 479., 19. 441; ἀκτίναςιν II. 16, II. 10. 547.
 ἀμοιβαίως—*read*: τὰ ἀμ. the dialogue in Tragedy, Plat. Rep. 394 B; ... carmen amobaeum, Plut. Pomp. 48.
 ἀμπέχω II—*after* oneself *insert*, *to put on*, πέπλους Eur. Med. 1159: *to have on*, etc.
 ἀμφί c. gen., poët. and in Xen. alone of the Att. Prose writers; c. dat., in Prose only in Hdt., and late writers.
 ἀναγκαῖος—I. 1, *del.* 5. 8.
 ἀνδραληψία—*add*: ἀνδραλήψιον is used in the general sense of seizure or arrest in App. Civ. 4. 6.
 ἀνταυδάω, *to address face to face*, τινα.
 ἀπαξιάω—I. 4, *for* ἡς λέσχης *read* λέσχας ἄς.
 ἀπέειπον IV. 2 c, *for* when they were, *read*: since they have become, now that they are.
 ἀποκρεῶς under ἀποκρεάω—*for* ὁ *read* ἡ.
 ἀποπληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *paralysed*.
 ἀπόρρησις—I. 3, *for* 357 C *read* 357 A.
 ἀποστράτηγος—*for* *to put ... list*, *read*: to remove him from the command, supersede him;—of a general who has completed his term of office, Plut. Marcell. 22.
 ἀπόσχεσις—*add*: τῶν βρωμάτων Strab. 524.
 ἀποτείνω I. 3—*add*: ἀπατείνεσθαι πρὸς τινα *to inveigh against* .., Eus. H. E. 6. 17., 7. 11.
 ἀποφράς II—*add*: ...; ἐνιαυτοί Synes. 150 C.
 ἀποφυγγάνω—*read*: = ἀποφύγω II.
 ἀπαφυλλίζω—*add*: cf. Schol. Ar. Pax 1147.
 ἀπταισία,—*add*: Madvig ἀπνευστία.
 ἄπτω II. 7—*add*: *to make use of, avail oneself of*, τῆς τύχης Eur. I. A. 56.
 ἀργέω I—at end, *for* to be so idle as to quit his work, *read*: to be unoccupied (or unemployed) in his own work.
 ἀργύρωμα: dat. pl. ἀργυρωμάτων Inscr. in Rhein. Mus. neue Folg. 24. pp. 452, 454.
 ἀρέσκευμα,—Epicur. in Hermes 5. 386 sq.
 ἀρετή—of high rank, Hes. Op. 311.
 ἀρρησασκός, ὁ, = προβατοβασκός, Eust. Od. 799. 35.
 ἀρκτηῖος—στέαρ Galen. 12. 399.
 ἀρκτηῖον—*to make a beginning of*, τοῦ ἔργου Xen. Oec. 16, 12.
 ἄρμενα 3—*add*:—in sing. an implement, ἐργασίας Anth. P. 6. 47 and 48.
 ἀρπαγμα—*a deliverance*, τῆς μαχθηρίας from .., Eus. H. E. 8. 12, 3.
 ἀρρηταλαγία, ἡ, *profane talk*, Eus. P. E. 227 A.
 ὄρσενόθηλνς—'sexes' should be in italic type.
 ἄρχιερατεία—Hippol. Philos. prooem. l. 53 Duncker.
 ἄρχιυπηρέτης—*for* 600 *read* 6000.
 ἀσίβεια—*disloyalty to the Emperor (as Divus)*, Dio C. 57. 9; so *impietas in Principem*, Tacit. Ann. 6. 47.
 ἀσκήτρια—Eus. Mart. Pal. 5. 3.
 ἀστὴρ—*a meteor*, πυρόεις ἀναπάλλεται ἄ. Ap. Rh. 3. 1377.
 ἀσφαλής I. 2, ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ [ἔστι], opp. to ἐν ἐπικινδύνῳ, Thuc. I. 137, cf. Dionys. in Stob. 560. 6.
 ἀταφία—Plut. Marcell. 30.
 ἀτεγκτας I—*add*: κηρὸς Plut. 2. 15 D.
 ἀτερμάπιστας—*add*: χρόναι Eus. Ecl. Proph. p. 170 Gaisf.
 ἀτίμητος—I. 6, *for* 36 *read* 26.

ἀτόπημα—*on absurdity*, Eus. H. E. 6. 43, 18.
 ἀτυφία—*for* 582 *read* 82.
 αὐθέντης I. 3—*add*: Or. Sib. 8. 309; c. gen., Ib. 7. 69.
 αὐθις—I. 10, *after* 952 *add*: αὐτὸ πάλιν αὐθις Ai. Nub. 975.
 αὐθις II. 1—*for* 1420 *read* 1418.
 αὐξάνω II. 2—*add*: μέγας ἐκ μικροῦ .. ἠϋξῆται Dem. 116. 8.
 αὐτογένεθλος—Poeta ap. Eus. D. E. 104 A, 200 D.
 αὐτογένητος—Or. Sib. 8. 430.
 αὐτοκράτωρ—I. 14, *add*: ἡ αὐτ. ἀρχή Dio C. 63. 25.
 αὐτοναερός, ἄ, ὄν, *self-intelligent*, Eus. H. E. 10. 4, 56.
 αὐταξενέω = προξενέω, Hesych.
 αὐτόπρεμος—I. 3, *for* διδόναι *read* νέμειν.
 αὐτόπρυμνος, ὄν, *from the very foundation*, Or. Sib. 1. 186.
 αὐτοφύης, ἐς, of the Deity, Eur. Fr. 596.
 αὐτόφως—Eus. D. E. 170 B.
 ἀφαιρέω—*pf.* ἀφῆρημαι in med. sensc, ἐκείνους τὰ ὕπλο ἀφῆρημεθα Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 79.
 ἀφίρημι II. 2—ἀφιέναι ψυχὴν Eur. Or. 1171, Tr. 1135.
 ἀφρακτας—*del.* c. dat., ὄρκους Eur. Hipp. 657; *and insert* Eur. Hipp. 657 *before* Ar. Thesm.
 ἀφρέω—*for* dissyll. *read* dissyll.
 ἀχανής—χάσμα Parmen. 18 Karsten.
 βαυλεύω B. 4—*before* 3. 134, *insert* Id.
 Δελφαί, ὦν, αἰ, *read* οἰ.
 δέρμα—I. 4, *read*: (rarely in Hom. of a man's skin, II. 16. 341, cf. Od. 13. 431: of a skin stripped off, Hdt. 4. 64., 5. 25. 2. one's skin, etc.
 διαιρετέος—*del.* διαιρέτεος . . . II; *and read* διαιρέτεον, verb. Adj. one must divide or distinguish, Plat. Rep. 412 B, Soph. 265 A, al.; τὴ ἀπό τινος Id. Polit. 287 B.
 διαιτητής—I. 10, *for* Anth. *read* Ant.; *also read*: Diäteten.
 διακαλέσθαι, Pass. *to be called in common parlance*, LXX (1 Maec. 2. 2).
 διακηρυκεύομαι—*for* 28 *read* 38.
 διαρπάζω—*after* Hdt. 1. 88, etc., *add*: so in aor. med., Joseph. A. J. 1. 9.
 διεγείρω—*add*: II. *to stretch forth*, τὸν αὐχένα Heliad. 4. 4.
 δικνέομαι—*add*: 3. of Time, *to intervene*, Longus 1. 4.
 δανῶκαφοίτης, ὄν, δ, *haunting the reeds*, Anth. P. 10. 22, in form δουκακ-.
 δύο—I. 6 from end, *for* δύοιν *read* δυοῖν.
 ἐγείρω—*add*: III. intr. in Act. *to rise up*, Aesop. 16 b, Halm.
 εἰ, Δ. I—1. 5, *for* point of time *read* sensc.
 — Δ. IV—1. 2, *for* the finite Verb being understood, *read*: by a kind of assimilation.
 — B.—1. 7, *del.* where the fut. would stand; *and in next line for* shall *read* should.
 ἐκκλύζω—*del.* τὰ βύμματo.
 ἐκτέμνω II—*add*: ἐκτ. τὰ θήλεα, as is still the practice in Egypt, Strab. 824.
 ἐκταρνεύω, *to turn with a lathe-chisel*, Heliad. 2. 12.
 ἔμπαλιν II. 2—I. 4; the phrase cited from Eur. prob. means *to be brought to the opposite opinion*.
 ἔντρανας—*read* —ἔστερον.
 ἐξάγιστος—*for* 69. 34 *read* 69. 29.
 ἐξαλμος—*for* Oribas *read* Oribas.
 ἐξετάζω II—*after* closely, *add*: *to call to strict account*; *del.* τὸν δεσπύτην . . Id.; *and for* 21 *read*: 20 sq.; ἐξ. τινὰ ὑπὸ τῆν Id. 1126. 23.
 ἐξηγέομαι 2—*del.* often *before* in Thuc.; *and del.* τοὺς συμμάχους 6. 85.
 ἐπαπειλέω 5, *for* δειν' *read* δειν'.
 ἐπαρκέω—the passage cited under I. 2 should be placed under I. 1, *after* II. 2. 873. *And before* in Soph. Aj. 360, *insert*: ἐπαρκέασαι κακότητα Ap. Rh. 2. 1161.
 ἐπαχθής—I. 6, *for* αὐτοῦ *read* σὺν τῆς.
 ἐπεὶ II—I. 5, *for* sometimes with *read*: with a.
 ———— I. 6, *for* with fut. in apodosis *read*: with a fut. apodosis.
 ———— I. 12, *for* with pres. in apodosis *read*: with a pres. apodosis of repeated action.
 ———— II. 2—*for* with impf. in apod. *read*: with a past apodosis of repeated action.
 ἐπέκεινα II: *add*: of subsequent time, LXX (Susam. 64).
 ἐπεξέρχασθαι—*add*: I. 4. *to follow up*, τῇ παρουσίᾳ τύχῃ Thuc. 4. 14; τῷ λόγῳ Plat. Rep. 349 A, 361 E.
 ἐπίγραμμα 4—*insert before* Arist. Rhet. I. 13, 9 *the title of deus nation* of a (criminal) charge.

ἐπιλαμβάνω III. 5—the passage cited from Dem. is used in a metaph. sense, *having found* an empty field, i. e. an absence of all competitors.
 ἐπινεύω I sub fin., *del. τι πρὸς τινα* Plat. Rep. 437 C.
 ἐπιπνέω I. 3—*for ἄγρους read ἀγρούς.*
 ἐπιστάτης III . . . I. in early Athenian times, one of the *πρυτάνεις*, chosen by them each day from their own number, who presided in either *βουλή* or *ἐκκλησία* (as each happened to meet on any day); until some time early in the 4th century B.C., when a change was made by which the *ἐπιστάτης* became keeper of the Archives and Treasury, and chose nine *πρόεδροι* from the nine Tribes (other than his own) who now presided in the *βουλή* and *ἐκκλησία*, as he had hitherto done, and who was called *ἐπιστάτης τῶν προέδρων*, v. Aeschin. l. c., etc.
 ἐπιτραπέυω I. 2—*add: so in Med., Joseph. A. J. II. 4. 6.*
 ἔτης III—*for τῶν (bis) read τᾶν.*
 εὐλαβητέον fin.—*for 424 C read Gorg. 527 B, cf. 480 E.*
 εὐνή I—*add: B. a domicile, Plat. Rep. 415 E.*
 ἐφηγέομαι—at end ἐφήγησις *add: v. Meier u. Schöm. Att. Pr. p. 246.*
 εὖ I. I. b—*read: with Subj. (mostly of aor.),*
 — c—*read: with Opt. (mostly of aor.),*
 — d—*before Ael. insert Dion. H. 9. 15,*
 — I. 2—*before also with a Prep., insert: . . . b.*
 — B.—*for 'continually,' read: 'all that time.'*
 ζῶω I. 1 fin.—*for 2. 4 read 5. 10.*
 ἡμέρα—*ἡ ἡλίου ἡμ. dies Salis, C. I. 6731; ἡ Ἀφραδίτης ἡμ. dies Veneris, Friday, Id. 6769, Clem. Al. 877.*
 θεσπίσιος sub fin.—*read: twice in Trag. and once in Ar. (Av. 1095)—*
all lyr. passages.
 καθυφαίνω—*read καθυφαίνω.*
 καθυφίημι—I. 6, *for ἐναντίων read κατηγορών.*
 κακιστέος sub fin.—*for I. A. read I. T.*
 κατακτάομαι—I. 2, *add: Thuc. 4. 86.*
 καταπλύνω—*καταπέπλυται* in Aeschin. l. c. means *has become stale, worthless.*

κημός II. 2—*for 1147 read 1150; so also at end of κημόω.*
 μεταλαμβάνω—I. 9, *for third read fifth, and for 97. 4 read 97. 11.*
 μεταμέλαμαι—I. 6, *for 5. 141 read 5. 14.*
 μεταξύ II. 2—I. 3, *for ταύτων read ταύτου.*
 μυριστός—I. 2, *for 2. 10, 5 read 2. 8, 14.*
 δμνυμι I. Med.—I. 5, *for 1. 15, 3 read 1. 15, 27.*
 ὀρθοπρίων—*for χοινική read χοινίκη.*
 οὔτος B—I. 6, *for never read rarely, and after οὔτος add: (as in Xen. An. 7. 2, 24 sq.).*
 παλίμψηστος—I. 3, *after Plut. insert 2.*
 παραθαλάσσιος—*del. late before os, av, and before Dio C. 48. 49 add: Thuc. 4. 56.*
 παρακελεύομαι II—at end, *for διακελεύω read διακελεύομαι.*
 παρακλήσις 2—*for τινος to one, read: of οἱ on the part of.*
 πούς 5. b—I. 4, *for ἀλίσκειν read αἰρεῖν, and insert ἀλίσκαμαι before Mem. 2. 6, 9.*
 πρεσβύτης—I. 3, *for 964 read 641.*
 προδαξάξω—I. 2, *for Med. read Pass.*
 πράεδρος II—*for (v. sub πρύτανις) read: (v. ἐπιστάτης III).*
 πραλείπω 2—*del. c. inf.*
 πρύμαντις II—*for 757 read 475.*
 πρύτανις II—*del. out of these . . . (γραμματεὺς) added, and substitute: these πρυτάνεις, assisted by a γραμματεὺς, managed the business of the βουλή and ἐκκλησία (v. sub ἐπιστάτης).*
 πωλέω—I. 18, *for Xen. Oec. 1, 12 read Plat. Legg. 741 B; and under πωλητήριον and πωλητής, for metoech read metoec.*
 Σίμων—*for Ῥελχίν read Τελχίν.*
 σκατός—*for σκῶρ tend σκῶρ.*
 τροχαντήρ I—*substitute the foll.:—in Anatomy the trochanters were processes at the upper end of the thigh-bone, to which muscles were attached: the upper tr., on the outside, was called ὁ μέγας; the lower, on the inside, ὁ μικρός, Galca. 2. pp. 307, 773, ed. Kühn,*
 ὑπόκειμαι I. 7—*for Isaac. 50. 31 read Isaac. 59. 31.*

THE END.